An Indian Lexicon -- **Comparative dictionary of 25+ ancient Bharatiya languages**

Bharu-kaccha, varun.a; maru = desert, water, shore *(etyma from an early maritime civilization)*

sindhu-va_has *passing (or carrying) through the sea (RV. v.75.2);* ***sindhu*** *the flood in the highest heaven with which is connected Varun.a (RV. i.164.25); the sea or ocean (RV. i.83.1); sea as a divinity (RV. i.94.16); the sea, ocean; the Indus; the country around the Indus; name of a river in Ma_lva_; name of Varun.a; the inhabitants of the Sindhu country; a great river or river in general; the river Sindhu;* ***sindhu-khe_la*** *the country Sindhu;* ***sindhu-ja*** *river-born, sea-born, born in the Sindh country;* ***sindhu-va_ra*** *a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia); sindhu-s'ayana name of Vis.n.u;* ***sindhu-de_s'a*** *the country of the upper Indus (Skt.lex.)* ***cintu*** *sea, ocean (te_rmicaic cen-r-ato_r cintu : Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 32) (Ta.lex.)*

Phonetic guide

a r*u*t,*a*t	m. mu*m*	n- *n*ew
a_/ l*aw*	n: ki*ng*	r- cu*rl*
a~_ l*ong*	*n*~ *ny*et	r. *r*ug
/a~ *un-*	h-/k- w*h*at	r.. (*zsh*)
i i*t*	c *ch*ange	s fu*s*e
i_ b*ee*	c. *s*o	s. *sh*ut
i~_ b*een*	d *th*en	s' *s*ugar
/i~ *in*	d. *d*ot	t bo*th*
u y*ou*	l. riva*lr*y	t. *t*oo
u_/ *oo*ze	n. a*n*d	
u~_ b*oon*		
/u~ j*un*e		
e b*e*t		
e_ *a*te		
e~_ b*an*e		
/e~ wh*en,whey*		
o *o*bese		
o_ n*o*te		
o~_ b*one,one*		

Indian Lexicon: alphabetical sequence

[Note: Since the file sizes are large, the downloading may take several minutes depending on the speed of the modem used. For faster searches, try using the Semantic Sequence or Advanced Search facility.]

An Indian Lexicon **(12mb.)**
General alphabetical sequence (from 0001 to 8387)
Each cluster presents ancient lexemes from all Indian languages
[Phonetic guide (Basic sounds of the language)]

a-i-u-e-o	k-kh-g-gh	c-ch-j-jh/ s-s'-s.	t-th-d-dh/ t.-t.h-d.-d.h	v-p-ph-b-bh-m
0001- (692kb.)	1259- (474kb.)	2863- (872kb.)	4052- (400kb.)	5574- (418kb.)
0462- (234kb.)	1540- (470kb.)	3392- (516kb.)	4329- (471kb.)	5746- (554kb.)
0709- (245kb.)	1794- (450kb.)	3788- (361kb.)	4685- (475kb.)	6128- (458kb.)
0962- (360kb.)	2059- (450kb.)			6436- (414kb.)
	2401- (684kb.)			6717- (446kb.)
				6966- (509kb.)
			-n 5070- (430kb.)	7398- (485kb.)
				7898- (191kb.)
				8095-8387(281kb.)
			r-l 5422- (182kb.)	

Selected semantic Clusters : Cultural Geography Economic Epigraphy (281kb.)

Indian Lexicon: semantic clusters
General semantic sequencing (using English meanings)

A comprehensive search facility is provided to search for
ANY INDIAN WORD or ANY ENGLISH MEANING.

In addition to an advanced search engine presented for the Indian Lexion, the Lexion is presented in three sequences for easy search of Indian lexemes and English meanings: Indian Lexicon

- Semantic clusters (the current page)
- English meanings
- Alphabetical sequence of Indian language lexemes

These are semantic clusters of Indian lexemes. The semantics are derived using English meanings.

The lexicon provides semantic clusters from Indian languages closely approximating each English meaning listed.

- The organization of the semantic clusters is intended to facilitate speedy downloading and browsing of each semantic cluster.
- The resulting page presents the Indian lexemes using a simple transliteration rules. [Phonetic guide (Basic sounds of the language)]

Semantic clusters (1242 English words and Botanical species Latin)

- **Economic Court: Flora and Products from Flora@**
- **Birds**
- **Insects**
- **Fauna**

- **Animate phenomena: birth, body, sensory perceptions and actions**
- **Visual phenomena, forms and shapes**

- **Numeration and Mensuration**
- **Economic Court: Natural phenomena, Earth formations, Products of earth (excluding flora clustered in a distinct category) @**
- **Building, Infrastructure**
- **Work, skills, products of labour and workers (fire-worker, potter/ smith/ lapidary, weaver, farmer, soldier)**

- **Language fields**
- **Kinship**
- **Social formations**
- **Other semantic clusters**

Economic Court: Flora and Products from Flora

butter curdle flesh flour food grain honey liquor mahua molasses oil oilcake rice spice sugar supper tobacco wheat
bark cloth cotton drug flax fragrance fringe garland harvest granary glue hemp indigo itch kunda lac log medicine mouldy ointment peel poison pulp pungent raw reed resin root sandal scent seed sheaf sheath skein sow stick straw thorn thresh tip-cat
apple asparagus balsam bamboo banana barley basil basket betel bud camphor cardamom cashew celery chaff clearingnut clove bush cork coconut

coffee creeper cucumber cumin ebony date fenugreek forest flower fruit garden garlic ginger gooseberry gourd hibiscus jackfruit jalap jujube leadwort leaf linseed lotus mango mushroom mustard palm orpiment pepper pericarp petal pomegranate raspberry saffron sago sprout tree tuber turmeric wax wood-apple

abies abrus acacia acalypha acampe acanthus achyranthes aconitum acorus adenanthera aegle aeschynomena aeschynomene agaricus agathotes agati ageratum aglaia aguilaria ailantus alangium aloe alosanthes alpinia amarantus albizzia amomum andropogon anethum anodendron anogeissus anthocephalus anthriscus antiaris areca aristolochia arka artemisia artocarpus arum atlantia averrhoea azima balanites barleria barringtonia basella bassia bauhinia berberis betula bixa blyxa bombax boswellia bryonia buchanania butea caesalpinia caesaria cajanus calamus calophyllum canarium cannabis canthium capparis carallia cardiospermum careya carissa carthamus carum caryota cassia cassytha cedrela cedrus celastrus celosia celtis cerbera ceropegia ceratonia chenopodium cicer cichorium cinnabar cinnamomum cinnamon citrus clarion cleistanthus clerodendrum clitoria coccinia cocculus colocasia colosanthes convolvulus cordia coriandrum costum costus cratraeva crocus crotalaria croton cucumis curculigo curcuma cyperus dalbergia datura desmodium dichrostachys dillenia dioscorea diospyros dodonea dolichos eclipta elaeocarpus elettaria eleusine ericybe erythrina erythroxylon eugenia eugenis euphorbia excoecaria feronia ferula ficus frankincense flacourtia garcinia galangal gamboge gardenia gaultheria gendarussa gentiana gloria gmelina grewia grislea gymnema gynandropsis gyrocarpus heliotropium hemidesmus hiptage holcus hopea hydnocarpus ichnocarpus ilex indigofera ipomoea jasminum juniper justicia kaempferia lagenaria lagerstroemia laurus lepidum leucas ligusticum linum lobellia lodhra luffa luvunga macaranga mangifera marsilia melastoma meliosma memecyclon mentha mesua millingtonia mimusops momordica moringa morus mucuna myrica myristica myrobalan myrtus nardostachys nauclea nelumbium nerium nyctanthes nymphaea ochlandra ochre ocimum odina olea ophioxylon oryza palmyra pandanus panicum papaver pavetta pavonia phaseolus phoenix phyllanthus physalis pimpinella pinus piper plumbago pogostemon polygala polygonum premna prunus psidium pterocarpus pterospermum pouzolzia prosopis quercus randia raphanus rauwofia rhizophora ricinus rottleria rubia rumex saccharum sal salicornia salvadora salvinia sandoricum santalum sapindus sarcostemma saussurea schleichera scirpus semecarpus sesamum sesbana sesbania shorea sinapis solanum soymida sphaeranthus spinachia sterculia stereospermum strobilanthes strychnos swertia symplocos syzygium tabernaemontana tamarindus tectona tephrosia terminalia thespesia tinospora tribulus tragia trapa trema trichosanthes trigonella trophis unquis utrica vaccinium veronia vitex vulpes wrightia xylia zizyphus

Birds

bird bluejay cock crane crow cuckoo dove duck eagle feather gizzard crest hawk heron kingfisher myna nest owl parrot pheasant quail robin shrike skylark snipe sparrow teal weaver-bird

Insects

bat beehive caterpillar chameleon cockroach crab frog insect lizard mosquito scorpion snake spider

Fauna

animal antelope, goat, deer, markhor, ram alligator bear buffalo bull camel dog elephant fish hare herd horn horse ivory lair lion lowing mongoose monkey musk-deer octopus pony porpoise rat rhinoceros shoal squirrel tail tiger tortoise yak yak-tail

Animate phenomena: birth, body, sensory perceptions and actions

abortion age amazed anger anus arrive ask attack back bald bathe behind beard beat beg being belly bile birth bite blink blood blow body boil bone breath bristle butt buttock care cheek chest chignon chin climb come copulate creep cross cry cut dance death decay doubt dream dumb dwarf echo elbow end excrement eye faeces fall fat finger fist flee fly frolic front funeral genus give gore groan hair hand hatch head heel hear heart herpes hiccup hide hit hunt hurt idle intoxicate invite itch jaundice joint juggler jump kick lame laugh lift leap leg lip listen liver look male mane meet mole mouth movement muscle nail navel neck nerve noise nose numb old penis perish phlegm plague pour pregnant pudendum pull pus push put raise rattle recite reply repress restrain rinse roar roll run rush scab scar scatter seize senses separate serve silence sing sink sit shoulder shrink slander slap sleep speak splash spleen split sprain squeeze stammer standing stay stirring stop strength suck surprise swallow sweep swell swing syllable take tame taste throb throw tired toe trunk tumour turning turn-back tusk twist udder urine vault vomit vulva waist walk woman word wrinkle young

Visual phenomena, forms and shapes

ball beauty bend bit black braid brown bubble chequered circle colour crack curve dense dot endless entangled extremity fitting flow fork full green heap hole hollow hump incline invert knob knot leak left line long loose middle ooze red slack slant small square straight stripe white

Numeration and Mensuration

account agreement audit average balance (scales) banker big broad centre cheap coin collect collection contain counting deficient divide eight finger five four half high increase joint knot lightness load mark marked market marking numeration one remainder six seven ten two three twelve twenty measure weight zero

Economic Court: Natural phenomena, Earth formations, Products of earth (excluding flora clustered in a distinct category)

barren basin borax brass bright bronze burst clay cloud cold collyrium crystal darkness dawn desert dew dry extinguish fire frost gem glitter **gold (including soma)** goods earth hail heat hill island lapislazuli lightning moon mud night north ocean ore pearl planet pleiades rain rainbow river ruby sand salt sediment shell silk **silver** sky smoke soap solstice south star stone sun tank tin thunder water wave wet wind zodiac

Building, infrastructure

arch brick bridge building bund cave chisel chop churn corner door drain fence fencing ford

fort house kitchen lattice loft parapet pillar rafter roof shelf space stable wall wattle way (path, road)

Work, skills, products of labour and workers (fire-worker, potter/ smith/ lapidary, weaver, farmer, soldier)

[The lexemes related to weapons and tools are so vivid and distinctive that the entire group has been clustered together to provide an overview of the skills developed which are reflected in semantic expansions related to weapon types and to wielding them. Thus, the clusters in the following list (e.g. awl, axe, bow, goad, razor, saw, sickle) are only to be treated as 'tool' samplers.]

Weapons and Tools (798kb.) awl axe bow goad razor saw sickle	assembly amulet army axle badge bead bed bellows blanket boat bolt bore bracelet brazier break broken butcher camp cart carve censer cloak comb commonwealth convey crucible cymbals deliver dent depart dice distill drill drive drum edge embark engrave enter entreat erect fan fasten fatigue fear fell ferry filter fire flag flute forge fry furnace furrow glove gong groove guard guild hammer indra jacket join kill kiln kubera labour ladder ladle lamp land landless lathe leash leather lid lever loom lute manger mill mirror mould necklace net occupation oil-press ornament pannier patrol perforate pin plait plough pole pot potsherd potter pressed produce profession pure purity raft rope screen seat sew shackle script sling (bearing/ carrying) snare soldier spike spinner (weaver) spy stake stampsteam stirrup stool stopper store tablet trap treasury trough uproot vessel warrior wash water-lift well well-digger wheel whip winnow write

Language fields

grammar (Etymology, linguistics, grammar, particles, prepositions, adverbs)	arab tamil telugu become near next now only other that there thus time until augment consonant name no prefix riddle sign signature yes

Kinship

ancestor bride brother companion family father friend gentleman girl lead love marriage mistress mother self single sister wife

Social formations

abuse ambush auction authenticbard bawd brahma bravo buy chief class commend confidence conflict confusion cruel country court dedicate deity demon disgrace doctrine evil exile faith festival fop fraud free freedom game get gift goblin good gratitude guilt hindu honour idol justice law learn lease lend life load loan malice manner market meditate memorial mercy miser mystic oppose painting penalty place play please pledge pomp poor post power prank pride principal procession protect regularity regulation rich rob rogue royal rule sacrifice safety salutation scheme sell send shame

sindhu stupid support surplus tax teacher temple terror theft tomb town trade tribe unruly useless value violence virtuous vow wager wicked win witness worship

Other semantic clusters

(including cognisance and lexemes which may indicate semantic expansion and may span many other semantic clusters; e.g. 'mix' cluster may relate to animate and inanimate clusters)

adhere begin blocked bold bundle clean clever close coax commence dangle deceit defeat deliberate desire detached dip dirty disgust dull enclose endure false forget hard inferior know mark marked marking mass means medley mix narrow neat need new notch opportunity outside overflow part particle paste pit pitfall ponder purpose quick quit ready remember rise rot rough rub ruin section shade shake similar slow strip thin think trace tranquil trouble truth unripe upper vermillion

Indian Lexicon: English meanings index

An Indian Lexicon (12mb.) General semantic sequencing (using English meanings)

In addition to an advanced search engine presented for the Indian Lexion, the Lexion is presented in three sequences for easy search of Indian lexemes: Indian Lexicon

- English meanings (the current page)
- Semantic clusters
- Alphabetical sequence of Indian language lexemes

This is a clustered Index of English meanings. Each English meaning will present a semantic cluster of Indian lexemes.

- The lexicon provides semantic clusters from Indian languages closely approximating each English meaning listed.
- The organization of the semantic sequence is intended to facilitate speedy downloading and browsing of each semantic cluster.
- The resulting page presents the Indian lexemes using a simple transliteration scheme. [Phonetic guide (Basic sounds of the language)]

A comprehensive search facility is provided to search for ANY INDIAN WORD or ANY ENGLISH MEANING.

Alphabetical sequence of English meanings (1240 English words and Botanical species Latin) English meanings are in English alphabet sequence:

A B C D E F G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z

abies abortion abrus abuse acacia acalypha acampe acanthus account achyranthes aconitum acorus adenanthera adhere aegle aeschynomena aeschynomene agaricus agathotes agati age ageratum aglaia agreement aguilaria ailantus alangium albizzia alligator (goat, deer, ram, markhor) aloe alosanthes alpinia amarantus amazed ambush amomum amulet ancestor andropogon anethum anger animal anodendron anogeissus antelope anthocephalus anthriscus antiaris anus apple arab arch areca aristolochia arka army arrive artemisia artocarpus arum ask asparagus assembly atlantia attack auction audit augment authentic average averrhoea awl axe axle azima

back badge balance balanites bald ball balsam bamboo banana banker bard bark barleria barley barren barringtonia basella basil basin basket bassia bat bathe bauhinia bawd bead bear beard beat beauty become bed beehive beg begin behind being bellows belly bend berberis betel betula big bile bird birth bit bite bixa black blanket blink blocked blood blow bluejay blyxa boat body boil bold bolt bombax bone borax bore boswellia bow bracelet brahma braid brass bravo brazier break breath brick bride bridge bright bristle broad broken bronze brother brown bryonia bubble buchanania bud buffalo building bull bund bundle burst bush butcher butea butt butter buttock buy

caesalpinia caesaria cajanus calamus calophyllum camel camp camphor canarium cannabis canthium capparis carallia cardamom cardiospermum care careya carissa cart carthamus carum carve caryota cashew cassia cassytha caterpillar cave cedrela cedrus celastrus celery celosia celtis censer centre ceratonia cerbera ceropegia chaff chameleon cheap cheek chenopodium chequered chest chief chignon chin chisel chop churn cicer cichorium cinnabar cinnamomum cinnamon circle citrus clarion class clay clean clearingnut cleistanthus clerodendrum clever climb clitoria cloak close cloth cloud clove coax coccinia cocculus cock cockroach coconut coffee coin cold collect collection collyrium colocasia colosanthes colour comb come commence commend commonwealth companion confidence conflict confusion consonant contain convey convolvulus copulate cordia coriandrum cork corner costum costus cotton counting country court crab crack crane cratraeva creep creeper crest crocus cross crotalaria croton crow crucible cruel cry crystal cuckoo cucumber cucumis cumin curculigo curcuma curdle curve cut cymbals cyperus

dalbergia dance dangle darkness date datura dawn death decay deceit dedicate defeat deficient deity deliberate deliver demon dense dent depart desert desire desmodium detached dew dice dichrostachys dillenia dioscorea diospyros dip dirty disgrace disgust distill divide doctrine dodonea dog dolichos door dot doubt dove drain dream drill drive drug drum dry duck dull dumb dwarf

eagle earth ebony echo eclipta edge eight elaeocarpus elbow elephant elettaria eleusine embark enclose end endless endure engrave entangled enter entreat erect ericybe erythrina erythroxylon eugenia eugenis euphorbia evil excoecaria excrement exile extinguish extremity eye

faeces faith fall false family fan fasten fat father fatigue fear feather fell fence fencing fenugreek feronia ferry ferula festival ficus filter finger fire fish fist fitting five flacourtia flag flax flee flesh flour flow flower flute fly food fop ford forest forge forget fork fort four fragrance frankincense fraud free freedom friend fringe frog frolic front frost fruit

fry full funeral furnace furrow

galangal gamboge game garcinia garden gardenia garland garlic gaultheria gem gendarussa gentiana gentleman genus get gift ginger girl give gizzard glitter gloria glove glue gmelina goad goblin gold gong good goods gooseberry gore gourd grain grammar granary gratitude green grewia grislea groan groove guard guild guilt gymnema gynandropsis gyrocarpus

hail hair half hammer hand hard hare harvest hatch hawk head heap hear heart heat heel heliotropium hemidesmus hemp herd heron herpes hibiscus hiccup hide high hill hindu hiptage hit holcus hole hollow honey honour hopea horn horse house hump hunt hurt hydnocarpus

ichnocarpus idle idol ilex incline increase indigo indigofera indra inferior insect intoxicate invert invite ipomoea island itch ivory

jacket jackfruit jalap jasminum jaundice join joint juggler jujube jump juniper justice justicia

kaempferia kick kill kiln kingfisher kitchen knob knot know kubera kunda

labour lac ladder ladle lagenaria lagerstroemia lair lame lamp land landless lapislazuli lathe lattice laugh laurus law lead leadwort leaf leak leap learn lease leash leather left leg lend lepidum leucas lever lid life lift lightness lightning ligusticum line linseed linum lion lip liquor listen liver lizard load loan lobellia lodhra loft log long look loom loose lotus love lowing luffa lute luvunga

macaranga mahua male malice mane manger mangifera mango manner mark marked market marking marriage marsilia mass means measure medicine meditate medley meet melastoma meliosma memecyclon memorial mentha mercy mesua middle mill millingtonia mimusops mirror miser mistress mix molasses mole momordica mongoose monkey moon moringa morus mosquito mother mould mouldy mouth movement mucuna mud muscle mushroom musk-deer mustard myna myrica myristica myrobalan myrtus mystic

nail name nardostachys narrow nauclea navel near neat neck necklace need nelumbium nerium nerve nest net new next night no noise north nose notch now numb numeration nyctanthes nymphaea

occupation ocean ochlandra ochre ocimum octopus odina oil oilcake oil-press ointment old olea one only ooze ophioxylon opportunity oppose ore ornament orpiment oryza other outside overflow owl

painting palm palmyra pandanus panicum pannier papaver parapet parrot part particle paste patrol pavetta pavonia pearl peel penalty penis pepper perforate pericarp perish petal phaseolus pheasant phlegm phoenix phyllanthus physalis pillar pimpinella pin pinus piper pit pitfall place plague plait planet play please pledge pleiades plough plumbago pogostemon poison pole polygala polygonum pomegranate pomp ponder pony poor porpoise post pot potsherd potter pour pouzolzia power prank prefix pregnant premna pressed pride principal procession produce profession prosopis protect prunus psidium pterocarpus pterospermum pudendum pull pulp pungent pure purity

purpose pus push put

quail quercus quick quit

raft rafter rain rainbow raise randia raphanus raspberry rat rattle rauwofia raw razor ready recited red reed regularity regulation remainder remember reply repress resin restrain rhinoceros rhizophora rice rich ricinus riddle rinse rise river roar rob robin rogue roll roof root rope rot rottleria rough royal rub rubia ruby ruin rule rumex run rush

saccharum sacrifice safety saffron sago sal salicornia salt salutation salvadora salvinia sand sandal sandoricum santalum sapindus sarcostemma saussurea saw scab scar scatter scent scheme schleichera scirpus scorpion screen script seat section sediment seed seize self sell semecarpus send senses separate serve sesamum sesbana sesbania seven sew shackle shade shake shame sheaf sheath shelf shell shoal shorea shoulder shrike shrink sickle sign signature silence silk silver similar sinapis sindhu sing single sink sister sit six skein sky skylark slack slander slant slap sleep sling slow small smoke snake snare snipe soap solanum soldier solstice south sow soymida space sparrow speak sphaeranthus spice spider spike spinachia spinner splash spleen split sprain sprout spy square squeeze squirrel stable stake stammer stamp standing star stay steam sterculia stereospermum stick stirring stirrup stone stool stop stopper store straight straw strength strip stripe strobilanthes strychnos stupid suck sugar sun supper support surplus surprise swallow sweep swell swertia swing syllable symplocos syzygium

tabernaemontana tablet tail take tamarindus tamed tamil tank taste tax teacher teal tectona telugu temple ten tephrosia terminalia terror that theft there thespesia thin think thorn three thresh throb throw thunder thus tiger time tin tinospora tip-cat tired tobacco toe tomb tools tortoise town trace trade tragia tranquil trap trapa treasury tree trema tribe tribulus trichosanthes trigonella trophis trouble trough trunk truth tuber tumour turmeric turn-back turning tusk twelve twenty twist two

udder unquis unripe unruly until upper uproot urine useless utrica

vaccinium value vault vermillion veronia vessel violence virtuous vitex vomit vow vulpes vulva

wager waist walk wall warrior wash water water-lift wattle wave wax way weaver-bird weight well well-digger wet wheat wheel whip white wicked wife win wind winnow witness woman wood-apple word worship wrightia wrinkle write

xylia

yak yak-tail yes young

zero zizyphus zodiac

Indian Lexicon
DEDICATED TO: PA_N.INI and TOLKA_PPIYAN-
Dr. S. Kalyanaraman 11 May 1998.

The author assumes full responsibility for the semantic and etymological judgements made and the errors that might have crept in with thousands of database iterations in organizing the semantic clusters found in the word lists (The lexicon includes over half-a-million Indian words). The author is indebted to Prof. Krishnamurthy who first observed from a review (1994) of an earlier draft of the Lexion (alphabetially sequenced) that the model of Carl Darling Buck's work for Indo-European languages may also be adapted. The author hopes that with the impossibility of 'dating' the origin of a word, all its inherent limitations, the omissions, intentional or otherwise and errors that will in due course be pointed out by scholars specialized in their fields, the Indian Lexicon will be a tentative, but bold start of a skeleton dictionary of the Indian linguistic area ca. 3000 B.C. and will be expanded further to include modern words.

Indian Lexicon

Organizing (Clustering) the lexemes of all Indian Languages

For a perspective on the philological issues see:

An introduction Discovering the language of India ca. 3000 B.C. (65 kb.)

This is a lexicon with a difference. It is a comparative semantic (sic) lexicon of synonyms from Indian languages. **See list of the languages of India** surveyed in the ***Indian Lexicon***.

Indian Lexicon goes beyond the concept of a comparative lexicon or an etymological dictionary.

It is a search for synonyms in ancient forms of Indian languages. Hence, it may be called a semantic lexicon and not an etymological lexicon. This search has taken the compiler 20 years to accomplish using a powerful computer processor to compile the database of semantic clusters, working on an average, for 4 hours daily.

The lexemes of all Indian languages are organized in two major categories:

- Alphabetical sequence

The *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (DEDR) uses the order of the Tamil alphabet to seqauence etymological groups, assuming Proto-Dravidian phonemes in the reconstructed PDr roots or stems involved, with the order of the Tamil alphabet applied of these phonemes. Tamil phonemes do not serve as PD reconstructions in all cases. The Indian Lexicon is a first step towards the compilation of an Indian Etymological Dictionary. Proto-Indic construction of phonemes of Proto-Indic roots or stems involved has not been attempted. Lexemes from the Indian languages are clustered based primarily on 'semantics' and secondarily on 'phonetis'. The *Comparative Dictionary of Indo-Aryan Languages* (CDIAL) provides many reconstructions of Proto-Indo-Aryan phonemes prefixing the root or stem involved with an * as has beeen attempted, in superb other works in philology, for the reconstruction of Indo-European etyma.

- Semantic sequence

The semantic problem has been handled vigorously and the ***Indian Lexicon*** includes many borrowings among and between languages. This approach has resulted in clustering as many as over 3000 etymological groups of DEDR with the comparative groups of CDIAL, together with thousands of lexemes of Santali, Mundarica and other languages of the Austro-Asiatic linguistic group. There could be many opinions among linguists on semantic developments of a language. It is assumed that there were homophones in a Proto-Indic language which was the lingua franca of the Sarasvati-Sindhu civilization, ca. 2500 B.C.; this assumption, coupled with the Mesopotamian links, provides some hope for deciphering the inscriptions of the Sarasvati (Indus) Script.

A note is appended which recounts Prof. Emeneau's postulation of an Indian Linguistic Area, together with some briefs on the key dates related to the desiccation of the Sarasvati River.(**Note on Key dates of the Sarasvati River and the Indian Linguistic Area**) This provides the underpinnings for a hypothesis that many entries in this ***Indian Lexicon*** are likely to provide the phonemes which were current for a millennium, starting circa 3000 B.C. This hypothesis will be tested by an attempt to decipher the inscriptions of the civilization which sustained the Indian Linguistic Area.

The semantic sequence provided in the ***Indian Lexicon*** is like a meta-index of English meanings, using synonyms or near-synonyms of basic English words, while trying to separate English homonyms or near-homonyms. Botanical names (primarily Latin) have been used ater Hooker to index flora, though some entries are also sequenced in the context of sememes related to cultural processes, for e.g. 'food'.

- Search facility

In addition to the alphabetic and semantic sequences, a general search facility is also provided. This search can be performed using ANY INDIAN WORD or ANY ENGLISH MEANING. While entering the Indian word (from any language), the simple transliteration rules have to be observed which will be obvious from a cursory review of the ***Indian Lexicon*** clusters.

There are over 8300 semantic clusters included in the ***Indian Lexicon*** from over 25 languages which makes the work very large. Hence, to render the search faster, a meta-index has been constructed.

For the purposes of the preliminary decipherment effort, a search within the Semantic sequence lists using the search facilities provided on the Browser tool bar (Netscape or Internet Explorer) should be adequate.

Munda lexemes in Sanskrit (After Kuiper, 37 kb.)

Sememes (213 kb.)

Etyma in Niruktam (25 kb.)

Roots (Dha_tupa_t.ha) (156 kb.)

Verb forms (After Whitney, 42 kb.)

Phonetic guide (Basic sounds of the language)

Abbreviations : Grammatical

Abbreviations used for linguistic categories and other languages

Bibliography (Textual sources of lexemes)

Lexemes of Epigraphy (281kb.)

Organizing (Clustering) the lexemes of Indian languages

Elucidates the method used to organize the synonyms in alphabetic, semantic sequences and to facilitate comprehensive searches for ANY INDIAN LANGUAGE WORD OR ANY ENGLISH MEANING.

An Overview and Objectives

This is a comparative study of the 'semantics' of lexemes of all the languages of India (which may also be referred to, in a geographical/ historical phrase, as the Indian linguistic area). The objective of the lexicon is to discover the semantic repertoire of India ca. 3000 B.C. to further facilitate efforts at deciphering the inscriptions and script of the Sarasvati-Sindhu civilization.

Indian Languages included in the Indian Lexicon

A.Assamese Ap.Apabhram.s'a Ash. Ashkun (As.ku~_--Kafiri) Aw. Awadhi_ B. Bengali (Ban:gla_) Bal. Balu_ci_ (Iranian) Bashg. Bashgali_ (Kafiri) Bel. Belari Bhoj. Bhojpuri_ Bi. Biha_ri_ Br. Bra_hui_	K. Ka_s'mi_ri_ Ka. Kannad.a Kaf. Kafiri Kal. Kalasha (Dardic) Kand. Kandia (Dardic) Kat.. Kat.a_rqala_ (Dardic) Kho. Khowa_r (Dardic) Khot. Khotanese (Iranian) Kmd. Ka_mdeshi (Kafiri)	L. Lahnda_ M. Mara_t.hi_ Ma.Malayalam Mai.Maiya~_ (Dardic) Malt.Malto Ma_lw.Ma_lwa_i_ Mand.. Mand.a Marw.Ma_rwa_r.i_ Md.Maldivian dialect of Sinhalese Mj. Munji_ (Iranian) Mth. Maithili_ Mu. Mun.d.a_ri	P. Punja_bi_ (Paja_bi_) Pa. Parji Pali Pah. Paha_r.i_ Pa_Ku. Pa_lu Kur-umba Pas'. Pas'ai (Dardic) Pe. Pengo Phal. Phalu_r.a (Dardic) Pkt. Prakrit S. Sindhi_ Sant. Santa_li_ (Mun.d.a_)	Ta.Tamil Te.Telugu Tir.Tira_hi_ (Dardic) To. Toda Tor.To_rwa_li_ (Dardic) Tu. Tulu U. Urdu Werch.Werchikwa_r or Wershikwa_r (Yasin dialect of Burushaski) Wg. Waigali_ or Wai-ala_ (Kafiri) Wkh. Wakhi (Iranian) Wot..Wot.apu_ri_

Brj. Brajbha_s.a_ **Bshk. Bashkari_k (Dardic)** **Bur.Burushaski** **Chil. Chili_s (Dardic)** **D.. D.uma_ki** **Dm. Dame~d.i_ (Kafiri-Dardic)** **G. Gujara_ti_** **Ga. Gadba** **Garh.Gar.hwa_li_** **Gau. Gauro (Dardic)** **Gaw.Gawar-Bati (Dardic)** **Gmb. Gambi_ri_ (Kafiri)** **Go. Gondi** **Gy. Gypsy or Romani** **H. Hindi_** **Ir. Irul.a**	**Ko. Kota** **Kod.. Kod.agu (Coorg)** **Koh. Kohista_ni_ (Dardic)** **Kol. Kolami** **Kon. Kon:kan.i_** **Kond.a** **Kor. Koraga** **Kt. Kati or Katei (Kafiri)** **Ku. Kumauni_** **Kui** **Kurub.Bet.t.a Kuruba** **Kur.Kur.ux (Oraon, Kurukh)** **Kuwi**	**(Munda)** **N. Nepa_li** **Nahali** **Nin:g. Nin:gala_mi (Dardic)** **Nk. Naikr.i (dialect of Kolami = LSI, Bhili of Basim; Naiki of Chanda)** **Or. Or.iya_**	**Sh. Shina (S.in.a_.Dardic)** **Si. Sinhalese** **Sik. Sikalga_ri_ (Mixed Gypsy Language: LSI xi 167)** **Skt. Sanskrit** **Sv. Savi (Dardic)**	**(language of Wot.apu_r and Kat.a_rqala_. Dardic)** **WPah. West Paha_r.i_**

The Indian Lexicon establishes an Indian Linguistic Area, ca. 3000 B.C. by authenticating the use of the lexemes for inscriptions of the civilization of the ancient period.

This Indian lexicon seeks to establish a semantic concordance, across the languages or *numeraire facile* of the Indian linguistic area: from Brahui to Santali to Bengali, from Kashmiri to Mundarica to Sinhalese, from Marathi to Hindi to Nepali, from Sindhi or Punjabi or Urdu to Tamil. A semantic structure binds the languages of India, which may have diverged morphologically or phonologically as evidenced in the oral tradition of Vedic texts, or epigraphy, literary works or lexicons of the historical periods. This lexicon, therefore, goes beyond, the commonly held belief of an Indo-European language and is anchored on proto-Indian sememes.

The work covers over 8,300 semantic clusters which span and bind the Indian languages. The basic finding is that thousands of terms of the Vedas, the Munda languages (e.g., Santali, Mundarica, Sora; cf. Munda lexemes in Sanskrit)(37 kb.), the so-called Dravidian languages and the so-called Indo-Aryan languages have common roots. This belies the received wisdom of cleavage between, for example, the Dravidian or Munda and the Aryan languages.

The idea of a semantic dictionary

Carl Darling Buck, *A dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages: a contribution to the history of ideas*, 1949, Univ. of Chicago Press. "The associations underlyng semantic changes are so complex that no rigid classification of the latter is possible. Many changes may be variously viewed. In a sense, each word has its individual semantic history... in the history of words for domestic animals the conspicuous feature is the frequent interchange between classes of the same species, as when words of the same cognate group denote in different languages 'bull', 'ox', or 'cow', and in another species 'ram, wether', or 'lamb', or show a shift from 'wether', through an intermediate generic use, to 'ewe'. "Semantic borrowing" refers to the borrowing not of the formal word but of some special meaning. There are, of course, great numbers of actual loanwords, some in Greek from pre-Greek sources, many in Latin from Greek, still more in most of the European languages from Latin or in many cases more specifically from Frenh; again from early Germanic and later from German in Balto-Slavic and from Slavic in Rumanian. But besides these there are "translation words". A special use of a familiar foreign word was adopted for the usually corresponding native word. Thus Lat. *na_vis* 'ship' came to be used in Christian times for the 'nave' of a church... Semantic word study may proceed from two opposite points of view, form or meaning. For example, on may study the history of Lat. di_cere 'say' and its cognates in Latin, or, with enlarged scope, its cognates in all the Indo-European languages; in other words the diverse uses of derivatives of the Indo-European root *deik- and its probable sense. Such is the material brought together in the etymological dictionaries of the usual type. Conversely, one may start from the notion 'say' and study the history of words used to express it in different languages... By the study of synonyms, their etymology and semantic history, one seeks to show the various sources of a given notion, the trails of its evolution... also presents an interesting picture of word distribution... Even for the Indo-European field anything like a complete semantic dictionary is beyond probable realization at present... The specialist can recognize these, and at the same time is aware of how of how large a proportion of the current etymologies, even in most of the best etymological dictionaries, are uncertain, with varying degrees of probability or plausibility... and it is best to let the facts speak for themselves in each case."

Sememes (213 kb.)

"Sememe [sememic(s)] is a term used in SEMANTIC theories to refer to a minimal UNIT of MEANING. For some, a sememe is equivalent to the meaning of a MORPHEME; for others it is a FEATURE of meaning, equivalent to the notion of 'semantic COMPONENT' or 'semantic feature' in some theories. The term sememics is used as part of the description of strata in STRATIFICATIONAL GRAMMAR; the 'sememic stratum', which handles the SYSTEMS of semantic relationship between LEXICAL ITEMS, is here distinguished from the HYPERSEMEMIC stratum, at which is analysed the relationship between LANGUAGE and the external world. SEMOTACTICS, in this approach, involves the study of SEQUENTIAL arrangement of sememes.

See Robins 1980: Ch.8." (David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, Blackwell, 1991).

These sememes should be distinguished from dha_tus or verb roots since the radicals span both nouns and verbs and also include attributive thoughts connoted, for example, by adjectives.

Sememes are clustered in the Indian Lexicon more like classemes (a term used by some European linguists, e.g. Eugene Coseriu, to refer to the relatively abstract SEMANTIC FEATURES shared by LEXICAL items belonging to different semantic FIELDS, e.g. animate/inanimate, adult/child. The term contrasts with the irreducible semantic features (SEMES) which work, at a very particular level, within a particular semantic field, e.g. *table* being identified in terms of 'number of legs', 'shape', etc. (See Lyons 1977: Ch.9)

Many sememes are from Sanskrit which re-inforced the development of the literary structures of historical periods of all the languages flowing from proto-Indian lingua franca. CDIAL (with comparative etymological groups collected over a period of 40 years until 1966) provides thousands of possible derivations or phonological reconstructions of 'old Indo-aryan form' in Sanskrit, within its 14,845 head-words. A magnificent attempt was made in the past by linguists of unsurpassed erudition, to identify the sememes of Indian languages. A notable result was the formation and delineation of the grammatical rules of the Sanskrit language.

Indian Lexicon establishes that over 3000 etyma of the Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (DEDR) have concordant sememes in the lexemes of Indo-Aryan and Munda languages, thus negating the linguists' differentiation of the Dravidian tongues from the Indo-Aryan and Munda language streams.

The Indus (Sarasvati-Sindhu) Script decipherment problem

Many lexemes will be dated to circa 3000 B.C., when the most expansive civilization of the times flourished in thousands of settlement sites in the Sarasvati-Sindhu doab. This dating for the selected lexemes is based on a suggested rebus/semantic clustering method to decipher the script of the civilization. The underlying language may be called the *Indian;* hence, the lexicon is called "An Indian Lexicon".

A paradigm change is posited that circa 3000 B.C., the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Munda sub-families of languages had not been differentiated fully. This hypothesis has to be validated further through more linguistic/lexical studies.Etyma in Niruktam (25 kb.)

Roots (Dha_tupa_t.ha) (156 kb.)

Dha_tupa_t.ha (lit. a study of roots or verb forms) reputedly by Pa_n.ini provides a list of 2200 roots (in ten technical classes) with almost all irregular and noteworthy forms which can be expanded in the series of active, passive, casual desiderative and derivative groups.

The classification of verbal bases in the following ten classes is based on vikaran.a the inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.Verb forms (Whitney) (42 kb.)

The roots, verb-forms, and primary derivatives of the Sanskrit language : A supplement to his Sanskrit grammar.

Whitney's work lists all the quotable roots of the Sanskrit language together with the tense and conjugation-systems made from them, the noun and adjective (infinitival and participal) formations that attach themselves most closely to the verb and with the other derivative noun and adjective-stems usually classed as primary. "... since etymology is from beginning to end a matter of balancing probabilities, and thick-set with uncertainties and chances of error. It has been my intention to err rather upon the side of liberality of inclusion than the opposite... main intent is to furnish the means of examining in their chronologic entirety the groups of words and forms that cluster about the so-called roots in Sanskrit, that they may be studied, and have their relations determined, witth more complete understanding... The meanings added after the roots by no means claim to be exhaustive; they are in general intended only to identify the root... The classes of (verb-)forms that contain the most puzzling problems are the reduplicated ones, and the present stems ending in ya..." (Whitney, 1885, pp. v to xiii).

Munda lexemes in Sanskrit (Munda Etyma edited by D. Stampe annexed)

[From F.B.J. Kuiper, Proto-Munda Words in Sanskrit, Amsterdam, Verhandeling der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie Van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, Nieuwe Reeks Deel Li, No. 3, 1948]

Some hundred Sanskrit and Prakrit words are shown to be derived from the Proto-Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic source. The term 'Proto-Munda' is used to indicate that the Munda languages had departed considerably from the Austro-Asiatic type of language as early as the Vedic period... a process of 'Dravidization' of the Munda tongues... contributing to the growth of the Indian linguistic leagu (**sprachbund**). Professor C.C. Berg had suggested that the Austro-Asiatic consonantal system had a relatively small number of phonemes with a wide range of possible realizations, the following sounds, for instance originally having constituted one phoneme: **d/t, dh/th, r, j/c, s, d./t., d.h/t.h, r., z./s. = y = l**... Santali evidences rhyme words, e.g. **but.ra, gut.ra; dun.d.ga, mun.d.ga** which may explain varying initial gutturals, dentals and labials in synonyms... Another proto-Munda phenomenon inherited from prim. Austric is the nasalization and prenasalization of the consonants of a root. Thus **ba-da (wa-da)** may become **ba-nda, ba-na, ma-da, ma-nda, ma-na**... the vowels are largely interchangeable... a very considerable amount (say some 40%) of the New Indo-Aryan vocabulary is borrowed from Munda, either via Sanskrit (and Prakrit), or via Prakrit alone, or directly from Munda; wide-branched and seemingly native, word-families of South Dravidian are of Proto-Munda origin; in Vedic and later Sanskrit, the words adopted have often been Aryanized, resp. Sanskritized. "In view of the intensive interrelations between Dravidian, Munda and Aryan dating from pre-Vedic times even individual etymological questions will often have to be approached from a Pan-Indic point of view if their study is to be fruitful. It is hoped that this work may be helpful to arrive at this all-embracing view of the Indian languages, which is the final goal of these studies." (p. 9).

ara_la crooked, bowed, curled (hair); **ara_d.a** long-horned (Maitr. S. 2,5,9); **ara_d.i_tara** having very long horns (**S'Br. 4,5,5,5**); **d.aeka** wide-spreading and very long with an upward turn at the end (buffalo's horns) < **d.a-ya** tall (Santali); **lad.ea, lar.ea** crooked, bent, slanting

(tree, stick); **lad.e** slanting, leaning to one side (Santali); **la_r.ea_** crooked, bent (Mu.); **led.ha_** id. (Mu.); **lidu** to bend (Mu.); **lir.wa** to bend over, backwards or downwards (Santali); **ler.wa lar.ve, ler.wak** to incline to one side, reel (Santali); **lar.a** having horns bending down forwards, having the comb hanging down on one side (Santali); **ler.a_** curved (said of horns of animals)(Mu.); metath. **al.a_ra** long-horned (Pali); **ajas'r.n:gi ara_t.aki_ ti_ks.n.as'r.n:gi_ vi r.s.atu** : let the goat-horned ara_t.aki_, the sharp-horned, push out (AV.)

argad.a obstacle; class. bolt, bar; **argales.i_ke** the pin and bar of the door of a cow-pen (S'a_n:kh. A_r. 2,16**); a_gal** restraint (B.); **a_gar.** hurdle (B.); **gad.a, gan.d.aka** obstacle (Skt.); **nirgad.a** without impediment and blameless (BHSkt.); **Ögad.** cf. **gar. gar.ao** to detain, restrain, beset, keep; **gud. gud.au** to beset, detain, restrain; **gur gur** to restrain, deprive of freedom; **gan.d.** a cross-ridge; **gan.d. gan.d.** across, transversely; **gan.d.e** across, athwart, transverse, at right angles (Santali); **ga_n.d.i** obstruction, obstacle (Ho.); **ganad.e, gan.ad.e** the cross-bars of a bedstead, the two short bars of a door-frame (Santali); **akot.** hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, to check, stop, detain (Santali); **inad** to close (door)(Sora); **gha_ro** bar, rod, pole, cross-beam, ridge-pole; **taga_ro, tagha_ro** bar, bolt (N.); **ta~_gad.** to bind the feet (B.)[Sanskritized as **tryan:kat.a, tryan:gat.a**]; **a_gal, a_gar, agri_** wooden bar used for fastening the door (Bi.); **gharka_** a kind of bolt (South Munger), **hurka_** the bolt of the lock; **ar.khar.** the spar that supports the screen or hurdle used for a door (Bi.); **khir.ki_** window, back-door (< **khad.akki_** (Pkt.); **hur.uk, hur.ka_** bar or bolt of a door (H.); **hur.ka_** (B.); **hud.ukka** (Skt.); **hur.a, har.i** to shackle, gyve, to fetter, put in the stocks, chain (the feet), detain (Santali); **hurkar.** the wooden bar or bolt (of a door), to shut with a bar [to dialectical variants of the same word are combined to form an 'echo word' which is a very common phenomenon in Santali](Santali); **karhar.** a kind of gate with movable bars (at the entrance of cattle-sheds)(Santali); **ar.khar.** the spar that supports the door inside; **ar.gar.a** a cattle-pound, prison, difficlty (Santali); **a_rgar.a_** stables (B.); **ad.** to obstruct (Drav.); obstruction, bar (H.); **a_r.na_** to stop (H.); **a_r.** hindrance (Psht.); **nigad.a** chain for the feet, fetter (Skt.); **taga_rs** chain (To.); **taga_ro** bolt (N.)

a_kula confounded, confused, agitated, anxious, overburdened with, full of; **kulkuli_** restlessness (H.); **man:kulam** cloudiness, murkiness; perturbation, confusion of mind (Ta.); **man:kul** cloud; **maiya_** to become dim, to be perplexed (Ta.); **mauli_** disturbance or upsetting of the heart (Pkt.); **kalila** covered with, full of; confusion, chaos (Skt.); **kalkal** difficult, agitated (Sora); **gad. bad.** confusion, disorder, confused, mixed; **gad.bad.ao** to put into disorder or confusion, make a mess of; **gad.be sad.be** in disorder, to muddle, confuse; **god. bud.i, god. bod.** to confuse, come to no conclusion; **gad.oe sad.oe** mixed, mingled, confused, to mix; **gad.ui sad.ui** id.; **gul gulau** to make a disturbance, confusion, commotion; **gul gul** disturbed, hurly-burly; **gul mal** noise, tumult, uproar, disturbance, confusion; **gul malao** to disturb, disarrange; **galoc saloc, galuc saluc, galui salui** confusedly; **kalok bat.ok** restlessly, uneasily, to be restless; **lar. kar.ao** to be in a hurry, restless, eager; **hal bal** restless, turbulent, troublesome, meddlesome; **halo balo** id. (Santali); **ukul-bukul** to be uneasy and anxious (Mu.); **vikala** depressed, sad, unwell (Skt.); **bikal** restless, uneasy, troubled (H.); **hul mal** disturbance, riot, uproar, tumult, to make do; **ulmal** confusedly, to perplex, confuse; **ulmalao** to disorder, confuse, stir up, bring into commotion; **alat olot** bewildered, abashed, to confuse, bewilder; **alat bakat** to confuse, bewilder, nonplus (Santali); **halabola** confused noise (Pkt.) [Severl of these are 'echo words' composed of derivatives from **gad.** and **bad.** (**bal, mal**)]. cf. **alamalla** perplexed, troubled, perplexity, trouble; **almal** delay, confusion, perplexity; **almalinu** to be

confused, puzzled, detained; **ulma_l** confusion, chaos; **hulha_l, hul, hullar.** riot, disturbance; **gulma_l, golma_l, gulmul** tumult, uproar (N.); **halbal** tumult, commotion, confusion; **har.bar.i_** id., uproar, mutiny; **har.bar.a_na_** to be agitated; **khalbal** confusion, commotion, agitation, tumult; **kharb(h)ar, khar.bar.** id., **khalbala_na_ (khadbada_na_)** to boil, bubble, be agitated, be in a state of commotion (H.); **gar. bar. = gad. bad.** confusion, disorder (Santali); **kalaha** strife, quarrel (Skt.); **kalakam** strife, quarrel, wrangle, altercation, uproar, tumult, insurrection, revolt, rebellion (Ta.); **galibili** disorder, confusion (Te.); **galagincu** to stir, mix, mingle, confuse (Te.)[if Skt. **kalaha** were a Dravidian loan, the **h** would point to Kannada, where intervocalic **-pp-** has become **h** (via **-p-**) about 1000 A.D.] Since **kalahin** (ChUp.Gr.S.) occurs earlier, this explanation is doubtful. **-ha-** is a very common suffix in Santali and most of the Sanrkit and Prakrit words which contain the formative element are likely to be Proto-Munda loan words. **halahala** tumult, curiosity (Pkt.); **hal.ha_l** restlessness (M.)

a_t.opa puffing up, pride, self-conceit (MBh.Sus'r.); pride (Skt.); **t.uppinu** to be puffed up with pride (N.); **t.ipor** vaunting, boasting; **t.ippas** conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance (H.); **t.ipor** pride, conceit, self-glorification (N.); **t.ub t.ubu** distended (stomach), visibly pregnant; **d.um d.um** having a swollen, protruding stomach; **dhomok** haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, pride (Santali); **d.imbh** pride, vanity, affectation (H.); **tempu** physical strencth, daring, bravery, arrogance, pride, energy (Ta.); **timili, timmali** a stout, strong woman; **t.ampam, it.ampam** pomposity, ostentation (Ta.); **d.abbu, d.amb(h)a, dambha** id. (Ka.); **dubba** a man with a large belly, a very stout man; **doppa** thickness; **dappa** thickness, stoutness, coarseness (Ka.); **dambh** deceit, trickery, feigning, hypocrisy, pride, haughtiness, arrogance (H.); **dambhi_** deceitful, hypocritical, proud, arrogant; **dambhi_** proud (N.); **dambha** deceit, fraud, hypocrisy (Skt.); **jambha** (M.) = **jampam** affectation, overwheening pride, pomp, ostentation (M.); **jambhamu** (Te.); **jamba, jambha** (Ka.); **t.i_p-t.a_p** ornament, decoration, pomp, show, ostentation, splendour, magnificence; **t.i_m-t.a_m** dress, show, ostentation (H.); **thamr.a_** thick, corpulent; **d.happu_** bulky, fat, corpulent; **d.habbu** (N.); **hamew** vanity, arrogance, pride (H.); **a_t.amparam** pomp and show, ostentation (Ta.); **a_d.ambar** noise and bustle, arrogance, pride, ostentation (H.); **d.amara** riot, tumult (Skt.); **d.imba** affray, tumult, danger, distress (Skt.)

a_pi_d.a crown, garland (Skt.); **bi~_d.i_** the hair twisted or plaited behind, braided hair (H.)

udumbara ficus glomerata, its fruit (S'Br.); **d.a-ba** swollen, roundish (Kherwari); **d.ub d.ubia** full, swollen (stomach), tight, stuffed; **d.ub d.ubi** to impregnate, become enceinte; **d.um** to be pregnant; **d.umka** roundish, oblong, oval (fruit); **d.umkuc** small (Santali); **dhuma_** fat and dwarf; **dhumr.a_** sout, fat; **d.himsi** a big-bellied woman; **d.heb d.hebe, d.hebra_** big-bellied (Mu.)**unduru, undura, undara, undaru, indu_ra** mouse (Skt.); **u_dar, undi_r** (M.); **undar** rat (G.); **unduru** (Si.); **indu_r** (H.); **ka_ndor** rat (Khmer); **kant.ur** (Old Khmer); **guntur** rat (Sora); **kentu_r** bat (Sora); **od.ri** rat, mouse (Kui); **on(d)ren** rat (Sora); **d.orika_** musk-rat (Skt.)

kajjala, kajjali_ lamp-black, used as ink or a collyrium (Skt.); **kajjala** (Pali); **ka_d.ige** (Ka.); **ka_t.ike** (Te.); **kar.** black (Drav.); **ka-ya** black (Munda); **koya** black (with dust), smirched; **koya hor.o, hoeya hor.o** a variety of the pladdy plant (grain is black-looking); **kuya** black smirch (round the mouth), to smirch, smut; **kuila, kuili** black, dark-skinned; **kuila** charcoal (Santali); **koila_** (H.); **kokila** id. (Skt.); **kajra** having dark spots on the hump of the head (Santali); **kajra_** (H.); **koya** black, smirch; **goyak** having a black spot (on the tongue), to blacken, smear oneself

on the cheek with soot (Santali); **ga_jal** lampblack, soot, the black pigment placed round the eyes (N.); **kar.ea** jet black (animals); **kar.eo** id. (men), a leech (a taboo substitute for **jo_k**); **kari** black (animals), jet black; **karidan., karindan.** black, dense, heavy (clouds, also about black and dirty people, buffaloes)(Santali); **kar-u** to grow black, darken; **kar-uppu** blackness, darkness; **kar-ai** black colour, hue, tinge; **karu** dark colour; **kari** charcoal, black pigment for the eye; **karukkal** darkness, cloudiness; **kan.n.an.-kariya** very dark, jet-black; **ka_ri** blackness, that which is black; **ka_r** id., cloud; **ka_r..** blackness; **karuku** to be scorched, to blacken by fire or sun, to turn brown, become dark, grow dim; **kan-r-u** to be scorched, to be sunburnt (Ta.); **ka_d.u, kar-, kar-e, kar-i, kandu, kan, kar, kare, kar-r-age, ka_r, ka_ru, ka_r..** blackness, dark-blue colour; **kar..gu** tio turn black; **kar..tale** darkness; **ka_d.ige** lampblack, a collyrium prepared from it (Ka.); **ka_t.ike** (Te.); **kara, karra** blackness, stain, dirt; **karaka** black(ness), dark(ness); **ka_ru** dark(ness), jetty black(ness)(Te.) **kar.ea, kari** (Santali) must be loanwords from Dravidian, like Skt. **ka_la**, H. **ka_la_, ka_ra_** (H.) **kosso_** lampblack (Gondi) is possibly a Munda loanword.

kan.t.ha_ throat, neck; **gha_t.a_** nape of neck, neck (Sus'r. Skt.); **gha_r.** (B.H.); **gha_d.a** (Pkt.); **ga_t.t.a_** nape of the neck (P.); **gala** (Skt.); **gloh, ga_lo** (Sakai) The root form **kat.** occurs in **kr.ka_t.a** joint of the neck (Ath.S. 9,7,1), **kaka_t.ika_** a part of the human occiput; **kr.ka_t.ika_** joint of the neck (Sus'r.); **kr.ka_t.a** neck (Skt.); **kr.ka** larynx (Pkt.); **kun:ka** neck (Juang); **kon:ko** (Kharia); **san:ka_** neck (Sora); **kan:kha** edge, brim (Santali); **totka** occiput, nape of the neck (Santali); **tutka, tut.ka_** back of the neck or head (Mu.); **ka** nape of the neck (Mon.); **ka** neck (Khmer); **ako** (Bahnar); **kou** neck (Stieng) **hot.ok** neck (Santali); **hot.o** neck, throat (Mu.); **not, nut** neck (Sem.); **nun** nape of the neck (Stieng); **tan:gun** neck (Sakai); **tan:gon** nape of the neck (Tembi); **gan.t.alu** neck (Ka.) **kar..uttu** (Ta.)

kanaka gold; **ka_cana** gold (Skt.) **kakanda, kandala** gold (Skt.lex.) **ha_t.aka** gold (Skt.) **kanaknaka** bright, glistening (Skt.) **Öka-da, ga-da** glittering or lump (Proto-Munda)

kabari_, kabara a braid of hair (Skt.) **barbara, varvara** curly; **barbara** curly hair (Skt.); **babbari_** dressing of the hair (Pkt.); **ba_bar** a kind of grass (of which a sort of twine is made); **ba_briya~_** head of hair (long and uncut); **babri_** cropped or dressed hair, forelocks, tresses (H.); **ba_bar** dishevelled hair (M.); **ba_bari** long and uncombed hair (N.); **t.amara** a mass of braided hair (Pkt.) Mu. Ö**bar, bar. (wa-d.a)** to wind, twine must be assumed: cf. **bharbharao** to spin round; **baber** string, cord, twine, rope, to make do; **bur.hu** a bundle of rope, or string wound into a bundle; **bor.** a rope of straw (Santali); **bor.** a thick rope of straw (Mu.); **ba~or.e~** to wind thread in the figure 8; **bher.wan.** to turn round, wheel round, spin round; **bin.d.a** a sheaf, bundle, faggot (Santali); **bir.a_** a bundle of crop (Mu.); **bira_** a big bundle of paddy (Ho.); **bi~_d.** a bundle of reeds; **bi~_d.a_** a roll of paper, a twist of grass (H.); **bhi_n.d.** a large bundle of burden (tied)(Santali); **beor.a_** to tie paddy seedlings together, to tie up the hair (Mu.); **kaba_r. = kaba_r** a load or bundle (of grass or firewood), a heap or collection (of miscellaneous articles), old and broken furniture (H.) **davara, davaraka** thread, string (Skt.); **davara** thread (Pkt.); **da_ra = dora** kat.isu_tram (Pkt.)

kamat.ha bamboo (Skt.) **ka~_war., ka~_war, ka_war.** a bamboo lath with slings at the end for carrying things in (H.); **ka_vat.hi_** (S.); **ka_vad.** bamboo lath with slings (M.); **ka_mat.ha_** bow (B.); **kamt.ha_** a bow, esp. one made of bamboo (H.); **kambi-** shoot of joint of bamboo (Skt.); **kamba_, kambi_** stick (Pkt.); **ka_mi_** a long strip fo bamboo (A.); **ka~_b** bamboo chip (G.)

ka_va- ka_vad.a carrying-pole (Pkt.) seem to suggest that **-t.ha-** is sufixal. **karma_ra, karmari_** bamboo (Skt.) **ma_n.** large bamboo; **ma_n.a_, ma_n:ga_** long bamboo; **ma_n.ya_** small bamboo (M.); **ma_ndro** cane mat, large mat made of bamboo (N.); **ma_n.i, ma_r.i** bamboo (Kui) < ?**Öma-d.a**. **mat** bamboo (Munda); **mat** (Santali); **mat, mad** (Kurku); **mat.** (Nimar dialect) **awa_t, awa_d** bamboo (Sakai); **awen**(Semang)

kavala a mouthful, bit, morsel (MBh.R.) **kabal.a, kabala** (Pali); **kavad.a, kabad.a, kapad.a** (Skt.); **kaval.am, kavar..am** (Ta.) [Geiger regards **v** as the original sound from **b** has developed; but Pischel and Luders assume an original form with **b**.] **ka-wa** to grasp (Munda): **khabol** a mouthful, a handful (Santali); **kha_bal** a handful, mouthful, grasp (B.); **khabla, khabli** to claw deeply, grab, clutch deeply; **khablao** to snap, grab, clutch, grip; **khablok** to swallow, devour; **khabal khabal** pecking, grabbing, bolting (food); **khabr.ao** to grasp, clutch (with the claws); **khabr.a, khabr.aha** gluttonous, greedy; **kabar. kobor.** to pick up quickly; **kapt.ao, kamt.ao** to grap, catch, seize with claws; **kapt.a kapt.i** to grip one another, seize, pull one another; **khamcao** to snap, snatch, gripe, grab, seize a handful, a handful (Santali); **kha_mca_** (B.) **kapat.i_** two handfuls (a certain measure)(Skt.) **habadia** gluttonous, greedy, insatiable; **khauda, khaudaha** id. (Santali) **khaua** gluttonous, greedy; **khau khau** greedy, craving for food; **khauka** gluttonous, gormandizing; **khawaia, khaba** glutton; **khabe khab** devouringly (eat)(Santali)

kas'mala dirty, foul; dirt, filth; timid, shy; timidity, shyness (Skt.) **kacuma_lar** dirty, slovenly persons; **kacuma_li** slut, dirty person (Ta.) **s'amala** stain, spot, fault, blemish (Ath.S., Taitt.S.); **mali_masa** dirty, impure, grey (Skt.); **mala** dirt, impurity (Ath.S.); **malina** dirty, impure, dark-coloured, grey, black; meanness, fault, sin (MBh.) **melynas** blue (Lithuanian) **khad bad** miry, muddy, perplexed, anxious (Santali) **malcha** stained, spotted, a little soiled; to stain, corrode, rust; **malgot** unclean, dirty colour, discoloured, tarnished; **marlan. mirlun.** dirty, soiled (children), sad, dejected; **merlan. mirlun.** sad, dejected, miserable; **kolo molo** dejected, sad, sorrowful, depressed; **dolo molo, dholo molo** dull, unwell, out of sorts, depressed (Santali); **d.ulu mulu** sad looking, dejected; **d.holo molo** drowsy (Mu.) **malin** troubled, disturbed (in mind), indisposed, vexed, sad, downcast (H.) **mulin** dejected, downcast (Santali) **maila_** dirty (H.); **mayala, mai_la** (Pkt.); **mayal** dirt, dregs (N.); **mayal, mail** dirt, foulness, impurity; **mayala** dirty, foul, unclean, impure (Te.); **maila** id., dingy, dark-hued, of a grizzled colour, mixed of red, white, yellow, and black (Te.); **mayilai** foulness, dirt, ash colour, grey, mixed colour of white and black (Ta.) **maila, moela** dirt, filth, dirty, filthy, soiled; **damaila** dirty, soiled; **bajrahi** slovenly, dirty, slatternly; **b(h)ejrahi** id., **benjak serak** dirty; **beje beje** foul, running, dirty; **bejelgak** disgusting, bad-looking, dirty; **bhaskar** ugly, unshapely (Santali) **kalma_s.i_** a spotted cow; **kalmas.a** dirt, stain, sin (R.) < Munda sicne **kal-, kil-** show a cerebral **s.**. [Cerebral **s.** stands for **r..** and cannot be derived from **y**]. **murguc, muiguc** dirty (Santali) **mal-, may-, mar..-, mad.** cannot be united as roots under a root **ba-d.a** dirty.

kas'mas'a (AV. in a hymn to the war-drum : **vidves.am. kas'mas'am. bhayam amitres.u ni dadhmasi** mutual hate, confusion, fear, we put into our enemies [translating **kas'mas'a = kas'mala**] **musaham.** agitation of the mind (Pkt.) **moc moc, momoc** dejected, downcast, sad, feeble; **mas mas, mas masao, mus musau** indisposed, out of sorts (Santali); **dhundur musa_** dejected, sad; **duru musu** ill, indisposed; **mas masao** indisposed; **mos moso** lazy (Mu.) **kas'mas'a** may be translated as: dejectedness, lack of self-confidence, shyness, timidity.

kassa mud (Pkt.) **kaccara** dirty (Skt.); **kacra_** fragments (H.); **kaciro** bit of vegetables (S.) **kaca_, kacavu** a fibrous plant (Ta.); **kasavu, kasuvu** grass, straw, sweepings (Te.) **ka_sa_** earth, dust, dirt (Kurku); **hasa** soil, earth, land (Santali); **ha_sa_** earth, mud, soil (Mu.Ho.)

ka_su_, ka_s'u_ illness (Skt.) **ka_su_** pain, to ache (Kurku); **kosu_** (Kharia); **haso** pain, to hurt, ache (Santali); **ha_su** illness, to be ill, to suffer (Mu.); to be ill (Ho.); **esu** fever (Sora); **esu-da_** pain; **asu** to pain (Sora); **shu_** pain (Palaung)

kun.t.ha blunt, dull (MBh.R.) **kund** blunt (Pers.); **kunt** blunt, coarse, silly (Bal.) **kun.t.a** stunted, dwarfish (Pali); **lakun.t.aka** dwarf (Pali); **lukut.** small (Bashkarik); **lokut.**^{u} (K.); **lakut.e** (Psht.); **matkun.a** a beardless man, an elephant without tusks, a small elephant; **matkun.a_** pudendum sine pube (Skt.) **d.a-d.a, wa-d.a** stunted, short, small; bare, barren (Proto-Munda root) **maskut.a** blunt (of soft iron); **ko_r.e, ko_r.e_c, ko_r.e_t** having the edge turned, blunt; **kor.ga** turned edge, crumpled, creased, blunt; **kor.go kor.got** blunt, having a turned edge (Santali); **bhokot.o, bhokt.o** blunt (Mu.) **ku_t.a** not horned (used of oxen)(AV.)(Skt.) **gu_t.a** a stump, stumpy, short, dwarfish (Kui) **khut** to be blunt, not pointed; **kun** a dwarf, to be hump-backed (Santali); **sakut** to cut off, break off, omit; **thakut** to sever, be severed; **tekut** to cut in lengths or pieces; **kut** to cut off, amputate (Mon.); **kor.a** boy; **kur.i** girl (Santali)

kubja crooked, hump-backed (VS.) **kubhra** humpbacked bull (MaitrS.) **ka-ba** bent, crooked; **kabea kobea** id., **kabua** stooping; **kob(r.)e, kombe, hombe** crooked, bent; **kumbet** an arched, bent piece of bamboo or other suitable stuff, to bend, curve; **hombo** to crouch, hide; **ombak** to bend down on all fours (Santali); **homba** to bend down, stoop (Kurku) **khujja** dwarfish (Pali.Pkt.); **khuja_** (M.); **kupre, kubre** a hunchback (N.); **kupro, kubro** hunchbacked, deformed, bent (N.); **khumle, khomle** bent; **khumcinu** to be bent (N.); **khummia** bent (Pkt.); **kabu** to fall down (prostrately)(Khimi Burman dialect) **kabja kubja** crooked, bent; **kobjo** bent, stooping, crooked (Santali) **kubd.ha, kubdha** hump-backed, short-necked and round-shouldered; **kumd.huc** short-bodied (somewhat hump-backed), to crouch, to roll oneself up; **kobr.e** crooked, bent (Santali) < **Öka-d.a** or **Öka-ba**. **kaya koyo, koyo koyo, kayan. kuyun., kuyun. kuyun., kaja kojo, kijo kojo, kija kaje, kojo, kuja** bent, stooping; **konjr.e** crooked, bent (Santali) **kubar. = kub** a hump on the back; **kubr.a_ = kubba_** humpbacked (H.); **kubad., kubd.a_** (M.); **kubd.u_** hump on the back (G.); **khubar.** (M.) **kubhd.a** humpbacked (Santali) **ku_bar, ku_bari_** the pole of a carriage (MaitrS.); **kubbara** (Pali) **kumbrys** plough-handle (Lithuanian) **ku_bar.** crooked beam (H.) **kubet, kumbet** an arched piece of bamboo; **ka~r.ba, ka~rmba** (Santali); **kar.ba_** plough-handle (Mu.); **ka_ba_** (Ho.); **ka_rba_** plough-handle (Kharia); **kot.i** plough-handle (Kui); **kut.** crooked (Drav.)

kulin:ga the fork-tailed shrike (MBh.) **kala_n.** white bellied sea-eagle, <u>cucuma lemogaster</u> (Nikob.); **khlen.** (Khmer); **klin.** kite (Khmer) **khli_n.** kite, eagle (Khasi)

kulin:ga, kalin:ga (Skt.) **kuli_ka_** a certain bird (VS.) **klain.** eagle (Mon.); **khle_n.** (Khmer); **klan.** <u>aigle pecheur</u> (Bahnar); **klaak**^{a} (Tembi); **kelak** eagle kite (Sakai); **kla_k** hawk (Sakai); **lan., helan.** eagle, kite (Malay).

khad.ga sword (MBh.R.) **ga-d.a** in pieces; **gun.d.a, gun.d.a gun.d.i** fragments, remnants, small bits, to make into small bits, to grind (Santali); **gandarulu** fragments, bits (Te.)

khalati bald-headed (VS.) **kaurva** (Av.); **calvus** (Latin) **mun.d.a** bald-headed; **khad.ra** bare, leafless, hairless, skin and bones, stripped (Santali)

khin:kira fox (Skt.) **khekr.i_** (Gondi) **khikr.i_** the Bengal fox, vulpes bengalensis (Santali); **ki_kri_, kikeri, ke_kri, kekr.i_** (Kurku)

khora lame, limping (Ka_tyS'S.) **khot.a, khod.a, kun.d.a** crippled, lame (Skt.) **khod.** lame (M.); **kun.t.ha** (Pali); **khod.a** (Pkt.); **khod.u~** (G.); **kho~d.a_** lame (B.); **kun.t.u** to limp, to be lame (Te.) **kad.ua, kad.uc kad.uc, kor.dha, hut.et** lame, limping (Santali); **kun.t.ha, kon.t.ha** cripple (Pali)

gan.a troop, crowd, flock, number, series (RV.) **ghat.a_** multitude, troop (Skt.); **ghat.ayati** brings together, unites (Sus'r.); **ghad.i_** an assembly (Pkt.); **ghat.a_** multitude, heap, crowd, dense mass (Pali) **khan.d.a** number, multitude, group (MBh.) **gad. gud.** very many, numerous, in mixed company; **gad gad** in crowds, numbers, flocks, to flock together; **gan ganao** to crowd, be numerous; **genec genec, genec gesec** numerous; **gadel** a multitude, crowd, flock, crowded, numerous; **gas gas** very many, a swarm (Santali); **gut.i** troop, band, crowd (Ho.); **ka_ru, ka_r.u_** herd, flock (Kurku); **khar.** id. (Santali) **kula** a herd, flock, swarm, multitude, race, family (S'Br.) **treku_l** race, family (Khmer) **jaku_ < *jaku_l** race, species (Mon.); **kur..u** society, bond, assembly, flock, herd, swarm, shoal; **kur..uvu** to assemble in large numbers, to crowd (Ta.,); **ku_lu** family, clan, tribe, caste (Kui); **gava_m kulmi** herd of cows (Tatt.S.); **kur..umu** to collect, assemble (Ta.); **gulma** a troop or guard of soldiers (Skt.); **gummu, gummi** mass, crowd (Ka.)

ghat.a jar, ewer (MBh.R.Sus'r.) **kod.a** (Ka.) **gargara** (MBh.) **gargari_** churn, butter-vat, a kind of water-jar (Skt.) **karaka** water-pot (MBh.R.) **bhr.n:ga_ra** water-pot, pitcher (Skt.) **gha_ghari** waterpot (S.); **gad.d.uka** small earthen pot (Skt.); **gar.uwa_** (N.); **khan.d.a** a liquor pot (Pkt.); **kalas'a** pot, water-jar (RV.) **gagra, ghagra, ghar.a** (Santali); **han.d.ha** a large earthenware jar (Santali); **ha~_d.a_** (H.); **hat.hua** (Santali); **ha~_r.ia_** cooking pot (Kharia)

cipit.a blunted, flattened, flat (Skt.) **capi, capia, capio** flat-nosed, flat, not rounded wood, to flatten wood; **capic** flat-nosed (Santali) **cepo, ceped** flat (Mu.); **capara** flat, flat piece, a plain (Kurku) **cappa_n.i** clapping hands (Ta.); **cappat.a** a slap or clap; pressed flat, as a fig (Te.)

jamba_la mud, clay (Skt.) **jamba_la, jamba_li_** a dirty pool (at the entrance of a village)(Pali); **jamba_la** duckwheet (Pkt.) **jawa** to soak, saturate (Santali); **jovi** marshy land (Mu.); **jab jab, jab jabao, job job, joboc joboc** wet, most, damp, drenched; **jubhi** marshy, swampy, boggy, watery (rice-field)(Santali); **jobhi** swampy ground (Kharia.Mu.); **jubhi** mud (Mu.); **jobe** id. (Ho.); **jubila_** a wet field (Mu.); **dubi** marsh (Kurku); **tobd.a_** mud (Kharia); **tu_pu_** to wet, get wet (Kurku)

d.imb(h)a egg, child (Skt.) **d.ebe** dwarfish, small (Santali); **t.hepa_** short in stature, a dwarf (Mu.)

ta_mbu_la betel (VarBrS.) **bo_lou** (Bahnar); **balu** (Alak); **blu** (Kha.); **plu_** (Palanhg) Proto-Munda original ***ta_-mbu_l** a pre-nasalized variant of Lave **melu**, Stieng **mlu**.

timita wet, damp (Skt.) **timyati, ti_yati** to be wet, damp (Dha_tupa_t.ha); **tepati** to drip (Dha_tup.) **theva** a drop, a little (Pkt.); **thippai** to drip (Pkt.) **t.ipak** a drop (of rain), to fall in

drops (Santali) **tumi** rain drops (Ta.); **tipi topu inba** to fall drop by drop (Kui) cf. **te_ma** moist (Te.lex.)

dan.d.a stick, staff, pole, cudgel, mace (RV.) **d.an.t.a** a thick stick, a club (Santali) **mun.d.ha, mun.d.hak, mun.d.hat** a log, block; **mun.d.ra** branchless (Santali) **mun.d.aka** tree-trunk, beam (Skt.) **mun.ret** log (Santali); **bon:ga** club (Kurku); **d.an.** staff, pole, rod, perch (of bamboo or wood)(Santali); **d.a~_g** id. (H.)

da_d.ima the pomegranate tree; its fruit (MBh.R.Sus'r.) **d.a_r.im, d.a_lim** (H.) The radical element is **d.imb-** cf. **d.imba** egg (Skt.); **d.imbu** cucumis (Kharia); **d.ambau** custard apple (Ho.)

dundubhi drum (RV.) **din.d.ima** a kind of drum (MBh.R.) **a_d.ambara** drum, noise, sound (VS.) **dudrabhi** a kettle-drum (Pali) **Öd.a-ba**: **d.obo, d.hob d.hobo** dull, flat in sound (kettle-drum and **d.hol**)(Santali) **t.amak** a kettle-drum; **tumdak** the dancing-drum (Santali); **duma_n.** (Mu.); **duman.** drum (Ho.); **damua** a kettle-drum; **d.ha~_pla_** a kind of drum, tambourine (Mu.); **de_b** to beat a drum (Sora).

pan:gu lame (AVParis'.MBh.); **pan:gu** (Pali.Pkt.); **pan:gula** (Pali) **van:ku** going crookedly (Skt.); **wongu** lame (K.); **va~_g** douleur sourde (a la suite d'une contusion)(M.); **vin:ga_** crooked (P.) **ban:go** bent, lame (Rom.); **ba_n.o** crooked (Ku.); **ba_n:go** crooked, bent, twisted, perverse (N.); **bin:ga_, vin:ga_** crooked (P.); **ba~_ka_** crooked (H.); **ba_n:kuro** short, hunch-backed (B.); **bhen:ga_** squint-eyed (L.H.); **bhen:gura_** crippled (B.); crooked (A.) **pakor.** to twist, distort, misrepresent; **pa_k** to twist, twine, turn, pervert; **bakr.a** perverse, insincere, crooked; **dhakuc bakuc** crooked, lame, limping; **bakbhen:kor**. crooked, winding, tortuous (Santali); **pa_kr.e** one having a deformed leg (Mu.)

pun:kha the lowest (feathered) part of an arrow (MBh.R.) **pun:kam** id. (Ta.) **pon:kha_nupon:kham** arrow after arrow, constantly (Pali) **pur..uku** arrowhead (Ta.); **pil.uku, pil.ku** the lower part of an arrow which comes in contact with the bowstring and contains the feathers and shaft (Ka.) **pho~k** the notch of an arrow for receiving the bow-string, the notch at the top of a post, to cut a notch; **phon:ke** with openings in walls, with gaps, holes; **pha_k** a gap, an opening, breach, chasm (Santali); **pha~_k** empty space (B.); **phon.** to have an opening (Mu.)

pun.d.ari_ka the white lotus (RV.) **pon.d.** white; **pon.d.e** a common nickname of Santal girls who are very light-coloured when small (Santali); **po_n.d.** white (Mahle); **pu_n.d.i_** (Mu.Ho.); **pun.d.i_** (Korwa); **pen.d.ra, pen.d.raha** grey-eyed, white-eyed (Santali); **pan.d.ra_** greyish buffalo (Mu.)

bekura_ voice, sound (Naigh.) **bakura, ba_kura** id. (Skt.) **bhakur bhakur** the call of a leopard (Santali); **hukur** a low moan or growl, the cry of a buffalo (Mu.) **bakkula** a demon, uttering horrible cries, a form assumed by the Yakkha Ajakala_paka, to terrify the Buddha (Pali)

bad.is'a hook, esp. fish-hook (MBh.R.) **val.ica, vel.icam** (Ta.); **var.is'i_** (H.) Proto-Mundas and Dravidians were, indeed, the fishermen of ancient India. **ba-d.a** crooked (Proto-Munda) **pit.ua pat.we** crooked, bent, zig-zag (Santali)

bhimal unconscious, fainting, fit (N.) **dholo molo** dull, unwell, out of sorts (Santali); **d.holo molo** drowsy (Mu.)

men.d.(h)a ram (Skt.) **mejhuka_** ram (H.) **me~d.ha_, me~r.ha_, mer.ha_** (H.); **men.d.a_** curved and pointed towards the head (said of horns of animals)(Mu.); **menda_ (dirin.)** (horns) bent down (Ho.); **mer.ha, me~r.ha** twisted backwards (horns of buffalo), having horns twisted backwards (buffalors)(Santali) **mi~d.i_** a she-goat (H.); **merom** (Santali); **merom** (Mu.Ho.Birhor); **mera** goat (Juang); **bherki** the four-horned antelope, barking deer (Kurku); id. (Gondi) **cimin.a** ram, hog; **ga_men.i_** she-goat (Pkt.)

va_tuli a certain kind of vampire (Skt.) **ba_dur** flying fox, bat (H.); **ba_dud.** (B.) **bardu~r.u~c** bat (Santali); **kentu_r** bat (Sora); **tiru** bat (Kurku); **gadur** vampire bat, a flying fox (Kurku); **ba_rdur.iad, ba_rdulud** (Mu.); **ba_rdui** (Ho.) **du~r.u~c** to tilt a vessel, to spill (Santali); **burdulud** flying ant (Mu.); **kawet** bat (Semang)

s'r.n:ga_ra fine dress (MBh.R.) **chakel makel, chaker maker** well-made, handsome, graceful, elegant; **jhin:gur** ear-ornament; **seke seke, seke doke, seke meke** covered with ornaments, to adorn (Santali); **jhakkalo** showy, fashionable; **jhakmale** showy, foppish (N.)

hala plough (MBh.R.) **jol** pole, stick (Arm.); **zuolis** trunk of a tree (Lith.) **la_n:gala** plough (Skt.); **na_cil** (Ta.); **na_gal** (Te.); **ne_gal** (Ka.); **na_n:ge_l** (Gondi); **na_n:geli** (Kui) **nahel** plough (Santali); **na_el, naial** wooden frame of the plough (Mu.); **nail** plough (Ho.) **la_hala** (Pkt.)

Sememes: Indian

In the following vocabulary, some *sememic* and morphemic compounds are also included to illustrate the nature of phonemic transforms, while sustaining the substratum of semantic structures (e.g. **gaun.d.a_** cowherd station; field near a village; **goe~r.** belt of land nearest homestead). *Sememes*, with possible phonemic variants, are listed under one *'semantic'* group [e.g. **gad.** drip; **gal** drip]. This is the reason for not following a strict syllabic order in the list. The list includes words from south Asian languages without attempting to guess their proto-indic forms with an '*'.

These *sememes* should be distinguished from dha_tus or verb roots since the radicals span both nouns and verbs and also include attributive thoughts connoted, for example, by adjectives.

Many *sememes* listed in the following vocabulary are from Sanskrit which re-inforced the development of the literary structures of historical periods of all the languages flowing from proto-South Asian lingua franca. CDIAL (with comparative etymological groups collected over a period of 40 years until 1966) provides thousands of possible derivations or phonological reconstructions of 'old Indo-aryan form' in Sanskrit, within its 14,845 head-words. A magnificent attempt was made in the past by linguists of unsurpassed erudition, to identify the *sememes* of Indian languages. A notable result was the formation and delineation of the grammatical rules of the Sanskrit language [**sam.skr.ta** put together, completed (RV.); **sakkhata** put together, cooked, embellished (Pali); **saku** Sanskrit (Si.)].

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am.h press

am.s'u filament

am.sa shoulder

aks.a axle

aks.a dice

aks.i eye

aga_ra house

agni fire; **an:ga_ra** glowing charcoal

agra top, front

agha bad

an:g go

an:ga limb; **an:gu-li** finger, toe; **an:gus.t.ha** thumb

accha clear, transparent

aj drive

aja goat

ac bend

aj anoint

ajali hollowed hands placed together

at. wander about

at.t.a boiled rice

at.t.a high; **ati** beyond, over; **adhi** above, on

ad.a screen (Kui)

ad.i heel (Ta.)

an.i, a_n.i linch-pin; **ani_ka** face, front, point, edge, row (RV.)

an.u millet; fine, minute

atta_ mother; **attai** mother-in-law, aunt (Ta.)

ad eat

adhah. below, under

adhvan road

an breathe

anas wagon

anta end, proximity (RV.); inside (R.); **anti** near (RV.); **antar** inside (RV.); **a_ntra** entrail (RV.)

antara different

and bind

andha blind

ap water (RV.); **ambhas** water (RV.); **abhra** cloud, rainy weather (RV.)

apara posterior (RV.)

apatya offspring (RV.)

api also, even (RV.)

ama_ at home (RV.)

amb go

ambara circumference

amba_ mother (RV.)

amla sour, acid

aya going

ayam this

ayas iron, metal (RV.)

ara spoke of a wheel (RV.); **a_ra** spoke

aran.a distant, foreign (RV.); desert

aram fitly, readily (RV.)

aru sun

arc shine

arn.ava sea, wave (RV.)

artha aim; wealth

ard hurt; **a_rta** pained, injured

ardha part, place (AV.)

ardha half (RV.)

arpya fixed; entrusted

aryamya intimate

arh be worth

arka flash, ray, sun (RV.)

ala point, sting

alaka curl, lock of hair

alasa inactive

ala_ta fire-brand [**li** torchwood (Sh.)]

alin black bee; scorpion; **a_la_kta** smeared with poison (RV.)

alpa small (AV.)

ava away, down (RV.); **avara** lower, nearer (RV.)

avat.a pit

avas'ya_ dew

avi sheep (RV.)

as' reach; **am.s'a** part (RV.); **as'i_ti** eighty; **as.t.a_** eight (RV.)

as'ri sharp side, corner, angle, edge; **am.si** id. (Pali.Pkt.)

as'ru tear (RV.)

as'va_ horse (RV.)

as'vattha the tree ficus religiosa (AV.)

as' eat

as.t.i kernel of fruit

as.t.hi bone

as be

as throw

asi sword (RV.)

asr.j blood (RV.)

asau that (RV.)

asta home (RV.)

asmad base of obl. cases plur. of 1st pers. pronoun

ana pron. stem; thus (RV.); **as** his (Bshk.); **-a_** here; today (RV.); **atha** then, and (RV.); **adhuna** now

aham I (RV.)

ahar day (RV.)

a_kara mine, accumulation (R.)

a_kula confused (MBh.)

a_kr.ta arranged, built (RV.)

a_t. flour (Bshk.)

a_n.d.a egg (RV.)

a_tman breath, soul (RV.)

-a_da taking; cf. **da_ya_dya** inheritance

a_di beginning

a_ditya son of Aditi, names of seven deities, esp. of the sun (RV.)

a_p obtain, reach

a_bhi_ra herdsman

a_m yes (Pa_n..)

a_ma raw (RV.); grain not yet freed from chaff; **a_mis.** raw flesh (RV.)

a_ma constipation

a_mra mango tree

a_ya_ti comes near (RV.)

a_yus. life (RV.)

a_ra near

a_ru hog

a_rdra wet (RV.)

a_rya noble, respectable

a_laya house, receptacle (Ya_j.)[**li_** cling to]

a_li row, range, line

a_s'a_ wish, expectation (AV.)

a_s sit; **a_sana** sitting (AV.)

a_sya mouth (RV.); face (Ya_j.)

a_ha_ra food; fetching [**hr.** take, carry]

a_hu trough of water (S.)

i pronominal stem; **iti** thus (RV.); **itara** the other; pl. the rest (RV.); **iyant** so much (RV.); **i_dr.s'a** such, like this

i go; **ita** gone (RV.); **e_ti** goes (RV.)

in:kh move; **in:g** move

id.vara bull to be set at liberty; **e_t.ate_** goes

in.d.va two coverings of muja grass to protect from fire; **idhma** fuel (RV.); **indh** kindle; **indra** the god Indra (RV.); **inda** (Pali.); **i~_dr** name of a god (Kt.); **yudur** clear sky (Kho.); **i_dhriya** belonging to the clear sky

indu drop (RV.); drop, spark (TS.)

ibha elephant

ili short sword, cudgel (B.)

ilih the fish clupea alosa (A.)

is. throw; **is.t.i_** impulse (RV.); **r.s.** thrust; **r.s.t.i** spear, lance (RV.); **is.i_ka_** reed used as an arrow (AV.); **is.u** arrow (RV.)

is. seek; **is.t.a** sought, beloved (RV.); **i_h** desire; **i_ha_** wish; **e_s.a** seeking

is.t.i sacrifice (TS.)[**yaj** sacrifice]

is.t.aka_ brick (VS.)

iha here (RV.)

i_ks. see

i_n:kh move to and fro

i_d. praise

i_r move

i_rs.ya_ envy (AV.)

i_s' be master of; **i_s'vara** capable of; master (AV.); **ais'varya** supremacy

i_s. move; **i_s.a_** pole of carriage or plough

u particle of emphasis (RV.)

uks. sprinkle

ukha cooking-pot (AV.)

u~_g sleep (H.)

ucca tall; **ucca_** above (RV.); **uta_r.** high land, upland (L.P.)

uca_t. impatience (G.)

uccaya gathering, collection (MBh.)[**ci** heap up]

cayate_ takes vengeance on (RV.)[**ci** avenge]

uta and, even, or (RV.)

utka longing for (Pa_n..)

ud in composition with verbs denotes 'up' and 'out'; with nouns 'without'; with adjectives 'emphasis'; **uttara** upper (RV.); **uttama** the highest (RV.)

udaya rise (RV.)

udara belly (RV.)

uta_ho_ interrogative particle (MBh.)

utsava enterprise (RV.); festival (MBh.)

upa up to, upon, above, near (RV.); **upakr.ta** helped (Pa_n..)

ubh weave

umbi_ fried stalks of wheat or barley

ura_ ewe (RV.); **uran.a** young ram; **u_rn.a_** wool (RV.)

r.n.a debt (RV.)

uras breast (RV.)

uru wide (RV.)

urvara_ fertile land (RV.); **ubro** surplus (N.)

ulu_khala a wooden mortar (RV.)

ulka meteor (RV.); **ud.u** star

u_th lip (Pas'.); **u_s.t.** lip (Wg.); **o_s.t.ha** lip (RV.)

us.t.ra buffalo (RV.); camel (MBh.); bull drawing a plough (RV.); **ot.ho** of a camel (S.)

yu_s.t. bank of a river (Kt.)

u_s.a salt ground (TS.)

ut.a leaves or grass used for thatching; **od.hur** screen (L.); **ot.al** screen (H.); **ut.u** to dress (Ta.)

or.a drawn line, furrow (S.); **or.e ca_sa** one ploughing (P.)

ud.ra, aud.ra, o_d.ra a tribe of S'u_ras; **od.d.a** the land of Utkala (Pkt.); **od.** a tribe that clear out watercoursees or build houses (P.)[**um.d.a** deep (Pkt.)]

us.n.a hot (RV.); **usra** ray, sun, day; **uste~** first morning light (M.); **vyus.** dawn [**vas** shine]

u_d.ha drawn, married (Pkt.)

u_dhas udder (RV.)

un. uneven, odd (of numbers)(Ku.); **u_na** deficient (AV.)[in composition with numerals with re-formation after the uncompounded form, e.g. **eko_na** less by one]

u_ru thigh (RV.)

u_rjas vigour, strength; **o_jas** strength, vigour, vitality (RV.)[**vajra** thunderbolt (RV.)]; **oju** force, rapidity, height (S.); **oj** life, vitality (M.)

u_rdhva erect, being above (RV.)

u_h thrust

u_h surmise

ojh entrails (H.)

r. move

r.ks.a bear (animal)(RV.)

r.ju straight, honest (RV.); **r.j** straighten

r.tu any fixed time, season (RV.)

r.dh prosper

r.s.abha bull (RV.)

e_ka one (RV.); **ae_va** one (Av.)

e_d.a a kind of sheep; **el.aka** ram, wild goat (Pali)

e_s.a nom. sg. this (RV.)

e_la_ cardamum (Pali)

e_va just so, indeed (RV.); **e_vam** thus (RV.)

okkia vomit (Pkt.)

gr soup (Turk.); **oggara** a kind of rice or grain (Pkt.)

oppa rubbed, polished (Pkt.)

o_lla wet; **odda** wet [**ud** wet] **ud** wet; **udan** water (RV.); **udanyati** is very thirsty (Pa_n..); **o_dana** boiled rice (Ka_s'. on Pa_n..)

ol hostage (H.); **ulla** debt (Pkt.); **ol** tribute (N.)

o_gha flood (Skt.); **okanda** great flood (Si.); **o_gha** quantity (MBh.)

o_s.adhi herb, medicinal herb (RV.)

ka- interrogative pron.

ka- nom. sg. anyone; **ko** (G.P.)

kam.sa metal cup (AV.)

kakud peak (AV.); **ku_** cow's hump (Kt.); **kakubh** peak (RV.)

kakkat.a a large deer (Pali)

kakkhat.a solid, hard; **kat.hina** hard, stiff; **kat.t.u** hardness (Ta.); **karkara, karkas'a, khara** hard, firm; **khas** harsh, rough (B.)

kat.o_ra cup; cf. **karo_t.i** cup, skull; **kat.a_ha** boiler

kaks.a armpit (RV.); groin (AV.); **ka_ci_** girdle

kan:kata comb (AV.)

kan:ku a panic seed, panicum italicum; **kajika** sour rice gruel (Pali)

kajjala lamp-black (Pali.Pkt.)

kam.cu snake's slough (Pkt.)

kat.a mat (TS.); grass; thin piece of wood

kad.appa collection, bundle (Pkt.)

kat.i hip, buttocks; **kad.am** mountain side

kat.u pungent, bitter (RV.)

kat.t.a_ buffalo calf (L.P.)

kad.d.hati pulls (Pali)

kan.a a grain of corn (AV.)

katth boast

kath speak

kadala the banana plant musa sapientum

kana girl (RV.)

kantha_ wall; **-kantha** in cmpd. town (Pa_n..)

kantha_ rag, cloth

kandarpa the god of love

kavad.d.a big cowry (Pkt.); **kambu** shell, conch (Pali)

kavat.i_ leaf of a door

kauli_ armful (P.)

kapa_la skull, beging bowl, frying-pan, potsherd (Pali)

kapi monkey

kam desire

kamp tremble

kambala woollen blanket (AV.)

kambala dewlap

kara doing, causing (AV.); hand (RV.); **karan.a** act, deed (RV.)[**kr.** do; -**kr.t** in cmpds. 'doing']

kara tax (Pa_n..)

kara moving [**car** move]

karaka water vessel (Pali); **karwa_** pot for pouring water on plaster (Bi.)

karan.d.a basket (Pali)

karabha camel; elephant

karaka hail (Pali); **karkara** stone

karam.ka skeleton, begging bowl (Pkt.)

kari_s'a dung

kari_sa a measure of seed; **karisa** dragging (Pkt.)[**kr.s.** pull]

karun.a mournful [**kr.** call]

karkat.a crab

karn.a ear (RV.)

ka_n. rim of a vessel (A.); **ka_n.a_** brim of a cup (B.); **karn.a** handle of a vessel (RV.); **karn.a** end, tip

ka_n.i_ ornamental swelling out in a vessel (B.)

ka_n.a one-eyed (RV.)

ka_rin.i_ guardian, heir (S.); **kul-karn.i_** village accountant (M.); **ka_ran.a** cause [**kr.** do]

kar when (K.); **karhi** (Pa_n..)

karj, kharj oppress

kel.i sheep (Kho.)

kallo_la gambol

karta cutting [**kr.t** cut]; **ka_ti_** knife (Or.); **ka_t.a** knife (Ash.)

kattika_ (Pali); **kr.ttika_** pleiades (AV.)

karttr. spinner (MBh.); **kattai** spins (Pkt.)[**kr.t** spin]

karpat.a patched garment; **karpa_sa** the cotton plant, gosypium herbaceum

karman act, work [**kr.** do; **kr.ta** deed (RV.)]; **ka_ra** doing (Pali.Pkt.); **ka_ri**

artisan, worker (Pa_n..)

ka_ra song (RV.); **-ka_ra** in cmpds. descriptive of sounds [**kr.** call]

ka_ra heap of snow [**kr._** scatter]

kal count, think; **kala_** any practical art (R.); **kalya** clever, well (MBh.);

kalya_n.a beautiful, lucky (RV.)

kal impel; **kalya** spirituous liquor

kal sound indistinctly

kala dumb, indistinct; **kalya** deaf and dumb

kalaha quarrel (Pali); **kalahaka_ra** quarrelsome (Pa_n..)

kala_ a small part (RV.)

kali_ the losing die with one dot (AV.)

kalpana cutting; **kalpa** capable; **kappa** rule, rite, age (Pali)[**kl.p** prepare]

kavala mouthful (MBh.)

kas. rub

kas.a_ya yellowish red, astringent (Ya_j.)

kas.t.a bad, difficult; dangerous (Pa_n..)

kas go, move; **ka_sa** moving (Pa_n..); **-ga** going [in cmpds., e.g. **uraga** snake (Pa_n.: **uras-** breast**, ga-**; **padga** afoot: **pad-** foot, **ga-**]; **gam** go (RV.); **gacchati** goes (RV.); **ga_** come, go

ka_sa_ cough (AV.)

ka-, ka_, kad-, kim perjorative prefix; **ka_gni** a small fire

ka_n:ks. wish for

ka_ca glass (Pali); **ka_cana** gold (Pali)

ka_ca carrying pole (Pali)

ka_nta_ra forest (MBh.); **ka_nana** forest (R.)

ka_la time (AV.); **ka_le_** tomorrow (K.)

ka_s' shine

ka_s'a a grass used for mats (Kaus'.)

ka_s.t.a piece of wood; **kat.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **ker.u** firewood (WPah.)

gat.i_ piece of elephant's tusk (S.)

gat.t. stopper (P.)

gad.a young of the fish, ophiocephalus lata or cyprinus garra

gar.i lazy bullock (B.Or.)

kan.t.a thorn

kan.d.ha_ bank, shore (P.)

kan.d. pound, strike; **gandh** hurt

gandha smell (RV.)

kan.d. be glad

ga_t.a_ piece of land (H.); **gar.o** field (Ku.); **ga_l.u** small field (Kho.); **karda** swamp; **kalala** mud (Pali); **ga_l.** mud (M.); **gacc** mud, mortar (P.); **kaccha** marshy land (Pali); **kha_char.** river bank (P.); **kacch, ka_cch** measurement of a field (P.)

ga_t.a_ nape of neck (L.); **ga_t.ru** throat (S.); **kha_t.karo_ti** clears the throat (Pa_n.)**;** **kr.ka_t.ika_** joint of neck; **ki_a_r.i_** nape of neck (L.)**; kan.t.ha** throat, neck; **kandhara** neck (Ya_j.); **gala** throat, dewlap (Pali); **gal** swallow; **gara** swallowing (Pa_n..)[**gr._** swallow]

gan.d.a goitre, boil; **gal.a** hump on back (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.)

ga_d.a_ carriage, cart (M.)

ga_t.a_ wrist (Bhoj.); **ga_tra** limb (RV.)

ga_tra_ inner peg of yoke (L.)

gai sing; **ga_tu** song (RV.); **ga_ndharva** relating to singers (RV.)

ga~_t.a_ strong but short, stout, knobbly (B.); **ga_dh** stand firm

ga_dha fordable (Pali); **vai-ga_** ford, stream (Sh.)[**vaikai** name of a river (Ta.)]; **ga_ha** depth (RV.); **ga_h** dive into; **ga_d.ha**

gali_ mountain pass (Pas'.); lane (H.)

gava cow or bull; **go_** ox, cow (RV.); **ga_va** ox (Pali)

ga_va stone, mountain (Pkt.); **gra_van** stone for pressing soma (RV.); **gha_van** stone mortar (M.); **gha_n.a** mill (Pkt.)

ga_hu bait for fish, birds, etc. (S.)[**gras** swallow]

ga_ha crocodile (Pkt.); **gra~_** (Sh.)[**grah** seize]

gha~t. protuberance of snout of crocodile (A.); **ghan.t.ika_** alligator; **gha~r.iya_l** (A.B.)

gahwa_ pincers [**grah** seize]

gan.d.a rhinoceros; **khad.ga** rhinoceros

gol.an., golan. to look for, search (L.)

goha hiding-place (RV.); **gup** protect; **go_payati** guards; **gowna_, gona_** to hide (H.)

go_ha soldier, village headman (Pkt.);

goho husband (M.)

go_nasa a large snake; **ghan.as** a boa constrictor(M.); **gunas** a short thick poisonous snake (K.)

go_pa_nasi_ inverted v-shaped rafter supporting the framework of a roof (Pali)

go_n.a ox (Pali)

go_n.a- sack, woollen rug (Pali)

go~r.i_ long feeding trough of sun-dried mud (Bi.)[**go_** cow; **kun.d.i** pot (Pali)]; **ku_t.a** pitcher; **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher; **kud.uba** a measure of grain (Pali); **kud.ua_** leather vessel (Pkt.)

go_t. house (Wg.); **gotti** relative (Pkt.); **gotta** clan (Pali) **go_tra** cowpen, enclosure (RV.); **gaun.d.a_, gon.d.a_, go~r.a_** cowpen, sheepfold, cowherd station (H.)[**go_** cow, **vr.nda** heap, multitude (MBh.); **vam.da** collection, herd (Pkt.); **bi~_d.** heap, bundle (of straw, etc.); **bi~_d.i_** hair plaited behind (H.); **bi~_d.iya_** an ox yoked in front of a pair or two pairs (H.)]; **ga~_dru~, go~dru, ga~_dro, go~dro** village pasture, confines of a village (G.); **ga~_vadar, ga_vadri_** village precincts (M.) **go_r** herd of cows (Pas'.); **gojuro** (OSi.); **go_cara** pasture, food (Pali) **go_dhana** herd of cows (MBh.); cow station (R.); **gohana** track, path (OAw.)[**go_** cow, **dhan.** herd (WPah.); **dhan** wealth in cattle (B.)] **goho** pathway made by animals in the jungle (N.)[**go_** cow, **patha** way] **go_va_t.a** hurdle for cattle [**go_** cow, **va_t.a** enclosure, fence]; **gwa_r.** cattle shed (Ku.); **gowa_ri_, gua_ri_** cowhouse, dwelling house, family (H.) **go_s.t.ha** cow-house (RV.); **got.t.ha** cowpen (Pali); **got.h** pasture land, herd, flock (B.) **got** house (Chil.); **gohth** place where sheep are penned for the night in the high ranges (P.); **got.ha_lo** herdsman (N.)[**go_s.t.ha** cow-house, **pa_la** protector (R.)]

dhan run; **dhanayati** sets in motion; **dhan.i_van.** to put to bull (of cows)(L.)

godho bull (G.); **godhu~** young bull (G.); **godhalu** entire bull (OG.)[**go_** cow, **dhava** man (Naigh.); husband]; **goru~** cow, ox (Or.); ox, horned cattle (Bi.); **gon.-geri** ox (Si.); **go_rwa_** bull (Gypsy)[**go_** cow, **ru_pa** form, beauty (RV.)]

ga_vd.a_ village official (M.); **ga_mau_d.a** village headman (Pkt.); **gra_ma-ku_t.a** chief of a village (of S'u_dra)[**gra_ma** village, **ku_t.a** summit, peak];**ga~_va~_di_** neighbour (L.); **gaa~tia_, gantia_** village headman (Or.); **gra_ma_nta** border of a village [**gra_ma** village, **anta** border (RV.)]; **gava~_d.h** neighbourhood (P.)

gra_ma troop, village (RV.); **giram** clan, village (Burushaski); **ga_ma** village (Pali); **ga~_v** (Marw.)

d.an.d.u horn of ibex (S.)

dan.d.i beam of balance (Or.)

da~_r.a_ stick (A.)

d.a~_r.i line (Mth.)l; **d.a~_d.** weal, stripe (L.)

dan.d.a_ side piece of a cart

goe~r., goe~r.a_, go~r.ha_, gau~r.ha_ belt of land nearest homestead (Bi.); **goe~r., goe~r.a_** richly manured land near houses (Mth.); **go~ir.** neighbourhood of a village (Brj.); **gaun.d.a_, gon.d.a_** field near a village (H.); **gova~d.** cow path (esp. over hill pasture); **go~d.** lane in village between enclosures; **gur-dan.d.** cattle track (M.)[**go_** cow, **da_n.d.a, d.a~_r.a** main road of a village (Or.)][**d.a~_r.** field boundary (Bi.)]; **goera_, goira_** well manured land on the outskirts of a village (P.)[**go_** cow, ?**s'akr.t** dung (RV.)]

got.a numerative particle (Mth.); **got.a_** seed, whole (B.); **kot.t.ai** nut (Ta.)

go_la ball; **gud.a** globe, ball

gor. foot, leg (B.)

gol.ya_ small earthen vessel (M.); **go_la** large waterjar

gollo devotee of goddess (G.)

go_dhika_ alligator; **gohi** (Mth.); **go_laka** lizard

go_dhu_ma wheat (VS.); **gehu~_** (S.)

kum.ta spear (Pkt.); spike of a top (S.); **kunda** a turner's lathe; **cunda** wood or ivory work

ku_t.a ploughshare (Pali)

gan.d.a joint of a plant; **kan.** joint of bamboo or sugarcane (Ta.); **ka_n.d.a** single joint of a plant (AV.TS.)

gan.d.ho four in counting (S.)

gadra_ spotted (L.); **karbara** spotted, variegated

kana_r bamboo goad for young elephants (Mth.)

gal.a hook (Pali)

gad. mixed with (Pas'.)

gad.hai forms (Pkt.); **gar.hna_** to form by hammering (H.)

gad. drip; **gal** drip; **garan.a** dripping [**gr._** drip]; **ga_l.** dregs (Kho.)

girai says [**gr._** declare, praise]

ka_car small bit (G.)

kacchapa turtle, tortoise (Pali)

kacchu_, khas itch; **kan.d.u_** itch

ger, gel itch (Gypsy)

kacol. little metal vessel to hold rice (M.); **kat.ora_** small open-mouthed cup (P.); **gad.u_** drinking cup (M.); **gd.ʷwa** small metal pot (K.); **kal.a-ged.iya** waterpot; **ghat.a** pot; **kandu** iron pot

gad.ha fort (Pkt.)

gan.a troop, flock (RV.)

gan.ana counting (Pa_n..)

gad.d.ari_ goat, ewe (Pkt.)

ga_ta hole (Or.); **garta** hole; **gad.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **karta, khalla** hole; **khad.d.a_** hole, cave (Pkt.); **kha_tra** hole

khop hole (H.); **khappa_** hole (L.); **ku_pa** hole (RV.); well (Pali)

gi~h house (WPah.); **ge_dha, ge_ha** house (VS.); **gr.ha** house (RV.); **gaha** (Pali); **gr.hin** possessing a house (TS.); **gihi** householder (Pkt.)

gem.dua ball for play (Pkt.)

gijaka_- brick (Pali)

kucika_, guja_ abrus precatorius

ghi_can.u to drag (S.); **khijn.a_** to pull (P.);

garda seat

garbha womb, foetus (RV.)

garva pride, arrogance (R.)

garh abuse

gamba mud building (S.); **ga_br.i_** filling of a hole (G.); **gabhi_ra** deep (RV.); **gambhan** depth (VS.); **gahvara** deep (TS.); **jamba** mud

jambha tusk; jaws (RV.)

ke_da_ra irrigated field (Pali); **kya_ro** (G.); **ka_rr.o** rice plot (G.)

ke_varta fisherman (VS.)

kit. fear

kit.t.a secretion; lees (Pkt.)

kim what? why? interrogative particle (RV.)

kittaka how much or many (Pali); **kuti** anything (Pas'.)

kiraka scribe; **kera_** clerk (B.)

kut.a lame (Ash.); **kho_ra** lame

kiran.a dust (RV.); ray of light (MBh.)[**kr._** scatter]

kira_t.a merchant; **cila_ti_** woman of this tribe

ki_t.a insect (Pali)

ki_rt recite, praise

ki_la stake, peg, tumour

kukkut.a cock (VS.)

kuc bend, contract; **kut.** bend; **kun.t.ha** blunt, lame, bent (Pali)

kod.a youth (Ka.)

kun.d.ala ring (Pali)

kudda_la spade, hoe (Pali)

kud.a tree (Pkt.)

kut.i_ hut (Pali)

kud.ya wall (Ya_j.)

kut.umba household (ChUp.)

kun.a insect living in clothes

kutta rent, lease (Pkt.)

kuts abuse

kuth rot

kunth, krunth suffer pain

kup shake, be angry; cf. **ko_pa** anger

gur raise

gur praise [**gr._** declare, praise]

kuma_ra boy (RV.)

kumbha jar, pot (RV.)

kumbhi_la Gangetic crocodile (Pali); **kubir** (N.)

kur ploughshare

kuran:ga antelope

kurkura dog (AV.)

kula herd, troop (RV.); race, family (Pa_n..); clan, household (Pali); **kulika** kinsman (Ya_j.)

kula_vaka nest (Pali); **gu_d.e** nest (Tu.Ka.)

kulattha the pulse dolichos uniflorus

kus. strike

kus.t.hala rice field (Pa_n..); **kut.hal** (WPah.)

kusi_ta lazy (Pali)

kus'i_ small wooden pin used to mark in recitation; **khuca** peg (Or.); **khu~c** indentation (G.); **khum.t.a** peg, post (Pkt.)

kho~c cut, tear (P.); **combun** to pierce, bore (K.); **kompu** horn (Ta.); **cobnu** to pierce (K.); **gopan.u** to splice (S.); **gopnu** to pierce, stab (N.)

kut. break; **kut.t.** beat, break; **kut.ha_ra** axe (R.)

khorna_ grain-parcher's poker (Mth.Bi.)

khu~t. Brahmani bull (G.); **khu~_dh**^{i} hump on the back (G.); **kubja** humpbacked (VS.); **khun.d.a_** crooked-horned (L.); **khubar.** hump on the back (M.); **khumle** bent (N.); **ku_t.a** hornless

kusu_la granary for rice or other grain (Pkt.); **kuseli_** cornbin (Pas'.)

kuha fog, mist

kuh deceive; **ku_t.a** deceit (Pali)

ku_d.a trap, snare (Pkt.)

ku_l burn; **ku_layati**, **ku_d.ayati** burns (RV.); **kun.d.ati** burns (Pali); **kullad.a** stove (Pkt.)

ku_la bank of river, slope (Pali); declivity (RV.)

ku_ cry out

ku_t.a sledgehammer (Pali)

ku_t.a heap (Pali); summit (Pali); **ko_t.i** summit (Pali)

ko_t.i end (Ta.)

ku_pa mooring post, mast; **ku_mpu** cone-shaped pinnacle of chariot (Ta.)

ku_rma tortoise (VS.)

ku_pa leather oil vessel

ku_rca bunch, bundle of grass (TS.)

kr.p lament

kr.mi insect, worm (AV.)

kr.s'a lean, thin (RV.)

kr.s. pull

kr.s.n.a dark blue, black (RV.)

kr._ scatter; **char.a_na** to scatter (B.); **cat.** to scatter (Pas'.)

char.a spear-shaft (Or.)

chat.a_ mass, lump

kr._ hurt

kl.p prepare

ke_sara in cmpd. 'mane' (Pali)

koka_ tack nail (H.)

kot.t.a, kut.t.a fort (Pkt.)

kod.i twenty (Juang); **kod.** (M.)

kor.i_ breast of a quadruped (L.); **kro_d.a** breast (AV.)

ko_n.a corner, angle (Pali); **khu~_j** corner (P.); **khun** corner (Phal.)**; kut.a_** heel (Ash.); **khura** hoof (Pali.Pkt.)

kotthali_ sack (Pali)

ko_dravaka a grain, paspalum scrobiculatum (BHSkt.)

kur-ai sprout (Ta.)

ko_la crooked (Dm.); **ko_t.illa** (Pali)

ko_t.ikar weaver (Ta.); **koli_** (H.)

ko_sa sheath

ko_sa storeroom (Pali); **ko_s.t.ha** granary (MBh.); **kot.t.ha** (Pali)

krand cry

krand step, tread

kram step

kris'n.o to comb (WPah.)

kri_ barter

kri_d. sport

kruc curve

krudh be angry

krus' cry, call

klam be tired

klav fear

klid wet; **gilla** wet (Pkt.)

klo_man lungs (VS.)

kvan. sound

kvath boil

ks.aj go, approach

ks.ad cut up; **cha_n.d.an.** to lop (L.); **chid** cut

ks.an injure

ks.ap destroy, throw away

ks.am endure

ks.ar flow; **ks.al** flow, wash; **jha_ra_** stream of water from the perforated bottom of a pot to water a plant (B.)

jha_l gilding (P.)

ks.a_ra corrosive (R.)

ks.i dwell; **ks.e_tra** land (RV.)

ks.i perish

ks.i_n.a worn away

ks.i_ba drunk

ks.i_ra milk (RV.)

ks.u sneeze

ks.ip throw

chut.t.a released (Pkt.)

ks.ud trample

ks.up press

ks.ubh shake

ks.uma_ flax, hemp

ks.ur cut, scrape

ks.ai burn; **jhas.** burn; **zah** heat (A.); **jvar** burn; **jval** burn; **jhai** burn; **za~_u** vitrified brick (A.)[**ks.a_ma** charring]

kho_d.a boundary post (Pkt.)

khakkh laugh; **kan** laugh

khac project, be studded

kha~_c basket; **khat.a** thatching grass

khat. wish

khat.ika_ chalk; **gairika_** red chalk; **ge_ruka** yellow ochre (Pali)

khat.u_ anklet

khad.u_ bier; **khad.aka** bolt, post; **khor**^{u} standing

khan.d. break

khan.d.u sugar

kan.d.uva_ upper garment (Te.); **kha_di** rough cloth (N.); **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (P.)

khadika_ fried grain

khan dig

khara donkey

kharat.a crackling sound

kharvat ficus scrabriuscula, a fig-tree

khara_yo hare

kharju_raka scorpion

kharpara skull; **khopr.i_** skull (Ku.)

kharva mutilated, imperfect

khal shake; **khala** threshing floor

kilar rises (Gypsy)

khalla leather

khali_ oilcake

khalu certainly

khal, kharal mortar (H.); **ga_ra_** thin mud used for mortar [**gr._** drip]

khavaya shoulder (Pkt.)

khasnu to fall (N.); **khisai** slips (Pkt.)

khasun to lift up (K.)

khassan. snatch (L.)

kha_d eat [**ca_tam** food (Ta.)]

kha_ra a grain measure (Pa_n..)

khicca_ dish of rice and peas; **kisa_ri_** lentil, lathyrus sativus (H.)

khir.a_eb to spread (Mth.)

khi~d. mountain pass (M.)

kholl to open (S.); **khi_d.** mountain pass; **khilan.** to open (L.); **khila** unploughed land (AV.)**;khid** tear, press; **khe_d.ai** ploughs (Pkt.); **khe_da** fatigue (Pali); **khedo** pursuit (G.)

khilla boil (Pkt.)

khili roll (of betel)(N.)

khisi mockery, scorn (N.)

ku_pa leather oil-vessel

guccha, guja, ku_rca bunch, cluster

kudan.u leaps, jumps (S.); **ku_rd** leap

ku_rpara elbow; **kappara** (Pali)

klo_m roof (Ash.); **ku_rma** tortoise (VS.)

khol sheath, case (P.)

khulla hut (Pkt.)

kr.cchra painful, miserable

kher.o shield (S.)

khe_d.a town with an earth rampart (Pkt.); **kherni** plot of ground covered with thatching grass (A.)

khe_t.a, ks.ve_d.a phlegm

ke_l- play; **khe_d.an.aa** toy (Pkt.)

kes' silk, silk threads (Gypsy)

khokho anything withered and dried up (S.)

kho~go fish-trap of basketwork (N.)

khoj clue (N.); footprint (A.)

kho_d.i fault (Pkt.)

khodna_ to dig, carve (H.); **kotarvu~** (G.)

khop hut (M.); **kho~p** (Mth.)

khop hair-knot (N.)

khya_ make known

gagana atmosphere (Ya_j.)

gaja treasury; grainstore

gaj heap (P.)

gam.ja hemp, cannabis sativa (Pkt.)

garj roar

gargara churn

gard cry

granth tie, knot

grabh, grah take

gras swallow

girum whirlpool (Wg.); **ge_run** to surround (K.); **gherm** I turn round (Kal.); **gham.gho_ra** constantly turning (Pkt.); **ghulai** turns (Pkt.); **ghummai** turns round (Pkt.) **ghut.** turn; **gholn.o** to stir, mix (Ku.)

ghumt.o woman's headcloth (N.)

ghun.d.i_ knot of thread, tangle (S.)

gruc rob

glai be weary

gha, gha_ particle of emphasis (RV.); **ga** also, even, and (Sh.)

ghat.a pot (Pali)

ghar.n.a_ to carve (WPah.); **ghar.vu~** to shape, hammer (G.)[**ghana** hammer (AV.)]

gha_r.u_ carpenter; **ghat.ayati** joins; **ghat.** form, mould; **jad.n.e~** to join, inlay (M.)

gat.-i_t married her (Bshk.); **gha_d.a** friendship (Pkt.)

gha_t.a_ nape of neck (Pali)

gha_ta killing [**han** kill]

ghat.a_ collection, mass; **gat.n.i** income (Sh.); **ghat.t.ana_** means of living (Pa_n..)

ghat.t. touch, rub; **ghat.t.an.** to decrease (L.)

ghat.t.a landing place (Pkt.)

ghara house (BHSkt.); **kher** (Gypsy)

ghas eat

gha_ra sprinkling; **gha_r** ravine (H.)

ghur make a noise

ghus. call, shout

ghr. trickle

ghr. be hot; **ghr.ta** clarified butter (RV.)

ghattisam. gives (Pkt.); **ghetla_** taken (M.); **gat, git** took (Wot..)

ghr.s. rub, pound

gheg goitre (N.)

gho_n:gha shell

gho_t.a horse

ghra_ smell

ca enclitic: and (RV.)

caur. flat space, field (Ku.); **catur-** in cmpds.; **catuh.** four times (RV.); **caraya** meeting place in a village (Pkt.)

cak be frightened; **cakna_** be bewildered (H.); **cakita** frightened (Pali)

cak be satisfied

cakra wheel (RV.)

caks. appear (N.); **ca_hai** wishes (Pkt.); **ci** observe; **cit** observe;

citra conspicuous, bright (RV.)

cas. eat, taste; **cat.t.e_i** licks (Pkt.); **car** licks (Gypsy); **carv** chew; **cad.d.ai** eats (Pkt.); **ca_l.** feast (N.); **cat.t.ha_** watering trough for cattle (P.); **ca_t.t.a_** large earthen vessel (P.); **ca_d.u~** saucer-shaped vessel forming part of a lampstand (G.); **cat.t.u** wooden spoon (Pkt.)

cam sip; **cam** bread (Gypsy); **jam** eat (Pali); **je_mana** eating; **jevn.i_** grain given to threshers as part wage (M.)

caghati strives after (As'.)

cam.ga clever, handsome; **co_ks.a** pure, clean; **cokh** (H.)

can:ger shallow basket (P.)

cacu beak; **co_t.a** beak (S.)

cat. fasten [**kat.t.u** (Ta.)]; **cat.a_i_** matting (P.); **cr.t** fix

cat.aka sparrow

ced.a_ boy, son (M.); **cella** boy (Pkt.); **romani-cel** the gypsies (Gypsy)

cet.t.ha_ effort (Pkt.); **ce_s.t.**

can.a chickpea, cicer arietenum (Pkt.)

can.d.a fierce (Pali); **ca~_r.** strong (H.); **can.d.a_la** man of lowest and most despised caste (VS.); **candal** poor (Gypsy); **sa~ra_l** low-caste potter (A.)[**jha_ri_** metal vessel with long neck (S.)]

catati hides oneself (RV.)

catura clever

catthari laughter (Pkt.)

cattra spindle; **ca_tri_** axle of a spinning-wheel (G.)

cand shine

candana sandalwood (Nir.)

capet.a blow (S.); **cot.** blow (Sh.); **chup** wound (Wg.); **cappai** presses (Pkt.);

cipit.a flat, flatnosed (Pa_n..)

caya mound of earth as rampart of foundation, heap; **cayana** piling up (AV.); **ci** heap up; **cita_** funeral pyre

cara moving (Pa_n.. gan.a); **cal** move, tremble; **ca_lani_** pestle, mortar (Pali); **ca_lan.i_** strainer, sieve (Pkt.)

caru_ large copper vessel used by dyers (S.)

carcara curled or woolly hair (RV.)

carcana laying on (an unguent)

carman hide, skin (RV.)

ca_s ploughing (B.); **sa_h** tilled (of land)(A.)

cavr.u~ coulter of plough (G.); **cav-ta_le~** a harrow with 14 pins (M.); **ca_pa** bow (Pali)

cavai says (Pkt.)

casak acute pain (G.)

ca_co father's brother (S.)

ca_d.a stupid (Pkt.)[**acat.u** (Ta.)]; **jad.a** stupid

ca_ru agreeable (RV.)

ca_l thatch of a house (B.)

ci avenge [**cayate_** takes vengeance on (RV.)]

cikura hair of head

cikan.u to distil, ooze out (S.); **cihel** wet oozy land (H.); **cipph** resin from pine trees (WPah.)

cikka small (Pkt.)

cin:gad.a shrimp; **jhin:ga_** (P.)

jhin:gur cricket (P.); **ci_ri_** cricket

cin:gha_r screech (P.)

cir. vexation (B.)

cin.ot.t.hi_ abrus precatorius (Pkt.)

citt prostrate on the back (P.)

cibuka chin (Ya_j.)

cimt.o tongs (S.); **cimut.a_** pinching (Or.)

ciram. for long (RV.)

cillaa shining (Pkt.)

cit.t.ha_ account (P.)

cinha, cihana mark, sign (Pali)

citti crackling (RV.)

ci_na millet, panicum miliaceum

ci_ra bark, fibre (Pali); **ce_la** cloth, garment (Pali); **challi** bark, bast (Pali); **cha_la** bark

ci_s sudden pain (P.)

cukvu~ to fail, miss (G.)

cukra sour, sharp to the taste

cug peck

son:ga_ joint of bamboo, bamboo tube (A.); **co~ga_** (H.)

cu_cuka nipple (R.)

cu_ttu anus (Ta.)

cud impel; **co_da** goad (RV.)

cup to be silent (Pas'.)

cumb kiss

cu_d.a topknot on head; protuberance on brick; **caula** tonsure ceremony; **jat.a_** matted hair (Pali); **ju_t.a** twisted hair; **jhakut.o** woman's hair (Phal.); **jham.t.i_** small bunch of hair (Pkt.); **jhu~t.** chignon (B.)

jhan:gu jungle (S.); **jhall** jungle (L.); bush (WPah.); **jha_t.a** forest, arbour; **jhumu** thicket (S.)

jhaur. attack (P.); **jhapo** pounce (S.); **jha_l** sudden leap (G.)

jha_po lid (N.)

ca_ula_ husked rice (Pkt.)

cu_d.a bracelet

cu_ra powder (Pkt.); **cun.n.a** powder (Pali); powder, esp. lime; **cu_rn.aka** ground corn, etc.

cur hole in the ground for fire (P.); **cun.d.ya** small well; **cu_d.a** small (BHSkt.); **culla** small (Pali.Pkt.); **cun.d.ati** becomes small

kullad.a small vessel, fireplace (Pkt.); **culli_** fireplace

ku_la bank of river (Pali); **kholo** small river, valley (N.); **kulya** small river, canal, ditch (RV.)

culu handful of water

cu_s. suck; **c^{a}h** (K.); **cappu** (Ta.)

cokar bran (P.)[**cakkai** (Ta.)]

cot.t.u to steal (Ta.); **co_ra** thief (Pali)

co_d.a jacket (BHSkt.)

cyu move

cyut trickle

chaga dung (Pkt.); **s'aka, s'akr.** (AV.); **cakana** (Pali)

cha_knu to drink by letting water drop into mouth (N.); **sa_k** palm of hand hollowed to hold water or grain (M.)

chaga goat

chaju winnowing fan (S.)

chad seem, please [**chajan.a** decoration (Ku.)]

chad cover; **chandas** deceit [**cadi** (Ta.)]; **chana** shed (S.)

cha~_d tether

chandas incantation, sacred text, metre (RV.)

chattra parasol; **cha_ta_** mushroom (B.H.)

chattra_ ram (P.)

chapun to be hidden (K.)

chapa_ impression, seal (Mth.)

chambhe_ti is stiff (esp. with fear)(Pali)

chardati vomits; **cha~_r.na_** to leave (OH.)[**chr.d** eject, leave]

chal stumble, deceive

chal.ko splash (G.)

chavi skin (Pali)[**sku** cover]; **cha_ya** shade, shadow, reflection (RV.)

chail handsome (P.)

cha_ti_ chest (S.P.)

cha_ young animal; **s'a_va** (MBh.)[**cavalai** (Ta.)]; **chavo** boy (Gypsy); **chokro** boy (G.)

chikka_ sneeze

chikka_ra an antelope

chit.nu to sprinkle (N.); **chin.vu~** to be sifted (G.)

chirnu to pierce (N.)

chillia torn (Pkt.); **chila** peel, bark, skin, shell (S.)

chut. get loose, release, throw; **chut.t.ha** thrown (Pkt.)[**ks.ut.**]

chup touch

chupna_ to be hidden (H.)

chur strew

che_ka clever [**s'ikvan** skilful (RV.)]

cho_ cut

ja- in cmpds. 'born'

jaghan.a hinder part (RV.)

jhakna_ cover of a grain pot (Bi.)

jad.ya chilliness

zatt gypsies of Arabia and Syria (Gypsy); **jat.u** Sindhi peasant, Musalman (S.)

jad.ula mole, freckle

jatu lac

jattu shoulder

jana race, person (RV.); **jan** be born [**ja_** offspring; pl. descendants]

jan.n.a_ bridegroom's procession (Pkt.); **janya** friend of a bridegroom (RV.); **ja_ti** kinsman (RV.)

ja_ma_tr. daughter's husband (RV.); **na_tara** betrothal, relationship (OG.)

ja_mi sister (Pkt.)

ja_ya wife (RV.)

ja_r paramour (Pali.Pkt.); lover, friend (RV.)

jap mutter

jabh bite

jaya victory; **jita** won (RV.)[**ji**]

jya_ bowstring (RV.)

jara wearing out (RV.); old (Pali); **ji_rati** grows old; is digested (Pali)[**jr._**]

jaru, jaura afterbirth (S.)

jala water

jalp mutter

jas exhausted [**za~_s** to blow out a fire (Dm.)]

jahaka hedgehog

ja_gr. wake

ja_na_ti knows (RV.)[**ja_** know]

ja_nu knee (RV.)

ja_la net, snare (AV.)

jihva_ tongue (RV.); **juhu_** (RV.)

ji_ra quick movement (of the soma stones)(RV.)

ji_v live

jus. enjoy

jun:gu pubic hair (Ka.)

ju_ hasten

jr.mbh yawn; **jama_i** (N.)

jyut shine; **jyo_tis** light, moonlight (RV.); **jo_ti** light, star, fire (Pali)

jye_s.t.ha first, chief

jyais.t.hi_ small house lizard

jhakk doubt (P.)

jhagad.a quarrel (Pkt.)

jhaga froth, scum (S.)

jhad.ai makes fall (Pkt.); **jha_r.a_** to shake off, thresh (B.); **jhar** waterfall (B.); **jharjhara** a strainer

jhan. tinkle

jha~_po matted gate (G.)

jhukan.u to stoop (S.)

jhuran. to pine with grief (L.)[**jhr._** waste away]

jholo bag (Ku.)

t.aun.o deaf (WPah.)

t.ikan.u to remain, be firm (S.)

t.akkara collision (Pkt.)

t.hakkura chief man of a village (Pkt.)

t.a_k bald patch (B.)

t.a_n:gi_ hill, stony country (Or.)

t.agara, t.e_raka squinting; **d.heru** bullock with one horn hanging down (WPah.)

t.an:ka spade, hoe, chisel (R.)

t.a~_k iron pin, rivet (H.)

t.am.ka leg (Pkt.)

t.a_n.d.a_ dry stalk of ba_jra_ (L.)

d.a_kan. witch (P.); **s'a_kini_** female attendant on Ka_li_

d.a_n.ro term of contempt for a blacksmith (N.); **d.ha_n:gar.** name of a Santal tribe (Or.); **dha~_gar.** digger of wells and tanks (H.)

d.an:ka_ drum (P.N.B.Or.H.M.); **d.au~r** drum (Ku.); **d.aur** hourglass-tabor (M.)

d.a~_g club (H.); stick (P.); **d.an:ga_** stick (Pkt.); **d.a_n.** thick stick (A.)

d.akan.u to tremble (S.)

dagar. road (P.)

t.a~_knu to join, tack, button (N.)

t.an:gan.a borax; **t.am.kan.aks.a_ra** borax; **t.an:ka** weight of 4 ma_s.as; **t.am.ka** a stamped coin(Pkt.); **t.a~_k** button; **t.an:kas'a_la_** mint; **t.aksa_l.i_** mint-master [**tan:kam** gold (Ta.); **t.an:kaka** a silver coin; **tanka = ka_rs.a_pan.a** (Khot.){**kars.a** a partic. weight; **pan.a** a measure of account in cowries = 80; **ka_ha_n.a** 16 annas (**pan.a's**) or 1280 cowries (Or.)}; **t.aka_** a copper coin; **t.ako** money (N.)]

t.a~_gan hill pony (H.)

t.an:gan.a, t.an:kan.a a tribe; name of a people living northwest of Madhyades'a (R.)

d.a~_go male (of animals)(N.); **d.a~_gar** horned cattle (H.); **d.an:gur** bullock (K.)

t.a~_gun millet, setaria italica, panicum italicum (Bi.); **-d.an:gula** (Pali)[= **kan:kuni_**]; **ta~_dl.a_** pl. grains of certain kinds of corn (G.); **can.t.ikka_r** a kind of rice (Ta.); **to_n.d.ul** rice in the fields (Gaw.); **tan.d.ula** grain, esp. rice, after threshing and winnowing (AV.); husked rice (Pali) **tan.d.u_la** grain, esp. rice, after threshing and winnowing (AV.); **tomul** husked rice (K.); **ta_ula** (OB.)[**ca_val** husked rice (L.); **can.t.i-k-ka_r** a kind of rice (Ta.)] **dha_na** corn, grain (esp. parched grain)(RV.); **dhanhar** rice-land, land which has been under rice (Bi.); **dhankhet** rice-land (Bi.)

tandra row, line (VS.); **t.ran.d.ru** herd of cattle (S.); **taran.d.i_** large herd of bullocks taken about for sale (L.); **t.a~_d.u~** line of bullocks, caravan, head of a series, front, top (G.); **ta~_d.a_** line (of cattle, ants, etc.), troop, company (M.)

t.a_l.i_ open terrace (M.); **t.a_r** level piece of ground above a stream (N.); **t.a_ri** unirrigated rice-field (N.)

t.illa_ hillock (L.); **d.higg** high bank (P.)

t.ikkida marked with one (Pkt.); **t.i_ke** pl. spot (D..)

d.iko horizontal line on the top of Na_gari_ letters (N.); **d.ikiba** to draw a line (A.); **t.hen:guya_** broken (B.); **d.i~gnu** small stick for driving animals (N.)

t.heka_ prop, striking two things together (A.)

t.hika_n.a_ station (P.); **t.heko** station (G.)

t.hika_ piecework (A.B.Or.)

t.hikri_ potsherd (M.); **t.hi_kru~** earthen vessel (G.) **t.heki, t.he~ki** small earthen pot (Or.); **t.heko** round wooden vessel (Ku.); **t.heki_** large grain-sack (H.)

dhokro large jute bag (N.); **dhokr.u~** bale of cotton (G.)

dhokar.a hanging down (of breasts)(Or.)

d.hok hut in the fields (L.); **d.hwa_ka_** pl. gates of a city or market (K.); **d.hokse** place covered with a mat to store rice in, large basket (N.)

t.hok obstacle (Ku.); **d.akkan.** to stop (L.)

d.a_hal. loppings of trees (M.)

t.het.a_ substance rejected in making rice beer (N.)

t.o_p hookah bowl (WPah.); **t.o_pia_** helmet (Pkt.)

t.oplo basket (G.)

t.olla_ clan, quarter of a town (P.); **tul** herd of cattle, company, society (A.)

t.hat.t.ar an alloy of copper and bell metal (N.)

t.happa_ stamp, mould (H.)

d.ayana bird's flight; **d.ain** wing, branch (H.) [**d.i_** fly]

d.i_ra new shoot (Pkt.)

d.era tent, temporary stopping place (K.)

diz, dez to create (Kt.)

d.omr.a_ a low caste of musicians (H.)

d.hakkana shutting

d.ha_r.e male (usu. of cats)(N.)

d.han.d. pond, lake (P.)

d.hapna_ cover of a granary (Mth.)

d.hapuwa_ pice, money (Ku.); **d.higu** lump (S.); **d.hi_m** clod (L.); **d.her** heap, large quantity (Ku.); **d.ok** high ground, hillock, heap (Kho.)

d.halai falls, drips (Pkt.)

d.aka_ waist (Wg.)

d.ha_la shield

d.hikkai bellows (Pkt.)

d.hi_k edge, corner (Ku.)

d.hid.hu belly (S.)

d.hiro slack, loose (S.)

d.hukkai meets (Pkt.);

d.huln.a_ to incline (P.)

d.hose fat, thick (of bread)(N.)

d.husya_unu to strike (N.)

d.hem.ka beam of a well (Pkt.)

d.on:g knee (Ash.)

d.on. hole (Bshk.)

daul drum (Gypsy)

d.hauk approach

tam.s move to and fro

taka this (RV.)[**ta** base of nom. sg. n. all obl. sg. and all pl. forms of pron. and pronom. adj. **sa**]; **tatha_** so, in that way (RV.)

takra buttermilk with a third part of water; whey (Pali.Pkt.)

taks. hew

daks. be able

ta_gar. mortar (Ku.); **tagr**^{i} a man who makes mud or plaster (K.)

ta~_gr.o strong (Ku.); **t.l.agr.o** strong (WPah.)[**tarj** threaten]

tanakti contracts (Dha_tup.)

tat.a bank, side of hill (Pali)

tat.t.aka bowl for holding food, flat bowl (Pali)[**tat.t.am** (Ta.)]

ta_d.a blow (AV.)[**tad.** strike]

tad.ia spread out (Pkt.); **tata** stretched, extended (RV.)[**tan** stretch]; **tanika_** cord; **tanuka** thin, delicate (Pa_n..); **tantra** web (RV.); loom (Pa_n..)

t.a~_r. bamboo platform for sitting on (N.)

tad.a_ga pool

talla pond; **ta_l** canal (Bi.)

tapta heated, hot (RV.)[**tap** be hot]

tamas darkness (RV.)[**tam** choke, faint]

taran.a crossing (RV.); **tara** carrying across (Pa_n..gan.a); **taro** boat (G.); **ti_ra** shore, bank (Pali.Pkt.)[**tr._** cross]

tari marshy lowlying land (N.); **talla_** (L.P.); **tara_i_** (S.P.H.); **tala** level, ground, bottom (Pali.Pkt.)

taraks.u hyena (VS.); tiger

taran:ga wave (R.)

tarala trembling, moving to and fro

tarwar.e sword (Sant.); **tarava_ri** one-edged sword

tar cream (n:g.)

taru tree (Pali.Pkt.)

tarun.a young, tender (Pali)

tarku spindle; **takku** (Pkt.); **tark** revolve

tardati splits open, sets free (Dha_tup.)[**tr.d** split]

tad.d.u_ ladle (Pkt.)

trappar. mat, cloth of goat's or camel's hair (L.); **talpa** bed

talpa raft

trap to run (Dm.)

taso hunger and thirst (S.)[**tr.s.** be thirsty]

tal fix

tal fry

ta_la fan-palm (Pali); **ta_d.a** (Pkt.); **ta_laka** palm leaf; **ta_lapattra** gold cylinder; **ta_t.an:ka** ear-ornament; large ring [**ta_li** neck ornament (Ta.)]

ta_ta father; **ta_tya** fatherly (RV.)

ta_mbu_la betel, betel leaf; **ta~bola_** (OB.); **tamoli_** betel net seller (Bhoj.)

ta_mra dark red, copper-coloured (VS.); **tamba** red; copper (Pali)

ta_ra_ fixed star (Ya_j.)

ta_lu palate (VS.); top of head (Pkt.)

tigma sharp, pungent, hot (RV.); **tricher** sharpness (K.)[**tij** be sharp]

ti_vra strong, hot, pungent (RV.); **trup** salt (Kho.)[**tr.pra** pungent (RV.); **tr.p** be satisfied, enjoy]

tittira partridge

tinta wet (Pali); **trimman.** to drop, distil, leak (L.)[**tim** be wet]

tip sprinkle

tiras across (RV.); **tiras'cata** transversely (RV.)

tillati goes (Dha_tup.);[**til** go]

tila sesamum indicum (AV.)

tilaka mole, freckle, stain (Pali)

tila_ enlarged spleen (P.)

tucchya empty, vain (RV.)

tuj push, urge

tutta goad for cattle or elephants (Pali)[**tud** strike]

trup pierce, hurt [**tup** strike]

tul lift

tr.ti_ya third (RV.); **tris** thrice (RV.)[**tri-** three; **trayan** three (RV.)]

tr.pra ghee

to_mara lance

to_ya water[**to_y** wash]

t.or.a_ bag hung round a cluster of dates (L.)

tyaj leave

trakh go

trap jump, show feeling

trapu tin (AV.)

tras tremble, fear

trut. break

trombun to prick with a needle (K.)[**truph** miscarry]

tre_d.ha_ crooked (L.)

trai protect

tvar hasten

thu_t sound of spitting

dam.s bite

dagdha burnt (AV.)[**dah** burn]

dagh reach to

dan.d.a control

dadhnah. thick sour milk (RV.)

danta tooth (RV.)

dabh hurt, deceive

dahra small

dam tame

dara fear [**dr._**]

dar cave (K.)

dar in cmpds. 'cleaving'(RV.); **darayati** causes to split (RV.)

das'a ten (RV.)

da_ bind

da_ give

da_ta given

datu share (RV.); **da_ti** cuts, mows [**do_** cut]

duno_ti burns (AV.)[**du** hurt]

da_sa slave (Pali)

d.a_ho wise (S.)

de_va heavenly; a god (RV.); **di_pa** lamp; **div** shine; **di_** shine

div gamble

div wail

dih smear

di_ fly

di_ decay

du_ta messenger (RV.)[**du** go]

dudh be violent

dur door

durv hurt

dul swing, wander

dus. spoil

dus. perjorative prefix

duhitr. daughter (RV.)

dr. regard

dr.m.h be firm

dr.p be excited, inflamed, arrogant

dr.ti skin of leather (RV.)

dr.bh string, tie

dr.s' see

dai clean

dyut shine

dravati runs (RV.)[**dram** run]

droxum silver (Kho.); **damma** a coin (Pkt.)

ja_n.o_ to go (WPah.)[**dra_** run]

d.ahar lowlying land (L.P.)

dra_va speed, flight [**dru** run]

dru- wood

druh injure

drai sleep

dva- two; **du-** two in cmpds.; **dvih.** twice (RV.)

dro_n.a wooden trough (RV.); **dro_n.i** valley

dvis. hate

dhat.a scale of a balance, a balance

dhan run

dhana contest, prize, booty, property (RV.)

dhanus bow (RV.)

dham, dhma_ blow

dha_v run; **dhav** run

dha_ place

dha_d.e_i drives out (Pkt.)

da_n earthen fireplace (K.); **dha_na** in cmpds. receptacle (RV.)

dha_na site of habitation; **dha_na_** the portion of a village inhabited by Gonds (H.)

dha_n.ik mousetrap (Ku.)

dha_nnu to support, maintain, manage to do (N.)

dha_ra in cmpds. holding

dha_ra stream (RV.)

dha_ra_ sharp edge, rim, blade (RV.)

dha_v wash

dhi- in cmpds. receptacle

dhik fie!

dhuks. kindle

duri_ bull (Wg.); **dhura** yoke, pole (Pali); **dhur** yoke or yoke-pin (RV.)

dhu_ shake

dhu_li_ dust (Pkt.)

dhu_pa incense

dhr. hold

dhr.s. be bold

dhe_ suckle

du_t^{i} loin-cloth (K.)

dhyai reflect

dhraj move

dhras glean, throw up

dhrai satisfy

dhvam.s fall

na not (RV.)

n.akka nose (Pkt.)

naks. reach

nakha nail, claw (RV.)

nagara town

nagna naked (RV.)

nat.a dancer, actor

nad.a species of reed (RV.)[**el.** to be hollow (Ta.)]

nad sound

nana_ndr. husband's sister (RV.)

nand rejoice

naptr. grandson (TS.)

nabh tear asunder

nam bend

nayati leads (Pali)[**ni_**]

nard roar

nava nine (RV.)

nayana eye; **ne_tra** eye

nara man, male [**nr.** (RV.)]

narta dancing [**nr.t**]

nard roar

nava new, young (RV.)

nava nine (RV.)

nas' reach; **nas'yati** is lost (RV.); pp. **nas.t.a**

nas nose; **nyet** nose (Wot..)

nas enclitic pronoun of 1st person plural (RV.); **no_** acc. gen. dat. (Pali); **-ne, -ni** as direct object of verb and gen. after substantive (e.g. **la_ma-ne** our village)(Shum.)

nah tie

nahi surely not (RV.)

na_ka firmament, vault of heaven (RV.); **nax** floor (Kho.)

na_kra alligator, crocodile

na_ga snake; **pannaga** snake

na_ga elephant

na_ga lead

na_n.aka coin, anything stamped (Ya_j.)

nyo~_da_ invitation (WPah.); **nevata** invitation to wedding (OAw.); **ne_ndar** subscription to a wedding feast (L.); **neu~da_** invitation, contribution by guests to defray expenses (P.); **ne~deror.** relative invited to wedding feast (P.); **nana_ndra** husband's sister's son (Pa_n..gan.a); **nana_ndr.**]; **nimantraka** inviter (MBh.); **nen.d.ro** messenger carrying invitation to wedding feast (S.); **nyu_tan.o** invites (Ku.); **nihum.tri_ta_** pl. pres. part. pass. (G.)

newat, newta_, nawta_ a false balance (Bi.); **lewat** (Mth.); **nwa_n.** measurement (WPah.); **nimeik** to measure (quantity), weigh (Kho.)[**ma_** measure]; **nimar** measure, weight, weight of 2 maunds, skin bag holding 2 maunds (Kho.)

no~d copying into a book (M.); **no~dn.e~** to copy and enter a document (M.); **no~dhvu~** to note down, enter in a book (G.); **nibandha** bond (Pali); grant of property (Ya_j); fastening (R.)[**bandh**]

niyata fastened (RV.); devoted to; **n.iaya** bound by a vow (Pkt.); **nemvu~, nimvu~** to fix, appoint, resolve (G.); **niya_maka** charioteer, sailor; **niya_ma** ship's captain, pilot (Pkt.)[**yam**; **nya_ya**]

nyu~, nyo~ a good wife (Sh.); **niyate** he granted (OSi.)

nika_sa settlement of accounts (Or.); **nika_** exit, export (H.); **ni_kasi_** bridegroom's procession in the marriage ceremony (OMarw.)[**kas**]

ne_tras marriage ceremony (K.); **nayate_** marries; **netta** guidance; **ne_tra** leading (AV.)

ni_ta led (RV.)[**ni_**]; **n.ia** taken away (Pkt.); **nijan.u** to be carried away (S.)

n.i_i, n.itti conduct (Pkt.); **ni_ti** [**ni_**]; **niyama** restraint; fixed law (R.); **n.iama** rule, vow (Pkt.); **neo** a law, institution (B.); **newa_** custom, method (H.); **niyamen** in accordance with the regulation (OSi.); **ni_m, ni_v** rule, vow (G.); **n.io_a** order, engagement (Pkt.); **niyo_ga-pa_s'a** carriage trace; **niyo_ga** order (Pali); **noi_** rope for tying cow's feet when milking (OAw.)[**nij** rope (H.); **niryo_ga** rope for tying cows]; **ne_ho~** branching stick on which pots are hung (L.)

neut.a_ to turn back (B.); **n.iat.t.a** turning back (Pkt.); **nivarta** causing to turn back (RV.); **nivartana** turning back (RV.)[**vr.t**]; **leut.en** return of bride to father's house after living with husband (Or.)

neut. coming and going, intercourse (B.)

n.iutta engaged in (Pkt.)[**yuj**]; **niyut** team of horses (RV.); **niyuta** fastened (RV.); **n.iua** well joined (Pkt.); **nu~_** to plough (Pr.)[**yu**, **yauti** fastens]

niyo_ga master; **neog** head peon at the court of Ahom kings (A.)

na_na_ variously (RV.)

na~_d large water vessel (P.)

na_ndana pleasure garden

n.an.n.a eldest brother (Pkt.)

na_pi not

na_bhi navel, nave of wheel (RV.)

na_ma indeed (RV)[acc. sg. of **na_man** name (RV.)]

na_ra_ca iron arrow

na_rike_la coconut palm and fruit [cmpd. **na_ri** fibre + **ke_l.i** coconut palm (Ta.)]

na_va boat (RV.)[**nau**]

nikat.am near (R.)

nya_ro dust in a goldsmith's shop (Ku.); **niya** place where there is litter and rubbish (Kho.); **neot.hiba** to gin (cotton)(A.)[**nipis.t.a** crushed (AV.); **pis.**]

ni_vra eaves of a roof; **n.ivva** roof, eaves (Pkt.)

nya_r fodder for cattle (H.); **niga_ra** swallowing (Pa_n..)[**gr._**]; **negvu~**to eat (G.) **n.i(v)a_n.a** watering trough for cattle beside well or tank (Pkt.); **nava_n.** watering place (G.); **nipa_na** [**pa_**]

nya_r, nya_ro, nira_lo lonely, aloof (Ku.); **nira_laya** homeless (Pali)[**a_laya**]

nyu_r^{u}, **ni_ris** a meadow (at the foot of or in the midst of mountains)(K.)

nya_r wild rice (H.); **nava_r** rice growing spontaneously (G.); **ni_va_ra** wild rice (VS.Pali); **neya_l** rice-straw (B.)

niwa_r wooden ring or wheel at bottom of a well forming foundation for the superstructure of earth or masonry (H.); **ni_m dhu_ri_** the second pair of spokes of a cartwheel (Mth.); **lewa_ra_** (Bi.); **ne_mi** rim, felly (RV.); **new** foundation of a house wall (Bi.); **neiya~_** earthen support for jars (Aw.)

ni_vara water; marsh; **n.i_ra** water (Pkt.); **ni_ro** toddy juice (G.)[**ni_r** (Ta.)]

newa_r the inhabitants and former rulers of the Kathmandu valley in Nepal (N.); **niva_n.** valley (P.)

nivn.e~ hole near fireplace where pot is set to cool (M.); **nirva_n.a** blowing out, death, final emancipation [**va_**]

ni_pa situated low, deep; **ni_wa~_** land fertilized by alluvial silt (L.); **nimna** low ground (RV.); **n.in.n.a** low (Pkt.)

ninauna_ to make bend, lower (H.); **nivr.an.** to bend, stoop (L.); **nyu_r.an.o** to stoop (Ku.); **nihu~kna_** to bend, stoop (H.); **nihurna_** to bow, stoop (P.H.); **n.ihutta** sunken (Pkt.); **niyac** bent down, downward (RV.); **ni_ca** low; below (RV.)[**nyac, ac**]

-nze to put, place (Pr.); **nikkhitta** laid down (Pali); **niks.ipta** deposited; **nin.ya** inner, hidden, secret (RV.); **nihuran.u** to bury (S.); **nyire** down (Kt.); **nyora~**under, below (Dm.); **nija_** south (L.)[**ni** down, in]; **nehn.a_** to make (a pot) stand on the ground (P.); **n.iha_n.a** store (Pkt.); **n.ihan.a** rice plants spread out in rows after reaping (Or.); **nidhi** setting down (food), hoard (RV.); receptacle,treasure (Pali); **n.ihi** storehouse (Pkt.)[**dha_**]

narop first year crop (L.); **niropab** to put, place (Mth.); **niravin.e~** to hand over, commit to the care of (M.); **niro_payati** transplants [**rup**]

newa_ri jasmine (N.)

nive_s' to write (Kho.); **nuvis'** (Yid.); **nimis'ta kanag** to write (SBal.)

nive_s'a dwelling place (RV.)[**vis'**]

nikraman.a putting down the feet, footstep (RV.)

nija constant (AV.); own (Pali); **niya** own (OG.); **ni** genetive affix (NiDoc.)[**jan**]

nitya continual (RV.); **nicca** constant (Pali)

niha~_i~_ potter's kiln (S.)

ni_ku~ clear, pure, fine (G.); **ni~ga_l.o** stream of dripping or oozing liquid (G.); **n.igga_liya** melted (Pkt.)[**gal**]; **nizariba** to flow gently, ooze out, drip (A.) [***jhar**]; **nitran.** to be refined (L.); **nita_r** clear liquid remaining after all sedimentis deposited (P.)[**tr._**]

nin.an.em. to lead to (OM.)

nigad.a iron chain for legs

ni~ga_lo the small bamboo, arundinaria intermedia (N.)

nidra_ sleep [**drai**]; **niz** sleep (Mai.); **nis'a_** night (Gr.S'r.); **nirya_** going out (TS.) **ni_d.a** resting place, nest (RV.)

nind blame; **ninda_** (AV.)

nista_ra discharge of debt [**tr._**]

ni_jh looking closely at (P.); **nhya_l.n.u** to wait for (WPah.) **nirakhna_** to look at (H.); **nirakh** knowledge (P.); consideration, judgement (Ku.); **niri_ks.ate_** looks at [**i_ks.**]

nirukta spoken out, distinct [**vac**]; **n.irutta** spoken (Pkt.); **n.iruktam.** certainly (Pkt.); **niruta_** genuine, pure (Or.); **niruta, niruta** clear, decided (OG.); **nirukti** explanation of a word; **nirutti** explanation (Pali); **niruti, nirati, narati** news (OG.); **niruta** unwoven (Pa_n..com.); **nirua_na_** to undo, unravel (H.)

nirgrantha free from all ties [**grantha**]; **nigan.t.ha** Jain ascetic (Pali); **n.iggam.tha, n.iam.t.ha** (Pkt.); **punar-nigrantham** intertwining again (AitBr.)

nirdha_r free from debt [**uddha_ra**]

nire_ti goes out, departs (RV.); **ne_-, ni_** to go out (Pas'.)

niro_dha confinement, control [**rudh**]

niggama conclusion (Pali); **n.iggama** going out, road leading out (Pkt.)[**gam**]

nirma_n.a measuring (R.); making [**ma_** measure]

nis.ka gold ornament for neck or breast (RV.); specifif weight of gold (Ya_j.);

nikkha (Pali)

nikaur.iya_ penniless (H.)[**kaparda**]

nis.kars.a oppressing by taxes; **niks'i_** adj. strict, exact (M.)[**kr.s.**]

nikharo pure, unalloyed (N.); **nikhot.** unblemished (P.N.H.)[***kho_t.t.a**] **niro** pure, unalloyed (S.); **ni_raja** free from dust [**rajas**-]

nid.d.a_yati cuts out, weeds (Pali); **nend** weeding a rice-field (K.); **nada_va_** weeder (P.); **nada_i_** weeding (P.); **nirda_tr.** weeder, reaper [**do_**]

ni_la indigo (Ya_j.)

nu move; **na_vayati**

nu shout

nu now (RV.); **nu_tana** fresh (RV.); **nu_nam** now (RV.); **nur** now (Oss.);

n.avaram. immediately after, at once (Pkt.)

nr.t dance

ni_ lead

ni_ churn milk

nij wash; **ne_jaka** washerman

ne_tra eye

ne_tra cord of churning stick

ne_tra veil (R.)

nyagro_dha banyan tree or ficus indica (AV.); **n.aggo_ha** (Pkt.); **nuga** (Si.)

napan. to seize (L.); **nyarpayati** throws down (AV.)[**r.**]

n.attha deposited (Pkt.); **nyasta** (Mn.)[**as**]; **natuva** inheritance; **natuva_** heir (Si.); **nya_sa** deposit, pledge (Mn.); **n.a_sa** deposit (Pkt.); **na_s** (G.)

nyu_na shortened, wanting, defective; **n.u_n.a** wanting, less (Pkt.)[**u_na**]

pa in cmpds. `drinking' [**pa_** drink]; **pa_tra** drinking vessel (RV.)

pa in cmpds. `protecting' [**pa_** protect; in cmpds. `protecting']

pakka able (Pkt.)

pakun to go, tread, advance (K.)

pa_k bend, twist (A.B.)

pa_k eddy, rounds of a field in ploughing (A.B.)

pakar.n.a_ to seize (P.)

pakkan.a hut of a can.d.a_la

pakva cooked [**pac**]; **pec** hot (Kho.);

pacati bakes (bricks)

paca requisites (Si.); **poch^{u}** guest (K.); **pa_huna_-pa_cha_** guests (N.)

paks.a wing, side (RV.)

paks.man eyelashes (TS.)

pakhur.i_ petal, flower leaf (H.)

pag turban (K.); **pa~_gran.** small kind of dhoti_ worn by men, bodice (G.)

pan:ka mud (Pali)

panti line, row (Pali); **pankti** group of five (AV.)[**paca** five]; **paddhara** straight (Pkt.)

pan:gu lame, crippled

pun~ja heap

pan~jara cage, net [**pacchi_** basket woven from grass (L.)]

pan~ji ball of cotton

pa~_zi almanac (A.)

pat. split

pa~_thi_ parting of the hair (G.)

pa_tha path (Pa_n..gan.a); **pantha** path, road (RV.); **padra** village, road in a village; **pa_t.a** breadth, expanse; **pa_t.aka** long span, flight of steps; **pa_d.aa** road (Pkt.)[**pa_da** foot]

pa~_t line, turn, rotation (Ku.); **pa_l.i** line, row, text (Pali); **pa_r.o** column in multiplication (G.); **pa_l** arrangement in a line (L.)

pada footstep, track, place (RV.)[**pad** foot]; **pa~u~** ace in dice (i.e. a quarter of the highest throw of 4 dots); **pa_dika** worth a quarter (Pa_n..gan.a); **pa_do_na** [**pada-, u_na**] less by a quarter

pa_dar uncultivated land near a village (G.)

pat.t.ha_, pat.h, pa_t.ha_ young full grown animal (H.)

pras.t.ha leading, going first (Pa_n..); **pat.t.ha** headman (Pkt.); **las.t.a** comrade (Pas'.)

pasti_ storehouse (Kal.)

pat.t.a slab, tablet

pat.t.a_ title deed to land (P.); **pat.t.akila** tenant of royal land

pat. sudden noise; **pat.aha** kettle-drum

pat.a woven cloth; **pat.t.a** cloth, woven silk

pat.ala veil, cover

pat.ala roof, thatch

pat.t.ana town

pat.hati repeats aloud

pan. bargain; **pan.ya** article for sale; **pan.a** wager (Ya_j.); **pan.a** a coin (= 80 cowries)

pan.ava drum

pan.d.aka eunuch

pan.d.ita learned

pati master, husband (RV.)

pat after (Bshk.); **para** distant, further, other (RV.); **pare_** afterwards (RV.)

padma lotus

paras'u axe (RV.); **pars'u** axe (R.)

para_i crowbar, pestle (G.)

para_i saucer used as a cover for other vessels (Bi.)[**paridha_ya** receptacle for water (**dha_**)]

parn.a plumage, foliage (of tree)(RV.); betel leaf; **pa_n** (Ku.N.A.B.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.);id. (H.Marw.G.M.); **pa_nara_** seller of betel leaves (Or.)

pan.n.a_ka_ra special message, gift (Pali); **panara, pand.ura** present, tax (Si.)

parn.o wedding (S.); **parna_hu** (P.)[**ni_**]; **pa_rin.a_yya** paraphernalia received by woman at time of wedding

pari, paritas all around; **parin.a_ha** circumference, width; circumerence, extent, disc (Pali.Pkt.); **pari_n.ah** anything enclosed (RV.); **parivarta** revolving; exchange (Ya_j.)[**vr.t**]

parva_r. a village fence, precincts of a village or town (G.)[**va_t.a**]

paritta protection (Pali)[**trai**]; **pari_tta** given up (VS.); **parto** delivered in charge (S.)

pariya_ni_ scales (usu. a goldsmith's)(Bi.); **parma_n.** measure (P.)[**ma_**]; **prama_n.a** measure; standard, authority; **pama_n.a** measure (Pali.Pkt.)

paha_n.a chief (Pkt.); **paha_n.o** (OG.); **pradha_na** chief thing

pradhi felly (RV.); **pahi_a_** wheel (P.); **pahiya_** rim of wheel (Or.)

pro~_r.a comb (Ash.); **pro~_wa~_** (Wg.)

prau, pau watering place (WPah.); **pau** religious distibution of water at roadside (Ku.); **prapa** roadside fountain (AV.); **pa_n.-poi_** shed or stand for supply of water to travellers (M.); **parab** watering-place at roadside (G.); **pausara_** place where water can be obtained (Aw.)

pa_va_lia_ inn-keeper (Pkt.); **prapa_pa_li_** woman who distributes water to travellers

bharan.i_ 7th asterism (figured by pudendum muliebre)(AV.); **bharan.a** bearing in womb (RV.); **bhara** carrying, booty (RV.)[**bhr.** bear]

poya_n potter's kiln (B.); **pa_kastha_na** kiln; **pa_en** brazier's flux or borax (Bi.); **panawa_la_** (Mth.); **pa_cana** dissolvent; borax; **pavana** potter's kiln; **punhar** goldwasher's crucible (Bi.); **pavi_** fire; **pu_r** big fire, bonfire (Pas'.); **po_r** burning embers (Pas'.); **pava_** purification (RV.); **poi_** fire (Sh.); **pavitra** strainer (RV.) **paryun^{u}** sieve, strainer (K.); **prapavan.a** purifying, straining (Pa_n..com.); **paripavana** cleaning, winnowing; **paren** sieve (Wg.); **paripuna_ti** strains (RV.)[**pu_**]; **purunik** to sift (Kho.); **paripu_ya** strained (Pkt.); **palt.an.u** to cast metal (S.); **palat.un** to melt (K.); **pavana** strainer (AV.); **pon.a_** (P.)

parghani_ jeweller's iron ingot mould (Bi.)

paryu_n.o to give a share to everyone, distribute (Ku.); **pariya_n.a** general gift (Pkt.); **pat.ida_na** reciprocal gift (Pali); **pain.o** reciprocal presents among friends or kinsmen or neighbours of any unusual thing supposed to be dainty (Ku.)

pa_hatu concord, money given to person bearing expenses of any rite (S.)

pad.ga_han. pawn ticket (M.); **prati-grahan.a** receipt, a vessel; **pat.iggahan.a** acceptance (Pkt.)[**prada_ya** gift; **pray** receipt (K.); **pyo_ru** gift (Pr.); **pradi** gift (Pa_n..com.); **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.); **pait.ha** depositing money, payment, delivery (Or.)]; **pait.i** the beginning to consume corn kept long in reserve (N.); **pa_it.i** household work (Or.); **pavatti** use (Pkt.); **pravr.tti** advance; use; continuance (R.); **pot** quality, disposition (H.)

par.ghi_ stand for a pot (G.); **pad.gha_** wooden bowl (M.); **par.igaha_** spittoon (Mth.)

pahun.a_, pohan.a_ shoal of young fish (Or.)[**po_ta** youngof an animal; **pova_** young snake (M.); **a_dha_na**: **po_ta_dha_na** shoal of young fish]; **poha_r** collection of young fish (Mth.)

pratiyabdhum to copulate [**yabh**]

pait.han. agreement, contract (G.); **pratis.t.ha_na** foundation

por space between two joints (H.); hollow bamboo for drilling seed (P.); **po_ra** knot (Pkt.); **per** joint, articulation (M.)

prakat.a manifest (Pa_n..)

pauri gatepost (OAw.); **pradvar** place before a gate

paur crop spread out ready for threshing (Mth.); **paer** treading of paddy sheaves by bullocks (Or.); **pagara, payara** collection, heap (Pkt.)[**payir** crop (Ta.)]

paha_yara sun (Pkt.); **paha_r** sunshine, sunny place (N.); **pau, pah, poh** dawn (H.); **pohar** light (A.)[**bha_**]; **pahayay** illumining (OSi. 10th cent.)[**pakal** day, sun (Ta.)]

paha master (OA.); **pahu** (MB.); **pahu_** husband, lover (Mth.); **pabhu, pahu** fitting; master (Pkt.); **pabhu** master (Pali); **pahu_** able (Pali); **prabhu** strong, capable (RV.); lord [**bhu_** become; world (RV.); ground]; **pahu_ta** sufficient (Pali); **pahuvai** reaches (OG.); **prabhu_ta** much, great; **pau~t** strength, ability, power (Ku.)

bakura bag or bellows made of goat skin [**bakura-dr.ti** (RV.)]; **bori** sack (Sh.); **bora_, bori_** coarse bag (for pack animals)(P.)**; pa_khar** saddle with its gear (P.L.); **pa_ran.** bedding, decorations (G.)[**pragrathana** stringing together] **prakaro_ti** makes fit for, gains (RV.); **pakkharia** equipped, harnessed (Pkt.); **bhastra_** leathern bag; **ba_stam. carma** goat's skin; **basta** goat; **kha_ra-basta** blacksmith's skinn bellows (K.); **bha~_thi_** bellows (Bi.)[X **bhasman** ashes (AV.)]; **bokosa_** load carried on back (A.)[**bukka** goat; **boko** he-goat (N.)]

bukkasa a man of the lowest stratum; **bokkasa** a non-Aryan people (Pkt.)

bhaka_r large wooden box to hold grain (Ku.); **vakkha_ra** granary (Pkt.); **bakha_ra_** basket, granary (P.); **vakha_ri_** ware-house keeper (G.)

ba_khar house (H.); **vakkha_raya** women's quarters (Pkt.)

ba_hul.a armour for the arms (Or.); **baula** bracelet (Gypsy); **ba_hu** arm (RV.); **ba_ha_** (Pali)

va_ha draught animal (RV.); **va_hana** (Pali); **va_khr.a_** having given milk for some time (of cow or buffalo)(P.); **bas.kaya** one year old (Sa_yan.a); ep. of **vatsa** (RV.); **bakan** heifer (B.); **bas.kiha** having calved long since (VS.); **bhakullo** chubby, plump (N.); **bha_k** bull (Sh.); **bakka_** big man or animal (Si.)

va_gura net or trap for animals

bahula_ pl. the Pleiades; **bahul** (Kal.); **bale** (Sh.); **bo^{u}l, bol^{h}** (Kho.)

bajra_ millet (P.); **varjari_**; **ba_jhari** the grain holcus spicatus (S.); **ba_jra_** spiked millet (L.B.Bi.H.M.); **bu_car** husks of millet (L.)

buco cropped of ears or tail (N.); **but.o** wanting ears or horns or tail (S.)

buco tame boar (N.); **bucca_** crop-eared (L.P.)

buco plug, stopper (N.); **vujjan.a** lid (Pkt.); **but.an.** to stop, close (ears or mouth)(L.)

ba_ha steam (K.); **ba_s.pa_yate_** emits vapour; **ba_s.pa** vapour (R.); **bapha_ro** vapour, sultriness, sweat (G.); **va_pha_ra_** fumigation (M.)

ba_jhnu to quarrel (N.)

vajra thunderbolt (RV.); **ba_j** (B.)[**o_jas** strength]

pasa_ro extension of family property, lineage, family, household (Ku.); **paha_ra_** goldsmith's workshop (P.)[**sr.** move]

prasava procreation (VS.)[**su_** provide, bring forth, bear (young)]

prasa_tika_ a kind of small-grained rice; **prasa_dhika_** wild rice

prasa_dada_na propitiatory gift; **pasa_ytu~** land set apart for religious purposes or for maintenance of village artisans (G.)

prasa_dhayati adorns; **pasa_hun.a_** to perform the ceremony of stripping and purifying and adorning bridegroom (P.)

pakha_l pool, reservoir (Ku.)[**ks.al**]

pa_ghal. ooze, trickling (M.); **paha_l.** mountain stream (M.); **pagha_ran.u** to melt, dissolve (S.); **pragalati** drips; **parga_lna_** to melt [**gal**]

pakhuri_ goldwasher's iron scraper for collecting ashes (Bi.)

parovun. to perforate (with a needle), wreathe (L.); **paron.a_** to string (beads, etc. (P.); **pirohana_** to plait, weave on, string (beads, etc.)(H.); **parivayati** interweaves [**ve_** weave]

parvan knot, joint (RV.); **pa_b** space between two joints (A.)

pariya_n.a circuit (Pa_n..); **parya_n.a** circuit (AitBr.); **palyayate_** goes round [**i**]; **paryaya** revolution, turn; **parye_ti** goes round (RV.); **polik** to roll up, wind or wrap round (Kho.); **pa_lo, pa_li_** turn, time, rotation (Ku.); **pa_la_** (B.H.); **pale_** back, back again, in return (Gypsy); **partha** to turn round (Wot.); **palhattha, pallattha** overturned (Pkt.); **pallat.t.ai** turns over (Pkt.)

paryayan.a, parya_n.a, palya_n.a saddle; **pa_la_n** pack-saddle (Pers.); **palla_n.a, pad.a_ya_n.a** (Pkt.); **pa_l** cloth curtain for side of tent (G.); **pa_la** sail (Or.); tent (N.)

praya_n.a setting out, journey (RV.); **paya_n.a** journey (Pkt.); **paya_n** expedition (A.); **piya_n.u~** pilgrim party (G.)[**ya_**]

pra_jana goad (Pa_n.); **pa_jana** goad (Pali); **pravayan.a** goad (Pa_n..); **paren** ox-goad (P.); **paina_** goad (H.); **paron.o** goad (G.); **prato_da** goad, whip (AV.); **to_dana** goad [**vi_** pursue]

pravayan.a upper part of a piece of woven cloth (AitBr.); **pa_on.a** weaving, plaiting (Pkt.); **paron.i_** piece of thread put through eye of needle (G.) [**ve_** weave]; **pravayati** weaves on (RV.); **po_ai** plaits (Pkt.); **povn.e~** to gather the threads of the warp into the part of the loom for raising and depressing them (M.); **povan.** to thread or string flowers (L.); **pona_** to thread a needle, string pearls (H.)

prava_ran.a fulfilment of wish; **pava_ran.a_** satisfaction (Pali)

pohan., pohan cart (P.); **pravahana** ship (R.)

parohan animal for riding (Bi.)

paro_ha sprout (Pkt.); **phordu** sprout, seedling (Kho.); **paud** (Ku.); **paudh** young plants for transplanting (H.)

pallava sprout (Pali.Pkt.); leaf (Pkt.); **pa_lav** tuft of foliage (G.)

pa(h)la_ tiny hut made of leaves (Or.); **pal.l.i** village (Ta.)

pa_gul.a chewing the cud (Or.)

pa_l house lizard (M.); **palli_** (Skt.)

palya sack for corn; **palla** large granary; round sack for grain (Pkt.)

pariya_ya, pajjaya succession, order (Pkt.); **pallava** succession, order (Pkt.)

para_yan.a departure (RV.); **pala_un.a_** to run away (B.); **pale_ti, pala_yati** runs away (Pali)

param.para_ series (Pali); lineage

paryastika_ sitting on the hams; **pariyatthi, pallatthi, palhatthi** squatting (Pkt.); **pala~_t.hi_, palo~t.hi_** sitting with the feet crossed under the buttocks (G.); **palyan:ka** sitting cross-legged; **pallan:ka** (Pali)

parus.a spotted (RV.)

parus.a knotty (AV.)

pars'u rib (AV.)

parvata mountain, rock (RV.)

pala a fluid measure (Nir.); in cmpds. `a partic. weight' (Pali)

pal.i_ ladle (M.)

pala_la mud (R.); **pallala** marsh, pond (Pali.Pkt.)

pala_la stalk, straw

pas' see

pas' bind

pas'ca_t from behind, behind (RV.); **paccha** hinder part (Pkt.); **pas'cima** western

pas'tun Afghan (Psht.)

pa_m.s'u crumbling soil, dust, sand (AV.)

pa_ka baking (of bricks)[**pac** cook]

pad.d.aya buffalo (Pkt.)

pa_r.ho hogdeer, cervus porcinus; **pa_r.ha_** spotted antelope (H.)

pa_n.i hand (RV.)

pa_n.d.u whitish-yellow; **pun.d.ra** pale

pa_yaka foot soldier; **paik** (Pahl.); **paig** (Pers.); **pa_i_k** petty village official, armed attendant (M.)

pa_ra bringing across (RV.); **pare_ti** bores through (Pali); **pa_rayati** fills (Dha_tup.) [**pr.** cross; **pr._** fill; **puru** much, many (RV.)]

pa_rada quicksilver; **pa_ro** (S.G.); **paranda** (Pers.); **pa_rav** to change (Gypsy)

parev to deal with, exchange (Gypsy); **pa_rsi_** language of brokers (G.); **pa_rasa** Persian (Pkt.); **pa_rseg** (MPers.)

pa_ra_pata dove (Pali)[**para** fly (Ta.)[**pata** wing] **pat.t.a** leaf (Shum.); **patan:ga** insect; **patra** wing (RV.); **patati** flies (RV.)[**pat** fall]; **pata_ka_** flag [**pad** fall]; -**pa_ta** fall; **pa_ta_la** hole in the earth; cliff, abyss (Pali)

pa_rs.n.i heel (RV.); **pa_sn.a_** (P.)

pa_la protector (R.); herdsman

pa_li boundary; **pa_ri_** field (Bi.); **pa_r.a_** boundary of field (H.)

pa_li food prescribed for a student; bread (Tir.)

pa_s'a die, dice

pasa_ iron ring through which plough iron is thrust; **pa_sa_** lump of metal (H.); **pa_s** silver ingot, iron share of harrow (M.); **pa_s'(u)li_** a ring for the toes (B.)

pa_sa noose, snare (RV.)

pa_s.a_n.a stone; **pa_s.i_** stone, rock (RV.); **pars.a** rock (Psht.)[**paha_r.** mountain (L.P.Ku.B.Mth.H.G.)]

pa_s.i dry cowdung (BHSkt.)

pi prefix = **api**

pim.s'ati grinds (AV.)[**pis.** grind]

piccayati presses flat (Dha_tup.); **pi_d.** press (AV.)[perf. **pipi_l.e_** (RV.)]

picchila slimy, slippery (Pa_n..); **picchala** slippery, greasy (Pkt.); **piccha_** scum of boiled rice (Pa_n..)

pin~j paint; **pin~ja** turmeric; **pim.ga** yellow (Pkt.); **pijara** reddish-yellow

pin~jara cage [**pajara**]

pim.jai cards cotton (Pkt.)[**pacu** cotton (Ta.)]; **pija_** cotton; **picu** cotton (Car.); **pu_n.i_** roll of cotton (Pkt.); **pu_n.ayati** collects (Dha_tup.)

pan~ja heap (Pali); **puja** heap (Pali); **puja_** aggregate of four (Or.); **pu~_ji** stock, property (Ku.)

pu_ga assembly, mass; guild (Pali.Pkt.)

pit.aka basket (Pali)

pit.hara pot, pan (Pali)

pid.aka small boil

pin.d.a lump, clod, piece (RV.); **per.o** lump of clay (S.); **pi~_r.i_** platform of lingam (Bi.); **pit.t.ayati** stamps into a solid mass; **pit.t.iya** beaten (Pkt.); **pin.ya_ka** oilcake

pi_t.ha bench (Pali)

pin.d.ayati collects (Dha_tup.); **pin.d.a_ra** cowherd

pitr. father (RV.); **pitara_** du. father and mother (RV.)

pi_tala brass; **pit** a small vessel with blood in it on the liver of an ibex (Sh.); **pitta** bile (AV.); **pi_ta** yellow (Pali)

pidahati covers, conceals (Pali); **piya_iba** to join by thrusting the end of a thing into that of another (A.); **pidha_na** cover, sheath; **peha_n** cover of a granary (Bi.)

pinaddha dressed [**nah**]

pipi_la ant (RV.)

pippala ficus religiosa (Ya_j.); **pipp** fruit of ficus religiosa; **piplu** berry; mole, freckle

pippalaka scissors (Pali); pin (Car.); **pi~pil.a_** instrument for cutting plantain leaves (sometimes fastened to a stick)(M.)

pillaka young of animal, child (Pali)[**pil.l.ai** (Ta.)]

pis' carve; **pis'ita** prepared flesh, meat (AV.)

pis'a_ca demon (AV.)

pi_yu_s.a soma juice (RV.); beestings [**pi_** swell, abound]; **pai_** fat (Kho.); **pi_eu** meat (Pas'.)[**u_s.a-put.a**: **put.a** cavity, small receptacle, fold; **puriya_** packet of red-lead (A.); **u_s.a** salt ground (TS.)]

pu_tara a partic. aquatic animal; **pu_ara** small water creature (Pkt.)

pulaka shrivelled grain (Pali); **pu_lya** (AV.); **pu_ti** putrid (AV.)[**pu_y** stink; **pu_ya** pus; **pu_liai** pus (Lith.)]; **pu_tika** a plant used in place of soma

pu_ta buttocks; **puttara** vulva (Pkt.); **putu** vulva of young woman (N.); **po_ta** foundation

put.t.a small, dwarfish (Tu.); **put.t.ha_** fat (P.); **pot.t.a** belly (Pkt.)

pus.t.a nourished, big; growth, property (RV.)

pus.t.ika_ oyster; **pu~t.hi** species of small fish (B.)

pu_ta cleaned (RV.); **puna_ti** purifies (RV.); **pun.an.** to strain (L.)[**pu_** purify]; **pu_a** purified (Pkt.)

pua virtue, merit (Pali)

pum.s male (RV.)

pukka_ra shout (Pkt.)

puttika white ant

putali_ pupil of eye (A.)

puttali_ doll (Pkt.)

punar back, again, moreover, however (RV.)

pur stronghold (RV.); **pu_r^{u}** hamlet, quarter of a town (K.)

pr.s.t.ha back, hinder part (RV.); **pr.s.t.i** vertebrae (RV.); **pis't** back (Gypsy); **piccha** tail-feather; **puccha** tail, hinder part (AV.); **pat.ha_r** girth of a packsaddle (M.); **pat.ha_** boil on the back (Or.)

pro_s.t.ha bull; **pot.hi_** beast trained for carrying burdens (S.)[**poti** burden (Ta.)]

purush bridegroom (Kal.); **purus.a** man, male (RV.)

pr.s'ni spotted (RV.)[**pr.s.at** spotted (AV.); **pr.s.** sprinkle; **pus.** (Pas'.)]

pr.cchana asking; **pr.s.t.a** asked (RV.); **put.hiim.** request (OG.)[**prach** ask]

sam.parka mixing together [**pr.c** mix, join]

pulina sand bank, islet

pulinda name of a barbarous tribe (AitBr.)

pus'i cat (Tor.)

puppha flower, menses (Pali)[**pu_** (Ta.)]

pu_j worship

pus diminish, lose

pusta working in clay [**pota** cloth]; **potthaka** book (Pali); cheap rough hempen cloth (Pali)

pu_la bunch, bundle; sheaf (Pkt.)[**pul** grass (Ta.)]

pr.thak separately (RV.); **puthujjana** ordinary man [**potu** common (Ta.)]

puthuka rice in the ear (Pali); **pho_vu** rice parched and beaten flat (Konkan.i)[**pr.thu** wide]

po_ta, **pr.thuka** young of any animal; **poha_** any large non-carnivorous domestic animal; pl. cattle (H.)

po_ta cloth [**po_st** skin (Pers.); **pothi_** fleece (L.)]

po_ta boat [**pot** boat (Ku.)]

pottia_ son's daughter; **pautri_**; **puttar** bridegroom; son (L.); **putra** son (RV.); **putre_te** pl. the bridegroom's people at the wedding (L.); **putti_** daughter (Pali)

po~d the bottom (as of a vessel)(M.)

po~dha_ pin confining plough-handle (M.); **prabandha** band, tie, connexion

pu_ti glass bead (S.); **pot** (H.G.M.); jeweller's polishing stone (Bi.); **po_tra** the Potr.'s soma vessel (RV.)

pot underground part of a post (A.); **pota_** foundation (Or.)

pr.da_ku snake (RV.)

parr.a_ leopard (L.); **purdum** (Kho.)

pe_s'aka_ri_ female embroiderer (VS.); **pe_s'ala** adorned (VS.)

pokal. hollow (G.M.); **pol.** honeycomb (M.)

pokar. buttock (A.)

pok worm (A.)

pot.t.a bundle (Pkt.)[**pot.** load (P.)]

por.a_ to burn (B.); **poliba** (OA.)

prati towards, against (RV.); near, beside (AitBr.)

prath spread out

prathama first (RV.)

path^{u}r^{u} level piece of ground, plateau, small village (K.); **prastara** plain [**str.** strew]; **khet-patha_r** the whole cultivation of a proprietor (Bi.); **prastha** flat land; **a_ra-path** land in the bed of a stream (K.); **pathawatur^{u}** memorandum showing the area sown (K.); **pat.ha_r** plateau (M.); **puhavi_** earth (OG.); **pr.thvi_** the earth (RV.); **pad.hravi** land (KharI.); **pahivi_** (Pkt.); **puhami_** (Mth.)

paharo watch, guard, time (Ku.); **paharan.a** striking (Pali)

pa_ha_run.i iron-studded stick used in threshing rice (Or.)

pa_ri crowbar (G.); **pu(h)a_ri** small iron chisel (Or.); **praha_ra** wound [**hr.** take, carry]

pahal.i_ riddle, proverb (Or.); **prahe_lika_** riddle

pra_m.s'u tall, high

pa_ka_ra rampart (Pali); **paga_ra** ridge round field (Or.); **pagar** fence (Sant.)

pa~gurn.o to germinate (Ku.)[**an:kura** sprout]

pra_n:gana a kind of drum; **pa_gan** (H.)

pra_ci_na east, facing front (RV.)[**pra~_c** directed forward, eastern (RV.)]

puras in front, before; **pura_n.a** ancient (RV.); **pu_rva** fore, first, eastern, ancient (RV.)

pra_n.a breath of life (RV.)[**an**]; **pra~_** babe (Ash.); **pa_n.a** life, living being (Pali)

pra_ntara long, desolate road; country between two villages

pa_hud.a gift (Pkt.); **pa_hura** (H.); **pa_bhata** present, bribe (Pali); **prabhr.ta** offering (RV.)[**bhr.**]

pa_hun.a guest; **pra_ghun.a**; **pra_ghu_rn.a** wanderer; **pa_huna** guest (Pali); **pa_huneyya** deserving to be a guest (Pali); **pra_havan.i_ya** (BHSkt.); **pa_hun** guest (H.); **pa_huna_** daughter's husband (H.) **pra_rthya** reception of a guest; **pijgim** guest (Pr.)[**gem** village]; **pra_cha** guest (Dm.); **pa_huna_-pa_cha_** guests (N.)

pra_le_ya produced by melting (Pa_n..); **pa_ro** ice, frost (S.)[**li_** melt]

pasa_da lofty platform, terrace (Pali)

priya beloved (RV.)[**pri_** love]

priyan:gu panicum italicum (VS.)[**kan:ku**]

pravam.ga, plavam.ga monkey [**pru** jump]

prus. sprinkle

prus. burn; **plus.** burn

pre_n:kha swaying (RV.)[**i_n:kh**]

pare_ta dead (RV.); ghost

pre_ran.a driving on [**i_r**]

puchana wiping (Pali)

pro_s.t.hi the fish cyprinus pausius; **put.i** a kind of carp (Or.)

pa_k(h)ar. a fig tree (H.); **pa_khar** ficus infectoria (P.); **plaks.a** ficus religiosa **phalgu** ficus oppositifolia; **pha_g** fig (Phal.)

pla_vana bathing; **pa_van.a** stream (Pkt.); **pa_vn.a_** sailor (M.)

plu float

plus.i a partic. noxious insect, (prob.) flea (RV.)[**pu_cci** insect (Ta.)]

psa_ eat; **cha_ta** hungry (Pali)[**ca_tam** food (Ta.)]

pak to eat (Pas'.); **phaka_** act of so eating (Mth.)

phakkati propounds a statement to be refuted (Dha_tup.); **pha~_ko** pretension (G.)

pha~_k opening (B.)

phrika vain, worthless (K.); **phan.d.ar** barren (of animals)(P.); **phataro** babbler (N.); **phusun.** worthless (A.); **photru~** chaff (G.); **phosar.** idle fellow (P.); **busa** chaff (Pkt.)

sphat.ati breaks, tears (Dha_tup.); **phat.an.u** to wound (S.)

phat.a, phan.a expanded hood of snake; **phan.ati** springs (Dha_up.)

phan.a froth; **phe_n.a** foam, froth (RV.)

phaphra_ buckwheat (P.)

phal burst; **phl** to tear (Dm.); **pha_lita** split (Pali); **pha_ri_** half a hide (Bi.); **pha_ra** slice (S.)

phala fruit (RV.); **suphala_** ep. of furrow (RV.)[**phalli_** grain (Tir.); **pol** a single grain (Wg.); **par..am** ripe fruit (Ta.)]

phala point of arrow or sword (Pali); **pha_la** ploughshare (RV.)

phala gaming board

phala shield; **bad.a** shield (Ash.)

phala spot on dice

phalgu reddish, red (TS.); **pha_gu** Holi festival (Mth.); **phagguna** February-March

phas loose, soft (H.); **phisan.u** to split, burst (S.); **phuko** free, untied (N.);

phuskanu to be loosened, slip (N.)

phat.ak gate (A.)[**hat.t.a** shop, bazaar (Pkt.)]

pha_n.d.an.u to separate, apportion (S.)

phin:ga_ forktailed shrike (B.); **bhr.n:ga**; **bhan.ero** sparrow (N.)

bhr.n:ga_ large black bee (AV.); **bhim.ga** bumble-bee (Pkt.)

phi~jlan.o to scatter, strew over (Ku.)[**picir** fibre (Ta.)]; **phiskan.u** to slip (S.); **phissa** easily torn (N.)

phalati, phe_lati goes (Dha_tup.); **phirai** goes, returns (Pkt.); **sipardan** to travel (Pers.); **pheru** turn; **phero** circle (S.); circumambulation of the marriage fire (Marw.)

phu~_ka moustache (Dm.)

phut fly (Bshk.)

phupphusa lungs

phulla blossoming (Pali)

phut blowing, puffing

phekab to throw (Mth.)

phet. skirt (M.)[**pat.t.a** strip]

phe_ru jackal; **pheu** fox, jackal (B.)

bam.h be big [**bahu** much, many, great (RV.)]

baka crane (Pali); **bala_ka_** (VS.)

bakun to prate (K.); **barbara** stammering (Pa_n..gan.a)

barbara curly (of hair)

bagar. a kind of red rice (P.)

bad.u boy (Pkt.); **bit.t.a** boy (Pkt.)

bad.is'a hook, fish-hook

ban.d.a maimed (in hands, feet, or tail)

bam.dhura bent, beautiful (Pkt.)[**bandhula** bent]

baddha bound (RV.)[**bandh** bind]; **bandha** deposit, pledge; **bandhu** kinsman (RV.)

badhira deaf (RV.)

babhrus'a brownish (Pa_n..gan.a); **bhu_ro** brownish (S.)

ba~b vast, full (G.M.)

barua a kind of grass like sugarcane (Pkt.)

barkro sheep (Gypsy)

barhis.t.ha highest (RV.)[**br.h** increase]

bala power, strength (RV.); **balya** strengthening (Pa_n..)

balak swelling up in boiling (B.)[**uppal** swelling (Ta.)]

bali tribute, offering (RV.); **bail** bull, ox (P.); **bel** (G.)[**ve_l.** (Ta.)]

balbaja eleusine indica (RV.); **ba_biyo** a kind of coarse grass (used for thatching)(N.)

bahi outside (Pali)

ba_ father (Pas'.)

ba_dh obstruct

ba_la young

bid.a_la cat; **bil.a_la** (Pali); **bilo** (S.)

bidala half in: **bidala-sam.hita** composed of halves (AitBr.)

virala separate (OG.); **viral.** wide apart, of loose texture (M.); **bilaga** separate (OAw.Or.)

vili_ line of parting in a woman's hair (P.); **vile_kha_** scratch, furrow; scratching

bindu drop, spot (AV.); **bu~_d** (H.)

bil mouth of vessel (Kho.Sh.); **bila** cave, hole, pit, opening (RV.)

vilan:ghati jumps about (Pali)

bil lid or cover of a vessel (Kho.); cornice round opening of an earthen corn-bin (P.)

ghan.a-bijo having many seeds (S.)[**kan.a** grain]

kan. eye (Ta.)

kan.u knuckle, joint (Ta.)

bollai, bullai speaks (Pkt.)[**bahu-bo_llaka** great talker]

byol^{u} seed (K.); **biya_ru~** a collection of various seeds (G.); **bi_jya** produced from seed (Pa_n..gan.a); **biya_s** land cultivated to be sown in the following year (H.); **bi_j** seed; pl. **bi~j** grains (Ku.); **biya_l** seed-time, grain given by farmers to village artisans at seed-time (L.)[**bi_ja** seed (RV.), **ka_la** time]; **bi_** seed (Ash.Wg.Kt.Dm.Pas'.); id. (WPah.G.M.Konkan.i)]; **bihan** seed (Bi.); **behan** seed-corn (H.); **bi_ar., bia_r** seed-bed (H.)[**vri_hi** rice (AV.); **wric** barley (Kt.); **bri_u~, biu~_** rice (Sh.); **vi_hi** (Pali.Pkt.)]; **beji_** kept for seed (S.); **baiju_** seed (WPah.)

bilo share in the spoil (N.); **vira** fixed allowance of food (S.); **viraha** division (S.); **vilabhate_** consigns, allots; **bila_** to distribute; **bil.ahiba_, bil.ohiba_** to distribute, serve food, choose (Or.); **vilambhayati** causes to receive; **vilha_van.** to divide, allot (L.); **bila_iba** to bestow, distribute, serve out (food)(A.); **bila_na_** to distribute (B.); to bestow (H.); **vircha** dividing, rations or money in lieu (S.)

vila_sini_ coquette, mistress; charming woman (Pali)

bilona_ to churn (H.); **biloni_** churn (H.); **valon.u~** churning vessel (G.); **bilovan.a_** pl. churnings (OMarw.); **biloye** having churned (OAw.); **vilubhita** agitated; **vilayana** melting, dissolution; **bile_n** medicine, drug, gunpowder (Sh.); **bila_uni** dregs of melted ghee (N.); **vili_yate_** is dissolved, melts (AV.); **bilav** to cause to melt (Gypsy); **bilal** melts (Gypsy)

buki_ blow with fist (M.)

bok^{u} hand with fingers extended to hold grain (K.); **bukk** double handful (L.P.); **bukaun.o** to eat (Ku.); **bukhav** hungry (Gypsy); **bus.** hungry (Bshk.); **bhakar-bhakar** greedily (P.)

bukni powder (B.Or.); **buka_** a partic. fragrant powder (M.)

bukkati barks (Dha_tup.)[**br.h** call]

bud.d.ha old (Pali.Pkt.)[**vr.ddha** grown, large (RV.)]

bo_layati submerges (Dha_tup.); **bud.d.ai** sinks (Pkt.)

bu_ to see, know (Tor.); **buddha** understood, enlightened (Pali)[**budh** perceive]

bundnen deposit (OSi.)[**bunh** down (WPah.)]

buth^{u} face (K.); **bu_th** mouth or face of an animal (L.); **bu_est** lip (Pas'.)

bodur^{u} tawny bull (K.); **bradhna** ruddy, bay (esp. of horses)(RV.)

bundha bottom; **bum.da** foot of tree (Pkt.); **bu~d** bottom of pot (M.); **bun.d.** anus; **bun.d.r.i_** anus, buttock (L.); **bul** posterior (Gypsy)

bulli_ penis (L.)

br^{h}o high mountain (Kal.); **br.hant** tall, high (RV.); **bo_** up (Mai.); **br.haspati** name of a deity (RV.); the planet Jupiter (R.)

bhaut.t.a Tibetan; **bod** Tibet (Tib.); **bhot.iya_** inhabitant of the higher mountains of Kumaon (Ku.)

ba_ru betel (B.)

br.hati is thick, grows strong (AV.); **br.m.hayati** increases; **ba_jh** crop; **ba_jhn.e~** to bear (of fruit or flower trees)(M.)

buro thornbush, bramble (Gypsy); **but.a** tree (K.); **bu_t.a_** bush, sprig (H.); **bo_ta** plant (Per.)

bura_ mould (M.); **bu_ra_** powder (H.)

ben:ga fetid smell (Or.)

bam.ha, bam.bha brahman (Pkt.); **brahman** hymner, priest (RV.); **brahman** hymn (RV.)[**br.h** increase; **br.h** call]

ba_m eel (N.H.G.M.); **bra_hmi_** the fish macrognathus pancalus

bhagna broken [**bhaj** break]

bhanakti putting to flight; **bhajan.u** to gallop (S.)

bhanakti divides; **bhaj** divide, distributed; **bozik** to apportion, share out, divide (Kho.); **bazun** to distribute, give away (prizes, etc.)(K.); **bauar** he shares (Gypsy)

bha_zan act of frying (A.)

bhan:ga hemp (AV.)

bhen.ura_ crooked (A.); **bhan:gura** crooked (RV.)

bha_yan.a bowl (of earth or metal)(Pkt.); **bha_na** vessel (K.)[**pa_n-ai** pot (Ta.)]; **bhen.u~** earthen cooking pot (G.); **bhajana** cooking pot (Skt.) **bha_ji_** cooked food (Pa_n..); **bha_ji_** share of food given at marriages, present, contribution (L.); **baze, ba_ze** meat (Pr.); **bhakta** food (RV.)[**bhaks.a** eating, food (RV.)]; **bha_ta_, bhatta_** advances made to ploughmen without interest (H.); **bha_tu~** extra allowance above pay given to public servants, etc. (G.); **bha_ktika** dependant (Pa_n..); **bha_ti_** fellow-resident (S.); **bha_d.aya** hire (Pkt.)

bha_j threshing floor (where the grain is divided out)(L.); **bha_jvar.** (L.)

bhakti possession (RV.); **bhaj** impart, possess, enjoy

bhat.t.a bard (Pkt.)

bhan.d. reprove, mock

bhan.d.a utensils; **bha_n-kuni** (collectively) cooking pots (Ku.)[**pa_n-ai, kut.am** (Ta.)] **bha~d.sa_l** storehouse, granary (H.); **bad.al-vd.a** goldsmith's trade (Si.)[**bha_** shines; **bha_s** shine]

bhaha_ra_ little earthen furnace (P.)

ba_n.a reed-shaft, arrow (RV.); **bnug** arrow (Par.)

bhan speak; **bha_n.a** recitation of scripture (Pali); **bha_n** word (Mth.)

bha_nu sun; **bha_n.** rays of the sun (P.); sun (G.)

bay to fear (Pas'.)[**bhi_** fear]

bhatta_ husband (Pali)

bharts threaten

bhal attend to, observe

bhalla auspicious (Pkt.); **bhadraka** name of a Mun.d.a people in Punjab (R.); **bhalla** name of a people (Pa_n.); **bhales** the northern portion of Bhadrawa_h in Jammu (WPah.)

bha_luk bear (A.B.)

bha_ house (Mai.); **bhavana** dwelling (Pkt.); **bhava** origin, birth (Ya_j.)[**bhu_** become]

ba_ half; **ba_** good fortune (Si.); **bha_ga** enjoyment, gift (RV.); portion (Pali); **bha_** mode of dividing produce 2/5 to landlord and 3/5 to tenant (P.); **bha_ya_n.o** belonging to a partner (S.); **bha_g** divide property into shares (Phal.); **bha_gya** entitled to a share (Pa_n..gan.a); per cent (Pa_n..com.)

bhagini_ sister; **bha_gine_ya** sister's son

bhas. bark

bha_s. speak

bhalla a kind of arrow; spear (Pkt.)

bha_m be angry

bha_rya_ wife

bhiks. big

bhi~cna_ to press, squeeze (H.)[**picai** (Ta.)]

bhid.ai meets, fights (Pkt.)

bhindiva_la a sort of spear (Pali)

bher.o joined (S.)

bhit.a sandhill (S.)

bhittaya piece, half (Pkt.); **bhindati** splits (Dha_tup.); **bhinna** split (RV.)[**bhid** split]

bhi_t wall, terrace (Ku.)

bhi_t.h land in homestead (Bi.); **bhr.s.t.i** deserted cottage or garden

bhukti enjoyment, eating [**bhuj** enjoy]

bhuj bend; **bhuja** arm (Pali)

bu_r down, fine feathers (Nk.); **bhuwa_** fine down on body of young animal (N.)[**bhr.s'** fall]

bhu_s. adorn

bhuse~ drizzling rain (M.)

bhr.kut.i frown

bhut.a_ maize cob (B.); **bhutta_** spike of maize (H.)[**bhrajj** fry]; **bhr.s.t.a** fried [**bhr._** fry]; **bhras.t.ra** gridiron (Nir.); **bhar.-bhu~_ja_** grain-parcher (Bi.); **bharsa_ri_** furnace, oven (H.)

bhru_ eyebrow (RV.); **bru** (Kho.)[**pur-uvam** (Ta.)]

bhru_n.a embryo (RV.); **bhu_n.a** (H.); **bhu_n** foetus (H.)

bhr.n.ati is crooked (Dha_tup.)[**bhr._** be crooked]

bhun.an.u to wander about (S.); **bhur** more quickly

bhe_ka frog (Pali)

bhen:gura_ crooked (A.)

bhegu~ collected, mixed together (G.)

abhye_ti sends (RV.); **bhej** to send (K.)

bira_t. he-goat (Tor.); **br** she-goat (Bshk.); **bhe_d.a** sheep [**bhe_d.ra** ram; **me_s.a** ram]

bhe_da cleft, fissure (RV.); separation, division; **bhe_dya** to be split

bhe_la raft; **be_d.a_** boat; **bhela_** raft (B.); **ve_d.a** (Pkt.)

bhela_ lump, clod (Or.H.)

bhis.aj curative (RV.); **bhe_sajja** (Pali.Pkt.); **behed** (OSi.); **vejja** physician (Pali.Pkt.)[**ve_da** knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.)]

bhoi_ palanquin-bearer, porter (H.); **ga_ma-bho_jaka** village headman [**bho_ga** use, possession; wealth (Pali)]

bho_la_-na_tha name of S'iva as husband of Us.as [**bhor** dawn (P.N.B.Mth.H.G.)]

bhohra_ dungeon, pit in which potters place newly-made vessels to keep moist (P.)[**bhu_, ghara**]; **bhom**^{i} a partic. piece of land, field (G.); **bhu_mi** earth, ground (RV.); **bu_m, bum, bumi** land, soil (K.)

bhru~_s.is. precipice (Kal.); **bhram.s'** fall

bhram moves to and fro

bhra_j shine; **bhra_s'** shine

bhra_tr. brother (RV.); **bhata_** (Pali)

ma base of singular oblique cases of 1st person pronoun: acc. **ma_m**, inst. **maya_**, dat. **mahyam**, gen. **mama**, encl. **me_**

makara crocodile (VS.); **man:gar.** crocodile

makol chalk (H.)

maks.a_ fly (RV.)

magar back of shoulder, back (P.)

man:kate_ moves (Dha_tup.)

ma~g head of a boat (H.); **ma_jhi, ma~_jhi** boatman (N.)

man:gala auspicious sign (in cmpds.)(RV.)

mac knead, increase, raise

man~cate_ grinds, is arrogant; **macate_** (Dha_tup.)

man~cate_ grows high, shines (Dha_tup.)

macu blaze (S.); **macc** bonfire (L.)

majj sink

majjan marrow, pith (RV.)

mam.jari_ new tender sprout (Pkt.)

majis.t.ha_ bright red; **mnz^{u}** henna (a red-orange dye), madder (K.)

maji_ra foot ornament, anklet

mathu base metal, alloy, dross (S.)

man.ikat.t.u wrist (Ta.); **mangat.** wrist, ankle, pastern (H.)

man.d. adorn; **ma~_d.** array of instruments, etc. (M.)

man.d.a scum, cream (Pali); scum of boiled rice (Nir.); **ma~_r.** rice gruel, food (N.); **man.d.a_** wheat; **ma~_r.ha_** grains of panicum frumentosum boiled and parched (Bi.); **ma~reli, meli** bread (Wg.)

man.d.a some sort of framework; **nau-man.d.e_** du. the two sets of poles rising from the thwarts or the two bamboo covers of a boat

ma~_r.a_ pl. shed, resthouse (Ku.); **man.d.apa** temporary shed for festive occasions (Pali); **ma_t.am** storeyed house (Ta.); **ma_l.a** sort of pavilion (Pali)

man.d.alaka disc (Ya_j.); **man.d.ala** circle, disc of sun or moon (Pali); **ma~_r.o** circuit, circle (N.)

mandal thigh (Bshk.); **mandul** hip (K.)

man.d.u_ka frog (RV.); **me~_d.o~** (WPah.)

mokkad.i elephant with short tusks (Te.); **ma_khuna_** small tuskless male elephant = **ma_kal.a_** (Or.)

makko_d.a a partic. kind of insect (Pkt.); **makor.o** large black ant (S.)

manthara low, lazy, dull, bent (Pa_n..gan.a); **mad** be sluggish

matya club with iron points (AV.); a kind of harrow (TS.); **macc** implement for levelling a rice-field (WPah.)

matsya fish (RV.); **maccha** (Pali)

mad be exhilarated

ma~_gur a kind of fish (Bhoj.); **ma_gura** the scaleless freshwater fish clarius magur (Or.)

madhu honey, mead (RV.)

madhya middle (RV.)

madhya waist

man think; **manas** mind (RV.); **mantra** thought, prayer, spell, counsel (RV.)

manus.a man (RV.)

mand rejoice

mand stand still

manya_ pl. and du. nape of neck (i.e. the lines of muscle at the back of it)(AV.)

manya in cmpds. 'made of'

mayu_ra peacock (VS.)

mara death [**mr.** die]; **marta** man (RV.)

marula a kind of duck

mara_la soft, mild, tender

mari_ca peppercorn

mari_ci ray of light, mirage (Pali)

marut pl. storm gods (RV.)

maruva marjoram

markat.aka a species of grass; **makar.i** large millet (Sh.); **makra_** the grass eleusine aegyptica (Bi.); **markaka** ardea argala; **makaei** maize (D..); **makka_** (H.); **mayat.a** grass-house

mareza border region (Av.); **marz** (Pers.); **brunc** meadow (Kt.); **munz** (Pr.); **marya_da** region (RV.); boundary; **me_ra_** boundary (Pkt.); **majja_** (Pkt.)

mar.a_ treading out rice by oxen (Or.); **mand.un** to trample (K.)

maira_ platform for watching crops from (H.)

man~ca stage, platform

markat.a monkey (VS.)

markat.a spider

me_n.d.ha ram; **min.d.a_l** markhor (Tor.); **meh** ram (H.); **mei** wild goat (WPah.)

me~r.hwa_ a bullock with curved horns like a ram's (Bi.) **me~r.a_, me~d.a_** ram with curling horns (H.)

merg ibex; **mancu~_** markhor kid (Pr.); **mran.** markhor (Dm.); **marya** young man, stallion (RV.); **maryaka** (RV.); **maru_ka** deer; **mr.ga** wild animal, deer (RV.);

mr.ga markhor (Dardic); **muriri** ibex skin (Kho.); **mirho~** ravine deer (L.); **maya_ro** oorial (Sh.); **maia_ro** wild animal of goat or sheep type (including, markhor, ibex and oorial)(Sh.)

mi_n:g leopard (Tor.)

mirho~ boar (L.)

ma_rga track, road

ma~_g grain asked for at harvest time (Ku.); **ma_gu~** request, request for marriage (G.)

mardala a kind of drum; **ma_dhal** drum (N.)

ma_duli drum-shaped amulet (B.)

ma_dhal hub of wheel (N.)

malana rubbing, grinding, crushing; **mal.n.i_** kneading (Konkan.i)

mal possess

mala dirt (AV.)

mallan- wrestler (Ta.); **malla** (Pali.Pkt.)

mallaka bowl (Pali)

mallika_ jasminum zambac; **mullai** (Ta.)

malha dewlapped (TS.)

mas'aka mosquito (AV.); **matsara** mosquito, fly

mas.ati hurts (Dha_tup.); **masagu** to rub (Ka.)

mas.i black powder, lampblack, ink; **mai** (Ta.)

masi_na_ linseed, linum usitatissimum

masu_ra lentil (VS.)

mosor^{u} pockmarked (K.); **masuri** smallpox (B.)

mastu sour cream (TS.); whey

mah great (RV.); **maha_** in cmpds.; **mahattara** chief, village eldest (R.); **mahallaka** venerable, old (Pali); **mahama_tra** chief, best; king's minister; elephant driver; **ma_huta** warrior mounted on elephant (Or.); **maha** festival (Pali); **ma_to** village headman (WPah.)[**masta** head]

me_ra_ cook (L.); **ma_ha_ra** cattle-keeper, sweeper (Or.)

bha_nsa_ cooking and eating room, meal (N.); **bhansa_-ghar** cook-house; **bha_nas** meal (Bi.Mth.); **bha_n.as** earthen vessels furnished by the bride's father for bridegroom's house (M.)[**pa_n-ai** pot (Ta.)]; **bha_n.d.a** pot; **maha_nasa** kitchen; kitchen utensils[**maha_, anas**]; **maha_n.asa** kitchen (Pkt.); **bhansa_** (Ku.)

bhai~sa_ (P.); **mahis.a** buffalo; **ma_his.a** of or coming from a buffalo (Pa_n..); **bhai~_sa_** produced from a buffalo (Or.)

mahila_ woman; amorous woman

ma_ measure

ma_ negative of prohibition (used with conjuctive and imperative)(RV.)

ma_m.sa flesh (RV.); **ma~_su** (S.)

ma_diga cobbler (Ka.); **ma_tan:ga** man of the lowest caste

mana house, dwelling (RV.); **ma_n** nest (Pas'.)

ma_na skin-bag for ghee (Dm.)

ma_rjara cat

ma_rttika earthen; **ma_t.** earthen vessel for storing grain; underground grain pit (Bi.)

ma_la_ wreath, garland [**ma_lai** (Ta.)]

ma_s.a bean (RV.Pali.Pkt.)

ma_s, ma_sa moon, month (RV.)

ma_sara rice gruel; scum distilled from boiled rice, intoxicant of rice and grape juice (Or.)

miks. mix; **mis'ra** mixed (RV.); **miso** made of mixed grains (S.)

micka_na_ to wink (H.); **nime..a** blink

mith oppose; **mihn.a_** to reproach, abuse (P.); **maithuna** coupled; **mehu_n.** newly married couple (M.)

mil unites, meets

mih piss

mih mist, rain (RV.); **me_gha** cloud, rain (RV.)

mi_ diminish

mi_l close the eyes

mi_v push

mukus.t.ha a kind of bean; **mukus.t.a** (BHSkt.); **makus.t.a** phaseolus aconitifolius; **mudgas.t.ha**; **mot.hu** a kind of pulse or vetch (S.); **mo_t.h** phaseolus aconitifolius (L.P.); **mat.h** (M.)

mukut.a tiara, crest, point, head; **makut.a** crest (Pa.); **mukat.u** top (Ta.); **mar.a** a kind of tinsel crown (MB.); **mad.a** crown (OG.)

mukut.abaddha, mud.udhu petty chieftain (OG.)

makula bud (Pali)

mukl^{i} blow with fist (K.); **mut.ka** (Pa.); **mut.ka_** fist (Kur.); **mus.t.i** clenched fist, hand (RV.)

mukta_ pearl [**muttu** (Ta.)]

mukha mouth, face (RV.)

mucati release (RV.)[**muc**]

mucc piece of meat (P.); **mucca_** piece of meat about 1/4 seer in weight (P.); **mucu** lump, heap (S.)

mo_jan escape, deliverance, protection (Sh.)

mot.an.u to turn back (S.); **mut.ai** to plait, braid (Ta.)

mut.hra_, mut.hariya_ bullock with stunted horns (Bi.) **mun.d.a** bald; **muno** blunt, less by a quarter (S.); upright post of water-wheel (S.);

munn pillar, pst (L.)

mud gladden

mud mix, wet

mudgara mallet; **mu~gro** club (Ku.)

mudra_ seal, signet-ring

murala the small fish aspidoparia marar (Or.)

mus. steal

musala pestle (AV.)

mussa_ having horns slightly bent and curving up (L.)

muh bewilder

mu_ka dumb

mu_ta basket; **mohr.a_** small bundle, baggage (L.)

mu_rch coagulate

muddhan head, summit (Pali)

mu_la root (RV.)

mu_lya capital

mu_s.a rat, mouse

mu~_k yellow clay (Wg.)

mu_s.a_ crucible; **muhi** (A.)

mr.c hurt

mr.j rub

mu_t.i white earth, chalk [**mr.d** earth, clay (VS.)]

mr. rub, crush; **mr.d** rub, crush; **mr.s.t.a** rubbed, washed, pure (RV.); **ma_t.hn.e~** to polish (M.); **matha** churning (Pa_n..gan.a)

mathana brazier's hammer (Bi.); **mathani_** seal-maker's hammer (Bi.); churn, churning-stick (Bhoj.); **math-mahan** churn (Bi.); **mahana** churning (OH.)[**manth** crush, rub, churn]

maha~_r.a_, maha_r.a vessel for making curds in (Bi.)

mr.dh neglect

mr.s' touch, seize

mr.s. forget

mr.s.a_ in vain (RV.); falsely (AV.)

me_khala_ girdle (AV.); band, fillet

meca fish roe (Or.); **meca_** lump (Or.)

met.t.a_ hillock (Or.); **men.d.a_** lump, clot (Or.)

mi~_d.hi_, mi~_d.ho braid in a woman's hair (S.)

me_thi pillar in threshing floor to which oxen are fastened (AV.); **me_d.hi** (Pkt.)

me_das fat, marrow (RV.); **me^{h}** fat (Kal.); **mi_** fat, marrow (Sv.); **me_dyati** is fat(RV.); **mijjh, mijh** marrow (P.)

me_r mountain (Kho.)

mya_la pl. fair (Ku.); **mel** agreement (N.)

mo_ negative in prohibitions [**ma_, u**]; **mo^{h}** (Kho.)

mokh price paid for an amulet (L.); **mokhan.u** to redeem anything pawned (S.)

moci_ cobbler (S.L.P.); **musi** (A.)

mor.ha_ wicker stool (H.)

mo_daka small round sweetmeat (Pali); **-mo_daka** in num. cmpds. (Pa_n..com.)

mauna silence

mraks. rub

mrad rub

mle_ch speak indistinctly

mlai wither

ya relative pron. and pronom. adj., sg. nom.

yakkha a supernatural being (Pali)

yaj sacrifice

yat dispose

yantra controlling device [**yam** control]

yabh copulate

yama twin (RV.); **javat.a** pair, twins (OM.); **ja_vl.e~** twins (M.)

yava barley (RV.); **jau** (N.); **javkha_r** saltpetre made from burnt barley straw (G.)

yavana_la andropogon bicolor; **juna_lo** maize (Ku.); **jo~d.i_** millet (H.); **jo~dhl.a_** the grain holcus sorghum (M.) **jua_ri, jo_va_ri** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **java_r, javha_r, javha~_ri_, juva_ri_** millet, holcus sorghum (M.) **jaulo** gruel (Ku.); **ja_vri_** rice and pulse (G.) **yohon.i_, yohan.i_** oats (Phal.)

ja~_t.hi stick (Ku.); **yat.t.hi** staff (Pali)

ya_ go

ya_c beg

yu join, mix

yu separate

jut yoked (L.); **juttn.a_** to be joined, be yoked (P.); **yuga** yoke (RV.); **ju~v, ju~_** yoke (M.)[**yuj** join]; **jud.ia** met (Pkt.); **jud.n.e~** to come together (M.)

yudh fight

zuvli, zuli woman, girl (Gypsy)

yu_ka louse

juho thicket of trees (S.)

yu_s.a broth; **ju_sa** (Pkt.)

jokhan.u to weigh (S.)

ram.h hasten

ram.ka poor (Pkt.)

ratta dyed, red (Pali); **rudhira** red, bloody (AV.)

raks. guard

ran:g move to and fro

ran:ga tin

ran:ga borax

rac fashion

raj please, be attached to

rajju rope, cord (RV.)

raj dye

rat. scream

ran. rejoice

ran. rattle, jingle

rad scrape

randh subdue, cook

rap talk; **ra_va** shriek, yell; **rambh** bellow; **ru** roar

ravaya churning stick (Pkt.)

rabh take hold

ram rest

ramb hang down

ral.an. to be joined, be mixed (L.)

ravi sun (Pali.Pkt.)

ras'ana rope, bridle (RV.)

ras'mi rope, bridle, ray of light (RV.)

ras cry out

ras be wet

rahar, rahri_ the pulse cytisus cajanus (Bi.)

ra_j shine

ra_j rule

ra_jika_ mustard sinapis racemosa

ra_tri_ night (RV.)

ra_dh accomplish

rikh scratch

rikh move, crawl; **rin:g** crawl

rin:g to weep, cry (Wot..Bshk.)

ric leave

ris' tear off

ris. injure

ri_ melt, flow

ruc shine; **rus'** shine

ruj break; **ru** break

rudh grow

rudh obstruct

rup pierce

rus. be angry

ruh grow, rise

ru_a carded cotton (Pkt.)

ru_pa form, beauty (RV.)

re_kha_ line, streak (Pali); **likha** writer (Pa_n..com.)[**likh** scratch, write; **li_ka** line, streak (S.)]

re_n.u dust, sand (RV.)

rai bark

ro_t.ate_ strikes against (Dha_tup.); **rot.u** thick bread (S.); **rot.t.a** rice flour (Pkt.)

ro_man hair (RV.)

ro_mantha_yate_ chews the cud (Pa_n..)

ro_han.a means of ascending (RV.); name of a mountain in Sri Lanka

lakut.a club

lakku heap, pile of money (esp. in gambling)(N.)

lakk waist, loins

laks. mark, aim at

lag adhere

laghu light (AV.)

lan:ka_ Sri Lanka

la~_k the grain lathyrus sativus (H.); **la~_g** (G.); **la~_k, la~_kh** (M.); **laka** ear or spike of wild rice (Si.); **la_ja** fried or parched grain (VS.); **la_wa_** fried unhusked rice (N.)

neng great pile of cooked rice (K.)

laja tail [**la_n:gu_la** tail]

la_n:gala plough (RV.); **nan:gala** (Pali)

lan:gara_ earthen vessel used by dyers (P.); **na_n.lo** winnowing tray (N.); **la_n:gi** fishing net (A.); **la_n:gul** basket for corn (B.)

la~_g fold of cloth between thighs (H.); **la~_gar.** loincloth (P.)

lan:gati limps (Dha_tup.); **lakhaut.o** fat castrated goat (Ku.); **lan.u** lameness; **len.ur** humpbacked and lame (A.)

lin:ga characteristic attribute; penis; **lin.un.i_** tail of sheep or goat (WPah.)

lan:gh leap; **lan:ghayati** leaps over; **lan:ghe_ti** jumps over (Pali)

la_gun to attack (K.)

lajj be ashamed

laca present, bribe

lat.a fool

la_t.ayati shakes, throws (Dha_tup.)

la_t. tail (L.)

lad.d.u a kind fo sweetmeat; **la_d.u_** (G.M.); **led.d.u** clod of earth (Pali)

lan.d. toss up

lata_ creeper

lap chatter

labha quail (VS.)

lhadu_ to load (Phal.); **lard** load

labh take, obtain

lamb hang; **lamba_** long, tall (Or.)

lal fondle

lavan:ga clove (Pali)

leik to reap, mow (Kho.); **launa_** to cut, reap (H.)

las move quickly, flash, sport

lahari_ large wave

lochik gum exuding from a tree (Kho.); **la_ks.a_** lac, red dye

la_van.ika dealing in salt

lin:g embrace

lip smear

lis' tear off

lih lick

li_ cling to

li_ melt

luc pluck out

lo_t.ati rolls (Dha_tup.); **lut.** roll; **lut.h** roll, set in motion; **lud.** roll, swing, agitate

lot.t.ha lump (Pkt.)

lutra_ trifling (P.); **lutrukka** flabby, shrunken (N.)

lup destroy

lubh desirous

lubh agitate, disturb

lu_ cut

lu_ma tail

lu_s. steal

lu_sai destroys, distresses (Pkt.); **lus.** to be burnt (Dm.)

le_t. lie down

le_la_yate_ moves to and fro

lo_k see; **lo_ka** world (Pali)

lot.a small metal or earthen pot (K.)

lo_ha red, copper-coloured; made of copper

vam.s'a bamboo (RV.); family, lineage

vah. enclitic 2 pl. pronoun

vaks. grow [**uks.a**]

vakkha_ granary (Pkt.)

vagr.o waste land (G.)

van:ka crooked, bend (Pali)

van:ga tin, lead

van:ga cotton

vac speak (RV.); **vad** speak (RV.); **vand** praise (RV.); **valh** speak

va_s' cry (of animals)

vac move

vat.a the banyan ficus indica

vat.a small lump

vad.ra big

van.ij trader (RV.)

van.t. share

bachero colt (N.); **vatsa** calf, child (RV.)

vadh strike

vadhri castrated (RV.)

vana single, tree (RV.)

vap shear

vap scatter

vap weave

vam vomit

vayam we (RV.)

vr.ka wolf (RV.)

vr.kka du. kidneys (AV.)

vr.kn.a cut down, broken (RV.)[**vras'c** cut]

vr.ks.a tree (RV.); **bi_kh** tree (WPah.)

bruk^{u} bending of something perpendicular (esp. the backbone) under too heavy a weight (K.); **bi_ka_** crooked (H.)[**vr.kta** in cmpds. turned, bent (RV.); **vr.j** bend]

varaka cloak [**vr.** cover]

varaka phaseolus tribulus (Pali); a kind of rice (Pkt.)

varat.a_, barata seed of safflower; **bera_o** buckwheat (Sh.)

bra~_d front-doorstep (K.); **bara_mda** (Pers.)

we_ri_ speech, language, word (Ash.)

varga class, group

varn.a appearance, colour, class (RV.)

vat.t.a cup (Pkt.)

vartika_ quail (RV.)

vartman track of a wheel, path (RV.); **ba_t.** path, pass (Ku.)

varvat.a the bean dolichos sinensis

val turn, cover; **vallate_** (Dha_tup.); **balna_** to twist, braid, plait (H.)

valaya bracelet

vali_mukha monkey (R.)

valg leap

va_la_ a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **ba_li** cornfield, crops, harvest (N.); **ba_li_** ear of maize (Aw.); standing crop (OMarw.); **valla** a kind of wheat; a kind of grain (Pkt.) **va_laka** a kind of andropogon; **va_l.a_** (M.)

ba_lam lover, husband (H.); **valaho** husband; **vara** suitor, bridegroom, husband (RV.)

valli_ creeper [**val.l.i** (Ta.)]

vas' will

vas wear, dress

va_gura_ net or trap for animals

bazo_lo wild animals' lair or den (Sh.); **va_sa** abode (RV.) [**vas** dwell]

vas shine; **vahur.o** wealthy (S.)

vehar. young bull (L.); **va_har., vohur.** (L.)**; va_ha** draught animal (RV.)

bahal, bahali_, baheli_ two-wheeled cart [**vah** carry]

ve~_gi_ carrying-pole (L.)

wus'pi_ wasp (Kt.)

va_ or (RV.)

va_ blow

va_ch desire [**van** desire (RV.)]

va_t.a enclosure, fence; **va_d.** fence (M.); **vr.ti** hedge, fence, enclosed piece of ground (esp. for betel); **vati** fence (Pali); **vahi_** fence, enclosure (M.)

va_t.a panicum spicatum

va_ta wind (RV.); **va_yu** wind (RV.)

va_nara monkey; **ba~_dro** (Marw.)

va_bhi spider

va_ra hair of tail (RV.)

va_ran.a wild, (with **mr.ga-**) elephant (RV.)

va_d.ho carpenter (S.) [**vardh** cut; **wa_t.** axe (Wg.)]

va_luka_ sand, gravel

va_s'i_ sharp-pointed knife or adze (RV.)

va_s smell

bigha_, bigahi_ seed plot (M.); **vi~ghu~** measure of land (G.)

bighat span (B.); **vitasti** measure of length consisting of span between extended thumb and little finger or between wrist and tip of fingers

vigrahan.a distribution (TS.); **vigr.hn.a_ti** distributes (RV.)

vaga_hun.a_, baga_hun.a_ to throw, fling (a spear, bludgeon, etc.)(P.)

vij move suddenly

ve_da knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.)[**vid** know, find out]

ve_di raised place or ground serving as an altar and usu. strewed with kus'a grass (RV.); **bei** quadrangular frame of greenery forming platform on which ceremonial bathing of bride and bridegroom is performed (A.); **ve_di** cornice, ledge, rail (Pali)

vidha_ division; **vidara** fissure (Nais.); **bi_dar** a kind of harrow used to loosen soil and remove weeds from standing rice (H.)

vip tremble, agitate

vira hero; **ire** man (Shum.)

virala wide apart, loose, thin, few; **bilaga** separate (Or.OAw.)

vilambha gift; **viraha** division (S.); **vira** fixed allowance of food (S.); **bilo** share in the spoil (N.); **bila_** distribute (B.); **bil.ahiba_, bil.ohiba_** to distribute, serve food, choose (Or.); **vilabhate_** consigns, allots; **vilambhayati** causes to receive; **vilha_van.** to divide, allot (L.); **bila_iba** to bestow, distribute, serve out (food)(A.); **bila_na** to distribute (B.); **bila_iba_** to distribute, give away (Or.); **bila_na_** to bestow (H.); **vira_han.u** to distribute (S.); **vara_vvu~** to give (G.)

bilo present of meat (Ku.)

virad.a young tree sapling (M.); **viru_d.hn.e~** to mount, climb, grow vigorously (M.)

viva_ha marriage (AV.)

ve_s'iya inhabitant (RV.); **vus'i_** neighbour (Kt.)[**vis'** enter, settle in]

vis.t.i forced labour [**vis.** be active; **ve_s.a** work, activity (VS.)]

visum. individually (Pali); **visum.-visum.** one by one (Pali)[**vis.u-ru_pa**]; **vin.hu, ven.hu** Vis.n.u (Pkt.)[**vis.un.a** taking various forms]

vis. excrement

vis.a poison (RV.)

ve_s.a dress, assumed appearance; **besa_** dress, guise (H.); dress, ornaments (OMth.); **ve_s.t.** wrap

vis.a_n.a horn, tusk (AV.); **visa_n.a** horn (Pali.Pkt.); **vis.a_n.in** horned; **visa_n.i** horned (Pkt.)

visa_hia accomplished (Pkt.); **viha_in.u** to buy (S.); **bisa_, besa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **besa_unu** to buy (N.); **bisa_hna_** to get possession of, buy (H.); **visa_hai** exchanges (OG.)

vi_ pursue

vi_j, vyaj fan

vi_t.a_ small piece of stick shaped like a barley-corn and struck in the game of tipcat; **vi_d.ia_** roll of betel (Pkt.)[**vi_t.i_** the betel plant piper betel

vi_d. make firm

vi_n.a_ lute (TS.)

vi_thi road, street [**vi_ta** straight (RV.)]

vr.ks.ate_ chooses (Dha_tup.)[**vr.** choose]

vr.j strength

vr.tta turned (RV.)[**vr.t** turn]

vr.tti mode of life, conduct; business; wages; **vutti** practice, usage (Pali); **buti** daily labour, wages (Ku.)

vr.dh increase

vr.nta caterpillar (AV.)

vr.s'cika scorpion (RV.); **vr.s'cana**; **bichu** (Or.)

vars.a rain (RV.)[**vr.s.** rain]

vasabha bull (Pali)[**vr.s.an** strong, great; male, bull (RV.)]

ve_man loom (VS.)[**ve_** weave]

ve_n.i braided hair

ve_n.u reed, bamboo (RV.)

ve_ta cane, reed; **wei** willow (Pas'.)

ve_can. to sell (L.); **becna_** (H.)[**ve_tane_na kri_tah.** hired (Pa_n..com.); **ve_ti** procures (RV.)]

ve_nati sees, looks (RV.); **vae_n** to see (Av.); **wan.a_** to show (Ash.); **binum** I saw (Dm.)

ve_la garden, grove

ve_la_ limit, boundary, time [**vi_l., i_l.** ebb and flow of tide, time (M.)]

ve_ll shake

ve_s'a prostitution (Pa_n..gan.a)

vai be exhausted

ve_hat barren cow or cow that miscarries (AV.); **ve_hati** miscarries; **ve_ha_yate_** (Pa_n..gan.a); **bahila_** barren (usu. of cattle)(H.)

vaira hostile, n. enmity (AV.)

ve_sa_kha the month April-May (Pali)

vyan:ga crippled (AV.)

vyan:ga speckled (AV.)

vyath go astray

vyadh pierce

vo_harati administers, governs (Pali); **vuharai** buys (OG.); **buhur^{u}** vendor of drugs, etc. (K.)

vaggo_lai chews the cud (Pkt.); **va_gul.** chewing the cud (M.)

va_kudn.e~ to jump about, frisk, frolic [**ku_rd** jump]

ba_hur.ai returns (OMarw.)[**gho_t.ate_** turns (Dha_tup.)]

vya_ghra tiger (AV.); **bara_gh** leopard (P.); **va_gh** (G.M.)

vya_la wicked, bischievous (AV.); beast of prey

vi_ta covered (RV.)[**vye_** cover]

vraj go

vri_d. be ashamed

vri_hi rice (AV.); **wric** barley (Kt.); **biu~_, bri_u~** rice (Sh.)

wle_i flour (Ash.)[**vli_** press]

s'am.s proclaim; **s'am.sa** recitation, praise, curse (RV.)

sak be strong, be able; **satta** able (Pali); **s'akti** power (RV.); **sakka** Indra (Pali.Pkt.); **s'akra** mighty (esp. of Indra)(RV.); Indra; **sak** (Si.); **s'akvan** skilful, powerful (AV.VS.); **saha** strong (RV.Pkt.); **-saha** in cmpd. 'enduring' (Pali); **sagh** be strong or able; **sagho** strong (S.)

s'akara, s'akala chip, fragment; **s'alka** chip, shaving (TS.); **sakka** bark (Pkt.); **hakh** collection of splinters and twigs and driftwood etc. for fuel (K.); **sakk** chip, splinter, bark (P.); **s'e_kar.** bark of tree; **s'a_kr.a_** bark (WPah.)

s.at.ka consisting of six (RVPra_t.); collection of six; **chakka** set of six (Pali); **sak** aggregate of six (M.)[**s'as., s.at.** six (RV.)]

sa_t.hi_, sa~_t.hi_ rice ripening in 60 days (H.)

s'akvara, s'a_kvara, s'an:kara bull; **s'a_kvara** mighty (of bull)(AV.); bull (VS.); **hakhur, hakhor^{u}** bull, bullock (K.); **s'akkoro** well-developed bull-calf [**kura** small]; **s'akkuro** unbroken ox (WPah.); **sarak-a_, harak-a_** bull (Si.)

sakkhara education (Pkt.); **sa_ks.ara** containing letters; eloquent; **sa_khara** literate (H.)

sa_ks.in witness; **sakkhi** (Pali)

s'akya_, s'iks.ati provide (RV.)

s'iks.an in: **go_tra_ s'iks.an** drive, bring (RV.); **s'iks.ate_** moves (RV.); **sak** to be past (of time)(Av.); **s.vask, sask, s.ukk, s.as.k** go (Dha_tup.)[**hakk** shout; **ha~_kai** drives, directs (OAw.); **haklan.** to drive (L.)]

s'akat.a cart

s'akala chip, fragment, log (TS.)

s'akr.t dung (RV.)

s'aka a white-skinned tribe (AVParis'.)

s'an:k doubt, fear

s'an:ku peg (RV.); stake (Pali)

s'an:ku spike (RV.); spike, javelin (Pali); **xa~ka_li** a kind of fishing spear (A.); **sa_n:gi_** pitchfork (P.); **sa~_ga** one fork of a forked stick (S.); **s'akti** spear; **satti** knife, dagger (Pali)

s'an:kha conch-shell (AV.); **san:kha** conch, mother-of-pearl (Pali)

s'an:kha part of an elephant's head between the tusks

sa~gh throat (L.); **s'a~_gi_** (WPah.)

s'at. fall off, disintegrate, be destroyed, be depressed, be ill

sat. go

s'an.a hemp (AV.); **xani, xeni** inner stalk of rice straw (A.)

s'ata 100 (RV.)

s'atru enemy (RV.)

s'ad fall

s'adaka unhusked corn

s'ap swear, curse

s'aphara the fish cyprinus saphore; **sabhara, sahara** a fish (Pkt.)

s'ara_va a partic. measure (TS.); shallow cup or dish, its flat cover; **sara_va** cup, saucer (Pali); **s'arava** having a lid (KharI.)

s'avara, s'arvara spotted; **s'abala** spotted (RV.)

s'ambara a kind of deer; **sa_mbar, sa_bar** large kind of stag (H.); **sa_mara_** pl. deer (OG.); **sa~_bar** a sort of elk, cervus elephas, cervus hippelephas, cervus aristotelis (M.); **s'araha** a kind of deer (AV.); **s'uru** the wild goat or markhor (Kt.); **cervus** horned animal (Lat.); **so_** the mountain goat or markhor (Ash.)

s'am calm, rest

s'am receive

s'am cut up, perform ritual

s'amita_ rice-powder

s'ami_ pod,legume; **s'imba**; **s'ima** pl. husks (K.); **hem** pod of bean or pea (K.); **si_mi_** bean, autumnal pulse (Ku.)

s'amba weapon used by Indra (RV.); iron head of pestle

s'ambu bivalve shell

s'ele~ thill-yoke (M.); **samaila_** inner pins joining the two bars of the yoke of a plough (Bi.); **soilo** yoke-pin (N.)

s'eli_ grain, bran (Gypsy)

s'ar protect

s'ara reed from which arrows are made (RV.)

s'arad autumn (RV.)

s'aras cream, skin on boiled milk (VS.)

s'ara_d.i a kind of heron

s'al move

s'alabha grasshopper, locust, moth

s'ala_ka_ any small stake or stick; **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.)

s'almali the silk cotton tree bombax heptaphyllum (RV.)

s'as'a hare (RV.)

s'astra instrument for cutting [**s'as** cut]

s'a_kha_ branch (RV.)

s'a_t.a strip of cloth

s'a_ta falling; falling out, decaying (of hair, nails, etc.)[**cetta** (Te.)]

s'a_da young grass (RV.)

s'a_na whetstone

s'a_la_ shed, stable, house (AV.); **s'a_lika_** house, shop

sa_ri maina; **s'a_rika_** graculus religiosa or maina; **mayan.a_** the bird graculus religiosa or maina (Pkt.)

sa_ri piece at chess (Pali); dice (OAw.); **s'a_rika_** playing at chess; **sa_ra** piece in a game; die (Pkt.); **s'a_ri** chessman (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_ri** dice (OAw.)

sara_ string, garland, necklace (Pkt.)

sa_ri, sa_ir, sa_r row, series (B.); **sa_r** procession of Hindu women (L.)

sa_ri_ unhusked rice (S.); **sa_ri** growing or unhusked rice (Bi.); **saria~_** rice (L.); **s'a_li** growing or unhusked rice; pl. grains of rice (R.); **s'a_lika** of rice; **sa_li** rice (Pali); **xa_li** principal variety of transplanted rice (A.)

s'a_va young of an animal; **sa_va** boy, child (Pkt.)

s'aweli_ pregnant (Kt.)

s'a_s order, punish

s'iks. learn

s'ikha_ tuft, topknot, crest

sita sharp (Pali)

siha_ru the shrub boehmeria salcifolia (having fibrous bark used for making net ropes)(P.)

s'iras head (RV.)

s'ila gathering stalks and ears of corn; **silla_** ear of corn (P.); **sillo** ear of corn or maize (WPah.); **silli_** grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.)

s'ili_ dart, arrow ; **s'il** spear (Ash.);

s'ili_pr.s.t.ha epithet of a sword; **s'el** arrowhead (K.)

s'ili_indhra the fish mystus chitala; **sil.inda** the fish silundia gangeticus (Or.)

s'ila_ rock, crag (AV.)

s'il scum on water (K.)

s'ilpa artistic work; manual craft

s'iva auspicious (RV.)

s'isira cold (R.); cold season (AV.); **s'i_tala** cold

s'i_ lie down

s'i_ fall

susuka_ crocodile (Pali); **sus** (Ku.N.); **sos** (N.); **susva_l.** crocodile (G.);**sesaru** large crocodile or alligator (S.); **sisa_r** crocodile (L.); **sosva_t., sosva_l.** crocodile (G.); **sus(v)ar** (M.)

sisa_ solid grains of rice left after wing has blown away chaff (Or.)[**s'e_s.a** remainder; arrears of tax]

xukat.i dried fish (A.); **sukut.i** dried meat or fish (N.); **sukt.i** (B.)

tu_ka balance, weight (Ka.)

haum hen pheasant (K.); **s'o_m** (Kt.); **sa~_-wacu_** hen monal pheasant (Ash.)

su_kaka barley, a bearded kind of wheat; **su_a_, sua~_** a kind of grass and its seed, panicum frumentaceum, sarsaparilla (Or.); **s'u_ka** awn of grain (R.); **su_ka** awn of barley, etc. (Pali); **su_a** awn of rice, etc. (Pkt.); **sua~_** beard of some grains (Or.); **su_a_, suwa_** awn of rice, etc. (Pkt.)

s'ya_mala dark-coloured; **sa~_valu** title of Kr.s.n.a (S.); **sa_ma** black, dark, golden-coloured (Pali); dark, dark-blue (Pkt.)

sa_va_ grey, greyish, green (P.); **s'ya_vya_** pl. darkness (RV.)

sua~_k, sa_u~k, sau~k wild rice (P.); **soak** a kind of millet (P.); **sa_m** a kind of autumn millet (Mth.); **ha_ma** the fodder grass panicum colonum (K.); **s'ya_maka** the millet panicum frumentaceum (VS.); **sa_ma_** millet (B.); the millet panicum italicum; a medicinal plant (Pali); **s'ya_ma_** a kind of plant (used for curing leprosy); **s'a_ma_** (S'aunakaAV.); **sa_vyan.** straw of panicum frumentaceum (M.); **sa~_wa_** a wild rice (Aw.); panicum frumentaceum (H.); **sa~_wa, sa_ma_** (H.); **sava~_k, sava_k** the grass panicum colonum (L.); **sa~_vak** the grain ophismenus frumentaceus (L.); panicum colonum (P.)

su_ka_ dry; dry land (H.); **s'us.ka** dried (RV.)[**s'us.** dry]

su_a_ spit used in fishing (L.); turner's spindle, sprout, blade of grass (P.);

s'u_la spike, spit (RV.); **su_la** spit, trident (Pkt.)

s'uka parrot (RV.)

s'ukti oyster shell; **sutti** shell (Pkt.)

s'a_rn:ga made of horn; **sam.ga** (Pkt.); **s.a_n:g** horn (Pas'.); **s.an:gala** a small horn (Pas'.); **ha~_gul** the stag cervus wallichii (K.)

srun:g horn (Kho.); **s'rung** (Lor.); **s.ugo** (Sh.); **sru_** horn (Av.); **cu_** horn (Pr.); **s.o_** (Tor.); **so_** markhor (Ash.); **co_w** male markhor (Wg.); **c^{e}rau_** (Yid.); **s'r.nga** horn (RV.); **si~ghaut.a_** weapon-cleaner's polishing horn (Bi.); **s.in.mo_u** horn-altar (Kal.)

t.u~gar orphaned of one parent (Mth.)

s'us.n.a sun, fire; **s'un:ga_r** summer (Dm.)

sin:ga_ra erotic sentiment (Pali); **sim.ga_ra** adornment (Pkt.)

s'r.n:gi_ a partic. kind of fish; **sin:gi** (B.); **sin.e** a fish with hornlike projections (N.)

s'ulka price, value (RV.); tax, toll (AV.); dowry; **sun:ka** toll, tax, profit, purchase price of wife (Pali); **cun:gi_** octroi duty, esp. tax on sale of grain (H.); **cu~gi_** grain tax (G.); **cun:kam** (Ta.)

s'un:ga_ sheath or calyx of young bud; **xun.** awn of corn, anything pointed (A.); **sun:g** awn, hair of caterpillar (B.); **su~_g, su~_gh** beard of wheat (Bi.); **s'un:gulu** ear of corn with grain in it (Kho.); **t.u~gna_** ear of wheat (Bi.); **t.u~gni_** cutting ears without stalks (Bi.)

t.ukro piece, splinter (N.); **t.hunko, t.hanko** fragment, stroke (N.)

t.o~g point, beak (H.)

tu_n:ga, **t.o~_ka** scorpion (Wg.); **d.am.ka** bite, sting (Pkt.)

t.hu_t.ha_ hornless bullock (Bi.); **t.hut.o** hornless (N.); **d.u~_d.a_** bullock with one horn (H.)

d.un.d.ri_ short tail of the Thal sheep (L.)

t.hun:ga_ lopped off, solitary (Or.) **d.u~r.o** lame (N.) **t.hu~gna_** dwarfish (H.); **t.he~gn.a_** dwarfish (M.)

t.hun.a_ blow with the knuckles (Or.); **t.hokn.a_** to strike (P.); **t.hokar** blow (H.G.); **d.uk** blow with fist (H.)

s'una prosperity

d.u~r.h trough, wooden or bamboo water- channel, gutter (N.); **d.un:gi** dug-out canoe (Or.)

d.un.d. bare trunk of tree (P.)**; t.un.d.** stump of branch (H.); **t.ot.o** piece of stick (S.); **t.hum.t.ha** stump (Pkt.); **t.o~_t.i_** pipe (Bhoj.); **t.hut.o** stump (of tree or maize)(N.); **t.hut.h** stump (L.); **t.un.d.** stump of arm (H.)

so~t.a_, sot.a_ stout short stick (Bi.); **so~t.a_** staff (M.)

su~_d.i elephant's trunk (S.); **so~d.** id. (M.); **s'un.d.a_** elephant's trunk; **son.d.a** elephant's trunk (Pali); **t.un.d.a** trunk

su~d.hiyu~ inferior kind of large millet (G.); **sun.d.ho** stubble, roots of corn (S.); **sun.d.ha_, sud.d.ha_, su~d.ha_** stubble (L.); **sun.d.(h)-ga_h** second treading out of corn after winnowing (L.); **su_hur.a_** hull or bran of wheat; **su_r.hi_, su_hur.i** hull or bran of pulse (P.)

su~_d.i_, su~_r.i_ spirituous liquor (H.)

s'un.t.hi_ dry ginger

s'ubh shine; **s'cand** shine

sod(h)n.o to look for (Ku.); **s'ujhn.u** to see, witness (WPah.); **su~_jhan.u** to look about, spy here and there (S.)

sodha_, sudha_ to pay off (B.); **sujhiba_** to clear (a debt), repay (Or.)

s'ulba, s'ulva string, cord; **su~b** fibrous integuments of coconut (M.)

sur.vu~ to cut off or pluck up weeds in a field of millet; **su_r.** simple, direct, straight (G.)

s'u_dra man of the fourth class (RV.); **sudda** (Pali); **su_dar** (P.)

s'r.ga_la jackal

sin:ghati smells (Pali); **s'in:ghati** smells (Dha_tup.)

s'r.n:khala chain; **san:gal** chain (P.); **sa~_kal** (H.)

s'r.n:kha_n.ika_ mucus of the nose

s'r._ crush

s'mas'a_na erection for burning dead (TS.)

s'mas'ru beard, mustache (RV.)

s'ye_na hawk, falcon, eagle (RV.)

s'yai congeal, freeze

s'ram.s, sram.s fall

s'raddha_ trust (RV.); desire

s'ranthayati ties, connects, arranges (Dha_tup.)[**s'rath** tie]

s'ram weary

s'rambh rest on

s'it.h, s'it. house (Bshk.)[**s'i_t** ladder (Kal.); **si_ndi_** (Shum.); **seni_** (H.)]

s'ra_ cook

s'ris. stick to

s'ris. be in, enter [**s'ri** be in, enter]

s'ri light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (AV.); **siri_** prosperity (Pali.Pkt.); **si_** (Pkt.)

s'ro_tra ear (RV.)[**s'ru** hear]

s're_n.i line, row, troop (RV.); **se_n.i** guild, division of army (Pali)

s'la_gh boast, praise

s'lis. stick to

s'van dog (RV.)

s'vas'ura husband's father (RV.)

s'vas breathe [**s'us.** breathe]

s'vas on the following day, tomorrow; **s'uvas** (RV.)

s'vi swell

s'vit white

s.t.hi_v spit

sa, so_ nom. sg. m. pron. and pronom. adj. he, that (RV.) **sa-** comitative prefix

san:kha_ number (Pali)

sam.gha association, a community

san:ghara with one's own family (Pali)

ja_n:gala desert region

sam.ja_ agreement; **sa_n** understanding (B.); **sa~_j** rule to make an offering to the spirits out of the new corn before eating it, faithfulness of the ground to yield its usual crop (M.); **sa~_je~** vow (M.)

sa~gad. a body formed of two or more fruits or animals or men etc.linked together (M.)

sa~gad. part of a turner's apparatus (M.)

san:gha_, san:ga_ copulation (of animals)(Or.)

san:gha_, san:ga_ bamboo scaffolding inside triangular thatch (Or.)

sa~gad. float made of two canoes joined together (M.)[**can:kat.am** (Ta.); **jan:gala** double-canoe (Tu.)]

jagat men and animals (RV.); moving, living (RV.); **jan:gama** moving (AitUp.); **jha~_k** flock (H.); **ja~_gl.i_** herdsman

jan:ga_la dyke

jan:gha_ shank (ankle to knee)(RV.)

jhan:g thicket (L.P.)

jan.al leopard (Ash.)

ja_n:gli_ boar

sacna_ to pile up, collect, store (H.); **cayayati** piles up (Dhat_tup.); **cha_cua_** brick-layer (Or.); **sa~cab** to store (Mth.)

sajjana preparation, equipment [**saj** cling to]

saca_, sacca_ mould (P.)

saca_ra entrance, passage, road (Pali)

sam.dam.s'a tongs, pincers (AV.); **san.d.a_sa_, sa~r.sa_** large pincers (H.); **sa~_d.as** pincers (G.); **hand.is'** goldsmith's pincers (K.); **san.d.is'** forceps (B.)

sa~_dh boundary (N.); joint (M.); **sa~_d(h)i_** joint, chink (M.); **handiya** joint, knot (Si.)

sandh, sannh crack between two surfaces (P.)

sun agreement, settlement (Kt.); **sand** meeting, confluence (K.)

satth place where men and cattle assemble, brotherhood (L.)

sa~_th lease of land, rent for land (G.)

sam.put.a hemispherical bowl; hollow of hand (Pali)

sam.bha_ra bringing togerther; materials (AV.); **sam.bha_ra** collection, spices (Pkt.); **xambha_r** provisions, ingredients (A.); **sambhr.ti** equipment (Skt.) **sam.bhata** collected, stored (Pali); store of food (Pali)

sambhui_ fisherman's poled net (S.)

saktu coarsely ground meal (RV.); **satu~_** parched grain (S.); **satua_** flour of maize and other grain (Mth.); **satthu** barley meal (Pali)

sakthan, sakthi_ thigh, thigh-bone (RV.); **satthi** thigh (Pali)

sat.t.a exchanged (Pkt.)

sa~_d.h, sa~_d.hiyo camel (G.)

sac follow

sai yield of harvest, plenty (Ku.); **la_u-sa_u** gain (H.); **sa_ti** winning, gaining (RV.); **sa_i_** earnest money (Aw.H.)[**san** win]

sant existing, real, true (RV.)[**satya** truth, true (RV.); promise (AV.)]

sanna deposited [**sad** sit]; **sa_n** anything given in pledge (G.); **sun, hun, un** seated (G.); **haste_s.u sa_dayati** (AV.)

sa_tam. pl. groups of 7 (OG.); **sapta** 7 (RV.); **sa_t** (Pas'.Kal.Tor.); id. (Kand.Mai.Phal.Sh.);id.(Ku.N.B.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.Marw.G.M.); **xa_t** (A.)

sama equal, alike, level (RV.)

saras lake, pool (RV.)

sarva all, whole (RV.)

sal move

sas sleep

sahas strength (RV.)[**sah** be strong]

sahasra 1000 (RV.); **sahassa** (Pali); **jahasa, dahas** (OSi.); **sa~_s** (Sh.); **sa_s** (K.Sh.)

sa_gara ocean

sa_ci_ aside (RV.)[**ca_y** incline (Ta.)]

sa_n.d.a uncastrated (of bull); **sa_hn.** bull (K.)

sa_dh accomplish

sa_ra heart-wood, value; essential (Pali)

sattha caravan (Pali.Pkt.)

sa_d. plus a half (K.); **sa_rdha**; **sd.yum^{u}** of 1 1/2, 1 1/2 times (K.)

si fasten

sim.ha lion (RV.)

sittha, sittha_ bowstring (Pkt.)

siddha cooked (Pali.Pkt.); **sidha_** provisions, food (Mth.); **xidha_** raw food supplied to a guest (A.); **si_dho** undressed provisions (S.)

s'is.t.a left (AV.); **sit.t.ha** left over (Pali.Pkt.)[**s'is.** leave]

siktha lump of rice in a ball; **si_th** boiled rice (Mth.); **s'i_ta** rice (Konkan.i)

sikata_ grain of sand; sand, gravel (VS.)

sim.di_, sim.do_li_ date-palm (Pkt.); **s'i~d** wild date-palm (M.)

sindhu river, the Indus; flow (in general), sea (RV.)

sira_ vein, nerve, tendon (Pali)

siv sew

si_ta_ furrow, goddess of agriculture (RV.)

si_dhu spirituous liquor made from molasses; **siva** spirituous liquor from fermented rice (S.)

si_man parting of the hair (AV.); **si_manta** (AV.); **si_ndhi** parting in a woman's hair (S.); **s'ite~, s'ita_** (M.); **so~dha_** (P.)

si_ma_ boundary (Ya_j.); **s'i~_v, s'i~v** boundary of village or field (M.); **si_m** (G.); **si~_** postp. till (S.L.); **si_a~** boundary (L.); **sima_n** boundary (Mth.); **siwa_na_** (H.)

sin point where boundaries of three villages meet (P.)

si_sa lead, leaden (VS.)

sundara beautiful

subh strike

subhaga beautiful, fortunate (RV.); **saubha_gya** prosperity, conjugal happiness (RV.)

suhaga borax (S.)

suran.u to creep (S.)

surun:ga, suran:ga subterranean passage, mine

somnakay, sovnakay, so_nakay gold (Gypsy); **suvarn.a** of bright colour, golden (RV.); **s'uddha** clean, bright, white (RV.)[**s'udh** purify]; **swern.o** to sweep (Ku.); **soharnu** to clean (N.); **s'o_dha** purification

su_ provide, bring forth, bear (young)

su_kara boar (RV.)

su_ks.ma minute, fine

su_ci_ needle (RV.)

su_ji_ coarse flour (P.)

su_d make ready

sr.ti road, path (RV.); **xar** track in jungle (A.); **sar.ak** road (L.)[**sr.** move]

sr.j emit

sr.p creep

se_tu dam, bridge (RV.)

se_na_ army (RV.)

selli rope (Pkt.)

se_v wait on

so_ bind, engage

skand leap

skandha shoulder, upper part of back (AV.)

sku pick, poke, press, cover

skud leap on, thrust

skubh hinder

skus. strike, tear away

skr. do

kher dust (G.)

skhad cut

skhal stumble

stan roar

stana female breast, nipple, udder (RV.); **thana** (Pali)

stambh make or be firm; **skambh** make firm

stara layer

stavana praise [**stu** praise]

stigh step

stim be wet

stibhi clump, cluster, bunch; **the_h** village (L.); **theh** mound formed by ruins of a town (P.); **t.hya_** raised platform on which an idol is placed (Ku.); **t.hiya_** mound, heap, lump (H.)

thipa, thipa_ a drop, round mark (Pkt.); **thippai** dissolves (Pkt.)[**stip** ooze, drip]

stup strike, obstruct

stubh chant

stubh stop

stu_pa tuft of hair, crest (RV.)

str. strew

str. star (RV.)

sto_ka drop (RV.)

styai coagulate

stri_ woman, wife (RV.)

sthal be firm

shtala dry land (TS.); **thala** dry ground (Pali)

stha_ stand (skt.) **stha_na** firm stance (AV.); place of abode (RV.); shape, form; **tha_na** dwelling place (K.)

stha_li_ earthen dish; **tha_li_** plate, dish (Pali)

sthu_n.a_ post, pillar (RV.)

sthu_ra big, strong (RV.); lower part of thigh; buttocks, ankles; parts of a horse (VS.)

snasa_ tendon, muscle

sna_ bathe

snih be wet, be unctuous, be loving

spas' see

spas' bind

spr.h be eager

sphat. burst, split; **sphut.** burst

sphar move rapidly, twitch, throb; **sphal** move quickly, quiver, jerk; **sphul** throb; **sphur** dart, twitch

sphar swell, abound

spha_y swell

sphit. be damaged; **phid.ai** falls, is broken (Pkt.)

spho_t.a swelling, boil

smi smile

smr. remember

sya_la wife's brother (RV.); **sa_laka** wife's younger brother (Pali)

sru flow

sva one's own (RV.)

svad relish

svan sound

svap sleep; **supta** asleep (VS.)

svasti good fortune (RV.); **sotthi** well-being (Pali); **satthi** (Pkt.); **svastika** auspicious mark (R.); **sotthika** auspicious (Pali); **satthia** (Pkt.)

svid sweat

svr. sound

ham.sa swan

hakk shout

hat.t.a market, fair

had defecate

han strike, kill

hari golden, yellow (RV.); **za_r** grass (Wg.)

hilln.a_ to shake, be moved (P.); **hala** plough; **hallai** moves (Pkt.); **halo** attack (S.)[**ale, alaku** to shake (Ka.)]

has laugh

hastin having hands, clever with the hands (RV.)

ha_ spring forward

ha_ abandon

ha_ra taking away

hi impel, send

him.s hurt, kill

hikk hiccup

hilati behaves amorously (Dha_tup.)

hid. anger

hu offers libation

hr. take, carry

hr.s. bristle, be glad

he_manta winter (RV.)[**hima** snow]

he_l despise

hre_s. neigh [**he_s.** neigh]

hnu hide

hla_d rejoice

hval go crookedly [**hvr.** crookedly]

hve_ call; **a_hava**

Etyma in Niruktam

The following morphemes and semantic notes are from: Niruktam

Prepositions (Nir. 1.3)

a_ hitherward

pra, para_ forward

abhi towards

prati away from

ati, su approval

nir, dur disapproval

ni, ava downwards

ud upwards

sam combination

vi, apa breaking out

anu similary, succession

api contact

upa accession

pari being all around

adhi being above, supremacy

Particles

(1) of comparison (Nir. 1.4)

iva like

na unlike

cid respect

nu assigning a reason

(2) of conjunction (Nir. 1.4)

ca aggregation

va_ deliberation

(3) expletives (Nir. 1.5)

aha, ha mutual opposition

u being joined

hi pointing out the reason, indicating displeasure

kila superiority of knowledge

khalu prohibition

s'as'vat uncertainty

nu_nam uncertainty

ma_ prohibition

khalu

magham wealth (Nir. 1.7)

daks. to cause to accomplish (Nir. 1.7)

arcana worshipping (Nir. 1.8)

dhvr. to kill (Nir. 1.8)

aks.ih. eye (Nir. 1.9)

S'a_kat.a_yana holds that nouns are derived from verbs. This, too, is the doctrine of etymologists. 'Not all,' say Gargya and some of the grammarians, 'but only those, the accent and grammatical form of which are regular and which are accompanied by an explanatory radical modification. Those (nouns), such as cow, horse, man, elephant, etc. are conventional (terms and hence are underivable).' (Nir. 1.12).

tvis.itah. shining (Nir. 1.17)

'But the meaning being irrelevant, and the explanatory radical modification being non-existent, one should always examine them with regard to their meaning, by the analogy of some (common) course of action.' (Nir. 2.1).

dan.d.in a staff-bearer (Nir. 2.1)

oghah. (**vah**, flood) (Nir. 2.2)

ga_dhah. (**ga_h**, fordable) (Nir. 2.2)

vadhu_h. (**vah**, bride) (Nir. 2.2)

dva_rah. (**vr.**, door) (Nir. 2.2)

pr.s.atah. (**prus.**, a drop) (Nir. 2.2)

kun.a_rum (**kvan.**, sounding) (Nir. 2.2)

'...Vedic primary nouns are derived from roots of classical Sanskrit, as **damu_na_h.** (devoted to the house), **ks.etravasa_dha_h.** (one who divides the fields), etc.; and also nouns of classical Sanskrit from Vedic roots, as **us.n.am** (warm), **ghr.tam** (clarified butter). Further, primary forms alone are employed (in speech) among some people; secondary forms among others. The verb **s'avati**, meaning to go, is used by the Kambojas only. Kambojas (are so called because) they enjoy blankets (**kambala**), or beautiful things. A blanket (**kambala**) is a desirable object (**kamani_ya**). Its modified form **s'ava** is used by the Aryans; **da_ti**, in the sense of cut, is employed by the people of the east, while the people of the north use **da_tra** (sickle). In this manner, one should explain single words.' (Nir. 2.2).

dan.d.a punishment (Nir. 2.2)

dra_ti despicable gait (Nir. 2.3)

s'evadhi treasure (Nir. 2.4)

matsarah. soma (Nir. 2.5)

gauh. sun, ray; **ga_vah.** rays (Nir. 2.6)

vr.ks.a tree (Nir. 2.6)

hiran.yam gold (Nir. 2.10)[Fifteen synonyms of gold are noted; Durga notes that synonyms of gold follow those of the earth, because gold, being found in earth, is intimately associated with it.]

ka_s.t.ha_ quarters (Nir. 2.15)

pan.i merchant; **pan.** trading (Nir. 2.17)

kr.ntatram atmosphere (Nir. 2.22)

bisam lotu stem (Nir. 2.24)

udakam water (Nir. 2.24)

nadyah. rivers (Nir. 2.24)

kus'ika <? **kram.s'** to caue to shine (Nir. 2.25)

pa_n.h. hand (Nir. 2.26)

dadhikra_ horse (Nir. 2.27)

tan to spread (Nir. 2.28)

gri_va neck (Nir. 2.28)

rekn.a wealth (Nir. 3.2)

okah. abode (Nir. 3.3)

'In the beginning of the creation, Manu, the self-existent, declared himself that according to law the right of inheritance belongs to both children (the son and the daughter) without any distinction (whatsoever)[cf. Manu, ix. 130,133,139]...Now (some lawgivers) cite the following stanza (in support) of their denial of a daughter's right to inheritance. Some are of the opinion that the major share belongs to the (appointed) daughter...The legitimate son did not leave wealth for his sister. He made her the place of depositing the seed of her husband. If the mothers have engendered offspring, one is the performer, and the other is the director of good deeds...' (Nir. 3.4 and 3.5).

garta pillar of the assembly room; chariot (Nir. 3.5); the seat or place where the die is thrown (Durga's com. on Nir.)

s'ma-s'ru beard (Nir. 3.5)

ja_mih. sister (Nir. 3.6)

vahni son (Nir. 3.6)

ba_hu arm (Nir. 3.8)

an:gulayah. fingers (Nir. 3.8)

dhu_h. pole (Nir. 3.9)

sam.gra_ma battle (Nir. 3.9)

khala battle (Nir. 3.10)

khan.d.a fragment (Nir. 3.10)

vajrah. thunderbolt; that which separates (Nir. 3.11)

kutsa to kill (Nir. 3.11)

bahu much (Nir. 3.13)

hrasva small (Nir. 3.13)

gr.ha_h. homes (Nir. 3.13)

kham sense (Nir. 3.13)

ruc to shine (Nir. 3.13)

satya truth (Nir. 3.13)

devara player (Nir. 3.15)

yos.a_ a woman (Nir. 3.15)

a_tma soul (Nir. 3.15)

maryah. a man (Nir. 3.15)

mes.ah. a ram (Nir. 3.16)

vat a simile in accomplishment (Nir. 3.16)

pra_gram in front (Nir. 3.17)

ka_ka crow, onomatopoetic word (Nir. 3.18)

tittiri partridge (Nir. 3.18)

medha_vi_ wise (Nir. 3.19)

yajna_ a well-known act of worship (Nir. 3.19)

r.tvik priest (Nir. 3.19)

ku_pa well (Nir. 3.19)

stena thief (Nir. 3.19)

du_ram distant (Nir. 3.19)

r.ks.a_h., str.bhih. stars (Nir. 3.20)

u_rdaram, kr.daram granary (Nir. 3.20)

<u>Homonyms</u> (aikapadikam)

nidha_ net (Nir. 4.2)

pa_s'ya_ collection of snares; **pa_s'ah.** snare (Nir. 4.2)

adrih. thunderbolt (Nir. 4.4)

ra_dhas wealth (Nir. 4.4)

manas mind (Nir. 4.4)

'May we, with an active mind, partake of thy pressed soma, as if it were paternal property (pitrasye_va dhanasya)...' (Nir. 4.7)

jat.haram belly (Nir. 4.7)

tita sieve (Nir. 4.9)

saktuh. grain (Nir. 4.10)

s'ren.i row (Nir. 4.13)

ham.sa_h. swans (Nir. 4.13)

kanya_ maiden (Nir. 4.15)

da_ru wood (Nir. 4.15)

tugva a ford (Nir. 4.15)

nodha_s singer (Nir. 4.16)

dayama_nah. flying (Nir. 4.17)

rayih. wealth (Nir. 4.17)

kacchapa tortoise (Nir. 4.18)

kaccha mouth or shell of a tortoise (Nir. 4.18)

usriya_, usra_ cow (Nir. 4.19)

harih. monkey (Nir. 4.19)

ja_mi tautology, fool, one born in the same caste (Nir. 4.20)

aditi unimpaired, mother of gods (Nir. 4.22)

vastram clothes (Nir. 4.23)

bhara battle (Nir. 4.24)

mandi_ praiseworthy (Nir. 4.24)

dam.sayah. works (Nir. 4.25)

bhra_ta_ brother (Nir. 4.26)

cakram wheel (Nir. 4.27)

s.at. six (Nir. 4.27)

sasnim cloud (Nir. 5.1)

nara_ men (Nir. 5.1)

du_tah. messenger (Nir. 5.1)

va_ryam boon (Nir. 5.1)

vanus.yati to slay (Nir. 5.2)

bhandana_ applause (Nir. 5.2)

a_hana_ a wanton (Nir. 5.2)

nadah. a seer (Nir. 5.2)

u_tih. protection (Nir. 5.3)

vara_hah. a cloud; boar (Nir. 5.4)

s'arya_h. fingers (Nir. 5.4)

svasara_n.i days (Nir. 5.4)

pavi_ rim of a wheel (Nir. 5.5)

vaks.as breast (Nir. 5.5)

dhanvan atmosphere (Nir. 5.5)

sinam food (Nir. 5.5)

pavitram < **pu_** to purify; rays (Nir. 5.6)

arih. unfriendly person (Nir. 5.7)

di_dhitayah. fingers (Nir. 5.10)

adhriguh. (lit. irresistible) (Nir. 5.11)

pu_j to worship (Nir. 5.14)

pus.karam atmosphere; **pos.ati** nourishes (Nir. 5.14)

nis.s.api_ libidinous person (Nir. 5.16)

ks.umpam mushroom (Nir. 5.16)

nicumpun.a soma (Nir. 5.17)

busam water (Nir. 5.19)

jos.ava_kam unknown (Nir. 5.21)

s'va-ghni_ a gambler (Nir. 5.22)

s'is'i_ti to give (Nir. 5.23)

s'amba thunderbolt (Nir. 5.24)

kepayah. = kapu_yah. having a stinking smell (Nir. 5.24)

pr.thak severally (Nir. 5.25)

am.sataram protection from calamity (Nir. 5.25)

kos'a pail (Nir. 5.26)

ka_kudam palate (Nir. 5.26)

bi_rit.am atmosphere (Nir. 5.27)

sr.n.i hook (Nir. 5.28)

an:kus'a hook (Nir. 5.28)

a_s'a_h. quarters (Nir. 6.1)

ka_s'i fist (Nir. 6.1)

rodhas bank (Nir. 6.1)

ku_la bank (Nir. 6.1)

los.t.a lumps (Nir. 6.1)

ala_tr.n.a easy to pierce, i.e. a cloud (Nir. 6.2)

vala cover (Nir. 6.2)

visruhah. streams (Nir. 6.3)

vi_rudhah. herbs (Nir. 6.3)

r.du-udara soma (lit. soft inside) (Nir. 6.4)

ruja_na_h. rivers (Nir. 6.4)

ju_rn.ih power or army (Nir. 6.4)

tatah. offspring, father or son (Nir. 6.6)

prakalavid a trader, i.e. one who knows the small, even the minutest parts of a thing (Nir. 6.6)

ks.on.asya means of abode (Nir. 6.6)

ojas vigour (Nir. 6.8)

a_s'i_h. a mixture of milk and soma (Nir. 6.8)

jigarti to consume to to invoke to to seize (Nir. 6.8)

ja_ma_ta_ son-in-law (Nir. 6.9)

la_ja_h. parched grain (Nir. 6.9)

s'u_rpam sieve (Nir. 6.9)

amatih. made at home (Nir. 6.12)

turvan.ih overpowering (Nir. 6.14)

aminah. immeasurable, great or invulnerable (Nir. 6.14)

sr.prah. supple (Nir. 6.17)

dhena_ milk beverage (Nir. 6.17)

ram.su delightful (Nir. 6.17)

s'ipre the two jaws or the two nostrils (Nir. 6.17)

kulis'a thunderbolt (Nir. 6.17)

skandha shoulder (Nir. 6.17)

tujah. gift (Nir. 6.17)

barhan.a_ strongly (Nir. 6.18)

ghram.sa day (Nir. 6.19)

bhr.mi whirlwind (Nir. 6.20)

r.jati to decorate (Nir. 6.21)

divis.t.is.u sacred rites which lead to heaven (Nir. 6.22)

sumat of one's own accord (Nir. 6.22)

sthu_ra abundant (Nir. 6.22)

an.u minute (Nir. 6.22)

jinvatih. to animate (Nir. 6.22)

anarva_ one who is not dependent on others (Nir. 6.23)

sa_mi incomplete (Nir. 6.23)

galda_ vessels (Nir. 6.24)

bakuru one who gives light, or who inspires awe, or who runs effulgent (Nir. 6.25)

la_n:gala plough (Nir. 6.26)

la_n:gu_la tail (Nir. 6.26)

a_rya son of the lord (Nir. 6.26)

bekana_t.a_h. usurers (Nir. 6.26)

libuja_ woodbine, a creeper (Nir. 6.28)

vratati creeper (Nir. 6.28)

a_dhavah. agitator (Nir. 6.29)

kan. to be small (Nir. 6.30)

ka_n.a one-eyed (Nir. 6.30)

kut. to be crooked (Nir. 6.30)

karu_l.ati having gaps in the teeth (Nir. 6.30)

s'a_kha_ branch (Nir. 6.32)

a_n.i testicles (Nir. 6.32)

bundah. arrow (Nir. 6.32)

r.bi_sam one whose lustre is gone, or taken away, or concealed (Nir. 6.35)

gan.a group (Nir. 6.36)

gun.a quality (Nir. 6.36)

hotr. sacrificer (Nir. 7.5)

adhvaryu director of the sacrifice (Nir. 7.5)

udga_tr. chanter (Nir. 7.5)

suvidataram wealth (Nir. 7.9)

pipi_lika_ ant (Nir. 7.13)

dravin.oda_h. giver of wealth (Nir. 8.1)

dravin.asah. people who sit down (to distribute) wealth, or who prepare (offsprings of) wealth (Nir. 8.2)

dhis.n.ya = dhis.an.ya the subordinate altar (Nir. 8.3)

nara_-s'am.sa sacrifice (Nir. 8.7)

barhih. grass (Nir. 8.8)

car to be diffused (NIr. 8.15)

vanaspatih. lord of herbs; the sacrificial post (Nir. 8.16)

mangalam auspicious (Nir. 9.4)

man.d.u_ka_h. frogs (Nir. 9.5)

aks.a_h. dice (Nir. 9.7)

gra_va_n.ah stones (Nir. 9.8)

maujavatah. grown on Mu_javat, a mountain (Nir. 9.8)

is.i_ka_ a kind of rush (Nir. 9.8)

jihmam oblique (Nir. 8.15)

rathah. chariot (Nir. 9.11)

dundubhi drum, onom. (Nir. 9.12)

san:ka_h. strife (Nir. 9.14)

samadah. battle (Nir. 9.17)

jya_ bowstring (Nir. 9.17)

is.u arrow (Nir. 9.18)

sakthi thigh-bone (Nir. 9.20)

jaghanam buttock (Nir. 9.20)

jan:ghanya to strike repeatedly (Nir. 9.20)

vr.s.abhah. one who rains down offspring (Nir. 9.22)

pituh. food (Nir. 9.24)

mudgala one who possesses beans (Nir. 9.24)

tavis.i_ strength (Nir. 9.25)

saras water (Nir. 9.26)

dhayanti suck (Nir. 9.27)

os.at burning element (Nir. 9.27)

aran.ya desert (Nir. 9.29)

s'raddha_ faith (Nir. 9.30)

r.ks.arah. thorn (Nir. 9.32)

kan.t.kah thorn (Nir. 9.32)

musalam pestle (Nir. 9.35)

s'ravas food (Nir. 10.3)

kabandham a cloud (Nir. 10.4)

ks.ma_ earth (Nir. 10.7)

tokam offspring (Nir. 10.7)

tanayam son (Nir. 10.7)

camasah. cup (Nir. 10.12)

va_stos.patih. house-lord (Nir. 10.16)

s'yena falcon (Nir. 11.1)

'Soma is a plant; the word is derived from (the root) **su** (to press): it is pressed again and again. Its character (as a deity) is mostly secondary and only rarely primary. In order to point out its (primary use) in the hymns relating to soma-juice while it is being purified, we shall quote...be pure with thy sweetest and most gladdening stream. O soma, thou art pressed for Indra to drink. The stanza is explained by the mere reading of it. Now here is another stanza addressed to him or to the moon, as follows. Because they grind the herbs together, one thinks that he has drunk the soma. Of the soma which the Bra_hman.as know, none whatsoever partakes...' (Nir. 11.2; 11.3; 11.4). cf. 'The meaning of expressions of the Vedic Sanskrit and of the popular speech is not different: **va_kya_rtho_ lo_kave_dayo_ravis'is.t.ah** (Pu_. Mi_i.1.31)... **abhidha_ne_ rthava_dah.**: there is a figurative description in such expressions (of describing such lifeless things as grass, stones, and axe as if they were living beings)' (Sayan.a's preface, p.3);'There is no such contradiction, because even one Rudra by his greatness can take on a thousand forms...gun.a_davipratis.e_dhah. sya_t: 'on account of the figurative description, there will be no contradiction' (Pu_. Mi_. i.2.47).

candrma_s moon (Nir. 11.5)

mr.tyu death (Nir. 11.6)

kalas'a jar (Nir. 11.12)

jagurih. leading (Nir. 11.25)

stuka thigh or tuft of hair (Nir. 11.32)

svas.a_ sister (Nir. 11.32)

dhenu milch cow (Nir. 11.42)

aghnya_ cow (Nir.11.43)

kes'i_ having long hair (Nir. 12.25)

pala_s'am leaf (Nir. 12.29)

pavi javelin (Nir. 12.30)

va_jinah. impetuous (Nir. 12.43)

Roots (Dha_tupa_t.ha)

Dha_tupa_t.ha (lit. a study of roots or verb forms) reputedly by Pa_n.ini provides a list of 2200 roots (in ten technical classes) with almost all irregular and noteworthy forms which can be expanded in the series of active, passive, casual desiderative and derivative groups.

About 2200 roots are grouped into ten classes which are sub-divided into two groups based on conjugational terminations. There are two main divisions of terminations: parasmaipadi and atmanepadi. In Sanskrit the tenses and moods are divided into two categories : the conjugational and non-conjugational; this division determines the peculiar modification the root should undergo.

The classification of verbal bases in the following ten classes is based on **vikaran.a** the inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations:

I. s'abvikaran.o_bhva_digan.ah

[**s'ap** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for the conjugational sign **a** inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.]

II. lugvikaran.o_da_di gan.a

[**luk** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.]

III. s'lu-vikaran.o_juho_tya_digan.a

IV. s'yan vikaran.o_diva_digan.a

V. s'nu-vikaran.ah-sva_digan.a

[**s'nu** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for **nu** the sign of the 5th class of roots.]

VI. s'a-vikaran.astuda_digan.a

VIII. u-vikaran.astana_digan.a

IX. s'na_-vikaran.a r.ya_digan.a

[**s'na_** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for **na_**, the sign of the 9th class of roots]

X. n.ijantas'cura_digan.a

I. **s'abvikaran.o_bhva_digan.a** [**s'ap** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for the conjugational sign **a** inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first

class of roots; **vikaran.a** the inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations]

ak to move tortuously

aks. to pervade; to reach; to accumulate

ag to wind, to go

an:k to mark

an:g to go

an:gh to go; to hasten; to begin; to blame; to gamble

ac to go; to request

aj to go; to drive; to throw

ac to speak indistinctly; to go; to request; to bend

ac to worship; to honour or to revere

at. to wander

at.t. to transgress; to kill

at.h to go

an.t.h to go

ad. to exert; to try

ad.d. to join; to attack; to explain the sense of; to sue, to exert

an. to utter a voice, to sound

at to go constantly; to obtain (mostly Vedic)

ant, and to bind

amb, ambh to sound

abhr to go, to wander about

am to go; to sound, to wait upon

ay to go

argh to be worth; to cost

arc to worship; to honour; to shine; to praise (Vedic)

arj to procure; to earn

ard to go; to beg or request; deri. **ardita** solicited; **abhyarn.a** near, proximate, close, drawing near (of time)

arb to go, to injure, to kill

arv to kill

al to adorn; to be competent or able

av to protect, to move, to be lovely, to please, to satisfy, to know, to enter, to hear, to own, to beg, to act, to desire, to shine, to obtain, to embrace, to kill, to take, to be, to grow; deri. **avita** or **u_ta**

as., as to go, to shine, to receive

am.h to go

a_ch to lengthen, to stretch, to make straight; deri. **a_chita**

i to go; deri. **ita, e_tum, itva_, uditya, ayat, is.yat, i_yis.as**

ikh to go, to move; deri. **ikhita, e_khitum, e_khitva_, i_khivas**

in:kh to go, to move

in:g to go, to move

it. to go

in.t. to have superhuman faculties, to be powerful

inv to pervade; to please; to be satisfied

i_ to go; deri. **i_ta**

i_ks. to see

i_kh, i_n:kh to go

i_j to go; to censure, to blame

i_r to go

i_rs.y, i_ks.y to envy

i_s. to escape, to kill, to see

i_s. to glean

i_n to endeavour, to obtain, to aim at, to wish

u to utter a voice; to sound; deri. **uta, o_tum**

uks. to sprinkle; to wet

ukh to go

un:kh to go

ucch to dwell abroad; to retire

uch to glean

ut.h to knock down

urd to measure, to play; to taste; to grant; to be cheerful

urv to kill or hurt

us. to burn

uh to hurt or kill

u_t.h to knock down

u_y to weave; to sew

u_s. to be ill

u_h to conjecture, to infer, to guess; to note; to expect; to reason

r. to go; to acquire; deri. **r.ta, artum, aris.yat, a_rivas**

r.j to go; to stand; to gain; to acquire; to be healthy

r.j to fry

r.t to reproach, to pity, to go, to rival; to have power

r.s' to kill; to go

ej to tremble or shake

ej to shine; deri. **ejama_na**

et. to annoy; to oppose

edh to grow: to increase, to prosper, to extend, to swell, to rise

es. to go

o_kh to be dry; to be able or sufficient; to adorn; to refuse; to prevent

o_n. to remove; to drag along

o_laj to throw up

o_lan.d. to throw up

kak to wish; to be proud; to be unsteady; to be thirsty

kakh to deride or laugh at

kakh to deride

kag to perform or do anything or act

kan:k to go

kac to bind

kac to cry

kac to shine; to bind

kat. to rain; to cover or to surround

kat. to go or approach

kat.h to drag on the days of life, to live in distress

kad. to be confused; to be proud

kad.d. to be harsh or rough

kan. to cry or bewail

kan. to go or approach

kat. to go

kan.t.h to grive for, to miss

kan.d. to be proud; to unhusk

kan.d. to be proud

katth to praise; to boast; to flatter; deri. **vikatthya, cakattha_na**

kad to be confounded, to grieve

kan to shine; to love; to wish; to go; Vedic (to be contented)

kand to call; to shed tears

kand to be confounded; to grieve

kab to colour

kam to love, to long for; to have intercourse with; to value highly; deri. **ka_nta, ka_mya**

kamp to shake or tremble

kamb to go

karj to pain

kard to rumble; to caw

karb to go or approach

karv to be proud, to boast

kal to sound; to count

kall to sound indistinctly

kav to praise; to describe, to compose a poem

kas' to sound

kas. to kill or injure; to try on a touchstone; to rub

kas to go

ka_n:ks. to desire or long for

ka_c to shine; to bind

ka_s' to shine

ka_s to cough

kit. to fear; to frighten; to go or approach

kit to live; to heal or cure; to doubt; deri. **cikitsita**

kit to desire

ki_l to bind; to fit

ku to sound; deri. **kuta, ko_tum, kavama_na, cukuva_na**

kuk to take; to accept; to seize

kuc to utter a shrill cry (as a bird); to contract; to bend; to be crooked; to impede; to write or delineate

kuj to steal

kuc to make crooked; to bend, or curve; to lessen

kut. to cut

kun.t. to be lame

kun.t.h to be mutilated or blunted; to loosen; to be dull or stupid or idle

kun.d. to maim or mutilate

kun.d. to burn

kut to cover

kunth to hurt; to suffer pain

kubh to wet

kump to cover; to dress

kumb to cover

kumbh to cover

kurd to play; deri. **ku_rdita**

kul to collect; to be related or to behave as a kinsman; to proceed uninterruptedly; to reckon

kum.s' to shine

kum.s to speak

kuj to make any inarticulate sound, to hum; to coo; to warble

klup to be fit for; to be able; deri. **klupta, kalpitum**

kr.s. to draw; to plough; deri. **kr.s.t.a, kars.t.um, a_kr.s.ya, cakr.s.bas**

ke_p to shake or tremble

ke_l to shake; to sport

kai to sound; deri. **ka_ta, ka_yat, cakivas**

knath to hurt, to injure, to kill

knu_y to make a creaking sound; to be wet; to sink

kmar to be crooked

krath to injure, hurt or kill

krad to be confounded, to grieve

krand to lament; to grieve

krand to call out; to cry

krap to pity; to go

kram to walk; to step; to go, to cross; to leap; to ascend; deri. **kra_nta, kramitum, cakran.vas**

kri_d. to amuse oneself; to play; to gamble; to make a noise or creak or break

kruc to make crooked; to bend or curve; to lessen

krus' to call out; to cry

klath to hurt or kill

kland to call out; to cry

klam to be fatigued; deri. **kla_nta, caklanvas**

klind to lament

kli_b to behave like a eunuch; to be timorous or modest or unassuming

klu to go

kle_v to serve

kle_s' to speak inarticulately; to impede

kvan. to jingle; to tinkle; to hum; to warble

kvath to boil; to decoct; to digest

ks.aj to kill

ks.aj to go, to give

ks.ad to cut, to protect, to eat

ks.am to forgive; to suffer; to allow; to put up with; to resist; to be able to do anything

ks.amp to forgive or endure

ks.ar to flow; to ooze; to wane; to become useless, to melt

ks.i to decay; to wane, to waste

ks.it. to make an inarticulate sound

ks.iv to eject from the mouth; to vomit; to spit out; deri. **ks.yu_ta, praks.i_vya**

ks.i_j to speak inarticulately

ks.i_b to be drunk or intoxicated

ks.i_v to be drunk or intoxicated

ks.i_v to spit out

ks.ud to go

ks.up to be intoxicated

ks.ubh to be agitated; to disturb

ks.ump to go

ks.e_v to spit out

ks.ai to wane, to decline; to decay, to waste away; deri. **ks.a_ma, ks.e_ya**

ks.ma_y to tremble; to shake

ks.mi_l to wink

ks.vid. to be wet or unctuous; to discharge juice, to emit sap

ks.vid to be wet

ks.ve_l to leap, to move; to shake

khakkh to laugh at

khaj to churn; to agitate

khaj to limp

khat. to desire

khan.d. to break, to cut, to tear to pieces

khad to be firm, to kill

khan to dig up; deri. **kha_ta, khe_ya**

khab, khamb to go

kharj to pain; to worship

khard to bite, to sting

kharb to go

kharv to proud or haughty

khal. to gather or collect; to move or shake

khas. to injure, hurt or kill

kha_d to eat; to devour

khit. to fear, to frighten

khu to sound

khuj to rob; to steal

khun.d. to limp; to break into pieces

khurd to play

khe_l to shake; to tremble; to play

khe_v to serve

khai to strike; to be firm; deri. **kha_ta, kha_yat**

kho_t., kho_d., kho_r, kho_l to limp, to be lame

gaj to sound or roar; to be drunk or confused

gaj to sound

gad. to distil

gan.d. to affect the cheek

gad to speak, to say

gand to affect the cheek

gam to go; deri. **gata, a_gamya, jagmivas**

garj, gard to roar; to growl; to thunder

garb to go

garv to be proud

garh to blame; to censure

gal to eat; to drip

galbh to be bold or confident

galh to blame, to censure

ga_ to go

ga_dh to set out for, to dive, to seek, to compile, to string together, to stay

ga_h to dive, to bathe; to penetrate, to agitate or churn, to be absorbed in; to hide onself in; to destroy; deri. **ga_d.ha, ga_hitavya**

gu to speak inarticulately; deri. **guta, go_tum, gavama_na, juguva_na**

guj to hum or buzz

guj to hum or buzz, to sound inarticulately

gun.t.h to enclose; to envelope

gun.d. to envelope, to protect, to pound

gud to play

gudh to play

gup to protect, to conceal

gup to censure; to despise, to hide

gard-grd to play

gurv to endeavour, to elevate

guh to cover; to hide

gr. to sprinkle, to wet

gr.j, gr.j to sound, to roar, to grumble

gr.h to take; to seize

ge_p to shake

ge_v to seve

ge_s. to search; to investigate

ga to sing, to relate; deri. **gi_ta**

go_s.t. to assemble; to collect; to heap together

granth to be crooked or wicked, to bend

granth to bind, to arrange in a regular order

gras, glas to eat; to devour, to swallow; to consume; to seize; to eclipse; to destroy; deri. **grasta, jagrasa_na**

gruc, gluc to steal; deri. **grukta**

gluh to take

gluc to go

gle_p to be poor or miserable; to shake

gle_v to serve or worship

gle_s. to seek

glai to despond, to wane; to be fatigued

ghagh to laugh

ghat. to act; to be intently occupied with; to happen; to be united with; to come to, to reach

ghat.t. to shake

ghan.t. to speak; to shine

gharb to go

ghas to eat; to devour

ghin.n. to take

ghu to sound

ghut. to return; to exchange

ghun. to stagger; to reel

ghun.n. to take

ghus. to be beautiful or brilliant

ghus. to sound, to proclaim

ghum.s. to diffuse lustre

ghu_rn. to whirl; to roll; to reel

ghr. to sprinkle

ghr.n.n. to take

ghr.s. to grind, to pound, to strike, to rub, to brush, to polish

ghra_ to smell

n.u to sound

cak to be satisfied, to repel; to resist, to shine

cak to be satisfied

can:k to reel; to roll

cac to go; to shake; to leap

cat. to break, to rain, to cover

can. to go, to sound

can.d. to be angry

cat, cad to beg, to request

can to kill

cand to be glad; to shine

cap to console; to sooth

cam to eat; to drink

camp to go

camb to go

cay to go

car to go; to walk, to graze; to eat; deri. **carya, ce_ra_n.a_ca_rya** an instructor

carc to discuss, to condemn; to censure

carb to go

carv to chew, to eat; to browse; to chop; to bite

cas. to eat

cah to be wicked; to be proud; to cheat

ca_y to worship, to discern

cit. to send out

cit to perceive; to think; to recover consciousness

cint to remember

chill to become loose; to act wantonly; to sport

chi_k to endure

ci_bh to coax, to boast

ci_b to take, to wear, to cover

cucya to bathe, to churn, to press

cud.d. to sport, to hint one's meaning

cun.t. to cut off

cun.d. to become small, to cut off

cup to move slowly

cumb to kiss

culump to swing, to rock; to agitate

cull to sport, to make amorous gestures

cu_s. to drink

cr.p to excite; to light

ce_l to shake; to go

ce_s.t. to act

cyu to go; to drop down; to fall, to swerve

cyut to flow; to trickle

chat. to cover; to veil; to hide

chand to cover

cham to eat, to consume

chas. to hurt; to injure, to kill

chr.d to kindle

chr.s. to beg or request

jaj to fight

jaj to fight

jat. to become matted (as hair)

jad. to heap

jap to mutter, to mediate

jabh to yawn, to gape; deri. **jabdha, jambhitum, jajabha_na**

jam to eat; deri. **ja_nta, ja_ntva_, jamitva_**

jamm to destroy

jarc, jarch to speak, to blame

jal to strike, to be rich, to hide; to encircle, to be sharp; to be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb

jalp to speak, to prattle, to babble, to murmur, to chatter, to praise

jas. to kill

jas to injure, to strike

jam.s to protect, to release

ji to conquer; to overcome; to surpass, to win, to restrain

jinv to please; to be lively, active, busy; to excise; to animate, to promote, confer

jim to eat

jis. to sprinkle

ji_v to live, to revive, to live upon

ju to go, to be quick

jug to abandon; to exclude

jut to shine

jus. to reason; to investigate; to be satisfied; to hurt

jumbh to gape; to yawn; to expand; to open; to spread; to increase, appear, to rise

jr._ to grow old, to waste away; to decay; deri. **ji_rn.a, jarat**

je_s. to go

je_h to try, to go

jai to decay

jyu to go

jri to conquer; to defeat, to grow old

jvar to be hot with fever or passion; to be ill; deri. **ju_rn.a**

jval to blaze; to glow; to shine; deri. **prajvalya**

jhat. to become matted together (as hair), to become confused or entangled

jham to eat; to consume

jharjh to speak; to hurt, injure or kill; to menace

jhas. to hurt, injure or kill

jhas. to take, to put on or wear

t.an:k to bind

t.al to be confused

t.ik to go

t.i_k to go, to resort to

t.auk to go

t.val to be confused

d.i_ to fly; to pass through the air; deri. **d.ayita**

d.hauk to go, to approach; deri. **upad.haukya, d.ud.hauka_na**

tak to laugh at; to bear, to fly or rush upon

taks. to cut off; to make thin; to wound, to form; deri. **tas.t.a**

taks. to eat; to pare, to cover

tan:k to live in distress

tan:g to go; to stumble; to tremble

tac to go

tat. to be raised, to rise, to groan

tan.d. to strike

tan to confide in, to assist; to pain with disease, to be harmless, to sound; deri. **tata**

tandr to be exhausted, to be disturbed in mind

tap to shine, to be hot; to make hot, to suffer pain, to injure or hurt, to undergo, to perform penance

tay to go

tarj to threaten, to terrify, to scold, to mock

tard to injure, to hurt or kill

tam.s to decorate; to shake, to pour out, to request

ta_y to spread, to protect

tik to go or move

tij to whet

tij to endure or bear patiently

tip to drop, to ooze; deri. **tipta, te_pama_na**

til to go

till to go

ti_k to go

ti_v to be strong or fat or corpulent

tuj to hurt, injure or kill

tuj to reach, to kill, to be strong, to take, to dwell, to protect to cloth, to strike, to push, to emit, to incite, to give

tud. to split, to push, to injure, to hurt

tud.d. to disregard, to condemn

tun.d. to disregard, to condemn

tup to injure, hurt or kill

tuph to injure, hurt or kill

tubh to injure, hurt or kill

tump, tumph to injure, hurt or kill

tumb to distress, to hurt

turv to kill

tus to sound

tuh to hurt, to kill, to pain

tu_d. to split, to disregard

tu_l to weigh, to measure

tu_s. to satisfy or to be satisfied

tr.ks. to go

tr._ to swim, to cross over, to float, to surmount; to master completely, to fulfil, to escape from; deri. **ti_rn.a, taritavya, utti_rya**

te_j to protect

te_p to ooze, to shake

te_v to lament; to play

to_d. to disregard

tyaj to abandon, to leave, to quit, to let go, to renounce, to except, to distribute, to disregard

trakh to go

tran:k to go

tran:kh, tran:g to go

trand to act; to try; to be busy or active

trap to be ashamed or abashed; to be embarrassed

tram.s to speak; to shine

trim.kh to go

trup, truph, trump, trumph to kill, injure or hurt

trai to protect; deri. **tra_ta** or **tra_n.a, paritra_ya**

trauk to go

tvaks. to make thin

tvan:g to go; to tremble

tvac to go; deri. **tyakta**

tvis. to shine; to glitter

tsar to creep; to crawl; to proceed crookedly or fraudulently

thurv to injure, hurt or kill

daks. to increase, to do or act quickly

daks. to go; to kill

dad to give; to offer; to present

dadh to hold: to possess

dam.s' to bite; to sting; deri. **das.t.a**

day to pity, to give; to go; to protect; to kill; to take

dal to break; to split; to expand, to open

dah to reduce to ashed; to burn; to scorch; to torment; deri. **dagdha**

da_ to give; deri. **datta, de_ya, yacchat, dadivas**

da_n to cut off, to straighten; deri. **di_da_m.sita**

da_y to give

da_s' to give; to offer an oblation

da_s to give

dinv to be glad or pleased, to gladden, to please

div to lament; deri. **de_vitva_** or **dyu_tva_**

di_ks. to be shaved; to perform a sacrifice, to invest with a sacred thread; to practise self-restraint; to teach religious observances; to prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; to dedicate oneself to

du to go; deri. **du_na, du_tva_, do_tum**

durv to kill; deri. **du_rta**

duh to injure, hurt or kill

dr.p to light; to kindle; to inflame

dr.bh to tie; to string

dr.s' to see; to behold; to visit; to learn; to investigate

dr.h, dr.m.h to increase; to prosper; to fasten; to be firm

dr._ to fear; deri. **darks.rn.a**

de_ to protect; deri. **datta, dayama_na, da_tum, digya_na**

de_v to play, to sport; to lament

dai to purify; to cleanse, to be purified

dyut to shine; to be bright

dyai to despise; to disfigure

dram to go; to run

dra_kh to become dry; to be able; to prevent; to adorn

dra_gh to be able; to stretch; to exert oneself; to be weary; to vex; to wander about

dra_m.ks. to desire, to utter a discordant sound

dra_d. to cut, to split

dra_h to wake

dru to go, to flow, to run; to retreat, to melt; to attack, to rush

dre_k to sound; to show joy; to be exhilarated

drai to sleep; deri. **dra_n.a, nidra_ya**

dvr. to cover, to appropriate

dhan., dhan to sound

dhanv to go

dha_v to run; to flow, to cleanse, to wash; deri. **dhautva_**

dhiks. to kindle, to be harassed or weary, to live

dhinv to please, to delight

dhuks. to kindle; to be harassed or weary, to live

dhurv to injure, hurt or kill; deri. **dhu_rta**

dhu_ to shake, to excite

dhu_p to heat, to fumigate, to perfume, to be heated

dhr. to hold, to support, to possess, to keep, to seize, to place

dhr.j, thr.j to go

dhr.s. to come together, to hurt or injure, to offend

dhe_ to suck, to drink, to draw; deri. **dhi_ta, dha_tum, sam.dha_ya**

dho_r to go quickly, to run, to trot; to be skilful

dhma_ to blow; to breathe out, to produce sound by blowing, to blow a fire, to manufacture by blowing; deri. **a_dhma_ya, dhamat, dadhmivas, dhma_syat**

dhyai to think of, to meditate, to recollect; deri. **dhya_t**

dhraj to go

dhran.j to go

dhran. to sound as a drum or other instrument

dhras to glean

dha_kh to be dry, to be able

dhra_dh to be able or competent

dhra_m.ks. to desire; to caw; to crow

dhra_d. to divide; to split

dhrij to go

dhru to be firm

dhre_k to sound; to be filled with joy

dhrai to be pleased

dhvaj to go

dhvaj to go

dhvan. to sound

dhvan to sound

dham.s to fall down; to perish; to go

dhva_m.ks. to desire; to caw; to crow

dhvr. to bend; to kill

naks. to go

nakh to go

nam.kh to go

nat. to dance; to act (as a dramatic part)

nat. to sound; to roar; to thunder; deri. **na_dya, pran.adya**

nand to be glad or satisfied

nabh to destroy, to perish

nam to salute; to sink; to bend; deri. **nata, nantavya, vinamya, nam.syat**

nay to go

nard to sound, to roar

nal to smell; to bind

nas to be crooked

na_th, na_dh to ask; to harass; to be master; to bless

na_s to sound

niks. to kiss

nid to ridicule, to reach

nind to blame; to censure; to condemn

ninv to sprinkle; to attend

nis' to meditate upon

nis. to sprinkle, to moisten

ni_ to lead; to carry; to bring; to pass, to spend; to trace; deri. **ni_ta, ne_tum**

ni_l to be of a dark colour; to dye dark

ni_v to become fat

nr._ to carry

ne_d to censure; to be near

ne_s. to go

paks. to seize; to accept, to take aside

pac to cook; to bake, to burn; to digest, to ripen, to develop; deri. **pakva**; **paktrima** (ripened, matured, cooked)

pac to make clear

pat. to go

pat.h to declare, to mention, to cite, to study, to read, to recite

pan. to transact business, to deal in, to barter, to bet, to stake

pan., pan to praise; deri. **pan.ita**

pan.d. to go

pat to fall, to fly, to alight, to sink, to be degraded, to attack

pr.th to go

pay to go

pard to break wind

pap, pab to go

parv to fill

pal to go

pa_ to drink, to feast on, to swallow up; deri. **pi_ta, pe_ya, nipa_ya, pibat**

pit. to sound; to assemble; to heap together

pit. to injure; to kill; to feel pain

pin.d. to roll into a lump, to heap; to unite

pinv to sprinkle, to serve

pis to go

pi_l to check; to impede; to obstruct

pi_v to be fat or thick

pud. to grind

pun.d. to grind, to pound

punth to kill, to suffer pain

purv to fill

pul to be great or large; to be lofty or high, to be heaped up

pus. to nourish, to develop, to support; to enhance, to get

pu_ to purify or clean from chaff; deri. **pu_ta** or **pavita, pavya** or **pa_vya, pavitum, pavama_na, pupuva_na**

pu_y to split, to stink; deri. **pu_ta**

pu_l to collect, to gather, to heap up, to assemble

pu_s. to nourish, to increase, to grow

pr.s. to sprinkle, to hurt, to vex

pe_l to go

pe_v to serve

pe_s. to resolve upon, to strive diligently for

pe_s to go

pai to dry, to wither

pain. to go, to send, to touch, to embrace

pya_y to grow, to increase, to swell; deri. **pi_na, pya_na**

pyai to grow

prath to become famous, to increase, to spread abroad, to arise, to appear

pras to extend, to expand

pru to go, to jump

prut. to rub

prus., plus. to burn, to reduce to ashes

pre_s. to go

pro_th to be equal to, to be a match for, to be complete

plaks. to eat

plih to go

plu to go, to jump, to fly, to float, to swim; deri. **plavya**

phakk to behave ill, to go softly

phan. to go, to produce easily; deri. **phan.ita, pha_n.t.a** (in the second sense)

phal to bear fruit, to result, to succeed, to be useful or fruitful

phal to burst open, to split; deri. **phulla, utphulla, sam.phulla, praphulta**

phe_l to go

ban. to sound

bad to be steady or firm

badh to loathe; to be disgusted with, to shrink from; deriv. **bi_bhatsita**

barv to go

barh to be pre-eminent; to speak: to kill; to give

bal to breath; to hoard grain

balh to be pre-eminent

bam.h to grow, to increase

ba_d. to bathe; to dive

ba_dh to oppress, to torment

ba_h to endeavour

bit. to swear, to curse, to shout

bind to split, to cleave, to divide

bukk to bark; to sound; to yelp; to speak

budh to know; to understand; to think

budh to make known; to inform; to teach

bund to perceive; to apprehend; deri. **budga, butva_**

br.nn to grow, to increase

br.m.h to increase, to sound

be_h to endeavour

bhaks. to eat

bhaj to worship; to honour, to divide; to be attached to, to serve; deri. **bhakta, bha_jya** or **bha_gya**

bhat. to hire, to nourish

bhat. to speak, to call

bhan. to speak, to call

bhan.d. to speak, to jest, to chide

bhand to be prosperous or glad

bharv to kill

bhal, bhall to speak, to kill, to give

bhas. to bark, to revile

bha_m to be angry

bha_s. to speak, to say; to call, to describe

bha_s to shine, to appear, to become evident

bhiks. to ask; to beg for without obtaining, to be weary or distressed, to obtain

bhind to split, to divide

bhu_ to be; deri. **bhu_ta, bha_vya, bhavya**

bhu_s. to adorn, to decorate

bhr. to support, to bear, to have, to fill; deri. **bhr.ta, bha_rya, bhartum, bhr.tva_**

bhr.j to parch, to fry

bhe_s. to fear, to go

bhyas to fear

bhraks. to eat

bhran. to speak

bhram to roam about; deri. **bhra_nta, bhra_mitva_**

bhras' to fall, to drop down

bhram.s', bhram.s to fall, to drop down; deri. **bhras.t.a**

bhra_s' to shine, to glitter

bhre_j to shine, to glitter

bhre_s. to fear, to go

bhlaks. to eat

bhla_s' to shine, to glitter

bhle_s. to shine, to glitter

maks. to collect

makh to go

man:k to adorn, to decorate

man:kh, man:g to go

man:gh to go, to blame, to be moving, to cheat

man:gh to adorn, to decorate

mac to cheat, to boast, to pound

maj to be mad, to sound

mac to hold, to grow high, to adore

maj to sound

mat.h to grind, to dwell

man. to sound, to murmur

man.t.h to remember with regret; to grieve for

man.d. to divide, to clothe; to surround

man.d. to adorn oneself

manth to churn, to stir

manth to kill; to injure; to be afflicted; to suffer pain

manth to churn, to stir; to shake; to kill; to crush; to tear off

mand to praise; to be glad; to proud; to sleep; to shine; to move slowly

mabhr to go

may to go

marb to go

marv to fill

mal, mall to hold; to possess

mad to bind; to kill

mavya to bind

mas' to sound; to be angry

mas. to kill; to sound

mask to go

mah to worship; to revere

mam.h to grow old

ma_m.ks. to desire; to wish

ma_n to investigate; to examine; deri. **mi_ma_m.sita**

ma_h to measure

mith to understand; to hurt

mid to love, to melt; deri. **minna** or **me_dita**

mid to understand, to kill

midh to understand, to kill

minv to love; to sprinkle

mis' to make noise; to be angry

mis. to sprinkle, to wet, to serve; deri. **mis.t.a**

mis. to make noise

mih to sprinkle, to make water, to wet; deri. **mi_d.ha, me_d.havya**

mi_m to go

mi_l to close the eyes, to twinkle, to fade, to disappear

mi_v to grow fat or large

muj to sound

muc to cheat, to be wicked, to tell

muj to sound

mut., mud. to crush, to grind, to break

mun.t.h to protect, to run away

mun.d. to be pure, to sink

mun.d. to grind, to shave, to shear

mud to be glad, to rejoise

murch to faint, to increase, to grow, to become strong, to take effect on

murv to bind

mu_ to bind

mu_l to take root, to be firm, to accumulate

mu_s. to steal, to rob

mr.ks. to collect, to rub

mr.j to cleanse, to wipe off, to adorn, to sharpen

mr.dh to moisten, to kill; deri. **mr.ddha, mardhitva_**

mr.s. to sprinkle, to endure

me_ to return, to exchange; deri. **mita, nima_ya, nimitya, apamitya, apama_ya, ma_tum**

me_th to know, to understand, to kill, to hurt

me_dh to know, to kill, to meet

me_p to go

me_v to serve, to worship

mna_ to study, to repeat, to remember, to think; deri. **mna_ta, mne_ya**

mraks. to collect, to rub

mrad to crush, to pound

mruc, mluc to go or move; deri. **mrukta, mro_citva_**

mruc to go, to move; deri. **mrukta, mrucitva_**

mre_t., mre_d. to be mad

mluc to go, to move

mle_cch to speak indistinctly

mle_t., mle_d. to be mad

mle_v to serve, to worship

mlai to be sad, to become weary, to fade, to be emaciated; deri. **mla_na, mle_ya**

yaj to make an oblation to a deity, to associate with, to sacrifice, to worship, to give; deri. **is.t.a, yas.t.avya, ya_jya, yas.t.um, samijya, is.t.va_**

yat to strive after, to be watchful; deriv. **yatta, yatitavya**

yabh to cohabit; deri. **yiyapsate_, yabdha, yabdhva_, yarbdhum**

yam to check, to stop; deri. **yata, yamya, yantum, yatva_, niyamya** or **niyatya, yacchatma_na, ye_mivas-ye_ma_na**

yas to endeavour; deri. **yasta, ya_sya, yasitva_**

ya_c to beg, to ask, to solicit

yun:g to abandon, to desert

yucch to err, to be negligent

yuj to unite, to bind, to yoke; deri. **yukta**

yut to shine

yus. to injure, hurt or kill

ye_s. to try, to attempt

yaut., yaud. to bind

raks. to protect, to watch, to take care of

rakh to go

rag to doubt

ran:kh, ran:g to go, to move

ran:gh to go, to hasten

raj to be coloured, to redden, to dye, to be attached to, to be excited, to be pleased with; deri. **rakta, ran:ktum, ran:ktva_** or **raktva_, uparajya**

rat., rat.h to roar, to yell, to proclaim aloud, to shout

ran. to sound, to ring, to jingle

ran. to go

ran.va to go

rad to split, to scratch

rap to talk, to speak

raph to kill, to go

rabh to begin, to desire, to act rashly; deri. **rabdha, rabhya, rabdhum, rabdhva_, a_rabhya**

ram to sport, to rest, to be pleased, to rejoice at, to have sexual intercourse with; deri. **rata, ramya, rantum, ratva_** or **ramitva_, viramya** or **viratya**

ramph to go, to kill

ramb, rambh to sound

ray to go, to move

ras' to sound

ras to roar, to cry, to make noise, to praise

rah to abandon, to quit

ram.h to go, to move

ra_kh to dry, to adorn, to be able

ra_ghra to be able

ra_j to shine, to glitter, to appear like

ra_s', ra_s to sound

rikh to go, to move

rin:kh, rin:g to go, to move

ric to separate, to divide, to join; deri. **rikta, riktva_, re_ktum**

rin.v to go, to move

ris. to kill, to destroy, to injure

ru to go, to kill

ruc to shine, to please, to like, to appear good

rut. to strike, to oppose

rut. to strike down, to fell

run.t. to steal, to rob

run.t.h to steal; to be lame, to go

run.d. to steal

rus. to kill

ruh to grow from seed, to become manifest, to grow, to rise, to ascend; der. **ru_d.ha, ro_hya, ro_d.hum, ru_d.hva_, a_ruhya**

ru_s. to decorate, to smear, to cover

re_k to doubt

re_t. to speak, to ask, to request

re_p to go, to move

re_bh to speak

re_v to leap, to go, to move

re_gh to utter an inarticulate sound, to neigh, to roar

rai to sound

ro_d. to despise, to be mad

lakh to go, to move

lag to adhere to, to become united, to come in contact, to happen, to approach, to touch, to produce an effect; deri. **lagna, lagita**

lakh to go or move

lan:g to go, to limp

lan:gh to dry up, to diminish, to mount upon

lan:gh to go, to fast, to transgress

lacch to mark

laj to fry, to roast

laj to fry, to roast, to blame, to traduce

lat. to be a child, to act or talk like a child, to cry

lad. to play

lad. to loll the tongue, to churn; to blame, to harass

lan.d. to throw up

lan.d. to speak, to shine

lap to speak, to prate, to whisper

labh to get, to obtain, to take, to have to find, to be able, to know; der. **labdha, labhya, labdhrima** (produced by gain); **labha_** (gain)

lamb to sound, to delay, to fall, to hang down

lay to go, to move

larb to go, to move

lal to play

las. to wish, to long for

las to embrace, to play, to shine

la_kh to dry; to adorn, to suffice

la_gh to be able

la_j, la_j to blame, to fry

la_ch to mark; to distinguish

lin:g to go; to move; (with **a_** to embrace)

li_ to melt; deri. **li_ta, le_ya, le_tum, le_s.yat**

luc to remove; to pluck; deri. **lucitva_** or **lucitva_**

luj to injure; to be strong; to take; to dwell; to speak; to shine

lut. to churn; to agitate; to be connected; to wallow; to roll

lut., lut.h to resist; to oppose

lut.h to strike, to knock down

lud. to churn; to stir; to disturb

lun.t., lun.t.h to rob; to plunder; to be idle; to resist; to be lame

lun.d. to steal or rob

lunth to strike, to suffer pain

lumb to torment

lul to move to and fro; to stir; to make tremulous

lu_s. to decorate

le_p to go; to move

lain. to go; to approach; to embrace; to send

lo_k, lo_c to see; to perceive

lo_d. to be mad

lo_s.t. to heap up

vaks. to be angry; to collect

vakh to go; to move

van:k to be crooked; to go

van:kh, van:g to go; to move

van:gh to go; to blame

vaj to go; to move

vac to go

vat. to cover; to surround

vat. to speak

vat.h to become fat

van. to sound

van.t., van.d. to divide

vat.h to go alone

vad to speak; to tell; to describe; to utter; deri. **udita, va_dya**; **avadya** (despicable); **anudya** (unutterable)

van to sound; to honour; to aid

van to act; deri. **vata, vanitva_, vatva_**

van.t. to salute respectfully; to praise

vap to sow; to plant; to procreate; to weave; to shave; to shear; deri. **upta, vaptavya, va_pya, va_ptum, uptva_, uptrima**

vabh to go; to move

vam to vomit, to drop; to emit; to give out; to reject

vay to go; to move

varc to shine

vars. to melt; to love

varh to speak; to kill; to kill or hurt; to give

val to cover; to move

val to cover; to move

valg to go; to move; to jump; to gallop; to be pleased

valbh to eat; to devour

vall to be covered; to go; to move

valh to speak, to kill or hurt; to give

vas. to hurt; to kill; to injure

vas to dwell; to live; deri. **us.ita, pro_s.ya, vastum**

vask to go; to move

vah to bear, to carry; to flow; to marry; to propel; deri. **u_d.ha, va_hya** or **vahya, vo_d.hum, u_d.hva_, pro_hya, vahat-ma_na, vaks.yat-ma_n.a, u_ha_na**

va_n:ks. to wish; to desire

va_ch to desire; to wish

va_h to endeavour

vit. to curse; to sound

vith to beg; to ask

vis. to sprinkle; deri. **vis.t.a, ve_s.t.um**

vun:g to abandon, to leave

vr. to cover; to conceal

vr.k to accept; to seize

vr.ks. to cover

vr.j to avoid

vr.t to be; to happen; to be presen; to act; to tend to; deri. **vr.tta, vatim.ta, vartitva_, vr.tva_**

vr.dh to incrase, to grow, to continue, to become joyful

vr.s. to rain, to sprinkle, to kill, to afflict, to give pain

ve_ to weave, to sew, to compose; deri. **uta, ve_ya, va_tavya, utva_, prava_ya**

ve_n., ve_n to go, to know, to consider, to play on an instrument, to take

ve_th to beg, to ask

ve_p to tremble, to shake

ve_l, ve_ll to go, to move; to shake; to tremble

ve_s.t. to surround, to dress

ve_h to endeavour

vai to be dry, to be languid; deri. **vana, nirva_n.a**

vyath to be vexed, to fear, to become dry

vyay to go, to move

vye_ to cover, to veil; deri. **va_ta, vye_ya, vya_tum, sam.vya_ya, parivya_ya**

vraj to go

vran. to sound

s'an:k to fear, to doubt, to suspect

s'ac to speak, to say, to tell

s'at. to be sick, to divide, to pierce, to go, to be weary

s'at.h to cheat, to defraud

s'an. to give, to go

s'ad. to hurt, to cause disease, to collect

s'ad to perish, to fall, to wither, to decay; deri. **s'anna, s'aktum, s'atva_, a_s'aya, s'i_yama_na**

s'ap to curse, to imprecate, to swear; deri. **s'apta, s'apya, s'aptum, s'aptva_**

s'arb to go, to move

s'arb to kill

s'al to go, to move

s'al to shake, to cover

s'albh to praise, to boast

s'av to go, to move

s'as' to jump, to dance

s'as. to kill

s'as to kill; deri. **s'asta**

s'am.s to praise, to be in distres, to tell, to indicate

s'am.s to wish, to expect, to bless

s'a_kh to pervade

s'a_d. to praise

s'a_n to whet

s'a_l to praise, to shine, to be endowed with, to tell

s'iks. to learn, to practise

s'ikh to go, to move

s'igh to smell

s'it. to disregard

s'is. to kill, to leave as a remainder

s'i_k to be angry, to touch

s'i_bh to boast

s'i_l to meditate, to intend

s'uc to regret, to grive for, to bewail

s'ucya to perform ablution, to squeeze out juice, to distil

s'ut., s'un.t.h to resist, to go lame

s'undh to purify

s'ubh, s'umbh to speak, to shine, to kill

s'ubh to shine, to look beautiful

s'u_l to be ill, to collect

s'r.s. to bring forth

s'r.dh to break wind

s'r.dh to moisten, to wet, to cut off

s'e_l to go, to move

s'e_v to worship, to serve

s'ai to cook

s'o_n. to be red, to go

s'aut. to be proud

s'cut, s'cyut to ooze, to diffuse

s'mi_l to wink

s'yai to go, to move, to wither; to dry up; deri. **s'ya_na, s'i_na** or **s'i_ta** (cold)

s'ran:ka, s'ran:g to go, to move

s'ran. to give

s'rath to kill

s'ranth to loosen

s'rambh to be careless, to err

s'ri to serve, to depend upon

s'ris to burn

s'ru to go, to move

s'rai to cook

s'ro_n. to heap together, to collect

s'lan:k, zs'lan:g to go, to move

s'lath to hurt

s'la_kh to pervade, to penetrate

s'la_gh to praise, to flatter, to boast

s'lis. to burn

s'lo_k to heap together, to collect, to versify

s'lo_n. to collect

s'van:k, s'vac, s'vac to go

s'val, s'vall to run

s'vi to move, to increase, to grow, to swell; deri. **s'u_na, s'vaya, ucchu_ya**

s'vit to be white; deri. **s've_dita**

s'vind to be white

***s.t.hiv** to spit, to sputter; deri. **s.t.yu_ta**

s.vas.k to go

sag to cover

sac to sprinkle, to serve

se_c to be associated with

saj to cling to, to fasten, to embrace; deri. **sakta, saja, sajat, se_jivas**

sat. to be a part or portion

sad to divide, to break, to go, to wither, to despond, to be weary; deri. **sanna, sa_dya, saktum, saktva_, nis.adya, si_dat, se_dis.as**

san to dive

sap to connect

sam to be composed

samb to go, to creep

sarb to go, to move

sarv to go, to kill

sal to go, to move

sasj to go, to become ready

sah to suffer, to forbear, to be patient, to wait, to be able to resist, to conquer, to stop

sit. to disregard

sidh to go

sidh to ordain, to instruct, to do an auspicious act, to turn out auspiciously, to ward off, to restrain, to interdict

sinv to sprinkle

sibh to kill; deri. **sibdha, sibhitva_**

simbh to kill; deri. **sibdha, simbhitva_**

si_k to sprinkle

su to bring forth, to possess power or supremacy, to permit; deri. **su_ta, sutva_, prasutya, so_tum**

subh, sumbh to speak, to kill

su_d to distil, to strike, to hurt, to destroy, to leak, to deposit

su_rks. to respect

su_rks.ya to envy, to despise

sr. to go, to move, to approach, to slip, to blow, to flow; deri. **sr.ta, sartavya, sartum, sa_rya, sarat**

sr. to run

sr.p to go, to creep; deri. **sr.pta, sarpitavya** or **sraptavya**

sr.bh, sr.mbh to kill, to slay

se_k to go, to move

se_l to go, to move

se_v to serve, to honour, to follow, to use, to enjoy, to cultivate, to practise, to devote oneself to, to inhabit, to frequent, to guard, to protect

sai to waste away, to decline

skand to go, to be dry; deri. **skanna, viskanna, skan:ktum, skan:ktva_**

skambh to obstruct

skund to jump, to raise, to lift

skhad to destroy, to cut

skhal to stumble, to totter, to deviate, to blunder, to err, to stammer, to drop

stak to resist, to repel

staks. to go, to move

stag o cover

stan to sound, to thunder

stam to be confused, not to be confused

stambh to stop, to hinder, to become stiff or naughty, to paralyze, to fix firmly

stip to ooze

stuc to be pleased

stubh to stop

stuks. to go, to move

ste_p to ooze

stai to cover, to adorn

styai to sound, to collect into a heap, to spread about, to crowd

sthag to cover, to conceal

sthal to stand firm

stha_ to stand, to stay, to be; deri. **sthita-sthe_ya, tis.t.ha_ya**

snai to cover, to wrap, to adorn

syand to throb, to quiver

spardh to contend with, to vie with, to emulate, to challenge

spas' to obstruct, to touch, to perceive clearly, to undertake, to string together

spha_y to grow fat, to increase, to expand

sphut. to burst; to blossom; to blow

sphut. to split open

sphun.t., sphun.d. to open, to expand

sphurcch to spreak, to extend, to forget

sphu_rj to thunder, to explode, to glitter, to burst; deri. **sphu_rjita, sphu_rn.a, sphu_rjathuh** (a clap of thunder)

smi to smile, to expand, to bloom

smi_la to wink

smr. to remember, to recollect, to think upon, to recite mentally, to record in a smriti; deri. **smr.ta, smartum smr.tva_**

smr. to long for, to regret

syand to ooze, to feel; deri. **syanna, syanditavya, syan:ktum**

syam to sound, to shout

sran:k to go, to move

srambh to err; to entrust

sram.s to fall down, to drop, to slip off; to hang down

sru to go, to flow

sre_k to go, to move

svaj to embrace, to clasp, to encircle; deri. **svakta, svan:ktum**

svad to be pleasant to the taste, to be liked, to taste, to eat, to please

svan to sound, to sing

svan to deck, to adorn

svard to taste, to be pleasing

sva_d to taste, to be pleasing

svid to be greedy, to perspire, to be disturbed, to quit; deri. **svinna, sve_dita**

svr. to sound, to praise, to pain; deri. **svr.ta, svaritavya**

hat. to shine

hat.h to leap, to be wicked, to treat with violence

had to void or discharge excrement; deri. **hanna, hattva_, haktum**

hamm, hay to go, to move

hary to go, to shine

hal to plough, to make furrows, to go

has to laugh, to smile, to joke, to open, to resemble, to ridicule

hikk to make any indistinct sound

hit. to curse, to swear, to shout

hid. to go, to wander, to disregard

hinv to please, to satisfy

him.s to kill

hud. to go

hun.d. to collect, to select, to take away

hurch to be crooked, to deceive

hul to go

hu_d. to go

hr. to carry, to bring, to take, to steal, to acquire, to captivate, to charm; deri. **hr.ta, hartavya, ha_rya, hartum, hr.tva_**

hr.s. to tell a lie; deri. **hr.s.t.a, hars.itum**

he_t., he_t.h to be wicked, to vex

he_d. to surround, to clothe

he_d. to disrgard

he_s. to bray; to roar, (in general) to neigh (as a horse)

ho_d. to go, to move

ho_d. to disregard

hal to shake, to go

hag to cover, to conceal

has to sound, to become small

ha_d to sound, to row

hi_ch to be ashamed or modest, to blush

hre_s. to neigh (as a horse), to go, to creep

hlag to cover, to conceal

hlas to sound

hla_d to sound, to be glad; deri. **hlanna**

hval to move, to shake, to be confused, to be afflicted

hvr. to be crooked, to deceive

hve_ to vie with, to challenge, to call, to ask, to invoke; der. **hu_ta, hve_ya, hva_tum, a_hu_ya**

II. **lugvikaran.o_da_di gan.a** [**luk** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes; **vikaran.a** the insertd conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations].

ad to eat; deri. **jagdha** or **annam** (food), **antum, jagdhva_, prajagdhya, a_divas** or **jaks.ivas**

an to breathe

as to be

a_s to sit, to be; deri. **a_si_na, upa_sya**

i to go; deri. **ita, e_tum, itva_, upe_tya, yat, e_s.yat, i_yivaas**

i with **adhi** to think of, to remember; deri. **adhi_ta, adhye_tum**

i with **adhi** to study

i_ to go, to pervade, to conceive, to desire, to throw, to eat; deri. **i_ta, e_tum, ayat, aya_cakr.vas**

i_d. to praise

i_r to go, to shake

i_s' to rule, to command, to possess powder

u_rn.u to cover

kas', kas to go, to punish

kam.s to go, to destroy

ku to hum

ks.u to sneeze

ks.n.u to whet

khya_ to relate, to tell

caka_s to shine, to be bright or prosperous

caks. to speak, to tell, to see; deri. **khya_ta** or **ks'a_ta**

jaks. to eat, to consume, to laugh

ja_gr. to be awake or watchful

tu to go, to grow, to kill; deri. **tuta, to_tum**

daridra_ to be poor; to be distressed

da_ to cut

diks. to increase; to anoint; smear; to soil; deri. **digdha; dhe_ks.yat**

didhi_ to shine; to appear

duh to milk; to extract; to yield; deri. **dugdha, duhya** or **do_hya**

dyu to assail, to advance towards; deri. **dyuta, dyavya**

dra_ to run, to fly, to be spoiled, to sleep; deri. **dra_n.a, nidra_ya**

dvis. to hate; to dislike

nij to wash

nim.s to kiss

nu to praise; deri. **nuta, navya** or **na_vya, navitum, nutva_**

pa_ to protect; to fgovern; to preserve

pij to tinge; to colour; to join; to divide; to speak inarticulately

pr.c to come in contact with; to touch

pr.j to dye

pra_ to fill

psa_ to devour; to eat

bru_ to speak; to say; to tell; deri. **ukta, uktva_, vaktum**

ma_ to shine; to appear; to be

ma_ to measure; to limit; deri. **mita, ma_tavya, me_ya, ma_tum, unma_ya**

mr.j to cleanse; to purify; to wipe off

ya_ to go; to attend to; to go or pass away; to attempt; to perceive

yu to mix; to join; to separate; deri. **yuta, yavya, yutva_, yuyuvas**

ra_ to give; to grant

ru to cry; to roar; to shout; to sound; deri. **ruta, ravya**

rud to shed tears; to cry; to weep; to lament

la_ to take; to give; to melt; deri. **la_ta, la_syat, lalivas**

lih to lick; to taste; deri. **li_d.ha, le_d.havya, le_hya, le_d.hum, li_d.hva_**

vac to speak; to read; to name; to call; to announce

vas' to wish; to long for; deri. **us'ita**

vas to wear, to dress; deri. **vasita**

va_ to go; to blow; to hurt; to injure; to kill; to move

vid to know; to learn; to find out; to consider (with **sam.** to recognize)

vi_ to go; to pervade; to be born; to be impregnate; to desire; to throw; to eat; to conceive

vr.j to avoid, to abandon

ve_vi_ (a Vedic root) to go, to pervade, to be born, to impregnate, to desire, to throw, to eat

s'a_s to teach, to inform, to rule, to command, to punish, to advise; deri. **s'is.t.a, s'is.ya, s'a_sitva_**

s'a_s to desire, to seek, to bless, to praise

s'ij to tinkle, to rattle, to whisper

s'i_ to sleep, to lie down; deri. **s'ayita, s'e_ya**

s'ra_ to cook, to boil; deri. **s'ra_n.a, s'r.ta, s'ra_tum, s'as'rivas**

s'vas to breath, to sigh, to hiss

sas (a Vedic root) to sleep

sam.st (a Vedic root) to sleep

su to bring forth, to possess supremacy, to permit

su_ to bring forth as a child; deri. **su_ta, so_tavya** or **savitavya, savya** or **sa_vya**, **so_tum** or **savitum**

stu to praise, to glorify, to worship by hymns

sna_ to bathe; deri. **sna_ta**; **nis.n.a_ta** (skilled in)

snu to ooze

svap to sleep, to lie down; deri. **supta, sus.upta, vis.upta**

han to kill, to go; deri. **hata, hantavya, gha_tya** or **vadhya, ghat, ghna_nam, hanis.yat, jaghanvas**

hnu to conceal, to take away, to deny

III. **s'lu-vikaran.o_juho_tya_digan.a**

r. to go (with **sam.** to join)

ki (a Vedic root) to know; **cike_ti**

ga_ (a Vedic root) to praise, to be born; **jagau, ga_syati**

ghr. (a Vedic root) to sprinkle, to shine; **jigharti; ghriya_sam**

jan (a Vedic root) to be born; **jajanti, jaati, janya_sam**

tur (a Vedic root) to make haste

da_ to give

dhan (a Vedic root) to bear fruit, to produce crops of grain; **dadha_na, dhanita_smi; dhanya_sam**

dha_ to hold, to put, to maintain, to give, to grant, to bear, to assume, to have; deri. **hita, dhe_ya, hitva_; dadha_na**

dhis. (a Vedic root) to sound; **didhe_s.a**

nij to wash, to purify, to nourish; deri. **nikta; nijya, ne_ktum, niktva_**

pr. to protect, to fill, to promote, to deliver; deri. **pr.a, pa_rya** or **pr.tya, partum, pr.tva_**

pr._ to protect, to fill, to gratify (as hopes), to blow (as conch or flute); deri. **pu_rn.a, pari(ri_)tum, pu_rtva_, prapu_rya, pupu_rvas** or **papruvas**

bhas to censure, to blame, o shine

bhi_ to fear, to be afraid of, to be anxious about; deri. **bhi_ta, bhe_tum**

bhr. to bear, to support, to nourish, to protect, to produce, to bestow, to hire

ma_ to measure, to weigh, to limit, to compare in size

vij to separate, to divide, to distinguish, to discern; deri. **vikta, ve_ktum**

vis. to pervade; deri. **vis.t.a, ve_s.t.um, vis.t.va_**

sr. to go

ha_ to abandon, to leave, to desert, to omit, to neglect; deri. **hi_na, ha_tum, hitva_**

ha_ to go, to attain; deri. **ha_na, he_ya, ha_tum, hiva_**

ha_ to go, to aggain; deri. **ha_na, he_ya, ha_tva_**

hu to sacrifice, to eat, to please; deri. **huta, hutva_, ho_tum**

hr. (a Vedic root) to take forcibly

nhi_ to blush, to be ashamed; deri. **hi_ta** or **hi_n.a, he_tum, hitva_**

IV. **s'yan vikaran.o_diva_digan.a**

an. to breathe; deri. **an.ita**

an to breath

as to throw; deri. **asta, asitum, asivas--a_sa_na**

is. to go

i_ to go; deri. **i_ta, e_tum, i_tva_**

uc to be gathered together

r.dh to increase, to prosper; deri. **r.ddha, ardhitva_, ardhitum**

ka_s' to shine

kut. to break into pieces

kuth to become putrid

kup to be angry; deri. **kupitva_, ko_pitva_**

kus to embrace, to surround; deri. **kusitva_, kusitum** or **ko_situm**

kr.s' to make or become emaciated; deri. **kr.sa, prakr.sita, karitum, kars'itva_** or **kr.zs'itva_**

knas to be crooked in mind or body, to shine; deri. **knasta, knasitva_** or **knastva_**

krudh to be angry; deri. **kruddha, kro_ddhum**

klad to make defective

klam to be fatigued; deri. **kla_nta, klamitum; klamitva_** or **kla_ntva_**

klid to become wet; deri. **klinna; kle_tavyam** or **kle_ditavya**

klis' to be afflicted; to torment; deri. **klis'ita** or **klis.t.a**

ks.am to endure; to forgive

ks.ip to throw

ks.iv to spit; deri. **ks.yuta, ks.yu_tva_, ks.e_vitva_**

ks.i_ to kill

ks.udh to be hungry; deri. **ks.udhita, ks.o_ddhum**

ks.ubh to be agitated, to shake; deri. **ks.ubhita** or **ks.ubdha**

ks.vid., ks.vid to melt, to discharge; deri. **ks.vin.n.a** or **ks.ve_dita, ks.ve_ditum, ks.viditva_** or **ks.ve_ditva_**

khid to be distresed; deri. **khinna, khe_ttum, khittva_**

gudh to cover

gup to be confused or disturbed; deri. **gupita, gupitva_** or **go_pitva_**

gur to kill, to go; deri. **gu_rn.a, gu_ritum**

gr.dh to covet, to long for; deri. **gardhitum**

ghu_r to kill, to become old

cu_r to burn

cho_ to cut, to mow; deri. **cha_ta** or **chita, cha_tum, chitva_**

jan to be born, to grow, to become; deri. **ja_ta, janitum, janitva_**

jas to set free; deri. **jasta, jasitva_** or **jastva_, jasitum**

ju_r to kill, to grow old, to be angry

jr._ to grow old, to decay, to perish, to be digested; deri. **ji_rn.a, jari(ri_)tavya, ja_rya, jarya, jari(ri_)tum, anurji_rya, ji_ryat, jiji_rvas**

jhr._ to grow old

d.ip to throw

d.i_ to fly; deri. **d.i_na, d.i_yama_na**

tap to be powerful, to injure, to perform penance; deri. **tapta, taptva_, taptum, te_pa_na**

tam to desire, to be fatigued; deri. **ta_nta, tamitva_** or **tamitva_, tamitum**

tas to fade away, to become exhausted; deri. **tasta, tasitva_** or **tastva_, tasitum**

tim to be wet, to be moist; deri. **timita, tmitva_** or **te_mitva_, te_mitum**

tubh to kill

tus. to be pleased or delighted; deri. **tus.t.a, tus.t.va_, paritus.ya, to_s.tum**

tur to be quickly, to make haste, to hurt or kill

tr.p to be satisfied or pleased, to please or satisfy; deri. **tr.pta, tarpitva_, tr.ptva_, tarpitum, tarptum, trapum**

tr.s. to be thirsty, to wish; deri. **tr.s.ita, tars.itum, tr.s.itva_** or **tars.itva_**

tras to fear, to tremble; deri. **trasta, trasitva_, trasitum**

dam to be quiet, to restrain, to tame, to subdue; deri. **damita, da_nta, damitva_, da_ntva_, damitum, damathuh**

das to perish; deri. **dasa, dasitva_, dastva_, dasitum**

div to play with dice or gamble, to desire; to overcome, to traffic, to shine, to praise, to be glad, to be mad or drunk, to be sleepy, to wish for, to go; deri **dyu_na** or **dyu_ta; de_vitum; de_vitva_** or **dyu_tva_; di_vyat; de_vis.yat; didivas**

di_ to perish, to decay; deri. **di_na, da_tavya; da_tum; di_tva_; prada_ya, didi_ya_na**

di_p to shine, to burn, to be illustrious; deri. **di_pta, di_pitva_; di_pitum**

dus. to be soiled, to be impure, to sin; deri. **dus.t.a; do_s.tum; dus.t.va_**

dr.p to be glad; to be proud; deri. **dr.pta; darpitva_** or **dr.ptva_; darpitum** or **darptum** or **draptum**

do_ to cut, to mow

druh to bear hatred, to seek to hurt; deri. **dugdha** or **dru_d.a, dro_gdhavya** or

dro_d.havya or **dro_hitavya, dro_gdhum** or **dro_d.hum** or **dro_hitum**

dhi_ to support, to hold, to despise; deri. **dhi_na, dhe_tum, dhi_tva_**

dhu_r to kill, to go

nabh to kill

nas' to disappear, to perish, to run away, to be unsucessful; deri. **nas.t.a, nas.t.um** or **nas'itum**

nah to tie, to arm or to put on oneself; deri. **naddha, naddhum, naddhva_**

nr.t to dance, to jesticulate; deri. **nr.tta, nr.tya** or **nartya, nartitum, nartitva_**

pat to be master of, to rule, to possess, to be fit for

pad to go, to attain, to observe; deri. **panna, pattva_, patnum, prapadya**

pi_ to drink

puth to kill

pus. to nourish, to support, to develop, to increase, to possess; deri. **pus.t.a, po_s.t.um, po_s.ya**

pus.p to blow, to flower

pu_r to fill, to satisfy, to be full, to be satisfied; deri. **pu_rn.a** or **pu_rta**

pri_ to please, to be satisfied, to feel affection for

plus. to burn, to scorch; deri. **plo_s.itva_** or **plus.itva_**

bas to stop

bis to throw, to instigate, to go, to split, to grow

budh to know, to understand, to awake, to be restored to one's senses; deri. **buddha, bo_ddhum, buddhva_, prabudhya**

bus to discharge, to emit

byus to divide

bhr.s' to fall down; deri. **bhr.s.t.a, bhras'itva_** or **bhr.s.t.va_, bhars'itum**

bhram to be unsteady, to wander, to totter

bhram.s' to fall down, to decrease, to escape; deri. **bhras'yat, bhras.t.a, bhram.s'itva_** or **bhras.t.va_, bhram.s'itum**

mad to rejoice, to be poor or distressed, to be intoxicated or mad; deri. **matta, maditva_, maditum**

man to think, to suppose, to regard as, to esteem, to honour, to know; deri. **mata, mantum, matva_, ma_nya**

mas to measure, to charge for; deri. **masta, masitva_, masitum**

ma_ to measure

mid to be greasy, to be soft, to melt

mi_ to die, to perish, to kill, to hurt; deri. **mi_na, me_tum, mitva_**

mus., mus to destroy, to break, to steal; deri. **mo_s.ita**

muh to loose sense, to faint, to be bewildered, to err, to be foolish; deri. **mugdha** or **mu_d.ha; mo_hitavya** or **mo_gdhavya** or **mo_d.havya; mo_hitum** or **mo_gdhum** or **mo_d.hum; mo_hitva_** or **mugdhva_** or **mu_d.hva_**

mr.g to seek, to hunt

mr.s. to bear, to endure, to suffer

yas to strive, to endeavour, to labour; deri. **yasta, yasitum; yasitva_** or **yastva_**

yuj to meditate, to curb one's mind, to concentrate the mind; deri. **yukta; yo_gya** or **yo_jya; yo_ktum; yuktva_**

yudh to fight, to contend with; deri. **yuddha; yo_ddhum; yuddhva_**

yup to confuse; deri. **yupta; yupitva_**

raj to please; **rajjati, rajye_yam**

radh to kill, to injure, to cook, to finish; deri. **raddha, radhitum** or **raddhum; radhitva_** or **raddhva_**

ra_dh to grow, to be ready, to be favourable, to look to the welfare of; deri. **ra_ddha; ra_ddhum; ra_ddhva_**

ris. to kill, to destroy

ri_ to ooze, to flow; deri. **ri_n.a; re_tum; ri_tva_**

rudh to desire, to love, to comply with, to obey; deri. **ruddha; ro_ddhum**

rup to violate, to confound, to disturb; deri. **rupta, rupitva_** or **ro_pitva_** or **ruptva_**

rus. to kill

lis' to decrease, to become small; **le_s.t.a_he_, le_ks.yate_, aliks.ata**

li_ to adhere to, to be absorbed, to be dissolved, to hide in, to rest on, to disappear; deri. **li_na; le_tum** or **la_tum; li_tva_; vila_ya** or **vili_ya**

lut. to churn, to agitate, to roll, to wallow, to be connected with

lup to be confused, to vanish

lubh to covet, to long for, to allure; deri. **lubdha,lo_bhitum** or **lo_bdhum; lubdhva_** or **lubhitva_** or **lo_bhitva_**

vas to fix, to be straight; deri. **vasta, vasitva_** or **vastva_; vasitum**

va_vr.t to choose; deri. **va_vr.tta, va_vartitva_** or **va_vr.ttva_, va_vartitum**

va_s' to howl, to growl, to roar

vid to be, to exist; deri. **vinna, vittva_, ve_ttum**

vis to send

vus to divide

vr.t to choose, to like

vr.s' to choose, to like

vyadh to strike, to hurt, to stab, to pierce; deri. **viddha, vidhdva_**

vyus. to divide, to burn (in the last sense **avyo_s.i_t**)

vri_ to choose

vri_d. to throw, to be ashamed

s'ak to endure, to be able; deri. **s'akita** or **s'akta, s'akitum** or **s'aktum, s'e_kivas-s'e_ka_na**

s'ap to curse, to swear

s'am to be calm; deri. **s'a_nta, s'amya** or **s'a_mya, s'a_ntva_** or **s'amitva_, s'amitum**

s'uc to be wet, to be clean; deri. **s'akta, s'ucitva_** or **s'o_citva_, s'o_citum**

s'udh to become pure, to be made clear; deri. **s'uddha**

s'us. to become dry, to be withered; deri **s'us.ka, s'o_s.t.um, s'us.t.va_**

s'u_r to strike, to be firm

s'o_ to whet, to make thin; deri. **s'ita** or **s'a_ta, s'am.sita** (well finished), **s'a_tum, s'a_tva_** or **s'itva_**

s'ram to perform acts of penance, to be fatigued; deri. **s'ra_nta, s'ramitva_** or **s'ra_ntva_, s'ramitum**

s'li_s. to embrace, to adhere to, to unite

s.t.hiv o spit

sam to change form

sah to satisfy, to be plesed; **sahita, sahitum, sahitva_**

sidh to be accomplished, to succeed, to be thoroughly prepared; deri. **siddha, se_ddhum, sidhdva_**

siv to sew, to sow (as seed); deri. **syu_ta, se_vitva_** or **syu_tva_, se_vitum**

suh to be satisfied

su_ to bring forth as a child

sr.j to be abandoned, to drop; deri. **sr.s.t.a, sras.t.um, sr.s.t.va**

so_ to put an end to, to kill, to finish; deri. **sita, sa_tum, sitva_**

stim, sti_m to become wet, to moist

stu_p to pile, to collect, to erect

snas to reject, to eject; deri. **snasta, snasitva_** or **snastva_, snasitum**

snih to feel affection for, to love, to be kind to; deri. **snigdha** or **sni_d.ha, snihitva_** or **sne_hitva_** or **snigdhva_** or **sni_d.hva_, sne_hitum, sne_d.hum** or **sne_gdhum**

snus to eat, to take, to disappear; deri. **snusta, snusitva_** or **snustva_, sno_situm**

snuh to vomit

sniv to go, to dry; deri. **snyu_ta, sne_vitva_** or **snivitva_** or **snyu_tva_, sne_vitum**

svid to perspire; deri. **svinna, svittva_, sve_ttum**

hr.s. to rejoice, to exult, to stand erect as hair; deri. **hr.s.t.a** or **hr.s.ita, hars.itum, hars.itva_**

V. **s'nu-vikaran.ah-sva_digan.a** [**s'nu** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for **nu** the sign of the 5th class of roots]

as' to pervade, to heap, to obtain, to go to; deri. **as.t.a, as'itum** or **as.t.um**

ah to pervade

a_p to pervade, to obtain, to occupy, to reach; deri. **a_pta, a_ptum, a_ptva_**

r. (a Vedic root) to kill

r.ks.i (a Vedic root) to kill

r._dh to increase, to prosper, to please

ks.i (a Vedic root) to kill

kr. to kill; deri. **kr.ta, kartum, kr.tva_**

cam (a Vedic root) to eat; **camno_ti**

ci to collect, to cover; deri. **cita, ce_ttum, citva_**

ciri, jiri (Vedic roots) to kill

tik, tig to assail, to go, to seek, to injure or kill, to challenge

tigh to kill, to challenge

tr.p to please or to be pleased

dagh to destroy, to protect

dambh to deceive, to injure; deri. **dabdha, dambhitum, dabdhva_** or **dambhitva_**

da_s' (a Vedic root) to kill

du to give pain, to burn, to be distressed; deri. **duta, do_tum, dutva_**

dr. (a Vedic root) to kill

dhu to shake; to tremble

dhu_ to shake, to excite; deri. **dhu_ta, dho_tum; dhavitum; dhu_tva_**

dhr.s. to be bold, confident, impudent or impatient; to challenge; deri. **dhars.ita** or **dhr.s.t.a, dhars.itum-dhars.itva_**

pr. to please; **pr.n.o_ti**

mi to throw, to scatter; deri. **mita, mitva_, ma_tum, mitrima (mayane_nanivr.ttam)**

ra_dh to accomplish; to kill; to propitiate; **ra_dhno_ti**

ri to kill; **rin.o_ti**

vr. to choose; to solicit; to cover; to surround; to restrain; deri. **vr.ta, vari(ri_)tum, vr.tva_**

s'ak to be able; to be powerful; to bear; deri. **s'akta, s'aktum, s'aktva_**

s'i to whet; to excite

sagh to kill

sa_dh to accomplish

si to tie

su to cause to bathe: to churn; to pour out; to bathe; to press out juice; to distil

sthigh to ascend; to assail

stu to cover

spr. (a Vedic root) to gratify, to defend, to shake

smr. (a Vedic root) to remember; to recollect

hi to go; to grow

VI. **s'a-vikaran.astuda_digan.a**

il to sleep, to throw

is. to wish; deri. **is.t.a, e_s.itum** or **e_s.tum, icchat, i_s.ivas**

ujjh to abandon; to leave

uch to glean

ubj to make straight

ubh, umbh to fill with

r.c to praise; deri. **r.cita, arcitum**

r._cch to go; to fail in faculties, to become hard or congeal

r.ph, r.mph to kill

r.s. to be proud

kil to become white; to sport

ku to moan

kuc to contract; to shrink; to be crooked (generally with **sam.**)

kut. to be crooked, to bend

kud. to act as a child; to heap

kun. to sound; to support with gifts

kur to sound

ku_ to sound; to groan

ku_d. to become firm; to eat

kr.d. to become thick

kr.t to cut; deri. **kr.tta, kartitum, kartitva_**

kr.s. to draw, to plough

kr._ to scatter; to throw (with **apa** to scratch the ground for food or abode); deri. **ki_rn.a, kari(ri_)tum, kari(ri_)tva_**

kud. to sink; to become thick; **kud.hati**

ks.i to dwell; to go

ks.ip to throw

ks.ur to scratch

khid to strike; to afflict; to be displeased; deri. **khinna**

khil to glean

khud. to cover

khur to cut

gu to void or discharge excrement; deri. **gu_na**

guj to sound

gud. to protect

guph, gumph to string together

gur to make an effort; deri. **gu_rn.a**

gr._ to swallwo; deri. **gi_rn.a, gi_rtva_, gari(ri_)tum, gali(li_)tum**

ghut., ghud. to strike against

ghun. to roll

ghur to frighten; to sound

ghu_rn. to roll; to whirl

cal to play; to amuse oneself

cil to dress

cut. to cut

cud. to conceal

cr.t to kill; to hurt; to connect together; deri. **cr.uta, cartitum, cartitva_**

chut. to cut

chud. to cover

chup to touch

chur to cut; to engrave; to envelop

jarj to say; to blame; to kill; to reprove

jud., jun to go

jus. to please; to like; to take delight in; to suffer; to enter; deri. **jus.t.a, jo_s.itum**

jharjh to speak; to blame; to menace

til to oil; to anoint

tut. to quarrel; to cut

tud. to tear, to kill

tun. to curve

tud to wound; to strike; to pain; to ved; deri. **tunna, tutva_, to_ttum**

tup-tump, tuph-tumph to kill

tup-tump, tuph-tumph to please or to be pleased

tr.h, tr.m.h to kill; deri. **tr.d., tarhitva_, tr.m.hitva_, tr.d.hva_, tarhitum, tard.hum, tr.m.hitum, tr.n.d.hum**

trut. to cut; to break

tvac to cover

thud.h to cover

dis' to give; to order; to tell; to show; to grant; deri. **dis.t.a, dis.t.va_, de_s.t.um**

dr. to honour; to care for; (mostly with **a_**); deri. **a_dr.ta, a_dartum, a_dr.tya**

dr.p to give pain

dr.ph to give pain

dr.bh to string; to connect (mostly with **sam.**); deri. **dr.bdha, darbhitum, darbhitva_**

dr.m.ph to give pain

drun. to go; to kill; to make crooked

dhi to hold; to possess

dhu_ to shake; to cause to tremble; **dhuvati, dudha_va**

dhr. to be; to exist; **dhriyate_, dadhre_, dharta_he_, dharis.yate_, adhr.ta**

dhru to go; to be fixed; **dhruvati**

dhruv to go; to stand firm

nil to understand with difficulty; to become thick

nud to throw; to push; to urge on; to drive; to remove; to direct; **nutta** or **nunna**

nud to throw

nu_ to praise; **nuvati, anuvat, nu_ya_sam**

pi to go

pis' to form; to be reduced to constituent part; to light; deri. **pis'ita, pe_s'itum, pis'itva_**

put. to embrace; to intertwine

puh to quit; to dismiss

pun. to be pure or virtuous; to do a holy work

pur to precede; to lead

pul to be great or large

pr. (always with **vya_**) to be busy or active; **vya_priyate_, vya_pr.ta**

pud. to gladden

pun. to please; to propitiate

pracch to ask; to seek; to desire; to know; deri. **pr.s.t.a, pr.s.tva_, pras.t.um**

bil to break

bud. to discharge, to cover

br.h to work, to labour; **barhitasmi, bard.ha_smi**; deri. **br.d.ha, barhitum** or **bard.hum, barhitva_** or **br.d.hva_**

bhuj to bend, to curve, to be crooked

bhrasj to fry, to roast, to parch; deri. **bhr.s.t.a, bhras.t.um** or **bhars.t.um**

bhrud. to cover, to collect, to plunge

masj to sink down, to be immersed in water; to be disheartened; deri. **magna, man:ktum; man:ktva_; majjathu**

micch to annoy, to hurt, to obstruct

mil to be united with, to meet, to join, to clash, to happen; deri. **milita, me_litum, militva_**

mis. to rival, to contend with, to look on or at

muc to free, to liberate, to release, to loosen, to abandon, to grant, to except, to shed, to discharge, to dismiss, to utter, to void; deri. **mukta, mo_ktum, muktva_**

mut. to blame, to crush, to bind

mun. to promise

mur to surround, to bind together

mr. to die; deri. **mr.ta, martum**

mr.d. to make happy, to rejoise

mr.n. to kill

mr.s' to touch, to consider, to reflect; deri. **mr.s.t.a, mars.t.um**

ri to go, to move

riph, rih to boast, to speak, to fight, to censure, to kill, to give

ris' to kill; deri. **ris.t.a, re_s.t.um**

ruj to break, to destroy; to bend, to pain, to injure; deri. **rugn.a, ro_ktum**

rus' to kill; deri. **rus.t.a**

laj to be ashamed; to be bashful; deri. **lagna** or **lajjita**; **lajjitum; lajjitva_**

likh to write, to scratch, to draw, to touch, to peck; deri. **likhita, likhitva_** or **le_khitva_**

lip to anoint, to besmear, to cover, to spread over, to stain, to pollute; deri. **lipta, le_ptum; liptva_**

lis' to go, to move; deri. **lis.t.a, le_s.t.um**

lut., lut.h to wallow, to roll about, to join

lup to cut, to break. to rob, to plunder, to seize, to suppress; deri. **lupta, lo_ptum, luptva_**

lubh to confound, to disturb; deri. **lubhita, lo_bhitva_, lubdhva_**

vicch to go, to move; deri. **vicchita** or **vicchayita**

vij to fear, to tremble (generally with **ud**); pp. **udvigna**

vid to get, to obtain, to find, to take in marriage; deri. **vitta** or **vinna**, **ve_ttum** or **ve_ditum, viditva_, vittva_** or **ve_ditva_**

vidh to pierce

vil to cover, to conceal

vis' to enter; deri. **vis.t.a, ve_s.t.um, vis.t.va_**

vr.n. to please, to gratify

vr.h to work, to labour

vyac to deceive, to defraud

vras'c to cut, to tear, to wound; deri. **vr.kn.a, vras'citum** or **vras.t.um, vras'citva_**

vrud. to cover, to heap

s'il to glean

s'ad to perish gradually

s'un to go

s'ubh, s'umbh to shine

sad to divide, to break, to go, to wither, to despond, to be weary

sic to sprinkle, to moisten, to scatter; deri. **sikta, se_ktum, siktva_**

sil to glean

subh to speak, to kill

sur to rule, to shine

su_ to impel, to drive, to discharge, to remit; deri. **su_ta, savitum; su_tva_**

sr.j to leave, to create, to let loose, to let off, to throw, to produce, to put on; deri. **sr.s.a, sras.t.um; sr.s.t.va_**

str.h to kill, to hurt, to strike; deri. **str.d.h; starhitum** or **stard.hum; starhitva_** or **str.d.hva_**

sthud. to cover, to hide

spr.s' to touch, to cling to, to act upon; to affect, to accept, to reach, to wash; deri. **spr.s.t.a; spras.t.um**

sphar to tremble, to move

sphut. to blow, to blossom, to break

sphud. to cover

sphur to throb, to palpitate, to become agitated, to start, to appear clearly, to flash

sphul to tremble, to throb

hal, hil to express amorous inclinations

hud. to collect

VII. **s'nam-vikaran.o rudha_digan.a** [**s'nam** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for **na**, the sign of the 7th class of roots]

aj to make clear, to anoint, to be beautiful, to go; deri **akta, ajitum** or **an:ktum, ajitva_** or **an:ktva_** or **aktva_**

indh to shine, to kindle; **indhe_, e_ndham, indha_m, indhi_ya**

und to moisten

kr.nt to surround; **kr.n.atti**

ks.ud to pound, to crush; deri. **ks.un.n.a, ks.o_ktum, ks.uttva_**

khid to be displeased or distressed; **khin.tte_, akhindi**

chid to cut, to interrupt, to destroy; deri. **chinna, che_ttum, chittva_**

chr.d to shine, to play; deri. **chr.nna, charditum, charditva_** or **chr.ttva_**

tac, taj to contract, to shrink; deri. **takta, tajitva_, tacitva_, taktva_, tan:ktva_**

tr.d to kill, to disregard; deri. **tr.n.n.a, tarditum, tarditva_** or **tr.ttva_**

tr.h to kill; **tr.n.o_d.hi**

pis. to grind, to pound, to crush; deri. **pis.t.a, pe_s.t.um, pis.t.va_**

pr.c to touch, to bring into contact with, to unite, to satiate, to increase; deri. **pr.kta, parcitum, parcitva_**

bhaj to break, to split, to interrupt, to frustrate, to disappoint; deri. **bhagna, bhan:ktum, bhan:ktva_** or **bhaktva_**

bhid to break, to cut asunder, to transgress, to divide, to open, to cause to expand, to change, to perplex, to distinguish, to disturb, to betray, to set at variance; deri. **bhinna** or **bhittam** (a fragment), **bhe_ttum, bhittva_**

bhuj to protect, to govern, to rule; deri. **bhukta, bho_jya** or **bho_gya, bho_ktum, bhuktva_**

yuj to join, to unite, to apply, to use, to meditate, to concentrate the mind, to prepare, to grant, to intend

ric to purge, to empty, to evacuate; deri. **rikta, re_ktum, riktva_**

rudh to oppose, to obstruct, to besiege, to enclose, to obscure, to harass; deri. **ruddha, ro_ddhum, ruddhva_**

vic to divide, to separate, to discern, to remove from; deri. **vikta, ve_ktum, viktva_**

vij to fear, to tremble, to be disgusted

vid to discuss, to reason upon, to consider, to understand

vr.c to abandon, to exclude

vr.j to avoid

s'is. to distinguish, to leave as a remainder; deri. **s'is.t.a; s'e_s.t.um; s'is.t.va_**

him.s to kill

VIII. **u-vikaran.astana_digan.a**

r.n. to go; deri. **r.ta; arn.itum; arn.itva_** or **r.tva_**

kr. to do, to make; deri. **kr.ta; kartum; kr.tva_**

ks.an. to wound, to hurt, to kill; deri. **ks.an.a; ks.an.ivum; ks.atva_**

ks.in. to kill, to hurt; deri. **ks.ita, ks.e_n.itum, ks.in.itva_** or **ks.itva_**

ghr.n. to shine, to burn

tan to spread, to stretch, to do, to spin out

tr.n. to eat, to graze

man to know, to think; deri. **mata, manitum, manitva_** or **matva_m**

van to beg, to request, to seek; deri. **vata, vanitum, vanitva_** or **vatva_**

san to give, to honour, to obtain, to worship; deri. **sa_ta, sanitum, sanitva_** or **sa_tva_**

IX. **s'na_-vikaran.a r.ya_digan.a** [**s'na_** a technical term used by Pa_n.ini for **na_**, the sign of the 9th class of roots]

as' to eat, (with **pra** to drin); deri. **as'ita, as'itum, as'itva_**

is. to repeat

udhras to glean

r._ to go; deri. **i_rn.a, ari(ri_)tum, i_rtva_**

kuth, kunth to cling to, to hurt

kus. to draw out, to extract, to tear, to expel; **kr.s.n.a_ti**; deri. **kus.ita** but **nis.kus.ita** only, **ko_s.itum (nis.ko_s.itum** or **nis.ko_s.tum), kus.itva_** only

ku_ to sound; **kuna_ti**

kr._ to kill, to hurt; deri. **ki_rn.a, kari(ri_)tum, ki_rtva_**

knu_ to sound

kri_ to buy; deri. **kri_ta, kre_tum, kri_tva_**

kuth to kill

klis' to torment, to distress; deri. **klis'ita** or **klis.t.a, kle_s'itum** or **kle_s.t.um, klis'itva_** or **klis.t.va_**

ks.i_ to kill; deri. **ks.i_ta, ks.e_tum, ks.i_tva_**

ks.ubh to tremble; to agitate

khac to be born again; to come forth

gudh to be angry

gr. to sound; to speak; to praise

granth to put together; to compose; to arrange, to fasten; deri. **grathita, granthitum, grathitva_** or **granthitva_**

grah to take; to captivate; to buy; to understand; deri. **gr.hi_ta, grahi_tum, gr.hi_tva_**

jr._ to grow old, to waste away; to decay

ja_ to know; to ascertain; to recognize; to consider; deri. **ja_ta, je_ya, ja_tum, ja_tva_**

jya_ to become old, to decay; deri. **ji_na, jya_tum, ji_tva_**

jhr._ to become old; to decay

tubh to kill

dr._ to tear, to split open; to fear

dru to kill; **drun.a_ti**

dhu_ to shake; to tremble

dhr._ to grow old

dhras to glean; deri. **dhrasta; dhrasitva_** or **dhrastva_; dhrasitum**

nabh to kill

nr._ to lead

pus. to nourish, to bring up; to develop, to support, to augment; to show; to have

pu_ to purify; to discern; to contrive; deri. **pu_ta, pu_na** (destroyed), **pavitum, pu_tva_**

pr._ to protect, to nourish, to fill, to blow, to satisfy

pri_ to please, to delight, to show kindness to, to love, to desire, to take delight in

prus. to become wet, to sprinkle

pli_ to go; **pli_na_ti, pipla_ya, ple_ta_smi, ple_s.yati, aplais.i_t, pli_ya_sam**

bandh to bind, to attract, to catch, to imprison, to wear, to form, to compose, to fix on, to bear fruit; deri. **baddha, banddhum, baddhva_**

bhr._ to blame, to censure, to nourish, to maintain; deri. **bhu_rn.a, bhu_rtva_**

bhri_ to fear, to support

manth to churn, to shake, to destroy, to afflict

mi_ to kill, to destroy, to hurt, to lessen; deri. **mi_ta, ma_tum, mi_tva_**

mus. to steal, to carry off; to excel; to cover; to captivate

mr.d. to pound; to be happy; **mr.d.na_ti**

mr.d.h to grind; to crush; to bruise; to squeeze; to press; to pound; to rule; to overcome; **mr.dra_ti, amr.dra_t, mr.da_na**

mr._ to kill; to injure

yu to bind; deri. **yuta, yo_tum, yutva_**

ri_ to go; to move; to howl; deri. **ri_n.a, re_tum, ri_tva_**

li_ to adhere to; to melt; to be absorbed in

lu_ to cut; to pluck; to divide; to destroy; deri. **lu_na-lavya** or **la_vya, lu_tva_, lavitum**

vis. to separate; to disjoin

vr. to serve; to worship

vr._ to choose; to select; deri. **varn.a, vu_rtva_**

vri_ to choose, to select, to hold, to go; deri. **vri_n.a, vre_tum, vri_tva_**

vli_ to choose, to select, to hold, to go

s'r._ to tear asunder, to split in pieces, to hurt, to kill; **s'as'a_ra**

s'ranth to loosen, to liberate, to gladden, to bind; to arrange; deri. **s'athita, s'rathitva_** or **s'ranthitva_**

s'ri_ to cook, to dress

si to tie, to bind

skambh to obstruct, to stop; deri. **skabdha, skambhitva_, skabdhva_, skambhitum**

sku to go by leaps, to cover, to raise; deri. **skuta, sko_tum, skutva_**

skumbh to hinder, to hold; deri. **skubdha, skumbhitva_** or **skubdhva_**

stabh, stambh to stop, to support; deri. **stabdha, stambhitum, stambhitva_** or **stabdhva_**

str._ to cover, to spread

hit.ha, he_t. to be born again, to come forth

he_t.h to be wicked, to vex, to hinder

X. **n.ijantas'cura_digan.a**

agh to sin

an:k to go, to mark

an:g to go, to mark

ac to distinguish, to particularise

aj to speak

an.t.t.a to despise

andh to become blind, to shut eyes

am to be ill, to afflict with sickness

ambar to bring together

ark to praise, to heat

argh to be worth

arc to worship

arj to procure

arth to request, to beg

ard to kill, to hurt

arh to worship

avadhi_r or **ava-dhi_r** to despise, to disregard

am.s' to distribute

am.s to speak

am.s to distribute

am.h to shine

a_ndo_l to swing

a_p to obtain

il to send, to cast

i_d. to praise

i_r to throw, to pronounce

udhras to glean

ulan.d. to throw up

u_n to lessen, to deduct

u_rj to be strong, to live

o_lan.d. to throw

kan. to wink

kan.t.h to be anxious, to remember with regret

kan.d. to separate the chaff from the grain, to protect

katr to slacken

kath to tell

karn. to bore (with **a_** to hear)

kart to slacken

kal to throw

kal to go, to count, to hold, to know, to regard

ka_l to count the time

kit to dwell

kil to send

kis.k to kill

ki_t. to tinge, to colour

kut. to break to pieces

kut.umb to support

kut.t. to cut, to censure

kut.t. to boil

kun. to invite

kun.t. to cover

kuj to protect

kuts to despise, to blame

kud to tell a lie

kudr to tell a lie

kup to speak, to shine

kuma_r to play

kump, kumb, kumbh to cover, to dress

kum.s' to shine

kum.s to speak

kusm to smile improperly

kuh to surprise, to deceive

ku_t. to burn, to give pain

ku_t. to avoid giving; to render indistinct or unintelligible

ku_n. to speak, to hold a consultation

kr.p to be able

kr._t to mention, to celebrate

ke_t to make hear, to call, to advise

knath to kill

krand to cry out continually (generally with **a_**)

klath to kill

klap to whisper

ks.aj to live in distress

ks.ap to throw, to cast

ks.amp to endure, to forgive

ks.al to wash, to cleanse; deri. **ks.alita, ks.a_layitum, ks.a_layitva_, praks.a_lya**

ks.e_d. to eat

ks.o_t. to throw, to cast

khac to fasten, to set

khat.t. to cover, to screen

khad.h to break in pieces

khan.d., khud., khun.d. to break in pieces

khe_t., khe_d. to eat

kho_t., kho_d. to throw, to eat

gaj to sound

gan. to count

gad to thunder

gandhr to injure, to ask; **gandhayate_**

garj to roar

gard to sound

gardh to desire

garv to be proud

garh to censure, to blame

gal to flow, to dissolve

gave_s. to seek, to hunt after

gah to be thick, to enter deeply into

gun. to invite, to advise, to multiply

gun.t.h to enclose, to envelop

gun.d. to enclose, to protect, to pound

gund to tell a lie

gup to speak, to conceal, to shine

gurd to dwell

gu_r to make an effort

gu_rd to praise

gr. to know; **ga_rayate_**

gr.h to take, to seize

go_m to smear, to anoint

granth to bind, to arrange

gras to take, to devour

gra_m to invite, to conceal

ghat. to move,t o collect, to speak

ghat.t. to shake, to stir

ghan.t. to speak, to shine

ghus. to proclaim, to announce

ghr. to sprinkle, to cover

cakk to suffer, to give pain

cat. to kill, to injure; to break

can.d. to be angry

can to believe, to kill

cap to grind

camp to go

car to doubt (with **vi, asam.s'aye_** to think)

carc to peruse, to study

carv to eat, to chew

cal to foster, to cherish

cah to be wicked, to be proud, to cheat

ci to collect

cikk to give pain

cit. to send out

cit to think, to perceive, to see, to regain consciousness

citr to paint, to make variegated, to see or regard anything as wonderful

cint to contemplate, to think, to discuss

chinh to mark

ci_k to suffer

ci_v to speak, to shine

cukk to suffer pain

cut., cun.t., cun.d. to cut

cud to become small

cud to drive, to put forward, to press, to push on

cumb to kill

cur to steal, to assume

cul to raise, to elevate

cu_rn. to pulverize, to crush, to drive, to contract

cr.p to excite, to light

cyu to endure, to laugh

cyus to endure, to laugh

chad to close, to conceal, to cover

chad to conceal, to cover

chand to cover, to please, to persuade

chard to vomit

chidr to perforate, to bore

chr.d to kindle

chr.p to kindle, to beg

che_d to divide, to cut

jambh to destroy

jal to cover

jas to hurt, to strike

jam.s to protect, to release

jinv to speak

jud. to send, to direct

jus. to think, to examine, to be satisfied

jr._ to grow old, to decay; **ja_rayati**

jap to know, to cause to know, to see, to please

ja_ (generally with **a_**) to command, to direct; **a_ja_payati**

jri to grow old, to decay; **jra_yayati**

t.an:k to build

t.ip to throw, to send

d.ap to collect

d.ab to throw, to send

d.ip to collect, to heap together

d.ip to throw, to send

tad. to strike, to beat, to play upon a musical instrument, to speak

tan to confide in, to assist

tantr to support, to maintain, to govern

tap to heat, to burn, to afflict

tark to shine, to intend, to suppose, to guess, to think of

tarj to menace, to censure

tal to be full or complete, to fix, to establish

tam.s to adorn, to deck

tij to whet, to sharpen (with **ud** to excite)

til to oil, to be greasy

ti_r to finish, to get through

tuj, tuj to strike, to be strong, to take, to live

tutth to cover

tumb to be invisible, to trouble

tul to weigh, to measure

tun. to fill up

tr.p to be satisfied, to light

tras to take, to hold, to oppose

tram.s to speak

trut. to cut

dan.d. to punish, to fine, to be subdued

dambh to send, to propel

dal to cut, to tear

dam.s' to bite, to sting

dam.s' to speak

das to see, to bite; **da_sayate_**

dam.s' to see, to bite

dam.s to speak

da_t to cut, to divide

div to rub

div to cause to lament

duhkh to give pain

dul to shake to and fro

dr.p to light, to kindle

dr.bh to fear

dr.bh to string, to connect

dhakk to kill, to destroy

dhu_ to shake, to agitate; **dhu_nayati**

dhu_p to speak, to shine

dhu_s', dhu_s., dhu_s to make splendid

dhr. to hold, to owe; **dha_rayati**

dhr.s. to offend, to overcome

dhe_k to see

dhras to glean

dhvan to sound

nakk to perish

nat. to speak

nad, nal to speak, to shine

niva_s to cover

nis.k to measure, to weigh

paks. to seize, to accept, to take aside

pac to spread, to make clear

pat. to speak, to cover

pat. to string, to envelop, to clothe

pan.d. to destroy, to collect

pant to thunder, to go; **patayati**

path to throw

pad to go, to move; **padayate_**

panth to go

parn. to make green

plyu_l to cut, to wash in water impregnated with alkaline salt

pas' to bind, to fetter

pas. to go, to move

pas to destroy

pa_r to bring to a conclusion, to accomplish

pa_l to protect, to govern

picch to split, to cut, to divide

pij to kill, to be strong, to take, to dwell

pij to speak, to shine

pin.d. to roll into a lump, to heap

pis to go

pim.s to speak, to shine

pi_d. to afflict, to harass, to annoy, to squeeze, to press, to oppose, to give pain

put. to speak, to shine

put. to be in contact, to bind together

put.t. to decrease, to diminish

pun. to collect

pun.t., puth to speak, to shine

purv to dwell, to invite

pul to heap, to be great or large

pus. to maintain, to promote

pum.s to increase, to crash, to pain, to punish

pust to honour, to dishonour, to respect, to disrespect

pu_j to worship, to honour

pu_r to kill, to cover, to intensify

pu_rn., pu_l to collect

pr.c to hinder, to oppose, to join

pr.th to throw, to send, to direct

pr._ to protect, to fill; **pa_rayati**

prath to proclaim, to manifest, to increase, to throw, to publish

pri_ to please, to gratify; deri. **pri_n.ita, pri_n.ayitum, pri_n.ayitva_**

pre_n:kho_l to swing, to shake

badh, bandh to bind, to restrain

barh to kill, to speak, to shine

bal to breathe

balh to speak, to shine

bast to injure, to ask, to go

bil to break, to split, to divide

bukk to bark, to speak

bust to respect, to disrespect

bru_s to kill, to hurt

bhaks. to eat, to devour

bhaj to give, to cook

bhaj to speak, to shine

bhan.d. to be fortunate, to be happy, to cheat

bharts to menace, to reprove, to beride

bhal to see, to behold

bha_j to divide, to distribute

bha_m to be angry

bhu_ to be purified, to consider, to mix; **bha_vayati**

bhu_ to obtain, to attend; **bha_vayate_**

bhu_m.s. to adorn

bhr.m.s' to speak, to shine

bhru_n. to hope, to fear

man.d. to adorn

mad to gratify, to please

man to be proud, to stop

mantr to consult, to advise, to ponder over

marc to sound, to take

mah to worship

mam.h to speak, to shine

ma_n to stop, to be proud

ma_n to worship

ma_rg to seek, to strive after, to obtain

ma_rj to sound, to cleanse, to purify

mij to speak, to shine

mind to love, to melt, to become far

mis'ra to mix, to add, to combine

mi_ to go, to move

muc to loosen, to liberate, to rejoice

mut. to crush, to grind, to break

mud to mix, to unite

must to collect

mu_tr to discharge urine

mu_l to cause to grow, to rear

mr.g to seek, to examine, to investigate, to beg

mr.j to wipe off, to adorn; **ma_rjayati**

mr.s. to forgive

mraks. to combine, to smear, to speak indistinctly

mle_cch to speak indistinctly

yaks. to honour

yat to torture, to encourage

yantr to restrain, to bind

yam to cover, to surround

yu to censure, to despise

yuj to bind, to restrain

yus. to serve

rak, rag, ragh to taste, to obtain

ran:gh to speak, to shine

rac to arrange, to compose, to effect

ras to taste, to relish, to love

rah to abandon; **ararahat**

rah to abandon; **arahi** or **ara_hi**

ram.h to speak, to shine

re_c to separate, to join, to mix

ruj to kill

rut. to be angry

rut.h to speak, to shine

rum.s', rum.s to speak, to shine

rus. to be angry

ru_ks. to be harsh or rough; to make dry; **pa_rus.ye_** to be harsh

ru_p to form, to represent on the stage, to see, to consider

laks. to observe, to mark

laks. to see, to look at

lag to taste, to obtain

lan:gh to speak, to shine, to transgress

laj to injure, to be strong, to take, to dwell, to speak, to shine, to be manifest

lat.t. to fondle, to caress

lan.d. to throw up

lan.d. to speak, to shine

lal to desire, to seek

las', las to exercise an art, to do anything scientifically

la_bh to throw, to direct

lin:g to paint, to variegate

li_ to melt

luj to injure, to be strong, to take, to dwell, to speak, to shine

lut. to speak, to shine

lun.t.h to steal, to plunder

lumb to be invisible, to torment

lus. to injure, to hurt

lo_k to speak, to shine

lo_c to see, to perceive

vac to speak, to tell, to read

vaj to prepare the way, to feather an arrow

vac to deceive

vat. to tie, to string, to connect, to divide

vat.h to tie

van.t., van.d. to divide

vad to inform, to communicate

var to wish, to obtain, to desire

varn. to paint, to delineate, to extend, to praise, to describe, to drive

vardh to cut, to fill

valk to speak

vas to love, to cut, to take away

vas to dwell

vast to hurt, to torment, to go, to ask

va_t to make happy, to serve; to fan

va_s to perfume, to incense

vicch to speak, to shine

vid.amb to mock, to imitate, to ridicule

vid to feel, to experience, to tell, to dwell

vil to throw, to cast

vis.k to see, to perceive

vi_j to fan

vi_r to display heroism, to be powerful

vun.t., vundh, vus. to kill

vr. to cover, to conceal

vr.j to avoid

vr.t, vr.dh to speak, to shine

vr.s. to have the power of production

vr.m.h to speak, to shine

ve_l to count the time

vyay to expend

vraj to clear the way, to go

vran. to wound, to hurt

s'at.h to leave unfinished

s'at.h to speak ill or well

s'abd to make manifest (when without preposition, anupasarga_t), to make any sound, to utter (when with a preposition, upasarga_t)

s'am to look at, to inspect, to show

s'amb to accumulate

s'is. to leave a residue

s'i_k to speak, to shine, to be angry, to touch

s'i_l to practise repeatedly, to exercise, to visit, to honour

s'ut.h to be lazy

s'un.t.h to dry, to become dry

s'undh to purify, to make clean

s'ulk to leave, to forsake, to pay, to give, to give, to gain

s'u_r to be powerful, to be valiant

s'u_p to measure

s'r.dh to insult, to mock at

s'ran. (generally with **vi**) to give

s'rath to make effort, to set out

s'rath to be weak

s'rath to liberate, to kill

s'ranth to arrange

s'lis. to embrace, to collect

s'vat.h, , s'van.t.h to leave unfinished, to go

s'vat.h to speak ill or well

s'vabh, s'vart to go, to move

s'valk to tell, to narrate

san:ke_t to invite, to counsel

san:gra_m to fight

sat.t. to hurt, to kill

satr to extend, to spread

sad to go, to approach

sabha_j to please, to serve, to salute, to honour

samb to collect

sah to forbear, to be able

sa_ntv to appease, to console

sa_m to conciliate, to console

sa_mb to collect

sa_r to be weak

sukh to make happy

sut.t. to disrespect

su_c to betray, to reveal, to show, to ascertain

su_c to try, to bind

su_d to strike, to wound, to distil, to deposit

stan to thunder

stu_p to collect

ste_n to steal

sto_m to praise

sthu_l to become stout, to grow fat

snih to love, to account, to dissolve

spas' to take, to embrace

spr.h to wish, to envy

sphit. to feel affection for

sphit.t. to kill

sphut. to burst, to break open

sphun.t., sphun.d. to laugh at, to joke

smit. to disrespect, to slight, to despise

syam to consider, to think

svad to make sweet

svar to blame, to find fault with

sva_d to taste

hikk to injure, to kill

his.k, him.s to injure, to kill

lhap, hlap to speak, to sound

[The list is principally based on Siddha_nta-kaumudi_. (cf. **Siddha_nta-kaumudi_** of Bhat.t.ojidi_ks.ita) The verb roots in ten classes are taken from: P. V. Upa_dhye, **Dha_turu_pa Chandrika_ with the Dha_tupa_t.ha of Pa_n.ini containing all irregular and noteworthy forms**, Bombay, Gopal Narayen and Co., 1927, 2nd edn.]

Verb forms (Whitney)

Whitney, William Dwight, The roots, verb-forms, and primary derivatives of the Sanskrit language : A supplement to his Sanskrit grammar, Leipzig, Breitkopf and Hartel, London, Trubner and Co., 1885. cf. Whitney's critical comments on **Dha_tupa_t.ha** in Whitney, William D., "The Study of Hindu Grammar and the Study of Sanskrit", American Journal of Philology, 5, pp. 279-297, 1884 : "... more than half (of about two thousand roots) never have been met with... in the Sanskrit literature of any age... The skilled students of native grammar... have been trying to put the non-existent grammarian's dialect in the place of the genuine Sanskrit."

Whitney's work lists all the quotable roots of the Sanskrit language together with the tense and conjugation-systems made from them, the noun and adjective (infinitival and participal) formations that attach themselves most closely to the verb and with the other derivative noun and adjective-stems usually classed as primary. "... since etymology is from beginning to end a matter of balancing probabilities, and thick-set with uncertainties and chances of error. It has been my intention to err rather upon the side of liberality of inclusion than the opposite... main intent is to furnish the means of examining in their chronologic entirety the groups of words and forms that cluster about the so-called roots in Sanskrit, that they may be studied, and have their relations determined, witth more complete understanding... The meanings added after the roots by no means claim to be exhaustive; they are in general intended only to identify the root... The classes of (verb-)forms that contain the most puzzling problems are the reduplicated ones, and the present stems ending in **ya**..." (Whitney, 1885, pp. v to xiii).

an.h be narrow or distressing

aks. attain

aks. mutilate

an:g move

an~c, ac bend

aj drive

aj anoint

at. wander

at wander

ad eat

an breathe

am injure

arc, r.c shine, praise

arh deserve

av favour

as', an.s' attain

as' eat

as be

as throw

ah say

a_ch tear

a_p obtain

a_r praise

a_s sit

i, i_, ay go

i, inv, in send

in:g stir

idh, indh kindle

il be quiet

is., ich seek, desire

is. send

i_ks. see

i_n:kh swing

i_d. praise

i_r set in motion

i_rs.y be jealous

i_s' be master

i_s., es. move

i_h be eager

u proclaim

uks. sprinkle

uks., vaks. grow

uc be pleased

ujh forsake

uch glean

ud, und wet

ubj force

ubh, umbh confine

us. shine

us. burn

u_h remove

u_h consider

r., r.ch go, send

r.j, r.j, arj direct, stretch, attain

r.j shine

r.t, art pursue

r.d, ard stir, dissolve

r.dh thrive

r.s' (?) harm

r.s. rush, push

ej, i_j stir

edh thrive

katth boast

kad destroy

kan, ka_ be pleased, enjoy

kam love

kamp tremble

kal drive, produce

kas. scratch

kas open

ka_n:ks. desire

ka_s' appear, make a show

kuc, kuc shrink, curl

kuj rustle

kut.t. divide, crush

kun.t.h dull

kuth stink

kup be angry

kus. tear

ku_ design

ku_j hum

ku_d., ku_l burn

ku_n. shrink

ku_rd leap, exult

kr. (skr.) make

kr., kir scatter

kr. commemorate

kr.t cut

kr.t spin

kr.p lament

kr.s' be lean

kr.s. drag, plough

kl.p be adapted

knu_ wet

kras. crash

krath be jubilant

krand, kland cry out

kram stride

kri_ buy

kri_d. play

kru be rough or raw

krudh be angry

krus' cry out

kru_d. thicken (?)

klath turn (?)

klam be weary

klav stammer

klid be wet

klis' distress

kvan. sound

kvath boil

ks.ad divide

ks.an wound

ks.ap be abstinent

ks.am endure

ks.ar flow

ks.al wash

ks.a_ burn

ks.i possess

ks.i, ks.i_ destroy

ks.ip throw

ks.u sneeze

ks.ud crush

ks.udh be hungry

ks.up be startled (?)

ks.ubh quake

ks.n.u whet

ks.ma_ tremble

ks.vid. hum

ks.vid hum

ks.vel play

khac show through

khaj limp

khad be hard

khan, kha_ dig

khaj creak

kha_d chew

khid tear

khud futuere

khel stagger

khya_ see

gad say

gadh attach (?)

gam, gach go

garj roar

gard exult (?)

garh chide

gal drop

galbh dare

ga_ go

ga_ sing

ga_h plunge

gu sound

guj hum

gun.t.h cover up

gup protect

guph, gumph twine

gur greet

gulph bunch

guh hide

gu_rd exult (?)

gu_rdh exalt (?)

gr. sing

gr., gir, gil swallow

gr., ja_gr. wake

gr.dh be greedy

grath, granth tie

grabh, grah seize

gras devour

glah gamble

gla_ be weary

ghat. strive

ghat.t. rub

ghas eat

ghut. turn (?)

ghus. sound

ghu_rn. waver

ghr., ghar drip

ghr.s. rub

ghra_ smell

cak quake

caka_s shine

cac dance

cat. go (?)

cat hide

can be pleased

cam sip

car move

carc repeat

carv chew

cal stir

ca_y note, observe

ci gather

ci note, observe

cit perceive, know, appear

cint think

cud impel

cup stir

cumb kiss

cur steal

culump suck in

cu_s. draw, suck

cr.t bind

ces.t. stir

cyu move, stir

cyut drip

chad cover

chand, chad seem, please

cha_ cut up

chid cut off

chut., chud. wrench

chur scatter

chr.d spue, eject

jaks. eat

jaks. laugh

jagh eat, devour

jan, ja_ give birth, be born

jap whisper

jambh, jabh chew up, crush

jalp murmur, speak

jas be exhausted

ji conquer

ji, jinv quicken

ji_v live

jus. enjoy

ju_ be swift

ju_rv consume

jr., jur waste away

jr. sing

jr.mbh gape

jeh loll, pant

ja_ know

jya_, ji_ overpower, injure

jyut shine

jri go

jvar be hot

jval burn, flame

jhat. confuse

jhan. sound

jhar fall

t.an:k cover (?)

t.al be confused

t.i_k trip

t.up swell

d.am sound

d.amb mock

d.i_ fly

d.val mix

d.ha_uk approach

tan.s, tas shake

tak rush

taks. fashion

tac, tac coagulate

tat. clatter

tad. beat

tan, ta_ stretch

tan roar

tand be weary

tap heat

tam faint

tark think

tarj threaten

ta_y stretch

ti crush

tij be sharp

tim be quiet

tu be strong

tuc impel, generate

tuj urge, thrust

tud push, thrust

turv, tu_rv overcome

tul lift, weigh

tus' drip

tus. be content

tr., tir, tur pass

tr.d split, bore

tr.p be pleased

tr.s. be thirsty

tr.h crush

tyaj forsake

trap be abashed

tras be terrified

tra_ rescue

trut. come to pieces

tvaks. fashion

tvan:g leap

tvac cover

tvar hasten

tvis. be stirred up

tsar approach stealthily

dan.s', das' bite

dan.s be wondrous

daks. be able

dagh reach to

dan straighten (?)

dabh, dambh harm

dam control

day share

dal burst

das, da_s waste

dah burn

da_, dad give

da_ divide, share

da_, di bind

da_ clear

da_s' make offering

div play

dis' point

dih smear

di_ fly

di_, di_di_ shine

di_ks. be consecrated

di_p shine

di_v play

di_v (dev) lament

du, du_ burn

dudh stir up

dul raise

dus. spoil

duh milk, derive

dr. pierce, split

dr. heed

dr.p rave

dr.bh bunch

dr.s' see

dr.h, dr.n.h make firm

dyu attack

dyut shine

dram run

dra_ run

dra_ sleep

dra_d. split

dru run

druh be hostile

dru_ hurl (?)

dvis. hate

dhan run

dhanv run

dham, dhma_ blow

dhav flow

dha_, dadh put

dha_ suck

dha_v run

dha_v rinse

dhi, dhinv nourish

dhi_, di_dhi_ think

dhuks. kindle

dhu_, dhu shake

dhu_rv injure

dhr. hold

dhr.s. dare

dhya_ think

dhraj, dhra_j sweep

dhvan.s, dhvas scatter

dhvan sound

dhvr., dhur, dhru injure

naks. attain

nat. dance, play

nad sound

nand rejoice

nabh burst

nam bend, bow

nard bellow

nas' be lost

nas', nan.s' attain

nas unite

nah tie

na_th, na_dh seek aid

nin.s kiss

niks. pierce

nij wash

nind, nid revile

ni_ lead

ni_d. nest

nu, nu_ praise

nu move

nud push

nr. sport

nr.t dance

ned flow

pac cook

paj start (?)

pat. tear

pat.h read

pan. bargain

pat fly, fall

pat rule

path go (?)

pad go

pan admire

pard pedere

pas', spas' see

pas' bind

pa_ drink

pa_ protect

pa_ rise agains

pa_y cacare

pi, pi_ swell, fatten

pinv fatten

pibd be firm (?)

pis' adorn

pis. crush

pis stretch

pi_d. press

pi_y abuse

put. scale

puth crush

pus. thrive

pu_ cleanse

pu_j reverence

pu_y stink

pr., pr.n., pu_r fill

pr. pass

pr. be busy

pr.c mix

pr.t fight

pya_ fill up

prach ask

prath spread

pra_ fill

pri_ please

pru flow

pruth snort

prus. sprinkle

plu float

plus. burn

psa_ devour

phakk swell (?)

phan. spring

phar scatter

phal burst

phal fruit

bhan.h make firm

bandh bind

bal whirl (?)

ba_dh oppress

budh know, wake

bul submerge

br.h make big or strong

br.h, vr.h tear

bru_ say

bhaks. partake of, eat

bhaj divide, share

bhaj break

bhat. hire

bhan. speak

bhan speak

bhand be bright

bharts revile

bharv devour

bhal perceive

bhas. bark

bhas devour

bha_ shine

bha_m be angry

bha_s. speak

bha_s shine

bhiks. beg

bhid split

bhis.aj heal

bhi_, bhi_s. fear

bhuj bend

bhuj enjoy

bhur quiver

bhu_ be

bhu_s. attend upon, adorn

bhr. bear

bhr.jj roast

bhyas fear

bhran.s', bhras' fall

bhram wander

bhra_j shine

bhri_ consume

bhres. totter

man.h, mah be great, be liberal, bestow

majj sink

mac purify (?)

man. sound

man.d. deck

math, manth shake

mad, mand be exhilarated, exhilarate

man think

ma_ measure

ma_ exchange

ma_ bellow

ma_rg chase

mi fix

mith alternate, altercate

mil combine

mis. wink

mih mingere

mi_, mi damage

mi_l wink

mi_v, mu_ push

muc, moks. release

mut. break

mud be merry

mus. steal

muh be crazed

mu_rch, mu_r thicken

mr. die

mr., mr.n. crush

mr.ks. stroke

mr.c injure

mr.ch perish

mr.j wipe

mr.d. be gracious

mr.d, mrad rub, crush

mr.dh neglect

mr.s' touch, feel

mr.s. not heed

med (mid) be fat

mna_ note

myaks. be situated (?)

mrit, mlit dissolve

mruc, mluc, mlup set

mred. gratify (?)

mla_ relax

mlech speak barbarously

yaks. press on (?)

yaj offer

yat stretch

yabh futuere

yam, yach reach

yas, yes. be heated

ya_ go

ya_c ask

ya_d unite (?)

yu unite

yu, yuch separate

yuj join

yudh fight

yup obstruct

ran.h hasten

raks. protect

ran:g rock

rac produce

raj, raj colour

rach mark

rat. howl

ran.v delight

rad dig

radh, randh be or make subject

ran take pleasure

ran ring

rap chatter

raps' be full

rabh, rambh take hold

ram be or make content

ramb hang down

rambh roar

ras roar

rah desert

ra_, ra_s give

ra_ bark

ra_j be kingly

ra_dh succeed

ra_s roar

ri, ri_ flow

rikh scratch

rin:kh, rin:g creep

ric leave

rip smear

riph snarl

ribh sing

ris' tear

ris. be hurt

rih lick

ru cry

ru break

ruc shine

ruj break

rut.h torment

rud weep

rudh grow

rudh obstruct

rup break, pain

rus. be vexed

ruh ascend

ru_s. strew

rej tremble

red. deceive (?)

laks. mark

lag attach

lan:gh leap

lajj be ashamed

lap prate

labh take

lam take pleasure

lamb hang down

lal sport

las. desire

las be lively

la_ grasp

la_ch mark

likh scratch

lip, limp smear

lis' tear

lih lick

li_ cling

li_ be unsteady

luc tear

lut.h roll

lut.h, lun.t.h rob

lud. stir up

lup break

lubh be lustful

lul be lively

lu_ cut

lok look

loc see, consider

vaks., uks. increase

vac speak

vaj be strong

vac move crookedly

van.t. divide

vat apprehend

vad speak

vadh, badh slay

van, va_ win

vand greet

vap strew

vap shear

vam vomit

val turn

valg spring

valh challenge

vas' be eager

vas, us., uch shine

vas clothe

vas dwell

vah carry

va_ blow

va_, vi, u weave

va_ch desire

va_s' bellow

va_h press

vic sift

vij tremble

vid know

vid find

vidh worship

vindh lack

vip, vep tremble

vis' enter

vis. be active

vis.t., ves.t. wrap

vi_ enjoy

vi_j, vyaj fan

vi_d. make strong

vr. cover

vr. choose

vr.n.h, br.n.h roar

vr.j twist

vr.t turn

vr.dh grow

vr.s. rain

vr.h, br.h tear

ven long

vell stagger

vyac, vic extend

vyath waver

vyadh, vidh pierce

vyay expend

vya_, vi_ envelop

vraj proceed

vrad, vrand weaken

vran sound (?)

vras'c cut up

vra_dh stir up

vri_d. be abashed

vrud. sink

vlag, vla_n:g pursue (?)

vli_, bli_ crush

s'an.s praise

s'ak be able

s'an:k doubt

s'at cut in pieces

s'ad prevail

s'ad fall

s'ap curse

s'am, s'im labour

s'am be quiet

s'am note

s'al leap

s'as' leap

s'as, s'a_s cut

s'a_, s'i sharpen

s'a_s, s'is. order

s'in:gh snuff

s'ij twang

s'ip be smooth

s'is. leave

s'i_ fall

s'i_ lie

s'uc gleam

s'uj swell (?)

s'ubh, s'umbh beautify

s'us. dry

s'u_, s'va_, s'vi swell

s'r. crush

s'r.dh be defiant

s'cand, cand shine

s'cut drip

s'nath pierce

s'ya_, s'i_ coagulate

s'rath, s'lath slacken

s'ran give

s'ram be weary

s'rambh trust

s'ra_, s'ri_, s'r. boil

s'ri, s'r. resort

s'ri_, s'r. mix

s'ru hear

s'rus. hear

s'la_ dissolve (?)

s'la_gh extol

s'lis., s'ris. clasp

s'vac spread

s'vas, s'us. blow

s'vit be bright

s.t.hi_v spew

sagh be equal to

sac accompany

saj, saj hang

sad sit

san, sa_ gain

sap serve

sarj creak

sas sleep

sah prevail

sa_, si bind

sa_dh, sadh succeed

si bind

sic pour out

sidh repel

sidh succeed

si_v, syu_ sew

su press out

subh, sumbh smother

su_, su generate, enliven, impel

su_d put in order

su_rks. heed

sr. flow

sr.k be pointed (?)

sr.j send forth

sr.p creep

sev attend upon

skand leap

skambh, skabh prop

sku tear

skhal stumble

stan thunder

stambh, stabh prop

sta_ be stealthy

stigh mount

stim, sti_m be stiff

stu praise

stu drip

stubh praise

str. strew

str.h crush

stya_, si_ stiffen

sthag cover

stha_ stand

sna_ bathe

snih be sticky

snu distil

spand quiver

spr. win

spr.dh, spu_rdh contend

spr.s' touch

spr.h be eager

sphat. split

sphal strike

spha_ fatten

sphut. burst

sphu_rj rumble

sphr., sphar, sphur, sphul jerk

smi smile

smr. remember

syand, syad move on

sran.s, sras fall

sridh blunder (?)

sri_v fail

sru flow

svaj, svaj embrace

svad, sva_d sweeten

svan sound

svap sleep

svar sound

svid sweat

had cacare

han smite

har be gratified

has laugh

ha_ leave

ha_ go forth

ha_s go emulously

hi impel

hin.s injure

hikk sob

hin.d. be empty

hi_d., hel be hostile

hu sacrifice

hu_, hva call

hu_rc fall away

hr. take

hr. be angry

hr.s. be excited

hes. whinney

hnu hide

hras shorten

hra_d make a noise

hri_ be ashamed

hres. neigh

hla_d refresh

hval go wrong

hvr., hru, hur be or make crooked

ii

Introduction:
An Indian Lexicon

Discovery of the language of a civilization

This is a comparative lexicon covering all the languages of India (which may also be referred to, in a geographical/historical phrase, as the Indian subcontinent).
This lexicon seeks to establish a semantic concordance, across the languages or **nume'raire facile1** of the Indian sub-continent: from Brahui to Santali to Bengali, from Kashmiri to Mundarica to Sinhalese, from Marathi to Hindi to Nepali, from Sindhi or Punjabi or Urdu to Tamil. A semantic structure binds the languages of India, which may have diverged morphologically or phonologically as evidenced in the oral tradition of Vedic texts, or epigraphy, literary works or lexicons of the historical periods. This lexicon,therefore, goes beyond, the commonly held belief of an Indo-European language2 and is anchored on proto-Indian sememes3.

1Or easy currency, to use the eloquent phrase of Mallarme'; this phrase is comparable to another monetary (!) metaphor: 'borrowing' used in comparative linguistics. A superb example of 'easy currency' is provided by the Indian Epigraphical Glossary. Some selected terms used in epigraphy of Indian languages are listed in this lexicon. This list provides evidence of the

degrees of freedom enjoyed by the writers of inscriptions to depict in a variety of scripts, the phonetics (or 'easy currency') underlying many economic transactions.

2'A genetic relationship between the classical languages, Greek, Latin,and Sanskrit, was identified in the late eighteenth century by Sir WilliamJones, who correctly postulated a 'common source' for these three languages,and suggested that Celtic, Iranian and Germanic might well be connected. The genetic relationship was first scientifically codified and set out on a comparative basis by Franz Bopp, whose major work -- Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit, Zend, Armenischen, Griechischen, Lateinischen, Lithauischen, Altslawischen, Gothischen und Deutschen-- was published in 1833. ('Zend' in Bopp's title refers to Avestan)...' (George L. Campbell, Compendium of the World's Languages, Routledge, London, 1991, p.610).

3 In philology, as in archaeology, the search for 'truth' is an extension of a researcher's imagination. Imagination is not an act of faith, but a statement of hypothesis based on relational entities in linguistic structures identified through painstaking lexical work. Two such entities in linguistic structures are: morpheme and *sememe* which bind an etymological group. ***Sememe*** may be defined as a phoneme imbued with 'meaning'. Morpheme is defined as a 'meaningful' linguistic unit. *Sememe* constitutes the semantic substratum of a morpheme or simply, 'meaning'. What is 'meaning'? It is a concept closely linked to a social compact for inter-personal communication. The 'private language' of a speaker's brain (with 'personal' experiences embedded in neural networks) is revealed through sounds uttered by the speaker. Language is

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formed if these uttered sounds echo the 'private language' of a listener. Such an echo constitutes meaning or the semantic sub-structure of a language. *Sememes* are the basic semantic structural units of a language which combine to yield morphemes or words. A *sememe* can, for example, be distinguished from a phoneme or a gesture which *does not communicate a message in a social compact.* Only those uttered sounds which are heard and accepted in a social compact can constitute the repertoire of a language. *Sememes* (or, dha _tupada's) are given a variety of phonemic and morphological forms in the *lingua franca* to constitute semantic expressions, or the vocabulary of an evolving and growing civilization.

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The work covers over 8,000 semantic clusters which span and bind the Indian languages. The basic finding is that thousands of terms of the Vedas, the Munda languages (e.g., Santali, Mundarica, Sora), the so-called Dravidian languages and the so-called Indo-Aryan languages have common roots. This belies the received wisdom of cleavage between, for example, the Dravidian or Munda and the Aryan languages.

The lexicon seeks to establish an areal 'Indian' language type, by establishing semantic concordance among the so-called Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Munda languages. The area spanned is a geographical region bounded by the Indian ocean on the south and the mountain ranges which insulate it from other regions of the Asian continent on the north, east and west.

This lexicon is a tribute to the brilliant work done by etymologists4 and scholars of Indian linguistics, and to a number of scholars who have contributed to unravelling the enigma5 of the Indus Script and to the study of ancient Indian science and technology.

The author believes that the work can contribute to/strengthen the unifying elements of Indian common cultural heritage and counter divisive forces which occasionally hold sway. The author also realizes that language is an extraordinarily emotional issue and is subject to a variety of possible interpretations. Language is also a philosophical problem par excellence. The justification for this comparative lexicon of languages currently spoken by over a billion people of the world can be provided at a number of levels: (1) to bring people closer to the ancient heritage of a Indian language family of which the extant Indian languages (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Munda language streams) are but dialectical forms; 4Etymology has been defined as the 'origin, formation, and development (of a word)...(and) as a branch of grammar dealing with forms...**étumon** (French) literal sense of a word, original form, primary or basic word.....' (The Oxford Lexicon of English Etymology, 1985).

5 Obscure speech or writing. The orthography of the Indus Script is vivid and symmetric and is used to convey cryptic messages. Each message on seals (many with cord holes, and probably worn visibly by their owners), tablets, copper plates, pottery, bangles etc. uses, generally, between one to about six signs. The sign sequences are frequently superimposed on a field symbol or pictograph. The signs include glyphs such as svastika _ , dotted circles, short and long linear strokes. The principal enigma is the speech which the script depicted!

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(2) to generate further studies in the disciplines of (i) Indian archaeology, (ii) general semantics and comparative linguistics; (iii) design of fifth-generation computer systems6; and (3) to provide a basis for further studies in grammatical philosophy and neurosciences on the formation of semantic patterns or structures in the human brain -- neurosciences related to the study of linguistic competence which seems to set apart the humans from other living beings. The urgent warrant for this work is the difficulty faced by scholars in collating different lexicons and in obtaining works such as CDIAL (A Comparative Dictionary of Indo-Aryan Languages) even in eminent libraries. In tracing the etyma (lit. truth in Greek) of the Indian languages, it is adequate to indicate the word forms which can be traced into the mists of history7.

6 These computer systems are in the realm of artificial intelligence or approaches to the design of computer systems which can 'learn' from experience. It may be, hypothesized that sememes are recorded as 'ideographs' neuronally linking 'perceived images' or 'felt experiences' with 'phonetic formants'. It is notable that early scripts were 'ideographic'. It is also notable that the linguistic competence of a human child builds upon the linguistic faculties of the brain within one to two years after birth, with layers of inter-locked sensory perceptions including 'heard' sounds, until the vocal cords are developed to 'repeat' such sounds, as recollections of 'experiences' of the child's development. 7Some observations of ancient historians are instructive: "there are many nations among the Indians, and they don't speak the same language" (Herodotus, Historiae 3.98). Hsuan Tsang (602-664 A.D.): "The letters of their alphabet were arranged by the god Brahma _ , and their forms have been handed down from the first till now. They are forty-seven in number, and are combined so as to form words

according to the object, and according to circumstances (of time or place): there are other forms (inflexions) used. This alphabet has spread in different directions and formed diverse branches, according to circumstances; therefore there have been slight modifications in the sounds of the words (spoken language); but in its great features there has been no change. Middle India preserves the original character of the language in its integrity. Here the pronunciation is soft and agreeable, and like the **language** of the Devas. The pronunciation of the words is clear and pure, and fit as a model for all men. The people of the frontiers have contracted several erroneous modes of pronunciation; for according to the licentious habits of the people, so also will be the corrupt nature of their language... (the young in India are instructed from the age of seven in five sciences (**vidya _**), of which)... thefirst is called the elucidation of sounds (**s'abdavidya_**). This treatise explains and illustrates the agreement (**concordance**) of words, and it provides an index for derivatives."(Beale, Samuel (trans.)(1885). Si-yu-ki. Buddhist Records of

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Hypotheses on Indian vocabulary

The following hypotheses govern the semantic clustering attempted in this lexicon.

I. It is possible to re-construct a proto-Indian idiom or *lingua franca* of circa the centuries traversed by the Indus valley civilization (c. 2500 to 1700 B.C.). II. India is a linguistic area nurtured in the cradle of the Indus Valley civilization. The hypotheses reject two earlier linguistic assertions: (i) Sir William Jones's assertion in 1786 of an Indo-European linguistic family and (ii) Francis Whyte Ellis's assertion in 1816 of a southern Indian family of languages. These two assertions have resulted in two comparative or etymological dictionaries of the so-called 'Indo-Aryan' and 'Dravidian' languages. This cleavage between the two language families is rejected. The exclusion of the so-called Austro-Asiatic or Munda (or Kherwa _ri) languages is also rejected. Instead, it is proposed that there was a proto-Indian linguistic area (c. 2500 B.C.) which included these three language groups. The underlying assumption is that the so-called Dravidian, Munda and Aryan the Western World, by Hsuan Tsang, Vol. 1, Boston). Abu_Raih-a _n al-Biru_ni (973-1048 A.D.): :"The Hindus and their like boast of this copiousness, whilst in reality it is one of the greatest faults of the language. For it is the task of language to give a name to everything in creation and to its effects, a name based on general consent, so that everybody, when hearing this name pronounced by another man, understands what he means. If therefore one and the same name or word means a variety of things, it betrays a defect of the language and compels the hearer to ask the speaker what he means by the word. And thus the word in question must be dropped in order to be replaced either by a similar one of a sufficiently clear meaning, or by an epithet describing what is really meant. If one and the same thing is called by many names, and this is not occasioned by the fact that every tribe or class uses a separate one of them, and if in fact, one single name would be sufficient, all other names save this one are to be classified as mere nonsense, as a means of keeping people in the dark, and throwing an air of mystery about the subject. And in any case this copiousness offers painful difficulties to those who want to learn the whole of the language, for it is entirely useless, and only results in a sheer waste of time... (another reason for the differences between Muslims and Hindus is that)... the (Hindus') language is divided into a neglected vernacular one, only in use among the common people, and a classical one, only in use among the upper and educated classes, which is much cultivated, and subject to the rules of grammatical inflection and etymology, and to all the niceties of grammar and rhetoric..." Sachau, Edward C. (trans.)(1910). **Al-Bi_ru_ni's India. An Account of the Religion, Philosophy,**

Literature, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Customs, Laws and Astrology of India, Vols. I-II, London).

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languages can be traced to an ancient Indian family by establishing the unifying elements, in semantic terms. This echoes Pope's observations made in a different context: '... that between the languages of Southern India and those of the Aryan family there are many deeply seated and radical affinities; that the differences between the Dravidian tongues and the Aryan are not so great as between the Celtic (for instance) and the Sanskrit8; 8"The Sanskrit language, whatever may be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of a verb and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong indeed that no philologer could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps no longer exists; there is a similar reason, though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothic and the Celtic, though blended with a very different idiom, had the same origin with the Sanskrit; and the old Persian might be added to the same family, if this were the place for discussing any question concerning the antiquities of Persia." (Jones, Sir W., 1786, reprint in Jones 1807, and in Lehmann 1967, pp. 7-20; 'Third Anniversary Discourse' to the Asiatic Society of Bengal).

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and that, by consequence, the doctrine that the place of the Dravidian dialects is rather with the Aryan than with the Turanian family of languages is still capable of defence... the resemblances (appeared) most frequently in the more uncultivated Dravidian dialects... the identity (was) most striking in the names of instruments, places, and acts connected with a simple life...' (G.U.Pope, Indian Antiquary; loc. cit. R. Swaminatha Aiyar, Dravidian Theories, 1922-23, repr., Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1987, pp.11-12).

Methodology and limitations of the work

The methodology to test the hypotheses will be based on the design of a vocabulary super-set (in semantic terms). The governing principle of this lexicon is that phonetic and grammatical laws are subordinate to semantic laws within a language family. Cognates do not have to be concordant in phonetic and morphological forms; cognates have to be concordant in phonetic and semantic forms to suggest linguistic affinity among dialects of a language family. To quote, **Tolka_ppiyam**, "**ella_c collum porul. kur-ittan-ave** (**Tol. Col.Peya. 1**), i.e. all words are semantic indicators.

The compounded forms of *sememes* of the *lingua franca* of the Indus Valley civilization have been reconstructed from the following sources: * lexical entries of Indian languages found in the comparative, etymological dictionaries: CDIAL (A Comparative Dictionary of Indo-Aryan Languages) and DEDR (A Dravidian Etymological Lexicon); * etymological groups (as semantic super-sets) culled from (a) lists of ancient verb forms such as those found in the **dha_tupa_t.ha**, Niruktam, Whitney's lexicon, Vedic lexicon; (b) lists of ancient noun forms, such as materia medica found in **nighan.t.u's** and medical works, annotated with insights from

botanical works, pharmacopoeia and works on pharmacognosy ; (c) epigraphical records of many languages of the region which mainly record economic transactions; and (d) language dictionaries of Indian languages.

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This lexicon is organized primarily on a comparative basis and secondarily on a historical basis (and not on a genealogical basis, i.e. not trying to trace the changes in phonetic forms of a sememe)9. Given the limitations of this organization, it has not been considered essential in this lexicon, to reformulate the old Indian phonetic form with an *

10. The vocabulary is presented in groups of etyma taken from CDIAL, DEDR, Tamil and other language lexicons of Dravidian, Aryan and Munda languages. The etymological groups are put together as semantic cognates and it will be left for future research work to determine the nature of the interactions (or what linguists call, using a pecuniary term: 'borrowing') between and among the languages which constituted the proto-Indian linguistic area. The results of the research are restricted to the identification, in a comparative lexicon, of comparative *sememes* and morphemes, including many allomorphs (i.e. two or more forms of a morpheme). An attempt to conjecture or decipher the possible *proto-Indian* 'phonetic' forms will require further studies and research work. The results of these studies will help for e.g. (1) to eliminate duplicate semantic clusters included in this lexicon and (2) to re-group the clusters in a true syllabic sequence

11. 9**anantapa_ram kila s'abdas'a_stram. svalpam tatha_yur bhavas' ca vighna_h- sa_ram. tato gra_hyam apa_sya phalgu ham.sair yatha_ks.i_ram iva_mbumadhya_t** : boundless indeed is the science of language, but life is short and obstacles arenumerous; hence take what is good and leave what is worthless, as geese take ilk from the midst of water (From **Pancatantra** cf. Otto Boehtling's IndischeSpruche, St. Petersburg, 1870-73 (reprint Osnabruck, 1966), Vol. I, p.45, No.243).

10 The symbol is used in etymological dictionaries as a prefix to reconstructions of ancient morphemes; these reconstructions are generally hypothetical, sometimes based on argued laws of 'phonetic change.' 11Each semantic cluster includes a number of words. Vowel sequencing is not rigidly followed for a string of semantic clusters with an initial consonant. Broadly, the sequences (of semantic clusters) are, generally, linked to the initial consonants in the following order: k, c, t, n, p/m/v. Thus, for example, kXc may include kac, ka~c, ka_ c, ka~_c, kic, ki_c, kuc etc.vowel/nasal sequences. Choice of Sanskrit or Tamil, for example, for purposes of syllabic sequencing of the semantic clusters may be considered to be arbitrary. This is premised on the belief that it is incorrect to assume that anyone of the present-day languages of India preserves the proto-Indian phonemic structures. In many instances, this order is also ignored to place concordant 'image' clusters close to other semantic clusters or to place, for example c- or t- clusters with concordant meanings. Similarly, since there has been an extraordinary divergence of phonetics among v-, m-, b-, p- words, in many instances, such words are sequenced in close proximity. If an 'image' word (in particular, a word evoking a pictograph from the Indus script) was found only in one of the Indian languages, such a word is treated as a unique semantic cluster and included in the lexicon, even though this author has not been able to locate concordant words in other languages of the family.

x
For 'alphabetical` indexing or 'areal` (i.e. by geographical regions) sequencing, Turner's A Comparative Dictionary of Indo-Aryan Languages (CDIAL), Burrow and

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Emeneau's A Dravidian Etymological Lexicon (DEDR), Pali, Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil, Munda, Santali and other lexicons of Indian languages are unsurpassed sources. DEDR solves the problem of sequencing by using Tamil morphemes as the reference base for the entire group in Tamil syllabic order. In effect, the vocabulary of this lexicon, include many CDIAL and DEDR entries as sub-sets12 and constitute a semantic index to both CDIAL and DEDR which will continue to provide the basic references to areal etyma. The primary justification for choosing a simple sequencing based on a limited number of initial vowels/consonants and consonantal combinations (with intervening vowels or nasals)13 is that each semantic cluster can be treated as a distinct monograph which may provide material for further study of the Indian language family in which there has apparently been an extraordinary semantic affinity between and among related languages. 12This work is dedicated to Pa_n.ini and Tolka_ ppiyan-. Pa_n.ini is perhaps the earliest grammarian who created a super-set of morphemes based on phonologicaland morphological rules perceived by him for Sanskrit. The guidelines provided by him for analyzing the structure of a language are of unsurpassed excellence. So are the guidelines contained in the grammatical work of Tolka_ppiyan-, **Tolka_ppiyam** (of a later era) of great value in any attempt at semanticclustering of areal vocabulary.13The pratya_ha_ra su_tra of Pa_n.ini deals with grammatical symbols orabbreviations; a pratya_ha_ra is formed by taking any efficient letter andjoining it with a non-efficient letter. Such letters are listed in fourteenaphorisms: **a i un.; r.lr.k; e on.g; ai auc; ha ya va rat.; lan.;n ma n.a n.a nam; jhabhan; gha d.ha dhas.; ja ba ga d.a das'; kha pha cha t.a tha ca t.a tav; ka pay; s'a s.a sar; hal** : these fourteen groups of letters are called s'ivasu_tra_n.i or mahe_s'vara_n.i su_tra_n.i. In the s'ivasu_tras, the long vowels and the anusvara and visarga are omitted. The consonants are arranged in the following order: the aspirate,the semivowels, the nasals, the aspirated soft consonants, the unaspiratedsoft consonants, the aspirated hard consonants, the unaspirated hardconsonants, the sibilants, and the aspirate inserted a second time... The object of the scheme is to devise a plan by which several letters may be designated by a single syllable called a pratya_ha_ra, so that the necessity for naming them severally in a su_tra may be dispensed with. In this list of letters contained in the 14 aphorisms, the non-efficient letters may be identified as: **n., k, n.** etc. Some interpretations state that **ac** means all the vowels; **hal** means all the consonants; **jas'** means all soft unaspirated consonants; **car** means all hard unaspirated consonants. The pratya_ha_ras areelaborated into 42 starting rom **_n.** and ending with **s'al**.

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One substantive problem in organizing the semantic clusters was the problem of 'alphabetical' or 'syllabic' sequencing. It has been difficult to follow a strict alphabetical ordering in this work. This is due to the author's inability to pin down the ancient 'phonetics' of a sememe or to construct a proto-Indian form. This limitation has resulted in some duplication of terms in more than one semantic cluster. The idiosyncratic sequencing14 is due to the limits of knowledge of the author; the result has been a number of semantic clusters included in the lexicon containing phonetic forms which may not always 14The clusters are in the following

groups of initial word sounds: **a-i-ue- o; k-kh-g-gh; c-ch-j-jh/s-s'-s.;n -n; t-th-d-dh/t.-t.h-d.-d.h; r-l; v-p-ph-b-bh-m**.

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correspond with the etymological grouping.S amuel Johnson refers to a lexicographer as an harmless drudge15. What a pleasant and glorious drudge! An etymologist is also a drudge but may provoke, hopefully lively, linguistic disputes among the proponents of dialects of a language family, on issues such as 'true inheritance' or 'great antiquity'16! he disputes (or positive creative tensions), may also draw inspiration and guidance from the past linguistic studies of great scholars who have provided valuable insights into the phonological, grammatical and lexical aspects of a proto-Indian language family.

An English semantic index has been included. The index is composed of (i) English meanings, and (ii) flora (names of botanical species in Latin terms), plants and products of plants (in English and vernacular terms which have entered the English lexicon). As in DEDR, no attempt has been made to state the equivalence of Latin flora terms; DEDR entries in a group of etyma record the equivalence found in Hooker at the end of the numbered etymological group. The index is primarily based on the elegantly designed index of A Dravidian Etymological Lexicon (DEDR). To quote from DEDR: (p.773) "This is an index of the more important meanings recorded for words in the Dravidian languages. No attempt has been made to list all the English meanings given in the entries, since such a procedure would have swollen this index beyond all reason. In fact, in any attempt to keep it within bounds, usually only one of a group of synonyms or near-synonyms has been listed: e.g. *resemble* is listed, but not *similar* and *like*... The derivational system of English words, since it does not coincide with that of Dravidian, has in general been ignored..."

Organization of the work

The dominance of economic activities in the lives of ancient Indians will 15Given the limitations of linguistic competence of the author, this lexicon has taken over five years of the author's life, working on a powerful personal computer system, averaging about 4 hours daily -- a challenging drudgery. This work might, perhaps, have taken more than one lifetime, without the use of computer technology. The technology proved to be an efficient tool to sort and re-sort the text entries and to perform thousands of iterations in creating the semantic clusters.

16 To assist the students and scholars, this lexicon is available on diskettes. The diskettes (using over 25 megabytes of space) have been created using a software called WordPerfect 5.2 under IBM Windows. The software has been suitably modified with macros, to create the appropriate phonetic symbols. The font used is a downloadable, proportionally-spaced, soft-font typeface called Postscript Courier 10 point (an equivalent bit-map font called Prestige Elite 12 cpi (characters per inch) can be substituted, if necessary) as a reference base for positioning the diacritical marks. The diskettes may be used with an HP Laserjet 4 printer to create a 600 dpi (dots per inch) hard-copy of the text of the lexicon. The author will be happy to make available the diskettes, through the publishers.

Xiv be apparent from the semantic clusters compiled in this lexicon. Semantic clusters include words expressing cognate 'thoughts'17. The ancient economic court was dominated by plant

products such as fragrances, incenses and exudations which were highly valued and in great demand. For example, the ancient Egyptian civilization records trans-continental expeditions18 to **pw'nt** (or **punt**) in search of such plant products which may be designated as **Kube_ra's nava-nidhi** or nine treasures of Kube_ra, in the yaks.atradition of great antiquity.

The inclusion of names of many plants and plant products in the lexicon, has a strong justification in terms of ancient life-styles. The etyma related to plants have been elaborated with cross-references on therapeutic effects described in works dealing with the subject of pharmacognosy and, in some instances, the references in pharmacopoeia of various countries have also been provided.

Plants and plant products (gums, gum-resins, fragrances, incenses, plant exudations, bark, in particular) had an extraordinary place in the cultural processes of ancient civilizations (particularly in the Indian linguistic area, in the ancient Egyptian civilization and in the Biblical areas), including for example, the depiction of the so-called nine treasures of **Kube_ra**, all of which may relate to plant products. (i) The existence of many n**ighan.t.us** principally devoted to materia medica of the ancient medical systems and (ii) the archaeological finds of viha_ras such as the Ajanta and Ellora caves which might have been used by medicine-men and to stock plant products justify further studies on the economic importance of plant products in cultural history.

Vedic **soma** was comparable in economic importance to the plants and plant products. In an extraordinary process described eloquently in Vedic chants, 17"... language in the concrete sense... is... the sum of words and phrases by which any man expresses his thought." (Whitney, William D., Oriental and Linguistic Studies, New York, 1874, p. 372 cited in: Chomsky Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, The Hague, 1964, p. 22). 18"In year 8 of Sankhkare Mentuhotpe (2009-1998 B.C.) ... an expedition of 3,000 men, recruited from Upper Egypt and led by the Chief Steward Henenu, left the Nile valley near Kopptos and headed east across the desert towards the Red Sea, 90 miles away. Their orders were to re-establish commerce by sea with the fabulously rich land of Punt... unvisited by Egyptians since the days of the Sixth Dynasty... voyages to Byblos and Punt seem to be regular in the Sixth Dynasty (2345-2181 B.C.)... with references to building ships for an expedition to Punt... in the Twelfth Dynasty (1991-1786 B.C.), ships sailed southward from Red Sea ports to the incense-land of Punt... " (E.S. Edwards et al (eds.), The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. I, Pt. 2, 1971, Cambridge, University Press, p. 491; p.183; p.194; p.495).
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soma was purchased, and went through a process kept secret from the seller. **Soma** was washed in water (**yad-adbhih paris.ichyase mr.jyama_no gabhastyoh- : RV.ix.65.6**), then pounded either with stone or in a mortar (RV. 1.83.6; RV.1.28.4); it had **am.s'u** (RV. ix.67.28); it yielded **andhas, rasa, pitu, pi_yu_s.a** or**amr.ta**; it was

xvi purifed through a strainer (**antah- pavitra a_ hitah- : RV. ix.12.5**). It was not 'drunk' by mortals. **Soma** was the product of an activity using intense fire, and involving the participation of the entire household for days and nights. **Soma** was wealth. The dawn of urbanization and transition from agrarian economy to an economy dominated by artisans, are vividly reconstructed from the archaeological finds of the Indus Valley civilization which may also be called the Sarasvati_civilization. A pen picture with exquisite photographs is provided in the

Age of God-Kings:"About 2500 BC, a people of unknown origin started constructing a series of cities as remarkable as any the world had yet seen. Artisans set to work, trade flourished and a system of writing evolved. At its apogee, the Indus civilization encompassed nearly 1.3 million square kilometers; its boundaries stretched from the foothills of the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea and from the Ganges watershed to the Gulf of Bombay, just to the north of what is now Bombay. It was the largest cultural domain of its era... This people also perfected the art of casting objects in bronze, a breakthrough in technology that ranks among humankind's greatest early achievements... The pictographic script of the Indus people has not yet been successfully deciphered. The Southeast Asian rice farmers seem not to have developed a system of writing... the Indus people... built grand cities, centers of production and trade... One of these cities... Harappa... around 2300 BC, Harappa was home to 35,000 people... Another great city took shape 550 kilometers to the south, on the lower Indus... Mohenjo-Daro -- 'Hill of the Dead' in Sindhi... Two gateways provided access through the wall. Within the citadel were assembly halls, administrative offices and a number of residences for various officials and functionaries. Only an enormous collective effort could have created these two great urban centers of the Indus culture... The huge complexes at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa that are believed to be municipal granaries covered thousand upon thousand of square meters. They had raised brick floors... and strong, timbered roofs to protect against the weather. The apparent threshing areas nearby were paved in brick and included circular pits where workers pounded the kernels with wooden staves to remove the husks from the grain... The harvest was probably a state monopoly, and the granaries served, in effect, as state treasuries... They were the world's first people to grow cotton and to weave its fibre into textiles... Trading posts were established far beyond the valley's fringes. The Indus people founded a settlement at Sutkagen Dor, west of Baluchistan and within reach of the Persian Gulf. To the south of the valley, a large seaport took shape at Lothal on the Gulf of Cambay... From Lothal, high-prowed, double-ended sailing vessels carried the gold, gems and timber products of southern India along the coast to the Indus Valley and beyond. The richest trade route from the valley lay to the west, through the Persian Gulf to Mesopotamia. Starting about 2350 BC, traffic with the urban centers of Sumer and Akkad expanded to become a prime source of revenue... Merchants used sets of cubical stone weights that never varied in value

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throughout the Indus region. The basic unit was 16, equal to 14 grams. The larger weights were multiples of 16 -- 32,64,128, and so on up to 12,800 (11 kilograms); the smaller ones were all fractions of 16... The Indus merchants, like their Sumerian counterparts, developed a method of record keeping and used carved stone seals to stamp their

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property. Every mercantile family had its own device, and probably every important citizen did also. More than 2,000 examples have been found in the Indus cities, and others have turned up in Mesopotamia, left there by overseas traders... One popular motif appears to have been a unicorn sniffing at an incense burner. The unicorn is probably a bull in profile, so that one horn hides the other. But why the creature has been offered incense is a puzzlement. In a seal from Mohenjo-Daro, both the unicorn and the incense brazier are being carried aloft in some kind of procession... the Indus tongue is lost in antiquity and none of the signs (on seals) corresponds to any used by the Egyptians or Sumerians. The seal inscriptions are brief -- one or two lines... The Indus people left no surviving histories, no religious texts, no literary epics...

(Harappan merchants used the seals as a kind of trademark impressing them on clay tags to label their goods)... after each catastrophe (earthquake or flood), the citizens picked up their lives again. Some sections of Mohenjo-Daro were rebuilt as many as eight times. In each reconstruction, the architects re-created the previous construction virtually brick for brick... Sometime during the nineteenth century BC, however, the Indus cities began to slip into permanent decline... Scribes in Mesopotamia recorded rich shipments from the Indus Valley until around 1800 BC, when they suddenly ceased... The urban heritage was passed on to the east... somber notes of Harappan ideology would continue to reverberate through the coming centuries." (The Age of God-kings, 3000-1500 B.C., Amsterdam, Time-Life Books, 1991, pp.129-141).

Archaeology and Language

One approach suggested by Colin Renfrew is a correlation, however hypothetically, of language changes with demographic and social changes recorded by archaeology. Decipherment of the script is important to bring the civilization within the bounds of history, and to establish that the civilization should not remain categorized as 'prehistoric'. For, 'prehistoric' would mean 'prior to the use of writing.' (cf. Colin Renfrew, Archaeology and Language: the Puzzle of Indo-European Origins, Penguin Books, 1987, p.2). If this lexicon has established that the Indian language family had closely related members, it should be reasonable to hypothesize that the Indus Script was related to one or more dialects of this language, though there is no direct evidence to prove precisely which language was spoken between 2500 to 1700 B.C. in the region traversed by this civilization. "... (Archaeology) is beginning to interest itself in the ideology of early communities: their religions, the way they expressed rank, status and group identity. The question of language is important here... modern linguistics and current processual archaeology offer the opportunity for a new synthesis... (Indus Valley Civilization) was a literate civilization... some four hundred signs were found, fifty-three of them used commonly... this suggests that it must be a mixed hieroglyphic and syllabic script rather than a pure syllabic script like Minoan Linear B... not enough (signs) for a true pictographic script like that of the Egyptian hieroglyphs or the Chinese script... are the Indus Valley sealstone inscriptions in an early form of Indo-European?... xix
there is no inherent reason why the people of the Indus Valley Civilization should not already have been speaking an Indo-European language, the ancestor of the Rigveda...

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Hypothesis A, then, would carry the history of the Indo-European languages in north India and Iran back to the early neolithic period in those areas... (Hypothesis B) outlines an alternative... which accepts the likelihood of local farming origins... (and) a process ofe' lite dominance... by wellorganized and mobile tribal groups, with a chiefdom organization... while we cannot expect to find direct evidence in the archaeological record for a specific prehistoric language or language group, we can indeed study processes or demographic and social change. It is these processes of change which we may seek, however hypothetically, to correlate with language change in those areas... it is perfectly possible that the languages used in the Indus Valley civilization as early as 3000 BC were already Indo-European... We are talking here of simple peasant farmers, with a restricted range of domestic plants and animals and a limited range of crafts. These may generally have included weaving and pottery-making and other farming skills, but theirs were egalitarian societies... 'segmentary societies,' laying stress on the almost autonomous nature of individual village or neighborhood communities. Naturally there

were links and marriage exchanges between these... three issues now remain that we should look at: language origins, language dispersals, and the relationship between archaeology and linguistic studies... " (Colin Renfrew, op cit., pp. 5,7, 183-185, 190-191, 197, 205, 264. 271, 73). One approach to study *changes* in languages is to cluster the dialects of a language together. Such a clustering is attempted in this lexicon. These clusters provide the basis for further studies to correlate the *changes* in languages with the socio-economic changes established through archaeology.

Language and Script

An attempt to link the Indus Script to the Indian etyma, is a search for Indian linguistic roots. It is, in effect, a search for words which are 'as old as time`. Many scripts of the current Indian languages are syllabic in structure. It is notable that Tamil, in particular, utilizes a remarkably compact alphabet (syllabary derived via grantha forms from the Bra_hmi_script); for example, the script symbol for the syllable, **ka** connotes a phonetic spectrum of **ka**, **kha**,**ga** and **gha**. The use of a limited number of script symbols for syllables is perhaps an indication that, even if the phoneme (for a given morpheme) had a ka, kha, ga or gha, the semantic content remained unaltered. This extraordinary economy (yet, diversity) in script form is, therefore, an indication that for effective linguistic communication of a message, phonetic formants19 are subordinate to 19In phonetics, formants refer to banks of energy generated by an acoustic pattern and measured in cycles per second (cps);... formants are specified by their frequency and relative intensity... vowel formants, for example bend upwards, that is, they increase in frequency, before they reach their steady positions after a specific duration (of about a tenth of a second when the sound retains its plosive character)... changes of this kind in vowel

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the semantic structure of morphemes.20

Many ancient scripts were evolved on the principle of 'ideographs', i.e. depicting a word as an image (logo, on a seal, for example) using a homophone (i.e. a similar sounding word). The importance of 'images' in formulating 'meaning' (in neuronal structures) or for designing 'scripts', is paralleled formants are known as 'transitions'... for example, the explosion of (p) does not sound like that of (t)... its energy is distributed fairly evenly over all frequencies, whereas (t) has most energy between 2,000 and 4,000 cps if the following vowel is rounded, or between 3,500 and 6,000 cps if it is not rounded... for (d), for instance, this transition will always be related to a frequency of about 1,800 cps... (J. D. O'Connor, Phonetics, Pelican Books, 1973, pp. 87-90).

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Some notes on phonetics and semantics

An ancient consonant: -mb- may explain the transition from **-mb-** to **-m-** or **-b-/-bh-** or **-v-/-p-** in many etyma.Possibly, the ancient consonant in many etyma was a compound consonant: **tc-** or **ts-**. In two linguistic streams, the accent oscillates between **s-/c-** and **t-**;cf. **tagori, cakra** potter's wheel. **t-** is preferred when the **-c-** intervenes in the following syllable as in **tai-, teccu-** (sewing) (Ta.) To smoothen the phonetic structure, **-c-** is either replaced by **-d-** or omitted, in semantic extensions, as in **(cu_ci = u_ci =) su_di** needle (Nk.); **su_i_**tailor (WPah.). Many etyma are notable with perhaps another compound consonant: **ss'-**, which, in two linguistic streams, evidences two phonetic transforms: **> h-, > k-**. **ku** sign of the dative case; connective particle as in **ar.ikuve _ n**; suffix added to verbs, nouns, etc., to form (a) abstract nouns, as in **nanku**; (b)

verbal nouns, as **po _ kku**; finite verbs in 1st pers. sing. fut., as **un.ku**; prefix added to words in Sanskrit, as in **kutar-k-kam**, signifying badness, evil, unfairness; earth (Ta.lex.) **gan.d.e, gen.d.iya, ken.t.ai** carp (DEDR 1947) **> kayal** carp (DEDR 1252) This concordance (and possible phonetic change) finds a remarkable parallel in the homonymous etyma: 'ladle, spoon'. **gen.t.e** spoon, ladle (Te.)(DEDR 1267) **> kailu**ladle, spoon (Tu.); **kayyil** id.(Ma.); **ki_li** ladle (Kurub.)(DEDR 1257).

A transposition of initial syllables **ne_-/ve_-**, **ne-/ve-** occurs in many etyma;for example, in one linguistic stream, for semant. 'weaving' syllable **ve_-**occurs; and in another, semant. 'weaving' syllable **ne_-** occurs: the actionsrelate to twisting and plaiting of cane (**net.ru** S.) or bamboo (**ve_l.a** Pali);[cf.**ve_y (-v-, -nt-)** to thatch (Ta.)(DEDR 5532)]; **negad.u** is a polypus thatentangles swimmers (Te.), **vehar.** is an octopus of the Ganges (P.)}.

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by a distinct semantic structural feature of Santali language in which words are not uniquely marked for specific functions such as noun or verb but most stems of words are multifunctional. There is no grammatical gender for nouns which may be lexically marked (using for example, **herel** for male; **maejiu** for female). There are no formal marks for grammatical class, a word can perform various functions: as noun, as adjective or as verb. In Santali, every stem or root (sememe) is potentially a verb. Qualifiers can be constructed by simply adding **-n** for e.g. **kad.awa.n hor.** a man who has buffaloes. (George L. Campbell, Compendium of the

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World's Languages, Routledge, London, 1991, p. 1199)21. "In Santali, any word may (in theory at least) be used as a verb simply by adding **a**, which is the verbal sign, and other signs to signify tense, mood etc. The **a** alone signifies the general or future tense in the active voice -- used to make general statements, or statements referring to the future... The verb generally comes at the end of a sentence or phrase... (Santali language) consists of rootwords and various infixes, suffixes and particles, joined together or agglutinated in such a way as to form phrases and sentences... **dalgot'kedeae**... **dal** the root word, meaning to strike or striking; **got'** an adverbial particle giving the sense of quickly or suddenly; **ked** the sign **ket'**, denoting the past tense of the active voice, modified to **ked**... **e** ... signifying an animate object -- him, or her... **a** the verbal sign, showing that the idea of striking is used verbally; **e** the short form of the 3rd personal pronoun, singular... denoting the subject -- he, or she." (R.M. Macphail, An Introduction to Santali, 1953, p.2). Taking into account, this historical factor which governed the evolution of alphabets and the important part played by 'root word'22 in Santali (a member of the ancient Indian family of languages) this lexicon attempts to identify 'sememes' and also provide an aid to epigraphists or scholars interested in deciphering the Indus script. For this purpose (and based on the assumption that the Indus script may be related 21There is a concordant rule in Pa _n.ini: **s'iva_dis'yo_n. (s'iva-a_dis'yah-, an.); avr.ddhas'yo_nadi_ma_nus.ibhyastanna_mika_jyah-** (Bk. IV. Ch. I.112, 113), i.e. the affix or patronymic **an.** comes in the sense of a descendant, after the words **s'iva** etc.; the affix **an.** comes in the sense of a descent, after words which are the names of rivers, or women, when such words are not vriddham words; and when they are used as names and not as adjectives. Another set of aphorisms deals with 'collection': **tasya samu _ hah-; bhiks.a_dis'yo_n.** (Bk. IV. Ch. I.37, 38): an ffix is added to a word, when the sense is 'a collection thereof'; the affix

an. comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the words **bhiks.a_**(alms)etc. The affixes **an.** and **an** come after the words **sindhu** and **apakara** in the sense of 'produced therein' **ajanau ca** (Bk. IV. Ch. III.33).

22 For Sanskrit, the definition given by Pa_n.ini is : **bhu_va_dayo_dha_tavah**(Bk. I, Ch. III.1) i.e. the words beginning with **bhu_**'to become' and denoting action, are called **dha_tu** or verbal roots; ten classes identified by Sanskrit grammarians of such action verbs (about 2,000) are: **bhu_, ad, hu, div, su, tud,rudh, tan, kri_, chur**; this classification is based on modifications seen in these roots before specific terminations (parasmaipada or a_tmane_pada or both). **Dha_tu** is a morpheme which may antedate Pa_n.ini and connotes a morphemeexpressing action, analogous to the Santali language tradition.

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to the Indian language family), many semantic clusters in this lexiconinclude, what are titled as, 'image' words, i.e. word forms which could havebeen represented graphically, as in the symbols and signs used in the as-yetundeciphered Indus script23. Such 'image' clusters are sequenced close23Of an unknown language! In dealing with an unknown language, twoinventories have to be made: a phonemic inventory and a semantic inventory andboth these inventories have to be presented in semantic clusters... In thislexicon, considering the distribution of sounds in words within a clustercontaining the same meaning, it may be noted that though different phoneticpreferences (for example: **l** or **n**; **m** or **v**; **sa** or **ka**; **t.a** or **ta**) occur indifferent members of the language family, they represent the same **phoneme**.Similarly, speakers of a given language of the Indian family have their own ideas on what constitutes a syllable (phoneme sequence). These ideas may differ from the ideas of speakers of other languages who may break the same sequence into two or three syllables. After all, society shapes language; and, language is a reflection of the society that shapes it. Semantic clustering may, therefore, be considered a linguistic technique which attempts to reconstruct the images of life-activities of a society.

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to the other substantive clusters which are related to life-activities of ancient civilizations as evidenced by archaeological finds and artifacts. The titles provided to many semantic clusters with the prefix 'image' refer to a number of images provided by the pictographs and signs of the seals and tablets containing Indus script. Such pictographs and signs will be clustered to aid those interested in deciphering the script. At this stage of the author's knowledge, it has not been possible to include some thoughts on 'alternative interpretations' of these 'ideographs' of the Indus script. A separate monograph will be presented providing an approach to breaking the deadlock of the decipherment problem. A start can be made assuming that each pictograph is a homonym (i.e. an image of a similar sounding 'substantive' word). Many 'substantives' are indeed based on the economic activities of an evolving civilization.

On the problem of the Indus Script, it is important to refer to one message on a sealing from Umma, since no bilingual script messages have so far been found: "...an imprint of (indus) seal upon the fragment of a clay label from a bale of cloth had also been published by Father Scheil (**Revue d'Assyriologie**, Vol. 22: 56), and this was said to come from the site of Umma, the neighbor city of Lagash...**No.1.** First among the seals discovered at Ur (in 1923) is the unique

object ...in the British Museum...On the face stands, below, the figure of a bull with head bent down...the inscription...is in archaic cuneiform writing...of a period before 2500 B.C. There are three signs and very probably traces of a fourth, almost obliterated; the three preserved are themselves scratchy and rather worn, though not ill-formed. Hence their reading is doubtful--the choices are, for the first **SAG(K)** or **KA**, for the second **KU** or possibly **LU**, while the third is almost certainly **S' I**, and the fourth, it existed at all, is quite uncertain...using the commonest values of the signs, **sak-ku-s'i--**(with possible loss of something at the end) may be pronounced the best provisional reading...It does not, at least, seem to be any Sumerian or Akkadian name...(the seal is) probably, a product of some place under the influence both of Indus and of the Sumerian civilizations." (Gadd, 1932, pp.3-32.)

Adding an assumed syllable **TU** at the end, the value of the message reads: **sakku-s'i-tu**. Hunter noted that three round seals with Harappan characters found in Mesopotamia may not be in Harappan language since there were marked differences in the sequence of letters. (Hunter, 1932, p.469.) Analogously, an Indus-type seal (squarish with a perforated button on the ridged back) with cuneiform characters may be surmised to relate to a non-Harappan language. The non-Harappan origin is surmised for a glazed steatite cylinder seal found at Tell Asmar, which shows an Indus motif: procession of an elephant, a rhinoceros and a crocodile. Xxvi (Frankfort, 1933, pp.50-53; Asthana, 1979, p.40.) Ur III texts indicate the need for interpreters to translate the Meluhhan language. **sak** means 'head'. **kusi_ tu** is a 'king's garment' of the "Neo-Assyrian kings similar to those worn by images of the gods." (Oppenheim, 1964, p.98.) It is unclear if the **s** in the word should be pronounced **s'.** The semantic content of the entire message in archaic cuneiform script may be given the value: **king's [head] garment.** An alternative interpretation may be that, the **kus'itu** was a money-lender (cf. Vedic.lex.) ?sak = ?saha partner?24 **sak** meant probably, a principal (trading partner) in relation to an agent. Or, it could be **sag**, an archaic form of **san.gha** or society. Could the inscription mean : **sag kos'a** or the treasury of the society? These are tentative interpretations which will have to be further validated by an evaluation of the entire (though, very limited -- only a few thousands) sample of messages without committing what Gilbert Ryle calls a 'category mistake25.' An approach to a resolution of the decipherment problem will be

24 **sha_h** a rich merchant, one who lends money on interest; a banker, a shopkeepeer, a trader; a king; a title assumed by faqirs; the principal in relation with an agent; **sha_h, guma_shta_**an affix to the names of Sayyads; **sha_hdara_** the name of a village on the bank of the Ravi near Lahore containing the magnificent mausoleum of the Emperor Jahangir; **sha_ hra_h** a principal street, a public road; **sha_h maksadi_**a kind of marble from Yusufzai; **sha_ h nashin.** A projecting platform erected on the roof of a house to sit on; **sha _h bin. patnahin., guru_bin. gat nahin.** no honour (credit) without banker, no salvation without a Guru; **shahir** a city; **shahir pana_h** the city walls; **sa_hu_ka_r** a great merchant, a rich person, a banker, a money-lender; honest, respectable; **sa_huka_ra_**the business of a sa_hu_ka_r, a banking and money business (P.lex.)

25 Ryle, the Oxford philosopher, expounds on the category mistake in contrasting the concepts of 'brain' and 'mind'. What socio-economic category do the Indus Script messages indicate? Are they names? Are they professional titles? Are they marriage badges with inscribed lists of presents? Are they deeds for transfer of landed property? Are they receipts

for property stored in granaries? Are they commodities and their measures? Are they gum-resins? Are they grains, other plant products and their measures? Are they toll-stamps used by toll-collectors at ferries? Are they announcing ownership of property

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attempted in a separate monograph, using, mainly, the semantic and image clusters of this lexicon.

Semantics and Poets' search for the supreme language
To aid researchers in linguistics and neuro-scientists interested in the study of brain functions related to linguistic competence, some principal sememes of items like boats? Are they proof of duties paid to the temple? Are they bills of lading?]

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ancient speech26 are listed in separate annexes of this lexicon. This is consistent with the principal focus of this lexicon which is to: cluster together word forms with comparable semantic content and establish the essential semantic unity among the Indian languages. In this process of semantic clustering, attention is paid to concordant phonetic forms. In evaluating the development of pronunciation and sense of words of the languages of the Indian linguistic area, an effort has been made to avoid duplicating the functions of lexicography. The focus is on 'meaning' of words,27 extensions of meaning and on phonetic transforms cognate with the basic words. Lexicographers have attempted to define the phonetic structure of a morpheme in a language, with care and integrity, given the constraints of the phonetic symbols used for the script of the chosen language. This lexicon proceeds on the assumption that the language lexicons which are its source books, are based on painstaking social surveys and provide a commonly accepted form (i.e. through social contract) of the phonetic variants of various dialects of any

26 **anupa _ sita-vr.ddha _ na_m. vidya_na_tiprasi_dati** : the Goddess of Learning does not smile on those who neglect the ancients (Bharttr.hari, **Va_kyapadi_ya** ii.493).

27 **Tolka _ppiyam** offers some words of caution while discussing a class ofwords called 'free morphemes' (**uri-c-col**)[as distinct from 'bound morpheme'(**it.ai-c-col**)]. These words of caution should be heeded by etymologists! **porut.kup porul. teriyin- atuvaram pin-r-e_ ; porut.kut tiripillai un.arnta vallin; un.arcciva_yil un.arvo_r valitte_; mor. .ipporul. ka_ran.am vir. .ipput to_n-r-a_; er. .uttuppirinticaittal ivan.iyalpu in-r-e_**: Tol. Col. 385-9, i.e. there will be no limit if one tries to know the meaning of the meaning; the meaning will not get confused if the listener gets the sense of the speaker; the meaning depends on the strength of the feelings conveyed; the origin of the meaning of a word is never certain; it is not in the nature of this morpheme to be divided into meaningful units. Such 'free morphemes' include: **man**nostalgia, wonder and irony; **til** great desire, time and implied meaning; **kon**fear, uselessness, time and greatness; **tancam** easiness; **el** luminosity; empty morphs such as **ya _, ka_, pir-a, pir-akku, aro_**. cf. On nouns (**peyariyal**): **porun.mai teritalum con-maiteritalum collin- a_kum en-man-a_r pulavar; teripuve_r-u nilaiyalum kur-ippil to_n-ralumirupa_r-r-u en-pa porun.mai nilaiye_: Tol. Col. 153-4**, i.e. scholars tell usthat words reveal the object that is indicated and their grammatical form; it is said that meaning is indicated directly and by suggestion.

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one language. Since the focus is on semantics, the author has exercised a degree of freedom to coalesce the phonetic variations and as necessary, repeated some etyma in more than one semantic cluster. Speakers of every language and poets, in particular, of every language do possess enormous degrees of freedom for verbal creativity to anchor life experiences, but subject to the social contract on *sememes* or the 'meaning' of morphemes used in inter-personal verbal or written communication. Take for instance, the rules of Sanskrit language, codified by the linguistic
genius, Pa_n.ini and obeyed through literary media for over a millennium. Pa_n.ini's phonological and morphological canons are hypostatized (attributed real identities to a concept) aphorisms. Pa_n.ini was held in such awe that later

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linguists would not refer to what Pa_n.ini 'says' but use the verb **'pas'yati'**referring to his aphorisms [i.e. referring to what Pa_n.ini 'sees', as a r.s.i orseer]. Pa_n.ini opposes the **bha_s.a_**, defined by him in an archaic **chandah-**(cf. S.Le'vi, J.A., 1891, II, p. 549; Me`moires de la Socie'te de Linguistic de Paris,XVI, p.278-279; loc. cit. Bloch, **The Formation of the Mara_t.hi_Language**, 1914,p.3). "... in the enumeration of Bharata (XVII, 48): **ma_gadhyavantija_pra_cya_su_ryasenyardhama_gadhi_ba_hli_ka_da_ks.in.a_tya_ca sapta ha_s.a_h- praki_rtita_h-**" six out ofseven are geographically determinable and three out of these four (ma_gadhi, s'auraseni_, maha_ra_s.t.ri) are mentioned by Vararuci. Later on Dan.d.in adds to these three La_t.i_'and similar other ones' (**Ka_vya_dars'a**, I,35)... Later on Vararuci situates the Pais'a_ci_on the same level as the three great Pra_krts with ageographical name... the language of **braj** is used for the cycle of Kr.s.n.a, thatof Bundelkhand for that of A_lha_-u_dal, that of Avadha for that of Ra_ma and generally speaking for the Epic... No region of India has imposed its language on the entire country... within each dialect there is a large quantity ofwords or series of words which have had a history independent of the dialects where they have been found in use. This history, which can be established with some difficulty even in the case of well-known languages as those of Europe,is altogether impossible, at least provisionally, in India... " (Bloch, op cit., pp. 11-12; p.45). In making bold to attempt this 'impossible' task through semantics, one dominant structural characteristic of the Indian language family can be noted with confidence: the use of 'echo words' identified as such in this lexicon. (Pa _ n.ini calls such words **a _mred.ita** orrepeated : Bk. VIII. Ch. 1.2). The endency to repeat words or with fine initial consonantal variations is a characteristic that runs across the entire family of languages, a characteristic that was also noted by Vararuci. The ancient linguists tried to delineate this 'refined' language as the 'perfect' language (whether divinely inspired **smr.ti** remembered or **s'ruti** heard); yet, the spoken word was governed by the inexorable laws of neurosciences and social contract -- as evidenced by the Pra _kr.ts (original or natural forms) which did ot obey these 'rules' of the grammarian though adored by the linguists. The ra_kr.ts (including Pali) continued to diverge from the 'perfection' of Sanskrit and were socio-linguistically accepted in Sanskrit drama in the early centuries of the Christian era, though not spoken by gods or heroes in the dramas, but only by the proletariat! Women sang in Maha _ra_s.t.ri_pra_kr.t, spoke inxxxiS'auraseni pra_kr.t and people in the lower rungs of the social ladder spoke ma_gadhi_pra_kr.t. Many pra_kr.ts were written in Kharo_s.t.hi script. Buddha (c. sixthcentury B.C.) perhaps preached in ardhama_gadhi_pra_kr.t (Pali), written in Bra_hmi_script. Mun.d.a_ri_and Santali (grouped as Kherwari or Austro-

Asiatic)perhaps ante-date the Indo-European or the so-called Dravidian linguistic presence in India. The Indian language family also includes Gypsy (Romany; gypsy ~~ Egyptian; ethonym: roma). Gypsies popularly believed to have come from Egypt, emigrated from India towards the end of the first millennium A.D. via Iran into Anatolia, South Russia, and the Balkans, to reach western Europeby the fifteenth century, Britain by the sixteenth; via Iran, Syria and the Mediterranean into north Africa and the Iberian peninsula. (George L. Campbell, Compendium of the World's Languages, Routledge, London, 1991, p.1164).Ya_ska (6th-4th c. B.C.), Pa_n.ini 5th c. B.C.), Ka_tya_yana (3rd c. B.C.), Patanjali (c. 150 B.C.) have laid the foundations of anskrit etymology andgrammar. The

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su_tras of Pa_n.ini analyze Sanskrit into a system of roots, stems and suffixes.Ka_tya_yana's va _rttikas explain, criticize and supplement these rules. Patanjali's bha_s.ya explains the rules of Pa_n.ini and Ka_tya_yana and is often severelycritical of the latter. Kaiyat.a commends Patanjali of the three since he has observed more numbers of actual forms : (II.4.26) **munidvaya_c ca bha_s.ayaka_rahprama_n.ataram adhikalaks.yadars'itva_t** : the author of the commentary (i.e. Patanjali) has greater authority than the other two sages because he has observedmore linguistic usage. Grammatical rules were formulated, perhaps, for thebenefit of 'immigrants' or as teaching aids to students of a language. In this process of delineating grammatical rules, the phonetic and morphological structures of each of the Indian languages were codified and frozen as 'rules' of the language. (cf. the example of **Tolka _ ppiyam** for Tamil or **As.t.a_dhya_yi** forSanskrit). Pa_n.ini also called **Gonadri_ya/ Gonika_putra**) is perhaps the oldest grammarian of the world28. His **As.t.a_dhya_yi** (lit. 8 chapters with 3,996 mnemonic su_tras)29 and later critical evaluation/defence by Patanjali (also called, **Da_ks.i_putra** in his **Maha_bha_s.ya** or Great Prose Work) countering Ka_tya_yana's criticism in the Va_rttika_s (explanatory tracts of words) are unsurpassed ancient linguistic explorations into the etyma of and rules governing the Sanskrit language. Pa_n.ini traces with stunning precision and scholarly excellence, the

28 Was there an ancient Aindra school of grammar? **Taittiri_ya-sam.hita_**6.4.7 connects Indra to the origin of grammar: "Speech indeed spoke formerly without manifestation (**avya_kr.ta**). The gods said to Indra: 'do manifest this speech for us'... Indra approaching it from the middle made it manifest (**avya _kr.t**).Therefore speech is manifest (**vya_kr.ta**)" : [From Patanjali's introduction to the **Maha_bha_s.ya**, quoted in Staal, J.F., "Sanskrit Philosophy of Language", Current Trends in Linguistics, 5, pp. 499-531, 1969].

29 After salutation to the supreme spirit, **o _m parama_tmane namah-**, the great work is invoked by Pa_n.ini as: **atha s'abda_nus'a_sanam**, i.e. now an explanatorysystem for words or a dissertation on the science (grammar and philology) of words.

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individual phonetic and morphological changes throughout the language which may be called a language that spanned both Vedic and Classical Sanskrit30. (For a good survey of works on Pa_n.ini cf. George

30 "The Sanskrit is above all things an analyzable language, one admitting of the easy and distinct separation of ending from stem, and of derivative suffix from primitive word, back to

the ultimate attainable elements, the socalled roots. Accordingly, in its perfected form (for all the preparatory stages are unknown to us), the Hindu grammar offers us an established body of roots, with rules for their conversion into stems and for the inflection of the latter, and also for the accompanying phonetic changes--this last involving and resting upon a phonetic science of extraordinary merit, which has called forth the highest admiration of modern scholars; nothing at all approaching it has been produced by any ancient people; it has served as the foundation in no small degree of our own phonetics; even as our science of grammar and of language has borrowed much from India... actually more than half (of the roots listed in Pa _n.ini)-- never have been met with, and never will be met with, in the Sanskrit literature of any age... Beyond allquestion, a certain number of cases are to be allowed for, of real roots, proved such by the occurrence of their evident cognates in other related languages, and chancing not to appear in the known literature; but they can go only a very small way indeed toward accounting for the eleven hundred unauthenticated roots... The skilled students of the native grammar, as it seems to me, have been looking at their task from the wrong point of view, and laboring in the wrong direction. They have been trying to put the non-existent grammarians' dialect in the place of the genuine Sanskrit..." (Whitney, William Dwight, "The Study of Hindu Grammar and the Study of Sanskrit", American Journal of Philology, 5, pp. 279-297, 1884).

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Cardona, **Pa_n.ini : A Survey of Research**, 1976; for an excellent reader on the Sanskrit grammarians, cf. Stall, J.F. (ed.), A Reader on the SanskritGrammarians, Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1972). It would be inappropriate to call Pa_n.ini's Sanskrit brahminical or Aryan; for he notes (Ch. VI, 62,58) that there were non-Aryan brahmins as well! The contributions made by ancientIndian linguists are echoes of the oral tradition of padapa_t.has (i.e. the word texts which give every word of the sam.hita_31 free from euphonic combinations and analyze compounds into their component morphemes) of the Vedic chants which are as old as civilization. There are other linguistic tracts, in particular in the so-called Dravidian family of languages and in the socalled Austro-Asiatic family of languages (exemplified in India by Mundarica and Santali languages), which preserve the echoes of the ancient speech which sustained ancient civilizations such as the Indus Valley civilization. Ya_ska is perhaps the first etymologist of the world. His **Nirukta** treats etymology as a complement of grammar (**tad idam vidya_-stha_nam vya_karan.asya ka_rtsnyam : N. i.15**) and is a principal aid to understanding Vedic texts. According to Ya_ska, grammatical rules are not universal; too much importance should not be attached to the grammatical form because, the complex formations (**vr.ttayah-**) have many exceptions; he is a bold etymologist who derives **is.t.i**(sacrifice) from **yaj** (to sacrifice) based on the meanings of words in thecontext of their use. His principal rule is direct: 'If their meanings are thesame, their etymologies should be the same, if the meanings are different, theetymologies should also be different (**N. ii.7**); 'words are used to designate objects with regard to everyday affairs in the world, on account of their comprehensiveness and minuteness (**N. i.2**)[Durga, the commentator, explains 'comprehensiveness' as a psychological process (manifest and unmanifest states of consciousness) to apprehend meaning through the instrumentality of the spoken word; the process is elaborated: manifest consciousness is expressed through an effort of exhalation of breath, modification of speech-organs to produce the word; the word pervades the unmanifest consciousness of the

31 Ya_ska defines sam.hita_as the closest conjunction (of original words) by means of euphonic combination or as based on original words. In the padapa _t.ha,i.e. word-for-word analysis, the **sandhi** is dissolved; each **pra_tis'a_khya** foreach branch of the Veda specifies how the **sam.hita_**must be derived from thecorpus of utterances in continuous text. Thus Ya_ ska provides an etymological complement to the word-for-word analysis.

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hearer, makes it manifest and the meaning is apprehended. Durga also comments on the term 'minuteness': movements of hands and the winking of the eyes etc. are also comprehensive; they will express the meaning and in this manner there will be no need to study grammar and the Vedic texts! But these are not minute, i.e. these communication modes are not definitive (or accurate) and are not economical in the effort in production.] Ya_ ska notes the four ordclasses,noun, verb, preposition and particle and adds:

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... S'a_kat.a_yana holds that nouns are derived from verbs. This, too, is the doctrine of the etymologists. 'Not at all,' says Gargya and some of the grammarians, 'but only those, the accent and grammatical form of which are regular and which are accompanied by an explanatory radical modification.' Those (nouns), such as cow, horse, man, elephant etc. are conventional (terms, and hence are underivable)(**Ni. 1.12**). Pa _n.ini combines particles (**avyaya**, 195 in number) and prepositions into one category, **nipa _ta** (Bk. I, Ch. IV, 56)32. According to Ya_ska, particles are of three types: (i) of comparison (**upama**),(ii) of adding or putting together of the senses or ideas (**karmopasam.graha** or semantic sub-clusters), (iii) of expletives which do not express any meaning (**kam, i_m, id, u** and **iva**). Ya_ska notes that the verb has 'becoming' as its fundamental notion; and that the noun has 'being' as its fundamental notion and recalls that according to Audumbara _ yan.a speech is permanent in the organs only. This statement of Audumbara_yan.a is fundamental in understanding the neural bases of linguistic competence. Tamil (a primary member of the so-called Dravidian languages) is an ancient language.33 This lexicon contains a number of references from Tamil works,

32 According to **R.gvedapra_tis'a_kya** (xii.6.702) and Ya_ska, prepositions are twenty and combine with the noun and verb to express a meaning (these are: **pra, abhi, a _, para, nih-, duh-, anu, vi, upa, apa, sam, pari, prati, ni, ati,adhi, su, ud, ava** and **api**). Pa_n.ini: **pra** etc., are called prepositions(**karmapravacani_ya**) when joined with verbs.' (Bk.I. Ch. IV.58; 83-97). **Va_jasaneyipra_tis'a_khya** provides the most succinct definition (viii.54): 'A verb denotes an action, and a preposition makes that action specific.' (**Pra_tis'a_kyas**or **pa_rs.adas** are the oldest grammatical treatises of different schools based on the original forms of words). 33In Tamil grammar, **vat.amor. .i** or **vat.a-col** (Tol. Col. 401) refers to a Sanskrit word (**centamir. .kkan. vanta vat.amor. .iyu ma_r-r-a_te_: Ya_pperun.kalam. Virutti.Pakkam. 461** i.e. Sanskrit seeded by refined Tamil does not compare) [**kan.** Seed as cause (**Ci. Po_. 9,3,3**); **a_r-r-u-tal** to be equal to, to compare with (**Kur-al.,101**); **centamir. .** is standard Tamil, free from all corruptive elements, opp. To kot.u-n-tamir. . : Tol. Col. 398; **centamir. .na_t.u** is said to be bounded by the

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acknowledging the antiquity of the language and its importance as a dominant member of the Indian language family34. Similar references are provided from Vedic texts in many etyma groups. The rich ancient Tamil literature (which dates back to the San.gam age of c. the first millennium A.D.) includes Vaikai-ya _r-u, on the east by Maruvu_r, and on the west by Karuvu_ r : Tol. Col.400, Urai.); **kot.u-n-tamir. .** is Tamil dialect current in regions surroundingcentamir. .na_t.u (**Nan-. 273, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.)

34 Any indication of derivatives or so-called 'borrowing' indicated by the sign < in lexicons, should be treated with great caution. No claim is sought to be made that a particular phonetic form was, in fact, derived from another language, just because the sign < has been used (only in a very few semantic clusters) in this lexicon. The sign should be taken to indicate a possible close affinity or geographical extension between the languages involved in the semantic relationship.

Tolka _ppiyam35 (?c. 5th century A.D.), a grammar and socio-linguistic tract; the fifth-century work, Tiruval.l.uvar's **Tirukkural.**, **s'aiva** religious works such as **Tiruva _cakam** and **Tirumantiram**; existential expositions such as **Pur-ana_n-u_ru,Akana_n-u_ru** (400 poems each on social and family lives); **Pattuppa_t.t.u** (ten songs) and **Et.t.uttokai** (eight anthologies) delineating love and war as facets of life.

To quote Caldwell who relates a study of this language to the comparative grammatical structures of a family of the so-called Dravidian languages: "Does there not seem to be reason for regarding the Dravidian family of languages, not only as a link of connection between the Indo-European and Scythian groups, but -- in some particulars, especially in relation to the pronouns -- as the best surviving representative of a period in the history of human speech older than the Indo-European stage, older than the Scythian and older than the separation of the one from the other... The orientalists who supposed the Dravidian languages to be derived from Sanskrit were not aware of the existence of uncultivated languages of the Dravidian family, in which Sanskrit words are not at all, or but very rarely, employed... Another evidence consists in the extraordinary copiousness of the Tamil vocabulary, and the number and variety of the grammatical forms of Shen-Tamil. The Shen-Tamil grammar is a crowded museum of obsolete forms, cast-off inflexions, and curious anomalies... It is a different question whether some of the Dravidian forms and roots may not have formed a portion of the linguistic inheritance, which appears to have descended to the earliest Dravidian from the fathers of the human race." (Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Family of Languages, p.x, p.45, p.82). In Tolka_ppiyam, Tamil does include the so-called vat.acol (or northern words): **vat.acor- kil.avi vat.a l.er. .ut tori_i er. .uttot.u pun.arntacolla_kumme : Tol. Col. 395**, i.e. 'northern' words are those words which shed their scripts and are adapted; this is distinguished from 'dialectical' words (centamir. . ... ticai-c-cor- kil.avi) in vogue in the twelve territories of the Tamil land with regional variations and two other kinds of words: **iyar--col,tiri-col** (primitives and derivatives) used in poetry (ceyyul.).

35 The author is Tolka_ppiyan-, reputed to be a disciple of Agastya, as born in Ka_ppiya-k-kut.i (**it.aiccan.kamirunta_r akattiyan-a_run tolka_ppiyan-a_rum : Ir-ai. 1,Pak. 5; tun-n-arun ci_rttit tolka_ppiyan-mutar- pan-n-irupulavarum : Pu. Ve. Cirappuppa_.**); Civajna_n-a-mun-

ivar provides an elaborate commentary on the pa_yiramand the first su_tra of Tolka_ppiyam, as tolka_ppiya-c-cu_ttiravirutti (Ta.lex.)

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This lexicon establishes the possibility of tracing the etyma for all three patterns of prefixing, agglutinative and inflexional types of morphology in languages. The inflexional languages such as Sanskrit and languages influenced significantly by Sanskrit show a myriad morphological variants. Unlike CDIAL which breaks out the inflexional variants under 'head words' based on assumed 'root words' with an *, this lexicon clusters the variants under semantic clusters. [Thus, for example, √**vij**36 (move suddenly) can be clustered with **ve_ga** speed and √**vi_j** or √**vyaj** fan and **vizun** to sift, winnow (K.) As far as practicable, only words listed in the language lexicons are included in the semantic clusters of this lexicon, without making any attempt to derive the ancient phonetic form of the Indian sememe or a

36 The sign 'root' connotes a sememe.

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proto-Indian reconstruction of a morpheme with an *.] This lexicon, as does R.L. Turner's A Comparative Dictionary of Indo-Aryan languages (CDIAL), includes a number of words from the Vedic texts37, attesting to the great antiquity of many semantic clusters which are also concordant with the archaeological artifacts unearthed from the Indus Valley civilization and other Indian archaeological explorations. An early attempt to trace the 'sememes' was made in works such as the **Dha_tupa_t.ha** for Sanskrit and in the brilliant work of the Vedic scholars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (following the tradition of Sa_yan.a in the **R.gvedabha _s.yabhu_mika_** of an earlier century) who have successfully established the semantic contents of the Vedic texts,38 proving Ya_ska right: "Vedic stanzas are significant, because (their) words are identical (with those of the spoken language)..." (**Nirukta 1.16**). Sa_yan.a makes a similar comment in his preface to the R.gveda:
va_kya_rtho_lo_kave_dayo_ravis's.t.ah-(the meaning of expressions of the Vedic Sanskrit and of the popular speech is not different) and also notes: '**abhidha_ne_rthava_dah**there Is a figurative description in such expressions... this is very frequently employed in poetical compositions. For instance, a river is described as having a pair of cakrava_ka birds for her breasts, a row of swans for her teeth, a ka_sa plant for her garment, and moss for her hair. Similarly, the Vedic texts invoking inanimate objects should be construed as implying praise...' It can be hypothesized that **soma** was a similar 'figurative description'.

37 Vedic texts (c. 1200 to 200 B.C.) include the corpus of the R.gveda, Yajurveda, Sa _ maveda, Atharvaveda (**s'ruti**) and a number of exegetical texts (**smr. ti**) including the bra_hman.as, a_ran.yakas, upanis.ads, dating from the latter parts of the first millennium B.C. Morphological divergences between classical Sanskrit and the Vedic texts are remarkable. The occurrence of many so-called Dravidian and Munda idioms in and the dialectical heterogeneity of the Vedas are reflected in a number of parallel forms of the texts which were later unified through oral traditions. 38An exception to this statement is the unresolved problem of **soma**. A variety of interpretations are provided for this word which is the principal process or life-activity elaborated in the R.gveda. The author of this lexicon has interpreted **soma** as electrum or silver-gold ore, in a separate work in the context of a study of the history of ancient Indian

alchemy. This lexicon provides etymological evidence in support of this interpretation. **Soma** as perhaps, a major process involving the lives of ancients of the Indian language family.

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Grammatical philosophy

Some leads are available to explore further the concept of 'meaning' in philosophical and linguistic terms. "homo foneticus indicus was no mere crosssectioned larynx sited under an empty cranium... on the contrary, the whole man, belly, heart and head, produced voice" (J.E.B. Gray 1959, "An Analysis of Nambudiri R.gvedic Recitation and the Nature of the Vedic Accent", Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies 22, pp. 499-530) A word points to an external object, as a semantic indicator; it also refers to the intention of the speaker. One technical term is 'artha' which may be a synonym of 'meaning'. "For xlii the grammarian, 'artha' does not mean the external reality but whatever the word brings to the mind. Artha does not mean vastvarttha but s'abda _ rtha, not reality, but, the meaning of words. Individual words bring something to the mind and the sentence as a whole also brings something to the mind. But these things are included in the expression 's'abda_rtha'. Grammar studies both these things in order to evolve notions which will explain the forms of the language. Grammar is satisfied if these notions conform to what we understand from words, no matter whether they conform to reality or not. Grammar does not look at reality directly in the face. As Hela_ra_ja puts it: **s'abdaprama_n.aka_na_m.hi s'abda eva hi yatha_rtham abhidhatte athaiva tasya_bhidha_nam upapannam; na tuvastumukhapraks.ataya_** : for to those whose authority is the word, the word designates what it corresponds to, and its designation is accordingly appropriate; but it is not for looking reality directly in the face (Hela_ra_ja on Va_kyapadi_ya III. Sam.. verse 66)... Thus while explaining the different conceptions of Time mentioned by Bharttr.hari in the Ka_lasamuddes'a such as that it is an entity which exists apart from the mind or that it is a mere construction of the human mind, Hela_ra_ja says that Bharttr.hari is not really concerned with what time is philosophically, but that he is anxious to examine and analyze that something which is responsible for our putting the Sanskrit verb in different tenses as in **abhu _t** (was), **asti** (is) and **bhavis.yat** (will be).That something may not be able to stand close philosophical scrutiny, but if it serves the purpose of explaining the different tenses, one would have to accept it (Hela_ra_ja on Va_kyapadi_ya. III. Ka_. 58). Similarly in the kriya_samuddes'a, the question is: What is action? The answer given by Bharttr.hari on the basis of the Bha_s.ya passages is that it is a process, something having parts arranged in a temporal sequence. It is not directly perceptible, but it is to be inferred... These parts may be further subdivided and the smaller parts will also be actions. There will come a time when the part cannot be further sub-divided. It cannot then be called action at all. Only that can be

called action which has parts arranged in a temporal sequence. After having clearly explained all this, Hela_ra_ja adds that for grammarians the real question is not whether an action has actually parts or not, but whether the verb presents it as such. The answer is that verbs do present action, however momentary, in nature, as something having parts which cannot co-exist but are arranged in a temporal sequence. And Vaiya _karan.as go by what the words present to us. (Hela _ ra _ ja on Va _ kyapadi _ya. III. Kri. 10)." (Subramania Iyer, K.A., "The

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Point of View of the Vaiya _karan.as", Journal of Oriental Research, 18, pp.84-96, 1948).Vya_d.i (**Sarvadars'ana-sam.graha**, Bibliographica Indica, pp. 140-4) notes that since

letters by themselves cannot convey meaning, a unifying factor can be hypothesized; the factor (**sphot.a**) which is all-pervading and exists independent of letters. **sphot.a** is the idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound: **budhairvaiya _karan.ah- pradha_na bhu_ta sphot.a ru_pavyan.gyanjakasya s'abdasyadhaviniriti vyavaha_rah kr.tah** (**Ka_vyapraka_s'a. 1**; it is also the eternal sound recognized by the Mi_ma_m.sakas or inquirers (Skt. lex.) It connotes he relationship between sounds and meaningful words. **sphut.ati praka_s'ate'rtho' sma_d iti sphot.o va_caka iti ya_vat** (Kon.d.abhat.t.a, **Vya_karan.a-bhu_s.an.a** (Bombay, 1915, p.236); Na_ges'abhat.t.a, **Sphot.ava_da** (Adyar Library, 1946), p.5). Ma_dhava, **Sarvadars'anasam.graha** (ed. Abhyankar, p. 300), gives the double explanation that the **sphot.a** is revealed by the letters, and itself reveals the meaning: **sphut.yate vyajyate varn.air iti sphot.o**

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varn.a_bhivyan.gyah-, sphut.ati sphut.i_bhavaty asma_d artha iti sphot.o' rthapratya_yakah-. "The **sphot.a** then is simply the linguistic sign in its aspect of meaning-bearer (**bedeutungstrager**). The term **sphot.a** occurs first in the Maha _bha_s.ya, Na_ges'a ascribed the doctrine to **Sphot.a_yana**, who is quoted by Pa_n.ini(vi.1.123) on a point of morphology... the **sphot.a** (the unchanging substratum)is the word, the sound is merely an attribute of the word. How? Like a drumbeat.

When a drum is struck, one drum-beat may travel twenty feet, another thirty, another forty. But the **sphot.a** is of precisely such and such a size, the increase in length is caused by the sound... Patanjali's **sphot.a** (except in so far as it is for him the meaning-bearer) is really comparable to Bharttr.hari's **pra_kr.ta-dhvani**. The commentators, being acquainted with the later theory, naturally point out that the speed of utterance belongs to the **vaikr. ta-dhvani**... Bharttr.hari (**Va_kya-padi_ya** i.44 : **dva_v upa_da_nas'abdes.u s'abdau s'abdavido viduh- eko nimittam. s'abda_na_m aparo'rthe prayujyate** : in meaningful language, linguists recognize two (entites which can be called) words: one is the underlying cause of words, the other is attached to the meaning... The Nya_ya philosophers for example, held that the meaning of a word was presented to the mind by the last sound, aided by the memory-impression of the preceding sounds... **Va_kyapadi_ya i. 75-8**: **sphot.asya_bhinnaka_ lasya dhvanika_la_nupa_tinahgrahan.opa_dhibhedena vr.ttibhedam. pracaks.ate; svabha_vabheda_n nityatve hrasva-di_rgha-pluta_dis.u pra_kr.tasya dhvaneh- ka_lah- s'abdasyety upacaryate; varn.asya grahan.**
e hetuh- pra

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kr.to dhvanir is.yate vr.ttibhede nimittatvam. vaikr.tah- pratipadyate; s' abdasyordhvam abhivyakter vr.ttibhede tu vaikr.ta_h- dhvnayah- samupohante sphot.a_tma_tair na bhidyate: According to the differences in the specific cause of its comprehension (in individual instances), men attribute differences in speed of utterance (**vr.tti**) to the **sphot.a** which is not divided in time, and merely reflects the time of the sound. Similarly, in the case of the short, long, and prolate vowels-- since, on the view that these are permanent, they are intrinsically distinct-- it is the time-pattern of the primary sound which is metaphorically attributed to the word (the **sphot.a**) itself. The 'primary sound' (**pra_kr.ta-dhvani**) is defined as the cause of the perception of the letters (phonemes), the 'secondary

sound' (**vaikr.ta-dhvani**, literally 'modified') is the causal factor underlying differences of diction. But it is

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only after the word has been revealed that the secondary sounds are presented to the mind as differences of diction; hence (a fortiori) the essential nature of the **sphot.a** is not disrupted by these... Ma_dhava's statement : **varn.a_tiriktovarn.a_bhivyan.gyo' rthapratya_yako nityah-s'abdah- sphot.a iti tadvido vadanti** may be translated as 'the abiding word which is the conveyor of the meaning... is called the **sphot.a** by the grammarians'..." (Brough, John "Theories of General Linguistics in the Sanskrit Grammarians", Transactions of the Philological Society, pp. 27-46, 1951). The padapa_t.has break down the sam.hita_ into its constituent words; Ya_ska's Nirukta studies the meaning of some of such words.

Thus the phonetics of a word and its meaning are integral components of Vedic studies. Va_rttika defines a grammatical sentence as **eka-tin.** i.e. possessing one verb. (**Va_kyapadi_ya ii.3**). "The Bha_t.t.a school (of the later Mi_ma_m.sa) on the whole seems to preserve the more primitive attitude. According to them words have in themselves meanings, and as the words are uttered in a sentence, each word performs its task of expressing its meaning, and the sentence is the summation of these meanings. The Pra_bha_kara school, on the other hand, held the more sophisticated theory that the individual words did not express any meaning until they were united together into a sentence. This was upheld by an appeal to the method whereby a child learns its own mother tongue.

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They pointed out that it was by hearing sentences 'fetch the cow', 'fetch the horse', and so forth, that the child came gradually to understand that the animal which he saw on each several occasion was, in fact, either a cow or a horse and that the action performed by his elders was the act of fetching. These two views were named respectively **abhihita_nvaya-va_da** and **anvita_bhidha_nava_da**, terms which are troublesome to translate by concise English expressions.

Roughly speaking, the first is the theory that the sentence is 'a series of expressed word-meanings', and the second is that the sentence is 'the expressed meaning of a series (of words)' ... At the beginning of the second book of the **Va_kyapadi_ya**, Bharttr.hari gives a list of definitions and quasidefinitions of a sentence. Five of these are grouped by the commentator under the traditional Mima_m.sa_designations. Thus the view that the sentence is a unified collection (**sam.gha _ta**) and the view that it is an ordered series(**krama**) are aspects of the **abhihita_nvaya-va_da**; while the other three belong to the **anvita_bhidha_na-va_da**. These are, that the sentence is defined by a verbal expression (**a_khya_ta-s'abda**) or by the first word (**padam a_dyam**) or by all the words taken separately with the feature of mutual requirement or expectancy superadded (**pr.thak sarvapadam. sa_ka_n.ks.am**). All these views, of course, imply the feature of expectancy39, and the first and second are to be explained with reference to this feature, since the verb or the first word is only what it is in view of its ties with the other words in its own sentence. All these theories are adversely criticized by Bharttr.hari... The occurrence of homophones in a language has always provided grammarians with an interesting problem... Bharttr.hari gives a list of such factors, of which the most important are **va_kya**, sentence-context, and **prakaran.a**, situational

context...historical and comparative studies frequently enable us to glean from texts in related languages useful hints towards this understanding (of meaning)... In the end the utmost that can be said of the meaning of a sentence according to Bharttr.hari is that it is grasped by an instantaneous flash of insight (**pratibha_**)(**Va_kyapadi_ya**, ii.119,145)... And when we have understood a sentence,

we cannot explain to another the nature of this understanding. (**Va_kyapadi_ya**,ii.146: **idam. ad iti sa_nyes.am ana_khyeya_katham.cana : pratya_tmavr.ttisiddha_sa_**

39 In neurosciences, an axiom is that the brain 'perceives' what it wants to perceive. At another level of analysis or 'brain theory', it may be stated that the brain is a 'variance machine', selectively recording only changes or 'variances' from the 'previously recorded experiences or perceptions'.

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kartra_pi na hiru_pyate : This (**pratibha_**) cannot in any way be explained to others in terms such as 'it is this'; its existence is ratified only in the individual's experience of it, and the experiencer himself cannot describe it)." (Brough, John, "Some Indian Theories of Meaning", Transactions of the Philological Society, 1953, pp. 161-176)40. There is no supreme language; all languages are personal and social experiences of a community. Yet, every language is governed by an extraordinary phonetic repertoire orchestrated by 'neuronal laws' of the human brain. 40 cf. Kunjunni Raja, K., Indian Theories of Meaning, Madras, 1963.

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The neuronal structures in which verbal creativity is embedded are the common substratum; they are language-neutral. This means, that irrespective of the language used by a speaker, or the language heard by a listener, the neurons and neuronal networks pulsate, governed by the as-yet undefined semantic laws of neurosciences. Man can create poetry; if the poem has to convey meaning to the audience, the poet has to abandon his search for the 'perfect' language and bow to the superior wisdom of the common parlance which is,in effect, the linguistic social contract for which words are but social memory-markers, or '*nume'raire facile.*' The private memory-markers in the private language of a speaker's or listener's brain are the product of his life-history which can be 'emotionally' or 'neuronally' experienced.

No scientific technique is relevant, no language is adequate and no poet is competent to communicate the emotions of the 'private language' of the brain.

Abbreviations : Grammatical

* hypothetical	dat. dative	lex. lexicographical works or Kos'as	redup. reduplicated
< (is) derived from	dist.fr.distinct from	lit. literature	ref. reference(s)
> (has) become	du. dual	loc. locative	S South
? doubtful	E East		sb./subst.substantive

Xinfluenced by	e.g. example	m. masculine	semant. semantically
+ extended by	etym. etymology	M Middle	st. stem
~ parallel with	expr.expression	metath. metathesis (of)	subj. subjunctive
acc.accusative	f./fem. feminine	N North	syn. synonym
adj. adjective	fig. figuratively	Na_ Na_ci Na_t.u usage	Tinn. Tinnevelly usage
adv. adverb	fr. from	Naut. Nautical	Tj. Tanjore usage
aor. aorist	fut. future	nom.nominative	usu. usual(ly)
caus. causative	gen. genitive	nom.prop. nomen proprium (proper name)	vais.n..vais.n.ava usage
cent. century	hon. honorific	num.numeral(s)	vb. verb
cf. confer (compare)	id. idem (having the same meaning)	NWNorth-west	viz. videlicet (namely)
cmpd.compound(ed)	imper.imperative	O Old	W West
com. commentary, t.i_ka_	incl. including	obl. oblique case	
conj.conjunction	inf.infinitive	onom.onomatopoeic	
	inj.injunctive	p. page	
	inscr.inscription	part. participle	
		pass. passive	
		perf. perfect	
		perh. perhaps	
		phonet.phonetically	
		pl. plural	
		pp. past participle (passive)	
		pres. present	
		pron. pronoun	

		Pudu. Pudukkottai usage	

Abbreviations used for linguistic categories and other languages

As'. As'okan inscriptions

Austro-as. Austro-asiatic (cf. Munda)

BHSkt. Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit (Franklin Edgerton, Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar and Dictionary, Newhaven, 1953)

Dard. Dardic

Dhp. Ga_ndha_ri or Northwest Prakrit (as recorded in the Dharmapada ed. J. Brough, Oxford 1962)

Drav. Dravidian

IA. Indo-aryan

IE. Indo-european

Ind. Indo-aryan of India proper excluding Kafiri and Dardic (as classified by R.L. Turner)

Kharl. Kharos.t.hi_ inscriptions; Middle Indo-aryan forms occurring in Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. II Pt.I, Calcutta, 1929

MIA Middle Indo-aryan

NiDoc. Language of 'Kharos.t.hi_ Inscriptions discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in Chinese Turkestan' edited by A.M. Boyer, E.J. Rapson, and E. Senart

Ar.Arabic

Aram.Aramaic

Arm.Armenian

Av. Avestan (Iranian)

E. English

Gk. Greek

Goth. Gothic

Ishk. Ishka_shmi_ (Iranian)

Kurd. Kurdish (Iranian)

Lat. Latin

Lith.Lithuanian

OHG. Old High German

Orm. O_rmur.i_ (Iranian)

OSlav. Old Slavonic

Par. Para_ci_ (Iranian)

Pahl. Pahlavi (Iranian)

Pers. Persian (Iranian)

	Port. Portuguese **Pr. Prasun (Kafiri)** **Psht. Pashto (Iranian)** **Tib. Tibetan** **Toch. Tocharian** **Turk. Turkish** **Yid. Yidgha (Iranian)**

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A_s'vGr.. A_s'vala_yana-Gr.hyasu_tra

A_s'vS'r. A_s'vala_yana-S'rautasu_tra

AV. Atharvaveda

BhP. Bha_gavata-Pura_n.a

Br. Bra_hman.as

Car. Caraka

CDIAL R.L. Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages, Oxford University Press, 1966

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ChUp. Cha_ndogya-Upanis.ad

CII Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum

CITD Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telingana Districts of HEH the Nizam's Dominions, P. Sreenivasachar

DBIA M.B. Emeneau and T. Burrow, Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan, UPCL, vol.26, Berkeley, 1962

DEDR T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau, A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, Second Edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1984

Dha_tup. Dha_tupa_t.ha

EI Epigraphia Indica, Calcutta

IEG Indian Epigraphical Glossary, D. C. Sircar, Delhi, 1966

Gaut. Gautama-Dharmas'a_tra

Gr.S. Gr.hya-Su_tra

Gr.S'r. Gr.hya- and S'rauta-Su_tra

J. Jaffna term

Ka_s'. Ka_s'ika_vr.tti

Ka_tyS'r. Ka_tya_yana-S'rautasu_tra

Kaus'. Kaus'ikasu_tra

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LSI G.A. Grierson, Linguistic Survey of India, Calcutta, 1903-27.

MaitrS. Maitra_yan.i_-Sam.hita_

MaitrUp. Maitra_yan.i_-Upanis.ad

Ma_rkP. Ma_rkan.d.e_ya-Pura_n.a

MBh. Maha_bha_rata

MIAI Saradha Srinivasan, Mensuration in Ancient India, Delhi, 1979

M.M. Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1893

Mn. Manu, Ma_nava-Dharmas'a_stra

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Naigh. Naighan.t.uka (commented on by Ya_ska)

Nais. Nais.adhacarita

Nir. Niruktam. by Ya_ska

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Padap. Padapa_t.ha

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Pa_n.. Pa_n.ini

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RV. R.gveda

RVPra_t R.gveda-Pra_tis'a_khya

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S'a_n:khGr. S'a_n:kha_yana-Gr.hyasu_tra

S'a_n:khS'r. S'a_n:kha_yana-S'rautasu_tra

S'a_rn:gS. S'a_rn:gadhara-Sam.hita_

S'Br. S'atapatha-Bra_hman.a

S.I.I. South Indian Inscriptions

SITI South Indian Temple Inscriptions

SkandaP. Skanda-Pura_n.a

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S'vetUp. S'veta_s'vatara-Upanis.ad

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TBr. Taittiri_ya-Bra_hman.a

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TS. Taitiri_ya-Sam.hita_

Tulu.lex. M. Mariappa Bhat and A. Shanker Kedilaya, Tulu-English Dictionary, University of Madras, 1967

TUp. Taittiri_ya-Upanis.ad

U.lex. Urdu Dictionary, Shakespear.

Up. Upanis.ads

VarBr.S. Vara_hamihira's Br.hatsam.hita_

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A_ca_rak. A_ca_rakko_vai

Intupa_ka. Intupa_ka Ca_stiram (Ira_maccantira Ra_yar)

Iraku. Irakuvamicam (Aracake_cari)

Ira_mana_. Ira_mana_t.akam (Arun.a_cala-k-kavira_yar)

Ira_ma. Pan.avit.u. Pan.avit.utu_tu

Irucamaya. Irucamaya Vil.akkam (Arita_car)

Ilak. Aka. Ilakkiya-c-colakara_ti (Kuma_racuva_mi Pil.l.ai)

Ilak. Kot. Ilakkan.akkottu (Cuva_mina_ta Te_cikar)

Ilak. Vi. Ilakkan.a Vil.akkam (Vaittiyana_ta Te_cikar)

Ir-ai. Ir-aiyan-a_rakapporul. (Kan.akka_yan-a_r Makan-a_r Nakki_ran-a_r)

In-. Na_r-. In-n-a_r-patu (Kapilar)

In-i. Na_r-. In-iyavai Na_r-patu (Pu_tace_ntan-a_r)

I_t.t.iyer..u. I_t.t.iyer..upatu (Ot.t.akku_ttar)

I_t.u (Nampil.l.ai) I_t.u, A_r-a_.Tiruva_ymor..i: Vya_kya_nam: A_r-a_yirappat.i (Ce_. Kirus.n.ama_ Ca_riya_r)

Upate_caka_ Upate_caka_n.t.am

Uri. Ni. Uriccol nikan.t.u

Ain:kur-u. Ain:kur-unu_r-u (San:gam age scholars)

Or..ivi. Or..ivilot.ukkam

Kat.t.at.a Na_ma_ Kat.t.at.a ve_laiyin- Na_ma_val.i

Kanta. Pu. Kantapura_n.am (Kacciyappa Civa_ca_riyar)

Kantaran. Kantarnta_ti (Arun.akirina_tar)

Kantarala. Kantaralan:ka_ram (Arun.akirina_tar)

Kantaran-u. Kantaran-upu_ti (Arun.akirina_tar)

Kamparan. Kamparanta_ti (Civaja_n-a Cuva_mikal.)

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Karu. Aka. Karupporul.akara_ti

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Kalin.. Kalin:kattupparan.i (Cayan:kon.t.a_n-)

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Kal.avar..i. Kal.avar..i Na_r-patu (Poykaiya_r)

Ka_cika. Ka_cikan.t.am

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Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. Tirukkur-r-a_la-k-kur-avaci

Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tirukkur-r-a_la-t-talapura_n.am

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Kur-al.. Urai. Tirukkur-al... Parime_lar..akarurai

Kur-icip. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Kur-icippa_t.t.u (Kapilar)

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Ko_yilo. Ko_yilor..uku

Ko_yir-pu. Ko_yir- Pura_n.am

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Ci. Po_. Cir-. Civaja_n-a Po_ta-c-cir-r-urai Vil.akkam (Ko. Muttaiyapil.l.ai)

Cinta_. Ni. Cinta_man.i Nikan.t.u

Cilap. Cilappatika_ram (Il.an:ko_vat.ikal..)

Cilap. Arum. Cilappatika_ram Arumpatavurai

Cilap. Urai. Cilappatika_ram, At.iya_rkku Nalla_rurai

Civacama. Civacamava_ta vurai Mar-uppu (Civaja_n-cuva_mikal..)

Civataru. Civatarumo_ttaram (Mar-aija_n-campantar)

Civappira. Civappiraka_cam (Umapati Civa_ca_riyar)

Civaraka. Civarakaciyam (Oppila_man.ite_cikar)

Cir-upa. Cir-upacamu_lam (Ka_riya_ca_n-)

Cir-upa_n. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Cir-upa_n.a_r-r-uppat.ai (It.aikkar..i Na_t.t.u Nallu_r Nattattan-a_r)

Ci_vaka. Ci_vakacinta_man.i (Tiruttakka Te_var)

Cukkira. Cukkirani_ti (Katire_ca Cet.t.iya_r)

Cu_t.a_ Cu_t.a_man.i Nikan.t.u (Man.t.alapurut.an-)

Cevvanti. Pu. Cevvanti-p-pura_n.am (Ellappa Na_valar)

Ce_kkir..a_r. Pu. Ce_kkir..a_r Na_yan-a_r Pura_nam (Uma_pati Civa_ca_riyar)

Ce_tupu. Ce_tupura_n.am (Nirampavar..akiya Te_cikar)

Caivaca. Caivacamaya Ner-i (Mar-aija_n-a Campantana_yan-a_r)

Caivap. Caivappiraka_can-am (Can:karapan.t.itar)

Caivavi. Caiva vin-a_ vit.ai (A_r-umukana_valar)

Ja_n-ava_. Ja_n-ava_cit.t.am (Vacit.t.ar)

Ja_n-a_. Ja_n-a_mirtam (Va_ci_ka Mun-ivar)

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Takkaya_kap. Takkaya_kapparan.i (Ot.t.akku_ttar)

Tacaka_. Tacaka_riyam (Citamparana_ta Te_cikar)

Tacaiva_. Tacaiva_n.an- Ko_vai (Poyya_mor..ippulavar)

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Tan.t.i. Tan.t.iyalan:ka_ram (Tan.t.iya_ciriyar)

Tan.ikai. Tan.ikaippura_n (Kacciyappa Mun-ivar)

Tattuvap. Tattuvappiraka_cam

Tamir..na_. Tamir..na_valar Caritai

Tan-ippa_. Tan-ippa_t.ar-r-irat.t.u (Cantirace_kara Kavira_ja Pan.t.itar)

Ta_yu. Ta_yuma_n-a Cuva_mikal. Pa_t.al

Tirikat.u. Tirikat.ukam (Nalla_tan-a_r)

Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Tirukka_l.atti-p-pura_n.am (A_n-antakku_ttar)

Tirukko_. Tirukko_vaiya_r (Ma_n.ikkava_caka Cuva_mikal..)

Tirunu_r-. Tirunu_r-r-anta_ti (Aviro_tiya_r..va_r)

Tiruppu. Tiruppukar.. (Arun.akirina_tar)

Tiruman. Tirumantiram (Tirumu_lana_yan-a_r)

Tirumuru. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Tirumuruka_r-r-uppat.ai (Nakki_rar)

Tiruva_ca. Tiruva_cakam (Ma_n.ikkava_caka Cuva_mikal.)

Tiruva_lava_. Tiruva_lavut.aiya_r Tiruvil.aiya_t.ar- Pura_n.am (Perumpar-r-appuliyu_r Nampi)

Tiruvicai. Tiruvicaippa_

Tiruvirut. Tiruviruttam (Namma_r..va_r)

Tiruvil.ai. Tiruvil.aiya_t.ar- Pura_n.am (Paraco_ti Mun-ivar)

Tiruve_n.. Cata. Tiruve_n:kat.a Catakam (Na_ra_yan.a Pa_ratiya_r)

Tiv. Na_la_yira Tivyappirapantam (A_r..va_rkal.)

Tiv. Tiruvirut. Tiruviruttam (Namma_r..va_r)

Tiv. Tiruva_ci. Tiruva_ciriyam (Namma_r..va_r)

Tiv. Periya tiruvan. Periya Tiruvanta_ti (Namma_r..va_r)

Tiv. Tiruppa_. Tiruppa_vai (A_n.t.a_l.)

Tiv. Tiruva_y. Tiruva_ymor..i (Namma_r..va_r)

Tiv. Na_yc. Na_ycciya_r Tirumor..i (A_n.t.a_l.)

Tiv. Periyati. Periya Tirumor..i (Tiruman:kai-y-a_r..va_r)

Tiv. Periya_r.. Periya_r..va_r Tirumor..i (Periya_r..va_r)

Tiva_. Ce_ntan- Tiva_karam (Ce_ntan-a_r)

Te_va_. Te_va_ram (1,2,3: Tiruja_na Campanta Mu_rttikal.; 4,5,6: Tiruna_vukkaracu Cuva_mikal.; 7: Cuntaramu_rtti Cuva_mikal..)

Tailava. Tailavarukka-c-curukkam (Te_raiyar)

Tol. Er..ut. Tolka_ppiya Er..uttatika_ram (Il.ampu_ran.arurai; Naccin-a_rkkin-iyarurai)

Tol. Col. Tolka_ppiya-c-collatika_ram (as above; Ce_n-a_varaiyarurai; Teyva-c-cilaiya_rurai)

Tol. Pa_yi. Tolka_ppiya-p-pa_yira virutti (Civaja_n-a Mun-ivar)

Tol. Po. Tolka_ppiya-p-porul.atika_ram

Ton-. Vi. Ton-n-u_l Vil.akkam (Vi_rama_ Mun-ivar)

Nampiyakap. Akapporul. Vil.akkam (Na_r-kavira_ca Nampi)

Nalvar..i Nalvar..i (Auvaiya_r)

Nal.a Nal.aven.pa_ (Pukar..e_ntippulavar)

Nar-. Nar-r-in.ai (San:gam age scholars)

Nan-. Urai. Nan-n-u_l viruttiyurai (Pavan.anti Mun-ivar)

Nan-. Mayilai. Nan-n-u_l Mayilai Na_tarurai (Mayilai Na_tar)

Nan-n-er-i Nan-n-er-i (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal..)

Na_ma. Nika. Na_mati_pa Nikan.t.u (Civacuppiraman.iya-k-kavira_yar)

Na_lat.i. Na_lat.iya_r (Caman.amun-ivarkal..)

Na_n-man.i. Na_n-man.i-k-kat.ikai (Vil.ampina_kan-a_r)

Net.unal. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Net.unalva_t.ai (Nakki_rar)

Nait.ata Nait.atam (Ativi_rara_mapa_n.t.iyar)

Pac. Mu_. Paccilai Mu_likai Akara_ti

Paca_k. Paca_kkarama_lai (Kan.n.ut.aiya Val.l.ala_r)

Pat.t.in-at. Tiruppa_. Pat.t.in-atta_r Tiruppa_t.ar-r-irat.t.u

Pat.t.in-ap. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Pat.t.in-appa_lai (Uruttiran:kan.n.an-a_r)

Pan.avit.u. Pan.avit.utu_tu

Pata_rtta. Pata_rttakun.a Cinta_man.i (Patin-en.cittar)

Patir-r-up. Patir-r-uppattu

Patin-o. Patin-ora_ntirumur-ai

Parata. Parataca_stiram (Arapattana_valar)

Paripa_. Paripa_t.al (Can:kappulavarkal.: San:gam age scholars)

Par..a. Par..amor..i (Mun-r-ur-aiyaraiyar)

Par..ama. Par..amalaiyanta_ti (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal..)

Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u Par-a_l.aivina_yakarpal.l.u (Jampulin:kam Pil.l.ai)

Pan-n-irupa_. Pan-n-irupa_t.t.iyal (Poykaiya_r etc. San:gam affiliates)

Pa_kava. Pa_kavatam (Cevvai-c-cu_t.uva_r)

Pa_rata. Maka_pa_ratam (Villiputtu_ra_r..va_r)

Pa_rataven.. Pa_rataven.pa_ (Perunte_van-a_r)

Pa_lakan.i. Pa_lakan.itam (Na_ra_yan.aswa_mi aiyar)

Pa_lava_. Palava_kat.attirat.t.u (Patin-en.cittar)

Pin.. Pin:kalanikan.t.u (Pin:kalamun-ivar)

Pira_ta_pa. Pirata_pa Mutalia_r Carittiram (Ve_tana_yakam Pil.l.ai)

Pirapa. Pirapacaur-patti (Mun-ica_mi Mutalia_r)

Pirapulin.. Pirapulin:kali_lai (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal.)

Pirapo_ta. Pirapo_tacantiro_tayam (Ma_tai-t-tiruve_nkat.ana_tar)

Piramo_t. Piramo_ttaraka_n.t.am (Varatun:kara_mapa_n.t.iyan-)

Pu. Ve. Pur-apporul. Ven.pa_ma_lai (Aiyan-a_ritan-a_r)

Puliyu_ran. Puliyu_ranta_ti (Mayilva_kan-appulavar)

Pur-ana_. Pur-ana_n-u_r-u (San:gam age scholars)

Periyapu. Periyapura_n.am (Ce_kkir..a_r)

Perun.. Perun:katai (Kon:kuve_l.ir)

Perunto. Peruntokai (Ira_kavaiyan:ka_r, Mu.)

Perumpa_n. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Perumpa_n.a_r-r-uppat.ai (Uruttiran. Kan.n.a_r)

Pe_rakat. Pe_rakattiyam (Akastiyar)

Pais.aja. Pais.ajakalpam (Jakana_tam na_yut.u, Ma.)

Piti. Ni. Potikai Nikan.t.u (Cuva_mina_ta Kavira_yar)

Porut.. Ni. Porut.t.okai Nikan.t.u (Cuppiraman.iyapa_rati.)

Poruna. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Porunara_r-r-uppat.ai (Mut.atta_ma-k-kan.n.iya_r)

Maccapu. Maccapura_n.am (Vat.amalaiyappa Pil.l.aiyan-)

Man.i. Man.ime_kalai (Ca_ttan-a_r)

Maturakavi. Maturakavipatam (Maturakavipa_rati)

Maturaik. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Maturaikka_ci (Maran:kut.i Marutan-a_r)

Maturaic. Ula_. Maturai-c-cokkana_tarula_ (Pura_n.a-t-tirumalaina_tar)

Maturaittala. Maturaittala Varala_r-u

Maturaip. Maturaippatir-r-uppattanta_ti

Marutu_. Marutu_ranta_ti (Talaimalaikan.t.a Te_var)

Malai. Vaittiya Malaiyakara_ti (Talaimalaikan.t.a Te_var)

Malaipat.u. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Malaipat.ukat.a_m (Perun:kaucikan-a_r)

Mar-aicai. Mar-aicaiyanta_ti (Cin-n-attampi-p-pulavar)

Ma_t.t.uva_. Ma_t.t.uva_kat.am (Akastiyar)

Ma_lumi. Ma_lumica_stira-c-curukkam (Mor-r-imar Kulace_karam)

Ma_r-an-a. Ma_r-an-alan:ka_ram (Tirukkurukaipperuma_t.kavira_yar)

Mi_n-a_. Carit. Mi_na_ks.i Cuntaram Pil.l.aiyavarkal. Carittiram (Ca_mina_taiyar, U. Ve.)

Muttol.. Muttol.l.a_yiram

Mutu. Ka_. Mutumor..ikka_ci (Maturai-k-ku_t.alu_r kir..a_r)

Mullaip. Pattuppa_t.t.u: Mullaippa_t.t.u (Nappu_tan-a_r)

Mullaiyan. Tirumullaiva_yilanta_ti (Civaja_n- Mun-ivar)

Mu_. A. Vaittiya Mu_likai Virivakara_ti (Patin-en.cittar)

Mu_turai Mu_turai (Auvaiya_r)

Mu_varula_ Mu_varula_ (Ot.t.akku_ttar)

Me_ruman. Me_rumantarapura_n.am (Va_man-a Mun-ivar)

Yaco_tara. Yaco_taraka_viyam (Jain-a Mun-ivar)

Ya_p. Ya_pparun:kalam (Amitaca_karar)

Varun.akula_. Varun.akula_tittan-ula_mat.al (Ni_la_yata_ks.i)

Val.l.a. Val.l.ala_rca_ttiram (Kan.n.ut.aiya Val.l.al)

Vikkirama. Ula_. Vikkiramaco_r..an-ula_ (Ot.t.akku_ttar)

Vita_n-a. Vita_n-ama_lai (Na_ra_yan.a Cuva_mikal..)

Vina_yakapu. Vina_yaka Pura_n.am (Kacciyappa Mun-ivar)

Vi_raco_. Vi_raco_r..iyam (Puttamittiran-a_r)

Ven:kaikkala. Ven:kaikkalampakam (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal.)

Ven:kaik. Ven:kaikko_vai (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal.)

Ven.pa_p. Ven.pa_ppa_t.t.iyal (Kun.vi_rapan.t.itar)

Ve_ta_. Cu_. Ve_ta_nta Cu_l.a_man.i (Civappiraka_ca Cuva_mikal.)

Ve_ta_. Pari. Ve_ta_nta Paripa_s.ai (Ta_mara_jati_ks.ita Cuva_mikal.)

Vai. Mu. Vaittiya Mu_likai Akara_ti

3. Other References (Tamil lexicon)

At. Attiya_yam

Ati. Atika_ram

Arum. Arumpatavakara_ti

Avai. Avaiyat.akkam

Tan-i. Tan-iyan-

Tan-ippa_. Tan-ippa_t.al

Pra. Prave_cam

Pak. Pakkam

Pati. Patikam

Patip. Patippu

Pa_. Pa_t.al

Pa_yi. Pa_yiram

Pi-m. Piratipe_tam

Putu. Putuppatippu

Me_r-. Mer-ko_l.

Vya_. Vya_kya_n-am

a-i-u-e-o 1.**Counting; marking**: **aka** mark (Si.); **an:ka** curved line, mark, sign (R.); mark, brand (Pali); **o~_kh** mark (K.); **a~_k** mark, spot (H.); digit (Ku.Aw.G.Konkan.i); mark, sign (M.); **an:gu** numerical figure, mark (S.); **an:g** (L.P.); **a~_ko** notch (G.)(CDIAL 100). **akkam** a numerical figure (?Ma. ?< **eka** (Skt.); **ekat. (ekac-)** to count (**kat..-** to tie); **eku.t. (eku.c-)** to count (**ku.t.**- to make to join, gather); **ekmu.r. (ek.muc-)** to count (Ko.); **ekm** (obl. **ekt-**) counting, taking account of something; **km** (obl. **kt-**) arithmetic, account, figures (To.); **ekkam** the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering (Tu.); **ekkamu** a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table (Te.) (DEDR 769). **One**: **e_ka** one (RV.Pali.); **e_kaka** single (Pali); **eka, ika** one (As'.); **eka, ega** (NiDoc.); **e_ga, egga** (Pkt.); **e_a, iga, igga** (Pkt.); **a** one, a; **ac** one (Ash.); **ew** (Kt.); **ew** (Wg.); **ipu_n** (Pr.); **e_, i_** one, alone (Pr.); **i** one (Kho.); **e_** one, a (Tor.); **yeut.a_** one (N.); **et.a_** (A.); **e** one, only (Or.); **ekka, ikka** one (Pkt.); **ak, yek** (Gypsy); **ek, eka** (D..); **ek** (Dm.); **i_k** (Tir.); **ye_kat.ik** single (Pas'.); **yek** one (Shum.); **yekat.uk** single (Shum.); **yak, yok** one (Gaw.); **ek** (Kal.); **ak, akh** one, a; **a dand** one tooth (Bshk.); **e_k** one (Tor. Kand.); **ak** (Mai.); **yak, ek** (Sv.); **a_k** one (Phal.); **a_** a (Phal.); **e_k** one (Sh.); **ekh** alone (Sh.); **ye_k^{u}** (OK.); **akh** (with obl. cases, e.g. **akis**, from **ok^{u}** only one, single); **ik, yakh, akh, ikk** (K.); **eku** one; **heko** unique (S.); **hekk, hikk** (L.); **ikk** one (P.); **ikka_, hekka_, hikka_** single; **ik** (P.); **ak, yak, ekk** (WPah.); **ek** (Ku.N.A.B.); **eka** one (Or.); **eka_** alone (Or.); **ek** (Mth.); **ego** (Bhoj.); **e_k** (Aw.); **ek** one; **ikka_** alone (H.); **ek, eko** (G.); **ek** (M.); **eka** one (Si.)(CDIAL 2462). **ekata** together, assembled (Or.); **e_katra** in one place (Ya_j.); **ekkatta** id. (Pkt.); **ikattar** being together or on one side (P.) (CDIAL 2468). **ekatu** united; **ekatuva** aggregate, total (Si.); **e_katva** oneness, unity (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 2470). **yeut.a_** one (N.); **e_kavr.t** simple (AV.)(CDIAL 2477). **okut, okti** one thing; **ok** one (Pa.); **ukut., okut.** one woman or thing (Ga.); **o_ko_, o_ko_re_** one each (Go.); **onghon** once (Kur.); **okka** together (Ta.Ma.); **oka** one (adj.), single; **oka~d.u, oko~d.u** one man (Te.); **okata, okati, okatuka, okate** one woman; **okat.i, okot.i** one thing (Te.); **okkon** one man (Kol.Nk.); **or..gu, oggu, orgu** assemblage (Ka.); **oggad.a** oneness, concord (Tu.); **orukka** for each (Ta.)(DEDR 990). **ae_va** one (Av.); **ew** one (Kt.Wg.)(CDIAL 2525). **aikya** oneness (MBh.); **yeka** oneness, unanimity, ace (K.); **eko** figure one, unanimity (S.); **e_ka_** union (L.); **ekka_** unity, union, agreement (P.); **eka_** (N.Aw.H.); **ekko** (G.); **eka_** (M.)(CDIAL 2533). **yek pa_ut.i** adv. at one day, once; **yekats phara** at once; **yek** one; **yeklo** an individual (Kon.lex.) **or** adj. form of the numeral one added to nouns, e.g. **orpottu** one tie; **or kenni** one side of the head (Tu.lex.) **Only son**: **e_kkalla** alone (Pkt.); **ikalla** id. (L.)(CDIAL 2506); **iklautta_** only begotten, only son (P.); **eklauta_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2507). **Image: single line**: **e_ka_vali, e_ka_val.i, ekka_val.i** a single line (Ka.); a single string of pearls (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **di_pa_val.i** a row of lamps or lights (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mark, brand; counting**: **a~ka_r** mark, spot (H.); **a~ga_ran.u** to sketch out before engraving or painting (S.)(CDIAL 101). **an:kita** marked, branded (Pali); **am.kia** (Pkt.); **a~ki_** numbered, marked (M.)(CDIAL 106). **kan.akku** account, calculation, arithmetic, account book, manner, way (Ta.); account, computation, manner, way (Ma.); **kan.akkan-** accountant (Ta.); **kan.akkan** id. (Ma.); **kan:k** calculation, records (government), historical account (Ko.); **kon:k** calculation, arithmetic (To.)(DBIA 69). [**kan. + akkam** = counting on the (12) joints of the fingers; cf. **gana-kay** wrist (Go.); **kan.u-k-kai** (Ta.); **kan.u** knuckle (Ta.)(DEDR 1160).] **gan.aka** astrologer (VS.); **gan.aya, gan.iya** id. (Pkt.); **gan.i~_u** (G.)(CDIAL 3989). **gan.ana** counting (Pa_n..As'.Si.); **gan.ana_** (MBh.Pali); **gan.an.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3992). **gan.ayati** counts (MBh.); **gan.e_ti** counts, takes notice of (Pali); **gan.i_yati** is counted (As'.); **gan.e_i, gan.ai** counts (Pkt.); **gan.** to count, read (Ash.Wg.Pas'.); **gan.an.** (L.); **gan.n.o~_** (WPah.); **gan.n.o** (K.); **gan.an.u** (S.); **gannu** (N.); **gan.iba** (A.); **gan.a_** to count (B.); **gan.iba_** (Or.); **ganab** (Mth.Aw.); **ganal** (Bhoj.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gan.n.e~** (M.); gan.inava_ (Si.); **gen, gin** (Gy.); **gi~r** (Bashg.); **gin.an.** (L.); **gin.n.a_** (P.); **ginab** (Bi.); **ginna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3993).

gan.ita counted (MBh.); **gan.iya** (Pkt.); **gin.uva_** (OSi.)(CDIAL 3996). **ganna** counting (Pkt.); **ga_u** (S.)(CDIAL 4120). **grand** counting (K.); **ganti** (N.); **ganti_** (H.)(CDIAL 4234).

463.**Soap-pod**: **ci_-kka_y, ci_ya-kkka_y, cikai-kka_y** soap-pod wattle, acacia concinna (**Pata_rtta. 721**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_kka-kka_yi, ci_ya-kka_yi** mimosa abstergens (the fruit serves for cleansing the hair after bathing)(Ma.); **si.x** acacia dealbata and melanoxylon (two Australian species, much planted in the Nilgiris)(To.); **si_ge** a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., acacia concinna (the soap-nut tree is often called **si_ge**, but not correctly; it is **an.t.ava_l.a** etc. (Ka.); **si_g, si_ge-ka_yi** pods of mimosa abstergens reduced to fine powder and used as soap for cleansing, soap-nut (Tu.); **si_-ka_ya** acacia concinna; **ci_kire_nu** (Te.); **ci_kire_n.i** a certain medicinal tree, the leaves of which are ground and used as a soap (Te.); **si_ko** soap-nut tree; **si_li mra_nu** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2607a). Acacia concinna: **ban-ritha** (B.); **shika** (M.); **ritha** (H.); **saptala** (Skt.); **shikai** (Ta.); **shikaya** (Te.); pods: aperitif, expectorant, emetic; leaves: cathartic, in biliousness; saponin; tropical jungles throughout India, especially in the Deccan (GIMP, p.2). According to Kirtikar and Basu, the soft parts of the dried berries of acacia concinna contain 5 percent saponin... used by Indians for washing the head. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.362). **an.t.ava_l.a, an.t.aral.e, an.t.a_l.a, an.t.va_l.a, antaral.e, antuva_l.a, arat.a_l.a, arad.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arut.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arita_l.a, aris.t.a** soap-nut tree, sapindus trifoliatus; phe_nila, nidigdhike, kan.t.aka_rike, ba_rhata, spr.ti, ks.udre (Ka.); **an.t.aral.eka_yiburugu** lather made of the soap-nut (Ka.lex.) **aris.t.a** soap-nut tree (Ya_j.); **aris.t.aka** (Mn.); **arit.t.ha, arit.t.haka** (Pali); **arit.t.ha** a partic. kind of tree; **rit.t.ha** soap-nut (Pkt.); **hari_t.t.ha_, hari_t.ha_, re_t.ha_** (L.); **ri_t.t.ha_, ri_t.ha_, ret.ha_** soap-nut tree, sapindus detergens (P.); **rit.ho** the tree; **rit.h** the berry (Ku.); **rit.t.ho, rit.ho** sapindus mukerossi (N.); **ha_it.ha_** soap-nut (A.); **rit.ha_** (B.Or.); **it.ha_phal.a** (Or.); **harit.h, rit.t.hi_** (Mth.); **ri_t.ha_** (Bhoj.); the tree sapindus detergens or saponaria, its berry (H.); **ri_t.h, ari_t.ho, ari_t.hi_** the tree sapindus saponaria; **ri_t.h, ari_t.hu~** its berry (G.); **rit.ha_, rit.hi_** soap-nut (M.); **rit.i** the Upas tree, antiaris innoxia (Si.)(CDIAL 610). **a_ri_t.ho** the tree sapindus saponaria (S.)(CDIAL 1320). **arit.am, ari_t.am < aris.t.a** black hellebore, kat.ukuro_kan.i (**Malai.**; **Pata_rtta. 991**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.uro_kin.i** christmas rose, herb, helleforus niger; **kat.uro_n.i** (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

74.**Red-flowering tree**: **a_gha_t.a** the plant achyranthes aspera; **a_ghat.t.aka** a red-flowering achyranthes (Skt.); **apa_ma_rga** (AV.); **aggha_d.a, aggha_d.aga** achyranthes aspera (Pkt.); **agha_r.a_, aga_r.a_** (said to cure snake-bite)(H.); **a_gha_r.o, agher.o, a~gher.o** (G.); **a_gha_d.a, agha_d., aghed.a_, a_gd.a_** (M.); **a_gha_d.o** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1056). **kat.ala_t.i** achyranthes aspera (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1119). **agha_d.a_, aghed.a_** achranthis aspera (M.); **a_gha_d.o, a_ghed.o** (G.); **agha_d.a** (H.); **aggha_d.a** (OM.); **a_gha_t.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 296).

502.**Mushroom**: **al.a~be~, al.abhe~** mushroom, toadstool, agaricus campestris (M.); **a_lam.ba** a sort of mushroom growing in the Rains (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1365). **a_mpi, ampi** common mushroom (Ta.); **al.a_mbu** a variety of mushroom (Ma.); **an.abe, an.ambe, al.ambe, a_l.ambe** mushroom (Ka.); **la_mbu, na_mbu** mushroom, toadstool, fungus (Tu.); **alambu, al.ambu** mushroom (Tu.); **armbi** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 300).

260.**Ageratum conyzoides**: **appa-kkot.i** a common weed, ageratum conyzoides (kot.i = creeper)(Ta.); **appa** a common weed, ageratum; ceanothus caerulea (Ma.)(DEDR 154).

291.**Image: alligator**: **ambu-kira_ta** an alligator; **ambu-kan.t.aka** the short-nosed alligator; **ambu-ki_s'a, ambu-ku_rma** a porpoise (Ka.lex.)

459.**Image: amazement**: **aral., aral.a, aralu** amazement, perplexity (Ka.); **aral.u** to be amazed (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

131.**Image: anvil**: **at.aikal** anvil (**Kampara_. Pa_ca. 33**); stone base (**Ci. Ci. Para. Pa_cara_. Mar-u. 11**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ad.igal, da_d.auntso** anvil (Kon.lex.) **adgan.i, addagan.i** an anvil, especially one of goldsmiths (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.ai** prop, slight support (Ta.); **at.a-kkallu** anvil of goldsmiths (Ma.); **ar. gal** small anvil (Ko.); **ad.e, ad.a, ad.i** the piece of wood on which the five artisans put the article on which they happen to operate upon, a support; **ad.egal, ad.agallu, ad.igallu** anvil (Ka.); **at.t.** a support, stand (Tu.); **d.a_-kali, d.a_-kallu, da_-kali, da_-gali, da_yi** anvil (Te.)(DEDR 86). **ad.d.i_** iron rest for supporting tools in turning (L.); **ad.a_v** the wooden beam supporting a log when being sawn (K.); **ad.an.u** to build (S.); **ad.d.o** support for a log being sawn (WPah.); **a_r.o** support, bolt of a door (Ku.); **ad.aya** prop, stopper (Si.)(CDIAL 188). **at.ai-kur-at.u** anvil (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tongs**: **at.ai-kur-at.u** tongs (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

199.**Chervil**: Anthriscus cerefolium: **atrila** (Indian Bazaars); diuretic, stomachic; essential oil, glucoid apiin; an annual herb native of Europe, suited to the higher elevations of the tropic (GIMP, p.21). Anthriscus cerefolium : [(Modern Egyptian Arabic (probably) **baqdu_nis afrangi** (French parsley)]. "The umbelliferous chervil is native to the Middle East. In France it is a much-flavoured culinary herb, and in Scandinavia a soup is made from it. In medicine t is taken internally to cleanse the blood, or it is applied as a soothing poultice and as skin lotion. Evidence of the herb in Egypt is scarce, but it certainly was part of the ancient flora, for a basket of its seeds was included in the burial equipment of Tutankhamum (1567-1320 BC)."(Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.75).

303.**Image: awl**: **arara** an awl (Skt.lex.) **ara, arna** a file (Ka.); **ara** (Tu.Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **Grinding, polishing, sharpening**: **aram** file, rasp (Ta.); **ara_vu (ara_vi-), ira_vu (ira_vi-)** to file, polish, rub, grate (Ta.); **aram** file (Ma.); **ira_vuka, ra_kuka** to file (Ma.); **arm** (obl. **art-**) file (Ko.); **ara, arna** id. (Ka.); **ara** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 228). **To roughen a millstone**: **ra_hn.a_** to roughen a millstone (P.); **ra_har.n.a_** to perfect, mature, excite, bake (bread)(P.); **ra_hna_** to roughen a millstone (H.)(CDIAL 10701). **ragar.n.a_** to rub (P.); **ragar.n.o** (Ku.); **ragar.anu** to rub, work overtime (N.); **ragar.a_na** to rub (B.); **ragad.n.e~** to rub (M.)(CDIAL 10588). **ra_ga (ra_gi-)** to be rubbed, worn by friction, be chafed; n. friction, abrasion, attrition (Kui); **ra_pka (< ra_k-p-; ra_kt-)** to cause to rub together, wear by friction (Kui); **re_sa** to rub, chafe; n. act of rubbing (Kui); **ra_ca tuh'nai/mlekh'nai** to rub (Kuwi); **ra_k-** to rub (Kuwi); **arO- (arOy-)** to sharpen (To.); **ari** to grind on a slab (Ka.); **ara- (arap-, arat-)** to grind with roller stone, mix up in a paste in preparing curry spices (Kod..); **arad.uni** to rub (Tu.); **ra_yu** to be rubbed (Te.); **ra_cu, r-a_cu** to rub, grind, smear (Te.); **ra_p-a_d.u** to rub against each other (Te.); **ra_pid.i, ra_pu** rubbing, friction, filing (Te.); **ra_-pod.i** filings (Te.); **a_ku-ra_yi** file (**a_ku** leaf, filament)(Te.); **araippu** grinding, pulverizing (Ta.); **ragulu, ravulu** to be kindled, take fire, burn, flame (Te..); **ra~_ju** id., (smoke) comes out as an indication of the forming of fire, grieve (Te.); **aravaralu, ar-avar-alu** bits, fragments (Te.); **aravud.u** a bit, fragmment (Te.); **ra_k** to rub teeth, wash (Kol.); **ra_y** to rub (Go.); **ra_spis** to plate (metals)(Kond.a)(DEDR 228). **ar-ai** rock, ledge, grinding stone (Ta.); **ar** flat rock (Ko.); **ar-** id. (To.); **ar-e** stone, rock, slab; **ra_yi** stone (Ka.); **r-a_yi, ra_yi** (stem **r-a_-, ra_-**) stone, rock; **r-appa** a small stone (Te.)(DEDR 321). **ora** testing on a touchstone (Te.); **ora-**

gallu touchstone (Te.); **oochana** carpenter's plane (Go.); **ru_ga** to be smooth (Kui); **ru_sa** to crush, grind (Kui); **ura--kallu, uravu-kallu** touchstone (Ma.); **orj** to rub (Ko.); **uj** to rub, file, sharpen (Ko.); **urai** test on the touchstone; n. rubbing, friction, attrition; fineness of gold or silver as tested on the touchstone (Ta.); **urai-kal** touchstone (Ta.); **urekka** polish, grind, assay metal (Ma.); **ore-gal** touchstone (Ka.); **ore-kallu** id. (Tu.); **orakalu, vorakala** touchstone (M.)(DEDR 665). **Image: turner's point for hollowing with**: **rachi_** turner's point for hollowing with (S.); **racch** tools, implements (L.); **racch** that part of loom to which web is attached and along which shuttle plays (P.); **rachu** treddles of a loom, fish net, vessel or utensil for holding or cooking food etc. (S.); **ra_ch** instrument, implement, apparatus, weaver's toothed instrument (H.); **ra_c** tools, implements, furniture, materials (G.); **rathya** pertaining to a chariot (RV.); collection of chariots (Pa_n..); chariot with its team or equipment (RV.); **rathaka_ra** chariot-builder, carpenter (Skt.); **rahaa_ra** id. (Pkt.); **radhe'aro** shoemaker (Dhp.)(CDIAL 10607). **re~ples** tongs (Lith.); **rapas** (demon of) injury (RV.)(CDIAL 10607). **Barber's case of tools**: **richa_han., raccha_n.i_, richa_hn.i_** barber's case of tools (L.); **racha_n.i_** (P.)(CDIAL 10608). **ram.pa** knife (Pkt.); **rambo** chisel, grass-scraper; **rambi_** small chisel (S.); **ramba_** spud, chisel (L.); **ramma~_** hoe (L.); **ramba_** hoe, flat trowel; **rambi_** small grass-scraper, cobbler's knife (P.); **ra_mpa** a scratch; **ra_mpi** mason's plane, wooden trowel or scraper (Or.); **ra~_pi_, ra_pi_** leather-scraper (Bi.); **ra~_pi_** (H.); **ra~_p, ra~_pr.i_** hoe, weeding plough; **ra~_pi_** cobbler's tool (G.); **ra~_pa_, ra~_pi_** chisel (M.); **ra~_bho** chisel (N.); **ra~_bho, ra_bho** digging tool (G.)(CDIAL 10629). **rampai, rappai** scrapes (Pkt.); **ra_mpiba_** to scratch (Or.); **ram.phai** scrapes (Pkt.); **ra~_pvu~** to set (plants) in a row (G.); **ram.bhai** scrapes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10630). **Image: granule; little lump**: **rayu~_** pl. rice pounded to small pieces (S.); **rava_** small bit of gold or crystal etc. (P.); **rawa_** grain (of sand, dust etc.), filing, little lump (H.); **ravo** granule, particle of gold or silver etc., granulous wheaten flour (G.); **rava_, ravka_** grain, little lump (M.)(CDIAL 10642).

399.**Banana**: **aran.t.i, ara~_t.i, arat.i, anan.t.i, ana~_t.i, an.t.i** plantain tree, banana tree (Te.); **arti, art.i** banana (Go.)(DEDR 205).

150.**Bark**: **atal.** bark, marappat.t.ai (**ve_n:kai-y-atal. : Tailava.**); skin (**Perumpa_n.. 151**); **atal.pun-ai-y-aran.am** glove used in warfare (**Cilap. 14,170**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_l, sa_li** bark (of trees)(Kon.lex.) cf. **chal** bark of tree (Santali.lex.) cf. **ca_likan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.)(DEDR 2475).

275.**Commander**: **amaram** command of one thousand soldiers (Ta.lex.) **camara-ke_cari** a great warrior, as lion in battle (**S.I.I. v. 233**); **camaran:kam** a battle-field, arena; **camara-pun:kavan-** lit., bull in battle; **camaram** battle, fight (**Cilap. 26,238**); **camari** Durga_, as the goddess of war; **camar** war, battle, fight; **camarttal** to fight, make war (**Vina_yakapu. 74,249**)(Ta.lex.) **amare_s'vara** name of a place in Kashmir (Skt.); **omburhe_r** name of a village, 4 miles north of S'ri_nagar (K.)(CDIAL 557). cf. **amar** ~~ **samara** war, battle; field of battle (**Pu. Ve. 8,5**); rage, fury, crisis, as of a disease, violence or paroxysm, as of fever; **amarttal** to be at strife (**Kur-al., 1084**); **amar** wall round a fort; **amarkkal.am** field of battle (**Iraku. Tikku. 172**) confused noise, stir, bustle, as at a marriage feast; **amar-kot.uttal** to fight, wage war against (**Upate_caka_, Cu_ra_ti. 22**); **amarttan- (< a-samartha)** incapable person; **amarakka_ran-** military retainer of a chief; commander of a thousand foot-soldiers; **amarakam** field of battle (**Kur-al., 814**); **amara_r** foes, as not agreeing (**Tacaiva_. 8**); **amarar** foes, enemies; immortals, de_vas < **amara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **amitra** enemy (RV.); **amitta** (Pali.Pkt.); **amitro~** (Kt.); **amitra** (Kal.)(CDIAL 566).

sam.ha_r bringing together (MBh.); destruction (Mn.); abridgement (Pali); destruction (Pkt.); **sam.gha_ra** id. (Pkt.); **sa~gha_r** (P.N.H.); **san.a_r** ruin, slaughter (N.); **sam.gha_rau** destruction (OG.)(CDIAL 13063). **sam.ha_rayati** draws together (RV.); annihilates (Up.); **a-sam.ha_riya** indestructible (Pali); **sam.gha_ria** struck, killed (Pkt.); **sa~gha_rn.a_** to destroy (P.); **sam.gha_rai** kills (OAw.); **sa~ha_rn.a_, sa~gha_rna_** to destroy, kill (H.); **sa~ha_rn.e~** to destroy (M.)(CDIAL 13064). **amaro_r** immortals (**Tiruppu. 518**); **amarpati** Indra, as lord of gods; **amararpati** Svarga, as the abode of gods; **amara_pati** < **amara_vati** name of Indra's capital (**Ci_vaka. 2335**); **amara_paran.an-** warrior, one who regards warfare as his decoration (**Nan-. Cirappup.**); **amari** Durga_, as a war goddess; ambrosia, as food of gods (**Ce_tupu. Katturu. 28**); **amariyo_n-** warrior (**Kantapu. Ka_vala_. 15**); **amarulakam** Svarga (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,2,10**); **amare_can-** Indra (**Kantapu. Teyva. 19**); Jupiter, as preceptor of gods (**Vita_n-a. Kun.a_. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **amara** immortal (S'Br.Pali.Pkt.); a god (MBh.); **muru** a god, immortal (Si.)(CDIAL 556). **amr.ta** immortal; nectar (RV.); **mata** (Pali.NiDoc.); **amaya, amiya, amuya** nectar (Pkt.); **ama_va** (Si.); **amiya_** very sweet (A.); **amia** sweet (Or.); **ami_** nectar (G.)(CDIAL 571). **amara** undying, immortal; a god (Ka.lex.) **amarar** immortals, de_vas, va_n-o_r (**Tol. Po. 146**); cf. **amaram** land or revenue granted in ancient times by a chief to his retainers for military service (**I.M.P.Ct. 344**); **amaramu** id. (Te.); **amaram** command of one thousand foot-soldiers (Ta.)(**W.**); hence, **amarar** may be such military servicemen granted land (Ta.lex.)

60.**Euphonic augment**: **akku** part. an euphonic augment; oru ca_riyai (**Tol. Er..ut. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **akku, akkum.** it will become; it becomes; it is; its meanings are to be taken from **agu** = to become manifest (Ka.lex.) **agu** to become (Ka.); **agu, avu** (Te.); **agu** a very rare form of **a_gu** (Ka.lex.) **a_gu** to become manifest (Ka.lex.) cf. **a_ka** adverbial suffix; **a_kku** to effect, make (Ta.)(DEDR 333). **ika, acika, arika** permissive or causative affix: **senikaime** let him go; send him (Mu.); **a_kka** to cause (Ta.)(Mu.lex.) **have, ve** adv. indeed (Pali.lex.) **an:ga** part. vocative, just,only, also, indeed (RV. i.118.3; RV. x.129.7)(Vedic.lex.) **hoti** become, be (Pali.lex.) **Öbhu_** become (Skt.); **boiki** to become, **ho_nu** to be (Sh.); **bik, bo_m** 1 sg. pres. to become; **hoi, oi** 3 sg. pret. (< **abhavat**)(Kho.); **ba_r** 3 sg.pres. subj. (**bhava_ti**) (Kho.); **bowun** to become; **bho_n.o_** (K.); **huan.u** to be (S.); **ho-** to become, be; **(h)a~** 1 sg. pres., **(h)e_** 3 sg., **(h)in** 3 pl. (L.); **hon.a_** to be; **haun.a_, hunda_** pres. part. (P.); **hu_, huwant** 1 sg. pres. (Bshk.); **ho_** 2 sg. imper. be, become (Tor.); **ho_-, hu_** (Mai.); **h-, hinu** 3 sg. pres. (Phal.); **bhava** origin, birth (Ya_j.); **bhavati** becomes, is (RV.); **bhavati, ho_ti** (Pali); **bhavati, bhoti, hoti** (As'.); **bhavati, hoati, huati, uhati** (NiDoc.); **bhavadi, bhodi** (Dhp.); **bhavai, bhavae_** is got; **ho_i** is; **huai** (Pkt.); **hom** 1 sg., **uv-**, **ov-, ho_r** he is; **ho_ri** it is possible (Gypsy); **huina, ho-** to become, be (D..); **bo_m** I am (Ash.); **b-**, 2 sg. imper. **bu_** to become (Wg.); **bum** 1 sg. fut., **bi_m** 1 sg. pres. (Dm.); **ha_m, i_m, yam** (Pas'.); **bo-** to become (Shum.); **wo_-, au wo_n** 1 sg. pres. (< **bhavant**) (Wot..); **b-, bo_** 2 sg. imper., **bima** 1 sg. fut. (Gaw.); **ha_w-** to become; **him** 1 sg. pres. (Kal.); **bho_n.u_** to become; **bho_n., bhu_n.a_, hu_n.a_** (WPah.); **hun.o** to be (Ku.); **hunu, ho** 3 sg. pres. (negative **hoina**)(N.); **ha_ba** (A.); **haoya_** (B.); **heba_** (Or.); **hoeb** (Bi.Mth.); **hoi** 3 sg. may be (Aw.); **hona_** (H.); **hoi** (OMarw.); **hu_i** 3 sg. pres. (OG.); **hovu~** (G.); **hon.e~** (M.); **venava_** (Si.); **bhavant** pres. part. (Skt.); **bhavanta, honta** (Pali); **hom.ta** (Pkt.); genitive affix **-hond^{u}, -sond^{u}** (< **-as hond^{u}**)(K.)(CDIAL 9416). **ho~d** existence (P.); **ho~t** wealth (H.)(CDIAL 9419). **bhavita** been (Skt.); **bhavia** (Pkt.); **bhayo, bhyo** (Ku.); **bhayo** (N.); **bhaeu** (OAw.); **bhaya_** (Brj.); **bhayo** (as interj. 'enough!')(G.); **bhaila** (Pkt.); **bhel** he became (Mth.); **bhayal** finished (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 9420).

417.**Image: beauty**: **ari** beauty; **arivai** woman between the age of 20 and 25, woman, lady (Ta.); **aruva** fine woman (Ma.); **aragin.i** a neat or tidy woman (?Tu.)(DEDR 217).

453.**Mountain ebony**: **a_r, a_rcci, a_rtti, a_tti** common mountain ebony, bauhinia racemosa (Ta.); **a_lu** ebony (Skt.); **kuda_ra, kuda_la, kudda_la** mountain ebony (Skt.); **ka_t.arti** (Tu.); **ka_t.t.a-a_tti** mountain ebony; **a_** ebony (Ta.); **ka_t.arti** bauhinia tomentosa (Tu.)(DEDR 372). Bauhinia racemosa: **svetakanchan** (Skt.); **kachnal** (H.); **banraj** (B.); **wanurajah** (M.); **kosundra** (P.); **arikka** (Ta.); **pachare** (Te.); **kotapuli** (Ma.); gum: used medicinally; decoction of leaves: in headache and malaria; bark: astringent, in diarrhoea and dysentery; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p. 35). **a_r** common mountain ebony (**Tol. Er..ut. 363**); axle-tree (**Ja_n-a_. 7,15**)(Ta.lex.)

21.**Images: symmetry, beauty**: **an:kam** symmetry, beauty (Ta.); **an:gu** beauty (Te.)(DEDR 30).

58.**Image: beads**: **ha_s** (pl. **-ku**) necklace, beads (Pe.); **ha_c** (pl. **-ke**) id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2434). **Beads**: **akku-vat.am** string of shell beads for the neck or waist (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,7,2**); **akku** rudra_ks.a bead (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen..**); chank bead or ring (**Tirukko_. 376**); **akku** cowry (**Can.. Aka.**)(T.E.D.)

154.**Ball of pulp**: **atal.ai** ball made of the pulp of tamarind fruit (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

42.**Axle**: **aks.a** axle (RV.); **akkha** axle (Pali); **akha** axle-tree (Or.); **akhaut** axle of grain-husker (Bi.); **akhauta_** axle of brick-crusher (Bi.); **a~_k** axle (G.); **a_s, a~_s** axle (M.); **a~_s** axis (G.); **a~_kh** axle (G.); **aka** axle (Si.)(CDIAL 21). **Image: wheel; axle**: **aks.a** a wheel; the axle of a wheel (Ka.Skt.); **akka, accu** id. (Ka.); a car, cart (Ka.); **aks.a_gra** the end of an axle; a linch-pin; **an.i** id. (Ka.lex.) **accu, acca** the state of being firmly pressed, firmness; **accu-go_lu** a pin inserted in a mill-stone to turn (Ka.lex.) **acca_n.i** linch-pin (**urul. perun te_rkkacca_n.i yan-n-a_r ut.aittu : Kur-al., 667**)(Ta.); **accu** axle (**Kur-al., 667**); axle-bolt; central pin or handle of a mill-stone; support, basis (**Val.l.uvama_. 21**); **accuruva_n.i < acu + uruvu +** (five + tighten, penetrate + pin) central bolt of a car; **acculakkai < aks.a + ulakkai** axle of a well-sweep (Ta.lex.)

106.**Axe:** **asu** axe (Gutob.); **suron** (Parengi.); **enjum-en** (Sora.); **ar.isia** big axe (Juang.)(Sora.lex.) **sigi** to cut deeply with axe (Santali.lex.) **asi** sword (RV.); sword, large knife (Pali); sword (Pkt.); **asiya** sickle (Pkt.); **asi_, assi_** sword (H.)(CDIAL 969). **paras'u** axe (RV. i.127.3); **pelexus** (Gk.); **paras'u-pha_n.t.a** the decoction which has been heated by a heated blade of an axe (Kaus'. xxxvi.27); **paras'u-pala_s'a** the blade of an axe (Kaus'. xlvii.25); **paras'u-mant** having an axe (RV. viii.73.17)(Vedic.lex.) [Is this a cmpd. of **paras'** 'more' and **am.s'a** 'a tiny part or share'?]

36.**Image: syllable inserted in the combination of words**: **a_gamam** augment, letter or syllable inserted in the combination of two words or two parts of a word (**Vi_raco_. Canti. 13)**(Ta.lex.)

180.**Image: to solicit, request**: **ad.ugu** to ask, question, beg, solicit, request, demand (Te.); **ad.-** to ask, request (Pa.); **ja_pa (ja_t-)** to request a favour, beg, ask, borrow, pray; n. request, entreaty, act of begging (Kui);[For ***t. : j**]; **al.avu** to inquire after one's health (Ta.); **nat.t.u** begging, beggarly (Tu.); **nat.t.a_** a loan, lending (Tu.)(DEDR 81). **aroj, arja arji** to request (Santali.lex.) **arj < arz** (Arabic) a petition, request; **arj maru_j** request, petition (P.lex.)

295.**Image: arrow**: **ampu** arrow (**Ci_vaka. 2286**); id. (Ma.); **ambu** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.); **ampu** bamboo; **ampu-k-kat.t.u** sheaf of arrows; **ampu-k-kutai** pointed end of an arrow; **ampu-k-kuppi, ampu-k-kur..aiccu** arrow-head; **ampu-k-ku_t.u** quiver (Ta.lex.) **ambu** an arrow (Ka.); **ampe, ambaka, ambu** (Te.); **aye** to send; to let go, leave (Ma.); **acai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ampu** arrow; **appu-kkat.t.u** a sheaf of arrows (Ta.); **ampu** arrow, porcupine quill (Ma.); **amb, am** arrow, flensing knife (Ko.); **ob** id. (To.); **ambu** arrow (Ka.); **ambi** id. (Kod..); **ambu** id. (Tu.); **ambige** hunter (Tu.); **ambu, ambakamu, ammu, ampa-** (in cpds.) arrow; **ampar-a** pl. arrows; **ampaka~_d.u** archer (Te.); **amb** arrow (Pa.Ga.); **am** (Kond.a.Pe.); pl. **apku** id. (Pe.); **amb** pl. **apke** id. (Mand..); **a_mbu** pl. **a_pka** id., arrowhead; **ambu** (short **a**) arrow (Kui); **ambu_** pl. **apka** arrowhead; **ambu** pl. **apka** arrow (Kuwi); **ambu** bow (sic)(Kuwi)(DEDR 178).

35.**To come**: **aga_t** has come (RV.); **aii, hai** pret. of **gi_k** to come (Kho.)(CDIAL 51). cf. **ya_ta** gone (RV.)(CDIAL 10451). **e_ku** to go, pass (**Na_lat.i, 15**)(Ta.); **e_gu** id. (Te.); **e_ku** to walk (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **e_hu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **a_gama** coming near; arrival; approach; **a_gantu** coming, arriving (Ka.lex.) **a_gamana** arrival (MBh.Pali); **a_aman.a** (Pkt.); **agamam.nam.mi** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 1046). **a_gacchati** comes to (RV.Pali); **agachati** (NiDoc.); **a_gacchai, a_acchai** (Pkt.); **a_c** to come (Kt.); **ac** (Bashg.); **a_c** (Wg.); to come, go (P.Dm.); **oce** came (Shum.); **antar-achn.u** to enter; **ech-** to come (WPah.); **ac** (L.); **a_s'** to come; **as'** to go (WPah.)(CDIAL 1044). **a_ga_t** came (Skt.); **hai** (Kho.)(CDIAL 1047a). **a_gata** arrived (RV.); **a_gaya, a_aa, a_ya, a_a** (Pkt.); **a_gata** (Pali); **agata** (1st sg. **agademi**, 3rd pl. **agatam.ti**) (NiDoc.); **a_iya** (Ap.); **alo** he came; **a_ra** (Gypsy); **aya** came (Kt.); **gyem** I came (Dm.); **wu_** he came (Tir.); **a_yo** (Gaw.); **a_o** (Tor.); **a_los** I came (Sh.); **a_s**, 3rd sg. **a_v, a_o** (K.); **a_yo** (S.); **a_ea_** (L.); **a_ia_** (P.); **a_, auwo** (WPah.); **a_yo** (Ku.N.); **a_ya_** (Aw.H.); **a_i_yo** (OMarw.); **agata** (Si. Bra_hmi_ inscr.); **a_** in the present (Si.); **a_ila** came (B.); **ayalahu~** I came (OMth.); **a_la_** (M.)(CDIAL 1045). **ye** to come; past **a_ilo**; **pa_u** to arrive; **eya** come [Lat. **cia**] used in animated appeals; **za_** to come up, e.g. plants come up (Kon.lex.)

134.**Areca nut**: **at.aikka_y** areca nut (**Ta_yu. Cacci. 11**); **at.akka** (Ma.); **ad.aka_ya** (Te.); **ad.ake** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ad.ake, ad.a, ad.ike** areca, the areca palm, areca catechu and its nut, khapura, poga, kramuka, kaungu; **ad.akele** areca nut and betel leaf; **ad.ake-han:gu** an obligation of the worth of an areca nut, the least obligation (Ka.lex.)

278.**Mattress**: **amal.i** bed, mattress (Ta.); bed (Ma.)(DEDR 165).

436.**Bellows**: **ar.an:ga** pl. **ar.an:gel** bellows (Pa.); **ar.n:ga** pl. **ar.n.** id. (Go.)(DEDR 275).

412.**Image: to seize; to begin**: **arambh** beginning, effort (P.); **a_ra~bh** beginning (G.M.); **aram.baya, ram.baya** (Si.); **a_ram.bhai** begins (Pkt.); **a_rambhn.a_, arambhn.a_** (P.); **a_ra~bhn.e~** (M.); **a_ra~bhan.** beginning (M.); **a_rambh** beginning (S'Br.); **rabhate_** lays hold of (RV.); begins (S'Br.); **a_rmbhana** seizing (AitBr.); beginning (S'Br.); **a_rambha** effort (Palki); **a_ram.bha** beginning (Pkt.); **a_ra~bhu** (S.); **a_rambh, a_ram.bhai** (OG.)(CDIAL 1307). **a_rampittal** to begin, enter upon, undertake (**Ja_n-ava_. Pun.n.i. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **a_rabhate_** seizes (RV.); undertakes, begins (S'Br.); **a_rabdha** begun (AitBr.); **a_rabhya** having begun (Skt.); **a_rabhati** undertakes, begins, sacrifices (i.e. takes and kills)(Pali)(CDIAL 1305).

414.**Image: to strike, slap**: **ar-e** to strike, slap, beat; n. a slap, stroke (Ka.); **ar-ai** to slap, beat; **areccal** a blow (Ta.); **ar-a** a blow; **ar-ayuka** to beat hard, beat drums (Ma.)(DEDR 320).

49.**Image: bullock with carries the scavenger's muck**: **aha_li_** bullock which carries the scavenger's muck (L.); **a_hal** manure (L.)(CDIAL 1055). cf. **pakka_l.i** an ox of burden (Ta.lex.) **ahali_** the price paid to a shepherd for tethering his sheep or goats in a field during the night in order to manure it. The usual rate per night is one pau (= 1/4 seer) of wheat per score of sheep or goats; a village scavenger; **aha_li_** the bullock which carries the scavenger's muck; **ahal** manure (P.lex.)

69.**Bull; cow; cattle**: **a_, a_n-** female of ox, sambur and buffalo (**Tol. Po. 615**); bull (**Tiruvil.ai. Naripari.19**); **a_vu** female of the ox, sambur and buffalo (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: kine**: **a_kal., a_kal.a, a_kal.u** the plural of **a_** cow: cows, kine; a cow (Ka.lex.) **a_yan-** herdsman; fem. **a_ytti** (Ta.); **a_, a_n** cow (Ma.); **a_kal., a_kal.a** a cow (Ka.); **a_yi, a_cci** fem. cowherd (Ma.); **a.v** cow (Ko.); **-of** suffix in some names of female buffaloes (To.); **a_** (pl. **a_kal**), **a_vu** cow; **a_vu** (old pl. **a_lu**) cow (Te.); **atta** (pl.) cattle (Kod..); **ambi** cowdung (Tu.); **a~_-do_ka** the shape of a cow's tail, a tapering form; **a~_basi** cow; **a~_-bo_tu** bull; **modavu** milch cow (Te.); **a_nga gat.anju** a herdsman (Kui); **o_y** cow (Kur.); **yu** cow, ox (Malt.)(DEDR 334). **Herdsmen who are traders**: **ahi_r, ahiran., ahirn.i_** herdsman, a caste of S'u_dras in Khandesh who are traders (M.); **a_bhi_ra** name of a people (MBh.); herdsman (Mn.); **a_bhi_ri_** (Skt.); **a_bhi_ra, a_hi_ra, ahira, a_he_ra** (Pkt.); **ahi_r** a partic. low caste (Ku.); **a_hir, a_hi_ri** cowherd (B.); **a_hira, a_hiri** (Or.); **ahi_r** (Bi.); **ahir** (Bhoj.Aw.); **ahi_r, ahi_ran, ahi_rni_** (H.); **a_hi_r, a_hi_rn.i_** pastoral tribe in Kathiavad, herdsman; **a_hirr.a~_** pl. herdsmen (spoken of affectionately or contemptuously)(G.); **a_yir^{u}** forest hunter (K.)(CDIAL 1232). **a_pi_ram** street of herdsmen (**Cu_t.a_.**); **a_pi_ra-valli** < + **palli_** village of herdsmen (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **a_bhi_ra** a cowherd; maha_s'u_dra, kud.iyokkaliga;**a_bhi_rapalli** a station of herdsmen; **a_bhi_ri** a cowherd's wife (Ka.lex.) **Hamlet of cowherds**: **a_yarpa_t.i** hamlet of cowherds (**Tiv. Na_yc. 14,2**); **a_yan-** man of the cowherd caste, herdsman (**Tol. Po. 21**); **a_yan** id. (Ma.); **a_yam** herd of cows (**Cilap. 17, Uraippa_t.t.umat.ai, 5**); **a_y** the cowherd caste (**Ci_vaka. 426**); **a_yappa_t.i** hamlet inhabited by the cowherd caste; **a_ykkut.i** id. (Ta.lex.) **ajar.u** flock of goats (S.); **eiyur., aiyyar.** flock of sheep or goats (L.); **ayyar.** (P.)(CDIAL 146). **ajjar.** flock of goats (L.P.); **ijjar.** (P.); **a_jar.i_** shepherd (L.); **a_jr.i_** (P.)(CDIAL 163). **a_jaka** flock of sheep (Skt.)(CDIAL 1089). **ajapa_la** goatherd (VS.Pali); **ayava_la** (Pkt.); **wa_l** shepherd (Gaw.); **wal-moc** (Kal.); **eiya_l** shepherd, goatherd (L.); **aya_l** flock of sheep or goats; **aya_li_, ya_li_** shepherd, goatherd (P.); **eva_l.iyo** shepherd (Marw.)(CDIAL 151). **aiwa_ra_** shed for sheep, goats or cattle in jungle (H.)(CDIAL 154). **yu_tha** flock, band (RV.); **yu_thaka** (BhP.); **yu_tha** flock, herd (Pali); **ju_ha** band, troop (Pkt.); collection (OAw.); **ju_h** troop (H.); **juha_na_** to collect in one place (H.); **ju_th** crowd of people (WPah.); **yuta** crowd, herd (Si.)(CDIAL 10516). cf. **yu_kam < vyu_ha** arrangement or disposition of the forces for fighting, military array; **yu_tam** battalion, troop (Ta.lex.) **ju_i** place, station, lay or den of animal (S.); **yu_ti** in: **gavyu_ti** movement, place of movement (Skt.); **bahiryu_ti** placed outside (Skt.)(CDIAL 10515). **a_yvai** sleeping place (Ta.lex.) **a_y** name of a liberal chief, one of seven kat.ai-val.l.alkal. (**Cir-upa_n.. 99**); **a_yva_** to bring good luck (Ta.lex.)

252.**Elder brother**: **an.n.an-, an.n.a_cci** elder brother; **an.n.a_r** id. (hon. pl.); **an.n.a_** elder brother, father; **an.n.a_ttai** elder brother (sometimes in contempt); **an.n.a_r..vi** elder brother or cousin; **an.n.i** elder brother's wife (Ta.); **an.n.an, an.n.a_cci** elder brother (Ma.); **an.** elder brother or male parallel cousin (Ko.); **on., on.on.** id. (To.); **an.n.a, an.a** elder brother; respectful address to an older male, affectionate mode of addressing boys; **an.n.i** affectionate mode of addressing females (Ka.); **an.n.e** elder brother or male parallel cousin; **tamman.e** younger brother (Kod..); **an.n.e** elder brother, maternal uncle, an elderly man (Tu.); **anna** elder

brother; termination of names of men (Te.); **anna_k** elder brother (Kol.); **tanna_l** elder brother; **tanhar.a_l** id. (respectful); **tanna_, tanna_l, tannor, tannal** id.; **anna_l** id. (Go.); **ana** (pl. **anen/anar**) id.; father's father; **anasi** elder brother (with reference to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **an.n.i_** (Pkt.)(DEDR 131). **an.n.u** a woman (Ka.); **annu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 132).

322.**Good luck**: **aya** good luck; **aya, ayya** a respectful way of addressing (Ka.); **aye** (Te.); **aya, aiya** (Ta.); **aya_** a compellation of respect amongs the lin:ga_yata people (M.); **ayno_ru, aygal.u, ayna_r** a respectful mode of addressing; **ayi, ai** a vocative particle implying kindness of address (Ka.Skt.); **aye_** a vocative particle expressing surprise, recollection, fatigue, fear, passion (Ka.Skt.); **aye_, ayi** (especially with regard to females)(Ka.); **ayyayyo_, ayyayye_** alas! (Ka.Ma.Ta.Te.); compassion: ah! alas! karun.e (Ka.); **aysale_, aysale** well done! bravo! noble! (Ka.); **aiti_** bravo! (M.)(Ka.lex.) **aiyo_** an exclamation of wonder; an exclamation of pity, concern (**Ci_vaka. 2622, Urai.**); an exclamation expressive of poignant grief (**Kantapu. Acure_n. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **aiya** exc. of wonder; exc. of pity, concern; **aiyako_** exc. of pity, sorrow; **ai** wonder, astonishment; **aiy-en-al** uttering ai expressive of wonder, of distress or mental suffering, of assent; **aiyaiyo_** exc. of pity or grief; **aiyo_** excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; exc. of poignant grief (Ta.); **ayya_** interj. of derision; **ayyo_, ayyayyo_** interj. of pain, grief (Ma.); **aya.** exc. of surprise or grief; **aya. ava.** excl. of grief (Ko.); **eya.** exc. of surprise (To.); **ayyo_, ayyayyo_, ayyayye_** interj. expr. grief; interj. expr. astonishment; interj. expr. compassion (Ka.); **ayyo_, ayyayyo_** interj. of grief, annoyance, pain (Tu.); **ayyo, ayyo_, ayyayyo_, ayyayo_, ayayo_** interj. denoting sorrow, lamentation, pity, pain, etc. (Te.); **a_ige, a_igo, a_igo_na, a_ike, a_iko, a_iko_na** interj. indicating annoyance, impatience, or disgust (Kui); **i_yaliyo_, i_yalesa** alas! (Kuwi); **ayo_, ayo_ ge** exc. of pain or surprise (Kur.); **aya, ayyi, ayyu** O my! (wonder, joy, woe); **ay(y)oke, ay(y)okaboke** alas! (Malt.); **aye** exc. of surprise, recollection, fear (esp. used in dramas)(Skt.)(DEDR 196b).

325.**Not born**: **ayan-, acan- < a-ja** Brahma_ as not born (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **aja** Brahma_; **aja-gija** Brahma_ and persons like him (Ka.lex.)

510.**Image: bowstring: alka** bow-string (Pa.); **alliya, alle** bow-string (Te)(DEDR 259).

476.**Olibanum**: cf. **a_ne-be_la** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia serrata, gajabhaks.ye, suvahe; **a_nelo_l.isara** a kind of aloes (Ka.); **a_neo_l.i sara** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lu_kam** bael, vilvam (**Mu_. A.**); cf. **ma_lu_ra** (Skt.); **allu_ram** id. (**Malai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

464.**Tiger-stopper**: **i_kai** sp. of mimosa; tiger-stopper (Mysore thorn, caesalpinia sepiaria); **i_kkai** tiger-stopper; sp. of stinking swallow-wort (pentatropis microphylla); **i_n:ku** sp. of sensitive-tree; tiger-stopper; **i_n:kai** sp. of sensitive-tree, mimosa rubicaulis; sp. of stinking swallow-wort; **i_yai** tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree (Ta.); **i_n.n.a** mimosa intsia, the bark of which is used in bathing; **ica, i_ca, i_a** acacia intsia (Ma.); **i_n.tu** tiger-stopper; **in.t.u** eight-pinnate soap-pod, acacia instsia caesia; sensitive-plant, mimosa; mimosa rubicaulis; tiger-stopper; **in.t.ai** eight-pinnate soap-pod; trichotomous-flowering smooth jasmine; tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree; thorny caper (Ta.); **an.t.arike, an.t.irike** acacia intsia (Ka.); **si_r.i** a bush, the leaves of which are used as soap (Kuwi); **s'ikeka_i_** a plant, also the pod of it, mimosa abstergens (M.)(DEDR 2607b and 2607c). **an.t.arike, an.t.irike** a prickly climbing shrub, acacia intsia (Ka.lex.) cf. **an.t.ava_l.a, an.t.aral.e, an.t.a_l.a, an.t.va_l.a, antaral.e, antuva_l.a, arat.a_l.a, arad.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arita_l.a, aris.t.a** the soap-nut tree, sapindus

trifoliatus, sapindus detergens; its nuts are used e.g. also in washing woollen cloth; cf. **pi_taphe_na** (Ka.lex.) **sega janum** mimosa rubicaulis; **kondro janum** acacia intsia (Santali.lex.) **ot kondro** cassia mimossoides (Santali.lex.) Mimosa rubicaulis: **shiah-kanta** (H.B.); **huziru** (M.); **khinkari** (Garhwal); **kattusinikka** (Ma.); **arlu** (P.); **ingai** (Ta.); **undra** (Te.); leaves: in form of infusion prescribed in piles; bruised and applied to burns; root: in powder form, given when from weakness the patient vomits the food; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.167). Acacia intsia = acasia caesia: **aila** (H.); **kondrojanum** (Santali); **chilari** (M.); **karijindu** (Ta.); **kodakorinda** (Te.); flowers: used by Santal women in deranged courses; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from the Chenab eastwards ascending to 4,000 ft. and found throughout India (GIMP, p.2).

186.**Pulse**: **a_d.haki** a kind of pulse, cajanus indicus, tuvari (Ka.); togari (M.) (Ka.lex.)

221.**Carallia brachiata**: **andipuna_ru-nmara** an evergreen tree, carallia integerrima (Ka.); **an.d.in.a_ru, an.d.ipun.a_ru** carallia integerrima (Tu.)(DEDR 128). Carallia brachiata = carallia integerrima: **kierpa** (B.); **panasi** (M.); **varanga** (Ma.); **karalli** (Te.); **kanthekera** (A.); fruits: used in the treatment of contagious ulcers; bark: for itch; habitat: eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bengal, Burma, S. India, Andamans (GIMP, p.50).

94.**Celery**: **ajamoda_** apium graveolens (Car. Su. 4.6,45); **di_pyaka** id. (Car.Ci. 5.69,71, 6.27,38). Apium graveolens: celery seed; **epich** (Ger.); **ache celeri** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat: southern Europe... celery fruit was shipped from British India also... Uses: stimulant and condiment; as a flavouring agent in salads, soups, sauces, tomato juice, pickles, and in the manufacture of celery salt... which is a mixture of finely ground celery fruit and free-running sodium chloride (tabel salt). (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 621-623). Apium graveolens. (Ancient Egyptian **m3tt**; Coptic **mit**; Greek **teginon**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **karafs**). "Celery grows wild in Africa, Europe and Americas... It was once used as a slimming herb. Celery grows in Egyptian gardens today as it did in pharaonic times, at least towards the end of the New Kingdom (c. 1000 BC). Garlands have been found on mummies from this period, where celery leaves alternated with petals of nymphae caerulea. The plant is frequently mentioned in Egyptian texts. Dioscorides gave the Egyptian name as **mith**, which through Coptic has been identified with ancient Egyptian **m3tt**. This is easily confused with the name for parsley, which is called 'mountain celery' (apium petroselinum) ... Celery was used to... stimulate appetite... as a remedy to treat the teeth... a remedy to cool the uterus... as a contraceptive after fumigation with emmer seeds... a large dose of the related apium petroselinum was once thought to be capable of causing abortion (Prospero Alpini)... it was used in a remedy proven good for burns 'in the days of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Amenophis III (f1567-1320 BC).'... a remedy to stop blood in the eye... a remedy for the temples... for a painful stomach." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.76-77). Apium graveolens: **ajamoda** (Skt.); **ajmud** (H.); **chanu** (B.); **randhuni** (B.); **ajmod** (South India); root: given in anasarca and colic, alterative, diuretic; seeds: stimulant, cordial, tonic, an antiseptic, used in bronchitis and for liver and spleen diseases; essential oil, glucoid, apiin; habitat: foot of the NW Himalayas and outlying hills in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. (GIMP, pp.21-22). Apium petroselinum = petroselinum crispum = petroselinum sativum = carum petroselinum (English parsley); frequently cultivated in India (GIMP, p.189). Apium petroselinum: (Ancient Egyptian **m3tt h3st**; Coptic **gat** or **ceginh**; Greek **teginon**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **baqdu_nis**). "The essential oil (of

parsley) stimulates the appetite and regulates menstruation... (as mountain celery) it occurs in a few medical prescriptions (in Egyptian texts) for pain in the stomach or to 'contract the urine'." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.78).

128.**Chin**: **at.avari** chin (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 69). **kha_d.ki, kha_d.ke** chin (Kon.lex.) **bador sat.ok** projecting chin (Santali.lex.)

384.**Image: chequered board**: **aran:ku** place or board chequered with squares for gambling (**Kur-al., 401**); chequered lines traced on the ground for playing pa_n.t.i (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

360.**Chest**: **aragdi, a_rgli** chest of body (Kol.); **aragli** id. (Nk.); **argil** id. (Nk.Ga.); **arayul, aril, aru_li, ariyul** id.; **ar.i_l** udder (Go.)(DEDR 200).

413.**To climb**: **argna_ (argyas)** to climb, mount an animal, rise (as sun, moon, stars), rise in pitch (as a drum), get puffed up, (eyes) are turned up before death; **(argas)** to make climb, lift, haul up, take upon one's shoulders, lay a burden on, begin, raise, increase; **argta'a_na_, arga'a_na_** to make climb, lift up, etc. (Kur.); **arge** to climb; **argtre** to lift, raise (Malt.); **arumbu** to climb (Tu.)(DEDR 231). **a_ruhat** ascends (RV.); **a_ru_d.ha-** (MBh.Pkt.); **a_ruhati** (Pali); **a_ruhai** (Pkt.); climbs up (OG.); **a_ru_l.ha** (Pali); **a_ru_d.hn.e~, a_rud.hn.e~** to ascend (OM.)(CDIAL 1326). **a_ru_d.hi** ascent (Skt.); **a_ru_d.hiya** mounted (Pkt.); **aru_r.i_** heap of dirt (S.); **aru_r.i_** heap of refuse, dunghill (L.P.)(CDIAL 1328). **a_ro_ha** ascent, rider (R.); growth, rider (Pali); height, breast, rider (Pkt.); **a_ro_haga** riding (Pkt.); **a_ro_haka** rising (Skt.); **arohag'a** saddle (NiDoc.); **aror.** brave, heroic (H.); **aror.o, aror.u~** tender shoot of a tree, cotton-pod growing on last year's stalk (G.)(CDIAL 1333).**a_ro_han.a** ascending (S'Br.); adj. arising (Ma_rkP.); ascent (Pali); **a_ruhan.a** sitting above (Pkt.); **auri_ni** a stick on which a load is supported when coming downhill (Kho.); **arohan** mounting, riding (H.); **arun.u** risen, ascended (Si.)(CDIAL 1334). **a_ro_hati** mounts (RV.); **a_ro_hyati** raises (RV.); **a_ro_hai** climbs, sits on (Pkt.); **aurik, awerik** to mount, ride (Kho.); **a_rohiba_** (Or.); **arohna_** (H.); **aray** having ascended (Si.inscr.); **a_ro_pe_ti** makes ascend (Pali); **aropayata** 3rd sg. imperf. mid. raised (KharI.); **a_ro_he_i** makes mount (Pkt.); **aureik** to cause to mount (Kho.); **aravay** having caused to be transcribed (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 1335). **ruh** grow, rise (Skt.); growth, sprouting (RV.); **s'iro_ruh** hair (Skt.)(CDIAL 10795). **ruhti** mounts, grows (MBh.); **-ruhat** aor. inj. (RV.); **ruhai** grows (Pkt.); **ruik** to grow (of crops, nails, etc.); **ru_hati** grows, heals (of wound)(Pali); **ru_hana_** to mount, rise, climb (H.)(CDIAL 10796). **ruyhati** grows (Pali); **rujjhai** grows, is born (Pkt.); **rujhn.e~, rujn.e~** to sprout, grow (M.)(CDIAL 10797). **ru_d.hi** rise, increase (Skt.); **ru_l.hi** growth, custom (Pali); **ru_r.i** dunghill (L.); heap of manure outside village (P.); **ruri_** heap of threshed rice (P.); **ru_r.hi_** growth (H.); **ru_d.h** prevalence (M.); **rur.(h)i** plague (N.)(CDIAL 10802).

413.**To climb**: **argna_ (argyas)** to climb, mount an animal, rise (as sun, moon, stars), rise in pitch (as a drum), get puffed up, (eyes) are turned up before death; **(argas)** to make climb, lift, haul up, take upon one's shoulders, lay a burden on, begin, raise, increase; **argta'a_na_, arga'a_na_** to make climb, lift up, etc. (Kur.); **arge** to climb; **argtre** to lift, raise (Malt.); **arumbu** to climb (Tu.)(DEDR 231). **a_ruhat** ascends (RV.); **a_ru_d.ha-** (MBh.Pkt.); **a_ruhati** (Pali); **a_ruhai** (Pkt.); climbs up (OG.); **a_ru_l.ha** (Pali); **a_ru_d.hn.e~, a_rud.hn.e~** to ascend (OM.)(CDIAL 1326). **a_ru_d.hi** ascent (Skt.); **a_ru_d.hiya** mounted (Pkt.); **aru_r.i_** heap of dirt (S.); **aru_r.i_** heap of refuse, dunghill (L.P.)(CDIAL 1328). **a_ro_ha** ascent, rider (R.); growth,

rider (Pali); height, breast, rider (Pkt.); **a_ro_haga** riding (Pkt.); **a_ro_haka** rising (Skt.); **arohag'a** saddle (NiDoc.); **aror.** brave, heroic (H.); **aror.o, aror.u~** tender shoot of a tree, cotton-pod growing on last year's stalk (G.)(CDIAL 1333).**a_ro_han.a** ascending (S'Br.); adj. arising (Ma_rkP.); ascent (Pali); **a_ruhan.a** sitting above (Pkt.); **auri_ni** a stick on which a load is supported when coming downhill (Kho.); **arohan** mounting, riding (H.); **arun.u** risen, ascended (Si.)(CDIAL 1334). **a_ro_hati** mounts (RV.); **a_ro_hyati** raises (RV.); **a_ro_hai** climbs, sits on (Pkt.); **aurik, awerik** to mount, ride (Kho.); **a_rohiba_** (Or.); **arohna_** (H.); **aray** having ascended (Si.inscr.); **a_ro_pe_ti** makes ascend (Pali); **aropayata** 3rd sg. imperf. mid. raised (KharI.); **a_ro_he_i** makes mount (Pkt.); **aureik** to cause to mount (Kho.); **aravay** having caused to be transcribed (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 1335). **ruh** grow, rise (Skt.); growth, sprouting (RV.); **s'iro_ruh** hair (Skt.)(CDIAL 10795). **ruhti** mounts, grows (MBh.); **-ruhat** aor. inj. (RV.); **ruhai** grows (Pkt.); **ruik** to grow (of crops, nails, etc.); **ru_hati** grows, heals (of wound)(Pali); **ru_hana_** to mount, rise, climb (H.)(CDIAL 10796). **ruyhati** grows (Pali); **rujjhai** grows, is born (Pkt.); **rujhn.e~, rujn.e~** to sprout, grow (M.)(CDIAL 10797). **ru_d.hi** rise, increase (Skt.); **ru_l.hi** growth, custom (Pali); **ru_r.i** dunghill (L.); heap of manure outside village (P.); **ruri_** heap of threshed rice (P.); **ru_r.hi_** growth (H.); **ru_d.h** prevalence (M.); **rur.(h)i** plague (N.)(CDIAL 10802).

237.**Image: neck; jaw; joint of jaws**: **an.a** jaw, hinder part of jaw (Ma.); **an.a-ppallu** grinder, double tooth (Ma.); **an.al** jaw, hinder part of mouth (Ma.); chin, side of the upper jaw, neck, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap (Ta.); under part of the mouth, the mouth (Ka.); **an.ar, an.ari** side of the upper jaw (Ta.); **an.a_r** neck (Ta.); **an.n.a_t.i** cheekbone (Ma.); **an.n.i** inside of the cheek, joint of jaws (Ma.); **an:g** lower cheek (Ko.); **an:g val** molar teeth (Ko.); **ol.** molar tooth (To.)(DEDR 114). **hanu** jaw (RV.Pali.B.); cheek-bone (A.); **hanu_** jaw (TS.H.); **hanuka_** (VarBr.S.Pali); **han.u** chin (Pkt.); jaw (Konkan.i); **han.uya_** jaw (Pkt.); **hunu, unu** chin (Kho.); **han.u~_, han.n.h** molar teeth (L.); **han.e_ha~_** jaws (L.); **hanua_** disease of the tongue in cattle (Bi.Mth.); **han.u_, han.vat.i_, han.vat.l.i_** chin (M.); **anu** jaw (Si.)(CDIAL 13966). **Image: jaw: alaku, alavu** jaw, mandibles, bird's beak (Ta.); upper portion of the jaw bone (Ma.); **halaku** the lower part of the cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 239). **Image: throat; jaw**: **argali** throat (Dm.); **hargal** (Gaw.); **orgol** jaw (Pas'.)(CDIAL 629).

111.**To ride on shoulder**: **anj-** to climb (Ga.Go.); to ride on shoulder (Go.); **anjih-** to take on the shoulder (Go.)(DEDR 56). **coga, coghe** to climb up into or on (Santali.lex.)

92.**Caterpillar**: **assgla_r.a_** a caterpillar found on the sa_l-tree leaves (its contact causes swelling and fever)(Kur.); **assgalo** a caterpillar the touch of whose hair causes painful irritation (Malt.)(DEDR 52).

183.**Seed of fruit**: **an.t.i-kkot.t.ai** cashew-nut (Ta.); **an.t.i** kernel, stone of mango, etc., nut, scrotum (Ma.); **ma.nge a.n.d.i** mango stone (Kod..); **an.d.i** kernel of mangoes, etc. (Tu.); **at.hu_** mango stone (Kur.); **at.i** stone or seed of a fruit (Malt.); **an.t.hi** kernel (Pkt.)(DEDR 126). **as.t.i** kernel of fruit (BhP.); **as.t.hi** kernel (Skt.); **asthi** kernel of fruit (Sus'r.); **a~_t.hi_ ke rot.i_** bread of crushed mango stones (Bi.); **at.t.hi, at.t.hika** stone of fruit (Pali); **at.t.hi** (Pkt.); **o~t.^{u}** (K.); **a~_t.hi** (B.Or.); **a~_t.i** (B.); **a~_t.hi_** kernel of pip of fruit (H.Bhoj.); **a_t.hi_, at.hi_** (M.); **at.aya** fruit stone, seed (Si.); **a~t.hal, at.helo** stone of fruit, nut (Ku.); **a~_t.hi_l., a~_t.hal., a~_t.holi_** seed stone esp. of jackfruit (M.)(CDIAL 955).

465.Canarium strictum: Distribution: Konkan, W. Ghats of N. Kanara and of Madras Presidency in evergreen forests, upto about 5,000 ft. The gum is used with gingely oil in rheumatic pains. Bengal: **kala dammar**; Bombay: **dhup, gugul**; Canarese: **halemaddu, karedupa, mandadupa, pandu, raladupa**; English: **black dammar tree**; Gujarat: **kala dammar**; Hindi: **kala dammar**; Kadir: **kungiliam, tubam, viraka**; Malayalam: **karuttukungiliam, kungiliam, kunturukkapayam, pantam, telli**; Marathi: **dhup, raldhup**; Sanskrit: **mandadhupa, raladhupa**; Tamil: **attam, karungundurukkam, karunkungiliyam, karuppudamar, karuppukkungiliyam, kundurukkam, kungiliam, kukkil kungulam**; Telugu: **nallarojanamu**. Canarium bengalense: Distribution: Assam, Sylhet. The leaves and bark are used externally for rheumatic swellings. Assam: **bisjang, dhuna**; Garo: **tekreng**; Lepcha: **narockpa**; Nepal: **goguldhup**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 531-533). **har, harra_, har.r.ai_, harla_, hard.a_** green myrobalan (H.); **hird.a_** (M.); **hari_r hari_r.** (S.); **harad. hari_d.** (P.); **hari_taki_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.415).

191.**Image: camel**: **attiri** camel; mule (**Cilap. 6,119**); cf. **atya** (Ta.lex.)

186.**Pulse**: **a_d.haki** a kind of pulse, cajanus indicus, tuvari (Ka.); togari (M.) (Ka.lex.)

79.**To buy; image: to grasp**: **assi_na_, as-** to buy (Go.); **as-** to take, buy (Go.); **as- (-t-)** to catch, hold, grasp (Kond.a); **ah- (ast-)** to seize, take hold of (Pe.); **ah- (-t-)** to seize, catch (Mand..); **ahpa (aht-)** to hold, seize, take, accept, capture, contain; n. grasp, acceptance, capture, seizure (Kui); **assali** to hold, catch; **ah'nai** to seize, hold; **ah- (ast-)** to seize, take hold of (Kuwi)(DEDR 51). **attu (atti-)** to reach (Ta.); **andu** to meet with or suffer, reach, get at, obtain, be within reach (Ka.); **andu** to reach at, take with the hand, obtain, gain, suffer, feel, be within reach; to hand in, hand over (Te.); **and- (andit/ant-)** to reach, be within reach (Kond.a)(DEDR 149).

129.**Image: water-course**: **ad.a** watercourse (S.); **ad.d.**, pl. **ad.d.a_** small irrigation channel (L.); **ad.d.a_** perch for birds (P.); **ar.inu** to stop, halt (N.); **a~_r** screen (A.); **ar.a~eb** to restrain (Mth.); **a_r.na_** to cause to stop (H.); **ad.vu~** to stop (G.); **ad.n.e~** to be stopped (M.)(CDIAL 188). **to_d.** channel (Kon.lex.) **at.aikal** stone placed at the entrance of a sluice to prevent water from flowing (**W.**)(Ta.); **at.ai-ttal** to shut, close (**Pur-ana_. 151**); **at.ekka** (Ma.); **at.ai** to obstruct, block, as a passage (**Kur-al., 38**); to stop up, as a hole (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: embankment**: **an.t.a** bund, ridge of field (Ma.); **an.t.ai** field bund, ridge of a field (Ta.); **an.ai** embankment, dam, ridge for retaining water in a field, bank of river or sea (Ta.); **an.a** dam (Ma.); **an.** water channel brought to village from stream; **e.t- an.** edge of bank or stream or tank (Ko.); **ony** edge of swamp (To.); **an.e** dam, dike (Ka.); **an.d.a** bank or edge of river (Kod..); **ana** bank or dam (Te.)(DEDR 122). **ad.d.akat.t.a** a dam or bank, embankment (Te.); **ad.d.akat.t.e** a dam (Tu.); **at.appan** a stopper, cork (Ma.)(DEDR 83). cf. **od.u** bank of river (Kuwi.Kond.a)(DEDR 965). **ar.e** to dam (Santali.lex.)

314.**Image: castrated young ox**: **a_rye** the ox or he buffalo which is castrated in its tender age (Tu.lex.)

115.**Bone**: **at.t.e** bone (Tu.lex.) **asthan** bone (RV. i.84.13); **asthanvant** bony (RV. i.164.4); **asthi** produced in the bones (RV. i.23.4)(Vedic.lex.) **a_d., ha_d.a** bone (Kon.lex.) cf. **had.** bone; **had.a god.a** bones of dead animals (Santali.lex.) cf. **had.d.a** bone (Skt.Pkt.)(CDIAL 13952).

40.**Images: small bolt or pin to fasten a door; gate**: **arari_** leaf of a door (Skt.); **arari** door-leaf, door (Pkt.); **aral** wooden bolt of door attached to the frame (P.); **arali_** id., pin a bullock's yoke (P.)(CDIAL 605). **argal.a**, **argala, argar..e, aggar..ike, argar..ike, agan.i, agar..i, agur..i** bolt or bar to fasten a door (Ka.); **argal.amu** wooden bolt, bar or pin for fastening a door, etc., impediment, obstruction (Te.); **argoli** crossbar, rail (Kui)(DEDR App.9). **argala** bolt (Skt.); **irgala** (Pa_n.); **argalika_** small bolt (Skt.); **sa_rgad.a** barred (S'Br.); **aggal.a, aggal.a_** cross-bar of a door, bolt (Pali); **aggala, aggala_** (Pkt.); **a_glo, a_gliya_** (Ku.); **a_glo** (N.); **a_gar., a_gor.** mat-door, hurdle (B.); **a_gar.a** gate (Or.); **a_gul.a** obstacle; **a_gul.a_** small iron keeper-ring (Or.); **a_gar, agri_, a_gal** wooden bar of door (Bi.); **a_gari** (OAw.); **a_gal, aggal** (H.); **a_gl.o, a_gl.i_, a_gl.i_o** (G.); **a_gol., agol., a_ghol.** (M.); **agal.u** (Konkan.i); **agul.a, agula** (Si.); **agd.a_** tie connecting yoke and pole of cart (M.); **agla_na** to restrain, watch (B.); **agul.iba_** to lie in wait for (Or.)(CDIAL 629). For **-ghol.** in **a_ghol.** (M.) cf.: **Knot; clasp**: **kun.ike, kul.ike** knot, loop, clasp, link (Ka.); **kur..aiccu, kur..aicci, kul.accu, kul.acu** joint of the body, noose, loop, knot (Ta.); **klo_lu** hasp; **kor.lu** door-fastening (Kuwi)(DEDR 1824). cf. **elkune** elbow (Lith.)(CDIAL 603).

289.**Stern of a boat**: **amaram** stern of a vessel, oar used to steer a boat (Ta.); stern of a vessel, elephant's hind part, abaft (Ma.); **amaramu** stern of a boat (Te.)(DEDR 163). **apara** posterior (RV.); other, next (Pali); **avara** latter, other (Pkt.); **avara** hinder, western (Si.); **aparam.** further, besides (Pali)(CDIAL 434). cf. **ama_r, amma_r** ships cable < **amarva** (Port.)

290.**Boat**: **ambu** water (Skt.) **ambi** boat (Ka.); **ambiga_re** boatman (Tu.)(DEDR 177). **ampi** suspended water-shovel (Ta.); **ambiga, ambaga, ambuga, ambiga_r-a** man who rows a boat, boatman (Ka.); **ambi_, ambekari_** boatman (M.)(DEDR 177). **ampa_pa_t.t.u** a rower's song (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Raft; float; small boat; ship**: **ampi** small boat (**parimuka vampiyun. karimuka vampiyum : Cilap. 13,176**); **ambi** id. (Ka.); **ampi** raft, float (**Kalit. 103,37**); ship (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ampu < ambu** water; sea (**Tiruppu. 32**)(Ta.lex.)

244.**Boat; ship**: **ya_n-a-pa_ttiram** boat (Ta.); **ya_na-pa_tram** a ship, boat; **ya_na-bhan:ga** a shipwreck (Skt.lex.) **ya_n-am** vessel, ship, raft; conveyance, vehicle, carriage (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 10**); palanquin, litter (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 20**); **ya_tan-am** boat; raft (Ta.); cf. **ya_na** (Skt.); cf. **ya_n.ar** carpenters (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ya_na-kara** a carpenter (Skt.lex.) **ya_ta-ca_mpati** Varun.a; **ya_tapati** sea; Varun.a; **ya_n-ai-muka-v-o_t.t.am** boat with an elephant-shaped prow (**Cilap. 13,176, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ya_das** any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; **ya_das-pati** the ocean; Varun.a; **ya_t.u** a fluid, water (Skt.lex.)

19.**Image: mimic conflict**: **an:kam** battle, fight (Ta.); fight, battle, duel, challenge (Ma.); **an:ka** fight, war (Ka.); fight, war, cock-fight (Tu.); **an:kaka~_d.u** a quarrelsome man (Te.); **an:ka** fight, mimic war or conflict (Skt.)(DEDR 29).

119.**Contents of a box; detailed account of lands**: **at.akkam** cost price (Ta.); contents as of a box, enclosures, as of a letter; treasure trove (Ta.); **at.ai** price (**Pin..**)(Ta.); king's share of the produce of the land, whether one-sixth or one-tenth or otherwise (**W.**)(Ta.); **at.aikkuttakai** revenue from grain as farmed out by government (**J.**); **at.ai-c-ci_t.t.u** receipt for payment of tithe or tax (**J.**)(Ta.); **at.an:ku** to be comprised, included (**Ci. Ci. Al.avai. 1**)(Ta.); **at.an:ka** adv. wholly, entirely (**I_t.u, 8,9,4**); **at.an:kavum** adv. id. (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 359**); **at.an:kalum** id. (**Tiruvil.ai. Tirunakaran:kan.. 13**); **at.akkam-pan.n.u-tal** to pack, stow away (Ta.); **at.ai-ttal**

to put in, pack, secure (**Ta_yu. Col. 1**)(Ta.); **at.ai** delivering, conveying (**Kalit. 115,18**); deposit, that which has been accepted for safe keeping (**I_t.u, 5,10,5**); **at.aikkalam** deposit (**Ka_cippu Tiruner-i. 53**); **at.ai-kol.l.u-tal** to accept a deposit for safe keeping (**I_t.u, 5,10,5**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.ikkar..acu-per-u-tal** to be highly valued (**I_t.u, 1,4,1**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.an:kal** submitting, being included; abiding place (**Periyapu. E_yarko_n-. 59**); contract work; detailed account showing lands cultivated and the nature of the cultivation in a village; examination of the cultivation of village lands; **at.an:kala_mis.am** estimate of the produce of a piece of land for a year (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **at.t.na_** to be filled up, be contained in (P.); **a_t.n.o** to fill up with earth and stones; **at.a_n.o** to contain, hold (Ku.); **at.a_unu** to be contained, fit into (N.); **a~_t.na_, a~t.na_, at.na_, a_t.na_** to be contained (H.)(CDIAL 178). **a_dha_ran.a** supporting (Nir.); **a_ha_ran.a** adj. (Pkt.); **a_rn.i_** iron tripod to hold a pot; **a_rn.iyo** wooden tripod (G.)(CDIAL 1166).

264.**Disorder**: **abad.a, avud.a, abad.ajabad.a** confusedly mashing, crushing; a mangled and messes mass (Ka.); **avad.acivad.a** (M.); **abandara, abandare** (Tadbhava of **abandha**) disorder, confusion, irregularity, uselessness, waste (Ka.); **abandara** (Te.); **avantarai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **aba_d.u, aban.d.u** futile, answering no valuable purpose; tare in weighing, e.g. the weight of the bottle in which a merchant has to fill the oil required by the buyer (Ka.); **aba_d.a-manus.ya** a man of monstrous circumference (Ka.); **abad.a-dho_bad.a** clumsy, mis-shapen (M.)(Ka.lex.) **avantarai** disorder, confusion (**Ko_yilo. 42**); **avattam < a-baddha** nonsense, falsehood (**Te_va_. 996,10**)(Ta.lex.)

204.**Image: birth**: **a_t.u** to be born; **ma_cai ma_kkat.an- man-n-ava n-a_t.alin- (Ci_vaka. 911)**(Ta.lex.) **a.t. (a.c-)** to give birth to (child)(Ko.)(DEDR 347).

455.**Colosanthes indica**: **ara_t.aki_** name of a plant (AV. iv.37.6); **arat.va** made of the Arat.u tree; name of a man (RV. viii.46.27); **arad.u, arat.u** the tree colosanthes indica (AV. xx.131.15)(Vedic.lex.)

389.**Blanket**: **ra_r.i** blanket (N.)(CDIAL 10698).

68.**To collect, to gather**: **a_y, a_, a_yi, a_yu** to collect, to gather; to select, to cull (Ka.Tu.Ta.M.); **a_y, a_yi** collecting (Ka.); **a_ya** gain, profit, income, revenue; receipt; corn given by the well-to-do villagers to the hereditary servants of the village as their established fees of office; **a_ya-kat.t.u** a fixed amount of money; **a_ya-ga_r-a** a clever man; a hereditary village servant (Ka.); **a_ya-ga_d.u** (Te.); such servants are e.g. **gavud.a, s'a_nabho_ga, jo_yhisa, patta_ri, kamma_r-a, bad.agi, na_yinda** (Ka.lex.)

167.**Image: bottom of a coconut shell**: **at.ikkayil** bottom piece of a coconut shell with the kernel, dist. fr. kan:kayil (**J.**); **at.i-c-cirat.t.ai** thick half or bottom of a coconut shell, used as a vessel, dist. fr. kan.cirat.t.ai (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

32.**Image: cockroach**: **akkal.e** cockroach (Ka.); **ekkale, ekkalu** id. (Tu.); **hakkal.a** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 22). **zarlo, zarlea_** cockroach (Kon.lex.) **capr.a, capr.i** cockroach (Santali.lex.) **pa_cca_** cockroach (**Na_mati_pa. 266**); **pa_ccai** id. (Ta.lex.) cf. **ci_kuru-va_yi** cockroach (Ka.)(DEDR 2606). **telapa_yika_** cockroach (Pali.lex.)

447.**Conveying**: **a_ra, ha_ra** taking, conveying; seizing; carrying away or off; removing; retaining; offering (Ka.); **ha_raka** taking; bringing; conveying; seizing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **man.d.a-ha_raka** a distiller and seller of spirits; **man.d.a** the scum which forms on the surface of any liquid; ferment; gruel; the spirituous part of wine etc., spirituous liquor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

78.**Carding cotton; downy cotton of calotropis gigantea**: **arka** the plant calotropis gigantea (S'Br.)[cf. **alarka** (Sus'r.); **ala_ka** (Car.); **alakkha** (Pali)] **akkha** (Pali.Pkt.);; **aku** calotropis procera (S.); **akk, ak** (L.); **akk** a particular plant with an acrid milky juice (P.); **a~_k** c. gigantea (Ku.); **a_k** c. acia (Marw.); a particular tree or shrub (G.); **a_kr.o** a particular tree or shrub (G.); **aka** the tree asclepias gigantea (Si.)(CDIAL 625). **arkaparn.a** leaf of c. gigantea (S'Br.); **a_kan** swallow-wort (A.); **a_kand** (B.); **a_kanda** c.gigantea (Or.); **akwan** (Bhoj.); **ekwan** a particular plant (Bhoj.); **akwan, akwand, akund, akkand** c. gigantea (H.)--(final **-d** in B.Or.H. unexplained.)(CDIAL 626) cf. **-d.-** in: **e_kud.u** picking (Te.)(DEDR 765). **aka_w** the plant asclepias gigantea (H.)(CDIAL 627). **erukku** calotropis gigantea (Ta.); **erikku** id. (Ma.); **ekke, ekka, erke, yakka** gigantic swallow-wort or manure leaf (Ka.); **ekkamale, ekkama_le** id. (Tu.); **arka** (Skt.)(DEDR 814). **e_ku** roll of cleaned cotton prepared for the spindle (Te.); **e_kud.u** picking, beating, or cleaning cotton (Te.); **ec- (-c-)** to card cotton; intens. **ecka-** (Pe.); **ekkuni** to gin (Tu.); **ekku, yakku** to divide, separate, dress cotton, cotton wool (Ka.); **ek-ku (ek-ki-)** to pull with fingers (as cotton), scrutinize (Ta.); **ekkuka** to card cotton (Ma.); **e_kku** carding cotton (Ma.)(DEDR 765). { Kraemer, H. 'Materia Medica of Ceylon', American Journal of Pharmacy, 66 (1894) pp.530-539 reports that the fibre from the inner bark of calotropis gigantea was formerly used in the manufacture of cloth for the princes and nobles [cf. **ekkat.iga** a superior, noble, or great man (Ka.); **ekkad.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 768)], and that the hairs of the seeds are said to have been made into thread in Borneo. Gun-powder charcoal is made from the young branches. [cf. Quisumbing, E., Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, 1978, p.745: reporting Tsiang, Y., 'An enumeration of the Asclepiadaceous plants collected by Tsai and Wang from Yunan in 1933-1936' Sunyatsenia 4 (1939) pp.95-131: "the stems of calotropis gigantea yield a strong fiber, durable under water, used for making fishing nets, halters, lines and ropes. The floss on the seeds is used for stuffing mattresses; the acrid, milky juice, mixed with salt, is used to remove hair from hides; the root is a good teeth cleaner, and the wood is utilized in making charcoal and gunpowder."] Calotropis gigantea is distributed throughout India, Ceylon, Malay Islands and South China . Some etyma: **ashur** (Arabic); **akanda, akra, mandara, rui** (Bombay); **erukkalai, urkkovi** (Ceylon); **kadrati** (Gond); **waduri** (Java); **khark** (Persian); **akhauna** (Santal); **muduwara, vara, varagaha** (Sinhalese). [Kirtikar, K.R. and Basu, B.D., Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.III, 2nd edn. 1933, p. 1607]}.

434.**To wear**: **arpiya_ (< arpiya a_-)** to put on, wear (coat)(Pe.); **arpa** to put on (coat, on another), fix (load on carrying-yoke)(Pe.); **a_r** to wear, put on; to gird, wear (Ta.); **a_rppu** tie, bondage (Ta.); **a_ruka** to put on (as clothes or jewels)(Ma.); **arkalu** a knot, tie (Tu.); **a_nu** to put on, wear (with **-n- < -r-**); **ara** to put on (hat, shirt, spectacles)(Kond.a)(DEDR 369). cf. **(i)ravikkai** tight-fitting bodice (Ta.)(DEDR 5163). **a_r-** to become full (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,10,5**); **a_rtsu** (Te.); **a_r** (Ka.Ma.); **a_rkuni** (Tu.) to shout; to wear, put on; to experience; **a_rvur-r-a_r neca mar..iya : Kalit.. 42,13**); to bind, tie, gird; **pa_mpon-r-a_rttu** (**Te_va_. 16,11**)(Ta.lex.) **Armour**: **r-avake, r-avike** armour, quilted jacket, bodice (Ka.); **ravake** bodice (Tu.); **r-avika** a sort of bodice (Te.); **iravikkai, ravikkai** tight-fitting bodice, jacket, corset (Ta.)(DEDR 5163). **Garment: ar-a, ar-ave, ar-ive, ar-uve** cloth (Ka.); **ar-uvai** cloth, garment (Ta.)(**virinu_lar-uvaiyar** : **Patir-r-up. 34,3**)(Ta.lex.); **ar-ai** curtain (Ta.); **ar-a** rag (Te.); **arve** a cloth, old rag

(Tu.)(DEDR 318). **Cotton**: **erukku** yarcum, madar, calotropis gigantea (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 274**); **erikku** id. (Ma.); prob. **arka** (Ta.lex.) **rui_** calotropis gigantea (M.)[which yields a downy kind of cotton] (CDIAL 10798). {Possibly, **ar-uvai** cloth, garment (Ta.)(DEDR 318); and **ruwa_** cotton wool (Ku.)(CDIAL 10798) are traceable to calotropis gigantea, **rui_ < erukku.} ruwa_** cotton wool (Ku.); **ru_-a** cotton [< ***ru_ca = rumcai** (Pkt.) cards cotton? (CDIAL 10836)}; **r.u_** to fall out, off (leaves, hair)(Mand..Kuwi); **r.uha (r.uhi-)** to lose the skin by peeling; **r.uhpa (r.uht)** to take the skin off by burning (Kui); **r.u_c** to strip off (fibres from bark, etc.)(Kuwi); **or.ok, or.°k** bark of tree (Kur.); **or.ku** bark, husk, peel, scale (Malt.); **ul.ik** to flay (Kod..); **or.** id. (Go.)(DEDR 757). **ru_a** carded cotton (Pkt.); **rai_** (S.); **ru~** (L.); **ru~_** cotton wool (P.); cotton (WPah.); **ru_i_** cotton wool (P.); carded cotton (OAw.H.) **ru_i~_** cotton wool (P.); **ruwo** cotton (N.); **rua_** cotton (Or.); **rui** cleaned cotton (Or.); **ru_** cotton wool (Mth.); carded cotton (G.M.); **rui_** id. (M.); **ruvo** id. (G.)(CDIAL 10798). **oroz** to dress (somebody)(Pas'.); **a_racita** put on (of ornaments)(Skt.)(CDIAL 1300). **Weavers, cloth dealers: ar-uvaiyar** weavers, cloth dealers (**van.n.a var-uvaiyar val.antikar.. mar-ukum** : **Man.i.**28, 53)(Ta.lex.)

499.**Variety of cotton**: **alattam** variety of cotton, **cem-parutti** (Ta.lex.); **ya_vam** lac; brazil cotton; **ya_vakam** brazil cotton < **ya_va** ; **cem-pacu** brazil cotton, gossypium barbadense acuminatum; cotton coloured with lac-dye (**ko_kila-k-kan. cem-pacu : Cilap. 14,187, Urai**); **cem-pacu-k-kur..ampu** paste prepared from red cotton, used to dye women's feet (**Man.i. 6,110, Urai**); **cem-parutti** (Ta.); **kembatti** (Ka.); **cembarutti** (Ma.) a kind of superior cotton used in making sacred thread (**tilaka mulo_-t-tira cemparutti-p-pu_** : **Cilap. 14,187, Urai**); brazil cotton; a variety of cotton, gossypium arboreum (Ta.lex.) **a_la** silk-cotton tree (Tu.)(DEDR 495). **cem-pat.atti** woman of the fisherman caste; **cem-pat.avan-** fisherman(Ta.lex.) **cem-pat.a_m** red cloth (Ta.lex.)

169.**A country**: **an.t.a-na_t.u** a sub-division of the Pa_n.d.ya kingdom (**I.M.P. ii,62**)(Ta.lex.) **Nearness; neighbourhood; association; refuge**: **at.uppam** nearness (Ma.); **at.a** shelter, refuge (Ma.); **ad.a** association, assistance, help (Kui); **at.u** near, at a short distance (Kui); **d.agre, dagira, daggire** near (Kuwi); **daggara** nearness (Te.); **at.ge, at.gi** near, close (Malt.); **at.ipat.i** neighbourhood (Malt.)(DEDR 79). **an.t.ai** nearness, vicinity (Ta.); **an.aya** neighbourhood, vicinity (Ma.); **an.d.a** side (Kod..)(DEDR 120). **ad.e pase, ad.e t.ola** neighbourhood; **ar.osi par.osi, ad.epaserenko** neighbours (Santali.lex.) **a_ro** in the neighbourhood; **s'eza_ri** one living close to another (Kon.lex.) **a_ha_n.a** refuge (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1163). **an.ai** support, prop, protection, hlp; **an.tai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support, pillow (Ma.); **an.a.r** by the help of (Ko.); **an.d.e** support, prop (Ka.); **an.d.a** support (Te.)(DEDR 123). **a_ta_ram** support, stay, prop (**Ce_tupu. Kanta.86**); ground, basis; body, as the abode of the soul (Ta.lex.) **Side**: **an.t.u** to approach, take refuge in; **an.t.ai** nearness, vicinity (Ta.); **an.t.a** nearness, proximity; **an.t.uka, an.n.uka, an.puka** to approach (Ma.); **an.d.-** to be in same place with (Ko.); **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with; **an.d.isu** to go near, approach, resort to, come or go to for protection; **an.d.u** going near, an approach, a resort; **an.d.e** nearness, approach, side of anything (Ka.); **an.d.a** side (Kod..); nearness, support, protection, patronage (Te.); **andali** to aid (Kuwi)(DEDR 120). **antika** near, nearness; **antikam, antike_** in the presence of (RV.); **antika** near; **antike_** adv. (Pali); **am.tiya** near (Pkt.); **i_t** now (Wg.); **iti_** (Pr.); **ande** here (Pas'.); **ata** near (Si.)(CDIAL 377). **ante_va_sin** pupil who dwells near his master (S'Br.Pali); **ante_va_sika** pupil (Pali); **am.te_va_si** (As'.Pkt.); **atavasiya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 378). cf. semant. **ajho** protection, refuge (S.); **a_jho** confidence (G.)(CDIAL 277). **ajjha_vaa** teacher (Pkt.); **ajjha_yaka** Brahman student of the Veda (Pali); **jha_** a caste of Maithili Brahmans (N.H.); **adhya_paka** teacher (Mn.); **-adhya_ya** (at end of

cmpd.)'reader'(Pa_n..)(CDIAL 278). **adhya_ya_** reading (Pa_n..); time given to reading (Mn.)(CDIAL 279). **adhya_ste_** stays, dwells in (RV.); **ajjha_sate_** sits upon (Pali); **ajjha_sia** established (Pkt.); **ajjhun.** to sit (L.); **ajjhakun.** to stop, wait (L.); **ajhakn.a_** to stop (P.)(CDIAL 280). **adhyante_na** adv. close to (S'Br.); **jhandai, jhannai** almost, generally (N.)(CDIAL 276).

362.**To creep**: **Ösr.p** to creep, crawl, glide gently; **sarpati, srupta** id.; **sarpa** snake (RV.)(CDIAL 13271); **utsarpati** creep out (AV.); **us.upik** to slide (Kho.)(CDIAL 1875). **sam.sarpati** creeps along (VS.); **sam.sappati** id. (Pali); **sam.sappia** creeping (Pkt.); **sa_sapn.e~** to grope along, to feel for (M.)(CDIAL 13034). **visarpin** creeping (MBh.); **visarpan.a** creeping (Pali); **visappana** spreading; **visappi** spreads (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11990). **nih.sarpati** steals away (S'rS.); **nis.pat.n.e~** to slip aside (M.)(CDIAL 7124).

437.**Weep**: **ar..u (-v-, -t-)** to cry, weep, lament; **ar..ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to call, cry out, summon; n. crying, weeping; **ar..ukun.i** tearful person, one who is always crying; **ar..ukai** pathetic sentiment; **ar..un:ku (ar..un:ki-)** to weep; **ar..un:kal** loud noise, uproar (Ta.); **ar..uka** to weep, cry; **ar..aykkuka** to shout, cry out (Ma.); **ag- (ar.t-)** to weep, cry; **agl, akl** act of lamenting; **ar.g- (ar.gy-)** (cattle) bellow in protest at ill-treatment (Ko.); **or.- (or.y-)** (child) weeps (To.); **ar.., ar..u, (ar..t-, att-)** to weep, cry; **ar.., ar..u, ar..a, ar..ke, arke, akke** weeping, lamenting; **ar..asu, ar..isu** to make to cry; **ar..uvike** crying; **ar..ukul.i** an easily crying or fretful person (Ka.); **arpini** to weep, cry; **arpa_t.a** lamentation; **arpele** one easily moved to tears, a fretful person; **leppuni** to call, invite; **leppu, la_vu** a cry (Tu.); **e_d.upu** weeping, crying, lamentation; **e_d.ucu** to cry, weep, lament, shed tears (Te.); **ar- (art-)** (tiger) roars, to weep, (crow) caws, (peacock) screams (Kol.); **ar-** to weep, cry (Nk.); **al-** to weep; caus. **alup-** (Nk.); **ar.** to weep, cry (of various animals) (Pa.Ga. Go.Pe.); **ar.up- (ar.ut-)** to make to cry (Ga.); **ar.tip- (ar.tit-)** to cause to weep or cry (Pa.); **a_d.**- to weep (Ga.); **a_d.- (a_t.-)** to weep; to cry like an animal (Ga.); **ar-, a_r.a_na_** to weep, cry; caus. **ad.usa_na_, ar.ah-** (Go.); **ar.ba** to weep, cry (Kond.a); **ar.- (ar.t-)** to weep, cry (of animals); intens. **ar.ba-**; caus. **r.at-**; intens. of caus. **r.atpa-** (Pe.); **r.i_** to cry (Mand..); **r.i_va (r.i_t)** to weep, cry, lament, howl, utter a sound (bark, song of birds etc.); n. weeping, wailing, lament, cry; **r.i_ka** to weep, cry (Kui); **ri_ali** to cry; **li_nai** to weep; **r.i_- (-t-)** to cry; **r.i_t- (-h-)** to make cry (Kuwi); **a_li** to weep (OM.)(DEDR 282). cf. **ala_** speech, cry (L.)(CDIAL 1373). **Tear**: **as'ru** tear (RV.); **assu, assuka** (Pali); **assu, a_su, am.su, am.suya** (Pkt.); **s'va, asva, asfa, yasva, avs**, pl. **avsa** (Gypsy); **us'tru_** (Dm.); **airi_k** (Pas'.); **as'ru_** (Kho.); **airik** (Shum.); **assun** (Bshk.); **a~_s.u**, pl. **a~_s.e** (Sh.); **os'^{u}**, pl. **as'^{i}** (K.); **haja** (S.); **haj(h)**, pl. **haj(h)u~_** (L.); **haj** (P.); **ijh** (P.); **a_s'u** (WPah.); **a~_su** tear (Ku.N:G.); **a~_su_** (Aw.H.); **a~_jhu_** (P.); **asu~_, a_su_** (M.); **as** pl. (Si.); **acu_** (Kt.); **ucil** (Pr.); **us.uk** (Wg.); **istru_** (Ash.); **a_stru** (Kal.); **athru_** (L.); **atthru_** (P.); **atthar** (P.); **anthru, a~_thru** (WPah.); **en:khru, e_khu, e~_khu, a_khu** (WPah.)(CDIAL 919). **Weep**: **rhi_nt** wept (Par.); **runik** tear (Kurd.); **run.n.a** adj. and n. weeping (Pali.Pkt.); **runna_** pret. of **rovan.** weep (L.); **runnan.** to cry (L.)(CDIAL 10771). **ruta** made to resound (AV.); cry, roar (Ka_tyS'r.); **ruvatha** bellow (Skt.); **ruta** noise, cry (Pali); **rua** (Pkt.); **ruru korik** to make a noise with the feet, (the sky) to thunder (Kho.)(CDIAL 10772). **rud** cry, weep (Skt.); **rudana** weeping (Skt.); **ru(v)an.a** weeping (Pkt.); **ryu_wan** (K.); **ruan.u** (S.); **ruan.o** tearful (S.); **run.a_** weeping (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10773). **ro_da** weeping (AV.); **lo_ta, lo_ca** tears (Skt.); **roya, roi** weeping (Sh.); **roi_** weeping, scream (Ku.); **ruwa_-ba_si** lamentation (N.); **lo** tears (A.); **roya_** weeping (B.); **loya, lua** tear (Or.); **roa_-ra_t.** lamentation (H.)(CDIAL 10839). **virudati** weeps (BhP.); **viruai** weeps (Pkt.); **wer, wir** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11863). **ro_dati, ro_diti** howls, weeps (MBh.); **rudanti** (RV.); **rudati** weeps (S.ad.vBr.); **ro_dati** weeps (Pali); **ro_yai, ro_ai, ro_vai** (Pkt.); **rov, erov**, 3 sg. **ro_ar** (Gypsy); **roiki, ro_nu** (Sh.); **rovan., roun., ron** (L.); **ron.a_, ro_na_**

(P.); **ron.u_** (WPah.); **ru_n.o**, caus. **ro_un.o** (Ku.); **runu**, pret. **royo** (N.); **roya_** (B.); **roeb** (Mth.); **roi** (OAw.); **rona_** (H.); **roi** (OMarw.); **rovu~** (G.); **rudati** weeps (A_past.); **ro_dana** weeping (Pali); **ro_an.a, ro_van.a** (Pkt.); **ro_n.a_** (L.); **ron., ron.i_** adj. looking like crying (P.); **royan., ron.u~** weeping (G.)(CDIAL 10841). **rujja** weeping (Pkt.); **roj, rojr.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 10843). **a_ruta** crying (R.); --Extension with **-d.a-**: **aru_r.i_** long-drawn howl of dog or jackal (L.)(CDIAL 1323). **arar-r-al** twang of the string of a lute; **arar-r-u-tal** to lament, cry, weep aloud, bewail (**Pu. Ve. 11, Pen.pa_r-. 9**); to pour out one's troubles in lamentation (**Tol. Po. 260, Urai.**); to shout with excitement; to sound, tinkle (**Kantapu. Mutan-a_t.. 22**); **arar-r-u** lamentation, expressing one's woes in many words (**Cilap. 29**); a secondary melody-type of the kurici class (Ta.lex.) **Scream**: **rat.** to scream; to howl, roar, yell, etc. (Skt.); **rat.ati** cries, yells (Skt.); screams (Pali); **rad.ai** calls out (Pkt.); **rar.an.u** (S.); **rar.an.** to grunt (of camel)(L.); **rar.iba_** to shout (Or.); **rar.vu~** to weep (G.); **rad.n.e~, lad.n.e~** (M.); **rad.ta_** (Konkan.i);--Extension **-kk-: rar.kan.u** to eat noisily (S.); **rar.ko** cry (S.); ---**d.-: rar.r.an.** to cry out (L.); **rat.na_** to cry out, repeat (H.); **roa_-ra_t.** lamentation (H. metathesis in **t.arra_na_** to scream?)(CDIAL 10590). **rat.** scream; **rat.ana** shouting (Skt.); **rad.an.a** crying (Pkt.); **rad.n.e~** crying, weeping (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10591). **rad.iya** screaming (Pkt.); **rar.i** scream (whence **rar.yo** bawler)(S.); **rar.** grunt or groan of camel (L.); **rar.i** amorous quarrel (N.); scream (Or.); **rara** shout (H.); **rad.i_** losing one's temper (M.)(CDIAL 10592). **upahvayate_** shouts to (RV.); **upa_rudati** (Skt.); **orad.n.e~, varad.n.e~** to shout (M.)(CDIAL 2211). **ura_r.i** loud cry (Or.); **orad., varad., ord.a_, vard.a_** shouting (M.)(CDIAL 2216). **ran.a** noise (Skt.); **ran.ak-ka_ra** noise (Pkt.); **ran.a** id. (Pkt.); **ran.akna_** to in a shrill voice (P.); **ran:ko** tinkling (G.)(CDIAL 10595). **a_rat.a** crying out (Pa_n..); **a_rat.i** noise (Skt.); **a_rd.a_, ard.a_** loud bawling (M.); **a_rad., arad.** id. (M.)(CDIAL 1301). **a_rad.ai** cries out (Pkt.); **arar.a_un.a_** to roar (P.); **ar.a_un.a_** to make a great noise (P.); **arar.a_na_, ar.r.a_na_** to scream out (H.); **arar.vu~, ara_u~, arr.a_vu~** to bawl (G.); **a_rad.n.e~, arad.n.e~** to cry out, bellow (M.)(CDIAL 1302). **a_ra_va** cry (MBh.); noise (Pali.Pkt.); **a_ra_u** scream, noise (A.)(CDIAL 1319). **ravati** roars, howls (JaimBr.); **rauti** (Naigh.); **ruvati** (RV.); **ravati** shouts (Pali); **rauna_** to make a noise (H.); **luik** to bray, bellow, low, roar, howl (Kho.); **ravan.a** noise (Skt.)(CDIAL 10644). **Uproar**: **irai** to sound, roar (as the sea), rumble (as a crowd), wamble (as th ebowels), whiz (as birds when flying); to cry out (as in anger), hiss (as a snake), pant, breathe hard; n. sound, roar, splash (as of a running river); **iraiccal** sound, noise, clamour; **iraippu** buzzing, din, wheezing, asthma; **iran:ku** to weep, cry, roar, sound (as ya_r..); **irat.t.u** to sound; make to sound, beat (as drum); **iriyal** weeping; **irumu** to cough; **irumal** cough (Ta.); **irekka** to pant, snore, bluster, roar as sea; **iraccal, ireppu** noise (as of sea, bowels), hum, buzz; **irampuka** to bluster, be loud; **irampal** roar of the sea, difficulty of breathing; **irumal** cough; **eraccil** din, bustle; **erappu** buzzing, din, wheezing; **erampam** din, bustle, great noise (Ma.); **rampa** clamour, vociferation; **rambu** calmour, noise; **rambha** sounding, roaring, bellowing, lowing, making a noise (Ka.); **rampa** hubbub (Kod..); **ramb(h)a_ru_t.i, ramba_rot.i, rambha_t.a** clamour, outcry (Tu.); **r-ampu, rampu** noise, uproar, disturbance, squabble, wrangle, scandal; **r-ampil(l)u, rampilu** to make an uproar (Te.); **rampam** uproar, commotion (Kol.); **ran ban** disorder (Pa.){**Echo word**}; **rambh, ramb** to sound; **rambha_** sounding, roaring, lowing (Skt.)(DEDR 489). **rambhate_** bellows (BhP.); **rambhan.u** to low, bellow (S.); **rambhn.a_, rammh^{a}na_** to low (P.); **ra_mnu** id. (N.); **ra_mn.o** to bellow (Ku.); **ra~_bhna_** to bellow, low, roar; **ramha_na_** to low (H.)(CDIAL 10634). **Image: crying out**: **ra_van.a** crying out (Skt.); **ra_yan** a calling out (B.); **ra_yan.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 10717). **ra_yan.a** making a noise (Skt.); **ra_yan.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 10712). **ra_i** makes a noise (Pkt.); **ra_yati** barks at (RV.); **ray-** to bark (Dm.); **zay** (Pas'.); **ra_y** (Kal.); **rayik** (Kho.); **ra_iba_** to make a noise, call (Or.)(CDIAL 10714). **reni** dog (Kho.)(CDIAL 10713). **ra_va** shriek, yell (MBh.); shout (Pali.Pkt.); **ra_ya** (Pkt.); **ra_o** noise,

scream (A.); **ra_** shout, sound, word (B.); sob (at end of infant's crying), croak, caw (Or.); **ra_a_** (Or.); **ra_v** cry for redress (G.); **rav, rava, ra_** noise (Si.)(CDIAL 10716). **ra_vayati** makes roar or scream (A_s'vS'r.); **ra_ve_i** shouts (Pkt.); **ra_iba_** to make a noise, call (Or.); **ra_wana_** to make cry or weep (H.)(CDIAL 10718). **ra_vin.i_** adj. bellowing (R.); **ra_vin** screaming (MBh.); **ra_uni** screaming woman or girl (A.); **ravan.a** noise (Skt)(CDIAL 10719). **rava** roar, cry (esp. of animals)(RV.); roar, shout (Pali); **ro_** song (Bshk.); **rua** recitation of a long prayer (Or.); **rava** song (OG.); **rav** noise (G.); **ro_la** noise, quarrel (Pkt.); **rla_** noise; **ro_la_, raola_** (L.); **raula_** (P.); **raul, raula_, raur** noise, uproar (H.); **rol.o** tumult (Marw.); **rol., rol.o** noise (G.)(CDIAL 10641). **ravati** roars, howls (JaimBr.); **rauti** (Naigh.); **ruvati** (RV.); **ravati** shouts (Pali); **rauna_** to make a noise (H.); **luik** to bray, bellow, low, roar, howl (Kho.)(CDIAL 10644). **ravan.a** making noise (Pkt.); **rn.a_** clapper of bell (L.); **raun.a_** (P.); **rn.a_** clapper of bell, small bell on neck of cow or goat (L.); **rain.a_** clapper (P.)(CDIAL 10619). **rapati** talks, chatters (RV.); chatters, whispers (Pali); **ravai** speaks; **rave_i** calls (Pkt.); **reik**, imper. **rawe** to speak, call, name, read (Kho.); **rayoiki** (Sh.)(CDIAL 10620). **ra_rapat** talk (SV.); **va_vadat**(RV.)(CDIAL 10620; Add.) **a_rpparavam** roar, shout (**Tiruva_ca. 7,12**); **a_rppari-ttal** to shout, roar, resound (**Maccapu. Tiripuraniruma_n.ava. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **a_rtsu** (Te.); **a_r** (Ka.Ma.); **a_rkuni** (Tu.) to shout (Ta.lex.) **ar-ai** to speak, sound; n. sound, word, reply (Ta.); **ar-acu, ar-icu, ar-ucu, arcu** to cry out aloud, clamour, scream; **racce** crying alout, noisy and abusive clamour (Ka.); **areduni** to low (Tu.); **ajike** speech (Kor.); **ar-acu** to cry or cry out, shout, clamour, shriek, bark, bray, crow, bellow; **ar-apu** a cry, shriek, yell, shout, clamour; **r-an:ke** roar, cry; **r-antu** noise; **rajju** useless talk; vb. to be talkative, prattle; n. boast (Te.); **raz- (rast-)** to say, speak, talk nonsense (Kol.); **arap-** to crow (Nk.); **arg-** (cow) to bellow (Ga.); **ra_n(g-)** to abuse (Go.); **r.aspa (r.ast-)** to ring, make a reverberating sound (Kui)(DEDR 319). **rasati** yells (S'Br.); praises (Naigh.); calls out (Pali); **rasai** (Pkt.); **res-** to low (Kt.); **rayoiki** (1 sg. **ra_m**) to say, speak, read; **razo_nu** to tell (Sh.); **ras** cry out (Skt.)(CDIAL 10652). **ra_sa** din, uproar (Skt.); **ra_sabha** ass (RV.); **ra_s, ra_sa_** noise, uproar, affray (H.); **ra_sau** (Brj.)(CDIAL 10725). **virasati** cries out (Skt.); **virasam.ta** screaming (Pkt.); **virasn.e~** to be touched in a tender or sore spot (M.)(CDIAL 11850). **reni** dog (Kho.)(CDIAL 10713). **a_r** to sound (as bell, etc.)(Pa.); to cry aloud (Ka.); **a_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify (Ta.); **a_rppu** shout, noise, cry, roaring (Ma.); loud, tumultuous noise, laughter, joy; **a_rava_ram** loud noise, shouting, roaring, bustle; **a_rava_ri (-pp-, -tt-)** to roar, shout; **a_ri (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound; **a_rppa_t.am** uproar, loud, cry, boisterous behaviour; **arar-r-u (arar-r-i-)** to lament, cry, bewail, shout with excitement, sound; n. lamentation; **arar-r-al** twang of the string of a lute (Ta.); **a_rkkuka (a_rttu)** to cry aloud, roar, shout; **a_rppikka** to make to shout (Ma.); **a_rava_ram** clamorous multitude (Ma.); **a.r (a.t-)** to call (Ko.); **o.s.f- (o.s.t-)** to dance (of Todas; really, to shout **c.hau hau** while dancing); **a.for.- (a.fot.-)** to talk (in general, to one another, a language)(To.); **a_r (a_rd-), a_rcu, a_cu** to cry aloud (Ka.); **a_rad.i** publicity, report, infamy, scandal; **a_rava_ra** a great outcry, bawling; **a_rbu, a_rpu, a_rubu, a_ruha, a_rba_t.a, a_rbat.a** crying aloug etc.; **a_rbat.isu, arbisu** to cry aloud, roar: **arbu** crying; **abbara, abbaran.e** a loud cry, noise, sound; **abbarisu** to cry aloud, whoop, bark, howl (Ka.); **ara- (arap-, arand-)** to make loud hoarse noise, moo (Kod..); **a_rkuni** to cry out, shout; **a_rbat.a, arbhat.a, a_rbhat.e** fearful noise, uproar, a joyful cry, triumph; **araba_yi, arabai** violent clamour, crying aloud, lamentation; **arat.uni** to make a grating noise, interrupt, blab; **ara-gin.i** a talking parrot; **abbara, abbaran.** sound, noise, cry (Tu.); **a_rcu, a_rucu** to cry aloud, shout, roar (Te.); **a_rpu** a cry (Te.); **a_rbhat.amu, a_rbhat.i** cry, roar, yell, uproar (Te.); **a_r-** to sound (as bell etc.)(Pa.); **arg-** to bellow (Ga.); **a_rpa** to shout, howl (Kond.a); to call (Kui); **a_rnai** id. (Kuwi); **a_rpinai** to call (Kuwi); **a_rh'nai** to invite (Kuwi); **ra_t.-** to cry out; **ra_t.u** din, noise, uproar (Kuwi); **a_rn.e~** to utter its cry, crow (like cock)(M.)(DEDR 367). **a_ra_va** cry, sound, noise; **arodana** crying,

lamenting (Pali.lex. from **a_ + rud**, pp. **a_run.n.a** weeping, crying.) **ra_d.i** shouting (S.); **ra_r.i, ra_r.o** shouting (S.); **ra_r., ra_d.h** shouting (cf. **rat.hati** s (Skt.)(CDIAL 10697). **rava** roar, cry (esp. of animals)(RV.); roar, shout (Pali); **ro_** song (Bshk.); **rua** recitation of a long prayer (Or.); **rava** song (OG.); **rav** noise (G.); **ro_la** noise, quarrel (Pkt.); **rla_, ro_la_, raola_** noise (L.); **raula_** (P.); **raul, raula_, raur** noise, uproar (H.); **rol.o** tumult (Marw.); noise (G.); **rol.** noise (G.)(CDIAL 10641). **hambha_rava** lowing (MBh.); **hamba_rava** (Skt.); **hamba_rar.i** lowing; **hamba_riba_, hamba_l.iba_, hama_l.iba_** to low (Or.); **ha~_bard.a_** lowing; **ha~ba~_rn.e~, ha~_barn.e~** to low (M.); **hambha_** lowing (MBh.); **me_gha-rava** thunderbolt (MBh.)(CDIAL 13974). **rambh** bellow; **rambha** lowing, roaring; **rambha_** lowing (Skt.); **ramba** flock(s)(K.); **rambha** lowing of cows (S.); **rom** herd of cows (Kal.); herd (of cows, goats, sheep), covey (of birds)(Kho.); **romo** flock, herd (Yid.)(CDIAL 10632). **a_ra~bhal.n.e~** to roar, bawl (M.); **a_ra~_bho** volley of musketry (S.)(CDIAL 1308). **a_rava** cry, howl (R.); -- Extension with **-la-: a_rol.i_, arol.i_, a_rli_, arli_** loud call, bawl (M.)(CDIAL 1309). **a_ravi_ti, a_rauti, a_ruvati** shouts, cries out (RV.); **a_ravn.e~, a_rn.e~** to utter its cry (esp. of a cock)(M.); **a_ravn.i_** cock-crowing (M.)(CDIAL 1310). **alar-al** loud cry, great sound; **alar-u-tal** to vociferate, roar (**Ci_vaka. 2195**)(Ta.); **alar-u** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **alar-r-u-tal** to talk unceasingly and irregularly (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,10**)(Ta.lex.) **a_rava_ra** a great outcry, bawling (Ka.); **a_r** to cry aloud (Ka.Te.Tu.Ta.); **a_ru, a_l, a_lu** id. (Ka.); **a_ra_va** sound; cry, scream (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

460.**Curcuma Longa**: **haridra_** curcuma longa (Car. Su. 2.5, 4.3, 13); **haridre, haridra_ = aricana** turmeric, curcuma longa (Ka.lex.) **haridru** a kind of turmeric, curcuma aromatica (Ka.lex.) **haridra_** curcuma longa [cf. **arican-am** turmeric (Ta.); **arcn** saffron (i.e. turmeric)(Ko.); **arsn** saffron, yellow (To.); **arisina, arisin.a, arasina, arasin.a, arsin.a** turmeric, curcuma longa (Ka.)(DEDR 220); cf. **macal.** turmeric, curcuma longa (Ta.)(DEDR 4635); **ga~t., sasan.** curcuma longa (Santali.lex.)]; "**Acafram da Terra**... is a medicine and article of commerce which is taken much to Arabia and Persia... The Canarese call this plant **alad** (turmeric, the rhizome of curcuma longa, called in Sanskrit **haridra**, i.e. yellow wood; in Hidustani, **haldi** and **haled**; in Tamil **manjal**; in Malay, **kunhet**; in Persian and Hebrew, **karkum**. The word 'turmeric' is a corruption of the French **terre merite**)... in Malayalim, more correctly **majjale**. The name in Malay is **cunhet**, in Persian **darzard**, which means a yellow stick. In Arabic it is **habet**... does not grow in Persia, Arabia or Turkey, but that all comes from India... Avicenna calls it **calidunium** or **caletfium**... The Arabs, like the Indians, call it **aled**, and the name is corrupted by Avicenna into **caletfium**..." (G. De Orta, pp. 162-165). Curcuma longa. Turmeric. Part used: the prepared rhizome. Habitat. Southern Asia and East Indies. Turmeric is grown extensively in China, India, Cochin China and Java from rhizome cuttings. Uses: turmeric is a stimulant, coloring agent and condiment. It is an ingredient of many curry powders and prepared mustards and pickles. Turmeric paper is prepared from the tincture and used as a test for boric acid, borates, and alkalies. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 229-231). Curcuma longa = curcuma domestica: **haridra** (Skt.); **haldi** (H.B.); **halada** (G.); **manjal** (Ta.); **pasupu** (Te.); decoction of rhizomes used in purulent conjuctivitis; curcuma aromatica: **vana-haridra** (Skt.); **jangli haldi** (H.); **banhalud** (B.); **ran hald** (M.); **kastur-manjal** (Ta.Te.); rhizome externally applied in combination with astringents, bitters and aromatics to bruises and sprains; cultivated chiefly in Bengal and Travancore (GIMP, p.85). **karcu_ra** curcuma zedoaria (Car. Su. 27.155). **Turmeric**: **sasan.** turmeric and the plant, curcuma longa which yields it; **sasan. dak** yellow, colour of turmeric; **ga~t.** branching roots of turmeric; **balplare sunum sasan:ko ojok jona** at a marriage they anoint themselves with oil and turmeric; **sasan. bed.a** a place mentioned in Santal traditions; **sasan. d.ora** a cord

fastened round the loins of a child at narta. It is dyed yellow with turmeric; **sasan. rit dhiri** a stone for grinding tuemeric (Santali.lex.) **s'asya** corn, grain; the fruit or produce of any plant or tree; **sasya** id. (Ka.lex.)

376.**Image: curved, crooked**: **ara_la** curved, crooked, spreading like the spokes of a wheel; a bent or crooked arm; **ara_la-ke_s'i_** a woman with curled hair; **ara_la-paks.man** having curved eyelashes (Skt.lex.) **ar-al** wave, ripple (**Tiva_.**); curl (**Perumpa_n.. 162, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

423.**Consignable; present sent to a friend at a distance: arp(i)ya** consignable (Skt.); **arpita** fixed (RV.); entrusted (Ya_j.); **appita** applied (Pali); **appiya** given (Pkt.); **a_pium** (OG.); **apa** security, bail (Si.); **a_pai_** deposit, present sent to a friend at a distance (M.)(CDIAL 685). **arpayati** causes to move (AV.); puts in or on (RV.); delivers up (Ya_j.); **appe_ti** fits in (Pali); **appe_i** hands over (Pkt.); **a_pab** to deposit, place (Mth.); **a_pvu~** to give, pay (G.); caus. **appa_ve_i** (Pkt.); **apa_vvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 684). **ar.** to cross (Pa.); **ar.ip** to make to cross (Pa.); **ahka_na_** to cross, pass over; **ahk gar.m** on the other side (Go.)(DEDR 289). **Consignment**: **samrpan.a** act of placing on (S'Br.); delivers over (Skt.); **samappan.a** handing over (Pkt.); **so~pa~r.~** present (Ku.); **so~pan.** a consignment (G.)(CDIAL 13191). **smarpayati** throws at (AV.); fixes in (S'Br.); delivers over (Skt.); **samappe_ti** hands over (Pali); **samappe_i** (Pkt.); **sau~pan.u** (S.); **sau~pan.** (L.); **saumpn.a_** (P.); **sau~pn.o** (Ku.); **su~pnu** (N.); **xa~piba** (A.); **sa~pa_** (B.); **sampiba_** (Or.); **sapab** (Mth.); **sau~pal** (Bhoj.); **sau~pab** (Aw.); **sau~pna_** (H.); **sopai** (OMarw.); **so~pvu~, sa~_pvu~** (G.); **so~pn.e~, sopn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13192). **camarppan.am** dedication, votive offering (Ta.lex.) **arppan.am** dedication (**Ja_n-ava_. Aruccu. 16)**; **arppitam** that which is offered (**Pirapo_ta. 18,25**)(Ta.lex.)

165.**Deity**: **at.ikal.** deity (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,1**); sages, ascetics; a term of respect used with the names of sages, ascetics, male or female (**Cilap.**); seniors, elders; spiritual preceptor (**kantapu. Vi_ra. Caya. 21**); queen, lady (**Co_r..avami. 102**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

107.**Marvellous work**: **acurar** a class of demons at war with the gods, prob. **da_nava_s** as dist. fr. daityas (**Tiva_.**); cf. **da_n** to cut, divide; to make straight (Skt.lex.); ?**stha_na**: **ta_n-a-ma_n-am** dignity and honour attached to status or office (**T.A.S. iv,153**); i.e. ?those who apportion (produce, land etc.); **acur** a class of demons (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 67**); **acura-kiruttiyam** marvellous work, herculean labour, as of demons; **acuram** acquirement of a bride by the successful performance of some valiant deed enjoined by her father, as the seizing of a wild bull (**Tol. Po. 93, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.); hence, **asurar** may refer to those who perform marvellous work or artisans, in general. **a_sre** n. pl. water-demon (M.); **acchar** (H.); **asara** deity (Si.); **acchara_** (Pali.Pkt.); **apsaras** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 302). **sura, sora** a god, a deity (Skt.Ka.); **sura-pen.** an apsara woman; **asura** a demon, S'ukra's pupil; **asura-bali** an offering to demons; **asuri** a female demon (Ka.lex.) **hahar.a** to marvel (Santali.lex.) **aja_pa_tso** marvellous (Kon.lex.)

424.**Giving**: **arpan.am** giving, offering; restoration, delivery, giving back (Skt.lex.) **arpisu** t offer, to deliver, to consign, to bestow; **arpan.a** offering, delivering, consigning (Ka.lex.)

352.**Deceit**: **ayir (-pp-, -tt-)** to suspect; n. doubt, suspicion; **ayirppu** doubt, suspicion; **aiyam** doubt, uncertainty, scepticism (Ta.); **ayyam** doubt (Ma.); **eyb** id., suspicion; **naccu, nasa** doubt (Ka.); **asr-asr ne** to hesitate (Ka.)(DEDR 190). **e_mam** bewilderment, perplexity; **e_mal** confusion of mind; **e_ma_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be confused, bewildered; **e_ma_r-u (e_ma_r-i-)** to be

beguiled, inveigled; **e_ma_r-r-u (e_ma_r-r-i-)** to hoodwink, deceive; **e_ma_r-r-am** state of being defrauded, deceit, confusion of mind; **e_ma_l.i** simpleton, fool; **e_mur-u (e_mur-uv-, e_mur-r--)** to be perplexed, bewildered (Ta.); **e_mal** confusion of mind, bewilderment; **e_ma_r-i** a cheat; **e_ma_r-r-am** deceit, fraud; **e_ma_r-r-uka** to hoodwink, deceive; **e_ma_l.i** beggar, silly man (Ma.); **e.ma.r- (e.ma.ry-)** to gasp (from sudden fright, shock, while dying); **e.ma.n- (e.ma.nd-)** to be cheated; be dazed by being caught suddenly in wrong-doing; **e.ma.t (e.ma.ty-)** to cheat; **e.ma.tl** tricks (Ko.); **e.mo.t- (e.mo.ty-)** to deceive (To.); **ve_ma_r-u** to be careless, fall a prey to deceit (Ka.); **e_mar-u, e_ma_r-u** to be forgetful, be deceived, err; **e_mar-incu, e_mar-ucu, e_ma_rcu** to make one forget, deceive, take by surprise (Te.)(DEDR 898).

235.**Deceit**: **an.a_ppu (an.a_ppi-)** to deceive; **an.a_ppi** a deceitful woman (Ta.); **an.appu** deceit, trickery, fraud (Ma.)(DEDR 115).

340.**Image: masquerade dance**: **ayir-pen.t.u** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, At.iya_rk. Urai.**)(TED).

376.**Image: curved, crooked**: **ara_la** curved, crooked, spreading like the spokes of a wheel; a bent or crooked arm; **ara_la-ke_s'i_** a woman with curled hair; **ara_la-paks.man** having curved eyelashes (Skt.lex.) **ar-al** wave, ripple (**Tiva_.**); curl (**Perumpa_n.. 162, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

132.**Image: creeper**: **ad.ke-bi_r..ubal.l.i** a woody climber, climbing and rooting on the stems of trees, pothos scandens (Ka.); **ad.ike-bu_ru, arke-bu_ru** a kind of creeper, pothos scandens (Tu.)(DEDR 90). [cf. **ba_ru** betel leaf (B.< Austro-as.)(CDIAL 9213). **ba_rui** caste of betel-growers (B.)(CDIAL 9214).] **aten** combretum decandrum a gregarious scandent shrub, the twigs of which are used to make baskets; **at.kir** smilax ovalifolia a common jungle climbing plant (Santali.lex.) **at.appan.-kot.i** hare-leaf, ipomoea biloba, a creeper; **at.ampu** id. (**L.**)(Ta.); **at.ampu** id. (Ma.); **at.umpu** hare-leaf (**Kalit. 132**); **ad.umbu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **at.umbu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **an.t.arike** a prickly climbing shrub, acacia intsia (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

361.**Image: interlacing**: **aril** interlacing as of bamboo stalks growing together, low jungle, thicket, dense bush, bamboo (Ta.); **aralu, allu** to spread (as a creeper), creep (Te.); **all-** to spread as a creeper (Ga.)(DEDR 207). **Creep; crawl**: **ir..ayuka** to trail, creep, crawl (as infants); **ir..a-ja_ti** reptiles; **ir..accal** creeping; **e_yuka** to creep (Ma.); **de~_ku, de~_kuru, d.e~_** to creep or slide along the ground on posteriors (Te.)(DEDR 508). **u.nj-** to move along by jerks, (child) moves over ground on bottom by jerking along (Ko.); **u_z- (-it-)** to crawl or creep (child, ants, snake etc.); **u_s ki-** to move on posteriors (as children)(Kond.a); **u_s- (-it-)** to slide, roll (Kuwi)(DEDR 736). **u_r (-v-, -nt-)** to move slowly, creep (as an infant), crawl (as a snake), circulate (as blood), extend over surface (as spots on the skin), flow (as juice from the sugar-cane); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to suck; **u_ral** creeping thing, eruptive patch on the skin (Ta.); **u_ruka (u_rnn-)** to creep (as snake); **(u_ri-)** to glide down, slip, crawl; **u_ran** snake, reptile; **u_ral** sensation of something creeping on the body, itching sensation (Ma.); **u_r-, u_r-- (-it-)** to crawl on knees, as infants (Kond.a)(DEDR 749). **niran.n.uka** to drag the tail or feet along the ground, creep, crawl; **nirakkuka** to push, shove; **nirakkam, niran.n.al** crawling on the ground (Ma.); **nerumu** to move on posteriors (Te.)(DEDR 3749).

255.**Image: crack**: **a_n.e** a crack; **a_n.e-bid.u** to crack or burst (Ka.M.); **a_n.isu** to crack or burst under the influence of the sun's heat, especially wood (Ka.M.); cf. **a_n.i, an.n.e-kal** a hailstone (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

160.**Image: split; splinter**: **at.aruka** to burst, crack, slit off, fly open; **at.ar** a splinter; **at.arcca** splitting, a crack; **at.arttuka, at.attuka** to split, tear off, open (an oyster)(Ma.); **ad.aruni** to crack (Tu.)(DEDR 66). **Image: broken grain**: **adru** broken grain (Malt.); **adar** the waste of pounded rice, broken grains (Kur.)(DEDR 134). **at.ar-tal** to fashion, mould by beating (**Pur-ana_. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to pound in mortar; to harrow**: **at.ar-ttal** to press down (**Te_va_. 509,8**)(Ta.lex.) **dancu, d.ancu** to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar (Te.); **dangu, d.angu** to be pounded or cleaned (as rice, etc.); **dampu** to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar (Te.); **at.ukulu** rice wetted, parched and flattened, beaten rice (Te.); **at.t.** to strike (Pa.); **ma_va at.t.** to harrow (Pa.); **pot.kul at.t.** to snap fingers, to clap hands (Pa.); **d.ak- (-t-)** to beat, strike, beat (as a drum); **d.as- (-t-)** to pound (as paddy or any raw grain)(Kond.a); **d.a_mba (d.a_mbi-)** to pound, crush by pounding (Kui); **d.amb- (-it-)** to be broken; **d.ap (-h-)** to break (Kuwi)(DEDR 77).

487.**Image: claw of a crab**: **al.a** the claw of a crab; **al.a-chinno kakkat.ako**; the nails (of finger or toe); **al.a-chinna** ?one whose nails are cut off (Pali.lex.) 487.**Image: claw of a crab**: **al.a** the claw of a crab; **al.a-chinno kakkat.ako**; the nails (of finger or toe); **al.a-chinna** ?one whose nails are cut off (Pali.lex.) **Image: crab**: **alavan-** crab (**Ci_vaka. 516**); male crab (**Pin..**); cancer of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **Image: forceps of an insect**: **a_l** sting or forceps of an insect (B.); **a_la** source of pain (OG.); **a_l.aka** thorn, sting, dart (Pali); **a_la** poison (RV.); discharge of poisonous matter from venomous animals (Sus'r.); **a_la_kta** smeared with poison (RV.)(CDIAL 1352). **Image: clamp**: **al.** clamp, iron band to hold parts together (**Pin..**); block connecting the spring with the axle; **alaku-p-pu_t.t.u** locking the mouth by a wire running through the cheeks, in fulfilment of a vow (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: seizing**: **a_lambha** seizing; **a_labha** taking hold, touching (Ka.lex.) **alaku, alavu** jaw, mandibles, bird's beak (Ta.); upper portion of the jawbone (Ma.); **halaku** the lower part of the cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 239).

43.**Centre of a potter's wheel**: **akha_r** small lump of clay placed in the centre of a potter's wheel (H.); **aks.a_ka_ra** shaped like a die (Skt.)(CDIAL 40).

357.**Image: dice**: **a_yam** dice (**Tiva_.**); cast of dice in a game (**Kalit. 136,5**); gambling (**Kur-al., 939**)(Ta.lex.)

56.**Image: die**: **aks.a, akka, accu** (Tadbhava of **aks.a**) a die for playing with; **akka-da_ya**, **akka-da_l.a** a die at play (Ka.); the tree beleric myrobalan, terminalia belerica the seed of which is used as a die; cf. **ta_r-e** ; **aks.a-da_ma** a string of rudra_ks.a beads (Ka.); **aks.ade_vi** a gamester; **aks.adhu_rta** id. (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: dice**: **aks.a** a die for gambling (RV.); **akkha** a die, small weight (Pali); **accha** a die [cf. **accu** mould (Ta.)]; **akkha** a die (Pkt.); **aka** dice (OSi.); **k** a measure of weight (OSi.); **aks.a** the tree elaeocarpus ganitrus (Sus'r.); its seed(of which rosaries were made and which were used for dice)(Skt.); **a_kh** the tree croton oblongifolius (N.); **aka** the tree terminalia belerica and its seeds (which are used for rosaries and a measure of weight)(OSi.)(CDIAL 22). **aks.ama_la_** string of rosary beads (Skt.); **aks.ama_lin** name of S'iva (MBh.); **akkhama_la_** rosary (Pkt.); **akmala** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 35). ***aks.ada_ruka** a partic. tree (Skt.); **as.kro_** pine (Dm.); **acha_ru** id. (Phal.)(CDIAL 30). cf. semantic link with 'gambling'

and 'eye. **a_yam** dice; cast of dice in a game; gambling (**Kur-al.,939**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **luck** fortune good or ill; good fortune. prob. origin as a gambling term--Low German **luk**, Middle High German **gelucke**, formed on **ge- Y- +** a base of unknown origin; the Low German word was adopted in Icelandic, Old Swedish **lukka** etc. Hence **lu.ck**y (ODEE). **Good sign: lakkhi_** good fortune, wealth (Pali); **laks.mi** good sign, fortune (RV.)(CDIAL 10890). [whence **laks.a** 1000,000 (Ya_j.); prize (MBh.); **lakkha** (Pali.Pkt.); **lak** (Sh.); **lach** (K.); **lakhu** (S.); **lakh** (L.); **lakkh** (P.WPah.) **la_kh** (Ku.N.A.B.H.Marw.); la_kh (Mth.Aw.G.M.); **la_kha** (Or.); **na_kha** (Or.)(CDIAL 10881).[cf. Concordant semantic structures: **no_kkal** a look (Ma.); **no_kkam** aim, intention, indication, sign (Ta.); view, eye (Ma.)(DEDR 3794). **laks.a** mark, sign (MBh.); aim (Skt.); **laks.ya** aim (Skt.); **lakkha** mark, target, stake in gambling (Pkt.); **la_kha, na_kha** aim,distinguishing mark (Or.); **la_s** mark made by cautery (M.); **lak-a** sign, object, end (Si.)(CDIAL 10881)].

20.**Desire**: **an:gla.pm** desire, liking (Ko.); **an:kala_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to be envious, covet, grieve (Ta.); **an:gal** to grieve, be afflicted (Ka.); **an:galappu, an:gala_pa** covetousness; **an:gu** greed; **an:gid.ipini** to be greedy, covetous; **an:gipuni** to wish, be greedy of; **an:gele** a greedy person, glutton (Tu.)(DEDR 31).

473.**Image: crab**: **a_ru** a crab (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

281.**Unclean**: **amE** purification after childbirth (Ka.); **am** ceremonial impurity or defilement in case of birth (Tu.); **emsna_** to allow (oneself or one's food) to be defiled by someone of a different caste; **emsrna_** to touch, come in contact with, defile (by touch, unlawful relations etc.)(Kur.)(DEDR 171). cf. **musuru** unclean (Ka.lex.)

392.**First distilled, strong; soma**: **a_rga_** pl. thanks (religious); **a_rga_ di** give thanks or glorify god (Kon.lex.) **a_gani** first distilled, strong (A.); **a_grayan.i_** oblation of first fruits (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_grayan.a** the first soma libation at the agn.is.t.oma sacrifice (VS.); **agran.i_ti** the first offering (RV.)(CDIAL 1052). **Offering; valuable**: **argha** an offering of various ingredients (rice, flowers, water etc., or of water only) to gods or venerable men; **arghya** valuable; venerable; an offering of various ingredients to gods or venerable men; **argal.a** greatness, eminence (Ka.lex.) **agghiya** respectful oblation to a guest, column of honour decked with garlands, etc. (Pali.); valuable (Pali.Pkt.); adorned (Pkt.); **ga_** festoon work, bouquet (Si.); **arghya** valuable; deserving respectful reception (as a guest)(Pa_rGr..); **agha** respectful offering (KharI.); **a_ghu, a_gha** guest (OG.); **gi** precious (Si.); **aggha** valuable (Pkt.)(CDIAL 633). **argh** respectful reception of guest (S'Br.); value, price (Mn.); **aggha** price (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 630). **Valuable**: **agghan., agha_van.** to fetch a good price (L.); **aganava_, aginava_** to be worth (Si.); **rghati** is worth (Pali); **aggha_pe_ti** values, appraises (Pali); **agghai** is worth, is fit (Pkt.); **aghan.u** to be sold, be profitable; **agha_ijan.u** to be sold (Si.)(CDIAL 632). **Price; cheap**: **aggha** respectful offering (KharI.); **aghu** market price (S.); **aggh** (L.); **a_ghi_** interest in kind on seed-corn (Bi.Mth.); **a_gh** price (H.); **aga** (Si.)(CDIAL 630). **a_kiro** risen in price, dear (S.); **a_kra_** high priced (B.); costly, urgent (Or.); **akra_** costly (H.); **a_kru~** costly, difficult, hot-tempered (G.)(CDIAL 1014). **agghan.a** price, in cmpd. **-agghanaka** having the value of (Pali); **agana_** precious (Si.)(CDIAL 631). **arghya** used at a reception for a respectful guest; water offered at such reception (A_s'vGr..); **aggha** valuable (Pali)(CDIAL 633). **argha, agga** price, cost, worth (Ka.lex.) cf. **agguva** cheap price (Te.lex.) **akkam** an ancient coin = 1/12 ka_cu (**S.I.I. ii,123**)(Ta.lex.) **Rare, precious**: **arukku** to regard as precious; n. scarceness (Ta.); to make scare, reduce (Ta.); **arukka_n.i** rareness, preciousness (Ta.); **arun:ku, anuntal, aruvam** rareness (Ta.); **aru** rare, unusual (Ma.);

ark- (arky-) to use up extravagantly (Ko.); **aradu, aridu, arudu** that is impossible, wonderful (Ka.); **arudu** rare, scarce, excellent; n. rarity, marvel, surprise (Te.); **aridi** rare, uncommon, wonder (Te.)(DEDR 221). cf. **adbhuta** wonderful (Skt.lex.) cf. **ar-pputam** wonderful (Ta.lex.) **arukku** (**arukki-**) to show disinclination in a bargain (**Maccapu. Can:kira_. 11**); **arukka_n.i** reluctance to accommodate, closeness in a bargain (Ta.); **ark- (arky-)** (father) refuses to repay daughter's bride-price (Ko.)(DEDR 223). **rhati** is worth, is able, deserves (RV.); **arahati** deserves (Pali); **layun** to be worth (so much in the market)(K.)(CDIAL 691). **rhant** deserving (RV.); worthy (Skt.); **arahanta** Buddhist mendicant (Pali); **arahatan.a** (KharI.); **araham.ta, ariham.ta** (Pkt.); **rahat, ra_t** honoured, saint (Si.)(CDIAL 692). **Cheap**: cf. **argha** price, value (Mn.)(CDIAL 630). **srog^{u}, sog^{u}** cheap (K.); cf. **drog^{u}** dear (K.)(CDIAL 13911). **drogun** to become dear (K.); **dra_g** famine (Sh.); high price, famine (K.); **dra_gaz** (Kal.); **draganz** (Kho.); **derganj** (Werch.); **dragu** dear (Slav.)(CDIAL 6426). **agga, hagga** (Tadbhava of **argha**) worth, value, price; proper price, the cheapness of commodities; cheapness; cheap (Ka.); **agguve** (Te.); **agga** (Tu.); cheapness, worthlessness (Ka.Tu.); **aggadava** a lewd or mean man; **agga pa_d.u** a cheap manner, cheapness; **agga_l.u** a low man (Ka.lex.)

22.**Dowry**: **an:gu, han:gu** obligation (Tu.lex.) **an:kaman.i** dowry in the form of jewels, clothes, furniture, vessels etc. which a married girl takes with her to her new home (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 37, Vya_.**); id. (Ka.); **an:kam** a petty cess (**T.A.S. iii,266**); **an:kaman.i-k-ku_t.ai** a basket of presents to a bride; **an:kaman.ippan.am** dowry money (**S.I.I. vi,152**)(T.E.D.) **an:ka-man.i** < **an:ga +** dowry which a married girl takes with her, ci_tan-am (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 37, Vya_. 121**); **an:gaman.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **an:ga-man.i** a present given in a girl's marriage, or in her first pregnancy after her marriage (Ka.lex.) **an:ka-k-kal.ari < an:ka +** honours to liberal donors, in a temple (Ta.lex.) cf. **a_yerma_n, a_verma_n** money given by the parents of the bride to the parents of the bridegroom, pledge of marriage (Kon.lex.) cf. **a_ndan.** dower (native paraphernalia) (Kon.lex.) **an:g laga_un.a** to unite or join (as in marriage)(P.); **an:g san:g** relationship, kin (P.lex.) **ahe_ra** donation, gift (M.)(Ka.lex.) **an:ganai** woman (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **aran.a** nuptial present (Ka.lex.)

29.**Interjection of doubt**: **a_ho_** interjection of question or doubt (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1548). **a_** interj. expr. pity, regret; wonder, admiration; contempt (Ta.); **a_** ah! (Ma.); **ah.** interj. expr. astonishment or admiration, (also **akh**) contempt or unconcern; **a_, a_h.** interj. of surprise or pain (Ka.); **ah, aha** ah! eh! (Tu.)(DEDR 332). **ha_** alas! (MBh.); **haha_** (Skt.); **ha_** exclamation of sorrow or pain (Pali.Pkt.K.S.); id. (Ku.N.A.B.); id. (Or.H.M.); **ha~_** (G.)(CDIAL 14049). **Wonder**:{**Echo word**} **akkat.a** excl. of wonder (Ta.); **ak(k)at.a, ak(k)at.akat.a_, kat.akat.a_** interj. expr. pain, sorrow, distress, envy, displeasure, wonder, surprise (Ka.); **ak(k)at.a_, akat.akat.a** alas! what a pity!; **akkat.ika(mu)** pity, mercy, compassion; **kat.(t.)a_** alas! (Te.); **a_h- kas.t.am, ha_ kas.t.am, kas.t.am** alas! (Skt.); **a_kat.t.a** id.; **akkat.a** (Ap.)(DEDR App.1). **akkaja, ar..kaja** wonder, surprise; a wonderful thing (Ka.); **akkajamu** wonder, surprise, astonishment; **akkaja pad.u** to wonder (Te.); **akajaka a_va** to be dumbfounded, confounded, confused through fear and awe (Kui)(DEDR 20). **aduhu** to be perplexed, suffer doubt, become suspicious (Ka.); **adangi** surprise, astonishment, wonder, fear; adj. surprising, wonderful; **a. a_va** to be surprised, astonished, wonder at, fear; **adlangi** bewildered (Kui); **addajakka aiyali** to be surprised; **a. ki_ali** to surprise (Kuwi)(DEDR 139). **amparakka** to be confounded, perplexed; **amparappu** perplexity (Ma.); **amberpu** hurry (Ka.); **ambarappu** hurry, confusion, perplexity (Tu.)(DEDR 172). cf. **par-apar-a (-pp-, -tt-)** to hasten, hurry; **par-ati** overhastiness, over-anxiety; **par-appan-** hasty person; **par-appu** flying, haste, anxiety (Ta.); **pa_runi** to run,

fly, escape (Tu.)(DEDR 4020). **akan.u** to be bothered (S.); **akkan.** to be vexed (L.); **akkn.a_** (P.); **aka_** foolish, bewildered (Or.); **akabaka** nonsense; **akabakin.o** to be puzzled (Ku.); **akabakka, akamakka** perplexed (N.)(CDIAL 15). **ubbega** anxiety; **sa_pekkha** anxious (Pali.lex.)

387.**Door**: **arari_** leaf of a door (Skt.); **arari** door-leaf, door (Pkt.)(CDIAL 605). **a_ri** door; cf. **arari** (Ta.lex.) **arari** the leaf or panel of a door; kava_t.a, kada (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

224.**Image: wild dog**: **an.d.ikam** a wild dog, cyon dukhunensis; a red wild dog, canis dukhenensis = canis primaerus (**Ca_mpacivam Pil.l.ai Akara_ti**)(**Pin..**)(T.E.D.; Ta.lex.)

105.**Image: dog**: **acur..am** dog (**Tiruppu. 132**); cf. **asura** dog (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **sun.e** dog (Kon.lex.)

301.**Disgrace**: **ayas'as** disgraced (S'Br.); infamy (R.); **ayasa** disgrace (Pkt.); infamy (Si.)(CDIAL 588). **yas'as** splendour, renown (RV.); **yasas** fame, success (Pali); **yas'o, yaso** (As'.); **jasa** (Pkt.); **jas'** curative influence; **jas** respect (WPah.); **jas** fame (Ku.N.); **jasa** praise, credit (Or.); **jas** fame (Mth.Aw.H.G.); success (M.); **yasa, yaha** honour; adj. good, beautiful; **yehen** adv. well, prosperously (Si.)(CDIAL 10443). **yas'asvin** famous (AV.); **yasassin** famous (Pali)(CDIAL 10443a). **niryas'aska** inglorious (MBh.); **nijassi_** inglorious, infamous (H.)(CDIAL 7381). **ayasa** disgrace; **ayasakara** disgraceful (Pali.lex.) **occiyam** amorous speech, contempt; **occiya-col** to speak libidinously (Ta.); **occiya, occi, occaya, occeya** disgrace, opprobrium, impropriety, a lewd expression, contempt (Ka.); **occemu** disgrace, indignity, insult (Te.)(DEDR 942). **occi, oci** woman's breast (nursery) (Ta.); **on:gu** teat, pap (Ka.)(DEDR 943). **oci (-v-, -nt-)** to be coy, bashful; **occi, oci (-pp-, -tt-)** to feel abashed, be shy; **occam** bashfulness, shyness (Ta.); **occam** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 939).

281.**Unclean**: **amE** purification after childbirth (Ka.); **am** ceremonial impurity or defilement in case of birth (Tu.); **emsna_** to allow (oneself or one's food) to be defiled by someone of a different caste; **emsrna_** to touch, come in contact with, defile (by touch, unlawful relations etc.)(Kur.)(DEDR 171). cf. **musuru** unclean (Ka.lex.)

170.**To dye**: **addu** to dip, dye, print with colours; to blot (Te.); **adap** to blot (Ga.); **addincu** to get or have dyed; **addakamu** dying with colour, chintz-printing (Te.); **ar..du, addu, ajju, eddu** to dye, dip, immerse; sink in a fluid; **addike, adduge** immersion (Ka.); **arduni** to wash or bleach clothes (Tu.); **aj** to dip into liquid, dunk (Ko.); **ar..uttu** strong texture, full of dregs (Ma.); closeness of texture as of cloth (Ta.); **ar..untuka** to be immersed, plunge (Ma.); **ar..untu** to be immersed (Ta.)(DEDR 285). **bud.ai** to dip; **bud.a_p** dip (Kon.lex.) **t.ub** to dip head (Santali.lex.)
To be absorbed; to be deep: **astha_gha** very deep (Jain.Skt.); **attha_ha** (Pkt.); **atha_hu** bottomless (S.); **atha_h** deep, unfordable (P.); **atha_** excessive (Ku.); bottomless (N.); **a_tha_uni** out of one's depth (A.); **atha_h** unfathomable, bottomless (Mth.H.G.)(CDIAL 980). **atthaggha** deep (Pkt.); **atha_g, atha_k** bottomless (G.); **atha~_g, atha_k** (M.)(CDIAL 981). cf.**stha_gha** base, bottom, ford, shallow (Skt.)(CDIAL 13748). **a_r..** to sink, be absorbed, be deep (Ta.); to sink in a fluid, immerse (Ka.); **a_r..a, a_r..du** id. (Ka.); **a_r..ttuka, a_ttuka** to sink, immerse (Ma.); **a_r..va_r** one who is deep in meditation on the Supreme Being, the ten Vais.n.ava canonized saints (Ta.); **a_r..uva_r** title of the twelve Vis.n.u saints (Ma.); **a_d.uva_ralu, a_d.uva_l.l.u** the Vaishnava saints (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 396). **a_ga_l.a** strong, rough (Pali); **a_ga_d.ha** strong, very deep (Pkt.); **a_r.a_hu** prodigious; a deep hole in a river where the water rushes in violently; prodigy (S.)(CDIAL 1047). **atha, athan, athan thar** deep, great,

very enormously, unfathomable, bottomless; **athan maran. hathi manaetaea** he has an enormously large elephant; **athah dak** very deep water (unfathomable) (Santali.lex.)

28.**Image: a small drum**: **a_kul.i** a kind of small drum (**Maturaik. 606**)(Ta.lex.); id. (Ma.); **a_kati** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 337). cf. **a_ku_l.** agitated (M.); **a_kula** confused, entangled (Pali)(CDIAL 1012). **Image: tangled; confusion**: **akkili-p-pikkili** confusion, confusion of mind (Ta.){**Echo word**}; **akkul.isu** to fear, finch, withdraw (Ka.); **akkilipad.u** to be confused, bewildered (Te.)(DEDR 25). **a_ul.a_-ba_ul.a_** dishevelled, confused (Or.); **a_kula** confused (MBh.); filled with, crowded (R.)[cf. **vya_kula, sam.kula** 'confused'(Skt.)]; **a_kula, a_kulaka** confused, entangled (Pali); **a_ula** (Pkt.); **a_ul** tangled; **a_uliba** to derange; **a_uliya_** tangled (A.); **a_ula** (MB.);[cf. **va_gura** net or trap for animals (MBh.)(CDIAL 11469)]; **elo** dishevelled; **a_lua_ila, ela_la** let loose (of the hair)(B.); **avul** perplexed, full; **avula** confusion (Si.); **akkula** confused (Pali); **ukal-ta_kul** great anxiety (Ku.); **a_kul.a, a_kul.a_, ka_ul.a_** perplexed, astonished (Or.); **a_kla_** peevish; **a_kli_** agitation; **akula_na_, ukla_na_** to be confused, be restless (H.); **a_kula** bewildered (OG.); **a_kl.u~** bewildering; **akl.a_vu~** to be perplexed (G.); **a_ku_l.** agitated (M.)(CDIAL 1012). **a_kulam** confusion, agitation, flurry (**Tirukko_. 12**); pomp, idle sound (**Kur-al., 34**); grief, sorrow (**Kantapu. Kuma_rapuri. 48**); **a_kulittal** to be distressed (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 193**)(Ta.lex.) **avalam** suffering, pain; **avali** to be flurried; **a_vala_ti** complaint (Ta.); vexation, grumbling (Ma.); **ha_val.i** trouble (Ka.Tu.); **a_vali** trouble; **a_vad.i** id., danger (Te.); **avale_nging** to become confused, feel embarrassed (Br.)(DEDR 265). **an:gal, am.r..al, am.yal, ar..al, an:gala_cike** crying from grief; **an:gala_cisu** to cause to lament; **an:gala_cu** to cry from grief; to grieve or sorrow (Ka.); **an:kala_y** (Ta.Ma.); **an:gala_rcu** (Te.); **an:gala_pu** lamentation, grief; **an:gala_rpu** (Te.); **an:kala_yppu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

378.**To drop**: **ra_lu** to fall or drop down (of leaves, tears etc.); **ra_l(u)cu, ra_l(u)pu** to cause to fall or drop down, knock off or down; **ra_l(u)pu** falling or dropping down, causing to fall or drop down (Te.); **ra_l- (ra_t.-)** to fall; **ra_p-** to fell (Kol.); **ra_l- (ra_t..-)** to fall out; **ra_lp-** to make to fall out (Nk.); **ar-, arra_na_** to fall; caus. **arhutta_na_, arahta_na_, arsahta_na_, arih-/arh-, arah-, arusa_na_** to cause to fall; **ra_l-** to fall (Go.); **ar-** id.; **arap-** to fell, make to fall (Kond.a); **ar- (-t-)** to fall; **ve_r.a arbond.** setting of the sun, west; **rat- (-t-)** to let fall, drop; motion **ratka-**; intens. **ratpa-** (Pe.); **re- (-t-)** to fall, descend, (sun) to set; **ret-** to let fall, drop (Mand..); **ri_ali, ri_'nai, ri_-** to fall (Kuwi)(DEDR 233).

208.**Drugs**: **a_t.u~carakku** mineral substances which evaporate on the fire, as mercury, sulphur (**R.**); drugs (**W.**)(Ta.); **atakam < agada** (metath.) medicine, medicament (**Ci_vaka. 403**)(Ta.lex.)

126.**Dry**: **at.t.a** dried, dry (Ka.Skt.); **at.t.u** the state of being free from fluidity; **at.t.uppu** salt produced by evaporation; sea-salt (Ka.); **at.t.isu** to cause to evaporate by boiling or the agency of natural heat (Ka.); **at.t.u** to evaporate on account of artificial or natural heat, to become dry (Ka.); **at.an.e_m.** to waste or dry up, as the body, a well; to wear and waste through teasing or tormenting (M.); cf. **at.a** weariness (Ka.); **at.a-at.a, at.a_pha_t.a** vehement efforts, toil, pains; the state of exhaustion, that of being harassed etc. (M.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.-uppu** salt produced by evaporation (Ka.); id. (**Tailava. Taila. 129**)(Ta.lex.) **at.u_** dried, dry (Skt.lex.) **at.t.-uppu** salt produced by evaporation (Ta.); **at.t.u** to evaporate, dry up; **at.t.isu** to cause to evaporate by boiling; **at.t.-uppu** salt produced by evaporation; **an.t.arisu** to evaporate, as water by boiling

(Ka.); **ad.ugan.t.u** to dry up, become exhausted; **at.t.-uppu** a kind of salt (Te.); **at.t.a** dried, dry; **at.t.ai** becomes dry (Pkt.); **at.n.e~** (M.)(DEDR 76).

15.**Image: drain**: **an:kan.am** drain, sewer (**Na_lat.i. 175**)(Ta.lex.)

181.**Image: drum**: **antari** a kind of drum (**Cilap. 3,27, At.iya_rk. Urai.**); **antari** id. (Ma.)(T.E.D.)

188.**Eight**: **et.t.u** eight (Ta.Ma.); **en.-patu** eighty (Ta.Ma.); **et.** eight (Ko.); **em bat** eighty (Ko.); **ot.** eight; **pu.t.** eighteen (To.); **en.t.u** eight; **en.bar** eight persons; **en.-pattu, em-battu** eighty (Ka.); **et.t.i** eight; **et.t.ane** eiththe; **em-badi** eighty; **et.-nu.ri** 800 (Kod..); **en.ma, en.uma** eight; **en.pa** eighty (Tu.); **enimidi** eight; **enaman.d.ru** eight persons; **enu-badi, enubodi** eighty; **enaman(n)u_r-u** 800 (Te.); **enumadi_, enumidi_, enumdi** eight; **enma_ter, enma_t.ar** eight persons (Kol.); **ar.mur, ar.mul, armur, yermud** eight; **enmi_di_, tenmidi** id.; **ar.muhk** eight each (Go.)(DEDR 784). **iral, irel, iril** short form of the cardinal numeral, **iralia** eight; **iral-hor.o, irel-hor.o, iril-hor.o** to be eight people doing a certain work; **iralia, irelia, irilia** cardinal numeral eight; to make eight specimens of something; **iralialeka, irelialeka, irilia leka** approximative numeral, about eight, some eight; **iralsa, irelsa, irilsa** proportional numeral, adv. eight times (Mu.lex.) **iral** eight; **adhuli** eight anna piece; **gel iral** eighteen; **iral gel, asi** eighty (Santali.lex.) [Note the prefix **ir-** in Mu. and Santali etyma; this may connote 'two' consistent with the dual in **as.t.au** eight (Skt.)] **u_r-et.t.u** committee of eight members of the village assembly (u_r); taxes payable for the expenses of the committee (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **e_t.h** eight (K.); **as.t.a, as.t.au** eight (RV.); **at.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **at.ha** (NiDoc.); **os.t.** (D..); **o_s.t.** (Ash.); **us.t., wus.t.** (Kt.); **o_s.t., wo_s.t.** (Wg.); **a_ste_** (Pr.); **as.t.** (Dm.); **a_xt** (Tir.); **a_s.t.a, axt.** (Pas'.); **a_s.t.** (Shum.); **o_s.t.** (Gaw.); **as.t.** (Kal.); **os.t.** (Kho.); **ac.** (Bshk.); **a_t.h** (Tor.Kand.Mai.Savi.N. A.Mth.Bhoj.Aw. H.Marw. G.M.); **as.t.** (Phal.); **a~_s.** (Sh.); **ot.h, a_ht.** (K.); **at.ha** (S.); **at.t.h, at.h** (L.); **at.t.h** (P.WPah.); **a_t.** (B.); **a_t.ha** (Or.); **at.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 941). **at.hyo** eight above (used as a prefix to 100's)(S.)(CDIAL 947). **as.t.aka** consisting of eight parts (S'Br.); a whole consisting of eight parts (S'vetUp.); **at.t.haka** an octad (Pali); **at.ho** the figure 8 (S.); **a_t.ha_** (P.); **at.t.ha_** aggregate of 8 (H.); **a_t.ho** the eighth year of a century (G.)(CDIAL 933). **at.avaka, at.o_ka** the eighth day after new or full moon (Si.)(CDIAL 934). **ot.ho_g** an eighth share, esp. of land (L.)(CDIAL 936). **as.t.ama** eighth (RV.); **as.t.amaka** (Ya_j.); **at.t.hama, at.t.hamaka** eighth (Pali); **at.hama** (NiDoc.); **at.t.hama** (Pkt.); **ait.hyum^{u}** (K.); **at.ho~** (S.); **a_t.hva~_** (L.); **at.t.ho~** (P.); **at.t.hau~** (WPah.); **a_t.hau~** (N.); **a_t.hava** eighth (OAw.); **a_t.hwa~_** (H.); **a_t.havu** (OMarw.); **a_t.hmu~** (G.); **a_t.hva_, at.hva_** (M.); **a_t.hvo** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 937).

391.**Brim; edge; near**:{**Echo word**} **aruku** nearness, vicinity, border (Ta.); **arukar, arukal** nearness; **aruvu** to approach (Ta.); **aru, aruvu** brim, edge, margin; **ariku** border, edge, brink, neighbourhood; **arikattu, arike_, arikil** near; **arika-var..i** way close by (Ma.); **aragu, arigu, arugu** vicinity, border, edge, margin (Ka.); **aru, arugu** brim, edge, margin, border (Tu.); **arugu** to go, pass (of time), come, proceed, walk, approach; **ar-u** nearness; **ar-uta(n), aruta(n)** near, close by; **arudencu** to come, go (Te.); **araluk waia_na_** to follow persistently, closely (Go.); **arbar-parbar** neighbours (Kur.)(DEDR 222). **a_ra-** pronominal stem in **a_ra_t** from a distance (RV.); near (Gaut.); immediately (Skt.); **a_re_** at a distance (Skt.); **a_ra_, a_raka_** far off (Pali); **a_ra, a_rilla** early, ancient; **a_ra_, a_rao_, a_re_n.a** before, early, near (Pkt.); **o_r** on the far side; **o_ruk^{u}** foreign; **a_ra-por^{u}** from one end to the other; **ar-war** from that side and this; **ryum^{u}-pryum^{u}** scattered here and there (K.); **a_ro-pa_ri** through to the other side (S.); **a_r-**

pa_r through and through (H.G.M.); **ara_** near (Or.); **a_ra_, aura_** that one (Gypsy); **ro, re**, pl. **ri** that (Sh.); **ara** that one (Si.)(CDIAL 1295).

114.**Edge; skirt; cloth; edge of a cloth**: **an-su** selvage, edge of a cloth (Ta.); **oc** edge, bank of river, border of thicket (To.); **acu** edge, brim, boundary, bank, shore, selvage, border, skirt (Ka.); **ancu** skirt, border or selvage of cloth, edge (of sword, etc.), shore, brim (Te.); **acala** edge or border of garment (Skt.)(DEDR 57). **ams'u** filament, esp. of soma plant (S'Br.); **amsu** thread (Pali); sunbeam (Pkt.) **a~_h** fibre of a plant (A.); **a~_su** id. (OB.); **a~_s** fibre of tree or stringy fruit, nap of cloth (B.); fibre, pith (Or.); **am.su** thread (Pa.); **a~_h** fibre of a plant (A.); **a~_su** fibrous layer at root of coconut branches, edge or prickles of leaves (Or.); **a~_is'** fibre (B.); **a~hiya_** fibrous (A.)(CDIAL 4). **am.cala** hem of a garment (Pkt.); **anzol^{u}** border of a cloak, shawl, veil (K.); **a~_cal** fold of a woman's dress (Ku.); border of a garment, small wrap (N.); hem of a garment (B.); border of cloak, etc. (H.); **a~_sal** border of garment (A.); **a~_sala_** a single cloth (A.); **a~_cla_** hem of a garment of a goddess (B.); **acal.a** part of cloth worn over the shoulder, outskirt, district (Or.); **acal.a_** embroidered end of a woman's dress (Or.); **a~_car, a~cri_** border of a sa_r.i_ (B.); **a~_cara** woman's body cloth, veil (OMth.); **a~_car** woman's skirt (Bhoj.); breast (Aw.); **a~_cal.** udder, teat (G.); **a~_cu_l.** udder (M.); **a~_cl.i_, acl.i_** unwoven threads, fringe (M.); **asala_, ahala_** border, margin, environs (Si.); **a~cilo** cloth for straining (S.); **acala_** hem (P.); **acal.** (M.)(CDIAL 168). **am.suya** cloth (Pkt.); **a~_hu** coloured thread (A.); **a~_suya_** fibrous, stringy (B.); **a~sua_** (Or.)(CDIAL 5). **a_cu** armour, coat of mail, **kavacam** (Ta.lex.) **a_cu** hilt (Ta.); handle of a sword (Ka.)(DEDR 342).

109.**To resound, echo**: **a_spa (a_st-)** to reply, resound, echo; n. an answer, echo (Kui); **a_h'nai (a_st-)** to resound; **a_stanasi** a listener; **a_h- (a_st-)** to speak up to, give answers; **a_spa-gat.asi** one who speaks up to, responds; **a~_spa gro'li** echo; **a_spi-(-t-)** to call one at a distance by shouting (Kuwi)(DEDR 344). **anurasa, anurasitam** echo, reverberation; **anurasita** sounding, echoing, accompanied in sound (Skt.lex.)

457.**A division of the earth**: **arivarut.am < hari-vars.a** one of nine divisions of the earth, (**ampuviyi n-catamuta le_man:ka_r-u marivarut.am: Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 37**), i.e. a region where gold spans daily, the ocean and the sky (Ta.lex.)

86.**Image: swan**: **a_s, a_sa_** duck (Kon.lex.) **ajam < ham.sa** swan (**Tiva_.**); ham.sa mantra, ajapa_mantiram (**Ka_cippu. Tiruve_ka. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **ham.sa** goose (RV.); **ham.saka** (Skt.); **ham.sa** goose (Pali.As'.Pkt.); **hanza** (Sh.); **unz^{u}**, **anzi** (K.); **haju** (S.); **ha~_s** duck (N.); **ha~_h** duck, goose (A.); **ha~_s** (B.); swan (Or.); duck, goose, swan (H.); goose (G.M.); **ha_m.si_** (OG.); **a~_s** drake (Konkan.i); **has** goose, flamingo, swan; **hasa** f. (Si.); **as** signet ring of Sinhalese kings bearing figure of a goose (Si.); **hasin** inst. sg. (OSi.); **ha~s** goose (P.); **hou~s** swan (WPah.)(CDIAL 13937). **kalaham.sa** a species of goose (MBh.); **kalaham.saka** (Skt.Pkt.); **kalahas** a species of swan with red beak and feet (Si.)(CDIAL 2923). **ham.se, ace, pam.se, ham.sa** a goose, a gander, a swan, a flamingo, a duck (Ka.lex.) **Image: caret**: **ham.sapa_da** a mark (+) which shows that something omitted in the line is inserted at the top, at present represented also by a caret (^)(Ka.lex.)

477.**Image: elephant: alliyan-** (Ta.Ma.) stray elephant separated from the fold; **alliyam** (prob. **ali**) Kr.s.n.a's dance when he broke the tusk of the elephant that was set on him by Kamsa, one of 11 **ku_ttu** (**Cilap. 6,48**)(Ta.lex.) **allian** female elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 258). **Image: elephant**:

***a_l** elephant? [**alakam** elephant pepper climber, a_n-aittippili (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)] **vya_la** vicious elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 12212). **vya_laka** a vicious or wicked elephant (Skt.lex.) **al-a_yya** epithet o Inda (to be gone to)(RV. ix.67.30)(Vedic.lex.) **alliyan-** stray elephant separated from the fold (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_la_na** the post to which an elephant is tied (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lai** elephant stable or stall (**kalir-u ce_rn talkiya var..un:ka la_lai : Pur-ana_. 220,3**)(Ta.lex.) **alli-p-pa_vai** puppets used to exhibit **alliyam** dance (**Pur-ana_. 33**); **ali-p-pe_t.u** a dance of Kr.s.n.a (Ta.lex.) **aira_van.a** Indra's male elephant (Skt.Ka.); regent of the east quarter; one of the chiefs of the serpent race (Ka.); **aira_vata** Indra's male elephant (Skt.); the elephant of the east quarter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ayira_van.am** Indra's elephant (**Pin..**); elephant of Kaila_sa, said to have 2,000 tusks, vehicle of S'iva, kayila_yattil ul.l.a oru ya_n-ai (**Te_va_. 713, 1**; **i_ra_yiramarup pe_yntut.ar-r-at tayan:kuntir-alayira_van.am : Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 92**); state elephant (**Ci_vaka. 30,46**); **aira_van.an-** Indra; **aira_van.am** state elephant forming a special feature of the paraphernalia of royalty (Ta.); **ayira_n.i** consort of Indra (**Na_lat.i, 381**); **ayira_vatam** Indra's elephant; **aira_vatam** Indra's elephant, said to be in the eastern quarter according to mythology, one of as.t.a-tik-kajam (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ya_l.i < vya_l.a** a mythological lion-faced animal with elephantine proboscis and tusks (**Kur-icip. 252**); id. (Ka.); elephant (**Aka. Ni.**); **ya_l.i-ya_n-ai** id; **ya_l.i-y-u_rti** Ka_l.i as riding on a ya_l.i (**Aric. Pu. Pa_yi. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **pun.d.ari_ka** the elephant of the south-east quarter, indhre_bha, ayira_vata; an elephant of one of the eight quarters (Ka.lex.) **To dangle; to move**: **e_lu** to hang, to dangle (Ka.); **ve_lu, vre_lu** (Te.); **e_la_d.u** to swing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **elugu** to shake (Ka.lex.) **alai-ttal** to move, shake (**Tiruvil.ai. Par..iya. 8**)(Ta.); **alaivu** moving, shaking, waving (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_k. 88**)(Ta.); **alavu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **al.l.a_t.i-t-tal.l.a_t.i** redupl. unsteady swaying to and fro (Ta.lex.) **ale** that moves to and fro: a wave, a billow; **ale** to move about, to move to and fro, to shake, to dangle (Ka.); **alai** (Ta.); **allu, agal, alla_t.a** moving about; **alla_d.isu** to cause to be agitated or moved; to shake, to move about, to cause to swing or vibrate, to rock (Ka.); **alugu, alaku, ?elugu** to be agitated or unsteady, to move about, to shake; to he shaky or loose (Ka.); **anajju** to shake (Ma.); **alan:gu, alun:gu** to be in motion; to be weary (Ta.); **alukisu** to shake (Ka.); **alasu, alacu** to shake or agitate in water as a cloth, vegetables etc. (for cleansing); **allaga_riga** a washerman; **agasa, at.t.aga_liga** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **alacutal** to shake, be agitated (**Man.i. 9,7**); to rinse (Ta.); **alacu** (Te.); **alasu** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **alambu** to shake in or wash with, water (Ka.Tu.); **alamu** (Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lambana** hanging from down; **a_lo_d.ana** mixing, blending; stirring, shaking, agitating; **a_lo_la** trembling slightly, rolling as an eye; (Ka.); **olahu** swinging to and fro; a swing; **ole, one** to swing, to wave, to shake, to tremble; to move; to move in a swinging manner, i.e. to move with artificial appearance or show; to shake (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) {The possible transformation of **a_l.- a_n--** might have been influenced by the use of the common affixes: **a_ne** a common affix for the third person singular masculine of the present that is used in modern times (Ka.lex.); **a_l.u, ahal.u** the femine of **a_nu**, e.g. banda_l.u, bad.ida_l.u, idda_l.u; **a_nu, ahanu** a common affix for the third person singular masculine of the present, conveying the meaning of uncertainty or mere possibility (Ka.lex.) To connote a male elephant e.g., aira_vata, ***a_l**- **a_ne** is a possibility}. **Image: rope, elephant: a_la_na** post to tie an elephant to (Mr.cch.); tethering rope for an elephant (Skt.); **a_l.a_na, a_la_na** elephant post (Pali); **a_la_n.a, a_n.a_la** bond, rope or post for tying an elephant (Pkt.); **a_la_n** elephant post (B.); **ala_n** post or rope for tying an elephant (Hi.); **alana** elephant post (Si.); **alun.a** post to which an animal, esp. elephant, is tied (Si.)(CDIAL 1372). **a_la_van.a** rope for binding (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1377). **a_da_na** fettering (AV.)(CDIAL 1148).

363.**Image: pebbles used for counters**: **aralai** stone broken for roads; **ari** pebbles or gems or pieces of metal put into women's anklets to make them tinkle; **aril** gravel, small sharp pebble (Ta.); **arl** jackstraws, pebbles used for counters (To.)(DEDR 209). cf. **paral** pebble, seed, stone of fruit (Ta.)(DEDR 2959). **Lines in the white of the eye**: **ari** lines in the white of the eye; **alari** id. (Ta.); **ari** a disease of the eye (Ka.)(DEDR 218). **alaku** number, calculation, cowries (as signs of number in reckoning)(Ta.); **alu** cowrie (Kod..)(DEDR 238).

485.**Contrary; misfortune**: **ali_ka** unpleasing (AV.); untrue (MBh.); a little (Skt.)[semant. 'lie' and 'little': cf. **co_t.** lie (Sh.) ~~ **chot.o** small (N.)]; **alika** contrary, false; lie (Pali); **ali_ya, aliya** useless, untrue; lie (Pkt.); **ali** a little (N.); **al.ia_** untidy, unswept, rubbish, knotty question (Or.); **ali_** misfortune (H.); **ali_h** untrue (H.); **el.e** idly, uselessly, in vain (G.)(CDIAL 718). **allatu** or, if not, or else, an adversative conjunction (**Ci_vaka. 1745**); except as (**Tacaiva_. 129**); **allate_l** if not (**Kantapu. Mo_n-. 10**); **allatu_um** besides, moreover (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_t.. 22**); **allal** affliction, distress, evil, misfortune, privation (**Kur-al., 787**); id. (Ma.Ka.); **allari** id. (Te.); **allavai** sin, evil (**Kur-al., 164**); uselessness, fruitlessness; **alla_** distress (**Paripa_. 6,99**); **alla_ta** adj. which is not, other than, different from (**Ce_tupu. Kat.avu. 13**); what are not, are different; **alla_mal** except, besides; without; **alla_l** prep. except, besides (**Kur-al.. 197**)(Ta.lex.) **avila** difficult (Pkt.); **auro** ill dispositioned (S.); **auri_** difficulty, calamity (S.); **avl.u~** contrary, obstinate (G.); **avalo** contrary, perverse, unpropitious (S.)(CDIAL 819).

262.**Father**: **appa, appaya** father (Pkt.); **a_p** address by lower classes for father, grandfather, or old man; **a_pat.i** father (A.); **a_po** father (used by shepherds)(G.); **a_pa_** term of respect for an elder or of endearment for a son or junior (M.); **apa_** elder sister (Or.); **a_pa_** id., term of address to an older woman (H.)(CDIAL 500). cf. **ba_p** father; **a_p** 3 pl. term of respect for elders (H.lex.) **appan-, appu** father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors; **appacci** father; **appa_ttai** elder sister; **appi** mistress of house; elder sister (Ta.); **appi** mistress of house; elder sister (Ta.); **appan** father; **appu** affectionate appellation of boys (Ma.); **appa** father; frequently added to the proper names of men as a term of common respect; used endearingly to children by their elders; **apa** father; **appu** affectionate appellation of boys (Ka.); **app** father (Kod..); **appa, appe`** affix of respect added to proper names of men; **app** mother; **appa** a mode of calling a mother (Tu.); **appa** father; mother; elder sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect (Te.); **appa** father's sister (Kol.); **appo/appok** (pl. **appokul.**) wife's younger brother (Nk.); **a_po_r.a_l** father; **maipo_** my father; **mi_-a_po_** thy father; **tape, tappe, ta_pe** father; **tappe** (his, her) father (Go.); **aposi** father (with reference to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **a_po** (pl. **a_poru**) boy, son; **a_pi** girl, wife (Kui); **appa** grandmother (Kuwi)(DEDR 156).

339.**Image; eye**: **ne_tra** eye (Kaus'.); **netta** eye (Pali); **n.etta** (Pkt.); **neta** (Si.)(CDIAL 7587). **svaks.a** handsome-eyed (MBh.) X **sune_tra**: **sun.akkha_** handsome-eyed (P.)(CDIAL 13513). **najari, nanjari** blind of one eye (Mu.); **nazar** (Arabic. Oraon. Sadani) (Mu.lex.) cf. **nayana** eye (MBh.Pali); **nen.** (G.)(CDIAL 6968). cf. **nwi.t.** a sight (To.); **no_d.u** to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after (Ka.); **no_t.a** sight, view, vision, aim (Tu.)(DEDR 3794). **Image: big eye**: **net.un:kan.** far-sighted eye; long squares in braiding olas; **net.un:kan.-vir..u-tal** to form big eyes, in braiding olas; **net.un:kan.-pa_rvai, net.umpa_rvai** capacity to see a long distance (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: dice**: **netta, letta** dice, gambling (Ka.); **nettamu** gambling; **nettam-a_d.u** to play at dice, gamble; **netta-palaka** dice-board (Te.)(DEDR 3742). cf. **netra-** dice (Skt. acc. to Kittel in Ka. lex.) **netta-p-palakai** dice-board (**Kalit. 94, Urai.**); **nettapalage** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

netta, letta (Tadbhava of **ne_tra** : **S'abdaman.idarpan.a**, 1872, p. 345); the eye; an eye; that which has an eye, eyes or numbers; a die; a cowry used in gaming; gambling; **nettadasa_ri** a piece used at a kind of backgammon (or at chess, or at draughts); a die; **nettada halihe = netta valage**; **nettada ha_san:gi** a die; **nettada_t.a** playing at backgammon etc.; **nettavalage, nettapalage** a checkered board (or cloth) used in playing with dice; **nettava_d.u** to play at backgammon etc. (Ka.); **nettiga** a gambler; **nettigarapisa, nettigarahisa** the keeper of a gaming-house (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

302.**Image: protrusion of eye-lid; eye disease**: **ayri** a disease of the eye in which the vessels of the lower lid swell much and protrude (Ka.); **aviri** a certain slight disease that attacks the pupil of the eye (Te.); **ahira_, ahe_ra_** a disease of the eye (M.); **arma, arama** a disease of the eye (Ka.Skt.); **ari** id. (Ka.); red streaks in the white of the eye (Ta.Te.); **akki** erysipelas (Ma.Ta.); **alaji_** inflammation of the eye (Skt.); **ari-gan.n.u** an eye afflicted with the ari (Ka.); **a_li** an inflammation of the eye (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

53.**Image: woman with large eyes**: **a_yata-aks.i, a_yata-ambaki** a woman with large eyes; **ambaki** she who has eyes (at the end of compositions); **a_yata** extended, long, large (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ampakam < ambaka** eye (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **a_yatta_r** female companions, female attendants of a lady (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.a. 8**); **a_yam** female attendants of a lady (**Tirukko_. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **a_yatam < a_-yata** length (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

247.**To extinguish**: **an.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to be extinguished; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to quench, extinguish; **an.an:ku (an.an:ki-)** to die, be slain (Ta.); **an.ayuka** to go out (as light); **an.aykkuka** to extinguish, put out (Ma.); **an.e** to be extinguished or quenched (Ka.)(DEDR 121).

332.**Image: erectness**: cf. **net.ramu** erectness, steepness; erect, vertical, steep, precipitous; **nit.ra, nit.ramu** (Te.); **nit.t.a** erect (Te.)(DEDR 3739).

451.**Eleusine coracana**: **eri** eleusine coracana (Kod..); **ira_ki** (Ta.); **ra_gi, r-a_yi** (Ma.); **ra.yi** (Ir.); **erxy** (To.); **ra_gi** (Ka.Tu.Te.); **ra_ga_, ra_gi_** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 812).

375.**Image: elephant**: **ara_la** an elephant in rut (Skt.lex.)

317.**Image: elephant**: cf. **ayir-** in **ayir-kkat.u** goad for elephants (Ta.lex.) cf. **aira_van.a** Indra's elephant; **aira_vata** id.; an excellent elephant; the elephant presiding over the east (Skt.lex.) **Goad for elephants**: **ayirkkat.u** goad for elephants (**Cinta_. Ni. 220**); **ayir-kat.u** id. (TED).

174.**Image: elephant**: **a_ta_, a_tini** elephant (Si.); **host^{u}** (K.)(Bloch, p.415). cf. **a_t.t.u** to shake (Ta.lex.) **atti < hastin** elephant; **atti-ku_t.am** elephant stables (**Yaco_tara. 2,21**); **attiyu_r < hastin +** little Conjeevaram which has a Vis.n.u shrine (**Ya_p. Vi. 93, Pak. 351**)(Ta.lex.) **cattiri** elephant; cf. **adri** mountain (Ta.lex.)

410.**Elbow**: **aratni** elbow, corner, cubit (RV.); **aratnika** (Ya_j.); **ratni** (A_s'vS'r.); **ratani** cubit (Pali); **arayan.i, rayan.i** (Pkt.); **ruyana** (Si.); **ulna** (Lat.)(CDIAL 603). **or.in., u~_ri_** elbow (Ash.); **are~** (Kt.); **awro_, a~ja** (Wg.); **wuze** (Pr.); **irika** elbow (S.); **arak, arka~, irk, a_r^{u}k** (L.); **arak** (P.)(CDIAL 603). cf. an old **k** as in **elkune** (Lith.)(CDIAL 603). **aratni** a cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, mor..a, kis.ku, hasta (Ka.lex.) **rat.t.o** arm (Kon.lex.)

262.**Father**: **appa, appaya** father (Pkt.); **a_p** address by lower classes for father, grandfather, or old man; **a_pat.i** father (A.); **a_po** father (used by shepherds)(G.); **a_pa_** term of respect for an elder or of endearment for a son or junior (M.); **apa_** elder sister (Or.); **a_pa_** id., term of address to an older woman (H.)(CDIAL 500). cf. **ba_p** father; **a_p** 3 pl. term of respect for elders (H.lex.) **appan-, appu** father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors; **appacci** father; **appa_ttai** elder sister; **appi** mistress of house; elder sister (Ta.); **appi** mistress of house; elder sister (Ta.); **appan** father; **appu** affectionate appellation of boys (Ma.); **appa** father; frequently added to the proper names of men as a term of common respect; used endearingly to children by their elders; **apa** father; **appu** affectionate appellation of boys (Ka.); **app** father (Kod..); **appa, appe`** affix of respect added to proper names of men; **app** mother; **appa** a mode of calling a mother (Tu.); **appa** father; mother; elder sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect (Te.); **appa** father's sister (Kol.); **appo/appok** (pl. **appokul.**) wife's younger brother (Nk.); **a_po_r.a_l** father; **maipo_** my father; **mi_-a_po_** thy father; **tape, tappe, ta_pe** father; **tappe** (his, her) father (Go.); **aposi** father (with reference to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **a_po** (pl. **a_poru**) boy, son; **a_pi** girl, wife (Kui); **appa** grandmother (Kuwi)(DEDR 156).

113.**Fear**: **aege** exclamation of fear; **asasm usum** without fear (Santali.lex.) **aju** to fear, to feel anxiety; to be afraid of; **al.ar-u** id. (Ka.); id. (Te.Tu.); **acu** (Ta.); **ajisu** to frighten; **ajike** fear (Ka.); **aju-buruka** a coward; **aju-kul.i** a male or female coward (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **s'an:k** doubt, fear (Skt.); **s'an:ka_** fear, distrust (S'Br.); **san:ka_** fear, suspicion (Pali)(CDIAL 12258).

401.**Image: lattice, fence**: **al.i** lattice, fence (Ta.Ma.); crib for straw, ma_t.t.ukka_t.i; **al.ippa_yccu-tal** to construct a lattice (Ta.lex.) cf. **ar..i** lattice (Ta.); bars of bamboo, lattice (Ma.)(DEDR 279).

189.**Fare for ferrying**: **a_ta_ra** fare for ferrying (Skt.); **a_tara** id. (Skt.); crossing a river (Skt.); **a_ta_r** fare for being ferried (B.); **a_tar** id. (B.); **a_tara** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 1125).

189.**Fare for ferrying**: **a_ta_ra** fare for ferrying (Skt.); **a_tara** id. (Skt.); crossing a river (Skt.); **a_ta_r** fare for being ferried (B.); **a_tar** id. (B.); **a_tara** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 1125).

356.**Festival**: **ayam < aya** festival (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

249.**Red-wooded fig tree**: **ya_n-ai**, **a_n-ai** red-wooded fig tree; **Synonym**: **atti** country fig, ficus glomerata (Ta.); **atti** id. (Te.Ka.Ma.Kod..); **arti** (Tu.); **aty** (Ko.); **oty** (To.)(DEDR 144).

374.**Image: pipal**: **aracu** pipal (Ta.); **caran.am** pipal (Ta.lex.) **aral.i, aral.e, arase, arise, al.ali, al.l.e** the tree ficus religiosa; **aral.i-yele, aral.ele** a fig leaf; an ornament of that form to cover the privities of young children (Ka.lex.) **ra_n.a** a leaf (Skt.lex.) **aracu** ficus religiosa, pipal (Ta.Ma.); **arase** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Synonyms**: (Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.III, p.2319): **hesar, hissa, pipar** (Kolami); **jari, pipro, pipul** (G.); **doguri** (Las Bela); **tepelhesu** (Mundari); **hesak** (Santali); **attasa** (Tu.); **osto, usto, oshwottho, pippolo** (Or.)[cf. **jari** in G. form concordant with **kujara_can-am** pipal (Ta.)] **arai** a tree, prob. pipal (Tolk.); **aracu** pipal, **ficus religiosa** (Ta.); **aracu, aras'u** id. (Ma.); **arase** (Ka.); **ra_vi** id. (Ka.Te.); **ra.vi** id. (Kol.); **ra_yi** (Kond.a)(DEDR 202). **arn.i** the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition (RV.); the plant premna spinosa the wood of which, like that of ficus religiosa, is so used (Skt.); wood for kindling by attrition (Pali);

the tree whose wood is so used (Pkt.); tinder-stick, flint for kindling (Or.); **arni_** the tree whose wood is used for kindling by attrition (Or.); **rin.i** drill for kindling (Si.)(CDIAL 599). cf. **kura_l** dim, tawny colour (Ta.); brown (Ma.)(DEDR 1776). **as'vattha** the tree ficus religiosa (AV. < Non-Aryan and unconnected with **as'va** horse); **assattha** (Pali.Pkt.); **a_sattha, assottha, am.sottha, a_sottha** (Pkt.); **a~_hat** (A.); **a_sath** (B.); **asath, asud** (B.); **asatu, asat.u, ahat.u** the tree ficus tsiela (urticaceae)(Si.)(CDIAL 922). **araca_n-am** pipal; {cf. **kuja** place overgrown with plants or creepers, arbour (MBh.); hollow, glen, dell (Pali); **ku~jr.a_** caste of vegetable sellers (H.); **ku~jr.o** vegetable seller, gardener (G.)(CDIAL 3226). **Country fig**: **atti** country fig, ficus glomerata (Ta.Te.); f. racemosa (Ma.Ka.); sp. fig (Kod..); **arti** f. racemosa (Tu.); **ata, atam, atavam, atavu** id. (Ta.); **attin.n.a, accin.n.a** green figs of plantains (Ma.); **aty** f. religiosa (Ko.); **oty** sp. fig (To.); **at.t.ikka_, attikka_** (Si.)(DEDR 144). **a_s'vattha** belonging to ficus religiosa; its fruit; **a_s'vatthi_** (Pa_n..); ?**a_sati** acanthodium hirtum(the seeds of which are used in medicine)(S.)(CDIAL 1470). **Pipal tinder-stick**: **aran.i** pieces of pipal or mesquit wood, used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition; **aran.iyin-pur-a-t-tan-alen-a** (**Pa_rata.Campava.**7); to fortify, defend; to adorn (Ta.lex.) **aran.i** the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition (RV.); the plant Premna spinosa the wood of which, like that of Ficus religiosa, is so used (Skt.); flint for kindling, tinder-stick (Or.); wood for kindling by attrition (Pali.Pkt.); **rin.i** drill for kindling (Si.)(CDIAL 599). **Images: pipal and mountain; pile of pots**: **araca_n.i** [**aracu +** prob. **a_n.i** spike, point (M. < **ani_ka** point, edge (RV.); army (Skt.)] branch of the pipal tree; marriage platform, containing a pipal branch; queen; **araca_n.i-me_t.ai** marriage platform, on which is planted a pipal branch; **araca_n.i-k-ka_l** pipal branch placed with those of other trees between posts, round which the bridegroom and bride pass in the marriage ceremony; **araca_n.i-p-pa_n-ai** (Ta.); **aire_ni** (Te.) large painted earthen pots placed one above another on the marriage platform and often containing bits of gold in water or grain, **at.ukku-p-pa_n-ai** (Ta.lex.) **a_n.** mountain, mountain-slope (Kho.)(CDIAL 1110). **Mason's trowel**: **aracilai-k-karan.t.i** mason's trowel (shaped like a pipal leaf); **karan.t.i** spoon or ladle made of metal (Ta.lex.); **garit.e, gan.t.e** spoon, ladle (Te.); **garti** spoon (Kol.)(DEDR 1267).

439.**Image: fire**: **a_ral** fire (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 376).

168.**Fitting**: **ad.aru** to be fit or proper (Te.); **at.-** to be able (Kond.a); **at.ye** to be fit, be enough (Malt.); **at.u** to be fit, becoming, deserving (Ta.); **at.ukka** to beseem, be proportionate to (Ma.); **at.avu** regular custom, dexterity (Ma.); **ad.agu** the state of being fit, agreeableness, beauty (Ka.); **ad.avu** suitableness, proper way, the state of being sufficient (Ka.); **at.t.u** fitting, being becoming, or proper (Ka.); **ed.i** to be able to do (Ka.); **at.aivu** fitness, propriety; **an.t.u** to fit (Ta.); **a_d.a (a_d.i)** to be fitting, suitable, handsome; to suit, fit; pl. action **a_t.ka (a_t.ki)** (Kui); **at.ye** to be fit (Malt.)(DEDR 78). **ad.ar, ad.aru** to be united with or to be joined to, to join (Ka.); **at.ar** to be close etc.; a crowding together, narrowness, a being straitened (Ta.); **ad.al** closing with (Ma.); **ad.arcu** to bring together, to set in readiness, to prepare (Ka.); **ad.arincu** to make, to perform (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.a** to be fitting, proper, be suitable, excellent, good; to suit, fit, agree (Kui); **at.ai** to collect, compact (Ta.); **at.ar** hem in, to press around (Ta.)(DEDR 84). **a~_t.a_** to be contained, close tightly (B.); **at.a_unu** to be contained, fit into (N.); **a_t.iba** to tighten (A.); **a~_t.a_** closely fitted, insufficient (B.); **a_t.na_, at.a_na_** to fit into, join (H.); **a_t.wa_na_, a~t.hwa_na_** cram in (H.)(CDIAL 178). **Support**: **an.ai** support, prop, protection (Ta.); **an.t.ai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support (Ma.); **an.a.r** by the help of (Ko.); **an.d.e** support, prop (Ka.); **an.d.a** support (Te.)(DEDR 123). **an.ai** a yoke of oxen, with an ordinal number prefixed, as **o_ran.ai, i_ran.ai** (Ta.lex.) **khat.ao** to fit; **ha~r.o~p** to fit into (Santali.lex.) **an.ai** to join, put

close to, as earth to a tree; to tie, fasten, as animals (**kat.t.utal**); to tie up in a bunch; to produce (Ta.lex.); **an.a** yoke, pair (Ma.); **an.ayam** vicinity, neighbourhood (Ma.); **on.c** ferrule on stick or pounder (To.); **an.i** joining, fitness, order (Ka.); **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with (Ka.); **an.epuni** to come in contact, press (Tu.); **an.t.incu** to unite, join (Te.); **an.d.a** nearness, support, protection, patronage (Te.)(DEDR 120); **nan.mai, nan.i** nearness, proximity (Ta.)(DEDR 3588).

71.**Flax**: **agase** (Tadbhava of **atasi**) common flax, linum usitatissimum; **avasi, avise** id.; **agasegey** a field of flax; **agaseya ka_r..i** linseed; **atasi** id.; **agaseya hin.d.i** the oil-cake of linseed; **agaseya hu_** the flower of flax; **atasi** bengal s'an.a used as hemp, crotalaria juncea (Ka.lex.) cf. **agase-na_ru** linum usitatissimum (Tu.)(DEDR 3). cf. **khoma, umma_** flax; **khomamaya** flaxen (Pali.lex.) **cikno, t.isi, t.isia** linum usitatissimum (Santali.lex.) {Linum usitatissimum (Ancient Egyptian **mhy**; Coptic seeds **eypa maze**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: plant **kitta_n**; seeds **bizr el-kitta_n**) 72.'This well-known annual is cultivated for its stems, which are used in the manufacture of linen, and for its seeds, which produce linseed oil... It is also employed as a lamp oil... Flax was grown from a very early date in Egypt, as finds of the fibres show. The earliest record of linseed oil dates from the Ptolemaic period, but the oil was undoubtedly in use much earlier as a cooking and lamp oil... Leaves of flax, cyperus grass, a liquid and an unidentified ingredient were made into a suppository to treat swelling at the anus (haemorrhoids?) and "heat" in the belly was eased with a preparation containing capsules of the tips of flax... A bandage for the nails of the fingers or toes was made of ochre, linseed, an unidentified part of the sycamore fig, honey and oil or fat.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.116)}. Linum usitatissimum: flaxseed; **flachssamen** (Ger.); **semence de lin** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe seed; habitat: unknown; it is cultivated chiefly in the temperate regions of the eastern and westerin hemispheres; flax is grown for its seed and fiber in nearly all countries within the temperate zones as well as in some ropical regions including Indial; uses: demulcent, emollient and laxative; source of linseed oil; boiled linseed oil is used in the paint industry. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy,Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 483-485).

31.**Food; image: trough**: **aha_r** food (P.Ku.); **a_ha_ra** taking food, food (MBh.); food (Pali.Pkt.); **aha_ru** (S.); **a_ha_ro, a_ro** meal (of animals, esp. birds)(N.); **a_ha_r** food (B.); **a_ha_ra** food, meal (esp. the feeding of its young by a bird)(Or.); **aha_r** meal (H.); **a_ha_r, ha_r, a_r** food eaten at one sitting (G.); **a_ha_r** food (M.); **ahara** (Si.); **a_ha_ri_, a_ri_, a_riyo** glutton (G.)(CDIAL 1544). **a_ha_v** trough, pail (RV.); **a_hu** trough of water at a well for watering cattle (S.)(CDIAL 1546). **a_vut.aiya_l.** receptacle representing divine energy, wherein the Lin:ga is placed (**Ci. Ci. 1,69, Nirampa.**) (Ta.lex.) **a_rhi** trough, tray, water-clock (N.)(CDIAL 1106). **tagar.** a trough (Santali.lex.) **a_ha_rayati** procures (S'Br.); eats (MBh.); **a_ha_re_ti** eats, feeds (Pali); **a_ha_re_i** eats (Pkt.); **a_ha_rn.e~, aha_rn.e~** to lie torpid from overeating (M.)(CDIAL 1545). **a_ha_ra** taking food, food (MBh.); food (Pali.Pkt.); **aha_ru** (S.); **aha_r** (P.Ku.); **a_ha_ro, a_ro** meal (of animals, esp. birds)(N.)(CDIAL 1544). **To eat, drink**: **a_r** to become full, spread over, be satisfied, eat, drink; n. fullness, completeness; **a_rttu** to fill, complete, feed; **a_rvu** fullness, abundance, eating and drinking; **a_ra** fully, abundantly; **aruntu** to eat, drink, experience; **aruttu** to feed, cause to experience; **ari** to feed, browse, eat away (Ta.); **a_ruka** chiefly the inf. **a_ra** richly, satisfactorily (Ma.); **a_r** to be united, abound, be filled, teem; **a_ra** to the full of; **a_ru** fullness, abundance; to be full of, fully (Ka.); **a_runi** to distend, grow stout; **a_run.e**

contentment, satisfaction (Tu.); **a_ru** to become full, be satisfied; **a_ra** fully, thoroughly; **a_nu** to eat, drink (Te.)(DEDR 368).

488.**Image: fish**: **alan:ku** an armadillo; a kind of fish (tarpon or ox-eye herring)(Tu.lex.)

489.**Greasy**: **aleji, al.eji** grease, sticky substance, turbidity; **mad.eji po_no_l.u aleji tappandu** wherever mad.eji fish moves, turbidity will not be missed. (Tu.lex.)

438.**Image: thorny-backed eel, fish**: **a_ral** brownish or greenish sand-eel, rhynchobdella aculeata (Ta.); eel, clitoria ternatea (Ma.); **a_ro_n** id. (Ma.); **a_ra_l** id., rich brown throny-backed eel, mastacembalus armatus (Ta.); **a_rolu-mi_nu** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 375).

345.**Mackerel, fish**: **acarai, acalai** loach, sandy colour, cobitis thermalis; **ayilai** a kind of fish (Ta.); **ayala** a fish, mackerel, scomber (Ma.); **aila, ayila** a fish; **ayira** a kind of small fish, loach (Ma.)(DEDR 191). **hako** fish, cyprinus denticulatus (Santali.lex.) **Image: fish**: **acce** a kind of fish (Ka.lex.) **Image: fish**: **ayil** to eat (**Tiruvil.ai. Uk. Ve_lval.ai. 60**); **ayilai** a fish as edible (**ayilai tur..anta vampul.i : Akana_. 60**); **ayin-i < ayil** food (**Malaipat.u. 467**); **ayirai** loach, sandy colour, cobitio thermalis, noymmi_n- (**Ain:kur-u. 164**)(Ta.lex.)

152.**Image: fish**: **at.al** a kind of fish; **at.alai** a marine fish (Ta.); **at.ava** a kind of marine fish (Ma.); **ad.ami_nu** a kind of fish; **ad.a_vu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 68). **ati-y-araiyan-** chief of fishermen (**Tiruva_lava_. 22,9**)(Ta.); **ati** the valaiya caste (**Tiruva_lava_. 22,18**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

409.**Image: filter**: **ravan.aka** a filter (BHSkt.); **rain** channel on block of sugar mill through which juice thrown up flows back (Bi.); **ren.i_** first watering before sowing, ingot of gold or silver (P.); **ren.** cement for metallic objects (G.)(CDIAL 10639). **rona_** granule, filing, bit (H.)(CDIAL 10643). **ravate_** breaks (Skt.); aor. **ra_vis.am** (RV.); **rewe** to eat grain (Kt.); **-zu_-** (Pr.); **zuw-, ju_y-** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10645). **Churning**: **ravaya** churning stick (Pkt.); **rai_** churn (Ku.); churning stick (H.); **ravai_, ravai_yo** (G.); **ravi_** (M.); **raur.o** churn made of bamboo; **raur.i_** churn, churning stick (Ku.)(CDIAL 10618).

308.**Image: filter**: **arpn.e** a kind of filter; **arpi-** to filter (Ka.); **aripuni** to sift, strain, filter; **aripe** sieve, colander, strainer (Tu.)(DEDR 213). **parisra_van.a** straining vessel, filter (Skt.); **parisravati** trickles (RV.); **parissa_vana** water-strainer (Pali); **perahana** (Si.)(CDIAL 7898). **parisrava** flow, stream (MBh.); **parisra_va** efflux (Sus'r.); **parisrave, parisave, palisave** stream (As'.); **parissava** stream of events (Pkt.); **parasa_** urine (Or.); **prasra_va** (Skt.); **parisutta** overflowing (Pali)(CDIAL 7897). **savana** pressing of soma (RV.); any rite (Ya_j.); **Ösu** press out (Skt.)(CDIAL 13289). **saumya, so_mya** term of respectful address (Br.A_rUp.); auspicious (R.); **saumya** gentle and placid (Mn.); **somma** gentle, agreeable (Pali); **somma, so_ma** (Pkt.); **soma** mild, gentle (OG.); **som** adj. soft, tender; **som, somu** mildness, smoothness (Si.)(CDIAL 13620). **saumanasa** cheerfulness (AV.); **saumanasya** (Sus'r.); **so_manassa** happiness (Pali); **somnas** glad; **somnasa** contentment (Si.)(CDIAL 13619).

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being becoming, or proper (Ka.); **ed.i** to be able to do (Ka.); **at.aivu** fitness, propriety; **an.t.u** to fit (Ta.); **a_d.a (a_d.i)** to be fitting, suitable, handsome; to suit, fit; pl. action **a_t.ka (a_t.ki)** (Kui); **at.ye** to be fit (Malt.)(DEDR 78). **ad.ar, ad.aru** to be united with or to be joined to, to join (Ka.); **at.ar** to be close etc.; a crowding together, narrowness, a being straitened (Ta.); **ad.al** closing with (Ma.); **ad.arcu** to bring together, to set in readiness, to prepare (Ka.); **ad.arincu** to make, to perform (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.a** to be fitting, proper, be suitable, excellent, good; to suit, fit, agree (Kui); **at.ai** to collect, compact (Ta.); **at.ar** hem in, to press around (Ta.)(DEDR 84). **a~_t.a_** to be contained, close tightly (B.); **at.a_unu** to be contained, fit into (N.); **a_t.iba** to tighten (A.); **a~_t.a_** closely fitted, insufficient (B.); **a_t.na_, at.a_na_** to fit into, join (H.); **a_t.wa_na_, a~t.hwa_na_** cram in (H.)(CDIAL 178). **Support**: **an.ai** support, prop, protection (Ta.); **an.t.ai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support (Ma.); **an.a.r** by the help of (Ko.); **an.d.e** support, prop (Ka.); **an.d.a** support (Te.)(DEDR 123). **an.ai** a yoke of oxen, with an ordinal number prefixed, as **o_ran.ai, i_ran.ai** (Ta.lex.) **khat.ao** to fit; **ha~r.o~p** to fit into (Santali.lex.) **an.ai** to join, put close to, as earth to a tree; to tie, fasten, as animals (**kat.t.utal**); to tie up in a bunch; to produce (Ta.lex.); **an.a** yoke, pair (Ma.); **an.ayam** vicinity, neighbourhood (Ma.); **on.c** ferrule on stick or pounder (To.); **an.i** joining, fitness, order (Ka.); **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with (Ka.); **an.epuni** to come in contact, press (Tu.); **an.t.incu** to unite, join (Te.); **an.d.a** nearness, support, protection, patronage (Te.)(DEDR 120); **nan.mai, nan.i** nearness, proximity (Ta.)(DEDR 3588).

71.**Flax**: **agase** (Tadbhava of **atasi**) common flax, linum usitatissimum; **avasi, avise** id.; **agasegey** a field of flax; **agaseya ka_r..i** linseed; **atasi** id.; **agaseya hin.d.i** the oil-cake of linseed; **agaseya hu_** the flower of flax; **atasi** bengal s'an.a used as hemp, crotalaria juncea (Ka.lex.) cf. **agase-na_ru** linum usitatissimum (Tu.)(DEDR 3). cf. **khoma, umma_** flax; **khomamaya** flaxen (Pali.lex.) **cikno, t.isi, t.isia** linum usitatissimum (Santali.lex.) {Linum usitatissimum (Ancient Egyptian **mhy**; Coptic seeds **eypa maze**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: plant **kitta_n**; seeds **bizr el-kitta_n**) 72.'This well-known annual is cultivated for its stems, which are used in the manufacture of linen, and for its seeds, which produce linseed oil... It is also employed as a lamp oil... Flax was grown from a very early date in Egypt, as finds of the fibres show. The earliest record of linseed oil dates from the Ptolemaic period, but the oil was undoubtedly in use much earlier as a cooking and lamp oil... Leaves of flax, cyperus grass, a liquid and an unidentified ingredient were made into a suppository to treat swelling at the anus (haemorrhoids?) and "heat" in the belly was eased with a preparation containing capsules of the tips of flax... A bandage for the nails of the fingers or toes was made of ochre, linseed, an unidentified part of the sycamore fig, honey and oil or fat.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.116)}. Linum usitatissimum: flaxseed; **flachssamen** (Ger.); **semence de lin** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe seed; habitat: unknown; it is cultivated chiefly in the temperate regions of the eastern and westerin hemispheres; flax is grown for its seed and fiber in nearly all countries within the temperate zones as well as in some ropical regions including Indial; uses: demulcent, emollient and laxative; source of linseed oil; boiled linseed oil is used in the paint industry. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy,Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 483-485).

31.**Food; image: trough**: **aha_r** food (P.Ku.); **a_ha_ra** taking food, food (MBh.); food (Pali.Pkt.); **aha_ru** (S.); **a_ha_ro, a_ro** meal (of animals, esp. birds)(N.); **a_ha_r** food (B.); **a_ha_ra** food, meal (esp. the feeding of its young by a bird)(Or.); **aha_r** meal (H.); **a_ha_r, ha_r, a_r** food eaten at one sitting (G.); **a_ha_r** food (M.); **ahara** (Si.); **a_ha_ri_, a_ri_, a_riyo** glutton

(G.)(CDIAL 1544). **a_ha_v** trough, pail (RV.); **a_hu** trough of water at a well for watering cattle (S.)(CDIAL 1546). **a_vut.aiya_l.** receptacle representing divine energy, wherein the Lin:ga is placed (**Ci. Ci. 1,69, Nirampa.**) (Ta.lex.) **a_rhi** trough, tray, water-clock (N.)(CDIAL 1106). **tagar.** a trough (Santali.lex.) **a_ha_rayati** procures (S'Br.); eats (MBh.); **a_ha_re_ti** eats, feeds (Pali); **a_ha_re_i** eats (Pkt.); **a_ha_rn.e~, aha_rn.e~** to lie torpid from overeating (M.)(CDIAL 1545). **a_ha_ra** taking food, food (MBh.); food (Pali.Pkt.); **aha_ru** (S.); **aha_r** (P.Ku.); **a_ha_ro, a_ro** meal (of animals, esp. birds)(N.)(CDIAL 1544). **To eat, drink**: **a_r** to become full, spread over, be satisfied, eat, drink; n. fullness, completeness; **a_rttu** to fill, complete, feed; **a_rvu** fullness, abundance, eating and drinking; **a_ra** fully, abundantly; **aruntu** to eat, drink, experience; **aruttu** to feed, cause to experience; **ari** to feed, browse, eat away (Ta.); **a_ruka** chiefly the inf. **a_ra** richly, satisfactorily (Ma.); **a_r** to be united, abound, be filled, teem; **a_ra** to the full of; **a_ru** fullness, abundance; to be full of, fully (Ka.); **a_runi** to distend, grow stout; **a_run.e** contentment, satisfaction (Tu.); **a_ru** to become full, be satisfied; **a_ra** fully, thoroughly; **a_nu** to eat, drink (Te.)(DEDR 368).

256.**Food**: **anna** eaten; food; boiled rice (Skt.Ka.); **annar.n.a** one's allotment to eat rice in the present birth; the obligation (upon one person to afford a maintenance (to another)(Ka.M.); **anna-va_t.ike** a shed for cooking rice; **anna-s'a_nti** feeding the hungry (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

257.**Bread; food: appam, a_ppam** round cake of rice flour and sugar fried in ghee, thin cake, wafer, bread (Ta.); fried cake, wafer, bread (Ma.); **appacci** sweetmeat (nursery)(Ta.); **ap gal** clay plate with 7 or 9 pits, about 3 inches across, for frying cake called pit.a.r. (made of wheat flour and solution of jaggery, and apparently the Ko. equivalent of Ta. **appam**)(Ko.); **appa** rice cake (Ka.); a kind of cake fried or baked (Tu.); **appacci** a cake (term used by children)(Ka.); **appamu** a kind of sweet cake; **appaci, appacci** a cake (Te.); **appa_** children's food (Br.)(DEDR 155). **apu_pa** cake of flour (RV.); cake (Pali); **pu_pa** a kind of cake (MBh.); **pu_pala_** a sweet cake fried with ghee or oil (Skt.); **pupu** cake, bread, pudding (Savara.Mu.); **pu_va** cake (Pali); **apu_va, apu_ya** (Pkt.); **au** bread (Ash.Kal.Shum.); bread, food (Pas'.); **wu_w** (Kt.); **a~_w, o_w** (Wg.); **a_u** (Nin..); **awu_** (Dm.); **ou** (Shum.); **avasa** food (RV.); **pu_pa, pu_va** cake (Pali); **pu_vika** cake-seller (Pali); **pu_va, pu_viga_** (Pkt.); **puwa_** cake of meal with ghee (Ku.); **poi** cake (Ku.); **puwa_** (N.); **pua_** (B.Or.); **pu_a_** wheat flour and molasses cooked in ghee or oil (Bi.); **pu_** (Mth.); cake made of flour and sugar and fried in ghee (H.); **pua_** id. (H.); cake (Bhoj.Aw.); **puva_** cake (M.); **puva** (Si.); **pu_r.a_, pu_r.i_** batter cake (P.); **pu_r.i_** a kind of cake or sweetmeat (Mth.H.); **pu_ri_** wheaten dough for making cakes (Mth.); **pu_r.a_ = pu_a_** (H.); **pur.i_** cake (G.); **pu_(v)ala, pu_(v)alia_, po_alaya** a kind of cake (Pkt.); **poli**, **poi** cake (Ku.); **pu_l.i** sweet cake fried in ghee (Or.)(CDIAL 491). **aboi~** flour (Pas'.); **a_piya** fit for cakes (Pa_n..); **apu_pi_ya** meal (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 492). **buvva, bu_va** boiled rice (in children's language); **ba_pu** boiled rice (in the language of children)(Ka.lex) **buvva** food, rice (Te.)(DEDR 4311). **Confectioner's shop**: **poiya** a confectioner's shop where preparations like **khajjaga** [**kha_ja_** (H.)] were sold (Jain.Skt.) cf. **apu_pa** cake of flour (RV. iii.52.7); **apu_pavant** accompanied by a cake (RV. iii.52.1); **apu_pahita** covered with a cake (AV. viii.3.68)(Vedic.lex. CDIAL 491). **appam** round cake of rice flour and sugar fried in ghee (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,4,5**); id. (Ma.); **appamu** (Te.); **appa** (Ka.Tu.); **appamutu** bread or cake offering (**S.I.I. iii,150**); **appa-va_n.ikar** sweetmeat-sellers (**Cilap. 5,24, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

293.**Water in which rice has been cooked; gruel**: **ambali, ambakal.a, ambila, ambuli, amli** pap or porridge made of jo_l.a, rice, or ra_gi, with buttermilk (also tamarind) generally added (Ka.);

ambuli pap or gruel of ra_gi or rice (Tu.); **ambali, ambakal.amu** porridge, pap (Te.); **amba** cooked rice (Kol.); **am.ba_l** food (Kol.); **vallamba_** rice (**val** rice)(Kol.); **ambal** boiled rice (Nk.); **ambil** gruel, pe_j (Go.); **ambeli** porridge prepared with d.e_ra (eleusina coracana)(Kond.a); **ambeli** porridge prepared with ra_gi flour (Kuwi); **ampali** porridge, esp. of ra_gi (Ta.<Te.); **amalai** boiled rice (Ta.); **obely** watery mess of rice, ra_gi, etc.(To.); **amr.i_, amd.i_, ambr.i_** water in which rice has been cooked (Kur.); **a_bi_l** gruel (M.)(DEDR 174). **a_yam.bila** a kind of austerity (Pkt.); **a~_bel** religious vow observed by Jains to take no food containing fatty substances (G.)(CDIAL 1070). cf. **amla** sour (Mn.); **amba-kajika** sour congee (Pali); **am.ba** sour; whey (Pkt.); **a~_b** sour (G.)(CDIAL 579).

293.**Water in which rice has been cooked; gruel**: **ambali, ambakal.a, ambila, ambuli, amli** pap or porridge made of jo_l.a, rice, or ra_gi, with buttermilk (also tamarind) generally added (Ka.); **ambuli** pap or gruel of ra_gi or rice (Tu.); **ambali, ambakal.amu** porridge, pap (Te.); **amba** cooked rice (Kol.); **am.ba_l** food (Kol.); **vallamba_** rice (**val** rice)(Kol.); **ambal** boiled rice (Nk.); **ambil** gruel, pe_j (Go.); **ambeli** porridge prepared with d.e_ra (eleusina coracana)(Kond.a); **ambeli** porridge prepared with ra_gi flour (Kuwi); **ampali** porridge, esp. of ra_gi (Ta.<Te.); **amalai** boiled rice (Ta.); **obely** watery mess of rice, ra_gi, etc.(To.); **amr.i_, amd.i_, ambr.i_** water in which rice has been cooked (Kur.); **a_bi_l** gruel (M.)(DEDR 174). **a_yam.bila** a kind of austerity (Pkt.); **a~_bel** religious vow observed by Jains to take no food containing fatty substances (G.)(CDIAL 1070). cf. **amla** sour (Mn.); **amba-kajika** sour congee (Pali); **am.ba** sour; whey (Pkt.); **a~_b** sour (G.)(CDIAL 579).

242.**Broth**: **a_n.am** broth, soup, vegetable relish in soup (Ta.); broth, soup (Ma.)(DEDR 352).

294.**Sour meal**: **a_mi_ni** a kind of large, sour mango (Ka.); **a_mra** the mango tree, mangifera indica and its fruit (Ka.Skt.); **a_mla, a_mlike** the tamarind tree, tamarindus indica (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_m.b** type of vinegar obtained by covering in the evening a piece of cloth over flowing plants of cicer arietinum (M.); **a_m.b** (G.); **am.bat** (H.); **a_mbul** (Si.); **amba** (Pkt.); **a_mla** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 302). **amla** sour, acid (Mn.); acidity, vinegar, wood sorrel; n. sour curds (Sus'r.); **a_mla** sourness (Skt.); **ambila** sour (Pali); **amba-kajika** sour congee (Pali); **am.ba** sour, n. whey (Pkt.); **am.bila** sour, sour juice (Pkt.); **ambala_** acid (P.); **amlu** a palatable sour meal (WPah.); **amilo** sour, acid (Ku.N.); **a_mbal** sour, acid, acidity (B.); **a_mbil.a** a sour substance (Or.); **a_mbil.a_** sour (Or.); **a_mil** acidity, conserve of dried mango chips (Mth.); **a~_b** sour (G.); an acid obtained by spreading in the evening a cloth over flowering plants of cicer arietinum (M.); **a~_b** id. (M.)[cf. **kat.alai** Bengal gram, cicer arietinum (Ta.); **kat.ala** (Ma.); **kacl (kat.alai *kar.ly *kar.yl kacl)**(?Ko.); **kad.ale** (Ka.Tu.Kod..); **kad.le** (Ka.)(DEDR 1120)]; **a~ba_vu~, aml.a_vu~** (teeth) to be set on edge (G.); **a_bn.e~** to become sour (M.); **ambul** sour (Si.); **a~bu_s** sourish (M.); **a_mso** sour (Konkan.i); **ambat** sour (H.); **a~_bat., a~bat.** (M.); **a~_bat.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 579). **a~bol.i_** flour soured by exposure to air and then slightly parched on a griddle (M.)(CDIAL 582). **a_mbara, a_mbra** (Tadbhava of **a_mra** or **amla**) pepper water to which tamarind is added in due proportion (Ka.lex.) **Yeast**: **amlat.t.u** yeast (WPah.); **a~_bate~** soured flour (M.); **a_mt.i_** a sour dish of gram flour boiled with tamarind (G.); **a~bat.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 584). **amri** a sour-tasting herb (WPah.); **amli_** wood sorrel, oxalis corniculata (Skt.)(CDIAL 585). **a_mbil.iti_** a wild herb, oxalis monadelpha (Or.); **amlapattra** the plant oxalis and others (Skt.); **a~boti_, a~bati_** oxalis corniculata (H.); **a~boti_** (M.)(CDIAL 581). [cf. **pul.c** various oxalis species (Ko.); oxalis corniculata (To.)(DEDR 4326).] **a_mla_** tamarind tree (Skt.); **am.biliya_** tamarind tree and fruit (Pkt.); **ambli_, imli_, immli_** tamarind (P.); **amili** (N.); **imli_** (Bi.Bhoj.H.); **i~bili** (OAw.);

amli_ (H.); **a~_bli_** (G.M.); **a_mli_** (G.); **ambilla** generic name of antidesma (Si.); **a_mir.i_** tamarind (S.)(CDIAL 1280). **a~_bli_yo, a~_bi_lo** tamarind seed (G.)(CDIAL 1282). **pul.i** tamarind, curry containing tamarind (Ta.); tamarind, acid (Ma.Tu.); **pul.y** tamarind (To.); **pul.ije** tamarind (Kod..); **puli** sour, acid; **pulusu, pulupu** juice of tamarinds; sour,l acid; **pulupa** an acid dish made of various edible roots; **pun.d.i, pun.t.i** sorrel (a sour vegetable)(Te.); **pulle** sour; **puliy** (teeth) are on edge (Kol.); **pulla** sour preparation of vegetables (Go.); **pula** sour soup, boiled tamarind water (Kond.a); **pulla** sour; **pulla ma_rnu** tamarind tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 4322).

408.**Decoction**: **rabba_** inspissated decoction (Pkt.); **raba** gruel of any grain (S.); **ra_b** treacle, molasses (P.H.); fermented and sour boiled rice and water (Or.); boiled down and unstrained sugarcane juice (Bi.); **ra_wa_** (Bi.); raw sugarcane juice (Mth.); molasses (Bhoj.Aw.); inspissated juice (H.); gruel of sugar and flour with water (G.); sugarcane juice (M.); **ra_b^{u}r^{u}** meal mixed with buttermilk (K.); **rabr.i_** broken curds (L.); milk and sugar (P.H.); **ra_bhr.i_** inspissated milk (Ku.); **ra_bhr.o** inspissated juice (Ku.); **ra_bar.i** sweetmeat of sugar and cream (N.); **ra_bar.i, ra_bir.i** inspissated milk (Or.); **ra_br.i_** meal mixed with buttermilk (H.); milk and sugar (G.); **ra_bd.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 10623). **ra_dh** pus extracted from a boil or sore (P.)(CDIAL 10706). cf. **drava** liquid (Skt.)(CDIAL).

141.**Forest; roaming**: **at.avi_** forest (R.Pali); **at.avi** (As'.); **ad.avi_** (Pkt.); **il.u** forest (Si.); **la_v** (Si.)(CDIAL 177). **at.avi** forest, jungle (**Cilap. 14,54**) (Ta.lex.) **at.avi, ad.avi, ad.ivi, ad.ive** a wood, a forest, a jungle (Ka.lex.) **at.an.aka** roaming about, wild (Pali); **at.avi_** forest, woods; inhabitant of the forest, man of the woods, wild tribe (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **at.uk jhar.uk** dense, thick, as a jungle with undergrowth; **at.ut. bir** dense, primeval forest (Santali.lex.)

192.**Bellows**: **attiri** forge, bellows (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **bha_to** blow the bellows; **sidi** bellows (Kon.); id. (Tu.)(Kon.lex.)

110.**Forgetful**: **asor^{u}** forgetfully (K.); **asmarat** forgetting (La_t.y.)(CDIAL 987). [cf. **mo_dhrna_** to forget (Kur.)(DEDR 5137)]. cf. **smr.** remember (Skt.); **smara** remembrance (AV.); **sara** memory (Pali); **sumara, sara** the god of love (Pkt.); **sor** memory, recollection (K.)(CDIAL 13861). **smarati** remembers (ChUp.)(CDIAL 13863). **ayarci, ayarti** forgetfulness, faintness (Ta.); **as'ati** forgetfulness, drowsiness; **ayarcca** fatigue, forgetfulness; **ayarti, ayarppu** forgetfulness, discord (Ma.); **ajak** idleness (Tu.); **asurusuru** an onom. word to express weariness (Te.)(DEDR 39). **asadi** the bodily feeling of repugnance, surfeit, satiety, nausea, disgust; cf. Lat. **satis**; Dutch **zat zadigen**; H. **a swa_d** relish; Sadani. **ansai jaek**; **a-p-asadi** to be disgusted with each other; **a-n-asadi** the extent of disgust; **asadi bain** to feign disgust; **asadioleka** adv. unto satiety, so as to get disgusted (Mu.lex.) **visar, isar, visra_i** to forget; **visar, isar, isari** forgetfulness (Kon.lex.) **Faintness, madness**: **atrun.** faint (Santali.lex.) **ayartal** to become weary, to faint (**Tiruva_ca. 32,9**); to lose consciousness, as in fainting, sleep, or drunkenness (**Ku_rmapu. Tiripura. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **acar** to become faint, drowsy (Ta.); **acaivu** weariness; **aar** to be lazy, slothful; n. mental distress, disease; **ayarvu** forgetfulness; **aya_** langour, faintness; **aya_vu** to be distressed (Ma.); **ayarkka** to swoon, feel estranged (Ma.); **asur** to feel disgusted; n. fatigue, faitness; **asurusuru** exhaustion; **ayil, aylu** bewilderment, madness; **a_sar-** to be weary; fatigue, langour (Ka.); **a_saru** thirst (Tu.); **anjali-gunjali** fatigued, tired (Te.)(DEDR 39). **Consciousness**: **curan.ai**, **coran.ai** sensitiveness, consciousness (**Ira_mana_ma. Uyut. 33**); intelligence, sense (Ta.lex.) **smaran.a** remembering (R.); memory (BhP.); **saran.a** memory (Pali); **samaran.a, sumaran.a, saran.a** (Pkt.); **xo~waran** remembrance, recollection; **xo~warni** memorandum,

horoscope (A.)(CDIAL 13862). **smarati** longs for, loves (AV.); **sumarati, sarati** remembers (Pali); **samarai, sumarai, sarai** (Pkt.); **sarun, sorun** (K.); **xo~wariba** (A.); **sour** (MB.); **sumarab, sumirab** (Mth.); **sam.varai** (OAw.); **sa~warna_, sau~rna_** (H.); **samaranava_**, pret. **samal.a_** (Si.); **sara_pe_ti** reminds (Pali); **sumara_vai** (Pkt.); **xo~wara_iba** (A.); **s'er-, s'erav-** to warn, advise; **s'arav-** (Gypsy); **bharai, bhalai** remembers (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13863). **samaramo_ha** infatuation of love (Skt.); **maroh** love, tenderness; **marohi_** affectionate (H.)(CDIAL 13864). cf. **marul.** bewilderment of mind, confusion (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **marul** (Te.); **marul.** intoxication, madness; delusion, illusion (**Kur-al., 199**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ran.a_** reminding, remonstrating with (Pali); **sma_rayati** causes to remember (MBh.); **sma_ran.a** counting (MBh.); **sa_re_i** reminds (Pkt.); **sa_ran.u** to remember (S.); **izmarm** I count (Kal.); **is'mre_ik** (Kho.); cf. **s'uma_r** (Pers.)(CDIAL 13865). **smr.ta** remembered (A_s'vGr..); **sata** mindful (Pali); **mua-, sua-** remembered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13867). **smr.ti** remembrance (TA_r.); **sati** memory, lucidity of mind (Pali); **samii-, sai-, sui-** (Pkt.); **svadi** (Dhp.); **svati** (Khot.); **sai_, say** (M.); **si** (Si.); **sihi-ya** memory, alertness (Si.)(CDIAL 13868).

55.**Image: forked stick**: **a_yakka_l** forked stick on which a palanquin or the vehicle of an idol may rest when carried in procession through the streets (Ta.lex.)

158.**A man belonging to the fort**: **ad.an:ga_yta** a man belonging to a fort; kot.t.aval.a, kur-umba (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.an:gu** hiding; a place of hiding or of refuge: a fort (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Palace**: **at.t.aha_sa-sthali_** a place or country full of palaces (Skt.); **at.t.a** high, lofty; an apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret; a turret, a buttress, tower; **at.t.aka** an apartment on the roof of a house; a palace; **at.t.a_la, at.t.a_laka** an apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; **at.t.a_lika_** a palace, a lofty mansion; **at.t.a_lika_-ka_ra** a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); **at.t.a_lika_-bandha** a kind of base or foundation in architecture (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **at.t.a_n.i** watchtower on a fort (**Ira_mana_. Cun. 3**); **at.t.a_lai** id. (**Tiruva_lava_. 26,10**); raised covered platform for watching a garden, a field, a sheep-fold or a village (**J.**); **at.ai-ko_t.t.ai** besieged fort (Ta.); **at.aimatir-pat.u-tal** to be besieged (**Patir-r-up. 16, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

26.**Fragrance**: **agal.u, agaru** fragrance (Ka.); **agaru, agal.u** red sandal-wood (Te.); **agal.a sun.t.i = agal.u** a wild plant, zingiber zerumbet; **agul.u** a climbing plantpossessing various medicinal properties, clypea hernandifolia, pa_t.he, ambas.t.he, pa_pace_li, rase (Ka.lex.) **agil = aguru, agilu** fragrance; **agilili** having no fragrance; **agilivan.** a ripe fruit without fragrance; **agilu, agil** fragrant substances; fragrance; kalla hu_vina dhu_pa (benzoin); **agilugandha = agarugandha** the fragrance of the dark species of agallochum or aloe wood, aquilaria agallocha; the tree which yields bdellium, amyris agallocha (Ka.lex.) Commiphora agallocha = balsamodendron roxburghii = amyris commiphora: 'A small crooked tree with many spreading and drooping crooked branches, the short lateral branchlets often ending in thorny points... Distribution: Assam, Sylhet, E. Bengal; the gum resin is used in the same ways and for the same purposes as that of commiphora mukul; Bengal: **gugala**; Bombay: **gugal, mhaishabola**; Canarese: **agaru, agilu, guggala**; English: Indian bdellium; Gujarat: **gugal**; Sanskrit: **agari**; Saora: **guggilu, kaushika**; Sind: **gugar**; Tamil: **attam, kukkula, kungiliyam, kungulu**; Telugu: **agaru, bodanki, guggilamu, mahisakshi**; Uriya: **ogoru**. Commiphora stocksiana = balsamodendron pubescens: Distribution: Sind, Baluchistan; the gum obtained from this tree may be used in the form of ointment for cleansing and stimulating bad ulcers. It is a favourite application in Delhi sores, combined with sulphur, catechu and borax. Baluchistan: **bai, bayi**; Las Bela: **gugar**; Marathi:

bayisagugul; Tamil: **malaikiluvai**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 525-529). **Aloe wood; eagle-wood**: **agaru** fragrant aloe-tree and wood, aquilaria agallocha (Skt.); **aguru** (R.); **agalu, aggalu, akalu** a partic. ointment (Pali); **agaru, agaluya, agaru(a)** aloe-tree and wood (Pkt.); **agara-ka_th** sandal-wood (K.); **agaru** aloe (S.); **agar** (P.N.); **agaru** (A.B.); **agaru_** (Or.); **agar, agur** (H.); **agar, agru** aloe or sandal-wood (G.); **agar** aloe (M.); **ayal, agil** [Si. < **akil** (Ta.)](CDIAL 49). cf. **akil** aloe wood (Ma.)(DEDR 13). **akil** eagle-wood, aquilaria agallocha; a fragrant resin called **agar** obtained from the trunk and branches ofagle-wood (Ta.); **aghalim** (Heb.) **aquilla** (Latin); **aguila** (Port.); **aguila** (Spanish); eagle-wood, **agila, agalloch** (English); **agaru** (Skt.); **agaluya, agara** (Pkt.); ("**ya_n-aiven. ko_t.um akilin- kuppaiyum** "**: Cilap. 25,37**)(Ta.); **kun-r-akkur-avar** present this to the king, **ce_ran- cen:kut.t.uvan-**; **("kut.amalaip pir-anta kor..umpah- r-a_ram" : Cilap. 10,106)**: this is interpreted by the editor (At.iya_rkku nalla_r) as **ta_ram-cantan-am akil** etcetera; **(kun.ticai marun:kir- ka_raki r-ur-antu : Cilap. 4,36)**: this is interpreted by the editor as giving up **akil** etcetera incense articles obtained from the east (Ta.); **akil-vakai** different varieties of eagle-wood, the chief of them being: **aruman.avan-, takko_li, kid.a_ravan-** and **ka_rakil** (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai.**)[**aruman.am** is an island on the eastern sea; **kid.a_ravan-** ?from kat.a_ram, ka_r..akam **=** Burma or Sumatra (Ta.); **akil-vir-aku** blocks of eagle-wood used in olden days by women of noble families as fuel for kindling fire, to warm themselves during winter (**Cilap. 14, 98-101**); **akir-kat.t.ai, akilan:kat.t.ai, akir-kur-at.u** id.; **akir--ku_t.t.u** a fragrant mixture of **akil, kar-pu_ram, ka_cukkat.t.i, te_n-, e_lam** (**untucan tan-an:karp pu_ramut.a n-eri ka_cu cente_ n-antave_ lan:ka l.en-pa vakir-ku_t.t.u : Cu_t.a_. 12,36**);[it is notable that the phrase used is: **vakir--ku_t.t.u**, indicating that **vakil** might have been transformed to **akil**, dropping the **v-** intial consonant]; **akir-ca_ntam** eagle-wood made into paste (**Cilap. 13,115**); **akin-ey** id.; **akir--pukai** fragrant fumes ofburning eagle-wood; **akil-ur-uppu** eagle-wood as one of the six ingredients of a mixed fragrant fumigant; the six ingredients are: **ayir, te_n-, picin-, paccilai, cantan-am, akil**: sugar-candy, honey, resin, patchouli, sandal and eagle-wood (**ne_rkat.t.i cente_ n-iriya_cam paccilai a_ra makilur-uppo_ t.a_r-u : Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**); of these six, **akil** and **ayir** seem to be pre-eminent: (**irun:ka_ r..akilot.u vel.l.ayirpukaippa : Net.unal. 56)**(TED, pp. 61-62). **Bdellium**: **agaru, agal.u, agal.i, agil, agilu, aguru, agul.u** the balsam tree which yields bdellium, amyris agallocha; the dark species of agallochum; **agilu-gandha** a kind of yellow fragrant wood; a name of various darkish fragrant substances; **s'ri_gandha** the wood of two kinds of trees, furnishing the aloe wood or agallochum, the one growing in Silhet, aquilaria agallochum, the other in Cochin-china, aloexylon agallochum (Ka.lex.) cf. **aguru, agaru, canda_l.a** the dark species of agallochum; the fragrant aloe wood and tree, aquilaria agallocha; the tree which yields bdellium, amyris agallocha (Ka.lex.) cf. **akil** eagle-wood, aquillaria agallocha, the drug agar obtained from the tree (Ta.)(DEDR 13). **loha** synonym of **aguru** (**Car. Su. 24,23.18**). Aquilaria agallocha: **agaru** (Skt.B.); **hindiagara** (M.); **agar** (H.Ta.); **agru** (Te.); wood: stimulant, carminative, aphrodisiac, astringent; essential oil; habitat: E.Himalayas, Bhutan, parts of Bengal and particularly in Assam on the hill forests of Khasia, Garo, Naga, Cachar and Sylhet (GIMP, p.22). **guggulu, guggulu, guggal.a, guggil.a, guggula, guggul.a, gurgul.a** id.; a large timber tree, yielding frankincense or olibanum, boswellia serrata or glabra; the tree amyris agallochum; morunga hyperanthera; **guggul.aka_yaka** the profession of a religious mendicant carrying burning bdellium from door to door begging alms (Ka.lex.) **guggal, guggul** a kind of gum, amyris commiphora used for incense; **guggal hoja_na_** to be wasted, to be destroyed, to be used up, to be finished; to be melted (Punjabi.lex.) cf. **akil** (in cpds. **akir..-**) eagle-wood, aquilaria agallocha (Ta.)(DEDR 13). **gugul** bdellium (Santali.lex.) cf. **akalu** amyris agallocha (Pali)(CDIAL 49). [cf. **agil** the balsam tree which yields bdellium, amyris agallocha (Ka.)(DEDR 13). **aguru**

aquilaria agallocha (Car. Ci.3.267; used in fevers requiring heat)]. (cf. Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., 1989, pp.54-58; p. 81). 'Commiphor mukul: Arabic. **alaftan, moql, moqlearzaqi, mukulearabi**; Sind, Bengal, Deccan, Gujarat, Hindi, Marathi **gugal, guggul, mukul, ranghanturb**; Persian, **boejahudan**; Sanskrit, **kaushika, kunti, guggulu, mahishaksha**; Tamil, **gukkal, gukkulu, maishakshi**; Telugu, **gugul, mahisaksh, maisakhsi**... commiphoragallocha: Canarese, **agaru, agilu, guggala**; Gujarat, **gugal**; Sanskrit, **agaru**; Saora, **guggilu, kaushika**; Sind, **gugar**; Tamil, **attam, kukkula, kungiliyam, kungulu**; Telugu, **agaru, bodanki, guggilamu, mahisakshi**; Uriya, **ogoru**... commiphora stocksiana: Baluchistan, **bai, bayi**; Las Bela, **gugar**; Marathi, **bayisagugul**; Tamil, **malaikiluvai**.'(Indian Medicinal Plants, pp.525-529). **gugul** bdellium (Santali.lex.) **salga** boswellia serrata (Santali.lex.) "**Linaloes**... (Aquilaria agallocha, growing in Tennasserim, and on islands near Mergui, and in the vallyes of Assam and Silhet.) Dioscorides calls it **agaloc**, and says that it comes from India and Arabia and that it is sometimes used for incense. The true **linaloes** is only found in these parts of India, and land referred to by Dioscorides may be traced to Arabia for... all the merchandize of that land goes by Gida, or Torso, or Ormuz to Cairo, Alexandria and Aleppo, and so to many other lands... It grows in India (beyond the Ganges)... Alcomari and Sief are Cape Comorin and Ceylon... these countries have a kind of **linaloes** which we call **aguila brava**. And with this **aguila brava** the Baneans (banias, drug merchants) are burnt when they die... They call it **agalugem** and **haud** in Arabic and the Guzeratis, and Deccanis **ud** which is nearly the Arabic. In Malay **garro**, and the very fine kind **calambac**. (The names by which eagle-wood or 'aloes-wood' is known in India are: Sanskrit, **agaru**, meaning 'without weight'; Arabic, **ayalugi**; Persian, **ayalurchi**; Hindustani, **agar**; Telugu, **krishna-agaru**; and Malay,**kalamba**.)" (G. De Orta, pp. 251-263). **Agaru** is heavy, soft, greasy, smells far and long, burns slowly, gives out continuous smoke while burning, is of uniform smell, absorbs heat and is so adhesive to the skin as not removable by rubbing (Artha. 81). It was well-stocked in the Mauryan treasury for making perfume, incense etc. Aloe-wood is a large ever-green tree of Sylhet and Tenassarim (Moti Chandra, op. cit. p.85). Balsamodendron agallocha or mukul. **guggulu** (Skt.B.H.)... Indian bdellium is obtained by making incisions in the tree, through which the gum resin exudes... recently exuded guggulu is moist, viscid, fragrant and of a golden colour.. yogaraja guggulu is a favourite preparation... given in rheumatic affections... (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 133-137). **Scented**: **a_ghra_n.a** smelling, smelling at, mu_su, va_sisu; **a_ghra_n.ita, a_ghra_ta** smelled, scented; **a_ghra_n.isu** to smell at, to smell (Ka.lex.) **a_kkira_n.am** act of smelling; nose (**Cu_t.a_**); a medicinal snuff intended to dispel humours from the head (Ta.lex.) **a_ghra_ta** smelt, scented (Sus'r.); **aggha_ia** smelt (Pkt.); **ga_** festoon work, bouquet (Si.)(CDIAL 1061). **a_ghra_payati** causes to smell (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_ghra_ta** smelt at, satiated (Skt.); **a_ghra_n.a** act of smelling (Gaut.); satiety, satiated (Skt.); **aggha_am.ta** smelling; pass. **aggha_ijjai, agghavai** fills; **aggha_d.ai** (Pkt.); **agrm** I become tired (Kal.); **agha_n.o, aghi_n.o** to be full, be sated (Ku.); **agha_unu** to feed to the full (N.); **agha_ijiba_** to be sated (Or.); **agha_eb** to satiate, disgust (Mth.); **agha_i** is satisfied (OAw.); **agha_na_, a~gha_na_** to be full (H.); **aggha_n.a** satisfied (Pkt.); **agha_na_** satiated, rich (H.)(CDIAL 1062). **ghra_n.a** smelling (S'Br.); smell (S'a_n:khGr..); nose (ChUp.); **ghra_n.a_** nose (VarBr.S.); **gha_na** sense of smell, nose (Pali); **gha_n.a** nose (Pkt.); **gru~** mucus of nose (Kal.); **grho_n.** stinking (Phal.); **grho_n.u** rotten (Phal.); **gha_n.** stink (G.M.); **gha_n.i** (OM.); **gha_n.i, ga_n.i** stink (Konkan.i); **ghra_** smell (Skt.)(CDIAL 4531). **ka_n-** smell, odour (**Maturaik. 337**); **ka_n-am** fragrance, scent, odour (**Tiva_.**); **ka_n-al** scent, odour (**Paripa_. 16,17**)(Ta.lex.) **akil < agaru** eagle-wood, aquilaria agallocha (Ta.); **akil** (Ma.); **ahalim** (Heb.); **agallochon** (Gr.); **akil** the drug agar, obtained from the trunk and branches of eagle-wood when they become gorged with a

dark resinous aromatic juice, one of six tu_pa-varkkam (**Ci_vaka. 534**); blinding-tree; chittagong wood, chickrassia tabularis (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Incense**: Metath. **ariya_cam** aromatic, fragrant substance (**Cilap. 5,14, Arum.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **nirya_sa** (Skt.lex.) cf. **ayir** an imported white fragrant substance for burning (**Cilap. 4,36**)(Ta.lex.) **ayir** name of an imported white fragrant substance for burning (**kut.aticai marun:kin- vel.l.ayir tan-n-ot.u : Cilap. 4,35**); the bark of white acacia, acacia leucophloea, vel.ve_lampat.t.ai (**Ca_. Aka.**); **ayir-ppat.t.ai** id.; **ayiram** candied sugar (**Mu_. A.**)(T.E.D.). cf.: **ajara_** aloe perfoliata, argyreia speciosa (Skt.); **aja_gara** eclipta or verbesina prostrata (Skt.); **adara** name of a medicinal plant (Si.)(CDIAL 153). **ma_rkava** eclipta prostrata (Skt.); **ma_ka_** the shrub verbesina scandens, eclips prostrata (M.)(CDIAL 10070). cf. **elu_a_, elwa_** aloe perfoliata (P.)(CDIAL 2523).

324.**Incense**: **ayir** an imported white fragrant substance for burning (**kut.aticai marun:kin-vel.l.ayir : Cilap. 4,36**)(Ta.lex.)

24.**Image: in front; at first; top**: **agra** point (Skt.); **acros** topmost, outermost (Gk.); **acro** highest, topmost, terminal, tipped with; at the point or extremity of (E.)(T.E.D.) **agra** top, summit (RV.); front (Mn.); **agga** top, front, point (Pali.Pkt.); **agor** end, corner, point (Gypsy); **hage_ni** on the front side (D..); **agu, ago** front, fore part (S.); **aggar, agga_** front, privities (P.); **a_go, a_gho** front part, future, offspring (Ku.); **a_g** top, front (A.); front (B.); **a_ga** (Or.); **a_ga_** front, forehead (H.); **a_go** front (OMarw.); front of a coat (G.); **a_ga_** id. (M.); **aga** top (Si.); **aguva** area in front of the door of a house (Si.); **agre_, agre_n.a** in front (S'Br.); **agge_** after (Pali); in front, at first (Pkt.); **agre_na, age_na** (As'.); **agre_** in front (KharI.); **a_ger** in front of, before; **vegur** forward; **agre_** at the end (Gypsy); **hagi** in front (D..); **agi lagun** to go forward (K.); **age** in front (S.); **agge** (L.P.); **aggar** further, at first; **agar** (WPah.); **aghi** (N.); **a_g ba_riba** to go forward; **a_ge** at first (A.); **a_ge** formerly (B.H.G.); **a_ga, a_ge** before (Or.); **a_gai** (OMth.OAw.OG.); **a_gi, a_gai** (OMarw.); **agga_do_** (Pkt.); **a_ga~_** in front (Bhoj.); **aga_v** (M.)(CDIAL 68). **agrima** being in front (RV.); **aggima** first (Pkt.); **agyo~** (S.); **aggio~** (P.); **eggri~o~**, **eggru~**, pl. **eggria~** frontal (WPah.)(CDIAL 92). **agya_r.i_** front part of the head above the forehead, forepart of any interval (S.)(CDIAL 93). **agre_gu_** going in front (VS.); **agre_ga_** (TBr.); **agre_ga** (RV.); **agraga** leading (R.); **aguo** guide (S.); **agwa_ha_** (P.); **agwa_** (Ku.); **aguwa_** (N.); forerunner (A.); **a_gu** front (B.); **agua_** leader (Or.Bhoj.); **aguwa_, agwa** (H.); **aguwo, agwo** (G.)(CDIAL 94). **agre_tvan, agre_tvari** going in front (AV.); **aget** doing a thing prematurely; **ageta_, agetre** premature (P.)(CDIAL 95). **aggupat.t.ha_ka** chief servitor (Pali); **aguvat.a_, akvat.a_** (Si.)(CDIAL 96). **agrya** foremost, topmost (S'Br.); **agriya** (RV.); first fruits (RV.); **agga** topmost, best (Pali); being in front, former (Pkt.); **og^{u}** first (K.); **a_g** frontal (A.); **a_ga_ga** foremost, frontal (B.Or.); **aga** first, best (Si.); **a_giya_** projecting (A.); **agya_** foremost (M.); **a_g** first fruits of the rice harvest (A.); **agero** being a little in front (S.); **agere** a little forward (L.)(CDIAL 97). **agwan** interest in kind on seed-corn (? payment in first-fruits)(Bi.)(CDIAL 98). **akkiram** four mouthfuls of food given in alms (**Ku_rmapu.Nittiya kan-.17**); **akkiraca_lai** feeding-house for Bra_hmans (Insc.Ta.); **akkiraka_ram** Bra_hman village street (Ta.lex.) **Image: van carrying the banner**: **a_kkam** van of an army carrying the banner (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

207.**Image: furrow**: **at.i-cca_l** first furrow in ploughing (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

311.**Image: furrow**: **akkad.i, akkad.e** a furrow for growing especially different kinds of pulse between two furrows of the main crop (Ka.lex.)

41.**Image: gate**: **agase, agise, aguse** the outer large gate of a town, fort or village (Ka.); **aga_si** a chunammed and uncovered terrace (M.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **ba_gilu** door (Ka.lex.)

298.**Aromatic oil of winter-green berry**: **a.mir. gir.v** gaultheria fragrantissima, winter-green (bright blue, edible berries)(Ko.); **e.mir** id. (To.)(DEDR 361). Gaultheria fragrantissima: **machino** (N.); **kalomba** (Lepcha); oil from leaves: aromatic, stimulant, carminative, used in rheumatism, neuralgia, as flavouring agent and antiseptic; habitat: from Nepal to Bhutan at 6,000 to 8,000 ft., Khasia Hills, W. Ghats, the Nilgiris, Pulneys and Travancore, above 5,000 ft. (GIMP, p.124). Gaultheria oil (oleum gaultheriae): methyl salicylate; oil of teaberry, oil of checkerberry, natural oil of winter-green; **wintergrunol** (Ger.); **essence de gaultheria** (Fr.); botanical origin: gaultheria procumbens; part used: the volatile oil obtained by distillation from the leaves of plants; commercially, the oil is produced by chopping up the green leaves or plants, moistening with water and placing these in the retort of a copper sill or improvised charred oak barrel with a perforated bottom where the moistened material is covered with water... and macerated overnight. The perforated bottom fits tightly over a water-filled kettle, and the upper end of the barrel is connected by means of a copper helmet with a spiral condenser. In the morning a fire is built beneath the retort and distillation proceeds. The heavy oil is collected in flasks and the aqueous distillate transferred to the sill for a second charge... Uses: oil of wintergreen as well as oil of sweet birch and synthetic methyl salicylate are used as stimulant, rubefacient, antirheumatic and flavouring agents. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 643-645). {Note the occurrence of pots with perforated bottoms in Indus civilization and possible use in distillation retorts.}

318.**To join**: **aydu, ayde** to go to; to join, to become united with; to reach, to obtain; to be meet or fit; to go (Ka.); **eydu** to get, obtain = at.ai (Ta.Ma.); **ayde, ayide** so that it reaches; so that it is fit; exceedingly, greatly, much, further; completely; becomingly, well; **aya** going, moving (Ka.lex.)

215.**Gifts for marriage**: **at.t.umbali, at.t.umbar..i, at.t.umbari** gifts from relations or friends to the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage; **or..ivar..i** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **umpal.am** land granted rent-free for the performance of services (Ta.); **umbal.amu** (Te.); **umbal.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Relationship**: **at.t.u** relationship (Ka.); **an.t.u** id. (Te.); **at.u** to come into contact, come nigh; to beseem, to be fit or proper, to be proportionate to (Ta.Ma.); **ad.uttava** a relation (Ta.Ma.); **at.t.at.t.i** intimate love (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **an-pu** love, affection (Ta.); **anbu** to be fond of, connected with (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

326.**To give, present**: **a_yaj** to honour, worship (the gods); to give, present, furnish, supply; to consecrate, ordain, dedicate; **a_yaji** performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting (Vedic); **a_ya_ga** a gift given at a sacrifice (Skt.lex.) **a_chan.u** to offer, present (S.); **ach** to bring (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1284). **wac** to bring (Pas'.); **upayacchati** lays hold of, takes (RV.)(CDIAL 2206).

338.**Bond; grant of property; pressed, written; tied**: **net puri** applied to presents brought by invited guests to a marriage; **net puri nan.d.i** liquor brought by an invited guest to marriage (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **niyata** fastened (RV.); controlled (Mn.); devoted to (MBh.Pali); **n.iaya** bound by a vow (Pkt.); **nyu~, nyo** a good wife (Sh.); **niyate** he granted (OSi.)(CDIAL 7249). For semant. **puri** = attachment, in **net puri** (Santali), cf.: **puri (-v-, -nt-)** to desire; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to desire; n. desire; **purivu** desire, love, attachment (Ta.); **pura-pural-a_d.u** to be eager

or desirous (Te.)(DEDR 4287). **Basket**: **purug** (obl. **purg-**) basket (Kol.); **burki** a small kind of basket (Ga.); **burka, burki** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 4289). **Image: tiger**: **burkal, burka_(l), burka_l, burrkal** tiger (Go.); **burka** id. (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 4298).

398.**Gift, present**: **arma_yis.i, parama_yis.i, aruma_i, parama_si** a gift or gifts or rare and striking value (Ka.H.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **arumanta** adj. < **arum-mai + maruntu + anna** rare, precious (**Te_va_. 1090,7**); **arumantan-n-a** (**Te_va_. 1214,21**); **arumai** rareness (Ka.); **aru** (Te.); **arudu** (Ka.); **arumai-man.am** ceremony among kon:gu ve_l.a_l.as whereby a married couple, after one of their children has been married, become arumai-kka_ran- and arumai-kka_ri (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **al.i** gift, present (**Tiva_.**); civility, politeness (**Kur-al., 390, Urai.**); **al.i-ttal** to give, bestow (**Pin.**.); to be gracious, to show favour (**Cir-upa_n.. 210**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **aruvu** a loan of grain etc., purchase or sale on credit (Te.); **appu** loan, debt (Ta.); loan (Te.); **ar.vu_, aruwu** loan (Kuwi)(DEDR 216). cf. **arukku (arukki-)** to show disinclination in a bargain (Ta.); **ark- (arky-)** (father) refuses to repay daughter's bride-price (Ko.)(DEDR 223).

44.**Image: curve in the human figure above the hip**: **an:ka** a curve in the human figure above the hip, where infants are carried (hence often equivalent to the lap); the thigh (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **on:g- (on:kt-)** to carry (child) on hip (Kol.)(DEDR 935). **Image: hooked instrument**: **agura** crooked (Gypsy); **an:kura** hooked (Skt.); **akri** upper part of arm (Kt.); **akle** top of shoulder (Ash.); **akra** peg (Wg.); **uku** shoulder (Pr.); **a~_kora_** crooked, bent (A.)(CDIAL 109). **an:kus'a** hook, driver's hook (RV.); **an:kusa** hook, elephant goad; **an:kusaka** id. (Pali); **am.kusa, am.kusaya** (Pkt.); **an:gus** elephant goad (P.); **an:kuse** hook (N.); **a~_kuhi** long stick with a hook (A.); **a~_kus, a~_ksi** (B.); **a_n:kusa, a_n:kusi** elephant goad, hooked stick, tendril of creeper (Or.); **a~_kus** elephant goad; **a~kusa_** fringe-maker's iron hook with ring (Bi.Mth. Bhoj.); **a~kusi_** hook (Bhoj.); **a~_kusa** goad (OAw.); **a~_kus** (H.); **a~kus'i_** hooked stick (M.); **akussa** elephant goad (Si.)(CDIAL 111). **an:kus'am** hooked instrument, esp. elephant goad (**Kantapu. Vit.aipe. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **van:ki** curved ornament worn by women on the upper arm; **on:kiya, on:ke** hook or peg fixed in a wall (Te.); **vakonjee** an elephant goad (Go.); **uggi, oggi** hook (Tu.); **on:ki** hook (Ka.); **van:ki** id. (Ka.); **van:ki** a kind of iron hook or curved instrument (Ta.)(DEDR 5210). **Hook**: **an:kus, banak** a hook (Santali.lex.) **Image: hooked pole**: **anku-** in cmpd. 'hook' (Av.)(CDIAL 107). **an:kut.a** instrument for moving the bolt or bar of a door (Skt.); **am.kud.aga** peg (Pkt.); **a~_kuri-bag** heron with a long hooked beak (A.)(CDIAL 108). **an:gur.o** hooked pole for picking fruit (S.); **a~_kur.** handle of a hoe (Ku.); **a_n:kur.a_** long pole with a hook (Or.); **an:kur.a_, an:kura_** iron poker for smith's fire (Bi.); **a~kur.a_, a~kura_** fringe-maker's hook and ring (Bi.); **a~_kuri_** iron hook in the construction of a cart (Bi.); **a~kora_, o~kra_** iron poker (Mth.); **Image: hook for taking out glass out of crucible**: **akuri_, ukri_** hook for taking out glass out of crucible (Mth.)(CDIAL 108). [cf. **an:ga_ra** glowing charcoal (RV.)(CDIAL 125)]. **van:ki** a kind or iron hook or curved instrument (Ta.); hook (Ka.); **on:ki** id. (Ka.); **oggi, uggi** handle, hook (Tu.); **on:kiya, on:ke** hook or peg fixed in a wall (Te.); **vakonjee** an elephant goad (Go.)(DEDR 5210). **an:ka** hook (RV.Pali); **an:kha** sickle (Dm.); **a_n:gu** (Phal.); **a~_khi_** pole with hook and netting for gathering mangos (M.); **a~_kr.a_** hook, tendril (B.H.); **a~_kr.i_** hook (G.); **a~kor.i_** hook at end of a long stick for picking fruit (G.); **a~kd.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 100). **a~ga_si_** gear for raising a Persian wheel off the ground (L.)(CDIAL 105).

229.**Image: goad**: **ya_tam < ya_ta** elephant-goad (Ta.lex.) **ya_tanam** torment, acute pain; **ya_tu_** a weapon (Skt.lex.)

258.**Fine gold**: **aparaji** fine refined gold (Ka.Te.); **aparaci** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **rajita** shining (Skt.lex.) cf. **appat.a** pure, unmixed (Ka.Te.); **apot.a** (Konkan.i)(Ka.lex.) **appat.t.am** that which is unmixed, pure (Ta.); **appat.amu** (Te.) (Ta.lex.) **apphut.a, apphuta** (Skt. **a-spha_rita** pp. of **sphar**, phurati; **phut.a**) untouched, unpervaded, not penetrated (Pali.lex.) **phud.a_** real, true (OM.); **phud.a** open, clear (Pkt.); **sphut.a** clear in meaning (R.)(CDIAL 13841). **apu_ta** impure (Vedic.lex.) **sphut.ayati** makes clear (Skt.)(CDIAL 13843a).

87.**Goods and chattels**: **ajaba_bu** goods and chattels, furniture, tools, apparatus, baggage, things (Ka.M.H.); **asba_bu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

448.**Merchandise**: **ya_r, vya_r, vya_ra_** small things to be sold, merchandise; **vya_pa_r** saleable articles, trade; **vya_pa_ri** merchant; **vya_pa_ra_tso** mercantile (Kon.lex.)

217.**Image: ready to gore**: **atan.** to set the head as a horned animal when about to gore or butt; **rogen lagite atan.edina** he sets his head to butt me; **atan.** to receive, take, hold out the hand to receive anything; to spread out to receive; **inak romal atan. akatan** I have spread out my handkerchief (to receive it) (Santali.lex.) **ha_nd.** to gore (stab with horns)(Kon.lex.)

366.**Image: to gore**: **ara_ttu-tal** to butt, hit against (**Can.. Aka.**); to file, grate (**Can.. Aka.**)(T.E.D.)

300.**Bitter gourd**: **a_t.t.a** bitter gourd (Ma.); **a_vad.e** a bitter acute-angled cucumber (Ka.); **a_vad.a, a_mad.a-ka_ya, amad.a-ka_ya** id. (Te.)(DEDR 389).

82.**Guard**: **accul.a_yta, accul.a_yla** an attendant, a guard, a servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Priest**: **acca_va_kan- < accha_va_ka** priest, officiating at some sacrifices as a co-adjutor of ho_tr. (Ta.lex.) cf. **ojha** a medicine man, a charm doctor, an exorcist, a diviner (Santali.lex.)

381.**Half**: **arake, arake, ar-ake** the half; the state of being half, incomplete or too little (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **ar** half (Tor.); **ar.** half-full (Bshk.); **ar.-di_** noon; **ar.hi_** half (Mai.); **ardha** half; a half (RV.); **ad.d.ha, ad.d.haka, addha** (Pali); **ad.ha** (As'.); **ardha, ad.ha, adha** (NiDoc.); **ad.d.ha, addha** (Pkt.); **ad.d.a** half-full (Tir.); **ad.d.(h)a_, ar.o** (Pas'.); **ar.a** (Shum.); **adhe** half (Gaw.Kal.); **adhek** small (Kal.); **a_d.u** half-full (Phal.); **ad.** half (K.); **od.^{u}** adj. (K.); **adhu** m. and adj. (S.); **addh, addha_** (L.P.); **addhu_, addo, addu, addha_** (WPah.); **a_d, a_dho** (Ku.); **a_dha_** subst. and adj. (N.A.); **a_dh, a_d, a_dha_** (B.); **a_r.a** half, slightly (Or.); **adha_** (Or.); **a_dha_** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.M.); **a_dh** (Mth.); **a_dho** (Marw.); **a_do** (Konkan.i); **ad.a** half; **ad.u** wanting, imperfect (Si.); in mod. cmpds.: **ad-** (Ku.); **adh-** (N.); **a_d**- (A.); **a_r.** (B.); **adha-** (Or.); **a_dh-, ad-, ar.**- (in **ar.ka_** one half ruka_)(H.); **adh-, ad-** (G.); **ad-, a_d-, ad.-** half, small (G.); **ad.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 644). **ardhakr.ta** half-done (Skt.); **ad.a_l.a, adal.a** half-done; **ad.al.aya_, ad.le** one half of a nut from which the kernel is only partly scraped out (Si.)(CDIAL 647). **ad.hu~_n.o** 1 1/2 times greater; **adhu~_n.i** adding 1 1/2 (S.)(CDIAL 648). **arai** half (Ta.); **ara** id. (Ma.Ka.); **ar** id. (Ko.To.); **are** id., a little (Ka.); **arake** state of being half, incomplete or too little; **arame** state of being a moiety or a little; **arebar** a few (Ka.); **are** half; **arake, areke** half-filled; **ara_l.u** a person doing half a day's work (Tu.); **ara** half, a moiety, incomplete, not full; **ar-a** half, a moiety (Te.); **ar** half, in: **ar so_la** a measure (Nk.)(DEDR 229). **ad.m** two-anna piece (Ko.); **ad.d.a** two annas and four pays, seven dud.d.us (Ka.); **ad.d.uga** two-anna piece, half of a fanam (Te.)(DEDR 104). **Half the crop as rent**: **ardhika** measuring half (Ya_j.); forming half of (Mn.); receiving half the crop

(Skt.); **ardhin** forming a half (TS.); receiving a half (Mn.); **adhiya_** half the crop paid as rent (Ku.); equal partnership (N.); **a_dhi** half share of the produce of land let to another (A.); **adhiya_** method of thus dividing the crop (Bi.); **a_dhya_, adhiya_, adhya_** (H.)(CDIAL 682). **a_rdhika** sharing half; one who ploughs in return for half share of the crop (Mn.); **adhiya_** proprietor of a half-share (Bi.)(CDIAL 1345). **addhya_ra_** the arrangement by which profits of agriculture or stockbreeding are shared between land-lord and labourer (P.); **adhiya~_r** co-partner (N.); **a_dhiya_r** one who cultivates in return for half the crop (A.); **adhia_ri** keeping a goat or calf with a half share of profit to the owner (Or.); **adhiya_r** cultivator who receives a half-share (H.); **adhiya_ri_** this system (H.); **adhiya_ru~** keeping cattle in return for half the calves; **adhiya_ri_** forced labour (G.)(CDIAL 1346). **at.iya_n-** cultivator of low caste, who assists in cultivating land on condition of receiving a portion of the crop (Ta.); slave, servant, devotee, as of a deity (Ta.); **at.iya_n** id. (Ma.); **at.iyuram** ancestral property; crop of a year reserved for subsistence during the following year (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

184.**Hammer**: **as'tera_** hammer (Dm.); **aster.o_** (Pas'.); **hathor.a_** (L.); **hathaur.a_** (P.H.); **hathaur.o** (Ku.); **hothro** (N.); **ha_thuri** (A.); **ha_tur.i** (B.); **ha_tur.a_** (Or.); **hathaura_** (Bi.); **hathaur** (Bhoj.); **hathor.o, athor.o** (G.); **hatod.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 14028). **hatthiya_ra** weapon (Pkt.); **hathia_ru** (S.); **hathia_r** tool, weapon, penis (P.); **hatiya_r** weapon, tool (N.); tool (A.); **hathiya_r** tool, weapon (H.Mth.); tool (G.); **ha_tya_r, ha_ter** (M.); **hathi_a_ra** weapon (OG.)(CDIAL 14027). **attari, hattad.i, hattari, hattri** a carpenter's plane (Ka.lex.) **Tool; weapon**: **hataur.i** hammer (Santali.lex.) **hatiar** an instrument, implement, arms, also draught cattle, oxen, buffaloes. etc.; **hatiarge ban.ukkotina** I have no plough-cattle (Santali.lex.) **attira-te_var** weapon-god taken round the streets during festivals (**Tiruva_n-aik. Tiruvir..a_. 11**)(Ta.lex.)

201.**Handful**: **hastaka** a measure of length (Skt.); **hatthaka** handful (Pali); **hattha_** handle (L.); **hatthi_** handle of spinning wheel (WPah.); **ha_to** handle of handmill (N.); **ha_ta_** handle (B.); handful (M.); **hata_** handle, ladle (Or.); **ha_tha_** instrument for throwing up water (Bhoj.); **hattha_** handle (H.); **ha_tho** handle, landmark (G.); **atta** branch, twig (Si.)(CDIAL 14025).

390.**Heart of a tree**: **arat.t.ha** hard, stiff (of leather)(N.); **arat.uva_** heart or hard part of a tree (Si.)(CDIAL 1303).

163.**Harrow**: **at.arttippalakai** thick plank (**J**.)(Ta.lex.) **atar.a_gom, atar.gom, ar.agom** an agricultural implement used partly for the same purposes as the European harrow, but very different in shape and construction because it is so rudimentary. It is a rough piece of wood about 5 ft. long, 3 1/2 in. high and 2 1/2 in. thick. Two square holes are chiselled through it pretty close to each other more or less in the middle. Into these the forked ends of a shaft, about 7 ft. long are inserted and fixed. This shaft is called **atar.gomd.and.a**. To it the oxen are yoked. All attachments are the same as those of the plough. The **atar.gom** is used for three distinct purposes: (1) It is used as clod-crusher and leveller when the ground has been ploughed for sowing... (2) Fields into which paddy has been sown and not transplanted, must, after some time be ploughed up in order to destroy the weeds which have sprung up with the young rice plants...Immediately after this ploughing the **atar.gom** is passed over the field to level it again and bury the weeds which are thereby killed... (3) Fields into which rice is about to be transplanted, are reploughed, when they are under water. Immediately after this ploughing, which is also intended to uproot the weeds of the field, the **atar.gom** is passed over it to bury and destroy the uprooted weeds and to level the muddy field in immediate

preparation for the planting; **atar.agom-o** of clods, to be crushed; of fields, to be levelled; of seeds, to be buried; **atar.agom-lo_m, atar.agomte lo_m** to pass with the clod-crusher over a so-called **antar**, i.e. a part of the field already ploughed (cf. Pl. XIV.2) (Mu.lex.)

143.**Image: hawk**: **a_d.e_lu** night hawk, screech owl; turdus ginginianus (Ka.); night hawk (Te.); **a_d.elu** id. (Te.); **a_n.t.alai** fabulous bird of prey with a head like a man's (Ta.); **a_t.i, a_ti** t. ginginianus (Skt.); **le_r.** hawk (Kond.a); kite (Pe.); **r.e_l** id. (Pe.); **le_r.u** hawk (Kuwi); **le_d.u** kite (Kuwi)(DEDR 349). **Image: raven**: **an.t.an:ka_kkai** Indian raven, a big jet black jungle crow, corvus mactorhyncus (Ta.); **an.t.anka_kka** (Ma.)(T.E.D.)

145.**Image: fore-part of the head**: **a_dale** the fore-part of the head; front; facing, fronting (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

176.**Foot**: **ad.d.i_** heel (L.P.); **ad.d.a_** heel of shoe (H.); **ad.iya** foot, footstep (Si.); **ar.i** heel (Marw.); **ed.** heel (P.); **er.i** (N.B.Or.); **er.i_** (Bhoj.); **er.** spur; **er.i_** heel (H.); **ed.** urging with the heel (M.); **er.**^{i} spur; **er.i_** heel (G.)(CDIAL 191). **id.i** the heel (Santali.lex.) **Image: ankle**: **avd.u** ankle of an animal (Ka.); **abad.u, avad.u** hoof (Tu.)(DEDR 262). **latta_, lattia_** blow with the heel (Pkt.); **late_di_ni** blow, kick of a horse; **lats-** to kick (Gypsy); **lath**, dat. **lati** kick (K.); **lata** foot, leg, kick (S.); **latt**, pl. **latta_** leg (hip to foot), kick; **lat** (L.); **latt** leg (P.); **la_t** foot (WPah.); kick (Ku.N.B.H.G.M.); **na_t, na_ti** (B.); **la_ta, la_ti, na_ta** (Or.); **la_ta** (OAw.OMarw.); **lata_run** to trample on (K.); **lata_rnu** to spurn (N.); **lata_rn.a_** (H.); **latya_unu** to kick (N.); **latiya_na_** (H.); **ler.i** heel, spur, blow with the heel (Or.); **la_th, la_thi** kick (A.B.); **la_th** (M.); **latha_u** kicking (H.)(CDIAL 10931). **lata_ndi_** foot-end of a bed (L.)(CDIAL 10932). **Foot; below**: **at.i** foot, footprint, base, bottom, source (Ta.); sole of foot, footstep, measure of foot, bottom, base (Ma.); **at.imai** slavery, servitude, slave, servant, devotee (Ta.); **at.ima** slavery, slave, feudal dependency (Ma.); **ar.y** foot (measure); **ac** place below (Ko.); **or.y** foot (To.); **ad.i** foot, measure of foot, step, pace, base, bottom, under; **ad.ime** slavery (Ka.); **ad.i** place below, down (Kod..); bottom, base (Tu.); **ka_r ad.i** footsole, footstep; **ad.i kai** palm of the hand (Tu.); **ad.ugu** foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace, measure of a foot, botto, basis; **ad.ime** slavery, slave, bondman; **ad.i-gar-r-a** sandal, wooden shoe (Te.); **ad.ugu** footstep (Ga.); **ad.i** beneath; **ad.it** below; **ad.ita** lower; **ar.ke** below; **ad.ita, ad.na** lower; **ad.(d.)i** below, low; **ad.i_** down; **ar.gi** underneath; **ar.gita** lower (Go.); **ad.gi** below, underneath; **ad.giR(i)** that which is underneath; **ad.giRan.d.** from below, from the bottom (Kond.a)(DEDR 72). **aho, auh, af** down (Kho.); **adhah.** below, under (RV.); **adho_** (Pali) **aho_, ahe_, adham., aha** (Pali); **adhama** lowest, worst (RV.)(CDIAL 246). **het.t.ha_** below (Pali); **het.t.hato_** from below (Pali); **adhasta_t** underneath (RV.); **ahatta_** (Skt.); **het.t.ha_, hit.t.ha** below (Pkt.); **het.hi, het.ho~** below (S.); **het.h** (L.P.); **het.t.h** (WPah.); **her.mei~** (WPah.); **he~t.** (M.); **het.ha~_** (Bhoj.); **het.ha** (OAw.); **het.h** (H.); **het.he** (G.); **het.** (M.); **yat.a** (Si.); **het.hu** bottom (S.); **het.ha_** inferior (P.H.); **het.t.hima** (Pali.Pkt.); **het.t.hilla** lower (Pkt.); **het.hla_** (L.P.)(CDIAL 248).

228.**Herd of cattle**: **a_t.u** the genus of which the sheep and the goat are species (**Net.unal. 160**)(Ta.); **a_d .u** (Ka.Ma.); **e_d.u** (Tu.); **a_t.u-ma_t.u** flocks and herds, sheep and cattle (Ta.); **a_d.u-ma_d.u** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ad.ar** herd of cows (Kond.a); **ad.er** id. (Pe.); **at.ai** to collect, gather; **at.aicu** to crowd, get close together (Ta.); **ad.ar** to amass (as clouds)(Ka.); **at.t.u** state of being crowded or thronged; **at.t.ul.i** a crowd, multitude (Ka.)(DEDR 84). **at.a_i** enclosure for cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 179). **Image: goat**: cf. **ya_t.u** goat, sheep (Ta.)(DEDR 5152). **ya_tam,**

ya_tavam < ya_dava stock of cattle; **ya_tavar < ya_dava** persons of the cowherd caste; **ya_tavan-** Kr.s.n.a (**Periyapu. Tirumalai. 14**)(Ta.lex.)

66.**Herpes**: **akki** herpes (Ta.); inflamed pimples (Ma.); erysipelas (Te.); **agni-** (Skt.)(DEDR 26). **agro** a sore mouth; the thrush, coatingin the tongue (Tu.lex.)

296.**Sorel plant**: **kudrum** the name given to several fibre-yielding plants; **arak kudrum** the Indian sorel, hibiscus sabdariffa; **dare kudrum** hibiscus cannabinus (Santali.lex.) Hibiscus sabdariffa (rosselle) 'Source of red beverage known as jamaica in Mexico (said to contain citric acid and salts, serving as diuretic). Calyx called "karkade" in Switzerland, a name not too different from the Arabic. Karkade is used in jams, jellies, sauces and wines. In the tropics the fleshy calyces are used fresh for making roselle wine, jelly, syrup, gelatin, refreshing beverages, pudding, and cakes... Tender leaves and stalks are eaten as salad... The fibre strands, up to 1.5 m. long, are used for cordage and as a substitute for jute in the manufacture of burlap.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.228). Hibiscus cannabinus: **gongura** (Te.); **patsan** (H.); **nali** (Skt.); **mestapat** (B.); **ambari** (M.); **pulichai** (Ta.); juice of flowers: with sugar and black pepper in biliousness with acidity; seeds: aphrodisiac, fattening, as external application to pains and bruises; leaves: purgative; seeds contain fatty oil like arachis oil; generally cultivated; apparently a native of Africa (GIMP, p.133).

125.**Image: to hide**: **ad.agisu, ad.an:gisu, an.agisu** to cause to hide or to be withdrawn from sight; to conceal, to hide; **ad.agisuha** the act of concealing or hiding; **ad.agu, ad.an:gu, ad.igu, an.agu, an.un:gu** to conceal one's self, to hide; to disappear or vanish (Ka.Te.); **ad.an:gur..uca_t.a** a peculiar kind of blindman's buff, hide-and-seek; **d.an:gur..ucu-** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ad., ad.on** to hide (Santali.lex.)

237.**Image: neck; jaw; joint of jaws**: **an.a** jaw, hinder part of jaw (Ma.); **an.a-ppallu** grinder, double tooth (Ma.); **an.al** jaw, hinder part of mouth (Ma.); chin, side of the upper jaw, neck, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap (Ta.); under part of the mouth, the mouth (Ka.); **an.ar, an.ari** side of the upper jaw (Ta.); **an.a_r** neck (Ta.); **an.n.a_t.i** cheekbone (Ma.); **an.n.i** inside of the cheek, joint of jaws (Ma.); **an:g** lower cheek (Ko.); **an:g val** molar teeth (Ko.); **ol.** molar tooth (To.)(DEDR 114). **hanu** jaw (RV.Pali.B.); cheek-bone (A.); **hanu_** jaw (TS.H.); **hanuka_** (VarBr.S.Pali); **han.u** chin (Pkt.); jaw (Konkan.i); **han.uya_** jaw (Pkt.); **hunu, unu** chin (Kho.); **han.u~_, han.n.h** molar teeth (L.); **han.e_ha~_** jaws (L.); **hanua_** disease of the tongue in cattle (Bi.Mth.); **han.u_, han.vat.i_, han.vat.l.i_** chin (M.); **anu** jaw (Si.)(CDIAL 13966). **Image: jaw: alaku, alavu** jaw, mandibles, bird's beak (Ta.); upper portion of the jaw bone (Ma.); **halaku** the lower part of the cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 239). **Image: throat; jaw**: **argali** throat (Dm.); **hargal** (Gaw.); **orgol** jaw (Pas'.)(CDIAL 629).

64.**Image: mountain**: **age_ndra** a principal mountain. any one of the seven mountains; **age_ndraje** Pa_rvati_ (Ka.) **aga < a-ga** not going, not moving; a tree; a mountain (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

135.**Image: mountain-range**: **at.ukkam** range as of mountains, row (**Patir-r-up. 55,18**); pile, tier; mountain slope (**Pur-ana_. 168**); middle of a mountain slope (**Pur-ana_. 2**); lesser mountain adjacent to a greater one (**Tirumuru. 42**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.ukkal** series (**Kantapu. Avaipuku. 35**); mountain, as stratified (**Malaipat.u. 19**); **at.ukku** pile, tier (**Ta_yu. Te_co_.**

7)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ad.uku** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: mountain**: **attiri** mountain (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 263**); **attiram < adri** mountain (Ta.lex.) **adri** a stone; a mountain (Skt.Ka.); **adri-tat.a** the slope of a mountain; table-land (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Gold**: **a_t.akam < ha_t.aka** one of four kinds of pon-, reputed to be of a greenish hue, and likened to the wings of a parrot (**Cilap. 14,201**); gold (**Te_va_. 538,1**); ore (**Pin..**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ha_t.aka** gold (Pali)(Gothic. **gulp** = English **gold**) (Pali.lex.) **ha_t.aka-giri** Me_ru (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_t.akan-** Hiran.ya-kas'ipu (Ta.lex.) **at.t.a-kiri** the eight chief mountain ranges in jambu_-dvi_pa (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **A perfume**: **hat.t.avila_sini** a sort of perfume (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

155.**Cliff**: **at.a_l** high hill (Pr.); **at.ala_** rock (Pas'.)(CDIAL 185). **at.** ditch, ravine; perpendicular cliff (Ko.); **ot.** cliff (To.) [< **hat.t.u** (Badaga)](DEDR 101). **at.t.a** high (Skt.); **at.** rock (Pas'.); **a_t.i** high bank, prominence (A.)(CDIAL 180). **vorto, vod.** lofty (Kon.lex.) **hut.hut.u** lofty (Santali.lex.) cf. **ha_t.akagiri** Me_ru mountain (Ka.lex.)

334.**Image: loin, waist**: **nit.t.elu** hip, loin, waist (Tu.); **not.t.i** buttocks (Ka.)(DEDR 3785).

320.**Image: exit hole**: **ain.** exit hole in the bottom of an earthen grain bin (P.)(CDIAL 586).

496.**Image: hooked pole; weaver's staff; weaver's stay to adjust a warp: alakku** a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves (**Tj**.)(Ta.); **alaku** weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp (Ta.); lath, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, weaver's staff (Ma.)(DEDR 237). **alaku** also connotes: 1. blade of a weapon [**alakku-p-po_r** stack of weapons (Ta.lex.)]; 2. standard of measurement (DEDR 237-238). There are three semantic categories [weapon or tool; weavers' equipment and products; mensuration.] **Image: splinter; tablet**: **laha_** slip of wood used as ticket in distributing food (Si.); **laha** invitation tablet, label (Si.); **xala_** pin (of bamboo or wood or iron)(A.); **sala_** thin stick or bamboo, pin, spit (B.)(CDIAL 12349). **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.)(CDIAL 12352). **Strip of bamboo: s'ala_ka_** any small stake or stick (S'Br.); **sala_ka_** twig, peg, thin bar, blade of grass, arrow (Pali); **sala_ya_, sila_ga_** twig, splinter (Pkt.); **sula** wood (Kal.); **salay** spike (K.); **sara_i_** thin stick (S.); **sala_i_** pin (in spinning yarn)(L.); short stick, coarse needle (Bi.); needle, probe, bodkin (H.); **sal.a_i_** need in shuttle, spindle (P.)(CDIAL 12349). **Image: strips of bamboo: vle_ka** a thin strip of bamboo (Kui); **le_kin** strips of bamboo (Pe.)(DEDR 5557).

365.**Image: having curved, high horns**: **ara_d.a** having high horns; crooked (TS. v.6.21); **ara_d.yau divyau** (S'Br. iv. 4.5.5)(Vedic.lex.) **ara_la** curved, crooked (R.); **ara_d.a, ara_d.i_** having high horns (MaitrS.); **ara_d.ya** (TS.)[Kuiper PMWS 13 < ***ala_d.a-** < Mu.]; **al.a_ra** curved (Pali); **aral.** not straight or true (of a post or beam); **arl.i_, a_rl.i_** reversed hairs on the body of a horse (M.); **rl.i** bent (< **ard.iya**)(Si.)(CDIAL 607). **ara_la** bent, crooked, curved (Ka.Skt.lex.) **ara_la** spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; **ara_lah-** a bent or crooked arm; **ara_la-ke_s'i_** a woman with curled hair; **ara_la-paks.man** having curved eyelashes (Skt.lex.) **ara_l.am < ara_l.a** gesture with one hand in which the thumb and the forefinger are fully bent while the rest are held upright and slightly bent (**Cilap. 3,18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Perverse**: **arail** perverse, obstinate; **ar.yal** refusing to go (a horse), perverse (Punjabi.lex.) **Perverse; awkward**: **at.t.a_tut.t.i, at.t.a_tus.t.i, at.t.a_tus.t.am, at.a_tut.i** perversity, abusive language (Ta.); **ad.d.atid.d.a, ad.d.atid.d.i, ad.d.a_did.d.i, ad.d.a_dud.d.i** awkwardness, perverseness, impropriety; awkwardly, etc. (Ka.); **ad.d.a_d.d.d.i** awkward, clumsy, topsy-turvy (Tu.); forward,

perverse; **ad.d.adid.d.am** zigzag (Te.)(DEDR 94). cf. **ad.d.a** crosswise (Ka.); **at.t.am** cross direction (Ta.)(DEDR 83).

416.**Cellar**: **aram** cellar, underground room; cave (**Can.. Aka.**)(T.E.D.) **aran:kam** room; inner room (Ta.); **aran:ka-vi_t.u** inner room, regarded as secure (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **Room**: **ar-ai** room, apartment, chamber, cell, drawer, compartment, square on a chessboard (Ta.); **ar-a** partition, room, magazine, treasury (Ma.); **ade** inner room, small room (Tu.); **ar-a, ar-r-a** room, chamber, partition or division (Te.); **arra_** part of the room; **arra** a room; **ahpi** room of a house (Go.)(DEDR 322). **apavaraka** inner apartment (Skt.); **o_varaka** (Pali); **o_araya, o_ariya_** small room (Pkt.); **ord.o** principal room; **ord.i_** closet (G.); **ovri_, ori_, or** apartments under portico or arcade of enclosing wall of a temple for pilgrims and devotees; **ovra_, oyra_, ora_** cook room (M.)[cf. **vaira_, oyra_, ora_** the portion of rice, etc., taken out for the day's food (M.)(CDIAL 527)]; **uvvaria** small room (Pkt.); **obro** undermost story in a house for keeping cattle in (WPah.); **obri_** small house or chamber (H.)(CDIAL 450). ?cf. **uppa_r-a** bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer (Ka.)(DEDR 628). **House**: **a_ra** (cf. **a_ga_ra** (Skt.) a dwelling place (Ka.); cf. **ki_ra_ra, ki_la_ra** (cf. **ks.i_ra_ga_ra** milk-house, dairy), **kot.t.a_ra** (granary or warehouse), **gu_d.a_ra** (tent), **daval.a_ra** (cf. **dhavala_ga_ra** a house whitened with chunam or stucco, a palace), **de_va_ra** (the dwelling of the gods or of an idol; heaven; a temple), **bi_d.a_ra** (a halting or dwelling-place, a house), **bhan.d.a_ra** (store-house)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ar-u (ar-uv-, ar-r--/ar-unt-)** to abide, dwell; **ar-ai** place of encampment, camp (Ta.); **ar-uppu** to keep, preserve, secure (Te.)(DEDR 317). cf. **har** protect; **hare0ra-** care (Av.); **sa_rtra** asylum, abode (Skt.); **sattra** id. (Skt.); **sa_tri_** den (WPah.)(CDIAL 13363). cf. **harmiya** large house (RV.)(CDIAL 13998).

34.**House: a_ga_ra** house (A's'vGr..Mn.Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 52). < **akam** inside, house, place (Ta.); inside, house, room (Ma.); **akna** room of a house (Go.); **akakka_r..** heart of a tree (Ta.)(DEDR 7). **khar, ghar, kher** house (Gypsy); **ghara, gharaga** house (Pkt.); **ghara, gharaka** house (BHSk.ii,220.Pali); **gaha** (As'.); **go_r,** obl. **garas** (D..); **gara, ghar, gar, gharo_** (K.); **gharu** (S.); **kar** (WPah.); **ghara_** cell, drawer (B.); niche, groove (Or.); house (Bi.Mth.); little hole or cavity (M.); **ghara** house (Or.Konkan.i); **ghaur** (Mth.); **gara** house (Si.); **ghar** (L.P.WPah.Ku.N.A.B.Bi.Aw.Mth.H.Marw.G.M.)(CDIAL 4428). **ghara_mi** house or hut builder (B.); **ghara_mi_** thatcher (H.); **ghur.a_mi_** thatcher, lattice-maker (P.); **gr.hakartr.** house builder (R.)(CDIAL 4429). **Ruined place: ghar.eri** place where a house has stood, ruin (N.)(CDIAL 4430). **gharva~d** site of a razed or ruined house (M.)(CDIAL 4437). **ghart.ha_n.** site of a ruined house (M.)(CDIAL 4439). **Inner Room**: **garbhagr.ha, garbhage_ha** inner sleeping room (MBh.); **gabbhahara** inner room (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4056). **garbha_ga_ra** inner chamber (Skt.); **grabhagara, gabha_ga_ra, gabha_ga_la** inner apartment (As'.); **gabha_ro** inmost sanctuary of a temple (G.); **ga_bha_r, ga_bha_ra_** (M.)(CDIAL 4060). **ga_bra_t.** lintel-wood (B.)(CDIAL 4061). **Door; family: gharava_ra** house-door (Pkt.); **gharba_ru** family (S.); **gharba_r** (P.N.H.G.); **gharda_r** (M.); **gharba_ri_** married (S.P.N.Bi.H.G.); **gharb(h)a_ri_** (M.)(CDIAL 4433). **gharasta** householder (As'.); **gharattha** (Pkt.); **gharat, garat, garti_** respectable woman (M.); **gharti, ghartini** emancipated slave (N.)(CDIAL 4438). **gharava_ro** husband (S.); **gharwa_la_** house-holder, husband (H.)(CDIAL 4435). **ghara_n.o** made or reared at home, of good family; parentage (S.); **Race: ghara_n.a_** family, good family (P.); family, race (M.): **ghara_n** good birth (N.); **ghara_na_** family, house-hold, race (H.); **ghara_n.e~** family, race (M.)(CDIAL 4441). **gharin.i_** house-holder's wife (Skt.Pkt.OB.); **gharan.i_** (Pali); **ghari** good housewife (K.); wife (K.); **gharini_, gharni_** mistress of a house (A.); **gharni** (B.); **gharni_** wife (Bhoj.H.); **gharini,**

gharani_ (OAw.); **gharn.i_** mistress of a house (G.); **gharan.** (M.); **girin.iya_** wife, woman (Si.)(CDIAL 4442). **gr.hin.i_** mistress of a house, wife (Skt.); **gihin** householder (Pali); **gihi** (Pkt.); **gihiya_** (Si.); **gihin.i_** wife (Pali); **grahu^{u}** (K.); **gren, ge_n** wife (Sh.); **ghaini** mistress of a house (A.); **gahani_, ga_ni_** woman (Si.)(CDIAL 4245). **House: gi_bu** house, abode (Ka.); **gi_mu** house (Te.); **giha** (Pkt.) < **gr.ha-**(Skt.)(DEDR 1611). **gamba** mud building (S.); **ga_br.i_** filling of a hole (G.); **ga_b, ga_p** rubble for filling in a wall, strong foundation stone of a wall (N.)(CDIAL 4023). **iru** to exit, remain (Ta.)(DEDR 480); **imbu** a halting or resting place, home, room (Ka.Tu.); **imba** width, breadth (Ka.)(DEDR 467).] **gi_h** (WPah.); **giha, aha** (Pkt.); **gr.ha** house (RV.); **gaha** (Pali.KharI.Si.) (CDIAL 4240). **House-holder: gihavai, gahavai** householder (Pkt.); **gr.hapati** (RV.); **gahapati** (Pali); **gapati** (OSi.); **gahaviya** (Si.)(CDIAL 4242). **ghewa_ri_** patch of land adjoining house (Bi.); **gr.hava_t.i_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 4243). **gihitha** householder (As'.); **grihasta** (NiDoc.); **gihattha** (Pkt.); **gahat.t.ha** householder (Pali); **gr.hastha** id. (Gaut.); **grahatha** (As'.); **ghare_th** husband (WPah.); **ghaita_** (Or.); **gat.aya_** unmarried son still living in father's house (Si.); **gryu_st^{u}** farmer (K.); **gristu** id. (Sh.)(CDIAL 4244). **House: ge_ha** house (VS.Pali.Pkt.); **ge_dha** (Pali); **ge_** (Wg.Nin:g.); **gi_** (K.); **gi_h** (WPah.); **geya** (Si.)(CDIAL 4251). **ge_hini_** housewife (Skt.); **ge_hin.i_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4253). **ge_hadva_ra** house-door (Pali); **gedara** a house with its premises, home (Si.)(CDIAL 4252). **gharvan.** house-tax (M.)(CDIAL 4434). **a_ge, a_ga** in, into (Ka.); **akam** inside; abode, house (Ta.Ma.); **payambu** a pit (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **or.ak** house; to build house; **dolan or.ak** brick house; **or.ak duar** house and possessions (Santali.lex.) **Lair; mine**: **a_khara** hole or lair of an animal (RV.); **a_khar, a_kar** hole or den of an animal (H.)(CDIAL 1034). **a_raya** mine (Si.); **a_gara, a_yagara** mine (Pkt.); **a_kara** accumulation, plenty, mine (R.); mine (Pali)(CDIAL 1000). **akam** inside, house, place (Ta.); house, room, inside, abode (Ma.); **akatta_n** master of the house; **akatta_l.** mistress of the house (Ma.); **akatta_n-** householder; **o_r-akatti** husband's brother's wife (i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself)(Ta.); **o_ragitti, va_ragitti** id. (Ka.); **akan.i** inside, interior; **akampu** inside; **akal** inner part of town or village; **aka_, aka_yi** inside of house, room (Ma.); **akna** (pl. **-n**) room of a house (Go.)(DEDR 7). **Inside; house**: **a_gvu~, a~ga_u** one's own (G.)(CDIAL 114). **akam** inside, house, place (Ta.); house, room, inside, abode (Ma.); **akatta_n** master of the house; **akatta_l.** mistress of the house (Ma.); **akatta_n-** householder; **o_r-akatti** husband's brother's wife (i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself)(Ta.); **o_ragitti, va_ragitti** id. (Ka.); **akan.i** inside, interior; **akampu** inside; **akal** inner part of town or village; **aka_, aka_yi** inside of house, room (Ma.); **akna** (pl. **-n**) room of a house (Go.)(DEDR 7). **House; refuge; stay**: **agha_ra** house (A_s'v.Gr..); **a_ga_ra** (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **a_ga_raka** (Pali); **aga_ra, ga_ra** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 52). {**Echo word**} **akam + ar-a** inside + room; cf. **akam** agricultural tract (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **akam** house (Ta.)(DEDR 7). **a_karam** source, seat, above, storehouse (Ta.lex.) **aga_ra** house or hut, usually implying the comforts of living at home as opp. to **anaga_ra** homelessness or the state of a homeless wanderer (mendicant); **a_ga_ra** is a doublet of **aga_ra** since the former is a familiar occurrence; perhaps the long **a_** is simply a contraction of the short **a** at the end of the first part of the cpd. with the short **a** at the beginning of **aga_ra** : e.g.**a_gantuka_ga_ra** reception hall for strangers or guests; **ittha_ga_ra** lady's bower; **ku_t.a_ga_ra** a house with a peaked roof, or with gables; **-kot.t.ha_ga_ra** storehouse, granary; **-tin.a_ga_ra** a house covered with grass; **-bhusa_ga_ra** threshing shed, barn; **-santha_ga_ra** a council hall; **-sua_ga_ra** an uninhabited shed; solitude; **aga_raka** a small house, a cottage; **aga_rika** adj. having a house, in: **ekaga_rika, dvaga_rika** etc.; a householder, layman; **aga_rika_** a housewife; also **a_ga_rika**; **aga_rin** one who has or inhabits a house, a householder; **aga_rini_** a housewife; **aga_riya = aga_rika** a layman; usually in neg. **anaga_riya_** the homeless state (= **anaga_ran**) as opp. to **aga_ra** in formula **aga_rasma_ anaga_riyan**

pabbajita (gone out from the house into the homeless state) (Pali.lex.) **agyaga_ra**, **agya_ga_ra** house in which fire is kept (Pali); **agiya_ri_** small fire-temple (G.)(CDIAL 67). **a_ha_ra** refuge, stay (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1165). **a_ga_raka, a_ga_rika** belonging to the house, viz., (1) having control over the house, keeping, surveying, in cpds. **kot.t.ha_ga_raka** possessor or keeper of a storehouse; **bandhana_ga_raka** prison-keeper; **bhan.d.a_ga_raka** keeper of wares, treasurer; (2) being in the house, sharing (the house), companion (BHSk.Pali.lex.) agiha- < **agr.ha** (Pali); **gr.ha** house (RV.); **gaha** (Pali.KharI.); **giha, gaha** (Pkt.); **gaha** (Si.); **gi_** (K.); **gi_h** (WPah.)(CDIAL 4240). **Foodgrain store**: **kot.t.ha_gara** food-grain store (Jain.Skt.) **Precious stone store**: **bhan.d.a_ga_ra** a treasury of precious stones (Jain.Skt.) **agraha_ra akkiraka_ram** Bra_hman village or street (**M.M.**); **akkira_ram** id. (Ta.); **a_ka_racamitai** < **a-gha_ra + samidh** two pipal twigs dipped in ghee and placed one at the north-east and the other at the south-east corner of the gr.hya sacred fire (**Ci_vaka. 2464, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **House**: **agva_r.a_** the space in front of a house (P.); **agua_r, agua_ra_** (Bi.); **agwa_r.a_** (H.); **agva_r.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 80). **Allotted village**: **akkiraka_ram** Bra_hman village or street; village formerly allotted to Bra_hmans at a favourable assessment or rent free; **akkira_ram** Bra_hman street (**Tan-ippa_.**); **akkiraca_lai** feeding-house for Bra_hmans (Insc.); **akkiraca_laippur-am** endowment in the shape of land to provide a feeding-house for Bra_hmans (Insc.)(Ta.lex.) **aku-ta_r < haq-da_r** (U.) holder of a right, one in whom any property, perquisite or privilege is vested (Ta.lex.)

269.**House**: **a_m** house < **akam** (Ta.lex.) **amarvu** abode (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,7,8**); **amartal** to be engaged, settled, as a house; to become established, as in work; to do, perform (**Kantapu. Mutan-a_t.. 60**); to get close to (**Tirukko_. 372**); to abide, remain, be seated (**Kantapu. Kat.avu. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **am** at home, in the house (RV.); **ama_** (Pali); **ama~_** house (Ash.); **ama_** in the house (Ash.); house (Wg.); **amo_** house (Kt.); **umu_** (Pr.); **a_ma** (Shum.); **a_ma, a_mu_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 560). **Neighbour**: **ama_** together with; near (Ka.Skt.); **ama_tya** one who is near (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ama_va_sy** neighbourhood (AV.); **amoas.i_** neighbour (Ash.); **amu_wes'** (Wg.)(CDIAL 563). **ama_tya** inmate of the same house (RV.); minister of a king (Mn.); **amacca** minister (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 561). **amaiccan-** minister; prime minister; friend of the prime minister; **amaicciyal** duties of a minister (**Kantapu. Avaipuku. 114**)(Ta.); qualifications of a minister (**Kur-al..**); **amaiccu** minister (**Kur-al., 631**)(Ta.); office and functions of a minister (**Kur-al., 64, Ati. Avata_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **samartha** appropriate (A_s'v.S'r.); capable (MBh.); **samattha** capable (Pali.Pkt.); **samata** capable, clever (Si.)(CDIAL 13189).

146.**Image: a hunting animal**: **at.t.ul.i** a hunting-animal (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

61.**Ox's hump**: **akku** ox's hump (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

348.**Straight**: **ayar, ayar ayar** straight, applied mainly to implements which should be more or less curved; **ayar ayargepe benao akata, bape liwet akata** you have made it straight, you have not given it a curve (Santali.lex.) cf. **ajirda karba** very hard iron (Tu.)(DEDR 192). cf.**ayil** javelin, lance (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 193).

358.**Warlike preparation, equipment**: **a_yattam** warlike preparation, equipment (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 77**)(Ta.lex.) **a_yata, a_yatta** fitness, proper way, readiness (Ka.); **a_yatta** readiness (Tu.); **a_yitamu, a_yittamu** readiness, preparation; ready (Te.)(DEDR 366). **a_yatta** resting on, depending on, being at the disposition of (MBh.); depending on, ready (Pali); dependent (Pkt.); **a_yatate_** arrives at, adheres to (RV.); **a_itta** dependent (Pkt.); **a_yatu~, a_itu~** ready to hand,

ready made, free, gratis (G.); **a_yata_** ready to hand (M.); **a_yate~, a_yati_** raw materials ready for cooking; **a_yatol.a_** ready made (M.); **ayat, ayati, ayiti** belonging to (Si.)(CDIAL 1286). cf. **a_yudha** weapon (RV.)(CDIAL 1291).

393.**Image: projecting border of a jewel**: **arat.a_** (Ta.) **< arad.a_** (Te.) projecting border of a jewel (Ta.lex.); the raised rim of a jewel (T.E.D.) cf. **aran.** protection; defence; fort, fortress, castle; fort-wall, rampart; compound wall as of a temple; fortified place (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **arun.i** (Ka.); **aran.am** hedge, enclosure (**Kantapu. Acura. Acurarya_. 37**); id. (Ma.); **aran.i** the fold of mucous membrane at the vaginal entrance, hymen (**Ca_mpacivam Pil.l.ai Akara_ti**) (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **Image: wooden tripod**: **a_dha_ran.a** supporting (Nir.); **a_ha_ran.a** adj. (Pkt.); **a_rn.i_** iron tripod to hold a pot (G.); **a_rn.iyo** wooden tripod (G.)(CDIAL 1166). cf. **akal** small earthen pot having a wide mouth (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 9). **akaipu** rising, elevation (Ta.)(DEDR 15). **Image: raised manger**: **a_huru, a_huro** raised manger for cattle to eat from (S.); **ahri_** round vat for dissolving saltpetre from saline earth (Bi.)(CDIAL 1165). **Images: vessel; ring; support; tripod**: **a_hra_, a_ra_, a_ha_ra_** ring of grass placed under a pitcher (M.); **a_dha_ra** support, substratum (AV.); vessel (Ya_j.); dike, dam (Skt.); basin at the foot of a tree, pond (Skt.); basis, support, stool for alm's bowl (Pali); **a_dha_raka** substratum (Sus'r.); stool, stand (Pali); **aha_r** planks which run from end to end in a boat (Bi.)(CDIAL 1165). **Elevation**: **akaippu** rising, elevation; **akai** to burn (**Kalit. 139,26**); **akaittal** to rise; to cut into pieces; to break (**Malaipat.u. 429**); **akai** component part (**Ci_vaka. 2694**); **akaippu** moving with intervals of stopping (**Tol. Po. 541**)(Ta.lex.) **a_kku** to elevate, bring prosperity to (**Kur-al., 264**); **a_kku-p-purai** covered place for cooking temporarily put up for an occasion (Ta.lex.) **an.d.u** bottom of a vessel (Ka.)(DEDR 129). **Image: brim, edge**: **aruku** edge, border (Ta.); **ariku** border, edge (Te.); **aru, aruvu** brim, edge (Ma.); **aragu, arigu, arugu** border, edge (Ka.); **aru, arugu** border, edge (Tu.)(DEDR 222). cf. **cerngl** corner of a cloak or piece of cloth (Ko.); **seran:gu** the end or edge of a female's garment (Tu.); **cer-a_gu** hem, end or corner of a garment or cloth (Te.); **cen:gu** skirt, border, edge (of a cloth)(Te.)(DEDR 2796). cf. **xerrna_ (xirryas)** to introduce lengthwise by gradual pushing, insert, stick into or behind (Kur.); **qere** to thrust in, tuck in (Malt.); **ceruku (ceruki-)** to insert, slide into (Ta.)(DEDR 2778). **Edge; mountain**: **dha_ra_** sharp edge, rim, blade (RV.); edge of mountain (Skt.); edge of weapon (Pali.Pkt.); **chura-dhara** knife-blade (NiDoc.); **da_** mountain, pass (Ash.Wg.Kt.); **do_** (Pr.); **dr** hill (Dm.); **dha_r** (Pas'.); **da_r** (Shum.Nin..Wot..); **d'a_r** (Gaw.); **dha_r** (Gaw.); **d^{a}ha_r** ridge of hill (Kho.); **dha_re_** (Sv.); **da_r** ridge of hill (Sh.); **da_r** edge or point of weapon or tool (K.); **dha_r** hill (K.); **dha_ra** edge of weapon or tool (S.); **dha_r** edge (L.); edge of weapon, ridge of mountain; hill (P.); hill (WPah.); **dha_ra** (WPah.); **dha_r** edge, ridge, summit of hill; **dha_ri** edge, mouth (of mill)(Ku.); **dha_r** edge, blade of knife, cliff (N.); **dha_rilo** sharp (N.); **dha_r** edge of weapon, blade (A.); **dhara_iba** to sharpen (A.); **dha_r** edge, sharpness of a blade (B.); **dha_ri** edge, edge of mud veranda (B.); **dha_ra** blade (Or.); **dha_r** edge or point of ploughshare (H.)(CDIAL 6793). cf. **da_ru** wood (Skt.) cf. **dhar.i_** coloured edge of cloth (S.)(CDIAL 6708). **dha_r** edge of tool, brink (G.M.); **dhar.i** edge (Or.); **dhad.** brink, edge (esp. of a raised place)(M.); **dhad.i_** border of cloth (M.)(CDIAL 6708).

430.**A tool used by gold-beaters**: **ar.el** a tool used by gold-beaters; an instrument through which wire is drawn (P.lex.)

440.**Usufructuary mortgage**: **a_rava_ro** an usufructuary mortgage (Tu.lex.) **a_rava_ra** a mortgage of landed property with possession (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **e_r-va_ram** share of produce

allowed for the team and agricultural implements used in cultivating the land (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **hara_i** custom by which tenant lends landlord his plough and bullocks for two days each year (Bi.)(CDIAL 14004). **gen., gen.i** usufruct (Kon.lex.)

96.**Indigo**: **ajara, ajura** a low under-shrub, perhaps indigo aspalathoides (Ka.); **avari, avuri** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ajara-ni_li, ajura-ni_li** a low under-brush, perhaps indigo[fera] aspalathoides = I. tinctoria Linn.(Ka.); **ajara** a kind of moss (?Tu.)(DEDR 44). **aviri, avuri** indigo plant, indigofera tinctoria (Ta.); **amari, avari** id. (Ma.); **aviri** id. (Te.)(DEDR 269). cf. **ni_lini** the indigo shrub (Ka.lex.) **an.aru** moss, lichen, mould, green stuff on stagnant water (Tu.)(DEDR 96). **aks.a** blue vitriol (Skt.); **axsae_na** dark-coloured (Avestan); **axs'in** blue (Yiddish); **oc.h, oc.** blue, green (Kho.); **oc.o_nu** blue-grey (of eyes), dark grey (of horse) (Kho.) (CDIAL 24). **azure** lapis lazuli; bright or clear blue colour; **asur** (Old French); **azur** (Old Spanish.Rumanian); **azzuro, azzuolo** (Italian); **azzurum, azolum** (Mediaeval Latin); **allazward** (Arabic); **la_zhward, la_jward** lapis lazuli, blue (Persian)(ODEE). **acar-u** dandruff, scurf; scab in sheep and goats (Ta.); **agaru, hagaru, adaru, aduru** dandruff (Ka.)(DEDR 42).[Poss. use to treat dandruff.]

316.**Consort of Indra**: **ayira_n.i < ayira_van.i** consort of ayira_van.an-, owner of aira_van.a; Indra_n.i_, Indra's consort (**Na_lat.i, 381**)(Ta.lex.)

265.**Inferior**: **apa** bad, inferior, unworthy; as first member of Tatpurus.a or Bahuvri_hi cmpds. (Skt.lex.) **avantan-** worthless man (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 55**); **avam** vanity, nothingness, uselessness (**Tirukko_. 100, Urai.**); evil (**Kur-al., 266**); **avattam** evil, calamity (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,3,9**); **avattam** that which is useless, vain (**Te_va_. 120,6**)(Ta.lex.)

198.**Image: insect**: **antu** a small grey-winged insect found in stored paddy (Ta.); **andi, andihur..a** a small grey and winged insect that infests grain, tinea oryzella (Ka.)(DEDR 150).

273.**Image: insect**: **amba_re** a kind of insect existing in dry wood; **amba_r-un.n.i** a tick infesting cattle; **ambuka_ra** a kind of troublesome insect in the dust, esp. where people and cattle used to halt (Ka.); **amba_ra-pin.uju** a tick which infests animals (Te.)(DEDR 176).

385.**Island**: **aran:kam** island formed by a river or rivers, ait (**Cilap. 10,156**); S'ri_ran:kam (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,7,1**); school for practice of arms; gambling house; wrestling arena (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

395.**Itch**: **ari (-pp-,-tt-)** to have an acute itching sensation; **arippu** itching (Ta.); **arikka** to itch (Ma.); **ayr- (arc-)** (mouth) burns; **arl** fever (Ko.); **ary- (arc-)** (woman) desires sexual intercourse (To.)(DEDR 214). **ir..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes)(Ta.); **ir.- (it.y-)** to have sexual intercourse with (Ko.); **el.asu** to desire, long for, take pleasure in; **den:gu** sexual union (Ka.); **de_gu** to copulate with (Te.); **den:g- (den:kt-)** to have sexual intercourse with (Kol.)(DEDR 507). cf. **in.ai** to unite (Ta.)(DEDR 457).

38.**Image: overcoat; long jacket; coat of mail**: **an:gga** a coat reaching down to the knees, an upper garment, a long tunic worn alike by the Hindus and Muhammadans of the N.W.P.; the former tie it on the right, and the latter on the left side of the breast (P.lex.) **an:ga_** m. long garment reaching to the knees (P.); **en:ga_** m. (A.); **an:ga_** m. (Or.Bi.H.); **a~_ga_** m. (Aw.); **an:gika_** f. woman's bodice (Skt.)[**an:gya** belonging to the limbs (RV.)]; **an:gi_** bodice (P.);

an.iyo (Ku.); **an:gi** (Or.); **a~giya_** (Bi.); **a~_gi_** (Mth.H.); small coat presented to the bridegroom by his mother's father (G.); **a~giyo** bodice (G.); **an:gi** (Konkan.i); **an:giya** (Si.).-- A larger garment is denoted by masculine formations; **a_n.ar.** upper garment (Ku.); **a_n.r.o** woman's bodice (Ku.); **a~_gr.i_** overcoat (G.);--with **-lla-: a~_gli_**, **a~_glu~** baby's coat (G.)(CDIAL 114)[< **an:ga** limb (RV.); body (Mn.)] **an:garaks.an.i_** coat of mail (Skt.); **am.garakkha, am.garaga** protecting the body (Pkt.); **a~grakho** upper garment (S.); **a_n.ra_kha_** (B.); **an:garakha_** (Or.); **a~garkha_** (Bi.H.); **a~garkhu~** (G.); **a~_garkha_, a~garkha_, a~_gra_kha_** (M.); X **antari_ya-** an inner garment (Skt.): **andrakkha_** (L.)(CDIAL 120; CDIAL 132). **an:ki** long jacket; **an:kiyin-ai yan:kume_ yan.intavaru ma_n-a_r : Iraku. Te_nu**. **28**); **an:kam** bed, couch **(Tirup. 125**)(Ta.lex.)

364.**Wild jack**: **ara_ntal** tender wild jack (i.e. tree or fruit)(Ta.); **a_rantal** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 208).

483.**To mix, blend; to fit pieces into one another; tacking**: **al.a** to mingle, blend (Ta.); **al.i (-v-, -nt-)** to mix, mingle (Ta.); **al.ai** to be mixed, mingled; to mix up, mingle (Ta.); **al.ayuka** to mix up, mingle (Ma.); **al.a, al.avu, al.avi** joining, contact, contiguity, nearness (Ka.); **al.avuni** to mix (Tu.); **alamuni** to mix with the hand (Tu.); **la_yu** to approach (Te.); **alamu** to seize, lay hold of, take; mix with, be one with (Te.); **lap- (-t-)** to join two pieces together, fit one into or on another (Kond.a); **lab- (lapt-)** to fit into (Pe.); **lap- (-t-)** to insert, fit into (Pe.); **halling** to seize, hold, buy, overtake, detect, tack together (a tear); get caught, stick (Br.)(DEDR 296). **a_lagati** adheres (Skt.); **alond^{u}**, **alnz^{u}** hanging down (K.); **a_l-** to put on (shoes)(Pas'.); **alavanava_** to affix (Si.)(CDIAL 1354). **ala_sin.o** to stick to, take refuge (Ku.)(CDIAL 1379). **a_li_yate_** comes close to (MBh.); crouches, stoops (Skt.); **alli_yati** sticks to (Pali); **alli_ya_pe_ti** brings to; **a_layati** clings to (Pali); **a_li_i** is attached to; **alli_ai, alli_i, allii** enters, unites; **alliya_ve_i** brings near; **allivai** hands over (Pkt.); **a_l-** to get up (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1387). cf. **alarka** a fabulous animal (MBh.)(CDIAL 705). **Haste; to be joined**: **alavalai** hasty action (**Man.i. 17,51**); **alavan** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **alarti** hastens towards (RV.); **ara_ryate_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 10640). **Image: to join**: **ral.an.** to be joined, be mixed, fall into (of river into sea)(L.); **rala_un.a_** to mix, join (P.); **ral.vu~** to acquire, earn (G.); **ralun** to be mixed with (K.); **ralan.u** (S.); **ralle** unitedly (L.); **ra_ln.o** to join, mix (e.g. rice with lentils)(Ku.); **ra_lna_** to mix, bruise (H.); **ralna_** to be mixed or pounded together (H.); **ra_ln.o** to throw, put down (Marw.)(CDIAL 10640). **Mixing**: **rala_, rala_u** mixture, alloy, mingling of some foreign substance; **rala_u** one who joins with or connives at; **rala_un.** to mingle, to mix, to join, to unite; **rala_wan** to join, to unite. When used with **bi_ja_** sugarcane cuttings, it means the plant; **ralmil, ralma_n.i_** uniting (Punjabi.lex.) **Attachment, desire**: **a_laya** attachment, desire (Pali); **a_l.** longing for; **a_l.i_** importunate begging (M.); **liya** wish, desire (Si.)(CDIAL 1366). **al.i** to be attached (Ta.); love, affection (Ma.); **al.inta_r** loving persons; **al.iyan-** one who has great love, gracious benefactor, one who deserves protection (Ta.); **alikkuka** to grant, bestow, protect; **al.iyan** one who is kind and affectionate (Ma.); **ayl. mog** twin children (Ko.); **al.ipu, al.upu** to be addicted to, long for; hankering after, desire, love; **al.aviga** friend (Ka.); **la~_cu** to long for, desire (Te.)(DEDR 301).

238.**Joint**: **a.n.y** joint of body (Ko.)(DEDR App.10). cf. **an.n.i** inside of the cheek, joint of jaws (Ma.)(DEDR 114). **an.i** to join with (**Patir-r-up. 81,20**)(Ta.lex.) **in.ai** to join (Ta.)(DEDR 457). **To interlace; join: an.an:ku** to interlace in growing together, as bamboos; to be joined, united; **an.attal** to be joined, united; to lift the head (Ta.lex.) **an.asu** that holds firmly together, a ferrule; a throng (Ka.); handle, hilt (Tu.); **ana~gu** to mix or mingle freely (Te.); **an.ai** to come in contact with, copulate with; to embrace, tie, fasten (as animals), tie up in a bunch (Ta.)(DEDR 120). **nan.n.u** to be attached to, united with, adhere (Ta.); **nanucu** to like, be fond of; **nanuvu**

agreeableness (Te.)(DEDR 3588). **an.aippu** embrace; **an.aittal** to embrace, hold, clasp in the arms; to join, put close to, as earth to a tree; to tie up in a bunch; to produce (Ta.lex.)

263.**Image: cracking the joints**: **apphot.ita** (pp. of **apphot.eti**) having snapped one's fingers or clapped one's hands; **apphot.eti** (a_ + sphut.) to snap the fingers or clap the hands (as sign of pleasure) (Pali.lex.) **sphut.ana** cracking of joints (Car.)(CDIAL 13843).

380.**Image: standing broad jump**: **a.r (a.ry)** to do broad jump, jump (Ko.); **kup-o.ry** a standing broad jump (**kup** a jump)(To.)(DEDR 373).

187.**Malabar-nut**: **a_t.a_to_t.ai** Malabar-nut, justicia adhatoda (Ta.); **a_t.alo_t.akam** j. adhatoda or bivalvis (Ma.); **a_d.aso_ge, a_d.uso_ge** j. adhatoda (Ka.); **a_d.alo_d.u** id. (Tu.); **a_d.so_ge** a plant whose leaves are so bitter that even goats avoid it (Tu.); **ad.d.asaramu** a medicinal shrub, adhatoda vasica (Te.); **a_t.aru_s.a**, **at.aru_s.a** j. adhatoda (Skt.)(DEDR 346). **at.arus.a** the shrub justicia adhatoda (Skt.); **at.aru_s.aka** id. (Sus'r.); **aru_s, arus, ar.u_sa_** justicia adhatoda and ganderussa (H.); **arr.u_si_, ar.usi_** a partic. medicinal plant; **ar.uso** a partic. tree (G.); **ad.ul.sa_, ad.ol.sa_** the plant justicia adhatoda and ganderussa (M.)(CDIAL 176).

193.**To kill**: **at.t.** to kill (Skt.lex.) **atakan-** strong powerful person (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,1,9**); cf. **hataka**; **atam < hata** destruction, ruin (**Ja_n-ava_. Vi_mapa_. 16**); **atavai** vile person; **atavu-tal** to kill (**Tiruppu. 278**); to attack (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,89**); **at.ar-ttal** to kill (**Kalla_. 56**); **at.ar** troubling, oppressing (**Man.i. 13,40**); **at.alai** trouble, distress (**Te_va_. 1197,6**); battle; **at.al** killing, murdering (**Kantapu. Mu_va_yi. 70**); war, conflict; victory, success (**Tol. Po. 628**); **an.t.ar** foes, enemies (**Patir-r-up. 88,9**); **a_t.al** fight, battle; victory (Ta.lex.) **ne~t, kat.a kat.i** to kill (Santali.lex.) **ad.ra** bad (Pa.); **ad.rai** id. (Go.); **ad.ra** very bad (Go.); **ad.re, ad.rene** useless, empty, idle; adv. without sense or reason, without benefit, without shelter or food, idly, in vain (Kui); **ad.avu** bad, mischievous; bad person (Kol.); **ad.ra** bad (Halbi)(DEDR 107).

329.**Kinsman**: **a_ti** agnate (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 27**); relations; distant kinsman, one who does not participate in the oblations of food or water offered to deceased ancestors (Ta.lex.) **ja_ti** kinsman (RV.); **a_ti** kinsman (Pali. As'.NiDoc. KharI.); **a_tika** kinsman (As'.); **na_tikye** nom. sg., **atika** kinsman (As'.); **ati** (NiDoc.KharI.); **atiga, nadiga** (KharI.); **n.a_i** (Pkt.); **izna_ri** sort (Kho.); **na_** related (OSi.); **na_ya_** relative (Si.); **na~_na_** female cousin (Si.)(CDIAL 5276). **na_to** acquaintance (Ku.); **na_to** relationship (N.); **na_ta_-gota_** relatives (N.); **na_t** relative (Aw.); kinsman (H.); kinship, alliance (H.); **na_ta_** (H.); **na_tara** relationship, betrothal (OG.); **na_tra_** pl. kin (OG.); **na_tru~** widow's relationship as mistress; **na_tu~, na_to** kinship (G.); **na_te~** (M.); **na_to** (S.); **na_ta_** (L.); **na_tta_** id., relative (P.); **na_to** wife's brother; **ne_tt.u** young relative (WPah.); **a_taka** kinsman (Pali)(CDIAL 5279). **nat.t.lia_n.i** wife's brother's wife (WPah.)(CDIAL 5280). **a_tighara** paternal home (Pali); **na_yer, la_ihar, la_ihor** wife's father's house (B.); **naihar, nahira_** (Bi.); **naihar, nehra_** (Mth.); **naihar** (Bhoj.Aw.H.)(CDIAL 5278). **na_ti** relation (**Tiruvil.ai. Payakara. 41**); protector ; **na_tiyan-** lord, master (**Te_va_. 508,1**)(Ta.lex.)
Sister-in-law: **na_ttan-a_r, na_tti, na_ttu_n.** husband's sister (Ta.); **na_ttu_n** id., brother's wife (Ma.); **na.tu.n.y** sister-in-law, female cross-cousin (woman speaking in all cases)(Ko.); **na_dani, na_dini, na_duni** husband's sister, brother's wife; husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife (Ka.); **andil, tantil** elder brother's wife (Pa.); **na_nr-a** wife's younger sister (Kond.a); **na_njar.** id. (Mand..); **nanjo** sister-in-law (Kwi); **na_nja** younger sister-

in-law (Kui); **na_sgo** elder brother's wife (Kur.)(DEDR 3644). **nana_ndr.** husband's sister (RV.); **nanandr., nanda_, nandini_** (Skt.); **nanandar** (Pali); **n.an.am.da_** husband's younger sister (Pkt.); **nana_nikyem** my brother's wife (Shum.); **nin.un** husband's sister (S.); **nina_n.** husband's brother's wife, husband's sister (L.); **nina_n.** his sister (L.); **nana_n., nan.ad** his sister (P.); **nan.a_nu_** his younger sister (P.); **nana~d** his sister (Ku.); **nan.ad** (WPah.); **nanda** (N.); **nandi** (A.); **nanad** (B.); **nan.a(n)da** (Or.); **nan(a)di_** husband's sister (Mth.); **nana(n)d, nanadi_, nanadiya_, nandi_** husband's sister (H.); **nanadini_** husband's or wife's sister (H.); **nan.ad** husband's sister (Marw.); **nan.am.dara** (OG.); **nan.a~d, nan.al, nan.di_** his younger sister (G.); **nan.a~d, nan.ad, nan.doli_, nan.duli_** his sister (M.); **nan.ada** (Konkan.i); **na(n)di_, nanda_** father's sister, wife's mother (Si.)(CDIAL 6946).

335.**Messenger; relative; invitation to a feast**: **ne~d.ra** invitation to a feast (S.); **ne_ndar** subscription to a wedding feast; **ne~_dra_** (S.); **neudra_, ne~da_** invitation, contribution by guests to defray expenses; **ni~_dra_** invitation to wedding feast; **ne~deror.** relative so invited (P.); **nyo~_da_** invitation (WPah.); **nyu_to** (Ku.); **niu~to, nimto** invitation (esp. to a meal)(Ku.); **niu~ta_, neuta_** invitation, family feast (Or.); **ne~wta_, newta_** invitation to wedding (Bi.); **neot, nawat** (Mth.); **neota_** (Bhoj.); **nevata** (OAw.); **nyo~ta, neuta_, nauta_** (H.); **notru~** (G.); **notiro** (S.)(CDIAL 7233). **nendor, nindur, nete, nesa** of this side, of this neighbourhood (Mu.lex.) **nouro, nourea_** bridegroom (Kon.lex.) **neota** an invitation to a betrothal or marriage feast (Mu. H. Sadani) (Mu.lex.) **nimantraka** inviter (MBh.); **nimantaka** inviter (Pali); **nen.d.ro** messenger carrying invitation to wedding feast (S.)(CDIAL 7234). **nimantrayate_** invites (A_s'vGr..); **nimante_ti** invites (Pali); **n.imam.te_i** (Pkt.); **nyu_tan.o** (Ku.); **nimtya_unu** (N.); **newatna_, nyotna_, nau~tna_, nautna_, notna_** (H.); **nihum.tri_ta_** m. pl. pres. part. pass. (OG.); **notarvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7235). **ne~ota** to invite as to a marriage, feast etc.; **jel daka jomko ne~ota akadina** they have invited me to partake of meat and rice (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **Newly wed**: **navavarika_** newly wed (Skt.); **navra_, naura_** bridegroom, young man of age to marry; **navri_** bride (esp. before puberty)(M.)(CDIAL 7013). **nar.ha jor.ha** relatives by marriage, a wife's or husband's relatives; **nar.jor.** to marry, relationship by marriage (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **Husband's sister's son**: cf. **nanotar, nanu_ttar** husband's sister's son (P.)(CDIAL 6948). **nana_dr.pati** husband's sister's husband (Skt.); **nina_n.vaia_** (L.); **na_doi_, na_doi_a_, na_doya_** (P.); **nan.doi** (WPah.); **nanda_i** (B.); **nan.andei** (Or.); **nandoi_** (H.); **nan.doi_** (G.M.); **nan.adya_, nan.a~da_** (M.)(CDIAL 6947). **na_na_ndra** husband's sister's son (Pa_n..gan.a); **na_n.a_t.ru** (S.)(CDIAL 7054). **Relative**: **a_ti** relative (Pali.lex.) **ja_tiru** one who knows (**Ci. Ci. 8,22**); **ja_t.pu** assemblage, crowd (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uvak. 279**)(Ta.lex.) **nata** temporary relationship, to assume relationship for the purpose of addressing each other; thus a younger man addresses an older man as uncle etc.; **nata suta** relationship; **natat era** wives of brothers; **natea** the relationship between wives of brothers or cousins; **nathi** habit, custom, usage; cf. **sagai** relationship, kinship (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **Village**: cf. **nattam** town, village (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.l.ait. 45**); residential portion of a village; portion of a village inhabited by the non-brahmins, opp. to akkiraka_ram (**C.G.**); land reserved as house-sites (Ta.inscr.); place, site (Ta.); **nattattan-a_r** a sangam poet, author of Cir-upa_r-r-uppat.ai, one of Pattu-p-pa_t.t.u (Ta.); **nattan.-ko_yil** village temple (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 15, Vya_. 61**)(Ta.lex.)

470.**Image: curved line of loops**: **a_r..i** curved line of loops drawn on sand by a woman to divine whether her husband will return in safety, the sum of which, if even, indicating the safe return and, if odd, failure to return (**Ain. Aim. 43**)(Ta.lex.)

495.**To reckon**: **alakit.utal** to reckon, compute, measure, estimate; **alaku** number, calculation (**Tiva_.**); measure, quantity (**Pin..**); standard of measurement (**Na_lat.i. 22**); cowries, small shells, as signs of number in reckoning (**Tiva_.**); berries of mimusops elengi, makir..am vitai (**Tiva_.**; **Tiv. Iyar-. 1,49**); a lakh of areca-nuts (**Api. Cin.**); **alaku-kar..ittal** to subtract, deduct a number in reckoning with seeds (**W.**); **alaku-kat.t.u-tal** to settle accounts (**W.**); **alaku-nilai** result of a computation in addition, or multiplication (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cowry: alaku** cowries (as signs of number in reckoning), number, calculation (Ta.); **alu** cowrie (?Kod..Mercara)(DEDR 238). [cf. **kale_i, kalai** counts (Pkt.); **kalyoiki, kali_am** to count, consider (Sh.); **kal.iba_** to count (Or.); **kalayati** counts, thinks (Skt.); **ka_layati** counts, tells over (MBh.)(CDIAL 2918). **kala_** a small part (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **kala** small amount, digit, division of time (Si.)(CDIAL 2926). **kali** the losing die with one dot (AV.)(CDIAL 2933)]. **Scratch: le_khana** act of scratching (Pali); **lehni_, nehni_** scraper used by tin-man (Bi.)(CDIAL 11103). **le_kha_** scratch, line (Pali); **le_ha_** line (Pkt.); **leya** line, row (Si.)(CDIAL 11107). **li_kka_** track, line (Skt.); **li_ka** line, streak (S.); **li_k** line, crack in soil (L.); **lik** line, track, rut (B.)(CDIAL 11070). **li_ha_** line (Pkt.); **li_ha** (S.); **li_** line, rut (P.); line (G.)(CDIAL 11107). **Accounts; writing**: **le_khya** to be written (Skt.); writing (MBh.); document (Ya_j.); **lekha** document (NiDoc.); writings (OMarw.); **lekkha**, **likkha** accounts (Pkt.); **lyukhᵘ**, **likha** id. (K.); **lekho** account (S.Ku.N.); **lekha_** id. (L.A.Bi.H.); letter, drawing (B.); written (Or.); **nekha_** written (Or.); **lekh** document, opinion, destiny (Ku.); account (A.M.); **lekhaum** calculation (OG.); **lekhu~** account (G.); **lekhiba_, nekhiba_** to write (Or.); **leku_sa** to count (Tor.); **lekhu_m** I count, I divide (Phal.)(CDIAL 11108).

511.**Hoop or net suspended from the shoulder**: **ar-uvai** net or hoop suspended from the shoulder, **to_l.ilit.um ur-i** (**cuvan-me_ lar-uvaiyum : Cilap. 10,98**)(Ta.lex.)

506.**Kubera's residence**: **alake, alaka_, alaka_pura** Kubera's residence (Ka.lex.) **al.akai** Kubera's city (**Uttarara_. Varai. 1**); **al.akai-y-a_l.i** Kube_ra, ruler of Alaka_ (**Tiva_.**); **al.ake_can-** Kube_ra, lord of Alaka_ (**Ta_yu. Paripu_. 10**); **al.aka_puri** city of Kube_ra (**Pa_rata. Man.ima_n-. 15**); **al.aka_tipan-** Kube_ra, the lord of Alaka_ (**Uttarara_. Varaiyet.u. 26**)(Ta.lex.) **alku-tal** to be permanent (**Kur-al., 333, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Evening bazaar**: **alkunar** inhabitants (**alkunar po_kiya vu_ro_ ran-n-ar** : **Kalit. 23**); **allam.ka_t.i** evening bazaar, opp. to **na_l.am.ka_t.i**; **alku** night; afternoon (**alku nir..ar-po_ lakan-r-akan r-o_t.ume_ : Na_lat.i**. **166**)(Ta.lex.) **allu** darkness, night (Ma.)(DEDR 235). **Image: light**: **a_lo_kam** light (**Cit. Marapu. Kan.. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **alku** night (**A_ca_rak. 30**); afternoon (**Na_lat.i. 166**); **allan:ka_t.i** evening bazaar, opp. to na_l.an:ka_t.i (**Maturaik. 544**); **al** night (Ta.Ma.); evening (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

288.**Levy; unpaid labour**: **adaku, amuku, amiku, amucu** to press; to squeeze (Ka.lex.) **amaci, amici** forced labour, unpaid labour (Ta.); **amanji, aminji, amiji** unpaid labour, drudgery (Te.)(DEDR 159). **-amaji : a_l.-amaji** a levy; explained as 'workmen pressed into service without wages' (Ta.)(**SII. 12.IEG.**) **a_r.r.u-k-ka_l-amaji** unpaid labour to keep the channel from the river in good repair (Ta.)(**SITI.IEG.**)

372.**Vermilion; red; lac or lac dye**: **arakku** ?< **rakta** vermilion (**Kalit. 13**); redness (Ta.lex.) **lac.hi_a** red (Kal.); **lac.ha** red (Dm.); **la_kkha_** red, brown, black (of cattle)(L.); red, brown, black (P.); **la_kha_** red (L.); **la_khu~** red mark on the skin (G.); **la_khe~** (M.)(CDIAL 11003). **rakta** coloured, dyed (S'Br.); red (Skt.); **ratta** dyed, red (Pali); red; red colour; **rattaga** red (Pkt.); **rataga** red (NiDoc.); **rat** blood (Gypsy); **rutusta** red (Ash.); **rot** (D..); **jate, zate, z.ata** (Wg.); **jata** (Gmb.); **rato** red and pp. of **racan.u** to be dyed (S.); **ratta_** red (L.); dyed, red (P.); red woollen

yarn (P.); **ra_tu** red, crimson (WPah.); **ra_t** red (Ku.); **ra_to** (N.); **ra_ta_** (A.OAw.M.); dyed, red (H.); **ra_tul** red (A.); **ra_tula** (MB.OMth.); **rata_** (Or.); **ra_tna_** to dye (H.); **ra_tu_** red (G.); **ratu** red colour, red (Si.); **rat, rai** red (Md.)(CDIAL 10539). cf. **red** red of the colour of blood, glowing coal. A widespread IE. colour-name. Old Frisian **ra_d**, Old Saxon **ro_d**, Old High German **ro_t**, Old Norse **raudr**, Greek **ereúthein** redden, Latin **ruber**, Skt. **rudhiras** red, **rudhiram** blood, Lithuanian **rudas** (ODEE). **Lac; red dye from lac: arakku** lac, sealing-wax, shellac, or resin melted with turpentine (Ta.); gumlac, sealing-wax (Ma.); **aragu** id. (Ka.); **araku, aragu** id. (Tu.); **arakkam** shellac (Ta.); **la_ks.a_** lac (MBh.); lac, red dye (Mn.); a particular plant (AV.); **ra_ks.a_** (Skt.)(DEDR 199). **alakta** a particular red substance, prob. lac or lac dye (R.)[Forms with **a_** suggest poss. origin from or contamina-tion with **a_rakta.** cf. **rakta_** lac (Sus'r.) and **la_ks.a** which may derive from ***raks.a <** IE. ***reg-s-** in Persian **raxs** bright.] **alattaka, lalattaka** lac dye (Pali); **alatta, alattaya** (Pkt.); **arto** red dye from lac, yellow dye from safflower (S.); **a_lattaya** lac (Pali); **olut^{u}** (dat. **alatis**) lac dye, lac (K.); **alta_** red and yellow powder thrown at Holi time (P.); lac dye (H.); **a_lata_** lac dye (A.); **a_lta_** lac (B.); lac dye (H.); **al.ata_** lac dye (Or.); **alata_** lac (OMth.); **al.to** lac dye (G.); **al.ta_, al.i_ta_, a_l.ita_, alita_** id. (M.); **latu** lac (Si.); **alata_va** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 695). [cf. **pu_, pu_vatti, pu_vam** lac tree, schleichera trijuga (Ta.)(DEDR 4348).] **la_ks.a** a particular plant (AV.); lac, red dye (Mn.); **lochik** gum exuding from a tree (Kho.); **lac.a_** sealing-wax (Sh.); **la_ch** lac dye (K.); **la_kha** lac (S.); **la_kh** (Bhoj.Bi.Mth.H.G.M.); **la_kha_** lac dye, lac (Pali); **la_** lac (A.B.H.); lac dye (Si.); **la_ha_** (B.Or.); sealing wax (N.); **na_ha_** lac (Or.); **la_h** (Bi.Mth.H.)(CDIAL 11002). **lakhera_** one who gathers gum-lac (P.); **lahera_, laheri_** lac-bangle maker (Bi.); **lakhera_, lahera_** (H.); **lakhera_** varnisher (M.); **laka_ri_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 11001). **la_ks.ika** dyed with lac (Skt.); **la_kha_** lac dye (H.); **la_khi_** dyed with lac (S.); red (L.); coloured like sealing wax (G.); having the colour of lac (M.); **la_khu~** red mark on the skin (G.)(CDIAL 11003) whence **laks.an.a** line (S'Br.); mark (Mn.); **lakkhane** marking of animals (Pkt.); **lakkhan.** sign, token (P.)(CDIAL 10882). **alta_** colour of lac (M.); **alita_** red laquer paint (M.); **alto** lac (G.); **alta_** (H.); **olut^{u}** (K.); **alakta** lac (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 297).

76.**Ladle**: **akappai, a_ppai** ladle, large spoon with long handle, usually of coco-nut shell (Ta.); **akappa, akappa_n, a_ppa** ladle (Ma.); **agape, a_pe, ha_pe** scoop or ladle, made of coco-nut shell or of wood (Ka.); **agapa, abaka** ladle, spoon, scoop made of coco-nut shell (Te.)(DEDR 6). cf. **ulun:ka** ladle (Pali.lex.) cf. **had.appha, had.appa** vessel (Pkt.); **harpe** wooden vessel for ghee (N.)(CDIAL 13948).

330.**Sacred vessel**: **pran.i_ta_** sacrifical vessel (Skt.); **pran.i_tah-** holy water (S'Br.); **pran.i_tapran.ayana** vessel in which holy water is fetched (S'Br.); **pan.yu~** a spoon to stir rice-water with (Ku.); **paniu~, puniu~** ladle to stir rice with (N.); **pal.i_** ladle, dipper; **pal.o** large ladle (G.)(CDIAL 8533). **pran.i_ta** led forward, offered (RV.); excellent (esp. of food)(BHSkt.); **pan.i_ta** brought out, excellent (Pali); **pan.i_ya, pan.ia** famous, beautiful (Pkt.); **pin.i** sweet, pleasant (Si.)(CDIAL 8523). **nit.t.a** pleasure, pleasant (Tu.); **nit.** to become sweet (Kond.a); **nit.ni**, (non-masc.) **nit.nat** sweet (Kond.a)(DEDR 3667).

222.**Image: one deficient in any of the limbs**: **andake, andage** one deficient in any of the limbs (Tu.lex.) **thont.o** lame (Kon.lex.) **dhakuc bakuc** lame; **kad.ak, kod.ok** to be lame (Santali.lex.) **Image: mutilated**: **adavu** the state of being mutilated, maimed or deformed (Ka.); adhama, po_gan.d.a, mukku, mu_r..a (Ka.); **adhu_** weak, deformed (M.)(Ka.lex.) **hid.d.a** dwarf (Pkt.); **hun.d.a** blockhead (Skt.); **hud.u** id. (S.); **hu_r.** senseless, foolish (H.); **hu_d.** impetuous, headlong (M.); **hum.d.a** misshapen (Pkt.); **hu_d.a_, hun.d.a_** wanting in horns etc. (H.);

hu~d.a_ crumple-horned; **hu~d.a_ bail** blockhead (M.)(CDIAL 14087). **et.t.an-** boor, fool (Ta.); **ed.d.u, hed.d.u** stupidity, foolishness; a stupid thing or person; **ed.d.a, hed.d.a** a dull, stupid man; fem. **ed.d.ati, hed.d.ati**; **ed.d.atana, ed.d.utana, hed.d.atana** stupidity; **ed.ega** a good-for-nothing fellow; fem. **ed.ati** (Ka.); **hed.d.** stupid (Kod..); **hed.d.u, hed.d.a** dull, stupid; **hed.d.e** a stupid man; fem. **hed.d.i**; **ed.avat.t.u, ed.evat.t.u** dull, stupid; **e_d.e** a blockhead (Tu.); **ed.d.aya, ed.d.e, ed.d.e~d.u** an ignorant man, boor, fool; **ed.d.etanamu** stupidity (Te.)(DEDR 792).

429.**Deed of agreement**: **ar-umur-i** deed of agreement (**Pdk. Insc. 940**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ar-uti-mur-i** receipt for full payment of dues or debts (**S.I.I. iii,40**); **ar-uti-cca_tan-am** deed of transfer (Ta.); **ar-utikkarai** system of land tenure in which all lands once held by a village community jointly, were distributed amongst the members permanently, each member receiving a definite share which became his absolute property thereafter, and for the rent of which he alone is responsible, dis. fr. pas'un:karai (**C.G.**); **ar-utikkal.a-nat.ai** annual account for the income from paddy; **ar-utikkirayam** absolute or final sale; **ar-uti** (restricted) possession, ownership (**Kalla_. 18,10**); unconditioned lease; finality as in a sale (**Tiruva_lava_. 46,32**)(T.E.D.)

3.**Biggest flat land of a man's holdings**: **a.ka** biggest flat land of a man's holdings (Kod..); **a.k** swamp; **a.(k) ka.r.** swampy land (Ko.)(DEDR 336). **akam** agricultural tract (**Ci_vaka. 1613**); place (Ta.lex.) **akan.i** agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 7); marutanilam; paddy-field (**Aricamaya. Kulace_. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **akavai** within a certain limit (Ta.)(DEDR 7). **Wide**: **iskal.** spacious; **ja_go** space (Kon.lex.) **ja_ge** place, dwelling, station (Tu.lex.) **ca_kai < ja_ga_** (U.) residence, halting-place (Ta.lex.)**ja_ga_** a place; a spot; a room (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **vis'a_la** spacious, broad (TS.); **visa_la** wide, spread out, big (Pali.Pkt.); spacious (OG.); **bisa_lo** large wide basket for drying tea in (Ku.); **bahal** wide, broad (A.); **vasal** large (Si.); **visal, visula** (Si.)(CDIAL 11936). **viyal** greatness (**Patir-r-up. 33,5**); width, expansion, extension, vastness (**Tol. Col. 354**); abundance (**Cilap. 5,7, Urai**); **viyam** extensiveness, height (Ta.); extension (Ma.); **viyalul.** wide, open space (**Patir-r-up. 56,1**); **viyan-** greatness, vastness, excellence; **ve_n-** excess (Ta.); **ve_yi, veyi, veyyi** (pl. **ve_lu**) a thousand (Te.); **weeya** high (DEDR 5404). **viyakkam** greatness; **viyalit.am** the wide world (**Tirukko_. 277**); breadth; **viyan-** greatness; vastness (Ta.lex.) **biyapiba** to spread, extend (A.)(CDIAL 11835). **vipula** wide, extensive (Pa_rGr..); **vipulaka** (Skt.); **vipula** wide (Pali); **viula** (Pkt.); **bilo, bild.o** broad; **billo** wide, flat (WPah.)(CDIAL 11798). **Broad**: **akaliya** broad, wide (Ta.); **akali-ttal** to broaden out, extend, widen; to enlarge (**Te_va_. 2,161,1**); **akalikkuka** (Ma.); **akalicu** (Ka.); **akalincu** (Te.)(T.E.D.) **akat.t.u-tal** to open wide (**Paca. Tirumuka. 876**); **akar-r-uka, akattuka** (Ma.); **agalisu** (Ka.); **agalimpu** (Te.)(T.E.D.) **agal, akalu, agalu, agal., agulu, allu, al.l.u**, pp. **agaldu** to be spacious, extensive or broad; to separate from, to go away from; to go to a distance (Ka.); **agalu, pagulu** to go to pieces (Te.); **agala, agalu, agal.a, an:gala, an:galu** expansion, largeness (Ka.); **aghal.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **akalam** uncultivated land; earth; **akalit.am** earth as a wide place (**Te_va_. 3,324,9**); **akalul.** broad street; town, village; country; earth (T.E.D.) **akal** to spread, extend; **akalam, avalam** width, extent, expanse; **akalul.** width, expanse, earth, town, village, country (Ta.); **akaluka** to become extended (Ma.); **agal** to be spacious, extensive (Ka.); **agunti** vastness (Ka.); **agare** to spread, increase; **agatre** to spread, distribute (Malt.); **akavu** to become long, lengthen out; **a_lam** breadth; **a_n-r-a** wide; **a_n-r-al** extension, width (Ta.); **akar-r-uka** to extend; **akalam** breadth, distance; **a_lam** breadth (Ma.); **agalm** (obl.**agalt**) width (Ko.); **ox in** be broad; **ox et.(ox et.y)** to make broad (To.)[**er-y** to throw, cut, string, charge with horns (To.)(DEDR 859)]; **agala** space, width, extension; **agalcu** to

spread out (Ka.); **agapuni** to separate, extend; **agela** breadth; **agelu** to go apart, widen (Tu.)(DEDR 8). **akal** to increase, develop, grow, progress (**Kur-al.. 170**); to spread, widen, extend (**Pur-ana_. 3,16)**(Ta.lex.) **ad.eyl.m, ad.i-l.m** breadth, broad (Ko.); **ad.d.agela** breadth, diameter (i.e. **ad.d.a + agela**)(Te.)(DEDR 103).

271.**Land granted for military service**: **amaram** land or revenue granted in ancient times by a chief to his retainers for military service (**I.M.P. Ct. 344**); **amaramu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **jamba_ra** affair, business (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 2345). cf. **ampa_ram < amba_r** (U.) heap of paddy or other grain on the threshing floor (**Tiv. Tiruvirut. 58, Vya_. Arum.**); granary; **ampalavari** tax paid by village officers in the Ramnad zemindary to keep up their claim to official emoluments; **ampalam** village revenue office; headman of a village; **ampar** name of a village of historical importance in Tanjore district (Ta.lex.) **ampalaka_ran-** headman of a village; a title of the Kal.l.ars and Valaiyars (Ta.lex.) **ambala** an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed (Ka.Kod..Ma.); **ampalam** (Ta.); **ambila** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

321.**Land**: **ayan- < 'ain** (U.) circar or government lands; **ayan-jama_ < 'ain +** amount of government demand on land; **ayan--jama_panti** annual settlement of land revenue (Ta.); **ayan--ti_rvai** tax on land; **ayan--taram** original classification of lands in the Madras provinces at the time of survey according to their kinds or qualities; **ayil-va_r < 'ain-wa_r** (U.) lands assessed subsequent to the first settlement by the British (**G.Sm.D.I. ii,28**) (Ta.lex.)

164.**Landless**: **ad.a_n.i** unremunerated and forced labour or service, used of men and beasts (Ka.); a foreigner (Ka.); **ad.a_n.a** the people of a village not employed in cultivation, the villagers who have no lands assigned them in payment of service; **ad.a_n.i_ja_ta** a person viewed as rude and barbarous (M.); **ad.a_n.i** inexpert, clumsy (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

138.**Image: outcry; laughter**: **at.t.a_sa, at.t.aha_sa** a loud laughter or outcry; pomp, parade, ostentation (Ka.); **at.a_sa** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.aha_sa** (Pkt.Skt.); **a_t.a_h** loud call, scream (A.)(CDIAL 184). **at.t.aka_cam** loud laughter (**Pirapo_ta. 18,74**); pomp, parade, ostentation; a_rpa_t.t.am (Ta.lex.) **at.t.aha_sa** very loud laughter; **at.t.aha_sitam** a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of S'iva; **at.t.aha_sin** name of S'iva; one who laughs very loudly (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **at.t.a_n-am** names of certain shrines of S'iva (**Te_va_. 1170,3**); **vi_rat.t.am, vi_rat.t.a_n-am** id. (**Te_va_. 1222,2**); a kind of dance (**W.**)(Ta.); **at.t.avi_rat.t.am** eight places celebrated as the scenes of S'iva's exploits: kan.t.iyu_r, kat.avu_r, atikai, var..uvu_r, par-iyalu_r, ko_valu_r, kur-ukkai, vir-kut.i (Ta.lex.) **athaur.i** excessively, immoderately; **at.hela** numerous, plentiful (Santali.lex.) **Excess**: **at.utte_r-u** excess (**I_t.u, 3,8,9**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.t.a** to transgress, to go beyond (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **atire_ka** surplus (S'Br.); redundant (Pali); **atire_kata_** surplus (Pali); **aire_ya** (Pkt.); **ayira_** above, more than (Si.)(CDIAL 212). **ti** beyond, over (RV.); **di, da** also (Ash.); **di** (Kt.); **di_, de_** (Pr.); **di** (Kho.Pas'.)(CDIAL 200). **atan-am** excess (Ta.); **adanamu** exceeding, much, great, excessive, too much (Te.)(DEDR 136). **atimahant** very great (Pali); **imahat** very large (Si.)(CDIAL 209). **tirikta** excessive (AV.); left apart (R.); **atiritta** left over (Pali); **airitta** (Pkt.); **ayirit** (OSi.); **itiri, ituru** surplus (Si.)(CDIAL 211). For semant. 'excess' cf. **a_yiram < sahasra** a thousand (Ta.lex.)

411.**Law, duty**: **ar-am** moral or religious duty, virtue, dharma, Yama; **ar-avan-** one who is virtuous, god, Buddha, ascetic, etc.; **ar-avi** virtue, that which is holy, female ascetic; **ar-aviya** virtuous; **ar-aviya_n-** virtuous man; **ar-an-** sacrificier (Ta.); **ar-am** law, dharma (Ma.); **ar-a, ar-u**

virtue, charity, alms, law, dharma, Yama (Ka.)(DEDR 311). **aram** friend (Pas'.); **dmi** righteous (Si.); **dharmin** pious, just (Gaut.); **dhammika** righteous (Pali); **dharmiyas-a** title of a king (NiDoc.); **dhammi, dhammia** righteous (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6762). **dharma** what is established, law, duty, right (AV.); **dharman** (RV.); **dhamma** (Pali); **dhrama, dham.ma** (As'.); **dhama** employment in the royal administration (NiDoc.); **dharma, dhama** (DhP.); **dhamma** (Pkt.); **dha_ma** religious conduct (OB.); **ka_mdha_m** work, business (H.); **dama** religion (OSi.); **daham** (Si.)(CDIAL 6753). **dharman** support, prop, established order (RV.); **lye_mi_** roof (Shum.); **dra_mi_** (Kal.); **dha_m** big cross beam supporting a platform (A.)(CDIAL 6757). **dharman** supporter (RV.)(CDIAL 6758). **dhama~_h, dhama~_** Hindu ceremony on the 13th day after birth when capa_ti_s and si_ra_ are distributed to relatives (P.)(CDIAL 6761). **dharmis.t.ha** very righteous (Mn.); **dhammit.t.ha** very righteous (Pkt.); **dmt.u, damit.u** kind (Si.); **dharmya** customary (Mn.); endowed with qualities (Kat.Up.); a customary donation (**Pa_n..**)(CDIAL 6763).

337.**Leader**: **netu** leader; **netutta** leadership; **neti** to lead; pp. **ni_ta**; **pat.i-neti** lead back (Pali.lex.) **Öni_** lead (Skt.); **ni_ti** conduct (Mn.Pali); **nitiyam.** (As'.); **n.i_i, n.itti** (Pkt.); **niya** law (Si.)(CDIAL 7546). **nis'a_l.** school; **nis'a_l.iyo** schoolboy, student (G.)(CDIAL 7547). **ni_yate_** is led, is taken (RV.); **ni_yati, niyyati** is led away (Pali); **niyati** (NiDoc.); **nijan.u** to be carried away (S.)(CDIAL 7551).

63.**Image: leaf**: **age, agi** (what has grown or germinated): a seedling; a shoot from the root of a plant or tree; a sprout, an:kura; especially seedlings of rice, tobacco, pepper, ready for being transplanted (Ka.); **agge** (Tu.); **age kat.t.u** to raise seedlings in pots etc.; **age bid.u** to sow seed for raising seedlings; **age ma_d.u** to raise seedlings; **age poy, age voy** to get shoots (Ka.lex.) **a_ku** leaf (Ka.Kond.a.Kui.Kuwi); young rice not yet transplanted, young sprouts of corn, any filament (Ka.); leaf, petal; seedlings of paddy for transplantation (Te.); **a_kupacan** green (Ga.); **a_ki_, a_k** leaf (Go.); **a_ki** leaf (Pe.Mand..); **akku_** (Kuwi)(DEDR 335). **atxa_** leaf, blade (Kur.); **atge** leaf, palm of the hand (Malt.); **atgen ere** to divine by looking at a leaf (Malt.); **atgo** a diviner (Malt.)(DEDR 141).

133.**Image: leaf; pipal; fig**: **atxa_** leaf (Kur.); **tge** leaf (Malt.); **tgen re** to divine by looking at a leaf (Malt.)(DEDR 141). **Image: woody tendon**: **at.aviyan-** woody tendon at the fold of a palmyra leaf on the opposite side from the rib; broom made of these woody tendons (Ta.lex.) **at.ar** flower petal (**Ci_vaka. 179**); **at.aku** greens, edible leaves (**Maturaik. 531**); **a_ku** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)**Image: sprout**: **at.ai** greens (**Pin..**)(Ta.); sprout (**Perumpa_n.. 278**)(Ta.lex.) **atar..** petal (**Kalit. 101,4**); cf. **dala**; **atti** country fig, ficus glomerata (Ta.Te.Ka.Ma.); **arti** id. (Tu.); **atam** country fig; **ata** country fig (**Tol. Er..ut. 203, Urai.**); **atavu** country fig (**Kalla_. 95,18**); **atti-k-kal.** toddy from the root of the country fig; **attiru** pipal (Ta.lex.) **ad.aru** twig; **ad.iri** small and thin branch of a tree; **ad.eri** small branches (Ka.); **ad.aru** twig (Tu.)(DEDR 67). cf. **arti** ficus racemosa (Tu.)(DEDR 144). **Image: betel leaf**: **at.a** betel, leaf (Ma.); **at.ai** leaf, betel leaf, greens (Ta.); **d.a_ga, d.a_ya** edible green vegetables (Pkt.)(DEDR 59). **ada** adj. (to **ad**, cf. **adeti**) eating; **kit.t.ha_da** eating corn; **adana** eating, food; **a_diya** adj. grd. of **admi, ad** edible, eatable (Pali); cf. **a_dya** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **at.appam** betel pouch (Ta.Ma.); **ad.pa** id. (Ka.); **ad.apamu** id. (Te.); **had.app(h)a** (Pkt.) small case for holding ornaments, betel (Pkt.); **had.apu** preparation of betel, attendant (OM.)(DEDR 64). **at.aippai** betel pouch (Ta.); **at.akka, at.ekka** id. (Ma.); **ar.ky** id. (Ko.); **ad.ky** id. (To.); **ad.agartti** scissors for cutting areca-nut (Ka.); **ad.apa, ad.apakatte** lady in waiting, who carries her mistress's betel-nut pouch (Te.); **ad.apaka~_d.u** servant who

carries his master's betel-nut pouch (Te.)(DEDR 88). **had.appha**, **had.appa** vessel (Pkt.); **harpiyo** deep wooden vessel (Ku.); **harpe** wooden vessel for ghee (N.); **harpha_** wooden hut to keep cut grass and chaff (H.); **har.pho** a chest (G.); **had.pa_** a chest (M.)(CDIAL 13948). **a_rhi** trough, tray, water-clock (N.); **a_d.haga** a measure = 4 prasthas (Pkt.); **ar.ha_** a measure of capacity (Or.)(CDIAL 1106). **a_d.haka** a measure of grain = 4 prasthas (Skt.). **a_d.hiyo** merchant who has a large godown of cotton (G.)(CDIAL 1108).

47.**Image: to leap over**: **akal** to pass beyond, cross, leap over (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

140.**Image: leaping; wandering**: **at.am < ata** wandering, intercourse (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **at.i-tavvutal** to jump over, as an exercise of boys (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **athol** roaming, unsteady, unsettled; **atit** to leave home and family as a wandering jogi or fakir; an ascetic, a devotee; **atit jugi** an ascetic who has left house and home; **atkir** to run away with, to steal (Santali.lex.) **a_t.i_kanam** the leaping motion of a calf; **a_t.ika, a_t.ikya** able to wander, being on a voyage or journey; **a_t.iki_** a woman fit to go out (Skt.); **at.a** wandering; a night-roamer; **at.anam** wandering, roaming; **at.a_** the habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); **at.ya_, at.a_t.ya_** (Skt.); **at.** to wander or roam about; roam over (Skt.); **at.h** to go (Skt.lex.) **at.a** roaming, wandering; **nagna_t.a** a man who wanders about naked: a Bauddha or Jaina religious mendicant (Ka.); **at.ana** wandering about; **nis'a_t.ana** an owl; **paryat.ana** roaming, wandering or roving about (Ka.Skt.); **at.a_t.ye** roaming (Ka.); **at.avi-cara** a wood-roamer: a sportsman; **at.avi** a wood, a forest, a jungle; **at.e, at.a_** roaming (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_t.a** going, going after: in **kanya_t.a, ks.apa_t.a** (Vedic.lex.) **at.at.a** (prob. to **at.** roam about) name of a certain purgatory or Niraya (BHSkt.) (Pali. lex.) **To drive away; to despatch**: **at.t.u, an.t.u** to keep close to, to follow, to run after; to pursue, to chase, to drive; to drive away; to send, people or things (Ka.); **an-uppu** (Ta.); **anupu** to send (Te.); **at.ya_d.u** to pursue, to chase about (Ka.); **at.t.u** pursuing, sending (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **e.d- (e.dy-)** to drive away (Ko.); **edg-** id. (Kol.Nk.)(DEDR 893). **ha~_d.na_** to wander; **ha~d.a_na_** to drive away (H.); **ha~_d.vu~** to walk (G.); **handn.a_** to trudge on foot (P.); **hat.un** to move out of the way, fall back, become lean (K.); **hat.an.u** to move back or out of the way (S.); **hat.an.** (L.); **hat.n.a_** id., to turn (P.); to turn (WPah.); **ha_t.n.u** to be off, return (WPah.); **hat.n.o** to get out of the way (Ku.); **hat.nu** to withdraw (N.); **hat.iba** to get out of the way (A.); **hat.a_** (B.); **hat.iba_** to retreat (Or.); **hat.na_** (H.); **hat.n.e~** (M.); **hat.ha_** to move out of the way (Mth.); **hat.hvu~** (G.); **hanina** to go about, proceed (D..); **han.d.n.a_** to walk (P.); **han.d.an.** to flow; **ha~_d.n.o~_** to walk; **ha~_d.** a walk (B.); **ha~_t.a_** to walk (B.); **ha_n.t.iba_** to travel (Or.); **han.d.hn.a_** to walk (P.); **han.t.hn.u_, han.hn.a_, han.t.ha_** pret. (WPah.)(CDIAL 13943). **o_t.t.u-tal** to cause to run; to drive, propel (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 136**); to drive away, put to flight; **o_t.t.u** running (**Par..a. 163**); defeat, fleeing (**Kur-al., 775**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_t.uka** to run (Ma.); **o_t.ikka, o_t.tuka** to drive, chase (Ma.); **o.r.- (o.c-)** to run (Ko.); **wi.t--(wi.t-y-)** to drive calf from udder by hitting it under the chin (To.); **o_d.u** to run, flee; **o_d.isu** to cause to run, drive away; **o_d.ike, o_d.uvike** running; **o_d.ukul.i** a runner (Ka.); **o_d.uni** to run (Tu.); **o_d.u** to run, be defeated (Te.); pl. action **d.uska (d.uski-)**; **d.uspa (d.ust-)** to cause to start forth, drive out of cover; n. driving of game or enemy (Kui)(DEDR 1041). **One who drives away**: **o_hat.t.a** gone away; one who drives away (Pkt.); **ohat.a_** far away (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 469). cf. **pahat.na_** to run behind someone in order to drive away (H.)(CDIAL 8899). cf. **po_kai** departure (Ta.); **po_kad.a, po_ku** going, conduct (Te.); **po_kkan** wanderer (Ma.)(DEDR 4572).

171.**Image: to pounce upon**: **ad.ar** to pounce upon, rush at (as dogs, etc., do)(Ka.)(DEDR 77). **ota** to pounce on and press down (Santali.lex.) **a_tudati** strikes against (RV.); **a_ujiba_** to lean

against; caus. **a_uja_iba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 1128). **a_thur.an.u** to trip, stumble (S.); **a_thar.vu~, athar.vu~** to come into collision with; **athr.a_vu~** to be tired (G.); **a_thad.n.e~** to catch with a jerk (M.)(CDIAL 1510). cf. **thu_no** butting (S.)(CDIAL 13701). **Ötud** strike (Skt.); **tudati** strikes, pierces, hurts (RV.); id.(Pali); **tuae_** hurts (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5856). **avatunna** pushed off (Car.); **ojna_** to stop (H.)(CDIAL 778).

446.**Jump**: **ha_r-ike** jumping, a jump etc. (Ka.); **ha_r-u, a_r-u, pa_r-u** to jump; to run; to run or go away (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **a.r- (a.ry-)** to do broad jump, jump (Ko.); **kup-o.ry** a standing broad jump (**kup** a jump)(To.)(DEDR 373).

243.**Leash; notch**: **an.** leash for dogs, running knot; notch, indentation cut in a stick (Ta.lex.)

254.**Lender**: **an.ika** one living off lending money; one learning the Veda from his son (**Satya_s.a_d.ha-S'rautasu_tra xxvi.5**)(Vedic.lex.)

45.**Image: lever**: **an:ke** lever; **Synonym**: **sonne, sanne** lever (Ka.lex.)

227.**Image: cover of an earthen pot**: **atiri** a cover of an earthen waterpot, i.e. a small earthen plate shaped so as to be pretty deep, and to sit well on the mouth of the vessel. Its outer rim is pretty thick and rounded off lip-like to give it the required strength. This has given rise to the reproach, **atirilekam** lacoakana, thou hast got lips like a chatti cover (cf. Pl.XXIV.13) (Mu.lex.) **ad.na_ (ad.cas/ ad.d.as)** to furnish (a drum) with skin, cover it with leather, (birds or bees) construct a nest or honeycomb (Kur.)(DEDR 83). **Image: plug**: **da_mp** to plug, to shut (Kon.lex.) **tubet** to plug (Santali.lex.) **at.aippa_n-** plug, stopper, cork (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.aippu** plug (Ta.); **at.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to shut, close, block (as a passage), stop up, put in, pack, lock, fasten, imprison, conceal; **at.aiccu (at.aicci-)** to shut, close; **at.aippu** shutting, closing, fence, obstruction, plug (Ta.); **at.t.i** obstacle (Ta.); **at.a** a lock; **at.ayuka** to be shut, shut up, be enclosed; **at.avu** stoppage, block; **at.ekka** to shut, block up, lock; to be shut; **at.eppu**, **at.appu** obstruction, whatever covers or closes a hole, stopper; **at.appam, at.appan** a stopper, a cork; **at.eppikka** to cause to lock or shut (Ma.); **ar.v- (ar.d-)** to become blocked by an obstacle; **(ar.t-)** (door) shuts; to shut (door, hole), shut up (cattle)(Ko.)(DEDR 83). **ad.apa, had.apa** a small bag used as a pouch for areca nut and betel leaves and by barbers as a dressing case (Ka.); **ad.appa** (Te.Tu.Ma.); **at.aippa, at.aippai, acambi** (Ta.); **ad.apaval.a** a man who carries his master's betel-nut pouch; a barber, had.apa_l.i (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **That upon which another thing is put**: **het.** adv. below (M.G.P.); **het.h** (H.); **het.hi** (S.); **hem.t.** (B.); **yat.a** below (Si.); **het.t.ha_** (Pkt.); **hes.t.a_ hes.t.ha_** (BHSkt.); **ad-hasta_t** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 416). **ad.ikil, ad.akil** that upon which another thing is put; **ad.akilva_su** a mattress or mat on which a covering is put (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.acu, ad.uku, an.aku, an.un:ku, atuku, adaku** to pack or pack up, close; to stuff in; to shut as the mouth (Ka.); **ad.acu, ad.acu** (Te.); **at.ai, at.aicu** (Ta.); **ad.acu** to stuff into, as food into the mouth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) For semant. 'below' cf. **ar.y** foot (measure); **ac** place below; **acgar**.place beneath an object (Ko.); **ad.i** bottom (Ka.Tu.); place below down (Kod..); **ad.gi** below, underneath (Kond.a); **ad.giRan.d.** from below, from the bottom; **ad.giR()** that which is underneath (Kond.a); **at.i** bottom, base (Ma.)(DEDR 72).

89.**Lightness**: {**Echo word**} **ajja, ajju** (a light substance), the dry filaments of the ekke and ha_le capsules (Ka.); **accam, ar-r-am** thinness, lightness (Ta.); **ajju-gujju** the state of being thin and

small; **ajju-gujju pra_ya** the age of corporeal debility; **ajju-gujju muduka** an imbecile old man (Ka.); **ajjanu ha_r-usu** to cause such filaments to fly about, as children do (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7.**Image: a line**: **an:ka** a line, a stroke; **an:ke** a staff given for support's sake, **a_nike** (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: a line; curve**: **a~_s** a line (A.)(CDIAL 165). **a~_san** drawing a line (A.); **a~_can** rope used in a bedstead (Or.); **acana** bending (Nir.)(CDIAL 167). **a~_sor** scratch (A.); **aca** curve (Skt.)[**ro_ma_ca** thrill of the hair](CDIAL 165). **am.cai** drags, ploughs, draws a line (Pkt.); **a~_siba** to draw a line (A.); **a~_os** furrow (A.); **aciba_** to draw, bend a bow (Or.); **a_cati** bends, curves (AV.)(CDIAL 166).

383.**Image: lion**: **arima_** lion (**Na_lat.i, 198**)(Ta.)(T.E.D.) **ari-e_r.i** Durga_, as riding on a lion (Ta.lex.)

100.**Distilled spirit**: **a_sava** juice, molasses spirit (MBh.); intoxicating spirit (Pali.Pkt.); **a_suno_ti** presses out (RV.); **a_sav** distilled spirit (G.)(CDIAL 1488). **a_srava** foam on boiling rice (Skt.)(CDIAL 1534). **a_sava** distilling; decoction (Ka.); spirituous liquor (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_su** to press out soma juice, distil (Vedic)(Skt.lex.)

333.**Image: to look at**: cf. **nit.t.isu** to look at, look at much (Ka.); **ne_t.u** to seek, look out for (Ta.)(DEDR 3766).

81.**Comb-like instrument**: **accu** comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together; **accu-p-palakai** weaver's bar; **accu-p-pu_t.t.i-ir..uttal** to pass the thread through the loom (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **accu** a weaver's reed (Ka.Ta.Ma.Te.); **acci** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **accu** weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof (Ta.lex.)

307.**Love, affection**: **akkar-u, akkar-a, akkar-ai, akkasa, ar..kar** affection, love; **akkarverasu** to be possessed of love; **akkasa-ga_r-a** a loving man; **akkasa-ga_r-al.u** a loving woman (Ka.lex.) **arti** fondness (Tu.); **ariti** love, affection; **aruvamu** eagerness, foneness; (inscr.) **arma** fondness; **armili** id., affection, desire; **narmili** love, affection, desire (Te.); **a_rvam** affection, love, desire, hankering, devotion; **a_rvalan-** lover; **a_rvu** desire (Ta.); **a_ro_mal** darling; pleasantly, happily; **a_rti** greed (Ma.); **arume, arame** love, affection, a kiss, a fickle or libidinous state of being; **abbara** desire, craving; **abbarisu** to desire (Ka.)(DEDR 381). **arulu** tenderness, affection, fondness (Te.); **arul.** grand, bestow (Ta.); grace, favour (Ma.); **arul.uka** to grant (Ma.)(DEDR 227). **Nuptial present**: **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.); **aran.amu** a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage (Te.)(DEDR 203). **arb** extreme happiness (at getting a good meal, finding money, escaping death etc.)(Ko.); good life (with nothing to do but eat)(To.); **abbu** to be acquired, gained, come into one's enjoyment, possession, or reach (Te.); **abbinai** to prosper (Kuwi)(DEDR 232). **ar..uvam** greatness, abundance, excellence, expanse (Ta.); **al.umba** excess, greatness, excellence, further etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 287). **Damsel adorned with ornaments; marriage badge**: **a_yerma_n, a_yerma_na, a_verma_n** money given by the parents of the bride to the parents of the bridegroom, pledge of marriage (Kon.lex.) **a_vara** on account of; because of; **i_red.ta_vara e_n.u badkye** I was saved on account of you (Tu.lex.) **ja~t** pledge, property made over to a creditor till such time as the revenue shall have paid off the debt, security; **jaituk** a gift to a bride by her father; **jor.a jaituk** a pair of heifers given to a bride by her father; **jaituk tok** a pestle brought by a bride from her father's house (Santali.lex.)

za_min, za_mine security (Kon.lex.) **za_min, za_minda_r** security (Tu.); **vadimonium, vas, vadis** (Lat.) (Kon.lex.) **avatamsaka** an ear-ornament, an ornament in general; **avatamsa** a garland, an ear-ring; an ornament worn on the head, crest; anything that serves as an ornament, 'decked with'; **avatamsita** having a garland, crested; decked, adorned (Skt.lex.) **ayito, a_yito** ornament (Tu.lex.) **jaega** place, land, farm; to place, to give land to, to give a girl in marriage, to retire for the night; **jaeawadean** I gave him land; **bhale jaega kana** it is a good piece of land; **neshon jaegakaea ma~i do** we will give our daughter in marriage this year; **jae jinis** goods and chattels, cold weather crops; **jaejat** moveable or immovable property given in pledge or mortgage; **mit ara~r. kad.an jaejat akatkina** I have pledged a yoke of buffaloes; **jaejatko udukakoa** they point out what is given in pledge; **jae jupatin** edible jungle products such as leaves, fruits, roots, nuts, gums, etc.; **jaga** place, land, farm; **jagesar** large in area as a field; **jagir, jaigir** a rent-free tenure, given in return for services etc.; **jaigire jomeda** he enjoys rent free land (Santali.lex.) For semant. **jinis** 'chattels' cf.: **anbhogtso jinsa_, anbhogtso jinos** manner of holding tenure (Kon.lex.) [**jinos** manner; **jinsa_** various, of all kinds (Kon.lex.) **tin-cu < jinis** (U.) kind, sort, grade (**Tailava. Taila. 22**); **tin-icu-va_ri** according to kind (Ta.); **dinusva_ra** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.)] cf. **jagat** men and animals (RV.); the world (Pali)(CDIAL 5078). **sa_gol.iga_r** cultivator (Kon.lex.) **a_ndan., a_ndan.a_** a box given to a bride; native paraphernalia (Kon.lex.) **aioiki** to ask for a girl as a wife for one's son (Sh.); **a_ya_cate_** supplicates (R.); **a_ya_cita** prayer (R.); **a_ya_cati** requests (Pali); **a_ya_yai** claims (Pkt.); **ayadinava_** to beg, ask for (Si.); **ayadi** petition (Si.)(CDIAL 1287). **ya_cate_** asks for (RV.); pp. **ya_cita** (Mn.); **ya_cati** asks for Pali); **ja_ai** (Pkt.); **yadinava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10447). **ya_cna_** asking (TS.); **ya_cya_** (S'Br.); **ya_ca** (AV.); **ya_cya** (MBh.); **ja~_ca** proof (S.); **ja~_c, ja_c** test; **ja_c** search (L.); guessing (P.); **ja~_c** proof (P.); begging (Ku.); trial (N.); minute examination; **jaca_** offering (Or.); **ja_c, ja~_c** examination (H.); **ja_cu~** begging (G.)(CDIAL 10448). **ya_cyate_** is asked (MBh.); **ja_can.u** to beg for (S.); **jaca_un.a_** to cause to be examined; **jacn.a_** to be tested (P.); **ja_cvu~** to beg for (G.)(CDIAL 10449). **a_yir..ai** woman, lady, damsel, literally one adorned with choice adornments (**Man.i. Pati. 67**) **a_yi** mother (**Tiruppu. 156**); a term of respect affixed to a woman's name, e.g.: cin-n-a_yi, pon-n-a_yi; **a_y** mother (**Ja_n-a_. 35,10**); **ya_y** mother (**Pur-ana_. 159**); **a_y** beauty (**Kalit. 46,4**); **a_y-tal** to be or become beautiful (**Ci_vaka. 2395**) (Ta.lex.) **ayin-i-ni_r** water mixed with boiled rice, saffron and lime, waved before the married couple, or at the close of an auspicious ceremony (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 51**); **ayin-i** food (**Malaipat.u. 467**)(Ta.lex.) **aiyal.** remarkable, wonderful woman (**Ain:kur-u. 255**); **ayan-mai < ayal-mai** absence of kinship, non-relationship (**Tol. Po. 147, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ayan--man.am** < **aja (= praja_-pati) +** a form of Hindu marriage (**ayan--man. mor..i : Cilap. 24, Pa_t.t.umat.ai, Kayilainan-. Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **pira_ca_pattiyam < pra_ja_-patya** a form of marriage whih consists in the gift of a girl by her father to the bridegroom without receiving bride-price from him; a form of marriage which consists in the gift of a girl with property or other valuables worth double the bride-price received (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**); a form of marriage which consists in the gift of a girl to a proper person of her maternal uncle's or paternal aunt's family, when proposal is made (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **aiyai < a_rya_** Pa_rvati_, Durga_, Ka_l.i_, wife of one's guru, daughter (**Pin..**); female ascetic (**Cu_t.a_.**); mistress (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pra_ja_patya** relating to praja_pati; a kind of marriage in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving a present from him, but with the conviction that the two will live faithfully together; a mode of penance; a particular sacrifice; procreative power (Ka.lex.) **parja_ pati_** a name given to Brahma; God as the creator or nourisher; a lord, a king; **parja_ pat** a title given to potters (P.lex.) **praja_pati** the lord presiding over creation; an epithet of Brahma_; an epithet of the ten lords of creatd beings first created by Brahma_; an epithet of

Vis'vakarman, the architect of gods; a son-in-law; an epithet of Vis.n.u; a father, a progenitor (Skt.lex.) **praja_pati** lord of creatures; lord of the people: Brahma_; ten personagges or ancient r.s.is first created by Brahma_: Mari_ci,Atri, An:gi_ras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Prace_tas, Vasis.t.h, Bhr.gu and Na_rada; a king; the penis (Ka.lex.) **aitu < aim-mai** that which is beautiful (**Man.i. 10,2**); that which is wonderful (**Tol. Col. 385, Urai.**);; **aiya** inst. voc. case of **aiyan-**, an exclamation of wonder (**Tiruvil.ai. Vitai. 23**); **ai** wondeer, astonishment (**Tol. Col. 385**); beauty (**Pin..**); slenderness (**Cir-upa_n.. 13**); minuteness, subtleness (**Tiruva_ca. 3,45**); lord, master (**Kur-al, 771**); husband (**Kur-un. 27**); father (**Ci_ka_l.at. Pu. Na_n-muka. 124**)(Ta.lex.) **ayde, ayire** a woman whose husband is living; suva_sini, so_va_sin.i, pativatni; **nit.t.ayde** a woman of many years whose husband is still living; a woman who is going to live many years with her husband; **muttayde** an elderly (or young), respectable woman whose husband is alive (Ka.Te.); **ayde-tana, ayduvetana** the state of a woman whose husband is alive (Ka.); **muttayde-tana** id. (Ka.lex.) **ayarda_l.i, ayrada_l.i** marriage badge; **ayire, ayar, ayra, ayre, ayduve, ayde** (Tadbhava of **acira_**) a wife whose husband is alive; **ayira-juvai = nava vadhu_ = acira yuvati_** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_yu, a_y** life, duration of life; **a_yura_ro_gya** long life and health, or exemption from sickness through life; **a_yus.ya** lifetime (Ka.); **a_yus** life; age, duration of life (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

397.**Image: grace**: **arul. (arul.i-)** to be gracious to, favour, speak graciously, command, grant, bestow; n. grace, mercy, favour, benevolence, good deeds, order, command; **arul.ai** liberality, generosity, munificence; **arul.o_n-** gracious person (Ta.); **arul.** grace, favour, deigning, command; **arul.uka** to deign, vouchsafe, grant, command (Ma.); **arl.** voice of god spoken through diviner (Ko.); **arulu** tenderness, affection, fondness (Te.)(DEDR 227). cf. **a_rvam** affection, devotion (Ta.)(DEDR 381). cf. **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.)(DEDR 203). **ar..ivu** tenderness, love (Ma.); **akm** affection (Ko.); **arkyn** passionate woman (To.); **ar..ipu** desire, affection; **ar..ugu, ar..kar** to love; **ar..ti, arti** love, desire, a pleasant object; **ar..kar, akkar-e, akkar-a, akkar-u, akkasa** love, affection (Ka.); **arkame** strong desire, eagerness; **akkare** affection, fondness (Tu.); **akkar-a** desire (Te.); **arti** amusement, fun, curiosity, fondness (Tu.)(DEDR 281). **ur..uval** love (Ta.); **ur..ugu, ur..igu, ur..gu** to be attached to, be fond of, love; **ur..ugu** erotic sentiments; **ur..ge** attachment, love (Ka.); **or.pa (or.t-)** to pine for, lust after; n. desire, lust (Kui)(DEDR 691). **eri (-pp-, -tt-)** to take pity, have compassion; **er-r-u (er-r-i-)** to feel compassion (Ta.); **kon. el- (et--)** to long for (person, **-k**); **mu.n el- (et--)** to like; **mu.net-** affection, love (only recorded as woman's name)(To.); **er-aka, er-uka** love, goodwill (Ka.)(DEDR 862).

279.**Lowing**: **amba_, ambe_, ambya_, am.ha_** the cry of cow or calf (Ka.); **amba, amba_, ambe_, ambo** bellowing, lowing, a cry, noise (Tu.); **ambe_** onom. word to represent the lowing of cows and calves; **ambha** the lowing of a cow (Te.); **amar-uka** to low (Ma.); **hambha_** lowing or bellowing of cattle (Skt.)(DEDR 175).

388.**Image: twang of a lute**: **arar-r-al** twang of the string of a lute; **aravam** bow-string which twangs when plucked (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

232.**Male; male tree**: **a_t.u_-u** man, human male (**Tol. Col. 2**); **a_t.u_-u-v-ar-i-col** word ending in the masc. term: n- (**Tol. Col. 5**); **a_t.u_-u-k-kun.am** masculine qualities, which are four, viz., ar-ivu, nir-ai, o_rppu, kat.aippit.i (**Pin..**); **a_n.-pan-ai** male palmyra (**Tol. Po. 558, Urai.**); **a_n.** male; manliness (**Ja_n-a_. 17,7**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); class of trees whose interior is hard, solid,

suitable for timber; a_n.-maram (**Pin..**); id. (**a_n.-mara-k-kil.avi : Tol. Er..ut. 304**); cf. **kil.avi** word, term (Ta.); **a_n.an-** manly person (**Civataru. Cuvarkkanaraka. 222**); **a_n.a_r-u** west-ward flowing rivers, as Skt. masc. **nada**, opp. to pen.n.a_r-u (**I_t.u, 4,4, Pra.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.i_kara** a bull (Skt.lex.) **and.ren** (pl. **and.ran**) male, man (Pe.Mand..); **and.ra** a male animal or bird; male (Kui); **an.d.ra_** male (said only of animals)(Kur.); **an.d.ya_** fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men)(Kur.); **and.ya** a bull (Malt.); **end.ka** young male pig (Pa.); **an.d.i_ra** male (Skt.); **an.d.ira_** id. (Or.)(DEDR App.7). **a_niru** uncastrated (S.); **a_nur** (L.); **a_n.d.u_** uncastrated (P.); **a~_d.u** (Ku.); **a~_r.u** (N.); **a~_d.u_** (H.); **a~_r.ua_** bull-calf (B.); **an.d.i** penis (Or.); **a_n.da** testicles (AV.); egg (RV.); **vanro, arno** testicle, egg (Gypsy)(CDIAL 1111). **a_t.u_u** man, human male, **a_l.** (**Tol. Col. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **a_l.** man, husband (Ta.); a person, able person, servant, slave (Ma.); servant, soldier, messenger, a grown person in general (Ka.); male; manliness, bravery (Ka.); **a_l** adult male, husband, servant, mankind (Kur.); **a_l.u** person, labourer, messenger (Tu.); **a_l.iyan** husband (Ta.); **al-urqe** to grow up to maturity (Malt.); **a.l.i** servant (Kod..); **a.l.** man (Ko.)(DEDR 399). **Shepherds**: **an.t.ar** shepherds (Ta.Ma.); **in.t.ar** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 125). cf. **an.t.u-tal** to take refuge in, retire for shelter; **an.t.ai-y-ayal** neighbourhood (Ta.lex.) **an.t.ar** herdsmen, cowherds, shepherds (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,1,5**); **an.t.alar** foes, enemies (**Yaco_tara. 1,25**); **an.t.a_r** id. (**Kantapu. Cin:ka. 470**)(Ta.lex.) **Master**: **a_n.t.a_r** (hon. pl.) owner, master, lord; devas, gods (Ta.); **an.t.ar** celestials (**Cu_t.a_.**); **antarar** a class of demigods as being in the intermediate space; cf. **antaram** interior space (**Patir-r-up. 51**); temple (**Pin..**); but, cf. **antar-ve_ti** inside of the sacrificial ground (**Ka_cippu. Antaru. 22**); district between the Gan:ga_ and Yamuna_ rivers (**Ko_yir-pu. Iran.iya. 107**)(Ta.lex.); hence, **antarar** may be inhabitants of this area (Ta.lex.) **Image: chief**: **a_n.t.ai** master, lord, landlord, used by low castes in reference to their feudal chief or to one of a superior caste (Ta.lex.) **Liberal chief**: **an.t.iran-** one of the last seven liberal chiefs in South Indian history (**a_a yan.t.ira n-at.upo_ran.n.al : Pur-ana_. 129,5**); male, human being; clever or capable man; man (**Cinta_. Ni. 114**); **an.t.i_ran-** hero, warrior; man (Ta.); **an.t.i_ran.t.u, an.t.i_rat.u** (Te.); **antirar** the Andhras (**Perunto. 783**); **a_ndhra** (Skt.); **antiran-** hunter (**Cinta_. Ni. 160**); **andhra** (Skt.)(T.E.D.) **antarai** a title of Paravas (**T.A.S. iv,179**)(T.E.D.)

251.**Male tree**: **a_n.mara** a male tree (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **a_n.-maram** class of trees whose interior is hard, solid, suitable for timber (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **ul.vayiramul.l.a-maram** i.e. that a tree which yields gum-resin (**Kar..akattamir.. Akara_ti**, Madras, 1991).

250.**Male**: **a_n.** male (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

67.**Manner**: **an:ga** way, manner, mode (Ka.); **an:gu, han:gu** manner, way (Te.)(DEDR 27). **ajja** time or circumstance favourable for the purpose, opportunity (Ka.); opportunity (Te.)(DEDR 53).

8.**Image: marked**: **an:ka** marked (RV. i.162.13; TS. iv.6.9.1) (Vedic.lex.) **an:ke** (Tadbhava of **an:ka**) a numerical figure; an account, san:khe, lekka; **an:kya** fit to be marked or counted (Ka.lex.) **an:kana** marking, stamping, branding, ciphering; **an:ka** a numerical figure, cipher (san:khe); a mark, a sign; a mark branded on an animal; a spot, fault; **an:ka-gan.ita** arithmetic (Ka.M.); **an:ka-va_tu** a beautiful word; a cipher-word; **an:kita** marked; numbered; a mark or sign; a word (Ka.lex.) **an:ka-ca_tan-am** sign, mark (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Document**: **agha_t.** a document (on stone, metal plate, or paper) recording a permanent gift, esp. of land (G.)(CDIAL 99). **Image: striking**: **a_gha_t.a** touching; striking; **a_gha_ta** striking, beating; a blow (Ka.lex.)

23.**Bazaar, market**: **an:ka_r.i, an:ka_r.i** market (Nk.); **an:kot.** (Pa.); **an:kan.iya** (Si.); **an:ka_t.i** bazaar, bazaar street (**Cilap. 14,179**); daily market (Ta.); **an.n.a_t.i** shop, bazaar (Ma.); **an:ka_t.i** shop, stall (Ka.Te.Go.); **an:kat.i** (Tu.Ir.); **okot.i** (To.); **an:kat.i** (Kol.); **na_l.an:ka_t.i** day market (**Cilap. 5,63**); **allan:ka_t.i** evening market (**Maturaik. 544**; **365, Nac. Urai.**); **ammu-tal** fixing; barter (Ta.); **an:ka_t.ikku_li** tax collected from stalls put up in the bazaar (**I.M.P.Tj. 119**); **an:ka_t.i-ku_r-u-tal** to cry out the names of goods for sale in order to attract buyers; **an:ka_t.i-p-pan.t.am** article sold in the market; article available in the market (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 16, Vya_.**); that which is easily obtained; **an:ka_t.ippa_t.t.am** an ancient tax on stalls put up in the bazaar (Ta.inscr.)(T.E.D.) **hat., hat.ia** a moveable market; **hat. bat.** to buy at market; **hat.ok** to go to market; **hat.wek** seller at market; **hat.bajar** market and bazaar (Santali.lex.) **an:ka_t.i-pa_rittal** to build castles in the air (**Cam.Aka.)**(Ta.lex.) **an:gad.i-bi_di** a market-street, a market; **an:gad.i-ci_t.i a** note to a shopkeeper; **an:gad.i-mane** a house with a shop; **an:gad.i-mal.ige** a prolongation of the front roof of a shop, a sort of verandah in front of a shop; an:gad.i-mu_like a shop drug; **an:gad.iyava** a shop-keeper; **an:gad.i-vya_pa_ra** shop-trade; **an:gad.i-saraku** the goods of a shop; **an:gad.i-sa_la** a shop-debt; **an:gad.i haccu** to open a shop (Ka.); **an:gad.i-ka_r-a** a shop-keeper (Ka.lex.) **a_n:gad., a_n:gad.i** shop; **a_n:gad. dovor** keep (put) a shop; a_n:gad.ka_r shopkeeper (Konkan.i.lex.) cf. **hat.t.a** market, fair (Skt.); shop, bazar (Pkt.); **at.h, at.as** market (K.); **ha_t.h** (K.H.); **ha_t.** market, bazar (N.A.); shop (WPah.); shop, market (B.); market (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); market, shop (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 13944). cf. **hat.wa_n.i_** shopkeeper (WPah.)(CDIAL 13946).

147.**Market**: **at.t.ul.i** a crowd, a throng, a multitude; a confused mass (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ca_tam** multitude, crowd (**an-r-u ca_ta-t- talakaika l.a_t.ave_** : **Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-ka_m. 153**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tumult**: **atal.i** noise, tumult (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_ta_l.i** noise, bustle, roar (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tirukkur-r-a_. 24**)(Ta.); **atul.i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **a_ta_l.i** noise, bustle, uproar (Ma.)(DEDR 357). **atal.i** noise, tumult (Ta.Ma.); **atala, attala** tumult (Ka.); **atalakutalamu** disorderly confusion, disturbance; **adavadalu** confusion (Te.)(DEDR 135). **sante, santi** (Tadbhava of **sam.stha_**) an assemblage, a mass, a crowd, etc; a gathering of buyers and sellers, a (weekly or annual) fair or market (Ka.); **cande** (Ma.); **cantai** (Ta.); a market-place, hat.t.a, baja_ra; **sante nere** a market to convene or assemble (Ka.lex.) **Market; exchange; barter**:{**Echo word**}: **adala_, adalu, adalubadalu, adala_-badala_** interchanging or exchanging (Ka.); **adala_** the first or foremost of a series (M.); **adala_-badala** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **at.i-ka_cu** tax collected from stalls in markets (**I.M.P.Sm. 91**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.u_** a market-place, market; a palace, a palatial building (Skt.lex.) **sa_t.i** barter, exchange (Ka.); **sa_t.a_, sa_t.i** (Te.); **sa_t.t.i** (Ma.); **cat.t.a** (M.H.); **sa_t.i-vya_pa_ra** bartered merchandise (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.ai** shop, bazaar, market (Ta.); **kat.a** market (Ma.)(DEDR 1142). **hat.t.i** a petty market or fair (Ka.Skt.); **hat.t.i-ka_r-a** a herdsman;; **hat.t.a, at.t.a** a market, a movable market (Ka.); **at.t.avila_sini, hat.t.a-vila_sini** dallying in market-places: a wanton woman, a prostitute (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **hat.wa_n.i_** shopkeeper (WPah.)(CDIAL 13946). **hat.t.a** market, fair; **hat.t.i_** petty market (Skt.); **hat.t.a** shop, bazar (Pkt.); **hat.t.i_, hat.t.iga_** little shop (Pkt.); **heti** shop (Kho.); **ha_t.i** (Sh.); **at.h, at.as** market; **ha_t.h** (H.); **hat.u** shop; **hat.i_** small shop (S.); **hat.t., hat.t.i_** (L.); **hat.t.** shop; **hat.t.a_** collection of shops (P.); **hat.i_** shop; **ha_t.** (WPah.); market, bazar (N.A.); shop, market (B.); market (Bi.Bhoj.Mth.); market, shop (H.G.M.); **ha_t.i_** row of residential houses attached to a school or religious foundation (A.); **ha_t.a, ha_t.a_** market (Or.); **hat.ia_** (Mth.); **ha_t.a** (OAw.); **ha_t.i** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13944). **Collection, heap; market; caravan**: **at.t.u** to put; putting, placing (Ka.); **at.t.u-kur..i** name of a game in which cowries or tamarind stones are put from hole to hole on a wooden board; **at.t.ugur..i-man.e** the board for that play (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sa~_t.ha_**

collection, heap (M.); **satth** place where men and cattle assemble, brotherhood (L.); place where men and cattle assemble before village-gate, council of five (P.); **sathu** assembly, caravan (S.); **satho** heap, store (S.); **sam.stha** assembly (RV.); standing together (MBh.); **sam.stha_** completion (TS.); established order (MBh.); **sam.tha** existing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13049). **Property**: **santaka** belonging to (Skt.); id., being in the power of (Pali); **-sam.da-** in cmpds. 'belonging to' (NiDoc.); **-st(e)** gen. suffix (Kt.); **-san** affix denoting enduring state with verb or adjective; **-sa~_** gen. suffix of nouns (Dm.); **-sond^{u}** gen. suffix (K.)[<**-shond^{u}** < pres. part. **bhavati**]; **-sando** gen. suffix (S.); **sanda_** pres. part. (P.); **-hando** gen. suffix (Marw.); **sa~_ta_, sa_ta_** being (M.); **sataka** belonging to (OSi. Bra_hmi_; 10th cent. A.D.); **satu** (OSi.); **santaka** property (Pali); **sam.da** in: **sarvasam.dena** with all my property (NiDoc.); **sa~ta** cattle (Dm.)[cf. **canta** shandy, fair, market (Ma.); **sante** (Ka.Tu.); **cantai** (Ta.); bazaar; multitude, herd, flock, swarm (**Pirapulin:k. Kokki. 6**); **cantai-k-ka_ran-** marketeer (Ta.); **cantakka_ran** id. (Ma.); **cantai-mutal** market-fees collected from traders at shandy (**I.M.P. Cg. 689**); **cantaivilai** market-price (Ta.); **cantavila** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)]; **sanda_** wealth (L.); chattels (P.)(CDIAL 13127). **sa_dhana** goods (R.); **sa_han.a** means (Pkt.); **xa_han** property (A.)(CDIAL 13334). **sa_ma_n** chattel (Kon.lex.)

9.**Image: carpenter's tool for marking; centre-bit for boring holes**: **an:kana** marking (Nir.); branding (Mit.com.); **am.kan.a** marking, branding (Pkt.); **a~_kan.** estimate, opinion (Ku.); **a~_kn.u~** carpenter's tool for marking (G.)(CDIAL 102). **an:ke_ti** marks, brands (Pa.); **an:kayati** id. (MBh.); **an:gn.a_** to examine, estimate (P.); **a~_kn.o** to mark, estimate (Ku.); **a~_ka_** to mark, draw (B.); **a_n:kiba_** to brand (Or.); **a~_kna_** to mark, appraise (H.); **a~_kvu~** (G.); **a~_khn.e~, a~_kn.e~, a~kn.e~** to mark, trace (M.)(CDIAL 104). **a_grasta** bored, perforated (Vedic.lex.) **a_kkar < auger** (Eng.) centre-bit, tool for boring holes (Ta.lex.) **a_grantham** adv. twining round (AitBr.); **aga_thn.e~** to weave closely (OM.)(CDIAL 1051). **aira_** circular mat to put under a waterpot (Or.)(CDIAL 1060). **a~ga_ran.u** to sketch out before engraving or painting (S.); **a~ka_r** mark, spot (H.)(CDIAL 101). **Image: to chisel, to split**: **acc-** to split, saw; **acca_na_** to cut off (hand, foot, etc.)(Go.); **asye** to chisel (Malt.); **haccu, heccu** to cut in pieces; **hacci** to divide (vegetables and fruits)(DEDR 46). **o~kh** mark (K.); **an:g** granulation of a healing wound (K.); **an:gu** mark (S.); **an:ka** mark, sign (R.); mark, brand (Pali); **am.ka** ()Pkt.); **an:g** mark (L.P.); **a~_k** mole on skin, digit (Ku.); mark (A.B.); digit (Bhoj.Aw.); mark, spot (H.); digit (G.); **a~_ko** notch (G.); **a~_k** mark, sign (M.); digit (Konkan.i); **aka** mark (Si.)(CDIAL 100). **an:kana** adj. marking (Nir.); branding (Mit. com.); **am.kan.a** marking, branding (Pkt.)(CDIAL 102). **aka_r** mark, spot (H.)(CDIAL 101). **am.kia** marked, branded (Pkt.); **an:kita** (Skt.Pali); **ac** bend (Skt.); **a~ki_** numbered, marked (M.)(CDIAL 106). **Image: scar**: **an:kitam < an:kita** sign (**Kantapu. Intirapuri. 37**); scar (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 103**)(Ta.lex.) **an:ka_ram < an:ga_ra** sectarian charcoal mark on the forehead by Ma_dhva bra_mans (**Pirapo_ta. 11,17**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: three strings suspended on a carrying pole**: From Ö**an:k** 'hook, notch': **tryan:gat.a, tryan:kat.a** three strings suspended from either end of a carrying pole (Skt.); **t.ran:gar.u, t.ran:gir.i_** network case or bag for carrying things in (S.); **tran:gar.** a large meshed net for carrying straw etc. on a camel (L.); **ta~_gad.** a beast's load of empty oil or ghee vessels (M.); **ta_n.r.a_, ta_mr.a_** to store up (B.); **ta~_gad.n.e~** to tie by the legs (M.) [If < **-an:ka-** Skt.B.M. forms with **-n:g-** are loans from NW.] (CDIAL 6085). **Image: notch**: **an.** notch, indentation cut in a stick (**R.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

309.**Betrothal; women; coquetry**: **mangar** wants, wishes, loves (Gypsy); **ma_n.n.o** to ask for, ask in marriage (Ku.); **man:genda_** betrothed man (L.); **ma_gna_, ma~_gna_** to demand, ask in marriage (H.)(CDIAL 10074). cf. **man:kai** woman (Ta.lex.) **ma~ge_tur** bride or bridegroom elect

(L.)(CDIAL 10075). **ma_n.in.o** betrothal (S.); **man:gn.a~_** (L.); **man:gn.i_** (P.); **ma~_gn.i_** asking in marriage (Ku.); **man:gni_** betrothal (Mth.Bi.H.)(CDIAL 10073). **ma~_g** grain asked for at harvest time (Ku.); **ma_gu~** request, request for marriage (G.); **man.a** betrothed (S.); **man:g** (L.P.); **ma_m.ga** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 10078). **?man:gu** female cat (Tu.Ka.); **man:kai** woman, girl between twelve and thirteen years (Ta.); **man:ka**, **man:kacci** (pl. **man:kayar**) a young, playful woman, a coquette (Ma.); **man:gan.e, man:gane** affectation, coquetry; **man:gu** female cat, silly female (Tu.)(DEDR 4625). **macimam** beauty (Ta.lex.) **maju** beautiful (Pali); charming, lovely (MBh.); **mam.ju** charming (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9720). **man:gala** auspicious sign (in cmpds.)(RV.); happiness (Mn.); good omen, festivity (Pali); **man:galam. karo_ti** gets married (Pali); **mam.gale, magale** auspicious ceremony (As'.); **mam.gala** id. (Pkt.); **man.aru** fire (S.); **man:gula, magula** happy event, festival, wedding (Si.)(CDIAL 9706). **man:galya** auspicious (Kaus'.); auspicious event (Pali); **mam.galla** auspicious (Pkt.); **magula, man:gul-, magul-** (Si.)(CDIAL 9708). **makir..** to rejoice, exult (Ta.); **makir..cci** joy, pleasure, delight (Ta.); **makir..uka** to rejoice (Ma.); **maxing** to laugh (Br.)(DEDR 4618). **man:kaliyam** marriage badge, **ta_li**; **man:kalliyam** id.; **man:kalyam** id. (**Kantaralan.. 21**); **man:kalattiruna_l.** holy day of festival (**Man.i. 10,83**); **man:kala-pattirikai** letter of marriage invitation; **man:kalam** luckiness, auspiciousness; marriage (**Cilap. Pati. 63**); marriage badge (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 35**); **man:gala-v-an.i** marriage badge (**Cilap. 1,47, arum.**); **man:kali** married woman, as wearing the **ta_li** (Ta.lex.) **manaru** fire (S.); **mangal** gladness (P.); **magula** happy event, festival, wedding (Si.); **magul** the planet Mars (Si.)(CDIAL 9706).

310.**Woman with living husband**: **swa_gili** woman with living husband (Ku.)(CDIAL 13617). **sovha_l.a_, soha_l.a_** festive occasion (M.)(CDIAL 12533). cf. **sava_n.i_** woman (L.); **swa_n.o** beeautiful, goodlooking (**swa_no** pres. part. of **suha_n.o**); **suha_na_** charming (H.)(CDIAL 12536). cf. **s'uba_** beautiful (Dm.); **s'ubyen** (Wot..); **s'ubhvan** splendid (RV.)(CDIAL 12540). **s'ubha** bright, auspicious (Mn.); **subha** bright, beautiful; welfare (Pali); **subha, suha** auspicious; good luck (Pkt.); **sohlu~** good, auspicious; auspicious holiday (G.); **xuwala_** elegant (A.); **suhela_** beautiful, good looking (H.)(CDIAL 12532). **bhaga** vulva (Mn.)(CDIAL 9347). **bhaga** female organs of generation, yo_ni (Ka.); **bhagandara, bhage_ndra** a disease in which fistulas and ulcerous holes form in the private parts (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) X **bhaga** good fortune, sexual pleasure (RV.); **bhai_** with pleasure (OG.)(CDIAL 9346). **baga_su** to desire (Tu.lex.) **bhag** fate, fortune, chance; **bhagan** blessed, fortunate, lucky; **bhage** good, well; **bhagete** an adverb or an adjective possessing intensifying force; **bhageteye dalkedea** he beat him severely; **bhagetekin kapharianena** they quarrelled fiercely (Santali.lex.) **bha_g, bha_ga_** happiness; **bha_g** to pine; **bha_gevont** happy (Kon.); **bha_gevont-pon.** happiness (Kon.lex.) X **sukh** happpiness; **sukhi** happy; **khus'a_lai** joy; **sukhu, sukha_** id.; **satos bhog** enjoy pleasure (Kon.lex.) **sukha** pleasant (AV.) comfort, happiness (VS.); adv. **sukham** pleasanly (AItBr.); **sukha** pleasant; well-being (Pali); **sukham.** adv. well (As'.); **suha** (NiDoc.); **sukhu, suha** (Dhp.); **sugha, suha** happiness (Pk.); **suha** (OB.OG.); **suvaya** (Si.); **suhelo** easy (S.); **suhela_** (P.H.); **sohilau, suhulu_m.** (OG.); **sahelu~, soylu~** (G.); **sukkha** happiness (Pkt.); **su_k** (H.); **sukha_la_** easy (H.); **sukha** running easily (of chariots)(RV.); easy (Skt.); **sukhallika_** luxurious life (Skt.)(CDIAL 13451). **suks.e_ma** great comfort or quiet (VarBr.S.); **suce_mo** quiet (of a horse), honest, well-wishing (Sh.)(CDIAL 13450). **sukha_yate_** is pleased (Skt.); **sukha_yati** is pleased (Pali); **sukha_yana_** blessing (As'.); **suha_i, suha_ai** is pleased (Pkt.); **suha_un.a_** o be pleasing, befit (P.)(CDIAL 13452). cf. **s'ubha_yate_** in **bahu-s'ubha_yate_** is a great blessing to (Skt.); **suha_un.a_** to be pleasing (P.); **suha_n.o, swa_n.o** to look pleasant (Ku.); **suha_unu, suwa_unu** to become, suit (N.); **xuha_iba** (A.); **suha_i** looks nice (OAw.); **soha_b** (OAw.); **suha_na_** to befit (H.); **suha_i** is liked

(OG.); **suha_vu~, soha_vu~** to look well, be agreeable (G.)(CDIAL 12537). **subhaga** beautiful, fortunate (RV.); loved (of a wife)(Skt.); **subhaga_** favourite wife (R.); five year old girl representing Durga_ at festivals (Skt.); **subhaga** lucky (Pali.Pkt.); **suhaya** (Pkt.); **suha_, suo, so** the goddess Pa_rvati_ (B.)(CDIAL 13484). **subhava** of high birth (VS.); **subhavas** (TS.); **suhava** fortunate (Pkt.); **su_hava** beautiful (OG.)(CDIAL 13487). cf. **suman:gala** auspicious (RV.); **sumangul, sumagul** auspicious, fortunate (Si.)(CDIAL 13488). **subhaga** welfare (RV.); loveliness (BhP.); **sova** agreeableness (Si.)(CDIAL 13616). **saubha_gya** prosperity, conjugal happiness (RV.; **so_bhagga** prosperity, beauty (Pali); **so_hagga** happiness, husband's love (Pkt.); **suha_gu** good fortune, husband's love, husband; **suha_gin.i_** favourite wife, woman with living husband (S.); **soha_g** husband's love, husband, ornaments won when husband is alive, amatory caress (P.); husband's love (Ku.); **sua_g** good fortune (Ku.); **xuwa_g** love (A.); **soha_g** husband's love, dalliance (B.); **soha_ga, suha_ga, sua_ga** excessive fondness, fondling (Or.); **soha_gin** woman with living husband (Bi.); **soha_gini** (Mth.); **soha_ga** good luck (OMth.); **soha_g, suha_g** wifehood with living husband (H.); **soha_gin(i_)** f. such a wife (H.); **soha_g** good luck (Bhoj.Aw.); **soha_g, suha_g** good luck (G.)(CDIAL 13617). **saubha_gya** auspiciousness, good fortune, good luck; blessedness; beauty, grace, charm; the happy and joyous state of wife-hood (as opposed to widowhood, consisting in the privileges of using pigments, wearing ornaments etc.); **subhaga, sobagu** possessing goof fortune, blessed, auspicious, highly favoured, very prosperous; beautiful, lovely; beloved, amiable; respectable, illustrious; beauty (Ka.); **subhagatva** beauty; prosperity (Ka.); **sobagu, sabaga** a beautiful, charming man; **sompage** nicely, beautifully; nice; **sompu, sampu** beauty, elegance, charm (Ka.lex.) cf. **sommu** (fr. **svam**) own, one's own; property, wealth, riches (Ka.Te.); **com** (Ta.) (Ka.lex.)

336.**Marriage ceremony**: **ne_th^{a}r**, dat. **ne_tras** marriage ceremony (K.); **nayate_** marries (MBh.); **ne_tra** leading (AV.); **netta** guidance (Pali)(CDIAL 7586). **baraneta** marriage ceremony in which bride's party invite groom's party to their house (OH.)(CDIAL 11316). **parn.etar, pan.tar, parn.et** wedding, wife (G.)(CDIAL 7828). **pa_rin.a_yya** paraphernalia received by woman at time of wedding (Skt.); **pa_netar** garment of silk or fine cotton worn by bride at wedding (G.)(CDIAL 8112). **pran.aya** guidance, affection (MBh.); **pan.aya** affection (Pali); **pan.ayam.** acc. sg. m. (As'.); **pan.aya** (Pkt.); **pon^{u}** grief, mourning (on death of a dear one)(K.); **pan.a** love, affection (Si.)(CDIAL 8525). **pran.ayati** conveys (esp. fire or water or soma to its place)(RV.); inflicts punishment (Mn.); **pran.ayate_** draws in (breath)(S'Br.); **pan.e_ti** brings out (Pali)(CDIAL 8526). **pa_n.ti_** man who directs course of water in irrigated fields (G.)(CDIAL 8084). **pone_th^{a}r**, dat. **pone_t^{a}ras** second or later marriage of a man; **pone_tur^{u}** married for a second time (of a man)(K.)(CDIAL 8275). **parin.aya** leading bride round fire, wedding (Gr.S'r.); **parn.o** wedding (S.); **parna~_, parna_** (L.); **parna_hu** (P.)(CDIAL 7818). **parin.ayati** leads round (RV.); marries (a wife)(MBh.); **parin.e_ti** leads round (Pali); **parne~_da_**, pres. part. of **parni_van.** to marry caus. from pass. **parni_** (L.); **paran.ai** (OMarw.); **paran.vu~** (G.); **paran.n.e~** (M.); **parin.e_i** marries (Pkt.); **parn.an.u** (S.)(CDIAL 7819). **parin.ayana** marrying (S'rS.); **parin.ayan.a, parin.ayan.a_** (Pkt.); **parin.ayan.a** (OG.); **paran.** deriv. of verb **paran.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7820). **parin.a_payati** causes a man to marry (Skt.); **parin.a_vai** causes to be married (Pkt.); **parna_van.** to marry (L.); **parna_hun.a_** to give in marriage (P.); **parna_na_** (H.); **paran.a_i** (OMarw.); **parn.a_vvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7821). **pariniyam.ti** 3 pl. pres. (NiDoc.); **parin.i_yama_n.a, parin.ijjam.ta** pres. part. (Pkt.); **parni_jan., parni_van.** to be given in marriage; **parnivun.** (L.)(CDIAL 7826). **parin.e_tavya** to be given in marriage (Skt.); **parin.e_yavva** to be married (Pkt.); **parneva_** marriage (L.)(CDIAL 7827). **Bride, maiden: parni_**

bride, maiden (H.); **paran.i_** 3 sg. f. pret. (OMarw.); **parin.i_ta** married (MBh.); **parin.i_a, parin.iya** married (Pkt.); **parnia_, parni_a_, parni_** married person (L.)(CDIAL 7825).

367.**Marriage; ceremony in which a lamp is waved**: **a_rta_, a_rti_** marriage ceremony in which a lamp is waved (H.); **a_rti_** the ceremony (G.M.P.); **a_rti** (Ku.); **a_rat** (M.); **a_rati_, a_l.ati** the a_ra_trika ceremony (Or.); **a_rati_** id. (S.); **a_rati** id. (A.B.Aw.); the song sung at this ceremony (N.); **a_ra_trika** the ceremony of waving a lamp in front of an image at night (AVParis'.); the lamp so waved (S'am.kara.); **a_rattiya** (Pkt.); **a_r^{a}ti_** a special kind of address to a god (K.); **a_rti_** a lamp with four or five wicks used in a temple (Bi.)(CDIAL 1315). [cf. **a_rit.am** < **a_rs.a** marriage in which the bride and bridegroom are placed between a cow and a bull both well decorated (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)] **a_ra_trikam** waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol; the light so waved (Skt.lex.) **a_ratti** one of sixteen acts of worship, consisting in the waving of a light or lighted camphor before an idol; the waving of light, or water mixed with saffron, or saffron-coloured food-balls, before important personages such as a newly-wedded couple, a ruler, or a spiritual head, in processions or on other auspicious occasions; **a_rati** song sung while waving lights; **a_rapat.i < a_rabhat.i_** a kind of drama having for its topic the acquisition of wealth and centering round the achievements of great warriors as heroes, one of four na_t.aka-virutti (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai**.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_ra_dh** to propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; to honour, worship, respect; to deserve, merit; **a_ra_dhanam** pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); accomplishment, undertaking; acquirement, attainment; **a_ra_dhya** fit to be worshipped or propitiated; **a_ra_dhiyitr.** an adorer, humble servant, worshipper (Skt.lex.) **a_ri** excellence, eminence (**Ci_vaka. 129**); cf. **a_rya** (Skt.); **a_ra_ttiyar < a_ra_dhya** Linga_yat Bra_hmans; **a_rit.a-lin:kam** Lin:ga established by R.s.is (**Caiva. Potu. 431**)(Ta.lex.) **r.s.i** inspired singer (RV.); **isi** (Pali.Pkt.); **risi** (Pkt.); **ris.aya** (NWPkt.); **ris.aya, ras.aya** (Khot.); **ras'ai** priest, monk, schoolmaster (Gypsy); **isi, ihi** (Si.)(CDIAL 2460). **de_vars.i** a saint of the celestial class, a great r.s.i (MBh.); **dia_si** one who foretells the future (Or.)(CDIAL 6538).

396.**Nuptial present**: **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.); **aran.amu** a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage (Te.)(DEDR 203). cf. **arul. (arul.i-)** to be gracious to, grant, bestow (Ta.)(DEDR 227). X **an.uga** son; **an.ugi** daughter (Ka.); **an.an:ku** young offspring (Ta.)(DEDR 113). **Desire**: **arpu, appu** to embrace; **arume, arame** a fickle or libidinous state of being; love, affection; a kiss (Ka.); **aruva** eagerness, fondness = a_s'e (Te.); **arulu, arlu** = va_tsalya (Te.); **arul.** = karun.e, kr.pe (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **appiyuni** to embrace (Tu.); **al.pu, al.ke, appuge** an embrace (Ka.); **appukai, appai** folding the arms on the breast; **appiyuni** to clasp (Tu.)(DEDR 158). **a_lin:gana** embrace (Skt.lex.) cf. **an.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be beautiful, be an ornament; decoration, ornament, beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 116). cf. **anv** fertility of ground (Ko.); **anu, anuvu, anavu** fitness, propriety, nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful, worth (Ka.); **a, am.** beautiful, pretty; **ammai** beauty, prettiness (Ta.)(DEDR 328). **Possession**: **an** an affix indicating possession; **apitan** having a father; **tarwar.ean hor.** a man having a sword; **ak saranko** those having bows and arrows; **nawanko** those who have found; **an:ge, an:get** to take, keep a portion for oneself (Santali.lex.) **a_bharan.a** ornament; **alan:karan.a** ornamentation (Pali.lex.) **bharan.a** bearing, supporting (Pkt.); **bharan.** support, means of support (Ku.)(CDIAL 9395). **bha_ran.** support, maintenance, means of support (Ku.)(CDIAL 9460). **an:g** desire, greediness; **an:g bud.pini** to covet for something, usually eatables (Tu.lex.) **anij** to wish for, to desire, to be attracted, to attract (Santali.lex.) **Love, relationship**: **an-pu**

love, attachment, friendship, benevolence, devotion, piety; **an-pan-** friend, husband, lover, devotee; **an.i** love; **a_n.am** love, friendship, affection; **a_n.u** attachment, affection (Ta.); **anpu, ampu** love, affection, trust, devotion; **anpan** lover, friend, husband; **anpuka** to be fond of, connected with (Ma.)(DEDR 330). **an.pu, an.pita** relationship, friendship (**nan.t.adudu; an.pate**)(Ka.lex.) **ammu** to be willing, wish, desire; n. desire (Ka.)(DEDR 330). **al.avi** nearness; **al.aviga** a friend; **al.ipu, al.upu** hankering after, desire, addiction, attachment, love; to be addicted to; to hanker after; to long for (Ka.); **al.i** compassion, grace (Ta.); **arabu** desire (Tu.); **al.iya** (a man who is longed for? or one who joins a family?) a daughter's husband, a son-in-law (Ka.); **ar..ugu** to love (Ka.); **ar..ivu** tenderness, love (Ma.); **aragu** vicinity (Ka.); **aruku** to approach; to join; to embrace (Ta.); **ar..kar-** to love; pp. **ar..kirtu**; **ar..kar.., ar..kar..u, akkar-u** love; pleasure; **kat.t.ar..kar-** great love or pleasure; **kat.al.k** a tight embrace; **ar..ti, arti** love; a lovable, pleasant object; pleasure; **ar..tivad.u** to feel love or desire; to become pleasurable; **ar..tika_r-a** a lover (Ka.lex.) cf. **a_rvam** affection, love, desire, hankering, devotion (Ta.)(DEDR 381). cf. **akm** affection (Ko.); **arkame** strong desire, eagerness; **akkare** affection, fondness (Tu.); **arkyn** passionate woman (To.)(DEDR 281). cf. **al.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be attached; **(-pp-, -tt-)** love, grace, desire (Ta.)(DEDR 301). **al.ittal** to protect, take care of, nourish (**Pin..**); to create desire (**Ci_vaka. 192**); **al.i** love (**Iraku. Na_t.t.u. 1**); clemency, grace (**Tol. Po. 247, Urai.**); desire (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 83**); **al.inta_r** loving persons (**Par..a. 182**); **al.iyan-** one who has great love, gracious benefactor (**Kantapu. Akkin-i. 198**); one who deserves protection, needy person (**Tirumuru. 284**)(Ta.lex.)

474.**An aquatic plant**: **a_rai** aquatic cryptogamous plant, marsilia minuta coromandelica (Ta.); marsilea quadrifolia (Ma.)(DEDR 380).

353.**Entire extent of land irrigated by a tank**: **a_yvu** width, breadth; **a_yakat.t.u** the entire extent of land irrigated by a tank, measurement of land determining the boundaries of a village; deceitful fabrication, false statement (Ta.); old settlement register (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_yam** pit 34" deep, a standard of measurement (**Carva_. Cir-. Pak. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **a_ya** measure, extent, rule, standard, propriety, fitness; craftiness, deceit; **a_yakat.t.uga_r-a** a man who does his work properly (Ka.); **a_yaga_r-a** a clever man; fem. **a_yaga_rti** (Ka.); **a_ya** measure, proportion; **a_yakat.t.u, a_yikat.t.u** fixing the limits of a field, etc., regulation, arrangement (Tu.); **a_yatte** boundary, limit; **a_yakat.t.u** rate, standard (Te.)(DEDR 366). cf. **a_ya_ma** extension, length (A_s'vGr..); length (Pali.Pkt.); **ayama** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 128).

97.**Medicine**: **avur..tam, avir..tam** (**Tant.alai**. **89**) medicine (Ta.lex.) < **aus.adha** (S'Br.)(CDIAL 2571). **o_s.adhi** herb, medicinal herb (RV.); **o_sadhi** (Pali); **us.e** medicine, gunpowder (Kt.); **wus.u** medicine (Pr.)(CDIAL 2562). **osar.** drug, medicine (G.); **osuva** medicine (Si.)(CDIAL 2571). **aus.adha (< o_s.adhi), agasidde, ausada** a herb; any medicament or drug; **aus.adhi = avusti = aus.adha**; **o_s.a** burning, combustion; **o_s.adhiprastha-pura** name of a mythic town, the town of Himavat; **agaja_te** Pa_rvati_, the daughter of Hima_laya (Ka.lex.) **voizapon.** medicine; **vokta_nci vidya** science of medicine; **voka_t** drug (Kon.lex.) **ojon, ran** medicine; **ojha** man of medicine (Santali.lex.)

203.**Meliosma wightii**: **ar.dn marm** meliosma wightii; **ar.dn van.** its fruit (Ko.); **od.dn** sp. tree with edible berries (To.)(DEDR 92).

178.**Memorial**: **yada_stu** a memorandum, a rough note, a memorial (Ka.Te.H.); **ya_di** remembrance; memorandum-scrap (Ka.); **ya_da, ya_di_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **yatha_** in which manner (RV.); just as (Pali); **yatha, yatham., yatha_, atha_** (As'.); **yatha** (Dhp.); **yadha** (Dhp.); **jadha_, jaha~_** (Pkt.); **ja~_** prep. after the manner of (S.)(CDIAL 10407). **yatha_ na** in order that not (S'Br.Pali); **yina** (K.); **jan** particle of prohibition (Ku.); **janu, jani** (Mth.); **jan, jani, jin** (H.)(CDIAL 10408). **antu, avvatu** in that way, thus (Ta.)(DEDR 1).

223.**Image: menses**: **antu_** menses (Ga.); **an.t.u** menses (Ka.); **an.t.agu** to be in menses, menstruate (Te.)(DEDR 120). **an.t.u** that is viscuous, the menses or courses; **mut.t.al** (Ka.lex.) **r.tu, a_rtava** menses (Skt.lex.)

454.**A scent; mesua ferrea**: **arat.u** wood used for the axle of the chariot-wheel (RV. viii.46,27)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **irul.** ironwood of Ceylon, mesua ferrea (Ta.)(DEDR 482). **Axle**: cf. **ircu** an iron axle-tree (Ka.); **irsu** axle (Ga.)(DEDR 484). **ka_ca-stha_li_** the trumpet flower, bignonia suaveolens; **ka_cana** a middle-sized tree with fragrant blossoms, mesua ferrea, na_gasampige; **ka_cana-prasara** the tree mimusops elengi, bakula, na_gake_sara (Ka.lex.) Mesua ferrea: **na_gake_sara** the tree mesua roxburghii; its flower (Sus'r.)[orig. trade name of the stamens of the na_ga tree used as a scent, I.H.Burkill Proc. of the Linnaean Soc. of London, Session 156, 1943-4, Pt. 2,88]; **n.a_gake_sara** a partic. kind of flowering tree (Pkt.); **na_har** mesua ferrea (A.)(CDIAL 7042). **naghesar** (H.B.); **nagchampa** (M.); **nagkesar** (P.); **nagakeshara** (Skt.); **nagappu** (Ta.); **kesaramu** (Te.); **nagachempakam** (Ma.); **nahor** (Assam); flower buds: used in dysentery; unripe fruits; aromatic, sudorific; bark: astringent, aromatic, combined with ginger used as sudorific; flowers contain essential oil, two bitter substances; habitat: mountains of E. Himalayas and E. Bengal, Assam, evergreen rain-forests of N. Kanara and S. Konkan, forests of the W. Ghats from S. Kanara to Travancore, up to 5,000 ft., Andamans (GIMP, p.166).

450.**Millet**: **a_rike** the Indian millet, panicum italicum (Ka.); **a_rike, a_ruke** paspalum frumentaceum (Te.)(cf. **unna_l.a, ko_drava, ko_radu_pa**)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_ruka, a_ruga, a_rike, a_riga** panicum scrobiculatum (= p. frumentaceum)(Te.); **a_l.l.u** pl. p. scrobiculatum (Te.); **a_rike** the Indian millet, panicum italicum; **ha_raka, ha_raku** paspalum scrobiculatum (Ka.); **a_rk** setaria italica (Go.); **a_rku** pl. a species of millet (Pe.); **a_rka** id. (Kui); **a_rgu** pl. **a_rka** panicum italicum (Kuwi)(DEDR 379). **ayk** a kind of grain called in Halbi **kang** i.e., panicum italicum (Pa.); **aykil** a kind of millet called in Te. **kor-r-alu** i.e., setaria italica (= panicum italicum)(Ga.)(DEDR 195). cf. **aky** grain of any grain food when husked (Ko.)(DEDR 215). **s'areg** green corn, sprout (Kho.); autumnal, young millet crop (Kho.); **s'a_radika** autumnal (Pa_n..); **sa_radika** autumnal (Pali); **sa_radia, sa_raia, sa_laia** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12403). **saraya_** a partic. sort of rice (H.); **s'a_rada** autumnal (AV.); corn or fruit ripening in autumn (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 12402). **s'arad** autumn (RV.); **s'ordo-mo** autumn (Pas'.); **s'aru_o_ gha_s** hay left on ground for use in winter (WPah.)(CDIAL 12329). **sarauti_** a kind of sugar-cane (H.)(CDIAL 12330).

452.**Great millet**: **ir-un:ku** great millet sorghum vulgare, co_l.am; black co_l.am (Ta.lex.); **ir-at.i** Italian millet setaria italica (**Malaipat.u. 169**)(Ta.); black Italian millet panicum indicum, karuntin-ai (Ta.); **ir-un.n.u** a kind of maize (Ma.)(DEDR 525). **ir-ukutal** to be rich, luxuriant, as growing corn or as fruitful trees (**Malaipat.u. 132**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **priyan:gu** = **sa_ma_** a medicinal plant; **priyan:gu** means a medicinal plant and the millet panicum italicum (Pali)(CDIAL 12666).

190.**Mirror**: **attam** mirror (Ta.); **addamu** mirror, pane of glass (Te.); **addam** mirror (Ga.Go.); **adam** id. (Kond.a); **ademi** id. (Kuwi); **adda_a** mirror (Pkt.)(DEDR 147). **a_dam.sa, a_dam.saga, a_yam.sa, a_yam.saga, a_ya_sa** mirror (Pkt.); **a_dars'a** (S'Br.); **a_dars'aka** (R.); **a_da_sa, a_da_saka** (Pali); **a_darisa, a_yarisa** (Pkt.); **res'o** (Pas'.); **res.e** (Shum.); **a_hiri_** (S.); **a_rhi_, arhi_** (L.); **a_rs'i_** (WPah.); **a_rsi** (N.); **a_rhi** likeness (A.); **a_rsi** mirror (B.A.); **a_risi, a_rasi** (Or.); **a_rasi_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **a_rsi_** (H.); **a_ri_sa** (OG.); **a_ri_so, ari_so, a_rso** large mirror; **a_rsi_** small mirror (G.); **a_rsi_** (P.); **a_risi_, a_rsi_** (S.); **a_rsa_, arsa_** small mirror (M.); **a_rs'i_, ars'i_** mirror (M.)(CDIAL 1143).

421.**Image: male monkey**: **appar** male monkey (**Tol. Po. 602, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **ha~r.u~** the langur; **ga~r.i~** a monkey (Santali.lex.)

498.**Image: monkey**: **la_khu** monkey, langur (N. < **kapila** brown)(CDIAL 11003). cf. **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.)(DEDR 1490). cf. **la~gur** monkey, tail (G.)(CDIAL 11009).

280.**New moon**: **ampuli** moon; **a_mpal** id. (Ta.); **ampil.i** id. (Ma.); **ja_bil(l)i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 179). **ama_** new moon; **ama_nta** end of the day of new moon (Ka.lex.) **amai** new moon (**Ce_tupu. Tura_ca_. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **ama_va_sya_** the night of the new moon (AV.); **ama_va_siyam.** loc. sg. (Pali); **ama_vassa_, ama_va_sa_** (Pkt.); **ma_was**, loc. **ma_wasi** (K.); **ama_us** (P.); **maus** (EP.); **va~s, a~s** (EP.); **a~_s, awa~_s** (WPah.); **au~s** (Ku.); **ua~_sa** (Or.); **ama_was** (H.); **ama_s** (G.); **a_vas, avas, au_s**, loc. **avs'i~_** day of the new moon; early night, just before dawn (M.); **ama_** day of the new moon (Si.)(CDIAL 565). **ama_va_syaka** born on a new moon night (Pa_n..); **au~sya_ha_** child born on a new moon night (N.); **ua~_si** a daughter so born (Or.)(CDIAL 564). **ama_va_cai** new moon, as the time when the sun and the moon dwell together (**Upate_caka_. Cilavi. 229**)(Ta.lex.) **ama_vasye, amava_se, ama_va_se, ama_va_sye, ama_se, avase** the first day of the first quarter on which the moon is visible (Ka.lex.)

91.**Mosquito**: **acal** mosquito; **acaval** gnat; **acar-u** minute insect that sticks on leaves and injures plants; **acukun.i** small insect breeding and feeding on plants; **acuvun.i** a destructive insect; **aal, aalam** sp. of gnat (Ta.); **accu** a little snail (Ma.)(DEDR 40). **isre** glow-worm (Kol.); **iskid.i-puli, iske ji_poli** firefly (Pe.); **iske** fire (Mand..)(DEDR 428). cf. **un.n.i** tick on dogs, sheep, cattle (Ta.)(DEDR 604). cf. **ummun.i** an insect (Ka.)(DEDR 638). **mas'a, mas'aka** mosquito (Skt.lex.) **musahri** mosquito net; **sikr.i~c** mosquito (Santali.lex.) **zal.a_r** mosquito (Kon.lex.)

85.**Mother**: **acci** mother; a malaya_l.a woman (Ka.); **acce** mother; **acci** mother; a woman of the Na_ya or S'u_dra caste; a female of animals (Ma.); **acca** = Tadbhava of **ajja** a grandfather; **ajja** id. (Ka.); **ajji** grandmother; **acya** excessive love; **acya_ma_d.u** to fondle, to spoil by indulgence as a child (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **a_voi**, pl. **a_vio** mother (Kon.lex.)

283.**Breast**: **ammam** woman's breast, food of babies (Ta.); **ammii** nipple (Ma.); **ammi** mother's breast (Ka.); **amman.n.i** nipple, teat, breast (Ka.); **aman.i, amani, umani** nipple (Tu.); **ama_** the mother's breast (M.)(DEDR 181). **a_ma_** breast, bubby (M.)(CDIAL 578). cf. **pamme** breast (Kol.)(DEDR 3935). **amma_** mother (Ta.Br.); **amma** id. (Ta.Ma.Ka.Tu.Kol.Te.)(DEDR 183). **amba_** mother (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **ambi_** (RV.); **ambika_** (VS.); **amba_d.a_, amba_la_** (Pa_n..); **amba_li_** (TS.); **amma_** (Pali.Pkt.H.); **amma~_** (L.P.WPah.); **ambaka_** poor woman (Pali); **abaka** nurse (As'.); **am.bae_** mother (KharI.); **ammaya_** (Pkt.); **am.bia_** name of a goddess (Pkt.); **ama** grandmother, esp. an old prostitute or bawd (K.); **ama_, ami_** mother, daughter (S.); **a_ma_**

grandmother (Ku.); **a~_m** id. (Ku.); **a_ma_** mother (N.); **a_mai** mother of friend or namesake, mother's female friend, father's friend's wife (A.); **ama~_** mother (Mth.); **ambuva, abi** mother, wife (Si.); **ambr.i_** (P.); **amar.i, aman.i** mother (S.); **ammr.i_** little mother (L.); **amr.i_** mother (L.)(CDIAL 574). **Mother**: **avvai** mother, old woman, woman ascetic; **tavvai** mother, elder sister, goddess of misfortune as the older sister of Laks.mi_; **evvai** our younger sister (Ta.); **av** mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin (Ko.); **af, afuf** id. (To.); **avve, avva** mother (used as a title or respect and love), grandmother, any elderly woman; **abbe** mother (Ka.); an elderly woman, matron (Tu.); **ava_** mother (Go.); **avve** mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin (Kod..); **avva** mother, grandmother, an old woman (Te.); father's mother (Pa.); mother (Go.); **avve** old woman (Ga.); **awwal** (pl. **awwa_hk**) mother, dam of man or beast; **avval, avval** (pl. **avvasku**), **aval** (pl. **avahku**), **ava_l** mother (Go.); **awha_r.i_** mother, dam of man or beast; **awhari, avha_ri, avahari** mother (Go.)[cf. **hari** fem. a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to 3rd person, to denote respect; **haral** (Go.); **jaran**, in: **ta_k-jaran** father (Nk.)(DEDR 2357). **yavva** mother (Go.); **ave** (pl. **avek**) id. (Kond.a); **ava** elder brother's wife (Mand..Kui.Kuwi); **awa** sister-in-law (Kuwi)(DEDR 273). **avva_** mother (Pkt.); **ava_, ava_ji** term of courtesy in addressing a S'u_dra woman (Pkt.)(CDIAL 904). **aval.** that female person, she**,** f. of avan- (Ta.); **aval.u** (Ka.); **aval.** (Ma.); **avan-** that male person, he (Ta.); **avan** (Ma.); **avanu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

315.**Lady, gentleman**: **ayduve** a wife whose husband is alive (Te.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ayira, ayyira** n.-adj. (Vedic **a_rya**, metathesis for **ariya** as diaeretic form of **a_rya**, of which the contracted (assimilation) form is **ayya**.); **ariyan** nobleman, gentleman (opp. servant); adj. **ariyan** well-born, belonging to the ruling race, noble, aristocratic, gentlemanly; **ayira_** lady, mistress (of a servant); v.l. **oyyaka_**; voc. **ayire, ayye** my lady; **ariyaka = ayira**; **ayya** gentleman, sire, lord, master; worthy, honourable; pl. nom. as voc. **ayya_** in addressing several; **ayya-putta** son of an ariyan, i.e. an aritocratic (young) man gentleman; lord, master; prince; **ayyaka** grandfather, forefather, ancestors; **ayyaka_** grandmother, granny; **ariya** noble, distinguished; right, good, ideal; **-alamariya** fully or thoroughly good; **anariya** ignoble, undignified, low; **ariya-dhana** sublime treasure; **ariya-voha_ra** noble or honorable practice. [There are four, abstinence from lying, from slander, from harsh language, from frivolous talk.](Pali)(Pali.lex.) For **-aka** in **ayyaka** grandfather (Pali) cf.: **Ancestor**: **ake** grandfather, ancestor (Kui); **akka** mother's father (Pa.); **akko_** id. (said by granddaughter); **akko** great-grandfather; **akko** daughter's son or daughter, grandson's wife; **ukko** (i.e. **akko**) maternal grandfather (Go.); **ako** (pl. **-r**) id. (Pe.); **akenja** grandfather (Kui); **akku** (Kuwi)(DEDR 24). **aytana** the state of being an ayya or jan:gama (Ka.); **ayya** a master, a lord; a grandfather, a father; a jan:gama (Ka.); **ayye** a teacher, a schoolmaster (Tu.); **ayya** id. (Te.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ayya_** father (Ta.); **ayya** (Te.Ka.); **ayyan** (Ma.); **ayye** (Tu.); **aiyan- < ayya** (Pali) < **a_rya** sage; priest, teacher, preceptor; father; superior person, man of dignity, of respectability; **aiyar** < **ayya** (Pali) < **a_rya** men worthy of respect (**Periyapu. TIruna_l.ai. 30**); sages (**Tol. Po. 145**); celestials, bra_hmans; title of sma_rta bra_hmans; title of linga_yats; **aiyan--pa_r..i** shrine of Aiyan-a_r (**I_t.u, 1,1,5**); **aiyan-a_r** name of a guardian deity of the village, who has a cock on his banner and riding a black horse (Ta.lex.) **jan:gama** a walking lin:ga: a lin:gavanta of a higher position brought about by a kind of di_ks.e, also called an **ayya**, whose feet and lin:ga are worshipped by the other lin:gavantas, who lives either by begging and eating in the houses of the various castes of the lin:gavantas or by trading and may be made a guru (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mother, woman**: **ay** mother (Kol.); **ayma** woman (Nk.); **ayal** (pl. **aycil**) woman, wife; **iya** (pl. **iyov**) mother (Pa.); **a_ya** mother (Ga.); **ayal** woman, wife (Ga.); **asmal** woman (Ga.); **aya_l** wife (Ga.); **a_smal** woman (Ga.); **ya_ya_l, ya_yo, ayal, iya_l** mother

(Go.); **mi_yal** your mother (Go.); **ma_yo** mother (Go.); **ma_i_** female (Go.); **maiju_** wife (Go.); **ma_yi** wife, woman (Go.); **iya** mother (Pe.); **aya** mother (Pe.Kond.a.Mand..); (pl. **ayek**) mother; **ayma** woman, wife; **ayli** daughter; **ya_ya** mother (related to 1st or 2nd person); **aysi** id. (related to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **aya-tar-i** woman, wife; **teya** female of animal; **teyhi** mother (related to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **taya** female of animal (Mand..); **aia, aiali, aja, ia, ija, ijali** mother, woman (Kui); **i_ya** mother (**ma_iya** my mother, **ma_ya** your mother); **aiya** woman; **aya** woman; **a_ya** woman, wife (Kuwi); **ayang** mother (Kur.); **ayo_** mother (Kur.); **ayya** my mother; **ijjo** thy or your mother; **teho** his, her, or their mother (Malt.)(DEDR 364). **ayar** marriage badge; **ayire, ayarda_l.i, ayrada_l.i** id.; **ayire, ayar, ayra, ayduve, ayde** (Tadbhava of **acira_**) a wife whose husband is alive (Ka.lex.) **a_jol., ajol., a_ju_l., aju_l., a_jval., ajol.a_** mother's father's house (M.)(CDIAL 1350). **ajjia_** grandmother (Pkt.); **a_ryika_** respectable woman (Skt.); **ze_i** mother (Wg.); **a_i_, ya_** (Wg.); **yi_** (Dm.); **[i]za_i, za_i, ja_i** (Gaw.); **a_ya** (Kal.); **i_e_i** (Bshk.); **yai** (Tor.); **ya_i** (Savi.); **ye_i** (Phal.); **a_je, a_ze** pl. **ma_ya_re** < **ma_tarah.** (Sh.); **ha_j, ijji_, ij** (WPah.)(CDIAL 1351). **a_i_** mother (Pas'..); mother, aunt, respectful address for any senior female relative (S.); mother's mother, mother;s aunt (B.); mother's mother (Or.); mother, term of endearment for an infant (M.); **a_i** mother (Par.A.G.); grandmother (G.); **a_i-ma_i** wife, woman (N.); mother, motherly person (M.) **a_i_-ba_i_** motherly old woman (M.)(CDIAL 997). **a_y, a_yi, ya_y, a_y** mother; **a_ycci** mother, grandmother (Ta.); **a_cci** mother, grandmother (Ta.Ma.); **a_cca_l.** mother; **a_ya_l.** mother, grandmother, old woman; (**ya_y** my nmother; **a_y** thy mother (**Kur-unt. 40**); **ta_y** mother (Ta.Ka.); **ta_ycci** wet nurse, pregnant woman; **ta_ya_r** mother, Laks.mi_; **ta_ymai** motherhood (Ta.); **ta_yi** mother (Ma.Ka.Te.); **to.y** mother (To.); **a_yi** (Ka.); **ta_ye** mother (Ka.); **ta.yi** grandmother (Kod..)(DEDR 364). **Respectable man**: **ajja** (Tadbhava of **a_rya**) a grandfather (Ka.); **ajje** (Tu.); **acca** (Ma.); **accan-, attan-** (Ta.); **ajji** a grandmother (Ka.); **a_rya, a_riya, ajja** a respectable, venerable man; an A_rya; a Vais'ya; a guard of the women's apartments; the sun (Ka.lex.) **ajjaga** grandfather (Pkt.); **ayyaka** id. (Pali); **a_ryaka** respectable man, grandfather (MBh.)[so called because the mother addresses her husband's father as **a_rya(ka)**; cf. **ajjautta** husband (Pkt.)]; **ajjia_** grandmother (Pkt.); **a_zo** great- (in relationship) in **a_o-kaka_, a_zo-na_ti** great-grandfather, great-grandson (A.); **a_ji** grandmother (B.); **aja_** mother's father (Or.); grandfather (H.M.); **a_ja_** grandfather (Bhoj.Aw.H.M.) **a_ji_** grandmother (Bhoj.H.M.); **aji_** (H.M.); **a_jo** mother's father (G.); **a_jjo** grandfather (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1348). **a_rya** an Aryan; **a_rya_** noble, respectable (Mn.); **ayya**, **ayya_** worthy, gentleman (Pali); **aya-puta** prince (As'.); **aryag'a** a title (NiDoc.); **ajja** noble, master, grandfather (Pkt.); **a_jo** free, at liberty (S. ?< **a_za_d** (Pers.); **aya** person (Si.); **ariya, ana_riya** (Pali); **a_riya** (Pkt.); **ari-** in cmpds. 'excellent' (Si.)(CDIAL 1347). **ajja** grandfather (Ka.); **ajji** grandmother (Ka.Tu.); **ajje** grandfather (Kod..Tu.); **mutt-ajje** great-grandfather (Kod..); **accan-** father (Ta.); **acci** Na_yar woman (Ta.Ma.); a Malaya_l.a woman (Ka.); mother (Ma.Ka.); **acciyar** women ascetics (Ta.); **accan** father, lord (Ma.); **acca** mother; **aj ayn.** very old man (Ko.); **aj av** very old woman (Ko.); **a_jak-jaran** grandfather (Nk.); **aji** father's mother (Mand..); **ajjos** (voc. **ajjo_**) paternal grandfather (Kur.); **ajji_** grandmother (Kur.)(DEDR 50). **a_ja_-puja_** worship (N.); **-ayika** oblation (Si.inscr.); **a_ryaka** ceremony performed in honour of departed ancestors (Skt.)(CDIAL 1349). **Father**: **ayyan-, aiyan-** father, sage, priest, teacher, brahman, superior person, master, king; **ayya_** father, respectable man; **aiyar** men worthy of respect, sages, brahmans, title of sma_rta brahmans, etc.; **tam-aiyan-** elder brother or parallel male cousin; **numaiyan-** your elder brother; **ai** lord, master, husband, king, guru, priest, teacher, father (Ta.); **ayn.** father, father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband (Ko.); **in, eyi-** (voc. **eya-**) id. (To.); **ayyan** father, lord (Ma.); **tamayan** elder brother (Ma.); **ayya, aya** father, grandfather, master, lord, teacher (Ka.); **ayye** father's brother or parallel male

cousin, mother's sister's husband (Kod..); **tamayya.^{n}** younger brother (Kod..); **ayye** priest, minister, teacher, master (Tu.); **tammaiya** an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother (Tu.); **ayya, aya** father (Te.); **ayya_** mother's father Kol.); **ayya_k** god (Kol.); **e_ya_l** father (Go.)(DEDR 196). **Grandfather; father**: **attan-** father, elder, person or rank or eminence (Ta.); **attai, attaica_r** father's sister, mother-in-law, woman or rank or eminence (Ta.); **atta_n-** elder sister's husband; father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son when elder, wife's brother when elder; **atta_cci** elder brother's wife, husband's sister; **attimpe_r** elder sister's husband; father's sister's husband; **atti** elder sister; **atto_** exc. of wonder; **tattai** elder sister (Ta.); **attan** father (Ma.); **atte, atti** mother-in-law (Ka.); id., aunt (Tu.); **atta** mother-in-law, father's sister, maternal uncle's wife (Te.); aunt (Kuwi); mother, mother's sister (Ma.); **so_dar-atte, so_dar-atti** father's sister, mother's brother's wife (Ka.); **attike** elder sister (Ka.); **attige** elder brother's wife (Ka.); elder brother's wife (Tu.); **atiak** father's sister (Nk.); **a_ta, atta** id. (Ga.); **a_ti** father's sister (Go.); **ata, atali** grandmother (Kui); **atu** grandmother (Kuwi)(DEDR 142). **Mother**: **a_ttai, a_tta_l., a_tta_** mother; **a_ttai, a_tti** excl. expr. surprise, fright or pity; **a_tta_t.i** exc. expr. wonder, of restfulness after toilsome work (Ta.); **a_tto_l., a_tto_l** Nambutiri's wife (Ma.)(DEDR 358). **a_ta_** grandfather (Si.); address to a respectable old man (A.); **a_ta_ji** grandfather (G.); **ado** brother (S.); **adda_** father (L.)(CDIAL 221). **atta_** mother, mother's sister, elder sister (Skt.); **atti(ka_)-, anti(ka_)-** elder sister (Skt.); **atta_** mother, father's elder sister, husband's mother [an interchange of meaning due to Drav. custom of a girl being married to her father's sister's son](Pkt.); **ata_, a_ta_** term of address to mother and elder sister (Or.); **a_ta_** father's sister (Or.); **a_t, a_tas, a_tu_, a_te, a_tes** father's sister (M.); **adi_** sister (S.)(CDIAL 222).

6.**Mould**: cf. **accu** stamp, impression, sign (Ka.); stamp, impression, print, mould (Te.)(DEDR 47). **sacaka-** mould (Skt.); **saca_, sacca_** mould (P.)(CDIAL 13096). **Metal**: **akka, aka** (Tadbhava of **arka**) metal; **akka** metal (Te.); cf. **aka-sa_le** the workshop of a goldsmith; a goldsmith (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **accu** a mould; what has been formed with a mould; **accu-bella** boiled treacle poured into a mould and thus made into a cake; **accu-mara** a wooden mould (Ka.lex.) **acca_n-** cast from a mould; **accu** mould (Ta.Te.Ma.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ac-** mould for casting iron (Ko.); **acci** form, model (Tu.)(DEDR 47). cf. **aks.a** (Skt.lex.) **Weight of gold**: **accu, aks.a** a certain weight of gold, kars.a; ?nis.ka (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

402.**Image: yawning**: **an:g** to open (as in the case of yawning the mouth); to await with desire for something (Tu.lex.) **an:gop** to yawn (Santali.lex.) cf. **an:ka_ttal** to open the mouth (**Nan-. 76**)(Ta.lex.)

95.**Mud, mire**: **acar-u** mud, mire (Ta.); **acumpu** soft mud, miry place (Ta.); **ayam** mud, mire (Ta.Ma.); **ayar-u** manure (Ma.); **asalu** mud, mire (Te.)(DEDR 41). **Pool**: **ayam** water, spring, tank, pond (Ta.); pool, tank (Ma.)(DEDR 188). **a_ya_ma** water in which rice has been boiled (Pkt.); **a_ca_ma** (Pali.Skt.)(CDIAL 1068). **a_cama** sipping water (Skt.)(CDIAL 1064). **a_camanaka** a spitting pot; **a_camana** sipping water from the palm of the hand; gargling the throat (Ka.lex.) **am.cavn.em.** to wash one's mouth after a meal (M.); **acvau** (H.); **a_camana** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 296). **Image: flowing**: **a_kharu** scum of butter which rises when boiling to make ghee (S.)(CDIAL 1022). **akha_lan.** to clear (a watercourse)(L.); **a_salan.em.** to flow (of tide), swell up (OM.)(CDIAL 1024). **a_ka_ram** clarified butter (Ta.lex.)

108.**Mustard**: **asuri** the plant sinapis racemosa (Ka.lex.) **a_suri_** sinapis ramosa (Skt.); **ahuri** mustard seed (S.); **a_huryo, a_hiryo** a seed used in medicine (S.); **hur, ahu~r, arheo~, a_hur**

mustard (L.); **a_hur** (P.); **a_suri_** (B.H.); **a_sor^{u}** mustard plant, sinapis ramosa (K.); **asuro** the shrub, adhatoda vasica (N.)(CDIAL 1496). **aiyavi** mustard; **aintai** id. (Ta.); **aiyavi, ayyavi** id. (Ma.); **a_va** id. (Te.); **a_valu** mustard seeds (Te.); **sars.apa** (Skt.); **sa_sava** (Pkt.); **sa_savi, sa_save** (Ka.); **sa_suvulu** (Te.)(DEDR 921). **asuvekal** a slab on which condiments are ground (Ka.lex.) **sa_sa_u** mustard; **sa_sva_tso le_p** mustard plaster (Kon.lex.) **tur.i** mustard plant; **tur.i par.hao** mustard seed, to recite incantation over (Santali.lex.)

219.**Image: necklace**: **ad.d.ike, ad.d.ige** one of the pieces of gold of which the necklace called **ad.d.ike** is composed, a necklace composed of ad.d.ikes (Ka.); **at.t.ikai** closely fitting necklace of gold wires or of precious stones (Ta.); **at.t.iyal** closely fitting necklace (Ta.); **at.t.ika** id. (Ma.); **ad.d.ige** gold necklace (Kod..); **ad.d.igalu** pl. ornament worn round the neck by women (Te.)(DEDR 95). **Image: unit in a string of beads**: **an.t.u** unit in a string of beads, link in a chain (Ta.); **an.d.u** id. (Te.); **an.t.a-p-pa_r-ttal** to join, unite (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

445.**Images: neck; necklace**: **a_ra-vat.am < ha_ra +** string of pearls (**Tan.t.i. 47, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_r, a_ru** a frame put on the neck of cattle when training them (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_ram** ring round the neck of doves, lines on the necks of parrots and other birds (**Tiruppu. 748**) (Ta.lex.) **a_riva_l.a, pa_riva_l.a** a pigeon (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ha_ra** a string of pearls; a necklace of sixty-four or hundred and eight strings; any necklace (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Images: bead; necklace**: **harwa_** bead (Mth.); **a_ra** necklace (K.); **ha_ra** (MBh.Or.); garland (Pkt.); string of pearls (OAw.); **ha_ra_** necklace, string of pearls (H.); **ha_r** necklace (P.A.B.Mth.Bi.G.); **ha_ri_** string of white beads (Mth.); **hara** string of pearls (Si.); **ha_raka** string of pearls (Skt.)(CDIAL 14059).

30.**Need**: **akkar-ai, akkarai** concern, interest, need, necessity (Ta.); **akkar-e** want, necessity, need (Ka.); **akkar-a** necessity, want, need, interest (Te.)(DEDR 21).

428.**Image: net suspended from the shoulder**: **ar-uvai** net or hoop suspended from the shoulder (**Cilap. 10,98**)(T.E.D.)

323.**There is**: **ayte, ade** it certainly is, it is, there is, is (Ka.lex.) **ayinta_ < a_'inda** next, ensuing (**ayinta_ pacali : C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **ayinda_, ainda** hereafter, next time, in future (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

504.**Dewy season**: **ar-ciram** < **al** 'night' + **s'is'ira** first half of the dewy season (**Ain:kur-u. 464**); **ar-cirai** id. (**Kur-un. 277**)(Ta.lex.) **alkal** night (**Kalit. 90**); day of 24 hours (**Akana_. 25**); **al** night (**Pin..**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

120.**Occupation; support; instruction**: **a_har** occupation, effort (P.); **a_dhara** support (Skt.); **a_hir** postp. depending on (S.); **ohur**, obl. **a_hr** support, encourage-ment, instruction (L.)(CDIAL 1162). **a_dhi** deposit (RV.)(CDIAL 1167). **Mercantile corespondence**: **a_ta_ram** document, voucher, title deed by which a right to property is established and maintained (Ta.lex.) **a_dha_ra** sanction, authority, foundation; **a_dha_rastha** a man of property; **a_dhi** a deposit, a pledge; a pawn (Ka.); **a_dhe_ya** to be deposited or placed; to be pledged or mortgaged etc. (Ka.); **a_dhi_na** subject, dependent; come into the possession of somebody; subjection, control, charge (Ka.); **a_dhi-daivika** relating to or arising from a tutelary or presiding deity (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_tikkam** superiority, power (**Ta_yu. Maun-a. 3**); **a_ti_n-am** ownership, possession; s'aiva monastery, a religious organization composed of ascetics with a head, usu. of great learning and spiritual attainments, who resides at the headquarters and

initiates aspirants and, in a general way, keeps control over the properties of the mat.am (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.aikkalam** refuge, shelter, deposit (Ta.); **ar.pin** dowry (of buffaloes given by girl's father)(To.); **ad.avu** pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage (Ka.); **r.a_spa** to give in marriage; n. giving in marriage (Kui); **d.a_yu, da_yu** to approach; **d.a_pu, da_pu** nearness; **da_parincu** to fall to one's lot (Te.)(DEDR 79). **Wholesale trade; agency business**: **at.atti < ar.hat** (U.) buying and selling in lots, wholesale; premium for ready money; commission or agency business; **at.atti-c-ci_t.t.u** note given by one chetti to another, showing the amount within which to draw upon him for funds in trading (Ta.); **at.itti-viya_pa_ram** wholesale dealings (**C.G.**); **at.ai-tal** to get, obtain, enjoy (Ta.); **ad.e** id. (Ka.); **at.ai-ttal** to lease, give in contract (Ta.); to bestow (**Ci. Ci. 1,54**)(Ta.); to entrust (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,13**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.itti < arhat** (U.) mercantile correspondent or agent (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ad.iti** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Commission or agency business**: **ahr.at < ar.at** partnership in trade, selling goods on commission, percentage; mutual dealing, connection, agency; **ahr.atia** a partner in trade, one who sells on commission, one who has dealings of any sort with another (P.lex.) **a_dha_payati** caus. of **a_dadha_ti** gives, lends (RV.); **a_dhi** pledge, pawn (RV.); pp. replaced by **a_japta**: **a_jna_payati** (Skt.); **a_d.havai** begins; pass. **a_d.happai** (Pkt.); **a_d.hatta, ad.d.hatta** begun, undertaken (Pkt.); **a_d.ata** mercantile correspondence,agency (S.); **a_d.atio** merchant's correspondent (S.); **a_hr.ti_** broker (L.); **a_r.hat, ar.hat** commission; **a_hr.ti_, ahr.ti_** commission agent (P.); **a_r.hat** commission; **a_r.ati** customer (Ku.); **a_r.at** commission (B.); **a_r.hat** brokerage; **ar.hatia_** agent (Mth.); **a_r.hat, ar.hat, a_r.hatya_** (H.); **a_r.at^{i}, a_r.ati_yo** (G.); **a_d.at, ad.at, a_d.atya_, ad.atya_** (M.)(CDIAL 1164). **at.atti-c-ci_t.t.u** note given by one Chetti to another, showing the amount within which to draw upon him for funds in trading; **at.atti** buying and selling in lots, wholesale; premium for ready money; commission or agency business (Ta.lex.) ?cf. **arukan-** arhat; Jain (**Kalla_. 4**); associate, companion, friend (Ta.lex.) **a_dha_na** receptacle (Pali); the place in which anything rests (S'Br.); **a_ha_n.a** refuge (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1163). **a_driyate_** regards, is careful about, attends to (S'Br.); **a_diyati** heeds (Pali); **ajelo** ashamed (Sh.); **a_arai** respects (Pkt.); **a_riba_** to fondle (Or.); **a_darvu~** to work with zeal, begin, woo (G.); **a_darn.e~** to take (a business) in hand (M.); **a_darna_** (H.); **a_darn.e~** to honour (M.); **a_dara** (Skt.)(CDIAL 1161). **Pledge**: **at.aku** pledge, pawn of personal property (**Tiruppu. 594**); **ad.avu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ad.apu, ad.avu** a pledge, a pawn (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.aima_nam** pledge, property mortgaged or hypothecated (Ta.); **at.ama_nam** (Ma.); **at.ai-y-o_lai** ola document serving as evidence of pledge (**I.M.P. SA. 15**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_ta_n-am < a_-da_na** depositing, placing, usu. in compounds as **akkin-i-ya_ta_n-am, karppa_ta_n-am** (**Ce_tupu. Akat. 38**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Ledger; register**: **at.avan.e, at.t.avan.e** addition and subtraction (in arithmetic); revenue (Ka.); **at.avan.e_m.** to gather together, in, up (M.); **at.havan.a** memory, remembrance; **at.avan.e** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.avan.ai** index, cash-book, ledger, register, catalogue (**Pan.avit.u. 30**)(Ta.); **at.havan.a** (M.); **at.t.avan.ai** prefix to an official designation to imply that the person is duly registered as holding the office as in: **at.t.avan.ai-t-ta_cilta_r** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **adadi** of counting or numeration, determined by counting, used in selling or buying fruits etc. (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **a_taram** regard, love, affection, kindness (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 16**); honour, hospitality (**Ko_yir-pu. Iran.iya. 95**); **a_taravu** love, affection, kindness (**Kantapu. Ma_rkkan.. 21**); prop, stay, buttress; **a_taravu-c-ci_t.t.u** voucher (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

112.**Anoint**: **aj** to smear, anoint; pr. **anakti, an:kte_**; sb. **anajat**; ipv. **an.dhi, anaktu**; **ajant, aja_na**; inf. **a_jan**; pf. **a_naja**, **a_naje_, a_najre_**; sb. **anaja_**; op.**anajya_t**; pt. **a_naja_n**; ps. **ajyate_**; pt. **ajyama_na**; pp. **akta**; gd. **aktca_, -ajya** (TS. v.1.11.1); **ajana** collyrium; sprinkling ghee and anointing the havis with ghee (KS'S.); **ajana_bhyajana** unction and inunction; **ajani_-**

ka_ra one who beautifies the eyes with collyrium (TBr. iii.4.10); **ajas** ointment, a mixture (RV. i.132.2); **aji** adornment, hue, brilliancy (RV. viii.20.11); **ajimant** coloured, bright, adorned (RV. v.57.5); **ajiva** slippery, smooth (AV. vii.6.9); **aj-sakthya** having smooth, ornamented, or coloured thighs (a god)(VS. xxiv.4)(Vedic.lex.) **aj** to anoint, smear with, bedaub; **aja_** to anoint, smear; **ajanam** anointing, smearing with; mixing; collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; paint, a cosmetic ointment; magic ointment; **ajani_** a woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal etc., or one fit for such application (Skt.lex.) **ajana-ke_s'i** name of a vegetable perfume (Skt.Ka.); **nakhala_** (M.); **ajanaki_** name of a medicinal plant (Skt.lex.) **ajani_** name of two plants: **kat.uka_vr.ks.a** and **ka_la_jana vr.ks.a** (Skt.lex.) **ajani** a hollow tube for black collyrium (Ka.lex.) **ajanaka** a portion of the vedas containing the word ajana (Skt.lex.) **ajati** = **anakti** anoints, smears, decorates (RV.); **ajati** smears, anoints (Pali); **am.jai** (Pkt.); **ac-** to smear (Pr.); **a~_jna_** to apply collyrium to the eyes (H.); **ajvu~** (G.); **andinava_** to anoint, paint (Si.)(CDIAL 169). **ajana** anointing, ointment (A_s'vS'r.); **ajan.** collyrium (P.); **andana_** anointing, painting, putting on (clothes)(Si.)(CDIAL 170). **ajas** ointment, mixture (RV.); **aza_** curry, pottage; **vyajana** condiment (MBh.)(CDIAL 172). **ajita** smeared (Pali); **ajayati** anointed (A_s'vS'r.); **am.jiya** oiled (Pkt.); **andi** painted, marked (Si.)(CDIAL 173). **abhyan:ga** anointing with oil (Mn.); ointment (Sus'r.); **abbham.ga** anointing; **abbham.gai** anoints; **abbhim.ga, abbhim.gai** (Pkt.); **a_bha_n.** smearing the body with oil (B.)(CDIAL 542). cf. **a_jya** clarified butter (RV.)(CDIAL 1097). **a_jana** fat (RV.); ointment (esp. for the eyes) (AV.); **a_jani_** ointment (VS.); collyrium for the eyes, box therefor (R.); **ajana** collyrium; **ajani_** pot therefor (Pali); **am.jan.a, am.jan.aga** collyrium (Pkt.); **ana** ghee (Ash.); **anro~_** (Wg.); **a_nir.o** collyrium pot (S.); **a_nr.i_** collyrium pot; **a_ndar** ghee (L.); **a_nn.o, a_nr.o** sty in eye (Ku.); **a_nu** (N.); **a~_jan** collyrium (B.); **a~_jan** (H.); **a~_jan.** (G.); **ajan.a** (Konkan.i); **andana, anduna** (Si.)(CDIAL 1100). **a_janiya, a_janya** (with eyes) having to be anointed with collyrium (TBr.); **a_nir.i_** sty in the eye (S.); **a_nr.i_** (L.); **a_nn.o, a_nr.o** (Ku.); **a_nu** (N.); **a_zina_i** (A.); **a_jna_i, a_jina_** (B.); **ajani_** (H.); **a~_jn.i_** (G.); **a~_jn.i_, a~_jin.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 1101). **acan-am** collyrium, black pigment for the eyelashes (**Tiv. Ci. Mat.al. 10**); magic black pigment, of which there are three, viz., **pu_ta_can-am, pa_ta_l.acan-am, co_ra_can-am** (**Pan.avit.u. 15**); a tree (**Maccapu. Attiri. 5**); **acan-i** iron-woood tree (Ta.lex.) **ajana** a kind of tree, perh. terminalia arjuna (Ka.lex.) **acan-avan.n.an-** Vis.n.u, as dark-complexioned (**Cilap. 6,47**); **acan-a-ver-pu** the Tirupati hills (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,2,8**); **acan-akko_l** pencil to paint the eyelashes with collyrium (**Ci_vaka. 1894**); **acan-appet.t.i < vyajana** = **acar-aippet.t.i** spice box with five compartments, one in the middle and four surrounding; **acan-akkal** sulphuret of antimony, black bismuth, used as collyrium, as a combustible in fireworks (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **ham.sapa_da** vermilion (Ka.lex.)

211.**To besmear**: **a_t.u-tal** to rub, besmear, as sandal paste (**Man.i. 16,31**)(Ta.lex.) **d.e** to bedaub, deface (Malt.)(DEDR 348). **Gum; alluvium**: **ad.akn.e~** to stick fast (M.); **ar.na_** to stick fast (P.)(CDIAL 187). **Cement**: **at.t.a-pantan-am** a kind of cement used at the base of a stone idol; **as.t.apantan-am** kind of prepared cement used at the base of a stone idol to fix it firmly, and made of eight ingredients, viz., (1) cukka_n-kal (kunkur limestone, impure concretionary carbonate of lime), (2) komparakku (stick lac), ca_tilin:kam (vermilion, red sulphurate of mercury, hydrargiri bisulphuretum a prepared arsenic), (3) cempacu (cotton coloured with lac-dye), (4) te_n- (honey), (5) mer..uku (wax), (6) erumai ven.n.ai (butter from buffalo's milk), (7) kun:kiliyam (konkani resin, boswellia serrata glabra; Indian bdellium, commiphora mukul), (8) nar-ka_vi (red ochre, reddle)(Ta.lex.)

261.**Anointing**: **appu** to stick with the hand (as sandal paste), apply repeatedly (as a fomentation)(Ta.); **appi, appu** plaster; **appuka** to press in (Ma.); **appige, apige, appad.e, appuge** act of joining, cementing, soldering, etc.; a patch; **appal.isu** to strike against, stroke, flap, slap (Ka.); **appal.incu** to slap, touch, tap, strike gently with the open hand, smear, apply; **appal.inta** slapping, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 157). **abhyan:ga** anointing with oil (Mn.); ointment (Sus'r.); **abbham.ga** anointing (Pkt.); **abbham.gai** anoints; **a_bha_n.** smearing the body with oil (B.)(CDIAL 542).

88.**Opportunity**: **ajja** time or circumstances favourable for the purpose, opportunity (Ka.); **ajje** (Te.); **ar-r-am** (Ta.); **ajja-gal.l.a** a crafty thief (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

197.**Ore**: **atar** fine sand (Ta.); **aduru** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **aduru** native metal (Ka.); **adaru** a sparkle; dear, costly (Te.); **ayil** iron; beauty; **avir** splendour (Ta.); **ayir** iron dust, any ore (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **aril** small sharp pebble (Ta.)(DEDR 209).

259.**Only**: **apka** only (Pe.Kuwi)(DEDR 153). **yeka_ts, fa_ka_t** only (Kon.lex.)

248.**Other**: **a_n.i, an:khi_** and; **a_n** (poet.) beside; n. and; **a_nsa_** adj. (poet.) other (M.); **a_n., a_n** other; **ane** and (G.); **ani, a_n** (OH.); **anum anik** other (Si.); **anikd.a_** day after tomorrow (Si.); **an.n.a** other (Pkt.); **anya** other (Skt.); **an.u** otherwise (Ap.); **alyeka** other (Tocharian); **alecce** a stranger (Tokharian); **an-par** (Gothic); **antra-s** other (Lithuanian); **alter** (Latin)(Bloch, p. 300). **an-r-iyum** conj. besides (**Cilap. 5,110, Arum.**); **an-r-iyil** except (**Ci. Ci. 4,8, Civa_k.**); **an-r-i** besides (**I_t.u. Ava.**)(Ta.lex.) **an-r-u** that day, then, any time but the present; **an-r-ai** that day (Ta.)(DEDR 1).

50.**Image: overflow; rinse**: **a_hla_** overflow, inundation (H.)(CDIAL 1055). **aghal.n.e~** to rinse by shaking in water (M.); **a_gha_ran.u** to rinse (S.); **agha_lan.** (L.); **ha~gha_l.n.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 1058). **Washing the body**: **an:ga-ra_ga** different unguents used for perfuming the body; perfuming the body after bathing (Ka.lex.) **am.go_hali** bathing all the body except the head (Pkt.); **a~ghol.** ablution; **a~ghol.vu~** to bathe (G.); **a~ghol., a~ghu_l., a~_ghu_l.** washing the body (M.); **a~ghol.iyu~** pot for warming bath water (G.); **a~ghol.r.i_** song sung during ceremonial wedding bath (G.)(CDIAL 124). **agur.., agur..cu** pp. to sink in water, to be immersed, to dive (Ka.); **amir..** (Ta.); **a~gho_l.a** bathing (M.)(Ka.lex.) ?cf. **ayavu** washing (Ma.)(DEDR 36). **Used in bathing**: **attu** bark of sage-leaved alangium, astringents, redness (Ta.); mimosa inga used in bathing (Ma.)(DEDR 146). **Alangium lamarckii**: **an:ko_le, an:ko_la, an:ko_t.ha, an:kali, an:ko_lu** a shrub or small tree, alangium lamarckii, alangium hexapetalum (Ka.lex.) cf. **attu** bark of common cadamba, bark of sage-leaved alangium (Ta.)(DEDR 146). **Buttress tree**: **an:ko_t.a, an:ko_t.ha_** the small tree alangium hexapetalum (Skt.); **an:ko_la, an:ko_laka** (Skt.Pali); **an:ko_lla** (Skt.); **a~_kor.** a partic. plant (B.); **a~kol.** the tree;its fruit (M.); **am.kolla** (Pkt.); **a_n:kola, a_n:kula, a_n:ku** (Or.); **akol, akola_** (H.); **a~kol** (G.)(CDIAL 113). **ar..icil, ar..icu, an.icil** sage-leaved alangium, alangium lamarckii (Ta.); **ar..iil** a. decapetalum; **arail** the buttress tree (Ma.)(DEDR 280). **d.hela** alangium lamarckii (Santali.lex.) Alangium lamarckii = alangium salviifolium: **ankota** (Skt.); **akola** (H.); **akar kanta** (B.); **ankola** (M.); **irinjil** (Ma.); **ankolamu** (Te.); **alangi** (Ta.); leaves as poultice in rheumatic pains; habitat: grown vigorously in the forests of S. India. (GIMP, p.10). **an:kot.a** alangium salvifolium (Car. Ci.23.244).

13.**Ornament, decoration**: **an:ka** ornament, decoration; alan:ka_ra (Ka.lex.)

16.**Image: palm of the hand**: **an:kai < akam + kai** palm of hand (**Tol. Er..ut. 315, Urai**) (Ta.lex.) **akan:kai** palm of the hand (Ma.Ta.); **an:kai** palm of the hand (Ta.); **an.-gey** id. (Ka.); **angay** id. (Kod..); **an:gai** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 7). **an.** arm (Pas.); **cha_n.o** having six toes or fingers on foot or hand (S.); **a~_ga_** as much as can be held in both arms (H.)(CDIAL 114). **o~jal., o~jhal., va~jal.** cavity made by putting the two hands together (M.); **un~jal** double handful (P.); **ujla_** (Or.); **ujal, ujli_** (H.)(CDIAL 2298). **ar-an.-kai** palm of the hand (Ta.); **ar-a-ce_yi** id. (Te.); **a_rankei, arungkei** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 310). cf. **ajali** the hollowed hands placed together (S'Br.Pali); **ajalika_** (Pali); **am.jali_** (Pkt.); **anjil** single or double handful, the hands put together palms up in salutation (Kho.); [cf. **aintu** five(Ta.)]; **anzal** (K.); **ajli_** (P.); **a~_juli_, a~_culi_, a~jwa_l** double handful; **a~_jui, a~_cui**(Ku.); **a~juli, a~julo** open palms placed together (N.); **a~_zli** (A.); **a~_juli, a~_jla_** (B.); **a_jul.i, ajul.i, a_jul.a_, ajul.a_** (Or.); **a~juri_** (Bhoj.); **ajal, ajul, ajla_, ajli_, ajuli_** double handful (H.); **a~jl.i_** open palms together (G.); **a~jl.i_** (M.); **dilla** (Si.); **ujal** double handful (P.); **ujla_** (Or.); **ujal, ujli_** with metathesis < **ajul** (H.)(CDIAL 171).

225.**Image: half a bullock load; pannier**: **ad.igamu** a sort of pannier (Te.); **an.d.ige** one pannier or pack, half a bullock load (Ka.); **an.d.emu, an.d.iyamu** a sort of pannier (Te.)(DEDR 127). **jan.d.ri_** mule pannier (L.)(CDIAL 10412). **antal.akam** coat of mail (**S.I.I. ii,98, Kur-ippu.**); **antal.am** id. (Ta.); **antal.akatta_l.ar** warriors wearing coat of mail (**S.I.I. ii,97**)(T.E.D.) **To lean; bed, pillow; house; refuge**: **at.t.na_** to spread out upon the ground something folded or rolled up (Kur.); **at.e** to spread (as bedding); **at.po** bedding (Malt.)(DEDR 102). **a_dhara** *support (Skt.); **dura_dhara** irresistible (MBh.); **a_hir** postp. depending on (S.); **a_har** the dependent end of a sack thrown over a beast (P.); **hur**, obl. **a_hr** support, encouragement, instruction (L.); **a_har** occupation, effort (P.)(CDIAL 1162). **Image: pack-saddle; coverlet**: **aster** saddle (Gypsy); **asturuk** bedding (Pr.); **a_tharu** packsaddle (S.); **a_thur** (L.); pl. **a_thar** donkey's saddle, bullock gear (L.); **atthari_ a_thri_** deep earthen dish in which tobacco is prepared (P.); **a_thro, athro** a dish of food (Ku.); **athuri-pathuri** entire belongings of anyone (Or.);{**Echo word**}; **athara_** firework maker's wooden platter (Bi.Mth.); **athari_** potter's mould (Bi.Mth.); **a~_thar** large coarse mat of bamboo (M.); **a_thar** covering for floor or ground (G.); **a~_thri_, a~thri_** matting, bed-cloth (M.); **atiriya, atirilla** coverlet (Si.); **a_stara** covering, cushion, bed (Skt.); **atthara** rug (for horses, elephants etc.)(Pali); **attharaka** covering (Pali); **attharaya** covering, outer garment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1505). **a_staran.a** layer of sacred grass (AV.); bed, coverlet (AitBr.); **attharan.a** coverlet, matting (Pali.Pkt.); **astarana** (NiDoc.); **atthuran.a** (Pkt.); **a_sturun** bedding (Pr.); **a~_thru_n., a~thru_n.** matting, bedspread (M.); **ataran.a, aturun.a** cloth spread out for or over a seat, sheet (Si.)(CDIAL 1506). **a_starati** spreads, covers (R.); **attharati** (Pali); **attharai** (Pkt.); **a_sturu** (Pr.); **o_stori** to spread out (a carpet)(Pr.); **a_tharvu~** to spread out (G.); **a~_tharn.e~, a~tharn.e~** (M.); **aturan.ava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 1507). **starimani** spreading out, covering (RV.); **stariman** bed (Skt.)(CDIAL 1508). **a_ntul.n** a low poor bed; **a_ntul.na_r a_sa_** is sick (Kon.lex.) **a_stara** spreading (Skt.); **a_staraka** fire-receptacle (Skt.); **attha_ra** spreading out (Pali); **atha_ra** earthen pot over which a cloth is stretched for steaming cakes (Or.); **atura** the string which toddy-tappers stretch from one palm-top to another (Si.)(CDIAL 1509). **attaran.a** (Tadbhava of **a_staran.a**) a piece of coloured woollen-cloth thrown over the back of an elephant, or over a carriage, etc.; a cover; **a_staran.a** spreading; decking (Ka.); a carpet, a rug, bed clothes etc. (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

312.**Image: pannier**: **akkha_** one end of a bag or sack thrown over a beast of burden; one side of a pair of camel panniers (kaja_wa)(P.lex.)

220.**Paraphernalia; graciousness**: **a_ndan., a_ndan.a_** a box given to a bride (paraphernalia) (Kon.lex.) **antam** beauty, comeliness (**Pin..**); id. (Ma.); **andamu** (Te.); **anda** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ando** beauty, form (Tu.lex.) **anta = ramya** (Skt.lex.) **anta** handsome, lovely (Skt.lex.) **net.ai** to adorn, grace; **net.on.i** an ornament (Kon.lex.) **Graciousness**: **antan.mai** seemly graciousness (**Tiruman. 234**); **antan.-pulavan-** bra_hman scholar (**Na_n-man.i. 90**); **antan.attuvam** bra_hmanhood (**Upate_caka_. Civavirata. 337**); **antan.mai** bra_manhood (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 25**); **antan.an- < am + tan.-mai**; or **anta** (Ve_da_nta) + **an.avu-** (**Tirumuru. 94-6, Urai.**) gracious one (**Kur-al., 30, Urai.**); bra_hman (**Tol. Po. 625**); id. (Ma.); sage, recluse (**Pin..**); Brahma_ (**Pin..**); Jupiter (**Paripa_. 11,7**); **antan.a_l.an-** gracious one (**Te_va_. 181,6**); bra_hman (**Tol. Po**.**637**)(Ta.lex.) **anda_yi** adj. that which is true; **anda_yi pa_terogu sanda_yo iddi** there is no counter statement for a truthful utterance (prov.)(Tu.lex.) **antan.an-** brahman; **antan.mai, antan.amai, antan.attuvam** brahmanhood (Ta.); **antan.an** brahman (Ma.)(DEDR 148). **andu** yes; **anda_yi** adj. that which is true; **andayi pa_terogu sanda_yo iddi** there is no counter statement for a truthful utterance (Tu.lex.)

83.**Measure of land; estimate**: **a~_si** measure of land (Ku.); **a~_s, a~_so** share (Ku.); **am.s'a** share, part (RV.); **am.sa** (Pali.Pkt.); **do-a~_s'** consisting of two parts or two grains (B.); **asa** part, half (Si.)(CDIAL 2). **a~_ca_** to estimate (B.); **aciba_** to conjecture (Or.)(CDIAL 166). **am.siya_** share, part (Pkt.); **onshai** lot, chance (Wg.)(CDIAL 2). **a~soi_** partner (Ku.); **ams'abho_gin** sharing (Skt.)(CDIAL 3). **do-a~_s'** consisting of two parts or two grains (B.)(CDIAL 2). **do-a~_s'la_** cross-bred (B.)(CDIAL 2). **sa_m.s'a** having or consisting of parts or shares (Skt.); **sam.sa** together with its parts (Pkt.); **sa~_zu** half produce of land; **sa~_jo** jointly owned (Sh.); **sa_jha_** held in partnership; **sa~_jha_** common (L.)(CDIAL 13318). **sa_kam** jointly with (RV.); **sa~_** with (S.)(CDIAL 13319). cf. **acc-** to split, saw; **acca_na_** to cut off (hand, foot, etc.)(Go.); **asye** to chisel (Malt.); **haccu, heccu** to cut in pieces; **hacci** to divide (vegetables and fruits)(DEDR 46).

83.**Measure of land; estimate**: **a~_si** measure of land (Ku.); **a~_s, a~_so** share (Ku.); **am.s'a** share, part (RV.); **am.sa** (Pali.Pkt.); **do-a~_s'** consisting of two parts or two grains (B.); **asa** part, half (Si.)(CDIAL 2). **a~_ca_** to estimate (B.); **aciba_** to conjecture (Or.)(CDIAL 166). **am.siya_** share, part (Pkt.); **onshai** lot, chance (Wg.)(CDIAL 2). **a~soi_** partner (Ku.); **ams'abho_gin** sharing (Skt.)(CDIAL 3). **do-a~_s'** consisting of two parts or two grains (B.)(CDIAL 2). **do-a~_s'la_** cross-bred (B.)(CDIAL 2). **sa_m.s'a** having or consisting of parts or shares (Skt.); **sam.sa** together with its parts (Pkt.); **sa~_zu** half produce of land; **sa~_jo** jointly owned (Sh.); **sa_jha_** held in partnership; **sa~_jha_** common (L.)(CDIAL 13318). **sa_kam** jointly with (RV.); **sa~_** with (S.)(CDIAL 13319). cf. **acc-** to split, saw; **acca_na_** to cut off (hand, foot, etc.)(Go.); **asye** to chisel (Malt.); **haccu, heccu** to cut in pieces; **hacci** to divide (vegetables and fruits)(DEDR 46).

212.**Grove**: **at.ukkam** thick grove (**Cilap. 10,157**)(Ta.lex.) **ad.akottu, ad.ako_tu, ad.akegatti, ad.agatti, ad.agattri** a sort of scissors for cutting areca nut (Ka.); **ad.d.akattari, id.akatti** (Tu.); **ad.akattu, ad.akottu, a_kottu** (Te.); **ad.akita_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **at.u-ttal** to join together (**Ci_vaka. 617**); to join (**Kantapu. Tati_ciyut. 39**)(Ta.); **at.uppu** adhering, joining (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.); **at.ai** joining (**Kampara_. Mantira. 88**)(Ta.); **ad.a** (Te.); **ad.e** (Ka.); **at.a** (Ma.); **at.aicu-tal** to be joined,

placed (**Ci_vaka. 819, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.ha_, et.ha_** gum (A.); **et.ha_. et.hi** gummy, slimy (A.); **a_t.ha_** gum, birdlime, paste (B.); **at.ha_** gum (Or.); **at.t.uwa** any glutinous substance (Si.); **a_tho** paste (G.)(CDIAL 186). **an.t.aru** to stick to (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **atuku, atiku, aduku** to be joined, united, or soldered, to cling together; to join, unite to, solder, cement (Ka.Te.); **attu, pattu** to be joined etc. (Te.); **ar..uttu** to make form; **ar..untu** to grow firm (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **at.ai-man.** silt, alluvium; earth that sticks to the plough (Ta.lex.) **ad.e** a sticky, clotty mass (Ka.); **ad.a** a lump, clot, mass (Te.)(DEDR 84). **at.t.** sediment in a well, silt (L.); **at.n.e~** to thicken, inspissate (M.)(CDIAL 179). **Cake of coarse sugar**: **at.t.u** cake of coarse sugar (**pan-a_t.t.u : Tol. Er..ut. 284, Urai.**)(Ta.); id. (Te.); **at.t.i** south Indian mahua, iluppai (**Mu_. A.**); < **yas.t.i** liquorice-plant (**Tailava. Taila. 64**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ad.e, an.d.ige, an.d.i** a sticky, clotty mass, a lump as of dates, tamarind, sugar, hair etc. (Ka.Te.); **avaiyal** a ball of clay etc. (Te.); **ad.egat.t.u** to become a sticky mass, to be clotted or matted together, as the hair etc. (Ka.Te.); **ad.egallu** a stone-like mass of unclean hair (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Field; plain**: **at.ukkam** a plain, field (Ma.)(DEDR 80). **Mud, mire**: **ad.alu, ad.lu, had.lu, ad., ad.e, at.il, at.lu, ad.usu** mud, clay (Ka.); **ad.usu** mud, mire (Tu.)(DEDR 82). **ar..ukku, ar..uva, ayacu** filthy, slippery ground, dirt (Te.); **ad.usu** (Te.); **al.ar-u, acar-u, ce_r-u** mud (Ta.); **asalu** mud (Te.); **ad.aka** an unclean place (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Leech**: **at.t.e, a_d.e** leech (that adheres? or that is like a headless trunk?)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.ai** leech (Ta.); **at.t.a** id. (Ma.); **at.t.e, a_d.e** id. (Ka.); **at.t.e** water leech (Kod..)(DEDR 99). **kurt.ubi** leech (Pa.); **kurt.um** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1798). **kuruti** blood, red colour (Ta.); blood (Ma.); **kurudi** coloured red water (Ka.); **kurdi, kurudi** red liquid prepared by mixing turmeric and lime, used for auspicious purposes (Tu.)(DEDR 1788). cf. semant. **raktapa_** leech (Skt.lex.) **keola** leech (Santali.lex.) **su_Ri** leech (Kond.a); **hu_ci** id. (Pe.); **hut.t.a, hu_ta, hutta, hu_ci** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2746). **jo~k** leech (Santali.lex.)

214.**Gum, paste**: **an.t.u** gum, paste (Ka.); to stick, adhere to; n. adhesion, that adheres, an impurity, that is sticky, that is viscous (Ka.); gum, paste, adhesion (Tu.); to stick or adhere to, smear or rub over (Te.); **and.** to stick to, adhere (Pe.); **at.t.u** to join, stick, paste (Ta.); state of being joined (Ka.); **an.t.ai** patch (Ta.); **at.t.uka** to join, stick, adhere (Ma.); **an.t.aru** to stick to; **an:ke, an.pu** act of smearing or anointing (Ka.); **an.t.uni** to adhere, stick; to paste, attract (Tu.); **an.t.upattu** adhesive, attractive; **an.t.a_vuni** to paste; **an.aru** moss, lichen, mould, green stuff on stagnant water (Tu.); **an.t.incu** to cause to adhere, attach, paste; **an.t.a** leaves stitched together so as to serve as a platter for eating on; **an.t.a~-gat.t.u** to join together, tie up; **an.t.asil(l)u** to touch, meet; **an.t.rinta** burgrass (Te.); **at.- (at.t-)** to stick, (child) attaches itself to breast; **at.ip-** to stick, put (child) to breast (Kol.); to stick (Nk.); **at.t.-** to stick to (Nk.); **and.- (-t-)** to stick to; **at.- (-it-)** to get stuck; **attinai** to inhere; **atti ki_nai** to paste (Kuwi)(DEDR 96). **d.anj- (d.anc-)** to stick, adhere (Pe.); **d.enj-** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2942). **a_t.ha_, et.ha_** gum (A.); **a_t.ha_** gum, paste (B.); **a_t.ha_l, a.t.a_l** viscid (B.); **at.ha_** gum (Or.); **at.t.uva** any glutinous substance (Si.); **a_tho** paste (G.)(CDIAL 186). **at.t.u** to be joined; the state of being joined (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.e** a lump, a sticky, clotty mass (Ka.); **ad.a** a lump, clot, mass (Te.)(DEDR 84). **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with, to touch; to stick, to adhere to (Ka.); **an.t.u** adhesion: contagion; that adheres, an impurity; that is sticky, gum, paste, glue; **an.t.uka** a sticky or tenacious man (Ka.lex.) **a_t.u (a_t.i-)** to rub, besmear (as sandal paste)(Ta.); **d.e** to bedaub, deface (Malt.)(DEDR 348). **an:ke, an.pu** an ointment; the act of smearing or anointing; anule_pana (Ka.lex.) **san.d.ha** bubo (P.)(CDIAL 12277). **d.anj** to stick, adhere (Pe.); **d.enj** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2942). **ot.t.u** to stick (as with paste or gum), glue on; patch (Ta.); glue, union (Ma.); close adhering, union (Ka.); **ot.** to stick (Ko.)(DEDR 958). **at.t.u** joining, fitting, being becoming or proper (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

206.**Pavonia odorata**: **a_ntai** fragrant sticky mallow (**Mu_. A.**); **pe_ra_mut.t.i** pink-tinged white sticky mallow, pavonia odorata (**Pata_rtta. 469**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) For **pe_ra_-** in Ta. cf.: **hribe_ra** (Skt.): Pavonia odorata: **hribera** (Skt.); **sugandhaballa** (H.); **bola** (B.); **kalavala** (M.); **kuruntotti** (Ma.); **peramutti** (Ta.); **ettakuti** (Te.); root: astringent, tonic, prescribed in dysentery, cooling, demulcent, carminative, febrifuge; plant: used as a cure for rheumatism; habitat: NW INdia, Bundelkhand, Sind, Baluchistan, W. Rajputana, Bengal, Konkan, S. Mahrata country, N. Circars, Deccan and Carnatic. (GIMP, p.187). **ba_la_, hrivera** (Skt.); **sugandha-bala_** (H.): the fragrant roots of this plant are considered aromatic, cooling and stomachic and are much used in combination with other medicines of the sort in fever, inflammation, hemorrhage from internal organs etc. **Ba_la_** enters into the composition of a well-known fever drink called **shadanga pa_niya** (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.124). **iruve_ri, iruve_li** cuscus grass (Ta.); **iruve_ri, iruve_li** andropogon muricatus (Ma.); **irve_ri** id. (Tu.); **hri_vera, hri_vela(ka), hirivera** a kind of andropogon (acc. to some, pavonia odorata)(Skt.)(DEDR 488). cf. **mut.i-va_r..ai** andropogon muricatus, cuscus grass (Ta.); **mud.iva_l.a** andropogon schoenanthus (Ka.); **mud.iva_l.a, mud.d.ela, mud.yala, mud.yela** andropogon muricatus (Tu.); andropogon squarrosus = andropogon muricatus (DEDR 4924). cf. **ba_l.a, ba_la, va_l.a, va_ra** andropogon muricatus, cuscus grass (Ka.); **karba_l.a** a grass with fragrant roots, cuscus grass (Ka.); **va_la, va_laka, ba_la** sp. andropogon (Skt.)(DEDR 5374). **vir..ai** darbha grass, a kind of sedge, cuscus (andropogon muricatus); **vet.t.i, vet.t.i-ve_r** cuscus grass (Ta.); **vir..a_l** a vermifuge plant, erycibe paniculata or murraya; embelia ribes (Ma.); **bir..il** name of a plant (Ka.); **vid.avali, vat.t.i, vat.t.i-ve_ru** cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus (Te.); **vi_ran.a, vi_rin.a** (Skt.); **vid.an:ga** embeliaribes (Skt.)(DEDR 5428). cf. **va_laka** a kind of andropogon (VarBr.S.); **va_ro** andropogon grass (S.); **va_l.o** (G.); **va_l.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 11574). cf. **vi_ran.a** the fragrant grass andropogon muricatum (MBh.); **viran.a** (Skt.); **bi_ran.a** (Pali); **vi_ran.a, vi_ran.a_** (Pkt.); **bi_rn** (WPah.); **bena_** (B.); **bi_ran.a, ben.a_** andropogon muricatum, andropogon squamosum (A.); **biren** (A.); **bena_** andropogon muricatum (H.); **viran.** a kind of fragrant root (G.); **iran.** the shrub clerodendron philomoides (M.)(CDIAL 12057). cf. **vid.an:ga_** embelia ribes (Skt.); **vid.an:ga** its fruit (used as vermifuge)(Sus'r.); **birin.** a partic. medicinal plant (A.); **bir.an:ga** embelia ribes (Or.)(CDIAL 11715). Andropogon muricatus: **us'i_ra, vi_ran.a** (Skt.); **bena_** (B.); **khas** (H.): the root of this plant is well known as the **khas khas** root of which taor or door screens are made for watering during the hot weather... A paste of the root is rubbed on the skin to relieve oppressive heat or burning of the body. This use of the drug appears to have been popular with the ancients. Ka_lida_sa in his drama, S'a_kuntala_ alludes to it... An aromatic cooling bath is prepared by adding to a tub of water the following substances in fine powder, namely, root of andropogon muricatus, pavonia odorata (**ba_la_**), red sandal wood, and a fragrant wood caleld **padma ka_s.t.ha** (a fragrant wood resembling toon brought from Malwa or southern India). The same medicines are reduced to a thin emulsion with water and applied to the skin (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 271-272). **ila_miccu, ila_miccai, ila_maccam < la_majja** cuscus grass, anatherum muricatum with aromatic root (**Tiva_.**; **S.I.I. ii,123**); **uci_ram** cuscus root, ila_miccai ve_r (**cantan-a muci_ran. ko_t.t.am : Tiruva_lava_. 43,16**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **la_maca, la_macca, la_majja, la_maca, la_vaca** (Tadbhava of **la_majja**) a grass with fragrant roots used for fans etc. the cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus, ba_l.a, kol.ave_r (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Prunus padum = prunus sylvatica = cerasus puddum: **padmaka, padmaksh** (Skt.); **paddam** (H.); **chamiara, amalguch** (P.); **padma kastha** (M.); **padma kathi** (G.); a native of temperate Himalayas from Garhwal to Sikkim and Bhutan. Fruit is acid and somewhat astringent. Kernel is used in stone and gravel. Bark contains amygdalin and the smaller branches are sold in the bazaars as substitutes for

hydrocyanic acid in Indian practice. Prunus puddum: **padmaka** (Skt.): used in scorpion-sting. Kernel is used in gravel. (Nadkarni, The Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1015-1016).

425.**Image: piercing, perforating**: **arpan.am** piercing, perforating (said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a mantra and the tongue)(Skt.lex.) cf. **aruppu-t-tor..il** filigre work in imitation of flower buds (**Kalit. 104, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

185.**Perfume**: **attar, attaru** attar (ottar, otto) of roses; perfume, essence (Ka.Tu. M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **a_ttar** attar (Kon.lex.) **attar < 'atr, 'itr** (U.) attar, fragrant essential oil, esp. of rose petals (**pun-ukattar ce_rttan.iya villai : Tan-ippa_. i,389,44**)(Ta.lex.)

299.**Phyllanthus emblica**: "**a_malaki_** (Skt.); **dha_tri_** (Skt.); **a_mloki** (B.); **a_onla_** (H.): like cheblic myrobalan, emblic myrobalan is also extensively used in Hindu medicine... a preserve of the ripe fruits made with sugar, is considered a wholesome article of diet and a preservative of health... the fresh juice is cooling, refrigerant, diuretic and laxative... the exudation from incisions made on the fruits while on the tree, is a very useful external application in recent inflammation of the eye. It is also used as a collyrium." (U.C. Dutt, Materia Medica of the Hindus, 1922, pp.161-164; pp.226-227).

297.**Winter cherry**: **amukkira_, amukkiri** Indian winter cherry, withania somnifera (Ta.); **amukkiram** a medicinal root, physalis flexuosa (Ma.); **amaki_re, aman:gura** a medicinal shrub; physalis flexuosa = withania somnifera (DEDR 168). **ashvakandika** (Skt.); **asvagandha** (B.,M.); **sagand** (H.); **amangura** (Ka.); **amukkiram** (Ma.); **amukkira** (Ta.); **vajigandha** (Te.); root: considered alterative, aphrodisiac, tonic, diuretic, narcotic; used in rheumatism, consumption, debility from old age; leaves: bitter, given in infusion in fever; bruised leaves and ground root: used as a local application to painful swellings, carbuncles and ulcers; seeds: hypnotic, diuretic, used for coagulating milk; habitat: in the drier parts of India (GIMP, p.258).

136.**Image: one after another**: **at.al** a layer, story; row upon row; **at.al at.ako dur.up akana** they are sitting in rows (one behind the other); **atom** in order, one after the other, all, every one; **ona atorenko mit atomteko hecena** all the people from that village have come (Santali.lex.) **Image: pile**: **ad.aku, ad.uku** the state of being piled conically; **ad.aku-pa_tre** round vessels that are put one in or upon another so that a cone is formed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.akil, ad.ikil, ad.akal** piling, putting one closely upon another; a pile; **ad.akilpondu** one to come upon another;**ad.aki** a woman who stores up or fills (Ka.); **ad.akale_r-isu** to raise or make a pile (Ka.); **at.ukkal** (Ta.); **ad.akal** (Ka.); **ad.aka** placing one thing upon another, piling as pots; piled state; a pile, a stack (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.ukkat.ukka_y** adv. in piles, in tiers (**Ta_yu. Man.t.ala. 1**)(Ta.); **at.ukku-tal** to pile up one on top of another, heap up in order, pack (**Cilap. 11,1**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Images: row, series; pile**: **at.ukku** to pile up one on top of another, heap up in order; n. pile, series, row, tier (Ta.); row, pile, layer (Ma.); set of things which fit one within another as cooking pots (Ta.lex.); four threads of yarn, a term used by weavers (**W.**) (Ta.lex.); **at.uku-c-ca_ttu-tal** to adorn an idol with a cloth gathered in folds (**Ko_yilo. 38**); **at.ukkuppa_n-ai** tier of seven pots used at marriage among certain castes (Ta.); **at.ukuval.am** pile of vessels containing cakes, sweetmeats etc., one on top of another (**I_t.u, 6,1,2**)(Ta.lex.) **at.ukkam** pile, tier, range of mountains, mountain slope (Ta.); **at.ukkal** series, mountain (Ta.); **ar.g** to be piled up in order (Ko.); **ad.aku, ad.uku** to pack, pile as pots, heap up (Ka.); **ad.ang** to be piled in order, filling space (Kod..); **ad.ak** to heap in order, filling space, to arrange formally (Kod..);

ad.uku to pile up, arrange in a set or series; n. a series or set of things, a compact pile of articles (Te.)(DEDR 80). **Heap**: **at.a_la_** heap (P.); **at.a_l, t.a_l** heap; **at.a_la_, at.a_ra_** heap (H.)(CDIAL 185). **at.t.a_l.aippet.t.i** case of shelves (Ta.lex.) **at.t.i** a pile, heap of rice (Tu.); **at.a_ra** widespread, as the branches of a tree (Tu.); **et.t.am, at.t.ad.i, at.t.ava** packs of cut or fencing branches/bushes collected and piled up on bullock (Te.)(DEDR 84).

406.**Image: post**: **aral.e** a post, pillar, statue (Ka.); **ra_d.u** (Te.); **er-ur..** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: pillar; oar; pole**: **ra_d.u** post, pillar (Te.); **ra_d., ra_l** peg (Kol.); **aral.e** post, pillar, statue (Ka.)(DEDR 211). **aritra** oar (RV.); **aritta** punting pole (Pali); rudder; **alitta, a_litta** oar (Pkt.); **rit.a, rit.i** long pole used as an oar (Si.)(CDIAL 608). **ar.akat.a, ar.kat.a** a rafter; cf. **arkat.ha** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

239.**Images: the pin of a wheel-axle; brush with four or five prongs**: **an.i, an.i_** the point of a needle; a linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole or carriage (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **Images: the pin of a wheel-axle; brush with four or five prongs**: **a_n.i** pin of the axle (RV. i.35.6) (Vedic.lex.) **a_n.i** the pin of a wheel-axle, a linch-pin; a peg, pin, bolt, stop (at a door); peg-like (or secured by apeg, of a door), small, little in: **a_n.i-colaka** a small (piece of) rag; **a_n.i-dva_ra**; **khuddaka-dva_ra** the towngate's sallyport; 'gestock' (fastening, enclosure) **a_n.i-gan.t.hik'a_hato avopatto**; a sort of brush made of four or five small pieces of flexible wood (Pali); **lun** (OHG.); **lunse** (Ger.); **lynes** (Ags.) = lynch (English); **ulna** elbow (Latin); **elina** (OHG.); **eln** (Ags.) = el-bow (English)(Pali.lex.) **a_n.i-kallu** the base or foot of a pillar, the stone on which a pillar stands; **a_n.i-ka_r-a** a nail-maker (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Pin**: **a_n.i** corner of a house, boundary (Skt.); **an.i** (Skt.); **a_n.i** linch-pin, bolt, peg (Pali); **a_ni** linch-pin (B.); **a_n.i, an.i, an.a-kil.a_** linch-pin; **an.i-ka_t.hi** pin driven into felly to fix a spoke (Or.); **a_n, a_ni** boundary (H.); **naya** nail, peg; **niya** prow of a canoe (Si.); **a_n.** mountain, mountain-slope (Kho.); **an.i** point of needle or stake (Or.); **a_n.i, an.i_** spike, point (M.)(CDIAL 1110). **Prow**: **an.iyam** forepart of a vessel, stem, prow (Ta.); ship's head, prow (Ma.); **an.ya** prow of a vesel (Tu.); **annemu** prow (Te.); **ani_ka** (Skt.); **an.iya** (Pkt.)(DEDR 118). **an.e, han.e** forehead (Tu.lex.) **ani_ka** point, edge (RV.); **an.iya** point, edge (Pkt.); **an.i_** point of nail sticking out from finger, pen-nib (S.)(CDIAL 308). **ani_** point (H.); **an.i_** point (G.); **an.i_, a_n.i_** point, spike (M.); **aniya_ra_** pointed (H.); **an.iya_l.u~, ani_su~** (G.)(CDIAL 308). **a_n.ava** small, minute (Pa_n..); **niya** small (Si.)(CDIAL 1109). **a_n.i** the pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin; the edge of a sword (Skt.lex.) **a_n.iyaccu** nail plate, lathe (**C.E.M.**); **a_n.i** nail, small spike (**Tan-ippa_. i,170,22**); linch-pin (**Kur-al., 1032**); style for writing (**Cilap. 8,55**); peg, plug, wooden spike (**Tol. Er..ut. 99, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_n.i** the linch-pin; a nail (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.Te.); **a_n.i-ka_r-a** a nail-maker (Ka.lex.) **an.i, an.i_** the point of a needle; a linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole or carriage (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **a_n.i, a_n.i-k-kanakam** pin of gold for testing the standard of other gold (Ta.lex.). **a_n.i-k-ko_vai** string of gold pins for testing the quality of other gold (Ta.lex.) **a_n.i-k-kal** standard weight for gold, **pon- nir.ukkum kal** (**kacci-p-pe_t.t.u a_n.i-k-kalla_l nir.ai irupatin kar..acu pon- : S.I.I. i,117**)(Ta.lex.) **a_n.i** linch-pin, **acca_n.i [ur..uva_ rulaka-t-ta_r-k-k-a_n.i : Kural., 1032**)(Ta.lex.) **a_n.i** nail, small spike, peg, linchpin (Ta.); peg, nail (Ma.); nail, linch-pin (Ka.); peg, nail, wedge, screw (Tu.); nail, pin, linch-pin (Te.); **a.n.y** metal, nail, joint of body (Ko.); **o.n.y** nail (To.); **a.n.i** nail of metal or wood (Kod..); **a_n.i** linch-pin (Skt.); id., bolt, peg (Pali)(DEDR App.10)**. ani_nu** the reins of a bridle; vasu (Ka.M.H.) [**vasu** tie of a yoke, rein (Ka.)](Ka.lex.) **Point, spike**: **ani_ka** point, edge (RV.); **an.iya** point, edge (Pkt.); **an.i_** point of nail sticking out from finger, pen-nib (S.); **an.i_** bank (L.); point, crisis (G.); point, spike (M.); **a_n.i_** id. (M.); **ani_** crisis (Aw.); point (H.); **aniya_ra_** pointed (H.); **an.iya_l.u~, ani_su~** (G.)(CDIAL 308). **Piercing with a pointed**

weapon: hanna_ round block of iron pierced with a hole and placed on the perforated anvil (when iron is being pierced with holes) (Mth.) (CDIAL 13964). **hanu** part of spear (Skt.); weapon (Skt.)(CDIAL 13965). **hana** killing (RV.); **hana_** act of piercing with a pointed weapon (A.); **han.a** killing (Pkt.); **han.a_** killing with a sharp weapon, cutting (Or.)(CDIAL 13962). **hanati** strikes, kills (MBh.)(CDIAL 13963). **hantr.** killing (RV.); **hantar** killer (Pali) (CDIAL 13969). **ha_ni** ruin (Mn.); loss, injury (N.A.); loss (H.); **ha_n.i** injury (S.Ku.); **ha_n.** (P.); loss (M.); **ha_n.**^{i} loss (G.); **ha_n** loss (H.); **ani** harm, trouble (Si.)CDIAL 14055). **ha_n.n.o** to strike, wound, shoot (an arrow)(Ku.); **ha_niba** to stab, pierce (A.); **ha_na_** to strike, wound, shoot (an arrow)(B.); **ha_n.iba_** to strike (Or.); **ha_n.n.e~, ha_n.avin.e_** to strike, kill (M.)(CDIAL 14054). **Weapon: e_ti** weapon (**Iraku. Tikku. 35**); sword (Ta.lex.) cf. **he_ti** (Skt.) **hati** killing (MBh.); destruction (Pali); **hai** killing (Pkt.); **hai~** attack (Sh.)(CDIAL 13956). **Array of an army**: **an.i** array of an army, order, regularity, row; (**-v-, -nt-**) to put in an array (as an army) (Ta.); row, line of soldiers (Ma.); an array, body of soldiers, detachment (Ka.); **an.iyam** array of an army (Ta.); **ani** battle, war (Te.); **ani_ka-** (Skt.); **an.iya** (Pkt.)(DEDR 117). **Army unit: an-i_kam** army; **an-i_kin-i** army (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **ani_ka** face, front, point, edge, row (RV.); army (Bhag.); army (Pali); **an.iya** army; **a_n.iya** military camp (Si.)(CDIAL 308). **anukrama** succession, order, method (MBh.); **anukkama** (Pali); **an.ukkama** (Pkt.); **nukama** order, arrangement (Si.)(CDIAL 310). **Army**: **pe_ran.i** the rear of an army; main body or centre of an army (Ta.lex.)

73.**Ditch**: **akar..i** ditch surrounding a fortification, moat (**Cilap. 13,183**); pit, depression (**Pur-ana_. 14,5**)(Ta.); **akar..u** id. (Ka.); **agad.ta** id. (Te.)(T.E.D.) **akar..i-tiruttu-tal** to fill up small pits and level the ground for cultivation (**S.I.I. v,216**)(T.E.D.) cf. **paga_r.** trench, ditch, trench and bank, bank round field (B.); **paga_r** id. (B.); **paga_ra** ridge round field (Or.); **pagar** fence (Santali)(CDIAL 8464).

2.**Place, ground**: **an:ka** place, ground (Ka.); **akam** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Measure of a space between pillars**: **an:kan.a-da_ya** the measure of an ankan.a; **an:kan.a-da_ya** a line of an:kan.as (Ka.lex.) **an:kan.am** superficial measure for house sites, about 12 ft. long by 6 ft. broad (**C.G.**); **an:kanamu** id. (Te.); **an:kan.am** space enclosed by four pillars (**C.G.**); space between two pillars (**R.**)(Ta.); **an:kan.a** id. (Ka.); **an:kan.am** chamber, room, division of a house (**R.**)(Ta.); **an:kan.** beautiful place (**Na_lat.i, 373**); **an:kan.am < an:gan.a** courtyard in a house (**Kur-al., 720**)(Ta.lex.) **an:gan.i** superficial measure for house sites; space; room (Kuwi); **an:kan.am** (Pali); **a_n:kun.am** (Kuccaram); **an:gan., a_n:gan.** (H.)(T.E.D.) **Image: space between pillars; courtyard**: **an:gan.a-valaya** the boundary or circumference of a yard (Ka.lex.) **an:kan.a** the (small or large) space either between any two posts or pillars in a wall that support the roof, or between any two beams (Ka.Te.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **an:god.** courtyard, compound (Pa.)(DEDR 35). **an:kam** place (**Te_va_. 818,1**)(Ta.lex.) **an:kan.amu** space between two crossbeams or pillars supporting a roof (Te.)(DEDR 28). **an:gana** act of walking (Skt.); courtyard (R.); **an:gan.a** open space before palace (Pali); **am.gan.a** courtyard (Pkt.); **a~_gun** (K.); **an.an.u** (S.); **an:gan** (WPah.); **a_n.an.** (Ku.N.); **a_n:gan, a_n:gina_** (B.); **agan.a_** (Or.); **a~_gan, a~gna_** (Bi.); **a~_gan** (Mth.h.); **a~gna_** (H.); **a_n.an** (Bhoj.); **a~_gn.e~** (M.); **a~_gan., a~_gn.u_** (G.); **a~_n:gan.a, a_n:gon.** (Konkan.i); **angan.a, angun.uva** (Si.); **a~_gn.yu~** open space about a house (G.)(CDIAL 118). **angod.** courtyard, compound (Pa.)(DEDR 35). **agwa_s** space in front of a house (Bi.)(CDIAL 81). cf. **a_l-it.am** street row (Ta.lex.) **Verandah; terrace**: **aran:ku, aran:kam** stage, dancing hall, assembly hall, gambling house (Ta.); **aran.n.u** a stage, scene, place for public exhibition (Ma.); **ara~gu** a pial; **arun:gu** id., terrace, raised a foot from the ground; **arugu** terrace, raised flat terrace, raised seat (Te.); **argu** verandah (Go.); **arn.u** the edge of a

verandah (Kond.a); **ran:ga** (Skt.)(DEDR App. 8). **ran:ga-tala** a stage (Pali.lex.) **ran:ga** dancing; place of public amusement, arena, stage (MBh.); **ra_u** masquerade (WPah.); **ran:ga** dancing place, theatre (Pali); **ram.ga** (Pkt.); **ran.n.** festival on full-moon night of Pos (WPah.); **ran:ga** dancing, acting (Si.)(CDIAL 10561). **ran:gan.a** dancing (Skt.); **ran:gum-a** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 10565). **ran:ga-bhu_mi** place for acting, stage, arena (MBh.); **ran:gabima** theatre, arena (Si.)(CDIAL 10568). **ran:ga-man.d.ala** theatre stage (Pali); **ran:ga-mad.ala** theatre (Si.)(CDIAL 10569). **ran:gati** moves to and fro (Skt.); **ram.gai** wanders to and fro (Pkt.); **ran.elinu** to wander, loaf (N.); **rallinu** to idle away the time (N.)(CDIAL 10566). **Image: walking**: **an:gana** going, walking (Ka.lex.)

118.**Trust, pawn, pledge**: **ad.e, ad.arpu** trust (Ka.); **ad.a, ad.apu, ad.avu, ad.ahu, ad.ivu** suitableness, properness, proper way (Ka.); **at.avu, at.aivu** method, manner (Ta.); **ad.avu** a pawn, a pledge, a deposit, a mortgage (Ka.); **at.ama_n-am, at.ai-ma_n-am** (Ta.); **ad.ama_na** (Ma.); **ad.avu, ad.a_vu** (Tu.); **ad.d.amu** (Te.); **ad.avikku** to pawn, to mortgage; **ad.avid.u** to redeem a pawn; **ad.asat.t.e** estimate, computation (Ka.Te.M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **pa_tiyen.i** trust; **pa_tiye** to trust (Kon.lex.) **patiau** to trust; **patiar** worthy of trust (Santali.lex.)

121.**Partition; a line; a row**: **da_ya** dividing, distributing; a part; a partition, a line, a row; sa_lu; share, portion, property to be divided, inheritance; property, wealth (Ka.lex.) **Image: dice**: cf. **da_ya** a kind of backgammon (Ka.); **ta_yam** (Ta.Ma.); **da_ya** a throw of dice (Ka.); **cauka-da_ya** a throw of dice that exhibits the even numbers from 4-12, one exceeding the other at the rate of four; **cauka-duga** four times (a throw of) two dice of which both exhibit the number one (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Gift**: cf. **da_ya** a gift, a present; a nuptial present, that which a bride and bridegroom receive at their marriage (Ka.Skt.); **da_yiga** (Tadbhava of **da_yaka** = an heir, a kinsman) a cognate kinsman in a remote degree, one subsequent in right of inheritance to the sago_tra (Ka.); **da_-i_-ja** kinsman (M.); **da_ya_dya** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Pledge**: **at.ai** conveying, deposit (Ta.); **at.aivu** pledge (Ta.); **at.aku** pledge, property mortgaged (Ta.); **at.a** bail, pledge (Ma.); **at.avu** money that has come to hand; **at.ama_nam** a pawn, mortgage (Ma.); **ar.pin** dowry (of buffaloes given by girl's father)(To.); **ad.avu**, **ad.apu** pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage (Ka.); **r.a_spa** to give in marriage (Kui)(DEDR 79). **a_dha_na** depositing; appropriating to one's self, takingl holding, possessing; the containing anything, the being in possession of a thing; a deposit, a pledge; a surety; assigning, employing; a receptacle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_ta_n-am** depositing, placing, usu. in compounds, e.g. **akkin-i-ya_ta_n-am, karppa_ta_n-am** (**Ce_tupu. Akat. 38**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

444.**Plough**: cf. **araka** a plough with bullocks etc. complete (Ta.); **are** a plough (Malt.)(DEDR 198). **e_r** plough (**e_ri n-ur..a_a rur..avar : Kur-al., 14**); team of oxen and the plough (**Tamir..na_. 60**); yoke of oxen (**Cu_t.a_.**); ploughing, agriculture, as an occupation (**e_rin-u nan-r-a_ leruvit.utal : Kur-al., 1038**); as much land as can be ploughed in a day; **e_r-k-kal.am** threshing floor (**Tol. Po. 91, Urai.**); **e_r-k-ka_n.ikkai** plough tax; **e_r-k-kur-ippu** daily account of ploughs at work (**M.M.**); **e_r-man:kalam** ancient song of benediction sung at the commencement of ploughing (**Cilap. 10,135**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **carrna_** to plough for the first time in the year (Kur.); **sarra_na_** to be split, as wood (Go.); **cartre** to cause to cut with scissors (Malt.)(DEDR 2416). **Pair of ploughing bullocks; plough**: cf. **se_r, he_r** a plough (Go.); **he_r.** one pair of bullocks (Go.); **se_ru** yoke of oxen (Kond.a); **he_r** set of plough and bullocks (Pe.); **e_r** plough, plough and team of oxen, yoke of oxen; **ce_r** id. (Ta.); **he_ru_** plough (Kuwi); **he_ru** pair of ploughing bullocks (Kuwi)(DEDR 2815). **harhya** pole of a plough (S.); **haris** (Bi.); **hari_s**

(Mth.); **haris** (N.H.); **halas, hiras, harsa_** (H.)(CDIAL 14014). **Pair of oxen**: **a_r, a_ru, e_ru** a pair of oxen yoked to the plough (Ka.); **e_ru-kanda_ya, e_ru-ga_n.ike; e_ru-sun:ka** plough-tax (Ka.); **e_ru** a plough complete with cattle (Te.); **e_r** a yoke of oxen; a plough with draught oxen (Ma.); **a_rka_lu** plough-foot: the bottom part of a plough (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ha_** pair of bullocks (WPah.)(CDIAL 14066). **ha_ri_** ploughman (S.)(CDIAL 14067). cf. **hara_thi_** plough bullock (Bi.)(CDIAL 14012). **harwa_, harwa_ha_** ploughman (Bi.); **harwa_h** (Mth.)(CDIAL 14009).

202.**To plough**: **ad.d.a-cala** a part of the plough (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **dunnu, dunu** to plough, till (Te.); **tunnu, (tunni-)** to plough (Ta.); **u_d.** to plough (Ga.); **u_d.uni, hu_d.uni** id. (Tu.); **ad.apuni, dappuni** id. (Tu.); **ur.da_na_** id. (Go.); **r.u_** to plough (Kond.a.Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **r.u_va** to plough; n. ploughing (Kui); **r.uki** ploughing bullock, bullock (Kuwi)(DEDR 688). **u.v** one furrow in ploughing (Ko.)(DEDR 688). [By extension, **d.ukki** (Pa.) may be interpreted as twice-ploughed land, perh. for two crops: **d.ukki** cultivated upland field called in Ha. **maran** (Pa.)(DEDR 688)]. **t.hot.ho** to plough; **ut.hau** third ploughing (Santali.lex.)

234.**Ploughed area**: **an.aippu** area that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in a day, from half to one acre; **an.aippu-t-tu_ram** distance furrow is driven before the plough is turned, about 50 yards (Ta.lex.)

497.**Plough**: **ala** plough (Pkt.MBh.); **hal, xal** (with preventive hardening of the threatened **h-**)(Dm.); **hal** ploughshare (Pas.); **ha_la, al, a_l** (with rising tone) plough (Pas.); **a_l** (Shum.); **ha_l** plough (Phal.Gaw.Kal.); **hal** plough (Sh.Tor.); ploughshare (Sv.); **har** plough (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **haru** plough (S.); **hari_** drill plough (S.); **hal.** plough (L.G.M.); oxen and plough (P.); **hal** plough (L.P.WPah.Ku.B.H.); a pair of bullocks (N.); **hal.a** plough (Or.); **haw** plough (WPah.Ku.); **hal-a** plough (Si.)(CDIAL 14000). **halasi_ra** plough (BHSkt.); **hali_ra_** plough (P.); **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.)(CDIAL 14010).[For **-si_ra** in the compound: cf. **ce_r** plough and team of bullocks (Kol.); **se_ru** yoke of oxen (Kond.a); **e_r** plough (Ta.)(DEDR 2815).] **ala** plough (K.); **halya_** collection of ploughs (Pa_n..gan.a); **hala** front pole of plough (S.); **hal** beam of plough (L.); plough (WPah.); **hall** beam of plough (L.P.); **ha_l** the plough and its furniture, a couple of animals (whence **haliya_** in couples (A.); plough (whence **ha_liya_** plough ox)(B.); **halya_, hela_** male buffalo (M.)(CDIAL 14016). **a_la** plough (K.); **ha_** pair of bullocks (WPah.); **ha_la_** plough, tax on plough (H.)(CDIAL 14066). **halwal** ploughshare (Pas.)(CDIAL 14005). For **-wal** in the compound: cf. **va_l.** ploughshare (Ta.)(DEDR 5376). **hale_s.a_** pole of a plough (Skt.); **hale~_s'** pole ofa plough (Sv.); **hale_s'** (Phal.); **haleh** (L.); **harhya** (S.); **hals** (P.); **haris** (Bi.N.H.); **hari_s** (Mth.); **halas, hiras** (H.); **harsa_** (H.); **hal.i_s** (M.); **hal.as** (M.)(CDIAL 14014). **halheit.l.** whole apparatus of a plough (WPah.)(CDIAL 14011). **hara_i** custom by which tenant lends landlord his plough and bullocks for two days each year (Bi.)(CDIAL 14004). **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.) (CDIAL 14010). **halavams'a** pole of plough (Skt.); **ala~_s** plough beam (Pas.); **hala~_s** id. (Gaw.)(CDIAL 14008). **hala~_z** plough beam (Phal.Gw.); **arala_nz** id. (K.)(CDIAL 14007). **halayu_na** plough rope (Skt.); **halon** the leather strap tied to one yoke handle (Ku.); **hau~_r.~** rope for fastening plough to yoke (Ku.)(CDIAL 14006). **halasthin** standing to the plough [For **-sthin-** cf. **tris.t.hin-, parame_s.t.hin-**.]; **hara_thi_** plough bullock (Bi.)(CDIAL 14012). **ha_liya_** plough ox (B.); **ha_lya_, hela_** male buffalo (M.)(CDIAL 14016). **Image: plough: araka** a plough with bullocks, etc. (Ta.); **are** a plough (Malt.)(DEDR 198). **a_r** pair of oxen yoked to a plough (Ka.)(DEDR 2815). **Blade: alaku** blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow; weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp (Ta.); blade of sword, knife, or spear (Ma.); **alagu, alugu** blade of

a knife, sword, etc. (Ka.); **alu~gu** tip of an arrow, sword (Te.)(DEDR 237). **Plough**: **na~_gali, na~_gelu, na~_ge_lu** plough (Te.); **na.ngli** (Kol.); **na_ngar** (Nk.); **na~_gil** (Pa.); **na_ne_l** (Go.); **na_ngel** (Pe.); **na_ngeli** (Kui); **a_cil, na_cil** plough (Ta.); **nangelli** ploughshare (Kuwi); **ne.lg** plough (Ko.); **ne_gal** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2907). {**Image: tail**: [The suffix particle -**gul/gel/gil** etc. may relate to **xola_** tail (Kur.); **qoli** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2135). The **a_-** initial morpheme may relate to **a_lam** earth, land (Ta.Ma.); **ne_la** id. (Te.); field (Kuwi.Kui.Pe.); **na_l** low fields, terraced fields (Kur.); **na_la** field under cultivation (Skt.)(DEDR 2913). **nilam** ground, earth, land (Ta.); **nelm** ground (Ko.); **nela** earth, soil, floor, ground (Tu.Ka.)(DEDR 3676)]}. **Image: tail; ploughshare: le_ngula, le_ngut.t.a, la_ngu_la** tail (SKt.); having a tail (MBh.)[Variety of forms attests non-Aryan origin.]; **langula** tail (Pali); **lamgu_la** (Pkt.); **lagur** tail, monkey (G.); **laguriyu~** tail (G.); **la~_gar., na_gr.i** tail (M.); **la_ngur.a, na_ngur.a** tail (Or.); **negur** tail (A.); **lengur.** tail (B.); **ne~gula_** the only boy amongst the girls fed on the 9th day of A's'vin in honour of Devi_.(Aw.)(CDIAL 11009).

162.**Image: pole used by two men**: **at.t.ago_l, at.ago_l** a pole used by two men to lift sacks in lading oxen (Ka.); **at.a** a bar, nail etc. used as a lever; an obstruction (Ka.); **at.t.a-vad.i** a long stick (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.ave** a structure of poles put on stones, on which a stack is heaped (Ka.lex.) **Rubbing post**: **at.t.ha_na** stand, post; name of the rubbing-post which, well cut and with incised rows of squares, was let into the ground of a bathing place, serving as a rubber to people bathing (Pali.lex.) **Image: burden on either end of pole**: **ad.d.e** a pole or bamboo by which two people carry a burden suspended from its midst, or by which two small burdens suspended from both ends are carried across the shoulder of one man (Ka.); **ad.he_m., a_d.e_m.** a ridge pole; the ridge along the shoulders (M.); **ad.d.eor-ai** a burden or burdens carried in the above manner; **ad.d.e hor-u** to carry the ad.d.e (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **-at.i** in: **ka_vat.i** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

93.**Relay; post**: **ha_salu** postage (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **acal** letter post (Ma.); the post (Tu.); relay, resting place on a journey, letter post (Ta.); the post (Tu.); **aci** letter post (Ta.); **ace** a postal road, stage, relay, the post (Ka.); **acida_ye** post-man (Tu.); **ance, anciya** post, a relay of horses, palanquin-bearers, letter-carriers, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 54). **ace = a_ce** on that side, beyond (Ka.); **aci** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

48.**Image: pot having a wide mouth**: **akal** small earthen pot having a wide mouth, hollow earthen lamp, a measure of capacity (**Perumpa_n.. 377**)(Ta.); hollow earthen lamp (Ma.Ta.); a measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); small earthen lamp or pot having a wide mouth (Ma.); **akal.am** jar, large earthen pot, bucket; **a_l** earthen vessel (Ta.); **agal** a metal plate used for eating; **agul.i** a kind of flat vessel (Ka.); **agoli, agol.i** a large vessel (Tu.); **agle** pot (Ga.)(DEDR 9). cf. **akal** to spread, widen, extend (**Pur-ana_. 3,16**) (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 8). Metath. cf. **al.ige, al.age** a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain (Ka.); **alaki** an earthen pot (Te.)(DEDR 303). **a_l** earthen vessel (Ta.lex.) **akal.am** large earthen pot (**Malaipat.u. 104**); jar (Ta.); **akar..i** pot with a wide mouth (**Tailava. Taila. 94**)(T.E.D.) cf. **ha~_llu~, ha~_d.lu~, ha~_d.i_, ha~_d.li_** pot (G.); **hankiya_** potter, mumps (Ku.); **ha~_r.e** mumps (believed to be cured by rubbing on pot-black)(N.); **ha~_r.i** earthen cooking pot (N.); **ha~_r.ha_, han.d.a_** large copper vessel for boiling rice in (Bi.); **ha~_r.i_, ha~r.iya_** earthen pot (Bhoj.); **ha~_r.i_** vessel (Aw.); **han.d.a_** open-mouthed metal vessel (M.)(CDIAL 14050).

122.**Pot**: **at.ka_, adka** earthen pot used for cooking (Go.); **ad.igera** a pot (Ka.); **ad.d.yara** earthen jar or pot (Tu.); **at.ika** a small earthen pot with a large mouth (Te.); **ar.ka** earthen pot (Nk.); cooking pot (Go.); **ar.i_** earthen waterpot (Kur.)(DEDR 75). **a_t.u** cooking, boiling (**Pur-ana_. 164**); distillation (**Pu. Ve. 1,2**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.t.ar..ittal** to cook and distribute (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.) **at.u_** food, boiled rice (**at.vas'u_la_ janapada_**)(Skt.lex.) **ad.ike, ad.ige, ar..ke** cooking, dressing, boiling; maturing; that has been cooked; dinner; a chemical preparation; **ad.igeya ole** a fire-place; **ad.igeyava** a male cook; **ad.igeyir..isu** to precipitate by boiling; to take things from the fire when they are properly boiled; **ad.ige sa_le** a kitchen (Ka.); **ad.isu** to cause to cook; **ad.u, at.t.u** to cook, to boil, to dress; to prepare a meal; to prepare; to mature (Ka.); **van.d.u** (Te.Tu.Ma.); **van.t.u** (Ta.); **ad.u-golajji, ad.ugo_lajji** a respectable woman who cooks for strangers and travellers; **ad.u-ba_n.ale** a frying pan (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)(Ka.lex.) **at.u** to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (Ta.)[cf. **at.u** to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (Ta.)(DEDR 76).] **Kitchen**: **at.t.an.a** (the hind part of) the deck of a vessel (used as a cook room) (Ka.lex.) **at.t.il < at.u + il** kitchen (**Cir-upa_n.. 132**); place for performing sacrificial ceremonies (**Cilap. 10,143**); **at.t.ir--ca_lai** kitchen (**Man.i. 20,7**); **at.t.ar..ittal < at.u +** to cook and distribute (Ta.inscr.); **at.u-tal** to cook, dress as food, roast (**Kalla_. 13**)(Ta.); **adu** (Ka.); **at.uka** (Ma.); **at.ukkal.ai** kitchen, cook-house (**Man.i. 29,61**); **at.ukkal.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ad.abal.a, ad.uval.a** a cook (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **an.d.e** vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle (Ka.); vessel made of hollow bamboo or nutshell, vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in (Tu.); **an.t.ai** squirt for festival occasions (Ta.); **an.d.y** pot into which cow is milked, bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field (Ko.); **ad.y** clay pot (To.)(DEDR 130). **han.d.ika_, ha_d.ika_** earthen pot (Skt.); **han.d.i_** pot (S.); **ha_n.d.i_** cooking pot (L.); **ha~_d.a_** large cooking pot (P.); **ha~_d.i_** small cooking pot (P.); pot (G.); earthen cooking pot (H.); small pot (Ku.); **ha_n.i** receptacle for oil in an oil-mill (WPah.); **hen.d.u_** kettle (WPah.); **ha_no, ha~_d.o** large earthen pot, head, brains (K.); **ha_ni_, ha~_d.i_** small pot (K.); **ha~_r.i** earthen cooking pot (N.); **ha_ri** (A.); **ha_r.a_, ha~_r.i_** cooking pot (B.); **ha~_r.al** hole, pit (B.); **han.d.a_** pot (Or.); large copper vessel for boiling rice in (Bi.); **ha~_r.ha_** id. (Bi.); **han.d.i** pot (Or.); **ha~_r.a_** cavity in a sugar-mill (Bi.); **ha~_r.i_, ha~r.iya_** earthen pot (Bhoj.); **ha~_r.i_** vessel (Aw.); **ha~_d., ha~_d.a_** large cooking pot of earth or metal (H.); **ha~_r.i_, ha_diya_, ha~r.iya_, ha~_d.i_** earthen cooking pot (H.); **ha~_d.o** large pot (G.); **ha~_d.li_** pot (G.); **ha~_d.i_, ha~_d.li_, ha~_d.lu~, ha~_llu~** pot (G.); **han.d.a_** open-mouthed metal vessel (M.); **ha~_d.i_, han.d.i_** small pot of earth or metal (M.); **han.d.e~** general term for pot (M.); **hankiya_** potter (Ku.)(CDIAL 14050). **ha~rawa_y** bag carried by bullocks in which drivers put their luggage (Bi.)(CDIAL 14051). **a_dhi** receptacle (BhP.)(CDIAL 1167). **an.d.y** pot into which cow is milked, bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field (Ko.); **ad.y** clay pot (To.); **an.d.e** vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle (Ka.); vessel made of hollow bamboo or nutshell, vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in (Tu.)(DEDR 130). **Image: deep wooden vessel**: **had.appha, had.appa** vessel (Pkt.); **har.piyo** deep wooden vessel (Ku.); **harpe** wooden vessel for ghee (N.); **harpha_** wooden hut to keep cut grass and chaff in (H.); **har.pho** a chest (G.); **had.pa_** (M.)(CDIAL 13948). cf. **han.d.ika_** earthen pot (Skt.)(CDIAL 14050). cf. **ha~r.awa_y** bag carried by bullocks in which drivers put their luggage (Bi.)(CDIAL 14051). cf. Hsuan-Tsang's **utakia-hanch'a** ?water bag (CDIAL 14050). cf. **ad.apa, had.apa** a small bag (Ka.)(DEDR 64). **Boiled rice**: **at.a** flour, meal; **ata** to roast grain over fire in a peculiar way, generally in sand; to fire; **ata ohoc** the potsherd in which the grain is roasted; **jon.d.ra ata** roasted Indian corn; **but. ata** roasted gram; **cha ataeme** fire the tea (in manufacturing); **ata carec** a few stalks of grass or split bamboos about a foot in length tied together with which the grain is moved about when being roasted on the **ata** system (Santali.lex.) **at.t.a** boiled rice, food (Ka.); **at.t.u** to cook;

at.t.id.a a place where where (one's) food has been dressed: one's native place (Ka.); **at.t.u** pp. of **ad.u** to cook (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ata sata** food, victuals; **ata sata cet ho~ banuktaea** he has no food whatever; **ata talsa** food, such as taben, khajar.i, satu etc. (Santali. lex.) **ad.u, ad.avuggi** rice mixed with flesh (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) [cf. **ad.agu** flesh, meat; **ad.agudin** to eat meat (Ka.); **ad.abal.a** flesh (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ar.age** curry made of meat, fish or vegetable (Malt.)(DEDR 60)]. **Flour**: **at.t.a** food (MBh.); boiled rice (Skt.); **o_r.e** flour (Psht.); **a_rt** (Yghn.); **a_rd** (Pers.); **as'a** (Av.); **at.a** (NiDoc.); **aro, varo, vanro, va_rdo_, arav, ato_s, ato_** with 3 sg. enclitic pron. **-s?, ata** (Gypsy); **o_t.** (D..); **a_t.** (Dm.Tir.. Bshk.); grit of rice boiled and mixed with flour (M.); **a_t.a_-pa_n.i_** food and water (M.); **a_t** flour (Shum.Kal.); **ha_t.** (Phal.); **a~_t.e** pl. (Sh.); **ot.**^{u}, abl. **a_t.i** (K.); **at.o** meal (S.); **a_t.an.u** dry flour laid over and under dough when it is rolled (S.); **a_t.a_** flour (L.A.B.Bi.H.); **at.t.a_** (L.); **a_t.t.a_** (P.); **a_t.t.u** (WPah.); **a_t.o** (Ku.N.); **a~_t.o** (N.); **at.a_** (Or.); **a~_t.a_** (Bi.Mth.); **a_t.o** (G.); **at.uva** rice-store (Si.)(CDIAL 8). **a_t.o** pounding (G.)(CDIAL 179). **a_t.** rice boiled and mixed with flour (M.); **a_t.o** (G.S.); **a_t.a_** (H.B.); **t.u** (K.); **aro, vanro** flour (Romany); **as'a** ground (IE); **ar0** mill (Sogdian); **a_rd** (Persian); **o_r.a** flour (Afghan); **atam** (Armenian); **aleo** I grind (Gk.)(Bloch, p. 299). cf. **ar-ai** grinding stone (Ta.)(DEDR 321). **araikal** grinding-stone (Ta.); **arakallu** id. (Ma.); **arai-ttal** to grind, pulverise (**Te_va_. 461,2**); **are** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Boiled rice; bread; cooking, distillation**: **ad.ige** cooking, distilling (Ka.); **a_t.u** cooking, boiling, distillation (Ta.); **at.ucil, at.icil** boiled rice (**Patir-r-up. 21, Urai.**)(Ta.); **at.t.u** a cake of coarse sugar (Ta.); **at.t.ilu** cooking, meal (Tu.); **at.t.amu** food, fuel (Te.); **at.t.a** dried, dry (Skt.); becomes dry (Pkt.); **at.n.e~** to dry up (M.); **at.** bread (Nk.)(DEDR 76). **at.acil** boiled rice food (**Tol. Col. 46, Ce_n-a_.**); **at.icir-ca_lai** rest house for providing food (**Ci_vaka. 75, Urai.**); **at.cir-pur-am** land assigned tax-free for providing food (**Ci_vaka. 2577**); **at.icir-r-al.i** kitchen (**Ci_vaka. 2579**)(Ta.lex.) **ar.- (at.-)** to cook by boiling (Ko.)(DEDR 76). cf. **at.uppu** oven, fire-place for cooking (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,9,5**); id. (Ma.); fire in the oven (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **at.uttu_n.** land given for livelihood (**I_t.u, 4,8,8**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hearth**: **at.uppu** oven, fireplace for cooking, fire in the oven (Ta.); fireplace, oven (Ma.); **ar.** (**at.-**) to cook by boiling, bake (pots)(Ko.); **at.t.umbal.a** kitchen (Ka.); **ad.kala** cooking shed, oven (Tu.); **at.t.u** a flat thin cake roasted or baked on an iron pan (Te.); **ad.asa_la** kitchen, cook-room (Te.); **at.t.a-** dried, dry (Skt.); **at.t.ai** becomes dry (Pkt.); **at.n.e~** to dry up (M.)(DEDR 76). **Portable oven**: **kai-y-at.uppu** small portable oven (Ta.lex.) **at.u** to melt (Ta.); **a_t.u** distillation, cooking, boiling (Ta.); **ad.ige** distilling, cooking (Kod..); **at.t.a_na_** to cook by boiling (Go.)(DEDR 76). **at.ukalan-** vessel for cooking (**Tiruvil.ai. Nakarap. 64**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

153.**Image: large pot**: **atal.ai** large pot (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.a_p** contain e.g. a vessel containing (Kon.lex.) cf. **had.appha, had.appa** vessel (Pkt.); **har.piyo** deep wooden vessel (Ku.); **harpe** wooden vessel for ghee (N.); **harpha_** wooden hut to keep cut grass and chaff in (H.); **har.pho** a chest (G.); **had.pa_** (M.)(CDIAL 13948).

153.**Image: large pot**: **atal.ai** large pot (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.a_p** contain e.g. a vessel containing (Kon.lex.) cf. **had.appha, had.appa** vessel (Pkt.); **har.piyo** deep wooden vessel (Ku.); **harpe** wooden vessel for ghee (N.); **harpha_** wooden hut to keep cut grass and chaff in (H.); **har.pho** a chest (G.); **had.pa_** (M.)(CDIAL 13948).

226.**Image: pitcher**: **an.adige, an.idige** a kind of pitcher or water jar; **an.d.e** a vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

305.**Image: beggar's bowl**: **aiyam** alms, beggar's bowl (Ta.); **ayyam** alms (Ma.)(DEDR 920). **koe emok** alms; **koe** to beg, to ask for, to pray (Santali.lex.)

306.**Image: pitcher used at weddings**: **arya** a small earthen vessel; **en.n.edarya** oil-vessel (Tu.lex.) **ayra_n.i, ayran.e** a small vessel, or painted vase or pitcher, used at weddings = pa_like, a collection of five earthen vessels containing offerings of pulse or grain for Brahma_, Indra, Yama, Varun.a and So_ma, used at marriages (Ka.); **arimenakun.d.a, arive_n.i, aire_ni** (Te.); **ahiri_** (M.); **ayra_n.i kumbha = ayra_n.i gad.ige = ayran.e**; **ayra_n.ikod.a = ayra_n.i**; **ka_canada ayran.e** an ayra_n.i made of gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **aiyam** beggar's bowl or gourd (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'five' cf. : **Five each**: **ai-v-aintu < aintu + aintu** five each, dist. fr. **aiyaintu** (**Nan-. 199, Virut.**); **aiyaintu** five fives, i.e. twenty five (Ta.lex.) **ayvar, aybaru** five persons (Ka.lex.)

210.**Image: to pour**: **at.t.u (at.t.i-)** to be discharged as pus, flow as honey; to pour (Ta.); **at.iyuka** (eye) suffers from excessive secretion; **at.t.uka** to pour, discharge (urine)(Ma.); **at.- (ac-)** to pour; **mol. at.-** to urinate; **nar.- (nat.-)** (sweat) streams (dative of person)(Ko.); **ot.- (ot.y-)** to pour (To.); **at.t.uni** to urinate (with object **po_sra**)(Tu.)(DEDR 97).

266.**Prefix to verbs**: **apa** (prefix to verbs): (a) away from; (b) deterioration; (c) negation; (d) illustration; (e) exclusion; (f) joy; (g) concealment or denial (Skt.lex.)

59.**Image: pregnant**: **aguru, aguri** pregnant (Sh.); **agu_rak** heavy (Kal.); **ugu_r** (Bshk.); **ugura** (Dm.); **u_gu_** (Tor.); **ungu_ro** slow (Chil.); **ugero** heavy (Sv.); **uguro, un:guro** heavy (Phal.); **un:guri** pregnant (Phal.); **ugu_ra** pregnant (D..); **haguro** pregnant (Sh.)(CDIAL 1962).

139.**Pride**: **atai** to swell, be puffed up, become proud (Ta.); **ataykkuka** to swell up, tumefy (Ma.); **adat.u** pride, arrogance, presumption (Te.); **adat.** very brave (M.)(DEDR 140). **hit.h** firmness of mind, pertinacity, courage, hope (P.)(CDIAL 262). **Bravado**: **a_ta_l.i** boasting, bragging, bravado (**Tiruppu. 557**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **adat.a, adal.a** a very firm man, a man not easily giving way, a very persevering man; a mighty, powerful or heroic man (Ka.); **adat.u** self-will, boldness; pride, heroism (Ka.); pride (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **en.t.u** arrogance (Ka.); boasting, pride, craftiness, cunning (Tu.)(DEDR 794).

328.**Image: kino-tree**: **acan-am < asana** Indian kino-treee (**Pin..**); **acan-a_mirta-tailam** unguent made of the bark of pterocarpus marsupium, tinospora cordifolia and other herbs (**Tailava. Taila. 47**); **acan-i** frankincense leaf (**Ira_cavait.**)(Ta.lex.)

103.**Quickness; rainy season rice-crop**: **a_s'u** quick (RV.); rice ripening quickly in the rains (S'Br.); **a_su** quick (Pkt.); **a_hu** a species of rice reaped in June-July (A.)(CDIAL 1459). **a_us** rainy season rice-crop (B.); rice harvested in autumn (Or.); **a_u_s** rice sown in April-May (H.); **a_vars.ate_** rains (RV.)(CDIAL 1445). **pra_vr.s.** the rainy season (RV.); **pa_vusa** rain, the rainy season (Pali); **pa_vasa, pa_usa** the rainy season (Pkt.); **pa_usa** (MB.); **pa_os** (Mth.); **pa_vasa** (OAw.OG.); **pa_was** (H.); **pa_us** (H.); **pa_u_s** (M.); **pa_vas** (G.); **pa_usu** rain (Konkan.i); **pavusa** rain cloud (Si.)(CDIAL 8964). **To jolt; to push; to shake**: **aco** obstacle, crowd (G.); **a_cko** shock, push; **acakvu~** to stop (G.); **a~_cka_** sudden pull (M.); **acki_** convulsive gasp; **a~_cakn.e~** to jolt, strike (M.)(CDIAL 141). **acan:ku** to stir, move, shake; **acakku, ayakku** to shake; **acai** to move, stir, go away; to shake, move, agitate; cud, sling for carrying or preserving o_la books;

acaivu shaking, moving about, swinging; **ayar** to drive, as a chariot (Ta.); **ayakka, ayekka** to send, let go, leave, slacken, loosen; **ayaccal** being loose, untied; **ayappu** sending, slackening; **ayappikka** to make to send, get oneself dismissed, take leave; **ayayuka** to slacken; **aya, ayavu** rumination; **ayavu** elasticity; **ayar-uka** to chew the cud (Ma.); **asi** to move, shake, tremble, dangle, pendulate; to throw away, scatter, disperse; **asavasa** haste, speed; **asimisi** without deliberation; **asu** quickness, haste; **asumbu** to cause to move about, shake, agitate (Ka.); **ay-(ayp-, ayc-)** to send (Kod..); **asiy-a_d.u** to move, tremble, hang as a pendulum (Te.); **asrna_** to tremble (Kur.)(DEDR 37). cf. **atir** to shake, tremble (Ta.); **adyare** agitated (Malt.)(DEDR 137).

200.**Raft, boat**: **a_d.u_** a raft, a float (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **a_d.u** motion; to wave, to swing, to shake; **a_d.undole** an oscillating or swinging beam, a beam in motion (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_t.al** shaking, moving, quivering (**Tirukko_. 393, Kol.u.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ando_layati** swings (Dha_tup.); **am.do_lai** (Pkt.); **a_ndoliba** to bend down (with fruit), agitate (water)(A.); **a_ndol.iba_** to hesitate (Or.); **andolna_** to swing (H.); **a~_dol.n.e~, a~_dul.n.e~** to swing, toss about, totter (M.); **ha_ndol.iba_** to rock to and fro (Or.); **ha~_dul.n.e~** to shake (a tree etc.), swing, rock (M.)(CDIAL 384). **am.do_laya** swing, cradle (Pkt.); **a~dolo** doubt (Ku.); **a_ndol.a_** sedan chair, litter (Or.); **a~dol.** swinging (G.); **ha_ndol.a_** litter (Or.)(CDIAL 383). **andan.o** a palanquin (Tu.lex.) **hindo_la, hindo_laka** swing, swing cradle (Skt.); **hindo_layati** swings (Dha_tup.); **him.do_la** (Pkt.); **hi~doro** swing (S.); **hindol(a_)** (H.); **hi~dol.a_, hi~dul.a_** swinging cradle (M.); **idolu** swing (Si.); **him.d.o_la** swing (Pkt.); **ha~d.ola_** revolving swing (L.P.); **him.d.ora_** (OAw.); **hin.d.ol(a_), hir.ol.a_, hi~d.ul.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 14094). **him.do_lan.a** swinging (Pkt.); **hi~dorna_** to puddle (H.); **hi~dal.n.e~** to jog, shake (M.); **hi~d.al.n.e~** id. (M.)(CDIAL 14095). cf. **Ödul** swing, wander (Skt.); **d.ulai** sahkes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6453). **Palankeen**: **andal.a, andan.a** (Tadbhava of **a_ndo_la**) a litter, a palankeen; d.o_li (Ka.); **a_ndo_la** swinging; a swing; a palankeen (Ka.); **a_ndo_la-sattige** a parasol on a palankeen; **a_ndo_lana** swinging, oscillating, trembling; a swing, a palankeen; **a_ndo_lika** a palankeen (Ka.lex.)

327.**Image: ram**: **aja** a ram; a he-goat; the sign aries (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

101.**Orange dye; raspberry**: **a~_cha_** raspberry (Dm.); **a~char.ik** (Gaw.); **achu** blackberry (Kho.); **a_khi** raspberry (P.); **acha_** strawberry (WPah.); **a_c, a_cu** morinda tinctoria (B.); **a_chu, a_chua_** morinda tomentosa, morinda agastifolia (Or.); **a_c, auch** morinda tinctoria (H.); morinda citrifolia (from root of which an orange dye is extracted)(H.); **a~_cu_** raspberry (H.); **ahu** morinda tinctoria, morinda citrifolia (Si.); **aks.i_ka, a_ccuka, a_ks.ika** the tree morinda tinctoria (Skt.)(CDIAL 1025). X **macal.** turmeric, curcuma longa, yellow colour as that of turmeric (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **macan.a_r-i, macan.a_r-r-i, macan.a_tti** Indian mulberry, morinda citrifolia; dyeing mulberry, morinda tinctoria; small ach root, morinda umballata (Ta.lex.) cf. **maal.** Indian saffron, curcuma longa, yellow dye (Ma.)(DEDR 4635).

62.**Image: rat**: **a_ku** < **a_-khu** rat; bandicoot (Ta.lex.) **akar..a_n-** field rat or wild rat; **akar..eli** field rat, millardia meltada (Ta.); **akar..a_n-et.uttal** to make holes in the earth; to burrow, as rats (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **a_khu** rat (Pali.lex.) **Subterranean granary**: **age, hage, hageya** a hole in the ground (for storing grain); a subterranean granary (Ka.); **payampu** a pit (Ta.); **van:ku** a hole (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

466.**House**: cf. **varu_tham** a family; protection; a house, residence (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **or.ak** a house; to build a house; **hopon or.ak** small house; **dolan or.ak** brick house; **kot.ha or.ak** a house with timber and earth roof **gud.o or.ak** pavilion roofed house (Santali.lex.)

282.**Raw; uncleaned**: **a_bda_** unbleached, unscalded (of rice), raw, as uncooked rice (Kur.); **thwa** raw, not boiled (Malt.)(DEDR 395). **a~_wat.** barley ground without being first cleaned (Bi.Mth.); **a_ma** grain not yet freed from chaff (Skt.); **a_madhaa** (Pali); **a_ma** uncleaned (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1253). **a_ma** raw (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **a_maka** (Sus'r.Pali); **a_maga** (Pkt.); **a_me-ste** unripe, raw (Wg.); **a_ma** (Dm.Tir.Kal.); **u_ma** (Shum.); **a_m** (Bshk.); **mu** (Kho.); **ama** (Kal.); **o_mo** (Phal.); **a_mu** (Sh.); **m^{u}** (K.); **a_mi_a~_** unripe barley or wheat roasted in the ear (P.); **ewa~_** fresh, not hardened by baking, not having reached puberty (A.); **a_m** raw (B.G.); **amu** (Si.)(CDIAL 1236). **a_ma_nna** undressed rice (Skt.); **a~_uni** in: **a~_uni ba~_uni (< ba~_dhuni_)** harvest festival in the month of Paus.a when an earthen pot filled with new rice is covered and tied up with rope of new straw (B.)(CDIAL 1251). **a_ma-s'ra_ddha** uncooked articles of food distributed at a s'ra_ddha [opp. to **anna-s'ra_ddha** cooked food distributed at a s'ra_ddha]; **a_ma** raw, uncooked; unripe, immature; **a_ma-gandhi** the smell of raw meat or of a burning corpse; **a_ma_s'aya** the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the belly to the navel, the stomach (Ka.lex.)

18.**Ready**: **aita_** pron. that one, there; **a_yta_** adj. all ready (M.); **a_iti_** preparation (OM.); **a_ytum.** ready, free (G.); **a_yita_** (H.); **ayati, ayiti** depending on, belonging to (H.); **a_yatta** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 308). **atu** that (Ta.lex.) **a_yatta, a_yata** readiness (Ka.Te.Ta.); **a_yita** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

481.**A law of inheritance**: **al.iya** nephew (used on ly in the compound): **al.iyakat.t.u** line of inheritance in the female line (Tu.lex.) **al.iya** a daughter's husband, a son-in-law (Ka.); **allud.u, alluva_d.u** (Te.); **al.iya** a son-in-law, a nephew (Tu.); a brother-in-law (Ma.); **al.iya-santa_na** the law of inheritance in the female line, according to which the family property descends not from a man to his son, but to his sister and her children (Ka.lex.)

482.**Feast for son-in-law; wife's brother; brother-in-law**: **alliyamu** feast or entertainment given to son-in-law by father-in-law immediately after the marriage (Te.); **al.iyan** brother-in-law, wife's brother or sister's husband (Ma.); **ayl.** brother-in-law, male cross-cousin (male speaking); **ayl. ba.vn** brothers-in-law, male cross-cousins (collectively); **mal ayl.** son-in-law who lives in father-in-law's house (Ko.); **al.iya** son-in-law (Ka.Tu.); nephew (Tu.); **al.iyatana** state of being a son-in-law (Ka.); **allu~d.u, alluva~_d.u** son-in-law (Te.); **sa.nzin** (pl. **sa.lnikul**) younger sister's husband; **sanma** mother's younger sister; **san.ma_** id., sister's daughter (Kol.); **sa_nikul, sa_njin** son-in-law, younger sister's husband (Nk.); **sanjil** bridegroom (Nk.); **salid.** (pl. **-kil**) son-in-law, younger sister's husband (Ga.); **sann** son-in-law; **sanne-mi_a_r** sister's daughter; **sanne_-marri_** sister's son; **se_la_r-sanne_** younger sister's husband; **sanai** son-in-law; **san.e** younger sister's husband; **sar.e, sad.e, har.e, anne, ar.ne** daughter's husband; **sar.e_, hunn** son-in-law (Go.); **san.in**, (with reference to 3rd person) **san.isi** id. (Kond.a); **hone, honesi** id. (Kuwi); **sa_lum** son-in-law; brother-in-law (Br.)(DEDR 2410). **sya_l** wife's brother (RV.); **sya_laka** (Ca_n..); **sya_li_, sya_lika_** wife's younger sister (Skt.); **sa_laka** wife's younger brother (pali); **sa_la** wife's brother; **sa_li_** wife's sister (Pkt.); **sali** (NiDoc.); **salo, sali** (Gypsy); **sa_rt.** wife's sister (Kt.); **sa_la** wife's brother (Gaw.Sv.); **sa_l** wife's sister, husband's brother's wife (K.); **sa_lo** wife's brother; **sa_li_** wife's sister (S.); **sa_l.a_, sa_l.i_** wife's younger brother

and sister (L.M.); **sa_la_** (P.); wife's brother (B.H.); **sa_li_** wife's sister (H.); **sa_i** wife's sister (WPah.); **sa_la_bhai** her husband (WPah.); **s'au** sister's husband (Ku.); **s'ai_** wife's sister (Ku.); **sa_lo, sa_li** wife's younger brother and sister (N.); **xa_l** wife's sister (A.); **sa_li, ha_li** wife's younger sister (B.); **sa_l.a_, sa_l.i** (Or.); **sa_r** wife's brother; **sa_ri_** wife's sister (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **sa_l.o, sa_l.i_** wife's younger brother and sister (G.); **sa_l.o** (Konkan.i)[The masculine is frequently a term of abuse indicating that the sister of the person addressed has had sexual relations with the speaker.] **sa_ra_n.i** wife's sister (Dm.); **sa_rani** (Gaw.); **sa_ren** (Bshk.); **sa_re_n.i** (whence **saro_n.u** sister's husband, husband's brother)(Phal.); **saro_n.i** (Sh.)(CDIAL 13871). **sa_la_t.ru** wife's brother's son (S.)(CDIAL 13872). **salha_j, sileha_j** wife's brother's wife (L.); **sarhaj, sarha_ji_** (Bhoj.); **salaj, sarhaj** (H.)(CDIAL 13873). **sjiwa, sjuv** wife's sister's husband (K.)(CDIAL 13874). **e_ra_lu** husband's brother's wife (Te.); **serutra** husband's younger brother's wife (Nk.); **se_rand.u_, sernd.u, harnd.u, ervond., er..ond.** spouse's younger brother (or spouse's younger sister's husband; fem. **serand.al, serand.a_r, sernd.ar, harnd.ar** spouses' younger sister; **se_riya_r., se_riya_l** elder brother's wife (Go.); **se_r-on** husband's younger brother (Kond.a); **he_jun** wife's younger brother (Mand..); **sejenju** husband's younger brother (Kui)(DEDR 2819). **sa_n.d.u_** wife's sister's husband (Phal.); **san.d.hu_** (S.); **sa_n.d.hu, sa_d.hu_** (L.); **sa_(n.)d.hu_** (P.); **sa_r.u_** (Ku.); **sa_r.(h)u** (N.); **sar.(h)u** (Or.); **sa_r.(h)u_** (H.); **sa_d.(h)u** (G.); **sa_d.(h)u_** (M.); **ma_sar.u** mother's sister's husband (S.)(CDIAL 13875). cf. **may(i)duna, may(i)da, maydana** sister's husband (Ka.); **maittun-i** wife's sister (Ta.); **maccin-an-** wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt (Ta.)(DEDR App. 53a). For **ser-** in: **sernd.u** (Go.) cf.: **Male**: **se_r-i kor-u** cock (Kond.a); **sehi** male (Kuwi); **sehi neh'ur.i** male dog (Kuwi)(DEDR 2820). cf. **e_r-u** bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion)(Ta.)(DEDR 917). cf. **sru_** horn (Av.)(CDIAL 12715). **Hon. affix to names of relationship**: **s'ri_** light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (ASV.); **-s** hon. affix to names of relationship (e.g. **a_ja_-s, a_ji_-s**)(M.)(CDIAL 12708).

57.**Distress; to press**: **agacu, agucu, agusu** to press firmly, confine, hold firmly; **agaca_t.(a)lu, agaca_t.(a)le, agaca_t.u** affliction, trouble (Ka.); **agaca_t.lu** troubles, difficulties, affliction (Te.)(DEDR 2). **amun:ku (amun:ki-)** to be pressed down; **amukku (amukki-)** to press, press down, press in or under (as a vessel into water), overcome, repress; n. pressure (as in a nightmare), thing that compresses; **amukkan-, amukki** nightmare (Ta.); **amukkuka, amakkuka** to press down; **aman.n.uka** to sink, be squeezed (as hand in hand); to be pressed down; **amukkam, amukkal, amukku, amakku** the act of pressing down, compressing; **amarkka** to press down, subdue; **amarttu pit.ikka** to grasp tightly; **amarcca** subjection, severity; **ampikkuka** to press down; **ammuka** to be pressed, subside (Ma.); **amg- (amgy-)** to be pressed hard; **amk- (amky-)** to press hard, make to keep quiet; **amk** act of pressing; **amc-** to press, throw (woman) on ground to rape (Ko.); **omx- (omxy-)**, **omg- (omgy-)** to be pressed down; **omk-** to press down (To.); **amar** to seize firmly; **amugu, avugu** to yield to pressure (as the surface of a ripe fruit or tumour); **amuku, amiku, avuku, avun:ku** to press or hold firmly, squeeze, trouble; **avun:ku** pressing or holding firmly, confine, embrace (Ka.); **amapuni** to press down; **amaruni** to seize, hold; **amara_vuni** to hold fast; **ama_runi** to embrace, hold, plant to twine; **amepuni, amatupattuni** to press, hold in the arms, hug; **avun:kuni, aun:kuni** to press down; **avumpuni** to press (Tu.);[cf. **appu, arpu** to embrace (Ka.); **appukai, appai** folding the arms on the breast (Tu.)(DEDR 158)]; **ancu** to oppress, afflict; **avukku** to yield to pressure; adj. weak (of wall or soil)(Te.); **avs-** to knead (Ga.)(DEDR 169). For semant. 'embrace' cf.: **an:gavisu, an:gaysu** to come together, to join, to meet, to crowd; to lay hold of, to seize; to concern one's self in(Ka.); **an:ga_vin.e_m.** to embrace (M.)(Ka.lex.) **am.h** press (Skt.)(CDIAL 8). **m.has** trouble

(RV.); **am.ha** dirt (Pkt.); **a~haju** distress (S.); **a~hajo** distressed (S.)(CDIAL 9). **amir..** (**-v-, -nt-**) to be immersed, plunged, sink; **amir..ttu** to press down, drown (Ta.); **amir..ttuka, amur..ttuka** to fix, set (Ma.); **agur..** to sink in water, be immersed, dive (Ka.)(DEDR 167).

343.**Image: boar**: **airis.** boar (Dm.); **a_ru** hog (Skt.)(CDIAL 1321). cf. **vara_ha** boar (Skt.lex.)

472.**Image: boar**: **a_ru** a hog (Ka.lex.)

65.**Uncrushed rice**: **aks.ata** not crushed (A_s'vGr..); pl. uncrushed barley (Skt.); unhurt (RV.); **akkhata** unhurt (Pali)(CDIAL 28). **Uncrushed grain**: **ayk** a kind of grain called in Halbi **kang** (i.e. panicum italicum); **aykil** a kind of millet called in Te. **kor-r-alu** (i.e. setaria italica = panicum italicum)(Ga.)(DEDR 195). cf. **kan:ku** panicum italicum (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 2605). **kan:guni_** millet (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2606). **akkhaya** unhurt, unbroken; pl. uncrushed rice (Pkt.); **akho** offering of grain thrown into water or given to mendicants (S.); **a~_khat** rice soaked in water and used for religious purposes (Ku.); **a_khai** parched paddy, husked maize (A.); **a_khi_** ceremony of carrying rice or corn in the hand round a person to remove the effects of the evil eye (G.); **akho** offering of grain thrown into water or given to mendicants (S.)(CDIAL 28). **ari** rice, paddy, ear of paddy (Ta.); grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain (Ma.Tu.); **aky** grain of any grain food when husked (Ko.); **akki** rice deprived of its husk, grain that resembles rice (Ka.)(DEDR 215). **Lump; image: a single grain**: **akul.ai** an inferior variety of ce_mpu; kallat.i-c-ce_mpu (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **agal.u, agul.u** a grain of boiled rice, a small lump of rice kneaded into a ball (Ka.); **avri** cooked rice (Kor.); **avir..** single grain of boiled rice (Ta.); **avud.u** a grain of anything (Ka.)(DEDR 270). cf. **pula_ka** lump of rice (Ka.lex.) **Grain**: **ahkam** grain (**Cine_n. 425**); **akki** (Ka.); **akkam** (Ta.); **argha** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

461.**Paddy**: **vri_hi_** (a type of paddy)(Car. Su.27.15,33). **ir-an:kal** variety of coarse paddy sown in July, and harvested after six months (Ta.lex.) **arici-k-ka_n.am** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Tp. 234**); **arici** rice without husk; any husked grain (**Tamir..na_. 22**); **vari** (Te.); **ari** (Tu.); **oruza** (Gr.)(Ta.lex.) Oryza sativa: **dhanya, shali** (Skt.); **chavan, dhan** (H.B.); **tandula** (M.); **arishi** (Ta.); **dhanyamu** (Te.); **ari** (Ma.); **bhatta** (M.); rice gruel: in disorganized digestion, in bowel complaints, in diarrhoea and dysentery; rice-water: demulcent, refrigerant, soothing, nourishing drink in febrile diseases and inflammatory states of intestines; rice poultice: used like linseed meal poultice; habitat: widely cultivated (GIMP, pp. 182-183). **jirsa_l.** fine rice (Kon.lex.)

501.**Grains of paddy: alaku** grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain (Ta.); **algu** rice obtained from paddy without boiling it (Kui); **alkhr.a_** parched rice (**cyu_r.a_** (H.) th paddy is first steeped in tepid water, then parched, finally unhusked by means of a wooden pedal and winnowed)(DEDR 255). **Boiled rice: lay** boiled rice (Pe.); **lay** id. (Mand..); **lahi** id. (Kuwi); **la_h'i** boiled mand.eya grain (Kuwi)(DEDR 5186). **Parched grain: la_ja** parched grain (VS.Pali); **la_ya** id., dried rice (Pkt.); **la_wa_** fried unhusked rice (N.); burst parched rice or other grain (Bi.); parched grain (H.); **la_i_** id. (H.); **la_hi_** parched rice or wheat (M.); **lada** parched grain (Si.)(CDIAL 11011). **Rice: s'a_li** growing or unhusked rice (MBh.); grains of rice (R.); **s'a_lika** of rice (Skt.Pali); **sa_li** rice (Pali.Pkt.); **sal, sali** (Gypsy); **salima** (Ash.); **seli_, salima_** (Wg.); **sali** (Kt.); growing rice (Dm.); **sa_l** (Pas'.); **so_le** (Wot..); **sa_li_** (Kho.); **se_l** (Bshk.); **sa_l** (Tor.); **shae^{y}l** (Mai.); **se_li_** (Phal.); **sili_** rice (Pr.); **sha_li_** (Bashg.); **sa_ri_** unhusked rice (S.); **saria~_** rice (L.); **xa_li** principal variety of transplanted rice (A.); **sa_l, sa_il** a kind of rice (B.); **sa_l.i** growing or

unhusked rice (Or.); **sa_ri** (Bi.); **sa_l** (H.); **sa_l.** (G.M.); **sa_l.iyu~** (G.); **sa_l.i_** (M.); **hal, al** (Si.)(CDIAL 12415). **Unparched, unhusked rice; mud, wet: a_rdra** wet (RV.); **adda** wet, slippery (Pali); wet (Pkt.); **atere** wet (Tir.); **oz** mud (Tor.); **az.u** wet (Sh.); **odur^{u}** (K.); **a_d.roko** moist (S.); **a_d.a_ran.u** to steep (grain, etc., in hot water)(S.); **ada** wet (Si.); **alla** moist, freshly gathered (Pali); wet (Pkt.); **ya_lo** fresh, uncooked (Gypsy); **all, a_l** wet (Bshk.); **a_lo** (S.); wet, fresh (Ku.); freshly pickled (N.); damp (OMarw.); **alla_** unripe, half-parched, imperfectly healed (P.); **a_la** unboiled (of rice), fresh (not salted)(B.); **a_la_** damp (H.); **a_la_-li~lu~** half-wet and half-dry (G.); **a_la_-pa_la~, a_le~-pa_le~** mere greens and roots (M.); **aluwa_** rice that has not been parched before husking (N.)(CDIAL 1340).

157.**Rich**: **at.i** riches, wealth (**I_t.u, 4,2,9**); **ati-ya_l < hadi_ya** present or offering made to a superior, nuzzer (Ta.); **antai** an ancient standard weight (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Name of an ancient clan**: **atti-ko_catta_r** name of an ancient clan (**Tol. Col. 167, Urai.**); **atikama_n-** a liberal chief (**Tol. Po. 62, Urai.**); **atikan-** a liberal chief (**Cir-upa_n.. 103**) **atti** name of a prince of the lunar race as the founder of Hastina_pura (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **a_l.ha, a_l.haka** (from ***a_d.ha** probably meaning 'grain') a certain measure of capacity, originally for grain; in older texts usually applied to a liquid measure (**udaka-a_l.haka**); catta_ro pattha_ a_l.haka_ni don.an... udaka_l.haka; **mitan a_l.hakena = dhaa-ma_paka-kamman katan**; **a_l.haka-tha_lika_** a bowl of the capacity of an a_l.haka; **a_l.hiya** rich, happy, fortunate; **ana_l.hiya** poor, unlucky, miserable (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **ad.d.ha** adj. rich, opulent, wealthy, well-to-do (Pali)(Skt. **a_d.hya** from **r.ddha** pp. of **r.dh, r.dhnote**, **r.dhyate** to thrive); **ad.d.ha** in combination with **mahaddhana** and **maha_bhoga** of great wealth and resources (followed by: **pahu_ta-ja_taru_parajata pahu_ta vittu_pakaran.a** etc.)[**pahu_ta** sufficient, abundant, much, considerable; **prabhu_ta** (Vedic); **pahu_ta-dhaa** having many riches (Pali); **ad.d.haka** adj. wealthy, rich, influential (Pali); **ad.d.hata_** riches, wealth, opulence (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **a_d.hya** rich, wealthy; rich in, abounding in, possessessing abundantly; **a_d.hyan:karan.am** the means of enriching, wealth, prosperity; **a_d.hyata_** opulence, wealth (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Merchant; rich**: **a_d.hya** rich (S'Br. iv, xiv); **ad.d.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **ad.d.haka** (Pali); **a_l.hiya, a_l.hika** (Pali); **ar.ewa_** wealth (H.); **a_d.hiyo** merchant who has a large godown of cotton (G.)(CDIAL 1108). **a_n.d.a_ri** rulers, masters; and as a title: lord, master; e.g. **ariva_l.ada_n.d.ari, avanida_n.d.ari, ir..ivada_n.d.a_ri, gurutanayana_n.d.a_ri, gurubhaktiya_n.d.a_ri** (Ka.); cf. **a_n.t.a_r** (cf. **a_l.**, to rule) rulers (Ta.); **a_n.ma, a_n.ba, a_l.ma** a ruler, a lord, a master, a husband (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Wealth**: **a_sti** property, estate, wealth, riches (Ta.Te. Ka.Ma.Tu.) (Ta.lex.) **rtha** aim (RV.); cause (Mn.); thing, wealth (S'Br.); **attha, at.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **athra, at.hra, atha, at.ha** business, purpose (As'.); **artha** (NiDoc.); **ha_tya** for the sake of (Kal.); **athan.u** possessions (S.); **a_th** wealth (H.); **a_thi_-pothi_** wealth and learning (G.); **at.a** wish (**ata** wealth, meaning)(Si.)(CDIAL 638). **atthi, atthika** desirous (Pali); **arthika** desiring (MBh.); **at.t.hika** useful (Pali); **t.i** desirous of (Si.)(CDIAL 640). **a_sti** property, wealth (Ka.Te.); id. (Tu.Ma.Ta.); **a_sti-pa_sti** reit. (Ka.); **asti** existence; substance, property, wealth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **artha** advantage, use, utility; wealth, property; **arthada** conferring riches; Kube_ra (Ka.lex.) **Village**: **ato** a village; **ato hor.ko** villagers; **bir mak t.an.ikatele ato akata** we cleared the jungle and have made a village (Santali.lex.)

246.**Wealth; beauty**: **ya_n.ar** wealth (**Patir-r-up. 35, 10**); fertility (**Ja_n-a_. 60**); fresh income (**Patir-r-up. 71**); freshness (**Tol. Col. 379**); **ya_n.** beauty (**Ja_n-a_. 37**); **ya_n.an-** beautiful person (**Aric. Pu. Cu_r..vin-ai. 19**); **ya_n.u** beauty (**Tol. Col. 381**)(Ta.lex.)

331.**Acquired property**: **net.t.am** acquired property (Ta.); **ne_t.u (ne_t.i-)** to earn (Ta.); **ne_t.uka** to obtain, get; **ne_t.t.am** acquisition, gain (Ma.); **ne.d.- (ne.d.i-)** to earn; **ne.t.a** earning (Kod..); **de_r.u_** borrowing of milch-animals for their milk, animal borrowed for its milk (Br.)(DEDR 3766).

354.**Property**: **aivoz, auviza_** amount (of money)(Kon.lex.) **aive_ci, aive_cu < aiwaz** (U.) property, wealth, stock, capital; **aive_ji** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **aivaju, ayivaju** property, wealth: cash or goods (Ka.M.H.); **aivaja** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **ayiccuriyam < ais'varya** wealth (**Va_yucan.. Pa_cupatavi. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **Herd of cows**: **a_yam** herd of cows (**Cilap. 17, Uraippa_t.t.umat.ai. 5**); **a_yar-pa_t.i** hamlet of cowherds (**Tiv. Na_yc. 14,2**)(Ta.lex.) **ayam < aja** sheep (**Upate_caka_. Ayamu. 73**)(Ta.lex.)

431.**Possession**: **arb** finding money, extreme happiness (Ko.); good life (To.); **abbu** to be acquired, gained, come into one's enjoyment, possession, or reach (Te.); **abbinai** to prosper (Kuwi)(DEDR 232). **al.umba** excess, greatness, excellence (Ka.); **ar..uvam** greatness, excellence, expanse (Ta.)(DEDR 287). cf. **arbuda** ten thousand millions (Skt.) **Whole, sum total: ar-uvu** whole, sum total (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **arbu** greed, miserliness (Tu.lex.) **a_ppa_** a term of fondness towards children (Kon.lex.) **abhiramati** enjoys; pp. **abhirata**; **abhirati, abhiraman.a** enjoyment (Pali.lex.)

435.**Ricinus communis**: **uruvu_ka, ru_buka, ruvu_ka, ru_vuka** the plant ricinus communis (Ka.lex.)

400.**Image: mouth of a river**: **ar..ivi** inlet to a back-water, mouth of a river (**Kur-un. 340**); **ar..iva_y** sand bank at the mouth of a river or harbour (Ta.lex.) cf. **ar..i** place where the lagoon joins the sea (Ta.)(DEDR 278). cf. **aruvi** river's mouth (Ta.)(DEDR 225).

422.**Image: to spring out**: **arbi** a torrent that has ceased from flowing or is checked in its course; **arvi** constant descent of water, waterfall; **abbi** a tiny waterfall (Ka.); **arbi** water collected in an elevated place (Tu.); **arbi ki_tuni** water to fall in broken streams over a small height; **arabi, arbi** waterfall (Tu.); **arbili** water particles drifting in when it rains (Kor.); **aruvu (aruvi-)** to spring out and gently flow down; **aruvi** waterfall, spring at the foot of a hill (Ta.); **aruvuka** to spring out, and flow down gently; **aruvi, arivi** waterfall, cascade (Ma.); **ebbi** waterfall (Kurub.)(DEDR 226). **Seaport**: cf. **aruve** seaport, mouth of a river (Tu.); **aruvi** river's mouth (Ta.)(DEDR 225). cf. **ar..i** place where the lagoon joins the sea (Ta.); **al.uve** mouth of a river, harbour (Tu.)(DEDR 278). **ar-uvu** dry channel in a tank or well (Ta.lex.) **aruvi** waterfall, cascade (**Ci_vaka. 1779**); river; estuary of backwater; spring at the foot of a hill; water (**Patir-. 71,2**); hill, mountain; **aruvu-tal** to wear away, as a flood the banks of a river (T.E.D.) **a_l.ve** estuary, the mouth of a river (Kon.lex.) **praro_hati** shoots up VS.); **paluhai** blooms, is fresh and invigorated (OAw.); **paluhana_** to sprout (H.)(CDIAL 8742). **Öruh, Örudh** grow, rise (Skt.); **ruh** growth, sprouting (RV.)(CDIAL 10795). **avaro_dha** shoot sent down by a branch of the banyan tree (AitBr.); **avaro_ha** (Kaus'.); **ur** aerial roots of the banyan tree (Or.)(CDIAL 815). cf. **ullu_d.ha** risen (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2064). **ni_ro_ha** shooting out, growing (TS.); **niri** second crop, second and inferior crop of grain or grass (Si.)(CDIAL 7562). cf. **paro_ha** sprout (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8747). cf. **viru_hati** sprouts (Pali)(CDIAL 11870). **ro_dha** dam (Skt.); **rohu** mountain (S.)(CDIAL 10845). **praro_dhana** ascenting (TS.); **praro_han.aa** growth (MBh.); **parohan** animal for riding (Bi.)(CDIAL 8746). cf. **vi_rudh** plant (RV. AV.); **vi_ruha_** a spreading creeper (Pkt.)(CDIAL

12060). **arbuda** name of a mountain in the west of India (Abu); a place of pilgrimate (of the Jainas)(Skt.lex.)

486.**To bring a boat to the shore**: **a_lawun** to bring (a boat) to or near the shore (CDIAL 1377).

287.**Rogue**: **ammu (ammi-)** to dissemble, act with reserve and duplicity; **ammu-kkal.l.an-** thievish person, dissembling rogue; **amukkan-, amukkun.i** dissembler (Ta.); **amma-kkal.l.am** sagacity and roguery; **amma-kkal.l.an** deep fellow; **amukkan** a deep rogue (Ma.)(DEDR 185).

70.**Rope**: **akan.i** palm fibre; **akan.ippa_y** bamboo mat (Ta.lex.) **d.l.un.o** hemp rope, thread holding beam of balance (WPah.); **gun.** single thread or strand of a cord, rope (TS.); **gun.a** cord, string (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 4190).

468.**Image: rope**: **vara_t.a, vara_t.aka** a rope, a cord (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

404.**Coarse; rough; strong; best**: **urat.u, urat.a, urut.a, ur(u)t.u, ut.t.u, orat.u, ort.u** coarseness (of cloth, thread, hari), thickness, stoutness; **orpu** strength, firmness, durableness, coarseness (of cloth); **urku, ukku** power, valour (Ka.); **ura (-pp-, -tt-)** to become firm, hard (as the soil), become thick, coarse (as paper); **urappu** hardness (as of rice that is not well boiled), coarseness or roughness (as of paper or cloth), resoluteness, strength; **uram** strength, hardness, compactness, resolution, heart of a tree, manure (as strengthening the soil);[cf. **ru_s.ita** soiled; **ru_ks.ayati** soild (Skt.)(CDIAL 10807)]; **uran-** strength of will, support; **uran-ar** persons of strong will; **uravu (uravi-)** to become vigorous, get strong; **uravam** strength, force; **uravan-, uraviyan-, uravo_n-** strong man; **uravu** strength, firmness, strength of mind, increasing (Ta.); **urakka** to be strong; **urattan** strong man; **uram** strength, firmness (Ma.); **orp- (orpy-)** to excel (Ko.); **u.n.** pith; **ut-ir, utin-ir, us'tin-ir** best buffalo in herd; **ut-ox** best woman (To.)(DEDR 649). **uttama** highest, the most removed in order or time (RV.Pali); highest, best, first, last (Pkt.); **utum** excellent (Si.); **uttima** excellent (Pkt.); **utyo~** upper; **utyo** coming after the next (month or year)(S.)(CDIAL 1765). **Rough, coarse, dry**: **ru_s.ita** roughened (Skt.); **rut.ha_** rough, dry (A.); **rut.ha_** dry, sapless, barren (Or.); **ru_r.h, ru_r.ha_** rough, stiff, raw, angry (H.); **ru_d.hna_** to be offended (H.)(CIDAL 10807). **a_ru_s.a** garlic, leek (Pas'.)[?roughish](CDIAL 1327). **ru_ks.a** dry, rough (S'Br.); **lu_ks.a** (TS.); **rukkha** rough (Pali.Pkt.); **rukho** dyr, rough, stern, unkind (S.); **rukkha_** rough, dry, without ghee (L.P.); **ru_kho** rough, dry, stiff; **rukhyu_n.o** to wipe off oil or grease (Ku.); **rukha_** dry, rough, unsavoury, harsh, unfriendly (H.); **ruk-a** pain, care, illness (Si.); **rukha_** rough (M.); **rukho** barren (N.); **rukha_** rough (B.); to be angry (B.); **lu_kha** rough, coarse, meagre (Pali); **lukkha, lu_ha** rough, without grease (Pkt.); **l^{o}ch^{u}**, **lyuch^{u}**, **l^{u}ch^{u}**, **lich^{u}** rough, hard, cruel, irascible (K.); **lukha_** dry, rough; **nukhura_** not oily, not smooth or glossy (Or.); **lu_kha_** dry, not greasy (H.); **lu_khu~, likkhu~** dry, not greased, unsavoury (G.)(CDIAL 10799). **ru_ks.ayati** makes dry (S'Br.); offends (Skt.); **aru_ks.ita** unroughened (RV.); **rukha_** to be angry (B.)(CDIAL 10800).

98.**Royal presence**: **haja_ra** a hall, a pavilion (Ka.); **ha_ja_ra** (Te.); **haju_ru, huju_ru** royal presence, the presence of a superior authority, as of a judge, collector, etc.; the principal collector's office (Ka.Ma.); **huju_ra** (M.H.); **huju_ru-kace_ri** the principal collector's office (Ka.) **huju_ru-jama_bandi** the yearly jama_bandi (collective assessment) made by the principal collector; **ha_jaru, haji_ra** present, ready; **ha_jaru-ja_mi_nu** a security for the appearance of,

bail (Ka.); **ha_jara-ja_mi_na** id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ha_jir** in attendance (H.lex.) **ha_zir** presence (Arab.)(Ta.lex.)

490.**Sacrifice**: **ale_j** sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood)(Br.); **la_ka_na, la_ka_nj** the sacrifice after a successful hunt (Go.); **r.a_k- (-t-)** to offer worship, sacrifice; intens. **r.a_bga-; r.a_kel ja_ni** priest who offers sacrifice (Pe.); **r.a_k-** to offer worship, sacrifice (Mand..); **la_ka (la_ki-)** id.; n. a sacrifice, worship; **la_ka so_ka** a sacrifice, worship (Kui); **la_k-** to sacrifice; **la_kinai** to praise; **la_kwinai** to invoke; **la_gu** offering to a deity; **r.a_k- (-it-)** to sacrifice (Kuwi)(DEDR 297). **da~r.e~** sacrifice; **da~r.e~ saman.** to offer sacrifice (Santali.lex.) **il.aku (il.aki-)** to shake, agitate; **il.akku (il.akki-)** to shake (Ta.); **il.akula** to move, shake, fluctuate; **il.akkuka** to move, shake, stir, disturb, interrupt; stir; **il.akkikka** to get into motion, set on (e.g. a dog); **il.akkam** shaking, fluctuation, irresolution (Ma.); **el.g- (el.gy-)** (something) is slightly raised or imperfectly fixed in place, lift one's body slightly from ground, (mind) is moved (by pity); **el.k- (el.ky-)** to lift slightly from position, lever out, pull (trigger); **el.c-** (blister) rises (Ko.); **el.- (el.i-)** to leave one's position, leave abruptly, be removed from one's position; **el.ak (el.aki-)** to make to leave a position, uproot, (god) possesses (man who devil-dances); **el.aka** uprooting from position, violent, shaking (as when possessed by a god)(Kod..); **lakkuni** to rise, get up, depart, start; **lakka_vuni** to lift, raise, wake, rouse, steal (Tu.); **le_sk-** to tremble, be possessed by gods; **le_ske** pl. **le_sker** medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head); **le_s-** to cast out evil spirits by means of spells; **le_ske** pl. **le_sker** priest, shaman (Go.); **hilh** fever (Br.)(DEDR 509). **er.bna_ (ir.byas)** to cut the throat of, slaughter, sacrifice (Kur.); **er.we** to sacrifice, propitiate, worship (Malt.)(DEDR 790). **ra.n:g- (ra.n:kt-)** to be possessed by (a god)(Kol.); **r.a_nja (r.a_nji-)** (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; n. spirit-possession, demon-possession (Kui)(DEDR 5165). **sirileng** to be possessed (i.e. by spirits, god etc.)(Kol.); **ciral** a medium (Pa.); **ciral** id.; **siraha** id. (also **leski**)(Go.); **hira, sira** id., shaman (Pe.); **siraha** (Or.); **sira_ha_** (Halbi)(DEDR App. 37). **al.l.ai** devil, demon (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

209.**Red sandal**: **at.t.i** red sanders, cecantan-am (**Mu_. A.**); sandal (Ta.); **at.t.u** to join, stick, paste; to put on (**Tirukko_. 122**)(Ta.); to put on (Ka.); **at.t.u-tal** to pour as water or oil (**Kur-al., 1093**)(Ta.lex.) **To emit fragrance**: **at.i-ttal** to emit fragrance, blow as wind (**Ta_yu. Te_co_. 2**)(Ta.); **ad.ucu** (Te.); **ad.acu** (Ka.); **at.ikka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

370.**Sandal incense**: **a_ram** sandal-wood tree (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 94**); sandal wood, one of six tu_pa-varkkam or articles of incense (**ne_rkat.t.i cente_ n-iriya_can. kar-pu_ram, a_ra makilur-uppo_ ra_r-u : Ci_vaka. 534, Ura.**); sandal paste (Ta.); **a_r** to spread over (Ta.); **a_rakkam** red sanders-wood, cecantan-am, pterocarpus santalinus (Ta.lex.) **a_rata** reddish (Sus'r.); **arate** red (Shum.); **a_rata** reddish, purple (OMth.)(CDIAL 1296). **a_rakta** reddish (Ka.lex.) cf. **alakta** a partic. red substance (R.)(CDIAL 695). **a_ral** fire (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 376). **a_rati, a_rti** (fr. **a_ra_trika**) the ceremony of waving (around an idol, around the bride and bridegroom, around the heads of the people assembled at marriages, around a king etc.) a platter containing a burning lamp; the platter and lamp waved; the lotus-leaf described with colours on the platter (Ka.); **a_rti** (H.); **a_rati, a_l.ati** (Te.); **a_rati, a_latti, a_la_tti** (Ta.); **a_rati** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

51.**Image: scorpion**: **i~gl.i_** a large black deadly scorpion (M.); **i~gl.a_** a kind of large ant (M.)(CDIAL 125). **a_ghi_** a kind of stinging fly (M.)(CDIAL 57). cf. **cigl.a** a fly (Ka.); **hi_gn.e**

mosquito; **hen.n.e** a fly (Mand..)(DEDR 2506). **vicchika** scorpion (Pali.lex.) cf. **itsu, itsa_, vitsu** scorpion (Kon.lex.)

51.**Image: scorpion**: **i~gl.i_** a large black deadly scorpion (M.); **i~gl.a_** a kind of large ant (M.)(CDIAL 125). **a_ghi_** a kind of stinging fly (M.)(CDIAL 57). cf. **cigl.a** a fly (Ka.); **hi_gn.e** mosquito; **hen.n.e** a fly (Mand..)(DEDR 2506). **vicchika** scorpion (Pali.lex.) cf. **itsu, itsa_, vitsu** scorpion (Kon.lex.)

230.**Image: scorpion**: **a_n.t.ai** Indian turnsole (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

491.**Image: scorpion**: **callaki** Indian turnsole (Ta.lex.) **ce_lgon.d.i** sting of a scorpion (Tu.)[**kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Ka.Te.); a sting (Tu.)(DEDR 2080)]; **te_lu** scorpion (Te.); **tele** id. (Malt.); **te_lh** id. (Br.) **te_l.** scorpion (Ta.Ma.); **ce_r..(u), te_r..** id. (Ka.); **te.l.i** black insect with poisonous bite (Kod..); **ce_l.u, te_l.u, te_lu** scorpion (Tu.)(DEDR 3470). **te_l.i** scorpion-fish, leaden, attaining more than 1 ft. in length, saccobranchus fossilis, poisonous and having nippers like a scorpion (**ayiraiyun te_l.iyu ma_ra_lun. kottiye_** : **Kur-r-a_.kur-a. 91, Anupal.**); **te_l.e_r-u** sting of a scorpion (**ve_le_r-u pat.a-t-te_l.e_r-u ma_ynta_r-po_la : Ir-ai. 2, Pak.39**)(Ta.lex.) **te_r-u** sting (as of a wasp)(Ta.)(DEDR 3440).

492.**Image: scorpion, hornet, bumble bee**: **a_li** scorpion (Pali); bee, scorpion (VarBr.S.); **ala** sting in tail of scorpion or bee (Skt.); **sa_d.a** having a point or sting (as stick, scorpion, etc.); **alini_** female bee (Pali); **ali, alin.i_** bumble bee, (Pkt.); **alin.a** scorpion (Pkt.); **ali_** black bee, scorpion (H.); **al., al.i_, al.ai_** maggot in grain or fruit (M.); **a_li** bumble-bee (Pkt.); **a_li_** scorpion, bumble bee (H.); **aliya** scorpion (Si.)(CDIAL 716). **alikula** swarm of bees (VarBr.S.); **aliula** (Pkt.); **ali_la** bees (OG.)(CDIAL 712). **ran:gha_l** hornet; **an:ga_l** (WPah.); **alan.a_r** (Ku.); **ari~ga_l, ari~gal, arin.a_l** (N.)(CDIAL 714). **al., al.ai_, al.i_** fruit insects and grains, sort of caterpillar (M.); **ala_i_** skin irritation (G.); **el.** insect (G.); **ali_** a large black bee, scorpion (H.); **ali** (B.); scorpion (Si.); **alin** wasp, scorpion (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 298). **a_la** a scorpion's tail (Ka.lex.)

54.**Great**: **a_yatike** the state of being great, worthy or noble; stateliness; grandeur etc. ; **a_yatana** a resting place; a place, a seat, a home; an altar; a temple (Ka.lex.)

351.**Image: seated on a throne**: **ariye_r-u** male lion (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 76**); **arima_** lion (**Na_lat.i. 198**) **ariya_can-am < hari +** lion-seat, throne (**Tan-ippa_. i,2,1**); **ariyan.ai** throne with carvings of lion (**Kampara_. Tirumut.i. 38**); **ariyan.ai-c-celvan-** arhat, as seated on a throne (**Pin..**); **ariyama_n-** chief of the manes (**Ku_rmapu. Vipu_ti. 10**)(Ta.lex.)

284.**Selling**: **ammu** to sell, vend; **ammakamu, ammud.u** sale, selling (Te.); **mamma_na_, ama_na, mama_na, mamita_na_, momana_, bama_na_, omm-, vomm-, vam-** to sell (Go.)(DEDR 186).

285.**Goes**: **pamput.a** to send; **pampe_va_d.u** sender; **ampakamu, ampad.amu, pampad.amu** sending (Te.lex.) **hmmati** goes (Skt.)(used in Saura_s.t.ra); **hammai** goes, pp. **hammia-** (Pkt.); **ha_ma_** to crawl on all fours (B.); **ha_ma_-gur.i** crawling; **ha_mur.iba_** to crawl (Or.)(CDIAL 13975). **Crawling**: **ambega_lu, ambaga_lu, ambuga_lu** the hands and knees placed on the ground for crawling; **amba_l.u** to crawl (Ka.); **ambeka_ru** crawling on the hands and feet (Tu.); **amba_d.u** to crawl (Te.); **umba_-xa_rna_** to walk on hands and knees (Kur.)(DEDR 180). **mbati**

goes (Dha_tup.); **amiti** (Pa_n..); **ambati** (Pali); **a~_bvu~** to go towards, reach, touch (G.); **am.bavanava_, ham.banava_** to drive away (Si.); **amb** go (Skt.)(CDIAL 572). **ambna_** to let go, set free, send away, give up, pardon, leave a place; **amba_** imper. don't! (Kur.); **ambe** to leave off, forsake; **amba** don't! (Malt.); **hamping** to load up, load up and go, start, depart, be wiped out; **hampifing** to make to load, make to start off, help to load; **hamp** start, starting (Br.); **ampaka** sending, dispatching, entertainment given to friends at their departure (Ka.); **ampakam** leave, permission (Ta.); **ampakamu** sending away, dismissal, permission to go or leave (Te.); **an-uppu (an-uppi-)** to send, accompany one a little way out of respect (Ta.); **anuppuka** to send (Ma.); **anucu, ancu, anupu, ampu** to send (Te.); **anisp- (anist-)** to load on cart (Ga.)(DEDR 329).

37.**Image: part; asunder**: **akkun.i** small quantity, trifle (Ta.)(T.E.D.) cf. **a_hu** minute, atomic (Ka.lex.) **akkol.u** part; adv. asunder (Tu.); **akkakka** id. (Tu.); **akkakka_y** asunder (Ta.)(DEDR 19). **akai (-v-, -nt-)** to be broken, crumpled, suffer; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to break, cut in pieces, beat, trouble, oppress (Ta.); **agalu** to break or go to pieces, burst; **agalincu, agul(u)cu** to break, burst (Te.); **ag-** to be torn; **akp-** to tear (Ga.)(DEDR 16). cf. **pakal** diving, separating (Ta.); **pagiyuni** to split, rend, fall in pieces (Tu.)(DEDR 3808). **Image: to separate from; to spread**:{**Echo word**} **an:gan:gala, an:galu, an:gala** the state of being separate or more or less apart; the thinness of corn in a field (Ka.lex.) **a_n:ka_n:ku** there and there severally (Ta.lex.) **vegl.o** separate; **vingad.** separate; **vegl.o kar** to separate; **vegl.atsa_r, vegl.atsa_i** separation (Kon.lex.) **akala-nil-tal** to stand aloof, to stand afar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **agaldu** to separate (Ka.lex.) **Separate**: Metath. **alagna, algla** unconnected (Skt.); **alglam** disconnectedly, stammeringly (S'Br.); **alagga** not joined (Pali); **alog**^{u} unsuitably (K.); **alagu, alago** separate (S.); **alagg** (P.); **alag** (Ku.N.M.H.); **alagga** (N.); **a_lag, a_lagga_** (A.); **alagg** (P.); **a_lag** (B.); **a_lga_** (B.); **alaga, alaga_** (Or.); **alga_** (H.); **arga_i_** separation (H.); **alago** separate (OMarw.); **al.gu~** not touching; menstruation (G.); **alag** adv. without touching, smoothly; **al.ag** properly (M.)(CDIAL 700). Metath. **agal** to become loose (Ka.); **agulu** to become loose as a peg (Ka.); **agulu** to be unfastened, loosened,separated (Te.); **avir.. (-v-, -nt-)** to become loose, untied; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to loosen, untie, unpack (Ta.)(DEDR 14).

149.**Daily provisions to travellers**: **ca_ta-varttu < sada_vart** (U.) < **sada_ + vr.tti** daily provisions to travellers (Ta.lex.) **cata_-ce_rvai** perpetual (daily) devotion (**S.I.I. i,127**); **cata_-virutti < sada_ + vr.tti** daily provisions to travellers and mendicants, as in a choultry (Ta.lex.) **Propitiatory gift; incidental expenses**: **ca_tar** to be served, as an order (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,205**); **ca_tar-a_tal** < **sa_dir +** (U.) to be served, as an order; cf. **ca_tan-am** means, instrument, expedient (**Kaival. Tattuva. 11**); practice (**Kantapu. Iran.t.a_. Yut. 385**); document, any instrument in writing; **ca_can-am** order, edict, command; cf. **s'a_sana** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_tal-va_r, ca_ttal-va_r, ca_tal-va_t < sa_darwa_r** (U.) contingencies, incidental expenses; **catar-va_rittu** id. (**R.T.**); **catar-karccu < sa_dir + kirc** (U.) remission or allowance made by the government, of a certain percentage of the revenue raised from a village, for repairing tanks, giving alms to mendicants, and other incidental expenses (**R.T.**); **catar-va_rittu** < **sa_dir + wa_rid** (U.) charge formerly levied on ryots for supplying the public office with ink, paper, oil and the like; **catarata_lattu < sadr + ada_lat** (U.) chief court of justice (**C.G.**); **catar-ami_n- < sadr + ami_n** (U.) the name given to the subordinate judge during Muhammadan rule (Ta.lex.) **Land revenue**: **catur-p-pa_kam** land held on favourable tenure paying only one-fourth of the revenue due to government (**C.G. 93**); a grant or alienation of one-fourth share of government revenue (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **cata_-civam < sada_s'iva** manifestation of S'iva bestowing grace upon sentient beings, highest of five karta_kkal. (**Ci. Ci. 1,65**);[the five functioning forms of S'iva are:

piraman (brahma), vit.t.un.u (vis.n.u), uruttiran- (rudra), make_curan- (mahe_s'vara), cata_civan- (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)]

75.**Red gum**: **agasti** sesbania grandiflora **akatti** (Ta.)(DEDR 5). Sesbania grandiflora **agasti** (Skt.); **basna** (H.M.); **bak** (B.); **agatti** (Ta.); **agise** (Te.); **akatti** (Ma.) Bark infusion given in smallpox; habitat: plains of western Peninsula (GIMP, p.226). **agase, akace, agace, agise** (Tadbhava of **agasti**) a tree with large scarlet flowers, sesbana (or aeschynomene) grandiflora; agastya (Ka.); **agase** a leguminous tree, coronilla grandiflora (Te.)(Ka.lex.) Sesbania grandiflora produces a clear gum used as substitute for gum arabic... B. Dey says that the red gum from the bark resembles Bengal kino. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.430). **Peatree**: **akatti, accam, acci** West Indian peatree, sesbania grandiflora (Ta.); **akatti** sesbania grandiflora (Ma.); **akace, agace, agase, agise** the tree with large scarlet flowers, sesbania or aeschynomene grandiflora (Ka.); **agase-mara** agati grandiflora (Tu.); **agise, agis'a, avise-cet.t.u** a leguminous tree, coronilla grandiflora or aeschynomene grandiflora [sesbania = aeschynomene = agasti/agati = coronilla](DEDR 5). **agsti** the tree agasti grandiflorum (Sus'r.); Agsti nom. rop. perh. from this, Mayrhofer (Skt.); **agatthi, agatthiya** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **agti_, akti_** the tree sesbana or aeschynomene grandiflora (H.); **agthiyo** a partic. tree (G.)(CDIAL 50). cf. **achih** wood leech (Malay.)(Ta.lex.)

216.**Sewing**: **attu** sewing; to unite, make to fit in with one another; to be joined or attached (Ta.); to be attached or joined (Te.); **atuku, aduku** junction, union, joint, patch (Te.); be fit, soldered; to cement, solder; to be joined, united, agree with (Ka.); **atiku, aduku** id. (Ka.); **attna_** to clothe or dress oneself in, put on (Kur.); **ate** to wear, put on (Malt.); **atkap** to mend, join (Ga.); **adk** to tie (knot, etc.)(Go.); **atku** a joint, patch (Kond.a); **atku** a joint; **atkap-** to mend, join (Ga.)(DEDR 145). cf. **sandhi** a joint, an articulation (of the body etc.)(Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **an.** leash for dogs, running knot (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ot.t.u** patch; piece stuck or fastened on, whether of cloth, board or metal; union, friendship; border; bark of a tree; division of an army (Ta.lex.) **an.t.u** (Ta.Te.) unit in a string of beads, link in a chain; **an.t.ai** thing attached, annexed, as a plug to stop a hole, patch; **an.t.ai-po_t.u** to mend, patch (Ta.lex.) **an.t.incu** to unite, join (Te.); **at.hinai** to add (Kuwi)(DEDR 120). **an.t.ai** thing attached, patch; **an.t.ai-po_t.u** to mend, patch (Ta.lex.)

175.**Shackle**: **had.d.a_, had.d.em.** shackle, embarrassment (M.); **had.i** (B.BHSkt.)(Bloch, p.414). cf. **at.t.am** obstacle (Te.lex.) **hur.ka** shackle for buffalo (Santali.lex.) **andu_, andu, andu_ka** chain for an elephant's foot (Skt.); **andu** chain, fetter (Pali); **am.du, am.duya_** (Pkt.); **a~_d(h)u** chain for elephant's foot (B.); **a_ndhu, a_ndu, adu** (Or.); **a~_du_, a~dua_** wooden contraption to faste to elephant's hind foot (H.); **a~du_** elephant's foot chain (M.); **andu** (Si.); **Öand** bind (Skt.)(CDIAL 382). **andati** binds (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 381). **har.a** knot in a corner of a cloth (S.); **hareri** knot on either side of a porter's head-rope, knot in the cord of a wallet (N.)(CDIAL 13950). **had.i** wooden fetter (BHSkt. ii, 617); **hat.hati** binds to a post (Dha_tup.); **had.i** wooden fetters or stocks (Pkt.); **har.i, ha_r.i, ha_ir.** stocks (B.); **har.** stocks (H.); **her.** (G.); **had.d.a_, had.d.e~** difficulty (M.)(CDIAL 13951). **ga_nt.** knot, fig. used for bundle of money (Kon.lex.) **at.eran.** to wind yarn (L.); **at.ern.a_, ut.ern.a_** to reel, make up into skeins (P.); **at.erna_** to wind (H.); **at.ervu~** to form skeins of thread (usu. on the fingers)(G.); **at.erun.** yarn-twister (L.); **at.eran., ut.eran.** reel (P.); **at.eran** distaff, winder (H.)(CDIAL 1444). **Linen**: **at.t.a** = ?coarse **ks.auma**, linen cloth prepared from linseed. cf. **ks.auma** linen cloth (Ka_tyS'r.); **kho_ma** made of flax, n. linen cloth or garment (Pali); made of flax, n. linen or cotton or silk cloth (Pkt.);

kho_miya made of flax or cotton or silk (Pkt.); **khua_** a coarse sort of silk (MB.); **khu~ye** id. (B.); **komu** fine cloth of goat's hair (Si.)(CDIAL 3755).

175.**Shackle**: **had.d.a_, had.d.em.** shackle, embarrassment (M.); **had.i** (B.BHSkt.)(Bloch, p.414). cf. **at.t.am** obstacle (Te.lex.) **hur.ka** shackle for buffalo (Santali.lex.) **andu_, andu, andu_ka** chain for an elephant's foot (Skt.); **andu** chain, fetter (Pali); **am.du, am.duya_** (Pkt.); **a~_d(h)u** chain for elephant's foot (B.); **a_ndhu, a_ndu, adu** (Or.); **a~_du_, a~dua_** wooden contraption to faste to elephant's hind foot (H.); **a~du_** elephant's foot chain (M.); **andu** (Si.); **Öand** bind (Skt.)(CDIAL 382). **andati** binds (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 381). **har.a** knot in a corner of a cloth (S.); **hareri** knot on either side of a porter's head-rope, knot in the cord of a wallet (N.)(CDIAL 13950). **had.i** wooden fetter (BHSkt. ii, 617); **hat.hati** binds to a post (Dha_tup.); **had.i** wooden fetters or stocks (Pkt.); **har.i, ha_r.i, ha_ir.** stocks (B.); **har.** stocks (H.); **her.** (G.); **had.d.a_, had.d.e~** difficulty (M.)(CDIAL 13951). **ga_nt.** knot, fig. used for bundle of money (Kon.lex.) **at.eran.** to wind yarn (L.); **at.ern.a_, ut.ern.a_** to reel, make up into skeins (P.); **at.erna_** to wind (H.); **at.ervu~** to form skeins of thread (usu. on the fingers)(G.); **at.erun.** yarn-twister (L.); **at.eran., ut.eran.** reel (P.); **at.eran** distaff, winder (H.)(CDIAL 1444). **Linen**: **at.t.a** = ?coarse **ks.auma**, linen cloth prepared from linseed. cf. **ks.auma** linen cloth (Ka_tyS'r.); **kho_ma** made of flax, n. linen cloth or garment (Pali); made of flax, n. linen or cotton or silk cloth (Pkt.); **kho_miya** made of flax or cotton or silk (Pkt.); **khua_** a coarse sort of silk (MB.); **khu~ye** id. (B.); **komu** fine cloth of goat's hair (Si.)(CDIAL 3755).

46.**Sheaf as a daily perquisite**: **ahla** a small sheaf; **aloi** a sheaf as a daily perquisite of a servant (Santali.lex.) **kala_pa** a sheaf (Pali.lex.)

173.**Skein**: **an.t.i_** bundle, skein, sheaf (H.); **a_t.i_, at.t.i_** skein, bundle, twist (H.); **a~_t.i** bundle (B.); **a~_t.i_** skein of thread (G.); bundle of straw (Bi.); bundle of grain divided between reaper and master (M.); bundle, skein, sheaf (H.)(CDIAL 181). **Bundle**: **hatthi_** bundle of grass or reeds (P.); **ha_ti_** bunch (esp. of bananas) (Ku.)(CDIAL 14041). **ut.^{u},** dat. **ace** skein, bundle (K.); **at.t.i_** skein (L.); **at.t.a_** id. (P.); **at.t.i_** f. (P.); **a_t.i** sheaf (A.); sheaf, faggot (B.); sheaf, bundle (Or.); **a~_t.ho, a~_t.hi** bundle, sheaf, plait of hair (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 181). **a_t.i_, a~_t.i_** twist, plait (H.); **a~_t.** twist (H.); **a~_t.i_** a frame on which thread is wound (H.); **a~_t.^{i}** knot in thread (G.)(CDIAL 1443).

419.**Image: sheaf of corn**: **aruvi** sheaf of corn (**Teyvac. Vir-alivi.u.**); stubble of Italian millet; stubble of dry crops (**Na_mati_pa**.); **aruvi-vet.t.u** harvesing (**Tan.t.ikai. Pal.. A_ra_y. 1**); **ar-u-vat.ai** harvest; **ar-uvat.ai-me_rai** emolments of village servants and artisans paid at harvest time in kind or at a commuted price; **ar-uvari** tax to be paid in fixed instalments (T.E.D.)

467.**Image: cowry**: **vara_t.a, vara_l.a** a cowry, cypraea moneta (used as a coin, 1/80 of a pan.a); **vara_t.aka** a cowry (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vara_t.aka** cowrie (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

509.**Image: stake in a mud-wall to support the coping: alla_ri** stake in a mud wall to support the coping, **cuvarin a_ral taku mul.ai** (Ta.lex.) **a_ral** wall; coping of a wall (Ta.lex.) **Image: roof laths**: **alakku** roof laths (**Periyapu. Il.aiya_n-. 19**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **aral** wooden bolt of door attached to the frame (P.)(CDIAL 605)

102.**Shorea robusta**: **a_cca_** sa_l, shorea robusta (**Ci_vaka. 2613, Urai.**); **a_** ebony (**Cilap. 12, Uraippa_t.t.u mat.ai, 1**)(Ta.lex.) **a_su, a_ca, a_rse** the sa_l tree, shorea robusta (Ka.)(DEDR 343). cf. **karumaram** shorea robusta, ebony (Ma.)(DEDR 1282). cf. **tumpi** Ceylon ebony, diospyros tomentosa (Ta.)(DEDR 3329). cf. **sa_la** shorea robusta (Pali. Pkt.) (CDIAL 12412). cf. **ke_ndu** a kind of ebony, diospyros embryopteris (Skt.)(CDIAL 3464). cf. **sarja** sa_l (Skt.lex.)

379.**Resin of shorea robusta**: **ara_l.am** a hard, dark coloured, brittle resinous substance which exudes from the trees of dammara genus in the Eastern islands, resin of shorea robusta (Ca_mpacivam pil.l.ai akara_ti, The Research Institute of Siddha Science, Madras, 1931); kun:kiliyam (**Tailava. Taila. 119**)(Ta.); **ara_l.am** (Ma.)(T.E.D.) **ara_lam** kun:kiliyam; resin of the plant shorea robusta (T.E.D.) **Dammer tree; resin**: **ara_la, ra_la** resin, yaks.adhu_pa; resin of the plant shorea robusta, sarjarasa (Skt.lex.) **Resin**: **ara_l.am** sa_l resin (**Tailava. Taila. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **ral** pitch (Santali.lex.) **ara_la, ra_la, ra_l.a** resinous exudation of the plant shorea robusta (Skt.); **ra_l.a** resin in general (Ka.M.); **Synonyms**: **s'a_la, sajjarasa**; **yaks.adhu_pa, sarjarasa** (Ka.); **ra_l.ada-mara** the white dammer tree, vateria indica; **ra_l.a-dhu_pada-mara** a tall tree furnishing the resin called black dammer (Ka.); **ra_la, ara_la, ra_l.a** the resin of the s'a_la tree, shorea robusta (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ra_la, ra_laka, ra_li** resin of shorea robusta; **ara_la** id. (Skt.); **ra_la, ria_la** resin (S.); **ra_l** resin, pitch, the tree shorea robusta (P.); **ra_l.a** tar, yellow resin (Or.); **ra_l** resin of shorea robusta (H.); **ra_l.** resin (G.M.)(CDIAL 10715). **ra_la-ka_rya** the sa_la tree (Skt.lex.) **yaks.a-dhu_pa** the resin of shorea robusta; resin in general; **yaks.apa, yaks.a-ra_j** Kube_ra (Skt.lex.) **ra_l** resin, rosin, pitch; a tree shorea robusta, dipterocarpaceae which grows in the hills in the Panjab. The timber is hard and heavy and durable, and is one of the best possible for all purposes where great strength is required. The resin which exudes from this tree is used medicinally and in the arts; the mimosia rubicaulis (Punjabi.lex.) For **-ka_rya** in **ra_la-ka_rya** the sa_la tree (Skt.lex.) cf. **Sterculia gum (gum stercullae)**: **a_r..al, na_r..al** name of various plants, cassia sophera, caesalpina pulcherrima, cochlospermum gossypium, crocus sativus (Ta.)(DEDR 2915). **ka_rpa_si_** gossypium barbadens (Car. Ci. 7.96). **Synonyms of stercuia gum**: gum **karaya**; the dried gummy exudation from sterculia urens, sterculia villosa, sterculia tragacantha or other species of sterculia or from cochlospermum gossypium or other species of cochlospermum (fam. bixaceoe); the sterculia species are tropical trees mostly native to Asia... cochlospermum gossypium is a small tree native to India... golden yellow flowers in panicles and many seeded capsular fruits... the gum occurs in tears or in broken irregular pieces the latter somewhat crystalline-like and known commercially as 'crystal gum', pale yellow to pinkish brown, translucent and horny... odour slightly acetous... Uses: in lotions and pastes; industrially as a size for paper, in printing gum, nicotine sprays etc... An Indian gum termed **karaya** or **kadaya** gum, is yielded by cochlospermum religiosum, a member of the bixaceoe family, growing in India and adjacent countries. This article is largely used by the paste, cigar and ice cream industries... (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 560; 456-459). Sterculia urens: **gulu** (M.); **karrai** (H.); **bhutali** (Ka.); **pandruk** (Konkan.i); **tonti** (Ma.); **vellaipputtali** (Ta.); **ponaku** (Te.); gum: used as substitute for tragacanth; used in throat affections: leaves: useful in pleuro-pneumonia in cattle; habitat: Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, N. Kanara, S. Mahrata country, dry forests of the Madras State, Rajputana, N. and Central India and Chota Nagpur (GIMP, p.234). Cochlospermum gossypium = bombax gossypium Linn.: A small tree, 2.4 to 5.4 m. high, with a branching head; bark smooth, ash-coloured; flowers bright yellow (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp.214-215, Vol.I). The fibers from the pods of bombax pentandrum Linn. (which contain numerous black seeds which are compressed-globose,

smooth and embedded in fine, silky fibres) are very extensively used for stuffing pillows, cushions, and mattresses and are excellent for these purposes. {English name: **kapok**, white silk cotton tree} Kapok oil, which is extracted from the seeds, is used for the manufacture of soap and as a substitute for cotton-seed oil. (Quisumbing, E., Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.598). **soho doho** bombax malabaricum (Santali.lex.) {"Gum and resin were added to ointments not only for their own scent, but also to fix the fragrance of other ingredients, just as they are an optional ingredient of potpourri today. Apart from their use in fumigation, frankincense and myrrh were frequently required in medical prescriptions. Frankincense occurs as light yellowish-brown 'tears' on certain trees of the genus boswellia which grow in Southern Arabia and on the Somali coast, or on the commiphora pedunculata in eastern Sudan and Ethiopia. The Egyptians obtained it from the land of Punt, which has not been definitively placed on the map, although it seems most likely to have been in the region of Somalia. Myrrh, consisting of yellowish-red 'tears', is obtained from commiphora. It was also imported from or via Punt. Large quantities of these commodities were needed in Egypt for the daily cult in the temples, in the funerary ritual, and in cosmetics and medicine... Dioscorides quotes a recipe for a marjoram unguent called **sampsuchum**. Since he uses the Egyptian plant name it may have been an Egyptian specialty... Theophrastus comments that the scent of sweet marjoram unguent was as durable as that of 'The Egyptian'... Both Pliny (NH. XII. li) and Dioscorides **(I.124**) mention a tree called **cyprus**, of which the best quality grew at Canopus in the Delta. It has been identified as henna (lawsonia inermis) which does indeed have fragrant flowers... Pliny explicitly says that unguents keep best in 'alabaster' containers (NH. XIII. iii)... Another aromatic substance, used abundantly by Egyptian priests, was so important that the recipe was engraved on the walls of the temples and repeated in the works of the classical authors... we must still rely on an article from 1887 (V. Loret, 'Le Kyphi', Journal Asiatique, 8e serie, X, 1857, pp. 76-132). "Plutarch gives a list of sixteen ingredients used by the Egyptians in preparing **kuphi** -- honey, wine, raisins, sweet rush, resin, myrrh, frankincense, seselis, calamu, asphalt, thryon, dock, both kinds of arceuthids, cardamum, and orris root (De Isid, 81)... the compounding was of ritual importance and a matter of mystery. Sacred books were read aloud while the **kuphi** was being mixed." (James Hastings (ed.), Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1915, p.201).The famous **kyphi** was an oil- and fat-free scent, based on wine and raisins with a number of added aromatic herbs and resins. It was not used to perfume the body, but it was burnt in the temples... In ancient times, **kyphi** was also added to beverages. **Kyphi**. Take 1/2 pint of cyperus (bulrush, 'thickening' agent) and 1/2 pint juniper berries; 12 lb stoned plum raisins; 5 lb resin; 1 lb aromatic rush; 1 lb asphalatus (identified as cytisus lanigerus, genista acanthoclada or calycotome villosa); 1 lb iuncus odoratus (cymbopogon schoenanthus); 1 1/2 oz myrrh; 8 1/2 pint old wine; and 2 lb honey... The hieroglyphic recipes are written on the walls of the temples of Edfu and Philae... **Recipe for making 10,164 g of excellent kyphi**: 1. Take 270 g each of acorus calamus (sweet flag; ancient Egyptian **kni**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **wag**; rhizome **qas.ab el-zori_ra**; applied in a bandage is said to have cured a pustule on the finger of the Prophet.); andropogon schoenanthus (aromatic rush; the 'sweet cane' which is the source of palmarosa oil); pistachio resin; cassia; **ti-sps** (cinnamon? or East African camphor tree cinnamonium camphora or ocotea usambarensis; the constituents of the roots cinnamonium zeylanicum and cinnamonium camphora are very similar, but traditionally **ti-sps** is taken to mean cinnamon; in classical texts cinnamon is often confused with cassia, cinnamonium cassia... Prospero Alpini knew thin quills as **qirfa**, whereas thick quills were called **da_rsi_ni**. The evergreen cinnamon tree is native to Ceylon, whereas cassia originated in China and Burma. It was thus imported

into Egypt... Theophrastus says that a perfume called **megaleion** was made of burnt resin and balanos oil to which is added cassia, cinnamon and myrrh. pp.88-89); **db** (aspalathos?); total 1870 g. Grind and sieve. Only the powder is to be used, 1/5 of total = 756 g. 2. Take 270 g each of juniper berries; an unidentified plant; **pkr**-plant; cyperus longus; total 1080 g. Grind. Add to this 2250 g wine. Leave until the next morning. Half the wine will be abosorbed by the herbs. The rest is to be discarded. 3. Take 1800 g raisins and 2250 g oasis wine. Grind together well. Remove the rind and pips of the raisins (weighing 1350 g). Place the rest (weighing 2700 g) in a pot with the herbs. Leave for five days. 4. Mix 1200 g frankincense and 3000 g honey in a vessel. Boil gently until thickened and reduced by 1/5, the total weight being 3360 g. Mix with the other ingredients and leave for five days. 5. Add to this 1143 g finely ground myrrh, and you will have 10,164 g **kyphi**... **Cinnamon** (Ancient Egyptian **ti-sps**; Coptic **kinamwmon**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **qirfa**) was used in incense. cf. wall-painting in the tomb of Queen Nefertari, Thebes; Ramesside... used in a fumigation 'which one makes to make the smell of the house or the dress pleasant'... cinnamon or cassia are the only true species actually to be mentioned in connection with mummification... What appears to be cinnamon has been found on actual mummies... A mummy from the 20th Dynasty (Ramesses III-XI; 1200-1085 BC)... still retains the faint smell of cinnamon or cassia... Another mummy examined in the last century was also said to be filled with the dust of cedar, cassia etc... Cinnamon was among the items presented to the temples by the king. In a papyrus listing the revenue ceded to the various gods by Ramesses III, there is a frequent mention of measures of cinnamon. Once in the temple, the goods would pass into the hands of the priests who would either recirculate them in exchange for other commodities, or, since they formed the medical profession as well, use it in their preparations of drugs... The king's gift to the god Amun included one whole log, 246 measures and 82 bundles... Earlier on, in the 18th Dynasty (1567-1320 BC), when Queen Hatshepsut sent out her famous expedition to the land of Punt in search of incense and spices, the ships were loaded for their homeward journey not only with frankincense and myrrh, but with other fragrant woods, including cinnamon. [cf. Relief in the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari]. Wherever the land of Punt may have been located, cinnamon trees did not grow there. Punt was once part of the chain of commerce which spread from the East to Africa and Europe, and cinnamon was one of the costly commodities which made the long journey. In the 19th Dynasty (1320-1200 BC) Sethos I also connects cinnamon with Punt when displaying to the god Amun how he has conqured the world: 'I turn my face to the East, I work a wonder for you... I gather together all the countries of Punt, all their tribute of gum and myrrh and cinnamon and all the pleasant sweet wood of the God's land.' **Land of Punt**: "It was a constant tradition among the Egyptians that they originally hailed from the Land of Punt... (Heras locates Punt in the southern tip of Arabia on the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of Minaei, Yemen (Saba) and above the horn of Somaliland and Sokotra island on the Erythraen sea)... Egyptians themselves used to locate it across the Red Sea in the land of the frankincense... The incense tree (shown in the carvings) of Deir el-Bahari... the tree of myrrh... covered with luxuriant foliage (Fig.211)... the frankincense in Arabia of Dhofar, the 'sachalitic' frankincense of the Periplus, the modern **shehri luban**... clearly the boswellia carteri... this frankincense is always called in the Deir el-Baari inscriptions '**anti** incense', which is an Arabic word **a-a-nete**, which means 'three eyes'... for the Egyptians to say '**anti** incense' was tantamount to saying 'Arabian incense'... Virgil avers twice that incense comes only from the Sabaeans, who were some of the inhabitants of Yemen: *India mittit ebur; molles sua tura Sabaei* 'Ivory sends India; the soft Sabaens their incense'... *Sola India nigrum Fert ebanum; solis est turea virga Sabaeis* 'The ebony black is only possessed by India; the incense twigs by the Sabaeans only'. The same

is recorded by Pomponius Mela: 'The country which spreads between the two seas is named Arabia, and styled Eudaemon (Eudaimon, now modern Aden), a narrow strip, but very fertile bearing cinnamon, frankincense and other aromatic substances'... Pliny... 'There is no country in the world that produces frankincense except Arabia... almost in the very center of that region are the Atramitae, a community of the Sabaei, the capital of whose kingdom is Sabota, a place situated in a lofty mountain. At a distance of eight stations from this is the incense-bearing region, known by the name of Sab (Abana)... Adjoining are the Minaei... the sole transit for the frankincense... The Minaei were the first people who carried on any traffic in frankincense... It is the Sabaei alone, and no other people among the Arabians, that behold the incense tree; and not all of them, for not over 3,000 families have a right to that privilege by hereditary succession; for this reason these persons are called sacred, and are not allowed, while pruning the trees or gathering the harvest, to be defiled, either by intercourse with women or coming in contact with the dead; by these religious observances it is that the price of the commodity is so enhanced... they make an incision on the tree... an unctuous foam oozes forth, which gradually thickens and coagulates... received upon mats of palm leaves... is of a white color.' (Pliny, XII, 3a.)... there is still another product which seems to have been found in abundance in the country of Punt. That is cinnamon... 'one of the marvels of the country of Punt' (according to the inscriptiosn of Queen Hatshepsut)... there is no sign of cinnamon in Somaliland... Marco Polo mentions cinnamon as growing in Malabar and Ceylon (Franspton, The Most Noble and Famous Travels of Marco Polo, pp.113 and 128)... Discorides... "Arabia... is the only country which produces frankincense, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon and laudanum'... Herodotus narrates that the phoenix comes to Egypt from Arabia, wherefrom it brings a ball of myrrh to the temple of Ra_ at Helipolis (Herodotus, III,107)... the bird that brings cinnamon and sprigs of incense is called in Arabic **khol**... Theophrastus, Atheneus and Strabo allude to the wealth of Arabia in aromatic plants... We hear of several expeditions from Egypt to get the natural riches of the Land of Punt. The first of these we know of took place under the Pharaoh Sahure of the Vth Dynasty (28th cnetury BC)... another expedition by the last king of the XIth Dynasty Mentuhetep IV Sankhkara, under the leadership of his admiral Hannu. The fleet sailed from Koseir, at the entrance of the Wa_di Hamma_ma_t, reached PUnt and, laden with gums, incense and aromatic spices produced there, returned in safety (Breasted, A History of Egypt, p.153; Flinders Petrie, History of Egypt, I, p.142)... expedition sent by the famous Queen Hatshepsut of the XVIIIth Dynasty (C. 1503-1481 BC)... results recorded and graphically illustrated on the walls of the rock and temple of Deir dl-Bahari... the people of Punt, as they are represented in those carvings, are not Semitic, as Arabs proper should be. Thei type, as it should be from what we know of the history of Yemen, is Hamitic... The Minaei were excellent merchants and their trade, especially in spices and incense, was very brisk (Encyclopaedia of Islam, pp. 377-379). The name **Agur** of one of the few kings of this nation known to us, is thoroughly Dravidian. All these details seem to indicate the enterprising Indian traders of the Proto-Indian period... The Minaeans of Yemen had an independent writing, which is acknowledged as a development of the Proto-Indian script of the Indus Valley inscriptions (Hunter, The Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro and its connection with other Scripts, p.22)... Land of Punt... inhabited by people who according to all evidence, had originally come from India... The Periplus remarks that the inhabitants of Sokotra are 'a mixture of Arabs and Indians and Greeks who have emigrated to carry on trade there'... 'no one given spot in the reach of the ancients could produce at one and the same time so many of the coveted products of that day-- the ruby coloured dragon's blood (draco kinnabari of Piny), three distinct species of frankincense, several kinds of myrrh, besides many

other valuable gum-producing trees, and aloes of super-excellent quality'. (Bent, Southern Arabia, pp.343-344)... The Achemenian King Darius in an inscription at Nakht-i-Rustam, near Persepolis, calls it (Sokotra) **iskuduru**, which seems to be a corrupt repetition of the sounds of **sukha_da_ra**. In an Egyptian tale of the XIIIth Dynasty (18th century BC), the island is spoken of as **paa-enka**, which is translated 'Island of the Genius', and happens to be the Home of the King of the Incense Land... incense bearing country **panchaia**, mentioned by Virgil... '*totaque thuriferis panchaia pinguis arenis*: the whole Panchaia rich in incense (impregnated) sands'..." (Rev. H. Heras, Studies in Proto-Indo-Mediterranean Culture, Bombay, Indian Historical Research Institute, 1953, pp. 339-360)]. Vateria indica: "Vateria... Resinous trees... habitat: Seychelles, South India. The resin of vateria indica is used medicinally. A large and very handsome tree; bark whitish; young branches and inflorescence clothed with hoary, shellate pubescence; leaves: ellpitic-oblong, sharply pointed or obtuse, cordate or rounded at the base, glabrous.... distribution: Western India: from N. Kanara to Travancore up to 3,500 to 4,000 ft. chiefly in evergreen forests, but occasionally along rivers in deciduous forests. In Coorg both in the Ghat forest and east of the Ghats up to 3,500 ft., in the latter locally always in evergreen forest. The bark is hot with a sharp, bitter, acrid taste; alexipharmac, cures cough, anaemia, ear diseases, urinary discharges, skin eruptions, ulcers and wounds; useful in dysentery, leprosy, itch (Ayurved). The resin is of three kinds -- reddish, dark, slightly white; bitter, becoming more bitter as it gets older; alexipharmac, tonic, carminative, expectorant, detergent; good for sore throat and in chronic bronchitis, piles, rheumatism, amenorrhoea, diarrhoea, hemicrania, tuberculous glands, boils, and ringworm; the smoke is good in painful piles and beneficial to the foetus in pregnant women (Yunani). Under the influence of gentle heat, the resin combines with wax and oil and forms an excellent resinous ointment; it forms a good substitute for official resin. Fine shavings are administered internally to check diarrhoea. The fruit yields a solid fatty oil, which has obtained considerable repute as local application in chronic rheumatism and some other painful affections. Arabic: **mukilijraka**; Bengal: **chundrus**; Bombay: **ral**; Canarese: **bilidhupa, biluguggula, dhupa, dhupada, dupa, guggula, maddidhupa, mandadupa, rala, shandike**; Coorg: **bilidupa**; Deccan: **sufeddamar**; English: Indian copal tree, piney varnish tree, white dammer tree; Greek: **sandaraki**; Hindi: **kahruba, sageddamar, sandras**; Malayalam: **kunturukkam, pantam, payani, payin, perumpayani, telli, vellakkunturukkam**; Persian: **buejhudan**; Sanskrit: **ajakarna, dhupa, kundura, mandadhupa, marichapatraka, pitaphada, sarjaka, shala**; Sinhalese: **hal, haldumula**; Tamil: **attam, kukkil, kukkulu, kundurukkam, kungiliyam, kungulu, sadagulai, tubam, vellaikkundurukkam, vellaikkungiliyam**; Telugu: **dupadamaru, telladamaru, tellaguggilamu**; Tulu: **lobhana, paini, tandoligeda**; Urdu: **guggul**." (Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol. I, pp.291-293). **Shorea**: Shorea: resiniferous trees. Leaves entire or repand, with parallel nerves; stipules large... All the species abound in various kinds of copalline resins. The following are used medicinally: in the Philippine islands: shorea guiso, shorea malaanonan, shorea mangachapuy; in Cambodia: shorea cambodiana, shorea harmandii; official: the oil from the seeds of shorea stenoptera in Holland; the resin from shorea wiesneri and other species in Russia and Spain; from various species in Austria. Shorea robusta (Plate 113): a deciduous tree, seldom quite leafless, bark dark brown, smooth or with a few longitudinal cracks. Leaves 10-30 by 5-18 cm., ovate-oblong, acuminate, tough, thinly coriaceous, glabrous and shining when mature, base cordate or rounded, lateral nerves 12-15 pairs; petiole 1.2-2 cm. long... flowers... yellowish... fruit 1.2 cm. long, ovoid, acute, indehiscent, pubescent... Distribution: Kangra district of the Punjab, from the Kalesar forest in the Ambala district along the sub-Himalayan tract to the Darrang district of Assam, sometimes in the outer Himalayan valleys up to 5,000 ft.; Garo hills, Kamrup, Khasia

hills, jaintia hills, from the Santal Paraganas through Chota nagpur and Orissa to Ganjam, Jeypore, Central Provinces, Vizagapatam. The bark and leaves are oily, hot, bitter, and acrid; anthelmintic, alexeteric; cures ulcers and wounds, itch, leprosy, gonorrhoea; enrich the blood, stop perspiration, improve the complexion; good in cough, diseases of the vatgina, carache, headache. The fruit is sweet and cooling; aphrodisiac, astringent, cholagogue, tonic; causes 'vata'; useful in thirst, burning, tubercular ulcers, and blood troubles. The resin is cooling but difficult to digest; bitter and acrid; astringent to the bowels; purifies the blood; lessens perspiration and fever; good for wounds, ulcers, burns, pains, itching, fractures, useful in dysentery; good for vaginal discharges (Ayurved). The resin has a bad taste and smell; tonic to the brain; good in menorrhagia, enlargement of the spleen, obesity, ulcers, and wounds; useful in toothache; as a collyrium good for eyesores and burning of the eye. The oil is good for skin diseases, scabies, and all kinds of wounds (Yunani). The resin is regarded as astringent and detergent. It is used in dysentery, and for plasters and fumigations. It is commonly given for weak digestion, gonorrhoea, and as an aphrodisiac. Arabic: **kaikahr**; Bengal: **sakher, sakhu, sakhua, sakoh, sal, sala, salwa**; Bhumij: **sargi**; Bombay: **sal**; Burma: **enkhyen**; Canarese: **asina, asu, ashvakarna, guggula, kabbu, sarja, vamsa**; Central provinces: **rinjal, sal, sarai**; Deccan: **ral**; English: **common sal, Indian dammer, sal tree**; Garwhal: **kandar**; Garo: **bolsal**; Gujerati: **ral**; Hindi: **sakher, sakhu, sakhua, sakoh, sal, sala, salwa, shal**; Kharwa: **sakwa**; Khond: **jargi**; Kolami: **sarjum, sekura**; Kumaon: **sal**; Lepcha: **taksalkung, teturl**; Malayalam: **maramaram, mulappumarutu**; Marathi: **guggilu, rala, sajara**; Nepal: **sakwa**; North Western Provinces: **kandar, koron, sakhu, sal**; Oudh: **koroh**; Persian: **lalemoabbari, lalemohari**; Punjab: **sal, seral**; Sanskrit: **agnivallabha, ashvakarna, ashvakarnika, chiraparna, dhanya, dirghaparna, dirghashakha, divyasara, jaladashara, jaranadrua, kala, kalalajodhbhava, karshya, kashayi, kaushika, kaushikahva, kushika, lalana, latashankha, latataru, rala, ralakarya, sala, saraniryas, salaveshta, sarja, sarjakarya, sarjarasa, sarjjaka, sasyasambara, sayasamvera, shankataru, shankurriksha, shasyasambara, shura, sidhaka, sureshtaka, tarkshyaprasava, mallivriksha, vansha, vastakarna, yakshadhupa**; Santal: **sarjom**; Sinhalese: **dammala**; Tamil: **attam, kungiliyam, shalam**; Telugu: **gugal, guggilamu, saluva, sarjakamu, sarjamu**; Uraonm: **sekwa**; Urdu: **ral**; Uriya: **sagua, sala, salwa, shalua, sodingi, soringhi, sorjjo**. Shorea tumbuggaia = vatica tumbuggaia: a large tree (Plate 114). Leaves ovate or oblong-cordate... Distribution: forests of the Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chingleput hills upto 3,000 ft. The resin is used as an external stimulant. English: **green dammer**; Malayalam: **tampakam**; Tamil: **karundanbai, karuppudamar, tambagam, tambai, tambugai**; Telugu: **guggilamu, jalari, nalladammara, nallaguggilamu**." (Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol. I, pp. 288-290).

142.**Image: fork-tailed shrike**: **a_t.a** a kind of bird = dabbimukha (Pali); **a_t.i** turdus ginginianus (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **dhu_mya_t.a** the fork-tailed shrike (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **dhu_mala** of a smoky hue; purple (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **u_ta_** purple (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vya_ghra_t.a** a sky-lark; name of another bird; bharadva_ja, hegga_r-a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **at.a** roaming, wandering (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.t.a-gaval** a tail bifurcated (or lateral) branch (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ke_ya** shrike (Kuwi)(DEDR 1994). **kukkat.i** fork-tailed shrike (Ka.); **ku~_kat.ima~_ga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1627). **a_t.i** a kind of bird; **a_t.i-mukham** a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so-called from its being like the bead of the bird **a_t.i**)(Skt.lex.) **bagha kerket.a, kalaia** the shrike (Santali.lex.)

394.**Harvest; to cut; sickle**: **ark-** to cut, reap (Nk.); **ark- (arakt-)** to harvest grain by cutting (Kol.); **arna** crop, harvest, crop, cultivation, corn, grain (Kuwi); **harring** to tear, rend asunder (Br.); **ar-f- (ar-t-)** to cut, reap (To.); **ar-ake** fragment, piece (Ka.); **arv-** (**art-**) to cut (meat) into

small pieces for broth (Ko.); **ar-uppu** severing, sawing, harvest; **ar-r-am** extremity, end; **ar-u** severing, cutting; **ar-uka** to be severed, cut off, break, cease (Ma.); **ar-uvat.ai** harvest; **ar-ainan-** one who reaps; **ar-uppu** harvest, reaping the crop, piece, section sawn; **ar-uti** end, limit; **ar-al** becoming detached by cutting; **ar-u (ar-uv-, ar-r--/**(mod.) **ar-unt-**) to be severed, break as a rope, settled; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to break off, cut, part asunder, sever, cleave, resolve (Ta.)(DEDR 315). **ar-i (-v-, -nt-)** to cut off; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to gnaw as white ants; n. cutting; **ari va_l.** billhook, sickle, garden knife; **arivi** reaped corn, handful of reaped grain; **aruvi** stubble of Indian millet; **arakku (arakki-)** to clip off, prune, cut, sever (Ta.); **ariyuka** to reap corn, cut grass, cut very small, hack to pieces; **ari va_l.** sickle, reaping hook; **arakkuka** to cut, chop off, sever (Ma.); **ayr** small heap of grain stalks made of one handful in reaping (Ko.); **ark- (arky-)** to chip (To.); **ari (arid-)** to cut or lop off; n. a handful or more of corn cut at one stroke (Ka.); **arisu** to cause to cut off; **ariva_l., aruva_l.** sickle (Ka.); **ark-** to cut paddy, harvest; **arup-/arp-** to cut (Nk.); **raz- (rast-)** to cut (e.g. with a saw)(Pe.); **raspa (rast-)** to cut across, cut crosswise; n. a cross cut (Kui); **rat- (-h-)** to cut (Kuwi)(DEDR 212).

341.**Sign, token, remembrance**: **Öja_** know (Skt.); **abhija_na** sign, token, remembrance (R.); **abhia_n.a** sign (Pali); **ahin.n.a_n.a** (Pkt.); **hayon** target (to shoot at), present (as a reminder of a foreign place)(Sh.); **ahina_n.a, idha_n.a** sign, trace (OG.); **e~dha_n., edha_n., edha_n.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 516). cf. **sam.ja_** agreement, understanding (S'Br.); **sa~_je~** vow, promise (M.)(CDIAL 12874). **upaja_** invented knowledge (Pa_n..); **upaja_ta** ascertained (S'Br.); **upaa_ta** (Pali); **uhuu** sign, token (S.); **uhuan.u, oan.u** sign, indication (S.)(CDIAL 2171). **parija_na_ti** notices, learns (RV.); knows accurately, recognizes (Pali); **pariya_n.ai** (Pkt.); **pira_n** to know, recognize (Wot..); **parya_n.u, parya_n.o** counsel, thought, assignation (S.); **paryanan.** to recognize; **paryan.na_, parya_n.na_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 7816). **pi_en, pia_n, pian, pi_n** to know, recognize, hear (Pas'.); **pie_n** to know (Shum.); **pia_n** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 8157). **praja_** wisdom (S'Br.); **paa** intelligence (Pali); **pan.n.a_, pajja_** (Pkt.); **pan.a, pana** wisdom (Si.); **pa_ne** i the direction of (B.)(CDIAL 8515). **sapraja** endowed with understanding (MBh.); **sappaa** intelligent (Pali); **sapan, hapan** wise, clever (Si.); **hapana_** wise man (Si.)(CDIAL 13164). **praja_yate_** is discovered (Skt.); **praja_payati** shows, points out (S'Br.); **paayati** is known, appears (Pali); **pan.n.a_yai** knows well (Pkt.); **panenava_, pen.anava_, penanava_** to appear, be visible; caus. **penvanava_** to show (Si.); **paa_pe_ti** makes known (Pali); **pan.n.ave_i** teaches (Pkt.); **pan.avanava_, panavanava_** to appoint, fix, settle as law, cause to be (Si.)(CDIAL 8516). **pratipraja_ti** ascertainment (AitBr.); **pil.ipan** knowledge (Si.)(CDIAL 8579). **pratyabhija_na_ti** recognizes (MBh.); **paccabhia_n.a_di, paccahiya_n.ai** recognizes (Pkt.); **pacha_nun** (K.); **pacha_n.na_, pucha_n.n.a_** (P.); **pus'a_n.n.u_** (WPah.); **pachya_n.an.o** (Ku.); **pahica_nnu, paica_nnu** (N.); **pahica_na** recognition (MB.); **pahica_nab** to recognize (Aw.); **pahica_nna_, paicha_nna_, pahca_nna_** (H.); **picha_n.n.o** (Marw.); **picha_n.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 8637). **pratyabhija_na** recognition (MBh.); **paccabhia_na** recognition (Pali); **prinjan, prinjar, pincar, pinjar, pencar** to know, recognize (Gypsy); **paccabhin.n.a_n.a** (Pkt.) (CDIAL 8638). cf. **vijapti** information, report, request (to a superior) (Skt.) (CDIAL 11706). **samabhija_na_ti** recognizes fully, perceives (MBh.); **samabhija_ta** (Skt.); **samabhija_na_ti** knows, recollects (Pali); **samabhija_n.ai** 2 sg. imper. **samabhija_n.a_hi** (Pkt.); **sea_n.an**, pp. **sea_ta_** to recognize (L.); **sija_ta_** recognized (L.); pres. st. **sija_n.an.** (L.)(CDIAL 13184). **sama_ja_ta** pp. recognizes (MBh.); **sua_n.an.u** to recognize (S.); **su~ja_n.an.** (L.); **samaa_ta** known (Pali); **sua_to** (S.); **suja_ta_** (L.)(CDIAL 13208). **sama_ja_payati** directs (MBh.); **su~ja_pan.** to be recognized (L.)(CDIAL 13209).

10.**A list of titles**: **an:kita** a signature; in one's own power or subjection; **an:kita-na_ma** a proper name; **an:ka-ma_le** a list of titles (Ka.lex.)

77.**Sister; mother**: **akka_** mother (Ka_s'.); sister, bawd (Pkt.); **aka_** respectful term for elder sister or any elderly woman (M.)(CDIAL 16). **akka_, akkai, akkan-, akka_ttai, akka_l., akkacci, akkaicci** elder sister (Ta.); **akka** id., wife of an elder brother, elderly maternal or paternal cousin, a term of endearment denoting an elderly woman (Ma.); **akn** elder sister or female parallel cousin (Ko.); **okn, okok** id. (To.); **akka** (nom. sg. **akkam.**, i.e. **akkan**, nom. pl. **akkan:gal. / akkandir**) elder sister; a woman older than oneself is usually termed **akka**, endearingly girls are also so called by their elders (Ka.); **akk** elder sister or female parallel cousin (Kod..); **akka, akk** elder sister (Tu.); **akka** id. (Te.); **akka_ba_i_** id. (Kol.); **akka_,akkal(i)** (pl. **akkasku**), **akkal** (pl. **akkahku**) id.; **akka** husband's elder sister; **takka_** (pl. **-hk**),**takka_r** (pl. **takka_hk**) elder sister; **takka_** (pl. **-k**) id. (used only with reference to 2nd and 3rd person)(Go.); **aka/akey** voc. used to younger girls (Kuwi)(DEDR 23).

124.**Image: sitting cross-legged**: **at.t.an.-ka_l, at.t.an.an.-ka_l, at.t.an.ai-k-ka_l** folded legs in sitting cross-legged (Ta.); **ad.d.aka_ru** the bent knee (Tu.)(DEDR 83). **pat.gan.d.o** to sit cross-legged; **pat.et** to cross the legs; **har.ak, pat.ak** to cross legs when walking; **hur.et pat.et** id. (Santali.lex.) For **pa**- cf.: **pa_i** leg (Kon.lex.)

441.**Image: numeral six**: **a_r-u** the numeral six (Ta.Te.Ka.Ma.); **a_ji** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **a_r-il-on-r-u** one-sixth of a crop, as the proportion due to the Crown (Ta.lex.)

218.**Image: oblique, transverse, what is across**: **ar.ki_, ad.d.e_, a_r.e_ (?ar.e_)** oblique, across (Kur.); **ad.d.ane, ad.ane** across, transversely (Ka.); **at.t.am** what is across, transverse, thwarting (Ma.); **ad.** oblique, slanting, at right angles, crosswise (Ko.); **ad. ad.** at full length, at right angles (Ko.); **ad.a, ad.d.a, ad.d.a_, ad.d.e** state of being across, transverse, or in the way, state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise; obstructing, an obstruction; state of being contrary or perverse (Ka.); **ad.d.a** crosswise (Kod..); obstacle, hindrance; horizontal, intervening; across, athwart; rafter (Tu.); **ad.d.amu** obstacle, hindrance; adj. cross, which is crosswise (Te.); **ad.am** across (Kond.a); **addunga** across in measuring (Kuwi)(DEDR 83). **a.d.e** rafter (Kon.lex.) **ad.o** thwart, edge of a boat (S.); **a_d.o** transverse (S.); **ad.d.a_** thwart of a boat (L.); **a_d.d.a_** crooked (P.); **a_r.** aslant (B.); horizontal lines painted across forehead (H.); **a_r.a_** transverse (H.); cross-beam (Or.); beam (B.); **a_r.a** width (Or.); **a_d.o** transverse (OMarw.); **a_d.u~** slanting (G.); **a_d.** curved piece of mica worn as ornament by women on forehead (G.); **ad.va_** transverse (M.); **a_d.a** crosswise (Konkan.i)--compounded with an IA. word of same meaning: **a_r.a-ba~_ka** oblique (Or.); **ar.ban:ga_** crooked; m. obstruction (H. **ar.b(h)an:ge** crosswise, obstacle (N.)(CDIAL 189). cf. **a_li** row, range, line (Skt.); line, dam (Pali); **a_l.i** id. (Pali); **a_li_** line, row (Pkt.); **a_li** row (of plants), bed (for plants)(Ku.)(CDIAL 1102).

347.**Image: oblique**: **ayar, ayar ayar** oblique, obliquely, not at a right angle; **d.angra do ayar ayare calak kana** the bullock is going obliquely; **noa a~r.gom ayargepe benao akata** you have made this harrow oblique (the pole not at a right angle to the harrow)(Santali.lex.) cf. **a_r.a-ba~_ka** oblique (Or.); **ba_n:kar.a_** somewhat curved (Or.); **va~_k** curve (G.)(CDIAL 11191).

449.**Lull to sleep**: **a_r-a_t.t.u (-a_t.t.i-)** to lull to sleep; **o_r-a_t.t.u** to lull, lullaby (Ta.); **a_r-a_t.t.uka, a_r-a_t.ikka** to sooth or lull a child to sleep (Ma.)(DEDR 374). **horlo lolo** a lullaby; **orloporlo** looking sleepy (Santali.lex.)

231.**Image: minute, small**: **a_n.am** smallness, meanness (**Kantapu. Vi_rava_ku. Kan. 39**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_n.aka** low, inferior, vile (Skt.lex.) **a_n.ava** small, minute (**Pa_n..**); **aniya** small (Si.)(CDIAL 1109). **un.o** less; **la_na_i** smallness (Kon.lex.)

503.**Small**: **alpa** small (AV.); **alpakam** a little (S'Br.); **appa, appaka** (Pali); **apa** (As'.); **alpa** (NiDoc.); **appa, appaga** (Pkt.); **a_pu** little, few (Sh.); **op^{u}** mean, of low degree (K.); **a_pa_** boy; **a_pi** girl (A.); **ap** small (Si.); **apele_k** little, few; **apala, apali_** bad (Ash.); **apiluk** little, few (Wg.); **apila** few (Gaw.); **apra_** short, short-nosed (M.); **eipar.o** stunded bullock (WPah.)(CDIAL 722). **alpe_ccha** having moderate wishes (Skt.); **appiccha, appiccha_** contentment (Pali); **apis** contented; **apisa** contentment (Si.)(CDIAL 723). **svalpaka** very small (AV.); **svalpa** small (Mn.); **svalpatgara** insignifant (Skt.); **sukalpa** easy to correct (AV.); **sopa_** easy of accomplishment, facile, easy (M.)(CDIAL 13446). **sopa_ra_** easy to do (M.)(CDIAL 13447). **ar-pam** that which is trifling, insignificant (Pin..**);** ar-pa_yu **short life (**Civataru. Parama. 26**); ar-pakkiyan- < alpa-ja** person of little knowledge (**Cu_ta. Ekki. Ut. Cu_ta. 3,8**)(Ta.lex.) **alkal** deficiency (**Nait.ata. An-n-attaikkan.. 66**)(Ta.lex.)

505.**To shrink; to be permanent: alku (alki-)** to shrink, diminish, lessen (Ta.); to diminish in quantity gradually, **curum.kutal** (Ta.lex.); to stay, abide; to be permanent, **nilaittu nir-r-al** (**Kural.. 333, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); **alkal** deficiency, poverty (Ta.); **ak-ku (ak-ki-)** to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); **nalku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to be poor, indigent, destitute; n. poverty (Ta.); **akkud.isu** to become small, wane (Ka.)(DEDR 252).

373.**Whose sign is smoke**: **ara_l.aki** va_lvel.l.i (dhu_make_tu) vakai (**Takkaya_kap. 457, Urai**.); a comet (T.E.D.) **aral.u, al.l.u** parched grain, especially parched paddy or jo_l.a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dhu_make_tu** whose sign is smoke: agni, fire; pa_vaka; a meteor, a falling star; a very portentous object; a comet; **dhu_ma, du_ma, du_ve** smoke; vapour; a cloud; **dhu_pisu** to incense, to set on fire or burn (any incense); to perfume, to make fragrant; **dhu_pita, dhu_pa_yita** incensed; **dhu_pavarti** a thin stick covered with frankincense; **dhu_padhu_maniro_dhakriye** aromatic vapour and smoke being shut in or unable to escape; **dhu_padi_panaive_dya** the three essential constituents of idol worship: the burning of incense, the waving of lamps, and the offering of boiled rice etc.; **dhu_madhvaja** whose banner is smoke: agni, fire; the number 3; **dhu_mapata_ka** id.; **dhu_mapa_na, dhu_mrapa_na** drinkming, i.e. inhaling, smoke or vapour; smoking tobacco; **dhu_mayo_ni** a cloud; **dhu_mala** of a smoky hue; a colour composed of black and red; purple; **dhu_mavarn.a, dhu_mravarn.a** smoke-coloured; **dhu_masam.hati** a mass or cloud of smoke; **dhu_mye** a mass or cloud of smoke; **dhu_mra, du_mara, du_mala** smoke-coloured, of a smoky hue, grey; dark-red; purple; a mixture of red and black; the colour purple; dark, lurid, obscured; the colour of the rasa called ka_run.ya; **dhu_mraka** the grey animal: a camel; **dhu_mrapatre** having grey or dark-red leaves; tobacco (Ka.Te.); **tamba_ka** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **dhu_p** to heat or to be heated; to fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant; (in astrology) to obscure with mist, eclipse; **dhu_pa** incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance; the vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin, etc.), aromatic vapour or smoke; a fragrant powder; **dhu_pa-aguru** a kind of agallochum used for incense; **dhu_pa-an:ga** turpentine; the sarala tree; **dhu_pa-arha**

a black kind of agallochum; **dhu_pa-pa_tram** a vessel for incense, censer; **dhu_pava_sa** fumigating, perfuming; **dhu_pa-vr.ks.a** a kind of pine, the sarala tree; **dhu_paka** a perfumer; **dhu_mra_** an epithet of Durga_; **dhu_mra** an epithet of S'iva (Skt.lex.)

346.**Image: boa constrictor**: **ahi** snake (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **ai_** (Kho.)(CDIAL 994). **heru, eru** snake (G.); **hairu~** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 995). **Image: snake**: **an:katam** snake (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 71**); **akat.u_ri** snake (**Cinta_. Ni.**)(Ta.)(T.E.D.) **a_r** boa constrictor (M.Konkan.i); **da_ra-** in: **da_rakaravala_** the snake bungarus ceylonicus; **da_rapolan:ga_** a kind of viper (Si.); **a_ha_r, ahi_r** the boa constrictor (M.); **ha_ru** (Konkan.i); **ajagara** boa constrictor (AV.Pali.Pkt.); **ayagara** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 148). **ahi** snake (Pali); **azi** (Av.); **ahi-kun.apa** the carcas of a snake; **ahi-ga_ha** a snake catcher or trainer; **ahi-vijja_** snake-craft, i.e. fortune-telling or sorcery by means of snakes (Pali.lex.) **ahi** snake (TS. i.8.14.2); **anguis** (Latin); **angis** (Lithuanian); **ahi-go_pa_** guarded by the dragon (RV. i.32.11); **aira_vata** name of a mythical serpent (AV. viii.10.29)(Vedic.lex.) **ahi, ahiran.e** a kind of snake, said to be two-headed; **ahi** the demon Vr.tra; ra_hu (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **aki < ahi** snake (**Ce_tupu. Ira_man-aruc. 30**); **aki-talam** serpent world in the nether regions (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 79**)(Ta.lex.) **ayan. bin.** the cobra; **ddudhia ayan., d.omba ayan., ka~r.a~ayan., jeren. ayan., jola ayan., hende ayan., kabra ayan.** varieties of cobras distinguished by Santals (Santali.lex.)

427.**Image: serpent**: **arbuda** a serpent-like demon killed by Indra; a serpent; a long round mass, lump of flesh; **arbudi** a serpent-like demon conquered by Indra (Skt.lex.)

484.**Image: water-snake: alagarda** water-snake (Sus'r.); **alagardha, ali_garda, ali_gardha** id. (Skt.); **alagarda_** large poisonous leech (Skt.); **alagadda** water-snake (Pali); **ala_dh** (Mth.)(CDIAL 699). **ol.l.e, hol.l.e, ul.l.i** a kind of amphisbaena (Ka.); **ol.l.e pa.mbi** water-snake (Kod..); **ol.l.e, olle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1018).

127.**A sowing machine**: **ad.d.e** a kind of sowing machine; **sad.d.e** (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

369.**Cultivated**: **ra_dha_, ra_dhi_** cultivated (Soil); **poh di_ ra_dhi_ tekahen. na_ kha_dhi_** sown in poh was eaten by none; **ra_dhan** to sow (P.lex.)

270.**Image: open space**: **ambila, ambela** the place around or in front of a temple (Tu.); **ambila** house on village green for meetings (Kod..); **ambala** an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed (Ka.); **ampalam** place devoted for public use, assemblies, etc., a temple (Ma.); open space for the use of the public, village assembly for transacting village affairs (Ta.)(DEDR 173). **Open space, open air, sky; place around a temple**: **ambara** sky (Pkt.); **ambura** open space, open air, sky (Si.)(CDIAL 573).

344.**Javelin, lance**: **ayil** surgical knife, lancet (**Ja_n-a_. 30**); javelin, lance, ve_l (**Ja_n-a_. 33**); sharpness (**Na_lat.i. 386**); iron (**Par..amo. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **ayil** javelin, lance (Ma.); **ayiri** surgical knife, lancet (Ma.)(DEDR 193). **Any ore, native metal; lancet, surgical knife**: **ayil** iron (Ta.); **ayir, ayiram** any ore (Ma.); **aduru** native metal (Ka.); **ajirda karba** very hard iron (Tu.)(DEDR 192). **ayas** metal, iron (RV.); **ayo_** (Pali); **aya** iron (Pali.Pkt.); **ya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 590). **yahun.u** iron filings (Si.)(CDIAL 589). **yakad.a** iron (Si.); **ayaska_n.d.a** a quantity of iron, excellent iron (Pa_n..gan..); **ayo_ku_t.a, ayaku_t.a** iron hammer (Pali); **yakul.a** sledge-hammer (Si.); **yavul.a (< ayo_ku_t.a)** (Si.)(CDIAL 592).

116.**Sphaeranthus indicus**: **at.akka_-man.iyan** sphaeranthus indicus (**man.iyan** a kind of paddy)(Ma.); **ad.ike-kasa** a low annual plant growing in rice-fields, sphaeranthus indicus (**kasa** weed); **ad.ika-ba_r..e-gid.a** a climbing herb, cucumis pubescens (Ka.); **ad.ake-ba_re** cucumis pubescens (Tu.)(DEDR 62).

205.**Spleen**: **ar.xa_** spleen (Kur.); **ar.gu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 91). **nereal** spleen (Pa.); **niran-jal** an internal organ, possibly the sweetbreads; **nir-jar.** the spleen of animals; **narnjari** an internal organ (? pancreas)(Go.); **mirjer.** intestines (Kol.)(DEDR 3751). **antah-stha** interior (S'Br.); **andasto_n** liver (Pas'.)(CDIAL 352). **tan:ka** lungs, liver (Tu.); **san:ka** liver (Tu.); **tarn:gud.** id. (Kol.); **tarn:gur., tan:g** id. (Nk.); **tar.un:g** id. (Pa.); **tar.in.** id.; **tan.ail** pl. id. (Ga.); **tar.aki, tana_ki**,**tane_ki, tane_ki_, tara_ki, tar.aki, tar.ak, ta_nd.'ki, tar.ki, tar.k** id.; **tudakee** the heart; **tan.ike** the liver (Go.); **tar.ki, tan.a_ki** id. (Kond.a); **tr.a_kin.** pl. id. (Pe.); **t.r.a_ken.** id. (Mand..); **tla_d.a, tra_d.a, tr.a_dan:ga** id. (Kui); **thr.a_'na, tra'na, ta_l.l.a** id. (Kuwi); **ta_d.ya = kloman-** lung (Skt.)(DECDR 3120). **antastya** intestines (AitBr.); **andas', andec** liver; **andec** guts (Pas'.); **ande_c** guts (Gaw.)(CDIAL 376). **antagun.a** lower intestine, bowel, mesentery (Pali); **atun.a**, pl. **atun.u** bowel (Si.); **ateran:gi_n** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 1183). **anor.o**, pl. **anyu_r.a_** entrail (Ku.)(CDIAL 1184). **a_ntrika** visceral (Skt.); **indre~** entrails (Kal.); **el** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 1186). **a_ntra** entrail (RV.); **antra** (Sus'r.); **anta** lower intestine (Pali); **am.ta** entrail (Pkt.); **czi** (Sh.); **anjon.** (D..); **and^{a}r** (K.); **a~_d.ro** (S.); **a_ndra~_** pl. **a_ndr, a~_dra_** (L.); **a_ndar** (P.); **a~_d** (EP.); **a~_t.l., a~_t.l.a_, a~_tra** (WPah.); **a~_t** internal organs (N.); entrails (A.B.); **a~_ti** pulp and seeds of cucumber (B.)[**a~_tarasa_** natural juice of meat (B.)(CDIAL 1185)]; **anta-bujuna_** intestines; **anti** inside of a melon (Or.); **a~_t** entrail (Bhoj.H.); id. (M.); **a~_ta** pl. (Konkan.i); **atun.a** (Si.); **am.trad.i_** entrail (Ap.); **a~_dr.i_** (P.); **a~_dr.o, a_nr.o** (Ku.); **a_nro** (N.); **a~_tr.i_** (H.EP.); **a~_trar.u~, a~_trar.i_** (G.); **a~_td.e~, a~_td.i_** (M.); **andrala_o** (Kho.); **ajulo, azelo_** (Sh.)(CDIAL 1182). **jera~_d.i_** liver, lights and spleen of an animal suspended by the windpipe (S.)(CDIAL 10393). cf. **i_ral, i_rul.** internal organ of the body, as liver or spleen (Ta.)(DEDR 546). cf. **karal., karul.** lungs and heart, liver, bowels (Ma.)(DEDR 1274). **yakr.t, yaknas** liver (RV.); **yaka-** in cmpd. (Pali); **jaga** (Pkt.); **yo_k** (Wg.Kt.); **wyak** (Kt.); **jogo_** (Tor.); **jikur.o** (Ku.); **yakana** (Pali); **wi_en, yu_n** (Ash.); **yai** (Kt.); **zi_argu, za_n:ga** (Kal.); **segun** (Kho.); **s.an:gur** entrails (Kho.); **s.ogun** (Phal.); **ya_n** (Bshk.); **u~_, yum** (Sh.); **jero** (S.); **ja_ra_** (L.); **jara~d.i_** inflammation of the liver (M.); **jigar** (Pers.); **jagar** liver (Bal.); **zagar** bird's crop (Kho.); **jhan:ga_r** liver (Phal.)(CDIAl 10394). **ka_l.iz** liver (Kon.lex.)

205.**Spleen**: **ar.xa_** spleen (Kur.); **ar.gu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 91). **nereal** spleen (Pa.); **niran-jal** an internal organ, possibly the sweetbreads; **nir-jar.** the spleen of animals; **narnjari** an internal organ (? pancreas)(Go.); **mirjer.** intestines (Kol.)(DEDR 3751). **antah-stha** interior (S'Br.); **andasto_n** liver (Pas'.)(CDIAL 352). **tan:ka** lungs, liver (Tu.); **san:ka** liver (Tu.); **tarn:gud.** id. (Kol.); **tarn:gur., tan:g** id. (Nk.); **tar.un:g** id. (Pa.); **tar.in.** id.; **tan.ail** pl. id. (Ga.); **tar.aki, tana_ki**,**tane_ki, tane_ki_, tara_ki, tar.aki, tar.ak, ta_nd.'ki, tar.ki, tar.k** id.; **tudakee** the heart; **tan.ike** the liver (Go.); **tar.ki, tan.a_ki** id. (Kond.a); **tr.a_kin.** pl. id. (Pe.); **t.r.a_ken.** id. (Mand..); **tla_d.a, tra_d.a, tr.a_dan:ga** id. (Kui); **thr.a_'na, tra'na, ta_l.l.a** id. (Kuwi); **ta_d.ya = kloman-** lung (Skt.)(DECDR 3120). **antastya** intestines (AitBr.); **andas', andec** liver; **andec** guts (Pas'.); **ande_c** guts (Gaw.)(CDIAL 376). **antagun.a** lower intestine, bowel, mesentery (Pali); **atun.a**, pl. **atun.u** bowel (Si.); **ateran:gi_n** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 1183). **anor.o**, pl. **anyu_r.a_** entrail (Ku.)(CDIAL 1184). **a_ntrika** visceral (Skt.); **indre~** entrails (Kal.); **el** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 1186). **a_ntra** entrail (RV.); **antra** (Sus'r.); **anta** lower intestine (Pali); **am.ta** entrail (Pkt.); **czi** (Sh.); **anjon.** (D..); **and^{a}r** (K.); **a~_d.ro** (S.); **a_ndra~_** pl. **a_ndr, a~_dra_** (L.); **a_ndar** (P.); **a~_d** (EP.); **a~_t.l.,**

a~_t.l.a_, a~_tra (WPah.); **a~_t** internal organs (N.); entrails (A.B.); **a~_ti** pulp and seeds of cucumber (B.)[**a~_tarasa_** natural juice of meat (B.)(CDIAL 1185)]; **anta-bujuna_** intestines; **anti** inside of a melon (Or.); **a~_t** entrail (Bhoj.H.); id. (M.); **a~_ta** pl. (Konkan.i); **atun.a** (Si.); **am.trad.i_** entrail (Ap.); **a~_dr.i_** (P.); **a~_dr.o, a_nr.o** (Ku.); **a_nro** (N.); **a~_tr.i_** (H.EP.); **a~_trar.u~, a~_trar.i_** (G.); **a~_td.e~, a~_td.i_** (M.); **andrala_o** (Kho.); **ajulo, azelo_** (Sh.)(CDIAL 1182). **jera~_d.i_** liver, lights and spleen of an animal suspended by the windpipe (S.)(CDIAL 10393). cf. **i_ral, i_rul.** internal organ of the body, as liver or spleen (Ta.)(DEDR 546). cf. **karal., karul.** lungs and heart, liver, bowels (Ma.)(DEDR 1274). **yakr.t, yaknas** liver (RV.); **yaka-** in cmpd. (Pali); **jaga** (Pkt.); **yo_k** (Wg.Kt.); **wyak** (Kt.); **jogo_** (Tor.); **jikur.o** (Ku.); **yakana** (Pali); **wi_en, yu_n** (Ash.); **yai** (Kt.); **zi_argu, za_n:ga** (Kal.); **segun** (Kho.); **s.an:gur** entrails (Kho.); **s.ogun** (Phal.); **ya_n** (Bshk.); **u~_, yum** (Sh.); **jero** (S.); **ja_ra_** (L.); **jara~d.i_** inflammation of the liver (M.); **jigar** (Pers.); **jagar** liver (Bal.); **zagar** bird's crop (Kho.); **jhan:ga_r** liver (Phal.)(CDIAl 10394). **ka_l.iz** liver (Kon.lex.)

420.**Image; sprout**: **arumpu (arumpi-)** to bud (**Kur-al.. 1227**); sprout, spring forth; n. bud, soft sprouting hair, young beard or moustache; **arumpi (-pp-, -tt-)** to bud, sprout, rise (**Te_va_. 969,4**); **arumpar** bud; **aruppam** first sprouting of moutsache (Ta.); **arimpu** flower bud, first appearance of fruit (Ma.); **arumbu** flower bud (Ka.)(DEDR 224). **Image: germ of a grain of paddy**: **aruppam** germ of a grain of paddy (**Iraku. Na_t.. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stubble of Indian millet**: **aruvi** stubble of Indian millet; **arivi** reaped corn, handful of reaped grain (Ta.); **ayr** small heap of grain stalks made of one handful in reaping (Ko.); **ari** a handful or more of corn cut at one stroke (Ka.)(DEDR 212). **Ear of paddy**: **ari** rice, paddy, ear of paddy (Ta.); grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain (Ma.); rice freed from husk, any small grain (Tu.); **argi** rice (Bel.); **arici** rice without husk, any husked grain (Ta.); rice (Ma.)(DEDR 215). **Paddy used for seeds**: **her** adj, with **baba**, paddy used for seeds, but not sown in mud, in contrast to **acar.a baba** paddy seeds sown in mud; **kunt.ababa** paddy seeds fallen on the field and sprouting next year; **her kode** a field of sown eleusine coracana in contrast to **roa kode** a field wherein this millet has been transplanted; **her** to sprinkle fine dry materials such as dust, sand, salt, etc. or besprinkle with them; to sow; **her-en** to besprinkle oneself with dust, sand etc.; **he-p-er** to besprinkle each other with such materials; **her-o** to get strewn; **he-ne-er** the extent or amount of sowing; the act of sowing; the field which has been sown; **here** adj. destined to be sown; **herea, heretea** seeds; **heroa, herotea** fields to be sown (Mu.lex.) **Filigree; image: soft sprouting hair**: **arumpu** filigree work in imitation of buds; soft sprouting hair, young beard or moustache; **arumpu-t-tor..il** filigree work in imitation of flower buds (**Kalit. 104, Urai**); **arumpu-kat.t.i** name of a sub-divion of the Ve_l.a_l.as, esp. in Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts, from the occupation of making garlands; **arumpu man.i** necklace of gold beads set with granules of gold; **arumpu val.aiyam** gold or silver rings interspersed with beads in a rosary; **arumpu_t.t.u** anything too short to be securely fastened, as a short girdle, necklace or bowstring; **arumpu_tu** making and uniting globules of melted gold by blowing (Ta.lex.)

172.**Thin flat plate of gold; stamping, coining**: **thari** brass plate (Santali.lex.) **at.ar** thin flat plate of metal, esp. gold (Ta.)(**at.arpor- cirakatta_l va_kki : Kalit. 51,7**) (Ta.lex.); **ad.i- (ad.ip-, ad.ic-)** (lightning) strikes (Kod..); **at.ippu** printing, stamping, coining (Ma.)(DEDR 77). **ad.acu** to rap, to cuff (Ka.); **ad.acu, ad.ucu** to beat, strike, break, destroy, smite (Te.); **at.i** to beat, to strike (Ta.Ma.); **ad.aya_l.a** a mark, a sign (Ka.); **ad.iya_la** (Te.); **at.aiya_l.am** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

177.**Message: seal, emblem**: **at.aiya_l.am** mark, symbol, emblem, seal (Ta.); mark, sign (Ma.); **ad.aya_l.a** mark, sign (Ka.); **ad.iya_lamu** sign, token (Te.); **od.yo.l.m** sign (To.)(DEDR 89). **dag** mark; to mark (Santali.lex.) **da_kai** show (Kon.lex.)

130.**Image: stand**: **ad.d.an.ige** a three-legged high stand with steps used as a ladder (Ka.); a small wooden or metal (generally) three-legged stand (Ka.); **ad.an.i_** (M.); **at.t.a_l.ai** a Cingalese bench (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ga~r.sa~de** a stand for pots (Santali.lex.)

11.**Image: stirrup**: **an:gavad.i, an:go_n.i** a stirrup (Ka.); **an:kapat.i, an:kavat.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **an:ko_le** stirrup (Tu.)(DEDR 32).

286.**Grinding stone**: **ammi** horizontal stone for macerating spices for curry, grinding fine mortar, etc. (Ta.); grinding stone (Ma.); a stone to grind or bruide things upon (Ka.)(DEDR 184).

12.**Image: a decorated stool**: **an:ka-van.i** a decorated stool or seat (Ka.lex.)

304.**Image: small stool**: **hayi_n.i** small stool (Phal.); **hai_n** chair (Phal.); low bed (BShk.); **hayana** covered palanquin (Skt.)(CDIAL 13977).

144.**Image: to stop intrepid combatants; to control**: **at.kao, at.ok** to prevent, hinder, check, obstruct; **calakin at.kaoena** I was prevented from going (Santali.lex.) **at.akku-tal** to control (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ad.acu** id. (Te.); **ad.aku** id. (Ka.); **at.akkam** submission, subordination (**Tol. Po. 260, Urai.**); id. (Ma.); **ad.akuva** id. (Te.); **ad.aka** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **at.aru** obstinate (S.)(CDIAL 179). **at.t.am** opposition, cross direction; enmity, rivalry (**Tiruvil.ai. Kat.alcuvar-a. 9**)(Ta.); **ad.d.amu** (Te.); **ad.d.a** (Ka.); **at.t.am** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **at.kan.u** to be stopped (S.)(CDIAL 182). **at.ikil** that which subdues or controls (Ka.lex.) **ad.na_ (ad.cas/ad.d.as)** stop stubbornly where one is (a naughty child, intrepid combatants, etc.) (Kur.) (DEDR 83). **at.akkam** submission, subordination (**Tol. Po. 260, Urai.**)(Ta.); **ad.akuva** (Te.); **ad.aka** (Ka.); **at.akkam** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **at.o_pu, at.o_pa, at.o_bu, a_t.o_pa** control, power (Ka.); **at.apa, at.o_pa** control (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to subdue**: **at.an:ku** to obey, yield, subdue, to be subdued (**Kur-al., 124**); **at.akku** to control (Ta.); **at.an.n:kuka** to be contained, submit, yield, be calmed; **at.akkuka** to subdue, allay, quiet (Ma.); **ar.g** to stop, be obedient (Ko.); **ar.k** to cause to stop (Ko.); **ar.kat.m** obedience; **ar.km** (obl. **ar.kt**) act of making submit, burial (Ko.); **or.k** to subdue; **od.km** submission, burial (Tu.); **ad.an:gu, ad.agu** to be humbled, crouch; **ad.aku** to subdue, control; **akku** to subdue, bring under control; **ad.ak (ad.aki)** to hold in closed hands; **ad.a_gu, ad.agu** to yield, submit, be humbled; **ad.a_cu, ad.acu** to suppress, humble (Te.)(DEDR 63). **at.akkam** burial (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **hat.kan.u** to hesitate (S.); **hat.kan.** to hinder, forbid (L.); **hat.kan.a_** to hinder (P.); **hat.kon.o** to hinder, prevent, dissuade (Ku.); **har.kanu** to oppose, object to (N.); **hat.akna_** to stop (H.); **hat.akn.e~** to defy (M.)(CDIAL 13945). **at.kan.u** to be stopped (S.); **at.ak** hindrance (S.); obstacle (H.); stoppage (G.); **at.kan.** to stop (L.); **at.akn.a_, at.ka_** stoppage (P.); **at.akn.o** to stop, wait (Ku.); **ar.kanu** to stick in, stop (N.); **a_t.ka_na** to obstruct (B.); **at.akiba_** to come to a stop (Or.); **at.aka_, akat.a_** hindrance (Or.); **at.^{a}kab** to stay, cease (Mth.); **at.^{a}ka_b** to prevent (Mth.); **at.ke~** obstacle; **at.akn.e~** to be stopped (M.)(CDIAL 182). **ar.na_** to stop (P.); **ar.** stoppage (P.); **ar.na_, arna_** to come to a stop (H.); **ar.kan.a_** to be stopped (P.); **ar.ak** obstruction (G.)(CDIAL 187). **ar.inu** to stop, halt (N.); **a_r.na_** to cause to stop (H.); **a_d.^{i}** obstacle (G.); **ad.vu~** to stop (G.); **ad.n.e~** to be stopped (M.)(CDIAL 188). **atakku** to subdue, control (Ta.); **atukku** to press with fingers (as a ripe fruit or boil), squeeze (Ta.);

atakkuka to cram down; **atukkuka** to squeeze (Ma.); **adaku, adapu, adamu, adimu, adugu, adupu, adubu, adumu** to press, squeeze (Ka.); **adumu** to press, squeeze, subdue (Te.); **adum-(adumt-)** to press (Kol.); **adum-** to press, to squeeze (Nk.); **ayb-** to press (Pa.); **adb-** id. (Ga.); **admn**, **adm-**, **a_dma_na_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 133). **e_t.a_ku_t.am** perverseness, contradiction, confusion (Ta.); opposition, perverseness (Ma.); **e_d.a_go_d.amu, e_d.a_ko_d.amu** contradiction, opposition (Te.)(DEDR 883). **ad.d.i** objection, hindrance; **a_d.ya_** prevent, impede (Kon.lex.)

233.**Image: restraint, stoppage; fence**: **a_ng** to stop (Go.); **a_g** to stop (Go.); **e_ng** to intercept, hold back, hold up (Mand..); **a_nga** to intercept, hinder, prevent; n. interception, prevention, defence, herding (Kui); **a_nge_ni, a_nge_r.i** a fence (Kui); **a_ngali** to check; **a_nginai, a_nga tuh'nai** to prevent, defend; **a_n:g** to stop one from going; **a_ngen.i** lane, alley (Kuwi); **a_pu** restraint, stoppage (Ka.); to hold back, restrain; n. stoppage, cessation (Te.); **an:kili** obstacle, impediment (Te.); **a_gulp** to obstruct (Ga.); **an:ke** command, control, restraint (Ka.); force, compulsion, power, control, support (Tu.); **a~_ka** order, command, prevention, custody (Te); **a_n:ke** opposition (Ka.)(DEDR 340). **an.aku** to subdue, control (Ka.); **an.a~_gu** to yield, submit, be humbled (Te.); **an.agu** to be humbled, crouch (Ka.)(DEDR 112). cf. **a_ja** command (Mn.)(CDIAL 1095).

159.**Compress; hide; store**: **ad.aka, an.aka** pressing into a narrower compass, compressing; compressed state or condition (Ka.); **at.akkam** (Ta.Ma.); **ad.aka** storing (Ka.); the act of stowing away or putting in (as a corpse etc. in the ground)(Ka.); hiding one's self, entering into so as to disappear; hiding place; **ad.aka-gol.isu** to press into a narrowe compass as cotton in a sack; to press as a bookbinder does; **ad.akada ko_n.e** a storeroom (Ka.); **at.t.u** closeness; the state of being crowded or thronged, pressed or squeezed; **at.t.ad.avi** an impervious forest (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **at.ut.** many, very numerous, in crowds (Santali.lex.)

182.**Clearing nut**: **anduga bon:ka** resin from the tree, **andugu** the clearing nut plant, strychnos potatorum; **Synonyms**: **turus.ka, pin.d.aka, sihla, ya_vana, ha_lu-mad.d.i** (Ka.lex.) cf. **andugu** clearing nut (Ka.); **andg** sa_l tree (Kol.)(DEDR 151). **u_da** = **silha, sihla** = **lo_ba_na** (Ka.lex.) cf. **u_da** frankincense (Ka.lex.) **kucla** strychnos potatorum (Santali.lex.) cf. **at.t.am** nutmeg, ca_tikka_y (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

84.**Stupid; dull; cold**: **acat.u** stupidity (**Vive_cin. 64**); fool; **acat.an-** foolish man (**Tiruppu. 625**); low person; **acat.i** silly woman (**Tiruppu. 243**)(Ta.); **as'at.u** meanness (Ma.); **asad.u** stupidity, stubbornness; **asad.a** stupid man; fem. **asad.i** (Ka.)(DEDR 38). **ujar.** a lout (H.)(CDIAL 1662). **ujhar., ujjhar.** stupid (H.)(CDIAL 1663). **jad.a** stupid, dumb (Mn.); **jd.hu, jl.hu** dull (RV.)[certainly of non-Aryan origin]; **jal.a** dull, stupid (Pali); **jad.a, jala** lifeless, foolish, cold (Pkt.); **zar** deafness; **zor^{u}** deaf (K.); **jar.u** stupid (S.); **jar.** (Ku.B.); numb, cold (B.); **jaire** fool (N.); **jarro** tough (N.); **zar** inanimate (A.); **jar.a** stupid, numb, cold (Or.); **jar.** id. (H.); **jar.** inert, stupid (G.); **jad.** cold, stupid (M.); **jad.a, zad.** heavy (Konkan.i); **jad.d.a** weak (Pkt.); **zad., zod.^{u}** stupid (K.); **jad.d.a_** lame (L.); **ja_r.o** cold (WPah.); **ja_r., ja_r.i_** foolish, fat (Ku.); **ja_r.** cold (B.); **ja_r.ua_** dumb (Or.); **ja_d.u~** thick (G.); **ja_d.u** (Konkan.i); **ja_d., ja_d.a_** (M.);% **jla_** foolish (L.); **jalha_** dumb (WPah.); **jar.h** dull, ignorant (Mth.); **zur** cool (A.); **jur.a_** to grow cool, rest (B.); **jur.a** cold (Or.); **ju_r., ju_r** cold; **jur.a_eb** to grow old (Mth.); **ju_r., ju_r.a_** cold; coldness (H.)(CDIAL 5090). **ja_d.ya** chillness (Skt.); stupidity (MBh.); insensibility (Sus'r.); **jad.d.a** coldness (Pkt.); **zad.** dullness of intellect (K.); **ja_d.d.a_** cold, chill (P.); **ja_r.o** coldness (Ku.);

ja_r.o coldness, winter (N.); **za_r** (A.); **ja_r., ja_r.a_** (B.); **ja_r.a** (Or.); **ja_r.** (Bhoj.); **ja_d.a_** (OAw.); **ja_r.a_** (H.); **ja_d.** thickness (G.); **ja_r.a** stupidity (S.)(CDIAL 5180). **jad.d.u, jid.d.u, dad.d.u** callosity, a callous spot, wart, scar; **dad.d.a** a blockhead, a stupid, doltish, ignorant man (Ka.); **dad.d.** a dull man; fem. **dad.d.e**; **dad.d.i** a dull woman (Kod..); **jad.d.u** callosity, hardness as of the skin of the hand, etc., from much use; **dad.d.u** id.; dull, stupid, idle; **dad.d.e** a stupid fellow; fem. **dad.d.i** (Tu.); **jed.d.i** mole (on skin)(Kor.); **jad.d.u** drowsiness, sluggishness (Te.)(DEDR 2314).

371.**Image: sun**: cf. **aru** sun (Skt.); **yor** (Kho.)(CDIAL 612). **arun.a** red (RV.); red colour (RV.); dawn (Mn.); **arun.i_** red cow, dawn (RV.); **arun.a** dawn (Pali); **alune** prob. the red-headed pochard (As'.); **arun.a** red; sun (Pkt.); **arun** dawn (K.); female red-headed pochard (Bi.); **arun** reddish-brown; dawn (H.); **arun.a** red; **arun.u** dawn (Si.)(CDIAL 616). **aruna_ra_** tawny (H.)(CDIAL 617). **Image: sun**: **ar..alo_n-, ar..alavan-** agni, sun (Ta.); **ar..al** to burn, glow; fire, flame, heat (Ta.); heat, fire, heat of pepper, brightness, inflammation, grief (Ma.); grief (Ka.); **ad.alu** id. (Ka.); **an.al** warmth (Ta.); **ar..ali** fire; **ar..alikkai** burning smart; **ar..arci** burning sensation, pungency, rage, envy, inflammation in cattle; **ar..ar-r-u (ar..ar-i**-) to burn, heat, cause smarting (as a burn, caustic, poison), irritate; **ar..ar-r-i** that which causes burning; **ar..anam** heat, fire; **ar..ukku** envy; **ar..ukkar-u** to be envious; **ar..ukka_r-u** envy; **ar..un:ku** to suffer, be in distress; **ar..un:kal** affliction, compassion, pity; **ar..ukkam** care, anxiety, concern; **at.alai** trouble, distress (Ta.); **arluni** to burn, blaze, smart; **arat, arad** heat, burning, impetuosity; **aregga_lo** hot season, summer (Tu.); **ad.aru** grief (Te.); to burn, shine (Te.); **er.ki, er.k, ar.ki_, arki_** fever (Go.); **r.i_mbu** (pl. **r.i_pku**) piece of burning coal, ember (Kond.a); **r.inj-(-it-)** to blaze; **r.i_h- (-t-)** to make fire burn, light fire (Kuwi); **an:gna_** to feel pain in the soles of the feet from walking on a rough road (Kur.)(DEDR 276). cf. **tar..al** to glow, be very hot, burn, shine; fire, live coals, embers (Ta.)(DEDR 3115).

161.**Breakfast; supper**: **atta_l.am** supper; **atta_r..am** evening (Ta.); supper (Ma.)(DEDR 143). **mutta_l.am** morning (Ta.); **mutta_r..am** breakfast (Ma.)(DEDR 4958). **al** night, darkness, evening; **alku** night, afternoon; **alkal** night; **el, elli** id.; **ya_lam** id. (Ta.); **al, allu** darkness, night (Ma.); **ellna_** to be night-blind, to be very dark (Kur.)(DEDR 235). cf. **nallam** blackness, darkness (Ta.)(DEDR 3613).

241.**Support: an.ai** support, prop, protection (Ta.); **an.t.ai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support (Ma.); **an.a.r** by the help of (Ko.); **an.d.e** support, prop (Ka.); **an.d.a** support (Te.)(DEDR 123). **an.ai** a yoke of oxen, with an ordinal number prefixed, as **o_ran.ai, i_ran.ai** (Ta.lex.) **an.ai** to join, put close to, as earth to a tree; to tie, fasten, as animals (**kat.t.utal**); to tie up in a bunch; to produce (Ta.lex.); **an.a** yoke, pair (Ma.); **an.ayam** vicinity, neighbourhood (Ma.); **on.c** ferrule on stick or pounder (To.); **an.i** joining, fitness, order (Ka.); **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with (Ka.); **an.epuni** to come in contact, press (Tu.); **an.t.incu** to unite, join (Te.)(DEDR 120). **an.d.a** nearness, support, protection, patronage (Te.)(DEDR 120); **nan.mai, nan.i** nearness, proximity (Ta.)(DEDR 3588). **To lean**: **a_n.am** support (Ta.Ma.); **a_n.i** id., basis (Ta.); **a_nika** support, prop, strength (Te.); suport, help, prop (Kond.a); **a_n, a_nu** to be upheld, rest on, lean against, recline on, lean, bend, support (as the head), bear, endure, suffer; **a_nike, a_n:ke, an:ke** leaning on, a staff to lean upon; **a_nisu** to bend or hold towards, make lean against, cause to recline on, cause to be upheld, protect; **a_nu** leaning on; **a_pu** an object to lean on, refuge, protection (Ka.); **a_nipuni** to make lean (Tu.); **a_nu** to lean, recline, be a support, lean or recline on; **a_nincu** to place or lay so as to lean against, lean, support (Te.); **a_n-e_r-** to come

to help (Ga.); **(tlau) e_n.ba (e_t.-)** to lay one's head upon; reclining (Kui); **a_nna_** to cause pain being pressed against the skin (as gravel on the road, a knot in a mat)(Kur.); **an-r.et.e** to lean or rest on pillows (Malt.)(DEDR 408). **a_namati** bends down (R.); propitiates (RV.); **a_na_mayati** causes to bend (e.g. a bow)(MBh.); **an.iba_** to lean to one side (Or.); **a_na_me_ti** makes bend (Pali); **an.a_van.** to turn over (bread when baking)(L.); **an.a_iba_** to make to incline or lean against (Or.)(CDIAL 1173). cf. **namati** bends (RV.Pali); **namate_** bows (RV.); **namayati** makes bend (RV.); **n.aamai, n.avai** bows, stoops (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6956).

166.**Nightsoil sweeper**: **at.i** sweeping the house (Ma.); **at.ikka** to sweep the ground; **at.ippu** sweeping (Ma.); **ad.ipuni** to sweep; **ad.ipu** sweeping (Tu.)(DEDR 73). **had.d.ika** servant belonging to the lowest caste; **had.d.i, had.d.ipa, had.d.aka, had.ika** id. (Skt.); **han.d.a_** low-caste female (Skt.); **ha_r.i** low untouchable caste of nightsoil sweepers (B.Or.); **ha_r.ia_n.i** a woman of this caste (Or.); **ha_r.i_** a low caste; **ha_r.ia_ni_** f. (H.)(CDIAL 13953). **Slave**: **at.imai** slavery, servitude, slave, servant (Ta.); **at.itti, at.icci** maid-servant; **at.iyavan-, at.iya_n-, at.iyo_n-** slave, devotee (Ta.); **at.ima** slavery, slave, feudal dependency; **at.iya_n** slave, servant; fem. **at.iya_tti** (Ma.); **ad.ime** slavery; **ad.iya** slave (Ka.); **ad.ime** slavery, slave, bondman; **ad.iya~d.u** slave, servant (Te.); **ad.i** beneath; **ad.it** below; **ad.ita** lower; **ar.ke** below; **ad.ita, ad.na** lower; **ad.(d.)i** below, low; **ad.i_** down; **ar.gi** underneath; **ar.gita** lower (Go.); **ad.gi** below, underneath; **ad.giR(i)** that which is underneath; **ad.giRan.d.** from below, from the bottom (Kond.a)(DEDR 72) **ad.i** ho! here you! used in addressing women in a familiar manner (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.a. 93**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **an.e** interj. used in calling to women (Ka.); **an.** oh! hey! (Tu.)(DEDR 124). X **an.n.u** a woman (Ka.); **annu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 132). **at.a_** excl. addressed familiarly to an inferior or a child and in contempt to an enemy; **at.i** excl. used in addressing women in a familiar manner; **at.e_** excl. of calling (Ta.); **at.anna**, fem. **at.i_**, hon. **at.o_** interj. calling persons of lower rank (Ma.); **ad.a ad.a = at.a_, at.e_** (Ta.)(DEDR 70). **appa_t.a_** excl. of surprise or relief (Ta.)(DEDR 156). **ar.e** of contempt; **are** to an inferior (S.); **are_** interjection of calling (VS.S'Br.); interj. of astonishment or contempt (Pali); interj. of calling (Pkt.); **are** of calling (Ku.H.); of anger or disrespect (N.); to an inferior (A.); of anger or to an inferior (Or.); of grief (G.); of contempt (M.); **a_re** of contempt (B.)(CDIAL 621). **at.appan-, at.appan-a_r** honorific appellation among Paravas (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'nightsoil' in **ha_r.i** low untouchable caste of nightsoil sweepers (B.Or.)(CDIAL 13953): cf. **had** defecate (Skt.); **hadati** defecates (BhP.); **hanna** evacuated (of excrement) (Skt.); **hadati** stools (Pali); **hanna** stooling (Pali); **hagun** to stool (K.); **han:gan.u** (S.); **haggan., hagan., ha~gan., haggun.** (L.); **haggn.a_** to stool (P.); **hagn.i** human excrement (WPah.)[cf. **cakan.i** dung (Ta.lex.)]; **hagn.o** to stool (Ku.); **hagnu** (N.); **ha_giba** (A.); **ha_ga_** (B.); **ha_giba_, hagiba_, agiba_** to stool (Or.); **hagab** (Mth.); **hagal** (Bhoj.); **hagna_** (H.); **hagvu~, aghvu~** (G.); **ha_gn.e~, hagn.e~** (M.); **haga_un.a_** to make defecate (P.); **haga_unu** (N.); **haguwa_iba** (A.); **ha_ga_na** (B.); **haga_iba_** (Or.); **haga_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 13960). **u~hadati** anal. after pp. replaced by **u_hanati** whence pass. **u_haati** is soiled (Pali); **uggiba_** to defecate (Or.)(CDIAL 2092). **upahadana** discharging faeces upon (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 2279). **Anus**: **ha~_gn.i_** anus (Or.)(CDIAL 13960). **zadah** anus (Av.); **zulu** vulva (Pr.)(CDIAL 13961). **at.i** base, bottom; stand, support, foundation (**S.I.I. ii,15**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: buttock**: **an.d.u** a buttock; the buttocks; the bottom of a vessel (Ka.); yo_ni (of children)(Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **an.t.i** anus (Ta.); **an.t.u-tal.l.ukai** prolapsus ani (Ta.)(DEDR 129). **at.i-t-tal.l.ukai** prolapsus ani (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

479.**Sweeping**: **ayk- (aykt-)** to sweep away; **ayak** (obl. **ayk-**) rubbish (Kol.); **ayk-** to sweep (Nk.); **ay-** id. (Nk.); **ayp- (ayt-)** id. (Pa.); **ays-, ayk- (ayt-)** id.; **ayp-** to clean, wipe (Ga.)(DEDR 194).

i_ca_na_ to wipe, to wipe a part of one's person, esp. to blow the nose, to blow the nose (Go.); **i~_jhrna_** to blow the nose; **i~_jna_** to clean the nose; **i~_jrna_** to clean one's nose (Kur.); **inje** to blow the nose (Malt.)(DEDR 537). **ocg- (ocgy-)** to sweep (Ko.); **ud.ugu, ud.agu, ud.igu, hud.ugu** id. (Ka.); **od.ik- (od.iki-)** id. (Kod..); **od.ki** id. (Kor.); **orp- (orup-)** to clean floor by hand (Ga.)(DEDR 953). **errna_ (irryas)** to sweep; **errta'a_na_** to make sweep (Kur.); **ere** to sweep; **erpo** a broom (Malt.)(DEDR 828). **at.i** sweeping the house; **at.ikka** to sweep the ground; **at.ippu** sweeping (Ma.); **ad.ipuni** to sweep; **ad.ipu** sweeping (Tu.)(DEDR 73). **ar..ukku** dirt, stain, excrement, impurity of mind or soul, discharges after confinement (Ta.); **ar..ukku, ar..un.n.u, ar..ukkal** dirt, filth (Ma.); **ad.aka, ad.ka, ad.ukaja_gu** an unclean place, a burying place (Tu.); **s-k** dirty (To.)(DEDR 283). **ar..un:ku (ar..un:ki-)** to be spoiled, injured, disfigured; **ar..un:kal** ruin; **ar..uku (ar..uki-)** to rot, decompose, putrefy; **ar..ukal** rotten, fruit, putrefied matter, uncleanness; **ar..an, ar..anam** corpse (Ta.); **ar..ukuka** to rot, decay; **ar..ukkuka** to putrefy (Ma.); **ol.g far-** articles (**par-**) in the outer room or outer section of the room of **ti.** dairy (i.e. more exposed to pollution than those of the inner section)(To.); **ar..ugu** to decay, rot, spoil by being overboiled; **ar..kame** state of being decayed, dissolved, digested; **ar..ku** to be worn out, decayed, digested; **ar..kisu, akkisu** to digest; **ar..gu** to be dissolved, decay (Ka.)(DEDR 284). **al.i (-v-, -nt-)** to become mellow, be over-boiled; **al.aivu** becoming soft as rice by over-cooking (Ta.); **al.iyuka** to be over-ripe, decay; **al.iccal** mellowness, decay (Ma.); **alun:guni** to be soft (as a ripe fruit)(Tu.)(DEDR 302). cf. **ar..i (-v-, -nt-)** to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close; n. ruin, destruction (Ta.)(DEDR 277). **aln:g (aln:kt-)** to kill (Kol.); **al.an.-** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 309). **alampu (alampi-)** to wash, rinse; **alacu (alaci-)** to rinse; **alaicu (alaici-)** to wash, rinse; **alaittal** to wash clothes by moving them about in water (Ta.); **alakkuka** to wash clothes by beating; **alakku** washing; **alampuka** to shake clothes in water (Ma.); **as-p- (as-py-)** to clean (To.); **alambu, alumbu, alabu, alubu** to rinse, wash; **ale** to wash; **alasu** to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables etc., for cleansing)(Ka.); **alambuni** to wash; **alumbuni, lumbuni** to plunge, wash, rinse (Ka.); **alamu** to smear, wash; **ala~du** to smear, daub, apply; **aluku** to smear the floor of a house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung (Te.); **akali** rinsing (Kui)(DEDR 246). **urp- (urt-)** to wash face (Ga.); **kan:k u_r/u_r.-** id.; **ur-** id. (Go.); **u_rpa- (-t-)** to wash (hands, feet, face etc.)(Kond.a); **ur- (-t-)** to wash face (Pe.); **ru_p- (-it-)** id.; **mu_mbu_ ru_pali** to wash one's face; **mu_mbu ru_pi ki_ali** to wash (another's) face; **ru_binai** to wash (Kuwi)(DEDR 670).

478.**Image: be delivered of a child: alga** tidy, clear (Kui); **alga a_va** to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child (?Kui); **ale** to get clear (as water when left undisturbed); **allna_** to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed)(Kur.)(DEDR 261). **avakkhalita** washed off (Pali); **okhal** dirt of body or clothes (A.)(CDIAL 734). cf. **ks.al** flow, wash; **ks.alati** flows (Dha_tup.); **chalum** wash (K.)(CDIAL 3664).

5.**Written syllable for accounting**: **akkara, akkira, accara** (Tadbhava of **aks.ara**) a letter of the alphabet; a syllable (Ka.lex.) The invention of 'writing' is related to accounting: cf. the proverb **akkaravu lekkakke tarka ta_ va_dakke, mikka o_dugal.u tirupege** [(i.e. letter of the alphabet for accounting, logic for debate, other arts for wandering (for alms)](Ka.lex.) **akaram** the letter **a**; **akkaram** letter of the alphabet (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 219**); **at.caram** letter of the alphabet, writing symbol (Ta.lex.) **aks.ara** indestructible; word, syllable (RV.); letter of the devana_gari_ syllabary (Skt.); **aks.ara_** word, speech (RV.); **akkhara** n.pl. syllables, words (Pali); **akkhara** written syllable (Pkt.); **achur**, pl. **achar** letter of the alphabet (K.); **akharu** (S.); **akkhar**

(L.P.WPah.); **a~_khar** letter; pl. writing (Ku.); **a_khar** any small marks or lines (N.); letter of the alphabet (A.Mth.B.); letter (H.); **a_khara** letter of the alphabet (Or.OAw.); **a~_khar** id. (B.); mystical formula or spell (H.); **a~_khara** letter of the alphabet (OMth.); **akura, akara** letter (Si.)(CDIAL 38). **Word; what is impressed**: **accu** (what is impressed), an impression; a sign; a type, a stamp; **accaks.ara, aks.ara** a printed letter; a letter of the alphabet; a word, speech; **accottu** to impress with a mark, to seal; to impress firmly or to press firmly (Ka.lex.) **accu** sign, mark, print, stamp (**E_ka_m. Ula_. 211**); exact likeness (**Ce_tupu. Ve_ta_. 16**); **accu < ac** vowel (**Nan-. 146**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: circlet**: **aks.ata** the sectarian circlet on the forehead in the centre of the stripe and of a colour different from it; the pigment used for the circlet (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: notch, digit**: cf. **an:ka** hook (RV.); **an:gu** numerical figure, mark (S.); **a~_khi_** pole with hook and netting for gathering mangos (M.); **a~_ko** notch (G.); **a~_k** digit (G.)(CDIAL 100). **an:gal** digit; **an:ko** number; **an:kya_ci vidya** arithmetic (Kon.lex.) **an:ke** a digit (Tu.lex.)

418.**Tamil language; Tamils**: **aruvar** the Tamils (**Kalin.. 438, Putu.)**(Ta.lex.) **aruva_, aruva_-na_t.u** [one of the 12] regions(s) where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, possibly a large portion of South Arcot district; **aravar** the Tamils (Ta.); **arava, aravu, aruvu, arva** Tamil; **aravagitti, araviti** a Tamil woman (Ka.); **arava** Tamil (Tu.); **ar-avamu** Tamil language; **ar-avalu** Tamilians (Te.)(DEDR 313).

355.**Income**: **a_yam** income, revenue, profit (**porul.a_yam : Kur-al., 933**); customs, toll (**Pin..**); duty, obligation (Ta.lex.) **a_ya** income (Mn.Pali); gain (Pkt.); **aya-dvara** revenue (NiDoc.); **aya, a_ya** revenue; **aya** tax, income, winnings (Si.)(CDIAL 1283). **a_yakkam** total number; **a_yakka_ran-** tax gatherer; publican; **a_y** to pluck, gather; **a_yattur-ai** custom house, place where tolls are collected (**Tan-ippa_, ii,16,34**) (Ta.lex.) **a_y (a_yd-), a_yi** to collect, gather, select, cull; n. collecting, etc.; **a_ykul.i, a_yikul.i** a collector (of alms), beggar; choosing, selecting, picking up (Ka.); **a.y-** to choose (Kod..); **a_yuni** to select, choose, gather, pick up (Tu.); **ajapuni** to select, choose (Tu.); **a_seng** to choose (Kol.); **a_c-** to choose, select (Pa.); **a_s-** to choose, select (Go.Kond.a); **acali** to sort out; **a_c- (-it-)** to choose (Kuwi); **ade** to select, discriminate, judge (Malt.)(DEDR 363). **Income**: **a_yam** income; tax in general (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.); **bhatt-a_ya** (Ka.) Synonyms: **bhakt-a_ya, bhakt-a_da_ya** (Skt.), **pakt-a_ta_yam** (Ta.Skt.)(SITI) revenue in rice or paddy. [cf.**bhakti_** name of a land measure (EI 8)(IEG.); **dha_ny-a_da_ya** tax payable in grains (Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **eri-a_yam** income from fishing in the tank, etc.; amount payable by the owners of the fields irrigated by the tank for its upkeep (Ta.Skt.) (SITI.IEG.). **eri-i_vu** share in the expenses of the maintenance of the tank (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ka_s'-a_yam, ka_s'u-a_yam** tax and dues payable in coin; synonyms: **ka_s'a_ya-vargam, ka_s'u-vargam, ka_s'u-kad.amai** (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **kan.d.-a_yam**, **kat.t.a_yam** consolidated amount payable for the minor taxes; sometimes taken as the compulsory payment of certain dues (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **nel-a_yam** tax payable in paddy; synonym: **ner.-kad.amai** (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **pat.t.a_d.ai-a_yam** tax on silk cloth (Ta.Skt.) (SITI.IEG.)

80.**Customary dues**: **accu** (cf. **ar..isu**) to pay unjustly, as rent for land on which the crop has failed, to make a payment which is not properly due and on account of which one suffers loss (Ka.Te.); **ar..iccal** expense, waste, custom, demand for; **ar..ivu** expense, esp. customary (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **accu-vari** an ancient tax (**I.M.P. Tn. 104**)(Ta.lex.)

432.**Tax**: **ari** tax, duty (Ta.); tax, tribute (Te.); **aruvu** to pay as taxes; a loan of grain, etc., purchase or sale on credit (Te.); **ar.vu_, aruwu** loan (Kuwi); **appu** loan, debt (Te.)(DEDR 216).

433.**Harvest**: **ari-mukkai** three handfuls, an ancient tax on the paddy crop (Ta.lex.) **ari-et.uppu** double handful of grain, as much grain as can be held by both the hand, given as a perquisite from the threshing floor to village servants at the division of produce (Ta.lex.) **ari-ra_ci** harvest perquisites of village servants, being grain left at the bottom of the heap (Ta.lex.) **ar-uvari** tax to be paid in fixed instalments (Ta.lex.) **ar-u-vat.ai** harvest (Ta.lex.) **ar-uvat.ai-me_rai** emoluments of village servants and artisans paid at the harvest in kind or at a commuted price (Ta.lex.); **me_r..i** plough (Ta.)(DEDR 5097).

469.**Tax**: **vara_d.a** a public subscription; tax, impost (Ka.); **viral.a, vira_l.a** (Te.); **vara_ta** urging for payment, dunning (Ka.M.H.); **vara_tu** id. (Ka.); **vari** tax, cess; levy, contribution (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **vari tege** to gather or raise taxes (Ka.lex.) cf. **ari** tax, duty (Ta.)(DEDR 216).

507.**Market dues**: **al.l.u-k-ka_cu** market dues collected from retail sellers; **al.l.u** handful of grain given on the threshing floor or in the bazaar, as perquisite = al.avuku_li or measurement fees (**C.G.**); **al.l.a_ya-ma_n-iyam** right to receive a handful of the grain sold, as perquisite (**I.M.P.Sm. 91**)(Ta.lex.)

14.**Temple festival**: **a_yano, an:ka_yano** a temple festival [**an:ka + a_yano**](Tu.lex.) cf. **an:ka-kkil.ari** < **an:ka +** honours to liberal donors in a temple (Ta.lex.) **Control; law**: **an:gavan.i** ability from practice, habitude; force, vigour; prowess or power (Ka.); **an:gavan.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **an:ke** control, limit; **an:g, han:g** obligation (Tu.lex.) **an** a law, an enactment; **an ar.i** laws and ceremonies (Santali.lex.)

253.**Terminalia chebula**: **pathye** the tree terminalia chebula or citrina (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.ukka_y** terminalia chebula (Ta.Ma.); **haritaki** (S.B.)(GMIP, p. 242). cf. **madgi** terminalia tomentosa (Kol.)(DEDR 4718). **an.ile, al.ale, al.ile, al.ule, al.l.i, al.l.e** a large tree furnishing Indian myrobalans or ink nuts, terminalia chebula (Ka.); **an.ile-ka_yi** gall-nut, ink-nut; **an.ile-mara** ink-nut tree, terminalia chebula; **ald.e-ka_yi** gall-nut (Tu.)(DEDR 119). **atnak** terminalia tomentosa (Santali.lex.) **jun:gi, rol** terminalia chebula (Santali.lex.) cf. **kat.u** chebulic myrobalan, terminalia chebula (Ta.)(DEDR 1134). **ka_re** the spinous shurb webera tetranda = canthium parviflorum; terminalia chebula (Ka.)(DEDR 1475). **kauha** terminalia arjuna (Santali.lex.) cf. **ta_n-r-i** belleric myrobalan, terminalia belerica (Ta.)(DEDR 3198).

456.Terminalia chebula: **arat.u** the tree colosanthes indica (AV.); **arad.u, aralu** (Kaus'.); **araluka** (Sus'r.); **arat.va** made of its wood (RV.); **arad.u, aralu** (Pkt.); **aral.u** (Or.); the plant terminalia chebula (combretaceae) (Si.); **aral.uva** its fruit (Si.)(CDIAL 597). cf. **kat.u** chebulic myrobalan, terminalia chebula (**Malaipat.u. 14**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1134); cf. **ka_re** terminalia chebula (Ka.)(DEDR 1475). **are_n.ukam** root of chebulic myrobalan; cf. **hare_n.uka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pathya_** synonym **hari_taki_** (Car. Ci. 5.105, 122); also called **abhaya_, hari_taki_**, terminalia chebula (Car. Su. 25.40, Vi. 8.133). **ren.uka_, haritaki** (terminalia chebula) cf. **an.ile** Indian myrobalan tree or ink nuts, terminalia chebula (Ka.)(DEDR 119). **hari_taka** the yellow myrobalan tree terminalia chebula (Sus'r.); **hari_taki_** (Skt.); **hari_taka** yellow myrobalan (Pali); **hari_t.aka** (Pali); **harid.aya, hari_d.ai_, hare_d.agi_, harad.ai_, haraai_** (Pkt.); **hari_r.a, hari_ra** (S.); **hari_r., hari_r** (L.); **harar.** (P.); **harro** (N.); **harir.a_, harr.a_** (Or.); **harr.a_, hard.a_, harra_, harla_, harr.ai_** (H.); **harr.i_** the tree (G.); **harr.u~** the fruit (G.); **hard.a_, hird.a_** (M.); **hard.o** (Konkan.i); **aral.u, aral.uva** the fruit (Si.)(CDIAL 13997). **hari_taki_** terminalia chebula (Car. Su. 25.40, Vi. 8.133). **haritaki** (Skt.B.); **harir** (H.); **hirda** (M.); **kadukkai** (Ta.); **karitaki** (Te.); **katukka**

(Ma.); **hilikha** (A.); fruit: astringent, laxative, used externally as a local application to chronic ulcers and wounds and as a gargle in stomatitis; finely powdered used as a dentifrice and considered useful in carious teeth, bleeding and ulcerations of the gums; bark: diuretic, cadiotonic; abundant in N. India from Kangra and Kumaon to Bengal and southwards to the Deccan tablelands at 1,000 - 3,000 ft. and up to 6,000 ft. in Travancore; higher forests of the Bombay Ghats, Satpuras, Belgaum and Kanara (GIMP, p. 242).

39.**Terror; apprehension**: **an:kala_yppu** disquiet, mental worry (Ta.); **an:gal** to grieve, be afflicted (Ka.); **an:gu** greed (Tu.); **an:gala_rucu** to grieve, lament, cry out from grief, fear or pain (Te.); **anglna_, angla'a_na_** to weep loudly (Kur.)(DEDR 31). **agi** to tremble, fear; **agurvu, agurbu** amazement, terror; a terrible form; **agurvisu** to be terrifying or formidable; terrify (Ka.); **aguruni** to totter, stagger (Tu.); **agurvu** fear, terror; **agurpu, agurvu** 'bhayan:karamu' (Te.)(DEDR 12). **s'an:kura** frightful (Skt.)(CDIAL 12262). **s'an:k** fear, doubt (Skt.); **s'an:ka_** fear, distrust (S'Br.); **san:ka_** fear, suspicion (Pali); **sam.ka_** (Pkt.); **s'on.** care, precaution (Sh.);**san:ga** timidity (S.); **s'an:g** fear, suspicion (Kho.); **sa~_ga** care, thought, appre-hension (S.)(CDIAL 12258). **an:kala_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet (Ta.); **an:kala_ykka** to lament, grieve (Ma.); **an:kala_ppu** anxiety, worry, disquiet (Ma.); **an:gla-pm** desire, liking (Ko.); **an:gala_rcu, an:gala_cu** to cry from grief, grieve, sorrow; **an:gala_pu** lamentation, grief (Ka.); **an:galappu, an:gala_pa** covetousness (Tu.); **an:gid.pini** to be greedy, covetous; **an:gipuni** to wish, be greedy of; **an:gele** a greedy person, glutton; **an.n.an.yuni** to be greey of, covet (Tu.); **an:gada** misfortune, trouble; mental agony, anxiety (Te.)(DEDR 31). **e_n:ku (e_n:ki-)** to sound, scream as a peacock, weep, wail; **e_n:kal** shout, screaming as of a peacock, weeping; **e_e** Sa_maveda (Ta.); **e.kalc-** to shout to someone from a distance (Ko.); **o.x- (o.xy-)** to scream (peacock or diviner); **o.xm** (obl. **o.xt-**) scream of a peacock or a diviner (To.); **e.n:g- (e.n:gi-)** to lengthen note (in singing, crowing)(Kod..); **e_gu** to sound; **e_ncu** to make sound (Te.); **ye_ca_na_** to play a flute or any wind instrument (Go.)(DEDR 879). **e_n:ku (e_n:ki-)** to pine, languish, long for, yearn after; **e_kkam** despondency, craving; **e_kkar-u (e_kkar-i-)** to languish, long for; **e_car-u (e_car-uv-, e_car-r--)** to long for, desire, be troubled, feel sorry; **e_car-avu** desire, longing; regret, penitence (Ta.); **e_kkam** grief, anxiety (Ma.); **e.n:g- (e.n:gy-)** to grieve; **e.katm** extreme sorrow (Ko.); **e_vuro** greediness; **ye_vura** excessive desire (Tu.); **e~_karu, e~_ka_ru** to long; **e~_kat.a** strong desire, longing; **e~_cu** to harass, torment, annoy, trouble; **e~_pu** torment (Te.); **e_va** jealous (Kol.); **e_xna_** to be dissatisfied, want more (Kur.); **ge** to be dissatisfied (Malt.)(DEDR 878).

17. **There, in that place**: **vaha~_** there (H.lex.) **an:kan.** adv. there (**Tirukko_. 290, Urai.**; **Kantapu. Cu_ran-r-a. 29**); **an:kit.t.u** adv. there, yonder (**I_t.u, 6,8,11**); **an:ku** there, yonder (Ta.) **annu** (Ma.); **an.n.an-** there (**Tirukka_lat. Pu. 16,16**); in that manner (**Ta_yu. Cittar. 10**); **a_n:ga** in that way (**Tol. Col. 279, Urai.**); **a_n:gan.** in that place (**Tol. Er..ut. 114, Urai.**); **a_n:kan-am** thus, so (**Man.i. 16,128**); **a_n:ku** there (**Kantapu. Ayan-aiccir-aini_. 42**); then (**Cir-upa_n.. 111**); thus, so (**Pur-ana_. 24**); part. a word of comparison (**Pur-ana_. 35**); a loc. ending (**nin-n-a_n:ku varuvatu po_lum : Man.i. 11,47**)(Ta.lex.) **an:ga** a vocative particle: well, indeed, true; please; rather; quick (Ka.lex.) **anta, an-ai, a_n-a, akkat.a, a_n:kan., an:kit.t.u, an:ku, an:ke_, ato_l., ato_l.i, anta_le_, antil, ampar, a_n-** there; **an:kuttai, a_n.t.u, a_n.t.ai** that place; **an:ko_t.-in:ko_t.u** here and there; **an.n.an-, an.n.an-am, avan.** there, in that manner (Ta.); **ay** that place, there; **ayk** to that place; **aytr** from that place (Ko.); **al** there, in that place (To.); **al** that place; **alli** in that place, there, to that place; **ahage, ahan:ge, ha_ge, han:ge** in that manner, thus (Ka.); **avul.u, baul.u, al.pa, a_mbe** there; **al.ta** of that place (Tu.); **at.t.e_** in

that manner; **a_da** that place, there; **akkad.i** of that place (Te.); **atan** there; **adar.in** therefrom (Nk.); **abe/ba_n** (obl. **aben.-/ba_n.-**) there; **aben.i/ba_n.i** of that place, belonging to that place; **abekan** man belonging there (Kond.a); **a-** that over there (Kui); **atala** yonder (Kuwi); **a-** that most remote; **asan, hasan** there, thither; **ayya_, hayya_** there, in that place (Kur.); **ano** there (Malt.); **dahun, daun, duhun** in this manner (Br.)(DEDR 1). **tattha, tatra, tahin., tahan.** adv. there; **tattaka** there-abouts; **tato** therefrom (Pali.lex.)

90.**Image: small, slender**: **as'u** thin, slender (Ma.); **a_cu** anything small or mean, minuteness, trifle (Ta.); **asi, asa** thinness, leanness, minuteness (Ka.); **asi** slight (Te.); **asadu** small, slender (Te.)(DEDR 341). **a_si_** the smallest sheaf (Bi.)(CDIAL 2). **uccha** low, mean (Pkt.); **u_cha, u_ca** little (Dm.); **uci_k** light (of weight)(Kal.); **uco** a little (Phal.); **ocho** paltry, mean (S.); **ocha_** (L.); light, vain, absurd (P.); **hoccho** mean, low (WPah.); **occho, waccho** mean, contemptible (Ku.); **ocha** small, mean, exhausted (Or.); **o_ch** mean (Bhoj.); **ocha_** empty, small, silly (H.); **uchau** less (OG.); **ochu~** deficient, inferior (G.); **Unpopulated; empty space**: **os** desolate, depopulated (M.); **osa_** empty space in cornfield (M.); **otsa_** light, mean, deficient (M.)(CDIAL 2540).

27.**A thorny plant**: **a_ko_na_-kuthul, ako_na-kuttul** a thorny plant (Go.); **a_kor.i, a_koni** a species of thorn tree (Kui)(DEDR 338).

196.**Image: to thresh grain with cattle**: **atari-tiri-ttal** to thresh grain with cattle (**Pur-ana_. 371**); **atari-kol.l.u-tal** to thresh grain with cattle (**Maturaik. 94**); to tread out enemies, as on a threshing floor (**Pur-ana_. 373**)(Ka.lex.) **dal** to thresh grain; **dal, dal lahut** to thresh with flail or stick (Santali.lex.)

137.**Image: to throw**: **ad.akuni** to throw, cast out, discharge (as a gun)(Tu.); **ad.arincu, ad.arucu** to discharge, shoot (as an arrow or other missile)(Te.)(DEDR 61). **at.t.anam** a weapon shaped like a discus (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **ud.ai** to cast; **sod.ai** to cast out (e.g. devils)(Kon.lex.)

179.**Thus**: **at.u, at.ula, at.ulu, at.t.ulu, at.lu** thus (Te.); **ant.had** like that (Nk.); **ane, ana_y** thus (Kol.); **a_han, a_hun** thus (Go.); **anen** thus, in that way (Pe.); **ande** then, thus; **andeke** in that manner (Malt.); **daun, duhun** in this manner (Br.); **a_n:ku** there, then, thus (Ta.)(DEDR 1). **ata_vatu** that is to say, namely (Ta.); **ata_n-r-u, ata_ an-r-u** besides, moreover (**Tol. Er..ut. 258, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **yuth^{u}**, **yich^{u}** like this (K.); **ittham** thus; **ittha_, ittha_t** (RV.); **ittham., ittha** thus (Pali); **ittham.** thus (Pkt.); **ittha, itthayam.** here (Pkt.); **iti** thus (Si.)(CDIAL 1564). **ittaram** this kind, thus (Ma.); **int.a** like this (Nk.); **ita** like this (Pa.); **idam** (Go.); **ihti** this kind (Kui); **indeki, inki, inle, in-y, in-yle** thus (Malt.)(DEDR 410).

52.**Image: measure of the thumb**: **an:gus.t.hya** pertaining to thumb or big toe (Skt.); **an:gus.ak, an.ucik** finger-ring (Pas'.); **nyo_t.h^{u}** thumb-ring (K.); **a_n:gat.ha_** finger-guard on bow-string (A.); **a_n.ot.h, a_n.ot., a_n.ot.ha_** toe-ring (B.); **a_n:gt.a_** large-ring (Or.); **a_n:gut.hi, au~t.hi** toe- or finger-ring (Or.); **an:gut.u** small, short (Si.); **an:gus'ti_** ring (Wg.); **an.s'ti, an.us'tri** (Kt.)[cf. **an:gus'tari_** (Pers.)]; **an.u_thi_** thumb-ring (S.); **an:gu_t.hi_, un:gu_t.hi_** toe- or finger-ring (P.); **an:gu_t.hi_, an:got.t.hi, au~t.hi** (WPah.); **an.ut.hi** (Ku.);. **au~t.hi** (N.); **a_n:gat.hi** (A.); **a_n:gut.i** (B.); **a_n.t.i** (B.); **a~gut.hi_, au~t.hi_, ai~t.hu_a_** (Bi); **an.ut.hi_** (Bhoj.); **a~gu_t.hi_** (Aw.H.); **a~gut.hi_** (G.); **a~gut.hiyo** measure of the thumb (G.); **a~gt.hi_** thumb- or toe-ring (M.)(CDIAL 138). **Wrist**: **gut.** wrist (Kt.); **got.** (Pr.); **gut.t.h** corner;[cf. **khu~_t.** corner (H.); **kun.d.a** corner (S.)(CDIAL 3898)]; **gut.t., gut.t.i_** joint; **gut.t.hi_**

wrist; **gut.t.i_** (L.); **ghun.t.a** ankle (Skt.)(CDIAL 4178). **ghut.a, ghut.i_** ankle (Skt.)(CDIAL 4479). cf. **kut.a_** heel (Ash.)(CDIAL 3243). cf. **Knot; entanglement**: **ghu~t.i_** entanglement (G.); **ghu~r.i** catch in a loop (N.); **ghun.d.i_** knot (P.); knot of thread (S.)(CDIAL 4483). **Image: finger's breadth**: **an:gula** finger's breadth, a measure equal to eight barley corns (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **an:kulam** finger (**Marutu_. 48**); inch, a measure of length, as a finger's breadth (**Kantapu. An.t.a. 5**); **an:kuli** finger or toe (**Periyapu. A_n-a_ya. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **am.guli_, am.gl.i_, a_m.goli_** finger (M.); **am.gul.i_, am.guli_, a_m.gl.i_, a_m.gli_** (G.); **am.guli_, um.gli_** (H.); **an.uri** (S.); **un:guli_** (P.); **onguju** (K.); **on:gul** measure of a finger (K.); **a_n:gilla** (Si.); **an:guli** (Skt.Pkt.)(Bloch, p. 295). cf. **an:gula** finger's breadth (R.)(CDIAL 134). **Image: wrist**: cf. **gul^{u}** forearm above wrist (K.)(CDIAL 4214). **an:gal, an:gala_** digit (Kon.lex.) **an:gula** finger's breadth (R.Mit.Pali); **am.gula** (Pkt.); **on:gul** (K.); **an.uru** (S.); **an:gul** (L.); **un:gal bhar** (P.); **a~wal, amal** (N.); **a_n:gul** (A.); **angul.a** (Or.); **a~_gul, a~_gur, un:gal** (H.); **a~_gal.** (G.); **a~_gu_l., a~gu_l.** (M.); **angala_** distance from first to second joint of forefinger when bent (Si.)(CDIAL 134). **an:guli_** finger, toe (VS.); **an:guri** (AV.); **svan:guri** (RV.); **an:guli_** (Pali); **an:gulika_** (Pali); **am.guli_** (P.); **angul, ungli** (Gypsy); **agu_la** (D..); pl. **agu_lin.** finger, toe (D..); **on:g^{u}j^{u}** finger (K.); **a_n.uri** finger, toe (S.); **an:gal, an:gul** (L.); **an:guli_, un:gul, un:gli_, un:gal, un:gali_** (P.); **an:goli** (WPah.); **an:golo** thumb (WPah.); **an.uli, a_n.ulo** (Ku.); **au~li, au~lo**; in cmpd. **a~wal-, amal-tunu** thimble (N.); **a_n:guli** (A.); **a_n.ul, a_n:guli** (B.); **a_n:gul.i** (Or.); **a~_gur, an:guria_** (Mth.); **a~_guri_** (OH.); **an:guli_, un:gli_, an:gul, un:gal** (H.); **a_m.guli_** (OG.); **a~_gl.i_, a~_gl.u~** (G.); **a~_gol.i_, a~gl.i_** (M.); **n:gilla, n:gili** (Si.); **a_n:guli-ya_iba** to point at (A.); **a_n.la_na** to touch with the fingers (B.); **a~_gl.iyu~** child (G.); **an.r.** finger (Ash.); **an.y** (Kt.); **an.re, an.uri_** (Wg.); **g** (Pr.); **a_n:guri** (Dm.); **an:gur.e** (Tir.); **an:gur.i_, a~_ur.** (Pas'.); **a~n.ur.em** my finger (Shum.); **an:gu_** (Ning.); **an:gur.i** (Gaw.); **an:gu_ryak** (Kal.); **an:gl.** (Kho.); **n:gi_r** (Bshk.); **n:gi_** (Tor.); **hagu_i_** (Kand.); **agui, an:gui** (Mai.); **an:gr.** toe (Phal.); **an:gr.i** finger (Phal.); **gha_n an:gr.u** thumb (Phal.); **agui** finger (Sh.); **han.ui, hagur.i** first finger; **hagur.u** thumb (Sh.)(CDIAL 135). **Finger-ring**: **an:guli_ya** finger-ring (R.); **am.guli_ya, am.guli_yaga, am.gulijjaga** (Pkt.); **an:guli_** (Mai.); **van.li_** earring (Gypsy); **an:guleyyaka** (Pali); **am.gule_yaya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 136). **Thumb**: **an:gus.t.ha** thumb (A_s'vGr..); big toe (Ka_tyS'r.); **an:gut.t.ha, an:gut.t.haka** thumb, big toe (Pali); **am.gut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **an:gus't** finger; **van.us'to, gus'to** (Gypsy); **an:guc** thumb (Bshk.); **an:gu_t.h** (Tor.); **agut.o** thumb, big toe (Sh.); **nyo_t.h** (K.); **a_n.u_t.ho** (S.); **an:gu_t.h, an:gu_t.ha_, an.d.ukha_** (L.); **an:gu_t.h(a_), gu_t.t.ha_** (P.); **nut.t.h** thumb; **a~_gut.h, gu~t.h, gu_t.ha_, gun.t.hi_** finger; **gun.t.he, au~t.he** (WPah.); **an.ut.h, an.ut.ho** thumb, toe (Ku.); **au~t.ho** finger, toe (N.); **a_n:gut.hi, a_n:gt.hi, au~t.hi** (Or.); **a~gut.ha_** thumb (Bhoj.Aw.); **a~gu_t.ha_** thumb, big toe (H.); **a~gut.ho** (G.); **a~gut.ha_, a~got.ha_, a~gt.ha_** (M.); **a~gt.hi_** little finger or toe (M.); **u~gt.o** thumb (Konkan.i); **an:gut.a** (Si.); **an:gu_t.hr.a_** ring for thumb or big toe (P.); **an:gustri_, angrus'ti** ring (Gypsy); **an:gus'tari_** (Pers.)(CDIAL 137). **Ring**: **ugorm** ring (To.); **un:gara, un:gura, un:gra** ring (Ka.); **un:gila** id. (Tu.)[cf. **an:gula** (Skt.)]; **un:g(a)ramu** id. (Te.); **ongaram** id. (Kol.); **ungriyam, ungra** ring (Nk.)(DEDR 572). **ho_r** finger (Br.)(DEDR 561). **Image: thumb's breadth**: **an:gut.a** (Tadbhava of **an:gus.t.ha**) thumb; **un:gut.a, un:gut.t.a** id., the great toe; a thumb's breadth (Ka.lex.) **an:kut.t.am** thumb, great toe (**Varata. Pa_kavata. Par-ku. 20**); measure of a thumb (**Pa_kavata. Cu_riyaman.. 20**)(Ta.lex.)

4.**Town in an agricultural tract**: **akaram** town in an agricultural tract; town (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ager** field (Lat.); **agros** (Gk.); **ajra** (Skt.); **aecer** (OE.); **ackar** (OHG.); **akr** (ONordic); **akrs** (Goth.); **acre** (E.); **aka-na_t.u** interior of a territory (**Maturaik. 149**); agricultural tract (**Pur-ana_. 28,11-14**); **akal** the interior or inner part of a town or village; inland town or village; country, province (Ta.); **akaram-e_r-r-u-tal** to establish a bra_hmin colony in an agricultural tract (**Tiruva_lava_.**

48,22); **akara-ppar-r-u** land gifted to bra_hmins (Madras Epigraphical Reports (M.E.R.), 556 **of 1919**); **akara-ci_rmai** bra_hmin quarters (**M.E.R. 389 of 1916**)(T.E.D.) cf. **ve.gad.** burnt field cultivation. **a_har, a_hra_** pond (H.); **a_ro** quay, watercourse (G.)(CDIAL 1165). **The plain; image: embankment**: **a~_khn.e~, a~_kn.e~, a~kn.e~** sloping divisions of a flat earth roof for water to roll off (M.)(CDIAL 102). cf. **kanku** ridge to retain water in paddy fields, dam (Ta.); **kag** deep pool in river (Ko.)(DEDR 1085). **Plain of high land**: **ahra_, ahri_, a_har** long embankment thrown round a plain of high land in which rice is grown, the plain itself (Bi.); **a_ro** embankment, quay (G.)(CDIAL 1165). **a_ira_, aira_** embankment made to hold up rain (P.)(CDIAL 1000). **Sandhill**: **ekka** sand cast ashore by rivers (Ma.); **ekkar, ekkal** sandy place, sand heaped up (as by the waves), sandhill (Ta.); **ekkali** sand washed down by a river (Te.); **ekku** to be heaped up (as sand on the shore)(Ta.)(DEDR 770). **agal., agal.u, agal** to wave, to shake (Ka.); **aghal.an.e_m.** to shake about in water (M.); **agal.a_d.u** to pendulate, to swing, to vibrate, to shake (Ka.lex.) **Image: land divided into beds; ridge in a field**: **accu** ridge in a field (Ta.); **accu-k-kat.t.u (-k-kat.t.i-)** to form a ridge around a field (Ta.); field with ridges, land divided into beds to admit and retain water for the cultivation of paddy (Ta.)(DEDR 49). **accu kat.t.u se_yu** to make a ridge along the boundary (Te.Inscr.)(DEDR 49). **aks.a** strength, strong support (Ka.lex.) **acca, accu, accukat.t.u, accakat.t.u** a well-defined or proper boundary or proportion; suitable order (Ka.lex.)

268.**Tranquil; patient**: **amar** to abide, remain, be seated (**Kantapu. Kat.avu. 12**); be tranquil, remain; **amarttu** to make quiet; **amarikkai** tranquility, quietness; **amai (-v-, -nt-)** to become still; **(-pp-, -tt-)** cause to be still, patient, control (Ta.); **amaiti** calmness; **amaivu** rest (Ta.); **amaruka** to subside, be calmed, quiet; **amaral** abating of wind or fire, peace; **amarcca** calmness, self-government; **ameyuka** to be subject, agree; **amekka** to subject, join, rule (Ma.); **amaruni** to become quiet, calm; settle; **amapuni** to quiet (Tu.)(DEDR 161). **amars.a** non-endurance (Pa_n..); impatience, anger (MBh.); **a_mars.a** (Skt.); **amars.an.a** impatience (MBh.); **amarisan.a** patience (Pali.Pkt.); **mars.a** patience (Skt.); **mars.an.a** (MBh.); **amarisa** impatience (Pkt.); **mes.e** anger (Ash.); **mes.o** (Kt.); **mus.** (Wg.); **-mis.-** to scold (Pr.); **mr.s.** forget (Skt.)(CDIAL 558). **mars.ayate_** is forgotten (Skt.); **parimussati** is bewildered, vanishes (Pali)(CDIAL 9898).

195.**Image: trap**: **at.a_r** trap for tigers and other animals (**Pur-ana_. 19**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_tar, ka_tri** trap for mice (Kon.lex.) **dhar.ap** a trap; **han.d.ruk** a rat trap (Santali.lex.)

458.**Image: tray**: **aruva_n.am** copper tray, platter (Ta.); **ariva_n.a** id. (Ka.); **aruva_n.am** food offered to a deity in temples (**Ko_yilo. 50**)(Ta.lex.)

123.**Image: trough**: **ad.lige** a flat round basket with several divisions, used by jo_gammas (devotees of Ma_ri_ or Durga_) to carry their idol and put their alms in (Ka.); a flat basket, or basin-like tub, or earthen vessel, used by merchants in their shops (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **a_r.hi** a measuring vessel (Or.); **a_rhi** trough, tray, water-clock (N.)(CDIAL 1106). **ad.d.a** a dry measure (Te.); **ad.a** a unit of one seer (Kond.a); a unit of measure (Kuwi)(DEDR 105). **a_d.haka** a measure of grain, the fourth of a dron.a = 64 prasthas = 16 kud.avas = nearly 7 lbs. 11 oz. avoir; **a_d.hakika** holding an a_d.haka, sown with an a_d.haka of seed (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **a_l.ha, a_l.haka** a measure of grain (Pali); **a_d.haka** a measure of grain = 4 prasthas; **a_d.hakika** containing an a_d.haka (Pa_n..); **a_d.haga** a measure = 4 prasthas (Pkt.); **a_r.hi, a_r.i** a measure of grain (B.); **ar.ha_** a measure of capacity; **a_r.ha_** a measure of grain (Bi.); **a_d.h**

heap (G.); **a_d.hi_, a_d.i_** wicker framework to contain a vicious cow when being milked (M.)(CDIAL 1106). cf. **a_r..a_kku** ollock, one-eighth of a measure (Ta.); one-eighth of a seer (Ka.)(DEDR 397). **a_t.am** liquid measure esp. for oil, about 24 measures (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_dhi** deposit (RV.); receptacle (BhP.); **a_dadha_ti** adds (fuel to fire)(RV.); **a_hita** added (of fuel to ire)(RV.); **ahia_, ahya_** a small fireplace improvised by digging in the ground (Or.)(CDIAL 1167). **a_dha_ra** basin at the foot of a tree, pond (Skt.); vessel (Ya_j.); stool for alms-bowl, basis, suppport (Pali); **a_dha_raka** stool, stand (Pali); **a_ha_ra** refuge, stay (Pkt.); **a_huru, a_huro** raised manger for cattle to eat from (S.); **a_r** help, loan (Ku.); **a_har, ahra_, ahri_** long embankment thrown round a plain of high land in which rice is grown, the plain itself (Bi.); **ahri_** round vat for dissolving saltpetre from saline earth (Bi.); **a_har, a_hra_** pond; **a_hri_** small pond (H.); **a_ro** embankment, quay, watercourse (G.); **a_ha_ra_, a_hra_, a_ra_** ring of grass placed under a pitcher (M.)(CDIAL 1165). **a_tam** regard, solicitude (**Kantapu. Tirukkalya_. 11**); cf. **a_-dara** (Skt.); **a_tam** prop, stay, protection (**Tiruva_ca. 31,5**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

272.**Granary; image: trough; a measure**: **ampan.atti** Durga_, as dancing with a grain measure; **ampa_ram** heap of paddy or other grain on the threshing floor(**Tiv. Tiruvirut. 58, Vya_. Arum.**); **amba_r** (U.); **ampa_ram** granary (Ta.lex.) **amba_ra** a heap of thrashed straw (Ka.Te.Ma.H.); **amba_ra-kha_ne** a magazine of grain, a granary (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **arman.a** a partic. measure = 1 dron.a (Sus'r.); **amman.a** trough, a measure of capacity (Pali); **aman.a, amun.a** a measure of capacity for corn (Si.)(CDIAL 688). **avan.am, aman.am** a measure = 20,000 areca-nuts; **ampan.am** a grain measure (**Cilap. 14,209**)(Ta.); **avan.am** a weight or measure, a mason's rule or level (Ma.); **amban.a, amman.a** a measure of capacity (Pali)(DEDR 263).

213.**Image: headless trunk**: **at.t.ai-y-a_t.al** hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment, as the quivering of a leech after being cut in two (**Tol. Po., 357 Urai.**); **at.t.a** headless trunk (Te.); **at.t.e** id. esp. one retaining vitality (Ka.); **mat.t.ai** (Ta.); **at.t.e-y-a_t.a** the motions or play of headless trunks (Ka.)(Ta.Ka.lex.)

471.**Image: tip of an elephant's trunk**: **a_r..i** tip of an elephant's trunk (Ta.lex.)

426.**Image: swelling**: **arbuda** a swelling, tumour (of various kinds); **arbudin** afflicted with swelling or tumour (Skt.lex.)

349.**Image: tusk of the elephant or the wild hog**: **eyir-u** tooth (**Na_lat.i. 287**); id. (Ma.); tusk of the elephant, of the wild hog (**Kampara_. Kil.ai. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **i_r-u** gums; **evur, ekur** gums (Ta.); **e_ri** gums (Ma;); **ekir-u, akir-u** tooth (Ma.); **i.r** gums (To.); **i_r-u, igaru** id. (Ka.); **iguru, ciguru** the gums, the tender part under the nail (Te.); **hirar.** the gums (Go.)(DEDR 554). **ukir** finger or toe nail, talon; claw (**Man.i. 20,59**); **go_ru** (Te.); **ugur** (Ka.); **uhir** (Ma.); **uguru** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ukir-c-cur-r-u** whitlow (Ta.); **go_rutsut.t.u** (Te.); **ugurusuttu** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ho_r** finger (Br.); **orgu** nail (Malt.)(DEDR 561). cf. **ko.re** tusk of elephant or boar (Kod..); **ko_r-ai** a scratch (Ta.)(DEDR 2257). cf. **uhca_na_** to scratch (Go.)(DEDR 926). cf. **ugorm** ring (To.)(DEDR 572). **Synonym**: **nakha** nail (Skt.lex.) **nakha, nakhara** a nail of a finger or of a toe (Ka.Skt.); a claw, a talon (Ka.lex.)

117.**Image: to twist back**: **ad.rna_** to twist back one's limbs or bend the body inward (as under threat of a blow)(Kur.); **ad.re** to strut; **ad.ro** a swaggerer (Malt.)(DEDR 108). **i_n.t.u (i_n.t.-)** to

gouge, extract, pull out (Ta.); **i_n.uka** to bend forward or backward so as to apply force (Ma.)(DEDR 539).

99.**Valuation**: **ha_sil** (U.) valuation, as for purposes of stamp duty (Ta.lex.) **ha_sal < ha_sil** (Arab.) produce, production; profit, grain, retur; **ha_sal cher** a payment in commutation for statute labour. This is the name by which the collections on account of water-rate were known before the introduction of the term **a_bia_na_**; **ha_sal hon.a_** to be acquired; to carry; **ha_sal karna_** to realize; to gain, to make, to collect; **kalara_shi_ bhoen. raha_en., ta_n. ha_sal mit.t.i_ cha_en.** if you cultivate kallar-like land, you must expect a crop or produce of earth (P.lex.)

25.**Image: small vessel**: **akir--kut.am** vessel meant for burning agar incense (**Ci_vaka. 2391**)(Ta.lex.)

148.**Violence; drive away; confusion {Echo word}**: **a~t., a_t.a** zealous, vehement, forcible, strong, intense, vigorous, loud, difficult; **nunak a~t.e bohokeda** he called so loudly; **a~t.teye dalkedea** he struck him with great force; **a_t.a a~t.i** to dispute, to wrangle, to contend, quarrel (Santali.lex.) **ad.d.** to join; to attack; to argue; **ad.d.anam** a shield (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **at.a_pit.i** violence (Ta.); violence, outrage, quarrel, uproar (Ma.); **at.a_vat.i** outrage, violence; **at.ipit.i** broil, fray, scuffle (Ta.); quarrel, scuffle, affray (Ma.); **ad.a_vud.i** alarm, confusion, quarrel, riot, fright (Ka.); **ad.avadi, ad.a_vudi** confusion, uproar, fright (Te.)(DEDR 71). **hat.ha** violence (R.); **ht.hati** is violent (Dha_tup.); **hat.ha** (Pali); **had.ha** (Pkt.); **hat.ati** is excited (Dha_tup.); **har.har.** exclamation to drive animnals away (G.); **harkinu** to be frightened, be scattered (of animals)(N.); **har.akna_** to fret, be driven away (H.); **had.akn.e~** to give a smart blow (M.); **har.selvu~** to push violently (G.); **had.asn.e~** to drag violently (M.)(CDIAL 13942). **To startle; confusion**: **d.unja (d.unji-)** to start, start forth, break cover, come to light, attempt; n. starting forth, attempt; pl. action **d.uska (d.uski-)**; **d.uspa (d.ust-)** to cause to start forth, drive out of cover, bring to light, remind; n. driving of game or enemy (Kui); **o_t.t.am** running, speed, defeat (Ta.)(DEDR 1041). **hattha** quick, hasty (Pkt.); **hatta-patta** in haste; **hata_r** haste; **hata_so** trepidation, hurry (N.)(CDIAL 13957). **at.a_vat.i < at.u -- a_** neg. + outrage, violence (Ta.); **ad.a_vad.i** (Te.); **ad.a_vud.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **at.u** to trouble, affflict (**Kantau. Cu_ran-amai. 59**); to destroy, consume (**Kantapu. E_maku_. 18**); to kill (**Pur-an_. 36**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pat.apat.a** to be overhasty (as in speech)(Ta.)(DEDR 3842). **har.bar.i_** haste (P.); **har.ibar.i, har.bar.** (Ku.); **har.bar.** confusion (N.); **har.bar.i** (B.); **har.abar.a** (Or.); **har.bar.i_** (Mth.H.); **had.bad.** hurry (M.); **har.bar.a_in.u** to hurry (S.); **har.bar.a_un.a_** (P.); **har.bar.a_unu** to be bewildered, to bewilder (N.); **har.bar.a_na** to be startled (B.); **har.abar.a_iba_** (Or.); **har.bar.a_na_** to hurry (H.); **har.bar.vu~, harbar.vu~** to be frightened, caus. **har.bar.a_vvu~, harbar.a_vvu~** (G.); **had.bad.n.e~** to hurry, caus. **had.bad.a_vin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13949). **at.a_r-ka_ram < hat.ha_tka_ra** that which is done by force, by violence (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 18,10**)(Ta.lex.) **Distress; confusion**: **ad.alu** whirling, confusion of mind; grief, fear (Ka.); **at.ar** (Ta.); **ad.aru, ad.alu** (Te.); **ad.alu-hur..i** a winged insect that continuously whirls round (Ka.); **ayilu, aylu** bewilderment, frenzy (Ka.); **ayilu, annu** (Te.); **annu konu** to be intoxicated (Te.); **ayaru** to faint, swoon; to fear; to forget; to be drowsy (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ala (-pp-, -nt-)** to suffer, be in distress, suffer privation, be in want; **alam** distress, pain, misery; **alappu** confusion of mind; **alantalai** distress, vexation, confusion; **alantai** trouble; **alanto_n-** one who is in distress; **alati-kulati** disorder, confusion; **alan:ku (alan:ki-)** to be agitated in mind, troubled; **alacu (alaci-)** to suffer, be distressed, be exhausted, become weary; **alamaru (alamari-)** to be agitated, distressed;

alamala (-pp-, -nt-) to be confused, dazed, be anxious; **alampal** vexation, trouble; **alavu (alavi-)** to be troubled in mind; n. confusion, perturbation; **alavalai** hasty action, confusion of mind, distress; **alu (-pp-, -tt-)** to be weary, tired by overwork or care; **alai (-v-, -nt-)** to be harassed, wander in weariness; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be weary, tired by overwork or care; **aluppu** weariness, exhaustion; **aluval** business, affair; **alai (-v-, -nt-)** to harass, vex, afflict, annoy; n. oppression; **alaicu (alaici-)** to be lazy; **alaiccal** weariness, vexation; **alaippu** disturbance, distress, trouble; **alaivu** mental agitation, trouble, distress; **allal** affliction, distress; **alla_ (-pp-, -nt-)** to suffer, be in distress; n. distress; **alla_t.u (alla_t.i-)** to suffer (Ta.); **ala** lamentation; **alan.n.uka, alukka** to be worn out, grow lean; **aluppu** weariness; **alampal** having enough of it, vexation; **alayuka** to be wearied; **alaccal** vexation, mourning; **alasal, alas'al** agitation, fatigue, disappointment; **alasuka** to be tired; **alati** troublesome; **alappu** confusion, stir, fright; **alampu** trouble; **alampuka** to be agitated, tired; **aluval** bustle, business; **allal** sorrow, grief; **alla** tumult, disturbance (Ma.); **alv- (ald-)** to become wearied by walking or searching; **(alt-)** to cause to become wearied etc.; **alvl** state of being busy, trouble (Ko.); **ala, alapu, alupu, alavu, alavike, alasike** fatigue, weariness, trouble; **alapat.e, lampat.e, alasat.e** exhaustion, weariness, harassment; **alasu** to become weary, be tired, vexed, disguested, loister; n. weariness; **ale** to annoy, slight, disgrace; **allari** state of being troubled, disturbed, harassed (Ka.); **ala- (alap-, aland-)** to crave; **alambali** hurry; **alas- (alasi-)** (curry, rice) becomes spoiled (Kod..); **alasuni, alajuni** to cause to tire, fatigue; **alumbe** suffering; **aluban:ga** vexation, trouble; **albe** thin, weak, lean (Tu.); **alayu** to be tired, be disgusted; **alayincu** to weary, overwork, disgust; **ala~gu** to be displeased, take offence, grieve; **ala~cu** to tease, harass; **ala~ta** fatigue, exhaustion, grief, pain; **ala~duru** to grieve; n. grief, sorrow; **alakuva, alapu, alayika** fatigue; **alajad.i** sorrow, affliction, grief, calamity; **alamaru** to grieve, sorrow, be tired; **alamat.a** grief, sorrow, affliction; **alamat.incu** to grieve, sorrow; **alasat.a** weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; **alipiri** lean, thin, weak; **allari** tumult, confusion, quarrel; **lampat.a** trouble, pain, weariness; **lampat.u~d.u** one who is attached to or fond of, a libertine (Te. < Skt.); **alay- (alayt-)** to become tired; **alp- (alpt-)** to make to become tired (Kol.); **alac** illness (Pa.); **ala_r.i** fatigue, distress from fatigue, exhaustion; **laha** langour, laziness; lazy (Kui); **alga_** sluggish, without energy; **laya_koya_** adj. moving or walking listlessly (as though the limbs had no strength); **laikoy^{o}rna_** to move the limbs in a negligent, languid fashion as though deficient in strength and manliness (Kur.); **alesi** sweat, heat (Malt.). "These etyma and Ta. **alan:ku** (DEDR 240) seem to have started from two roots with different basic meanings: suffer and move, shake. There has, however, been so much convergence in the range of mental meanings (suffer -- be mentally agitated -- move) that it is difficult to separate all the items cleanly." **alasa-** lazy, tired, faint (Skt.); **lampat.a** desirous (Skt.); **lampad.a** covetous (Pkt.) ?< **lampat.a** (Te.); **lampat.e** (Ka.); **ala-** (Kod..)(DEDR 236). **Sickness; distress**: **at.t.a** worried, distressed (Pali); **at.t.iyati, attiyati** is worried (Pali); **at.t.ita** distressed (Pali); **at.t.iyana** amazement, fright (Pali); **atta, at.t.a** pained, exhausted; **at.t.a** thin, weak (Pkt.); **a_to** vexed, weary; **a_tu** retching (S.); **a_ta_** needy, necessitous (L.); **a_tar** vexed, distressed, needy (P.); **ata_i** great anxiety (Ku.); **a_tinu** to be confused, get nervous (N.); **at.n.e~** to torment (M.); **a_rta, a_rtta** pained, injured, sick (S'Br.); **rdati, r.dti, r.n.tti** disperses, dissolves (RV.); wounds, kills (Dha_tup.); **ardyati** vexes, hurts, makes uneasy (AV.)(CDIAL 7). **a_rti** pain, injury, sickness (AV.); **at.t.i** disease (Pali); pain (Pkt.); **atti** pain (Pkt.); **a_t.** teasing (M.)(CDIAL 9). cf. **at.i** blow, stroke, blast, as of wind (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ad.i** id. (Ka.); **at.ittal** to burn, as fever; to beat, smite (Ta.lex.) **addai** beats (Pkt.)(CDIAL 641). cf. **at.al** killing, murdering; **at.alai** battle, trouble, distress (Ta.)(DEDR 77). **a_r-a_t.t.am** agony of extreme sickness (Ta.); **a_r-a_t.a** the anxiety of a sick man (Ka.); **a_ra_t.amu** grief, sorrow; **a_ra_t.incu** to grieve (Te.)(DEDR 402). **ard** hurt (Skt.); **rdati** dissolves; **ardyati** agitates (AV.); **r.dti** is scatterd

(of dust)(RV.); **addita** afflicted (Pali); **addiyati** is worried (Pali); **ad.d.n.a_** to separate, spread out, open (P.)(CDIAL 641). **Bewildered**: **ardana** tormenting (R.); pain (Sus'r.); **addana** tormenting (Pali); **addan.a** bewildered (Pkt.); **adan** oppression (Si.)(CDIAL 642). **aduhu** to be perplexed, suffer doubt, become suspicious (Ka.); **adangi** surprise, astonishment, wonder, fear; adj. surprising, wonderful; **a. a_va** to be surprised, astonished, wonder at, fear; **adlangi** bewildered (Kui); **addajakka aiyali** to be surprised; **a. ki_ali** to surprise (Kuwi)(DEDR 139). **To tremble; be alarmed**: **atir (-v-, -nt-)** to shake, quake, tremble (as by an earthquake, the fall of a tree, the rolling of chariots), be startled, alramed, resound (as thunder), reverberate, sound (as a drum), roar (as beasts); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to alarm by shouting, intimidate, rebuke, thunder, roar (as the sea); **atircci** quaking, shaking, trembling, loud noise or report, roaring; **atirppu** trembling, echo; **atirvu** shaking, trembling, tremolo (Ta.); **atiruka** to fear, tremble (Ma.); **adir, adaru, aduru, adru** to tremble, shake, shiver, fear; n. trembling, tremor; **adirpu** trembling, fear; **adalu - adir** vb.; **adarisu, adalisu** to make tremble, shake; **adat.u** to tremble, shake (Ka.); **aduruni, adaruni** to tremle, quake; **adura_vuni** to shake, agitate; **adura_t.a** shaking, trembling; **adurupaduru** shaking and trembling; **adarpuni** to cause to tremble, admonish, rebuke; **addalipuni** to rebuke, frighten (Tu.); **adaru** to tremble, shake, quake, shiver; n. trembling, afraid; **adalincu, adalucu, adalupu, adalpu** to frighten, rebuke, reproach; **adalupu, adalpu** frightening, rebuke; **adiri-pad.u** to start, be alarmed; **adiri-pa_t.u** a start, alarm; adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (Te.); **adrap-** to shake (Ga.); **adyare** to be agitated (Malt.)(DEDR 137a). **zal.ai** to worry, to tease; cause to burn (Kon.lex.) cf. **cal.l.ai** trouble, annoyance (Ta.)(DEDR 2414). **asthira** unsteady (S'Br.); **atthiratta** instability (Pali); **atthira** unsteady (Pkt.); **athe_ro** thoughtless, careless (Sh.); **athra**, **atthra_** restless (L.); **atth^{a}ra_** teasing (P.); **athiro** unsteady (Ku.); **a_thar** trembling (with age), decrepit (A.); **a_thir** (B.); **atira** (Si.)(CDIAL 983).

276.**Tumult**: **amalai** dance of soldiers who have gathered round a fallen enemy king (**Tol. Po. 72, Urai.**); songs sung by soldiers who have gathered round a fallen enemy king (**Tol. Po. 72, Il.ampu_.**); denseness (**Ja_n-a_. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **amal.ikka** to be troubled; **avil.i** tumult (Ma.); **amal.i** tumult, uproar, bustle, press of business (Ta.); tumult, affray, cry, wail (Ma.); **amalai** noise, din (Ta.); **amakkal.a** tumult (Ka.)(DEDR 166). **amal.i-kumal.i** great uproar (Ta.lex.)

277.**Threat**: **amat.t.u (amat.t.i-)** to hector, bully, intimidate; n. threat, menace (Ta.); **amat.t.uka** to repress, threaten; **amat.t.u** a threat (Ma.); **amarisu** to reprove (Ka.)(DEDR 160).

342.**Order; permit**: **prajapta** ordered, engaged (BHSkt. ii,358); **prajapti** teaching (BhP.); **paatta** ordained (Pali); **pan.n.atta** explained, arranged (Pkt.); **panata** law, regulation (Si.); **paatti** description, making known (Pali); **praati** (NiDoc.); **pan.n.atti** special knowledge (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8514). **anuja_na_ti** permits (RV.Pali); **an.uja_n.ai** (Pkt.); **anudananava_** (Si.); caus. **anuja_na_pe_ti** (Pali); **anudanvanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 315). **anujapti** permission (Skt.); **anudat** (Si.)(CDIAL 317). cf. **a_japta** ordered (Mn.); **a_n.atti** order (Pali); **a_n.atta** ordered (Pkt.); **an.ata** command (Si.)(CDIAL 1094). cf. **a_ja_** command (Mn.)(CDIAL 1095). **Promise**: cf. **pratija_** promise (MBh.); **pat.ia** promise, vow (Pali); **pat.im.a_** (As'.)(CDIAL 8563).

415.**To wear; waist, waist-string**: **arai** waist, loins, stomach (Ta.); **ar nin.** silver waist-string (To.); **are** waist (Kod..)(DEDR 230). [cf. **n.i_vi** waist-string (Pkt.); **ni_vi** piece of cloth wrapped around waist (AV.); **neval.e~** silver or gold girdle worn round waist (Konkan.i); **niviya** waist-fold (Si.)(CDIAL 7572). **ni_vi** ornamental plaiting in a saree hanging from the waist; knot of a saree

tied at the waist when dressing (**Periyapu. A'n-a_ya. 2**); cloth; money or other valuables tied up in a cloth (Ta.lex.)] **ram.d.hua** rope (Pkt.); **ra~_d.hvu~** rope, string (G.)(CDIAL 10598).

480.**Image: side, groin**: **alle, al.le** side, groin (Tu.lex.)

493.**Image: buttocks and thighs**: **al.kat.** waist on either side of belly (Ko.); **al.k a.r- (a.c)** to shake, walk in tired fashion (Ko.); **al.k a.t.- (a.c-)** to shake, wag (Ko.); **al.** belly (**al. a.r.-** belly shakes, i.e. fear comes)(Ko.); **al.l.ai** side of the body(Ta.); **al.l.e** that portion of the abdomen of man which is immediately below the coastal margin, is regarded as a very tender spot, tenderness, weakness; the flank of an animal (Ka.); the side, groin, hip (Tu.); **alle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 294).**alkul** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); **alki_t.am** vulva (Ma.); **algalv** hindquarters (of person or animal), loins (Ko.); **agel.f** buttocks and thighs (To.); **alga-** the groin (Skt.)(DEDR 253). **alkul** side (**Perumpa_n.. 244**); **alkit.am** (Ma.); **alkul** waist (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 9,7**)(Ta.lex.)

405.**Image: fort**: **aran.i** to fortify; **aran.i** a wall; **aran., aran.a** a fort; a wall; **ar..uva** a fort (Ta.); **ar..u, ar..ugu** a high wall of irregular stones around an orchard, a mud wall (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

359.**Cleansing**: **araka, ari** the act of cleansing rice from dust and stones by washing in water; **arakacat.t.i** a brass basin to perform the araka (Ka.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ari-ttal** to wash away by waves on the bank or shore (**Te_va_. 283,3**); to separate by washing (Ta.); **arikku-cat.t.i** large-mouthed shallow pot for cleaning rice (Ta.lex.)

156.**Image: shelter hut**: **atal.ai** hut for shelter of those who watch the harvest (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.t.al.gi** depository (a plank at the wall)(Kon.lex.) **tola** a depository for grain (Santali.lex.) **Watch-tower**: **ate** listen, hear, hark; **ate cet sad.e kana?** hear, what is making a noise? **aten** to listen, to eaves-drop; **aten babr.a kanae** he is eaves-dropping; **at.ahona pat.haona** to go messages; **at.haona pat.haona lagit mit hor.le doho akadea** we have engaged a man to go messages (Santali.lex.) **at.t.a_la, at.t.al.e, at.t.a_laka** an apartment on the roof; a palace; a breast-high wall, a parapet; a bastion, kottala, buruju (Ka.); **at.t.a** (a tatsama) high, lofty; an upper loft in a house used as a place of lumber and repository of stores (Ka.); an apartment on the roof (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Store for lumber**: **at.t.a** high, lofty; an upper loft in a house used as a place of lumber and repository for stores (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **House; image: watch-tower**: **at.t.a** tower, watch-tower (Skt.Pali); hide-out in a tree, platform (Pali); watch-tower, room on roof (Pkt.); **a_t.i** high bank, prominence (A.); **at.a_** upper room (H.); **at.iya_** small thatched room on the roof (H.); **at.uva** platform, loft, structure over fireplace (Si.)(CDIAL 180). **at.t.a_la** watch-tower (R.Pali); room on roof or over gate (Pali); **at.t.a_laya** roof-terrace (Pkt.); **at.a_ri_** turret (L.); **at.a_la_** platform, mound, heap (P.); heap, high building (H.); **at.a_ri_** small room on roof (P.); thatched upper building (H.); balcony (G.); **at.a_li** balcony (N.); **a_t.a_l** platform of bamboos laid across the beams of a house (A.); **at.a_l.i** palace, mansion (Or.); **at.a_l.a_** platform in cornfield (M.); **at.a_l.i_** terrace (M.); **at.alla** scaffold, watch-tower (Si.)(CDIAL 185). **at.t.am** terraced roof, upper story (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 17**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **at.ai** to collect (Ta.)(DEDR 84). cf. **katuppu** herd of cattle (Ta.)(DEDR 1198). **at.a** a raised platform from which wild animals are shot, an ambush; **at.aku durupena, menkhan tarup bae a~r.golena** they sat in the raised ambush, but the leopard did not appear (Santali.lex.) **Image: temple**: **antal.i** temple (**Can.. Aka.**)(T.E.D.) **Image: structure of four poles**: **at.t.am** terraced roof, upper storey (Ta.); roof used as store-room, scaffold on four poles (Ma.); **at.t.** loft, attic (Ko.); **at.t.a** upper loft in a house, apartment of roof, tower (Ka.); loft

(Kol..); upper loft, garret, upper room, ceiling (Tu.); raised platform, scaffold, loft in house (Kur.); bamboo framework for roof (Pa.); **at.uka** loft under the roof of a house; **at.t.amu** fortified place in front of building, room or chamber built over gate of a fort (Te.); **at.t.uka, at.t.ava** attic (Te.); **at.u** attic room (Pa.); **a_t.u** attic (Pe.); **at.t.e** laths laid across rafters of roof (Go.)(DEDR 93). **a_th, a_thi_** store of money (G.)(CDIAL 638). **a_d.e, a_d.ea_** rafter (Kon.lex.) For **-a_laya** in **at.t.a_laya** roof-terrace (Pkt.) cf. : **Abode**: **a_layam** abode, dwelling, residence (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **a_laya** house, receptacle (Ya_j.); house (Pali); place, house (Pkt.); **ol^{u}** nest, recess in a wall used as a shelf (K.); **a_la_** niche in a wall (L.P.H.); **a_ro** nest or eggs on which a hen sits (S.); **a_lo** niche in a wall (Ku.); **a_ru** (Aw.); **alaya** house (Si.); **a_ller.a_** bird's nest (P.)(CDIAL 1366). **a_layan.a** rest house, sleeping room (Pkt.); **layana** place of rest (Skt.); **alena** epithet of a rug (NiDoc.); **a_lhn.a_** nest (L.); **a_hlan.a_** (P.); **a_lna_** (H.); **a_len.** network at the bottom of a cot (WPah.)(CDIAL 1367).

350.**Place where the ojha sits**: **akhor., akhr.a** the place where an ojha sits with his pupils; **akhr.ako laga ar on.d.e pak donko ceda** they will smooth the akhr.a, and there they will learn the war dance (Santali.lex.) **Image: raised platform**: **e.gar** (pl. **-sil**) watchman's raised platform (Kol.); **hegar** (pl. **hegad.l.**) id. (Nk.)(DEDR 877). **ekkala** high, tall, huge like a demon (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **oyk-, vayk-** to see (Nk.); **oh-** id. (Go.)(DEDR 987). **edkuy** high place from which to see things, place with good view (Ko.); **o0wil.y** place with good view (To.)(DEDR 799). **a_ka_cava_ciyar** lit. sky-dwellers (**Tirumuru. 168, Urai**.); cf. **a_ka_cam** open space; **a_ka_ya-kan:kai** the celestial Ganges (**Man.i. Pati. 17**); hence, may be inhabitants of the gantetic plains (Ta.lex.)

292.**Water**: **ambu** water (SvetUp.)(CDIAL 576). **ambhas** water (RV.); id., sea (Pali); **ambha** id. (Pali); water (Pkt.)(CDIAL 577). **am, a_m** water (Ta.); **emna_** to take a bath (all over the body); **amm** water, urine, dropsy (Kur.); **amu** water (Malt.); **am-amre** to water (as the mouth); **amsro** waterish; **amye** to bathe (oneself); **amte** to bathe (another)(Malt.)(DEDR 187). **a_mpal** water lily, nymphaea lotus (Ta.); a water lily which opens after sunset (Ma.); **a_bal, a_val, a_la** red waterlily (Ka.); **a_mbalu** a water-lily which opens after sunset (Tu.)(DEDR 362). cf. **ambalika_** name of a plant (Skt.); **am.bala** the plant limnanthemum cristatum (Si.)(CDIAL 575).

151.**Image: wattle under a goat's neck**: **atar** kind of wattle or excrescence under the neck of goats and sheep; **atal.** skin (**Perumpa_n.. 151**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **a_d.a_r** wattle (Kon.lex.) **t.at.iol** wattle and daub wall (Santali.lex.)

194.**Image: way, road**: **atar** way, path, public road (**Kur-al., 594**); **atarit.ai-c-celavu** theme of warriors setting forth for the recovery of cattle seized by enemies (**Pu. Ve. 2,3**)(Ta.lex.) **jhad.ruk phad.ruk** a path (Santali.lex.) **as'ir va_t.** a narrow path (Kon.lex.)

245.**Image: road**: **ya_na** a road, way (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **Stream**: **ya_ni_** path (TS.); **za_n** stream, ravine (A.)(CDIAL 10460). **uja_y** goes upstream (B.); **udya_ti** rises (RV.); goes out (S'Br.); originates from (Skt.); **uyya_ti** goes out or away (Pali); **wuzun** to spring forth, appear, come to mind (K.); **uja_iba_** to rise up (Or.); **u_ja_i** runs (OG.); **uja_vu~, ujvu~** to run away (G.); **uza_iba** to go upstream, move towards the head of a bed, come out in a shoal in flood (of fish)(A.)(CDIAL 2051). **Vehicle**: **ya_n-acey-tal** to go (**Iraku. Na_t.t.up. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **ya_na** going, proceeding (Pali)(fr. **ya_**, as in **ya_ti**; cf. Vedic. **ya_na** and Lat. **janus**); **ya_na** means of motion, carriage, vehicle; **hatthi-ya_na** (elephant-carriage); **go-ya_na** (cow-carriage); **aja-ya_na** (goat-

carriage); **men.d.aka-ya_na** (ram-carriage); **ot.t.ha-ya_na** (camel-carriage); **khara-ya_na** (donkey-carriage); **ya_na** one of the requisites (carriage or other means of locomotion) of the bhikkhu and as such included in the deyya-dhamma or 14 gifts [ci_vara (robe), pin.d.apa_ta (food received in the alms-bowl), sena_sana (sayana + a_sana, sleeping and sitting, bed and chair, dwelling and lodging), gila_na-paccaya-bhesajja-parikkha_ra (support or help for the sick; accessory, equipment, medicine as help in sickness), anna (food), pa_na (drink), vattha (cloth), ya_na (carriage), ma_la_ (garland), gandha_ (perfume), vilepana (ointment, cosmetic), seyya (couch, bed), a_vasatha (dwelling-place, house), padi_-peyya (material for lighting a lamp, lamps and accessories)]; **ya_na-ugghata** shaking or jolting of the carriage; **ya_na-put.osa_, ya_na-put.ol.i_** provision bag on a carriage, provision for the journey; **ya_na-sannidhi** storing up of carriages or means of locomotion; **ya_naka** a (small) cart, carriage, waggon, vehicle (Pali.lex.) **ya_na** going, vehicle (RV.); **ya_naka** waggon (BhP.); **ya_na** going, conveyance (Pali); **ya_naka** small vehicle (Pali); **ja_n.a** riding, driving, vehicle (Pkt.); **ja~_r.~** going (Ku.); **yana** travelling; **yanna_** traveller (Si.)(CDIAL 10459). **Image: procession**: **ya_nam** a procession, train; a voyage, journey (Skt.lex.) **Going; coming**: cf. **wa_'nai, vwaiyali (vwat-), va_- (-t-)** to come (Kuwi); **va_va (va_t-**; imp. **va_mu** and **va**) to come, approach; n. coming, approaching (Kui); **bare** to come (Malt.); **banning (bar-, ba-**; imp. **ba**; past **bass-**) to come (Br.); **varu (va_r-**, imp. **va_**; **vant-)** to come, happen, come into being, be completed (Ta.)(DEDR 5270). **Image: to carry the deity in procession**: **e_ku (e_ki-)** to go, pass, walk (Ta.); **e_gu, e~_gu** to go, proceed; (Inscr.) **e_gincu** toi carry the deity in procession through the village streets (Te.); **e_kna_ (i_kyas)** to walk, direct or conduct affairs (Kur.); **ke** to go, move (Malt.)(DEDR 871). **ya_ta** gone (RV.); come into (Mn.); gone (Pali); **ja_ya** (Pkt.); **za_lem** I arrive (Kal.); **ya_** came (Bshk.)(CDIAL 10451). **ya_ti** goes, approaches, comes to (RV.); goes, goes on (Pali.As'.); **yam.ti** 3 pl. (As'.); **ja_i, ja_ai** (Pkt.); **jal** 3 sg., **jar, ja-** (Gypsy); **za_** to come (Pas'.); **z-** (Nin:g.); **ze_** (Shum.); **zi-, ji-**, 2 sg. imper. **jo_** (Gaw.); **y-** (**yante** 'am coming')(Bshk.); **y-** (2 sg. imper. **yai < ya_hi**)(Tor.); **y-, yh-** (2 sg. imper. **yah**, pres. **yha_ndu** 'am coming')(Phal.); **yun^{u}**, **jain.o_** (K.); **ja_h** 2 sg. imper. of **vajan.** to go (L.);[cf. **vante_r-i** newcomer, immigrant (**Tiv. Na_yc. 8,9, Vya_.**); **vante_r-u-tal** to come and settle permanently; to immigrate (**Ta_yu. A_n-anta. 10**); **varunar** new comers (**Kur-icip. 202**); guests (**Pur-ana_. 10**); **va_-tal, varu-tal** to come (**Tol. Col. 29**); **va_** (Ma.); **ra_** (Te.); **ba_** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.)]; **ja_n.a_** (2 sg. imper. **ja_h**)(P.); **ja_n.a_** (Wpah.); **ja_n.o** (Ku.); **ja_nu** (N.); **za_iba** (A.); **ja_oya_** (B.); **jiba_** (1 sg. pres. **ja_u~**)(Or.); **ja_eb** (Bi.Mth.); **ja_ib** (Aw.); **ja_na_** (H.); **ja_vai** (2 sg. imper. **ja_**)(OMarw.); **ja_i** (OG.); **ja~_vu~** (G.); **ja_n.e~** (M.); **yanava_** (Si.); **yat** 3 pl. pres. (OSi.); Fut. **ya_syati**; **yayoiki** (1 sg. pres. **ya_yam**) walk, go, come; **yazo_nu, ya_zo_nu** (Sh.)(CDIAL 10452). **ya_tra_** journey (MBh.Pali); festival (Skt.); **jatta_** journey (Pkt.); **ja_t.ra** body of pilgrims, furrow left by plough (S.); **ja_t.l.a_** pilgrimage; **ja_t.l.i** fair, pilgrimage (WPah.); **yatu** journey (Si.); **yaturu** path (Pali); **viha_laya_tam.** pleasure tour (As'.); **ja_ya_** journey (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10456). **ya_ttirai** festival (Ta.lex.) **ya_trika** relating to a march (Mn.); traveller (Skt.); **ja_t.ri_** pilgrim (S.)(CDIAL 10457). **ya_man** going, flight (RV.); **ya_man** going (in cmpds.)(RV.); **ya_ma_-gi** tune played when the bridegroom takes the bride (Sh.)(CDIAL 10468). **a_ya_ti** comes near (RV.); **a_ya_ta** (MBh.); **a_ya_ti** approaches (Pali); 3 pl. **a_yam.ti, a_ya_im.ti** they come (Pkt.); **ayam.nae** (NiDoc.)(**< a_ya_na** (RV.); **a_ya_na** (Palik); **a_ya_n.a** (Pkt.); **a_yam, a~_s, a~_i, ai (< a_ya_hi)** come (Ash.); **elom** (Wg.); **a_-** to come, go (Pr.); **o_nu** to come (Sh.); 2 pl. fut. **ya_th**, imper. **eh** (Sh.); **ai** (Mai.); **ajan.** to come (< **a_yy-**)(WPah.); **a_ya_** to come (Tir.Pas'.Gaw.Shum.K.); **a_ya_ta** (Pali); **a_ya_ya** (Pkt.); **ayida** (NiDoc.); **aya** came (Kt.); **a_m** I came (Wg.); **a_los** (Sh.)(CDIAL 1288). **aiti** comes near (RV.); **e_ti** comes back (Pali); **e_i** comes; pres. part. **em.ta, ejjam.ta** (Pkt.); **e_-** (Tir.); **ya-, yei-** (Pas'.); **ze-** (Shum.); **ye_-** (Wot..); **zi-** (Gaw.); **i_k** (pres. **im, is, iu < aimi, ais.i,**

aiti)(Kal.); 3 sg. pret. **hai < a_yat** (Kho.); **e_-** (Mai.); **o_nu**, fut. sg. **em, e_, i** (Sh.); **yun^{u}**, 1st and 3rd sg. fut. **yima, yiyi**, imper. **yih (e_hi)**, **e_n.u, ye_un, yiun^{u}** (K.); pres. part. **i~_do** (S.); **e_n.u_, i_n., ain.u_, ejn.u_** (imper. **ei**), **ejnu** (WPah.); **yen.e~** (M.); **yetta_** comes (Konkan.i); **enava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2534). **upaya_ti, upa_ya_ti** approaches (RV.); **upaya_ti** (Pali); **uvaya_i**, pp. **uva_ya_ya, uya_ya** (Pkt.); **vayoiki** to come, 1st. sg. fut. **va_m** (Sh.)(CDIAL 2207). **nirya_ti** goes out (MBh.) dies (Car.); pp. **nirya_ta** (MBh.); **nirya_** going out (TS.); **niyya_ti** goes out (Pali); **niya_tu** (As'.); **n.ijja_yai**, pp. **n.ijja_ya** (Pkt.); **nia_la** (Kal.)(CDIAL 7382). **praya_n.a** setting out, journey (RV.); death (S'Br.); **praya_n.aka** journey (Skt.)(CDIAL 8732). **paya_n.a** journey (Pkt.); **paya_n** expedition, attack, death (A.); **paya_n** march, departure, escape (B.); **paya_n.a** departure (Or.); **paya_na** departure, death (OAw.OMth.); **paya_n, paya_na_** departure (H.); **pi_a_n.am.** march (OG.); **piya_n.u_** pilgrim party (G.); **pen.e~** stage of a journey, halting place (M.)(CDIAL 8732). **ya_n-am** march against an enemy (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **viya_ti** passes through (RV.); **wa_** to pass through (Pr.)(CDIAL 11834). **sam.ya_na** journey (MBh.); vehicle (R.); **hayana** covered carriage (Si.)(CDIAL 12983). **ya_ttirai** walking, moving (**Tiruva_ca. 4,29**); military expedition; business, occupation (**I_t.u, 4,10**)(Ta.lex.) **e_ku-tal** to go, pass (**Na_lat.i, 15**)(Ta.); **e_gu** (Te.); **e_hu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

319.**Image: sun's journey**: **aya, ayana** going, moving (Ka.lex.) **ayan.am < ayana** going, moving (**Ci_vaka. 851**); **ayana** the sun's journey north or south of the equator; the half year; the equinoctial and solstitial points (Ka.Skt.); **ayanisu** to move, progress, as the sun does; **payan.a** (Tadbhava of **praya_n.a**) journey (Ka.lex.) **ayan-am** road, path, course; time of the sun's northward or southward course; half-year from soltice to solstice (**Cu_t.a_.**); solstitial point, the first in either kat.akam or makaram (**Ve_ta_ran.. To_r-r-ac. 82**); **ayan--man.t.alam** the ecliptic (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ayana** going, path (RV.); road, goal (Pali.Pkt.); **enu** act of coming (Pali)(CDIAL 586).

403.**Image: narrow, rugged path**: **a_ruddha** blocked, pp. of **a_run.addhi** (RV.); **aru~dh, aru~d** narrow, strait (M.)(CDIAL 1324). **a_rit.ai** difficult or rugged path (**Kalit. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **aral.ai-caral.ai** gravel used for laying paths and roads (Ta.)(T.E.D.)

240.**Cloth, wearing: an.ivu** wearing (Ta.); **an.i** to wear (as jewels)((Ta.); to wear (Kod..); devil-dancer's head-dress (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 116). **Beauty, form; to wear**: **an.i** n. decoration, ornament, beauty (Ta.); decoration (Ma.); niceness, beauty; devil-dancer's headdress (Ka.); to wear, enjoy (jewels)(Kod..); a kind of mask or appendage worn by a devil-dancer (Tu.); **an.an:ku** beauty, form (Ta.); **an.iyal** adorning, necklace (Ta.); **an.ivu** wearing; **an.ikam** ornament (Ta.); **an.iyuka** to dress, adorn (Ma.)(DEDR 116). cf. cmpd. morphemes in: **Worn out clothes**: **ha~_d.ha_un.a_** to wear out (clothes), have (a woman) as mistress for a long time (P.); ***han.t.** wear, wear out, last (Skt.); **hand.un** to be worn (K.); **han.d.an.u** to wear, continue, last (S.); **han.d.a_in.u** to bring into use (S.); **han.d.in.o** durable (S.); **han.d.an.** to be worn (L.); **had.d.han., han.d.han.** to be worn, get old (L.); **had.d.ha_van., han.d.ha_van.** (L.); **han.d.hn.a_** to be old, have great experience (P.)(CDIAL 13954). **a_t.ai** cloth, clothing, dress, garment; inner skin of the edible palmyra roots; **a_t.ai-k-kur-i** dhoby's mark on a cloth; **a_t.ai-vi_cu** to wave a garment or cloth for joy (**a_r-t-ta_ran.i-y-a_t.ai vi_cinar : Aric. Pu. Cu_r..vi. 82**)(Ta.lex.) **a_t.a** old, stale, worn out (only of things)(Pa.); **e_t.** old (Ga.)(DEDR 350).

386.**Image: Persian wheel; spoke of a wheel**: **arat., arut.t.** Persian wheel; **rat.t.** wheel of a well on which rope ladder and pots are hung (L.); **araghat.t.a** wheel for raising water (Skt.Pali);

arahat.t.a, rahat.t.a (Pkt.); **ar^{a}hat.h**, dat. **ar^{a}hat.as** Persian wheel (K.); **art.u** Persian wheel, spinning wheel (S.); **cuharht.a_** a well with four Persian wheels (P.); **rahat.** spindle (Ku.); **rohot.e pin.** a wheel on which seats are slung and used at fairs (N.); **arat.a** spinning wheel (Or.); **raht.a_** (Bi.); **rahat., ra_hat.** wheel at the top of a well (Mth.); **ra~hat.a_** spindle (Aw.); **arhat., rahat., re~t.** Persian wheel (H.); **re~t.i_** small Persian wheel; **raht.a_** Persian wheel, spinning wheel (H.); **arahat.a** (OG.); **rahe~t., re~t.** waterwheel (G.); **re~t.iyo, re~t.ur.o** spinning wheel (G.); **raha_t., ra_t.** Persian wheel (M.); **halat.ru** Persian wheel with bullocks and apparatus included (S.); **halhat.** Persian wheel (P.)(CDIAL 596). **ra_t.an.a, arat.i, raha_t.a, ra_t.ava_n.a, ra_t.al.a, ra_t.a_n.a, ra_t.i, ra_t.n.a, ra_t.n.e, r-a_t.al.a, r-a_t.a_l.a, r-a_t.t.a** a machine for drawing water; water-wheel worked with the feet; a spinning wheel; a machine for reeling; the wheel of a machine in general; **ghat.e_yantra** id. (Tadbhava of **araghat.t.a**)(Ka.); **ra_t.t.a, ra_t.na** (Te.); **ira_t.t.in-am** (Ta.); **r-a_t.t.u** (Ma.); **ra_t.isu** to wind upon a reel, to reel (Ka.); **arat.e, ra_t.e** a machine for reeling, a reel (Ka.lex.) **ar** spoke of a wheel (RV.); **ara** spoke of a wheel (Pali.Pkt.Si.); **a_ra** (MBh.); **ara** felloe of a wheel (Or.); **araga, araya** spoke of a wheel (Pkt.); **aro** spoke, cog (S.); **ar** one of the crosspieces in a cartwheel (P.); **a_ra** spoke (Or.); **a_ra_** first pair of spokes in a cartwheel (Bi.); spoke (H.); **a_ro** (G.)(CDIAL 594).

442.**Wheel with six spokes**: **a_r-u-gan.t.u** six knots or joints (Ka.lex.) [A cmpd. perh. attesting to an ancient landing point in numeration : six. **a_r-a_ra-c-cakkaram (a_r-u + a_ra + cakra)** stanza of four lines so composed that it can be written in the form of a wheel with six spokes, some of the letters being repeated in reading as one goes on reading the lines from spoke to spoke, a variety of cakkara-pantam, one type of mir-aikkavi [mir-ai = curve, bend (**Ci_vaka. 284**)](**Ma_r-an-a. 282, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_r-a_ra** two circles of six spokes each! cf. **cakkara-antam** a fantastic metrical composition in the diagrammatic form of a cart-wheel (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 281**)(Ta.lex.) **a_r-a_ra-c-cakkaram (a_r-u + a_ra + cakra)** stanza of four lines so composed that it can be written in the form of a wheel with six spokes, some of the letters being repeated in reading as one goes on reading the lines from spoke to spoke, a variety of cakkara-pantam, one type of mir-aikkavi [mir-ai = curve, bend (Ci_vaka. 284)](**Ma_r-an-a. 282, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_r-a_ra** two circles of six spokes each! cf. **cakkara-antam** a fantastic metrical composition in the diagrammatic form of a cart-wheel (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 281**)(Ta.lex.)

443.**Image: wheel**: **a_ram < a_ra** spoke of a wheel (**Cir-upa_n..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: circle**: **a_ru** circle of people (K.); **r** circle, band, fillet (K.); **ha_r** row (N.); line (M.); **ha_r^{i}** line (G.); **ha_ri** line (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14059). **Circle**: **a_r..i** circle; ring; wheel, carriage wheel; potter's wheel (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 37**); **a_r..i-y-ir..aittal** id. (**Ci_vaka. 1037**)(Ta.lex.) **a_r..i** roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.); funeral pile (Ma.)[cf. semant. **a_r..a_ram** stone circle of ancient Tamils, 8 to 10 ft. in diameter, containing cinerary urns and bones, Indian cromlech (**M.M.**)(Ta.lex.); **a_r..i** roundness, a circle, a discus; **a_n.i** roundness (Ka.); **a_n.i** spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls)(Te.); **a_re** potter's wheel (Go.)(DEDR 398). **Discus**: **tiru-v-a_r..i** discuss of Vis.n.u (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kattu. 1**); signet-ring (**Ci_vaka. 1032, Urai.**); **a_r..i-viral** ring finger (Ta.); **a_r..iya_n-** Vis.n.u as wielding the discus (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,4**); **tiruva_l.an-** Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,5,1**); **a_r..i** discuss weapon (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,4,1**); royal power as symbolised by the discus weapon (**Kampara_. Taila. 70**); rule, command (**Upate_caka. Civavirata. 16**)(Ta.lex.)

377.**Image: woman**: **ara_la_** an unchaste woman, harlot, courtezan; a modest woman (Skt.lex.)

313.**Word**: **akkha_** a saying, a word, a riddle; **a_khan.** a word, a saying; to say, to tell, to inform; **akha_n** a saying, an adage, a proverb, something made up (P.lex.)

368.**Worshipper: a_ra_takar < a_-ra_dhaka** officiating priests in a temple (**Ko_yilo. 27**); **a_ra_tan-am < a_-ra_dhana** worship (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kattan. 30**); **a_ra_tan-ai** temple service, offering flowers and other articles before an idol, worship (**Cen. 21, Perunto. 20**); annual ceremony performed in honour of deceased ascetics (Ta.lex.) **Öra_dh** to reach one's aim (RV. x.107.6); to make willlingly (RV. x.63.6); to satisfy anyone (RV. i.120.1); to attain, obtain (RV. i.116.11); to prosper (S'Br.); **ra_dha** gift (RV. i.30.5); **ra_dhas** giving, presenting (RV. i.81.8); wealth (RV. ii.22.3; RV. i.22.8; RV. iv.55.10 **indro_ no_ ra_dhasa_gatam** may Indra come to us with wealth; RV. v.52.17); oblation (RV. ii.9.4 **abhi gr.n.i_ha ra_dhah- havyam**); **ra_dhas-pati** lord of gifts (RV. viii.61.1); **ra_dhi** fulfilment of a rite or sacrifice, prosperity; **ra_dho_-de_ya** giving of gifts (RV. iv.51.3); **ra_dhya** to be accomplished or performed, to be gratified or propitiated (RV. i.156.1) (Vedic.lex.) **ra_dhas** food; kindness, favour; a gift, present; liberality; wealth, riches; **ra_dha** the month called vais'a_kha; **ra_dham** favour, kindness; prosperity; **ra_dhi_** the day of full moon in the month of vais'a_kha; **ra_dhanam** propitiating, conciliating; pleasure, satisfaction; accomplishing; acquisition, going (Skt.); **ra_dhani_** worship; **ra_dha_** prosperity, success; name of a celebrated gopi_ or cowherdess loved by Kr.s.n.a (whose amours have been immortalised by Jayadeva in his Gi_ta-go_vinda); **ra_dh** to propitiate, conciliate, please; to prepare, make ready; to be favourable or merciful; to propitiate, look to the welfare of (anyone); to be successful, to succeed, prosper; to be ready; to propitiate; to make ready; **ra_ddha** propitiated, pleased; effected; dressed; prepared; obtained; perfect in magical power; **ra_ddhi** accomplishment, perfection; success, prosperity (Skt.lex.) **a_ra_dhaka** who or what worships, a worshipper; a pu_ja_ri; **a_ra_dhana** accomplishment, carrying into effect; attainment; gratifying, propitiation (Skt.Ka.); worship, adoration; **a_ra_dhya** to be made favorable; to be worshipped or served; a class of s'aiva bra_man.as who wear the janiva_ra which they call s'ivada_ra; **a_ra_dhane** service, worship (Ka.lex.) **ve_ma** a loom; **ve_mana_radhhya** name of a person (Ka.lex.) **radha cor.ok** a contrivance by means of which Hindu devotees, and at times also Santals, swing as a religious observance; **rad.go pad.go** under cooked, inefficiently, mainly applied to pot-herbs (Santali.lex.) **aradhon** supplication, humble petition, to implore (Santali.lex.) **a_ra_t.o** the concluding item of a festival programme in which bathing the idol in a river or tank forms an important part (Tu.lex.) cf. **randha** cooked (Pali.lex.) cf. **ra_dheti** [caus. of **ra_dh** to succeed, **ra_dhyate** 'san.siddhiyan' i.e. of success] to please (Pali.lex.)

33.**Image: tail of the yak**: **a_ku** the tail of the yak, used as a fan for idols (**Pin..**); cf. **gya_k** (Tibetan)(Ta.lex.)

267.**Yes**: **a_m** yes (Pa_n..); **a_m e_va** (Skt.); **a_ma** (Pali.Pkt.); **a_mam.** (Pkt.); **aa~_** (Tor.); **a~_** (K.WPah.B.); **a~** (Ku.N.); **a_** (Or.M.); **a_u~** (G.)[cf. **avunu** (Te.lex.)]; with emph. **h-** or **h-** from verb 'to be': **ho_ti** etc. (Pali); **ha~** (Kho.N.); **ha~_** (S.P.Ku.N.B.Or.H.G.M.); **a_i~_** (K.); **a~_i~** (S.)(CDIAL 1235). **a_m** yes, so, expressing assent, recollection (< **a_kum**); **a_ka_tu** no (Ta.); **a_kum** it will be thus, just so; **a_m** id., interj. of agreeing (Ma.); **a_vu** yes (Tu.); **avunu** yes; **ka_ni** bad, wrong; **ka_du** no (Te.); **a_pka (a_pki-)** pl. action; **a_, a_ngo** yes; **a_e.. [a_'e]** no; **a'e** is not (Kui); **a'e** no (Kuwi)(DEDR 333). cf. **a_kat.t.um** yes; so be it; **a_ka** either...or; **a_m** adv. yes, so, expressing assent, recollection; it is said, they say, **on dit** (Ta.lex.)

274.**Zero**: **ambara** ether; a sign for the zero or 0 (Ka.lex.)

462.**Alpinia galanga**: cf. **arattai** galanga, alpinia (Ta.); **aratta** alpinia galanga (Ma.)(DEDR 206). **ela_parn.i_** alpinia galanga (Car. Vi. 8.133). **kulija_na** (Skt.); **kulinjan** (B.H.) The aromatic tuber is used as carminative or fragrant adjunct in complex prescriptions. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.256). **kulanja, kulanjana, kul.a_njana, kol.anja, kol.anjana, kol.anju** the plant alpinia galanga and its root (Ka.); **kulanjana, kuli_njana, ko_l.a_njana** (M.)(Ka.lex.) Galangal is the rhizome of alpinia officinarum. Alpinia galanga: **barakulanjana** (H.B.); **sugandhavacha** (Skt.); **baripankijar** (M.); **perarattai** (Ta.); **peddadumparashtram** (Te.); rhizomes: used in rheumatism, fever and catarrhal affections, stomachic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, used as flavouring agent; essential oil: useful in respiratory troubles, especially of children; habitat: mainly in Eastern Himalayas and south-west India (GIMP, p.13). Alpinia officinarum: **kulinjan** (H.); **sugandha bacha** (B.); rhizomes: stomachic, stimulant, carminative; essential oil, galangin; a native of Chia (GIMP, p.13). **Galanga**. "The name in Arabic is **calvegiam** and you will find it written by all the moors **chamligiam** or **galungem**. (The rhizomes of alpinia officinarum the 'lesser galangale' of south-east China, and alpinia galanga, the 'greater galangale' of the Indian archipelago. The Arabs, Persians and Hindus give to the rhizomes of both plants the name of **kulanjan**, from the Chinese **kauliangkiang**. The correct Malayan name is **langkvas**.) There are two kinds of what we call **galanga**, one small with a strong scent, which is brought from China to these parts, and thence to Portugal and other Western countries. This is called **lavandou** in China. There is another larger which is found in Java and there called **lancuaz**... In India we call both **lancuaz**... in Java... used by the people as salads and in medicine, chiefly those who come from Java, who are midwives (called **daias**) and work as doctors... Dioscorides does not mention this simple, nor any of the Greeks... The use of **galanga** is for the stomach and for foul breath..." (G. De Orta, pp. 208-210). Alpinia officinarum: galangal, chinese ginger, china root, east Indian root; **galgant** (Ger.); **racine de galanga** (Fr.); part used: the dried rhizome; habitat: China; uses: aromatic stimulant, carminative and condiment. Galangal oil is used as a flavouring agent in French liquers, in bitters of the angostura type and in some tobacco. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 227-228). Alpinia officinarum. **Galanga**. Part used: the dried rhizome. Habitat. China. Uses: aromatic stimulant, carminative and condiment. Galangal oil is used as a flavoring agent in French liquers, in bitters of the Angostura type and in some tobacco. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 227-228).

463.**Soap-pod**: **ci_-kka_y, ci_ya-kkka_y, cikai-kka_y** soap-pod wattle, acacia concinna (**Pata_rtta. 721**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_kka-kka_yi, ci_ya-kka_yi** mimosa abstergens (the fruit serves for cleansing the hair after bathing)(Ma.); **si.x** acacia dealbata and melanoxylon (two Australian species, much planted in the Nilgiris)(To.); **si_ge** a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., acacia concinna (the soap-nut tree is often called **si_ge**, but not correctly; it is **an.t.ava_l.a** etc. (Ka.); **si_g, si_ge-ka_yi** pods of mimosa abstergens reduced to fine powder and used as soap for cleansing, soap-nut (Tu.); **si_-ka_ya** acacia concinna; **ci_kire_nu** (Te.); **ci_kire_n.i** a certain medicinal tree, the leaves of which are ground and used as a soap (Te.); **si_ko** soap-nut tree; **si_li mra_nu** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2607a). Acacia concinna: **ban-ritha** (B.); **shika** (M.); **ritha** (H.); **saptala** (Skt.); **shikai** (Ta.); **shikaya** (Te.); pods: aperitif, expectorant, emetic; leaves: cathartic, in biliousness; saponin; tropical jungles throughout India, especially in the Deccan (GIMP, p.2). According to Kirtikar and Basu, the soft parts of the dried berries of acacia concinna contain 5 percent saponin... used by Indians for

washing the head. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.362). **an.t.ava_l.a, an.t.aral.e, an.t.a_l.a, an.t.va_l.a, antaral.e, antuva_l.a, arat.a_l.a, arad.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arut.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arita_l.a, aris.t.a** soap-nut tree, sapindus trifoliatus; phe_nila, nidigdhike, kan.t.aka_rike, ba_rhata, spr.ti, ks.udre (Ka.); **an.t.aral.eka_yiburugu** lather made of the soap-nut (Ka.lex.) **aris.t.a** soap-nut tree (Ya_j.); **aris.t.aka** (Mn.); **arit.t.ha, arit.t.haka** (Pali); **arit.t.ha** a partic. kind of tree; **rit.t.ha** soap-nut (Pkt.); **hari_t.t.ha_, hari_t.ha_, re_t.ha_** (L.); **ri_t.t.ha_, ri_t.ha_, ret.ha_** soap-nut tree, sapindus detergens (P.); **rit.ho** the tree; **rit.h** the berry (Ku.); **rit.t.ho, rit.ho** sapindus mukerossi (N.); **ha_it.ha_** soap-nut (A.); **rit.ha_** (B.Or.); **it.ha_phal.a** (Or.); **harit.h, rit.t.hi_** (Mth.); **ri_t.ha_** (Bhoj.); the tree sapindus detergens or saponaria, its berry (H.); **ri_t.h, ari_t.ho, ari_t.hi_** the tree sapindus saponaria; **ri_t.h, ari_t.hu~** its berry (G.); **rit.ha_, rit.hi_** soap-nut (M.); **rit.i** the Upas tree, antiaris innoxia (Si.)(CDIAL 610). **a_ri_t.ho** the tree sapindus saponaria (S.)(CDIAL 1320). **arit.am, ari_t.am < aris.t.a** black hellebore, kat.ukuro_kan.i (**Malai.**; **Pata_rtta. 991**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.uro_kin.i** christmas rose, herb, helleforus niger; **kat.uro_n.i** (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

464.**Tiger-stopper**: **i_kai** sp. of mimosa; tiger-stopper (Mysore thorn, caesalpinia sepiaria); **i_kkai** tiger-stopper; sp. of stinking swallow-wort (pentatropis microphylla); **i_n:ku** sp. of sensitive-tree; tiger-stopper; **i_n:kai** sp. of sensitive-tree, mimosa rubicaulis; sp. of stinking swallow-wort; **i_yai** tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree (Ta.); **i_n.n.a** mimosa intsia, the bark of which is used in bathing; **ica, i_ca, i_a** acacia intsia (Ma.); **i_n.tu** tiger-stopper; **in.t.u** eight-pinnate soap-pod, acacia instsia caesia; sensitive-plant, mimosa; mimosa rubicaulis; tiger-stopper; **in.t.ai** eight-pinnate soap-pod; trichotomous-flowering smooth jasmine; tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree; thorny caper (Ta.); **an.t.arike, an.t.irike** acacia intsia (Ka.); **si_r.i** a bush, the leaves of which are used as soap (Kuwi); **s'ikeka_i_** a plant, also the pod of it, mimosa abstergens (M.)(DEDR 2607b and 2607c). **an.t.arike, an.t.irike** a prickly climbing shrub, acacia intsia (Ka.lex.) cf. **an.t.ava_l.a, an.t.aral.e, an.t.a_l.a, an.t.va_l.a, antaral.e, antuva_l.a, arat.a_l.a, arad.a_l.a, arit.a_l.a, arita_l.a, aris.t.a** the soap-nut tree, sapindus trifoliatus, sapindus detergens; its nuts are used e.g. also in washing woollen cloth; cf. **pi_taphe_na** (Ka.lex.) **sega janum** mimosa rubicaulis; **kondro janum** acacia intsia (Santali.lex.) **ot kondro** cassia mimossoides (Santali.lex.) Mimosa rubicaulis: **shiah-kanta** (H.B.); **huziru** (M.); **khinkari** (Garhwal); **kattusinikka** (Ma.); **arlu** (P.); **ingai** (Ta.); **undra** (Te.); leaves: in form of infusion prescribed in piles; bruised and applied to burns; root: in powder form, given when from weakness the patient vomits the food; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.167). Acacia intsia = acasia caesia: **aila** (H.); **kondrojanum** (Santali); **chilari** (M.); **karijindu** (Ta.); **kodakorinda** (Te.); flowers: used by Santal women in deranged courses; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from the Chenab eastwards ascending to 4,000 ft. and found throughout India (GIMP, p.2).

465.Canarium strictum: Distribution: Konkan, W. Ghats of N. Kanara and of Madras Presidency in evergreen forests, upto about 5,000 ft. The gum is used with gingely oil in rheumatic pains. Bengal: **kala dammar**; Bombay: **dhup, gugul**; Canarese: **halemaddu, karedupa, mandadupa, pandu, raladupa**; English: **black dammar tree**; Gujarat: **kala dammar**; Hindi: **kala dammar**; Kadir: **kungiliam, tubam, viraka**; Malayalam: **karuttukungiliam, kungiliam, kunturukkapayam, pantam, telli**; Marathi: **dhup, raldhup**; Sanskrit: **mandadhupa, raladhupa**; Tamil: **attam, karungundurukkam, karunkungiliyam, karuppudamar, karuppukkungiliyam, kundurukkam, kungiliam, kukkil kungulam**; Telugu: **nallarojanamu**. Canarium bengalense: Distribution: Assam, Sylhet. The leaves and bark are used externally for rheumatic swellings. Assam:

bisjang, dhuna; Garo: **tekreng**; Lepcha: **narockpa**; Nepal: **goguldhup**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 531-533). **har, harra_, har.r.ai_, harla_, hard.a_** green myrobalan (H.); **hird.a_** (M.); **hari_r hari_r.** (S.); **harad. hari_d.** (P.); **hari_taki_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.415).

466.**House**: cf. **varu_tham** a family; protection; a house, residence (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **or.ak** a house; to build a house; **hopon or.ak** small house; **dolan or.ak** brick house; **kot.ha or.ak** a house with timber and earth roof **gud.o or.ak** pavilion roofed house (Santali.lex.)

467.**Image: cowry**: **vara_t.a, vara_l.a** a cowry, cypraea moneta (used as a coin, 1/80 of a pan.a); **vara_t.aka** a cowry (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vara_t.aka** cowrie (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

468.**Image: rope**: **vara_t.a, vara_t.aka** a rope, a cord (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

469.**Tax**: **vara_d.a** a public subscription; tax, impost (Ka.); **viral.a, vira_l.a** (Te.); **vara_ta** urging for payment, dunning (Ka.M.H.); **vara_tu** id. (Ka.); **vari** tax, cess; levy, contribution (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **vari tege** to gather or raise taxes (Ka.lex.) cf. **ari** tax, duty (Ta.)(DEDR 216).

470.**Image: curved line of loops**: **a_r..i** curved line of loops drawn on sand by a woman to divine whether her husband will return in safety, the sum of which, if even, indicating the safe return and, if odd, failure to return (**Ain. Aim. 43**)(Ta.lex.)

471.**Image: tip of an elephant's trunk**: **a_r..i** tip of an elephant's trunk (Ta.lex.)

472.**Image: boar**: cf. **airis.** boar (Dm.); **a_ru** hog (Skt.)(CDIAL 1321). cf. **vara_ha** boar (Skt.lex.) **a_ru** a hog (Ka.lex.)

473.**Image: crab**: **a_ru** a crab (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

474.**An aquatic plant**: **a_rai** aquatic cryptogamous plant, marsilia minuta coromandelica (Ta.); marsilea quadrifolia (Ma.)(DEDR 380).

475.**Olibanum**: **alam** nar-umpicin; a kind of incense, olibanum (Sa_mpacivam Pil.l.ai Akara_ti, Madras, The Research Institute of Siddha's Science, 1931; loc. cit. T.E.D.) **nar-um-picin** socotrine aloe, kariyapo_l.am, aloe succotrina; a kind of fragrant gum (**Cilap. 6,76, Arum. Me_r-ko_l.**)(Ta.lex.)

476.**Olibanum**: cf. **a_ne-be_la** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia serrata, gajabhaks.ye, suvahe; **a_nelo_l.isara** a kind of aloes (Ka.); **a_neo_l.i sara** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lu_kam** bael, vilvam (**Mu_. A.**); cf. **ma_lu_ra** (Skt.); **allu_ram** id. (**Malai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

477.**Image: elephant: alliyan-** (Ta.Ma.) stray elephant separated from the fold; **alliyam** (prob. **ali**) Kr.s.n.a's dance when he broke the tusk of the elephant that was set on him by Kamsa, one of 11 **ku_ttu** (**Cilap. 6,48**)(Ta.lex.) **allian** female elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 258). **Image: elephant**: ***a_l** elephant? [**alakam** elephant pepper climber, a_n-aittippili (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)] **vya_la** vicious elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 12212). **vya_laka** a vicious or wicked elephant (Skt.lex.) **al-a_yya** epithet o Inda (to be gone to)(RV. ix.67.30)(Vedic.lex.) **alliyan-** stray elephant separated from the fold (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **a_la_na** the post to which an elephant is tied (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lai** elephant stable or stall (**kalir-u ce_rn talkiya var..un:ka la_lai : Pur-ana_. 220,3**)(Ta.lex.) **alli-p-pa_vai**

puppets used to exhibit **alliyam** dance (**Pur-ana_. 33**); **ali-p-pe_t.u** a dance of Kr.s.n.a (Ta.lex.) **aira_van.a** Indra's male elephant (Skt.Ka.); regent of the east quarter; one of the chiefs of the serpent race (Ka.); **aira_vata** Indra's male elephant (Skt.); the elephant of the east quarter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ayira_van.am** Indra's elephant (**Pin..**); elephant of Kaila_sa, said to have 2,000 tusks, vehicle of S'iva, kayila_yattil ul.l.a oru ya_n-ai (**Te_va_. 713, 1**; **i_ra_yiramarup pe_yntut.ar-r-at tayan:kuntir-alayira_van.am : Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 92**); state elephant (**Ci_vaka. 30,46**); **aira_van.an-** Indra; **aira_van.am** state elephant forming a special feature of the paraphernalia of royalty (Ta.); **ayira_n.i** consort of Indra (**Na_lat.i, 381**); **ayira_vatam** Indra's elephant; **aira_vatam** Indra's elephant, said to be in the eastern quarter according to mythology, one of as.t.a-tik-kajam (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ya_l.i < vya_l.a** a mythological lion-faced animal with elephantine proboscis and tusks (**Kur-icip. 252**); id. (Ka.); elephant (**Aka. Ni.**); **ya_l.i-ya_n-ai** id; **ya_l.i-y-u_rti** Ka_l.i as riding on a ya_l.i (**Aric. Pu. Pa_yi. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **pun.d.ari_ka** the elephant of the south-east quarter, indhre_bha, ayira_vata; an elephant of one of the eight quarters (Ka.lex.) **To dangle; to move**: **e_lu** to hang, to dangle (Ka.); **ve_lu, vre_lu** (Te.); **e_la_d.u** to swing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **elugu** to shake (Ka.lex.) **alai-ttal** to move, shake (**Tiruvil.ai. Par..iya. 8**)(Ta.); **alaivu** moving, shaking, waving (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_k. 88**)(Ta.); **alavu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **al.l.a_t.i-t-tal.l.a_t.i** redupl. unsteady swaying to and fro (Ta.lex.) **ale** that moves to and fro: a wave, a billow; **ale** to move about, to move to and fro, to shake, to dangle (Ka.); **alai** (Ta.); **allu, agal, alla_t.a** moving about; **alla_d.isu** to cause to be agitated or moved; to shake, to move about, to cause to swing or vibrate, to rock (Ka.); **alugu, alaku, ?elugu** to be agitated or unsteady, to move about, to shake; to he shaky or loose (Ka.); **anajju** to shake (Ma.); **alan:gu, alun:gu** to be in motion; to be weary (Ta.); **alukisu** to shake (Ka.); **alasu, alacu** to shake or agitate in water as a cloth, vegetables etc. (for cleansing); **allaga_riga** a washerman; **agasa, at.t.aga_liga** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **alacutal** to shake, be agitated (**Man.i. 9,7**); to rinse (Ta.); **alacu** (Te.); **alasu** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **alambu** to shake in or wash with, water (Ka.Tu.); **alamu** (Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lambana** hanging from down; **a_lo_d.ana** mixing, blending; stirring, shaking, agitating; **a_lo_la** trembling slightly, rolling as an eye; (Ka.); **olahu** swinging to and fro; a swing; **ole, one** to swing, to wave, to shake, to tremble; to move; to move in a swinging manner, i.e. to move with artificial appearance or show; to shake (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) {The possible transformation of **a_l.- > a_n--** might have been influenced by the use of the common affixes: **a_ne** a common affix for the third person singular masculine of the present that is used in modern times (Ka.lex.); **a_l.u, ahal.u** the femine of **a_nu**, e.g. banda_l.u, bad.ida_l.u, idda_l.u; **a_nu, ahanu** a common affix for the third person singular masculine of the present, conveying the meaning of uncertainty or mere possibility (Ka.lex.) To connote a male elephant e.g., aira_vata, ***a_l**- > **a_ne** is a possibility}. **Image: rope, elephant: a_la_na** post to tie an elephant to (Mr.cch.); tethering rope for an elephant (Skt.); **a_l.a_na, a_la_na** elephant post (Pali); **a_la_n.a, a_n.a_la** bond, rope or post for tying an elephant (Pkt.); **a_la_n** elephant post (B.); **ala_n** post or rope for tying an elephant (Hi.); **alana** elephant post (Si.); **alun.a** post to which an animal, esp. elephant, is tied (Si.)(CDIAL 1372). **a_la_van.a** rope for binding (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1377). **a_da_na** fettering (AV.)(CDIAL 1148).

478.**Image: be delivered of a child: alga** tidy, clear (Kui); **alga a_va** to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child (?Kui); **ale** to get clear (as water when left undisturbed); **allna_** to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed)(Kur.)(DEDR 261). **avakkhalita** washed off (Pali); **okhal** dirt of body or clothes (A.)(CDIAL 734). cf. **ks.al** flow, wash; **ks.alati** flows (Dha_tup.); **chalum** wash (K.)(CDIAL 3664).

479.**Sweeping**: **ayk- (aykt-)** to sweep away; **ayak** (obl. **ayk-**) rubbish (Kol.); **ayk-** to sweep (Nk.); **ay-** id. (Nk.); **ayp- (ayt-)** id. (Pa.); **ays-, ayk- (ayt-)** id.; **ayp-** to clean, wipe (Ga.)(DEDR 194). **i_ca_na_** to wipe, to wipe a part of one's person, esp. to blow the nose, to blow the nose (Go.); **i~_jhrna_** to blow the nose; **i~_jna_** to clean the nose; **i~_jrna_** to clean one's nose (Kur.); **inje** to blow the nose (Malt.)(DEDR 537). **ocg- (ocgy-)** to sweep (Ko.); **ud.ugu, ud.agu, ud.igu, hud.ugu** id. (Ka.); **od.ik- (od.iki-)** id. (Kod..); **od.ki** id. (Kor.); **orp- (orup-)** to clean floor by hand (Ga.)(DEDR 953). **errna_ (irryas)** to sweep; **errta'a_na_** to make sweep (Kur.); **ere** to sweep; **erpo** a broom (Malt.)(DEDR 828). **at.i** sweeping the house; **at.ikka** to sweep the ground; **at.ippu** sweeping (Ma.); **ad.ipuni** to sweep; **ad.ipu** sweeping (Tu.)(DEDR 73). **ar..ukku** dirt, stain, excrement, impurity of mind or soul, discharges after confinement (Ta.); **ar..ukku, ar..un.n.u, ar..ukkal** dirt, filth (Ma.); **ad.aka, ad.ka, ad.ukaja_gu** an unclean place, a burying place (Tu.); **s-k** dirty (To.)(DEDR 283). **ar..un:ku (ar..un:ki-)** to be spoiled, injured, disfigured; **ar..un:kal** ruin; **ar..uku (ar..uki-)** to rot, decompose, putrefy; **ar..ukal** rotten, fruit, putrefied matter, uncleanness; **ar..an, ar..anam** corpse (Ta.); **ar..ukuka** to rot, decay; **ar..ukkuka** to putrefy (Ma.); **ol.g far-** articles (**par-**) in the outer room or outer section of the room of **ti.** dairy (i.e. more exposed to pollution than those of the inner section)(To.); **ar..ugu** to decay, rot, spoil by being overboiled; **ar..kame** state of being decayed, dissolved, digested; **ar..ku** to be worn out, decayed, digested; **ar..kisu, akkisu** to digest; **ar..gu** to be dissolved, decay (Ka.)(DEDR 284). **al.i (-v-, -nt-)** to become mellow, be over-boiled; **al.aivu** becoming soft as rice by over-cooking (Ta.); **al.iyuka** to be over-ripe, decay; **al.iccal** mellowness, decay (Ma.); **alun:guni** to be soft (as a ripe fruit)(Tu.)(DEDR 302). cf. **ar..i (-v-, -nt-)** to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close; n. ruin, destruction (Ta.)(DEDR 277). **aln:g (aln:kt-)** to kill (Kol.); **al.an.-** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 309). **alampu (alampi-)** to wash, rinse; **alacu (alaci-)** to rinse; **alaicu (alaici-)** to wash, rinse; **alaittal** to wash clothes by moving them about in water (Ta.); **alakkuka** to wash clothes by beating; **alakku** washing; **alampuka** to shake clothes in water (Ma.); **as-p- (as-py-)** to clean (To.); **alambu, alumbu, alabu, alubu** to rinse, wash; **ale** to wash; **alasu** to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables etc., for cleansing)(Ka.); **alambuni** to wash; **alumbuni, lumbuni** to plunge, wash, rinse (Ka.); **alamu** to smear, wash; **ala~du** to smear, daub, apply; **aluku** to smear the floor of a house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung (Te.); **akali** rinsing (Kui)(DEDR 246). **urp- (urt-)** to wash face (Ga.); **kan:k u_r/u_r.-** id.; **ur-** id. (Go.); **u_rpa- (-t-)** to wash (hands, feet, face etc.)(Kond.a); **ur- (-t-)** to wash face (Pe.); **ru_p- (-it-)** id.; **mu_mbu_ ru_pali** to wash one's face; **mu_mbu ru_pi ki_ali** to wash (another's) face; **ru_binai** to wash (Kuwi)(DEDR 670).

480.**Image: side, groin**: **alle, al.le** side, groin (Tu.lex.)

481.**A law of inheritance**: **al.iya** nephew (used on ly in the compound): **al.iyakat.t.u** line of inheritance in the female line (Tu.lex.) **al.iya** a daughter's husband, a son-in-law (Ka.); **allud.u, alluva_d.u** (Te.); **al.iya** a son-in-law, a nephew (Tu.); a brother-in-law (Ma.); **al.iya-santa_na** the law of inheritance in the female line, according to which the family property descends not from a man to his son, but to his sister and her children (Ka.lex.)

482.**Feast for son-in-law; wife's brother; brother-in-law**: **alliyamu** feast or entertainment given to son-in-law by father-in-law immediately after the marriage (Te.); **al.iyan** brother-in-law, wife's brother or sister's husband (Ma.); **ayl.** brother-in-law, male cross-cousin (male speaking); **ayl. ba.vn** brothers-in-law, male cross-cousins (collectively); **mal ayl.** son-in-law who

lives in father-in-law's house (Ko.); **al.iya** son-in-law (Ka.Tu.); nephew (Tu.); **al.iyatana** state of being a son-in-law (Ka.); **allu~d.u, alluva~_d.u** son-in-law (Te.); **sa.nzin** (pl. **sa.lnikul**) younger sister's husband; **sanma** mother's younger sister; **san.ma_** id., sister's daughter (Kol.); **sa_nikul, sa_njin** son-in-law, younger sister's husband (Nk.); **sanjil** bridegroom (Nk.); **salid.** (pl. **-kil**) son-in-law, younger sister's husband (Ga.); **sann** son-in-law; **sanne-mi_a_r** sister's daughter; **sanne_-marri_** sister's son; **se_la_r-sanne_** younger sister's husband; **sanai** son-in-law; **san.e** younger sister's husband; **sar.e, sad.e, har.e, anne, ar.ne** daughter's husband; **sar.e_, hunn** son-in-law (Go.); **san.in**, (with reference to 3rd person) **san.isi** id. (Kond.a); **hone, honesi** id. (Kuwi); **sa_lum** son-in-law; brother-in-law (Br.)(DEDR 2410). **sya_l** wife's brother (RV.); **sya_laka** (Ca_n..); **sya_li_, sya_lika_** wife's younger sister (Skt.); **sa_laka** wife's younger brother (pali); **sa_la** wife's brother; **sa_li_** wife's sister (Pkt.); **sali** (NiDoc.); **salo, sali** (Gypsy); **sa_rt.** wife's sister (Kt.); **sa_la** wife's brother (Gaw.Sv.); **sa_l** wife's sister, husband's brother's wife (K.); **sa_lo** wife's brother; **sa_li_** wife's sister (S.); **sa_l.a_, sa_l.i_** wife's younger brother and sister (L.M.); **sa_la_** (P.); wife's brother (B.H.); **sa_li_** wife's sister (H.); **sa_i** wife's sister (WPah.); **sa_la_bhai** her husband (WPah.); **s'au** sister's husband (Ku.); **s'ai_** wife's sister (Ku.); **sa_lo, sa_li** wife's younger brother and sister (N.); **xa_l** wife's sister (A.); **sa_li, ha_li** wife's younger sister (B.); **sa_l.a_, sa_l.i** (Or.); **sa_r** wife's brother; **sa_ri_** wife's sister (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **sa_l.o, sa_l.i_** wife's younger brother and sister (G.); **sa_l.o** (Konkan.i)[The masculine is frequently a term of abuse indicating that the sister of the person addressed has had sexual relations with the speaker.] **sa_ra_n.i** wife's sister (Dm.); **sa_rani** (Gaw.); **sa_ren** (Bshk.); **sa_re_n.i** (whence **saro_n.u** sister's husband, husband's brother)(Phal.); **saro_n.i** (Sh.)(CDIAL 13871). **sa_la_t.ru** wife's brother's son (S.)(CDIAL 13872). **salha_j, sileha_j** wife's brother's wife (L.); **sarhaj, sarha_ji_** (Bhoj.); **salaj, sarhaj** (H.)(CDIAL 13873). **sjiwa, sjuv** wife's sister's husband (K.)(CDIAL 13874). **e_ra_lu** husband's brother's wife (Te.); **serutra** husband's younger brother's wife (Nk.); **se_rand.u_, sernd.u, harnd.u, ervond., er..ond.** spouse's younger brother (or spouse's younger sister's husband; fem. **serand.al, serand.a_r, sernd.ar, harnd.ar** spouses' younger sister; **se_riya_r., se_riya_l** elder brother's wife (Go.); **se_r-on** husband's younger brother (Kond.a); **he_jun** wife's younger brother (Mand..); **sejenju** husband's younger brother (Kui)(DEDR 2819). **sa_n.d.u_** wife's sister's husband (Phal.); **san.d.hu_** (S.); **sa_n.d.hu, sa_d.hu_** (L.); **sa_(n.)d.hu_** (P.); **sa_r.u_** (Ku.); **sa_r.(h)u** (N.); **sar.(h)u** (Or.); **sa_r.(h)u_** (H.); **sa_d.(h)u** (G.); **sa_d.(h)u_** (M.); **ma_sar.u** mother's sister's husband (S.)(CDIAL 13875). cf. **may(i)duna, may(i)da, maydana** sister's husband (Ka.); **maittun-i** wife's sister (Ta.); **maccin-an-** wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt (Ta.)(DEDR App. 53a). For **ser-** in: **sernd.u** (Go.) cf.: **Male**: **se_r-i kor-u** cock (Kond.a); **sehi** male (Kuwi); **sehi neh'ur.i** male dog (Kuwi)(DEDR 2820). cf. **e_r-u** bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion)(Ta.)(DEDR 917). cf. **sru_** horn (Av.)(CDIAL 12715). **Hon. affix to names of relationship**: **s'ri_** light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (ASV.); **-s** hon. affix to names of relationship (e.g. **a_ja_-s, a_ji_-s**)(M.)(CDIAL 12708).

483.**To mix, blend; to fit pieces into one another; tacking**: **al.a** to mingle, blend (Ta.); **al.i (-v-, -nt-)** to mix, mingle (Ta.); **al.ai** to be mixed, mingled; to mix up, mingle (Ta.); **al.ayuka** to mix up, mingle (Ma.); **al.a, al.avu, al.avi** joining, contact, contiguity, nearness (Ka.); **al.avuni** to mix (Tu.); **alamuni** to mix with the hand (Tu.); **la_yu** to approach (Te.); **alamu** to seize, lay hold of, take; mix with, be one with (Te.); **lap- (-t-)** to join two pieces together, fit one into or on another (Kond.a); **lab- (lapt-)** to fit into (Pe.); **lap- (-t-)** to insert, fit into (Pe.); **halling** to seize, hold, buy, overtake, detect, tack together (a tear); get caught, stick (Br.)(DEDR 296). **a_lagati** adheres (Skt.); **alond^{u}**, **alnz^{u}** hanging down (K.); **a_l-** to put on (shoes)(Pas'.); **alavanava_** to

affix (Si.)(CDIAL 1354). **ala_sin.o** to stick to, take refuge (Ku.)(CDIAL 1379). **a_li_yate_** comes close to (MBh.); crouches, stoops (Skt.); **alli_yati** sticks to (Pali); **alli_ya_pe_ti** brings to; **a_layati** clings to (Pali); **a_li_i** is attached to; **alli_ai, alli_i, allii** enters, unites; **alliya_ve_i** brings near; **allivai** hands over (Pkt.); **a_l-** to get up (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1387). cf. **alarka** a fabulous animal (MBh.)(CDIAL 705). **Haste; to be joined**: **alavalai** hasty action (**Man.i. 17,51**); **alavan** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **alarti** hastens towards (RV.); **ara_ryate_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 10640). **Image: to join**: **ral.an.** to be joined, be mixed, fall into (of river into sea)(L.); **rala_un.a_** to mix, join (P.); **ral.vu~** to acquire, earn (G.); **ralun** to be mixed with (K.); **ralan.u** (S.); **ralle** unitedly (L.); **ra_ln.o** to join, mix (e.g. rice with lentils)(Ku.); **ra_lna_** to mix, bruise (H.); **ralna_** to be mixed or pounded together (H.); **ra_ln.o** to throw, put down (Marw.)(CDIAL 10640). **Mixing**: **rala_, rala_u** mixture, alloy, mingling of some foreign substance; **rala_u** one who joins with or connives at; **rala_un.** to mingle, to mix, to join, to unite; **rala_wan** to join, to unite. When used with **bi_ja_** sugarcane cuttings, it means the plant; **ralmil, ralma_n.i_** uniting (Punjabi.lex.) **Attachment, desire**: **a_laya** attachment, desire (Pali); **a_l.** longing for; **a_l.i_** importunate begging (M.); **liya** wish, desire (Si.)(CDIAL 1366). **al.i** to be attached (Ta.); love, affection (Ma.); **al.inta_r** loving persons; **al.iyan-** one who has great love, gracious benefactor, one who deserves protection (Ta.); **alikkuka** to grant, bestow, protect; **al.iyan** one who is kind and affectionate (Ma.); **ayl. mog** twin children (Ko.); **al.ipu, al.upu** to be addicted to, long for; hankering after, desire, love; **al.aviga** friend (Ka.); **la~_cu** to long for, desire (Te.)(DEDR 301).

484.**Image: water-snake: alagarda** water-snake (Sus'r.); **alagardha, ali_garda, ali_gardha** id. (Skt.); **alagarda_** large poisonous leech (Skt.); **alagadda** water-snake (Pali); **ala_dh** (Mth.)(CDIAL 699). **ol.l.e, hol.l.e, ul.l.i** a kind of amphisbaena (Ka.); **ol.l.e pa.mbi** water-snake (Kod..); **ol.l.e, olle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1018).

485.**Contrary; misfortune**: **ali_ka** unpleasing (AV.); untrue (MBh.); a little (Skt.)[semant. 'lie' and 'little': cf. **co_t.** lie (Sh.) ~~ **chot.o** small (N.)]; **alika** contrary, false; lie (Pali); **ali_ya, aliya** useless, untrue; lie (Pkt.); **ali** a little (N.); **al.ia_** untidy, unswept, rubbish, knotty question (Or.); **ali_** misfortune (H.); **ali_h** untrue (H.); **el.e** idly, uselessly, in vain (G.)(CDIAL 718). **allatu** or, if not, or else, an adversative conjunction (**Ci_vaka. 1745**); except as (**Tacaiva_. 129**); **allate_l** if not (**Kantapu. Mo_n-. 10**); **allatu_um** besides, moreover (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_t.. 22**); **allal** affliction, distress, evil, misfortune, privation (**Kur-al., 787**); id. (Ma.Ka.); **allari** id. (Te.); **allavai** sin, evil (**Kur-al., 164**); uselessness, fruitlessness; **alla_** distress (**Paripa_. 6,99**); **alla_ta** adj. which is not, other than, different from (**Ce_tupu. Kat.avu. 13**); what are not, are different; **alla_mal** except, besides; without; **alla_l** prep. except, besides (**Kur-al.. 197**)(Ta.lex.) **avila** difficult (Pkt.); **auro** ill dispositioned (S.); **auri_** difficulty, calamity (S.); **avl.u~** contrary, obstinate (G.); **avalo** contrary, perverse, unpropitious (S.)(CDIAL 819).

486.**To bring a boat to the shore**: **a_lawun** to bring (a boat) to or near the shore (CDIAL 1377).

487.**Image: claw of a crab**: **al.a** the claw of a crab; **al.a-chinno kakkat.ako**; the nails (of finger or toe); **al.a-chinna** ?one whose nails are cut off (Pali.lex.) 487.**Image: claw of a crab**: **al.a** the claw of a crab; **al.a-chinno kakkat.ako**; the nails (of finger or toe); **al.a-chinna** ?one whose nails are cut off (Pali.lex.) **Image: crab**: **alavan-** crab (**Ci_vaka. 516**); male crab (**Pin..**); cancer of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **Image: forceps of an insect**: **a_l** sting or forceps of an insect (B.); **a_la** source of pain (OG.); **a_l.aka** thorn, sting, dart (Pali); **a_la** poison (RV.); discharge of poisonous matter from venomous animals (Sus'r.); **a_la_kta** smeared with poison (RV.)(CDIAL 1352).

Image: clamp: **al.** clamp, iron band to hold parts together (**Pin..**); block connecting the spring with the axle; **alaku-p-pu_t.t.u** locking the mouth by a wire running through the cheeks, in fulfilment of a vow (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: seizing**: **a_lambha** seizing; **a_labha** taking hold, touching (Ka.lex.) **alaku, alavu** jaw, mandibles, bird's beak (Ta.); upper portion of the jawbone (Ma.); **halaku** the lower part of the cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 239).

488.**Image: fish**: **alan:ku** an armadillo; a kind of fish (tarpon or ox-eye herring)(Tu.lex.)

489.**Greasy**: **aleji, al.eji** grease, sticky substance, turbidity; **mad.eji po_no_l.u aleji tappandu** wherever mad.eji fish moves, turbidity will not be missed. (Tu.lex.)

490.**Sacrifice**: **ale_j** sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood)(Br.); **la_ka_na, la_ka_nj** the sacrifice after a successful hunt (Go.); **r.a_k- (-t-)** to offer worship, sacrifice; intens. **r.a_bga-; r.a_kel ja_ni** priest who offers sacrifice (Pe.); **r.a_k-** to offer worship, sacrifice (Mand..); **la_ka (la_ki-)** id.; n. a sacrifice, worship; **la_ka so_ka** a sacrifice, worship (Kui); **la_k-** to sacrifice; **la_kinai** to praise; **la_kwinai** to invoke; **la_gu** offering to a deity; **r.a_k- (-it-)** to sacrifice (Kuwi)(DEDR 297). **da~r.e~** sacrifice; **da~r.e~ saman.** to offer sacrifice (Santali.lex.) **il.aku (il.aki-)** to shake, agitate; **il.akku (il.akki-)** to shake (Ta.); **il.akula** to move, shake, fluctuate; **il.akkuka** to move, shake, stir, disturb, interrupt; stir; **il.akkikka** to get into motion, set on (e.g. a dog); **il.akkam** shaking, fluctuation, irresolution (Ma.); **el.g- (el.gy-)** (something) is slightly raised or imperfectly fixed in place, lift one's body slightly from ground, (mind) is moved (by pity); **el.k- (el.ky-)** to lift slightly from position, lever out, pull (trigger); **el.c-** (blister) rises (Ko.); **el.- (el.i-)** to leave one's position, leave abruptly, be removed from one's position; **el.ak (el.aki-)** to make to leave a position, uproot, (god) possesses (man who devil-dances); **el.aka** uprooting from position, violent, shaking (as when possessed by a god)(Kod..); **lakkuni** to rise, get up, depart, start; **lakka_vuni** to lift, raise, wake, rouse, steal (Tu.); **le_sk-** to tremble, be possessed by gods; **le_ske** pl. **le_sker** medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head); **le_s-** to cast out evil spirits by means of spells; **le_ske** pl. **le_sker** priest, shaman (Go.); **hilh** fever (Br.)(DEDR 509). **er.bna_ (ir.byas)** to cut the throat of, slaughter, sacrifice (Kur.); **er.we** to sacrifice, propitiate, worship (Malt.)(DEDR 790). **ra.n:g- (ra.n:kt-)** to be possessed by (a god)(Kol.); **r.a_nja (r.a_nji-)** (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; n. spirit-possession, demon-possession (Kui)(DEDR 5165). **sirileng** to be possessed (i.e. by spirits, god etc.)(Kol.); **ciral** a medium (Pa.); **ciral** id.; **siraha** id. (also **leski**)(Go.); **hira, sira** id., shaman (Pe.); **siraha** (Or.); **sira_ha_** (Halbi)(DEDR App. 37). **al.l.ai** devil, demon (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

491.**Image: scorpion**: **callaki** Indian turnsole (Ta.lex.) **ce_lgon.d.i** sting of a scorpion (Tu.)[**kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Ka.Te.); a sting (Tu.)(DEDR 2080)]; **te_lu** scorpion (Te.); **tele** id. (Malt.); **te_lh** id. (Br.) **te_l.** scorpion (Ta.Ma.); **ce_r..(u), te_r..** id. (Ka.); **te.l.i** black insect with poisonous bite (Kod..); **ce_l.u, te_l.u, te_lu** scorpion (Tu.)(DEDR 3470). **te_l.i** scorpion-fish, leaden, attaining more than 1 ft. in length, saccobranchus fossilis, poisonous and having nippers like a scorpion (**ayiraiyun te_l.iyu ma_ra_lun. kottiye_** : **Kur-r-a_.kur-a. 91, Anupal.**); **te_l.e_r-u** sting of a scorpion (**ve_le_r-u pat.a-t-te_l.e_r-u ma_ynta_r-po_la : Ir-ai. 2, Pak.39**)(Ta.lex.) **te_r-u** sting (as of a wasp)(Ta.)(DEDR 3440).

492.**Image: scorpion, hornet, bumble bee**: **a_li** scorpion (Pali); bee, scorpion (VarBr.S.); **ala** sting in tail of scorpion or bee (Skt.); **sa_d.a** having a point or sting (as stick, scorpion, etc.); **alini_** female bee (Pali); **ali, alin.i_** bumble bee, (Pkt.); **alin.a** scorpion (Pkt.); **ali_** black bee,

scorpion (H.); **al., al.i_, al.ai_** maggot in grain or fruit (M.); **a_li** bumble-bee (Pkt.); **a_li_** scorpion, bumble bee (H.); **aliya** scorpion (Si.)(CDIAL 716). **alikula** swarm of bees (VarBr.S.); **aliula** (Pkt.); **ali_la** bees (OG.)(CDIAL 712). **ran:gha_l** hornet; **an:ga_l** (WPah.); **alan.a_r** (Ku.); **ari~ga_l, ari~gal, arin.a_l** (N.)(CDIAL 714). **al., al.ai_, al.i_** fruit insects and grains, sort of caterpillar (M.); **ala_i_** skin irritation (G.); **el.** insect (G.); **ali_** a large black bee, scorpion (H.); **ali** (B.); scorpion (Si.); **alin** wasp, scorpion (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 298). **a_la** a scorpion's tail (Ka.lex.)

493.**Image: buttocks and thighs**: **al.kat.** waist on either side of belly (Ko.); **al.k a.r- (a.c)** to shake, walk in tired fashion (Ko.); **al.k a.t.- (a.c-)** to shake, wag (Ko.); **al.** belly (**al. a.r.-** belly shakes, i.e. fear comes)(Ko.); **al.l.ai** side of the body(Ta.); **al.l.e** that portion of the abdomen of man which is immediately below the coastal margin, is regarded as a very tender spot, tenderness, weakness; the flank of an animal (Ka.); the side, groin, hip (Tu.); **alle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 294). **alkul** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); **alki_t.am** vulva (Ma.); **algalv** hindquarters (of person or animal), loins (Ko.); **agel.f** buttocks and thighs (To.); **alga-** the groin (Skt.)(DEDR 253). **alkul** side (**Perumpa_n.. 244**); **alkit.am** (Ma.); **alkul** waist (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 9,7**)(Ta.lex.)

494.**Image: loop on either end of grain sack**: **al.a~ge~** loop on either end of grain sack (M.); **algan., algan.i_** line or stick to hang clothes on (P.); **alagun.i** (Or.); **argani_** (Mth.); **regni_** (Bi.); **alagni_, ala~gni_** (H.); **a_lagga** fastened (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1356). **ilgan., ilgan.i_, ilan:gan., ilan:gan.i_** line to hang clothes on (P.); **hilagai** gets entangled (OAw.); **hilagna_** to be suspended, hang (H.); **hilagn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 528). **alam** stick set up for the support of a climbing plant (H.)(CDIAL 1363). **a_lambe_ti** to hang up (Pali); **almo_** id. (Kt.)(CDIAL 1364). **ca_la** thatch (Skt.)(CDIAL 4770). **Image: to wind round (as snake): alc-** to wind round (as snake or creeper round tree)(Pa.); **alt.-** to be twined around (Pa.); **alt.ayp- (alt.ayt-)** to wind round (Pa.)(DEDR 260). **Image: to wind round: al.apn.e~** to bind round by wrapping (M.); **al.pa_** wrapping round (M.); **al.pan.** anything to wrap with (M.)(CDIAL 1360). **hela_** to lean; hila_ id. (B.); **abhili_yate_** clings to (MBh.); **ahila_n.a** a kind of face-covering (Pkt.); **wail^{y}a_y** to cover, wrap up (Dm.); **hela_na, hila_na** to lean against (B.)(CDIAL 529). **To knit, weave, build, intertwine, fabricate: allariyal** that which is slightly woven or braided (Ta.lex.) **Thinness, lightness of texture**: **alla_ri** (Ta.Ma.) thinness, lightness of texture (Ta.lex.) **Needlework pattern: al.l.u** to be thickly interwoven, dense (Ta.)(DEDR 292). **alli_** needlework pattern (Br.); **allinai** to intertangle, plait (Kuwi); **al** to plait (hair)(Kuwi); **allu** to knit, build, weave; to interlace closely (Ta.); to join, connect, knit nets, etc., plait, braid, wattle together (Ka.); to plait, braid, weave, wattle, intertwine, compose, fabricate (Te.); **allud.u** plaiting, braiding, netting (Te.); **al** to weave (Kol.); **all** to weave, dress (hair)(Kol.); **all** to weave, plait (Nk.Go.); **alt.** to be twined around (Pa.); **alt.yap** to wind round (Pa.); **all** to twine (Ga.); **alpa** to twist or twine, plait or weave a cot, weave a garland (Go.); **ar.pa** to spread as a creeper; **alt.ay a_** to be interwoven, grow thickly and densely as a creeper; **ar. (at.-, an.-)** to plait, weave (Go.); **alpa** to weave sticks together into fence, interlace, plait, intertwine (Kui)(DEDR 260). **alinu** clothes-line, clothes-net (N.); **a_la_n** a pendent (A.); **a_lan.a_** clothes-rack (Or.); **a_len.** network at the bottom of a cot (WPah.)(CDIAL 1355).

495.**To reckon**: **alakit.utal** to reckon, compute, measure, estimate; **alaku** number, calculation (**Tiva_.**); measure, quantity (**Pin..**); standard of measurement (**Na_lat.i. 22**); cowries, small shells, as signs of number in reckoning (**Tiva_.**); berries of mimusops elengi, makir..am vitai (**Tiva_.**; **Tiv. Iyar-. 1,49**); a lakh of areca-nuts (**Api. Cin.**); **alaku-kar..ittal** to subtract, deduct a number in reckoning with seeds (**W.**); **alaku-kat.t.u-tal** to settle accounts (**W.**); **alaku-nilai**

result of a computation in addition, or multiplication (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cowry: alaku** cowries (as signs of number in reckoning), number, calculation (Ta.); **alu** cowrie (?Kod..Mercara)(DEDR 238). [cf. **kale_i, kalai** counts (Pkt.); **kalyoiki, kali_am** to count, consider (Sh.); **kal.iba_** to count (Or.); **kalayati** counts, thinks (Skt.); **ka_layati** counts, tells over (MBh.)(CDIAL 2918). **kala_** a small part (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **kala** small amount, digit, division of time (Si.)(CDIAL 2926). **kali** the losing die with one dot (AV.)(CDIAL 2933)]. **Scratch: le_khana** act of scratching (Pali); **lehni_, nehni_** scraper used by tin-man (Bi.)(CDIAL 11103). **le_kha_** scratch, line (Pali); **le_ha_** line (Pkt.); **leya** line, row (Si.)(CDIAL 11107). **li_kka_** track, line (Skt.); **li_ka** line, streak (S.); **li_k** line, crack in soil (L.); **lik** line, track, rut (B.)(CDIAL 11070). **li_ha_** line (Pkt.); **li_ha** (S.); **li_** line, rut (P.); line (G.)(CDIAL 11107). **Accounts; writing**: **le_khya** to be written (Skt.); writing (MBh.); document (Ya_j.); **lekha** document (NiDoc.); writings (OMarw.); **lekkha**, **likkha** accounts (Pkt.); **lyukhᵘ**, **likha** id. (K.); **lekho** account (S.Ku.N.); **lekha_** id. (L.A.Bi.H.); letter, drawing (B.); written (Or.); **nekha_** written (Or.); **lekh** document, opinion, destiny (Ku.); account (A.M.); **lekhaum** calculation (OG.); **lekhu~** account (G.); **lekhiba_, nekhiba_** to write (Or.); **leku_sa** to count (Tor.); **lekhu_m** I count, I divide (Phal.)(CDIAL 11108).

496.**Image: hooked pole; weaver's staff; weaver's stay to adjust a warp: alakku** a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves (**Tj**.)(Ta.); **alaku** weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp (Ta.); lath, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, weaver's staff (Ma.)(DEDR 237). **alaku** also connotes: 1. blade of a weapon [**alakku-p-po_r** stack of weapons (Ta.lex.)]; 2. standard of measurement (DEDR 237-238). There are three semantic categories [weapon or tool; weavers' equipment and products; mensuration.] **Image: splinter; tablet**: **laha_** slip of wood used as ticket in distributing food (Si.); **laha** invitation tablet, label (Si.); **xala_** pin (of bamboo or wood or iron)(A.); **sala_** thin stick or bamboo, pin, spit (B.)(CDIAL 12349). **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.)(CDIAL 12352). **Strip of bamboo: s'ala_ka_** any small stake or stick (S'Br.); **sala_ka_** twig, peg, thin bar, blade of grass, arrow (Pali); **sala_ya_, sila_ga_** twig, splinter (Pkt.); **sula** wood (Kal.); **salay** spike (K.); **sara_i_** thin stick (S.); **sala_i_** pin (in spinning yarn)(L.); short stick, coarse needle (Bi.); needle, probe, bodkin (H.); **sal.a_i_** need in shuttle, spindle (P.)(CDIAL 12349). **Image: strips of bamboo: vle_ka** a thin strip of bamboo (Kui); **le_kin** strips of bamboo (Pe.)(DEDR 5557).

497.**Plough**: **ala** plough (Pkt.MBh.); **hal, xal** (with preventive hardening of the threatened **h-**)(Dm.); **hal** ploughshare (Pas.); **ha_la, al, a_l** (with rising tone) plough (Pas.); **a_l** (Shum.); **ha_l** plough (Phal.Gaw.Kal.); **hal** plough (Sh.Tor.); ploughshare (Sv.); **har** plough (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **haru** plough (S.); **hari_** drill plough (S.); **hal.** plough (L.G.M.); oxen and plough (P.); **hal** plough (L.P.WPah.Ku.B.H.); a pair of bullocks (N.); **hal.a** plough (Or.); **haw** plough (WPah.Ku.); **hal-a** plough (Si.)(CDIAL 14000). **halasi_ra** plough (BHSkt.); **hali_ra_** plough (P.); **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.)(CDIAL 14010).[For **-si_ra** in the compound: cf. **ce_r** plough and team of bullocks (Kol.); **se_ru** yoke of oxen (Kond.a); **e_r** plough (Ta.)(DEDR 2815).] **ala** plough (K.); **halya_** collection of ploughs (Pa_n..gan.a); **hala** front pole of plough (S.); **hal** beam of plough (L.); plough (WPah.); **hall** beam of plough (L.P.); **ha_l** the plough and its furniture, a couple of animals (whence **haliya_** in couples (A.); plough (whence **ha_liya_** plough ox)(B.); **halya_, hela_** male buffalo (M.)(CDIAL 14016). **a_la** plough (K.); **ha_** pair of bullocks (WPah.); **ha_la_** plough, tax on plough (H.)(CDIAL 14066). **halwal** ploughshare (Pas.)(CDIAL 14005). For **-wal** in the compound: cf. **va_l.** ploughshare (Ta.)(DEDR 5376). **hale_s.a_** pole of a plough (Skt.); **hale~_s'** pole ofa plough (Sv.); **hale_s'** (Phal.); **haleh** (L.); **harhya** (S.); **hals** (P.); **haris** (Bi.N.H.); **hari_s** (Mth.); **halas, hiras** (H.); **harsa_** (H.); **hal.i_s**

(M.); **hal.as** (M.)(CDIAL 14014). **halheit.l.** whole apparatus of a plough (WPah.)(CDIAL 14011). **hara_i** custom by which tenant lends landlord his plough and bullocks for two days each year (Bi.)(CDIAL 14004). **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.) (CDIAL 14010). **halavams'a** pole of plough (Skt.); **ala~_s** plough beam (Pas.); **hala~_s** id. (Gaw.)(CDIAL 14008). **hala~_z** plough beam (Phal.Gw.); **arala_nz** id. (K.)(CDIAL 14007). **halayu_na** plough rope (Skt.); **halon** the leather strap tied to one yoke handle (Ku.); **hau~_r.~** rope for fastening plough to yoke (Ku.)(CDIAL 14006). **halasthin** standing to the plough [For **-sthin-** cf. **tris.t.hin-, parame_s.t.hin-**.]; **hara_thi_** plough bullock (Bi.)(CDIAL 14012). **ha_liya_** plough ox (B.); **ha_lya_, hela_** male buffalo (M.)(CDIAL 14016). **Image: plough: araka** a plough with bullocks, etc. (Ta.); **are** a plough (Malt.)(DEDR 198). **a_r** pair of oxen yoked to a plough (Ka.)(DEDR 2815). **Blade: alaku** blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow; weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp (Ta.); blade of sword, knife, or spear (Ma.); **alagu, alugu** blade of a knife, sword, etc. (Ka.); **alu~gu** tip of an arrow, sword (Te.)(DEDR 237). **Plough**: **na~_gali, na~_gelu, na~_ge_lu** plough (Te.); **na.ngli** (Kol.); **na_ngar** (Nk.); **na~_gil** (Pa.); **na_ne_l** (Go.); **na_ngel** (Pe.); **na_ngeli** (Kui); **a_cil, na_cil** plough (Ta.); **nangelli** ploughshare (Kuwi); **ne.lg** plough (Ko.); **ne_gal** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2907). {**Image: tail**: [The suffix particle **-gul/gel/gil** etc. may relate to **xola_** tail (Kur.); **qoli** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2135). The **a_-** initial morpheme may relate to **a_lam** earth, land (Ta.Ma.); **ne_la** id. (Te.); field (Kuwi.Kui.Pe.); **na_l** low fields, terraced fields (Kur.); **na_la** field under cultivation (Skt.)(DEDR 2913). **nilam** ground, earth, land (Ta.); **nelm** ground (Ko.); **nela** earth, soil, floor, ground (Tu.Ka.)(DEDR 3676)]}. **Image: tail; ploughshare: le_ngula, le_ngut.t.a, la_ngu_la** tail (SKt.); having a tail (MBh.)[Variety of forms attests non-Aryan origin.]; **langula** tail (Pali); **lamgu_la** (Pkt.); **lagur** tail, monkey (G.); **laguriyu~** tail (G.); **la~_gar., na_gr.i** tail (M.); **la_ngur.a, na_ngur.a** tail (Or.); **negur** tail (A.); **lengur.** tail (B.); **ne~gula_** the only boy amongst the girls fed on the 9th day of A's'vin in honour of Devi_.(Aw.)(CDIAL 11009).

498.**Image: monkey**: **la_khu** monkey, langur (N. < **kapila** brown)(CDIAL 11003). cf. **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.)(DEDR 1490). cf. **la~gur** monkey, tail (G.)(CDIAL 11009).

499.**Variety of cotton**: **alattam** variety of cotton, **cem-parutti** (Ta.lex.); **ya_vam** lac; brazil cotton; **ya_vakam** brazil cotton < **ya_va** ; **cem-pacu** brazil cotton, gossypium barbadense acuminatum; cotton coloured with lac-dye (**ko_kila-k-kan. cem-pacu : Cilap. 14,187, Urai**); **cem-pacu-k-kur..ampu** paste prepared from red cotton, used to dye women's feet (**Man.i. 6,110, Urai**); **cem-parutti** (Ta.); **kembatti** (Ka.); **cembarutti** (Ma.) a kind of superior cotton used in making sacred thread (**tilaka mulo_-t-tira cemparutti-p-pu_** : **Cilap. 14,187, Urai**); brazil cotton; a variety of cotton, gossypium arboreum (Ta.lex.) **a_la** silk-cotton tree (Tu.)(DEDR 495). **cem-pat.atti** woman of the fisherman caste; **cem-pat.avan-** fisherman(Ta.lex.) **cem-pat.a_m** red cloth (Ta.lex.)

501.**Grains of paddy: alaku** grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain (Ta.); **algu** rice obtained from paddy without boiling it (Kui); **alkhr.a_** parched rice (**cyu_r.a_** (H.) th paddy is first steeped in tepid water, then parched, finally unhusked by means of a wooden pedal and winnowed)(DEDR 255). **Boiled rice: lay** boiled rice (Pe.); **lay** id. (Mand..); **lahi** id. (Kuwi); **la_h'i** boiled mand.eya grain (Kuwi)(DEDR 5186). **Parched grain: la_ja** parched grain (VS.Pali); **la_ya** id., dried rice (Pkt.); **la_wa_** fried unhusked rice (N.); burst parched rice or other grain (Bi.); parched grain (H.); **la_i_** id. (H.); **la_hi_** parched rice or wheat (M.); **lada** parched grain (Si.)(CDIAL 11011). **Rice: s'a_li** growing or unhusked rice (MBh.); grains of rice (R.); **s'a_lika** of

rice (Skt.Pali); **sa_li** rice (Pali.Pkt.); **sal, sali** (Gypsy); **salima** (Ash.); **seli_, salima_** (Wg.); **sali** (Kt.); growing rice (Dm.); **sa_l** (Pas'.); **so_le** (Wot..); **sa_li_** (Kho.); **se_l** (Bshk.); **sa_l** (Tor.); **shae^{y}l** (Mai.); **se_li_** (Phal.); **sili_** rice (Pr.); **sha_li_** (Bashg.); **sa_ri_** unhusked rice (S.); **saria~_** rice (L.); **xa_li** principal variety of transplanted rice (A.); **sa_l, sa_il** a kind of rice (B.); **sa_l.i** growing or unhusked rice (Or.); **sa_ri** (Bi.); **sa_l** (H.); **sa_l.** (G.M.); **sa_l.iyu~** (G.); **sa_l.i_** (M.); **hal, al** (Si.)(CDIAL 12415). **Unparched, unhusked rice; mud, wet: a_rdra** wet (RV.); **adda** wet, slippery (Pali); wet (Pkt.); **atere** wet (Tir.); **oz** mud (Tor.); **az.u** wet (Sh.); **odur^{u}** (K.); **a_d.roko** moist (S.); **a_d.a_ran.u** to steep (grain, etc., in hot water)(S.); **ada** wet (Si.); **alla** moist, freshly gathered (Pali); wet (Pkt.); **ya_lo** fresh, uncooked (Gypsy); **all, a_l** wet (Bshk.); **a_lo** (S.); wet, fresh (Ku.); freshly pickled (N.); damp (OMarw.); **alla_** unripe, half-parched, imperfectly healed (P.); **a_la** unboiled (of rice), fresh (not salted)(B.); **a_la_** damp (H.); **a_la_-li~lu~** half-wet and half-dry (G.); **a_la_-pa_la~, a_le~-pa_le~** mere greens and roots (M.); **aluwa_** rice that has not been parched before husking (N.)(CDIAL 1340).

502.**Mushroom**: **al.a~be~, al.abhe~** mushroom, toadstool, agaricus campestris (M.); **a_lam.ba** a sort of mushroom growing in the Rains (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1365). **a_mpi, ampi** common mushroom (Ta.); **al.a_mbu** a variety of mushroom (Ma.); **an.abe, an.ambe, al.ambe, a_l.ambe** mushroom (Ka.); **la_mbu, na_mbu** mushroom, toadstool, fungus (Tu.); **alambu, al.ambu** mushroom (Tu.); **armbi** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 300).

503.**Small**: **alpa** small (AV.); **alpakam** a little (S'Br.); **appa, appaka** (Pali); **apa** (As'.); **alpa** (NiDoc.); **appa, appaga** (Pkt.); **a_pu** little, few (Sh.); **op^{u}** mean, of low degree (K.); **a_pa_** boy; **a_pi** girl (A.); **ap** small (Si.); **apele_k** little, few; **apala, apali_** bad (Ash.); **apiluk** little, few (Wg.); **apila** few (Gaw.); **apra_** short, short-nosed (M.); **eipar.o** stunded bullock (WPah.)(CDIAL 722). **alpe_ccha** having moderate wishes (Skt.); **appiccha, appiccha_** contentment (Pali); **apis** contented; **apisa** contentment (Si.)(CDIAL 723). **svalpaka** very small (AV.); **svalpa** small (Mn.); **svalpatgara** insignifant (Skt.); **sukalpa** easy to correct (AV.); **sopa_** easy of accomplishment, facile, easy (M.)(CDIAL 13446). **sopa_ra_** easy to do (M.)(CDIAL 13447). **ar-pam** that which is trifling, insignificant (Pin..**);** ar-pa_yu **short life (**Civataru. Parama. 26**); ar-pakkiyan- < alpa-ja** person of little knowledge (**Cu_ta. Ekki. Ut. Cu_ta. 3,8**)(Ta.lex.) **alkal** deficiency (**Nait.ata. An-n-attaikkan.. 66**)(Ta.lex.)

504.**Dewy season**: **ar-ciram** < **al** 'night' + **s'is'ira** first half of the dewy season (**Ain:kur-u. 464**); **ar-cirai** id. (**Kur-un. 277**)(Ta.lex.) **alkal** night (**Kalit. 90**); day of 24 hours (**Akana_. 25**); **al** night (**Pin..**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

505.**To shrink; to be permanent: alku (alki-)** to shrink, diminish, lessen (Ta.); to diminish in quantity gradually, **curum.kutal** (Ta.lex.); to stay, abide; to be permanent, **nilaittu nir-r-al** (**Kural.. 333, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); **alkal** deficiency, poverty (Ta.); **ak-ku (ak-ki-)** to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); **nalku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to be poor, indigent, destitute; n. poverty (Ta.); **akkud.isu** to become small, wane (Ka.)(DEDR 252).

506.**Kubera's residence**: **alake, alaka_, alaka_pura** Kubera's residence (Ka.lex.) **al.akai** Kubera's city (**Uttarara_. Varai. 1**); **al.akai-y-a_l.i** Kube_ra, ruler of Alaka_ (**Tiva_.**); **al.ake_can-** Kube_ra, lord of Alaka_ (**Ta_yu. Paripu_. 10**); **al.aka_puri** city of Kube_ra (**Pa_rata. Man.ima_n-. 15**); **al.aka_tipan-** Kube_ra, the lord of Alaka_ (**Uttarara_. Varaiyet.u. 26**)(Ta.lex.) **alku-tal** to be permanent (**Kur-al., 333, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Evening bazaar**: **alkunar** inhabitants

(**alkunar po_kiya vu_ro_ ran-n-ar** : **Kalit. 23**); **allam.ka_t.i** evening bazaar, opp. to **na_l.am.ka_t.i**; **alku** night; afternoon (**alku nir..ar-po_ lakan-r-akan r-o_t.ume_ : Na_lat.i**. **166**)(Ta.lex.) **allu** darkness, night (Ma.)(DEDR 235). **Image: light**: **a_lo_kam** light (**Cit. Marapu. Kan.. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **alku** night (**A_ca_rak. 30**); afternoon (**Na_lat.i. 166**); **allan:ka_t.i** evening bazaar, opp. to na_l.an:ka_t.i (**Maturaik. 544**); **al** night (Ta.Ma.); evening (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

507.**Market dues**: **al.l.u-k-ka_cu** market dues collected from retail sellers; **al.l.u** handful of grain given on the threshing floor or in the bazaar, as perquisite = al.avuku_li or measurement fees (**C.G.**); **al.l.a_ya-ma_n-iyam** right to receive a handful of the grain sold, as perquisite (**I.M.P.Sm. 91**)(Ta.lex.)

508.**Pearl oyster: alan:kan-a_ri** pearl oyster (Ta.lex.) **a_li** oyster (Ma.); **a_licippa** cockle shell (Te.)(DEDR 385).

509.**Image: stake in a mud-wall to support the coping: alla_ri** stake in a mud wall to support the coping, **cuvarin a_ral taku mul.ai** (Ta.lex.) **a_ral** wall; coping of a wall (Ta.lex.) **Image: roof laths**: **alakku** roof laths (**Periyapu. Il.aiya_n-. 19**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **aral** wooden bolt of door attached to the frame (P.)(CDIAL 605)

510.**Image: bowstring: alka** bow-string (Pa.); **alliya, alle** bow-string (Te)(DEDR 259).

511.**Hoop or net suspended from the shoulder**: **ar-uvai** net or hoop suspended from the shoulder, **to_l.ilit.um ur-i** (**cuvan-me_ lar-uvaiyum : Cilap. 10,98**)(Ta.lex.)

512.**Image: basin for water**: **a_la** small stream or pond (Pkt.); **a_lava_la** basin for water round a tree (Skt.); **a_la_** id. (H.); **a_l.e~, al.e~, al.i_** id., any pool made to receive water (M.); **a_l.iyo** large cavity in a wall (G.)(CDIAL 1353). **ad.i** canal (Si.inscr.); **ala, aliya** stream, canal (Si.)(CDIAL 1102). **a_l.va_ri** paved passage on the inner side of the parapet walls of a tank (**Pu_van.a. Ula_. 101**); **a_l.va_rinilam** paved passage along the walls within a fortification (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **a_l.u, a_l.vari, a_l.uve_ri** a wall or rampart of a fort surrounded by the ditch; a merlon of a fort; **a_l.i** a rampart (Ka.lex.) **Image: fort**: **ar-uppu** fort (Ta.); **ar-ai** place of encampment, camp (Ta.); **ar-u** to abide, dwell (Ta.): **ar-upu** to keep, preserve, secure (Te.)(DEDR 317). **ar..uvam** fortress (Ta.); **ar..u, ar..uku** high wall of irregular stones around an orchard, mud wall (Ma.)(DEDR 286). **Cultivated field**: **a_lava_lam** cultivated field; trench for water round the foot of a tree (**Kait.ata. An-n-a. Tu_tu. 40**); **a_lam** water (**Te_va_. 71,7**); **a_l** water (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,10,1, I_t.u**.); flood (**Ma_r-a. 262, Pak. 446**)(Ta.lex.) **al.aka, al.l.aka** neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids (Ka.); **anuka** (Te.); **aye, ar..e** to slacken, to be watery, be diluted (Ka.lex.) **anuku** semiliquid, semifluid (Te. <***an.uku: *al.uku**)(DEDR 298). cf. **arn.ava** sea, wave (RV.); **an.n.ava** sea, ocean (Pali); **an.ava** (Si.)(CDIAL 637). **al.akam** water (Ta.); **al.akkar** sea, ocean (**Kantapu. A_r-r-u. 36**)(Ta.lex.) **Sea; mountains encircling the orb of the earth**: **a_r..i** seashore; sea, as the deep; **a_r..i-ma_l-varai** range of mountains believed to be encircling the orb of the earth (Ta.lex.)

513.**Image: mouth of a river**: **ohal.** oozing, streamlet (M.); **vo_hara** water-channel (Pkt.); **ohri_** small water-channel from well (L.)(CDIAL 750). **oha_l., ol.**[i] silt at the mouth of a river (G.)(CDIAL 756). **Entrance to a harbour**: **al.uve** mouth of a river, harbour (Tu.); **a_n.a** the entrance to a harbour (Tu.); **alu_ba_galu** the mouth of a river (Kor.); **ar..i** place where the

lagoon joins the sea (Ta.); bar, rivermouth (Ma.); Sandbank at the mouth of a river: **ar..i-va_y** sandbank at the mouth of a river or harbour; **ar..ivi** inlet to a backwater, mouth of a river; **ar..ivu** mouth of a river (Ta.); **ar..ave** mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows, bar (Ka.)(DEDR 278). **Seaport; river's mouth: aruvi** river's mouth (Ta.); **aruve** id., seaport (Tu.)(DEDR 225). **To spring out: aruvu** to spring out and gently flow down (ta.); **aruvuka** id. (Ma.); **arbi** a torrent that has ceased from flowing or is checked in its course (Ka.); water collected in an elevated place (Tu.); **arbili** water particles drifting in when it rains (Kor.)(DEDR 226). **uchar** waterfall (Kal.); **o_cha_r** trickling (WPah.); **wocha_l** waterfall (Gaw.)(CDIAL 735). **uchar** pouring out (Kt.Darci); **avaks.a_rayati** causes to flow down upon (As'vGr..)(CDIAL 736).

514.**Salt-maker**: **al.avan** a member of the caste of salt manufacturers (Ma.)(DEDR 299). **lo_n.aka_ra** salt-maker (Pali)(CDIAL 10978). **al.am** maritime tract, saltpan, saline soil (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 299). **Maritime tract**: **al.am** maritme tract (**W.**); salt-pan (Ta.Te.Ma.); **al.atti** woman of the maritime tract (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

515.**Image: circle, wheel: a_r..i** circle, ring, wheel, discus weapon (Ta.); roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.)(Ma.); roundness, a circle, a discus (Ka.); **a_n.i** roundness (Ka.); spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls)(Te.); **a_re** potter's wheel(Go.)(DEDR 398). **Image**: **valaya** bracelet (MBh.); circle (Skt.)(CDIAL 11407).

516.**Image: line**: **alam.g** long building (barracks, table etc.)(M.); **alam.g, a_lam.g** line, trench, town-wall (H.Bi.); **alang** (Pers.)(Bloch, p. 297). **al.ige, a_l.ige, a_vali, a_val.ike** a row, a range, a line; a series, dynasty; a heap, a multitude, sto_ma; cf. **di_pa_val.ike** row of lamps; **a_li** a line, a row, a range, sa_l, sa_lu (Ka.lex.) **al.aven.** variety of am.po_taran:kam [< ambhas (Skt.); **Tol. Po. 463**] consisting of lines of four feet each (**Ka_rikai. Cey. 10, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: row, line**: **a_li** row (of plants), bed (for plants)(Ku.)(CDIAL 1102). **a_val.i** row, range, series; continuous line, lineage, dynasty; **a_vali** id. (**Kamparan. 76**) (Ta.lex.) **a_vali** line, row (Skt.); **a_vali_** row, line (Skt.); row, range (Pali.Pkt.); **a_valia_** (Pkt.); **a_ola_** eaves of a house, penthouse (A.); **o_li_** line (Pkt.); **o_l** hereditary custom (L.); **ol.i** slope of a roof (Or.); **ori_** eaves (Bi.); **ol.**^{i} row, line (G.); **ol.** line, row (M.)(CDIAL 1423). **ol.a_** line of procedure; **ol., ol.i_** streamlet, gutter (M.)(CDIAL 1423). cf. **kan.a_l.i, kana_li** stream of grain or water running out (M.)(CDIAL 2664). cf. **pa_li** row, line (Skt.); edge, border (B.); lower end of a thatched roof (N.); line, row, series (P.); **pa_l.i** line, row, text (Pali)(CDIAL 8041). **or.a** draw line, furrow (S.); **o_r.**, pl. **o_r.a_** furrow (L.); **or.** (P.); **or.iba_** to plough a field once (Or.); **or.e ca_sa** one ploughing (Or.)(CDIAL 2545). cf. **di_pa_vali** row of lamps, festival on the new moon of A_s'vina (BhP.); **di_va_li_** (Pkt.); **diva_l.i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 6358).

517.**A lease**: **al.ave** a lease or agreement given to the ryot in writing (Ka.lex.)

518.**Measure of land: a_li** old measure of land (Ku.)(CDIAL 1102). cf. **ha_la** plough (Skt.); **a_la** plough (K.); **ha_** level plain along a river (WPah.); **ukkhar.-ha_l** small pieces of land not touched by plough (Bi.); **ha_r** cultivated land round a village (H.)(CDIAL 14066). [cf. **dvihalya, trihalya** ?areas cultivated by 2 or 3 ploughs (Pa_n..)(**bhiks.u hala, gra_ma hala, bho_ga hala, br.had hala, bhu_ hala, halava_ha** variant terms for measuring land: M.I.A.I., pp. 45-46). **od.i** border; division, plot, or range of ricefields (Tu.); **ot.i** side, piece of ground, division or range of ricefields (Ma.)(DEDR 948).

519.**Tract of land; boundary**: **a_d.i** ridge (Skt.); **a_l.i, a_li** dam (Pali); **a_r.a_** sandhilll, highlying land (L.); **a_r.i_** id. (P.); embankment (H.); boundary of a field (Bi.Mth.); **a_l** tract of land (Ku.); **a_li** row (of plants), bed (for plants)(Ku.); ridge in a field (N.); embankment across a rice-field (A.); dividing ridge in a field (B.); **ail** dividing ridge in a field (B.); **a_r.i** ridge in a field (Or.); **a_r, a_ri** boundary of a field (Bi.Mth.); **a_li_** embankment (H.)(CDIAL 1102). **Image: range of fields**: **a_r., a_r.i** boundary between fields (Mth.)(CDIAL 189). **val.u~** plot of land (G.); **val.e~** ring; **val.ai_** enclosed space (for keeping chaff, cattle, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 11407).

520.**Image: sharpness, pointedness; shoemaker's awl**: **a_ri_** awl (H.); cobbler's awl (M.); **arai_** goad (H.); **ari_** cobber's awl (M.); **a_ra_** shoemaker's awl (RV.H.); awl (Pali.Pkt.B.); **arcu_c** needle (Ash.); **or^{u}** shoemaker's awl (K.); **a_ra** (S.Or.); **a_r** (L.Mth.); awl, point of a goad (P.); awl, goad (H.); awl (Bi.); pointed iron spike (G.M.); **a_ro** awl (N.); **a_l** sharp point, spur (A.); **a_ri** awl (Or.); **a_r, arai_, arua_, araua_** spike at the end of a driving stick (Bi.); **arua_** cobbler's awl (Mth.)(CDIAL 1313). **a_ran.a** elephant goad (Or.)(CDIAL 1005). **a_r** chip, splinter (as of bamboo)(Ma.); **a_r** sharpness, pointedness (Ta.); **a_rci** goad, pointed end of goad, point of lance or stick (Kur.)a_ru splinter, needle-like splinter in the stem of coconut tree and other palm trees (Ma.); **a_rmai** keenness, sharpness (Ta.)(DEDR 371). **al.**, **al.am** sharpness, keenness of edge (Ta.); **al.** sharpness (Ma.); **al.l.ay-a_yi-po_ka** to become very thin and sharp (Ma.)(DEDR 293). **al.** strength, firmness (Ta.); **al.a, al.avi, al.avu, alavu** power, strength, force, ability (Ka.); **la_v** strength (Pa.)(DEDR 291. **a_ra_** (Pali)[**a_ra_** (Skt.); ***e_l** pointed, as in **a_la** (Old High German) = **ahle** (German); **a_e_l** (Anglo-Saxon) = **awl** (English); **alr** (Icelandic)] an awl; ?Deriv.> **a_l.aka_** a liquid measure of capacity (Pali). **a_ra_ + agga** = **a_ragga** [**a_ra_gra** of **a_ra_** an awl (Skt.), a prick] the point of an awl, the head of certain arrows, having the shape of an awl, or an arrow of that kind (Pali.lex.) cf. **awl** small tool for piercing holes, **alr** Old Norse (of uncertain origin) (ODEE). **a_gua_l.i** sharp end of an axe (Or.)(CDIAL 75). **suta_ri** bodkin, awl (N.); **suta_ri_** bodkin (Bi.H.); **suta_li_** large needle, bodkin (H.)(CDIAL 13565). **ka_n.d.a_ra_** bamboo-goad (Skt.); **kana_r** bamboo--goad for young elephants < **kar.a~r** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3025). cf. **Shred of a palm leaf taken off lengthwise: a_rkkai** shred of a palmleaf taken off lengthwise (Ta.lex.)

521.**Image: banyan; pipal; leaf**: **a_l, a_lam, a_la-maram** banyan, ficus bengalensis (Ta.); **a_l** ficus indica (Ma.); **e.lamara** banyan (Ir.); **a.l** id. (Ko.); **a_l, a_la, a_le** banyan, ficus indica (Ka.); **a.li** banyan (Kod..); **e_l meri** pipal tree (Pa.); **a_l** id. (Ga.); **a_li_, a_l(i)** id. (Go.); **bare_li_, bereli_, bireli_, bereli_, berel** banyan (Go.); **a_li mra_nu** pipal tree (Kond.a); **a_l ga_c** id. (Pe.)[cf. **peru** great (Ta.); **ber-** big (Ga.)(DEDR 4411)](DEDR 382). cf. **ilai** leaf (Ta.); **ele, ela** id. (Ka.); **ele** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 497). cf. **vohr., bohr., var., bar.** banyan (P.); **vat.a** the banyan ficus indica (MBh.); **bar.** (H.Bhoj.Mth.); **var.** (G.); **bar.u** (S.)(CDIAL 1121). For **meri** in Pa. cf.: **me_d.i** glomerous fig tree, ficus racemosa; opposite-leaved fig tree; ficus oppositifolia (Ka.); ficus glomerata (Te.); **me_r.i** id. (Kol.)[ficus glomerata = ficus racemosa.](DEDR 5090).

522.**Flax, linseed**: **a_r..i, a_l.i** linseed plant, linum usitatissimum; **ya_l.ivirai, a_l.ivitai, a_l.ivirai, alici-virai** linseed, flaxseed (**Pata_rtta. 780**)(Ta.lex.) **al^{i}s'** flax, linseed (K.); **atasi_** flax (Sus'r.Pali.); **atasa** bush (RV.); **alasi_, ayasi_** (Pkt.); **alas, a_las** (N.); **arsi_** (Aw.); **alsi_** (H.S.P.); **ilsi_** (S.); **al.s'i_** (G.M.); **a_l.s'i_** (M.); **al.s'iyu~, an.as'iyu~** linseed oil (G.); **tisi** linseed (N.B.A.Or.); **ti_si_** (H.Bi.Bhoj.P.); **tisi_** (M.)(CDIAL 198). **agase** common flax, linum usitatissimum Lin. (Ka.); **agase-na_ru** id. (Tu.); **agise, agisiya, avise, avisiya** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3).

523.**A pulse**: **a_lisam.daga, a_lisam.daya** a kind of corn (Pkt.); **al.asuda** a creeper bearing a kind of bean (M.); **alas'an.t.a** dolichos catjang; **alasa_ndram** a kind of pulse (Ma.); **alasandi, alasande, halasandi, halasande** a generally cultivated pulse, vigna catjang = dolichos catjang (Ka.); **alasandige** a kind of pulse, d. biflorus (Ka.); **alasan.d.e, lattane, lattan.d.e** a kind of pulse, dolichos catjang; **alatan.d.e = alasan.d.e** (Tu.); **alacandalu, alasandelu, alasandiyalu** a kind of pulse, d. sinensis (Te.)(DEDR 242). cf. **a_lo** a portion of unripe corn reaped and eaten before the whole is ripe (Bi.H.); **a_lava** stubble (Com.TS.)(CDIAL 1369). **arwan** the first cuttings of corn presented to the household gods (H.)(CDIAL 1370). **alabu, alubu** name applied to different species of alysicarpus and other leguminous plants; **alubu** weeds (Ka.); **alamu** id. (Te.); **allam** id. (Go.)(DEDR 244).

524.**Image: wreath, waving ear of corn: alan:kal** wreath, waving ear of corn; to move, dangle (Ta.); **ale** wave, billow (Ka.); **alaka** lock of hair, curl (Skt.); curl, roll, bundle (Pali)(CDIAL 694)(DEDR 240).

525.**Movement**: **halcali** movement (S.); **halcal** (Ku.); **halla-calla, halcal** (N.)(CDIAL 14017). **hallai** moves (Pkt.); **halan.u** to move, shake (S.); **halab** to put in motion (Mth.); **ha_lna_** to move (H.)(CDIAL 14018). **alla_t.u, allalla_d.u, allala_d.u** to move, shake (Te.)(DEDR 240). **a_t.u** to move (Ta.); **a_t.t.u** to move (Ta.); **a_t.t.ai** turn in a game (Ta.); **a.r.-** to move (Ko.); **a_d.u, a_t.u** to be in motion, move about (Ka.); **a_t.a, a_t.u** motion (Ka.); **a_d.u** to move, work (Te.)(DEDR 347). **To move, shake**: **hal, hall** move, shake (Skt.); **alun** to shake (K.); **hal.an.** to move, shake (L.); **halahalia** shaken (Pkt.); **halakna_** to move (H.)(CDIAL 14003).[< Drav. **ale, alaku** to shake (Ka.)] **halla** movement (skt.); **halla_** tumult, noise (Or.H.)(CDIAL 14017). **ha_lta_** shakes, rocks (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14018). **alaku, alagu, aluku, alugu, alungu, al.aku, al.uku, al.ku** to move about, shake, be shaky, tremble (Ka.); **ale** to move about, move to and fro, shake, dangle (Ka.); **alaguni** to shake (Tu.); **la_nga** to be fickle, changeable, be changed from good to bad (Kui)[the **la_ng-** initial in **la_ngu_la** plough (Skt.) is concordant]; **alan:ku** to move, shake, be in motion (Ta.); **alukka, alannuka** to shake (Ma.); **alg** to shake (Ko.)(DEDR 240).

526.**To stir; to move to and fro**: **a_lo_d.ayati** stirs up (Sus'r.); **a_lulita** agitated (Skt.); **a_lo_lita** shaken (Skt.); **a_lul.ati** moves here and there (Pali); **a_lul.e_ti** sets in motion (Pali); **a_lur.an.u** to ebb (of the tide)(S.); **a_lali_ma** unrest, confusion (Si.); **a_lo_l.e_ti** stirs up, agitates (Pali); **a_lo_d.e_i** stirs up, churns; pp. **a_lo_d.ia, a_lo_lia** (Pkt.); **a_ror.an.u** to plough a rice-field after flooding (S.); **a_lor.iba_** to stir (Or.); **aro_rab** to stir grain in the winnowing basket (Aw.); **a_lor.na_** to churn (H.); **a_lod.n.e~, a_lod.hn.e~** to stir (M.)(CDIAL 1390). cf. **a_t.u** to move, shake; **a_t.al** shaking, moving (Ta.); **a_d.u, a_t.u** to be in motion, move about (Ka.); **a_r.** to play (Nk.)(DEDR 347). **alla_t.utal** to wander from place to place; to suffer (Ta.); **alla_d.u** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.); cf. **allal** affliction, distress (Ta.Ma.); **alla** id. (Ka.); **allari** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **a_lo_la** trembling, rocking (Skt.); **a_lo_l.a** confusion, uproar (Pali); **alo_l** song, singing (Wg.); **alol** affection (esp. of a child)(L.); **alol** caper (H.)(CDIAL 1402). **a_hallai** shakes, moves (Pkt.); **a_le** moving (Wg.); **ahalan.u** to lean against (S.); **ahalna_** to shake, move (H.)(CDIAL 1542). **hallai** moves (Pkt.); **alun** to shake (K.); **halan.u** to move, shake (S.); **halln.a_** (P.); **hallhn.u_** to move; **ha_ln.u** (WPah.); **hallinu** to shake (N.); **haliba_** to move, shake (Or.); **halab** to put in motion, strike (Mth.); **ha_lna_** to move, shake (H.); **ha_lvu~** (G.); **ha_ln.e~** (M.); **ha_lta_** shakes, rocks (Konkan.i); **halahala_t.** shaking (P.); **halhaliba_** to shake (Or.); **halhala_na_** to shudder (H.); **halha_ln.e~** to tremble, flutter (M.); caus.: **halla_viya** (Pkt.); **hala_in.u** to shake (S.); **hala_un.a_** (P.); **hala_iba_** (Or.); **hala_na_** (H.); **hala_eb** to impel, drive away, forsake (Mth.);

hala_vvu~ to shake (G.); **halla_unu** (N.); **ha_lavin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 14018). cf. **ta_la_t.t.u** lulling a child to sleep with songs (**Periyapu. Tirujn~a_. 44**); lullaby (Ta.lex.) **halahala_** exclamation of applause (MBh.); **halo, hala~_** attack (S.); **halla_** (L.M.); tumult, noise (P.Ku.N.B.Or.H.); **halphal** shaking, undulation (A.); **hallapphala** confusion (Pkt.); **halbal, halbhal** (H.G.); **halcali** movement (S.); **halcal** (Ku.); **halla-calla, halcal** (N.); **halla-khalla** confusion (N.)(CDIAL 14017). **alan:ko_lam** disorder, slovenliness (Ta.); confusion, slovenliness (Ma.); **allakallo_la, allo_lakallo_la** great agitation (as of water), confusion (of the mind), tumult, disorder, disturbance (Ka.); **allambra** agitation, alarm (Tu.); **allakallo_lamu** confusion, disorder, turmoil, hubbub (Te.); **kallola** wave (Skt.)(DEDR 241).

527.**Commotion**: **allo_la-kallo_lam** great noise (Ta.lex.) {**Echo word**} **val.aval.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to be talkative, wordy, babble; **val.aval.appu** talkativeness, wordiness, vain talk, babbling; **va_l.a_, va_l.a_n:ku, va_l.a_tu** silently, quietly; **va_l.a_mai** silence, quietness (Ta.); **val.aval.a_** the sound of babbling (Ma.); **bal.ak** boasting (Tu.); **val.a_val.i** noise, fuss, hubbub; **val.a_val.ika~_d.u** a noisy or fussy man, babbler (Tu.); **var.k-** to say, speak; **wanka_na_, vank-** to speak, talk (Go.)(DEDR 5310). [cf. **kalakala** to reiterate in sound, rustle; **kallu** to cause to sound, as a drum (Ta.); **ka_lovi** sound (Kuwi)(DEDR 1302).] **ullo_la** large wave (Skt.); commotion, wave (Pkt.); uproar (Pkt.); **ulela** wave, whirling in water, festival (Si.)(CDIAL 2381). **hala_hala** uproar (Pali); **halahala, halahalaa** (Pkt.); **hal.ha_l.** restlessness (M.); **halma_l** confusion (N.); **hal.mal.** agitated (G.); **halakka** profusely (N.)(CDIAL 14001). **alun** to shake (K.); **hal.an.** to move, shake; **halun.** to move (L.); **haliba** to lean to one side (A.); **halahalia** shaken (Pkt.); **halakn.o** to move, stir, tremble (Ku.); **halakna_** to move (H.); **hal.akvu~** to hang, dangle (G.)(CDIAL 14003). cf. **hala** plough (MBh.)(CDIAL 14000). **kalavaram** confusion of mind, perturbation; **kalavari** to be confused, perturbed (Ta.); **kal.akal.a, kal.aval.ike** agitation of the mind, distress, confusion; **kal.aval.isu** to be agitated, grieve, be perplexed (Ka.); **kal.aval.a** confusion (Kod..); anxiety, alarm, sorrow (Tu.); **kalavaramu** confusion, state of being puzzled or perplexed, anxiety; **kalavara-pat.u/po_vu** to be confused; **kal.aval.amu** confusion, perplexity, anxiety; **kal.aval.incu** to be perplexed, anxious (Te.)(DEDR 1306). **khalati** shakes (Nir.); **khallate_** (Sus'r.); **khalan** stirring (with a ladle, etc. in cooking)(K.)[cf. **kalan:ku** to be stirred up (Ta.)(DEDR 1303)]; **kholuw^{u}** stirring up clear water so as to make it muddy (K.); **khalabhaliya** shaken (Pkt.); **khalhbala_un.a_** to have pain and rumbling in the bowels (P.); **khalbal** disturbance (Ku.); **khalbala_unu** to shake (N.); **khalbal** disturbance (N.B.H.); **khalbala_na_** to be agitated, boil (H.); **khal.bal.vu~** to be disturbed; **khal.bal.** noise (G.); **khal.bal.n.e~** to agitate, rinse (M.)(CDIAL 3837). **Babble**: **lallara** stammering; **lalalla** (Skt.); **lalla** making an inarticulate noise (Pkt.); **lal** a Portuguese; **lala_** dumb (Gypsy); **lalawun** to talk foolishly, babble (K.); **lalor, lalero, lullero** dumb (Gypsy); **larlari** gabbling (S.)(CDIAL 10972). **lallakka** frightening; challenge (Pkt.); **lalka_r** challenge, defiance (P.N.H.G.); **lalka_ri_** (M.)(CDIAL 10973). **Gambol**: **kallo_la** wave (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); gambol (Skt.); **kalol, kilol** romp, friskiness (P.); **kalol, kilol** (H.); **kaloli_, kaluli_, kuloli_, kululi_** frisking of children, sexual excitement of stallions or mares (M.)(CDIAL 2955). **To stir**: **kalan:ku** to be stirred up, agitated, ruffled (as water), be confused, abashed; **kalakku** to confuse, nonplus; **kalakkam, kalakku** being agitated (as surface of water), discomposure, distress, perplexity; **kalan:kal** turbidity, muddiness, muddy water, perturbation; **kala_vu** to be perturbed, confused, be displeased, angry; **kala_y** to get angry, quarrel; **kala_pam** disturbance, uproar, raid; **kala_m** war, battle, rivalry, rage; **kali** perturbation, discomposure, uneasiness, war, dissension, strife; **kalur..** to become turbid (as water), be disturbed in mind, weep; weeping, muddiness; **kalur..cci, kalur..vu** sorrow, weeping; **kalur..i** disturbed water, puddle, flood, tears, confusion; **kalir..** to

weep, be trouble in mind; muddy water (Ta.); **kalan.n.uka** to be mixed, agitated, turbid (as water), embarrassed; **kalan.n.al** turbidity; **kalakkuka** to mix, confound; **kalakkam** turbidness, confusion,quarrel; **kalampuka** to get confused, quarrel, anoint the body with perfumes; **kalampal, kalampu** uproar, quarrel (Ma.); **kalg-** to be mixed, confused in relationship; **kalk-** to mix; **kalk** muddy (of water); **gal gu.r.- (gu.c-)** (storm) is violent and unceasing (Ko.); **kalx** to be stirred up (water so that it becomes muddy)(To.); **kalk-** to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy)(To.); **kas-k** muddy (of water)(To.); **kalaku, kalan:ku** to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid; turbidness, contamination, defilement; **kaluhe** turbidness, impurity (Ka.); **kalang** to be stirred up; **kalak** to stir up, churn; **kalak** stirring up (Kod..); **kalan:ku, kal.an:ku** turbidness, muddiness; **kalan:kuni, kal.an:kuni** to be turbid; **kal.an:ka_vuni** to render turbid; **kalambuni** to quarrel, fight; **galjuni** to confuse, disturb (Tu.); **kala~u** to be in agitation, confusion, or trouble, be turbed (as any liquid); **kala~cu** to stir, agitate, disturb, trouble, make turbid; **kala~ka, kala~kuva** confusion, trouble, turbidness; **kala~ta** agitation, disturbance, dissension, quarrel, strife, turbidness; **kalagun.d.u** confusion, disorder, tumult, commotion (Te.); **kallih** to shake (bottle, etc.)(Go.); **glahpa (glaht-)** to mix by stirring, stir, confuse, perplex, confound, cause to be confused; act of stirring, confusion (Kui); **xalaxna_** to disturb, make muddy (as water); **xalxna_** to be wet and muddy (Kur.); **qalge** to disturb (as water); **qalgro** disturbed or muddy; **galye** to disturb, stir (as water); **galgro** muddy, disturbed (Malt.); **kalus.a** turbid (of water or mind)(Skt.)(DEDR 1303). **kalaha** quarrel, fight (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); id. (N.OMarw.Si.); **karahi~** quarrelling (S.); **kalla_** noise, uproar (L.); **kalah** (A.B.Mth.H.); **kalau** (A.); **kal.aha** (Or.); **kal.o** (G.); **kal.ho** (M.); **kala_** (Si.); **kele** war, fighting (Kt.); **ke_le** (Pr.); **kolakol** uproar (K.)[reduplication]; **karha_la_** quarrelsome (P.)(CDIAL 2922).

528.**Fear; bellowing**: **al.ukku** to be perturbed, frightened (Ta.); **al.ukkuka** to start, shrink, cramp of limbs; **al.ukkam** awe, fear; **al.arkka** to lament, cry; **al.arca** bellowing; **al.appu** shriek (Ma.); **al.ar-, al.aku, al.iku, al.uku, al.ku, al.kar-** to fear (Ka.); **al.ar-isu, al.akisu, al.ikisu** to frighten; **al.ar-, al.aku, al.ku, al.arpu** fear, anguish; **al.asu** sound in coitu (Ka.); **alkuni, al.kuni** to be afraid, start, shudder; **alku** timidity; timid, frightened (Tu.); **aluku** to be afraid; n. fear, dread; **al.uku = aluku** n.; **al.ukari** coward (Te.)(DEDR 306). **a_riyakku_ttu** dancing with poles on ropes, acrobatic feats of an aboriginal people called A_riyar (Ta.lex.)

529.**Sound**: **a_lapati** speaks (MBh.Pali); **a_lavai** (Pkt.); **al**- to say (Gauro); **a_lavai** talks, sings (OG.); **lavum** address, invitation (Si.)(CDIAL 1358). **lavira** talkative (Pkt.); **al.vitru~** talkative, tiresome, mischievous (G.)(CDIAL 1359). **a_lapvu~** to sing, talk (G.); **ala_p** humming a tune (G.); **lapyati** speaks (Skt.)(CDIAL 1361). **a_la_pa** speech (AV.); **alla_pa-salla_pa** conversation (Pali); **a_la_va** (Pkt.); **alav** word; **lav** (Gypsy); **alo_**, **ala_** pl. saying (D..); **ala_** speech (Wg.); **a_lav** clear loud call (K.); **a_la_u** talk (S.); **ala_** speech, cry; **a_la_** call (L.); **ala_vr.a~_** pl. tender talk, tale-bearing; **ala_vr.u~** adj. (G.); **allaviya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1373). **a_la_pana** conversation (R.); **a_la_van.i_** a partic. musical instrument (Pkt.); **a_l.van., al.van.** conciliating, soothing (M.)(CDIAL 1374). **ala_van.** to speak, utter (L.); **ala_n.o** to cry, bleat (Ku.); **a_l.avin.e~, al.avin.e~** to coax, conciliate, implore, sing with tremulous modulation, warble (of birds)(M.)(CDIAL 1376). **a_la_pya** to be spoken (Skt.); **alap** word, speech, address (Si.)(CDIAL 1378). **al.a** (**-pp-, -nt-**) to mingle; talk together, hold converse, gossip; **al.appu** chatter; **al.app-al.a** to chatter; **al.av-al.a_vu** to hold intimate intercourse, live socially, converse freely; **al.a_vu** to converse (Ta.); **lap-** to join two pieces together (Kond.a)(DEDR 296). **a_lu (a_li-)** to sound, make noise, cry aloud, rejoice, dance; **a_lai** sound, cry, screech of the peafowl; **a_li (-pp-, -tt-)** to make a noise, roar; **a_lippu** great noise, uproar (Ta.); **a_likka** general shout, as in war or

feast; **a_la_ttuka** to bawl, halloo; **a_lippu** great noise; **a_luka** to dance (Ma.); **a_l (a_ld-)** to cry aloud; **a_luha** crying aloud (Ka.); **ha_li** noise; **ha_li a_-** to make noise (Kuwi); **a_lita** = **s'abdita** (Skt.)(DEDR 386). **a_lay(i)su** to listen, attend to, mind; **a_lisu** id., be heard, make oneself to be heard, cry aloud (Ka.); **a_laisuni** to listen to, hear attentively (Tu.); **a_lakincu, a_lincu** to hear, listen or attend to, give ear to (Te.)(DEDR 383). **Chatter; childish**: **alar.u** ignorant; stripling (S.); **allhar.** childish; **allar.** inexperienced (P.); boyish, ignorant (H.); **alar., allar.h** id. (H.); **allare** childish (N.); **alher.** ignorant, careless (G.); **allad., alad., alhad.** raw, inexperienced (M.); **alar.-balar.** childish talk (H.)(CDIAL 724). **alappan-** a chatterer (Ta.); **alappu** to chatter, prattle, talk nonsense; **alampu** to sound, tinkle; **alampal** a loud noise; **alavalai** babbler; **alavalaimai** babbling; **alavai** woman that chatters ceaselessly; **alar** idle talk, gossip; **alar-u (alar-i-)** to roar, bellow, bleat, weep aloud, sorrow; **alar-al** loud cry, great sound; **alar-r-u (alar-r-i-)** to talk unceasingly and irregularly (Ta.); **alappan** chatterer, prattler; **alappu** chattering, confused noise; **alavan** loquacious babbler; **alar-uka** to roar, bellow, cry (as elephant, tiger, woman in labour); **alarcca** roaring, etc.; **al.avan** boaster, exaggerator (Ma.); **la_.ru** to shout, roar, (woman) gossips (Ir.); **alar-u** to cry aloud (Ka.); **alikid.i** noise, sound, disturbance; **alabalamu** outcry, noise, uproar (Te.)(DEDR 245). cf. **a_ta_l.i** noise, bustle, uproar (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 357). **atal.i** noise, tumult (Ta.Ma.); **atala, attala** tumult (Ka.); **atalakutalamu** disorderly confusion, disturbance; **adavadalu** confusion (Te.)(DEDR 135).

530.**Image: male lion**: **a_l.ari** male lion; Vis.n.u in his incarnation of man-lion, naracin:kamu_rtti (**Tirukko_. 225, Urai.**); **a_l.** man (**Kur-al., 1030**); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); man of capacity, capable man, manly person (**Tirika. 7**); warrior (**Pu. Ve. 2,7**); foot soldier (**Pu.Ve. 7,13**); husband (**Va_kkun.. 3**); devotee (**Tiruva_ca. 38,2**); **a_l.(l.u)-tal** to rule, reign over, govern (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,2,5**); id. (Ma.); **e_lu** (Te.); **a_l.(l.u)-tal** to receive or accept as a protege (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,4,3**); to control, manage as a household; to cherish, maintain (**Kur-al., 1017**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ul.ai** mane, hair of head (Ta.); **ul.a** mane of horse or lion, man's hair (Ma.)(DEDR 701). **Mane**: **ul.aimayir** mane (**I_t.u, 1,9,2**)(Ta.lex.)

531.**Poll tax**: **a_l.vari** poll tax (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.)

532.**Eyelashes; thick**: **al.a_ra** adj. (?same as **ul.a_ra**) used with ref. to the eyelashes and usually explained by visa_la, i.e. extended, wide and also by bahala, thick. Kern translates by 'bent, crooked, arched' (Pali.lex.) **ul.val.aivu** inward curvature, concavity; ut.kavivu (Ta.lex.)

533.**Image: pupil of the eye**: **a_li** the pupil of the eye, kan.n.a_li; the eye itself; **a_li** an inflammation of the eye (Ka.lex.)

534.**Bottle-gourd**: **ala_bu, ala_bu_** bottle-gourd (Sus'r.); vessel made of it (AV.); its fruit (MBh.); **a_la_bu** (Skt.); **la_bu_** gourd (Skt.); **la_buki** a kind of lute; **la_pu** a partic. instrument (MaitrS.); **lamba_** a bitter gourd (Sus'r.); **ala_bu** long gourd (Pali); **ala_pu** gourd (Pali); **ala_vu, ala_u** gourd; **ala_vu_, ala_u_** the vine (Pkt.); **alau** gourd (Wg.); **alo_u** (Kt.); **ala_u** long gourd without a neck (A.); **la_bu, la_buka** gourd; **la_pu** gourd; a kind of cucumber (Pali); **la_vu_, la_u_** gourd (Pkt.); **la_u** (A.); **la_u, na_u** (B.Or.); **laua_** (Bi.); **lauka_** bottle-gourd, lagenaria vulgaris; **nauka_, nauki_** (P.); **lauko** pumpkin (Ku.); **lauki_** (Bhoj.H.); **lauka_** bottle-gourd (Bi.Mth.H.); **labba, labu** gourd (Si.); **aluk, al.uk** pumpkin (Kho.); **a_lu, e_lu~** gourd (WPah.)(CDIAL 711).

535.**Cress**: Lepidum sativum (Ancient Egyptian **smt**; Coptic **kaptamon, writpad znti**; seeds **wrgein**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **res'a_d** or **hurf**) "Cress is a tall herb with white flowers and a pod 5 cm. long. It grows wild... used as a stimulant and diuretic, and in poultices... to cure catarrh... Cress seeds were found in the tomb of Kha... Copts use cress for headache, together with frankincense... runny eyes were treated with a mixture of blood and cress." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.115). Lepidium sativum: **chandrashura** (SKt.); **halim** (B.H.P.); **asalia** (M.); **adiyalu** (Te.); **aliverai** (Ta.); plant: asthma, cough with expectoration, and bleeding piles; root: secondary syphilis and tenesmus; seeds: galactagogue, used to cause abortion, applied to pains or hurts as a poultice; leaves: stimulant, diuretic, used in scorbutic diseases; cultivated throughout India (GIMP, pp.152-153).

536.**Light weight**: **hal.u_ halka_** adj. light (M.); **hal.u hal.ve** (G.); **halu_** lightly (H.); **halkum.** (G.); **halko** (S.); **halka_** light (B.P.H.); **halua** (Pkt.); **laghu** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.414).

537.**Image: pot**: **a_like** the vessel by means of which another vessel is filled; **a_lu** a small water jar; **a_luka** a small jar; cf. kanaka_luke gold jar; **a_laya** a receptacle; **al.ige, al.age** a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **alaku-ku_t.ai** basket made of twigs closely twisted together, used for drawing water (Ta.lex.)

538.**Ebony**: **a_luka** a kind of ebony (Ka.lex.)

539.**Image: joined**: **allu** to join, to connect, to knit nets, etc., to plait, to braid, to wattle together (Ka.); **arlu, allu, al.l.u** (Te.); **allu** (Ta.); **ala, alla_** to mix (Tu.); **al** to be fit or proper (Ka.); **a_li_na** melted, fused; **a_lin:ga** clasping, joining closely, embracing (Ka.lex.) **al.a_van-** mixture (**l_t.u, 9,1,9**); **al.a_vutal** to mingle; to stir (**Kur-al., 64**); **al.avu-tal** to blend, mingle (**Tol. Po. 55, Urai.**); to mix (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

540.**Crocodile**: **a_lasya** a crocodile (Ka.lex.)

541.**Homage**: **a_laysu, o_laysu** to pay homage (Ka.lex.)

542.**Image: long road**: **al.akkar** long road (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

543.**Girl**: **alake** a girl from eight to ten years of age (Ka.lex.)

544.**Image: curled hair**: **alaka, alake, al.aka** curled hair, a lock (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **al.akam** woman's hair (**Pin..**); curl; **al.akapa_ram** mass of a woman's hair (**Tiruppu. 17**); **al.aka-panti** orderly arrangement of a woman's hair (**Iraku. Tikku. 12**);**al.akatti** woman having locks of hair (**Tiruppu. 403**); **al.l.u-kon.t.ai** coil of woman's hair tied up in a special way (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

545.**Image: dog**: **alaka, alarka** a mad dog (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

546.**Consonant**: **aliyer..uttu** the letter **k-** as being regarded neither a vowel nor a consonant (**Ven.pa_p. Mutan-mo. 6, Urai.**); consonants (Ta.); cf. **ali** hermaphrodite, being which is neither man nor woman wholly (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,5,10**); **alikkai** dance with hand gestures by which the feelings of a hermaphrodite are expressed (**Cilap. 3,18, Urai.**); **a_li** huge hollow figure, like a man or woman, worn usually by dancers leading a procession in connection with temple festivals (**Tinn.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **hal** a consonant; the small oblique stroke at the root of a

consonant, denoting that it has not the inherent **a**, or that it is but a half-letter; **halanta** ending in a consonant; **halsandhi** the junction of consonants (in grammar)(Ka.lex.) **al** consonant (**Tirunu_r-. 21**); **hal** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

547.**Image: murder**: **alai** injury, oppression (**Tol. Po. 258**); murder (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

548.**Image: separately**: **alakalaka_** adv. separately (**I_t.u, 3,6,5**); **alag** (U.); **alakku** separateness; **alakkalakka_y** separately, into pieces (Ta.lex.)

549.**Image: felly of wheel**: **alaku-k-kat.t.ai** felly of a wheel (Ta.lex.)

550.**Image: ear of grain**: **alaku** ear of paddy or other grain (**Kur-al., 1034**)(Ta.lex.)

551.**Image: head of arrow**: **alaku** blade of a weapon or instrument, head of an arrow (**W.**); pointedness (**Tacaiva_. 234, Urai.**); **alaku-nir-uttu-tal** ceremony preliminary to festival performed in honour of Draupati, in which a sword is planted point downwards near a vessel filled with water and placed before the idol, the sword standing firm being considered auspicious for the festifval (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

552.**Image: cock**: **al.aku** hen of fowl, owl or peacock (**Tol. Po. 610, 611**); cock (**Tiruvil.ai. Aruccan-ai. 34**)(Ta.lex.)

553.**Image: man**: **a_l.** man (**nalla_ l.ila_ta kut.i : Kur-al., 1030**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); man's height as a standard measure; **eluva** man-friend, always in the voc. (**Tol. Po. 220, Urai.**); **eluval** id. (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 28**)(Ta.lex.)

554.**Gardener**: cf. **a_ra_mika** gardener (Skt.)(CDIAL 1318). **aralvad.iga, alarvad.ga** (metath.) a man who (grows), deals in or sells flowers; **aralva_su, alarva_su** a bed of flowers (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Beauty**: **alampu = lampu** beauty; ornament, pleasure; magnificence (Ka.); **alari** (Ta.); **aluvu** beauty (Te.); **alan:karan.a** preparation; decorating, adorning; an ornament (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Shine, glitter; blossom; magnificence; to fit, suit well**: **alartti** process of blooming; **alar** full-blown flower (Ta.lex.) **alari** sun; streaks or lines in the white of the eye; water tank; flower; bee; beauty (Ta.lex.) **alari** beauty (Ta.); **alampu, lampu** beauty, ornament, pleasure, magnificence (Ta.); **alara_ru** to shine, glitter; suit well, be proper, fit; rejoice, be pleased; **alarincu** to please, gratify (Te.)(DEDR 248). **alar (-v-, -nt-)** to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size,manifest itself; n. full-blown flower; **alartti** process of blooming; **alarttu (alartti-)** to cause to blossom; **alari** flower (Ta.); **alar** a blossom, opening flower; **alari** a flower; **alaruka** to open (as flowers), be hot and dry; **alarcca** heat, lust (Ma.); **alar, aral, aral., arlu** to spread, become distended, open, blossom; **alar, aral, aral., alal** a flower; **alarike** blossoming; **alarisu, alarcu** to cause to spread, blossom etc.; **aral-un.i, alar-un.i** the large black humble bee, bombinatrix glabra (Ka.); **alaru** to open as a flower, expand, shine, glitter, rejoice; n. a flower, blossom, splendour, joy; splendid; **alarcu** to blossom (Te.); **aral.** a flower (M.); **arala** id. (OM.)(DEDR 247). cf. **ar..aku** beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 274). **ese** to shine, be brilliant, be beautiful, appear; **esaka** shine, splendour, beauty, appearance, state of being, fate, delight (Ka.); **esakamu** joy, delight, splendour; **esan:gu, esa~gu** to arise, appear, exist, happen, shine; **esala_ru** to shine, polish (Te.)(DEDR 778).

555.**Lotus**: **a_la, a_bal, a_val** the red water-lily, cen:galave, cennaydil (Ka.); **a_la** an open flower (Ta.); **alli** a water-lily, nymphaea alba (Ta.Te.Tu.); **a_mbal** id. (Ta.); a water-lily (Tu.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **hallaka** a red water-lily, nymphaea rubra (Ka.lex.) **a_valkol.a** a pond that contains red water-lilies (Ka.lex.) **alli** water-lily, nymphaea lotus, a_mbal (**Mu_. A**.); **alli** (Te.Ma.); white water-lily (**Pin..**); lotus (**alli ma_tar pulka : Tiv. Periyati. 1,7,9**)(Ta.); **alli-k-ke_n.i** Triplicane, a place in Madras (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 35**); **ke_n.i** small tank (**Tol. Col. 400**); id. (Ka.Ma.); **kan.i** ditch, trench (Tu.); **alli-t-ta_marai** red water-lily (Ta.); **alar-makal.** Laks.mi_ seated on a lotus (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,2,5**); **alliya_n-** Brahma_ the lotus-born (**Te_va_. 392,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **pun.d.ari_ka** a lotus-flower, especially a white lotus (Ka.Skt.); one of the trees of svarga, kalpakuja, kalpavr.ks.a (Ka.lex.) **kalha_ra** a red water-lily, sugandhika, can:gan.igil; **kahla_ra** the white water-lily (Ka.lex.) cf. **a_l.am < na_la** flower-stalk (**Ja_n-ava_. Ur-pa. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

556.**Ceylon leadwort**: **vya_la-nakha** a kind of herb (Skt.lex.) **vya_la** the Celon leadwort, citramu_la (Ka.lex.) **vya_la_yuda, vya_d.a_yudha** a sort of perfume (Ka.Skt.lex.) **vya_lagandhi** the ichneumon plant, ?na_n:gulika (Ka.lex.)

557.**Sal tree**: **ya_lam < sa_la** sal, a_cca_ (Ta.lex.)

558.**Sugar-cane press**: **a_lai** sugar-cane press, sugar-cane (Ta.); **a_la** sugar-mill (Ma.); **a_le** a sugar-cane press or mill (Ka.); a press, mill (Tu.)(DEDR 387). **kulhu** an oil-press (Santali.lex.)

559.**Yellow orpiment**: **a_r..a** ?a flower; **a_la** yellow arsenic, orpiment, arada_l.a; **a_r..a_r..iga** a garland, a festoon (Ka.lex.) **arida_l.a, aradal.a, aridal.a** (Tadbhava of **harita_la**) yellow orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic, arsenicum flavum, anguli, kaco_ra (Ka.lex.) **alam** yellow orpiment or sulphuret of arsenic (Ta.); **alam** id. (Ma.); **ala** id. (Ka.)(T.E.D.) **alar** turmeric (Ta.lex.)

560.**Image: lizard**: **al.iga, kambal.iyal.iga** a kind of lizard or chameleon (Ka.lex.)

561.**Image: a plant: alligator's nose, polyygonum barbatum**: **ni_r-alari** alligator's nose, polygonum barbatum; **a_r-r-alari** common tamarisk, a plant with tubular stipules, polyygonum glabrum; marking-nut tree (Ta.lex.) **saur.i ar.ak** polygonum glabrum (Santali.lex.)

562.**That**: **av/avai** that man, that woman, those persons/that person (hon.) that thing, those things (Ta.)(DEDR 1). **vah.** enclitic 2 pl. pronoun.; **vo_, ve_** (Pali) **ve** dat. (As'.); **wi_, iwi_** (Wg.Ash.); **bi** (Dm.); **wi_** (Shum.); **bisa, pisa** (Kho.); **sav** of you (Wkh.)(CDIAL 11183). **yus.mad** nom. **yu_yam**, acc. **yus.man**, gen. **yus.ma_kam** pron. 2 pl., adj. **yus.maka** (RV.); **jumha** (Pkt.); **yam** (Ash.); **tumhe_** (Pali)(CDIAL 10511). **avn, avl., avr, ad** that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things (Ko.); **ava/a_ta** that man; **avu** those things (Ka.); **va~_d.u** (obl. **va_ni-**) that man (Te.); **avi** those things (Te.); **avnd, avr** that man, those men (Nk.); **av** those women or things (Ga.); **va_nr-u** (obl. **vani-**) that man (Kond.a); **avan/aven/havan** that man (Pe.); **a_s, a_r/abr.ar** that man, those persons (Kur.); **aanju** that man (Kui); **ah, ar** that man, those persons (Malt.)(DEDR 1). **ha_** adj. he, him (M.); **aha asau** (OM.); cf. **ahe** here (**ahiya_m.** here G.); **ehu** (Pkt.); **es.a** (Skt.)]; **hu_** (S.); **wuh** (H.); **ov** (Romany)(Bloch, p.414). cf. **avan-** he (Ta.lex.) **so** (m. sg. of **ta**) pron. he; **so sayam eva, so attana_va** himself (Pali.lex.)

563.**Pressed**: **aval.** pressed, contracted (M.); **aval.n.em.** to row, to contract (M.); **aval.um.** contrary, obstinate, reversed (G.); **avalo** perverse, difficult, unfavourable (S.)(Bloch, p. 298). cf. **aval** pressed rice (Ta.lex.) **ar., aur.i** straw from which grain has been threshed by beating it (Santali.lex.)

564.**Wild paddy**: **aivan-am** mountain paddy, wild rice, oryza mutica (**Pur-ana_. 159,17**)(Ta.lex.) **aivanam** wild paddy, oryza mutica (Ma.)(DEDR 922).

565.**Jungle cork tree**: **avali** jungle-cork tree; cowhage (Ta.); **aval** jungle cork tree (Ma.)(DEDR 266).

566.**Potter's kiln**: **a_va_pa** potter's kiln (Pali); **a_va_va** (Pkt.); **a_va_** handful of rice-plants for transplanting, brinjals or chillies regularly set out in a new bed (M.)[cf. **a_vijhn.e~, a_vijn.e~, a_va~jn.e~** to transplant rice (M.); **a_vijjhati** sets in order (Pali)(CDIAL 1436)]; **a_va_pa** scattering (MBh.); setting out jars (Skt.)(CDIAL 1428). **aiva** potter's kiln (Santali.lex.) **a_o, a_vya_** kiln-clay or **a_vea_ci ma_ti** (Kon.lex.)

567.**Baking oven**: **a_pa_ka** baking oven, potter's kiln (Skt.); **a_pa_ke_stha** standing in an oven (AV.); **a_va_va, a_va_ya** potter's kiln (Pkt.); **a_va_** brick kiln (L.P.); **a_vi_** potter's kiln (L.P.); **uha_** potter's kiln (Or.); **a_wa_, a~_wa~_** (Bi.); **ava~_** (OAw.); **a_wa_, a_wa~_, amba~_** (H.); **a_va_, ava_** (M.); **awa_l** small brick kiln (N.)(CDIAL 1202). **a_vi, a_vige, a_vuge, a_ma** potter's kiln (Ka.); **a_ve** id., oven (Tu.); **a_vamu** potter's kiln (Te.)(DEDR App.12).

568.**As many**: **ya_vat** as long as, until (RV.); **ya_va, ya_vam., ya_vad e_va** as far as, up to (Pali);**ja_va, ja_vam., a_va** (Pkt.); **yava, ya_va, ava, a_va_, ava_, avam.** (As'.); **yava, ava** (NiDoc.); **za** (Kal.); **ja~_** (S.); **ja_m.** (OG.); **jau~** (M.); **yav** until, as long as (Si.)(CDIAL 10474). **ya_vajji_vam** adv. as long as life (S'Br.); **ya_vajji_vam.** id. (Pali); **ja_vajji_vam., ja_jji_vam.** (Pkt.); **yavdiv** lifelong (Si.); **ya_vant** as much, as many (RV.); **ya_vant, ya_vataka** id. (Pali); **yavatake, ya_vatako** (As'.); **ja_vam.ta, ja_vaia** (Pkt.); **yaut** so many (Ash.); **ja_m.vata** as much as (OH.)(CDIAL 10475). **ya_, ya_vai** what or which things; **ya_vum, ya_vaiyum** all, whole; **ya_vatu, ya_tu** what; how; **ya_vatum** even a little (Ta.); **eytr** whence; **eyk** whither (Ko.); **ya_, ya_va, a_, a_va, da_va, e_, e**- what, which (Ka.); **ant** what; **at.o_mat.** how long (Br.)(DEDR 5151).

569.**Market**: **phal-a_pan.a** fruit shop (Pali.lex.) **ra_van.iyo** a village servant subordinate to the headman [**ra_jan + a_pan.ika** relating to a market; trader (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **a_pan.a** market, shop (MBh.Pali); **avana** market? (NiDoc. ?< **a_vahana** village (OPersian); **a_van.a** market, shop (Pkt.); **avan.a, avun.a** market (Si.); **wa_n** shop (K.Sh.); **won~^{u}** shop-keeper (K.); **avana** drinking party or place (Si.); **a_pa_na** act of drinking, drinking party (MBh.); **a_pa_nas'a_la_** tavern (R.)(CDIAL 1191-2; 1204; 1206). **ka_van.** [**ka_ + a_pan.a**] a hut made of leafy branches (M.)(CDIAL 3036).] The radical **-pan.** in these etyma in the sense of 'shop' may be linked to: **pan.** service, work, business (Ta.Ma.); work (Te.Kond.a); **pan.inar** servants (Ta.); **pon.y** work (To.); **pani** work, labour, workmanship (Te.)(DEDR 3884). **Sale deed**: **a_van.am** a document; generally, a sale-deed; **Synonym**: **villai-y-a_van.am** (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.); **a_van.a-k-kal.ari** place where documents like the sale-deeds, etc., are registered; a registration office. **mutta_van.am** a tax prob. on the sale of pearls (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **a_vat.i** depot (Ta.lex.); **a_van.akkalam** registration office (**S.I.I. iii,108**); **a_van.akkal.ari** id. (**Co_r..ava. 68**); **a_van.am** market, bazaar;

right to property, ownership; slavery, bondage, service (**Te_va_. 869,8**); bond, deed (**Te_va_. 977,5**); **a_van.a-ma_kkal.** those who administer the oath (**Akana_. 77**); **a_van.a-vi_ti** bazaar (**Tiruvicai. Karu. 7,1**); **a_van.a-v-o_lai** title-deed (**Kantapu. Var..inat.ai. 12**); **a_van.i-y-avit.t.am** an ancient festival in Madura which has now ceased to be observed (Ta.lex.) cf. **a_vapati** deposits as a pledge (Pali)(CDIAL 1410).

570.**Image: an armlet with an amulet**: **bawat.t.a_** an armlet with an amulet (P.lex.)

571.**A title**: **ba_wa_** a title given to male descendants of the first three gurus of the Sikhs; a term of respect equivalent to Sir (P.lex.) **a_ poi** call, summon; **a_ poun a_d.** call, calling, bring, fetch; **a_ poun.em.** invitation (Kon.lex.) **a_va_hana** (Skt.lex.)

572.**Share of produce**: **bhauli_, bha_uli_** paying a share of the produce as revenue or rent, the cutting and gathering being done under the inspection of a servant of the government or landlord as the case may be; superintendence of the cutting of crops that have been raised by partners (appraisement of standing crops is termed **kann** (P.lex.)

573.**Image: tank**: **ba_uli_ ba_ur.i_, ba_uli_** a walled spring; a well in which there are steps leading down to the water. In some ba_ulis there are covered chambers where people rest and take refreshments during the heat of the day (P.lex.) **ba_vi** (Tadbhava of **va_pi**) a well (Ka.Te.); **va_vi** (Ta.); **ba_vido_d.u** to dig a well (Ka.); **va_pi, ba_m.vi, ba_mi, ba_vi, va_yi** an oblong reservoir of water, a pool or lake; a well (Ka.); **bece** (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **va_vi** tank, reservoir of water (**Pin.. Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,10**); well with a flight of steps down to the water; stream of wate running in a river (**Ci_vaka. 337**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_vat.ige** a step, a stair (Ka.); **pa_yat.a_, pa_vaka_, pa_m.vad.a_** (M.); **pa_vance, pa_vat.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **a_val, a_bal, a_bal-gol.a** a pond that contains red water-lilies (Ka.lex.)

574.**Image: strainer**: **pavano** a sieve, strainer (Tu.lex.)

575.**Cloak**: **pa_va_ra** a cloak, mantle (Pali.lex.) **pa_vad.e** a cloth spread on the floor for the bride and the bridegroom to tread upon at a wedding; girl's garment; cloth pu ton the back of a buffalo (Tu.lex.)

576.**Image: sowing machine**: **va_pi** a sowing machine (Ka.lex.)

577.**Image: gimlet**: **a_vidha** an awl; drill; **a_viddha** pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down; **a_vyadh** to hit, pierce; **a_vya_dhin** giving pain, wounding, attacking; cf. **ve_dhanika_** gimlet (Skt.lex.) **a_vidha** a drill, a kind of gimlet worked by a string (Ka.lex.)

578.**A tribe**: **a_wan, awa_n** a Muhammadan sect, a Jat tribe (P.lex.)

579.**A tree**: **ikan.ai** a kind of tree (Ta.); **ikan.a(m)** a kind of tree (Ma.)(DEDR 412).

580.**Clearing-nut tree**: **in:guda** the medicinal tree terminalia catappa; its nut (MBh.); **in:gudi_** the tree (MBh.Sus'r.); **in:gula** (Skt.); **im.gudi_, im.gui_, am.gua** the tree; **im.gua** the fruit (Pkt.); **in:guya_** an oil-bearing plant (B.); **in:gul.a** terminalia catappa (Or.); **i~guwa_, hi~got.** the tree and its nut (H.); **in:gori_** the tree; **in:goru~** the nut (G.); **hi~gan.** the thorny tree balanites aegyptiaca (M.); **in:gini, hin:gini** the clearing-nut tree strychnos potatorum (Si.)(CDIAL 1554).

in:gudi, in:guda terminalia catappa (Ka.Skt.); **in:gal.a** a small tiny tree, balanites rtoxburghii, ga_regid.a, ta_pasataru (Ka.lex.) **andugu** clearing nut plant, strychnos potatorum (Ka.); **andugu, indugu** id. (Te.); **andg** sa_l tree; **a.nduk** (pl. **a.ndugul**) id. (Kol.)(DEDR 151).

581.**Asafoetida**: **hin:gu** the plant ferula asafoetida (BhP.)(CDIAL 14079). cf. **hin:gula** vermilion (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 14080). cf. **hi_nga** saffron (Kuwi)(DEDR 2608). **in:ku** asafoetida (**Ja_n-a_. 41,14**); **in:kura_mam** id. (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **hin:gu, in:gu** a tall perennial plant, growing in Persia, and yielding the drug asafoetida, ferula asafoetida; the drug prepared from the plant, ba_hlika, ra_mat.ha (Ka.lex.) Asafoetida is an oleo-gum-resin obtained by incision from the living rhizome and root of ferula foetida = ferula rubricaulis, and other species of ferula (Fam. umbelliferae), plants about 3m. in height. The drug is collected in Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. History: It appears doubtful whether the substance known to the ancients as **laser** was the asafoetida of modern commerce. Asafoetida seems to have been introduced from the East by the Arabian physicians. It was used in Europe during the Middle Ages but to a much less extent than galbanu, sagepenum and opopanax. Allied drugs: Galbanum and ammoniacum are oleo-gum-resins obtained, respectively from ferula galbaniflua and dorema ammoniacum. Uses: Asafoetida is now little used in human medicine, although still employed in veterinary work, and is an ingredient of certain sauces. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 469-470). Ferula asafoetida: **hin:gu** (Skt.); **hing** (B.H.); Sanskrit writers describe asafoetida as an exudation from the root of the asafoetida plant which is indigenous to Persia, Khorasan and Multan (?). Assafoetida is regarded as a stimulant and carminative and is much used in dyspepsia, flatulence, colic and diseases of the nervous system. It is fried before being used internally. Raw or unfried asafoetida is said to cause vomiting. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.176).

582.**Sugar-cane**: **iks.u** saccharum officinarum (Car. Su. 4.9,20,40). **iks.u** sugar-cane; **iks.u-gandha** saccharum spontaneum; **iks.u-rasa, iks.u-va_lika_, iks.u-ba_lika_** a kind of ka_s'a grass (Skt.lex.) cf. **ceruku** sugarcane (Ka.)(DEDR 2795). **kobu, us, usa_** sugarcane; **sa_kar, sa_kri** sugar (Kon.lex.)

583.**Thunderbolt**: **ikul., ikul.i** thunderbolt (**Iraku. A_r-r-up. 4**)(Ta.lex.); **ikukka, ikaykkuka** to conquer (Ma.)(DEDR 415). **Rainy season**: **e_xa_-gali_** rainy season (Kur.); **qe** rainy season (Malt.)(DEDR 876).

584.**Image: to strike, hit, throw**: **ji_a_na_** to strike, hit, throw; to beat, kill; **ji_-** to strike, beat; **hi_-** to strike, shoot with bow; caus. **jih-**; **i_-** to strike, beat (Go.); **ji_ali** to shoot an arrow; **ji_-** to shoot with bow; **ji_-** to shoot (Kuwi)(CDIAL 2602). cf. **i_t.t.i** lance, spear, pike (**Paripa_. 5,66**)(Ta.lex.) **Spear**: **is.t.i** impulse (RV.); **i_t.hi_, i_t.i_** lance, spear (H.)(CDIAL 1602). **i_t.t.i** lance, spear, pike (**Paripa_. 5,66**); id. (Ma.); **i_t.e** (Te.); **i_t.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ikuttal** to pout to rout, as an army (Ta.lex.) **ikukka, ikaykkuka** to conquer (Ma.)(DEDR 415). **is- (-t-)** to strike (Kond.a); **ih- (ist-)** id., beat (drum)(Pe.); **ih- (-t-)** to beat (Mand..); **ihpa (iht-)** to thrust into or through, spear, spit, impale (Kui); **ih- (ist-)** in: **dar.ata si_le ihimu_** bolt the door!; 3 pl. masc. **i_steri** (Kuwi)(DEDR 425). **Image: to pound**: **i_k-** to pound (Kol.); to pound grain (Nk.); to pound, to husk (rice)(Nk.); **i_xna_** to rough-husk, half-husk; **i_xrna_** to be half-husked; grind, powder (Kur.); **gre** to grind very fine (Malt.)(DEDR 535). **Image: to beat a drum**: **ikuttal** to beat, as a drum (**Pur-ana_. 158,1**); to play, as an instrument (**Malaipat.u. 391**); to call, invite; to produce sound, as a drum (**Malaipat.u. 532**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to fell a tree**: **ikuttal** to kill, destroy; to

throw down; to fell, as a tree; **ikutal** to break, erode (**Kur-un. 264**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: resistance, fight, compete**: **ikal** fight; **is'al** resistance; **ikaluka** to hate, reject, vie, compete (Ma.); **ikalan-** warrior; **ikaliya_r** enemies (**Te_va_. 75,1**); **ikalo_n-** enemy; **ical (icali-)** to be in disagreement with one another, wrangle (**I_t.u. 4,10,6**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **iyal (iyalv-, iyan-r--; iyali-)** to compete, wager; n. rivalry, competition (Ta.)(DEDR 413). **ikar..unar, ikan-r-avar** enemies (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 113**)(Ta.lex.) **ikala_t.t.am** controversy, disputation, altercation; competition, rivalry (**W.**); **ikal** amatorial strifes between husband and wife (**Paripa_. 9,36**); **ikal (ikalv-, ikan-r--; ikali-)** to disagree, hate, be inimical (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tuvanta. 12**); to vie, compete (**Ci_vaka. 904**); n. enmity, hatred (**Tirumuru. 132**); battle, war (**Paripa_. 6,28**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **icali** a quarrelsome woman (**Tiruppu. 243**); **icali-p-pur..ukkutal** to get entangled in a quarrel; to make a quarrel (Ta.lex.) **zagd.a** fight; **zagd.e** fighting (Kon.lex.) **kala_t.t.a_ < gala_t.a_** (U.) riot, commotion, tumult, insurrection, strife (Ta.lex.) cf. **kalaha** quarrel (Skt.lex.) **kalakam strife, quarrel, wrangle (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tuma_. 24); uproar, tumult (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

585.**Image: an arrow**: **icikappat.ai** < **is.i_ka_** a kind of arrow (**Kampara_. Nikum. 130**)(Ta.lex.) **sr.ka** arrow, spear (RV.); **sr.ga** id. (Skt.); **sr.gavant, sr.ga_vant** having arrows (Skt.); **hiya, hi, iya, i_ya** arrow (Si.); **si_k** reed, spit (Mth.)(CDIAL 13575). cf. **cilukku** barb (Ta.); **ciluku, sela** arrow (Te.)(DEDR 2568).

586.**Image: hair to hang down loose**: **ikuttal** to hang down loosely, as hair; to lower (**Malaipat.u. 44**); to spread out; to dishevel, as hair (**Cilap. 26,210**)(Ta.lex.)

587.**Image: quail**: **i_kai** quail (**i_kai-p-po_r: Kalit. 95,12**)(Ta.lex.)

588.**Image: mountain**: **ikuppam** boulder-like formation of a mountain side (**Malaipat.u. 367**)(Ta.lex.) **icumpu** precipice (**Tirukko_. 149**); rugged and broken pathway that is full of ascents and descents (**Tirukko_. 149, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

589.**Image: to close by a sluice**: **ikuttuvittal** to close, as by a sluice (**S.I.I. iii,9**)(Ta.lex.)

590.**Image: sandal-wood tree**: **i_kam, i_n:kam** sandal-wood tree (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **hima** sandal tree; camphor; **hima_** the fragrant drug and perfume called ren.uka_ (Skt.lex.)

591.**Image: betel**: **ikan-i** betel (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

592.**Image: honey in the hive**: **ikku** honey in the hive (**Ma_r-an-. 111, Uta_. 212**)(Ta.lex.) cf. semant. iks.u sugar-cane (sweetness)(Skt.)

593.**Image: to jump or leap over**: **ikattal** to leap over, jump over (Ta.lex.) cf. **niva (-pp-, -nt-)** to rise, be elevated, grow, spread, overflow; **ika (-pp-, -nt-)** to leap over, cross over, transgress (Ta.); **nege, nese** to go upward, jump; **negasu** to cause to jump or jump over (Ka.); **negayu, egayu, egavu** flying, flight; **eguru, evuru** to fly, jump up (Te.); **egur-** to jump (Nk.)(DEDR 3730).

594.**Image: to be similar**: **ikal** to be similar (**kulikamo t.ikaliya van:kai: Nan-. 268, Mayilai**); **icaittal** to resemble (**Pa_rata. Ira_ca. 52**)(Ta.lex.)

595.**Sell**: **ik** sell; **ikap, ikpa_** sale (Kon.lex.)

596.**Image: to grin**: **icittal** to laugh (Ta.); **icippu** laughter (Ta.); cf. **il.i** (Ta.lex.) **igul(u)cu, igilincu, ivul(u)cu** to grin, show the teeth; **iccu** to grin (Te.); **ikp- (ikt-)** id. (Pa.); **ijga'a_na_, ij^{i}gna_** to show the teeth; **ijgo_** characterised by protruding teeth (Kur.); **igje** to grin, reproach; **igjro** wry-mouthed (Malt.); **nijikatruni, nijika_vuni** to show the teeth, as dogs, monkeys; **ni_kuni** to appear, as the projecting teeth (Tu.)(DEDR 418). cf. **ikar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to slight, despise (**Kur-al., 698**); be careless, negligent; forget; n. contempt, reproach (**Ka_cippu. Kacci. 21**)(Ta.); **ikar..cci** disparagement, negligence; dislike; **ikar..vu** contempt, scorn (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,4,1**)(Ta.); **ikar..uka** to despite, blame, condemn (Ma.)(DEDR 414). **ikar..ar-pa_t.u** dishonour, disgrace, contemptibility, scorn (**Kur-al., 192, Urai.**); **ikar..va_r** scorners, slanderes, vilifiers (**Kur-al., 151**); **ikar..nturai** expression of contempt, slander (**Kur-al., 182, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **To laugh**: **il.i** to become low-spirited because of being ridiculed by others; to laugh, scorn, ridicule, disgrace, grin, show the teeth; n. laughter, derisive laughter, disgrace, contempt, scorn, defect; **il.ivu** ridicule, disgrace, disgust; **ici** to laugh; laughter; **icippu** laughter (Ta.); **il.i** contemptuous grin; **il.ika** to fret, as children; **il.ikka** to grin (as dogs, monkeys), show the teeth; **il.iccal** grinning, bashfulness; **il.ippu** grinning, neighing, nonsensical talk (Ma.)(DEDR 511).

597.**Fragrant**: **is.t.agandha** fragrant (Ka.); any fragrant substance (Skt.Ka.lex.)

598.**Azima tetracantha**: **ican:ku, can:ka-cet.i, uvar-ccan:kam, mut.-can:ku** mistletoe berry thorn, azima tetracantha (Ta.); **iyan:ku, is'an:ku** id. (Ma.); **egaci, uppegaci, uppagaci, uppacci** monetia barlerioides; **isagele** mistletoe berry thorn (Ka.)[azima tetracantha = monetia barlerioides](DEDR 421). cf. **kundali** azima tetracantha (Skt.)

599.**Ginger**: **ici** ginger (Ta.Ma.); **inj** (Ko.); **iji** (Kod..)(DEDR 429). **s'r.n:gave_ra** dried or fresh ginger (Sus'r.)[< SE Asia]; **sin:give_ra, sin:gi_** ginger (Pali); **s'im.gavera, s'ighavera** (NiDoc.); **sim.gave_ra** (Pkt.); **singuru, hinguru, inguru** (Si.)(CDIAL 12588). **s'r.n:gave_rapura** name of a town on the Ganges (MBh.); **sim.garara** a place name (OAw.)(CDIAL 12589). cf. **ve_r** root (Ta.)(DEDR 5535). **ellam** ginger (**Malai.**); **allamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **aindra** wild ginger (Skt.)(CDIAL 2535). "... with us it is called **gengibre**; the word is **gimzibil** among Arabs, Persians, and Turks. When it is green the Guzaratis, Deccanis, and Bengalis call it **adrac**, and when dry **socte**. In Malabar it is known as **imgi**, and the Malays call it **alia**. (Ginger is the rhizome, or underground stem, of zingiber officinale; the word 'zingiber' being derived, through the Greek **siggiberis** and Sanskrit **shringabera** -- meaning 'horned root'-- from the Arabic **zanjabil**... It is not a native of India: and its proper Sanskrit name is **ardraka**, meaning, literally, 'of the wet', i.e. the monsoon; 'green ginger' is in Hindustani denominated **adrak** and 'dry ginger' **sont**.) (G. De Orta, pp. 223-227). Zingiber officinale: **ardraka** (Skt.Ka.); **adrak** (H.P.); **ada** (B.); **adu** (M.); **inji** (Ta.); **adrakamu** (Te.); **andrakam** (Ma.); rhizome: used as a stimulant, carminative and flavouring agent; rhizome yields about 1-3% of a volatile oil containing camphene, phellandrene; gingerol and shogaol are the pungent constituents; widely cultivated in India (GIMP, p.261). Amomum zingiber, zingiber officinale, zingiber blancoi. ... is a native of tropical Asia... The rhizomes of ginger are used as a condiment, being one of the most popular flavoring agents known... used as stomachic, carminative, stimulant, diaphoretic, sialagogue, and digestive... as a carminative adjunct along with black pepper and long pepper. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.200). Zingiber officinale... known in commerce as Jamaica Ginger, African ginger and Cochin ginger... Habitat. South Asia. Naturalized in Jamaica, Africa, West Indies, Mexico and Florida. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 221-227). **na_gara** s'un.t.hi_, dry ginger (Car. Su. 4.11,12,29).

s'un.t.hi_ zingiber officinale (Car. Su. 27.256, Ci. 5.74). **a_rdraka** fresh ginger (Sus'r.); **a_rdra, a_rdrika_** (Skt.); **a_rdra-s'a_ka** fresh ginger (Skt.); **adda-sin:give_ra** (Pali); **dur^{u}** (K.); **adda_** (P.); **a_do** ginger (Ku.); **aduwa_** dried ginger (N.); **a_da_** ginger (A.B.); **ada_** (Or.); **a_di_** (B.); **a_d** (Mth.); **a_di_** (Aw.); **a_da_** (H.); **a_du~** (G.); **allaka** coriandrum sativum (Pali); **allaya** fresh ginger (Pkt.); **a_le~, ale~** fresh ginger, ginger plant (M.); **a_lle~** ginger (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1341). **adauri** small lumps of pulse and condiments fried in ghee (N.); **adaur.i_, adauri_** (H.)(CDIAL 1342).

600.**Image: to play on a lute**: **icaittal** to play, as on a lute (**Tol. Col. 310, Urai.**); **icai-ka_rar** singers (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,5,11**)(Ta.lex.)

601.**Profit**: **icai** gain, profit (**Civappira. Ven:kaiyula_. 328**); gold (Ta.lex.) **Agreement; to receive, accept**: **ijrna_** to receive, accept, get (Kur.); **njre** to receive, take into the hand (Malt.)(DEDR 431). **icaital** to acquire or get possession of (**Tiruva_ca. 2,39**); to be possible; to be within one's power (**Na_lat.i.111**); to consent, acquiesce, agree (**Tirunu_r-. 83**); **icaittal** to bring about (**Vina_yakapu. 75,573**); **icai** union, agreement, harmony; **icaimai** honour; esteem, the desire for which acts as a powerful incentive to abstention, at all costs, from blameworthy actions (**Tol. Po. 257**); **icaivu** agreement (**Perun.. Makata. 15,9**); consent, approval (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cura. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **To join**: **icaital** to fit in, as one plank with another in joining; **icaittal** to bind, tie, fasten; **icaippu** joining so as to fit in; joint; **icaivu** fitting with one another (**Perun.. Makata. 15,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Marriage written document**: **icai-kut.i-ma_n-am** written document executed by the bridegroom's father and attested to by witnesses in marriages among Na_t.t.uko_t.t.ai chettiyars (**C. and T., Vol. V, p.267**); **icai-y-o_lai** deed of consent or acceptance (**I.M.P.N.A. 727**)(Ta.lex.)

602.**Name**: **icumu < isum** (U.) name (Ta.lex.)

603.**Village officer**: **icumu-ta_r < isum-da_r** (U.) hereditary holder of a village office; **icumu-va_ri** revenue account of the holdings and their assessments arranged under the names of several individuals (Ta.lex.)cf. **icumu < isum** (U.) name (Ta.lex.)

604.**Image: fig**: **icci** oval-leaved fig; jointed ovate-leaved fig, ficus tsiela; **iccil** (**Maccapu. Attiri. 4**); **icci-y-a_l** jointed ovate-leaved fig (**Mu_. A.**); **kallicci, kallitti** species of fig: (a) stone fig, ficus gibbosa parasitica; (b) jointed ovate-leaved fig, ficus tsiela; (3) ovate-leaved fig, ficus retusa; (d) tailed oval-leaved fig, ficus talboti (Ta.lex.)

605.**Image: furrow**: **si_te, si_ta_** a furrow, the track or line of a ploughshare (Ka.Skt.); **si_tya** ploughed, tilled; a young plant as of rice (Ka.); **si_ri** having a plough: Balara_ma; **si_ra** a plough (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **i_su, i_cu** (Tadbhava of **i_s.e**) the single, double, triple etc. pole or shaft of a cart or carriage; the pole or shaft of a plough; ne_gila i_su (Ka.); **i_s'e, i_s.e** the pole or shaft of a plough; the pole or shaft of a carriage (Skt.Ka.); **i_cukey** the perpendicular staff or handle in the staff of a plough on which the plougman presses (Ka.); **i_ttu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ijgo** straight from here, straight forward (Kur.); **igjo** true (Malt.)(DEDR 427).

606.**Image: crack**: **isigka_** crack, slit, chink; **isigna_ (isgya_)** to open in long slits, chap, crack (Kur.); **isge** to be well parched (as grain), be cracked (as the skin)(Malt.)(DEDR 423).

607.**Desire**: **e_t.an.a_ttirayam** three kinds of attachment, one of 11 divisions of pur-a-nilai (**Tiruva_la. Kat..**); **e_t.an.ai** ardent desire (**Civataru. Civaja_n-ayo_. 112**); **e_t.t.ai** intense desire; **e_t.ai** ardent desire, eager longing (**Cu_t.a_**.) (Ta.lex.) **i_t.t.al** amassing wealth, a desirable quality of character in merchants (**Pin..**); **i_t.t.u-tal** to acquire, earn, obtain (**Kur-al., 1009**); **i_n.t.u-tal** to gather, come together (**Tiruva_ca. 2,144**); to be close togerher; to get to a compact mass, as the atoms of earth (**Pur-ana_. 19**)(Ta.lex.) **hur.so, hica, rin ron.** desire; **hur.so, haya** to desire (Santali.lex.) **urba_, urbe** longing; **urbest** id. (Kon.lex.) **e_s.an.a** seeking; wish, desire; **i_s.an.a** looking; seeking; desire, wish (Ka.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **e_s.a** seeking (Skt.)(CDIAL 2531). **gave_s.ayati** seeks (MBh.); **gave_s.ate_** (SaddhP.); **gave_s.a** seeking for (Skt.); **gave_s.an.a** desiring eagerly (RV.); **gave_sati** searches for (Pali); **games.ati** (NiDoc.); **games.ina** (Dhp.); **gave_sai, game_sai** (Pkt.); **gavasn.e~** (M.); **gavas** search (M.); **gaver.** clue (L.); **gaver.an.** to search for stolen property (L.)(CDIAL 4105). **gavya** consisting of or coming from cattle; a herd of cows (RV.); **ga_ba** cattle, cow (Or.)(CDIAL 4106). **i_s.an.a-traya** the three dominant desires, viz. the desire after riches, after a wife, and after a son (Ka.lex.)

608.**Image: arrow**: **e_s.an.a** an iron arrow (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **e_cu-tal** to hurl, dart (**Te_va_. 380,6**); **e_vu** arrow (**Kantapu. Ka_mataka. 66**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: spear**: **i_t.i, it.t.i** spear, lance (Ka.Ta.Te.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **it.t.i** (Tadbhava of **yas.t.ti**) a lance, spear, javelin (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **i_li** a sort of weapon; a single-edged sword, used by Turus.kas; **kad.iva kattige**; **i_li** a cudgel; a short sword; a stick shaped like a sword (Ka.lex.) **Sword; spear, lance**: **r.s.t.i** spear, lance (RV.); **it.t.hi** spear (Pali); **rit.t.hi** sword (Pkt.)(sanskritized as: **ris.t.i-, ris.t.a-** sword)(Skt.); **hes.t.** yoke-pole (Kho.); **ri_t.h** sword (H.); **i_t.hi_** spear, spear-shaft (H.); **vi_t., it.a_, vit.a_** a spear carried before a ra_ja_ in procession (M.); **it.i_** the bit of stick struck in the game of trapstick (S.); **i_t.hi_, i_t.i_** (H.); **it.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 2461). **i_t.t.i** lance, spear, pike (**Paripa_. 5,65**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **i_t.e** id. (Te.); **i_t.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

609.**Image: balance**: **e_s.an.ike** a goldsmith's balance (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **i_s.a_** pole of carriage or plough (RV.); **i_sa_, i_saka_** (Pali); **i_sa_** pole of plough (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1620). **i_t.a_-tan.t.am <** i_s.a_ + till or shaft of a vehicle (**Maccapu. Cu_riyarata. 21**) (Ta.lex.)

610.**Image: speed**: **i_n.t.u-tal** to speed, haste (**Cilap. 13,10**); haste, speed, despatch (**Tiva_.**); **i_n.t.en-a** expeditiously, promptly, speedily (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,9,2, A_r-a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

611.**Image: male of animals**: **e_t.t.ai** male of animals (**Tiva_.**); **e_r-r-ai** male of any animal remarkable for physical strength (**Tol. Po. 604**); **e_r-r-aippan-ai** male palmyra (**Na_lat.i, 96**)(Ta.lex.)

612.**Image: rib of a leaf**: **e_t.akan.i < e_t.u + akan.i** rib of a palm leaf (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 20**); **e_t.u** petal (Ta.); **e_d.u** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **e_t.u-ko_l.a_l.an-** accountant (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,153**)(Ta.lex.)

613.**To fix; put**: **hita** placed (RV.)(CDIAL 14091). cf. **puro_hita** family priest (RV.Pali); **puro_hia** (Pkt.); **peraviya_, pereviya_** royal councillor (Si.)(CDIAL 8293). cf. **sahita** accompanying (Ka_tyS'r.; Pa_n.. va_rtt. : **sa- + hita**); accompanied by (Skt.Pali); **sahitam** together with (MBh.); **sahia** accompanied by (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13310). **it.u** to place, deposit, put in, keep (Ta.); **id.u** id. (Te.Ka.Ma.); **it.u** a pledge, security, mortgage (Ta.); **it.uka** to place, put, plant; **i_t.u** placing, stability (Ma.); **id.- (it.-)** to fix, put (Ko.); to put, place (To.); **id.u (it.t.-)** to put, place; **i_d.u** an equivalent, a pledge (Ka.); a pledge, pawn (Tu.); **di_pini** to place, keep, put, reserve (Tu.); **id.u**

to put, lay, offer; **i_d.u** equality, pledge (Te.); **i.d.-** to put (Kol.); **ir.-** to put (Nk.); **id.-** to put, keep, allow (Pa.); **ir-** to put, fill (Ga.); **id.-** to put (Kond.a); **it.-** to put (Pe.); to put, put down (Mand..); **it.a** to place, put down, fix (Kui); **ittali** to keep; **ittinai** to place, put, keep (Kuwi)(Ta.lex.) **id., id.a_** mortgage (Kon.lex.) **id.epod., id.epod.i** a native custom of exchanging betel-nuts at marriage; **id.o, id.ea_** offering, present, chiefly at the time of marriage (Kon.lex.) **i_t.t.u-p-pattiram** deed of hypothecation (Ta.lex.) **i_t.u-kot.u** to give an equivalent, bestow a reward; to be equal; to compete; to bear the brunt (Ta.lex.) **i_t.e_r-r-am** (Ta.Ma.) deliverance, emancipation, liberation, redemption (Ta.lex.) **To serve food**: **ittna_** in: **xat.t.na_ ittna_** to portion out, distribute; **ittna_** to dole out (Kur.); **ite** to divide (as a share)(Malt.)(DEDR 461). **ir.**(**iRt**) to serve (food), put, pour in or out (Kond.a); **it.ki** to wear a beauty mark, to put on (ornament), insert (flowers behind ear)(Kond.a); **it.u** to place, deposit, handing over (Ta.); **i_t.u** a pledge, security, mortgage (Ta.); **id.** to put, fix (Ko.); to put (Kol.); **i.r.** shot, equality (Ko.); to put, allow (Nk.); **id.u** to put down, plant, lay by, produce, perform, effect, make (Ka.); to place, put, lay, give, offer (Te.); **i_d.u** proportion, equality, that is equal or matches, an equivalent, a pledge (Ka.); a pledge, pawn, an equivalent (Tu.); equality, a match, an equal, equivalent, pledge (Te.); **di_pini** to place, keep, put, reserve, lay by (Tu.); **i_d.u, di_d.u** to place (Tu.); **irra_na_** to keep, place, preserve (Go.); **irr** to put, to hide (Go.); **ar, er** to put away, hide (Go.); **id.** to put (Kond.a)(DEDR 442). **To establish**: **idna_** to put in the ground and cover (as seed for growth), plant, transplant, introduce and establish (as a new religion); **idrna_** refl.-pass. (Kur.); **ide** to plant, erect, built (Malt.)(DEDR 462). **Standing; settled**: **adhis.t.hita** standing, settled (MBh.); **adhit.t.hita** standing on, regulated (Pali); **ahit.t.hiya** settled (Pkt.); **it.u-** in cmpds. 'fixed'(Si.)(CDIAL 265). **Resolve**: **hit.h** firmness of mind, pertinacity, courage, hope (P.); **hat.h** pertinacity (H.)(CDIAL 264). **adhit.t.ha_ti, adhit.t.hahati** stands on, arranges, determines, concentrates on (Pali); **ahit.t.he_i** goes up, controls (Pkt.); **it.anava_** to make up one's mind (Si.)(CDIAL 261). **adhis.t.ha_na** place, position (RV.); government (R.); **adhit.t.ha_na** standpoint, resolve (Pali); **ahit.t.ha_n.a** place, control (Pkt.); **ayit.an, it.ana** resolve (Si.)(CDIAL 262).

614.**Image: to meet face to face**: **etir-ttal** to meet face to face (**Tirukko_. 396**); **edirintsu** (Te.); **edirisu** (Ka.); **etir** (Ma.); **eduruntu** (Tu.); **etir** hostile (**Kalit. 96**); **eduru** (Te.Tu.); **edir** (Ka.); **etir** (Ma.); rival (**Tacaiva_. 14**); similitude, comparison (**Te_va_. 613,4**); redupl. **etir-kutir** obverse (**Paripa_. 8,21**)(Ta.lex.)

615.**Waist**: **it.ai** middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist; **it.uppu** waist, side, loins, hips (Ta.); **it.a, et.a** interval, place, between, interval of time, middle, waist; **it.uppu** the hip (Ma.); **er.** place or time between, interval (esp. of time)(Ko.); **ir. kwa.y** bamboo vessel into which butter and butter-milk are poured from vessels of the inner section of the ti. dairy, and from which they are poured into vessels of the outer section (to keep the ritual purity of objects in the inner section free from any outside contamination; lit. intermediate kwa.y vessel (To.)[**kwa.y** bamboo pot used at ti.dairy (To.); **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (Ta.); **xo_** cooking-pot (Br.)(DEDR 2225)]; **ed.a, ed.e** place or time between, interval, distance, middle, waist, inferiority; **ed.ati** middle aged woman (Ka.); **id.** interval, space between, interval of time; **id.etara** middling, inferior; **ed.avat.t.u, ed.evat.t.u** middling, indifferent; **dekka_ru** the space between the legs (Tu.); **ed.a** space, interval, distance, difference; **ed.amu** intervening space, distance (Te.)(DEDR 448). **u_t.u** the middle, that which comes between, waist; **u_t.u_t.e_** here and there; **u_t.-a_t.u** to go among, move about, frequent (Ta.); **u_t.u** inside, place between, through; **u_t.e~_** adv. inside, through; **u_t.-a_t.uka** to pass through (as wind,

water)(Ma.); **u.r.** central parting of hair (Ko.)(DEDR 737).**u_t.u, u_t.ai** woof, thread woven across the warp (Ta.); **u_t.a** woof, cross thread (Ma.)(DEDR 738). **id.etara** adj. middling, of average quality (Tu.lex.) **id.em** chin, exit (Kon.lex.)

616.**Exchange of gifts**: **id.epod.** a native custom of exchanging betel-nuts at marriage; **id.o, id.ya_** offering, present, chiefly at the time of marriage (Kon.lex.) **i_d.u** appropriateness in respect of age and physical development as between a would-be bridegroom and the bride (Ta.lex.) **i_d.** a proper dose of a stimulant such as tobacco (Tu.lex.) **i_d.u** way, means (**Tirukko_. 111**); delivering, handing over (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,36**); **i_t.t.am** store, treasure, abundance (**Ci.Ci. 2,41**); acquiring, earning (**Kur-al., 1003**)(Ta.lex.)

617.**Gift**: **it.ukai** gift; **it.utal** to give, grant, bestow, as alms (**Nalva. 2**); **it.u-tan:kam** refined gold, gold of the best quality; gold-leaf; **it.u** to place, deposit, put in, keep (**Tiruva_ca. 33,8**)(Ta.lex.)

618.**Image: space**: **it.ai** gap, unfilled space (**Tol. Po. 76**); **it.aivel.i** gap, intervening space; hole, as in a wall; cleft (Ta.lex.) **id.e, ed.e** place, room (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **it.ai** (Ta.); **id.upu** a breach, a crack, a hole; **id.i** to be powdered or ground (Ka.); **it.uku, it.aku** narrowness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **i_n.t.u** here, in this place; in this world; in this way (Ta.lex.) cf. semant. 'middle': **antar** inside (RV.)(CDIAL 356). **antara** interior, near (RV.); **antara_** in the middle (Skt.)(CDIAL 357). **antara_** in the middle (RV.); **antarantara_** at intervals (Pali)(CDIAL 362). **it.alam** width, extent (Ta.)(DEDR 434). **it.am** place, room, spot, opportunity (Ta.); **it.an-** wide space (Ta.); **it.ai** place, space (Ta.); **it.aviya** wide, extensive, spacious (Ta.); **it.a, et.a, it.am, et.am, e_t.am** place, spot, house, time (Ma.); **er.m** place (Ko.); **ir.n.** place (To.); **id.e, ed.e, ed.a** place, spot, ground (Ka.); **ed.e** the company or proximity of a person (Kod..); **id.e** place, room, space, abode (Tu.); **dekki** place, room (Tu.); **ed.a** place, spot (Te.); **ed.amu** place, space, room, opportunity, time, occasion (Te.)(DEDR 434). **Place**: **it.ai** place, space (**Pur-ana_. 5,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Plain; desert**: **et.a_r** plain, open field (Ta.); **ed.a_ri, ed.a_ru** a desert, wilderness (Te.)(DEDR 781).

619.**Image: food presented**: **id.e** an oblation to a deity or to man; food (Ka.); the goddess Id.a_, the wife of Budha (Ka.); **ed.e** (Tadbhava of **id.e**) an offering; food; meal; **ed.e-ikku** to present food to a deity or to man; **ed.eka_su** a ka_su presented with food to a deity (Ka.lex.)

620.**Image: earthen lamp**: **it.icil** the hollow portion of a lamp, which is the receptacle for the oil (**Te_va_. 503,2**)(Ta.); **it.iññil** small earthen lamp (Ma.)(DEDR 441).

621.**Image: fish-spawn, cluster, garland**: **in.ar** fish-spawn (Ma.); to be dense (Ta.); a cluster of flowers, full-blown flower, pollen, bunch of fruit (Ta.)(DEDR 456). **in.t.a** a kind of garland (Ma.); **in.t.ai** circlet of flowers, variety of garland (Ta.); **in.d.e** wreath, garland (Ka.); garland (Te.)(DEDR 458).

622.**Roof; slope**: **ir-ai, ir-appu** inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house (**Pur-ana_.129**); **ir-ava_ram** eaves of a house (Ta.); **ir-a, ir-aka_li, ir-ayar-r-am** eaves of a house; **ir-ampu** eaves, brow of a hill, edge; **ir-ava_ram** veranda (Ma.); **er-akil, er-ake** a roof, thatch (Ka.); **raki** eaves (Kod..); **er-a**, in: **talliyer-a** the uppermost well-tube which forms a parapet round a well (Te.); **r-e_kam** roof (Kond.a); **je_gom** id. (Pe.); **re_pa** the lower slopes of a hill (Kui)(DEDR 528).

623.**Left**: **it.ai, it.am** left side; **it.an-** one on the left side; **it.attai, it.avan-** left ox in the yoke (Ta.); **it.am, et.am** left side (Ma.); **er.** id. (Ko.); **r.** left (To.); **ed.a** left, left side; **ed.acu** state of being left-handed (Ka.); **d.ate** left (Kod..); **ed.a, yad.a** id.; **ed.an:ku** on the left side; **yad.ambu** left side; **damma, datta** left (Tu.); **ed.ama** left, left-hand, the left-hand side; **d.a_, da_** left (Te.); **edamakei** left (Kol.); **d.a_kiyan ki_** left hand (Nk.)(DEDR 449). **davva** left (Pkt.); **d.au_** fool (P.); **d.abri** left side or hand (Or.); **d.a_va** left hand (Pkt.); **d.a_o** left (S.); **d.a_var.u** left-handed (S.); **d.a_vra_** left-handed, crooked-horned (M.); **da_vre~** crooked horn (M.); **d.a_bar.u** lefthanded (S.); **da_ba** left (OG.); **d.a_bu~**, **d.a_bhu~** (G.); **d.ibba_** left hand; **d.ibariya_** lefthanded (H.); **d.ebro** obstinate; **d.ebre** left (N.); **d.ebra_** lefthanded (B.); **d.ebara_** id. (Or.); **d.ebiri** pertaining to the left (Or.); **d.eb** bullock with one erect and one hanging horn (Bi.Mth.); **d.hebro** lefthanded (Ku.); **d.a_wa_** (H.); **d.a_va_** (M.); **dewra_** left (H.); **debro** obstinate (N.); **debre** left (N.); **debra_** (H.)(CDIAL 5539). **d.a_va** (Nk.); **d.ebri** (Pa.Ga.); **d.ema, demar, d.a_va_** (Go.); **deba, debe, debo** (Kui); **tebri, te_bri, t.ebri** (Kuwi)(DEDR 449). **it.an:kai** left hand (**Tiruvil.ai. Ya_n-ai. 30**); left-hand clan, one of the two clans into which some Dravidian castes in Co_r..a_ country had separated themselves by about the 11th century A.D., such as the artisans against the agricultural--the feud arising chiefly from each claiming certain honours, such as riding a horse on marriage occasions, etc. (Ta.lex.)

624.**Image: dot**: **it.a_ku** brand, spot, dot (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

625.**Cinnamon**: **intu** < **indu** camphor cinnamon, karppu_ramaram (**Mu_. A.**); moon (**Tiruva_ca. 13,4**)(Ta.lex.)

626.**River indus**: **indu < hindu** (U.) **< sindhu** (Skt.)the river Indus; **intuppu** rock salt or sodium chloride used in medicine, so called because it was brought from Sindh (**Pata_rtta. 1096**) (Ta.lex.)

627.**Equally big**: **i_tuka_** (poet.); **itka_** adj. equally numerous, equally big (M.); **et.lo** (G.); **etiro** (S.); **itna_** (H.P.); **yu_t^{u}** (K.); **eta** (B.); **ete** (Or.); **etakin** (Si.); **keti** (Romany); **kitka_** (H.); **ittia, ettia** (Pkt.); **iyat** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 302). **intavaru** such people; **intut.u, initu, initut.u, is.t.u** this much (Ka.lex.) **ittan-ai** so much (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,3,8**); a few (**Tirunu_r-. 85**); **ittun.ai** thus much (**Kantapu. Cu_ran-amai. 98**)(Ta.lex.)

628.**Image: joining; collection**: **i_n.t.u (i_n.t.i-)** to gather, come together, be close together, get to be a compact mass, abound; **i_n.t.u-ni_r** sea; **i_t.t.u (i_t.t.i-)** to collect, hoard, accumulate, acquire; n. a flock, swarm; **i_t.t.am** throng, group, abundance, acquiring, earning; **i_t.t.al** amassing wealth (Ta.); **i_t.t.am** collection; **i_t.t.uka** to heap up, increase; **i_t.uka** to join, increase; **i_n.t.a** a swarm (Ma.); **i_d.u** joining, uniting, increase, plenty, strength, wealth; **i_d.uka_r-a, i_d.uga_r-a** a powerful man; **in.d.e** heap, mass (Ka.)(DEDR 538).

629.**Image: to be joined**: **id.i** to be joined; the whole; n. state of being close,joined, or together (Ka.); the whole (Kod..); entire, whole (Tu.); **id.uvu** heap, mass (Ka.)(DEDR 440). **Image: to join**: **id.i** to be joined or united, to be close; to be mixed together (Ka.); **ir..ai** to copulate; **icai, iyai, iyal** to become united (Ta.); **id.i, it.t.u** the state of being close, joined, collected or together (Ka.); the whole (Ka.Tu.); a collection, a more or less firm mass, as the dried mucus of the nose, the sticky contents of a vessel, the cement to mend earthen waterpots etc.; **Treasure**: **id.igan.t.u** a treasure, se_vadhi (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **yaddhn.a_** to copulate (P.); **yadho, jadho**

copulated (S.); **yaddha_** (L.)(CDIAL 10416). cf. **id.i** the whole (Kod..)(DEDR 440). **i_t.t.am** store, treasure; concourse, throng, congregation, group, assembly (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **i_t.t.al** amassing wealth, a desirable quality of character in merchants (Ta.lex.) **it.t.al.a, it.t.an.a** a crowd, a throng; **it.t.an.isu** to be close, thronged, crowded, to throng (Ka.lex.) **Touch**: **it.t.a_na_, it.-** to touch (Go.); **d.u_- (-t-)** id. (Pe.); **d.i_ga (d.i_gi-)** to touch, feel; n. a touch (Kui); **di_gali** to feel, touch; **di_ginai, di_nai, d.i_g- (-it-)** to touch (Kuwi)(DEDR 453). **Loose confectionary**: **it.i** flour, esp. of rice or millet; light meal with flour as its chief ingredient; **it.iyal** a loose confectionary made of flour; **it.iya_ppam** steamed rice-cake (Ta.); **it.iyappam, it.iyun.n.i** a kind of cake (Ma.); **id.i, id.ikud.aka, id.ikud.umu** different sorts of cakes (Te.)(DEDR 439). **it.t.ali** a kind of cake prepared by steaming semi-solid dough made of rice mixed with black gram (Ta.); **it.t.ali, id.d.ali** a kind of cake (Ma.); **id.d.ali, id.d.alige, id.d.al.ige** a kind of sour pudding made of rice flour, black gram, cummin seed, ginger, salt, pepper, etc., and boiled in steam (Ka.); **id.d.ena** a sort of cake (Te.); **in.d.ari_, in.d.ali_** a kind of cake (Skt.)(DEDR 455).

630.**Crocodile**: **it.an:kar** crocodile (**Kur-icip. 257**)(Ta.lex.)

631.**Chisel**: **it.an:kam < t.an:ka** chisel, stone cutter's chisel (**Tan.ikaippu. Akat. 69**)(Ta.lex.) **t.an:g** projecting spike which acts as a bolt at one corner of a door (K.); **t.a_~k** iron pin, rivet (H.)(CDIAL 5428). **t.a_n:gi** stone chisel (A.); **t.a_n:g, t.a_n:gi** spade, axe (B.); battle-axe (Or.); **t.a_~ga_** adze (Bi.); **t.a_n.i_** axe (Bhoj.); **t.a_~gi_** hatchet (H.); **t.an:ka** spade, hoe, chisel (R.); **t.an:ga** sword, spade (Skt.); stone mason's chisel (Pali); **t.am.ka** stone-chisel, sword (Pkt.); **t.ho~** axe (Wot..); **t.hon.** battle-axe (Bshk.); **t.hen.** small axe (Bshk.); **t.ho_n:gi** axe (Phal.); **tunger** axe (Tor.); **t.on:guru** a kind of hoe (K.); **t.a_~gi** adze (N.); **t.a_~ki_** chisel (H.); **t.a_~k** pen nib (G.M.); **t.a_~ki_** chisel (M.)(CDIAL 5427). cf. t**.an:kati** ties (Dha_tup.); **t.a_~ko** to stitch, join (G.); **t.a_~cn.i_** pin, small pin (M.)(CDIAL 5432). **t.an:kita-mañca** a stone (i.e. chiselled) platform (Pali); **t.a_~kvu~** to chisel (G.); **t.a_~kn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5433). **t.an:kas'a_la_, t.an:kakas'a_la_** mint (Skt.); **t.aksa_l, t.aksa_r** (N.); **t.a_ksaLl, t.a_~ksa_l** (B.); **t.eksa_l** (B.); **t.aksa_r** (Bhoj.); **t.aksa_l, t.aksa_r** (H.); **t.a~ksa_l.** (G.); **t.a_~ksa_l, t.a_ksa_l, t.a~ksa_l, t.aksa_l** (M.); **t.aksa_l.i_** mind-master (G.); **t.a_ksa_l.ya_** (M.)(CDIAL 5434). **t.a_n.o** rod, fishing rod (N.); **t.a_n.i** measurin rod (N.); **t.a_k** iron pit, rivet (H.); **t.a_~ki** thin iron bar (Ku.)(CDIAL 5428). cf. **dagger** a dagger (English).

632a. **Image: leg: t.am.ka, t.am.ka_** leg (Pkt.); **t.an:ga** (S.); **t.an:g** (L.P.); **t.a_~g** (Ku.M.); **t.a_n.** (N.); **t.a_n:ka** leg, thigh (Or.); **t.a_n:ku** thigh, buttock (Or.); **t.a_n., t.en.ri** leg, thigh (B.); **t.a_~g, t.a~gri** leg, foot (Mth.); **t.a_n., t.an.ari** leg (Bhoj.); **t.a_~g** (Aw.H.); leg from hip to foot (G.); **t.a_~go** leg from hip to foot (G.)(CDIAL 5428). **ut.t.an:gi_** high up the leg, drawn up (of trousers), shrunk, shrivelled, badly made (H.)(CDIAL 1684). **ut.akna_** to jump, skip (H.); **ut.t.i_kita** jumping (Skt.)(CDIAL 1683). **ut.a_~ko** rough estimate of weight, guess (G.); **ut.a_~kvu~** to weigh (G.)(CDIAL 1682). **d.ag** step, stride (N.H.); pace (M.); **d.aga** step (Omarw.); **d.ag, d.aglu~** step (G.); **d.agn.e~** to step over (M.); **d.agara** footstep, road (Or.); **d.i~gh** foot, step (P.); **d.eg, d.ek** pace (N.); **d.eg** footstep (Mth.); **d.ig, d.eg** pace (H.)(CDIAL 5523).

632b. **Image: hill: ut.a~gal.** Mound (M.)(CDIAL 1691). **Ut.a~gar** full of mounds; small round hillock, stone placed under a mass which is to be rolled along (M.); **uttun:ga** high (MBh.)(CDIAL 1690). **t.an:ka** peak, crag (MBh.); **tun:ga** lofty, mountain (MBh.); **t.akuru** mountain (S.); **t.akiri_** hillock (S.); **t.a_kara** low hill (S.); **t.a_kiru_** mountaineer (S.); **t.a_kuro, t.a_kuri** hill top (N.); [cf. **t.ha_kur** eminent person (H.)]; **t.a_n:gi_** hill, stony country (Or.); **t.a_n:gara** rocky hilly land

(Or.); **t.ikara** high land, sandbank (Or.); **t.ikara_**, **t.i_kira_** anthill (Or.); **t.in.** mountain peak (A.); **t.in.na_** elevated piece of land (A.); **t.in.a_li** very high (A.); [cf. **tin.n.ai** elevated platform in the frontal of a house (Ta.)]; **t.ek, t.eka_d., t.ekd.i_, t.e~kd.i_** hillock (M.); **t.ekra_, t.ekri_** rock, hill (P.); **t.ekar, t.ekra_** heap, hillock (H.); **t.ekro, t.ekri_** mountain, hillock (G.); **t.e_~g** hillock, mound (K.); **t.u~k** peak (G.); **t.u~g** mound, lump (M.); **t.un:guri** hillock (Or.); **t.u~gar** bump, mound (M.); **t.u~gal., t.u~gu_l.** bump, mound (M.); **d.aki** hill, rising ground (K.); **d.akuru** hill on a road (K.); **d.aggara** upper terrace of a house (Pkt.); **d.agar** little hill, slope (M.); **d.a_~g, d.a_~k** stony land (Ku.); **d.a_n.** heap (B.); **d.a_n:ga_** hill, dry upland (B.); **d.a_~g** mountain-ridge (H.); **d.a_~g, d.a_~gan., d.a_~ga_n.** hill-tract (M.); **d.an:gur** heap (N.); **d.u~g** hill, pile (M.); **d.u~ga_** eminence (M.); **d.u~gi** heap (M.); **d.um.gara** mountain (Pkt.); **d.u~gar, d.u~gri_** mountain (Ku.); **d.un:gar** heap (N.); **d.un:guri** hillock (Or.); **d.u_~gar** hillock (H.); **d.u~gar, d.u~gri_** hillock (Or.); **d.u_~garu** hill (S.); **d.o~gar** hill (H.M.); **tun:ga** high (Pali); **tum.ga** high (Pkt.); **tum.gi_ya** mountain (Pkt.); **tong, tongu** peak (K.); **tun:g** peak (P.); importance (A.); **tungu** lofty, mountain (Si.); **thongu** peak (K.); **da_~g** hill, precipice (H.); **da_~gi_** belonging to hill country (H.)(CDIAL 5423).

632c. **Image: road: d.agara** footstep, road (Or.); **d.agar** road (Mth.H.G.); **d.agra_** road (H.); **dagg** road (L.); **daggar. ra_h** wide road (L.); **dagar.** road (P.); **dagr.a_** road (H.)(CDIAL 5523).

632.**Borax**: **it.an:kan.am** borax (**Nan-. 273, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.)

633.**Image: drum**: **it.aikkaruvi** an ancient musical instrument of percussion; a kind of drum producing a characteristic sound dist. fr. that of the mattal.am or ut.ukkai (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **it.akkai < d.hakka_** large double drum; **it.akkai** small drum beaten by the left hand (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai.**); **it.an:ka_ram** left-hand side of a double drum, the end of which is glued to produce the required tone (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

634.**Instrument to sling stones**: **it.an:kan.ippo_r-i** chain instrument mounted on the ramparts of a fort for slinging stones against the enemy advancing to attack the fortification (**Cilap. 15,210, Urai.**); **it.an:kan.i** id.; chain (Ta.lex.)

635.**Image: cooking vessel**: **it.ai-k-kalam** earthen vessel for cooking (**Par..a. 24**); **it.un:kalam** vessel, receptacle (Ta.); **it.akkar, it.an:kar** water pot; large bucket; **it.an:kar..i** wooden vessel for keeping salt or other things; measure of capacity = 8 ollocks or one pat.i (**T.A.S. i,293**); **it.an.n.ar..i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

636.**Measure of length**: **it.ai** a measure of length, breadth, thickness (Ta.); weight (**Orutur-aik. 185**)(Ta.lex.)

637.**Dagger**: **ir..ikai** dagger (**Ci_vaka. 558**)(Ta.lex.) **asiputti_** dagger (Pali.lex.) **is.u** arrow (RV.BHSkt.); **isu** (Pali); **is.uka** (AV.); **hiya, hi-, iya, i-ya** arrow (Si.)(CDIAL 1596).

638.**Strychnine tree**: **it.t.i, it.t.an:gi** strychnine tree (Ka.); **et.t.i** strychnine tree (Ma.); **et.t.i, at.t.i** strychnine tree, strychnos nux-vomica (Ta.)(DEDR 782). **mus.t.i** the vomit nut, strychnos nux vomica (Ka.); **musi~d.i, mus.t.i** id. (Te.); **mu_t.i** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 4905).

639.**Image: circlet of flowers**: **in.t.ai** circlet of flowers, variety of garland (Ta.); **in.t.a** a kind of garland (Ma.); **in.d.e** wreath, garland (Ka.); **in.d.e** garland (Te.)(DEDR 458).

640.**Image: fig**: **itti** white fig, ficus infectoria; stone fig, ficus gibbosa parasitica; tailed oval-leaved fig, ficus talboti; **icci** oval-leaved fig; jointed ovate-leaved fig, ficus tsiela; **icciya_l, iccil** jointed ovate-leaveed fig; **iratti** jointed ovate-leaved fig; subserrate rhomboid-leaved fg, ficus gibbosa tuberculata; **iratakam** jointed ovate-leaved fig; **ir-ali** white fig; **ir-r-i** tailed oval-leaved fig (Ta.); **itti, ittiy-a_l** waved leaved fig-tree, ficus venosa; a parasitical plant, loranthus coriaceus (Ma.); **itti** ficus (?gibbosa) (Kod..)(DEDR 460).

641.**Image: roar**: **it.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound loud, roar, thunder, throb, beat, ache (as the head); n. thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain; **it.ippu** thunder, noise (Ta.); **it.i** thunderbolt (Ma.); **ir.y- (ir.c-)** to thunder; **ir.y** thunder (To.); **ir.y- (ir.c-)** (heart) beats fast, thunder (Ko.); **id.r-** to thunder (Go.)(DEDR 438).

642.**Derision; anger**: **it.akkar** indecent words, terms denoting things or actions too obscene to be uttered in good society; **it.akkan-** rude, saucy, disrespectful person; **it.akku** vulgar language, captious speech, rudeness, incivility, obstinacy as of a balky horse; **it.an:kar** debauchees, libertines, licentious men (Ta.); **er.k** rude, overbearing conduct (Ko.); **ed.an:ku pa_tera** an offensive word (Tu.); **er.ex** sour and acid, cross, acrimonious, nasty (Kur.)(DEDR 433). **hi_d.ati** angers; **jihi_l.a hi_l.ita** (RV.); **ahid.at** (Skt.); **hi_d.ita** (AV.); **he_d.ate_** scorns (Dha_tup.); **he_l.ate_** is angry (Naigh.); **ahe_l.ant** not angry (RV.); **he_litavya** to be treated lightly (MBh.); **ahe_d.ama_na** not negligent (R.); **hi_l.e_ti** scorns; **hi_l.ana** (Pali); **hi_lai, hi_lan.a** (Pkt.); **her.n.o** to despise, disregard (Ku.); **hela_** to slight, neglect (B.); **hel.n.e~** to scorn (M.); **hed.un** to ridicule, blame (K.); **hi_d.** anger (Skt.); **ed.d.isu, e_d.isu** to abuse, mock etc. (Ka.)(CDIAL 14123). **he_d.a** anger (AV.); **he_l.a** anger (RV.); **he_la_** contempt, facility (Skt.); contempt, little effort (Pkt.); **hel.a_** easily (M.); **helai** ease, facility (N.)(CDIAL 14158). **apahe_la** disrespect (Skt.); **avahe_la, avahe_la_** (Skt.); **avahe_ri_** disrespect (Pkt.); **avahe_laa** disrespectful (Pkt.); **aver** disrespect (H.); **avher, avhern.e~** to treat slightingly, to be slighted (M.)(CDIAL 475). cf. **er.c-** to think and say ill of one, shame, laugh to shame (Ko.); **ed.d.isu, e_d.isu** to abuse, rail, mock (Ka.)(DEDR 791). cf. **ke_ru** to deride, ridicule; **ke_rad.amu** ridicule, derision; **kre_d.incu** to slight; **kre_n.incu** to jeer, ridicule (Te.); **ki_ri_** derision (Go.); **gre_spa (gre_st-)** to mock, mimic, ridicule, deride; n. mockery, derision, ridicule (Kui); **grespali** to imitate; **greh- (grest-)** to mock (Kuwi)(DEDR 2010). cf. **ke_li < ke_li_** fun, jest, joke, pleasantry; ridicule, derision, mockery;buffoonery, mimicry (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

643.**Plague**: **i_ti** plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The i_tis are usually said to be six: excessive rain, drought, locusts, rats, parrots and foreign invasion; an infectious disease; travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning; an affray (Skt.lex.) **i_ti** disaster which may befall the land, scourge in six forms (**Kur-al, 732, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vrs.t.i** rain (AV.RV.); **vut.t.hi** rain (Pali)(CDIAL 12088). cf. **ver-itu** emptiness, uselessness, futility (Ta.); **vat.t.i** empty (Nk.)(DEDR 5513). cf. **vet.t.i, vet.t.ai** uselessness (Ta.)(DEDR 5477). For semant. 'affray' cf.: **it.t.i_t.u** dispute (**I_t.u. 8,2,6**); **it.u** to discharge as arrows (**Tiruppu. 418**)(Ta.lex.)

644.**Image: birth**: **i_n- (i_n-p-, i_n-r--)** to bear, bring forth, yean, produce, yield, bring into being; **i_r-r-am** giving birth, bringing forth; **i_r-r-u** bringing forth (applied to animals), young one brought forth; **i_ (-v-, -nt-)** to create, bring into existence, bring forth (Ta.); **i_nuka** to shoot into ears; to bear, bring forth, yean; **i_luka** to shoot into ears; **i_r-r-am** the womb of animals; **i_r-r-u** bringing forth, the infant, young of animals (Ma.); **i.n (i.nd--)** (animal) bears young; **i.t- may** (woman or buffalo) which having borne once or twice is barren (**may**)

thereafter (Ko.); **i.n (i.d--)** to bear (calf); **i.t-- (i.t-y-)** (goddess) brings forth child, (god) makes to bear (calf); **i.t- o.y-** to be about to calve; **i.t- e.p ir** buffalo within a month of calving; **i.t-** slime passed up by dysentery or by buffalo during calving (Ko.); **i_n (i_d-)** to bring forth young, yean, cub; **i_duvike** bringing forth; **i_ (i_d-), i_yu** to bring forth; **i_yisu, i_su** to cause to bring forth, help in bringing forth (Ka.); **i_nu** to yean, bring forth, bear, calve, foal, produce; **i_nika** calving, bearing; **i~_ta** yeaning, bringing forth young (Te.); **i_n-** (grain) produces head (**vercil i_nomov**)(Pa.); **i_nd- (-it-)** (animals) to bring forth young (Kond.a); **hi_ning** to lamb, kid, foal, calf, etc. (Br.)(DEDR 555).

645.**Class**: **in-am** class, group, kind, species, race, tribe, herd, associates (Ta.); **inam** class of animals, swarm (Ma.)(DEDR 531). **jinis** species (Santali.lex.) **tin-icu, tin-ucu < jinis** (U.) kind, sort, grade (**Tailava. Taila. 22**)(Ta.lex.)

646.**Masonry well**: **ina_r** well, cistern (N.); **i~da_ra_** (B.); **inda~_ra** well, small tank, hole (Or.); **ina_r, ina_ra_, i~da_ra_, i~dra_** large masonry well (Bi.); **ina_r** (Mth.); **inda_ra_, anda_ra_, ina_ra_** (H.)(CDIAL 1580). cf. **kin.ar-u** well (Ta.lex.)

647.**Now; today**: **in-i** now, immediately; **in-n-e_** now, here (Ta.); **ina.k** by now; **inde.l** this last night, yesterday night (Ko.); **ine, inne, i_ga, i_gad.u** at this time, now; **inu, innu** the current time (Ka.); **icogu** lately, recently; **itte** now; **ittene** just now, immediately (Tu.); **intat.a** at or by this time (Te.); **ind.i** now (Kol.Nk.); **indi** id. (Nk.); **ind.i** now (Ga.); **inga, inga_, ingana** now (Go.); **injek, ijek, inje** now (Go.); **idra_** just now (Go.); **indke, indeke, idek, indike** now; **inde_ke_** just now; **ipke_te_** now; **isa_ri_** now; **i_sa_r.i_** just now; **iske_** at this time in the past (Go.); **in-r-u, in-r-aikku, ir-r-ai** today (Ta.); **innu** today (Ma.); **ind-y** (Ko.); **ind-o.r.** from today (Ko.); **inded., iner., ned.i_** (Kol.); **d-** today (To.); **indu** (Ka.); **indi** (Kod..); **ini, inne** (Tu.); **indar., inen** (Nk.); **ine(n)** (Pa.Ga.); **inna_** (Kur.); **ine** (Malt.); **aino_, anno_** (Br.); **isnom** so far, up till now (Go.)(DEDR 410). **adhuna_, ida_ni** adv. now; **atha** conj. now; **imasmin ka_le** now-a-days; **ida_n'eva** just now; **etarahi** adv. now (Pali.lex.) **yanu~_u** today (Ash.); **nu_, anu_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 1180). **nu_nam** now (RV.); **nu_nam., nu_na** dubitative or asseverative particle (Pali); **n.u_n.am., n.u_n.a** (Pkt.); **nutri_** day before yesterday (Kt.); **nutrim** (Wg.); **nu~_** today (Wg.Gmb.); **nu_** (Pas'.); **nun** (Shum.); **nu_n** (Gaw.); **hanun** (Kho.); **nu_** now (Ash.); **ncyu_t.** three days ago (Ash.); **nucetum** (Wg.); **nucorom** (Gaw.); **napo_cer.e~** four days ago (Ash.)(CDIAL 7576). **nu_ram** now (OPers.); **nu_rem** (Av.); **nur** (Oss.); **nu_ri** now (Gaw.); **n.avaram., n.avari, n.avaria** immediately after, at once (Pkt.); **n** now (RV.)(CDIAL 7578). cf. **ne_r-r-u** yesterday (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 298**)(Ta.lex.)

648.**Cucumber**: **ibbud.lu-bal.l.i** the melon plant, cucumis melo (Ka.); **ibbud.lu** a kind of cucumber (Tu.)(DEDR 464). Cucumis melo var. momordica: **phuti** (B.); **phut** (H.); **ervaru** (Skt.); seeds: used as a cooling medicine (GIMP, p.83). **sphut.i_** melon (Skt.); **spho_t.ini_** cucumber (Skt.); **phut.** melon (N.); **phut.i** (Or.); **phu_t.** melon, cucumber run to seed, cucumis momordica (H.); **phu_t.** melon (G.M.)(CDIAL 13844).

649.**Image: hump on bull**: **imil** hump on bull (Ta.); **imi** hump (Ma.)(DEDR 465).

650.**Faith**: **i_ma_n < iman** (Arab.) faith, belief (Ta.lex.) **iman** faithful, trustworthy, conscientious, scrupulous; **imangeae** he is faithful (Santali.lex.)

651.**Funeral**: **i_m** place for cremation of the dead, burial ground (**Tol. Er..ut. 328**); **i_makkat.an-** funeral rites (**Tiruvil.ai. Par..iya. 30**); **i_matta_r..i** burial urn for the dead in ancient times (**Pur-ana_. 256**); **i_ma-viti** funeral rites (**Pa_rata. Campava. 105**); **i_ma-van-am** burning-ground (**Te_va_. 84,7**)(Ta.lex.) **i_mam** burning ground (**Ci_vaka. 210**); funeral pyre (**Pur-ana_. 23**); id. (Tinn.); funeral (Ta.); **i_mam** cemetery, funeral pyre, funeral rites (Ma.)(DEDR 540). **jan. baha** bones from a funeral; a piece or pieces of bone of a cremated person rescued from the ashes of the funeral pyre; the piece or pieces of bone thus rescued are consigned with much ceremony to the Damuda river (Santali.lex.)

652.**Home**: **imbu** a halting or resting place, home, place, space, room (Ka.); place, room, space, refuge, opportunity; broad, wide (Tu.); **imba** width, breadth (Ka.); **immu** a place, home, room, space; convenience, convenient, suitable (Te.)(DEDR 467). cf. **inumikkili** very much, very great (Te.); **iru** great, spacious, vast (Ta.)(DEDR 481). **vimmu (vimmi-)** to swell, become enlarged, extend, expand, increase, be full, open as a flower; n. weight, burden; **vimmal** being puffed up or swollen, elation of spirits (Ta.); **bin.** stoutness, bigness, heaviness; **bin.ite** ponderousness, strength, force; **bin.n.itu, bin.mitu** that which is stout, big, or heavy; **bin.pu** largeness, stoutness, heaviness, hugeness, gravity, dignity; **bin.mida** a stout, heavy, venerable man; **bimmage, bimmane** firmly, tightly, loudly, powerfullly; **bimmanisi** a pregnant woman; **bimmu** largeness, greatness, pride (Ka.); **bimmag, bimman** tightly, firmly (Tu.)(DEDR 5397).

653.**Grain**: **immi** grain of red little-millet, atom, smallest fraction (1 / 1,075,200); fraction (1 / 494,802 or 1 / 2,150,400); **immin.i** a little, very little quantity (Ma.)(DEDR 468).

654.**Image: two; pair**: **irumai** twofold state; **iru** (before consonant), **i_r** (before vowel) adj. two (Ta.Ma.); **ir pa.n.y** two pa.ny measures (Ko.); **i.r ak** two acok measures (To.); adj. **ir, ir, ik, ic** two (Ka.); **i.r a.n.d.i** two years (Kod..); **iru,ir** adj. two, double, both (Tu.); **iruvadi,** (coll.) **iruvai** twenty (Te.); **ira** two women (Nk.); **irul** two men (Ga.); adj. **ir, irot.** twice (Pa.); **irvur, irur., iver, ivur** two (masc.)(Go.); **ri** two (Pe.Mand..); **ri_** two (Kui.Kuwi); adj. **ira_** two (Br.); **irar** two (masc.); **ir** (fem. neut.) (Nahali)(DEDR 474). **iru, ir** two (Ka.Ta.Te.); **iruva_ra, irava_ra** two shares: both the land-lord's and cultivator's share of the produce (Ka.lex.) **irvur., irur., iver, ivur** two (Go.); **ri_** two (Kuwi); **ri** (Pe.Kui); **ira_** (Br.); **irar** two (Nahali); **i_r** (before vowel) two (Ta.); **iru** in cmpds. (Te.)(DEDR 474). cf. **iran.t.u** two (Ta.)(DEDR 474). **irat.t.i** to double; double quantity (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 133**)(Ta.Ma.); **ret.t.i** id. (Te.); **ret.t.icu** to double (Te.); **irat.t.al** doubling; **irat.t.ippu** double quantity (Ta.); **ret.t.impu** id. (Te.); **irat.t.u-tal** to double as a consonant in sandhi or combination of words (**Nan-. 183**); **irat.t.u** doubleness (**Tol. Col. 48**); **irat.t.ai-k-kil.avi** double imitative word, as cur-ucur-uppu (**Tol. Col. 48**); **irat.t.ai-p-pat.ai** double; even number; **irat.t.aiyar** twins (**Pa_rataven..**); **iran.t.a_ku-tal** to be split up, divided; to fall into two pieces; **iran.t.u** two; a few (**Ci_vaka. 270**); the letter 'u' (**Tiruva_ca. 5,49**); **iran.ai** couple, pair (**Nar-. 123**)(Ta.lex.) **ira_** adj. two (Br.); **iru** (before consonant), **i_r** (before vowel) adj. two (Ta.); **iru-ka_l, iru-k-ka_l** twice (Ta.lex.); **irat.t.ai** pair, twins, married couple; two things naturally conjoined as a double fruit; even numbers (Ta.lex.); **irat.t.a** double, even (Ma.); **e.d.** (obl. **e.d.n.-/e.n.-**; **e.l.-** when preceded by plural personal or reflexive pronoun) two (To.); **ernd.i** two things (Nk.); **ind.i** two things (Ga.)[cf. **in.d.va** n. du. two coverings made of muja grass to protect the hands from the fire (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1559)]; **id.d.ig** two (neut.)(Ga.); **dan.d.i** two things (Kod..); **rad.d.u** two things (Tu.); **ren.d.u** two things (Te.); **indin** two things; **iddar** two men (Kol.); **eyd-** two; **er. calg** two calg measures (Ko.); **erd.u, erad.u** two (Ka.); **eyd.i** two (Kor.); **irat.** two (entities)(Br.); **ir, irot.** twice (Pa.); **ird.u** two things (Pa.); **ir** adj. (Ga.); **e~_r.,**

e_n.d. two things (Kur.); **ri_** adj. preceding n. two (Kui. Kuwi); **ri_aru** two men (Kui); **ri_nd.e, ri_nd.i** two men or two things (adj. following n.)(Kui); **ri_he** twice (Kui); **riko** on two sides (Kui); **ri** two (adj.)(Kui); **ri'er, ri'ari** two men (Kui); **ri ko_r.i** forty (Kui); **ri** two (Pe.Mand..Kuwi.Kond.a); **rind.an** two (Pe.); **iwr** two persons (Malt.); **-is** two (things)(Malt.); **-isti** two by two (things) (Malt.)(DEDR 474). **a_r-iru** twelve; **iruma_** the fraction 1/10; **iruma_-v-arai** the fraction 1/8 (**arai-k-ka_l**) being a sum of 1/10 **iruma_** and 1/40 **araima_** (Ta.lex.) **in.a** pair, couple (Ma.); **in.ai** to join; union, pair, couple (Ta.); **en.e** double (Kod..Ka.); **ine, in.e** a couple, pair (Tu.); **ena** equal (Te.)(DEDR 457). **d.u~_, d.u~** two (L.); **du~_** (S.); **do_** (L.S.); **dva** two; **dvau (duvau), dva_ (duva_), dve_ (duve_)** (RV.); **dve_, duve_** (Pali); **duvi, duve, dvo, dve** (As'.); **due, duvi, dui, du, dvi** (NiDoc.); **do_, duve_** (Pkt.); **di, don.n.i** (Ap.); **dui** (D..); **du_**, **do._** (Ash.Pas'.); **du** (Kt.); **dui, do, lui, di_i, di_** (Gypsy); **du_** (WPah.Wg.Bshk.); id. (Tor.Kand.Mai.); id. (Phal.Tir.); id.(Dm.); id. (Nin..Shum.); id. (Wot..Gaw.Kal.); **lu_** (Pr.); **do_** (Phal.); **ju** (Kho.); **du** (Sh.); **du_h** (Sh.); **z^{a}h** (dat. **don**), **di_h, zhe, du_i** two (K.); **do** (P.H.OSi.Marw.); **dono~** both (H.); **do_** two (P.); **du_i_** (WPah.); **dui** (P.Ku.N.A.B.Or.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **di** (Or.); **beni** (Or.); **dwi_** (Ku.); **don** (M.); **do_ni** (Konkan.i); **de** (OSi.Md.); **deka** (Si.)(CDIAL 6648). **dvam.dva** pair (TS.); **dam.da** pair, quarrel (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6649). **dvaya** double (RV.); pair (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 6650). **dutiya** second (Pali.As'.); **duia, duijja** (Pkt.); **du_i** other (Wot..Phal.); **du_ja** (L.); **du_jja_** (P.); **du_ja_** second (P.A.H.OAw.); **du_a_** (P.); **du_a~_** (WPah.); **dui, dua_, duja_** second (Or.); **dujai** secondly (Mth.); **duju~** other, different (G.); **duja_** second (M.)(CDIAL 6402). cf. **jaoa** twins; **honkin jaoa** id. (Mu.); **yam** (H.Sadani); **dwi** two (Skt.); **jur.i** second of a pair (Mu.); **jor.i_** a pair (H.)(Mu.lex.) **Twice-reaped land**: **door.a** twice-ploughed (Or.)(CDIAL 6464). **dula_o** land on which two crops are grown in one year, second of two crops in one year (Sh.); **dula_o ba_n** second sowing (Sh.)(CDIAL 6454). **du_a_** the figure 2 (P.H.); **du_o** (S.); the two (in cards, dice, etc.)(G.); **duwo** two (in counting in a game)(N.); **dua_** a throw of two (in dice), the two (in card)(Or.); **du_va_** a throw of two (OAw.); **duva_** the two in cards, dice, etc. (M.)(CDIAL 6455). **Meeting of two paths**: **dua_t.a_** meeting of two paths (WPah.)(CDIAL 6458). **dviti_ya** second (RV.); **dviti** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 6680). **ir, iri** affix for the formation of the second person plural; **ira, iru** two; **id, ik** two; **idduge** two duges, in playig; **iddese** both directions; **duge** (Tadbhava of **dvika**) a pair; **ik, ic, it, in, ip, ib, im, ira, iru, ir, i_r, vira** two; **ikkat.t.u** to rules or ways; two parties; **ir** a strait, a dilemma (Ka.Ta.Te.); **ikkat.t.u mukkat.t.u** two or three, i.e. many obstacles or difficulties; **ikkad.i, irkad.i** two cuts or parts; asunder, in two; **icca_ri** two ways; **ij** two; **ijjate** not pairs: unlikeness in external form; **ittat.a** two or both banks or sides; **ibbage** two divisions or parts; the state of being split, separated; **ibbaru** two persons; **immey, irmey** two bodies; two sides; **imme, irme** twice; **ir** affix for the formation of the plural (Ka.lex.)

655.**Image: particle**: **ir-e_** part. a particle frequently used in Vais.n.ava religious writings and occurring mostly at the end of sentences to indicate that the subject mentioned is either (1) common knowledge, or (2) one which must be known by all, or (3) one that is emphatically so (**I_t.u, 2,1,1**)(Ta.lex.) **ire** speech (Ka.lex.) **er-e_** part. id. (**Akana_. 41, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **ittille** written information, especially as furnished to government (Ka.); **italla_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

656.**Honorific affix**: **ira, ira_** an honorific augment e.g., de_viyarira!, munigal.ira! de_viyarira_! va_hakarira_! (Ka.lex.)

657.**Image: chief, master**: **er-e** the state of being master or husband; a master (Ka.); **er-eya** a master, a king; a husband; **ir-aivan-** (Ta.); **ir-a_** (M.); **er-epat.t.u** a royal fillet or tiara: eminent, chief; **ile_s'a** a king (Ka.lex.) **iri, ari, i** a honorific affix, generally used in southern Maharashtra

and occasionally in Mysore; that is added to the end of any final word which is employed in addressing a superior or a dear person, e.g. **banniri, be_d.iri, e_niri, haudiri, illiri, sa_kiri, indiri, na_l.iri, sala_miri, barutte_niri, ho_gutte_niri** (Ka.lex.) **ir-aima** kingly superiority, eminence, celebrity (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 46**); government, dominion (**Tiruvil.ai. An:ka. 27**); **ir-aiyavan-** chief; god. a leader among the gods (**Kur-al., Pari. Uraippa_.**); **ir-aiya_n-** S'iva (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,1,8**); **ir-aiyo_n-** god (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,2**); S'iva (Ta.); **ir-aivan-** god, the all-abiding (**Cilap. 10,184, Urai.**); chief, master, superior (**Cilap. 22,144**); supreme god (**Pa_rata. Ira_cacu_. 146**); Vis.n.u (**Kur-al., 610, Urai.**); S'iva (**Paripa_. 11,78, Urai.**); Brahma_ (**Pin..**); king (**Kur-al., 733**); husband, lord, in relation to a wife (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,5**); elder, venerable person (**Tiva_.**); preceptor (**Tiva_.**); **ir-ai-makan-** king (**Cu_l.a_. Nakara. 31**)(Ta.); Gan.e_s'a, son of ir-ai, i.e. S'iva (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **ir-ai** anyone who is great (as one's father or guru or any renowned and illustrious person)(**Tol. Po. 256**; **Tiva_.**); master, chief, elder brother; husband (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,5**); king, sovereign, monarch (**Kur-al., 547**); supreme god (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,6**); height, head, eminence, greatness; **ir-aimai** kingly superiority, celebrity, government, divinity; **ir-aiyavan-** chief, god; **ir-aiya_n-** S'iva; **ir-aivan-** god, chief, master, husband, venerable person; **ir-aivi** mistress, queen, Pa_rvati (Ta.); **ir-a_n, ra_n** sire, used in addressing princes (Ma.); **er-e** state of being a master or husband; a master; **er-eya** master, king, husband; **er-ati** a mistress (Ka.); **er-a** lord (Nellore inscr. 17-18 cent.); **r-e~_d.u** king, lord, master, husband (Te.)(DEDR 527). cf. **ir-uma_** to be elated, feel exulted; be self-conceited; **ir-uma_ppu** elation, conceit, arrogance (Ta.); **ir-uma_nnu** indifferently, arrogantly (Ma.)(DEDR 526). **ir-ai-kir..avan-** ruler endowed with all kingly qualities (**Patir-r-up. 54,17**); **ir-ai-ku_t.utal** to rule over, exercise authority (**Poruna. 79**)(Ta.lex.) **iru** great, spacious, vast (**Kur-al., 999**)(Ta.lex.) **er-ur..** strength, might (**Tol. Col. 388,Urai**); pillar, post; **er-ur..-vali** great strength; mighty hero (**Ci_vaka. 1723**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: man; hero**: **ire** man; male (of goats, bulls, boys) (Shum.); **vira** hero (Ap.); **wer-jemi** man (Kt.)(CDIAL 11840). cf. Lat. **vir: virile** pertaining to or characteristic of man; **virilis** L. = **wer** OE, OHG, OS; **vyras** Lith. **vi_ra** man, hero, son (RV.); hero (Pkt.Pali); **bi_ra** male (Dm.); **bira_e** male (Kal.); **bhi_ro_** male (Phal.); **wi_r** man (Pas'.); **bi_ru** male (of animals)(Sh.); **vi_r** brave man (K.); hero (G.M.); **vi_ru** hero, demon (S.); **bira_** evil spirit which enjoys women (A.); **vi_r** hero (P.); **bi_r** hero (P.WPah.Ku.Mth.); warrior (H.); **viru** hero (Si.)(CDIAL 12056). **vi_ri** heroic woman; Ka_l.i; Durga_ (**Te_va_. 597,6**); a village goddess (Ta.lex.) **vi_ram** heroism, bravery (**Ci_vaka. 2302**); **vi_ra-mur..avu** war drum, of four kinds: **muracu, nica_l.am, tut.umai, timilai** (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai. pak. 106**); **vi_ran-** hero, warrior; Arhat (**Ci_vaka. 409**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: strong man**: **vir-alo_n-** robust, strong man; warrior, hero (**Pu. Ve. 9,47**); **vir-al** victory: **vir-ali_n-um ve_n.t.a_mai yen-n-u cerukku** (**Kural., 180**); **vi_ran.an-** brave hero (**Te_va_. 579,9**)(Ta.); **vi_ran.ukkan-** a caste; man of the caste (**Nan-. 275, Mayilai**); **vi_ran.ukkicci** fem. a woman of the caste (**Nan-. 276, Mayilai**); **vi_rataran-** great hero or warrior (**kavan- net.umpari vi_rataran- ka_viri na_t.ut.aiya_n- : Kalin.. 515**); **vi_ra-ti_ran-** a hero in Skanda's army, one of **nava-vi_rar** (**Kantapu. Tun.aivar. 33**); **vi_ratai** heroism (**Kampara_.ka_rka_.69**); **vi_ra-p-pe_r** title conferred upon a person in recognition of his heroism (Ta.lex.) **vi_rya** manliness, virility (RV.); semen (MBh.); **bi_j** semen (Mth.); **vi_ria** strength, bravery (Pkt.); **viriya** effort (Pali); **viri_** strength (M.); **vera** (Si.); **vi_riya** semen (RV.)(CDIAL 12061). **vi_raja_ta** consisting of male offspring (RV.); **werwo_ya_** boy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12058). **vi_ram** heroism, bravery (**Ci_vaka. 2302**); strength, might; excellence (Ta.lex.) **Kinsman**: **virakan-** kinsman (**Par..amo. 123**); expert (**Te_va_. 132,11**); skilful, clever person (**i_t.u, 1,5,10**); **viraku** means, expedient, contrivance (Ta.); **veravu** (Te.); **beragu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **veravari** clever or skilful person; **veravi~_d.i** one who has no cleverness or skill (Te.); **viravu** cleverness, tact, knowledge; **virakul.i** adv. in order (Ta.)(DEDR 5406). **vi_r** brother (L.G.); **vi_ra_, bi_r** brother (address by sister)(P.); **bi_ra_**

brother, kinsman (OAw.); **bi_ro** brother (OMarw.); **vi_ro** brother (address by sister)(G.); **heriu** husband (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12056). **Warrior; title; pedigree; genealogy**: **birida** man of distinction, etc. (Ka.); **birdu, birdolige** badge of honour, show, display, prestige (Tu.); **birudamu, birudu** a strong, powerful, or capable person; title or mark of honour or distinction, badge, motto, vow, resolution (Te.); **virutan** an accomplished warrior (Ma.); **virutu** valour, blazon, family device (Ma.); title, banner, trophy, badge of victory, pedigree, geneaology (Ta.); **biridu, biruda, birudu** panegyric, praise, an honorary distinctinctive mark, badge of honour, distinction, developed power, valour (Ka.); **biruda-, viruda-** laudatory poem or panegyric (Skt.)(DEDR 5414). **voradi** shining (Si.); **vira_jita** brilliant (Pali.MBh.); **vira_ia** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11855). **vira_t.a** name of the king of a partic. district (MBh.); name of a northwestern or midland district (VarBr.S.); **vira_d.a** name of a country (Pkt.); **bira_r.** the modern Berar (H.); **varha_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 11856). **vi_raja_ta** consisting of male offspring (RV.); **werwo_ya_** boy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12058). **wermala** husband, man (Pas'.); **vi_ramalla** nom. prop. (Skt.)(CDIAL 12059). **vi_rakkot.i** banner of victory (**Pu.Ve. 9,39, Urai**); **vi_rakkur..al** a piece of armour for the forearm; **vi_rakkal** memorial stone; **vi_raca_can-am** land and other property assigned to warriors (**I.M.P.Cg. 682**); **vi_racu_ran-** valiant hero; **vi_ran.an-** brave hero (**Te_va_. 579,9**); **vi_rataran-** great hero or warrior (**Kalin.. 515**); **vi_rati_ran-** valiant hero; a hero in Skanda's arm7 (**Kantapu. Tun.aivar. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **Sign of heroism**: **vi_rakkar..al** string of little bells worn on the leg, as a sign of heroism (Ka.); **vi_ragan.t.e** id. (Ka.); **vi_rakkan.t.ai** id.; **vi_raven.t.aiyam** id.; sword of the God at Tiruva_ru_r (**Tan-ippa_. i,280,25**)(Ta.lex.); **vi_racu_t.ikai** an ornament for the forehead, worn by warriors (**Kampara_. Pacace_n-a_. 18**); **vi_rappat.t.ayam, vi_rapat.t.ikai** frontlet of gold worn on the forehead of a warrior, as a sign of victory (**Kampara_. Karan-va. 159**); **vi_rapat.t.am** id. (**Kampara_. Kat.ima. 54**); **vi_rappo_r** fight or combat in strict conformity with the code of honour (Ta.lex.) **Ancestry; good, benefit**: **vir..umam** excellence, greatness, sublimity, eminence, magnificence, superiority; good state (**Tol. Col. 353**); **vir..uppam** id. (**Kur-al.. 131**); good, benefit; family, ancestry; **vir..upparaiyan-** (**I.M.P.Tj. 89**; **Ko_yilo_. 44**), **vir..uppa_ta-ra_yan-**(**I.M.P.Sm.47**), **vir..uppa_tira_can-** (**I.M.P.Tj. 1092**) a title of a class of vassals of the Tamil kings; a class of people whose duty is to read the accounts of a temple in the presence of the deity (**Tiruva_lava_. Arum.**); **vir..upe_raraiyar** a title of a class of Tamil chieftains (**I.M.P.S.A. 974**); **vir..uma_ttal** to attain eminence or glory (**Nar-.320**); **vir..umiya** pre-eminent, excellent (**Tirumuru. 294**); **vir..umiyatupayattal** inculcating noble teaching (**Nan-. 13**); **vir..umiyar, vir..umiyo_r** excellent persons (**Na_lat.i, 300**)(Ta.lex.) **Descent; noble family**: **vir..uttin.ai** noble family (**ve_r-r-umai yilla_ vir..uttin.aip pir-antu: Pur-ana_. 27**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tin.ai** tribe, caste, race, family (**Kur-un. 224**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ur..a** place, esp. about a king (Ma.); **ur..i** place, site, side (Ta.); circumstances (Ma.); **ur..ai** place (Ta.)(DEDR 684). **Trumpet**: **vi_rakkompu** martial trumpet (**Pu.Ve. 2,3, Urai**); **vi_racin-n-am** a kind of bugle forming part of the paraphernalia of a hero (**Ku_l.appa. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

658.**Image: seat**: **ir-ai** seat (**Kampara_. Ayo_t. Mantira. 12**); abiding, halting, tarrying (**Man.i. 4,69**)(Ta.lex.) **ir-isu** to cause to stay, to put, to employ; **ir-u** to stay; to hesitate; **iravu** being, staying, resting; support; **irisu** to cause to be or to stay; to place, to put, to deposit; **iru, ir** to be (Ka.lex.) cf. **ir-u** to tarry (Ta.)(DEDR 523). **er- (e-, a-; edd-)** to become happen, (story) is finished (Kol.); **er-** to become (Nk.); **er-/en-** (**ed-/edd-**) to be (Nk.); **er- (e-)** to become, happen, be (Pa.); **er- (ed-, en-)** to be, become, happen, be born; **e_r- (edd-, enn-)** to become (Ga.); **ar-e_-** emphatic present; stem of **anning** to be (Br.)(DEDR 823). **Image: to sit proudly**: **vi_r-u-** (**vi_r-i-**) to be distinguished, be eminent; distinctive excellence, splendour, greatness, merit, arrogance; **vi_r-a_ppu** arrogance; **vi_r-r--iru** to sit in state or majestically; sit with unique distinction, sit

proudly; **vir-ai** to assume airs; **vir-aippu** assuming airs (Ta.); **vi_r-u** stiffness, grandeur, dignity, valour, power; **vi_r-uka** to be grand, be puffed up (Ma.); **ber-e** to behave proudly or arrogantly, be haughty, conceited (Ka.); **bi_runi** to brag, boast, parade (Tu.); **bu_t.uni** to boast, brag (Tu.); **vir-uga_-bad.u** to be proud or haughty (Te.); **vir-r-avi~_gu** id., swell, be puffed up (Te.); **vi_rra_na_** to grow, increase (Go.); **berrna_** to overflow, as leaven when fermenting (Kur.)(DEDR 5462).

659.**Eleusine coracana**: **eri** eleusine coracana (Kod..); **ira_ki** (Ta.); **ra_gi, r-a_yi** (Ma.); **ra.yi** (Ir.); **erxy** (To.); **ra_gi** (Ka.Tu.Te.); **ra_ga_, ra_gi_** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 812). **kuler** gruel, pej; **kuleri** porridge made of d.era (eleusine coracana)(Kond.a); **kuler** gruel, pej (Pe.)(DEDR 1809). cf. **kueri** millet (Kui)(DEDR 2163). **Food, spirits**: **ire** ardent spirits; water; food (Ka.Skt.lex.) **Food; prey**: **irai** food of birds, beasts, and other animals, prey; **erav** prey (Ta.); **ira** food of birds, snakes, infants (Ma.); **er** food brought by birds to young, prey of a wild animal (Ko.); **ere** food for animals, as for snakes, birds, etc. (Ka.); **era** food (Te.); **iragh** bread, food (Br.)(DEDR 490). **Bread**: **he_'ra, he_ra** bread, cake (Kuwi); **sa_ri, sa_r.i, sa_r.i_, sa_ri_** bread (Go.); **a_ri** bread (Go.); **ha_ri** (Go.); bread, cake (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 2465). **Great millet**: **ir-un:ku** great millet sorghum vulgare, co_l.am; black co_l.am (Ta.lex.); **ir-at.i** Italian millet setaria italica (**Malaipat.u. 169**)(Ta.); black Italian millet panicum indicum, karuntin-ai (Ta.); **ir-un.n.u** a kind of maize (Ma.)(DEDR 525). **ir-ukutal** to be rich, luxuriant, as growing corn or as fruitful trees (**Malaipat.u. 132**)(Ta.lex.) **ir-an:kal** variety of coarse paddy sown in July, and harvested after six months (Ta.lex.) cf. **priyan:gu** = **sa_ma_** a medicinal plant; **priyan:gu** means a medicinal plant and the millet panicum italicum (Pali)(CDIAL 12666). **irba** setaria italica, an annual cultivated food grain; **irba mand.i** setaria italica grains, husked and so cooked that they remain whole (Mu.lex.) **Red millet**: **e_n-al** red millet; black millet; millet field; ear of corn (Ta.lex.) **A grain**: cf. **ke_r..-varaku** ragi, a millet (Ta.lex.) cf. **arici** rice (Ta.); **vari** (Te.); **ari** (Tu.); **oruza** (Gk.); **arici** any husked grain; **arici-p-pul** species of millet (Ta.lex.) cf. **vari_** the grain coix barbata (M.)(CDIAL 11328). **ke_r..** bright colour (**Pur-ana_.27**); **ke_r..tta** abundant; bright-hued; **ke_r..al** wild rice (Ta.lex.) **ira_ci-k-kan.akku** a special method of calculating the share of profits or losses of each individual in a joint partnership account; **ira_ci-kat.t.u** to measure up to the estimate, as a probable forecast of the harvest; **ira_ci-y-at.i** first grain beaten out on the threshing floor; **iraca-kanta_yam** tribute, tax; fertility of the soil, soil productivity (Ta.lex.) cf. a seed of similar size and appearance: **ra_jika_** mustard, sinapis racemosa (Sus'r.); measure of weight = 1 mustard d (Pali); **ra_ia_** mustard (Pkt.); **ra_i_** seasoning with mustard, any seasoning (S.); mustard (P.Ku.B.Or.Mth.H.G.M.); **la_i** (Ku.A.); **ra_yo** (N.); **la_hi_** (Bi.); **ra_i** (Bi.); **ra_ya_** a variety with large seeds (H.)(CDIAL 10688). **rewe** to eat grain (Kt.)(CDIAL 10645). cf. **lan:ka_** a kind of grain (Skt.); **la~_k** the grain lithyrus sativus (H.)(CDIAL 10898). **To select, choose**: **e_r-** to glean, gather, pick off, select, choose (Ka.); **e_r-u** to pick up, select, cull, glean, gather; **e_r-incu** to cause to be gleaned; **e_rcu** to choose, select, pick out; **e_rparincu, e_rpar-acu** to select, choode; **e_rpu** selection (Te.)(DEDR 914).

660.**Seed**: **virai** seed, as of plants (**Varata. Pa_kavata. Na_cin:ka. 105**); **vira** id. (Ma.); **viraittal** to sow; to spread abroad, disseminate; **virai-tel.i** to sow seeds for raising seedlings; **vitai** seed (**Maturaik. 11,Urai**); **vida** id. (Ma.); **bede** (Ka.Tu.); **veda** (Te.); **vitaittal** to sow seed; **vitaippu** sowing (Ta.lex.) **vri_hi** rice (AV.); **raho_, raho_** husked rice (Par.); **vi_hi** rice (Pali.Pkt.); **wric, ri_c** barley (Kt.); **wuzi_** (Pr.); **bri~_u** rice; **bi~_u, bri_m, biu~_, bri_u~** (Sh.); **viya** growing rice (Si.)(CDIAL 12233). **Image: seed**: **virai** to sow, spread abroad, disseminate; n. testicle; **viraippu** sowing (Ta.); **vira** seed of herbs (Ma.)(DEDR 5418). **Seed; rice**: **maha_vri_hi** large rice (TS.);

ma_vi_ a large kind of rice, oryza sativa (Si.)(CDIAL 9960). **bi_ja** seed, semen (RV.Pali); **bi_jaka** (Sus'r.); offspring (Pali); **biji**, **bhija, bhis'a** seed (NiDoc.); **bi_a** (Pkt.); **bi_** seed, grain (Ash.Wg.Kt.); grain (Dm.Kal.); seed (L.P.WPah. G.M. Konkan.i); seed, semen (Kho.); grain (Bshk.); **bi** seed (Sh.); **bi_h** (Sh.); **bi~_** seed (L.P.M.); cutting of plant (P.); **bi~yo, biyo~** seed (Ku.); **biyu~** grain of rice remaining unhusked (N.); **biya~_** seeds of fruits other than corn (N.); **bia_** seed (B.); **bi_ya_** seed (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **biya_** (Aw.H.); **bi_yu~** seed (G.)(CDIAL 9250). **biya_l** seed-time, grain given by farmers to village artisans at seed-time (L.)(CDIAL 9251). **bi_han.u** seed (S.); **b(i)ya_n.e~** seed for sowing (M.)(CDIAL 9252). **bian** rice sown and not transplanted (Kho.); **bina_** pl. seed-corn, young plants sown in a bed for transplantation (Ku.); **biha_na** seed-corn (Or.); **bi_han** seed (Bi.); **bihna_i_** (Mth.); **behan** seed-corn (H.); nursery for rice-plants (H. = **bi_han**)(CDIAL 9254). **bihnaur** seed-bed (H.)(CDIAL 9255). **bi_ar., bia_r** seed-bed (H.); **bia_r.** seed-bed, esp. for rice (N.)(CDIAL 9256). **bia_i_** sowing (L.); **bi_java_pa** sowing seed (Skt.)(CDIAL 9257). **biya_ru~** a collection of various seeds (G.); **byol^{u}** seed (K.); **biya_s, bi_a_s** land cultivated to be sown in the following year (H.)(CDIAL 9260). **va_va** sowing field (Pkt.); **va_pa** seed (MBh.); **va_vi_r** sprouted rice for sowing (M.)(CDIAL 11519). **ba_wag, ba_ug** seed-time (H.); act of sowing (Bi.)(CDIAL 11528). **bi_jya** produced from seed (Pa_n..gan.a.); **biz** seed (Tor.); **ghan.-bijo** having many seeds (S.); **bi_j** seed (L.); **bi_ja_** sugarcane cutting to be used as seed (L.); **bi_j** seed (WPah.Ku.); pl. grains (Ku.)(CDIAL 9261). **bejo** first sowing of rice for future transplanting, crop so sown (S.); **beji_** kept for seed (S.); **be_ja_, baiju_** seed (WPah.)(CDIAL 9309). **ve_v** collection of seed grain (K.); **bua_** puddling in of rice plants, state of rice plants between 2 and 10 inches high (Or.)(CDIAL 11281). **buvva** boiled rice (in children's language)(Ka.); food, rice (Te.)(DEDR 4311). **Bundle of straw containing seed-grains of paddy**: **virai-k-ko_t.t.ai** extent of land computed by one ko_t.t.ai of seed required to be sown in it = 1.62 acres (**C.G.**); bundle of straw containing seed-grains of paddy (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 30, Vya_.**);[cf. **ko_t.t.ai** measure of capacity = 21 marakka_l (**G.Tn.D. I, 238**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)] **vitai-k-ko_t.t.ai** superficial measure = 1.62 acres, as requiring one ko_t.t.ai of seeds (**M.M. 968**); seed-grain of paddy bundled in straw; **vitai-k-kat.t.u** to store seed-grain by bundling it up in straw; **vitaittuppa_r..** total failure of crop due either to the seeds not sprouting properly or the seedlings not maturing on account of scanty supply of water (**S.I.I. vii, 279**); **vitai-nel** seed-grain of paddy; **vitai-p-pa_t.u** quantity of seed required to sow a plot of land (**M.M.**); standard area for sowing a specified quantity of seed, as **kalam**, etc.; **virai-y-at.i** id.; a measure of land = 1/8 acre (**Rd.**); **vitai-p-pun-am** plot of land newly cultivated; **itai-p-pun-am** plot of ground newly cultivated for dry crops such as millet, dist. fr. **mutaippun-am**; **itai** a field for dry cultivation (**Ka_cippu. Curakari_cap.11**); plough (Ta.lex.)

661.**Image: eyelid**: **irappai, rappai, reppai** eyelid (Ta.); **r-eppe, r-appe** id. (Ka.); **reppe** id., hair of eyelashes (Kod..); **rampe** eyelid (Tu.); **r-ema** eye-lash (Kond.a); **r-epa** eyelid (Kond.a); **reppe** eyelid, eyelash (Tu.); **r-eppa, reppa** eyelid (Te.); **kand.-repa** id. (Kol.); **kand. reppa** eyebrow (Go.)(DEDR 5169). **pamha, pakhuma** eyelash (Pali.lex.)

662.**Image: fish**: **e_ral** mussel or other bivalve, snail; **eruntu** bivalve shellfish (as mussels, oysters); **erunti** a kind of small shell (Ta.); **e_ral** shell fish, snail; **eruntu, erintu** shellfish in rivers (Ma.)(DEDR 900). **e_ri-va_l.ai** a freshwater fish, wallago attu (Ta.); **e_ri** a kind of fish (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 902). **Fish**: **vir..umi_n-** Hilsa, ullam (Ta.lex.) **Shrimp**: **ir-a_l** shrimp, prawn, macroura; bluish seer-fish, cybium commersonii; bull; **ir-a_ttalam** place where prawns are offered for sale; **ir-a_ttal** a place where custom is paid for fish (Ta.lex.) **ir-avu, ir-a_** prawn, shrimp; **ir-al** bivalve shellfish, mussel (Ta.); **ir-a_vu** prawn, shrimp (Ma.); **et.t.i** prawn (Tu.);

reyya, royya prawn, shrimp (Te.); **re_d.a** shrimp (Pa.); **reyya** shrimp, prawn (Ga.); **re_yi ki_ke** id. (Go.); **reyya** id. (Go.); **r-eyo** id. (Kond.a); **re_ya** id (Kuwi)(DEDR 517). **vira_l, vara_l** murrel, a fish, greyish green, attaining 4 ft. in length, ophiocephalus marulius; black murrel, a fish, dark greyish or blackish, attaining 3 ft. in length, ophiocephalus striatus (**Pur-ana_. 399**); a fresh-water fish; **vara_l-valai** fishing net to catch vara_l (Ta.lex.)

663.**Image: swan**: **varale, varat.e, va_rale** a goose, a female swan (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

664.**Image: stag**: cf. **iri** (pl. **irulu**) stag (Te.inscr.); **ir-r-i** antelope (Te.); **iralai** stag; a kind of deer (Ta.); **eral.e, erale** antelope (Ka.); **eral.e** antelope, deer (Tu.)(DEDR 476). **Image: deer**: **ran:ku** a species of deer or antelope, the spotted axis; mare (Ka.); **viruvaka, jalaran:ku** a kind of gallinule (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Antelope**: **iralai** stag; kind of deer (Ta.); **eral .e, erale** antelope, deer, incl., for example, the black and spotted antelope (Ka.); **eral.e** antelope, deer (Tu.); **iri** (pl. **irulu**) stag (Te.inscr.); **ir-r-i** antelope; **le_t.i, le_d.i** id. (Te.); **ilaru** the mouse deer (Malt.)(DEDR 476). **bi_ra** he-goat (Dm.); **bi_ra** he-goat (Kal.); **bi_r** (Bshk.); **bhi_ro** (Phal.)(CDIAL 12056). **Image: male (of animals)**: **bir** male (of animals)(Tir.); **viraga, viraya** male (of camels, sheep, goats)(NiDoc.); **bi_ro, bi_ru, bi_r** male (of animals)(Sh.); **vi_ra** male of an animal (AV.)(CDIAL 12056).

665.**To exude; to percolate**: **ir-u** to strain, percolate (as a liquid); **ir-r-u-ccot.t.u** to exude and drop at intervals (Ta.); **ir-uka** to drip, drop (Ma.); **ir-r-u** a drop (Ma.); **ir-r-uva** to trickle (Ma.); **ibbani** fog, mist, dew (Ka.); **ircilu** fine drops of rain (Ka.); **erap** to strain off water from boiled rice (Nk.); **ir** to ooze (Go.)(DEDR 522).

666.**Image: measure of the joint of the forefinger, about one inch**: **ir-ai** measure of the first joint of the fore-finger being about 1 inch, viralir-ai-y-al.avu; very small particle, atom, minute quantity, short space of time (**Kampara_. Cir-appu. 10**); wrist, fore-arm; joints of the body (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,10,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: finger joints; lines inside the finger joints**: **virala, viral.a** having interstices, separated by intervals (of space or time); **viralavastume_lana** joining or collecting things that are separated from one another (Ka.lex.) **virala** wide apart (MBh.); sparse, thin, small (Pali.Pkt.); **virl** very fine split, small orifice (P.); **viralau** separate (OG.); **biral** loose (H.); **birla_** scarce (H.); **virlu~** rare (G.); **vallu~** wide, extended, open (G.); **viral., virul.** wide apart (M.)(CDIAL 11847). **ir-ai** lines inside the finger joints, viralvarai (**ir-aikkaran. civappeytit.a : Iraku. Na_t.t.up. 34**); measure of the first joint of the fore-finger being about 1 inch, viral.ir-aiyal.avu; very small particle, atom, minute quantity, short space of time (**Kampara_. Cir-appu. 10**); wrist, fore-arm (**Kalit. 7**); arm (**Ci_vaka. 656**); joints of the body (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,10,4**); **Twelve units**: **ir-aiya_l** sum of money amounting to twelve annas (**J.**); **ir-ai-y-en.n.utal** to count by the joints or lines of the fingers (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **viral** finger, toe, finger's breadth (Ta.); **beral., beral** tip of an elephant's trunk (Ka.); **bera** finger, toe (Kod..); **verl** finger, toe (Ko.); **wiring, ware_nj** finger, toe (Go.); **vanju** (pl. **vwa_ska**)[influenced by **aintu** five (Ta.)]; **wansu** (pl. **waska**), **vanju** (pl. **vaska**), **ver.ma** finger (Kuwi); **vanju** (pl. **vaska**) finger, toe, thumb (Kui)(DEDR 5409). **Image: to break in pieces**: **ir-u (ir-uv-, ir-r--)** to break, snap (as a stick), become severed (as a limb); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to break off (as a branch), snap asunder, smash, break in pieces (Ta.); **ir-uka** to break, snap (Ma.); **iriyu** to be broken, smashed (Te.) **renga (rengi-)** to be broken in pieces (bread, cakes); **repka (< rek-p-; rekt-)** to break into pieces (Kui); **esna_ (essas)** to break, divide by force (a stick, a tooth etc.), quell, crush; **esrna_** to get broken; **esrna_ murc^{u}rna_** to break short, snap, part asunder suddenly (Kur.)(DEDR 520). cf. **irical**

break, crack (Ta.)(DEDR 479). **Sparse**: **birlo** rare, sparse (Ku.); **biral** thin, scarce, rare; lonely place (A.); **birla_** scarce, few (H.); **veral.a** occasional, in small quantity, little (K.); **virala** thin, small, rare, sparse (Pali.Pkt.); **virala** thin, few (MBh.); **virla_, birla_** fine, scarce, rare, wonderful (P.); **virlu~** rare, scarce (G.); **virl.a_** scarce, rare (M.)(CDIAL 11847).

667.**Flesh**: **ir-acci** flesh; **ir-r-i** meat (Ta.); **ir-acci** flesh, meat (Ma.); **eraci** id. (Kod..); **er-aci** (Te.); **r-e- (-t-)** to eat meat, relish (Kond.a); **jey** flesh (Pe.)(DEDR 529). cf. **irai** food of birds, beasts, and other inferior animals, prey; **erav** prey (Ta.); **ira** food of birds, snakes, infants (Ma.); **er** food brought by birds to young, prey of a wild animal (Ko.); **ere** food for animals, as for snakes, birds etc. (Ka.); **era** food (Ta.); **iragh** bread, food (Br.)(DEDR 490).

668.**Images: beat, pierce; goring**: **ir-u** goring, butting etc.; **ir-ugol.i** a goring, butting or tossing bull (Ka.); **ir-eta, ir-ata, ir-ta** piercing, stabbing; **ir-etaka_r-a** a man who beats, pierces or kills; **ir-eke** striking, piercing, goring (Ka.); **ir-upu** beating, piercing (Ka.); **ir-a** having pierced, butted (Ka.); tossing, butting; **ir-akul.i** a tossing or butting animal (Ka.); **ir-aku, ir-an:ku** goring, butting as an ox (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

669.**Pitfall**: **ir-ucil, ir-ubu, ir-usal, ir-usul** a pitfall to catch tigers, elephants etc. (Ka.lex.)

670.**Image: ant**: **ir-eve, ir-ave, ir-upe, ir-umpu, ir-umpe, ir-uvu, ir-uve, ir-uhe, irvu, irve** an ant (Ka.); **ur..uva** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **er-umpu, er-umpi, ir-umpi, ur-avi** ant (Ta.); **er-umpu, ir-umpu, ur-umpu** (Ma.); **irb** (Ko.); **irb** (To.); **urupi** (Kod..); **erugu** (Ka.)(DEDR 864). cf. **urna_, urne** very small ant (Kon.lex.)

671.**Image: corner**: **ir-ai** corner (**Mullai. 87**)(Ta.lex.)

672.**Image: to entreat**: **ira (-pp-, -nt-)** to beg alms, beseech, entreat; **irappu** begging; **iraval** begging, anything borrowed to be returned after use (except money); **iravu** beggary; **iravalan-, iravo_n-** beggar (Ta.); **irakkuka** to beg, ask alms; **irappu** begging; **irappan** beggar; **iravu** thing lent (Ma.); **ere (erad-)** to beg, ask, solicit; **era, eravu, erapu, eraval** that which is asked for, that which one desires to brrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another (Ka.); **era- (erap-, erand-)** to beg; **erap** beggar; **erapaci** a female beggar (Kod..); **eravu** act of lending or borrowing for temporary use; **randuni** to beseech, entreat; **randelu** begging, entreating (Tu.); **eravu** a loan, thing borrowed for temporary use (Te.); **irgre** to borrow, take a loan (Malt.)(DEDR 472).

673.**Dalbergia sissoo**: **iru-gun.d.i** the tree called dalbergia sissoo (Ka.); **irugud.u, iruvud.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **i_t.t.i** blackwood, dalbergia latifolia (Ta.)(DEDR 483).

674.**Mahua tree**: cf. **i_r.u_-mar.a_, ir.u_, iru** (pl. **iruhk**), **irup/ir.up** bassia longifolia mahua (Go.)(DEDR 485).

675.**Iron**: **irumpu** iron, instrument, weapon (Ta.); **irumpu, irimpu** iron (Ma.); **ib** id. (Ko.); needle (To.); **irimbi** iron (Kod..); **inumu** id. (Te.); **inum** pl. **inmul** iron, sword (Kol.); **rumba vad.i** ironstone (Kui)(DEDR 486). **me~r.h~t** iron (Santali.lex.)

676.**Ironwood**: **irul.** ironwood of Ceylon (**Perun.. Ucaik. 41,33**); Burmah ironwood; **iruve_l, irul.ve_l** Burmah ironwood, xylia dolabriformis (**M.M.**); **irul.-vi_t.u** sissoo wood, nu_kkam

(Ta.lex.) Xylia dolabriformis = xylia xylocarpa: **jamba** (M.); **jambu** (H.); **kanakakuli** (Skt.); **jambe** (Ka.); **ettachennangi** (Te.); **irul** (Ma.Ta.); decoction of the bark: used in worms, leprosy, vomiting, diarrhoea, gonorrhea, and ulcers; oil from the seeds: given in rheumatism, piles and leprosy; habitat: W. Peninsula and Burma (GIMP, p.259).

677.**Tax**: **ir-ai** duty, obligation (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,2,8**); tax on land, duty, share of the produce accruing to the king as rent (**Kur-al., 733**); **ir-a** (Ma.); **ir-ai-ka_val** police cess, an ancient rate paid towards the cost of watch and ward in a village (**I.M.P. Tp. 121-2**); **ir-aiyili** land that is tax-free (**Ci_vaka. 76, Urai.**); **ir-ayali** (Ma.); **ir-aiyir..ittuttal** to exempt from payment of taxes (**S.I.I. iii,4**); **ir-aiyir..iccutal** id. (**S.I.I. iii,6**); **ir-ai-vir..uttutal** to exempt from payment of taxes (**S.I.I. iii,80**)(Ta.lex.) **iri** to give forth, to emit, to rain (Ka.lex.) **ir-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to pay (as a tax, a debt); **ir-uppu** payment of debt, tax; **ir-a** taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure; **ir-ukkuka** to pay as tax; **ir-uppu** paying a tax or repaying a debt (Ma.); **re_n:g- (-it-)** to pay off (Kuwi); **erxna_** to be (so much) out of pocket, be fined, lose money; **erxta'a_na_** to make one (so much) the poorer, fine, extort, make disgorge (Kur.); **ergtre** to force another to pay his debts (Malt.)(DEDR 521). **viri-mut.t.u** an ancient village cess (**I.M.P.Tp. 234**) (Ta.lex.) **-ir-ai-** : [a general term denoting revenue income and the taxes to be paid to government; land tax. (SII 13.SITI.IEG.)] **iravu** royal dues (Ta.)(EI 30.IEG.) **ir-ai-dravyam, ir-ai-y-ili-mudal** a lumpsum paid in lieu of land tax; amount payable in commutation of the taxes payable on landed property (Ta.Skt.). **ir-ai-y-ili-k-ka_s'u** amount paid for compounding taxes in order to make the land tax-free; also regarded as the amount payable to meet the shortage in the revenue occasioned by the grant of exemption from tax on certain lands (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ir-ai-ka_val** amount of deposit which yielded interest per annum equal to the tax due on the land; sometimes regarded as a tax for police duties (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **alpamirai** a minor tax payable on grains (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **at.i-y-ur-ai, ad.i-y-ir-ai, ad.i-y-ar-ai** offerings made at the feet of a high personage (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **an-n-iya_ya-va_va-dan.d.a-ir-ai** penal tax imposed on some unauthorised item of occupation or enjoyment (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **a_ti_rai** prob. the expense for the **a_rdra_** festival in the month of Ma_rgar..i (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **a_t.t.u-k-ki_r-ai, a_t.t.ir-ai** tax on sheep; Synonym: **a_t.t.u-vari** (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **at.t.u-k-kir-ai** tax on charities (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **id.ai-t-tur-ai, id.ator-ai** a tax of uncertain import (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **man-ai-y-ir-ai, man-ai-vari, man-ai-p-pan.am** house-tax (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **man-ai-meyppa_n-kol.l.um-ir-ai** tax for the supervisor of houses or the building supervisor; cf. **meyppa_n-** shepherd; grazier; a supervisor; prob. related to **kan:ka_n.i** (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **kan.n.a_-ir-ai** profession tax payable by braziers (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ki_r..-ir-ai** minor taxes, or tax fixed at a lower-rate (Ta.)(SITI.SII 12.IEG.); **ki_r..-ir-ai-p-pa_t.t.am** small cesses and taxes like **mi_n-pa_t.t.am**, etc. (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ma_t.t.u-k-kar-ai** prob. a tax on cattle (cows and buffaloes)(Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **me_rai** portion of the crop given at the threshing floor to certain village officers and servants as perquisite (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **par-ai-y-ir-ai** a tax (payable in cash) probably for tomtoms. (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

678.**Image: to pour any liquid; to overflow**: **er-e** to pour any liquids; to pour (Ka.); **ir-u** (Ta.Ma.); **ir-ai** (Ta.); **er-e** to cast, as metal; to overflow, to cover with water, to bathe; **bar..ge ni_rer-e** to pour water on a person's prosperity in order to quench or destroy it; **er-e, ele** pouring: fitness for being poured; **er-eyisu** to cause to pour (Ka.lex.) **ir-ai-ttal** to draw and pour out water, irrigate, bate out (**Kur-al., 1161**); to splash, spatter (Ta.); **er-acu** (Ka.); **ir-a** (Ma.); **ir-ai-tal** to scatter, disperse (**Cu_ta. Civama_n-. 2,2**); **ir-aippu** drawing out and pouring water (Ta.lex.) cf. **ir-u** to strain, percolate as a liquid (Ta.)(DEDR 522). **Image: to percolate**: **ir-uttal** to strain; to percolate, as a liquid (Ta.lex.)

679.**Image: receptacle for drawing water**: **ir-aivai** kind of basket; receptacle for drawing water for irrigation purposes, as a well basket (**Tiruppu. 321**); **ir-ai-ku_t.ai** water-basket made of palmyra leaves for baling out water for irrigation purposes (**Tiva_.**); **ir-aippu-p-pat.t.arai** land exclusively irrigated from wells (**C.G.**); **ir-ai-maram** three poles united at the top to support a basket in irrigation; well-sweep; long, boat-shaped wooden trough suspended for watering fields (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **ir-avul.ar** hill tribes (Ta.); **ir-avan, ir-ava_l.ar** hill tribe of basket-makers (Ma.); **er-ava** a hill tribe in Coorg (Ka.)(DEDR 519).

680.**Image: ladder**: **ir-aivai** ladder (**Iraku. Ya_ka. 104**)(Ta.lex.)

681.**Bark**: **ir-aici** bark of a certain tree, used for clothing, maravuri (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

682.**Fish**: **vi_ramakaram** a fish-shaped emblem being part of the paraphernalia carried before deities or kings (Ta.lex.)

683.**Detailed account**: **viracu, viracu-kan.akku** detailed account; **viracu** to crowd together (Ta.); **berasu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **viracu** to join, unite (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 138**); **viravu** to mix, mingle; to join, unite (**Net.unal. 27**); to be united, joined; to be mingled, mixed (**Te_va_. 450,1**); to cultivate friendship; to keep company (**Te_va_. 469,5**)(Ta.lex.)

684.**Image: boar**: **bir** wild boar (N.)(CDIAL 12056). **mirho_, mirhu~,** pl. **mirhe~** boar (L.)(CDIAL 10272). **miru~_** wild animal (S.)(CDIAL 10270). **vara_ha** wild boar (RV.); boar (Pali.Pkt.); **bara_** boar (A.B.); sow, pig (A.); **bara_ha** (Or.); **barha_** id. (Or.); **bariha_, ba_ria_** (Or.); **bara_h** (H.); **vara_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11325). **vara_kam** boar, swine (**Tiruva_ca. 30,5**); **vara_kan-** Vis.n.u, in his boar-incarnation; pagoda, a gold-coin = 3 1/2 rupees, as bearing the image of a boar; Arhat (Ta.lex.) **mirukam** pig, hog; animal in general (Ta.lex.)[The morpheme: **bara_** sow, pig (A.) links with: **pan-r-i** hog, swine, pig (Ta.); **van-r-i** id. (Ta.); **panni** hog, pig (Ma.); **panr-i** pig (Kond.a); **pandi** id. (Ka.Te.); **paji** (Kui.Kuwi)(DEDR 4039).] **ka_n.t.a_-mirukam** (Ta.); **ka_n.t.amr.gam** (Ma.) rhinoceros, **kal-ya_n-ai** (Ta.lex.)

685.**Image: kino tree (which yields a red dye)**: **ka_n.t.a_-miruka-rattam** Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium, **ve_n:kai maram**; dragon's blood tree, dracaena draco; dragon's blood cane, daemonorops draco; resin from these trees; **ka_n.t.a_van-an-** Indra, the lord of **kha_n.d.ava** a forest sacred to Indra and burnt by Arjuna as an offering to Agni (Ta.lex.)[cf. **ben:ga, be_n.n.a** red sandalwood, pterocarpus santalinus (Tu.); **ve_n:kai** East Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium (Ta.); **ve~_gisa** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5520). **ve_n:kai** tiger (Ta.)(DEDR 5521).] {The morpheme: **mr.g-** has been used to denote: elephant, boar, deer in the linguistic streams. The earliest attested use of **mr.ga-hastin** in RV. to denote an elephant and of **mr.ga** to denote a deer seem to indicate that the the morpheme became generalised to apply to a wild animal such as the boar. The evolution of phonetic transforms seems to suggest that there were indeed two ancient morphemes: ***mok-** short-tusk (blunt) of elephant and ***mag-**deer. The morpheme: **ka_n.t.a-** < **khad.ga** may be more specific and denote the (sword-like) boar's tusk.}

686.**Image: leaf**: **ilai** leaf, petal (Ta.); **ila** leaf (Ma.); **ilakku, elakku** a single leaflet of a palm (Ma.); **el** leaf (Ko.); **es-** id. (To.); **ele, ela** id. (Ka.); **elakan.d.a** id. (Kod..); **ele, ire** id. (Tu.); **kor.k-ila** new leaf (Go.)(DEDR 497). **Pointed-leaf**: **reja, reji, rejiru, reje** pointed-leaved ape-flower (Tu.); **ilaci, irici** id. (Ta.); **erin.nn.i, erii, ilai, irai** id., mimusops elengi (Ma.)(DEDR 496).

687.**Pack-saddle**: **viri** pannier, pack-saddle (Ta.); pack-saddle (Ma.); **viry** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 5412). **viri-k-kat.t.u** saddle; pannier for pack-oxen; pack-saddle; **virippu** spreading; anything spread, as cloth; opening, parting;[cf. **virical** split, crack, rent (Ta.); **virivu** id. (Ta.)]; **viripam** small piece of cloth; **viriyal** spread, expanse (Ta.lex.)

688.**Land; earth**: **vira, vire, vira'a, vira** earth, soil (Kui); **vir'a, i'ira, i'r.a, i_'ira, wirha_, wirga_, wirka_** id.; **i'ira** id., gravel (Kuwi)(DEDR 5410). **virai-ka_l** land fit for sowing; cf. **ka_l** place, room (**Perumpa_n.. 380**)(Ta.lex.) **vel-a** sandbank, seashore (Si.); **vel., el.** seashore (M.); **ve_la_** shore (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 12115). cf. **vi_ri** tide (S.); **vi_l., i_l.** ebb and flow of tide, time (M.)(CDIAL 12115). **barehi_** land lying fallow for a whole year (P.)(CDIAL 11873). **bir(h)a_unu** to till barren ground (N.); **biraut.o** freshly tilled ground (N.); **viruhai** grows strongly (Pkt.); **viru_hati** sprouts (Pali); **vir_hai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11870). cf. **vri_sa** to make an incision, furrow or mark, plough; n. writing (Kod.a); **ra_s'i** having marked boundaries (inscr. 1310 A.D.)(Te.); **vara** furrow, line (Ma.)(DEDR 5263).

689.**Image: comb**: **iris** a comb (Br.); **irsa_na_, ir.s-** to comb the hair (Go.); **ircna_** to scratch and turn over (as fowls in the ground), poke, dig into, scratch into and spread out, turn about and spread (as embers for extinguishing them)(Kur.); **irce** to scratch the ground (as fowls do)(Malt.)(DEDR 493). **Comb**: **i_r-vali** long narrow wooden comb for clearing the hair of nits (Ta.lex.) For **-vali** cf. **va_lai** to comb (Kon.lex.) **Image: a splinter**: **irical** break, crack (Ta.); **iriyuka** to wrench off, twist off, pluck(as fruits, branches); **iriccal** plucking (Ma.); **iri- (irit-)** to tear; **irk- (irikt-)** to tear (Kol.); **ir-** to be torn (Nk.); **irk-** to tear (Nk.); **i_ra** a splinter (Kui); **re** to lop off, hew (Malt.)(DEDR 479). **i_r** minuteness; **i_rmai** subtlety, minuteness (Ta.); **i_r** slight (e.g. **i_r en.d.a** slight sunshine; **i_r elu~gu** low voice)(Te.)(DEDR 545). **virical** split, crack, rent (Ta.); **viriccal** split, gap (Ma.); **bircu, biccu** to be broken (Ka.); **vij- (-it-)** to break into small pieces (Kuwi)(DEDR 5411). **Image: to dientangle the hair**: **vyu_rn.o_ti** uncovers, spreads (RV.); **vivr.n.o_ti** combs (the hair)(HParis'.); **vivarati** uncovers, opens; **vivaran.a** (Pali); **vivarai** opens, spreads out, dresses (the hair)(Pkt.); **vew^{a}run** to pull apart (with the fingers), tease out (cotton, tangled twigs, straw, etc.), scatter, sow broadcast, winnow (K.); **byorna_** to dientangle (e.g. the hair)(H.) (CDIAL 11916). **vle_nda**, **vle_nd.a** to rise, expand, swell, distend; **vle_pka (< vle_k-p-; vle_kt-)** to cause to exapnd, stretch, widen out (Kond.a); **velng** to spread (Pa.); **velkip** to spread, expand (Pa.); **vir.p** to spread out (Go.)(DEDR 5432). **viri** to expand, spread out (Ta.); **viriyal** blossoming (Ta.); **virikka** to expand (Ma.); **biri** to expand, open, blossom (Ka.); **vringa** to be loosened (Kui); **viriccal** hatching (Ma.); **ri_k** to scatter, sow seeds (Go.)**; birasakali** scattered, dispersed (Kuwi) (DEDR 5411). **Image: to give liberally**: **vi.r** to throw things (Ko.); **pi.r--** to scatter (To.); **bi_r-(u)** to throw away, fling, spread; to throw as an arrow, stone, stick, etc.; give away according to one's inclination or at one's pleasure, give liberally or magnanimously (Ka.); **bi_r-iga** a scattered, disorderly mass (Ka.); **bi_runi** to scatter, disperse (Tu.)(DEDR 5463).

690.**Image: viper**: **viri, viriyan-** viper; **virusu** id. (Ta.); **viriyan** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5413). **vehal** poisonous (K.); **vihiru** (S.)(CDIAL 11974). **visahara** snake (Pkt.); **vis.adhara** (Skt.); **bisahar** (H.); **bisahri_, bisaihri_** (H.); **vas'iyar** (G.)(CDIAL 11971).

691.**Image: a large double-drum**: **vi_ra_n.am** a large, double drum (**Tiruppu. 264**) (Ta.Te.); **vi_ra_n.ya** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.); **vi_ra_n.atta_n-** a division of Paraiyar who beat the drum (Ta.lex.) **vi_ra_n.am** a kind of tambourine (Ma.); **vi_ran.a** a double drum used at weddings, etc. (Ka.); **vi_ra~_n.amu** a double-drum (Te.)(DEDR 5456).

692.**Image: to fry**: **ir.na_** to fry, roast, parch (as food grains), toast (as bread)(Kur.); **er.ye** to parch grain (Malt.)(DEDR 451).

693.**Washerman**: **i_ran:kolli, i_ran:kol.l.i** a washerman; tax payable by washermen (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

694.**Images: white fig; prawn; honeycomb**: **ir-ali** white fig; **ir-a_l** shrimp, prawn, macroura; honeycomb (**Nal.a. Kalini_n.. 14**)(Ta.lex.)

695.**An annular continent**: **ir-ali-t-ti_vu** : **iran.iyavarut.am** < **hiran.mayam** one of nine divisions of the earth; cf. **iran.iyam** gold (**Kantapu. Tiruvi. 92**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **hiran.yam** gold; silver; any precious metal; **hiran.ya-ba_huh.** the river Son.a; **hiran.ya-na_bhah.** the mountain Mainka (Skt.lex.); cf. **iran.iyam** region: (**cirun:ga mutar- cuve_ta mat.t.um ni_tiyiran.iyavarut.am**: **Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**), i.e. from S'r.nga to S've_ta; cf. **s've_tam** silver (Skt.) **cuve_tam** quicksilver (**Tiruman. 2455**); **s've_tah .** name of a range of mountains; hence, perh. the region in Kashmir where sindhu_r or mercuric compounds were available (Ta.lex.)

696.**A division of the earth**: **iramiyavarut.am** one of nine divisions of the earth; cf. **raya** stream, current (MBh.); **ra** sediment left by river after inundation (S.)(CDIAL 10638). Hence, may refer to the alluvial region inundated by the Indus; cf. **iramiyam < ramya** a division of the earth (**cuve_tani_la net.un:kiriyi n-at.uva n.iramiyama_m : Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**), i.e., between S've_ta and blue mountain along the shore [for semant. **netu-** cf. **net.un:kat.al** the sea adjoining a shore] (Ta.lex.)

697.**Great, eminent**: **iru** great, spacious, vast; **irumai** greatness, largeness, hugeness, eminence (Ta.); **inu**, in: **inumikkili** very much, very great (for **mikkili**, cf. **miku** (Ta.)(DEDR 4838); **inu-maddi** terminalia tomentosa a large tree (Te.)(DEDR 481); **marutu, marutam** t. tomentosa (Ta.)(DEDR 4718).

698.**Image: birth**: **irul.** birth (**Kur-al., 352**)(Ta.lex.)

699.**Images: to flee away; foe**: **iri (-v-, -nt-)** to be destroyed, retreat, flee away; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to defeat, destroy, drive away; **irian-** foe; **iriyal** running, speeding (Ta.); **irymury gey- (gec-)** to kill in a battle (Ko.)(DEDR 478).

700.**To rub**: **i_runi** to rub off, be worn out (Tu.); **i_rc** to rub (Pa.)(DEDR 543).

701.**To saw; to be drawn out**: **i_r** to saw; **uyiri_rum va_l.a_tu** (**Kural..**334); to be drawn out; (**i_rntu nilan to_yu mirumpit.it tat.akai** : **Cir-upa_n.. 19**)(Ta.lex.) **i_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current), excoriate (as a tiger), flay, draw, paint, write; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be drawn out; saw; **i_rppu** pul, tug, attraction; **i_r-va_l.** a saw (Ta.); **i_ruka** to saw, split; **i_r** splitting, sawing (Ma.); **i_r-va_l., i_rcca-va_l.** a saw; **i_rcca** sawing; **i_rkkuka** to draw, drag (Ma.); **i.0- (i.0y-)** to pull, drag; **i.s.f- (i.s.t-)** id. (To.); **i_r** to pull, draw (Ka.); **i_rp- (i_rt-)** to pull (Pa.); **i_r-** to pull, drag (Ga.); **ric-** to cut with saw (Go.); **nir- (-t-)** to pull (Pe.)(DEDR 542). cf. **ir..u (-pp-, -tt-)** to draw, pull, drag along the ground, attract (as a magnet)(Ta.)(DEDR 504). **irampam** a saw (Ta.); **rampige** shoe-maker's knife or awl (Ka.); **rampi** shoemaker's knife (Tu.); **r-ampamu** a saw (Te.); **rampe** cobbler's knife for cutting leather (Te.); **r-ampaka~_d.u** sawyer (Te.); **rampa** mattock (Pa.); **rapam** saw (Kond.a)(DEDR App.55). **Chisel**: **rampa** knife, scraper (Skt.); knife

(Pkt.); **rambo** chisel, grass-scraper (S.); **rambi_** small chisel (S.); small grass-scraper, cobbler's knife (P.); **ramba_** spud, chisel (L.); **ramma~_** hoe (L.); **ramba_** hoe, flat trowel (P.); **ra_mpa** a scratch (Or.); **ra_mpi** mason's plane, wooden trowel or scraper (Or.); **ra~_pi_**, **ra_pi_** leather-scraper (Bi.); **ra~_pi_** id. (H.); **ra~_p, ra~_pr.i_** hoe, weeding plough (G.); **ra~_pi_** cobbler's tool (G.); **ra~_pa_, ra~_pi_** chisel (M.); **ra~_bho** chisel (N.); **ra~_bho, ra_bho** digging tool (G.)(CDIAL 10629). **rampai, rappai** scrapes (Pkt.); **ra_mpiba_** to scratch (Or.); **ram.phai, ram.bhai** scrapes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10630). **o_ram.pia** scraped, made thin (Pkt.); **raphita** wretched (RV.); **raphati, ramphati** injures (Skt.); **orapn.e~, orbad.n.e~, orphad.n.e~** to scrape, scratch, strip off leaves (M.)(CDIAL 811). cf. **si_ra** plough (RV.); **xir** furrow, one ploughing (A.)(CDIAL 3441). **siraur, siror, sira_ur** furrow; **sira_urke** dharal to plough (Bi.); **sira_ur** furrow (Mth.); **saira** belonging to a plough(Skt.)(CDIAL 13442). **s'i_ra_** pointed, sharp (RV.)(CDIAL 12495). **s'i_rn.a** broken (Skt.)(CDIAL 12496).

702.**Seat**: **iruppu** seat, residence, condition in life, stores, merchandise, wares (Ta.); **irukkai** sitting (**Pur-ana_. 3,19**); seat (**Na_lat. i.143**); residence, dwelling, situation; residential quarters, as in a village (**Perumpa_n.. 242**); town, village; temple (**Kantapu. Ma_rkka. 144**); **irukkai-y-utaval** providing a seat, esp. for a great person (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 58**)(Ta.lex.); **irikkuka** to sit, remain, be in a place; **irikka** being; **irippu** sitting, residence, position; **iruttuka** to seat, place, detain, settle; **iruttikka** to cause to seat; **irutti** a seat; **iruttam, iruttu** sitting, staying (Ma.); **ig-** to exist, be in a place; **irp** collection of property; **irpga.rn** rich man (Ko.); **ir-** to sit, remain, live; **is.t-** to seat, keep in a place (To.); **i.s.k** dwelling, act of dwelling (To.); **ir, iru** to be, exist, remain, stay, delay; **irisu** to cause to be or stay, place, put, deposit; **iravu, irapu** being, abode, seat, place (Ka.); **ir-** to be in a place (Kod..); **ippuni** to be, exist, live in; have, possess (Tu.); **iravu** place, abode; firm; **iravu-pad.u** to become established, firm; **iruvu** neighbourhood, place, home; **irugu** neighbourhood, place, home; **irava_ru** to become firm, fixed, settled; **ikka** place, abode, dwelling, seat; **in:kuva** a place, haunt (Te.); **ri_nda** to be stable, steady, stand firm, stand still; pl. action **ri_tka**; **ri_spa** to steady, set in position (Kui); **re'nai** to abide (Kuwi)(DEDR 480). **Dwelling place**: **rahan.a** firmness, remaining (Pkt.); staying (Or.); **rahan.i_** staying, residence (S.); **ro~_r.~** staying (Ku.); **rahan-sahan** conduct, behaviour; **rahani** firmness, stopping place, dwelling place (N.); **rahan.i** residence (Or.); **rahana** staying (OAw.); **rahan** manner (H.); **rahen.i_** manner of life (G.); **rahn.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 10665). **raha** remains (RV.BhP.); **rahas** isolation, secrecy (MBh.);[cf. **rahasya** private, secret (MBh.); **rahas** lonely spot (Mn.); **raha** privacy, solitariness (Si.)(CDIAL 10669)]; **raha_yate_** is lonely (Pa_n..gan.a.); **raha_yati** (Pali); **rahati, rahayati** leaves (Skt.); **rahai, rahae~, rahe_i** remains; **rahia** remaining; deserted, left (Pkt.); **za_n, zo_n** standing (Pas'.); **rahn.u, rahnu, riun** to remain (K.); **rahan.u** to stay (S.); **rahan., ra_vun.** to remain (L.); **rahin.a_** (P.); **re_hn.u_, re_hn.a_, ra~_n.u_, re~_he~to** pres.part. (WPah.); **raun.o** (Ku.); **rahanu** (N.); **rahiba** to abate (of hunger)(A.); **raha_** to continue to be, remain (B.); **rahiba_** to remain (Or.); **rahab** (Mth.Aw.); **rahna_** (H.); **rahevu~** (G.); **raha_n.e~, ra_hn.e~** (M.); **raha_in.u** to make stay, get on with (S.); **randanava_, rndenava_** to remain (Si.)(CDIAL 10666). **rahita** deserted, lacking (MBh.); forsaken, lonely (Pali); **rahia** deserted, left (Pkt.); **ria, re** without (S.)(CDIAL 10670). **ir-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to stay, tarry; **ir-uppu, ir-ai** abiding, tarrying (**Man.i.4,69**)(Ta.); **ir-u** to stay, hesitate; **ir-isu** to cause to stay, put (Ka.)(DEDR 523). **viramati** stops (TS.Pali); **viramai** (Pkt.); **viriman.u, virman.u** to stop, stay, wait (S.); **biramn.a_** to stop, stay, remain away from home; **birma_un.a_** to cause to stop, to amuse (P.); **biramna_** to stop, rest (H.); **viramai** abstains from (OG.); **viramvu~** to stop (G.); **viramn.e~** to stop, rest (M.)(CDIAL 11846). **viricyate_** extends beyond (RV.); **bercim** I am left behind (Kal.); **bercik** to remain behind (Kho.); **frin** he remained (Ishk.); **warecn** to remain

(Wkh.)(CDIAL 11861). **virahayati** abandons (S'a_n:khGr..); **virahijjai** is left (Pkt.); **birasna_** to stop, remain (H.)(CDIAL 11852).

703.**House; home**: **il** house, home (**Na_lat.i. 198**); place; wife (**Kur-al., 59**); lady of rank in towns or forest-pasture tracts (**Tiva_.**); domestic life (**Kur-al., 41**)(Ta.); family (**Kur-al., 951**); **illat.ai** anything lodged in a house for security; pledge, pawn (**Arun:kalac. 70**); **illattuppil.l.ai** title assumed by people of the Ir..uva caste (**G.Tn.D. 144**); **illam** house, home (**Tiruva_ca. 7,17**); **illaval., illa_l.** wife, mistress of house (**Kur-al., 52**); **illa_l.an-, illa_li** householder (**Periyapu. Ka_raik. 20**)(Ta.); **il** house, place; **illam** house of Nambudiri (Ma.); **illav^{n}** man who is a relative (Kod..); **illu** house, dwelling, family (Tu.); **illu** (adj. **in.t.i**) house, dwelling, habitation; **illat.amu, illan.t.ramu** living in the house of one's wife's father (Te.); **ella** house; **ilta_ma_** younger sister's husband; **iltam** boy who serves for a wife in her father's house (Kol.); **ella** house (Nk.); **il podi** roof (Pa.); **il** house (Go.); **ilu** (pl. **ilku**) house (Kond.a); **il** (obl. **inj-**, pl. **ilku**) house (Pe.); **il** id. (Mand..); **id.u** house, dwelling, shed, hut (Kui); **illu_** (pl. **ilka**), **illu**, **il** (pl. **ilka**) house (Kuwi)(DEDR 494). cf. **vi_t.u** house, habitation, abode (**Pu. Ve. 3,15, Kol.u.**); squares as of a chessboard (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **il, ir** to be, to exist (a defective verb of which at present only some forms of the negative mood exist); **il** an unusual abbreviation of **illa** not to be; **ila** a man who has not, or a place that has not, or is free from; **ili** not being (an abbreviation of **illa**); **ar-ivili** one without wisdom (Ta.); **illa** third person of the negative mood, used for all persons, genders and numbers; it, he, she is not or exists not; not, no (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **ijji** (Tu.); **il** being, place (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **ilu, illu** (Te.); **illu** (Tu.); **ila** a nounal affix, e.g. ga_vila, paccayila, pad.eyila; **illi** in this place, here; this place (Ka.lex.)

704.**Image: iron bowl**: **ila_l, ila_li** an iron bowl grated or open-mouthed, containing oil and rolls of cloth etc.; it is attached to the end of a stick, and kindled upon holidays etc. (Ka.); **hila_la** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

705.**Silk-cotton**: **le_ki, leke, lkee** bombax malabaricum (Go.); **neluk** silk-cotton tree (Pa.); **le_ke maran** bombax malabaricum (Kond.a); **le_ko, le_ko marnu, d.a_ka_ngi** id. (Kuwi); **ila, ilavam, ilavu** red-flowered silk-cotton tree, bombax malabaricum (Ta.); **ilavam, ilavu** id., bombax pentandra (Ma.); **elava** the seemul, or silk-cotton tree, bombax heptaphyllum (Ka.)(DEDR 495). **ilavam-pacu** silk cotton (**A_tticu_.**)(Ta.lex.)

706.**Image: sheep, ram**: **e_l.aga, e_d.aka** a kind of sheep; a ram (Ka.); a wild goat (Ka.); **e_d.u = a_d.u** (Tu.); **e_d.a** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **lelo** kid (S.); **le_la_, le_li_** lamb, kid (L.); **lela_, leli_** lamb (P.); **lela_, leliya_na_** to bleat (H.)(CDIAL 11116). **le_lya** trembling (Skt.); **le_la_** quivering (S'Br.); **le_la_yate_** moves to and fro (MaitrS.); **lela** unsteady (Si.)(CDIAL 11115).

707.**Image: seven**: **e_r.., e_r..u** seven (Ka.); **e_r..u** (Ta.Ma.); **e_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

708.**Image: leaf**: **ele, ela** a leaf (Ka.); **ire, ele** (Tu.); **ilai** (Ta.); **ile** (Ma.); **a_ku, re_ku** (Te.); **ele** the leaf, i.e. betel leaf (Ka.); **ilai** (Ta.); **ele** a leaf-plate (Ka.); **elad.ike** betel leaf and areca nut; **ele-ka_vu** the heat of leaves that have been held towards a light or a fire; **ele-gattari** a leaf split in the form of a pair of scissors, with which the head of a boy is touched before the first tonsure; **ele-do_t.a** a betel garden; **ele-pen.d.i** a bundle of betel leaves; **ele bid.u** to send forth leaves, to sprout, as a tree; **eleya na_ru** the fibre or vein of a leaf; **eleya bal.l.i** the creeper called betel-leaf pepper, piper betle; **eleyambu** an arrow with a point in the form of a leaf; **elevani** a

drop on a leaf; **elevane, elemane** a leaf-house, an arbour or a hut made of leaves; **ele-varadu, ele-haradu** betel-leaf trade; **ele-varada_d.u** to carry on such a trade; **ele-ga_r-a** a male betel-seller; **ele-ga_rti** a female betel-seller (Ka.lex.) **Image: leaf**: **la_b, la_bo** leaf (Ku.)(CDIAL 10989).

709.**Image: scorpion**: **ele-ce_r..u** a kind of scorpion (Ka.lex.)

710.**Image: small particle, drop**: **lava** small particle, drop (Pali.Pkt.); **lav** particle; adj. small (G.); **lava** fragment, particle (MBh.)(CDIAL 10974).

711.**Sickle**: **il.a_** sickle; **il.i_** bill-hook (M.); **ili_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 302).

712.**Harvest**: **lava** that which is cut off, fleece (Mn.); reaping (Skt.); **lav** grass dried and twisted into rough cables and kept for fodder (K.); reaping, 20 sheaves of corn (L.); **lau** crop, a cutting (of grass, corn etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 10974). **patlo** leaves cut off from the culm of the reed saccharum spontaneum and used for thatching, dead leaves fallen from a tree (H.)(CDIAL 7737). **lavaka** reaper (Pali); **lava_ka** sickle (Skt.)(CDIAL 10975). **laut.ha_** piece of wood for sharpening a toddy-collector's sickle (Bi.)(CDIAL 10976). **lava_pe_ti** causes to be reaped (Pali); **lavium.** to cut (Pkt.); **lem, lha_im** I cut grain (Kal.); **leik** to reap, mow (Kho.); **loiki** (1 sg. **lam**) to reap; **lo_nu, lyo_nu**, 1 sg. **lam** (Sh.); **laun.o, lawon.o** to reap, collect (Ku.); **launa_** to cut, reap (H.); **la_pan.** to cut ears of tall crops (L.)(CDIAL 10986). **lavana** reaping (Ka_tyS'r.Pali); **lavan.a** (Pkt.); **launi_** (Bi.); wages for reaping (H.)(CDIAL 10987). **lavitra** sickle (Pa_n..); **latra_** to reap (Ash.); **lavitta** (Pkt.); **letra_** (Wg.); **let.ege** sickle (Pr.); **lye_tr** to reap (Dm.Pas'.); **le_t** (Pas'.); **le_ti** (Shum.); **le_l** mowing (Wot..); **le_t-** to reap (Gaw.); **le_tr** reaping (Kal.); **letri** (Kho.); **le_c** reaping; **le_^{e}t.r.i_** sickle (Sh.)(CDIAL 10988). **lavya** to be cut off (Skt.)(CDIAL 10989). **la_va** reaping, cutting (Skt.); **lau** reaping (Psht.); **la_w** millet (Wg.); **rau** (Kt.); **la_u** rice (Wot..); **la_v** reaping (K.); **la_i_** wages for reaping (S.); **la_vi_, la_i_** reaping, wages for reaping (L.); **la_vi_** a day's labour at reaping (P.); **la_u** reaping (H.)(CDIAL 11031). **la_vaka** reaper (Ma_rkP.Pali); **la_yaka** id. (Pali); **la_wa_** hired reaper (P.H.)(CDIAL 11032). **la_vayati** causes to be cut (Gr.); **la_ve_ti** (Pali); **la_iavva** (Pkt.); **la_van.** row or 40 sheaves in harvest field (one of which is the reaper's wage)(L.); **la_uni_** harvest (H.); **la_n., la_n.i_** reaping, rice or other grain; **la_n.i_** sickle (H.); **la_n., la_n.i** reaping (Konkan.i); **la_yana** cutting (Pali)(CDIAL 11035). **la_vya** to be reaped (Pa_n.. com.); **la_b** harvesting (Br.)(CDIAL 11036). **la_ba_ro** harvest (S.)(CDIAL 11037). **luban.u** to be reaped (S.)(CDIAL 11038). **lu_na** cut, reaped (MBh.Pali); **lu_naka** cut (Skt.); **lu_n.a** (Pkt.); **lu_n.adu_** has been cut (of wheat)(Sh.); **lu_n^{u}** pp. of **lonun** to reap (K.)(CDIAL 11094). **lu_ni** act of reaping (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); **atha-lo_n** reaping crops by hand (K.)(CDIAL 11095). **luna_ti** cuts, reaps (TBr.Pali); **lunana** (Pali); **lun.ai**, pp. **lun.ia** (Pkt.); **lun-** (Bshk.); **lu_n.-** (Tor.); **lu_n-** (Phal.); **lonun, lo_nun**, pp. **lu_n^{u}** (K.); **lun.an.u**, pass. **luban.u** (S.); **lun.na_, lona_i_** reaping (P.); **lun.nu_** to cut (grass only); **lun.na_** to reap (WPah.); **lunia** pp. (OAw.); **lunna_, nunna_** (H.); **lun.ai** (OG.); **lan.vu~, lan.n.i_** harvesting (G.)(CDIAL 11082). **pralu_na** cut off (Skt.); **pralava** chip (S'Br.); **palun.i** small wickerwork screen to cover doors as a curtain (Ku.)(CDIAL 8763). **lava, rave** the act of cutting up or off; reaping, mowing, plucking or gathering; **lavana** an implement for cutting, a sickle (Ka.lex.)

713.**Image: quail**: **lava, la_va** a kind of quail; **la_va** the red spur-fowl, galloperdix spadiceus; **la_vaka** (Ka.lex.)

714.**A list of soldiers**: **la_van.a** a list of soldiers or of public servants (Ka.); **la_van.a, la_van.i** (Ma.); **ila_van.am** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **la_van.i, la_van.ige** a mass, a collection, an assembly, a throng (Ka.); **la_van.e_m., la_gan.e_m.** to place in contact or connection, to join together (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Permanent right to hereditary office**: **ila_van.am**, **la_van.am** conferrring on a person a permanent right to a hereditary office (**Coim**.); food stuffs and money distributed to the Bra_hmans of the villages on festive occasions by the Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chettis according to a prepared list; list of soldiers, of recruits for the army; enlistment (Ta.); **la_van.amu** (Te.); **la_van.a** (Ka.Ma.); **ila_van.amer..utal** to enroll recruits; **ila_van.n.iya_rccitam** private property of a married woman, consisting of that which has been presented to her at her marriage as a token of affection by her father-in-law or mother-in-law (Ta.lex.) **To settle or re-settle a village**: **la_vn.e~** to settle or re-settle (a village, etc.); a place set with trees, plantation (M.)(CDIAL 11017).

715.**Olibanum**: **lo_ba_na** olibanum, frankincense; turus.ka, silha (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

716.**Image: sloping roof**: **lo_be, lo_ve** a sloping affixture to a flat roof; the frame-work of a sloping roof: wood for the support of lo_ve; go_pa_nasi (Ka.lex.)

717.**Trough**: **la_yam** stable for horse (Ta.); **la_yamu** id. (Te.); **la_ya** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

718.**To pant**: **ir..u** to gasp for breath; **ir..uppu** asthma (Ta.); **ir..ayuka** to breathe hard as a dying person; **ir..ukkuka** to gasp for breath as from asthma (Ma.); **el.v** to pant; **el.vl** panting (Ko.); **el.f** to pant; **el.p** panting (To.)(DEDR 504b).

719.**Image: field-rat**: **er.go_** a small mouse mostly found in fields (Kur.); **er.ge** a small field-rat (Malt.)(DEDR 787). cf. **elka** rat (Kol.Nk. Kond.a); **eluka, elika** (Te.); **hal** id. (Br.); **eli** rat, bandicoot (Ta.Ma.Ka.Kod..Tu.)(DEDR 833). **ili** a rat, a mouse (Ka.lex.)

720.**Earth**: **el.e, il.e** [**bhu_va_caka** (a word denoting 'earth'), **bhu_myartha** (the meaning of 'earth')**, bu_vi, dare, rannava-sir-al.** [belly or abdomen (**basir-**) containing gems and jewels], **pod.avi, pr.thvi, me_dini**; cf. **pud.avi** (Te.); **put.avi** (Ta.)]; **el.ede_ra** whose chariot is the earth: S'iva; **il.e, ile** the earth; nela; water; food; fluids; **il.eya piriya, ila_-vr.nda_raka** a bra_hman.a (Ka.lex.) **ile, ila_ = id.e, ire, il.e, el.e** the earth; **ile_s'a** a king (Ka.lex.) **id.e** the earth, heaven; the goddess id.a_, the wife of Budha (Ka.lex.) **ila_-bhr.ta** a king; a mountain; **ila_dhi_s'a** a king; **ila_dhipa** id.; **ila_tala** the surface of the earth (Ka.); **ila_ju** a resource, a means, a remedy (Ka.M.H.); **ila_khe** a claim, a right; connection with; a village under a township (Ka.M.H.); jurisdiction; charge, possession; department; district; presidency; **ila_-val.aya** the circumference of the earth, the terrestrial globe; **ila_-vr.ta** name of one of the vars.as or divisions of the known world (Ka.lex.) cf. **aid.avid.a, ailavila** Kuve_ra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **An annular continent**: **ilavanti_vu** an annular continent (Ta.lex.) **il.a_virutavarut.am** one of nine divisions of the earth; cf. **il.avirutam < il.a_vr.ta** a region (**me_ruppu_taram cu_r.. varut.a mil.a_virutama_kum : Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**), i.e. the land surrounded by Mt. Me_ru; cf. **ila_vr.tam** one of the divisions of the world (**pas'ca_nma_lyavatah. pra_cya_m gandhama_danas'ailatah.; ila_vr.tam ni_lagire_rya_myato_ nis.dha_dudak**)(Skt.lex.) i.e. situated with ma_lyavata mountain range on the west, gandhama_dana mountains on the east, ni_lagiri mountains on the south and waters of the nis.adha country; [poss. phonet. **il.a_virut.a ~~ l.a_vid.a ~~ dravid.a ~~ damila ~~ tamir..**: hence, **il.avr.tam** perh. included

Gujarat, the West coast including Malabar, other regions of south India and Sri Lanka; cf. **dravid.a** name of a country to the south of the wild tract between Kr.s.n.a_ and the Polar; in its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Go_da_vari_; but in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Ka_ve_ri; its capital was Ka_ci, Coonjeevaram situated on the Vegavati_ river 42 miles south-west of Madras (Skt.lex.) cf. **ila_** the earth; **ilika_** the earth (Skt.lex.); **ila_t.am < la_t.a** name of a country, prob. modern Gujarat; **ila_l.am < la_t.a** name of a country (**S.I.I. i,83**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **la_t.a** name of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmada_; it prob. included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira (Skt.lex.)

721.**Image: big tank**: **ilavantikai** a big tank provided with machinery for refilling as well as emptying, yantira-ya_vi (**Man.i. 3,45**); royal park encircling a large tank (**Cilap. 10,31**); **ilavanti** id. (**Cilap. 25,4**)(Ta.lex.)

722.**Clove**: **ilavam < lavan:ga** clove (**Te_va_. 353,2**)(Ta.lex.)

723.**Clearing-nut**: **ilavu** clearing-nut tree, te_r-r-a_maram (Ta.lex.)

724.**Customary fees paid by a bridegroom**: **il.avat.t.a-p-pan.am** a customary present of a quarter-rupee coin which a newly married bridegroom has to pay to the people of the village or villages through which he passes on his return home after his marriage in the bride's house (**Rd.**); a small present, prob. of the nature of a permit-fee, which a bridegroom who is not a native of the village wherein his marriage is celebrated has to pay to the youths of the locality, just before the usual marriage procession starts in a palanquin (**Rd.**)(Ta.lex.)

725.**Mahua**: cf. **iluppam-pu_-carkkarai** fragmented sugar made from the flowers of: **iluppai, iruppai** south Indian mahua, bassia longifolia (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,33**)(Ta.); **iruppa** (Ma.); **ippa** (Te.); **ippe** (Ka.); **ilippa** (Ma.); **iluppai-k-kat.uku** sediment of mahua oil; kernel of mahua seeds; **iluppai-ney** oil of mahua seeds (**Pata_rtta. 158**); **iluppai-p-pa_l** id. (**S.I.I. ii,426**)(Ta.lex.) cf. semant. 'candied sugar', **ayir, ayilam** (Ta.lex.) **ippe, hippe** the tree bassia latifolia, all the parts of which are useful, arrack being distilled from the blossoms, oil extracted from the seeds etc.; **Synonyms**: **madhu_ka, madhu-druma, lo_dhra-pus.pa, gud.apus.pa** bassia latifolia (Ka.Tu.Te.); **hippe, hippi** the refuse or residue of what is squeezed out (Ka.); **pippi** (Te.); **pi_re** (Ma.); **tippi** (Ta.); **hippe** the refuse or residue of what has been used in the manufacture of spirits (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

726.**Orange**: **i_l.e, il.l.e, hiral.e** orange (Ka.); **i_d.e** the inner division of an orange (Te.); **kitte_l.e** orange (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **i_d.e** a kind of orange (Te.); **i_d.** citrus aurantium (M.)(DEDR 552). **kiccili** sylhet orange, citrus aurantium; seville orange, citrus vulgaris (Ta.); **kiccili** orange (Ma.); **kicili, kittal.e, kittil.e** an orange; **cittul.i** orange (Ka.); **kittali, kittili, kitl, citturli** an orange; **citlipul.i** a kind of orange; **citturli, cittupul.i** an orange (Tu.); **kiccili, kittali** the orange tree (Te.)(DEDR 1512). Citrus aurantium: **khatta** (H.)(GIMP, p.68).

727.**Boat**: **agat.t.hiya_** a boat (Jain.Skt.); **ekat.ha_** boat which came from Nepal and carried 40 to 50 maunds of grain (F. Buchanan, An Account of Bihar and Patna in 1811-27, p.705; loc. cit. Jagdishchandra Jain, Life in Ancient India as depicted in Jaina Canon and Commentaries, Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1984, p.155).

728.**To proceed**: **e_gu** to go, proceed; (Inscr.) **e_gincu** to carry the deity in procession through the village streets (Te.)(DEDR 871). **ya_ta** gone; going, motion; **ya_ti** going, marching, proceeding; **ya_tu** a goer; a wayfarer; **ya_tr.** a goer, a traveller; **ya_tre, ja_tre** going, travel, march (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ya_** go (Skt.); **ya_ta** gone (RV.Pali); **ja_ya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10451). **ekkumat.i** export (Te.)(DEDR 766). **Image: to move away**: **ikattal** to depart, go away; to leave, put away, eradicate (**Nan-. Cir-appup.**); to overflow, go beyond (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **ika (-pp-, -nt-)** to leave behind, go away from (Ta.); **ikaykkuka** to move away, part with (Ma.)(DEDR 411).

729.**Image: tortoise**: **ekka_** tortoise (Kur.); **eke** a kind of small tortoise (Malt.)(DEDR 773).

730.**Wild hog**: **e_kali_d.u** wild hog (Te.); **ekkala** id. (Ka.); **akr.a_l,** wild pig (Go..)(DEDR 771). **e_kalamu** wild hog (Te.); **ekkala** id. (Ka.); **akr.a_l,** wild pig; **ikunda_l** boar (Go.)(DEDR 771). **e_n-am, e_r-u** a hog (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ekend.a** the leader of a herd of wild pigs (Mu.); **ekenr.aha** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

731.**Image: phallus-god**: **e_kalin:ga-de_va** an isolated phallus-god; Kuve_ra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **aid.avid.a, ailavila** Kuve_ra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

732.**To give**: **e_kuka** to give, bestow (Ma.); **e_t-** allomorph in pres. indefinite, imper., and optionally probable future, of **tining** to give (Br.)(DEDR 872). cf. **tining** to give (Br.); **taru** to give (Ta.)(DEDR 3098).

733.**To peel**: **end^{e}xna_, endaxa'a_na_** to remove the outer envelope from a fruit, clean and trim vegetables (Kur.); **en-gde** to clear away weeds (Malt.)(DEDR 801). **eln:g-** to peel off; **elkip-(elkit-)** id. (Pa.); **elun.-** to peel (as fruit); **elin.p- (elin.t-)** to peel off (Ga.); **el-** to be peeled off; **elsp-** to peel off (Go.); **ebbu** to peel (Ka.)(DEDR 843).

734.**Image: chest**: **ed** trunk from chest to navel; courage; **ed ma.r** chest of body (Ko.); **e0y** courage (To.); **ede, edde, erde** chest, breast, courage; **edega_r-a** bold man (Ka.); **ede** heart, chest, bosom (Tu.); **eda** heart, mind, wish, breast, fear, alarm (Te.); **ed.a~da, ed.d.a** the heart, mind, breast (Te.); **edram, edrom** chest (Pa.); **edur-am** pl. **edur-amku** chest (Kond.a)(DEDR 827). cf. **itayam < hr.daya** heart (**Te_va_. 619,1**); chest (**Ka_cika. Makal.ir. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **hr.daya** heart (RV.); **hadaya** heart (Pali); **hiaa, had.ak(k)a, halaa, hitaa, hitapa** (Pkt.); **hiad.a, hiad.ulla, hiaulla** (Ap.); **yilo** heart, spirit (Gypsy); **zidi_** heart (Ash.); **id-em** my heart (Shum.); **ide** (Nin:g.); **hida** breast; **hida_lun:ga** part near the heart (Gaw.)(CDIAL 14152). cf. **hr.dya** in the heart, dear (RV.Pa_n..); **Öhr.d** heart (Skt.)(CDIAL 14154). cf. **hardi** heart (Kho.); **ha_d.** (G.); **ha_r., har.** (Pas'.); **zdi** (Dm.); **ha_rdi** interior or body (RV.); heart (AV.)(CDIAL 14064).

735.**Toddy drawer**: **i_d.iga** a man of the toddy-drawer's caste (Ka.); **i_d.igava_d.u** (Te.); **i_d.igitti, i_d.igiti** a female i_d.iga (Ka.); **i_d.i** toddy (Ka.); **i_r..a** (Ta.); **e_li** (Ta.); **i_n.d.re** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Palm-leaf bucket for irrigation**: **it.a_r** palm-leaf bucket for irrigation; **it.a_** id. (**Cilap. 10,111, Urai.**); kind of measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: palmyra palm; palmyra leaf for writing**: **e_t.akam** palmyra palm, coconut palm; flower (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **e_t.u** strip of a palmyra leaf for writing, book; petal, flower, eyelid (Ta.); palm leaf, leaf of book, book, flower leaf (Ma.)(DEDR 884). **e_t.t.u-p-por-i** seal set on a letter written on a palmyra leaf; **e_t.t.uvin-ai** occupation as writer on palmyra leaves (**e_t.t.tuvin-ai-k-kan.akkan** : **Perum..**

Vattava. **10,95**; **109**); **e_t.u-ko_l.a_l.an-** accountant (Ta.lex.) **Image: leaf**: **ed.e** the leaf, etc. on which food is placed (Ka.lex.)

736.**Document writer**: **er..utu** to write, paint, draw; become indented by pressure; **er..uttu** letter, writing, painting, drawing, membranous intervals on the skull, fancied as lines of destiny (Ta.); picture, letter, learning (Ma.); **er..utuka** to paint, write, learn (Ma.); **er..utikka** to cause to paint or write, teach, obtain a document (Ma.); **er..uttan** writer; painted (Ma.); **el.d- (el.dy-)** to write (Ko.); **el.t** writing (Ko.); **el.p** unjoined suture in top of child's skull (Ko.); **el.id- (el.idi-)** to write (Kod..); **el.iti** writing, education (Kod..)(DEDR 853). **e_lu, elki** mind, reason, thought, wisdom, understanding, remembrance (Kui); **e_lu giva** to think, remember (Kui); **e_d.u** wisdom (Kuwi); **he_l** knowledge, wisdom (Br.); **he_l kanning** to learn (Br.); **he_l tining** to teach (Br.)(DEDR 912). cf. **racayati** fashions (R.); **racan.u** to form, invent (S.); **racnu** to make, pass. **racinu** (N.); **racna_** to be made, be formed (H.)(CDIAL 10574). **ra_ji** streak, line, row (S'Br.); line (Pali); **ra_ji_** (MBh.); **ra_i_** (Pkt.); wood, thick grove (?M.); **rada** line (Si.)(CDIAL 10687). **vri_sa (vri_si-)** to make an incision, furrow or mark, scratch, write, plough, cut up flesh; n. writing; pl. action **vri_ska (vri_ski-)**(Kui); **ra_s- (-t-)** to write (Kond.a); **ra_cinai** to write, paint, record (Kuwi); **ra_skinai** to limn (Kuwi); **ra_c- (-it-)** to write; **bri_nai** to draw (Kuwi); **varc-** to scratch (Pa.); **ra_yap- (ra_yat-)** to write (Ga.); **rasa_na, ra_sana_, ra_s-, varasa_na_** id. (Go.); **varasaval** writer, scribe; **varsa_na_** to puncture (with the point of a sickle)(Go.); **vra_yu, ra_yu, ra_su** to write, inscribe, compose, draw, paint, delineate (Te.); **ra_s'i** gerund having marked (boundaries)(Te.inscr. A.D. 1310); **vra~_ta** writing, handwriting; **vra~_taka~_d.u** writer, clerk; **vra_yasamu** writing, letter, note; **ra_yasamu** clerkship; **vra_yi** letter of the alphabet, writing, line; **vra_yincu** to cause to be written; **vra_lu** writing, handwriting; **varuju** to draw or mark a line with a sharp instrument on a plank, etc.; **variyu** to test metal on the touchstone; **baruku** to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (Te.); **baripuni** to gash, cut, scratch; **bare** branding the arm; **bareta** line, mark, scar, weal, stripe; **barepini** to write, draw; **barepa_vuni** to dictate, cause to write; **bara_vu** writing, manuscript, learning (Tu.); **bare** stripe, brand-mark, burn made on the body in illness (Kod..); **bare, bari** to write, draw; **bare** writing, lines or stripes; **barepa, barapa, baraha, bara_, bara_vu** writing, drawing, writ, scripture, written letters (Ka.); **barasu, barisu, bareyisu, baresu** to cause to write, have written; **barcan.e** paint, colour (Ka.); **barcisu** to paint, colour (Ka.); **varv- (vard-)** to write; **var** letter of the alphabet; scar (Ko.); **varayuka, variyuka** to draw lines; **vari** line, rule, row (Ma.); **vara** line, streak, furrow, wrinkle; **varekka** to make lines, being wrinkled (Ma.); **vari** to write, paint, draw; adorn, decorate; n. line, streak, stripe, course (as of bricks), line (as of writing), row; **varai** to write, inscribe, paint, draw; n. line, wrinkle (Ta.); **varaippu** writing; **varaivu** id., painting (Ta.); **rajju-** a writer (Pkt.)(DEDR 5263).

737.**Image: wall**: **e_d.u_ka, aid.u_ka** a building or wall enclosing bones; a building constructed of rubbish, bones, etc. (Ka.lex.) **Image: bank**: **e.ri** parapet of well, bund (in paddy-fields, of tank)(Kod..); **e_ri** large tank, reservoir for irrigation (Ta.Ka.); bank (Ma.)(DEDR 901). **Pillar**: **erur..** pillar, post; strength, might (**Tol. Col. 388, Urai.**); **er-ur..-vali** great strength; puissance (**Ci_vaka. 785**); mighty hero (**Ci_vaka. 1723**)(Ta.lex.) **Fort**: **eyil** fortress, wall, fortification, city, town (Ta.); fortress, wall, city, town (Ma.)(DEDR 808).

738.**Image: interval, unfilled space**: **it.ai** middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist (Ta.); **it.a, et.a** interval, place between, interval of time, middle, waist (Ma.); **ed.a, ed.e** id. (Ka.); **id.e** id. (Tu.); **ed.avat.t.u** middling, inferior (Tu.); **ed.a** space, interval, distance,

difference (Te.); **ed.amu** intervening space, distance (Te.); **er.** place or time between (Ko.)(DEDR 448). **it.t.e_r-i** narrow path between two fields (Ta.); **it.ukku** narrow passage, straitness, difficulty, poverty (Ma.); **it.umpu** a narrow passage (Ma.); **it.t.il** lane between two hedges (Ma.); **et.ayi** a by-way, lane (Ma.); **et.a** lane, narrow path (Ma.)(DEDR 445). **it.t.u** narrow, small; **it.t.it.ai** smallness, minuteness, obstacle, hindrance (Ta.); **it.t.it.aical** trouble, straits (Ta.); **it.t.itu** scantiness, slenderness (Ta.); **it.t.imai** smallness, narrowness (Ta.); **it.t.al.am** crowd, throng, insufficient air-space, difficulty, affliction (Ta.); **it.t.al.appat.u** to be brought together as fragments and concentrated within a small area (Ta.); **id.aku, id.anku, id.uku, id.ugu** narrowness, closeness, trouble (Ka.); **it.t.u** state of being close, narrow, pressed, thronged (Ka.); **it.t.an.isu, it.t.al.isu** thronged, abundant, assemble in large numbers (Ka.); **it.t.an.a, it.t.al.a** a crowd, throng, mass, abundance (Ka.); **it.t.id.e** narrowness (Tu.); **ed.enkilu** corner, predicament (Tu.); **it.t.alamu** great, abundant (Te.); **id.igeda** a few (Ga.)(DEDR 445). **it.a-y-it.ai** at frequent intervals (Ta.lex.) **it.ukku** narrow lane, parting between fingers, cleft in split wood (Ta.); **it.ankar** narrow path (Ta.); **it.ukkal, it.uval** crevice (Ta.); **it.ukkan.i** corner, nook (Ta.)(DEDR 445).

739.**Image: narrow space**: **it.ukku** narrow lane, parting between fingers, crevices between the teeth, cleft in split wood, any place where a person or thing may get pressed or wedged in, difficulty, trouble, straits; **it.ukkam** closeness, narrowness of space, trouble; **it.ukkal, it.uval** crevice; **it.un:ku (it.un:ki-), it.uku (it.uki-)** to shrink, contract; **it.ukkan-** misery, distress; **it.ukkan.i** corner, nook; **it.akkar** being close and crowded; **it.an:kar** narrow path; **it.aical** narrowness, closeness, trouble; **it.t.u** small, narrow; **it.t.it.ai** smallness, minuteness, obstacle, hindrance; **it.t.it.aical** trouble, straits; **it.t.itu** scantiness, slenderness; **it.t.imai** smallness, narrowness; **it.t.al.am** crowd, throng insufficient air-space, difficulty, affliction; **it.t.al.appat.u** to be brought together as fragments and concentrated within a small area; **it.t.e_r-i** narrow path between two fields (Ta.); **it.ukku** narrow passage, straitness, difficulty, poverty; **it.un.n.uka** to be straitened, contracted; **it.ukkuka** to confine; **it.an.n.u** strait; **it.umpu** a narrow passage; **it.t.il** lane between two hedges; **et.ayi** a by-way, lane; **et.a** lane, narrow path (Ma.); **id.aku, it.aku, it.uku, id.an:ku, id.iku, id.uka, id.uku, id.ugu** narrowness, closeness, straitness, difficulty, trouble; **it.t.u** state of being close, narrow, pressed, thronged; **it.t.an.isu, it.t.al.isu** to be close, thronged, crowded, abundant, assemble in large numbers; **it.t.an.a, it.t.al.a** a crowd, throng, mass, abundance (Ka.); **it.t.id.e** narrowness; **ed.en:kilu** corner, predicament (Tu.); **it.t.alamu** great, abundant (Te.); **id.igeda** a few (Ga.)(DEDR 445). **Image: be separated, as joints**: **it.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to make room, get out of the wayl, retreat, fall back; **it.ampu (it.ampi-)** to keep aloof (Ta.); **it.ayikka, it.ekka** to disunite, separate; **it.accal** family discord, separation (Ma.); **ed.ayu** to be separated or disunited, remove; **ed.ayika** separation; **ed.apu** to break, separate, disunite; **ed.agilu** to stand aside, get out of the way; **ed.agala, ed.agalaga** further off, at a little distance; **ed.amuga** at a distance, aloof; **ed.alu** to be broken, be separated (as joints); **ed.alincu** to separate, remove, loosen; **ed.al(u)cu** to remove, take off (as clothes); **ed.avu** distant, remote; **davvu** distance; distant (Te.); **davva, dauta_n** distant (Kol.); **dha_v** distance (Nk.); **id.-e_r-** to get separated (Ga.); **er.are** to keep aloof, get away; **er.atre** to separate, remove (Malt.); **(h)ar.sing** to turn something back or round, get back again, recover, (disease) attacks again; **har.se_nging** to turn oneself back, return, turn oneself round, take a turn, turn (of milk), be turned (of the stomach); **har.se_fing** to make to return, withhold (Br.); **dhava** far, distant (Nahali)(DEDR 446). **To break**: **et.na_ (et.t.as)** to tear to pieces, lacerate (Kur.); refl.-pass. **et.rna_** (Kur.); **et.e** to deface, destroy; **et.gre** to be broken, be defaced; **et.gro** broken, defaced; **et.ro** a broken winnowing fan (Malt.)(DEDR 785). **Image: to**

butt; to quarrel: **it.u (it.uv-, it.t.-)** to hit against; **it.a_cu (ita_ci-)** to strike, collide; **it.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to butt, hit against, kill; n. stroke, blow, push (Ta.); **it.ayuka** to hit against, press against, quarrel; **it.accal** a quarrel; **it.accil** conflict; **it.i** stroke, blow, shock, bruising, pounding; **it.ikka** to beat, bruise (Ma.); **id.- (it.-)** to beat; **i.r.** a blow; **ir.yl** act of striking a blow (Ko.); **id.- (it.-)** to hit against (To.); **id.aku** to beat, cuff (Ka.); **id.i** to pound, beat; **id.u (it.t.-)** to hit; **d.ikka_, d.ikki, d.i_, d.i_ku** a butt with the head (Ka.); **ed.an:kuni** to hit, kick; **ed.apuni, ed.upuni, ed.puni** to thump, strike with the fist, pound in a mortar (Tu.); **d.i_** a butt with the head; **d.i_konu** to butt, encounter, attack, meet, oppose (Te.); **ir.-** to strike (Kol.); **r.ey, r.i_-** to beat, strike (Kond.a); **ir.- (ir.t-)** id., throw (stone)(Pe.); **ir.ya'a_na_** to kick (Kur.)(DEDR 443). **it.ar** affliction, distress, trouble, poverty; **it.ai** trouble, difficulty, check, impediment; **it.aiyi_t.u, it.aiyu_r-u** obstacle; **it.umpu** cruelty, oppression, tyranny; **it.umpai** suffering, affliction, distress, calamity, evil, harm, injury, disease, poverty; **it.acal** obstruction, hindrance, trouble (Ta.); **it.ar** trouble, grief, impediment, hindrance; **it.ayu_r-u** obstacle; **it.ampuka** to obstruct (Ma.); **id.aru, id.uru, id.ru, ed.aru, ed.ru** impediment, hindrance, trouble, enmity; **ed.ar-, ed.ar-u** poverty, indigence, ruin (Ka.); **ed.aru** misfortune; **ed.d.ami** misfortune, calamity; **ed.d.amu** prevention; **id.uma** calamity, misfortune, trouble, hardship, evil, ill; **d.epparamu, depparamu** danger, peril; (inscr.) **ed.ar-u** to obstruct (Te.)(DEDR 435). cf. **er.ex-er.pa_** prison, gaol; **er.** obstruction (Kur.)(DEDR 788). **etir** that which is opposite, over against, in front, before; obstacle, that which is contrary, adverse, hostile; adv. in front; **(-v-, -nt-)** to happen, befall, come to pass in future, precede, be opposed, be at variance; oppose, confront, meet; **(-pp-. -tt-)** to meet face to face, encounter, oppose, withstand, prevent, hinder; **etirnto_r** adversaries, combatants; **etirmai** happening in future; **etirvu** meeting, confronting, happening; **etiri** enemy (Ta.); **etir** opposite, adverse; **etirkka** to attack, face, resist; **etirppu** opposition, what crosses one's way, bad omen (Ma.); **edyr** enemy (Ko.); **o0ir** openly, (to lie) on one's back (To.); **idir, idaru, iduru, edaru, edir, edur** that which is opposite, the front, in front, that which is hostile, opposition; **idircu, idirisu, edarisu, edirisu, edurisu** to face (generally in a hostile manner), oppose, withstand, come into hostile contact; **edara_yisu, edira_yisu, edura_yisu** to oppose, contradict (Ka.); **edike** in front (Kod..); **eduru** the front, that which is opposite, presence (Tu.); **eduru** the front, the point directly opposite, the presence, the forepart, an opponent; opposite, front; vb. to oppose, resist, act against; **edut.a** adv. in front; **ediri** opponent, foe; **edirincu, edurucu** to oppose, resist, act against, face, encounter (Te.); **edru** opposite, in front (Kond.a)(DEDR 795).

740.**Moves; stumbles**: **hin.d.ate_** moves, wanders (Dha_tup.); **hin.d.ati** roams (Pali); **him.d.ai** goes, wanders, strolls (Pkt.); **hi~d.n.e~, hinn.e_** pl. legs of a quadruped (WPah.); **hi~r.nu** to walk (N.); **hin.d.iba_** to move about, wander (Or.); **hi~d.na_** to move, walk (H.); **hi_m.d.ai** (OG.); **hi~d.vu~** (G.); **hi~d.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 14089). **hin.d.** move (Skt.); **hi~_d.u, i~d.** flock (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14088). **in.d.o_l** bachelor (Dm.); **hin.d.a_u** bachelor; **hin.d.au** barren woman (Kal.); **hin.d.a_l** bachelor, spinster, widow; adj. childless, barren (of women and animals)(Kho.); **hi~r.a_lnu** to make move (N.)(CDIAL 14090). **hit.n.o** to move, walk (Ku.); **hit.nu** (N.); **hit.iba_** to slip down, stumble, be opened (Or.)(CDIAL 14086). For semant. 'stumble' cf. **it.ar-u** to stumble (Ta.); **ed.gu** to stumble (Ka.)(DEDR 437).

741.**To be dashed against**: **it.ar-u (it.ar-i-)** to stumble, strike one's foot against, kick, obstruct; n. obstacle; **it.ar-al** stumbling, obstacle (Ta.); **it.ar-uka** to stumble, trip, falter, hesitate; **it.arcca** stumbling, hesitation; **it.ampuka** to stumble, knock against, oppose, walk with difficulty; **it.ampal** contrareity; **it.antuka** to walk with difficulty (Ma.); **id.- (id.y-)** to limp (To.); **id.ar-u, ed.ar-u** to stumble, trip; **ed.acu, ed.agu** difficulty, esp. in speaking; **ed.gu** to stumble; **ed.ahu**

to stumble, commit a mistake; n. stumbling; **ed.ahuha** stumbling, deviating from the right course (Ka.); **d.an:ku** to stumble (Ka.); **et.t.uni** id.; **ed.an:ku, d.an:ku, dan:ku, don:ku** id., hit against; **dumpiyuni, dompu** to stumble (Tu.); **d.akki** id. (Kor.); **d.ekku** to hinder, prevent, arrest (Te.); **ir.mbe, ir.pe** to tumble, be dashed against (Malt.)(DEDR 437).

742.**Herdsman**: **it.ai** the herdsman caste; **it.aiyar** men of the herdsman caste inhabiting the mullai country; fem. **it.aicci** (Ta.); **it.ayan, et.ayan** the middle caste of shepherds and cowherds, rather foreigners in Malabar; fem. **it.acci** (Ma.); **it.as's'e_ri** herdsmen's quarter (Ma.)(DEDR 450). **it.aiyar** literally people inhabiting the middle region, applied specially to herdsmen as those who graze their cattle in regions known as **mullai** or forest pasture lying midway between hilly tracts or **kurici** and the plains of **marutam** (**Tivya. Periyati. 11,8,6**) (Ta.lex.) **Herdsman; guarding**: **it.ai** the herdsman caste; **it.aiyar** men of the herdsman caste inhabiting the mullai country (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,8,6**); fem. **it.aicci** (Ta.); **it.ayan, et.ayan** the middle caste of shepherds and cowherds, rather foreigners in Malabar; fem. **it.acci**; **it.as's'e_ri** herdsmen's quarter (Ma.); **in.t.ar** shepherds (**Tiv.Tiruppal.5**); **end.e_ra** herdsmen (Si.)(DEDR 450). **an.t.ar, in.t.ar** shepherds (Ta.); **an.t.ar** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 125). **adhis.t.a_yaka** guarding (Skt.); **adhit.t.ha_yaka** guarding; director (Pali); **ahit.t.haga** superintendent (Pkt.); **ahi_t.a_, ahit.a_** field watchman (H.)(CDIAL 263). cf. **nanda** cowherd (Skt.lex.)

743.**Image: prehensile claws**: **it.ukku (it.ukki)** to take between the fingers or toes, grasp as with pincers, press or squeeze as between two boards; n. prehensile claws as those of a scorpion or of a lobster (Ta.); claws of a lobster (Ma.); **it.ukki** pincers, tongs, tweezers, steel trap, prehensile chela of a crab or a scorpion (Ta.); pincers, tongs, forceps (Ma.); **ikl.** tongs (Ko.); **ikkur.., ikkur..a, ikkar..a, ikr..a** pair of tongs, pair of pincers (Ka.);**id.aku** to pinch, tweak (Ka.); **ir..kur..i** tongs, pincers (Ka.); **id.umbulu** (in wrestling) the act of seizing each other tightly with both hands (Te.); **ikkul.i, ikkul.e, ikkul.u** pair of pincers or tongs (Te.); **d.i_pa** tongs, pincers (Kui); **id.aku** to pinch, tweak (Ka.); **Vice in a turner's lathe**: **it.t.it.ai** vice in a turner's lathe (Ta.); **it.ukkuka** to press, pinch (as a crab)(DEDR 444). **Synonyms of ikkar..a**: la_l.i, tan.d.asa, ga_l.uka (Ka.lex.) **Image: trap**: **it.a_r** trap for squirrels or rats (**J**.); cf. **at.a_r** (Ta.lex.) **id.aku** to pinch, to tweak; to press (Ka.lex.) **id.iku** to be thronged, to be close together; **id.ir..** the state of being crooked (Ka.lex.) **zak** crowd (A.); **ja~_k** (B.); **ja_ka** (Or.); adj. tight, narrow (Or.); **ja_kiba_** to tighten (Or.); **jakar.na_** to tighten (P.); **ja~_kar.** pledge, deposit (B.); **jakar.iba_** to hold tightly, be tight (Or.); **jakar.na_** to tighten, bind, put in the stocks (H.); **jakar.nu** to arrest (N.); **jakar.vu~** to tighten, bind (G.); **jak(h)ad.n.e~** (M.); **yata** restrained, proffered (RV.)(CDIAL 10400). **Control**: **yanti** control (Pa_n..com.); **jat.l.** control, possession (WPah.)(CDIAL 10406). **jan.t.l.or.** long string round spinning wheel (WPah.)(CDIAL 10413). **ede, hede** a bow-string (Ka.lex.)

744.**Image: crab**: **e_d.i = esad.i** a crab (Ka.lex.) **en.d.raka_yi** id. (Ka.); **en.d.raka_ye, en.d.i** (Te.); **esad.i** a crab (Ka.); **an.t.u, an.t.u, nan.t.u** (Ta.); **n.an.d.u** (Ma.); **id.aku** to pinch, tweak; to press (Ka.); **it.ukku** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

744a.**Image: pinch, compress**: **ir-aku, id.aku, ir-an:ku, ir-eku, ir-uku, irku, iliku** to be closely confined or squeezed; to fonfine, to compress, to squeeze, to press, to pinch (Ka.); **iri** (Tu.); **ir-aku** the state of being close, confined, squeezed, or straitened; **ir-akuda_ri** a narrow, difficult path (Ka.lex.)

745.**Image: pole of plough**: **e_d.iko_la** the pole or shaft of a plough (Te.); **e_n.t.a** (pl. **e_n.t.en**) ploughshaft (Kond.a); **entikarra** cart-shaft (Kuwi)(DEDR 888).

746.**Kubera**: **aid.avid.a, ailavila** name of Kubera (Skt.Ka.lex.) **ail.avil.i** Kubera (Ma.lex.) **aid.a** Puru_ravas, son of Id.a_ (RV. x.95.18); **aila** a descendant of Ila_, Puru_ravas (Vedic.lex.) **e_le_s'ake_tayya, e_le_s'varada ke_tayya, e_le_s'varana ke_tayya** a name (Ka.lex.)[**ke_tana** a flag, banner; splendour (Ka.lex.)] **God of wealth**: **ailavila, aid.avid.a** kuve_ra, the god of wealth; **kuve_ra, kube_ra** the god of wealth and regent of the north, S'iva's friend (Ka.lex.); **e_la_vila, ailavila** name of Kube_ra; **ilavila_** name of the wife of Vis'ravas and mother of Kube_ra, hence the name **ailavila** for Kube_ra (Skt.lex.) **Image: phallus-god**: **e_kalin:ga-de_va** an isolated phallus-god; Kuve_ra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **aid.avid.a, ailavila** Kuve_ra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) ?cf. **id.ir.., ed.ar..u** the state of being crooked (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

746a. **Dammer-resin:** **it.ar-cam** black dammer tree, kukkil, kun:kiliyam, black dammer-resin; < **guggulu**, tripterocarp dammar, shorea; konkani resin, boswellia serrata glabra (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

746b. **Pomp**:**vid.a_yi, vid.a_ya** grand display; pomp; greatness; might (Ka.); **vid.aujas** Indra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

746c.**Gentleman**: **ayira, ayyira** n.-adj. (Vedic **a_rya**, metathesis for **ariya** as diaeretic form of **a_rya**, of which the contracted (assimilation) form is **ayya**.); **ariyan** nobleman, gentleman (opp. servant); adj. **ariyan** well-born, belonging to the ruling race, noble, aristocratic, gentlemanly; **ayira_** lady, mistress (of a servant); v.l. **oyyaka_**; voc. **ayire, ayye** my lady; **ariyaka = ayira**; **ayya** gentleman, sire, lord, master; worthy, honourable; pl. nom. as voc. **ayya_** in addressing several; **ayya-putta** son of an ariyan, i.e. an aritocratic (young) man gentleman; lord, master; prince; **ayyaka** grandfather, forefather, ancestors; **ayyaka_** grandmother, granny; **ariya** noble, distinguished; right, good, ideal; **-alamariya** fully or thoroughly good; **anariya** ignoble, undignified, low; **ariya-dhana** sublime treasure; **ariya-voha_ra** noble or honorable practice. [There are four, abstinence from lying, from slander, from harsh language, from frivolous talk]. (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **aytana** the state of being an ayya or jan:gama (Ka.); **ayya** a master, a lord; a grandfather, a father; a jan:gama (Ka.); **ayye** a teacher, a schoolmaster (Tu.); **ayya** id. (Te.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **jan:gama** a walking lin:ga: a lin:gavanta of a higher position brought about by a kind of di_ks.e, also called an **ayya**, whose feet and lin:ga are worshipped by the other lin:gavantas, who lives either by begging and eating in the houses of the various castes of the lin:gavantas or by trading and may be made a guru (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

780.**Wife**: **er-ati** a mistress: the wife of Ka_ma (Ka.); **ir-aivi** the mistress of a house (Ta.); **er-e** the state of being a master or husband (Ka.lex.)

781.**Anyone who is great**: **ere** anyone who is great (Ka.); **ir-ai** anyone who is great, as one's father or gur or any renowned and illustrious person (**Tol. Po. 256**; **Tiva_.**); king, sovereign, monarch (**Kur-al., 547**); Supreme God (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,6**); height (**Pur-ana_. 17,27**); superior, master, chief (**Tiva_.**); husband as lord of his wife (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,5**)(Ta.lex.) **Wife**: **era** wife, female, applied to women only and generally as a mark of respect; **hopon era, hopon erat** a daughter; **era hopon** a man's family; **saheb era** the wife of an Englishman; **majhi era** the village chief's wife; **jaher era** the goddess of the sal grove; **gosa~e era** a female santal deity;

kisa~r. era the master's wife; **budhi era** an old woman (respectful); **era uru** wife and children; **nabi era** a prophetess; **diku era** a Hindu woman; **era uru gidar pidar doko bagi ot.oatkoa** they left the women and children behind (Santali.lex.) **i_r** pron. personal pronoun, honorific plural of **i_** (you)(Tu.lex.) **er.on.** you yourself, you yourselves, just so; **am er.on.em agukedina, ado nitok dom jobaban kana** you yourself brought me, and now you are dismissing me (Santali.lex.) **Friendship, nearness**: **erako** friendship, nearness (Tu.lex.) **a_r.i_** a friend, a companion; **ar.i_a_, ar.i_e** interj. oh! ho! halloo! friend! (addressed to a man or woman by females generally) (P.lex.) **aryamya** intimate, very friendly (RV.); **aryaman, arya** (RV.); **a_jama** most respectful, worshipful (OG.); **a_jam** mod. epithet for a great or honoured person (OG.)(CDIAL 689). **a_rya** an Aryan; **a_rya_** (RV.); noble, respectable (Mn.); **ayya** worthy; gentleman; **ayya_** (Pali); **aya-puta** prince (As'.); **aryag'a** a title (NiDoc.); **ajja** noble; master, mother's or father's father (Pkt.); **a_jo** free, at liberty (S.); **aya** person (Si.); **ariya, ana_riya** (Pali); **a_riya, a_riya_** (Pkt.); **ari-** in cmpds. 'excellent' (Si.)(CDIAL 1347). **a_ryaka** respectable man, grandfather (MBh.)(CDIAL 1348). **Ceremony for ancestors**: **a_ryaka** ceremony performed in honour of departed ancestors (Skt.); **a_ja-pu_ja_** worship (N.); **-ayika** oblation (Si. insc.) (CDIAL 1349). **ariya** adj. [Vedic **a_rya**, of uncertain etym. The other Pali forms are **ayira, ayya**] 1. (racial) Aryan; 2. (social) noble, distinguished, of high birth; 3. (ethical) in accord with the customs and ideals of the Aryan clans, held in esteem by Aryans, generally approved. Hence: right, good, ideal; adj. **ariya ena si_lakkhand.hena samanna_gata** fitted out with our standard morality; **ariya_ya ja_tiya_ ja_to**, become of the Aryan lineage; **alamariya** fully or thoroughly good; **na_lamariya** not at all good, object, ignoble; **ariya_nan anupava_daka** one who defames the noble; **ariya_nan adassa_vin** not recognising the nobles ones; **anariya** adj. and n. not Ariyan, ignoble, undignified, low, common, uncultured; **ariya-a_vaka_sa** appearing noble; **ariya-uposatha** the ideal feast day; **ariya-kanta** loved by the best; **ariya-gan.a_** pl. troops of worthies (Pal.lex.) **ariya** precious, dear, excellent, rare, difficult; **arumai** rareness (Ta.); **aru** (Te.); **arudu** (Ka.); **arumakka_ran-** priest of the kon:gu ve_l.a_l.as (Ta.lex.) **a_raf < a_rif** (Arab.) wise, sagacious, ingenious;skilled in divine matters, possessing knowledge of god and his kingdom, and of the way of walking well with Him; pious, devout; a holy man, a saint (P.lex.) **nahar, na_har** a tribe of lodhi pat.ha_ns who formerly ruled in the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. In 1450 AD Bahlol Lodi became king of Delhi and granted the triangular piece of country lying between Harand, Kasmor and Sitpur to Islam Khan, Lodi or Nahar, for which during the seventy-six years (1450-1526) of the Lodi dynasty the **nahars** paid no revenue... **Nahars** are still to be found in Sitpur, Bhagsar, Harand and in Sind ... (P. lex.) **na_yima_r** a Nair of Kerala; a Malayalee (Tu.lex.) **nayin-a_r < na_ya** lord (**T.A.S. i,93**); lord, master (**W.**); title especially of Jains; a deity; Citragupta (Ta.lex.) cf. **naeke** the village priest of the Santals; **nahi** a prophet, to prophesy (Santali.lex.)

789.**Region including the forests; pasture tract**: **a_riya-na_t.u** a region including dan.d.aka_ranya (**Patir-r-p. 6, Pati, Urai.**); **a_riyappira_man.ar** a sect of bra_hmans in Rame_swaram who have certain rights in the temple and are believed to be immigrants from north India; **a_riyam** sacred land of the a_ryas (**Aka. Ni.**); Sanskrit, the language of the a_ryas (**Kampara_. Pampa_. 14**); **a_riya-ve_l.ar-kolli** a secondary melody-type of the pasture tract (**Pin..**); **a_riyan < a_rya** one who is an arya by race (**Te_va_. 844,5**); inhabitant of a_rya_vartta (**Cilap. 23, Kat.t.urai.**); worthy, respectable man, venerated person (**Aka. Ni.**); guru, spiritual preceptor (**Tiruva_ca. 1,64**); scholar, learned man (**Tiva_.**); teacher (**Ilak. Kot. 8**); the god aiyan-a_r (**Cu_t.a_.**); **a_riyan- < ana_rya** barbarian, foreigner, aborigines; **a_riya_varttam** the tract of country in India lying between the Hima_layas and the Vindhya mountains, the sacred

land of the a_ryas (Ta.lex.) **na_kari** the Sanskrit script; **na_karam < na_gara** id. (**Civataru. Civaja_n-ata_. 32**); **na_yan-te_** a term of addres meaning 'my lord' (**I_t.u, 4,3,5**); **nayintai** superior, leige, lord; the master of a slave, among some castes; a term of respect among some castes (**W.**); **na_yan-ma_r** gods (**I_t.u, 7,2,11**); canonized s'aiva saints whose history is narrated in Periyapura_n.am (Ta.); **na_yut.u** title of the na_yak caste (Ta.lex.) **na_yka** one of the community names in Tuluva (Tu.lex.)

747.**Mahua**: **ayilam** bark of the mahwa root, iluppaive_rppat.t.ai (**Ira_cavait.**)(Ta.lex.) **ira_** food; spirituous liquor; **aire_yam** spirituous liquor (prepared fromk ira_)(Skt.lex.) **aila-br.da** procuring plenty of food (VS. xvi.60; TS. iv.5.11.1)(Vedic.lex.) **ailam** food, a quantity of food (Skt.lex.) **aid.a** containing anything that refreshes or strengthens (VS. xv.7)(Vedic.lex.) **ayilam** bark of the mahwa root (**Ira_cavait.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **ayil-tal** to eat (**Tiruvil.ai. Uk. Ve_lval.ai. 60**); to drink (**Kantapu. Caravan.a. 33**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ayilai** a fish as edible (**Akana_. 60**); **ayin-i** food (**Malaipat.u. 467**); **ayin-i-ni_r** water mixed with rice, saffron and lime, waved before the married couple, or at the close of an auspicious ceremony (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 51**)(Ta.lex.)

748.**Image: javelin**: **ayil** javelin, lance (**Jn-a_. 33**)(Ta.); **ayil** (Ma.); surgical knife, lancet (**Ja_n-a_. 30**); **ayilavan-** Skanda as bearing a javelin (**Tiruppu. 312**)(Ta.lex.)

749.**Measure**: **it.a** this quantity, so much as this; **it.u, is.t.u, i_t.u** id. (Ka.); **it.u** thus (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **yati** as many as (RV.); **jai** id. (Pkt.); **jai** (P.H.)(CDIAL 10402). **eta_** adv. < **yatha_** always used as a relative, and in Tamil generally in compounds, in which manner, as much as, eppat.i (Ta.lex.) **yatra** in as much as (Pali)(CDIAL 10405). **yatha_** in which manner (RV.); just as (Pali); **yatha, yatham., yatha_, atha_** (As'.); **yatha** (Dhp.); **yadha** (Dhp.); **jadha_, jaha_** (Pkt.); **ja~_** after the manner of (S.)(CDIAL 10407). **it.ai-vari**, **et.ai-vari** tax on measures and weights (Ta.lex. Inscr.) **i_t.t.ukki_t.u** measure for measure (Ta.lex.) **it.ai** a measure of weight = 100 palam (Ta.lex.) **et.ai** weighing (Ta.); a measure of weight = 25 palam (**G.Tn.D. i,237**); a weight for weighing firewood = 54 lbs. (**C.G.**); **ettu** weighing (Te.Ka.); **et.aik-kat.t.u** allowance made for the weight of a receptacle before weighing its contents; **et.aikket.ai** like weight, even weight; **et.ai-kat.t.utal** to weigh; to allow for the weight of the receptacle for the thing purchased; **et.aivari** an ancient tax on weights (Ta.inscr.); **Notch**: **et.ai-va_y** notches marked upon a rod used in weighing; **en.** calculation, computation (**Ci_vaka. 2353, Urai.**); **en.** id. (Ma.); **it.ai** a measure of length, breadth, thickness; **it.ai** weight (**Orutur-aik. 185**); a measure of weight = 100 palam (Ka.lex.) **Notch**: **it.t.ar-a** wooden block with a notch, used by carpenters to wedge in planks in order to work them (Ma.); **it.t.are, it.t.ire** a mortice, cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the end of a beam or plank; a stone placed under a beam (Tu.)(DEDR 454). **ettan-ai** how many; how much, what measure, what degree (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,3,8**)(Ta.lex.) **So much; very little**: **ittini** very little (Ta.); **ittiri, icciri** id. (Ma.); **is's'i** a little (Ma.); **isumanta** adj., adv. a litt,e a particle, a jot; **incuka** a little; adv. a little somewhat (Te.); **ijik** a little (Go.); **izri** small, little (Kond.a); **icuk** a little (Mand..); **icki, icke** little, small, tiny (Pe.); **icci, ici, i_ci** small (Kuwi); **uccai, hu_cai** (Kuwi)(DEDR 410). **iyattaka, iyattika_** so little (RV.); **ittiya** so much (Pkt.); **iti** so much, so many (Wg.); **itti_** so big (L.); **iti** thus far (Or.); **itta_** so much (H.); **itau** (Braj.); **i_to, ito** (OMarw.); **ita_** much, very (Si.); **ittila** (Pkt.); **ittla_, itra_, itn.a_** (P.); **itro, itn.o, ituk** (Ku.); **itna_, itak** (H.); **i_taro, i_tano** (OMarw.); **itka_** (M.); **ettaka** (Pali); **ettaa** (Pkt.); **ettia** (Pkt.); **etta_** (P.); **etti_, etr.a_** (WPah.); **yati** (N.); **eta** (B.); **ete** (Or.); **et** (Mth.); **etta_** (Aw.); **ettila, ettula** (Pkt.); **etiro** (S.); **etna_** (P.); **eteka** (A.); **etaka, etiki** (Or.); **etna_, etek** (Mth.); **e_tna_** (Bhoj.); **etalau** (OG.); **et.lu~** (G.); **etakin, etekin** by that much (Si.); **utti_, utla_** (L.);

utn.a_ (P.); **utta_, utna_** (H.)(CDIAL 1589). **i_yant** so much (RV.)(CDIAL 1591). **hur.in, hud.in** small, little, few etc.; **hud.ur.i, hud.ur.in, hud.ul, hur.ur.i** very small, very little etc. (Mu.lex.)

750.**Image: rafter on roof**: **etirkkai** slanting timber forming a continued line with the ridge and uniting in an angle formed by the slanting hip; rafters on either end of a hipped or bungalow roof (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **yati** restraint (TS.); **jai_** space between top of wall and the roof which rests on the outer edge of it (M.)(CDIAL 10403).

751.**Image: to gore as a bull**: **it.a-ttal** to gore as a bull. to root up as a hog (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,23**)(Ta.lex.)

752.**Bark**: **it.a-ttal** to be stripped off, as the outer covering (**S.I.I. 93,49**); to peel off (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

753.**Image: bull allowed to roam at liberty**: **id.vara, it.cara** a bull allowed to roam about at liberty (Ka.lex.) **Image: pack-ox**: **et.uttan-** pack-ox (Ta.lex.) **ettu, er..tu, eddu** an ox, a bullock, uks.a (Ka.); **erutu, e_r-u** (Ta.Ma.); **eddu** (Te.); **eru** an ox; a male buffalo (Tu.); **ettinava** a bullock-man; **etto_du** a reading with the capacity of a bullock, i.e. reading, remembering and digesting (as the bullock chews the cud)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To rise**: **etta** lifting up, raising; reaching, obtaining (Ka.); finding out an item in an account (Ka.); **ettu** id. (Te.); **ettike** lifting (Ka.); **ettuval.i** collecting or gathering money; **ettuvike** raising etc. (Ka.lex.) **Image: place with a good view**: **edkuy** high place from which to see things, place with a good view (Ko.); **o0wil.y** place with good view (To.)(DEDR 799). **Image: an elevated arm with finger's extended**: **ettagey, ettakey** = **ettugey** a (man's) elevated arm with the fingers extended; **ettageyyudda** the height to which a man reaches with an arm elevated and its fingers extended (Ka.lex.) **er..u** to rise (as from seat or bed), ascende (as heavenly body), rise by one's own power (as a bird), appear, originate, be excited, aroused, increase, , grow (as a tree, breasts), return to life, awake, spread (as fame, rumour), begin, commence; **er..al** enthusiasm, elation, originating; **er..ucci** rising, ascent, elevation, starting (as of an idol in procession), origin, birth, appearance, beginning; **er..uppu** to cause or help to rise, erect (a building), awake, rouse, restore to life, excite, stimulate, instigate, agitate, inflame (as the passions), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); rousing, waking; **er..uppam** rising, getting up, growth, height, elevation; **er..umpu** = **er..u empu** to rise, spring up; **er..umai** height; **er..uvu** to cause to rise; **evvu** to rise; **et.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to take up, raise, bear, carry, hold up, weight in a balance, undertake, utter or sing in a loud voice, speak highly of, choose, build (as a wall), remove; be inflated (as a monkey's cheeks), be high (as the forehead), be prominent (as nose or ear); **et.ukkal** lifting; **et.uttal** weight, measurement by balance; **et.uppu** elevation, superiority, undertaking, arrogance, superciliousness; **et.uppu** to awake, produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument), dispel, drive away; **et.ai** weighing, weight, rousing from sleep, lengthening, increasing; **it.ai** weight; **et.ci** height, prominence (Ta.); **er..uma** rising; **er..umpuka = er..uka**; **et.ukka** to raise, lift, take up; **et.uppu** raising, taking up, harvest; **er..uka** to rise (hon. of ra_ja's moving)(Ma.); **er.v- (er.d-)** (smoke) rises up, spring up from position, fly; **er.** weight (Ko.); **or.f- (or.t-)** to carry, place (corpse) on fire, arouse from sleep (To.); **er.., e_r.. (er..d-), e_r..u (edd-)** to stand up, rise, awake, spring up, be produced, be obtained (Ka.); **er..** rising; **er..bu, ebbu** to rise (Ka.); **er..bisu, er..visu, ebbisu, erbu, ebbu** to rouse, awaken, lift up, raise, take away, give life (Ka.); **er..isu** to cause to rise, raise, etc. (Ka.); **e_r..ige, e_r..ge, e_r..uvike, e_r..vike, e_r..uha** rising, growth, greatness, elation, haughtiness (Ka.); **e.l.- (e.v, edd-)** to get up; raise up, make to get up

(Kod..); **erkuni** to rise or collect (as water in a place), puff up, swell (Tu.); **erpuni** to lift up; **erku** rising or accumulation (as of water)(Tu.); adj. exceeding (Tu.); **erke, erkelu** rising; **erka** fullness; adj. full (Tu.); **erte** flood tide (Tu.); **en.n.i** to lift; **en.n.ali** to carry a child (Kor.); **d.in-** to stand on one's toes; **d.inga_na_** to become erect (obscene)(Go.); **d.e_k-** to carry on the shoulder (Mand..); **d.e_nja (d.e_nji-)** to be raised, uplifted, weighed; n. an uplift (Kui);[cf. **senga (sengi-)** to climb; n. act of climbing; **senger.i** ladder (Kui); **hreg- (-t-)** to climb (Kuwi)(DEDR 2752)]; pl. action **d.e_ska (d.e_ski-); d.e_spa (d.e_st-)** to raise, lift, uplift, rear, build, praise, flatter, weigh; n. act of raising, erection, flattery, weighing (Kui); **d.ehka** (**d.ehki-**) to carry on the shoulders; n. act of carrying, etc.; **d.e_ka** to carry on the shoulder (Kui); **dekali, de_ki'nai, d.e_k- (-it-)** to carry (Kuwi); **he_fing, harfing** to raise, lift up, support, carry, tolerate, carry off, lead off (Br.)(DEDR 851a). **et- (eyt-)** to take (by picking up and carrying), raise (as legs to the sky when one is knocked down), build (house)(Ko.); **ettu** to lift, raise, take up, hold up, exhibit, raise up; **etta, ettu** lifting up, raising, undertaking (Ka.); **ettike, ettuvike** lifting, raising, etc. (Ka.); **ettisu** to cause to raise, take up, lift up, erect, etc. (Ka.); **ettu** to carry a child (Ka.); **ettarsu** to raise (Ka.); **ettuni** to raise a subscription or tax; **ettaruni** to ascend, climb; **ettara** high; height; **ettige** a collection (Tu.); **ettu** to lift up, raise, take away, steal; n. height, elevation, weight, a load; adj. high, elevated (Te.): **ettincu** to cause to be raised, lifted, erected; **ettaramu, ettaravu** high, elevated (Te.); **et- (ett-)** to lift up (Kol.); **ett-** to lift (Nk.); **etip- (etit-)** id. (Pa.); **ett-** to take or carry (child) in arms, lap; **att-** to carry child on hip; **atta_na_** to take in one's lap (Go.); **et-** to carry on waist (Mand..); **eta (eti-)** to carry a child on the hip supported by a cloth around it (Kui); **etali, et- (-it-)** to carry child on hip (Kuwi); **et-** to join hands in salutation (Ko.)(DEDR 796). **Rising ground; embarkation**: **e_ta** (fr. **e_r-uta**) = **ya_ta** ascent, rise; an instrument on the principle of the lever for raising water, a picotta (Ka.lex.) **ruh** grow, rise (Skt.); **ruhati** mounts, grows (MBh.); **-ruhat** aor. inj. (RV.); **ru_hana_** to mount, rise, climb (H.)(CDIAL 10796). **ru_d.ha** risen (AV.); grown, sprung up (MBh.); grown together (R.); **ru_l.ha** grown (Pali); **ru_d.ha** customary (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10801). **ro_ha** mounting (AV.); growth (S'rS.Pkt.); **roh** seed that has sprouted (M.)(CDIAL 10860). **ro_han.a** means of ascending (RV.); name of a mountain in Ceylon (Skt.); name of a mountain (Pkt.); **ruhun.u, ru_n.u** southernmost of the three divisions of Ceylon (OSi.)(CDIAL 10861). **ro_hati, ro_dhati** grows; **ro_hati** mounts, climbs (RV.); **ro_hai** grows (Pkt.); **rohana_** to mount, climb, ride (H.)(CDIAL 10862). **rohu** mountain, bare mountainous country (S.); **roh** mountain; **rohr.i_** hill (L.); **rohela_** adj. belonging to or coming from the hills; **ruhella_, rahella_** inhabitant of Rohilkhan.d. (P.)(CDIAL 10845). **rudhn.e~** to sprout, grow (M.)(CDIAL 10774). **a_ro_han.a** ascending (S'Br.); arising (Ma_rkP.); ascent (Pali); **auri_ni** a stick on which a load is supporting when coming downhill (Kho.); **arohan** mounting, riding (H.)(CDIAL 1334). **arohna_** to mount, ride (H.); **a_ro_hati** mounts (RV.); **a_ro_yati** raises (RV.); **a_ro_he_i** makes mount (Pkt.); **aureik** to cause to mount (Kho.)(CDIAL 1335). **a_ruhat** ascends (RV.); **a_ruhati** (Pali); **a_ruhai** (Pkt.); climbs up (OG.); **a_ru_l.ha** (Pali); **a_ru_d.ha** (Pkt.); **a_ru_d.hn.e~, a_rud.hn.e~** to ascent (OM.)(CDIAL 1326). **e_r-u (e_r-i-)** to rise, ascend, mount, abound in number, weight, or measure, spread, be diffused (as poison) (Ta.); to rise, increase, ascend, mount, climb; n. rising, etc., rising ground (Ka.); **e_r-r-u(e_r-r-i-)** to lift up, raise, increase (as price), eulogize, found, establish (Ta.); **e_l** (**e_r-p-, e_r-r--, e_lv-, e_n-r--**) to be excessive, abound; awake from sleep; bear, lift up, carry (Ta.); **e_r-uka** to rise, increase, be much, arise, ascend (Ma.); **e_r-a** much, more, beyond (Ma.); **e_r-r-uka** to raise, embark, multiply (Ma.); **e_r-r-am** rising, ascent, increase, climbing, pulling up, what is too much, embarkation (Ma.); **e_lkka (e_r-r--)** to multiply (Ma.); **e.r** big (Ko.); **e.r, e.re.r, e.rr** up (Ko.); **e.tl** act of raising (e.g., a fine)(Ko.); **o.r- (o.r-y-)** to rise high, (poison, disease) is diffused (To.); **o.r-c** to make high (To.); **e.ra** more than enough (Kod..); **e_runi** to

ascend, climb, rise, be increased (Tu.); **e_ra_vuni** to raise, increase (Tu.)(DEDR 916). **re_gu** to rise (as dust), be aroused, excited, angry (Ka.); to be excited, rage, rise (as dust), swell (Te.); **re~_gu, re_vu** id. (Te.); **re_yu** to increase, rise, swell, rage (Te.); **re~_cu, r-e~_cu, re~_pu** to excite, rouse, provoke (Te.); **reccu** to rise, swell, increase (Te.); **re_giyuni** to be excited (Tu.)(DEDR 916). **Image: rising sign**: **et.ci** rising sign (astrology); **e_t.ci** rising of a heavenly body (Ta.); **erke, erkelu** rising (Tu.)(DEDR 851-a). **Mounting palm trees, flow of tide**: **e_r-r-u** mounting palm trees, flow of tide (Ma.)(DEDR 916). **e_ra_** keel of a ship; **e_ra_-p-palakai** id.; **e_ra_-maram** id. (Ta.lex.) **Slant, slope/ piccotah pole**: **e_t.ava_lu** slope, slant (Te.)[cf. **e_tam** picottah, water-lift Te.); **a_t.akarra, at.ama_nu** picottah pole (Te.)[cf. **a_tam** picottah, waterlift; **e_ta_m** id. (Te.)]; **e_r-asi** steep, steeply rising (Kond.a); **eski** uphill (Kuwi)(DEDR 916). **Picottah**: **e_r-r-am** well-sweep, picottah (Ta.); **e_ttam** machine to draw water (Ma.); **e_ta** picottah; ascent, rise (Ka.); **e_ra_vuni** to load, embark (Tu.); **erku** rising or accumulation of water (Tu.); **erte**- tide (Tu.); **ya_ta** engine for drawing water (Tu.)[Perh. influenced by **ya_r-u, a_r-u** river, brook (Ta.)(DEDR 5119).]; **e_tamu, e_ta_m, ettam, a_tam** picottah, water-lift (Te.)(DEDR 916). **To load cargo**: **e_r-u** to be laden as cargo; **e_r-r-u-tal** to export (Ta.); **e_r-r-u-tur-ai** place of export or embarkation; **e_r-r-umati** export (Ta.); **egumati** id. (Te.Ka.); **e_r-r-u-mati** exported cargo; **e_r-r-umutal** cargo exported in boats etc. (Ta.lex.) **Lofty; beautiful**: **er..il** height, loftiness, elevation (**Pur-ana_. 13**); imposing appearance (**Kur-al., 407**); bigness, bulkiness (**Pur-ana_. 23**); beauty, gracefulness (**Paripa_. 18,28**)(Ta.); beauty, brightness, splendour (Ma.); **er..iliya** beautiful (**Pur-ana_. 68,5**)(Ta.); **el.y** beautiful (meaning uncertain; followed by buffalo name in vocative, in songs)(To.); **ed.d.a** beauty, charm, goodness (Ka.); **ed.d.e** goodness; good, superior, fair; adv. well (Tu.); **edo, eda** good (Pa.); **edka** very (Pa.); **er.u** good, beautiful, in health (Malt.)(DEDR 848). **Firmness**: **e_n., e_n.am, e_n.ai, e_t.ci** firmness, stability (Ta.); **en.** strength (Ta.); **e_n.u** to support (Ta.); **e_n.am** steadfastness (Ma.); **e_n.u** energy, firmness (Ma.)(DEDR 887). **Complete, full; might**: **er-u** to be full, complete (Ka.); **erkuni** to be full of milk (as breast or udder)(Tu.); **er-ur..** strength, might (?Ta.)(DEDR 863). **A climbing plant**: **er-ur..** a hill tree with red flowers (Ta.)(DEDR 864). **e~dra_** a large climbing plant with fine flowers (P.)(CDIAL 2535).

754.**To be pleased**: **r.hati** increases, prospers, succeeds (RV.); **rihan.u** to be lawful or rightful (S.); **rihando** justly and lawfuly acquired, not obtained by violence or theft; **riha_in.u** to apply with right or justice (S.); **ijjhati** prospers (Pali); **rijjhai** prospers, is happy (Pkt. cf. **re_z** pleasure (Sogdian); **ri_jhan.u** to be pleased; **ri_jha_in.u** to amuse (S.); **rijhan.** to be allured, be amused (L.); **rijhinu** to rejoice (N.); **rijha_unu** to please (N.); **rijhiba_, rijha_iba_** (Or.); **ri_jhata** is successful (OAw.); **ri_jhna_** to be enchanted (H.); **rijha_na_** to enchant, excite, annoy (H.); **ri_jhai** is satisfied (OMarw.); **rijhvu~** to be pleased (G.); **rijhn.e~** (M.); caus. **rijhavin.e~** (M.); **idenava_** to become ripe (Si.)(CDIAL 2457). **riddha, id.d.ha-** prosperous (Pkt.); **ri_dho** pleased (pp. of **ri_jhan.u**)(S.)(CDIAL 2457).

823.**Olive**: **elumpi** hill olive (Ta.); **ilumpi** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 838). cf. **viky** olive (Ko.); **pis'ky** wild olive, olea bournei (To.)(DEDR 5419).

755.**Olive**: Olea europaea (Ancient Egyptian **d-dtw**; Coptic: tree **xoeit**; oil **nez mme** (true oil); Modern Egyptian Arabic **ze_t**) "The olive tree probably originated in Asia Minor. It is mentioned in texts from Ebla dated about 2500 BC (called **gis'-i-gis'**) at which time the tree was already extensively cultivated. The first finds in Egypt date from the 18th Dynasty (c.1350 BC)... Theophrastus said that it grew in Upper Egypt... Strabo, who travelled in Egypt nearly

five hundred years later, says that the trees grew only in the Fayum Oasis... In the New Kingdom (1567-1085 BC) the olived and the oil were imported, first from Syria and later from Greece... A large bouquet of persea twigs from the tomb of Tutankhamum (1567-1320 BC) had a few olive twigs inserted... A bouquet of later date... consited of olive and origanum majorana. Ramesses III (1200-1085 BC) attempted to plant an olive grove near the temple of the sun-god Re at Heliopolis... used as lamp oil... used for steeping flowers to make fragrant oils... Copts... used as a vehicle for various remedies, mainly unguents and poultices..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.128-129). Olea europaea: **zaytoun** (Arab.); **julipe** (Ka.); **saidun** (Ta.); bark: bitter, astringent, reputed as substitute for cinchona; oil from the pericarp: demulcent, emollient and laxative; gum-like substance from the tree: vulnerary; fruits contain glucoside oleuropein, fatty oil; habitat: Baluchistan (GIMP, p.180). **it.alai** wild olive, olea dioica (Ta.); **it.ala** a wood, burning very rapidly, olea dioica; **et.ala** id. (Ma.); **ed.ala** wild olive (Ka.)(DEDR 436). Olea dioica: **attajam** (B.); **parjamb** (M.); **koli** (Ta.); **vetila** (Ma.); **kulumb** (Ta.Te.Ka.P.); **karambu** (M.); bark: febrifuge; habitat: lower hills of Assam and Bengal and western Peninsula (GIMP, p.180). **kid-** olea robusta (Ko.To.)(DEDR 1602). **viky** olive (Ko.); **pis'ky** wild olive, olea bournei (To.)(DEDR 5419). **ambas.t.ha_** (gall of) quercus infectoria olive (Car. Su. 4.45, Vi. 8.144).

756.**Image: archer**: **er.eth** long-bow (Kur.); **er.tu** a bow; **er.tyo** an archer (Malt.)(DEDR 789).

757.**Mirror**: **aina_, ayina_** a mirror; a glass-pane; spectacles (Ka.); **ayina_, aina_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

758.**Principal**: **ayinu, ainu, ayina_ti** original, principal, prime (Ka.); **aina** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

759.**Image: antelope**: **e_n.a-va_hana** whose vehicle is an antelope: Va_yu (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Decoy**: **di_hade_n.a** a decoy antelope; **di_hada miga, di_hada mr.ga** a decoy animal or decoy antelope (Ka.); **di_va** a decoy: a bird, an elephant, an antelope etc. trained as a decoy (Ka.); **di_m., di_mamu, di_mu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: male black antelope**: **ain.a** belonging to the male black antelope; **e_n.a** a kind of deer or antelope of black colour with beautiful eyes and short legs; **ain.e_ya** belonging to the female black antelope; **e_n.i** a female antelope (Ka.lex.) **ain.e_ya** produced from or belonging to the female black antelope (A_s'GS.)(Vedic.lex.) **Goat**: **e_d.a** a kind of sheep (Ka.); **e_d.u = a_d.u** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **e_d.a** a kind of sheep (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 2512). **e_d.aka, e_l.aga** a ram; a wild goat; a kind of sheep (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **aid.aka** a species of sheep (S'Br. xii)(Vedic.lex.) **el.aka** goat (Pali.lex.)

760.**Thread of four single yarns**: **enika, enike** a thread composed of four single yarns united (Te.); **ena** equality, a match (Te.); **ine, in.e** a couple, pair (Tu.); **en.e, en.a** a couple, pair (Ka.); **in.a** pair, couple, union (Ma.); **in.ekka** to unite, couple, be equal (Ma.); **in.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to join, unite, agree, resemble; to join, tie (as a garland); union, likeness, pair, couple (Ta.)(DEDR 457).

761.**Image: boar**: **e_n-am** wild hog (**Tol. Po. 623**)(Ta.lex.); **akr.a_, akr.a_l** wild pig; **ikunda_l** boar (Go.); **ekkala** wild hog (Ka.); **e_kalamu, e_kali~_d.u** (Te.)(DEDR 771). **e_n-a-p-pat.am** shield in the shape of a boar's head (**Cilap. 14,172**)(Ta.lex.) **aka_ra_** lonely, single (P.); **ika_ro** (Ku.); **ekaira bal.a_** only son (Or.); **e_kacara** wandering alone, solitary (MBh.)(CDIAL 2465). cf. **ballemu** wild boar (Te.lex.); **bara_h** (H.); **bara_** (A.B.); **vara_ha** (RV.)(CDIAL 11325). **erur..i** pig (**Tiruvil.ai. Pan-r-i. Mulai. 26**)(Ta.lex.)

762.**Image: elephant**: **e_nal, ye_ni_, aini_, e_ni, e_n** (Go.); **e_ngu** (Kond.a); **ya_n-ai** elephant (**Tol. Po. 570**); **a_n-ai** elephant (**a_n-ai ya_y-k- ki_t.ama_y**)(**Tiruva_ca. 8,14**)(Ta.lex.) **a.n** elephant (Ko.To.); **a.ne** (Kod..); **a_na** (Ma.); **a_ne, ya_ne** (Ka.); **a_ne** (Tu.); **e_nu~gu, e_nika, e_niga, e_nige, e_nuga** (Te.); **ena_gi_, e_ngi** (Kol.); **e_nagi_** (Nk.); **e_nu** (Pa.); **e_nig** (Ga.)(DEDR 5161).

763.**Palm leaf vessel; tool**: **e_n-am** palm-leaf vessel for drinking toddy; tool (Ta.); **e_nam** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 918). **e_ttan-am** tool, instrument; vessel, utensil (Ta.lex.) cf. **yat** dispose (Skt.); **yatna** effort (Mn.); **yatana** (Pali); **jatta** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10404a). **yatta** striving, contending (Skt.); ready, prepared for (MBh.); strenous, watchful (Pali); **jattai** strives, is active (Pkt.); **jamman., jamban.** to wait, wait for (L.)(CDIAL 10404). cf. **yantra** controlling device (RV.); any implement or contrivance (MBh.)(CDIAL 10412). **Edge of a blade**: **e_nu** one edge of a blade of hoe or spade (Te.); **e_n., e_n.i** boundary, limit (Ta.); **e_n.u** edge, chiefly the three edges of the coconut (Ma.); **e.n.er** edge (Ko.); **e_n., e_n.u** edge, border, point (Ka.)(DEDR 886). **Barber**: **e_n-a_ti** barber; name of a division among Sha_n.ans (Ta.); **e_na_di** barber (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Soldier**: **e_n-a_ti** an ancient title conferred by a king on his minister (**Man.i. 22,205**); general; soldier, warrior; **e_na_ti-mo_tiram** ring being the insignia of the title of **e_n-a_ti** (**Ci_vaka. 2569, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **se_na_di** (Skt.lex.)

764.**Silly; disgust; wretch**: **ebad.a, ebra_si** a man who has difficulty in speaking; a foolish, silly man; **ebad.atana** the manner or being of an ebad.a; silliness; **ebad.i** a woman who has difficulty in speaking; a silly woman; **ebad.isu** to be afflicted with difficulty in speaking; **e_bra_si** a foolish, silly man (Ka.); **ebul.ante** (Tu.); **ebbera_si, ebbra_si, e_bhra_si, e_bhyara_si** (Te.); **ebbe, e_bhya** nasty; **ebbetana, ebberika** nastiness, disgust; loathsomeness; **e_va, e_ve** dislike, disgust; baseness, vileness (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **he~dra_** clownish, stupid (H.); **he~dar** dung, rubbish (M.); **he~dra_** dirty (M.)(CDIAL 14161). **he_pia** raised, high (Pkt.); **hepnu** to grow insolent, be overbold (N.)(CDIAL 14162). **hopal.** sick, slovenly, disorderly (M.); **huma_, humya_** blockhead (M.)(CDIAL 14177). **hula_** silly (M.)(CDIAL 14142). **hu_sar.** uncouth, stupid (H.)(CDIAL 14143). **e_ma_l.i** a beggar, a silly man (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **e_r..ai** indigent person, poor wretch, helpless fellow; **e_r..aimai** poverty (Ta.); **e_r..a** a poor or innocent person, one who is helpless; **e_ya** poor person (Ma.); **e.l.y** poor (To.)(DEDR 911). **he_sike, pe_sike, pe_sige, e_sike** aversion, disgust; nastiness; a nasty, disagreeable object, an object that causes disgust; **he_si** a disgustful female; **he_su, pe_su** to feel aversion, to have a dislike, to recoil; **he_si ho_gu** to feel aversion (as the mind); **he_su-maga** a nasty son; **he_su ma_tu** a disgustful word; **he_su-tana** nastiness (Ka.lex.) **e_vam** fault, blemish (Ta.); **e_va** disgust, dislike, hatred; ugliness; **e_vaysu** to be disgusted or vexed; **he_va** disgust, repugnance; **he_varisu** to feel aversion (Ka.); **e_va, e_vamu** dislike, disgust, hate; disgusting, hateful; **e_vagincu** to hate, dislike, be disgusted (Te.)(DEDR 908). **ha_ba_n.** stupid (A.); **ha_ba_, haba_r.i** dumb, stupid (Or.); **habr.a_** clumsy, ill-shaped (H.)(CDIAL 1392). **hin:ga_** worthless, boastful (Or.); **hen:ga_** good-for-nothing (Or.); **he~ga_d., he~ga_d.a_, he~gd.a_** clumsy, stupid (M.); **hokha_** weak, unsteady, characterless, worthless (P.); **hoga_** slack, slothful, sturdy, and overbearing (M.)(CDIAL 14078). **hi_jir.o** an impotent man (S.); **hi_jr.a_** eunuch (P.); **hijar., hijr.a_** (B.); **hijar.a, hijar.a** eunuch; **hijar.i_** woman with male characteristics (Or.); **hi_j** weak, lazy, cowardly; **hijr.a_** eunuch (H.); **hejar.a_** shameless, laughing loudly, impotent (Or.); **hijr.u~** impotent (G.); **hijd.a_** hermaphrodite (M.); **hejar.a_** miserly, shameless (Or.); **hejal.a_** impotent (Or.); **hocho** low, mean (S.); **hucca_** disreputable (M.); **hoccha_** quarrelsome over trifles (L.); mean, stupid, trifling (P.); **ho~cho** mean, shallow-minded (Ku.); **hoco, ho~co** low, short (N.)(CDIAL 14084).

765.**Black soil**: **ere** black soil (Ka.); **re_-gad.a, re_-gad.i** clay [**gad.d.a** clod)(Te.); **gad.a** clod (Go.); **kat.t.i** clod, lump (Ta.)(DEDR 1148)](DEDR 820). **ar-al** black sand found on the seashore, water (Ta.); black sand (Ma.); **ar-il, ar-al, ar-ulu, arla, arlu** mud, clay (Ka.)(DEDR 312). **rehu_** barren soil (i.e. furrowed and left fallow (OAw.); **re_kha_** scratch, streak, line (Gr.hyaS.); line, streak (Pali); **re_ha_** line, row (Pkt.); **reh** furrow made in sugar-cane planting (Mth.)(CDIAL 10810). **Red loam soil**: **eran.-ka_t.u** fertile land of red loam soil; fertile black cotton soil; barren land (Ta.lex.) cf. **er-r-a** red (Te.lex.)

766.**Image: honeycomb**: **ir-a_l** honeycomb (**Nal.a. Kalini_n..14**); **ir-avu** id., **ira_t.t.u** id. (Ta.); **e_ri** empty beehive; **irl.e** honeycomb; **ra_d.e** id. (Ka.); **te.n-eri** id. (Kod..); **edi** id. (Tu.); **ye_ri_** the bees' comb in which the eggs and grubs live; **arey** part of hive where bees and grubs live (Go.); **je_ka** honeycomb (Kui)(DEDR 518). **horla** an empty comb of bees or wasps; an empty nest of red ants (hau); in contrast to **harku** a white-ant's comb, full or empty (Mu.lex.) **kurumpi** comb of white ant's nest (Ta.); **gugge** an insect inthe snake hole (Ka.); **gurma** comb of white ant's nest (Pa.); **garem, garum(i)** nest inside anthill (Go.); **ku_ru** white ant's nest (Kond.a)(DEDR 1790).

767.**Bull; male**: **e_ra_n-, e_r-an-** bull (**Nan-. 392, Mayilai**)(Ta.); **e_r-u** bull (**Pur-ana_. 1,3**); males of certain animals as pan-r-i, pulva_y; ur..ai, kavari, erumai, marai, per-r-am (**Tol. Po. 593,594**); turuva_t.u (**Tiva_.**); puli (**Pin.**); cin:kam (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 76**); male shark (**Tol. Po. 595**); male conch (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **e_t.t.ai** male of animals, as of the buffalo (**Pin..**); **e_r-r-ai** male of any animal remarkable for physical strength (**Tol. Po. 604**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hump on a bull**: **e_ri** hump on bull (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 904).

768.**Image: male buffalo**: **eru** male buffalo (Tu.)(DEDR 815). **e.r** male buffalo (Ko.To.); **tir e.r** buffalo calf at Toda calf sacrifice (Ko.)(DEDR 917). **erumai-po_ttu** he-buffalo (**Tol. Po. 596**); **erumai-k-kat.a_** id. (Ta.lex.); **enu po_tu** male buffalo (Te.); **arm, ar.mi** buffalo (Go.); **erumai** female buffalo (Ta.)(DEDR 816).

769.**A weapon; a club**: **er..u** a kind of weapon (Ta.); a club (Ma.); **er..uku** a club (Ma.)(DEDR 852). **Arrow**: **ey** arrow (**Tivul.ai. Par..iya. 24**); **eytal** to discharge arrows (**Pa_rata. Campava. 49**); **ey** (Ma.); **e_y** (Ka.); **e_yu** (Te.); **eyir-r-ampu** (**eyir-u + ampu**) arrow tipped with a spear-head (**Ci_vaka. 780**)(Ta.lex.) **eyin-** hunting tribe of the desert tract (**Cilap. 12, Pa_t.al, 18, 'An.imut.i'**); **eyin--ce_ri** village inhabited by the hunting tribes (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 28**); **eyin-a-c-ce_ri** id. (**Nan-. 212, Virut.**); **eyin-an-** hunter, inhabitant of the desert tract (**Perumpa_n.. 129**)(Ta.lex.) **e_** shooting as an arrow (**Pu. Ve. 5,5**); arrow (**Ci_vaka. 370**); **evvu** to discharge as a missile or an arrow (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 177**); **e_cu-tal** to hurl, dart (**Te_va_. 380,6**); **e_vu** to hurl; to discharge as an arrow; to throw as a dart; arrow (**Kantapu. Ka_mataka. 66**); **e_vun.n.u-tal** to be injured by an arrow (**Ir-ai. 6,64**)(Ta.lex.) **eyyuka** to shoot an arrow; **eyttu** shooting; **eyyikka** to cause to shoot; **e_vuka** to hurl, dart, shoot; **e_vu** shooting (Ma.); **ey- (ec-), i_y- (i_c-), icv- (ict-), ic-** to shoot (Ko.); **ef- (et-)** to shoot (arrow)(To.); **esu, ese, isu (ecc-), e_y** to shoot (as an arrow), thorw; **ece** id., to expel (as water out of a syringe); **esu, ese, esige, esage, esuge** shooting, throwing; **e_su** to throw; n. a throw, a shot (Ka.); **eyyuni, i_puni** to shoot an arrow; **esaguni** to discharge (Tu.); **egucu** to cast, shoot, discharge (as an arrow); **e_yu** to throw, fling (Te.); **ey- (e-), eyk-** to shoot (arrow)(Pa.); **esna_** to shoot; **es-** to shoot with bow (Go.); **ijna_** to shoot (arrows), cause a liquid to gush out upon; gush out (Go.); **in-he (inj-)** to pelt, stone; **ece** to throw out; **ge** to throw away, scatter (Malt.)(DEDR 805). **Arrow**: **is.u** arrow

(RV.BHSkt.); **isu** (Pkt.); **is.uka** arrow (AV.)(CDIAL 1596). **is.i_ka_** reed used as an arrow (AV.); sort of sugar-cane, small stick to stir crucible (Skt.); **i_s.i_ka_** reed, cane (MaitrS.); **i_s.ika_** arrow; **is'i_ka_** id. (Skt.); **isi_ka_, isika_** reed (Pali); **isiya_** stick (Pkt.); **hiya, hi_, iya, i_ya** arrow; **i_-tan.a** the grass heteropogon hirtus (Si.)(CDIAL 1595). **wes.u** arrow, bullet (Kho.)(CDIAL 2324). **wes.eik** to send, dispatch, send away (Kho.); **upe_s.ate_** attacks (RV.)(CDIAL 2323). **Spear**: cf. **is- (-t-)** to strike (Kond.a); **ihpa (iht-)** to thrust into or through, spear, spit, impale (Kui)(DEDR 425). **is.i_ke** a small stick of wood or iron used by goldsmiths (Ka.lex.)

770.**Images: stroke (as of a sword); to pounce upon**: **e_r-u** throw, beating (as of a drum), stroke (as of a sword), pouncing upon, destroying, scar (Ta.); a throw (Ma.); that with which one pierces or which one throws; a cut, wound (Ka.); **e_t.u** a blow, stroke (Te.); a blow, throw, shot (Ka.); **et.t.u** a blow (Ka.); **ettu** cutting, stabbing (Ka.); **er-r-u (er-r-i-)** to strike, kick, butt, cut, cleave, pierce, kill; n. kicking, hitting, pushing, attacking (Ta.); **er-i (-v-, -nt-)** to hack, chop, smash, destroy, beat, pounce, kick; n. throw, fling, kick (Ta.); a throw (Ma.); **er-iva** missiles (Ta.); **eyr- (erc-)** to cut, kill, slaughter (animal)(Ko.); **eyrl** a cut (Ko.); **et- (ety-)** to fight; **e.rp** a cut, blow (Ko.); **e.r(p) pa.r.** pain of wound (Ko.); **er-y (er-s-)** to throw, cut, sting, charge with horns, sacrifice (To.); **ir-- (ir-0-)** to hit with weapon (To.); **i.r-k** depression made by cutting; **ir-** depression in anything (To.); **ir-i (ir-id-)** to throw, beat, strike, pierce, kill, butt; throb (as a sore)(Ka.); **ir-a, ir-i, ir-u** tossing, butting (Ka.); **ir-aku, ir-ike, ir-ata, ir-ipu** striking, piercing, goring, etc. (Ka.); **r-eppu** to strike (Ka.); **et.t.uni** to be hit; box the ear (Tu.); **et.t.akut.t.a** quarrelling and fighting (Tu.); **r-immu** to throw, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt; n. spurt, thrust, butt (Te.); **ey- (et.t.-)** to throw (Ga.); **e_rista_na_** to beat violently, thrash; **erta_na_** to thrash (Go.); **re_h-** to beat; **re_-** to shoot (bow)(Go.); **eR- (-t-)** to shoot (arrow), fling or pelt (with a stone); **ir-- (iRt-)** to throw; **ir-ga** a sling to chase birds destrying crops (Kond.a); **ec- (ecc-)** to shoot with bow (Pe.); **ibga (<ig-b; igd-)** to throw down, let fall, drop; pl. action **iska (iski-)**(Kui); **ir-u** to throw as a spear, fling (Ta.); **er-iyuka** to throw, fling, hit (Ma.); **er-ikka** to remove the bark from timber, rough hew for sawing (Ma.); **er-r-u** a blow (chiefly beating clothes)(Ma.); **er-r-uka** to throw (as with sling), fillip, propel, spirt, beat hard (Ma.); **irhmu_** throw! (Kuwi); **ir-(-h-)** to throw; **iskali** to dump down (i.e. pl. action)(Kuwi)(DEDR 859). **Thunderbolt**: **e_r-u** that with which one pierces or which one throws (Ka.); a thunderbolt (Ta.); a cut, wound (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Missiles**: **e_r-u** throw (**Ta_yu. Cacci. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **er-iva** missiles (**Kantapu. Tiruvil.ai. 47**); **er-i-vallayam** spear or lance, that is hurled, opp. to kuttuvallayam; **er-i-val.aiyam** discus used as a missile; **er-i-pat.ai** missile (**Kampara_. karan-vatai. 52**); **er-i** throw, fling (Ta.Ma.); to throw, cast, fling, discharge, hurl (**Na_lat.i, 66**); to shiver into pieces, smash (**Pur-ana_. 4,10**)(Ta.lex.) **er..u** club; kind of weapon; column, pillar; cross-bar of wood set to a door (**Perun.. Ucaik. 49,3**); **er..u-kal.am** battle-field(Ta.lex.) **Image: to pierce**: **ir-uttal** to pierce through, as an arrow; to gore, stab (**Pur-ana_. 19,9**); to throw, as a spear; to fling (**Pu. Ve. 3,24, Kol.u**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: opposing**: **e_r-** to meet in battle, oppose; n. state of meeting and opposing, a wound (Ka.); **e_rsa_vuni** to beat, strike (Tu.); **e_l (e_r-p-, e_r-r-, e_lv-, e_n-r--)** to oppose in battle, encounter (as a foe)(**Tirumuru. 55**); **e_r-r-al** disputation, polemics (**Perun.. Ucaik. 36,243**); **e_r-r-a_r** foes, enemies (**Tiruva_ca. 3,158**)(Ta.lex.); **e_lkka (e_r-r--)** to hit, meet in battle; **e_lpikka** to wound, make (a dog) to attack or seize (Ma.)(DEDR 906). **e_r-u** pouncing upon as an eagle (**Pur-ana_. 160,3**); **e_r-a_l.ar** warriors (Ta.lex.) **Image: to equal**: **e_l** to equal (**Tan.t.i. 33**)(Ta.lex.)

771.**Image: to pour out**: **er** to sow, to scatter; to be sown or scattered; **er hor.o** dhan that has not been transplanted; **hor.oko erakoa sim do** they scatter dhan for the fowls (Santali.lex.)

elkhna_ to pour liquid out (by tilting a vessel standing on the ground); **elkhrna_** to be poured out (Kur.); **eqe** to pour out from a vessel (Malt.)(DEDR 840). cf. **er-r-u** to throw out (as water from a vessel)(Ta.)(DEDR 866). **ekku-tal** to squirt, thorw up as water (**Paripa_. 11,57**); to rise, go up (**Paripa_. 16,45**)(Ta.); id. (Te.); **ekki** syringe, squirt (**Paripa_. 10,12**)(Ta.lex.) **er-acu** to sprinkle; to scoop; to scatter; to strew; to cast; to sow (Ka.); **ir-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

772.**Images: a wing, fin, rib**: **er-ake** a wing; a fin; an arm (Ka.); **ir-aku, ir-ai, cir-aku** (Ta.); **ir-agu, egir-u** (Ma.); **er-ake, r-ekke** (Te.); a rib (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

773.**Image: oblong trough**: **er-r-an--maram** a kind of oblong trough with a long handle, supported by three posts used to bale water in irrigation; **er-r-ar--pat.t.ai** basket with which water is baled by four or six persons (Ta.lex.)

774.**Image: rend**: **er-r-u-tal** to cut, cleave, rend (**Kalit. 85**); to snap, as a carpenter's line for marking a board (**Nait.ata. Cantiro_. 33**); **er-r-u-nu_l** carpenter's line for marking a board (Ta.lex.)

775.**Image: kicking**: **er-r-u** kicking, hitting, pushing, attacking (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

776.**Image: to hit with fist**: **er-r-u-tal** to strike, cuff, hit with the fist (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_can-. 63**)(Ta.lex.)

777.**Images: enmity; to butt**: **era iri** to be at enmity with each other; **era iri akanakin** they are at enmity with each other (Santali.lex.) **er-r-u-tal** to butt as an elephant; to dash against as the waves of the sea (**Te_va_. 92,2**)(Ta.lex.) **ir-i** to beat, to strike; to throb as a sore; to piere, to stab, to gore; to butt; to kill (Ka.); **er-i** (Ta.); **ir-ida_d.u** to stab mutually; to butt one another as animals (Ka.lex.)

778.**For all time**: **er-r-aikkum** adv. < **en-r-u +** for all time, for ever (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **arja_** age, lifetime (P.lex.) **ir-e_** a particle frequently used in Vais.n.ava religious writings and occurring mostly at the end of sentences to indicate that the subject mentioned is either (1) common knowledge, or (2) one which must be known by all, or (3) one that is emphatically so (**I_t.u, 2,1,1**)(Ta.); **er-e_** part. id. (**Akana_. 41, Urai.**); **en-r-aikkum** for ever (Ta.lex.) **ar-a** clearly (**Pur-ana_. 224**)(Ta.lex.) **ar-i-tal** to know, understand (**Na_lat.i. 74**)(Ta.); **er-ugu** (Te.); **ar-i** (Ma.); knowledge (**Kur-al., 638**)(Ta.lex.)

779.**Notification**: **ar-ikkai < ar-vi-** notice (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Paraco_. Man.ava_l.ac. 33**); **ar-ikkai-va_cittal** to publish banns of marriage; **ar-ivittal** to make known, relate, communicate; to publish, announce (Ta.lex.)

782.**Image: ox**: **nahira_, na_hira_** an ox whose horns are straight and projected upwards; a rude, ill-tempered spiteful man (P.lex.) **eru** an ox, also buffalo (Tu.lex.)

783.**Canal watered land**: **nahiri_** canal watered land; **nahir, naihar** a canal, a stream (P.lex.) **nai, nayi** river (Kon.lex.) cf. **na~i** a river, the Damuda river (Santali.lex.) **nihar** a canal, stream (P.lex.) **naital.** river-bed; **da_kt.i nai** rivulet (Kon.lex.)

784.**Image: turner's gouge**: **naiha_** a turner's gouge (P.lex.)

785.**Image: lion; tiger**: **nahar, na_har < narhari** (Skt.) a tiger, a lion; a wolf (P.lex.)

786.**Wife**: **nakar** wife (**Kalit. 8**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **naihar** applied to parents' house after marriage (Santali.lex.)

787.**Gardener**: **ara_i_n.** a caste among muhammadans employed in gardening and in cultivating lands for the production of vegetables; **ra_i_n.** id.; they are very industrious and great vegetable growers; **ara_ha_** a grass preserve, a place where grass is cultivated for the use of government, and others are prohibited from cutting it (P.lex.)

788.**Harvest**: **har.hi_, ha_r.i_** the rabi crop (sown about the month of assu_ and kattak), the rabi harvest. The rabi instalment of land revenue so called because the rabi crops are harvested and divided and the revenue instalment paid, in the month of ha_r.h; **ha_r.hi_ sa_uni_** sowing and autumn harvests, rabi and kharif (P.lex.) **rabbi_** depending on divine care; the winter crop (commonly called **ha_r.hi_**), the spring harvest crops sown in winter and cut by the month of **ha_r.h**; **rabbi_-ul-awwal** the third month of the muhammadans; **rabbi-ul-sa_ni_** the fourth month of the muhammadans; **ra_bhan** to be sown, to be cultivated (P.lex.) **erba** a cultivated grain, setaria italica, **kunth**, used metaphorically for girls; **tinak ir.i ar tinak erba?** how many boys and how many girls? (Santali.lex.) **ir** to reap; **irok din** harvest; **ir arpa** a small sheaf of grain, the daily perquisite of a yearly servant during harvest; **ir samtao, ir ader** to harvest; **irokko** reapers (Santali.lex.) **ir.i** a cultivated millet, panicum crus-galli; **kokor janga ir.i** a cultivated millet, panicum crus galli or frumentacea (Santali.lex.)

790.**Image: leaf**: **ire** leaf, plantain-leaf (Tu.lex.)

791.**Image: two**: **iru** the form taken by **erad.u** in certain compounds to denote two; **irve_r** two persons; **irnu_du** two hundred (Tu.lex.) **iral** eight; **iral gel** eighty; **iral isi** eight score; **gel iral** eighteen; cf. **as.t.au** dual in Sanskrit; semant. **ir** (Two) times four (an ancient system of four as a landing point in numeration, gan.d.a); hence, **iral** (Santali.lex.) **car** four; **caukhu~t.** four points of compass (Santali.lex.)

792.**Image: narrow**: **ir-uku, ir-aku** the state of being close together; a narrow place, a thicket (Ka.Te.); **ir-umbu** a narrow place (Ka.lex.)

793.**Image: killing**: **ir-ku, ikku** killing, destroying (Ka.lex.)

794.**Image: seven**: **e_l.u** seven (Tu.lex.)

795.**Prosperity**: **e_l.ige** prosperity (Tu.lex.)

796.**A numerical connective particle**: **en-ra_ < en--** a numerical connective particle (**Tol. Col. 73**); **en-** part. particle having the force of whatever, whichever (**Kur-al., 430**); **en-n-u-tal** to say, utter, express (**Tol. Col. 422**); **en-kai** saying (**Kantapu. Me_t.u. 26**)(Ta.lex.) **ar-ku-tal < alku-** to be permanent, to remain, endure (**Kur-al., 333**); **alku-tal** to be permanent (Ta.lex.)

798.**Offering**: **arkkiyam < arghya** water offered reverentially to gods or guests (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 90**)(Ta.lex.)

799.**Image: swan**: **ekin-, ekin-am** swan; Brahma_ who rides on a swan (**Tiruppu. 609**) (Ta.lex.)

800.**Faith**: **ekki_n- < yaggin** (Arab.) faith (Ta.lex.) **ekkiyam < yaja** sacrifice, ceremony in which oblations are offered (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 70**)(Ta.lex.)

801.**Image: to the brim**: **erka** adv. full to the brim, fullness; **erka_vu** cause to fill in (Tu.lex.) **erku** to rise as water in a tank, to be full; **kan.d.ot.u ni_ru erkun.d.u** the field is full with water (Tu.lex.) **er-u** to be all, entire, full or complete (Ka.); **erku** to be full (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

802.**Image: fish**: **e_ran:kam < e_ran:ga** a kind of fish (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **e_ri** a big sea bream fish; **e_rinu tindudu bo_rinu ma_riy** having eaten the e_ri fish, he sold the bullock, i.e. being a slave to the palate, he lost all his (Tu.lex.)

803.**Molten cast**: **erako** molten cast (Tu.lex.) **eh-kam** any weapon made of steel (**Cu_t.a_.**); **eh-ku** steel; **eh-ku-pat.utal** to melt, to soften (**Cilap. 15, 210, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ayas** metal, iron (RV.); **ayo_, aya** iron (Pali); **aya** (Pkt.); **ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 590). **yakad.a** iron (Si.)(CDIAL 591). **yakul.a, yavul.a** sledge-hammer (Si.); **ayo_ku_t.a, ayaku_t.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 592). **ayas'cu_rn.a** powder prepared from iron as a vermifuge (Sus'r.); **yahun.u** iron filings (Si.)(CDIAL 489).

804.**Image: an enclosed area**: **ere** the area enclosed between the wall and the water-line in a courtyard (Tu.lex.)

805.**Tin, solder**: **ran:ga** tin (Skt.); **ram.ga** (Pkt.); **ra~_g** pewter, tin (P.H.); **ra~_ga_** pewter, tin (P.H.); solder (Or.Bi.Mth.); **ra_n.** tin, solder (Ku.N.A.B.); **ra~_k** (Ku.); **ra_n.o** (N.); **ra_n:ga** tin (Or.); **ra_n:ga_** solder (Or.); **ra_m.ga** (OAw.); **ranga** tin (Si.)(CDIAL 10562). **ra_n.(g)ta_** tinsel, copper-foil (B.)(CDIAL 10567). [cf. **ren.** cement for metallic objects (G.); **ren.i_** ingot (L.)(CDIAL 10639).]

806.**Brass**: **ri_ti** yellow brass, bell metal (Skt.); **ri_tika** calx of brass (Skt.); **ri_ri_** brass (Pkt.); yellow brass (Skt.); **rit** copper (Dm.); **ri_t** (Gaw.); **ri_da** copper (Gaw.); **ri_d** brass (Bshk.); **zit** (Tor.); **ri_l** brass, bronze, copper (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10752). **eruvai** ?copper (Ta.); **ere** a dark-red or dark-brown colour, a dark or dusky colour (Ka.)(DEDR 817). **eruvai yurukkin-a_lan-n-a kuruti** (**Kampara_**. **Kumpaka. 248**)(Ta.lex.) **eri** sulphur, brimstone (Ta.lex.)

807.**Silk-worm; castor-oil plant**: {Castor-oil plant is of pre-historic introduction. Castor oil is a mild purgative. It is used extensively to manufacture Turkey red oil for the dyeing industry. It is a dressing for leather, in 'fat-liquoring' in the leather industry, as an illuminant, and as wool oil. After extracting the oil, the cake is used as manure, as fuel, for caulking timber, to destroy termites (white ants) and to stuff the soles of native shoes. [Quisumbing, E., Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.532.]} **kiter.i maran** castor-oil plant (Kond.a); **kitele** id. (Mand..); **ki'er.i** id. (Kui); **ki'en.i ma_rnu** id. (Kuwi)[cf. **-en.i** used as **-en.n.e** oil in some DEDR forms]; **kieri ni_yu_** oil for cooking (Kuwi); **kieni ni_yu** castor oil (Kuwi)(DEDR 1549). **git- to** penetrate (thorn, etc.), prick, pierce (Go.)(DEDR 1550). [The castor capsules are ovoid, about 1 cm. long, green or purplish, and covered with soft spinelike processes; whence the attribute **kit-** in some DEDR 1549 forms. cf. the use of **-er.i** of **kit-er.i** (Kond.a) form in the following:] **eri** (A.) **e~r.i_** (H.) a silkworm which feeds on the castor-oil plant; **e_ran.d.a** castor-oil plant, ricinus communis (Sus'r.Pali); **eram.d.a** (Pkt.); **e_ran.d.aka** (Pali); **aran.d.u** (S.); **iran.d., arin.d., harin.d.a, rin.d.i_**

(P.); **e_n.d.a_** (WPah.); **i~_d.** (Ku.); **i_n** (Ku.); **a_r.eri** (N.); **era_** (A.); **rer.i** (B.Or.); **re~r., le~r.** the plant (Bi.); **re~r.i_, le~r.i_** the seed (Bi.); **a~r.ar., a~r.ri_** (Mth.); **an.d.a_, an.d.i_** (Mth.); **re~_r.i_** the plant (Bhoj.); **aran.d., re~r.** the plant (H.); **eran.d.i_, aran.d.i_, re~r.i_** the seed (H.); **era~d.o** the plant (G.); **eran.d.iyu~** the oil (G.); **err., err.i_, err.iyu~** (G.); **era~d.** the plant (M.); **era~d.i_** the seed (M.); **eran.d.u, en.d.aru** the plant (Sk.); **aram.d.u** (OAw.)(CDIAL 2517). **e_ra~d.el** castor-oil (M.)(CDIAL 2518). **di_r.a** pl. **di_r.el** castor-oil plant (Pa.); **di_r.a ney** castor oil (Pa.); **dir.el** pl. castor-oil plants (Ga.)(DEDR 3281). [cf. **era~d.i_, era~d.el** (M.) forms in CDIAL 2518).] cf. **parelu** castor seed (Tu.); **haral.u** castor oil plant (Ka.)(DEDR 3959).] **alumbud.a, alumbud.e** castor-oil plant (Tu.); **a.man.d.** (Ko.); **o.mul.g** (To.); **a_t.alu, avud.la, avun.d.la, avud.ala, aman.d.a, a_man.d.a** (Ka.); **a.n.ake mara** (Kod..); **a.n.ak-en.n.e** castor-oil (Kod..); **aman.t.alam, a_t.am, a_man.t.am, a_man.akku, a_t.al.ai** castor-oil plant (Ta.); **a_man.akku** (Ma.); **a_mudamu** (Te.); **a_medda_, a_meda** (Kol.)(DEDR 360). **muttam** castor-bean, pearl (Ta.)(DEDR 4959). **a_man.d.a, aman.da, man.d.a** castor-oil plant, ricinus communis (Skt.); **a_mam.d.a** the fruit of the wild myrobalan [cf. **a_malaka**]; **a_d., a~d.** castor-oil tree (H.); **an.d.i_** its fruit (H. possibly < **aran.d.**< **e_ran.d.a**) (CDIAL 1240). **a_t.am** castor-plant (Ta.lex.) **eran.d.a** ricinus communis (Car. Su. 2.12, 4.22); **paca_n:gula** id. (Car. Su. 14.42, 27.109). **eran.d.a, ruvaka** ricinus communis [**eran.d.om dare** ricinis communis (Santali.lex.) {Ricinus communis Ancient Egyptian **dgm**; Coptic: plant **themec**; seeds **kiki**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **harwa** 'A perennial plant with palmate leaves which may grow as tall as a tree. The seed capsules are bur-like, the oval glossy seeds black, red, white or mottled with an agreeable nutty taste... In Egypt the plant is sown around houses to repel mosquitoes... Seeds of the castor-oil plant have been found in prehistoric burials in Egypt... use of castor oil in Egypt as a lamp oil. Strabo adds that the poorer people used the oil for anointing the body... The leaf of the plant was used as a bandage... the fruits were burnt as fumigation to expel a disease caused by a demon.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.142-143)]; "Ricinus (Castor oil seed). Habitat. India... When grown on a large scale, bee-hives are essential in order to insure well developed seed... castor oil is extensively used as a purgative and lubricant." (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 521-423). Ricinus communis: **eranda** (Skt.); **arand** (H.); **bherenda** (B.); **erendi** (M.); **eri** (A.); **manda** (Ka.); **erandam** (Ma.); **amanakku** (Ta.); **erandamu** (Te.); oil from seeds: purgative (GIMP, p.214). cf. **a_man.t.am** castor-oil plant (Ta.)(DEDR 360).

808.**Cyperus**: **eruvai** European bamboo reed; a species of cyperus; straight sedge tuber (Ta.); **eruva** a kind of grass (Ma.)(DEDR 819). **Typha grass**: **e_ragu** a kind of grass for making coverlets (Pali); **e_raka** typha-grass (Pali); **e_raka** a kind of grass with emollient and diluent qualities (MBh.)(CDIAL 2516). **iruve_ri** cuscus grass (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 18,47**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **iruve_li < hri_be_ra** (**Tiva_.**); **ir-una_kam** cuscus grass; **ila_miccai < la_majja** cuscus grass, anatherum muricatum with aromatic root (**Tiva_.**); **ila_miccu** id. (**Kat.ampa. Pu. Ili_la_. 182**); **ila_maccam < la_majja** id. (**S.I.I. ii,123**)(Ta.lex.) cf. Vetiveria zizanioides = andropogon muricatus: **khaskhas** (B.); **khasakhasa** (M.); **khas** (H.); **ushira** (Skt.); **vattiveru** (Te.); **vettiver** (Ta.Ma.); roots: in infusion considered refrigerant, febrifuge, diaphoretic, stimulant, stomachic and emmenagogue; pulverized and made into a paste in water used as a cooling external application in fevers; their essence used as a tonic; habitat: practically over the whole of India (GIMP, p.254).

809.**Image: eagle**: **eruvai** a kind of kite whose head is white and whose body is brown; eagle (Ta.); **eruva** eagle, kite (Ma.)(DEDR 818).

797.**Image: sun**: **en-r-u < el** sun (**Kantapu. Vintakiri. 4**); **en-r-u_r..** summer (**Pur-ana_. 75**); sunshine (**Cilap. 14,121**); sun (**Kur-un. 215**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **el** lustre, splendour, light (**Tol. Col. 271**); sun (**Tirumuru. 74**)(Ta.lex.) **elle** adv. tomorrow (Tu.lex.) **eri** the glare or heat of fire (Tu.lex.) **ar-kan- < arka** sun (**Kantapu. Kayamukan-va. 35**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **arka** flash, ray, sun (RV.); **akka** (Pali.Pkt.); **a_k** (Mth.); **aka** lightning (Si.)(CDIAL 624). cf. **a_yir-u** sun (Ta.lex.)

810.**Cardamom**: **ela_** cardamom (Skt.lex.)(CDIAL 2522). cf. **e_lam** cardamom plant, elettaria cardamomum (Ta.)(DEDR 907) **e_la_ti < e_la_ + a_di** lit. 'cardamom and other ingredients', name of an ancient didactic work by Kan.i-me_ta_viya_r containing 100 stanzas and mentioning six virtues in each stanza, one of patin--en.-ki_r..-k-kan.akku (Ta.lex.) **Synonyms**: **vis.kut.i_, pr.thva_ka_, bahula_** cardamom; **tuttha_, ko_ran:gi_, triput.a_, tr.ti_** small cardomom (Skt.lex.) {Elettaria cardamomum (Modern Egyptian Arabic **habaha_n**) The cardamom is indigenous to India and Ceylon. No ancient Egyptian name for it has been identified, nor have traces of it been found, but classical sources mention it as an ingredient in the much-valued Egyptian unguents. Pliny informs us that the best one was made in the city of Mendes. Theophrastus mentions that cardamom was imported into his country from Media, though some said India, and that it found use in perfumes. (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museums Publications Ltd., p.100).

811.**Auction**: **e_la_, ela_m, ya_la** an auction, a public sale (Ka.); **e_lam** (Tu.); **e_lamu, ya_la_mu** (Te.); **nila_m, lila_m.va, le_la_ma, le_la_m.va** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

812.**Rafter**: **el.anta, el.unta** plank (Ma.); **el.e** rafter (Ka.)(DEDR 854A). **fol.e** plank (Kon.lex.)

813.**To rule**: **e_lu** to rule, govern, control, manage; (inscr.) **e_l.u** to rule; **e_lika** ruler, king, lord, master; **e_liki** government; **e_lubad.i, e_lbad.i** rule, government; (inscr.); **a_d.avan.d.u** ruler, master (Te.); **a_l. (a_l.v-, a_n.t.-)** to rule, reign over, control or manage (as a household), cherish, maintain, keep or maintain in use (Ta.); (inscr.) **ya_l.** to rule; **a_l.an-, a_l.i** one who rules; **a_l.ukai** rule, dominion, control; **a_l.va_r** the Deity, as supreme ruler; **a_t.ci** lordship, ownership, government, rule, reign, use, possession; **a_t.cai** weekday; **a_t.al** ruling, reigning; **a_n.t.a_r** owner, master, lord; gods; **a_n.t.avan-, a_n.t.ai** master, lord; **a_n.mai** controlling power, possession (Ta.); **a_l.uka** to rule, possess, have; **a_r..ca** day of the week, week (Ma.); **a.n.- (a.d.-)** to possess, rule, keep, own (Ko.); **o.l.- (o.d.-)** to own (buffaloes), rule (To.); **a_l. (a_l.d-)** to get, have, possess, govern, rule, manage; **a_l.ike, a_l.ke** obtaining, ruling, reign, government; **a_l.isu** to cause to obtain or get, cause to rule; **a_l.utana, a_l.tana** ruling, rule, sovereignty; **a_l.ma, a_n.ma, a_n.ba** ruler, lord, master; **a_n.d.a_ri** rulers, masters (Ka.); **a.l.-(a.l.i-)** to rule; **a.ce** week, day of the week (Kod..); **a_l.uni** to rule, govern, reign; **a_l.ik, a_l.uvike, a_l.vike** reign; **a_d.al.ite, a_d.al.te** administration, management, government (Tu.)(DEDR 5157). **a_n.t.i** a class of non-brahman S'aivas; non-brahman S'aiva mendicant, usually dressed in yellow cloth (Ta.); religious mendicant, worshipper of Subrahman.ya, a Pan.d.a_ram (i.e. S'aiva mendicant](Ma.); **o.d.y** in: **o.d.y fodafng** to one who comes begging (To.); **a_n.d.i** a religious mendicant of the S'aivas (Ka.); **an.d.arulu** religious mendicants of the S'aiva sect (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 356).

814.**Noise**: **ailaba** noise, roar (AV. vi.16.3)(Vedic.lex.) **e_le_lo_** a word that occurs again and again in songs sung by boatmen or others while pulling or lifting together; **e_la-p-pa_t.t.u** boatmen's song in which the words, **e_lo_, e_le_lo_** occur again and again (Ta.lex.)

815.**Image: frolicsome**: **e_la_yati** to be merry or frolicsome; to be wantonly mischievous in behaviour (Skt.lex.)

816.**To abuse**: cf. **Öhe_l** despise; **Öhi_d.** anger (Skt.); **ed.d.isu, i_d.isu** to abuse, mock (Ka.); **hi_d.ati** angers (Skt.)(CDIAL 14123).

817.**Image: a fish**: **e_lan:ga** a kind of fish; **ili_s.a, illis'a** a sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable (Skt.lex.) cf. **ayilai** a kind of fish; **ayirai, acarai, acalai** loach, sandy colour, cobitis thermalis (Ta.); **ayala** a fish, mackerel, scomber; **aila, ayila** a fish; **ayira** a kind of small fish, loach (Ma.)(DEDR 191).

819.**Image: bandicoot**: **eli** rat, mus rattus (**Kur-al., 763**); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **elika** (Te.); **eli** bandicoot (**Tan-ippa_. i,32,61**)(Ta.lex.)

820.**Beleric myrobalan**: **eli-t-turumam** beleric myrobalan (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.); **kali-druma** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

821.**Wave**: **elava** a wave (Kol.); **helva** id., flood (Go.)(DEDR 830). **hillo_la** wave (Skt.); **hillo_layati** swings, rocks (Dha_tup.); **hilola** wave (MB.); **hilora_** (OAw.); **hilor, hilori_, hilora_** shaking, wave (H.); **hilol.o** merriment (G.); **hilorna_** to swing, rock to and fro (H.); **hi_lolai** shakes (OMarw.)(CDIAL 14121). **hillati** dallies (Dha_tup.); **hilln.a_** to shake, be moved (P.); **hillhan.u_** to move (WPah.); **hilnu** to move, be shaken (N.); **hiln.o** to move, tremble (Ku.); **hela_, hila_** to vacillate, oscillate, incline (B.); **hi_lna_** to shake; **hela_** a push (H.); **hilvu~** to move, shake (G.); **hi_lo** jerk, shake (G.); **hiln.e~** to move, stir (M.); **hilkan.a_** to be shaken (P.); **hilakna_** to write (H.); **hilkorna_** to shake (H.)(CDIAL 14120). cf. **hallai** moves (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14018).

822.**Death duty**: **elavai, e_lavai** death-duty; fee for crematorium (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **elu, iluvu** a bone (Ka.Tu.); **en-pu, elumpu** (Ta.); **elumpu** (Ma.); **emmu** (Te.); **iluvu, elabu, elavu, elu, elubu, eluvu, elbu, elvu** a bone (Ka.lex.) **Bone**: **elumpu, en-pu** bone; **er-pu-ccat.t.akam** body (lit. cage made of bones)(Ta.); **ellu, elumpu, elun:ku, eluvu, elpu** bone (Ma.); **elv** id. (Ko.); **el.f-** id.; **kit-el.f** ankle;[**kit--** small](To.); **pid--es-p** heel (To.); **elu, eluvu, elubu, iluvu, emike, emake, elvu** bone; **elugu** id. (Ka.); **elimbi** id. (Kod..); **elu** id. (Tu.); **elkal.i, elkade** id. (Kor.); **emmu, emmuka, emuka** id.; **makkelu** bones (Te.); **ed.u_ka** monument containing the ashes or bones of a dead person (Skt.); **eluka** id. (BHSkt.)(DEDR 839). **elukad.ito** mere skeleton; **elukot.t.i, elkot.t.i** one who is reduced to skin and bones, skeleton; **elukad.ito** mere skeleton (Tu.lex.)

824.**Perfume**: **ela-va_luka** perfume (Skt.) **e_lava_luka, aile_ya, kallan:gad.ale, kal.l.an:gad.ale, kal.** a shrubby plant, sida rhombifolia (Ka.lex.) **al.iyana gid.a** an undershrub, sida carpinifolia (Ka.lex.) **e_la-va_luka** the fragrant bark of feronia elephantum (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **va_lka** made of the bark of trees (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) The morpheme: e_la- in **e_la-va_luka** connotes the bael tree; **e_le_s'ake_tayya** may connote the person with bael as his banner; cf. the image of trefoil on the so-called priest-king statue of the Indus Valley civilization]. **aile_ya** a perfume (Ka.lex.) cf. **ailavila, aid.avid.a** Kube_ra (Ka.lex.) **A fragrance**: **ayir** candied sugar, kan.t.a-carukkarai; an imported white fragrant substance for burning (**Cilap. 4,36**); **ayirai** name of a hill in Ce_ra country, 9 miles west of Palni, now called Aivar-malai (**Patir-r-up. 21; I.M.P. Mr. 236**); name of a river in the Ce_ra country (**Cilap.**

28,145)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ji_vala_** the tree odina wodier (AV.); **jiul, jiuli** the gum exuding tree odina wodier (B.); **divul** feronia elephantum (Si.)(CDIAL 5248). **Synonyms of aile_ya** a perfume: **e_lava_lu, e_lava_luka** a perfume, the fragrant bark of feronia elephantum (Ka.Skt.lex.) **e_lava_lukai** greater cardamom, pe_re_lam (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **Perfume**: **ayil** perfume (**Aka. Ni.**)(TED). cf. **aile_yam, ailava_lukam** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) cf. **e_lam** spikenard, jat.a_ma_m.si_; **e_la_parn.i** par-an:ki-c-cakkai, China-root (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **va_le_ntira-po_l.am** myrrh (Ta.lex.) **aila-va_luka, aile_ya** a kind of perfume; **e_lava_lu** the fragrant bark of **kapittha**, feronia elephantum; a granular substance (used as a drug and perfume); **e_lukam** a kind of perfume; a medicinal substance of a plant (Skt.lex.) **e_lava_lu, e_lava_luka, e_lvava_luka, e_lva_lu, e_lva_luka** fragrant bark of feronia elephantum (Sus'r.); **aile_ya** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2521). **t.an:ka** fruit of feronia elephantum (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 5429).**aile_ya** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **erya_la** a medicinal plant, aloe perfoliata (S.)(CDIAL 2521). Aloe perfoliata... native of Africa... used to prevent falling of the hair. **e_luka** a kind of fragrant substance (Sus'r.); **e_lu** a partic. kind of tree (Pkt.); **eryo** the drug aloes (S.); **elu_a_, elwa_** aloe perfoliata (P.); **elwa_** aloes (N.); **elu_a_, eluwa_, elwa_** (H.); **el.iyo** (G.); **el.iya_, e_l.ya_** inspissated juice of aloes as a drug (M.)(CDIAL 2523). cf. **kuma_ri_** aloe perfoliata (Skt.)(CDIAL 3304). {Aloe socotrina ad aloe perryi. Aloes was known to the Greeks as a product of Socotra (about 128 leagues from the mouth of the straits, with Arabia on one side and Ethiopia on the other) from about the first century B.C. Pliny refers to it. Arabs call it **sibr**; Hindus **alia**; Cingalese **kumarika** and the Malays call it **alivah**... Aloes of Socotra are called **suco-cetrino**; Portuguese call it **azevre**; Spaniards **acibar**, Canarese call it **catecomer**; Arabs call it **cebar**... Pliny and Dioscorides say that the best **aloes** come from India... first brought to India from Socotra... and exported from Cambay and Bengal to Ormuz, Aden and to Juda (Jidda) (G. Da Orta, pp.6-9). **Aloe**: botanical origin: aloe perryi; aloe barbadensis (aloe vera); aloe ferox; aloe spicata; synonyms: socotrine aloe, curacao aloe, cape aloe; part used: the dried juice of the leaves; habitat: Africa... Aloe perryi which yields socotrine aloe, is a perennial herb indigenous to Socotra... The socotrine aloes is produced in East Africa, the island of Socotra and Arabia... It is brought in a wet condition by Arab traders to Red Sea ports or Zanzibar, thence to Bombay where it is shipped in casks, kegs or skins to Europe, thence to the US... used as purgative in colon constipation." (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 198-203).

825.**Spikenard; musk-like fragrance**: **e_lam** spikenard, cat.a_ma_ci; unguent for perfuming the hair of women (**Tiruva_ca. 29,3**) (Ta.lex.) **ma_m.si_** the Indian spikenard nardostachys jatamansi (Sus'r.); **ma_m.sika_, ma_m.sini_** (Skt.); **mam.si** (Pali); **ma~_si_** (H.)(CDIAL 9987). **ma_m.si_** nardostachys jatamansi (**Car. Su. 5.21, Gi. 14.231**); **nalada** id. (**Car. Su. 3.25, 4.14**); **palan:kas.a_** id. (**Car. Su. 4.48, Ci. 3.267**). **ma_ci** spikenard herb (**tutta ma_ci : Perun.. Makata. 17,147**); a fragrant substance (Ta.lex.) "Spikenard was of great price and much praised in ancient times. For it is said in the Gospels that that unguent could be sold for more than 300 dinheiros (1 lb. for 300 pence or denarii)... this was in those days, a great sum... They call it **espique** in the country where it grows, among the Gentios **cahzcara**... (... the true spikenard... is the fibrous root of nardostachys jatamansi, of the southern slopes of the Indian Himalayas. Its Sanskrit names are, where fresh and soft, **pisita** and when dry, **jat.a_mansi**, meaning matted hair plant; and its Arabic and Persian name **sumbul atibhindi**, meaning 'Indian fragrant arsenic'.)" (G. De Orta, pp. 400-407). **ba_luchar** nardostachys jatamansi (H.).... a native of the mountains of Northern India and has been used in Hindu medicine from a very ancient period. The fragrant root is considered a nervine tonic, and is much used as an aromatic adjunct in the

preparation of medicinal oils and ghritas. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.181). Nardostachys jatamansi: **jatamansi** (Skt.H.B.); **balacharea** (M.); **jatamashi** (Ta.); **masi** (Garhwal); **jatamamshi** (Te.); **jetamanshi** (Ma.); **bhutijatt** (K.); root: aromatic, bitter, tonic, stimulant, antiseptic, employed for treatment of epilepsy, hysteria and convulsive affections; used in palpitation of heart; useful in intestinal colic; essential oil; habitat: alpine Himalayas, 11,000 -15,000 ft., extending eastwards from Kumaon to Sikkim, 17,000 ft. and Bhutan (GIMP, pp.173-174). cf. **jatamansi** cyperus stoloniferus (M.); **mutransialian** (Persian); tuber: stomachic, stimulant for heart; habitat: shores of India, especially in sea sand, from Sind to Ceylon; the Nilgiri hills, Malwa in sandy seashore and tidal mud (GIMP, p.89). **jat.a_ma_m.si** a herb growing on the Hima_laya, the Indian spikenard, nardostachys jatamansi (Ka.lex.) **Sumbul**: sumbul or musk root consists of the dried rhizome and roots of ferula sumbul... possessing a characteristic musk-like odour... perennial herb native to Asia. The commercial supplies of the drug are obtained from Turkey and Russia... used as a calmative in hysteria and some other nervous disorders. A substitute of sumbul is the rhizome of nardostachys jatamansii (fam. valerianaceoe) native to India. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 637).

826.**Mass**: **ogga_** a mass of seeds sown thickly in one place; **ogga_ ha_ku** to sow thickly with a view of transplantation; **oggu** to become one, to unite with, to meet together (Ka.Te.); **ogga_** to become one, be united (Tu.); **oggu, orgu, or-gu** an assemblage, a mass (Ka.); **oggara** a heap, a mass (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

827.**Seasoning**: **oggarisu** to season, to spice (Ka.); **oggaran.e, aggaran.e** a kind of seasoning done in two ways: into boiling oil or ghee one or more spices are thrown, after which vegetables are added and boiled with the mixture; or to pulse that has been boiled with salt, tamarind, pepper, etc., fried spices are added (Ka.Tu.); **pogupu** (Te.) (Ka. lex.) cf. **ukkira_n.am < ugra_n.i_** (M.) storehouse for provisions, granary (Ta.lex.) cf. **pukai** smoke (Ta.lex.)

828.**To retreat**: **ok-ku-tal** to retreat, fall back (**Kampara_. Pal.l.ipat.ai. 106**)(Ta.lex.) **olku** to become bent (**Kalit. 77**); to tremble from weakness; to bend with trembling (**Cir-upa_n.. 135**); to walk, tread (**Kalit. 115,14**)(Ta.lex.) **oggu, ur-ugu** to bend, to bow; to turn towards (Ka.); to become submissive (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

829.**Image: to trample: okkuka** cattle to trample upon sheaves of corn; vb. noun **okkal** (Ma.); **ok- (oky-)** to drive (cattle) round in threshing; **okl** act of threshing one lot of grain completely (Ko.); **wik- (wiky-)** (bullocks) go round in threshing (To.); **okku** to tread out corn, remove grain from the ears by the treading of oxen, thresh with sticks; n. threshing; **okkal, okkike, okkan.ike** threshing; **okkisu** to cause corn to be trodden out (Ka.); **okk- (okki-)** to thresh (paddy crop) by driving cattle round on heaps of grain (Kod..); **okki** heap of paddy on threshing floor on which cattle are driven round (Kod..); **ukkhan.** to thresh (Pkt.)(DEDR 927). **okkike** treading out corn; **okkal** thrashing; **okkil** separating etc.; **okkisu** to cause to be trodden out; **okku** to tread out corn, to remove grain from the ears by the treading of oxen etc.; to thrash (Ka.); **var..ukku** to beat (Ta.); **okkugo_lu** a big stick used for thrashing (Ka.lex.)

830.**Image: equal**: **iken, ikin, ikinan, imin, iminan** as large as, as much as (Mu.); **okka** to be equal (Te.)(Mu.lex.)

831.**To indent: okkuka** to indent (Ma.); **okki** to scratch (as fowls)(Ka.); **okku** to dig (Ka.); **okkuni** to scratch (Tu.); **ogi** to cut (Kor.); **uhca_na_** to scratch (Go.)(DEDR 926). **ot.ukku** dent or depression in a metal utensil (Ta.)(DEDR 954).

832.**Backyard**: **okol, okoli, ekoli** backyard, rear of the house (Kui); **okkopara** the space at the back of a house; **okopa_r.a** backyard of house (Kuwi)(DEDR 928).

833.**Image: to copulate: o_kkuka** to copulate (Ma.); **o_l.** to have sexual intercourse (Ka.); **o.l.-(o.p-, o.t-)** to have sexual intercourse with (Kod..); **o_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to copulate; **o_r..** id.; **o_l.** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 1071). **uka** to be glad, desire (Ta.); **og- (ogy-)** to be infatuated, desire strongly sexually (Ko.)(DEDR 558). **oha_eb** to copulate (of animals)(Mth.); **avaba_dhate_** keeps off (RV.); presses down (Skt.); **sam.ba_dhate_** (AV.); **sam.ba_hai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 796). **Copulate**: **yabh** copulate (Skt.); **yabhati** (AV.Pali); **zi** (Ash.); **yi_v** (Kt.); **zaw** (Pas'.); **zav** (Kal.); **jahan.u** (S.); **ye_vun., yahan.** (L.); **jhavn.e~, jha~vn.e~** (M.); **jaihn.a_, jahin.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 10418). **jahan.i_, jahin.i_, yahin.i_** copulation (S.); **yabhana** copulation (Vop.)(CDIAL 10419). **jabhan.u, yabhan.u** to be sexually enjoyed, be tired (S.); **yabhan.** to have sexual relations (L.); **yabbhal** corpulent but weak (P.)(CDIAL 10420). **yaddhi_** rogue (L.)(CDIAL 10417). **abbara** desire, craving; **abbarisu** to desire; **arume, arame** love, affection, a fickle or libidinous state of being (Ka.); **a_ro_mal** darling; pleasantly, happily (Ma.); **armeli** period of heat in animal (Kuwi); **a_rvam** desire, hankering (Ta.)(DEDR 381). **a_vu** to desire; **a_val** great desire, craving (Ta.); **a_valar** lovers; **ava_vu** to desire, crave for, covet; **ava_van-** avaricious person (Ta.); **a_vikka** to desire (Ma.); **a_ba** greediness (Te.)(DEDR 394).

834.**To spit: oka_liba** to eject from the mouth, retch (A.); **uka_l.iba_** to vomit (Or.)(CDIAL 1716). **ukuliya_iba** to eject from the mouth (A.)(CDIAL 1717). cf. **okkia** vomited (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2538). **uchr.a_na, ochr.a_na** to vomit (B.)(CDIAL 1650). **ur..iyuka** to spit out (after rinsing the mouth)(Ma.); **ul.u.v** spittle (Ko.); **ulugu, ul.igu** to spit (Ka.); **uri, u_l.u** id. (Kor.); **ur.-** to spit out (pips, etc., not saliva)(Pa.); **ur.i-** to spit out (e.g. stone of fruit)(Go.)(DEDR 687). **ugaran.a** vomiting (Or.); **udgiran.a** spitting out (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 1950). **ugiro** nauseous (S.); **ogal, ugal** chewing the cud (L.); **ugal.** chewed stuff spat out (M.)(CDIAL 1952). **udga_ra** spitting out (R.); spittle (MBh.); **ugga_ra** vomiting, ejection (Pali); vomiting, belching (Pkt.); **uguri** wooden trough into which flour falls from the mill (Kal.); **uguru** (Kho.); **uga_r, waga_r** chewing the cud (Ku.); **uga_r** belch (A.); **uga_ra** vomiting, belching (Or.); **uga_r** escape (G.); **uga_ro** saving (G.); **ugura** throat, gorge (Si.); **ugurak** a mouthful (Si.); **ugga_la-** vomiting, belching (Pkt.); **uga_li_** chewing the cud (L.); **uga_l** mouthful chewed and spat out (P.); **uga_** chewing the cud (WPah.); **uga_l, waga_l** spittle, snake poison (Ku.); **uga_l** that which is spat out (H.); **uga_l.** (M.)(CDIAL 1957). **udgirati** spits out, ejects, discharges (MBh.); **uggirati** spits out (Pali); **uggire_i** belches, vomits (Pkt.); **ugira_i_** belching (S.); **ugilna_** to vomit (H.); **ugelnu** to belch forth (N.); **ugra_unu** to chew the cud, be on heat (of cows)(N.); **ugra_na** to vomit, chew the cud (B.); **u_garai** is saved (G.); **ugarvu~** to escape (G.); **jugran.o** to chew the cud (Ku.); **ugalan.,** pres. part. **ugle_nda, uglan.** to chew the cud (L.); **uggaln.a_, ugguln.a_** to vomit, spring up, be discharged (P.); **ugaln.o** to vomit, belch out (Ku.); **ugalab** to vomit, spit out (Mth.); **ugalna_** to spit out, dosgorge (H.); **u_galai** vomits (OMarw.); **ugal.n.e~** to spit out, vomit (M.); **uga_ran.u, oga_ran.u** to chew the cud (S.); **uga_rn.o, waga_rn.o** to chew the cud (Ku.); **uga_riba** to belch (A.); **uga_r** to vomit (B.); **uga_riba** to vomit, belch (Or.); **uga_ri** vomits (M.); **uga_ran.u, oga_ran.u** to chew the cud (S.); **uga_ln.a_** to vomit (P.); **uga_l.iba_** (Or.); **uga_lna_** to vomit, chew the cud (H.); **ugal.n.e~** to spit out, vomit (M.)(CDIAL 1960). **ukat.t.u** to nauseate (Ta.);

ur..ekka to be inclined to vomit; **ur..appu** nausea; **ur..antuka** to belch (Ma.); **ubbal.isu, ubbul.isu** to nauseate, become squeamish (Ka.); **ogad.isu** to vomit (Ka.); **uka_lu, ukka_lu** vomiting, en emitic (Tu.); **ulla_xa_rna_** to feel nausea (Kur.); **unglare** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 678). cf. **o_kka_l.am, o_n:kal** retching (Ta.); **o_kari, o_ka_l.a** vomiting (Ka.); **va_karisu, va_kal.isu** to vomit (Ka.); **o_kara, o_kili** retching (Te.)(DEDR 1029). cf. **okkia** vomited (Pkt.); **oka_l.iba** to eject from the mouth, retch (A.)(CDIAL 2538). **uvvakka** vomited (Pkt.); **uvvakkai** vomits, drives out (Pkt.); **ubaka_ran.u** to retch, sigh (S.); **ubakn.a_** to vomit (P.); **ubkai** nausea (Ku.); **uba_kna_, ubakna_** to vomit (H.); **ubak, ubko** retching (G.); **ubak** rising of matter from the stomach (before vomiting)(M.)(CDIAL 2337). **uccha_l** swelling or running over of a river (L.); **ucha_li_** vomiting (P.); **ucha_l** leap, stride, vomit (Ku.); **ucha_r, ucha_r-pacha_r** raising and dropping; **ucha_l** wave (N.); **uchal** flowing over (B.); **ucha_l.a** vomiting (Or.); **ucha_l** tossing up, motion up (H.); **ucha_l.o** leap (G.); **usa_l.i_** splashing, spurting up (M.)(CDIAL 1846). **uccha_le_i** throws up (Pkt.); **ucha_l.n.a_** to toss up (P.); **ucha_l.n.o** to throw up, vomit (Ku.); **ucha_rnu** to lift up (N.); **ucha_l.uiba_** to vomit, clean out a wall (Or.); **ucha_lna_** to throw up, dangle (H.); **ucha_l.vu~, acha_l.vu~** to throw up, shake up the contents of a pot (G.)(CDIAL 1848). **umi** to spit, gargle; **umini_r** spittle, saliva; **umivu** spitting; **umir..** to spit, gargle, emit, vomit; **umir..vu** spitting, spittle (Ta.); **umiyuka, umikka** to spit out; **umi, umir..u** spittle; **umir..ka** to spit, emit (Ma.); **ugur.. (ugur..d-), ugar..** to emit (as saliva, etc.), spit out, spit, sputter; n. spittle, saliva; **ugi** to spit, spirt out, emit; **ugur..isu** to cause to emit or spit; **ugur..uvike** spitting, etc.; **unmalu, ummulu** phlegm, mucus (Ka.); **ubbiyuni** to spit; **ubbi** saliva, spittle; **ubbina** spittoon; **ugipuni** to spit out; **ubi** to spit (Tu.); **ubbi** to spit; **umi** saliva (Kor.); **umiyu** to spit; spit out; **ummi** spittle, saliva (Te.)(DEDR 636). **vama** act of vomitting (Pa_n..gan.a); **vam-a** vomiting (Si.)(CDIAL 11292). **vama_ranava_** to vomit (Si.)(CDIAL 11293). **vamati** vomits (Skt.Pali); utters (RV.); **vamai** (Pkt.); **bo_mim** 1 sg.pres. (Kal.); **bomik** (Kho.); **wamun** (K.); **vamelu~** pp. (G.)(CDIAL 11294). **vamana** vomiting (Sus'r.); emetic (Pali); **vaman.a** vomiting (Pkt.); **waman** (K.); **bavana** (OH.); **vaman-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11295). **va_ma** vomiting (Pa_n..gan.a.)(CDIAL 11535). **va_mayati** causes to vomit (Sus'r.); **va_me_i** causes to vomit (Pkt.); **va_mium.** pp. destroyed (OG.); **va_mvu~** to throw goods overboard, abandon, leave (G.)(CDIAL 11539). **va_nta** vomited (MBh.); one who has vomited (Mn.); **vanta** vomited, renounced (Pali); one who has vomited (Pali); **vam.ta** id., vomiting (Pkt.); **va~_do** empty, at leisure (S.); **va~_dha_** empty; **va~_da_** (L.)(CDIAL 11517). **va_nti** vomiting (Skt.); **ba~_ti** vomiting; **ba~tiya_iba** to vomit (A.); **ba~_it** vomiting, a vomit (B.); **ba_nti** vomiting (Or.); **va~_t** (M.)(CDIAL 11518). **ubat** (**ubatt** before following vowel) vomiting (L.); **u_t, ot, vat** boiling over, inflation, haughtiness (M.)(CDIAL 2070). **uba~_t** vomiting (H.); **udva_nti** id. (Vop.); **udvamati** (TS.); **udva_nta** (Skt.); **uvvam.ta** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2079). **va_nti** vomiting; the matter vomited; an emetic; **va_nta** vomited, ejected from the mouth, effused (Ka.lex.) **va_nti** vomiting, ejecting from the mouth (**Na_mati_pa.600**)(Ta.lex.)

835.**Rice: ogra, ukra, ugra** soup (Turk.); **ogra_** thick rice water (P.); **oggara** a kind of rice or grain (Pkt.); **ogro, wagro** gruel of rice and pulse as a sick diet (Ku.); **ogra_, oghra_** a mixed dish, gruel, pottage (H.)(CDIAL 2539). **o_rai** boiled rice, rice that is mixed with other edibles such as tamarind, sesamum, etc. (Ta.); **o_ra** boiled rice (Ma.); **o_gara** boiled rice (Ka.); **o_giramu, o_remu,** (Inscr.) **o_viramu** food, boiled rice (Te.); **ogara, vogara** rice, food (OM.)(DEDR 1030). **Porridge**: **pukkai** a kind of porridge; **pur-kai** a kind of porridge of rice or other grains (**Kur-al., 1065**); boiled rice (Ta.lex.)

836.**Orderly**: **oykane** orderly, properly, exactly, clearly (Ka.); **vaime** straightness, fitness, rectitude (Tu.); **ogi** order, a range or line; **ogin** in order (Te.); **uira'a_na_** to put in order,

arrange (Kur.)(DEDR 986). cf. **or..uku** to be arranged in regular order; **or..un:ku** row, line, order, regularity, regulation (Ta.)(DEDR 1011). **Image: line, row**: **o_je** a row, line, heap, mass, regularity, order, propriety; **o_jayila** a man of propriety; **o_jisu** to be properly or carefully performed (Ka.); **o_ja** a row, line, regularity, order, manner, way (Te.)(DEDR 1038).

837.**Image: mountain top**: **o_n:kal** mountain top (**Ain:kur-u. 231**); mound, elevation; mountain (**Te_va_. 589,10**)(Ta.lex.)

838.**Image: tree**: **o_n:kal** tree (**Cilap. 13,153**); **o_n:ku-tal** to grow, rise high as a tree; to ascend as a flame; to be lofty as a building or a mountain (**Ir-ai. 14,95**); to spread, extend, edpand (**Kantapu. Tiruvavata_ra. 48**); **o_kkam** height, elevation; increase, enlargement,bigness, largeness (**Ka_rikai, Or..ipi. 7**)(Ta.lex.)

839.**Image: to lie hidden**: **o.garv- (o.gard-)** to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (***o.g + *karv-** to lie hidden (DEDR 1258)(Ko.); **o.x** to hear (To.); **o_n:ge_runi, o_n.on.uni** to listen, overhear, eavesdrop; **o_kon.uni** to answer a call (Tu.)(DEDR 1032). cf. **or-r-u** to spy out (Ta.)(DEDR 1022).

840.**To flow**: **okhara** cow's milk (Or.)(CDIAL 733). **o_kirati** pours down or over, casts out (Pali); **avakirati** scatters, pours out (A_s'vGr..); **oirinu** with pass. suffix to drop (as corn into a mill), fall headlong (N.); **wairna_** to pour (rice, etc.) from hand or vessel, to sow (H.); **okkhin.n.a** scattered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 732). **ogaral** milk to come into the udder of a cow before giving milk (Bhoj.); **ogra_l.o** a large brass or copper ladle for serving liquid food (G.); **ogarn.e~** to dish or ladle out; **ogar** a mass (esp. of boiled rice) ladles out (M.)(CDIAL 741). **o_ga_l.ha** immersed, firmly grounded in (Pali); **o_ga_dha** (Pali); **o_ga_d.ha, avaya_d.ha** (Pkt.); **or.hu** very deep; deep hole in a river (S.); **avaga_d.ha** plunged into (Skt.)(CDIAL 743). **avagalati** falls down, slips down (Skt.); **o_galia** slipped down, fallen (Pkt.); **uwaliba** to slough off, be rotten, be shattered (A.); **ogol-** to descend, get down (D..); **ogal.vu~** to trickle down, ooze, melt (G.); **ogal.n.e~** to fall off, trickle (M.); **ogal** moisture near surface of soil (H.); **ogal.** streamlet; **vagal.** refuse, dregs (M.)[cf. **oga_r** residue of cattle fodder (G.); **oga_l.** chewing the cud, cud (G.)(CDIAL 744)]; **oga_l** to make descend, to take down (D..); **oga_l.vu~** to cause to melt (G.); **vagal.n.e~** to drop disregardfully, cast out, omit (M.)(CDIAL 742). **o_hat.t.a** withdrawn (Pkt.); **o_hat.t.ai** decreases, withdraws (Pkt.); **ugat.n.o** to abate, be ruined (Ku.); **ohat.n.e~, aut.hn.e~** to abate, ebb, flow down (M.)(CDIAL 748). **vo_hara** water-channel (Pkt.); **ohri_** small water-channel from well (L.); **ohar** channel worn into land by irruptions from the sea (M.); **ohal.** oozing, streamlet (M.); **ol., ol.i_** streamlet, gutter (M.); **oghal., vaghal.** streamlet (M.)(CDIAL 750). **o_harai** throws down, upsets (Pkt.); **ohal.n.e~, vahal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle (M.); **ohal.n.e~, vahal.n.e~** to upset (M.); **oghal.n.e~, vaghal.n.e~** to slip off, make run or slip, reject (M.)(CDIAL 751). **Silt at the mouth of a river**: **oha_l., ol.**^{i} silt at the mouth of a river (G.)(CDIAL 756). **o_d.ha_l** flood; **od.ha_, od.ho_l** (Phal.)(CDIAL 773). **ojjhara, ujjhara** stream coming down a mountainside (Pkt.); **ojhar** trickling, stream (M.)(CDIAL 769). **ojjharia** thrown aside (Pkt.); **ojharn.e~** to trickle, ooze, run in streamlets, graze, just touch (M.); **ojhiran.u** to nod from drowsing (S.); **ojh**^{a}**rab** to be put in disorder, be dishevelled (Mth.)(CDIAL 770). **o_harati** takes down (Pali); **avaharate_** brings down (Skt.)(CDIAL 881).

841.**Image: filter**: **od.i** to flow in a small, gentle stream, trickle through, ooze, run and cause blots (as ink)(Ka.); **od.i-gat.t.u** to strain off, filter (Ka.); **od.d.uni** to flow, run; **od.d.a** flowing

(Tu.); **od.pa_vuni** to drain (Tu.); **vad.iyu, od.iyu** to be strained or filtered, percolate (Te.); **vad.ucu, vad.acu** to let fall in drops, pour slowly; **vad.upu, vad.i_-gat.t.u, vad.iya_-gat.t.u** to strain, filter (Te.); **vad.p** to pour (Kol.); **vad.is** to pour down, serve (of liquid food)(Kond.a); **vat.i** filter, strainer (Ma.); **vat.i** to drip, trickle, strain, filter; n. filtration, distillation (Ta.); **vat.iyal** straining, filtering, strained or filtered liquid; **vat.ivu** that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water (Ta.); a current (Ma.); **vatical** straining, filtering, rice boiled and strained, ebbing (Ta.); **vat.ippu** straining, filtering (Ta.); **vat.iyuka** to overflow, ebb, trickle (Ma.); **war.f** (blood) flows (To.); **vad.p- (vad.apt-)** to pour (Kol.)(DEDR 5221). **To overflow; purify**: **var..** to drip down (as through filter)(Kond.a); **vara_na_** to leak, drip (Go.); **var..i** to overflow, flow (Ta.); **bal.i** to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot)(Ka.)(DEDR 5296). **od.** to be filtered; **ot.- (-h-)** to strain, filter (Kuwi); **ot.pi ki** to make clean, cause to be clean (Kuwi); **otpinai** to cleanse (Kuwi); **odi(ti)** clear (of water); **oth'nai** to purify, refine (Kuwi); **od.a (od.i-)** to be clear, pure, bright; n. purity, cleanness; pl.action **ot.ka (ot.ki-)** (Kui); **od.av** attractive (Kol.); **od.ikamu** prettiness, beauty, elegance (Te.)(DEDR 967). **vat.i-y-it.u** to be filtered (**Ta_yu. Karun.a_. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **var..i** to overflow, flow; to shed, let flow; **var..iyal** that which overflows or drains off (Ta.); **var..iyuka** to flow, overflow (Ma.); **var..iccal** overflowing (Ma.); **var..ikka** to cause to overflow (Ma.); **bal.i** to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot)(Ka.); **var.a_na_, war.a_na_, var.-, vara_na_** to leak, drip (Go.); **var.- (-t-)** to drip down (as through filter); **var.in** (pl.) in: **pu_s var.in** saliva (Kond.a)(DEDR 5296). **vat.i-catukkam** place where filtration is done; **vat.i-tan:kam** purified gold; **vat.i-te_y-** to polish, as jewels; to burnish, as gold (Ta.lex.) **vat.i** filtration, distillation (**Pu. Ve. 1,19**); **vat.i-pa_n-ai, vat.i-p-pa_n-ai** vessel for cooking rice; condenser in a distilling apparatus; pot which receives the distilled liquid (Ta.lex.)

842.**Raised bank of river; image: causeway**: **od.d.u** causeway, bank (Ka.); bank, shore (Te.); **od.** slope of hill (Ko.); **on.d.i** bank, shore (Ka.); **od.u** raised bank of river (Go.); bank of a river or stream (Kond.a); bank of river (Kuwi); **ot.t.a_** shore (Kur.)(DEDR 965). **Image: flowing**: **ot.a_** drain for taking water out of a house (A.); **avat.** ebb-tide (M.)(CDIAL 451). **avat.n.e~** to ebb (M.); **ot.** check (Aw.); ebb tide (G.); **avt.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 452). **ava_ndha_, avandha_** opening of a watercourse into a field (L.); **ava~_dha_** head of a watercourse (L.)(CDIAL 460). **o_t.ai** large water course, channel for the conveyance of water, rivulet, dyke (Ta.); **o_d.a** id. (Ma.); **o_t.ai** tank, reservoir (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,1,5**); moat, ditch round a fortification (Ta.lex.) **o_t.uka_l** water channel (**Pur-ana_. 105, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **o_r.a** channel, drain (Kui); **o_t.a** water-course (Ma.); current of water (Ka.); current of a stream, sailing of a vessel (Tu.); **o_d.u** to flow, trickle (Te.); **o_d.ika** stream, current (Te.); **o_d.igillu** to flow, run (Te.)(DEDR 1041). **Purifying by melting**: **o_t.t.am** purifying by melting, as gold (**Cilap. 5,152, Urai**); **o_t.avit.utal** to refine, as gold (Ta.lex.) cf. **or..uku** to flow, trickle down (Ta.); **or..ukku** flowing, dripping (Ta.)(DEDR 1010). cf. **osa_r** shrinking back from, retreating (G.); **osa_r, osa_ra_** flowing off (M.); **apasa_ra** way out, escape (Skt.); **o_sa_ra_** exit (Pkt.)(CDIAL 466). **osarvu~** to subside, recede (G.); **osarn.e~** to flow away, subside (M.); **o_sarati** recedes (Pali)(CDIAL 465). **Image: sluice**: **o_tti** open gutter, drain; **o_ku, o_vu** gate, sluice, drain (Ma.); **o_** shutter or other means to stop the flow of water (**Tol. Er..ut. 180, Urai**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1027). **o_kam** ; cf. **o_gha** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vat.i-ka_l** outlet, canal (Ta.lex.)

843.**Wet** : **odman** flooding (VS.); **o_dma** wetting (Pa_n..); **odda** dampness, moisture (Pkt.); **wob, wop** id. (Ku.)(CDIAL 2553). **o_tam** moisture, dampness, flood, sea, wave (Ta.); dampness in rainy season (Ma.); **odde** wetness, dampness, moisture (Ka.); **odde** id.; wet; **vedd** moist, wet (Tu.); **vad, vod** dew (Nk.)(DEDR 1047). **u_d- (-it-)** to become wet, be soaked; **u_t- (-t-)** to wet,

soak (Kond.a); **u_d- (u_tt-)** to become wet; caus. **u_di ki-**; **u_t- (-t-)** to urinate (Pe.); **u_d-** to get wet (Mand..); **u_d-** id. (Kui); **u_dali** to become wet; **u_thali** to moisten; **u_th'nai** to wet; **u_d- (-it-)** to become wet, damp; **u_t- (-h-)** to make wet, damp (Kuwi)(DEDR 743). **Wet, damp: oda_** untempered (of metals), half dried or roasted (of grain)(A.); **odda** wet (Pkt.); **oda, oda_** , damp (B.); **oda** wetness (Or.); **oda_** wet, damp (Or.); wet (H.); **od** wetness (H.); **olla** wet (Pkt.); **ol** wet, damp (H.); dampness (M.); **ola_** wet, fresh, green (M.); **valle~** wet (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2554).

844.**Image: lid of brazier's crucible; curtain; covering**: **o_ha_d.an.a** covering (Pkt.); **o_ha_d.an.i_** lid; **o_had.an.i_** bolt, door-bar (Pkt.); **uha_r.a** shelter, cover, shade, screen (Or.); **oha_r** litter-curtain, lid of brazier's crucible (Bi.); cover (Bhoj.); **oha_r., uha_r.** cover, wrap, litter-curtain (H.)(CDIAL 418). **o_hat.t.a** curtain, screen; warding off; **o_hat.t.aya** id. (Pkt.); **ohat.** screen, shelter (H.)(CDIAL 417). **o_had.iya** covered, shut (Pkt.); **uha_r.iba_** to cover, shelter, take to one side (Or.)(CDIAL 419).

845.**To float; to swim**: **o_gna_ (u_gyas)** to swim, float; **o_grna_** to be swum across, (tank or stream) supports; **o_gta'a_na_** to make swim, float (trees, etc.)(Kur.); **ge** to swim, float (Malt.)(DEDR 1031). **augh** flood, stream (S'Br.); **o_gha** id.; quantity (MBh.); flood (Pali); collection (Pkt.); **o_ha** id. (Pkt.); **okanda** great flood (Si.)(CDIAL 2565).

846.**To break**: **oci-tal** to break, become broken as a stick; to lean, incline (**Ci_vaka. 595**); **ocinta-no_kku** side-glance (**Cilap. 1,55**)(Ta.lex.)

847.**Tree**: **ociyal** tree, a branch of which has been broken (**Kur-un. 112**)(Ta.lex.)

848.**Cleistanthus collinus: ot.u, ot.uvan-, ot.uvai, ot.aicci, ot.uku, ot.uppai** the tree cleistanthus collinus (Ta.); **ot.uku, od.ukku** id. (Ma.); **orcha** id. (Go.)(DEDR 951). Cleistanthus collinus: **garari** (H.); **karlajuri** (B.); **nilaippalai, odaichi** (Ta.); **kadishe** (Te.); plant: astringent, extremely poisonous; extract of leaves, roots and especially fruits: violent gastro-intestinal irritation; root, loeaf and bark: fish poison; habitat: Bundelkhand, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, N. Circars, Carnatic and the Deccan especially Hyderabad and Malabar (GIMP, p. 70).

849.**Image: boil**: **ot.u** festering sore; **ot.u-kkat.t.i** boil in the armpit (Ta.); **ot.uvu** bubo; **ot.ikkuru** bubo, rupture (Ma.); **od.ise, od.ucu** bubo; **ud.acu, ud.ucu** venereal boil in the iliac region; **ud.i** a kind of disease (Ka.); **od.i** bubo (Tu.); **od.ise-gad.d.a, vad.ise-gad.d.a** bubo (Te.)(DEDR 950).

850.**Bamboo**: **o_t.ai** longer internoded stout reed bamboo, ochlandra tranvancoriea (Ta.); **o_t.a** a large reed; **ot.t.al** a kind of small bamboo, ochlandra rheedii (Ma.); **e.r.-** (obl. **e.t.-**), **o.r.** (obl. **o.t.-**) sp. ochlandra (thin bamboo-like plant)(Ko.); **wa.r.-** id.; **wa.t. mil.** shoots of bamboo (To.);[cf. **mil.** shoot of plant (To.)(DEDR 4997)]; **o_t.e** a large jungle reed (Ka.); **o.t.e** reed (Kod..); **o_n.t.e** a kind of large thin reed, a pipe made of reed (Tu.)(DEDR 1043). **o_t.kor..alu** a reed fife; **o_t.ekur..i** a place on the Mercara ghaut (Ka.); **va_t.i** a large jungle reed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

851.**Chameleon**: **o_ti, otti, o_nti** blood-sucker, a common agamoid lizard, calotes versicolor, o_n.a_n- (**Tiva_.**); **o_ti** (Ka.); **o_ndu** (Ma.); **o_nti** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **o_tti** chameleon, chamaeleo vulgaris (Ta.); **o_n.a_n-, o_ma_n-** bloodsucker lizard, calotes versicolor; **o_nta_n-** bloodsucker;

o_t.akka_n- id. (Ta.); **o_ntu** chameleon; bloodsucker, lacerta cristata (Ma.); **wi.c** large jungle lizard (To.); **o_ti, onti** a kind of lizard or chameleon, bloodsucker, lacerta cristata (Ka.); **o.ndi, o.tike.te** chameleon (Kod..); **o_nti** bloodsucker, salamander (Tu.); **ute** a tree lizard called also **qse-nu** lit. bloodsucker (Malt.)(DEDR 1053).

852.**Gamboge**: **o_t.e** the tree garcinia pictoria, the Mysore gamboge tree; a_mlavati, a_mravati (Ka.); **o_n.t.e, o_t.i** (Tu.); **o_t.ipul.i, o_t.ihul.i** its fruit (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_n.t.e-pul.i** the sour fruit of garcinia cambogia (Tu.)(DEDR 1044). Garcinia morella: **tamal** (B.); **tamel** (H.); **pinnarpuli** (Ma.); **tamil** (M.); **tamala** (Skt.); **irevalsinni** (Ta.); **pasupuvarne** (Te.); gum resin: purgative, anthelmintic, used in dropsical affections, amenorrhoea, obstinate constipation and as vermifuge; dry pericarp of seeds yields 10% morellin; habitat: E. Bengal, Khasia Hills, evergreen forests of N. Kanara, W. Ghats from S. Kanara and Mysore to Travancore, upto 3,000 ft. (GIMP, p.123). Garcinia indica: **kokam** (H.M.); **murgal** (Ta.); **punampuli** (Ma.); fruit: atiscorbutic, cooling, cholagogue, emollient, demulcent; bark: astringent; oil: soothing, used in skin diseases (GIMP, p.122). **Medicinal herb or drug**: **o_t.ati** < **o_s.adhi** medicinal herb or drug (**Kampara_. Akalikai. 23**)(Ta.lex.)

858.**Image: issuing out**: **o_dati_** issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **udaya** rise (RV.); rising (of sun etc.)(S'Br.); rise, growth (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 1931). **udaya** growing upwards, rising; springing from, coming forth, coming into being (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Water**: **udi_pa** flooded; flood (Skt.); **vyu_p, vi_pis** flood (K.)(CDIAL 1938a). **ud.u** water; **ud.upati** Varun.a, regent of water (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **o_dman** flooding (VS.)(CDIAL 2553). cf. **odda** wet (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2554). **Libation of rice beer**: **dor.om** to make a libation or offer a sacrifice of rice-beer (Mu.lex.)

859.**Image: to break**: **ottu** to cut or break betel nut (Ka.); to cut or break with nippers (Te.)(DEDR 975). **ottu** the state of being doubled; a double consonant; the state of being multiplied; joined, close together; the bank of a river; vicinity; a rising mass; pressure (impression)(Ka.Te.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **or-r-u** consonant (**Tol. Er..ut. 411**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

860.**Image: to attack**: **or-r-utal** to attack (**Kalit. 77,5**)(Ta.lex.)

861.**Image: part of a lute**: **or-r-u** a part of **cen:ko_t.t.ai-ya_r..** (**Cilap. 13,108**); **or-r-ur-uppu** a piece in the **ya_r..** adjoining the strings and the belly, prob. fret (**Cilap. 13,108, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.)

862.**Image: one of a pair**: **or-r-ai** one; one of a pair (**Nan-. 185, Virut.**); **otta** id. (Ma.); odd number (**Maccapu. Capin.t.i_. 27**); singleness; soleness; uniqueness; a kind of instrument, a tul.aikkaruvi (Ta.lex.)

864.**Image: one-eyed woman**: **otte** the state of being single or one of a pair (Ka.Tu.); **ot** one; **otter-a** one kind or sort (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_n.i_** f. one-eyed (Or.); **ka_n.a** one-eyed (RV.)(CDIAL 3019). **ka_n.iya** eye disease (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3621).

865.**Image: one-eyed**: **or-r-aikkan.n.an-** one-eyed person; S'ukra, the priest of the Asuras having only one eye; Kube_ra (Ta.lex.)

863.**Image: pair**: **udri** a match, pair (Tu.); **uddi** a match, an equal, a rival; equal; **uddincu** to pair, match, couple (Te.); **utti** a player on the opposite side, corresponding to one on one's

own side in a game in which the players are divided into two parties (Ta.); **uddi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 623). cf. **unti** a game of Indian women somewhat akin to the English game of battledore and shuttlecock; **untipar-attal** to play the game of **unti**, an ancient game, consisting prob. in jumping accompanied by singing (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,9,11**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **du~_d** uproar (H.); **dvam.dva** pair (TS.); **dum.da** pair (OAw.)(CDIAL 6649).

866.**Image: seal**: **or-r-u (or-r-i-)** to stamp (as a seal)(**Cilap. 5,98**); press, hug close, press down, press upon, attack, apply fomentation; fomentation; **ottu (otti-)** to place in contact with, foment; **or-r-at.am, ottat.am, ottan.am** fomentation (Ta.); **ottanam** fomentation; **ottal** fomenting (Ma.); **ot- (oty-)** to blow (bellows)(Ko.); **ottu** to press together, press, squeeze, shampoo, press down, impress (as a seal), push, subdue, harass, stress, foment; state of being pressed, etc., a mass; **ottike** pressing; **ottuha** rubbing, shampooing; **ottad.a, ottala, ottal.a** fomentation, pressure; **ottarisu** to subdue (Ka.); **ott- (otti-)** to press, squeeze; **otta.ya** urging (Kod..); **ot.t.uni** to press; **ottuni** to press, shampoo, seal, stamp; be close, thickset; **ottu** closeness, thickness; **otta_ya** force, compulsion; **otta_vuni** to cause to press, be impressed or sealed; **ottele** oppressor (Tu.); **ottu** to press, squeeze, foment, urge, produce a mark on a surface by pressure; pressure, denseness; close, thick, dence; **ottad.amu** fomenting, pressing gently (Te.); **ottu** thickness (Kuwi); **uh'nai** to press (Kuwi)(DEDR 1021).

867.**Mortgaged land**: **or-r-i-k-ka_n.i** mortgaged land (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

868.**Mortgage with possession**: **or-r-i** mortgage with possession (as of land, trees, cattle, etc.)(**Tol. Col. 81, Urai**)(Ta.); a pawn (Ma.); **otte** a pledge, pawn (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1020). **or-r-ikkaran.am, or-r-i-c-ci_t.t.u** usufructuary mortage deed; **or-r-ikkalam** id. (**Tol. Col. 81, Urai**); **or-r-i-k-ka_n.i** mortgaged land; **or-r-i-y-a_t.ci** enjoyment of usufructuary mortgage; **or-r-i-mi_l.tal** to redeem a mortgage; **or-r-i-nar-ukku** mortgage deed, lease deed, written out on a palmyra-leaf; **or-r-ivaittal** to mortgage, as land, as trees (**Tiruva_ca. 6,18**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or-r-i, or-r-iyu_r** a place celebrated for its ancient shrine of S'iva, a few miles to the north of Madras (**Arut.pa_. iii, calla_pavi. 5**; **Te_va_. 1103,1**)(Ta.lex.)

869.**Tribute**: **ot.ukkuka** to pay taxes (Ma.); **ot.t.aja** tribute (Ka.)(DEDR 952). cf. **od.a** be, pledge (Si.)(CDIAL 14175). **ot.ukku-mariya_tai** honours rendered at the close of a festival to the trustees of a temple; **ot.ukku-c-ci_t.t.u** receipt given by government for money paid; **ot.ukku** place of concealment (**Maturaik. 642**); secrecy (Ta.); **ot.ukku-p-pat.i** an ancient tax (Inscr.)(Ta.lex.)

870.**To lay up into a treasury**: **ot.ukku-c-ci_t.t.u** receipt given by government for money paid (**W.**); **ot.ukku-p-pat.i** an ancient tax (Ta.inscr.); **ot.ukkam** place of concealment (**Maturaik. 642**); **ot.ukku-mariya_tai** honours rendered at the close of a festival to the trustees of a temple (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ot.ukkuka** to pay taxes (Ma.)(DEDR 952). **od.d.u** to place, to put, to lay; to array (Ka.); to heap up (Ka.Te.); **od.d.o_laga** a great assembly, a royal durbar, a royal audience (Ka.Te.Tu.); **ot.t.o_lakkam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **od.uku** to deposit (Te.)(DEDR 962). **To deposit into treasury**: **ot.ukku** to remit or lay up as into a treasury; to deposit or garner as in a storehouse (**Periyapu. Kun:kiliya. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

871.**Bill of exchange**: **hun.d.ika_** bill of exchange (Skt.); **hunduwi_** id. (Pers.); **hundiya_n, hundiya_wan** commission on bill of exchange (Pers.); **hnd.^{u}** bill of exchange (K.); **hun.d.i_**

(S.L.P.Ku.Bi.H.G.M.); **hun.d.i** (N.A.B.Or.)(CDIAL 14138). **un.t.i, un.t.ikai, un.t.iyal** bill of exchange, draft, cheque; alms box covered and locked or sealed receptacle kept in temples for money-offerings from devotees; or similar box for collecting subscriptions for a public benefaction taken round by people who beg for charities (Ta.lex.) **hun.d.a_l.ata** trade in bills of exchange; **hun.d.i gad.ige** a box for money received (in a temple or at a custom-house)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **A stamp; a ticket**: **un.d.ige** a stamp, an impression (Ka.); **un.d.incu** to place (Te.); **un.d.ige** a pass, a ticket of free transit or passage (Ka.lex.)

873.**Title**: **upa_dhi** title (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Teacher**: **upa_dhya_ya** a teacher or preceptor in general; a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an a_ca_rya; a religious or spirutal preceptor (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **uva_tti** teacher (**Man.i. 13,4**); **uva_ttu** teacher, male or female (**I_t.u, 9,8,5**)(Ta.lex.) **o_ta_ < ho_ta** nom. sg. of **ho_tr.** officiating priest at a sacrifice (**Maccapu. Cantiro_. 12**)(Ta.); **o_ttiram < ho_tra** anything fit to be offered as an oblation (**Patir-r-up. 70, Pati.**); **o_ttin--ca_lai** place for teaching the Ve_das (**Cilap. 22,28**); **o_ttu** the Ve_da (**Man.i. 13,25**); section or chapter of a book (**Tol. Po. 480**)(Ta.lex.)

874.**Seven inferior metals**: **upadha_tu** an inferior metal, a semi-metal: svarn.am ma_ks.ikam ta_rama_ks.ikam tustham ka_syam rati sindu_ram s'ila_jatu (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

872.**Treasure up**: **upadha_** to place or lay upon, place under or in; treasure up, lay to heart; to place, lay; to put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage etc.); to impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty); to place over, cover, conceal; to add, place in addition; **upadha_na** used (as a mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; **upahita** placed in or upon, deposited; possessed of; ready; deputed to act as a spy; given, bestowed; **upa_hita** deposited, placed; agreed upon, done by mutual agreement (Skt.); **upa_dha_** to place near or upon; to offer, give, impart; to create, cause, produce (Skt.lex.) **Means or expedient**: **upadha_** means or expedient (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

875.**Provisions; dues**: **upada_** giving a present (Vedic); a present, an offering to a king or a great man, nazara_na_; to offer, give, grant (in general); to take upon oneself (Vedic); **upadi_kr.** to offer as a present; **upada_nam** an oblation, a present (in general); a gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **upa_di** stuff of life; substratum of being, khandha; **upa_di-sesa** having some fuel of life (= khandhas or substratum) left, i.e. still dependent on existence, not free (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **upa_da_na** fuel, supply, provision; adj. supported by, drawing one's existence from (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **upa_da_nam** taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; the material cause (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **upa_dhi** supplement, ornament; **upa_dhi-ratha** the chariot with the outfit; the royal chariot with the golden slipper (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **upanidha_** to produce; to present (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **upa_da_na** a present (Ka.); **upade** an offering, a present (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **upa_ti < upa_-dhi** dues, kat.amai (**S.I.I. ii,118**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **upada_na** gift (Skt.); **upada_** giving (VS.); **upada_yaka** (Pali); **va_n.** religious gift to a brahman (M.)(CDIAL 2177). **upada_yaka** bestowing, giving (Pali); **upadha_na** imposing, giving, causing (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **upa_dhi** point of view, aim (Car.); **upa_hita** set out, proposed as prize (S'Br.); **wi_** reason, cause; **ye wi_k** for this reason; **wi_ le** on account of, with regard to (Ku.)(CDIAL 2299).

876. **Deception**: **upadhi** imposition, deception, fraud (Ka.); **upa_dhi** consideration of moral duties, virtuous reflection; a man who is careful to support his family (Ka.Skt.); **upa_dhi-vanta**

a man who is full of inevitable business (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **upatai < upa-dha_** test of the character and honesty of a minister or any officer of State in four ways, viz., ar-avupatai, porul.upatai, in-pavupatai, accavupatai (**Kur-al., 501, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

877.**Image: to oppose**: **od.d.u** to become opposite; to oppose, to counteract, to resist (Ka.); to array (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

878.**Image: channel cut through**: **ut.aippu** portion breached, channel cut through a ridge in a field (**S.I.I. ii,393**); **u_t.aiyam, ut.uvai** ditch round a fort or a camp (Ta.); **ut.uvai** pool, a vast sheet of water, reservoir of water (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

879.**Boat**: cf. **o_t.am** boat, raft, float, vessel (Ta.)(DEDR 1039). **o_t.t.u** sailing of a vessel (Ta.); **o_t.am** boat, ferry-boat (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **od.a** id. (Te.Ka.); **o_t.am** raft, float, vessel of any kind; a song in the boatman's tune; **o_t.a_vi** shipwright, boat builder; carpenter (Ta.lex.) cf. **ho_d.a** a raft, float (Skt.lex.) **hor.i_, hola_** canoe, raft (H.); **hor.i_** boat (G.); **hod.i_** canoe made of hollowed log (M.)(CDIAL 14174). cf. **ho_la_** spring festival (Skt.)(CDIAL 14182). **vod.eka_r, vod.eka_ra_** boatman; Tul.u and Goan (Kon.lex.)

880.**Image: running**: **o_t.a** running; a run; speed; **o_d.u** to run; to flee (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **o_t.t.am** running, speeding, galloping (**Ka_cippu. Man.i. 18**); speed, swiftness (Ta.); **o_t.a** running (Ka.Tu.); **o_t.t.am** id. (Ma.); **o_t.t.u** running (**Par..a. 163**); defeat, fleeing (**Kur-al., 775**)(Ta.lex.)

881.**Tortoise**: **ot.un:ki** tortoise (as that which contracts (Ta.)(DEDR 954).

882.**Shelter; ambush**: **ot.a** protection, shelter (S.); **ot.** curtain, partition (G.); obstruction (H.); support, shelter (L.P.); **wot.** shade (Ku.); **ot.al** screen (H.); **ot.li_, ot.lo** veranda, porch, raised platform to sit on (G.); **ot.i_** veranda or unwalled space in front or behind central space (M.); **ot.a_** parapet along terrace, raised mass of earth or bricks (M.); **ot.na_** to cover, screen (H.); **ot** screen, shield, ambush (B.); shelter (N.); **ote** secret (B.); **od., od.o** curtain to stop draught (G.)(because of **d.**, not **r.**, connection unlikely with **apat.i_** screen of cloth (Skt.); **ota** screen, shelter (OMth.); **o_vat.a** obstructed (Pali)(CDIAL 2544). **od.hur** screen (L.)(CDIAL 2548). **ar., ar.i_** obstacle, obstruction (Br.); **ad.i** to stop, intercept (Kond.a); **ad.d.i** obstacle, opposition (Tu.)(DEDR 83). **od.d.u** resist (Ka.); **od.d.u** to interpose, prevent; an obstacle (Te.)(DEDR 963). **ad.e** to be enclosed, shut up (Ka.); **at.ai** to shut, close (Ta.); **at.a** a lock (Ma.); **at.ayuka** to be shut, be enclosed (Ma.); **ad.d.u** a screen, anything that affords concealment (Te.); **ad.a** a screen (Kui); **ad.na_** to furnish (a drum) with skin, cover it with leather Kur.)(DEDR 83). **at.a_i** enclosure for cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 179). **To lie in ambush**: **on.t.u (on.t.i-)** to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey); **ot.t.u (ot.t.i-)** to play the eavesdropper, lurk, lie in ambush (Ta.); **on.d.al** shed, shelter, hiding-place (Ir.); **od.- (od.y-)** to crouch down behind shelter, eavesdrop (Ko.); **ond.a** den (of wild animal)(Ga.); **od.e** shelter, refuge; **od.ye** to screen, shelter (Malt.); **ordrna_** to take shelter (Kur.)(DEDR 969). **Images: to lie in ambush, lid**: **ad.** sheltered; shelter, protection (Br.); **ar.** obstacle, obstruction (Br.); **ad.d.a_m, adda_m** shelter (Go.); **ad.a_m** shade (Go.); **a_r.** shelter (Br.)(?<IA.); **ar.k** to conceal (Kond.a)(DEDR 83). **a_r.** covering (H.); cover (N.); **a_r.i** hide-out for hunters (Or.); **a_r.** interruption (H.); shelter (N.); **a~_r** screen (A.)(CDIAL 188). **at.akku** to hide, conceal (Ta.); **at.akkam** being contained; all, whole (Ma.); **ad.aku** to press, press into narrower compass

(Ka.); **ad.acu** to pack, stuff in (Ka.); **ta_gud.i** an ambush, lurking or hiding place (Ka.); **den:guni** lie in ambush (Tu.); **d.a_gu, da~_gu** to lie hidden (Te.); **d.ha_n** to hide, be hidden (Nk.); **d.a_n** to lie hidden, hide oneself (Kond.a)(DEDR 63). **d.hakkai** shuts (Pkt.); **d.hakan.u** to cover (S.); **d.hakn.o** (Ku.); **d.ha_ka_** (B.); **d.ha_kal** (Bhoj.); **d.hakai** (OMarw.); **d.hakkin.i_** lid (Pkt.); **d.hakkan.i_** lid (S.); **d.hakn.a_** (P.); **d.hakni** (N.); **d.ha_kan** (B.); **d.hakna_** cover of grain-pot (Bi.); **d.hakni_** lid (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5574). **at.a** shelter, refuge (Ma.)(DEDR 79). **Shield; screen: ad.d.ana** shield (Skt.); **ad.d.an.a** id. (Pkt.); **a_r.an.i** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 190). **ad.d.ana** shield (Ka.); **ad.ana, ad.d.an.a, ad.d.an.e** a shield (Tu.); **ad.d.anamu** a shield (Te.); **ad.d.amu, ad.d.u** a screen, that which hides or separates (Te.); **ad.a** a screen, an intervening or intercepting object (Kui)[said to be < Or.]; **ad.agiva** to screen, intervene, intercept (Kui); **d.a_koli** a hide shield (Kui); **ad.ap** to be obstructed (M.); **ad.d.am** veil (Go.); **ad.a_m** veil (Go.)(DEDR 83). **od.en-r.e** a shield (Malt.); **od.d.u** an obstacle (Te.); **od.d.an.a** a shield (Ka.); **od.d.u** to counteract, resist (Ka.)(DEDR 963). **at.aru** obstinate (S.); **at.va_man.** obstacle (G.); **at.** obstruction (M.); **at.t.** sediment in a well, silt (L.)(CDIAL 179). **ar.na_** to stop (P.); **ar.** dam (H.); **ad.n.e~** to be stopped; **ad.** obstruction (M.); **ar.ak** obstruction (G.)(CDIAL 187). **Image: honeycomb**: **ad.na_ (ad.cas/ad.d.as)** (birds or bees) construct a nest or honeycomb; stop stubbornly (Kur.)(DEDR 83). **ot.t.a_ram** obstinacy, stubbornness, pervsersity (Ta.Ma.); **od.d.a_ramu** enmity, opposition; **od.d.a_rincu** to be hostile (Te.)(DEDR 963b).

882a.**Screen; shield**: **od.hur** m., loc. **od.hir** screen (L.)(CDIAL 2548). **od.en-r.e** a shield (Malt.)(DEDR 963).

883.**Image: shelter, hiding-place**: **od.e** shelter, refuge; **od.ye** to screen, shelter (Malt.); **ordrna_** to take shelter (?Kur.); **on.t.u** to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey)(Ta.); **ot.t.u** to lurk, lie in ambush; to play the eavesdropper, lurk (Ta.); **on.d.al** shed, shelter, hiding-place (Ir.); **od.** to crouch down behind shelter, eavesdrop (Ko.); **ond.a** den (of wild animal)(Ga.)(DEDR 969).

884.**Image: espionage**: **or-r-u (or-r-i-)** to spy out (**Maturaik. 642**); to hide (**Kur-al., 927**); espionage (**Tol. Er..ut. 411**); a spy, secret agent (**Kur-al., 581**)(Ta.); private intelligence, secreat information (Ma.); **or-r-an-** male spy (**Man.i. 26,27**); **or-r-uvan-** a spy (**Kantapu. Nakarar.. i.36**)(Ta.); **or-r-a_l.** a spy (**Tirikat.u. 85**); **or-r-umai** qualities requisite in a spy; **or-r-uvi (-pp-, -tt-)** to keep oneself informed of events through spies (Ta.); **or-r-an, or-r-ukka_ran** a spy; **or-r-ikka** to cause to spy (Ma.)(DEDR 1022). **or-r-a_t.al** employing and directing spied (**Kur-al.. 59, A_ti.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: machan in tree for tiger-shooting**: **ol.i** to hide, conceal, disguise; lie hid; hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal; **ol.ippu** slinking away, hiding, concealing, keeping secret; **ol.ivu** place of concealment; **ul.avu** secrecy, spying (Ta.); **ol.i** concealment, ambush; **ol.ivu** ambush, hiding; **ol.ika** to be hidden; **ol.ikka** to hide oneself; **ol.ippikka** to conceal; **ul.iyuka** to stoop, peep (Ma.); **oyl.- (ol.c-)** to hide; **oyl.** machan in tree for tiger-shooting (Ko.); **wil.y- (wil.c-)** to hide (To.); **ul.i** to conceal oneself, hide; n. hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut; a thief; **ul.iga** man who hides or lurks; **ul.ita** hiding or sheltering oneself; **ol.avu, ol.agu** a secret (Ka.); **ol.i- (ol.ip-, ol.ic-)** to hide (Kod..); **ol.a** secret, private; **ol.avu, ol.a_vu** secret thought; **ol.agut.t.u** a secret; **ul.avu** one's secret (Tu.); **on.pi** to hide (Kor.); **ol.avu** a secret; **o_lamu** a shelter, cover, screen (Te.); **olp- (olup-)** to hide (Ga.); **o_lta_ nanna_** to hide; **ol-, ol.-** to bend down (Go.); **o_la_** resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair (Kur.)(DEDR 1015). **ugha_r.i** a raised thatched platform in the fields for watching the crops from (Or.); **udgha_t.a** watchhouse (Skt.)(CDIAL 1972).

885.**Bracelet**: **or-r-u** flat bracelet for a child; **ottu** a thin bangle (Ta.); **or-r-a-tta_li** marrage badge (Ma.); **ottulu** gold bracelets for children (Te.)(DEDR 1023).

886.**Spinners of cotton thread**: **ot.t.aka-k-ka_ra-p-par-aiyan-** name of a sub-sect of Pariahs, spinners of cotton thread, but formerly beaters of drums mounted on camels (Ta.lex.)

887.**Image: camel**: **ot.t.akam** camel, camelus dromedarius (**Tol. Po. 573**); **us.t.raka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ot.t.ai** (**Ko_yir-pu. Nat.a. 30**) camel (Ta.lex.) **us.t.ra** buffalo (RV.); camel (MBh.); **us.t.r.** bull drawing a plough (RV.); **ot.t.ha** a particular domestic animal (Pali); **ut.t.a** camel (Pkt.); **ut.a** (NiDoc.); **stir** (Gypsy. perhaps < **ustur** (Persian); **ustyur, uscur** (Pr.); **u_t.hu_r, us.t.hu_r** (Pas.); **ut.** (Kal.); **u~_t.h** (Bshk.); **ud** (Tor.); **u~_t.h** (Sh.K.P.WPah.); **wu~_t.h** (K.); **ut.hu** (S.); **ut.t.h** (L.P.); **u_t.h** (P.); **u~_t.** (P.H.Mth.G.Kuu.); **u_nt.** (WPah.); **u_t.** (WPah.); **u~t.** (N.); **ut.** (A.B.); **ut.a, ot.a** (Or.); **u~_t.^{u}** (Aw.); **ut.a** (OMarw.); **ot.uva_** camel (Si.)(CDIAL 2387). **aus.t.raka** of a camel (Pa_n..); **aus.t.ra** the camel genus (Mn.); **ot.ho** of a camel (S.); **o_t.ha_** (L.); **ot.t.ha** (P.); **ot.t.hiya** (Pkt.); **ot.hi_** camel-rider (S.); **o_t.hi_** camel-man (L.)(CDIAL 2572). **ot.t.ha** (Vedic **us.t.ra** buffalo = Old High German, Anglo-saxon **ur**; Latin **urus** bison, aurochs. In classical Skt. it means a camel.] It is mentioned in two lists of domestic animals (Pali.lex.) **us.t.t.a [vastar** draught-animal (Avestan)] bullock (RV. x.106.2)(Suryakanta, Practical Vedic Dictionary, 1981).

888.**Mystic syllable**: **o_m** [particle **ba_d.ham** assuredly, certainly; oh yes; very well, be it so, good; much] yes, the mystic monosyllable, the object of profound religious meditation (Vedic.lex.) **o_m** the sacred syllable, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work; as a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off (Skt.lex.) **o_ma** a protector (Vedic); one who is favourably disposed (towards another); any one fit to be protected or favoured; **o_man** protection; favour, kindness; a kind person; **o_mya_** favour, protection (Skt.lex.) **omnete** gratis, for nothing, free (Santali.lex.) **a_m** yes; **o_m** yes, the expression of affirmation or consent (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,4**); **o_mpat.ai** protection, safeguard (**Tol. Po. 91**); place of protection (**Cilap. 5,179, Arum.**) (Ta.lex.) **o_mo** sacrifice [Skt. **ho_ma**](Tu.lex.) **o_m < o_m a + u + m** mystic name of the deity, preceding all the mantras of worship, writings etc. (**Kampara_. Iran.i. 76**)(Ta.lex.)

889.**Mystic name of the deity**: **o_m** mystic name of the Deity, preceding all the mantras of worship, writings, etc. (**Kampara_. Iran.i. 76**); **o_ma-kun.t.am < ho_ma** pit dug out in the ground for keeping sacrificial fire (**Kantapu. Acurarya_ka. 42**); **o_ma-ca_lai** sacrificial hall (**Cilap. 10, 143, Arum.**); **o_mam** offering an oblation to the gods by pouring ghee, etc. into the concecrated fire (**Ce_tup. Ce_tuca. 51**); **o_mittal** to perform the ho_ma sacrifice (**Upate_caka_. Pan.t.a_cu. 65**)(Ta.lex.) **ho_ma** offering or making an oblation; invocation; **ho_man** oblation, sacrifice (RV. i.84,18); invocation, praise (RV. viii.63,4) (Vedic.lex.) **Protect**: **o_mpu (o_mpi-)** to protect, guard, defend, save (**Kur-al., 549**); to preserve, cherish (**Poruna. 186**); to maintain, support; to bring up (**Te_va_. 1,1**)(Ta.); **o_mpuka** to cherish, take care of; stroke (as in embracing, blessing); **o_mana** fondness, tenderness with children, darling; nicety, beauty; **o_manikka** to fondle, caress; **o_mal** fondness, darling; neatness (Ma.); **o_vu** to take care of, guard, protect, cherish (Ka.); **o_mana** darling, dear; fondness, tenderness (Tu.); **o_mu** to preserve, cherish (Te.)(DEDR 1056). **o_mpat.ai** protection, safeguard (**Tol. Po. 91**); place of protection (**Cilap. 5,179, Arum.**); **o_mpat.ai-k-kil.avi** entrustment of the heroine to her lover

by her companion for protection (**Tol. Po. 114**); **o_mputal** to protect, guard, defend, save (**Kur-al., 549**); **o_mu** (Te.); **o_vu_** (Ka.); **o_mbu** (Ma.); to preserve; nourish (**Poruna. 186**); to maintain, support; to cause to increase; to bring up (**Teva_. 1,1**); to clutch or grasp tightly, as a miser (**Kur-al., 626**); **o_mpat.uttal** to protect (**Tol. Po. 114, Urai**); to confirm; to encourage; to cheer up (Ta.lex.)

890.**Bride-price**: **on:ga_ra = ban:ga_ra** (Tadbhava of **bhr.n:ga_ra**) gold; gold ornaments; the price paid for a wife (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **van:ka_ru, van:ka_ra** gold (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a golden pitcher; porcelain ware**: **bhr.n:ga** a golden vase or jar; **bhr.n:ga_ra** id., a pitcher of a particular shape; a vase used at the coronation of a king (Skt.); **jhari_** (M.) (Skt.lex.) **bhr.n:ga_ra, ban:ga_ra, bin:ga_ra, bin:ga_ri, bhan:ga_ra, bhr.n:ga_ri** a golden pitcher or vase; a vase used at the inauguration of a king (or at marriages), which may be made of gold, silver, brass, iron etc.; kanaka_luke; a_luke = a small jar (Ka.lex.) **pin:ka_n.i** crockery: porcelain, China ware, dishes, plates etc. (Ka.Te.); **pija_n.i** (Ma.); **finja_n** (Pers.); **pi_n:ka_n-** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **cini a~ida_n, cini a~ida_na_** porcelain (Kon.lex.) **pin:ka_l.am** a kind of metallic vessel (**pin:ka_l.amon-r-u nu_r-r-u aimpattu ain:kar..acu : S.I.I. ii,422**); **van:ka_ram < ban:ga_r** (Pkt.) < **bhr-n:ga_ra** gold (**van:ka_ra ma_rpilan.i ta_r : Tiruppu. 748**)(Ta.lex.) **gonon. pon** price paid for a bride; **canda t.aka** id. The amount paid as **gonon.** varies from three rupees to twelve rupees, the higher sum, however, being very seldom given. Return presents are made in proportion to the sum paid as **gonon.**. **gonon. tor.aoni** return presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party. These presents vary in value according to the price paid for the bride, **gonon.**., but when the lowest rate of **gonon.**, three rupees is paid, no return presents are given by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party. (Santali.lex.) **pi_n:ka_n- < pin:ga_n** (Pers.) porcelain, chinaware (**I_t.u, 7,2,1**)(Ta.lex.)

891.**Caraway**: Trachyspermum ammi = carum copticum = ptychotis ajowan: **ajamoda** (Skt.); **ajwan** (M.); **ajowan** (H.); **jowan** (B.); **omum** (Ta.); **omamu** (Te.); **omu** (Ka.); fruit: antiseptic, stomachic, carmiantive, stimulant, tonic, used in diarrhea, cholera; root: diuretic; fruits yield 4-6% of an essential oil containing 45-55% thymol; cultivated extensively in Indian gardens (GIMP, p.245). **Caraway**: **o_mam** bishop's weed, carum copticum (Ta.); **o_mam** sison (Ma.); **o_ma, o_mu, o_vu, va_ma, vo_ma, ho_ma** bishop's weed, ligusticum (or ptychotis) ajwaen (Ka.); **o_ma** the seed of bishop's weed, common caraway, sison amomum, ptychotis (Tu.); **o_mamu** the seed of bishop's weed, sison ammi, ptychotis ajowan (Te.); **o~_va_** ligusticum ajwaen; bishop's weed, or the seed of it, sison ammi; caricum copticum = ligusticum ajawain = ligusticum ajouan = ptychotis ajowan = sison ammi (DEDR 1054). Carum carvi: caraway fruit, caraway seed; **kummelsamen** (Ger.); **de carvi, cumin des pres** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat: Asia and Europe; uses: stimulant, carminative, condiment, and flavouring agent; source of oil of caraway. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 617-621). Carum copticum = trachyspermum ammi = ptychotis coptica: The fruit contains volatile oil, 3 to 4 percent, with 45 to 55 percent thuymol... Kirtikar and Basu report that in India, the seeds are much valued for their antispasmodic, stimulant, tonic and carminative properties. They are administere in flatulence, atonic dyspepsia, and diarrhoea, and are often recommended for cholera. They are used most frequently in conjunction with asafoetida. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.683).

892.**Image: to lift up hand**: **o_n:ku** to lift up, raise (as arm, weapon, pestle)(Ta.); **o_n:kal** mountain, mound (Ta.); **o_kku** to raise, lift up (Ta.); **o_n.n.uka** to lift up (as hand), prepare to

strike, aim at (Ma.); **o_ppuka** to raise, lift (Ma.); **o.k- (o.yk-)** to raise (hand to strike, corpse on to fire)(Ko.); **wi.k- (wi.ky-)** to aim (To.); **o_ga** pride (Ka.)(DEDR 1033).

893.**Image: rat**: **osga_** rat (Kur.); **osge** mouse (Malt.)(DEDR 941).
894.**Veil, covering**: **ojhal** veil, curtain, cover (G.); **ojha_r.**[i] shade (G.); **ojhat.** shadow (G.); **uchal, ucal** shade (Gypsy); **ojhal** privacy, retirement (P.); **ojhya_l, ojel** shadow, shade, shades of night (N.); **ojhal** screened; screen, shelter, concealment (H.)(CDIAL 2542). **ocha_yo** shadow (G.)(CDIAL 763). **occha_yan.a** covering (Pkt.); **ochya_n** bedding (N.); **ocha_on, ochauna_** bed covering (Mth.)(CDIAL 764). **ochaiya** covered (Pkt.); **ochya_unu** to spread out (N.); **ocha_eb** (Mth.); **ucar** to cover, protect (Gypsy); **uchar** to cover (Gypsy); **uccha_d.ia** covered (Skt.)(CDIAL 765). **ochan.u** covering, dress (S.); **occhaa** covered (Pkt.); **avacchada** covering (R.); **ucha_r** covering, curtain (H.); **ochiyo** protection from heat (G.); **ocha_r.** coverlet (G.); **osva_** shade of trees (M.) (CDIAL 760). [cf. Semantic concordance of **ucal** shade (Gypsy) with: **kuji_** shadow, phantom (Kur.); **kuji** shadow (Malt.)(DEDR 1641). **ca_yal** shadow (Ta.)(DEDR 2457). **co_la** shade, grove (Ma.); **cale** grove (Malt.)(DEDR 2891).]

895.**To draw out gold thread, embroider**: **ot.** to embroider (To.)(DEDR 347). **or.k** to embroider (Ko.); **or..ukku** to draw out, as gold thread (Ta.); **osa (osi-)** to sew, weave; n. sewing, weaving (Kui.); **ojjna_** to sew, stitch together (Kur.); **oc-/os-** to sew (Nk.); **r.oc- (-c-)** to sew; plait, weave (Pe.)(DEDR 1012).

896.**Perquisite of the village scribe**: **od.ha_** double handful of corn carried off as perquisite of the village scribe (H.); **apo_d.ha** carried off (R.)(CDIAL 498).

897.**Decoration of red paint**: **o_r-e** painting (Ka.); **o_r-ega_r-a** a painter (Ka.); **o_ru** decoration of red paint (Te.)(DEDR 1074).

898.**Wild rice**: **o_d.ika_**, **o_d.i_** wild rice (Skt.); **uri-dal** a water grasss producing grain like rice (A.); **uri-dha_n** wild rice (A.); **ur.i., ur.i-dha_n** wild rice (B.)(CDIAL 2546). **o_dana** grain mashed and cooked with milk (RV.); boiled rice (Ka_s'.on Pa_n..); boiled rice (Pali); **o_dan.a, o_yan.a** (Pkt.); **o_n** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2552).

899.**Image: range of rice fields, share**: **o_t.i** a tract of land (**Cen.13,172**)(Ta.lex.) **otukkuppa_t.u** cultivable land enclosed by trees (Ta.lex.) **ot.i** side, division or range of rice fields (Ma.); **od.i** division or range of fields, side, piece of ground (Ma.); border; division, plot, or range of ricefields (Tu.)(DEDR 948). **o_ti** share, part (Ma.); **o.di** share (Kod..)(DEDR 1049). **ontu, vantu, vanti** a turn, time; **ontu** a share, portion (Ka.); **onti** a turn, time (Tu.); **ontu** id., once (Tu.); **ontige** a contribution (Tu.); **vantu** share, portion, a turn by rotation, a round (Te.)(DEDR 979).

900.**Image: procession; marriage**: **o_dir, oyir** marriage procession (Pa.); **o_dur** marriage (Ga.); **uina_ (uyyas**) to marry (Kur.)(DEDR 1051). **vo_d.hr.** carrying, bringing (Pa_n..); **vo_l.ha_** draught horse (RV.); bridegroom, husband (Mn.)(CDIAL 12153). **ota (oti-)** to fetch (persons)(Kui); **otth^{o}rna_ (otthras)** to take out, bring out, expel; **ond^{o}rna_ (ondras)** to bring, take along, take for wife (Kur.); **otre** to take out, bring out; **ondre** to bring (Malt.)(DEDR 976). **voita_na_, voia_na_, woi_na_, woia_na_** to take away; caus. **vosahta_na_** (Go.); **oy-/o_-** to take, take away, carry; **oya_na_** to carry (Go.); **o- (-t-)** to carry, take away, take along with

oneself; caus. **opis-** (Kond.a); **o_- (-t-)** to take (Pe.); **u_- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **ho'ona_ (occas/hoccas)** to take, receive, transport, conduct; refl. **ho'orna_**; pass. **ho_ta_rna_**; caus. **ho_ta'a_na_** (Kur.); **oye (oc-)** to take away (Malt.); **uy- (ud-, un-)** to take, take away (Ga.); **uy- (u-)** to carry, take, take away (Pa.); **osa~gu, osavu** to give; n. a gift; **uccu** to send (Te.); **ogi** to pull (Bel.); **uyti** force (Kod..); **oyipuni** to draw, pull, drag; **occiyuni** to deliver, give in charge (Tu.); **oy, uy (oyd-)** to carry off, conduct, carry, convey; **osage** a gift, present; **occu** to row a boat (Ka.); **y- (s-)** to chase (To.); **oy (-v-, -nt-)** to drag along (as a flood), launch (as a boat), send forth, give; **oyyal** forwarding, giving; **uy (-pp-, -tt-)** to carry, take away, lead, guide, send, discharge (as arrow), give (Ta.)(DEDR 984). **endr-, ender- (endert-)** to bring (Pa.); **indr-** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 802). **vo_d.hum** inf. of **vahati** carries, bears along (of rivers), is carried along (RV.); **vahati** carries, proceeds (Pali)(CDIAL 11453). **vahya** to be carried (A_s'vS'r.)(CDIAL 11465). cf. **vahur.o** young bullock; **vahur.i_** heifer (S.); **vohur., va_har., vhar.** young bull; **vhir.** heifer (L.); **bahar.** young bullock (Ku.)(CDIAL 11459). **Marriage**: **viva_h** marriage (AV.)(CDIAL 11920). **viva_hyate_** takes (a girl) in marriage (Skt.)[caus. of **vivahati** carries off (RV.); marries (AV.)]; **bia_hna_, bya_hna_** to marry (H.)(CDIAL 11923). cf. **bi_ga, biyyaga** relative by marriage (Ka.); **viyyamu** marriage alliance or connexion (Te.)(DEDR App.58). **viji_vun.** to be married (L.)(CDIAL 11838).

901.**Image: badge on the forehead**: **o_t.ai** metal plate or badge for the forehead, frontlet for elephants (Ta.); **o_t.a** ornamented frontlet of an elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 1045). **Flat bracelet**: **or-r-u** flat bracelet for a child; **ottu** a thin bangle (Ta.); **or-r-a-t-ta_li** marriage badge (Ma.); **ottulu** gold bracelets for children (Te.)(DEDR 1023). **or-r-ai-t-ta_li** marriage badge, without any other accompanying jewels, pendants, etc. (Ta.lex.)

902.**Double meaning**: **or-r-uppeyarttal** stanza composed in such a way as to admit of the words being interpreted by artful analysis to convey more than one meaning (**Tan.t.i. 95, Urai**); **or-r-er..uttu** consonant; **or-r-u** consonant (**Tol. Er..ut. 411**); to appear, as a pure consonant (**Tol. Er..ut. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

903.**Tortoise**: **o_t.an-** tortoise, from its having a shell; **o_t.u** shell, as of a tortoise, of an egg (Ta.); **o_d.u** id. (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **o_t.t.ikka** shell (Ma.); **wi.r.** shell, tile (To.); **o.r.** shell (Ko.); **o.d.i** tortoise shell (Kod..); **o_d.u, o_d.illu** tile (Tu.); **o_d.u-billa** a roofing tile (Te.)(DEDR 1042).

904.**Brick**: **o_t.u** brick (**S.I.I. i,150**); **od.icil** brick-bat (Ta.); **vad.isela** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ot.icil, ot.is'il** sling (Ma.); **od.isela** (Te.)(DEDR 949). **ul.u** tiles for covering a house (Si.)(CDIAL 1681). cf. **is.t.aka_** brick (VS.); **it.t.haka_** burnt brick (Pali); **it.a_l, it.al** brick (B.)(CDIAL 1600). **i_t.a** a brick; **berel it.a** a sun-dried brick; **isin it.a** a baked brick (Mu.); cf. **i_t., t.** (Skt.); **i_t.a-khunt.a, i_t.a-kunt.a** a column or pillar built of bricks in a church or bungalow (Mu.lex.)

905.**Waist, groin**: **or.** waist (Ko.); **ud.i, ud.a, ud.u, ud.e** hip, waist (Ka.); **od.i** lap (part of the body), loins (Te.); **od.d.i** lap (Nk.); **od.i** groin (Ma.); **ot.i, ot.uku** groin (Ma.); **ut.a** id., testicle of oxen (Ma.); **?ut.ampu** anus (Ma.)(DEDR 947). **or. kat.** waist (Ko.); **od.i** lap (part of the clothing), front loose part of a garment which can be held out for receiving anything (Te.); **ud.i, ud.alu, ud.il, ud.ulu, ud.lu** pouch made in front by folding or doubling a part of the lower garment (Ka.); **od.i katti** Coorg sword (worn at waist of back)(Kod..)(DEDR 947). For **kat..** in Ko. cf. **ga_tu**

lap (Kond.a); **kra_to** lap, bosom (Kui)(DEDR 1450). cf. **kar.ma_** waist (Kur.); **kar.me** (Malt.)(DEDR 1143).

906.**Stubble**: **ot.t.u** stubble (Ta.); **ot.u** id. (Ma.); **od.d.u** (Tu.)(DEDR 966).

907.**Image: snare (?cage)**: **od.** to set (net, spring-trap)(Ko.); **od.d.avuni** to set (a snare), cast (a net), to hold or stretch out (Tu.); **od.d.u** to spread (as a net), cast, stretch out, extend (Te.); **ad.ye** to lay a snare (Malt.); **od.d.eti** to throw out (as a net), lay (snare)(Pali)(DEDr 962). **vat.t.a** snare (Pa.); **vata** a trap for peacocks and hares (Pe.); **var.ta** a snare (Kui)(DEDR 5229). **vat.t.i** basket made of palm-stem fibre, a measure of capacity (Ta.); round basket of grass, straw, leather, or palm-leaves (Ma.); **bat.t.i** basket (Kod..); rattan basket (Tu.); **vat.t.ikai** basket (Ta.); **vat.t.il** id., measure of capacity, quiver for arrows (Ta.)(DEDR 5231).

908.**Trench**: **o_da, va_da** ditch, trench, pitfall for catching elephants (Ka.); **o_damu** pitfall for catching elephants (Te.)(DEDR 1048). **o_tai** surrounding wall, fortification; paved passage along the walls within a fortification; **ot.t.uvaittal** to dig trenches or moats round a city (Ta.lex.) **avata** well, cistern (RV.); **avat.a** hole in the ground (VS.); **awa_** pool, pond (Pas'.); **avad.a, avad.aa, ayad.a** well; **agad.a, ad.a** well, trench near well for cattle to drink from (Pkt.); **o_r.** pit, ditch (Bhoj.); **val.a** hole, pit (Si.); **a_va_t.a** pit, well (Pali); **a_d.** common round well with steps (M.)(CDIAL 774). **hrada** deep water, lake, pool (RV.); **rahada** deep pond (Pali); **rau** deep pool, low land, valley (Ku.); **raha** pond (N.); **ra_va** pond, lake (Si.)(CDIAL 14183). cf. **draha** deep lake (Skt.)(CDIAL 6627).

909.**Strainer**: **onali, ondari, ondri, vandari, vandare, vandri** a sieve, strainer; one, one to winnow, sift; **onasu, onisu** to cause to shake to and fro; **ocu** to sift (Ka.); **onali** a sieve (Kod..)(DEDR 979). **ucandi** sieve (Gypsy); **uchan** to sift; **us'a_n** to knead (Gypsy); **us.a_n** to churn (Yid.)(CDIAL 1745). **Image: strainer**: **ottharaka** a kind of strainer (Pali); **othro** nest (N.)(CDIAL 865). **ottharati** covers (Pali); **ottharai, uttharai** covers, overcomes (Pali); **wotharun** to wipe (K.); **oth^{a}rab** to spread (esp. kus'a grass)(Mth.); **ottharan.a** spreading over (Pali); coverlet (Pkt.); **wotharun^{u}** towel (K.)(CDIAL 866). **otha_r** leather shoes (Bshk.); a kind of dragnet (A.); **avasta_ra** spreading, covering (Skt.); bed (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 867). **Prop**: **ot.hu~** prop (G.); **avastha** standing, firm (Skt.)(CDIAL 871).

910.**To refine, perfect; elegance**: **vat.i** to become beautiful; to refine, perfect; n. form, shape (**Te_va_. 815,5**); **vat.ivu** form, shape (**Tiruva_ca. 5,25**)(Ta.lex.); beauty (**Te_va_. 618,7**)(Ta.lex.); fair complexion; brightness, lustre (**Tiv. Tiruppal. 2**); true word, truth (Ta.lex.); form, size, manner, figure, beauty (Ma.); **vat.ippam** elegance, shapeliness, beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 5223). **vad.uvu** form, shape (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **vat.u** chiselled figure (**Cir-upa_n.. 121**)(Ta.lex.)

911.**Mole**: **vat.u** wart, mole, scar, wale (Ta.); mark of stripe, scar, weal, wart, mole, freckle (Ma.)(DEDR 5227).

912.**Lance**: **vat.i-ve_l** sharp lance (**Kantaralan.. 70**); Skanda, as wielding the lance (Ta.lex.) cf. **vat.i** sharpness (**Te_va_. 830,6**)(Ta.lex.) **val.** sharpness, pointedness (Ta.); **valj-** (knife) to have cutting edge (Pa.); **var.s** to be sharp (Kond.a); **r.ah- (r.ast-)** id. (Pe.); **r.ah-** id. (Mand..); **vele** thorn (Mand..); **vala** point, sharp end, spearhead, sting (Kui); **var.h- (var.st-)** to sharpen; **r.e'-**

id. (Kuwi); **r.emperi valli** whetstone; **le_'nai** to sharpen (Kuwi); **repel vwalli** whetstone (Kuwi)(DEDR 5306). **Sword**: **vat.u** sword; copper; **vat.ippu** iron rod (Ta.lex.)

913.**To tremble**: **bal.aku, bal.iku, bal.(u)ku** to shake, tremble (Ka.); **on.aku** to tremble (Ka.); **bal.akuni** to quake, shake, quiver (Tu.); **vad.a_ku, van.a_ku** to tremble, shudder, quiver (Te.); **vad.k-** to tremble, shiver (Kol.); **var.ak-** to tremble (Nk.); **var.k-** to tremble (Go.); **van:k-** to shake, tremble (Kond.a)(DEDR 5307). cf. **hilln.a_** to shake, be moved (P.)(CDIAL 14120).

914.**Fine writing**: **vat.i-v-er..uttu** a letter, written symbol of an uttered sound, dist. fr. **oli-y-er..uttu** an articulate sound considered as a symbol of certain state of consciousness (**Nan-. 256, Mayilai**); fine writing (Ta.lex.)

915.**Image: opposition**: **on.t.ami** disagreement, enmity; **on.t.aramu** enmity; **on.t.impu** convenience, aid, help (Te.); **on.t.u** to be agreeable, wholesome, or salubrious (Te.); to agree (with one's health)(Ka.)(DEDR 970). cf. **od.d.u** to become opposite, oppose (Ka.); **od.d.a_ramu** enmity, opposition (Te.)(DEDR 963).

916.**Image: oath, tribute; hostage: od.** oath (Kol.); **od.a** (**od.i**) to swear an oath; n. swearing (Kui); **ottinai** to swear (Kuwi); **o_tali** to take an oath (Kuwi); **ot.t.u** oath (Ta.); a vow, solemn promise, oath; to make a vow (Ka.); an oath (Te.); **od.d.u** to put a stake at play (Ka.); a wager (Te.); **ot.t.am** a wager (Ma.); **ot.t.u** to wager (Te.)(DEDR 959). **hod.d.a, hud.d.a, hud.d.a_** wager (Pkt.); **hod.a** (S.); **hor.** (Ku.N.B.H.); **ur.a** vow (Or.); **hod.a** wager, rivalry (OMarw.); **hod.** wager (G.M.); **od.a** bet, pledge (Si.)(CDIAL 14175). **od.uku** to give, deposit (Te.); **od.d.eti** to throw out (a net), lay (snare)(Pali)(DEDR 962).

917.**Tribute; vow; image: rivalry**: cf. **ot.t.aja** tribute (Ka.); **ot.ukkuka** to pay taxes (Ma.)(DEDR 952). **hod.d.a, hud.d.a, hud.d.a_** wager (Pkt.); **hod.a** (S.); **hor.** (Ku.N.B.); **ur.a** vow (Or.); **hor.** wager (H.); **hod.a** wager, rivalry (OMarw.); **hod.** wager (G.M.); **od.a** bet, pledge (Si.); **ot.t.u** wager (Ta.); **od.d.a** wager (Ka.)(CDIAL 14175). cf. **ot.t.u (ot.t.i-)** to wager, stake, bind oneself to do a thing; n. oath (Ta.)(DEDR 959). **Image: pair**: cf. **udri** a match, pair (Tu.); **uddi** a match, an equal, a rival; equal; **uddincu** to pair, match, couple; **uddika~_d.u, uddi~_d.u** companion, friend (Te.); **utti** a player on the opposite side, corresponding to one on one's own side in a game in which the players are divided into two parties (Ta.)(DEDR 623). cf. **od.d.u** to become opposite, oppose (Ka.)(DEDR 963).

918.**Image: a pile of three with one on the top**: **od.d.i, ud.d.i** heap or pile, esp. a pile of three with a fourth set on top (Ka.); **ud.d.i** any pile of three with one on the top (Tu.); **ud.d.a, ud.d.a_** a parcel or pack of four (Te.)(DEDR 599).

853.**Image: earthen hoop**: **o_d.e, va_d.e** a burnt earthen hoop used in constructing a tube-well, a storage vessel constructed of baked earthen hoops (Ka.)(DEDR 1042). **od.d.a** a pile, a heap (Ka.); **ot.t.a** (Ta.); **od.d.a** a class of people who cut stones from the earth, convey them on their carts to where they are wanted, dig tanks and wells. They speak a Telugu patois, and in S. Maharas.t.ra occasionally they say they are followers of a deity at So_lla_pura, called Siddhara_me_s'vara (Ka.); **od.d.e** drudgery; **od.d.eva_n.d.lu** tank diggers, labourers, pitmen; **od.d.e-de_s'a = o_d.ra-de_s'a** (Te.); **ot.t.ar** tank diggers, inhabitants of **ot.t.iya** a country in the north of Madras (Ta.); **od.d.ati** a woman of the od.d.as (Ka.lex.)

854.**Diggers**: **ot.t.an-** (Ta.) **< o_d.ra**; **od.d.eva_d.u** (Te.); **od.d.a** member of a caste of diggers, sappers, scavengers, miners (**Tanippa_. ii, 131,331**) (Ta.lex.) **ot.t.acci** f. member of a caste of diggers (Ta.); **ot.t.ar, ot.t.iyar** people of the tank-diggers caste (Ma.); **od.d.a** class of people who cut stones from the earth, dig tanks and wells, etc.; f. **od.d.atti**; adj. **od.d.i** (Ka.); **od.d.e_** man of caste of snake-charmers; f. **od.d.ati** (Kod.); **od.d.e** man of the tribe of tank-diggers (Te.)(DBIA 59). **ud.d.a** a caste of well-diggers (Pkt.); **od.ru** a caste that make mud walls, blockhead (S.); **od.** (L.); a tribe that clear watercourses or build houses (L.); **or., wor.** mason (Ku.); **or.** (N.); **od.** a caste of Hindus who dig and carry earth and build mud houses (G.)(CDIAL 2549).

855.**Orissa**: **ot.t.ar** (Ta.Ma.) **< o_dra** People of the Orissa country; **o_t.t.iram** Orissa (Ta.lex.) **od.ra** Orissa; the inhabitants of Orissa; **o_d.ra** a tribe of S'u_dras (Mn.); name of a people (MBh.); **od.d.a, ud.d.a** the land of Utkala; the inhabitant of Orissa (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2549). **or.a** an original inhabitant of Orissa (Or.); **od.d.ia** pertaining to Utkala (Skt.); **or.iya_** inhabitant of Orissa (B.Bhoj.); **ur.iya_** (B.); **or.ia_** (Or.); **or.iya_** navvy (EH.)(CDIAL 2549). **or.isa_** Orissa (Or.); **ur.i_sa_** (H.)(CDIAL 2551). **od.d.e** native of Orissa (Te.)(DBIA 59).

856.**Heap up; transport of articles**: **lard** load (Skt.); **lad, luz^{u}** heaped-up load (K.); **ladd** load (P.); **la_d** transport of articles, goods (Ku.); an elephant's load (A.); **lada_, nada_** loading; **lada_-ladi** loading up (Or.); **la_d** load, burden (H.)(CDIAL 10965). **lardayati** loads (Skt.); **ladde_i** loads; **laddan.a** (Pkt.); **lad, ladav** (Gypsy); **lada_y** (Dm.); **ladun** to raise, set up, send, despatch (K.); **lad.an.u** to load; **la_d.u_** carrying a load (S.); **lad.d.an., lad.an.**, pres. part. **lad.d.e_nda_, laddun.** to load, carry; pass. **ladi_vun.** (L.); **laddn.a_** to load (P.); **la_dnu** (N.); **la_diba** (A.); **lada_na** (B.); **la_diba_, ladiba_, nadiba_** (Or.); **la_dab** (Aw.); **la_dna_** to load, pile up, oppress (H.); **la_dai** loads (OMarw.); **la_dvu~** to heap up, load (G.); **la_dn.e~** (M.); **lar-** to load (Gypsy); **lhadu_m** I load (Phal.)(CDIAL 10966).

857.**Image: to run**: **lad.an.u** to run (S.); **lad.d.an.** (L.); **lar.nu** to slip, stumble (N.); **lariba** to run (A.)(CDIAL 10925). **rad.d.a** slipped (Pkt.); **rar.akn.o** to fall down (Ku.); **rar.kanu** to slip (N.); **rar.ka_na_** to shove (H.); **rar.vu~** to slip (G.)(CDIAL 10594).

919.**The original number**: **od.d.u** a mass, heap (Ka.); **ot.t.u** a total (Tu.Te.); union, glue (Ma.)(DEDR 958). **od.d.u** the original number whether multiplicand or dividend (Ka.); **od.d.e** multiplication table (Tu.); **od.d.u** the multiplicand (Te.)(DEDR 964).

920.**Seven**: **od.** seven; **od.gi** seven things; **or.i** seven; **or.in go_r.i** 140 (Kui)[cf. DBIA 122); cf. **d.-** in: **d.ebbadi** seventy (Te.)(DEDR 3918)]; **odgi** seven; **odi pattu** seven times twelve dozen (= 1008)(Kui); **e_r.u** seven (Kond.a); **e_r..u** seven (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **e_r..mai** id. (Ta.); **er..u-patu** seventy (Ta.Ma.); **e.y** seven (Ko.); **e.g** id. (Ko.Sholur dialect); **el. vat** seventy (Ko.); **ow** seven; **pa.w** seventeen (To.); **e_r..-pattu, eppattu** seventy (Ka.); **e.l.i** seven; **e.l.ane** seventh; **el.u-vadi** seventy (Kod..); **e_l.u** seven (Tu.); **e_l.ane** seventh; **e_l.veru** seven persons; **el.pa, e_l.pa, erpa** seventy (Tu.); **e_d.u** (7th cent.; inscr.), **e_r..u** seven; **e_d.uguru** seven persons; **e_n.-nu_r-u** 700; **d.ebbadi, d.ebbhai, d.abbhai** seventy; **d.ebban.d.ru** seventy persons (Te.); **ed., e_r.** seven; **ergur, ed.gur** seven persons (Kol.); **e_r.un, ye_r.ung, yed.ung, e_r.u~_** seven (usually non-masc.); **e_r.vir, e_rur, e_r.ur, e_r.vur** seven (masc.); **ye_r.k** seven each (Go.)(DEDR 910). **sapt** seven (RV.); **satta** (Pali.Pkt.); **sata** (Dhp.); **sut, sot, su_t** (D..); **so_t** (Wg.); **sut** (Kt.); **sete**

(Pr.); **sat** (Dm.Tir.); **sa_ta, sa_te, sa_t, sat** (Pas'.); **sat** (Nin., Shum. Wot.Kal. Bshk.Sv. Phal.Sh.); **sa_t** (Kal.Mai.Tor.Kand.Phal.); **satt** (Bshk.Sh.); **st** (Sh.); **sath** dat. **satan**; **satt** (K.); **sata** (S.); **satt** (L.P.WPah.); **sa_t** (Ku.N.B. Mth.Bhoj.Aw. H.Marw. G.M.); **xa_t** (A.); **sa_t** (Or.Konkan.i); **sata** (OSi.Bra_mi_ inscr.); **sat-a, hat-a** (Si.); **hat** (Md.)(CDIAL 13139). **saptaka** consisting of seven (Mn.); **sattaya** septad (Pkt.); **sot^{u}** (K.); **sato** the number 7 (S.); **satta_** (P.); aggregate of seven (H.); **sattu~** the 7-times table (G.)(CDIAL 13140). **sa_r.tri_** 37 (G.); **saptatrim.s'at** 37 (MBh.)(CDIAL 13145). **zda_ro~_, sida_ro~_** 17 (Wot..)(CDIAL 13146). **e_** abbreviated form of the cardinal numeral, **e_a**, seven; used in the formation of the following cmpd. numerals: (a) in the multiples of seven by twenty, hundred, thousand etc., **e_ hisi**, 140; **e_ sae**, 700; **e_ hajar**, 7000; (b) in the formation of phrases denoting multiplication: **e_sa**, seven times; (c) in the formation of distributive adjectives and adverbs: **e_e_a**, seven each; **e_e_ate**, seven by seven; **e_e_sa**, seven times each; (d) in the formation of approximative numerals; it stands before **irilia** or **iril**: **e_iril t.aka omaime**, give him about seven or eight rupees; **e_iriliako taikena**, there were about seven or eight; used before certain words which are used in enumerations of men, families and cattle: **hor.o**, persons; **or.a** families; **bo_** heads of cattle; **arar.** yokes of...; **e_a** cardinal numeral, seven (Mu.); **hinniaw** (Khasi.); **e_-e_ate** distributive adv., seven by seven, seven at a time, in groups of seven (Mu.lex.) **o_r-u, er-** seven (Ka.); **yo_r-u** seven (M.)(Ka.lex.) **er-, ep, e_r-, e_r-u** seven (Ka.); **er-u** (Ta.Ma.); **er-vittu = eppattu** of which it is the original form (Ka.); **el.pa** (Tu.); **e_r-bir, e_r-biru** seven persons (Ka.); **e_r-u** seven; **e_r-u ge_n.a, e_r-u ke_ri** etc., (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **eae** seven (Santali.lex.)

921.**Girdle**: **od.i-kat.t.u** girdle (Te.)(DEDR). **ot.t.iya_n.am** girdle worn by yo_gis while in a sitting posture, so as to bind the waist and the doubled-up legs together, **yo_ka-p-pat.t.ai** (**Tiruman. 818**)(Ta.lex.); gold or silver girdle or belt worn by women (Ta.); **ut.aan.** gold chain round the loins (Ma.); **od.ya_n.a, od.d.ya_n.a, od.d.an.a, od.d.ava_n.a, od.d.iva_n.a, od.va_n.a** belt of gold or silver chiefly worn by women (Ka.); **od.yan.e, od.ya_n.a** belt or girdle made of gold and generally worn by a devil-dancer (Tu.); **od.d.a_n.amu** belt of gold or silver worn by women (Te.). Probably < ***ot.i-a_n.** waist-string (DEDR 961).

922.**Dislike**: **or-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to punish, chastise (**Pur-ana_. 10,4**); to rebuke, reprove (**Akana_. 342**); to deride, ridicule (**Kur-al., 779**); to dislike, be disgusted with, suppress (as the desires), mortify (as the body); **or-uppu** dislike, aversion, rebuke, punishment, self-mortification; **ur-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to rebuke, disgrace (Ta.); **or-uppu** hatred, aversion; punishment (Ma.); **ro_su** to dislike, feel disgust; n. (also); **ro_te** dirt, filth, ordure; **roccu, rocce, rojju, rojje** mud, mire, foul water (Ka.); **orudala** backbiting, tale-bearing (Te.); **ro_yu, r-o_yu** to hate, dislike, be disgusted with, be wearied or tired, give up, abandon, leave, despise, rebuke; **ro~_ta, ro_ta** disgust, abhorrence; dirt, filth; **r-occu, ro_ta** contempt, disregard; mud, mire; **rompi** mud, mire (Te.)(DEDR 1019). **ver-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to detest, loathe (**Na_lat.i, 172**); hate, be angry at, renounce, be afflicted; **ver-ukkai, ver-uppu** aversion, loathing (**Ain:kur-u. 93**); dislike, displeasure (**Kur-al., 696**)(Ta.lex.); **verv- (vert-)** to dislike (Ko.); **ver-ukka** to avoid, abstain from, loathe, hate, renounce; **ver-uppu** aversion, abomination; **ver-uppikka** to cause anger; **vir-akkam** repugnance (Ma.); **birkha'a_na_** to disgust with, make sick of, disaffect from; **birkha_rna_** to grow disaffected, conceive a disgust for, be sick of (Kur.)(DEDR 5512). **Disgusting**: **ar^{o}t^{u}**, **ar^{u}c^{u}** bad, no good, useless (K.); **aruta** disgust, loathing, aversion to food (Si.)(CDIAL 613). **arucya** unpleasant; **rucya** tonic (Sus'r.); **aruc** unpalatable, disagreeable (P.); **aruco** unpalatable (N.)(CDIAL 614). **aro_caka** not shining (Kaus'.); disgusting (Sus'r.); **aro_cuk** displeasing (skt.); **aru_c^{u}**, dat. pl. **aro_cen** unpleasing, disagreeable (K.)(CDIAL 623).

818.**Image: sun**: **el** sun (**Tirumuru. 74**); sunshine (**Pin..**); day time (**Pur-ana_. 170**); day of 24 hours (**Pin..**); lustre, splendour, light (**Tol. Col. 271**); **ellavan-** sun (**Pa_rata. Patin-et.. 119**); **elli** daytime (**Te_va_. 344,8**)(Ta.lex.)

923.**Shining**: **r^{o}t^{u}**, **r^{u}c^{u}** good, excellent, beautiful, sweet (K.)(CDIAL 10755). **rutiya** wish, desire (Si.)(CDIAL 10756). **aro~_** happy (Ash.); **aro_, ro_** rich, noble (Kt.); **a_ro_k** shining through (RV.); **a_ro_ai** gets happy (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1329). **viro_cate_** shines (RV.); **viro_cati** shines out (Pali)(CDIAL 11876). **ruci** light, beauty (AV.); brightness, pleasure (Pali); **rui-** beauty, charm (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10762). cf. **meruku** glitter, lustre, polish (Ta.); **mer-u~gu** to shine, glitter, gleam; n. brilliance, glitter, polish; bright, shining (Te.)(DEDR 5074). **rucita** bright (S'Br.); **rucia** pleasant (Pkt.); **zut** morning (Tor.); **re_t, re_d** tomorrow (Bshk.); **ras't** dawn (Sang.)(CDIAL 10763). **rucyate_** is pleasant (R.); **ruccati** finds pleasure in (Pali); **ruccai** to be liked, be pleasing (Pkt.); **rucan.u** to be pleased, excite desire (S.); **rucn.a_** to be liked, be pleasing (P.); **rucn.o** to be liked, be wholesome, be digested, like (Ku.); **rucnu** to be pleasant (N.); **ruca_unu** to like (N.); **rusiba** to be palatable (A.); **ruca_** to be liked, be relished (B.); **ruciba_** (Or.); **rucai** (OAw.); **ru_cna_** (H.); **rucvu~** to be liked, relish (G.); **rucn.e~** to be liked (M.); **russanava_** to be pleased with (Si.); **rici** desired (OSi.); **risi-ya** wish, pleasant taste (Si.)(CDIAL 10765). **ro_c** bright (AV.); gladdening (Skt.); **ro_a** liking, taste for (Pkt.); **ros'** pleasure (Kal.)(CDIAL 10831). **ro_cate_** shines (RV.); **ro_cyati** makes pleasant (AV.); **ro_cyate_** is liked (R.); **ro_cati** shines (Pali); **ro_ai** (Pkt.); **rozo_nu** to be light (Sh.); **ro_ce_ti** is pleased (Pali); **rocetu, locetu** let them find pleasure in (As'.); **ro_e_i, ro_ai** gives pleasure (Pkt.); **ro_cun**, pp. **ru_c^{u}** to be liked (K.)(CDIAL 10832). **ro_cis** light, brightness (RV.); **ro_c** bright (AV.); **ro_cas** light (MaitrS.); **ro_i_** light (Pkt.); **zuc** daybreak (Ash.); **wruc, zuz** (Wg.); **ruc, ric-kol** (Kt.); **urjuk, yrjk** (Pr.); **ru_c** morning (Gaw.); **zo_i-zal** pine tree (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10833). **ro_cya** shining (MaitrS.); **ru_c, ro_c** dawn (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10835). cf. **ro_yu, r-o_yu** to seek, search, look for; **va_r(u)cu** to look for, wait, expect, wish (Te.)(DEDR 1059). **Light**: **ol.i** light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty; **ol.iyavan-, ol.iyo_n-** sun; **ol.ir (-v-, -nt-)**, **ol.ir-u (ol.ir-i-)** to shine; **ol.irvu, ol.ir-u** brightness; **onmai** brilliance, brightness, beauty (Ta.); **ol.i** splendid, bright; the light; **ol.ima, ol.ivu** brightness; **on.ma** splendour, beauty; **ul.ayuka, ul.iyuka** to shine, glitter (Ma.); **ol.a, ol.apu** shine, blaze; **ul.ku** to shine, blaze, appear; **ul.ku, ul.uku** a shining substance, a meteor [or **ulka_-** (Skt.)](Ka.); **ol.i** light, splendour (Tu.); **or.ini(ka)** white, bright (Kond.a)(DEDR 1016). **ulevuni** to shine (Tu.); **olayu** shine (Te.); **ole** come to light, to appear (Ka.); **oliyal** luxuriance, sprout (Ta.)(DEDR 997). **To see**: **o.l (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.); **o_l-** to see; **o_lip-** to show (Nk.)(DEDR 1066). **lo** light (e.g. of moon)(WPah.); **lo_** light (L.); light, dawn (Sh.K.); deodar (Bshk.)(CDIAL 11120). **lo_e_i** shines (Pkt.); **lo_en:g** (lightning) to flash (Bshk.); **lo-** to see (Shum.); **lo_kate_** sees (Dha_tup.); **lo_kyati** shines (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 11122). **lo_cana** lighting (BhP.); eye (MBh.Pali); **lo_an.a** (Pkt.); **loin.** eye, eye-sight (P.); **loyan** eye (H.); **loan.a** (OG.)(CDIAL 11128). **lo_i_** light (Pkt.); **lu_i** tomorrow (Pas'.); **le_wil** brightness (Wot..); **loi** light, lustre (H.)(CDIAL 11129). **lec** adj. light, bright (Pas'.); **lo_c** dawn (Shum.); **loj** night (Tor.)(CDIAL 11131). **lo_cyate_** is caused to shine (Dha_tup.); **locan.u** to desire, search for (S.); **locan.** to favour, wish (L.); **locvu~** to desire earnestly (G.)(CDIAL 11132). **el** lustre, splendour, light, sun, daytime; **elli, ellai** sun, daytime; **ilaku (ilaki-), ilan:ku (ilan:ki-)** to shine, glisten, glitter (Ta.); **ilakuka** to shine, twinkle; **ilan:kuka** to shine; **el** lustre, splendour, light; **ella** light (Ma.); **elamu** to be shiny, splendid (Te.); **alla** day (Pkt.)(DEDR 829). cf. **tel.** to become clear (Ta.); **tel.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to shine, sparkle (Ta.); **tel.i** clearness, brightness (Ma.); **teli, seli** clear, pure, filtered (Tu.)(DEDR 3433). **ne_ram** time, season, opportunity (Ta.); sun, day, light, time, season, hour, turn; **ne_rattu** early, seasonably (Ma.); **ne.ra** sun, time; **ne.rate** early in the morning (Kod..);

ne_rd id. (Tu.); **de_** sun, sunshine, day, time (Br.)(DEDR 3774). **nir-a** brilliant, be distinguished (Ta.); **nir-am** light, lustre (Ta.); **nir-am** light, splendour; **nir-akka** to shine (Ma.)(DEDR 3680). **Image: sun**: **er-ikka** to shine (as sun); **er-i** to shine, glitter (Ta.)(DEDR 861). **er-** sun (?To.); **en-r-u** sun (Ta.); **en-r- u_r..** sun, sunshine, summer (Ta.); **en.d.a** sun, sunshine, heat of the sun (Te.); **eddi** heat of the sun (Go.); **yaddi** hot, sunlight (Go.); **addi_, adi_, addi** heat of the sun (Go.); **nendi, nend.i** heat of the sun (Pa.); **edde** sunshine (Nk.)(DEDR 869). cf. **vel., ven.** white, pure, shining, bright (Ta.)(DEDR 5496).

924.**Image: splinter; crack; to break**: **o_t.t.a** crack, leak, hole (Ma.); **o_t.t.ai** hole, crack in a vessel, flaw, leak (Ta.); **ot.ipu** breaking off in the middle (Ta.); **ut.ai** to break as a pot burst into fragments, be split; **ut.aivu** cracking, fracturing (Ta.); **ot.ikka** to break (Ma.); **ot.appu** breach or bursting of a ridge in a ricefield or bund; **ot.iccil** breaking or fracture; **ut.ayuka** to break as pottery, nuts, etc.; **ut.ekka** to break in pieces (Ma.); **or.v (or.d-)** to break; **or.** small crack in wood or iron (Ko.); **o.t.** hole (Ko.); **war.-** to break in pieces, as pot; **war.f** id.; **wir.y-** (joints) crack; **war. ad.y** broken pot (To.); **od.i, ud.i** to be broken, crack, burst, be broken in pieces; break in pieces; **ud.i** fragment, splinter; **ud.isu, od.isu** to cause to be shattered in pieces; **od.aka, od.aku** state of being cracked, crack, fracture; **od.e** to be broken (= **od.i**); fragment; **ot.t.e, o_t.e** a crack, fracture (Ka.); **od.e- (od.ev-, od.and-)** to break, be broken (pot); **od.a- (od.ap-, od.at-)** to break (Pot); **od.e** piece of something hollow or of round fruit; **od.eve** a break (Ka.); **od.iyuni, od.eyuni** to break; **od.ipuni, od.epuni** to break, break open; **udepuni, ud.evuni** to break, split as pot, etc.; **od.aku** bruise, fracture, leak; **od.ka** bruised, broken; **od.puni** to pluck; **od.pu** plucking; **od.atelu** breaking, broken; **ud.ettelu** bruide; **ot.t.e** fissure, hole, potsherd; broken, cracked (Tu.); **ud.e, od.i** to break; **od.i, od.pu** to pluck (Kor.); **od.api** breach, opening; **od.iyu** to take by force, snatch; **od.ucu** to defeat, overthrow, to take away by force; **o_d.u** to be defeated; defeat; crack, chink, hole; **o_t.u** defeat, overthrow; **o_t.i** cracked, broken, leaky; **o_t.ami** defeat, failure; **o_t.ar-u, o_t.a_r-u** to be split, broken, be ruined, defeated (Te.)[cf. semant. **o_t.u** to be defeated, run (Ta.)(DEDR 1041)]; **o.d.- (o.d.t-)** to burst; **o.t.- (o.t.t-)** to smash (pot)(Kol.); **o_r.**- to break; **o_t.-** id. (Nk.); **ut.up-** to split, break; **ot.up-/ot.p-** to break; **o_r.- (o_t.t.-)** to break (Nk.); **o_d.-** to break, burst; **o_t.ip- (o_t.it-)** to cause to burst (Pa.); **or-** to break (Ga.); **wo_r.a_na_** to burst of an egg or pot; **wo_hta_na_** to burst, (chicks) hatch out; **o_r-** to break; **o_h-, ohta_na_** to break; **orsahta_na_, orih-** id.; **orun, urung-, urng-** to break, break off; caus. **uruht-, ureht-, urut-, uris-, urih-, urh-** (Go.); **o_h- (o_st-)** to strike with hammer, smash (clods)(Pe.); **o_ja (o_ji-)** to be burst, broken, cracked (Kui); **ohpa (oht-**; ?**o_hpa**) to burst, smash, crack (Kui); **o_y- (-it-)** to be brokenj; **o_h- (o_st-)** to break (Kuwi)(DEDR 946). **ot.ital** to break, as a stick, a branch, a rib (Ta.); **od.i** id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ot.ittal** to break short off; to snap, as a branch, a stick (**Kantapu. Tikkuvicaya. 110**); **od.isu** (Ka.); **od.i** (Ma.Tu.); **ot.ivu** breaking, fracturing (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vad.e** slices (Kol.); **var.ka, var.ga_** division, part; **vad.ga_** half, portion (Go.)(DEDR 5228).

925.**Great assembly**: **ot.t.o_lakkam** show, pomp, magnificence (Ta.); great assembly (Ta.); **od.d.o_lagamu** (Te.); **od.d.o_laga** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

926.**Image: earthen vessel**: **o_t.u** earthen vessel (**Na_lat. i.139**); piece of broken earthenware, potsherd; mendicant's bowl for receiving alms, as a potsherd; **o_t.u** shell, potsherd, tile (Ma.); **wi.r.** skull, tile (To.); **o_d.u** potsherd, earthen pan, skull (Ka.); **o.r.** potsherd, skull (Ko.); **o_d.e, va_d.e** a burnt earthen hoop used in constructing a tube-well, a storage vessel constructed of baked earthen hoops (Ka.); **o.d.i** skull, wide circular dish (Kod..); **o_d.u, o_d.illu** potsherd;

o_d.ari potter (Tu.)(DEDR 1042); **o_t.ai** vessel for holding sandal, etc.; **ot.t.u-vat.t.il** small vessel for holding water, etc., placed before the idol in worship (**S.I.I.ii,3**); **ot.ukku** dent or depression in a metal utensil (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

927.**Image: swan**: **o_ti, o_timam** swan (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 5**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDE 1050). **o_tima-va_kan-an-** Brahma_, whose vehicle is the swan; **o_timamuyartto_n-** Brahma_, whose banner has the figure of a swan; **o_timan-** Brahma_, who rides on a swan (**Pirapo_ta. 26,26**); **o_tima-vil.akku** swan-shaped pendent lamp (**Perumpa_n.. 317**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_ti** knowledge, wisdom, spiritual perception; learning, erudition; learned person; one who recited the Ve_da and S'a_stras (Ta.lex.)

928.**To recite**: **o_tu (o_ti-)** to read, recite, utter mantras, repeat prayers, speak, declare; **o_tuvi (-pp-, -tt-)** to teach the vedas, instruct; **o_tal** reciting (sas the veda)(**Tol. Po. 25**); **o_ti** learning, learned person; **o_ttu** reciting, uttering (as a mantra), the veda (Ta.); **o_tuka** to recite, read, say; **o_tikka** to teach; **o_ttu** reading (chiefly of scriptures), using formulas (Ma.); **o.d- (o.dy-)** to read, pronounce (charms), learn; **o.t** a charm (Ko.); **wi.0-** to read; **wi.t** incantation (To.); **o_du** to utter, read, recite, study, say; n. reading, etc.; **o_disu** to cause to read, instruct in the s'a_stras; **o_dike, o_duvike** reading; **o_tu, o_ta** reading, that has been read or studied, the veda (Ka.); **o.d (o.di-)** to read (Kod..); **o_duni** to read; **o_da_vuni** to cause to read, teach how to read; **o_dige, o_du** reading (Tu.)(DEDR 1052). **ho_tr.ka** assistant of the ho_tr., priest (S'Br.); **ho_traka** (AitBr.); **hottiya** member of a sect of va_naprastha ascetics (Pkt.); **wuto_, uto_** high priest (Kt.); **wuta_, uto_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 14176). **ho_tra** office of the priesthood, priesthood (RV. x.51,4); **ho_tra_** call, invocation, praising (RV. i.120,1); **hautra** verses recited by Hotr. (Vedic.lex.)

929.**To plunge**: **om.bal.n.em.** to wash lightly, to plunge (M.); **oha_l.** alluvial deposits, silt brought in by the river (G.); **omba_lai** = **pla_vayati** (Pkt.)(Bloch, p. 309). cf. **o_ma_likai** fragrant substances put in water used for drinking and bathing, of which there are 32 (**Cilap. 6,77, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ho_ma** havih- praks.e_pa: offering or making an oblation; **ho_tra** id. (RV. iii.17.2); **ho_tr.** sacrificer, priest, who invokes the gods at a sacrifice (RV. iii.35.10) (Vedic.lex.) **o_ma** (Tadbhava of **ho_ma**) an oblation of clarified butter, a burnt-offering (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **o_kam** flood (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.); **o_gha** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_kul.i**, **o_kal.i** a red liquid of various ingredients which is sprinkled or squirted upon persons at the ho_l.i feast, at the close of a temple festival, or at marriages (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **o_kas** ease, pleasure, comfort (RV. i.173.11; pa_ni_ya_dikam sadanam (RV. ii.191); **o_kiva_m.s** pleasing (RV. vi.59.3); **vaokus'** (Awesta); **o_ks.a** to sprinkle over (RV. iii.62.16); **o_dman** flood (VS. xiii.53 : **o_dmani o_s.adhi_s.u**)(Vedic.lex.)**oum.l, vaum.l.** mimusops elengi (M.); **vakula** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 308).**ogal, oghal., ohal., vaghal.** stream; **ogal.n.em., oghal.n.em.** to seep, to drip (M.); **ogal.vum.** to melt, to trickle (G.); **ogga_lo tatha_ oa_lo alpam. srotah-** (OM.); **-ghr.-** to moisten (Skt.); **ogha** current (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 308). **ojhar** trickling, current, waterfall (M.); **ojharn.em.** to trickle (M.); **avajharei, ojhara** (Pkt.); **avaks.ar** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 309).

930.**Image: simile**: **oppan.i** simile; **oppam** parallel, comparison, resemblance (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **oppa** id. (Ka.); **oppu** likeness, similarity, resemblance (**Kur-al., 993**); id. (Te.Ka.Ma.); **oppumai** likeness, similarity, resemblance (**Tan.t.i. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **on-r-a** a sign of comparison (**Tol. Po. 286**)(Ta.lex.) **o_pa_ti** part. particle of comparison (Ta.Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

931.**Delivers; deposits**: **upa_rpayati** brings near (S'Br.); **oppe_i, uppe_i** hands over, delivers to (Pkt.); **opn.e~, vapn.e~** (M.); **o_pe_ti** makes go into, deposits (Pali); caus. formed from **upe_ti** approaches (Pali); **o_via** set upon (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2311). **nyarpayati** thrown down (AV.); **nappan.** to seize; **nappun.** to take, hold; **nape_van.** to catch (L.); **napan.** to seize (L.)(CDIAL 7611). **pre_ran.a** driving on (Skt.); **pe_ran.a, pe_ran.a_** impelling (Pkt.); **pri_ran** act of sending (K.)(CDIAL 9000). **pre_rte_** moves, appears (RV.); **ce_l.** to arrive; caus. **cela_** (Mai.); **chlo_n.** (Chil.)(CDIAL 9001). **Deliver**: **oppat.ai-ttal** to entrust, consign, deliver, give over to the charge of another; **oppat.ai** entrusting, surrender, commitment, delivery, pledging, giving charge; **oppat.aippu** delivery in execution of (legal) proceedings; **oppu** to agree, accede to, assent (Ta.Te.Ka.); **oppi** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **oppantam** agreement, stipulation, contract (Ta.); **oppanda** id. (Ka.Tu.); **oppandamu** id. (Te.); **oppantama_naka_n.i** land for which the title has been commuted into a lump sum by agreement; **oppam** signature; writ, summons, citation; written grant of privileges or honours; sanad (**J.**); **oppamit.utal** to subscribe one's name to; to grant a certificate of privileges or honours; to grant a diploma or sanad; **oppat.imicukku** computation of the actual value of a crop;[**micukku** computation (Ta.)]; **oppan:ku_r-u** partition deed showing division of property (**C.G.**); **opputalraci_tu** delivery receipt for property purchased in court sale; acknowledgement receipt (Ta.lex.) **To send**: **pre_rayati** sets in motion, pushes on (RV.); **pe_rai** sends; pass. **pe_rijjam.ta** (Pkt.); **pru_run** to send (a message); **pri_run** to dispatch, instigate, order (K.); **prervu~** to send, despatch, urge, cause to do (G.); **pelle_i** sends (Pkt.); **pellai, pillai** throws (Pkt.) **prela** draw (water)(Tir.); **pre_l, le_l, te_l** to herd (cattle), stretch out (hand)(Pas'.); **peln.a_** to push (P.); **peln.o** (Ku.); **pelnu** (N.); **pela_iba** to throw away (A.); **pel** to throw down (MB.); **peliba_** to push (Or.); **pelal** (Bhoj.); **pelai** pushes, drives away, tramples on; **pe_lab** to enter by force (OAw.); **pelna_** to push (H.); **peln.e~** (M.); **pelani** fit to be thrown away (A.)(CDIAL 9002). cf. **arpayati** causes to move (AV.); puts in or on (RV.); delivers up (Ya_j.); **appe_ti** fits in (Pali); **appe_i** hands over (Pkt.); **a_pab** to deposit, place (Mth.); **a_pvu~** to give, pay (G.)(CDIAL 684). **Consignable**: cf. **arpita** fixed (RV.); entrusted (Ya_j.); **a_pai_** deposit, present given to a friend at a distance (M.); **arp(i)ya** consignable (Skt.); **appiya** given (Pkt.)(CDIAL 685). cf. **opa (ot-)** to lead away, take away (persons); n. act of leading away; **o_va (o_t-)** to take away (things), take, receive; n. act of taking (Kui)(DEDR 984). cf. **oppat.i** harvest (Ta.)(DEDR 982).

932.**Common wealth fund**: **oppat.i** a kind of common good fund raised by proportionate contributions from all land owners (**G.Tn.D. i,103**); **oppuravukka_ran-** caste man; he that has an equal share with others in inheritance; co-parcener, pan:ka_l.i; **opparakka_ran-** id. (Ta.lex.)

933.**Image: polishing instrument**: **oppakkatir** jeweller's polishing instrument; **oppam** gloss, polish (**Pur-ana_. 147,7, Urai.**); **oppan-** that which has been burnished (**S.I.I. ii,7**)(Ta.lex.)

934.**Image: furrow, line; one**: **or.a** drawn line, furrow (S.); **o_r.**, pl. **o_r.a~** furrow (L.); **or.** (P.); **or.iba_** to plough a field once (Or.); **or.e ca_sa** one ploughing (Or.)(CDIAL 2545). **Image: one**: **o_r, or** one etc. (Ka.Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **oru, o_r** one; **ori** to be united in harmony; **orukkam** oneness, sameness; **orun:ku** altogether, simultaneously; **ore_** onely, one; **o_rmai** unity (Ta.); **oru, o_r** one, the same; **o_ro_, o_ro_ro_, o_ro_nnu** each one (Ma.); **orrvi.** one at a time, once every day (Ko.); **or, o_r** one; **o_ran.a** a line, row (Ka.); **ori** one (adj.)(Kod..); **o.rak etti** one pair of bullocks (Kod..); **or** one (adj.); **oru** one, single, solitary; **ora** once, at once (Tu.); **orima, orimika** friendship, harmony (Te.); **oror** one; **orone** alone; **or.e** one; **warpne** at one place (Go.); **uRku uRku** one each (Kond.a); **ro, ronje** one (Pe.); **ru, rund.i** one (Mand..); **ro** one (Kui); **rondi,**

ro_ one (Kuwi); **utxi_** alone, lonely; **or^{o}t** one man or woman; **orma_** all (Kur.); **ort** one (Malt.); **asit.** one (entity); **asi** one (adj.); **asi_ke** once (Br.)(DEDR 990). **on.t.i** that which is single, solitary or single person (Ta.); one, single, alone (Ka.); alone, single, separated (Tu.); state of being alone, singleness, solitariness; single, only one, alone (Te.); **unt.hal** one (neut.)(Go.); **on.t.a_** one thing (Kur.)(DEDR 990). **hora** a line (Santali.lex.)

935.**Image: to subdue**: **orukku** to subdue, control, kill, slay (Ta.)(DEDR 991). **Image: to subdue**: cf. **orukku-tal** to subdue, control (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.ai. Mum. 24**); to kill, slay (**Kampara_. Pirama_. 195**); to bring together (**Ci_vaka. 60, Urai.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

936.**Image: rat**: **orli** rat (Pe.); **urli** id. (Mand..); **od.ri** id. (Kui); **ori'i** id., mouse (Kui); **or.li, orli** rat (Kuwi)(DEDR 994).

937.**Preparation; readiness; agreement**: **orun.n.uka** to be ready; **orukkuka** to prepare, get ready; **orukkam** preparation (Ma.); **oggu** to be prepared or ready, undertake (Te.)(DEDR 992). **okka** together; in company with (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,2,10**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **oru-ppat.u-tal** to come together (**Tiruva_ca. 45,1**); **oruppat.uttu-tal** to bring together; to bring to an agreement; cause to consent (**Ir-ai. 6,65**); **oruppa_t.u** consent (**Kantapu. Val.l.iya. 163**); unanimity, concord (**Kantapu. Me_ru. 18**); endeavour, effort (**I_t.u, 6,1,8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

938.**Emperor**: **o_riyar** Na_gas (Ta.); emperors of the mountains of cakkarava_l.am (**Pur-ana_. 175,6, Mutar-patippu.**); supernatural beings said to dwell in mountains, and said to possess magical power (**Pur-ana_. 175, Urai.**); **o_ri** name of a liberal chief, one of seven kat.ai-val.l.al (**Pur-ana_. 158,5**); the name of a horse of O_ri, a chief of the ancient Tamil country (**Cir-upa_n..111**)(Ta.lex.)

939.**Image: man's hair; mane**: **o_ri** man's hair; mane (**Poruna. 164**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ul.ai** mane, hair of head (Ta.); **ul.a** mane of horse or lion, man's hair (Ma.)(DEDR 701).

940.**Estate**: **o_ra_n--ka_n.i** estate under a single owner (**Ira_mana_. Uyutta. 74**)(Ta.lex.) **va_ra** a share: a landlord's half share of the produce of a field in lieu of rent (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

941.**Boiled rice**: **o_rai** boiled rice, a general term used to indicate rice that is mixed up with other edibles such as tamarind, sesamum etc. (Ta.); **o_remu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **o_gara** boiled rice (Ka.); **o_gira, o_hara, o_remu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_viramu** food, boiled rice (Te.inscr.); **ogara, vogara** rice, food (OM.)(DEDR 1030).

942.**Image: circular dance**: **o_rai** a kind of ancient dance with hands joined in a circle, the performers singing while dancing; kuravai (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

943.**Those in original residence**: **buniadi hor.ko** those in original residence (Santali.lex.) **or.ak** house (Santali.lex.) **o_r, o_r., or.e** beginning, origin (Kur.); **r.e** beginning, end; **r.-otre** to end, finish (Malt.)(DEDR 1065). **Family**: **or.akrenko** family (Santali.lex.) **bunia_d** foundation (H.); **buna_di** id. (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **buniad** foundation (Santali.lex.)

944.**To stick to**: **ora, orakol.l.u** to stick to (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

945.**Images: row; slanting**: **va_ra, va_re** declivity, sloping (Ka.Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **o_ran.a** a line, a row (Ka.); **o_l.i, o_n.i** a continuous line, a row; a number, a mass (Ka.); **o_li** (Te.); **o_l.a** (M.); **o_re** the state of being aslant, leaning, oblique, sloping (Ka.); **o_lu, ma_lu** to bend (Ka.); **va_lu, vra_lu** (Te.); **o_lu** to slant (Ka.Te.); to hang, to dangle (Ka.); **ve_lu, vre_lu** (Te.); **o_l** swinging or dangling about (Ka.); **o_rad.i** sloping, declivity; variance, difference or unevenness in scales (Ka.); **va_re** (Te.); **or-agu** to be bent, to incline (Ka.); **oragu, olan:gu** (Tu.); **ur-in:gu** (Te.); **ur-iccu** (Ma.); **uggu, oggu, or-agu, or-ugu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: line**: **o_l.i** a continuous line, row (**Kampara_. Miti. 22**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **o_l.i** a continuous line, row (**Kampara_. Miti. 22**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **o_ra_yam** obliqueness, slantingness; the leeward or leaning side of a boat or other vessel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **por-i** to inscribe (Ta.); **pori** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare (Tu.)(DEDR 4564).

946.**Cart**: **or..ukai** cart (**uman.ar uppo yor..ukai yen.n.upa** : **Pur-ana_. 116**); train of carts (**Perumpa_n.. 63**)(Ta.lex.)

947.**Royal protection; pleasure**: cf. **o_lakkam** assembly of state (Ta.lex.) **olime, olume, oluve, olme** pleasure; affection, love, favour, kindness; royal protection, pran.aya, prasa_da (Ka.); **elami** (Te.); **olavu, ola** pleasure, complacency; kindness, favour, grace; **olava_n** to obtain or experience pleasure; **olavalar** pleasure to bloom or to become great; **olavettu** to assume pleasure; **oli, ole** to be pleased, to be favourable, to be pleased with; to desire; to be fit; to be pleasant; **olavara, valavara** pleasure etc.; alluring charm; **olavaran:gol.** to take pleasure in, to side with; **olavad.isu** to cause one's self to experience pleasure, to be pleased; **olaga_r-a** an amiable man; **olaga_rti** an amiable woman; **olapu, onapu** moving the body in a foppish manner, affectation in walking, foppishness, dandyism, coquetry; **olapuga_r-a** a fop, a dandy; **olme-ver-u** pleasure to be got (Ka.lex.)

948.**Fire-place**: cf. **oln:gam** blaze of fire (Pa.)(DEDR 1001). cf. **ulai** smith's forge or furnace (**Na_lat.i, 298**)(Ta.); **ula** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ole** a fire-place (unconnected with a chimney), of which there are three kinds : 1. three rough stones two of which form the sides and one the back; 2. **on.bole** with the same triangular form, breadth and height of about one foot, but constructed of mud or clay, and always adjoins to the wall of a kitchen (this type of fire-place is occasionally constructed of clay in a portable shape); [For semant. **on.-** 'cook' cf. **un.** to eat or drink (Ta.); **un.a** food (Ta.); **ond.a** boiled rice (Kuwi)(DEDR 600)] 3. **jo_d.uko_d.ole** is more elongaged to both sides than the second one; a hollow passage within connects the elongations with the fire, and conveys its heat to two extra-pots on the openings (**ko_d.ole**) of their surface (Ka.); **ule** (Tu.Ma.); **ulai** (Ta.); **poyyi** (Te.); **ole-gun.d.u** the three stones of which an ole consists; **ole-guppu** a ball of clay for shutting one or both of the side-openings of an ole; **olehod.u, olegun.d.u** to put three stones together to form an ole; **ole, pol.e** to appear, to come to light (Ka.lex.)

949.**Abortion**: **vol.ai** abortion (cause); **a_voi burgea_k vol.aita_** the child is miscarried; **vol.aun.e** abortion (Kon.lex.) **hamal khun, hemal khun** to cause abortion; **god. bud.i** abortive (Santali.lex.) **kut.t.i-y-ar..ittal** to cause miscarriage, abortion of a child conceived in adultery (Ta.lex.)

950.**Kitchen**: **om.vra_** kitchen; **ovri_** lodgings for pilgrims under the portico along a temple wall (M.); **ord.o, ord.i_** apartment (G.); **ovaraka** room (Pali); **apavaraka** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 309).

951.**Bedbug**: **utkun.a** bug, louse; **un:kun.a, o~kun.a, o~kun.i, o_kkan.i, o_ko_dani_** (Skt.); **okkan.i_** louse (Pkt.); **okani** (A.); **ukun, okan, okni, ikun** (B.); **ukun.i, okni, ukhan, ukhun, ukhen** head-louse, weevil; **or.kana_** bedbug (Or.); **ukun.a_** (Si.); **ikin.i_** louse; **ukunu** (Si.)(CDIAL 1728). **ce.l.** bedbug (Ko.); **tixin.y** id. (To.); **tagani, tagan.e, tagun.e, tigan.e, tigun.e** id. (Ka.); **savan.e** id. (Ka.); **tagule, cagul.e** id. (Tu.); **cavn.a** id. (Kor.); **tokki** bedbug (Kurub.)(DEDR 2996).

952.**Image: eagle**: **ukko_sa** osprey (Pkt.); **utkro_s'a** sea-eagle (Sus'r.); **ukkusa** osprey (Pali); **ukah** eagle (A.); **ukussa_** kite, hawk (Si.)(CDIAL 1740).

953.**Dillenia indica**: **uka_** sandpaper-tree, dillenia indica, **uva_maram** (**Malai.**); **uhamaram** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **uva_, uva_y** sandpaper tree, dillenia indica (Ta.); **uvva** dillenia speciosa (Te.); **uka-maram** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 560). Dillenia indica: Common names: elephant-apple, Indian catmon; occurs in India, Siam and Malaya... a deciduous tree growing upto 10 meters or more in height... According to Burkill, the fruit is eaten in Malaya as a flavouring with curries and may be made into a jam... In the Siamese Malay States the pulp of the fruit is used to wash the hair... Kirtikar and Basu maintain that the bark and the leaves are astringent, and are used medicinally... fruit is slightly laxative... The juice of the fruit, mixed with sugar and water is used as a cooling beverage in fevers and as a cough mixture... The fruit contains a soft, fleshy, green, edible pulp with a flavour somewhat like that of a green, sour apple... It makes an excellent sauce or jam and is also used for flavouring fish. A red dye is obtained from the bark of this tree... Acid juice of the fruit is also employed for cleansing the hair (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 612-613). Dillenia indica: **bhavya** (Skt.); **chalta** (H.B.); **mota karmal** (M.); **uva** (Ta.Te.); fruit: tonic, laxative, used in abdominal pains; bark and leaves: astringent; bark and leaves contain tannin; habitat: evergreen forests of the sub-Himalayan tract, from Kumaon and Garhwal eastwards to Assam and Bengal and southwards to Central and South India (GIMP, p.97).

954.**Salvadora persica**: **uka_** tooth-brush tree, salvadora persica, o_mai (**Pin..**); **uka_y** id. (**Ne_mi. Er..ut. 15, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **uka_, ukai, upa_, o_mai** tooth-brush tree, salvadora persica (Ta.); **uka-maram** careya arborea (Ma.); **ogani, uguni, go_n.i, go_nu** id., or salvadora persica (Ka.)(DEDR 560). Salvadora persica = salvadora indica: **brihatpilu** (Skt.); **chotapilu** (H.B.); **pilvu** (M.); **pilu** (P.); **perungoli** (Ta.); **gogu** (Te.); leaves: used as external application in rheumatism; their juice given in scurvy; shoots and leaves: pungent, used as antidote to poisons of all sorts; fruit: carminative, diueretic, deobstruent; stem bark: used in decoction in low fever and as a stimulant and tonic in amenorrhoea; root bark: acrid; habitat: drier parts of India such as occurring in Rajputana, Bihar, Konkan, Circars, Deccan, Carnatic, and in Baluchistan and Sind (GIMP, p.219). Salvadora oleoides: **pilu** (Skt.); **bahapilu** (H.); **kankhina** (M.); **pil** (P.); **kalawa** (Ta.); root bark: vesicant; leaves: used as purgative and as a cure for cough; fruit: aphrodisiac; oil from seeds: used as a stimulating application in painful rheumatic affections and after child-birth; habitat: Punjab, Salt Range, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.219).

955.Image: heap of earth: **ukar, uki_r** a heap of earth; **ukard.a_, ukird.a_, ukri_d.** dunghill (M.); **ukard.o, ukayd.o** (G.); **ukkera, ukkara** (Pkt.); **utkara, utkira** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.303).

956.**Images: crouching, hip**: **ukad., ukd.a_, ukid.va_, ukud.va_** adj. crouching (M.); **ukula** hip (Si.); **ukkut.ika** (Pali); **utkat.uka, utkut.aka** crouching (Skt.); **kat.a** hip (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 302).

957.**Image: hips**: cf. **ukkalai** the hips (Ta.); **ukkal** (Ma.); **okkal, okkalai** hip side of the body (**Par..a. 290**); **okku** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

958.**Image: cooking pot with a rope handle**: **ukkad.a** a piece of rope that is tied to the lower end of a well-rope for fastening the vessel, and is of a different texture, generaly not so thick (Ka.lex.) **Image: string round a vessel; rope**: **ukkam** rope or cord attached to anything, as to a handle (Ta.); **ugga** id. (Ka.); **ukkad.a** piece of rope that is tied to the lower end of a rope for fastening the vessel, and is of a different texture, generally not so thick (Ka.); **oggi** a suspender or cord attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth untilted (Tu.); **uggamu** id. (Te.); **ug(g)ur** rope, bowstring; **ogur** rope (Nk.); **ugi_** the top-knots by which the strings which support a carrier's loads are connected with the shoulder-stick (Kur.); **ukka_ = ku_patula_** (Pkt.)(DEDR 570). **ukkha_** cooking-pot (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1630). **ughen** the string round a vessel for lifting it (Mth.)(CDIAL 1965). **u_r.u_ ogali** to noose (Kuwi)(DEDR 934). **urru** hanging; **uru, huru** snare (Kuwi); **ur-i** a running knot, loop, noose (Ma.)(DEDR 655).

959.**Image: pot**: **ukkhali** pot for cooking rice in (Pali)(CDIAL 1630). **ukku, urku** to boil, to bubble up (Tu.lex.) **ukhe** a pot, a cauldron (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ukad.** to boil (Kon.lex.) **ukhya** dressed or boiled in a pot (as fish etc.); **ukha** a boiler, pot, vessel; **ukha_** a boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan); a fire-place at sacrifice (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **pur..un:ku-tal** to be steamed; to be slightly boiled or steamed; to be parboiled (Ta.); **pur..gu** (Ka.); **pur..ukku** boiling grains; well-boiled food (**Patir-r-up. 90,25**); dholl well-boiled and seasoned (**Perumpa_n.. 195, Urai.**); dholl and rice boiled together (Ta.); flesh, meat (**Pur-ana_. 212**); **pur..ukkal** cooked rice (**Poruna. 114**); rice from paddy, parboiled, dreid and husked (**Tiruvil.ai. Na_t.t.up. 32**); **pur..ukkar-ai** hot air room for causing perspiration (**Man.i. 3,95**)(Ta.lex.)

960.**Boiler**: **ukkhali** (Vedic **ukha** and **ukha_** pot, boiler; Latin **aulla**; Gothic **auhns** oven) a pot in which to boil rice and other food (Pali); **ukkhalika_** id. (Pali); **ukha_** cooking vessel; **ukkhepana** suspension (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **utkalike, ukkalike** a water-pot, kaman.d.alu (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

961.**Image: trough**: **ukhra_n.i_** trough (L.); **uc.ar** poured out (Kt.)(CDIAL 1744). cf. **uha_** an earthen pot (Or.)(CDIAL 1629). **ukha** cooking-pot (AV.); **ukha_** (RV.)(CDIAL 1629). **ukkha_** cooking-pot (Pali.Pkt.); **ukkhali** pot for cooking rice in (Pali); **ikiliya** pot (Si.)(CDIAL 1630). **Cooking-pot: ukhya** being in a cauldron (S'Br.); boiled in a pot (Pa_n..); **ukha_iba** to boil slightly (A.); **ukhowa _** rice boiled and dried before husking (A.)(CDIAL 1630). **ukha** cooking-pot (AV.); **ukha_** (RV.); **uha_** an earthen pot (Or.)(CDIAL 1629). **ugha_uni** small pot to take water in from the spring to fill a larger vessel (N.); **udgha_tana** bucket for raising water (Skt.)(CDIAL 1975). cf. **pukai** smoke (Ta.lex.) **ukkaram** sultriness (Ta.); **uga, ugi, uge** steam, vapour or reek (as that which rises from a grain-pit)(Ka.); **ug, ukki** steam (Tu.); **ukka** confined heat (Te.); **ukkur** steam (Go.); **ukur.** heat; **ukkur., ukkad.** sweat; **ukur.** boiling point (Go.); **ukkola** heat, sultriness (Pkt.)(DEDR 568). **urku, ukku** to rise, swell, boil excessively, come up or over in boiling, foam, boil (as rage); swelling, etc., froth, pride (Ka.); **urpu** steam (Kond.a); **u_rhali** to boil over; **urh'nai** to swell (boiled milk)(Kuwi); **(h)u_ringing, (h)u_re_nging** to swell up, break out, break out (of boils, etc.), sprout (Br.)(DEDR 666).

962.**Image: furnace or forge of a smith; a goldsmith's smelting pot; torch**: **ukka_** (Vedic **ulka_** and **ulkus.i_**; Latin **volcanus**; Old Irish **olca_n** to be fiery) firebrand, glow of fire, torch; **tin.-ukka_** firebrand of dry grass; **ukka_** a furnace or forge of a smith; a meteor; **ukka_-dha_ra** a

torch-bearer; **ukka_-pa_ta** falling of a firebrand, a meteor; **ukka_-mukha** the opening or receiver of a furnace, a goldsmith's smelting pot = kamma_r'uddhana (Pali); **ukka_cana_** enlightening, clearing up, instruction; **ukka_cita** enlightened, made bright; (fig.) or cleaned, cleared up; **ukka_ceti** to bale out water, to empty by means of buckets (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Image: fireplace**: cf. **cu_l.ai** kiln, furnace, funeral pile (Ta.); **culli_, ulli_** fireplace (Pkt.)(DEDR 2709)(CDIAL 4879).

963.**Image: smoking apparatus**: **ukka_, hukka_** a smoking apparatus, a hooka (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ukka_** hookah, Turkish tobacco pipe and its apparatus by which smoke is drawn through water (Ta.); **huqqa** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **hukka_, hukki_ < huqqah** (Arabic) an earthen, leather or metallic pipe, a tobacco pipe (P.lex.)

964.**Image: hare**: **ukkul.a_n-** a hare which is supposed to live on dried leaves (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kulai** hare; **sphon kulai** hare (Santali.lex.)

965.**Image: to sit on knees**: **uka_d.ya_ bos** to squat, sit on the knees (Kon.lex.)

966.**A small boat**: **ukkud.o** a small boat (Tu.lex.) **To float**: cf. **ge** to float, swim (Malt.); **o_gna_ (u_gyas)** to float, swim (Kur.)(DEDR 1031). cf. **ukai** to move as a boat (Ta.)(DEDR 563). **upe** float, swim (Kon.lex.)

967.**To move a boat**: **ukai (-v-, -nt-)** to move as a boat, go as a vehicle, walk as an animal (**Kalla_. 19**)(Ta.); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to drive as a carriage, ride as a horse, row as a boat, discharge as an arrow (**Tiruva_ca. 30,4**)(Ta.); **ukayuka** to go, reach, walk; **ukaykkuka** to drive (Ma.)(DEDR 563). **Effort**: cf. **u_kkam** effort (Ta.)(DEDR 729).

968.**Image: watchhouse**: **ugha_r.i** a raised thatched platform in the fields for watching the crops from (Or.); **udgha_t.a** watchhouse (Skt.)(CDIAL 1972). **ukkal.am** night watch, advance guard, entrenchment around a camp (Ta.); advanced guard, night patrol (Ma.); **ukkad.a** entrenchment about a camp, advanced guard, watch, guardhouse, end or outermost post of a town or village (Ka.); **ukkad.a, ukkud.a** lookout place between the bounds of two towns (Tu.); **ukkal.amu** vanguard, pickets round a camp (Te.)(DEDR 565). **ukkud.o** a watching station between the bounds of two towns (Tu.lex.) **ukkad.a** the end or outermost part of a town or village; an entrenchmet about a camp, an advanced guard, pickets round a camp, a watch; a guard-house (Ka.); **ukkal.a** (Te.); **ukkal.am, ur-kal.am** (Ta.); **ukkad.a ba_galu** the outer-most gate of a town or village; **ukkad.a mane** the last house of a town etc.; **ukkad.a hola** a field on the outskirt etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

969.**Advance guard**: **ukkiram < ugra** advance guard; blaze, glow, fierceness (**Tiruvil.ai. Ya_n-aiyey. 20**)(Ta.); **ukkira-p--eru-var..uti** a Pa_n.d.ya who was the last king who reigned during the period of the Third Tamil Sangam in Madura and under whose patronage the Akana_n-u_r-u was compiled (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai, Pak. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **Mighty person**: **ugga** (Vedic **ugra**, from **uks.ati, vaks.**) mighty, huge, strong, fierce, grave; a mighty or great person, noble lord; **ugga-putta** a nobleman, mighty lord; high born warrior (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **ukkal.am** night watch, advance guard (Ta.)(DEDR 565).

970.**Image: to leap**: **ukal.i** to jump, leap (Ta.)(DEDR 589). **ukal.ittal** to leap, jump (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 51**); to delight, exult (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,8,7**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ukai-ttal** to leap, jump up (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_. 41**)(Ta.); **ukal.u-tal** to leap, bound, frisk, gambol, jump over (**Kur-un. 65**); to run about (**Maturaik. 74**)(Ta.lex.) **khat.la** to jump (Santali.lex.)

971.**Ploughing**: **ukke, ur..ke** ploughing (Ka.lex.)

972.**Image: to spring up**: **udaga_t** subj. of aor. has arisen (of sun)(RV.); **ugge_i, uggai** rises (Pkt.); **uga_t** pret. he went away (Tor.); **ugan.u** to spring up, shoot up (S.); **uggn.a_** to spring up, grow (P.); **uga_na** to spring up (B.); **ugeiba_** (Or.); **u_gab** to rise, appear (Mth.); **u_gai** rises, appears (OMarw.); **ugvu~** to rise, come out (as the fruit of), grow (G.); **uga_un.a_** to cause to spring up (P.); **uga_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 1954). cf. **uka (-pp-, -nt-)** to ascend, rise, soar upward (Ta.); **ukal.u (ukal.i-)** to leap, bound, frisk, gambol (Ta.); **ukkuka** to leap, spring upward or forward (Ma.); **ubaru** high; above (Tu.)(DEDR 559). cf. **u_par** above (H.lex.) **udgalati** trickles out, oozes out, drips (BhP.); **uglanu** to drip off, die off, become covered with verdigris (N.)(CDIAL 1953). cf. **cilumpu, cel.impu** verdigris (Ta.); **kiluvu, kilubu, kilabu, kilibu, kilumbu** verdigris, rust (Ka.)(DEDR 1586). **uggharati** oozes (Pali); **ughra_l.o, oghra_l.o** lines of a liquid poured out; **oghri_** loose threads at the end of a garment (G.); **u_ghalvu~** to start in procession for bride's father's house, go in procession (G.); **ughal.n.e~** to clear the stale remains of a feed out of a handmill (M.)(CDIAL 1970). **ogre** to boil (Dm.); **ughar.** (Phal.); **ughir.an., ughar.an.** to be collected; **uga_hr.an.** to collect (L.)(CDIAL 1971). **paggharati** oozes out (Skt.); oozes, trickles, drips (Pali); **pagharan.** to melt, liquefy; **paghrun.** (L.); **paghuri_** chewing the cud; **paghura_eb** to chew the cud (Bi.); **pa_ghal.n.e~, paghal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle, drip, melt, dissolve (M.)(CDIAL 8482). **pagharu** sweat (S.); **pagghur, pagghar** (L.); **pa_ghal.** ooze, trickling (M.)(CDIAL 8481). **pagha_ra_** sweat (L.); **paha_l.** mountain stream (M.); **paha_l.i_** shower (M.)(CDIAL 8484). **pagha_ran.u** to melt, dissolve (S.); **pagha_ran.** (L.); **pagha_riba_** to flavour curry with condiments and ghee or oil (A.); **pagha_rn.a_** to melt by heating (P.); **paghal.n.e~** to spread out, widen, enlarge (M.); **pa_ghal.n.e~** to let fall in drops, let run (M.); **pigha_lna_** to melt, dissolve, fuse (H.)(CDIAL 8485). **paghiran.u** to be melted; **paghirjan.u** to be melted, sweat (S.); **pighalna_** (older **paghilna_**, caus. **paghila_na_**) to be dissolved, be melted, be fused (H.); **pighalna_** (P.); **pighal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8486). cf. **ukkad.** sweat (Go.); **ukkaram** sultriness (Ta.)(DEDR 568).

973.**Image: overflowing**: **uggu** to spurt out; **nettaru ugguni** the blood spurting out (Tu.lex.) **ukku, urku** that rises or has risen; spume, froth; rising as that of the flood-tide (Ka.); pride (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ukkanda** swell: overflowing fullness, abundance (Ka.); **ukku, urku** to rise, to swell (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **uku (ukuv-, ukk-)** to be shed as feathers or hair (**Ci.Ci. 1,15**); be spilled (**Kur-al., 720**); gush forth; fall down, die (**Te_va_. 641,4**); set; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to let fall, spill, scatter, cast, shed as leaves or feathers, shed (tear), pour out; **ukuvu** spilling (**Maturaik. 415**)(Ta.); **u_kka** to spill, shed (Ma.); **u.c-** to be spilt; spill, pour (water, grain), pour off (water from grain)(Ko.); **u.c-** to throw away (dirty water); **ux- (uk-)** to leak, dribble; **uf- (uf0-)** to fall down (of flowers or fruit); **uft-** to shake off (water, from head, dust, mud), empty (bag of grain), throw (spear), shout (words of song)(To.); **ugu (okk-)** to become loose, burst forth, flow, run, trickle, be shed or spilt; let loose etc.; vomit; **ugisu** to spill, shed etc.; **ogu, ogisu = ugu, ugisu** (Ka.); **guppuni** to pour, shed, spill; **ugipu** id. (Tu.); **ogi** to pour (Kor.); **u_cu** to fall off as hair from sickness; **guppu** to throw, fling, sprinkle (as something contained in the closed hand), discharge (as an

arrow)(Te.); **uy-, uv-** (hair) falls out (Pa.); **ogor.e** to tumble down, be rolled down; **ogor.tre** to roll down (Malt.)(DEDR 562).

974.**Image: sewing together two pieces**: **okkal** sewing together two pieces of any material (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

975.**Image: lifts up; raises fists**: **ubra_i** raise (the hand to threaten)(Kon.lex.) **udgurate_** lifts up, raises a weapon, raises the voice threateningly (VS.); **ugrun.** to wield (L.); **uggurn.a_** to raise threateningly (e.g. fists)(P.); **uggarna_** (EP.); **ugura_iba_** to cause a new thing to be used (Or.); **ugra_vin.e~** to hold or point menacingly (M.); **uggirati** lifts up, carries (Pali); **uguri** vaunting (Or.)(CDIAL 1961). **udgrhan.a** act of taking out (S'Br.); **udgrabhan.a** act of raising (Ka_tyS'r.); **uggahan.a** taking up (Pali); **ughen** the string round a vessel for lifting it (Mth.)(CDIAL 1965). **udgra_bh** taking up (TS.); **udgra_ha** (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 1966). **o.k (o.yk-)** to raise (hand to strike, corpse on to fire)(Ko.); **o_n.n.uka** to lift up (as hand), prepare to strike, aim at; **o_n.n.al** threat; **o_ccuka** to raise; **o_ppuka** to raise, lift (Ma.); **o_n.ku (o_n.ki-)** lift up, raise (as arm, weapon, pestle); **o_kku (o_kki-)** to raise, lift up, cause to rise; **o_ccu (o_cci-)** to raise in order to strike (Ta.); **o_ga** pride (Ka.)(DEDR 1033).

976.**To collect; to take up**: **ughrun.** to raise (L.); **uggharn.a_** to be collected (P.); **uga_hr.an.** to collect (L.); **ugharva_un.a_** to cause to be collected (P.); **ughra_vvu~** to collect money promised (G.); **ugha_rn.e~** to collect (M.); **ughir.an., ughar.an.** to be collected (L.); **uga_hr.an.** to collect (L.)(CDIAL 1971). **uggha_a** collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1974). **udgra_hayati** causes to take up, causes to pay (Ya_j.); **udgra_hita** pp. (Skt.); **uggaha_yati** takes up (Pali); **ugga_he_i** seizes (Pkt.); **o_ga_** to lift up, wish, buy (Ash.); **ugra_han., ugra~_vun.** to collect (revenue, debts, etc.)(L.); **ugra_hun.a_, agra_hun.a_** to collect, press a demand for payment (P.); **uga_hna_** to accumulate; **ughna_** to be accumulated (H.)(CDIAL 1967). **ughon.o** to collect (Ku.); **ugha_i_** collection (Ku.); **ugha_unu** to take up a collection (N.); **ugha_na_** to accumulate; **ughna_** to be accumulated (H.)(CDIAL 1976). **Storehouse**: **ukkira_n.am** storehouse for provisions, granary (Ta.Ma.); **ugra_n.i_** (M.); **ugra_n.amu** (Te.); **ugra_n.a** (Ka.Tu.); **ukkira_n.i** steward in charge of provisions, storekeeper (Ta.); **ugra_n.i** (Ka.Tu.); **ukkira_n.akka_ran-** id. (Ta.lex.) **udgu_rn.a** act of raising (Ya_j.); **ugir.an.u** to be collected (S.); **ugiran.** (L.); **ugur.a_iba_** to turn upside down (Or.); **ugula** to rise aloft, fly upwards (Si.); **uga_r.an.u** to collect (S.); **uga_r.an.** (L.); **ugul.anava_** to pluck up, eradicate (Si.)(CDIAL 1963). **ugra_n.a** a storehouse; a granary; a magazine; a treasury (Ka.); **ugara_n.i_, uga_rani_, ugra_n.i_** gathering in of moneys due; moneys gathered (M.); **ugra_n.ate** the state of being greatly risen (Ka.); **ugra_n.a** loftiness, pride (M.); **ugra_n.i** a store-keeper; a store-keeper's servant; a village peon; **ugra_n.isu** to be amassed, to become excessive (Ka.lex.) **ugra_n.i** peon of the village officer; store-keeper; **ugra_n.o** store-room (Tu.lex.) **ugra_n.i** dispenser; a kind of peon (Kon.lex.)

977.**Image: to block with outstretched arms; collect monies**: **uga_rn.e~** to raise threateningly, collect (monies)(M.); **wug^{a}ra_wun** to recover a debt (K.); **uga_l.iba_, oga_l.iba_** to block the way with outstretched arms, intercept, detain (K.)(CDIAL 1958). **udgra_yati** causes to take up, causes to pay (Ya_j.); pp. **udgra_hita** (Skt.); **uggaha_yati** takes up (Pali); **ugga_he_i** seizes (Pkt.); **o~ga_** to lift up, wish, buy (Ash.); **ugra_han., ugra_vun.** to collect (revenue, debts etc.)(L.); **ugra_hun.a_, agra_hun.a_** to collect, press a demand for payment (P.); **uga_hna_** to accumulate (H.); **ughna_** to be accumulated (H.); **oga_hi_** money collected; **oga_hyo** debt-collector (S.); **uga_hi_** proceeds (H.)(CDIAL 1967). **udgra_bha** taking up (TS.); **udgra_ha**

(Pa_n..); **ugga_haka** one who is eager to learn (Pali); **ugra_ha_** tax-collector (P.)(CDIAL 1966). **Image: string round a vessel for lifting**: **udgrabhan.a** act of raising (Ka_tyS'r.); **uggahan.a** taking up (Pali); **udgrahan.a** act of taking out (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1965). **udgu_rn.a** act of raising (Ya_j.); **ugir.an.u** to be collected (S.); **ugiran.** (L.); **ugur.a_iba_** to turn upside down (Or.); **ugula** to rise aloft, fly upwards (Si.); **uga_r.an.u** to collect (S.); **uga_r.an.** (L.); **ugul.anava_** to pluck up, eradicate (Si.)(CDIAL 1963). **udgr.hn.a_ti** lifts up (TS.); **uggan.ha_ti** takes up, acquires, learns (Pali); **ugananava_** to learn (Si.); **uggan.ha_pe_ti** (Pali); **uganvanava_** to teach (Si.)(CDIAL 1964). **udgurate_** lifts up, raises a weapon, raises the voice threateningly (VS.); **udgu_rn.a** threatening (Ya_j.); **ugrun.** to wield (L.); **uggurn.a_** to raise threateningly (e.g. fists)(P.); **uggarna_** (EP.); **ugura_iba_** to cause a new thing to be used (Or.); **ugra_vin.e~** to hold or point menacicngly (M.); **uggirati** lifts up, carries (Pali); **uguri** vaunting (Or.)(CDIAL 1961). **wug^{a}ra_wun** to recover a debt (K.); **uga_l.iba_, oga_l.iba_** to block the way with outstretched arms, intercept, detain (Or.) **uga_rn.e~** to raise threateningly, collect (monies)(M.)(CDIAL 1958). **udgamayati** causes to issue (Skt.); **uggamiya** produced (Pkt.); **u_ga_mai** wields (a weapon)(OG.); **uga_mvu~** to raise towards, lift up against (G.); **ugavin.e~** to gather in monies due, disentangle (M.); **uga_va_** monies gathered in; **uga_n.a_** gathering in; **uga_n.n.e~** to gather in (M.)(CDIAL 1956). **urin.i** out of debt (Ku.); **urin** (H.); **urn.iyu~** (G.)(CDIAL 1943).

978.**To learn**: **ugga_haka** one who is eager to learn (Pali)(CDIAL 1966). **ugat** learned (Si.); **gute, geti_**, pp. of **o_ga_** seized (Ash.)(CDIAL 1979). **udgr.hn.a_ti** lifts up (TS.); **uggan.ha_ti** takes up, acquires, learns (Pali); **ugananava_** to learn (Si.); **uggan.ha_pe_ti** caus. (Pali); **uganvanava_** to teach (Si.)(CDIAL 1964). cf. **gan.yati** tells one's number (of troop of flock)(Ka_s'.)(CDIAL 3988).

979.**Image: trap**: **udgha_t.aka** leather bucket for drawing water (Skt.); **udgha_t.aka** key (Skt.); **ugula, ugul.a** snare, trap (Si.)(CDIAL 1973). cf. **oggu** to lay a trap (Te.)(DEDR 934).

980.**To scratch; to dig out; to engrave**: **kha_naka** digging up (Mn.); absol. **utkha_nam** (Skt.); **ukha_n.** act of rooting up (a plant or tree)(Ku.)(CDIAL 1754). **u_hanati** lifts up, takes away (Pali); **uddhanati** turns up the earth (TS.)(CDIAL 2007). **ukir** finger-nail (Ta.Ma.); **ugur** nail (Ka.); **ugi** to hurt, tear, rend with the nails; **ugurisu** to scratch asunder (Ka.); **uguru** nail (Tu.); **go_ru** (Te.Kond.a.Kuwi); **go_r** (Nk.Go.); **gu_r** (Mand..); **or^{o}x** (Kur.); **orgu** (Malt.); **ho_r** finger (Br.)(DEDR 561). cf. **ko_r-ai** a scratch (Ta.); **ko_r-e** cutting, sharpness (Ka.); **ko.re** tusk of elephant or boar (Kod..); **ko_runi, go_runi** to dig out or up (Tu.); **ko_r-a** tusk, fang, tooth; **ko_ru** to scrape with a grater, scratch (Te.)(DEDR 2257). **utkirati** digs out or up (VS.); piles up, engraves (Skt.); **ukkirai, ukki_rai** digs, engraves on stone (Pkt.); **ukiran.u** to engrave (S.); **ukkarai** digs up (Pkt.); **ukrun.** to inscribe (L.); **ukkarn.a_** to dig, engrave (P.); **ukarn.u~** to collect (Garh.); **ukarn.e~** to scrape up, rake out (a fire), scratch, mark (M.); **ukkin.n.a** dug up (Pali.Pkt.); **ukern.o** to dig out earth (Ku.)(CDIAL 1723). **wokhur** overturning (K.); **ukhri_** scale, scab (M.); **ukhla_** revealing family secrets (Or.)(CDIAL 1893). **ukharn.u~** disclosing the secrets of others (G.)(CDIAL 1894). **wokharun** to turn upside down (e.g. in poking coals in a brazier)(K.); **ukhuriba_** to poke, stir up (Or.); **ukharn.e~** to scratch up, loosen or detach from (M.); **ukkhaliya** rooted up (Pkt.); **wakhaln.o** to be rooted up (Ku.); **ukha_riba** to poke, stir up (Or.); **ukha_lnu** to uproot (N.); **ukkhar.an.** to be torn up (L.); **ukkhar.na_** to be plucked out (P.); **ukhar.n.o** to be uprooted (Ku.); **ukhr.a_** to get loose (B.); **ukhar.iba_** to be uprooted (Or.); **ukhar.ab** to be pulled out (Mth.); **ukh^{a}ral** to pull (Bhoj.); **ukhar.na_** to be rooted up (H.); **ukhar.vu~** (G.); **ukha_r.an.** to tear up (L.); **ukha_r.na_** to pluck out (P.); **ukha_r.n.o** to uproot (Ku.); **ukha_r.n.u** (N.); **ukha_r.iba_** (Or.); **ukha_r.ab** (Mth.); **ukha_rab** (Aw.); **ukha_r.na_** (H.);

ukha_r.vu~ to uproot (G.); **ukhad.n.e~** (M.); **ukhir.an.u** to be torn up (S.); **ukkhe_t.ita** spat out, thrown off (Pali); **ukher.an.u** to loosen, disjoin (S.); **ukher.n.a_** to pluck out (P.); **ukher.na_** to root up (H.); **ukher.vu~** (G.); **ukkhud.ai** breaks (Pkt.); **ukkhur.na_** to be plucked out (P.); **ukhur.iba_** to be uprooted (Or.); **ukkho_d.ia** rooted up (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1895). **ukhat.an.u** to engrave, issue out (S.); **ukkhutta** cut (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1896). **gu_r-u** to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks (Ka.); **gut.i** a hog (Te.)(DEDR 1922).

981.**Rotten**: **uga_l, uga_lo** verdigris (N.); **uga_la_** ooze, slime (H.); **uga_l.a_** a levigated mass (M.)(CDIAL 1959). **ukkal** rottenness, that which is rotten or decayed; **ukku (ukki-)** to rot, decay, moulder, pine away, waste away (Ta.); **ukkuka** to rot in water (as wood)(Ma.)(DEDR 567). **uglan.o, waglan.o** to become bitter through being left in a brass dish (Ku.); **udgalati** trickles out, oozes out, drips (BhP.); **uglanu** to drip off, fade away, become covered with verdigris (N.)(CDIAL 1953). **u_r..** to decay (as flesh, fruits), become putrid, be spoiled, rot, stink (Ta.); **u_l.ai** offensive smell; **u_cu** to decay, become rotten, become stale; **u_cal** that which is fetid, that which has become stale; **ur..u** to decay, rot, putrefy; **u_ttai** dirt, impurity (Ta.); **u_r..al** dirt as of a plate; **u_l.a** rottenness, mucus; **u_tta** dirt, filthy object (Ma.); **ubbali, ummali, u_bi** mud, mire (Te.)(DEDR 756).

982.**To breathe hard**: **ugarisu** to gasp, breathe hard, respire with difficulty (Ka.); **ukkisa** a dry cough; **ogar(u)cu** to gasp, breathe hard; **ogar(u)pu** gasping, panting; **vagar(u)cu** to sigh; **vagar(u)pu** sigh, asthma (Te.); **ukkisa** (Te.)(DEDR 569). **utka_sate_** hawks, expectorates (Car.); **ukka_sati** coughs, hawks (Pali); **ukasa** having coughed (Si.); **ukka_sita** having coughed (Pali); **ukasi** cough (Si.)(CDIAL 1722). **ukas-mukas** feeling of suffocation (Ku.); **ukus-mukus, -pukus** feeling of the stomach being uncomfortably full (N.); **uk-muk** sound expressing suffocation from extreme heat (A.); **ukas-mukas** suffocation (H.)(CDIAL 1625). **Sigh**: **ucchvasiti** takes a deep breath (Skt.); **ussasai** sighs (Pkt.); **usasn.e~** (M.); **u_sa_sia** freed from distress (Pkt.); **us'a_siba_** to lessen; **us'a_sia_** lighter (Or.); **usa_sna_** to breathe (H.); **usa_sn.e~** to sigh, swell and heave, rise and look full (of breasts)(M.)(CDIAL 1866). **us, u_s, hus, ho_s** sound used in sighing when tired (Ka.); **usu, ussane** a deep sigh (Tu.); **us** interj. expresses tiredness, pain, dejection, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 573). **ucchva_sa** froth (RV.); deep breath (Ka_tyS'r.); **nirussa_sa** breathless (Pali); **ussa_sa, u_sa_sa, uccha_sa** deep breath (Pkt.); **wa_h** palpitation or throbbing (of heart, etc. and marked by panting)(K.); **usis-nisis** breathlessness (N.); **uh, uxa_h** breath (A.); **ucha_sa** sigh (MB.); **usa_sa** relief from disease, ease (Or.); **usa_s** comfort (Mth.); **usa_sa** sigh (OAw.); **usa_s, usa~_s** breath, sigh (H.); **usa_s** id. (L.); **usa_sa** sigh (OMarw.); **u_sa_sa** inhaling (OG.); **us'va_s** deep breath (G.); **usa_s, usa_** sigh, deep breath (M.)(CDIAL 1868). **ka_rs'e** to gasp; **ka_ra_s, ka_rsi** gasp (Kon.lex.)

983.**Pleasure**: **o_kai** delight, joy (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 93**); **uvakai** joy, gladness, delight (**Kur-al., 304**); love, fondness (**Tol. Po. 91**)(Ta.); **uvva_yi** joy, gladness, delight (Te.); **uvakai-k-kan.n.i_r** tears of joy (**Tol. Po. 253, Urai.**); **uvattal** to be glad, to rejoice, to be delighted (**Tirumuru. 1**); **uva** (Ma.); **uva-ttal** to be pleased with, to approve of, like (**Na_lat.i, 74**)(Ta.lex.) **o_kas** pleasure, gratification (Skt.); **oikos** (Greek); **o_kyam** gratification, pleasure (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **uvappu** joy, delight, rapture (**Tol. Col. 306**); id. (Ma.); prosperity, luxuriance, fertility (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uka** to be glad (Ta.)(DEDR 558).

984.**Image: black monkey**: **u_kam** black monkey (**Cir-upa_n.. 221**); female monkey (Ta.lex.)

985.**Image: comb**: **ugai** comb (Kon.lex.) **u.k-** to comb (Kod..); **uran.e** a kind of comb (Tu.); **du_bina** a comb (Tu.); **ug a.t.- (a.c-)** to clean hair by untangling snarls, removing lice, etc. (Ko.); **uyyali** to comb (Kor.); **duvvu** to comb (Te.); **duvvena** a comb (Te.); **u_-** to comb (Nk.)(DEDR 689).

986.**Image: large; ox**: **uks.a**-, **uks.an** large; **uks.ita** fully grown, strong (RV.); **u_s., u_x** long (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1627). **Ox**: **ukkha_** ox (Pkt.); **vaccha_n.a** ox (Pkt.); **uks.an** bull (RV.)(CDIAL 1628). **maho_ks.a** a large bull (S'Br.); **mahoch** great ox, blockhead (H.)(CDIAL 9978). **uks.aga** who rides on an ox: S'iva; **uks.atara** a large ox or bull; **uks.a dhvaja** whose ensign is an ox: S'iva (Ka.lex.)

987.**Support for wheel**: **ugat.** support placed behind or before the wheel of a carriage to prevent it moving (G.)(CDIAL 1951).

988.**To become wet**: cf. **oge** to wash (Ka.Kor.)(DEDR 933). **wanun** to become wet (K.)(CDIAL 2290). **upa_kta** smeared (TS.); **upatta** (Pali)(CDIAL 2285). **vakanava_** to smear (Si.)(CDIAL 2286). cf. **aj** to anoint; **akta** smeared (Skt.lex.) **a_kta** anointed ; **sva_kta** good ointment (AV.)(CDIAL 18). **ak^{o}t^{u}** unmoistened (K.)(CDIAL 20). **ajayati** anointed (A_s'vS'r.); **ajita** smeared (Pali); **am.jiya** oiled (Pkt.); **andi** painted, marked (Si.)(CDIAL 173). **ajana** anointing, ointment (A_s'vS'r.); **ajan.** collyrium (P.); **andana_** anointing, painting, putting on (clothes)(Si.)(CDIAL 170). **anda, anu, anavu, anuvu** fitness, propriety; nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful (Ka.); **anuvu** (Te.); **anutana** fitness; **ane** to touch (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **anda** fitness; beauty, pleasantness (Ka.); **antam** (Ta.Ma.); **anda** (Te.Tu.); **anta = ramya** (Skt.); **andakatte** a handsome woman (Te.); **anda-ga_rti** (Ka.); **avananta bandanu** such a powerful, or virtuous, or rich man as he came; **aval.anta bandal.u** such a worthy as she came; **na_nanta bandenu** such a worthy as I came (Ka.); **anta** braggingly: such a worthy (as he, she, it)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ajas** ointment, mixture (RV.); **a~_za_** curry, pottage (A.); **vyajana** condiment (MBh.)(CDIAL 172). **abhyan.ga** anointing with oil (Mn.); ointment (Sus'r.); **abbham.ga** anointing; **abbham.gai** anoints; **abbhim.ga, abbhim.gai** (Pkt.); **a_bha_n.** smearing the body with oil (B.)(CDIAL 542). **a_jya** clarified butter (RV.); **ajja** (Pkt.); **a_j** (B.)(CDIAL 1097). **Collyrium; collyrium pot**: **a_jana** fat (RV.); ointment (esp. for the eyes)(AV.); **a_jani_** ointment (VS.); collyrium for the eyes, box therefor (R.); **ajana** collyrium; **ajani_** pot therefor (Pali); **am.jan.a, am.jan.aga** collyrium (Pkt.); **ana** ghee (Ash.); **anro~_** (Wg.); **a_nir.o** collyrium pot (S.); **a_nr.i_** collyrium pot; **a_ndar** ghee (L.); **a_nn.o, a_nr.o** sty in eye (Ku.); **a_nu** (N.); **a~_jan** collyrium (B.); **a~_jan** (H.); **a~_an.** (G.); **ajan** collyrium (B.); **a~_jan** (H.); **a~_jan.** (G.); **ajan.a** (Konkan.i); **andana, anduna** (Si.)(CDIAL 1100). **a_janiya, a_janya** (with eyes) having to be anointed with collyrium (TBr.); **a_nir.i_** sty in the eye (S.); **a_nr.i_** (L.); **a_nn.o, a_nr.o** (Ku.); **a_nu** (N.); **a_zina_i** (A.); **a_jna_i, a_jina_** (B.); **ajani_** (H.); **a~_jn.i_** (G.); **a~_jn.i_, a~_jin.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 1101). **ajana** anointing; making clear (Ka.); night; fire (Ka.); **ajanakriye** smearing, anointing; **ajana_dri** the collyrium-mountain of the west, one of the hills at Tirupati; **ajanake_s'i** name of a vegetable perfume (Ka.); cf. **ajya** clarified butter (Skt.Ka.); **ajya-gat.t.i** thickness of ghee (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **bayake-gappu** a black collyrium applied to the eye-lashes; **bayake, bayke, oyke** a deposit, a trust; a treasure, a hoard; **bayake, bayike, bayke, bavake** longing, wish, desire; hope, a desired object; **bayake-gappu** the desired black pigment or collyrium, ajana (Ka.lex.) For **-gappu** cf. **kar-uppu** blackness, spot (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Congealed**: **ganja (ganji-)** to solidify, coagulate, become solid (Kui); **kajali** to be congealed (Kuwi)(DEDR 1102). **Collyrium**: **kajjala** lamp-black (Sus'r.)lampblack (used as collyrium for the eyes)(Pali.Pkt.); **kazul, kazalas** lamp-black (K.);

kajalu (S.); **kajhal, kajla_** antimony for the eyes (L.); **kajjal, kajla_** lamp-black for the eyes (P.); **kajjal** collyrium (WPah.); **ka_jal, ka_jaw** (Ku.); **ga_jal** (N.); **ka_zal** lamp-black, a kind of bluish earth for marking the foreheads of women (A.); **ka_jal, ka_jara** collyrium; **kajjal., kajal.a** lamp-black (Or.); **ka_jar** collyrium (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **ka_jal, kajjal, kajla_, kajli_** lamp-black, collyrium (H.); **ka_jal.** lamp-black (G.); **ka_jl.i_** soot (G.); **ka_jal., ka_jl.i_** (M.); **ka_jjal.a** lam-black (Konkan.i); **kajjalia** blackened (Pkt.); **ka_zali** dark red, purple (A.); **ka_jl.i_** made of soot (M.)(CDIAL 2622). Semant. 'darkness' cf. **kattal, kattale, kattala, kartale, kar..tale** darkness; **kattala kat.t.u** to stand in the light (Ka.); **kattala bid.u** to stand out of the light; **kattalisu** to become or be dark (Ka.); **kattal** (Tu.); **kar..tale-vageya** the enemy of darkness: the moon; **kar..gu, kargu** to turn black (Ka.); **ka_rs.n.ya** blackness, black colour; darkness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_rs.ya** the tree shorea robusta = vatica robusta (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **karu-maram** shorea robusta; ebony, diospyros (Ma.); **kar-maru** vatica laccifera (Tu.)(DEDR 1282). **ja_la_ri** shorea talura, shorea laccifera (Ka.); vatica laccifera = shorea laccifera = shorea talura (Tu.)(DEDR 2473). cf. **-jal** in **ka_jal** collyrium (Ku.)(CDIAL 2622). For semant. **ja_la_ri ~~ s'a_la** shorea cf. **s'a_la** the resin of shorea robusta (Skt.lex.) **karpu, kappu** blackness; the colour black or dark-blue; black; collyrium (Ka.); **kr.s.n.a, ka_la** (Ka.); **karpu** (Te.Ma.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Soot; smoke**: cf. **kacama_la** smoke (Ka.lex.) cf. **kosso, kosoy, kosoyi** soot (Go.)(DEDR 2226). **kajlo_t.hi_** pot in which lam-black is kept (P.)(CDIAL 2623); **Collyrium pot; sty in the eye**: **gajraut.o** small pot for collyrium (N.); **kajraut.o** id. (N.); **kajraut.a_, kajraut.i_** (Bi.); **kajlaut.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 2624). **ka~jiya_** sty in the eye (H.); **kacika_** small boil (Skt.)(CDIAL 2625). **ka_ca, ka_caka** alkaline ashes (Skt.lex.) **ka_ce** black (Wg.); **xace** (Shum.)(CDIAL 3008). **karpari_** collyrium (Skt.); **kar-uppu** blackness, darkness, spot (Ta.); **kaje** stain on the teeth (Tu.); **kar-iya** black colour (Te.); **kahra_, kahra a_-** to be black; **kahra_ti** black (Pe.)(DEDR 1395). **ka_d.ige** collyrium prepared from lampblack; lampblack (Ka.); **ka_d.ig** collyrium of lampblack and oil (Tu.); **ka_t.uka** lampblack, collyrium (Te.); **ka_d. (-it-)** to be burnt, charred (Kond.a); to be burnt (rice in cooking (Kuwi); **ka_d.-** id. (Mand..); **kadali** to be burnt, as food (Kuwi)(DEDR 1437). **ka_d.u, ka_r..** blackness, black; **ka_r, ka_r-u** darkness, a cloud (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

989.**Riddle**: **ugad.** reveal e.g. supernatural truth; **ugd.a_po** open, revealed; **ugd.a_po ka_rn sa_ng** reveal; **ugd.a_s** remembrance (Kon.lex.) **udga_tha_** a variety of A_rya_ metre (Skt.); **udgi_tha** (AV.); **ugga_ha** (Pkt. **ugga_ha_** (Pkt.H.)(CDIAL 955). **ogat.u, ogat.e, o_gat.e** riddle (Ka.); **ogat.u** riddle, mystic language (Tu.)(DEDR 932). **umen.i, umeni, umene** enigma, riddle (Kon.lex.) **kudum** a riddle (Santali.lex.) **uggu** repeatedly to utter unmeaning sounds, stammer; n. unmeaning sounds (such as one uses to amuse a baby), stammering; **uggad.isu** to utter repeatedly, cry out, repeat certain meaningless sounds so as to harmonize with dance or music; **uggad.a, uggad.ane** repeated sounds, noise, clamour, repetition of certion meaningless sounds uttered to harmonize with dance or music (Ka.); **ugguni** to stammer (Tu.); **uggad.incu, uggal.incu** to utter; sound, produce sound (Te.)(DEDR 571). **ukta** spoken (RV.); **utta, vutta** spoken; **uttaka** a saying (Pali); **vattum., vakkhati, vadati** (Skt.); **utta, vutta** (Pkt.); **vutam., vute** (As'.); **uta** was said (KharI.); **utan.u** to say, tell (S.); **vataka** pp. (**utu** spoken, described)(OSi.); **uta_n.n.e~** to describe, declare (M.); **ukha_n.a_** saying, riddle (M.)(CDIAL 1626). **upa_khya_na** subordinate story, episode (MBh.); **uvakkha_n.a** story (Pkt.); **okha_n.i** example (S.); **ukha_n** story, riddle (N.); **ukhana_-ukhani** altercation (A.); **ukha_n., ukha_n.o, okha_n.u~** riddle (G.); **ukha_n.a_** (M.); **okha_n.an.u** to recognize (S.); **wakhonᵘ**, **wokhonᵘ** (K.)(CDIAL 2289). cf. **osage** speech, report, news (Ka.)(DEDR 937).

990.**Image: naked**: **ugha_r.o** naked (S.); **ugha_r.a_** naked, open (P.); open (H.); **ugha_ro** open (N.); **ugha_r.o** (OMarw.); **ugha_r.u~** (G.); **ughd.a_** (M.); **ugha_r.** fine weather (G.); **ugha_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 1972). cf. **d.umd.a** naked (Kond.a.Pe.Kuwi)(DEDR 2966). cf. **na_n.u, na_n.a** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks (Tu.)(DEDR 3639). cf. **ver-u** empty (Ta.); void, empty, bare (Ma.); **ver, verd, vet-. ver** mere, vain (Ko.)(DEDR 5513). cf. **ve_nga (ve_ngi-)** to be opened out, open out (Kui)(DEDR 5519). **udghat.ita** unfastened (Skt.); **udgha_t.ayati** opens (MBh.); caus. **ugghat.e_ti** opens, reveals (Pali); **ugghad.ia** open; **ugghad.ai** opens (Pkt.); **ughir.an.u** to be open, be laid bare (S.); **ugghar.n.a_** to be opened, be spread out; caus. **ughur.va_un.a_, ugher.na_** (P.); **ughar.n.o** to be open (Ku.); **ughranu** to be open, be fair (of weather), look well on (N.); **ughr.a_** to be open (B.); **ugharab** to get uncovered (Aw.); **ughar.na_** (H.); **ughar.vu~** to open, bloom, be free from rain (G.); **ughad.n.e~** to open, be fair (of weather)(M.); **uggha_t.e_ti** unfastens, removes (Pali); **uggha_d.e_i, uggha_d.ai** opens (Pkt.); **ugha_r.an.u** lays bare, draws (a sword)(S.); **ugha_r.n.a_** to open (P.); **ugha_r.nu_** (WPah.); **ugha_r.n.o** (Ku.); **ugha_rnu** (N.); **ughar.a_na** (B.); **ugha_rab** (Mth.); **ugha_rai** (OAw.); **ugha_r.na_** (H.); **ugha_r.vu~** (G.); **ughad.n.e~** (M.); **ugul.anava_**, pret. **igil.uva_** to root up (Si.); **igil.enava_** to be uprooted (Si.); **ughar.an** to be collected (L.); **uga_hr.an.** to collect (L.); **uddhanti** raises (RV.); thows open (TS.)(CDIAL 1968). **uggha_** famous, clear, open (P.)(CDIAL 1969).

991.**Sand**: **usuku, usaku, usige, usabu, usubu, usuvu** sand (Ka.); **usuka, isuka, isumu** id. (Te.); **isaka, isike, iseka, iska, usike, useka, uske** id. (Te.); **uska_, uska** id. (Kol.); **uska_, uske** id. (Go.); **iska** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 575). **s'arkare, saikata** sand (Ka.); **esalu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **sikata_** sand (Pali.lex.)

992.**Garden**: **udya_na** going or walking about; a garden, a park (Skt.Ka.); name of a country to the north of India; **udya_navana, upanandana, ke_da_ra** a beautiful garden (Ka.lex.) **udya_na** up-going, going out (AV. viii.1.6)(Vedic.lex.) **nandana** Indra's pleasure ground (Skt.); a garden, a grove; a garden frequented by the gods (Ka.); **ta_la-nandana** a grove of palmyras (Ka.lex.) **Garden; upstream**: **udya_na** park, garden (Ya_j.); **udya_naka** id. (R.); **uzani** upper part of a stream (A.); **uja_n** flowing tide, upstream (B.); **uja_n.a** tidal (Or.); **uja_n.i** upstream; **uja_n.iba_** to raise (Or.); **uja_n** adv. upstream (H.); **uyya_na** park, garden (Pali); **uyana, uya_na** (As'.); **ujja_n.a** (Pkt.); **uja_na** (OMth.); **uja_n.i_** feast (G.); **uyana** garden (Si.)(CDIAL 2052). cf. **uyar** to rise (as water) (Ta.)(DEDR 646).

993.**Image: shoal of fish coming out**: **udya_na** going out (AV.); **uja_n.** postp. towards (Ku.); **uza_n** shoal of fish coming out in flood water (A.)(CDIAL 2052). cf. **kur..u** heap, flock, herd, assembly (Ta.)(DEDR 1821). **zomo** shoal of fish (Kon.lex.)

994.**Image: swift**: **Öju_** hasten (Skt.); **java** swift (Pa_n.. AV.); speed (RV.); quick, speed (Pali.Pkt.); **dava** speed, quickly (Si.)(CDIAL 5167). **ju_ti** flowing without interruption (AV.); **juha_ro** high tide (S.); **juwa_r** flood-tide in a river (N.); **zowa_r** (A.); **joya_r** high tide (B.); **jua_ra** (Or.); **juwa_r, jawa_r, jwa_r** flood-tide (H.); **jua_l.** tide (G.)(CDIAL 5167). **javate_** hastens (RV.Pali); **javai_** (Pkt.); **javayi** hastens (OSi.); **davanava_, duvanava_** to run (Si.)(CDIAL 5168). **Image: to run away; retire; jump; squirrel**: **ur-ukku (ur-ukki-)** to jump, leap over; **ur-uttai** squirrel (Ta.); **ur-u** to retreat, retire, withdraw; **ur-uku** to jump, run away; **ur-uta** squirrel (Te.); **uRk-** to run away (Kond.a); **urk- (-it-)** to dance (Kuwi)(DEDR 713). cf. **ud.ute** squirrel (Ka.); **ud.uta** id. (Te.)(DEDR 590). **Haste, impetuosity**: **uravan.i, uravan.ige, uruvan.i** crying out, crying out loud; **uravan.isu, uruvan.isu** to act hastily, with impetuosity, overbearingly or

presumptuously (Ka.); **uruvad.incu, uruvan.incu** (Te.); **uravan.e** haste, rashness; impetuosity, impulse, urgency; passionate, overbearing behaviour (Ka.); **uramat.a** rude, overbearing; **uramat.an.e_m.** to become rude (M.)(Ka.lex.) **uru-vakra** walking with the face upturned (Ka.lex.) Image: river: **uravu-tal** to be in constant motion, as the sea, a river (**Perumpa_n.. 350**); **ura-kat.al** boisterous sea, sea generally rough (**W.**); **uravu-ni_r** sea, being water in motion (**Cilap. 4,79**); river, torrent (**Na_lat.i, 175**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: running**: **ura_l** running, as a horse (**Maturaik. 387**); **ura_vu-tal** to move from its place, to be dislodged (**Ci_vaka. 37**); to go, pass (**Maturaik. 125**)(Ta.lex.) **Set out on a journey**: **urkhna_** to set out on a journey, to come or go out, germinate, break forth (eruption), evolve (Kur.); **urqe** to come out, come forth (Malt.); **ur.to_r** (they) came out (Go.)(DEDR 668).

995.**Images: to spring forth; to filter**: **ujjavati** goes upstream (Pali); **uza_iba** to go upstream, move towards the head of a bed, come out in a shoal (of fish)(A.); **uzani** upper part of a stream (A.); **uja_y** goes upstream (B.); **ujjavanika_ya** adv. upstream (Pali); **uza_n** shoal of fish coming out in a flood of water (A.); **uja_n.a** tidal (Or.); **uja_n.i** adv. upstream (Or.); **uja_n** flowing tide, upstream (B.); adv. upstream (H.)(CDIAL 1664). For semant. 'stream' cf.: **yavya_** stream (Naigh.); **yavya_vati_** a place-name (RV.); **yo** streamlet (Ash.); **yu_** (Kt.); **zas'** irrigation channel (Dm.); **yab** (Tor.); **ya_b** (Phal.); **yap, yabai, yab** (Sh.); **zai** irrigation channel (Kal.); **zoi** (Kho.); **j** small stream in a torrent bed (L.)(CDIAL 10442). **za_n** stream, ravine (A.); **ya_ni_** path (TS.)(CDIAL 10460). **uyya_ti** goes out or away (Pali); **u_ja_i** runs (OG.); **uja_vu~, ujvu~** to run away (G.); **uja_iba_** to rise up (Or.)(CDIAL 2051). **udya_na** going out (AV.); **uja_n.** postp. towards (Ku.); **uja_n.iba_** to raise (Or.)(CDIAL 2052). **u_juni, u_suni** to ooze (Tu.); **u_selu** oozing, filthy; **u_t.i** a spring, fountain; **uja** fountain, spring; **uje-pattuni** to ooze, percolate, trickle; **ugguni** to spirt; **uggelu** a well; **oraka** a watery place; **vorat** source, spring, fountain; **osaruni** to ooze, leak; **osaru** spring, fountain (Tu.); **u_r-u (u_r-i-)** to spring, flow (as water in a well), issue, ooze, percolate, soak, be steeped, gather (as milk in the breast, toddy in palm flowers), water (as the mouth); **u_r-al** small spring, spring-water, oozing, percolation, juice extracted by squeezing; **u_r-r-u (u_r-r-i-)** to pour out, cause to flow, spill, pour out, cast away as useless, empty or clear (as a vessel of its contents), extract (as oil from castor seeds by boiling them); n. flowing, gushing forth (blood from an artery, milk from the udder, pouring of rut from a must elephant), spring, fountain, moisture oozing from the ground; **u_t.t.i** rain; **ur-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to drop (as rain), form (as dew); n. leaking, drop of water, rain; **ur-avi** spring, fountain; **uvar-u (uvar-i-)** to spring up, well up; **uvar-r-u (uvar-r-i-)** to cause to swell up; to flow; **uvan-r-i** fountain, head of water (Ta.); **u_r-uka** to spring, ooze, (mouth) waters; **u_r-al, u_r-u, u_r-r-u** sediment, lees, dregs, precipitate; **u_r-r-uka** to pour out carefully, strain, filter; **u_r-r-i et.ukka** to take butter out of buttermilk, oil from the water in which oilseeds were boiled; **ur-akka** to spring, ooze out; **ur-avu, ur-ava, ur-r-u** fountain, spring; **ur-ekka** to pour gently; **ur-r-ikka** to dribble; **ur-r-al** a drop; **ut.t.am et.ukka** water to come up as in well-watered fields; **or-r-uka** to drip; **or-r-ikkuka** to dribble, let fall in drops (Ma.); **u.r.- (u.r.y-)** to spring forth, be filtered, ooze; **u.t.- (u.t.y-)** to drain, filter (To.); **u_r-u** to spring as water, ooze, leak out, be soaked, steeped; **u_r-isu** to steep, soak; **or-e** to ooze, ooze out, spring, drip; **u_t.e** a natural spring of water; **or-ate** a spring, hole dug in dry bed of a stream where water oozes in; **or-ale** oozing; **or-avu** a spring; **ojjara, vajjara, vajjarakke** a spring, fountain; **osar** to ooze, trickle; let ooze out; n. oozing etc. (Ka.); **ubbe** rain (Ka.); **utt- (utti-)** to ooze (Kod..); **u_ru** to spring, ooze, exude, leak out, be soaked, steeped, become moist with oozing water; **u_rincu** to make another's mouth water, tempt, tantalize; **u_t.a** natural spring or fountain of water, juice, sap, damp; juicy, full of sap, abounding in springs; **u_t.u** moisture caused by rain; **u_d.u konu**

to become moist; **ur-iyu** to leak (as a roof), drop through; **ur-upu** leaking, leakage, leakiness; **ut.t.u** to ooze, trickle, flow (Te.); **u.r- (u.rt-)** (house) leaks (Kol.); **u_r-** to leak, drip (Nk.); **u_r-e_r** to ooze (Ga.); **u_sa_** flood, spate; **u_sa_na_** to drip or water (of the eyes); **u_s-** (milk) to overflow; **u_sa_** flow of water, flood; **hoogoo** a spring of water (Go.); **u_sa** spring (Kond.a); **urpa (urt-)** to ooze, spring up, sweat; n. state of sweating (Kui); **u_ta** spring, fountain; **u_tha e_yu** spring water (Kuwi); **orbe** to fall in showers (Malt.)(DEDR 761). cf. **or..uku (or..uki-)** to flow, leak, trickle down (Ta.)(DEDR 1010).

996.**To come to mind: wuzun** to spring forth, appear, come to mind (K.)(CDIAL 2051). **un-n-u (un-n-i-)** to think, consider, have words on the tip of one's tongue; **un-n-al** thinking, mind; **un-n-am** thought, contemplation, mind; **un-n-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to meditate, contemplate; n. that which is fit to be meditated upon; **un-n-ippu** acuteness of mind, discernment; intentness (Ta.); **unnuka, unnikka** to think, aim at, have in view; **unnam** mark, butt (Ma.); **uny- (unc-)** to think; **uny, unyp** thought, aim; **unypga.rn** thinker (Ko.); **uny- (unc-)** to think; **unyp** thought (To.); **unnisu** to think, consider; **un.kisu** to consider, observe, look at (Ka.); to consider (Te.); **onpinai** to intend (Kuwi); **hunning (hur-, hutt-)** to look at, to look, look for, wait for, consider (Br.)(DEDR 727). **ur-u (ur-uv-, ur-r--)** to pass in one's mind; think; **ur-uttu (ur-utti-)** to impress strongly upon the mind (Ta.); **ur-ade** without minding, not caring (Ka.); **ur-u** to care for, heed (only in neg.: **ur-aka** not minding; **ur-a~d.u** he does not care)(Te.)(DEDR 712).

997.**Inside, to think; heart, mind**: **uti** science, learning (**Iraku. Ayan-u. 19**); **utittal** to spring up, come into existence (**Ci.Ci. 1,2**); **utippu** wisdom (**Yaco_tara. 1,65**)(Ta.lex.) **hudis** to think, to ponder; thought, device, plan, reasoning, idea; **hudis bundis** to think out; **hudis rakap hudis a~r.gokate** having thought the matter over (Santali.lex.) **hr.d** heart (Skt.); **hikukur, hukukur, ikukur** heart (Bshk.); **hiku_** courage (Tor.); **hika** desire (S.); **hikk** breast (P.); **hikka_, hekka_, heka_** encouragement (N.)(CDIAL 14150). **hr.tpin.d.a** heart (Skt.); **hiku-kur** heart (Bshk.); **hiku_ro** heart (Chil.)(CDIAL 14151). **hr.daya** heart (RV.); **hadaya** heart (Pali); **hiaa-, had.ak(k)a, halaa-, hitaa-, hitapa-** (Pkt.); **hiad.a, hiad.ulla-, hiaulla-** (Ap.); **yilo** heart, spirit; **hri** heart, breast (Gypsy); **ya** heart, kidney (D..); **zir.e** heart; **zire, zira** (Kt.); **jo_, zo_, jo_r-dun.ga** (Wg.); **zir, zer** (Pr.); **wur.e** (Tir.); **jo_** (Gmb.); **hir.a** (Gaw.); **hira, hriya** (Kal.); **hui_** (tor.); **hi_u, hio, hir.u** (Sh.); **hio** (S.); **ha~_** heart, mind (L.); **ha_e~, e_ha~_** (L.); **hi_a~_** heart (P.); **hiyo, hi_** (Ku.); **hiyo** (N.); **hiu** courage (OA.); **hiya_** heart, breast (A.); **hiya_** heart (B.); **hia_** heart, mind, breast (Or.); **hiya_** heart (Bi.); **hia, hia_** (Mth.); **hiya_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **hiyau, hi_yad.au** (OMarw.); **hi_yo, hi_r.** (Marw.); **hi_um.** (OG.); **haiyu~, hair.u~** (G.); **hiye~** (M.); **l.a-ya, la-ya** heart, courage, breast (Si.); **zidi_** heart (Ash.); **id-em** my heart (Shum.); **ide** (Nin..); **hida** breast (Gaw.); **hida_lun.ga** part near the heart (Gaw.); **hia_o** courage; **ha~_u** heart, mind (S.); **hia_u~, haya_u~** heart (P.); **hiya_u** daring, spirit (N.); **hiya_u, hiwa_u** courage (H.); **hiyya_** (M.)(CDIAL 14152). **idayam** heart (**Te_va_. 619,1**); chest (**Ka_cika. Makal.ir. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **hr.daya_lu** affectionate (Pa_n..va_rtt.); **hiye_lu** brave (Sh.); **hia_l.i** charming (Or.)(CDIAL 14153). **hr.dya** in the heart, dear (RV.); **hr.dya** (Pa_n..); **hizu** own, full (of brother, or sister)(Sh.); **ha_zi** friend (A.); **heja** affection (OG.)(CDIAL 14154). **ha_rdi** interior of body (RV.); heart (AV.); **zdi** heart (Dm.); **ha_r., a_r., har.** (Pas'.); **ya_r.** (Wot..); **hardi** (Kho.); **ha_d.** (G.)(CDIAL 14064). **ha_r.trana_k** midriff (Pas'.)(CDIAL 14065). For **-ull** in: **hiad.ulla-, hiaulla-** heart (Ap.)(CDIAL 14152) cf.: **ul.** mind, heart (Ta.); **ul.l.am** mind, heart, intention, thought, soul; **ul.l.akam** mind, heart; **ul.l.al** intention, thought; **ul.l.u (ul.l.i-)** to think, think on, remember (Ta.); **ul.l.am, ul.l.akam** mind (Ma.); **ol.agu** heart (Ka.); **ol.avu** the mind, secret, thought (Tu.); **ust** heart, mind, centre, inside, kernel (Br.); **ugli** heart, mind (Malt.)(DEDR 698). **ul.** inside, interior of a place, mind, heart; a

locative ending; **ul.l.am** mind, heart (Ta.); **ul.l.u** inside, locative ending (Ma.); **ul.** the inside; in, into; **ul.par.- (ul.pat.-)** to obey (Ko.); **ul.** the inside; in, into; **ul.por.- (ul.pot.-)** to agree (To.); **ul.** the inside; **ol.** id.; in, into; **ol.a, ol.avu** the inside; **ol.agu** that is inside, the inside; in, into; **ol.age** in the inside, in, into (Ka.); **ol.i** the inside; **ul.l.i** inner thought (Kod..); **ul.a** the inside, inner part; **ul.a_yi** in, into; **ol.a** inner, internal; **ol.avu** the mind (Tu.); **ullamu** the heart, mind; **lo_** in, inside; inner, internal, inside; **lo~_ga** within, in, inside; **lo~_gad.a** interior; **lo~_gali, lo~_gili** interior of a house, house; **lo_nu** the inside, heart, mind; **lo_na** (inscr.), **ol.ana** (7th cent.), **l.o_na** (9-10th cent.) within, inside, inwardly; **lo_n-agu** to come under one's control; **lo_pala** within, in, inside; **lo~_gu, lon.gu, lo~_bad.u** to yield, submit, be subdued, retreat; **lo~_kuva** subordination, subjection; subordinate, subject to; **lo~_cu** to subdue; **loggu** to be humbled, subdue (Te.); **lo.pal** the inside; in, inside (Kol.); **lo_pa** adv. inside; **lo_pal** the inside (Nk.); **lopun** inside (Nk.); **ole(k)** house (Pa.); **ule, ullen** id. (Ga.); **ro_n** (obl. **ro_t-**), **lo_n** house; **lo_ta** wife; **lo_tad** (pl. **lo_tav**) female member of a house; **lo_tur** male member of a house; **ro_pa_** within; **ropa_, roppa_, roppa_t.e, rappor.** inside; **ropa_** inside, within; **ropo, lopo, lappa, lopa** inside (Go.); **lo'i, lo'o** inside (Kond.a); **olbi- (-t-)** to think, ponder; feel, regret (Kond.a); **lai** within, inside; below; **laiki** to the inside of, within; towards a point below, below; **lai lai** within, below, in secret, secretly; **lait.i** from within, within, from below, below (Kui); **loi** below; **ro_'i** beneath; **r.o_'i** under; **or.pali, onpinai** to think; **on.p- (-it-)** to think (Kuwi); **ula_** inner room; in, inside; **or.^{o}gna_, or.ga'a_na_** to believe, think, fancy, assume (Kur.); **ule** inside, within; **ugli** heart, mind; **ugleye** to think, wish, care for; **uglare** to remember; **uglatre** to remind (Malt.); **ura_** house, wife; **ust** heart, mind, centre, inside, kernel (Br.)(DEDR 698). cf. **ul.** the inner side, inside (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **lo_** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Home town; interior of a place; secret**: **ul.ku-tal < ul.l.u-** heart of a town (**nin-r-an-aiyul.ki yul.l.amurukum perun.ka_tal : Tiruva_ca. 5,56**)(Ta.); **ul.** inside, interior of a place; place; that which is private, secret, esoteric; **ul.l.at.i** that which is secret (**W.**); **ul.l.u_r** heart of a town, interior of a village (**Kur-al., 216**); own town, home (**Na_lat.i, 286**); **ul.manai** house site within a village, usu. with reference to the brahman quarter, opp, to **pur-amanai** (**C.G.**); **ul.-vi_t.u** room within a room, closet; **ul.l.ar-ai** inner room, closet (Ta.); **ul.l.ar-a** (Ma.); **ul.l.itai** inner space (**Iraku. Tacarata. 51**); private affair, secret (**W.**); **ul.l.iruppu** reserve cash; **ul.l.i_t.u** inherent substance (**Ka_cippu. Kat.avul.. 18**); bond; secret (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ho_lad.a_, ho_lara_** name of a place in Kashmir (Skt.); **ho_la_** name of a town; **ho_la_h-** pl. a country of Udi_cya (Skt.); **wolur** name of a paragana (K.)(CDIAL 14181). **hudr.a** a compartment, an apartment, a room, ceiling, upper room (Santali.lex.)

998.**Image: take out idol in procession**: **ur-cava-pe_ram < ut-sava + be_ra** idol taken out in processions (Ta.lex.) **be_ram < be_ra** (Pkt.) form, shape (**Nan-. 273, Mayilai.**); body; idol, utsava-be_ram (Ta.lex.) **Enterprise, festival**: **utsah** to be able to, make effort (S'Br. i.2.6.12; TBr. i.1.6)(Vedic.lex.) **utsava** enterprise (RV.); festival (MBh.); **ussava** festival (Pali); **ucchava, ucchaa**, **ussava, u_sava** (Pkt.); **wochav, wochuw^{u}** (K.); **uchau, ochau, ocho** feast given to brahmans (S.); **ucha** festival (Or.); **osa_** festival, vow (Or.)(CDIAL 1876). cf. **di_po_tsava** festival of lights (Skt.) **ussahati** venture (Pali); **uchahai** is delighted (OG.)(CDIAL 1878). **u_cha_ha** interest, joy (OG.); **ucha_h** interest, joy (G.); **usa_va** exertion (Si.); **utsa_ha** power, firmness (Mn.); joy (Skt.); **ussa_ha** strength, energy, goodwill (Pali); **uccha_ha, u_sa_ha** strength, energy, eagerness (Pkt.); **ucha_h, ucha_ha** eagerness, preparation (Or.); **ucha_hu** festival (OAw.); **ucha_h, ucha_w** (H.); **ucha_ha** merriment, festival (OMarw.)(CDIAL 1882). **usso_l.hi** exertion (Pali); **usol.iya** (Si.)(CDIAL 1891). **ur..avu** bodily exertion (Ta.); **ur..a** to experience sorrow, fatigue; **ur..appu** suffering (Ta.); **ur..ai** to labour hard, toil, suffer, hardship; earn; **ur..aippu** toil, industry, effort, earnings; (inscr.) **ur..appam** work (Ta.); **ur..akka** to be wearied,

despair; **ur..ayuka, ur..ekka** to labour; **ur..appu** labour (Ma.); **ur..gi, uggi** a kind of penance (Ka.)(DEDR 680). cf. **so_d.ha** endured (MBh.Pkt.); inf. **so_d.hum** (Skt.); **s^{a}d.un** to endure (K.)(CDIAL 13603).

999.**Enterprise; festival**: **utsava** enterprise (RV.); festival (MBh.); **ussava** festival (Pali); **ucchava, ucchaa, ussava, u_sava, o_sava** (Pkt.); **wochav, wochuw^{u}** (K.); **ucha, ocha, ocho** feast given to brahmans (S.); **ucha** festival; **osa_** festiva, vow (Or.)(CDIAL 1876). **uddhava** sacrificial fire, festival (Skt.); **uddhavia** worshipped (Pkt.); **u_dhav, u_dho** festival (H.)(CDIAL 2012). cf. **uddhars.a** flaring upwards (of flame)(Skt.); **udaha** erection, flaring upwards (Si.); **lom-udaha** horripilation (Si.)(CDIAL 2011). **ujavin.e~** to conclude any religious ceremony; **ujavn.e~** to be concluded (M.); **udya_pana** conclusion (Skt.); **udya_pita** finished; **vrato_dya_pana** (Skt.); **uyya_pe_ti** takes out (Pali); **ujja_viya** expanded (Pkt.); **ujjamiya** concluded (of a vow)(Ap.); **uja_iba, ujua_iba_, uja_i~ba_** to complete a vow, to finish; **ujua~_, uja~_** completion (Or.); **ujavvu~** to conclude a religious vow; **ujjhavvu~** (G.); **ujja_van.a, ujjavan.a** ceremonies at the end of a vow (Pkt.); **ujjaman.a** (Ap.); **ujamn.u~** (G.); **ujavn.i_** bringing a religious rite to a conclusion (M.)(CDIAL 2053). **ur-cavam < ut-sava** temple festival (**Caivaca. Potu. 346**); public festivity; wedding (Ta.lex.) **utsavah.** a festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; height, elevation; wish, rising of a wish; **utsava-san.ke_ta_h.** pl. name of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya (Skt.lex.) **Great festival**: **maho_tsava** great festival (MBh.); **mahocchava, maho_sava, mahussava, mahu_sava** (Pkt.); **mahoccha_** celebration, appointment of a new mahout (P.); **mahocha_** great festival (H.); **mochava** (OG.)(CDIAL 9979). **udyacchati** undertakes, is diligent (MBh.); **ujjamai** is diligent (Pkt.); **ujma_vu~** to be delighted (G.); **ujamn.i_** a feast (G.)(CDIAL 2049). **udyama** undertaking, striving after, zeal (R.); **ujjama** exertion, zeal (Pkt.); **u_jama** endeavour (OG.); **ujam** zeal, industry, occupation (G.)(CDIAL 2048). **udya_sa** effort, exertion (VS.); **yasyati** froths up (RV.); heats or exerts oneself (Car.); **yasati** (Pa_n..); **ujhan.u** to please, suit, agree with one's fancy (S.);; **ujjhasa** effort (Pkt.); **ujjhasia** best, excellent (Pkt.); **Öyas** strive (Skt.)(CDIAL 2050). **sam.ya_sa** exertion (VS.); **sa_ya_sa** exertion, labour (OM.)(CDIAL 12985). **a_yah--s'u_lika** active, diligent, indefatigable; a man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means; **a_yam** to grasp, possess; **a_yas** to exert oneself; to weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; **a_ya_sa** effort, exertion, trouble; fatigue, weariness (Skt.lex.)

1000.**Truth; lie**: **iji** a lie; **ija_r** liar (Bshk.)(CDIAL 2093). **uje, ujene** truth, accuracy, certainty; true, etc.; truly, etc. (Kui); **u_jjoje'e** falsely; **u_jje'e** falsehood; **ucee veh'nasi** liar (Kuwi); **ujgo_** uprightness, moral rectitude; adj. straight, upright; straight, right, true, straightforward (Kur.); **ugjo** true, real; truth (Malt.)(DEDR 583A). **r.ju** straight, honest (RV.); **r.jvi_** (Skt.); **uju, ujuka, ujju, ujjuka** straight (Pali); **uju, ujua, ua, uaa, riju, riu, ujju, ujjua, rijju, am.ju** (Pkt.); **uzo** clean; **uzar** to make clean (Gypsy); **u~_za** straight (Dm.); **u_c** (Pas'.); **u_juk, u_jak** (Kal.); **uzu** easy (A.); **uj, uja_** straight, honest (B.); **uju_** id. (M.); **ujva_** righthand (M.); **udu** straight (Si.); **urzu_** high up (Gaw.)(CDIAL 2448). **uzeme** straight (Ash.); **uju_me** (Wg.)(CDIAL 2449). **ijgo** straight from here, straight forward (Kur.); **igjo** true (Malt.)(DEDR 427). cf. **nicam** certainty, assurance, ascertainment; truth, veracity (**Kumare_. Cata. 36**); **nija** id. (Ka.Tu.); **nijam** id. (Ma.); **nijamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nija** constant (AV.); own (Pali)(CDIAL 7181). **nikkuva** truth, certainty; truly, certainly (Ka.); **nikkamu, nikkuvamu, nikkemu** truth, fact, reality, certainty; true, real, certain; **nik-kala** a true dream (Te.)(DEDR 3663).

1001.**Summit**: **ucci** crown of head, head, summit, zenith; **ucca_n.i** highest point, top, summit; **ukkam** head (Ta.); **ucci** crown of head; **ucca_n.i** highest point, summit, top (Ma.); **us'ky** top of tree, zenith (To.); **ucci** top or crown of head (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 579). **ucca** tall, lofty (Mn.); **ucca_, uccaih.** above (RV.); **uccakaih.** (Skt.); **udac** turned upwards, upper (RV.); **ucca, uccaka** (Pali); **ucca, uccaa** (Pkt.); **(v)uco** tall, high; **ruco_** (Gypsy); **u_c** (Pas'.); **ucat** (Bshk.); **ucat** high (Psht.); **uco** excellent (S.); **ucca_** high (L.); **ucc, u_c** high in caste or rank; **i_c-ni_c** high and low orders of society; **ucca_** high; **ucera_** a little higher (P.); **ucca_, uco** high (WPah.); **u~_co, u~_c** (Ku.); **uc, u~c** (B.); **uca_** tall (Or.); **uc** (N.B.); **uca_** high (Or.); **u~_c** (Bi.); **uca** (OMth.); **u_c** high, good (Mth.); **u~_c, u~ca_** high (Bhoj.); **u~_ca~_** (OAw.); **u~_c, u~_ca_** (H.); **uco** (OMarw.); **u~_cu~, u~_ceru~** (G.); **u~c** adv. and adj., **u~ca_** higher in quality or price (M.); **ucca_ve_i** raises (Pkt.); **uca_n.u** to lift (WPah.); **ucaun.o** to raise, remove (Ku.); **u~ca_na** (B.); **uceiba_, uceiba_** (Or.); **uca_na_, u~ca_na_** (H.); **us** high; **usa, uha** height (Si.); **u~ca_vn.e~** to grow tall (M.); **ucakka_** pickpocket (L.P.); **uckan.a_** to jump up (P.); **ucakka_** pilferer (Mth.H.); **ucakna_** to leap up (H.); **u~cakvu~** to raise (G.); **ucakn.e~** to raise money or credit (M.)(CDIAL 1634). **uyar** to rise, be high, elevated, lofty; **uyarcci** height, excellence; **uyartti** excellence; **uyarttu** to lift up, elevate, raise (as price); **uyarnto_r** persons born in the higher castes; **uyarpu** height, mound, greatness (Ta.); **uyarvu** lofty height, greatness; **uyaram, ucaram** height, eminence; **uyari** that which is tall; **ocar** to be raised; **ocatt** to lift; **ocatti** height; **ocakke** above; **ocaram** height (Ta.); **uyaruka** to rise (as birds), be high, eminent, tall; **uyaram** height, pride; **uyarcca** elevation; **uyarttuka** to raise, elevate (Ma.); **oyande** that which is high (of field in a valley); **oyandadi** the place higher up (Kod..); **o_rige** tallness, height (Tu.)(DEDR 646). **usat.a** raised, eminent (As'.); **us'r.ta** raised, high (Skt.)(CDIAL 1889). **To lift up**: **ussa_re_ti** causes to go away or receede (Pali); lifts up (Pali); **osa_ran.u** to cause to spring up, to raise, to build (S.)(CDIAL 1881). **ussave_i** raises (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1877).

1002.**Disgust**: **uca_t.** scolding (P.); dejection (Ku.); disgust, loathing (N.); disgust (H.); impatience, anxiety (G.); impatience (M.); **usa_t.** rising in sudden anger (A.); **uca_t.an** dejection (B.Or.); **uca_t.n.e~** to be sick of (M.)(CDIAL 1635). **ve_ca_t.ai** sorrow; **ve_caram, ve_car-avu, ve_car-ikkai** id., weariness, fatigue; **ve_car-u** to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; **ve_cat.al** mental agitation; **ve_ca_r-u** to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed (Ta.); **ve_ca_r-al** weariness, sorrow (Ta.); **ve_ca_r-u** anxiety (Ma.); **be_ja_ru** weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation), annoyance; **be_sar(u) (be_satt-)** to grow weary or fatigued, get tired of, be disgusted, be vexed; weariness, fatigue, disgust, vexation, dispiritedness; **be_sar-a, be_sar-ake, be_sar-ike** weariness, etc.; **be_sar-isu** to cause to be weary (Ka.); **be.ja.ra** sorrow (Kod..); **be_ja_ru** weariness, fatigue, disgust, offence, vexation, annoyance; **be_saru** fatigue, weariness, vexation, disgust; fatigued, weary; **be_saru a_pini** to get tired, be weary (Tu.); **bisirige** homesickness (Kor.); **ve_sat.a** fatigue, weariness; **ve_saramu** trouble, fatigue; **ve_sarincu** to trouble; **ve_sa_ru** to be troubled or fatigued, be disgusted (Te.); **be_-za_r** (H. < Pers.)(DEDR 5524). **ubbeja, san.vega, jiguccha_, ubbijjati,** pp. **ubbigga** disgust; **jeguccha** disgusting (Pali.lex.)

1003.**Frost**: **o_s.ati** burns (RV.); **us.yate_** is burnt (Sus'r.); **os.e_** to be frostbitten (Dm.); **us.ak** cold (Kho.)(CDIAL 2561). **avas'ya_** hoar-frost, dew (Skt.); **avas'ya_ya** (MBh.); **ussa_va** (Pali); **avasa_ya, o_sa_a, usa_, o_sa_, ussa, o_sa** (Pkt.); **os'** dew (Gypsy); **yuc** ice (Kt.); **u_zu, yu_zu** (Pr.); **yu_z** cold, frost (Wg.); **yoz** ice (Kho.); **yaz** (Wkh.); **ieg-** (IE.); **u_s'** cold (Pas'.); **ho~_s', ows'lin., wo~s'** ice (Gaw.); **os'** ice, cold (Kal.); **o_s'** ice (Bshk.Tor.); **ho~_s'lin.** (Savi.); **os** dew (P.); **os'** (WPah.); **os, wos, wo_s, wo~si~, o_s'** (Ku.); **os** (N.); dew, frost, cold (B.); **osa** (OAw.); **os** dew

(OAw.H.G.)(CDIAL 855). **tuhina** forst; **tuhinopahata** frost-bitten (Pali.lex.) **ar-ciram, ar-cirai, acciram** early dewy season, first half of the dewy season (Ta.); **aykil** cold, cold dew, frost, snow, cold season (Ka.)(DEDR 324). cf. **hanisu, han.isu** to pour (as water); **hani, pani** to drop; n. drop (of water, dew etc.)(Ka.); **pan-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be bedewed, flow out; n.dew, chill, cold, mist, rain, fog, haze (Ta.); **panye** cold (Malt.); **panna~_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 4035).

1004.**To spring up**: **uphranu** to leap, jump (N.); **ophariba** to spring off, be flung off (A.); **upharn.e~** to winnow (M.)(CDIAL 1916). **ucchalati** flies up, springs up (Skt.); **u_salia** having the hair stand on end (Pkt.); **ucchalai** rises, flies up (Pkt.); **ucchalan.** to jump (L.); **uchalai** springs up, overflows (OMth.); **uchalna_** to leap (H.); **uchal.vu~** to leap (G.)(CDIAL 1843). **usal.n.i_** spurting up (M.); **uccha_lan.a** causing to jump up (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1847). cf. **kup-o.ry** a standing broad jump (To.)(DEDR 373). cf. **uka (-pp-, -nt-)** to ascent, rise stately, soar upward (Ta.); **ukal.u (ukal.i-)** to leap, bound, frisk, gambol (Ta.); **ubaru** high; above (Tu.)(DEDR 559). cf. **urki tap-** to jump down (Kol.); **urukp-** to make to jump (Ga.)(DEDR 667). cf. **ur-ukku (ur-ukki-)** to jump, leap over (Ta.)(DEDR 713).

1005.**Refuse of food**: **eccam** remains of food, spittle; remainder, residue (**Kur-al.,112**); **eccil** saliva, spittle, anything defiled by contact with the mouth; refuse of food, leavings (**Na_lat. i,345**); **eccila_r** persons defiled by contact with eccil, low-caste people, untouchables; **eccu** defect; **ecu** to remain, be left behind (Ta.); **eccil, iccil** remains and refuse of victuals; **ecci** remains of victuals; **ecuka** to become surplus (Ma.); **ecl** water that has been used to wash hand after eating, remnants of food, food eaten as part of ceremony as leavings from offering (Ko.); **icil** pollution of food by being left as a remnant (To.); **ejal** that which in eating is left on the plates (Ka.); **ejalisu** to defile; **nejela** spittle, food or drink which has come in contact with the mouth and is regarded as impure (Ka.); **ecci** scraps of food that fall to the floor during meal (Kod..); **en.gili** contamination or defilement by contact with the mouth or spittle, food defiled by touching with the mouth, leavings or remnants of food (Te.); **yengul** defiled; **ingul sikr.in** leavings of food (Go.); **enz- (-it-)** to remain, be left over; **es- (-t-)** to leave or save (food, etc.) for others, let something remain, leave over (Kond.a); **en(g)- (ent-)** to be left over (Pe.); **engrna_** to remain over (Kur.); **en-ge, en-gre** to remain over (Malt.)(DEDR 780). **khela, el.a_** saliva (Pali.lex.) **ucchis.t.a** left over, stale, spat out (TS.); leavings (AV.); **us'is.t.a** (MaitrS.); **us'u_to** foul, unclean (Sh.); **ucchit.t.ha, ucchit.t.haka, uttit.t.ha** left over, impure (Pali); **ucchit.t.ha** (Pkt.); **chet.h**, dat. **chet.as** refuse of food (K.); **uchit.o** sudden choking (Ku.); **us.t.a_** left, rejected (of food), foul, used (M.); **us.t.e~** stale food, unwashed dish; **us.t.a_vin.e~** to defile by tasting (M.); **ujul, indul** left over from a meal, impure, leavings (Si.)(CDIAL 1850). **us.t.a_val.** line of leavings where a public meal has been held (M.)(CDIAL 1851). **et.h** refuse of food (G.)(CDIAL 140). **et.h**^{i} refuse of a meal; **et.hu~** left after eating (G.); **a_t.ho** defiled (S.); **e~t.o** leavings of a meal (B.); **a~i~t.ha_** (Or.); **ai~t.h** (Mth.)(CDIAL 1067). cf. **cat.t.e_i** licks (Pkt.); **car., car** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4573). **cad.d.ai** eats (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4577). **eccan-** one who performs a sacrifice (**Te_va_. 596,9**); the deity supposed to be present at a sacrifice and to accept the offerings given (**Kantapu. Ya_kacan.. 38**)(Ta.lex.) **To spit**: **u_yu (u_s-)** to spit (Te.); **u.s- (u.st-)** id. (Kol.); **u_s-** id. (Nk.); **u_sen** spittle (Nk.); **ucc-** to spit; **uckud.** spitting, spittle (Pa.); **us-, u_c-, u_s-** to spit (Ga.); **ucc-, us-** to spit; **uc, u_c, uccul, usul, huccul** spittle, saliva (Go.); **usk-** to spit, spit out (pl. action;); **uskul uskle** spittle (Go.)(DEDR 578).

1006.**To move horizontally**: **ucg- (ucgy-)** to move slightly horizontally; **uck- (ucky-)** id. (Ko.); **usx- (usxy-)** id.; **usk- (usky-)** id. (To.)(DEDR 577).

1007.**Cuscus-grass**: **ukiram < us'i_ra** cuscus-grass (**Mu_. A.**); **uci_ram** cucus-root (**cantan-a muci_ran. ko_t.t.am : Tiruva_lava_. 43,16**)(Ta.lex.) **va_laka** a kind of andropogon (VarBr.S.); **va_ro** andropogon grass (S.); **va_l.o** (G.); **va_l.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 11574). **vi_ran.a** plant of **us'ira** (Car. Su. 4.17). **us'i_ra** (root, vetiveria zizanioides (Car. Su. 4.8, 20,28,41,44). Oil of Vetiver is a volatile oil distilled with steam from the roots of vetiveria zizanioides (andropogon muricatus), a perennial grass... It is a yellowish brown fluid containing an ester of vetivenol... It is used in perfumery, soaps and cosmetics. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 168). **us'i_ra** fragrant root of the grass andropogon muricatum (Sus'r.); **us'i_ri_** a species of grass (Skt.); **u_rs.a_** andropogon serratum (Skt.); **usi_ra** fragrant root of andropogon muricatum (Pali); **usi_ra, o_si_ra** a sweet-scented grass (Pkt.); **usir** fragrant root of khaskhas grass, andropogon muricatum (B.); **usi_r** (H.); **us'i_r** (M.); **us'i_r** a kind of fragrant root (G.); **usa_r** khaskhas grass, cymbopogon aromaticum, fragrant oil from its roots (P.)(CDIAL 2384). cf. **vir..al** darbha grass, a kind of sedge, cuscus (andropogon muricatus); **vet.t.i, vet.t.i-ve_r** cuscus grass (Ta.)(DEDR 5428). cf. **vid.an.ga_** embelia ribes (Skt.)(CDIAL 11715). cf. **mud.i-va_l.a** andropogon muricatus (Tu.)(DEDR 5374). cf. **mut.i-va_r..ai** cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus (Ta.)(DEDR 4924). cf. **iruve_ri** cuscus grass (Ta.)(DEDR 488). cf. **hri_vera** (Skt.lex.) **iruve_ri, iruve_li** cuscus grass (Ta.); **iruve_ri, iruve_li** andropogon muricatus (Ma.); **irve_ri** id. (Tu.); **hri_vera, hri_vela(ka)-, hirivera-** a kind of andropogon (acc. to some, pavonia odorata)(Skt.)(DEDR 488). **iruvi** Nepal aconite (Ta.); a drug, Nepal aconite (Ma.)(DEDR 487). **hri_ve_ra** a kind of andropogon, a drug and perfume, kariyaba_l.a (Ka.lex.) **Fragrant root**: **sirom** andropogon muricatus (Santali.lex.) **us'i_ra** the fragrant root of andropogon muricatus (Ka.lex.) **cippa-kasuvu** the fragrant grass andropogon schoenanthus (Ka.Te.); **cippa-gad.d.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2533). **us'i_rika_** trading in or selling us'i_ra; **us'i_ra, us.i_ra, us'i_rakam, us.i_rakam** the fragrant root of the plant andropogon muricatus; **us'i_ri_** a sort of grass, a small sort of saccharum (Skt.lex.) **ila_maccai, ila_miccai** cuscus-grass, anatherum muricatum (Ta.); **la_majja** (Skt.); **ila_maccam** (S.I.I. ii,123)(Ta.lex.) **la_maca, la_macca, la_majja, la_manca, la_vanca, la_majjaka** (tadbhava of **la_majja**) a grass with fragrant roots used for fans etc., the cuscus-grass, andropogon muricatus (Ka.lex.) Cymbopogon schoenanthus Gingergrass (iuncus odoratus) is an ingredient of the aromatic substance **kyphi** (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.57). Oil of palmarosa or Indian Germanium oil is a volatile oil distilled with steam from the overground parts of cymbopogon martini or motia, a grass native to India. It is a colourless or light yellow oil possessing an odour resembling germanium and rose. It contains from 65 to 95 per cent of geraniol... It is used in perfumery and as a substitute for oil of rose and oil of geranium. **Oil of citronella**: a volatile oil obtained by distillation from cymbopogon nardus (andropogon nardus) and cymbopogon winterianus; habitat: Asia. cymbopogon nardus or citronella grass, the chief source of the oil is cultivated extensively in Ceylon where it is known as the **lenabatu**. Cymbopogon winterianus or **maha pangiri** grass is cultivated in Malacca and Java. It yields an oil of citronella high in geraniol content... Uses: citronella oil is used as a mosquito repellent either in pure form or in a 25 per cent ointment. It is also employed as a perfume in some soaps. **Lemon grass oil**, known as **oleum graminis citrati** and Indian **verbena** oil, is the volatile oil distilled from the overground part of cymbopogon citratus or from cymbopogon flexuosus... odour of lemon and verbena... It is used in perfuming soap. Cymbopogon citratus is cultivated in tropical countries, especially in Ceylon, India and the West Indies... Cymbopogon flexuosus is cultivated along the Malabar coast of India and yields East Indian Lemon Grass Oil. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 167-168). cf. **nakhi_** (unguis odoratus)(Skt. Agnipura_n.a)

cakranakha the perfume unguis odoratus (Skt.); **sakniya** a partic. drug (Si.)(CDIAL 4542). Cymbopogon schoenanthus = andropogon schoenanthus: **gandhabena** (B.); **roshisha** (M.); **rousaghas** (H.); **bhutika** (Skt.); **shakanarupillu** (Ta.Ka.Te.); plant: aromatic, stimulant; decoction of grass: febrifuge; oil: applied in rheumatism and neuralgia; essential oil; habitat: hotter parts of India, wild or cultivated, from the Punjab to Burma and southwards to Travancore (GIMP, p.87). cymbopogon citratus = andropogon citratus: **gandhabena** (B.); **gandhatrina** (H.); **khawi** (P.); **bhustrina** (Skt.); **vasanappillu** (Ta.); **nimmagaddi** (Te.); **vasanappillu** (Ma.); oil: carminative in cholera; essential oil; fresh lemon grass contains 0.26-0.52% essential oil containing 78-85.5% citral; grown in gardens in the Punjab, Bombay and Baroda; reported to grow wild in Mysore (GIMP, p.87). **kattr.n.a** cymbopogon jwarancusa (Car. Su. 2.13, 4.17). **Fragrant grass**: **vanaja** a kind of fragrant grass (Skt.lex.) **ka_ci-hullu, ka_ciya-hullu, ka_maca, ka_maci, ka_vaci** lemon grass, andropogon schoenanthus (Ka.); **ka_vat.t.ai, ka_vat.t.am-pul** citronella grass, andropogon nardus (Ta.); **ka_vat.t.a, ka_vit.t.a-ppul** andropogon schoenanthus (Ma.)(DEDR 1485). **vana** an ingredient in making a perfume with the fragrance of **vakula** (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXVI. 29-30**). **vananam** wealth (Vedic) (Skt.lex.) cf. **va_laka** cuscus grass (Ka.lex.)

1008.**Acacia planifrons**: **ut.ai** acacia planifrons; acacia latronum; acacia eburnea (Ta.); **ot.a** a kind of thorny tree, umbrella thorn, acacia planifrons (Ma.); **od.eja_li** acacia planifrons (Ka.)(DEDR 594). cf. **ja_li** acacia arabica, thorny babool tree (Te.Ka.)(DEDR 2474). cf. **ca_likan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.)(DEDR 2475). cf. **ut.al** texture of cloth (Ta.)(DEDR 586).

1009.**Small drum tapering in the middle**: **ut.ukkai** (Ta.); **hud.uka** (Te.); **ud.ukka** (Ma.) small drum tapering in the middle (S.I.I.ii,254) (Ta.lex.) **ut.ukka** a tabor resembling an hour-glass (Ma.); **ud.uku** a small kind of drum (Tu.); **ud.uka** small drum of the shape of an hour-glass (Te.); **hud.ukka-** a kind of rattle or small drum; **hud.ukka_** a kind of drum (Skt.)(DEDR 589). **d.akka** drum (Pkt.); **d.akko** id. (G.); **d.akkiya** tom-tom (Si.); **d.anka_** drum (P.N.B.Or.H.M.Skt.); **d.anko** large kettle-drum (G.); **d.a_ka_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 5525). cf. **t.ama_ram** kettle-drum (Ta.)(DEDR 2949). [cf. **d.ugd.ugi_** drum (P.H.G.N.)(CDIAL 5559)[Onom.] **d.hakke, d.akke, d.an.ka, d.an.ke** a double drum, a pair of kettle-drum, a d.hak (Ka.); **it.akkai, t.akkai** a large drum, a drum double headed (Ta.); **d.akke** a small double drum, used as a rattle (Te.); **d.an.ka_, d.a_n.ka_** a large kettle-drum (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1010.**Image: network for suspending pots**: **ut.t.i, ot.t.i** coarse network, made of rope or rattan, in which pots or other vessels are suspended from the beams of the house or from the stick thrown across the shoulder, by which they are carried about; upper framework of cradle by which it is suspended (Ka.); **ut.t.i** network sling in which pots, etc. are suspended; fibres inside a ripe tamarind, etc. (Te.); **uttu** rope for suspending articles (Nk.); **ut-, ut.-** to hang (rope from roof, etc.), suspend by rope (Pa.); **utip- (utit-), ut.ip- (ut.it-)** to make to hang (Pa.); **utka, ut.ka** ropes of carrying-yoke (Pa.); **ut.t.i** hanging loop (= **ut.t.i** (Te.)(Ga.); **ut.p- (ut.up-)** to hang (Ga.); **ut.um** rope network suspended in house for holding pots, etc. (Go.); **ut.i, ut.u** ropes of carrying yoke (Go.); **uRi** net suspended from roof in kitchen to keep pots (Kond.a); **ur-i** hoop or rope network for placing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of a house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder (Ta.Ka.); network for suspending pots (Ma.); **ury** sling for pots, litter for carrying persons (Ko.); **utav** a sort of arched framework hung from roof (M.)(DEDR 708).

1011.**Cordia myxa**: **udal** a jungle tree, the bark of which yields fibres used in rope-making (Kur.); **udali** a tree the fibre of which is used in decorating the Chamd.a bamboos (Malt.)(DEDR App. 14). **udda_la** the tree cordia myxa or latifolia (Skt.)(CDIAL 1990). **buc dare** cordia myxa (Santali.lex.) Cordia latifolia: **bahuvara, sleshmataka, selu** (Skt.) yields a gum; a small deciduous tree growing nearly all over India and cultivated in Bengal; cordia angustifolia: **goond, goondnee** (H.); cordia myxa: **chokargond** (H.); **naruvili** (Ta.); cordia rothii **gondi** (H.)(Indian Materia Medica, pp. 378-381).

1012.**Image: tree**: **utal.** a tree (**Tol. Er..ut. 400, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **udal** a large forest tree, sterculia colorata (Santali.lex.) **gudal** a kind of tree (Pa.); **kudal** a tree the bark of which is used for making rope (Go.); **kudali** a forest tree from the bark of which the ancients made clothes (Kui)(DEDR 1701). **kut.a, kut.i, kut.ha, kut.hi** tree; **kut.aka** a kind of tree (Kaus'.); **kud.a** tree (Pkt.); **kur.a_** tree; **kar.ek** tree, oak (Pas'.); **ko_r.** stick (Par.)(CDIAL 3228). **kudda_la, kudala, kun.d.ala, kuda_la, kuda_ra** the tree bauhinea variegata; **ko_vida_ra** (Skt.); **kudda_la** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **kura_l** id. (A.); **kuda_l.a, kuda_ra** bauhinea variegata (Or.); **ko_vil.a_ra** id. (Pali); **koira_lo** id. (N.); **kuira_l** a partic. wild tree (Ku.); **kal.uvara** ebony, diospyros ebenus (Si.)(CDIAL 3287). cf. **utal.ai** jungle mango, cerbera odollam (Ta.); **utal., utal.am** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 611). cf. **udda_la** the tree cordia myxa or latifolia (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **udda_laka** (Sus'r.); **udda_la** the plant cordia myxa or cordia latifolia (Ka.lex.) ["... in the Philippines, rope is made from the bast." Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.770.]; **ur.a_l** bark of bauhinea variegata, rope made of this; **u_dal** a tree from the bark of which rope is made (H.); **oda_r** loosely twisted hemp rope (Mth.); **oda_l** a tree yielding fibre (N.); **uda_l** a wild tree from the buds and flowers of which a sauce is made (Ku.); **oda_la_** a creeper yielding string (P.); **oda_l** cordia myxa (A.)(CDIAL 1990). **gudi** a rope for the feet used in climbing palm trees (Ka.); **kodi_** a fetter for the feet (Skt.); **gudika_lu** feet to which that rope is attached; **gudi** to tie the feet or legs (Ta.lex.)

1013.**Lip**: **pedavi** lip (Te.); **pedave** id.; **pedde_l** lips (Kol.); **pedave, peddave** id.(Nk.); **pedeve, pedive** id. (Ga.); **pilivi, pi_lvi_** id. (Go.); **bedve** id. (Kond.a); **bimma** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 4400). **ot.t.ha** lip; **ot.t.hehi phusati** v.t.; **ot.t.haphut.t.ha** pp. (Pali.lex.) **Image: brim**: **utat.u** brim, lip, edge of a wound; **utat.an-** blubber-lipped man; f. **utat.i** (Ta.); **utat.u** lip (Ma.); **u0ur** gums (To.); **odad.u, odud.u, odaru** lip (Ka.)(DEDR 606). **o_s.t.ha** lip (RV.); **ot.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **ut.t.ha, hot.t.ha, hut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **o_s't, vus't** (Gypsy); **o_s.t.** (Ash.); **u_s.t., wu_s.t.** (Wg.); **yu_s.t.** (Kt.); **u_t.h, u_s.t.** lip; **us.t.** bank of a river (Pas'.); **u_s.t., us.t.** lip (Kal.); **o~_t.u** upper lip; **o~_t.i** lower lip (Sh.); **o_t.e** (D..); **wut.h, wut.has** lip (K.); **hot.h** (L.); **hot.h, ho_t.h** (P.); **ot.h, ho_t.h** (WPah.); **u~_t.h, o_t.h** (Ku.); **ot.h** (N.); **o~_t.h** (A.); **ot.ha** (Or.); **ot.h** (Mth.Bhoj.); **o~_t.h**, **ho~_t.h** (Aw.); **ot.h, o~t.h, hot.h, ho~t.h** (H.); **ot.h, hot.h** (G.); **ot.h, o~t.h, hot.** (M.); **ot.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 2563). **odad.u, odaru, odud.u** the lip (Ka.); **utat.u, itar..** (Ta.); **pedave, pedime** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **itar..** lip (**Nan-. 81**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: eyelid**: **itar..** eyelid (**Kur-icip. 247**)(Ta.lex.)

1014.**Indian ash tree**: **uti, oti** Indian ash tree, odina wodier; **uti** falcate trumpet flower, dolichandrone falcata (Ta.); **uti, oti** odina pinnata (Ma.); **ud.i** odina wodier (Ka.); **oddi** odina pinnata (Te.); **oddi_** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 614). Odina wodier = lannea grandis common in deciduous forests throughout India (GIMP, p.149). Odina wodier, rhus odina: **jingini, ajashringi, netrashuddhi** (Skt.); **jingan, kashmal** (H.); **jiol** (B.); **besharam** (Deccan); **shembat** (G.); **muya** (M.Kon.); **shimtee, poonu** (Ka.); **udimaram** (Ma.); **udayan, odiyamaram, anicarra** (Ta.); **oddimanu** (Te.); met with generally in hotter parts of India... decoction of the bark... astringent... fresh juice of the bark is a valuable application to sore eyes... Gum of the tree

made into an ointment with cocoanut milk or into a liniment with brandy is a good application to sprains and bruises. Internally, gum is given in asthma and as a cordial to women during lactation... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 867-868). Dolichandrone falcata: **hawar** (H.); **manchingi** (Bombay); **kadatathie** (Ta.); action: abortifacient and a fish-poison; varieties: black, white and red. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 457).

1015.**Besmear**: **uddu, ujju** to rub (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **uttu_l.an-am** besmearing parts of one's body with dry sacred ashes (**Tan.ikaippu. Ira_ma. 22**); **uttu_l.ittal** to besmear parts of one's body with dry sacred ashes (**Tiruva_ca. 6,22**); **uttu_l.am** id. (**Cit. Cika_. Vipu_ti. 14**); **ud-dhu_lana** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **uddhu_la** powdered, sprinkled with; **uddhu_lana** powdering, sprinkling with as with ashes; **uddhu_lanan.geysu** to cause to powder etc. (Ka.lex.) cf. **uddhu_layati** sprinkles with powder (skt.); **uddhu_le_i** powders, scatters (Pkt.); **udhal.n.e~** to throw about (dust etc.), scatter, winnow, expend lavishly (M.); **uddhu_lan.a** sprinkling with dust (Pkt.); **udhal.an., udhal.n.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 2027). cf. **dhu_d.i, dhu_li** dust, powder (Skt.)(CDIAL 6835). **udvartana, udvarta** rubbing and cleaning the body with fragrant unguents; the unguents used for that purpose; **udvartana_laya** a bath-room (Ka.); **udvarta, udvartana** going up, rising, swelling; **urbu** to rise, to swell; to be puffed up; **ubbu** to swell, increase (Ka.lex.) **u_du** to swell (Tu.lex.)

1016.**Image: wicker basket; trap**: **u~_ta** basket snare to catch fish, coop to keep animals in (Te.); **u~_du** snare for fish made of basket work (Te.); **u_ta** bamboo trap (Pa.); trap (Go.); **u_r-r-al** wicker basket for catching fish, wicker basket for covering chickens (Ta.); **or-r-a_l, or-r-il** a wicker basket (Ma.)(DEDR 762). **Image: to trap**: **ut.t.-** to be trapped, caught in a trap (Ga.); **urra_na_** to be jammed in a trap (of fish)(Go.)(DEDR 595). **u_r-r-am** wicker basket for covering chickens; **u_r-r-a_lkavi-ttal** to set a wicker basket for catching fish; **u_r-r-uppar-i** wicker basket for catching fish in tanks and ponds (Ta.lex.)

1017.**Image: snare; warp**: **urd** warp (Oss.); **undri_** snare (Ash.); **udri~_, uli_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2336). **otor** warp of web (Santali.lex.)

1018.**Woven**: **u_ta, uta-** woven (Skt.); **wu_n^{u}** pp. of **wo_nun** (K.)(CDIAL 2406). **u_yate_** is woven (Gr.); **u_yati, uyyati** (Pali); **ujanu, u_janu** (S.); **oja** weaving, texture (S.)(CDIAL 2419). **ut.an-** adv. together with (**Pu. Ve. 10, Cir-appir-.9**); **ud.an** id. (Ma.); **od.an** id. (Ka.); **ut.an-** altogether (**Kur-al., 309**); **ut.an-ku_t.t.attatika_ri** the head of the village assembly in the days of the Co_r..a administration (**S.I.I. iii,35**); **ut.an-pan.ku** joint share, joint heirship; **ut.an-pun.arppu** inseparable concomitance (**Man.i. 27,243, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **jud.ia** met (Pkt.); **jur.an.** to be joined (L.); **jur.an.u** to fit, be prepared, be built (S.); **jur.na_** to be joined, be mended, be gained (P.); **jur.n.a_** to be obtained (WPah.); **jur.nu** to meet in battle (WPah.)[cf. **ut.an-r-al** war (Ta.lex.)]; **jur.n.o** to meet (Ku.); **jur.a_** to be fastened, meet, happen (B.); **jurai** assembles, meets (A.); **jur.na_** to be joined, copulate, come to hand (H.); **julna_** to be united, agree (H.); **jud.ai** to be fastened (OMarw.); unites, is fitting (OG.); **jud.n.e~** to come together (M.); **jut.an.** to be joined, be engaged in (L.); **jut.a_** to come together or to hand (B.); **jut.nu** to be assembled, happen (N.); **jut.e** together (Mth.); **jut.na_** to unite, cohere (H.); **jut.n.e~** to combine (M.); **jo_d.e_i** joins (Pkt.); **jor.an.** to join, add up (L.); **jor.n.a_** to join (P.); **jor.n.o** (Ku.); **jornu** (N.); **zoriba** to fix (arrow to bow), clear (jungle), cover (A.);[cf. **ut.akku** to be fitted to the string of the bow (as an arrow)(Ta.); **ut.akku** catch, latching, notch (Ma.)(DEDR 585)]; **jorab** fasten, join (Mth.); **jor.a_, jur.a_** (B.); **jor.iba_, jur.iba_** (Or.); **jorai** to fasten, join (OAw.); **jor.na_** (H.); **jo_d.ai** (OMarw.); **jor.vu~** (G.); **jod.n.e~** (M.); **jor.** joint (B.); **zora_** joint (A.)(CDIAL

10496). **jaoa** twins; **honkin jaoa** id. (Mu.); **yam** (H.Sadani); **dwi** two (Skt.); **jur.i** second of a pair (Mu.); **jor.i_** a pair (H.)(Mu.lex.) **To be united**: **or-r-ittal** to be united with ; to become one with (**Ci. Po_. Cir-. 5,1**)(Ta.lex.) **od.ar, od.arcu, od.ricu, od.arisu** to join, undertake, begin, do, perform, produce, make an effort; **od.arcisu** to undertake, begin (Ka.); **od.amu** to be produced, arise (Te.)(DEDR 944). **Contract**: **ut.an-** altogether, immediately after (Ta.); **ut.an--pa_t.u** to agree, yield; **ut.an-pat.ikkai** contract, agreement, promise; **ut.am-pat.u** to harmonize; **ut.an--pa_t.u** consent, accord; **ut.antai** union, alliance, relationship; **-o_t.u, -ot.u** with (Ta.); **ut.an** together with, at once; **ut.am-pet.uka** to agree; **ut.am-pat.i** agreement, contract; **ut.appam, ut.anma, ut.ama** friendship, relation; **-o_t.u, -ot.u** with (Ma.); **-o.r.** id. (Ko.); **-wir.** with, after; **wit.k** together, undivided (To.); **od.an, od.am, od.a** union, together, as soon as; with; **od.am-bad.u, od.a-bad.u** to agree, consent; **od.a-bad.ike** agreement, treaty (Ka.); **od.a** with; **od.am-bad.ike, od.am-bad.ige** agreement, consent, treaty; **dambad.ipuni, dambad.iyuni, dambad.isuni** to please, reconcile, appease, persuade; **dambad.ige** delight, pleasure, love, acquiescence, persuation (Tu.); **od.am-bad.u, od.a-bad.u** to consent, agree; **od.am-bad.ika, od.a~-bad.ika** agreement, consent, treaty; **od.am-bar-acu, od.a~-bar-acu** to persuade; **od.a~-ba_t.u** consent, assent (Te.)(DEDR 945).

1019.**Image: pannier**: **u~_ta** pannier (Te.)(DEDR 762). **u_ta** woven; **u_ti** weaving, sewing (Ka.lex.)

1020.**Olibanum**: **u_da** olibanum (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kunduru** olibanum (Skt.lex.) **Smoke**: cf. **u_dra** smoke raised for driving off mosquitoes (Ka.); **u~_dara** smoke used to drive out or kill an animal or to ripen fruit (Te.); **und.-** to smoke; **und.ul, und.ul(i)** smoke (Go.)(DEDR 744). **hu** offers libation (Skt.); **hunati** id. (Skt.); **hunitabba** to be sacrificed (Pali); **hun.ai** offers libation; **hun.ia** pp., **hun.an.a** (Pkt.); **hune** sacrifices (MB.); **hunna_** (H.)(CDIAL 14139). **havis** oblation (of ghee, milk, rice etc.)(RV.); **huta** poured out as an oblation (RV.)(CDIAL 14019). **ho_tr.ka** assistant of the ho_tr., priest (S'Br.); **ho_traka** (AitBr.); **hottiya** member of a sect of va_naprastha ascetics (Pkt.); **wuto_, uto_** high priest (Kt.); **wuta_, uto_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 14176). **Flow**: **hud.ati, hun.d.ati** collects (Dha_tup.); **hud.ua** flow (Pkt.); **hur-hur** blazingly (N.)(CDIAL 14136). cf. **er.we** to sacrifice, propitiate, worship (Malt.)(DEDR 790).

1021.**Reciting**: **o_tuvittal** to teach the ve_das and other scriptures (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,8,1**); **o_tu-tal** to read, recite audibly in order to commit to memory (**Kur-al., 834**)(Ta.); **o_du** (Ka.Tu.); **o_tu** (Ma.); to utter mantras, repeat prayers (**Tiruva_ca. 41,7**); **o_tuva_r** s'aiva ve_l.a_l.as appointed to recite sacred Tamil hymns in s'aiva temples and monasteries (Ta.); **o_ttu** reciting; uttering as a mantra (**Te_va_. 586,4**); the ve_da (**Man.i. 13,25**); section or chapter of a book (**Tol. Po. 480**); rule, principle, law (**Kur-al., 3, Pari.**)(Ta.lex.) **ho_tr., ho_tr., ho_ta_ra** an offerer of oblation or burnt-offering; a priest who at sacrifice invokes the gods or recites the hymns of the r.gve_da, a priest conversant with the r.gve_da (Ka.Skt.); **ho_tra** anything intended or fit for offering with fire (generally clarified butter); the clarified butter so offered; an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering; a sacrifice; **vi_ti-ho_tra** agni, fire; **ho_tri** a sacrificing priest; the priest who offers the oblation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ho_tr.ka** assitant of the ho_tr., priest (S'Br.); **ho_traka** (AitBr.); **hottiya** member of a sect of va_naprastha ascetics (Pkt.); **wuto_, uto_** high priest (Kt.); **wuta_, uto_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 14176). **hutta** sacrifice; **huta** (pp. of **juhati**) sacrificed, worshipped, offered; oblation; **hotta** offering (Pali.lex.) **Educated; an office; a title; a post**: **ho_da_** < **uhda_** (U.) position, status (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **huda** a title, a cognomen, office, class; **huda hudae rakapena** he rose step by step; **hor. hudare gidrako**

emok kana par.haok lagit santals send their children to be educated; **hudawan hor** a titled person (Santali.lex.) **hudde** an office, a post (Ka.); **hudda_** (M.H.); **hudde_da_ra** one holding a public charge; an officer (Ka.M.); **hudde_da_ri** relating to a hudde_da_ra; the business of a hudde_da_ra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1022.**Frankincense; ashes of frankincense**: **u_da, u_du** frankincense (Ka.M.H.); **u_dinakad.d.i, u_duda_ni** id. (Ka.lex.) **udi, u_da_** ashes of frankincense; brown (Ka.M.); **u_da_, udi, u_di** brown, purple, lilac, dark flesh colour, sky-blue, s'ya_va, s'ya_ma = dark brown, dark (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **u_ta_** purple, violet (Ta.); **u_da_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **u_dagad.d.i = u_dugad.d.i** a thin stick covered with frankincense; **u_du-batti** id. (Tu.); **u_da-batti** id. (Ka.); **u_du-da_ni, u_dubatti gid.a** a receptacle for the u_dubatti made of metal in the form of a tree (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Fumigation**: **u_tal-po_t.ukai** fumigation for making green fruits ripe as plantains; fumigation so as to expose the hole of rodents as a bandicoot to smoke and so force them to run away; **u_tu** to refine with fire, as gold, put.ampo_t.utal; **u_ntu** cardamom husk, kacco_lam; **u_tuvatti** incense stick, joss stick (Ta.); **u_d +** (U.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: smoke**: **u_dra** smoke raised for driving off mosquitoes (Ka.); **u~_dara** smoke used to drive out or kill an animal or to ripen fruit (Te.); **und.-** to smoke; **und.ul, und.ul(i)** smoke (Go.)(DEDR 744). cf. **u_du-batti** incense stick (Ka.lex.)

1023.**Bride; wife**: **u_d.he** a bride, a wife espoused according to the ritual (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **u_d.ha** married (Pkt.); **vu_d.hi_** she went (OG.); **vud.hvu~** to go (G.)(CDIAL 2400). **navo_d.ha** newly married (RV.); **naor.ha** newly-wed wife (OH.)(CDIAL 7024). **u_d.ha** carried, born (Vedic.lex.) **u_d.hi** carrying (Skt.)(CDIAL 2401). **u_t.al** love quarrel, between husband and wife, arising from jealousy, appropriate to the agricultural tracts, one of five uri-p-porul. (**Nampiyakap. 25**); **u_t.aluvakai** pleasure derived from reunion after sulking, from temporary variance and huff between husband and wife (**Kur-al., 133, Ati.**); **u_t.u-tal** to feign displeasure, as a wife for her husband or vice versa in order to enhance his or her affection; to be sulky (**Kur-al., 1330**)(Ta.lex.) **adhyu_d.he** (adhi-u_d.he) a wife whose husband has married an additional wife (Ka.); **u_d.ha** carried; moved; married (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pravut.ai** adolescent girl (**Na_mati_pa. 181**); stage of growth of a woman between her thirty-first and fifty-fifth year (**Kantapu. Intirapuri. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **praud.ha, pavud.a, pravud.a, prahud.a, praud.hya** grown up, full-grown, fully developed, matured, perfected (as the body, mind, or person); mature, adult, old; married; proficient; great, illustrious, grand, mighty, strong, dignified; ornate, polite; thick, dense as darkness; impetuous, impulsive, violent; confident, bolt, arrogant, audacious; forward; raised up, lifted up; (at the end of a cmpd.) filled with, full of (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **praud.ha** full of (MBh.); **praud.ha_** experienced mistress (Skt.); **po_d.ha** grown up, capable, clever (Pkt.); **por.ho** very old (S.)(CDIAL 9021). **pavis.u, pavucu < bavisi** (Te.) affluence, opulence, prosperity; felicity, splendour (**Ira_mana_. Yutta. 29**); pride (**Tiruppu. 520**)(Ta.lex.) **praud.hatara** very grand; **praud.hate** the state of being grand etc.; confidence, arrogance; **praud.havati, pavud.avati** a fully developed and perfected woman, a woman bold in her ways, a proficient or clever woman; **praud.hi** growth, increase; maturity, perfect state of body or mind; elevation, greatness, grandeur, pomp; proficiency; self-confidence, arrogance; boldness; zeal, enterprise, exertion; **praud.hike, pravud.ike, prahud.ike** grandeur, proficiency; **praud.hime, pravud.ime, prahud.ime** grandeur, proficiency; **praud.he, pavud.e** a female arrived at puberty; a married woman from thirty to thirty-five years of age; a violent or impetuous woman who stands in now awe of her lover or her husband, a woman of impetuous desires; a proficient or accomplished woman (Ka.lex.) **hud.uga, ud.uga, hud.aga** a

boy (to the age of about sixteen years)(Ka.); a child, whether male or female (Ka.M.); **bud.ate, bud.ute** a little one or child (Te.); **bud.atad.u, bud.utad.u** a male child (Te.); **hud.ugi, ud.ugi, hud.agi, hud.ige, hud.igi** a girl (to the age of about sixteen years)(Ka.); cf. **hut.t.u, put.t.u** birth etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vyu_d.ha** expanded, wife, broad, large; arrayed, arranged (Ka.); **vyu_d.ha-kan.kat.a** accoutred, mailed, armed (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1024.**Credit**: **uddari, udari, udri** (Tadbhava of **uddha_ra**) the money owed upon goods purchased on trust or credit (Ka.); **udha_ra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **uddha_ra** deduction, a part to be set aside; taking away; a debt, especially a debt not bearing interest, obligation (Ka.lex.) **uda_ru** debt; credit (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **udhar** on credit, not paying ready money; **udarten. agukeda** I bought it on credit (Santali.lex.) **Buying and selling on credit**: **uddha_ra** act of raising (Gaut.); deliverance (MBh.); loan (esp. without interest)(Skt.); tax, debt (Pali); taking away, protection, loan (Pkt.); **udha_ra** loan (S.); **udha_r** (L.P.WPah.Ku.N.); purchase on credit (Bi.); debt (Bhoj.H.); buying and selling on credit (M.); **udha_ro** credit account (G.); **udha_ra_** loan (L.); **udha_ro** (Ku.N.); **udha_ra** (MB.Or.); **dha_r** (B.); (CDIAL 2018). **usna_** borrowed, lent (M.)(CDIAL 1873). **nirdha_r** free from debt (H.)(CDIAL 7285).

1025.**Image: to push**: **untu** to push out, thrust forward, fling, cast away (Ta.); **untuka** to push, thrust, shove; **untu** a push, shove; **untikka** to cause to push (Ma.); **ud- (udy-)** to push (person, small object with hand)(Ko.); to jostle (To.)(DEDR 625). **hud.adi** a game at which boys push, shove and beat one another (often played in moonshine)(Ka.); **hundad.a_, hundad.i_, hututu** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1026.**Image: body of a ya_r..**: **unti** body of a ya_r.. (**Tol. Col. 399, Urai**); **untutal** to thrum, as a string of the ya_r.. (**Poruna. 23**); **untal** thrumming to test the strings of the ya_r.. (**Ku_rmapu. Kan.n.an-man.am. 146**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **unti** navel, belly (Ta.)(DEDR 624).

1027.**Overflowing**: **utsa_dana** putting away (S'Br.); causing to fill up (Sus'r.); raising (Skt.); **ussa_dana** overflowing (Pali)(CDIAL 1879). **Ascends; is produced**: **utpatati** flies up, ascends (RV.); is produced (MBh.); **utpa_tayati** causes to fly up or rise (RV.); **uppatati** flies up, jumps up (Pali); **upur.an.u, upir.an.u** to grow up, increase, get better (S.); **uppar.n.a_** to arrive (P.); **upar.vu~** to move away, depart, be lifted, rise, swell (G.); **upa_in.u** to bale out water (S.); **u_pa_d.ai** lifts (OG.); **upa_r.vu~** to lift up, withdraw (money)(G.)(CDIAL 1811).

1028.**To plough; to dig up**: **uddhanti** turns up the earth (TS.); lifts up (RV.); **udhinnu** to dig up (of pigs), rummage; **udhinne** pig (N.); **udhin.n.o** to tear with teeth or nails, pierce, skin (Ku.)(CDIAL 2007). cf. **dunnu** to plough (Te.lex.) **uddhuno_ti** shakes up (RV.); **uddhuvvai** shakes, fans (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2024). **uddhu_ta, udhuta** shaken, shaken off, thrown up (MBh.); **uddhuta** (Pali); **uddhu_da, uddhuya** shaken, scattered (Pkt.); **uduhu_** shaken, kicked up (Si.); **udhul** to tear asunder (Kal.)(CDIAL 026). **uddharati** takes out, raises (Pali); **uddharai** lifts up, roots up, takes away (Pkt.); **uddhita, uddhat.a** pulled out, cut off, destroyed (Pali); **uddhia, uddhaa, uddhad.a** raised (Pkt.); **udher.n.a_** to rip (P.); **udha_rnu_** to be opened up (of stitches and seams)(WPah.); **udhranu** to be split; **udha_rnu** to rip up (N.); **udha_rn.o** to raze (a house) to the ground, dismantle (Ku.)(CDIAL 2009). **ta_r.-** to dig (Go.); **t(r)avvu** to dig, excavate (Te.); **r.av-** to excavate earth (Pe.); **ta_r.a** to dig out, excavate, scratch out (Kui)(DEDR 3122). **udhar** irrigation channel (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2010). **ur..u** to plough, dig up, root up (as pigs), scratch, incise (as bees in a flower); **ur..avan-, ur..avo_n-, ur..a_an-** ploughman, agriculturist; fem. **ur..atti,**

ur..avu ploughing, agriculture; **ur..a_l** ploughing, scratching, or probing (as the bees the flowers); **ur..anar** ploughmen; **ur..akku** to plough; **tunnu (tunni-)** id. (Ta.); **ur..uka, ur..ukuka, ur..utuka** to plough; **ur..avu, ur..ama** tillage; **ur..avan** ploughman, farmer (Ma.); **ug- (ur.t-)** to plough, be ploughed; **ukl** act of ploughing; **u.v** one furrow in ploughing (Ko.); **us.f- (us.t-)** to plough (To.); **ur.. (ur..t, utt-)** id.; **ur..asu, ur..isu, ur..usu** to cause to plough; **ur..ata, ur..uvike, ur..ike, ur..uke, ur..ke, ukke** ploughing (Ka.); **u.l.- (upp-, utt-)** to plough (Kod..); **u_d.uni, hu_d.uni** id.; **dappuni, ad.apuni, adeppuni, adappuni** id.; **ura, dappu** ploughing; **uralu, oralu, oral.u** a ploughman's or herdsman's song (Tu.); **dunnu, dunu** to plough, till; **dukki** ploughing, tillage(Te.); **ur- (urt-)** to harrow; to plough (Kol.); **ur-** to plough, harrow (Nk.); **ur.-** to plough; **d.ukki** cultivated upland field called in Halbi. maran (Pa.); **u_d.-** to plough (Ga.); **ur.a_na_, ur.-, ud.-** (written **ud-**), **ura_na_, ur.da_na_** id.; **lumi'-, lum**- (pig) to root up earth; **lumm-** to root; to gore (as a bull)(Ga.); **r.u_- (-t-)** to plough, till soil (Kond.a); to plough (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **r.u_va (r.u_t-)** id.; ploughing (Kui); **u_r.a (u_r.i-)** to dig with snout, root up (Kui); **ruiyali (ru_-), lu_nai** to plough; **lu_'nai** to nuzzle (of a pig; **pajji lu_te**); **r.uki** ploughing bullock, bullock (Kuwi); **uina_/uyna_ (ussas)** to plough; **ugta_** a plough, ploughshare (Kur.); **use** to turn up the soil (as pigs do)(Malt.)(DEDR 688). cf. **u_r..iyam** service due to a deity, a guru or a superior by birth, natural obligation, obligation of a slave to his master; **u_r..iyan-** slave, servant (Ta.)(DEDR 758). **udyama** act of raising (Ya_j.); undertaking, striving after, zeal (R.); **ujjama** exertion, zeal (Pkt.); **u_jama** endeavour (OG.); **ujam** zeal, industry, occupation (G.)(CDIAL 2048). cf. **ujjo_a** effort (Pkt.); **udyo_ga** active preparation, exertion (Skt.); **uja** preparation (Or.)(CDIAL 2055). **anudyo_ga** lack of work, laziness (Skt.); **an.ujo, an.ojo** a day on which artisans do not work such as new moon day (G.)(CDIAL 320). **udyacchati** undertakes, is diligent (MBh.); **ujjamai** is diligent (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2049). **ujjo_a** effort (Pkt.); **udyo_ga** active preparation, exertion (Skt.)(CDIAL 2055). **Image: act of raising**: **udya_ma** act of raising or stretching (S'Br. viii.5.1.13) (Vedic.lex.) **udyama, uddami** raising or lifting up; **udyat** rising; great, excellent; **udya** high (Ka.lex.) **Trade**: **udam** work, trade, profession; **kam udam din** the time when there is work to do from an agriculturist's point of view (Santali.lex.) **uddimida_ra** a trader, a merchant, a farmer (Ka.lex.) **uddami, uddame, uddimi, uddime, uddume, udyami** (Tadbhava of **udyama**) business, occupation, profession (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1029.**To forward or send**: **huda** to forward anything to its destination by passing it on from village to village; **hudate kol gotkam** send it to its destination by having it passed on from village to village; **huda hec akawadea** something has come to him which he has to pass on to another village (Santali.lex.)

1030.**Image: young male ibex**: **us.un.** young male ibex (Kho.)(CDIAL 1856). **Image: oorial; ram**: **ho_tu, ho_ta, ho_ntu** a he-goat (Ka.); **ya_ta** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **utal.** ram, he-goat (Ta.Ma.)[(**utal.u mapparum** : **Tol. Po. 602**). **utal.** goat, sheep; aries of the zodiac; a tree (**Tol. Er..ut. 400**, **Urai**.)(Ta.lex.)](DEDR 610). **ut.u** goat, sheep [cf.**hud.u**] (Ta.lex.) **hun.d.u_** fighting ram; **hu~d.d.u** (L.); **hun.d.u_** (P.); **hun.d.a** ram (Ka_s'i_kh.); **hud.a, hud.u** ram (Skt.); **hud.a** ram (Pkt.); **hur., hu_r.** (WPah.); **hur.ea_l, hur.ea_r** the wild hill sheep or oorial (L.); **hur.ia_r** (P.)(CDIAL 14136). **hud.a** dog ~~ ram (Pkt.); **hun.d.a_** hyena (Or.)(CDIAL 14137). **kor-r-an** ram, boar, tomcat (Ma.); **kor-r-i** ewe, female cat, bandicoot (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **ura_n.i_** (or **uran.i_ ?**) of **uran.a;** an ewe; **urabbha** (Skt. **urabhra** Latin **vervex** Anglo-Saxon **waru** = English **ware** (originally, sheepskin) = German **ware.** Pali **ura_n.i_** a ram. **orabbhika** (Skt. **aurabhrika**) one who kills sheep, a butcher (of sheep) (Pali.lex.) **ula_** lamb (H.)(CDIAL 2352). **uran.a** ram, sheep, young ram (S'Br.); **u_ran.a, u_ran.i_** (Pkt.); **urani** sheep (Tir.); **uran.** (Sh.); **uri_n.** wild sheep

(Sh.); **orna_** lamb (L.); **urnu_, urni_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 2349). **vra_n.a** sheep (Skt.); **bran** one year old ram (Kho.); two or three year old male oorial (Kho.)(CDIAL 12230). **ura_** ewe (RV.); **urabhra** ram (Sus'r.); **urabbha** (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 2352). **umna** (NiDoc.); **u_rn.a_** wool (RV.); **un.n.a_, un.n.a** wool (Pali); **wo_n** wool (K.); **una** (S.); **unn** (L.P.)[**un.a_la_** woollen X **un.na_** to weave (P.)]; **u_n, un** (Ku.); **un** (N.B.G.); **ul** (Or. X English?); **u_n** (Mth. H.G.); **un.n.ia** woollen (Pkt.); **uni_** id. (N.); **u_ni_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2424). **u_rs.a_** wool (<IE. ***wlHso-**; cf. Latin **vellus < *welsos**); **u_z.a** wool (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2438). **e_t.a** ram (Te.); **e_d.ika** (Te.); **ye_t.i, e_t.i** she-goat (Go.); **e_d.u** goat (Tu.); **e_r.a_** she-goat (Kur.); **et.e** id. (Malt.); **he_t.** id. (Br.); **ya_t.u** goat (**Tol. Po. 567**)(Ta.lex.); **a_t.u** goat, sheep (Ta.); **a_t.u** goat, sheep (Ma.); **a.r. (**obl.**)** goat (Ko.); **o.d.** (To.); **a_d.u** (Ka.); **a.di** (Kod..); **o_d.a** goat (Pe.Kui.Kuwi); **u_d.e** goat (Mand..); **o'd.a_** (Kuwi)(DEDR 5152). **ait.ha** she-goat 10 or 12 months old (S.)(CDIAL 150). **ada** goat, ram (Si.); **aja** goat; **aja_** (RV.); **ajaka_, ajika_** small or young goat (Pa_n..); **aja, ajaka, ajika_, ajiya_** (Pali); **aya, aya_** (Pkt.); **ajaka_, ajake** (As'.); **u~_i_** (Shum.); **ai** (Sh.); **ai_** (S.)(CDIAL 145). **ajar.u** flock of goats (S.); **eiyur., aiyyar.** flock of sheep or goats (L.); **ayyar.** (P.)(CDIAL 146). **ajjar.** flock of goats (L.P.); **ijjar.** (P.); **a_jar.i_** shepherd (L.); **a~jr.i_** (P.)(CDIAL 163). **he_ni_** she-goat (Gaw.)(CDIAL 149). **el.aka** ram, wild goat (Pali); **ed.aka** ram (As'.); **e_d.i_, e_d.aka** a sheep or goat (Skt.); **aid.a** ovine (MBh.); **aid.aka** a kind of sheep (S'Br.); **id.ikka** wild goat (Skt.); **hed.'i** sheep (NiDoc.); **e_la, e_laya** ram (Pkt.); **e_d.aya_, e_d.akka** (Pkt.); **e_r.a_, e_r.o_, yer.o, zer.o** ram (Pas'.); **e_r.i_, yer.i_** ewe (Pas'.); **ye_r.e, yer.o_lik, yer.elik** sheep (Shum.); **e_r.a, ye_r.a** (Gaw.); **i_r** (Bshk.); **oi** f. (Tor.); **i_** (Mai.); **yer.o** m., **e_r.ia** f. (Sv.); **yi_r.o** (Phal.); **e_r.i** (Sh.); **eli-pavharu** goatherd (S.); **el.uva_** goat (Si.); **e_s'** sheep (Sh.)(CDIAL 2512). cf. **he_d.a_** crowd, collection (Pkt.); **her.i_** pound for cattle (L.); **her., her.i_** drove of cattle (G.); **hed.** drove (of sheep, cattle, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 14159). **ajapa_la** goatherd (VS.Pali); **ayava_la** (Pkt.); **wa_l** shepherd (Gaw.); **wal-moc** (Kal.); **eiya_l** shepherd, goatherd (L.); **aya_l** flock of sheep or goats; **aya_li_, ya_li_** shepherd, goatherd (P.); **eva_l.iyo** shepherd (Marw.)(CDIAL 151). **avi** sheep (RV.); **avika** (Pa_n..); **avika_** (RV.AV.); **avila_** (Skt.); **avi** ram (Pali); **avilo_ma** goat's hair (Pali); **avi-, avia-, avila-** sheep, goat; **avila_** ewe (Pkt.); **o..i** ewe (Tor.); **e_i** (Sh.); **aviya_** goat (Si.); **ai** she-goat (Sh.); **ai_** (S.)(CDIAL 887). **avipa_la** shepherd (VS.); **opa_r** shepherd (Bshk.)(CDIAL 893). **avikat.a** flock of sheep (Pa_n..); **ewar.** flock of sheep or goats (H.); **ajar.u** flock of goats (S.); **eiyur.** flock of sheep or goats (L.); **ayyar.** (P.)(CDIAL 888). **ait.ha** she-goat 10 or 12 months old (S.)(CDIAL 892). **aiwa_ra_** shed for sheep, goats or cattle in jungle (H.)(CDIAL 896). **we_** sheep (Kt.); **wame_** (Wg.); **wami_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 895).

1031.**Image: ram; oorial**: cf. **utal.** ram, he-goat (Ta.); ram, goat (Ma.)(DEDR 610). **hud.a, hud.u** ram (Skt.); **hun.d.a** (Ka_s'i_kh.); **hud.a** ram (Pkt.); **hur., hu_r.** (WPah.); **hur.ea_l, hur.ea_r** the wild hill sheep or oorial (L.); **hur.ia_r** (P.); **hun.d.u_** fighting ram; **hu~d.d.u** (L.); **hun.d.u_** (L.)(CDIAL 14135). **hu~d.a_** crumple-horned (M.)(CDIAL 14087). **hi_d.u, i_d.** flock (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14088). **he_d.a_** crowd, collection (Pkt.); **her.i_** pound for cattle (L.); **her., her.i_** drove of cattle (G.); **hed.** drove (of sheep, cattle etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 14159).

1032.**Image: ram**: **urappiram < urabhra** goat, vel.l.a_t.u (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **urabhra** ram; **urn.a_yu, vr.s.n.i** ram; **uran.a** (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **appar** ram, he-goat (**utal.u mapparum : Tol. Po. 602**)(Ta.lex.) **Sheep; wool**: **uran.a** sheep, ram, young ram (S'Br.); **u_ran.a, u_ran.i_** (Pkt.); **urani** sheep (Tir.); **uran.** lamb; **uri_n.** wild sheep (Sh.); **orna_** lamb (L.); **urnu_, urni_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 2349). cf. **wu_n^{u}** pp. of **wo_num** woven (K.)(CDIAL 2406). **u_rn.a_** wool (RV.); **un.n.a_, un.n.a** (Pali); **um.na** (NiDoc.); **wo_n** (K.); **una** (S.); **unn** (L.P.); **un.a_la_** woollen(P.); **un.na_** to weave (P.); **u_n, un** (Ku.); **un** (N.B.); **ul** (Or.)(?X Eng.); **u_n** (Mth.H.); **u_n, un** (G.);

un.n.ia woollen (Pkt.); **uni** (N.); **u_ni_** (H.)(CDIAL 2424). **u_rn.na_bhi** spider (TBr.); **u_rn.ana_bha** (S'vetUp.); **un.n.ana_bhi** (Pali); **un.n.ana_bha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2423). **aurn.aka** woollen (Pa_n..); **aurn.a** (RV.); **aurn.ika** (Pa_n..);**ono** woollen (S.); **unna_** (P.); **on.n.iya** (Pkt.); **uni** (N.); **u_ni_** (H.)(CDIAL 2570). **un.n.a-lo_man** hair between eyebrows (Pali); **un.ulom, unulom** (Si.)(CDIAL 2425). **u_z.a** wool (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2438). **utal.** ram, he-goat (Ta.Ma.)[**utal.u mapparum : Tol. Po. 602**). **utal.** goat, sheep; aries of the zodiac; a tree (**Tol. Er..ut. 400, Urai**.)(Ta.lex.)] (DEDR 610). **ut.u** goat, sheep [cf. **hud.u**] (Ta.lex.) **hun.d.u_** fighting ram; **hu~d.d.u** (L.); **hun.d.u_** (P.); **hud.a, hud.u** ram (Skt.); **hun.d.a** (Ka_s'i_kh.); **hud.a** ram (Pkt.); **hur., hu_r.** (WPah.); **hur.ea_l, hur.ea_r** the wild hill sheep or oorial (L.); **hur.ia_r** (P.)(CDIAL 14136). **hud.a** dog ~~ ram (Pkt.); **hun.d.a_** hyena (Or.)(CDIAL 14137). **kor-r-an** ram, boar, tomcat (Ma.); **kor-r-i** ewe, female cat, bandicoot (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **ura_n.i_, ?uran.i_** of **uran.a;** an ewe; **urabbha** (Skt. **urabhra** Latin **vervex** Anglo-Saxon **waru** = English **ware** (originally, sheepskin) = German **ware.** Pali **ura_n.i_** a ram. **orabbhika** (Skt. **aurabhrika**) one who kills sheep, a butcher (of sheep) (Pali.lex.) **ula_** lamb (H.)(CDIAL 2352). **uran.a** ram, sheep, young ram (S'Br.); **u_ran.a, u_ran.i_** (Pkt.); **urani** sheep (Tir.); **uran.** (Sh.); **uri_n.** wild sheep (Sh.); **orna_** lamb (L.); **urnu_, urni_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 2349). **vra_n.a** sheep (Skt.); **bran** one year old ram (Kho.); two or three year old male oorial (Kho.)(CDIAL 12230). **ura_** ewe (RV.); **urabhra** ram (Sus'r.); **urabbha** (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 2352). **u_rn.a_** wool (RV.); **un.n.a_, un.n.a** wool (Pali); **umna** (NiDoc.); **wo_n** (K.); **una** (S.); **unn** (L.P.)[**un.a_la_** woollen X **un.na_** to weave (P.)]; **u_n, un** (Ku.); **un** (N.B.G.); **ul** (Or. X English?); **u_n** (Mth.H.G.); **un.n.ia** woollen (Pkt.); **uni_** id. (N.); **u_ni_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2424). **u_rs.a_** wool (<IE. ***wlHso-**; cf. Latin **vellus < *welsos**); **u_z.a** wool (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2438).

1033.**Image: wolf**: **hud.a** dog; ram (Pkt.); **hun.d.a_** hyena (Or.); **hur.a_r** wolf (Mth.); **hu_r.a_r** wolf (N.); **huna~_r** wolf, hyena (Or.); **hu~r.a_r** wolf (Mth.H.)(CDIAL 14137).

1034.**Shallow; sandy place**: **uthal, uthla_** shallow, shelving, shallow-minded (H.); **uthal.** shallow (M.); **utsthala** name of an island (SKt.); **utthala** sandhill, dry sandy place (BHSk.Pkt.)(CDIAL 1899). **Steep bank**: **uddi, uddige** low ridge in a field for retaining the water of irrigation (Ka.); **uddari** a steep bank; **uddi** bank or dam with a channel on it to convey water pumped into it to higher lands (Te.); **utir** little heaps of ground for planting rice in marshes (Ma.)(DEDR 622). cf. **kot.i** rim of pond or tank (Kod..)(DEDR 2049). **kun.t.am** deep cavity, pit, pool (Ta.); **kun.t.a, gun.t.a** pond, pit (Te.)(DEDR 1669). **unti** small island in a river (**Maturaik. 245**)(Ta.lex.)

1035.**Image: drip through a sieve; dropping down**: **utir (-v-, -nt-)** to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes), be demolished; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cast leaves or fruits (as trees), cause to drop or fall in numbers, strip, knock out (as teeth), shed (as tears), break in pieces; n. crumb, piece, fragment; **utiri** that which falls off or is separated, paddy that has fallen from the stalk (Ta.); **utiruka** to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves), moult (as feathers), drip through a sieve; **utirkka** to cause to drop, shed (tears); **utircca, utirmma** falling, dropping, showering (Ma.); **wi0- (wi0y-)** (waist-cloth) slips off (To.); **udir, udaru, udur** to fall, fal down or off, drop (as fruits or leaves from a tree, hailstones from the sky, teeth, etc.); **udirisu, udircu, udarisu, udarcu, udurisu** to cause to fall or drop down, etc.; **udaru** falling or dropping down (Ka.); **uduruni, udaruni** to fall, drop off, hang down (Tu.)(DEDR 615). cf. **utar-u** to shake off, shake out (as a cloth)(Ta.); **udaru, uduru, udilu** to shake (Te.)(DEDR 613). **u_r (-v-, -nt-)** to be unloosed,relaxed (Ta.); **u_ruka** to slip off, fall off (Ma.);

uriyu to shake, tremble, get loose (Te.)(DEDR 750). **r.u_- (-t-)** to fall off (hair, leaves)(Mand..); **sru_va (sru_t-), jru_va (jru_t-)** to be shed, be cast off, fall off (leaves etc.)(Kui)(DEDR 2900).

1036.**Images: to take out lice; to pull**: **ut- (uty-)** to draw out from a bundle, draw from socket or hole (Ko.); **utt- (utti-)** to untie (knot)(Kod..)(DEDR 617). **u_nda_na_, u_nd-** to snatch away (Go.); **u_nd-** to extract (honey from beehive), take out (as lice from the hair)(Kond.a); to take out, take off (hat)(Pe.); to pull (Mand..) (DEDR 745). **edp- (edt-)** to lift out (Pa.); **eh- (est-)** to lift off from the fire (Pe.); **eh- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **ehpa (eht-)** to remove something from the fire; save, deliver, rescue; n. deliverance (Kui); **ret-** to take off from the fire (Kuwi)(DEDR 867).

1037.**High land; up; height**: **uttun.ga** lofty, swollen (as a river)(MBh.); **uttum.ga** lofty (Pkt.); **utan.g** very high (G.)(CDIAL 1794). **utale** high (Wg.); **utta_la** great, strong, high, abundant (Skt.); **uthala** (Dm.); **utha_l, uttho_l** (Pas'.); **uthala, utheli** (Gaw.); **utha_la, hu_tala** (Kal.); **uthal, u_thal** (Phal.); **u_tha_lu_** high, tall, loud (Sh.); **wotulᵘ**, **wathal** high (K.); **uthr.a_** high (WPah.); **utal.n.e~** to be full and plump (M.)(CDIAL 1804). **uddya** long (Ir.); **udm** length (Ko.); **udda, uddi, uddu** height, length, depth (Ka.); **udda** length, height; **uddat** long (Kod..); **udda** length, distance; long (Tu.)(DEDR 621). cf. **ko_t.u** summit of a hill (Ta.); end (Ma.); **kuvat.u** mountain-top (Ma.); **kud.ilu** sprout, shoot (Ka.); **kor.i** point (Kol.)(DEDR 2049). **Mound**: **ut.igal., ut.a~gal.** mound; adj. abounding in mounds; adv. unevenly (M.)(CDIAL 1688). **ut.i~bar, ut.a~bar** rugged with mounds; **ut.i~bra_, ut.a~bra_** round hill, hump (M.)(CDIAL 1689). **uttun.ga** high (MBh.); **ut.a~gar** full of mounds; small round hillock, stone placed under a mass which is to be rolled along (M.)(CDIAL 1690). **ut.a~gal.** mound; adv. unevenly (M.)(CDIAL 1691). **ut.a~bra_** mound (M.)(CDIAL 1692). **ut.ha_n.a** high land; **ut.ha_n.i_** steepness (Or.); **ut.ha_ni** ascent, slope (B.)(CDIAL 1901). **utsthala** name of an island (SKt.); **utthala** sandhill, dry sandy place (BHSkt. Pkt.) (CDIAL 1899). **High land**: **uta_r.** high land, upland (L.P.); **utta_la** great, strong, high, abundant (Skt.)(CDIAL 1804).

1038.**Rises; sends**: **udi_rte_** rises (RV.); **udi_rayati** causes to move (RV.); **udi_re_ti** (Pali); **uire_i** sends (Pkt.); **ur-** to rise (Pas'.); **udiyarti** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1939). **i_r** move (Skt.); **i_rayati** causes to rise, brings to life, utters (RV.); **udi_rayati** causes (RV.); **i_rita** set in motion, uttered (Pali); **i_re_i** sends, says (Pkt.); **iroiki** to stretch and fix warp in position for weaving (Sh.); **irina** to stretch or set up the warp (D..); **irina** to say, to do (D..); caus. **ira_na** to cause to be made (D..)(CDIAL 1614).

1039.**Locus: intermediate**: **uto_l., uto_l.i** the place where the person addressed is or the intermediate place (**Tol. Er..ut. 159,398, Urai**); **unta** adj. which is near the person addressed or which is intermediate; **utu** demonst. pron. that which is between the near and the more remote; that which is near the person(s) spoken to (Ta.); **udu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **udu, utu** the intermediate demonstrative pronoun neuter: this (between the two); **adu, idu, udu, a_vudu, ambudu**; the plural form is: **uvu: avu, ivu, uvu, avuvu, ba_raduvu, ol.l.iduvu** (Ka.lex.) **undu** this, or at this, intermediate time (Ka.lex.)

1040.**Image: socket at the foot of a post**: **utha_l.e~, uthl.e~, uthl.a_, uthl.i_** socket at the foot of a post (M.)(CDIAL 1906). **kut.t.i** fulcrum (Kon.lex.) **onali, ondari, ondri, vandari, vandare, vandri** a sieve, strainer; **one, on.e** to winnow, sift; **onasu, onisu** to cause to shake to and fro; **on~cu** to sift (Ka.); **onali** a sieve (Kod..)(DEDR 980). cf. **kutai** notch at the end of bow to secure the loop of a bowstring (Ta.); **kuta** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1714). cf. **kuntan-am** interspace for setting

gems in a jewel (Ta.)(DEDR 1725). **kunda** a pillar of bricks, etc. (Ka.); pillar, post (Tu.Te.); block, log (Malt.); **kantu** pillar, post (Ta.)(DEDR 1723).

1041.**Fuel-store**: **indha** kindling (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1583). **indhana** lighting, kindling, fuel (MBh.); fuel (Pali); **im.dhan.a** (Pkt.); **innhan.** (P.); **indhan** (B.); **i~_dhanᵘ** (Aw.); **i~_dhan** (H.); **i~dhan., i~dhn.u~, e~dhn.a~_** pl. (G.); **idho_n** tripod to put over the fire (Kal.); **indh** kindle (Skt.)(CDIAL 1584). **i~dhaur.a_** room for storing wood (H.)(CDIAL 1585). **e~_date** fire-place (Wg.)(CDIAL 1586). **Oven**: **utta_n-am** oven (Ta.lex.) **idhmavant** provided with fuel (TBr.); **idhma** fuel (RV.)(CDIAL 1568). **uddena** three stones for supporting cooking pot, fireplace (Pas'.); **uddha_na** fireplace (Skt.); **odha_n, oda_n** stand for putting pots on over the fire (N.); **udha_n** earthen support for a cooking-vessel (A.); **udha_n.i, odha_n.i** a pot put on the fire to cook rice in (Or.)(CDIAL 2014). **utta_n-am** oven (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ud.uku** to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; n. heat, boiling (Te.); **ud.ikincu, ud.ikillu, ud.ikilu** to boil, cook (Te.); **ud.k e_ru** hot water (Go.); **ud.ku** heat (Kuwi); **ur.turna_** to be agitated by the action of heat, boil, be boiled or cooked; be tired up to excitement (Kur.); **udku** hot (Ta.)(DEDR 588). **uttapate_** gives out heat, warms oneself (Pa_n..); **uttapta** red hot (Skt.); **utavn.e~** to boil (of water)(M.); **uttatta** molten (Pali); heated (Pkt.); **utatn.e~** to boil over (M.); **utavin.e~** to stretch (taffeta, etc.) over a heated pitcher and mark with lines, to draw wavy lines between the seams with a hot needle (M.)(CDIAL 1761). **uttapana** a partic. kind of fire (Skt.); **utavn.e~** boiling water (M.)(CDIAL 1762). **uttappa** shining, burning (Pkt.); **utu_pik** to become warm (Kho.)(CDIAL 1764). **ota, vota, vata** sunshine (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1760). **upatapta** hot (MBh.); **auta_unu** to be feverish, be anxious, look forward to feverishly or anxiously (N.); **a_tapa** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2173). **upatapyate_** is heated (AV.); **wupun** to burn internally (heap of cowdung, pile of wood or straw, etc.), ferment internally (K.); **op, opl.i_** mild morning, winter sunshine (M.)(CDIAL 2175). **vyus.ati** burns (Skt.); **vyus.t.i** daybreak (RV.); **wuhun** to glow, smoulder (K.)(CDIAL 12220). **vyus.** dawn (AV.); **zu_i, ze_i_, jo_i_** dawn, morning, tomorrow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12219). **aus.o** to boil (Kt.); **u_s., us.u_** (Wg.); **us.u, wus.u** (Pr.); **wo_ᵘs.** (Ash.); **usya_un.o, wasyu_n.o** to cook by boiling, to boil (Ku.); **usa_i~ba_** to warm paddy over a fire in preparing parboiled rice (Or.); **wo_s.o** adj. boiling (Ash.); **usua_** parboiled (Ku.)(CDIAL 1861). **usila_** prepared from parboiled paddy (Or.); **s'r.ta** cooked (RV.)(CDIAL 1857). **ucilittal** to season, as curry; **ucili** seasoned dish (Ta.lex.) **usinnu** to cook by boiling (N.); **usinna** to be boiled (H.)(CDIAL 1863). **usi_jna_** to cook by boiling (H.)(CDIAL 1865). **usi_jhna_** to cook by boiling over a slow fire (H.)(CDIAL 1884). **usa_nna_** to boil; **usanna_** to be boiled (H.); **usuna_** half-boiled (Or.)(CDIAL 1859). cf. **uval.am** boiled rice (Ta.)(DEDR 679). **Fireplace**: **uddhma_na** fireplace (Skt.); **uduna** oven (Si.); **unduna** kiln (Si.)(CDIAL 2028). **udva_na**, **udda_na** stove (Skt.); **udda_n.a** stove, cooking oven (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2078).

1042.**Image: car wheel**: **unti** car wheel (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_n-. 12**); middle loft of a car; **unti-c-cur..i** curve or involution of the navel; **untutal** to push out, thrust forward; to drive, as a chariot (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_. 86**); to turn in a lathe; to rub, as two sticks together till they ignite (**Ci. Po_. 9,3,2**); to toss, as dice (Ta.lex.) **gunduri** a round thing, circle (Kui); **ku_ndro_mi gra_yu** a round hole (Kuwi)(DEDR 1730). **vatali** time, turn (Ta.); < **badl** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **gun.d.a_l** round (Go.); **kun.t.u** ball, anything globular and heavy (Ta.)(DEDR 1695). cf. **kun.d.ala** ring, ear-ring; bracelet; coil of a rope (Skt.); **ko~d.l.e~** circle, enclosure (M.); **gu~_dla_** round, circular; ring, circle, coil (H.)(CDIAL 3268). cf. **kunda** a turner's lathe (Skt.)(CDIAL 3295).

1043.**Image: body; desire**: **ut.al** body, birth, texture of cloth; **ut.ar, ut.alam, ut.ampu** body (Ta.); **ut.al, ut.alam** body, trunk, life, texture of cloth (Ma.); **ut.ampu** body, anus (Ma.); **or.l.** belly, interior of body, trunk of body (Ko.); **wir.l.** chest of body, desire (To.); **od.al** body, belly, stomach (Ka.); **od.ambi, od.ambe** body (Ka.); **d.ol.l.u, dol.l.u** a proturberant, huge belly (Ka.); **ud.alu, ud.a_lu, od.a_lu** belly, stomach (Tu.); **d.ol.l.u, t.ol.l.u, tol.l.e** fat, stout; a pot-belly (Tu.); **od.alu, ol.l.u** body (Te.); **or.l** (obl. **or.oR**) id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 586). **udara** belly (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **uara** (Pkt.); **wo_r** (Wg.Nin.g.); **_l** (Pr.); **war** (Dm.Shum.Gaw.); **we_r** (Mai.); **u_ar** (Sh.); **u_yari** womb (OG.)(CDIAL 1932).

1044.**To stand up; manly vigour**: **kutta** straight up (Ka.); vertical, steep, straight (Tu.)(DEDR 1716). **uttha_na** starting on an expedition (Mn.); act of rising (S'Br.); manly effort (MBh.); **ut.t.ha_na** rising, manly vigour (Pali); **ust.a_na, ut.hana, ut.ha_na** exertion (As'.); **ut.t.ha_n.a** rising, origin (Pkt.); **ut.ha_n.** act of rising (P.); starting, beginning (Ku.); **ut.ha_n** rising up (N.); power of rising (Mth.); act of rising (H.); **ut.ha_n.u~_** a rising on the body, tumour (M.); **uthana** exertion (As'.); **uttha_n.a** courage, strength (Pkt.); **utha_n** a boiling up (A.)(CDIAL 1901). cf. **gudga_** to blaze (Mand..); **gudva** flame (Kuwi)(DEDR 1715). cf. **odna_** to kindle a fire by means of straw or shavings (Kur.); **ode** to burn (as fuel)(Malt.)(DEDR 978). **To rise; stand up**: **uthlu** to stay, wait; **us't** to arise; **us'ti, us't** (Gypsy); **o~_st** (Ash.); **os'ta_** to rise, fly (Wg.); **osht** to rise (Bashg.); **us't** (Kt.); **us'ti** (Pr.); **us.t.i** (Gaw.); **us.t.im** I rise (Kal.); **ut.han.u** to spring up, be produced (S.); **ut.t.han.** to get up, stand (L.); **ut.t.hn.a_** (P.); **ut.hn.u_** (WPah.); **ut.hn.o** (Ku.); **ut.hnu** (N.); **ut.hiba** (A.); **ut.ha_, ot.ha_** (B.); **ut.hiba_** (Or.); **u_t.hai** (OMth.); **u_t.hal** (Bhoj.); **ut.hal** (Bhoj.); **ut.hna_** (H.); **ut.hab** (Aw.); **u_t.hai** (OG.); **ut.hvu~** (G.); **ut.hn.e~** (M.); **ut.a_, ut.t.a_** to stand (Konkan.i); **utha_ye** 3 sg.opt. let him exert himself (As'.); **ut** to rise (Wg.); **uth** to rise, be left behind (Dm.); **uthum** I stand (Tir.); **utth** to rise (Shum.); **uth** to stand up (Mai.); **utthu_m** 1 sg. (Phal.); **utho_nu** (Sh.); **wothun, wathi** (K.); **uthan.u** (S.); **utha_ran.u** caus. (S.); **uttis.t.hati, udastha_t** (RV.); **ut.t.ha_ti** stands up (Pali); **ut.t.hai, ut.t.he_i** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1900). **ut.t.ha_pe_ti** raises (Pali); **uttha_payati** (AV.); **ut.t.ha_vei** (Pkt.); **o~_sta_** (Ash.); **ut.ha_van.** (L.); **ut.ha_un.a_** (P.); **ut.hu_n.o** (Ku.); **ut.ha_unu** (N.); **ut.ha_na** (B.); **ut.ha_iba_** (Or.); **ut.ha_wab** (Aw.); **ut.ha_na_** (H.); **ut.ha_i** (OMarw.); **ut.ha_vvu~** (G.); **ut.havin.e~** (M.); **uthaveti** (NiDoc.); **huta_na** (D..); **uta_** to place (Wg.)(CDIAL 1903). **utthita** arisen (RV.); **ut.t.hita** (Pali); **ut.t.hiya** (Pkt.); **us'tilo** stood up (Gypsy); **wut.o_** standing (Wot..); **ut.ha_** stood up (H.); **u_t.hyo** (OMarw.); **s'tirar** stands up (Gypsy); **us.t.i** (Gaw.); **us.t.im** 1 sg. (Kal.); **uthida**, 3 sg. pret. **uthidati** (NiDoc.); **utthiya** (Pkt.); **uti** to stay (Bashg.); **itthi** to be standing (Bshk.); **uty** (Chil.); **oty** (Gau.); **uthyoiki** to rise from sleep (Sh.); **hutina_** (D..); **woth^{u}** standing up (K.); **utin** to be standing (Ash.Wg.); **wutin** (Kt.); **uc(h)** to stand up (Wot..); **u_cch** (Tor.)(CDIAL 1907).

1045.**To fly**: **ud.d.ayana** flying up (Skt.); **ud.d.i_yana** id. (MBh.); **ud.d.a_n.a** (Pkt.); **ur.an** flight (B.); **ur.a_n.a** (Or.); jump (OMarw.)(CDIAL 1696). **ury, o_ri, ur.i** to fly (Gypsy); **ud.d.e_ti** flies up (Pali); **ud.d.e_i** flies (Pkt.); **wud.un** (K.); **ud.d.an., ud.an.** (L.); **ud.d.n.a_** flies (P.); **ur.na_** (P.H.); **ur.n.o** (Ku.); **ur.nu** (N.); **uriba** (A.); **ur.a_, or.a_** (B.); **ur.iba_** (Or.); **u_r.ab** (Bi.); **u_d.ai** (OMth.); **ur.al** (Bhoj.); **ur.ab** (Aw.); **u_d.ai** (OMarw.); **ud.vu~** (G.); **ud.n.e~** (M.); **ud.ta_** (Konkan.i); **ud.iran.u** to fly (S.); **ud.ran.** (whence caus. **ud.a_ran.**)to fly (L.); **ud.d.arna_** (P.); **ud.arn.u, ud.irn.u** (WPah.); **ud.a_man.u** (S.); **ud.d.a_vai** causes to fly up (Pkt.); **wud.a_wun, ud.a_un^{u}** (K.); **ud.a_in.u** to cause to fly, to squander (S.); **ud.a_van.** (L.); **ud.a_un.a_** (P.); **ud.a_n.u_** (WPah.); **ur.u_n.o** (Ku.); **ur.a_unu** (N.); **ura_na, ora_na** (B.); **ur.a_iba_** (Or.); **ur.a_na_** (H.); **ud.a_vvu~, ud.a_r.vu~, ura_d.vu~** (G.); **ud.avin.e~** (M.); **?ur.u_m** I leave, let loose (Phal.)(CDIAL 1697).

1046.**Instalment**: **ut.hauna_** practice of taking something at regular intervals and paying for it at longer intervals (Mth.); **uttha_pana** causing to rise, lifting (Ka_tyS'r.); **ut.t.ha_van.a, ut.t.havan.a** (Pkt.); **sir-ut.ha_uni** compensation (N.); **ut.ha_una_** something set aside for a god (H.); **ut.ha_uni_** a partic. funeral ceremony on the third day after death (H.); **ut.ha_vn.u~, ut.ha_mn.u~** id. (G.); **ut.ha_vn.i_** demand for goods on credit (G.); lifting, raising from poverty (M.)(CDIAL 1902). **kudi** instalment, turn (Tu.); turn (Ka.)(DEDR 1706). cf. **ontu, vantu, vanti** a turn, time; **ontu** a share, portion (Ka.); **ontige** contribution (Tu.); **vantu** share, a turn by rotation (Te.)(DEDR 979). cf. **kutta** rent, lease (Pkt.); **ku_t** rent in kind (Ku.); **kut** hire of land (N.); **kuta** letting for a fixed rental (Or.); **ku_t** survey, valuation (H.)(CDIAL 3276). **Contribution**: **utavu (utavi-)** to give, contribute (as one's mite), help, aid, assist, be of use; **utavi** aid, help, assistance, gift, contribution (Ta.); **u_tiyam** profit, gain, benefit, advantage (Ta.); **utakuka** to serve, be at hand and of use, help; **utakka, utavi** help (Ma.); **odg- (odgy-)** to become ready, help; **odk- (odky-)** to made ready; **odyv** aid, help; **ot- (oty-)** to be friendly (Ko.); **wi0x-** to get ready; **wi0fy** help, aid (To.); **odagu, odugu, odavu** to keep close to, come to hand, accure to, be at hand, be of use; **odagu** that is at hand, that has accrued to one or has come into one's possession; **odagisu, odavisu** to cause (something) to come to or near, cause to be obtained, give, produce (Ka.); **odaguni** to be opportune or ready; **odaga_vuni** to procure, supply, prepare, assist (Tu.); **odavu** to be serviceable, suitable, useful, fit or proper, serve, occur, arise; give (Te.)(DEDR 609). **otta_cai** aid, help, assistance (Ta.); **otta_s'a** help (Ma.); **ota.c** id. (Ko.); **witos'** (To.); **otta_se** id. (ka.)(DEDR 972).

1047.**To put on clothes**: **ut.u** to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle (Ta.); **ut.ukkai** clothing (Ta.); **ut.uppu** cloth, unsewn garment, clothes (Ta.); dressing, clothes (Ma.); **ut.ai** clothes, garment, dress (Ta.); **ut.ukka** to dress, put on (chiefly the lower garment)(Ma.); **ut.uttuka, ut.uppikka** to dress another, marry (Ma.); **ut.a** cloth, dancer's pantaloons (Ma.); **ud.p** dress of non-Todas (To.); **ud.u (ut.t.-)** to put round the waist and fasten there by tucking in or by a knot, wind or wrap round the waist (Ka.); **ud.isu** to cause to put on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes)(Ka.); **ud., ud.e, ud.u, ud.ike, ud.ige, ud.uge** act of putting on in a particular manner (as certain clothes), raiment put on in that manner, raiment in general (Ka.); **ud.uka, ud.uta** winding or wrapping round the waist (Ka.); **ud.apa** clothes of any kind (Ka.); **ud.upu** id. (Ka.); a suit of clothes, dress (Te.); **ud.i** to put on (sari)(Kod..); **ud.ipi** clothes (in songs)(Kod..); **ud.usre** clothing, a female`s garment (Tu.); **u_d.-** to wear (Go.); **uhutta_na_** to put on a petticoat (of a woman only)(Go.); **u_hta_na_** to dress (of women)(Go.); **urs-, urc-, ur.sa_na_** to put on, wear (cloth)(Go.); **uRpa- (-t-)** to wear round one's waist as a loincloth, (woman) to wear a sari (Kond.a); **uspa-** to put on, wear (waistcloth)(Pe.); **uhpa-** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 587). **ut.ukkai** raiment, clothing (**Kural..**788); cloth, unsewn garment; **man.i-ko_vai yut.u-p-pot.u tuyalvara** (**Man.i.**3,140); clothes, clothing, vesture, dress; **ut.u-put.avai** (Ta.); **ud.upud.ava** (Ma.) garments; **ut.uma_r-r-u** change of dress; **ut.u-ma_n-am** dress, clothing; **ut.ai-k-kal** red ochre, used in dyeing (Ta.lex.) **ut.u** to put on, as clothes (Ta.)(**pat.t.untukilu mut.uttu : Na_lat.i.264)**(Ta.lex.); **ut.uppu** cloth, unsewn garment (**Man.i. 3,140**)(Ta.lex.); **ut.ai-ta_ram** cord or girdle used as an ornamental belt over the waist-cloth (Ta.); **ud.u-da_ra** (Ka.); **ut.ai-na_n.** cord worn round the waist-cloth to serve as a waist-band and confine the cloth at the waist (Ta.lex.) **ut.uput.avai** garments (Ta.); **ud.upud.ava** id. (Ma.); **ut.u-ma_n-am** dress, clothing (Ta.lex.) **u.r- (u.t.-)** to wind (waistcloth, belt), put on (clothes)(Kol.); **u_r-** to wear (Nk.); **u_-/u_y- (u_t.t.-)** to put on cloth (Nk.); **nu_r.-** to wear (loincloth, dhoti)(Pa.); to wear cloth (Ga.); **nud.-** to wear (dhoti, sari)(Ga.)(DEDR 3727). **uryel** puts on, wears (Gypsy); **riv-** transitive and intrasitive; originally a causative form of **uri-** (Gypsy; German and Welsh dialects of

European Gypsy); **od.d.higa_-, ud.d.hiya_-** blanket for wearing (Pkt.)[< Drav. cf. **ut.u-** to dress (Ta.); **ud.u-** id. (Ka.); **ud.upu** dress (Te.)(though according to T. Burrow **<*cut.u**). The forms of all languages (except Tir.) must or may contain **-d.d.h-**: connection therefore with **vahati** wears clothes is unlikely.); **od.d.han.a** cloak (Pkt.); **o_yad.d.hi_, o_yad.d.hiya_** f. cloak (Pkt.); **ud.i** mantle (K.); **od.han.u** to spread clothes over, put on (S.); **od.hin.i_** mantle (S.); **od.hn.a_** shoulder-wrap (L.); **ud.ha_un.a_** to cause to be worn (P.); **od.hn.i_** small sheet, woman's veil (P.); **or.hn.o** to wear (Ku.); **war.hon.o** to cloth (Ku.); **or.i_n.** covering cloth (Ku.); **or.nu** to put on (N.); **or.a_unu** to cover up (N.); **uriba** to put on clothes (A.); **orani, orona_** veil (A.); **or.** pillowcase (B.); **ur.ani, ur.uni** sheet worn as a cloak (B.); **or.na_** veil (B.); **or.hiba_, ur.hiba_** to wear (Or.); **or.han.i_, ur.han.i_** flowing upper garment (Or.); **or.han.a, or.han.a_, ur.an.a_** veil (Or.); **or.hana** wrapper (OMth.); **or.hana_** mantle (Bhoj.Aw.); **or.hna_** to cover (H.); caus. **ur.ha_na_, or.han** shield (H.); **or.hni_** sheet (H.); **aud.hai** covers (OMarw.); **ud.hiu** spread over (OG.); **ud.han.aum** covering sheet (OG.); **od.hvu~, od.vu~** to put on (G.); caus. **od.ha_vu~, od.ho** cloth covering (G.); **od.hn.i_, od.hn.u~** girl's upper garment (G.); **od.an.** shield (M.); **od.hn.i_** shawl worn by women over head and shoulders (M.); **ud.e** breeches (worn under cloth (Si. perh. directly < Ta.); **u_d.hiaya** covered (Pkt.); **ur.iem** I put on clothes (Tir.)[though with **r. < -d.h-** not **-d.d.h-** belong here rather than: **u_d.ha, u_l.ha** drawn (RV.)(CDIAL 2400); **or.-** to twist, plait, braid (Pas.)(CDIAL 2547). **upave_s.t.itin** one who has wrapped a cloth round his loind (Skt.)(CDIAL 2251). **ot.unu, vot.unu** crown (Si.); **upave_s.t.ana** act of wrapping up (Skt.)(CDIAL 2250). cf. **wear** to carry appendant to the body; last out in use. **werian** (Old Saxon), **werien** (Old High German), **verja** (Old Norse), **wasjan** (Gothic); **vestis** clothing (Latin), **vest** cloak (Old Norse), **vas** clothe (Skt.)(ODEE). **utri_** outer garment (Bi.Mth.); **utri** sacred thread worn in the s'ra_ddha ceremony, necklace (G.); **uttari_** scarf (M. <Skt.?); **utirika** outer garments (OSi. **-k-** written for **-y-**?); **uttari_ya** outer or upper garment (Ka_tyS'rS.); outer cloak (Pali); **uttari_a, uttarijja, uttariya** upper garment (Pkt.); **uturi** upper garment, scarf (Or.)(CDIAL 1781). **uttarikam, uttariyam, uttari_yam** cloth worn loosely over the shoulders, upper garment (**Kampara_. Varaik. 45**); scapular worn about the neck; **ar-uvai yuttariyan tan-ivicumpi ler-inta_rkkun tanmaiya_le_** : **Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 95**)(Ta.lex.)

1048.**Upper**: **uttarika** upper (Pali); **uttariya** (Pkt.); **to_ri** upper; **to_ri pn** the upper road (Kho.); **toriro** higher (Kho.)(CDIAL 1779).

1049.**Image: lizard**: **ut.umpu** big lizard found all over India, and growing to 3 ft. in length (**Pu. Ve. 6,19**)(Ta.lex.); iguana, varanus bengalensis (Ta.Ma.); **ot.akka_n** a lizard (Ta.); **uruga/iruga** (Ir.); **ud.uxu** a big lizard (To.); **ud.a, ud.u** iguana (Ka.); **ud.umbi** (Kod..); **ud.u, od.u, od.d.u** (Tu.); **ud.umu** (Te.); **ud.u** (Pa.); **urpa_l** (Go.); **urbu, ur-bu** (Kond.a)(DEDR 592).

1050.**Water**: **udaka** water (Skt.Pali); **daka** (Sus'r.BHSk.); **udaga, udaya, uaa** (Pk.); **udag'a, utag'a** (NiDoc.); **ut'aen.a** inst.sg. (KharI.); **u_** (Wg.Nin.g.Tor.Bshk.); **wa_, wa** water (Tir.); **wo_** (Shum.); **u_k** (Kal.); **wi_** (Mai.Gau.Phal.); **woy** (Chil.); **vai** (Sh.); **daka** (Pali); **daga, daya** (Pkt.); **daka** (OSi.); **diya** (Si.)(CDIAL 1921). **audika_, audaka, dr.ti-** relating to water (MBh.); **oi_** small water bag (S.)(CDIAL 2567). **udaha_raka** a water-carrier (Pali.lex.)

1051.**Images: in menses; having thighs raised**: **utsaktha** having thighs raised (VS. xxiii.21); **udakya_** in menses (Vedic.lex.) **udakya_** a woman in her courses (requiring water for purification) (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1052.**Image: fountain**: **u_r-al** oozing, percolation; small spring, spring-water (**Va_kkun.. 12**); **u_r-u-tal** to spring, flow, as water in a well; to issue (**Kur-al., 396**); **u_r-u** (Ka.Ma.); **u_ru** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **A spring**: **u_t.e, or-ate** a natural spring of water (Ka.Te.); **u_t.a** (Tu.); **u_r-r-u** (Ta.); **u_r-u** to spring or issue forth, ooze (Ta.Ma.Te.); **u_ju, u_su, u_l.i, uyilu** to ooze (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **u_dha** an udder; **u_dhasya** milk (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: inundation**: **uthilan.u** to overflow, to be overthrown (S.); **uthal., utal.** adj. shallow (M.); **uthalvum.., utal.um.** to be reversed (G.); **uthalna_** to overthrow (H.); **uthal, utthal** flat (H.); **uthal** indundation (S.); **uthaliam. gr.ham; utthaliam unmukhagatam** (OM.); **utthallai** to reverse (Pkt.); **ut-sthala** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 304). **utsa** fountain (RV. i.154.5; TBr. i.4.4); **utsya** of the fountain (AV. xix.2.1); **udaka** water (RV. i.161.8); **utstoka** drop of water (S'Br. ii.2.3.16); **utsic** to pour upon, make full (RV. vii.16.11); **utsicya** filling in ladle (S'Br. i.1.1.18); **udacc** to raise up, lift up, throw up (RV. v.83.8); to take out from (TS. vii.5.6.1); **udars.a** overflowing (TBr. iii.7.9); **udarc** to cause to come out by song (AV. xii.139)(Vedic.lex.)

1053.**Pond, pool; reservoir used in irrigation**: **hu_dah** pond, pool (Skt.lex.) **kun.d.a** basin of water, pit (MBh.); **kum.d.a, kom.d.a** pot, pool (Pkt.); **kond.** deep still spring (K.); **kunu** whirlpool (S.); **kunna~_** tub, well (L.); **kun.d.** pool (WPah.); **kunnu** cistern for washing clothes in (WPah.); **ku~r.** small morass, low plot of rice-land (B.); **uno** low (Ku.); **ku~_d.** tub (H.); **ku~_r.a_** small tub (H.); **ku~d.** basin (G.); **go~r.a_** reservoir used in irrigation (H.)(CDIAL 3264). **um.d.a, um.d.aya** deep (Pkt.); **u_nho** (S.); **un.d.e** down (WPah.); **unin.o** to lower (of clouds)(Ku.); **u~_r.a_** deep, sunk (H.); **u_r.o** deep (Marw.); **u~_d.u~** (G.); **o~d.a_** deep (H.); **o~d., o~d.a_, o~d.ha_** (M.); **au~d.a_** (H.); **au~r.o** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 2402). **udanyati** irrigates (RV.)(CDIAL 1927). **u_e~r, u_'in.** dam, dyke (Wg.)(CDIAL 1926). **udapa_na** a well (ChUp.); **udupa_na** (BHSkt.); **udupa_na_ni** (As'.); **unai, unui** spring, fountain (B.); **unnati** prosperity (Pali); **un.n.ai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1930). cf. **cun-ai** mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir (Ta.); **cun-aivu** rock water (Ta.)(DEDR 2716). **un-n-u-tal** to rise (Ta.); **un.ku** (Te.); **un-n-u** spring, jump (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.am** hollow in the ground for the sacred fire of the Hindus (**Kalla_. 94,12**); deep cavity, pit (Ta.Ma.); pool, tank (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.u** depth (**Man.i.8,8**); id. (Ma.); sinking in, hollow, lowness; pool, pond; manure-pit; **kun.t.u_ram** manure of cow-dug, etc., as stored in a pit, dist. from **kur..ai-y-uram** (Ta.lex.)

1054.**Hunger; thirst**: **udanyati** is very thirsty (Pa_n..); **unyoiki** to be hungry (Sh.); **uan.u** to make thirsty (S.); caus. **ua_in.u** id.; **uijan.u** to be thirsty (S.); **unya_l** hunger, thirst (Sh.); **ulya_l** thirst (Sh.)(CDIAL 1927). **udan.n.a** thirst (Pkt.); **udanya_** thirst (ChUp.); **ua** (S.)(CDIAL 1928). **udanyu** seeking water (RV.); **uya_nu** hungry (Sh.)(CDIAL 1929). **udra** water in **anudra** waterless; **udrin** abounding in water (RV.); **ulla** wet (BHSkt.); **udda** wet (Pkt.); **ulla** wet; **ulle_i, ullai** wets; **ullia** wetted (Pkt.); **ulli_** mould forming on wet surfaces (P.)(CDIAL 2057). cf. **syodi** damp, dampness (Ku.)(CDIAL 12491). **o_nna_ (on.d.as)** to drink, eat (rice); **o_nka_** thirst (Kur.); **u_ndali** to drink; **un.** to drink (Kuwi); **uhta_na_** to make to drink (Go.); **u_d.u, u_d.isu** to give to eat, make eat (Ka.)(DEDR 600). **Cooking work**: **da-d.und.u** used only of poor people, always in the pl., a meal; to give a meal; to prepare one's meal; collective noun: cooking work (Mu.lex.) **ad.** thirst (Nk.); **and.** to be hungry or thirsty, (food or drink) is wanting, (hunger or thirst) is felt (Pa.); **and.kud.** thirst (Pa.); **and.-, an.-** (hunger or thirst) is felt; **and.kir** hunger (Ga.); **ni_r-ad.ike** thirst (Ka.); **ad.d.** to thirst for (Kol.); **dappi, d.appi, dappika** thirst (Te.)(DEDR 109). **u_r-an.i** wet, marshy land; good, moist land where water oozes out (Ta.lex.) **u_r-r-u-tal** to pour out, cause to flow, spill (**Ce_tupu. Kantama_. 87**); to extract as oil from the castor

seeds by boiling them; **u_r-r-ukkan.** orifice of a spring (Ta.lex.) **u_r-r-u-k-ka_l** channel for irrigation issuing from a spring (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

1055.**Common weed**: **uttaran.i, uttaran.e, uttara_n.i, uttare_n.i** a common weed, achyranthes aspera (Ka.); **uttaran.e** id. (Tu.); **uttare_nu, uttare_ni, uttare_n.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 619). **u~_ga_** the plant achyranthes aspera (used in washing linen)(H.); **apa_ma_rga** id. (AV.)(CDIAL 480).

1056.**Image: summer solstice**: **uttara_yan.a** summer solstice (Mn.Pkt.); **utara_n.u, utira_n.u** (S.); **utra_in.** summer solstice, first half of the year (P.); **ud.l.en.** first day of Ma_gh (WPah.); **ut.l.en., ut.l.e_n.** (WPah.); **utrain.i** the day on which the sun enters Capricorn (Ku.); **utra_n.^{i}** summer solstice (G.)(CDIAL 1775). **uttaram** period of the sun's progress towards the north (**Vita_n-a. Kun.a_. 74**); north (Ta.lex.) **uttara** upper (RV.); northern (AV.); following, future (RV.); answer (R.); higher, northern (Pali); first, northern (Pkt.); **utaren.a** in the north (KharI.); **uttara_** the north (Pkt.); **antar** upper (Gaw.); **wotur^{u}** the north (K.); **utaru** (S.); **uttar** (L.P.); id. (WPah.M.); **utar** (Ku.); **utara_** northern (Or.); **utar** (Mth.); **u_tar** (H.); **uturu** higher, northern (Si.); **uttarilla** former, northern (Pkt.); **uttla** upper cloth (L.); **uttla_** upper (L.); **utla_** (P.); **uttrio~, uttru~, uttria~_, uttreu** (WPah.)(CDIAL 1767). **uttara_yan.am** period of the sun's progress towards the north for six months from **tai** (**Ku_rmapu. Pirama_**.4)(Ta.lex.) **ayana** going, path (RV.); road, goal (Pali); **ayan.a** (Pkt.); **enu** act of coming (Pali); **ain.** exit hole in the bottom of an earthen grain bin (P.); **ayan** way, street (Si.)(CDIAL 586).

1057.**Exchange value**: **uttara** reply (Pkt.); **utaru** reply, anything given to complete the value of something exchanged (S.); **uttar** reply (P.); **utar** reply (Ku.B.Mth.Bhoj.); **utara_** a copy (Or.); **u_taru** (OAw.); **u_tar** (H.); **utura** (Si.)(CDIAL 1767). **uttariya** the being above (Pali); **itiri, ituru** remainder, surplus, residual (Si.)(CDIAL 1780).

1058.**Moving; enclosing**: Ör**.** move (Skt.) **ul.arvu** moving; **ul.appu** stirring, shaking, agitating (**Tirumuru. 198**); **ul.ar-tal** to spread out and draw the fingers through as in drying wet hair (**Kalit. 105**); to adjust, smooth out as birds their feathers (**Kur-un. 82**); to shake, cause to move or fly about (**Pur-ana_. 133,4**); **ul.appat.u** to be included (**Tol. Er..ut. 119**); **ul.ar-tal** to stir, move (**Kalit. 112**); **ul.appa_t.u** including, enclosing (Ta.lex.) **arpayati** causes to move (AV.); puts in or on (RV.); delivers up (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 684). **udro_dhana** growing (AitBr.); **ur-** to rise (Pas'.); **ullu_d.ha** risen (Pkt.); **urur.in.o** to become light (in weight), get out of position, become bankrupt (Ku.)(CDIAL 2064). cf. **upa_rpayati** brings near (S'Br.); **o_pe_ti** makes go into, deposits (Pali)(CDIAL 2311). cf. **oppat.ai-ttal** to consign, entrust, deliver (Ta.lex.)

1059.**Inn; ford**: **utta_ra** landing, delivery (MBh.); crossing over (Pali.Pkt.); **ut.t.a_ra** landing place, bank (of a lake, etc.)(Pkt.); **ota_ro** place for putting up in, an inn (S.); **uta_r** descent (P.); **uta_ra_** alighting, camping, stopping place, ransom (P.); **uta_r, uta_ro** going to a lower country (Ku.); **utar-tha_na_** resthouse, inn (B.); **uta_r** ford, ferry, declivity, decrease (H.); **uta_ra_** descent (to a river), crossing, halting place (H.); **uta_r** ford, fare for journey, antidote; **uta_ro** lodgings, residence as a guest (G.); **uta_r** ford, ferry fare; **uta_ra_** removing sickness by a charm (M.)(CDIAL 1791). **utta_ran.a** act of landing, transportation, rescuing (R.); crossing, putting outside (Pkt.); **uta_ran.** corrective, antidote (G.)(CDIAL 1792).

1060.**Image: to raise in the air; portable**: **udi_s.ati** rises (MaitrS.); **wi_s.ou** it is boiling (Kal.)(CDIAL 1940). **uda_stha_ma** 1 pl. aor. we have risen again (AV.); **uda_sthita** set over (Skt.); **ot.hn.e~, vat.hn.e~** to rise, come off, appear, prominently, thrive (M.)(CDIAL 1936). **utsavati** rises (Skt.); **utsuvati** causes to go up (Skt.); **ussave_i** raises (Pkt.); **usavn.e~** to rise (of the sun)(M.)(CDIAL 1877). **co_dna_** to lift up, raise, erect; **co'ona_ (co_cas)** to rise, get up, be built up or erected, rise in the air, in fame, in value, rebel, bulge out, be produced, appear (Kur.); **coye** to get up, rise, start; **coytre** to raise up, awake, begin a song (Malt.); **so_- (-t-)** to start or set out, come out, (sun, moon) to come up; leak; **so_p- (-t-)** to drive out, expel; reveal (a secret), relate (a story); let (time) pass, let one go; **so_pa- (-t-)** (plant) to come out of seed, (ears of corn) to sprout, crop up, manifest oneself (Kond.a); **ho_- (-t-)** to come out; **hop- (-t-)** to bring out, take out (Pe.); **ja- (-t-)** to come out, (sun) to rise (Mand..); **sr.ohpa (sr.oht-)** to emerge, come to light; n. emergence, issuing from; **sr.oppa (sr.opt-)** to cause to emerge, bring forth, cast out; **ho-** to come out (Kui); **ho_cali (ho_t-)** to rise as sun or moon, go out; **ho_nai** to start; **ho'- (hott-)** to come out (Kuwi)(CDIAL 2867). **uyarttu** to lift up, elevate; to build up, as a wall in building (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **uyarvu** lofty height, elevation (**Kur-al., 743**); **uyar** to rise, as water; to ascend, as a body in the air; to move toward the meridian, as a heaveny body (**Kantapu. Pa_yi. 63**); to grow, increase, expand; to be excellent, exalted (**Kampara_. Ve_l.. 35**)(Ta.lex.) **utsadati** sits up, rises (RV.); sinks (TS>); **es-** to rise (Pas'.); **us-** (of heavenly bodies) to rise : **ma_s usine** the moon is rising (Shum.); **ucha_n.o** to set (of heavenly bodies)(Ku.)(CDIAL 1871). **Lifts up**: **uddhanti** lifts up, throws away (RV.); **ud.ha_n.an.u** to gather up flour thrown out by a mill (S.)(cdial 2016). **uddha_na** rising up; act of ejecting (Skt.); **ujjihite_** rises up (RV.)(CDIAL 2015). **Earthen support for a cooking vessel**: cf. **uddha_na** fire-place (Skt.); **uddena** three stones for supporting cooking-pot, fireplace (Pas'.); **udha_n** earthen support for a cooking-vessel (A.)(CDIAL 2014). **uddadha_ti** erects (penis)(RV.); sets up (AV.); **udha_iba** to raise (A.); **udhavin.e~** to put up (a hand-mill, dust-board, etc.) after using (M.)(CDIAL 2017). **Image: to raise**: **o_ppu** to raise (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 144**)(Ta.lex.) **utsanna** raised (Sus'r.); sunk, destroyed (S'Br.); **ussanna** heaped up (Pali); **ucchan.n.a** uprooted (Pkt.); **usnik** to rise, be raised or suspended; caus. **usneik** to raise, lift up (Kho.); **ussan.n.a** sunk, failing in duty (of a sa_dhu)(Pkt.); **uchana** ruined, frightened; destruction (Or.); **u_sana** injured, exhausted (OG.); **usna_** slack (of a workman), cold or unconcerned (of speech)(M.)(CDIAL 1873). **khazo_nu, khazyo_nu** to come up or out (Sh.); **khajan.u** to be raised, be lifted, be carried (S.); **khajin.o** movable, portable (S.)(CDIAL 13624).

1061.**To rise**: **uti** to appear (as a heavenly body), be born (Ta.); **udikka** to rise; **udyal** the rising sun (Ma.); **ut- (uty-)** (sun, moon) rises (Ko.); **utn** east (Ko.); **uday(i)su, udisu** to rise, be born (Ka.); **udi (udip-, udic-)** (sun) rises (Kod..); **udiyuni, udipini** to rise (as the sun); **udaya** rising of the sun, moon, or other heavenly bodies (Tu.); **udayamu** rising of the sun, etc. (Te.); **ud-i-** to rise; **udaya** (Skt.)(DBIA 44). **udaya** rise (RV.); rising (of sun, etc.)(S'Br.); rise, growth (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 1931). **ude_ti** goes up, rises (RV.Pali); **udita** risen (RV.Pali); **ue_i** (Pkt.); **ue** rises (of sun)(MB.); **ui_ba_** to rise into view (Or.); **uyab** (Mth.Aw.); **uai** rises (OAw.); **u_ana_, uana_** to rise (of sun)(H.); **uia** (Pkt.); **uia_** (B.); **uitta_** (OB.); **ue_** they rose (Aw.); **ua_na_** to cause to rise, to raise threateningly (H.)(CDIAL 1944). **udgacchati** comes forth (RV.); rises (MBh.); **uggacchati** rises (Pali); **ugache** 3rd sg. opt. to rouse oneself (As'.); **uggacchadi** rises (Pkt.); **un.gase, un.gasi** to ascend (Gaw.)(CDIAL 1945). **uggama** rising, origin (R.); rising up (Pali); rising (of sun), origin (Pkt.); **ugam** rising, source (G.); **ugava** source (OM.); **egem, agem** roof (Pr.)(CDIAL 1946). **uggamai** rises (Pkt.); pres. part. **uggamam.ta** (Pkt.); **uguiba_** to rise in anger, rise suddenly (Or.); **ugavn.e~** to rise (of sun, etc.), shoot up (M.); **ugvat, ugvati_** the east

(M.)(CDIAL 1947). **udgamana** coming forth (R.); rising (of a star)(Pa_n..); **uggamana** rising (of stars)(Pali); **ugman.** the east (G.); **ugamn.u~** eastern (G.); **ugvan., ugan.** eruption (of measles, etc.); **ugn.a_** coming forth (M.)(CDIAL 1948). **udgamayati** causes to rise (Skt.); **uggaman., ugman.** to sprout, come up, be born (L.); **uggamn.a_** to spring up, appear, rise (of sun)(P.)(CDIAL 1949). **utpatti** origin, birth (MBh.); profit (Skt.); **uppatti** rebirth, origin (Pali); production (Pkt.); **wopath** fecundity (K.); **upati** produce, revenue (S.); **upat** (L.); **upati** profit (Skt.); **upata** birth, origin (Si.)(CDIAL 1812). **utpadyate_** arises, originates (S'Br.); **utpanna** produced, born (R.); **utpa_dayati** produces, begets (MBh.); **uppajjati** is produced (Pali); **upajes'adi** (NiDoc.); **uppajjai** (Pkt.); **ubaja-un** to bring forth young (of women)(Wg.); **wopazun** to be produced (K.); pp. **wopod^{u}** (K.); **upoj-an.u** to be produced (S.)(CDIAL 1814). **utpa_da** having the legs stretched out, standing on the feet (MW.); **upa_yi~_ yen.e~** to stand on the hind legs, to rear (M.)(CDIAL 1823). **upajn.a_** to spring up (P.); **ubjanu** (**upaj** crops)(N.); **upjn.u~** to be produced (WPah.); **upjan.o** to grow (Ku.); **opaziba** to be born, occur to the mind (A.); **upaja_** to appear (B.); **upajiba_, upujiba_** to grow, happen (Or.); **upajab** to grow (of crops)(Bi.Mth.); **up^{a}jal** (Bhoj.); **upajai** is produced (OAw.); **up^{a}jab** to be born (OAw.); **upajna_** to originate, grow (H.); **upra_jna_** to cultivate, produce, cause to grow (H.); **upajai** is born (OMarw.); **u_pajai** is produced (G.); **upajvu~** (G.); **upajn.e~** (M.); **ubjata_** is born (Konkan.i); **upadinava_** to be born (Si.); **uphu_j, ubuj** to be born (Kal.)(CDIAL 1814). **uppanna** to be produced (Pali); **uppam.na** (NiDoc.); **uppan.n.a** (Pkt.); **wopanum** (K.); **upano** (S.); **upana_** (OAw.); **u_panau** (OG.); **upanvu~** to be made (G.); **upanan.em** to happen (M.); **upan** born (Si.); **uppa_de_ti** produces (Pali); **uppa_ye_i** (Pkt.); **upo_em** I light a fire (Kal.); **upa_in.u** to create (S.); **upa_un.a_** to produce, make grow (P.); **upa_n.u_** (WPah.); **upaun.o** to produce, earn (Ku.); **upa_na_** to create, get (H.); **upa_i** produces (OG.); **upa_vvu~** (G.); **upa_in.em.** to begin (OM.); **upayanava_** to bring to pass, procure, earn (Si.)(CDIAL 1814). **udbhidyate_** springs open, bursts forth (MBh.); **udbhinatti** (RV.); **ubbhijjati** bursts out of the ground, sprouts (Pali); **ubbhijjai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2044). **upa_j-u** produce, profit (S.); **upaj** crop (M.)(CDIAL 1824). **upajn.e~** to husk and clean rice by pouring boiling water on it, then pounding, parching, and cooling (M.); **upja, ubja_** rice so cleaned (M.)(CDIAL 1829). **uppun.ia** winnowed (Pkt.); **utpuna_ti** cleanses (AV.); **upin.an.u** to sift, separate dirt from grain, winnow (S.)(CDIAL 1827).

1062.**Rice raised on unburned ground**: **utta** scattered, sown (Pkt.); **upta** id. (RV.); **utun^{y}ok** a cultivated field (Pr.); **ute~** rice raised on unburned ground (M.); **vutta** sown (Pali.Pkt.); **vuta** to sow (As'..NiDoc.); **butn.o** to sow (Ku.)(CDIAL 2329). **bo_tou** ploughing (sowing?)(Pas'.); **bo_tau-al** plough (Shum.); **bo_tei** harvesting (Bshk.); **bhoti_t** to plough (Phal.)(CDIAL 2328).

1063.**Fabulous animal**: **utpa_taka** a kind of animal (Skt.); **utpa_daka** a fabulous animal S'arabha (= **u_rdhvapa_da**)(Skt.)

1064.**Flea**: **utpa_dika_** a noxious insect, flea (?), white ant (Skt.); **uppa_t.aka** an insect, vermin (Pali); **uppad.a** a partic. kind of insect (Pkt.); **upe** scorpion (Ash.); **upe** (Kt.); **upa** (Wg.); **epe** (Gaw.); **u_pho** (Gaw.); **u_para**, **ku_pala** (Kal.); **upalak** spider (Kal.); **upa_n.o** flea (Ku.); pl. **upan** (Ku.); **upiu~**, pl. **upiya~_** flea (N.); **upa_** a small kind of sandfly (Mth.)(CDIAL 1821). **uphr.a_** flea (of dogs, cattle, etc.)(Kur.); **upr.a** a goat-flea (Malt.)(DEDR App.15). **Image; gnat**: **umbl.i** mosquito, gnat; **umilu** id. (Tu.); **ummel** mosquito (Nk.); **ummun.i** an insect (Ka.)(DEDR 638). cf. **kupi** crab (Kond.a)(DEDR 1734). **so_r kupi** scorpion (Kond.a)(DEDR 2888). **White ant**: **upadi_ka** species of ant (S'Br.); **upaji_ka** (AV.); **udde_hika_** white ant (Skt.); **uzdae_za** piling up earth; **uzdae_zay** wall (Av.); **upajihvika_** (RV.); **upacika_** white ant, termite (Pali); **uvaiya, uvaiya_,**

o_vaiya a sort of insect (Pkt.); **u~i** termite (A.); **ui** (B.Or.); **unhi_** (M.); **udde_hi_, udde_hiya_** termite (Pkt.); **udohi_** (S.); **udhai, udha_i** (G.); **udhai_, udai_** (M.); **udha_elu~** eaten by termites (G.); **udhel** pockpitted (M.); **uvade_hi_** termite (Pkt.); **ve_ya_** (Si.); **kan-va~_ya** earwig (Si.)(CDIAL 2178). cf. **udeli, udr.i, udri** white ant (Go.); **odali** id. (Kor.); **uda_lu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 612).

1065.**Image: earthen stand**: **uddhi** seat of a carriage (AV.); earthen stand on which the **ukha_** rests (S'Br.); **udh**^{i} one of the two poles of a bullock cart (G.)(CDIAL 2021). For **ukha_**: cf. **uge, ukki** steam (Tu.); **uga, ugi, uge** steam, vapour or reek (as that which rises from a grain-pit)(Ka.)(DEDR 568). **uddige** the pole of a carriage (Ka.lex.)

1066.**Food; loaf, balls of meal on a string; chignon; lump**: **un.t.i** food, boiled rice, food of birds and beasts (Ta.); **un.a** food (Ta.); **un.avu, un.a_** food, boiled rice, foodstuffs (Ta.); **u_t.t.am** food, refreshment (Ta.); **u_t.t.i** food of birds and beasts, food (Ta.); **u_t.t.uka** to feed, feast gods and brahmans (Ma.); **u_t.t.u** giving rice, esp. to brahmans (Ma.); **u_t.t.uka_r** cooks (Ma.); **u_n.** food, boiled rice, meal (Ma.); **u.t.m** meal paid to god at god-making ceremony; **u.n.** food, food eaten after dry funeral (Ko.); **un.ike** taking a meal; **un.n.i** taking a meal, a meal (Ka.); **u_d.u, u_d.isu** to give to eat, make eat (Ka.); **u_t.a** taking a meal, a meal (Ka.); **un.asu, on.asu** a meal, dinner, boiled rice and curry (Yu.); **umpu, nuppu = un.pu** cooked rice; **u_t.a** food, meal (Tu.); **u_rt** to give to drink, giving with one's own hand (Kol.); **u_t.u** (cattle) to drink water, etc. (Te.); **un- (und.-)** to drink (Nk.Pa.Ga.); **kuning** to eat, drink, bite, suffer, endure (Br.)[cf. **kha_in.u** to eat (Skt.)(CDIAL 3865)]; **un.pe** food, boiled rice (Ga.); **undana** to drink (Go.); **u_t.pis** to make to drink, feed (Kond.a); **u_t.pa** to cause to drink, give to drink, suckle; act of giving to drink, suckling (Kui); **u_t.** to give to drink (Kuwi); **ond.a** boiled rice; **onda** cooked rice; **ond.a** id., food (Kuwi); **jawa_ und.a_na_** to take food (Go.)[**jawa_** porridge, food]; **und.ke** pej, food (Ga.)(DEDR 600).

1067.**Food**: **da-d.und.u** used only of poor people, always in the pl., a meal; to give a meal; to prepare one's meal; collective noun: cooking work (Mu.lex.)

1068.**Rest-house**: **u_t.t.u-p-purai** rest-house in the Kerala country in S. India where Bra_hmins are given free feeding (Ta.); **u_t.t.uppura** id. (Ma.); **u_t.t.u** to put small quantity of food into the mouth, as of a child, of a sick person (**Kalit. 11**); id. (Ma.); caus. of **un.** to eat (Ta.); feeding (**Ci_vaka. 928**); id. (Ma.); **u_t.a** id. (Ka.Tu.); **u_t.t.u** food (**Tiruva_ca. 12,14**); **u_t.t.i** food (**I_t.u, 2,6,6**); food of birds and beasts; **u_t.t.am** food, refreshment (**Tiv. Na_yc. 1,9**); fertility of land, fatness of a person, opp. to va_t.t.am; **u_t.t.uva_n-** one who prepares food; cook (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 55**)(Ta.lex.)

1069.**Image: roll; chignon**: **un.d.uka** chignon, net, part of the body (Sus'r.); **un.d.e_raka** ball of flour, loaf, roll (Skt.); **un.d.e_rakasraj** balls of meal on a string (Ya_j.)[cf. **un.t.ai** ball (Ta.); **un.d.a** (Ma.); **un.d.e** (Ka.Tu.)]; **um.d.a, um.d.aya** lump, lump of flesh in the body (e.g. the hear)(Pkt.); **um.d.i_** anything round (Pkt.); **um.d.ala** raised seat (Pkt.); **u_nu** ring used as a head-pad (S.); **unnu_** hoop-shaped mat under a head-burden (L.); **unnu~_** pad under a pitcher (L.); **uno** pad of rags or grass to plaster with (Ku.); **u~d.han., u~d.hni_** headpad made of a circle of cloth (G.); **u~d.a_** lump of kneaded dough (M.); **u~d.i_** little mass of boiled rice (M.); **un.d.iya** ball (Si.); **un.d.e~** cannon-ball (Si.)(CDIAL 1699). cf. **in.d.a_** knob of an oven (Or.); **i~dua_** head mat (H.)(CDIAL 1559). **Image: ball, round; wheel**: **un.t.ai** ball, anything round or

globular, mouthful (Ta.); **un.t.a** ball (Ma.); **un.d.** roundness; **un.d.y** round lump of food (Ko.); **ud.y** ball, round (To.); **ud.y 0wi.r-** cooked rice in shape of ball (To.); **un.d.e** ball, ball-shaped confection (Tu.); **un.d.ul.uga, un.d.luga** a kind of fried cake (Tu.); **un.d.a** ball, globe, pellet, wheel of cart; round (Te.); **un.t.a, un.d.ramu** round (Te.); **un.d.ramulu, un.d.ra_lu, un.d.ra_l.l.u** round cakes prepared as an offering to Vighneswara (Te.); **und.a** wheel (Ga.Kond.a); **unda_** ball (Go.); **ro_nd.a** egg (Pe.); **rund.a** id. (Mand..); **un.d.a**, **und.e** wheel (Kuwi); **u_nda** id. (solid wood)(Kuwi)(DEDR 664). **urul.** circular, a wheel, rolling wave (Ma.); car wheel, wheeled vehicle (Ta.); **urul.i** wheel, circle (Ta.); **urul.ai** wheel, anything that rolls or turns (as a ball); **urut.ci** revolving, rotundity; **urut.t.u** to roll, revolve, whirl; n. rolling, wheel, roundness (Ta.); **urun.t.ai** ball, anything round, roundness, mouthful of food in the shape of a ball (Ta.); **urun.t.a** round (Ma.); **urul.a** a ball (Ma.); **urt.** to roll over and over in one direction (Ko.); **u.l.- (u.d.-)** to roll (To.); **u.l.** ball (of butter, food, etc.), handful(To.); **urul., ural.u, urat.u, uran.t.u, urut.u, urun.t.u, urt.u, url.u, ul.l.u, un.t.u** to roll, roll down, revolve; **ul.utu** to roll; ural.i, urul.i, url.i, ul.l.a, **ul.l.e, ol.l.i** a ball, bulb, round vessel of earth or metal (Ka.); **urut.u, urun.t.u** rolling, roundness (Ka.); **urid.** to roll (Kod..); **urn.d.e** lump, morsel (Kod..); **uralu, urlu** to roll, roll down, fall down (Te.)(DEDR 664a). **ullun.t.hana** rolling (Skt.); **ullut.hati** moves violently to and fro; **lun.t.hita** set in motion (Skt.); **ulun.t.hiba_** to roll on the ground (Or.)(CDIAL 2379). **ulun.d.iba_** to roll on the ground (Or.); **ula~dn.e~, ola~d.n.e~** to turn over, spill (M.)(CDIAL 2380).

1070.**Image: elephant**: **yu_tham** a herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts); **yu_tha-ati** the leader of a troop or band; the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants); a lordly elephant (Skt.lex.)

1071.**Quick**: **olla, olle_, oll-en-a** rapidly, quickly (Ta.); **olla** a short time, rapidity (Ma.)(DEDR 1008). **utta_vala** impetuous, quick; impetuosity (Pkt.); **wuta_wul** haste, eagerness (K.); **uta_ul.a_** hasty, excitable (L.); **uta_ula_** (P.); **utaul.a_** swift; **taul.a_** (WPah.); **utaulo** swift, hasty; **utauli** (Ku.); **uta_ulo** hasty, impatient (N.); **utala_** (A.); **uta_la_, utala_** hasty, passionate (B.); **utal.a_, uta_la_** impatient, uneasy (Or.); **uta_ila** rapid (OAw.); **uta_wal, uta_wala_** swift, hasty; **uta_wal, uta_wali_** haste (H.); **uta_vl.u~** adj., **uta_val.**[i] (G.); **uta_vi_l., uta_vl.a_** adj., **uta_val., uta_vl.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 1788).

1072.**Image: to unite with**: **udyu** to unite with (RV. vi.57.6)(Vedic.lex.) **udda_na** binding; subduing; **uddita, udita** bound, tied (Ka.lex.) **yu_ti** mixing, union, junction, connection (Skt.lex.) **Together; joined**: **uta** and, even, or (RV.); **uta ca** (Skt.); **uda** or (Pali); **ua, o_** (Pkt.); **u_** (Ash.); **u_, o_** and (Tor.Gypsy); **o** (D..Kho.); **o_r** (Kho.); **u_** (Mai.); **u, aru** (A.); **-uj, -ud** and, as well as (OSi.); **ut** (Si.)(CDIAL 1700). **um, u, umu** a copulative conjunction that has the same meaning as **am** (Ka.); **um** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **um** connective particle implying (a) simple connection; (b) negation; (c) speciality whether of superiority or inferiority; (d) uncertainty; (e) something understood; (f) universality; (g) declaration of a conviction; (h) in addition to (Ta.); **um** (Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

1073.**Image: joints of fingers**: **ot.t.a_** a joint of the limbs or fingers; joint in a bamboo stem, knot in a plank, bony protuberance of limbs (Kur.); **ot.ge** ankle (Malt.)(DEDR 955). **A handful**: cf. **ot.t.u** total, the whole (Tu.); a total (Te.); pile up (Ka.); **ot.t.il** a handful (Ka.)(DEDR 958).

1074.**Image: falcon**: **u_r-u** royal falcon (**Kampara_. Kumpa. 268**)(Ta.lex.)

1075.**Field**: **kun.t.u** a small field; a land measure = 1089 sq. ft. = 1/40 acre (Ta.lex.)

1076.**Mango**: **utal.ai** jungle mango, cerbera odollam (Ta.); **utal.am, utal.** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 611).

1077.**Image: white ant**: **udal.** white ant; **udal.puco** ant-hill; cancer (Tu.lex.) **uda_lu** white ant (Tu.); **odali** id. (Kor.); **udri** id. (Nk..); **udeli**, **udr.i, udri** id. (Go.)(DEDR 612). **oral.e, orlE, olle, valle** white ant (Ka.); **orale** id. (Tu.); **orle** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 988). cf. **uddam.s'a** bug, mosquito (Skt.) **uddam.sa** bee, bug or other small insect (Pkt.); **ud.d.asa** bug (Pkt.); **ur.us** bed-bug (N.); **urah** (A.); **ur.asa, ur.us, or.as** (Or.); **ur.as** (H.)(CDIAL 1981).

1078.**Measure**: **udip- (udit-)** to measure (Pa.); **uyk- (uyt-), uyup- (uyut-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 724).

1079.**Ploughing ox**: **ur..avan-** ploughing ox (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1080.**Image: arrow**: **utan.** arrow-head of the shape of a bud (**Tin.aima_lai. 2**); **utan.am** id. (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 204**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **hud.a** an iron stake for keeping out thieves; an iron club (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **ut.u** [cf. **hud.a**] point where the arrow is pressing against the bow-string (**Kuricip. 170**); arrow; **ut.uven-n-u nacan tu_yttu** : **Iraku. Mi_t.ci**. **50**); arrow-head; oar, boatman's pole; **ut.uvam** shaft of an arrow (**Ci_vaka**. **2275**)(Ta.lex.) **Lute**: **ur..ai** a string of the ya_r.. (Ta.lex.)

1081.**Image: bush**: **ud.uve** a place filled with bushes, a jungle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1082.**Image: fish**: **u_t.an-** a fresh water fish, gerres; **u_t.a_n-** a marine fish, silvery; gerres filamentosus; a marine fish, silvery; pristipoma furcatum; **u_t.akam** a marine fish, silvery; gerres filamentosus (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1083.**Tax**: **u_t.u-po_kku** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,509**)(Ta.lex.)

1084.**Watch-house**: **udgha_t.a** act of opening (Skt.); watchhouse (Skt.); **ugha_r.i** a raised thatched platform in the fields for watching the crops from (Or.); **ugha_r.** fine weather (G.); **ugha_r.o** naked (S.); **ugha_r.a_** naked, open (P.); open (H.); **ugha_ro** open (N.); **ugha_r.o** (OMarw.); **ugha_r.u~** (G.); **ughd.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 1972). cf. **ugad.** reveal, e.g. supernatural truth; **ugd.a_po** open, revealed (Kon.lex.)

1085.**To watch, guard; to bring into use; to engage in**: **run.nu** to watch, guard (N.); **ruddha** blocked, stopped (Pali.Pkt.); **ru~d^{u}** pp. of **ro_zun** to remain (K.); **rudho** pp of **rujhan.u** to be busy (S.); **ruddha_** pp. of **rujhan.u** to be busy (S.); **ruddha** pp. of **rujjhan.** (L.); **ru_dhiu** pret. of **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **ruddhn.a_** to be engaged in, to engage, bring into use (P.); **rudha_** to prevent (B.); **rudhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **rodhna_** to block (H.); **rodhn.e~** (M.); **rubbhai** is blocked (Pkt.); **rubhan.u** to be engaged in, be busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rumbhati** obstructs, besieges (Pali); **rum.bhai** blocks (Pkt.); **rumbhan.u** to set to work (pp. **rudho**), **rumbha, rumbho** closeness of weather (S.); **rumalnu** to engage in work, overwork (N.)(CDIAL 10775). **rudhyate_** is stopped, is obstructed (MBh.); **rujjhati** is destroyed (Pali); **rujjhai** is blocked (Pkt.); **ro_zun** to stop, remain (pp. **ru_d^{u}**)(K.); **rujhan.u** to be engaged in, be busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rujjhan., rujhan.** to be engaged in, be filled up (e.g. of holes in ears for earrings)(L.); **rujjhn.a_** to be occupied; **rujjana~_** (P.); **ru_jhna_** to oppress, harass, tease; **rujhna_** to be blocked up, be stopped (H.); **rujhvu~** to be healed (of a wound)(G.)(CDIAL 10779). **rundhati** obstructs

(MBh.); **run.addhi** (RV.); **rundhati** obstructs, conceals (Pali); **rum.dhai** blocks (Pkt.); **runnhn.a_, runnh^{a}na_** to engage, bring into use (P.); **ru~dinu** to become foggy; **ru~d** fog, mistiness (N.); **rundhiba_** to confine, restrain, hold up (Or.); **runhal** to enclose (Bhoj.); **ru_m.dhai** stops (OAw.); **ru~_dhna_** to confine, restrict, enclose; **rundhna_** to be confined etc. (H.); **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **ru~dhvu~** (G.); **ru~dhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **ru~_dna_** to tread on, tread out (corn)(H.)(CDIAL 10782). **ro_dhayati** stops (MBh.); **ro_dhati** (R.); **rohe_i** obstructs (Pkt.); **ruha_iba_** to cause to stay, settle, restrain (Or.)(CDIAL 10844). cf. **u_r..iyam** service due to a deity (Ta.)(DEDR 758). cf. **varai** to restrain (Ta.)(DEDR 5273).

1086.**Image: scorpion**: **u_t.t.iram** Indian turnsole (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.); cf. **us.t.rika_** (Ta.lex.)

1087.**Image: to level a field with a harrow**: **u_t.t.ittal** to level a field with a harrow (**Pur-ana_. Iran.t.a_mpatippu. Pak. 200, Ft.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **utka, ut.ka** ropes of carrying yoke (Pa.); **ut.i, ut.u** ropes of carrying yoke (Go.)(DEDR 708).

1088.**Blue lotus**: **utpala** blossom of the blue lotus (MBh.); **uppala** blue lotus (Pali); **uppala** lotus (Pkt.); **upula, ipul** (Si.)(CDIAL 1815); **ni_lo_tpala** blue lotus, nyphaea cyanea (MBh.); **ni_luppala** the blue lotus (Pali); **n.i_luppala** (Pkt.); **nilupul, nilipul** (Si.)(CDIAL 7569).

1089.**Image: having the legs stretched out**: cf. **utpa_da** having the legs stretched out (Skt.)(CDIAL 1823). **Image: upside down**: **upat.t.ha_, aput.t.ha_** upside down, inverted (L.P.); **apu_t.hna_** to overturn (H.)(CDIAL 1831).

1090.**Image: rooting up**: **utpa_t.a** splitting off, pulling up by the roots (Skt.); **utpa_t.ika_** external bark of a tree (S'Br.); **uppa_d.a** rooting up (Pkt.); **upa_r.a, upar.a_** (Or.); **upa_r.** (H.)(CDIAL 1819).

1091.**Images: to stumble; to run away; to retreat**: cf. **ad.rna_** to twist back one's limbs or bend the body inward (as under threat of a blow)(Kur.); **ad.re** to strut; **ad.ro** a swaggerer (Malt.)(DEDR 108). **ut.- (ut.t-)** to fall down (Kol.); **ut. tirr-** to stumble (Pa.); **ut.re** to fall, drop down (Malt.)(DEDR 596). **hin.d.ate_** moves, wanders (Dha_tup.); **hin.d.ati** roams (Pali); **him.d.ai** goes, wanders, strolls (Pkt.); **hi~d.n.e~, hinn.e~** pl. legs of a quadruped (WPah.); **hi~r.nu** to walk (N.); **hin.d.iba_** to move about, wander (Or.); **hi~d.na_** to move, walk (H.); **hi_m.d.ai** (OG.); **hi~d.vu~** (G.); **hi~d.n.e~** to move, walk (M.); **hin.d.** move (Skt.)(CDIAL 14089). **hit.n.o** to move, walk (Ku.); **hit.nu** (WN.); **hit.iba** to slip down, stumble, be opened (Or.)(CDIAL 14086). **an.t.hate_** goes (Dha_tup.); **hat.un** to move out of the way, fall back, become lean (K.); **hat.an.u** to move back, or out of the way (S.); **hat.an.** (L.); **hat.n.a_** to turn (P.WPah.); **ha_tn.u** to be off, return (WPah.); **hat.n.o** to get out of the way (A.); **hat.a_** (B.); **hat.iba_** to retreat (Or.); **hat.ab** to move out of the way (Mth.); **hat.na_** (H.); **hat.n.e~** to move out of the way (M.); **hat.ha_** (B.); **hat.hvu~** to move out of the way (G.); **hanina** to go about, proceed (D..); **han.d.n.a_** to walk (P.); **han.d.an.** to flow; **ha~_d.n.o~_** to walk; **ha~_d.** a walk (WPah.); **ha~_t.a_** to walk (B.); **ha_n.t.iba_** to travel (Or.); **han.d.hn.a_** to walk (P.); **han.t.hn.u_, han.t.hn.a_, han.t.ha_** (WPah.); **ha~_d.na_** to wander; **ha~d.a_na_** to drive away (H.); **ha~_d.vu~** to walk (G.); **handn.a_** to trudge on foot (P.)(CDIAL 13943). **sor.ita_na_** to run away; **jar.ita_na_** to flee; **so_d.ita_na_, jo_d.ita_na_** to run away; **sod.i-** to run, flee; **sor.i_-** to go away, run away; **sor.u_s-** to lose (Go.); **hon- (-t-)** to run, flee (Pe.); **hun-** id. (Mand..); **hon.- (hot.-)** id.; **hotali, ho_nai** to run; **honpinai** to run away (pl. action)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2861). **kulavu**

(kulavi-) to walk, move about (Ta.); **kwal- (kwad--)** to go round and round (millet in mortar pit, buffaloes in pen), frisk about, run about wasting time (To.)(DEDR 1803). **lad.an.u** to run (S.); **lad.d.an.** (L.); **lar.nu** to slip, stumble (N.); **lariba** to run (A.)(CDIAL 10925). cf. **valayuka** to wander about (Ma.); **wali_ta_na_** to roam, wander (Go.)(DEDR 5286).

1092.**Image: to bore a hole**: **u_tu (u_ti-)** to gnaw through and bore holes (as a beetle or moth)(Ta.); **utᵘgna_** to sting, (water) to be piercingly cold, rouse one against a third person; **utga_** sting (Kur.); **uthke** to bore a hole; **uthkre** to be bored through; **uthkro** bored, a hole (Malt.)(DEDR 742). **To fill (hole)**: **ut.na_ (ut.t.as)** to close an aperture by filling or obstructing; refl. pass. **ut.ᵘrna_ (ut.t.ras)** to set, be hidden behind (Kur.); **ut.e** to cover, fill up (as a hole); **ut.gre** to be covered up, be filled up (as a cavity or hole)(Malt.)(DEDR 597). **ur.na_** to have one's sufficiency, (stomach) fills; grow broad, be as thick as required; **ur.da'a_na_, ur.ᵘdna_** to give one his fill, quench (thirst)(Kur.); **ur.e** to be filled, be satisfied; **ur.de** to fill (as the belly), satisfy (Malt.)(DEDR 598). **utappi** undigested food in the stomach of a beast; ventricle of animals (Ta.Ma.); **otapa** ventricle of animals (Ma.)(DEDR 607).

1093.**Image: kick**: **utai (-v-, -nt-)** to kick, plant the foot firmly against a post or wall; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to kick, spurn, beat; n. kick, pressure of foot as in pushing, beating (Ta.); **uta** a kick, rebound; **utayuka, utekka** to kick, rebound, offend, cheat; **utappu** striking against an offence (Ma.); **od- (ot-), ov- (ovt-), o- (ot-)** to kick; **od** a kick; **od a.r.- (a.c-)** to struggle, try (to do, find etc.), perform the movements of sexual intercourse; **od a.r.l.** act of struggling (Ko.); **ode (odad-/odd-)**, **odi** to kick, spur, fix the foot against or on; **ode** a kick; **odaha** kicking, spurring (Ka.); **dan.kuni** to kick; **odda_d.u** to struggle, be in distress (Tu.); **uyt-** to kick (Ga.); **utese** to kick; **usete** to kick, thrust away, despise (Malt.)(DEDR 616).

1094.**Image: corn tares**: cf. **u_da, u_sara, u_du, u_da-gad.d.i, u_dara** tares (Te.); **u_dare** a kind of corn-tares in paddy and wheat fields (Ka.)(DEDR 740). **ot.t.u** stubble (Ta.); **ot.u** id. (Ma.); **od.d.u** (Tu.)(DEDR 966).

1095.**Raft**: cf. **ho_d.a** raft, boat (Skt.); **hor.i_, hola_** canoe, raft (M.); **hor.i_** boat (G.); **hod.i_** canoe made of hollowed log (M.)(CDIAL 14174). cf. **o_t.am** boat, raft, float, vessel (Ta.); **o_t.a_yi** shipwright, boatbuilder (Ta.); shipbuilders (Ma.)(DEDR 1039). **o_t.t.i** ship's captain (Ma.); **o_t.t.i** one who or that which drives (Ta.)(DEDR 1041).

1096.**Images: to take out lice from the hair; to pull**: **u_nd-** to take out (as lice from the hair); to extract (honey from beehive)(Kond.a); to take out, take off (hat)(Pe.); to pull (Mand..); to snatch away (Go.); **u_nda_na_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 745). cf. **ut- (uty-)** to draw out from a bundle, draw from socket or hole (Ko.)(DEDR 617).

1097.**Image: long**: **udda** length, height; **uddate** long (Kod..); **udda** length, distance, long (Tu.); **udda, uddi, uddu** height, length, depth (Ka.); **udm** length (Ko.); **uddya** long (Ir.)(DEDR 621).

1098.**Images; water to pass through; central parting of hair**: cf. **u.r.** central parting of hair (Ko.); **u_t.u** the middle, that which comes between, waist; **u_t.u_t.e_** here and there; **u_t.-a_t.u** to go among, move about, frequent (Ta.); **u_t.u** inside, place between, through; **u_t.e_** adv. inside, through; **u_t.-a_t.uka** to pass through (as wind, water)(Ma.)(DEDR 737).

1099.**Ear of corn; heap of grain**: **s'ili_** millet (Kal.); **siri** barley (Kho.); **si_tya** corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 13431). **seli_** grain, bran (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12287). **s'ila_ha_rin** one who gathers stalks of corn (MBh.); **sileha_r** gleaner (P.)(CDIAL 12464). **a_lava** stubble (Com.TS.); **a_lo** a portion of unripe corn reaped and eaten before the whole is ripe (Bi.H.)(CDIAL 1369). **alaut.o** fresh cob of maize (N.)(CDIAL 1408). **ca_r-u (ca_r-i-)** to sweep the threshing-floor and gather scattered grain (Ta.); to sweep the threshing-floor with a broom (Te.)(DEDR 2483). **s'ila** gathering stalks and ears of corn (Mn.); **silaya** gleaning (Pkt.); **hyol^{u}** ear or spike or tassel of corn, etc. (K.); **sila_** gleanings (P.); **sila_** pl. (N.); **sil** gleaning (B.); **sil.a** (Or.); **sili_** heap of grain (Bi.); grain and chaff on threshing floor before winnowing (H.); **sila_** gleaning, gleanings (H.); **silla_** gleaning (L.); ear of corn, gleaning (P.); grain and chaff ready for winnowing (H.); **sila_** id. (H.); **s'illo**, pl. **s'illa~_** ear or corn or maize (WPah.); **silli_** grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.); **si_lo** gleanings (OMarw.)(CDIAL 12458).

1100.**To adorn**: **udaj** to adorn (Vedic.led.)

1101.**Image: erect penis**: **udaji** with erect and unctuous penis (TS. vii.4.19.1; Ka_t.aka Sam.hita_. xxiii.21)(Vedic.lex.) **den.g** eructation (Kon.lex.) **den.gu** to copulate (Te.lex.)

1102.**Alangium hexapetalum**: **u_d.ugu-cet.t.u** the plant alangium hexapetalum (Ka.); **u_d.ugu** id., alangium decapetalum (Te.)(DEDR 739). **d.hela** alangium lamarckii (Santali.lex.) Alangium lamarckii, alangium decapetalum, alangium tomentosum, alangium hexapetalum: **shoedhanak, ankota** (Skt.); **sage-leaved alangium** (Eng.); **akola, dhera** (H.); **akar-kanta, baghankura** (B.); **onkla** (G.); **ankoli** (M.); **ankolamu** (Te.); **uduga-chettu, kudagu** (Te.); **ankolum, atikoevam, alangi** (Ta.); **ankoelaemara** (Ka.); **ankolam, chemmaram** (Ma.); habitat: common in tropical forests of south India and Burma; occasionally found in gardens; parts used: root, root-bark, seeds and leaves... oil of the root-bark is a useful application in acute rheumatism (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 58-60).

1103.**Tares**: **u_dara** a kind of corn-tares in paddy and wheat fields (Ka.); **u_dara, u_da-gad.d.i, u_da, u_sara, u_du** tares (Te.)(DEDR 740).

1104.**Heddle**: **ovi_** (often in pl. **ovya_**) f. a part of the loom consisting of cords through which proceed alternately raised and depressed the threads of the warp (M.); **uvavia_** the sacred thread (Pkt.); **upavi_ta** covered (Pali.); invested with the thread; n. the sacred thread (Skt.)(CDIAL 2247). **Spindle; hem**: **oina_** a spindle on which yarn is put up after spinning (Aw.)(CDIAL 2238). **ovn.e~, o~vn.e~** to string, thread, stitch (M.); **upavi_yati** is woven (Pali)(CDIAL 2237). **awan** hem, border (Kho.); **uba_na_** the threads left outside the comb in weaving (H.)(CDIAL 2077). cf.**va_n.i_** loom, weaving (Skt.)(CDIAL 11514). **wor** woof, worsted yarn for weaving (Kho.); **wo_n, o_n, e_n** to spin (Pas'.); **unnu** to thread, pierce (N.); **uni** reel for winding silk on (A.); **uniya_iba** to wind silk on a reel, come and go frequently (A.)(CDIAL 2326).

1105.**Deficient; less by one**: **u_n-am** defect; deficiency (**Kampara_. Paracura_. 235**)(Ta.lex.) **u_n.** want, deficiency (P.)(CDIAL 2416). **u_na-** deficient (AV.Pali); **u_naka** (S'a_n.khS'r.Pali); **u_n.a** (Pkt.); **u_n.a** not quite full (P.); **un.** uneven, odd (of numbers); **un.o** lonely, secluded (Ku.); **un** less in size, number or quality (A.); **un.a, un.a_** less (Or.); **u_na_** less; sword worn down by grinding (H.); **u_n.u~** wanting, faulty, weak (G.); **un.a_** deficient, mean; **un.e~** deficiency, fault (M.); **u_n.e** less (Konkan.i); **unu** deicient (Si.) In composition with numerals

with varying degrees of re-formation after the uncompounded form: e.g. **u_nacatva_rim.s'at** 39; **u_natrim.s'at** 29; **u_nanavati** 89; **u_napaca_s'at** 49; **u_navim.s'ati** 19; **u_nas'ata** 99; **u_nas.as.t.i** 59; **u_nasaptati** 69; **u_na_s'i_ti** 79 (CDIAL 2405 to 2415). cf. **on-r-u, on.n.u** the number one (Ta.); **onnu** one (Ma.); **ondu** one thing (Ka.); **oji** one thing (Tu.); **on.d.u** one thing (Te.); **undi, undi_, und.i, ond.** one; **unca_** one or other (Go.); **o_n, o_nd** one whole, one full (Kur.); **-ond** one (thing)(Malt.)(DEDR 990d). **e_ko_na** less by one (Skt.); **e_ku_na** (Pali); **e_gu_n.a, igu_n.a, agu_n.a, an.a** (Pkt.); **ugan.a** (OG.); **ogan.** (G.); **on** (Aw.)(CDIAL 2494). cf. **eko_nacatva_rim.s'at** 39; **e_ko_natrim.s'at** 29, etc. (CDIAL 2495 to 2502). **Nine**: The prefixes **un-, on--** are retained in the numerals 9, 19, 900 : **on-patu, ompatu, ompo_tu** nine (Ta.); **ompatu** id. (Ma.); **orba.d, onba.d** (Ko.); **patrmba.d, potrmba.d** nineteen; **orba. calg** nine calg measures (Ko.); **pu.n.bo0** nineteen; **e.n. bo0** ninety; **winbo0** nine; **winbo nu.r-** 900 (To.); **ombattu, ombhattu** nine; **ombay-nu_r-u** 900 (Ka.); **oymbadi** nine; **ombay nu.ri** 900 (Kod..); **ormba** nine (Tu.); **unma_** id. (Go.); **unma_k, unmahk** nine each; **unmk, ed.mu** nine (Go.)(DEDR 1025).

1106.**Deposit**: **upa-nidhi** a deposit, a trust, especially if the goods are not shown to the trustee (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **upaniti** sealed deposit entrusted to a responsible party (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **upanidhi** deposit, pledge (Skt.Pali) (Skt. Pali. lex.) **upa-niks.e_pa** an open desposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity etc.; a deposit sealed or covered up (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **upsun di, vopsun di** delivery, consign (Kon.lex.)

1107.**Image: scorpion**: **upe** scorpion (Ash.) **up** (Kt.); **upa** (Wg.); **epe** (Pr.); **u_pho** (Gaw.); **u_para, hu_pala** scorpion; **upalak** spider (Gaw.)(CDIAL 1821).

1108.**Pack-ox carrying salt**: **uman.-pakat.u** pack-ox carrying salt (**Tol. Po. 18, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tumbuni, tumbu, sumbu, humbu** to bear, carry as a load; **tumba_vuni** to load (Tu.); **simbi** to carry (Bel.); **cumma, cumpa_ta** carrying pad (**pa_ta** cloth)(Te.); **cuma** to be burdened (Ta.)(DEDR 2677). **cu~bal., cu~bhal.** pad on head on which to carry burdens (M.)(CDIAL 4869). **Salt-makers**: **uman.** the caste of salt-makers (**Nan-. 210, mayilai**); **uman.an-** member of the ancient caste of salt-makers; dealer in salt (**Perumpa_n.. 65**); **uman.atti** woman of the caste of salt-makers (Ta.lex.) **uvar** saltishness, brackishness, the taste of any kind of salt, acid or alkaline substance (**Na_lat.i, 263**); salt (**Kantapu. Vilvala. Vatai. 17**); brackish soil; fuller's earth, crude carbonate of soda (**Ka_cippu. Kar..uva_y. 268**); **ogaru** saltishness, brackishness (Te.); **ogar** (Ka.Tu.); **uvar** (Ma.); **uvar-kat.al** salt sea (**Nan-. 268, Mayilai**); **uvarkkam** seashore (Ta.); **uvarkkal.am** saltish land; salt-pans,land where salt is formed; **uvarppu** saltishness; **uvar-man.** saline soil; fuller's earth, crude carbonate of soda (Ta.); **uvari** brackish water (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **copo** salt (Nahali)(DEDR 2674). **cavat.u** fuller's earth, earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil, sediment (Ta.); **caud.u** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2386). cf. **tuvar** astringency, astringent substance (Ta.); **cogaru** astringent (Tu.); **togara** astringent taste (Te.)(DEDR 3352). **tubara, tuvara** astringent (Skt.)(CDIAL 5890).

1109.**Salt-pans**: **uppal.am** salt-pans; saline land (Ta.Ma.); **uppal.amu** id. (Te.); **uppal.avan-** salt-maker; **uppal.ar-u** soil containing clay and sand impregnated with alkaline matters, generally found along the coasts; **uppan-a_r-u** backwater, regarded as a river of salt water (**Acuvaca_. 147**); **uppiliyan-** member of a caste of salt-workers (Ta.); **uppaliga** id. (Ka.); **uppu** salt, alkali (**Kur-al.. 1302**); id. (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.); each of five kinds of salt said to be used by alchemists, viz., kar-iyuppu, vet.iyuppu, intuppu, ot.t.uppu, amariyuppu (Ta.); sea of salt water (Ta.lex.)

1110.**Image: round vat**: **u_s.a** salt ground (TS.); **u_s.a_, u_s.i_** (Ka_tyS'r.); salt in: **u_s.aput.a** box of salt (MaitrS.); **u_sa** salt ground, salt substance (Pali); salt ground (Pkt.Or.); **uh** (A.); **us** (B.); **u_s** salt substance used in washing clothes (G.)(CDIAL 2439). **u_s.ara** impregnated with salt; saline soil (S'Br.); **u_sara** saline; salt soil (Pali); salt soil (Pkt.OAw.Or.); **u_sar** saline, barren; salt ground, barren spot; stony infertile soil (Ku.); untilled land (OAw.); land impregnated with carbonate of soda (Bi.); **ussar** id. (Bi.); **usar** saline, barren (Mth.)(CDIAL 2440). **umpal.am** salt pan (**Man.i. 24,27**); **uppal.am** id. (Ta.); **uman.** the caste of salt-makers (**Nan-. 210, Mayilai.**); **uman.an-** < prob. **uvarman.n.an-** member of the ancient caste of salt-makers; dealer in salt (**Perumpa_n.. 65**); **umat.t.iyar** women of the uman. caste (**Cir-upa_n.. 60**)(Ta.lex.) **ahri** round vat for dissolving saltpetre from saline earth (S.)(CDIAL 1165). cf. **akal, akar..i** pot with a large mouth (**Perumpa_n.. 377; Tailava. Taila. 94**); hollow earthen lamp (**Periyapu. Kaliya. 15**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **akaram** mercury, quicksilver (Ta.lex.); cf. **amara** (Skt.) **uvar** saltishness, brackishness, the taste of any kind of salt, acid or alkaline substance (**Na_lat.i, 263**); id. (Ma.); **ogaru** (Te.); **ogar** (Ka.Tu.); **uvar** salt (**Kantapu. Vilvala. Vatai. 17**); brackish soil; fuller's earth, crude carbonate of soda (**Ka_cippu. Kar..uva_yp. 268**); **uvarppu** saltishness (Ta.Ma.); **uvital** to boil away, as water in a pot of rice; **uvittal** to boil (**Pur-ana_. 168, 11**); **uviyal** boiled dish (**Pur-ana_. 395**)(Ta.lex.)

1111. **Rain**: **ubbe** rain (Ka.); **ur-ai, u_t.t.i** rain (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1112.**Image: to place together, to join**: **upa_yana** the act of coming near to, approach (RV. ii.28.2); **upa_yam** to place together and join (TMB. xiv.9.27); **upa_ya_** to come near to or towards (RV. i.130.1; RV. i.135.3; RV. viii.92.10); **upa_yu** approaching (TS. i.1.1.1); **upayam** to seize, lay hold of, touch (RV. vii.92.1); to copulate (Sat. xix.7)(Vedic.lex.) **upa_yin** skilled in the use of means, having means; approaching; having sexual intercourse with; **upa_ja** fertile in expedients (Skt.lex.)

1113.**Marriage contract; enterprise; tribute**: **upa_yan-appattiram** document specifying presents (**Cukkirani_ti. 93**); **upa_yam < upa_ya** means (**S.I.I. v,370**); **upa_yan-am < upa_yana** present to a superior (**Yaco_tara. 3,5**)(Ta.lex.) **upa_ya** approach; fig. way,means, expedient, stratagem; **upa_yena** by artifice or means of a trick; **upa_yaso** by some means, somehow; **upa_ya-kusala** clever in resource; **upa_yatta** a means of; **upa_yana** going to (in special sense), enterprise, offering, tribute, present (Pali.lex.) **upya_, upa_i** means, possibility; **upka_r** help, be useful (Kon.lex.) **upa_ya** approach, means, stratagem (MBh.); id. (Pali); **uva_ya, ua_a** help, example (Pkt.); **u_a_-ba_i_** eluding by stratagem (P.); **uva, uvak** means, expedient (OSi.)(CDIAL 2308). **upa_yana** present (MBh.); going to, present (Pali); **uva_yan.a, ua_yan.a** visit, present (Pkt.); **va_yan.a** offering of food (Pkt.); **va_yana** pious gifts of sweetmeats etc. (Skt.); **ba_yan, ba_ena_, baina_** sweetmeat or cake distributed at weddings and other festivals (H.); **va_yn.u~** dinner given by relative to a wife in her first pregnancy (G.); **va_n.** pious gift of fruit, cakes, clothing etc. (M.)(CDIAL 2309). **so_pa_na** [**sa + upa_yana**] stairs, ladder (MBh.); staircase (Pali); **so_va_n.a** (Pkt.); **sua_n.o** (WPah.)(CDIAL 13606). **so_ba_ne** (Tadbhava of **s'o_bhana**) a song used on festive occasions at the end of each foot of which so_ba_ne occurs as a chorus (Ka.Te.); **s'o_bhana, so_ba_ne** shining, splendid; propitious, auspicious; lustre, brilliance; any happy or auspicious event or ceremony as a marriage; coitus; **s'o_bhana gu_d.u** brilliance or happiness to be added or to come about (Ka.lex.) **upar** to save from the necessity of borrowing ready cash; **t.aka ban tahe~kantinte nuigeye upar kedina** as I had no money this man saved me from the necessity of borrowing money; **tur.i hoyok kanten upar idik kana** as I get crops of

mustard seed I am saved from the necessity of borrowing money, I am getting rich; **nes uparoka** there will be a full return this year, and no necessity to borrow; **upai** to make effort, to endeavour; **upai do banuktina** I have no resource; **de upaialeme** do something for s; **poesa reak upain lagao akata** I am endeavouring to raise money (Santali.lex.) **upa_yana** undertaking, accepting; a present, a gift; **upa_yana da_na** gifts or cocoanuts etc. to Gan.apati on the feast held in his honor in the bha_drapada month (Ka.lex.) **uppet.uttal** ceremony among na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai chet.t.is in which the bridegroom's party carries to the bride's house a basket containing salt and nine kinds of grain together with a palmyra scroll for writing the marriage contract (Ka.lex.) **upe_** to approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person etc.); **upa_ya** means, an expedient, remedy; beginning, commencement; a means of success against an enemy [these are four: sa_ma (conciliation), da_na (bribery), bhe_da (sowing dissensiions) and dan.d.a (punishment)]; **upa_yanam** becoming a pupil of; engaging in any religious rite; undertaking, beginning; a present, gift (Skt.lex.)

1114.**Image: raised banner**: **uppara ma_d.u** to make (a wall etc.) high (Ka.); **uppara, uppura** (Tadbhava of **upari**) height, loftiness; **uppara gud.i** a raised banner; **upparige** (Tadbhava of **upaka_rike**) a palace; an upstair house; the upper story of a house; **upparige tudi** the top of an upper story; **upparige mane** an upstair house; **upparisu** to rise, to go upward by flying etc.; **upparisu** to be fastened on high as festoons etc.; **uppavad.a** a song to rouse people from sleep or from their place of repose (Ka.lex.) **uppar-cavar** upper top-gallant sail (M. Navi. 83)(Ta.lex.) **ubbu** height; elevated position; elation; joy; pride (Ka.); **ubbu taggu** hill and dale, unevenness; **ubbu hallu** a projecting tooth (Ka.lex.) **umpar** elevated spot, higher place (**Ja_n-a_. 9,6**); height, elevation (**Tiva_.**); sky, firmament (**Tiruvil.ai. Tan.n.i_r. 22**); **uparikai** [prob. upa-ka_rika_] upper storey (**Tiruvil.ai. Nakarap. 32**); **upparikai** id. (**Maccapu. Naimica_. 2**); **uppariga** (Te.); **upparige** (Ka.); **upari** on, upon, above (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_. 39**)(Ta.); **upari** (Skt.); **uparicuratam** coitus muliere super, virum decumbonte (**Kokko_. 6,47**); **uparitam < upari_taka** id. (**Tiruppu. 497**); **upari** a mode of sexual intercourse (**Vir-alivit.u. 523**)(Ta.lex.) **upari** above; **upari-prut** springing on above (VS. vii.3)(Vedic.lex.)

1115.**Image: to jump**: **upparisu** to jump, to leap; to cause to jump up or jump; to raise (Ka.lex.) **Image: drop**: **ur-ai** leaking; drop of water or other liquid; rain (**Kur-al., 559**); **ur-ai-ttal** to drop as the rain; to form as the dew (**Kalit. 15**); to fall down as pollen from flowers (**Kalit. 39,32**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to fall; to jump**: **urusuka** to glide down, fail; **ukkuka** to lean to one side as one falling, start (Ma.); **urki tap-** to jump down (Kol.); **urk-** to fall (Pa.); to set (as sun); **urk- (uruk-)** to descend, jump; **urukp-** to make to jump (Ga.); **urra_na, urrana** to fall; **ukk-** to make to fall, fell in wrestling (Go.)(DEDR 667).

1116.**Produce**: **ubza_** proceed, descend; **ba_pa_k ubza_ta_** proceed from the father; **ubzai** to produce (Kon.lex.) cf. **umpal** descendant (Ta.); **ub** in: **en mox uba., en mar-y uba.** O my child! (To.)(DEDR 639). **upja, upjau** crops, produce of the soil; **bale upjau ocolaka nes do** this year we did not raise good crops; **upjan, upjon** crops, produce of the soil (Santali.lex.) **uppa_da** coming into existence; **uppa_dana** making, generating; **uppa_detar** one who produces, creator; **uppatti** coming forth, product, genesis; **ubbhava** birth, origination, production [ud + bhava] (Pali.lex.)

1117.**Mixing**: **u_t.u-ca_kupat.i** cultivating by mixing two kinds of grain in a seedbed and planting the seedlings indiscriminately (**G.Tj.D. i,93**)(Ta.lex.) **Crop; image: birth**: **utpa_da**

production, birth (Ya_j.); **utpa_daka** productive (Mn.); **uppa_da, uppa_daka** (Pali); **uppa_ya** (Pkt.); **upa_u** productive (S.); **upa_i** produce (WPah.)(CDIAL 1822). **utpa_dya** to be produced (SKt.); **upa_ju** produce, profit (S.); **upaj** crop (M.)(CDIAL 1824). **To prosper**: **utakuka** to prosper, thrive (Ma.); **odagu, odugu, odavu** to become endowed with power, prosper, thrive, increase (Ka.); **odaguni** to prosper (Tu.); **odavu** to flourish; **odalu** to increase, flourish; **odugu, oduvu** to increase, thrive; n. abundance (Te.)(DEDR 605). **Cultivated upland**: **d.ukki** cultivated upland field called in Ha. maran (Pa.)(DEDR 688). **Image: walking-stick**: **u_n-r-u (u_n-r-i-)** to be fixed, strike root; fix, plant, set firmly in the ground (as a post); **u_nnu-ko_l** staff, crutch (Ma.); **u_r-u-go_lu** walking -stick (Ka.); **u_ru-ko_lu** id. (Tu.); **u_du** prop (Tu.); **u_ta** staff (Tu.); **u_nnuka** to be fixed, rooted (Ma.); **u.n.d.- (u.nd.d.y-), u.n.-** to transplant (Ko.); **u.n e.r** the plough that they stick in the ground (To.); **u_r-u** to put in the ground, plant, set firmly (as flags etc.), enter into (the earth etc.)(Ka.); **u_runi** to set firmly, plant in the ground as a seed or shrub (Tu.); **be_ru_runi** to take root; to grow; **u_nduni** to press down; **u_d.uni, u_d.a_vuni** to fix (Tu.); **u~_ta, u~_tamu** prop, support; **u~_du** to plant, press (Te.); **u~_d.u** to be planted, fixed; **u_d.ucu** to transplant; **u~_t.u** to pierce; n. piercing (Te.); **ud-, untip- (untit-)** to plant (Pa.); **und.up- (und.ut-)** to transplant (Ga.); **ursa_na_** to plant or transplant (trees, rice, chillies, etc.); **urs-** to plant, transplant, fix in the ground, plant, fix a post, set up a marriage booth; **ors-** to plant (Go.); **un.s- (-t-)** to plant, transplant, fix (a post) in the earth; **u_r-- (-it-)** to rest on a support; **urs-** to transplant (Kond.a); **ruz- (rust-)** to plant (Pe.); **uha (uhi-)** to plant, transplant; n. planting; **usa (usi-)** to set a post into the ground, knee; **uta (uti-)** to kneel (Kui); **u_hali, uhinai**; **uh-**to plant; **on.pu** seedling (Kuwi); **u_dna_** to fix a closed door, shutter etc. (by a bolt, latch, lock, stay); **udd^{u}rna_ (uddras), ud^{u}rna_ (udras)** to lean upon a walking-stick; **udur udur e_kna_** to walk leaning upon a stick (Kur.); **de** to lift or prop up (as a scren); **dure (udurya)** to lean upon; **udutre** to prop up (as a screen) (Malt.) (DEDR 763). **u_r-r-am** walking-stick, crutch, prop (**Kampara_. Kil.ai. 74**); id. (Ma.); **u_ta** id. (Te.); **u_r-r-u** staff; prop, support (**Kalit. 146**); **u_r-r-u-k-ko_l** staff (**Kur-al.. 415**)(Ta.lex.) **Rice field**: **ro_pya** to be planted (MBh.); **rop** crop of indigo (L.); **ropo, rupr.e** rice field (WPah.); **ropo** transplantation of seedlings (Ku.); **rop, ropa_** rice plants in seed bed (Bi.); **rop, ropo** young plant, sapling (G.); **rop** (M.)(CDIAL 10849). **Growth**: cf. **urkhna_** to germinate (Kur.)(DEDR 668). **ro_ha** growth (S'rS.Pkt.)(CDIAL 10860). **ro_dhati** grows (RV.); **ro_hai** grows (Pkt.); **ro_hati** mounts, climbs (RV.)(CDIAL 10862). **ruh** growth, sprouting (RV.)(CDIAL 10795). **ruhati** mounts, grows (MBh.); **-ruhat** aor. inj. (RV.); **ruhai** grows (Pkt.); **ruik** to grow (of crops, nails etc.)(Kho.); **ru_hati** grows, heals (of wound)(Pali); **ru_hana_** to mount, rise, climb (H.)(CDIAL 10796). **ruyhati** grows (Pali); **rujjhai** grows, is born (Pkt.); **rujhn.e~, rujn.e~** to sprout, grow (M.)(CDIAL 10797). **ru_d.ha** risen (AV.); grown, sprung up (MBh.); grown together (R.); **ru_l.ha** grown, healed up (Pali); **ru_d.ha** customary (Pkt.); **ru_r.ha_** used (of an earthen vessel which has been steeped in oil, ghee, etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 10801). **ru_d.hi** rise, increase (Skt.); **ru_l.hi** growth, custom (Pali); **ru_r.i_** heap of manure outside village; **ruri_** heap of threshed rice (P.); **ru_r.i_** dunghill (L.); **ru_r.hi_** growth (H.); **ru_d.h** prevalence (M.)(CDIAL 10802). **Image; ploughing bullock; to plough**: **ut-kr.s.** to plough the land (TS. iv.2.5.6); **ut-khid** to draw out, extract (AV. iv.11.10); extracting (TS. ii.1.1.4); **utkri_** name of a soma sacrifice (S'a_n.kh. S'r.S.)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **r.u_- (-t-)** to plough, till soil (Kond.a.Pe.Mand..); **r.u_va (r.u_t-)** id.; n. ploughing; **u_r.a (u_r.i-)** to dig with snout, root up (Kui); **riyali (ru_-), lu_nai, r.u_- (-t-)** to plough (Kuwi); **uina_/uyna_ (ussas)** to plough; **ugta_** a plough, a ploughshare (Kur.); **use** to turn up the soil (as pigs do)(Malt.); **ur.a_na_, ur.-, ud., ud-, ura_na_, ur.da_na_** to plough (Go.); **u_d.-** id. (Ga.); **ur.-** to plough (Pa.); **ur- (urt-)** to harrow; to plough (Kol.); **ur-** to plough, harrow (Nk.); **dunnu, dunu** to plough, till; **dukki**

ploughing, tillage (Te.); **r.uki** ploughing bullock, bullock (Kuwi)(DEDR 688). cf. **ur..u (-v-, -t-)** to plough (Ta.)(DEDR 688).

1118.**Image: to raise the hand to threaten**: **ubrya_** raise (the hand to threaten) (Kon.lex.)

1119.**Heat, steam**: **ubbe** heat, steam (Ka.); **ube** steam (Tu.); **uba** id. (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1120.**Image: overflowing**: **upor cap** overflowing; **uplau** to raise to the surface of water; **upor** above, superior; **upar** on, above, upon (Santali.lex.) **uvaraga** upper room (Pkt.); **ra_l** above (Dm.); **upara** lower, near, later (RV.)(CDIAL 2208).

1121.**Image: swelling**: **urku, ukku** to rise, to swell; to boil excessively; to come up or over in boiling; to be greatly increased; to be raised or puffed up, to be haughty or proud; swelling etc.; power, valour; **urkundor-e** a swelling or swollen river (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ukk-** to boil over (Kod..)(DEDR 666). **Image: to swell**: **urbu** to swell (Ka.); **uppu (uppi-)** to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven); **uppal** flatulence; **upukku (upukki-)** to swell, overflow; **upparam** flatulent distention of the abdomen; **ubbu** to become hot (Ta.); **ub- (uby-)** to boil over; **upum** much; **uporty** pleasure, elation (Ko.); **urbu, urvu, ubbu** to swell, increase, rise, be eleated, be puffed up, become glad; n. state of being swollen etc., height, elation, joy, pride; **ubbisu** to cause to swell, raise, rouse, puff up by flattering; **ubbad.iga, ubbudiga, ubbariga** greatness; **ubbat.e, ubbat.t.e** swelling, increase, elation, greatness, boldness; **ubbara, urbara** swelling, increase, state of being swollen, risen, or full to overflowing, greatness, abundance; **ubbike, ubbuvike** swelling, etc.; **ubiu** to swell, rise, overflow (Ka.); **ubbuni, ubbe_runi** to swell, be elated with joy or puffed up with pride; **uberuni** to become thick; **ubbara** high, swollen, turbid (Tu.); **ubuku** to swell, heave, rise, jut, bulge, project, overflow, burst out; n. swelling, jutting, heaving, bulging, projection; **ubbaramu** swelling, inflation. increase, excess; **ubbarincu** to swell; **ubbarimpu** swelling (of the belly); **ubbu** to swell, be puffed up, grow stout, rise up, overflow, be overjoyed, elated; n. swelling, protuberance, joy, being puffed up with pride; **ubbincu** to inflate, cause to swell, flatter; **uppena** a swell of the sea, inundation, deluge; **uppon.gu** to swell, burst forth, overflow, be overjoyed, elated (Te.); **ubi- (-t-)** to swell, be inflamed, be bloated (Kond.a); **ubka_rna_** to bubble up, gush up or out with force, swell up (Kur.)(DEDR 666). cf. **ubbilla** elation, elated state of mind; **ubbila_vita** happy, elated, buoyant (Pali); **udbilya, udvilya, audbilya, audvilya** joy, pleasurable excitement (BHSk.)(DEDR 666). cf. **ubariba_** to rise, come out (Or.)(CDIAL 2338). cf. **o_bel** boiling (Bshk.)(CDIAL 2339).

1122.**Chewed betel**: **umbud.e** the remnant of the chewed betel in mouth (Tu.lex.) **ubra subra** remnants, leavings; **ubor. subor.** to leave over from a meal (Santali.lex.) **umme kal** a stone used to remove juice; cf. ammikal (Ka.lex.) **umir..-tal** to spit (Ta.Ma.); **umi-tal** to gargle (**A_ca_rak. 15**)(Ta.); to spit (**Tan-ippa_. i,25,45**); **umiyu** to gargle (Te.); **umi** (Ma.); **ubbi** (Tu.); **umivu** spitting (**A_ca_ra. 71**)(Ta.lex.) **urvarita** left over (BhP.); **uvari_** wife presented with many others for choice (AV.); **ubbari_** concubine (Pali); **uvvaria** left over; **uvvaram.ta** remaining over (Pkt.); **ubiran.u** to be left over (S.); **uba_ran.u** to save; **obari** remnants; **oba_ran.u** to leave food over (in eating)(S.); **ubharn.o** to be left over (Ku.); **ubro, uba_ru** surplus; **ubranu** to be left over (N.); **ubariba** to disregard (A.); **ubara_** to be plentifuyl (B.); **ubariba_, uburiba_, uboriba_** to remain as surplus (Or.); **ubarai** is saved; **uba_rai** saves (OAw.); **u_barna_** to be left over as surplus; **uba_rna_, ubra_-subra_** surplus (H.); **uver, uveri_,**

u_r, uri_ remainder, surplus; **urn.e~** to be left as residue; **uravin.e~** to make to remain over; **urakn.e~** to be over, be finished (M.)(CDIAL 2356).

1123.**Volkmeria capparis sepic**: **uppi** thorny medicinal styptic shrub with a gall as large as a nutmeg, volkameria capparis sepia (Ka.); a kind of herb; volkameria capparis sepia, monetia barlerioides, azima tetracantha, capparis sepiaria; **puyyi** a thorny shrub, capparis sepiaria (Te.)(DEDR 629). Azima tetracantha **tella-upi** (Te.)(GIMP, p.32). Capparis sepiaria **nallavuppi** (Te.); **kakadani** (Skt.); **kaliakara** (B.); **kanthari** (H.); **kanthar** (M.); **hiungarna** (P.); **karunjurai** (Ta.); plant: febrifuge, alterative, tonic, useful in skin diseases; habitat: dry parts of India (GIMP, pp. 49-50).

1124.**Macaranga indica**: **uppili** name of several plants (Ta.); **uppila** macaranga indica (Ma.); **uppalige** a small tree, macaranga indica (Ka.); **uppala, uppalig**, **ipl.ige** (Tu.)(DEDR 627). Macaranga indica: **ramalo** (Kumaon); **malata** (N.); **puthatamara** (Ma.); **vuttuttamara** (Ta.); gum: applied to sores; habitat: eastern Himalayas, Mishmi and Khasia hills, deccan Peninsula, Andaman islands. Macaranga peltata,macaranga roxburghii: **chandwar** (M.); **chanda** (Bombay); **upaligi** (Ka.); **uppila** (Ma.); **kondatamara** (Te.); **vattikanni** (Ta.); gum: powdered and made into a paste, a good application for venereal sores; habitat: hills of Orissa and Circars and western Peninsula (GIMP, p.158).

1125.**To rub**: **ubbat.an.u** (S.); **ubat.na_** to oint (H.); **ut.n.em.** to rub, to oint (M.); **ut.vum.** (G.); **abt.an** unguent (Bi.); **udvartana**? (Skt.)[cf. Grierson, Phon., p.27)(Bloch, p. 304). **uppa_ra** plastering (Ka.); **uppa_rak-ka_ran-** plasterer (Ta.); **uppa_r-a** id., a bricklayer, a stone-mason (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **uppa_r-ike** the business of a bricklayer (Ka.)(DEDR 628). **uppaliga** a man who belongs to a division of the salt-maker caste, the members of which are also fishermen; **uppad.a** salted and dried vegetables; **uppa_r-a** a man of the salt-maker caste (using salt-soil for his profession), who also uses to grow vegetables; **uppal.ava** a salt-maker; **upparava** a tank digger (Ta.); **upparava_d.u, uppari_d.u** a man of the mining caste, a tank digger and maker of wells (Te.); **uppa_r-a mo_l.e** a heap or beaps of salt-soil made by salt-makers (Ka.lex.) **upparavar** a branch of Kur-avas who deal in karu-ve_ppilai (curry leaves) and style themselves chetties (Ta.lex.) **uppe_r-i** curry of chopped fruit or vegetables well seasoned with salt, pepper and other condiments and then fried in ghee or oil (Ta.); **uppe_ri** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

1136.**To sob**: **u_sumbhia** weeping till a feeling of choking comes (Pkt.); **subhna_ti** chokes (TS.); **sumbhati** (Skt.); **usa~bn.e~, osa~bn.e~** to sob (M.)(CDIAL 1887). **ummit.t.am** sobbing of children, difficult breathing (Ma.); **uppacam, uppucam** asthma (Ta.); **uba.cm** panting (Ko.); **ubosm** quickened breathing (as in fever)(To.); **ubbasa, ubbusa, ubbusu, urabasa, urbasa, ummalu** difficult breathing, asthma (Ka.); **ubbasa, ubbesa** difficulty of breathing, asthma (Tu.); **ubbasamu** asthma (Te.)(DEDR 632).

1137.**Image: crab's eye**: **uma_** crab's eye; cf. **kun-r-i** abrus precatorius; **umari-k-ka_cu** cowry used as money; **umari** snail (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

1138.**Salicornia brachiata**: **umari, umiri** marsh samphire, salicornia brachiata (Ta.); **umari** salicornia (Ma.)(DEDR 634). Salicornia brachiata: **machul** (Bombay); **koyyalu** (Te.); **umari** (Ta.Ma.); ashes: used for mange and itch and considered emmenagogue and abortifacient;

habitat: Gujarat, Kathiawar, W. and E. coast of the Madras state, Sundarbans etc. (GIMP, p.218).

1139.**Sunn-hemp**: **uma_taci** sunn-hemp; **umataki** id. (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

1140.**Image: male elephant; male goat**: **umpal** male of the elephant or of the goat; elephant (**Val.l.uvama_. 36**)(Ta.lex.)

1141.**Descendant**: **umpal** descendant (**Malaipat.u. 540**); family, tribe; rising in view, becoming visible; power, strength; **umpi** he who was born after you, your younger brother (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,8,1**); **ummai** birth previous to the present one (**Man.i. 26,32**); life beyond the grave, existence after the present life (**Na_lat.i, 58**)(Ta.lex.) **ub**, in: **en mox uba.**, **en mar-y uba.** O my child! (To.)(DEDR 639). **udbhava** origin, birth (Ya_j.); **ubbhava** (Pali.Pkt.); **ibe_, ibet.a** spontaneously (Si.)(CDIAL 2039). **udbhu_ta** comes forth (MaitrUp.); **ubbhu_a** produced (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2046). **umba, un.ba** present relative particle of **un.**, used also to form the future: **umbade_**? **umbed.e, umbudu, umba_gal, umbere**? **un.** to eat; to enjoy as riches (Ka.lex.)

1142.**Image: to bow**: **umba'a_, umb'u_, humbu'u_, humba'a_, humkurya_, omba'a_, homba'a_** with the face turned downward (Kur.); **umb'u_ manna_** to bow profoundly, go down on one's knees (Kur.); **umung uta (uti-)** to fall prostrate (Kui); **umgre** to bend (as in respect); **umgro** bent, meek, humble (Malt.)[?Kur. < Munda.](DEDR 641). **ubbhujati** bends up (Pali); **bhujati** bends (Dha_tup.); **ubbhutta** thrown up (Pkt.); **obhota_** turned back, upside-down; **obhatiba** to turn back (A.)(CDIAL 2045). **uvvatta** prone,prostrate, upside-down; **uvvat.t.a** upset (Pkt.); **ubato** upside-down (S.)(CDIAL 2071).

1143.**Image: ear of corn**: **umbi_** fried stalks of wheat or barley; **umbika_, ulumba_** (Skt.); **um.bi_** cooked wheat (Pkt.); **umi_, uma_** parched ears of rice or millet for chewing (Ku.); **u_mi_** green ears of eleusine coracana cut for parching (Mth.); ear of half-ripe grain (H.); **u~_bi_** ear of corn (G.); **o~bi_** ear of wheat (M.); **o~bat.** head or ear of various grains (M.)(CDIAL 2343). **umi** husk; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to become chaff; **ummi** husk (Ta.); **umi** husk, chaff, bran (Ma.); **u.ym** flour (Ko.); **ummi, ubbalu, ubalu** husk or chaff of paddy; **uy, uyyu, huy** husk of rice or corn (Ka.); **umi** paddy husks (Kod..); **umi, ummi** husk or chaff of paddy (Tu.); **umaka, umuka, u~_ka, u_ka** husk, chaff (Te.); **u_ka** id. (Ga.); **un.k** id. (Kur.); **umku** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 637). **u_bu, uce** the awn of barley etc. (Ka.); **o_mbi_** (M.); **bhattada u_bu** (Ka.); **u_bu hullu** a common fodder grass with very troublesome awns, andropogon contortus, used also in making brooms (Ka.lex.)

1144.**Celestials**: **umpar-a_n** cow of the celestial world; [cf. **a_n-, a_** female of ox, sambur and buffalo; **yu** ox, cow (Malt.); **a~_-bo_tu** bull (Te.)(DEDR 334)]; **umpara_r** celestials (**Ci_vaka. 1678**); **umparko_n-** Indra, the lord of the celestials (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,4,5**); id. (Ma.); **umpara_n-** person in high state, one in exalted position (**Kantapu. Ma_yaip. 33**); **umparulaku** world of the gods (**Tiruva_lava_. Payan-mu. 5**); **umpan-** pre-eminent being (**Ja_n-a_. Pa_yi. 7,4**); **umpar** elevated spot, higher place (**Ja_n-a_. 9,6**); height, elevation (**Tiva_.**); sky, firmament (**Tiruvil.ai. Tan.n.i_r. 22**); celestial world, paradise (**Na_lat.i, 37**); **umpar** celestials (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,8,10**); id. (Ma.); Bra_hmans; overhead, aloft (**Periyapu. Ko_caccen.. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **Diviner; priest**: **supari ma.s** diviner, priest; **supari** shaman (Kol.); **supar.i** holy; vowed, devoted (Kui)(DEDR 2671). **Higher up the valley; above**: **wari** adv. above, higher up the valley (Wg.)(CDIAL 2218). **upari**

(with emph. lengthening of cononant) above (NiDoc.); **upparim., uppiam.** (Pkt.); **upra** on; **opre, upre, pre** on, over; **opral, upral, pral** from above; **upar** on (Gypsy); **wupar** above (K.); **pari** on (S.); **uppar, uppur** on, above (P.); **bar, upri** (WPah.); **upar** (Ku.N.); **upari** over and above (A.); **opare** above (A.); **upar, par** on (B.); **upari, upuri, upara, para** (Or.); **u_par, pari, par** (Mth.); **para** (OAw.); **u_par** (H.); **upari, u_para, pari_** (OMarw.); **u_pari** (OG.); **upar**[i], **par** (G.); **upar** (M.)(CDIAL 2333). **opar** upper; height, top (A.); **upar** the top (B.); **upara** (Or.); **uppalla** mounted on (Pkt.); **upallo** upper (N.); **uparla_** (H.); **uplu~** (G.)(CDIAL 2330). **upri** above (RV.); **upari** (Pali); **uvari, uvarim., uari, uarim., avari, avarim.** (Pkt.); **uvari** (NiDoc.); **warske** the one above (Wg.); **vari** on, above (OG.); **var, vari_** on, up to; **varta_, vari_l, varla_** adj. superior, being above (M.); **upris.t.a_t** from above (RV.)(CDIAL 2218). **uparis.t.ha** staying above (R.); **uparistha** (MaitrUp.); **baret.ha_** upper bar of pillars supporting a smith's bellows (Bi.)(CDIAL 2219).

1145.**Wire-drawer's plate**: **ummaccu < ommattsu** (Te.) groove in the framework of a jewel in which stones are set; **ummaccu** wire-drawer's plate; **kammattsu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

1146.**Mad**: **unmatta, umatta, ummata, ummati, ummatta, ummatti, ummutta, ummetti** intoxicated; mad, furious (Ka.); **ummetta** (Te.); **unmatta** haughty, arrogant (Ka.M.); **ummatada hur..a** a particular kind of snake (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: boa constrictor**: **ulu_ta** boa constrictor (Skt.); **uluwa_-gom** a species of poisonous snake (A.)(CDIAL 2361).

1147.**Image: aborted embryo**: **ur-upparai** deformed person (**Pin.. 3,35**); dismembering the limbs (**Tol. Po. 258**) **ur-uppilpin.t.am (ur-uppu + il +)** aborted embryo (**Pur-ana_. 28**); **ur-uppu** body (**Kur-al., 993**); limb, member of body (Ta.lex.) **ulbam, ulvam** the bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus; the vulva; the womb (Skt.lex.) **ulva, ulba** the innermost membrane investing the foetus, the amnion (Ka.); the embryo; the womb itself (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ulba** membrane, kaul (RV. x.51.1); cover (AV. iv.2.8); **ulban.a** membrane (TAr. i.10.7); flaw, anything done beyond injunction (TS. iii.4.3.7); **ulban.a-is.n.u** superfluous; **ulbya** being in the membrane (S'Br.)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: embryo**: **uru** embryo (**W.**) that which appears in outline (**Ci. Ci. 4,9**); body (**Ci. Ci. 4,17)**; **uruvam** body (**Te_va_. 1028,3**); shape, visible form, figure (**Tiruva_ca. 22,9**); **uruvu** id. (**Man.i. 30,189**); **uru_pam** form, shape (**Man.i. 6,177**); **uru-ttal** to appear, come into existence (**Man.i. 26,32**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ru_pa** (Skt.lex.) **kalalaru_pa** embryo (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

1148.**Sown field; mud**: **ubbari** [Skt. urvara_, Av. urvara plant] fertile soil, sow field; fig. woman, wife = orodha (Pali.lex.) **urvi, urvi_** the earth, the soil (Skt.Ka.); **urvi_ala** the face of the earth, the earth; **urvi_ vadhu** the earth regarded as a female; **urvi pa** a king; **urvare** fertile soil, yelding every kind of crop (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) urvara_ fertile land (RV.); **ubbari_** (Pali); **u~bar** retentive of moisture (of arable ground)(M.)(CDIAL 2356a). **ubir** mud (Kon.lex.) cf. **upparavar** a Telugu caste who are usually tank- and well-diggers and road-workers (Ta. < Te.)(DEDR 626).

1126.**One who rubs mortar; plasterer; tank-digger; bricklayer**: **upparavar** a Telugu caste who are usually tank- and well-diggers and road-workers (Ta.); **uppara** name of a caste whose occupation is digging tanks, etc.; **uppari** a digger, tank-digger; fem. **upparadi** (Te.)(DEDR 626). **uppa_rakka_ran-** one who plasters a wall, who rubs mortar (Ta.); **uppa_ra** plastering; **uppa_r-a** bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer; fem. **uppa_r-ati** (Ka.); **uppa_r-ike** the business of a bricklayer (Ka.)(DEDR 628). **Lime, mortar**: **kumma_yam** lime, mortar (Ta.); lime, chunam (Ma.);

kuma_ya, kumma_ya lime, mortar (Tu.)(DEDR 1755). **umal.n.e~, umhal.n.e~** to slake lime (M.)(CDIAL 2346). **ubariba_, uburiba_** to rise, come out (Or.); **ubarn.e~** to raise and form (M.); **uba_rn.e~** to emit watery fluid (M.); **ubarn.e~** to rise (of a blister), rise into shape (of a heap of grain, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 2338).

1127.**Image: standing**: **ubo, ubi, ube** standing, perpendicular; **ubo ra_u** remain standing (Kon.lex.)

1128.**Image: to stand on hind legs**: **upa_yi~_ yen.e~** to stand on the hind legs, to rear; **upa_vn.e~, opa_vn.e~** to stand on tiptoe, to rear (M.); **utpa_da** having the legs stretched out, standing on the feet (Skt.)(CDIAL 1823). **ubo, ubi, ube** standing, perpendicular; **ubo ra_u** remain standing (Kon.lex.) **uppa_ta** flying up (MBh.); **uppa_ta** id., jump (Pali); **uppa_ya** flying up, sudden portent (Pkt.); **uppa_ta** portent (Pali); **upa_r., upa_r.o** rising, swelling, energy, effort (G.)(CDIAL 1820). **uppari-ka_n.-tal** to swell, increase in quantity, as old raw rice in boiling (Ta.); **ubbarintsu** (Te.); **ubbarisu** (Ka.); **uppu-tal** to become big, as a seed; to bloat, puff up (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 67, Urai.**)(Ta.); **ubbu** (Te.Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **epel** to raise or lift up to strike, as a stick; to brandish threateningly; **upel** to arise, come into existence (Santali.lex.) **ubha_** adj. erect, standing; **ubhn.em.** to lift (M.); **ubhum.** (G.); **ubho** (S.); **ud.u** (Si.); **ud.d.ha, uddha, ubbha** (Pkt.); **u_rdhva** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 305). **upparisu, upparasu** to rise, to go upward by flying; to cause to jump up or jump; to jump up; to jump, to leap (Ka.lex.)

1129.**Image: seven**: **ep, er..** seven; **eppattaneya** seventieth; **eppat, eppattu** seventy; **eppattu embattu** seventy or eighty; **eppattu na_lku** seventy-four; **eppattu laks.a** seventy lacs; **eppattombattu** seventy-nine (Ka.lex.)

1130.**Oleo-resin; hardwickia pinnata**: **e_pe** hardwickia binata (Te.)(DEDR 5150). **e_pe** shorea robusta, the sal tree (Te.); **e_pi** shorea robusta (Ka.)(DEDR 896). **ya_** a tree (Ta.)(DEDR 5150). **Synonym**: **anjana** hardwickia pinnata which yields balsam similar to copaiba balsam; habitat: evergreen forests of the W. Ghats from S. Kanara to Travancore (M.); **enne** (Ka.)(GMIP, p. 130). cf. **ibad.i, ibbad.i, bi_t.i** a kind of blackwood tree, dalbergia latifolia (Ka.lex.) cf. **e_pi** a heavy wood like mahagony, shorea robusta (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) Hardwickia pinnata: **matyen; samprani, genne, kolla, shurali** (Ma.); **kolavu, acha** (Ta.); **yepi** (Te.); **yenne** (Ka.); is a tree found on the ghats of Kanara, Travancore and Karnatic. Balsam or oleo-resin has th smell and taste of copaiba; it has been used for gonorrhoea with some success. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 607-608). cf. **a_su, a_ca, a_rse** the sal tree, shorea robusta (Ka.) **a_cca_** sa_l, shorea robusta (Ta.)(DEDR 343). **a_su** the sa_l tree, shorea robusta; **s'a_la, sarja** (Ka.); **e_pe** (Te.); **a_cca_** (Ta.); **a_sina mara** (Ka.lex.) **uppi** a thorny medicinal styptic shrub with a ligneous hollow fruit or gall as large as a nutmeg, volkmaria capparis sepia (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) Dalbergia ougeinensis or ougeinensis; cf. queinia dalbergioides: **trinisha, sejanduna** (Skt.); **tinsa** (Gwalior); **jarul gachh** (B.); **sandam, terrichcha** (H.); **kalaphalas** (Central Provinces); **syandan** (M.); **tanach** (M.); **tella-motuku** (Te.); **kari-mutal** (Ka.); has stimulant and astringent properties. Bark when incised furnishes gum (a kino-like exudation) which is useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, leprosy, leucoderma and gonorrhoea. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 432).

1131.**To yoke**: **upa_saj** to yoke (Vedic.lex.)

1132.**To sit by the side of**: **upa_s** to sit by the side of (AV. iv.2.1)(Vedic.lex.) **a_si_na** sitting, seated (Ka.lex.)

1133.**To sit**: **upavis'ati** approaches (RV.); sits down (S'Br.); pp. **upavis.t.a** seated (Ka_tyS'r.); **upa_visi** sat down (Pali); **uvavisai, be_sae_** sits; **uvavit.t.ha, bit.t.ha** (Pkt.); **we_sar** stops, stays, sits (Gypsy); **ves** to sit; **bes', bes'to** lying; **bes'to** saddle (Gypsy); **be_s'ina** to sit down (D..); **be_z, baxta** sitting (Tir.); **bay, ba_es.t.** (Bshk.); **bhes', bhas', bhet., bhat.** (Phal.); **behun, bihun, byu_t.h^{u}** (K.); **bet.h** sitting, delay (K.); **wehan.u, wihan.u, wet.ho** (S.); **behan.** (L.); **bait.hn.a_, vait.hva~_, bait.hva~_** sitting position (P.); **baihn.a_** (WPah.); **bait.han.o** to sit (Ku.); **baisai** (OMth.); **baisa_, basa_, bait.ha_** (B.); **baisal, bait.hal** (Bhoj.); **baisna_, bait.ha_, bait.hna_** (H.); **baisa_i** (OMarw.); **besvu~, bet.ho** (G.); **baisn.e~, basn.e~** (M.); **baista_, basta_** (Konkan.i); **bhes'u_** to make sit down (Phal.)(CDIAL 2245). **upave_s'a** sitting down (TS.); **beha, biha** sitting down, laziness (K.); **bei** wooden bench on veranda (WPah.); **baisak** the support of a granary (Mth.)(CDIAL 2248). **upave_s'ana** act of sitting down (As'vS'r.); **baisani_** mud seat on which a woman sits at the handmill (Bi.); **baisan** id. (Mth.); **besna_** the support of a granary (Mth.); **besn.i_** mode of sitting, bench, stool (G.)(CDIAL 2249). **upis-, uppu_s-, upsuhta_na_, upih-, up'-, upcah-** to make to sit; **udda_na_, uda_na_, ud-** to sit; **uccahta_na_** to cause to sit (Go.); **ud- (utt-)** to sit; **udip- (udipt-)** to make to sit (Nk.)(DEDR 725).

1134.**Chat**: **ubusu, u_su** leisure; chat, talk; **u_sul-a_d.ukonu** to chat (Te.); **u_b-** to speak, converse; **u_bal** a saying; **u_bkud.** conversation, a saying (Pa.)(DEDR 631). **osage** speech, report, news; **usir, usur(u)** to utter, speak, say, tell (Ka.); **osage, osaya, osaye** news; the ceremony of sending a messenger to a girl's husband or parents with the news of her attaining puberty (Tu.); **oc- (-it-)** to pronounce, guess; **oconi** riddle (Kuwi)(DEDR 937).

1135.**Image: basket**: **umal** long bag made of palmyra leaves (Ta.Ma.); **omal** a kind of basket used by fishermen (Ma.)(DEDR 635).

1149.**Fertile land**: **kumpi** mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell (Ta.); **gummi** mire, deep mud (Te.)(DEDR 1748). **uparibhu_mi** adv. above the ground (S'Br.); **uprau~** dry unirrigated land (Ku.)(CDIAL 2332).

1150.**A gift-land; offering**: **ur-ai** offering (**Paripa_. 16,52**)(Ta.); wealth (**Pin..**)(Ta.); units used as symbols for hundreds or thousands (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.. 117**)(Ta.lex.) **Offerings; sack**: **kai-y-ur-ai** offerings, presents from an inferior to a superior, visiting presents; marriage presents (Ta.lex.); **ur-ai** units used as symbols for hundreds or thousands; a measure of grain = 60 **marakka_l**; wealth; bell metal; height; greatness, excellence; place of residence, town, appropriate or customary place for a person or thing; receptacle for grain, a kind of sack; burnt clay curb, used for the construction of a well; offering; rainy season; food (Ta.lex.) **To ripen, mature**: **uru (-pp-, -tt-)** to become ripe, mature (Ta.); **urve** unripe (Tu.); **uriyu** to become ripe; hair to become grey (Te.)(DEDR 658). **urvya_-u_ti** having wide aid, giving wide aid (RV. vi.24.2); **uru-vraja** extending afar (RV. viii.67.12); **uru-vyaca** spreading far and wide (RV. v.1.12); **uru-vyacas** wide-extending (RV. i.105.9); **urvarya** belonging to cultivated land (TS. iv.5.6.1); **urvara_** plant (Av.); (arable) field (TS. vi.6.7.4; RV. viii.91.6; **'u_s.ram ks.e_tram'** RV. viii.91.5; RV. i.127.6; '**uruvaran.ayukta_su s'res.t.a_su'** RV. iv.41.6; **'sasya_d.hya_su bhu_mis.u'** RV. v.33.4; '**sasyo_pe_ta_su bhu_mis.u'** RV. vi.25.4; **'sarva-sasya_d.hya_su bhu_mis.u'** RV. x.50.3); **urvajra** extensive field (RV. x.27.9); **urvara_jit** winning fertile fields (RV. ii.21.1); **urvara_pati**

lord of the fertile fields (RV. viii.21.3); **urvara_sa_** granting fertile land (**urvara_ sarvasasya_d.hya_ bhu_h-, ta_m sano_ti_tyurvara_sa_h- putrah- tam**: RV. iv.38.1; **urvara_n.a_m bhu_mi_na_m sanita_ram sambhakta_ram** : RV. vi.20.1)(Vedic.lex.) **To cart manure; fertile**: **uramat.ittal** to cart manure; **uraman.** rich soil; **uram** manure, fertilizer, as strengthening the soil (Ta.lex.) cf. **pakka_l.i-ma_t.u** an ox engaged to carry manure (Ta.lex.)

1151.**Gift**: **umbar..e, umbar..ege, umbur..e, ummar..e, ummar..ege, ummur..e, ummur..ege** an enjoyment-gift: the rent-free grant of a plot of ground or of a village (Ka.); **umpal.ikkai** (Ta.); **umbal.a, umbal.i, umbal.ike** (Te.); **umbol.i** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **umpal.accey** land granted for services rendered (**Caravan.a. Pan.avit.u. 186**); **umam < uma** landing place, place for unloading goods from ships (Ta.); city (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **umbol.i** a free-hold, a gift-land (Tu.lex.) **umbrau** to become rich, to become fat or sleek, to be under the sway of animal appetites; **khub umbrau hor. kanae** he is a very rich man; **ubri, obra** big-bellied (Santali.lex.) **uppal.a** expansion or dilation (of the heart), exultation; **ubbad.iga, ubbariga, ubbudiga** increase, greatness; **ubbara, urbara** swelling, increase; abundance (Ka.Te.); **ubar, ubbara** id. (Tu.); **uber** to become thick (Tu.) (Ka.lex.) **Clotted**: **ulban.a, ulvan.a** thick clotted, copious, abundant (blood etc.)(Skt.lex.) **ulvan.a, ulaban.e, uluban.e, ulban.a, ulban.e** thick, clotted; abundant, much, exceeding; immence, powerful; apparent, evident (Ka.lex.) **Curdle, coagulate**: **ur-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to thicken, curdle, coagulate, congeal, freeze; n. reserve of curds for curdling milk; **ur-ai-mo_r** small quantity of sour diluted curd poured over milk to curdle it (Ta.); **ur-a** curd, what curdles; **ur-accal** congelation; **or-ayuva** to be frozen (Ma.); **ore** state of coagulation of milk (Kod..); **urguni** to curdle, ferment; **urbuliyuni** to curdle (Tu.); **urra_na_** to coagulate (of ice, dahi, oil, etc.)(Go.)(DEDR 720). **gul.ika_** clot (Pali.lex.)

1152.**Land granted free**: **umpal.am** land granted rent-free for the performance of services (Ta.); **umbal.amu** id. (Te.); **umbal.i** id. (Ka.); **umpil.ikkai** id. (Ta.); **umbal.ika** (Te.); **umbar..ige** (Ka.); **umbol.i** (Tu.); **umpit.i-k-ko_l** a standard measuring rod used for measuring lands (Ta.lex.) **umbar..i, umbur..i, ummar..i, ummar..ige, ummur..i, ummur..ige** rent-free grant of a plot of land or of a village (Ka.); **umbol.i** a freehold, land granted without rent, any present (Tu.); **umbal.i** free from taxation (Te.); **udbali-** free of tax (inscr.; IEG, pp. 348,350)(Skt.)(DEDR App. 16). **Tenancy system**: **u_p** a method by which cultivators get seed, returning at the harvest the amount of seed plus some grain extra (H.); **upya** to be sown (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 2334). **u_pna_, upna_** to be sown (H.); **upyate_** is strewn, is sown (RV.); **upn.e~** to sow (M.); **vuppati** is sown (Pali); **vuppai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2335). **umpal.am, umpal.ikkai** tax-free lands given for subsistence (Ta.); **o_balike_** tax-free (As'. E.I. V, 5).

1153.**Image: mosquito**: **umlo, umlya_** large red ant (Kon.lex.) **umbl.i, umil** a mosquito, a gnat; **umbru** a kind of leech (Tu.lex.) **Flea**: **upa_n.o** flea (Ku.); **upan** pl. (Ku.); **upiu~**, pl. **upiya~_** (N.); **upa_** a small kind of sandfly (Mth.)(CDIAL 1821). **uppa_t.aka** an insect, vermin (Pali); **uppad.a** a partic. kind of insect (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1821). **uphr.a_** flea (of dogs, cattle, etc.)(Kur.); **upr.a** a goat-flea (Malt.)(DEDR App.15). **upi, upi kalgat** applied to white ants which at certain stage of their existence assume wings (Santali.lex.) **Image: a nit**: **ul.ngu** a nit (?Ka.); **ul.u** wood-worm (Ta.); **ul.umpu** grain-moth (Ma.); **ul.u** wood-worm (Ma.); **lupenji** a species of ant (?Kui.)(DEDR 700).

1154.**Image: polishing instrument**: **oppakkatir** jeweller's polishing instrument; **oppam** gloss, polish (**Pur-ana_. 147,7, Urai.**); **oppan-** that which has been burnished (**S.I.I. ii,7**)(Ta.lex.) **o_ppam, o_ppu** smoothing; **oppuka** to touch softly, sponge, wipe (Ma.); **oppa** lustre, polish

(Ka.); **o_pu, oppa** polish (Tu.)(DEDR App. 19). **op** polish (M.); **opayin.e~** to polish (M.); **opna_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2556).

1155.**Wealth, property**: **ut.ai** wealth (Ta.); **ut.ama** property (Ma.); **ut.aimai** state of possessing, possession, wealth, property (Ta.); **ut.aiyavan** owner, possessor of wealth (Ta.); **ut.aiya_, ut.aiyavar, ut.aiya_r** master, lord (Ta.); **ut.aya** possessing (Ma.); **ut.ayavan, ut.ayatu** owner (Ma.); **or.yn** owner (Ko.); **oyr.m** jewelry, things in house (Ko.); [cf. **vairam** diamonds (Ta.)] **wir.m** things burned at funerals, vessels (To.)[cf. **vira.n.y-van.m**]; **od.ame** a possession, wealth, ornament, jewel (Ka.); **od.e, od.etana, od.eyatana, od.atana** possession, ownership, lordship (Ka.); **od.eya** owner, lord, master, ruler (Ka.); **od.ati** female having ownership, mistress (Ka.); **od.eve** master, god (Kod..)[cf. **de_va** god (Skt.)]; **od.eye** husband (Kod..); **od.aye, od.eye** proprietor, master, lord (Tu.); **od.ati** mistress (Tu.); **od.atana, od.etana** proprietorship (Tu.); **od.ave** property (Tu.); **od.ami, od.ame** wealth (Te.); **od.aya_d.u, od.ayu_d.u** master, lord, owner, husband (Te.); **od.ayura_lu** mistress, female owner (Te.); **u_n.d.ri_, u_r.i_, un.d.ri_** mistress of a house (Kur.)[cf. **an.d.i_ra-** male (Skt.)(CDIAL 1111)]; **od.e_ra** owner (OM.)(DEDR 593). **Great man**: **ul.a_ra** adj. (Vedic. uda_ra; BHSkt. auda_ra) great, eminent, excellent, superb, lofty, noble, rich; Dhammapa_la distinguishes 3 meanings: excellent, best, great; **ol.a_ra** id.; **ul.a_rata_, ul.a_ratta** greatness etc.; **ol.a_rika** gross, coarse, material, ample (Pali.lex.) **uyar** greatness, nobility, renown (**Ci_vaka. 473**); **uyar-tal** to be excellent, exalted, eminent, dignified, superior (**Kampara_. Ve_l.. 35**); **uyar-kut.i** high caste, noble family (**Na_lat.i, 199**); **uyartin.ai** high caste, noble family (**Kur-un. 224**); **uyarntor** celestials (**Patir-r-up. 74**); persons born in the higher castes (**Tol. Po. 26**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **uyar (-v-, -nt-)** to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent (Ta.)(DEDR 646). **Great; noble**: **uda_ra** exciting (RV.); lofty, noble (MBh.); raised, noble (Pali); best, chief, wide (Pkt.); **ua_ra, uyara** id. (Pkt.); **ua_ra_** cheap (Or.); **ul.a_ra** eminent, noble (Pali); **ud.a_la** great, exalted (As'.); **ud.a_like** nom.sg.m. a great man (As'.); **Widespread**: **ura_la, urala, o_ra_la** chief, best, wide-spread, wide (Pkt.); **ul** from above (Ash.); **uder, ula~r, wulu~r** high (Kt.); **ura_ra_** wide-spread, wide (H.); **ul.aru, ol.aru, olaru, ol.ari** high, large, great (Si.)(CDIAL 1935). **Spread**: **al.ur** to enclose, cover, overspread, prevail, fall upon; vb.n. **al.urke** (Ka.); **alamu** to spread, extend, overspread (of smoke over sky), prevail intensely (of passions); **la~_ncu** to spread (Te.); **almi-** to level, spread out (as pieces of wood after the forest is felled, in order to let them dry)(Kond.a)(DEDR 307). **ur-ai** bell metal; wealth; greatness, excellence (Ta.lex.) **u_r-r-am** greatness, eminence (Ta.lex.)

1156.**Great**: cf. **uda_ra** exciting (RV.); lofty, noble (MBh.); raised, noble (Pali);Ö **r.** move (Skt.); **uda_ra, ua_ra, uyara** best, chief, wide (Pkt.); **ua_ra_** cheap (Or.); **ud.a_la** great, exalted; **ud.a_like** a great man (As'.); **ura_la, urala, o_ra_la** chief, best, wide-spread, wide (Pkt.); **uli~** from above (Ash.); **uder, ula~_r, wulu~r** high (Kt.); **ura_ra** wide-spread, wide (H.); **ul.aru, ol.aru, olaru, ol.ari** high, large, great (Si.); **uda_rika** (BHSkt.)(CDIAL 1935). **uyar** greatness, nobility, renown (**Ci_vaka. 473**); **uyar-tal** to be excellent, exalted, eminent, dignified, superior (**Kampara_. Ve_l.. 35**); **uyar-kut.i** high caste, noble family (**Na_lat.i, 199**); **uyartin.ai** high caste,noble family (**Kur-un. 224**); **uyarnto_r** celestials (**Patir-r-up. 74**); persons born in the higher castes (**Tol. Po. 26**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uyar (-v-, -nt-)** to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent (Ta.)(DEDR 646). **Rises; sends**: **udi_rte_** rises (RV.); **udi_rayati** causes to move (RV.); **udi_re_ti** (Pali); **uire_i** sends (Pkt.); **ur-** to rise (Pas'.); **udiyarti** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1939). **i_r** move (Skt.); **i_rayati** causes to rise, brings to life, utters (RV.); **udi_rayati** causes (RV.); **i_rita** set in motion,

uttered (Pali); **i_re_i** sends, says (Pkt.); **iroiki** to stretch and fix warp in position for weaving (Sh.); **irina** to stretch or set up the warp (D..); **irina** to say, to do (D..); caus. **ira_na** to cause to be made (D..)(CDIAL 1614). **Delivers; deposits**: **upa_rpayati** brings near (S'Br.); **oppe_i, uppe_i** hands over, delivers to (Pkt.); **opn.e~, vapn.e~** (M.); **o_pe_ti** makes go into, deposits (Pali); caus. formed from **upe_ti** approaches (Pali); **o_via** set upon (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2311). **nyarpayati** thrown down (AV.); **nappan.** to seize; **nappun.** to take, hold; **nape_van.** to catch; **napan.** to seize (L.)(CDIAL 7611). **pre_ran.a** driving on (Skt.); **pe_ran.a, pe_ran.a_** impelling (Pkt.); **pri_ran** act of sending (K.)(CDIAL 9000). **pre_rte_** moves, appears (RV.); **ce_l.** to arrive; caus. **cela_** (Mai.); **chlo_n.** (Chil.)(CDIAL 9001). **Moving; enclosing**: **ul.arvu** moving; **ul.appu** stirring, shaking, agitating (**Tirumuru. 198**); **ul.ar-tal** to spread out and draw the fingers through as in drying wet hair (**Kalit. 105**); to adjust, smooth out as birds their feathers (**Kur-un. 82**); to shake, cause to move or fly about (**Pur-ana_. 133,4**); **ul.appat.u** to be included (**Tol. Er..ut. 119**); **ul.ar-tal** to stir, move (**Kalit. 112**); **ul.appa_t.u** including, enclosing (Ta.lex.) **To send**: **pre_rayati** sets in motion, pushes on (RV.); **pe_rai** sends; pass. **pe_rijjam.ta** (Pkt.); **pru_run** to send (a message); **pri_run** to dispatch, instigate, order (K.); **prervu~** to send, despatch, urge, cause to do (G.); **pelle_i** sends (Pkt.); **pellai, pillai** throws (Pkt.) **prela** draw (water)(Tir.); **pre_l, le_l, te_l** to herd (cattle), stretch out (hand)(Pas'.); **peln.a_** to push (P.); **peln.o** (Ku.); **pelnu** (N.); **pela_iba** to throw away (A.); **pel** to throw down (MB.); **peliba_** to push (Or.); **pelal** (Bhoj.); **pelai** pushes, drives away, tramples on; **pe_lab** to enter by force (OAw.); **pelna_** to push (H.); **peln.e~** (M.); **pelani** fit to be thrown away (A.)(CDIAL 9002). cf. **arpayati** causes to move (AV.); puts in or on (RV.); delivers up (Ya_j.); **appe_ti** fits in (Pali); **appe_i** hands over (Pkt.); **a_pab** to deposit, place (Mth.); **a_pvu~** to give, pay (G.)(CDIAL 684). **Consignable**: cf. **arpita** fixed (RV.); entrusted (Ya_j.); **a_pai_** deposit, present given to a friend at a distance (M.); **arp(i)ya** consignable (Skt.); **appiya** given (Pkt.)(CDIAL 685). cf. **opa (ot-)** to lead away, take away (persons); n. act of leading away; **o_va (o_t-)** to take away (things), take, receive; n. act of taking (Kui)(DEDR 984). cf. **oppat.i** harvest (Ta.)(DEDR 982). **oppat.ai-ttal** to entrust, consign, deliver, give over to the charge of another; **oppat.ai** entrusting, surrender, commitment, delivery, pledging, giving charge; **oppat.aippu** delivery in execution of (legal) proceedings; **oppu** to agree, accede to, assent (Ta.Te.Ka.); **oppi** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **oppantam** agreement, stipulation, contract (Ta.); **oppanda** id. (Ka.Tu.); **oppandamu** id. (Te.); **oppantama_naka_n.i** land for which the title has been commuted into a lump sum by agreement; **oppam** signature; writ, summons, citation; written grant of privileges or honours; sanad (**J**.); **oppamit.utal** to subscribe one's name to; to grant a certificate of privileges or honours; to grant a diploma or sanad; **oppat.imicukku** computation of the actual value of a crop;[**micukku** computation (Ta.)]; **oppan.ku_r-u** partition deed showing division of property (**C.G.**); **opputalraci_tu** delivery receipt for property purchased in court sale; acknowledgement receipt (Ta.lex.)

1157.**Common wealth fund**: **oppat.i** a kind of common good fund raised by proportionate contributions from all land owners (**G.Tn.D. i,103**); **oppuravukka_ran-** caste man; he that has an equal share with others in inheritance; co-parcener, pan.ka_l.i; **opparakka_ran-** id. (Ta.lex.) **Consent**: **o_m** part. ending of the 1st. pers. pl. (**Nan-. 140**); yes, the expression of affirmation or consent (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,4**); **o_mpat.utal** to express assent; to consent; **u_m-en-al** onom. expr. signifying assent, attentiveness (Ta.lex.) **u_m** interjection of anger (Skt.); **u~** (H.)(CDIAL 2418). **Consent**: **oppu** consent, approval; **oppukku** for the sake of formality; for the sake of convention; contre coeur; **oppu-k-kot.uttal** to deliver, hand over, makde over; **oppukkoppa_ram** entertainment of guests, hospitality; **oppukkol.l.utal** to take charge; to be agreeable to; to admit, confess (Ta.); **oppukonu** id. (Te.); **opputal-raci_tu** delivery receipt for

property purchased in court sale; acknowledgement receipt; **oppu-mor..i** agreement, covenant; **oppidam** acceptability, propriety (Ta.); **oppidamu** id. (Te.); **oppittal** to cause to agree; to deliver, surrender, hand over; **oppa_ca_ram** agreement, covenant; conformity, proper conduct; **opparavar-ital** to know what is accepted by the world as proper, as in relation to gifts (**Kur-al., Ati. 22**); **oppuravu** agreement, union; custom, usage, duties enjoined by long established custom, caste rules (**A_tticu_.**); **oppuravukka_ran-** caste man; he that has an equal share with others in inheritance; co-parceneer; **oppuvittal** to surrender, deliver, consign, hand over (**Ta_yu. Caccita_. 9**); to transfer, as a debt; **oppu_n.** sharing a pleasure along with others; experiencing a thin in common with others instead of solely by oneself (**S'ri_vacana. 83**); **oppo_lai** deed of agreement, contract (**Civacama. 58**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: portion**: **o_pa_ti** portion (**I_t.u, 5,4,Pra.**)(Ta.lex.)

1158.**Image: threshold; doorframe**: **u~bar, umar, u~mro, u~bhro, u~bri_** threshold, sill (G.); **umar, u~bra_, umra_** upper or under cross piece of door-frame, threshold (M.); **umbara, umbura** upper timber of a door-frame (Skt.); **umma_ra** threshold, sill, curbstone (Pali); **um.bara** threshold; **ummara** lower piece of doorway (Pkt.); **ambe_r** one piece of a door-frame (top, side, or bottom)(Kho.); **umbar** upper timber of a door-frame (B.); **umbara** threshold, upper piece of a door post (Or.); **u~bart.ha_** ground under threshold (M.)(CDIAL 2341). **Image: arch over doorframe**: **uttaram.ga** wooden arch over doorframe (Skt.); **uttara_n.ga** upper part (Pkt.); **uttaram.ga** upper framework of a door (Pkt.); **utran.g** (H.); **otra~g** (G.)(CDIAL 1768). **uttaram** beam, crossbeam in a building (**Net.unal. 82, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

1159.**Owl**: **u_mam** owl (Ta.); **u_man** id. (Ma.); **uma gui** id. (Pa.); **uma-gunji** id.(Kond.a)(DEDR 747).

1160.**Snake**: **uraka-ke_tan-an-** Duryo_dhana, whose banner had on it the figure of a serpent (**Pa_rata. Ainta_m. 10**); **urakake_tu** id. (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_t.. 115**); **uran.kam** < **uran.-ga** snake, serpent (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-ka_m. 115**)(Ta.lex.) **uraga** going on the breast: a snake; **uragapati** the king of snakes: s'e_s.a or va_suki; **uragi** a female snake (Ka.lex.) **urakar** called na_gas, supernatural serpents, the upper half being in human form (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 3**); cf. **uraka_tipan-** A_ti-s'e_s.a, chief of serpents; **urakan-** snake, serpent (**Kalla_. 46**); **urakam** snake, serpent (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,4,4**); **urakatam** serpent (**Tiruvil.ai. Naripari. 85**); but, cf. **uram** resolution, fortitude, firmness of mind, strength of will (**Paripa_. 12,51**); strength (Ta.Ma.); hence, **urakar** may be the men of resolution and fortitude, following the classification consistent with **mun-ivar** (Ta.lex.) **rin.g** crawl; **rin.kati** moves, crawls (BhP.); **lin.khati** (Dha_tup.); **rin.khyate_** (Skt.); **rim.khai** crawls (Pkt.); **rikkhai** moves (Pkt.); **rikhvu~** to roam, crawl (G.)(CDIAL 10735). **rin.khan.a** crawling (Skt.); **rim.khan.a** (Pkt.); **rin.khan** (B.); **ri~ghan.** sciatica (P.)(CDIAL 10736). **rin.gan.a** crawling (Skt.); **rin.gan** (B.); **re~gni_** spasm (H.)(CDIAL 10737). **rin.gati** crawls; caus. **rin.gayati** (BhP.); **rim.gai** creeps (Pkt.); **rin.n.o** to crawl, creep, go round (Ku.); **rin.a_unu** to become dizzy (N.); **rem.gai** creeps (OAw.); **ri~_gna_, re~gna_, rai~gna_** to crawl (H.); **riggai** crawls (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10739). **rin.gi** motion (BhP.); **rin.** dizziness (Ku.)(CDIAL 10740). cf. **u_r (-v-, -nt-)** to move slowly, creep (as an infant), crawl (as a snake)(Ta.)(DEDR 749).

1161.**Image: betel pepper**: **uraka-valli** betel pepper [For semant. 'creep' cf. **u_ruka** to creep (M.)(DEDR 749)] (Ta.lex.)

1162.**Image: shout**: **urappu** shout, vociferation, roar (**Kantapu. Ka_viri. 44)**; **urappal** roaring sound (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **roppu** (Te.); **urappu-tal** to whoop, vociferate inarticulately as in driving cattle or in scaring away birds, beasts, or human beings; to shout so as to menace or intimidate (**Tiv. Iyar-. Cir-iya. Ma. 37**); to bluster, roar, sound loudly (**Pin..**); to frighten (**Te_va_. 524,3**); to sound kh, ch, t.h, th, ph, the aspirates of hard consonants in Skt. (**Nan-. 146, Mayilai.**); to cause to sound loudly (**Tan.ikaippu. Val.l.i. 38**); **urar-r-utal** to resound; roar, as an elephant; to roll, as thunder (**Ci_vaka. 865**); **urar-u-tal** to resound, reverberate, roar (**Malaipat.u. 357**); **ur-ukku-tal** to menace, threaten (**Ci. Ci. 2,16**); **ur-ukku** threatening (**Kampara_. Pacace_n-a_. 66**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-umu-tal** to growl, as a wild beast; to grunt, as a pig; to rumble as thunder; to sound as the ur-umi drum (Ta.); **ur-umbu** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to grunt; roar of tiger**: **ur-umpuka** to roar, grumble; **ur-umpal** roar of tiger (Ma.); **r-oppu** to roar, grunt (like a hog)(Ka.); **ur-umu** to thunder, roar; **roppu, r-oppu** to roar, yell, drive (Te.); **urum** thunder (Ga.); **ru_mba** to roar (Kui); **orlu, or-al(u), or-al.u** to cry out from pain, scream; n. outcry, scream, snarl (Ka.); **r-o_lu, ro_lu** to weep or cry aloud (Te.); **hu_rra** thunder (Br.); **ora_l** to roar (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 718). **ul.ai-tal** to howl as a jackal (**Tin.aima_lai. 113**); **ul.ai-ttal** id. (**Man.i. 9,111**); **u_l.ai-y-it.u-tal** to howl as jackal or dog (**Cu_ta. Ekki. Pu_. 46,20**)(Ta.lex.) **u_l.an-** jackal (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **hudhud, hud.hud.** roaring as of a large fire or river in flood; **hudgu dugur** to blaze as a fire; **hudhudau** to roar as of a large fire or river in flood; **hud hudi** a waterfll, a cascade; **hudhudau** to roar as a wild boar or bear (Santali.lex.)

1163.**Image: comb**: **uran.e** a kind of comb (Tu.lex.) cf. **u.k-** to comb (Kod..)(DEDR 689). **urvan.e** an instrument for destroying nits (Tu.); **ur..u** to arrange or adjust (as hair with the fingers)(Ta.); **ur.-, ur.v-** id. (Ga.); **d.u_s-** to comb hair (Kond.a); **ur.-, u_s-, ucca_na_** to comb (Go.); **ru_ssali** to dress (another's hair)(Kuwi); **ru_ca** a comb (Kuwi); **r.u_ca, lu_ca** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 689). **koriba_, kuriba_** to comb (Or.)(CDIAL 3530). **Image: combing**: **ullikhana** (**ud + likh**) combing, scratching; **olikhati** to scrape off, cut off, shave off (hair) (Pali.lex.) **Image: to be dishevelled**: **ur..ampu (ur..ampi-)** to be disturbed, confused; **ur..appu (ur..appi-)** to confuse, disturb; **ul.ampu (ul.ampi-)** to stir up game (Ta.); **ur..ampuka** to hasten, hurry; to be disconcerted; **ur..appuka** to hasten, hurry; to be dishevelled (Ma.)(DEDR 682). **hodgo** hairy, shaggy; **tur.uk lekako hodgok kana** growing beards like Turks; **hodgo hodgo can.d.bolanako** they have very shaggy tails (Santali.lex.)

1164.**Image: running knot**: **ur-i** a running knot, loop, noose (Ma.); **ural, uril, urul, urul., urlu, url.u** a running knot, noose, snare (Ka.); **urlu** a noose, snare (Tu.); **uri** noose or running knot, halter, snare, execution by a halter (Tu.)(DEDR 655). **Image: noose**: **urul, urulu, ural** a noose; **urulgole** killing by means of snares; **urul.u** a noose (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ural** a running knot, a noose, a snare, gin (Ka.); **uri** (Te.); **ur-i** a running knot, loop, noose (Ma.); **uccu** a slip-knot, noose (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: rope network**: cf. **ur-i** hoop or rope network for placing pots (Ta.)(DEDR 708). **Image: measure of capacity**: **na_vuri** a standard measure = 1 1/2 na_r..i; **na_r..i** one-fourth of a measure = 8 ollocks (**na_r..i navaiti_ rulakela_m : Kampara_. Carapan.ka. 29**); one-fourth of a measure (**Nalvar..i, 28**)(Ta.); **uri** a measure of capacity = 1/2 measure (**urivaruka_lai : Tol. Er..ut. 240**)(Ta.lex.) **uri** half a na_r..i or two ur..akku (Ma.)(DEDR 653). **ut.t.a, ot.t.i** a fibrous net-work sling, in which pots etc. are suspended from a stick thrown across the shoulder (Ka.); **ur-ad.e, ut.la_t.a, ut.lubad.i, ur-od.e, ullad.e** a play in which cocoanuts, sugar etc. are suspended and swung, when persons dressed like herdsmen attempt to strike and obtain them, especially on the day after Kr.s.n.a's birthday; **ut.lubad.i** a play (on the same day) in which a net-work containing vessels filled with fruit etc. is suspended from a pole; and while

the so-called herdsmen are trying to strike it for the purpose of obtaining the fruit etc., the owner of it draws it up beyond their reach (Ka.); **ur-iyat.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1165.**Image: to wrestle**: **urud.u** to wrestle (Ka.Tu.); **urd.uni** id., struggle (Tu.); **urd.a_t.a** wrestling (Tu.); **un-rga_na_** to close or wrestle with (Go.)(DEDR 669).

1166.**To peel, skin, bark**: **uri (-v-, -nt-)** to peel (as skin, bark); strip off (as clothes); n. rind, peel, skin stripped off, bark (Ta.); **urivai** skin, hide, peel, rind, stripping, flaying, peeling off; **uruvu (uruvi-)** to strip (as beads from a string, as leaves from a twig), unsheath (as a sword)(Ta.); **uri** skin; **uriyuka** to be stripped, skinned; strip off; **urikka** to flay, skin a jackfruit, coco-nut; **urippu, uriccal** flaying, stripping; **u_ruka** to strip off, flay, draw off or out, unsheathe (Ma.); **us't- (us'ty-)** to take off (ring, bangle, shirt or coat, sari)(To.); **uricu** to flay, strip off covering or skin, cast off (as the slough); get loose; **urcu** to draw (as a sword); become loose; **uccu** to daraw (as a sword); cast (as a slough), loosen (as a knot); become loose, be cast (as a slough); **ore** to draw, pull, draw out or off; **urmbu** to pluck leaves (Ka.); **rumbuni** to strip off, pluck off, as leaves from a stalk; **rumbu** stripping, plucking; **urumbu, rumbu** to tear off (as leaves from a twig)(Tu.); **urbu** to pluck leaves (Kor.); **uyp-** to take off (clothes wrapped round middle)(Nk.); **uyk-, uykip- (uykit-)** (serpent) to slough its skin (Pa.); **uy-** to be flayed, to be sloughed (skin of snake); **uy'-** (snake) to slough its skin; **uysp-** to flay; **uvi_le, uyka** slough of snake; **uccha_na_** to strip (of hemp); **u_ca_na_** to strip hemp, pluck (bird), (pigs) strip kodon field; **ucc-** to strip off (Go.); **urna_ (uryas)** to rub off the leaves of a branch, the spikes of a corn-ear, by passing the hand along (Kur.); **urgre, urwre** to fall off (as the hair), slip off (Malt.)(DEDR 652).

1167.**Pungent**: **urappam** asafoetida (**Malai.**); **ur-aippu** sharpness of taste; pungency (Ta.); **ur-ai-ttal** to be pungent, biting, sharp (**Kampara_. Ce_tupan. 60**)(Ta.lex.) **ugra** pungent (Skt.lex.) **ur-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to be biting, pungent, sharp; n.pungency, corrosiveness; **ur-aippu** sharpness, pungency (Ta.); **ur-a** sharpness (Ma.); **or-r-a** pungent, acrid; pungency, acridity; **or-r-a~danamu, or-r-ana** pungency, acridity; **var-r-a** pungent taste, pungency, pungent (Te.)(DEDR 722).

1168.**Image: a drum**: **ur-umi** a kind of drum played upon chiefly by tot.t.iya beggars (**Can.. Aka.**); **ur-umai** id. (**Kampara_. Pirama_ttira. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

1169.**Medicine**: **ur-ai** medicine, medicament (**Cilap. 7,8**); pungency, corrosiveness (**Tiva_.**); **ur-aippu** sharpness of taste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1170.**Share of the village watchman**: **ur-ai-na_r..i** share of the village watchman in ancient times, (**vet.t.iya_n- ma_niyam**; **ur-aina_r..i vet.t.i...ul.l.it.t.a an-aittuvar-kamum** : **S.I.I. ii,247,8**). **ur-ai** offering (**na_n.a_l.ur-aiyu nar-u ca_ntun. ko_taiyum : Paripa_. 16,52**)(Ta.lex.)

1171.**Breast and shoulders; pectoral, amulet**: **urasa** pectoral (Pkt.); having a strong breast (Pa_n..); **urahu** breast, chest (S.); **urs'i_** having breasts, arrived at puberty (M.)(CDIAL 2351). **ur-ukku** amulet (Ma.); **urku** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 714). **ur-uppu** the breast with the shoulders (Ma.)(DEDR 710). **ur-uppu** the breast with the shoulders (Ma.); body, limb (Ta.)(DEDR 710). **uran-** breast (**uran cinka na_tam. kit.ant acaiya : Tiruvil.ai. Ulava_k. 7**); strength of will, self-control (**Kural., 24**); support, prop (Ta.lex.) **Image: chest**: **uram < uras** chest, breast, bosom (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 93**); **uran-** breast (**Tiruvil.ai. Ulava_k. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: breast,**

shoulder: **ura-cakka** an iron wheel (put on the chest), as an instrument of torture; **uracchada** breast cover, breast plate (for ornament); **uran deti** to put oneself on to; **ura** the base of a carriage pole = **i_sa_mu_la**); **ura** chest, contrasted with **pit.t.hi** back (Pali.lex.) **Large bag for clothes**: **ur-uppa** large bag chiefly for clothes (Ma.); **uripe** small bag in which the makings of betel-quid are carried (Kod..)(DEDR 716). **Breast**: **uras** breast (RV.); **uro_, uram** (Pali); **ura** (Pkt.); **uru** good memory (S.); **ur** breast, energy, strength (P.); breast, heart (H.Mth.); **u_r** breast (M.); **ura_d.** a high projecting breast (M.); **Breast-tie of a pack-saddle**: **ura_t.hi_** breast-tie of a pack-saddle (M.)[+?]; **uraya, oraya** breast, shoulder (Si.)(CDIAL 2350). **uru** wide (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **uruk** cheek?(Kal.)(CDIAL 2353). **To put up saddle**: **ur-uttu** to put up, as the saddle on a horse (**puravipan.n.ur-uttit.uvo_r : Nait.ata. Cuyam.58**); to bring in contact, clap together; to insert, encase (Ta.lex.) **Image: bag**: **ur-uttu-tal** to put up, as the saddle on a horse (**Kait.ata. Cuyam. 58**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-ai** cover e.g., pillow-case (**Cu_l.a_. Kalya_. 180**); receptacle for grain, a kind of sack (W.)(Ta.lex.)

1172.**Protection**: **uppu** being, abiding; protection (Ka.); to be; to abide; to support; to protect (Tu.); **ur-u** to protect (Ka.lex.) **Defence of fort**: **ur..iai-t-tin.ai** theme describing the defence of a fort when it is being besieged; theme describing the laying siege to a fort (**Tol. Po. 65**); **ur..iai-ma_lai** poem which describes the storming of a fort (**Ton-. 283, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

1173.**Image: squirrel**: **ur-uttai** squirrel (**W.**)(Ta.); **ur-uta** (Te.); **ud.ute** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

1174.**Costum**: **ur-palam** Arabian costum, ko_t.t.am (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

1175.**Image: to split**: **ur-a-ttal** to nip, pinch off, tear open (**Ka_l.at. Ula_. 460**); to split with force, cleave, rend, rive (**Kampara_. Iran.i. 138**)(Ta.lex.)

1176.**To squeeze out**: **ur-a-ttal** to press, out as pulp; to squeeze out as juice (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

1177.**Image: carrying burdens**: **ur-ikka_** balancing pole used by pilgrims for carrying burdens (**Perumpa_n.. 171**); **ur-i** hoop or a network of rope for placing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of a house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder (**Kali. 9,2**); id. (Ka.Ma.); **ut.t.i** id. (Te.); **ur-i-y-at.i** an annual festival in a_van.i corresponding to August-September in which herdsmen break pots suspended in networks of rope, to commemorate the mythological story of S'ri Kr.s.n.a stealing butter during his childhood; **ur-i-y-at.ukku-c-cat.t.i** a number of small kitchen utensils placed one over the other and suspended from the roof in a network of rope (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

1178.**Image: crab**: **uri** a small crab (Tu.lex.)

1179.**Image: ant**: **ur-avi** ant (**Ci_vaka. 319**)(Ta.lex.) **uml.o, uml.ya_** a red ant; **urna_, urne** very small ant (Kon.lex.) **uri** a kind of red ant, usually found on trees (Tu.lex.)

1180.**Ploughman**: **urave** a person who ploughs; **ural** a plough-man or a cow-boy singing at the top of his voice while at work; **uralu korpini**; **ura** ploughing for the fourth time (Tu.lex.)

1181.**Image: ship**: **uruvu, uru** vessel, ship (Ma.); **uru** schooner, small vessel (Ta.)(DEDR 659). **Float: ul.umpa** a raft, a float; **ul.umpan bandhati** (Pali.lex.) **ud.upa** raft (MBh.)[cf. **ho_d.a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 1695) < **o_t.am**]. cf. **dviku_pakana_va_** schooner (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Boat**: **ro_ka** boat

(Skt.lex.) **r.o- (-t-)** to fasten, attach, suspend; **r.oser** bamboo frame for drying things in winter (Kond.a); **r.o- (-t-)** to hang up (Pe.)(DEDR 5184). **Boat**: **hoori** an oared boat in use in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 160).

1182.**Weaver's shuttle**: **o_t.am** weaver's shuttle (Ta.lex.)

1183.**Silver**: **aru_, ure** silver (Ash.); **ure_i** (Wg.); **ru_, aru_** (Kt.); **uru** (Pr.); **wuro_** (Gmb.); **ra_wa**, **ru_a** (Kal.); **rajata** silvery (RV.); silver (AV.Pali); **rayada, rayaya** (Pkt.); **ridi_** (Si.); **rayayamaya** made of silver (Pkt.); **ridi_muva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10576-7). **uruku (uruki-)** to dissolve with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind, glow with love, be emaciated; **urukku (urukki-)** to melt with heat (as metals or congealed substances), reduce, emaciate (as the body), destroy; n. steel, anything melted, product of liquefaction; **urukkam** melting of heart, tenderness, compassion, love (as to a deity, friend or child); **urukkin.am** that which facilitates the fusion of metals (as borax)(Ta.); **urukuka** to melt, dissolve, be softened; **urukkuka** to melt; **urukkam** melting, anguish; **urukku** what is melted, fused metal, steel (Ma.); **uk** steel (Ko.); **uruku, ukku** id. (Ka.); **ur- (uri-)** to melt; **urik- (uriki-)** id.; **ukki** steel (Kod..); **ukku** id. (Te.); **uri-, ur.i-** to be melted, dissolved; **urih-/urh-** (Go.); **ru_g-** to melt, dissolve (Kond.a); **u_ra (u_ri-)** to be dissolved; pl. action **u_rka (u_rki-)**; **ru_ga (ru_gi-)** to be dissolved (Kui); **ru_y-** to be dissolved; **ru_khnai** to smelt; **uku, ukku** steel (Kuwi)(DEDR 661).

1184.**Sheaf**: **u_ri_** in cutting rice or grass or collecting dry leaves, each of the small heaps made from place to place, to be gathered in later, a sheaf of corn (Kur.); **hu_ri_** mud receptacle (i.e. unbaked clay jar) for storing fodder etc. (Br.)(DEDR 753).

1185.**Coarse hair**: **urut.a-ku_dalu** coarse hair; **urat.a-ar-ive** coarse cloth; **urat.un.d.e_ bat.t.e** coarse or strong woollen cloth (Ka.lex.) **urut.u, urat.u** coarseness of cloth; **urut.ubat.t.e** coarse cloth (Ka.lex.) **ur-i** a coarse network, made of rope or ratan, in which pots and other vessels are suspended from the beam of a house, or from the stick thrown across the shoulder, by which they are carried (Ka.); id. (Ta.Ma.); **ut.t.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1186.**Image: die**: **uruvam** die used in gaming (**Kalit. 136**)(Ta.lex.) **ur..akku** dice-box (Ta.)(DEDR 681). **ur..akkurut.t.u-tal** to indulge in gambling at dice (Ta.); **ur..akku-tal** to play (**Pat.t.in-ap. 101**)(Ta.lex.) **udumbara = ud.um-bhara** full of starlike rounded parts [Sanskritization of ud.umbara]; **ud.umbara** ficus glomerata the fruit is full of white granular parts (Vedic.lex.) **Image: mole, freckle**: **vat.u** wart, mole, scar, wale, mouth of an ulcer or wound, fault, defect, injury, calamity; **vat.impu** mark, scar; **vat.uku** a flaw in a gem (Ta.); **vat.u** mark of stripe, scar, weal, wart, mole, freckle (Ma.)(DEDR 5227). **pat.uvan-** boil, abscess (Ta.); **pat.uvan** small ulcer (Ma.)(DEDR 3859). cf. **pad.a_ku** hole, crevice (Te.)(DEDR 3857). **Image: gold bead**: **uru** gold bead or other ornament strung on either side of the marriage badge (Ta.); **urukku-man.i** (**rukma + an.i**) solid globules or gold soldered together around a ring and worn by women as ear-drops (Ta.); **urukkuman.i-k-ka_tila** id. (Ma.); **urukkuttu-tal** to cast in a mould (**Net.unal. 57, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

1187.**Image: wide opening in a jar**: **uru-bila** having a wide opening (a jar) (S'Br. vi.ix.); **urubja** wide open (RV. ix. 77.4)(Vedic.lex.)

1186a. **Image: scales of fish** : **pod.asu** scales of fish (Tu.); **pola, polasu, polusu** id. (Te.); **plo_kosi** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4480). cf. **pod.ucu** to pierce, prick, stab, thrust, gore, bore, perforate (Te.)(DEDR 4560).

1187a. **Axe: po.d.c** adze (To.)(DEDR 5339). **wa_t.** axe (Wg.); **wa_t.ak** (Pas'.); **bardo , bardox** axe (Kho.); **wadok** (Kal.)(CDIAL 11374). **va_~d.** edge, sharp edge, sharpness (Pa.); sharp, keen, edged, pointed; n. sharpness, pointedness, braery, courage, valour; **va_~d.imi** sharpness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour (Te.); **vat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sharpen; n. sharpness (Ta.)(DEDR 5349). Cf. **va_cci, va_yci, va_t.ci** adze (Ta.); **va_cci** adze, scraper (Ma.); **po.d.c** adze (To.); **ba_ci** adze (Ka.); **ba_ci, ba_ji** adze (Tu.(DEDR 5339). **va_s'i** adze (Skt.)(CDIAL 11588). cf. **va_l.** sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness (Ta.)(DEDR 5376). **bed.i_r** sledgehammer (Kho.); **bad.il** (Gaw.); **bad.i_r** (Bshk.); **bad.hi_r** axe (Phal.); **bad.hi_r** sledgehammer (Phal.)(CDIAL 11385). **bad.ige** hammer, mallet, stick, staff, cudgel (Ka.)(DEDR 5224**). bad.i, bad.e, bod.i, bod.e** a short thick stick, cudgel (Ka.); **bad.i- (bad.ip-, bad.ic-)** to hammer, pound (Kod..); **bad.u** stick, cudgel (Tu.); **bad.ita, bad.iya, bad.e** thick stick, cudgel (Te.); **bed.ta** club (Kol.); **bur.ga** stick, club (Kuwi); **bad.ga_** cudgel, stick; **bad.vin.e~** to bruise, beat (M.); **vat.i** club of armed brahmans, stick, staff, shaft, stroke (Ma.); **vat.ippu** iron rod (Ta.)(DEDR 5224). **bur.ia_** small axe (Or,); **vr.ddhi** cutting off (Skt.); **va_d.h, ba_d.h** cutting, killing (P.); **va_d.hi_, ba_d.hi_** harvesting, harvest (P.)(CDIAL 12075). **vardhana** cutting, slaughter (Mn.); **va.dhin.i_** cutting (S.); **va_d.un** (Si.)(CDIAL 11377). **vivardhita** cut off (Skt.); **vid.d.ha_** notch (L.)(CDIAL 11928). **va_d.h, ba_d.h** cutting edge (P.); **ba_r.h** book-binder's paper-cutter (Bi.); **ba_r.** blade of a khukri (N.); **badhri_, badhriya_, badhra_, badha_ru_** knife with a heavy blade for reaping with (Bi.); **bardha_n.u_** to shear sheep (Wpah.); **vardh** cut (Skt.)(CDIAL 11371). **vad.hu** a cut (S.); **vardha** a cutting (Skt.); **vad.d.h, bad.d.h** a cut in a piece of wood, chip (P.); **vad.d.ha_, bad.d.ha_** cut, mark (P.); **va_d.h** cut, wound; reaping a field (G.); **vad.a-ya** act of cutting off (Si.)(CDIAL 11372). **vardhaka** in cmpd. 'cutting'; carpenter (R.); **ci_vara-vad.d.haka** tailor (Pali)(CDIAL 11374). **vad.d.haki** carpenter, building mason (Pali); **vardhaki** carpenter (MBh.)(CDIAL 11375). **va_d.ho** carpenter (S**.); va_d.d.hi_, ba_d.d.hi_** (P.); **vad.u** pertaining to carpentry (Si.)(CDIAL 11568).

1258.**Image: harrow**: **a_r.gom** a clod crusher, a harrow without teeth; to harrow; **a_r.gom bhuk** the whole into which the shaft, to which the cattle are yoked, is inserted into the harrow; **a_r.gom laga** to decide without full investigation, to ride roughshod over; **a_r.gom** a constellation so named; it is part of the constellation scorpio, and is composed of 4 stars, three of which are in line, and the other at the apex of the triangle. The star at the apex is antares, or cor scorpii, a star of first magnitude (Santali.lex.) **d.ala_, dala_** a strong loam; a large lump, a clod; **dala_i_** breaking or grinding grain; wages for the same (P.lex.) **dal** deep mud, quagmire; **dalahi** a marsh, a quagmire (Santali.lex.)

1187b. **Stubble: vad.d.h** ears of corn remaining in a field after sheaves have been removed (L.); **vad.d.h, bad.d.h** stubble of grain (wheat, maize, etc.)(CDIAL 11372). **va_d.hi_, ba_d.hi_** harvesting, harvest (P.)(CDIAL 12075).

1188a.**Image: slice, portion**: **vad.e** slices (Kol.); **var.ka, var.ga_** division, part (Go.); **vad.ga_** half, portion (Go.)(DEDR 5228).

1188b. **Image: rope**: **vat.i** rope (Ta.); **vat.am** cable, cord, large rope, bowstring (Ta.); rope (Ma.); **vat.a, vat.ara, vat.i** string, rope (Ka.); **vat.i** rope, cord (Te.); **vat.iya** strong rope made of paddy straw (Go.)(DEDR 5220). **vat.a** string, rope (Skt.)(CDIAL 11212).

1188c. **Image: stick**: **vat.i** stick (Ta.); stick, staff, club of armed brahmans (Ma.); **bad.i** short thick stick (Ka.); **bad.u** stick (Tu.); **bad.ita, bad.iya, bad.e** thick stick (Te.); **bad.ya** walking stick (Te.); **bar.iya** stick (Pa.); **bad.d.e, bad.d.i, bad.ga, bar.ga, bar.iya, war.iya_** stick (Go.); **bad.ga** stick (Kond.a); **bad.iga** big walking stick (Kond.a); **bad.ge** stick, staff (Pe.); **bad.ga** stick (Mand..); **bar.ga, bar.iya** stick (Kuwi); **bur.ga** stick, club (Kuwi); **bad.ga_** cudgel, stick (M.)(DEDR 5224).

1188d. **Image: quickness**: **vad.i** quickness, speed (Te.); **vad.ika~d.u** a quick man, a brave man; **vad.igala** quick, rapid (Te.); **vad.i, vad.i vad.i** quickly (Kol.)(DEDR 5226).

1189.**Image: body**: **wa_d.** body (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11373). **Image: body**: **vat.ivam** form, shape, figure; **vat.ivu** form, shape, body (Ta.); **vat.ivu** form, size, manner, figure, beauty (Ma.); **vat.i (-v-, -nt-)** form, shape (Ta.)(DEDR 5223). **ut.al** body (**Pin..**); **ut.alam** id. (**Te_va_. 584,7**)(Ta.); **ud.al** (Tu.Ma.); **od.al** (Ka.); **od.alu** (Te.); **ut.ar** (**Kampara_. Kuka. 70**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ut.al** consonant (**Nan-. 204**); **ut.al-er..uttu** = **meyyer..uttu** (Ta.lex.)

1189a. **Image: strong man**: **urapat.i, urapit.i** strong physique, roughness, strength, firmness of body (**J.**); **uravu** strength, firmness (**Pur-ana_. 25,3**) **uravam** strength, force, firmness (**Te_va_. 344,8**); **uravan-** strong man; learned man, man of knowledge (**Patir-r-up. 71,25**); **uraviyan-** strong man (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 3, Vya_. 63**); **uravu-tal** to become vigorous, get strong (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-. 51**); **uravo_n-** strong man (**Pur-ana_. 18,4**); person of spirit, enthusiasm (**Kur-al., 597**); senior, elder (**Tiva_.**); **uran-** strength of will, self-control (**Kur-al., 24**); support, prop (**Kalit. 68**); victory (**Kur-al., 1263**); knowledge (**Tol. Po. 239**); **uran-ar** persons of strong will (**Ja_n-ava_. Upaca_n. 66**); **ura_vu-tal** to become strong, to grow powerful (**Ja_n-ava_. Pucun.. 93**)(Ta.lex.)

1188.**Image: body**: **ur-uppu** body (**Kur-al., 993**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-avi** life, soul (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ur-pan-am < ut-panna** that which is born, produced (**Iraku. Araci. 4**); **ur-patti < ut-patti** birth, origin, derivation (**Tirunu_r-. 79**); **ur-pavam < ud-bhava** origin, birth (**Pa_rata. Cacaya. 7**); **ur-pava-ma_lai** poem which describes the ten incarnations of Vis.n.u (**Ton-. 283, Urai.**); **ur-pavittal** to be conceived, be born; to originate, come into existence; to rise, as the sun (**Pa_rata. Cacaya. 7**); to bring into existence, create (**Pa_rata. Naccu. 41**); **ur-uttu-tal** to cause to be, to originate (**Tan.ikaippu. Akat. 234**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: trunk of body**: **urv** trunk of body (Ko.); **urp** shape, appearance, image of god in form of small silver plate (Ko.)(DEDR 657). **suru_pa** handsome (Pali); **suru_va** (Pkt.); **suruva** handsome (OG.); **suru_** beautiful (Si.)(CDIAL 13508). **saru_pa** of the same form (Pali); like (RV.); shapely, beautiful (Skt.)(CDIAL 13265).

1190.**Imaged: idol; fine woman**: **uru (-pp-, -tt-)** to assume a form, issue forth; n. body, shape, form, beauty, idol (Ta.); **urupu** form, shape, colour (Ta.); **uruvu** shape, form (Ta.); form (Ma.); **urp** form, idol (To.); **oru** features, form, mark, shape (Tu.); **uravu** beauty, fitness (Te.); **uruvu** form, shape (Te.) <? **ru_pa** (Skt.)(DEDR 657). **ari** beauty; **arivai** woman between the age of 20 and 25; woman, lady (Ta.); **aruva** fine woman (Ma.); **aragin.i** a neat or tidy woman (?Tu.)(DEDR 217). **ru_pa** form, beauty (RV.); form (Pali); **rupa** spectacle, divine figure (?As'.); **ru_va, ru_a**

beauty (Pkt.); **ru_va** (OG.); **ruva, ru_** (Si.); **ru_ra_** beautiful (OAw.); **ru_r.a_, ru_ra_** (H.); **ru_ad.au** (OG.); **rur.u~** good, proper, virtuous (G.); **ror.o** good, delicious, handsome (WPah.)(CDIAL 10803).

1191.**Excellent wife**: **urvari_** the excellent wife (a wife presented together with many others for choice)(AV. x.4.21); **o_s.adhi_na_maham vr.n.a urvari_riva sa_dhuya_** I choose as it were the filaments of herbs successfully; **urvas'i_** widely extending, name of the dawn, personified as an apsaras, who became the wife of Puru_ravas (RV., AV. xviii.3.23); **urviya_** widely (RV. i.92.9); **urvi_** earth, the wide one; wide, extensive (RV. iii.33.3; RV. vi.62.5; RV. v.66.3); **urvya_** vastness, amplitude (S'Br. i.5.1.17) (Vedic.lex.) **Relationship**: **ur-aivu** abiding, abode; **ur-aivi** woman resident; **ur-avi** relationship; **ur-uttal** bringing into contact; **ur-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to crowd, be close together; **ur-al** being near, relationship; **ur-avu** relationship, friendship, love; **ur-an:ku (ur-an:ki-)** to dwell, abide; **ur-ar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be close, dense, crowded (Ta.); **ur-u** to dwell (Ta.); **ur-ai** to reside, dwell; **ur-a** near, nigh (Ta.); **ur-r-a** close, near; **ur-r-u** near, closely; **ur-ayuka** to stay; **ur-r-a** close, near; **ur-avu** nearness, relationship (Ma.); **ur-f- (ur-t-)** to have sexual intercourse with (To.); **or-al** to be attached to, love; n. attachment, love; **uppu** love, esp. doting affection; being, abiding; protetion, esp. of a place marked out by lines in a game; **u_r-u** to be , exist, stay, reside (Ka.); **uppuni** to be, exist, live in; have, possess (with dative of person); help, protect; **uppe_runi** cattle to copulate (**e_runi** to climb)(Tu.); **ujji** to keep (Kor.); **ur-u** to be fit, happen, arise; adj. proper, becoming; **uru** to be excellent, fit; **u_nu** to happen, occur; **u_n(u)cu** to make, cause to ocur (Te.); **ubga (< ug-b; ugd-)** to agree with, suit, fit, fulfil (Kui)(DEDR 710).

1192.**Numerous; surplus**: **ur-u** to be numerous; adj. much, abundant; **ur-ai** to increase, grow (Ta.); **ur-u** plenty, copious, much, abundant; to increa; **urvu** pride (Ma.); **ur-al.i** a mass, multitude; **ur-ube** id., excess; **ur-ubu, ur-uvu** id., largeness; **ur-e** abundantly, much, greatly; mass, abundance, largeness; **urbinam., urvinam.** largely, greatly; **urvisu** to cause to increase; **ur-u** to increase; **ur-umike** abundance, excess; **urme** grandeur; **urvu** pride (Ka.); **urubu, urbi, urbu** increase as of any disease or trouble; **urdi** increase, prosperity (Tu.); **ur-avu, uravu** abundance; abundant, much; **uruvu** magnitutde, largeness, bigness, amount; sum; great, big; **or-r-u** large, big; **odde** abundance, plenty; **ommu** plumpness, largeness; adj. plump, large (Te.); **uruvu** magnitude, largeness, bigness, amount; sum; great, big (Te.)(DEDR 711). **hor, hora_** a number of people going together to a marriage feast; **horet, horeta_** bride-groom (Kon.lex.) **ur-ai-po_** to exceed computation; to be too numerous even for numbering by symbols (**Patir-r-up. 66,8**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-a** near, nigh; to crowd, be close together (Ta.); **ur-uka** to be joined (Ma.); **ur-d** (**ur-t**-) to have sexual intercourse with (To.); **ur-u** to be fit, happen, arise; proper, becoming (Te.); **uru** to be excellent, fit (Te.)(DEDR 710). **Mass**: **ur-ube** mass, multitude, excess; vehemence, force, fierceness; **ur-uvu, ur-ubu** the state of being joined or close; bigness, greatness (Ka.); **ur-uppu, ur-ubu** id., narrowness (Ta.); **ur-avu, ur-uvu** (Te.); **uru** wide, spacious; extended, large, great; much, excessive; excellent, valuable (Ka.lex.) **ur-a-ttal** to crowd, to be close together (**Tol. Col. 347**); **ur-appu** denseness, thickness, closeness; **ur-al** being near, coming, drawing near, approaching (**Kur-al., 378**); **or-al** id. (Ka.); **ur-al** relationship (**Kur-al., 885**); **ur-ar..-tal** to be close, dense, crowded (**Tiva_.**); **ur-ar..vu** closeness, denseness as of a forest (**Tiva_.**); **ur-u-tal** to be attached, devoted to (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,8,2**); to join, associate with (**Iraku. Nakarap. 42**); to touch, come in contact with (**Ci_vaka. 2339**); to move towards a point (**Te_va_. 1190,8**)(Ta.lex.)

1193.**Image: lines**: **uppu** protection, especially the protection of a place marked out by lines in the play called ra_ma pat.t.iya_t.a; **uppu** a game at which the women play (Ka.Ta.); **uvappu** play (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1194.**Image: resemblance; competition**: **ur-ar..-tal** to resemble (**Ain:kur-u. 273**); to be compared with; to be contrasted (**Tol. Po. 238**); **ur-ar..-kali** a variety of kali verse in which statement and response alternate (**Tol. Po. 468**); **ur-ar..ci** rivalry, competition (**Ci_vaka. 879**); admission of an option in the combination of words in regard to a letter undergoing a change or remaining unchanged (**Nan-. 123, Mayilai.**); **ur-ar..vu** id. (**Nan-. 227**); enmity, hostility (**Tiva_.**); obstacle, impediment (**Tiva_.**); resemblance, likeness (**Pa_rata. Cu_tu. 77**); **ur-ar..a** a sign of comparison (**Tol. Po. 287**)(Ta.lex.) **Likeness; to deliver, suit, be fit; agreeableness; contract, agreement**: **o (-pp-, -tt-)** to be suited to, appropriate, be acceptable, be in a happy concord, resemble, equal, appear as if it were; **ottatu** that which is commensurate with or fit, that which has the approval of the world; **oppu (oppi-)** to agree, accede to, assent; n.that which is fit or proper, beauty, consent, approval, uniformity, likeness, analogy; **oppantam** agreement, contract, unanimity; **oppam** comparison, resemblance, ornamentation; signature; **kaiy-oppam** signature; **oppan-ai** comparison, likeness, adornment; **oppi (-pp-, -tt-)** to liken, compare, embellish; cause to agree, deliver; **oppitam** acceptability, propriety, fairness; **oppumai** likeness; **oppuvi (-pp-, -tt-)** to surrender, consign, illustrate; **ovvu (ovvi-)** to be like, be congruous, consistent; **o_pa_ti** particle of comparison (Ta.); **okkuka** to be like, please, be acceptable, agree, compare; **otta** equal, consistent, agreeable, right; **oppanam** comparison; adornment; **oppam** equality, harmony; **oppantam** agreement, contract; **opparam** unity, agreement; **oppa_ti** comparison, simile; **oppa_yam** something agreeable; **oppa_ran** a mediator; **oppa_ri** parable, flattery; **oppa_rittam** simile, comparison; **oppu** conformity; signature; **oppikka** to equalize, compare, adjust, please, persuade; **kayy-oppu** signature; **ovvuka** to be in agreement (Ma.); **op- (opy-)** to be acceptable; accept, agree with; **op** state of being in agreement; **opc-** to hand over, entrust (Ko.); **up- (upy-)** to be pleased, agree; **upc-, ufc-** to hand over; **koy-upm** signature (To.); **oppu, orpu** to agree with, suit, be fit, becoming, or agreeable, be beautiful, agree to, assent, consent; n. fitness etc., consent, beauty; **oppisu, oppayisu** to assign, deliver, present, give, make consent; **oppa** fitness, propriety, elegance, beauty, agreement; **oppanda** agreeing, agreement, contract; **oppita** that has been agreed to, consent; **oppike, oppige, oppuvike** agreeing, consent; **ommu** to concur, assent, admit, agree, be fit or proper; n. agreeing, assenting, etc.; **o_pa_di** likeness, similarity; **ombu** to be agreeable (Ka.); **o- (opp-, ott-)** to be suitable; consent, agree; **otta- (ottan.d.-)** to consent; **oppa.ra** good manners, quiet and respectful manners (Kod..); **oppiyuni** to admit, acquiese in, agree to, assent, consent, be fit or suitable, resemble; **oppa_vuni, oppiya_vuni** to cause to consent or agree, persuade; **oppanda** agreement, contract, treaty; **oppige** consent, agreement, compliance; **oppu, kaiyy-oppig** signature; **ombuni** to be suitable, agree with; **ombu** becoming elegant; **o_pa_di** like, according to; **otton.u** to agree, accept, undertake (Tu.); **oppu** to consent, agree, acquiesce, admit, acknowledge, be fit, suitable, proper, suit, be agreeable, elegant, beautiful; n. fitness, propriety, correctness, elegance, beauty, consent, assent; **oppamu** beauty; **oppagincu** to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit; **oppincu** id., to assign or make over, commit, entrust; **oppandamu** contract, agreement; **oppidamu** agreeableness, beauty; agreeable, graceful; **oppudala** consent, assent; **ommu** to suit, agree with one's health; **ommika** suitability, fitness; **ovvu** to agree, be fit, worthy, can; n. (also **o_pika**) strength, ability (Te.); **ovol** (pl. **ovosil**) thing or person of first rank; **ovvol** good (Kol.); **opip- (opit-)** to give in charge, hand over (Pa.); **appa_na_** to be pleasing; **op-** only in negative

'to be bad'; **opo** ugly (Go.); **op- (-t-)** to agree (Kond.a); **o_pinai** to consent; **o_pi ki_nai** to convince; **o_p- (-it-)** to agree, consent, allow (Kuwi); **okkna_ (ukkyas/okkos)** to be exactly adapting to, fit in well, agree with, tally together (Kur.)(DEDR 924). **jo_pa_na** protection, care (Ka.lex.) For semant. 'hand over' cf.: **niro_payati** transplants (Skt.); pass. **niro_pyate_** (Skt.); **niravin.e~** to hand over, commit to the care of (M.); **niropab** to put, place (Mth.); **narop** first year crop (L.)(CDIAL 7291). **Beauty, grace**: **compu** beauty, grace (Ta.); **sompu, sampu** id., elegance, charm (Ka.); **sompu** beauty, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness; glee, delight; **sompa_ru, sompillu** to be lovely, pretty or pleasant (Te.)(DEDR 2850). **Synonym**: **sa_ran:ga** pleasing, beautiful (Ka.lex.) **Married woman**: **cuman:gali_** married woman, woman under coverture, as wearing the marriage-badge, opp. to aman:kali (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **suman:gala** auspicious (RV.); **sumam.gala** nom. prop. (Pkt.); **so~gal.** delicate, nice, fastidious (of men and animals)(M.); **suman:gul, sumagul** auspicious, fortunate (Si.)(CDIAL 13488). **Residence**: **ur-ai** place of residence, town, appropriate or customary; lifetime (**ve_ntan-ur-aikat.uki yollai-k- ket.um : Kur-al., 564**); **ur-ai-ka_lam** lifetime; rainy season; **ur-ai-y-ul.** living, residing, abiding (**Pur-ana_.96**)(Ta.); abode, resting place (**ur-aiyul.un. ko_t.t.amun. ka_ppa_y**)(**Man.i. 6,137**); house, residence; village, town; district, province; sleeping place, dormitory; **ur-aivi** woman resident (**Kur-un. 400**); **ur-ai-v-it.am** dwelling-place, residence (**Cilap. 11,9**); mine, storehouse; **ur-aivu** abiding, resting (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 558**); dwelling-place (Ta.); **ur-ai-y-u_r** name of an ancient Co_r..a capital, now a suburb of Trichinopoly (**Cilap. 10,242**)(Ta.lex.) **Residence**: **ur-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to reside, dwell [**umpa rur-aiva_r pati** : **Na_lat.i, 137**); place of residence, town, appropriate or customary place for a person or thing (Ta.lex.)] **Village; residence**: **ur..i** place, site, side (Ta.); circumstances (Ma.); **ur..ai** place (Ta.); **ur..a** place, esp. about a king (Ma.)(DEDR 684). **u_r** village, town (Ka.); id., city (Ta.Ma.); village (Nk.Kol.); **u.r** id. (Ko.); village of Tamils or Badagas (To.); **u.ri** village (Kod..); **u.r** (pl. **u.d.l**) village (Kol.); **u_ran** village (Kol.); **ura_** house, wife (Br.); **u_ra** village (Pkt.)(DEDR 752). **avara** lower, nearer (RV.); **o_ra** lower (Pali); **o_ram.** on this side (Pali); **o_rato_** from this side (Pali); **ore** on this side (S.); **ure** (L.P.); **ora** (N.); **or pariba** to come to an end (A.); **uraha~_** near (OG.); **ora** below (Si.); **o_raka** inferior (Pali); **oru~** adj. near (G.); **o_rima** lowest, being on this side (Pali); **oryo~** nearer (S.); **urla_** being on this side (P.H.)(CDIAL 805). **urva_r** on this side of a river (L.)(CDIAL 810). **avara_** the near side (Skt.); **or** side (P.); **ori_** (Ku.); **or** (N.); end (A.); **or** boundary (B.); side, end, direction (Mth.); side, nearness (H.); line of descent (G.)(CDIAL 812). **ava_ra** the near side (VS.)[phonet. modern words for 'the near bank' may all derive from **ava_ra-** or **apa_ra-**; since **apa_ra** alone occurs in Pali, it is the more probable source (CDIAL 885)]. **ul.** to be have; **ul.l.avan-** rich person; **ul.l.a_r** those who are present; those who possess (Ta.); **ul.l.avan** rich (Ma.); **ul.l.a** existing (Ma.); **ol.** to exist, be in a place (Ko.); to be, have (Ka.); **un.t.u** existence (Ka.); **ul.l.** to exist (Tu.); to be in a place, have (Kod..); **un.d.u** to be, exist, live, dwell (Te.); **and.** to be in a place (Nk.); **loy, lo_i** to remain (Kuwi); **lohpa** to abide, remain, reside (Kui); **anning** to be (Br.)(DEDR 697).

1195.**Image: tortoise**: **ur-uppat.akki** tortoise, turtle, so called from its being able to draw in its limbs (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

1196.**Image: blaze; fragrance**: ?**ur-uppu** fragrant substance (Ta.) **urupu, urapu, uripu, uruvu, urpu** burning; **uri, uru** burning; flame, blaze (Ka.Tu.); **eri** (Ta.Ma.); **urika** one who burns; **uripu** to cause to burn or flame (Ka.); **urusu** offerings at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint (Ka.M.); **uru_sa** (H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **dhu_pa** incense for burning (Skt.lex.) cf. **uruppu** listed as one of the six incense substances in: **tu_pa-varukkam** are six: **ne_rkat.t.i cente_n- iriya_cam paccilai a_ra**

makilur-uppo_ t.a_r-u (**Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**)(TED). cf. **urut.an.e, urut.an.i id.u** to rub and cleanse the body with fragrant unguents, to apply fragrant unguents; udvartana (Ka.lex.)

1198.**Solid part of a tree**: **uram** solid part of timber, heart of a tree; vairam (**W.**); **urava-k-ka_t.u** permanent hill cultivation, dist. fr. pun-akka_t.u (**G.S.A.D. 333**)(Ta.lex.) **va_rks.a** of trees, woden (Ka_tyS'r.); **rokhu~** wood, fuel (G.)(CDIAL 10871). **Coromandel resin**: **ur-uppa_** a tree; this tree grows on the shores of Malabar (**Tamir..mor..i Akara_ti** of N. Katiraive_r-Pil.l.ai). **uri-me_s.a** the teak tree; te_gu (Ka.lex.) **Timber used in ship-building**: **ur-uppa_** a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in ship-building, hopea decandra (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.); **ur-uppu** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **urappu-p-picin-** resin from an evergreen tree, hopea odorata (Ta.); **ur-ippu**, **urippu** a heavy timber more durable than teak (Ma.)(DEDR 717). **urappu-p-picin** an evergreen tree growing to a height of 80 ft. or more, a native of Burma and the Andaman islands; hopea odorata (Ta.); **urippu** id. (Ma.); **urappu** < **ura-** hardness, resoluteness, strength, firmness of mind (**I_t.u, 1,7,8**)(Ta.lex.) Hopea odorata, Roxb.: (Dipterocarpaceae) (Burmese: **thengan**). Is one of the Coromandel plants; it yields a fragrant copal-like resin which reduced to powder, forms a popular styptic amongst the Burmese; its action is probably purely mechanical (Nadkarni, K.M., Indian Materia Medica, 1st edn., 1908; rev. edn., 1982, Bombay, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., p. 653). Hopea odorata: resinous tree, glabrous or hary-tomentose... used medicinally in Cambodia. The gum resin of several species is official in Austria. Hopea odorata = hopea decandra: Evergreen, good yellowish brown, closed-and even-grained, very durable. Glabrous, except inforescence. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, secondary nerves 12 pairs. Flowers fragrant, in axillary grey-tomentose panicles... Distribution: from Pegu and Tenasserim to Cochin-China, Andamans. Amont the Burmese the resin, reduced to powder, forms a popular styptic. In Cambodia the bark is used as an astringent in gingivitis. Andamans: **rimda**; Burma: **thengan**; Cambodia: **koki** (Indian Medicinal Plants, p. 291). Hopea odorata: Burmese: **thengan**. Resin: in powder used as styptic; bark: astringent; copal-like resin. (GIMP, p. 136). Hopea racemosa = styrax benzoin, Dryand. (Styraceae). English: benzoin tree; (resin) gum benzoin. **luban** resin (H.B.M.); **oodh** (M.); **shambirani** (Ta.). Is a native of the Malay peninsula (lower Siam) and Sumatra. Gum benzoin flowing from the incised stem-bark of the tree and which is largely imported into India from Penang contains three resins, benzoic acid cinnamic acid, vanillin and volatile oil. Benzoin is antiseptic, disinfectant, stimulant and expectorant. It is used throughout India as an incense. It is the source of benzoic acid which is largely used in medicine as aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, antiseptic and styptic. When burnt its vapour is used as deodorant and antiseptic, in sick rooms and hospitals. As diuretic it is useful in calculous disorders from phosphatic deposits in the urine. Its combinations with alkalies, viz., ammonia, potash and soda, called benzoates, are more decidedly diuretic and useful in dropsy and gouty concretions... Its compound tincture, popularly known as **friar's balsam** or traumatic balsam has been employed as a styptic and healing application; a piece of lint or soft rag dipped into it and wrapped over cut surfaces will usually stay the haemorrhage and effect a cure... A teaspoonful of the tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk-- **lait virginal**-- largely employed in the toilet and for bathing irritable skin eruptions. (Nadkarni, K.M., Indian Materia Medica, 1st edn., 1908; rev. edn., 1982, Bombay, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., pp. 1182-1183). **Bdellium**: **ulu_khalaka** a gummy or resinous substance, guggul.a, bdellium (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ulu_kalam** resin, kun:kiliyam (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **dhu~r.a~ros** resin; **luban** resin of boswellia serrata (Santali.lex.) **ulu_khalakam** bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it (Skt.lex.)

1199.**Title deed of land; any article admitting of counting**: **ur-uppu** part of a whole, component part, section (**Kur-al.. 761**)(Ta.lex.) **Division (of an army)**: **ur-uppu** division, as of an army; part of a whole, component part, department, section, **an:kam** (**ur-up-p-amain-tu_r-a-ca_ velpat.ai** : **Kur-al., 761**); body; bough, branch; just proportion, symmetry of form (Ta.lex.) **rupa_ri_** of silver, silvery (L.)(CDIAL 10806). **Unit**: **ur-uppat.i** (Ta.); **uruvid.i** (Te.); **uruppad.i** (Ma.) item, piece, any article admitting of counting, unit (**nityam e_r..uruppat.i pan.iya_ram** : **Ko_yilo**. **69**)(Ta.lex.) <? **ru_pa + pat.i. ru_pya** beautiful, bearing a stamp (Pa_n..); silver (MBh.); **aru_, ure** silver (Ash.); **ure_i** id. (Wg.); **ru, aru_** (Kt.); **uru** (Pr.); **wuro_** (Gmb.); **ru_a** (Kal.) <?**rajata**- (CDIAL 10805). **ur-uppu** title deed, as of land (**anta-k-ka_n.i-k-ko_r ur-uppum illai**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-uti** firmness, strength, stability (Ta.Ma.); **ur-idi** (Te.); **ur-ubu** (Ka.); positive declaration; suitable action; profit, benefit (**Kur-al., 796**); support, prop; certainty, assurance; bond, title deed, voucher (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 721). **ur-uti-c-ci_t.t.u** written contract, bond; **ur-uti-p-pa_t.u** conirmation; pledge, promise; **ur-uti-mut.i** to execute a title deed or bond; **ur-uti-mor..i** statement made on oath, solemn affirmation before a magistrate or a judge; **ur-utiyo_r** messengers of state, confidential emissaries (Ta.lex.)

1200.**Ownership**: **u_rppu** claim, right (Ma.); **urb** well-to-do, well-off, rich (Kur.); **urbas** master, landlord, (pl.) parents (Kur.); **urbni_** mistress of the house (Kur.); **uriyo_n-, uriyan-, uriyavan-** heir, one who is worthy, qualified (Ta.); **urittu** right, proprietorship (Ta.); **urimai** ownership, duty, liberty (Ta.)(DEDR 654). For **-bas** in **urbas** landlord (Kur.) cf.: **Wealth**: **vasu** good; wealth (RV.)[<***vas** shine]; wealth (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11446). **udvayas** creator of corn, promoting life (VS. i.x.3)(Vedic.lex.) **Lord**: **ur-uvan-** great one, lord, master (**ur-uvan-o_ t.iya_n-ur-r-a nar-r-iyam** : **Cilap. 9,53**); sage, saint (**Na_lat. i,104**); new arrival, guest (**ur-uva ra_ra vo_mpa_ tun.t.u** : **Patir-r-up. 43,19**); Arhat; **ur-uvali** lit. great strength, man of great strength; **ur-ai** greatness, excellence; wealth; units used as symbols for hundreds or thousands; a measure of grain = 60 marakka_l; **ur-aippan-** strong, powerful man (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,8,2**)(Ta.lex.) **uram** strength, resolution, heart of a tree, manure (Ta.); strength, firmness (Ma.); **uravan-, uraviyan-, uravo_n-** strong man (Ta.); **urattan** strong man (Ma.)(DEDR 649). **ur-aippan-** strong, powerful man; (**oruppat.utta vvur-aippan-u_r** : **Tiv. Periya_r... 4,8,2**); **ur-aippu** firmness, steadfastness; severity, sternness, harshness (**Te_va_**. **45,10**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-iya** a brave man (Te.)(DEDR 721). **Wealth**: **rayi** riches, goods, property (RV.i.66.1); **rayintama** very rich (RV. vi.44.1); **rayi-pati** lord of wealth (RV.vi.44.1); **rayi-mant** rich, wealthy (RV.x.74.1); **rayi-vid** obtaining or possessing wealth (RV.ii.1.3); **rayi-s.a_c** possessing wealth (RV.i.180.9); **rayi-vr.dh** enjoying wealth (RV. vi. 991.3) (Vedic.lex.) **ranmaya, ranmuva_** golden, made of gold (Si.); **hiran.maya** (TS.); **hiran.yamaya** (S'Br.)(CDIAL 14111). **ranvan** golden coloured (Si.); **hiran.yavarn.a** golden (RV.)(CDIAL 14112). **hiran.ya** gold (RV.); **hiraa** gold (Pali); **hiraa** (As'.); **hiran.n.a** (Pkt.); **haran.a, aran.a, ran.a, ran** (Si.)(CDIAL 14110). **run** saline ground with white efflorescence, salt in earth (Kho.); **ran:ga** borax (Skt.)(CDIAL 10563). **ren.i_** ingot of gold or silver (P.); ingot (L.); **ren.** cement for metallic objects (G.)(CDIAL 10639). **rona_** granule, filing, bit (H.)(CDIAL 10643). **ravo** particle of gold or silver (G.); **rawa_** grain, filing, little lump (H.); **rava_** small bit of gold or crystal (P.); grain, little lump (M.)(CDIAL 10642).

1201.**Creeper used for soma sacrifices**: **ur..icai** balloon vine, cardiospermum halicacabum (Ta.); **ur..ia** cissus pedata, cardiospermum halicacabum, sapindus laurifolius, used for soma sacrifices (Ma.); **urun.d.e-bu_ru** smooth-leaved heart-pea, cardiospermum halicacabum (**bu_ru** creeper)(Tu.)(DEDR 685). **put.ki malla** cardiospermum halicaeabum (Santali.lex.) Cardiospermum haliacacabum: **karnasphota** (Skt.); **kanphuti** (H.); **lataphatkari** (B.);

mudukottan (Ta.); **buddakakara** (Te.); plant: in rheumatism, stiffness of limbs and snake-bite; root: diaphoretic, diuretic, aperitif, laxative, rubifacient, emmenagogue, used occasionally for rheumatism, lumbago and nervous diseases; leaves: rubifacient, useful as poultice for rheumatism; leaf juice: used as a cure for earache; habitat: throughout the plains of India, ascending to 4,000 ft. in the NW Himalayas (GIMP, p.51).

1202.**Bar of wood**: **ur..alai** a horizontal bar of wood in a doorway or across a road, crossbar (Ta.); **ur..ala** horizontal bar of wood placed in a doorway; **ur..a-va_til** a barred gate (Ma.); **u.gan.** pen-bars, planks used to close cowshed door (Ko.); **ubban.a** wooden beam for locking a door; a club; **urve_lu** gate with round movable poles (Ka.); **ubba** poles in slots forming a gate (Kod..); **uro, urol.u, uruvolu, u_rol.u** a bar across a passage; **uruvelu, uruvo_l.u** movable bars across a gate (Tu.); **u_reli** a wooden latch (Kor.); **hud.ukka-** the bar or bolt of a door (Skt.); **hur.uk, hur.ka_** (H.); **hur.uk** wooden bar or balt of a door (Kur.)(DEDR 683). cf. **ulu_khala** a wooden mortar (RV.); **ukhiri_** the slip of wood on threshold in which the corner of a door works as a hinge (S.)(CDIAL 2360). **ula_l.iyo** wooden bolt of a door (G.)(CDIAL 2373).

1203.**Image: mortar**: **ural** mortar, large or small (**Kalit. 40**); id. (Ma.); **ro_lu** (Te.); **oral.u** (Ka.); **oral** (Tu.); **uralat.i** elephant, which has legs like mortars (**Tan-ippa_. i,79,158**)(Ta.lex.) **ulu_khala** a staff of udumbara wood; **ulu_khalam** a wooden mortar used for cleaning rice (from the husk etc.); **vanaspatimya itye_vam mus.alo_lu_khale_ hare_t** (Skt.lex.) **ulu_khalakam** a mortar; **ulu_khalika** pounded in a mortar; (at the end of comp.) using as a mortar (Skt.lex.) **ulu_khala** mortar, o_khali_ (H.)(RV. i.28.6: **sunu so_mamulu_khala**); **ulu_khalaka** a small mortar (RV. i.28.5); **ulu_khala-budhna** firmly set (a yu_pa)(KS'S.); **ulu_khala-musala** mortar and pestle (AV. ix.6.15); **ulu_khala-suta** pounded in a mortar, soma (RV. i.28.1-4)(Vedic.lex.) **ulu_khala** a wooden mortar used for cleaning rice, oral. (Ka.lex.) cf. **ulu_hala** a mortar (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2360). **ukhur.** mortar (Santali.lex.) **Image: pestle**: **ulakkai** pestle (**Patir-r-up. 41**); iron bar shaped like a pestle and used as a weapon in ancient warfare (**Kantapu. Catamukan-. 15**)(Ta.); **olake** pestle (Ka.); **ulakka** id (Ma.); **ulakkai-k-kan.ai** ferrule on the pestle; **ulu_kalam** wooden mortar (**Pa_rata. Ulu_kan-. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **dhusra** pestle of d.hinki; **tok** pestle for husking rice (Santali.lex.) **Mortar**: **ural** mortar, mould for making vermicelli or the like (Ta.); wooden mortar for beating rice (Ma.); **ol.ka.l** mortar (Ko.); **oral, oral., orl.u, ol.l.u** mortar of stone or hard wood (Ka.); **ora** mortar of stone or wood (Kod..); **oralu, uralu, oral.u** a large mortar (Tu.); **ro_lu, r-o_lu** (Te.)(DEDR 651).

1204.**Place of residence, town**: **ur-ai-tal** to reside, dwell (**Na_lat.i, 137**); to live, conduct oneself (**Kur-al., 426**); to be close, dense as trees in a forest (**W.**); **ur-ai** place of residence, town, appropriate or customary place for a person or thing; lifetime (**Kur-al., 564**); **ur-aivu** abiding, resting (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 558**); dwelling-place, abode (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **A hamlet**: **hun.d.i** a hamlet (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ur-u, ur-** to be; to stay, to stop (Ka.); **ur-u** to be, exist; to be near, related; **ur-uval** affliction (Ta.); **ur-u** to be joined, to be firm (Ma.); to be fit = oppu (Te.); **untu** to stand; to remain, stay (Tu.); **ur-upu** standing, staying; stha_yi_bha_va (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1205.**Images: sack; cover of pot**: **ur-ai** sheath, scabbard, case (**Ci_vaka. 656**); cover, e.g., pillow-case (**Cu_l.a_. Kalya_. 180**); receptacle for grain, a kind of sack; upper garment, cloak, shawl; a measure of grain = 60 marakka_l (Ta.); **ur-aika_ran-** sheath maker (**Cilap. 5,32, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or** cover (of pot, letter etc.)(Ko.); **ur-ai** burnt clay used for the construction of a well (Ta.)(DEDR 723). **Image: cover of pot; sack: sheath, scabbard**: **ur-a** sheath, case of

pillows, thimble (Ma.); **or** sheath of sword, cover (of pot, letter, etc.); **or-e** sheath, scabbard (Ka.); **ore** sheath of knife (Kod..); scabbard, sheath (Tu.); **ude** sheath (Tu.); **or-a, or-r-a** sheath, scabbard, case, cover, envelope, ring of baked clay used in the construction of a well, well-tube (Te.); **ora** quiver, scabbard (Pa. < Te.); sheath, quiver (Ga. < Te.)(DEDR 723). **ur-ai-ka_ran-** sheath maker (**Cilap. 5,32**, **Urai**) (Ta.lex.) **ur-ai** cover, e.g. pillow case (**centuki lur-aiyin mu_t.i** : **Cu_l.a_**. **Kalya**. **180**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **u_saa** pillow (Pkt.); **use~** pillow, head of bed (M.); **us'i_, u~s'i_** pillow (M.); **uce_, uce~** pillow (Wg.); **o_pasa** support (RV.)(CDIAL 2555). **wu_r^{u}** washable cover to a wadded quilt (K.); **apavaran.a** covering garment (Skt.)(CDIAL 449). **o__** scabbard (Dm.); **or.hna_** to cover (H.); **ur.ha_na_, or.han** shield (H.); **ud.hiu** spread over (G.)(CDIAL 2547). **Burnt clay kerb**: **ur-ai** burnt clay kerb, used for the construction of a well; **ur-ai-k-kin.ar-u** well formed of burnt clay kerbs placed one upon another (**Pat.t.in-ap.76**)(Ta.lex.) **or-a, or-r-a** envelope, ring of baked clay used in the construction of a well, well-tube (Te.)(DEDR 723).

1206.**Register of lands**: **ul.aku** standard rate, as for assessment; register or detailed account of the lands in a village, kira_ma-v-or..uku (**C.G.**); **ur..uku, or..uku** land record containing particulars of the ownership etc. of lands; land record, containing particulars of the ownership, etc., of lands (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 3, Vya_.**); register of a temple giving an account of its properties, and its history (Ta.); **or..un:ku** register of the measurement and extent of fields and holdings (**C.G.**); standard rate, for assessment or for the price of grain (**C.G.**); a kind of settlement of the assessment of land made with each individual mira_cuta_r or the cultivating ryot or with the outsider if the former should decline the term proposed (**G.Tn.D. i,283**); a kind of settlement of land assessment which prevailed in Tanjore district during the first half of the nineteenth century (**G.Tj.D. i,176**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or..un:ku** propriety, order (Ma.)(DEDR 1011). **curukku** epitome, summary, gist (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,39**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **or..un:ku-kat.t.u-** to make a regulation; to frame a law; **or..un:ku-pat.u-** to set in order; to arrange; to regulate; **or..un:ku** register of the measurement and extent of fields and holdings (**C.G.**); a kind of settlement of the assessment on land, made with each individual **mira_cuta_r** or the cultivating ryot or with an outsider if the former should decline the term proposed (**G.Tn.D. i,283**); a kind of settlement of land assessment which prevailed in Tanjore during the first half of the nineteenth century (**G.Tj.D. i,176**); standard rate, for assessment or for the price of grain (Ta.lex.) **Possession**: **ol.uhu, ol.upu, ol.pu** essence; property; possession; trueness, goodness, excellence, superiority (Ka.); **ul.l.od.ame** a good, precious thing (Ka.); **ul.l.a** having, possessing (Ka.Ta.); **ul.** to have, to possess (Ka.); **un.d.u** (Ma.Te.); **ul.l.atana** the state of being or having (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ul.** to be, have (Ta.)(DEDR 697). **Property settlement**: **s'ulka** the property settled on a woman before marriage; a dower; gain, profit; money advanced to ratify a bargain; price; purchase-price for a woman (money, valour, learning etc.); toll, duty, customs; **sun:ka** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sun:ka** toll; **sun:ka-ghara** toll-house; **sun:ka-ga_haka** toll-gatherer (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Tenancy**: **gharasun:kada_na** tenancy; **niva_sasun:kadayi_jana** tenantry; **sun:kagahan.a_raha** tenantable (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Money advanced; bride-price**: **s'ulk** to gain; to pay, give; to create; **s'ulkam** a toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads etc.; gain, profit; money advanced to ratify a bargain; purchase-price of a bride; money given to the parents of a bride; a nuptial present; marriage settlement or dowry; present given by the bride-groom to his bride; **s'ulka-da** the giver of a nuptial present; an affianced suitor (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

1207.**History of property in the settlement register**: **vil.an:ki-p-pe_r** history of lands, fields, etc., given in the old settlement register (Ta.lex.)

1208.**Gift**: **olipe** a gift; gratuitous supplies to persons of distinction (Tu.lex.)

1210.**Marriage**: **ul.l.elu, tul.l.el** marriage among A_di Dra_vid.as (Tu.lex.)

1211.**Receipt**: **ul.l.ori** a memo of a receipt given to a tenant for part-payment of rent; **u_l.igo** journal entry in accounting (Tu.lex.)

1212.**Image: a vessel**: **ur..akku** measure of capacity (2 ollocks = 1/4 of a measure)(**ur..ak-ke_yun.t.u-pat.ai-tti_t.t.i : Te_va_. 1154,4**)(Ta.); 1/4 na_r..i (Ma.); **ol.k** a small measure of capacity; **i.r o.k** two ol.k; (for **o.r ak** one ol.k cf. **a_r..a_kku, ar..akku** (Ta.)(DEDR 397)(Ko.); **wak** small bamboo vessel (To.); **oran:ka, ol.an:ka** seer (measure)(Tu.)(DEDR 681). **Image: inner part of the mouth**: **ul.va_y** inner part of the mouth (**Kur-un. 92**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1213.**Image: stem of the lute**: **ul.aku** stem of the ya_r.. (**Ce_tupu. Tarumacu_t. 22**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: lute**: **ul.ar-tal** to thrum as a ya_r..; to play as an instrument (**Tirumuru. 142**); **ularvu** playing a ya_r.. (**Kalit. 131,8**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: string of the lute**: **ur..ai** a string of the lute (Ta.); **ur..aivu** secondary sound of a string of ya_r.. (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

1214.**Image: canopy; marriage offerings**: **ullad.e** (Tadbhava of **ullo_ca**) an awning, a canopy borne over marriage offerings, or over the bride or bridegroom, as they go in procession, borne in state over a bride etc. (Ka.Te.); **ullabha, ulla_bha** (Te.); **ullo_ca** an awning, a canopy (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ul.l.at.i** nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood (**J.**); own relations, own circle (**J.**); that which is secret (**W.**)(Ta.); **ulla_cam** mirth, gaiety (**Kantaran-u. 2**); shawl, upper garment thrown over the shoulder (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ul.l.at.akkam** to enclose, shut in, shut up in a place; to conceal, keep secret (**Na_lat.i, 196**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Advance of money**: **ul.ava_t.am** advance of money (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1216.**Image: procession**: **ula_** procession (**Can:kara. Ula_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Festival**: **ul.l.i-vir..avu** name of a festival in Karuvu_r, the ancient Ce_ra capital (**Akana_. 368**); **ul.l.i-vir..a_** id. (**Ir-ai, 16, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1217.**Tolls**: **ulavu-ka_t.ci** prob. presents offered to the king or other exalted persons when going in procession round the village Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **ulgu** customs duties, tolls (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **uga_la_, uga_pon., uga_lpon.a_** commission (Kon.lex.) **ulku < s'ulka** toll, custom, duty (**Kur-al., 756**); **ulku-ceytal** to levy a duty (**Pat.t.in-ap. 125**)(Ta.lex.) **uluppai < ulu_fa** (U.) presents of fruits, articles of food etc., offered to great personages; supplies gratuitously given to officials on tour by people or subordinates (**Varun.akula_. 219**); **ulpe_** id. (**C.G. 117**)(Ta.lex.) **uluphe, ulipe** supplies furnished gratuitously to great persons on a journey by the villagers on their route, or also presents sent to such persons' houses (Ka.Ta.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1197.**Image: spotted deer**: **ule, ul.e, ure** deer (Tu.); **ur.up** pl. **ur.pul** spotted deer (Pa.); **ur..ai** deer (Ta.); **duppi** the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis (Ka.); **luppi, lu_pi, d.uppal, duppi** stag (Go.); **d.upi** axis deer (Kond.a); **ur..a-ma_n, ur..al-ma_n** porcine deer (Ma.)(DEDR 694). **Image: deer**: cf. **uru** deer (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,4,2**)(Ta.); cf. **ruru** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ruru** (Vedic) a sort of deer; a stag, usually called **ruru-miga**; pl. **ro_hita ruru_**; **ruruva** (Pali.lex.) **ruru-daks.a** rich in deer; **ruru-s'i_rs.n.i_** having the head of a ruru antelope, deer-headed (i.e. horn)(RV.

vi.75.15) (Vedic.lex.) **ulan:gi** gazelle (Si.)(CDIAL 2367). Cf. **ullan:ghati** leaps up (Pali)(CDIAL 2366).

1218.**Image: battle-axe, chisel**: **ullu_na** cut off (S'a_n:khS'r.); **ulla_w** a fragment of stone or wood flying off when cut (Ku.)(CDIAL 2378). **ul.i** battle-axe (Ta.); chisel, burin, awl (Ka.); **ulli** chisel (Ga.) **ul.y** chisel (Ko.); branding iron (To.)(DEDR 699). **ul.i** chisel (**Net.unal. 119**); id. (Ka.); id. (Ma.Tu.); **uli** id. (Te.); **ul.i** burin, engraver's tool (**W.**); barber's instrument for paring nails (**J.**); **ul.u** wood-borer, wood-worm (**Ci_vaka. 1899**); **ul.uppu** worm-eaten tree (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,3, Sva_. Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **hu_lan.a** to goad, thrust (P.)(CDIAL 14147). cf. **pol.i** to chisel (Ta.)(DEDR 4560). **Image: hole**: **un-r.pe** to bore through; **un-r.pre** to be bored through; **un-r.po** bored, a hole (Malt.); **umpna_** to perforate, pierce, through, cut a passage for (through something)(Kur.)(DEDR 640).**Image: whirling**: **ur..ar-r-u** whirling, revolving (**Tiruppu. 1052**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pol.i** to chip, ct stone etc. (Ta.); **od.ucu** to be worn away; **pod.ucu** to stab, thrust, pierce through; to bore as a hole (Te.); **uruvu** to penetrate, pierce (Ta.); **urumbu** to bore (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **ulat.** to turn, wheel round (Santali.lex.) **hu_lan.a_** to goad, thrust; **hu_l** thrust, stab (P.); **hulnu** cause to penetrate, drive in (cattle into a fold), thread (needle)(N.); **hu_r** thrust (Mth.); **hu_lna_** to goad, stab, rush in (H.); **hul** any small pointed thing, thorn; **hula_** piece of pointed split bamboo for turning earth up (A.); **hul** barb, sting, point, awn (B.); **hul.a** (Or.); **hull** shooting pain in head (P.); **hula** sting (Or.)(CDIAL 14147). **pola-kat.a_** burglar (A.)(CDIAL 8398). cf. **po_l** hollow object (Ta.)(DEDR 4604b). **Image: to bore**: **urumbuni, rummuni** to bore (Tu.); **uruvu (uruvi-)** to pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, a needle) (Ta.); **uruvuka** to pierce through, penetrate (Ma.); **urcu, uccu** to enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate (Ka.); **uccu** to enter, penetrate, pierce (Te.); **ucc-** to transfix (Pa.); **uh-(ust-)** to pierce; **uh-** to stab (Kuwi); **hurna_, hur.na_** to striek at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth)(Kur.)(DEDR 663). **Transplanted millet; to plant; image: to pierce**: **rohoe** to plant; **ropa** planted (opp. of self-propagated) (Santali.lex.) **rup** pierce (Skt.); **ro_payati** plants (MBh.); causes acute pain; **ro_pyate_** is planted (MBh.); **adhi a_rupita** (RV.); **adhya_ro_pita** (BhP.); **ro_pa** hole (Skt.); **ruwun** to bury tightly in the ground, plant, transplant (K.); **ruhun.u_** to plant (rice)(WPah.); **ruya_** to transplant (B.); **ruiba_, ruhiba_** to plant, transplant (rice)(Or.); **ruppai** plants, sows (Pkt.); **ruvanava_** to thrust in, insert, plant (Si.); **rupna_** to be fixed, be obstructed (H.); **rupa_** to plant, transplant (B.); **rupiba_** (Or.); **rupn.e~** to penetrate, sink into (a bog etc.)(M.); **rumban.u** to transplant (S.); **rumban.** to stick anything inthe ground (L.); **rumn.u** to plant; **rumbn.o~** to prick, tattoo (WPah.); **ro~bo** transplanting (S.); **robbn.a_** to plant (P.); **ro~pna_** (H.); **ro~p, ro~pa_** plant, sapling (M.); **lippai, lim.pai** (Pkt.); **rutn.e~ = rupn.e~** (M.); **rotan.u** to transplant (S.); **roti** transplanting (S.); **rot** transplanted millet (L.); **ro_pe_ti** fixes, puts up (e.g. a stake), plants, sows (Pali); **ropapita** planted (of trees); **ropa_pita, lopita, lopa_pita** (As'.); **ro_via** fixed, set up, sown (Pkt.); **roiba** to plant; **roo~ta_, rowa~ti_** one who plants (A.); **ro_payant** (Skt.); **roiba_** to transplant (rice)(Or.); **rovn.e~** to thrust (any body into another), set in the ground (post, tree, plant, seed); to pierce, penetrate (M.); **ruppai** plants, sows (Pkt.); **ropn.u** to plant (rice)(WPah.); **ropn.o** to plant, transplant (Ku.); **ropnu** (N.); **ropab** (Bi.Mth.); **ropna_** to place on, obstruct, plant, sow (H.); **ropai** fixes, erects, plants (OMarw.); **ropvu~** to plant (G.); **ropn.e~** to fix in the ground, plant; to enter into (M.)(CDIAL 10783). **rupyati** suffers acute pain in belly (TBr.); **ro_payati** causes acute pain (AV.); **ruppai** is hurt, oppressed (by illness or pain); **ruppana** the being so hurt (Pali); **rupn.a_** to fly into a passion (P.)(CDIAL 10784). **ro_pa** act of raising or planting (MBh.); **ro_pa** in: **a_ra_ma-ro_pa, vana-ro_pa** plantation (Pali); **ro_paka** sapling (Pali); **ro_va** sapling, plant (Pkt.); **rowa_** transplanted rice

seedlings (A.); **roya_** a planting (B.); **rov** seed that has sprouted (M.); **rua_** transplanting (of rice etc.)(Or.)(CDIAL 10847). **ro_pan.a** act of planting (MBh.); **ro_pana, ro_pana_** planting (Pali); **ro_van.a** planting, sowing (Pkt.); **rowan** act of planting; **rowani** woman engaged in transplanting rice seedlings (A.)(CDIAL 10848). cf. **idna_** to plant, transplant (Kur.)(DEDR 462). ?cf. **rohpa (roht-)** to put, place, put by, store (Kui)(DEDR 5176).

1219.**Profession**: **ul.i** an affix that denotes a person or beast following an occupation or being possessed of, e.g. **at.t.ul.i** (a hunting animal), **eggul.i** (a rustic or low person; a bashful person); **eggu.i-tana** shame, bashfulness; **eggu** shame), **oggul.i**: a joining, mass, multitude; **dondul.i**: a mass, a crowd, a throng; **jan:gul.i**: a mass, an assemblage, a herd; **jan:gul.iga**: name of a class or caste of people (Ka.); **ul.iga** an affix denoting a man who lives on or by, e.g. **de_vul.iga** (an attendant upon an idol); **man.n.ul.iga** (one who is engaged in earth-work)(Ka.lex.) cf. **u_r..iyam** service due to a deity, a guru or a superior by birth, natural obligation (Ta.); service (Ma.); **u_r..iga, u_r..aga** work, business, service (Ka.); **u_l.iga** serice, work (Tu.); **u_d.igamu** service, slavery (Te.); **ul.iga** service (OM.)(DEDR 758). cf. **ho_da_** < **uhda_** (U.) position, status (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ol** hereditary custom (L.); hostage (P.); tribute (N.)(CDIAL 2559). **oy** to perform (Ta.); **or-uku** to go, walk; to act; see (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **oy (-v-, -nt-)** to launch (as a boat), send forth, give; **uy** to lead, guide, send, give (Ta.); to carry, take aqway (Pa.)(DEDR 984). **u_r..iga** a male servant (Ka.); **u_r..igitti, u_r..igagitti** a female servant; **u_r..igatana** service; to be in the employ of; **u_r..igi** a male servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Service due to a deity**: **utu_la** servant (Pa_raskara Gr.S. iii.7.1) (Vedic.lex.) **u_r..iyam** service due to a deity, a guru or a superior by birth; natural obligation, obligation of a slave to his master (**Tiruppu. 548**); convict labour (**J.**); service due to a deity, a guru (Ma.); **u_d.igamu** id. (Te.); **u_r..iga** id. (Ka.); **u_r..iyakka_ran-** slave; servant (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ai. Ampuli. 6**)(Ta.lex.)

1220.**Tick**: **ul.un:gu** a tick found on the body of animals (Tu.); **ud.um** pl. **ud.mul** tick (Pa.); **uru_m** pl. **uru_hk**, **ur.um, ur.m(i)** id.; **ur.u_m** id. (Go.); **r.u_me** id. (Mand..); **d.u_mba** id., insect parasite (Kui); **r.u'ma** tick; **lu_ma** horsefly (Kuwi)(DEDR 591).

1209.**Image: sword-fish**: **ulemi_nu** sword fish; **ul.l.ad.e** a fisherman (Tu.lex.)

1221.**Image: green fish**: **ul.uvai** a sea-fish, green with brown spots, gobius ornatus; a fresh-water fish, variable, generally fawn-coloured with spots, gobius giuris; a sea-fish, brownish grey, saurida tumbil (**Pa_lava_. 1085**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ur..uvai** (Ta.lex.) **ur..uva** a kind of green sea-fish; a kind of yellow-fish (Ma.); **un.uju** a kind of fish (Te.)(DEDR 693). **ullam, ul.l.am** hilsa, silvery shot with gold and purple, clupea ilisha; a seafish, silvery shot with yellow and purple, clupea toli (Ta.); **ullam** a kind of fish (Ma.); **ulla_ku~-je~_pa, ulla_ku-ce_pa, ullam-ce_pa** the bony hilsa or sable fish (Te.)(DEDR 676). **illis'a** the fish clupea alosa (Skt.); **illisa** (Skt.); **ili_s'a** (Skt.); **ilih** (A.); **ilsa_** (B.); **ilisa** (Or.); **ilisi** (Or.); **hilsa_** (H.)(CDIAL 1594). **u_l.a_** a carnivorous marine fish, sphyraena acutipinnies (Ta.); **ul.a_vu** a large flat sea-fish, ray, skate (Ma.)(DEDR 759). cf. **la_vu** fat (Te.) **Image: fish**: **ul.l.am** Hilsa, silvery shot with gold and purple, clupea ilisha; a sea-fish, silvery shot with yellow and purple, clupea toli (Ta.); **ullam** hilsa (Ta.); **ulla_ku** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

1222.**Image: pack-saddle**: **ul.-ven.t.ayam** pad placed between a load and the back of a pack-ox (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1223.**Image: grove**: **ulavai** green twig with leaves upon it (**Iraku. Te_n-u. 35**); branch of a tree, bough (**Kalit. 11**); grove (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ulapa** bush, shrub, grass (RV.)(CDIAL 2357).

1215.**Image: horn, tusk**: **ulavai** horn, tusk (**Ka_cippu. Kar..uva_. 397**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **ul.ikkompu** stump of a horn (Ta.lex.)

1224.**Image: bush**: **vallai** extensive thicket, big forest (**Kampara_. Van-ampuku. 42**)(Ta.); **balle** thick bush, thick jungle (Ka.); **ball** a thicket, bush (Tu.); **vallara-, vallura-** arbour, bower, thicket (Skt.); **vallara-** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 5289).

1225.**Image: spy**: **ul.l.a_l.** traitor in the guise of a friend, spy (**W.**); **ul.avan-** spy; he who is in the secret; secret agent (**Kumare_. Cata. 91**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or-r-u** to spy out; a spy (Ta.)(DEDR 1022). cf. **ol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to hide; lurking-place (Ta.)(DEDR 1015). **Image: to conceal oneself**: **ul.i** a thief; to conceal one's self; to hide; hiding; an ambush, a lurking place; a hunter's hut (Ka.); **ol.i** (Ta.Ma.); **od.i** id. (Ma.); **ul.avu** (Tu.); **olavu** a secret (Te.); **ul.iga** a man who hides or lurks; **ol.iga** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ol.i** to hide (Ta.); **ul.avu** spying (Ta.)(DEDR 1015).

1226.**Image: spy**: **ul.avu** secrecy, privacy (**Ta_yu. En-akken-a. 19**); id. (Tu.); **ol.avu** id. (Te.Ka.); **ul.avu** secret, internal affair espied or ascertained by an emissary in disguise to be afterwards disclosed to others; spying, prying, espionage (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_. 116**); spy, informer; **ul.avan-** spy; he sho is in the secret; secret agent (**Kumare_. Cata. 91**); **ul.avu-ka_ran-** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ol.i-tal** to hide, steal away, flee into concealment (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,7,4**); **oli** id. (Ma.); **ul.i** id. (Ka.); **ol.i-ttal** to hide, conceal, keep out of sight (**Ci_vaka. 371**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ul.i** (Ka.); **ol.i-ttal** to lie hid, conceal oneself, lurk unseen (**Tiruva_ca. 6,42**); **ol.i** hiding, withdrawing from view (**Ja_n-a_. 29,3**); **ul.i** id. (Ka.); **ol.i** lurking place; covert; decoy animal; **ol.ivu** place of concealment (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1227.**Image: to leap up**: **ullanghati (ud + langh**) to leap up; **ullanghana_** jumping up, lifting up, raising; **olangheti** to make jump down (Pali.lex.)

1228.**Image: noise**: {**Echo word**} **ululi** noises; **ulu_lava** having a protracted sound (ChUp.); **ulu_li** noisy (ChUp. iii.19.3 = **ululuh-** La_t.ya_yayana S'r.S. iv.2.9) (Vedic.lex.) **Image: a dance**: **ul.l.a_l.am** kind of dance (Ta.); cf. **ulla_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ullo_la** a large wave or billow; a surge; **ullo_la kallo_la** loud noise (Ka.); **ullasana** jumping up; sporting; rejoicing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ullo_lam** a mode of gesticulation in dance (**Cilap. Pak. 81, Cutta_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1229.**Prosperity!**: **ululi** (Lat. **ulula_re** to howl) an outcry indicative of prosperity (AV. iii.19.6)(Vedic.lex.) **Existence**: **ul.** to be, have (1 sg. **ul.e_n-, ul.l.e_n-**, 3 sg. m. **ul.an-**, neut. **ul.atu**, 3 pl. m. **ul.ar**, neut. **ul.a**); **un.t.u** is, are (existence); **ul.l.a** who is, which is, true, actual; **ul.l.atu, ul.atu** that which is, truth, soul; **ul.l.avan-** he who has, rich person; **ul.l.a_r** those who are present, those who possess; **ul.amai** truth, reality; **ul.avu** real nature; **un.mai** existence, reality, state of being, nature, truth (Ta.); **ul.** to be there, exist; **un.t.u** there is, exists; **ul.l.a** existing, true, real, in or to which there is; **ul.avu** coming into existence; **ul.l.avan** rich; **un.ma** reality, truth; **on.t.u** has; **ol.l.a** having; **ol.l.ama, on.ma** existence (Ma.); **ol.** (3 pers. neut. **od.o.**) to exist, be in a place; **od.** truth (Ko.); **wil.d-** (3 pers. **wid.-i**) to exist, be in a place (To.); **ul.** (3 pers. **un.t.u**), **ol.** to be, have; adj. that is, that is true; **ul.l.a** being, having, being able; **ul.l.atana** state of being or having; **un.t.u** that is or exists, existence, existing; **ol.(u)pu, ol.uhu** essence,

possession, trueness; **un.mu** to arise, come into existence (Ka.)[cf. **pon.mu** to rise, be produced, spring up; **pun.mu, hommu** to rise, swell, spring up, break out, come forth, be produced; **pod.e** a pregnant ear of corn, an ear of corn just before shooting forth (Ka.)(DEDR 4482)]; **ul.l.-** (3 pers. **un.d.i**) to be, be in a place, have (Kod..); **ul.l.-** (3 sg. neut. **un.d.u**; pres. tense) to be, exist, have (Tu.); **un.d.u** to be, exist, live, dwell; **un(u)cu** to place, put, set, lay, keep, preserve, set apart for a purpose, appoint; **uniki** existence, being, remaining, stay, dwelling, home, place, residence, state, condition (Te.); **an- (and.-)** to be in a place, be so-and-so (Kol.); **and.-** id. (Nk.); **lohpa (loht-)** to abide, remain, reside (Kui); **loy-, lo_i-** to remain (Kuwi); **anning** to be (pres. 1 sg. **ut.**, 2 sg. **us**, 1 pl. **un**, 3 pl. **ur**)(Br.)(DEDR 697).

1230.**Image: flowing; a spring; sport in water**: **ulela** wave, whirling in water, festival (Si.); **ullo_la** large wave (Skt.)(CDIAL 2381). **o_l-a_d.u** to sport in water, swim, bathe (Ka.Te.); **o_lal-a_d.u** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1068). cf. **oliyal** river (Ta.); **oliyuka** to flow; **olivu** flowing; **olu** water-current; **o_la** trickling; **o_li** a spring, temporary well (Ma.); **uli** waterfall (Ir.); **oli** (Pa_lKu., A_lKu.); **oyl.** waterfall in channel or river (Ko.); **was-y** waterfall (To.); **oluka** overflow, flow, gush out (Te.)(DEDR 999). **ulukku-tal** to shake as a tree; to tremble as in an earthquake (Ta.); **uluku** to tremble (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Shaking**: **uluku, ulaku, ulku, ul.uku, ul.ku** the body to shake, tremble, be agitated (Ka.); **uluku** to start, to move suddenly from alarm (Te.); **ulukku** to tremble as in an earthquake (Ta.); **ul.u** to start, be unnerved; **ul.ukku** to be dislocated (Ma.); **ul.ku** to be sprained (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **ul.appu** trembling, shaking (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-kal.an.. 15**); **ul.ampu-tal** to stir up, beat up, as game (**Kalit. 23**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ut.ku (ut.ki-)** to be afraid, feel shy; n. fear, shame, modesty (Ta.); **ul.ukka** to start, be unnerved; **ul.uppu** shamefacedness, feeling (Ma.); **ulaku** to start, make starting efforts so as to get out of a swamp etc. (Ka.); **ul(u)ku** to start suddenly as from alarm; n. alarm (Te.)(DEDR 703).

1231.**The sun**: **ol.iyavan-** sun, the shining one (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 202**); **ol.iyo_n-** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ul.vo, ul.vea_** peninsula (Kon.lex.) **ol.ir-u-tal** to shine, glitter (**Man.i. 1,68**); **ol.ir-u** splendour, light (**Kantapu. Acamukinakar. 24**); **ol.ir-tal** to shine; to emit light; to be resplendent (**Tiruva_ca. 37,5**); **ol.i-vat.t.am** discus; halo of light (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,3**); **ol.ivu, ol.irvu** brightness, radiance (Ta.lex.) **ol.ina_t.u** one of the 12 na_t.u lying on the outskirts of the cen-tamir..-na_t.u (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**); **ol.iyar** vel.a_l.as who were the dominant people in ol.i-na_t.u (**Pat.t.in-ap. 274**)(Ta.lex.) **Sun's rays**: cf. **ukia_** sun's rays (Or.); **ulka_** meteor (RV.)(CDIAL 2362). **ul.ku** to shine; to blaze; to appear (Ka.); **ol.i** light, splendour, fire etc; **ol.ir** to shine; **od.i** to shine; **u_r..** sunshine (Ta.); **ole, pole** to appear, come to light (Te.); **ule** to shine (Tu.); **ul.ku, ul.uku** a shining or blazing substance, a meteor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ukka_pa_ta** meteor (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

1232.**Image: to distil, strain**: **va_luka** to be distilled, be strained, to run, drip (Ma.); **va_li** drizzle (Ta.); **o_luka** to flow, ooze (Ma.); **va_l** spittle; **va_r-r-u** straining, distilling (Ma.); **va_r-r-uka** to strain, drain off, distil (Ma.); **ba_luni** to run over, go out (Tu.)(DEDR 5367). cf. **oliyal** river (Ta.); **olivu** flowing (Ma.); **o_lo_la** falling in drops, trickling (Ma.)(DEDR 999). **Purity**: **va_l** whiteness (**Kur-al., 1121**); purity (**Pur-ana_. 1**); **va_lai** purity (Ta.lex.) **Still; alembic; retort**: **va_luka_-yantiram** sand bath; vessel of heated sand, in which a cup containing medicinal drugs is placed and heated; **va_lai** still, alembic, retort; **Mercury**: **va_lai** mercury (**Can.. Aka.**); **va_lai-mer..uku** a kind of medicinal unguent; **va_lai-rakupatika_ram** alum; **va_lai-racam** sublimate of mercury (**Mu_. A.**) (Ta.lex.) **va_l** whiteness, purity, goodness (Ta.); **va_la_mai** uncleanness, impurity, ceremonial impurity or pollution, menstrual impurity; **va_litu** that

which is pure, that which is white, that which is good or excellent; **va_liyo_n-** Balarama as white in colour; **va_liyan-** holy person; **va_lai** purity (Ta.); **va_n-mai** purity, whiteness (Ta.); **va_l** purity; **va_la_yma** impurity of women and cows after birth, etc. (Ma.); **va_lu-cukka** the planet Venus (Te.)(DEDR 5364). **va_luka, va_luka_, va_luke** sand, gravel; **va_lka** made of the bark of trees (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **va_lukam** white sand (**Cilap. 6,131**)(Ta.lex.)

1233.**Image: water; flow; flood**: **be_l** large hill-torrent (Br.); **vel.l.am** flood, deluge, sea, sea-wave, water (Ta.); water (Ma.); **velli, vellika** flow, flood, stream (Te.); **velluva** flood, inundation (Te.); **bel.l.a** flood (Ka.); **bol.l.a** flood, inundation (Tu.)(DEDR 5503). cf. **va_li** drizzle (Ta.); **va_luka** to run, drip, be strained, be distilled; **o_luka** to flow, ooze; **va_l** spittle; **va_r-r-u** straining, distilling; **va_r-r-uka** to strain, drain off, distil (Ma.); **ba_luni** to run over, go out (Tu.)(DEDR 5367). cf. **o_l-a_d.u** to sport in water (Ka.)(DEDR 1068). cf. **a_l** water, flood (Ta.)(DEDR 384). **Rush of water, flood**: **bhal** swelling (P.); rush of waters, flood; **bhalnu** to toss up, throw for places (in games)(N.); **bhalbhale** bubbling with a hiss (N.); **bhal.bhal.n.e~** to gush forth (M.); **bhalko** bubble (Ku.); **bhalkan.o** to bubble; **bhalkyu_n.o** to cook by boiling (Ku.); **bhalkanu** to boil (N.); **bharbhara_na_, bhabhra_na_** to swell (H.)(CDIAL 9405). **bhulla** suddenly; **bhulbhulinu** to spout out; **bhulko** spouting up (of water); **bhulukka** bubblingly (N.); **bhulka_** spring water (B.); **bhulasna_** to be burnt (H.)(CDIAL 9537). **Rapidly, quickly**: **bhur** more quickly (Skt.); **bhuran.yu** quick, active (RV.)(CDIAL 9534). **ollai, olle_, oll-en-** rapidly, quicly (Ta.); **olla** a short time, rapidity (Ma.)(DEDR 1008). **pal.l.a** river (Ir.); stream (Ka.); shallow stream, pond (Tu.); **palla, palla_** id. (Tu.); **pallamu** dale, wet land (Te.)(DEDR 4016). cf. **pur..a** river (Ma.); **pol.e** river (Kod..)(DEDR 4318).

1234.**Image: bird, common snipe, sandpiper, lapwing**: **ul.l.i** sandpiper (Ma.); **ul.l.al, ul.l.a_n, ul.l.u** common snipe, gallinago media (Ta.); **ullangi** snipe; lapwing (Ka.); **ulla_mu** snipe (Te.); **ullanki, ullangi** sp. curlew; lapwing (Te.)(DEDR 704). **kulin:ga** fork-tailed shrike (MBh.); **kulin:kaka** sparrow; **kuli_ka** a kind of bird (VS. < Prob. Austro-as.); **kulin:ka** a partic. bird (Pali); **kulin:kaka** small bird (Pali); **kulan:g** forktailed shrike (P.)(CDIAL 3343). **Image: common snipe**: **ul.** common snipe, gallinago media of which there are many varieties (**ul.l.um mu_ralum pul.l.um puta_vum: Cilap. 10,117**); **ul.l.a_n-** (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 85,1**); **ulla_mu** (Te.); **ullan:gi** (Ka.); **ul.l.u** (**Cilap. 10,117**)(Ta.lex.) **ullan:gi** the lapwing (Ka.Te.); a snipe, scolopax (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1235.**Image: petal**: **ur..ai** petal of a flower (**Kalla_. 19**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

1236.**King's paraphernalia**: **ur..aikkalam** collective term for various vessels of gold and silver which royalty takes into camp (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,129**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Minister of state**: **ur..aiyar** neighbours (**Ain:kur-u. 12, Urai.**); king's counsellors; attendants (**Cu_l.a_. Kaliya_. 100**)(Ta.); **ur..aiyo_r** id. (**Man.i. 3,46**); **ur..aiyavar** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2864**); **ur..aiya_l.an-** attendant (**Yaco_tara. iii,48**); **ur..ai-y-irunta_n-** minister of state, companion of the king (**Kur-al., 638**); **ur..ai** place (**Na_lat.i. 167**); **ur..ai** adv. by the side of (**Pu. Ve. 10,3**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ur..a** place, esp. about a king (Ma.)(DEDR 684).

1237.**Image: head ox**: **ul.l.an-** head or middle ox in the team for threshing grain (Ta.lex.)

1238.**Land next to a lake or tank**: **ul.l.at.inilam** land next to a tank or lake; **ul.l.at.i** nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood; own relations, own circle; **ul.l.an-** one of the party or family, domestic; near acquaintance (Ta.lex.)

1239.**Mud**: **ul.ai** mud (Ta.); **ul.a** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 702).

1240.**Mane**: **ul.ai** mane, hair of head (Ta.); **ul.a** mane of horse or lion, man's hair (Ma.)(DEDR 701).

1241.**Horse**: **ivul.i** horse (Ta.); **(h)ulli_** id. (Br.)(DEDR 500).

1242.**Fenugreek**: **uluva_** fenugreek, ventayam (Ta.); **hulba** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

1243.**Profit; remainder of a sum; place**: **ur..a, ur..e, ur..u** remaining, staying; **ur..a-gad.ime** that remains as too less i.e. the remainder (Ka.M.); **ur..a-gad.e** the remaining side; the remainder or rest (of a sum); **ur..a-pad.i** remainder (Ka.); **ur..aki, ukke, ur..iki, ur..ike** remaining, remnant; **ur..aki_ janaru** the remaining persons; **ur..aki_ od.ivegal.u** the remaining things; **ur..aki_ han.a** the rest of the money; **ur..ata, ur..ita, ur..uta** remaining; what remains, rest; **ur..atu** having remained etc., being saved or gained; **ur..ita_ya, ur..ata_ya, ur..uta_ya** that remains (in one's hand) as gain; gain, profit; **ur..ate** remaining; remainder; **ur..asu, ur..isu, ur..usu** to cause to remain; to spare etc.; **ur..i** to be left, to remain; to remain alive, to be saved; to be saved, to be gained; to remain behind (Ka.); **or..i** (Ta.M.); **ori** (Tu.); **uy** to live, to escape (Ta.); **ul.ki** remnant (Tu.); **ur..i** remaining; remnant; **ur..iku** remaining; surviving; remainder; preservation; **ur..iga** an affix denoting 'subject to' (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ur..i** place, site, side (Ta.)(DEDR 684).

1244.**Image: to wander from place to place**: **ur..ita_(taru)-tal** to wander from place to place (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,2,1**); to wander about, move to and fro (**Tiruva_ca. 5,7**)(Ta.); **ur..i-tal** to wander about (**Te_va_. 553,10**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1245.**Attachment**: **ur..ugu, ur..igu, ur..gu** to be attached to, to be fond of or pleased with, to love; **ur..ugu** erotic sentiments etc.; **ur..ge** attachment, love (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1246.**Image: tiger**: cf. **ur..uvai** tiger (Ta.)(DEDR 692). **Images: to cry; howl of a jackal**: **ol.l.u, bal.l.u** an old jackal (Ka.); **varad.u, varud.u, o_d.i** (Te.); **o_ri** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **u_l., u_l.u** an outcry; a howl; to call near from a distance; to cry out (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **huli** tiger (Ka.); **puli** id. (Ta.)(Ka.Ta.lex.) cf. **ur..uvai** tiger (Ta.)(DEDR 692). cf. **u_l.ai** howl of dog or jackal (Ta.); **u_l.an** jackal (Ma.); **ol.epuni** to call (Tu.); **u_l.** an outcry (Ka.); **(h)u_ling** to howl (Br.); **u_la** the howling of a fox (Te.)(DEDR 760). **o_ri** old jackal; male jackal (Ta.); **o_ri** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **o_rige** howl (Tu.); **o_rg- (o_rug-)** to call (Ga.)(DEDR 1061).

1247.**Banana**: **u_luvi** pl. **u_luvul, u_lukul** plantain (Pa.); **uluk** id. (Ga.); **ulg** banana (Ga.)(DEDR 754).

1248.**Image: brahmini bull**: **adar, adar d.an:gra** a brahmini bull, a bull kept for breeding purposes and not put to work; **adar. odor., adar udur** fat and naked, over-grown, unwieldy; **adar. odor.e calaoena** he waddled away (Santali.lex.) **aedhon** not fully grown as bullock, cow etc., promising profit, increasing in value; **nur do aedhon mal kanae** this is property that will increase in value; **ard.u** of enormous size, applied only to tigers (Santali.lex.) **a_d.ruk** the hollow, bellowing noise of a bull or of an ox (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1257.**Image: yoke**: **ara~r.** a yoke, to accept responsibility; **mit ara~r. d.an:gra** a yoke of oxen; **uric ara~r.** cattle; **bae ara~r.lena** he declined the responsibility; **ara~r.** the yoke constellation, being the three stars in orion's belt; **ara~r. ipilko rakap akana** the yoke constellation has risen (Santali.lex.) cf. **araka** a plough with bullocks etc. complete (Ta.); **are** a plough (Malt.)(DEDR 198).

1249.**Authority**: **adol** authority, right, jurisdiciton, control, possession; **nia got.a atore adolin phiraueda** I exercise authoriy over the whole of this village; **nuige adolkedae bar.ge do** this person took possession of the barge; **adoli** to disregard an order, to slight a command; **hukum adolikedae** he disregarded the order; **alalot, adalat** court, kacahari (Santali.lex.) **ada_latu** justice; a court of justice, a judge's court (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **adat.a, adal.a** a very firm man, powerful or heroic man; **adat.u** to scold, to reprimand; to subdue (Ka.); **amat.t.u** (Ta.); **amat.t.u, amartu** (Ma.); **adat.ale** to overwhelm and disgrace; **an.d.ale** oppression, trouble (Ka.lex.) **adabu** respect, regard (Ka.Te.); **adaba** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ada_lat** justice, law, equity; a court of law; a tribunal (P.Arabic); **adal** justice, equity (P.Arabic); **a_dal** just, equitable, upright, sincere (P. < **adil** (Arabic)(P.lex.) **a_d.al.ata, a_d.al.ate, a_d.al.ita, a_d.al.ite** administration, management, governing (Ka.lex.) **at.avat.i** outrage, violence (Ta.); **ad.a_vad.i** (Te.); **ad.a_vud.i** (Ka.)((Ta.lex.) **Image: opponent**: **ad.d.a_yila** an opponent; **ad.d.al, ad.d.alu** crossing, obstructing; an obstacle; across, sideways; **ad.a_van.i** obstacle, hindrance (Ka.lex.) **aidari, aedari** inheritance, authority, possession; **untak aidarire menakkoa** they are under his authority; **ararao** officious; **uni do ad.iye ararao bar.ae kana** he is acting very officiously; **arr.ao, ad.rao** to bellow (Santali.lex.) **d.alao** to promulgate an order; **hukume d.alaokeda** he issued an order; **am in dalaoatmea** I have committed this matter to you (Santali.lex.) **Documentary proof**: **dalel** documentary proof; **dalil** a document, any legal instrument, documentary proof; **dalis** a bond; **dallali, keali** brokerage, commission; **dalali** brokerage, commission; **dalal** a broker, a tout (Santali.lex.)

1250.**Image: dishevelled air**: **dalcan, dalcun** slovenly with dishevelled hair; **dalae dalae** shaking, hair flying about one's shoulders (Santali.lex.)

1251.**Image: hunting animal**: cf. **at.t.ul.i** a hunting animal; so_hu mr.ga (Ka.lex.)

1252.**Image: loin garment**: **dalpan** clothed with a garment shorter than that usually worn; **dalpun** a short quilted cloth worn round the loins, worn sometimes by women; **dalop** to put on thatch without tying it down to the roof frame; to cover, to obscure; **rimilte sermae dalop caba akata** the sky is all oscured with clouds (Santali.lex.)

1253.**Image: basin-like tub**: **d.ala** a large basket; **dalic** a small, flat, round basket; **dalwak** a large flat basket; **d.alwak** scales of a balance, generally of bamboo (Santali.lex.) cf. **ad.lige** a flat basket or basin-like tub, or earthen vessel, used by merchants in their shops (Ka.lex.) **d.allaka** basket carried with stick and ropes over shoulder (Skt.); **d.alla, d.allaga** basket (Pkt.); **d.alho** (S.); **d.all** (P.); **d.a_lo** (Ku.N.); **d.a_li** basket of fruit etc. for a present (A.); **d.a_la_, d.a_li** basket (B.); id., wicerwork tray (Or.); **d.a_la_** present to bridegroom's father on departure of marriage procession (Mth.); **d.a_l, d.a_li** basket (H.); **d.a_li_** basket, esp. of fruit as a present (P.); **d.ol**^{i} (K.); **d.a_la_, d.alla_** large basket, litter (H.); **d.a_lu~** basket (G.); **d.a_l** basket; **d.a_le~** frame to hold pitchers (M.); **d.alaka** basket, sling, present of fruit etc. (Si.); **d.a_l.i_, d.a_l.e~**

basket (M.); **da_l.e~** id. (M.)(CDIAL 5537). cf. **at.t.a_l.ai-ppet.t.i** case of shelves; **at.a_r** trap for tigers and other animals (**Pur-ana_. 19**) (Ta.lex.)

1254.**Image: to shake**: **daldalao** to shake, to quiver, to be panic stricken; **andhite or.ak daldalaoena** the house shook with the storm; **dalkao** to shake, to quiver, to be afraid; **dharti dalkaok** an earthquake; **o ak dalkaoena** the house shook **; dal** to strike, to thresh grain with a flail; **janhe dadalin calak kana** I am going to thresh janhe; **dalmal, dalmalao** to shake, to reverberate, to excite or agitate, to disturb (Santali.lex.)

1255.**Image: night hawk**: **a_d.e_lu** a night hawk, a screech owl (Ka.Te.); the bird turduc ginginianus (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1256.**A system of cultivation**: **aedhor** a system of cultivation in which the cultivator supplies only the labour, and receives one third share of the produce; **aedhori** the person who cultivates on the aedhor system (Santali.lex.)

1257.**Image: yoke**: **ara~r.** a yoke, to accept responsibility; **mit ara~r. d.an.gra** a yoke of oxen; **uric ara~r.** cattle; **bae ara~r.lena** he declined the responsibility; **ara~r.** the yoke constellation, being the three stars in orion's belt; **ara~r. ipilko rakap akana** the yoke constellation has risen (Santali.lex.)

1258.**Image: harrow**: **a_r.gom** a clod crusher, a harrow without teeth; to harrow; **a_r.gom bhuk** the whole into which the shaft, to which the cattle are yokes, is inserted into the harrow; **a_r.gom laga** to decide without full investigation, to ride roughshod over; **a_r.gom** a constellation so named; it is part of the constellation scorpio, and is composed of 4 stars, three of which are in line, and the other at the apex of the triangle. The star at the apex is antares, or cor scorpii, a star of first magnitude (Santali.lex.) **d.ala_, dala_** a strong loam; a large lump, a clod; **dala_i_** breaking or grinding grain; wages for the same (P.lex.) **dal** deep mud, quagmire; **dalahi** a marsh, a quagmire (Santali.lex.)

k-kh-g-gh

1259.**Image: crab**: **karkat.a** a crab; cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac; **karkat.aka** id. (Skt.lex.) **kat.kom** a crab; **dhiri kat.kom, patal kat.kom** a large crab found underneath stones in rivers; **sod.ok kat.kom** a small crab found in water courses; **bad kat.kom** a small crab found plentifully in highland rice fields; **toa kat.kom** a species of crab without a shell and its body filled with liquid resembling milk; **buru kat.kom** a very black crab found in hill streams; **kedin. kat.kom, kidin. kat.kom** a scorpion; **hako kat.kom hilok** a certain day during Sakrat festival when the youne men go fishing for crabs and fish; **kat.kom** a ceremony performed after a marriage; **kat.kom itilenae** he has a little wealth; **kat.op** to cut with shears (Santali.lex.) **sakrat** a festival observed in the last three days of the Hindu year; **sakrat hilok** the last day of the sakrat festival and the last day of the year (Santali.lex.) **karkkat.aka-can.kira_nti** beginning of the month of a_t.i when the sun passes to the sign of the cancer (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **karkat.a** crab; **karkat.aka** (Sus'r.); **karkat.i_** (MBh.); **karka** crab (Skt.); **kakkat.aka** crab (Pali); **kakkad.a** (Pkt.); **ke~kora_** crab; **ke~kuri_** female crab (A.); **ka~_kr.a_** crab (B.); **ka_n.kar.a, kan.kar.a_,**

ka_ka_r.a_ (Or.); **kekr.a_, gegt.a_** (H.); **khe_kr.o** (G.); **khe~kad.** crab, crayfish (M.); **kakul.uva_** crab, lobster (Si.)(CDIAL 2816). **kakr.a hako** a species of river fish (Santali.lex.) **kat.akane** with the sound of kat.a, i.e. that produced when one bites a hard or crisp substance (Ka.lex.) **karkat.a** a crab; the sign cancer; **karkavr.tta** the first point of cancer, the summer solstice (Ka.); **karkat.aka** a crab, kuli_ra, e_d.i (Ka.lex.) **karkat.a, karkad.a, karkara** firm, hard, strong; **karkad.avandi** a strong or fierce boar (Ka.lex.) **kar-kat.akam** gesture with both hands in which the fingers are interlaced in teri-nilai pose, resembling a crab (**Cilap. 3,18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: claw of crab**: **ge_t.a** claw of crab (Pa.)(DEDR 1943). **kad-en** crab (Sora.lex.) **Image: to grasp**: **kat.i** to grasp, hold in the mouth; to bite, bite off; to crop, gnaw, nibble (**Tiruva_ca. 41,3**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.u** a bite (of the teeth), a cut (of an axe, a sword etc.)(Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.ikai** piece cut off (**Ci_vaka. 1076**); **kat.ittal** to cut into pieces (**Na_lati, 156**); mark or scar of a bite (Ta.lex.) **kat.ho_ra** hard, solid, stiff (BhP.); **kat.ho_la, kat.hura, kat.hara** hard, cruel (Skt.); **kad.ho_ra** hard, stiff, cruel (Pkt.); **kud.ur^{u}** hard, difficult (of a road or person)(K.)(CDIAL 2651). cf. **kat.t.u** hardness (Ta.); **gat.t.i** id. (Tu.)(CDIAL 2650). **kad.d.** be rough; **kad.d.ati** id. (Dha_tup.); **kar.a_** rough (N.B.Or.); **kar.a_, kar.r.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 2657). **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to harden; firmness, strength (Ta.); **kar.c** very hard, brittle steel (Ko.); **kad.ugu** to become hard or solid; **gat.t.i** firmness, hardness, lump; **gad.acu, gad.asu, gad.usu** hardness, brittleness, severity (Ka.); **gat.t.i, gad.usu** firm, hard (Tu.Te.); **gad.d.u** hard, difficult (Te.); **gat.t.in** hard (Ga.); **d.r.ahpa (d.r.aht-)** to be hard, stiff, difficult, troublesome; n. hardness, stiffness, difficulty, trouble; **d.rai** hard, stiff, firm; **d.rai inba** to be hard, etc.; **d.ra_na** solidly (Kui); **gatti** hard; adv. **gattining** (Kuwi); **kar.^{a}rna_ (kar.ryas), kad.rna_** to be paralysed with fear, to congeal, freeze (Kur.)(DEDR 1148). **kat.hina** hard, stiff (Sus'r.); hard, stiff, cruel (Pali); **kad.hin.a, kad.hin.aga, kat.t.hin.a** hard (Pkt.); **kad.hi_n.** difficult; **khad.i_n., khad.an.** vicious, difficult (of an animal)(M.)(CDIAL 2650). cf. **kakkhat.a, khat.a** hard, solid; **kakkat.a** (Skt.); **kakkkhal.a** rough, hard, cruel (Pali)(CDIAL 2587). cf. **karkara** hard, firm (Skt.)(CDIAL 2819).

1260.**Image: monkey**: **gar.i** the macaque, macacus sinicus, a long-tailed monkey, smaller than **sara**, the hanuman ape; a smaller kind of macaque is called **sakamgar.i**; **gar.i-ganda_l** adj. used in addressing scoldingly children restless like monkeys (Mu.Sadani); **gut.i-gar.i** a small kind of maccque monkey; **gut.i-merom** a small kind of goat; **gut.i-sara** a small kind of domestic pig (Mu.)(Mu.lex.)

1261.**Image: toothed comb**: **kakri nakic** a small toothed comb; **kakwa, nakic** a tooth cut out in each end of a karha on which the drag chains are fastened; **karha** an agricultural implement used to drag earth from one place to another (Santali.lex.)

1262.**The first man**: **kakar.** another name for pilcu har.am, the first man according to Santal tradition; **sa~ te kakar.** the first woman and man (Santali.lex.)

1263.**Image: lizard**: **kakr.a** the common lizard; **dhiri kakr.a, arak kakr.a, d.hibri kakr.a** species of lizards (Santali.lex.) **ko_kilam** wall-lizard (Ta.lex.)

1264.**Bdellium; aegle marmelos**: **karko_t.aka** aegle marmelos (Skt.)(CDIAL 2825). **karko_t.a, karko_t.aka** the bilva tree; **kakkula** the bakula tree (Skt.lex.) **kakkola, takkola** bdellium, a perfume made from the berry of the kakkola plant (the 'takola' of Ptolemy; perhaps = Skt. karkot.a: Trenckner, V., 'Notes on the Milindapaho, in Journal of the Pali Text Society, 1908, p.19; loc. cit. Pali.lex.) cf. **takko_li** a kind of eagle-wood used as incense (**Cilap. 14, 108, Urai.**)

(Ta.lex.) **takko_la** the resin of the olibanum tree, gum olibanum; **Synonyms**: **dvije, hare_n.u, re_n.uka, bhasmagandhini**; re_n.uka embuva gandhadravya, i.e. a fragrant substance named re_n.uka (Ka.lex.) **hare_n.u** a sort fo drug or medicinal substance (Ka.lex.) **re_n.uka** a particular drug or medicinal substance, said to be fragrant, butter and slightly pungent in taste, and of a greyish colour; **bhasmagandhini_= re_n.uka_** a kind of perfume (Ka.lex.) **koc bel** the wood-apple, feronia elephantum; **kat. bel** id. (Santali.lex.) cf. **kakko_la** a species of plant with a berry the inner part of which is waxy and aromatic (R.); its perfume (Sus'r.); bdellium, perfume made from the berries of the kakkola-plant (Pali); **kakkol** an aromatic berry (A.)(CDIAL 2586). **karko_la, kakko_la** a plant, a perfume; gavalakacu_ra (Ka.lex.) **Bdellium**: **kautika** a fragrant gum, bdellium; **kaus'ika** bdellium; guggul.a; **kaunti** a sort of perfume; **kunda** olibanum, the resin of boswellia thurifera; one of Kube_ra's nine treasures (Ka.lex.) **kaus'ika** bdellium (Skt.lex.) **kavikam** black dammar, resin; kukkil-mara-ppicin- (Ta.lex.) **kaucukam < kaus'ika** tripterocarp dammar, kun.kiliyam (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Incense**: **kapica, kapis'a** agilu, incense, storax or coarse benzoin (Ka.); **kapija, kapis'a** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kapija, kapija-tailam** storax or benzoin; **kapija-lo_man** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **Olibanum**: **kapi** embilica officinalis, a species of the tree pongamia glabra, olibanum (Skt.); **kapika_** vitex negundo (Skt.); **kapila_** name of two plants (Pali); **kaya_** edible pine cone (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2747). cf. **kaya** olive (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2747). **Smell; a kind of perfume**: **kavul** fetid odour; bad smell (Ta.); **gavulu** (Ka.); **gaulu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kavuru, kavut.u, kamaru, kavval** the disagreeable, stifling smell arising from burnt oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, ghee, hair etc. (Ka.); **kamaru** id. (Te.); **kavar** (Ma.); **kapul, kavul** (Ta.); **gauru, gaulu, gaul.u** (Te.); **kavurid.u** to create a bad smell; **kavure_r..** a bad smell to arise (Ka.); **kavacu, kaucu, kausu** (Te.); **kaviccu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kavul, kaul** fetid odour, bad smell (Ta.); **kavar, kaur** offensive smell of the body (Ma.); **kamat.u, kamut.u** rankness, rancidity, fetid smell, esp. of dirty clothes; the disagreeable smell of burnt oil or ghee; **kavut.u** the disagreeable smell of burning oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, etc.; **kavuru, kavval** a strong or bad smell; **gavulu, gavalu, gavul.u** a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil or the body (Ka.); **kaun.t.u** rancidity; rancid; **kaun.t.uni, kaun.d.uni** to become rancid; **kaul.u** odour, scent, smell, a kind of perfume, stench (Tu.); **gaulu** an offensive odour, stink or stench; **kavucu, kaucu** fish-smell, stench (Te.)(DEDR 1334). **kapile** a sort of perfume, re_n.ukabi_ja (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kapittam** a plant that yields an odoriferous medicinal oil (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **kapo_ta_n.ghri** a kind of perfume (Skt.Ka.lex.) **Perfume**: **gavulu, gavalu, gavul.u** a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil on the body (Ka.); **ko_la-dala** a kind of perfume; Synonym: **nakhi**; **takko_lada bon.ke** resin of takko_la; **ko_laka, kakko_laka** a kind of perfume, gavalakacu_ra (a kind of bad-smelling kaco_ra) (Ka.lex.) **gaja-bhaks.ye** is a synonym of the tree boswellia serrata; **tadiku** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; **taduku** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) {It is probable that the construction: **gaja-bhaks.ye** was related to the synonym: **gavulu kaco_ra** = **kakko_laka, ko_laka**, berries from which a perfume is prepared}. Boswellia glabra, boswellia thuriferia or boswellia serrata: **kapitthaparni, konkanadhoopam, salakho, guggul** (Skt.); Indian olibanum or frankincense (Eng.); **boswellie-dentelee** (Fr.); **indischerweihrauch-baum** (Ger.); **lobhan, gugal** (H.); **guggul, luban, salai, kundre** (B.); **dhup-gugali** (G.); **pahadi dhup, visheshdhup** (M.); **parangi-sambrani** (Te.); **kundrikam** (Ta.); **sambrani** (Ma.); **guggula** (Ka.); **vishesha-dhoop** (Konkan.i); **kundur** (Deccan); **gandhabiroz** (M.); habitat: mountainous tracts of central India and on the Coromandal coast; parts used: gum resin and oil; action: resin is of a bitter balsamic odour when burnt, and is used as refrigerant, diuretic, 'aromatic, demulcent, aperient, alterative', emmenagogue and ecbolic. Oil called 'olibene' is stimulant; uses: the fragrant resin is largely consumed as an incense in houses especially during religious ceremonies; as astringent in the form of ointment is useful in chronic ulcers, diseased bones, buboes etc., in

which it promotes absorption. The resin rubbed in cocoanut oil or lemon juice is an application to foul ulcerations. The gum is used in rheumatic and nervous diseases, scrofulous affections, urinary disorders and in skin diseases generally combined with aromatics... mixed with gum acacia it is used as a corrective for foul breath... Boswellia serrata: **shallaki** (Skt.); **luban** (H.B.); constituent: essential oil; action: diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 211-212). **Bael**: **ku_vil.am** (Perh. **ku + vil**) bael; vilvam (**Kur-icip. 65**); **ku_val.am** (Ma.); **ku_vil.ai** id. (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **ku_viram** bael, aegle marmelos; a mountain tree (**Kur-icip. 66**)(Ta.lex.) Feronia elephantum or anisiphalins rumphii or crataeva vallangai: **kapitha, kapi-priya, dadhi-phala** (Skt.); elephant or wood-apple (Eng.); **kavat, kavitha** (H.); **feronia geant** (Fr.); **elephantenapfel** (Ger.); **katori kavath** (Si.); **kotha, kavit** (G.); **katbel, khaet** (Deccan); **kathbel** (B.); **mahan** (Burm.); **kavitpana, kavath** (M.); **kavatha** (Santal); **velaga** (Te.); **vilakpittam, nelavilam, vila, vilaphalam, vellil** (Ta.); **vilav** (Ma.); **baelada-phala, bilva-phala, belawala-kai** (Ka.); **belpatri-phal** (Konkan.i); **kabita** (Arab.Pers.); **diwal** (Si.); habitat: met with throughout India, cultivated for its fruit; parts used: fruit, gum, leaves, bark and pulp; gum from the stem is demulcent... transparent gummy substance exuding from the stem when cut or broken resembling gum arabic, may be used in bowel affections and to relieve tenesmus; reduced to powder and mixed with honey it is given in dysentery and diarrhoea... a medicated oil is also made of the five parts of the plant which is used for applying to the whole body. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 535-536). Aegle Marmelos: **bilva, bilvam, sriphal** (sri = goddess of abundance; phal = fruit; it is an emblem of riches or fertility; Bengal quince, bael fruit (Eng.); **bel, bael sripal** (H.); **bilivaphal, bilinuphal** (G.); **baela** (M.); **bilvamu, bilvapandu, maredu** (Te.); **vilvam, vilva-pazham, bilvam** (Ta.); **belapatre** (Ka.); **koovalam, vilvam** (Ma.); **bela, bael** (B.); **katori** (Si.); **maika** (Gond); **shul** (Pers.); habitat: found all over India, from sub-Himalayan forests, Bengal, central and south India and in Burma; parts used: fruit (both ripe and unripe), root-bark, leaves, rind of the ripe fruit and flowers... fresh leaves yield in distillation a yellowish-green oil with a peculiar aromatic odour... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 45-49). {Styrax benzoin. or laserpiucium chiefly used for incense in the Greek church; **benjuy** is gum benjamin, i.e. **luban-javi**; the Olibanum of Java or benzoin, the balsamic resin of styrax benzoin; the **asa-dulcis** and laser cyrenaicum of the older pharmacists... **benjuy** is from India, near the ganges... is called **amendoado** in Siam... the Moors give them the name of **louanjaoy**, almost like the incense of Java... **louan** is their name for incense. The Deccanis and Guzeratis call it **udo**... we call the incense **olibano**, taking the word from the Greeks, and these also seem to have imitated the Greek word, corrupting it to **louan**..." (G. Da Orta, pp. 58-64). **Frankincense**: **loban** frankincense; **luban** incense, the resin of boswellia serrata (Santali.lex.) **lo_ba_na** olibanum, frankincense (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) "**Frankincense**. from the bark of different trees, particularly boswellia serrata. The Hebrew term is **lebhonah**, and the Arabic cognate is **luban**; the term frankincense means 'free (-burning) incense.' The gum is a product of South Arabia and was known to commerce as early at least as the seventeenth century BC; it was never cultivated in Palestine, and the word for the so-called dark frankincense from Lebanon is usually translated by the word 'myrrh.' The trade in frankincense was important; there was a deity whose significance was due to his function as a protector of the industry and the growth of the material; it is believed that the name Ethiopia comes from the word meaning 'collector of frankincense.' The gathering of the raw material was associated with pecular customs, the product being regarded as the blood of a tree the soul of which was a divinity. The best kind was that known as masculine frankincense (Pliny, Hist. Nat. xii.32). The substance became an article of luxury; wine was spiced with it, it figured in the presents to kings, and it was burnt at their burial. It was indispensable to heathen worship." (Samuel Macauley Jackson, (ed.), The

New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Baker Book House, p. 372). **To offer the first fruits**: **loban, luban** to offer the first fruits; a mela held yearly at Bud.hai in the Santal Pargannas (Santali.lex.) "Frankincense was offered with the meat-offering, and first fruits, and burned with them on the altar. It was also placed on the shewbread as a 'memorial', **azka_ra_h**, in two golden vessels and then consumed on the altar at each weekly renewal of the bread (in Jewish rituals)" (James Hastings, Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915, p.203). **Great man**: **lobab** a great man, a prince (Santali.lex.) cf. **nobab** (H.lex.) **Boswellia serrata**: **s'allaki, sallaki** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; **tadiki, taduku** id.; **gajapriya, gajabhaks.ai, suvahe, surabhi, rase, mahe_ran.e, kanduruki, hla_dini, a_nebe_la** id.; **tadukina dhu_pa**, **ya_vana, turus.ka, pin.d.aka, sihla**; **tadukina mad.d.i**, **ya_vana, turus.ka** etc, **anduka bonka, ha_lumad.d.i**; cf. **mad.d.iya dhu_pa** incense varieties (Ka.lex.) **s'allaki_** boswellia serrata (Car. Su. 4.32,5.23). **Olibanum**: **silha** (Tadbhava of **sihla**) olibanum (Ka.lex.) **sihla, sihlaka** benzoin, incense; **sihlaki_, sihli_** the olibanum tree (Skt.lex.) **s'ailakam** benzoin; bitumen (Skt.lex.) **salga** boswellia serrata (Santali.lex.) **s'allaki_** boswellia serrata (Skt.) Boswellia serrata: **shallaki** (Skt.); **luban** (H.B.); **salai** (H.B.); **parangisambrani** (Ta.Te.); gum: diuretic, astringent, used in rheumatism, nervous and skin diseases; two varieties are usually distinguished: serrata with serrate and pubescent leaves, and glabra with entire, glabrous leaves; habitat: Madhya Pradesh, Deccan, Bihar, Orissa, Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, Eastern States and N.Gujarat. Not found in Assam and Bengal (GIMP, p.39). **Frankincense or olibanum**: "A large proportion of the arboreal vegetation of the Siwa_liks (range of mountains running parallel to the Hima_laya near Dehra Dun) consists of species which occur both on the lower slopes of the Hima_laya and on the hilly districts of central and southern India, thus affording a good illustration of the width of distribution of Indian plants. As examples may be mentioned bombax malabaricum, buchannia latifolia, spondias mangifera, boswellia serrata, garuga pinnata, spatholobus roxburghee, albizzia stipulata, anogeiussus latifolia, ulmus integrifolia, and others." (E.T. Akinson (ed.), Flora of the Himalayas with special reference to Kumaon, Garhwal, Nepal and Tibet, New Delhi, Cosmo Publications, 1882, repr. 1989, p.300). 'Boswellia an important genus of incense-yielding trees (family burseraceae) of northern Africa and India having triangular 3-celled fruit with winged seeds ... a gum-resin obtained from certain species of trees of the genus boswellia, and natural order burseraceae. Sir George Birdwood distinguishes five species of boswellia: (a) boswellia thurifera (boswellia glabra and boswellia serrata), indigenous to the mountainous tracts of central India and the Coromandel coast, and boswellia papyrifera (plosslea floribunda) of Abyssinia, which though both thuriferous, are not known to yield any of the olibanum of commerce; and (b) boswellia frereana, boswellia bhua-dajiana and boswellia carterii, the 'yegaar', 'mohr add' and 'mohr madow' of the Somali country, in East Africa, the last species including a variety, the 'maghrayt d'sheehas' of Hadramaut, Arabia, all of which are sources of true frankincense or olibanum. To obtain the frankincense a deep incision is made in the trunk of the tree, and below it a narrow strip of bark 5 in in length is peeled off. When the milk-like juice ('spuma pinguis', Pliny) which exudes has hardened by exposure to the atmosphere, the incision is deepened. In about three months the resin has attained the required degree of consistency. The season for gathering lasts from May until the first rains in September. The large clear globules are scraped off into baskets... Much as formerly described by Arrian, in the region of Sakhalites in Arabia (the tract between RAs Makalla and Ras Agab), so now on the sea-coast of the Somali country, the frankincense when collected is stored in heaps at various stations. Thence, packed in sheep- and goat-skins, in quantities of 20 to 40 lb., it is carried on camels to Berbera, for shipment either to Aden,

Makalla and other Arabian ports, or directly to Bombay. At Bombay, like gum-acacia, it is assorted, and is then packed for re-exportation to Europe, China and elsewhere. Olibanum is a reputed natural product of China.. Frankincense burns with a bright white flame, leaving an ash consisting mainly of calcium carbonate, the remainder being calcium phosphate, and the sulphate, chloride and carbonate of potassium. Good frankincense, Pliny tells us, is recognized by its whiteness, size, brittleness and ready inflammability. That which occurs in globular drops is, he says, termed 'male frankincense'' the most esteemed, he further remarks, is in breast-shaped drops, formed each by the union of two tears. The best frankincense, as we learn from Arrian, was formerly exported from the neighbourhood of Cape Elephant in Africa (the modern Ras Fiel); and A. von Kremeer, in his description of the commerce of the Red Sea (Aegypten etc., p.185, ii, Theil, Leipzig, 1863), observes that the African frankincense, called by the Arabs 'asli' is of twice the value of the Arabian 'luban.' Frankincense was used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious rites, but, as Herodotus tells us (ii.86), not in embalming. It constituted a fourth part of the Jewish incense of the sanctuary, and is frequently mentioned in the Pentateuch. With other species it was stored in a great chamber of the house of God at Jerusalem. As a medicine it was in former times in high repute. Pliny (Nat. Hist. xxv.82) mentions it as an antidote to hemlock... In the East frankincense has been found efficacious as an external application on carbuncles, blind boils and gangrenous sores, and as an internal agent is given in gonorrhoea... Common frankincense (**thus** or **abietis resina**), is the term applied to a resin which exudes from fissures in the bark of the Norway spruce fir, albies excelsa; when melted in hot water and strained it constitutes 'burgandy pitch,' pix abietina... Egypt where incense was prominent in religious ritual; e.g., at the daily liturgy before the cult image of Amon-Re and in the mortuary rites, when the souls of the dead were thought to ascend to heaven in the flame. Incense was employed to coutneract disagreeable odours and drive away demons and was said both to manifest the presence of the gods (fragrance being a divine attribute) and to gratify them. The Babylonians used it extensively while offering prayer or divining oracles. It was imported into Israel before the Exile and was assigned miraculous powers; later, in the 5th century BC, altars were set apart for incense offerings. The Hindus, especially the Shivaites, use incense for ritual and domestic offerings, and so do Buddhists, who burn it at festivals and initiations as well as at daily rites. In China incense was burned to ancestors and household gods, in festivals and processions, and in Japan it was incorporated into Shinto_ ritual. In Greece, from the 8th century BC, woods and resins were burned as an oblation and for protection against demons, a practice adopted by the Orphics. In Rome fragrant woods were replaced by imported incense, which became important in public and private sacrifices and in the cult of the emperor. In the 4th century AD, the early church began to use incense in eucharistic ceremonial, where it came to symbolize the ascent of the prayers of the faithful and the merits of the saints... **Bdellium**, is a gummy resinous concreted juice, brought from Arabia and the East Indies, in globes of different figures and magnitudes. It is of a dark reddish brown colour, and, in appearance, somewhat resembles myrrh; and is recommended as a sudorific, diuretic and uterine... **Myrrh**. a gum resin, highly esteemed by the ancients as an unguent and perfume, used for incense in temples and also in embalming; it was one of the gifts offered by the Magi. True myrrh is the product of commiphora myrrha, a small tree of the family burseraceae that grows in eastern Africa and Arabia... **baisa bol, bhesa bol** or **bissa bol,** from commiphora kataf, resembles true myrrh in appearance... opaque bdellium produced by commiphora play fairii, when shaken with water forms a slight but permanent lather. It is known as **meena harma** in Bombay and was formerly used there for the expulsion of the guinea worm. African bdellium is from commiphora africanum, and like

opaque bdellium lacks the white streaks which are characteristic of myrrh and **bissa bol**... Indian bdellium, probably identical with Indian drug **googul** obtained in Sind and Baluchistan from commiphora mukul and commiphora pubescens, is of a dark reddish colour, has an acrid taste and an odour like cedar wood, and softens in the hand... As met in commerce... it consists of a mixture of resin, gum and essential oil, the resin being present to the extent of 25 to 40%, with 2 1/2 to 8% of the oil, myrrhol, to which the odour is due...' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, MDCCLXXI; Vol. 16, 1958). Commiphora agallocha, commiphora roxburghii = balsamodendrom roxburghii: **gugala** (B.); **gugal** (M.); **agaru** (Te.); **kungulu** (Te.); gum resin: used as astringent, antiseptic; habitat: Assam, Sylhet, E. Bengal and Madhya Pradesh (GIMP, p.75). Commiphora mukul = balsamodendron mukul: **guggul** (B.M.H.Te.); **guggulu** (Skt.); **gukkulu** (Ta.); gum resin: astringent, antiseptic, aphrodisiac, carminative; commercial product contains 1.45% essential oil besides gum and resin; habitat: Bellary, Mysore, Deccan, Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rajputana Desert, Sind and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.75). **pura** synonym of guggulu (Car. Vi. 8.144, Ci. 3.267). **guggulu** commiphora mukul (Car. Su. 3.4, 5.21). Commiphora myrrha = balsomendron myrrha: **rasagandhi** (Skt.); **bol** (H.); **gandarash** (B.); **vallaippolam** (Te.Ma.Ta.); gum resin: in dyspepsia, chlorisis and uterine affections; essential oil, bitter substance; habitat: a native of Arabia and of the African coast of the Red Sea. (GIMP, p.75). **ras** commiphora myrrha (Car. Ci. 23.152). **Balsam**: cf. **kil.uvai** Indian balm of gilead, balsamodendron berryi; hill balsam tree, balsamodendron caudatum (Ta.)(DEDR 1587). {**To make scented ox fat**: Remove any blood and skin from the fat. Pour over it some old scented wine... 4 lb Nettle tree seeds (identified as celtis australis, the one used for making pipes)... aspalathus (identified as cytisus lanigerus, genista acanthoclada, a shrub used to thicken ointment, also called calycotome villosa) and 4 lb amaracinum flowers (sweet marjoram?)... To make scent sweeter 10z of the fattest myrrh, diluted in wine of many years may be added (Dioscorides). **To make scented goose or pork fat**: 2 pints clean fat... mix with 1 1/2 oz each of erysisceptrum (cyperus rotundus), xylobalsamum (wood of balsamodendron opbalsamum to thicken), palm shoots, sweet flag, old wine (Dioscorides). cf. lady with an unguent cone. wall-painting in Theban Tomb no.69; 18th Dynasty 1567-1320 BC. A solid mass of fat, presumably ox tallow, perfumed with herbs and spices was shaped into a cone and fixed to the wig or placed on the crown of the head. The fat will soften and envelope the wig, clothes and body with its grease and scent.)(Lisa Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp. 51-53). Balsomodendrom opobalsamum = commiphora opobalsamum: **balasan** (H.); **habbul balasan** (M.); balsam; astringent, demulcent; given in discharges from genito-urinary organs; essential oil, bitter substance; habitat: found on both sides of the Red Sea. Also recorded from the Nubian coast and in Abyssinia. Met with on the Asiatic side at Ghizndad in Arabia, at Eden and Yemen. (GIMP, p.75). **Saffron**: **ka_le_ya** saffron (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_li_yaka** saffron (Skt.lex.) **Camphor**: **kalai < kalah** (Malay) a kind of camphor imported from Kalah in the Malay peninsula (**Cilap. 14,109, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Black sandal wood**: **ka_likam** black sandal wood; **ka_li_yam, ka_li_yaka, ka_le_ya, ka_le_yaru** a kind of sandal wood; **ka_li_yaka** yellow sandal; a dark kind of sandal wood; **ka_le_ya** the black sandal wood (Skt.lex.) **Red ebony**: **ka_le_mintaram < kalumediriya** red ebony of South India, diospyros hirsuta; calaminder wood, diospyros quaesita a type of wood from ilan.kai (Ta.lex.) **ka_ke_ndu** a kind of ebony, diospyros melanoxylon = diospyros tomentosa (Ka.lex.) **Yellow eagle-wood**: **ka_le_yam < ka_le_ya** eagle-wood, akil (Ta.lex.) **ka_le_ka-van.n.am** paste composed of various perfumes (**Tiva_.**); **ka_le_kam** id. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_li_yaka** a species of aloe wood (Skt.lex.); a kind of yellow fragrant wood (Skt.Ka.); **ka_la_nusa_rya** a kind of yellow fragrant wood; gum benjamin or benzoin (Skt.Ka.); **kallu-huvvu** gum benjamin or benzoin; vr.ddha, s'aile_ya, as'ma pus.pa

(Ka.lex.) **s'aile_ya** benzoin or storax (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cailakam < s'ailaka** benzoin, ca_mpira_n.i (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_le_yaka** a kind of aloe wood; **ka_le_yakam** a fragrant wood (Skt.lex.) **ka_r..vai** tiger's milk; **akil**; (**a_ran. ka_r..vai kat.iyirum pun-n-ai : Kur-icip. 93**; **M.M. 892**); **ka_r..** harness, close grain as of timber; core, maravairam (**Tiva_.**); cf. **ka_s.t.ha**; **ka_r..** skin as of a fruit; rind (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_le_yaka** the plant curcuma xanthorrhiza (= maradarisana (marada + aricana), pi_tadru, haridrava, da_vi; a yellow dye, morinda umbellata) (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_l.inti** siris, va_kai (**Malai.**); teak (Ta.lex.) **Styrax; storax**: **s'aile_ya** benzoin or storax (Ka.Skt.lex.) **cayile_kam** a kind of fragrant resin; ?benzoin or storax (Ta.lex.) Synonyms: liquid storax, sweet gum; flussiger storax (Ger.); styrax liquide (Fr.); botanical origin: liquidambar orientalis, liquidambar styraciflua; part used: balsam obtained from the trunk; habitat: liquidambar orientalis is native to forests of southwestern Asia Minor; liquidambar styraciflua to the Americas; production: in the early part of the summer the trunk of the oriental sweet gum is bruised on one side. As a result of this injury storax forms in the young layers of wood and oozes into the wounded bark. In autumn, this bark, which is more or less saturated with balsam, is stripped off and the balsam pressed out. The bark is then boiled in wate within copper kettles and again pressed, and the remaining balsam thus extracted. The balsam is poured into barrels, goat skins or cans for shipment... Uses: storax is used as a stimulating expectorant in compound tincture of benzoin and other pharmaceutical preparations. It is also employed as a perfume in soaps and toilet preparations; preparation: compound benzoin tincture. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 398-401). **karppurai** benzoin tree, styrax benzoin, ca_mpira_n.i (**Can.. Aka.**); cf. **karbura_** (Skt.); **karppu_ra-k-kil.uvai** hill balsam tree (Ta.lex.) cf. **karbu_ra** gold (Skt.); **karppu_ram** id. (Ta.lex.) **kuntalin.kam** benzoin tree (**W.**); ca_mpira_n.i, styrax benzoin = frankincense, olibanum, gum benzoin (**Pata_rtta. 1072**)(Ta.lex.) "Styrax benzoin: gum benjamin, benzoin laurel, **benzoe** (Ger.); **benzoin** (Fr.); part used: a balsamic resin. Sumatra benzoin yields not less than 75% of alcohol-soluble extractive. Siam Benzoin yields not less than 90% of alcohol-soluble extractive. Habitat: East Indies. The species of styrax yielding benzoin grow on hills and in plantations of Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Siam, North Annam and Tonkin... The balsamic resin slowly exudes as a white liquid... The first three years' product is more fragrant and contains more white tears. This is known to the natives as 'head benzoin'. The next 7 to 9 years' yield is somewhat brown and termed 'belly benzoin'. The trees are subsequently felled and the trunk split. The product that is scraped off... is known as 'foot benzoin'. Uses: Siam benzoin is used chiefly in the manufacture of toilet preparations and as a fixative in the manufacture of perfumes. Sumatra benzoin is employed internally as a stimulating expectorant and externally as a stimulant and antiseptic. Benzoin is also employed by the confectionery trade in the preparation of vanilla creams, etc. and by the leather trade as an ingredient of leather dressings." (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 647-649). Styrax benzoin: **luban** (H.B.M.); **shambirani** (Ta.Te.Ka.); balsamic resin: external antiseptic, stimulating epectorant; habita: Malacca and Malaya (GIMP, p.236). Styrax offiicinalis: **silajit** (B.); **usturak** (M.); resin: stimulating expectorant; a native of Levant, Asia Minor and Syria (GIMP, p.237). **turus.ka** styrax offiicinalis (Car. Ci. 28.153). **Deed of gift to temple**: cf. **ca_mpira_n.i-p-pat.t.ayam** deed of gift to temple, etc., preserved with smoke-perfume (**W.**); **ca_mpira_n.i-po_t.utal** to burn or offer incense; to invoke the descent of a spirit on a person by burning frankincense; **ca_mpira_n.i-t-tu_pam** fragrant smoke of frankincense, as an offering (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **guggula** a kind of perfume (Pali.lex.) **Synonym**: **par-an.ki-c-ca_mpira_n.i** salai tree, Indian olibanum, boswellia serrata typica; exudus of Indian frankincense (**M.M. 781**)(Ta.lex.) For **par-an.ki-** cf.

pa_lan.ka the olibanum tree; **pa_lan.ki_** incense; **pa_lakya, pa_lakya_** incense (Skt.lex.) **Image: hawk**: **pa_lan.ka** a hawk (Skt.lex.) **Bdellium**: **kil.uvai** Indian balm of gilead, **balsamodendrom berryi**; hill balsam tree, balsamodendrom caudatum (Ta.); **kil.iva_** Madras balsam tree, balsomodendrom berryi(Ma.)(DEDR 1587). **gulgulu** bdellium (TS.Pkt.); **guggulu** (AV.Pali); **guggula** (Skt.); a kind of perfume (Pali); **guguru** the tree balsamodendrom roxburghii and its gum bdellium (S.); **gugul** bdellium (L.); **guggul** (P.); the tree amyris agallochum and its resin (H.); **gu_gal** id. (H.); **gugul** a fragrant gum (Bi.); **gugal.** (G.); **gugu_l.** bdellium, resin (M.); **guggal.i_** the plant argyreia speciosa (M.); **guggul.u** bdellium (Konkan.i); **gugulu** bdellium, the tree moringa pterygosperma (Si.); **guggal** bdellium (P.WPah.); **gugul** (N.); **guguw** (Ku.); **gogul-dhup** the tree ailanthus grandis (N.); **gugul.a, gugal.a** lignum aloes (Or.); (CDIAL 4215). **kil.uvai** common hedge plant, balsamodendron berryi (Ta.lex.) balsamodendron = commiphora (burseraceae family)(GIMP, pp.32-33). Canarium luzonicum or canarium album is a member of the burseraceae family, yields 'elemi' a term applied to a variety of resinous products. It is an 'oleoresin' which burs with a smoky flame; used as a varnish, for caulking boats and for torches. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.476). The members of the commiphora species include: **guggul, guggal** (commiphora mukul); **vel.l.aippo_l.am** (commiphora myrrh), **agaru** [(commiphora roxburghii or agallocha, eagle-wood, aquilaria agallocha (**Paripa_. 12,5**)]; **malaikkil.uvai** (commiphora stocksiana). Commiphora playfairii: balsamodendron playfairii: **meeno harma** (M.); gum resin: expectorant, in rheumatism; yields saponin; habitat: North-east Africa (GIMP, p.75). **Bdellium**: **guggul.a** bdellium; a powder made of it (**guggul.a kaliyana_r**); **guggil.a** = **guggil.ada gid.a** boswellia serrata (var. glabra), a large timber tree yielding frankincense or olibanum, kautika (Ka.lex.) **kukkil** < **guggulu** black dammar-resin (**Pin..**); **kukkir--cu_ran.am** a kind of medicinal powder prepared by stuffing a fowl with dammer-resin, calcinating and pulverising it (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **A canonized saint**: **kun.kiliya-k-kalaya-na_yan-a_r** name of a canonized S'aiva saint, one of 63 (**Periyapu.**); **kun.kiliya-kkalaiyar** id. (Ta.lex.) **kukarar** inhabitants of the annular continent, ca_ka-t-ti_vu (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

1265.**Image: wild pipal**: **ka_ko_l.i** wild pipal; **as'o_ku** saraca indica; Indian mast-tree (Ta.lex.) cf. **as'o_ka** the tree jonesia asoca (Pali.Skt.); **aso_ga, aso_a** (Pkt.); **asau** (N.); **ho_** (Si.)(CDIAL 914); **a_s'o_ke_ya** belonging to the as'oka tree (Pa_n..); **a_so_a** (Pkt.); **a_so-pa_lo** leaves of the tree jonesia asoka (G.)(CDIAL 1461). **asuge** (Tadbhava of **as'o_ka**)(Ka.lex.) **ka_ko_d.umbarike** the opposite-leaved fig tree, ficus oppositifolia (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1266.**Image: cobra**: **karko_t.a, karko_t.aka** one of the eight principal cobras (Skt.lex.) **en.t.u-kula** eight castes of men; the eight kinds of na_gas: ananta, va_sugi, taks.aka, karko_t.aka, padma, maha_padma, s'an.khapa_la, kulinda (Ka.lex.) cf. concordance with some names of Kube_ra's treasures: **padma, maha_padma, s'an.kha**; **s'an.kha-nakha** the shell of the trochus perspectivus; **s'an.kha** a particular perfume; one of Kube_ra's treasures (Ka.lex.) **kako_taram < ka_ko_dara** snake, prob. from its moving in a zigzag manner upon its belly (**Ka_l.at. Ula_, 148**)(Ta.lex.) **karot.i** a class of genii that formed one of the 5 guards of the devas against the asuras, associated with the na_gas; **karot.apa_n.ayah** a class of Yaks.as (Pali.lex.) **ka_ko_dara** a serpent (Ka.lex.) **Image: scorpion**: cf. **ka_ko_l.i** Indian turnsole (Ta.lex.)

1267.**Basilicum**: **kaggor-ale** a kind of basilicum, ocymum sanctum (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

1268.**Image: ox-horn; trumpet**: **ka_kal.am** < **ka_hala** trumpet (**Kantapu. Caravan.a. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **kan.kil** a part of the trumpet (**S.I.I. ii,5**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_lan--kompu** ox-horn (**W.**); **ka_l.am** < **ka_hala** trumpet, horn (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 620**); **ka_l.akam** long trumpet, ram's horn, ekka_l.am (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) X **Image: quadrupeds**: **ka_le_cam** herbivorous quadrupeds (**kucara mutaliya ka_le_can.kal.um : Tol. Po. 152, Urai.**); **ka_le_yam** id. (**Na_n-man.i. 67**); **ka_li** herd of cows as being quadrupeds (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,6,1**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ox**: **ka_l.ai** steer, bull, ox (Ta.); **ka_l.a** bull, bullock (Ma.); **ka.l.e** bull which is leader of the herd (Kod..)(DEDR 1502). cf. **ka_l.ai** steer, young bullock (Ta.); cf. **gad.i** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: trumpet; horn-shaped**: **ka_hale, kahal.e, kahal.a_, ka_l.e** a horn; a metal horn (trumpet) of a long tapering shape, or of a horn-like shape (Ka.Skt.lex.) **kahal.e-ka_r-a** a man who blows a kahal.e (Ka.lex.) **ka_hali** an epithet of S'iva (Skt.lex.)

1269.**Image: carrying yoke**: **ka_nj** to carry on the shoulders (Ga.); carrying yoke (Kond.a)(DEDR 1417). cf. **ka_n.i, ka_ni, ka~_d.i, ka_vad.i** yoke of plough (Te.); **ka_nj**-to carry on the shoulders (Go.)(DEDR 1417). **Image: water-carrier**: **ka_jaha_raka** bearer of a carrying-pole (Pali); **ka_ha_ra** carrier of water or other burdens; n. carrying-pole (Pkt.); **kahar** palanquin-bearer (K.); **kaha_ru** (S.); **kaha_r** id., water-carrier (P.); class of cultivators who act as bearers (N.); a low caste of bearers (Bhoj.Aw.); palanquin-bearer, water-drawer (H.); palanquin-bearer (M.); **ka_ha_r** a low caste of palanquin-bearers and water-carriers (B.); **ka_ha_l.a, ka_ha_ra, ka_a~_l.a, ka_a~_ra** a low caste of bearers (Or.); **kaharawa_** palanquin-bearer, water-drawer (Aw.)(CDIAL 3011). (Pkt.deriv.from **ka_va** = **ka_vo_ya** one who carries a yoke)(CDIAL 3009). **ka_ca** banghi-pole (Kuwi); **ka_sa** pole or stick carried on the shoulder from the ends of which loads are suspended and carried (Kui); the shaft of a ka_vr.i_ (Kond.a); **ka_nju_** (pl. **ka_ska**) a banghi (Kuwi); **ka_cal** carrying yoke (Pa.); **ka_** to carry with carrying yoke (Pa.); **ka~_j, ka** id. (Ga.); **ka_nju** id. (Kui.Kuwi); pl. **ka_ska** (Kuwi); **ka_sal** carrying yoke (Ga.); **ka_nja_na_, ka_nj** to carry on the shoulders (Go.)(DEDR 1417). X **Bamboo**: **kamad.ha, kamaya** bamboo (Pkt.); **ko_ro** bamboo poles (Bhoj.); **ka_mro** bamboo, lath, piece of wood (N.); **ka_m.vari** bamboo pole with slings at each end for carrying things (OAw.); **ka_vad.ia, kavva_d.ia** one who carries a yoke (Pkt.); **ka~_war.i_, ka~_war.iya_** id. (H.); **ka_var.iyo** id. (G.); **ka_va_t.hi_** carrying pole (S.); **ka_va_t.hyo** the man who carries it (S.); **ka_mar.a_, ka_mur.a_** rafters of a thatched house (Or.); **ka_mr.u~** chip of bamboo (G.); **ka_mar.-kot.iyu~** bamboo hut (G.); **kamt.ha_** bow of bamboo or horn (M.); **kaba_ri** flat piece of bamboo used in smoothing an earthen image (A.); **ka~_bi_t., ka~_bt.i_, ka_mi_t.** split piece of bamboo, etc., lath (M.)(CDIAL 2760). **kambi** branch or shoot of bamboo (Skt.); stick, twig (Pkt.); **ka_mba** (OG.); **ka~_b** longitudinal division of a bamboo, etc., bar of iron or other metal (M.)(CDIAL 2774). **pampu-mu_n.kil** a variety of bamboo; **vampu** curved bamboo pole of a palanquin (Ta.); a bamboo, chiefly as a measure of palm-wine (Ma.); **bambu, bombu** a large, hollow bamboo (Ka.); **bambu** bamboo (Tu.); **vambha** id. (Skt.); **ba~_bu_** id. (M.)(DEDR 5253). **Bamboo; bow**: **ka_rmuka** bamboo, bow (Skt.)(CDIAL 3077). **ka_rmukam** bow (**Ja_n-a_. 20,19**); bow for cleaning cotton (**Tiruppu. 44**); bamboo (Ta.lex.) **Bearer of a carrying-pole; water-carrier**: **ka_va_l.ar** carriers of **ka_vat.i** (**Cilap. 15,205**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_vr.i, ka_ver.i, ka_vir.(i), ka_ve., ka_har.i** carrying yoke (Go.); **kavr.i** carrying yoke (Pe.Mand..); **ka_** pole with ropes hung on each end, used to carry loads on the shoulder; lever or beam for a well-sweep, lever of a steelyard (Ta.); **ka_vu** pole used for carrying burdens (Ma.); **ka_vat.i** id. (Ta.Ma.Tu.Te.); pole or stave of wood used for carrying burdens; a decorated pole of wood with an arch over it, carried on shoulders with offerings mostly for Muruka's temple, commonly with some parade; that which is carried on the shoulder with a pole (Ta.lex.); **ka_vu (ka_vi-)** to carry on the shoulder (as a palanquin, a pole

with weight at each end), bear anything heavy on the arms or on the head (Ta.); **ka_vuvo_r** palanquin-bearers (Ta.); **ka_vat.i** split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens (Ma.); **ka_vuka, ka_vikka** to carry on a pole (Ma.); **ka_gad.i, ka_vad.i** bamboo lath or pole pvovided with slings at each end for the conveyance of pitchers, etc. (Ka.); **ka_vad.i** split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end to carry burdens across the shoulders (Tu.); **ka_vat.i, ka_vad.i** yoke or pole with a sling attached to each end, placed upon the shoulder for carrying burdens (Te.); **ka~_d., ka_d.i, ka_d.i-ma_nu, ka_d.ima_ku, ka_n.d.i, ka_n.i, ka_ni, ka_vad.i** yoke of plough, etc. (Te.); **ka_var.i** carrying yoke (Kol.)(DEDR 1417). **ka_vad.** carrying-pole (M.); **ka_var.** id. (G.); **ka_war., ka_war** id. (H.); **ka_vad.a** id. (Pkt.); **kada** id. (Si.); **ka_ca, ka_ja** id. (Pali); **ka_ya, ka_va** id.(Pkt.); **ka_o, ka_yo** rafter (S.) < Drav. **ka_sa** (Kui); **ka_ju** (Kuwi); **ka_gad.i, ka_vad.i** (Ka.)(CDIAL 3009). X cf. **ad.y** claypot (To.); **an.d.e** vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle (Ka.); id., vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in (Tu.); **an.d.y** pot into which cow is milked, bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field (Ko.); **an.t.ai** squirt for festival occasions (Ta.)(DEDR 130). **Image: bearer of a carrying-pole**: **ka_ca** a sling for suspending things; the rope net-work or the string by which the articles to be carried are suspended from the cross-pole (Ka.Skt.lex.) **ka_ca, ka_ja** carrying-pole (Pali); **ka_ca** loop, string fastened to both ends of a pole, carrying yoke (Skt. < Drav.: **ka_sa** (Kui); **ka_ju** (Kuwi); **ka_gad.i, ka_vad.i**); **ka_ya, ka_va** (Pkt. Derivative: **ka_vo_ya** one who carries a yoke); **ka_o, ka_yo** rafter (S.); **kada** carrying-pole (Si.); **ka_vad.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3009). **gal.e** long stick (Kod..); **gal.u, karu, garu** rafter (Tu.); **gad.a** pole, staff, rod, stick, stalk, mast (Te.); **kari** pole fastened to a load by which it is carried on the shoulders (Tu.); **kar..a** pole for carrying burdens, bamboo (Ma.); **kar..ai** pole used for propelling boats, elephant-goad, shaft of bamboo (Ta.); **ka_r..** elephant goad, post, pillar, oar, iron rod, handle, rafter (Ta.); **kol.ag** churnstick (word used at ti. dairy and at kog fol.y dairy of To.r.o.r. clan (To.); **ka.w** forked stick (?To.); **gar.., gar..a, gar..u, gar..uvu, gar..e, gad.e, gad.i** bamboo rod or stake, bamboo, pole, staff, bamboo pole on which Kollat.igas or Dombas tumble, churning stick (Ka.); **kari** bar with which a door is fastened (Tu.); **kare, gare** the pole to which a bucket is attached in a country water-lift (Tu.); **gar.a** pole, long stick (Kond.a)(DEDR 1370). **ka_r..u** stake for impaling criminals (Ta.Ma.); **kar..uku** id. (Ma.); **ka_r..u** sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck, trident (Ta.); **ko.w** point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg (To.); **kar.., kar..u** an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear (Ka.)(DEDR 1361). **ka_r.i_** rafter, yoke (H.); **ka_r.o** rafter (N.)(CDIAL 3023). **Stake**: **kot.h^{u}** impalement stake (K.); **kas.t.a-laur.a** wooden contrivance used in threshing ; **kat.** branch (Dardic); **ka_s.t.ha** piece of wood (S'Br.); **ka_hor.i** piece of wood serving as axle in a flour-mill (WPah.)(CDIAL 3120). **ka_n.d.a_ra_** bamboo-goad (Skt.); **kana_r** bamboo-goad for young elephants (Mth.)(CDIAL 3025). **jar..ave, jalle** a bamboo pole (Ka.); **jalle** cane of sugar (Kod..)(DEDR 2382).

1270.**Downcast**: **ka_ku** fatigue; contempt; adj. vain, empty, useless (Te.); **ka_ku** bad, corrupt (Tu.); **ka_kr.u** distress (Pe.); **ka_kali** unthrifty, spendthrift, wasteful; **ka_kaligat.anju** a spendthrift, unthrifty man or boy; fem. **ka_kaligat.ari** (Kui); **kaku_li** travail; **kaku_l-gattasi** a poor man; **ka_kuligattasi** id.; **ka_kuli ki_nai** to harm, hag, moil (Kuwi); **kklare** to be distressed, be in trouble; **kkletre** to trouble, tease; **kkli** affliction, trouble (Malt.)(DEDR 1424). **ka_hala** speaking unbecomingly or indistinctly (Skt.); downcast, faint-hearted (BHSk.); downcast (Pkt.); **ka_hla_** impatient, hasty (P.)(CDIAL 3142).

1271.**Small coin**: **ka_kini_, ka_kin.i_** a small coin; the shell cypraea moneta (Skt.)(DEDR 1423). [Concordant with the S. form: **ka~_gir.i_** abrus precatorius].

1272.**Agriculturist**: **khamman** a sub-division of jats (P.lex.) cf. **kamma** a caste of agriculturists (Te.lex.)

1273.**Roll of betel**: **kuhali, kuhali_** betel leaf (Skt.); **khili** packet, roll (esp. of betel leaf)(N.); **khila_** leaf, betel leaf (A.); **khili** roll (esp. of betel)(B.); **khila** bundle (Or.); **khi_li_** betel leaf prepared for chewing (H.)(CDIAL 3887). **Roll**: **sirl- (silr-, silir-), sirlap-** to rotate (Go.); **surul.i, surul.e, sural.i** a coil, roll (Ka.); **curul.al** coil; **curul.** roll, coil (Ta.)(DEDR 2684). **Image: betel**: **kar-pu_rak-kot.i** a kind of betel (**G.Sm.D. 215**)(Ta.lex.)

1274.**Wild dog; wolf**: **ko_ka** wolf (R.); **ko_kad.a** fox (Skt.); **ko_ka-ya_tu** (RV.); a kind of noxious parasitical animal (AV.); **ko_ka** wolf (Pali); **ko_a** (Pkt.); **kog** wild dog (Kho.); **kik** (Wkh.); **ko~_** (Sh.)(CDIAL 3481). **kuwa_n.** wolf (A.)(CDIAL 3482).

1275.**Image: leopard; jackal**: **kukka_l** leopard (Go.); **kukond.i, kukand.i** leopard (Pa.)(DEDR 1626). **kul** tiger; **kul dander** den of tiger; **and.kul** to become tiger (Santali.lex.) **khin.khira, khin.kiri_** fox (skt.); **khikhi, kikhi** (Skt.); **khim.khin.i_** she-jackal (Pkt.); **khikhir** fox (Mth.); **khi~ki_** (H.); **khekhli_** (G.)(CDIAL 3878). **kro_s.t.r.** crying (BhP.); jackal (RV.); **kro_s.t.u** (Pa_n..); **kot.t.hu-, kot.t.huka-, kotthu-, kotthuka** jackal (Pali); **kot.t.hu-** (Pkt.); **kot.a** jackal (Si.); **kot.iya** leopard (Si.)[cf. **ked.iak** tiger (Kol.); **kar.eyak** panther (Nk.)(DEDR 1132)]; **kur-ukkan, kur-u nari** jackal (Ma.); **ko_lhuya-, kulha-** jackal (Pkt.)[cf. **kul.l.a-nari** jackal (Ta.)(DEDR 1839)]; **kolha_, ko_** jackal; adj. crafty (H.); **kohlu~, kolu~** jackal (G.); **kolha_, kola_** (M.)(CDIAL 3615). **karaj** a jackal (Santali.lex.) **kudke** fox (Kor.); **kudike** jackal (Tu.); **kudka** id. (Ka.); **kor-o naka** jackal (small in size, opposed to **peri naka**)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1851). **kul.l.a-nari** jackal (Ta.)(DEDR 1839). **Image: male hunting leopard**: **kun.t.at.iyan-** male hunting leopard, felis jubata (Ta.lex.) **kun.inari** a fox (Ka.); **kur..inari** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kul** the tiger, filix tigris; **kul en.ga** tigress (Santali.lex.) cf. **ku~n.d.** a pit, a pitfall (Santali.lex.) **kun.i, kur..i, gun.i, gur..i** a hole; a pit (Ka.); **guri** (Tu.); **kut.ai** to hollow, make a hole (Ta.); **kun.d.a** a hole in the ground, a pit (Ka.); **kundi** low, or bent, ground; **gun.d.i** a hole, a pit (Ka.); **kun.t.u** what is hollow, deep, low (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kun.d.el** to lie down, to lie prostrate (Santali.lex.) **kunun.gu** = **kun.gu** to crouch (Ka.lex.)

1276.**Image: hare**: **ko_kat.am** < **ko_kad.a** a kind of hare (Ta.lex.)

1277.**One who gives away a girl in marriage**: **kukuda, kuku_da** one who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies (Skt.lex.) **ku_kuda** one who gives a girl in marriage in due form, decorating her with ornaments; **ku_su** trifling; **ku_tu** a daughter (Te.); **ku_su** a male or female infant, a babe; a maiden, a young virgin; a person (Ka.); **ku_sugud.u** to give a child in marriage (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **ku.x** girl, daughter (To.); **ku_su** infant, babe; maiden, young virgin (Ka.); **ku_kru** young, small (Tu.); **ku_je** small boy; **ku_ji** girl; **ko_ji** boy (Kor.); **ku_su** low, base, trifling, insignificant; **ku~_turu, ku_tu**, (inscr.) **kuntur-** daughter; (inscr.) **ku_vita** id. (Te.); **ku_co_, ku_co** mother's younger sister; **kuci** id., father's younger brother's wife; **kusi** id., mother's sister (Go.)(DEDR 1873). **koccu** small, young; **koccan-** young boy (Ta.); **koccu** short, small, yong, mean; (also **koccan**) little boy; **kocci** girl; **kocam** a little; **kou** a young stunted coconut (Ma.); **koyyal** lean (Pa.); **kocceka, koceka** a little (Kuwi)(DEDR 2041). **Young; prattle**: **kis'o_ra** a youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law; **kis'o_ri_** a maiden, a young woman; **kis'o_ra** a colt, cub, the young of any animal; e.g. **ke_sarikis'o_rah.** (Skt.lex.) **koccaiyar** young persons (**Tiruman. 1394**); cowherds, shepherds

(**Tiruppu. 255**); **kocam** little, small quantity (**Tiruppu. 609**); id. (Ma.); **kocemu** (Te.); **koca** (Ka.); **kondra** (Tu.); cf. **kicit** (Skt.); **kocal** childish prattle (Ta.Ma.); **koccu** id. (Ka.); **kocutal** to lisp, to prattle, as children (**Uttarara_. Campuva. 21**); id. (Ma.); to talk softly or amorously, as young women (Ta.); **koccai, koccai-c-col** lisping; rustic or unrefined speech (Ta.lex.) cf. **uccarati** utters, speaks (MBh.)(CDIAL 1641). **kis'o_ra** foal (AV.); a youth (BhP.); **kis'o_rika_** (Pa_n..); **kiso_ra** boy; **kiso_ri_** girl (Pkt.); **kyo~_ru** foal (Sh.); **kis'ora_** a youth (Or.); **kis'ori_** f. a youth (Or.); **kisora_, kisori_** (OAw.)(CDIAL 3190). **Youth; beauty**: **koko** child (Go.); small, little (of quantity); **kogri** younger, small; **kogi** mother's sister, father's younger brother's wife (Kond.a); **koki** father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister; **kogle** woman (? originally 'girl'); **koy(i)** pl. **koyik** (small) girl, daughter, sister (Pe.); **koganju** a small man or boy, lad; **kogari** a small woman, girl, animal, or thing; **kogara mogara** a small piece; particle; **kogeri, kogi** small, tiny, little; **goi** pl. **goiska** girl friend (a term of endearment used by one woman or girl to another)(Kui); **kokasi, ko_ka_si** boy; **kokkasi** boy, pupil, child; **kakka_yu_** boy (Kuwi); **kukkos** boy, lad, young man, male child; **kukoy** girl, lass, young woman; **koy** abbreviated form of the vocative **kukoy** (Kur.)(DEDR 203). **kuci** anything small; young bird, chicken; **kucu** young of birds and various animals (Ta.); **kuu, kuci** young, small, infant; **kuan** boy; also endearingly of girls; **kui = kuu, kuan**; girl (Ma.); **kunj** children as given by god, men as children of god; **kun** small (Ko.); **kunni** young of an animal, esp. a young dog; **gunna** smallness; **kui** a young one (Ka.); **kui** child; **ma.n.ui** n. pr. bull in mythology; **kuappe** uncle, father's younger brother; **kuavve** aunt, father's younger sister (Kod..); **kundu** a child of Pariahs; **kui, kun.n.i** small (Tu.); **gunna** young of an animal; **kunna~d.u** boy, lad; (inscr.) **kunnalu** pl. sucklings, children (Te.); **ku.na** puppy (Kol.); **cur.kuju, curxunju_** the last-born of a family (cf. **cud.d.a** end, last)(Kur.)(DEDR 1646). **kur..akan-** youth (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.a. 44**); beautiful person (**Tiruva_ca. 3,12**); Skanda; person of yielding or accommodating nature (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,6,3**); **kur..a-makan-** youthful hero, as of a poem (**Ilak. Vi. 858**); a poetic composition in which women extol the worth of a youthful hero (**Ton-. 283**); wooden doll (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_. 136**); **kur..a-man.am** marriage of dolls; **kur..aman.an-** wooden doll (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,6**); **kur..aku** youthfulness (**Ci_vaka. 2790**); beauty (**Te_va_. 468,7**); infant (**Tiruppu. 106**); **kur..avi** infant, babe (**Man.i. 11,114**); young of certain animals (viz., **ya_nai**, elephant; **pacu**, cow; **erumai**, buffalo; **kat.amai**, elk; **marai**, sambur, Indian elk; **kuran.ku**, monkey {quadruped, beast (Ta.lex.) cf. **kuran.ga** antelope (CDIAL 3320); **mucu**, langur, black monkey, semnopithecus priamus}; **u_kam** black monkey (**Cir-upa_n.. 221**) (**Tol. Po. 575-579**); young of the vegetable kingdom (**Tol. Po. 579, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..avi-kol.pavar** those who bring up a child (**Pur-ana_. 5**); **kur..avu** young, tender age, juvenility (**Tol. Col. 312**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..antai** infant, babe, suckling (**Kampara_. Urukka_. 65**); childhood, tender age (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 209**); **kur..akutal** to prattle playfully (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,5**); to coax, wheedle (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,6**); **kur..a** young, tender (**Tol. Col. 312**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kud.'aga** boy (NiDoc.); **kud.'i** girl (NiDoc.); **kr.ta_** girl (RV.); **kud.ati** acts like a child (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 3245). **Boy**: **kor.a** boy; **kur.i** girl (Sant.Mun.d.ari); **koa, kui** (Ho); **ko_n, ko_nje_** (Ku_rku_); **kur..a** young (Ta.); **kod.a** youth (Ka.); **kr.ta_** girl (RV.); **kud.ati** acts like a child (Dha_tup.); **kud.a'aga** boy; **kud.'i** girl (NiDoc.); **ku_r.e** child, foetus (Ash.); **istrimali_-kur.a_** girl (Ash.); **kru_, kuruk** young of animals (Kt.); **kyu_ru** young of animals, child (Pr.); **kyuru** boy; **kuri_** colt, calf (Pr.); **kura** child (Dm.); **kur.** (Shum.); **ku_rak** young of animals (Kal.); **kur.i_** woman, wife (Phal.); **ku_r^{u}** young girl; **ko_r.i_, kur.hi_** (K.); **kur.a_** bridegroom (L.); **kur.i_** girl, virgin, bride; woman (L.); girl, daughter (P.); **kur.i, kul.i_, kol.a_** boy; **kur.i_** girl (WPah.); **a~_t.-kur.a_** childless (**a~_t.a** tight)(B.); **ko_** son; **ku_i_** daughter (WPah.); **ko** son; **koi** daughter; **kua_, ko_i_, koa_, ku_i_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 3245). **kut.t.am** young of a monkey (Ta.); **kut.t.an-** laddie, lassie, as a term of endearment; kid or lamb; **kut.t.i** young of a dog, pig, tiger,

etc.; little girl (Ta.); **kut.t.an** boy, lamb, calf; **kut.t.i** young of any animal, child (chiefly girl)(Ma.); **kwit.n.** husband, man younger than a woman speaking, man (suffix in proper names)(To.); **kwit.y** wife (very restricted use)(To.); **gud.d.a** a boy (Ka.); **kut.t.i** child of any caste except Coorgs; young of animals (except dog, cat, pig)(Kod..)(DEDR 1670). **kuruku** young of an animal (Ta.); **kuruman-** young of certain animals and birds (Ta.); **kurul.ai** young of certain animals, young of a snake, child (Ta.); **kurul, kurl** a baby (Tu.); **kurnja** young male child; fem. **kurnji** (Pe.); **kuru_** colt (Kur.)(DEDR 1791). **kur..aku** youthfulness, infant; **kur..antai** infant, childhood; **kur..avi** infant, young of certain animals, young of the vegetable kingdom (Ta.); **kon.asu** young one of wild beasts (Ka.); **korayi, kori** husband; **korti** wife (Kor.); **kod.a** tenderness, tender age, youth (Ka.); **kor..untu** anything young; **kor..untan** husband, husband's younger brother; **kor..unan-** husband; **kur..a** young, tender; **kur..akan-** youth, beautiful person, Skanda (Ta.); **kod.uku** son; **kon.d.ika** child; **kodama** the young of any animal; young (Te.); **kovve** young of bird or animal; **koral** younger brother's wife; **kommal (**pl. **kommasil)** daughter; **kola** bride, son's wife, younger brother's wife (Nk.); **kor.** very young; **kor.ung** new shoot, sprout; **kor.ol** bride (Pa.); **kor.al** son's wife, younger brother's wife; **kod.us-, kod.c-** to sprout (Ga.); **kor.un** young shoot (Ga.); **ko_r.sa_na_, ko_rsa_na_** to sprout, grow (of trees, plants, etc.); **kor.s-** to sprout; **kor.i** leaf-shoot; **kor.k-ila** new leaf; **kor.ta** month of Bhadra_ (Aug-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped; **koria_r.** son's wife; **tammur-koria_r.** younger brother's wife (Go.); **Daughter-in-law**: **kor.ia_r.** daughter-in-law; **kor.iyar.** id., sister's daughter, younger brother's wife; **kod.iya_d.** daughter-in-law, sister's daughter (of a male)(Go.); **komma** maiden, female; **ko_d.alu** daughter-in-law; **ko_t.ramu, ko_d.an.t.ramu, ko_d.an.t.rikamu, ko_d.ar-ikamu** the position and duties of a daughter-in-law, daugher-in-lawship (Te.); **kor.o** (pl. **-k**) female child, (pl. **-r**) male child; **kor.onali** a nursing mother; **kor.ya** daughter-in-law, younger brother's wife; **kor.esi** daughter-in-law (when referrinng to the 3rd person); **kodma** male buffalo calf (Kond.a); **kor.iya ga_r.** son's wife, younger brother's wife (Mand..); **kur.a, kr.ua, kr.uha** wife (Kui); **kur.ia, ku_ria** daughter-in-law; **kur.va** younger brother's wife (Kuwi); **kor.gi** young (of children); **qro** infant (Malt.); **xarruni_** wife (Br.)(DEDR 2149). cf. **kalatra** wife (MBh.); **kad.atra** (BHSkt.); **kalatta** (Pkt.); **kaletri_** (Pas'.); **kaletro** husband (Pas'.); **kalatravant** having a wife (BhP.); **khanwo_tri_** woman; **kanwotro** husband (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2915). **kur.matt** relationship by marriage (P.)(CDIAL 3234).

1278.**Marking-nut; cashew-nut**: **kohka_ mara_** marking-nut tree (Go.); **ko~_di** marking-nut tree (Pa.); **ko_ndu maren, ko_n.u_n** id. (Ga.); **ko_hka_ mar.a_, kohka_, kohka, k'ka, kohoka** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2217). X cf. **goh'o_** cashew nut tree (Kuwi); **ko.g** stone of olive (Ko.)(DEDR 2179). **ka_lakam, ka_vaka_** marking-nut, ce_n.kot.t.ai; emetic nut, marukka_rai (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_laka** (Skt.) **ce_, ce_n.kot.t.ai** marking-nut (**Pata_rtta. 1066**); marking-nut tree, semecarpus anacardium (**Malai.**); **ce_n.kot.t.ai-k-kur-i** marks on clothes made with the juice of the marking-nut; **ce_pa_lam < ce_ + phala** marking-nut (Ta.lex.) **ke_r, ke_ru, ge_r, ge_ru** the tree semecarpus anacardium which produces the marking-nut (Ka.); **ce_r** (M.); **ce_, ce_r** (Ta.); **ji_d.i, je_d.i** (Te.); **arus.kara** (Ka.); **aks.a, bhalla_taka, vi_ravr.ks.a**; **ke_ru-bi_ja** the marking-nut (Ka.lex.) **ce_r** marking-nut tree, semecarpus anacardium (Ta.); **ce_r** marking-nut tree, semecarpus orientalis (Ma.); **ke_r, ge_r** semecarpus anacardium (Ka.); **ge_ru-ka_yi, ge_re-ka_yi, je_ru-ka_yi** marking-nut; **te_reda-mara** marking-nut tree, semecarpus anacardium (Tu.); **ji_d.i** id.; **ji_d.i-ginja** marking-nut (Te.); **si_r.i** cashew (Kond.a); **ki_ro_** semecarpus anacardium (Kur.); **kro** the Malacca bean (Malt.)(DEDR 2005). For **-pa_lam** in **ce_-pa_lam** (Ta.) cf. **bhalla_ta** the tree semecarpus anacardium (cashew or marking nut); its fruit (S'a_rn.S.); **bhalla_taka** (MBh.); **bhalla_taki_, bhalli_** (Bhpr.); **bala_dur** (Pers.); **bhalla_taka,**

bhalla_taki_, bhalli_ (Pali); **bhalla_ya, bhalla_aya, bhilla_yai_** (Pkt.); **bhela_o** the nut (S.); **bhila_va_** nut and tree (P.); **bhalya_, bhalyo** a broad-leaved tree growing in the Bha_bar and used medicinally (Ku.); **bhala_yo** the nut (N.); **bhala_** nut and tree (A.); **bha_la_, bha_lia_, bhelua~_** (Or.); **bhila_wa~_, bhila_wan, bhalli_** (H.); **bhila_mo** the tree; **bhila_mu~** the nut (G.); **bhila_va_** the nut (M.); **bala** the tree nothopegis colebrookiana (anacardiaceae); **badulla, baduluruk** semecarpus anacardium (Si.)(CDIAL 9414). Anacardium orientale the oriental cashew-nut or marking-nut, represents the fruit of semecarpus anacardium, a tree with greenish-white flowers and black, drupaceous fruits indigenous to India... The fruits contain cardol, anacardic acid, the alkaloid chuchunine and tannin; the seeds, a fixed oil. The oil of the pericarp is used as a caustic or an escharotic, and sometimes in the treatment of certain indolent ulcers... the sap is a violent contact poison, and causes painful swelling and minute pustules on the skin. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p. 542). Semecarpus anacardium: Indigenous to India... The fixed oil is used in India as an application to floors of houses, serving as a repellent to termites. The black juice of the fruit is used in printing cotton cloth. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p.537). Semecarpus anacardium: **bhallika** (Skt.); **bhela** (B.); **biba** (M.); **bhilawa** (H.P.); **temprakku** (Ma.); **serangottai** (Ta.); **bhallatamu** (Te.); nut: bruised and applied to os uteri to procure abortion; given as a vermifuge; oil from the nuts: vesicant, used externally in rheumatism and leprous nodules; gum from bark: used in scrofulous, venereal and leprous affections and nervous debility; ashes of the plant: in combination with other drugs used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from the Beas eastwards and deciduous forests of all districts (GIMP, p. 225). "**bhalla_taka** (Skt.); **arus.kara** (Skt.); **bhela_** (B.H.); the acrid juice of marking nuts is a powerful vesicant and is often employed by the natives for producing fictitious marks of bruises. These can be distinguished from actual bruises caused by blows with a stick or other weapon, by their deep bluish-black colour and from their presenting small vesicles or minute blisters on their surface. The practice of causing blisters by the application of the juice of marking nuts among the Hindus appears to have been at one time very common, for in our ancient medical works a section or paragraph is generally devoted to the treatment of ulcerations thus produced. The ripe fruits are regarded as acrid, heating, stimulant, digestive, nervine and escharotic, and are used in dyuspepsia, piles, skin diseases, nervous debility, etc... Equal parts of marking nuts, chebulic myrobalans and sesamum seeds, are made into a confection with treacle and administered in doses of forty or sixty grains... Another confection of marking nuts, made with the addition of a number of aromatic substances, is recommended for use in skin diseases and leprosy. Marking nuts enter into the composition of some caustic applications for warts and piles. They form an ingredient of liniment for rheumatic affections called **saindhava_dya taila**..." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 142-143). For semant. **arus.kara** cf. **arus.ka** wound, sore (Car.); **arus-** wounded, sore (S'Br.); wound, sore (AV.); **aru, aruka** (Pali); **aruya** (Pkt.); **aruk** a kind of leprosy (Si.)(CDIAL 618). **aru_karo_ti** wounds (Skt.); **aru_rna_** to be hurt (OH.); **aru_lna_** to pierce (OH.)(CDIAL 619). **s'e_pha_like** the small tree nyctanthes arbor tristis = **ni_like**; the shrub or small tree vitex negundo or trifolia (Ka.lex.) **sindwari dare** vitex negundo (Santali.lex.) cf. **s'e_pha_lika_** vitex negundo, nyctanthes arbor tristis (Sus'r.); **s'e_pha_li_, s'e_pa_la, s'i_pha_lika_** (Skt.); **se_bha_lia_, se_ha_li_, se_ha_lia_** a kind of creeper (Pkt.); **xewa_li** the flower of nyctanthes arbos tristis (A.); **siuli** (B.); **sia_l.i, sia_ri** a wild creeper with a drinkable watery juice (Or.)(CDIAL 12608). ?Nyctanthes hirsuta = guettarda speciosa: This tree is 5 to 15 meters in height... the flowers are white, fragrant... girls in the Pacific put them in their hair; and Fijians and Samoans string them into necklaces... It is said that a kind of attar is prepared from the

flowers in southern India (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.907). ?Nyctanthes sambac = jasminum sambac: Sampagita (Philippines)... is a spreading or sprawling shrub usually less than 2 meters in height... Filipias often conceal the blossoms in their hair on account of their fragrance... Burkill reports that in China the flowers are used for giving an aroma to tea. In Malaya women soak the flowers in water to be used for washing the face... the flowers yield an essential oil similar to that of jasmine (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.708).

1279.**Luvunga scandens**: **ko_laka** a kind of perfume; **ko_ladala** id.; nakhi (Ka.lex.) **ko_laka, kakko_laka** = **gavala kacu_ra** (Ka.lex.) Species: Indo-Malayan. Distribution: Eastern Bengal, Assam, Khasia Hills, Chittagong, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Cambodia, Sumatra. The root and berries are sweet, oily, cooling; allay thirst; aphrodisiac; cure consumption, biliousness. The berries are used in preparing a perfumed medicinal oil (**kakkolaka**), and are sold in the bazaars of Bengal under the name of **kakala**. (Ayurveda). Malay: **akar keping**; Sanskrit: **dhankshika, dhira, dhmanksholi, jivaniya, jivanti, kakoli, kayasthika, kshira, lavangalata, madhura, payasvinim payasya, shitapaki, shukla, svadumansi, vayasoli, vayasolika, vayastha**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 479-480). Luvnga scandens: **lavangalata** (Skt.); **labangaphjal** (B.)(GIMP, p.157).cf. **gu_l**^{i} ball (K.); **golaka, gut.ika_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 328).

1280.**Image: nape of the neck**: **kun.ke, gon.ke** the nape of the neck (Ka.); **kuji** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

1281.**Image: fowl**: **kukkut.am < kukkut.a** gallinaceous fowl, cock, hen (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 261**)(Ta.lex.) **kukkil** crow-pheasant, centropus rufipennis (**Kal.avar..i. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **kukkut.a-ti_pam** a fowl-shaped lamp used in temples (**Parata. Or..ipi. 42, Urai.**); **kukku_-ven-al** onom. expr. signifying crowing sound, as of a cock (**Kur-un. 157**)(Ta.lex.) **Cock**: **kutaru** a cock (Skt.lex.) **kukkut.a** cock; **kukkut.arava** cock's crow; **kukkut.ayuddha** cock fighting (Pali.lex.) **kor** (pl. **kod.l**) hen, cock, fowl (Kol.); hen (Nk.Go.); cock (Ga.); **korru** id. (Ga.); **korr** cock, hen, fowl (Pa.); fowl, hen (Go.); **kor.u** (pl. **koRku**) fowl (Kond.a); **kozu** (pl. **kosku**), **kuzu** (pl. **kusku**) fowl (Pe.); **kuy** id. (Mand..); **koju** (pl. **koska**) id. (Kui); **koiyu_** (pl. **ko_ska**), **koyu** (pl. **koska**) id., hen (Kuwi)(DEDR 2160). **ko.l.i** fowl (Kod..); **ko_ri, ko_l.i** fowl (Tu.); **ko_r..i** cock, hen, cowl (Ka.); fowl (Ma.); gallinaceous fowl (Ta.); **kod.i** cock, fowl (Skt.)(DEDR 2248).

1282.**Image: fork-tailed shrike**: **kukkat.i** fork-tailed shrike (Ka.); **ku~_kat.ima~_ga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1627). **Image: magpie, bird**: **ke_ya** shrike bird (Kuwi); snipe or similar bird (Pa.); **ke_ga** magpie (Kui)(DEDR 1994). **Image: pigeon**: **gugrcet.y** pigeon (Ko.); **cet.t.i** hen-sparrow (Ka.)(DEDR 2763). cf. **cat.aka** sparrow (Skt.)(CDIAL 4571). **kut.ur sit.i...** cooing of pigeons (To.); **kut.ru, gut.ru** id. (Ka.); **kut.ru** id. (Tu.); **gud.r- (-it-)** to coo (Kuwi)(DEDR 1667). **Pigeon; dove**: **guvva** dove, pigeon (Te.); **kumur-i** a kind of pigeon (Ta.); **gu_va** dove (Ka.); **ku_ki_** id.; **gummal, gummul** the grey dove with a ring round its neck (Go.); **go_van.d.a** pigeon (Kond.a); **guguri** dove (Kui); **kuguri, ku_gu_ri, kugguri** (Kuwi); **gugr, gugrgr..** pigeon's noise (Ko.)(DEDR 1930). cf. **ku_** cooing, as of a dove (Ta.); **kuvi** to cry out (Ka.); **ku_g** to call (Nk.); **ku_gu, ku_ku** a cry, clamour (Ka.); **ku_vu** to crow, cry (as a cuckoo or birds in general)(Ta.)(DEDR 1863). **kapo_ta** pigeon, dove (RV.); pigeon (Pali); **kapo_taka** small pigeon, small dove (MBh.); small pigeon (Pali); **kapo_ti_** pigeon (Pali); **kapo_tika_** small pigeon (Pali); **kapota** (As'.); **kavo_ya, kavo_d.a** (Pkt.); **kau_** (D..); **kewi_k** (Ash.); **kawek**^{i} (Kt.); **kowrot.i_** (Pr.); **kawaya_** (Pas'.); **koho_u**, obl. **koho_lu_na, koho_r** (Kal.); **kowor** (Kho.); **kovi_** small dove (L.P.); **kuvi_** (P.); **kovo, kovu, kobo_** (Si.); **kupte** white dove (Wg.); **ko_pot** pigeon (Gaw.)(CDIAL 2753). **ko_tur**, dat. **ko_taras** pigeon, dove (K.); **kapo_tar** (Pahl.); **kautar** (Psht.)(CDIAL 2754). **ka_po_ta** pertaining to pigeons

(MBh.); dull white, grey (VarBr.S.); **ka_po_taka** grey (Pali); **kov^{u}** dark coloured, black (K.); **ka_wor^{u}** id. (K.); **ka_wa-dach, ka_vur^{u} dach** vine with small black grapes, berberis lycium (K.)(CDIAL 3041). **Image: crow pheasant**: **kuppul.u** a bird (Ka.); **kupulu, kupul.u, kupl.u** the crow-pheasant (Tu.)(DEDR 1735). **Coo**: **kuharita** cry of the ko_kila bird (Skt.); **kuhara_** to coo (B.); **kuhariba_, kuhuriba_** to coo, lament plaintively (Or.); **kuharna_, kaharna_** to groan (H.)(CDIAL 3388). **kuyil** word; **kuyir-r-u** to tell, say, utter; to lay down, as rules; **kuyin-mor..i** soft, sweet words, like the notes of the koel; liquorice; **kuyil ku_vu** to present a pleasing, thriving aspect, as a field with luxuriant crop (Ta.lex.) **kuyil** to sound, play; **vi_n.ai kur..alo_t.u kuyila** (**Ci_vaka**. 1255); **kuyiluvam** playing on stringed musical instrumments, drums, tabrets, clarionets, horns; **kuyiluvar** players on stringed instruments; **payir-or..irx.) kukkai, kokkai** calls, challenges (Pkt.); **ku_kan.u** to screech (S.); **ku_kan.** to scream (L.); **ku_kn.a_** (P.); **ku_kna_** to scream (H.); **kukn.e~, ku~kn.e~** to crow (M.); **ku_ka** scream (S.); **ku_k** (L.P.H.); **kok** (H.);--Deriv. **ku_kir.o** consternation (S.)(CDIAL 3390). cf. aor. **kruks.at** shouts (RV.)(CDIAL 3596).

1283.**Indian cuckoo**: **ko_kulam < ko_kila** koel (**Paripa_. 9,65**); **ko_kilam** id. (**Tirukko_. 322**)(Ta.lex.) **kuyil** koel, Indian cuckoo, eudynamis honorata (Ta.); **kuyil, kur..il** Indian cuckoo, cuculus or eudynamis orientalis (Ma.); **(kuyilv-, kuyin-r--)** to call, whoop, halloo; utter, tell (Ta.); **kuyir-r-u (kuyir-r-i-)** to tell, utter (Ta.); **kukil** cuckoo; v.t. to cry as a cuckoo; **ku_gula** cuckoo (Ka.); **ko_gile, ko_jile, kuyilu** id. (Tu.); **kuhu pat.a** id. (Kuwi); **kokila** Indian cuckoo (Skt.); **kuhila** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1764). **ko_kila_** the Indian cuckoo cuculus indicus (MBh.). [Among NIA forms those of S.Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.G. apparently, unless borrowed are **<-illa-**: all others, except M., may be **<-illa] ko_kila** (Pali); **ko_ila** (Pkt.S.OAw.); **koil** (P.WPah.Mth.H.); **koili** (N.Or.); **koil^{i}** (Bhoj.); **kuli** (A.); **kuila** (MB.); **ko_il** (H.M.); **koyal** (H.G.); **koyalr.i_** (G.); **koi_l.** (M.); **koya_l.** (M.); **kovula_, kevili_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3483). **kun.a_la** the Indian cuckoo (Pali); **kun.al** (Si.)(CDIAL 3258). **Image: cuckoo**: **ko_rakai** Indian cuckoo; **ko_racam** a kind of partridge (Ta.); **ko_kila** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.); **kurakam** myna, starling, acridotheres tristis (Ta.); **goravanka, goravanke** the common maina, acridotheres tristis or the pastor (Ka.); **goravanka, go_ra, go_ranka, go_rinka, go_ruvanka** myna (Te.); **go_ro_d.** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1766). **To cry; to call**: **ke_gu** to cry as a peacock; n. the cry of a peacock; **ke_ku, ke_ke** the cry of a peacock; **kekku** to shout in training cattle (Ka.); **ka.k** to call, invite (?Kod..); **ke_k** shout of joy, loud laughter (Tu.); **ke_ka** a cry or shout, the cry of a peacock; **ke_karincu** to cry or shout out; **ke_karinta** a cry or shout; **ke_ka_ramu** the cry of a peacock (Te.); **ke_y-** to call, (peacock) to cry, (owl) to hoot, (animal) to call; **ke_i_a_na_** to summon (Go.); **kekeri ki_ali** to cackle (Kuwi)(DEDR 1992). **ke_ka_** peacock's cry (MBh.); **keka_** (Pkt.); **ki_ha** scream (S.); **keha_** peacock (H.); **kekin** peacock; Apabhrams'a; **kekkara** cry of peacock (Skt.)(CDIAL 3458). **To say; to coo**: **kathayati** converses with, describes (MBh.); **kathe_ti** speaks, preaches (Pali); **kahe_i, kahai** says (Pkt.); **kahan.u** (S.); **kahin.a_, kaihna_** (P.); **ka_hnu_** (WPah.); **kaun.o** (Ku.); **kahanu** (N.); **kaiba** (A.); **kaha_** (B.); **kahiba_** (Or.); **kahal** (Bhoj.); **kahab** (Mth.Aw.); **kahna_** (H.); **kahai** (OMarw.); **kahai** (OG.); **kahevu~** (G.); **kiyanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2703). **ga_the, ga_de, ga_he** a song; a verse; a metrical su_tra; a saying or proverb (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kuharita** cry of the ko_kila bird (Skt.); **kuhara_** to coo (B.); **kuhariba_, kuhuriba_** to coo, lament plaintively (Or.); **kuharna_, kaharna_** to groan (H.)(CDIAL 3388). **kukkai, kokkai** calls, challenges (Pkt.); **ku_kan.u** to screech (S.); **ku_kan.** to scream (L.); **ku_kn.a_** (P.); **ku_kna_** (H.); **kukn.e~, ku~kn.e~** to crow (M.); **ku_ka** scream (S.); **ku_k** (L.P.H.); **kok** (H.);--Deriv. **ku_kir.o** consternation (S.)(CDIAL 3390). **Image: to shout**: **kokkari (-pp-, -tt-)** to shout in triumph; cluck, cackle (as goose), chuckle (as crow); n. shouting (Ta.); **kokku** cackling, chuckling; **kokkuka, kokkikka** to cackle (as a hen), cluck, pipe, cry as a deer (Ma.); **kokkok ennu** to cackle or cluck as a hen; **kokkarisu** to threaten, menace, abuse,

deride, shout; chuckle, giggle (Ka.); **kokkarincu** to mock, ridicule; shout, cluck (Te.); **kaka_ring** to cackle (Br.)(DEDR 2031).

1284.**Image: ruddy goose**: **ko_ka** the ruddy goose, anus casarca (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **ko_kam** ruddy shield-rake, cakkarava_kam (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 247**)(Ta.lex.) **karkara** a sort of duck or goose; **ka_ran.d.ava** (Ka.lex.) **kokod.al** heron, duck (Go.)(DEDR 2125).

1285.**Hopea wightiana**: **ko_n.ku** common caung. hopea wightiana; hopea parviflora iron wood of Malabar (Ta.); id. in: **neduva_r go_n.gu** (Ma.)(DEDR 2185). cf. **ur-uppa_** a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in ship-building, hopea decandra; **urappu-ppicin-** an evergreen tree, hopea odorata (Ta.); **ur-ippu, urippu** a heavy timber more durable than teak, hopea decandra (Ma.)(DEDR 717).

1286.**Image: to sit**: **kukku** to sit on one's legs, squat (Ta.); **kuki.r** to sit down (Ko.); **kukkarisu** to squat (Ka.); **kun.kuru** going on hands and legs, as an infant; **kokkaru-kul.l.u** to sit on the half-bended knees (Ka.); **kukund.d.u** to sit (Te.); **kopka (< kok-p-; kokt-)** to sit, sit down, sit on, settle down, subside; n. act of sitting, subsidence (Kui); **kug, kog, ku_gali, kugginai, gok** to sit; **kupki ki** to make to sit (Kuwi)(DEDR 1628). **ku_r** to sit down (Ka.); **kuc** to sit (Pe.); **kuh** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 1900). **kukkutal** to sit on one's legs, squat (Ta.); **kukkarisu** (Ka.); **kukkut.a_can-am** sitting posture in yogic practice, the soles touching the ground like those of a cock (**Tiruman. 561**)(Ta.lex.) **kukai** cellar, subterranean walled room for the ascetic in trance, serving as sepulchre after his death, when he is interred in it in a sitting posture (**Tiruman. 1913**) (Ta.lex.) **cocon.got, cucumguc, cucun.gut, huchucu** to sit on heels; **comcor.ok** to sit on hind legs (Santali.lex.) **Image: to move in a sitting position**: **kuc- (-c-)** to sit (Pe.); **kuh- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **ku_r** to sit down; **ku_risu** to cause to sit (Ka.); **ku_r(u)cun.d.u** to sit, be seated (Te.)(DEDR 1900). **xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing** to move in a sitting or crouching position (Br.); cf. **khaz** (Pers.); **kuy-** to pull, drag (Nk.); **gunjeri a_** to be giddy, weak (Kuwi); **gunj-** to pull (Go.)(DEDR 1648).

1287.**Dense, crowded**: **kikkar-isu** to be closely united or crowded, be thickset, be excessive (as the water of a tank); make small, draw together (as one's body) (Ka.); **krikkir-incu, k(r)ikkir-iyu** to be crowded, dense, thickset or close-set, occupy fully, leave no space; **ki_ka_ran.yamu** a thick and dark forest (Te.); **kikkir-i** to be close together, be dense, be crowded, abundant, thickset; n. a crowd; **kikkinda, kis.kinda** closeness, narrowness, pressure, a crowd (Ka.); cf. **kis.kindha** (Skt.)(DEDR 1509).

1288.**Dense; ford**: **gahana** deep, dense (Ka.lex.) **ga_han.** crossing by a ford, a ford (Pali)(CDIAL 4128). **jhag** expanse of shallow water; **jha_gan.u** to wade through shallow water; **ajha_gu** unfathomable (S.)(CDIAL 4129). **vaikai, vaiyai < ve_ga-vati_** the vaigai river in the Madura district (**Pur-ana_. 71,10**); **vaiyai-t-tur-aivan-** the Pa_n.d.ya king, as ruling the vaigai region (**Perunto. 1410**)(Ta.lex.) **ga_hate_** dives into (AitBr.); roams (Skt.); **ga_ha-** in cmpd. 'diving into' (Skt.); **ga_hati** immerses (Pali); **ga_hadi** dives into, seeks (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4152). **ga_dha** ford; adj. shallow (Kaus.Br.); **ga_dhate_** stands firm (Dha_tup.); **ga_dhati** (Pali); **ga_dha** fordable; ford (Pali); shallow (Pkt.); **gaha-** ford (Pkt.); **ga** small mountain stream, large nullah; **vai-ga_** ford, stream; in meaning 'valley, stream' (Sh.)(CDIAL 4127). **ga** going, moving (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vaikai, vaiyai** the Vaigai river in the Madura district (**vaiyai cu_r..nta val.an.ker..uvaippin- : Pur-ana_. 71,10**); **vaiyai-t-tur-aivan-** the Pan.d.ya king, as ruling the Vaigai region (**Tiva_;**

Perunto. 1410)(Ta.lex.) **gan.ga_** > **kan.kai** the river ganges (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,7,1**); river in general, the proper name of the Ganges becoming a common noun to denote any river (**Kantapu. Ta_raka. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **ga** valley, stream (Sh.); **ga_ha** depth, innermost recess (RV.); **gaha** depth (N.)(CDIAL 4151).

1289.**Dumb**: **gun.ga, gun.gi_** dumb (Pas'.); **gung** (Pers.); **gun.go** (S.); **gun.ga_** (L.P.); **gu~go, go~go** (N.); **gon.ga_** speaking indistinctly (A.B.); **ghon.ga_, goga_** dumb (B.); **gun.ga, gun.ga_, ghun.ga_** dumb; **gua~_ga** fool (Or.); **gu~_ga_** dumb (H.); **gu~go** (G.); **gu~g** stupid (M.)(CDIAL 4171). cf. **mu_n.kai** dumb person (Ta.)(DEDR 5026). **u_m** dumbness; **u_man-, uvaman-** dumb man; fem. **u_macci, u_maicci**; **u_mai** dumbness, dumb person; **u_maiyan-** a dumb man (Ta.); **u_man** dumb, stupid (Ma.); **u_me** dumb man, taciturn man (Ka.)(DEDR 746).

1290.**Image: mosquito**: **kocu** mosquito, gnat, culex; **kocuku** id. (**Ka_cika. 40,17**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: mosquito, gnat**: **gun.ga_d.a, gun.ga_d.i, gun.ga_n.i** mosquito, a trifle (Ka.); **gun.guru** eye-fly; mosquito, gnat (Ka.); **gugguru** small insect infecting grain (Tu.); **gungu** a large wood-boring insect (Kui); **gon.gara viha** a kind of mosquito (Kuwi); **gu~gurad.e** mosquito (M.)(DEDR 1634A.) **Image: fly**: **gun.gi** a large black bee, resembling the humble bee (Ka.); **ghun.ga kat.i_m** a sandfly, a midge, a gnat (M.); **gun.gan.e_m.** to buzz, hum, whiz (M.); **guja** humming (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kukula_** bee (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cricket**: **ghugri** a kind of insect, the mole cricket, gryelus gryllopia (Santali.lex.) **Moth, butterfly**: **gu.ge** butterfly (Kol.); **gu_ge** id. (Nk.); **gogava_la** id. (Pa.); **kukavar.e** id. (Ga.); **kuge, guge, gu_ge** id.; **guge** moth (Go.)(DEDR 1874).

1291.**Image: bill, beak**: **kokku** long beak, bill (Ma.); beak, bill (Ka.); **kokki** beak (Kod..); **kokku, kokka_yi, ko_ka_yi** bill, beak (Tu.)(DEDR 2034). **Image: crane, heron, paddy bird, duck**: **kokod.al** heron, duck (Go.); **konga** crane (Go.); **kohko** paddy bird (Kui); **kongi, kokor.a** crane (Kuwi); **xa_xu_r** demoiselle crane (Br.); **kokku** common crane, grus cinerea; stork, paddy bird (Ta.); **kuruku** heron, stork, crane, bird, gallinaceous fowl, an-r-il bird (Ta.); **kokku, kokkan, kocca, kuriyan** paddy bird, heron (Ma.); **kuru** heron (Ma.); **kosk** heron (To.); **kokku, kokkare** crane (Ka.); **kukku** heron, crane (Ka.); **korngu** crane, stork (Tu.); **konga, kokkera, kokkara_yi** crane (Te.); **pegguru, begguru (< peru-kuru)** adjutant crane (Te.); **konga** crane (Kol.); **kokkal** pl. **kokkacil** (Pa.); **kokka_le** (pl. **kokka_sil**) heron (Ga.); **konalin** (pl. **konasil**), **kokalin** crane (Ga.); **koruku** crane (Go.)(DEDR 2125). **Image: paddy bird, crane**: **kan.ka** heron [VS. < Drav.; influence certain in **o** of M. and Si.]; **kan.ka** heron (Pali); **kam.ka** id. (Pkt.); **kan.gu** crane, heron (S. > Balu_ci_.Iranian); **ka~_k** heron (B.); **ka_n.ka** heron (Or.); **ka~_kr.u~** a particular ravenous bird (G.); -- with **o** from Drav.: **ko~ka_** heron (M.); **koka_** heron (Si.); pl. **kokku** various kinds of crane or heron (Si.); **keki_** female crane (Si.); **ke_ki** a species of crane, the paddy bird **(e_?)**(Si.)(CDIAL 2595). **ko~k** a heron (Santali.lex.) **d.hen.ka, sahraj** a species of crane (Santali.lex.) **krca** a kind of snipe or curlew; **kruc, krun.** (VS.); **krauc** curlew (TS.); osprey (Skt.); **krauci_** (Mn.); **kro_ca** (BHSkt.); **kum.ca** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **lu_nc** kite (Pas'.); **koca** heron (Pali); **kom.ca** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **ku~_j**, pl. **ku~_ja_** demoiselle crane (L.); **ku~_j** a large grey water-bird (P.); **ku~_j, ku~_ja_** a species of crane (H.); **ko_ca_** a kind of water-bird (H.); **kar-koca_, kar-koci_, kar-kuci_** demoiselle crane (M.)(CDIAL 3597). **kala_n.kura** the bird ardea sibirica (Skt.); **kara~_kul** a kind of crane (H.)(CDIAL 2928).

1292.**Boiled grain**: **ghun.gan.i_** grain boiled whole (P.); **ghun.n.i, ghugni** boiled peas with spices and oil (B.); **ghu~_gni_** (H.)(CDIAL 4476). **guggari, gugguri, gugri** grain boiled whole or

half dressed and seasoned (Ka.); **gugguri** soaked grain (Tu.); **guggil.l.u** pl. any grain boiled but not reduced to a pulp (Te.); **gugri_** any grain boiled and seasoned (Go.)(DEDR 1632).

1293.**Image: spear**: **gorka** spear (Pa.Go.); **goh-ka, gohka** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2126). **kahli** a fish-spear (Santali.lex.)

1294.**Image: monkey**: **ko_kulam** monkey (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_d.aga** a monkey, an ape (Ka.); **ko_t.aram, ko_kilam, kuran.gu** (Ta.); **kod.aji, kod.aju** a large kind of ape (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Monkey's bark; cough**: **kokl** to cough (Pa.); **khokla, khoki_** id. (Go.); **kok** to cough (Kond.a); **krok** id. (Pe.); **kruk** id. (Mand..); **go_khali** id., (Kuwi); **go_ki** cough (Kuwi); **goghi** cough (Kuwi)(DEDR 2127). **khokkhai** barks (of a monkey)(Pkt.); **khokkha_** monkey's bark (Pkt.); **khoknu** to cough (N.); **khoki** id. (N.); **khuka_** (B.); **kho~khna_, kho~khi_** (H.); **khokhlo** (G.); **khokn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 3926). **Image: hawk**: **ke_karisu** to hawk in spitting; **ke_karike** hawking, spitting out (Ka.); **ka_n.kariyuni, kan.kariyuni, kan.karipuni, ke_n.kariyuni, ke_n.karipu, ke_karipu, ka_n.karipu, kan.karipu** to hawk, force up phlegm with a noise, hem (Tu.); **ke_karincu** to hawk in spitting; **ke_karinta** act of hawking in spitting (Te.)(DEDR 1991). cf. **kapka (< kak-p**; **kakt-)** to laugh, ridicule (Kui)(DEDR 1080). cf. **kakku (kakki-)** to vomit, eject; n. whooping cough (Ta.)(DEDR 1079). **daggu, d.aggu** to cough; n. a cough (Te.); **dag- (dakt-), d.agg-** to cough; **d.ag** a cough (Kol.); **d.hag-** to cough (Nk.); **d.aga_na_** id.; **d.ag(u)** coughing, hawking (Go.)(DEDR 2939). **Image: monkey**: **ko_ve, koye**, **kovve, kowwe_** red-faced monkey (Go.); **kovva** red-faced monkey (Pa.); **kove** id. (Ga.Go.)(DEDR 2142). **kapi** monkey (RV.Pali.OSi.(Bra_hmi_); **kavi** (Pali.Pkt.); **kai** (Pkt.); **kiviya_** black monkey (Si.)(CDIAL 2746). **Image: monkey**: **kapi** a monkey (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kapittha_syah-** a kind of monkey (Skt.lex.) **kavi** ape, monkey (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: monkey**: **go_-la_n.gula** a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow (Skt.lex.) **Image: monkey**: **ka_r** black monkey (Ta.lex.) **Image: monkey**: **kat.uvan-** male monkey (Ta.)(**Tol. Po. 623**); **kad.uvan** id. (Ma.Ta.lex.); **gad.ava** a stout male monkey (Ka.); **gad.d.i** black-faced monkey; **gad.d.e_** id. (male)(Go.)(DEDR 1140). **Monkey**: **kapi** monkey (Skt.) **kapila** brown, tawny, reddish (RV.); **kapilaka, kapiraka** reddish (Pa_n..); **kabila** (Skt.); **kapis'a** brown (MBh.)[for relationship **monkey ~~ brown** cf. **ma_kr.u~** red-faced monkey (G.); **markat.a** monkey (VS.)(CDIAL 9882); **man.ga** monkey (Ka.)]; **kapila** brown, tawny, reddish (Pali); **kavila** (Pkt.); **ku_l^{u}** reddish-brown (K.); **kela_** pale red (of buffaloes)(L.); **kaila_** pale (of buffaloes)(L.); grey (of horses and cattle)(P.); black cow or heifer, young calf under three months (B.); **kailo** greyish (esp. of eyes)(N.); **kaira_, kai~ra_** reddish brown (Or.); **kol.u~** reddish brown (G.); **kol.i_** cow (G.); **kailo** blackish (Ku.); **ke_l** brown (Ku.)(CDIAL 2750).

1295.**Image: to turn one's back; to look up**: **go_pka (< go_k-p-; go_kt-)** to stretch forth, stretch the neck in order to observe something, crane the head out (Kui); **kok- (-t-)** to raise and project the head (while seeing a distant object)(Kond.a); **go_k-** to look up, await; **go_khmu_** look up! (Kuwi)(DEDR 2180). **xo_xa_** behind (of time or place), afterwards (Kur.); **xo_xna_** to throw behind one's back, cast aside, turn one's back upon, arrive before another (Kur.); **qoq** behind, at the back (Malt.); **qoqe** the back (Malt.); **qoqeye** to turn one's back (Malt.); **qoqte, qoqwa** the latter or last one (Malt.)(DEDR 2182). **koyok** to look up (Santali.lex.) **Shoulder**: **ko_ku** shoulder (Ta.lex.)

1296.**Image: socket of a wheel**: **kon.d.e** the bush or socket of a wheel (Tu.lex.)

1297.**Image: hollow**: **khokha_, khoka_** hollow, decayed (H.); **khokho** sound of hollow things when struck (Or.); **khokh** dry and hollow; **khokhu~** outer dry crust after inside is removed (G.); **khok, kho~k** hole, bruise (M.); **khokhor^{u}, khukhor^{u}** hollow (K.); **khokhra_** (P.); **khokro** (N.); **khokra_** (H.); **khokharo** cavity (OMarw.); **khokhla_** hollow (P.); **khoklo, khuklo** loose, slack (N.); **khokhal, khokhla_** hollow, decayed (H.); **khokar.** (H.); **khokhas** hollow grains (M.)(CDIAL 3928). **Image: socket of the eye**: **kuval.ai** socket of the eye; eyelid (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Socket, hollow; sunken**: **kuval.ai** socket (Ta.); **kuval.a** id. (Ma.); **go_l.e** id. (Ka.); **go_l.** hollow-ness, hollow; socket (Tu.); **ko_l, ko_l** hollow, sunken (Tu.); **go_l.e** socket (Te.)(DEDR 2143). **Hollow; cavity**: **kho_h, kho** cave, shelter of overhanging cliff (Sh.); **khoh** hole, cavern, pit (P.); **khoha** cave (OAw.); **khoh, kho, khau** hole, pit, cave (H.); **kho** cave (G.)(CDIAL 3813).[cf. **guha_** hiding place, cave (VS.Pali.Pkt.); **guh** (RV.); **goh** cave (G.)(CDIAL 4220)]. **Cellar; image: sitting posture**: **kukai** cave, mountain cavern, grotto; hermit's cell; cellar, subterranean walled room for the ascetic in trance (Ta.lex.) **kho~j, kho~c, khu~_j** glen, ravine, depression between two hills (N.)(CDIAL 3930). **kukaram** cave, cavern (**Aricamaya. Paktica_ra. 37**); cavity, hollow, subterranean passage (**Pa_rata. Ve_t. 2**); **kukam** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kevi** deep valley, cave (Ta.); **gavi** cave; **gambu** cave of wild animals (Ka.); **gavi** cave, hole, cell (Tu.); cavern (Te.)(DEDR 1332).

1298.**Image: saddle**: **ko_gi_ru** a cushion used as a saddle (Ka.); **kho_gi_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1299.**To hand over; arch; to string bow; stretch wire**: **go_h-** to hand over, pass (Kuwi); **go_ssali (go_st-)** to offer (Kuwi); **go_h'nai** to outreach, spread (hand); **go_nj- (-it-)** to string (bow), stretch (wire, etc.)(Kuwi); **ko_nja (ko_nji-)** an arch (Kui); to string a bow, stretch something from one point to another (Kui); **gonjali** to string a bow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2193).

1300.**Image: vessel with handle and lip**: **ko_karn.am < go_-karn.a** a metal vessel with handle and lip for serving liquid food (Ta.lex.)

1301.**Image: span**: **go_karn.a** a span from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1302.**Bow-string hemp**: **gokarun.i < go_karn.i_** bow-string hemp, perun.kurumpai (**M.M. 477**)(Ta.lex.) **go_gi** the deckanee hemp, hibiscus cannabinus (Ka.); **go_gu, golugu, go_nu, gon.gu_re** hibiscus cannabinus = **pi_lu, gud.aphala**; **go_gina_ru** a hemp produced from the go_gi (Ka.); **go_guna_ra** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Red cotton**: **ko_n.ku** red cotton tree (Ta.lex.); **ko_n.kalar** a garment of ancient times (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Hemp**: **go_gi** Deckanee hemp, hibiscus cannabinus (Ka.); **go~_gu, go_nu** id. (Te.); **go_n.gu_ra** leaves of h. cannabinus (Te.)(DEDR 2183). **Unripe pod of cotton**: **gogir.u_, go_gi~r.o** unripe pod of cotton (S.)(CDIAL 4514). **ko_n.kilavu** cochlospermum gossypium, false tragacanth (Ta.lex.) **Flax**: **khu~ye** a coarse sort of silk (B.); **khua_** made of flax or cotton or silk (MB.); **kho_miya** id. (Pkt.); **komu** fine cloth of goat's hair (Si.); **kho_ma, kho_maga** made of flax; n. linen or cotton or silk cloth (Pkt.); **kho_ma** made of flax, n. linen cloth or garment (Pali); **ks.auma** prepared from linseed (Sus'r.); made of linen (La_t.y.); linseed (Sus'r.); linen cloth (Ka_tyS'r.); **ks.aumika** made of linen (Skt.); **ks.uma_** flax, hemp (Skt.)(CDIAL 3755).

1303.**Woman's garment**: **ko_ka** a woman's garment or cloth, a cloth (Te.); **kok(k)e** cloth (for women)(Nk.)(DEDR 2181). **kucavam** folds of cloth put on by Indian women; **koccakam**

ornamental pleating of a cloth when worn (**Tol. Po. 433, Urai.**). **koycakam** puckered or tucked-up ends of a cloth, as a woman's; ornamental pleating in a woman's dress hanging from the right hip, **koycaka marun.kur-a-c-ce_rtti : Kampara_. Te_re_r-u.6)**; **koyyakam** ornamental folds of cloth used as hangings in a hall; **pacum pon-ut.ukkai koyyaka mi_ppat.a na_r-r-in-ar** : **Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 62**); **koy-** to plait, gather into folds, as ends of a cloth; **(ko_t.i-p-pu_ntukil koytu** : **Perun.. Ila_van.a. 5,165**); to bristle, as manes of a horse (Ta.lex.) **kocu** loose inner end or corner of a cloth brought between the legs and tucked in behind; **kocikam** cloth (Ta.lex.) ?< **ko_cikam ?< kaus'ika** silk, silk cloth (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,154**). **Garment of ancient times**: **ko_n.kalar** a garment of ancient times; perhaps **ko_n.ku** red cotton tree **+ alar** blossom (**Cilap.**14,108,**urai**)(Ta.lex.) **A variety of silk coton**: **ko_n.k-ilavu** false tragacanth; cochlospermum gossypium (Ta.lex.)

1304.**Basting, tacking**: **ko_kku < ko_k** (Urdu) basting, tacking (Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_ka_** nail, peg (.); **kokan.u** to tack, stitch together (S.); **koka_** a very small nail (P.); hobnail, tack (L.)(CDIAL 3486). **To string**: **ko_** to string (as beads, flowers), insert, thread (as a needle)(Ta.)(DEDR 2176). **To string, decorate; thread a needle; string of ornamental bead**: **ko_kka** nail [Skt. > **ku_k** (Para_chi_.Iranian)]; **kokka_sa** the name of a carpenter (Pkt.); **ko_ka_** nail, peg (.); **kokhchu** (Wg.); **ko_ku_** (Pas'.); **koko** small nail, pin (S.); **kokan.u** to tack, stitch together (S.); **koka** stitch (S.); **koka_** hobnail, tack (L.); tack, nail, thorn, spike of plantain, bud (H.); a very small nail (P.); **kok** basting (P.); **kokai ka~_t.i** nails (N.); **ko~ka_** spike of plantain (M.)(CDIAL 3486). **ko_kka, ko_rkka** to string together (as a garland, pearls, beads), thread a needle (Ma.); **ko_ (-pp-, -tt-), ko_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to string (as beads, flowers), insert, thread (as a needle); **ko_ppu** stringing, threading, inserting, arrangement, order, decoration (Ta.); **ko_vai, ko_rvai** stringing, filing, arranging, string of ornamental beads (Ta.); **ko_rmpal, ko_mpu** string of pearls, bunch of things (Ma.); **ko_ (ko_d-, ko_t-)** to string (pearls, beads, etc.) upon a thread, thread (Ka.); **k(r)o_va** a string, as of pearls, etc. (Te.); **ko.nz- (ko.nst-)** to string, thread (Kol.); **ko_nj- (j = dz)** to string (Pa.); **ka_s** to string beads (Go.)(DEDR 2176). **To twist, wind; skein**: **krukta** curved (Skt.); **kukr.u_** reel of spun thread (WPah.); **ku_kna_** to wind, twist; **ku_kri_, kukri_** skein (H.); **kukd.e~** quantity of thread drawn from a spindle (M.)(CDIAL 3595).

1305.**Maize; horse gram**: **kukkut.a, kukut.a** the potherb marsilla quadrifolia (Skt.); **kukkut.i_, kuku_t.i_** dolichos pruriens, salmalia malabarica (Sus'r.); **kukkud.a** a partic. kind of plant (Pkt.); **kukkur.a_, kukr.a_, san-kukr.a_** a kind of hemp (P.); **kukkur.**[i], **kukkr.i_** maize (WPah.)[cf. **kor.aka** horse gram (Go.)(DEDR 2153)]; **kukr.i, ku_khr.i_** (WPah.); **ku_kar.-vel**[i] a creeping plant used medicinally (G.)[cf. **val.l.i** climber, creeper (Ta.)(DEDR 5316)]; **kukulu** a kind of creeper (Si.)(CDIAL 3209). cf. **a_rai** aquatic cryptogamous plant, marsilla minuta coromandelica (Ta.); **a_ral** marsilea quadrifolia (Ma.)(DEDR 380).

1306.**To itch**: **kok-** to itch, scratch (Kol.); **ko_k-** to itch (Kol.); **kokk-** to itch, scratch (Nk.); **gro_pa (gro_t-)** to claw, scratch; n. act of clawing, scratching, a scratch (Kui)(DEDR 2257).

1307.**Rumex nepalensis**: **keygl** rumex nepalensis (the long oblong leaves are used by girls to make dolls); **key van. gir.v** polygonum rude and chinense (Ko.); **kwa.gil** rumex nepalensis (To.); **ko_gile_ gid.a** a plant of which the leaves are used instead of plates etc.; **ko_giley ele = kuvvey ele** leaf of k. (the leaves are dried to make raincapes; **kuvve** is not identified botanically -- (Ka.)(DEDR 2184). **kakurthotne** polygonum chinense (N.); **ameta** (Garhwal)(GIMP, p.200).

kuvvey ele is not the same as **ku_kai, ku_vai** East Indian arrow-root, curcuma angustifolia (Ta.); **ku_va** (Ma.); **ku_ve, kuvve** (Ka.); **ku_v, kuv** (Tu.)(DEDR 1872).

1308.**Crop laid out ready for threshing**: **khoh** crop laid out ready for threshing (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 3752). **kuku** crop which has remained without forming ears (S.); **kukk**, pl. **kukka_** a date which has shrivelled on the tree (L.)(CDIAL 3207). **Chaff**: **kuku_la** chaff (Skt.); **kukkusa** red powder of rice husks (Pali); chaff of rice, etc. (Pkt.); **kukusa** id. (Pkt.); **kuska_** pl., **kuski_** chaff of rice, bran (G.)(CDIAL 3212). **khokho** anything withered and dried up (S.)(CDIAL 3928). **Image: conflagration of chaff; smoking fire**: **kukula** chaff; a fire made of chaff; **kukulam** a hole, dietch (filled with stakes); an armour, mail (Skt.lex.) **ka_ko_la** a forest conflagration (Ka.lex.) **kuku_la** conflagration of husks or chaff; a smoking fire; a hole filled with stakes; table-land; superior, excellent (Ka.lex.) cf. **kukkir--cu_ran.am** a kind of medicinal powder prepared by stuffing a fowl with dammar-resin, calcinating and pulverizing it (Ta.lex.)

1309.**Crucible**: **kukai** crucible (**Ta_yu. 32**); **kukai-c-cat.t.i** kettle; **kukai-p-put.am** calcination or refining of metal in a crucible; **kukai-me_n-ta-t-ti_** (**kukai + me_l + na_tam**) a drug which dissolves gold; **kukkut.a-put.am** calcination of metals in a pile of ten dried dung-cakes approximating to the height of a cock (**Kantapu. Ma_rkkan.. 134**) (Ta.lex.)

1310.**Wild indigo**: **kor..ici, kor..uci** purple wild indigo, tephrosia purpurea (Ta.); **kor..iil** galega colonila (Ma.); **koggi, koggid.i, koggili, kogge** a very common undershrub, tephrosia purpurea = galega colonila (Ka.)(DEDR 2145). Tephrosia purpurea: **sharapunkha** (Skt.); **bannilgach** (B.); **sarphunkha** (M.); **sarphonka** (H.P.); **phanike** (Ka.); **kolinnil** (Ma.); **mokkukkay** (M.); plant: tonic, laxative, used as anthelmintic for children; used internally as a purifier of the blood and considered a cordial; root: bitter, given in tympanitis, dyspepsia, and chronic diarrhoea; fresh root bark: ground and made into a pill, with a little black pepper, given in cases of obstinate colic (GIMP, p.240).

1311.**Image: basket**: **kik** small round basket (Ko.); **kukke, kukki** small basket made of bamboo (Ka.); **kukke** basket; **kurkilu** a kind of basket (Tu.); **cot.t.a kurkeli** a small basket (Kor.)(DEDR 1629). cf. **kuriyan** a matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves; **kurutti** basket for catching fish (Ma.)(DEDR 1779). **kujelu** a kind of weel for catching fish (Tu.); **kua** small bamboo basket (Pa.)(DEDR 1644). **kurve** basket (larger than kurpa_n.o)(Kon.lex.)

1312.**Butterfly**: **gu.ge** butterfly (Kol.); **gu_ge** id. (Nk.); **gogava_la** id. (Pa.); **kukavar.e** id. (Ga.); **kuge, guge, gu_ge** id.; **guge** moth (Go.)(DEDR 1874).

1313.**Refusal**: **ke-** (used only in negative forms) to be unwilling (Kond.a); **ka_-** (conjugated only in the negative; pres. **kaun.**, etc., past **ka_vatan.** etc., special base **kad-**) to be unwilling, refuse (Pe.); **kahi** don't! (sg.); **ka_heri** id. pl.; **ka_hi ki-** to forbid (Kuwi)(DEDR 1420). **ku_-** to be unwilling (Mand..); **ku_va (ku_t-)** to refuse, abstain from, abjure; n. refusal (Kui); **ku_iyali (ku_t-), ku_nai** to refuse; **ku_no_mi** we do not want (Kuwi)(DEDR 1869). **-ke, -ga** a particle added to a verb to express permissibility; **e_n.kl.u barke** shall we take leave (Tu.lex.)

1314.**Pogostemon speciosum**: **kakadg, pen. gakadg** pogostemon speciosum (the latter 'female k'); **am gakadg** plectranthus macraei ('our k.'); **ka.r. gakadg** plectranthus nepetaefolius ('jungle k.')(Ko.); **kaka0x** pogostemon speciosum (To.)(DEDR 1077).

1315.**Image: whip**: **kan.kari** (Tadbhava of **khan.kari**); **kan.kari-go_l** a large whip (Ka.lex.)

1316.**Image: locks of hair**: **khan.kari, kan.kari** having locks of hair; **khan.kara** a curl, a lock of hair (Ka.lex.) **Image: bristling hair**: **gugguri, guggari** curling, a curl; becoming erect, bristling as the hair of the body; **gugguru** the act of becoming erect or bristling; **guggari** to become erect as the hair of the body (Ka.lex.) **Curl**: **gugguri** curl (Ka.); **ghu~ghar** curls (H.); **ghu~ghu~r, ghu~ghru~_** toe bell (M.); **ghughro** jingling bell (G.); **ghu_ghara** toe bell, string of bells (OMarw.); **ghun.g(h)ru_** string of bells (H.)(CDIAL 4477). **guggari** curling, a curl (Ka.); **gun.guru, gujuru** state of being curled or tangled (Ka.); **gujjiru** curled (Tu.)(DEDR 1633). **ghun.gra_l** a string of bells on the neck of cattle (P.)(CDIAL 4478). **cokr.o** to curl up; **ghur.ci** id.; **kir.cot kor.cot** curly as hair (Santali.lex.) **Image: tangled hair**: **gun.guru, gugguri, gujur, junjuru** the state of being curled or tangled; curled hair; **gun.gurudale** a head with curled or tangled hair (Ka.lex.)

1317.**Miserable**: **kan.ga_l** poor; poverty-stricken; wretched; weak; barren as soil (Ka.M.H.); **kan.ga_la** a pauper, a miserable wretch, a weak man; **kan.ga_latana** pauperism, wretchedness (Ka.); **kan.ga_li** wretchedness (Ka.M.); a pauper, a beggar (Ka.); **kan.ga_l.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.j** barren; a barren cow or buffalo that rejects the bull (P.lex.)

1318.**Presents, sacred relics**: **kun.ka** presents; the leavings of food presented to great men, given to dependents; sacred relics (P.lex.) **gon.go salaka** a doal (sari striped with red and white) cloth given by the bridegroom to the bride's (aunt) gon.go; **gonok, gogok** a piece of cloth thrown over the shoulder and falling down over the breast and tucked in on both sides to a piece round the waist; worn by women; **gok** to carry on the shoulder; **gonon., gonon. pon** the price paid for a bride; **gonon. tor.aoni** return presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party (Santali.lex.)

1319.**Image: skeleton**: **kan.ka_la** a skeleton (Ka.Skt.); **kan.ka_la-ma_li** whose necklace is formed of bones: S'iva (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.ka_l.ama_li** id. (Ta.lex.) **kan.gror., kan.gru_r.** the back-bone, vertebral column (P.lex.) **Image: skeleton**: cf. **kan.ka_la** skeleton (MBh.)(CDIAL 2603).

1320.**Image: seat**: **ka_kul.i** seat, mat, bed (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

1321.**Image: single pebble**: **kan.kare** gravel: a single pebble or particle (Ka.); **kan.kara** (M.H.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Soil mixed with gravel**: **ka~krot.iya_** soil mixed with coarse gravel (Bi.)(CDIAL 2821). **kan.kar** < U. **kankar** limestone, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime; gravel (Ta.); **kan.kare** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **karkara** stone, bone (Skt.); **kakkara** stone, pebble (Pkt.); **kakiro** stone (S.); **kakra_** gravel (L.): **ka~_kar** stone, pebble (A.); gravel (B.); **ka_n.kara, kan.kara** (Or.); **ka~kra_hi_** gravelly soil (Bi.); **ka_m.kara** gravel (OAw.); **ka~_kar, kan.kar, kan.kra_** nodule of limestone (H.); **ka~_kri_, kan.kri_** gravel (H.); **ka~_kro** pebble (G.); **ka~_kri_** sand, small pebble (G.); **ka_kriyu~** stony field; abounding in pebbles (G.); **kan.kar** gravel, pebble (M.)(CDIAL 2820). **garasu, garusu** gravel (Ka.); **karn.kallu** gravel, hard sand (Tu.); **garusu** gravel (Te.)(DEDR 1260).{cf. **carakkallu, caral** gravel (Ma.); **caral, caral., caral.ai** gravel, laterite (Ta.); **jari** grit, granule, sand (Tu.); **sra_mbu** gravel (Kui)(DEDR 2354). cf. **taricu** pebbles; land lying waste or fallow (Ta.); **tari** granule, grit, sand (Ma.); **tarasu** uncultivated, fallow land (Ka.)(DEDR 3097).} **s'arkara_** (usu. pl.) gravel, grit (AV.); **s'arkara** pebble (Skt.); **sakkhara_**

gravel, grit, potsherd (Pali); sand, gravel (Pkt.); **sakkharilla** gravelly (Pali); **s'a_kra_** pl. small stones, flints (WPah.); **xikar, xikaliya_** tartar on teeth (A.); **sakira_** piece of gravel or grit, pebble (M.); **sakara, sakuru, hakura, akura** gravel, pebble, potsherd (Si.)(CDIAL 12337). **s'arkara** gravelly (Pa_n..); **sa_kar** gravel, broken brick (L.)(CDIAL 12408). **Hard**: **kakkhat.a, khakkhat.a, kakkat.a** solid, hard (Skt.); **kakkhal.a** rough, hard, cruel (Pali); **kakkhad.a**-, **kakkhala** rough (Pkt.); **kaker.a_** hard (Ash.); **k^{e}ker** (Kt.); **kaker** (Wg.); **k^{u}ku** hard, tight (Pr.); **khakara_na, kake**r- hard (Dm.); **kakar.a_, kaxer.a_, xagalo_** (Pas'.); **kakar.** (Wot..); **khakar.a, kakar.** (Gaw.); **khaker.a** (Sv.); **kha~_kar** hard, dry, shrunken, decayed (H.); **kakul.u** hard, rough, severe (Si.); **ka_kr.a_** stiff leather, large or stiff wick (H.); **ka_kad., ka_kat.** of firm or solid make (M.)(CDIAL 2587). **Hard; sharp**: **karkara** hard, firm (Skt.); **kakkarata_, kakkariya** roughness, harshness (Pali); **kakkara** hard, firm (Pkt.); **kan.gara** ice (Tir.Pas'.); **kan.gal, karan.g** ice (Psht.)[cf. **karai** be reduced from solid to liquid form (Ta.); **karg** to melt (Ko.)(DEDR 1292)]; **kakkar** frost, raw thong (L.); frost (P.); **kakru** ice (WPah.); **ka_kara, ka~_kara** dew (Or.); **kakru~** rough (G.)(CDIAL 2819). **karkas'a** rough, hard (MBh.); **kakkasa** rough, harsh (Pali); **kakassa** roughness (Pali); **kakkasa** rough, hard (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2822). **khas** harsh, rough (to touch)(B.); **khaskhas** (B.); harsh sound (H.); **khasakhasia_** harsh, rough (Or.); **khahat.a_** rough (A.); **khasur^{u}** gravel (K.); **khahuro** rough (S.); **khasro** rough, coarse, thick (N.)(CDIAL 3856).

1322.**Image: spiral lines**: cf. **kan.go_re** an ornamental cordon, groove etc.; spiral lines (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Constantly turning**: cf. **gham.gho_ra** constantly turning (Pkt.); **ghan.g(h)olna_, ghan.ghorna_** to stir round (H.)(CDIAL 4404). **kan.kan.a** turning round (Ka.lex.) **kun.j** a corner; an embroidered work on the four corners of a shawl (P.lex.)

1323.**Image; water-drop**: **kan.kan.a** a water-drop (Ka.lex.) **kan.apala_yi (kan.a + pala_yi)** a peculiar plough-like arrangement used in buffalo-race for spurting the water to the maximum height (Tu.lex.) **agin., agin.i, aggavan.i** water; this term, together with its other forms, is used only by educated lin.gavantas, especially in their mat.has (Ka.lex.) cf. **arghya** a respectful offering of water (Skt.lex.)

1324.**Fetching**: **kan.apini** fetching [< **kon.d.apini < kon.d.ubarpini**; **kon.da** to bring (Tu.); **kon.d.a_t.o** fondling](Tu.lex.)

1325.**Image; crest**: **kan.kan.a** a crest (Ka.lex.) **ka_n.gor** cornice (Kon.lex.) **kan.gura** a parapet, a battlement, a turret; **kan.gureda_r** having a parapet (P.lex.)

1326.**Tin foils used in decoration**: **kan.guri** tin foils used in decoration (Tu.lex.)

1327.**Image: side-glance**: **kan.gad.e, kan.gad.e, kan.kad.e** a side-glance, a leer (Ka.lex.) cf. **kan.gal.a, kan.ga_l.a** a blind person (Ka.lex.)

1328.**Image: eye-hollow**: **kan.-gun.ike, kan.kul.ike** a corner of the eye; **kun.ike** a corner; a hollow, a cavity (Ka.lex.)

1329.**Image: upside down**:{**Echo word**} **kan.kan.i, kan.kan.e** adv. upside down; **kan.kan.emalan.kan.e** adv. upside down (Tu.lex.) **kan.kan.** turning round; bhraman.a, tiruguvudu (Ka.lex.)

1330.**Image: water-drop**: **kan.kan.a** a water-drop (Ka.lex.)

1331.**Image: pot**: **ka_n.ku < kan.g** (Chinese) large earthen pot (Ta.lex.) cf. **gha_ghari** a kind of waterpt (S.); **ghagri** earthen pitcher (Or.); **gha_gar** waterpot (M.)(CDIAL 4403). **kan.gan.a** a small plate; **kan.gan.a palla_yi** a flat earthen plate (Tu.lex.) **kan.gghaln.** to rinse (a vessel, cloth); **khan.ghal** rinsing a vessel (P.lex.) **gan.gal.a, gan.ga_l.a** a circular metal vessel for holding water (Ka.M.); a metal plate for eating from (Ka.lex.) **Cleanse; rinse; image: to overflow**: **kha~kha_l.vu~** to wash vigorously; **kha~khol.vu~** to rinse, rummage (G.); **kha~khorvu~** to scatter; **kha~khervu~** to shake off dust; **kha~ga_l.vu~** to rinse the mouth in the morning (G.); **kha~ga_l.n.e~** to shake about in water (M.); **khokhalun** to cleanse, be rinsed of water and shaken about (K.); **khakoln.o** to gargle (Ku.); **khaka_lnu** to rinse (N.); **kha~ga_lna_, kha~g(h)a_rn.a_** to rinse (H.); **kha~gha_ln.a_, gha~gha_ln.a_** to rinse (a vessel)(P.)(CDIAL 3762). [For **-khalun** cf. **kar..uvu** rinse (Ta.)(DEDR 1369); cf. **cullu_** mouthful of water (H.); **cula_** gargling (P.)(CDIAL 4875); For the prefix, **kha~-** and semant. of 'cleaning, purification' cf. **kan.g** brazier, fireplace (K.)(CDIAL 2999)]. cf. **ks.al** flow, wash (Skt.)(CDIAL 3664). ***a_ghala** overflow, refuse (Skt.); **a_hla_** overflow, inundation (H.)(CDIAL 1055). **a_gha_rayati** sprinkles (Skt.)(CDIAL 1057). **a_gha_rayati** sprinkles (TS.); **a_jigharti** sprinkles with fat (RV.); **a_gha_ran.u** to rinse (S.); **agha_lan.** (L.); **ha~gha_ln.a_, ha~ga_ln.a_** (P.); **a_gha_l.n.e~, agha_l.n.e~, aghal.n.e~** to rinse by shaking in water (M.)(CDIAL 1058). **akha_lan.** to clear (a watercourse)(L.); **a_salan.em.** to flow (of tide), rises up (OM.)(CDIAL 1024). **accho_d.e_i** sprinkles, dashes about (Pkt.); **a_sud.n.e~** to shake (the winnowing fan)(M.)(CDIAL 1033). **kar..ivu** waste, refuse, leavings, dross (Ta.Ma.); **kal.ivu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kar..ippu** what is rejected (Ma.); **kar..alisu, kar..alcu** to put aside, lose (Ka.)(DEDR 1356). **To melt and mould as metal; to rinse, purify**: **kar..uvu** to melt and mould, as metal (**irumpar-a-k-kar..uvi**)(**Ci_vaka**. 698); to wash, cleanse by washing, rinse, purify (**kar..a_akka_l pal.l.iyul. vaittar-r-a_l : Kur-al., 840**); to remove (**aruvin-ai kar..u_u ma_ti mutalvan- : Man.i. 12,36**); **kar..uva_y** purification, expiation from sin (**Pur-ana_. 34,4**); **kar..uva_y-nilam** green fields from which sods are taken (**W.**); **kar..unar** those who wash away dirt or sin (**Ci_vaka. 2771**); **kar..uni_r** water in which rice has been washed (**Na_lat.i, 217**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_r..iya_n-** washerman, dhoby (Ta.); **kar..ukuka** to wash, cleanse, wash off (Ma.); **kar.t- (kayt-/kar.ty-)** to wash (hands, face, child); **kal.v- a.l** bathroom (Ko.); **kor.** a purifier, in: **kor. ot.-** to purity (dairy) with dried buffalo dung (lit. to pour purifier)(To.); **karcu, kaccu** washing, water in which raw rice has been washed; **karcu** to wash (Ka.); **katt- (katti-)** to wash (plate, hands); **katt** washing (Kod..); **kacci** to wash vessels (Kor.); **kad.ugu, kad.gu, kad.uvu, kad.vu** to wash, scrub, bathe, lave; n. water in which rice or anything has been washed (Te.); **kahpa (kaht-)** to lave, anoint, wash the face (Kui); **gla_pinai** to smear (Kuwi); **xajjna_** to cleanse the head of, with the soapy clay called **xajrna_ xajj** (**xajj** earth, clay)(Kur.); **kaje** to wash as clothes (Malt.)(DEDR 1369).

1332.**Image: brazier**: **kan.gr.i** a small firepot used in Cashmere (P.lex.) cf. **ka_gni** a small fire (Skt.); **kan.g** brazier, fireplace (K.)(CDIAL 2999). **ka_n.kai** heat, feverishness, pyrexia (Ta.); **ka_ka** (Te.); **ka_n.ke** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka~_gur^{u}, ka~_g^{a}r** portable brazier (K.); **kan.gar** portable large brazier (K.); **ka~_gri_** small portable brazier (H.)(CDIAL 3006). **a~ga_ri_** small hearth with embers in it (G.); **an.ga_rika_, anga_rita_** portable fireplace (Skt.)(CDIAL 131). **a~gt.i_** brazier (Konkan.i); **agnis.t.ha** fire-pan (A_pS'r.); **an.gut.i** smoke-hole (Dm.); **agnis.t.ha_** that corner of the Yu_pa towards the fire (Pkt.); **an.gut.** fireplace, chimney (Phal.); **a~gi_t.hi_** fireplace (S.); **a~gi_t.ha_** stove (P.); **a~gi_t.hi_, a~gi_t.t.hi_** small stove (P.); **agt.hi** hearth; **get.he** (WPah.); **aget.ho** portable fire-vessel (Ku.); **a~get.hi** (N.); **a~n.gat.ha_** burning coal (A.); **an.gat.ha_, an.get.ha_** fire-pan (Or.); **a~get.ha_, a~get.hi_, a~gait.ha_** jeweller's fireplace (Bi.); **a~gi_t.ha_** goldsmith's furnace; **a~gi_t.hi_, a~get.hi_, a~get.i_** portable stove (H.); **a~gi_t.hi_, a~get.hi_**

(G.); **a_m.gi_t.ha_** stove (OM.); **a~gt.he~, a~gt.e~, a_gt.hi_, a_gt.i_, a_kt.i_** heap of kindled sticks (M.)(CDIAL 65). **agnis.t.ha_** that corner of the sacrificial post which is nearest the fire (TS. v.i.3.4); **agnis.t.hika_** fire-pan; **agnis.t.ha** fire-pan; **agni-s'akat.i_** a vehicle carrying fire (A_pS'r.); **agnis.t.ha** placed near fire (S'Br. iii.7.2.4); in the As'vamedha sacrifice the eleventh yu_pa which is nearest the fire and to which the horse is tied; **agny-aga_ra** the place for keeping the sacred fire; **agny-a_dhe_ya** placing the fire on the sacrificial fireplace (AV. xi.7.8) (Vedic.lex.) **akkin-it.t.i < agn.is.t.hika_** fire-pan, censer (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **aggit.ige, agit.ige, agis.t.ike, aggas.t.ige, aggit.aka, aggis.t.ake, aggis.t.i, aggis.t.ike, aggis.t.ige** a potsherd used as a fire-pan or chafing dish, and also as a furnace; an.ga_radha_nike, an.ga_-s'akat.a, hasanti, hasani [The terms clearly appeard to be Tadbhavas of **agni-is.t.ike**] (Ka.lex.) **akkin-i-t-ta_r..i** earthen pot which holds the sacred domestic fire (Ta.lex.) **an.garthai** fireplace (Dm.)(CDIAL 129). **an.ga_ra-dha_nike** a portable fire-place; **an.ga_ra-s'akat.i** id. (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **aggit.t.ha_na** fireplace (Skt.); **a~_i~_te, an.ata~r** (Wg.); **en.gatai~** (Pas'.); **a~_than** (Shum.)(CDIAL 66). **agnyaga_ra** a house for keeping the sacred fire (S'Br.0; **agnya_ga_ra** (Ka_tyS'r.); **agyaga_ra, agya_ga_ra** house in which fire is kept (Pali); **agiya_ri_** small fire-temple (G.); **agya_ri_, ageri_** pit or house in which fire-worshippers keep their fire (M.)(CDIAL 67). **a~ga_ri_** portable brazier (H.); **an.ga_ri, an.ga_rita_** portable brazier (Skt.)(CDIAL 130). **Image: charcoal-burner**: **yen.gur**^{u} charcoal-burner (K.); **i~gal., i~gl.a_** (M.); **i~gl.o** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 125). **an.garan, an.garani_** fireplace (Pas'.); **an.ga_radha_ni_, an.ga_radha_nika_** portable stove (Skt.)(CDIAL 127). **an.ggit.ha** a large fire-place, receptacle for fire, a fire-stand; **an.ggit.hi** a small fire-place, a vessel for holding fire, a brazier, grate, hearth, chafing-dish, a chimney (P.lex.) **a~gut.ea_, a~gut.e, a~gus.t.e** a sort of brick-kiln; kiln (Kon.lex.) **awa** kiln; **achia** a fireplace opening for pot; **it.hulak, ut.hulak** a rude fireplace (Santali. lex.) **Glowing charcoal**: **an.ga_ra** glowing charcoal (RV.); **an.ga_raka** (Skt.); **in.ga_la** (Skt.); **an.ga_ra** charcoal (Pali); **am.ga_ra, am.ga_raya, am.ga_la, am.ga_laya** (Pkt.); **angar** charcoal; **vana_r, yangar** (Gypsy); **an.a_** fire (Ash.); **an.a** (Kt.); **an.a_** (Gmb.); **anege** (Pr.); **an.gar** (Dm.); **na_r** (Tir.Chilis Gau.K.Psht.); **an.ga_r** (Pas'.); **a~_r** (Shum.Pas'.); **an.ga_r** (Gaw.Kal.Kho.Bshk.); **an.a_** (Tor.); **aga_r** (Mai.); **an.go_r** (Phal.); **aga_r, haga_r** (Sh.); **an.aru** charcoal (S.); **an.ga_r** (L.); **an.gya_r, an.gya_ra_** (P.); **a~gea_r** (EP.); **an.ga_ro~**, pl. **an.ga_ra~** (WPah.); **an.a_r, d.an.a_r** (Ku.); **an.a_r** (N.); **a_n.ga_r, en.ga_r** (A.); **a_n.ga_r, a_n.ra_** (B.); **an.ga_ra** (Or.); **a~garwa_h** man who cuts sugar-cane into lengths for the mill = **pakwa_h** (Bi.); **am.ga_ra** (OMth.); **a~gor** (Mth.); **a~ga_r, a~ga_ra_** (H.); **a~ga_r, a~ga_ro** (G.); **a~ga_r** (M.); **an.gura** (Si.); **a_r, a~_i_** fire (Wg.); **an.ari_k** charcoal (Wg.); **in.gha_l.a** glowing embers (Pali); **im.ga_ra, im.ga_la, im.ga_laya** (Pkt.); **yen.gur** charcoal (K.)(CDIAL 125). **an.alawat.** fire stone (Ash.)(CDIAL 128). cf. **an-al** fire, heat (as of fever), glow (Ta.)(DEDR 327). **kan.ku** cinder, glowing coal (Ta.lex.) **an.ga_raka** charcoal (Skt.); **an.ga_raka** red like charcoal (Pali); Mars (Pali); **am.ga_raya** (Pkt.); **an.a_ro** Tuesday (S.)(CDIAL 126). **an.ga_rya_** heap of embers (Skt.); **an.ga_ri_ya** fit for making charcoal (Skt.); **an.ari_k, an.gric** charcoal (Wg.); **an.gerik** black charcoal (Pas'.); **a~gerik** (Shum.); **an.geri_** charcoal; **an.geri_s.i** black charcoal (Phal.); **an.a_ri** sparks (Ku.)(CDIAL 131). **angis't** charcoal (Pers.); **anglis** (OPruss.)(CDIAL 65). **an.ga_ra, an.gara** charcoal, either heated or not heated; **in.gal.a, kol.l.i, ken.d.a** (Ka.); ashes (Ka.M.); **an.ga_raka** a sectarial mark made with charred wood or ashes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ingl.o, ingl.ea_** charcoal; **kend., kend.a_** burning charcoal (Kon.lex.) **an.ga_ra** burning coal (S'Br. iii.9.3.26; S'Br. x.34.9); **an.ga_ra_-vaks.ayan.a** a pot in which burning coal is extinguished (Vedic.lex.) **Sacred fire for protracted soma sacrifice**: **an.kit.t.o_mam < agni-s.t.o_ma** variety of jyo_tis.t.o_ma which is the main type of so_ma sacrifice (**Uttarara_. Tikku. 117**); **akkin-i-t.t.o_mam** id. (**Maccapu. Tat.a_ka. 26**); **an.kiyan.-kat.avul.** Agni (**Tol. Po. 142, Urai.**); **an.ki-y-a_ta_n-am** initiatory

ceremony of placing the sacred fire on the altar and consecrating it (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 29,33**); **Images: fire; sun**: **an.ki < agni** fire; Agni (**Kantapu. Pa_yira. 53**); sun (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 30,14**); **akki < aggi** (Pkt.) < **agni** (Skt.) fire (**Tiruvil.ai. Caman.a. 38**); god of fire (**Civataru. Can-an-a. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **agnis.t.o_ma** a protracted sacrifice extending over several days in spring (Ka.lex.) **agnis.t.o_ma** a protracted ceremony... the performer is a brahmin who maintains the sacred fire, the offering is the soma, the deities are Indra etc. and the number of priests required is 16; the ceremonies continue for five days. It is the chief modification of jyo_tis.t.o_ma (VS. xxvii.42)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: oven**: **akul** oven (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **Fireplace**: **a_hula_, auhla_** second opening in a fireplace on which an extra pot can be placed (P.)(CDIAL 1075). **ahia_, ahya_** a small fireplace improvised by digging in the ground (Or.); **a_dadha_ti** adds (fuel to fire)(RV.)(CDIAL 1167). **a_dhi** receptacle (BhP.); **ahia_, ahya_** a small fireplace improvised by digging in the ground (Or.)(CDIAL 1167). **a_gut.em, a_gut.ea_** furnace, kiln; **a_vo, a_vea_** kiln-clay (Kon.lex.) cf. **at.uppu** oven (Ta.lex.) **akaital** to burn (**Kalit. 139,26**)(Ta.lex.) **a_ra_na_** to warm oneself, to grow cool (Go.); **a_r-ike, ar-ike** state of growing or being dry or parched (Ka.); **a_r-u** to be extinguished, be cooled (Te.); **a.rp-** to make to dry (Kol.); **arta'a_na_** to spread out in the sun for drying (Kur.)(DEDR 404). **agnidha_na** receptacle for the sacred fire (RV.); **agya_n.** tinderbox (WPah.); **aghya_nu, agenu** a fire for sitting round (N.)(CDIAL 60). **aggia_ria_** fire-worship (Pkt.); **agya_ri_** kindling the sacred fire (H.); **ageri_** throwing ghee on the fire during ancestor-worship (M.)(CDIAL 58). **aggika** fire-worshipper (Pali); **a_gnika** belonging to the preparation of the sacred fire (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 57). **agya_ri_, ageri_** pit or house in which fire-worshippers keep their fire (M.); **agyaga_ra, agya_ga_ra** house in which fire is kept (Pali); **agiya_ri_** small fire-temple (G.)(CDIAL 67). **akar..** to dig out (Ta.); **akar..uka, akir..uka** to dig out (Ma.); **akir.., akar..** trenth, ditch, moat (Ma.); **agad.ta** id. (Te.); **arxna_** to dig (Kur.); **arge** id. (Malt.); **ad.g-, ar.g-** to dig (Ga.)(DEDR 11). cf. **khe_ya** needing to be dug (Pa_n..); ditch (Skt.); **xev** f. hole, opening, window (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3923). **akkarati_pam** row of 51 lights set up as a votive offering in temples (**Parata. Or..ipi. 42**); **akkara_latti** 51 lights arranged in concentric circles in a circular metallic tray and waved in front of the main shrine as a special thanksgiving offering to the deity (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Civapu_cai. 48**)(Ta.lex.) **a_kuti < a_huti** oblation offered in the consecrated fire (**Tiruman. 214**) (Ta.lex.) **hu** offers libation (Skt.); **hunati** id. (Skt.); **hune** sacrifices (MBh.)(CDIAL 14139). **ho_tr.ka** assistant of the ho_tr. priest (S'Br.); **ho_traka** (AitBr.); **hottiya** member of a sect of va_naprastha ascetics (Pkt.); **wuto_, uto_** high priest (Kt.); **wuta_, uto_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 14176). **akka-ca_lai** metal works (**Cilap. 16,126, Urai**); mint; **akkaca_laiyar** goldsmiths, jewellers (Ta.lex.) **Image; sun**: **a_hal., a_hl.i_, ahl.i_** glare; **a_hal.n.e~, ahal.n.e~** to be burnt by hot blasts (of sun or fire)(M.); **a_bha_** light, flash, colour (MBh.); lustre, splendour (Pali.Pkt.); **a_ha_** (Pkt.); **a_he, a_hi_, ahi_, aha_i_** glow of fire, glare, blast of hot air (OM.); **eb-ikana** peeping (Si.) (CDIAL 1227). **a_bha_ti** shines towards (RV.); blazes (Pali)(CDIAL 1229). cf. **arka** flash, ray, sun (RV.); **akka** sun (Pali.Pkt.) (CDIAL 624). **Image: sun**: **an.ki** sun (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 30,14**); fire; agni (**Kantapu. Pa_yira. 53**); **an.kicuma_li** a deity representing the sun, one of the tuva_taca_tittar (Ta.lex.) **axrna_** to warm oneself (by the fire, in the sun)(Kur.); **awge** to expose to the heat of the sun or fire; **awgre** to bask in the sun, warm oneself to a fire (Malt.)(DEDR 18).

1333.**Image: comb**: **kan.ggha** a large comb used by Sikhs; **kan.ggha hon.a** to be combed; **kan.ggha wahun.a** to dress with a comb, to comb; **kan.gghi** a small comb for men and a large comb for women (P.lex.) cf. **ka~_gar.** a weaver's instrument (G.); **kan.ghi_** comb (L.)(CDIAL 2598). cf. **kan.katam < kan.kata** comb (Ta.); **kan.kata** (Ka.); **kan.gadam** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

1334.**Image: squares**: **kan.gr.e** the name of a game, in which boys draw lines with charcoal on stones in two different places (P.lex.) **kan.ku** row, regular order (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 14**); shred, piece (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

1335.**Image: finger**: **kun.ike** a finger (Ka.lex.)

1336.**Image: kite**: cf. **kan.kam** common kite (**Iraku. Mi_t.ci. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

1337.**Image: waterfowl**: **kan.gra** a young crow; **kan.gre** young crows (P.lex.) **kan.kan.am** a waterfowl (Ta.); **kan.kan.amu** (Te.); **kam.ka** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 1083). cf. **kan.ka** heron (VS.)(CDIAL 2595). **ka_ko_lam < ka_ko_la** jungle crow, raven (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: partridge**: cf. **kakkare** partridge (Kol.); **ka_kral** id. (Pa.); **kakra_nj, kakranj** id. (Go.); **karkara** a gallinaceous bird (Skt.); **kakkara** jungle cock (Pali)(DEEDR 1078).

1338.**Image: fish**: **kan.gghi** a fish of the perch family, ambassis baculis (P.lex.) **Image: large cowrie**: **gon.ga** a large cowrie, shell (Tu.); **gongo** prawn (Kui); **goskori** shrimp (Kuwi)(DEDR 2036). **kokkarai** chank with spiral turning to the right (Ta.lex.) **kocu** prawn, lobster (Ma.)(DEDR 2044). **gho_n.gha** shell (Sus'r..); bivalve shell (Sus'r.); **gho~gha_** snail, cockleshell (H.); **ghogho** periwinkle shell (S.); **ghogha_** a small river shell (P.); cockleshell, snail (H.); **gogal, gu_gal** id. (H.)(CDIAL 4514). **ga_n.gat.** shrimp, prawn (L.) **ga_n.gat.a** (Skt.); **ga~_gat.u** (S.)(CDIAL 4109). **ko_nto** shrimp, prawn (Kond.a)(DEDR 2045). **sunkat.** bigger shrimp, a kind of crustacean; **ga_lmbi** a small shrimp (Kon.lex.)

1339.**Image: coulter of the plough**: **kan.ggi** the coulter of a plough (both the iron point and the piece of wood to which it is attached) (P.lex.)

1340.**Saffron**: **ka~ku~** saffron (G.); **cancanum** (Pliny.Gk.)(CDIAL 3214). **ka~kotri_** invitation to a marriage party (conveyed in a letter dyed red)(G.)(CDIAL 3215). **kun.kumam** saffron, bulbous-rooted plant, crocus sativus (**M.M. 775**); a kind of red paint (**Kalla_. 17,34**); saffron powder worn on the forehead (Ta.lex.) **kun.kuma** saffron, crocus sativus (Sus'r.Pali); **kum.kuma** (Pkt.); **kon.g** (K.); **kun.gu_** a bright red dye used for marking forehead (L.); **kun.gu_** red paste for the forehead, saffron (P.); **ku~ku~** turmeric (G.); **ku~ku~_** saffron (M.); **kokum, kokun.** (Si.)(CDIAL 3214).

1341.**Image: dance**: **kan.gilo** a kind of dance among a_didra_vid.as (Tu.lex.)

1342.**Bracelet**: **kan.kan.a** bracelet (MBh.); **kan.kan.i_** ornament with bells (Skt.); **kan.kana** bracelet (Pali); **kam.kan.a** (Pkt.); **kangun** (K.); **kangan.u** (S.); **kangin.i_** bracelet (S.); **kangan.** (L.P.); **kangun.** (L.); **kangan** (P.H.); **kangna_** (H.N.); **ka~gna_** (Bi.); **ka~gni_** (Bi.); **kanna_** (Bhoj.); **kangn.i_** (M.); **kankan.** (WPah.); **kankn.o~** (WPah.); **ka~_kan** (B.); **ka~_kan.** (G.M.); **ka~kna_** (Bi.); **kakana_** (Aw.); **kakna_** (H.)(CDIAL 2597). **kan.kan.am** bangle, bracelet, wristlet (**Tiruva_ca. 9,19**)(Ta.lex.) **Tinkles**: {**Echo word**}: **kan.kan.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound, rattle, jingle, tinkle; **kankan.-en-al** tintinnabulation, tinkling as of bells (Ta.); **kan.a** an imitative sound; **kan.akan.a** the ringing sound of unbroken earthen or metal vessels, bells, etc., when struck with knuckles; **gan.a, gan.agan.a, gan.al, gan.il** imitative sound of the ringing of bells (Ka.); **gan.ilu** tinkling; **gan.an.n.u** a tinkling sound (Tu.); **gan.agan.a** the ringing of tinkling of bells (Te.)(DEDR 1162). **ghan.iya** thunder; **ghan.ghan.a_iya** indistinct noise (Pkt.); **ghanghan** jingle

(Mth.); **ghanghana_na_** to jingle (H.); **ghan.ghan.**, **ghan.a_n.** tinkling (G.); **ghan.ghan.n.e~** to ring, clang; **ghan.a_n.a_** with a loud clang (M.)(CDIAL 4425). **khan.akhan.a_yate_** cracks, tinkles (BhP.); **khan.at, khan.i_kr.ta** (Skt.); **khan.khan.ai** tinkles (Pkt.); **khan.a_n.ne~** to clank (M.); **khan.a_n.** loud clanking (M.); **khan.akkhan.ai** (Pkt.); **khankhan** jingle (N.); **khankhana_unu** to jingle (N.); **khankhan** ringing (B.); tinkling (H.); **khan.khan.** a sound produced in the nose when coughing (Or.); with a clang (M.); **khankhana_na_** to tinkle (H.)(CDIAL 3791). **khan.ko, khan.khanvu~** (G.); **khan.khan.n.e~** to clang (M.)(CDIAL 3791).

1343.**Bound by a religious vow; bracelet**: **kan.kan.a-baddha** a man who has a kan.kan.a tied round his wrist for any good, favourable or happy rites; one who devotes himself to the accomplishment of any good or bad object; **kan.kan.a, kan.kal.a** an ornament of the wrist, a bracelet; a string or ribbon tied round the wrist; any ornament or trinket (Ka.lex.) [cf. **kaccam** agreement, binding (Ta.inscr.); **kaccan.kam** id. (**Tiv. Na_yc. 5,8**)(Ta.lex.)] **kan.kan.an.-kat.t.u-tal** to make a vow to accomplish something, by tying a cord round one's wrist; to be pertinacious in the realization of an aim (Ta.lex.) **kan.ggan.a** a parti-coloured thread tied round the wrist of a bridegroom or a bride; a Hindu marriage rite, the bridegroom unties the kan.ggan.a of the bride and vice versa; **kan.ggan.** an ornament worn on the wrists by men and women; gold or silver bracelet; **hatth de kan.ggan. nun. arsi ki** to see the bracelet on your arm you require no looking-glass (P.lex.) **kan.ggan.i, kan.ggun.i, kan.ggn.i** a small ornament (especially of iron) worn on the wrist by men and women (P.lex.) cf. **kan.kan.am < kan.kan.a** a string tied with a piece of turmeric to the right wrist of the bridegroom and the left wrist of the bride at the commencement of the wedding ceremonies, also round the arm of such as bind themselves by a religious vow; bangle, bracelet, wristlet (**Tiruva_ca. 9,19**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kan.kan.a** bracelet (MBh.)(CDIAL 2597).

1344.**Supervisor**: **kankut, kankut.** appraising the produce of a field; **kan.oi** an officer appointed by Government to value a crop (P.lex.) **kan.ga_n.u, kan.ga_n.** to perceive with the eyes (in opposition to mentally)(Ka.lex.) **khan. < khan** (Pers.) a title among the Mohammedans and especially of nobles and of those of Pathan or Rajput descent; a common adjunct to Pathan or Afghan names; **khan. bahadar** a title of honour conferred upon Mohammedans, men of respectability and faithful service, by the British Government (P.lex.) cf. **kan.ka_n.i** supervisor (**s'ri_-ma_he_cuvara-kan.ka_n.i : S.I.I. iii,43**); **kan.ka_n.i** overseer, supervisor, superintendent (**Cir-upa. 40**); inspector of crops, measurer of grain on a village establishment; supervisor of coolies in plantations; supervision (**T.A.S. i,163**); **kan.ka_n.ittal** to oversee, supervise, superintend (Ta.insc.); id. (Ma.); **kan.ka_n.am** supervision (**Tiruva_lava_. Na_t.t.uc. 4**); watch kept over fields or produce on behalf of the landlord; permission granted by a landlord to his tenant to harvest his crop; fee paid in kind for watching the sheaves or grain (Ta.lex.) cf. **kachan.u** to measure (S.); **ka_chu** land-measurer (S.)(CDIAL 2617). For semant. 'superision of plantations' cf.: **ka_** garden, forest, pleasure-grove (Ta.); **ka_n-** jungle; **ka_l** forest; **ka_n-am** woodland, grove, forest tract, flower-garden; **ka_n-akam** jungle; **ka_n-al** grove or forest on seashore, forest on slope of a hill; **ka_van.am** garden, tope, grove; **ka_vam** forest (Ta.); **ka_nam, ka_nakam** jungle; **ka_nal** very dry jungle (Ma.); **ka_** forest; **ka_nu** id. (Ka.); **ka_na** forest, jungle, wood (Tu.); forest (Te.)(DEDR 1418). cf. **ka_nana** forest (Skt.)(CDIAL 3028). cf. **kaman, khamna** forest (Go.); **kaman** forest (Pe.); **kambare** uncultivated ground (Malt.)(DEDR 1228).

1345.**The plain; image: embankment**: cf. **kan.ku** ridge to retain water in paddy fields, dam (Ta.); **kag** deep pool in river (Ko.)(DEDR 1085). **a~_khn.e~, a~_kn.e~, a~kn.e~** sloping divisions of a flat earth roof for water to roll off (M.)(CDIAL 102). **Plain of high land**: **ahra_, ahri_, a_har** long embankment thrown round a plain of high land in which rice is grown, the plain itself (Bi.); **a_ro** embankment, quay (G.)(CDIAL 1165). **a_ira_, aira_** embankment made to hold up rain (P.)(CDIAL 1000). **Sandhill**: **ekka** sand cast ashore by rivers (Ma.); **ekkar, ekkal** sandy place, sand heaped up (as by the waves), sandhill (Ta.); **ekkali** sand washed down by a river (Te.); **ekku** to be heaped up (as sand on the shore)(Ta.)(DEDR 770). **Image: land divided into beds**: **accu** ridge in a field (Ta.); **accu-k-kat.t.u (-k-kat.t.i-)** to form a ridge around a field (Ta.); field with ridges, land divided into beds to admit and retain water for the cultivation of paddy (Ta.); **accu kat.t.u se_yu** to make a ridge along the boundary (Te.Inscr.)(DEDR 49). **aks.a** strength, strong support (Ka.lex.) **acca, accu, accukat.t.u, accakat.t.u** a well-defined or proper boundary or proportion; suitable order (Ka.lex.) **Image: division crosswise**: **gan.d.** a cross, ridge, or embankment, a division crosswise; **gan.d.e** to place at right angles to something else, cross, transverse; **gan.d. gan.d.** id. (Santali.lex.) **ad.d.amu** cross-wise (Te.lex.)

1346.**Millet**: **kan.ggan.** Italian millet, pennisetum italicum; **kan.ggan. sajji** a plant from which sajji, an impure mass of various potash and soda salts is made (P.); **kan.gar.** dry useless jawar stalk with a white rib on the leaves; **kan.ki** straw of wheat (P.lex.) **kan.ku-ro_kam** small blisters on the skin, resembling grains of millet (**Ci_varat. 144**)(Ta.lex.) **kan.h** a stalk, a reed, a kind of plant, saccharum spontaneum found only in the marshy portions of lands adjoining the rivers (P.lex.) **kan.ggan.i, kan.ggun.i, kan.ggn.i** a kind of grain, millet, pennisetum italicum; an aromatic bitter seed, celastrus paniculata held in much repute for diseases of the stomach and bowels; **kan.ak kamadi san.ghn.i; t.awin. t.awin. kan.ggan.i** sow wheat and sugarcane close together, but kan.ggan.i scatterd (P.lex.) cf. **ka~_g, ka~_gu_** millet, panicum italicum (M.)(CDIAL 2605). cf. **kan.ki** an ear of jo_l.a or sejje, th grains of which have been removed (Ka.); an ear or head of corn (Te.)(DEDR 1084). cf. **kan.ku** black Italian millet, panicum indicum (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka~_gn.el** oil made from the millet panicum italicum (M.)(CDIAL 2608). cf. **ka~_gar.u** holcus saccharatus, stubble; **ka~_gir.i_** wheat stalk, seed of abrus precatorius (S.); **ka_n.guka** a kind of corn (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3000). **kan.ki, kan.ku** an ear of jo_l.a or sejje (also of some other corn) the grains of which have been removed (Ka.Te.)(**sun.kiganu, hurihalu, bin.kina beleven.d.u, kan.kiya, sun.ka, nasugunni i_ a_r-u sun.kidare bid.avu**: (1) a collector of customs, (2) parched corn or pulse mixed with salt etc., (3) pompous prostitute, (4) ear of jo_l.a, (5) toll or customs, (6) a plant stinging like nettles, cowhage, carpopogon pruriens; these six will not leave once touched. (**Sarvajapada**: loc. cit. Ka.lex.) **Millet**: ***an.gu** embedded in: **priyan.gu** panicum italicum (VS.); sinapis ramosa (MBh.); **priyan.guka_** panicum italicum (Sa_mavBr.); **piyan.gu** a panic seed, a medicinal plant (Pali); **piam.gu** millet, a partic. kind of tree (= **piama_**-)(Pkt.); **pinga** panicum italicum (K.); **pi~gvi_, pi~gi_** heart-pea, cardiospermum halicaccabum; **pi~gve~, pi~ge~** its seed (M.); **piyangu** millet; **puvan.gu** the plant sinapis nigra (Si.); **puvan.gu, pavan.ga** the lofty tree myristica horsfieldia (Si.)(CDIAL 8976). **pi~vel, pi~gel** oil made from the seed of cardiospermum halicacabum or heart-pea (M.)(CDIAL 8978). **Image: sprout**: **an.kuram** sprout (**Periyapu. Tiruja_. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **akaital** to flourish (**Maturaik. 92**); to sprout (**Kalit. 74**); **akaittal** to sprout (**Pur-ana_. 159**); to proceed at intervals (**Tol. Po. 541, Urai**.); to raise (Ta.lex.) **Sprout; seedling**: **aka** germ, bud, shoot (Ma.); **age** seedling, sprout (Ka.); **akai** to sprout, flourish (Ta.); **age** paddy seedling (Kod.); **akhua_** seed-bud, sprout, shoot (Kur.); **agge** the shoot of a branch (Tu.); **akra_rna_** to germinate, shoot, sprout (Kur.)(DEDR 15). **Yield a harvest**: **qe** to ripen, become mature (Malt.); **aiyali (at-)** to yield crops (Kuwi); **a_ga**

(a_gi-) to bear fruit, yield a harvest (Kui); **a_itta_na_** to ripen (of makka, juar, gram); **aitta_na_** to ripen (of corn); **aiya_na_** to be ripe; caus. **aisahta_na_** (Go.)(DEDR 339). **Ripening**: **agga_nde** in future (L.); **aga_t, aga~_t** adv. early (of sowing or ripening); **aga_t** the early grains (M.)(CDIAL 89). **a_kkam** prosperity, creation (Ta.); **a_ka** being, so as to be (Ma.); **agu, avu** (**ayi** having become; allomorph **ka_-**) to be, become (Te.)(DEDR 333). **an.kura** sprout (Skt.); **an.kura** (Pa.); **am.kura** (Pkt.); **a~_kuro** (N.); **a~_kur** (B.Mth.); **a~kura_** (H.); **a~_ku_r** tender spike of a tree (M.); **a_n.kuriba_** to cut off ears of ripe rice (Or.); **akura, akara** sprout, tumour (Si.)(CDIAL 109). **a~gu_ru** sprout (S.); **a~ku_r, a~ku_ra_** (H.); **an.guri_** blade of corn when it first appears (L.)(CDIAL 112). cf. **aks.a** eye; **akhulo** joint of sugarcane (Ku.); **a~_kh** sprout in the joint of sugar-cane (H.)(CDIAL 23). **a~ghu** sprout (S.)(CDIAL 111). **a_khu** sugar-cane (B.Or.); **a_k** sugar-cane sprout (H.)(CDIAL 46). **un.garna_** to sprout (P.); **un.garan.** (L.); **a~gurn.o** (Ku.); **a~kural** (Bhoj.); **a~kurn.e~** (M.)(CDIAl 110). cf. Bhoj. form concordant with: **kural** corn-ear, spike, stalk, sheath of millet or plantain (Ta.); **koral.u** an ear of corn (Tu.)(DEDR 1775). **korali** Italian millet, setaria italica (**M.M. 893**); white Italian millet, panicum glaucum (**M.M. 894**); **kural** corn-ear, spike (**Maturaik. 272**); **koralu** id. (Tu.); **kural** stalk, sheath of millet or plantain (**Pur-ana_. 168,6**); Italian millet (Ta.); **korra** id. (Te.); **koral.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kan.ki, kan.ku** an ear of jo_l.a or sejje, the grains of which have been removed (Ka.); **kan.ki** an ear or head of corn (Te.)(DEDR 1084). **jeki, jiki** the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs (Pe.); **jakehin** id. (Mand..); **re_ga** id. (?Kui); **je_ka** head of rice (Kuwi); **jengu_** (pl. **jekana**) ear of paddy (Kuwi); **je_ngu** (pl. **je_ka**) head of rice (Kuwi)(DEDR 2750).

1347.**Mushroom**: **kesavu** mushroom (Ka.); **qejo** a kind of mushroom (Malt.); **kacaka** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 1935). **ot** mushroom; **ot d.an.d.it** stem of mushroom; **chata** head of mushroom; **bin. ot** poisonous mushroom (Santali.lex.) For **chata** cf. **chatra, catra** a parasol, an umbrella (Skt.Ka.); a mushroom (Ka.); **chatraka** mushroom (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

1348.**Image: male buffalo**: **ka_sara** a male buffalo (Skt.Ka.); **ka_sari** a female buffalo (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_ca_ < ka_sara** buffalo (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

1349.**Bronze**: **kam.sa_l.aka** a male gold- or silver-smith (Ka.); **kam.sa_lava_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ka~_ja_** adj. of metal (L.); **ka_sa_** jar (L.); **ka~_so** bronze, pewter, white metal (N.); **ka_m.sya** made of bell-metal (Ka_tyS'r.); bell-metal (Ya_j.); cup of bell-metal (MBh.); **ka_m.syaka** bell-metal (Skt.); **kam.sa** bronze (Pali); **kam.sa** bell-metal, drinking vessel, cymbal (Pkt.); **ka_sa** id. (Pkt.); **kas-kut.** metal alloy (N.); **ka~_h** bell-metal (A.); **ka~sa_** (Or.); **ka~_sa_** (B.Bi.H.); base metal (Bhoj.); **ka~_s** bell-metal (Bhoj.); **ka~su~** (G.); **ka~_se~** (M.); **ka~_s'e~** bronze (Konkan.i); **kasa** bell-metal (Si.); **ka~_iha~_** bell-metal (L.); **ka~_ssi~_, ka~_si~_** (P.); **ka~_si_** (H.)(CDIAL 2987). **kase_ra_** metal worker (L.); worker in pewter (P.Bi.H.); **kasero** maker of brass pots (N.)(CDIAL 2988). **ka_m.syaka_ra** worker in bell-metal or brass (Ya_j.com.); **kam.saka_ra** (Skt.); **kasa_r** maker of brass pots (N.); **ka~ha_r** worker in bell-metal (A.); **ka~_sa_ri** pewterer, brazier, coppersmith (B.); **ka~sa_ri_** (Or.); **kasa_ri_** maker of brass pots (H.); **ka~sa_ro, kasa_ro** coppersmith (G.); **ka~_sa_r, ka_sa_r** worker in white metal; **ka_sa_rd.a_** contemptuous term for the worker in white metal (M.)(CDIAL 2989). **kam.sabhan.d.a** brass ware (Pali); **ka_sa~_d.i_, ka_sa~d.i_** metal vessel of a partic. kind (M.)(CDIAL 2992). **kam.sa** metal cup (AV.); bell-metal (Skt.); bronze dish (Pali); **kajho** bell-metal (S.); **ka~_h** gong (A.); **ka~sa_** big pot of bell-metal (Or.); **ka_so (= ka~_so?)** bell-metal tray for food, food (OMarw.); **ka~_sa_** cymbals (G.); **kenz^{u}** clay or copper pot (K.)(CDIAL 2576). **kasti_ra** tin (Skt.); **kathi_r** tin, pewter (H.); pewter (G.); **kathi_l, kathi_la_** tin, pewter (H.); **kahti_l** tin; **kathle~** large tin vessel

(M.)(CDIAL 2984). cf. kacam bell-metal; cymbal; goglet, drinking vessel (Ta.lex.) **kaciyam** a minor mineral < **ka_m.sya** (Ta.lex.) **Bell-metal**: **kacam** bell-metal, drinking vessel (Ta.); **kacaka_ran** brazier (Ta.); **koc** brass (To.); **kocxo.rn** man who makes brass vessels, clever worker (To.); **kacu, kaca** white copper or brass, bell-metal (Ka.); a vessel made of bell-metal etc.(Ka.); **kacaga_r-a** brazier, coppersmith (Ka.); **kaci, kacu** bell-metal (Tu.); **kaciga_re** brazier (Tu.); **kancu** bell-metal, bronze; **kancara** bell-metal work (Te.); **kanz.u (z. = c)** bell-metal, bronze (Kuwi); **kam.sa** bell-metal, brass, white copper; vessel made of metal (Skt.)(DBIA 67). **ka_n.keyam** gold; **ka_n.keya-t-tor..ir- kammiyar** (**Iraku. Tikku. 189**)(Ta.lex.) **Copper work; brazier**: **kan-** copper work, copper; **kan-n-a_n-** brazier (Ta.); bell-metal worker, one of the divisions of the Kamma_l.a caste (Ta.lex.) **kanna_n** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1402). **kan-** workmanship (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,8,3**); **kan-mam** (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,7**); **karumam** (Ta.lex.) **kan-mi** labourer (**Pa_rata. Tiraupati ma_lai. 64**); one who duly performs religious rites (**Tiruman. 536**); official (**S.I.I. iii,135**); **kan-** stone; **kan-me_ler..uttu** inscription on a stone, expressive of that which is stable and enduring (**Va_kkun.. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **karumam** action, work, deed; business, profession, occupation (**Kur-al., 266**); religious rites; duties that are enjoined by the S'a_stras; moral duty, specific obligation (**Te_va_. 897, 10**); **karuman, karumakan-, karuma_n-** blacksmith (Ta.); **karuma_n** id. (Ma.); **karuma-vinaian-** one who officiates as priest in conducting the religious rites and ceremonies performed by the householder (**Cilap. 26,40**)(Ta.lex.)

1350.**Vitriol**: **ka_cam** blue vitrol (Ta.lex.) **ka_si_sa** green vitriol (Sus'r.); **ka_s'i_s'a** (Skt.); **kasis** green sulphate of iron, copperas (N.); **ka_si_sa** (Or.); **kasi_s** blue or green vitriol (H.); **ka_hi_** (H.); **hira_-kas, hira_-kas'i_** green vitriol, copperas (M.); **kahijan.u** to become coated with verdigris (S.)(CDIAL 3140).

1351.**Treasurer**: **gajavara** treasurer (Skt.); **gam.navara** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3963). **ka_ca_n.a, ka_cana** wealth (Ka.lex.) **kacan-a_ < khaza_na_** (U.) treasury (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasury**: **gaja** grainstore; treasury (Skt.); **gamni-dramga** treasure house (Dardic); **gonj** storeroom (Kho.)(CDIAL 3961). **Store; treasury**: **gra_hy** to be seized (RV.); **gajjha, gejjha** (Pkt.); **gajjha_** store, heap, plenty, wealth (H.)(CDIAL 4385). **khaza_ci** treasurer (U.); **khaza_na_** treasury, public treasury (U.); **kaca_na_, kaja_na_** treasury, public treasury (Ta.); **kaca_n-ci, kaja_nji** treasurer, cashier (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **gaja, gaje** a store-room, a treasury; a mine; a tavern (Ka.lex.) **Treasury**: **khaja_ne, kaja_ni, khaji_ne** a treasury; treasure (Ka.); **khaja_na_, khaji_na_** (M.H.); **khaja_ci** a treasurer, a cash-keeper (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1352.**Gold**: **kasavaram kad.avara** gold; **kad.avara** a treasure (Ka.lex.)

1353.**Image: god of hunting**: **kaca-wir** the god of hunting (Kal.) (CDIAL 3113). **ka_cala de_vi** a deity; **ka_calu** name of a village (Ka.lex.) **kacca_lai** a S'iva shrine in Conjeevaram (**Tan.t.i. 95,13, Urai.**) **Image: offering to a ferocious deity**: **ka_yppu** produce of a tree, crop of fruit or grain (Ta.); **ka_pu** (Te.); **ka_ypu** (Ma.); **ka_yppu-maram, ka_ymaram** fruit-bearing tree (Ta.); **ka_ympan-ai** fruit-bearing palmyra (**J.**); **ka_ympa_l.ai** flower calyx of the fruit-bearing palmyra tree (**W.**); **ka_y-mat.ai** offering of fruits, commonly to a ferocious deity (**J.**); **ka_ya_-maram** barren tree (**Pat.t.in-at. Tiruppa_. Tiruve_kam. Ma_. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **kasuvu, kasavu** strength, power; the nutrimental principle as of soils (Ka.); **kasa** id. (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1354.**Image: canopy**: **khajaka** an awning, a canopy (Skt.Ka.); **khajava** id., candro_daya, vita_na, ullo_ca, me_lkat.t.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1355.**Image: man-like wooden idol**: **kashau** a particular wooden idol formed like a man (Wg.); **kas'yapa** class of divine beings associated with Praja_pati; of semi-divine genii regulating the course of the sun (AV.); name of a mythical r.s.i (VS.); **kassava, ka_sava** name of a family of r.s.i-s (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2969). **gan.d.au, gan.d.a_l** ancestor image (Kal.)(CDIAL 3998). **kaccu-c-ca_ttutal** to tie with bands of tape an idol to its va_kan-am or a va_kan-am to its poles, for a procession (**W.**); **kaccai** broad tape; **kaccai-kat.t.utal** to gird up one's loins, solemnly determine to do a thing (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a.**)(Ta.lex.)

1356.**Earth**: **ka_s'yapi** the earth (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_cin-i < ka_s'ini_** earth (**Pu. Ve. 9,42, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kas'yapa** name of a r.s.i, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons; he is often called Praja_pati; **ka_s'yapa** a god; a demon; **ka_s'yape_ya** Garud.a; gods and demons; **ka_rs.n.i** an epithet of the god of love (Skt.lex.) **ka_cipan-** a r.s.i said to be the father of de_vas by Aditi, and of asuras by Diti (**Val.l.uvama_. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **kas'yapa** name of a r.s.i, a descendant of Mari_ci, and the husband of Aditi and twelve other daughters of Daks.a; **kas'yapa-nandana** Garud.a; **kasava, kasama** a proper name; **kasama-maci** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ke_carar < khe_-cara** lit., those who move in the aerial regions; Vidhya_dharas, a class of demigods (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 104**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_s'avan- < ke_s'a-va** Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,7,1**); Cho_la king; **ke_s'avar-ku-t-to_r..an-** lit. the friend of Kr.s.n.a, Arjuna (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

1357.**Image: scorpion, crab**: **kaca kupi** scorpion (**kupi** crab)(Pe.Kuwi); **kaca kupe** id. (Mand..); **kasa** a bite, sting (Kui)(DEDR 1097). **kaccu, karcu** to bite; to sting; to smart, to gripe, to ache; **kacca_t.a** mutual biting; **kaccu** biting; an incision (Ka.lex.) **Scorpion**: **kharju_raka** scorpion (Skt.); **khajuro** centipede (N.); **khajria_** (Or.); **khaju_ra_** (H.); **khajura_** twisted (of thread)(H.)(CDIAL 3829). **Bite**: **kaccu (kacci-)** to bite, gnaw, nibble (nursery)(Ta.); **koc** to bite (To.); **kaccu, karcu** to bite, sting (Ka.); **qaswe** to eat greedily, nip off with the teeth (Malt.)(DEDR 1097). **kar-i** to chew, eat by biting or nibbling (Ta.); **kar-uvu (kar-uvi-)** to nibble as a rat (Ta.); **kar-ur..** bridle, bit (Ta.); **kar-ampuka** to nibble, gnaw (Ma.); **kajepuni** to chew, husk with the teeth or beak (Tu.); **kar-acu** to bite, gnaw (Te.)(DEDR 1390). **kaccuni** to bite (Tu.); **kacc** id. (Kol.Pa.); to sting (Pa.Ga.)(DEDR 1097). **Itch**: **kajji, gajji** scab, itch (Ka.); **kajju** itch (Ka.); **kajji** itch (Kod..); **gajji** itch, scab (Tu.Te.); **kasi** itching, desire (Te.); **khaj** itch (Nk.); **kajra** id. (Pa.); **kajra** ringworm (Go.); **gajji, gajju** itch (Go.); **kusee** id. (Go.); **gazi** id. (Kond.a); **kasa** the itch (Kui); **khasra_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1104). **Itch, measles**: **khasa** itch, scab (Skt.); **khahi, khahi_** itch (S.); **khas'a** (Or.); **khas** itch, scab (G.); **kas** itch, skin disease (Si.); **khasu** itch (Pkt.); **khahu, khahuwa_** adj. (A.); **khasu** (B.); **khassar** itching (L.); **khasra_** smallpox (P.); scab, measles (H.)(CDIAL 3854). **kharju** itching, scratching, scab (Skt.); **khajju_** (Pkt.); **khajju** (Pali); **xanj** (Gypsy); **khazu_** (Sh.Dardic); **kha_ji** (S.Ku.); **kha_j** (P.WPah.H.M.); **khaj** (G.); **khajuri_, khujl.i_** itch, prickly heat (G.); **khajuli_, khujli_** mange (H.); **khujuri, khujul.i** itch (Or.); **khajjati** is itchy (Pali); **xanj** (Gypsy); **khazoiki** to itch (Sh.Dardic); **kha_oja_** to scratch (B.)(CDIAL 3827). **kacchu_** itch, scab, cutaneous disease (Sus'r.); **kacchu** (Pali); **kacchu_, kacchu** (Pkt.); **ka_chu** (Or.); **kas** (Si.)(CDIAL 2621). **kacchur** affected with itch (Ka_s' on Pa_n..); **kacchula** (Skt.); **kacchuria** envious (Pkt.); **ka_chura_** suffering from itch (Or.); **kacchula** attacked by itch; **kacchulla** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2620). **kiculaka** earthworm (Skt.); **ke~su, kesu** earthworm (A.); **ke~cua_, ke~co, ke~cui** (B.); **kecu, kecua_** earthworm, tape-worm (Or.); **ke~cua_** earthworm (H.)(CDIAL 3459).

1358.**Oil-presser**: {**Echo word**} **gham.ciya** oil-presser (Pkt.); **gha~_ci_, gha~_cen.** (G.)(CDIAL 4405). **gham.ciya** oil-presser (Pkt.); **gha~_ci_, gha~_cen.** (G.)(CDIAL 4405). cf. **ga_n.iga** an oil-

miller (Ka.lex.) cf. **kacca-vat.a-k-ka_ran-** merchant, trader (**W.**); **kacca-vat.am** mixing up things (Ta.lex.) cf. **khacra_** mixed, of mixed parentage; **khaccar** mule (H.)(CDIAL 3765). cf. **kac-pac** hotch-potch (H.); **kacarvu~** to press (G.)(CDIAL 2611). **Market gardener**: **ka_chi_** caste of market gardener (H.); **kachiya_na_, kachwa_ra_** vegetable plot (H.)(CDIAL 2618). **Trader in cosmetics**: **ka_cchika** artisan who manufactures and trades in cosmetics, gandhayuktija, gandhayuktivid (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXXVI. 41**)(**India as Seen in the Br.hatsam.hita_ of Vara_hamihira**, p. 238). **ka_chchi_** vegetable growers (**Jambu_dvi_pa Prajapti**, III, 43, pp. 193-194 ff.)(Jain.Skt.) **Perfumer**: **ka_cchika** = **gandhayuktija** perfumer; **gandhayukti** art of perfumery (Skt.) **kacapa** a leaf; **kacapam** a vessel for vegetables; **kaccha-de_s'a** name of a place in the South (Skt.lex.) **Vegetable stimulants**: **ka_yam** vegetable stimulants used in medicine (**Tailava. Taila. 135**)(Ta.lex.) The **ain.ka_yam** or five stimulants are : **kat.uku, o_mam, ventayam, ul.l.i, perun.ka_yam** (Ta.lex.) **Vegetable merchant**: **ka_s** prairie (M.); **ka_s** lawn (G.); **ka_sa** coppice (Si.); cf. **ka_chiyo** vegetable merchant (G.); **ka_chi_** gardener (H.); **kaccha** lawn (Pkt.); **kaks.a, kaccha** herb, prairie, marshland (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 315). **gajani** poor rice-lands (Ka.); **kar..an-i** mire; a paddy-field (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Vegetable**: **ka_char** a kind of coarse grass; **ka_chiyo** vegetable seller (G.); **ka_s** meadow for growing grass (M.); **ksa** thicket (Si.)(CDIAL 2589). **kaciro** vegetable remnants; **kaciri_** dried slices of fruits or vegetables (S.)(CDIAL 2615). **kha_jja_** victuals, food, eatables (P.lex.) **kajipu** curry, a side-dish (Tu.lex.)

1359.**Rich man**: **kha_ja_** < **khua_jah** (Pers.) a gentleman, a rich or respectable man, a title of respect among Muhammadans; **khua_jah khizar** (Arabic) the name of a Muhummedan saint who is said to have been skilled in divination and have discovered the water of life. He is the patron saint of rivers and waters, and has a special care for travellers. He is represented as a venerable man, standing on a fish. He corresponds to the **udhero** or **vadhero lall** of the Hindus in sindh (P.lex.) **Treasury**: **khaja_na_, khaja_nna_** < **khaza_nah** (Arabic) a treasury (P.lex.) **khaa_no, kha_za_nea_, khaza_n, khaza_na_** treasury (of the state)(Kon.lex.) **kajya** a bag or metalic vessel in which pilgrims put their offerings; wicker-work used for storing rice; **kacil** a vow made to a demon (Tu.lex.) **khajan.ci, khajanti** a treasury (Santali.lex.) **kaci** a place name (ka_ci_puram)(Tu.lex.)

1360.**Court-house**: **kachahiri_, kacha_ri_h** < **kutiashari_** (Skt.) a court, a court-house or office, cutchery, a court of justice, tribunal; **bhari_ kachahiri_ wichch** in an open court; **kachahiri_ char.hn.a_** to bring an action, to go into court; **kachahiri_ da_ kutta_** lit. an official dog, jacks in office (the ahalka_rs and constables are commonly so called)(P.lex.) **kacari** public office (chiefly the building)(Kon.lex.) **kacchari_** court-house (S.); **kacaihri_** (P.); **kacahri** (N.); **ka_sa_ri** (A.); **ka_cha_ri** (B.); **kaceri_** (Or.); **kacah^{a}ri_** (Mth.); **kacahari_** (H.); **kaceri_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 3429). **kacca_-vacu_l** [< **kacca_ +** (U.)] recovery of what has been embezzled; **kacce_ri** [< **kachahri** (U.)] office for the transaction of any public business, an office of administration, revenue office, court-house; business proceeding in a public office; assembly, as for musical entertainments or other parties for play or pastime; **kacce_ri-k-karai-va_cal** public office (Ta.lex.)

1361.**Image: placenta**: **kajelu, kajeli, gajelu** placenta (Tu.lex.)

1362.**Image: censer**: **kacan-ai** censer (**Ci_vaka. 2140**)(Ta.lex.) **kas- (-t-)** to be lit (as fire), burn; **kasis- (-t-)** to light (lamp, fire) (Kond.a); **kacay ki-** to light (lamp)(Pe.); **hiccu kahinomi** we kindle fire (Kuwi)(DEDR 1090).

1363.**Image: to print, press**: **kantsai, kontsai** to press; print, e.g. in the mind; **kantsoun.e, kantsoun.ea_** pression; inspiration (Kon.lex.) **koclao** to press close to; **ghuc ghucao** to press for payment; **kocao** to press in; **caha~t.** pressing; **ucat.** to bring pressure (Santali.lex.)

1364.**Cake**: **khajji_, khaju_r < kharja_r** (Skt.) a date, the date tree, the palm; a kind of sweetmeat made in the shape of a date; **khaju_ri_** made of the date or of the palm leaf (P.lex.) **kajja_yo** eatables fried in ghee or oil usually sweet in taste; **paca kajja_yo** a sweet preparation made of the following five things: pulse, gingely seed, jaggery, cocoanut, honey (Tu.lex.) **kam.sa_ra, kasa_ra, ka_sa_ra** a kind of sweet (Pkt.); **kasa_ru** (S.); **kasa_r** a sweet of flour, sugar, ghee and spices given at parturition (P.); sweet of sugar and powdered fried rice given at marriage and investiture ceremonies (N.); a kind of sweet (B.H.); **ka~sa_r, kansa_r, kasa_r** a sweet of wheat flour and molasses (G.)(CDIAL 2578). **kacori_** wheaten sweetmeat (S.); **kacori_** cake of wheaten pastry (L.P.); wheaten sweetmeat (G.M.); **kacauri** cake of sugar and white flour (N.); **kacuri** wheaten pastry stuffed with pulse (B.Or.); **kacauri_** (H.)(CDIAL 2614). **karcari_** a medicinal substance (Bhpr.); **karcarika_** a kind of pastry or cake (Skt.); **karcu_t.ika_** a kind of pastry (Skt.); **kaccara_** pickles made of dried melon fried with spices (Pkt.); **kacri_** a kind of fruit or vegetable (P.); **kacuri** a kind of cake (B.); **kacuri, kacori** a cake made of pulse and flour (Or.) (CDIAL 2827). **kajja_ya** a kind of sweet rice-cake (Ka.); **kacca_ya** (Ta.); **kha_je_m.** (M.); **karaci, karaji, karji, karci, karaci-ka_yi** a small pancake folded and including el.l.u (sesame) and jaggery (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: cone**: **ka_y** a preparation in the form of a cone made of pulse mixed with treacle, one of the many important eatables exhibited on marriage occasions (Ta.lex.)

1365.**To mix**: **kaca, kasa, kasara, gaji, kacapici** the sound of mixing miscellaneous boiled things (as rice, vegetables, etc.) with the hand: confusion; **kacapici kalasu** to mingle boiled things in a confused manner; **kacapicakelasa** confused work (Ka.lex.) **kaca kaca** a sound produced as when kneading any glutinous substance (Tu.lex.) **kujalam** sour gruel (Skt.lex.) **To mix; rice and lentils**: **kacapu** a dish of boiled vegetables or fruits seasoned with salt, pepper, etc. (Ka.); **kajapu, kajipu** (Tu.); **katipaya** several, some (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ginjna_** to mix (Kur.); **ginjye** id.; **ginjgro** mixed (as food)(Malt.)(DEDR 1522). **kiccad.i** a kind of vegetable dish; **kaccari** a kind of sauce (Ka.lex.) **kiccat.i** a kind of rice gruel for sick people and children (Ta.); curry prepared with fresh curds, coconut and green chillis; a dainty made of rice and split pulse boiled together with ghee and spices (**Ko_yilo. 31**); **kiceid.i** (Te.); **khicad.i** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_yam** pungency (Ta.Ma.); **ka_yamu** (Te.); **ka_yam** sliced vegetables for curry (**Kur-un. 389**); curry stuffs, condiments, seasoning (**Kur-al., 253, Urai.**); vegetable stimulants used in medicine; ain.ka_yam (**Tailava. Taila. 135**); **ka_yamaruntu** a medicinal preparation of vegetable stimulants given to a lying-in woman (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kr.sara, kr.s'ara** a dish of sesamum and grain, rice and peas and spices (Kaus'.); **kr.sara** (MBh.); **kr.sara_** (Sus'r.); **kisara** sesamum with rice and milk, rice and lentils; **kisara_** rice and lentils (Pkt.); **kisi_ri** rice and lentils (Sh.)(CDIAL 3456). **Rice and lentils**: **khicca_** dish of rice and peas (Npr.); **khicca** (Pkt.); **khicu** dish of boiled millet (S.); **khi_c** rice and lentils (G.); **khici_** mixture of vegetables with flour and pulse (M.); **khecur^{u}** dish of rice, peas and millet (K.); **khiccar., khicr.i_** rice and lentils (P.); **khicar.i_** (Ku.); **khicro** (N.); **khicar.i_** (N.H.); **khiciri_** (A.); **khicar.i** (B.); **khicur.i_, khecar.i_** (Or.); **khicr.i_** rice, peas and millet (H.); rice and lentils (G.); **khic^{a}r.i_** vegetable pottage (Mth.); **khicr.o** jumble (G.); **khicd.i_** rice and lentils, medley (M.); **khicd.e~** mash for cows of bran and lentils (M.); **khicd.i_** mash for cows, dish of rice and lentils or of boiled millet (M.)(CDIAL 3880). **kur..ai-ttal** to macerate, mash, reduce to pulp; to mix as powder with a liquid; **kur..ai-tal** to become soft,

mashy, pulpy (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,1,3, Vya_.**); **kur..ayu** (Ma.); **kor..e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **khesa_ri** a kind of lentil (N.); the pulse lathyrus sativus (B.Or.); **khesa_ri_** mixed crop of barley and peas (Bi.); a kind of grain (Mth.); lathyrus sativus (H.); **khisa_ri_, kisa_ri_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 3925).

1366.**Vegetable sellers**: **kucce** curry (Kol.); cooked vegetables (Nk.); **kucca** vegetables, greens (Pa.); **kuse, kucce** vegetables (Ga.); **kusri_** dal, i.e. cooked pulse; vegetable; **kusir, kusri, kusir(i)** cooked vegetable; **kusor** herbs, vegetables (Go.); **kusa** edible greens and vegetables (Kond.a); **kuca** vegetables, curry (Pe.Mand..); **ku_sa** edible leaves, greens, vegetables, herbs, addition to curry (Kui); **kuca** curry; **kucca** cooked vegetable (Kuwi); **kuy** seasoning with spices, spy seasoned curry (Ta.); **ku_ra** a vegetable, garden-stuff or curry-stuff (Te.)(DEDR 1760). **kucam** < **ku-ja** tree (**Cu_t.a_.**) (Ta.lex.) **ku~jr.a_** caste of vegetable sellers (H.); **ku~jr.o** vegetable seller, gardener (G.); **kuja** place overgrown with plants or ceepers, arbour (MBh.); hollow, glen, dell (Pali)(CDIAL 3226). **Sediment of oil**: **kus'ika** sediment of oil (Skt.lex.) **kojan.t.i** refuse (as of fruits)(Ka.); **kujan.t.i, kojan.t.i** the refuse of vegetables from which the juice has been expressed (Tu.)(DEDR 2039). cf. **kucakkur-avar** the Kuravas who manufacture weaver's brushes from roots, and are employed as shikaris (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ki_rai** greens, pot-herbs, vegetables (Ta.)(DEDR 1617). **Perfume**: **ko_s'a-phala** a kind of perfume (Ka. Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Dealer in flowers, fruits and roots**: **kusuma-phala-mu_la-va_rta** dealer in flowers, fruits and roots; **maulika** dealer in roots (Skt.)

1367.**Aloe-wood**: **ka_s.t.ham** wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general; **ka_s.t.ha_** name of a wife of Kas'yapa and daughter of Daks.a; **ka_s.t.hakam** aloe-wood (Skt.lex.) **kayat.e_rikam** eagle wood; akil (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kapat.e_rikam** id. (Ta.lex.)

1368.**Marshy land; to sink into mud**: **gacu** mortar, plaster; **gaci** plastered with mortar (S.); **gacc** mud, mortar, cement (P.); **gac** noise made in walking through mud (H.); **gacn.e~** to sink into mud (M.); **gac.** mud (Pahlavi); **gec.** (Pers.)(CDIAL 3954). **kaccha** marshy land, bank, shore (MBh.); marshy land (Pali); bank, shore, flooded forest, land near a river, garden to grow radishes etc. in (Pkt.); **kacchara** mud, morass (Pkt.); **kac** beside, near (Sh.); **kaci** adv. near; **kacilo** adj. (Sh.); **ka_char., ka_chal** river bank (P.); **kacha_r** hillside, foot of hill (N.); moist lowland by a river (H.); **ka_cha_r.** steep slope (B.); **ka_ch** low marshy land (Bi.)(CDIAL 2618). **kacavara** rubbish (Pali); **kayavara, kaya_ra, kaccava_ra, kacchara, kassa** mud (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2615). Semant. 'rubbish' cf.: **kacat.u** dirtiness, dregs; **kacal** rubbish heap, refuse (Ta.)(DEDR 1088). **Moist**: **ka_u~da_** slightly moist (Or.)(CDIAL 3360). cf. **a_rdra** wet (RV.); **adda** wet, slippery (Pali); **odur^{u}** wet (K.)(CDIAL 1340). **Mud**: **kical** mud (Phal.); **cical** clay (Phal.); **ki_c** mud, dirt (Ku.); **kica_, kicar.** (B.); **kicr.a_ha** muddy (H.); **ki_car., ki_c** mud (G.); **kicad.** (M.); **khaca** dirty, bad (Dm.)(CDIAL 3153). **kacar-kacar** muddy (Or.); **kacra_, kacla_** clay (H.)(CDIAL 2615). **Mud**: **kwar** mud (To.); **kor** manure, filth, mud (Ko.); **kurai** mire, mud, fine clay (Ma.)(DEDR 2123). **kacan-ai** dampness, moisture (Ta.); **kacivu** dampness (Ta.); **kasavva** wet, damp (Pkt.); **kasi** drizzling, fine rain (Ka.)(DEDR 1091). **Saline soil**: **kal.ar** saline soil; bog; **kal.ari** id. (Ta.lex.) [cf. **kardama, karda, kardat.a** mud (Skt.)(CDIAL 2867-70)].

1369.**Fragrant resin; unguent**: **kas.a_ya** a decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); plastering, smearing; anointing; perfuming the body with unguents; **kas.a_yita** yielding a resinous exudation, astringent (Skt.lex.) **kas.a_ya** fragrant (Skt.Ka.); an infusion, a decoction of medicinal herbs; exudation of a tree, as gum, resin, etc.; astringent, an astringent flavour

(Ka.Skt.); **kasa_ya, kasa_yi** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kacai** cement, paste (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kacupicukkai** being sticky, adhesive so as to stick to the hands or feet (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kaca_yam** decoction (**Me_ruman. 543**)(Ta.); **kaca_yam** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.) **kacar-pit.ittal** to be soiled wit the juice of a vegetable; **kayar** astringency; astringent matter, as juices that taint metals, linen, skin; soft, spongy top ofa coconut (Ta.lex.) **Crystal**: **ka_cam < ka_ca** crystal; **ka_calavan.am** salt of potash or soda in crystalline state, one of paca-lavan.am; **ka_cu** gem, crystal bead (**Ir-ai. 2, Urai. Pak. 29**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: manger, trough**: **gha_sa-don.i_** trough; **godon.i** manger (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

1370.**Image: pincers**: **kacai-mur-ukki** goldsmith's pincers; cf. **kaca +** ; **kacai-val.aiyal** bracelets made of braided gold wire; **kacai-ve_lai** braiding with gold wire (**W.**); **kacai-vaitta-put.avai** gold-fringed cloth (**W.**); **kacitam < khacita** setting, mounting with precious stones,inlaying (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1371.**Image: lute**: **kacchapi_** a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvati_ (Ka.Skt.lex.)

1372.**Image: turtle; tortoise**: **ka_sai, ka_sye** a kind of tortoise (the bigger kind) (Kon.lex.) **kaccakad.i** a tortoise shell (Tu.lex.) **kaccam** tortoise (**kat.alpu-k-kur..i-k-kaccama_ki**) (**Kampara_. Kat.ar-a_vu. 42**)(Ta.lex.) **kacchapa** turtle, tortoise (MBh. Pali); **kacchava, kacchavi_** (Pkt.); **kochuw^{u}** (K.); **kacha~u~, kachu~_** (S.); **kacchu_, kacchu_-kumma~_** [< **ku_rma-** (P.); **kachuwa_** (N.); **ka_cha** (A.); **ka_chim** (B.); **kechu, kecho, ke~chu, kai_cha, kai~_ca, kachima, kacima** (Or.); **ka_ch^{i}** (Mth.); **kachua_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **kachwa_** (H.); **kacch, kach** (H.); **ka_sav, ka~_sav** (M.); **ka_savu** (Konkan.i); **kacchabha** (Pkt.); **kasumbu, kasubu** (Si.); **ka_cbo** (G.)(CDIAL 2619). **kaccapam, kaccan-, kaccam** turtle, tortoise; **kat.alpu-k-kur..i-k-kaccama_ki (Kampara_.Katar-a_vu.42)** (Ta.lex.) ?**kavve** tortoise (Kol.Nk.Ga.); **kavva** (Pa.); **gavva** cowrie (Te.)(DEDR 1342).

1373.**Trade**: **kasabu, kasaba, kasubu** business, trade, profession (Ka.); **kasaba** (M.H.); **kasabada_ra** a tradesman (Ka.); **kasabe** the chief town of a district or ta_lu_k, a metropolis (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kasba_ < qasba** (U.) chief station or head-quarters of a district or division (Ta.lex.) **kacappu** occupation, calling, profession < **kasab** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

1374.**Butcher**: **kasa_ya, kasa_ba** a butcher (Ka.); **kasa_i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kaca_ppu** slaughter of animals for food; butcher (Ta.); **kassa_b** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

1375.**Image: cicatrice**: **ka_yam** scar, cicatrice (**Kumara. Pira. Maturai-k-kalam. 13**); wound, contusion (Ta.); **ga_yamu** (Te.); **ga_ya** (Ka.Tu.); **ka_yam** (Ma.); **gha_ya** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: boil**: **kaca** a cicatrix (Ka.lex.) **ka_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to become callous, form warts or excrescences on the body (as from wounds, walking, using

tools); n. cicatrice from a wound, wart; **ka_yppu** scar, callous excrescence; **kacci** scar, cicatrice (Ta.); **ka_y** callosity; **ka_ykka** to be callous (Ma.); **ka_y** callosity (Ka.); **ka_ya** wart, pimple, corn, callosity (Te.); **kac baitta_na_** white skin to form on the site of a boil just healed (Go.)(DEDR 1460). **kacchapi** a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1376.**Ironwood tree**: **alli** iron-wood tree, memecylon edule (Ta.); **alamar, alle** a sp. of memecyclon (Ka.); **ud.it-ale** memocyclon edule (Kod..); **alimaru, alima_ru** memecyclon (Tu.); **alli** memocyclon edule (Te.)(DEDR 257). **ka_a_, ka_cai, ka_ya_, ka_ca_** ironwood tree,

memecylon edule; oblong cordate-leaved bilberry, memecylon malabaricum (**Patin-o. A_l.u. Tiruvula_, 130; Kampara_. Kan:kai. 53**)(Ta.lex.); **ka_ya_mpu_van.n.an-** lit. he of purple colour like ka_ya_ flower, Vis.n.u (**Ku_rmapu. Ira_man-avata_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ya_vu** the blue-flowered memecylon tinctorium (Ma.); **ka_sa_vu** memecylon malabaricum; **ka_ya_m-pu_** flower of memecylon edule (Ma.)(DEDR 1464). Memecylon edule = memecylon umbellatum: **anjani** (Skt.); **anjana** (M.); **archeti** (Ka.); **kasavu** (Ma.); **kasai** (Ta.); **midalli** (Te.); **niroso** (Or.); leaves: used as a cooling astringent, in conjunctivitis as a lotion; internally given in gonorrhea and leucorrhoea; decoction of root: useful in excessive menstrual discharges; habitat: western Peninsula, mostly on the coast. Inland mostly in evergreen and semi-evergreen shrub. Orissa, Assam and Sylhet (GIMP, p.165). Memecyclon ovatum: This medicinal plant is a smooth shrub or small tree reaching a height of 8 metres... The flowers are faintly scented... deep-blue or purple... the fruit is ... dark-purple... the roots in decoction are used in certain irregularities of menstruation, and the leaves in infusion are employed as an astringent in ophthalmia (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 674-675). Memecylon edule, memecylon tinctorium: **anjani** (Skt.); **iron wood-tree** (Eng.); **lokhandi** (Bombay); **limba** (M.); **anjana** (B.); **limbatoli** (Ka.); **kashoa** (Ma.); **allichettu** (Te.); **kayampuvuchedi, caserychedi, kashamaram** (Ta.); **wari-kaha, serookaya** (Si.); **kalo kudo** (Kon.); is found in the eastern and western Peninsula and in Ceylon... leaves used as cooling and astringent... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 787-788).

1377.**Aromatic substance**: **kis'ara** (Pa_n.. 4.4,53)[cf. allied species in Pa_n.ini: **kis'ara_di gan.a** aromatic substances like **kes'ara, jat.a_ma_m.si_, tagara, guggulu, parn.i_, nalada, sthagala, haridra_, haridru**] **kes'ara** (Car. Su. 5.20; Vi. 8.144); **Synonym**: **kes'ara** = **na_gake_sara** the tree mesua ferrea; the tree mimusops elengi [cf. **bakula** mimusops elengi (Skt.); **bakul** (H.B.); **borsali** (M.); **bakulam** (Ma.); **maulsari** (P.); **magilam** (Ta.); **vakulamu** (Te.)(GIMP, p.167). cf. Mesua ferrea: **nagappu** (Ta.Ma.); **nagakeshara** (Skt.); bark: aromatic, combined with ginger used as sudorific (GIMP, p.166)]. **na_ka-ke_caram, na_kappu_** iron wood of Ceylon; = **cir-una_kam** ironwood of Ceylon, irul.maram; **cir-una_kappu_** iron wood of Ceylon, mesua ferrea (**Pata_rtta. 1011**); cassia cinnamon, periyalavan:kappat.t.ai; cf. **irul.** ironwood of Ceylon (**Perun.. Ucaik. 41,33**)(Ta.lex.) Mesua ferrea, mesua roxburghii, mesua coromandalina: **nagkesara, nagpushpa, champeryah** (Skt.); **cobra's saffron** (Eng.); **mesua naghas** (Fr.); **naga-kesara, gajapushpam** (H.Te.); **nagesar** (B.); **nagchampe** (M.Kon.); **nagashappu** (Te.); **veillutta-champakam, charu-nagapu, sirunagappoo** (Ta.); **nagachampakam, veila** (Ma.); **nagasampige** (Ka.); **kenga, gungen** (Burm.); **narae-kaisar** (Arab.); Habitat: common on the eastern Himalayas, East Bengal and Assam, Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats upto about 5000 ft., Burma and the Andamans... Parts used: flower-buds, flowers, fruit, seed, root, bark and oil... young fruit contains an oleo-resin from which an essential oil is obtained... Resin is in tears... Oleo-resin exuding from the bark, root etc. is aromatic and demulcent... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 792-793).

1378.**Cheek**: **gam.ja** cheek (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3962). cf. **gan.d.a** cheek (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 3999).

1379.**Image: neck of a vessel**: **kan.t.a** (Tadbhava of **kan.t.ha**) the neck of a vessel (Ka.lex.)

1380.**Image: body**: **ka_yam** < **ka_ya** body (**Tiv. Iyar-. Mu_n-r-a_n. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ya** body (**Ka_tyS'r.**); body (Pali.Pkt.); **kaya** body (Si.)(CDIAL 3049).

1381.**Image: heap**: **ka_ya** heap (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 3049). **gaju** each of the round brass or copper vessels that are put one in another to form a cone (Ka.); **gaja** a heap (M.)(Ka.lex.) **gaj** heap (P.); **ga~_j** heap (Bhoj.); **ga_j** close growth of plants (N.); heap (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 3962).

1382.**Root of the two smaller fingers**: **ka_ya** the root of the two smaller fingers, sacred to Praja_pati (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) [Perh. the starting point of counting on the phalanges or knots of the fingers]. cf. **gan.d.a** joint of plant (Skt.)(CDIAL 3998).

1383.**Image: Indian stag**: **kad.ave, kad.aba** an elk (Ka.); **kad.ambe** (Te.); **kat.amai, kat.ampai** (Ta.); **kad.ama_n** (Ma.); **kad.ama** (Tu.); **kad.ave** the Indian stag, rusa aristotelis (Ka.lex.)

1384.**Image: a narrow pass between mountains**: **kad.ambe, kad.a_yi, kar..ava_yi, kar..a_yi** a narrow pass between two mountains, a hill, a pass, a gap (Ma.); **gan.d.i, kaname, kanave, kante, kalave, ganime** (Te.); **kan.ava_y** (Ta.); **kan.ame, kan.ave, kan.ime, kan.ive, kan.d.i** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1385.**To ooze**: **kaci (-v-, -nt-)** to ooze out (as moisture from a wall), perspire, weep (Ta.); **kacan-ai** dampness, moisture (Ta.); **kacivu** ooze, perspiration, weeping (Ta.); **kacikacippu** being damp, dark, moist to the touch (Ta.); **kasi** to ooze, trickle, flow; drizzling, fine rain (Ka.); **kassa, kasa** blood (Kuwi); **kasavva-** wet, damp (Pkt.)(DEDR 1091). **To drip, slip**: **khasai, khasaphasai** slips, falls (Pkt.)[cf. **pacappu** moisture (Ta.); **pacai** id. (Ta.); **paca, pas'a, paya** moisture (Ma.); **pa_ci, pa_si, pa_vase** green slime on stagnant water, mouldiness, lichen (Ka.); **paji** wet, damp (Tu.); **pas, pas'** moisture, wetness (Tu.); **pa~_ci, pa_ci, pra~_ci** moss (Te.)(DEDR 3821)]; **khasnu** to fall (N.); **khahiba** to fall off (A.); **khasa_** to fall off, slip away (B.); **khasiba_** to drop off (Or.); **khasab** to fall, slip (Mth.); **khasai** drips, slips (OAw.); **khasna_** to sink, fall (H.); **khasvu~** to slide, move, go to a distance (G.); **khasn.e~** to sink down (M.); **khaskan.u** to slip away (N.); **khasakna_** (H.); **khasar.iba_** to slip (Or.); **kaser** to be tired (Ash.); **khasar** (Dm.); **kaser** tired (Shum.); **khasari_** (Gaw.); **khasariba_** to slip (Or.)(CDIAL 3856).

1386.**Poor rice land**: **gajani** poor rice land (Ka.); poor or infertile ground (Tu.)(DEDR 1103). **Paddy crop**: **key** crop, paddy plant (Ka.); **ke~_yyu** id. (Ka.); **keyi** the crop of paddy (Tu.); **keja** paddy (Go.); **xess** paddy (rice in the husk or standing in the field)(Kur.); **qesu** paddy (Malt.)(DEDR 1936).

1387.**Image: distribution channel**: **kaje** variety of land with plenty of subsoil water; a place name (Tu.lex.) **kacakka_l < kaccha +** spring channel, channel dug out in beds of deep sand in a river to tap the underflow of water (Ta.lex.) **kasi_** trench, watercourse (S.); **kass** catch drain, ravine (L.); **kassi_** small distributing channel from a canal (L.); **ka~_s** artificial canal for irrigation (G.)(CDIAL 2909). **kayava_y** estuary (**Malaipat.u. 528**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_s'i-kuppe** a phial in which pilgrims keep water taken out of the Ganges at Benares (Ka.Ta.); **ka_s'i-ta_li** a metal vessel used like the ka_s'i-kuppe (Ka.); **ka_s'ike, ka_s'ika_** Benares (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_ci** Benares, the sacred city on the Ganges, one of catta-puri (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kharasua_** having a swift current, name of a river in Orissa (Or.)(CDIAL 3825). **kharad.ia** rough (Pkt.); **kharus.** rough, rugged (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3819). **kur-an:ku** a branch channel (Ta.); **kwar-** small thicket (with stream running through)(To.); **kor-akalu** a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream (Ka.)(DEDR 1841).

1388.**To test, examine, shine**: **kus.** to test, examine; to shine (Skt.lex.) **kusumbha, kusumbham** gold (Skt.lex.) **kah**, dat. **kus^{u}** testing gold on a touchstone (K.)(CDIAL 2970). **ko_cikam** Sa_ma ve_da (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **ku_r..ai** gold (Ta.); cf. **kus'** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kr.s'a_nu** burning, tormenting (Rudra_, Agni_); **kr.s'a_nu** guarding of the Soma, name of an archer who guards the soma from gods and men (**kr.s'a_nurasta_ etanna_makah- so_mapa_lah- : RV. iv.27.3**) (Vedic. lex.) cf. the interpretation of **soma** as electrum, gold-siver ore, op cit. kr.s'anam gold; form, shape; a pearl; **kus'a** wrought iron (Skt.lex.) **kr.s'ana** pearl (RV. x.68.11); **kr.s'anvant** decorated with pearls (RV. i.126.); **kr.s'anin** id. (RV. vii.18.23)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **ka_cam** gold; **ka_cu** gold; **ka_can-am** gold (Ta.lex.) **ko_s'am** gold or silver wrought or unwrought; treasure, money, wealth (Skt.lex.) **Money-lender**: **kucchar.** miserly (WPah.)(CDIAL 3420). **kusi_dika, kusi_din** a usurer; **kus.i_da** usury; **kusita** one who lives on usury (Skt.lex.) **kahu_** mean, miserly (K.)(CDIAL 3441). **kusi_da** usury, a usurer (Skt.Ka.); **kusi_daka** a usurer (Skt.Ka.); a money-lender (Ka.lex.) **kaca-vaci** niggard; **kaya-vaci** id. (Ta.lex.) **Usury**: **kusitah.** an inhabited country; one who lives on usury; **kus'i_dam.** usury; **kusi_dam.** any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest; lending money, usury, the profession of usury; **kusi_daka, kusi_din** a usurer **kusi_dah.** (also written as **kus'i_-s.i_-da**) a money-lender, usurer; **kusi_da-pathah.** usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 percent; **kusi_da-vr.ddhih.** interest on money; **kusi_da_** the wife of usurer; **kusi_da_yi_** id. (Skt.lex.) **Usury**: **kausi_da** connected with a loan; usurious; **kausa_dhyam** the practice of usury (Skt.lex.) cf. **kucar < khusr** (U.) anything obtained from shopkeeper as a bargain (Ta.lex.) **kusita_yi_** a kind of demoness (Maitra_yan.i Sam.hita_. iii.2.6); **kusida_yi_** wife of a money-lender (Ka_t.haka Sam.hita_. x.5)(Vedic.lex.) **Lazy**: **kusi_da** lazy, inert (TS.); lazy (Pali); **ko_sajja** sloth (Pali); **kusi_** weariness (Si.)(CDIAL 3376). **kucapputti** stupidity, dullness, as a term of contempt; **kucattan-am** id. (Ta.lex.)

1389.**Expense**: **kust, kusta_** expense, in the phrase **mojea_ kusta_r**; **mozuri, mazuri** wages (Kon.lex.)

1390.**Bargain**: **kucar, kocar, kocur-u** anything obtained extra from a shopkeeper as bargain (Ta.); **khusr** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **kasaru** deficiency, defect, dimunition; customary detraction in delivering certain measures as of grain, toddy etc.; a sum added to or subtracted from either side to make up a difference (Ka.M.H.Ma.); profit or loss on the exchange of coins; **kasaru basaru** = **kasaru** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kasar < khasr** (U.) difference between the nominal chit amount and the actual amount bid for (Ka.lex.) **ka_cu** defect, fault (**Cilap. 2,74**)(Ta.lex.) **kacar < kasar** (U.) surplus, balance, profit or loss on the exchange of coins, excess; **kacar-pa_pattu < kasar +** (U.) undisturbed balance (Ta.lex.) **kacar < qua_sir** (Arab.) deficiency, dimunition; **kacar** flaw in a ruby (Ka.lex.) **kayam < khaya** (Pkt.) < **ks.aya** (Skt.); decay, wane, dimunition (**Tiruccen. Puceyantipuravai. 11**); deficiency, defect (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

1391.**Inhabited country**: **kusita** an inhabited country; **kus** to surround; **kus'a_vati_** name of a city, the capital of Kusa; **kus'a-sthalam** name of a place in the North of India; **kus'a-sthali_** name of the town of Dva_raka_; **kusuma-puram, kusumavati_** name of the town of Pa_taliputra; cf. **kusumavat** furnished with flowers, flowering (Skt.lex.) **An ancient city**: **ko_campi** an ancient city on the banks of the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab (**Man.i, 15,61**); **kauca_mpi** (Ta.lex.) **kaus'a_mbi_** name of a city (R.); **kosam.biya** (As'.); **ko_sam.bi_** (Pkt.); **kosam** a village near Allahabad (H.)(CDIAL 3566). **An annular continent**: **kus'a** one of the great dvi_pas or divisions of the universe; **kus'a-sthala** a class of Bra_hman.as on the western coast; name of the town of Kanyakubja_ (Ka.lex.) **kuca-t-ti_vu, kucai-t-ti_vu < kus'a +** the

fourth annular continent believed to have sprung from Brahma's kus'a grass and to be surrounded by the ocean of ghee (**Tiva_.**) or ocean of curds (**Kantapu.**)(Ta.lex.) **kus'ai** darbha grass (**Pirapulin.. Ko_rakkar. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_ca_yi** a class of ascetics from North India (Ta.); **go_sa_vi** id. (M.)(Ta.lex.)

1392.**Evening market**: **gujari, gujjari** the evening market (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1393.**Gujaratis**: **kuccaram < gurjara** Gujarat (**Man.i. 18,152**); **kuccarar** people of Gujarat (**Kalin.. Putup. 319**); **kucciliyar < gurjari_** Gujaratis, people of Gujarat (**Tan-ippa_. ii,75,190**)(Ta.lex.)

1394.**Milkmen**: **gurjara** name of a people (Pacat.); **gujjara** (Pkt.); **gujor^{u}**, **gujur^{u}** pastoral wandering tribe (K.); **gujjar** a caste of milkmen (P.); **gu_jar** inferior caste of Rajputs (H.); **gujari_** a Gu_jar woman (OMarw.); **gu_jarad.i_** a woman of Gujarat (OG.); **gujri_** f. (G.); **gujar** an inhabitant of Gujarat (M.); **gujard.a_** m. (contemptuous)(M.); **gujaru** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4210). **gujjaratta_** country of the Gurjaras (Pkt.); **gujara_t** (H.); **gujra_t** (G.)(CDIAL 4211). **gujret.i_** a Gu_jar girl (H.)(CDIAL 4212). **gujra_t.** kingdom of the Gurjaras (B.)(CDIAL 4213). **gijr.i** sour milk; **ghor** butter milk (Santali.lex.)

1395.**Glass bangle**: **ka_ji** a glass bangle (Tu.lex.) **ka_ju** (Tadbhava of **ka_ca**) glass; **ga_ju** glass; **ga_ju-dod.ige** a glass-ornament (Ka.lex.) **ka_ch** glass (so termed in poetry); **kachch** glass (P.lex.) **ga_ju** glass (Te.lex.)

1396.**Arable land**: **kachch** strips and patches of arable land inside the beds of ravines and nallahs (P.lex.) **kachcha_, kachchi_** low land between rivers and high land, or the alluvial land tract flooded by river (P.lex.)

1397.**Calcining**: **kaca-put.am < gaja +** calcining medicine with the fire prepared from burning 100 cakes of cow-dung (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kacaga_r-ike** the business of a brazier, a worker in bell-metal, a coppersmith; **kacaga_rti** a woman of the brazier caste; **kaciga** name among Telugu bra_hman.as and s'u_dras (Ka.); **kacuga_r-a, kacaga_r-a** brazier; vyo_ka_ra, lo_haka_ra (Ka.lex.) **Still**: **kacchapa** a flat kind of still (Ka.lex.) **A treasure of Kube_ra**: **kacchapa** an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor; one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Skt.lex.) **To rub, scrape, assay**: **kasan** assaying (H.); **kasn.i_** test by rubbing, distress (G.); **kas.an.a** rubbing, testing (Skt.)(CDIAL 2971). **kas.ati** rubs on a touchstone (Pa_n..com.); scratches (ChUp.); **kas.** hurts (Skt.); **kasai** rubs (Pkt.); **ks.e** to scrape, rub (Kt.); **kas.a_** to whittle, lick (Wg.); **kos.o** to scratch (?Pr.); **ka_z.** to smear, wipe (Pas'.); **khos.ik** to groom a horse (Kho.); **kaha_iba** to apply a mordant substance (A.); **kasiba_** to rub, scrape, scratch, labour hard (Or. semant. cf. **gahan.u**)(CDIAL 2972). **Touchstone**: **kas.a** rubbing (Skt.); touchstone (Pa_n..com.); **kasa** striking; rubbing on a touchstone (Pkt.); touchstone (Or.); **kahu** wearying (K.); **kahu** tinder (L.); **kasi** touchstone (N.OMarw.OG.); **kah** a mordant substance (A.); **kas** touchstone (B.P.); assay, test (H.); quality of gold or silver as determined by rubbing on a touchstone (M.); **kasaya** touchstone (Si.)(CDIAL 2970). **kasapat.t.a, kasavat.t.a** touchstone (Pkt.); **kas.apat.t.ika_** touchstone (Skt.)[perh. hyper-sanskritism]; **kahwut.^{u}** (K.); **kasaut.i_** (Ku.); **kasat.i** (B.); **kaxat.i** (A.); **kasot.i** (Or.); **kasaut.i_** (Bi.OAw.H.P.); **kasawat.i_** (Bhoj.); **kasot.i_** (S.); **kasvat.i_** (S.M.); **kasaut.au** (OG.); **kasot.i_** (G.M.); **kasvat.** (M.)(CDIAL 2973). **Friction, trituration, abrasion**: **ghars.a** friction (R.); **gharisa, ghamsa, gha_sa** id. (Pkt.); **gos.** dough (Kho.)[cf.**a_raz.el** to knead

(Psht.)]; **gah, g^{a}h** trituration (K.); **ghaso** rub, scrape (S.); **ghe~s** a touch, a rub (B.); **ghas** abrasion (L.); **ghassa_** loss (L.); rubbing (esp.in copulation)(P.); **gha_s** wear and tear (G.); **gha_sa_-gha_s** reiterated rubbing (M.)(CDIAL 4448). **Miller**: **ghat.ero, ghat.t.ero** miller (N.)(CDIAL 4452). **ghars.an.a** rubbing (Sus'r.); **gharisan.a-, gharasan.a-, gham.san.a** rubbing (Pkt.); **gahana** beating (Si.)(CDIAL 4449). **Grindstone, mill**: **ghars.t.a** grindstone, mill (Skt.); **gharat.t.a** grindstone (Skt.); **gharat.t.aka, gharat.t.ika_** grindstone (Skt.MIA.< **ghar^{a}s.t.ra** or **ghrat.t.hra-** (Skt.) **ghurat.** handmill (L.)(CDIAL 4488). **To pound; rub, polish, wear away**: **ghr.s.t.a** rubbed, pounded (Sus'r.); frayed, sore (MBh.); **ghat.t.ha, ghit.t.ha** rubbed (Pkt.); **gat.ho** rubbed (S. with **a** for **i** after pres. st. **gasan. < ghars.ati**); **ghat.t.ha_** hard place on palm by attrition (P.); **gha_t.ha_** blister (P. ?<H.)(CDIAL 4510). **xarbna_** to give an extra pounding of rice, for cleaning it from grains unhusked or spoiled (Kur.); **qarwe** to clean rice by pounding; **qarwre** to be bruised or hurt by falling (Malt.)(DEDR 1295). **ghr.s.t.i** rubbing, pounding (Skt.); **ga_t.hi** an excoriation (**a_**?)(S.)(CDIAL 4511). **ghars.ati** rubs (Sus'r.); **ghr.s.yate_** is rubbed (Skt.); **gham.sati** rubs, grinds (Pali); **gha_sai** rubs (Pkt.); **gas., gas** to rub, rub in (Dardic); **ghasun.** to rub (L.); **gha_sta_** polishes (Konkan.i); **gasanava_, gahanava_** to beat, strike (Si.); **ghasai** rubs, polishes (Pkt.); **gaz.oiki** to grind (on flat stone with another stone)(Sh.); **g^{a}hun** to grind, polish (K.); **gahan.u** to rub, grind by rubbing (S.); **ghaun.a_** to grind, rub (P.); **ghau~h** rubbing (P.); **ghi_h** rubbing the body (P.); **ghasnu** to rub on (N.); **gha~hiba** to rub, grind (A.); **ghi~sa_** to rub against (B.); **ghasa_** to rub (B.); **ghasiba_** to rub, massage (Or.); **ghisna_, ghasna_**to rub (H.); **ghasvu~** to rub, polish (G.); **gasan.u** to be abraded, to fret (S.); **ghassan., ghassun.** to be rubbed, wear away (L.); **ghasn.a_** id. (P.); **ghisinu** id. (N.); **ghisna_** to be rubbed (H.); **gha_vu~** to wear away (G.); **gha_sn.e~** id. (M.)(CDIAL 4450). **ghars.a** friction (R.); **gharisa, gham.sa, gha_sa** (Pkt.); **gah, g^{a}h** trituration (K.); **ghas'o** rub, scrape (S.); **ghas** abrasion (L.); **ghassa_** loss (L.); rubbing (esp. in copulation)(P.); **ghe~s** a touch, rub (B.); **gha_s** wear and tear (G.); **gha_sa_-gha_s** reiterated rubbing (M.)(CDIAL 4448). **ghat.t.ayati** rubs, touches, shakes (Sus'r.); **ghat.t.ate_** (Dha_tup.); **ghat.t.ita** (MBh.); **ghat.t.ai** touches, rubs against (Pkt.); **ghot.o** to rub with a pestle (S.); **gho_t.un.** to rub (L.); **ghot.n.a_** to grind, rub, smoothe; **ghot.t.a_** a paper-polishing instrument (P.); **ghot.nu** to rub, polish, wear away (N.); **gho~t.a_, ghu~t.a_** to rub (B.); **ghot.na_, gho~t.na_** to rub (H.); **gho~t.n.e~** to grind, rub, polish (G.)(CDIAL 4417). **To rub; to pulverize**: **xo_sna_ (xu_syas)** to pulverize by pounding with a heavy instrument which beats vertically, harass (Kur.); **qose** to pound, smash (Malt.); **xo_shking, xo_shing** to rub (Br.); **tene xo_shking** to consort with, interfere with (Br.)(DEDR 2189). **sok** to pound grain; **chakachun, khijau** to pulverise (Santali.lex.) **Rubs; grinds**: **gos.** dough (Kho.); **a_gazel** to knead (Psht.); **gah, g^{a}h** trituration (K.); **ghas'o** rub, scrape (S.); **ghas** abrasion; **ghassa_** loss (L.); rubbing (esp. in copulation)(P.); **ghe~s** a touch, rub (B.); **gha_s** wear and tear (G.); **gha_sa_-gha_s** reiterated rubbing (M.)(CDIAL 4448). cf. **ghars.an.a** rubbing (Sus'r.); rubs oneself (MBh.); **ghr.s.yate_** is rubbed (Skt.); **gham.sati** rubs, grinds (Pali); **gham.siya, gha_sai** rubs (Pkt.); **gas.** (Dm.); **gas'** to rub, rub in (Wot..); **ghas'** to clasp, bite (Phal.); **ghasun.** to rub (L.); **ghasa_** (B.); **ghasna_** (H.); **gha_svu~** (G.); **gha_sn.e~, gha~_sn.e~** (M.); **gha_sta_** polishes (Konkan.i); **gasanava_, gahanava_** to beat, strike; **ga_nava_** to rub, smear (Si.)(CDIAL 4450). **kas'un** (past tense impersonal) to itch, scratch oneself (K.); **kas.** rub (Skt.)(CDIAL 2979). **kas.a** rubbing (Nais..) (CDIAL 2970). **To rub the body; wipe off**: **khus, khos'** to wipe off (Gypsy); **ghasai** rubs, polishes (Pkt.); **gazoiki** to grind (on flat stone with another stone)(Sh.); **g^{a}hun** to grind, polish (K.); **gahan.u** to rub, grind by rubbing; pp. **gat.ho** (S.); **ghaun.a_** to grind, rub; **ghau~h** rubbing; **ghi_h** rubbing the body (P.); **ghasnu** to rub on; **ghisinu** to be rubbed (N.); **gha~hiba** to rub, grind (A.); **ghi~sa_** to rub against; **ghasa_** to rub (B.); **ghasiba_** to rub, massage (Or.); **ghisna_, ghasna_** to rub (H.); **ghasvu~** to rub, polish (G.); **gasan.u** to be abraded, to fret (S.); **ghassan.,**

ghassun. to be rubbed, wear away (L.); **ghasn.a_** (P.); **ghisinu** (N.); **ghisya_unu** to drag along; **ghisrinu** to be bedraggled (N.); **ghisna_** to be rubbed (H.); **gha_svu~** to wear away (G.); **gha_sn.e~** (G.)(CDIAL 4450). **gasa_t.i** with great force (of rubbing)(Ka.); **ghas.t.a_** a rough rub or wipe (M.); **gasa_t.i tikku** to rub with force (Ka.M.); **gasa** a sound used in imitation of a somewhat gentle, but quick way of rubbing; **gasagasa tikku** to rub as the teeth, the body, or clothes on a stone slab etc. (Ka.M.); **gasagasa tur..i** to make clean or bright by treading as grain (Ka.); **gasi, gas.t.u** the sediment or dregs of oil or melted butter or of pickles (Ka.Te.); **kat.t.u** (Ma.); **kat.uku** (Ta.) (Ka.lex.)

1398.**Acacia catechu**: **ka_cu** cashoo, catechu or cutch, the inspissated juice of the acacia catechu (Ka.); **ka_cu** (Ta.); **ka_ccu, ka_r-r-u** (Ma.); **kayra, khadira, kadira** the tree acacia catechu and its resin which is called catechu, khayar, or terra japonica (Ka.); **ka_cu** (Te.); **ka_cina-gid.a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_cu-k-kat.t.i** downy-foliaged cutch, acacia catechu typica (Ta.lex.) Acacia catechu: **khadira** (Skt.); **khair** (H.); **khaderi** (M.); **kuth** (B.); **karangalli** (Ta.); **khadiramu** (Te.); bark: astringent; habitat: Punjab, NW Himalayas, Madhya Bharat, Bihar, Ganjam, throughout the Konkan, S. Mahrata contry, Deccan (GIMP, p.2). **kher khair** acacia catechu (M.); **kher** (G.); **khair** (P.H.); **kihiri** (Si.); **kharo** (Pkt.); **khadira** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 324). **khayar** acacia catechu (Santali.lex.) **Betel-nut**: **khapura** the betel-nut tree, areca caufel or catechu (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kayra, kaira** (Tadbhava of **khadira**); **kayragul.ige** a pill made of kaira (Ka.lex.) **Mulberry; areca palm**: **kamuku** areca palm, areca catechu (Ta.Ma.); **kamuku, kamun.n.u, kavun.n.u** betel-nut tree, a. catechu (Ma.); **kaun:gu** areca-nut tree; **kemmu** id. (Ka.); **kan:gu, kamu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1233). **kramu** betelnut tree (Skt.); **kramuka** id. (Sus'r.); mulberry, symplocos racemosa, cyperus (Skt.); **ke_mbuka** kernel of areca nut (Skt.); **krumuka** a piece of wood used to catch the sacrificial fire when kindled by friction (TS.); **kamuka** areca palm (Pali); **kumuku** id. (Si.); **kurun** mulberry (P.); **t.l.umm, t.l.umr.o** a tree like a mulberry (WPah.); **kimb** the large sour lime citrus acida (P.); **kemm** a large sour lime (WPah.); **ki_mu_** mulberry (Ku.); **kimbu, kimu, kip** (N.); **koa~lik** mulberry (Ash.); **kenelik** (Kt.); **kunalik** (Wg.); **kumlug^{y}** (Pr.)(CDIAL 3440). **ka_rmuka** made of **kr.muka** wood (S'Br.); **ka_mu_, ka_mo, ka_muhi_** the tree phyllanthus multiflorus (S.)(CDIAL 3077). **pu_ga** areca catechu (Skt.)(CDIAL 8313). **guva_ka, gu_va_ka** betelnut tree areca catechu (Skt.); **gu~** a parti. kind of tree; **guo~** its fruit (WPah.); **guwa_** areca or betel nut (A.); **guya_, go** a. catechu (B.); **gua_** its nut (Or.Bhoj.); **gu_a_** (H.)(CDIAL 4219). Areca catechu **guva_ka** (Skt.); **pu_ga, kramuka** (Skt.); **gua, supa_ri** (B.); **supa_ri** (H.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p. 250). **po~_ka** areca catechu, the areca tree; an areca nut (Te.); **po_ke** betel (Kol.); **po_ka mra_nu** areca tree (Kuwi); **pa_kku** areca nut, areca palm (Ta.); a raw areca nut (Ma.); **pa_kut.t.i** knife for cutting betel nuts (Tu.); **pa_ku** areca nut; **pa_kku-vet.t.i** crackers for slicing areca nuts (Ta.); betel-knife (Ma.)(DEDR 4048). **pu_ga** areca catechu; its nut (Sus'r.); areca tree (Pali); **pu_(g)a, pu_gi_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8313). **pu_gaphala, pu_gi_phala** betel nut (Sus'r.); **pu_a(p)phali_, popphali_** areca catechu; **pu_giphala, popphala, po_phala** betel nut (Pkt.); **pophal.** the tree; the nut (M.); **phoppal.a** (Konkan.i); **phophal.** the nut; **phophl.i_** the tree (G.)(CDIAL 8314). **puvak** areca palm (Si.)(CDIAL 8315). **moc-ras** areca catechu (P.)(CDIAL 10348). "**Cate** (Areca catechu) ... Complaining of relaxation and softening of the gums, your cook told me that I should eat (chew?) **betre, areca**, and **cate** well mixed together... This plant is most abundant in the territories of Bacaim, Manora, and Damam, cities of our King... it is taken to Malacca and China in large quantities, as well as to Arabia, Persia and Khorasan... The Arabs, Persians and all the people of India call it **cate**. In its own proper country they call it **uplot**, also **pucho** [cf. **pu_ga** (Skt.)], owing to the great trade in

it to Malacca, where it is so called... **Cate** is what Galen and Pliny and Dioscordes, Avicenna and Rasis call **licium**..." (G. De Orta, pp. 264-271).

1399.**Berberuis Lycinum**: The watery extract from the wood of which is famous all over India under the name of **rusut**. The Hindustani name of the wood of these trees is **chitra**, the Sanskrit **daruharidra**, i.e. 'wood turmeric', the Persian **pilzahra**, the Arabic **ambarbaris**, and the Chinese **kauki**. (G. De Orta, pp. 264-271). **pi_tadru** synonym of da_ruharidra_ (Car. Ci. 10.43,12.25); **pi_tada_ru** id. (Car. Si. 9.8,10.23). **da_ruharidra_** berberis aristata (Car. Su. 4.3, 12.14); **da_rvi_** id. (Car. Ci. 6.26,28). **daru haridra** (Skt.); **darhaldi** (B.); **daruhald** (M.); **daru-hald** (H.); **rasaut** (H.); **rasvat**(K.); root bark, wood and an extract made from root bark: **rasaut**: alterative, deobstruent, used in skin diseases, diarrhea, jaundice, and affections of the eyes; decoction of root bark: in malarial fever; habitat: Himalayas from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. and Nilgiri Hills (GIMP, p.36). Berberis lycium: **kashmal** (H.); **darhald** (M.); extract, **rasaut**: used in ophthalmia (GIMP, p.36). **pu_ga** areca catechu (Car. Su. 5.77). Berberis asiatica **da_ruharidra_, da_rvi_** (Skt.); **da_ruhaldi** (H.): The wood, root-bark and extract of Indian barberry have been used in Hindu medicine from a very remote period. Its properties are said to be analogous to those of turmeric. The extract called **rasa_njana** in Sanskrit and **rasot** in the vernacular... is said to be particularly useful in affections of the eyes. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.108). cf. **kal.a_** Nepal barberry, berberis nepalensis (Ta.)(DEDR 1377). **tak** berberis tinctoria (Ko.); **tarike** berberis nepalensis (Ka.); **tok** berberis tinctoria (To.)(DEDR 3096). **Berberis asiatica**: **sumlu** berberis asiatica; **kilmora** (Kumaon); **kingora** (Garhwal); **chitra** (N.); roots: used in healing ulcers, urethral discharges, ophthalmia, jaundice, fevers and source of **rasaut**; habitat: dry outer Himalayas from 2,000 to 8,500 ft. and Assam (GIMP, p.36). Berberis aristata: **pita-daru, daruharidra, darvi, parjanya** (Skt.); **Indian or Nepal or Opthalmic barberry; tree-turmeric; falso calumba** (Eng.); **rasaut, chitra, darhald, kashmal** (H.); **sumlu, chitra** (P.); **chitra** (N.); **filzahrah, zarishk** (Pers.); **darhaldi** (B.); **daruhald** (M.); **jharki-halad, zarishk** (H.); **doddamaradarsina** (Ka.); **maramanjal, kasturimanjal** (Ta.Ma.); **kasturipaspu, daruharida** (Te.); Habitat: barberry bushes grow on the Nilgiris and all over the temperate Himalayas, from Bhutan to Kunawer; Parts used: extract, fruit, root-bark, stem and wood. Root and wood are rich in a yellow alkaloid 'berberine'... Tonic, stomachic, astringent, antiperiodic, diaphoretic, antipyretic and alterative... in disease of the eye, ears and face... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 187). Berberis lycium: **kashmal, chitra** (H.); **kushmal** (U.P.); **darhalad** (Bombay); **zirishk** (fruit)(Pers.); Habitat: grows in dry hot places in western Himalayas from Garhwal to Hazara; Parts used: root, stem, branches, leaves... Medicinal extract from the root known under the name of 'rasaut' is a very highly esteemed drug in the indigenous medicine... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 189-190.

1400.**Spikenard**: **kacco_lam** spikenard; ma_cil (**Mu_. A.**); a kind of aromatic (**Cilap. 6,77, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kacco_ram** long zedoary, pu_la_n:kir..an:ku, curcuma zedoaria (said to be wild in the eastern Himalayas and coastal forests of Kanara); spikenard, ma_cil (Ta.lex.) **An aromatic**: **gandha-kaco_ra** zedoary, curcuma zedoaria, karcu_raka, dra_vid.aka (Ka.lex.) karpu_raka curcuma zerumbet (Skt.); **kapu_ra_** a kind of tuber like turmeric (Or.)(CDIAL 2881). **karbu_ra** curcuma zerumbet (Skt.)(CDIAL 2886). **kacu, karcu_raka, kaco_ra, kacu_ra, kaccho_ra** the plant curcuma zerumbet (Ka.lex.) **kaccu_ram** molucca-bean; bonduc-nut, caesalpinia bonduc; **kar..ar-ci** id. (Ta.); **kar..acci** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **gavala-kacu_ra, gavul.akacu_ra** a kind of bad-smelling kaco_ra, kakko_laka, ko_laka (Ka.lex.) Curcuma zedoaria, curcuma zerumbet, amomum zerumbet: **kachura, krachura, shati, sati** (Skt.); **round zedoary** (Eng.);

gandamasti, kakhur, kachura (H.); **sutha, shori, sati** (B.); **kachura** (Bombay); **jadvar khata, kazhur** (Pers.); **katchoor** (Deccan); **kuv, kachur** (M.); **kachora** (Ka.Kon.); **kichili-gaddalu, kachoeramu** (Te.); **kastori-manjal, nirvisham, pulan-kizhanga, kichilic-kizhanga** (Ta.); **pulan-kizhanna, adavi-kachhola** (Ma.); **thanu-wen** (Burm.); **hinhurh** (Si.); **aurakula-kappura** (Arab.); Habitat: cultivated in gardens in many parts of India, especially in eastern Bengal and in districts of Chittagong and Tipperah; Parts used: tubers and leaves... Root which possesses an agreeable camphoraceous smell, is cooling, diuretic and aromatic... Root is generally chewed by Indians to correct a sticky taste in the mouth especially by singers for cleaning the throat.. the pounded root is applied as a paste to the body... It is an odoriferous ingredient of the cosmetics used for the cure of chronic skin diseases caused by impure or deranged blood... Dry root powdered and mixed with the powdered wood of caesalpinia sappan makes the red powder called 'abir' which is mixed with water and thrown over the body during the 'holi' festival of the Hindus... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 418-419).

1401.**Kashmir**: **kas'i_r^{u}**, **kas'i_r, kas'i_ri_** (K.)(CDIAL 2968). **ka_cumi_ram < ka_s'mi_ra** Kashmi_r, a country in the north of India, one of 56 te_cam (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 97**)[cf. **khas'a, khasa** name of a people in North India (Mn.); **khasa** (Pkt.); **kha_h** a man of the Khas tribe (K.); **khas** the people of Khas'a_l; **khassa_li_** their language (P.); **khas'** the people; **kha_s'a_** the district of Khas'a_l in Jammu (WPah.); **khas, khasiya_** name of a caste; **khas'i~r.** a woman of this caste (Ku.); **khas** a caste of Chettris (N.)(CDIAL 3853).] **ka_cumi_ra-kan.t.am** Kashmi_r (**Kumare_. Cata. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_s'mi_ra** coming from Kashmir (MBh.); **ka_s'mi_raka** (Pa_n.. MBh.); **ks'yu^{u}**, **kos'ir^{u}** of or belonging to or coming from Kashmir (K.)(CDIAL 3117). **kas'mi_ra** name of a people (Pa_n..); **kasmi_ra** (Pali); **kamhi_ra, kamha_ra, kam.bha_ra, kam.bhu_ra, kasami_ra** the people; **kasumi_ra_** the country (Pkt.); **kas'i_r** Kashmir (Sh.)(CDIAL 2968).

1402.**Kaempferia galanga**: **kaccu_ra** a leafless plant, wild and cultivated, kaempferia galanga (Ka.lex.) cf. **kiccili-k-kir..an:ku** camphor zedoary, hedychium coranarium (Ta.lex.) kaempferia galanga: **chandra mulika** (Skt.); **chandramula** (H.); **chandu-mula** (B.); **kapur-kachri** (M.); **kacholum** (Ta.); **kachoram** (Te.); **katjulam** (Ma.); tubers: stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, carminative, reduced to powder and mixed with honey given in coughs and pectoral affections; boiled in oil externally applied to stoppages of the nasal organs; habitat: throughout India, cultivated (GIMP, pp.146-147). Kaempferia galanga: a smooth, stemless herb rising from tuberous aromatic rootstocks... two ovate leaves... the plant is used for flavoring rice. According to Burkill, the rhizome is used in cosmetics, and in Borneo it enters into the preparation of yeast, and of dyes. Stuart says that the rhizome is used in perfumery and also as a means to preserve cloths from insects... In India the powder or ointment of the rhizome is applied to wounds... the leaves are also used as a perfume in washing hairs. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.192-194). Kaempferia galanga: **sugandhavacha, chandramulika** (Skt.); **chandramoola, sime-kich-chilik** (Te.); **kacchola kilangu, kachula-kalanga** (Ta.); **kachhuram** (Ma.); **sidhoul** (H.); **kapur-kuchri** (Bombay); **chandumula, humula** (B.); **kapur-kachri** (G.M.); **kachhur** (Ka.Kon.); **vilati kachu** (Deccan); growing abundantly in gardens in southern India. The tubers are diuretic, carminative, stimulant and expectorant; they are used as a masticatory with betel leaves and arecant. Tubers are used generally in perfumery. They are attached to the necklaces for their perfume and also placed in the clothes. Leaves are also used as a perfume in washing the hairs... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 715-716).

1403.**Olibanum**: **gajapre_mi, gajapriye** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia serrata (Ka.Skt.); **gajabhaks.ye** id., tadiku, tadugu (Ka.lex.) cf. **kunda** olibanum, the resin of boswellia thurifera; **kunduru, kundu** id.; **kunduruki** the plant boswellia thurifera (Skt.Ka.); one of Kube_ra's nine treasures (Ka.lex.)

1404.**A timber tree for furniture**: **kaccha** a tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (Skt.lex.) **kacchapa** the tree cedrela toona (Skt.lex.) cedrela toona. It is a large forest tree. The wood is principally used in the manufacture of cigar boxes. The bark in decoction is used for cleansing wounds, considered antiseptic to dust over gangrenous ulcers (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.489.) **Cedrela toona**: **tun.i** the tree cedrela toona; **tunna** (Skt.); **tunnaka** (Bhpr.); **tunyu** name of a tree (Kaus'.); **tu_ni_** cedrela toona (K.); **tun.** (P.); **tun.i** a tree with a hard and lasting timber (Ku.); **tuni, t.uni** cedrela toona (N.); **tu~d** (B.); **tu~_n, tuni_** (H.)(CDIAL 5852). **kacchaka** a kind of fig-tree, the tree cedrela toona (Pali.lex.) **kaccha** a tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture etc., cedrela toona, the common tu_n; **kacchapa** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Ka.lex.) Cedrela toona: **nandivriks.a** (Skt.B.); **tun** (H.B.); **tuni** (M.); **tunumaram** (Ta.); **khusing** (P.); **nandichettu** (Te.); **malarveppu** (Ma.); bark: astringent, tonic; in chronic infantile dysentery; external application for ulcers; bitter substance, red colouring matter nyctanthin; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from the Indus eastwards, Chittagong, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Ganjam, W. Ghats of Bombay to the Nilgiris and Anamalais and other hills of the W. Peninsula (GIMP, p.56). cf. cedrus deodara, pinus deodara: **toon-maram** (Ta.); **deodar, toona** (H.)(Indian Materia Medica, p. 295). **Cedrela toona (timber for furniture)**: **tunna** cedrela toona (Skt.); **tun** id. (B.H.)(Materia Medica of the Hindus, p.322). **Mahogany**: **nandi** the tree cedrela toona, the wood of which resembles mahogany; **pun:gava** id. (Ka.); **nandi-vr.ks.a** id.; **kaccha, kun.i, kuve_raka, tunna** id. (Ka.); **basavana-gid.a** id. (Ka.lex.) **Timber tree**: **nandi** the tree lagerstroemia microcarpa; **nandimara, bil.e_ nandimara** a large timber tree with white bark, lagerstroemia parviflora, basavagid.a (Ka.lex.) **Indian fig tree**: **nandin** the Indian fig tree (Skt.lex.)

1405.**Part of a boat**: **kaccha** a part of a boat (Ka.Skt.lex.)

1406.**Image: arm-ring**: **kaccar..i** an honorary arm-ring (Ka.lex.)

1407.**Image: hair of the head**: **ke_c-** to shave (Pa.); **ke_ma** razor (Pa.); **ke_s-** to shave; **ke_sal** razor (Ga.)(DEDR 1995). **kaca** the hair of the head in: **kaca-kala_pa** a mass of hair, tresses (Pali); **kaca, ka_ci** (Skt.); **cingo, cicatrix** (Latin)(Pali.lex.) **kaca_kkiram < kaca + agra** point of a hair; a linear measure equal to a hair's breadth (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **kacai** hair ornament fastened by a hook from the top of the ear to the back of the head (Ta.lex.) **Image: a bundle of hair**: **kacam** hair on the head (Ta.lex.) **kaca** the hair of the head (Ka.Skt.); matted and twisted hair; a bundle of hair at the back of the head; a binding, band; the hem of a garment; **kaca-paks.a** a quantity of hair; much hair; thick or ornamented hair; **kacapa_s'a** = **kacabhara** a quantity of hair etc. (Ka.); **kacabandha** a braid of hair (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) For semant. 'hem' cf. **kaks.a, kacca, kacce** the hem of a garment tucked into the waist-band (Ka.Skt.); **kacce** (Tadbhava of **kaks.e**) id.; a female's cloth; a girdle (Ka.); **kaccai** (Ta.); **kaccha** the hem or end of a garment tucked into the waist-band; the tuck of a do_tra etc.; **ka_ca_, ka_si** a cloth used as girdling for the loins (Ka.); **ka_cya_** (M.H.); **ka_s'a_karpat.a** = **ka_sigappad.a, ka_sikacad.i, ka_sigappad.a** a rag used to cover the privities or to gird the loins (Ka.); **ka_s'e, ka_ca_, ka_si,**

ka_se (Tadbhava of **ka_s'a_**) a cloth used to cover the privities or to gird the loins (Ka.); the end of a woman's garment tucked into the waist-band (Ka.); **ka_cya_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1408.**Battle-array**: **kesarin** name of a battle-array (**kesarin sanga_mo**) (Pali.lex.)

1409.**A sitting posture**: **ke_cari-y-a_canam** a yo_gic posture in which the legs are disposed in such a way that the left ankle touches the right side and the right ankle touches the left side of the perineuum, the hands are on the thigh and the gaze, is fixed on the tip of the nose, one of nine **a_canam** (Ta.lex.)

1410.**Image: rat**: **kecca or'i** a kind of rat (Kuwi); **kejra orli** id. (Pe.); **kezer-i elka** mouse, muskrat (Kond.a)(DEDR 1937).

1411.**Musk deer**: **ka_car-ai** musk deer (**Cilap. 25,52**); musk (**Cilap. 28,27**); pomatum; hair oil (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.ap. 156**); **ka_car-ai-kkaru** fawn of the musk deer (**Cilap. 25,52**)(Ta.lex.) **kastu_ri < kastu_ri_** musk, animal perfume supposed to come out of the navel of the musk deer, of which there are five kinds: **karikai, tilakai, kul.untai, pin.t.akai, na_yakai** (**Pata_rtta. 1081**); **kastu_rima_n-** musk-deer, moschus moschiferus (Ka.lex.)

1412.**Ploughman; people; ploughing; piece of land ready ploughed or hoed; image: furrow; line**: **casa_** to plough (B.); **cars.an.i_** f. pl. = **kr.s.t.i** f. pl. people (RV.); **sahiba** to cultivate (A.); **casiba_, tasiba_** (Or.); **ca_sna_** (H.); **ca_svu~** (G.); **hayanava_** to pull; **ha_nava_, hi_ ha_nava_** to plough (Si.); **ca_sa** ploughing, plough land (Pkt.); **sa_h** tilled (of land), act of tilling (A.); **ca_s** ploughing; **ca_sa_, ca_si_** ploughman (B.); **ca_sa, ta_sa** agriculture (Or.); **casa_** ploughing, cultivator (Or.); **ca_si, ta_si**, f. **ca_sun.i, ta_sun.i** cultivator (Or.); **ca_s** a ploughing (Bi.); **ca_s** tilth (Bhoj.); ploughing (H.); furrow (G.); **ca_sa_, ca_si_** ploughman (H.); **ca_sa** (OM.); **sa_hani** a piece of land ready ploughed or hoed (A.)(CDIAL 4712). cf. **kasan.a** ploughing (Pali); **kes.eni** plough (Pas'.); **kis'ni** knotted string for tightening or loosening a drum (WPah.); **kasn.a_** ploughshare (Or.); **kasan.i, kasun.i** drawing tightly, string, ring used by archers for protecting fingers (Or.); **kasan** pain, torture (H.)(CDIAL 3445). **kr.s.aka** ploughman (Skt.); **kasaka** (Pali); **kis.ak** cultivator (Kho.); **kes.a** plough (Pas'.); **kr.s.** pull (Skt.)(CDIAL 3444). **kr.s.ati** ploughs (RV.); **kasati** (Pali); **kris.ati, kris.idaga** ploughed (NiDoc.); **kasai** tightens (Pkt.); **kisia** ploughed (Pkt.); **kis.** to plough (Dm.); **kis.ik** (Kho.); **kasta_** ploughs (Konkan.i); **kis'** to plough (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3446). **kr.s.a_n.a** ploughing (Ya_j.); **kisa_n.** farmer (P.Or.); industrious (Ku.); **kisa_n** farmer (N.); field labourer, cultivator (Bi.Mth.H.M.)(CDIAL 3447). **kr.s.i** ploughing (RV.); **kasi** ploughing, agriculture (Pali); **kris.i-vatra** ploughing and sowing (NiDoc.); **kisi** ploughing (Pkt.); **kis.** ploughing (Kt.Dm.Kal.); cultivated field, crops (Pas'.); **ki_s.** ploughing (Wg.); **kis'** plough, cultivation (Kho.)(CDIAL 4483). **kars.aka** cultivating; husbandsman (Ya_j.); **kassaka** ploughman (Pali); **karisaya, ka_saya, ka_sava** (Pkt.); **kasaya_** peasant (Si.); **kasu-kama** ploughing, agriculture (Si.); **kassa_** mattock; **kassi_** small mattock; **kussi_** (H.)(CDIAL 2906). **Draw, pull; make a line**: **kars.a** dragging (Pa_n..); agriculture (Skt.); **ka_rs.i** ploughing (TS.); **kars.i** (Skt.); **karisa** dragging; **kassa** mud (Pkt.); **kas.** pulling (Pas'.); **ka_sa** time or turn of ploughing a field (Or.); **kos.** dragging or trailing on the ground (Wg.)(CDIAL 2995). cf. **xo_^{i}r** cultivated field, meadow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3876). **kars.an.a** tugging, ploughing, hurting (Mn.); cultivated land (MBh.); **karisan.a** pulling, ploughing (Pkt.); **karsan.** cultivation, ploughing (G.); **karasan.i** cultivator (OG.); **karasn.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 2907). **kars.ati** draws, pulls (RV.); **kassate_** ploughs (Pali); **karisai, ka_sai** pulls (Pkt.); **ks'al** to drag, pull, lead (Gypsy); **kas'** to pull (Gypsy); **kes.awa_** to

draw out (Ash.); **kas.** to pull (Wg.); **kas.a_** to take away by force (Wg.); **-ks.e-** to pull (Pr.); **kas.a_y-** (Dm.); **kasan.u** to tighten (S.); **kassan., kassun.** (L.); **kas'n.u_** (WPah.); **kassn.a_** (P.); **kasn.o** (Ku.); **kasnu** (N.); **kasa_** (B.); close-fisted (Or.); **kasab** to tighten (Mth.); **kasai** (OAw.); **kasna_** (H.); **kasai** harnesses, binds (OMarw.); **kasvu~** to tighten (G.); **kasn.e~** (M.); **ka_san.em.** to tie fast (OM.)(CDIAL 2908). **kr.s.t.a** drawn, ploughed; ploughed land (S'Br.); **kat.t.ha** ploughed; **kit.t.ha** growing corn, corn-field (Pali); **kat.t.ha** furrowed; **kit.t.ha** ploughed (Pkt.); **kis't** to be taken for a drive, to ride (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3449). **kad.d.hati** pulls, draws (Pali); **kad.d.hai** pulls, makes a line, ploughs (Pkt.); **ka_r** to move (Gypsy); **kar.** to pull (Wot..); **khar.a** (Gaw.); **kad.un** to pull out; **karun, ka_r^{i}, kad.i** (K.); **kad.han.u** (S.); **kad.d.han.** (L.); **kad.d.hn.a_** (P.); **kad.d.hn.u_, ka_d.h, kad.d.hn.a_** (WPah.); **ka_r.nu** (N.); **ka_r.iba** (A.); **ka_r.a_** (B.); **ka_r.iba_** (Or.); **ka_r.hab** (Mth.Aw.); **ka_r.hna_** (H.); **kar.hna_** to be drawn (H.); **ka_d.hai** to pull out (OMarw.); **ka_d.hvu~, ka_d.vu~** (G.); **ka_d.hn.e~** to take out, to abate (M.); **ka_d.u_ka** to remove (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2660). **kr.s.t.i** drawing, ploughing (Skt.); pl. men (RV.); **kit.t.hi** pulling (Pkt.)(CDIAL 340). **kr.s.ya** to be ploughed (Skt.); **kis.** cultivated fields, crops (Pas'.); **kis'** plough, cultivation (Kho.); **kis', ki~_s. thoiki** to drag, pull, push (Sh.)(CDIAL 3455). **Image: line; cultivation**: **kis'i_** line (Kho.); **kis.i_** line (Sh.); **kis.i** wrinkle in skin (Sh.); **kasi** line, underlining (B.); **kas'i_** cultivation (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4483). **kars.i** furrowing (Skt.); **ka_rs.i** ploughing (VS.); **kars.u_** furrow, trench (S'Br.); **ks.i_** plough-iron (Pr.); **kas.i** mattock, hoe (Pas'.); **kas.i** spade, pickaxe (Shum.); **khas.i_** small hoe (Dm.)(CDIAL 2909). **kr.s.ika, kus'ika, kus'i, kus'ira** a ploughshare (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kacc** iron, iron blade (Go.)(DEDR 1096).

1413.**Treqia nudiflora**: **ka_ci** river portia, treqia nudiflora (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(DEDR 1433).

1414.**Tender-hearted**: **kacivakattun.mai** < **kacivu + akattu + un.mai** kind-heartedness, one of the characteristics of the ve_l.a_l.as (**Tiva_.**); **kaci-tal** to ooze out; to melt, as salt; to grow tender-hearted; to become compassionate (**Man.i. 10,64**); **kacivu** tenderness, sensibility, humanity (**Tan.ikaippu. Avaiyat.ak. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **kad.ai** to melt (Kon.lex.)

1415.**Image: roar of a tiger**: cf. **gujrau, hudur.** growl of tiger (Santali.lex.) cf. **garja_** roaring (Skt.)(CDIAL 4047).

1416.**Pulp**: **ku_cci** pulp of wood-apple (Ta.); **ku_u, ku_al** centre of a fruit, stalk in the midst of a jackfruit (Ma.); **ku_ji, gu_ji** the stalk in the midst of a jackfruit (Tu.); **gujuru, gujjulu, gunju** id. (Te.); **gunji_** sweet inner fibre of sugarcane (Go.); **gurju** juice, pulp (Ga.); **gurju** pith (Kuwi)(DEDR 1880). **kogo_** mango stone (Kur.); **ko.g** stone of olive (Ko.); **kwi.g** seed inside fruit (To.); **ko_gile** seed inside mango stone (Ka.); **go'i** stone of mango (Go.); **gohi** pulp of fruit (Go.); **goh'o** cashew nut tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 2179). **koyo** stone or kernel of fruit (N.); **koya_** pulp of jackfruit (H.); **koy** id. (M.); **koya~d.a_** mango stone (M.); **koya_l.** having a fully formed kernel (of a mango)(M.)(CDIAL 3525). **Mango**: **kokku** mango tree (Ta.); **kukku** a mango (Tu.)(DEDR 2033). **Pulp; brick**: **gijaka_vasatha** residence of bricks (Pali); **kujika_vasatha** (Skt.); **pangija_** brick (Bi.)(CDIAL 4156). **kajjna_** to press down under a weight (Kur.); **kaje** to beat down (as earth), wash (as clothes)(Malt.)(DEDR 1101). **gicca** crowded (M.); **gicgic** crowded together (G.); **gacca** tightly, firmly (G.); **gac** tightly (M.); **gi~ji** dense (B.); **ge~jiba_** to press together (Or.); **gijna_, gi~jolna_** to mash with the hand (H.); **ghacet.o** push (Ku.); **ghacca_** thrust (N.); **ghacet.nu** to push, thrust (N.); **ghaca-maca** pressure of work (N.); **ghi~ji** dense, impentrable (B.)(CDIAL 4153). **kical** mud; **cical** clay (Phal.); **ki_c** mud, dirt (Ku.); **kica_, kicar.** (B.); **ki_c, ki~_c** (Mth.); **kicpic** mud (H.); **kicr.a_ha_** muddy (H.); **ki_c, ki_car.** mud (G.); **kicad.** (M.; **ka_c, ka_c-**

ki_c mud, filth (Mth.)(CDIAL 3153). **gijat.i, giji giji** a jelly-like, viscous, pulpous, sticky state (Ka.); **giji giji** soft, pulpous (Tu.); **giji, gii** pith (Pa.); **ginji** pulp of fruit (Go.); **ginjna_** to beat or press into pulp (Kur.)(DEDR 1519). **ginjna_** to mix (Kur.); **ginjye** id. (Malt.); **ginjgro** mixed (as food)(Malt.)(DEDR 1522). cf. **kiccu** fire (Ta.)(DEDR 1514). **Pulp**: **kusuri, kusuru** the pulp or soft part of some vegetables and fruits (Ka.); **kusri** (Tu.); **gujuru, gujju, guju** pulp; thick juice; pith (Te.); **kocci** pulp (Ta.); **kur..ampu** thickened fluid, conjee, loam; to grow thick or condensated (Ta.Ma.); **ku_r..u** fat, thick, solid (Ma.); **kusuri** the sticky filament of flowers (Ka.); **kusuri, kusuru** unripe; **kusuri-ga_yi** a very young, quite unripe fruit (Ka.lex.) **Half-ripe jack fruit**: **kur-uje, kujje** an unripe fruit of the jack tree (Ka.); **gujje** a tender or half-ripe jack fruit (Tu.)(DEDR 1854). **Damp; rice field**: **kus.t.hala** * swampy land (Pa_n..); **kut.hal** rice field (WPah.); **kuthala** some kind of farm land (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3372). **ku_s'** damp (of ground etc.)(Sh.)(CDIAL 3552). **Image: clay-coated mortar**: cf. **cujna_** to pound rice, beat with repeated vertical knocks; refl. pass. **cujrna_, cujka_** a clay-coated hole in the ground, used as a mortar for pounding rice in (Kur.); **cunje** to clean rice by pounding (Malt.)(DEDR 2653). **Stench; urinate**: **kus- (-t-)** to urinate; **kuski** (usually pl. **kuskin-**) urine (Kond.a); **kuh- (-t-)** to urinate (Mand..)(DEDR 1635). **korcu**, **koccu** stench of urine (Ka.); **kujaru** id., any bad smell (Tu.); **kotte** urine (Kor.)(DEDR 2128).

1417.**Image: elephant**: **kuñjara** elephant (Skt.lex.)

1418.**Young**: **koccu** small, young (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **koccu** short, small, young; little boy; **koccan** little boy, stunted fruit; **kocci** girl; **kocam** a little (Ma.); **kou** a young stunted cocont (Ma.); **koyyal** lean (Pa.); **kocceka, koceka** a little (Kuwi)(DEDR 2041). **kis'o_ra** a youth, lad, a boy beloe fifteen, a minor in law; **kis'o_ri_** a maiden, a young woman; **kis'o_ra** a colt, cub, the young of any animal; e.g. **ke_sarikis'o_rah.** (Skt.lex.) **koccaiyar** young persons (**Tiruman. 1394**); cowherds, shepherds (**Tiruppu. 255**); **kocam** little, small quantity (**Tiruppu. 609**); id. (Ma.); **kocemu** (Te.); **koca** (Ka.); **kondra** (Tu.); cf. **kicit** (Skt.); **kocal** childish prattle (Ta.Ma.); **koccu** id. (Ka.); **kocutal** to lisp, to prattle, as children (**Uttarara_. Campuva. 21**); id. (Ma.); to talk softly or amorously, as young women (Ta.); **koccai, koccai-c-col** lisping; rustinc or unrefined speech (Ta.lex.) cf. **uccarati** utters, speaks (MBh.)(CDIAL 1641). **kis'o_ra** foal (AV.); a youth (BhP.); **kis'o_rika_** (Pa_n..); **kiso_ra** boy; **kiso_ri_** girl (Pkt.); **kyo~_ru** foal (Sh.); **kis'ora_** a youth (Or.); **kis'ori_** f. a youth (Or.); **kisora_, kisori_** (OAw.)(CDIAL 3190). **kon-n-u (kon-n-i-)** to stammer, stutter, babble; **kon-n-ai** stammering, babbling (Ta.); **kocuka** to prattle, fondle, caress (as a child), flirt; **kouka** id., stammer, hesitate in speaking; **kocal** fondling, coquetry; **koa** id., prattle, inarticulate speech; **koan** stammerer (Ma.); **kwiz,- (kwij-)** to ridicule; **kwiz,il** ridicule (To.); **koccu, korcu** to speak much or braggingly; utter in ostentatious language; **koe** babble, prattle (Ka.); **koccuni** to prate, brag; **ko_ca, ko_c** boasting; **koa** prattling; **ko** stammering (Tu.); **kurca'ana_** to stammer, speak like a child (Kur.); **kwic** humbled, low (To.); **koca, koce** a little, littleness, inferiority (Ka.); **koncemu** a little, a few; deficiency, contempt; little, few, slight, mean, deficient (Te.)(DEDR 2043).

1419.**To whisper**: **kuchan.u** to speak, talk (S.)(CDIAL 3281). **kucukucu (-pp-, -tt-)** to whisper; **kucukucuppu** whispering; **kucukuc-en-al** onom. expr. signifying whispering; **kacu-kuc-en-al, kacu-muc-en-al** whispering into the ear (Ta.); **kus'ukus'ukka, kucukucukka** to whisper; **kus'alikka** id., to mumble; **kas'ukus'u** imit. sound of whispering (Ma.); **guc guc in- (id--)** to whisper; **gucgucn** in a whisper, secretly (Ko.); **kucu, kusa, kusu, guja, guju, gusa, kisu, gisu** a sound imitating whispering (frequently reduplicated)(Ka.); **guji, guju, gujji, gujju, gusu,**

kusukusu whispering (Tu.); **gusagusa** whisper; in a whisper or low voice (Te.); **kuskusa var.k-** to whisper; **kusai** silently, noiselessly; **kusa_y** in a low voice, secretly; **kusmu_s man-** to be silent (Go.); **kusmusa'a_na_** to whisper (Kur.); **khusukhusa** to whisper (Pkt.); **khuskhus** (H.); **khuskhus** whispering (N.)(CDIAL 1638).

1420.**Meanness**: **kuts** abuse (Skt.); **kutsayati** abuses, blames (MBh.); **kutsyati** (R.); pp. **kutsita** (Skt.); **kucchita** contemptible (Pali); **kucchai** abuses, blames (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3281). **koccai** meanness, despicableness (**Kampara_. Yut. Mantirap. 101**); id. (Ma.); mean, despicable person (**Kampara_. Yut. mantirap. 112**); **koccai-c-col** vulgar language; **kocan-** mean person (**Tiruppu. 609**); **kocattan-am** sorry plight, pitiable condition, meanness (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 112,1**); **koce-tanamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **koccu** mean (Ma.)(DEDR 2041). **kujd.a_** sullen, rancorous (M.); **krijjhun.** to fret (L.)(CDIAL 3600). **Disgusting; irritated**: **kr.cchra** painful, miserable (MBh.); difficulty, trouble, danger (RV.); **kasira** distressed (Pali); **kiccha** distressed; n. pain, trouble (Pali.Pkt.) **gri-** to be bitter (Mand..); **gripka** (< **grik-p; grikt-**) to irritate the throat, as when something briny or pungent is eaten; **gretenji** sour, unpleasant to the taste (Kui); **grik- (-h-)** to be bitter (Kuwi)(DEDR 2260). **kisur** to be intolerable or very disagreeable; **kisur, kisur-, kesaru** an intolerable or very disagreeable state; strife, quarrel; the evil eye, evil, harm; **kittad.a** disagreeableness, disgustfulness (Ka.); **kedaruni** to be excited, irritated (Tu.); **kiduku** to fret, be cross on waking from sleep (as children)(Te.); **kickica** disgust (Pe.); **kickica** filthy, disgusting; disgusted (Pe.); **kijja kijja a_nai** to loathe (Kuwi); **ceyir- (-pp-, -tt-)** to be angry with, show signs of anger, afflict, cause pain; n. anger, rage, battle, fight; **ceyirppu** anger (Ta.)(DEDR 1511). **To quarrel**: **kacati** shouts (Skt.); **kackaca_t.** quarrelling (Ku.); **kackac** constant grumbling; **kacmac** disturbed (of sleep)(N.); **kaskasni** restlessness (A.); **kacakaca** (Or.); **kackac** (H.); **kac** brawl; **kaciya_ro** troop of discontented children (G.); **kackac** restlessness (G.); **kackac** (M.)(CDIAL 2612). **kasaru** to bargain bitterly (Ta.); **kayakka** to quarrel, abuse; **kayaccal, kayampam** contention; **kayarkka** to start up in anger, quarrel, reprove, punish; **kayarppu** reviling, quarrelling, wrath (Ma.); **kac** party in a quarrel (Ko.); **gaj-va.yn.** man who talks non-sensically (**va.y** mouth)(Ko.); **kasaru** ill-humour; **ke_n.a, ki_n.a** envy, grudge; anger, passion; **gajar-(u)** to produce a loud sound, scold; n. a loud, angry sound or speech (Ka.); **kacca_d.uni** to quarrel, dispute, fight, battle; **kasaru** to scold, rebuke; n. anger, a scolding; **kasi** anger, spite, malice, grudge; **kasugu** to mutter in vexation; **kacce, kacciya** a quarrel; **kisaru** anger; **gay(y)a_l.i** a shrew, termagant; **gay(y)a_l.incu** to behave as a termagant (Te.); **kayri** an enemy, talebearer (Pa.); **kayar** anger, sorrow (Ga.); **ka_se** hostility, enmity, blood feud; **ka_senju** a male enemy; fem. **ka_sali** (Kui); **kaskinai** to incense (Kuwi); **kackacrna_** to be vexed, get annoyed; **kackac** annoyance, vexation (Kur.)(DEDR 1089). **kaks.ya_** (Skt.); **kat.ci** faction, party, clique; battle-field (**Cilap. 12, Uraip. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **Blame; fret**: **khim.sa_** blame (Pkt.); **khim.sae_** blames (Pkt.); **khi_s** grin (P.); ridicule (Ku.); mockery (H.); anger (Mth.); **khisi, khissi** mockery, scorn (N.); **khisya_unu** to mock (N.); **khisia_eb** to be fretful (Mth.); **khi_sna_** to mock, grimace, show the teeth (H.); **khisya_na_** to grin (H.)(CDIAL 3889). **Image: grin; mockery**: **gija_unu, gijya_unu** to mock; **gija_, gi~ja_** the gums (N.); **gijaun.o** to provoke (Ku.)(CDIAL 4155). **qese** to tease, disturb (?Malt.); **kijovi** joke; **kijovi ki** to make fun, joke (Kuwi); **kizay- (-t-)** to jeer at, ridicule (Kond.a); **kijowi** joke (Kuwi); **kijowigatti** witty; **kitzowi ki_nai** to jest, jeer, joke (Kuwi)(DEDR 1518). **kiccukkiccu mu_t.t.u/ppan.n.u** to tickle (Ta.); **kiskwit.-** id. (To.); **kiskwil.** tickling is (with dative)(To.)(DEDR 1516). **kicv-** to make a grimace (of derision, etc.) by opening mouth and drawing back lips, open mouth at death; **kicva.yn.** one who acts foolishly through temporary inadvertence; **ginj-** (dog) shows (teeth) with a snarl (Ko.); **kisi (kisid-/kist-)** to expand, open, withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, grin, put astride; **kisa, kisi, kisu; kisikisi**

nagu to grin in laughter, grin; **kicikil** to neigh (Ka.); **kisu, kisuka, kisi** grinning; **kis'i-kis'i** a titter, laugh (Tu.)(DEDR 1510).

1421.**To weave: kuyil** to weave, (**u_ciyot.u kuyin-r-a tu_cum pat.t.um : Tol. Col. 74, Urai**); to plait, braid, intwine; to bore, perforate tunnel (DEDR 1763). cf. **kuccu-k-kat.t.utal < guccha** to braid the hair (Ta.lex.) **guccha_** bunch, tassel (H.); **guchi** tuft, sheap (B.)(CDIAL 4172). **kuyila_yam** bird's nest; pottery, potter's workshop (Ta.lex.) **koy** to plait, gather into folds, as ends of a cloth; **ko_t.ip pu_ntukil koytu (Perun.. ila_va_n.a. 5,165)**; **koy-y-akam** ornamental folds of cloth used as hangings in a hall; (**pacum pon-utukkai koyyaka mi_ppat.ana_r-r-in-ar : Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 62)**; **koyya_-k-kayir-u** a weaving instrument; **kayir-u-tat.i** a weaving instrument (Ta.lex.)

1422.**To burn incense; image: soot on bottom of cooking-pot; smoke**: **kus'u_la** a fire made of chaff; **kus'a_nu** fire; **kus'a_nu-re_tas** an epithet of S'iva (Skt.lex.) **kosso, kosoy, kosoyi** soot (?Go.); **kosso_** soot on bottom of cooking-pot (?Go.); **kuhula** smoke (?Kui); **koy** smoke (Pe.); **go_yi** smoke (of kitchen)(Kond.a); **ko_d-, ko_t- (ko_tt-)** to smoke; burn incense (Pe.); **gu_** to smoke (?Pa.); **gu_i, gu_jkud.** smoke (?Pa.); **kusso** smoke (?Go.)(DEDR 2226). **xossna_ (xussya_)** to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches; **xossta'a_na_** to ignite, cause (fire) to catch (Kur.); **qose** to be burnt, burn; **qostre** to burn, inflame (Malt.)(DEDR 2042). **To be burnt up**: **kerj** (Pa.) **= katir** (Ta.) **X gaja** to be influenced by heat (Sora.); **gajam** to be burnt up, to be reduced to dust or powder (Sora.); **kas** to be lit (as fire), burn (Kond.a); **kasis** to light (lamp, fire)(Kond.a); **kacay ki** to light lamp (Pe.); **hiccu kahinomi** we kindle fire (Kuwi)(DEDR 1090). **Image: flame**: **kocci** fire (Ta.); cf. **kuccu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_s.n.a, kavo_s.n.a** warm (Pa_n..); **koso** hot, warm (S.); **ko_sa_** luke-warm; fever (L.); **ko_ssa_** lukewarm (P.); **kuhumi_ya_** tepid (A.); **ko~bat., komat.** warmish (M.)(CDIAL 3552). **kor..untu** flame (**Kantapu. Iran.t.a_. cu_ra. 359**); **kor..untu-vit.utal** to blaze up; to shoot up, as flames (**Kuce_lo_. Kuce_larme_lkat.a. 52**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: smoke**: **kacama_la** smoke (Ka.lex.) **kacakku-p-pukai-y-ilai** tobacco prepared in a certain way for smoking (**J.**); **kaca-kacattal** to feel uneasy from clamminess due to perspiration on account of heat or sultriness (**W.**); **kacakacaven-al** onom. expr. signifying rustling; perspiring and being hot (Ta.); **kaskasrna** (Kur.)(Ta.lex.) **kaci** perspire (Ta.); **kacivu** perspiration (Ta.)(DEDR 1091). **Image: smoke**: **koy** smoke (Pe.); **ko_t** to smoke, burn incense (Pe.); **kosso, kosoy, kosoyi** soot (?Go.); **go_yi** smoke (of kitchen)(Kond.a); **kuhula** smoke (?Kui)(DEDR 2226). **kaca_lai** kitchen; cf. **pa_ka-s'a_la_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) ?**Fog**: **kuyil, kuyin-** cloud (Ta.); **kuhka_r** fog, mist (Go.); **guhra** sky, cloud (Go.); **kutu kuer.i** mist, fog (Kui)(DEDR 1765). **kuhi_, kuhed.i_** (Skt.); **koi dik** to rain while the sun is shining (Kho.); **kowa_mowa_** haziness (A.); **ko** fog, mist (B.); **ku_ha_** morning fog (Bi.); **kuh** fog, mist (Mth.); **kuha_** dampness of weather, ground, etc. (M.); **kuhi_r.** mist, fog, haze (L.); fine rain, mist (P.); **kohr.o** mist, fog (Ku.); **koha_r.a** (B.); **kuhur.i** (Or.); **kuhr.i_** (H.); **kaurih** mist (Sh.); **kuhur** fog, mist (P.); **kohar** (H.)(CDIAL 3386). **kuhes, kuhesa_** mist, fog (Bi.); **kuhes, ku_hassa_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3389).

1423.**Image: goblin**: **kusu_la, kuks.ila** a kind of goblin (AV. vii.6.10: **kusu_la_ ye_ ca kuks.ila_**)(Vedic.lex.) ? **ko_s.a, ko_s'a** cupboard, treasury; **ko_s.aq** name of a family of priests (S'Br. x.5.5.8); **ko_s.t.ha** store-room; **ko_s.t.hya** proceeding from the chest (RPr. xiii.1); **ko_s'ayi_** chest, trunk, bundle (RV. iv.47.22); **ko_s'a** chest, trunk (RV. vi.47.23)(Vedic.lex.) **kuks.i, kukki** a cavity; the belly (Ka.lex.) Concordant with semant. 'goblin' cf. **s'u_la** death, dying (Ka.lex.) **cu_lakkur..i** pit for stones set up in funeral ceremonies; **cu_lam** trident the three-pronged dart of S'iva (**Tiruva_ca. 9,17**); brand-mark on cattle, usually trident-shaped;

supposed position of S'iva's trident during week-daysl, considered inauspicious; **cu_lavil.akku** temple lamp in the form of trident; **cu_lavari** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.N.A. 255**); **cu_la-k-ka_l.ai** bull branded with trident mark and dedicated to S'iva's shrine; **va_ra-cu_lai** (astrol.) inauspiciousness of each day of the week for starting on a journey in a particular direction indicated by the position of S'iva's trident on that day (**Co_tit.a. Cin. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **va_ras'u_le, va_ras'u_la** id.; **s'u_la_yudha** S'iva (Ka.lex.)

1424.**Granary**: **go_cara** food, pasture (Pali); pasture ground (A_pS'r.); **go_ara** pasture ground (Pkt.); **gojare** (NiDoc.); **go_r** herd of cows (Pas'.); **gojura** fodder, booty (OSi.); **godura** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 4264). **kusu_la** a granary, store-house (for corn etc.); **kus'u_la** a granary, cupboard, storeroom; **kus'u_la-dha_nyaka** a house-holder who has three year's grain in stock (Skt.lex.) **kus'u_la** granary (Skt.); **kusu_la** large earthen vessel for storing grain, granary (Pkt.); **kuseli_** corn bin (Pas'.); **kusu_l** granary, fire of chaff (B.); **kusu_l.a** granary (Or.); **kusu_la-dha_nya** having grain stored for three years (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 3379). **ko_s'a** storeroom (Mn.); **ko_sa** storeroom (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_s'a_ga_ra** treasure chamber (MBh.); **koha_ra_** cash box, box for blacksmith's odds and ends; **khu~ha_ra_** (L.)(CDIAL 3542). cf. **kudir** a receptacle for paddy or grain made of earthen hoops or bamboo mats, a granary; kus'u_la (Ka.); **kutir, kulukkai** (Ta.); **kr.dara** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kulukkai** circular earthen bin for storing grain (Ta.); **kulukka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Three years' grain in stock; granary**: **kusu_la** granary for rice or other grain (BhP.); **kusu_la-dha_nya** having grain stored for three years (Ya_j.); **kusu_la** large earthen vessel for storing grain, granary (Pkt.); **kuseli_** corn bin (Pas'.); **kuseli_** (Shum.); **kusu_l** granary, fire of chaff (B.); **kusu_l.a** granary (Or.)(CDIAL 3379). **ko_cam** treasure; treasury; street (Ta.lex.) **ko_s'a_ga_ra** treasure chamber (MBh.); **koha_ra_, khu~ha_ra** cash box, box for blacksmith's odds and ends (L.)(CDIAL 3542). cf. **ko_s.t.ha** granary, storeroom (MBh.); **ko_s.t.haka** treasury (Skt.)(CDIAL 3546). **Storekeeper; granary**: **kot.tu** granary (**Par..a. 388, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasury**: **kosa** any cavity or enclosure containing anything, viz. a store-room or storehouse, treasury or granary; wealth, stores; **kosa-kot.t.ha_ga_ra** explained as koso vuccati bhan.d.a_ga_ran; four kinds are mentioned: hatthi-k^{o}, assa_-k^{o}, ratha_-k^{o}, rat.t.han-k^{o}; a vessel or bowl for food; **kosa-a_rakka** the keeper of the king's treasury (or granary); **kosa-kot.t.ha_ga_ra** treasury and granary, usually in phrase paripun.n.-kosa-kot.t.ha_ga_ra adj. with stores of treasures and other wealth (Pali.lex.) **ko_cam** a part of the fortress wall (**Pin..**); street (**Tiva_.**); cf. **gho_s.a** (Skt.); **ko_s.t.haka** a granary; a surrounding wall (Skt.lex.) **ko_caram** town, village; lineage, family (**Caivaca. Potu. 331, Urai.**); cf. **go_tra** (Skt.); **ko_ca_lai** cow-shed (**Ko_yilo. 100**); cf. **go_+** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Register or muniment of title**: **ko_cam** treasure; treasury (**Perun.. Vattava. 9,5**); register or muniment of title (Ta.); **ko_ca-ma_r-r-utal** to transfer pat.t.a etc., in another's name; **koca-k-ka_ran-** Pat.t.a_da_r (Ta.lex.) **ko_cam** pat.t.a_; treatise, book, vocabulary, dictionary (Ta.lex.) **kuca-k-kan.akku** wrong, clumsy reckoning, pottering in calculation; a sub-sect among potters, as doing the duties of an accountant; **kucavan-** potter (Ta.Ma.); **kusave** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_s'a** storeroom (Mn.); seed-vessel (R.); **ko_sa** storeroom (Pali); storeroom (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_s'aga_ra** treasure chamber (MBh.); **koha_ra_** cash box, box for blacksmith's odds and ends; **khu~ha_ra_** (L.)(CDIAL 3542). **Image: drinking vessel**: **ko_s'ike** a sort of drinking vessel (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1425.**Image: small house**: **kuccu** hut, shed made of palm leaves (**Tan-ippa_. i,384,34**); **kuccil** small house; small room (Ta.lex.) **Image: coping**: **kucalai** coping of a wall (Ta.); **kusi** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: upper coping**: **kosi_su_** ornamental structure on a parapet (G.); **kosi_sum.** small pinnacle ornamenting a wall (OG.); **kavisi_saya** top part of a wall (Pkt.);

kapis'i_rs.a the upper coping of a wall (Skt.)(CDIAL 2751). **ko_cam** a part of fortress wall (Ta.lex.) **Sharp point**: **ku_ccu** sharp point (Ta.); **ku_ci** (Te.); cf. **ku_rca** a kind of grass (Skt.)(CDIAL 3408); **kuccu-p-pul** cluster-grass, cynosurus indicus (**Pur-ana_. 257, Urai**); **kucam** darbha (**Pa_rata. Campava. 55**)(Ta.lex.) **kucci** highest point, crest, summit (**Kampara_. Va_n-ara. 20**); cf. **ucca** tall, lofty (Mn.); **ucca_, uccaih.** above (RV.); **ucat** high (Psht.); **uco** excellent (S.)(Ta.lex.)

1426.**Image: to look with eyes of grace**: **ku_cu-kan.** a kind of nearsightedness, causing one to keep the eyes nearly shut (**W.**); **ku_ci-vir..ittal** to look with dazzled eyes; to look with eyes of grace (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: squint-eyed**: **kus'ika** squint-eyed; **kus'ika** nom. prop. (RV.)(Skt.lex.) **Image: sly look**: **ku_r..ai-p-pa_rvai** sly look (**Tiv. Periyati. 9,6,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kucca** a perfectly blind man (Ka.lex.) **ko_n:gan.n.u** a squint eye; **ko_su** adj. oblique, squint; **ko_cu-kan.n.u** squint eye (Tu.lex.)

1427.**Image: zigzag**: **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.)(Ka.); **ko_su** oblique, squint (of eye)(Tu.); **ko_su** obliqueness; oblique, not at right angles (Te.)(DEDR 2186). **kongor.i** bent, curved, crooked, zigzag (Kui); **go_n:kot.i** bent, crooked (Kuwi); **kokre** to stoop down (Malt.); **kokro** bent, curly (Malt.); **kokd.i_** crookedly (Kol.); **kokta** crooked, zigzag (Nk.); **gongor. keser** sickle (Go.); **kon:gari** crookedness (Ka.); **kokkarai** crookedness, deformity, rake (Ta.); **kuran:ku** hook, clasp, link in jewelry (?Ta.)(DEDR 2032). **kon:ga** crookedness (Ka.); **kon:ki** a hook, fish-hook, angle (Ka.); **konku, kongu** state of being bent, crooked (Ka.); **kokke** crook, hook, anything bent (Kod..); a hook, clasp (Tu.); **kon:ke, kun:ke** a hook, crookedness; bent, curved, arched, irregular (Tu.); **kokki, konki** a hook (Te.); **kon:kara** crookedness (Te.); **goggi** uneven, irregular (Te.); **konki** curved hoe (Nk.); **konga, kohonga** elbow (Nk.); **kangan.i** elbow (Kuwi); **kongoni** arm (Kuwi); **kongor.i, kengeri, kingir.i, kengoni, kongoni** bent, curved, crooked (Kui); **konkat.a_** crooked, bent (Kuwi); **go_nkot.i** bent, crooked (Kuwi); **konko_, konkr.o_** shaped like a hook, curved, winding (Kur.); **kenkr.o_, kenko_-benko_** crooked, curved, or shaped like a hook (Kur.); **qonqe** to indent, notch, bend the knees slightly in dancing, form the ridge of a thatched roof (Malt.); **kokro** bent, curly (Malt.); **kongori** concave (Malt.)(DEDR 2032). **Curved**: **ko_la** curved, crooked (Skt.); crooked (Dm.); **ku_ra** crooked (Khot.); **ko_le** curved, crooked (Ash.); **koli** crooked, also 'left hand, left'; cf. **kaula** worshipper of S'akti according to the left-hand ritual (Kho.); **ko_l** crooked (Bshk.Tor.); **ko_lu** (Sh.)(CDIAL 3533). **kulavu** to bend, curve (Ta.); **kolge** to curve, bend; **kolgro** bent, curved (Malt.)(DEDR 2136). **Sickle**: **ko'er** sickle (Kond.a); **kuyam** sickle, reaping hook, curved knife, razor (Ta.); **koyes, koves** sickle (Pe.); **koyta_** grass-sickle (M.); **koyti_** small knife (M.); **koy-** to cut, reap (Ta.); **koyka** to cut, reap (Ma.); **koy-** to cut (Ko.); **koyl.** harvest (Ko.)(DEDR 2119). [cf. **gonga** large cowrie shell (Tu.)(DEDR 2036); **sankha** conch (Pali)(CDIAL 12265).] **kokor** to be bent, curved (Pa.); **konki** a fish-hook (Ka.)(DEDR 2032). **gongor. keser** sickle (Go.)(DEDR 2032). The second element **keser** may relate to the depiction of a curved 'neck' **xe_ser (xesr-)** neck, shoulders (Kur.); **qasru** neck (Malt.)(DEDR 1996); and to the function **ke_sal** razor, **ke_s** to shave (Ga.); **ke_c** to shave; **ke_ma** razor (Pa.)(DEDR 1995)].

1428.**Great; men of the plains**: **ko_ha_** great, big, haughty, important, eminent in rank, etc.; **ko_har** elders, grandees, chiefs; **kogha_** great one, elder relative; **koghar** elders (Kur.); **ko_, ko_n-, ko_ma_n-** emperor, king, great man, leadership; **ko_yil** palace, temple; **ko_yin-mai, ko_vin-mai, ko_n-mai** royal dignity, arrogance; **ko_vil** temple; **ko_n-a_t.u** a division of the Chola country; **ko_car** name of certain chieftains mentioned in the Sangam literature and

connected with the Tul.u country (Ta.); **ko_, ko_n, ko_ma_n** king; **ko_yil, ko_vil** palace, temple; **ko_yilakam** palace; **ko_nma, ko_yma** royal authority (Ma.); **ko.na.r.** the plains; **ko.na.t.o.n, ko.na.t.o.r** man, men of the plains (Ko.); **ko_yila**, **ko_vela** temple (Te.); **ko_c** king (Pa.); **ko_su** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2177). **kon-** greatness, vastness (**Kur-un. 138**); power, strength (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_n:kan.a** name of a people on the western shore of the Deccan (MBh.); **kom.kan.a, kum.kan.a**; **kom.kan.aga** adj. id. (Pkt.); **ko~kn.i_** of the province of Konkan (G.); **ko~kan., kokan.** the country; **ko~kn.i_** adj. (M.)(CDIAL 3487). **Place-name**: **koccai-vayam** Ci_ka_r..i (**Te_va_. 124,1**); **koccai** id. (**Te_va_. 1035,11**)(Ta.lex.) **Ancient caste of warriors**: **ko_car** an ancient caste of warriors (**meymmali perumpu_t. cemmar- ko_car** : **Akana_. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.a-k-ko_n-** Che_ra king, as ruling the western country (**kut.akku**)(Ta.lex.) **go_ha** adulterer, police superintendent or the like, cruel man, soldier, village headman; **ga_mago_ha** village headman (Pkt.); **gou_** thief (OH.); **goho, ghov** husband (M.); **gho_u** (Konkan.i); **goyu** slave (Si.); **jodho, godho** warrior (S.)(CDIAL 4343). **yo_ddhr.** warrior (MBh.); **jodha_** lusty fellow (P.); **jodha_ha_** strong, stubborn (N.); **jodha_** warrior, brave fellow (H.); **jodh** strong, lusty (G.); **jodho** warrior (G.); **jodha_** strong, lusty (M.); **jodha_r** warrior (Marw.)(CDIAL 10532). **yo_dha** warrior (RV.Pali); **yodha** (NiDoc.); **jo_ha** (Pkt.); **yo_** (Si.); **yo_dhaka** (MBh.)(CDIAL 10533). **Hindu man; constable**: **ko_sur** a government servant or paik, outsiders and strangers; **kosur, koshur** Hindu man; **kosta_r, koshta_r** Hindu woman; **kosh** the Hindi language (Go.); **ko_slaen** (pl. ko_ska) a peon (Kond.a); **ko_sku** peons (Pe.); **koheesi** constable (pl. **ko_ska** police); **ko_h'i** (pl. **ko_ska**) peon; **ko_hu had.a** the Oriya language (Kuwi)(DEDR 2192). cf. **khojja** footmark (Pkt.); **khoji_** tracker (L.); **khojji_** tracker of lost cattle (P.); **khoj** search (G.); **khodalnu** to search for (N.)(CDIAL 3929). **so_vu** spying, watching, observing secretly (Tu.); **jo_pa** guard, watch, lookout (Kui)(DEDR 2892). **ko_s.t.ha_ga_rika** storekeeper (BHSkt.); **kot.t.ha_ga_rika** id. (Pali); **kot.ha_ri_** one who in a body of faqirs looks after the provision store (S.); treasurer (Or.); storekeeper (Bhoj.); **kut.hiya_ri_** (H.)(CDIAL 3551). **koccaiyar** cowherds, shepherds (**Tiruppu. 255**); young persons (**Tiruman. 1394**)(Ta.lex.) **go_ca_raka** cowherd (Skt.); **gu_r^{u}** cowherd, milkman (K.); **gowa_ri_** buffalo-keeper (A.); **gowa_rini_** his wife (A.); **gova_ri_** cowherd (M.); **gwa_r** a tribe in the Terai (N.); cowherd (Bi.)(CDIAL 4267); **go_ru_** cowherd (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4265).

1429.**Image: stubble; ear of corn**: **khoselo** husk (N.); **kho_h** what is removed after pounding rice or maize (Sh.); **khosa_** husk (B.Or.H.); **khost.o** husk (of maize, etc.), eggshell (N.); **koha** fibre of coconut husk (Si.)(CDIAL 3948). **kosa_** sheath of maize cob (Bi.); pod of a leguminous plant (H.); **ko_s'a** case, cover (AV.); sheath (MBh.); **ko~h** tender shoot (A.); **kosu~** shoot springing from a joint of millet and similar plants (G.); **koso** pod, ear of corn (N.)(CDIAL 3539). **Image: sprout**: **kis'ala** sprout (Skt.); **kis'alaya** (Gaut.); **kisalaya** (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **kisala** (Pkt.Si.); **kisu_l.** thin and meagre stalks or shoots (M.)(CDIAL 3189). **kicalayam** tender leaf, sprout (**Kantapu. Iran.iyan-yu. 56**); **kicam, kicalai** id.; **kicalam** id. (**Tailava. Taila. 50**) (Ta.lex.) **kican-an-** poor, destitute man, as having very little (Ta.lex.) cf. **kim.cid** anything (RV.); **kim.ci** anything, a little (Pkt.); **kich** some, a little (WPah.); **kisu** a little, a few (A.); **kichu** something, anything (B.Mth.); **kachu_** (OH.); **kuch** (H.); **hic** nothing, something; **ci_** anything (Gypsy); **kici** anything (Pali); **kim.ci, na im.ci** nothing (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3144). **kicil** adv. very little (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_k. 74**); adj. a little (**Tiruva_lava_. 20,10**); id. (Ma.); **kicu** a little (**Or..ivi. Potuvi. 24**); **kia_** a kind of shrub with small evergreen leaf (Ta.lex.) **Image: to put forth the ear (corn)**: **go_pka (< go_k-p-; go_kt-)** to put forth the ear (corn)(Kui)(DEDR 2180). **khode** broken husked grain (Santali.lex.) **ko_sa** pod (Pkt.); **ko_si_** bean-pod (Pkt.); **ko_s'** pod (Kho.); **ko~ie** pl. pods (of beans, peas)(Sh.); **koso** pod, shell (Ku.); **koso** pod, ear of corn (N.); **ko~h, ko~ha_** tender shoot, bud (A.); **ku~hi** young leaf just appearing from bud (A.); **kosi_** beard of corn (B.); **kusi_** pod (of cotton), young

or green fruit (B.); **kosa_** sheath of maize cob (Bi.); **kosa_** pod (Bhoj.); pod of a leguminous plant (H.); **kos** cuff of a sleeve (H.); **kosu~** shoot springing from a joint of millet and similar plants (G.); **koha** fibre of coconut husk (Si.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_s'aka_ra** a kind of sugarcane (Sus'r.); **ko_s'akr.t** (Sus'r.); **ku~hiya_r** sugarcane (A.); **kusia_r** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3541).

1430.**Lean**: **khisira_** lean, thin (A.)(CDIAL 3420). **kr.s'a** lean, thin (RV.); **kisa, kisaka** lean (Pali); **kris'aga** (NiDoc.); **kisa, kasa** (Pkt.); **kahu_** mean, miserly (K.); **kis'lo** thin (Gypsy); **kahira_** thin (P.)(CDIAL 3441). **kr.s'a_n:ga** thin, emaciated (MBh.); **kisam.ga** lean (Pkt.); **kesanga** poor, lean (OSi.)(CDIAL 3442). **kr.s'o_dara** slender-waisted (Skt.); **kisoyari_** adj. (OG.)(CDIAL 3443). **kus'a** wicked, vile, depraved (Skt.); **kr.s'** to become lean or emaciated; to wane as the moon; to emaciate; **kr.s'a** lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; a woman with a slender frame (Skt.lex.) **kr.s'a** lean, thin (RV.); **kisa, kisaka** lean (Pali); **kris'aga** (NiDoc.); **kisa, kasa** (Pkt.); **kis'lo** thin (Gypsy); **kahira_** thin (P.); **kras'iman** (Skt.); **kara_s'** snake (Ash.)(CDIAL 3441).

1431.**Image: nest; honeycomb**: **kos'** honeycomb (WPah.); **ko_s'a** sheath (MBh.); case, cover (AV.); **ko_sa** sheath, cocoon, praeputium; **ko_si_** sheath (Pali); **ko_si_** sword sheath (Pkt.); **ko~h, ko~ha_** honeycomb (A.); **kosa_** silkworm cocoon (Or.); **kos** sheath (Si.); **kus'et.o, kus'it.o** silkworm cocoon (G.); **kosla_** cocoon (M.); **kos'era_** cocoon (M.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_s'aka_ri_** silkworm (VS.); **ko_s'aka_raka** (Ya_j.); **kusa_ri_, kusiya_ri_, kuswa_ri_** silkworm (H.)(CDIAL 3540). **kosa** cocoon (Pali)(CDIAL 3542). **kosa-ka_raka** the cocoon-maker, i.e. the silk-worm; **koseyya** silk; silken material; **koseyya-pa_va_ra** a silk garment; **koseyya-vattha** a silk garment (Pali.lex.) cf. **ko_cikam < kaus'ika** silk, silk cloth (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,154**); **ko_ca-ka_ram** silk-worm (**Ja_n-va_. Man-at. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **Wasp**: **ko_s.t.ha_ga_rin** wasp (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3551). **kurampai** bird's nest (Ta.); **kurampu** nest made by a sow before littering (Ma.)(DEDR 1773). **kurumpi** comb of white ant's nest (Ta.); **gugge** an insect in the snake hole (Ka.); **gurma** comb of white ant's nest (Pa.); **garem, garum(i)** nest inside anthill (Go.); **ku_ru** white ant's nest (Kond.a)(DEDR 1790). **surund** (obl. **surnd-**) honeycomb; **surunt potte** bee; **curund** sp. bee; **curund tat.t.a** honeycomb (Kol.); **surund** bee, honey (Nk.); **curud, curdi** (stem **curd-**) sp. bee (Pa.); **su_rwe_-phuki_** bee which builds in hollow boughs; **surve** medium-sized beehive; **hurrve** honey; **urve talla** honeycomb; **orve** kind of bee; **orve neyi** honey; **ur.ve, uruve** kind of bee (Go.); **horu_** swarm of bees (Kuwi); **curumpu** bee, drone; **curumpi (-pp-, -tt-)** to hum (as bees)(Ta.)(DEDR 2689). **tot.aiyal** honeycomb (Ta.); **tot.t.e** a bee's empty cell (Ka.); **tot.** wax in honeycomb (To.); **tot.t.e, tat.t.i** honeycomb (Tu.): **tod.d.uve** beehive, honeycomb; **tod.d.elu** a large bee (Tu.); **tet.t.iya, tet.t.e** beehive (Te.); **tat.t.a** id.(Kol.); **tet.t.e**, **t.et.t.e** honeycomb (Go.); **te_ne-t.at.a** beehive (Kond.a); **t.at.t.i, t.at.t.o** honeycomb (Kuwi); **tatti** wasp's nest (Kuwi); **tati** beehive (Kuwi)(DEDR 3490).

1434.**Image: hawk**: **kosiyo** a partic. kind of bird (G.); **kohelo, kuhelo** a species of hawk (S.); **kuhi_** a species of hawk (S.); **ku_hi_** a bird of prey, a specis of hawk (P.)(CDIAL 3567).

1435.**Image: tracker**: **khojja** footmark (Pkt.); **khoji~** tracker (L.); **khoj** footprint; **khojji_** tracker of lost cattle (P.); **khoj** clue (N.); footprint (A.); trace (B.); **kho~j** id. (B.); **khoja** footmark, trace (Or.); **khoj** search (G.); **xo_j, ku_ej** to ask (Pas'.); **khuj** (Par.); **khojim** I seek (Kal.); **khoj-** to ask (Bshk.); **kuj-** (Tor.); **kho_j-** (Phal.); **khojoiki, khozyo_nu** (Sh.); **khojna_** to seek (P.); **khojan.u** to seek (S.); **khojn.o** (Ku.); **khojnu** (N.); **khojiba** to beg, ask for (A.); **khoja_, kho~ja_, khu~ja_** to search for (B.); **khojiba_** (Or.); **kho_jab** (Mth.); **khojai** (OAw.); **khojna_** to seek, inquire (H.); **khojvu~** to search for (G.); **kuda_** to ask (Kt.Ash.); **kud** (Wg.); **xud** (Pas'.); **khud** (Gaw.);

khodalnu to search for (N.)(CDIAL 3929). cf. **khodna_** to search, carve, dig (H.)(CDIAL 3934). cf. **cuvat.u** track, footstep, sign (Ta.)(DEDR 2695). cf. **kesur.** to ask (Go.); **kecu** to beg humbly (Ta.)(DEDR 1939).

1436.**Image: sail**: **ko_cu** lower front rope of the sail or a boat, clew line (**W.**)(Ta.); **ko_cile_ va_tal, ko_cile_ varutal, ko_cile_pit.ittu-varutal, ko_cile_pit.ittu-va_tal** to manage the rudder so as to sail close to the wind (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cors** (Port.) **ko_cuppa_y** spanker, after-sail in a barque; **ko_cu-mantil** gaff lift, the spar upon which the upper edge of a fore and aft sail is extended (Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_nja (ko_nji-)** to stretch something from one point to another (Kui); **go_nj- (-it-)** to stretch (wire etc.)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2193). cf. **pa_y** sail, extension, spreading, mat (Ta.); mat, sail (Ma.); **ha_y** a sail (Ka.); **pa_yi** mat, sail (Tu.); **pa_h- (pa_st-)** to spread (Kuwi)(DEDR 4088).

1437.**Image: cup**: **kus'ulo** having a bit broken off (e.g., a cup), maimed ? (Sh.)(CDIAL 3364). **Image: water-pot**: **kusumbha** the water-pot of the student and sannya_si (Skt.Ka.lex.) X cf. **cempu** metal vessel (Ta.lex.) **kuval.ai** wide-mouthed vessel, cup; **Image: brim of a vessel**: **kos** cuff of a sleeve (H.)(CDIAL 3539). **kuval.ai** brim of a vessel (**R.**)(Ta.lex.) **kuvai** crucible, melting pot (**Tan.ikaippu. Tiruna_t.up. 63**); **kuva** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Vessel**: **kosaka** a bowl; container or vessel for food (Pali.lex.) **ko_s'a** bucket (RV.); seed-vessel (R.); **ko_saka** needle-sheath; bowl (Pali); **kosu** large leather bucket for drawing water (S.); **kosa_** boat-shaped copper vessel (B.); **kusi_** small spoon-like copper vessel (B.); **kosa** seed vessel of jackfruit (Or.); **kos** leather bucket (G.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_cam** receptacle, case (Ta.lex.) **Image: waterpot**: **ko_s'ika_** a drinking vessel; **ko_s'am** a vessel for holding liquids, a pail; a bucket, cup; a vessel in general (Skt.lex.) **kucat.t.i** small earthen vessel (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **kus'aya, kus'apa** a drinking vessel, cup, goblet; **kus'in** mixed or combined with water; **kus.ita** mixed with water; **kus'umbha** the waterpot of an ascetic; or a jar in general; **kusumbha, kusumbham** the waterpot of an ascetic (Skt.lex.) **koja_** cup (Kol.); **kho_ja** bowl (Go.)(DEDR 2191). **ku_ca_, ku_ja_** a kind of goglet, water-monkey; kar..uttu ni_n.t.u vayir-u parutta ni_rkkalam = long-necked, stout-bellied waterpot (Ta.); **ku_za_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **kur..ici** pot, cooking vessel (**co_r-at.u kur..ici : Perumpa_n.. 366**); large pot (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_s.t.ha** pot (Kaus'.); **ko_s.t.ika_** pan (Bhpr.); **ko_ti** wooden vessel for mixing yeast (Sh.); **kot.ho** jar in which indigo is stored (G.); **kot.hlo** wooden box (G.)(CDIAL 3546). cf. **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher (Skt.); **kud.ika_** (Skt.); **kut.a** pitcher (Pali); **kud.'a** waterpot (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3227). **Tool box**: **kos'a** box (**kos'am na pu_rn.am vasuna_**) (RV. x.42.2; AV. 1.14,4)(Vedic.lex.) **koha_ra_, khu~ha_ra_** cash box, box for blacksmith's odds and ends (L.)(CDIAL 3542). **kora-mut.t.u** tool, instrument (Ka.); **kor.a** use, profit; useful, profitable (Tu.); **kor.a-mut.t.u** tool, instrument (Tu.)(DEDR 2161). **ko_s'aka_ra** maker of scabbards or boxes (R.); **ko_s'aka_ri_** f. (VS.)(CDIAL 3540). **kot.hi_** large earthen jar (G.); **kot.ho** jar in which indigo is stored (G.)(CDIAL 3546). **Sheath**: **kosohita** ensheathed; **kosaka** a sheath for a needle; **kosi_** a sheath (Pali.lex.) **ko_s'aka_ra** maker of scabbards or boxes (R.)(CDIAL 3540). **ko_s'a** sheath (MBh.); case, cover (AV.); **ko_si_** sword sheath (Pkt.); **kosa_** sheath of maize cob (Bi.); **kos** sheath (Si.)(CDIAL 3539). **ko_cam** sheath, scabbard (Ta.lex.) **Image: wide-mouthed pot; small metal vessel for sandal paste**: **kacco_lam** small metal vessel for holding rice, sandal paste etc. (**S.I.I. ii,408, Note**); **kacho_l.a** (M.); **kacci** coconut shell (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kasau~r.i** cooking pot (N.)(CDIAL 2990). **ka_can.t.i** a kind of pot with a wide mouth (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**); **ka_ca_n.t.i** id. (Ta.); **ka_san.d.i** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: large earthen pot**: **ka_n:ku** large earthen pot; **kan:g** (Chinese)(Ta.lex.) **gha_ghari** a kind of waterpot (S.); **ghagri** earthen pitcher (Or.); **gha_gar** waterpot (M.)(CDIAL 4403). **ka_cu** the hollow in the center of each row of palla_n:kur..i; **kacci**

< **ka_ycci** coconut shell; half of a dried palmyra-nut (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.o_ra** a bowl or cup (Ka.M.H.); **karo_t.i** a basin, a cup (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kacco_la** cup (Pkt.); **kacco_laya** id. (Pkt.); **kacora_** vessel for eating from with a projecting base (Bi.); **kacaura_** cup; **kacauri** small cup (N.); **kacol., kacol.e~** little metal vessel to hold rice (M.)(CDIAL 2616). cf. **kat.o_ra** cup (Skt.); **kat.t.o_raga** cup (Pkt.); **kat.oro** (S.); **kat.ori_** small open-mouthed cup (L.); **kat.ora_, kat.ori_** (P.); **kat.ori** the cup holding charcoal in a hookah (WPah.); **kat.ora_** cup (B.); **kat.ora, kat.ora_, kat.ara_** (Or.); **kat.ora_** flat dish for eating from (Bi.); **kat.ora** cup (OMth.); **kat.ora_, kat.ori_** (H.); **kat.oro, kat.ori_** (G.); **kat.ora_** (M.)(CDIAL 2648). cf. **karo_t.i** cup, skull (Skt.); **kurat.t.a** nut (Ma.); **koran.t.u** nut (Tu.); **karat.a** coconut shell (Ka.); **cirat.t.ai** coconut shell, begging bowl (Ta.); **karo_t.i, karo_t.ika** basin, bowl, skull; **karo_t.iya** skull (Pali); **karo_d.a** coconut; **karo_d.aga** cup (Pkt.); **karo_d.i_, karo_d.iya_** wide-mouthed vessel; **karo_d.i_** skull (Pkt.); **kart.i_** coconut, skull (M.)(CDIAL 2813). **karo_t.i** garland of skulls (**Te_va_. 524,8**); **karo_t.ikai** id. (**Patin-o. Ko_yin-a_n-man.i. 23**)(Ta.lex.)

1432.**Image: slaughter!**: **kosu** slaughter (S.); **kosar.u** fit for slaughter (S.); **ko_s** animal fit only for killing (L.)(CDIAL 3553). **kus.ati** strikes; **kus.n.a_ti** tears asunder (Skt.); **kus'-** to beat, tear, pluck out, scalp, flay (Gypsy); **kuxto** pl. imper. slaughter! (Tir.); **kus'ik** to kill (Kho.); **kuhun** to tear up, clear by digging (K.); **kuhan.u** to kill (S.); **kuhan.** (L.); **kuhn.a_** (P.); **kusa_na** to rough-hew timber (B.); **kus'to** bald (Gypsy); **kuxto** slaughtered (Tir.); **kut.ho** (S.); **kut.t.ha_** (L.); **kut.t.ha_** killed (of an animal by Moslems, contemptuously used by Sikhs)(P.); **kut.t.han.** to slaughter (L.); **kut.t.hn.a_** to be killed, to kill (P.)(CDIAL 3369). **kusan.u** to be killed (S.); **kussan.** (L.); **kusa** slaughter (S.); **kus.yate_** is struck; **kus.yati** is torn (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 3375). inf. **nis.ko_s.t.um**, aor. **nirako_s.i_t** (Vop.); **ko_s'ik** to slaughter (Kho.); **ko_han.**, **ko_vun.** (L.)(CDIAL 3544). **kusuku, kusaku, kusiku, kusun:ku** to strike, to beat (Ka.lex.) cf. **kol** to kill, murder (Ta.)(DEDR 2132).

1433.**Image: to strike; slaughter (animl); to strike**: **kus.ati** gnaws (BhP.); **kus.n.ati** tears asunder (Skt.); **kus** strike (Skt.); **kus'** to beat, tear, pluck out, scalp, flay (Gypsy); **kuxto** 2 pl. imper. slaughter! (Tir.); **kus'ik** to kill (Kho.); **kuhun** to tear up, clear by digging (K.); **kuhan.u** to kill (S.); **kuhan.** (L.); **kuhn.a_** (P.); **kusa_na** to rough-hew timber (B.); **kuxto** slaughtered (Tir.); **kut.ho** (S.); **kut.t.ha_** (L.); killed (of an animal by Moslems, contemptuously used by Sikhs) (P.); **kut.t.han.** to slaughter (L.); **kut.t.hn.a_** to be killed, to kill (L.)(CDIAL 3369). cf. **kusuku, kusaku, kusiku, kusun:ku** to strike, beat (Ka.); **gunju** to beat (as clothes in washing)(Te.); **kusumu, kusubu** to knock down (Ka.)(DEDR 1637). **kosu** slaughter (S.); **kosar.u** fit for slaughter (S.); **ko_s** animal fit only for killing (L.)(CDIAL 3553). **kus.yate_** is struck; **kus.yati** is torn (Pa_n..); **kusan.u** to be killed (S.); **kusa** slaughter (S.); **kussan.** to be killed (L.)(CDIAL 3375). **ko_s'ya** two lumps of flesh near the heart of a sacrificial horse (VS. xxxix.8)(Vedic.lex.) **Army**: cf. **ku_r..ai** rear of an army (**Pur-ana_. 88,1**); hindmost row, as a herd of cows (**I_t.u, 9,9, Pra.**); **ku_l.a-p-pat.ai** army constituted of various classes of persons (**I_t.u, 6,6,1, Arum.**); **ku_l.am** broken pieces of straw, of hemp; chaff (**Tamir..na_. 83**); id. (Ma.); **ku_l.i** company, multitude; family; commander of an army; **ku_l.iyar** soldiers, warriors; hunters, those who live by chase (**Maturaik. 691**); mountaineers; attendants (**Tirumuru. 282**); friends; **ku_r-r-am** species, class (**Ci_vaka. 1143**); division of a country in ancient times (**Pur-ana_. 24, Urai.**); **kor..untu** front rank as of an army (**Kampara_. Er..ucci. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **kr.s.** to lead or conduct as an army; to bend (as a bow); to become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; caus.: to torture, torment, give pain (Skt.lex.)

1438.**Implement for turning up clods**: **kusa_** hand implement for turning up clods (a pole with an iron blade or head)(M.); **kusi_** a tool made of iron (Pkt.); **kus'i_** small wooden pin used to mark in recitation (MaitrS.); small wooden pin made of metal (S'Br.); ploughshare (Skt.); **kus'ika** (Skt.); **kus'a_** pin for marking in recitation (Pa_n..); **kus'ika_** piece of wood used as a splint for a broken limb (Car.); **kuhi_, kahi_** mattock (L.); **kahi_** (P.); **kusi_, kusiya_** ploughshare; **kus, kussa_**mattock (H.); **kas', kos'** iron instrument for digging; **koslu~** bar of iron attached to a plough (G.); **kos'iya_l.o** wooden wedge holding ploughshare in wooden frame of plough (G.)(CDIAL 3367). **kus'e** a plank for covering anything; a piece of wood (Ka.lex.) cf. **ku_ci, ku_cu** (pl. **ku_ckul**) crowbar (Pa.); **gusi** id. (Ga.); **ku_nj** (pl. **ku_sk**) hoe, shouldered digging stick; **ku_nj** crowbar; **ku_ysa_** id., ploughshare (Go.)(DEDR 1879). **kor..u** bar of metal, bullion (Ta.); **koru** (Tu.); cf. **kus.** (Skt.) **kus.** to plough, make furrows; to draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; to draw towards oneself, attract; to plough, till; caus.: to draw out, tear up; to extract; to plough, till, cultivate; **kus.aka** attractive, drawing; ploughing; a ploughman, husbandman; **kus.akam** a ploughshare; **kus.a_n.ah., -kr.s.ikah.** a ploughman, husbandman; **kr.s.i** ploughing; agriculture, husbandry; **kr.s.i-karman** agriculture; **kr.s.i-ji_vin** living by husbandry; **kr.s.i-kalam** agricultural produce or profit; **kr.s.i-se_va_** agriculture, husbandry; **kr.s.i_vala** one who lives by husbandry, a farmer; **kr.s.t.a** drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted etc.; ploughed; **kr.s.t.a-upta** sown on cultivated ground; **kr.s.t.a-pacya, -pa_kya** ripening in cultivated ground; cultivated; **kr.s.i-phalam** the product of a harvest; **kr.s.t.i** drawing, attracting; ploughing, cultivating the soil (Skt.lex.) **kus'a** ploughshare; **kus'ika** a ploughshare (Skt.lex.) **kus.** to tear, extract, pull or draw out (Skt.lex.) cf. **guju** to pull, contract, move convulsively (Ka.); **gunju** drag, to pull (Te.)(DEDR 1648). **Ploughshare; mattock; hand implement for turning up clods or digging**: **kus'i** ploughshare (Skt.); **kusi_** a tool made of iron (Pkt.); **kuhi_, kahi_** mattock (L.); **kusi_** ploughshare (H.); **kas', kes'** iron instrument for digging; **keslu~** bar of iron attached to a plough (G.); **kusa_** hand implement for turning up clods (a pole with an iron blade or bead)(M.)(CDIAL 3367). **Crowbar, digging stick; ploughshare**: **gusi** crowbar (Ga.); **ku_ci, ku_cu** (pl. **ku_ckul**) crowbar (Pa.); **ku_nj** (pl. **ku_sk**) hoe, shouldered digging stick; crowbar (Go.); **ku_ysa_** crowbar, ploughshare (Go.)(DEDR 1879). **an:kus'a** hook, driver'shook (RV.); **an:kusa** hook, elephant goad (Pali); **am.kusa** (Pkt.); **an:gus** elephant goad (P.); **an:kuse** hook (N.); **a~_kuhi** long stick with a hook (A.); **a~_kusi, a~_ksi** (B.); **a_n:kusa_** elephant goad, hooked stick (Or.); **a~_kus** elephant goad (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); goad (H.); **a~kusa_** fringe-maker's iron hook with ring (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **a~kusi_** hook (Bhoj.); **a~_kusa** goad (OAw.); **a~_kus'i_** hooked stick (M.); **akussa** elephant goad (Si.)(CDIAL 111). **akhaina_** hooked-stick for pushing sheaves under bullock's feet when threshing (Bi.); **pa~_cakh** five-pronged stick for same use (Mth.); **pacakha_** (Bhoj.Mth.); **akuva** stake (Si.); **aks.u** perh. bamboo-pole (AV.)(CDIAL 46). **Plough**: **kos** to plough (Kon.lex.) **kes.a** plough (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3444). **kis'** plough (Kho.)(CDIAL 3455). **ks.e** plough-iron (Pr.)(CDIAL 2809). **Mattock, hoe**: **kas.i** mattock, hoe (Pas'.); **Spade, pickaxe**: **kas.i** spade, pickaxe (Shum.); **kars.i** furrowing (Skt.); **kars.u~** furrow, trench (S'Br.); **kasi_** trench, watercourse (S.); **kassi_** small distribution channel from a canal (L.); **ka~_s** artificial canal for irrigation (G.)(CDIAL 2909). **kars.ati** draws, pulls (RV.); **kassate_** ploughs (Pali); **karisai, ka_sai** pulls (Pkt.); **ks'al** to drag, pull, lead (Gy.); **kas.** to pull (Wg.); **kasan.u** to tighten (S.); **kassan., kassun.** (L.); **kas'n.u_** (WPah.); **kassn.a_** (P.); **kasab** (Mth.); **kasai** harnesses, binds (OMarw.); **kasvu~** to tighten (G.); **ka_sanem.** to tie fast (OM.)(CDIAL 2908). **To penetrate**: **kuc** to dig (Wg.Kt.); **kuce** (Pr.); **ko_c** (Dm.Kal.); **ke_ci** (Pas.); **kucalna_** to bruise, crush (P.); **kucra_** broken to pieces (P.); **kocn.o** to penetrate (Ku.); **kocnu** to thrust, force into (N.); **koca_rnu** to thrust (N.); **kucelnu** to stir up (N.); **kocru~** having holes (G.); **kocna_, ku_cna_, ko~cna_, ku~_cna_** to pierce, rip (H.); **kocvu~** to pierce (G.); -- Prob.

separate from **kuca_y** to scratch oneself (Dm.); **kuceya_** itch (Pas'.); **kuch** to scratch (Kal.); **kuc.e_l** (Kho.); **kuca** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 3489). **kutar-u (kutar-i-)** to dig up and scatter (Ta.)(DEDR 1704). **kuttu (kutti-)** to dig (Ta.); **kuttuka** id. (Ma.); **kuttuni** to bore (Tu.); **xutting** to dig, probe (Br.)(DEDR 1719). **To cut, reap**: **krakaca** saw (MBh.); **krakara** (Skt.); **kakaca** (Pali); **kiyata** saw (Si.); for -**t**- cf. pl. **kiyat** (Si.); **karakaciya** sawn (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3570). **kur-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to cut, reap (Ta.); piece, section (Ta.); **kur-u** (**kur-uv, kur-r--**) to pluck (Ta.); **kur-ekka** to cut off (Ma.); **kwar-f- (kwar-t-)** to cut (To.); **kor-e, kor-i** to cut (as wood with a saw, the throat with a sword, stalks of millet), break (as a hole in a wall), bore, excavate (as running water the soil), pierce (as cold)(Ka.); **kor-e** cutting, a cut-off piece (as of sugar-cane); **kor-eyuvike** cutting, etc. (Ka.); **kor-eta, kor-ata** act of cutting, etc.; the piercing of cold (Ka.); **korcu, koccu** to cut away, up, or to pieces (as thorn-bushes); **koccu** act of or an instrument for cutting to pieces, state of being cut into pieces (Ka.); **kudupuni** to cut, reap (Tu.); **kude** piece of wood (Tu.); **kujimbu, kujumbu** a chip, fragment (Tu.); **kudi** to saw (Kor.); **ko_r-a** a cut-off portion (Te.Inscr.); **kutuk-/kutk-** to cut (meat); **kutup** to cut with axe (Nk.); **kud- (kutt-), kud.- (kut.t.-)** to cut (Pa.); **kud-** to kindle fire by bamboo stick (Pa.); **kuy** to cut (Ga.); **kra_pa (kra_t-)** to cut, saw; n. act of sawing (Kui)(DEDR 1859). cf. **ur..ava_ram** small hoe for weeding or cutting grass(**Periyapu. Tiruna_vu. 77**)(Ta.lex.) **khurni_** a kind of spade (Bi.)(CDIAL 3728). **kor.an** digging (Mth.); **koran** hoeing; **kor.ni_** ploughing of millet when one foot high; **kor.an** id. (Bi.)(CDIAL 3494). **asa_r.hi_ kor** hoeing of sugarcane in June-July (Bi.); **kor.i** spade (Or.)(CDIAL 3492).

1439.**To surround; to entreat**: **kus, kusyati, kusita** to embrace; to surround (Skt.lex.) **kecu (keci-)** to beg humbly, entreat, crave, beseech with supplicating gestures (**Tan-ippa_. i,339,50**)(Ta.); **kecuka** to beg, supplicate, emulate in vain; **kicuka** to beg (Ma.); **kenj-** to beg (Ko.); **kesur.**, **ke_nj-** to ask, request (Go.); **kwejre** to entreat (Malt.)((DEDR 1939). cf. **ke_nj-, ke_nja_na_** to hear; caus. **kencahta_na_** to inform (Go.); **qge** to ask (Malt.); **ke_n.uni** to hear, ask, inquire, request (Tu.)(DEDR 2017a).

1440.**Image: pipal tree**: **kunjara-as'ana** the asvattha tree (Skt.lex.) **kucara_can-am** pipal, as elephant's food (Ta.lex.)

1441.**Image: female dwarf**: **gujji** a female dwarf; **gujja_ri** a short man, a dwarf; **gujju, kur-ucu** shortness, smallness (Ka.); id. (Te.); **guju** (Tu.); **koccu** (Ma.); **gujju-mara** a small tree, a shrub or bush (Ka.lex.) **kucan- < kubja** dwarf (Ta.lex.) **kucaka** being crooked, bent, curved or contracted (Ka.lex.)

1442.**Choir-leader: kuslo** choir-leader (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3365). **kus'i_lava** bard, actor, mimic (Mn.)(CDIAL 3368).

1443.**Prosperity**: **kucalam** well-being, prosperity (**Uttarara_. Campu. 37**); virtue, goodness; excellence; **kucai** gladness, joy (**Ja_n-va_. Ta_cu_ra. 85**); **khus.i_** (U.); **kucalan-** skilful person, expert (Ta.lex.); **kus'ala** right, proper (AitBr.); competent, clever (ChUp.); healthy, prosperous (R.); well-being (TUp.); **kusala** clever, right, prosperous; prosperity, virtue (Pali.Pkt.); **kuj'ala** (NiDoc.); **kus'ala** happiness (Dhp.KharI.); **ks'ule** clever (Kt.); **ku_s'la** (Wg.); **k^{u}s'ul** wise (Pr.); **kus'ula** (Dm.); **kusal** health, prosperity (N.); **kusal.a** (Or.); **kusal, kusali_** happy, well (H.); **kusal., kuslan., kusli_n., kusri_n.** sorceress; **kusri_** clever woman, skill (M.); **kusala** merit, power of good works (Si.); **kus'lo** choir-leader (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3365). **kusa_ri** friendly greeting (N.)(CDIAL 3366). cf. **kucala-vittai** accomplishments of women, being five, viz., en.n.al, er..utal, ilai-kil.l.al,

pu_ttot.uttal, ya_r..-va_cittal (counting, writing, plucking leaves, stringing flowers, playing the lute)(**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kusala** a good thing, good deeds, virtue, merit, good consciousness; **kusalan karoti** to what is good and righteous; **kusalan bha_veti** to pursue righteousness; **kusala_kusala** good and bad; **kusala-anuesin** striving after righteousness; **kusala-kamma** meritorious action, right conduct; **kusala-pakkha** the side of virtue; all that belong to good character; **kusalata** skill, cleverness, accomplishment; good quality (Pali.lex.) **kus'a_lu** ease; healthy state; fun, frolic, pleasure (Ka.); **khus'a_la** (M.H.); **kus'i, kus.i, kusi** pleasure; will (Ka.); **khus'i_, khus.i_** (M.H.); **kus'i_lava** an actor, dancer, mime (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1444.**Image: one-horned (ibex, markhor, etc.); ?unicorn**: **kus'** one-horned (of ibex, markhor, etc.)(Sh.); **kus'ika** squint-eyed (RV.); **kus'o** maimed, crippled; **kus'ulo** having a bit broken off (e.g., a cup), maimed ? (Sh.); **kus'a** depraved, mad, inebriate (Skt.)(CDIAL 3364). **kofy- (kofs-)** to have piece broken off; **(kofc-)** to break piece off (To.); **kavi (-v-, -nt-)** to break down (as the bank of a river), crash, fall (Ta.); **kavc-** to unfasten, knock off (something fixed in place)(Ko.); **kamiyu** to be crushed (Te.); **xao~_khna_** to knock the pestle against the sides of the pounding hole, cut gashes in the pounding hole; (wild animals) to tear a piece of flesh out of prey (Kur.)(DEDR 1333). **ko_ju** (pl. **ko_ska**) horn (Kui); **ko_t.u** (in cmpds. **ko_t.t.u-**) horn, tusk, coil of hair, cluster, line, bank of stream or pool (Ta.); **ko.r.** (obl. **ko.t.-**) horns (one horn is **kob**), line marked out (Ko.); **kwi.r.** (obl. **kwi.t.**) horn (To.); **ko_d.u** horn, tusk (Ka.); **ko_r..** horn (Ka.); **ko_d.u** horn (Tu.); rivulet (Te.); **ko_d.** (pl. **ko_d.ul**) horn (Pa.); **ko_r** (pl. **ko_rgul**) id. (Ga.); **ko_r** (obl. **ko_t,** pl. **ko_hk**) horn of cattle or wild animals, branch of a tree (Go.); **ko_r, ko_r.u** (**ko_hku**), **kogoo** horn; **kohk** branch (Go.)(DEDR 2200). cf. **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved (Ka.); **ko_su** obliqueness (Te.)(DEDR 2186). **Image: ox with blunt horns**: **ku_r..ai-k-kompan-** ox with blunt horns; **ku_l.i** ox (**Pin..**); **gu_l.i** (Ka.); **ku_l.i** covering bull (Ta.lex.) **ku_r..aiyan-** short, stunted person; **ku_l.i** dwarfishness, shortness (Ta.lex.) **kur..a-k-ka_li < kor..u +** well-shaped, intractable bull in a herd (Ta.lex.) **kor-r-i** young calf (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kus.aka** an ox (Skt.lex.) **kus'to** bald (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3369). cf. **kot.u** curved, bent, crooked (Ta.)(DEDR 2054-a).] [cf. **kajja** great (Kuwi)(DEDR 1093).] cf. **kus'ika** a ploughshare (Skt.lex.) **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.)(Ka.); **ko_su** oblique, squint (of eye)(Tu.); obliqueness, oblique, not at right angles (Te.)(DEDR 2186). **kucitam** that which is bent, curved, crooked (**Ko_yir-pu. Pata. 41**); **kucita-pa_tam** the bent and upraised foot, as in the dancing posture of Nat.ara_ja; **kucita-nat.am** the dance of Nat.ara_ja with one foot upraised and bent (**Mar-aicai. 93**); **kucittal** to upraise and bend, as the leg; to cause to bend (**Te_va_. 521,4**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kuca** crimped (Or.); **ko~s** bend, fold (CDIAL 3223). **Bend; fold; contract; cramp; fainting**: **ko_ccuka** to be contracted, shudder (Ma.); **ko_ccal** contraction, cramp (Ma.); **ko.j-** (leg or arm) becomes asleep (Ko.)(DEDR 1287). **kavuci** fainting (Ta.); **kaval.i** a swoon (Ka.)(DEDR 1336). **kusi** to bend, stoop, be lowered, hang down from heaviness, sink, give way (Ka.); **kusuku** state of being lowered or low, as a door, etc. (Ka.); **kus'iyuni, kus'ipuni, kusipuni** to contract, shrink in (Tu.)(DEDR 1636). **kucati** contracts (Dha_tup.); **kucinu, kuccinu** to be crushed (N.); **kuca_na** to plait, shrivel, cut into bits (B.); **kuciba_** to thrust; **kuceiba_** to cut into pieces (Or.); **kucna_** to be contracted, be crumpled (H.); **kucaln.a_** to trample on (P.); **kuclanu, kulcanu** (N.); **kucalna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3221). **kucate_** bends oneself (Sus'r.); **kucayati** caus. (Skt.); **kucita** bent, curled (MBh.); **kum.cai** is curved or bent (Pkt.); **ko_siba** to be contracted, shrink (A.); **ku_ca_na** to plait, shrivel, reduce to small fragments (B.); **ku~ciba_** to curl, contract; caus. **kuca_iba_** to pleat (Or.); **kucita** bent (Pali); **kum.ciya, kom.ciya** (Pkt.); **ku~ci** splinter (B.)(CDIAL 3224). **koin.u** to draw in (the belly), save, economize; **koa** economy (S.); **sam.ko_cayati** contracts

(MBh.)(CDIAL 3488). **guju** to pull, contract, move convulsively (as muscles, hands or legs)(Ka.); **gunju** to pull, drag; **ginjukonu** to writhe, move the limbs convulsively; **gijagija** violently, convulsively; n. violent struggle, convulsion; **gijagija-gonu, gijagijala_d.u** to be in convulsion (Te.); **kuy-** to pull, drag (Nk.); **gunjana_** to drag; **gunj-** to pull (Go.); **gunjeru a_-** to be giddy, weak (Kuwi); **xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing** to move in a sitting or crouching position (Br. < **khaz-** (Pers.)(DEDR 1648).

1445.**Image: to bend**: **kusi** to bend, stoop, be lowered, hang down from heaviness, sink, give way (Ka.); **kusuku** state of being lowered or low, as a door, etc. (Ka.); **kus'iyuni, kus'ipuni, kusipuni** to contract, shrink in (Tu.)(DEDR 1636). **xo_col** bone (Kur.); **qoclu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 1288). cf. **ko_ca** bending from the right course, making crooked; contracting (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Images: oblique; corner**: **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.)(Ka.); **ko_su** oblique, squint (of eye)(Tu.); obliqueness, oblique, not at right angles (Te.)(DEDR 2186). **ko~r.se** obliquely (Santali.lex.) **kum.cai** is curved or bent (Pkt.); **kucita** bent (Pali); **kum.ciya, kom.ciya** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3224). **khu~_j** corner (P.); **kho~j, kho~c, khu~_j** glen, ravine, depression between two hills (N.); **khu~_c** tendon Achilles (H.); **kho~c** corner (G.)(CDIAL 3930). **khuca** hollow behind ankle (S.)(CDIAL 3891). **kuj** corner (P.); **ko~s** bend, fold (A.)(CDIAL 3223). **Image: corner**: **kho~c** corner (G.); **khu~_j, khu~_ja_** corner (P.)(CDIAL 3930). **Curved knife**: **kuyam** sickle, reaping-hook, curved knife (**Cilap. 16,30**); razor (**Ci_vaka. 2500**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ke_c-** to shave (Pa.); **ke_ma** razor (Pa.); **ke_s-** to shave; **ke_sal** razor (Ga.)(DEDR 1995). **kucate_** bends oneself (Sus'r.); **kucita** bent, curled (MBh.); **kum.cai** is curved or bent (Pkt.); **ko~siba** to be contracted, shrink (A.); **kuciba_** to curl, contract (Or.); **kucita** bent (Pali); **kum.ciya, kom.ciya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3224). cf. **kusi** to bend; state of being bent, sunk etc. (Ta.); **kus'iyuni, kus'ipuni, kusipuni** to contract, shrink in: **kuruni** to shrink in; **kuskuni** to shrink, give way, sink in (Tu.); **kusi** below (Kor.); **kudiyu** to sink, go down, decrease; **kudincu** to suppress, abate, lessen (Te.)(DEDR 1636). **ko_ccuka** to be contracted, shudder (Ma.); **ko_ccai** contraction, cramp (Ma.); **ko.j** (leg or arm) becomes asleep (Ko.)(DEDR 1287). cf. **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved (Ka.); **ko_su** oblique, squint (of eye)(Tu.); obliqueness (Te.)(DEDR 2186).

1446.**Image: to blow with fist**: **ghu_so** fist (S.); **ghussa_** fist, blow with fist (N.); **ghus** fist (B.); **ghusa** blow with fist (Or.); **ghu_sa_, ghussa_** fist (H.); **ghuso** (G.); **ghusa_ ghussa_** (M.)(CDIAL 4498). **kusuku, kusaku, kusiku, kusun:ku** to strike, beat, wash by slightly beating (Ka.)(DEDR 1637). **ka_s'i** the clenched hand, fist; a handful (Skt.lex.)

1447.**Potter**: **kucam** pertaining to the potter's class, always used as the first part of compounds. e.g. kuca-k-karuvi, potter's implements; kuca-k-kalam, earthenware, potter's vessel; kuca-k-ka_n.am, tax on potters (**S.I.I. ii.,509**); kuca-p-putti; **kuyam** potter caste; **kuyatti** female potter (**Civap. Pirapan. Piks.a_t.an-a. 6**); **kucatti** a female potter (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kuyam, (kucam-** first member of compound) potter caste; **kuyavan-, kucavan-** potter; fem. **kuyatti, kucatti**; **ko_** potter (Ta.); **kuyavan, kus'avan** potter (Ma.); fem. **kuyatti, kuyavi, kus'avi** (Ma.); **ko.v** Kota man (Ko.); **ko.ty** Kota woman (Ko.); **ko. mog** Kota child (Ko.); **ko. ka.l** Kota village (Ko.); **kwi.f** Kota man (To.); **kwi.ty** Kota woman (To.); **kwi.ko.l** Kota village (To.); **ko_va, kuvara** potter (Ka.); **kusave** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1762). **kuca-k-karuvi** potter's implements; **kuca-k-kalam** earthenware, potter's vessel (Ta.); **kus'akkalam** id. (Ma.); **kuca-k-ka_n.am** tax on potters (**S.I.I. ii,509**); **kucam** pertaining to the potter's class; **kuyam** potter caste; **kucavan-** potter (Ta.); **kus'avan** id. (Ma.); **kusave** id. (Tu.); **kuca-v-o_t.u** pot tile (**C.E.M.**)(Ta.lex.)

1448.**Image: woman's breast**: **kucam < kuca** woman's breast (**Pa_rata. Campava. 55**); **kuyam** woman's breast (**Tan-ippa_. ii,75,190**)(Ta.lex.) **koch, kochi** lap, lower part of bosom where babies are carried or dandled (K.); **kukhi** slender part of the body below the ribs; **kuchir.** hip (S.); **kukh** side between hip and ribs; **kucchir.** carrying a child astride the hip; **kuchur.** lap (L.); **kukkh** belly, side of belly, womb (P.); **kucch** hiding place; **kucchar.** lap, bosom (P.); **ku_kh** hips (H.); belly (Marw.); belly, womb, side below ribs, armpit (G.)(CDIAL 3213). cf. **ku_t.u** hip (Tu.); **kut.a** thigh (Pe.)(DEDR 1885). cf. **ce_kku** breast milk; **ce_kkai** woman's breast (Ta.)(DEDR 2803). **Image: woman with full breasts**: **kon:kacci, kon:kicci** woman with full breasts (Ma.); **kon:kai** woman's breast, protuberance of a tree (Ta.); **kon:ka** woman's breast (Ma.); **kangur.i** nipple, teat (Kui)(DEDR 2038). {cf. **ko_n:kalar** ancient garment (Ta.lex.)} **kuca** (usu.dual) female breast, teat (Sus'r.); **kuca** id. (Pali); **kuya** id. (Pkt.); **kucur^{u}** small penis, esp. a baby's (K.); **ku_c** breast, bosom, chest (Sh.); **kuch, kuci** female breast (K.)(CDIAL 3216). {cf. **kucer** dress (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3218). **kuncam** tassel; a measure in the width of cloth = 120 threads of the warp (Ta.lex.)}

1449.**Decampment of troops**: **ku_cu** march or decampment of troops (or of people)(Ka.); **ku_ca** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1450.**Image: framework**; **kuruju** a frame-work of bamboo-slits covered with paper or cloth or leaves, used to put idols in, or by the bride and bridegroom to sit in (Ka.); **kuruji, gurji** (Tu.); **ku_tu-va_hana** a kuruju in which an idol is put and before which people dance in procession; **ku_tu** dance, play (Ka.); **ku_ttu** (Ta.); **ku_rda** a leap, a jump (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1451.**Splinter**: **ku~ci** splinter (B.)(CDIAL 3224). cf. **kuccu** splinter, bit of stick, stalk (Ta.); **kucci** splinter, peg, stick (Ta.); **gusil** stump of a tree (Kond.a); **gruc** id. (Pe.Mand..); **kucci** id. (Pa.); **kusun** (pl. **kuskul**) id. (Ga.); **kucci, kutti** stump of a shrub (Tu.); **kuccu** chip, piece of straw (Ma.)(DEDR 1640). **kutti** stump (Ka.); **kucci, kutti** the stump of a shrub (Tu.)(DEDR 1640). **Image: post, pillar**: **ku_ccam** small-sized post used in building (Ta.); **ku_cu, ku_ca** post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; **gujju** queen-post, strut (Ka.); **gujji, gujju** pole or post fixed in water (Tu.); **ku_camu, gunja** pillar, post; **kuru~ju** queen-post (Te.); **gujju** one of the small vertical posts by means of which short beams are supported upon longer ones in the construction of a shelving roof (Te.); **gunje** post, pillar (Go.); **gu_j** (pl. **gu_cuku**) pillar, post (Pe.)(DEDR 1878). cf. **ku_** (pl. **ku_val**) shaft of axe (Pa.); **ku_d.** handle (e.g. of knife)(Ga.)(DEDR 1870). **Pit for erecting a flagstaff**: **kuci** pit for erecting a flagstaff; flagstaff (**Ci_vaka. 143, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stump of a tree**: **kuccu** stalk (Ta.); **kucci** stump of a tree (Pa.)(DEDR 1640). **kuncika_** the shoot of a bamboo; a shoot (Skt.lex.) **kuja_ta** a tree; the tree dalbergia ougeinensis (Ka.lex.) **Splinter; bit**: **kucini** anything very small, tender, slender (Ta.); **kusi** (Ka.); **ku_su** (Te.); **kucci** splinter, peg, stick (Ta.); **kuccu** splinter, plug, any bit of stick, stalk; tent-peg; hairpin; **kucai** bridle, bit (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_mpo_. 27**); **kur-r-i** stump, stub, stake, block, log (**Na_lat.i, 178**)(Ta.lex.) **kus'i** small wooden pin used to mark in recitation (MaitrS.); small metal pin used to mark in recitation (S'Br.); ploughshare (Skt.); **kus'ika, kus'a_** pin for marking in recitation (Pa_n..); **kus'ika_** piece of wood used as a splint for a broken limb (Car.); **kusi_** a tool made of iron (Pkt.); **kuhi_, kahi_** mattock; **kahi_** (P.); **kusi_, kusiya_** ploughshare (H.); **kas', kos'** iron instrument for digging (G.); **koslu~** bar of iron attached to a plough; **kos'iya_l.o** wooden wedge holding ploughshare in wooden frame of plough (G.); **kusa_** hand implement for turning up clods (a pole with an iron blade or head)(M.)(CDIAL 3367). **kos** to plough (Kon.lex.) **kuci** pit for erecting a flagstaff (**Ci_vaka. 143**); flagstaff (Ta.lex.)

1452.**Image: pudendum muliebre**: **kacce, kacci** the organ of generation (yo_ni) of cows and buffaloes (Ka.M.Te.); **kari** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kuci**, **kucu** membrum virile, as small (Ta.lex.) **Pubic hair**: **kuco** pubic hair (S.); **kuciro** one who lets the pubic hair grow (S.)(CDIAL 3408). **kucci** penis (Ma.); **kuci** membrum virile; **kucu** membrum virile (Ta.); **kun.n.e** genitals (Ka.); **kua** genitals (Tu.)(DEDR 1639). **Image: penis**: **kun.n.a** penis (Ma.); **kun.n.e mari** id. (Ka.); **kun.n.e** id. (Kod..); **kun.n.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1697). **kut.hi** the pubes (Santali.lex.) **koyile** pudendum muliebree (Tu.); **golli** pudendum muliebre (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 2138).

1453.**Weaver's long brush**: **kuccu** weaver's long brush (Ta.); brush (esp. of toddy-drawers)(Ma.); brush (Ka.); **koccu** brush (Ka.); **kuca** flybrush (Tu.); **kucam** weaver's brush (Ta.); **kuci** tassels (as insignia of royalty)(Ta.); **kwisy/kwis** fringe (on garment)(To.); **kuccu, koccu** tassel (Ta.)(DEDR 1639). **ku_rcika_** brush made of hair (Skt.); **ku_ci_** painter's brush (Sus'r.); brush made of hair (S.); paintbrush, weaver's brush (H.); **kuccaya** wisp of grass, brush (Pkt.); **ku_ca_** brush (made of the leaf of the dwarf palm)(L.); **kucci_** small whitewash brush (L.); **kucc, ku_** weaver's brush (P.); **ku_cca_, ku_ca_** brush, faggot (P.); **ku_cci_, kuc^{o}** brush (P.); **kuco** brush (Ku.N.); **kuci** small brush (N.); **ku~_si** brush (A.); **kuci, ku~ci** small bristle brush (B.); **ku~_c** weaver's brush (Bi.H.); **ku_co, kucr.o, ku~cr.o** large brush (G.); **kucr.i_, ku~cr.i_** small brush (G.); **ku~ca_, ku~ci_** brush (M.); **kucun.** to brush (L.); **ku_cn.a_** to rub, scour (P.); **ku~cn.e~** to brush (M.); **kuccin.** brush for dressing cotton (L.); **ku~cn.i_** weaver's brush (M.)(CDIAL 3408). **kuccu, kucam, kuci** tassel, brush (esp. of toddy-drawers)(Ma.); **kuccu** weaver`s long brush; cluster, tuft (Ta.); **kuci** tuft of hair, crest of peacock, tassels (as insignia of royalty), membrum virile (Ta.); **kocu** mane of animals (Ma.); **kucc(y)a** bunch (Go.); **kunjar.** hair-knot (Go.)(DEDR 1639). [cf. **kucca** a kind of grass, beard (Pkt.); **ku_ciya_** hair of the beard (Pkt.); **kuc** beard, chin (Gypsy); **ku~_c** weaver's brush (P.H.Bi.)(CDIAL 3408). **Image: comb; brush**: **kucca** hair comb (Pkt.); **ku_rcaka** toothbrush, painter's brush (Sus'r.); **ku_ci_** paintbrush (Sus'r.); **ku_ci_** brush made of hair (S.); **kuc** broomstick (Ku.); **kuco** brook; **kuci** small broom (N.); **ku~_ca_** sweeper's broom (Bi.); **ku~_ci_** (Bhoj.); **ku_ca_** tuft, cluster (H.); **ku_ci_** beard (H.); **ku~ci_** brush (G.); **kucci** shavings (Konkan.i); **kossu, kohu** broom (Si.); **kuccan.** to scrub oneself (L.)(CDIAL 3408). **kuci** tuft of hair especially man's (**Tiva_.**); head; tassels as insignia of royalty (**Ci_vaka. 437**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: beard**: **kucca** beard, a kind of grass; hair comb (Pkt.); **kuccaya** beard (Pkt.); **kucciya** bearded (Pkt.); **ku_ciya_** hair of the beard (Pkt.); **kuc** beard, chin (Gypsy); **ku_ci_** beard (H.); **kucci** shavings (Konkan.i); **ku_rcin** having a long beard (Skt.)(CDIAL 3408, 3410). **goco, kewa goco** a beard (Santali.lex.) **kuc** beard, chin (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3408). **ku_rcala** bearded (as an animal)(Ka_tyS'r. com.)(CDIAL 3409). **ko_java** fleecy counterpane (Pali)(CDIAL 3490). **Beard of corn**: **kim.s'a_ru** beard of corn (AitBr.); **kim.sa_ru** (Pkt.); **ki~jha_r** beard of wheat or barley; **ki~jha_ri_** beard (of wheat)(L.); **kesr^{u}** beard of corn, glumes of rice, rice chaff (K.)(CDIAL 3148).

1454.**Lion**: **kujara-ara_ti** a lion (Skt.lex.) **ara_ti** an enemy (Skt.Ka.); **kujara_ri** a lion; the animal S'arabha (Ka.lex.) cf. **a_rati** the ceremony of waving (around an idol) a platter containing a burning lamp (Ka.lex.) **kujara-ara_ti** S'arabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet)(Skt.lex.)

1455.**Image: lion, mane**: **kesarin** having a mane, of a lion; **kesara** a mane, in **kesara-si_ha** a maned lion (Pali.lex.) **ke_har, kehri_** lion, tiger (P.)(> H.Aw. **kehari_** m. lion; Mth. **kehar^{i}**); **kehari** maned (of a lion)(S.); **ke_sarin** maned, m. lion (MBh.); maned (of a lion)(Pali); **ke_sari** lion (Pkt.); **kesri_** m. lion (G.); **ke_sar** id. (M.); **kesara_** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 3475). **ke_sara** mane (Pali); mane of lion; filament of flower (Pkt.); **kesara** mane (Si.)(CDIAL 3474). **ke_sara** the mane of a horse or lion; **ke_sari** having a mane (Ka.lex.) **Image: mane**: **kocu** mane of animals (Ma.);

gusa short hair at the nape of the neck (Kui)(DEDR 1639). **cuval** mane, nape of the neck (Ta.)(DEDR 2696). **kuci** tuft of hair (esp. of man)(Ta.)(DEDR 1639). **Image: nape of neck**: **kuci** nape of neck (Ma.)(DEDR 1645). **Image: tress**: **ke_s'i** having much or handsome hair; **ke_s'ave_s'a** a tress or fillet of hair (Ka.lex.) **Image: mane**: **kucai** horse's mane (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **go_ccha_** furrow of upper lip (VarBr.S.); **gum.cha_** moustache (Pkt.); **gaca, gaje** (Ash.); **gu_ci_** (Kt.); **gucha, gu~_ci_, gu~_ca_** (Wg.); **gu_nca, go^{e}nca** (Gaw.); **goce_** (Sv.); **go~_ch, go~_chi** (K.)(CDIAL 4269). **To entangle**: **guju** to entangle, be entangled; n. state of being entangled; **go_ju** to entangle, be entangled (as thread); n. state of being entangled, of being embarrassed (Ka.); **go~_ju, go~_ja_d.u** to pester, harass, trouble (Te.)(DEDR 2190). **Images: loop; knot**: **kur..aiccu** loop, noose in a string or cord; tie, knot; eye or socket of a hoe, adze etc.; **kul.acu** id. ; **kur..aiccu-p-pat.utal** to be coiled, looped, as a rope; to be knotted, tangled; **kur..aiccu-man.vet.t.i** hoe with a socket for the handle (Ta.lex.) **kol.uvu-kayir-u** loop of the tying-string of an ola book; **kol.uvutal** to cause to hold (**Pur-ana_. 55,1**); to entangle, ensnare, inveigle (Ta.lex.) cf. **kujji** noose, snare (Go.)(DEDR 1642). **Image: dishevelled hair; topknot**: **cucu** the hair curling round the forehead (Ka.); **cuncu** a small lock of hair left upon the crown of the head (Te.); **cuncur** crest of cock (Kol.); **cucurka** topknot (Pa.); **cucua-s'ekhara-** (Pkt.)(DEDR 2651). **jujuru** state of being curled or tangled (Ka.); **jujuru** dishevelled hair (Te.)(DEDR 2652). cf. **go_ju** to entangle (Ka.)(DEDR 2190). cf. **ko.j** spider (Ko.); **go_nzru** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2195). **Bunch**: **jonge** bunch, cluster (of growing flowers or fruits (Kod..); **jon:ke, jon:kelu** bunch, cluster (Tu.)(DEDR 2832). **kuca-k-kur-avar** < **ku_rca +** the Kuravas who manufacture weaver's brushes from roots, and are employed as shikaris (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **kuccu < guccha** tassel, bunch, cluster, collection, tuft (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 63**); **kuccu-k-kat.t.u-tal** to braid the hair; **kuccu** cluster-grass, cynosurus indicus (**Pur-ana_. 257, Urai.**)(Ta.); **koccu** tassel (Ta.); **kucam** bunch of flowers (Ta.); **kuci** tuft of hair (esp. of man)(Ta.); **kuccu, kucam, kuci** tassel (Ma.); **kocu** mane of animals (Ma.); **koccu, kuccu** tassel (Ka.); **kuca** id., a kind of chowry (Ka.); **kucci, goju** tassel; **kuca** id. (Tu.); **kuccu** tassel, tuft (Te.); **kunjar, kunjar.** hair-knot; **kunja_** the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head; **kunja kelk** plaited hair (Go.)(DEDR 1639). **kuccam < guccha_** bunch of flowers, cluster, tuft; tassel of thread, sheaf of paddy in the form of a tassel (Ta.lex.) cf. **ku_rca** bunch, tuft (of grass etc.); **guccha** bundle, bunch, clump (Skt.)(CDIAL 3408). **guja** bunch, bundle, cluster (Skt.)(CDIAL 4174). **ku_ccu** horripilation, bristling of the hair (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,3,5**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **koccu** tassel (**Ko_yilo. 97**); **goju** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Horripilation; dread**: **mayir-ku_ccu** horripilation (Ma.)**; ku_cu (ku_ci-)** to be shy, coy, be ticklish, be tender (as an eye), recoil, shrinkback (Ta.);[For semant. cf. **kiccukkiccu mu_t.t.u** to tickle (Ta.)(DEDR 1516)]; **ku_cam, ku_cal** shyness; **ku_ccam** shyness, ticklishness, hesitating, timidity; **ku_ccu** horripilation (Ta.); **ku_cuka** to be shy, dread; **ku_s'al, ku_ccam** timidity, shyness (Ma.); **koyed** timidity, terror (Ko.); **kusuruni** to be afraid; **ku_runi** to hesitate (Tu.); **ku_ja** shame, bashfulness, shyness (Kui)(DEDR 1876). **Images: tail; tassel, tuft**: **kucam** bushy tail of the yak (Ta.)(DEDR 1639). **kuccu** cluster, tuft, tassel (Ta.); tassel (Ma.); bunch, bundle, cluster, tassel (Ka.); tassel, tuft (Te.); **kucam, kuci** id. (Ma.); **kunjar, kunjar.** hair-knot (Go.); **kucci, goju** tassel (Tu.); **koccu** tassel (Ta.); bunch, bundle, cluster, tassel (Ka.); **kuca** id., a kind of fan or chowry (Ka.); tassel (Tu.); **gocal** cluster, bunch (Ka.); **goci, gocilu** bunch, cluster (Tu.); **goce** mass, cluster (Ka.); **kucc(y)a** bunch (Go.); **kucam** bunch of flowers, tassel, cluster of grass (Ta.); **kuci** crest of peacock, tassels (as insignia of royalty)(Ta.); **kunja_** the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head (Go.); **kunja kelk** plaited hair (Go.)(DEDR 1639). **ku_ca_** tuft, cluster (H.)(CDIAL 3408). **jhomble** to make into a bunch (Santali.lex.) **guccha** bunch of flowers (Mn.) [Variety of forms and variation of **u** and **o** support < Drav.]; **guccha_** bunch, tassel (H.); bunch of fruit (P.); **gucchi_** barber's case of instruments (P.); **First tuft of rice seedlings when**

transplanted: **goch** first tuft of rice-seedlings when transplanted (A.); small sheaf or bundle (B.); **guchi** tuft, sheaf (B.); **guccha, goccha, gocha_** cluster, sheaf (Or.); **gu_m.chalaum.** bunch (OG.); **gu~chl.u~, ghu~cl.u~** bunch (G.); **guc.h, ghos, gho~s** bunch (M.); **kuruc., kruc.** bunch of grapes (Kho.); **ko_ro** bunch of grapes (Yid.)(CDIAL 4172). **gocchaka** cluster, bunch (Pali); **goccha, gum.cha, guluccha** (Pkt.); (CDIAL 4172). **guchi** bundle of 20 betel leaves (A.); **guci_** bundle of 100 betel leaves (H.)(CDIAL 4172). **gut.t.ha** clump, clump of grass (Pkt.); **gut.t.hal** lumpy; lump (H.)(CDIAL 4177). **Bundle; sheaf**: **kossa, kohu** bundle of twigs (Si.); **kucca** a kind of grass (Pkt.); **ku_rca** bundle of grass, bunch (TS.)(CDIAL 3408). **gocha_** bundle of transplanted seedlings; **guchi** bundle of 20 betel leaves (N.); **goch, gocha_** small sheaf or bundle; **guchi** tuft, sheaf (B.); **guccha, goccha, gocha_** cluster, sheaf (Or.); **guccha_** bunch; **guci_** bundle of 100 betel leaves (H.); **gu_m.chalaum.** bunch (OG.); **gu~chl.u~, ghu~cl.u~** bunch (G.); **guch, ghos, gho~s** bunch (M.)(CDIAL 4172). **Heap**: **ussa_** heap of grass or fodder (L.); **ucchra_yi_** raised piece of wood (Ya_j.); **samucchraya** accumulation (Skt.); **samussaya** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 1860). **ku.s- (ku.sy-)** to be heaped up (To.); **ku.sil** a heap (To.); **gu_cuni, gu_suni, gussuni** to pour, shed, spill (Tu.); **gu_juni** to ooze (Tu.); **gu.c** to lie or fall in a mass, (rain) pours down; put down in a mass (Ko.); **gu.cl** heap of fuel (Ko.)(DEDR 1877).

1456.**Image: fish**: **kaccam** a very small kind of fish; **kaccar--karuva_t.u** kaccal fish salted and dried; **kacca-c-celvam** bone of the kaccam fish (Ta.lex.) **ka_ca_mpa_rai** a kind of fish; **kayar--ken.t.ai** a kind of ken.t.ai fish (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.uva_yi** a kind of fish (Tu.lex.)

1457.**Image: eel-like fish**: **kucika** a kind of fish like an eel (Skt.); **kucika_** (Skt.); **kui_** a kind of fish (S.); **ku~ciya_** an eel-like fish (B.)(CDIAL 3217). **kuccu** a kind of fish (Ka.lex.) **kocu** a kind of fish (Ta.); **kocan, kocu** prawn, lobster (Ma.); **ko_nto** shrimp, prawn (Kond.a); **goskori** shrimp (Kuwi)(DEDR 2044). cf. **gongo** prawn (Kui)(DEDR 2036). **ga_ngat.a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 4109). **icak** a shrimp (Santali.lex.) **Image: fish with bones**: **kur-icci** a kind of fish with many sharp bones (Ma.); **kurci** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 1848). **kuri** the fish cyprinus curchius (A.)[old **kur.hi < *kur.ih**]; **kud.is'a** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 3247).

1458.**Skein of gold or silver thread**: **Skein: Type 1: guji_** skein of gold or silver thread (P.)(CDIAL 4174). **gu~chl.i_** skein (G.)(CDIAL 4172). **Skein: Type 2**: **tandu** gold or silver thread (S.)(CDIAL 5661). **kucam** is a measure of the width of cloth = 120 threads of the warp; fold of cloth (Ta.lex.) **pucam** is a sub-division of the warp containing 240 threads of skein; cloth of the length of 36 cubits and 38 to 44 inches in width and 14 lbs. in weight (Ta.lex.) **Mensuration: skeins of thread**: **kucam =** 120 threads of the warp (Ta.)(DEDR 2611). **ci_t.u =** a skein of thread = 8 **kucam** (Ta.)(DEDR 2611). **punjamu =** a skein of 60 threads (Te.)(DEDR 2611). **ci_d.u =** a skein of thread = 7 **punjamu** (Te.)(DEDR 2611).

1459.**Image: cart**: **kasur, ka_sul, ka_ssul** cart (Kol.); **kasur, khasur** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1092). **kacikai** carriage or chariot drawn by horses; palanquin (Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **kocavi_raga** a ship of a rectangular shape like a box, resembling the flank of a cart (Jain.Skt.)

1460.**Nux vomica**: **ka_java_ra, ka_jiva_ra, ka_jira, ka_sara, ka_sarka, ka_sirike, ka_sa_raka, ka_sra** the tree bearing the nux vomica (Ka.); **ka_yer, ka_yi** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_sarka** the tree strychnos nux vomica (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_jira, ka_ji_rage** a species of gourd or plant of the curcubitaceous order with an exterior resembling an orange, but with a pulp like cow-dung; the stychnos nux vomica; **kimpa_ka** (Ka.); **ka_cira, ka_cirai** (Ta.); **ka_n.n.ira** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

Strychnos nux-vomica: **kupilu, kulaka, vishamushti, vishtindu** (Skt.); **nux-vomica** or **strychnine tree, poison-nut, quaker button** (Eng.); **noix vomique** (Fr.); **gemeiner brechnussbaum** (Ger.); **jahar, kuchla** (H.); **hub-ul-jarab** (Arab.); **kagphala** (P.); **kuchila** (B.); **kajra, kuchala** (M.); **mushti-vittulu** (Te.); **yetti, yetti-kottai** (Ta.); **kanjiram** (Ma.); **kasarkana mara** (Ka.); **karya-ruku** (Kon.); **khaboung** (Bur.); Habitat: this tree is wild and plentiful throughout tropical India, commonly in the jungles about Manbhoom, in the Madras Presidency, Malabar and Coromandal coasts, Cochin, Travancore, Southern India, Orissa and Ceylon. Parts used: stem-bark, dried ripe seeds called nux-vomica... dried seeds... are nervine, stomachic, tonic and aphrodisiac, a spinal stimulant, also respiratory and cardiac stimulant... Several of the strychnos varieties furnish hunters with 'curare', an extremely dangerous arrow-poison. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1175-1181).

1461.**Image: procession; to move, walk about**: **ka_sa** causing to go (Ka.lex.) **kas** go, move; **kasati** goes, moves (Dha_tup.); **ka_seu** 3rd. sg. pres. flows (of water)(Kal.); **kosik** (1st sg. **kasim**) to walk about (Kho.)(CDIAL 2981). **ka_sa** moving (Pa_n..); **ka_ha** rush (S.); **ka_ho** driver, persecutor (S.)(CDIAL 3134). **kaseik** to cause to walk, walk (a horse) up and down (Kho.); **ka_sun** to take away, remove, pare (K.); **ka_han.u** to drive; to rush (S.)(CDIAL 3137). cf. **kars.a** dragging (Pa_n..); agriculture (Skt.lex.)(CDIAL 2906). **ka_ca_-k-ka_ran-** owner, proprietor (Ta.lex.) **kha_sa_-sva_ri** the equipage, procession, or train of a chieftain in person; the chieftain in person (Ka.M.H.); **kha_ssava_ri** (Ka.lex.) **ka_sada_ra, ka_saga_ra** a groom (Ka.); **kha_sada_ra** (M.H.); **ka_sta_ra** id. (M.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Own**: **ka_ca_** < **kha_sa_-** (U.) one's own, personal possession; original price; adj. fine, capital, elegant; **ka_ca_-varkkam** good tenants (Ta.lex.) **ka_sa_, kha_sa_** own; good, fine; legitimate, not base born (Ka.); **kha_sa_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_sagi** private, not public; own (Ka.); **kha_sagi** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1462.**To tie a knot**: **keccu** the knot which is formed by twisting; to join the end of two threads by twisting them with the fingers (Ka.); **kerci** a knot (Tu.)(DEDR 1965). **gajipuni** to fasten, strengthen (Tu.); **kaccuni** to be joined fast (Tu.); **kaccu** to join (Ka.); **kacip** to fasten bullock to yoke (Pa.); **kah** to tie, fasten up; **ka_ca_na_** to be tied tight (e.g., clothes)(Go.); **gac** to tie, bind (Pe.); **geh-**, **gehpa-** to bind (Mand..); **gaspa** to tie a knot, hang, suspend; n. hanging, suspension (Kui); **gah-** to tie (Kui); to bind (Kuwi); **gahpo** fastening, tying (Kuwi); **xa_jna_** to tether, bind by the feet (Kur.)(DEDR 1099). **kasiba** to draw tight (A.); **kac** a tying, bond (B.); **kacakvu~** to bind tightly (G.); **kacakn.e~** to pull smartly, jerk (M.); **kacka_vin.e~** to bind tightly (M.); **kacate_** fastens (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 2610). **kas'a_** whip (RV.); rein (S'is'.); **kasa_** whip (Pali); whip, thong (Pkt.); cord, tie of a garment (M.); **ka_h** strip of leather for sewing leather articles (K.); **ka~hi~_** tie, tape, riband (S.); **kasa** rope (Or.); **kasa** string (OMarw.); **kas** tape of a bodice (G.); **kasaya** whip (Si.); **kasiba_** to whip (Or.); **kasai** binds, harnesses (OMarw.); **kasn.e~** to bind tightly with a cord (M.)(CDIAL 2965). **Image: to join**: **kaccir-i** to join things, to unite; **kaccisu** to cause to join, to unite; **kaccu** to join; **kaccat.a, kaccut.a, kacad.i** (Tadbhava of **kaks.a_pat.a**) a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities (Ka.); **kaccad.a** a tuck, truss, etc. (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **Binding**: **kaccan:kam** agreement, binding (Ta.lex.) **Fastening**: **sajana** fastening (Skt.); **andanaya** monk's undergarment (Si.)(CDIAL 13098). **sam.da_na** fetter (RV.); **(h)andinava_** to put on clothes (Si.); **sanda_na** cord, fetter (Pa.); **sam.da_n.ai** fetters (Pkt.); **andana_** dressing (Si.)(CDIAL 12906). **sa~_da** rope to tie a cow's legs with while milking (H.)(CDIAL 12901). **kaccu** to join (Ka.); **kacip** to fasten bullock to yoke (Pa.); **kah** to tie, fasten up, secure (Go.); **gac** to tie, bind (Pe.); **gaspa** to tie a knot, hang, suspend; n. hanging, suspension, suicide by hanging (Kui); **gah** to tie (Kui); **gahpo** fastening, tying (Kuwi): **xa_jna_** to tether, bind by the feet (Kur.)(DEDR

1099). **To fasten; to be studded**: **khacayati** fastens (Skt.); ***khacyate_** be set, be studded (Skt.); **khacita** inlaid (MBh.); **khacna_** to be fastened, be set, be studded (H.); **khacn.e~** to set(jewels, etc.)(M.); **khac** crowd, crush (H.); **khac** tightly (G.)(CDIAL 3766). **keccu, kettu** to enclose, set (as precious stones)(Ka.); **kettuni** to set (as jewels)(Tu.); **cer-r-u** to set (as a jewel)(Ta.); **ceyal** setting work in jewelry (Ta.)(DEDR 1985). **kacate_** fastens (Dha_tup.); **kaca** band, hem; **kace_la** string holding manuscript leaves together (Skt.); **kasiba** to draw tight (A.); **kac** a tying, bond (B.); **kad.asn.i_** binding rope (M.); **kacakvu~** to bind tightly (G.); **kacakne~** to pull smartly, jerk (M.); **kacka_vin.e~** to bind tightly (M.); **kaciba_** to masturbate (Or.)(CDIAL 2610). **Girdle, girth; loincloth**: **kaccai** girdle, belt; **(ma_cun.a-k-kaccaipa_t.i : Tiruva_ca. 9,19)**; whole piece of new cloth; **kacikai** garment, cloth; curtain; **ka_ci** woman's waist girdle consisting of seven strings of beads or bells; (**ka_ci-y-er..u ko_vai : Cilap. 4,30, Urai**); **ka_cu** girdle strung with gems; (**pat.t.ut.ai cu_r..nta ka_cu : Ci_vaka. 468**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ci_** girdle (Skt.); **kam.ci_** (Pkt.); **ka_ci** tinkling girdle (Or.); **ka~_ca** a kind of loose pantaloons (S.)(CDIAL 3015). **kaks.ya_** girdle, girth (RV.); **kaks.ya** pertaining to a girdle, girdled (?)(RV.); **kaks.a_** girdle (MBh.); loincloth (Skt.); **kaks.a** girdle (MBh.); end of lower garment, hem (Skt.); **kaccha_** belt, loin- or waist-cloth (Pali); **ka_kha_** strings by which a load is tied to the back (Ku.); **kakkha_, kaccha_, kaccha** loincloth (Pkt.); **ka_ch** cloth worn between the legs, edge, hem (N.); loincloth (H.); tuck in a dhoti, loincloth (G.); **ka_ch, ka_c** hem of loincloth tucked in between the legs (B.); **ka_cha** a small cloth (Or.); **ka_cha_** loincloth (Or.H.); small tight loincloth (Bi.) **kacha_** end of garment tucked in (Or.); **ka_chni**_ a cloth worn over the loincloth (H.); **kachan**[i] a small loincloth (Mth.); **ka_cho** tuck in a dhoti, loincloth (G.); **ka_chr.o** tuck in a sari (G.); **ka_s, ka~_s** tuck in a dhoti (M.); **ka~_cya_** fold of dhoti, girdle (M. <H.); **kasa-pat.a** fold in a body cloth (Si.)(CDIAL 2592). **Girdle**: **kaccu** belt, girdle, sash, cummerband; **mal.l.ar...ya_tta pu_n:kaccu (Ci_vaka. 16)**; broad tape bad; **ta_r..kaccir- pin.ippun.t.u** (**Ci_vaka.** 1748)(Ta.lex.) **kaccam** the end piece of the Hindu garment tucked up in folds at the waist, such fold brought up from the front and tucked up behind (Ta.lex.) **kaccam** elephant's neck-rope; stirrup (Ta.lex.) **kaccai** rope, girth, girdle, belt, piece of new cloth (Ta.); **kacca** girdle, waist-belt, long cloth (Ma.); end of the lower garment passed between the legs and tucked in behind (Te.); **kaccad.amu** cod-piece (Te.); **kacv** perineal cloth (Ko.); **koc** embroidered perineal cloth (To.); cloth given at funeral (To.); **kacce** cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, girdle (Ka.); perineal cloth (Kod..); end of lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into waistband (Tu.)(DEDR App.20). **Loincloth**: **kacevo_k, koco_k** coat, mantle; **kuchok** bag (Wg.)(CDIAL 2594). **kaccanti** gunny bag; **kaccanti-y-avir..** to spin a yarn, lit., to untie the bag (Ta.lex.) **kacchat.t.i_, kacchut.t.iya_, kaccho_t.i_** loincloth (Pkt.); **kachvat.t.i_** gusset (L.); **kachot.a_** loincloth (P.); **kast.a_, ka_sut.i** (A.); **ka_chat.a_** (Or.); **kachaut.i_** (H.); **kachot.o**, **kachot.i_** (G.); **kasot.a_** tuck or end of dhoti (M.)(CDIAL 2590). **kaccat.t.am < kacchat.ika_** folds in the garment of a Hindu; strip of cloth worn over a man's private parts; **kaccam** the end piece of the Hindu garment tucked up in folds at the waist, such fold brought up from the front and tucked up behind (Ta.lex.) **kucavam < koycakam** folds of cloth put on by Indian women (**G.Tj.D. 63**)(Ta.lex.) (**kaccatu kat.intu : Kalla_. 44**); **gajji** corset (Kur.); **kacuka** corselet, jacket (R.); bodice, armour (Pali); snake's slough (Skt.); **kam.cu** woman's bodice (Pkt.); **kam.cua** bodice, armour (Pkt.); **ka~_jo** band of metal round of a khukri (N.); **ka~_cu_, ka~cuwa_** bodice, shirt (H.); **ka~_c.va_** a sort of waistcoat (M.)(CDIAL 2626). **kaja_k** the waist-band or sash worn by peons or sepoys (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **kaculi_** bodice (Skt.); **kam.culi** (NiDoc.); **kam.culia_** (Pkt.); **kajuro** (S.); **kajli_** (L.); **ka~_culi_** clothes (Ku.); bodice, sheath (H.); **ka~_suli** woman's bodice (A.); **ka~_culi** (B.); **kacul.a** (Or.); **ka~_cali** (OMth.); **ka~_cl.i_** bodice (G.); **ka~_c.ol.i_, ka_c.ol.i_** bodice (M.)(CDIAL 2627)[with **o** from **col.i_ < co_d.a** jacket (Skt.)(CDIAL 4923). **Tunic, jacket**: **kacukan-** one who wears a tunic

or jacket; **kacuki, ka_cukan, ka_cuki** the body-guard of a king, wearing a jacket; jacket; curtain; **ka_cukam** jacket; **ka_cuki** id. (Ta.lex.) **Dress, costume**: **ka_ca** dress, costume, character (B.); **kicca** to be done; duty (Pali) to be done; action (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3428). **Cloth merchant**: **kaccavat.a-k-ka_ran-** merchant, trader; **kaccavat.am** (Ta.); **kaccavat.am** (Ma.) peddling, trade especially in cloth; mixing up of things (Ta.lex.) **kaks.apat.t.a** loincloth (Skt.); **kacchat.t.i_, kacchut.t.iya_, kaccho_t.i_** loincloth (Pkt.); **kachvat.t.ti_** gusset (L.); **kahot.a_** loincloth (P.); **kast.a_, ka_sut.i** (A.); **ka_chat.a_, ka_chot.i** (Or.); **kachaut.i_** (H.); **kachot.o** (G.); **kachot.i_** (G.); **kasot.a_** tuck or end of dhoti (M.)(CDIAL 2590). [cf. **koch** curve above hip where babies are carried (K.); **ka_kh** lap (N.); **ka_s** loins, waist, udder (M.); **kaks.a** armpit (RV.)(CDIAL 2588). **kar.ma_** waist (Kur.); **kar.me** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 1143).] **kacca-vat.akka_ran-** merchant, trader; **kaccavat.am** peddling, trade especially in cloth (**J.**); id. (Ma.); mixing up of things (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Clothing**:{Two types of clothing are related to parts of the body: **kaccai** girdle worn around the lap or hip and tied; and **kaccu** bodice taken around the armpits and breasts and tied.} **> Stream 1: Armpit, hip, lap, side of the body below the armpit**: **kaca~_t** near; **kacant-kow** armpit (Wg.)(CDIAL 2593). **kachur.i** flank below armpit (S.)(CDIAL 2591). **Groin**: **keccal** the udder of beasts (Ka.lex.) **ked** belly from navel to groin (Ko.); **ke0** lower belly (of man)(To.); **gejje** the groin between the belly and the thigh (Ka.); **gajja** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1938). **kaks.a** armpit (RV.); groin ? (AV.); **kaks.a_** armpit (Sus'r.); **kaccha** id. (Pali); **kakkha, kaccha** (Pkt.); **kakh, kak** (Gy.); **xac.em** my armpit (Pas'.); **koch** curve above the hip where babies are carried (K.); **ka_kh** lap (N.); side of the body, armpit (Ku.); **ka_khi** side of the body below the armpit, armpit (N.); **ka_ch** side, edge (N.); **ka_x** side of the body, edge (A.); **ka~_kh** flank, hip, waist; armpit (B.); side, armpit (Mth.Bhoj.H.); **ka_kh** id. (G.); **ka_s** loins, waist, udder (M.); **ka_kha** side, armpit (Or.); **kach** armpit (K.); **kach, kachu** (S.); **kacho** side of a boat (S.); **kakchli_** id. (WPah.); **kaccha_** id. (P.); **kacch** armpit (L.P.); **ka~_kh** armpit (M.); **kha_kko** (Konkan.i); **kasa** armpit (Si.); **kac.-kuru_** armpit (Kt.); **kacant-ko_u** (Wg.); **kus.lok** (Pr.); **kacya_l** (Gaw.); **kac.a_l** (Bshk.); **kas.a_l** (Tor.); **ka_xe** by the side of (A.); **kakhu** to, for (OB.); **kaha~_** beside, near (N.)(CDIAL 2588). **kamukkat.t.u** armpit (Ta.); **ganjguy, ganjgu.l.y** armpit (Ko.); **komkwir.** (To.); **kavun:kur, kan:kur, kan:kar.., kan:kur..a, kon:kur..** id. (Ka.); **gan:kelu** id. (Ka.); **kavnki** vital spot (Kod..); **kan:kkul.a** armpit (Tu.); **karkiled.i** (Kor.); **kaun:gili** breast, bosom; an embrace; **kaun:gilincu** to embrace, hug, press to the bosom (Te.); **kavkor, kavkod.** armpit (Pa.); **kavngil, kangil** lap (Pa.); **kalgil** id. (Ga.); **ka_kri_, kakri** armpit (Go.)(DEDR 1234). **kidukilu** armpit (Tu.); **kitki lomber.i, ki_ti kola** id.; **ki_ti** tickling (Kui); **kitkorod.i** armpit (Kui); **kutli_** id. (Go.); **gutu** id. (Kur.); **kusul** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1551). **akkul., can:kam** armpit; **akkul.u** to tickle (Ta.); **akkul.am** armpit, tickling (Ma.); **cakkili** armpit (Te.); **can:ka, can:kili** id. (Te.); **sanka_, sanka, sakka** id. (Kol.); **sakka** id. (Nk.); **canka** id. (Ga.); **ceql kund.e** to tickle (Malt.)(DEDR 2274). **tokku** armpit (Ma.); **tol^{o}kh** side of the body, flank (Kur.); **tolokh** armpit (Kur.)(DEDR 3520). **Breast, udder, teat**: **a~_car** breast (Aw.); **a~_cal.** udder, teat (G.); **a~_cu_l.** udder (M.)(CDIAL 168). **ca_ci** mother's milk (Ta.) a childish word for the female breast (Ka.); woman's breast (Te.)(DEDR 2436). **Hip, side of belly, lap**: **kuks.i** belly (RV.); **kucchi** (Pali); **kukkhi, kucchi** (Pkt.); **ku_c** middle (Ash.); **kucut.** calf of leg; **na_s** belly; **nas tapai_** calf of leg (Orm.); **ku_c** belly (Wg.); **kace_** scrotum (Pr.); **ku_c** belly (Pas'.); **ku_ic, kuc, kuca** among; **kucai** out of; **kuci** into (Pas'.); **kuc** belly (Kal.); **koch, kochi** lap, lower part of bosom where babies are carried or dandled (K.); **kukhi** slender part of the body below the ribs; **kuchir.** hip (S.); **kukh** side between hip and ribs (L.); **kucchir.** carrying a child astride the hip; **kuchur.** lap (L.); **kukkh** belly, side of belly, womb; **kucch** hiding place; **kucchar.** lap, bosom (P.); **ku_kh, ku~_kh** belly, womb; **ku_kh** hips (H.); **ku_kh** belly (Marw.); belly, womb, side below ribs, armpit (G.); **kum.si** womb (OM.); **ku_s** belly; **kusa_, kusva_** womb (M.); **kusa, kisa** belly, womb (Si.); **kis** interior (Si.)(CDIAL 3213). **kauks.a, kauks.aka** abdominal

(Pa_n..); **koccha** pertaining to the belly; region of the belly (Pkt.); **koc** knee (Gypsy)[?< **kuks.i-**]; **ko_ch** belly (K.); **kokh** belly, womb (P.); **khokh** bosom (WPah.); **kokharya_li_** armpit (Ku.); **kokh** womb (N.); **kokho** ribs, side (N.); **ko~kh** womb, side, rib (B.); **ko_kh** lap (Bhoj.); **kosan.** side below the ribs (G.); **ko_kh**^{i} womb (Aw.); **kokh, kokha_** belly, womb (H.); **ko_car.** lap, end of a garment curled up to hold things (B.); **ko_chal** corpulent (K.)(CDIAL 3556). cf. **ku~cki** groin; **kuca** crimped border of cloth (Or.)(CDIAL 3223). **> Stream 1**: **kaccu** a kind of corset worn by Indian women in ancient times (Ta.); bodice to confine the breast (Ma.) < ? **kacuka** (Skt.)(DEDR 1098). **kaccu > Stream 2**: **kaks.ya** girdle, girth (RV.); **kaks.a_** girdle (MBh.); loincloth (Skt.); **kaccha_** belt, loin- or waist-cloth (Pali); loincloth (Pkt.); **ka_kha_** strings by which a load is tied to the back (Ku.); **ka_ch** cloth worn between the legs, edge, hem (N.B.); tuck in a dhoti,loincloth (G.); **ka_c** hem of loincloth tucked in between the legs (B.); **ka_cha** a small cloth (Or.); loincloth (H.); **ka_cha_** loincloth (Or.H.); **kacha_** end of garment tucked in (Or.); small tight loincloth (Bi.); **kachan**^{i} a small loincloth (Mth.); **ka_cho** tuck in a dhoti, loincloth (G.); **ka_chr.o** tuck in a sari (G.); **ka_, ka~_s** tuck in a dhoti (M.); **ka~_cya_** fold of dhoti, girdle (M. < LM); **kasa-pat.a** fold in a body cloth (Si.); **kaci** near (Dardic <?**kaks.ye_**); **kas, kac, gasi~_** beside, with, by (Dardic)(CDIAL 2592). **khesiyu~** a cloth loosely worn over the shoulders (G.); **khe~s** a partic. kind of cloth (cotton, wool,or silk)(M.); **kes'** silk, silk threads (Gy.); **khes'** a kind of silk cloth worn by women as a girdle (K.); a woollen wrapper (B.); **khesr.a_** a figured cloth (H.); **khesu** thick cotton cloth (S.); **khes** thick cotton shawl with coloured border (L.); a particular kind of cloth made in Bhadgaon (N.); a figured cloth (H.); a cloth loosely worn over the shoulderss (G.); a kind of cloth (P.); **khesi_** small shawl (P.)(CDIAL 3924). cf. **kayal** string (Ma.); **kayir-u** rope, cord, string (Ta.)(DEDR 1254).

1463.**Confused; crowded**: **gija, giji** a sound denoting confusion, etc.; **giji giji, gija gija** state of being very crowded (Ka.); **gijilu** confusion (Tu.)(DEDR 1520). **kayakkam < kayan:ku-** strain, stres (**Man.i. 7,75**); confusion, perturbation (**Ci_vaka. 394**); **kayan:ku-tal** to be disturbed as in mind, to be excited (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 4,5**)(Ta.lex.) **gic-pic** crowded together (N.H.); **gicgic** (G.); **gicca** crowded (M.); **gica_d.** a dense wood (M.); **vigim.cai** separates (Pkt.); **gacu** much, many (S.); **gac, gacpac** crowded (H.); **gacca** firmly, tightly (G.); **gac** tightly (M.); **gaccha** collection, crowd (Pkt.); **gi~ji** dense; **gijgij** crowd (B.); **ge~ja_-ge~ji** over-crowded (Or.); **ghicpic** crowded (H.); **ghi~c, ghicca** (G.); **ghacpaci** overcrowdedness (S.); **ghacet.o** push (Ku.); **ghacca_** thrust (N.); **ghaca_ro** rush, crowd (N.); **ghacet.nu** to push, thrust (N.); **ghaca-maca** pressure of work (N.); **ghacr.a_-ghacr.i_** overcrowdedness (G.); **ghi~ji** dense, impenetrable (B.)(CDIAL 4153). **To ram, thrust**: **gaja** disrespect (Skt.); **gam.jai** oppresses, rebukes; **gam.jia** hurt; **gam.jan.a** disrespect (Pkt.); **ga~_jnu** to ravish, rape (a woman)(N.); **ga~_ziba** to thrust, cram (A.); **ga~_jiba_** to ram, thrash (Or.); **gajiba_** to oppress, abuse (Or.); **gajan.a_** abuse (Or.); **ga~_jna_** to churn; **ga_jna_** to treat with contempt (H.); **ga~_jvu~** to agitate, overpower, deceive (G.); **ga~_jn.e~** to torment (M.); **ga_jiba_** to ram, thrash, fall in torrents (of rain)(Or.); **gaddia** proud (Pkt.); **ga_da_** to ram, cram (B.); **ga_dna_** to press down, cram (H.)(CDIAL 3960). **gandhayate_** hurts (Dha_tup.); **gandhana** injury (Skt.); **gada** illness (Sus'r.); **agada** (RV.); **gada** (Pali); **gaya** (Pkt.); **gandhana** injuring (Pali); **ga~_dn.e~** to torment (M.); **gandh** hurt (Skt.)(CDIAL 4016).

1464.**Marrow; slippery; mire, mud**: **keccu** (the marrow, essence, or pith of plants etc.); core, the heart of a tree; essence, strength (majjan, sa_ra); **marada-keccu** id.; **keccu-kat.t.u** to become strong, firm, or excessive; **kecco_r..ad.ike** pieces of areca nut that are hard (Ka.lex.) **kirci** slippery mud (Ka.); **kiraci, kireci** mud, mire; adj. miry, dirty, foul; **kirici** mire, mud (Tu.)(DEDR 1565). **khidor, kickic, kackac, kacpac** muddy (Santali.lex.) **To slip**: **gr.ih- (gr.ist-)** to

slip, slide; be slippery (Pe.); **gris** clean, clear, shining, polished; **gris inba** to be clean, clear, shining, polished; **gris ispa** to cleanse, make clear or shining, polish; **grisna** cleanly; **grihu** mucus, slime; **grihi** smooth, polished, slippery; **grihpa (griht-)** to be smooth, polished, slippery (Kui); **gr.ih- (gr.ist-), gri_ssali (gri_st-), glih'nai, glis-** to slide, slip; **grihini** slippery (Kuwi)(DEDR 2261). **khisai** slips (Pkt.); **khisan.u**, pp. **khitho** to fall in fortune, sleep (S.); **khisna_** to sink, fall (H.); **khisvu~** to slide, go to a distance; caus. **khesavvu~** (G.); **khisn.e~** to move aside (M.); **khiskan.u** to slip (S.); **khiskan.a_** to slip away (P.); **khisakna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3888). **To mash**: **gredi, greji** soft, pulpy, festering; **gredi inba** to be soft, pulpy; **gredna** to beat into a pulp (Kur.); **geje geje** to reduce to a pulp (Mun.d.a_ri_); crammed (Sant.); **gijgij** close (Sant.); **gi~_jna_, gi~jolna_** to mash with the hand (H.); **gacet.o** lump (G.); **gica_d.** a dense wood (M.); **gacu** piece of bread (S.); **gejja-, ga_gejja** churned (Pkt.); **ge~jiba_** to press together (Or.)(CDIAL 4153). **gham.ciya** oil-presser (Pkt.); **gha~_ci_** m., **gha~_cen.** f. (G.)(CDIAL 4405). **gijat.i, giji giji** a jelly-like, viscous, pulpous, sticky state (Ka.); **giji giji** soft, pulpous (Tu.); **giji, gii** pith (Pa.); **ginji** pump of fruit (Go.); **ginjna_** to beat or press into pulp (Kur.)(DEDR 1519). **ku_cci** pulp of wood-apple (Ta.); **ku_u, ku_i, ku_al** centre of a fruit, stalk in the midst of a jackfruit (Ma.); **kusuri, kusuru** the pulp of some vegetables and fruits; **gu_ji** stalk inside a jackfruit or pineapple (Ka.); **ku_ji, gu_ji** the stalk in the midst of a jackfruit, the germ-matter of a boil; **kusri** pulp of a fruit (Tu.); **gujuru, gujju, gunju** id.; **gojju** pulp (Te.); **gurju** juice, pulp (Ga.); **gunji_** sweet inner fibre of sugar-cane (Go.); **gurju** pith (Kuwi)(DEDR 1880). cf. **ko.g** stone of olive (Ko.)(DEDR 2179). **koya_** pulp of jackfruit (H.); **koy** mango stone (CDIAL 3525).

1465.**Image: cock**: **ka_cu_ka** a cock; the cakrava_ka bird (Skt.lex.)

1466.**To measure; land-measure**: **kachchi_** lower, smaller (a weight, measure); **kachcha_ tol** beneath the standard weight; **kachchh** measuring land; **kachchh pa_un.a_** to measure (land); **kachchn.** to measure (especially land), to estimate the produce of land; **ka_chhu_, kachhu_a_** one who measures a field or estimates a crop; **kachhwa_ha_** a tribe of ra_pu_ts claiming descent from Rus, the son of ramchandra; one who measures land (P.lex.) **kacarai** a measure in weight = 1 1/2 kahcu (**S.I.I., ii,127**); **kacca_-c-ce_r** small seer = 8 palam (Ta. < U.); **kajam** yard-measure (Ta. < **gaz** (U.); **kasi_, kasai_, kesai_** rope used in land measurement (H.)(CDIAL 2965). **kus.ki** dry land, land not artificially irrigated (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **kus.ki < s'us.ka** dry land, opp. to tari (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **kachan.u** to measure (S.); **Land measurer**: **ka_chu** land-measurer (S.); **ka_cho** measure, size (S.); **kacchan.** to measure by length (L.); **kacchn.a_** to measure (esp. land)(P.); **kacch, ka_cch** measurement of a field (P.)(CDIAL 2617). **kaccam** (Ta.); **kacca** (Ka.) a grain measure, **marakka_l;** standard of measure (Ta.); a certain very large number **kal.ir-u por-r-e_r na_n-karai-k-kaccama_kum** (**Ci_vaka. 2219**); agreement, binding (Ta.Inscr.)(Ta.lex.) **Definitely, finally; accurately**: **xaccna_**(as an auxiliary) finish, do thoroughly, definitely or finally (Kur.); **qace** to end, finish (Malt.)(DEDR 1100). **kaccitam** accuracy, correctness, neatness (Ta.lex.)

1467.**Food**: **gaji** conjee, rice-water, water in which rice has been boiled and which is drained off after the rice has been cooked (Te.Ka.Tu.); **kaci** id. (Ta.); starch, such water which is the starch generally used by Indian washerman (**Kantapu. Na_t.t.up. 50**); liquid food; slop in general used as an article of invalid diet (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,5,5**); gruel prepared from cereals; **kaci-ka_yccutal** to prepare food, as gruel, slop or boiled rice; **kaci-k-ku_t.ai** colander by which conjee is strained off; **kaci-t-tan.n.i_r** conjee, water drawn off from boiled rice; term for food in general as applied by the poorer classes; liquid food; **kaci-t-tel.ivu** water strained from rice

after it has been well-cooked, used as a light diet; **kaci-t-tot.t.i** place where gruel is given free to the poor; **kaciyil-vat.ittal** to show extreme stinginess, as straining conjee; to magnify very insignificant things out of all proportion to their importance; to strain at a gnat (Ta.lex.) **Fermented liquor**: **kaar-am** fermented liquor; **kaci-k-ka_t.i** vinegar produced from the fermentation of conjee (Ta.lex.) **kha_v** glutton (K.); **kha_u_** (P.H.); **-kha_u_** in cmpds. eating (G.M.)(CDIAL 3871). **kho** food (Tir.); **kha_da** food AV.)(CDIAL 3864). **khaihan** food given to a serf in return for labour (Bi.)(CDIAL 3866). **kha_dani_ya** to be chewed; n. hard food (BHSk.); solid food (Pali); **ra_j-kha_ni** goat's testicles (reserved formerly for the king's consumption)(N.)(CDIAL 3870). **kha_n.ora_** gluttonous (M.)(CDIAL 3868). **kha_n.a~_d.ro** cookhouse (CDIAL 3869). **kha_dana** eating (Pali); food (RV.); **khayam.na** (NiDoc.); **kha_n.a** eating, food (Pkt.); **kha_n.a_** meal (L.); **kha~_r.u** (Ku.); **kha_n-pin** eating and drinking (N.); **kha_n-pa_n** (B.); **kha_n, kha_na_** meal (H.B.); **kha_n.a** food (OMarw.Konkan.i); **kha_n.u~** dinner party (G.); **kha_n.** boiled grain for cattle (G.); **kha_n.e~** food (M.); **khen** fiid after **pyon^{u}** dat. **penas** to drink (K.)(CDIAL 3867). **kha_dati** chews, bites (RV.); eats (S'Br.Pali); **kha_yati** (BHSk.); **khatva** (NiDoc.); **kha_ai, kha_i** (3rd pl. **kha_am.ti, kham.ti**)(Pkt.); **kar, xa, xath** (Gypsy); **kha_na** (D..); **kha_** (Tir.Wot..Tor.Bshk.Mai.); **kha** (Phal.); **khoi_ki**, **kho_nu** (Sh.); **kha_n.o** (K.); **kha_van.** (L.); **kha_n.a_** (P.); **kha_n.u_** (WPah.); **kha_n.o** (Ku.); **kha_nu** (N.); **kha_iba** (A.); **kha_oya_** (B.); **kha_iba_** (Or.); **kha_eb** (Mth.); **kha_il** (Bhoj.); **kha_i** (OAw.); **kha_b^{u}** (OAw.); **kha_na_** (H.); **kha_bo** (Marw.); **kha_vu~** (G.); **kha_n.e~** (M.); **kha_um.k** (Konkan.i); **kanava_** (Si.); **ma kani_** I am eating (Si.); **khyon^{u}** (K. **khewa_n** I am eating), **kheun^{u}** (K.); **khian.u** (S.); **khia_iba_** caus. (Or.); **khiya_na_** (OH.); **kha_dita, kha_yita** (Pali); **khayidaga** (NiDoc.); **ke_ra** he ate (Gypsy); **xaliv** flesh (Gypsy); **xalo** ate (Gypsy); **kha_yo** (N.); **kha_ pi** eating and drinking (Or.); **kha_y** act of eating (Mth.); **kha_ya_** ate (H.); **kha_i_** food, pastry (G.); **ka_** eaten (Si.); **ma ke_mi_** I ate (Si.); **kha_dho** food (S.); **kha_dhi** food (S.); **kha_dha_** eaten (L.P.); **kha_dhu~** (G.); **kha_dila_** (OM.); **kha_d** nourishment (M.); **kha_in.u** to eat (S.); **kha_da_pe_ti** gives to eat, feeds (Pali); **kha_viyam.ta** pass. being fed (Pkt.); **khya_wun** (K.); **khuva_un.a_** (P.); **khuwa_n.u_** (WPah.); **khuwa_unu** (N.); **khuwa_iba** (A.); **kha_oya_na** (B.); **khua_iba** (Or.); **khawa_na_** (H.); **khuva_i** (OMarw.); **kava-nava_** (Si.); **khajjati** is eaten (Pali); **khajjai** (Pkt.); **khaji-zo_nu** (Sh.); **kha~_jan.u** (S.); **kha_jan.** (L.)(CDIAL 3865). **kha_dya** to be eaten; n. food (MBh.); **khajja, khajjaka** solid food (Pali); **khaja-boja** solid and other food (NiDoc.); **khajja** eatable (Pkt.); **khajjaya** a partic. food (Pkt.); **kha_ju** food (S.); **kha_j** food, eatable (L.); **kha_jja_** victuals (P.Ku.); **khajau~** food (WPah.); **kha_j** grain for food (WPah.); food (G.); **kha_ja_** rice for chewing (Ku.); any light meal (N.); a partic. sweetmeat like piecrust (B.Or.); sweetmeat of wheaten flour (Bi.); food, a partic. sweetmeat (H.); **kha_z** not forbidden (of food)(A.); **kha_ju~** piecrust (G.); **kha_je~** grocery, a partic. sweetmeat (M.); **kajaka** meal; **atara-kaja** meal taken between morning gruel and noon (OSi.Bra_hmi)(CDIAL 3872). cf. **Barley**: **kaj** barley (Ko.); **koj** id. (To.); **gajja** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1106). cf. **kaci** rice-water, water poured off rice, starch (Ta.)(DEDR 1107). **Rice gruel**: **kajja, kajja_ya** bread (Ka.M.); **kajja_ya** a kind of sweet rice-cake (Ka.); **kacca_ya** (Ta.); **kajja_ya, kajjemu** (Te.); **kha_je_m.** (M.); **kas'ipu** food; clothing; in the dual: food and clothing (Ka.lex.) **ka_ja_-man.t.ikai < gaja_ +** (U.) a kind of cake made of wheat and rice flour (**Intupa_ka. 326**)(Ta.lex.) The carrying of the broth (**kaji**) may explain the transformation of **ka_ + ad.i** forms infixed with: **-/j/c-** : **ka_jika** sour rice-gruel (Sus'r.); **ka_ji_, ka_cika** (Skt.); **kajika, kajiya** (Pali); **kam.jia** (Pkt.); **konz^{u}** (K.); **ka_jhi_** sour beverage of water and mustard seed, rice gruel, buttermilk (S.); **ka~_jha_** buttermilk and water (L.); **ka_ji_, ka_ci_** sour liquor from fermented chick-peas or carrots (P.); **ka~_ji** whey (Ku.); **ka~_zi** sour rice gruel (A.); **ka~_ji** (B.); **ka_ji_** (Or.); **ka~_ji_** (H.); gruel, paste, gruel (G.); sour rice gruel, gruel (M.); **kanda** rice gruel (Si.)(CDIAL 3016). < **Gruel**: **kaci** rice-water, water poured off rice, starch (Ta.);

kai rice-gruel, starch (Ma.); **kaj ni.r** water poured off rice (Ko.); **koj** rice-porridge (To.); **gaji** rice-gruel, starch (Ka.); **kaji** rice-gruel, porridge (Kod..); **gaji** gruel, rice-water, starch, porridge (Tu.); **ganji** gruel (Te.); **genji** water from boiled rice (Ga.); **genji e_r** id. (Go.); **ka_sar** yellow water which comes out of strained rice (Go.); **kaisar** boiled rice gruel; **ka_ser, ka'eri** water of boiled rice (Go.); **genzi** water poured from boiled rice (Kond.a); **kanji, kanji_-amm** water made very sour by a prolonged stay over cooked rice; broth or vegetable soup (eaten with rice and considered as curry); acid in general (< IA.)(Kur.); **ka_cika** water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation (Skt.)(DEDR 1107). **Foam**: **gaji_** foam, scum (S.); **ga_j** (Ku.N.Bhoj.); froth, scum (H.); **gaja_na_** to cause to ferment (H.); **ga~_ja_** frothing (B.); **ga~_jla_** froth, beestings; **ga~_ja_** to foam (B.)(CDIAL 3959). cf. **kaca_**< **gaja_** toddy; **kaca_** Indian hemp (Ta.lex.) **ga~ja_** hemp (Skt.)(CDIAL 3964). cf. **kaja** to be congealed, solidified by growing cold (Kui)(DEDR 1102). **kar..u-ni_r** water in which rice has been washed (Ta.); **karcu, kaccu** washing, water in which raw rice has been washed (Ka.); **kad.ugu, kad.gu, kad.uvu, kad.vu** n. water in which rice or anything has been washed (Te.)(DEDR 1369). **Image: barley**: **jave** (Tadbhava of **yava**) barley (Ka.); **java** (Ma.); **jave-go_di** barley, hordeum vulgare (Ka.); **yava, eve, jave, yave** a barley corn, as a measure or as a weight; a figure or mark on the hand resembling a barley corn, supposed to indicate good fortune; **yavaka, yavake** barley; a sort of barley (Ka.); **yava-ks.a_ra** an alkali prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash (Ka.Skt.); **yavasa_ya** (Tadbhava of **vyavasa_ya**) agriculture (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **yava** hordeum vulgare (Car. Su. 4.22,28,40). Hardeum vulgare (Ancient Egyptian **it**; Coptic **eiwt**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **s'i^{e}yr**) "Egyptian barley was chiefly of the four-eared or six-eared variety... one of the basic food plants in ancient times, being used for bread and beer. Barley grains have been found dating back to predynastic times. An entire barley plant had been left in the coffin of Amenophis I (1567-1320 BC). Barley sprouts found during excavations were part of the burial rites, being symbolic of the resurrection of Osiris, King of the Dead... fermented liquid was probably a thin gruel. In present-day Egypt the Nubians brew a kind of beer called **bouza**... contains about 7% alcohol... Diodorus refers to it... used in white spots of a burn as bandage... with emme, barley was used in a birth prognosis..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.107-108). Hordeum vulgare: **jau** (H.P.B.); **jav** (M.); **divya** (Skt.); **barliyarisi** (Ta.); **barlibiyam** (Te.); grains: demulcent, easy of digestion, used in dietary of sick, parched and powdered much employed in the form of a gruel in cases of painful and atonic dyspepsia; cultivated chiefly in N. India and up to 13,000 ft. in the Himalayas (GIMP, p.136). cf. **kaj** barley (Ko.); **gajja** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1106). **Hordeum vulgare**: Hardeum vulgare or sativum or distichon; Synonyms: **gerste** (Ger.); **orge** (Fr.); the barley of Egypt and commonly found in ancient tombs is a six-rowed barley, hordeum hexastichon; habitat: probably western Asia as an evolution from a wild form of barley, hordeum spontaneum; barley is chiefly used as a brewing grain. The kernel is used as a food for humans chiefly in the form of pearl barley or as a patent barley flour. Roasted barley is used as a coffee substitute. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 142-146). Hordeum vulgare, hordeum sativu, hordeum decorticatum, hordeum distichun, hordeum hexastichun, hordeum zeocriton: **yava** (Skt.); **barley** (Eng.); **orge anguleuse** (Fr.); **sechszeilige gerste** (Ger.); **jao** (Pers.); **jave, jan** (H.); **jab** (B.); **jawa** (S.); **cheno** (G.); **satu, jav** (M.); **pachcha-yavulu** (Te.); **barlhiarisi** (Ta.); **jave-godi** (Ka.); **baarli** (Kon.); Habitat: this cereal is larely cultivated in several varieties in Sind, Bombay Presidency and other provinces of India... Parts used: dried decorticated grain called pearl barley and the seeds of yava... Java is nutritive; seed or grain is demulcent. Decoction of seeds is a bitter tonic and astringent... Java or yava is used as food by the poorer classes; medicinally it is also used as conjee... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 653-655).

1468.**Tender; unripe, raw**: **kayam** tenderness, softness (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kasu, kasa** unripe, young (Ka.); **kasu** id. (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kacca, kacca_** unripe, green; uncooked, raw; rude, rough; young, tender (Ka.); **kacca_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **kur-uje, kujje** an unripe fruit of the jack tree (Ka.lex.) **kaco, khaco** bad (Sh.); **koc^{u}** unripe, raw, imperfect (K.); **kaco** raw (S.); **kacca_** unripe, incomplete (L.); raw, unbaked (P.H.M.); **kyacco** raw (WPah.); **ka_co** unripe (Ku.N.); **ka~_co** id., uncooked (N.); **ka~_si** new (of moon)(A.); **ka~_ca_** raw, unripe (B.); **ka_ca_, kaca_, kaca_** (Or.); **ka~_c, ka~_ce** (Mth.); **ka_ca_** (Aw.); **ka_c, ka_ca_, ka~_ca_, ka~_c** (H.); **ka_cu~** (G.); **ka_ca_** (M.)(CDIAL 2613). **ka_yttal** to bear fruit (**Pur-ana_. 184**); **ka_tcu** (Te.); **ka_y** (Ka.Ma.); **ka_yi** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_y** fruit to grow or develop; fruit in a yet unripe, but pretty full-grown state (Ka.); unripe or ripening fruit (Ma.); unripe fruit; to bear fruit (Ta.); **ka.y** unripe fruit (Ko.); unripe fruit (Kod..); **ka_yi** unripe fruit, seed (Tu.); **ka_yppu** produce of a tree, crop of fruit or grain (Ta.); **ka_yuka** to be ripe (Ma.); **ka_cu** to bear or produce (as fruit)(Te.); **ka_pu** crop, brearing or producing fruit (Te.); **ka_yk** fruit (Nk.); **ka_ya** unripe fruit (Go.); **xe_na_** unripe, raw, half-cooked (Kur.); **kaiya** fruit (Kuwi); **qene** unripe, raw (Malt.)(DEDR 1459). **ka_y-kkulai** bunch of unripe fruits (**Cilap. 13,193**); **ka_y-kar-i** unripe fruits, vegetables and the like used for preparing curry (Ta.Ma.); **ka_yn:kan-i** fruits ripe and unripe (**Tol. Er..ut. 48, Urai.**); **ka_ykani** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

1469.**Image: creeper**: **kucam** bristly trifoliate vine (Ta.lex.) **kosa_taki_ < kos'i_taki_** (Skt.) a kind of creeper (Pali.lex.) **gho_s.a** a creeping plant bearing white or yellow flowers, luffa foetida (Ka.lex.)

1470.**Cucumber**: **ka_sarike** a kind of potherb or cucumber (Ka.); **ka_sara** luffa tuberosa (Te.)(DEDR 1429). **karka_ru** the gourd beninkasa cerifera (Sus'r.); **kakka_ruka, kakka_rika** a kind of cucumber; **kakkaru** a kind of creeper (Pali); **kakkaru_, ka~_h.aru_** water-melon (Pas'.); **khanka_r** melon (Gaw.); **kakira**, pl. **kakiri** cucumber (Si.)(CDIAL 2823). **kacri_, kacari_, kacariya_** zedoary plant or root; a small green and yellow striped melon (H.); **kacuro, kacoro** curcuma zedoaria or zerumbet (G.)(CDIAL 2828). **ka_linda, ka_lindaka** watermelon (Sus'r.); **ka_lin:ga** (Skt.); **kalinda_, kalindra_** watermelon (H.); **ka_lim.gi_** (Pkt.); **kal.i~gr.u~** (G.); **kali~gad., kali~gd.e~, ka_li~gan.** (M.)(CDIAL 3100). **kan.t.avalli** acacia concinna (Skt.); **ka~_t.vel, ka~_t.i_l, ka~_t.li_, ka~_t.la_** a wild creeper, a variety of momordica charantia (M.); **ka~_t.le~** its fruit (M.)(CDIAL 2677). **ka~_kur** cucumber, green melon (B.); **kakora_** the vegetable momordica muricata or mixta (Bhoj.); **karko_t.a** a partic. fruit (Sus'r.); **karko_t.aka** momordica mixta; its fruit (Sus'r.); aegle marmelos (Skt.); **kakko_d.a, kakko_d.aya, kam.ko_d.a** a vegetable that grows in the rains; **kakko_d.ai** the plant (Pkt.); **kakaur.a_** the vegetable momordica muricata (P.); **ka~_krol** the edible cucurbitaceous plant momordica mixta and its fruit (B.); **ka_kol.a_, ka_kol.i, ka_kola_, ka_n:kol.a_, ka_n:kola_** a sweet vegetable febrifuge; **kakario, ka_n:kar.a** edible thorny fruit of the creeper momordica cochinchinensis (Or.); **kakor.a_** the vegetable momordica muricata or mixta (H.); **ka~kor.u~** a kind of vegetable, myrtus pimenta (G.); **ka~kor.i_** its root, a fragrant medicinal powder made therefrom (G.)(CDIAL 2825). **kaccara_** pickles made of dried melon fried with spices (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2827). **kan:ko_la** a kind of plant (Skt.); **kam.ko_la, kakko_la** a kind of tree; its fruit (Pkt.); **kan:goru** a kind of cane from which musical pipes are made (S.); **ka~_kol** a kind of thorny shrub (G.); **ka~kol.** myrtus pimenta, allspice (M.)(CDIAL 2607).

1471.**Flowers for saffron dye**: **kesu, kesur.a~_** pl. the flowers (used for making a saffron dye)(G.); **kesur.i_** the tree (G.); **kim.s'uka** the tree butea frondosa (MBh.); **kaim.s'uka**

pertaining to b. frondosa (Sus'r.); **kim.suka** the tree (Pali); **kim.sua** the tree, the flower (Pkt.); **ke_sua** (Pkt.); **kesu_** the tree (S.H.); **ke_su_ phull** the flowers (L.)[<Drav. is supported by NIA forms which have no nasal; H. also has **tesu_**](CDIAL 3149). **ke_caram < ke_s'ara** filaments of a flower, stamens (**Tiva_.**); saffron; **ke_cari** wheat flour boiled with saffron and sugar (Ta.lex.) **kesar** saffron (N.G.); **ke_sara** filament of flower (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3474). **ke_sari hu_vu** the saffron plant; **ke_sari** saffron-coloured (Ka.); **ke_sara** saffron (Ka.); **ke_s'ara** (M.); **ke_saravara** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1472.**Wild date-palm**: **kacan:ku** wild date-palm; stalk, as of the date-leaf used in making plaited baskets; **kacan:ku-t-tat.t.u** palm-leaf stalk (Ta.lex.) **Date-palm**: **kharju_ra** the date-palm phoenix sylvestris (TS.); its fruit (Skt.); **kharju_ri_** the tree (VarBr.S.); **kharjura** (Skt.); **kharjuraka** its fruit (BHSk.); **kharju** wild date tree (Skt.); **khajju_ri** wild date-palm (Pali); **khajju_ra** m., **khajju_ri_** f. date-palm (Pkt.); **khajju_ra** its fruit (Pkt.); **khaz^{a}r**, **khuz^{u}r** its fruit (K.); **khaju_ri** the tree (S.); **khaju_r** the tree and its fruit (L.P.); **kha~ju_r** (P.); **khaju_r** (Ku.Bhoj.); the tree and its fruit (H.); **khajur** (N.); **kha_zur** (A.); **kha_jur** (B.); **khejur** (B.); **khajuri** the tree (Or.); **khajura_** its fruit (Or.); **khaju_riya_** a small variety and its fruit (H.); **khajuri_** the tree (G.); **khajur** its fruit (G.); **khajuri_** (M.); **kaduru** the tree (Si.); **kaduru** its fruit (Si.); **khajja** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **khaji_** the date-palm phoenix dactylifera (S.); **khajji_** date-palm (L.P.)(CDIAL 3828). **ka_rakka** a dried date fruit (Ma.); **ka_re-ka_yi, ka_ra-ka_yi** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1470). **kaju_ra, kajju_ra, karju_ra, kharju_ra** the fruit of the date-tree, phoenix dactilifera, also when compressed and packed in bundles (Ka.); **khaju_ra** (M.); **kajju_rapu, gajjura** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) For **-ju_ra** in **kharju_ra** (TS.) cf.: **chuha_ro** a kind of date (S.); **chuha_ra_** date palm (P.); **chohara_, chohoro** dried date (N.); **soha_ra_, sohora_** (A.); **choha_ra_** (B.); **chuha_ra_, chua_ra_** (Or.H.)(CDIAL 5074). cf. **uccu_t.i** date palm (Go.); **utoti** date (M.); **uttutte** dried dates (Ka.)(DEDR 620). cf. **ka_rakka** a dried date fruit (Ma.)(DEDR 1470). cf. **karavam** wild date-palm, ka_t.t.i_ntu (Ta.lex.) cf. **hen.d.a** vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree (Ka.)(DEDR 4397).

1473.**Small**: **kuci** anything small (Ta.); **kuu** small (Ma.); **kun** small (Ko.); **kundu** a child of Pariahs (Tu.); **kui, kun.n.i** small (Tu.); **gunna** young of an animal (Te.)(DEDR 1646). **kocam** little, small quantity (Ta.); a little (Ma.); **koca, koce** a little, littleness, inferiority (Ka.); **kocemu** a little, a few; deficiency, contempt; little, few, slight, mean, deficient (Te.); **koyyal** lean (Pa.); **kocceka, koceka** a little (Kuwi)(DEDR 2041). **Image: dwarfish elephant**: **gunna** smallness (Ta.); **gunne** young (Te.); **gunna_ne** a dwarfish elephant (Ka.); a young elephant (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1474.**Mangifera sylvatica**: **ko_s'a_mra** mangifera sylvatica; its fruit (Sus'r.); **ko_sam.ba** a kind of fruit tree (Pkt.); **kosam, kosabh** a big timber tree of which the fruit is used medicinally and the oil for leprosy and boils (H.)(CDIAL 3543).

1475.**Chicory**: **ka_cin-i-virai** chicory, cichorium intybus (Ta.); **ka_cin-i-vittu** id. (Ta.); **ka_sni_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) Cichorium intybus (Ancient Egyptian **hri**; Coptic **zpi**; wild chicory **zpi ntooy**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **hendiba**; cichorium pumilum **s'ikoria**). "Chicory is a deep-rooted perennial growing to 1.5m... It has large blue flowers which close at noon. It grows wild in Europe... the lowers leaves as a salad herb (endive), and the root for coffee substitute... the leaves produce a blue dye... It was considered a cooling herb, the 'endive' mentioned by Prospero Alpini to treat feverish diseases... Pliny refers to a wild chicory grown in Egypt along with a cultivated kind... juice... was drunk with wine to treat the liver and bladder...

Dioscorides quotes the Egyptian name for chicory as **agon**; according to Pliny the wild kind was called **seris**... Copts used it in a pultice for swollen glands... and to treat blood spitting." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.88). Cichorium intybus: **kasni** (H.B.M.); **kashni** (Ta.); **kasini** (Te.); cultivated plant: used as tonic, in fevers, vomiting, enlargement of the spleen; and its root as a stomachic and diuretic; wild form of the plant: considered tonic, emmenagogue and alexiteric; habitat: wild in Punjab, NW Frontier Province and Hyderabad (Deccan); cultivated in Nadiad, Broach and Amalsad in Bombay (GIMP, p.64).

1476.**Common poppy**: **kaca-kaca_ < khashkkhash** (U.) opium poppy, narcotic herb, papaver somniferum, apin-iccet.i; poppy seed, white in colour (**Pata_rtta. 1026**)(Ta.lex.) **kasakase, kasakasi, gasagase** poppy-seed (Ka.M.); **khasakhasa** (H.); **khaskhasa** (Skt.); **kas'akas'e** (Ma.); **gasagasa_** id. (Te.); **kasakase-gid.a** the opium poppy, papaver somjiferum (Ka.lex.) Papaver somniferum (Ancient Egyptian **s'pn**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: flower **abu_ en-no_m** (father of sleep) or **hos'ha_s'**; juice: **afiu_n** (opium) "This pink poppy is cultivated as a drug crop in some countries, including Egypt. The main constituent of the plant, particularly the latex, is morphine. It acts as analgesic, narcotic, stimulant and euphoric... In ancient Egypt... used to produce beer... the seeds of **s'pn** were part of an unguent... used for an external remedy ground with a mineral, myrrh and chalcedon... Amont the many items of produce from the tomb of Kha at Deir el-Medi_na was a pot containing some fatty matter... a mixture of various vegetable oils." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.131-132). Papaver somniferum: **ahiphena** (Skt.); **afim, post** (H.B.); **aphim** (M.); **afiun** (Ma.); **postaka** (Ta.); **kosakosa** (Te.); opium the inspissated milky juice from immature capsules: narcotic; cultivated in the Uttar Pradesh, districts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur in E. Punjab, and various parts of Rajputana and Madhya Bharat; widely cultivated as ornamental plant in gardens. (GIMP, pp.185-186). Papaver somniferum or album: gum opium, thebaicum, meconium; **mohnsaft** (Ger.); **pavot officinal**, opium (Fr.)... Indian opium is produced at Ghazipur, India... Uses: opium and morphine are used as somnifacient, analgesic, and calmative agents... papaverine is employed to relax spasm of smooth muscle... poppy capsules, deprived of their seeds, have been used in the preparation of a sedative syrup. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 379-387).

1477.**Safflower**: Carthamus tinctorius: safflower, dyer's saffron; **saflor** (Ger.); **fleurs de carthame** (Fr.); part used: the dried florets; habitat: India, Egypt and the Levant; uses: diaphoretic in hot infusion to promote eruption in measles and other exanthematous diseases; laxative; as a dyestuff. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 909). "Safflower, obtained from carthamus tinctorius, has been discovered in early stone pots in Mesopotamia. The seeds of this plant, which have been found stored in Theban tombs of c 2000 BC, were used for the production of a vegetable oil. ITs use as a dye (ranging from pale red to golden) in ancient Egypt has been confirmed by chemical analyses of sheets of yellow linen in which mummies were wrapped. Its name in classical antiquity is derived from an oriental root meaning yellow." (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, p. 246). Carthamus tinctorius (Ancient Egyptian **k3t3**; Coptic **xoyx**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **qurt.um**) 'Safflower is an annual herb with yellow flowers, apparently indigenous to Persia and north-west India, but introduced in Egypt during the New Kingdom if not before (c.1567 BC). It is frequently mentioned in Ptolemaic texts, and it grows in abundance in the fields today. The seeds produce a bland oil used for cooking and salads. The flowers yield a yellow colour,

soluble in water, and a more permanent red, which has been used for dyeing silk, and in the manufacture of rouge... Dioscorides says that the Egyptians called it **khino**... Pliny says that the Egyptians did not consume safflower oil, but used it as a protection against poisonous stings... Egyptians found the flower pleasing to the eye and included it in the garlands laid on the mummies of their relatives. Remains of safflower were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun (1567-1320 BC).' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.83-84)}. **kusumba** carthamus tinctoria (Car. Su. 13.10). carthanus tinctorius **kusum** (H.B.); **kusumba** (M.); **sendurakam** (Ta.); **kus.umba** (Te.)(GIMP, p.52). **centurukkam** safflower, carthamus tinctorius (**M.M. 776**)(Ta.); **centurukku, centurukkai** id. (Ta.); **centurakam** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kusumbe** (Tadbhava of **kusumbha**) dried flowers of safflower (Ka.M.); the dye prepared from them; **kusumbe-pa_gu** a deep red turban; **kusumbeban.n.a** a deep red colour; **kusumbha, kusibe, kusimbe, kusube, kusume** a thistle-like herb, the safflower, carthamus tinctorius (Ka.lex.)

1478.**A language**: **ko_calai** modern Oudh (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 90**); **ko_calam** modern Oudh, one of 56 te_cam (**Ci_vaka. 2184**); one of 18 languages referred to in the ancient Tamil works (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_sala** name of a country, the warrior-tribe inhabiting it, and its king (Ka.lex.)

1479.**Herdsmen**: **gho_s.a** station of herdsmen; pl. herdsmen (MBh.); **gho_sa** cowherd's station (Pkt.); **ghos** a caste of herdsmen (H.); **ghosi_** herdsman (H.P.)(CDIAL 4528). **ko_cam** street; a part of fortress wall (Ta.lex.) **House**: **gus'** house (Sv.); **gos.** house (Sh.); **ge_s'in, gus'i_n, ges'in** house (Pas'.); **go_s'in:g** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4335). **gus.t.** house (Tir.); **go_s.t.-klo_m** ceiling (Ash.); **gho_s.t.** cattle shed (Kal.Phal.)(CDIAL 4356). **gos.**, pl. **gozi, go_s.** house (Sh.)(CDIAL 4528). **ge_ha** a house (Skt.Ka.); **ge_sta** (Tadbhava of **gr.hastha**); staying in a house; a householder; **girasta, gira_sta, grahasta** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gr.ha** house; **gr.ha_** wife; **gr.hapa** guardian of a house (VS. xxx.11); **gr.hapatni_** the mistress of a house, housewife (RV. x.85.26); **gr.ha-me_dhi_ya** relating to domestic sacrifice (RV. vii.56.14); **gr.hin** possessing a house (TS. v.5.2.2); **ge_ha** house (VS. xxx.9; TS iv.5.9.1)(Vedic.lex.) **goul.i, goul.ia_** herdsman (Kon.lex.)

1480.**A measure of distance**: **ko_cu** a measure of distance, calling distance (**Kuruparam. Pan-n-i_. 217**)(Ta.lex.) **kro_sa** a measure of distance (as far as a voice carries)(Skt.); **ko_sa** a distance of about two miles (Pkt.); **kruh** (K.); **kohu, kuhu** (S.); **koh, ko_** (L.); **karoh, koh** (P.); **kro** (WPah.); **ko_s'** (Ku.); **kos** (N.B.); **kosa** (OMarw.Or.); **kus** (Or.); **kos** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.P.G.M.); **ko_su** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3611). **kro_s'a, ko_su** calling out, a cry, a shout; a measure of distance, a kos, 1/4 yo_jana; **ko_su** (Tadbhava of **kro_s'a**) a measure of distance: 3 miles (Ka.H.); 4 miles (Ka.); **sulta_ni_ ko_su** (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **ga_vu_ta, gavyu_ta** 2 kros'as; 1 kros'a (Skt.)(CDIAL 4150).

1481.**Shout**: **kro_sa** shout (VS.); **k^{u}ru_** voice, word (Pas'.); **kosa_** curse (H.)(CDIAL 3611). **Image: cry; shout**: **akruks.at** shouts (RV.); **kr.c-** to bellow (Wg.)(CDIAL 3596). **Loud recitation**: **ghosa** loud recitation (OM.)(CDIAL 4528). **ghosab** to proclaim, declare (Mth.); **gho_sai** shouts (Pkt.); **gho_s.ati** calls to (RV.); declares (MBh.)(CDIAL 4529). **gho_s.an.e, go_san.e, go_sane** speaking loud, making a great noise; **gho_s.amata** known, noted or distinguished by a great noise or loud sounds (Ka.lex.) **ko_cam** treatise, book, vocabulary, dictionary (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,167**)(Ta.lex.) **kro_s'ati** cries out (RV.); **kos'** to abuse, curse, blame (Gypsy); **kosna_** to curse (H.); **kosn.a_** (P.); **akos'** to abuse (Gypsy); **kos'ta** pret. cursed (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3612). **kro_s'ana** crying (RV.Sus'r.); **kosna_** cursing (H.); **kosn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 3613). **kot.ha** invitation (S.);

kot.han.u, kot.ha_in.u to send for (S.); **kot.ho** a call, messenger (S.)(CDIAL 3614). **kuko** contemptuous term for a coin, rounded piece of tile used by girls in play (G.); **kuka_** term of reproach for an adult but still childish fellow (M.) (CDIAL 3207). **Image: to speak**: **ku_r-u** to speak, assert, cry out the price, cry aloud, proclaim; **ku_r-r-am** word (Ta.); cry (as for help)(Ma.); **ku_r-r-u** utterance, proclamation, word (Ta.); call, cry of men, noise (Ma.); **ku_r-uka** to speak, proclaim (Ma.); **gu_rn.isu, gu_rmisu** to murmur or roar (as water of a river or the sea), sound (as a trumpet), roar or bellow, cry aloud (Ka.); **gu_runi** to hoot (Tu.)(DEDR 1921). **krus.t.a** crying at (MBh.); abused (BHSk.); weeping (Skt.); **kut.t.ha** cursed; a curse (Pkt.); **krut.t.h** sullen and cheerless (WPah.); **kosta** pret. cursed (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3601). **kuruli** screech of an owl (A.)[cf. **ulu_ka** owl (RV.)(CDIAL 2359)]; **kululi_** outcry (M.); **kurla_van.** to lament, cry out (esp. of birds)(L.); **kurla_un.a_** to shriek (P.); **kurlanu** to cry out loud (N.); **kuruliya_iba** to screech as an owl (A.); **kurul.iba_, kurur.iba_** to shout, laugh loudly in glee (Or.)(CDIAL 3347). **ululi_** crying aloud (AV.); **ulu_li** noisy; **ulu_lu** (ChUp.); cry of rejoicing (Pkt.); **uruli** a thrilling sound uttered by women in concert on any joyful occasion (A.); **ulu, ululu** the sound uttered by Hindu women at festivals (B.)(CDIAL 2358). **ura (-pp-, -tt-)** to become loud (as the voice), become harsh (as a noise), become furious (as the wind), be boisterous (as the sea), become violent (as a controversy); **urakka** loudly, distinctly; **urappu (urappi-)** to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly; **urappal** whoop, roaring sound; **urappu** shout, roar, intimidation, bluster, threat; **urar-u (urar-i-), urar-r-u (urar-r-i-)** to resound, roar; **urai (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound, speak, tell; n. roar, loud noise, speaking utterance, word, fame; **uraiyal** narrating (Ta.); **urakka, urekka** to speak, say; **ura, uri** word, fame; **urammuka, urampuka** to grumble, roar (Ma.); **uriy-a_t.uka** to utter, speak; **uriy-a_t.t.am** talk; **orappuka** to vociferate in driving cattle (Ma.); **ore** to sound, utter, speak, say, relate; n. word; **ura, uru** crying; **uruvan.i** crying, crying aloud (Ka.); **orad.- (orad.uv-, orat.-)** to answer (Kod..); **ojji** to say (Kor.); **u_raka** (neg. gerund of ***u_r-**), **uraka, ur-aka** silently, quietly, not speaking; merely, simply, vainly; **roda** noise, outcry, uproar; **ro~_ju** to pant, gasp; n. panting; **ro~_jud.u** prattle (Te.); **ur-** to groan (Pa.); **ronja_na_** to grieve, cry (Go.)(DEDR 648).

1482.**Image: hunch-back**: **kubja, kubuja** hump-backed, crooked; dwarfish (Ka.); f. **kubje** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kucam < kubja** dwarf; hump-back (**Aka. Ni.**); **kucan-** dwarf (Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_ca_** hermaphrodite, eunuch (**W.**); **kho_ja_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **kacan- < khaja** lame man; dwarf who walks with an awkward slough (Ta.lex.) cf. **kuu** the hump on a bull's shoulders (Ma.); **kunja_r.i** hump of bullock (Go.); **koonjaree** id. (Go.); **gunzam, guzam** shoulder (Kond.a)(DEDR 1643).

1483.**Barren**: **kot.t.u** barren woman (Ta.); **god.d.u** id. (Te.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **god.d.u, got.t.u** the state of being barren or sterile (Ka.); that of being sapless etc.; a barren cow, etc. (Ka.); **kho_d.a** an old cow of which the womb is closed; an old tree which bears no longer (Ka.lex.)

1484.**To increase**: **kasaru** to increase, rise high, be elated (Te.); **kayar-uka** to increase, rise, ascend, climb up, embark; **kayar-r-uka** to increase, raise, put on ship; **kayar-r-am** increase, steep ascent, attack (Ma.)(DEDR 1255). **khazyo_nu** to ascend (Sh.); **khasun** (K.); **khoth^{u}**, **khot^{u}** pp. ascended (K.); **kha_sun** to lift up (K.)(CDIAL 3857).

1485.**Mountain ebony**: **ka_canaka** the tree bauhinia variegata (Skt.); **kam.cana** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **ka_can** a partic. plant (B.); **kacan.a** bauhinia acuminata and its red flower (Or.)[cf. **ka_cana** golden (MBh.Mn.); **kasun** golden (Si.)(CDIAL 3013)]; **kam.can.a_ra** a partic. kind of tree (Pkt.); **ka~_cana_r, ka~_cana_l** bauhinia variegata (B.); **kacna_r, kacna_l** (H.P.); **kacna_r** b.

racemosa (L.); **kacna_li** b. variegata (S.); **ka~_cna_r, ka~_cna_l** (G.)(CDIAL 3014). **kaciva_l.a, kacava_l.a, kaca_l.a, ka_civa_l.a** the mountain ebony, bauhinia variegata (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **a_r, a_ram, a_rai, a_rcci, a_rtti** common mountain ebony, bauhinia racemosa (Ta.); **a_r** bauhinia tree (Ma.); **a_re** b. racemosa (Ka.); **a_re** b. spicata (Te.); **a_lu, a_luka** ebony (Skt.); **ka_cana_la, kuda_ra, kuda_la, kudda_la, kovida_ra, ka_nta_ra** mountain ebony (Skt.); **a_tti** common mountain ebony, b. recemosa; holy mountain ebony, b. tomentosa (Ta.); **ka_t.t.-a_tti** mountain ebony; **a_** ebony (Ta.); **ka_t.t.atti, atti** b. tomentosa, b. parvilora (Ma.); **ka_d.atti** b. tomentosa (Ka.); **ka_t.arti** b. tomentosa (Tu.)(DEDR 372). **ad.d.a** bauhinia racemosa (Te.); **ad.a** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 106). **ko_mar.xa_ mann** a tree, the leaves of which are edible, bauhinia purpurea; **ko_m ar.xa_** a vegetable, the leaves of the ko'enar tree (Kur.); **komo** a delicate vegetable obtained from the kachnar tree (Malt.)(DEDR 2221). cf. **ar.xa_** any leguminous plant or eatable greens (Kur.); **d.a_ga, d.a_ya** edible green vegetables (Pkt.); **at.a** leaf, betel (Ma.); **at.aku** greens, edible leaves (Ta.); **at.ai** leaf, betel leaf, greens (Ta.)(DEDR 59). Bauhinia racemosa: **svetakanchan** (Skt.); **kanchnal** (H.); **apta** (M.); **banraj** (B.); **kosundra** (P.); **areka** (Ta.); **banne** (Ka.); habitat: North Kanara of Bombay Presidency; Parts used: gum and leaves... Bauhinia retusa: **kandla** (H.); **kural** (P.); Part used: gum; Action: emmenagogue; diuretic; Uses: gum is used for sores. Bauhinia tomentosa: **phalgu, aswamantaka** (Skt.); **kachnar** (H.); **kanchan** (B.); **asundro** (G.); **pivala kunchan** (M.); **adavimandaramu** (Te.); **kanchini, tiruvatti** (Ta.); **kattatti** (Ma.); **kadatti** (Ka.); **chamel** (Kon.); **esamaduga** (Madras); Habitat: throughout India and Ceylon; Parts used: whole plant-- root, bark, leaves, buds, young flowers, seeds and fruit... Plant is antidysenteric and anthelmintic... Bauhinia variegata: **kovidara, kanchanara** (Skt.); **kacnar** (H.); **rakta-kanchan** (M.); **kovidara** (G.); **daevakanchanamu** (Te.); **shemmandarai, segapu-munthari** (Ta.); **chuvanna-mandaram** (Ma.); **kempu mandara** (Ka.); Habitat: sub-Himalayan tract and the forests of India and Burma; Parts used: bark, roots, buds, gum, leaves, seeds and flowers... a brownish gum... Bark is alterative, tonic and astringent... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 183-185).

1486.**Rottlera tinctoria**: **ke_sara** rottleria tinctoria; **ke_s'a** a kind of perfume (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kamala**, glanduloe rottleroe, mallotus philippinensis. Part used. The hairs obtained from the capsules. Habitat. Southeastern Asia. The plants abound in Indo-China, India and the Philippines where the ripe capsules are gathered by the natives who remove the hairs... which form a red powder... The drug is shipped from Indo-China and British India to the various markets of the world. Kamala is used as a taenifuge, as an anthelmintic to remove ascaris and threadworms, and as a dyestuff. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 528-529). Mallotus philippensis, rottlera philippinensis. Kamala is the powder obtained from the glands and hairs which cover the fruit. It is valued as a fast dye and for its medicinal properties... In India... the leaves and bark are used for poulticing cutaneous diseases, and the pounded seeds are applied to wounds... used as an external application in **herpes circinnatus**. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 521-523). Mallotus philippinensis: **rechanaka** (Skt.); **kamala** (H.B.M.); **kamila** (H.B.); **shendri** (M.); **kamala, kapia** (Ta.); **sinduri** (Te.); **tavilu** (Ma.); **puddum** (A.); glands and hair on the fruit: bitter, anthelmintic, cathartic, syptic; rottlerin, isorottlerin, a resin and a wax; habitat: throughout tropical India, along the foot of the Himalayas from Kashmir eastwards, ascending to 5,000 ft. and all over Bengal (GIMP, p.160). Mallotus phillippinensis, croton philippinensis, croton punctatus, croton coccineum, glandulae rottlerae: **kapila, kambha, rechanaka** (Skt.); **Indian kamala, rottlera, monkey face tree, kamala dye** (Eng.); **kamala, kambila** (H.); **kamalaguri, kamila** (B.); **kamila** (K.); **shendri** (M.); **kinbila, wars, wurus** (Arab.); **kamal** (P.);

seria (Gwalior); **kanbela** (Pers.); **kapile** (G.); **kunkuma** (Te.); **kapli, kapila** (Ta.); **komati** (Kon.); **vasare, chandahittu** (Ka.); Habitat: this small evergreen shrub belonging to the spurge family, is distributed over the whole of India (Orissa, Bengal, Bombay), Ceylon, the East Indies, Malay Archipelago, as far as Australia; Parts used: glands and hair from the capsules or fruits... Preparations: kamala powder... known as an anthelmintic in India for a very long time... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 760-763).

1487.**Grewia asiatica**: **gan:ger** grewia betulaefolia, sageretia brandrethaiana, ehretia aspera, lycium europaeum (P.); **ga~geru_, ga~geran** uraria lagopodioides(used as a drug)(H.); **ga~geruwa_** a hill tree with fruit like myrobolans used against phlegm (H.); **ga_n.o, ga_n.i_** the shrub and fruit of two species of grewia (S.)(CDIAL 4110). **ja_ni-gid.a** a small tree, grewia abutifolia; **ja_na** g. asiatica (Ka.); **ja_na** g. orbiculata (Te.)(DEDR 2451). For semant. 'phlegm' cf. **ka_cu** phlegm (U.); **ka_s'a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **keheli** the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools (Kui); **ke_sla mar.a_** grewia tiliaefolia **(dha_man** tree)(Go.)(DEDR 1997). {Grewia meyeniana: the bast fiber is widely used for tying bundles. It is also made into rope which is used for tethering carabaos (buffalos) and horses, and for making halters. The rope is said to be durable during rainy weather. Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.605}. Grewia asiatica, grewia elastica, grewia vestita: **dharmana, parusha** (Skt.); **phalsa** (H.S.G.); **dhamani, pharsa** (H.); **shakri, phalsa** (B.); **phalsi, pharwani** (M.); **phalna, pharua** (P.); **jangolat** (Sant.); **phutiki** (Te.); **tadachit** (Ta.); found throughout India. The small acid fruit, i.e. berries, is one of the phala-traya or fruit-triad of Sanskrit writers and served on the table during hot weather... astringent and are alleviative of vata and kafa... Grewia tiliaefolia: **dharmana, dhanurvriksha** (Skt.); **pharsa, dhamani** (H.B.); **dheman, karkani** (Kon.); **olat** (Sant.); **thada** (Ta.); **charachi, tharra** (Te.); **thadsal, dhadsal, butali** (Ka.); is found in hot dry forests throughout western India, Burma, Ceylon etc. Bark is emetic... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 593-594).

1488.**A bark used for dyeing**: **kas'e_ru, kas'e_ru_, kas'e_ruka, kase_ruka** root of scirpus kysoor (Skt.); **kase_ru** name of a grass (Pali); **kase_ruka** name of a plant (Pali); **kase_ru, kase_ruya** a kind of aquatic bulb (Pkt.); **kahero** name of a plant, a species of rhus; **kaheri_** its bark used for dyeing (S.); **kaser** root of the grass cyperus tuberosus (P.); **kasur** edible sweet root of a partic. plant (N.); **kaseru** the grass scirpus kysoor (B.); **kaseru, kasuru, kesuru** its root (Or.); **kaseru_** scirpus kysoor, edible root of cyperus tuberosus (H.); **kas'eru, kas'ed., kas'et., kasai_** the grasses scirpus kysoor and cyperus tuberosus (M.)(CDIAL 2966). cf. **kas.a_ya** yellowish red, astringent (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 2974). cf. **ka_i_** khaki coloured (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2977). **paca_y** a grass, cyperus rotundus tuberosus (**Perumpa_n.. 217**); **paca_y-k-ko_tai** a toy made of paca_y grass (**Ain:kur-u. 54**); **paca_y-p-pa_vai** id. (**Ilak. vi. 521, Uta_.**)(Ta.lex.) **cico_t.aka** arum orixense (Skt.); **se~sor** edible tuber of the marsh rush scirpus kysoor (A.)(CDIAL 4793). **ks.i_ravalli_** batatus paniculata (Skt.); **khi_roli** an annual creeper (S.); **khi_roli_** the tuberous root cyperus tuberosus (eaten as a vegetable)(S.); **khirau~lo, khiramlo** a partic. plant used with curry (N.); **kirivala** the creeping plants morinda umbellata and ichnocarpus frutescens (Si.)(CDIAL 3701). cf. **ko_rai** cyperus (Ta.); **ko_ra** cyperus juncifolius (Ma.)(DEDR 2235). **ga_n:ge_ya** root of scirpus kysoor or of a cyperus (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4110). The bark of scirpus kysoor: **kaheri_** (S.) is used for dyeing (CDIAL 2966). Scirpus grossus = scirpus kysoor: **kasheruka** (Skt.); **keshur** (H.B.); **kaserudila** (P.); **gundatiga-gaddi** (Te.); **gunda-tunga-gaddi** (Ta.); is very common in Konkan, principally Salsette... Conjee made of root and tubers with milk is a suitable form of nourishment in diarrhoea and vomiting... Several species of scirpus occur in South India. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1117-1118).

1489.**Hemp**: **gaja_** hemp (from which an intoxicating drink was made)(Skt.); **gr.ja** name of a plant (Sus'r.); **gr.jana** tops of hemp chewed to produce inebriation (Skt.); Sumerian **GAN.ZI** hemp ?; **gam.ja** hemp, cannabis sativa (Pkt.); **ga~_j** hemp (Ku.); **ga~_jo** hemp flower (G.); **ga~_ja_** dried hemp (M.); hemp (N.A.B.H.)(CDIAL 3964). **kaca_** Indian hemp, cannabis sativa; the dried flowering tops of the cultivated female plants of the Indian hemp (Ta.lex.) **Indian brown hemp**: **ka_cci-k-ki_rai** Indian brown hemp (Ta.); **ka_ci** id. (Te.); **ka_ca_**, **ka_cai** kaus, a large and coarse grass (Ta.); **ka_ca_** < **ghaja_** Indian hemp (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ccarakku-na_r, ka_ccurai** id. (Ta.); **pul.iccai, pul.icca-na_r, pul.iccai-k-ki_rai** Indian brown hemp, hibiscus cannabinus (Ta.); **pilici** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_cai-y-a_t.ai** brown-red cloth worn by ascetics < **ka_s.a_ya** brownish red, dyed reddish (Skt.)(CDIAL 3119). **Brown**: **kas.a_ya** yellowish red, astringent (Ya_j.); an astringent juice (S'Br.); **kasa_ya** reddish yellow, astringent (Pali.Pkt.); **keha_** astringent (A.); **kaha** turmeric, saffron (Si.); **kasa_va** reddish yellow, astringent (Pali); **kas.ara** monk's yellow robe (NiDoc.); **> ka_s.a_r** (Tocharian.A.); **kas.a_r** (B.); **kr'z'kh** (Sogdian.Iranian); **kr'z, kz'ry** (Uigur); **kasa_ro** of astringent taste (S.)(CDIAL 2974). **kasa_ro** astringent flavour (S.)(CDIAL 2976). **kas.a_yita** reddened (Skt.); **ka_sa_yita** stained (Pali); **kasa_ia** red-yellow (Pkt.); **kasa_iba_** to be dyed red (Or.)(CDIAL 2975). **kasa_i** red-yellow (Pkt.); **kas.a_yin** astringent, dyed red (Skt.); **ka_i_** khaki coloured (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2977). **ka_sa_ya, ka_sa_va** yellow (of monk's robe)(Pali); **ka_sa_ya** dyed reddish brown (Pkt.); **kaha** yellow (Si.)(CDIAL 3119). cf. **ka_cca-k-ki_rai** Indian brown hemp (Ta.); **ka_ci** id. (Te.); **ka_yccirakku, ka_ccirakku, ka_ccurai, ka_ccurakkai-na_r, ka_ccarakku-na_r** id. (Ta.lex.) **ganja** cannabis sativa (Santali.lex.) Cannabis sativa: **bhanga, ganjika** (Skt.); **bhang, charas, ganja** (H.B.M.); **bhang** (P.); **bhangi** (Ta.); **ganja** (Ta.); **tanzai** (Te.); plant: used as tonic, intoxicant, stomachic, analgesic, narcotic, sedative and anodyne; naturalized in the sub-Himalayan tract and abundant in wastelands from Punjab eastwards to Bengal and Bihar and extending southwards to Deccan; cultivated for the narcotic drug (GIMP, p.49). cf. **maci** sunn-hemp, cannabis sativa (Ta.)(DEDR 4637). (Ancient Egyptian **s'ms'mt**; Coptic **epbici**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **qinnib**) 'Hemp is a tall annual shrub with thin leaves. It grows wild and is cultivated in the Soviet Union and Central Europe for the oily seeds and fibre, and in tropical countries for the flowering tops, which produce marijuana, a narcotic drug. The plant was known in Egypt by the middle of the second millennium BC, when the fibres were used for ropes, but the word occurs as early as in the Pyramid Texts, written down a thousand years earlier, also in connection with rope making. Pieces of hemp have recently been found in the tomb of Amenophis IV (Aakhenaten) at el-Amarna; cannabis pollen has been identified on the mummy of Ramesses II. The medicinal use of hemp is known from a number of prescriptions... for the eye... for glaucoma... Assyrians in their herbal medicine used it in fumigation to dispel sorrow or grief.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.82-83)}. **bhan:ga** hempen cloth (Pali.lex.) Cannabis sativa: cannabis indica, guaza, ganjah, hashish, Indian hemp, marihuana, **hanf** (Ger.); **chanvre** (Fr.); parts used: the dried flowering tops of pistillate plants; habitat: Asia (India chiefly north of Calcutta and east of Bombay); uses: cerebral stimulant, analgesic, narcotic, delirifacient; a sedative in migraine, neuralgia, hysteria, cramps of summer diarrhoea. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 275-280). cf. **go~_gu, go_nu** hibiscus cannabinus (Te.); **go_gi** deckanee hemp (Ka.)(DEDR 2183).

1490.**Night-patrol**: **kastu < gasht** (U.) night-patrol (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **gasti, gastu** rounds or a patrol: going the rounds (Ka.); **gasta** (M.H.); **gasti pahari = gasti**; **gastiyavanu** a man going the rounds (Ka.lex.)

1491.**Molucca bean**: **kaja** caesalpinia bonducella (H.)(CDIAL 2785). **kar..an:ku, kar..al, kar..ar-ci, kar..ar-ka_y, kecca-k-ka_y** molucca bean, caesalpinia bonducella, bonduc nut (Ta.); **kar..acci, kar..aci, kar..ar-r-i** guilandina bonducella (Ma.); **gajuga, gajjuga, gajiga, gajjiga, gajige, gajaga, kel.ijika_yE** molucca bean, guilandina bonducella (Ka.); **gajig, kad.eji, kal.eji** molucca bean, guilandina bonducella (Tu.); **g(r)acca** caesalpinia bonducella, bonduc (Te.)[caesalpinia = guilandina](DEDR 1347). Caesalpinia bonducella = caesalpinia crista: **kuberakshi, putikaranja** (Skt.); **karanju** (H.); **nata** (B.); **nata-karanja** (B.); **sagurghota** (M.); **gajaga** (M.); **kazhichikay** (Ta.); **gachacha-kaya** (Te.); **kaznchik-kuru** (Ma.); seeds: antiperiodic, antipyretic, tonic, febrifuge, in asthma; tender leaves: in disorders of the liver; leaves and seeds: used in external applications for dispersing inflammatory swellings; leaves and bark: emmenagogue, febrifuge, anthelmentic; oil from seeds: emollient, used as embrocation to remove freckles from the face and for stopping discharges from the ear; habitat: throughout the hotter parts of India; common in Bengal and S. India (GIMP, pp.43-44).

1492.**Abrus precatorius: kunr.i** crab's eye, abrus precatorius (Ta.); **guri-ginja** seed of abrus precatorius (Te.); **guru-guji, kunne, kunni** id. (Ka.); **guru-guji, gurgoji** seed of abrus precatorius (Tu.); **kunni, kunne, guru-guji, guru-guje, guru-gaji** id. (Ma.); **gurija, gurivenda, guri-ginja, guru-ginja** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1865). **kun-r-i-man.i** a standard weight for gold = 4 paddy grains = 2 gr. troy = 1/2 maca_t.i = 1/32 pagoda (Ta.lex.) **ku~_c** abrus precatorius seed used as a weight (H.); **guja_** abrus precatorius (of which the berry was used as a weight)(Sus'r. Pali. Skt.); **gui~j** a red and white seed with a black tip (Or.); **gu~j** abrus precatorius (M.); **kucika_** id. (Skt.) < Drav. (CDIAL 4176).[The first element **gur-** in many Drav. forms is prob. a reflex of Ta. **kun-r-i**, Ma.**kunni** < **kun-r-u** (Ta.); **kur.u** (Ma.) deficiency; **kundu** (Ka.) to decrease; **kun-r-al** diminishing, decreasing (Ta.); elision, omission (Grammatical)(**Tol. Er..ut.** 109). The concept 'decreasing' is directly relatable to the process of seizing a portion of the produce as tax or tribute.] **kanta gud.d.a** eyeball (Nk.)(DEDR 1680). **Image: abrus precatorius**: **gum.ja_** a plant with a berry (Pkt.); **ku~c** seed of a. precatorius used as a weight (B.); **gu~jd.a_** a ball of wax studded with its seeds (M.)(CDIAL 4176). **ghu_ghci_** id. (H.); **kucika_, guja_** abrus precatorius (Skt.)(CDIAL 4176). **ka_kacica_, ka_kacici_** abrus precatorius (Skt.); **ka_aim.ci_** (Pkt.); **ka_ica** (Or.)(CDIAL 2994).

1493.**Image: balance**: **ghat.a** a balance, a pair of scales; ordeal by the balance; the sign of libra of the zodiac; **ghat.in** id.; a dealer, trader; **ghat.aka** a weight equal to 42 gunja or raktika (Skt.lex.)

1494.**Manager**: **ghat.a** exerting one's self, intently occupied or busy with; **ghat.aka, gat.aka** id., a manager between parties; a manager in general; strong and powerful; **ghat.aka_vayava** strengthening (nourishing) component parts (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.akam** agent, commissioner, middle-man (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. Ava. Pak. 18**); a well-versed, proficient person (Ta.lex.) **ghat.in** a dealer, a trader (Skt.lex.) **Synonym**: **ja_lika** the president or governor of a district; **ca_l.aka, ja_l.aka** a man full of tricks and pranks (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1495.**Image: crab**: cf. **kat.akam < karkat.akam** cancer, a sign of the zodiac (Ta.lex.)

1496.**Image: earthen water-vessel**: **ghat.a** an earthen water-vessel; **ghat.a-yo_ni** born in a water-jar, Agastya; **ghat.i, gad.i, gad.e** a small water-jar, a period of 24 minutes; the metal sinking cup for measuring time; **ghat.i_yantra** the rope and bucket of a well, any machine for

raising water; **ghat.ike, gat.ike, gad.ike, gad.age** a water-jar or pot; **ghad.a_, gad.a** a musical instrument formed of an earthen vessel and beaten as a drum (Ka.lex.) **ghat.a, gat.a, gad.a** a measure equal to one dro_n.a, or according to others, equal to twenty dro_n.as; **gad.a** a liquid measure = 40 se_rs (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kad.a_yi** (Tadbhava of **kat.a_ha**) a large, round boiler of copper, bell-metal or iron (Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **ca_l.ikai** < **jha_ri_** jar (Ta.lex.)

1497.**Image: range of mountains**: **ghat.t.a = gat.t.a** (one of the Tatsamas) a range of mountains, a ghaut (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.akam** mountain side, ridge of a hill (Ta.lex.)

1498.**Caesaria tomentosa**: **kat.iccai** casearia tomentosa (Ta.); **kad.isa** tree producing a brown berry that is used as the drop to an ear-ring (Ka.); **kad.ise** cluytia collina (Te.)(DEDR 1131).

1499.**Strobilanthes**: **kat.t.e** strobilanthes, conehead (A_lKu.); **ebbukat.t.e** strobilanthes, conehead (Ir.A_lKu.); [For **ebbu** cf. **peb** a profuse flowering of strobilanthes (Ko.)]; **kat.** strobilanthes (Ko.); **kat.** strobilanthes flower (To.); **kat.t.e** strobilanthes (Ka.)(DEDR 1154).

1500.**Image: rays; radiance**: **katir (-pp-, -tt-)** to shine, glow, become manifest, abound, increase; n. ray of light, beam, light; **katirppu** radiance; **katiravan-** sun (Ta.); **katir** ray; **katiram** beauty, radiance; **katiravan** sun; **katirkka** to shoot rays or looks, be radiant; **katirmma** shining, beaming (Ma.); **kadir** ray of light, splendour; **kadaru, kaduru** lustre (Ka.); **kaduru** to be produced, increase, spread (Te.)(DEDR 1193).

1501.**Image: ear of grain**: **katir** ear of grain, spear of grass (Ta.); ear, spike of corn (Ma.); **katirkka** to shoot into ears; **katirppu** a sprout, shoot (Ta.); **kadir** spike of corn, ear (Ka.); **kadi** ear (of paddy, wheat, etc.)(Kod..); **kadiru** ear of corn; **kadpu** ear of ripened corn (Tu.)(DEDR 1194).

1502.**Image: swelling**: **katu** a scar (Ta.); **gadu, gaduvu** a swelling (as from a blow), a tumour; **gaddarisu** to swell (as the face of limbs); **ga_dari** weal (Ka.); **gadaru** a lump (Tu.); **kadumu** a swelling, bump; **kanti** excrescence, lump, wen, swelling (Te.)(DEDR 1196). **kar-ame** an ulcer (Ka.); **karamp** wound; **karampelu** scar of a wound (Tu.); **karem, karam, kar.am, kar.e_m** pl. **kar.e_hk** boil, wound, sore (Go.); **kre_mbu** pl. **kre_pka** sore, wound (Kui)(DEDR 1273).

1503.**Treasure; godown**: **kad.avara** a treasure; bayake, nidha_na (Ka.lex.) cf. **kad.avara, kasavara** gold (Ka.); **karbu_ra, karcu_ra** gold (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kit.an:ku** storehouse, prison; **kit.t.an:ki** storehouse (Ta.); **kit.an.n.u** prison; storehouse (godown)(Ma.); **gad.an:ga, gad.an:gu, gid.d.an:gi** storeroom, godown (Ka.); **gad.an:gu** id. (Tu.); **gid.d.an:gi** gaol; storehouse, godown (Te.); cf. **godown** (Hobson-Jobson)(DEDR 1525). **gad.an:ga** a godown, a store-room, esp. also a spirit-shop (Ka.); **gid.an:gi_** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Warehouse**: **kit.an:ku, kit.t.an:ki < gad.ong** (Malay.) storehouse, warehouse (Ta.); **gid.d.an:gi** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Bamboo granary**: **kadike** a bamboo granary (Ka.); **kadike** granary (Tu.); **ga_de** a large high basket used for storing grain (Te.); **gadeya** granary (Pa.); **gadde** a bamboo receptacle for storing paddy (Kuwi)(DEDR 1192). [cf. semantics related to a 'deep' storage space: cf. CDIAL 3981: **ga_n** underground room (K.)]. **ka_nt., ka_nt.i** basket (Kon.lex.)

1504.**Image: running**: **kat.uvaral** hastening, running fast (**Man.i. 17,25**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kad.u** greatly, swiftly; **kat., kat.t.u, kad.idu** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: speed**: **kat.i** speed, swiftness

(**Pur-ana_. 9,5**); **kat.ukkam** celerity, speed (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 17,9**); **kat.u-ttal** to move swiftly, run fast (**Maturaik. 388**); **kat.itu** speedily, quickly (**Civap. Pirapan. Nan-. 31**); **kat.uku-tal** to move fast (**Man.i. 14,80**); **kat.uka** speedily (**I_t.u, 9,1,10**)(Ta.lex.) **gad.a, gad.u** a term expressing quick motion; **gad.agad.a** quickly (used of walking, reading, eating etc.); **gad.abad.i** bustle; **gad.abad.isu** to move quickly (Ka.lex.) **Image: running away**: **gacce** running away; making off (Ka.); **gaccha** id. (M.); **gacce hod.e** to run away (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1505.**Image: quickly**: **kan.n.a** speedily, quickly (Ta.); **kranna, krannana** quickly, rapidly, soon, at once; **kraccur-a** quickly, soon (Te.)(DEDR 1181). **ks.an.a** the twinkling of an aye, moment, leisure (MBh.); **khan.a** moment (Pali.Pkt.); **khan** moment (B.); **ei-khan.i, ei-khin.i** now (B.); **khan** moment (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **khan.** (G.); **ekenehi** at that moment; **san.a** moment; **sanen** immediately (Si.)(CDIAL 3642). **cat.t.ane** suddenly, all at once, quickly, also of sneezing (Ka.Te.); **cat.akkane** (Ka.); **ced.ukkane** (Ma.); **jhut.akana** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **cat.cat.t.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying haste or hurry; **cat.t.-en-al** id. (**Ja_n-a_. 6,12**); **tcat.t.ana** (Te.); **cat.t.ane** (Tu.); **cat.akku** speed, rapidity (**I_t.u. 7,4,7**); cf. **sra_k** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **cat.t.a** speedily (**Tiruva_ca. 30,2**); **cat.iti < jhat.iti** quickly, instantly, at once (**Ce_tupu. Ci_taikun.. 20**)(Ta.lex.)

1507.**Fees, dues; presents; to earn**: **kat.t.an.am** fees, dues (Ta.); **kat.t.an.amu** id. (Te.); **kat.t.al.ai-c-celavu** allowance paid to village karnams as compensation for expenses incurred by them in connection with the preparation of the annual accounts; **kat.t.al.ai-t-tampira_n-** ascetic appointed by the chief of a s'aiva mutt to supervise and administer the temples belonging to the mutt, his main duties being to receive the rents, etc. due to the temples, to make necessary disburse-ments, and to see that the services are properly conducted (Ta.lex.) **khat.t.i** a number of presents given to a bride by her parents; gain, profit, income; **khat.t. mansn.i** to consecrate the gifts given to a bride by her parents; **khat.t. wachdann.i** to spread out the presents to be given to the bride by her parents (P.lex.)

1508.**Debt; obligation**: **karja** debt, to incur debt; **karja do d.herentaea** his debt is large (Santali.lex.) **kat.am** debt, religious obligations, duty; **kat.an-** obligation (**Kur-al., 218**); debt, loan of money, of goods on trust (**In-. Na_r-. 12**); tax; **kat.amai** duty, obligation; debt; tax, tribute (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **kat.am, kat.an, kat.appu, kat.ama** debt, obligation; **kat.appukka_ran** debtor (Ma.); **kor.n.** loan, debt (To.); **kad.a** debt, loan (of money, cloths, books, etc. and eatables)(Ka.); loan, debt (Tu.); **karra, kara** loan (Go.)(DEDR 1113). **To pay**: **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to remit, pay up (Ta.); **kat.t.uni** to pay government dues (Tu.); **kat.t.u** to remit, pay up (Ta.); to pay (as tax)(Te.); **kat.t.anamu, kat.namu** a gift (Te.); **qat.e** to give (to me or us)(Malt.); **kat.t.an.am** fees, dues (Ta.); **kat.- (kac-)** to pay, pay off (Ko.); **kot.- (kot.y-)** to pay (revenue tax, fine, offering to temple)(To.)(DEDR 1149). **Promise, agreement, pledge**: **karar.** to promise, pledge oneself, engage, undertake; **karar.kedan ninak dinten emoka** I promised to pay within so many days; **karar. nama** a written promise, or agreement; **karam d.ar, karam phul** a ceremony in which two young persons of the same sex swear eternal friendship; **karaite** on account of; **kar** in exchange for, in return for, on account of; **hor.o karte agu akatan t.aka** I have undertaken to repay a loan of money in dhan; **kare manaokeda** he agreed, or accepted the reason as satisfactory (Santali.lex.)

1509.**Image: building**: **kat.t.an.am** building (**Patir-r-up. 64,7, Urai.**)(Ta.); **kat.t.an.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

1510.**Ceremony**: **kat.le, kat.lea_** ceremony (used only for pagan ceremony)(Kon.lex.) **Principal priest**: **kat.t.al.ai-k-kuru, kat.t.al.ai-c-cuva_mi** principal priest for the time being; **kat.t.al.ai-t-tampira_n-** ascetic appointed by the chief of a S'aiva mutt to supervise and administer the temples belonging to the mutt, his main duties being to receive the rents, etc., due to the temples, to make necessary disbursements, and to see that the services are properly conducted (Ta.lex.)

1511.**Divination**: **kat.t.u** divination, foretelling events (**Tol. Po. 115**); **kat.t.u-k-ke_l.(t.)-ta(t.a)l** to consult a diviner (**W.**); **kat.t.a_t.i** he who is temporarily possessed of a kind of divination for the purpose of uttering oracles, inferior to can-n-atam (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.u-p-pe_ccu** fabricated story, ingenious statement, fictitiously made up, concoction; **kat.t.urai** proverb (**Te_va_. 523,8**); figurative language, magnifying or deprecating (**Kalit. 14**); falsehood, fabrication (**Te_va_. 1033,10**) (Ta.lex.)

1512.**Cipher**: **kat.t.u-k-ku_t.t.u** special code for the communication of secret correspondence, cipher; **kat.t.u-t.ai-ttal** to break the seal as of a letter (Ta.lex.) **gud.a_nci bha_s** language of secrets (Kon.lex.) cf. **gu_d.ha** secret (Skt.lex.)

1513.**Image: saddle**: **kat.t.al.ai** saddle, harness and other equipment for a horse (**Ci_vaka. 767**)(Ta.lex.)

1514.**Order**: **kat.t.al.ai** regularity, order, rule (**I_t.u, 6,5,8**)(Ta.lex.) **Endowment; community law; measurement**: **kat.t.al.avu** measurement by heaping up, dist. fr. level measuring; **kat.t.al.ai-k-kal** (**Kur-al. 505**), **kat.t.al.ai** standard of measurement; balance, scales, weighing apparatus; libra, a sign of the zodiac; standard weight; touchstone (**Kur-al., 986**); grade, rank (**Patir-r-up. 81,17**); regularity, order, rule; limit; community law; code of laws regulating the conduct of individual members of a caste or community (**I_t.u. At.aiya. Arum.**); treatise which presents within a small compass the fundamental principles of a religion; endowment for some special services in a temple, distinct from one for the general upkeep and maintenance of the institution; provision for the free feeding of a certain number of pilgrims in a temple or mutt; order, command, precept, direction, decree for execution, injunction, warrant (Ta.); **kat.t.ad.a** id. (Te.); **kat.t.al.e** id. (Te.); **kat.t.al.ai-k-ko_l, kat.t.al.ai-c-cat.t.am** regulation, enactment, edict, statute (Ta.); **To assign rank of office**: **kat.t.al.ai-vali** to assign rank or grade, as of an office (**Patir-r-up. 81,17**); **kat.t.a_yam** force, compulsion, constraint (Ta.); **kad.d.a_yamu** (Te.); **kad.d.a_ya** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Office**: **kanto_r** office (Ta.); < **kando_ruva** (Si.)(Ta.lex.) **Rule; knot**: **kat.t.al.ai** code, rule, regulations, etc. (Ta.); **kat.ma.nm** caste custom, order given (Ko.); **kat.** knot, caste custom, case of which decision has been given (Ko.); **kat.an.** caste custom, individual's habit (Ko.); **kat.t.u** regulation, rule, bewitching (Ka.); regulation, bond (Tu.); rule or regulation (Te.); **kat.t.ad.a, kat.t.ad.i** rule, law, fashion, manner (Te.); **kat.t.al.e** custom, rule (Tu.)(DEDR 1147). **Endowment**: **kat.t.al.ai** endowment for some special service in a temple, distinct from one for the general upkeep and maintenance of the institution (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.t.a_yam < kat.t.u + a_ya** an ancient tax (**I.M.P. Cg. 1095**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.t.a-p-per-u-tal** to lay claim (**S.I.I. iii,142**)(Ta.lex.) **khat.t.i kumai** earning, gain; **suman. di khat.t.i kutte jan. gua** dogs strip the miser's earnings; **khat.aun.** to cause to earn, to cause to acquire; **khat.au** one who causes another to gain; an earner, a gainer; **khat.waun.** to cause to earn or acquire; **khat.t.u** an earner, a gainer; **khat.t.n.** to earn, to gain, to acquire; **khat.t.i** earnings, gain; **khatta** daily account; **khat** a letter, note; hand-writing; a line, a stroke; **katab** a

writer; **kateb** < **kita_b** (Arabic) a book (P.lex.) cf. **kat.t.ale, kat.le** an established rule, order, or period (Ka.lex.) **kat.t.u-t-ta_li** the ta_li (marriage badge) among Maravas which, when some impediment arises to prevent the celebration of the marriage, is sent to the bride, whereupon she is brought to the house of her husband the completion of the ceremony being deferred to a subsequent date, sometimes even after children have been born (**E.T.**); **kat.t.u** to tie on, adorn with (**Kalla_. 10**); to tie, bind, fasten, shackle (**Na_lat.i, 153**); id. (Ka.Te.); id. (Ma.Tu.); to marry (Ta.); **kat.t.u-p-pa_t.u** compact, social bond, community law (Ta.lex.) **Force; compulsion**: **khat.t.ayati** hides (Dha_tup.); **khat.un** to conceal, overwhelm (K.); **khat.un** to conquer, gain (S.); **khat.t.an.** to earn (L.)[cf. **kat.t.u** to remit, pay up (Ta.); **kat.t.an.am** fees, dues (Ta.)(DEDR 1149)]; **khat.t.n.a_** (P.); **khat.a_unu** to depute, select (N.); **kha_t.iba** to work for, undergo as penalty (A.); **kha_t.a_** to work, apply (B.); **kha_t.iba_** to labour hard, fit in (Or.); **khat.na_** to be gained, remain over, be obstructed (H.)[cf. **ad.d.i** obstruction (Te.)(DEDR 83)]; **kha_t.vu~** to gain (G.); **khat.n.e~** to come to a stop (M.)(CDIAL 3779). **kat.t.a_yam** force, compulsion, constraint; certainly (Ta.); certainty, surety (Ma.); **kat.t.a_yma** certainty (Ma.); **kad.d.aya** force, compulsion, exaction (Ka.); **kad.d.a_yamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1157).

1515.**Cloth for writing on**: **kad.itamu** account-book of cloth covered with a black paste, written on with a kind of soft stone (Te.); **kad.itram** a skin for writing on, leather for writing on (Skt.); **kat.itam** canvas on which paste is applied before writing, painting or drawing upon (Ta.)-- **neytta ku_r.. varuta-k-kat.itame_ yenavum** (**Ve_ta_. Cu_.**43)(Ta.lex.); **kad.ita, kad.ata** book made of folded cloth covered with charcoal paste, on which one writes with **bal.apa** (Ka.); **kad.ata** cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum and used instead of a slate for writing (Tu.)(DEDR App.23). **Cotton cloth**: **kat.hina** the cotton cloth supplied annually by the laity to the bhikkhus for the purpose of making robes; **kat.hina-ci_vara** a k. robe made of k.cloth; **kat.hina-dussa** the k. cloth; **kat.hina-rajju** string used to fix the k. cloth on to the frame; **kat.hina** also a wooden frame used by the bhikkhus in sewing their robes (Pali.lex.) [Possibly, **ghat.ita** folded, produced; **kad.itamu** cloth covered with black paste; and **kat.hina** the hard, firm, stiff cloth supplied to the bhikkhus are cognate etyma referring to the type of cloth produced for writing and account-keeping in a book made of such folded cloth.] **Monk's outer garment**: **samgha_t.i** a kind of garment (Sus'r.); monk's waist cloth (Skt.); **sangha_t.i_** one of the three garments of a monk (Pali); **samgha_d.i_** outer garment (Pkt.); **san:gal.a, han:gal.a** double cloth of monks (Si.)(CDIAL 12861). **Image: wooden frame used by bhikkhus to make robes**: **kat.hina** a wooden frame used by the bhikkhus in sewing their robes; **kat.hina man.d.apa** a shed in which the bhikkhus stitched their k. cloth into robes; **kat.hina-rajju** string used to fix the k. cloth onto the frame; **kat.hina-dussa** the k. cloth; **kat.hina-ci_vara** a k. robe made of k. cloth; **kat.hina-attharan.a** the dedication of the k. cloth (Pali.lex.)

1516.**Weight used by goldsmiths**: **kat.le, kat.t.ale** an established rule, order, or period; **kat.lekallu** stones used as weights; **kat.le-ci_la** a bag for keeping the kat.les and other things; **laks.a-gat.t.ale, laks.gat.le** by lacs (Ka.); **khat.ala_, khat.ale_m** have been formed; it is also contracted into **kat.le** (M.); **kat.t.al.e** (a strong or firm measure); an order, a command; a rule; rate (Ka.); **kat.t.al.ai** (Ta.); **kat.t.ad.e** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kad.a_** propriety, fitness, exactness (used with regard to eating and weighing), **kat.a_kat.a** strictness, exactness, accuracy (used with regard to truth, weighing etc.); **kad.a_ko_d.u** strength, firmness (as that of utensils, the body); **kad.a_ko_t.a, kad.i_ko_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.t.al.e** custom, rule, practice (Tu.lex.)

1517.**Image: scales; standard of measurement; weight used by goldsmiths or jewellers** : **kat.t.u** a weight by which anything is weight; **kat.le, kat.t.ale, kat.t.al.e** a weight (of stone or metal) used by goldsmiths and ciniva_ras, viniva_la, cinnava_la, cinniva_ra (money-changer; a seller of jewels); cf. **cinna** gold (Ka.); **cinnada** (Te.); **tan:ga** (Ta.Ma.); **cinna-varada** a dealer in gold or money, a shroff; **laks.a-gat.t.ale** by lacs; **kat.le-kallu** stones used as weights; **kat.le ci_la** a bag for keeping the kat.les and other things (Ka.lex.) **kat.t.al.ai** balance, scales, weighing apparatus (**Pin..**); libra, a sign of the zodiac (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.t.i** a measure of weight = 25 palams; **kat.t.i-vara_kan-** a gold coin, the vara_kan- (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a.**); **kat.t.i-p-pon-** gold in lump, opp. to pan.i-p-pon- (that which has not been worked on)(**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 3, Vya_.**); **kat.t.i** gold, bar of gold (**Patir-r-up. 81,16**) (Ta.lex.) **zad.a_i** weight; **zad.a_yetso** weighty (Kon.lex.) **Standard**: **kat.t.al.ai** standard of measurement, standard weight (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

1518.**Necklace**: **kat.t.a_n.i** necklace of 5 or 7 strings of gold beads each having a gold coin in the middle (Tu.lex.)

1519.**Bracelet**: **kad.e, kad.eya** a ring, a bracelet (Ka.); **kad.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.aka** a bracelet of gold; a zone or girdle; the link of a chain (Skt.lex.)

1520.**Image: plaited hair**: **kad.d.an.a** a band of plaited hair (Ka.lex.)

1521.**To make into small pieces**: **kat.ra kut.ra** to make into small pieces; **katrao** to slice, to cut into thin slices; **helta katraome** slice the bamboo shoots across (Ka.lex.) **kat.ic** small, insignificant, young (Santali.lex.) **katla** < **qatla** (Arabic) a piece, a cutting, a fragment; a piece of sweetmeat, a slice (P.lex.)

1522.**Image: authority**: **ket.i** authority, power (**Cu_t.a_. 9,10**); fame, glory (**Ira_mana_. Yut. 32**); **kat.i-nakar** fortified town, guarded city (**Man.i. 17,22**); **kat.i-man-ai** fortified place (**Pu. Ve. 4,61**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: worship**: **kat.i** worship, homage (**Paripa_. 17,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.i-maram** tree planted and well-guarded as a symbol of sovereign power or dominion, in ancient times (**Patir-r-up. 33,3**); **kat.i-muracam** royal drum, a symbol of sovereign authority, in ancient times (**Pu. Ve. 9,202**) (Ta.lex.) **kat.ikai** village assembly (**I.M.P.Cg. 129**); cf. **ghat.a_** (Ta.lex.) **Protection**: **ket.i < gad.i** (Te.) hill-fort (Ta.lex.) **kat.i** protection, safeguard, defence (**Pur-ana_. 95,3**); worship, homage (**Paripa_. 17,3**)(Ta.lex.) **gad.i** a small fort (Ka.Te.); **gad.i_, gad.hi_, gad.d.i_** (H.M.); **gad.a** a small fort, especially a hill-fort; durga (Ka.); **gad.a** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.akam** fortified wall; Cuttack, the capital of Orissa (**Tamir..na_. 223**); army (**Pin..**); troop of elephants (**Pin..**); cf. **ghat.a_** (Skt.); **kat.aku < kat.aka** protector (**S'ri_vacan-a. 245**); shield (**Ci_vaka. 2218, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.aka-na_tan-** commander-in-chief (**Pa_rata. Iran.t.a_m. 6**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kan.aiyam** fort (**I_t.u, 5,4,7**)(Ta.lex.) **kad.itale** a leather-shield; **kad.itale-ga_r-a** a soldier armed with a shield (Ka.lex.) **ghat.i** an assembly; a troop of elephants arrayed for battle (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1523.**Rule, authority**: **khatta** rule, authority (Pali); **ks.atra** might, rule (RV.)(CDIAL 3647). **Image: to cut**: **kat.t.n.** to cut, to kill, to slaughter; to disjoint, to tear asunder; **miti kat.t.n.a** to deduct, to discount (P.lex.) **kat.t.a_n.i < katna** (U.) reaping; **kat.t.a_van.i** id.; **kattari-ttal** to cut with scissors, clip, snip, shear (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **kattarisu** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **Carver, distributor**: **ks.ad** cut up; **ks.attr.** carver, distributor (RV.)(CDIAL 3647). **ks.ati** hurt, injury; wound, damage (Ka.lex.) **ks.ata** wound, hurt, hit, injured (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.t.u_n. < kat.t.u** vbl. pple. + un. =

living by plunder (**Cilap. 16,169**)(Ta.lex.) **Battle; images: murder; fight**: **ka_tu** (**ka_ti**-) to kill, murder, cut, divide; n. murder (Ta.); **ka_du** to war, fight, contend with (Ka.); **ka_tal** killing, fighting, cutting, breaking (Ta.); **ka_duha** fighting (Ka.); **ka_duni** to quarrel, fight, wrestle (Tu.); **ka_da_t.a** a fight, war, battle (Tu.)(DEDR 1447). **gha_ta** killing (Mn.Pali); blow, bruise (MBh.); **gha_ya** wound (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4460). **ka_du** to war, fight, contend with (Ka.); **ka_duha** fighting (Ka.); **ka_duni** to fight, quarrel, wrestle (Tu.); **ka_da_t.a** a fight, war, battle (Tu.)(DEDR 1447). **ks.atriya** ruling (RV.); one of the ruling order (AV.); **khattiya** member of the Ks.atriya caste; **khattiya_** (Pali); **khattia, khatti, khattin.i_, khattiya_n.i_** (Pkt.); **khattri_, khatra_n.i_** (L.); **khattri_** (P.); **kti** warrior (Si.)(CDIAL 3649). **ka_yade, ka_yide** a rule, a regulation (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_ta_** < **kha_ta_** (U.) current account in a person's name; ledger (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **kha_ta_** account book (A.B.Or.Bi.); id. (H.Ku.N.L.); plot of agricultural land (B.); **kha_tu~** administrative department, subject, account, account book (G.); **kha_te~** (M.); **khatta** rule, authority (Pali); **ks.atra** might, rule (RV.); **kha_to** account book (S.); **kha_tta_** (P.)(CDIAL 3648). **kha_te** an account as appearing on the day-book; the range or sphere (of rule, sway); province, proper office; department (Ka.); **kha_te_m.** (M.); **vidya_-kha_te** educational department (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Ruling order; warrior**: **kattiriyan-** ks.atriya, man of the warrior caste, the second of the four castes (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,9,6**)(Ta.lex.) **ks.atriya** ruling (RV.); one of the ruling order (AV.); **khattiya** member of the Ks.atriya caste (Pali); **khattia** (Pkt.); **khattri_** (L.P.); **kati** warrior (Si.)(CDIAL 3649). **ka_t.avan-** title of the Pallava kings (**Periyapu. Aiyat.ikal..**) (Ta.lex.) [cf. Pali. **-khattun** [Skt. -**kr.tvah**] in cmpd. with numerals "times": **dvikkhattun, tikkhattun,** etc. twice, three times, etc.] [Pali.lex. (Rhys Davids): **khattiya** [der.fr. **khatta = ks.atra** having possessions; Skt. **ks.atriya**] pl.nom. also **khattiya_se**; a shortened form is **khatya**; f. **khattiya_; khatti_** and **khattiyi_**. A member of one of the clans of tribes recognised as of Aryan descent. To be such was to belong to the highest social rank. The question of such social divisions in the Buddha's time is discussed in **Dialogues I.97-107**; and it is there shown that whenever they are referred to in lists the **khattiyas** always come first. **Khattiyo set.t.ho jane tasmin**: This favourite verse is put into the mouth of a god; and he adds that whoever is perfect in wisdom and righteousness is the best of all. On the social prestige of the **khattiyas** see further M II.150-157; II.84; S I.98. Wealth does not come into consideration at all (in the texts dealing with the religious side). Only a very small percentage of the **khattiyas** were wealthy in the opinion of that time and place. Such are referred to at S I.15. All kings and chieftains were **khattiyas** D.I.69,136; III.44,46,61; A I.106; III.299; IV.259. **Khattiyas** are called **ra_ja_no** Dhp 294, quoted Netti 165. **-kula** a **khattiya** clan, a princely house; **-parisa_** the assembly of the **khattiyas**; as one of the four **parisa_s (kh-, bra_hman.a-, gahapati-, saman.**) at Vin I.227; A II.133; as the first one of the eight (1-4 as above, **Catummahara_jika-, Ta_vatinsa-, Ma_ra-, Brahma-**) at M I.72 = D III.260; **-maha_sa_la** the wealthy **khattiya**; **khattiyi_** (f.) a female **khattiya**, in series **bra_hman.i_ kh- vessi_ suddi_ can.d.a_li_ nesa_di_ ven.i_ rathaka_ri_ pukkusi_** A III.229; M II.33.40.] **garduge, gaddige** throne (Ka.); **gadde** (Te.); **gad.**[i] the royal court where the king transacts business (K.); **gaddi_** cushion, royal cushion (H.); **ga_di** seat, throne (N.); pile, stack, elevated place (B.); heap, mound, seat, throne (Or.); **ga_di_** seat of honour, wadded pan on elephant's back (A.)(CDIAL 4053).

1524.**Image: ox; young steer; bull which is leader of the herd**: **ket.i-ma_t.u** bullocks stationed as relays in a journey; **ket.i < gad.i** (U.) stage for relays in travelling (Ta.lex.) **kat.i** stage in a journey, where the horses or bulls of carriages are changed (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.a_kka_li** ox or cow suffered to roam at large, or that is not put into the stall by night (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_l.e, ka_hale** (Tadbhava of **kahal.e**) a metal horn (trumpet) of a long tapering shape, or of a horn-

like shape (Ka.lex.) **gad.i** young steer; **gali** id. (Skt.); **gali, galia** badly trained, wild (of horse, donkey, ox)(Pkt.); **gar.i** steer, lazy bullock; adj. given to lying down like a bullock at time of work, lazy (B.); **gar.i** calf, lazy ox, unbroken ox (Or.); **galiya_, gariya_r** lazy ox (H.); **gal.iyo** obstinate bullock (G.)(CDIAL 3975). **ka_l.ai** steer, bull, ox (Ta.); **ka_l.a** bull, bullock (Ma.); **ka.l.e** bull which is leader of the herd (Kod..)(DEDR 1502). **ka_l.ai-k-kan-r-u, ka_l.an:kan-r-u** bull-calf; **ka_l.ai-ma_t.u** ox, bullock (Ta.lex.) **gra_d.u** calf (Kui); **dra_d.u** (pl. **d.ra_t.ka**) id. (Kui); **ga_r.o** a bullock or buffalo not trained to the plough (Kui); **kit.a_** bull (Ta.)(DEDR 1123). **kit.a_ri** a cow-calf, heifer (Ma.); **kre_pu** calf (Te.); **gr.a_lu** calf (Kond.a); **d.a_lu, da_lu** calf (Kuwi); **kat.a_ri** heifer, young cow that has not calved (Ta.); **karc kurl** cow calf between two and three years (Ko.); **xara_s** bull, bullock (Br.)(DEDR 1123). **ka_l.an.- kan-r-u** bull-calf, very young steer (Ta.lex.) **Ox**: **sar.it** (pl. **sakkil**) bullock (Ga.); **r.a_nu** (pl. **r.a_ku**) ox; **sar.a** bull (Kond.a); **sr.ahnu ko_d.i** bullock (Kuwi); [**ko_d.i** cow, ox (Kui)(DEDR 2199)]; **sanap** cowdung (Nk.); **carpi** (prob. **car.pi**) id. (Pa.); **sar.pi, sad.pi** id. (Ga.); **sara_pi_, sar.p, sad.a_pi_, sar.ap, har.ap, har.ap, ar.api, har.pi, ar.pi, ar.ap** id. (Go.); **r.a_pi** id. (Kond.a.Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **ra_pi** id. (Kuwi); [cf. **pi_** excrement (Ta.)(DEDR 4210)](DEDR 2402). **Image: uncastrated bull**: **sa_hn.** bull (K.); **sa_nh** bull, stallion, any entire animal (L.); bull, stallion (P.); **sa_n.h, sa~_d.h, sa_n.d.ha_** bull, stallion (P.); **s.an.d.a** bull (Skt.); **sa~_r.h** bull set at liberty (Bi.Bhoj.); **sa~_d.h** mischievious bull (G.); **s'rand.a** bull set at liberty (K.); **s'ed.** bull (WPah.); **sam.d.aka** bull set at liberty (As'.); **sam.d.a** bull, bull set at liberty (Pkt.); **san.d.a** bull (Wot..); entire bull (Or.); bull set at liberty (Si.); **sa_n** entire bull (Ku.); **sa_r.** entire bull (Ku.); **sa_no** troublesome (of bull or bullock), wandering (Ku.); **sa~_r.** bull (N.); bull (esp. one set at liberty), stallion (H.); entire bull (B.); **sa~_r.e** uncastrated (N.); **xa~_r** entire bull (A.); **sa~_d.** bull (esp. one set at liberty), stallion (H.); mischievous bull (G.); bull set at liberty (M.); **sa_n.d.a** entire bull (Or.); **sa~_r.^{u}** entire bull (Aw.); **sa_n.d.a** uncastrated (of bull)(MaitrS.); entire bull (Skt.); **s.an.d.a** entire bull dedicated to S'iva (MBh.); entire bull (Skt.); **s.an.d.ha, s'an.d.ha** entire bull (Skt.); **s.a_n.d.a, s.an.d.ha** name of S'iva (Skt.); **s.an.d., s'an.d.a, san.d.a** castrated (Skt.); **san.d.a_** burly, fat; fat ox (H.); **s.an.d.a** bull (Skt.)(CDIAL 13331) [contaminated with **s.an.d.ha-, s.an.d.a-, s'an.d.a-, san.d.a-** 'castrated'; **san.d.o** stout and strong (N.); **san.d.ha, san.d.a, san.d.a_** stout and strong (Or.); **sa~d.a_** tall and strong (M.)(CDIAL 12270); note also the application of the word for 'entire bull' to the lumbering bull-buffalo](CDIAL 13331). **Bullock**: **sar.it** (pl. **sakkil**) bullock (Ga.); **r.a_nu** (pl. **ra_ku**) ox; **sar.a** bull (Kond.a); **sr.ahnu ko_d.i** bullock (**ko_d.i** cow, ox (DEDR 2199)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2402). cf. **Oxen and plough**: **hal.** oxen and plough (P.); **hal** a pair of bullocks (N.)(CDIAL 14000). **ha_** pair of bullocks (WPah.)(CDIAL 14066). **san.d.hi_** a large and powerful woman (P.); **san.d.ha_** male buffalo (P.); **s'ann, s'a~_d.** barren cow or buffalo (WPah.); **san.d.o** stout and strong (N.); **san.d.ha** stout and strong; (of woman) incapable of conception; (of man) too corpulent for sexual relations (Or.); **sa~d.a_** tall and strong (M.)(CDIAL 12270). **Semen**: **ca_n.t.u** menstrual discharge (Ta.); semen (Ma.); **sa~_d.u** id. (Te.); **sa_n.d.(u)** the fluid ejection from the female or the male genital-organ (Kond.a)(DEDR 2447). X **Barren; semen**: **s.an.d.haka** eunuch (MBh.); **s.an.d.hi_** woman without menstrual periods or breasts (Skt.) [Poss. connexions in Munda... In words containing a sibilant it is impossible to determine whether the NIA. forms with unaspirated retroflex represent an original aspirate or not: the aspirate and unaspirated forms are therefore grouped together (in CDIAL 12270), although the presumption from similar 'defective' word-groups is that the two series existed in this group also...] **sar.h** obstinate (of animals (L.); **sar.a, sar.ha** secret consultation (Or.); **sad.** stump of sugar-cane, etc. (M.); **sad.a_** bare, void, standing alone (as a person unmarried)(M.); **sallo** silly woman (H.); **sa~_t.ho** stalk, reed (G.); **ho_t.h^{u}** (of women or animals) barren (**t.h?**)(K.);

sam.d.ha eunuch (Pkt.); **hond.ᵘ** large fat ram (K.); **san.d.hi** adj. barren (S.); **san.d.hi~_** barren (of women and animals)(L.); **san.d.h** barren (P.); **san.d.a** eunuch (Si.)(CDIAL 12270).

1525.**Contract**: **ket.i** business accomplished; work finished (**Cin-e_n. 451**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_tana** business; summons, invitation; a place; a house; **ke_ta** summons, invitation; place, site (Ka.)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.ittal < ghat.** to be successful, consummated (Ta.lex.) **kad.a** a debt (Ka.Ma.); **kat.an-, kacca, kat.amai** (Ta.); **kad.agol.** to contract a debt; to borrow; **kad.aga_r-a** a debtor (Ka.lex.) **Contract; done, artificial**: **kr.ta** done (Skt.); deed (RV.); **kr.taka** made, artificial (MBh.)(CDIAL 2814; 3420). **karta** (Tadbhava of **kr.ta**) a doer, a maker, an agent; a creator; **kartr.ka, kartr., kartu** a doer, a maker (Ka.lex.) **kr.trima** made artificially, factitious, artificial (Skt.Ka.); **kitama** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kattiru < kartr.** agent, doer, maker, creator (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.akan- < ghat.aka** agent, commissioner, middle-man (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. Ava. Pak. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **kr.ta** deed (RV.); **kr.taka** made, artificial (MBh.); **kr.ti** doing (S'Br.); **kiti** work (MIA. form in Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. II, Part 1); **katika_** pact, contract, conversation (Pali); **kii** action (Pkt.); **kray** deed, action, (esp.) religious performance (K. ?<**kriya_**)(CDIAL 3424). **Compound perfume**: **kr.trima-dhu_paka** compound perfume (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Produced**: **gha_t.ita** produced (Skt.); **ghat.ita** connected (Pali); combined (pp. of **ghat.eti** to join, to connect, to unite < denominative from **ghat.a** multitude, heap, dense mass, i.e. thiket, cluster; e.g., **maccha-ghat.a** a swarm of fish (Pali.lex.); **ghad.ia-** (Pkt.); **ghar.i_** folded (H.)(CDIAL 4412). **sughat.ita** well-arranged (Skt.); **sughari** neat, clean (of persons)(N.); **xughari** well-shaped, faultless (A.)(CDIAL 13461). **gha_ro** bar, rod, crossbeam (N.); **ghat.ika_** stick used as a bolt (Pali); **gha_d.a** friendship (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4458). **Labouring**: **kad.agu, kad.an:gu, kad.ugu** to be or become full of desire, eagerness, zeal, strive, make efforts; **kad.an:gu** desire, wish (Ka.); **kad.a~gu, kad.an:gu, kan.a~gu** to endeavour, strive; **kad.a~ka, kad.an:ka, kan.a~ka** striving, attempt (Te.)(DEDR 1111). **kat.h** labour, pains (H.); **kat.** pain, work (M.)(CDIAL 2978). **ghat.a** busy with (Pa_n..); **ghat.aka** accomplishing (Skt.); **ghat.ate_** is busy with (MBh.); happens (Skt.); **ghat.ita** suitable (As'.); **ghad.ai** is active (Pkt.); **gahd.n.e~** to happen (M.); **ghad.ta_** occurs (Konkan.i); **ghar.an.u** to form, forge (S.); **ghar.an.** to form by hammering (L.); **ghar.na_** to form by hammering (P.); **ghar.na_** to form, make (H.); **ghar.vu~** to shape, hammer (G.); **ghad.n.e~** to form, touch (M.); **ghar.awun** to form, produce (Wg.); **ghar.a_na_** to cause to make (H.)(CDIAL 4407). **kat.aian-** man of low or degrated caste (**Periyapu. Tiruna_l.ai. 11**); man of the labouring caste in an agricultural tract; **kat.aican-** id. (**Ja_n-ava_. Ka_ti. 16**); **kat.aicci** low caste woman of the agricultural tract who works in the field; **kat.aimai** meanest condition (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cura. 50**); **kat.aiyar** men of the lowest rank or status (**Kur-al., 395**); low caste men of agricultural tracts (**Nampiyakap. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **Labouring caste**: **kat.aican-, kat.aian-** man of low or degraded caste; man of the labouring caste in an agricultural tract; man of mean character (Ta.lex.) **kat.aiyar** gate-keepers (**Perun.. Ucaik. 32,82**) (Ta.lex.) **Agricultural worker**: **kat.aicci** low caste woman of the agricultural tract who works in the field (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

1526.**Old stock**: **kat.t.ukkit.ai** old stock, cloth or other goods lying unsold for a long time (**Maturaippatir-. 38**); **kat.t.ugad.a** id. (Te.); **kat.t.ukkit.aiyan-** id.; **kat.t.u** bundle, packet, pack, bale; **kat.t.u-t-tiraviyam** treasure put into a purse; **kat.t.i-k-kol.(l.u)-tal** to lay up, accumulate, as virtuous deeds; to store up, as sins for future retribution; **kat.t.i-c-curut.t.u-tal** to pack up one's goods (**Pat.t.in-at. Potu. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

1527.**Accuracy**: **kacccitam** accuracy, correctness, neatness (Ta.); **kaccitamu** exact, accurate, precise, strict, rigorous (Te.)(DEDR 1095). **kacca_-ce_r < kacca_ +** (U.) small seer = 8 palam (Ta.lex.) **Stamped receipt; branding**: **kacan-ai** a mark with which cattle are branded (**J.**); **kaca_tu** registration of marriage; **kaca_ter..utu-tal** to register a marriage; **kacca_ttu** stamped receipt book showing the collector's acknowledgment of the instalments of land tax received from the ryot together with an accurage account of the holding of the ryot, of any rough account of money received; voucher; advice list of goods sent by a tradesman to his customer (**R.F.; S.I.I. i,78**); **kai-cca_ttu** signature (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 61**); id. (Ma.); invoice, list of goods with the vendor's signature; receipt for land tax paid; acknowledgment of payment (Ta.lex.) **Agreement, binding**: **kaccam** agreement, binding (Ta.inscr.) cf. **ka_ji** a muhammadan priest; a judge (Ka.H.M.); **ka_ji va_ji** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kacce_ri** office for the transaction of any public business, revenue office, court-house (Ta.); **kachahri** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_jiya_r** Muhammadan judge; **ka_ji < qa_zi_** (U.); **ka_ciya_r** Muhammadan judge having jurisdiction over all cases of law, religious, moral, civil and criminal (Ta.); **ka_jida_r** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Court-house**: **kacchari_** court-house (S.); **kacaihri_** (P.); **kacahri** (N.); **ka_sa_ri** (A.); **ka_cha_ri** (B.); **kaceri_** (Or.); **kacah^{a}ri_** (Mth.); **kacahari_** (H.); **kaceri_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 3429). **kacca_-vacu_l** [< **kacca_ +** (U.)] recovery of what has been embezzled; **kacce_ri** [< **kachahri** (U.)] office for the transaction of any public business, an office of administration, revenue office, court-house; business proceeding in a public office; assembly, as for musical entertainments or other parties for play or pastime; **kacce_ri-k-karai-va_cal** public office (Ta.lex.)

1534.**Feast**: **kad.aku** nice, beautiful, good as a feast (Ka.); **kad.aka** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1535.**Desire**: **kad.agu, kad.an:gu** to be or become full of desire, ardour, to strike (Ka.lex.)

1536.**God**: **kat.aval.** a deity, god (Ka.); **kat.aval., kat.avul.** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1537.**Image: to make haste**: **kad.agu, kad.an:gu, kad.ugu** to make haste (Ka.); **kad.agu, kad.an:gu, kan.agu, kan.an:ku** (Te.); **kat.uku** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1538.**Greatness; image: speed**: **kad.uhuka_r-a** a valourous man (Ka.); **kad.d.a_ya, kat.t.a_ya** force, compulsion; forcing people to pay the price set upon articles, exaction (Ka.Te.); **kad.d.a_ya-ga_r-a** an outrageous man (Ka.); **kad.upu, kad.ipu, kad.uhu** firmness etc.; force, vehemence; severity, censoriousness; great valour; pride (Ka.); **kad.uppa, kad.uppu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.uppu** speed (**Ce_tupu. Kanturu. 15**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Hero, courageous man**: **kad.uve** a hero, a courageous man (Tu.lex.) **kad.val., kad.vol.** god (Kon.lex.) **kat.avul.** god (Ta.lex.) **kat.avunar** those who conduct, lead or manage (**Cilap. 5,54**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.aku** protector (**S'ri_vacan-. 245**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.umpu** relations (**Pu_ana_. 68,2**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kut.umba** family (Skt.lex.)

1539.**Image: likeness**: **kat.uppu** similarity, likeness (**Tiva_.**); **kat.uppa** part. similar, like, as, used as a particle of comparison (**Tol. Po. 290, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.)

1540.**Image: lathe; polish; churn; image: lathe; mortar and pestle**: **kat.avu** a turning lathe; **kad.eppu, kad.anda** grinding; **kad.acil, kad.accil, kad.anjil** a turning lathe; **ka_t.uka_yi** a

rebellion, revolution (Tu.lex.) **kut.a_m, kut.ma_** extraction; **ka_d.** to pull, to draw, e.g. water; **ka_d.** to pull up or root out; **ka_d.n gha_l** pull down; **vo_d.(o)** to pull [**trahe** draw (Lat.)] (Kon.lex.) **kad.cil** a lathe; **ka_d.** extract, pull; **pa_t.i ka_d.** retract; **ba_gil ka_d.** open the door; **ka_t.kia_, ka_t.kye** revolution (Kon.lex.) **kat.avai, kat.avu-maram** tunrstile (Ta.lex.) **ka_ntpi, ka_ntpia_** turner; **kadcila_k gha_l** put to the lathe (Kon.lex.) **kundau** to turn on a lathe; **ghon.d.ao** to turn; **kero˜t.** to turn half round; **gar.gur.** to run over and over (Santali.lex.) **kat.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to churn, mash to pulp; **kat.aical** polishing,, enamelling (Ta.); **kat.aiccal** turning on a lathe, that which is turned on a lathe; **kat.accal ul.i** turner's chisel; **kat.aiyal** turning in a lathe, agitating, churning (Ta.)(DEDR 1141). **Lathe; turner's chisel ; image: to grind with mortar and pestle**: **kat.a** churning (Ma.); **kad.e, kad.a, kad.aha, kad.eta** churning (Ka.); **kad.ev-** grinding (Kod..); **kat.aiyal** turning in a lathe, agitating, churning (Ta.); turner's work (Ta.lex.); **kad.ecalu** turning in a lathe (Ka.Ta.lex.); **kat.aiccal** turning on a lathe or on a brazier's wheel (Ta.lex.); **kat.aiccal-ul.i** turner's chisel; **kat.aiccar--pat.t.ai** turner's lathe; **kat.aiccar--ka_ran-** turner; **kat.ai-c-car--pat.t.arai** turner's shop; **kat.aical-pit.i** to turn in a lathe (Ta.lex.) **kat.ayuka** to polish, churn, turn on a lathe; **kat.accil** turning and polishing (wood etc.); **kat.accal** turning (Ma.); **kar.v- (kar.d-)** to churn; **kar.c ul.y** lathe (Ko.); **kar.- (kar.o-)** to churn (To.); **kad.e, kad.i** to churn, stir, rub together (as two pieces of wood to excite fire); turn in a lathe **kad.e, kad.a, kad.aha, kad.eta** churning (Ka.); **kad.ayisu** to cause to churn (Ka.); **kad.e- (kad.ev-, kad.and-)** to grind with mortar and pestle; **kad.ev** grinding; **kad.ace kalli** mortar and pestle (Kod..); **kad.eyuni, kad.evuni** to stir up, turn; **kad.ecuni** to knead; **kad.anda** grinding; **kad.avu, kadcilu, karcilu** a turning lathe; **kad.ajige** kneading (Tu.); **karrih-, karahta_na_, karah-** to churn; **krtuna** id. (Go.); **karas- (-t-)** to stir with ladle (Kond.a); **kar.sa (kar.si-)** to knead; n. act of kneading (Kui); **gat.ye** to churn (Malt.)(DEDR 1141). cf. **kutt** to knead (Wg.)(CDIAL 3241). cf. **ul.i** chisel, burin (Ta.Ma.); chisel, burin, awl (Ka.); chisel (Tu.Te.); **ulli** id. (Ga.); **ul.y** id. (Ko.); branding iron (To.)(DEDR 699). **kat.ai-maram** turning lathe (Ta.lex.) **To form moulds on a wheel; to turn in a lathe**: **kat.ai** to form, as moulds on a wheel; to turn in a lathe (**kat.ainta man.ic ceppen-vi_n:ku** : **Ku_rmapu. Takkan-ve_. 52**); to churn with a churning rod (**pa_mpu kayir-a_k kat.al kat.anta ma_yavan-** : **Cilap.17,2**); to trickle, drip, as honey (**Ci_vaka. 1202**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.avul.-er..utu-tal** to carve an idol (**Cilap. 25,130**)(Ta.lex.) **Turner**: **kat.anan-** turner (**Maturaik. 511**); **kat.ai-maram** turning lathe (Ta.lex.) **Not rubbed out**: **agha_t.** a document (on stone, metal plate, or paper) recording a permanent gift, esp. of land (G.)(CDIAL 99). **ghr.s.t.i** rubbing, pounding (Skt.); **ga_t.hi** an excoriation (S.); **gut.iya** blow, stroke (Si.)(CDIAL 4511). **ghars.an.a** rubbing (Sus'r.); **pa_da-gham.sani_** towel for rubbing the feet (Pali); **gharisan.a, gharasan.a, gham.san.a** rubbing (Pkt.); **gahana** beating (Si.)(CDIAL 4449).

1540a.**Mill**: **karkkari** churn; pot for churning curds; **karkkari_** a jar for holding water (Ta.lex.) **gharat.t.a** grindstone; **gharat.t.aka, gharat.t.ika_** (Skt.); **gharat.t.a** mill for grinding corn, Persian waterwheel (Pkt.); **gara_t.** handmill (Pas'.); **grat.a, grot.^{u}, gret.h^{e}** watermill for grinding corn (K.); **ghurat.** handmill; **grat** mill (L.); **ghara_t.** watermill (P.); **d.hl.a_t., ghra_t., ghera_t., giha_t.** (WPah.); **ghat.** watermill (Ku.); **ghat.t.a** (N.)(CDIAL 4451). cf. **ghat.ero, ghat.t.ero** miller (N.)(CDIAL 4452). **Image: churning**: **karappu** churn (Ta.lex.) **gargara** churn (MBh.); **gargari_** churn (Skt.)(CDIAL 4043). **gha_rghur** sound made in churning thickened milk (N.)(CDIAL 4419). **kar-an:ku** to whirl; n. whirling, gyration (Ta.); **kar-akku (kar-akki-)** to spin (as yarn)(Ta.); **kar-annuka** to turn around, whirl (Ma.); **gar-a, gar-agar-a** whirlingly, around and around (Ka.); **garu, gara, garagara, garrane** a whirling noise (Tu.)(DEDR 1387).

1541.**Mechanism**: **yantra** controlling device (RV.); any implement or contrivance (MBh.); **yantraka** handmill (Skt.); **yanta** any mechanism or machine (Pali); **jam.ta** machine, oil mill, water machine (Pkt.); **jandir, jandri** mill (Gypsy); **zandra, zan** (Dm.); **zantr** watermill; **za_r, yo~_r, yan, ya~_l** (Pas'.); **zo~_** (Shum.); **yan.** mill (Wot..); **zo~tr, sa~_tr** mill (Kal.); **ya~l** (Bshk.); **za_n** (Tor.); **ye_nd^{a}r, ye_nd^{a}r, yindras** spinning wheel (K.)(CDIAL 10412). **To move; to go**: **iyan:ku (iyan:ki-)** to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about; n. movement, act of going; **iyakku (iyakki-)** to cause to go, train or break in (as a bull or horse); n. motion, going, marching (**Malaipat.u. 571**); **iyakkam** moving about, motion, way (**Kur-al.. 1020**); **ican:ku** to go or lead to (as a way); **iyavul.** leadership, god, way (Ta.); **iyan.n.uka** to move steadily; **iyakkuka** to cause to move; **iyakkam** motion, movement (Ma.); **i.y- (i.c-)** to drive (cattle)(Ko.); **esagu** to drive (Ka.)(DEDR 469). **ya_payati** causes to go (MBh.); **ya_pe_ti** causes to go, is active, lives (Pali); **ja_ve_i, ja_vai** makes go (Pkt.); **yavanava_** to make go, send, dismiss (Si.); **jappa** fit to be made to go (Pkt.); **ya_pun** to be sufficient, be able, succeed in completing (K.); **ja_piba_** to pass time (Or.)(CDIAL 10462). cf. **s'avati** to go (Skt.lex.) **Moving**: **iyakkar** < **yaks.a** cf. **iyakkar-ko_ma_n-** Kube_ra, king of the Yaks.as (**Cu_t.a_.**); cf. **iyan:kiyar--porul.** living, animate beings or beings which move from place to place; opp. to nilai-y-iyar--porul. (**Nan-. 259, Virut.**); **iya-ttal** to pass beyond, excel, transcend (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,6**); **iyan:ku** movement, act of going (**Ci_vaka. 1360**); hence, the verbal base of the sememe is 'moving or going'; hence, **iyakkar** may refer to itinerant traders, perh. in trade caravans (Ta.lex.) **Miller**: **ya_ntrika** relating to machines or instruments (Sus'r.); **jam.tia** machine-worker (Pkt.); **ja~_d.ra_hi** manager of flour mill (S.); **ja~_dri_** miller (L.)(CDIAL 10461). **hendu, handu** to move, to shake; to draw back; **handa_d.u** to move about, alla_d.u (Ka.lex.) cf. **panduni** to shake, be loose, oscillate, vibrate (Tu.)(DEDR 3926). **Image: lathe**: **jan.d.ri_** lathe (S.); **jatarr.o** machine for making wire (G.)(CDIAL 10412). **Image: tripod**: **ja~_t^{i}** contrivance for keeping cooking vessels on fire (Ku.); **za~_t** handmill (A.); **za~_ti** tripod to support vessel over fire (A.)(CDIAL 10412).

1542.**Lime-burners; divers of pearls**: **kat.aican-** name of a caste of lime-burners and basket-makers (**G.Tn.D. i,145**); **kat.ain~can-, kat.ain~an-** man of low or degraded caste; man of the labouring caste in an agricultural tract; man of mean character; **kat.aiyar** men of the lowest rank or status (**Kur-al., 395**); low caste men of agricultural tracts (**Nampiyakap. 23**); name of a sub-division of Pal.l.as, who are lime-burners and divers of pearls (Ta.lex.)

1543.**Science; art; teacher**: **sattha** (Vedic. **s'a_stra**; from: **s'a_s** to teach) a science, art, lore; **va_da-sattha** science of right belief; **sadda-sattha** grammar; **supina-sattha** dream-telling; **sattha** (pp. of **sa_sati**) told, taught (v. l. **sit.t.ha**); **sattha-va_ha** teacher; **satthar** teacher, master (nom. **sattha_**; acc. **sattha_ran**; instr. **sattha_ra_**; instr. **satthuna_**; gen. **satthu**; gen. **satthuno**; loc. **satthari**; nom. and acc. pl. **sattha_ro**; gen. pl. **sattha_ra_nan**); **sattha_ra-dassana** sight of the master; **satthu-d-anvaya** successor of the Master; **satthuka** having a teacher in: **ati_ta-satthuka** whose teacher is dead (Pali.lex.) cf. **s'a_tra** command (RV.)(CDIAL 12422). **catti-mukam < s'akti-mukha** royal mandate (**T.A.S. i,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Clever**: **sat.ha** crafty, fraudulent (Pali); **sat.hata_** fraud (Pali); **sar.ha, sar.a** secret consultation (Or.); **sad.h** stupid, bewildered, stiff, motionless (G.); **s'ad.h** knavish, vile, mean (M.); **sallo** silly woman (H.); **sam.t.ha** knavish, deceitful (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12270). **catura** quick (Skt.); clever (Skt.Pali); **cara** (Pkt.); **sura, huru** (Si.); **sisura** clever, skilful (Si.)(CDIAL 4594). **cat.ula** trembling (Skt.); clever (Pali); **cad.ula** restless (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4572). **catur** ability, skill, dexterity; means, contrivance; **catir** ability, skill, dexerity; greatness, excellence, beauty, loveliness; **catiri** skilful woman (Ta.); **caturam** dexterous, clever, lovely (Ma.); **caduru, ceduru** cleverness (Ka.); **cadupu** skill,

ingenuity, cunning (Tu.); **caduru~d.u** a clever, able, or capable man; fem. **cadura_lu**; **caduvu** to read, study; n. reading, learning, education; **caduvari** scholar (Te.); **catura-** dexterous, clever, charming, agreeable (Skt.)(DEDR 2327). **chandas** deceit (Skt.); **sadiya** trick, artifice (Si.); **chandu** deceit (S.); **chandan.** deceiver (P.); **chand** fraud (H.)(CDIAL 4987). **cha_dmika** fraudulent (Mn.); **chadmin** having the appearnce of (MBh.)(CDIAL 5022). **chal** stumble, deceive (Skt.); **chalia** tripped up (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5000). **chala** fraud, deceit (Mn.); **skhalita** (Skt.); **cal** trick (Par.); **chala** (Pali.Pkt.OMarw.); **cal** (Tor.); **chal** (Sh.K.WPah.); deceit (Ku.N.B.H.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **chal.** (P.WPah.G.); **chaw** goblin (Ku.); **sal** deceit (A.); **chal.a** (Or.); **sal.** teasing (M.); **sala, sal.a** deceit (Si.)(CDIAL 5001). **chalayati** deceives (MBh.); **chale_i**, pp. **chalia** deceived, tripped up (Pkt.); **chalun** to deceive (K.); **chalna_** (P.); **chaln.o** (Ku.); **chalnu** to deceive; **chalinu** to hide (N.); **saliba** to deceive (A.); **chala_** (B.); **chal.iba_** (Or.); **charai** (OAw.); **chalna_** (H.); **chalan.u** (S.); **chal.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5003). **chalin** deceitful (Skt.); **chalia** (Pkt.); **chali_** (P.); **chali** (N.); **chali_** (B.H.); **chal.i_** (Or.G.); **chaila, chailla** deceitful, cunning, clever (Pkt.); **chail.a, chail.a_** clever (Or.)(CDIAL 5004).

1544.**Attendant, door-keeper**: **ks.attr.** attendant, door-keeper (AV.); **khattar** attendant (Pali)(CDIAL 3647). **Charioteer**: **ks.attr.** charioteer (VS.); **khattar** charioteer (Pali); **kha_ti_** member of a caste of wheelwrights (H.)(CDIAL 3647). **Image: cart with small solid wheels**: **gad.d.a, gad.d.i_, gad.d.ia_** cart (Pkt.); **gadha_** a part of a cart (TS.com.); **gd.**^{i} (K.); **ga_d.o** wheeled cart (S.); **ga_d.i_, ga_d.a_** bullock cart; **gad.d.** cart (S.); **ga_d.i_, ga_d.a_** bullock cart; **gad.d.** cart (L.); **gad.i_** train (L.); **ga_d.d.i_, gad.d.i_** carriage; **gad.d.** cart; **gad.d.a_** large cart; **gad.i_ra_** go-cart (P.); **ga_r.a_, ga_r.i_** carriage, cart (N.); **ga_ri_** (A.); **ga_r.i** (B.); **ga_ri_** carriage (Or.); **gar.a_** cart with small solid wheels (Or.); **ga_r.a_, ga_r.i_, gar.i_** (Bi.Mth.); **ga_r.a_** load cart; **ga_r.i_** carriage (H.); **ga_d.u~** cart; **ga_d.i_** carriage; **ga_d.iyu~** small carriage (G.); **ga_d.a_, ga_d.i_** (M.); **ga_l.a** cart (Si.); **ga_d.alaum.** (OG.); **ga_llu~, ga_lli~** (G.)(CDIAL 4116). **gad.wa~_t.** cartwheel track, rut (CDIAL 4117). **Image: wheel, cart**: **ka_l** wheel, cart (Ta.); **ga_li** wheel (Ka.Tu.); **kalu** a carriage wheel (Te.); **ga_nu, ga_lu** wheel (Te.)(DEDR 1483). **The cart-wheel was made of wood; hence mara-k-ka_l specifies the material used. The radical is**: **ka_l** a measure of capacity of grain; measure, degree; ray; division (Ta.). **(ka_l** may be interpreted as the ancient morpheme equivalent of mara-k-ka_l). **Implements**: **ka_t.t.u** means, implements (**Ci. Po_. 3,5,1**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.t.u-tal** to create, to bring to pass (**Cilap. 19,17**); to introduce (**Kampara_. An-umap. 23**)(Ta.lex.)

1545. **A dialect**: **kattiri < khatri** (G.) dialect of gujara_ti and the spoken language of the Saura_s.t.ras in the Tamil country (**G.Madu.D. 74**)(Ta.lex.)

1546.**Weavers**: **kha_tri_** member of a caste of Hindu weavers (G.); **khat.ri_** washerman, dyer (S.)(CDIAL 3647).

1547.**Images: dark-skinned buffalo**: **kat.t.u, kat.u** a young male buffalo; **kat.t.a** a one year old buffalo; met. strict, orthodox, bigoted (a Musalman); **kat.t.i** a young female buffalo (P.lex.) **kat.t.a_n.mai** manliness, great prowess (**Pa_rata. Patin-e_r..a_m. 17**); **kat.t.a_n.i** very capable man (Ta.Te.); strong, well-built man (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.a-va_l.i** an onstinate, wicked woman or cow (Ka.); **khat.ya_l.a** cross; vicious as a horse or cow (M.)(Ka.lex.) For semant. 'male' cf. **kat.t.u-p-pa_l.ai** male palmyra which is tapped for its juice (**G.Tn.D. 222**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_t.t_a_** bison, wild cow, bos gavaeus (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.t.erumai** wild buffalo (Ta.); **ka_d.erume** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kit.a_** buffalo (Ta.); **kar.ru, kad.ru_** buffalo calf (male or female)(Kur.); **kat.a_**

male of sheep or goat, he-buffalo (Ta.); male of cattle, young and vigorous; child, young person (Ma.)(DEDR 1123). cf. **kat.ama_** bison (Ta.)(DEDR 1114). **sa_nh** large buffalo-bull or stallion (L.); **sa_nhi_** stallion (L.); **sa_nhe~** stallion (L.); **sad.d.ha_** male buffalo (L.); **san.d.o, sannho** buffalo-bull (WPah.)[opp. **s'ann** barren cow or buffalo; cf. **jane** pregnancy (Ka.); **cin-ai** pregnancy (Ta.)(DEDR 2592)]; **s'ran.a** male buffalo (K.); **san.d.a** male buffalo (Dm.Phal.Sh.); **san.** male buffalo (Bshk.); **sa_n** male buffalo (Tor.); **sa_nu** stallion, any male animal used for breeding, buffalo (S.)(CDIAL 13331).

1548.**Amulet; knot; marriage**: **kat.t.u** marriage (Ta.); **ket.t.uka** to marry; **ket.t.u** to tie, make to wear, give in marriage; connexion (as of marriage); **ket.t.akam** house (Ma.); **kot.** knot, amulet (To.); **kat.t.uni** to tie, bind, amass (wealth)(Tu.); **kat.t.ita_na_** to adhere, be attached to (Go.); **gat.a** rope, cord (Malt.); **kat.t.u** to tie (Ta.Ka.Te.); **kat.t.** to tie (Nk.Pa.); **kat.** to tie (Kol.)(DEDR 1147). **kat.t.u-k-kaliya_n.am** wedding; marriage ceremony, in which the bridegroom ties the ta_li around the bride's neck; **kat.t.u-k-kar..utti** married woman, whose husband is alive and who, therefore, wears a ta_li around her neck; wedded wife (Ta.lex.) **Marry**: **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to marry; n. marriage (Ta.); **ket.t.uka** to marry; **ket.t.ikka** to give in marriage; **ket.t.u** connexion (as of marriage)(Ma.); **ket.t.akam** house (Ma.)(DEDR 1147). **Wedding**: **ket.t.i-me_l.am** simultaneous and rapid play of musical instruments at special moments, as when the ta_li is tied at a marriage (Ta.); **kat.i** wedding (**Man.i. 18,98**); brightness, transparency (**Pur-ana_. 166,24**); abundance, copiousness, plentifulness (**Ci_vaka. 440**); beauty, excellence (**Maturaik. 301**); delight, gratification, pleasure (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.i-nakar** marriage house (**Akana_. 136**); **kat.i-ma_t.am** guarded residence for maidens (**Ci_vaka. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **Tying the marriage knot**: **gan.d.hu** joint, tie of friendship (S.); **gat.hajor.o** tying the marriage knot (OMarw.); **gajhor.o** (Marw.)(CDIAL 4350).

1549.**To tie**: **kat.t.u** band, fastening (Ta.Tu.); tie (Ma.Ka.); tie, bond, knot, wearing of a garment (Te.); **kat.** knot (Ko.); **ket.t.** to tie (Kod..); **ket.t.uka** to tie, clasp (Ma.); **gat.a** rope, cord (Malt.)(DEDR 1147). **Rope, cord; to wear a garment**: **kat.t.u** wearing of a garment (Te.); to tie, fasten, wear (Ta.); **ket.t.ikka** to cause to tie, make to wear (Ma.); **kat.t.uni** to tie, bind (Tu.); **kat.t.anamu** a tie (Te.)(DEDR 1147). **granthayati** ties (MBh.); **granthati** (Dha_tup.); **ganthe_ti, ganthati** ties, knots (Pali); **gam.thai, gam.t.hai** (Pkt.); **go_n.t., go~_t.** (Ash.); **get.(h)** ties, knots (Kt.); **gra~_t., gru~_t.** (Wg.); **gi~r.** (Bashg.); **gre~_t.** (Dm.); **grhe_n.d.u_m** I tie a knot (Phal.); **gan.dx.un, gan.t.h, go_n.t.h, gan.d.** (K.); **gan.d.hn.a_** (P.); **dlain.d.hnu, gan.d.hn.a_** (WPah.); **ga~_thnu** to tie up, plait (N.)(CDIAL 4353). **ga_n.t.hiba_** to hold tightly (Or.); **ga~_thab** to string together (Mth.); **ga_m.thai** weaves, plaits (OAw.); **ga~_t.hna_** to fasten, join, mend (H.); **gat.hna_** to be knotted together (H.); **ga~_t.hvu~** to tie (G.); **ga~_thn.e~** to interweave, plait (M.); **ga~_t.hn.e~** to tie (M.); **gat.h** to tie (Pas'.); **gat.** (Shum.); **gan.t.(h)** (Wot..); **ge_n.t.h** (Gaw.); **gn.d.** (Bshk.); **gan.d.** (Tor.Mai.); **gha_n.d.** (Phal.); **gan.oiki**(Sh.); **ganoiki** (D..); **lante_m** I tie (Pas'.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, tie (Si.)(CDIAL 4353). **ga~_thna_** to arrange, lay (bricks)(H.); **ga~_tha_** to lay (bricks)(B.); **ga_nthiba_** to lay in rows, build (Or.)(CDIAL 4353). cf. **kat.o.l.** wall of temple compound (Ko.)(DEDR 1146).

1550.**Images: clod; protuberance; foetus**: **gut.ika_** clot (Skt.lex.) **kat.t.u** , abscess, tumour (Ta.); **kat.t.i** clod, lump, , abscess, tumour, enlarged tumour, foetus (Ta.); **kat.t.i** solid, ingot; **kan.t.i** lump, concretion (Ma.); **kat.y** solid lump (Ko.); **gen.d.** round lump or ball (food, butter), growth in abdomen (Ko.); **gat.t.i** lump (Ka..); **gad.d.e, gan.t.e** a mass, lump, concretion (Ka.);

gn.d.e spleen (Kod..); **gad.d.a** lump, mass, clot; , ulcer (Te.); **kat.t.** spleen (Nk.); **kat.** spleen (Ga.)(DEDR 1148).

1551.**Image: ladle (brass)**: **kad.chi_, kad.cho** an iron ladle or spoon used in cooking (G.); **kad.ha_** a frying pan; a frying vessel with handles (G.)(G.lex.) **kat.acchu** a ladle, spoon; **kat.acchu-ga_ha** holding on to one's spoon, i.e., disinclination to give food, stinginess; **kat.acchu-parissa_vana** a perforated ladle (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **gan.t.e, gen.t.e, gari~t.e** spoon, ladle (Te.); **ga_t.e** spoon (Kol.); **garti** (brass) spoon (Kuwi); **karan.t.i** spoon or ladle (Ta.); spoon (Ma.); (DEDR 1267). **geren-da** n. that which serves to draw or ladle water (**-gen-** with infix. **-er-**, **-da:n-** water) (Sora.lex.)[cf. **gerinna** a pit of water (Sora.); **gerud-gud-da:n** basket for baling water = **-gud-** reduplicated, with infix **-er-**.] **kad.chi_** soup ladle (G.); **kan.chu_, kar.chu_** (S.); **karchi_, kar.chi_** (H.)(Bloch, p. 311).

1552.**Image: a headless trunk**: **kad.uku** a headless trunk (Ka.); **kad.i, kat.t.i** id. (Te.); **kat.a** a corpse (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kabandha** (Skt.lex.)

1553.**Image: pregnancy**: **ga_t** in women's speech 'pregnancy'; limb, body, woman's bust, privities (H.); body, limb (Mth.); body (WPah.Ku.G.); person, body (honorific) (N.); **ga_th** id. (N.); **ga_tra** limb, member of body (RV.); body (Mn.); **gatta** limb, body (Pali.Pkt.); **ga_, ga_w** trunk of body (A.); **ga_wa_l** fat (A.); **ga_, ga_o** body (B.); **ga_ dhoiba_** to bathe; **ga_dhiba_** (Or.); **ga_ta** body, limb (OAw.OMarw.); **ga_-mor.a** stretching the limbs (S.); **gat** skin (Gaw.); **gadra** (Dm.)(CDIAL 4124). **ga_traka** body (Skt.); **ga_trika_** girdle (Skt.); **ga_tra_** inner peg of yoke (L.); **ga_tra_** swordbelt, sheath (P.); **gatta_** cover of a book, sheaf of corn (EP.); **ga_ta_** body, pasteboard (H.); **ga_ti_** dress worn by village people like a plaid (H.); **ga_tr.i_** knot in a woman's upper garment worn on the breast (G.)(CDIAL 4125). cf. **a_d.-ga_t** girth of the body, crosspiece of a bed (G.); **gatta** frame of bed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4124). **ga_tra** a limb or member of the body; the body; **ga_tra-vis'le_s.a** a close union or contact of bodies (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ga_tra_nule_pani** perfume for the person (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **First pregnancy**: **kat.ucu_l** first pregnancy (Ta.); **kat.umpuppa_l** first milk drawn from a cow after calving, beestings boiled into a paste (Ta.); **kat.iu_l** first-born of man or beast; **kat.umpil.l.a** first-born, the strongest child (Ma.); **kar.0as-** first-born (**k. mox** first-born son, **k. xu.x** first-born daughter)(To.); **kar.0as-fi.r-** first pregnancy (To.); **kad.i_ru** first-born (Tu.)(DEDR 1136). cf. **cu_l (cu_lv-, cu_n-r--)** to become pregnant; n. conception, pregnancy (Ta.); **-cal,** in: **coccal** first pregnancy (Ka.)(DEDR 2733). cf. **tol** old, ancient (Ta.); **tol vi.r** first pregnancy (Ko.); **toli** beginning, commencement; first, former, ancient (Te.); **tolle** first (Ga.); **toli, tolli, tollie** before, formerly (Kuwi)(DEDR 3516).

1554.**Actual produce**: **kan.t.u-mutal** actual produce of a field when the harvest has been reaped and threshed (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1555.**A stand**: **gad.agaci, gad.aci** a stand, as for water-pots, a shelf (Ka.); **ghad.avaci_, ghad.o_ci** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1556.**Scent**: **kat.i** scent, odour, fragrance (**Kalit. 45**); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to waft an aroma, emit fragrance (Ta.); **kad.i** good or bad odour (Te.)(DEDR 1129). **kat.ittal** to waft an aroma; to emit fragrance (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kattan. 43**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kaital** fragrant screwpine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ta.); **ketaka** (Skt.)(DEDR 2026). **cet.i** bad odour, stench (Ta.); **ceyr., cet. ceyr.**

bad smell (Ko.); **sid.y** (To.); **s'et.t.uni** to decay (Tu.); **sed.i** strong, affecting the smell powerfully (Tu.)(DEDR 270).

1557.**Camel**: **sa~_d.iya_** young camel; **sa~_r.ni_** female camel (H.); **sa~_d.h, sa~_d.hiyo** camel (G.); **sa~_d.hn.i_** female camel (G.); **sa~_d.], sa~_d.n.i_** female camel (M.); **san.d.hika_** female camel (Skt.); **sam.d.hi_** female camel (Pkt.); **sa_rni** dromedary (B.)(CDIAL 13103). **Camel**: **san.d.hika_** camel (Skt.)(CDIAL 13331). **kan.t.i** buffalo bull (Ta.)(**Tol. Po. 623**)(DEDR 1173).

1558.**Plaster**: **gaccu** mortar, plaster, cement (Ka.Te.H.); **kace** (Ma.); **gacci** a chunammed floor (Ka.M.); **gacci-y-en.n.e** varnish (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Smearing with fragrant unguents**: cf. **kaR-** to smear, daub, whitewash (Kond.a); **ka_z- (ka_st-)** to plaster, rub on (medicine); **ka_spa-** to rub on, smear on (Pe.); **ka_ja (ka_ji-)** to daub, plaster over holes; n. daubing, plastering; **kahpa (kaht-)** to smear, plaster (Kui); **ku_du_ kaiyali** to plaster with mud; **kah-** to daub, smear (Kuwi); **xasna_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1503). **kat.ukkutal** to gild (**S.I.I. ii,245**)(Ta.lex.) **Chalk; pipeclay**: **khat.ika_** chalk (Skt.); **khat.i_, khat.ini_, kat.hini_, kakkhat.i_** id. (Skt.); **khad.i_, khad.ia_** (Pkt.); **khar.i_, kher.i_** (S.); **khar.i_, khar.ya_** (P.); **khar.i_** (Ku.); **khari** (N.); **khari-ma_t.i** (A.); **khar.i_** (B.Mth.H.G.); **khar.iya_** (H.); **khad.i~** chalk (M.); **khad.u~** a kind of pipeclay (M.)(CDIAL 3773). **khar.it.i** chalk and earth, plastering mud walls to make them smooth (B.)(CDIAL 3774). **ser.hi_** lime (S.); ***s've_ta-khat.ika_** white chalk? (Skt.)(CDIAL 12775). **kal.i** pulpiness, state of being mashed; thick pulp, liquid paste (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 80**); silt, sediment (**Net.unal. 16**); clay (**Cilap. 3,96, Urai**); liquid metal (**Ci_vaka. 103**); **kal.i-man.** clay, potter's clay (Ta.); **kal.i-man.n.u** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kliu, kilu** clay, black cotton soil (Kui)(DEDR 1381).

1559.**To apply incense**: **ka_t.t.u-tal** to apply as incense or perfume to the hair (nar-uman.a mutaliyan-a u_t.t.utal) (**a_vika_t.t.i ... co_r kur..al : Kampara_. Na_t.avi. 59**); to heat as a vessel of ghee (Ta.lex.) **ka_t.t.u-tal** to offer to a deity (**S.I.I. iii,102**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_t.t.u-k-karuva_** wild cinnamon, ta_l.icapattiri (Ta.lex.) **Perfumer; toilet-woman**: **gat.t.i-magur..cu** to grind perfumes; **gat.t.i, ghat.t.i** a ball of perfumes (Ka.); **kat.t.i** a lump (Ta.Ma.); **karuvu, garuvu** (Te.); **khad.a_, gad.d.a_** (M.); **gat.t.i-val.ti** a female perfumer, a toilet-woman, sairandhri, gandha-ka_rike (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ghat.t.ana, gat.t.an.e, gat.n.e, ghat.t.an.a, ghat.t.an.e** touching, joining; rubbing (the hands etc.) over, rubbing out; causing to move, shaking, stirring round or about; churning; striking, beating; striking together, pressing down, smoothing, compressing; going, moving; practice, business, means of living; **gat.t.an.eman.e** the tool called a road-tamper (Ka.); cf. **kat.t.al.ai** touchstone (**Kur-al., 986**); **kat.t.an-ai** tamping, ramming down; **kat.t.an-ai-maram** wooden tamper, rammer (Ta.lex.) **Image: to dash together; rub**: cf. **ghat.t.ayati** rubs, touches, shakes (Sus'r.); **ghat.t.ate_** (Dha_tup.); **ghat.t.ita** (MBhj.); **ghat.t.e_ti** dashes against, touches (Pali); **ghat.t.ai** touches, rubs against (Pkt.); **gha~_t.a_** to stir with the fingers (B.); **gha_t.iba_** to brand with a hot iron (Or.); **gha_t.n.e~** to bruise, mash, beat (M.); **gat.anava_**, pret. **gat.uva_** to dash together (Si.); **ghat.an.u** to bruise, grind; **ghot.o** rub with a pestle (S.); **gho_t.un.** to rub; **ghut.t.un.** to be pressed (L.); **ghot.n.a_** to grind, rub, smooth; **ghot.t.a_** a paper-polishing instrument (P.); **ghot.n.o** to powder (Ku.); **ghot.nu** to rub, polish, wear away (N.); **gho~t.iba** to mix by stirring (A.); **gho~t.a_, ghu~t.a_** to rub, stir, dig up (B.); **ghot.iba_** to pound, stir up (Or.); **ghot.na_, gho~t.na_** to rub; **ghot.a_, gho~t.a_** wooden pestle (H.); **gho~t.ne~** to grind, rub, polish (M.)(CDIAL 4417). **avaghat.t.ayati** pushes away (R.); rubs (Sus'r.); stirs up (Car.); **o_ghat.t.ida** struck (Pkt.); **oghat.nu, ogat.nu** to crowd out (N.)(CDIAL 749). For semant. 'finger' cf.: **Finger**: **kat.up** a finger, a toe, a measure the breadth of one finger; **jan:ga kat.up** the toes; **en:ga kat.up, bud.ha kat.up** the thumb; **ukdua~ kat.up**

the fore finger; **tala kat.up** the middle finger; **mundam kat.up** the fourth or ring finger; **sic kat.up** the little finger; **kat.up uduk** to hold up the thumb as a sign of defiance; **bar kat.up jelen:gea** it is two finger-breadths too long (Santali.lex.) cf. **a_ghat.t.ayati** touches on, rubs (Skt.); **parighat.t.ana** stirring round (MBh.); **parihat.t.ai** rubs, crushes, strikes down (Pkt.); **ahat.a_na_** to hurt; **a_hat.** sound of soft footsteps (H.); **a_ha_t.n.e~, ahat.n.e~, ha_t.n.e~, hat.n.e~** to bruise, mash, worry (M.); **a_ghat.ijan.u** to be crammed together (S.)(CDIAL 1054). cf. **paht.a_, paiht.a_, pait.a_, pa_t.a_** long stick for smoothing plaster (Bi.); **ghus.t.a** rubbed (Skt.)(CDIAL 8480).

1560.**Blister**: **gha_mosi** prickly heat (A.); **gha_ma_ci** (B.)(CDIAL 4446). cf. **gharma** heat (RV.)(CDIAL 4445). **ghr.s.t.a** rubbed, pounded (Sus'r.); frayed, sore (MBh.); **ghat.t.ha, ghit.t.ha** rubbed (Pkt.); **gat.ho** rubbed (S.); **ghat.t.ha_** hard place on palm made by attrition (P.); **gha_t.ha_** blister (P.)(CDIAL 4510). cf. **kuru** blister, sore (Ta.); boil (Ma.); **kuru, kuruvu** boil (Ka.); **kuri** a boil (Tu.); **kur-upu** a boil, abscess (Te.); **kurup** pimple (Nk.); **kur** small boil (Pa.); **ku_r** boil (Ga.); **kurpum** id. (Go.); **kurpu** id., **kurku_m** pustule, blister, boil (Go.); **ku_ru** a boil (Kond.a); **ku_ru** id. (Kuwi); **ku_r.r.u_** (pl. **ku_r.ka**) bubo; **ku_ru** a boil (Kuwi); **kura_r.a** inflamed swellling, esp. in the neck (Br.)(DEDR 1780). **xor^{o}p** pus; **xor^{o}pna_ (xurpya_)** to ripen as a boil, suppurate (Kur.); **qorpu** pus (Malt.)(DEDR 2130). **cat.t.ir..i (cat.t.a-ir..i)** to smear tbe body with fragrant unguents, to perfume the person in a particular mode; **cat.t.a** plan; order, regulation; neatness, fineness (Ka.Ta.Ma.Te.); **cakkat.a** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cat.t.a-vat.t.am** neatness, fineness, orderliness (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cat.t.an-tat.t.u-tal** to extract the unctuous substance from the dried sac in the anal pouch of the civet cat (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **cat.t.am** sac or gland in the anal pouch of the civet cat (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2305). **cat.t.a** adv. properly, rightly (**Ci. Po_. 9,2**); entirely (**Te_va_. 586,1**)(Ta.lex.) **To rub**: **ir..uku (ir..uki-)** to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); **ir..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to rub against (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw; **ir..icu (ir..ici-)** to smear, plaster, spread over (Ta.); **ir..uka** to daub, rub, soil; **ir..un.n.uka** to be soiled; **ir..ukkuka** to solder, make dirty; **ir..ukkam** rubbing, polish; **ir..ayuka** to rub (as two branches)(Ma.); **er..avu** to rub, rub off or out, stroke gently; **ercu, eccu** to smear (Ka.); **r.i_z- (r.i_st-)** to draw a line (Pe.)(DEDR 505). **uga_l.n.e~** to rub to a powder (M.); **uga_lnu** to cause to melt or fade, to take up or away altogether (N.)(CDIAL 1953). **avaghars.an.a** rubbing off (Ya_j.); **o_ham.sa** stone for rubbing sandal, sandal; **o_harisa** (Pkt.); **orsiyo** stone for rubbing sandal on; **orasr.i_** small stone for rubbing sandal on (G.)(CDIAL 752). **uracu-tal** to rub against (**Cilap. 3,14, Urai.**)(Ta.); **urasu** id. (Ma.); **ura_y-tal** to rub, as an animal against a tree, as two branches together (**Pin..**); **ra_yu** (Te.); **ura_vu-tal** to move away, spread; to spread over, extend (**Paripa_. 6,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Touchstone**: **ponnurai** streak of gold on a touchstone (**Tirumuru. 145**)(Ta.); **ponnore** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ponnore** equality to gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **urai** rubbing, friction, attrition (Ta.); **ora** (Te.); **ore** (Ka.); **ura** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Instrument for polishing**: **urukku-val.ai** instrument for polishing the precious metals (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uraical** friction (Ta.)(DEDR 665). **Grinding**: **urai (-v-, -nt-)** to be reduced into a powder or paste, wear away by attrition, be indented or effaced by rubbing; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to rub into a paste, wear away by rubbing, grate (Ta.); **uricu (urici-)** to grind away, scrape; **uriu (urii-)** to rub; **urical** rubbing, chafing (Ta.); **urekka** to rub, grate, polish, grind, assay metal; **uriyuka** to be chafed; **urusuka** to wear off, diminish (Ma.); **orv- (ort-)** to rub into paste, rub with a stone in making pot; **(ord-)** to touch or stroke gently; **orj-** to rub (Ko.); **urdu, uddu, ujju** to rub, make fine by rubbing; **ujjisu** to cause to rub; **ujju, urdike** rubbing; **ore (orad-)** to touch, rub, smear, grind; **orasu, orisu, orsu** to touch, rub gently; **rubbu** to grind in a mortar; n. grinding (Ka.); **orabelu** rice once cleaned of its husk only;

orabe_lu work involving the removal of husk from paddy (Tu.); **rubbu** to grind in a mortar; **rubbu-gun.d.u** stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar; **ro~_kali** a large wooden pestle; **rubgund.** stone pestle; **roka_l, ro_ka** pestle (Kol.); **ro_kal** pestle (Nk.); **urc-** to skim off (cream), scrape; **ujip- (ujit-)** to wipe, sweep (Pa.); **uriya_na_** to powder; **urisa_na_** to sprinkle or crumble salt, sugar, sandal-powder, etc.; **ro_kal** pestle; **u_c-** to scrape, plane; **us-** to pare; **oochana** a carpenter's plane (Go.); **ro_s- (-t-)** to touch slightly, stroke, rub against (Kond.a); **ru_ga- (ru_gi-)** to be smooth; **ru_sa (ru_si-)** to crush, grind; n. crushing, grinding; pl. action **ru_ska (ru_ski-)**; **ru_seni** press for grinding sugarcane (Kui); **ru_bali** to smear; **rub(b)inai** to smear, roughen; **rub- (-it-)** to rub on (oil, etc.)(Go.); [cf. **ural** mortar (Ta.)(DEDR 651)]; **uch-** to clean (i.e. scrape up, gleanings), **pro_ch- (pra + uch-)** to rub, wipe, wipe out, efface (Skt.); **orakalu, vorakala** (OM.)(DEDR 665). **To rub fragrant unguents on the body**: **urut.an.i id.uvike** = **gandhana** to rub and cleanse the body with fragrant unguents, to apply fragrant unguents; **udvartana** (Ka.lex.) cf. **uracu-tal** to rub against (**Cilap. 3,14, Urai.**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **urai-tal** to be reduced into a powder or paste; to wear away by attrition (Ta.); **orayu** (Te.); **ore** (Ka.); **ura** (Ma.); **urai-ttal** to rub into a paste (**Kalit. 115**)(Ta.); **oratsu** (Te.); **ore** (Ka.); **ura** (Ma.); **ure** (Tu.); to smear, daub (**Ci_vaka. 832**)(Ta.lex.) **ur-an.t.ai** rank smell as of bugs, of fish, of rancid ghee; **ur-at.t.ai** id. (Ta.lex.) **urdike** rubbing (Ka.lex.) **ruddu, rubbu** to grind in a mortar (Ka.lex.) **udghr.s.t.a** rubs (Skt.); **udghars.ati** rubs together (Skt.); **uggham.se_ti** (Pali); **ughan.u** wipes (S.); **ugghusai** (Pkt.); **ugghan.** to wipe (esp. the opium from the slice poppy capsule); **uggha_** collector of opium (L.); **ugghat.t.ha** rubbed (Pali); **ugghit.t.ha, ugghut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **ugat.ho** wiped; pp. **ughan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 1980). **nighars.a** rubbing (Skt.); **nigham.sa** (Pali); **n.iham.sa** (Pkt.); **nahas** (Si.); **n.ighasa**, **n.ihasa** touchstone (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7170) **Rubbed**: **nighr.s.t.a** rubbed (MBh.); **n.ihat.t.ha** (Pkt.); **n.ihasiu_n.a** absol. (Pkt.); **nihat.an.em.** to rush forcibly (OM.); **nehat.n.e~, nehet.n.e~, net.n.e~** to press hard on (M.)(CDIAL 7176). **praghars.ati** rubs to pieces (Kaus'.); **pagham.sai, pagham.san.a** rubbing again and again (Pkt.); **pa_sinava_, pa_hinava_** to pound, clean rice by pounding, grind, bruise, cut (Si.)(CDIAL 8483). **ghu_sna_, ghusna_** to be thrust in (H.); **ghu~sal** to rub in (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 4492). **Incense**: **ghra_** smell (Skt.); **avaghra_ha_payati** causes to smell at (S'Br.)(CDIAL 757). cf. **a_r-u (a_r-i-)** to emit smell, an odour; **na_r-r-am** smell, scent, odour, sense of smell; **na_n-am** fragrant substance, musk, musk deer, unguents for the body, perfumed oil for bathing, scented hair-oil, fragrant powder (Ta.); **nar-a, nar-avam, nar-avu, nar-a_, nar-ai** odour, fragrance, incense (Ta.)(DEDR 2918). cf. **ka_r.. (-pp-,-tt-)** to be pungent, acrid (Ta.); **ka_t.a, ga_t.a, ga_t.u** strong, stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies, etc. (Ka.); **ka_ku** sharp, stifling smell as of onion (Ka.)(DEDR 1492). cf. **ka_r (-pp, -tt-)** to be pungent; **ka_ram** pungency, caustic (Ta.); **ka_ra** tasting or smelling hot; hot, pungent (Tu.)(DEDR 1466). **a_ghra_ta** smelt, scented (Sus'r.); **aggha_ia** smelt (Pkt.); **aga_** festoon work, bouquet (Si.)(CDIAL 1061). **a_ghra_payati** causes to smell (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_ghra_ta** smelt at, satiated (Skt.); **a_ghra_n.a** act of smelling (Gaut.); satiety, satiated (Skt.); **aggha_am.ta** smelling; pass. **aggha_ijjai, agghavai** fills; **aggha_d.ai** (Pkt.); **agrem** I become tired (Kal.); **agha.n.o, aghi_n.o** to be full, be sated (Ku.); **agha_unu** to feed to the full (N.); **agha_ijiba_** to be sated (Or.); **agha_eb** to satiate, disgust (Mth.); **agha_i** is satisfied (OAw.); **agha_na_, a~gha_na_** to be full (H.); **aggha_n.a** satisfied (Pkt.); **agha_na_** satiated, rich (H.)(CDIAL 1062). **upaghra_yam** smelling at (MaitrS.); **upaghra_payati** causes to smell at (TS.); **upajaghrau** kissed (Skt.); **upaggha_yati** smells at, kisses (Pali); **waga_n.o** to be satiated, be full, get puffed up (Ku.)(CDIAL 2158). **ghra_n.a** smelling (S'Br.); smell (S'a_n:khGr..); nose (ChUp.); **ghra_n.a_** nose (VarBr.S.); **gha_na** sense of smell, nose (Pali); **gha_n.a** nose (Pkt.); **gru~** mucus of nose (Kal.); **grho_n.** stinking; **grho_n.u** rotten (Phal.); **gha_n.** stink (G.M.); **gha_n.i** (OM.); **gha_n.i, ga_n.i** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4531). **gho_n.a_** nose, beak (of owl)(MBh.); nose, horse's nose (Pkt.);

gho_n.a (Pkt.); **ghon.a_** fleshy root of septum of nose (M.); **gon.a** nose (Si.)(CDIAL 4520). **kun.un:ku** smell of cattle, butter etc. (Ta.); **kun.ukku-na_r-uka, kun.ukku-man.am** sweaty smell, smell of soiled linen steeped in water (Ma.)(DEDR 1687). cf. **ca_'(a)na_ (ca~_cas)** to stink, give forth an offensive smell; to smell in general (Kur.); **cen-ye (cen-ca)** to emit odour; **cen-yro** scented, smelling (Malt.)(DEDR 2264).

1561.**Pungent smell**: cf. **ka_t.a, ga_t.a, ga_t.u** strong stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 1492). **ka_t.t.u < ga_t.u** (Te.) pungency, acridity; cf. **kat.u** (Ta.lex.) **kat.a, kat.u** pungent, sharp; **kat.u** pungent, strong-scented, pungent, ill-smelling (Ka.); **kat.uka** sharp, pungent (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_t.a, kan.t.u, ga_t.a, ga_t.u** a sharp, strong, stifling smell, as that of tobacco, chillies etc. (Ka.M.); **ka_t.u** (Te.); **ka_r, ka_r-** to be sharp, pungent (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1562.**Gruel; sour; pungent**: **gad.ita** distilled (Skt.); rainwater flowing out from a village on to the fields (B.)(CDIAL 3976). **ka_t.i** fermented gruel or rice-water (Ta.Ma.); **ka_d.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.i** water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; vinegar (Ma.); **ka_t.e, ka_d.e** a kind of fermented pap of jo_l.a or ra_gi, to which buttermilk is added (Ka.)(DEDR 1436). **khat.t.a** sour (Gal.); sour; curry (Pkt.); **khat.o** acid, sour (S.); buttermilk (S.); **khat.t.a_** sour; sour milk (L.); sour; a species of lemon (P.); sour, acid (H.N.Mth.); **kha_t.a_** id. (B.Bhoj.); **kha_t.u~** (G.); **kha_t.u_, kha_t.ya_** (M.)(CDIAL 3777). **kad.u** pungency (Tu.); **xar.xa_** bitter, pungent (Kur.)(DEDR 1135). **khad.a, khala** buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices (Sus'r.); **kala** vinegar (Si.)(CDIAL 3783). **kat.u** Indian mustard, brassica juncea (Ta.Ma.); **kar.g** id. (Ko.); **kad.u** id. (Kod..); **kor.x** id. (To.)(DEDR 1137). **kat.u** bitterness, pungency (Ta.); pungency (Tu.); sharp (Kond.a); **kar.u** bitter, sour (Nk.); **kr.o_** pungent (Kui); **qar.qe** bitter (Malt.)(DEDSR 1135). **kat.u, kat.uka** pungent, bitter (RV.); **kat.uka** (Pali); **kad.u, kad.ua** (Pkt.); **k.irwa, k.iwari** (Gypsy); **kera** (Kt.); **kar.u_** buttermilk, sour milk (Shum.Pas'.); **kaur.o, kar.o** bitter, pungent (S.); **kaur.a_** bitter (L.P.); **kar.u_** medicine for horses and camels (L.P.); **kar.wa_i_** bitterness (L.P.); **kar.a_** bitter (Ku.); **karuwa_** rancid (of ghee)(A.); **kar.uya_** pungent (B.); **kar.ua_** (Or.H.Bhoj.); **kar.^{u}** (Mth.); **karu_** (Aw.); **kad.u_u** (OG.); **kar.vu~** (G.); **kad.u_, kad.va_** (M.); **kad.u** (Konkan.i); **kul.u** pungent (Si.); **kula** sharp taste (Si.); **kerko, kirko** bitter, rancid (Gypsy)(CDIAL 2641). **kat.utva** pungency, bitterness (Skt.); **kat.ukatta** (Pali); **kur.att** (P.)(CDIAL 2643). **Pickle**: **kat.i** pickle (Ta.); **kat.ippa_, kat.ippa_n.** curry, relish, condiment, pickle (Ta.); **kad.i** curds mixed with salt, chillies, mustard, etc., and some rice flour boiled and seasoned (Ka.)(DEDR 1128). **Sour gruel**: **kar..i** (**kal.i**?) sour gruel (Ka.); **kali** the water in which rice has been washed, kept until it ferments (Te.); **e_r-u kali** water and gruel (Kond.a); **kali** sour rice-gruel (Skt. **Yas'astilaka**); **khali** boiled ground rice-gruel (Skt.)(DEDR 1379). **kal.i** thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc., gruel (Ta.); thick pap or paste, water boiled with lime and turmeric (Ma.)(DEDR 1378). **Fermented gruel; desire; tumult; grief**: **kvatha** decoction (Pa_n..); **kar.h** boiling or warming milk (P.); **kad.h** ebullition, vehement impulse (M.)(CDIAL 3634). **Decoction; soup**: **kat.t.u** the water in which any kind of pulse has been boiled, decoction of any kind of pulse (Ka.); essence (Tu.); dal-soup, water in which any kind of pulse is boiled (Te.); **be_l.eta kat.t.u** decoction of pulses (Tu.); **kat.** soup (Pa.); decoction of pulse (M.)(DEDR 1150). **kahai, kad.hai** boils, stews (Pkt.); **kerav** to cook (Gypsy); **keredo** hot (Gypsy); **kar.** to boil (Pas'.); **kayoiki** (Sh.); **kar.han.u** to boil, fret (S.); **kar.han.** to boil, rise (L.); **kad.hvu~** to boil (G.); **kad.hn.e~** to be boiled (M.); **kad.ayta_** boils (Konkan.i); **kara-wo^{u}** boiled water (K.); **kad.ha_uni_, kad.ha_uli_** earthen vessel in which milk, etc. is boiled (H.)(CDIAL 3635). **kvathana** boiling by fire (Sus'r.); **kad.hana** (Pkt.); **kad.han.** hot-tempered; n. water taken from boiling pulse, etc. and mixed with spices (G.); decoction, broth

of pulse or grain (M.)(CDIAL 3636). **kvathita** boiled (Mn.); **kvathita_** decoction of curcuma, asafoetida and milk (Bhpr.); **kat.hita** hot (Pali); **kad.hia** boiled; n. decoction (Pkt.); **kad.hia_** a kind of food (Pkt.); **khaii** soup made of strips of thin bread put into water and boiled (Sh.); **kur^{u}** curdled milk cooked and spiced (K.); **kar.hi_** dish of pulse dressed with sour milk (S.); gruel (prepared in a variety of ways)(P.); pulse meal with spices and sour milk (H.); **kar.i_** curry made of curds by boiling (Ku.); **kar.i** broth of rice fragments and sour milk (N.); **kad.hi_** a kind of soup (G.); flour etc. boiled in buttermilk (M.)(CDIAL 3637). **kva_tha** boiling (Ya_j.); decoction (VarBr.S.); **ka_vo** decoction, potion (G.); **ka_d.ha** decoction (Pkt.); **ka_r.ho** decoction, sultriness (S.); **ka_r.ha_** medicinal decoction (Bhoj.); **ka_d.ho** (G.); **ka_d.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 3639). **kva_thayati** makes boil (Kaus'.); **ka_run** to boil (K.); **ka_r.han.u** to boil, distress (S.); **ka_r.hn.a_** to boil (P.); **ka_r.nu_** (WPah.); **ka_r.ha_eb** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3640). **kvathathi** boiled (Dha_tup.); **kat.hati** boils, stews (Pali)(**kuthati** boils (Pali)(CDIAL 3282). cf. **kal.i** thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 1378). **Nitrate; decoction**: **ka_d.e** a decoction (Ka.); **kas.a_ya** (Skt.); **ka_t.a** (M.H.); **ka_d.e, ka_t.e** water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; sour gruel (Ka.lex.) **ka_t.ikka_ram** nitrate of silver, lunar caustic, argenti nitras; cf. **ka_t.i** fermented gruel or rice-water (Ta.Ka.); cf. **yava-ks.a_ra** saltpetre (Skt.); **ka_t.icca_l** broad-mouthed pot for keeping sour rice-water (**Cin-e_n. 172**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.i** fermented gruel or rice-water, vinegar, gruel, pickled (Ta.); water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; vinegar (Ma.); **ka_t.e, ka_d.e** a kind of fermented pap of jo_l.a or ra_gi, to which buttermilk is added (Ka.); **ka~_d.i** rice-water, gruel (Te.)(DEDR 1436).

1563.**Capital city**: **kat.aka** table-land; an army, a camp; a royal capital or metropolis; a house or dwelling; name of the capital of Orissa; **kat.a_ha** a dvipa or division of a known continent (Skt.lex.)

1564.**Wood**: **kat.** wood, timber, cut or growing; **kat. reak** wooden; **kat.** a dry measure, a maund, used with respect to grain; **kat.ha** a land measure, the twentieth part of a bigha; a measure, equal to two seers; **kat.hi** id.; the weight or weights attached to a certain kind of fish net to make it sink; **kat.hli** a small wooden cup for holding oil; **kat. makor.** wood and all connected with it; **kat.pat** firewood and leaves; **kat.kut.** expert in wood-work, skilled in black arts (Santali.lex.) **kat.t.ige** (Tadbhava of **ka_s.t.hika**) a piece of wood or timber; wood or timber; fuel; a stick, a club (Ka.); **ka_s.t.ha** (Ka.Skt.); **kat.t.ai** (Ta.); **kat.t.e** (Te.); **kat.t.igeyava** a mace-bearer, a door-keeper; one who bears, or sells, wood (Ka.lex.) **kat.a** a thin piece of wood, plank (Skt.lex.)

1565.**Images: vein of a leaf; cut; piece**: **kad.d.i** small stick, bit of wood, fibre or vein of a leaf, bit of a stem or a haulm, small stick used for writing (Ka.); small stick, bit of wood (Kod..); **kad.d.i** the fibre or vein of a leaf, a very small stick (Tu.); **ka_d.i_** match-stick (?M.)(DEDR App.24). **kad.i** small fragment, bit (Tu.); **kad.uta, gad.i** a cut, incision (Tu.); **kat.ikai** piece cut off (Ta.)(DEDR 1125). **Small stick**: **kad.d.i_** stick (esp. of metal), bar, ingot, slate pencil (Te.); **kad.d.i** small stick (Kod..Ka.)(DEDR App.24). **ka_d.i_** little stick, blade of grass (M.); **ka_d.u_k** little stick (M.); **kar** penis (Gypsy); **ka_r.u** (S.); **ka_r.h** (H.); **ka_r.** (G.)(CDIAL 3017). **kot.h^{u}** impalement stake (K.); small stick (K.); **ka_t.hi** splinter (Or.); **ka_t.hi_** thin bamboo measuring rod (A.B.); **ka_t.hi_** pole, horse's penis (M.); stick, measure of 5 cubits (M.G.); **kat.a** dry stick, fuel (Si.); **ka_hor.i** piece of wood serving as axle in a flour-mill (WPah.)(CDIAL 3120).

1566.**Image: tooth, tusk**: {**Echo word**} **kat.aka** a tooth, tusk; danta, da_d.e (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_l.e, ka_hale** (Tadbhava of **kahal.e**) a metal horn (trumpet) of a long tapering shape, or of a horn-like shape (Ka.lex.) **Images: piece of elephant's tusk; small stick; piece**: **gat.u** piece of stick in a dog's collar; **gat.o** piece of wall, piece of canal left undug; **gat.i_** piece of elephant's tusk, etc. (S.); **gat.t.** cluster, stopper (P.); **gat.t.a_** stopper (P.H.); **git.i_** small bit of food (S.)(CDIAL 3965). **gan.d.rincu** to cut, divide; **gan.t.u** to cut, wound; n. cut, wound, notch (Te.); **gan.d.rikalu** pieces, fragments (Te.); **gundr.a** piece; **gandranga rath'nai** to cut in pieces; **gan.d.ra** piece (Kuwi)(DEDR 1176). **kita** a piece, division, part; **mit bar kita** one or two pieces; **mit kita khet** one field (Santali.lex.) **kad.i** to gnash, as the teeth; to chew (Ka.); **kat.i** (Ta.Ma.); **kad.e, kaje** (Tu.); **kar-acu, kar-ucu** (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **kat.a-kat.a-ttal** to become loose, as teeth (Ta.lex.) **kat.akat.a kad.i, kat.t.ane kad.i** to grind one's teeth (also **kat.t.akat.t.a kad.i**); to produce the sound kat.akat.a in chewing a hard or crips substance; **kat.akat.ennu** to crackle; **kat.akane** with the sound of kat.a, produced when one bites a hard or crisp substance; **kat.aku, kat.uku, kat.ikat.i** crispness (of bread and other eatables)(Ka.); **kat.ukut.u** noise produced in biting or chewing any hard substance (Tu.); **kat.ukku** sound produced in biting or in cutting with nippers; **kat.akat.a** a crackling noise, as in chewing etc. (Te.)(DEDR 1110b).

1567.**Sound of rubbing**: **kar-akar-a** to crackle in the mouth (as a crisp cake)(Ta.)(DEDR 1386). **kat.akat.a_** sound of rubbing (MBh.); **kat.akat.a_payati** makes a grating sound (R.); **kad.atkr.ta** noise (Skt.); **kat.akat.a_yati** creaks, snaps, crushes (Pali); **kad.ayad.a** crackling; **kad.ayad.ia** adj. (Pkt.); **kar-kar karun** to crackle (K.); **kar.kar.** crash of thunder (B.); **kar.a-kar.a** sound of frying oil (Or.); **kar.a-mar.a** gnashing of teeth (Or.); **kar.** loud crackling sound (G.); **kad.-kad.** crashing; **kad.a_d.** crackling (M.); **kad.akkiya** crackling (Pkt.); **kar.akn.a_** to rattle, crackle (P.); **karkanu** to crack, curl up; **kakranu** to curl up (N.); **kar.ka_na** to admonish (B.); **kar.akiba_** to boil (of oil), foam with rage (Or.); **kar.a_ko** fasting (OMarw.); **kar.a_ko** loud crack; **kar.ak** dry, crisp, hot-tempered (G.); **kad.akn.e~** to crackle (M.)(CDIAL 2632). **kit.akit.a_yate_** grates the teeth (Sus'r.); **kid.ikid.ia_** grating of teeth, sound of dry bones (Pkt.); **kiri_r.n.a_, kirar.n.a_** to grind the teeth; **kir.kir.a_un.a_, kir.kar.a_un.a_** to speak angrily (P.); **kirik-kirik, kirin.-kirin.** grating noise (as of teeth)(N.); **kir.kir., kirkir, kir.mir.** (B.); **kir.ikir.i** (Or.); **kir.kir.a_na_** to sound gritty (H.)(CDIAL 3154). **khat.akhat.a_yate_** crackles (Skt.); **khat.akhat.a** noise of hawking (Pali); **khad.ahad.a** rattling (of chains etc.)(Pkt.); **khar.kan.u** to rattle, crackle (S.); **khar.kan.** to rustle; **khar.ka_van.** to make rustle, beat (L.); **khar.ka_un.a_** to make rattle, thump (P.); **kharkhara_unu** to rustle, creak (N.); **khar.khar.a_na** to crackle, crunch (B.); **khar.akhar.a** rattling (Or.); **khar.khar.a_na_** to make noise with (H.); **khar.khar.vu~** to rattle (G.); **khad.khad.n.e~** (M.); **khat.ikhat.i** rattling (S.); **khat.ka_un.a_** to knock; **khat.a_pat.i_** noise (P.); **khat.khat.a_unu** to clash (N.); **khat.pat** squabble (N.); **khat.khat.** sound of collision, clatter (A.B.); **khat.akhat.a** rattle (Or.); **khat.khat.a_na_** to make clatter (H.); **khat.khat.** click (G.M.); **khat.pat.** discord (G.)(CDIAL 3771). cf. **kat.akat.av-en-al, kat.akat.-en-al** clattering, rattling, rumbling; sounding rapidly (Ta.)(DEDR 1110a). cf. **gad.ayad.a** sound of thunder (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3972). cf. **gorgor** gurgling (K.); **ghar.ghar.a_na_** to thunder, crack (H.)(CDIAL 4419).

1568.**Bad smell**: cf. **kus- (-t-)** to urinate (Kond.a)(DEDR 1635). **korcu, koccu** stench of urine (Ka.); **kujaru** id., any bad smell (Tu.); **kotte** urine (Kor.)(DEDR 2128). **racasec** to urinate; **jurni** (female child) to urinate; **jorea** (male child) to urinate; **pon.d. jhar** white urine; **jhar** deposit in urine (Santali.lex.)

1569.**Image: a cut, a piece**: **kad.uku** cutting; a cut, a piece (Ka.); **kad.iku** id. (Ka.); **kad.uku** a bit, a little bit; a jag; **kat.uku** a limited compass; smallness, littleness; a thin end (Ka.lex.) **kad.** the customary grant allowed on a purchase of hundred articles of the same kind (G.); **kat.a** side, margin (Skt.)(G.lex.) **kad.e, kad.a** edge, side (OM.)(DEDR 1109). **kat.uka** to cut (Skt.); **caro** cutlet (Lat.)(Pali.lex.) **kan.d.a** the portion of a stalk or cane between one knot and another; a section, portion; a small portion, a bit or lump (Pali); **clades** (Lat.); **ka_n.d.a** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **kad.i** small fragment, bit (Tu.); **kat.i, kad.ita, kad.a, kad.ata, kad.uku** cutting, portion cut off (Ka.); **kat.ikai** piece cut off (Ta.); **kad.iyuni** to be cut in two; **kad.uni, kad.upuni** to cut, fell; **kad.da_t.a** cutting, fighting; **kad.uta, gad.i** a cut, incision (Ka.); **kad.i-kan.d.alu** fragments, bits, pieces (Te.); **xat.t.na_ (xat.t.yas)** to divide, separate in several sets or parts, portion out (Kur.)(DEDR 1125). **Twenty**: **ta'red** to measure (quantity); **tar-gad** to cut up into small pieces; to mince (Sora.lex.)[cf.the morpheme **-gad** and Zide's insights on **-kad** as a reflex connoting '20'. **gad + tam** (cut-month) **= gattam** to reduce the quantity measured; **gad-** to cut, split; **gad-gad** to cut repeatedly (Sora); **had** (Mundari); **get, ged** (Birhor); **gada** (Kachari)(Sora.lex.)]

1570.**Image: pole**: **gad.i, gad.e** a pole (Ka.); **kar..i** a staff (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.i** drumstick (**Patir-r-up. 84,1**); **kat.ippu** id. (**Man.i. 25,51**); handle of the bellows (**Ci_vaka. 2830**)(Ta.lex.)

1571.**Relations**: **kat.umpu** relations (**kat.umpin- kat.umpaci kal.aiyunark- ka_n.a_tu** : **Pur-ana_.68,2**)(Ta.lex.); cf. **kut.umba** family (Skt.)

1572.**Ball of mahua and flour**: **kad.umbu, kad.ubu, kad.abu** a kind of cake boiled in steam (Ka.); **kad.imbi, kad.iumbut.t.i** small ball of rice (Kod..); **kad.ubu, kad.umbu** a kind of cake (Tu.); **kud.umu** a bun or cake boiled in steam [vowel **u** by crossing with **u** items in: **gud.d.u** eyeball (Ka.)(DEDR 1680)]; **kud.um** flour-ball; **kuddum** (pl. **kudduhk**) the ball of mahua and flour which Gonds take on journeys as provisions (Go.); **kad.bu_** a cake stuffed and rolled up (M.)(DEDR 1139).

1573.**Image: doolie**: **kat.t.an.am** doolie, litter (**Kuruparam. 385, Pan-n-i_.**); bier (**Tiruppu. 49**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.aka-t-tan.t.u** < **kat.aka** palanquin (**Cilap. 14,126, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

1574.**Image: to be raised; portable**: **skadyate_** is spurted out (Skt.); **khazo_nu, khazyo_nu** to come up or out (Sh.); **khajan.u** to be raised, to be lifted, be carried; **khajin.o** movable, portable (S.); **kha~_ziba** to ram down (A.)(CDIAL 13624).

1575.**Image: wooden vessel for oil**: **ke~r.iya_** wooden or earthen vessel for oil etc. (B.); **ka~_r.a_** oil vessel made of bamboo joint, needle of bamboo for netting (B.); **ka~_r.i_** wooden milkpail (Mth.)(CDIAL 3023). **ka_t.he** wooden (N.); **kat.hiya_** a wooden dish (H.); **ka_t.hiyo** wooden frame of a wagon (G.)(CDIAL 3133). **Image: broad-mouthed pot**: **ka_t.i-c-ca_l** broad-mouthed pot for keeping sour rice-water (**Cin-e_n. 172**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.i-c-ca_l-mu_lai** north-eastern corner where waste water is emptied in a pot at sacrifice; **ka_t.i-y-at.uppu** a fireplace in the form of a long ditch used for cooking on a large scale (Ta.lex.) **Bowl**: **kat.i** beggar's bowl; **kat.ijai** id. (**Man.i. Pati. 63**); earthen vessel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.); cf. **ghat.i_** (Skt.); **kat.ikai** plate from which food is eaten; drinking vessel with a spout; cf. **kun.t.ikai** (Ta.lex.) **Grain measure**: **ka_t.i** a measure of capacity for grain (**S.I.I. iii,9**); < **kha_ri_** (RV.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.a_ram** cauldron (Ta.)(DEDR App. 22). **kad.a_i, kad.a_ye** cauldron (Kon.lex.) **kad.a_yi** (Tadbhava of **kat.a_ha**) a large, round boiler of copper, bell-metal or iron (Ka.); **kal.asige** id. (Ka.); **kad.a_ra** (Te.);

kid.a_ra (Ma.); **kad.u-ka_vali** a large frying-pan (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.o_ri_, kat.o_ro** a cup, a bowl; a semispherical vessel (G.); **kat.o_ra_** (Skt.)(G.lex.) **kat.a_ha** a pot, vessel, vase, receptacle (Pali.lex.) **Small pot; kettle**: **gan.d.i_** iron kettle (Pas'.); **ghan.t.i_** small metal pot (H.)(CDIAL 4421). **kin.t.i** small drinking vessel with nozzle (Ta.); goblet, water-vessel with a snout (Ma.); **kin.d.y** metal drinking vesel (no spout)(Ko.); **gin.d.i, gin.n.al, gin.n.il** small metal water-vessel (with or without spout)(Ka.); **kin.d.i** small metal vessel with spout (Kod..); **gin.d.i, gin.d.ya, gin.d.y** goblet, small metal vessel; **gin.nalu** goglet, cup of bell-metal (Tu.); **gin.d.i** jug, drinking vessel with a spout (Te.); **gin.d.i_** small metal vessel (M.)(DEDR 1541). **Clepsydra**: **kin.n.am, kin.n.i** small metal cup, clepsydra (Ta.); **kin.n.am** metal plate, gong (Ma.); **kin.m** (obl. **kin.t-**) metal eating vessel (To.); **kin.n.alu** brass cup (Tu.); **ginniya, ginne** cup, bowl, goblet (Te.); **gina** metal pot, cup (Ga.); **geen** a metal vessel (Go.); **gina** id., metal cup (Kond.a); **gina_** metal cup (Kuwi); **gina_** metal cup (Or.)(DEDR 1543). **gan.d.i_** gong; **gan.d.ika_** (BHSkt.); **gan.d.i_** (Pali); **ged.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 4005). **ghan.t.a_** bell (Skt.); **ghan.t.ika_** small bell; **ghan.t.u** string of bells round an elephant's chest; **granthi** bell (Skt.); **ghan.t.a_, ghan.t.i_** bell (Pali); **gham.t.a, gham.t.ia_** (Pkt.); **ghan.d.u** bell; **ghan.d.i_** small bell; **ghin.d.u** (S.); **ghan.d.** iron bell on a buffalo's neck (L.); **ghan.d.a_** a bell used to attract deer (P.); **gha_no** bell; **ga~_r.** (Ku.); **gha~_r.o** bell on a dog's neck (N.); **ghan.t.a_, ghan.t.i_** bell clock (Or.); **ghan.t.a_** bell, clock, hour (H.); **gan.t.a** hoiur (Sh.); **ghan.t.i_** small bell (H.); **gha_m.t.a** bell (OG.); **gha~_t.** (M.); **gha_n.t.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4421). **t.in:go_** dancing-bells (Go.); **t.in:go** cow-bell (Pe.); **t.i_ni** a bell (Kui)(DEDR 2954). cf. **ghun:gru** small camel bell (L.); **ghin:ghiru_** ankle bell, cattle bell (S.)(CDIAL 4477). cf. **ka.li-gin.n.i** ankle (Kod..); **ken.t.ai** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 1946). **kin.n.-en-al, kin:kin.-en-al, kin.i_r-en-al, kin.i_l-en-al, kin.i_n--en-al, kin.ukku-kkin.ukk-en-al** onom. expr. signifying tinkling sound (Ta.); **kin.i** cymbal; **kin:kin.i, kin:kin.i** tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells; rattlewort, crotalaria pulcherrina ; **kin.iti** rattlewort; **kin.ai** a small drum (Ta.); **kin.ukin.a** tinkling; **kin.un.n.uka, kin.ukkuka** to tinkle (Ma.); **kon./kon.il in- (id--)** id.; **kon. gon. in- (id--)** (bell) to peal (To.); **kin.i-gut.t.u, kin.ikin.i ennu** to tinkle (as small bells, etc.); **gin.i** sound in imitation of chinking, light rattling; **gin.igin.ike** the plant crotalaria in its various species, of which the seeds rattle (Ka.); **kin.ikin.i** tinkling of small bells, a clinking sound; **kin.ilu** noise made by the fall of a small bell; **gin.igin.i, gin.ilu** tinkling sound of a small bell (Tu.); **gin:guru** a ringing sound (Te.); **kin.akin.ala_d.u** to tinkle (Te.); **kin.i** sound of a small bell (Pali); **kin.ikin.a_ya** vb. applied to (sound of) sandals (BHSkt.); **kin.ikin.inta** making noise kin. kin. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1545). **kin:kin.i_** small bell (MBh.); **kin:kin.ika, kin:kan.ika** (Pali); **kim.kin.i_, kim.kin.ia_, khim.khin.i_, khim.khin.ia_** (Pkt.); **kin:gn.i_** an ear-ornament of women (L.); **ki~kni_** anklet with bells (Bi.); **ki~kini_** girdle of small bells (H.); **ki~kn.i_** little bell (M.); **kikini** girdle of small bells (Si.); **kin:kin.i_** small bell (G.)(CDIAL 3152). **ghan.t.a_rave** crotalaria of various species (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: clepsydra**: **gad.i** a ghurry or hour of 24 minutes; a gong or plate of metal on which the hours are struck (Tadbhava of **ghat.a**)(Ka.); **gad.i, gad.iye** (Te.); **gad.ige, gad.age, gad.igi** (Tadbhava of **ghat.aka_**) an earthen vessel (Ka.); **gad.a** a liquid measure equal to forty se_rs (Ka.); **gad.a** (Tadbhava of **ghat.a**) an earthen vessel used like a drum (Ka.); cf. **san:gad.a** = **san:gha_ta** striking together (Ka.lex.) **kat.ikai** Indian hour of 24 minutes (**Tiva_.**); **ghat.ika_** (Skt.); **kat.ikaiyar** court bards who, in ancient times, functioned as tellers of time in the royal court, their duty being to sing in verse for the information of the king, there and then, the exact time of the day (**Kampara_. Er..ucci. 79**); **kat.ikaiya_r** id. (**Cilap. 5,49, Urai.**); servants attached to palaces in ancient times whose duty it was to announce, by beat of drum, the king's commands to the public (**S.I.I. ii,125**); **kat.ikai** < **ghat.a_** village assembly (**I.M.P. Cg. 129**)(Ta.lex.)

1576.**Image: elephant**: **kat.ir-u < kal.iru** elephant (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,2,6**); cf. **kal.ir-u** male elephant (**Man.i. 18,140**); id. (Ma.); boar (**Tol. Po. 589**); male shark (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

1577.**Abundance**: **ka_t.u-pat.utal** to abound, as wealth (**I_t.u, 5,9,5**)(Ta.lex.) **ga_t.amu** much, great (Te.); **ga_t.i, ga_t.u** much (Pe.); **ga_t.u** id. (Mand..); **ga_t.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1442). **ghat.a_** collection, mass (BhP.); **ghad.a_** (Pkt.); **ghat.t.a** dense; collection, troop (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4411). **kat.i** abundance, copiousness, plentifulness (**Ci_vaka. 440**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.a** much, excessive; excess, superabundance; **kat.aka** excess, largeness (Ka.lex.) **Great**: **ga_t.i, ga_t.u** much (Pe.); **ga_t.u** id. (Mand..); **ga_t.i** id. (Kuwi); **ga_t.amu** much, great (Te.)(DEDR 1442). **Greatness**: **kati** to become large, grow big, abound, be superior to; **katippu** thickness; **katimai** largeness, greatness (Ta.); **kadiya** strongly, well (Tu.)(DEDR 1191). **tsad.** much, in great uantity; **kedo** how great; **tedo** so great (Konkan.i.lex.) **gan, gen** big (Tor.); **ghan.o** much, many (S.); **ghan.aum.** much (OG.); **ghan.d.** big (Par.); **go~_** big (Shum..); **gho~_** big (Mai.); **gand** big (Tor.); **go_nt** (Gau.)(CDIAL 4424).

1578.**Autumn crop**: **kati_** autumn crop, the month (S.); **ka_rttika_** the twelfth month October-November (MBh.); **kartiyasa** (KharI.); **kattiya** (Pkt.); **kati_, katte~, kateu~** the month; **katte** (L.); **katta_** (P.); **ka_ti** (WPah.A.B.)(CDIAL 3070). **kat.t.i-c-campa_** a kind of paddy maturing in four months (Ta.lex.) **katak, kattak, katten.** the name of the seventh month; **kanak katak di putt jet.han. da** wheat sown in katak and a first born son (are two blessings)(P.lex.) **Image: pleiades; six presiding goddesses**: **ka_rtika, ka_rtike_ya** Skanda (Ka.lex.) **ka_rttikai-y-ar-uvar** the six presiding deities of the constellation Pleiades (**Paripa_. 5,45, Urai.**); **ka_rttikai-p-pen:kal.** id. (Ta.); **ka_rttikai-t-te_vima_r** id. (**W.**); **ka_rttikai** Durga_; cf. **ka_rttike_ya-su_** (Skt.); **ka_rttikai-viratam** monthly fast in honour of Skanda, when the moon is in conjunction with Pleiades, a constellation, part of me_t.a-ra_ci and it.apa-ra_ci (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kr.ttika_** name of a constellation, pleiades (**T.S. iv.4.5.1**); a list of seven: amba_, dula_, nitatni, abhrayanti_, me_ghayanti_, vars.ayanti_, cupun.i_ka_ (Vedic.lex.) **Image: pleiades**: **kr.ttike** the third lunar mansion containing the stars called the pleiades, who are considered to be the nurses of Ka_rttike_ya; **ka_rtika, ka_rttika** (fr. **kr.ttika_**) name of the month Ka_rttika (October-November), when the moon is full and near the Kr.ttika_s; the eighth month in the ca_ndrama_na (lunar calendar); Skanda; **ka_rttike_ya** Skanda, the son of Agni and Gan:ga_, whose nurses were the Kr.ittika_s (Ka.lex.) **ka_rttikai** the eight month of the Indian calendar (ca_ndra-ma_na or lunar calendar)(**Caivaca. A_ca_ri. 79**); **ka_rttikai-c-campa_** a kind of campa_ paddy, maturing in from four to six months; **ka_rttikai-y-arici** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. i,90**); **ka_rttikai-ppori** fried paddy mixed with treacle used in ka_rttikai festival (Ta.lex.) **kr.ttika_** the pleiades (AV.); **kattika_** the month October-November (Pali); **kattiya_** pleiades (Pkt.); **katyu~_** f. pl. (S.); **ka_tya_** f. pl. (M.); **khitti_** (P.); **kti** pl. (Si.)(CDIAL 3427). **ka_tya_** pl. pleiades (M.); **kti** (Si.); **kati_um.** (S.); **ka_tik** month of kartika (H.); **kattak** (P.); **kattia** (Pkt.); **kr.ttika_** (Skt.)(Bloch, pp.314). **ka_tya_yani** Durga_; **ka_tya_yani_-putra** Gan.e_s'a; Ka_rttike_ya (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kattari, kattiri-veyyil < kr.ttika_** period of the greatest heat in summer, usually the fornight from 23rd cittirai to 7th vaika_ci (Ta.lex.)

1579.**Image: hump**: **kuu** the hump on a bull's shoulders (Ma.); **kunja_r.i** hump of bullock (Go.); **koonjaree** id. (Go.); **gunzam, guzam** shoulder (Kond.a)(DEDR 1643). **skandha** the shoulder; **skandha-va_haka** carrying on the shoulders; an ox trained to carry burdens (Ka.lex.)

1580.**Mountain**: **kat.akin** a mountain; **kat.a_ha** a heap or pile (Skt.lex.) **kat.ka kot.ko** hilly, hills and valleys, ups and downs, not level; **t.un.d.i disom ad.i kat.ka kot.kogea** the country of T.un.d.i is all hills and valleys; **bel ot banukanan. eken kat.ka kot.kogea** there is no level ground, only ups and downs (Santali.lex.)

1581.**Country to the east of Malaya mountain range**: **ke_tuma_lavarut.am** one of nine divisions of the earth; western portion of Jambu_-dvi_pa between the Gandhama_dana range and the sea (**kut.akat.ar-ku-k-ki_r.. ke_tuma_lamen--k-kur-ittit.uka** : **Civataru. Ko_pura. 53**); a region (**kantama_tan-ame_r- pun.arina_ppan. ke_tuma_lvarut.am: Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**), i.e. in the centre between gandhama_dana and the sea; cf. **malayah.** name of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal tree; name of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar; **malayajah.** a sandal tree (Skt.lex.)

1582.**Lamp-black**: **kajjala** lamp-black (Sus'r.); id. used as collyrium for the eyes (Pali.Pkt.); **kazul, kazalas** lamp-black (K.); **ka_jal.** lamp-black (G.); soot (M.); **kajalu** (S.); **kajal, kajla_** antimony for the eyes (L.); lamp-black for the eyes (P.); **kajjal** collyrium (WPah.); **ka_jal** (Ku.H.); collyrium (Or.); **ga_jal** id. (N.); **ka_zal** lamp-black, a kind of bluish earth for marking the foreheads of women (A.); **ka_jara** collyrium (Or.); **kajjal., kajal.a** lamp-black (Or.); **ka_jar** collyrium (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **kajjal, kajla_** lamp-black, collyrium (H.); **ka_jl.i_** soot (G.); made of soot (M.); **ka_jjal.a** lamp-black (Konkan.i); **ka_zali** dark red, purple (A.)(CDIAL 2622). **kajlo_t.hi_** pot in which lamp-black is kept (P.)(CDIAL 2623). **gajraut.o** small pot for collyrium (N.); **kajraut.o** id. (N.); **kajraut.a_** (Bi.); **kajlaut.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 2624). **ajati ~~ anakti** anoints, smears, decorates (RV.); **ajati** smears, anoints (Pali); **am.jai** (Pkt.); **ac** to smear (Prasun.Kafiri); **a~_jna_** to apply collyrium to the eyes (H.); **a~_jvu~** (G.); **andinava_** to anoint, paint (Si.)(CDIAL 169). **ajana** anointing, ointment (A's'vS'r.); **ajan.** collyrium (P.); **andana_** anointing, painting, putting on (clothes)(Si.)(CDIAL 170). **a_jana** ointment (esp. for the eyes)(AV.); collyrium (Pa.); **am.jan.a** id. (Pkt.); **a_nir.o** collyrium pot (S.); **a_nr.i_** id. (L.); **a~_jan** collyrium (B.H.); **a~_jan.** (G.); **ajan.a** (Konkan.i); **andana, anduna** (Si.)(CDIAL 1100). **Collyrium**: **ka_d.ige** lampblack, collyrium prepared from it (Ka.); collyrium of lampblack and oil (Tu.); **ka_t.uka** lampblack, collyrium (Te.); **ka_d.** to be burnt (Kond.a.Pe.Mand..Kuwi)(DEDR 1437). **ka_r..** blackness (Ta.Ka.); **ka_d.u** id., black (Ka.); **ka_ri, ka_l.i** blackish (Tu.); **kar.indi** black (Mand..); **karia, ka_dia, ka_r.ia** black (Kuwi); **ka_r.i_ya** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1494). **ka_la** black, dark-blue (MBh.Pkt.); id. (Gypsy.D...); **ka_l.a** black, dark (Pali.B.); **ka_l** (Wot..); **kol^{u}** (K.); **ka_ro** (S.); **ka_la_** (L.P.H.); **ka_lo** (WPah.Ku.N.); **kola_** (A.); **kal.a_** (Or.); **ka_ri_, kariya_** black (of cattle)(Bi.); **karia_** black (Bhoj.Aw.); **ka_l.o** (Marw.); **ka_l.u~** (G.); **ka_l.a_** (M.); **ka_l.o** (Konkan.i); **kal.u** (Si.); **kali** dark woman (Si.)(CDIAL 3083).

1583.**Image: to mirror**: **ka_t.t.u-tal** to reflect, as a mirror or water (**Kur-al., 706**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.t.u-tal** caus. of **ka_n.** to show, exhibit, display (**Na_lat.i, 293**); id. (Ma.); to reveal, disclose, set forth (**Kur-al., 849**); **ka_t.t.u** brightness, light (**Ci. Ci. 5,4**); showing; exhibition, presentation (**Nan-. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **kandil, kandi_l** a lantern, a globe of glass (Ka.); **kandi_la, khandi_la** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1584.**Image: blind person**: **ka_n.al** beholding (**Tiv. Iyar-. 4,41**); **kan.n.ili** blind person (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_n-. 91**); **kan.n.ilan-** blind man; merciless man (**Kur-al., 566**)(Ta.lex.)**kan-ar--cukkiran-** a disease of the eye (**Ci_varat.. 265**); **kanal(lu)-tal** to redden (**Pu. Ve. 6,23**)(Ta.lex.)

1585.**Unruly**: **kat.ampan-** unruly person; **kat.ampi** lewd woman (Ta.); **kat.ampan** unruly (Ma.)(DEDR 1115).

1586.**Image: hole**: **ka_tu** hole through which thread, rope, hook, pin or shaft is passed, as the eye of a needle (**Pat.t.in-at. Tiruppa_. Potu. 10**); the groove in a sling in which is placed the sling-stone (**Ain:kur-u. Pak. 143, Pa_t.t.u, 1**); the top of a bond written on a palmyra as far as the hole through which it is filed; stamped part of an indenture or bond which is torn off when the bond is discharged (**ka_tar-r-u-p-po_n-a mur-i**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_tu** ear (more as a member than as organ of hearing), eye of needle (Ma.); **ka.du** ear (Ir.Pa_lKu.)(DEDR 1448). **ka_tu-kil.l.utal, ka_tu-kir..ittal** lit., to tear the ear, to tear the top of a bond written on a palmyra-leaf as far as the hole through which it is filed, to tear the stamped part of an indenture of bond, in token of its discharge; **ka_tar-r-a-mur-i** cancelled bond written on a palmyra leaf; **ka_tu-kuttutal** to beguile, deceive, mislead (Ta.lex.)

1587.**Image: creeper**: **kat.i** small creeper; **kot.i** climber, creeper (**Perun.. Ucaik. 41,80**); id. (Ma.); **kod.i** id. (Tu.); **kot.i-k-ka_l** betel pepper, piper betel; betel garden (Ta.lex.) **kut.un:gaka, kud.un:gaka** an arbour or bower formed of creeping plants (Skt.Ka.); a thatch, a roof; a hut; a granary (Ka.lex.)

1588.**Image: bordering lines**: **ka_t.hi** bordering lines or a border of gold and silk threads (Ka.); **ka_d.i_** (M.); **da_ban.a-ka_t.hi** a certain border of a cloth (Ka.); **dha_bal.a** a dovecot (M.); **karvata-ka_t.hi** an embellished silken border of a do_tra (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) ?**karvat.a** the capital of a district, of two or four hundred villages, not a city nor a village, but partaking of both; a market-town (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_t.u** border, limit (**Pin..**); place, tract of land; small village (**Pin..**); dry land (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kad.d.i** small stick (Ka.Kod..Tu.Te.) (DEDR App. 24).

1589.**Groove cutter**: **ka_t.i** groove in woodwork, rabbet; **ka_t.i-c-ca_l** groove in woodwork, rabbet; **ka_t.i-y-ul.i** rabbet plane; **ka_t.i-y-alaku** groove cutter (**C.E.M.**); **ka_t.i-y-ir..ai-pp-ul.i** plough-plane; **ka_t.i-vet.t.utal** to scoop, cut into hollowness (Ta.lex.) **Image: furrow**: **ca_l** furrow in ploughing [**ca_l** furrow in ploughing: **ur..uta ceca_l** (**Ci_vaka. 817**)(Ta.lex.)], track of a sower while passing and repassing in sowing (Ta.); furrow, channel, track, line, direction (Ma.)(DEDR 2471). **a_l.i_** a class (Or.); lane, row (M.); **a_l.** id. (M.); **a_r, a_ri_, a_ri, a_il, a_l** boundary of a field (Bi.Mth.); **a_ri_** id. (H.); **ad.i** canal (Si.inscr.); **ala, aliya** stream, canal (Si.)(CDIAL 1102).

1590.**Image: to cut; small wedge**: **ka_tu** small wedge to hold in its place, a tenon, handle, a peg (Ta.lex.) **ka_tu (ka_ti-)** to cut, divide (**Kantapu. Vilvalan-va_ta_vivatai. 15**)(Ta.); **ka_tal** cutting, breaking (Ta.)(DEDR 1447). **ka_tai** division of a poem containing a narrative (**Cilap. Pati. 63, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **gha_v, gha_** stroke, cut (G.); **gha_** cut (Or.)(CDIAL 4460). **Images: killing; fighting**: **ka_tu (ka_ti-)** to kill, murder (**Kantapu. Vit.ai. 43**); n. murder (Ta.); **ka_tal** killing, fighting (Ma.); **ka_du** to war, fight, contend with; **ka_duha** fighting (Ka.); **ka_duni** to quarrel, fight, wrestle; **ka_da_d.uni** to fight; **ka_da_t.a** a fight, war, battle (Tu.)(DEDR 1447). **gha_ta** killing (Mn.Pali); blow, bruise (MBh.); **gha_ya** wound (Pkt.); **ga_l** wound, hurt (Sh.)(< a dialect with **-l-** < **-t-** as with **s'ata-**); **gha_u** wound (S.OAw.H.); beaten (OG.); wound, sore (P.N.); **gha_** id. (P.N.); **gha_o** ulcer, boil (WPah.); **ghau** wound; **gho** (Ku.); **gha_w, gha_** (A.); **gha_** (B.); sore (Or.); **gha_e~** forcibly (Or.); **gha_i** breach in a dam (Or.); **gha_w** wound (Bhoj.); **gha_y** wound (H.); **gha_ya** slaughter (OG.); **gha_yo** wounded person (G.); **gha_v, gha_y** wound (M.);

gha_yu, gha_vu wound (Konkan.i); **ek-gha_yi~_** at one blow (M.)(CDIAL 4460). **Sacrifice**: **ka_vu** sacrifice, oblation to inferior deities; **ka_-ve_t.t.aikka_ran-** head huntsman of the U_ra_l.i caste who distributes every animal that is killed (Ta.lex.) **gha_taka** killing (MBh.); executioner (Pali); **gha_yaya** killer (Pkt.); **gha_o** fishing net (S.)(CDIAL 4461). **gha_tana** killing (MBh.); **gha_tani_** a kind of club (R.); **gha_yan.a, gha_yan.a_** slaughter (Pkt.); **gha_n.i_** calamity (S.); **gha_n.** great slaughter in battle (P.); **gha_ni** slaughter, destruction (N.); **gha_n.** ruin, destruction (G.)(CDIAL 4462). **gha_tayati** causes to be killed, kills (Mn.); **gha_te_ti** kills (Pali); **gha_e_i** (Pkt.); **gha_in.u** to wound (S.); **ghaiya_iba** to strike with a cutting instrument (A.)(CDIAL 4463). **gha_ti** blow, catching or killing birds, bird net (Skt.); **gha_tika_** murder (Pali); **gha_ia_** killing, blow (Pkt.); **gha_i** a decoy bird (A.)(CDIAL 4464). **gha_tuka** killing (AV.); **gha_u_** wounding (S.); **gha_u-ka_ma** desirous of striking (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4465). **kat.aka, kat.ika, kat.iga, kat.uka, kad.ika, kad.iga** one who cuts or kills: a butcher (Ka.lex.)

1591.**Image: quail; snipe; blue jay**: **ka_t.ai < ca_s.a** rain quail, turnix taigoor (Ta.)(Ta.lex.); **ka_d.a** quail, tetras coturnix (Ma.); **ka_d.e** id. (Tu.); **ka_t.iga~_d.u** a kind of bird (Te.)(DEDR 1441). **ca_s.a** the blue jay, coracias indica (RV); snipe (L.P.); **ca_sa** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **ca~_hi** blue jay (S.); **ca~_h, ca~_** (L.); **ca_ha_** snipe (L.N.Bi.); snipe, sandpiper (H.); **caha_** (P.); **ca_hi_, cahi_** snipe (H.); **ta_s, t.ha_s** blue jay (M.)(CDIAL 4773). **t.ava_** blue jay (Kol.); **t.evval** roller or blue jay (Halbi **t.eva_sa_**)(Pa.); **tawwe_** id.; **t.ave** sp. bird; **touw** blue jay (Go.); **t.a'o~_** name of a bird of blue plumage, blue jay (Kur.)(DEDR 2951). cf. **ke_ya** snipe or similar bird (Pa.); shrike bird (Kuwi); **ke_ga** magpie (Kui)(DEDR 1994). **Millet**: **ka_t.ai-k-kan.n.i** common millet, as having the colour of a quail's eyes (**Pata_rtta. 1400**); **ka_t.ai-k-kar..uttan-** quail-neck paddy, maturing in five months, raised in the southern Tamil districts; **ka_t.ai-c-campa_** a kind of campa_ paddy (Ta.lex.)

1592.**Necklace**: **kat.ikai < kan.t.hika_** necklace (**Kalit. 96**)(Ta.lex.)

1593.**Lapis lazuli**: **ke_tu-ratnam** lapis lazuli; vaid.hu_rya (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

1594.**Pigmy race**: **ke_tu** a pigmy race (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **me_dara-ke_ti-de_va** the god of me_das and ke_tis; **me_da, ma_dara, me_dara, ke_da_ra** a man who plaits baskets, mats, etc. of bamboo splits, a man of the basket-maker caste; **gavar-iga**; **me_dage_ri** a street where me_das live; **me_dura** fat; smooth, soft, bland, unctuous; thick, dense (Ka.); **di_vi-me_dara** a me_dara of a foreign part of the country; **di_vi-me_dara-gatti** a sort of knife; **di_va** (Tadbhava of **dvi_pa**); **ke_tayya** a name among s'aivas (Ka.); **ke_tuma_la** one of the nine great divisions of the world, the western vars.a of jambudvi_pa (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1595.**Image: lower part of the body**: **ke_da_ra** the body; **ke_tu** the dragon's tail or descending node: the lower part of the body of the daitya saim.hike_ya, which was severed from its head (called ra_hu) by Vis.n.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ked** belly from navel to groin (Ko.); **ke0** lower belly (of man)(To.); **gejje** the groin between the belly and the thigh (Ka.); **gajja** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1938). **Image: lower belly (of man); hip, waist**: **ker.**[i] waist, back (G.); **ker.e** adv. behind, afterwards (G.); **kat.i** hip, buttocks (Mn.); **kat.t.a** hip (MBh.); **kat.i** hip, waist (Pali); in cmpd. **kat.a-** (Pali); **kad.i** (Pkt.); **kaar.i_** vulva (Ku.); **kar-dor.i_** waist-chain (Ku.); **kari** lower part of sternum (A.); **kar.a** side (Or.); **kar** loins, waist, buttocks (H.); **kad.i** waist (OG.); **kad.** side, waist (M.)(CDIAL 2639). cf. **samgha_t.i** a kind of garment (Sus'r.); monk's waist cloth (Skt.)(CDIAL 12861). **komor** the loins; **komor kat.hi** an ornament made of shells, resembling the tail of a tortoise, tied

round the waist and sticking out behind, worn by men sometimes when dancing (Santali.lex.) **kat.aka** the buttocks; **kat.i** the hip, the loins (Skt.Ka.); the buttocks (Ka.); **kat.is'i_rs.aka** the hip (as projecting like a head); the hip and loins, or the hollow above the hips; **kat.isu_tra** a zone or waist-band worn by females (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ko_van.am** man's loin cloth (**Tiruva_ca. 12,2**); **ko_van.an-** lit. one with a loin-cloth, S'iva (**Tiruvicai. Karuvu_r. 46**); Vas'is.t.ha, as having Ka_mate_n-u with him (**Catu.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.aka** the buttocks; **kat.i-pro_tha** the buttocks (Ka.Skt.); **kun.d.e** (Ka.); **kat.ayuga, kat.asa_nu** (Ka.); **kat.i_ra** a hip; the part about the hips, the cavity of the loins or the iliac region (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ke.d- (ke.dy-)** to lean one's back against support (Ko.); **ge_nd.- (-it-)** to lean (Kuwi); **ge_t.- (-h-)** id. (Kuwi); **ge_nd.-** to lean (Mand..); to lean against (Pe.); **kendu** to lean on (Ka.)(DEDR 2012). cf. **kad.e** side, end (Ka.); **kat.ai** end, limit (Ta.); **kat.as'i** end (Ma.); **kad.e** end, margin, verge (Tu.); **kad.a** side, end (Te.); **kat.am** mountain side (Ta.)(DEDR 1109; CDIAL 2639). **Waist**: **kar.ma_** waist (Kur.); **kar.me** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 1143). **kediya, kadiya** waistcloth (Pe.)(DEDR 1190). **krem** the back (Kho.)(CDIAL 2776). **kappat.a_** waist (Ta.lex.) **kit.t.a** hip; **kit.a gui** id., waist (Pa.); **kit.t.e** waist (Ga.); **kit.e pu_n** hipbone (Ga.)[**pu_n** bone (Ga.); **purni** bone (Nk.)(DEDR 4299)](DEDR 1537). **Loins**: **kariha~_u** loins (Aw.); **kariha~_wa, kariha~_** waist, loins (OH.); **karha_, karha_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 2640). **Belt supporting loincloth**: **kardhani, kandhani** belt supporting the loincloth (N); **kardhan** chain hung round waist (Bi.); **kar^{a}dhani_** girdle (Mth.); **kau~dhani_, kaudhani_** belt (OH.); **kardhani_, kandhani_** (H.); **kat.i-bandhan** (Skt.)(CDIA 2634).

1596.**Disopyros yielding tar; ebony**: **ke_ndu** a kind of ebony, diospyros embryopteris; **ke_nduka** diospyros glutinosa yielding a sort of tar (Skt.); **kendu** the tree diospyros tomentosa (A.); diospyros embryopteris (B.Or.); diospyros glutinosa (Or.); **ke~du_** (H.)(CDIAL 3464). cf. **tumpi** Ceylon ebony, diospyros tomentosa (Ta.)(DEDR 3329). cf. **sa_la** shorea robusta (Pali. Pkt.) (CDIAL 12412).

1597.**Coromandel ebony**: **karun:ka_li** coromandel ebony of Mysore, diospyros tupru (Ta.); **karin.n.a_li** blackwood, mimosa catechu; **karumaram** shorea robusa; ebony, diospyros (Ma.); **karimara** diospyros melanoxylon; **kaggali** blackwood (Ka.); **kari-mara** id.; **karmaru** a superior kind of firewood, vatica laccifera (Tu.)(DEDR 1282). cf. **karu** black (Ta.)(DEDR 1278). cf. **tumburu** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5872). **tumpi** diospyros tomentosa; Ceylon ebony (Ta.)(DEDR 3329).

1598.**Image: ridicule**: **ke_n.i, ke_l.i, ke_n.igol.** to begin to move about or to sport, to take up the movement of (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ken.t.ai** ridicule, mockery, banter (Ta.); **kid.y** abuse (To.)(DEDR 1948). can-n-ai-ca_t.ai secrecy (**Ka_vat.ic.**); **can-n-ai** < **sam.ja_** hint(**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 75,2**); significant gesture (**Vir-alivit.u. 330**); words of ridicule, of derision (**Aricamaya. Pat.t.ana_. Pak. 258,5**); **can-n-ai-cayikkin-ai** hint, ca_t.ai-ma_t.ai (**Maturakavi. 47**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_t.u** concealment (Te.); **sa_t.u** hiding, secret place (Kond.a)(DEDR 2441). **kekkat.t.am** loud laughter; **kekkali (-pp-, -tt-)** to laugh violently; n. loud laughter (Ta.); **kek** smile, laughter; **ke(k) kisad** laughing; **koks-/keks' in-** to make noise of laughter (To.); **geggili, geggalu** derision (Te.)(DEDR 1933). **gilili** tittering; **gilli, gilla_** mockery (N.); **gillo, gilla_** ridicule (G.)(CDIAL 4165). **hilati** behaves amorously (Dha_tup.); **he_late_** sports (MBh.); **he_d.ati** behaves amorously (Dha_tup.); **hal.vu~** to be illegally attached to a man (of a woman)(G.); **her.n.o** to trifle with (Ku.); **helna_** to sport, play, dally (H.)(CDIAL 14115). **ke_li** fun, jest, joke, pleasantry; ridicule, derision, mockery; buffoonery, mimicry (Ta.lex.) **khilli_** fun; **khillu_** playful (H.); **khillai** plays; **khillan.a** toy (Pkt.); **khe_lai** plays; **khe_lan.a, khe_lan.aya** playing (Pkt.); **khel.iba_, khel.a, khel.a_** (Or.); **khel.o** itinerant actor (G.); **khel.n.e~** vb., **khel.** (M.); **khel.a_** (Konkan.i); **khel** to

play, dance; **ke_lar, ke_lauar** (Gypsy); **khe_lun** vb., **khe_la**, dat. **khe_li** (K.); **khelnu** vb., **khel** sb. (N.); **khela_iba** to amuse; **khel** playing (A.); **khela_**, caus. **khela_na, khel** sb. (B.); **khelna_**, caus. **khila_na_, khel** (H.); **khelai** vb. (OMarw.); **kelinava_** vb., **keliya** sb. (Si.); **khellai, khelan.a** (Pkt.); **khela** (S.); **kheln.a_, khelhna_**, caus. **khila_un.a_, khalaun.a_** (P.); **kheli** sport (Or.); **khelab** (Mth.); **khe_lal** (Bhoj.); **khe_lab** (Aw.); **khela** (OAw.); **khelvu~, khel** (G.); **ke_l.ayati** fondles; **ke_l.i** play (Pali); **kel.inava_** to play; **kel.iya** play (Si.)(CDIAL 3918). **ke_ru** to deride, ridicule (Te.); **ke_radamu** ridicule, derision; **kre_d.incu** to slight; **kre_n.incu** to jeer, ridicule; **ki_ri_** derision (Go.); **gre_spa (gre_st-)** to mock, mimic, ridicule, deride; n. mockery, derision, ridicule (Kui); **grespali** to imitate; **greh- (grest-)** to mock (Kuwi)(DEDR 2010). **To laugh; to neigh**: **ciri (-pp-, -tt-)** to laugh, neigh (as a horse), blossom, ridicule; n. laughter, smile; **cirippu** laughter, ridicule, jest, neigh (Ta.); **ciri** laughter; **cirikka** to laugh; **kir-ikkuka** to show the teeth, grin (Ma.); **siry** joy (To.); **kiri** to grin, show the teeth; **kirisu** to cause to display or show the teeth; **ciricu** to titter, laugh; **siri** to smile (Ka.); **khr.ikhali** (**r. = r**) to neigh (Kuwi)(DEDR 1562). **ki_r-u (ki_r-i-)** to hint at (Ta.); **kir-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to play pranks; n. stratagem, artifice, practical joke (Ta.); **gir-upu, gir-uvu, girpu,** girvu, gilupu, gi~_t.u to wink, as in making a sign or conveying a hint (Te.); **gi_t.ap-** to wink (Ga.); **gir-gir (hur.a_na_)** to wink jocularly at anyone as a signal (Go.); **kannu_ gitali** to blink; **kanka gitkinai** to sleer (sic)(Kuwi)(DEDR 1625). **To neigh**: **kil.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to express clearly, make special mention of, state specifically; **kil.attu (kil.atti-)** to express clearly; **kil.appu** speech, utterance; **kil.avu** word, speech, language (Ta.); **kil.ir, kil.ir-** to sound, neigh (Ka.); **kel.ar** to cry out, roar (Ka.); **kel-, kell-** to tell (Go.); **ke_r.- (-it-)** (cock) to crow (Kond.a); **kr.e- (-t-)** id. (Pe.); **kla_pa (kla_t-)** to crow, coo, lament; n. call of a male bird, lament; **kelpa (kelpi-)** to invoke, petition a deity, repeat incantations; n. incantation, invocation; **kle_ga (kle_gi-), kleha (klehi-), ke_pa (ke_pi-)** to bewitch, enchant, exert magical powers; n. sorcery, witchcraft (Kui); **kr.e-/kr.en- (kr.ent-), kre_cali (kre_t-; r = r.)** to crow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2017). cf. **xe_r** fowl (Kur.)(DEDR 2013). **he_s.ati** neighs, whinnies; **he_s.ita** (MBh.); **he_sati** neights (Pali); **he_sita** (Pali); **he_sia** neighing (Pkt.); **he~hsiba** to neigh; **he~hani** neighing (A.); **hesn.e~** neigh; **he~sn.e~** neigh (M.); **hi_saman.a, him.siya** neighing (Pkt.); **hi~_sna_** to neigh, whinny (H.); **hisn.e~, hi_sn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 14166). **he_s.a_** neighing, whinnying (Ma_rkP.); **he_sa_** neighing (Pali.Pkt.); **him.sa_** (Pkt.); **hi~_s** (H.); loud panting of a horse (G.)(CDIAL 14167). **hisa_ro, hisa_rav** neighing (G.)(CDIAL 14168). **hre_s.a_** neighing (MBh.); **re_s.a_** howling (Skt.); **ri_ha** scream (S.)(CDIAL 14187). **Image: she whose hair is dishevelled**: **kedar-i** she whose (hair) is dishevelled; **kedar-ike** the state of being dishevelled; **kedar-u** to be dishevelled (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **citar (-v-, -nt-)** spilling, powder (Ta.)(DEDR 1546). **Image: weeding hook**: **kettava_ri, ketva_ri** a kind of weeding hook (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1599.**Image: hair**: **kel** (pl. **-k**) hair, feather (Go.); **kelu** (pl. **kelku**) feather (Kond.a); **kel** (pl. **-k**) id. (Pe.); **kelu** (pl. **kelka**), **ked.u** (pl. **ket.ka**) large feather, quill (Kui); **kellu_** (pl. **kelka**) feather; **kelu** (pl. **kelka**) (large) feather (Kuwi); **kalga_** plumes (Kur.)(DEDR 1973). **ke_ndid** (pl. **ke_ndil**) feather (Pa.); **kendit., kendut.** (pl. **kendukul**) id.; **kendi_** (pl. **kendiki_l, kendiku_l**), **kendit.** hair (Ga.)(DEDR 2002). **Image: bristle, stiff hair**: **s'e_t.a, s'an.t.a, s'a_t.a, san.t.a** a bristle, a stiff hair (Ka.); **sad.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **san.t.a** the hair about the privities; **s'e_n.t.a** (Ka.lex.) cf. **cat.ai** matted locks of hair (**Paripa_. 9,5**); **jat.a_** (Skt.); **cat.aiyappan-** lit, the father or lord with matted hair, S'iva (**Tiruva_ca. 8,11**); **cat.aiyan-** a Ve_l.a_l.a chief of ven.n.eynallu_r, patron of Kampan- (**Kampara_. Ve_l.vi. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **can.d.ike** a tuft; a crest (Ka.); **cen.t.u** (Ta.); **s'e_n.d.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: lion's mane; fibres, weed, grass; bush: goat's hair**: **ca_t.i ?<jat.** man's hair (Ta.lex.) **sat.a_** lion's mane, braid of hair (MBh.); **jat.a_** hair twisted together (Pa_rGr..); fibrous root, root (Bhpr.); matted hair, tangled boughs (Pali); **jad.a_** tangled or braided hair (Pkt.); **zara**

hair on scalp (esp. of infant)(K.); **jar.** goat's hair (WPah.); **jar.h** root (L.P.); **jar.a_u** matted hair (P.); **jar** hair (Gy.); **jar.ya~_** root fibres (G.); **ja_t.** sheep's wool (G.)(CDIAL 5086). **jham.t.i_** small bunch of hair (Pkt.); **jhan.d.i** first hair on a child's head (S.); **jhan.d.** (L.P.); **za~t.** matted hair (A.); **jha~_t.** pubic hair (B.H.P.Ku.M.); matted tress (M.); **jha~_t.i** pubic hair (Mth.); **jha~_t.a** (S.); **jha~_t.ha_** (N.); **jha~_t.u~** (G.); **jhan.t.i** little tuft of hair on head (Or.); **jha_n.t.i** lock or combed out hair (Konkan.i); **za_t.** hair (Sv.); **jha_t.** goat's hair (Phal.); **jhe_^{e}t.i** mane (Phal.); **zat.h, zat.** goat's hair (Sh.); **zat.h, zat.i** clotted lump of hair on head, hair combings (K.); **jha_t.t.a_** woman's long hair (P.)(CDIAL 5334). **jat.ila** having twisted hair (Mn.Pali); ascetic (MBh.); **jad.ila, jad.illa** (Pkt.); **dul.ulu** ascetic with matted hair (Si.)(CDIAL 5087). **ja_t** hair of head (D..); **jat** hair of animals (Sh.); **jati** soft downy hair (S.); **jatt, jat** goat or camel's hair, sheep's wool, short hair on body; **jat** goat's hair (L.); hair (WPah.); **jas.** goat's hair (Tor.); **jac** id. (Kal.); **zoc** (khho.); **zas** hair (Wot..)(CDIAL 5095). **cat.a_t.avi < jat.a + at.avi_** thick matted hair: **kamalai-p-pira_n- cecat.a_t.avita_n- (Tanippa_. i,71,141)**; **cat.aiyo_n-** (**Tirukko. 89**), **cat.a_-taran-, cat.a_-ta_ri** S'iva, as having matted hair < Skt. (**Piramo_t. 16,48**); Vi_rabhadra; **cat.a_-ta_ri** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai**); **cat.ai-mut.i, cat.a_-makut.am** matted hair coiled into a crown (**Tan-ippa_. i,15,23**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: uncombed hair; plaited hair**: **cat.ai** matted locks of hair (**Paripa_. 9,5**); plaited hair; **cat.ai-p-pin-n-al** intertwining like matted locks (Ta.lex.) **cat.ai** bushy or shaggy hair (Ta.); **jat.a, cat.a, cet.a, cit.a** matted hair (as of ascetics)(Ma.); **jer.v** (**jerd.**) (hair) is bushy and uncombed (Ko.); **jat.e, jad.e, jad.i, jed.e** hair matted and twisted together, a braid of hair (of females)(Ka.); **jad.e**, **jed.e** matted hair, plaited hair, hood of a serpent (Tu.); **jad.e** woman's hair-plait, hood of cobra (Kod..); **jad.a** plaited hair, matted hair (Te.)(DEDR App.35). **jha_l** tassel of hair (M.)(CDIAL 5357). **jhallari_** curl (Pkt.); **jha_lar** fringe (N.); fringe, mosquito net (B.); lace-end (H.); fringe, shallow wickerwork tray with a border (G.M.); **za_lar** frill (A.); **jha_lara** fringe, frill (Or.); **jha_lar**^{i} lace-end (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5356).

1600.**Image; basin for water**: **ke_da_ra** a basin for water round the root of a tree (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1601.**Image: tuna fish**: **ke_dar** tuna fish (Tu.lex.)

1602.**A sacred shrine**: **ke_ta_ram < ke_da_ra** a shrine in the Himalayas sacred to S'iva (**Te_va_. 1152**); field; **ke_ta_ra-kauri-viratam** religious vow observed by women on the day before the new moon in the month of Aippaci, in honour of Pa_rvati_ who dwells in ke_ta_ram; **ke_ta_ra-yo_kam** (astrol.) presence of seven planets in four consecutive houses, indicating good fortune (**Can. Aka.**) (Ta.lex.) **ke_da_ra** a field; a park; a temple (Ka.lex.)

1603.**A field**: **ke_ttu < khet** (U.) < **ks.e_tra** field; **ke_ttiri < ks.e_trin** Vis.n.u (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 71**); **ke_ttiram** land, field (Ta.); sacred place, shrine, any place of pilgrimage (**Tiruva_n-ak. Mu_rt. 4**); **ke_ttuva_ri < khetwa_ri** (U.) portion taken as temple-revenue from the gross produce of dry lands, before a division of the yield is effected between the ryot and government (**G.Tn.D. i,313**) (Ta.lex.) **ke_da_ra** a field under water; meadow; **ke_da_ra-khan.d.am** a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **se_dya** cultivation, farming (Ka.); **se_dyamu** (Te.)(DEDR 2811). **key, kay, keyi, gey** to perform, to do, to make, to work (Ka.); **cey** (Ta.Ma.); **ce_** (Te.); **key, kay, keyi, keyyi, kai** a field (Ka.); **cey** (Ta.); **ce_, ce_nu, keyye, kai, celake** (Te.); **kar..an-i, kaitai, ce, cer-uvu, ker..umu, cer..umu, kali, tar..ai** to germinate, to shoot etc. (Ta.); **kati, cer..i** to thrive, be fertile (Ta.); **kar..e, kaye** to thrive, bring fruit; **kayar-u, karya** to increase, rise (Ka.); **keygampu** the smell or fragrance of a field (Ka.lex.) **Garden**: **ke_da_ra** a

field (Skt.); **ke_da_ra, ke_ta_ra** a park (Ka.); a temple; Ke_da_r a part of the Hima_laya; key, hola; **ke_da_ralaks.mi** a field regarded as Laks.mi (Ka.lex.) **cey** field, esp. wet field; **kaitai** paddy field (Ta.); **ceyi** rice-field (Ma.); **key, key(y)i, kay** field (Ka.); **kette** wet mud, mire (Kod..); **ce_nu** (pl. **ce_lu**) field; (Inscr.) **kayya** a rice-field; **kaili** field (Te.); **ke_n** id. (Nk.); field for shifting cultivation (Pa.); **xajj** earth, mould, clay, mud, corpse (Kur.); **qaju** earth, mud (Malt.)(DEDR 1958). **Ricefield; mire; alluvium**: **kattam < karda** mire, dung, sloppy mud of a cow-house (**katta-t-tok-kuppai**: **Tiruppu. 432**) (Ta.lex.) **ce_r-u** (in cmpds. **ce_r-r-u-**) mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency; **ceyyal** mire, slush; **ce_val** mud, mire (Ta.); **ce_r-u** (in cmpds. **ce_r-r-u-**) mire, wet soil (for transplanting rice)(Ma.); **ke.r** shallow tank, puddle; **ce.r** mud (Ko.); **ko.r-** (obl. **ko.t--**) lake, tank formed by dam (To.); **sor-** mud (To.); **kesar-** wet soil, mud, mire; **kesar-ige** drain of a bathroom (Ka.); **ke_du** mud, soft clay; **kesaru** mud, mire, dirt (Tu.); **xe_r** open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (Br.)(DEDR 2020). **nan--cey** wet lands, wet cultivation (Ta.); **nanja** wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (Te.)(DEDR 3630). **ke_da_ra** field (esp. one under water)(Mn.); irrigated field (Pali); **ke_a_ra, ka_a_ria_** field (Pkt.); **kia_ra_** large plot in a field; **kia_ri_** small plot in a field; **khia_ra_** small bed in irrigated land (L.); **kea_ra_, kia_ra_ , kia_ri_** bed in a field or garden (P.); **kero, kya_ri_** bed of creeping plants etc., ground near a house (Ku.); **keya_ri** flowerbed (B.); **kia_ri** cultivated field (e.g. of sugarcane)(Or.); **kiya_ri_** bed formed in a field for irrigation; **dhan-kiya_ri_** rice-lad (Bi.); **kiya_ra_** large garden-bed; **kea_ri_** smaller garden-bed (Mth.); **kiya_ri_** (Bhoj.); **keya_ri_** (Aw.); **kya_r** basin made round a tree (H.); **kea_ri_, kiya_ri_, kya_ri_** plot under cultivation, garden-bed, bank, hedge (H.); **kya_ro, kya_rr.o** plot of ground to keep water in (G.); **kya_ri_, kya_rr.i_** small plot of ground to keep water in; **ka_rr.o** rice plot (G.)(CDIAL 3463). [**Mensuration**: cf. **12 keda_ra = one hala** (3.4 acres); **MIAI,** p.48; Sylhet. 7 **yas.t.i** = 1 **poa_**; 4 **poa_** = 1 **keda_ra** or **keya_r** (7/8 **bigha**); **MIAI**, p.61.] [cf. **yatthi** (Pali) staff = 7 **ratanas** or 84 **angula**; **MIAI**, p.18.] **yas.t.i** or **dhanurdan.d.a** = 96 **angula**; **MIAI,** p.18. 2 **vitasti**?] **Paddy field**: **gar..de, gardde, gadde_** paddy field (Ka.)(CDIAL 2851). **kardama-, karda-, kardat.a-** mud (Skt.)(CDIAL 2867-70). **karda** mud, swamp (Skt.); **cardeh** blackish (Pers.); **ka_da_** mud (B.); **ka_da** clay, mud (Or.); **gatta** (Pkt.); **ka~_d** wall (H.); **ka_da_na** to make muddy (B.); **ka_da_r.iya_, ka_da_t.iya_, ka_da_la** muddy (B.)(CDIAL 2867). **kardat.a** mud (skt.); **ka_dr.a_, ka_dar.iya_** muddy (B.)(CDIAL 2868). **kardama** mud, mire (Ka_tyS'r.S.); muddy (Pa_n..); **kaddama** (Pali.Pkt.); **kaddaya** (Pkt.); **ka_do** (B.); **ka_dua, ka_do** (Or.); **ka_do** mud in which crops will grow (Bi.); **kadwa_** ploughing to kill weeds, rice-field (Bi.); **ka_dau, ka_do, kad^{a}wa_** mud, mud mortar (Mth.); **ka_dau, ka_do, ka_da_** mud, clay, alluvium, bog (H.); **ka_dav** (G.); **kadama** (Si.); **ka_m.dau** (OAw.); **ka~_daw, ka~_do** (H.); **ka_no** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 2869). **kardamita** muddy (Skt.); **kaddamia** muddy (Pkt.); buffalo (Pkt.); **kadoi, kadai_** loamy soil never drier than mud, wet alluvium (Bi.); **ka~daila_** muddy, dirty (H.)(CDIAL 2870). **ged.d.a** mud (Pkt.); **gil** dirt (Pers.); **ga_d** dregs, lees, scum (B.); low-lying land (Bi.); sediment, dregs (H.P.); **ga_da** sediment, dregs (Or.); **ga_di** sediment of foul water (Mth.); **ga_da_** muck, sludge (M.); **gadal.** dirt (M.); **gadla_** turbid, dirty (H.); **gadlu~** dirty, dusty (G.); **ga_dn.e~** to become turbid (M.)(CDIAL 4011). **ga_l.** dregs (Kho.M.); mud (M.); **gad.** mud (Tir.); **ga_l.a** mud on bushes over a stream, alluvium (M.); **ga_r.a_** kneaded or mixed mud (H.)(CDIAL 4114). **ghont.o** turbid (Go.); **got.ri** muddy, dirty (Kui); **grot.a_** turbid (Kuwi)(DEDR 2067). **kat.t.a** dregs (Skt.)(CDIAL 2644); **kat.t.aku_t.a** heap of dross (Skt.); **ka_t.or.o** dross left in the furnace after smelting iron ore (G.)(CDIAL 2646). **Muddiness, turbidity**: **kalan:kal** muddiness, turbidity (Ta.); **kalan.n.al** id. (Ma.); **kalk** to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy)(To.); **kas.k** muddy water (To.); **kalaku, kalan:ku** to agitate, shake, make turbid (Ka.); **kalan:ku, kal.an:ku** turbidity, muddiness (Tu.); **kala~ka** turbidness (Te.); **galgro** muddy, disturbed (Malt.); **kalus.a** turbid (of water or mind)(Skt.)(DEDR 1303). **ka_ri_s.a** produced from cowdung (Sus'r.); heap of dung

(Skt.); **ka_ri_sa** a fire of cowdung (Pkt.); **ka~_ri_** dunghill (A.)(CDIAL 3065). **ka_r** manure (M.)(CDIAL 3054). **kalir..** muddy water (Ta.)(DEDR 1303). **Clay; mortar**: **ga_ra_** clay (Or.); thick mud, plaster, mortar (H.); thin mud used for a mortar (L.); mud, mortar (Bi.); kneaded potter's clay, mud used for mortar (P.); mixture of mud with lime or cowdung for mortar or plaster (M.); **ga_ro** mud, mortar (Ku.); mortar (N.); **ga_r** earth and mud mixed for building a wall (G.)(CDIAL 4137).

1604.**Image: cross-eyed**: **kat.akh** < **kat.a_ks.a** a glance, a side look, an amorous glance (P.lex.) **ke_dara** squint-eyed (Skt.); **caecus** (Lat.); **ke_kara** squinting, cross-eyed (Mn.); **ke_karaka** (Ca_n..); **kaira_** squinting, cross-eyed (P.); **ker, kera_, ke~ra_** (A.); **kaira_** (H.M.)(CDIAL 3457). **Image: side-look**: **kat.a_t.cittal** to condescend to cast a side glance, to look upon with gracious favour (**Civaraka. Te_vime_ruvarai. 13**); **kat.a_t.ca-vi_t.can.am** side glance; **kat.a_t.cam** the outside corner of the eye; side glance; grace (**Kumare_. Cata. 67**); **kat.a_ks.a** (Skt.) **kat.ai-k-kan.** benign, look; outer corner of the eye (Ta.); **kad.akannu** (Te.); **kad.akkan.** (Ma.); **kad.ekan.n.u** (Tu.); **kat.ai-k-kan.-pa_rvai, kat.ai-k-kan.n.o_kkam** significant sidelook, oblique glance; benignant look; **kat.ai-k-kan.i-** to cast a benignant glance at; to look favourably upon (**karuventu vi_r..ak kat.ai-k-kan.ittu**)(**Tiruva_ca. 11,5**); to look athwart; to look by the corner of the eye; to ogle (**karumalark ku_nta loruttitan-n-aik kat.aik kan.ittu** : **Tiv. Peruma_l.. 6,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.avut.-kan.ikai** dancing girl of the celestial world (**Man.i. 13,95**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.a_ks.a** side look (MBh.); **kad.akkha** (Pkt.); **karukhi_** (H.)(CDIAL 2636). cf. **aks.i** eye (RV.); **a~_kh** eye (Ku.H.)(CDIAL 43). **kat.a_t.cam** the outside corner of the eye; side glance; grace (**Kumare_. Cata. 67**); **kat.a_t.ci-** to condescend to cast a side glance, to look upon with gracious favour (**Civaraka. Te_vime_ruvarai. 13**) (Ta.lex.) **To supervise**: **kat.ai-k-ka_n.-** to supervise (**S.I.I. iii,21**); **ka_n.** to make, create (**Tol. Po. 649**); to accrue, result (Ta.lex.)

1605.**To drive out**: **gen.t.u** remoteness, distance, removal; to remove oneself to a distance (Ka.); go push, turn out, drive out, expel; **gen.t.incu** to cause to be pushed or turned out (Te.)(DEDR 1945).

1606.**Squeezed**: **katuvu (katuvi-)** to be troubled, perturbed (Ta.); **kade** to join, be contiguous, meet, approach, copulate, be pressed or squeezed; **kaduku** to press, squeeze; **kadubu** to press, distress, trouble (Ka.); **kadiyu** to approach, meet, come together; **kadiyincu** to bring together (Te.); **gaddi_-** to reach (Kol.)(DEDR 1201). **To squeeze**: **kacan:ku (kacan:ki-)** to be squeezed, crumpled; be displeased, hurt in mind; **kacakku (kacakki-)** to rub, bruise between the fingers or hands, squeeze, crumple; harass, annoy; n. squeezing, bruising; **kayan:ku (kayan:ki-)** to be squeezed by the hand, bruised, mashed; **kayakku (kayakki-)** to squeeze in the hand, bruise, mash (Ta.); **kasan.n.uka** to be squeezed, be broken; **kas'akka** to crumble, squeeze in hand; **kayakkuka** to squeeze (Ma.); **khacna_ (khaccas)** to squeeze soft matter (e.g. grains) into a compact mass by pressing, trampling upon, working inside with a stick (Kur.)(DEDR 1087). **Hotch-potch**: **kaccam.ta** being pressed (Pkt.); **kaca_k-kucuk** crushed (of paper); **kac-pac** hotch-potch (N.); **kaca_kac** densely crowded; **kac-pac** hotch-potch (H.); **kacarvu~** to press; **kac-pac** crowd of noisy little boys (G.)(CDIAL 2611). **karjati** oppresses, hurts (Dha_tup); **kal.i_k** to weep (Kho.); **kajan.u** to press down, cover (S.); **kajan.** to cover, conceal (L.); **kajjn.a_** to conceal, cover (of an animal sexually)(P.)(CDIAL 2829). **kacapici** sound of mixing miscellaneous boiled things with the hand; confusion (Ka.); **kacakaca** sound produced as when kneading any glutinous substance; **kacapici, kacikuci** reducing anything to a jelly; confusion; **kacakka** sound produced by a stone falling into mud (Tu.); **kacak, kacik, kacun:k**

sound produced when a stone falls into mud; **kacakkane** with the sound produced when a stone falls into mud, or the feet tread wet or sticky clay; **kaccane** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1086).

1607.**Street**: **ghat.i_, ghit.i_** street, alley (S.); **ghat.** path (S.)(CDIAL 4414). **Passage**: **kat.a** to pass through, traverse, cross (Ta.); **kat.appu** wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge (Ta.); **kat.avu** to cause to go; to ride, drive, as an animal or vehicle (**Tiruva_ca. 36,4**); way, path, direction (Ta.); **kat.akka** to pass over, enter (Ma.); **kat.appu** passage (Ma.); **kat.avu** beach, landing place, wharf; track of wild beasts (Ma.); **kar.v-** (**kar.d-**) to cross (river); (sun, moon) rises (Ko.); **kar.v** cattle-path through bushes, ford (Ko.); **kad.akal** wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges (Ka.); **kad.a-** to cross (Kod..); **kad.apuni** to cross, ford, pass (Tu.); **kad.acu, gad.ucu** to pass; cross (Te.); **kad.apa** threshold (Te.); **kad.p-** to cross (Pa.); **karp-** to cross (Ga.); **gr.a_pa** to cross, cross over, ford (Kui); **gra_ncali** to cross over (Kuwi)(DEDR 1109). **ghat.** a pass through hills; **ghat.e ghat.** at each pass (Santali.lex.)

1608.**Plantain**: **katalam, katali** plantain-tree (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Ta_ruka_. 15**); **katali-va_r..ai** very small species of plantain-tree, musa paradisiaca; **katalikai** plantain-tree (**Ci_vaka. 2212**)(Ta.lex.) **kadala, kadali_** the banana plant musa sapientum; **kadala** its fruit (MBh.Sus'r.); **kadala_, kadalaka, kadalika_** (Skt.); **kadali_** banana (Pali); **kayala, kayali_, ke_la, ke_li_** the banana plant; **kayala** its fruit (Pkt.); **kela** fruit of the plantain (K.); **kevir.o** banana plant (S.); **kelo** anana; **kyaw** (Ku.); **kero** (N.Mth.); **kal, kala_** (A.); **kala_** (B.); **kal.a_, kera_** (Or.); **kera_** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **kela_, keli_** (H.); **kaili** (OG.); **kel.**[i] the plant; **kel.u~** the fruit (G.); **kel., kel.i_** the plant; **kel.e~** the fruit (M.); **kel.e~** (Konkan.i); **kehel, kesel** banana plant (Si.); **ke_la_, kella_** banana (P.)(CDIAL 2712). **kela_n.i_** banana orchard (Ku.); **kalani** (A.)(CDIAL 2713). **kadali_** musa sapientum [**va_r..ai** plantain, musa paradisiaca (Ta.); **va_r..a** (Ma.); **va.g, va.y van.** (Ko.); **pa.w** (To.); **ba_r..e** (Ka.); **ba.l.e** (Kod..); **ba_r, ba_l.** (Tu.); **va_rabus.a_** musa sapientum (Skt.)(DEDR 5373)]. **kadali_** musa paradisiaca (Car. Ci. 3.258, 4.1.7). **Homonym**: cf. **kero, kelo** pandanus odoratissimus (S.)(CDIAL 2712; CDIAL 3462). cf. **kaital** pandanus odoratissimus fragrant screw-pine (Ta.)(DEDR 2026).

1609.**Summons, invitation**: **ke_tana** summons, invitation (Skt.Ka.); business (Ka.Skt.); **ke_ta** summons, invitation; place, site; **ke_tana** a place, a house (Ka.lex.)

1610.**Banner**: **katali** banner, flag, pennon (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_r. 104**)(Ta.lex.) **kadali_** flag (Pali); **keheliya** banner (Si.)(CDIAL 2712). **kandali** a flag, a banner = **kadali** (Ka.lex.) **ke_tana** a flag, a banner; **ke_tu** id. (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Torch, flame**: **ketu** mark, bright appearance, clearnes, brightness, light, ray [RV. vii.63.2 **maha_n keturarn.avah su_ryasya 'sarvasya praja_pakah**; i.24.7 **asme antarnihita_h ketavah syuh 'prajapaka_h pra_n_h'**; vii.78.1 **prati ketavah prathama_ adr.s'ran 'prajapaka_ ras'mayah'**]; torch, flame [RV iv.7.4 **a_ jabhruh ketuma_yavah 'ja_pakam'**; iv.14.2 **u_rdhvam ketum savita_ devo as're_t 'praka_s'akam bha_num'**]; banner [RV i.103.1 **sarmi_ pr.cyato_ dya_mas'a_yata 'praja_pakah'.**]; **ketumant** endowed with brightness, clear (RV vii.58.3); accompanied by banner (RV vi.47.31)(Vedic. lex.: Suryakanta, A Practical Vedic Dictionary, 1981, p.258.) **ked (kett-)** to be heated, to (Kond.a); to become hot (Pe.); **ket- (-t-)** to heat (water)(Kond.a); **kedi ki** to heat (water)(Pe.)(DEDR 1951). **Splendour, effulgence; flag**: **ketu** [***(s)quait** clear; cf. Latin **caelum**; Old High German **heitar, heit**; Gothic **haidus**; English **-hood**, originally: appearance, form, like]--1. ray, beam of light, splendour, effulgence. 2. flag, banner, sign, perhaps as token of splendour; **dhamma-ketu** having the doctrine as his banner; **dhu_ma-ketu** having smoke as its splendour, of fire; **ketu-**

kamyata_ desire for prominence, self-advertisement (perhaps vainglory, arrogance); **ketu-ma_la_** garland of rays; **ketu-vant** having flags, adorned with flags. (Pali.lex.) **Mica**: **? kentakam** mica, **abhrakam**; **kai-t-ti_vat.t.i, kai-t-ti_vartti** small torch (Ta.lex.)

1655.**Image: leopard**: **kr.a_d.i, kra_nd.i** tiger, leopard, hyena (Kui)**; khar.yal, kariya_l** panther (Go.); **karad.a** tiger (Pkt.); **khar.eyak** panther (Nk.); **ked.iak** tiger (Kol.); **kr.ani** tiger; **kla_'ni** leopard, tiger (Kuwi); **kr.a'ni** (pl. **-na**) tiger (Kuwi)(DEDR 1132). **ko_-n.a_y < ko_l. + na_y** Indian wolf; male jackal (Ta.lex.) **kat.a_s'ia_** fierce like a wild cat (Or.); **kha_t.a_s** civet- or pole-cat (B.); civet cat (H.); **kat.a_s, kat.a_r** id. (H.); **kat.a_s'a** wild cat, civet (Or.); **khat.t.a_s'a** civet-cat (Skt.)(CDIAL 3780). **ka_t.an** tom-cat, male tiger, wild hog (Ma.); **kat.uvan-** tom-cat, male monkey (Ta.); **kar.vn** tom-cat (Ko.); **kan.t.a** male cat (Ka.); **gad.o, gad.a-berge** a wildcat (Malt.)(DEDR 1140). **Image: male cat; male animal**: **gan.d.u** male of the lower animals (Te.); **kan.t.an** the male esp. of cat (Ta.); **gan.t.e, kan.t.e** male cat (Tu.); **kan.d.e** male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats) (Kod..)(DEDR 1173); **kuttiri** civet cat (Tu.); **kotti** male or female cat (Ka.); **kwat-y** cat (To.); **kor-r-an** tomcat, boar, ram (Ta.)(DEDR 2170). **kid-en** contraction of **kina:n** a tiger, panther (Santali.lex.)

1611.**Large axe**: **kra_d.i** (? for **kr.a_d.i**) axe (Kui); **kr.a_'li, kr.a'li** large axe (Kuwi); **gla'li** large axe (Kuwi); **kut.a_ri, ko_t.a_ri** axe (Ta.); **ko_t.a_li** axe (Ta.Ma.); **ko_t.a_l.i** id. (Ma.); **kod.ali** id. (Ka.); **kod.ari, kud.ari** id. (Tu.); **god.d.ali, god.d.eli, god.d.e_li, god.d.e_lu, god.ali** id. (Te.); **golli, goli_** (Kol.); **ghol.i** (Nk.); **kod.li** id. (Nk.); **god.el** id. (Go.); **gor.el(i)** id. (Kond.a); **ku_r.el** axe (large variety)(Pe.)(DEDR App.32). cf. **kut.ha_ri_** axe, hatchet (Pali.lex.) **Axe, hatchet**: **gut.ia** axe (Juang); **konde** (Kharia); **ko~reij** (Kharia); **konde** small wood axe (Munda); **hoto** axe (Ho.); **cekoto** axe (Nahali). [cf. S. Bhattacharya, Some Munda Etymologies, 1966, p.30.]

1813.**Armourer**: **kut.ha_ru** an armourer (Skt.lex.) **ku_** (pl. **ku_vul**) shaft of axe (Pa.); **ku_d.** handle (e.g. of knife)(Ga.)(DEDR 1870). **Image: forge**: **kut.ilika_** a blacksmith's forge (Skt.lex.) **Writer**: **ku_t.a-ka_raka** a man of the writer caste (Skt.lex.) **ku_t.akr.t** a man of the writer caste (Skt.lex.) cf. **ku_t.a** a hammer, a mallet (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **kut.aka** a beater (Ka.lex.) **got.a** to decide, to settle, to prove; **bale got.a dereaka** we cannot come to a decision; **got.ak leka do ban. aikauk kana** it does not seem as if it could be proved; **gotao** to begin, to start, to engage in; **uni sa~oten gotao akana** I am engaged along with him (Santali.lex.) **Hereditary office of an accountant**: **kotta_l.** hired labourer in agricultural operations; slave; **kottu** wages paid in kind as grain etc.; **kottu-k-kan.akku** hereditary office of accountant; account of mason's wages; **kottu-k-ku_li** wage for various forms of agricultural work (Ta.lex.) **Measure/tax**: **kor-r-ilakkai** (**kor-r-u + ilakkai**, clothing, monthly wages) an ancient tax (Inscr. Ta.lex.) **-kot.t.ai : ed.uttu-k-kot.t.ai** a tax of uncertain import (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ed.uttu-k-kot.t.i** a levy (Ta.)(SII 12.IEG.) **ilakkai** clothing; monthly wages (**I_t.u, 4,8,8, Ji_**.)(Ta.lex.) **Brazier**: **kot.t.u** to hammer, beat, as a brazier (**Perun.. Makata. 4,16**)(Ta.); **kod.apuni** id. (Tu.); **kot.t.u-k-kan-n-a_r** braziers who work by beating plates into shape and not by casting (Ta.); **kot.t.u-k-kit.a_ram** large boiler of beaten brass (Ta.); **kot.t.u-k-kut.avai** a kettle-shaped vessel (**Tinn.**); **kot.t.u-k-ku_t.ai** a basket-shaped metal vessel (Ta.); **kot.t.u-c-cempu** a copper pot made by beating plates into shape; **kot.t.u-p-pit.i** wooden mallet (**Ci_vaka. 2798**); **kot.t.u-mur-i** a superior kind of brass (Ta.); **kot.t.uva_n-** mallet; brazier who works by beating plates into shape (Ta.); **kot.t.uve_lai** beaten work, dist. fr. va_rppu-ve_lai (Ta.); **kot.t.an-, kot.t.a_n-** mallet; **kon.t.ai-c-cuttiyal** goldsmith's or brazier's hammer (Ta.lex.) **kut.t.ita** bruised, pounded (Bhpr.); **kut.t.iya** beaten (Pkt.); **kut.iyu~** a beating (G.); **ket.u** pounded (Si.)(CDIAL 3242). **Pounding; husking**: **kot.t.an.am** pounding or husking

paddy (Ta.Ma.); **kot.namu** (Te.); **kot.t.an.a** (K.); **kot.t.ana** (Pali); **kot.t.an.akka_ri** woman who lives by rice-pounding (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **goodar** hoe; **guddar.** spade, hoe; **kudar.** spade, axe (Go.)(DEDR 1722). **kutar_u (kutar_i-)** to dig up and scatter (Ta.); **kodaru** to be scattered (Te.)(DEDR 1704).

1611a.**Hatchet**: **kut.ha_ra** axe (R.); **kut.ha_tan:ka** < Prob.Drav. (Skt.); **kud.ha_ra, kuha_d.a, kuha_d.i_** (Pkt)[for **t.h -- r ~~ h -- d.** cf. **pit.hara -- pid.hara, pihad.a** pot, pan (Pkt.); **pi_ri_** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8166).]; **kuha_r.o** (S.); **kuha_r.a_** (L.P.); **kuha_r.i_** (L.P.); **kurha_r.i** (WPah.); **kulya_r.o, kulya_r.** (Ku.); **kura~_l** (B.); **kura~_li** (B.); **kur.ul** (B.); **kur.a_la, kura_r.ha, kurha_r.i, kur.a_ri** (Or.); **kulha_ri_** large axe for squaring logs (Bi.); **kulha_r.a_, kulha_r.i_** axe (H.); **kuha_r.o, kuha_r.i_, kuva_r.i_** (G.); **kurha_d., kurha_d.i_** (M.); **ken.eri** (Si.); **Long-handled axe**: **ket.eri, ket.e_riya** long-handled axe (Si.)(CDIAL 3244). [Bengali.Oriya forms have **l** for **r**.] **kut.ha_ri_** axe, hatchet (Pali); **culter** knife (Latin from ***(s)qer** to cut, in Latin. **caro** etc.); **purisassa hi ja_tassa kutha_ri_ ja_yate mukhe** when man is born, together with him is born an axe in his mouth (to cut evil speech)(Pali.lex.) [For -**a_ri** cf.. **a_r** sharpness, pointedness (Ta..); chip, splinter (Ma.); **a_ru** splinter (Ma..); **a_rci** goad, pointed end of goad, point of lance or stick (Kur.)(DEDR 371). **kot.a_ri** axe (**kil.aiyai-c-ca_t.um. kot.a_riyin ka_mpu po_n-r-a_y**)(**Pirapo_ta.** 2,28)(Ta.lex.) **Axe**: **kut.a_ri** axe (**kut.a_arik ko_valar** : **Tol. Po. 329**); **kut.a_ram** axe, hatchet (**Cu_l.a_. Ci_ya. 72**)(Ta.lex.)

1783.**Image: tree**: **kut.ha_ru, kut.hi** a tree (Skt.lex.) **A man who deals in wood**: **mara-kut.aga** a man who deals in wood; a wood-pecker (Ka.lex.) cf. **kur.a_** tree; **kar.ek** tree, oak (Pas'.); **kut.a, kut.i, kut.ha, kut.hi** tree (Skt.); **kud.a** tree (Pkt.); **kut.aka** a kind of tree (Kaus'.)(CDIAL 3228). **maruntu-k-ku_t.t.u** medicinal preparation (Ta.lex.) **Carpenter**: **kot.t.aga** carpenter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3236). **gan.d.ra** tree trunk (Kuwi.); **gundr.a** piece (Kuwi); **gan.d.rincu** to cut, divide; **gan.d.rikalu** pieces, fragments; **gan.t.i** wound (Te.); **kan.d.eriyuni** to make a cut (Tu.); **gandranga rath'nai** to cut in pieces; **gan.d.ra** piece (Kuwi)(DEDR 1176).

1612.**Troublesome**: **ka_d.u** to treat harshly, give trouble, trouble; **ka_d.ike** troubling, annoying; **ka_d.iga** a troublesome man; **ka_t.a** trouble, annoyance; **ka_t.aka** id., a troublesome man, marauder; **ga_r-u** rudeness, offence (Ka.); **ka.t.a** trouble; rubbish (Kod..); **ka_d.yuni, ga_d.iyuni, ga_d.yuni** to trouble, torment; **ga_d.u, ga_d.a** torment, vexation; **ka_t.a** trouble, annoyance, danger; **ka_t.ake, ka_t.ike, ka_t.ige** a troublesome fellow; **ka_t.a_l.e** a rude man (Tu.); **ka_d.u** ruin; **ka_t.akamu** famine, scarcity, dearth (Te.)(DEDR 1440). **kas.t.a** bad, difficult (Mn.); dangerous (Pa_n..); bad state of affairs, fatigue (R.); **kat.t.ha** bad, useless; misery (Pali); troublesome, ill, trouble (Pkt.); **kat.t.a** id. (Pkt.); **kat.h** cold (K.); **kat.hi_n.o** to suffer from the attack of a ghost, suffer from cold, be benumbed (K.); **ka_t.ho** a sponger who goes from door to door to eat, term of abuse for a dog or brahman (N.); **ko_t.hi_ya mariba** to be spoilt, be destroyed (A.); **ka_t.ha** hard, thick, cruel, stiff, bewildered with fear, still (Or.); **kat.** pain, work (M.)[**kas.t.a-k-ku_t.t.a_l.i** working partner (**C.G.**); **kas.t.am < kas.t.a** difficulty, trouble (Ta.lex.)]; **kat.h** labour, pains (H.); **ka_t.hu_** hard-hearted, miserly (G.); **ka~_t.hn.e~, ka~t.hn.e~** to endure, undergo (M.); **kat.ulla, kat.ol** sorrow, distress (Si.)(CDIAL 2978). **ka_t.aki** a troublesome woman; **ka_d.ike** troubling, annoying; **ka_d.iga** a troublesome man; **ka_d.i** a jungle-woman; **ka_t.aka** trouble, annoyance; a forester or fowler; a marauder (Ka.lex.) **Hard**: **kat.ho_ra** hard, solid, stiff (BhP.); **kat.ho_la, kat.hura, kat.hara** hard, cruel (Skt.); **kad.ho_ra** hard, stiff, cruel (Pkt.); **kud.ur^{u}** hard, difficult (of a road or person)(K.)(CDIAL 2651). cf. **kat.t.u** hardness (Ta.); **gat.t.i** id. (Tu.)(CDIAL 2650). **kad.d.** be

rough; **kad.d.ati** id. (Dha_tup.); **kar.a_** rough (N.B.Or.); **kar.a_, kar.r.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 2657). **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to harden; firmness, strength (Ta.); **kar.c** very hard, brittle steel (Ko.); **kad.ugu** to become hard or solid; **gat.t.i** firmness, hardness, lump; **gad.acu, gad.asu, gad.usu** hardness, brittleness, severity (Ka.); **gat.t.i, gad.usu** firm, hard (Tu.Te.); **gad.d.u** hard, difficult (Te.); **gat.t.in** hard (Ga.); **d.r.ahpa (d.r.aht-)** to be hard, stiff, difficult, troublesome; n. hardness, stiffness, difficulty, trouble; **d.rai** hard, stiff, firm; **d.rai inba** to be hard, etc.; **d.ra_na** solidly (Kui); **gatti** hard; adv. **gattining** (Kuwi); **kar.^{a}rna_ (kar.ryas), kad.rna_** to be paralysed with fear, to congeal, freeze (Kur.)(DEDR 1148). **kat.hina** hard, stiff (Sus'r.); hard, stiff, cruel (Pali); **kad.hin.a, kad.hin.aga, kat.t.hin.a** hard (Pkt.); **kad.hi_n.** difficult; **khad.i_n., khad.an.** vicious, difficult (of an animal)(M.)(CDIAL 2650). **To harden**: **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to harden, consolidate, congeal, coagulate; firmness, strength (Ta.); **ken.t.ai, ken.t.ai-k-kat.t.i** enlargement of the spleen (Ta.); **kat.t.i** what is condenses, solid, ingot (Ma.); **kat.y** solid lump (Ko.); **gen.d.** round lump or ball (food, butter), growth in the abdomen (Ko.); **gen.d.-payn.** frost on grass, ice on top of water (Ko.); **gat.t.i** firmness, hardness, lump (Ka.); **gad.d.e, gan.t.e** a mass, lump, concretion; island (Ka.); **gat.t.e, get.t.i, get.t.e** a lump, clod (Tu.); **gad.d.a** lump, mass, clod, clot; island (Te.)[cf.**ere** black soil (Ka.); **re_-gad.a, re_-gad.i** clay (Te.)(DEDR 819).]; **ked.k** hard (Kol.)(DEDR 1148). **Hard, stiff**: **kat.hina** hard, stiff (Sus'r.)[< Drav. **kat.t.u** hardness (Ta.); **gat.t.i** (Te.)]; hard, stiff, cruel (Pali); **kad.hin.a, kad.hin.aga, kat.t.hin.a** hard (Pkt.); **kad.hi_n.** difficult (M.)(CDIAL 2650). **kud.ur^{u}** hard, difficult (of a road or person)(K.); **kad.ho_ra** hard, stiff, cruel (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2651). **kar.a_** rough (N.B.Or.H.); **kar.r.a_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2657). **kat.hara, kat.hura, kat.hora** hard (Skt.)(CDIAL 2651). **kad.d.** to be hard, severe (Skt.)(CDIAL 2657).

1613.**Cadamba**: **kat.ampu, kat.ampam** common cadamba, anthocephalus cadamba (Ta.); **kat.ampu** nauclea cadamba; eugenia racemosa (Ma.); **kod.b** sp. tree (To.); **kad.amba, kad.ava, kad.aval, kad.avu, kad.aha, kad.avod.a** n. cadmaba (Ka.); **kad.a_mi-cet.t.u, kad.imi**, (Inscr.) **kad.amu** id. (Te.); **kan.apa ma_re** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1116). **kadamba** the tree nauclea cadamba (MBh.); **kadambaka, kadambada, kalamba, kalambaka** (Skt.); **kadamba, kalambaka** (Pali); **kalam.ba**, **kayam.ba** (Pkt.); **kayam.bua** the flower (Pkt.); **kaima** a partic. wild flowering tree (not n. cadamba)(Or.); **kaima_** n. cadamba (H.); **kem** (Ma_lvi_); **kal.a~b** (M.); **kohomba** the tree azadirachta indica (Si.); **kal.a~be~** mushroom (M.); cf. **bhu_mi-kadamba** perh. mushroom (M.)(CDIAL 2710). **kadamba** anthocephalus cadamba (Car. 4.20, 47, 27.114). Anthocephalus indicus = anthocephalus cadamba: **kadamba** (Skt.M.H.); **kadam** (B.); **vellai-cadamba** (Ta.); **kadambamu** (Te.); bark: tonic, ferbifuge, astringent; decoction of leaves: used as gargle in cases of aphthae and stomatitis; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from Nepal eastwards to Burma, and in the south in N. Circars and W. Ghats (GIMP, p.20). cf. **maravam, maravu, mara_, mara_m** common cadamba, anthocephalus cadamba (Ta.)(DEDR 4713). Adina cordifolia: **dharakadamba** (Skt.); **haldu** (H.); **keli kadam** (B.); **manja kadamba** (Ta.Ma.); **pasupu-kadamba** (Te.); bark: febrifuge; juice: used to kill worms in sores; yellow pigment adinin; habitat: from the Himalayas to Central and S. India, especially common in E. Ghats, Mysore and parts of Konkan (GIMP, p.7). **karam dare** adina cordifolia (Santali.lex.)

1614.**Aquatic grass**: **kad.ambi_** the potherb convolvulus repens (Skt.); **kad.amba** (Car.); **kalam.bu**, **kalam.bua_** a kind of creeper (Pkt.); **kalamba, kalambuka_** a potherb, prob. convolvulus repens (Pali); **kalam.buga_** a kind of water plant (Pkt.); **kalmau** c. repens (A.); **kalmi** a rapidly growing aquatic creeper c. repens (B.); **kar.ambi_** an edible aquatic creeper (Or.); **kal.ama** id., ipomoea aquatica (Or.); **kalmi_** c. repens (H.); **karemu~** an aquatic grass used as an antidote to opium (H.)(CDIAL 2654). **at.ampu, at.appan.-kot.i, at.umpu** hare-leaf,

ipomoea biloba (Ta.); **at.ampu, at.umpu** convolvulus pes caprae (Ma.); **ad.umbu-bal.l.i** a creeping plant, i. biloba (Ka.); **ad.umbu** the creeper i. maritima (Tu.)(DEDR 65).

1615.**Image: fitting and joining**: **gadhyati** is mixed (Nir.); **gad.anisu** to join (Ka.); **gad.** mixed with, immersed in (Pas'.); **gad.an.u** to meet, join, mix; **gad.u** jointly (S.); **gad.d.an.** to mix (of fluids)(L.); **gad.d.** promiscuous (P.); **ga_r.na_** to unite; **ga_r.a_** kneaded or mixed mud (H.); **gat.** immersed (Wg.)(CDIAL 3980). **To tie**: **kat.t.u** to tie, fasten, build (Ta.); **ket.t.uka** to tie, build, clasp, yoke, clot (Ma.); **kat.- (kac-)** to tie, build (Ko.); **kat.t.u** binding, tying (Ka.); to tie, bind; n. knot, band (Te.); **kat.t.-** to bind (Nk.Pa.Ga.); **kat.-** to tie, build (Ga.); **ka_t.**- to fix, fasten (Kui); **gatti ki_nai** to tie (Kuwi); **Setting of a jewel**: **kat.t.at.am** setting of a jewel; **kat.t.an.am** building (Ta.)(DEDR 1147).

1616.**Ulcer**: **kha_t.o** scab, scar; **khat.iro** boil; **khat.ira_-pat.ira_** boils and other skin diseases (N.); **khat.** ulcer (M.)(CDIAL 3778). **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to swell (as a boil, tumour); n. boil, abscess, tumour (Ta.); **gad.d.a** boil, ulcer (Te.); **kat.** spleen (Nk.)(DEDR 1148). **kat.t.i** enlarged spleen (Ta.lex.)

1617.**Image: chequered square**: **kat.t.a_n-, kat.t.a_m (kat.t.u + akam)** chequered square on board for games; a game played on a chequered board; **kat.t.am** square, chequered space as in a chess-board (**Perun.. Makata. 14,56**); **kat.t.u** to win, checkmate, overcome (**Ni_tiven. 56**); fortification, defence, protection (**Te_va_. 386,7**); surrounding; forcing into a corner, as in chess (**Tirukko_. 313**)(Ta.lex.)

1618.**Beard**: **kat.t.am** chin; **ket.t.am** beard (Ta.); **gad.d.a** the beard about the chin, the chin (Ka.); chin, beard (Tu.Kol.); beard (Nk.); **ge_d.d.a** beard (Kod..); **gadda** chin (Ka.); **gad.d.amu** id. (Te.); **gadduva** chin (Te.); **gad.d.om** (pl. **gad.d.ocil**) beard, moustache (Pa.); **gad.d.al** (pl.) beard (Pa.); **gad.d.am** beard (Ga.); **gad.d.o** id. (Go.); **gad.d.ok** (pl.) id., chin (Go.); **gad.d.em** beard (Go.); **kat.t.e** whiskers (Go.); **gad.emku** (pl.) beard (Kond.a); **gad.emu ba_nanga** whiskers (Kuwi); **khad.d.a =** s'mas'ru- (Pkt.)(DEDR 1156).

1619.**Cold**: **kat.h** cold (K.); **kat.hi_n.o** to suffer from the attack of a ghost, suffer from cold, be benumbed (Ku.)(CDIAL 2978). **ku_tir** cold, cold wind; **ku_tal** sensation of cold (Ta.)(DEDR 1618). **kot.uku (kot.uki-)** to shrink or shiver with cold (Ta.); **ko_t.uka** to feel very cold; **ko_t.t.am** coldness, stiffness (Ma.); **ko_d.u** to be cool or cold; n. coldness (Ka.); **ko_t.a, kod.ata** coldness (Ka.)(DEDR 2056). cf. **ko_t.a** west wind, cool wind, west (Ma.); **ke.r.** SW. monsoon (Ko.); **kwa.r.** monsoon, year (To.); **ko_d.e** west wind, cool wind (i.e. the hot land-wind for the Mysore, Telugu and Tamil countries), the hot season (Ka.); **ko_t.ai** west wind; summer, intense heat of summer (Ta.)(DEDR 2203). **kon.t.al** cloud (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,5,6**); rain (**Ja_n-a_. 43,14, Urai.**); east wind (**Pur-ana_. 34,22**); **kon.t.al-van.n.an-** Vis.n.u, as the cloud-coloured (**Tiv. Amalan-a_ti. 10**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.); cloud, sky (Ma.); **bed.a-gon.d.alu** big massive rainy clouds (Te.)(DEDR 2078). **kon.-mu_** cloud (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43**); sky (Ta.lex.) cf. **kut.akam, kut.aku** Coorg; **kut.akku** west (Ta.)(DEDR 1649).

1620.**Image: ear-ring**: **kat.ukkan-** man's ear-ring; **kat.ippu, kat.ippam** ear ornament (Ta.); **kat.ukkan** ear-ring (Ma.); **kat.impu** ear-ornament (Ma.); **kar.k** ear-ring (Ko.); **kat.aku, kad.aku, kad.uku** a kind of ear-ring with a precious stone or pearls in the middle (Ka.); **kad.iki** ear-ring (Kod..)(DEDR 1138).

1621.**A kind of rice**: **gadar** inferior quality of rice (L.); **ga_da_** unripe grain parched in the ear (H.); **gaddar, gaddara_** half-ripe (P.); **ga_dar** unripe (of grain or fruit)(H.)(CDIAL 4012). **gandha_lu** fragrant rice (Skt.); **gandar** a kind of grain; **gandaru** vegetables (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4020).

1622.**Image: copulation of animals**: **san:ga_, san:gha_** copulation (of animals); adj. bulled (of a cow)(Or. < ***samgha_ta_-** or **samhata_- ?**)(CDIAL 12862). **san:gha_iba_** put a cow to bull (whence (of a bull) to copulate)(Or.)(CDIAL 12862). **gar.ha_van.** to bring buffalo cow to bull (L.); **gar.hn.a_** to copulate with (of bull or buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 12862). **can:ka_t.t.am** union, intercourse (**can:ka_t.t.an tavirttu**)(**Te_va_**. 655,1)(Ta.lex.) **gar.ha_van.** to bring buffalo-cow to bull (L.); **gar.hn.a_** to copulate with (of bull or buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 3966). cf. **kat.t.u**- to hug, embrace; to marry (Ta.lex.)

1623.**Image: fitting and joining; double-canoe, raft; a barred gate**: **sam.gha_t.a** fitting and joining of timber (R.); **da_ru-san:gha_t.a** raft (Pali); **sa~gad.** float made of two canoes joined together (M.); **s'an:gad.am** (Ta.); **jan:gala** double-canoe (Tu.); **han:gul.a, an:gul.a** double canoe, raft (Si.)(CDIAL 12859). **can:kat.am** (**< jangada** (Portuguese) ferry-boat of two canoes with a platform thereon, **irat.t.ai-t-to_n.i**; **can:kuvat.am** ferry-boat (Ta.) **can.n.a_t.am** (Ma.); **kat.t.u-t-to_n.i** surf boat, boat of which the seams are sewn together; **kat.t.u-p-pat.aku** id. (Ta.); **kat.t.u-maram** Catamaran, used for deep sea fishing; raft made of logs of wood lashed or joined together; post to which is bound Ara_va_n- to be offered as a sacrifice in the festival of **ku_tta_n.t.ai** held to commemorate certain incidents in the Mahabharata (Ta.lex) **Gate**: **can:kat.a-p-pat.alai** a barred gate at the entrance of a house or garden (Ta.lex.) **Pair**: **samgha_d.a** pair (Pkt.); **san:gal.a** pair (Si.); **si~ga_r.** doorframe (Ku.); **sana_r, sinha_r** threshold (N.); **si~ghara_** triangular packet of betel (Bi.); **san:gha_r.i** pair of fish roes, two rolls of thread for twisting into the sacred thread, quantity of fuel sufficient to maintain the cremation fire (Or.); **si~gha_r.a_** piece of cloth folded in triangular shape (H.); **sa~_ga_d.a_** frame of a building (M.)(CDIAL 12859). **Scaffolding**: **san:gha_, san:ga_** bamboo scaffolding inside triangular thatch, crossbeam of thatched house (Or.)(CDIAL 12862).

1624.**Image: fabulous animals**: **sa~gad.** a body formed of two or more fruits or animals or men etc. linked together (M.); **san:gha_r.iba_** to mix many materials, stir boiling curry, tie two cattle together and leave to graze (Or.)(CDIAL 12859,12860). **sam.kara** mixing (esp. of castes)(Mn.); anything defiled (MBh.); dung (Car.); dust, sweepings (Skt.); **sa~_kar** rubbish blocking a stream (M.)(CDIAL 12818).

1625.**Image: tree; branch**: **ket.t.u** branch of a tree or bough (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bush**: **kat.t.a, gat.t.a** shrub, small tree (Go.); **kir.u** a young plant (Malt.); **gir.v** plant; **gevd.** thick bushy tree (Ko.); **kid.f** shrub (To.); **gid.a, gid.u, cet.t.u** plant as of chili, brinjal, pulse, shrub, small tree, tree in general; **sid.umbu, sid.umbe** a (thorny); tree, bush, thicket (Ka.); **gid.a** plant (Kod..); shrub (Tu.); **cet.t.u** tree, plant, bush, creeper (Te.); **s'et.t.** tree (Nk.); **set.(t.), sat.t.** tree (Nk.); **cet.i** shrub, bush; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to grow busy, shoot out (as sprays, foliage)(Ta.); shrub, small tree (Ma.)(DEDR 1941). **Piece of wood**: cf. **ka_s.t.ha** piece of wood (S'Br.)(CDIAL 3120). **kat.ausi_, kat.va~_si_** a firm and woody bamboo (H.)(CDIAL 3129). **Image: impalement stake**: **kas.t.a-laur.a** wooden contrivance used in threshing (Pas'.); **kt.h^{u}** impalement stake (K.); **kot.h^{u}** small stick (K.)(CDIAL 3120). **Image: bowl**: cf. **ka_t.hvat, ka_thvat.** wooden bowl (M.)(CDIAL 3126). **Tree**: **sa~_ya** heap of wood, funeral pyre (Si.); **caitya** sacred tree, funeral monument (A_s'vGr..); relating to a funeral pyre (Skt.); **ce_tiya** sepulchral monument (Pali); **ce_ia** (Pkt.);

ce_iya_, cei_ shrine (OG.); **ceta, ceya** heap of wood (OSi.Bra_mi_ inscr.)(CDIAL 4914). Pre-Buddhistic **cetiyas** mentioned by name are: **agga_l.ava-cetiya, a_nanda-cetiya, gotamaka-cetiya, ca_pa_la-cetiya, kut.abandhana-cetiya, bahuputta-cetiya, sattambaka-cetiya, supatit.t.ha-cetiya**; **cetiya-an:gan.a** the open space round a cetiya; **cetiya-vandana_** cetiya worship; **cetiya** a tumulus, sepulchral monument, cairn (Pali.lex.) For morphemes in cmpds. cf.: **aggal.a** a strip of cloth, a gusset; **capala** bow; **kut.a** pitcher (Pali.lex.) **caitya** (fr. **cita_**) relating to a funeral pile; a monument on the site of a funeral pile; a place of sacrifice or religious worship; a temple; a building containing an image or some relic of Buddha or Jina; a Buddhist or Jaina image; the world of Bauddhas; heaven; **citye, cite, citi, sidige** piling up; a funeral pile; **cita** piled up, collected; covered (Ka.lex.) **Forester**: **ka_t.a** a forester or hutsman; the name of a golla; **ka_t.an.n.a** the fowler's idol, consisting of a few stones white-washed (Ka.lex.)

1626.**End, extremity**: **kat.ai** end, termination (Ta.lex.); **kat.aici** end, extremity, the last (Ta.); **kat.a** what is ultimate; **kat.as'i** end, termination; **kar., kar.c** extreme end (Ko.); **kad.e** end, termination (Ka.); **kat.a** end, corner, etc. (Ka.); **kad.e** verge, end, extremity, place (Tu.); **kad.apala** the end (Te.); **kad.a** end, extremity (Te.); end (Pa.)(DEDR 1109). For **pal.l.a-**: cf. **pa_l.aiyam** army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks (Ta.)(DEDR 4117). cf. **pal.l.i** hamlet, herdsman's village, hermitage, temple (esp. of Buddhists and Jains), palace, workshop, sleeping place, school, room (Ta.)(DEDR 4018).

1627.**Image: channel**: **kad.agu, kad.an:gu** a small channel issuing from a larger one and leading water, e.g. to a plantain tree; a channel, a ditch, a trench (Ka.); **kit.an:ku** (Ta.); **kid.ajju** (Ma.); **kaya, kar..a** a depth; a tank, a brook (Ma.Ta.); **gad.a** a ditch (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kit.an:kar** moat, ocean; **kit.an:kil** moat (Ta.); **kit.an.n.u** trench, ditch (Ma.); **kad.an:gi** deep ditch without water (Kod..)(DEDR 1526). **Square tank**: **kha_ta** a square or large tank; **pus.karin.i** (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: channel; to transcend**: **kat.a** to exceed, excel, surpass, transcend (**Kampara_. Na_t.avit.. 36**); to measure; **To cross**: **kad.e** to pass over (Ka.); **gar.vi-** to go beyong the boundary of a village (Kond.a); **kr.a_** to cross (Mand..); **gr.a_sa** to pass a thing through the outstretched legs (Kui); **kat.e** to cross (Malt.); **xarring** to proceed on foot, make one's way (Br.)(DEDR 1109). **Passage**: **kat.a** to pass through, traverse, cross (Ta.); **kat.appu** wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge (Ta.); **kat.ava_n-** channel cut through ridge of paddy-field to let surplus water run off (Ta.); **kat.avu** way, path, direction (Ta.); **kat.akka** to pass over, enter (Ma.); **kat.appu** passage (Ma.); **kat.avu** beach, landing place, wharf; track of wild beasts (Ma.); **kar.v-** (**kar.d-**) to cross (river); (sun, moon) rises (Ko.); **kar.v** cattle-path through bushes, ford (Ko.); **kad.a** a ferry, ford (Ka.); **kad.akal** wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges (Ka.); **kad.a-** to cross (Kod..); **kad.apuni** to cross, ford, pass (Tu.); **kad.acu, gad.ucu** to pass; cross (Te.); **kad.p-** to cross (Pa.); **karp-** to cross (Ga.); **gr.a_pa** to cross, cross over, ford (Kui); **gra_ncali** to cross over (Kuwi)(DEDR 1109). **Gate**: **kat.ampa, kat.a_yi** site, gate bar (Ma.); **kat.ai** entrance, gate, outer gate (**Akana_.66**); **kat.avu** track of wild beasts, landing place (Ma.); **kat.appu** wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge (Ta.); **kad.akal** wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges (Ka.); **kad.apa, gad.apa** threshold (Te.); **kad.e, kad.a** edge, side (OM.); **d.r.a_pa** threshold, sill, step (Kui)(DEDR 1109). **kat.ai-t-talai** outer gate, outer court; **kat.ai-man.i** bell hung outside the gate of the king's palace so that any one who had a grievance to be addressed might pull and ring it to obtain the king's audience (**Cilap. 20,53**); **kat.ai-mukam** gateway, entrance; **kat.ai-va_cal, kat.ai-va_yil** outer gate, entrance (Ta.lex.) **gha_ro** bar, rod, crossbeam (N.); **ghat.ika_** stick used as a bolt (Pali); **gha_d.a** friendship (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4458).

1628.**Deceit**: **kavat.u** fraud, guile (**Ir-ai. 51, Urai.**); **kavat.i** deceitful person; **kavat.am** deceit; **kavat.t.u-necan-** cunning, sly person; man of guile (Ta.lex.) **kot.u~** dodge, intrigue (G.)(CDIAL 3560). **ka_pat.a** fraudulent (VarBr.S.); **kapat.a** fraud (Pali.Skt.); **kavad.a** (Pkt.); **ka_vr.u~** roguish, ungrateful; **ka_vai_** fraud; **ka_vo, ka_vatru~** (G.)(CDIAL 3037). **ku_t.a** false, untrue (Mn.); deceit, adj. false (Pali); **ku_d.a, ku_d.aga** deceit; **ku_d.e_i** deceives (Pkt.); **ku_r.u** lie (S.); **ku_r.o** untrue (S.); **ku_r.** lie; **ku_r.a_** false (L.); liar; **ku~_r.** defect (L.); **ku_r., ku_r.a_** adj. (P.); **kur.** bad (Ku.); **ku_ra** deceitful (OAw.); **ku_r.o** false, wicked (Marw.); **ku_r.** fraud; **ku_r.u~** wrong (G.); **kul.u** false, wild, disobedient (Si.); **ku_d., ku_d.a_** false (M.); **ku_t.a** base (of coins)(Ya_j.) (CDIAL 3395). **ku_l.i** devil, demon (**Pat.t.in-ap. 259**); fault (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ku_l.iyar** hunters (**Maturaik. 691**); highway robbers, plunderers (**Pur-ana_. 136,13**); **ku_l.an-** worthless, useless person (**Tiruppu. 109**); **ku_t.akam** fraud, deceit (**Kur-r-a_tala. Kavur-can-a. 65**); **ku_t.am** fraud, deception (**E_la_. 17**); falsehood (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Niraiyava. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **kayavan-** base, unworthy man (**Man.i. 23,94**); cruel man (**Ci_vaka. 678**); **kayam** inferiority, baseness, meanness (**Na_n-man.i. 92**); **kayavu** id.; theft, pilfering, larceny; **kaya_va_l.i** extortioner (**C.G.**); dishonest, unscrupulous fellow (Ta.lex.) **kaitava** stake in gambling (MBh.); deceit (R.); **kitava** gambler (RV.Pali); **ke_ava** fraud (Pkt.); **kewa_** deceit, excuse (H.); **kaiava** fraud (Pkt. re-formed after Skt. **kaitava**.); **kaiva_d.** ruse, trick (M.)(CDIAL 3477).[**Synonym**: **netta, letta** dice, gambling (Ka.); **nettamu** gambling (Te.); **netta-palaka** dice-board (Te.); cf. **nattam nantam, netka** conch/snail. (DEDR 3742).] **keyta** trickery, deceit, fraud (Ka.); **keyme** cleverness, deceit (Ka.); **kaiyar** mean, despicable persons, cheats (Ta.); **kiyalto** bad (Pa.)(DEDR 1250).

1628a. **To listen without speaking; to grunt**: For **o.garv- (o.gard-)** to listen without speaking (Ko.): cf. **o.x** to hear (To.); **o_n:ge_runi, o_n.on.uni** to listen, overhear, eavesdrop; **o_kon.uni** to answer a call (Tu.)(DEDR 1032). **u~_-konu** to hear, listen to (Te.); **umm-en-al** utterance of an interj.; **um** expressive of assent; **um-kot.t.u** to respond by ejaculating **um** as in listening to a story that is told; **u_m-en-al** expression signifying assent, attentiveness (Ta.)(DEDR 643). **hum., hu_m** an exclamation of doubt or fear or assent, a mystical syllable used in chanting (S'rS.); **hu_ hu_** (VarBr.S.); **hum.** expression of doubt, etc. (Pali); **hum.** exclamation of doubt or prohibition, etc. (Pkt.); **hu~_** grunt of assent, grunt to drive a camel (S.); **hu~** exclamation of assent or prohibition or encouragement (P.); exclamation of assent (B.G.M.); **hu~ u~_** (M.)(CDIAL 14132). **hum.karo_ti** makes the sound **hum.** (MBh.); addresses roughly (Ya_jn.); **hum.ka_ra** a threatening sound (MBh.); **hu_m.ka_ra** (MBh.); **hun:karo_ti** grumbles (Pali); **hun:giran.** to urge on cattle (L.); **hun:girna_** (P.); **hun:ka_ra** grumbling (Pali) **hum.ka_ra** sound of assent (Pkt.); **hun:ga_ra_** assent (L.); **hu~ga_ra_** (P.); **hun:ka_ra** sound made during an effort (Or.); **hu~ka_ra_** grunt of assent (H.); **hu~ka_r, hu~ka_ro** challenge, call; making sound of assent during a narrative (G.); **hu~ka_ra_** (M.); **hun:ga_run.** to shout (L.); **hum.ka_riya** sound of assent (Pkt.); **hun:ka_riba_** to grunt during effort (Or.); **hu~_ga_ro** giving a sign of attention or assent; **hu~_ga_ran.u** to grunt assent (S.)(CDIAL 14133).

1629.**Engraving**: **kettike** engraving; the act of chipping etc.; **kettane, ketne** the act of setting a sprecious stones; **kettige** a chain in which precious stones are set; **kettu, keccu** to enclose, to set as precious stones (Ka.Te.); **cer-r-u** (Ta.); **cekku** (Te.); **cerudu** to shove or put in; **cer-ukku** to enclose (Ma.); **kettisu** to cause to carve or engrave as letters; to cause to chip; **kette** a chip, a paring (Ka.Tu.); **cettu** (Ma.); **kettu** to make thin; to chip as a plank; to cut as a native writing pen; to engrave, to carve (Ka.Tu.); **cettu** (Ma.); **cetukku** (Ta.); **cekku, civvu, ci_vu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cer-r-u** to set (as a jewel)(Ta.)(DEDR 1985). cf. **cettu** to cut with adze (Ta.)(DEDR 1953). **To set jewels; image: boundary between two fields**: **jad.ia** set (of jewels), joined (Pkt.); **jarun** to

set jewels (K.); **jar.an.u** to join, rivet, set; **jar.a** rivet, boundary between two fields (S.); **jar.a_un.a_** to have fastened or set (P.); **zara_iba** to collect (A.); **jar.a_na** to set jewels, wrap round, entangle; **jar.** heaped together (B.); **jar.iba** to unite (Or.); **jarai** sets jewels, bedecks (OAw.); **jar.na_** to join, stick in, set (H.); **jar.nu** to set, be set (N.); **jar.a_u_** inlaid (OMarw.); **jar.vu~** to join, meet with, set jewels (G.); **jad.n.e~** to join, connect, inlay, be firmly established; **jat.n.e~** to combine, confederate (M.)(CDIAL 5091). **kat.t.at.am** setting of a jewel (Ta.); **kat.t.a_n.i** necklace (Tu.)(DEDR 1147). **jad.d.akara** one consonant written below another (Ka.); **jad.d.a** a compound consonant (Te.); near, close by, connected with (Te.); nearness, union (Ka.); **dan.d.a** nearness, proximity, side (Te.); **dad.d.a** closeness, union (Ka.); **dan.d.e** state of being adjoining or close by, vicinity (Ka.)(DEDR 2313). cf. **catir** boundary, limit (Ta.)(DEDR 2325).

1630.**Image: ridge of hill**: **kat.akam** mountain side, ridge of a hill (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kad.i** a fold of skin over the navel (Ka.M.); **khad.i_** an eminence, a little hill (M.); **gat.t.a, ghat.t.a** (Tatsama) a ghaut, a mountain-range (Ka.); **gha_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: mountain**: **kat.uvarai** precipitous mountain (**Pu. Ve. 1,11**)(Ta.lex.)

1631.**Image: ornamental lines**: **kad.e, kad.eya** ornamental lines and figures drawn with white clay, lime, flour etc. in and in the front of houses, on thresholds etc., daily on festive occasions; pu_vali, ran:gavali; **kad.asa_l** a row or mass of such ornamental work (Ka.lex.)

1632.**Image: beautiful woman**: **kat.t.ar..aki** very beautiful woman (**Pan.avit.u. 355**); **kat.t.ar..aku** great beauty (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 182**)(Ta.lex.) **ga_d.i** comeliness, gracefulness, charm, beauty (Ka.); **ca_y, ca_yal** beauty (Ma.); **ca_yal, ce_t.u** beauty (Ta.); **ga_d.i-ga_rti** a charming woman (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **khanti** grace (Pali.lex.)

1633.**Image: image, statue**: **kat.t.al.ai** portrait, image, statue (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,113**); similitude, likeness, resemblance (Ta.lex.) **ged.e, kid.u, gad.e** match; touching (Ka.); **ged.e** by the side of (Te.); **gad.a** match; comparison, equality (Ka.); **kit.ai** (Ta.); **kid.e** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

1634.**Image: duck**: **ka_d.iga, karkara** a duck (Ka.); **ka_damba** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ged.e-vakki, ged.e-hakki** the ruddy goose; cakrava_ka (Ka.lex.) **ka_ran.d.ava** a kind of duck (MBh.Pali); **ka_ran.d.a** (R.); **kare_t.u** numidian crane (Skt.); **ka_ram.d.a, ka_ram.d.aga, ka_ram.d.ava** a partic. kind of bird (Pkt.); **ka_nero** a partic. kind of water bird (S.)(CDIAL 3059). **karkat.u** numidian crane; **kare_t.u, kare_t.avya, kare_d.uka** (Skt.); **karad.a_** a partic. kind of bird (Pkt.); **karar.a-d.hi~_gu** a very large aquatic bird (S.); **karr.a_, karr.i_** the common teal (L.)(CDIAL 2787). **ge_la_t.a** some sort of animal or bird; duck (As'.); **gerr.a_, gera_, geri_** dove (L.)(CDIAL 4250). **ka_ran.t.am** little cormorant (**Cu_t.a_.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

1635.**Image: sickle; billhook; knife; axe; scissors**: **kid-en** contraction of **kidetti:n**; **ked-en** contraction of **kedatti:n, kadetti:n** a sickle. **katteru-n** contraction of **kandatteru:n** a knife, a sword (Sora.lex.) **set.** sickle (Ga.); **cetal** sickle (Pa.); **set.um kiyb** knife used for cutting fire-wood (Ga.); **set.er., sat.a_r., sat.a_r, het.t.ar., hat.ar.** (pl. **hat.ahk**), **et.ar.** sickle; **set.t.e_r.** id.; **hetaree** a sickle for cutting grass (Go.)(DEDR 2756). **kedub, kerub, ked.ub** knife (Pa.); **kiyub, kiyyu_b** (pl. **kiybu_l**) id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1984). **kattiri-k-ka_n.am** tax on the weapons like swords, knives, etc.; tax on arms (**S.I.I. i,151**) (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.a_ri** trident of S'iva (**Tan-ippa_. ii,160,399**) (Ta.lex.) **kat.a_ri, kat.ha_ri** a sort of dagger (Ka.); **kat.a_ra, kat.a_ri, kat.ha_ri** (Te.); **kat.t.a_ri**

(Ta.); **kat.t.a_ra, kat.t.a_ri** (Ma.); **kat.a_r** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.t.a_ri** cross-hilted dagger (**Kalaicaic. 83**)(Ta.lex.) **kati.r- (katrc-; < katy-tayr, katy-tarc-)** to cut (Ko.); **kan:keyt, kan:ki.t** sickle [**kan. koty** dagger-shaped knife burned with the corpse (To.)(DEDR 1166); **kan.-** handle]; **katti** knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle (Ta.); knife (Ma.Kod..Tu.); knife, razor, sword (Ka.); **katy** billhook, knife (Ko.); **kati.r** to cut (Ko.); **kan. koty** dagger-shaped knife burned with the corpse (To. cf. **kan.a** arrow); **katte** knife (Tu.); **katti** cock's spur (Go.); **ka_ti** knife attached to the cock's spur (Go.)(DEDR 1204). The compounds are: **katti-kat.t.i** warrior, carrying a sword; sword-dancer, man or woman; **katti-kat.t.i-c-ce_val** fighting cock, having knives with sharp blades fastened to its spurs; **kattikai** a kind of garland (**cenkar..uni_r'a_yitar..-k-kattikai** : **Cilap. 8.47**); banner, streamer, small flag (Ta.lex.) **katk- (katakt-)** to strike down, break down (tree)(Kol.); **katuk-/katk-** to cut with axe (Nk.); **katt-** to cut down (tree), slaughter, sacrifice (Pa.); **kat-** to cut, sacrifice (Ga.); **kad-** to cut (hair), gnaw; **kadi_**- to cut (hair), break (sod); **kaht-, ka't-, kah-** to cut; **katt-** to cut; **kaht-** to make to cut (Go.); **kat- (-t-)** to cut down (tree) with an axe, fell; **katki- (-t-)** to cut down (trees); **katas** lopping, cutting; **katas a_-** to cut one another (Kond.a); **kat- (-t-)** intens. **katka-** to cut (with axe)(Pe.); **kat-** id. (Mand..); **kata (kati-)** to cut down, fell, cut, hew; pl. action **katka (katki-)**(Kui); **katt-, kuttali/kattali** to cut (with axe, etc.); **katt- (-it-)** to cut (trees, bushes, etc.); **katk- (-it-)** to chop into pieces (Kuwi); **kutkianari** (i.e. **katkianari**) soldiers (Kuwi)(DEDR 1208). **ks.ata** wounded (S'Br.); **ks.ataka** wound (Mn.); **khata** hurt (Pali); **khataka-** (Pali); **khaya-, chaya-** adj. and n. hurt (Pkt.); **c.o_** wound (Ash.); wounded (Wg.); **khai** ruined (S.); **khaya_** injured, worn out (B.); **cher** bruised split grain (Kho.); cf. **aks.ata-** unbroken grain (Skt.)(CDIAL 3645). **ks.ati** injury, damage (MBh.); **c.hei** compensation (Sh.); **khai** destruction, ruin (S.P.); **khaya** destruction (OH.); **khai_, khe** rust, filth (H.); **khai, khe** loss, destruction (G.)(CDIAL 3646). cf. **kha_ti_** member of a caste of wheelwrights (H.); **ks.attr.-** carver, distributor (RV.)(CDIAL 3647). **To cut**: **kattaria** cut (Pkt.); **katarun** to cut into slices (K.); **katiran.u** t shear, clip (S.); **katran.** to cut, clip with scissors (L.); **katarna_** to clip, shear (P.); **katranu** (N.); **katuriba_** to trim (Or.); **katarna_** to clip (H.); **ka_tarvu~** (G.); **ka_tarn.e~** (M.); **katiri** torn, cut(of clothes)(Si.); **katara** strip of cloth (S.); **katra** a little (L. > **katra** piece of meat (Psht.); **katr** cutting of a rib (L.); **kattar** strip of cloth (P.> **katar** cutting (H.); **katura_** a cutting (Or.); **ka_tri_** thin slice (G.); **ka_tro** an insect which cuts off shoots of corn (G.); **ka_tra_** clippings (M.); **katarni_** scissors (P.H.); **katarn.i_** scissors (Ku.N.); **katarni** scissors (N.); **katarun.i** scissors (Or.)(CDIAL 2858). **kr.ntati** cuts (RV.); **kantati** (Pali); **kamtai** (Pkt.); **kun.d.n.o~** to clip, shear (WPah.); **ka_ntu_ka** to scrape a coconut (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3432). **ka~_tan.** cutting, piece, bit (M.); **kr.ntana** cutting off (Skt.)(CDIAL 3434). **kattarikai < kartarika_** scissors, shears (**Perun.. Vattava. 14,7**); **kattirikai** id. (**Te_va_. 837,5**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: beams or poles crossed**: **kattarikai-k-ka_l** beams or poles crossed and placed on the ground for supporting a weight (Ta.lex.) **Image: cutting; harvest, corn**: **kartana** cutting (Skt.); **kattan.a** id. (Pkt.); **kat.t.anaya_** id. (Pkt.); **kat.ani** harvest, crop (N.); **kat.^{a}ni_** id. (Bi.); **ka_t.an.a** cutting, cut, make (Or.); **ka_t.an.a_** act of cutting, chopped vegetables (Or.); **kat.^{a}ni_** quantity cut at one time (Mth.); **ka`_t.ni_** harvest (H.); **ka_t.n.i_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 2856). **ka~_tan.** cutting, piece, bit (M.)(CDIAL 3434). **kacca** to be cut off (Pkt.); **kartya** id. (Mn.); **kartiya** id. (Skt.); **kat.i_** harvest, corn (Ash.Kt.)(CDIAL 2864). **Image: scissors**: **kaci** scissors (Sh.); **koc^{u}** betelnut scissors (K.); **kaciya_** sickle (N.); **ka_si** id. (N.); **ka_ci** id. (B.); **kacia_** big scythe (Or.); **kaciya_** toothed sickle (Bi.); **kaciya_** reaping-hook (H.); **kicca_** cutting (Pkt.); **kartya, krtya_** knife (Skt.); **ca_r.a** knife (Psht. < **kartya_**)(CDIAL 2866). **Sword**: **kacci_** sword (Kol.); **kacci** sword, iron sword (Go.); iron blade (of spade)(Go.); **kacci** sword (Kol.); sword; iron sword (Go.); **kacci, kac, kas** iron; **kacc** iron, iron blade (of spade)(Go.)(DEDR 1096). **Image: a cut; slice**: **katu** a cut, cutting a nib (S.); **kat.t.** deduction (L.); **ka_t.-kut.** cutting down

(N.); **ka_t.a_-ka_t., ka_t.-ma_r** slaughter (N.); **ka_t.a_-ka_t.i** mutual slaughter (B.); cutting to pieces (H.); **ka_t.a** act of cutting, shape (Or.); **ka~_t** shavings of wood, etc. (M.); **ka_tri_** thin slice (G.); **ka_tli_** slice (G.)(CDIAL 2852). **Knife**: **kr.taka** knife (Skt.); **kara** knife (Bashg.)(CDIAL 3423). **Dagger**: **karttr.ka_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **karttrika_** hunging knife (Skt.); **iti_** knife (Pr. < **kr.ttika_**)(CDIAL 2862). **kr.ti** knife or dagger (RV.); **kara**, **kera** knife (Bashg.Tor. <**kr.taka**)(CDIAL 3425). **ko_ri** dagger (Pas'.) < **ka_ri** (CDIAL 2711). **kat.t.a_ri_**, **kat.t.a_raya** knife (Pkt.); **katara** dagger (Ash.); **katere** (Pr.); **kta** (Kt.); **kat.a_** (Wg.); **kat.e_r** (Dm.); **kat.e_ri_** small dagger (Dm.); **kata_ri** knife (Tir. <Ind. or Psht.); **ka_t.are** spear (Pas'.); **kat.a_ro** large knife (Gaw.); **mus.-kat.a_ri_** dagger (Gaw.); **kat.a_r** (Kal.); **kuter** knife, dagger (Kho.); **ka_t.er** knife (Bshk. **kat.a_re_i** (Sv.); **kat.o_ro** dagger (Phal.); **kat.a_ro** long knife (Sh.); **kat.a_ro** knife (S.); **kat.a_r** dagger (P.N.Or.Mth.H.G.); **kat.a_ra_** large dagger (P.); **kat.a_ri_** small dagger (P.); dagger (Ku.A.Bhoj.H.G.); knife (OMarw.); khukri (Or.); **kat.a_r^{i}**, **ka_t.a_r** dagger (B.); **ka_t.a_ri** billhook (B.); **ka_ta_ri** shears (B.); goldsmith's scissors (Or.); knife (N.); **kat.a_ra** chopper, billhook (Or.)(CDIAL 2860). **Image: spear**: **ka_su** a sort of spear or lance (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Kitchen-knife**: **culli_kartta_ra** kitchen knife (Skt.); **culetro** knife for cutting up vegetables (G.)(CDIAL 4880). [cf. **culli_** fireplace (Mn.) (CDIAL 4879); **cul.l.ai** potter's kiln, furnace (Ta.); **cu_l.a** brick kiln (Ma.) (DEDR 2709).] **Brazier's cutters; knife**: **karta** knife (Skt.) [cf. Avestan. **kareta, kareti** knife]; **ka_ti** shell-cutter's saw (B.); **ka_ta_n** large sacrificial knife (B.); **kata_** small billhook (Or.); **ka_ti_** knife (Or.); **ka_t** brazier's cutters (Bi.Mth.); **ka_t** shears for shearing sheep, cock's spur (H.); **ka_ta_** knife for cutting bamboos (H.)[**katta_** small curved sword (H.); **katti_** knife (H.); **kat.t.i_** small sword (H.) < EP.]; **ka_tu~** knife (G.); **ka_ti_** knife, saw (G.); **ka_ti_** cleaver (M.[?< **ka_rti** (CDIAL 3069).][To distinguish from **katt** spin < **kartati**, MIA forms extend with **kat.t.** replacing **kr.ntati** : **kartavo** to be cut off (NiDoc.); **kartati** cuts (Skt.); **kattai**, **kat.t.ai** cuts (Pkt.); **kat.** (Pas'. > **kat.** Parachi. Iranian]; **kat.un**, **kat.n.o_** cuts (K.); **kat.an.u** (S.); **kat.t.n.a_** (P.); **ka_t.n.o** (Ku.); **ka_t.nu** (N.); **ka_t.iba** (A.); **ka_t.a_** (B.); **ka_t.iba_** (Or.); **ka_t.ab** to reap (Bi.); **ka_t.ab** to cut (Mth.Aw.); **ka_t.na_** (H.); **ka_t.vu~** (G.); **ka_t.n.e~** to cut (M.)(CDIAL 2854). The significant etymological evolution establishes an ancient morpheme which did not distinguish between 'spin' and 'cut'-- both were deeds to be performed to create an artifact; thus the morphemes were perhaps perfect homonyms.] **Sword**: **kat.t.a_ri** cross-hilted sword (**Kalaicaic. 83**); **kat.a_ri** (Te.); **kat.t.a_ri** trident of S'iva (**Tan-ippa_. ii,160,199**); **kat.t.avan.i** reaping; **kat.t.a_vu** id. (Ta.lex.) **kakkat.a** dagger (Ma.); **karkad.e, kakkad.e** a kind of weapon (Ka.); **karkas'a** sword (Skt.); rough, harsh, hard (Skt.)(DEDR 1076). **Sword**: **karapa_la, karava_laka, karaba_la** sword (Skt.); **karapa_lika_** wooden sword, cudgel (Pali); **karava_la** sword (Pkt.); **karua_r** paddle (Bi.); **karwa_l, karua_r, karwa_r, karwa_ra_** oar, rudder, sword (H.); **karva_l, karva_lu~** (with **l**, not **l.**) sword (G.)(CDIAL 2796). [cf. **va_l.** sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness (Ta.); sword, saw (Ma.); **va_l.an** sawyer (Ma.); **va.l.** sword, saw (Ko.); **po.l.** sword (To.); **ba_l.(u)** sword, knife (Ka.); **ba.l.i katti** the long sword of the Coorg warrior (Kod..); **va_lu** sword; sharp; **va_lika** sharp (Te.); **ba_lu** razor (Tu.)(DEDR 5376)]. **kara-pattiram** saw; sword (**Tiruva_tapu. Put. 74**) (Ta.lex.) **Sword**: **kad.tale** a long-edged sword (Tu.); **kad.itale** sword (Ka.)(DEDR 1125). cf. **katti** sword (Ta.Ka.)(DEDR 1204). **Weapon**: **kaidu, keydu** weapon (Ka.); **keydu-ka_r-a** soldier (Ka.); **kaidu** sword (Tu.); **kaiduvu** weapon (Te.)(DEDR 2027). **kaittu** that which is in hand; gold, riches, wealth (Ta.lex.) **keydu-ka_r-a** soldier (Ka.)(DEDR 2027). **kaitavan-** Pandya king (Ta.lex.) **kai** handle (Ta.Ma.Tu.); **kayyi** id. (Ma.Ka.); **kay, kayi, key** id. (Ka.); **ke_yu_, ke_yu, keyyu, keyu** (pl. **keska**), **kayyu** id. (Kuwi);(DEDR 2023). cf. **tar-i** sharp sword (Ka.); **katy- tarc- > katrc- ; katy-tayr- > kat.ir-** to cut (Ko.)(DEDR 3140). **To cut**: **kartati** cuts (Skt.); **karvato** to be cut off (NiDoc.); **kattai, kat.t.ai** cuts (Pkt.); **kat.** (Pas'.); **kat.un, kat.n.o~** (K.); **kat.an.u** (S.); **kat.t.n.a_** (P.); **ka_t.n.o** (Ku.); **ka_t.nu** to cut (N.); **ka_t.iba** (A.); **ka_t.a_** (B.); **ka_t.iba_** (Or.); **ka_t.ab** to reap

(Bi.); to cut (Mth.Aw.); **ka_t.na_** to cut (H.); **ka_t.vu~** (G.); **ka_t.n.e~** to cut (M.); caus.: **kat.a_un.a_** (P.); **kat.a_unu** (N.); **ka_t.a_na** (B.); **kat.a_iba_** (Or.); **kat.a_na_** (H.); **kat.a_i** (OMarw.); intr.: **kat.iba_** to be cut (Or.); **kat.ab** (Mth.Aw.); **kat.na_** (H.); **kat.ai** (OMarw.); **kat.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 2854). **kin.t.i** swordblade (Ma.); **kin.n.i** cover of the hilt of a sword (Ta.)(DEDR 1544).

1636.**Pulp**: **gredi, greji** soft, pulpy, festering; **gredi inba** to be soft, pulpy; **gredna** in a manner determined by pulpiness or softness; **gredna d.ud.a** to step into soft mud (Kui); **gedla_** (of fruits) overripe, having a soft and decaying appearance, falling to pieces; having lost all consistency (of over-cooked food)(Kur.); **gidi** pulp of fruit (Malt.)(DEDR 1952). cf. **gijat.i, giji giji** a jelly-like, viscous, pulpous, sticky state (Ka.); **giji giji** soft, pulpous (Tu.); **giji, gii** pith (Pa.); **ginji** pulp of fruit (Go.); **ginjna_** to beat or press into pulp (Kur.)(DEDR 1519). cf. (CDIAL 4153). **Pith**: **khad.i** the core of corn-cob (Santali.lex.) **kra_d.a** pith (Kui); **kit.ai** sola pith; pith (**kir..iyun-un. kit.aiyin-n tor..il pala perukki : Cilap. 5,32**; i.e. increasing the trades working with pith and cloth pieces); **kit.e_ccu** pith (**Pur-ana_. 75, Urai.**)(Ta.); **kit_e_ccai, kit.aicci, kit.aiccu, kit.aiccai** pith; **cat.ai, cat.aicci** sola pith, aeschynomene aspera (Ta.); **kit.acci, kat.acci, kit.e_s'u** sola, pithy-stemmed swamp plant (Ma.)(DEDR 1535). **karla** immature bamboo; **karil** a young bamboo shoot (Santali.lex.) cf. **mija_** core (Pali.lex.) cf. **git.t.e** lump of earth (Ka.); a clod or lump, usually of earth (Tu.)(DEDR 1539). **Pith as of elephant's tusk**: **gudd, gudda_** pulp, kernel, marrow (P.); **gudo** kernel, seed, grain, pith (Ku.); **gudi_** marrow (Ku.); **gudo** pith, marrow, brain (N.); **gudi** kernel (N.); **gu_da_** pith, brain (H.); **gidro** pith of bamboo; **gidi** brain (N.)(CDIAL 4197). **kuruku** pith as of a tree or elephant's tusk; **kuruttu** pith as of elephant's tusk, brain matter; **kuruti** brain (Ta.); **kottemu** the pulp of palmyra fruit (Te.); **gurju** pith (Kuwi); **gudda_** the pulp of fruits or of coconut (Kur.); **gorda** brain (Skt.)(DEDR 1783). **kuru** nut (Ta.); kernel, nut, esp. of jackfruit (Ma.); seed (esp. of jackfruit)(Kod..)(DEDR 1781). **garu** pith, marrow, pulp (S.); **gar** id. (G.M.); **gara_** lump of the pulp of jackfruit (M.)(CDIAL 4040).

1637.**Image: to boil**: **ked- (kett-)** (water) to be heated; to boil; **ket- (-t-)** to heat (water)(Kond.a); **ked- (kett-)** to become hot; **kedi ki-** to heat (water)(Pe.)(DEDR 1951). cf. **koti- (-pp-, -tt-)** to boil, bubble up from heat (Ta.)(DEDR 2084).

1638.**Image: firefly**: **kacco_tam** < **kha-dyo_ta** glow-worm; firefly (**Kantapu. Avaipu. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **khadyo_ta** firefly (ChUp.); **khajyo_tis.** (Skt.); **khajjo_a** (Pkt.); **kado_va** (Si.); **khajjo_panaka, khajju_panaka** (Pali); **ka_jva_** (M.); **ka_jjul.o** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3809). **Beetle**: **ke_caram** beetle (**Ci_ka_l.at. Pu. Kan-n-i. 149**); **ke_cavam** female beetle (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

1639.**Image: scorpion**: **kidin. kat.kom** a scorpion; **kamar kidin.** a small scorpion (Santali.lex.) **Image: hornet**: **kra_nd.i** a black hornet (Kui); **gandha_li_, gandholi_** wasp (Skt.); **gandhelli_** bee (Pkt.); **ga~_ndhil, kan.aju** wasp (Te.); **ga_ndhi_l potte** stinging bee (Kol.); **gar.did** hornet (Pa.); **ka_nd.ul, ka_nd.uli** id. (Go.); **karat.i** id. (Go.); **gandhe_l** the large yellow house hornet (Go.) **ka_n.d.ru_m** hornet (Go.); **kan.abha** a kind of fly with a sting (Skt.)(DEDR 1117). **gen.olli** bee (WPah.)(CDIAL 3990). **gan.ha_r** beehive (WPah.)(CDIAL 3991). **ka_nt.mui, ka_nt.muye, ka_nt.pui** black ant; **ga_ndil, ga_ndla_** wasp (Kon.lex.) **Bees; flock; troop**: **gan** beehive (K.); **gan.** bees (WPah.); **gan.a** troop, flock (Pali.Pkt.); **gan** herd (Tor.); **gan.a** troop, flock (RV.); **gan.aya** company (Si.)(CDIAL 3988). **gha_r** beehive (N.); **ghariya_** wasps' nest (H.)(CDIAL 4411). **To scratch, itch**: **kan.d.u_** itching, the itch (Sus'r.); **kan.d.u_ti** sexual desire in women; **kan.d.u_ya_** itching (Sus'r.); **kan.d.u** (Pali); **kam.d.u_, kam.d.u_i, kam.d.u_ia** (Pkt.); **ka_n.d.u_**

itching, lasciviousness (Or.); **kan.d., kan.d.u_** itch (M.); **ka_n.d.ua_** lascivious; **ka_n.d.ua_i_** wanton woman (Or.); **kad.uve_gan** scorbutic eruption on children's feet (Si.)(CDIAL 2688). **kan.d.u_yati** scratches (TS.); itches (Skt.); **kan.d.u_yana** scratching, itching (Ka_tyS'r.); **kan.d.uvati** scratches, itches (Pali); **kan.d.u_yana** (Pali); **kam.d.u_yai, kam.d.uai, kam.d.u_yana** (Pkt.); **ka_nu_m** I scratch myself (Phal.); **ka_n.yo_nu** to scratch (Sh.); **kanya_un.o, kanyu_n.o** (Ku.); **kanya_unu** (N.); **kun.d.a_iba_** (Or.); **ka~_d.a_vin.e~, ka~_d.avin.e~** (M.); **khan.oiki** (Sh.); **khanhan.u** to scratch (Sh.); **khanvan.i** scratching (S.); **khanu_hn.a_** to itch (P.)(CDIAL 2689). **kan.d.u_la** having a desire to scratch, itchy (Skt.); **kam.d.u_la** suffering from itch (Pkt.); **ka~_d.ul.n.e~, ka~_d.al.n.e~** to scratch in order to allay itching (M.)(CDIAL 2690). **karn.akan.d.u_** painful itching of the ear (Sus'r.); **kane_d.d.u, kaned.u_, kaned.a_** swelling behind the ear (P.)(CDIAL 2832). **kor.y- (kor.c-)** to have desire to scratch (To.); **kat.i** bite (Ta.); **kat.ikka** to bite, pain (Ma.); **kayr., kayr.l.** a bite (Ko.); **kad.i** to itch, pain (as the stomach), to sting, bite (Ka.); **kad.ita, kad.ata** biting, biting as of insects, itching, gripe (Ka.); **kad.i**- (**kad.ip-, kad.ic-**) to bite (Kod..); **ka_t.u** biting, a bite (Te.); **kad.d.iya_na_** to bite (Go.); **kat.- (-t-)** to bite, sting (Kond.a); **gat.** a bite (Br.)(DEDR 1124). **kat.uppu** throbbing pain, burning sensation, as that caused by the sting of a wasp (**Perumpa_n.. 229**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hornet, scorpion, claws of a crab, to peck**: **kor.k** to peck (Nk.); **kod.k** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 2064). **kot.ukkan** a kind of scorpion (Ta.lex.) **konte-med-en, kontu-med-en** scorpion (Sora.) **kot.t.uva_n-** scorpion (Ta.lex.) **kot.ukku** claws of a crab, lobster (Ta.lex.) **kot.t.u** to sting (as a scorpion, wasp); n. stinging (Ta.); **kot.ukku** sting of a scorpion, wasp, hornet, claws of a crab, lobster (Ta.); **kot.t.uka** to sting (of scorpion)(Ma.); **kot.ukka** scorpion's sting (Ma.); **kut.uku** to sting (as a scorpion)(Ka.); **kud.pol.u** a hornet (Tu.)(DEDR 2064). **kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Ka.Te.); a sting (Tu.)(DEDR 2080). **kospa** a bite, sting (Kui); **kottu** stinging (Ma.)(DEDR 2091).

1640.**Image : pincers**: **kur-at.u** pincers, tongs, forceps (**Na_lat.i, 208**); **korad.u** id. (Te.); **kur-at.u** satchel-pin, hook for hanging up school boy's old books (Ta.lex.) **kot.ir-u** pincers (Ta.); **kot.il** tongs (Ma.); **kor.** hook of tongs (Ko.); **kut.ilika_-** smith's tongs (Skt.)(DEDR 2052). **kur-at.u**, pincers; **kot.ir-u** cheek, jaw; marks of elephant's must (Ta.lex.); **kot.icci** jaws (Ta.); **kot.uppu** cheek, jaw (Ta.); **kot.ia** temples (Ma.); **kod.eji** the inside of the cheeks (Tu.); **ku_dr.u_, ku_d.ru** jaw (of human beings)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2051). **kot.uti** peg for fastening a tenon in a mortise; **Synonym**: **marava_n.i** (Ta.lex.) **kor-ut.u** cheek (**I_t.u, 8,3,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: brazier's pincers**: **kut.t.a-k-kur-at.u** a kind of brazier's pincers; cf. **kut.t.am** smallness, littleness (Ta.lex.) **Image: vice**: **khod.** vice (M.); **khod.a_** cramp (M.); **khod.um.** (G.); **khom.d.a_** (B.); **khora** paralytic (Si.); **khod.** vice (G.); **khori_** vice (H.); **khod.** malediction, disease (H.); **khod.a** (Pkt.); **khod.o ... khajah**- (OM.); **khod.i- (dos.a-)** (Ap.); **khod.a khora** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 324). cf. **kot.ukki** vice (Ta.lex.) **Cruelty, oppression**: **kot.hiya_ mariba** to be spoilt, be destroyed (A.)(CDIAL 2978). **kot.iya_n-** cruel man (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 9**); **kot.iyo_n-** cruel man (**Pur-ana_. 29,9**); **kot.un:ko_l** lit., curved sceptre; unjust or unrighteous rule, despotic government, tyranny, opp. to cen:ko_l (**Cilap. 23,111**); **kot.un.-ko_n-mai** id. (**Kur-al., 56, Ati.**); **kot.umpa_t.an-** cruel man (**Te_va_. 678,9**); **kot.um-pa_t.u** cruelty, severity, hardship (**Cilap. 15,121**); perversity (**Paripa_. 2,76**)(Ta.lex.) **kot.u** cruel, severe; **kot.umai** cruelty, tyranny (**Te_va_. 945,1**); severity, harshness (**Kantapu. Pa_r. 6**); roughness, uncouthness; vileness, wickedness (**Kampara_. Mantirap. 1**); crookedness, obliquity (**Cilap. 11,20**); injustice (**Tol. Po. 147**); partiality, bias (**Paripa_. 4,50**); **kot.u-vin-ai** evil deeds of former births (**Te_va_. 969,2**)(Ta.lex.) **kot.uku (kot.uki-)** to be cruel, ruthless; **kot.un:kai, kot.umpu** severity, harshness, oppression; **kot.uvai** wickedness, mischievousness (**I_t.u, 4,8,4**); **kot.u_ram** cruelty, severity; **ko_t.u** hardship, oppression (Ta.); **kot.u** extreme, steep; severe, intense, cruel;

kot.un:kai oppression; **kot.uppam** severity, intensity; **kot.uma** tyranny; **kot.iyan** a fierce, angry man (Ma.); **kud.udu** steepness (Ka.); **go_d.iga** id. (Te.); **kot.- (-it-)** to be hot, fierce (of sun)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2055). **khori_** wickedness (H.); **khod.i** (OG.); **khor.** vice, fault (G.); **khod.** (M.); **khot.** vice (P.); **khot.t.a_** vicious (P.); **khot.o** bad (Marw.)(CDIAL 3931). **ko_t.t.a_lai** distress, torment; grotesque gestures, as of one possessed by the devil; antic (**Pan.avit.u. 158**)(Ta.); **ko_t.t.i** trouble, vexation, annoyance (Ta.); **ko_r..a** violence (Ma.); **ko_t.ale, ko_t.le** trouble, affliction, pain; **ko_t.aliga** man who causes trouble (Ka.); **ko_t.ale** pain, sickness, hardship; **ko_ra** measles (Tu.); **ko_d.a_d.u** to suffer pain (Te.)(DEDR 2204). **Turmoil; sorrow**: **kontal.am** confusion, perturbation, turmoil; **kontal.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be rough or boisterous, swell (as the sea), be stormy, tumultuous (Ta.); **gondala** confusion, bustle (Ka.); **kondalamu** sorrow, perturbation (Te.); **gondala** a battle gathering, clamour or tumult and confusion (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 2098). **ko_t.t.a_lai** stupid or foolish behaviour (Ta.); **ko_t.t.a_ra** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kot.t.am** arrogance (**Ta_yu. Cir-cu. 4**); mischievousness, petulance (Ta.); **got.t.u** state of being hard to get or very scarce; obstinacy (Ta.); hard, difficult; stubborn; **god.d.a** stubborn (Te.); **kot.t.am-at.ittal** to be mischievous or turbulent, as an unruly boy (Ta.)(DEDR 2066). **kon.t.i** insubordinate, naughty person or animal (**Te_va_. 710,7**)(Ta.); **kon.t.a** viciousness, stupidity (Tu.); **kon.t.e** a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; **gon.t.u** a wicked man; fem. **gon.t.i**; **gon.t.ari** a cruel man (Te.); **kon.d.ega_ra** (Ka.)(DEDR 2079). **kon.t.ittan-am** insubordination (Ta.); **kon.t.etanamu** id. (Te.); **kon.d.etana** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **gha_ta** killing (Mn.); blow, bruise (MBh.)(CDIAL 4460). **can:kat.am < san:kat.a** difficulty, trouble, straitened circumstances; narrow path (Ta.lex.) **san:kat.a** defile, difficulty, danger (MBh.)(CDIAL 12817).

1641.**Image: bushy tail**: **gevd. va.lm** bushy tail (of peacock, wild dog)(Ko.)(DEDR 1941).

1642.**Image: uprooted plants**: **kar.ap** a few handfuls of plants etc. uprooted and thrown together to dry for making into bundles; **kar.aplu~** small do.; **kar.ab** dried stalks of millet etc. used as fodder (G.)(CDIAL 2652). **kal.akam** sheaf of paddy (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,9,10**)(Ta.lex.) **kal.ai** tares, weeds (**Kur-al., 550**); **kalupu** (Te.); **kal.e** (Ka.); **kal.a** (Ma.); **kal.ai-tal** to tie, fasten as a tuft of hair (**Pu. Ve. 9,21**); to weed, pull up, pluck out (**Kur-al., 879**); **kal.e** (Ka.); **kal.a** (Ma.); **kal.ai-kal.-tal** to weed (**Kur-al., 550**); **kal.aian-** one who weeds (**Perumpa_n.. 213**)(Ta.lex.) **kala_pa** a collection (Ka.lex.) **To pull out**: **kar-** work, to do: **kad.d.hati** pulls, draws (Pali); **kad.d.hai** pulls, makes a line, ploughs (Pkt.); **ka_r** to move (Gypsy); **kar.** to pull (Wot..); **khar.a** (Gaw.); **kad.un** to pull out (K.); **karun, ka_r^{i}, kad.i** (K.); **kad.han.u** (S.); **kad.d.han.** (L.); **kad.d.hn.a_** (P.); **kad.d.hn.u_, ka_d.h, kad.d.hn.a_** (WPah.); **ka_r.nu** (N.); **ka_r.iba** (A.); **ka_r.a_** (B.); **ka_r.iba_** (Or.); **ka_r.hab** (Mth.Aw.); **ka_r.hna_** (H.); **kar.hna_** to be drawn (H.); **ka_d.hai** to pull out (OMarw.); **ka_d.hvu~, ka_d.vu~** (G.); **ka_d.hn.e~** to take out, to abate (M.); **ka_d.u_ka** to remove (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2660). **katuvu (katuvi-)** to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off (as fibres from a nut), chisel (Ta.); **kadepuni, kadeyuni, kadevuni** to pull out, strip off, disjoin (Tu.)(DEDR 1202). **gad.h** imper. 'pull!' (Bshk.); **gad.-** to take or pull out (Phal.)(CDIAL 3985). cf. **ka_d.** weed (Pa.)(DEDR 1439). **ukhr.au** to pluck up; **got** to pluck fruit (Santali.lex.) **To pull out; weed**: **kal. (kat.p-, kat.t.-)** to weed, pluck; **kat.pu** weeding, plucking off, pulling out; **kal.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to weed, pull up, pluck out, remove, extirpate, exterminate; n. weeds; **kal.aian-** one who weeds; **kal.aivu** weeding, stripping off, extirpation (Ta.); **kal.a** weed, tares; **kal.ayuka** to get rid of, abolish (Ma.); **kal.v- (kal.t-)** to take out or scoop out (with finger, stick, beak), flick away dirt from liquid or semi-liquid (e.g clay); **kal.** weeds (Ma.); **kol.** without leaves (of tree in winter), half dry, green (when tree is being killed by stripping bark)(To.); **kal.e** to pull

off, remove, destroy; n. weed; **kal.acu** to remove, pull off, pull out, let drop; **kal.ubu** weeds and grass standing in corn (Ka.); **kal.e** weeds; to dig; **kal.ep** digging (Kod..); **kalepini, kalepuni** to strip off, remove; **kalevuni** to be stripped (Tu.); **kal.e, kale** to remove (Kor.); **kalupu** weeds; **kalvat.am, kalsad.am, kalsud.u** act of weeding (from verb stem **kalv-/kals-**)(Te.); **xalling** to uproot, gather (vegetables, grass for fodder)(Br.)(DEDR 1373). **her.het** to weed (Santali.lex.)

1643.**Image: backload**: **get.u** backload; **get.u ki-** to carry something on the back (Kuwi); **kat.t.u** bundle (Ta.Ka.Tu.); **kat.t.a** id. (Te.); **ket.t.uka** to make into a bundle (Ma.)(DEDR 1147). **Bundle; herd**: **katuppu** herd of cattle (Ta.); **kadupu** herd, flock (Ka.); **kadale, kadal.i** a mass, multitude (Ka.); **kadupu** id. (Te.); **kadamba(ka)-** multitude, troop (Skt.)(DEDR 1198). **ghat.a_** collection, mass (BhP.); **ghad.a_** collection, mass (Pkt.); **ghad.i_, ghad.ia_** assembly (Pkt.); **ghari** bunch (of bananas)(N.); **ghad.** bunch, testicles (M.); **gar** testicle (Gypsy); **gha_ri** thicket, jungle (N.); **gha_d** bundle of rice straw (M.); **ghat.t.a** dense (Pkt.); collection, troop (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4411). **Image: dashing together**: **samgha_ta** close union, mass (TS); dashing together (MBh.)[cf. **samhata-** with similar range of meanings.]; **san:gha_ta** killing, knocking together (Pali); **samgha_ya** closeness, collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12862). **gha_ta** killing (Mn.); blow, bruise (MBh.)(CDIAL 4460). **can:kat.am < san:kat.a** difficulty, trouble, straitened circumstances; narrow path (Ta.lex.) **san:kat.a** defile, difficulty, danger (MBh.)(CDIAL 12817).

1644.**Images: narrow passage; matting, screen**: **kad.akal** a kind of wicket or narrow passage (in walls or hedges, for the use of people only)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kit.uku** braided coconut leaf for thatching, cadjan (Ta.); **kit.il, kit.uku** coconut leaves, matted for screens, fans, thatches (Ma.); **gid.iki, gid.ik, gid.k** a blind or screen made of palm leaves (Tu.); **kit.ika_-** matting, screen (Skt.inscr. IEG, p.159); **kit.ika-** movable screen or curtain (Pali)(DEDR 1532). **To join**: **kit.ai-ttal** to join, come together (**Kampara_. Yut. Mantira. 100**)(Ta.lex.) **Side door; matting door; window**: **khat.akkika_, khad.akkika_** side door (Skt.)[orig. 'something made of matting': cf. **khat.a, khad.a** thatching grass (Skt.)(CDIAL 3769)]; **kid.iya_** small door (Pkt.); **khad.akki_, khad.akkia_** side door (Pkt.); **khirik**[i] side door, window (K.); **khir.ki_** matting door (L.); **khir.k, khir.ka_** single-leaved door (P.); **khir.ki_** back door, window (P.); **khar.ak** cattle shed (Ku.); **khirki** window; **kharka** pasture, land near village (N.)[semant. cf. **got.h** pasture land (B.); **go_s.t.ha_** cow-house (RV.)(CDIAL 4336); perhaps, related to **khar.** a tall grass used for fodder (L.)(CDIAL 3769); hence, semant. expansion: pasture]; **khiriki_** window (A.); **khor.ki, khir.ki** private back door (B.); **khir.iki** private door, window (Or.); **khirki_** side door, lattice window (Bi.); **khirkiya_** window (Aw.); **khar.ak, khir.ak** cattle shed (H.); **khir.ki_** back door, window (H.); **khar.ki_** courtyard, lane (G.); **khid.ki_** back door, window (M.); **kid.ki** window (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3770).

1646. **Saccharum munja**: **gan.d.a_li_** a kind of grass (Skt.); **gan.d.adu_rva_** (Bhpr.); **ga~_d.ar, ga~d.ri_, ga~d.ra_** a grass like saccharum munja (H.)(CDIAL 4003). cf. **gad.d.i** grass (Te.lex.) **Grass**: **gad.d.i** grass, straw, hay (Te.); grass (Kol.); **ghad.d.i** id. (Nk.); **kar.gi_** a bit of dry grass, straw (Go.); **gad.d.i_, gad.d.u** grass (Go.); **gad.i** id. (Kond.a); **gan.d.ri** id. (Kuwi); **kan.t.e_** herbage in general, weeds (Kur.)(DEDR 1158). **ka_d.i_** blade of grass (OM.)(DEDR App.24). **Straw, coir**: **ka_ti** coir, cord made of it (Ka.); **katta** coconut fibre (Ka.); coir, fibres of the coconut used to make rope with (Tu.); **ka_th(y)a_** id. (M.)(DEDR 1446). **Snare**: **kat.a** twist of straw, mat (TS.); mat (Pali); **ka_r.a** snare (made of horsehair) (Pas'.); **kat.aka** twist of straw (Skt.); **kat.ika_** straw mat (Skt.)(CDIAL 2629). **kat.a** grass, saccharum sara (Skt.); **kar** hollow stalk of saccharum sara (Mth.)(CDIAL 2630). **khat.a, khad.a** thatching grass (Skt.); **khad.a** grass

(Pkt.); **khor^{u}** a round-leaved swamp plant used for fodder, limnanthemum nymphoides (K.); **khar.** a tall grass used for fodder (L.); straw (P.); thatching grass (Ku.); straw, grass (B.); grass, weeds (G.); rice-stalk, rice straw (H.); **khar.h** grass, straw, long grass for thatching (H.); **khar** id. (H.); thatching grass (N.Bi.Mth.); **khari** fuel (A.); **kharika_** the stiff part of thatching grass (A.)[cf. **khir.ki_** matting door (L.)(CDIAL 3770)]; **khar.uya_** thatched with straw (B.); **khar.a_** a kind of spinach (Or.); **khar.h** grass, esp. long thatching grass; **khar.^{a}hi_** long stiff grass for thatching (Mth.); **khad.** short tender grass, fodder (grass, grain, oilcake, etc.)(M.); **khar.u** dregs of mustard seed after the oil is pressed out, oilcake (S.)(CDIAL 3769). **khe_t.a** grass (Skt.); **kher** thatching grass, rice straw (A.); **kheri** thatched (A.); **kherni** plot of ground covered with this grass (A.)(CDIAL 3917). cf. **ka_nna_** the reed saccharum munja, reed in a weaver's warp (P.); **ka~_r.a_** stem of munja grass used for thatching (Bi.); **ka~_r.** stack of stalks of large millet (Mth.)(CDIAL 3023). **kad.ap** small stack of plants (M.G.); **kad.appo nikarah-** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 311).

1645.**Drip**: **gad.** drip; **gad.ati** drops, distils, runs as liquid (Dha_tup.); **gal.ati** drips, trickles, rains, falls (Pali); **gar.an.u** to drip (S.); **gariba** to roll (as water)(A.)(DEDR 3973). **gad.ita** distilled (Skt.)(CDIAL 3976). **ga_r.a** drippings (S.)(CDIAL 4114). **ga_rna_** to strain, filter, squeeze, milk (H.); **ga_l.n.e~** to let drop, shed, strain, sift (M.)(CDIAL 4115).

1647.**Saussurea lappa**: **kuth** (H.G.); **kur** (B.); **sepuddy** (Ma.); **agada, kushta** (Skt.); **koshtam** (Ta.Te.); habitat: occurs in Kashmir; dried roots of the plant: antiseptic and disinfectant; used in bronchitis, asthma, flatulence and cardiac complaints; in skin diseases and rheumatism. (S.K.Jain, Medicinal Plants, National Book Trust, 1968, pp. 129-130).

1648.**Membrum muliebre**: **kantu** membrum muliebre (Ma.); **kod** pubic hair (To.)(DEDR 1210). **kanban** to cohabit (Kui); **kan- (kacc-), kanjali (kac-**, imper. **kanamu_**) id. (Kuwi); **kand.- (-t-)** to copulate (Pe.)(DEDR 1403). **can.n.a** buttocks of animals, ham (Ma.); **canne** buttocks (Kod..); **can.n.am** penis; **can.n.u (can.n.i-)** to copulate (Ta.)(DEDR 2320).

1649.**Spices; aromatics; myrrh**: **kantaracu** (prob. **gandha + ra_ji_**) benzoin, ca_mpira_n.i (**Mu_. A.**); **kanta-racam < gandha-ra_ja** sandal-wood (**Malai.**); **kanta-ca_ram < gandha + sa_ra** sandal-wood (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **gandha-rasa** myrrh (Skt.Ka.); **gandhana** fragrance (Ka.); **gandhaka_rike** a female employed with the preparation of perfumes, a toilet-woman (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kanti < gandhin** spices, aromatics (**Kantapu. Avaipuku. 31**); **kanti-ttal < gandha** to waft a fragrant smell (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 291**); **kantam < gandha** scent, odour, fragrance (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,5,6**) perfumery; species of which five are mentioned, viz., ilavan:kam, e_lam, karppu_ram, ca_tikka_y, takko_lam (**Pin..**); sandal-wood (**W.**); **kanta-vakam < gandha-vaha** god of wind, who wafts odours (**Ce_tupu. Ci_taikun.. 15**); **kanta-va_kan-an** id. (**Civaraka. Te_vi. Imayam. 23**); **kanta_-vakan-** id. (**Pa_rata. Na_n-ka_m. 9**); **kanta-vat.i < gandha +** fragrant oil; **kanta-varkkam < gandha + varga** odoriferous substances, perfumes, spices (**kantavarkkamum kil.arman.appukaiyum : Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tirupperun. 70**); **kanta-v-utti < gandha + yukti** id. (**Man.i. 28,15**); **kantappot.i-k-ko_lam** marriage procession in which scented powder is freely strewn over each other among the processionists; **kantappot.i-y-ur-cavam** festival, a prominent feature of which is the strewing of sweet-scented powder upon the idol, as well as on the worshippers; **kantappot.i** < **gandha** + sweet-scented powder (Ta.lex.) **Perfume shop**: **gandha-vati** a kind of perfume; surabhi, mura; ga_ndha_ri (Ka.lex.) **gandha-ma_dana** name of a particular mountain (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kanta-ma_tan-am** a mountain

believed to lie to the east of Me_ru, one of as.t.a-kula-parvatam (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **gandhiyasa_la_** shop selling incense and other aromatic substances like sandalwood (Jain.Skt.) Perfume articles such as **aguru, tagara, coya** etc. were weighed by **kars.a, pala, tula_** and **bha_ra** which is called **umma_n.a** (Jain.Skt.) **Flower; smell**: **gandha** smell (RV.Pali); **gandhaka** perfumes (Skt.); **gana** flower; **gian** smell (Gypsy); **gun** (Wg.); **gundu** (Pr.); **ghan** (Dm.); **ganda_** (Pas'.); **ganda** (Pers.); **ghon** smell (Kal.); **gon, gonn** flower (Sh.); **gannh** (P.); **gan** deodar tree (WPah.); **ga_ndh** smell (A.); **gandh** (H.M.); **ga_nda** sandalwood, sandalwood paste (Konkan.i); **ganda** smell (Si.); **khand-** to stink (Gypsy); **gun** (Wg.); **gan(h)a_unu** (N.); **gandha_na** to perfume (B.); **gandha_iba** to stink (Or.); **ga_dha_na_** (H.); **ga_dha_vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 4014). **gambhu_ri** flower (Kal.); **gamburi** (Kho.)(CDIAL 4015). **gandhin** odoriferous, **-gandhika**- in cmpd. (MBh.Pali); **gandhika-** fragrant (Pali); **gam.dhi** smelling (Pkt.); **gandhia** stinking (Pkt.); **gandhi, gandhia_** putrid (Or.); **ga_nhi_** troublesome (Bhoj.); **ga~_dhi_** asafoetida, a partic. kind of grass (H.); **ganila** rotten (Gypsy); **gani_la** flower (Gypsy); **khandeli** privy (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4021). cf. **ca_ntam** sandal; **ca_ntu** sandal tree, sandal paste, black pigment made of burnt rice or ragi used as tilaka, paste; **cantu** sandalwood (Ta.); **ca_ntu** compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron (Ma.); **sa_du, sa_ndu** a fragrant substance, perfume (Ka.); **ca.ndi** sandalwood (Kod..); **sa_dike** smearing (Tu.); **ca~_du** to rub into a paste (Te.) **ca_tu-pad.i** sandal paste (Te.inscr.); **candana-** sandal (tree, wood, paste)(Skt.); **candanamu** (Te.); **todon.m** (To.); **sa_tana-** a kind of sandal (Skt.)(DEDR 2448). **sa_du, sab_ndu** (Tadbhava of **sa_ndra**) a fragrant substance, a perfume, gandha-dravya (Ka.); **ca_ndu** compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron (Ma.); **mayicca_ntu** id. (Te.); **ca_ndu** sandal wood, candana (Te.); **ca_du** to macerate, to triturate in water (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **sa_ndra** thick, close, compact, clustered together, united in a mass, s'iva, dat.t.ittu (Skt.Ka.); unctuous, oily; viscid, smooth, soft, pleasing; a thicket, a wood, a cluster; a fragrance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) For semant. **s'iva** = **sa_ndra** 'compact', cf.: **s'ive** the tree terminalia chebula, abhaye, an.ile; the embelic myrobalan, a_malaka, nelli; the tree prosopis spicigera; the wife of S'iva, Durga_; thick, close; **s'iva** auspicious, prosperous, happy, bhadra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. Synonym: **gandhavati = ga_ndha_ri = mura = surabhi** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; gum olibanum; a fragrance, a perfume (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ga_ndha_ri** = **ma_cipatre** spikenard (Ka.lex.)

1650.**Spikenard**: **ga_ndha_ri** name of a plant, de_vapatra, sa_vitri, macipatre (Ka.lex.) Artemisia maritima, artemisia brevifolia: **gadadhar** (Skt.); **wormseed (santonin)** (Eng.); **kitmala** (H.); **shih, sariqun** (Pers.); **afasntin-el-bahr** (Arab.); **spirah tarkhah** (NWFP); Habitat: many species grow abundantly in the high altitudes of the Himalayas from Kumaon to Kashmir, in the Kurram valley of NWF Province, and more abundantly and uniformly in Baluchistan, Chitral and Afghanistan than in the Himalayas; Constituents: a volatile oil which has an odour resembling cajaput oil and camphor... Santonin the active constituent, is anthelmintic, influences in the first place brain and spine marrow where irritation of the motor centres produces unconsciousness, epileptiform and tetanic spasms... Uses: wormseed is principally used as a vermifuge against ascarides... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 142-143). cf. **ma_ci_patra** a kind of medicinal plant described as bitter, stomachic and a remover of worms and phlegm (Skt.); **paca-patre** a kind of can.d.a_lakanda or bulbous root (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ma_ci-pattiri < ma_ci_-patri_** Indian absinth, artemisia vulgaris (**Pata_rtta. 322**); wormwood, aromatic herb, artemisia absinthium (**M.M. 4**); Madras absinth, grangea maderaspatna, kot.t.aikkarantai vakai (**M.M. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **cat.ilai < jat.ila_** spikenard (**Tailava. Taila. 14**); **cat.ai** spikenard (**Tailava. Taila. 6**); **jat.a_ma_m.si_** (Skt.)(Ta.Skt.lex.) cf. **ma_ci < ma_m.si_** spikenard, herb, cat.a_ma_ci; a fragrant substance (Ta.lex.) Artemisia vulgaris: The rhizomes are official in many pharma-

copoeias... the plant yields a volatile oil... In Persia, in Afghanistan, and throughout India, a strong decoction is given as a vermifuge, and a weak one is given to children with measles. An infusion is given as a tonic. The boiled leaves are used as a poultice in headache... used to cauterize wounds... highly praised as vermicide, and are used in eczema, herpes, and purulent scabies. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.960-962). Artemisia vulgaris: **nagadamani** (Skt.); **nagadouna** (H.); **nagadona** (B.M.); **madhibattiri**, **machipatri** (Ta.); **machipatri** (Te.); **tarkha** (P.); herb: emmenagogue, anthelmintic, antiseptic, stomachic; root: tonic, antiseptic; infusion of leaves and flowering tops: administered in nervous and spasmodic affections, in asthma and diseases of the brain; habitat: throughout the mountainous districts of India, ascending upto 5,000-12,000 ft. in the w. Himalayas, and upto 5,000-8,000 in Sikkim and Khasia, Mt. Abu in Marwar and W. Ghats from Konkan southwards to Ceylon (GIMP, p. 26).

1651.**Forest**: **ka_nta_ram < ka_nta_ra** jungle, forest, wood (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_n.t.akam** jungle, desert, woods (Ta.lex.); **ka_** forest (Ka.Ta.); id., pleasure-grove, garden (Ta.); **ka_l** forest (Ta.); **ka_n-** jungle (Ta.); **ka_n-al** grove or forest on seashhore, forest on slope of a hill (Ta.); very dry jungle (Ma.); **ka_vam** forest (Ta.); **ka_nam** jungle (Ma.); **ka_nu** forest (Ka.); **ka_na** forest, jungle, wood (Tu.); forest (Te.)(DEDR 1418); **ka_nana** forest (Skt.); glade in a forest (Pali); **ka_n.an.a** forest (Pkt.); **konaun.** jungle (WPah.)(CDIAL 3028). **ka_t.u** forest, jungle; desert; excessiveness, abundance (Ta.lex.); **ka_d.u** (Te.Ma.Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Forest patch cleared for cultivation**: **ka.d.u** forest patch cleared for cultivation, field or garden in the forest (Ir.Pa_lKu.); **ka_t.u** forest, jungle, desert; **vayar--ka_t.u** paddyfield (Ta.); **kat.am** difficult path in a barren tract (Ta.); **ka_t.u** waste ground for burning corpses (Ma.); **ka.r.** (obl. **kat.t.-**) jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field (Ko.); **ko.r.** (obl. **ko.t.-**) cultivated field (To.); **ko.d.** uninhabited place (To.); **ve.gad.** (obl. **ve.gat.-**) field; **ve_gar.** burnt field for shifting cultivation (Kol.); **ka_ru** forest; of or pertaining to the forest (Te.)(DEDR 1438). **ka_t.a_rampam** dry tract, rain-fed land where only dry crop can be raised, opp. to **ni_r-a_rampam**, tract having irrigation facilities (Ta.); **ni_ra_ramba** id. (Ka.)(**G.Tn.D. i,293**); **ka_d.a_rambamu** id. (Te.); **ka_d.a_ramba** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) [cf. phonemic transformations: **ka_d.** weed (Pa.); **ka_r.u** weeds in field (Kond.a); **ka_yu, ka_yyu, kayu** weed (Kuwi)(DEDR 1439).]

1697.**A sacred forest**: **ka_n.t.avam < kha_n.d.ava** a forest, sacred to Indra and burnt by Arjuna as an offfering to Agni (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,5,2**); **ka_n.t.a_van-an-** Indra, the lord of Kha_n.d.ava; **ka_n.t.avan-** id. (**Ce_tup. Katturu. 77**); **ka_n.t.i_vam < ga_n.d.i_va** Arjuna's bow (Ta.lex.)

1652.**Office**: **kanto_r** office (Ta.); < **kando_ruva** (Si.)(Ta.lex.)

1653.**Image: water-bearer; clouds**: **kandhara** a water-bearer: a cloud; **kandha** a cloud (Ka.lex.) **kantaruva-nakaram < gandharva +** clouds, sometimes imagined to be the city of the Gandharvas in the sky (**Pirapo_ta. 43,5**); **kantarppa-nakaram** id. (**Kampara_. Ka_t.ci. 45**); **ka_nta_ram < ga_ndha_ra** Kandahar, a country north-east of Peshawar, one of 56 te_cam (**Man.i. 9,12**)(Ta.lex.) **kanda-va_hana** whose vehicle is a cloud: Indra (Ka.lex.)

1654.**God of love**: **kandarpa** the god of love (MBh.); **kandappa** (Pali); **kam.dappa** (Pkt.); **kandapa** (Si.)(CDIAL 2725). **kandarpa** Ka_ma, cupid (Ka.Skt.); **kandarpa-janaka** Vis.n.u (Ka.)[**ka_mukan-** Vis.n.u; perh. < **ka_rmuka** a bow (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)] **kandarpa-ripu** S'iva (Ka.lex.) **kantarppar** (**Kampara_. Ira_van-an-co_. 38**), **ka_ntappar** gandharvas (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,6,5**), **ka_ntarppar; ka_ntaruvar** (**Cilap. 5,176, Urai**), **ka_ntavar** (**Uttarara_. Kantiruva. 43**): <

gandharva gandharvas, a celestial group of singers, one of **patin-en.-kan.am**; songsters, minstrels; **ka_ntaruvi** songstress (**S.I.I. ii,276**); **ga_ndharva** a form of marriage which results entirely from love and which has no ritual whatever, as common among the Gandharvas (Skt.); **ka_ntal.** theme of describing a dance of one possessed by the spirit of Skanda and wearing the **ka_ntal.** [Malabar glory lily, red or white species, gloriosa superba (Ta.Ma.); **kondale** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1451)] flower (**Tol. Po. 60**); theme of singing the praises of the **ka_ntal.**, the flower sacred to Skanda (**Pu. Ve.** 6,9); **ka_ntiruvam** heavenly abode of gandharvas (**Civataru. Civataruma. 10**)(Ta.lex.) [Synonyms: Gloriosa superba: **s'akrapus.pi** (Skt.); **kalihari** (H.); **bishalanguli** (B.); **karianag** (M.); **kariari** (P.); **akkinichilam** (Ta.); **agnisikhha** (Te.); habitat: throughout tropical India, ascending upto 7,000 ft. on the hills; common in Mysore state (GIMP, p.126). **ka_ntai** beloved woman, wife (**Perunto. 1581**); woman (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-va. 241**)(Ta.lex.); **ka_nti** loveliness (Skt.); **kanti** beauty (Pali); **kam.ti** (Pkt.); **ka~_ti** brilliance, splendour (OMth.); **ka~_t** lustre, gloss, clearness of complexion, healthiness (M.); **kata** lustre (Si.)(CDIAL 3033). **ka_nta** loved, charming; lover, husband; mistress, wife (R.); **kanta, kanta_** (Pali); **kam.ta, kam.ta_** (Pkt.); **ka_n** husband (H.); **kant** lover, husband (H.); **kam.ta**, **kam.ta_** husband (OMarw.); **ka~_t, ka~t** (G.); **kata** woman (Si.)(CDIAL 3029). **ka_min** loving (RV.); **ka_mini_** (Pali); **ka_min.i_** beloved, wife (Pkt.); **ka_m.vini_** (OAw.)(CDIAL 3045). **kama_** woman (Si.); **ka_mya** desirable (RV.); **ka_mya_** name of an Apsaras (MBh.); **kammata_** wish (Pali); **ka_mia** desired (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3048). **ka_ma** wish, love, sexual love (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **ka_mam.** optionally (As'.); **kama** desire, lust (Si.); **kam** wish; to wish, love (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3042). **ka_mam** desire (**Kural.. 360**); sexual pleasure (**Kural., 1092**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_mar** beauty (**Pur-na_. 1,1**); desire (Ta.lex.) **ka_man-** the Indian cupid (**Paripa_. 11,123**); the Buddhist god of evil; a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_nta** desired, loved, dear, beloved; lovely, beautiful; a lover, a husband; **ka_nti** wish, desire; loveliness, beauty; splendour, lustre; personal decoration or embellishment; **ka_ntigundu** brightness to decrease (Ka.lex.)

1655a. **Chopper**: **ga~r.a_s, ga~r.a_sa_** fodder cutter (Bi.); **ga~r.a_si_** blade offodder cutter (Bi.); **gar.a_s** a partic. iron instrument (Bhoj.); **ga~r.a_si_, ga~r.a_sa_** knife for cutting fodderor sugarcane (H.); **ga~d.a_sa_** chopper for cutting fodder etc. (P.)(CDIAL 4004). **asi_** sword (RV.); **asi** sword, large knife (Pali); **asi** sword; **asiya** sickle (Pkt.); **asi_, assi_** sword (H.); **asigga_ha, asigga_haka** sword-bearer (Pali); **asigi** (Si.)(CDIAL 970).

1768.**Battle and hunting axe**: **gand.as** the largest kind of battle and hunting axe (cf. Pl.IV,2) (Mu. Sadani); **gand.a_sa_** a pole-axe (H.)(Mu.lex.) **git.a, git.i** a pickaxe (Mu.); **gainti_** (H.Sadani); **git.i-sabor.o** pickaxe and crowbar; the implements necessary for working on hard ground (Mu.lex.)

1656.**Image: strong male**: **gan.d.asa, gan.d.asu, gan.d.usa, gan.d.usu** male person; **gan.d.ike** prowess; **gan.d.iga** a valiant man; **gen.d.a~** husband; **gen.d.u** male (Ka.); cf. **kan.t.an-** warrior, husband (Ta.); **gan.d.a-, gan.d.i_ra-** hero (Skt.)(DEDR 1173). **kan.t.an-** warrior (Ta.); **ken.t.an-** robust, stout man; **kin.t.an-** fat man, strong person (Ta.); **kan.t.an** the male, esp. of cat (Ma.); **kin.t.appan** a stout and robust person (Ma.); **gan.d.** male (Ko.); **gan.d.u** strength, manliness, bravery; the male sex, a male, man; **gan.d.a** a strong, manly male person, a husband; strength, greatness; **kan.d.** male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats)(Kod..); **gan.d.u** male, valiant, stout; **gan.d.usu** husband; **gan.d.uka_yi, gan.d.ustana, gan.d.astana** manliness; **garn.d.a_l.u** a stalwart man, giant; **kan.d.an.i, kan.d.an.ye** husband; **gan.t., gan.t.a-pucc** male cat; **kan.t.e** id. (Tu.); **gan.d.u** bravery, strength, the male of the lower animals; **gan.d.u~d.u,**

gan.d.a~d.u a brave, strong man; **gan.d.-a_d.u** to copulate (Te.); **gar.ek (**pl. **-er)** male, man (Nk.); **gen.d.a** male (Malt.); **gan.d.a, gan.d.i_ra** hero (Skt.)(DEDR 1173). **Image: penis**: **gen.d. kat.- (kac-)** dog's penis becomes stuck in copulation (Ko.); **gen.d.e** penis (Ka.); **get.a_na_, ge_t.-** to have sexual intercourse; **ge_t.** sexual intercourse (Go.)(DEDR 1949). **ka_t.a-ko_t.acika_** penis and vulva (as term of abuse)(Pali); **kar** penis; **karoro** small penis (Gypsy); **ka_r.u** (S.); **ka_r.h** (H.); **ka_r.** (G.); **ka_d.u_k** little stick (M.)(CDIAL 3017). **kanro** penis (Gypsy); **kan.t.** syphilis (WPah.); **ka~_t.** clitoris (B.)(CDIAL 2670). cf. **kan.ta** thorn (BhP.); **kan.t.aka** id., anything pointed (R.)(CDIAL 2668). **git-** to penetrate, pierce (Nk.); to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn etc.)(Go.)(DEDR 1550).

1689.**Husband**: **kan.d.an.i, kan.d.ani, kan.d.a_n.i, kan.d.a_ni** a husband (Tu.lex.) cf. **ka_n.d.a** associating with; cohabitation; **ka_n.me** great valour; **gan.d.u** strength; manliness; largeness; firmness; bravery; the male sex; a male; a male person, a man; **gan.d.a** (a Tatsama) a strong, powerful, manly male person; a husband (Ka.Te.); **kan.avan-, kan.t.an-** (Ta.Ma.); **gan.d.ugali** a strong hero; **gan.d.aga_d.i** great gracefulness or beauty; **gan.d.agu_su** a male person; **gan.d.a pen.d.ir** husband and wife; **gan.d.a pen.d.e_ra** a badge of honour; **gan.d.avariju** a mighty, grand form; the form of a man; **gan.d.asa, gan.d.usa** a male person (Ka.lex.) **Invitation to a wedding**: **kan.d.ha** an invitation to a wedding; **at.a pat.ha nahin te kan.d.he age vade phirdin** the flour is not ground yet, the invitations are already going out! (prov.); **kan.d.han.** to invite to a wedding (P.lex.)

1693.**Image: fish**: **ka_n.d.a_yi** gar fish (Tu.lex.)

1657.**Image: penis**: **gen.d.e** the penis (Ka.); **co_n.t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1658.**Image: rhinoceros**: **ge_n.d.a, ge_n.d.a_mr.ga** a rhinoceros (Ka.); **ge_n.d.a_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_n.i** < **ghon.i_** nom. sg. of **gho_n.in** boar, hog, as having a snout (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hog**: **kro_d.a** a hog, ekkala; an avata_ra of Vis.n.u (Ka.lex.) **kurod.i** hog-house (Kol.)(DEDR 1904). cf. **kro_d.a** a hog; **kro_d.i_-mukhah.** a rhinoceros (Skt.lex.) **Image: boar**: **ke_r..ar--pan-r-i** boar (**Tol. Po. 589, Urai.**); **ke_r..al** boar, hog (**Ain:kur-u. 323**)(Ta.lex.) {The phonetic concordance: **-n. ~~ -r..** is vivid in many etyma, for e.g.: **gel.e ~~ ken.e** 'coupling'; **ke_n.i ~~ ke_l.i** 'to sport': **gan.d. garur.** rhinoceros (Santali.lex.) **kud.u** a boar (Santali.lex.) **gen.d.o** rhinoceros (S.); **gai~d.a_** id. (P.); **gai~r.o** (N.); **gai~r.a_** (H.); **ge~d.o** (G.); **ge~d.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 4000). **kat.uvan-pan-r-i** boar (Ta.); **kat.uvan** male of pigs, cats, etc. (Ma.); **ka_t.an** wild hog, tom-cat, male tiger (Ma.)(DEDR 1140). **khad.ga** rhinoceros (MaitrS.); **khagga** (Pali.Pkt.); **kagaya_** (Si.); **khagaha_** (OAw.); **khaggi** rhinoceros (Pkt.); **kha_g, kha_go** rhinoceros horn (Ku.N.); **kha_g** id., boar's tusk (B.); id., cock's spur (H.); **kha~_g** id. (H.)(CDIAL 3786). **gan.d.aka** rhinoceros (Pali); **gam.d.aya** (Pkt.); **ga~r** (A.); **gan.d.a_** (Or.); **go~_d.** (K.)(CDIAL 4000). **ka_n.t.a_-mr.gam** (Ma.); **ka_n.t.a_-mirukam** rhinoceros (Ta. lex.) **ga_r-u** a wild (Ka.); **ka_d.u** jungle, wild (Tu.); **ka_d.a** wild, untamed (Tu.)(DEDR 1438). **khagauto** bowl made of rhinoceros horn or hide used in offering water to the manes (N.)(CDIAL 3788). **khaggavisa_n.a** rhinoceros horn (Pali); **kagave_n.a_** rhinoceros (Si.)(CDIAL 3789). **Image: animal with tusk or horn**: **kor-r-an-** ram, boar, tomcat; **kor-r-i** ewe, female cat, bandicoot (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **kotti** male or female cat (Ka.); **kuttiri** a civet cat (Tu.)(DEDR 2170). **ko_t.t.in-am** herd of buffaloes, as having horns (**Kalit. 103,33**); **ko_t.t.uma_** lit., animal with tusks or horns; elephant (**Ain:kur-u. 282**); boar (**Cilap. 15,99, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **go_n.a** (Tadbhava of **gho_n.a**) a hog (Ka.lex.) **gan.d. garur.** rhinoceros (Santali.lex.) **kud.u** a boar (Santali.lex.) **Image: gelded boar**: **calakan-,**

calakan- pan-r-i gelded boar, castrated boar (Ta.lex.) **kal.ir-u** boar (**Tol. Po. 589**); male shark (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kro_d.a** a hog; **kro_d.i_-mukhah.** a rhinoceros (Skt.lex.) **ke_r..al** boar, hog, swine (**cenna_y...ke_r..al pa_rkkum vecura-k-kavalai** : **Ain:kur-u. 323**)(Ta.lex.) **gaid.a_** (P.); **gai_r.o** (N.); **gai~r.a_** (H.); **ge~d.o** (G.); **ge~d.a_** (M.); **gen.d.o** (S.); **ga~r** rhinoceros (A.); **gan.d.a_** (Or.); **gan.d.a** rhinoceros (Skt.); **gan.d.aka** (Pali); **gamd.aya** (Pkt.); **go~_d.** (K.)(CDIAL 4000). **ke_r..ar-pan-r-i** boar; **a_n.pan-r-i**; male boar (**ke_r..ar- pan-r-i enpatanai-k-kal.ir-r-u-p-pan-r-i en-r-u collupa** : **Tol. Po. 589**, **Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_la** a hog; **kro_d.a** hog; an avata_ra of Vis.n.u; **ekkala** a wild hog (Ka.); **e_kala** (Te.); **e_n-a, e_r-u** a hog (Ta.) (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_lam** hog, wild hog (**Paripa_. 2,16**)(Ta.lex.) **kor-r-an** boar, ram, tomcat (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **Image: male boar**: **kat.uvan-pan-r-i** boar, male boar (**Kur-ava. Ta.**)(Ta.lex.)

1666.**Image: necklace, beads**: **kandi** (pl. **-l**) necklace, beads (Pa.Ga.); **kandit.** bead (Ga.)(DEDR 1215).

1671.**Engrave**: **ka_ntai** engrave; **ka_ntai-tolo, ka_ntai-tolea_** engraver; **ka_nton.iga_r** carver; **ka_nton.em., ka_nton.ea_tso va_ur, ka_ntountso va_ur** engraving; **ka_ntounci vidya** the art of engraving; **ka_tar** cut; pass. **ka_ta_r** (Kon.lex.) **gor.hon, gat.hao, khodao, khokrao, kundau** to carve; **ghograo** to carve out; **likbon gor.hon** a carving (Santali.lex.) **kan.t.am** iron style for writing on palmyra leaves (Ta.); **gan.t.amu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1170)[whence, perhaps, **grantha** script]. **kam.d.a_rn.em.** goldsmith's hammer; scissors (M.); **kam.d.a_rei** to sculpt (Pkt.)(Bloch, p. 311). **Tools, weapons**: **khan.d.a** instrument, implement, weapon; **khan.d.a puruskedae** he stretched his arm grasping the sword as high as he could; **khan.d.a bhan.d.a** implements of all kinds, arms of all sorts (Santali.lex.) **Pounding; husking**: **kan.d.** pound, strike (Skt.); **kan.d.i_karo_ti** pounds, brays (car.); **kam.d.a** piece, fragment (Pkt.) **kan.d.a_** husked grain (Or.); **kam.d.a_re_i** scrapes, engraves (Pkt.); **ka~d.a_rn.e~, kara~_d.n.e~** to gnaw; **ka~d.a_rn.e~** jeweller's hammer, barber's nail-parer (M.)(CDIAL 2683). **kan.d.ana** separating chaff from grain in a mortar, chaff (Sus'r.); **kam.d.an.a** threshing rice etc. (Pkt.); **ka~_r.an** act of cleaning rice (B.); **ka~_d.an.** pounding rice to husk it; **ka~_d.n.i_** pounding (M.)(CDIAL 2685). **kan.d.ayati, kan.d.ati** separates chaff from grain (Dha_tup.); **kam.d.ai_** pres.part. **kam.d.im.ta** threshes rice etc. (Pkt.); **kan.d.n.a_** to beat mercilessly (P.); **ka~_riba** to clean (grain)(A.); **ka~_r.a_** to clean finely (as rice); **ka_n.d.iba_, ka~_r.iba_** to husk grain, beat (Or.); **ka~_d.na_, ka~_r.na_** to trample, tread on, crush (H.); **ka~_d.n.e~** to husk rice by pounding in a mortar (M.)(CDIAL 2686). **kan.d.ita** dislocated (Skt.); **kam.d.ia** threshed (Pkt.); **ka~_ri_** cleaned (of grain)(A.)(CDIAL 2687). **To join; fashion; carve**: **ghat.ayati** joins (Sus'r.); makes (VarBr.S.); grazes, rubs (MBh.); **gha_t.ayati** joins (Skt.); **ghar.n.a_** to carve (WPah.); **ghad.ai** is active (Pkt.); **ghat.e_ti** unites, joins (Pali); **ghad.e_i, ghad.ai_** makes, joins (Pkt.); **gar.-** to send (Pas'.); **garun, gad.un** to put together, fashion (K.); **ghat.a_pe_ti** causes to be united (Pali); **ghad.a_vai** (Pkt.); **gha_t.e_ti** joins (Pali)(CDIAL 4407). **Carpenter**: **gha_r.u_** carpenter (L.)(CDIAL 4407). **kad.aia** carpenter (Pkt.); **kat.a-** thin piece of wood, plank (Skt.); **kad.a** stick, bamboo, peeled wood (Pkt.); **kar.i_** rafter (L.P.); beam of wood in the roof (Sh.); **kan.e-kad.** beam or wooden axle of a waterwheel (M.); **kad.i_** small squared piece of timber (M.); **kat.a-pol** rafter (Ash.); **kat.a-po_l** (Wg.); **kat.e** (Kt.); **ket.e** (Pr.); **kale** rafters (Bshk.); **kalai** plank in a wall (Phal.)(CDIAL 2631). **To chisel**: **kaduvu** to chisel, pare, slice off (Ta.); **kadepuni** to pull out, strip off (Tu.)(DEDR 1202). **kettu** to pare the surface (Ka.)(DEDR 1953). **Pestle; to smoothe**: **ghot.o** rub with a pestle (S.); **ghot.n.a_** to grind, rub, smoothe (P.); **ghot.a_, gho~t.a_** wooden pestle (H.)(CDIAL 4417). **Lathe**: **sa~gha_r.o** lathe (G.); **sa~gad.** part of a turner's apparatus (M.); **sa~_ga_d.i_** lathe (M.)(CDIAL 12859). **To form, forge; hammer into shape**: **ghar.an.u** to form,

forge (S.); **ghar.an.** to form by hammering (L.); to cut stone (L.); **ghar.na_** to carve (WPah.); **ghad.n.e~** to form, touch (M.); **ghar.na_** to form, make (H.); **ghar.vu~** to shape, hammer (G.); **gar.awun** to form, produce (Wg.); **ghar.a_na_** to cause to make (H.); **galvanava_** to rub on the body, lay, place (Si.)(CDIAL 4407). **gar.hiba_** to mould, build (Or.); **gad.hai** forms (Pkt.); **gariba** to mould, form (A.); **gar.a_** to hammer into shape, form (B.); **gar.han.a** building (Or.); **Wages for making gold or silver ornaments**: **gar.ha_i_** wages for making gold or silver ornaments (Mth.); **gad.ha_i** makes (OAw.); **gar.hna_** to form by hammering (H.); **gad.hvu~** (G.); **gar.awun** to form, produce (Wg.); **garun, gad.un** to hammer into shape, forge, put together (K.)(CDIAL 3966).

1660.**Chief of the attendants**: **ga_n.apatya** worship of Gan.e_s'a; chieftainship; a worshipper of Gan.e_s'a; **gan.apati** the leader or chief of the attendants, or followers, of any deity; Gan.e_s'a; S'iva; the head of an assemblage (Ka.lex.) **s.an.mata** the six sects: vais.n.ava, s'aiva, s'a_kte_ya, ga_n.apatya, ka_pa_lika, saura (Ka.lex.) **ka_n.apattiyam < ga_n.apatya** the religion of Ga_n.apatyas who regard Gan.apati as the suprebeing being (Ta.lex.)

1661.**To tread out grain**: **ga_han.u** to tread out grain (Pkt.); **ga_han.** (L.); **ga_hn.a_** to tread out, tread under foot, travel about (P.); **ga_hna_** to tread out, caulk (H.); **ga_hu** treading out (S.); **ga_h** (L.P.)(CDIAL 4152).

1662.**Oil-press**: **ka_n.am < ga_n.a** (K.); oil-press (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ka_n.am po_t.u-tal** to extract oil by an oil-press as from coconuts etc. (Ta.); **ga_n.a** oil-press (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kan-n-al** sugar-cane (Ta.); **kannal** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ga_n.a** an oil-mill; a sugar-cane press or mill (Ka.Tu.); **gha_n.a_** (M.); **ga_nage, ga_nugu, ga_nuge** (Te.); **ga_n.a-kanda_ya** a tax on oil-presses; **ga_n.iga** an oil-miller (Ka.); **ga_n.igitti** the wife of an oil-miller (Ka.lex.) cf. **kan.a** roller of mills, the cylindrical wood of an oil press (Ma.)(DEDR 1168). **ga_n.ige** an oil-miller (Tu.lex.)

1663.**Smell**: cf. **gha_na** sense of smell (Pali)(CDIAL 4531). **Perfume**: **gan.a** a kind of perfume; ajiva_na (Ka.lex.) **ka_n-am** fragrance, scent, odour (**Tiva_.**); **ka_n-al** scent, odour (**Paripa_. 16,17**); **ka_n-** smell, odour (**Maturaik. 337**)(Ta.lex.) **kanaru, kaggu, kan.t.u, kamaru, kasaru** a disagreeable smell, especially that of burning oil (Ka.lex.)

1664.**Image: one-eyed**: cf. **ka_n.a** one-eyed (RV.)(CDIAL 3019). **Image: one-eyed**: **ka~ec** one-eyed, blind of one eye; **ka~r.a~** m., **ka~r.i~** f. blind (Santali.lex.)

1665.**Image: centre of a circle**: **ke_ndra** centrum, the centre of a circle; the distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the fourth, seventh or tenth degree (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1668.**Image: wreath on the head**: **kan.n.i** wreath worn on the head (**Tol. Po. 634**); flower garland in general (**Pur-ana_. 248**); a flower used as a military badge (**Maturaik. 596**); **kan.n.i-kan.n.u-tal** to plan such warlike operations as are appropriate to the particular flower donned as the military badge (**Patir-r-up. 58,8**)(Ta.lex.)

1669.**A grain**: **kan.i, kan.e, kan., kan.a_** grain (a single grain); **kan.s, kan.se** ear of corn (Kon.lex.) **kan.i_** a particle, bran, broken bits; grains of rice (P.lex.)

1670.**Variety of agricultural products**: **kan.i** variety of agricultural products placed before the deity on the eve of the New Year's day, to be seen first by the household on the morrow of the New Year (Ta.lex.)

1672.**Image: hour-glass-shaped drum**: **kat.ai-k-karuvi** a drum that has the shape of an hour-glass (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**) (Ta.lex.)

1673.**Image: trap**: **ka_tar, ka_tri** a trap (Kon.lex.)

1674.**Scissors**: **ka_tar, ka_tri** scissors (Kon.lex.)

1675.**Image: afterbirth**: **ka~_r.o** afterbirth (N.)(CDIAL 2668). **kut.ar, kut.al** placenta, bowels (Ma.)(DED 1652). **s'arya** arrow (RV.); **s'e_j** after-birth (WPah.)(CDIAL 12339). **kajavu, kaja_vu** afterbirth (Tu.); **kasa, kasavu** id., placenta (Ka.); **kajilu, kajelu** afterbirth (Tu.)(DEDR 1088-a) **sa_l** afterbirth (N.); splinter remaining in flesh, dead foetus in womb (M.); f. piercing pain (M.); **hal** afterbirth (K.); **salla** arrow, dart, piercing sting ((Pali); **s'alya** anything lodged in the body and causing pain (applied inter alia to dead foetus)(Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12352). **Images: young child; miscarriage**: **kanda** a young child, male or female (Ka.); **kanna** (Te.); **kar-r-ai** a boy; a calf (Ma.); **kanda** often used as a term of endearment for grown-up children; cf. **kandayya** (Ka.lex.) **kanda-ha_ku** (cattle) to miscarry; **kandu** the foetus of beasts (Ka.); **karu** (Ta.Ma.); **karuvu, kad.upu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1676.**Image: ancestor image**: **gan.d.au** (st. **gan.d.a_l**) ancestor image (Kal.)(CDIAL 3998). **khan.d.e_ra_vu, khan.d.o_ji, khan.d.o_ba_** an incarnation of S'iva (Ka.); **khan.d.a-paras'u** S'iva, hara; Paras'ura_ma; Gan.e_s'a, he_ramba, vina_yaka (Ka.lex.) **gan.d.a_d.i** a man of mighty acts, a hero (Ka.lex.) **kat.avul.** god, who transcends speech and mind; **kad.aval.** id. (Ka.); celestial being (**Kantapu. Ta_raka. 59**); sage (**Maturaik. 41**); guru, spiritual preceptor; goodness, auspiciousness (**Ci_vaka. 1490**); divine nature (**Man.i. 15,57**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1109). **kat.avul.-a_l.ar** celestial deities, gods (**Man.i. 1,15**); **Sun-god**: **kat.avun.-man.t.ilam** Sun-god who manifests himself in the form of a sphere (**Man.i.22,1**); **kat.avut.-pal.l.i** Buddhist temple (**Maturaik. 467**)(Ta.lex.)

1677.**To carve an idol**: **kat.avul.-er..utu** to carve an idol (**Cilap. 25,130**); **kat.avun.-man:galam** ceremony of consecration of a new idol in a temple (**Cilap. 28,233**) (Ta.lex.)

1678.**Rent-free land**: **kat.avul.arit.an-** temple lands that are rent-free (Ta.lex.) **nigan.t.ha** Jain ascetic (Pali); **nigam.t.ha** (As'.); **n.iggam.tha, n.iam.tha** (Pkt.); **nivat.u, nuvat.u** ascetic (Si.)(CDIAL 7312). **kantan-** Arhat, who has conquered the senses (**Cilap. 11,5**) < **nirgrantha** free from all ties (BhP.); religious mendicant (Buddh.)(CDIAL 7312).

1679.**Divine essence**: **kantar..i** Supreme being, divine essence (**kot.inilai kantar..i val.l.i yen-r-a...mu_n-r-um**)(**Tol. Po. 88**); theme of celebrating the destruction of Bana's fortress by Kr.s.n.a (**Pu.Ve.9,40**)(Ta.lex.) < **skandha + ar..i** to swell, increase; to sympathise with; to melt with love (Ta.lex.) **skanda** leaping, flowing (Ka.lex.) **kantan-** (Ta.) **< Kanda** (Pkt.) < **Skanda** (Skt.) the youngest son of S'iva (**Tiva_.**); **kanta-cat.t.i < skanda-sas.t.hi** festival ending on the sixth day of the bright fortnight in the month of **aippaci**, which is held in commemoration of Skanda's victory over the Asura **cu_rapatuman-** (Ta.lex.)

1681.**Jaw; image: crab**: **ke_nda_ra, ke_na_ra** the upper part of the cheek; the temples (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kreteri, kret.eri, kert.er.i** jaw (Kuwi); **kena_ra** temples, upper part of cheek; **kandola** the cheek (or the cheek and temple (Skt.); **kenn, kenni** cheek (Tu.); **kenne** the upper cheek (Ka.); **keyn.** cheek just in front of ear (Ko.); **kenni, cenni** temples; **konni** cheek; **cennam** jaw, cheek (Ma.); **cen-n-i, cen-n-ai** cheek; **cen-n-i** head, summit, elephant's temple (Ta.)(DEDR 1989). **ja_na** crab (Kui.Kuwi); **ja_na_** (Kuwi)(DEDR 2487). cf. **hanu** jaw (RV.Pali.B.); **hanuya_** (Pkt.); **hanu_** (H.); **han.u** (Konkan.i); **anu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13966). **kandala** the skull; the cheek and temple; **kadapu, kadambu** the cheek (Ka.); **katuppu, kavul., kan-n-am** (Ta.); **kavil., kanna** (Ma.); **campe, chempe** (Te.); **kandala** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1682.**Principal stem of a tree**: **kantu** post representing a deity which is worshipped (**Pat.t.in-ap. 249**); post for cows to rub against, an ancient charity (**Tirumuru. 226**); post, pillar; post to tie an elephant to (**Na_n-man.i. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **skandha** the part of the stem of a tree where the branches begin; a large branch or bough; **skandha-s'a_khe** a principal branch, a forked branch which issues from the upper stem of a tree (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Tree-trunk**: **gand.ra** trunk of a tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 1176). **khor.ka_** stump of a tree (H.); **khod.** trunk or stump of a tree (M.)(CDIAL 3748). **skandha** trunk of tree (MBh.); **skandhas** branching top of a tree (RV.); **khandha** tree-trunk (Pali; **kham.dha** tree trunk (Pkt.); **kanda** stem, trunk (Ash.); **kene_** (Kt.); **kana** (Wg.); **kandh** tree trunk, thick branch (H.); **kha~_, kha~_da_** large bough (M.); **kanda** tree trunk (Si.)(CDIAL 13627). **kandala** a new shoot or sprig (Ka.lex.)

1683.**Image: full gallop**: **kantu < skand** full gallop, as of a horse (**Pu. Ve. 12, Or..ipu. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: leap; pour out; to hurl down**: **skanda** leaping, flowing (Ka.lex.) **skandati** leaps, spurts out (RV.); leaps upon, covers (of an animal)(TBr.); **skandayati** pours out, spill (AitBr.); **kha~_dnu** to press down, spurn; caus. **kha~da_rnu** to hurl down (N.); **kha~da_na_** to chase away (H.); **khanyu_n.o** to pour, take out (Ku.); **khanya_unu** to pour out; **khaninu** to be poured out (N.)(CDIAL 13626). **skundate_** leaps (Dha_tup.); **khu~dal.n.e~, khudal.n.e~** to treat roughly, pommel, tread (mortar), shake and toss (M.)(CDIAL 13652).

1684.**Seven deified virgins**: **kanti** female ascetic among Jains (**Ci_vaka. 2649**)(Ta.lex.); a female mendicant, bhiks.uki (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **kantan- < nir-grant.ha** arhat, who has conquered the senses (**Cilap. 11,5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kantir-pa_vai** < **skandha** a female deity whose figure was carved in the ancient cities of Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in.am and ka_ci_-puram (**Man.i. 28,185**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **skandha** the trunk or stem of a tree (Skt.lex.) cf. Indian art on stone-carvings depicting females entwined with branches of trees. cf. **kan-n-ima_r** seven deified virgins (Ta.lex.) **kat.avul.-er..utu** to carve an idol (**Cilap. 25,130**) (Ta.lex.) **Festival**: **kantiri** < **kandu_ri_** (U.) a Muhammadan festival held in honour of a deceased holy person as the annual festival held at Nagore in honour of the Saint Mi_ra_n Sahib (**G.Tj.D. i,243**); **kantu_ri < kandu_ri_** (K.) id. (**G.Tn.D. i,360**)(Ta.lex.) **kandu_ri** a certain Mussulman feast-day (Ka.); **kandiri** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

1686.**Charcoal**: **kantul.** charcoal (**Cu_l.a_. Irata. 46**); **kan-r-utal** to be scorched (Ta.); **kandu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **To burn**: **ka_ntutal** to burn; to be scorched; to shine, emit rays (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 7**); to burn without use, as oven (Ta.lex.) **kan, kad** blackness; dark colour; **kannad.a** the black country; Kannad.a (Canarese), the country and its language. The country chiefly consists of e_re_-bhu_mi, black soil, cotton soil. kannad.a is declared to be a tadbhava of Skt. **karna_t.a, karna_t.aka**. There arose many pan.d.itas in Kannad.a (Na_gavarma etc.) and it was

once considered to be the chief seat of learning in South-India (Ka.lex.) **kandi** root-coloured; whitey-brown, dust-coloured (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **kandu** discolouration by scorching, dark hue, blackness; want of lustre; a stain (Ka.); **kandu** to be burnt or scorched by the sun (said of the face) or by fire, to turn black as the body, etc. by exposure to the sun, to be charred (Ka.); **kantu, ka_ntu, kar-uku** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Fever**: **ka_tal** affection, love (Ka.Ta.); **ga_dili** (Te.); **ka_l.al** burning, high flame, love fever (Ma.); **ka_l.u** (Ma.); **ka_lu** to burn (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_tal** love, affection, lust, desire; **ka_talan-, ka_tala_n-, ka_talo_n-** lover, husband, intimate friend; **ka_tali (-pp-, -tt-)** to love, long for; n. beloved woman, wife, daughter; **ka_tan-mai** affection, desire (Ta.); **ka_tal** attachment, fondness, affection; **ka_talan, ka_talo_n** lover, husband (Ma.); **ka_dal, ka_dalme** affection, love; **ka_dala** male friend, paramour; **ka_dale** beloved female (Ka.); **gadaru** an object of love (Tu.); **ga_dili** love, affection; dear, beloved (Te.); **kad** dear (Go.); **kadi** a habit, liking for, taste for; **kadi a_va** to form a habit, acquite a taste for (Kui)(DEDR 1445). **kattuka** to kindle, burn; **kattal** burning, heat, appetite; **kattikka** to set on fire, burn (Ma.); **kat- (katy-)** to burn; light (lamp); **katc- (katc-)** to set fire to (Ko.); **kot- (koty-)** (fire) burns with flame, glitter, flash; light (lamp)(To.); **kattu** to begin to burn with flame; cause to burn with intensity, inflame, kindle; **kattisu** to inflame, kindle (Ka.); **katt- (katti-)** to burn with a blaze (Kod..); **kanti** to kindle (Kor.)(DEDR 1207). **katakaten-al** onom. being hot from fever or from the closeness of a crowded room (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 8**); state of being cosy and warm; sound produced in burning, as a liquid; in flowing, as water from a sluice; in gushing, as blood from the artery (Ta.lex.) **khatkhat** effervescence (N.); **khatkanu** to effervesce (N.); **khadkhada_na_** (H.); **khadkhadvu~** (G.); **khadkhadn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 3803). **ka_y (-v-, -nt-)** to grow hot, burn (Ta.); **ka_yccal** heating, drying; **ka_yccu (ka_ycci-)** to boil, cook, heat by fire, dry or warm as in the sun or near the fire; n. heating (as metal or a stone), boiling (as a liquid); **ka_yttu (ka_ytti-)** to ignite, cause to burn, boil, cook, heat by fire; **ka_yppu** dislike, aversion; **ka_n:kai** heat, feverishness; **ka_n:galu** sultriness; **ka_ntu (ka_nti-)** to burn, smart (as a sore), be scorched, be hot with indignation, be angry with, heat; **ka_t.t.u (ka_t.t.i-)** to heat, as a vessel of ghee (Ta.); **ka_yuka** to be hot, heated, feverish, warm oneself, grow dry; **ka_yal, ka_ypu** what is warm, heat, dryness; **ka_ykka, ka_ccuka** to warm, , distil; **ka_ccal** heat, a still; **ka_ccil** heat, bodily heat (Ma.); **ka.y (ka.c-)** to become hot, warm oneself, bask in sun; **ka.c-** to make hot, , dry before fire; **ka.n:g** heat of fire or sun; **ka.ko.l** a spit (**ko.l** stick)(Ko.); **ko.y- (ko.s-)** to be hot, (sun, moon) shines, , bask in sun; **ko.c** to heat, (To.); **ka_y (ka_yd-, ka_d-)** to grow hot, grow red-hot, burn with passion, be angry; **ka_yisu, ka_su** to make hot etc.; **ka_ypu, ka_vu, ka_hu** heat, wrath, anger; **ka_vara, ka_vura** mental heat, passion, anger, wrath; **ka_ku, ka_n:ke** state of being overheated, tired from the effects of the sun, heat of any kind (Ka.); **ka.y- (ka.yuv-, ka.j-)** to be hot, boil, bask in sun; **ka.c- (ka.ci-)** to boil, melt (ghee); **ka.ca** heat; **ka.yela** illness (Kod..); **ka_yuni** to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry; **ka_yipuni** to make hot, warm (as water), fry, ; **ka_ya_vuni** to have anything warmed, burned, boiled; **ka_vu** heat, warmth; **ka_yil** sickness (Tu.); **ka~_ka** warmth, heat, anger; warm, hot (Te.); **ka~_gud.u** state of being heated; **ka~_cu** to heat, warm, ; **ka_cu, ka_yu** to shine; **ka~_pad.amu** fomentation; **ka~_pud.u** heating; **ka~_pu** id.; **ka~_pincu** to make hot; **ka_varamu** pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (Te.); **ka.n.- (ka.n:kt-)** to become hot; **ka.n:gip- (ka.n:gipt-)** to heat; **ka.p- (ka.pt-)** to boil (Kol.); **ka_n:g-** to become hot; **ka_p-** to fry, ; to heat, ; **ka_y-** to be hot; **ka_yta** hot (Nk.); **ka_pip- (ka_pit-)** to heat; **ka~_ka** heat of ing water (Pa.); **ka_yp- (ka_yt-)** to boil; **ka_ykir** fever; **ka_ykil** id. (Ga.); **ka_pa_na_, ka_p-** to heat or warm; **ka_sa_na_** to become hot, be heated; **ka_sta** hot; **ka_suhta_na_, ka_sahta_na_, ka_susa_na_, ka_sih-, ka_cah-** to heat; **ka_p-** to boil (Go.); **ka_p- (-t-)** to boil, as water; **ka_mb- (-it-)** to be boiled (as water), get warm; **ka_y- (-t-)** to warm oneself at fireplace; **ka_n:ka** anger (Kond.a); **ka_y- (-t-)**

to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire)(Pe.); **ka_y-** to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire); **ka_nd-** (sun) to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun; **ka_pi ki-** to heat, roast (Mand..)(DEDR 1458). **Boiler**: **ka~_gu** to be heated, grow hot, boil, simmer, be angry; n. large pot, kettle, boiler (Te.); **ka_n:ku, ka_n:kai** earthen pot-boiler (Ta.); **kandu-** boiler, cooking utensil, oven (Skt.); **ka_hala** dry, withered (Skt.)(DEDR 1458). **ka_vali, ka_vale** a plate or pan for frying or baking; **ka_valige** frying pan (Ka.); **ka_vali, ka_voli** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1488). **Anger; fever**: **katavu (katavi-)** to be angry with, be displeased with, quarrel with; n. anger, wrath; **katam** anger; **katar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be angry with, displeased with, be furious; **katar..vu** fury, heat, vehemence; **kati (-pp-, -tt-)** to be angry with (Ta.); **katam** wrath; **kataykkuka** to get angry; **katarppu** getting angry (Ma.); **kati, khati, ka_ti, kha_ti** anger, wrath (Ka.); **ka.ti** anger, hate (Kol.); **ka_ndri** anger (Kuwi)(DEDR 1186). cf. **ks.a_tra** (Skt.) **ka_var.i** anger, passion; **ka_viran.u** to be angry (S.); **ka_vru~** excited, teased (G.)(CDIAL 3037). **ka_y (-v-, -nt-)** to be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; **ka_yccal** fever, hatred; **ka_yppu** dislike, aversion; **ka_ymai** envy, jealousy; **ka_ntu** to be angry with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with (Ta.); **ka_vara, ka_vura** mental heat, passion, anger, wrath; **ka_ypu, ka_vu, ka_hu** heat, wrath, anger (Ka.); **ka.yela** illness (Kod..); **ka_yuni** to be feverish, be angry; **ka_yil** illness (Tu.); **ka~_ka** anger; **ka~_gu** to be angry (Te.); **ka_varamu** pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (Te.)(= Ka. **ka_vara**); **ka_ykir** fever (Ga.); **ka_nka** anger (Kond.a); **ka_r.a (ka_r.i-)** (spirit) is distressed (Kui); **xaika_** dry, dried up, withered (Kur.); **qye** to become dry, wither, become lean, fade (Malt.); **xa_xar** fire, anger, jealousy (Br.); **ka_hala** dry, withered (Skt.)(DEDR 1458). **ka_nda (ka_ndi-)** to be hot; **ka_spa (ka_st-)** to make hot heat; n. act of making hot; **ka_ga (ka_gi-)** to warm oneself by the fire or in the sun; n. act of warming oneself; **ka_r.a (ka_r.i-)** to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed (Kui); **kaiyali** to become hot (water etc.); **kaiyi** hot; **kaiyi ki_ali** to heat; **ka_th'nai** to heat; **ka_ka** hot; **ka_p- (-it-)** to heat; **ka_ndri** anger; **ka_y- (-it-)** to become hot; **ka_nd- (-it-)** id.; **ka_t- (-h-)** to heat (Kuwi); **ka_yna_ (xayyas)** to lose moisture, dry up, evaporate, lose flesh, waste away; **xaixairna_** to become quite dry, parched; **xaidna_, xaida'a_na_** to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire, or the air); **xaika_** dry, dried up, withered (Kur.); **qye** to become dry, wither, become lean, fade; **qeyre** to be boiled, be hot; **qeytre** to boil, make hot (Malt.); **xa_xar** fire, anger, jealousy (Br.)(DEDR 1458). **ka_l.uka** to burn, flame; **ka_l.al** high flame, love-fever (Ma.); **ka_lu** to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked; **ka_lupu** burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting; **ka_lcu** to burn, set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake (Te.); **ka_l-** to smart (Pa.)(DEDR 1500). **Burnt**: **ka_t.a_r.r.u** ceremony of quenching the fire when a corpse has been burnt and collecting the bones (Ta.lex.) **Burning; hot; pungent**: **jha_li** unripe mango fried with asafoetida (Bhpr.); **jha_l** heat of condiments (P.); hot, pungent, pungency (B.); hot, sharp; heat, pungency (H.); pungent, pungency (Or.); **za_l** pungency, heat of fire (A.); **jha_luya_** highly seasoned (B.); **jha_l.a** chillies (Or.); **jha_l.i** pungent preparation of raw mango pickle with mustard and salt (Or.); **jha_l.** flame, heat (G.)(CDIAL 5379). **To gild, solder**: **jha_lana_** to gild (P.); **za_liba** to solder (A.); **jha_la_** id. (B.); **jha_l.iba_** to clear out silt from a well, to solder (Or.); **jha_lna_** to solder (H.); **jha.l.vu~** (G.); **jha_l.n.e~** (M.); **jha_lan.a_** to polish (P.); **jha_lna_** to polish, clean; perh. semant. < 'to gild' (H.)(CDIAL 5382). **jhal.iba_** to drip, be soldered (Or.)(CDIAL 5353). **jha_l** gilding, tinning (P.); solder (H.)(CDIAL 5378). **jha_lan.** soldering, solder (G.)(CDIAL 5381). **jhal.akvu~** to shine (G.); **jhal.akn.e~** to glitter (M.); **jhal.kata_** (Konkan.i); **jhalajhalam.ta** shining (Pkt.); **jhalbal** glitter (L.); **jhalmala** shining (Mth.); **jhaljhala_na_** to shine (H.); **jhalahalam.ta** shining (Pkt); **jhalahalataum** (OG.); **jhalkan.** to glitter (L); **zalak** brilliant light (A); **jhalka_** flash (B); **jhal^{a}kab** to glitter (Mth.); **jhalak** flash (Bhoj.); **jhalakna_** to sparkle (H.); **jhalkan.u** to shine (S.); **jhall** flame (WPah.); **jhalkiba_** to glisten (Or); **jhalkab** to shine (Aw); **jhalla_** hot (H); **jha_lna_** to make hot, polish (H.); **jhala_l.**

gleam (M)(CDIAL 5352). **jil boiki** to rise (of sun)(Sh.); **jhiljhil** flashing (Or.); **jhilmili** glitter (N.); vivid light (Or.)(CDIAL 5391). **Heat of sun**: **jhala_** heat of sun (Skt.); mirage (Pkt); **jhal.i** wave of light (Or.); **jhal, jhar** heat of flame, anger (H); **jhal., jhal.ai** sun-stroke, hot blast (M.)(CDIAL 5354). **Image: censer; torch of dry reeds**: **cul.untu** torch-tree, ixora parviflora; torch made of dried twigs and leaves; a kind of censer in which coals are placed and waved around (**W.**); **cul.untu-k-kat.t.ai** torch of ixora sticks (**W.**); **Image: torch-bearer**: **cul.untu-k-ka_ran-** torch-bearer; person of Valaiya sub-caste whose occupation is torch-bearing (Ta.lex.) **kur.na_ (kut.t.as)** to grow warm, become hot, be heated; cook on live embers, bake on an open fire (Kur.); **kur.e (kut.-)** to burn, roast, sear; **kur.nare** to be hot or warm; **kur.ni** warm, hot (Malt.); **cu_t.t.u** that which is burnt or cooked, a kind of ola torch (Ta.); **cu_t.t.u** torch; **cu_t.t.a** top of a coconut branch used as a torch (Ma.); **sod.ar, sod.aru, sod.alu** lamp (Ka.); **tu.d.i** torch of dry reeds or small splints of wood (Kod..); **sud.aru, tud.aru, tud.a_ru** lamp; **cu_t., tu_t.** torch made of palm leaves, etc. (Tu.); **su_d.i** torch made of coconut leaves (Kor.); **su_r** torch (Go.); **sur- (suRt-)** to roast, burn (incense)(Kond.a); **huz- (hust-), huzba-** to roast (Pe.); **subga (< sug-b-; sugd-)** id.; n. roasting (Kui); **hu_d.- (-it-)** to burn, shoot with gun; **hu_dali** to burn; **hu_tinai** to burn, kindle (Kuwi)(DEDR 2654). **Image: torch, flambeau**: **cu_l.** torch, flambeau, ti_vat.t.i (Ta.lex.) cf. **cul.l.ai** potter's kiln (**Tol. Col. 449, Urai.**); kiln, furnace (Ta.lex.) **ju_l** iron lamp (Bshk.); **jwa_lo** flame (Ku.); **juwa_lo, jwa_lo** (N.); **jva_la** light, torch (Kaus'.); flame (MBh.); **jva_la_** (Ka_tyS'r.); **ja_la** glow, blaze (Pali); **ja_la_** flame (Pali); **ja_la, ja_laya** flame, fire (Pkt.); **ja_la_** flame (Pkt.); **j^{i}a_el** flame (Pas'.); **za_l** fever (K.); heat of fire for cooking, heat, ray of light (A.); **ja_l** flame of a fire (B.); **ja_l.a_** burning sensation, inflammation (Or.); **ja_l.** flame, fire, fever, passion (M.); **dalaya, daluva, dalla** flame, effulgence (Si.); **jval, jvar** burn (Skt.)(CDIAL 5312). **jhal.** sun-stroke; **jhalak** lightning; **jhal.akn.em.** to shine (M.); **jhalak** (G.S.P.H.); **jhal.a_ mr.gatr.s.n.a_** (OM.); **jhalakkia- (dagdha-)** (Ap.); **jval** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 338). cf. **tal.ukku** shining (Ta.lex.) **Flame, anger**: **ju_ryate_** hurts, is angry with (Dha_tup.); **ju_rn.i** glowing fire (RV.); **ju_rai_** hurts (Pkt.); **ju_lai** is angry; **ju_ra_via** angered (Pkt.); **ju_ran.a** flame, abuse (Pkt.); **zore** to get angry (Pr.)(CDIAL 5259). **Burning; rage**: **jva_lita** set alight (Skt.Pali); **dlla, dli** flame (Si.)(CDIAL 5315). **jvala, jvala_** flaming, flame (Skt.); **jala** burning; **jalaga** fire (Pkt.); **jara** burning heat of fire; **jara_t.a** scorching (S.); **jal.** anger, passion (M.)(CDIAL 5305). **jvalati** burns brightly (TS.); **jalati** burns, shines (Pali); **jalai** burns, is burnt (Pkt.); **julliassa** bright (Wg.); **jaln.a_, jal.na_** to burn (P.); **jalan.u** (S.); **jal.n.a_** to be burnt (WPah.); **jaln.o** to burn (Ku.); **jalnu** (N.); **zaliba** to blaze (A.); **jala_** to burn (B.); **jal.iba_** (Or.); **jarab** (Bi.Mth.Aw.); **jalna_** to burn, rage, feel pain, be offended (H.); **jalai** burns (OMarw.); **jal.vu~** id.; **jal.jal.vu~** to have a burning sensation (G.); **jaln.e~, jal.jal.n.e~** (M.); **jal.ta_** (Konkan.i); **dilenava_** to shine, glitter (Si.); caus.: **jala_pe_ti** (Pali); **jala_via** burnt (Pkt.); **jala_van.a** kindling (Pkt.); **zalawun^{u}** burning, fiery, hot (K.); **jala_van.** to kindle (L.); **jala_un.a_** (P.); **jalaun.o** (Ku.); **jala_unu** (N.); **zala_iba** (A.); **jara_i** burns (OAw.); **jala_na_** (H.); **dalvanava_** to kindle, inflame (Si.)(CDIAL 5306). **za_lun** fuel (K.); **ja_ran** burning of spices (Bhoj.); **ja_ran** firewood (H.); **ja_l.an.** fuel (M.)(CDIAL 5313). **jva_layati** sets on fire (MBh.); **ja_le_ti** (Pali); **ja_le_i** (Pkt.); **zala** to light a fire (Gaw.); **za_lun** to set on fire (K.); **ja_l.n.a_, ja_lan.a_** to kindle (P.); **ja_n.u_** to burn (WPah.); **za_liba** to kindle (A.); **ja_la_** (B.); **ja_l.iba_** (Or.); **ja_rab** to burn, esp. cremate a corpse (Bi.); to burn (Mth.); **ja_rnu** to burn to ashes (N.); **ja_rai** (OAw.); **ja_lna_, ja_rna_** (H.); **ja_la** (OMarw.); **ja_l.n.e~** to burn, annoy (M.)(CDIAL 5314). **jvalana** burning, combustible (S'Br.); **jvlana** fire (MaitrS.); id. (Padapa_t.ha); **jalana** adj. and n. burning (Pali); **jalan.a** fire (Pkt.); **jalan.** burning, inflammation, pain (Ku.); **jalan** burning, hatred (N.); burning, envy (H.); **zalani** burning sensation (A.); **jalani** (B.); **jal.an** fuel (G.); **jal.an.** (M.)(CDIAL 5307). **jvalita** lighted, burning (MBh.); **jalita** (Pali); **jalia** (Pkt.); **jalia_-balia_** angry, jealous (P.); **jai~_** burnt (Ku.); **dili** glittering, shining (Si.)(CDIAL 5308).

jvalis.yati will burn (Skt.); **dilisenava_, dilihenava_** to shine, glitter (Si.)(CDIAL 5309). **sam.jallia** angered, abusive (Skt.); **jallan.** to be burnt, to burn (L.); **jalan.u** to burn (S.)(CDIAL 5310). **ja_r** fever (Phal.); vehemence, virulence (H.)(CDIAL 5311). **jvar** burn (Skt.); **jvara** fever (MBh.); **jara** (Pali. Pkt.); **ja_r** (Phal.); **zar** brightness, fever (K.); **jar** (WPah.Ku.B.Bhoj.Aw.H.M.); **jaro** (N.); **zar** (A.); **jara** (Or.); **jaro** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5303). **jvarati** is feverish (Car.); **jur** to burn (Pr.); **jarna_** id. (P.); to be feverish (H.)(CDIAL 5304). **Flash**: For **-balia_** in **jalia_-balia_** angry, jealous (P.) cf.: **palhing** to with rage (Br.); **pur..un:ku** to be hot with anger (Ta.)(DEDR 4315); **baro** fever (S.)(CDIAL 6653); **bal-** to flash (Pas'.); **baran.u** to burn, blaze (S.); **balan.** (L.); **baln.a_** (P.); **baln.o** (Ku.); **balnu** (N.); **barab** (Aw.); **balna_, barna_** to be lighted (H.); **balai** burns (OMarw.); **bal.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 6654); **bai~a** burnt (Ku.)(CDIAL 6655); **ba_ran.u** fuel (S.); **ba_lun., balan.** firewood (L.); **ba_lan.** (P.)(CDIAL 6670); **ba_ran.u** to kindle, excite (S.); **ba_lan.** to kindle (L.); **ba_lan.a_** (P.); **ba_ln.o** (Ku.); **ba_lnu** (N.); **ba_rab** (Bi.Aw.); **ba_lna_** (H.); **ba_l.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 6671). **pal.l.ena** light, shine (Tu.); **pal.i_ren-al** expr. signifying flashing (Ta.); **pal.an~ce** with a flash (Ka.)(DEDR 4012). **cut.ar** burning lamp (**Perumpa_n.. 349**); flame (**Na_lat.i, 189**); spark; **cut.ar-en.n.ai** drops of burning oil dripping from lamp, torch, etc. (Ta.lex.) **cut.al** drops of burning oil falling from a lamp, charred end of a burning stick (Ta.)(DEDR 2654). **cud.uli_** torch (Pkt.); **cud.i_** torch of wisps or twigs (M.)(DEDR 2654). cf. **cu_t.an-** prepared camphor (**Cilap. 14,109, Urai**); **cu_t.am** id. ; **cu_t.an--karppu_ram** id. (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cut.ar-k-kot.i** incense of camphor (Ta.lex.) **cut.ar-nilai** lampstand; **cut.ar-nilai-t-tan.t.u** id. (**Cu_t.a_. 11,120**)(Ta.lex.) **Calcination**: **cut.u-maruntu** medicine prepared by calcination (Ta.lex.) **cut.u-man.** burnt tile (**Cilap. 14,146**)(Ta.lex.) **cut.u (cut.uv-, cut.t.-)** to be hot, burn (**Na_lat.i, 89**); warm, heat (**Kur-al., 267**); burn up; roast, toast, bake, fry, cook in steam (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,20**); to calcine, as medicine (Ta.lex.); burn as bricks in a kiln, cauterize, brand; n. burning, heating, scalding; **cut.ar** light, brilliance, lustre (**Pur-ana_. 6,27**); sun (**Pur-ana_. 136,18**); sunshine (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,155**); moon (**Paripa_. 19,19**); planet (**Paripa_. 19,7**); fire (**Tirumuru. 43**); **cut.alai, cut.u-ka_t.u** burning-ground; **cu_t.u (cu_t.i-)** to brand (as cattle), cauterize; n. that which is heated, burnt, roasted (**Pat.t.in-ap. 63**); heat, warmth, feverishness, fomentation, hot temper, anger, brand (Ta.); brand (**Na_lat.i, 186**) (Ta.); **cu_d.u** id. (Te.); **tu_d.u** id. (Ka.); **cu_t.u** scar, callosity (**Perun.. Makata. 8,14**); **cut.uka** to burn, be hot, feel hot; burn, make hot, toast, roast, bake; **cut.uvukka** to get one to burn; **cut.ar** fire, brightness; **cut.ala** the burning place in the southern corner of the compound, burning or burying place; **cu_t.u** heat, burning (Ma.); **tur.- (tut.-)** to roast, bake (pots), burn (corpses); **cur. ga.r.** funeral burning place; **cu.r.** (obl. **cu.t.-**) heat, a burn, spark thrown off by hammered iron; pair-word with **pa.r.** hardship (**pa.r. cu.r.**)(Ko.); **tur.- (tut.-)** to burn (To.); **sud.u (sut.t.-)** to burn, roast, bake, fire (a gun); be consumed with fire, burn, feel hot, be roasted; n. burning, etc.; **sud.uka** who has burned; **sud.uvike, sud.uha** burning; **sud.u-ga_d.u** cemetery; **su_d.u** burning, cauterization; **su_t.e** a torch of wisps, etc.; **sod.a** burning; **sun.t.age, sun.t.ige** roast meat, act of burning or roasting (Ka.); **cud.- (cud.uv-, cut.t.-)** to burn; **cud.i gal.a** cremation place (Kod..); **sud.upini, sud.pini, tud.upini** to burn, be hot, sultry; burn, bake, toast, roast; **sud.al** burning a dead body; **sud.u, su_d.u** act of burning; **sud.uga_d.u** cemetery; **sud.sud.u** a burning sensation in the throat (Tu.); **cu_d.u** heat, warmth, zeal, hot, warm; **sod.aru** smell of burning (Tu.); **cu~_d.u** to burn, brand with a hot iron or the like; n. burning, branding, a brand; **sud.iyu** to burn (Te.); **sud.- (sut.t.-)** to cook; **cur.-** to bake (bread)(Kol.); **surra_na_, hurr-, or.-** to cook bread (Go.); **sut.-** to roast (Nk.); **sur.-/sud.d.- (sut.t.-)** to fry (Nk.)(DEDR 2654). **cu_d.-,** in: **upacu_d.ana-, upacu_lana-** singeing, searing, heating (Skt.)(DEDR 2654). **cut.aravan-** sun, as emitting light; **cut.aro_n-** id. (**Tirukkaruvai. Kalit. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to burn; charcoal**: **ku_d.ayati, ku_l.ayati** burns (R.); **aku_layat** (AitBr.); **ku_lita** burnt (Sus'r.); **kun.d.ate_** burns (Skt.); **kun.d.ati** burns (Pali);

kulukkiya burnt; **kulum.cai** burns; **kullad.a** stove (Pkt.); **kelso** burning oil (G.); **kol.apn.e~** to be scorched; **kol.a~jn.e~** to burn, consume; **kol.a_ga_** live coal; **kol.sa_** charcoal; **kol.s'i_** charred portion of wick (M.)(CDIAL 3399). cf. **culli_** fireplace (Mn.)(CDIAL 4879). **kola_** burning charcoal (L.P.); **ko_ila_** burning charcoal (L.P.N.Or.H.Mth.), **kolla** burning charcoal (Pkt.); **koilo** dead coal (S.); **kwelo** charcoal (Ku.); **kayala_** charcoal (B.); **koela_** id. (Bi.); **koilo** (Marw.); **koyalo** (G.)(CDIAL 3484). < Proto-Munda. **ko(y)ila** = **kuila** black (Santali): all NIA forms must or may rest on **ko_illa**. **To , heat**: **koti** to (Ta.); **kudi** id. (Ka.); **kodi** id. (Kod..); **xodxna_** to burn by overheating (Kur.)(DEDR 2084). **Copper**: **cur-pam < culva** copper (**cur-pam pu_ricantiram poruva : Ja_n-a_. 68,15**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cu_r** pungency (Ta.)(DEDR 2726). **culvam, culbam** copper; a sacrificial act; the proximity of water, a place near it; **culvajam, culbajam** brass; **culv, culb** to create, produce (Skt.lex.) **cullam** copper (**Malai.**); **culvam** id. (**Ce_tup. Tan-ukko_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Fireplace**: **solu** (obl. **sonr--**, pl. **soliu**) fireplace (Kond.a.); **colngel, congel** fireplace (**kel** stone)(Pa.); **hol** id. (Pe.); **huli** id. (Mand..); **soygel** id. (Ga.); **hollu, holu** fireplace (Kuwi); **sodgare** fireplace (Nk.); **sodel, sai_da_l, saydal, sadoli_, hoydeli, hoydel, aydili, oyduli, odiya_l, hodel, ojal** fireplace (Go.); **ulai** fireplace for cooking, oven (**W.**); pot of water set over the fire for ing rice (**Na_lat.i, 114**); smith's forge or furnace (**Na_lat.i. 298**); **ulai-y-e_r-r-utal** to set a pot of water on the fire for ing rice (**A_ca_rak. 40**)(Ta.lex.) **ula** furnace in forge, bellows (Ma.); **o_lo_kkam, o_lo_kku** blacksmith's forge (Ma.); **elka.l** fireplace between two stones; **elka.l kal** stones of fireplace (Ko.); **ule** furnace (Tu.); **ole** fireplace (Ka.); hearth (Kod..); **sod.u** fireplace, stones set up as a fireplace (Kui); **was-** fireplace; **was- kal** fireplace of house and of certain dairies; **kud.s. was-** fireplace in certain dairies (To.)(DEDR 2857). **zuha_l** fireplace (A.)(CDIAL 5297). **Fireplace; brick-kiln; furnace**: **culli_** fireplace (Mn.Pkt.PaliB.Or. <Drav.); **ulli_** (Pkt.); **cila** (D..); **col** (K.); **culhi** (S.); **cullh, cullhi~_** (L.); **culh, cullhi_, cullha_** (P.); **culi** (Ku.N.); **culo** (Ku.N.); **cula_** (B.Or.M.); **culla_** (B.M.); **cu_lh** (Bi.Mth.); **cu_lhi_** (Bi.Mth.H.); **cu_lha_** (Bi.Mth.H.); **cu_lh^{i}** (Bhoj.Mth.); **cu_l, culi_, culr.i_, cu_lo** (g.); **culva_** (M.)(CDIAL 4879). **culya_n.** hearth, kitchen (Ku.); **cula_n.** fireplace (M.); **cula_n.e~** small fireplace (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4881). **culiha_r** baker (P.)(CDIAL 4882). **cullai** potter's kiln, furnace (Ta.); **cu_l.ai** kiln, furnace, funeral pile (Ta..); **cul.l.a** potter's furnace (Ma.); **cu_l.a** brick-kiln (Ma.)(DEDR 2709). **cul.l.ai mat.kalacut.um cu_l.ai** (**Tol. Col. 449**, **urai**); **akaliru vicumpi n-u_n-r-un~cu_l.ai** (**Pur-ana_. 228,3**)(Ta.lex.) **cu_lai-k-kal** burnt brick (Ta.lex.) **ulai-kat.t.u**- to decorate the top of a pot with mango leaves and set it on the fire with water for cooking rice for a sacred meal; **ulai-tan.n.i_r** water used by the smith at his forge for dipping hot iron; water in a pot set over the fire for ing rice; **ulai-mu_t.t.u** to set a pot of water over the fire for cooking (Ta.lex.) **joeba_** to kindle a fire (Or.); **dyo_tayati** illuminates (MBh.); **joyana_** to burn; to set fire to (H.)(CDIAL 5296). **jo_i** light, fire (Pkt.); **jo_i_** lightning; **jo_isa** constellation (Pkt.); **zu_i** fire, lamp, spark, firefly (A.); **ju~i** fire (B.); **joe, joi, jui** fire, cremation fire, pit over which cremation pile is placed (Or.); **jov** lightning (M.); **do_** light, star (Si.); **jyo_tis** light, moonlight (RV.); heavenly body (Mn.)(CDIAL 5300). **culli_** fireplace (Mn.Pkt.Pali.B.Or.); **ulli_** (Pkt.); **cila** (D..); **col** (K.); **culhi, culho** (S.); **cullh**, pl. **cullhi~_, cullha_** (L.); **culh, cullhi_, cullha_** (P.); **culi, culo** (Ku.N.); **cula_, culla_** (B.); **cula_** (Or.); **cu_lh, cu_lhi_, cu_lha_** (Bi.Mth.); **cu_lh^{i}** (Mth.Bhoj.); **cu_lhi_, cu_lha_** (H.); **cu_l, culi_, culr.i_, cu_lo** (G.); **cu_l, cula_, culla_, culva_** (M.)(CDIAL 4879). **culya_n.** hearth, kitchen (Ku.); **cula_n.** fireplace (M.); **cula_n.e~** small fireplace (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4881). **culiha_r** baker (CDIAL 4882). **kur.i_** fireplace (H.)(CDIAL 3232). **Image: pot**: **kulr.i_, kulli_** earthen pot, scrotum (G.); **kulla** pot (Skt.); **kulija** a particular vessel (Skt.); **kulhari_** pot (Skt.); **kullad.a** small vessel (Pkt.); **kullud.ia** pitcher (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3354). {The CDIAL 3354 etyma related to a sweet-maker's shop, clash with **kol.l.i** firebrand, fire (Ta.Ka.Tu.Ma.)(DEDR 2158). The **cul.-** words in Dravidian poss. transform to: **kullad.a** stove (Pkt.) clashing with **kol.l.i** (Drav.)} **Image: stove**: **culli_** stove

(Pali.lex.) **kullad.a** stove (Pkt.)[cf. **culli_**]; **kulukkiya** burnt (Pkt.); **kulumcai** burns (Pkt.); **kun.d.ati** burns (Pali); **ku_d.ayati**, **ku_l.ayati** burns (RV.); **ku_lita** burnt (Sus'r.); **kun.d.ate_** burns (Skt. **kol.apn.e~** to be scorched (M.); **kol.a~ga_** live coal (M.); **kol.sa_** charcoal (M.); **kolso** burning oil (G.); **kol.a~jn.e~** to burn, consume (M.)(CDIAL 3399). cf. **kol.l.i** firebrand, fire (Ta.); firebrand, firewood (Ma.); firebrand (Ka.Tu.); **kol.l.e** id. (Ka.); **kolli** id. (Tu.); **kwil.y** id., glowing ember (To.); **kol.uttu** to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn; **kol.untu, kor..untu** to burn, be kindled; **kol.uvu** to kindle (as fire)(Ta.); **koyl.** burning firewood, faggot (Ko.); **Image: man who carries new fire around ceremonies**: **koyl.t a.l.** man who carries new fire round at ceremonies (Ko.)(DEDR 2158). **Sweetmaker; stove; furnace**: **kullu_ria, kullaria** sweetmaker; **kullariya_** his shop (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3354). **Blacksmith: kolla** blacksmith (Ka.); **kolime, kolume, kulame, kulime, kulme** fire-pit, furnace (Ka.); **kol** working in iron, blacksmith; **kollan-** blacksmith (Ta.); **kollan** blacksmith, artificer (Ma.); **konimi** blacksmith (Ka.); **kolle** blacksmith (Kod..); **kollusa_na_** to mend implements; **kolsta_na_** to repair (of ploughshares)(Go.); **kolhali** to forge (Kuwi); **kolimi** furnace (Te.)(DEDR 2133). cf. metath. **lohal.a** blacksmith (Or.)(CDIAL 11159). **lo_ht.iya_** ironmonger (P.); ***lo_hahat.t.ika**? (CDIAL 11163). **Metal; copper or bronze**: **lo_ha** red, copper-coloured (S'rS.); made of copper (S'Br.); copper (VS.); iron (MBh.); metal, esp. copper or bronze (Pali); iron (Pkt.); **liha, lihi,** obl. **elhas**, as. **loa** (Gypsy); **loa** steel (Wg.); **loh** copper (Kho.); **lohu** iron (S.); **loha_, lo_a_** (L.); **loha_** (P.K.WPah.N.Or.Bhoj.H.); **lo~u, lo~** (WPah.); **lo_** (WPah.Aw.); **luha_** (WPah.); **luwa_** (Ku.); **lohu** (N.); **lo** (A.B.); **no** (B.); **luha_** (Or.); **loh** (Mth.H.G.M.); **loho, lo_** metal, ore, iron (Si.); **ratu-lo_** copper (Md.)(CDIAL 11158). **lo_haka_ra** iron-worker (Skt.); coppersmith, ironsmith (Pali); **lo_haka_ri_, lo_haka_raka, lauhaka_ra** iron-worker (Skt.); **lo_ha_ra** blacksmith (Pkt.); **luha_ru** (S.); **loha_r, loha_ri_** (L.); **luha_r** (WPah.); **lwa_r** (Ku.); **loha_r** (N.B.Bi.); id. (Bhoj.Aw.H.M.); **lohal.a** (Or.); **luha_r** (H.); **lava_r** (G.); **lo_varu** coppersmith (Si.)(CDIAL 11159). **lo_y** white copper, bell-metal (K.); **lo_hitaka** reddish; n. calx of brass, bell-metal (Skt.)(CDIAL 11166). cf. **lo_hita** red (AV.); any red substance (S'Br.)(CDIAL 11165). **lauha** made of copper or iron (Gr.S'r.); red (MBh.); iron, metal (Skt.); **lo_ha** made of iron (Pkt.); **loha_** iron-coloured, reddish (L.); reddish-brown (of cattle)(P.)(CDIAL 11172a).

1687.**Joint of a plant**: **gam.d.ali_** sugarcane joint (Pkt.); **gan.d.a** joint of plant (Skt.); **ga~d.eri_** knot of sugarcane (H.); **ganna_** sugarcane (P.H.); **gan.d.a_** (Bi.); **ga~_r.a_** (H.); **ga~_d.a_** (M.); **gam.d.i_ri_** sugarcane joint (Pkt.); **ga~r.e_ri_** small pieces of sugarcane (Bhoj.); **ga~d.eri_** piece of peeled sugarcane (G.); **gi~r.** log; **gi~r.o** piece of sugarcane (whence **ge~r.nu, gi~r.nu** to cut in pieces)(N.); **ge~r.** tuber (B.); **ge~r.i_** piece of sugarcane chopped ready for the mill (Mth.); **ged.d.i_, gid.d.ia_** stick (Pkt.); **ged.i_** stick used in a game (P.); **ger.i_** (H.); **gir, girra_** stick, esp. one used in a game (N.); **geri_, ger.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 3998). **Haft of a tool**: **kan.t.i** handle of a plough (Or.)(CDIAL 2670). **gon.** handle (Kal.); **go_n** haft of axe, spade or knife (Kho.); **ganu** oar, haft of a tool (S.); **gan.d.a** shaft, or stalk used as a bar, sugarcane joint (Pa.); **gamd.a, gamd.iya** (Pkt.); **gan.a** stem (Kt.)(CDIAL 3998). [For semant. 'handle' cf. cmpds.: **kan:keyt, kan:ki.t** sickle [i.e. **kan.** handle + **katy** knife; **katti** cutting instrument (Ta.)(DEDR 1204)]; **kan. koty** dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (To.); **kan. ob** [**ambu** (arrow)(DEDR 178)] knife used in child's hair-cutting ceremony (To.); **kan.a-k-kai** forearm (Ta.)(DEDR 1166).] **kata_ra_** a species of sugarcane, tamarind (H.); **ka_nta_raka** a kind of sugarcane; **ka_nta_ra** (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3032). **kan-n-al** sugar-cane, sugar (Ta.); **kannal** id. (Ma.); **kaln** jaggery (Ko.); **ganna, kanno** sugarcane (Tu.)(DEDR 1414). **ga~r.a_, ga~r.a_sa_** fodder cutter; **ga~r.a_si_** its blade (Bi.); **ga~r.a_s** a partic. iron instrument (Bhoj.); **ga~r.a_si_, ga~r.a_sa_** knife for cutting fodder or sugarcane (H.); **ga~d.a_sa_** chopper for cutting fodder, etc. (P.)(CDIAL 4004). **Image: to protrude**: **kar..al (kar..alv-, kar..an-r--)** to protrude, bulge out, pass through (as an arrow); **kar..alai** wen,

tubercle, tumour (Ta.); **kar..ar-r-uka** to protrude; **kar..ala** a swelling (chiefly in the groin)(Ma.); **kar.v- (kar.d-)** to be stretched, proturde through hole (e.g. piles); **kar.t- (kar.ty-)** to make to protrude through hole; **kal.** swelling (e.g. caused by blow of a stone)(Ko.); **gal.alE** swelling of a gland (Ka.); **kad.alu-konu** to swell, rise, increase (Te.)(DEDR 1350). cf. **kad.alu** a wave (Te.)(DEDR 1118). **Image: joints**: **karal** a swelling; **kal.ale** a swelling at the joints (Tu.)(DEDR 1350). **kar..al** piece of sugar-cane (Ma.); **kar..alu** two or three of the upper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid (Ka.)(DEDR 1352).

1688a. **Anklet**: **kar..al** anklet, toe-ring, sandal, foot (Ta.); foot (Ma.); foot-ring, anklet (Ka.)(DEDR 1351). **kar..al** (Ta.Ka.Ma.) anklet given as a token of honour to a warrior (**Patir-r-up. 34,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bracelet; ring**: **kat.a** bracelet (Skt.); ring, bracelet, chain (G.); **kat.aka** ring, bracelet (Pali); **kad.aya** ring (Pkt.); **kad.a_** chain (Pkt.); **kero_** bracelet; **kor** (Gypsy); **karai_** (Dm.); **ka_r.a** bracelet (Phal.); **ka_vu, ka_o** (Sh.); **kar^{u}** (K.); **kar.o** ring, chain or hasp to fasten door, buttonhole (S.); bracelet (Marw.); **kar.i_** metal ring, anklet (S.); **kar.i_** anklet (L.); ring, manacle (P.); metal ring (H.); iron ring (Bi.Mth.); link, hook, chain (G.); **kar.u** link of a chain (WPah.); **ka_r.o** bangle (Ku.); **kar.** lac bracelet worn by women with living husbands (B.); **kar.a_** bracelet, magic circle drawn round person or garden produce to keep off jinni (L.); bracelet, tyre of wheel (P.); metal ring (B.); metal ring, link (Or.); ring, bracelet, anklet (H.); **kar.i** ring, bracelet (B.); **kar.u~** circular ring of gold or silver (G.); **kad.e~, kad.i_** metal ring (M.); **karr.o** toe ring; **karr.i_** ear-ring (G.); **kalli** anklet (N.); **kad.lu~, kallu~** bracelet, anklet (G.); **kad.li_, kalli_** ring, armlet (G.)(CDIAL 2629). **kra~ki_, kro_k** bracelet < **kat.aka** (Wg.); **ka~_rago_** armring (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2637). **kat.akam** bracelet (**Man.i. 6,114**); circle, ring, wheel; **kat.ai** clasp, fastening of a neck ornament (Ta.); **kat.akam** bracelet, ring (Ma.); **kad.aga, kat.aka** bracelet; **kad.e, kad.eya** id., ring (Ka.); **kad.aga** thick metal bangle (Kod..); **kad.aga** bracelet (Tu.); **kad.iyamu, kad.emu** id., bangle (Te.)(DEDR App. 21).

1701.**Silver wire**: **kan.dla** gold or silver wire; **kan.dle kash** one who draws silver thread (P.lex.)

1688.**Image: bill-hook**: **kan.d.ali** a kind of bill-hook or cleaver (Ka.lex.)

1713.**Boat**: **kan.t.ha_la** a boat (Skt.lex.)

1685.**Image: water-vessel**: **kandal, kandalu, kandlu** a small earthen water-vessel (Ka.); **kan-n-al** (Ta.); **kandel** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kan-n-al** earthen vessel, water-pot (**Net.unal. 65**); **kan-** workmanship (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,8,3**)(Ta.lex.)

1703.**Image: a double bag**: **kan.t.ale, kan.t.a_l.a, kan.t.a_l.e, kan.t.le** a double bag carried across a beast (Ka.); **kan.t.ha_l.a** (M.); **kan.t.a_la, kan.t.la** (Te.); **kan.t.a_l.am** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bullock-load; sack**: **kan.t.a_l.am** travelling sack placed on a bullock, pack-saddle (Ta.); **kan.t.al.amu, kan.t.l.amu** bullock-load consisting of two bags filled with goods (Te.); **kan.t.ha_l.i** a bag having opening in the middle (M.)(DEDR 1174). **kan.t.ha_la** a bag (Skt.lex.) **kun.d.ala** a fetter, tie, collar (Skt.lex.) **kantal.am** armour for the body, coat of mail (Ta.); **kattal.amu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **cat.t.ai** pack or sack for a beast of burden (**W.**); a weight of about ten maunds (**G.Sm.D. I, i,283**); **cat.an:kam** knapsack (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) **Store-room; bamboo basket**: **kan.d.o_la** a basket for holding grain, made of bamboo or canes; any place in which provisions are kept, a store-room; **ka_n.d.a_la** a basket to hold grain; a granary constructed of bamboos (Ka.lex.) **kan.d.o_laka** a basket; a safe, store-room; a basket for holding grain (made

of cane or bamboo); **kan.t.hi_la_** a churning vessel (Skt.lex.) **Image: pack-saddle; pannier**: **kat.t.al.ai** saddle, harness, and other equipment for a horse (**kat.t.al.ai-p- puravi cu_r..ntu** : **Ci_vaka. 767**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: saddle**: **kot.h**^{i} wooden saddle (K.); **ka_t.t.hi_** saddle (L.P.); **ka_t.hr.i_** old wooden saddle (P.); **ka_t.hi_** saddle (H.)(CDIAL 3120). cf. **kotthali_** sack (Pali)(CDIAL 3511). **ka~dha_war, kanha_war** the red loin-cloth laid on bridegroom's shoulder in the marriage ceremony (Bi.); **ka~dha_war** that part of the yoke which rests on the bullock's neck, a cloth worn over the shoulders (H.) (CDIAL 13634). cf. **skandh** shoulder, upper part of back (AV.)(CDIAL 13627). **skndhya** appertaining to the shoulder (AV.); **ka~_di ka_t.h** pole carried on the shoulders (N.); **ka~_dhi_** canvas pad put on the hump of an oil-mill bullock (Bi.); **ka~_dhiyo** pack-ox (G.)(CDIAL 13636). **Image: pack-ox**: **ka~_dhiyo** pack-ox (G.)(CDIAL 13636). **kan.t.a_l.a-v-erutu** pack-bullock (**poti-ma_t.u**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **e_r-u** bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion)(Ta.); bullock (Ma.); **e_r-r-ai, e_t.t.ai** male of any animal remarkable for physical strength (Ta.); **e_r-an** bull (Ma.); **e.r** male buffalo (Ko.); male buffalo, bull (To.); **a_re** (pl. **arisk**) male individual, person, husband (?Br.)(DEDR 917). **Image: seat**: **garta** high seat, chariot seat (RV.); chariot (Gaut.)(CDIAL 4051). **garduge, gaddige** seat (Ka.); **gadde** id. (Te.); **ga_di_** soft pad, cushion (S.); thin mattress, cushion (H.); pad, raised seat (G.); pad, cushion, throne (M.); **gadela_** large stuffed seat (M.); **gaddi_, gad.d.i_** cushion, pad, seat (P.); **gadda_** quilted mattess (H.)(CDIAL 4853). cf. **gad.d.i** grass, straw, hay (Te.)(DEDR 1158). **kat.a** twist of straw, mat (TS.)(CDIAL 2630). **Image: stool, seat**: **kan.d.o_** a stool (Kur.); **kand.o** stool, seat (Malt.)(DEDR 1179).

1704.**Coat of mail**: **kattan.am** coat of mail, jacket, tunic (Ta.); **kattal.amu** armour, mail (Te.); **kantal.am** armour for the body (Ta.)(DEDR 1203). **kot.h**^{i} wooden saddle (K.L.); **ka_t.t.hi_** saddle (L.P.); **ka_t.hr.a_, ka_t.hr.i_** old wooden saddle (P.); **ka_t.hi_** wood, saddle (H.)(CDIAL 3120). **khat.va_ka_** bedstead (Pa_n..); **khat.t.a_** (Pkt.); **khat.** (D..); **xo_t.** (Pas'. **ka_**^{a}**at., kat. <** Psht. < IA.); **xa_t.** (Shum.); **khat.** (Wot..Gaw.Sh.); **khat.** (K.WPah.); **khat.a** (S.); **khat.t.** (L.P.); **khat.a** (Or.); **kha_t.i_** (Bhoj.); **kha_t.** (Ku.N.); id. (A.B.); id. (Bi.Mth.H.); id. (G.M.Konkan.i); **khat.iya_** (Aw.); **khat.t.uliya_** little bed (Pkt.); **khat.olo** plain bedstead (S.); **khat.oli_** small bed-bug (P.); **khat.auli** wooden litter (N.); **khat.ala_** (A.); **khat.oli_** cot, litter (Bi.); **khat.uli_** cot (Mth.); **khot.li_** litter (Mth.); **khat.ola_** cot (H..); **kha_l.lo** bed-stead (G.)(CDIAL 3781). **khat.a~g** bed (M.)(CDIAL 3782). **kat.t.il** cot, bedstead, couch, sofa, throne (Ta.); bedstead, cot (Ma.); **kat.l.** cot (Ko.); **kat.t.i** id. (Kod..); **kat.li** litter, dooly (Te.); **kat.t.ul** bed, cot ((Go.); **kat.el(i)** cot (Kond.a); **kat.el** (Pe.Mand..); **kat.eli** (Kuwi); **gat.eli** (Kuwi.Kui); **kateli, kuteli** (i.e. **kat.eli;** pl. **kutelka**, i.e., **kat.elka**) id. (Kuwi)[From IA.: **kat.eya** cot (Pa.); **kat.e** (Kui); **khat.i** bedstead, bed (Kur..); **kat.e, kat.i** (Malt.)](DEDR 1145). **kat.t.ila, kat.t.ala, kat.t.il.a** door frame (Ma.); **kat.o.l.** wall of temple compound (?Ko.); **kat.t.ol.e** door frame (Kod..)(DEDR 1146). **Image: bier**: **khar.u** bier (B.); **kha_t.i** bier (B.); **kha_t.a** bier (A.); **khad.u_** bier (Skt.)(CDIAL 3785). **kha_t.uli** bier (B.)(CDIAL 3781). **kakua_** ladder-like bier for carrying corpse to the burning ghat (Or.)(CDIAL 2598). **Mould; piling up bricks; building**: **kat.t.al.ai** mould for making bricks (**kat.t.al.ai ko_t.i-t-tiriyin- : Ar-aner-i**. **56**); matrix in which anything is cast; mould; portrait, image, statue (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,113**); similitude, likeness, resemblance; **kat.t.a_yam** piling up bricks breadthwise, opp. to **net.t.a_yam**; **kat.t.u-man.** earthen mould for casting metal vessels (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.u (kat.t.i-)** to build; n. building (Ta.); **ket.t.uka** to build; **ket.t.u** building (Ma.); **ket.t.akam** house (Ma.); **kat.ar.m** (obl. **kat.ar.t-**) wall of brick or stone (Ko.); **kot.** manage (a house)(To.); **kat.t.e** structure of earth or stones to sit upon (Ka.); **kat.t.ad.a, kat.t.an.a, kat.n.a** a building (Ka.); **kt.t.- (kt.t.i-)** to build; **kat.t.ad.a** a building (Kod..); **kat.t.at.am** building (Ta.); **kat.t.ad.amu** building (Te.); **kat.t.a_vuni** to have a house built (Tu.); **kat.t.an.a, kat.t.alme**

building (Tu.); **kat.t.u** to build; **kat.t.incu** to get build (Te.); **kat.t.-** to build (Nk.); **ka_t.a giva** to latch or bolt the door (Kui)(DEDR 1147). **Woodman**: **kat.t.aha_ra, kat.t.aha_rin** collecting wood (Pali); **ka_t.hari_ya_** woodman (A.); **kat.t.haha_ra, kat.t.ha-ha_raya** wood-carrier (Pkt.); **ka_t.hya_ro** wood-seller (S.); **ka_t.huriya_** wood-seller (B.); **ka_t.hahara_, ka_t.hara_, ka_t.haharia_, kat.haria_, ka_t.huria_** (Or.); **kat.hahara_** wood-cutter (H.); **kat.hiya_ro** id. (G.); **kat.hiya_ri_, kat.hiya_ran.** his wife (G.)(CDIAL 3131). cf. **ka_t.u** forest, jungle (Ta.Ma.); **ka_d.u** (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 1438). **Door frame**: **ka_s.t.haghat.ita** made of wood (Skt.); **kat.ahar.o** railing (S.); **kat.ahir.a_** carved framework over a door (P.); **kat.hr.a_** wooden cage (H.); **kat.her.o** wooden railing (G.); **kat.hd.a_** wooden railing or framework (M.); **kat.ero** shed (N.); **ka_t.hara_** wooden cage for animals (A.)(CDIAL 3123). **katavam, katavu** door (Ta.); **katavu, kataku** door, door-leaves, corner of a door (Ma.); **kada, kadavu, kadahu** leaf of a door, door (Ka.)(DEDR 1187). **Image: four pieces of framework of a bed**: **ga_t** the four pieces forming the framework of a bed (M.); **a_d.-ga_t** girth of the body, crosspiece of a bed (G.); **gatta** frame of bed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4124). **Image: frame; perforated metallic frame for drawing wire**: **cat.t.am** perforated metallic frame for drawing wire; socket in a jewel for insetting gems; plan, model (Ta.lex.) **cat.t.am** frame as of a door, window, cot (Ma.); wooden frame (Ta.); **cat.t.akam** frame, framework; bed, couch (Ta.)[**cat.t.akam pon-n-ir-ceydu : Ci_vaka. 2523)**(Ta.); **cat.t.an-tai** to frame, nail on a frame; to put on reapers for tiles (Ta.lex.) **cat.** rack, poles on roof parallel to roof-tree to hold tiles or thatch (Ko.); **cat.t.a** frame of a cart, bedstead, chair, or picture, platform of a cart, bier (Ka.); a litter, bier, window frame (Tu.); **cat.t.amu** a frame (Te.)(DEDR 2304). **sat.t.a** two pieces of timber at the side of a door (Skt.); **sa_t.o** crosspiece of bamboo or wood in a grass wall (N.); frame of a cart (G.); **sa_t.** backbone (G.); frame of split bamboo (M.); **sa_t.a_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 13102). **cat.t.a-k-ka_l** movable post on which the bazaar (shop) screen rests (Ta.lex.) **ca_t.u** cart (Ta.Ma.); **sa_t.i** (Pkt.) < **s'akat.i_**. (Ta.lex.) **sa_t.u~** framework of carriage (G.)(CDIAL 4966). **Frame; rule**: **cat.t.a** bier (Ka.Tu.); a litter, sort of palanquin, window frame (Tu.); bottom or platform of a cart; frame of a cart, bedstead, chair, or picture; plan, order, regulation, neatness, fineness (Ka.); **cat.t.u** the bottom or platform of a cart (Ka.); **cat.** rack, poles on roof parallel to roof-tree to hold tiles or thatch (Ko.); **cat.t.am** frame as of a door, window, cot; enclosure, mould; plan, order, proportion; regulation, rule, law (Ma.); wooden frame; socket; rule, order, regulation; exactnes, precision (Ta.); **cat.t.akam** frame, framework; bed, couch; shape, figure, image, body (Ta.); **cat.t.amu** a frame; a plan, system, arrangement, law, regulation, rule (Te.); **sat.t.a** two pieces of timber at the side of a door (Skt.)(DEDR 2304; CDIAL 13102). **cat.m** rule, tribal custom; **cat.t.a** frame of a cart, bedstead,; plan, order, regulation, neatness (Ka.); sort of palanquin, bier, window frame (Tu.)(DEDR 2304). **cat.t.a** bamboo matting (Skt.); **cat.a_i_** matting (P.H.G.M.); **cat.a_i** id. (N.Or.); bamboo matting (Bi.); **cat.a_** bamboo lath (Bi.)(CDIAL 4574). **sa_t.o** frame of a cart (G.); **sa_t.** frame of split bamboo (M.)(CDIAL 13102). **kat.ekat.e** railing, balustrade (Ka.)(DEDR 1153). **cat.t.a** mat (Pa.); **sat.t.e** id. (Kol.Nk.Ga.) (DEDR 2311).

1690.**A paper of settlement**: **kan.d.an.e, kan.d.ane** final settlement; treaty; capitulation; **kan.d.an.e-patra** a paper of settlement; **kan.d.an.e-han.a** fixed sum; **kad.u** greatly, swiftly (Ka.lex.) **kat.t.ad.aka** a binding written agreement; **kat.t.u** a regulation, a rule; **kan.d.isu** to settle, especially the price of a thing (Ka.); **khan.d.incu** (Te.); **kan.d.i** (Ta.); **kan.d.ita** firmness, positiveness (Ka.); **khan.d.ita** (Te.); **kan.t.itam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1694.**Image: fish**: **gen.emi_n** a sort of fish (Ka.lex.)

1695.**To do**: **ghe_n.e_m.** to do (M.); **ge_** to perform; pp. **ge_du**; **ge_me, keyme** work; **ge_yisu** to cause to work (Ka.lex.)

1696.**Companionship**: **gen.etana, gel.etana** companionship; **gen.e** union, companionship (Ka.); coupling (Tu.); **gen.ega_ti** a female friend; **gen.e-ga_r-a** a male friend (Ka.lex.)

1698.**Image: goldsmith's scales**: **kan.d.d.a** a small scale, small scales to weigh gold or silver (P.lex.)

1700.**Image: uneven scales**: **ka_n.i** unevenness of scales, want of equipoise; that which is put to counterpoise; **ka_n.i kat.t.u** to make scales even; **ka_n.i tu_ka** the weight of anything put to balance scales (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_n.am** an ancient weight; gold, wealth (Ta.); the weight of three kar..acu (Ma.)(DEDR 1444).

1702.**Image: thorn**: **ka_nt.o** a thorn (Kon.lex.) cf. **khand.va** cloth (Nk.)(DEDR 1180). cf. **kha~_r.uya_** small piece of coarse cloth (B.)(CDIAL 3801). The coarseness may be connoted by the element **-va-**: **vai** sharpness, keenness (Ta.); **vaci** point, edge, pointed stake (Ta.); **vasi** nail, thorn (Te.)(DEDR 5552). This is re-inforced by **kan.d.i_** thorn bush (S.); **ka~_r.e** thorny (N.); **ka~_t.i_** thorn bush (H.M.)(CDIAL 2679). **kan.t.a** anything pointed (R.); thorn (Pali); **kand** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 2668). **kan.t.akita** thorny (MBh.); **kam.t.ai_a** (Pkt.): **kam.t.ai_lla** (Pkt.); **ke~t.ela_** porcupine (A.)(CDIAL 2674). **karalo** thorny (Gypsy); **ka~_t.a_r** (H.); **ka~_t.a_l.u_** (G.)(CDIAL 2678). **kan.t.a** thorn (BhP.Pkt.); **kan.t.aka** thorn (S'Br.); anything pointed (R.); **ko_n.** thorn (Sh.); **kand** (Gypsy); **ka~_n.** (Ku.); **ka_i_t. (<** nom. ***kan.t.e_?)**(A.); **ka~_t.** (Bhoj.); **ka~_t.a** (H.); **kan.t.aka** thorn, fishbone (Pali); **kamt.aya** thorn (Pkt.); **kanro, kar,o** (Gypsy); **ka~t.a** (Dm.); **ka_n.du, ka~_r.o** (Phal.); **kon.u** (Sh.); **kond.ᵘ** (K.); **kan.d.o** (S.); **kan.d.a_** (L.P.); **kan.t.a_** (WPah.Or.); **kan.t.o** (WPah.); **ka~_d.a_** (WPah.); **ka_no** (Ku.); **ka~_t.a_** thorn, fishbone (B.H.Aw.M.); **ka~_t.o** id. (G.); **ka_t.a_** thorn (M.); **ka_n.t.** (Konkan.i); **kat.uva** (Si.)(CDIAL 2668). **ka~_t.i** point of an oxgoad (A.)(CDIAL 2679). **To embed**: **gand.en** to prick (Kol.); **gand.** to pierce, of a thorn (Go.); **gadda_na_** to be embedded, of a thorn (Go.); **ka~_d.u** to enter, penetrate, pierce, to pierce through (as arrows)(?Te.)(DEDR 1178). **kan.t.am** iron style for writing on palmyra leaves (Ta.); **gan.t.amu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1170).

1699.**Image: hedgehog**: **ka~d.e_rna_** hedgehog (P.)(CDIAL 2671). **ka~_t.a_-sariyo** hedgehog (G.)[cf. **ka_n.t.aka-** thorny and **ka~_r.** porcupine (Pas'.); **s'alyaka** porcupine (VS.)(CDIAL 12353, 3022).] **kan.e** quill of a porcupine, a slender bamboo branch (Tu.); **kan.ai** arrow (Ta.)(DEDR 1166). **ka_nt.o, ka_nt.ea_** thorn (Kon.lex.) **Image: thorn**: **kan.d.d.a** (fr. Skt. **kan.t.ak**) a thorn; a fish bone; a swelling in the throat (P.lex.)

1705.**Image: headless trunk**: **kandh** evil spirit without a head (A. < ***kau~dh?**); **kabandha, kavandha** headless trunk (R.); big barrel (RV.); **kavandha** headless (Pali); **kabamdha, kavamdha** (Pkt.); **kayamdha, kamamdha, kapamdha** (Pkt.); **kavanda** headless trunk (Si.)[Perh. with Austro-as. prefix connected with group of **ban.d.a** maimed (in hands, feet or tail)(AV.); **ba~_d.a_** maimed, cripled (H.); **ban.d.ha_** bullock with a broken tail (Bi.)](CDIAL 2758). **cat.akku** body (**Ta_yu. Caccita_n-anta. 2**); **cat.am** body (**Te_va_. 805,10**)(Ta.lex.) **jad.a** body, inanimate, lifeless (Skt.lex.) **kat.t.ai** body, corpse (Ta.); **kad.uku** a headless trunk (Ka.); **kat.a** corpse (Skt.)(DEDR 1152).

1706.**Screw-pine**: **kaital, kaitai** fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ta.); **kaita** id. (Ma.); **ke_dage, ke_dige** id. (Ka.); **ke_dai, ke_dayi, ke_da_yi** flower of the tree p. odoratissimus (Tu.); **ge_dagi** p. odoratissimus (Te.)(DEDR 2026). **ke_taka** the tree pandanus odoratissimus (MBh.); **ke_taki_** (Pali); **ke_aya** (Pkt.); **keya_** (B.); **kia_** (Or.); **ke_** (Si.); **keur.a_** the tree and its essence (Or.H.); p. odoratissimus (P.); **keor.a_** (B.); **kewra_** (H.); **kevr.o** (G.); **kevd.a_** (M.); **ker.o, kero, kelo** (S.)(CDIAL 3462). **ta_r..ai** fragrant screw-pine, coconut tree, spathe of the coconut tree (Ta.); **ta_r..e** fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ka.); **ta_re, ca_re, ha_re, ta_l.e, sa_re** coconut tree (Tu.)(DEDR 3183). **mukari, mukuli, mucali, mutali** fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ta.); **mogali** (Te.); **movali** id. (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 4890). **mun.t.akam** fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus; **mul.ari** bramble, thorny twig (Ta.); **mul.** thorn (Ma.Ta.Ko.To.)(DEDR 4995). **Fragrant screwpine**: **kan.t.al** fragrant screw-pine, ta_r..ai (**Na_lat.i, 194**)(Ta.lex.) Pandanus odoratissimus = pandanus tectorius: cf. **kaital** fragrant screwpine (Ta.)(DEDR 2026). **kaita-cakka** pandanus odoratissimus, ananas (Ma.)(DEDR 2275). **ke_takai** fragrant screwpine, pandanus odoratissimus (**ke_takaimun-iva_r ven:kaiva_n.ar : Ven:kaikko_. 319**); **kaital** id. (**Te_va_. 532,2**)(Ta.lex.) **kia baha** pandanus odoratissimus (Santali.lex.) In the Philippines, the leaves of pandanus odoratissimus are cooked with rice as a perfume... its leaves are also used to flavor ice cream and sherbets... Nadkarni states that the perfumed oil, called kevda oil, is extracted from the floral bracts... the oil is valued as a perfume and is used in India as a remedy for earchache and suppuration of the meatus... the oil enters into the preparation of cosmetics, according to Menaut, and Corre and Lejanne (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.81). "It appears that the ancient Hindus, like the Babylonians, had some inkling of the presence of sex in plants. For example the male plants of pandanus odoratissimus were called **ketaki_viphala** or **dhuli_pus.pika_**, the female as **svarn.aketaki_**, and the male and female together as **ketaki_dvayam** (or a pair of **ketaki_s**)" (The Gazetteer of India, 1965, I, p.165). **ketaka** (Skt.); **keora** (H.); **keya** (B.); **keura** (M.); **talhai** (Ta.); **ketaki** (Te.); **tala** (Ma.); leaves: bitter, pungent, aromatic, used in leprosy, small-pox, syphilis, scabies and leucoderma; oil from bracts: stimulant, antiseptic, administered for headache and rheumatism; outer part of the flower yields an essential oil containing 70% methyl ether; habitat: seacoast of the Indian peninsula on both sides and the Andamans (GIMP, p.184). cf. **ke_taka** the tree pandanus odoratissimus (MBh.); **keda** (Savara)(CDIAL 3462). **keora** screw-pine, pandanus tectorius (H.); **gul-i-keora** (Persian)(A Concise History of Science in India, p.397).

1707.**Wild almond**: **ka_nta_** name of various plants, large cardamom (Skt.); **ka_nta** barringtonia acutangula (Skt.); **kte** almond (Kt.); **ka_ta** (Wg.); **ka_nda** (Kal.); **kandu** wild almond tree (Kho.)(CDIAL 3030). **nicula** the tree barringtonia acutangula (Sus'r.Pali); **n.icula** id. (Pkt.); **nisul.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 7179). **nico_la** barringtonia acutangula (Car.)(CDIAL 10177). **mucalinda, mucala, nicula** the tree barringtonia acutangula (Pali); **mudalindu** a kind of tree (Si.)(CDIAL 10177). Barringtonia acutangula: **dhatriphala** (Skt.); **hijal** (B.); **hijjal** (H.); **samundarphal** (M.); **kadappai** (Ta.); **kadapa** (Te.); **piwar** (M.); **samutra-pallam** (M.); powdered seed: emetic expectorant and as snuff in headache; glucosoide, saponin, barringtonin; common in the sub-Himalayan tracts and Madhya Pradesh and S. India (GIMP, p.34). **hin.jor.** barringtonia acutantula (Santali.lex.) **vidula** barringtonia acutangula (Car. Su. 4.23). Barringtonia acutangula = eugenia acutangula = stravadium luzonense: ... a smooth tree 8 to 12 meters in height. The bark is dark brown, rough, and 10 to 13 mm. thick... the fruit is oblong-ovoid... pointed, and crowned by persistent calyx lobes... In the Philippines, the bark is used as a fish poison. The bark in decoction, is given as a stomachic in some parts of the Philippines... is used on wounds.

Dymock, Warden and Hooper report that in Amboina and India the root and bark are similarly used. Kirtikar and Basu and Drury affirm that the root is bitter and is supposed to be similar to cinchona in its properties... Kirtikar and Basu and Nadkarni report that the juice of the leaves is given in diarrhoea. Murray reports that in Sind the fruit is an invaluable remedy for coughs, colds, and asthma. Watt says that the seeds are very warm and dry, and are used as an aromatic in colic and in parturition; also in ophthalmia. The kernels, powdered and prepared with sago and butter, are said to be used in diarrhoea... an external application in colds... Kirtikar and Basu and Nadkarni say that the powdered seeds are used as snuff in cases of headache ... seed or fruit (rubbed with the juice of fresh ginger)... externally applied to the chest to relieve pain and colds and to the abdomen to relieve colic and flatulence. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 648-649).

1708.**Bulbous root; mangrove**: **gan.dha_** bulb (L.); **gan.d.hi** bulb of onion (K.); **gad.d.h** onion (L.)(CDIAL 4354). **kanda** bulbous root (MBh.Pali); garlic (Skt.); bulb (Pali); **kam.da** bulbous root (Pkt.); **kam.di_** radish (Pkt.); **kanda_** edible bulbous root (Or.); **kanda_** squill, scilla indica (H.); **ka~_da** bulb (OMth.)**;** onion, allium capa (H.); bulbous root, onion (M.); **ka~_do** bulbous root, onion (G.); onion (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2723). **kan.t.al** mangrove, rhizophora mucronata; dichotomous mangrove, kandelia rheedii (Ta.); **kan.t.a** bulbous root as of lotus, plantain; point where branches and bunches grow out of the stem of a palm; **kan.t.al** what is bulb-like, half-ripe jackfruit and other green fruits; r. candel (Ma.); **gad.d.e, ged.d.e** any bulbous root, esp. that of the lotus; **gEn.d.E** bulbous root (Ka.); **kan.d.e** root-stock from which small roots grow (Kod..); **ila.ti kan.d.e** sweet potato (**ila.ti** England)(Kod..); **kan.d.e, gad.d.e** a bulbous root (Tu.); **ka_n.d.elu** a kind of tree growing near salt water (Tu.); **gad.d.a, ged.d.a** a bulbous root, bulb (Te.); **gad.d.a** tuber (Kol.); **gidda**, in: **ulli gidda** onion (Kuwi); **kad.ol** mangrove (Si.)(DEDR 1171). "...found abundantly in mangrove swamps... occurs in India to Malaya... According to Kirtikar and Basu, the whole of the plant abounds in an astringent principle. A decoction of the bark is used to stop haemorrhages, and is applied to malignant ulcers... the bark is used in India as a haemostatic." (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.652).

1709.**Image: circle; jackfruit tree**: **kan.t.har.** the jackfruit tree and fruit, artocarpus integrifolia (Santali.lex.) Artocarpus heterophyllus = artocarpus integrifolia: **kanthal, kathal** (H.B.); **panasa** (S.Te.); **phanas** (M.); **pilapalam** (Ta.); leaves: used in skin diseases; root: used internally in diarrhea; juice of plant: applied to glandular swellings and abscesses to promote suppuration; wood yields colouring matter morin and cyanomaclurin; indigenous to India (GIMP, p.27). **panasa** atrocarpus hetrophyllus (Car. Su. 25.49, 26.84). **cakka** big round fruit as of artocarpus integrifolia, bread-fruit (artocarpus incisa), wild artocarpus (artocarpus hirsuta)(Ma.); **cakkai** jackfruit, jungle jack (Ta.); **jaka** artocarpus integrifolia (Ka.); **cakke** jackfruit (Kod..)(DEDR 2275). **d.ahu** artocarpus lakoocha (Santali.lex.)

1711.**Image: joint**: **gan.t.u** a joint or articulation of the body (Ka.lex.)

1712.**Bundle**: **gan.t.ad.i, ga_n.t.ad.i** a little bundle, a parcel (Ka.); **gat.had.i** (M.H.); **gan.t.u ha_ku** to employ capital; **gan.t.u** that has been tied together or laid by: money, wealth; capital or stock in trade; a bundle, a parcel, a bag (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **gam.t.hi** bundle (Pkt.); **gan.d.ir.i_** bundle (S.); **ga~_t.hr.i_** bundle (G.)(CDIAL 4354). **ga_nt., ga_nt.i** knot; joint; heap of money, riches; bundle (Kon.lex.) **gat.hau~d** tying a knot, a pledge tied up in a bundle (H.)(CDIAL 4352). **ga~_t.hnu** to tie up, make a bundle of (N.); **ga~_thiba** to string together (A.)(CDIAL 4353).

gan.t.u a knot, the knot of a cord (Ka.Te.); a bundle, a bag, a parcel (Ka.Te.); that has been tied together or laid by: money, wealth; capital or stock in trade; a joint or articulation of the body; beral.ina gan.t.u = finger knuckles (Ka.lex.) **kan.d.ike** a stalk or stem; **ka_n.d.a** id. (Ka.); a cluster, a bundle (Ka.lex.) **Bundle of sticks**: **gad.o** bundle of grass (S.); **gad.d.a_** armful of straw (L.); handful of sticks (P.); **gad.d.i_** load of rice in straw (P.); **gid.** straw (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3982). **gad.d.i, gad.d.e, gat.t.i** a bunch or bundle; a quantity of ten quires of paper (Ka.M.) (Ka.lex.) **kante** a bundle as of grass, straw etc. (Ka.); **kar-r-ai = kat.t.u** (Ma.); **kar-r-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **grathna** bunch (Skt.); **gat.t.hiya_** bunch (Pkt.); **gat.t.ha_** bundle (P.N.P.); **gat.hri** (N.); **gat.hri_** (H.); **gat.t.ho** knot, lump (G.); **gat.hd.i_, gat.hd.e~** bundle (M.)(CDIAL 4348). **grathna_ti** fastens (TS.); **gat.t.h^{a}na_** to unite, mend (P.)(CDIAL 4349). cf. **grantha** a script (Skt.lex.) **Collection**: **kad.appa** collection, bundle (Pkt.); **kar.ap** a few handfuls of plants, etc. uprooted and thrown together to dry for making into bundles (G.); **kar.aplu~** small handful of plants thrown together, etc. (G.); **kar.ab** dried stalks of millet, etc. used as fodder (G.); **kad.ap** bundle of gram etc. picked for drying before stacking (M.)(CDIAL 2652). **kala_pa** bundle, quiver of arrows (MBh.); bundle, sheaf, quiver (Pali); **kala_paka** bundle (Pali); **kalamba** crowd (Skt.); **kala_va** collection, quiver, peacock's tail (Pkt.); **kala_va, kala_vr.a_** armful, bundle (P.); **kala_u** group, cluster (OG.); **kalam.ba** bunch, cluster, bundle (Si.)(CDIAL 2931). **Bundle of grass**: **gat.t.ha_** bundle (P.N.H.); **gat.hri** (N.H.); **gat.hd.i_, gat.hd.e~** bundle(M.)(CDIAL 4348). **gad.i_** small bundle of grass (S.)(CDIAL 4853). **kat.t.u** bundle, packet (Ta.); bundle (Ka.); **kat.t.a** bundle (Te.); **kat.a** bundle (of hay, etc.)(Kond.a); **ket.t.uka** to make into a bundle (Ma.); **ket.t.u** bundle (Ma.)(DEDR 1147). **kar-r-ai** collection (as of hair, rays of the sun), bundle (as of straw, grass, paddy seedlings), coconut leaves braided like ropes as bands for hedging (Ta.); **kar-r-a** bundle (as of grass, straw), sheaf of corn (Ma.); **kante** bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.)(Ka.)(DEDR 1400). **Bundle of reeds; carrying pole, collect**: **ka~dheuli, kha~deuli** stick carried by coolies across shoulders to take the weight of a load (N.); **kha~duwa_, kha~dilo** heavy, solid (N.); **kandha_, kana_** large bundle of reeds, etc. carried on the shoulder (A.); **ka_nhe** on the shoulder (Bi.); **skandhika** bearing on the shoulders (Skt.)(CDIAL 13627). **ka~_di ka_t.h** pole carried on the shoulders (N.); **ka_ndheiba_** to carry on the shoulder (Or.); **ka~_dhana_** to raise, collect (H.)(CDIAL 13632-6). **kandha_t.u** wooden collar on a bullock's neck when working a water-wheel (S.)(CDIAL 13628). **kanaili_** pillars holding up a piece of wood supporting roof at end opposite the weaver (Bi.); **kandhela_** lefthand post supporting the roller of a loom (Mth.)(CDIAL 13629). **ka_ttan.t.u** pole for carrying on the shoulder weights balanced at both ends (**Kur-al., 1163, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: pole carried on shoulders**: **ka~_di ka_t.h** pole carried on the shoulders (N.)(CDIAL 13636). **Image: load on shoulders**: **kha~duwa_, kha~dilo** heavy, solid; **ka~dheuli, kha~deuli** stick carried by coolies across shoulders to take the weight of a load (N.); **kana_, kandha_** large bundle of reeds etc. carried on the shoulder (A.); **ka_nhe** on the shoulder (Bi.)(CDIAL 13627). **ka~_dhi_** one who gives a shoulder to carry a corpse (S.); **kha~_dhiyo** one who carries a bier (G.); **kha~_dya_** fellow-bearer (esp. of a bier or corpse)(M.)(CDIAL 13648). [cf. **ka_vad.i** pole for carrying burdens (Tu.Ka.Te.)(DEDR 1417).] **ka_maram** shoulder-pole for carrying heavy timber (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex. < **ka_vu + maram**: **ka_vu** sacrifice to inferior deities < **gha_u** (Pkt.); **ka_vu** to carry on the shoulder, as a palanquin, a pole with a weight at each end (**Pur-ana_. 206**)(Ta.lex.)

1710.**Image: gate**: **gan.d.i-ka_vali** the watcher of the wicket of a fort; one who takes tolls at a pass (Ka.lex.)

1714.**Image: space between two mountains; defile**: **kha~_d** space between two things, defile, pass (N.)(CDIAL 13625). **Mountain pass**: **kan.t.i** mountain pass, gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall (Ta.); **kan.d.i, gan.d.i** chink, hole, opening (Ka.); **kan.d.i** mountain pass, narrow passage (Kod..); **gan.d.i, gan.d.ika** hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane (Te.)(DEDR 1176). **Ferryman; toll-colletor**: **gha~_t.ua_l.a** ferryman, toll-collector; **gha~_t.ua_ra_** ferryman (Or.); **ghat.wa_l, ghat.wa_r** wharfinger (H.); **gha_t.oa_l, gha_t.a_l** man in charge of a gha_t. (B.)(CDIAL 4416). **ghat.t.a** ferry (Skt.Pkt.); **ghat.t.i_** small ferry (Skt.); **gha_t.a** ferry, wharf (Or.)(CDIAL 4414). **kad.a** a ferry (Ka.); **kat.t.akad.a** the very end, the very last place or point (Te.)(DEDR 1109). **kam.t.i_** ground near a mountain (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2669). **khan.d.a** hill pasture (Gaw.); **khan** hill (Bshk.); **kha_n, khan.d.** (Tor.); **kha_n** (Mai.); **ka_n** (Chil.Gau.); **kha_n.** (Phal.); **khun., khonn, kho_n.e, kho_n.** mountain (Sh.); **khan** mountain pass (Sh.)(CDIAL 3792). **kan.ava_y** mountain pass, ravine (Ta.); **kan.ava_** mountain, ghat, ravine (Ma.); **kan.ame, kan.ave, kan.ime, kan.ive** narrow pass between two mountains, gap (Ka.); **kan.uve^{n}** the plains (? passes, ravines) to the east of Coorg (Kod..); **kan.ime** defile or pass (Tu.); **kanuma, kanama, kalama** gap, opening, narrow pass between hills, defile (Te.)(DEDR 1163). **khir.** mountain pass, valley (G.); **khi~d.** mountain pass (M.)(CDIAL 3882). **khad.d.** ravine (L.P.); **kha_r.i** creek (N.); **kha_r.i_** creek, inlet (B.H.); **kha_d.** creek (M.); **kha_d.i_** creek, inlet (M.)(CDIAL 3790). **River**: **gad.o_r.** river, stream (WPah.); **gar.-tir** bank of a river (N.)(CDIAL 3981). **khan** hill (Bshk.); **kha_n** (Tor.Mai.); **ka_n** (Chil.Gau.); **khandi** (Par.); **khan.d.** hill (Tor.); **kha_n., khan.** (Phal.); **khun., khonn, kho_ne, kho_n.** (Sh.)(CDIAL 13627). **Ferry, boat**: **kad.apu** a ferry (Tu.); **kat.attu** boat (Ta.); **kad.a** a ferry, ford (Ka.); **kat.avu** beach, landing place, wharf (Ma.)(DEDR 1109). **kat.t.ha_** a small-sized boat (Jain.Skt.) **kishti** a boat (Santali.lex.) **kat.ai-k-ka_l** channel that is far away from a field; **kat.ai-p-po_kku** flood-gate of a tank; land reserved for village purposes; **kat.ai-mat.ai** the last sluice of a tank; the opening of a channel into the last field irrigated by it; land at the far end of the irrigation channel (Ta.lex.) **Ferry; shore**: **kar-na_v** a large ferryboat endowed to carry passengers free of toll (K.)(CDIAL 2780). cf. **kat.attu** boat (Ta.)(DEDR 1109). **karai** shore, bank, ridge of a field, border of a cloth (Ta.); **kara** shore, riverside, land (opp. to sea), coloured border of a cloth (Ma.); shore, bank (Te.); **karum, karun, karrum, karrun, garre** near (?Go.); **karrak** bank, shore, brim, border, edging, near (?Br.)(DEDR 1293). cf. The element, **kar-, kar.-**in **kar-kumma_** turtle; **kar.-kumma_** tortoise. **Wooden sailing craft**: **kad.ouga_r, kad.ouga_ra_** ferryman (Kon.lex.) **kad.a** a ferry, a ford (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.a-ttal** to pass through; to traverse, cross as a river, a country (**Na_lat.i, 398**)(Ta.); **kad.atsu** id. (Te.); **kad.a** id. (Ma.Tu.); **kat.appu** passing over (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tuva. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **kat.al** sea (Ta.); **kad.al** (Ka.Ma.); **kad.ali** (Tu.); **kad.alu** (Tu.); **kat.alo_t.i** mariner, seaman (**Cilap. 2,2, Arum.**); **kat.alar** fishermen, inhabitants of maritime tracts; **kat.avunar** those who conduct, lead or marriage (**Cilap. 5,54**); **kat.an-maram** wooden sailing craft (**Nar-. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **kad.ou, kad.va_** ferry (Kon.lex.) **kad.apa** adv. beyond, across; **kad.apu** to cross; **kad.apu, kad.avu** ferry (Tu.lex.) **kat.attu** boat; **kat.attu (kat.atti-)** to cause to go, drive, transport, pass (as time)(Ta.); **kat.attu** transporting, conveying; **kat.appu** passage, transgression (Ma.); **kar.v- (kar.d-)** to cross (river); **kar.t- (kayt-/kar.ty-)** to make to cross, send off; **kar.v** cattle-path through bushes, ford (Ko.); **kad.- (kad.0-)** to leave, pass, cross; **kar.t- (kar.ty-)** to take across, send (To.); **kad.f** path, entrance to wood (To.); **kad.a** a ferry, ford (Ka.); **kad.a (kad.ap-, kd.and-)** to cross; **kad.at (kad.ati-)** to take across (Kod..); **kad.apuni** to cross, ford; **kad.apa_vuni** to cause to pass, help one to ford a river; **kad.apud.uni** to dispatch, forward, send away; **kad.apu** a ferry; **kad.apelu** that which can be crossed over (Tu.); **kad.acu, gad.acu, gad.ucu** to cross, pass over; **kad.apa, gad.apa** threshold (Te.); **kad.a** (pl. **kad.el**) end, side; **kad.p- (kad.t-)** to cross (Pa.); **karp- (kart-)** to cross (Ga.); **gar.vi- (-t-)** to go beyond the boundary of a village; **na_ (-t-), na_v- (-it-)** to cross (**< *n.a_- < *gn.a_-**)(Kond.a);

gr.a_pa (gr.a_t-) to cross, cross over, ford, pass by; n. act of crossing, fording, passing by; **d.r.a_pa (d.r.a_t-)** to step over, overflow; n. step, sill, threshold (Kui); **gra_ncali** to cross over; **gla'nai** to pass, cross (river); **gn.a'-** to cross; **gn.ap-** to take across (Kuwi); **kat.t.na_** to cross, surpass; **kar.ta'a_na_, kat.ta'a_na_** to take across; pass over (Kur.); **kat.e** to cross, pass; **kat.tre** to pass, spen dtime; help across (Malt.); **xarring** to proceed on foot, make one's way (Br.)(DEDR 1109).

1715.**Image: division of paddy-land; square**: **kanda** a compartment of a house, field, box, trap; a bed in a garden; to divide into compartments by means of partition walls, ridges etc. (Mu.); **khand.ua_** to divide (Skt.); **kanda-kanda** to divide into small compartments or plots; **kanda** the ceremony by which an outcast is purified and re-admitted into the tribe ; **kandi** a contract by which a bullock or buffalo is handed over to somebody who will take care of it and graze it, at the same time using it occasionally for his own work; **kanditen uri, kanditen ker.a** a bullock or buffalo lent under this contract; **khandia** the loan of a bullock or buffalo; **kandia uri, kandia ked.a** a leased bullock or buffalo (Mu.lex.) **kan.d.a** a division of paddy-land, a paddy-field (Tu.); **ke_da_ra** (Skt.Ka.); **gadde, gare** a field, especially paddy-land, a paddy-field (Ka.); **kayai** (Te.); **katini, kayni** (Ta.Ma.); **gaddeka_ne** a multitude of fields, kaida_raka, kaida_rya, gaddegal.a gumpu (Ka.); **gaddeka_ne = gadde tevaru = gadde mad.i = gadde gan.n.a** a ridge or bank dividing rice-fields; **gadde bada = gadde tevaru = gadde badu = gadde bada = gade mad.i** a paddy-field; **gadde-mad.i-ruma_le** a (silken) turban-cloth with squares; **gadde-bayalu** a low-lying plain or open tract containing paddy-fields (Ka.lex.) **Newly reclaimed rice-growing land**: **khan.d.it** land reclaimed for rice cultivation by a ryot at his own expense; **loeya khan.d.it** newly reclaimed rice-growing land (Santali.lex.) **na~wa_ ot khet** newly reclaimed land; **ot do na~wa~entalea** our land is newly reclaimed; **na~wa~** new, fresh, recent; **ot** world, earth, soil, ground, floor of a house; **sebel ot** fertile soil; **ot serma** earth and heaven (Santali.lex.) **Paddy field**: **ga_dega_r, ga_dega_ra_** cultivator; **ga_do, ga_dea_** field (Kon.lex.) cf. **gan.d.u-mad.i** wet or paddy land (Te.); **gad.d.uva-mad.i** id. (Te.inscr.); **gan.d.amu** a paddy field (Te.); **gado** muddy, slushy, slimy (Kui); **gadda_** sediment, alluvium (Kur.); **gad** paddy field (Ko.); **kar..an-i** field, paddyfield, mud (Ta.); mire, ricefield (Ma.); **gan.n.a** a division of paddy-land, a paddy-field (Ka.); **gar..de** inscr.); **garde, gadde** field, esp. paddyfiled (Ka.); **gedde** field (Ka.); **kan.d.o, gan.n.a** id. (Tu.); **gal.de** id. (Bel.); **gedda** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 1355). cf. **karda-, kardat.a-** mud (CDIAL 2867-70). **Image: field**: cf. **gaun.d.a_** field near a village (H.)(CDIAL 4283). **khan.d.** a division, a section, an apartment in a house; **khan.d.ao** to divide, to make into divisions or parterre; **or.akin khan.d.aoa** I will divide my house into apartments; **gan.d.a gut.i** to divide, to make up an account; the system is to put down a pebble, or any other small object, as the name of each person entitled to a share is mentioned. Then a share is placed alongside of each pebble, or whatever is laid down (Santali.lex.) **Image: slice, piece**: **kan.t.am** piece, slice, portion; small ridges between paddy fields which divide the field into plots and embank the water required for the crop (**vayal-varampu**)(Ta.lex.) **Cultivated field**: **khan.d.ar** hole, pit (H.); **kha~r.ar** broken ground, chasm, hole; dilapidated (H.); **khan.d.a_** cultivated field (Pas'.); **khan.d.i_** small cultivated field (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3792). **Land**: **khan.d.a** cultivated field (Pas'.); hill pasture (Gaw.); **khen.** field (Parachi.Iranian); **khan** hill (Bshk.); mountain pass (Sh.)(CDIAL 3792). **Ridges between paddy fields**: **kan.t.am** small ridges between paddy fields; **kan.t.ikai** division of a field (Ta.lex.)[cf. **khan.d.a** (Skt.)] **kha~dhaut.** a division of a large area of cultivated land (**khandha_**) which is again divided into fields (CDIAL 13633). **Large area of aultivated land**: **khandh, khandha_** large area of cultivated land (Or.)(CDIAL 13627). ***skandhavarti** mass circumference (Skt.)(CDIAL 13633). **Royal city**: **skandha-dha_na** a royal city; **skandha-va_ra** a

royal capital, royal residence (Ka.lex.) **kanda_ca_ra** military; the native militia; police (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Land bordering on a mountain**: **ka~_t.he~** arable land near the edge of a hill (M.); **kam.tha** border,ge (Pkt.); **kad.d.ha_** bank (L.); **kan.d.ha_** edge, border (WPah.); bank, shore (P.); **kan.d.hi_** land bordering on a mountain (P.); **ka~_t.h** outskirts of a town; **ka~_t.ha_** near (H.)(CDIAL 2680). **kam.t.i_** space near a village, ground near a mountain, neighbourhood (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2669). **ga_n.** small embanked field within a field to keep water in (L.); cavity containing water on a raised piece of land (M.); mine, hole for keeping water (S.); **gar.-tir** bank of a river (N.)(CDIAL 2851). **kantaram** mountain cave (**Cilap. Pirapan. Co_n.acai. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **kandara** cave, glen (R.); cave, grotto, glen (Pali.); **kam.dara** hole, cave (Pkt.); **ka~dri_** well dug in a river bank into which river water infiltrates (Bi.); **kandura** mountain stream or gorge (Si.)(CDIAL 2724). **Image: narrowest part of a hole**: **kan.t.ha** narrowest part of a hole (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 2680).

1715a. **Fireplace; trench; pit**: **kanda** small trench for fireplace (Kui); trench made as a fireplace during weddings (Kond.a); fire-trench (Pe.); **kanduka, kandaka** ditch, trench (Tu.); **kandakamu** id. (Te.); **kandri** a pit (Malt.)(DEDR 1214). **ka_maram** fireplace for cooking (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_ntu** to burn (Ta.Ma.); to be scorched, charred, reduced to cinder; to shine, give out lustre,. emit rays (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuka_. 37**)(Ta.lex.)

1716.**Paddy field**: **ga_l.u** small field (Kho.); **gad.a** cultivated field (Skt.prob. same as **gad.a** ditch, hole (Pkt.CDIAL 3967); **gar.o** field (Ku.); **garo** terraced field (N.); **ga_ra** cultivated field (Dm.)(CDIAL 3968). **gara_** high bank (A.); **gal.** hole in the game of marbles (M.)(CDIAL 3967). **Island**: **gad.d.e, gan.t.e** island (Ka.); **gad.d.a** island (Te.)(DEDR 1148). **kar..ani** field, paddyfield, mud (Ta.); mire, ricefield (Ma.); **gal.de, kan.d.o, gan.n.a** field (Tu.); **gan.n.a** a division of paddy-land, a paddy field (Ka.); **gar..de** (inscr.), **garde, gadde** field, esp. paddy field (Ka.); **gad.d.uva-mad.i** (inscr.), **gan.d.u-mad.i** wet or paddy land; **gan.d.amu** a paddy field (Te.); **gadda_** sediment, alluvium (Kur.); **gado** muddy, slushy, slimy (Kui); **gedda** field (Kor.); **gad** paddy field (Ko.)(DEDR 1355). **Mud**: **kat.t.i** clod (Ta.); **gat.t.e, get.t.i, get.t.** a lump, clod (Tu.); **kat.t.a** mass, clod (Ma.); **gad.d.a** clod (Te.)[**re_gad.a, re_-gad.i** clay (Te.)(DEDR 820)]; **gad.a** clod (Go.)(DEDR 1148).

1717.**Well, tank**: **ke_n.i** small tank, well, ditch, trench; **kin.ar-u** well (Ta.); **ke_n.i** temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed (Ma.Ka.); a mine (Ma.); **kin.aru** well (Ma.)(DEDR 1998). **Stone-faced tank**: **ko_ne_ri** a faced tank with steps on all sides (Ta.); **ko_ne_ru** a square tank or pond with steps constructed on all sides (Te.)(DEDR 2215). **Mine**: **a_khe_t.a** a mine, cavern (Skt.lex.) **a_khara** hole or lair of an animal (RV.); **a_khar, a_kar** id. (H.)(CDIAL 1034). **ka_n.t.ai** cave, cavern; dwelling of a sage, hermitage; **kan.t.ar-ai** cavern in a rock (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kha_ni** mine (Skt.N.); quantity (A.); **kha_n.i_** mine (Pkt.P.); mine, source (G.M.); **kha_n** mine (K.); mine, quarry, abundance (H.); cavity in oil or sugar mill; **mat.i-kha_n** clay pit (Bi.); **kha_n.i** mine, quarry, water in a pit (S.); **kha_n.** mine (L.Ku.); mine, source (M.); **kha_ni_** mine (B.); **kha_n^{i}** mine (Bhoj.Aw.); **kha_n.^{i}** mine, source (G.); **kani** cave, cell (OSi.); **ken** cave, hollow in cliff (Kho.); **ke_n.** (Phal.); **kha_naka** in: **mu_la-kha_naka** digger of roots (Mn.)(CDIAL 3873). **kha_nya** anything being dug out (Pa_n..); **khanya** coming from excavations (TS.); **khan.n.a** fit for diggin; ditch (Pkt.); **kha_na_** pit, pond, ravine (B.)(CDIAL 3874). **Dug**: **kha_nya** anything being dug out (Pa_n..); **khanya** coming from excavations (TS.); **khan.n.a** fit for digging; n. ditch (Pkt.); **kha_na_** pit, pond, ravine (B.)(CDIAL 3874). cf. **kun.d.a** pit, well, spring (Skt.)(DEDR 1669). **kha_ni** digging instrument; mine (Skt.); **kha_n.i_** mine (Pkt.); **xani, xanig, xaning** well

(Gypsy); **kha_n** mine (K.H.); quarry, abundance (H.); **mat.i-kha_n** clay pit (Bi.); **kha_n^{i}** mine (Bhoj.Aw.); **kha_n.** mine (L.Ku.); id. (G.M.); **kha_n.i_** mine (P.); **kha_ni_** (B.); **kha_ni** (N.); quantity (A.); **kha_n.^{i}** mine source (G.); **kha_n.i_** mine source (G.M.); **kani** cave, cell (OSi.); **ken** cave, hollow in cliff (Kho.); **ke_n.** (Phal.)(CDIAL 3873). **khana** digging (AV.); **khan** hole, hollow made in grain, breach in a river bank (K.); **khan.** digging (Ku.); **khan-jot** tillage(N.)(CDIAL 3810). **khanati** digs (RV.Pali); **khan.ai** (Pkt.); **khan** to dig (Pas'.); **konyo_nu** to dig (Sh.); **khanun** (K.); **khan.an.u** (S.); **khan.n.o** (Ku.); **khana_** (B.); **khannu** (N.); **khanna_** to dig, scrape (H.); **khan.vu~** to dig (G.); **khan.n.e~** (M.); **khan.u_ka** (Konkan.i); **khun.n.a_** to dig, carve, cut (P.); **kha_ne_ti** causes to be dug (Pali); **kheneik, kaneik** to dig (Kho.); **kha_nia** (Pkt.); **kha_niba** (A.); **kha_n.n.e~** (M.); **kaninava_,** pret. **kanna_** (Si.); **khanapita, kha_na_pita** (As'.); **khan.avide** (NiDoc.); **khana_iba** (A.); **kan.avaya** absol. (OSi.); **kanar** plucks, tears (Gypsy); **ka_na_r** strips (Gypsy); **xan, xand,** pret. **xanlo** to dig (Gypsy); **kha~_dn.e~** to dig (M.)(CDIAL 3811). **khanana** act of digging (Skt.); **khan.ana** (Pali.Pkt.); **kan.anu** (OSi.); **khanana_wun** to cause to be dug (K.)(CDIAL 3812). **khani** digging up (AV.VarBr.S.); mine (A.); **khan.i** mine (Pkt.); large pit for storing paddy (Or.); **khan.a_** large and deep pit, trench (Or.); **khan** mine (H.); **khani_** pit in which husked rice or other grain is kept (H.); **khan.** mine, quarry (M.); **kheni** pit (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3813).

1687a. **Spade**: **khanta_** long-handled spade (B.); **khanitra** digging tool (RV.); **khanitti_** (Pali); **khan.itta** (Pkt.); **khanti** spud (N.A.); **khunti** long-handled spud (B.); **khan.ata_, khan.ati_, khan.anta_, khan.anti_** narrow spade (Or.); **khanti_** pointed iron instrument for tapping well-spring (Bi.); spud (H.); **khan.te~** instrument for digging holes (M.); **khan^{a}ti_** hoe (Mth.); **khanta_** digging instrument (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 3814). **kan.icci** battle-axe, hatchet (Ma.); **kan.si** spade (Kond.a)(DEDR 1166). **kan-n-am** hole made by burglars in a house-wall, theft, burglary (Ta.); **kannam** perforation of a wall by thieves (Ma.); **kanna** hole made by burglars in a housewall, chink (Ka.); hole (Tu.); **kannamu** hole, bore, orifice, hole made by a burglar in a wall (Te.); **kannomi** a hole (Kuwi)(DEDR 1412).

1749.**Three-cornered file for sharpening saws**: **kana~hi~** three-cornered file for sharpening saws (S.); **ka_nas** file, saw (G.M.); **ka_nasn.e~** to file (M.); **kannasi_** file (CDIAL 2731).

1680.**To scrape, to shear**: **ka_nt** scrape e.g. a coconut; **ka_ntol.i, ka_ntl.i** white kernel of a coconut; **ka_ntnem.** a kind of tool for scraping cocoanuts (Kon.lex.) **kantati** (Pali); **kam.tai** cuts (Pkt.); **kr.ntati** cuts (RV.); **kun.d.n.o~** to clip, shear (WPah.); **ka_ntu_ka** to scrape a coconut (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3433). **Coir**: **ka_ti** coir, cord made of it (Ka.); **katta** coconut fibre (Ka.); coir, fibres of the coconut used to make rope with (Tu.); **ka_th(y)a_** id. (M.)(DEDR 1446).

1691.**Image: pot, water**: **ka_n.t.am < ka_n.d.a** water; sacred water (**Kalla_. 49,16**); **ka_n.t.akam** [prob. **karan.d.aka**] pot with a spout, ewer (**Pin. Cu_t.a.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_n.d.a_ya** a large vessel for boiling (Tu.lex.)

1692.**Image: rim of a vessel**: **kan.d.u** the rim of a vessel; the foot of any vase-shaped vessel; an offset in the wall of a well; an offset (or set-off) at the foot of a wall; a flight of stairs leading down to the water of a well; **kat.t.u** a band, a tie; the tire of a wheel; **kan.t.ha** the neck (of a vessel) (Ka.lex.)

1667.**Image: brim of a vessel**: **ka_nt., ka_nt.a_** brim of a vessel; **ka_nt. pariya_nt** up to the brim; **ka_nt., ka_nt.i** basket (Kon.lex.) **Image: rim of a vessel**: **ka_tu** projection in the rim of a

vessel serving as a handle; ear of a jar (Ta.lex.) **ka_tu** handle of vessel (Ma.)(DEDR 1448). **ka_tu-k-kar--cat.t.i** eared vessel made of soap-stone; **ka_tu-k-kin.n.am** vessel with projections in the rim for lifting; **ka_tu-p-pa_n-ai** vessel with projections in the rim serving as handle (Ta.lex.) cf. **karrak** bank, brim, border, edging, near (?Br.)(DEDR 1293). **Image: part of back**: cf. **kar..uttu** neck, throat (Ta.)(DEDR 1366). **Image: throat**: **gan.t.alu, gan.t.al, gan.t.ala, gan.t.lu** the throat; **gan.t.lu cut.ige** a particular swelling of the uvula (Ka.lex.) cf. **kan.t.ha** neck (Skt.)(CDIAL 2680). **kandhara** head-bearer: the neck; **kandhare** the neck; **kandha** the neck (Ka.lex.) **Image: upper side of neck; ring on body**: **ke_ta_ri** upper side of a horse's neck (**Kalit. 96, Urai**.); a whorl or ring of hair on a horse's body (**Acuvaca_. 149**)(Ta.lex.) **Neck-like elevation**: **ka_t.i** neck, nape of the neck (cf. **gha_t.ika_**)(**Poruna. 115**); neck-like elevation on the floor for placing big pots (**Perumpa_n.. 57, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: nape of the neck; clasp**: **kia_d.ia_** upper part of neck; **kiya_d.iya_** upper part of ear (Pkt.); **kia_r.i_** nape of neck (L.); back of the head, the hair on it (S.); nape of neck, back of head, jaw; adv. behind (P.); back of neck (WPah.); **kiri_k** back of neck (Wg.); **kaker.ik** throat (Ash.); **kr.ka_t.ika_** joint of neck (Sus'r.); **kr.ka_t.a** (AV.)(CDIAL 3419). **gri_va** nape of neck (RV.); **gi_va_** neck (Pali.Pkt.); **giri_w** collar; **gre_w-at.i_** collar-bone (Wg.); **grek** neck (Kt.); **gi_k** (Pr.); **gra~_** neck, throat (Kal.); **gri_** dewlap (of bull), collar (of coat); **gri_** neck (Sh.); **gi_va** throat (OB.); **gi_ma** (MB.); **gi_m** neck (Mth.); **gi_va, gi_u** neck, throat (OAw.); **gi_w, gi~_w** (OH.); **gri_v** (G.); **giva** (Si.); **gri** narrow pass (Kho.)(CDIAL 4387). **giya_** voice (Kuwi); **gi_ra** voice (Kui); **gi_ya, gi_ta, gi_ga** word, syllable, pl. **gi_anga** (Kuwi)(DEDR 1615). **kayil** clasp of a necklace; **kayir-kat.ai** curved extremity of a hook (**Man.i. 3,135**)(Ta.lex.) **kayil** nape of the neck (**Cu_l.a_. Cuyam. 112**)(Ta.lex.) **kekki, kekkilu** neck, throat (Tu.); **kekki, gekkili** neck (Kor.)(DEDR 1253). **or.**^{i} hinder part of the neck (G.)(CDIAL 2147). **ko_kkey** neck (Ta.); **kuci** nape of neck (Ma.); **kun:ke** nape of neck, shoulder; **gon:ke** throat; **go_n., go_r..** neck (Ka.); **kon:kulu** the bones on either side of the nape of the neck (Te.); **gur.unga** neck (Nk.); **gur.n-ga_** oesophagus; **gur.nga** throat, Adasm's apple; **gur.nga_** neck, throat; **gur.una** Adam's apple; **gur.na_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1645). **kor.okla** the Adam's apple (Kond.a); **go_renji** id. (Kui); **gr.okla_** id. (Kuwi); **gr.okla** throat (Kuwi)(DEDR 2150). cf. **kokl-** to cough (Pa.); **ko_kli** a cough (Pa.); **khokla, khoki_** id. (Go.); **kho_kla_, kho_kli_** id. (Go.); **kok- (-t-)** to cough; **koki** a cough, phlegm (Kond.a); **krok- (-t-)** to cough (Pe.); **kruk- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **go_khali** id. (Kuwi); **go_ki** cough; **goghnai** to cough; **goghi** cough; **gok-** to cough; **goki** a cough (Kuwi)(DEDR 2127). **khokkhai** barks (of a monkey); **khokkha_** monkey's bark (Pkt.); **khoknu** to cough; **khoki** (N.); **khuka_** (B.); **kho~khna_, kho~khi_** (H.); **khokhlo** (G.); **khokn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 3926). **Image: throat, neck**: **ghe~t.** throat, neck (H.); **ghe~t.uwa_** neck (Aw.)(CDIAL 4513). **Image: neck**: **gicci_** neck (L.)(CDIAL 4154). **ghicro** nape of neck (N.); **ghi_c** lower or front part of neck (H.); **ghi~_c** neck (Aw.H.); **ghi~c** (H.); **ghe~_cu** neck (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 4472). **xe_s^{e}r (xesr-)** neck, shoulders (Kur.); **qasru** neck (Malt.)(DEDR 1996). **ghan.d.i_** adam's apple; soft palate (L.); **ghan.d., ghan.d.i_** adam's apple (P.); **gha~_t.i_** throat, adam's apple, uvula, soft palate (H.); throat (N.); throat, adam's apple, larynx (M.); **gha~_t.o** throat (G.); **gha~_t.i_** adam's apple (G.)(CDIAL 4420). **Throat, neck**: **khan.t.i** throat (Gaw.Sv.); **kadhli_** neck-strap (L.); **ka_n**^{i} neck (Ku.); **kan.t.ha_** throat (Or.); **kan.t.ha-** neck (Skt.Pali); **kam.t.ha** neck (Pkt.); **kand** throat (Gypsy); **ka~t.he~** neck (M.); **kat.a** throat, mouth (Si.)(CDIAL 2680). [R.L.Turner notes: Mayrhofer EWA i 146 accepts connexion with Drav. (T.Burrow BSOAS xi 133) but considers both IA. and Drav. forms to have originated in Mun.d.a (Kuiper PMWS 29). This is supported by the many forms with a varying degree of phonet. similarity not referable to a common IA. original...] **gan.t.lu** throat (Te.Ka.); **gad.li** neck (Ga.); **kar.tl** id. (Ko.); id., hollow in the nape of the neck (Kond.a); back of neck (Kuwi); **kan.t.elu** neck, throat (Tu.); **kattu** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1366). **gan.t.ala, gan.t.alu** throat (Ka.); **kar..uttu** id. (Ta.); neck (of man, animal, plant, vessel,

etc.)(Ma.); **kar.tl** neck (Ko.)(DEDR 1366). **Neckrope; fibre**: **kan.n.i** rope, cord, neckrope (Ka.); fibre (?Tu.); wreath, garland, neckrope for bullock, rope (Ta.); **kayn.** yoke-rope for bullock (Ko.); **kanne-ta_d.u** neck-rope (of calves, oxen)(Te.); **kane** a rope used to fasten cattle (Kond.a)(DEDR 1184). **Necklace**: **kan.t.hla_, kat.hla_** gold or silver necklace worn as an amulet against evil (H.); **kan.d.hli_** necklace (P.); **ka_m.t.ha_** id. (OM.); **kan.t.hi** one-stringed necklace, horse's halter (Or.); **kan.t.ha_** gold necklace (H.); **ka~_t.hi_** ring round the neck (of bird, snake, etc.)(B.); **kan.d.hi_** necklace (S.P.)(CDIAL 2681). **Neck jewel**: **kat.amina** neck-jewel (Si.); **kan.t.haman.i** jewel worn on neck (Skt.)(CDIAL 2682). **Neck; back of neck; shoulder**: **skandha** shoulder, upper part of back (AV.); **khandha** shoulder, back (Pali); **kham.dha, kam.dha** shoulder, wall (Pkt.); **xa_nd, kandi_, ko_n** (obl. **ka_nda**) shoulder (Pas'.); **kandam** my shoulder (Shum.); **kandik** shoulder (Gaw.); **ka_n** (with rising tone) shoulder, upper part of back (Bshk.Phal.); **kan** shoulder (Tor.Phal.); **kandike** (Sv.); **kandhu** neck, back of neck (S.); **kandho** back of neck, edge (S.); **kannha_, kandha_** shoulder (P.); **ka_n^{i}** neck (Ku.); **ka~_d** shoulder (Ku.); shoulder, back (N.); **ka~_dh** id. (N.); shoulder (B.Aw.H.M.); back of neck (M.); **ka~_dho, ka_no** shoulder (Ku.); **ka_ndh, ka_n** shoulder (A.); **ka~_dha_** shoulder (Or.H.M.); back of neck (M.); **ka_ndha** shoulder (Or.); **ka_nh** shoulder (Mth.Bhoj.); **kanha_** shoulder (Mth.); **kha~_dh^{i}, ka~_dh^{i}** shoulder (G.); **kha_ndhu** shoulder (Konkan.i); **kanda** shoulder (Si.); with metath.: **nakh, nakhas** shoulder (K.)(CDIAL 13627). **kandhara** neck (Ya_j.); **kandamu** neck (Te.); **kam.dhara_** (Pkt.); **ka_ndhara** shoulder (OMth.); **ka_nhar** the wooden washer on inner end of the board on which the driver sits at an oil-press, shaped like a neck or shoulder (H.)(CDIAL 2730). **Image: neck**: **kantaram < kam.-dhara** neck (**Ja_n-a_. 9,10**)(Ta.lex.) **kanha_r.a_** shoulder (L.); **kanhe_r.a_** (P.); **kha~_da_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 13630). **kha_nvat.a_** shoulder (M.)(CDIAL 13631). **ka~dha_war, kanha_war** the red loin-cloth laid on bridegroom's shoulder in the marriage ceremony (Bi.); **ka~dha_war** that part of the yoke which rests on the bullock's neck, a cloth worn over the shoulders (H.)(CDIAL 13634). **Back**: **kan.d., kan.d.i_** back (L.); **kan.d.** back, pubes (P.); **pit.t.i-kan.t.aka** bone of the spine (Pali); **kanro** penis (Gypsy); **mar-kan.d.e_** back (of the body)(Tir.); **kan.d.o** back (S.); **kan.d., kan.d.a_** backbone (L.); **kan.t.** syphilis (WPah.); **kan.d.o** buttock, rump, anus (N.); **kan.d.eulo** small of the back (N.); **ka~_t.** clitoris (B.); **kan.t.i** handle of a plough (Or.); **ka~_t.a_** spine (H.); **ka~_t.o** (G.); **ka~_t.a_** (M.); **t.a-kat.uva** bone; **pit.a-kat.uva** backbone (Si.); **kam.d.a** backbone (Pkt.); **karam.d.a** bone shaped like a bamboo; **karam.d.uya** backbone (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2670). **Image: nape of neck**: **ka_t.i** neck, nape of neck; neck-like elevation on the floor for placing pots (Ta.lex.) **Nape of neck**: **gha_t.a_** nape of neck (Sus'r.Pali); **gha_t.** nape of neck (H.); **ga_r.a** neck (Psht.); **gardan** (Pers.); **gwo_r.a** neck, bank of river (Psht.); **gha_d.a** lower part of the skull (Pkt.); **ger.u_k, gur.ik** throat (Ash.); **gerk** (Kt.); **gek, gex** (Pr.); **gu** (Dm.); **gha_r** nape of neck (A.); **gha_r.** neck (B.); back of neck (Mth.); nape of neck (H.); **gha_r.a** neck (Or.); **gela** neck, throat (Si.)(CDIAL 4459). cf. **gart** (Iranian); **gardan** (Persian): the semantic development in Pushto **gwo_r.a** 'neck, bank of river' suggests possible connection with **ghat.t.a**] **gala** throat, dewlap (Pali); throat, neck (Pkt.); **gal.** id. (L.); **gal.a** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 4070). **Image: neck**: **ga_t.o** nape of neck (S.); **gha_t.a_** neck (Skt.); **ga_t.t.a_** neck, throat (L.); **ga_t.a_** nape of neck (L.); **ga_t.t.a_** neck, throat (P.); **ga_t.ru** throat (S.)(CDIAL 4113). **s.ot.u** throat, neck; **s.o_t.o** neck; **s.ut.e, s.t.i** neck or throat (Sh.); **hot.^{u}** throat (K.)(CDIAL 12675). **Image: short hair at the nape of the neck**: **kocu** mane of animals (Ma.); **gusa** short hair at the nape of the neck (Kui)(DEDR 1639). **Image: nape of neck**: **cuval** mane, nape of the neck (Ta.)(DEDR 2696). **Neck**: **kuttige** throat, neck, throat and neck (Ka.); **kutika, kutuka** throat (Te.); **kuttika, kuttuka** throat, gullet, voice, tone (Te.); **gontu, gontuka** throat, voice, tone (Te.); **kutka** throat (Nk.); **kundu go_lu** nape of the neck (Pa.); **gotika** throat; **kutu** neck (Kond.a); **kuta**, in: **kuta aspond.** hiccough (Pe.); **kuta ahpond.** id. (Mand..); **kuta**, in: **kuta ve'uri** id.

(Kuwi)(DEDR 1718). **guti** mouth (Kui.Kuwi); **gu_ti** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1708). **Cheek**: **gan.d.a** cheek (VarBr.S.Pali); **gam.d.a** (Pkt.); **ainc-gnik** eyelid (Pas'.); **e_c-ga_n.d.uk** (Kal.); **gond.^{u}** jaw (K.); **gan.d.** cheek (M.); **gad.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 3999). **kan-n-am** cheek, ear (Ta.); **kannam** cheek, jaw (Ma.); **kanna** the upper cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 1413). **galla** cheek (SkandaP.Pkt.); **ga_li** (Gypsy); **gal, gol^{u}** lower part of cheek (K.); **galu** cheek (S.); **galo** part of throat below jaws (S.); **gali_** leather strap through which stitches pass connecting upper and side pieces of leather in a shoe (S.); **galh, gal, gallh**, pl. **gallha_, gallhi_** cheek (L.); **gallh** (P.); **ga_l** (Ku.A.B.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.H.G.M.); **ga_lo** (N.); **ga_la** (Or.); **ga_lu** (OAw.); **ga_li** gills of fish (Or.)(CDIAL 4089). **galya_** multitude of throats (Skt.); **gal** throat, windpipe, neck (K.); **ga_li_** feeding channel of handmill (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 4088). **galhor.i_, galhor.a_, galaur.o** cheek (WPah.)(CDIAL 4090). **gelro~**, pl. **gelru** tonsil (WPah.)(CDIAL 4091). **galur^{u}** a partic. disease involving swelling of jowl or lower cheek (K.)(CDIAL 4092). **Throat; neck**: **gala** throat, neck (MBh.Pkt.); throat, dewlap (Pali); **galaka** throat, neck (VarBr.S.); throat (Pali); **galaa** throat, neck (Pkt.); **gal** throat (Wg.WPah.A.H.); neck (L.P.H.); **gala-s'u~_t.i** back of the tongue (Gaw.); **gol^{u}** mouth, entrance (K.); **galo** neck (K.); **garo** neck; **galo** throat (S.); **gal.** neck (L.); throat (WPah.); **gala_** throat, neck (P.); **galo, gaw** (Ku.); **galo** (N.); **gala_-gali** falling on each other's neck (N.); **gal** prow of boat; **gala_** throat (B.); **gal.a, gal.a_** throat, neck (Or.); **gar, gara_** neck (Mth.); **gar** throat (Bhoj.); **gala_** throat (Bhoj.); **gala** (OAw.); **gal.o** (Marw.Konkan.i); **gal.u~** (G.); **gal.a_** (M.); **gala** throat, neck (Si.); **gr** neck (Kal.); **gol.** front of neck, throat (Kal.)(CDIAL 4070). **galakambala** dewlap (Skt.); **galma_, galma~_** dewlap of cattle (L.)(CDIAL 4071). **gira_ho** neck rope of an animal (S.); **gala_si** (B.); **gal.a_si** (Or.); **gala_si_** (H.)(CDIAL 4072). **garur.a** necklace (Gaw.)(CDIAL 4073). **gala_va~_** neck halter for cattle (L.); **galva~_, galma_** nape of a tunic (P.); **gla~_** neck rope for cattle (WPah.); **gayo_** (Ku.); **gara~_w** (H.); **gala_va_n.** neck halter for cattle (P.); **gara_wan** (H.)(CDIAL 4076). **galava_t.aka** bottom of the throat (Pali); **galavalu** back part of neck (Si.)(CDIAL 4077). **galabandha** neck-rope (Skt.); **garmand** neck-rope holding saddle on camel (L.); **garau~dha_** horse's or bullock's halter; **galaudhi_** piece of cloth worn under chin and over the head (Bi.)(CDIAL 4079). **garau~dhan** horse's halter (Bi.); **galvi_n.** slit for neck (in clothes)(L.)(CDIAL 4081). **galastana** nipple-like protuberance on neck; **aja_-galastana** fleshy protuberance on goat's neck; **galastani_, gale_stani_** she-goat (Skt.); **galathna_** fleshy protuberance on goat's neck (H.)(CDIAL 4082). **galaugha** tumour in throat (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4086). **galahasta** seizing by the throat (Skt.); **galahastayati** seizes by the throat (Skt.); **galahatthia** driven out by the neck; **galatthai** throws, drives out (Pkt.); **gal.athiba_** to push by the neck (Or.); **galatthalla** seizing by the neck (Pkt.); **gal.atha_** throttling (Or.)(CDIAL 4083). **garo_r** gullet (Bshk.); **gare_r.** throat (Tor.); **garu_r.i** (Phal.)(CDIAL 4078). **garda** crying; **galda, galda_** speech (Naigh.); **godi_** abuse (Tir.)(CDIAL 4052). **gilili** tittering; **gilli, gilla_** mockery (N.); **gillo, gilla_** ridicule (G.)(CDIAL 4165). **galaugha** tumour in throat (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4070). **gara** swallowing (Pa_n..); **gara_** act of swallowing (Si.)(CDIAL 4034). **girai** says (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4160a). **gil** goitre (WPah.); **gilht., gilht.a_, gilht.i_** hard lump in flesh; **gillhar., gillar** goitre (P.); **gilhr.a_** one suffering therefrom; **gilra_** (P.)(CDIAL 4166). **gi_rn.a** swallowed (RV.); **gi_tho** pp. of **gihan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 4169). **gilana** swalowing (Bhpr.Pali); **gilan.a** (Pkt.); **gilan** mouth (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4164). **gi~_ta** swallowing, a swallow (Si.)(CDIAL 4170). **gad.u** excrescence on neck, goitre, hump on back (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.); **gal.a** boil, swelling (Pali); **gar.hu** boil, abscess (S.); **gar.** (L.P.); **gar.u** swelling of any gland, goitre, hump on back (B.Or.); **gal.u~_** boil (M.); **gir.** goitre; **gil** (WPah.); **girkho** swollen gland (N.)(CDIAL 3977). **gad.ula** humpbacked (S.ad.vBr.); **gad.ura** (Skt.); **gan.d.ula** (Skt.); **guru_l.i** goitre, goitrous (Kho.); **gad.^{o}r^{u}** goitrous (K.); **gad.ur^{u}** goitre (K.); **gar.ul.a, gar.ura** humpbacked (Pali); **gad.ula** (Si.)(CDIAL 3978).

1659.**Arrow**: **ka_ni_** top-most of the reed Sara, reed pen, stalk, straw, porcupine's quill (S.); pen, small spear (L.); arrow (P.); **ka_n** arrow (WPah.); **ka_nu** arrow (S.); **ka_no** reed (S.); **ka~_r.o** rafter (N.); **ka_na_** stalk of the reed Sara (L.); **Reed in a weaver's warp**: **ka_nna_** the reed saccharum munja, reed in a weaver's warp (P.); **ka~_r.a_** stem of munja grass used for thatching (Bi.); **ka~_r.** stack of stalks of large millet (Mth.)(CDIAL 3023). **kha_nd.i, kha_nd.ye** stalk (of a tree); **kha_ndi, kha_ndye** a small branch (Kon.lex.) **Caste of arrow-makers**: **kana_r** bamboo-goad for young elephants (Mth.)(CDIAL 3025). **kan.** arrow (Ash.); **ka_n.** (Kt.Wg.); **kra~_** (Wg.); **ke~** (Pr.); **ka_n** (Dm.); **ka_n.d., ka_n., ko_n., ko~_, ka~_r.** arrow (Pas'.); **ko~_r, ko~_** arrow (Shum.); **ka_'n** arrow (Bshk.); **kan** (Tor.); **ka~_r.a** (Sv.); **ko_n.** (Phal.); **ko_n** (Sh.D..); pl. **ka_na** (D..); **ka_nu** arrow (S.); **ka_ni_** arrow (P.); **ka_n**, **ka~_d.** (WPah.); **ka_r.** (N.B.Or.); **ka~_r** (A.); **ka~_d.i_** (G.); **kad.aya** (Si.)(CDIAL 3023); **gan.d.a** of plant (Skt.)(CDIAL 3998). **kane_ra_** mat-maker (L.); **ka~d.era_** a caste of bow- and arrow-makers (H.)(CDIAL 3024). **ka_n.d.i_ra** armed with arrows (Pa_n..); archer (Skt.); **kani_ra_** a caste (usu. of arrow-makers)(H.)(CDIAL 3026). **Image: arrow; spear; handle**: **kan.ai** arrow, wooden handle (of a hoe, a pickaxe, or other tool), curved pole of a palanquin (Ta.); **kan.e, kan.a, gan.a** stick, arrow (Ka.); **kan.a** small stick, shaft, hilt, handle, arrow, small bamboo branch (Ma.); **kan.icci** battle-axe, hatchet (Ma.); **kan.e** a slender bamboo branch, quill of a porcupine (Tu.); **gan.e** pole, staff, arrow (Tu.); **kan.i_** arrow (Go.)(DEDR 1166). **kan.ayam** spear, club (Ma.); **kan.aya** a kind of spear or lance (Pali.Skt.)(DEDR 1166).

1718.**Valley**: **kha~d.i** edge of a deep pit (Or.); **ka_d = khad.** valley (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3790). **Low ground; pit, valley**: **kan.** place, site (Ta.Ka.)(DEDR 1161). **Underground grain pit; boundary ditch; plot of ground**: **kha_dh, kha_dha_** underground grain pit (Mth.); **kha_wa_** trench (N.); **kha_wai** id. (A.); **kha_wa~_** boundary ditch (Bi.); **kha_w** manure (H.); **kha~_wa** boundary ditch (H.); **kha_yal** plot of ground (N.); **kha_ta** dug up (RV.); ditch, pond (S'Br.); dug (Pali); **kha_a** dug; n. ditch, bank (Pkt.); **kha_va_** salt mine (L.P.); **kha_i, kha_ia_** ditch, rampart (Pkt.); **kha_hi_** ditch (S.); **kha_i_** ditch (L.P.WPah.Ku.); id. (B.Or.Bi.Bhoj.); id. (H.G.M.); **kha_i** (N.Mth.); **kha~_i_** (H.); **kha_d** grain pit, manure pit (Bi.); **khaddha_**, **kaddhi_, kha_dh**^{i} pit, ditch (Mth.)(CDIAL 3862). **ka_yal** backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream, salt-panbs (Ta.); backwater, lagoon (Ma.)(DEDR 1463). cf. **ka~_wa_ jonnalu** a type of (?black) millet [?perh. grown in boundary ditches](Te.lex.) cf. **ka_val.a** darkness (Ka.); **ka_hura_** (M.); **ka_viri, ka_vure** black vapour; anything that appears like smoke (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: calcination**: **ka_t.ai-p-put.am** a measure determining the strength of fire in the calcination or reduction of metals with a single dried dung cake (Ta.lex.) **Trench; moat**: **ka_t.i < gha_t.i_** (U.) trench of a fort; a fireplace in the form of a long ditch (Ta.lex.) **gar.a** ditch, moat (Or.); **gar.u** dike (Pas'.); **go_l.** small dry ravine (Kho.); **gar.** hole in a husking machine (B.); **gal.** hole in the game of marbles (M.); **gad.a** ditch (Skt.)(CDIAL 3967). cf. **gal.p-** to dig (Tu.); **garpu** to dig (Ka.)(DEDR 1223). **Manger**: **ka_t.i** manger; trench of a fort (**akar..i**); a fireplace in the form of a long ditch; < **gha_t.i_** (U.); **ka_t.i-y-at.uppu** a fireplace in the form of a long ditch used for cooking on a large scale (Ta.lex.) **Bank; shore**: **ko_t.t.akam** shore, bank (**Cilap. 11,71**); pit, ditch (**Cilap. 11,71,Urai**); deep tank (**Ci_vaka. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **Hole**: **gad.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **gar.-tir** bank of a river (N.); **ga_ra_** deep hole (A.); **ga_r.** hollow, pit (B.); **ga_r.a_** hollow, pit (B.); hole (H.); **ga_r.a** hole, cave (Or.); **ga_r.ia_** pond (Or.); **gara_d., gara_d.o** pit, ditch (G.); **gad.aya** ditch (Si.); **gid.i** hole in the ground for fire during Muharram (S.)--X **kha_ni**: **ga_n** underground room (K.); **ga_n.** mine, hole for keeping water (S.); small embanked field within a field to keep water in (L.); mine, cellar (G.); cavity containing water on a raised piece of land (M.)(CDIAL 3981). **kan.d.y** small elevation of land (Ko.)(DEDR 1176). **kha_r.al** pit, ditch (B.); **kha_d.a_** hole (M.); **kha_r.o** hole

(G.)(CDIAL 3860). **kha_t** ditch, well (H.); pit, pond (B.); **kha_ta_** artificial pond (Or.); hole, gutter, grain pit, notch (on beam and yoke of plough)(Bi.); grain pit (H.)(CDIAL 3863). **ka_r** to dig (Go.); id., make a pit, dig out (Kond.a); to dig (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **ka_rpa** to dig up; n. act of digging up (Kuwi)(DEDR 1467). **ka_ra_** prison (Skt.Pali.Pkt.) (CDIAL 3062). cf. **kha_d** grain pit, manure pit (Bi.); underground grain pit (Mth.); **kha_dh^{i}** pit, ditch (Mth.); **khay** low ground near a stream liable to be flooded (K.); **kha_wa_** boundary ditch (H.)(CDIAL 3862). **kha_tta_** grain pit (P.); **khatta** grain pit, boundary ditch (Bi.); **kha_t** pit, pond (B.); **khat.va_** excavated pond (L.)(CDIAL 3863).[cf. **khad.d.a_** hole, mine, cave (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3790)]. **Ditch, trench**: **akar..** to excavate, dig out (Ta.); **agaru, agalu** ditch, trench, moat (Tu.); **agad.ta** id. (Te.); **agul** to dig (Kol.); **agul-/agl-** id. (Nk.); **agulmur** digging (Nk.); **ad.g-, ar.g-** to dig (Ga.); **arxna_** id. (?Kur.); **arge** id. (?Malt.); **agar.. (agar..d-), agur.. (agur..d-)** to dig (Ka.); **agar..** what has been dug (Ka.); **agar..te** digging, pit, ditch (Ka.)(DEDR 11). **akattuvan:kol.** to dig for laying foundation; (**te_var tan:kat. ko_yvur-u ko_yi lakattuvan:kol.ka** : **Vita_n-.Nalvin-ai**.12)(Probably < **akar..**)(Ta.lex.) **aga_ra** house (Skt.); **a_ga_ra** (Mn.Pa.Pkt.)(CDIAL 52). **agyaga_ra** house in which fire is kept (Pa.); **agnyaga_ra** a house for keeping the sacred fire (S'Br.); **agiya_ri_** small fire-temple (G.); **agya_ri_, ageri_** pit or house in which fire-worshippers keep their fire (M.)(CDIAL 67). **Hole**: **gad.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **ga_r.i** piercing (Mth.); **ga_r., ga_r.a_** hollow, pit (B.); **ga_ra_** deep hole (A.); **ga_r.a** hole, cave (Or.); **ga_r.ia_** pond (Or.); **ga_r.a_** hole (H.); **gara_d.** pit, ditch (G.)(CDIAL 3981). **kar.ak** hole (Br.)(CDIAL 2851). **xar** hole (Gypsy); **khar.-har** hole (H.); **kha_r.o** hole (Marw.); **kha_d.** hole (M.); **kha_r.** pit (Ku.); **kha_r.al** pit, ditch (B.); **kha_r.i_** hole (G.)(CDIAL 3860); **khad.d.a_** hole, mine, cave (Pkt.); **ka_d** valley (Bshk.); **khod.** pit (K.); **khad.d.** pit, cavern, ravine (L.); **khad.a** pit (S.)(CDIAL 3790). **karta, ka_t.a** hole (RV.)(CDIAL 2851). **karta** hole (RV.); **ka_t.a** hole (RV.) ; **kad.d.a** pitfall for elephants (Ka.); **kar.ak** hole (Br.)(CDIAL 2851). **garta** hole, cave, grave (S'Br.); **gatta, gatta_** hole, pit (Pkt.); **ga~_t** hole in the earth (A.); **ga_ti** hole (OB.); **ga_ta** hole, grave, wild beast's den (Or.); **ui-ga_ta** white ant's nest (Or.); **getle_u** small hole (WPah.)(CDIAL 4050). **khar.-har, khar.-hal** hole (H.); **kha_r.o** hole (Marw.); **xar** hole (Gypsy); **khad.d.a_** hole (Pkt.); **khad.d.aga** one who digs a hole; **khad.d.o_laya** hole (Pkt.); **ka_d** valley (Bshk.); **khod.** pit; **khd.^{u}** small pit (K.); **khad.d.** pit, ravine (P.); **khad.d.i_** hole for a weaver's feet (P.); **khad.d.** (Ku.); **khad.** (N.); **khad., khad.d.a_** pit, low ground, notch (H.); **kha~d.i** edge of a deep pit (Or.); **khad.d.a_** rough hole, it (M.); **kha_r.o** pit, bog (M.); **kha_r.al** hole (in ground or stone)(N.)(CDIAL 3790). **khalla** trench, creek, canal (Skt.); low, depressed (of ground); hole in a hedge (Pkt.); **kha_lci, kha_lt.o, kha_ldo** hollow, ravine (N.); **kha_l** pit, hollow (A.); trench (B.); **kha_la** low land, inlet (Or.); **kha_l** hollow, gutter, inlet (P.); **kha_l.** drain, gutter (G.); **khal.i_** pit, hollow (M.)(CDIAL 3849). **kha_la** low land, inlet (Or.); **kha_lu~** basin at the foot of a tree for water (G.); **kha_lat.** low (of land)(M.)(CDIAL 3849). **To sow; bury in a hole**: **gad.d.an.** to sow (L.); **gad.d.n.a_** to sow, plant, fix (P.); **ga_r.nu** to bury, stab (N.); **ga_riba, ga~_iba** to thrust, fix in (A.); **ga_r.a_** to plant, bury (B.); **ga_r.iba_** to bury in a hole (Or.); **ga_r.ab** to bury (Mth.); **ga_r.al** (Bhoj.); **ga_r.na_** to bury, drive in (H.); **ga_r.ai** (OMarw.); **ga_d.vu~** (G.); **ga_d.n.e~** (M.); **garav** to hide (Gypsy); **gad.a_un.a_** to bury, drive in (P.); **gar.nu** to be buried (N.); **gar.ab** (Mth.); **gad.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 3979). **Hole, narrow street**: **gali_** mountain pass (Pas'.); hole, narrow street (P.); **gala_** passage through a hedge (P.); **gali** narrow lane (B.); **gal.i** alley; **gal.ia_** hole in a wall, rivulet (Or.); **gali_** lane (Mth.); lane, mountain pass (H.); lane (S.G.); **galli_** (M.H.); **galli** (N.); **ga_li_** valley (G.); **gl^{u}** cave, robber's lair (K.)(CDIAL 4085). cf. **ka_l, ka_l-va_y, va_y-kka_l** irrigation channel (Ta.)(DEDR 1480). **Anklet ring**: **kan.t.ayam** tinkling ankle rings worn by distinguished warriors (Ta.lex.) **Creek; inlet**: **garta** canal (Mn.); **garta_** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 4050). **khalla** canal (Skt.); **kha_l** canal (B.); inlet (Or.); **kha_l** gulf, rivulet (H.); **kha_la_** hole, hollow, ravine (H.); **kha_l** gutter, inlet (P.); **kha_l.** drain, gutter

(G.); **kha_l.o** harbour (G.); **kha_l.** channel, gutter (M.)(CDIAL 3849). **kha_r.i_** creek, inlet (B.H.); **kha_r.al** pit, ditch (B.); **kha_d.** hole, creek; **kha_d.d.a_** hole; **kha_d.i_** creek, inlet (M.)(CDIAL 3790). **khad., khad.d.a_** low ground, pit (H.); rough hole, pit (M.); hole, mine, cave (Pkt.); **khad.o_laya** hole (Pkt.); **ka_d** = **khad.?** valley (Bshk.); **khod.** pit (K.); **khad.a** pit (S.); **khad.d.** pit, ravine (L.P.); **khad.** low ground, pit (H.); **kha~d.i** edge of a deep pit (G.); **khad.d.a_** stream (WPah.); **kha_r.o** pit, bog (N.); **xar** hole (Gypsy); **kha_r.** pit (Ku.); **kha_r.i_** creek, inlet (B.H.); **kha_r.al** pit, ditch (B.); **khar.-har, khar.-hal** hole (H.); **kha_r.o** hole (Marw.); **kha_d.** hole, creek (M.); **kha_d.a_** hole (M.); **kha_d.i_** creek, inlet (M.)(CDIAL 3790). **Ditch**: **kha_r.i_** gulf, creek (S.); creek, inlet (B.Ku.); deep watercourse, creek (P.); **kha_ri_** creek, inlet (Bi.); **kha_d.** creek (M.); **kha_d.i_** id., inlet (M.); **kha_r.** level country at the foot of a mountain (P.); **kha_r.al** pit, ditch (B.); **kha_r.o** hole (Marw.)(CDIAL 3860). **Digging**: **kha_t.ya_ro** one employed to measure canal work (S.); **kha_t.va_** excavated pond (L.); **kha_t.i_** digging to clear or excavate a canal (L.)(CDIAL 3863). **Granary**: **kantu** a granary (Ka.lex.) **Precipice; to slope**: **kara_la** high (Pkt.); **kara_lo** steep, slanting (N.); **kara_l** lofty; precipice; **kar.a_r.a_, kara_ra_** precipice (H.); **kara_l.** formidable, lofty; **kara_r** sloping (G.); **kara_r.**[i] precipice; **kara_r.o** high and steep bank (G.); **kara_r.i_** deep hollow in river-bed (G.); **karal.** interstice (e.g. in a basket); **kara_l., karal. ja_n.e~** to slope (M.); **kad.a_** precipice (M.)(CDIAL 2655). **Bank of a river; cavity containing water on a raised piece of land**: **ka_dagattu** bank of river (Kuwi)(DEDR 1147). **High bank**: **gara_** high bank (A.); **gar.** ditch, hole in a husking machine (B.); **gad.a** ditch (Skt.); hole (Pkt.); **gar.u** dike (Pas'.); **go_l.** hole, small dry ravine (Kho.); **gar.a** ditch, moat (Or.); **gal.** hole in the game of marbles (M.)(CDIAL 3967). **gal.p-** to dig; **garpelu** scooping, burrowing; **kappu** kheddah; **karpu** pit, hole, ditch; **garpuni** to dig (Tu.); **garpu** to dig; **kappu** to dig; **gabbarisu** to dig (Ka.); **garpu** to dig (Kor.)(DEDR 1223). cf. **khappa_** hole (L.); narrow passage in a hill, cavity in a wall (P.)(CDIAL 3817). [cf.Turner (CDIAL 2851): Beside Ka. **kad.d.a** pitfall for elephants; cf. Ka. **gar..de** (9th century), **gardde** (11th century), **gadde** paddy field; Bra_hui_ **kar.ak** hole. **karta** hole (RV.); the extensive interchange of sounds, voiced with unvoiced, retroflex with dental or **l**, inexplicable within Indo-aryan itself, in a group of words [garta, gad.d.-, ga_li_-, gali_-, galli_, khad.d.a-, kha_d.a-, khalla-, kha_la-, khala- : all indicating 'digging' and 'hole' strongly supports assumption of Dravidian origin for it despite the early attestation of **karta...**] **gad.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **gad.d.** (WPah.); **gad.o_r.** river, stream (WPah.); **gar.-tir** bank of a river (N.); **ga_ra_** deep hole (A.); **ga_r.** hollow, pit (B.); **ga_r.a_** hollow, pit (B.); hole (H.); **ga_r.a** hole, cave (Or.); **ga_r.ia_** pond (Or.); **gara_d., gara_d.o** pit, ditch (G.); **gad.aya** ditch (Si.)(CDIAL 3981).

1719. **Pit (for the pit-treadle loom)**: **khadd.i_** hole for a weaver's feet (P.); **khad.d.** id. (Ku.); **khad.** id. (N.)(CDIAL 3790). **Low lands**: cf. **qond.e** deep, low lands (Malt.); **xon.d.xa_, xo~_r.xa_** deep; a pit, abyss (Kur.)(DEDR 2082). cf. **kut.t.am** depth, pond (Ta.); **kun.d.i** pit (Kod..); **kun.d.a** a pit; **kon.d.a** pit, hole; **gun.d.i** abyss, gulf, great depth (Tu.); **kun.t.a, gun.t.a** pond, pit (Te.); **gun.d.amu** a hollow or pit in the dry bed of a stream; **gunta** pit, hollow, depression (Te.); **gut.a** pit, hollow in the ground (Kond.a); **gund.i** deep (Kol.); **kut.t.** a large pit (Kui); **kun.d.a** pit, well, spring (Skt.)(DEDR 1669). **Image: hollow**: **kod.e** to hollow, to excavate (Ka.); **kut.ai** (Ta.); **kod.e** to scrape out as a cocoanut (Ka.); **kot.ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

1720.**A measure**: **kan.t.am** block of land measuring between 300 and 350 acres taken for purposes of survey; **kan.t.i** Candy, a weight, stated to be roughly equivalent to 500 lbs.; **khan.d.i** id. (Te.Tu.); **kan.d.i** id. (Ma.); **khan.d.il** (M.)(Ta.lex.); **khan.t.i** a unit of land, as much as will produce a candy of grain, approx. 75 acres; a unit of capacity = 360 pat.i = 4 kalam (Ta.lex.)

kan.t.a-taca-pantam land given as compensation for the construction of a tank, well, or channel (Ta.lex.) **Mensuration**: **kantakam** a variable unit of grain measure: 213 1/8 Madras measures in the Krishnagiri taluk; 110 measures in the Dharmapuri taluk; and 80 measures elsewhere (**G.Sm.D.i, 242 and 286**). **kantaka virai-p-pa_t.u** a measure of land (**G.Sm.D.i, 242**); Land measuring five acres (**G.Sm.D.i,288**) (Ta.lex.) [cf. **khand.uga** Nagamangala copper plate (777 A.D.), land measure. "In the Gan.es'ghad copper plates of Maitraka king Dhruvasena I (Gupta year 207), eight **khan.d.a** of land measuring 300 **pa_da_varta** and two cisterns in the village of Harya_nka were donated to a bra_hman Dhammila. Hence one **khan.d.a** would be 37 1/2 **pa_da_varta**. **Kha** which is found in a number of inscriptions, might be an abbreviation of **khan.d.uka.**" [**IA, V, p.109; EI, III, p.318; SII, X, Nos. 247, 256, 257, 281, 288, 298**. loc.cit. **MIAI,** p.56.] 20 **kolaga** make a **khan.d.uga** as a volume measure **(MIAI**, p.85.**).** Eight or sixteen **seer** constitute one **kolage**; **kolage** was a common weight measure in inscriptions. (4 **seer** = 1 **solage**; 4 **solage** = 1 **balla**; 16 **balla** = 1 **kolagam**; 20 **kolagam** = 1 **khan.d.iga**.)[**EI, XIX, p.30**; **MIAI**, p.100, p.168.] One **mattaru** of land (>100 **kamma**) yielded two **khan.d.uga** of grain (**MIAI**, p.43). **khan.d.i** or **put.t.i** is synonymous with **khan.d.uga.**(**MIAI**, p.84, p.99.) **kan.t.akam** a measure of land (**I.M.P.Sm. 100**)(Ta.lex.)

1721.**Dry land; measure of land**: **ka_t.u** border, limit; a measure = 4 **an.aippu** = more than 2 acres; burning-ghat, burial ground; place; tract of land; dry land; small village (Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.t.a** bund of field (Kol.); **gat.u** (pl. **gat.ku**) bund (Kond.a); **gat.t.u** (pl. **gat.ka**) bund of field (Kuwi); **gat.u** boundary, end of field (Kuwi)(DEDR 1147). **ka_t.hi_** thin bamboo measuring rod (A.B.); **ka_t.ha_** measure of length (B.); measure of land of 320 square cubits (Or.)(CDIAL 3120). **Limit; fixed time**: **kat.u** fixed time, period (Ta.); **gad.u** id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **gad.uvu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_s.t.ha_** race-course (RV.); goal, limit (S'Br.); cardinal point (MBh.); measure of time = 1/30 kala_ (Mn.); **kat.t.ha_** limit, measure of time (Pkt.); **kat.a** a very short space of time (Si.)(CDIAL 3132). **Piece of land**: **ga_t.a_** piece of land (H.)(CDIAL 3965). **kha_t** estate administered at a distance (A.);[cf. **ka_tam** Indian league, about 10 miles (Ta.lex.); **gavyu_ta** a distance of 2 kros'a (CDIAL 4150); **kro_s'a** a measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a yojana, a **koss** (Skt.lex.) The distance measures may be ranked in ascending order: **kro_s'a** = 1/2 **gavyu_ta** = 1/2 **yo_jana**]. **kha_ta_** plot of agricultural land (B.)(CDIAL 3648). **ga_do** field; **ga_dega_r** cultivator (Kon.lex.)

1722.**A timber measure**: **kan.d.i** a measure of capacity and weight = 20 maunds or 28 lbs. (Ka.); **khan.d.i_** in Bombay of 20 Bombay maunds, or, for particular substances, 8 maunds; at Poona of 20 Poona maunds (M.); **kan.d.i, kan.d.il** a certain weight, at Madras equal to 500 lbs. (Te.); **kan.d.i** a weight of 500 lbs. (Ma.); **khan.d.i** the Indian ton, which for tobacco is 480 pounds, for metals and hardware 500, for sugar, dates and soft goods 560 (Te.); a certain timber measure (Mangalore. Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.d.uga, kan.d.aga, kan.d.iga** a measure of capacity; twenty kol.agas, from 20 to 32 he_r..us (a he_r..u = 128 se_ru); **kha_ri**; a weight of from 20 to 28 maunds (a maund = 48 se_ru) (Ka.lex.) **Measure of capacity for grain**: **ka_t.i** a measure of capacity for grain (**S.I.I. iii,9**) (Ta.lex.); cf. **kha_ri_** a measure of capacity (Pali.Pkt.); a measure of 60 pounds (G.); a measure of grain (RV.); **kha_r** a dry measure, amount of land for which a **kha_r** of rice seed is needed (about 4 acres)(K.); **kha_ra** a measure of grain (Or.)(CDIAL 3875); measure = 16 **pat.i** (Ta.lex.) **[kari_sa** square measure of land (Pali); **karicai** measure of capacity = 400 marakka_l (Ta.)(DEDR 1261); **kha_ri_** a grain measure (RV) (CDIAL 3875)]. **ka_d.i : eri-k-ka_d.i** tank cess of one **ka_d.i** of paddy per field (Ta.)(SII 12.IEG.) **pat.t.i-k-ka_d.i** tax payable in grain at the rate of one **ka_d.i** for each **pat.t.i** of land (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

pat.t.i hamlet, village; a measure of land as sufficient for a sheep-fold; cow-stall (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

1723.**Image: grin**: **ki_ni** opening etc.; **ki_niva-hallu** grinned teeth; **ki_nike** grinning, grin (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1724.**Sword**: **kham.d.a** sword (Pkt. > **kan.t.am** (Ta.); **xaro** (Gypsy); **xanro, xarno, xanlo**, **xenli_** (Gypsy)[cf. **caru** arrow (Malt.)(DEDR 2469)]; **khano** (S.); **khan.d.a** (P.); **kha~_r.** (Ku.); **kha~_r.o, khu~r.o** (X **churi < ks.ura**)(N.); **kha_n.d.a_** heavy knife (A.); **kha~_ra_** large sacrificial knife (B.); **khan.d.a** sword (Or.); **kha~_r.a_** (H.); **kha~_d.u~** (G.); **kha~_d.a_** (M.); **kad.uva** (Si.)(CDIAL 3793). **khan.d.aka** sword (Perh.of same non-Aryan origin as **khad.ga**); **khamd.a** sword (Pkt.> **kan.t.am**); **xaro, xanro, xanlo, xenli_** (Gypsy); **khano** (S.); **khan.d.a_** (P.Or.); **kha~_r.** (Ku.); **kha~_r.o**, **khu~r.o** (X **churi < ks.ura-)**(N.); **kha_n.d.a_** heavy knife (A.); **kha~_ra_** large sacrificial knife (B.); sword (H.); **kha~_d.u~** id. (G.); **kha~_d.a_** id. (M.); **kad.uva** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 3793). **khad.ga** sword (MBh.); **khagga** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **kha_g** (B.); **kaga** (Si.)(CDIAL 3787). **kan.t.akam** sword; **kan.t.am** sword; curtain made of parti-coloured material (**Mullaip. 44**); coat of mail; **ka_n.t.am** weapon; curtain; cloth, garment (Ta.lex.) **ka_n.d.a** curtain (Ka..); **ka_n.d.a-pat.a** outer tent, curtain (Skt.)(DBIA.89).

1718a. **Sword**: **gad.i** a cut (Tu.); **kad.tale** a long-edged sword (Tu.)(DEDR 1125). **khad., khad.d.a_** notch (H.)(CDIAL 3790).

1725.**Image: harrow**: **hen.t.a, et.t.ave, hen.t.e, et.t.a** a bush-harrow (Ka.); **et.t.a_ hod.e** to roll or flatten sown land by drawing over it a large bamboo mat or bushes having on them several heavy stones; **han.t.a hod.e** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gadde-mara** an instrument for levelling ploughed paddy-fields (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **gen.t.u** to push, turn out; **gen.t.incu** to cause to be pushed or turned out (Te.); **gen.t.u** removal (Ka.)(DEDR 1945).

1726.**Image: to twist the neck**: **ka_ve** ringing and turning and twisting of a horse whilst at full speed; starting him violently up and down (Ka.); **ka_va_** (M.H.); **ka_ve tirugisu** to longe a horse (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_ve_ri** the river ka_ve_ri (Ka.Skt.Ta.lex.)

1727.**Image: yawning**: **ka_wa orjali** to yawn (Kuwi); **ka_wa** breath; **ka_'va o_ji** to yawn (Kuwi); **ka_kha~** open-mouthed, gaping (Kuwi); **ka_u ru_ja (ru_ji-)** to yawn; n. yawning, a yawn (Kui); **ka_k** (**-t-**) to open (mouth) (Pe.); to keep open (mouth)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1421). **Image: to laugh**: **kapka (< kak-p; kakt-)** to laugh, laugh at, ridicule; n. laughter, ridicule (Kui); **kak- (-h-), ka_khali, kakh'nai** to laugh, **kakpinai** to joke; **kakini** merry; **kakni kakni lehe a_nai** to smile (Kuwi)(DEDR 1080). **kayr- (karc-)** to laugh (Ko.); **kar-y- (kar-s-)** to laugh (To.); **ker-k** laughter (To.); **karsa_na_, kars-, garsa_na_** to play (Go.); **kar-zi- (-t-)** to play, sport, dance (Kond.a); **kraz- (krast-)**, **krez-** to play (Pe.); **key-** id. (Mand..); **kaha (kahi-)** id. (Kui); **kah- (-it-)**, **ka_hali, kahinai, kay- (-it-)** id.; **ka_hi ki_ali** to amuse; **kahu_** a game (Kuwi)(DEDR 1392). **azana_, azeni_** laughter (Pas'.); **asun** (K.); **ha~san** habit of laughing (H.)(CDIAL 14022). **as-, a_s-** (Dm.); **az-** (Tir.Phal.); **ha~sn.o** (Ku.)(CDIAL 14021). **ezi-** to laugh (Pas'.); **aiz-** (Shum.) (CDIAL 14069). **ha_ye_** pl. play (Sh.); **ha_ze tho_nu** to mock (Sh.)(CDIAL 14068). **ha_sya** laughable, funny (MBh.); laughter (Yajn~.); **ha_sika** laughter (Skt.); **hassa** laughter (Pali.Pkt.); **ha_ssa_** (P.); **hassi_** (P.K.N.B.Or.) id. (Mth.H.OG.Konkan.i.Si.); **ha_sia** laughable (Pkt.) **ha_si_a** laughter (Pkt.); **he_s** smile (Bshk.); **ha~_si** laughter (Ku.); **ha_hi** (A.); **ha_si** laughter, smile (B.); **ha_s'a** joke (OG.);

ha_si_, ha~_si_ ridicule (G.)(CDIAL 14071). **ha_sayati** causes to laugh (Skt.); **ha_se_ti** makes laugh (Pali); **ha_se_i** (Pkt.); **ha~_se** to laugh (Gaw.); **ha_sa_pe_ti** causes to laugh (Pali); **ha_sa_via**- pp. (Pkt.); **hasa_um** I laugh (Phal.)(CDIAL 14069). **ha_sa** (often pl.) laughter (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **ha_s** ridicule (K.); laughter (B.H.); **ha~_so** laughter, jest (N.); **ha_sa** laughter (Or.); **ha_sa_** (Mth.); **ha_saum.** joke (OG.); **ha_so** laughter (Konkan.i); **has** laughter, pleasure (Si.)(CDIAL 14068). **hasana** laughter (TA'r.); **hasika_** (Skt.); **hasita** (Pali); **hasia** (Pkt.); **ha_si** (Ku.N.); **hasi, ha~si** (Or.); **ham.si** smile (OAw.); **hasi_, ha_si_** laughter (H.); **hasi_** (G.); **has'i_, ha_s'i_** derision (M.); **has'a_, ha_s'a_** laughter (of little children)(M.)(CDIAL 14023). **hasana** laughing (Nir.); laughter (Pali); **hasana_** jest (RV.); **hasan.a** (Pkt.); **ha~sa~r.~a** (Ku.); **hasn.u~** joke (G.); **hasn.i_** manner of smiling (G.)(CDIAL 14022). **hasati** laughs (Skt.Pali.); **hasai** (Pkt.); **hosik** (Kho.); **has-** (Bshk.); **haskanu** to smile (N.); **hasiba_, ha_siba_** to laugh (Or.); **hasab, ha~sab** (Mth.); **hasvu~** (G.); **hasn.e~, ha~sn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 14021). **hasa** laughter (RV.Pkt.); **ha~ha_** (A.); **hasa, ha~sa_** (Or.); **hasu~** (G.)(CDIAL 14020).

1728.**Ferment; piece; flesh; half of anything**: **kin.va** ferment, a drug used to produce fermentation (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.t.-po.t** flesh of hind thigh of animal; **kan.t.-ka.l** calf of leg (Ko.); **kan.d.a** flesh, meat (Ka.); **kan.d.a** piece or lump of meat (Kod..); id. (Te.); muscle (Ga.); meat, flesh, muscle (Kond.a); piece (Kuwi); **khan.d.e** piece, piece of flesh (Nk.); **kha_nd.um** (pl. **kha_nd.k**), **kha_nd., kha_nd.um, kha_nd.k** flesh; **kha_nd.um** id., mutton (Go.)(DEDR 1175). **kan.d.avid.u** to gather flesh, to grow stout (Ka.); **kan.d.e pet.t.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Muscle; heart of core of a tree**: **kar..untu** heart or core of a tree (Ta.); **ka_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to become hard; hardness, solidity or close grain (as of timber), core; **ka_r..ppu** close grain (as the heart of timber), essence (Ta.); **ka_tal** core, heart of tree, essence, pith, substance (Ma.); **kar..ampu** pith, essence, pulp of fruit (Ma.); **ka.dl** flat band of muscle on either side of backbone (Ko.); **ka_r..ime, ka_l.ime** obstinacy (Ka.)(DEDR 1491).

1729.**Food**: **kha_v** glutton (K.); **kha_u_** (P.H.); **-kha_u_** in cmpds. eating (G.M.)(CDIAL 3871). **kho** food (Tir.); **kha_da** food (AV.)(CDIAL 3864). **khaihan** food given to a serf in return for labour (Bi.) (CDIAL 3866). **kha_dani_ya** to be chewed; n. hard food (BHSk.); solid food (Pali); **ra_j-kha_ni** goat's testicles (reserved formerly for the king's consumption)(N.)(CDIAL 3870). **kha_n.ora_** gluttonous (M.)(CDIAL 3868). **kha_n.a~_d.ro** cookhouse (CDIAL 3869). **kha_dana** eating (Pali); food (RV.); **khayam.na** (NiDoc.); **kha_n.a** eating, food (Pkt.); **kha_n.a_** meal (L.); **kha~_r.u** (Ku.); **kha_n-pin** eating and drinking (N.); **kha_n-pa_n** (B.); **kha_n, kha_na_** meal (H.B.); **kha_n.a** food (OMarw.Konkan.i); **kha_n.u~** dinner party (G.); **kha_n.** boiled grain for cattle (G.); **kha_n.e~** food (M.); **khen** food after **pyonᵘ** dat. **penas** to drink (K.)(CDIAL 3867). **kha_dati** chews, bites (RV.); eats (S'Br.Pali); **kha_yati** (BHSk.); **khatva** (NiDoc.); **kha_ai, kha_i** (3rd pl. **kha_am.ti, kham.ti**)(Pkt.); **kar, xa, xath** (Gypsy); **kha_na** (D..); **kha_** (Tir.Wot..); id. (Tor.Bshk.Mai.); **kha** (Phal.); **khoi_ki**, **kho_nu** (Sh.); **kha_n.o** (K.); **kha_van.** (L.); **kha_n.a_** (P.); **kha_n.u_** (WPah.); **kha_n.o** (Ku.); **kha_nu** (N.); **kha_iba** (A.); **kha_oya_** (B.); **kha_iba_** (Or.); **kha_eb** (Mth.); **kha_il** (Bhoj.); **kha_i** (OAw.); **kha_bᵘ** (OAw.); **kha_na_** (H.); **kha_bo** (Marw.); **kha_vu~** (G.); **kha_n.e~** (M.); **kha_um.k** (Konkan.i); **kanava_** (Si.); **ma kani_** I am eating (Si.); **khyonᵘ** (K. **khewa_n** I am eating), **kheunᵘ** (K.); **khian.u** eating (S.); **khia_iba_** caus. (Or.); **khiya_na_** (OH.); **kha_dita, kha_yita** (Pali); **khayidaga** (NiDoc.); **ke_ra** he ate (Gypsy); **xaliv** flesh (Gypsy); **xalo** ate (Gypsy); **kha_yo** (N.); **kha_ pi** eating and drinking (Or.); **kha_y** act of eating (Mth.); **kha_ya_** ate (H.); **kha_i_** food, pastry (G.); **ka_** eaten (Si.); **ma ke_mi_** I ate (Si.); **kha_dho** food (S.); **kha_dhi** food (S.); **kha_dha_** eaten (L.P.); **kha_dhu~** (G.); **kha_dila_** (OM.); **kha_d** nourishment (M.); **kha_in.u** to eat (S.); **kha_da_pe_ti** gives to eat, feeds (Pali);

kha_viyam.ta pass. being fed (Pkt.); **khya_wun** (K.); **khuva_un.a_** (P.); **khuwa_n.u_** (WPah.); **khuwa_unu** (N.); **khuwa_iba** (A.); **kha_oya_na** (B.); **khua_iba** (Or.); **khawa_na_** (H.); **khuva_i** (OMarw.); **kava-nava_** (Si.); **khajjati** is eaten (Pali); **khajjai** (Pkt.); **khaji-zo_nu** (Sh.); **kha~_jan.u** (S.); **kha_jan.** (L.)(CDIAL 3865). **Grocery; sweetmeat**: **kha_dya** to be eaten; n. food (MBh.); **khajja, khajjaka** solid food (Pali); **khaja-boja** solid and other food (NiDoc.); **khajja** eatable (Pkt.); **khajjaya** a partic. food (Pkt.); **kha_ju** food (S.); **kha_j** food, eatable (L.); **kha_jja_** victuals (P.Ku.); **khan~jau~** food (WPah.); **kha_j** grain for food (WPah.); food (G.); **kha_ja_** rice for chewing (Ku.); any light meal (N.); a partic. sweetmeat like piecrust (B.Or.); sweetmeat of wheaten flour (Bi.); food, a partic. sweetmeat (H.); **kha_z** not forbidden (of food)(A.); **kha_ju~** piecrust (G.); **kha_je~** grocery, a partic. sweetmeat (M.); **kajaka** meal; **atara-kaja** meal taken between morning gruel and noon (OSi.Bra_hmi)(CDIAL 3872). cf. **Barley**: **kaj** barley (Ko.); **koj** id. (To.); **gajja** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1106). cf. **kan~ci** rice-water, water poured off rice, starch (Ta.)(DEDR 1107).

1730.**Composition of marking-nut oil**: **kanti** a composition of ke_ru (marking-nut) oil and ashes, of a black colour, used to smear over lin:gas and Basava-idols (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kan, kad** blackness (Ka.lex.) cf. **kohka_ mara_** marking-nut tree (Go.); **ko~_di** marking-nut tree (Pa.); **ko_ndu maren, ko_n.u_n** id. (Ga.); **ko_hka_ mar.a_, kohka_, kohka, k'ka, kohoka** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2217). **ce_, ce_n:kot.t.ai** marking-nut (**Pata_rtta. 1066**)(Ta.lex.)

1730a. **Semecarpus anacardium**: **ke_r, ge_r** semecarpus anacardium, marking-nut tree (Ka.)(DEDR 2005). **bhallataka, bhallatamu, agnimukhi, arushkara** (Skt.); **marking-nut tree** (Eng.); **anacardier** (Fr.); **ostindishcher dintenbaum** (Ger.); **bhela, bhilawa** (H.P.); **bhela, bhelatuki** (B.); **bibba** (M.); **bhiamu** (G.); **jeedivittulu, jidi-chettu** (Te.); **shenkottai, shay-rang, serangkottai** (Ta.); **chermara** (Ma.); **ger-kayi** (Ka.); **bibbayi** (Konkan.i); **beladin, hab-ul-khalba** (Arab.); **biladur, behdur** (Pers.); Habitat: this tree is found growing on the sub-Himalayan and tropical parts of India as far east as Assam; Parts used: fruit (seeds), gum and oil; Constituents: kernel of the nut contains a small quantity of sweet oil... Action: oil is a powerful antiseptic and cholagogue... Marking nut is a gastro-intestinal irritant when taken by the mouth... Uses: In the Konkan a single nut is heated in the flame of a lamp and the oil allowed to drop into a quarter-seer or 1 1/2 pint of milk... Marking-nuts enter into the composition of some caustic applications for warts and piles... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1119-1125).

1731.**Mallet**: **kot.t.uva_n-** mallet; brazier who works by beating plates into shape; **kot.t.u-p-pit.i** wooden mallet; **kot.t.a_-p-pul.i, kot.t.an** mallet (Ta.lex.) **kut.am** to hit with mallet (Santali.lex.)[cf. **ku_t.am** blacksmith's sledge, hammer (Ta.); heavy hammer (Ma.); **ku_t.a** (Skt.); **ku_d.a** (Pkt.)(DEDR App.29; <Poss. IE.) **ku_t.a** iron mallet (MBh. <Drav.); sledge hammer (Pali)(CDIAL 3391). cf. **gun.d.a** powder (Te.)(DEDR 1692). **kut.t.ita** bruised, pounded (Bhpr.); **kut.t.iya** beaten (Pkt.); **kut.iyu~** a beating (G.); **ket.u** pp. pounded (Si.)(CDIAL 3242). **kot.t.a** breaking; **kot.t.ana** hammering or cutting (in: **da_ru-kot.t.ana**); **kot.t.ita** pp. of **kotteti** beaten down, made even; **kot.t.ima** a floor of pounded stones; **kot.t.eti** to beat, smash, crush, pound; to make even (the ground or floor); to cut, kill (Pali.lex.) **kut.t.a_** act of breaking or pounding or husking (Or.)(CDIAL 3236). **kut.o** state of being beaten, a beating, roughly ground powder (G.); **kut.t.a** powder, stick (Pali)(CDIAL 3237). **kot.t.e_ti** hews, breaks, crushes (Pali); **kot.t.e_i** (Pkt.); **kotik** (= -**t.**-?) to crush (testicles to castrate)(Kho.); **kut.t.e_i** beats, pounds (Pkt.); **kur-** to beat (Gypsy); **kut.** to beat, rub, crush (Pas'.); **ku_t.im** I break (Kal.); **kud.u_sa** to beat; **kur.-** id. (Tor.); **kut.-** (Mai.); **ku~t.yo_nu** to beat, pound (rice)(Sh.); **kut.un** to pound, crush (K.); **kut.an.u**

to pound, bruise (S.); **kut.t.an.** to beat, pound, ram (L.); **kut.t.n.a_** (P.); **kot.an.**, **kut.n.u~, kut.t.nu_** (WPah.); **kut.n.o** (Ku.); **kut.nu** (N.); **To cut; punctuate**: **kut.iba** to cut into small bits, gnaw, punctuate (A.); **kut.a_** to beat, pound, cut up for cooking (B.); **kut.iba_** to beat, pound (Or.); **ku_t.ab** to roughen a millstone with a chisel (Bi.); to pound, grind (Mth.); **kut.al** to cut (Bhoj.); **ku_t.na_** to pound, thresh (H.); **ku_t.ai** beats (OG.); **kut.vu~** to beat, beat the breast, pass. **kut.a_vu~** to be enjoyed (of a woman)(G.); **kut.n.e~** to beat, pound (M.); **kot.a_** to beat to powder (B.); **kot.anava_**, pret. **ket.uva_** to dig with a spade, cut with an axe, bruise, pound (rice)(Si.)(CDIAL 3241). **kot.a_** to beat to powder (B.)(CDIAL 3241). **gavatta** fodder (Pkt.); **got** bran and straw mash for cattle (L.); straw and oilcake mixed (L.); **guta_va_** fodder (L.); **gawat, gaut** fodder for stall-fed cattle (Bi.); **gotu~** pulse-husks boiled as fodder (G.)(CDIAL 4094). **Powder; bran**: **gun.d.aka** dust, powder (Skt.); **gumd.an.a** smearing with dust (Pkt.); **gum.d.ia** covered with dust (Pkt.); **gu~r.a_** powder, pounded (B.); **gun.d.a_** dust, powder (Or.); **gum.t.hai** makes dusty (Pkt.); **gud.ra** dust (S.)(CDIAL 4193). **kun.d.aka** red powder of rice husks (Pali); **kum.d.aga** chaff (Pkt.); **ku~r.o** boiled grain given as fodder to buffaloes (N.); **kuna_uro** husks of lentils; **kusa_uro** chaff of mustard (N.); **ku~r.a_** rice dust (B.); **kun.d.a_** rice bran (Or.); **ku~d.a_, ko~d.a_** bran (M.); **kud.u** powder of paddy, etc. (Si.)(CDIAL 3267). **gun.d.a** powder (Te.Kond.a); dust (Kond.a); **gund.a** dust (Pa.); flour (Pe.Kuwi); powder (Mand..); **gund.am** powder (Go.); **gund.al** sawdust (Go.); **kund.o** anything reduced to powder (Malt.); **gu_ndu_** flour (Kuwi); **gun.d.na_** to reduce to powder (Kur.); **gund.i** dust (Malt.); **gun.d.a_** powder, flour, fragments, flour made of rice (Kur.)(DEDR 1692). **ks.o_da** anything ground or powdered (R.); **kho_da, kho_ya** powder, pounding, sugarcane juice (Pkt.); **kho** broken brick; **khoya_** id. (B.); **khua_** (Or.); **khoa_, khua_** first treading out of grain (Mth.); **kho, khoa_** pounded bricks (H.); **khu_a_** treading out grain (Bi.)(CDIAL 3749). **ks.o_dayati** agitates by stamping (RV.); **kho_ia** torn in pieces (Pkt.); **c.hoi_** threshing (Phal.); **khoi_ha_** crushed sugarcane after juice is expressed (Mth.); **khoiya_, khohiya_** (Bi.)(CDIAL 3750). **kut.t.e** state of being pulverized by woodworms (Ka.); decay, rottenness (Tu.); **kut.t.e-hur..u** woodworm (Ka.); **kut.t.e-puri** a borer that destroys trees (Tu.)(DEDR 1675). **gon.n.vur..u** an insect found in timber (Ka.); **gungu** a large wood-boring insect (Kui)(DEDR 2083). **Grits**: {**k-, c-** transforms}: **kudu:n** grits, pounded grain (Sora.); **kudi, khudi** broken grains of rice (Mundari) (Sora.lex.) **Blacksmith's hammer**: **kut.a** small hammer for breaking stones (Or.); **kot.t.ila, kot.t.illa** mallet (Pkt.); **kot.t.aga** carpenter (Pkt.); **kut.a_** act of beating or pounding or husking (Or.)(CDIAL 3236). **kot.ini** hammer, esp. a blacksmith's (Kho.); **kut.t.an.i_** pestle (Pkt.); **kut.t.ana** cutting, pounding, threshing (BhP.); **kut.t.an.a** cutting, etc. (Pkt.); **kut.na_** piece of wood on which bhang is minced (A.); **kut.an** act of cutting up or pounding (B.); **kut.an.a** act of beating or pounding (Or.); **kut.an.i_** pestle of rice-husker (Or.); **kut.un.i_** a woman who pounds rice (Or.); **kut.an.** a drubbing (M.); **kot.t.ana** pounding, grinding (Pali); **kot.t.an.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3239). **kut.asi** hammer; **kut.am** to hammer (Santali.lex.) **Sledgehammer; mallet**: **ku_t.am** blacksmith's sledge, hammer (Ta.); heavy hammer (Ma.)(DEDR App.29). **kot.ela** mallet (Go.); **kot.oli** mallet (Kuwi); **kod.ati, kod.anti** a wooden hammer (Ka.); **kot.t.an-** mallet (Ta.); **kot.t.i** mallet (Ma.); **kod.apuni** to forge, hammer (Tu.); **kot.t.** to strike with axe (Pa.); **kot.** id. (Ga.); to cut with axe (Go.)(DEDR 2063). **kud.apu** to hammer metallic objects (Tu.); **kot.-** to cut with axe (Go.Ga.); strike with horn (Go.); **kot.t.u** to hammer, beat (as a brazier)(Ta.); **kot.t.-** to strike with axe (Pa.); **kot.t.an, kot.t.a_n-** mallet (Ta.); **kot.t.i** mallet (Ma.); **kod.apuni** to forge, hammer (Tu.); **kod.apa_vuni** to weld, forge together (Tu.)(DEDR 2063). **ku_t.a** iron mallet (MBh.); sledgehammer (Pali); **ku_d.a** a kind of stone hammer (Pkt.); **kul.u-ged.iya** sledghammer (Si.); **kura_** handle of a spear (A.)(CDIAL 3391). **Image: strike with knuckles**: **kut.t.u** strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; n. a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff (Ta.);

to beat, strike, pound, bruise (Ka.); a blow given with the fist (Tu.); **kut.t.uni** to strike with the fist (Tu.); **kur.k** to pound, knock (Nk.); **kut.ip** to punch, knock (door)(Pa.); **gut.** to knock with the fist (Kond.a); **gut.a** fist (Kui); **kut.t.ing** to pound (Br.)(DEDR 1671). **khum.dai** pounds, grinds (Pkt.); **ks.o_dayati** agitates by stamping (RV.); **khundiba** to pound, pulverize (A.); **khundiba_** to ram in (Or.); **Image: to trample**: **ks.ud** trample (Skt.); **khu~_dna_** to trample on (H.); **khu~dvu~** to trample on (G.); **chum.dai** pounds, attacks (Pkt.); **chu~dvu~** to trample, tread (G.); **su~dn.e~** to crush, trample (M.); **sindenava_** to be pressed out (of oil), be dried up (of water in well or river)(Si.)[cf. **cun.t.u** to dry up, be evaporated by heat (Ta.)(DEDR 2662)]; **khu~dalna_** to trample under foot (H.); **khu~dal.n.e~** to tread mortar, treat roughly, shake and toss (M.); **khura~dal.n.e~** to trample, crush (M.)(CDIAL 3717). **khaeda khaidi** to trample (Santali.lex.) **ks.un.n.a** stamped on, pulverized, pierced (MBh.); **khun.n.a** rubbed, powdered (Pkt.); **chun.** to thresh (Dm.); **chun** (Kho.Bshk.); **chonun** to be reduced in size (K.); **ks.o_dayati** diminishes (Skt.); **khu_nal** to cut up, grind finely (Bhoj.); **khunab** to be engaged in (Mth.); **chun.n.a** powdered (Pkt.); **chuna_** distracted, sorry (Or.); **chuni** small (B.); **ks.un.n.a** practices (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3708). **To pulverize**: **kut.t.e** state of being pulverized by woodworms; **kut.t.e-hur..u** woodworm (Ka.); **kut.t.** decay, rottenness; **kut.t.-puri** a borer that destroys trees (Tu.)(DEDR 1675). **ks.o_da** anything ground or powdered (R.); **kho_da, kho_ya** powder, pounding, sugarcane juice (Pkt.); **kho, khoya_** broken brick (B.); **khoa_, khua_** first treading out of grain (Mth.); **khu_a_** treading out grain (Bi.)(CDIAL 3749). **ks.o_dita** crushed; n. anything ground, dust, meal (Skt.); **ks.o_dayati** agitates by stamping (RV.); **c.hoi_** threshing (Phal.)(CDIAL 3750). **khut.t.a** broken (Pkt.); **khu_t.na_** to be worn out (H.); **khut.t.ai** is broken, is worn out (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3895). **chuai** grinds, presses (Pkt.); **chuo** remnants of sugarcane, tooth-stick with frayed end (S.)(CDIAL 3710). **khujjai** rejects; **chujjai** is crushed (Pkt.); **khu_jha_** sediment, refuse (H.)(CDIAL 3711). **chu_to** remnants of sugarcane, tooth-stick with frayed end (S.); **suti_** ashes (Ash.); **sut** earth (Kt.); **chuti** soil, mud, dust (Kho.)(CDIAL 3709). **khuda** broken rice (Or.); **khud** id. (B.); **khuddi_** broken pulse or rice (Bi.); **khu_d** a small particle (Bhoj.); **khu_d** dregs, refuse (H.); **kud.a** dust (Si.)(CDIAL 3712). **ks.un.n.a** stamped on, pulverized, pierced (MBh.); **khun.n.a** rubbed, powdered (Pkt.); **chun.** to thresh (Dm.); **chun** (Kho.Bshk.); **chonun** to be reduced in size (K.); **ks.o_dayati** diminishes (Skt.); **khunab** to be engaged in (Mth.); **khu_nal** to cut up, grind finely (Bhoj.); **chun.n.a** powdered (Pkt.); **chuni** small (B.); **chuna_** distracted, sorry (Or.); **ks.un.n.a** practicles (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3708). Metath. **nu_ka** coarse flour, grits; **nu_ca** powder (Te.); **nu_r-u (nu_r-i-)** to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder, demolish, destroy; n. powder, dust, flour; **nuvar-u (nuvar-i-)** to file; **nur-ukku (nur-ukki-)** to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder; **nur-un:ku (nur-un:ki-)** to be powdered, crushed, squeezed; n. broken grains, grits, powder; **nor-unor-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to be brittle, fragile; **nukku (nukki-)** to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush (Ta.); **nu_r-u** powder, esp. powdered lime, starch; **nu_r-uka** to be pulverized; **nur-un.n.uka** to be broken into small pieces, shattered, pulverized; **nur-un.n.u** bit, chip, atom; **nur-ukkuka** to crush, break in pieces, pound; **nur-ukku** bit, fragment, broken rice; **nuccu** broken rice (Ma.); **nuc** grains broken in pestling; **nug- (nugy-)** to be hard-pressed (to support large family); **nugc-** to pound (chillies) with pestle (Ko.); **nuc** broken rice, chips; **nu.r-** lime (To.); **nu_r-u** state of being crushed; **nu_ku, nu_gu** fragments, grit; **nur-i** to be reduced to small bits or powder, be crushed; n. state of being crushed; **nur-uku, nur-ugu, nurgu, nuggu** to crush; be crushed; **nurcu, nuccu** fragments, bits, grits; **nurcu, nur-isu** to crush to fragments (Ka.); **nuri** very small bits of broken rice; **nucci** broken grains of rice (Kod..); **nuriyuni** to break, go to pieces, decay; **nuripuni, nurpuni** to break, powder, granulate, pulverize; **nuritelu** bruising, chips; **nurkallu** kind of pebbles found in rice; **nukkuni** to bruise; **nujji, nujju** contusion, bruise (Tu.); **nu_r-u** to grind, sharpen, whet (Te.); **nu_r-ucu, nu_rcu** to thresh (as corn); **nu_r-upu,**

nu_rpu, nur-upu, nur-ucu threshing; **nur-upu, nur-ucu** to thrash, kill; n. thrashing, threshing; **nur-umu** to powder, destroy; n. bits, fragments, powder; **nu_ka** coarse flour, grits; **nu_ca** powder (Te.); **norp-** to thresh (Kol.); **nu_kol, nun:gur** broken rice (Pa.); **no_ra_na_** to grind grain; **norra_a_, no_r-, no_hk-, nor-, nohk-** to grind; **nu_ka_ng** pl. broken chironji kernels; **nu_ka** pl. **nu_kan** broken rice (Go.); **nu_r-- (-it-)** to crush, grind, pulverize; **no_ka** pl. **no_ken** particles of broken rice after pounding (Kond.a); **nu_z- (nu_st-)** to grind (Pe.); **nu_y-** id. (Mand..); **nuiyali, nu_y- (-it-)** to grind; **nu_inai** to mill; **nurpinai** to thresh with oxen; **nu_r.pali** to thresh out with cattle; **no_rpjj- (-it-)** to thresh driving cattle over grain, to thresh; **nu_kana** broken rice (Kuwi); **nusing** to crush, grind; **nuskal** handmill (**xal** stone); **nut** flour (Br.)(DEDR 3728). For semant. 'whet' cf. **ks.n.u** to whet; **s'a_n.a** whetstone (Skt.lex.) **no_rpu** striking (Ka.); **no_puni** to beat, strike, flog (Tu.); **norp-** to thresh (Kol.); **no_rp- (-it-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3797). **nar-umu (nar-umi-)** to crush between the teeth (Ta.); **nar-uju, nor-aju, nur-uju** gravel, grit (Ka.); **nar-uju** a small quantity; **nar-uma_d.u** to powder; **nar-umu** id.; n. powder (Te.)(DEDR 3626). cf. **nongre manjik** broken pieces of rice after pouding (Ga.)(DEDR 4639). **ks.udrala** small, insignificant (Pa_n.. gan.a); **khu_dar** small (Or.H.)(CDIAL 3715). **viks.un.n.a** tramples apart (Skt.); **viccho_vai** separates (Pkt.); **bichoi_** scattered, separated, bereft (OH.); **viccho_ia** pp. separates (Pkt.); **viccho_ya** separation (Pkt.); **bichoya** (OH.); **bachunn.a_** to be separated, be in want of (P.); **bichu_na_** scattered (OH.)(CDIAL 11659). For semant. 'bits, hundreds' cf. **nu_r-u** (obl. and in cpds. **nu_r-r-u-**) 100; **nu_r-r-uvar** 100 persons (Ta.); **nu_r-u (nu_r-r-u-)** 100; **nu_r-r--a_n.t.u** 100 years; **nu_r-r-uvar, nu_r-r-avar** 100 persons (Ma.); **nu.r** 100 (Ko.); **nu.r-** id. (To.); **nu_r-u** id.; **nu_r-ar, nu_rvar, nu_r-var** 100 persons (Ka.); **nu.ri** (obl. **nu.it.-**) 100 (Kod..); **nu_du** (obl. **nu_ta-**) id. (Tu.); **nu_r-u** (obl. **nu_t.a-**) id.; **nu_r-uguru, nu_r-uvuru** 100 persons (Te.); **nu_r**, pl. **nuhk**; **nur** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3729).

1732.**Image: top of the drill for boring holes**: **ku_t.u** top of the drill for boring holes; mortise, groove, in carpentry (Ta.lex.) **ku_risu** to join (as two pieces of wood); **ku_ru** a tenon (Ka.)(DEDR 1882). cf. **ku_t.a** part of a plough, its share (Skt.); part of a plough (Pali); **kur.** ploughshare, sole of plough (L.); **ku_r.** body of a plough (H.); **kur** ploughshare (L.)(CDIAL 3393).

1733.**Navel**: **gudi_** navel (Go.); **kud.d.a_** umbilical cord (Kur.); **kud.e** navel (Malt.)(DEDR 1678). **go~r.** protuberant navel (B.); **go_n.d.a** a fleshy navel (Skt.)(CDIAL 4277). **kot.i** umbilical cord, what is long and thin (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 2050). **unti** navel, belly (Ta.); navel (Ma.); **tunti** navel, belly (Ta.); **unti-na_l.am** umbilical cord; **unti-p-pu_tto_n-** Vis.n.u, with a lotus flower sprouting from his navel (DEDR 624).

1734.**Images: creeper; betel leaf**: **kod.i ele** betel leaf (Kod..); **kot.i** creeper (Ta.); creeper, what is long and thin, umbilical cord, etc. (Ma.); **kor.y** creeper (Ko.); **kwir.y** creeper (To.); **god.i** creeper (Pe.); **kur.i** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2050).

1735.**Image: bandicoot**: **kord.el, ko_d.el** bandicoot (Pa.); **kot.e_l, kot.t.eli, kot.el uppe** sp. rat (Go.)(DEDR 2068).

1736.**Aegle marmelos**: **xot.t.a_** the be_l fruit, aegle marmelos (Kur.); **qot.e** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2072).

1737.**Curve**: **ko_t.i** bend, curve; **ko_t.t.am** bend, curve, warp (Ta.); **kot.u, kut.a** bent, curved (Ta.); **ko_t.u (ko_t.i-)** obliquity, crookedness; **kud.u, kud.a, kud.i** state of being bent, curved;

d.onku, d.onka state of being bent, curved, crooked; a bend, a curve (Ka.); crooked, curved (Tu.); **d.onku** curvature; **d.onkena** a sort of spear with a bent or curved head (Te.); **kod.val, kor.va** sickle (Kol.); **kor.val** id. (Nk.); **ko_r.veli** id. (Kond.a); **d.ong-, d.o_ng- (-it-)** to be bent, crooked (Kuwi)(DEDR 2054). **ko_t.u** to bend, be crooked (**Man.i. 28,188**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bend, curve**: **kode** to become curved or bent; **kakode** tag of **kokede** crooked, curved (Sora.) **kud.u, kud.a, kud.i** state of being crooked, bent, hooked; **d.onku, d.onka** state of being bent, curved, crooked; crookedness, a bend, a curve (Ka.); **kot.t.uka** to bend (Ma.); **kot.u** curved, bent, crooked (Ta.); **kot.umai** obliquity, crookedness (Ta.); **ko_t.u** id. (Ta.); **ko_t.al** bending, curving (Ta.); **ko_t.t.al** what is crooked, turn, way of escape (Ma.); **ko_t.i** bend, curve (Ta.); **ko_t.t.am** bend, curve, partiality, warp, crookedness (as of mind)(Ta.); crookedness, distortion (Ma.); **kut.a** curved, bent; **kut.akkam** bent, curve, crookedness (Ta.); **d.onku** to bend, be crooked; crookedness (Tu.); crooked, curved (Tu.); **d.onkelu** crookedness (Tu.); **danga_vu** to bend, incline (Tu.); **kut.akkiyan-** hump-back (Ta.); **kut.an.-kay** palm of hand (Ta.); **kut.antai** curve (Ta.); **go.d.-vad.u** to bend (Te.); **ku~d.an-gey** elbow (Pa.); **kunamkay, kungay** id. (Go.); **kond.or.i, kond.oni** bent, winding, zigzag (Kui); **ko_nd.a** to curl, be curly, bent, twisted (Kui); **go_t.or.i, go_t.oni** hooked, bent like a hook (Kui); **d.ong, d.o_ng** to be bent, crooked (Kuwi); **d.ok, d.o_k** to bend (elbow, wrist, finger)(Kuwi); **ko_nd.o_** on all fours, bent double (Br.); **kot.unk-kay** bent arm; folded arm (Ta.)(DEDR 2054-a). [The semant. 'bend, angle' may be linked to: **kapho_n.i** elbow (< Munda rather than < Drav.)(CDIAL 2757).] **ga_nts, ga_ntsa_** hook (Kon.lex.) **Sickle**: **kod.e_li, kod.avali, kod.ali, kod.vali** sickle (Te.); **kwir. fo.l.** billhook (To.)[cf. **pil.** cleave asunder (Ta.)(DEDR 4194)]; **kot.t.u katti** billhook (Kod..); **kod.val (**pl. **kod.vasil)** sickle (Kol.); **kor.va** sickle (Kol.); **kor.val** sickle (Nk.); **kod.ka** billhook (Pa.); **kot.u-va_l.** hatchet, large splitting knife (Ma.); pruning knife, billhook, sickle, battle-axe (Ta.); **kor.veli** id. (Kond.a); **kond.ke** sickle (Ga.); **d.oveli, do_'velli (**pl. **do_velka)** sickle (Kuwi)[cf. **d.onku** to bend, be crooked (Ka.Tu.); **kud.u** bent, hooked (Ka.); **d.onkena** a sort of spear with a bent or curved head (Te.)]; **doweli** knife (Kuwi)(DEDR 2054-a).[Intial **d.** of some forms is **< *kd.-(*kd.ong-, kd.ok-; kd.oveli < kod.avali** (DEDR 2054).] **kaida** big sickle; **dao** a sickle (Santali.lex.)

1738.**Image: leg; hoof**: **ken.t.ai** ankle (Ta.); **gin.n.i** ankle (Kod..)(DEDR 1946). **git.t.a, git.t.e, get.t.e, get.ike, got.t.e** hoof; **ge_d.eka_l.l.u** long slender legs (Te.); **get.t.a** foot, leg, hoof (Kol.); foot (Nk.); **ge_t.a** leg from knee to ankle (Pa.); **ge_t.a** hoof (Go.); **git.a** id. (Kond.a); **xed.d.** foot, leg (Kur.); **qed.u** the legs, the feet (Malt.)(DEDR 1943). **kutha** ankle bone; **hur.et** to twist the ankle (Santali.lex.) **Image: five- or multi-pronged stick**: **a_n.i-gan.t.hik'a_hata ayopatto** (Visuddhi-magga (post-canonical) 108; **Sumangala-Vila_sini** (post-canonical) DA I.199) a sort of brush made of four or five small pieces of flexible wood; **catu-paca-gan.t.hik'a_hata patta** a bow with 4 or 5 knots; **gan.t.hika_** a knot, a tie; **a_n.i** (Vedic. fine, thin, flexible; Idg.***olena_**; Old High German **lun**; German **lunse**; Anglo-saxon **lyes =** English **linch**, further related to Latin **ulna** elbow; Old High German **elina**; Anglo-saxon **eln** = **el-bow** (English) the pin of a wheel-axle, a linch-pin; a peg, pin, bolt, stop (at a door); **a_n.i-dva_ra** fastening, enclosure (Pali.lex.) **Heel, knee**: **gun.t.hi** the knee; **hur.ja** m. with a stiff knee (Santali.lex.) **kun.t.u** to limp, to halt; to hop (Ka.Te.); **kun.t.u, ko_n.t.u** (Tu.); **kintu** (Ta.); **kittu** (Ma.); **kun.t.i** lame, crooked (Te.); **kun.t.itana** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **khut.t.a** knee (Dm.); **ko_t.a** (Pas'.); **kut., kut.h** (Bshk.); **ku_t.h** (Tor.); **ku_t.hu** (Kand.); **kut.ho, khu_t.u** (Phal.); **kot.h^{u}** (K.); **ku_t.ewi_** heel (Wg.); **kut.a_** (Ash.); **ku_t.o, ku_t.hu, kut.h** (Sh.); **kut.a** (D..)(CDIAL 3243). **gid.ri** knee-cap (Kui); **gr.i'ma** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1536). **god.d.a, go_d.a** foot (Pkt.); **gur** (Gypsy); **god.** ankle, foot of tree, beginning of anything (K.);[cf. semant. **mutal** base, foot, lowest part of stem (Ta.); **model key** wrist (Pa.)(DEDR 4951)]; **god.o** knee; **gud.a** knee-bone (S.); **god.d.a_** knee; **go_d.a_** (L.); **god.d.a_** (P.): **gwa_r.o**

foot; **go_r.** (Ku.); **gor.o** foot, leg (N.); **gor** foot, kick, foot of tree (A.); **guri** kick, foot of tree; **gorohani** stamp of the foot (A.); **gor.** foot, leg; **gor.a_** foot of tree, root, origin (B.); **gor.a** foot, heel, leg, base (Or.); **gor.** leg (Mth.); **go_r.** foot, leg (Bhoj.); **gor.** feet (Aw.); foot, leg (H.); **gor.a_** id. (H.); **god.** knee (Br.)(CDIAL 4272). cf. **ga_t.a_, gat.t.a_** wrist (Bhoj.); **gatr** forearm (Ash.); **gotr** upper arm (Kt.); **go_t.** forearm, wrist (Pr.)(CDIAL 4124). **Thigh, leg**: **kut.a** thigh (Pe.); **ku_t.u** hip (Tu.); **kut.e** thigh (Mand..); **ku_t.i** hip (Kui); **krun.d.u** hip (?Kuwi)(DEDR 1885). **gu_de** prolapsus of the anus (Ka.); id. (Tu.); **gu_da, gudda** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1891). **khut.o** leg, foot; **khut.i_** goat's leg (Ku.); **khut.o** leg, foot; **khur.kilo** ladder (N.)[cf. **ki_la** peg](CDIAL 3894). **Images: hoof; ankle; wrist; knuckle**: **kol.aga, kol.agu, kon.agu** hoof; **kol.bu** id. (Ka.); **kolanci, kol.ci, kol.ci** id. (Kor.); **kul.ampu** hoof (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **kol.k** id.(Ko.); **kwil.x** lower joints of calf leg down to hoof, wrist (To.)(DEDR 1829). **gulpha** ankle (AV.); **kulpha** (RV.); **guppha, gom.pha, gubbha** id. (Pkt.); **gopphaka** id. (Pali); **gro_pa, das'-gro_pa** wrist (Dm.); **gupi_** hip (Sh.); **gopha_** ankle (M.); **gopu** ankle; **gop-t.aya** ankle bone; **gop-mas** calf of leg (Si.)(CDIAL 4216). **glau**, pl. **gla_vah.** round lump of flesh (AV.); **gu_lus** wrist (Bshk.); **gu_lucu** ankle; **gulu_cu** wrist (Sh.); **gul^{u}** forearm above wrist (K.); **giryo** ankle (S.)(CDIAL 4214). **ci_laman.d.e** ankle (Ka.); **ci_laman.d.a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2633). **ghut.a** ankle (Skt.); **khur** heel (Gypsy); **grui_k** ankle-bone (Kt.); **gru_ik** (Wg.); **ghu~t.an.** knee (G.); **gorek** wrist (Wg.); **gu_ri** thigh (Dm.); **gur.i** (Phal.); **ghuno** knee (Ku.); **ghu~r.o** (N.); **ghu~t.i_** ankle joint (G.); **gu_t.e** knuckle (Kt.); **go_t.uk** (Pr.); **ghu_t.i_** ankle (H.); **ghut.na_** knee (H.); **ghot.na_** ankle (H.)(CDIAL 4479). **girige** ankle (Tu.); **gira key** wrist (Pa.); **girri ka_l** ankle (Go.); **kirnji gat.i** ankle bone (Pe.); **kernji gat.i** id. (Mand..); **kirli, kirli d.ekka, gri'ni** ankle (Kuwi)(DEDR 1563). **ghurnas** tendon Achilles (H.)(CDIAL 4480). cf. **kut.a** heel (Ash.)(CDIAL 3243). **kuti, kutin.-ka_l, kuti-kka_l, kuti-ka_l** heel of the foot (Ta.); **kuti, kuti-ka_l** id. (Ma.); **gudi-ka_lu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1707). **kur-an:ku** thigh (Ta.); **kur-aku, kur-avu** quarter of animals, ham, thigh, loins (Ma.); **korg** thigh (Ko.); **kur-uvu** id. (Te.); **kudug** (obl. **kudg-**) id. (Kol.); **kudu** (pl. **kudul**), **kud.u** id. (Pa.); **kuyug** (pl. **kuygul**) id. (Ga.); **kurki_, kurki, kurk, kurku, koh-ki** id. (Go.); **kur-gu** (pl. **kuRku**) id. (Kond.a); **kuju** (pl. **kuska**), **kuj(u)gu** id. (Kui); **ku_dgu_** lap, thigh; **kudugu** calf of leg (Kuwi); **kudgu** thigh (Kuwi); **xosga_** leg, thigh (Kur.); **qosge** thigh (Malt.)(DEDR 1840). **Foot disease**: **khurha_** (Or. cmpd.: **khura_-gha_**) foot-and-mouth disease of cattle (Or.); **khura_r.u** foot disease among cattle (WPah.)(CDIAL 3907). **khura_t.i** dust raised by the hoofs of cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 3909). **Image: hoof**: **khura** a hoof (Santali.lex.) **kul.ampu** hoof (Ta.Ma.); **kol.k** hoof (Ko.); **kwil.x** lower joints of calf's leg down to hoof, wrist (To.); **kol.aga, kol.agu, kon.agu** hoof (Ka.); **kol.bu** id. **kolanci, kol.nci, kol.ci** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 1829).[**Mensuration**: cf. **kol.age** measure of capacity = **4 bol.l.a** (Ka.)(DEDR 1827).] **kuracu, kuraccai** horse's hoof (Ta.); **gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu** hoof (Ka.); **gorija, gorise, gorije, korije** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1770). **khura** hoof (Ka_tyS'r.Pali.Pkt.Or.); **khur** (Wg.Phal.Mai.L.P.Ku.N.B.Bhoj.H.); heel (G.); foot (Gaw.Kal.Bshk.WPah.); **ku_r** hoof, foot (Ash.); **kurka_** heel (Ash.); **kyur** foot (Kt.); **kyurkete** heel (Kt.); **khuri_** hoof, heel (Pas'.); **xu_r** foot (Pas'.); **xurem** my foot (Shum.); **khu_** foot (Tor.); **khu_ri** heel (Sh.); **khu_ru** hoof (Sh.Konkan.i): **khor** foot (esp. human)(K.); **kho_r** foot of any living being; foot (K.); **khu_r^{u}** leg of a bed, etc. (K.); heel (K.); hoof, foot of bed (M.); **khuru** hoof (S.); **khura_** hoof (A.); hoof, leg (Or.); foot of bedstead (B.); foot track (L.); hoof print (P.); heel of shoe (H.M.); **khuri_** heel (L.); small hoof, heel of shoe (P.H.); hoof (Mth.); forepart of hoof (M.); **khu_r** hoof (Mth.); hoof print (H.); **khari_** hoof (G.); **kuraya** hoof (Si.); **khuluha** ankle (Pkt.); **xur** hoof (Gypsy); **khur.i_** heel (S.); **khu_r.** foot (WPah.)(CDIAL 3906). **khura_t.i** dust raised by the hoofs of cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 3909). **Image: heel**: **kuna** heel (Pe.); **kune** (Mand..); **gu'na** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1862). **khurin** hoofed (VarBr-S.); **khin** heel (Bshk.); **khunik** (Gaw.); **khunike** (Sv.); **khun.yo** back-strap of a heel fixed for raising it (S.)(CDIAL 3911). **Ankle**: **karat.u** ankle, knot in wood (Ta.); **karan.a** knot of

sugar cane; **kurat.t.a** knuckle of hand or foot (Ma.); **karan.e, kan.n.e** clot, lump (Ka.); **karud.u** lump, mass, clot (Te.)(DEDR 1266).

1739.**Image: rump of an animal**: **kun.t.i** rump of an animal; any rump-like protuberance; buttocks; porteriors; **kun.t.i-ka_ytal** lit. to be thinned in the buttocks; to become emaciated on account of insufficient food, etc.; to grow lean; **kun.t.i-p-pat.t.ai** buttocks (Ta.lex.) **ku_ti** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); id., posteriors (Ma.); **ku.0y** anus, region of buttocks in general (To.); **ku_di** anus, posteriors, membrum muliebre (Tu.)(DEDR 1887).

1740.**Image: tree trunk**: **khor.a_** stocks, handcuffs (H.); **khor.ka_** stump of a tree (H.); **khod.** trunk or stump of a tree (M.); **khod.a_** stocks for criminals (M.)(CDIAL 3748).

1740a.**Image: metal wristlet**: **got.** metal wristlet (M.)(CDIAL 4271). **A string tied in fulfilment of a vow**: **kat.ikai** epaulette, an ancient ornament for men's shoulders (**Ci_vaka. 2808**); bracelet; a piece of string which one ties round his wrist as token of the fulfilment of a vow (**Net.unal. 142**); **kat.ukkutal** to draw up, as one's bracelets (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 18, Vya_. 172**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka~_d.** (G.); **ka~_d.e~** id. (M.); **ka~_gd.u~** wrist (G.)(CDIAL 3023). **kan.u-kkai** wrist (Ta.); **gana, gana-kay** wrist (Go.)(DEDR 1160). **Image: wrist**: **ga_t.a_, gat.t.a_** wrist (Bhoj.); **gatr** forearm (Ash.); **gotr** upper arm (Kt.); **go_t.** forearm, wrist (Pr.)(CDIAL 4124). **Image: forearm**: **prako_s.t.ha** forearm (Sus'r.); **pakot.t.ha, paot.t.ha, paut.t.ha, pavat.t.ha** forearm (Pkt.); **pau~t.ho** wrist (Ku.); **pau~t.ho, pu~t.ho** (N.)(CDIAL 8450). **Image: to strike with wrist**: **gud.a gud.i** to strike each other with the heel of the fist; **gud.au** to stike with the heel of the fist, to thump; **bandike gud.aua gud.nate** they thump the bandis with a gud.na or club; **kudr.a kudr.i** to fight by striking each other with the heel of the fist; **kudrau, kud.rau** to strike with the heel of the fist, not with the knuckles (Santali.lex.) **Image: circular dance; holding hands**: **gud.ia gud.ia, gad.ea gud.ia** holding each other by the hand or clothes, in a band; **gad.ea gud.ia bar.ae kanako** they have joined hands; **gud.ia gud.iyi** together, in company, with fun and frolic (Santali.lex.)

1741.**Image: transverse**: **gand.e, gand.i** adj. deviating from, or transverse to, either the line straight in front or straight behind; to put across or obliquely over something; **gand.e-n** to take an oblique direction; **gand.e-o** to be put or to get in a positon deviating from, or transverse to, either the line straight upwards, downwards, front or behind; **gand.egand.e, gande.eno** adv. in a slightly oblique way; **gand.ege, gand.ete** in an oblique direction (Mu.); **gand.i** transverse to (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

1742.**Image: set of four**: **gan.d.a** a set of four; **bar gan.d.a poesa** two annas; **pon gan.d.a aphor menaka** there are 16 bunches of rice seedlings (Santali.lex.) **gand.a** a set of four; a set of 4 pice, i.e. one anna; to divide into sets of 4; **gand.a-n** to take for onself a set of four; **gand.agand.a** to divide, to put, to put down pebbles, in sets of four (Mu.); **gand.a** a set of four (H.Sadani); **gand.a-gut.i** a pebble put down in counting, for each set of four (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **ganda-lunukul** the fold under the knuckle of a finger or toe, in contrast to **ut.i**, the knuckle (Mu.lex.) **Measure**: **gan.d.a-ma_d.a**, **ma_d.a** (Te.); **ma_d.ha, ma_d.ha_** (Or.); **ma_d.ai** (Ta.) a coin of gold or silver; 40 **ratis** in weight; a weight of gold; money in general (Te.); four ma_d.as = one **cars.am** (kars.a?). cf. **ka_rs.a_pan.a, nis.ka** and **gan.d.anis.ka.** (IE 8-8; EI 7; CITD; SITI; IEG.) **gan.d.aka** a coin worth four cowries (Skt.); method of counting by fours (Skt. < Munda.); **gan.d.ho** four in counting (S.); **gan.d.a_** four cowries (P.); a group of four, four cowries

(B.Or.H.); aggregate of four cowries or pice (M.)(CDIAL 4001).[cf. **3 kra_nti** [perh.**< kan.** knot on a finger (Ta.)(DEDR 1160)] **= 1 kad.a_** [perh.**< kavd.a_** cowrie; cf. **kavar-u** a die (Ma.)(DEDR 1329)]; 4 **kad.a_** = 1 gan.d.a_; 20 **gan.d.a_ = 1 pan.a** land measures (**MIAI**, p.61.)] **A fourth; lease**: **kanta_ca_ram** lease in which the lessor receives one-fourth, and the lessee three-fourths, of the produce, each party paying half the kist (**G.Sm.D. i,242**); [cf. **kanda_ca_ra** native militia (Ka.lex.)]; **kanta, kantu** instalment, fixed term of payment (Ka.); **kanda_ya** space of four months (in astrology)(Ka.Tu.); **kanda_yo** tax (Tu.); **kanda_yamu** space of four months (Te.); **kanta_yam** astrological period of four months (Ta.); **kanda_yam** term for paying taxes; space of four months (Ma.)(DEDR 1209).

1743. **Harvest season; assessment, kist paid in cash in a lumpsum or by instalments**: **kanta_yam** instalment, assessment, revenue money paid in a lump or in instalments (Ta.); tax, land-tax, ground-rent (Ma.); **kandi.g** revenue money (Ko.); **kanda_ya** tribute, tax (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1209). **kanta_yam** instalment (**S.I.I. i,104**); assessment, kist paid in cash in a lumpsum or by instalments (**C.G.**); **kanda_yamu** id. (Te.); **kanda_ya** (Ka.Tu.); **kanda_yam** (Ma.); **kanta_yam** profit, income from lands either in kind or in money (**C.G.**); harvest season (Ta.lex.) cf. **Image**: **ta_yam** dice (Ta.lex.) **Image: joint; knot; ankle**: **ken.t.ai** ankle (Ta.); **ken.ippu** articulation, joint (Ma.); **gan.t.a** knot (Te.); **gin.n.u, gen.n.u** knot, joint, as of sugar-cane, finger, etc.; **gan.t.u** knot of cord, joint of reed, bamboo, cane, joint or articulation of body (Ka.); **gin.n.i** joint in wrist or fingers, knot in sugar-cane; **ka.li-gin.n.i** ankle (Kod..); **gan.t.u** knot in string, ankle, knot or joing of reed or cane (Tu.); **gan.t.u, gan.t.a** a knot (Te.); **kand.e** joint in bamboo (Nk.)(DEDR 1946). **kan.** joint in bamboo or cane; **kan.u** joint of bamboo, cane, etc., knuckle, joint of the spine, vertebra (Ta.); **kan.u-kka_l** ankle (Ta.); **kan., kan.u, kan.n.u, kan.pu** joint in knot or cane; **kan.avu** node of bamboo, cane, etc.; **kan.akkai, kan.an:kai** wrist; **kan.akka_l, kan.an:ka_l** ankle; **kan.ippu** articulation of limbs (Ma.); **kan.** joint of bamboo (Ko.); **kon.** joint in reeds, sticks, etc.; **gan.alu** knuckle of the fingers, joint or knot of any cane; **gan.ike** knot or joint (Ka.); **ka_ra kan.n.u** ankle (Tu.); **kanu, kannu** joint in cane or reed; **kan.upu, gan.upu** joint, knot, node (of bamboo, sugarcane, etc.); **ganupu (ganapu, genapu, genupu), kanupu, kannu, gani, ganike, gane, ganne, gunupu = gan.upu** (Te.); **gana** knot in tree (Kol.); **khan** joint in bamboo (Nk.); **xann** place on bamboo or cane where side shoot was cut away (Kur.); **xan** knot in wood (Br.)(DEDR 1160). **kan.u** joint of a bamboo, cane, etc. (**Caivaca. Potu. 358**); node; bamboo; knuckle; joint of the spine; vertebra (Ta.lex.) **Counting; measure**: **kan.ippu** computing, counting (**Kantapu. Mutan-a_t.. 42**); **kan.iya_n-** man of a low caste noted for his skill in magic and his knowledge of astrology (**G.Tn.D. 227**); **kan.itan-** astronomer, astrologer (**Nait.ata. Araca_. 9**); **kan.itam** methods of arithmetical calculation; processes of computation, of which eight are mentioned, viz., **can:kalitam (ku_t.t.al), vipakalitam (kar..ittal), kun.anam (perukkal), pa_ka_ram (vakuttal), varkkam, varkka-mu_lam, kan-am, kan--mu_lam**; **kan.itam** astrology including astronomy (**Tol. Po. 75, Urai**); measure, limit (**Ce_tupu. Kantama_. 86**); **kan.icam** measure, weight in the hand, size, bulk, in a limited sense; **kan.icittal** to consider, meditate, contemplate (**I_t.u, 7,4,1**); **kan.icam** estimating, guessing, rough calculation; **kan.ikan-** astrologer (**Ka_cika. Vi_re_can-. 11**); **kan.i-k-ka_rikai** female fortune-teller, as a gypsy (**Tol. Po. 60, Urai, Par..aiya-patippu.**); **kan.i-ka_ri** id. (**Tol. Po. 60, Urai**.); **kan.i** astrologer (**Pu. Ve. 8,20**); learned man; one who is well versed in some branch of knowledge; painter (**Tiruppu. 597**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kan.ikai** harlot, courtesan, prostitute (**Man.i. 16,6**)(Ta.lex.) **Counting in fours**: **gan.d.aka** a coin worth four cowries; method of counting in fours (< Mu.)(Skt.); **gan.d.ho** four in counting (S.); **gan.d.a_** four cowries (P.); a group of four, four cowries (B.Or.H.); aggregate of four cowries of pice (M.)(CDIAL 4001). For semant. 'concept of

reckoning, counting or division': **gan.** cf. **gan.n.a** a division of paddyland (Ka.); field (Tu.)(DEDR 1355). cf. **gan.ike** knot or joint (Ka.); **xan** knot in wood (Br.); **kan.u** knuckle (Ta.)(DEDR 1160). cf. **kan.d.a** joint of stalk, arrow (Pali)(CDIAL 3023); **gan.d.a** joint of plant (Skt.)(CDIAL 3998). **ka_ne_ra_** mat-maker (L.); **ka~d.era_** a caste of bow- and arrow-makers (H.)(CDIAL 3024); **kani_ra_** caste of arrow-makers (H.)(CDIAL 3026); **kana_r** bamboo-goad for young elephants (Mth.)(CDIAL 3025). **kadara** iron goad for guiding an elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 2711). **gan.d.aka** a coin worth four cowries; method of counting by fours (Skt.); **gan.d.ho** four in counting (S.); **gan.d.a_** four cowries (P.); a group of four, four cowries (B.Or.H.); aggregate of four cowries or pice (M.)(CDIAL 4001). **Telling one's number of troop or flock**: **gan.a** troop, flock (RV.Pkt.Pali) [cf. **gan.ayati** tells one's number (of troop or flock).]; **gan** herd (Tor.); beehive (K.); **gan.ha_r** beehive (WPah.); **gan.aya** company (Si.)(CDIAL 3988, 3991). [cf.Phratry names in a clan by number counts: **aim-peru-ve_l.ir** five great ve_l.ir (**Akam., 125)**; **er..u ve_l.ir** seven ve_l.ir (**Akam., 36**; **patinoru ve_l.ir** eleven ve_l.ir (**Akam., 246**); **patina_nku ve_l.ir** fourteen ve_l.r (**Akam., 135**); **patinen kut.i ve_l.ir** eighteen septs of ve_l.r **(Tol. Po., 32, Urai**) [cf. Mahadevan, I. 1970, p.185]; re: Gond.s of Adilabad: **nal ven saga** number four phratry; **si ven saga** number five phratry; **sar ven saga** number six phratry; **er ven saga** number seven phratry (Sethumadhava Rao Pagdi, Among the Gonds of Adilabad, Bombay, 1949, p.3; loc.cit. Mahadevan, I., Dravidian Parallels in Proto-Indian Script, Journal of Tamil Studies, vol.II, No.1, 1970, pp.157-276; p.185.] **Counting**: **kan.akku** account, calculation, arithmetic, account book, manner, way (Ta.); account, computation, manner, way (Ma.); **kan.akkan-** accountant (Ta.); **kan.akkan** id. (Ma.); **kan:k** calculation, records (government), historical account (Ko.); **kon:k** calculation, arithmetic (To.)(DBIA 69). [**kan. + akkam** = counting on the (12) s of the fingers; cf. **gana-kay** wrist (Go.); **kan.u-k-kai** (Ta.); **kan.u** knuckle (Ta.)(DEDR 1160).] **gan.aka** astrologer (VS.); **gan.aya, gan.iya** id. (Pkt.); **gan.i~_u** (G.)(CDIAL 3989). **Counting; marking**: **akkam** a numerical figure (?Ma. ?< **eka** (Skt.); **ekm** (obl.**ekt-**) counting, taking account of something; **ekat. (ekac-)** to count (**kat..-** to tie); **eku.t. (eku.c-)** to count (**ku.t.**- to make to join, gather); **ekmu.r. (ek.muc-)** to count (Ko.); **okm** (obl. **okt-**) arithmetic, account, figures (To.); **ekkam** the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering (Tu.); **ekkamu** a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table (Te.)(DEDR 769). **gan.ana** counting (Pa_n..As'.Si.); **gan.ana_** (MBh.Pali); **gan.an.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3992). **gun.ayati** advises (Dha_tup.); **gun.e_i, gun.ai** counts (Pkt.); **gunoiki** to think (Sh.); **gun.n.a_** to count, calculate (P.); **gunnu** to ponder (A.); **gun.iba** (A.); **gun.a_** to count (B.); **gun.iba_** to think again and again (Or.); **gunai** thinks (OAw.); **gunna_** to think about, praise (H.); **gun.ai** ponders (OG.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gun.n.e~** to con (M.); **gun.u** calculation (Kt.Dard.c); **gurrun** (Bashg.)(CDIAL 4191). **gun.ayati** multiplies (VarBr.S.); **go_nun** to multiply (K.); **gun.iba_** (Or.); **gunna_** (H.); **gun.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4191a). **gan.ayati** counts (MBh.); **gan.e_ti** counts, takes notice of (Pali); **gan.i_yati** is counted (As'.); **gan.e_i, gan.ai** counts (Pkt.); **gan.** to count, read (Ash.Wg.Pas'.); **gan.an.** (L.); **gan.n.o~_** (WPah.); **gan.n.o** (K.); **gan.an.u** (S.); **gannu** (N.); **gan.iba** (A.); **gan.a_** (B.); **gan.iba_** (Or.); **ganab** (Mth.Aw.); **ganal** (Bhoj.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gan.n.e~** (M.); **gan.inava_** (Si.); **gen, gin** (Gy.); **gi~r** (Bashg.); **gin.an.** (L.); **gin.n.a_** (P.); **ginab** (Bi.); **ginna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3993). **gan.iya** counted (Pkt.); **gin.uva_** id. (OSi.); **gan.ita** id. (MBh.)(CDIAL 3996). **ganna** counting (Pkt.); **ga_u** (S.)(CDIAL 4120). **grand** counting (K.); **ganti** (N.); **ganti_** (H.)(CDIAL 4234). **gan.ika_** courtesan (Mn.Pali.); **gn.aka** bought for a large sum (Pa_n..); **gan.iya_**(Pkt.); **go^{u}** (K.); **gin.iya** (Si.)(CDIAL 3994). **Joint; knuckle of the fingers; articulation**: **grantha** knot (TS.); **gantha** bond (Pali); **gan.d.** knot (in string or wood), joint of finger (K.)(CDIAL 4350). **granthana** stringing together (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.); **granthana_** (Skt.); **ga~_than** stringing together; **ga~_thni** arrangement so made (A.); **ga~_than** threading; **ga~_thani** structure, formation (B.); **ga~_than.** junction (G.); **ga~_than., ga~_t.han.** plaiting

(M.); **Festival**: **ganni** first fruits (of barley), harvest festival (Sh.)(CDIAL 4351). cf. **kanta_yam** harvest season; **kantat.t.i, kanta-cat.t.i < skanda + s.as.t.hi_** festival ending on the sixth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Aippaci, which is held in commemoration of Skanda's victory over th Asura Cu_rapatuman- (Ta.lex.) **granthi** knot, bunch, protuberance (RV.); joint (Skt.); swelling or hardening of the vessels of the body (Sus'r.); **gan.t.hi, gan.t.hika_** knot (Pali); **gam.t.hi** knot, joint, bundle, a kind of disease (Pkt.); **gre_n.** knot (Dm.); **ghren., ghre_n.d.** knot, log in a wall (Kal.); **gren** log in a wall (Kho.); **grhe_n.d.** knot (Phal.); **gu_n.** (Sh.); **gan.d.** knot (K.); **go~_t.h** bolt, knot (K.); **gan.d.hi** knot, bulb of onion, tumour (Si.); **gan.d.h** knot, joint (P.); **ga_nu** swelling at foot of a plant, painful swelling in stomach, knotting of a woman's breast with milk (N.); **ga~_t.ho** knot, joint, knuckle (H.); **ga~_t.hi** knot, joint, protuberance (A.); **ga~_t.h, ga~_t.i, ga~_it.** knot, knob (B.); **gan.t.hi, gae~t.h** knot, joint (Or.); **ge~t.h** knot (Bi.); **ga~_t.hi** (Mth.); **ga~_t.h** (Bhoj.); **ga_m.t.hi, ga~_t.h**^{i} (OAw.); **ga~_t.h, ga~_t., ga~_t.hi_, ga~_t.ha_** (H.); **ga~_t.h, ga~_t.ho** knot (G.); **ga~_t.h** knot, joint, knob (M.); **ga_n.t.i** knot (Konkan.i); **gt.aya** (Si.)(CDIAL 4354). **granthin** strung together (RV.); **gam.t.hiya** strung together, knotted (Pkt.); **ga~t.hiya_** having many knots (A.); **ga~_t.hi** (B.); **ga~_t.hiyo ta_v** bubonic plague (G.)(CDIAL 5355). **granthila** knotted, knotty (Pa_n..gan.a); **gam.t.hilla** knotted (Pkt.); **gan.d.ul**^{u} (K.); **gan.d.hiru** knotty (S.); **gan.t.hil.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 4357). **Image: single joint of plant**: **ka_n.d.a** single joint of plant (AV.TS.); stalk, arrow (Or.); arrow (MBh.)[< Prob.Dravidian **kan.** of bamboo or sugarcane (Ta.)]; **kan.d.a** arrow, of stalk, stalk, lump (Pali); **ka_r.** arrow (N.B.); stalk, arrow (Or.); stack or stalks of large millet (Mth.); **ka_r** arrow (A.); **kamd.a** knot of bough, bough, stick (Pkt.); **ka~_d.** bough, arrow (G.); trunk, stem (M.); stalk of reed, straw (K.)(CDIAL 3023).

1744.**Cowry**: **kod.u~** sea-shell (G.); **kod.u** shell hung round neck of cattle (S.); **kod.o** a kind of shell (S.); a large cowry (G.); **kor.i_** cowry (Marw.); **kod.i_** cypraea moneta or cowry (S.); small cowry (G.); **kaud.** conch (L.); a large shell (P.); **kaud.i_** cowry (used as money or as ornament for animals)(L.); cowry (P.); **kaur.ie** a game played with cowries (WPah.); **kaur.i_** cowry (Ku.Aw.H.); **kaur.i** cowry (N.); **kaur.a_** cowry (H.); **kaur.a, kaur.i_** cowry (Or.); **kaur.**^{i} cowry (Mth.); **kavad.d.a** big cowry (Pkt.); **kavad.d.i_** small cowry (Pkt.); **kavd.a_, kavd.i_** cowry (M.); **kavd.i** id. (Konkan.i); **kavad.iya** id. (Si.); **kawa_r.** small piece (Pas'); **kaparda** a small shell (Skt.); **kapardaka, kapardika_** cowrie (Skt.); **kaud.a_** a large shell; tortoise (P.)(CDIAL 2740). **kod.yaru** seller of cowries (CDIAL 2741). **kapardin** having braided hair (RV.); having or wearing or like or worth cowries (Skt.); **kaud.ia_** a slave bought for a cowry (P.); **kaur.ia_** valuable; **akaur.ia_** penniless (Or.); **kaur.iya_** wearing cowries (H.)(CDIAL 2742). **kar.i_** cowry (B.); **kar.a_** cowry (A.B.)(CDIAL 2740). **kavar-u** dice, gambling (Ta.); die (Ma.)(DEDR 1329). **gavva** a cowrie (Te.)(DEDR 1342).

1745.**Double handsful**: **kot.anna, kut.anna** both handsful (Ma.); **kod.ande** double handful (with two hands together)(Kod..); **kon.idili** a handful (Te.); **kor.op** a double handful (Go.); **kor.k mend.u** a full double handful; **kor.ov** double handful; folded hands (Go.); **gro_d.a** the scoop or receptacle made by holding both hands together(Kui); **gorli** a double handful (Kuwi)(DEDR 2046); **kod.ame, kod.ambe** a double basket for catching fish (Ka.)(DEDR 2047). {The double handful: **kor.ov** (Go.)(DEDR 2046); the morpheme and the cognate Dravidian phonemic forms may explain the ancient semantics leading to the landing point in numeration}: **kor.i_** twenty **: Man: kod.i** (Juang. Remo); **kuri** (Mahle); **kur.i** (Birhar); **kori** (Kharia): prob. same as word for 'man', i.e. '20 fingers'; whence, Dravidian: **ku_ri_** (Kurukh), **kor.i** (Malto), **ko_d.e** (Kui)(CDIAL 3503). **ko_t.i** a score (as in counting precious stones, silk, etc.); **ko_t.i**, **ko_t.t.a** a score (Ma.);

ko_d.i id. (Tu.); **ko_d.iga** id. (used chiefly in counting precious stones (Te.); **ko_r.ie** twenty (Kui. cf. the variant form cited in CDIAL 3503); **ko_reka, ko_d.i** twenty (Kuwi); **kuri_** score (Kur.); **ko_r.i** id. (Malt.)(DBIA 122). **ko_di_** (M.) **ko_d.i** (Te.Ta.) a score, as in counting precious stones, silk, etc. (**S'ivaga. 2331, urai**); row, series; end, tip, point; backyard of a house; edge of a verandah; (edge) bead, as in carpentry; limit, bounds; weir of a tank, outlet for the surplus water; a quality in diamond (Ta.lex.) **Numeral '20'**: **kor.i** twenty (Pareng); **kur.i** '20' (Birhor); **bar-gal** (Santali: 2 X 10); **ar-kal** (Riang); **kul** (Kukia Chin); **gol-mbar** (Gutob); **kodi, kudi** (Sora); **kori** (Kharia); **kode** (Gutob.Gadaba) twenty (Sora.lex.) cf. **ko_t.i** a score, as in counting precious stones, silk, etc. (Ta.); **ko_d.i** id. (Te.); **ko_d.i_** id. (M.)(Ta.lex.) **ku_ri_** '20` (Kurukh); **kor.i** (Malto.); **ko_d.e** (Kui.)(CDIAL 3503). **kuri** a score (K.A.); **kor.i_** (H.S.P. < **ko_t.i**); **kori** (N.); **kur.i** (B.); **kor.i** (Or.); **ku_d.i_** (G.); **kod., kod.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 3503). **Suffix denoting plurality**: **-ko** (Kherwari group); **-ku** (Kurku); **-ki** (Kharia.Juang.); **-gi** (Pareng.Remo.Gutob.Gadaba); **-ji** (Sora.); **-ki** (Khasi.Palaung.Mon.Khmer)(Sora.lex.) **Ten million**: **kod.i** ten million (OG.OB..); **kel.a** id.. (Si.)--hypersanskritism with **kr-: koro_r** (K.); **kiror.i** (S.); **kror.** (P.B.H.); **kiror., karor.** (H.); **kiror.a** crore (OMarw.); **kiror.i_** worth a crore (OMarw..); **karor.** (G.N.); **ko_t.i** 10 million (Mn.Pali.) [Separate from the homonym: **ko_t.i** curved end of bow, edge < Austro-as.]; **ko_d.i** ten million (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3498).

1746.**A vast army**: **ko_t.i** a vast army consisting of 64 **akkuro_n.i**; rear of an army (**uramutar-ko_t.iyi_r-a_yin-a** : **Kur-al., 767, Urai**)[**akkuro_n.i** < **aks.auhin.i** army consisting of 21,870 chariots, 21,870 elephants, 65,610 horses, and 109,350 foot-soldiers (cf. **Amarako_s'a II. 536-7**); Tamil **nikan.t.us** give differently (Ta.lex.) **aks.auhin.i** an army consisting of 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots, 65,610 horses and 109,350 feet (Ka.Skt.); **u_hini** an assemblage; a multitude reduced to order (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: continuous line**: **o_n.i, o_l.i** a continuous line, a row (Ka.); **o_l.i** id. (Ta.Tu.); **o_n.i** a lane; an alley; a street (Ka.lex.)

1747.**Household utensils**: **kan.t.a_n-umun.t.a_n-um** redupl. of **kan.t.a_n-um**: household utensils, great and small, useful and useless (Ta.lex.)

1748.**Ankle rings**: **kan.t.ayam** tinkling ankle rings worn by distinguished warriors (Ta.lex.)

1750.**Gold**: **kan.aya** gold (Pkt.); **kanaya_** gold (MB.); **kanaka** gold (Pali); **kana_** gold (Si.)(CDIAL 2717). **kanaka** (Pali.Skt.)[Greek: **kvkoc,** yellow; Anglo-Saxon **hunig** honey;cf.**kacana**] gold, usually as **uttatta-kanaka**; said of the colour of the skin; **kanaka-agga** gold-crested; **kanaka-chavin** golden complexioned; **kanaka-taca** id.; **kanaka-pabha_** golden splendour; **kanaka-vima_na** a fairy palace of gold; **kanaka-sikhari_** a golden peak in **kanaka-ra_ja_** king of the golden peaks (i.e. Himalayas)(Pali.lex.) **kanaka-ma_r..ai** lump of gold, nugget (**ku_ppiya kanaka-ma_r..aiya_l** [**Ci_vaka. 913**](Ta.lex.)

1751.**Instalment**: **kandhi** an instalment, piece, lump; **kandhi d.an:gra** a bullock hired for the season (Santali.lex.)

1752.**Image: gap**: **khan.d.o** a break or gap in a ridge or line, a gap in a row, as made by a lost tooth, a breach; notched, hacked; **churi dhar khan.d.ena** the blade of the knife is notched; **khan.d.o bod.gak** having gaps in the teeth, used when scolding in anger; **khan.d.wan.** having a gap or gaps in the teeth (Santali.lex.) **Image: notched extremity**: **kar..unnu** notched extremity of a bow (Ma.); **kar..untu** rounded end, as of a pestle or bow; tenon (Ta.)(DEDR 1367). **Piece**:

kam.d.a piece, fragment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2683). **khan.d.a** broken, crippled (VarBr.S.); fragment (R.); **khan.d.a** broken (usu. of teeth); piece (Pali); **khan.d.ika_** broken bit (Pali); **xar.i** a little; **xandi, xanrik** a little (Gypsy); **kham.d.a, kham.d.ia_** piece (Pkt.); **kho_n.d.a** half (Kal.); **khond.^{u}** broken, maimed (K.); **khnd.^{u}** piece (K.); **khanu** piece of bread (S.); **khani_** small piece of bread (S.); **khanni_** piece, scrap of bread (L.); **khanna_** adj. half; **khanni_** piece (P.); **dwi_-khan** two halves (Ku.); **kha_nur.o** piece (Ku.); **kha~r.euli** broken bits of rice (N.); **kha~ra_** cropped, tailless (A.); **kha_n, kha_na_, kha_ni** piece, article (as a determinative) with irreg. n (B.); **kha~_r.a_** piece (Bhoj.); **khan.d.a_** broken rice (H.); **kha~_d.u~** broken (G.); **kha~_d.** piece; break, fissure (M.); **kha~_d.ol.e~** piece (M.); **kad.a** broken piece, piece (Si.); **khan.d.ar** half (of anything)(Kho.); **khand.^{a}run** to break in pieces (K.); **khan.d.ar** broken (H.)(CDIAL 3792).

1753.**Image: fat man**: **kin.t.an-** fat man, strong person (Ta.); **gan.d.a** (Ka.M.)(Ta.lex.) **Warrior; stout, strong man**: **kan.t.an-** warrior; title of Co_r..a kings; husband (Ta.lex.); **ken.t.an-** robust, stout man (Ta.); **kin.t.an-** a stout, bulky fellow (Ma.); **gan.d.** male (Ko.); **gan.d.u** strength, manliness, bravery; the male sex, a male man (Ka.); male, valiant, stout (Tu.); bravery, strength, the male of the lowe animals (Te.) **gan.d.a** a strong, manly male person, a husband; strength, greatness (Ka.); **gen.d.u** male (Ka.); **gan.d.a_d.u** a brave, strong man (Te.); **gar.ek** man, male (Nk.); **gen.d.a** male (Malt.); **gan.d.iga** a valiant man (Ka.); **garn.d.a_lu** a stalwart man, giant (DEDR 1173); **gan.d.a-, gan.d.i_ra-** hero (Skt.) **kot.t.an** fat man or animal (Ta.lex.)

1754.**Coarse cloth**: **kin.t.an-** a kind of coarse cloth, striped or checkered gingham (Ta.); stout cloth, double-threaded stuff (Ma.); **gin.t.a** gingham, stout cloth, double-threaded stuff (Ka.); **gin.t.emu** weaving with a double thread, a thick cloth (Te.)(DEDR 1540). **kin.t.a_n-** Cuddalore check, red and black, used for mattresses and pillows (Ta.lex.) **kandan.ike** an empty sack (Ka.); **kanda_d.ike = kanthe** id. (Te.); **kando_t.i** a receptacle for money, either bag, box or safe (Ka.); **khando_t.i** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **kanthe, kante** a rag, a patched garment, especially one worn by certain ascetics or mendicants; a thick cloth made of quited rags used as a cover at night; kavudi (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Cloth**: **khan.d.a, khan.d.i** a piece of cloth suitable for the dress of a woman, a sar.i twelve cubits long by two in width; **khan.d.uak** (Santali.lex.) **kantha_** rag, cloth (Skt.); patched cloth (Pali); **kam.tha_** rag, old cloth (Pkt.); **ka~thari_** rag (Bhoj.); **ka~_thari** patched cloth, quilt of patches (OH.); **kathr.i_, kathri_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2721). **kadale** a rag (Tu.); **gatla, getli, gette, gete, gende** cloth (Go.); **kadiya, kediya** cloth, waistcloth (Pe.); **kediya, kidiya** a cloth (Mand..)(DEDR 1190). **Garment**: **garnd.a** cloth (Ga.); **gar-n.d.a** garment, piece of cloth (Kond.a); **ganda_** cloth (Kuwi); **gand.a** cloth (Pa.); **kan.t.ai** a small cloth for wear (Ta.)(DEDR 1180). [cf. **khan.d.ika_** having no nails (Pa_n..); to distinguish from cloth which may have nails! **khan.d.a_** woman's sa_r.i_ (Bi.); **kad.a** piece of cloth (Si.)(CDIAL 3792).] **Strip of cloth**: **katuvu (katuvi-)** to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off as fibres from a nut, chisel (Ta.); **kadepuni, kadeyuni, kadevuni** to pull out, strip off, disjoin (Tu.)(DEDR 1202). **Cloth; small cloth; patched cloth; coat of mail**: **gende** cloth (Go.); **kadiya, kediya** cloth, waistcloth (Pe.); **kediya, kidiya** a cloth (Mand..); **gatla, getli, getla, gette, gete** id. (Go.); **kadale** a rag; adj. ragged, tattered (Tu.)(DEDR 1190)[Influenced by **kantal** rags, tatters (Ta.) cf. **kantal-ku_l.am** confusion, disorder (Ta.); **gandara-go_l.amu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.).] **kantai** rag, torn or patched garment (Ta.)(**a_t.aiyum. kantaiye_**)(**Periyapu.Tiru-k-ku_t..** 9); small cloth, **cir-u tukil** (Ta.lex.) **Upper garment**: **kan.t.ai** a small cloth for wear (Ta.); **kan.d.uva_** upper garment (Te.); **khand.va** cloth; **kandva_** dhoti, garment (Kol.); **khand.a, khand.va** cloth (Nk.); **gand.a** id. (Pa.); **garnd.a** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1180). **khan.d.ua_** shawl (Or.); **kha~_r.uya_** small piece of coarse cloth (B.)(CDIAL 3801). **Men's cloth**: **ga_nd.a_l** men's cloth (Go.)(DEDR 1180). **Women's cloth**: **ga_nd.a** women's cloth (Go.)(DEDR

1180). **kha~_r.i** homespun cloth (N.); **kha~_r.i_, khan.d.a_** woman's sa_r.i_ (Bi.)(CDIAL 3801). **Cloth**: **kha_r.i** homespun cloth (N.); **khan.d.ua_** shawl (Or.); **kha~_r.uya_** small piece of coarse cloth (B.); **kad.a** bit of cloth (Si.); **kha~_r.i_, khan.d.a_** woman's sa_r.i_ (Bi.)(CDIAL 3801). **kha_di** rough cloth (N.); small piece of cloth (B.); **kha_di_** thick coarse cotton cloth (H.G.M.); **khaddar, khad.d.ar** coarse cotton cloth (L.); **khaddar** id. (P.); **kha_dar** id. (H.)(CDIAL 3808). **ka_tri** poor clothes (Ku.)(CDIAL 2698). **ka_n.t.am** curtain; cloth, garment (Ta.); **ka_n.d.a** curtain (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ga_d.ha** thick (Pkt.); **ga_l.hakam** tightly (Pali); **ga_r.ha_** a thick kind of cotton cloth (P.); **ga_r.ho** red (S.)(CDIAL 4118). **Weaver**: **ga_nd.o** man of weaver caste; fem. **ga_nd.ke**; **ga~_r.a_l** Panka caste (Go.); **gar-n.d.a** garment, piece of cloth (Kond.a); **ganda_** cloth (Kuwi)(DEDR 1180). **Sari, having no nails (no gold or silver lace)**: **khan.d.a** having no nails (Skt.); **khan.d.a_, kha~_r.i_** woman's sa_r.i_ (Bi.); **ka~_d.u~** broken (G.); **kad.a** piece of cloth, piece (Si.)(CDIAL 3792). **Garment**: **kan.t.ai** small cloth for wear; gold or silver lace; **kan.t.ai-ve_s.t.i** cloth with lace border (Ta.lex.) **ka_r..am** a garment; prob. **ka_r..akam**; (**ka_r..a mit.t.a kur-ankinan** : **Kampara_. Kam.kaip. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_r..akam** cloth (**pulara_-k-ka_r..akam pularavut.i_ i**)(**Tirumuru.**184); **Glove**: glove put on while handling an arrow ; **Thread; garland of pearls**: **ka_r..** brightness, lustre; gem; pearl (**Cilap. 4,41**); crystal; garland of pearls, of gems; garland of flowers; thread, string (**tirukko_vai ka_r..kol.a** : **Paripa_. 6,15**)(Ta.lex.)

1755.**Spindle**: **ka~_tn.u~** spinning (G.)(CDIAL 3435). **kattai** spins (Pkt.); **kat** (Gypsy); **ka_tna_** (H.)(CDIAL 2855). **ka_tna_** spindle (B.); **kattan.a** act of spinning (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2857). **ka_ti_** woman who spins thread (H.); **karttr.** spinner (MBh.)(CDIAL 2861). **katir** spinner's spindle (Ta.Ma.); **kadiru, kadaru, kaduru** id. (Ka.); **kaduru, kadiru, kadru** (Tu.); **kaduru** (Te.); **kadur** (Ga.)(DEDR 1195). **ca_ttra, cattra** spindle (Pa_rGr..); **catta** spindle (Pkt.); **Spinning wheel**: **catr** spinning wheel (Ash.Kt.Wg.); **ca_tri_** axle of a spinning-wheel (G.); **ca_t** whirler of a spinning wheel (M.); **ces** circle (Tor.); **ca_s.ai** spindle (Psht.)(CDIAL 4743). **ka_ryin** active, assiduous (Skt.); **kajjiya** busy (Pkt.); **ka_jji_** (P.); **ka_zi** engaged in spinning and weaving (A.); **ka_ji_** busy; artisan (H.)(CDIAL 3079).

1756.**Pigeon pea**: **kanti** dhal (Ta.); **kandi** pigeon pea, cajanus indicus (Te.); pl. **kandulu** (Te.); **kerdi** id. (Pa.); **kardi** pl. **kardil** id. (Ga.); **kandi,** pl. **kardihku** tuar pulse (Go.); **kandi** pigeon-pea (Kond.a); **ka_ndula** id. (Or.)(DEDR 1213). **Fried grain**: **khadika_** fried grain (Skt.); **kha_jika** (Skt.); **khaiya_** fried rice (Pkt.); **khai** parched or fried corn (esp. rice)(B.); fried rice and other grains (Or.)(CDIAL 3804). **kha_da** food (AV.); **kho** food (Tir.)(CDIAL 3864). Cajanus indicus, canajus bichlor, cajanus flavus: **adhaki, tuberika, tuvari, soopyah** (Skt.); **pigeon pea, cadjan pea, congo pea** (Eng.); **tor, arhar dal** (H.); **arhar** (P.B.); **tuver, dangri** (G.); **tur** (M.); **tor** (Konkan.i); **kandulu** (Te.); **adagi, tuvarai** (Ta.); **adhaki, tuvare, catjan** (Ma.); **togari** (Ka.); Habitat: extensively cultivated throughout India, especially Southern India, as an article of food. White-seed variety extensively cultivated in Gujarat, and red or brown seeded variety generally cultivated in other parts of the Bombay Presidency... Parts used: seeds or beans and leaves... Pulse is nutritive... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 231-232).

1757.**Rhododendron**: **kat.alai** melastoma malabathricum, Indian rhododendon (Ta.); **kat.al.i** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1121). Melastoma malabathricum: **futki** (A.); **myetype** (Burma); **pattudu** (Te.); **palore** (M.); **koroti** (Oriya); leaves: used in diarrhoea and dysentery; leaves and flower-tops given as astringent in leucorrhea and chronic diarrhea in Indo-China; habitat: throughout India except the desert (GIMP, p.163). **pulla_sa** rhododendron arboreum (Car. Ci. 30.82). **polg** elaeagnus latifolia (Ko.); **pis-x** rhododendron arboreum; **pum bis-x**, **to.n bis-x** elaeagnus

latifolia (To.)(DEDR 4553). cf. **nekkare, dod.d.a nekkare** Indian rhododendron, melastoma malabathricum (Ka.); **nekkare, nekka_ru** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3734). Elaegnus latifolia: **guara** (B.); **amgul** (Bombay); **ghiwain** (H.); Parts used: flowers; Action: flowers are cardiac and astringent (Indian Materia Medica, p. 472).

1758.**Strychnos potatorum**: **kataka** (Skt.); **nirmali** (H.P.B.M.); **tetankottai** (Ta.); **katakamu** (Te.); **katakam** (Ma.); seeds: used as a local application in eye diseases; rubbed with honey and little camphor, the mixture applied to the eyes in lachrymation or copious watering; used as emetic in dysentery , in diabetes and gonorrhoea; habitat: Konkan, N. Kanara, Madhya Bharat, N. Circars, Deccan, Carnatic to S. Travancore (GIMP, p.236). cf. **ka_d.ige** collyrium (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Strychnos potatorum: **kataka, ambuprasad, jalada** (Skt.); **clearing-nut tree** (Eng.); **nelmal, neimal** (H.); **nirmali** (B.P.M.); **chilla-chettu, induga, kattakami-chettu** (Te.); **tattamaram, tettan-kottai, tettian** (Ma.Ta.); **gajrah** (Bombay); **ingini** (Si.); **chali-mara** (Ka.); **chel-beey** (Konkan.i). Habitat: Bengal, Central and plentiful in Southern India and Burma... Seeds are used to clarify foul and muddy water. They are sliced and rubbed round the sides of the unglazed earthen vessels in which drinking water is stored, which acts as a mechanical precipitant of suspended matter present in the water... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1181).

1759.**Date-palm**: **kiri_t.i_** andropogon aciculatus (Skt.); **kirit.i** fruit of the marshy date palm, phoenix paludosa (Skt.); **kirir.i_** a tree growing in salt marshes, ceriops canolleana (S.)(CDIAL 3177). **kindet** a species of date palm (Santali.lex.) **ki~_nda_** palm tree, date tree (= H. **khajur**)(Kur.); **i_ntu** date-palm, phoenix dactylifera (Ta.)(DEDR 2617). Phoenix peludosa: **hintala** (Skt.); **hental** (B.H.Deccan)... found in Bengal and some parts of South India. It is acidulous, seweet, cooling, antiphlogistic, phlegmatic, alleviative of thirst, and beneficial in wind and bile (Indian Materia Medica, p. 946). Phoenix sylvestris: **kharijuri, kharjura** (Skt.); **wild date** or **toddy palm, date sugar palm** (Eng.); **khajuri, thalma** (H.); **khajur** (B.); **shindi** (M.); **kharik** (G.); **indu, ishanchdi, itha** (Te.); **paerichhu, periaitcham, ichan** (Ta.); **katenth** (Ma.); **eechalamara** (Ka.); is indigenous to India and is widely cultivated for the sake of its sap. Action: tonic and restorative... Sweet sap obtained by notches cut in the tree is manufactured in gur or jaggery by evaporating the sap... Juice or sugary sap by fermentation and distilling gives a kind of spirit which is used as an intoxicating drink for toddy (**tari**). Fresh juice called **shindi** in Marathi, is a cooling beverage... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 946). Phoenix dactylifera, phoenix excelsa: **pinda-kharjura** (Skt.); **edible-date** (Eng.); **palmier dattier** (Fr.); **dattelpalm** (Ger.); **pindakhejur** (H.); **khajur, kharik** (M.); **kharakia** (G.); **gharar-khejur** (B.); **khajur** (P.Konkan.i); **khurmal-khushk** (Pers.); **khurmal-yab-is** (Arab.); **karjurakaya** (Te.); **perichchangayi** (Ta.); **gijjira-hannu, khajjuri, uttatti** (Ka.); Habitat: this is a tall palm, a native of North Africa, Egypt, Syria and Arabia, but now cultivated in Sind and the PUnjab, chiefly in the Multan District. 'In Sind, dates are sold in the market in three shapes, viz.: **khasoon, luni-kharkun** and **vanpakyun** representing three distinct stages of its development'. Varieties: grown in Rohri of Sind province-- (1) **lohar**, (2) **assuli**, (3) **thottiar**, (4) **idulshahi**; the first two are very superior... Action: dates are very nutritious, expectorant, aphrodisiac, tonic, demulcent, laxative, diuretic and highly saccharine. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 943-944).

1760.**Image: ball**: **gen.d.uka** ball for play (Pali); **ge_nduka, ge_ndu_ka, ginduka** ball for play (Skt.); **gem.dua** id. (Pkt.); **gindun** to play (ball or the like)(K.); **ge~d** ball (P.); **ge~da_** marigold (P.); **ge~d, gin** ball (N.); **gen** ball (Mth.); **ge_na_** (Bhoj.); **gem.da** ball of marigolds (OAw.); **ge~_d** ball (OAw.); **ge~, ge~di_, ge~da_** (H.); **ge~d** ball of flowers or silk, etc. (G.); knob of silk, tufted

or tuberous bead of a flower (M.); **gem.d.ui_** play (Pkt.); **gin.n.u** ball (Ku.); **ge~r.** (N.); **ge~r.u, ger.uya_** ball, ball of flowers (B.); **gen.d.u~** toy, marigold (Or.); **gya_r.o** seed, pip (Ku.); **ger.o** (N.); **ged.iya** bulb, fruit (Si.); **gam.dua** ball for play (Pkt.); **kheno, khenho~, khenhu_r.o** ball for play (S.); **khe _nu_, khi~d.u_ri_** (L.); **khenu, khehnu, khiddu_, khiddo** (P.); **khin.us** (WPah.)(CDIAL 4248). **Playing**: **kri_d.ati** sports; **kri_l.ati** (RV.); **ki_l.ati** plays (Pali); **ki_d.ai, ki_lai, kid.d.ai** (Pkt.); **kel.inava_, kelinava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3592). **kri_d.ana** playing (R.); **ki_l.ana_** play (Pali); **ki_l.anaka** toy (Pali); **ki_d.an.a, ki_lan.a** playing (Pkt.); **kel.ena** adj. playing (Si.); **kri_d.** sport (Skt.)(CDIAL 3593). **kan.t.u** ball of thread (Ta.); **kan.d.u, kan.d.ike, kan.t.ike** id. (Ka.); **kan.d.e, kan.d.iya** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1177). **kan.t.ai-ve_s.t.i** cloth with lace border; **kan.t.ai** reel of a weaver's shuttle (Ta.lex.) **ken.t.ai, kan.t.ai** gold or silver lace; cf. **khan.d.a** small cloth for wear; **kan.d.uva_** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kan.t.u-nu_l** skein thread, ball thread (Ta.lex.) **Reel of a weaver's shuttle**: **kan.t.ai** reel of a weaver's shuttle (Ta.); **kan.d.e** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **cen.t.u** ball of thread (Ta.); a cotton ball (Ma.); **cen.d.** ball on man's hair-cord (Ko.); **cen.d.u** cluster of flowers (Te.); **sen.d.u** ball (Kond.a)(DEDR 2766). **kam.d.ua** ball (Pkt.); **ce~d.u_** ball (M.); **kam.dua**, **kim.dua** ball (Pkt.); **kon^{u}** a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning-wheel (K.); **cen.d.u** a ball of thread (Ka.)(CDIAL 2727). **ci_t.u** skein of thread = eight kucam (k. = 120 threads of the warp)(Ta.); **ci_t.aku** a skein of thread (Ka.); **ci_d.u** a skein which is seven times the quantity called **punjamu** (p. = a skein of sixty threads) (Te.) (DEDR 2611).

1761.**Green; grass**: **kar..u** green turf (Ta.); **kad.u** sod (Pa.); **karu d.ela** a clod of earth (Ga.)(DEDR 1363). **cer..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, prosper (as kingdom, family, country), be fertile, be superabundant, be cheerful as countenance; **(-v-, -nt-)** to grow, increase; **cer..icci** flourishing; **cer..ippu, cer..impu, cer..uttu, cer..umpal** fertility, flourishing condition, prosperity, plenteousness, abundance, fullness; **cer..umai** flourishing condition, greatness, excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness, verdure (Ta.); **cer..u** fine, stout; **cer..ikka** to be fertile; **cer..ippu** fertility (Ma.); **se_r.i** bride (Kui); **ar.xa_-ce_xel** the vegetable kingdom, plants in general; **ce_xe_l** greens (Kur.); **ceglu** small branches (Malt.)(DEDR 2789). **hiri** in cmpds.: **hiris'mas'ru, hiris'ipra** yellow, green (RV.); **harvu~** green (G.); **hirva_** green, raw, unripe (M.); **zere** yellow (Kt.); **zi_r** (Bashg.); **zi^{e}ra** (Pr.); **hira_r** green, raw, fresh (H.)(CDIAL 14114). **hari** golden, yellow (RV.); green (Skt.); tawny, green (Pali.Pkt.); **za_r** grass (Wg.); **jaro_** holly-oak; **jaramro** khaki-coloured (Gmb.); **har, hari** green; green colour (H.)(CDIAL 13981). **harin.a** yellow (MatrUp.); **haryun^{u}** having shoots or buds just bursing forth (K.)(CDIAL 13982). **harin.i_** yellow jasmine (Skt.); **ari^{u}** a kind of yellow jasmine (K.)(CDIAL 13983). **harita** yellow (RV.); green (Skt.); **haritaka** greenish; vegetable matter (Car.); **ha_rita** green; **ha_ritaka** vegetable matter (Skt.); **harita** green, fresh (Pali); **hariya** green (Pkt.); **harilek** green; **ha_rila** brass (Kal.); **haryo** fresh and green, luxuriant (S.); **haria_, hara_** green (P.); **haro_** verdant (WPah.); **hariyo, haro** green (Ku.); **hariyo** (N.); **hariya_** meat-curry (B.); **hara_** green (Or.); **hari_** (pl. **hare**), **hara_** (**hariab** to become green)(OAw.); **hariya_, hara_** green (H.); **hariya** (OMarw.); **haryu~, haru~** (G.); **ha_li** green pulse of phaseolus mungo (B.)(CDIAL 13985). **haryal** green; green pigeon (P.); **harra_** very green, verdant (Or.); **hariyara** greenish (OAw.); **hariyar, harera_, hari_ra_, hari_la_** green; **hira_r** very green (H.)(CDIAL 13986). **harita_la** green; green pigeon; yellow orpiment (MBh.); **haria_la_** green; **har(i)ya_l** (P.); **hariya_l.u~** (G.); **hariya_l** green pigeon (B.); **hariya_l.car.hei** (Or.); **har(i)ya_l** (H.); **har(i)yal.** bee-eater; **har(i)ya_l.** small green snake (M.); **harita_la** yellow orpiment (Pali); **haria_la, halia_ra** (Pkt.); **hiriyal, siriyal** (Si.); **ha_rila** green pigeon (OAw.); **ha_riyal** green; green pigeon (H.)(CDIAL 13987). cf. **bel.ava** wild pigeon (Ka.)(DEDR 4420). **haridra** yellow sandal tree (VarBr.S.); **halidda** yellow (Pkt.); **aidara, aidreste** (Ash.); **adre** (Kt.); **arida** (Wg.); **indra_** (Pr.); **rida** (Dm.); **a_rilo** (Pas'.); **arile** (Shum.);

hala_r wasp (Bshk.); **halizu** yellow; **halizu** brass (Sh.); **hali_za** yellow; brass (D..); **ledor^{u}**, **ledur^{u}**, **led^{u}r^{u}** yellow, pale (K.); **hed.l.o** yellow; **haid.l.o** (WPah.); **haldha_ a_lu** the wild yam dioscorea bulbifera (A.); **harda_** blight which turns plants yellow (Bi.); **halda_, harda_** mildew (H.); **hal.adia_** yellow (Or.); **haldiya_** (H.)(CDIAL 13990). **haridraka, haridra** yellow sandal tree (VarBr.S.); **haridru** a partic. yellow tree (S'Br.); **halidda** a kind of tree (Pkt.); **hardi** the tree morinda citrifolia (with yellow wood)(N.); **hal.ada_** diospyros montana (with yellow wood)(Or.); **hardu_, haldu_** a large Himalayan tree with hard yellow wood (H.)(CDIAL 13991). **haridra_** name of a river (Skt.); **lid^{u}r^{u}** the river Liddur in Kashmir (K.)(CDIAL 13993). **haridra_bha** turmeric-coloured (Skt.); **haid.ra~_o~** yellow (S.)(CDIAL 13994). **haris'a** yellow, green (Pa_n.. gan.a); **haleso** green pigeon (N.)(CDIAL 13995). **ha_it.ha_, ha_it.hak** green pigeon (A.)(CDIAL 13996). cf. **hari_taka** the yellow myrobalan tree terminalia chebula (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 13997).

1762.**Image: fencing**: **kit.ai** school where fencing is taught (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,11**)(Ta.lex.)

1763.**Image: heifer**: **kit.a_ri, kat.a_ri** heifer (Ta.); **kat.a_** he-buffalo (Ta.); **kid.a_vu** (Ma.); **kat.a_** male of sheep or goat (Ta.); **gad.a_r** (G.)(Ta.lex.) **kan.t.i** buffalo bull (**Tol. Po. 623**)(Ta.lex.) **Male buffalo**: **kit.a_vu** male buffalo (Ma.); **Young he-buffalo**: **kat.a_-k-kan-r-u** young he-buffalo (Ta.); **khadd** (Kur.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.avu, kat.a_** male of sheep or goat (Ta.)(DEDR 1123). **Buffalo**: **kit.a_-k-ka_lan-** buffalo-horn (Ta.); **kit.a_y** male of sheep (**Malaipat.u. 414, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kit.a_** buffalo, bull, ram (Ta.)(**Cilap. 15,98, Urai**); **kat.a_y** (**Tol. Po. 602, Urai**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ar..ag-erudu-k-ka_s'u. ka_t.ciy-eradu-k-ka_s'u** tax probably on bulls kept for show (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **icai-k-kid.a_y** beautiful ram; dues to be paid for the ram kept for show (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.); **nal-kid.a_, nar.-kid.a_** cess for the upkeep of the show-ram; or, tax for show-rams (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **nall-erudu** cess for the maintenance of a model bull, prob. used for breeding (Ta.)(SII 12.SITI.IEG.) **Image: buffalo**: **ko_r-i** buffalo (Kond.a); **ko_d.ru, ko_dru_, go_d.ru** buffalo (Kuwi); **ko_ru**, pl. **ko_rka** buffalo (Kui.); **kud.ru** id.(Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 2256). **kun.d.hi_** crooked-horned (of buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 3261). **kun.d.i_** crooked (of buffalo's horns)(L.)(CDIAL 3260). **kud.d.ha_** having horns pointing inwards (L.)(CDIAL 3248). **ko_t.t.uma_** boar (**Cilap. 15,99, Arum.)**; he-buffalo (**Cilap. 15,98**); lit. animal with tusks or horns: elephant: **ko_t.t.uma_ var..an:kun. ka_t.t.aka ner-iye_ (Ain:kurr-u. 282)**; **ko_t.t.umalai** lit. tusked mountain, elephant; **ko_t.t.uman.-kol.** to break up earth with horns or tusks; **ko_t.t.in-am** herd of buffaloes, as having horns: **ko_t.t.in-at ta_yar makan-an-r-e_ (Kalit. 103,33)**(Ta.lex.) **Image: male buffalo**: **ko.n.e** male buffalo (Ir.); **ko_n.a** id. (Ka.); **go_n.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2212). **gavala** a young male buffalo (Skt.); **kol.a** (Ma.); **go_n.a** an ox (Skt.Ka.); **ko_n.anu, khapura** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1764.**Screen**: **kit.uku** braided coconut leaf for thatching, cadjan (Ta.); **kit.il, kit.uku** coconut leaves matted for screens, fans, thatches (Ma.); **gid.iki, gid.ik, gid.k** a blind or screen made of palm leaves (Tu.); **kit.ika_** matting, screen (Skt.inscr. IEG, p.159); **kit.ika-**movable screen or curtain (Pali)(DEDR 1532).

1765.**Image: a fourth part**: **gidda, girda, gira** a fourth part; **giddana, gidna** the fourth part of a solige (Ka.); **gidda, gidde** one-fourth of the so_la measure (Te.)(DEDR 1553). **gand.a** a set of four; a set of 4 pice, i.e. one anna; to divide into sets of 4; **gand.a-n** to take for onself a set of four; **gand.agand.a** to divide, to put, to put down pebbles, in sets of four (Mu.); **gand.a** a set of four (H.Sadani); **gand.a-gut.i** a pebble put down in counting, for each set of four

(Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **ganda-lunukul** the fold under the knuckle of a finger or toe, in contrast to **ut.i**, the knuckle (Mu.lex.) **Image: transverse**: **gand.e, gand.i** adj. deviating from, or transverse to, either the line straight in front or straight behind; to put across or obliquely over something; **gand.e-n** to take an oblique direction; **gand.e-o** to be put or to get in a positon deviating from, or transverse to, either the line straight upwards, downwards, front or behind; **gand.egand.e, gande.eno** adv. in a slightly oblique way; **gand.ege, gand.ete** in an oblique direction (Mu.); **gand.i** transverse to (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

1766.**Image: hawk**: **gid.aga, gid.iga, gid.uga, d.e_ge** hawk, falcon, small kestrel, jugger falcon (Ka.); **kid.uve** kite, hawk (Kod..); **gid.i** falcon, hawk, eagle (Tu.); **gid.d.u** hawk (Te.); **d.e_ga** hawk, falcon (Te.); **d.eya** hawk (Pa.); **d.ego** eagle (Go.); **d.e_ga** falcon (Kond.a); **de_ga** hawk (Kuwi)(DEDR 1527). **Image: vulture**: **gid, gida_** vulture (Kon.lex.) **gijjha** vulture (Pali); **gri~_c** kite (Wg.Dm.); **li_nci** (Gaw.); **li_nca** (Sv.); **grhi_nji** (Phal.); **girec** (Sh.); **gijha** (S.); **girijh, gijh, gijjh**, pl. **gijjhi_**, **girijjh**, pl. **girijjha_** (L.); **glez** (WPah.)(CDIAL 4231). **gr.dhra** vulture (RV.); **gr.dhri_** (Ya_j.); **gr.dhrika_** (Skt.); **gaddha** vulture (Pali); **giddha, gaddha** (Pkt.); **grad** (K.); **giddh** (P.); **giddha** (N.); **gi_dha** (MB.); **gidha_** vulture (Or.); **gi_dh** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.G.); **gi_d(h), gidha~_d.** vulture, kite (M.)(CDIAL 4233). cf. **gr.dh** desire (Skt.); **gr.dhra** desiring greedily (RV.)(CDIAL 4233).

1767.**Image: to discharge a missile; to drive in (as a nail); to throw away**: **kit.avu** to drive in, as a nail (Ma.); **kit.a_cu** (Ta.); **kad.a_y** (Ka.) to cast off, throw away; **kat.a_cu** to drive, as a wedge, a nail; to throw, fling; **kat.a_vu** to discharge, as missiles; to propel; to ride, as an animal; to drive, as a car; to drive in, as a nail; to nail on; to join by nail, as boards; to urge, impel, influence (Ta.lex.) **cad.a_yisu, cad.a_l.isu, jad.a_yisu** to ram, to drive in; to fasten or bolt as a door (Ka.); **kad.a_yisu** to fasten tightly; to ram as a gun; to drive in as a nail (Ka.); **kad.asan.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **jad.i** to beat, pound, crush, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail (Ka.) **jad.iyu** to beat, hit (Te.); **cad.p- (cad.t-)** to hammer, strike, beat (Pa.)(DEDR 2300).

1769.**To stuff in**: **gid.i** to enter by mouthfuls, or devour mouthful after mouthful, or to cause mouthfuls to enter; to force into the mouth (of others, as food, cloth)(Ka.); **gid.ku, gid.aka** mouthful, draught; **gid.i** to stuff in, thrust in (Tu.)(DEDR 1529).

1770.**Image: ankle, hoof**: **git.t.a, git.t.e, get.t.e, get.ike, got.t.e** hoof; **ge_d.eka_l.l.u** long slender legs (Te.); **get.t.a** foot, leg, hoof (Kol.); foot (Nk.); **ge_t.a** leg from knee to ankle (Pa.); hoof (Go.); **git.a** (Kond.a); **xed.d.** foot, leg (Kur.); **qed.u** the legs, the feet (Malt.)(DEDR 1943). cf. **ken.t.ai** ankle (Ta.); **ka.li-gin.n.i** ankle (Kod..)(DEDR 1946). **gid.ri** knee-cap (Kui); **gri'ma** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1536).

1771.**Image: dross; ruin**: **kit.t.akkal** iron dross; overburnt brick; **kit.t.am** ore, lump of metal (**I_t.u. 5,1, Pra.**); dross or crust upon a precious stone (**S'ri_vacan-a. Pak. 79, A_y. Vya_.**); dross, scoria, scum of metal (**Pata_rtta. 1269**); sediment, lees, residuum; coating, crust; state of being dry and hard (Ta.lex.) **kit.t.a** secretion, excretion; dross of iron in or after fusion; dregs of oil; rust; cow-dung kept in a pit; **kid.a** a man who is ruined (Ka.lex.) **ket.uti** ruin, destruction (**Val.l.a. Patipacupa_ca. A_n.ava. Vi. 2**)(Ta.); **ced.ugu** (Te.); **ketuha** (Ka.); **ket.ugi** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.or.o** dross left in the furnace after smelting iron ore (G.)(CDIAL 2646). **kit.t.a, kit.t.i_** rust, lees (Pkt.); **kit.t.isa** refuse of oil seeds, wool, etc. (Pkt.); **kit.i_** dregs (S.); **kit.** refuse of iron, vitriol (N.); **ki_t.** sediment, dregs of oil in a lamp (H.); **ki_t.u~** dregs in frying-pan (G.); **kit.an.** rusty iron, dross of iron (M.); **kurkot.^{u}** iron slag (K.); **kat.u** rust, black dye obtained from iron

(S.); **kat.t.** rust (L.); a black colouring matter (P.); **kat.** matter rejected during the making of rice-spirit (N.); **ka_it., ka_t.** dregs (B.); **ka_n.t.a, ka_n.t.i** dregs of oil (Or.); **ka_t.** rust (G.); thickly caked dirt (M.); **ka_ti** refuse, lees (esp. of oil-seeds)(N.); **khit.** rust; **khit.a_** rusty (B.); **kid.a** alloy, foreign matter; adj. false, bad (OM.); **kil.iya** secretion, menses (Si.)(CDIAL 3156). For semant. 'false, bad' in **kid.a**: cf. **kaitava** deceit (R.); **ke_ava** fraud (Pkt.); **kewa_** deceit, excuse (H.); **kaiava** fraud (Pkt.); **kaiva_d.** ruse, trick (M.)(CDIAL 3477). cf. **kayavan-** base, unworthy man (**Man.i. 23,94**); cruel man (**Ci_vaka. 678**); **kayavu** theft, pilfering, larceny (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kaja (kaji-)** to be congealed, solidified by growing cold; **ganja (ganji-)** to solidify, coagulate, become solid; pl. action **gaska (gaski-)**(Kui); **kajali** to be congealed, become curdled (Kuwi)(DEDR 1102). cf. **kat.ura** buttermilk mixed with water; **kadvara** id., whey; **kadara** whey; coagulated milk (Skt.)

1772.**Rumble**: **kit.ukit.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound (as the rolling of a carriage), rumble (as a thunder-cloud); n. a small drum (Ta.)(DEDR 1531). **kit.ukit.en-al** onom. expr. signifying rumbling sound (Ta.lex.) **kir.kir.a_na_** to sound gritty (H.)(CDIAL 3154). **kit.ukkat.t.i** sound of something shaking in a hollow vessel; small drum as an accompaniment; **kit.ukku** small drum as an accompaniment; **kit.ukku-kit.ukk-en-al** onom. expr. signifying hollow sound (Ta.); **kit.ukkuka, kit.un.n.uka** to sound (as vessels knocking against each other); **kit.ukkam** rattling sound; **kit.ukki, kit.ukku** sounding devices (Ma.)(DEDR 1531). **Uproar**: **kit.upit.i** uproar, loud noise; **gad.bad.** (U.); **gid.ibid.i** (Ka.); **kid.ubid.i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kit.ukit.ukka, kit.ukkuka, kit.un.n.uka** to shiver, tremble; **kit.ilam** tremor (Ma.)(DEDR 1530). **kit.upit.i** tambourine of oval form (Ta.); tabour (Ta.); **gid.ibid.i, gid.imid.i** small drum shaped lika an hourglass (Ka.); **gid.ibid.i** a small drum (Tu.); **gid.iya** a sort of drum (Te.)(DEDR 1534).

1773.**Sweet potato**: **kir..an:ku** esculent or bulbous root, as potato, yam, turnip, parsnip, palmyra root (Ta.); **kir..an.n.u** bulb, yam, dioscorea aculeata (Ma.); **gen.asu, gen.isu, ger..asu** a bulbous root, the name of several species of yam dioscorea and of batas ipomoea, generally meant for the common sweet potato, batatas edulis (Ka.); **gen.angu** sweet potato (Ka.); **keren:gu** sweet potato, the root dioscorea aculeata; **kiren:gu, keren:gu, kel.en:gu** id.; bulbous root in general (Tu.); **gen.agi, gerengi, gerngi** sweet potato (Tu.); **genasu, genusu** the root of dioscorea aculeata (Te.); **kirre** roots (Kol.); **kirre** root, tuber (Nk.); **kir.inj ma_t.i** a kind of tuber (Go.)(DEDR 1578). **gr.s.t.i** a variety of dioscorea (Skt.); **gr.s.t.ika_** name of a plant (Sus'r.); **ghr.s.t.i** a variety of dioscorea (Skt.); **git.h**^{i} a kind of vegetable (Ku.); **git.ho** the plant dioscorea sativa with an edible root (N.)(CDIAL 4239). **kun.i** tuber (Kond.a); id., root (Pe.); **kune** tuber (Mand..); **kuna** tuberous root, sweet potato, yam (Kui); **po_r.do ku_na** sweet potato; **kunna** yam, potatoes; **kuna** tuber; **kuna kuca** radish (Kuwi)(DEDR 1683).

1774.**Tick**: **kit.ibha** bug, louse (Skt.); **kir.n, kir.ni** an insect that stick to the teats of cattle (WPah.); **kirnu** obl. **kirna_** dog or cattle tick (N.); **kino** tick (Ku.); **cam-kinu** a kind of small body louse (N.)(CDIAL 3155). **un.n.i** tick on dogs, sheep, cattle (Ta.); tick on cows, dogs (Ma.); **un.y** insect that infects the eyes of men or animals and sucks blood (Ko.); **un.n.i, un.n.e** tick; **un.ungu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **un:ga** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 604). **kin.a** insect found in wood (Skt.); **kinitulla_, kinitul** dog louse (Si.); **cam-kinu** a small body louse (N.); **kino** tick (Ku.)(CDIAL 3160). cf. **tol.** to perforate (Ta.)(DEDR 3528). **tik** a tick; **se** a louse (Santali.lex.)

1775.**Worm, insect; ant**: **ki_ri-p-pa_mpu, ki_rai-p-pa_mpu** a species of intestinal worms, lumbricus (Ta.); **ki_ri-p-pa_mpu** wotrm bred in the body (Ma.)(DEDR 1614). **ki_rad.um.** small

serpent (OM.)(CDIAL 3194). **kir.iya_ru~** ant's nest (G.)(CDIAL 3195). **irai** intestinal work (Ta.); **ira** bait, worms (Ma.); **ere** a worm that lives in orts, a worm in general, bait (Ka.); **ere, ere pul.u** worm (earthworm, tapeworm)(Kod..); **eru** moth, worm (Tu.); **er-a, er-r-a** earthworm (Te.); **erad** id. (Go.); **er.pur.uk** earthworms (Go.)(DEDR 822). **ki_t.a** insect, worm (S'Br.); **ki_t.aka** (R.); **ki_t.i_** (Skt.); **ki_t.a, ki_t.aka** insect (Pali); **ki_d.a, ki_d.aya, ki_d.i_, ki_d.iya_** worm, insect, ant (Pkt.); **kirwa** leech, worm, locust, fish (Gypsy); **kiri** ant (Gypsy); **ki_r.o** worm (S.); **ki_r.a_** insect, snail, snake (L.P.); **ki_r.i_** small black ant (L.P.); **ki_r.o, kir.** insect, worm (Ku.); **kiro** insect, magggot, worm, snake (so called only at night)(N.); **kira_** worm, insect (EB.); **ki_r.a_** (B.Or.) worm, grub (H.); **ki_r.i_** worm, insect (Or.); maggot (Bi.); **ki_r** worm (Mth.); **ki_ra_** worm (Mth.Bhoj.); **kirawa_** insect (Aw.); **ki_r.o** worm, insect (G.); **ki_r.** worm, grub (H.); **ki_r.i_** ant (G.); **ki_d., kid.a_** worm, maggot, insect (M.); **kid.e~** any small creature of the serpent kind (M.); **ki_d.o** insect (Konkan.i); **kri~_,** pl. **kri~_ye** insect (Sh.)[X **kr.mi** worm, insect (AV.); **kimi** (Pali.Pkt.); **kyom^{u}**, dat. **kemis** (K.); **ki~o~** worm, maggot, snail (S.); **ke~ua~_** worm which burrows into ribs of tobacco leaf (Mth.); **kimiya_** worm, insect (Si.); **kermo, kirmo** worm (Gypsy); **ki_rma** snake (D..); **kirm** (Pers.); **kemut.** a little worm (K.); **ki~a~r.i** worms, moths, etc. (S.); **ki~a_ro** maggoty (S.)(CDIAL 3438); **kivyen., kivan.** maggoty sore (M.); **kina_** having maggoty sores (M.)(CDIAL 3439); **i_ma_** white ant; **i_mna_** to be deteriorated or destroyed by white ants (Kur.); **i_me** white ants (Malt.)(DEDR 541); **ci_ma** ant (Te.); **si.ma, sime** id. (Kol.); **s'i_ma** id. (Nk.); **si_ma** id. (Kond.a); **si_ma, hi_ma** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2623)](CDIAL 3193). **i.n.** cicada (To.); **i_rin.t.i, irun.t.u** cricket (Tu.); **irri** id. (Kui); **i_ro** a chirping insect found chiefly on mango trees (Malt.)(DEDR 547).

1776.**To drag along the ground; pull**: **kit.t.hi** pulling (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3450). cf. **kit.a_cu** to cast off, throw away; to drive in, as a nail (Ta.); **kit.avu** id. (Ma.); **kad.a_y** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kr.s.t.i** men (RV.)(CDIAL 3450). **kis, ki~_s. thoiki** to drag, pull, push (Sh.); **kr.s.ya** to be ploughed (Skt.)(CDIAL 3455). **ir..u** (-**pp-, -tt-**) to drag along the ground, draw, pull, wheedle, draw out, stretch, absorb; **ir..uppu, ir..uval, ir..uvai** drawing, pulling; **ici** to pull, draw, drag; **icippu** pull, strain, spasm (Ta.); **ir..ukka** to draw, take off clothes; **ir..ekka** to drag, pull; **ir..appu** propelling force of a current, etc. (Ma.); **i_r..kkuka** to drag, put off clothes (Ma.); **il.v- (il.t-)** to drag on ground; drag, suck (Ko.); **i.s.f- (i.s.t-)** to drag, pull (To.); **ir.., i_r.., er..e** to pull, drag, attract, take away by force, etc.; n. pulling, attracting, etc. (Ka.); **i_d.u, er..a, er..avu** pulling, dragging, etc. (Ka.); **er..ata** pulling; **er..asu, er..isu** to cause to drag; **ir..kul.i** attraction; **i. gol.** to attract, captivate (Ka.); **i.l.- (i.p-, i.t-)** to drag (Kod..); **igguni** to draw, pull (Tu.); **i_d.ucu, i_d.cu** to pull, haul, drag, draw, attract; **i_d.upu, i_d.pu** pulling, convulsion; **i_d.u** to milk; **i_d.u-munta** milk-pot (Te.); **iggul-a_d.u** to pull, haul, drag, jherk (Te.); **iggul-a_t.a** jerking, struggling (Te.); **iggu** to pull, haul, drag (Te.); **igga_-muggi** hauling about, struggle, violence (Te.); **ir.k-** to drag (Go.); **i_sa_na_** to draw a picture or line (Go.); **i_r.ispis-** to make to drag; **i_r.is- (-t-)** to pull, drag; **i_r.ay a_**- to drag oneself along the ground (Kond.a); **d.ripa (d.rit-)** to drag, drag away, abduct; n. act of dragging, abduction (Kui); **dri_'nai** to haul; **d.ri'-** to drag (leaves and branches to cover the seeds by levelling the soil)(Kuwi); **i_cna_ (i_cyas/iccyas)** to draw out, pull out; **i_cna_ (i_cyas), i_sna_ (i_syas)** to pluck (an ear of Indian corn)(Kur.); **ice** to take off (as cap or shoes); **ic-qot.e** to jerk, shake off; **icgre** to come off, get loose; **i_ce** to louse (Malt.); **ru_sing** to pull off, pull out, pull up, pluck (Br.); **ir..u** to gasp for breath (Ta.); **ir..ayuka** to breathe hard as a dying person (Ma.); **el.vl** panting (Ko.)(DEDR 504). **khijn.a_** to pull (P.); **khi~cnu** (N.); **khi~ca_** (B.); **khicab** to beat (clothes in washing)(Mth.); **khi~_cai** drags (OAw.); **khi~_cna_** to pull (H.); **khi_c** to pull (OMarw.); **khi~cvu~** (G.); **khai~c** pulling (P.); **kha_m.cai** pulls (OAw.)(CDIAL 3881). **ghi_can.u** to drag (S.); **ghi_co** pulling to and fro (S.); **ghicnu** to grab (N.); **ghiccinu** to be dragged

along (N.); **ghi~ca_** to pull (B.); **ghicolna_** to rub (H.)(CDIAL 4475). **Saw; pull**: **i_r** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current), excoriate (as a tiger), flay, draw, paint, write; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be drawn out; saw (Ta.); **i_rppu** pull, tug, attraction; **i_r-va_l.** a saw (Ta.); **i_ruka** to saw, split (Ma.); **i_r** splitting, sawing; **i_r-va_l.** a saw (Ma.); **i_rcca-va_l.** a saw (Ma.); **i_rcca** sawing (Ma.); **i_rkkuka** to draw, drag (Ma.); **i.0- (i.0y-)** to pull, drag (To.); **i_r** to pull, draw (Ka.); **i_rp- (i_rt-)** to pull (Pa.); **i_r-** to pull, draw (Ga.); **ric-** to cut with saw (Go.); **nir- (-t-)** to pull (Pe.)(DEDR 542). **To pinch, pluck; nip**: **giccu** to scratch, pinch (Te.); **kism-, ki_seng** to pinch (Kol.); **kis-/kicc-** id. (Nk.); **ki_k-** id.; **kicc-** to pluck (strings of instrument with finger)(Pa.); **kisk-** to pinch; **kicc-** to pluck (Ga.); **kiska_na_, kisk-** to pinch; **kicma_na_** to pinch, scratch; **kism-** to pinch; **kicca_na_** to pick bha_ji_, i.e. green leaves for salad; **kica_na_** to pluck (Go.); **kis- (-t-)** to pinch, nip, squeeze with fingers; caus. **kisis-, kispis-** (Kond.a); **kic- (-c-)** to pinch (Pe.); **kic-** id. (Mand..); **kisa (kisi-)** to pinch, nip; n. a pinch; nip; pl. action **kiska (kiski-)**; **kicc-** to pinch, nip (Kui); **kicc- (-it-), kicali** to pinch; **kicinai** to nip (spelled with **ch** rather than **z.**)(Kuwi); **kiccna_** to break into very small pieces (soft things, esp. bread, greens) with the fingers (Kur.)(DEDR 1513).

1777.**Image: silent**: **kit.uku** a secret (Te.); **kit.k-** to be silent; **kit.ukre** silently (Pa.); **kit.ke er-** to be silent (Ga.)(DEDR 1533).

1778.**Image: pleiades**: **khitti_** kr.ttika_, Pleiades (P.)(CDIAL 3427). **kr.ttika_** (Skt.lex.)

1779.**Image: bush**: **khitti_** clump, bush (P.)(CDIAL 3427).

1780.**Image: vessel with nozzle**: **kin.t.i** small drinking vessel with nozzle (Ta.); goblet, water-vessel with a snout (Ma.); **kin.d.y** metal drinking vessel (no spout)(Ko.); **gin.d.i, gin.n.al, gin.n.il** small metal water-vessel (with or without spout)(Ka.); **kin.d.i** small metal vessel with spout (Kod..); **gin.d.i, gin.d.ya, gin.d.y** goblet, small metal vessel; **gin.n.alu** goglet, cup of bell-metal (Tu.); **gin.d.i** jug, drinking vessel with a spout (Te.); **gin.d.i_** small metal vessel (M.)(DEDR 1541). **kin.n.am, kin.n.i** small metal cup, clepsydra (Ta.); **kin.n.am** metal plate, gong (Ma.); **kin.m** (obl. **kin.t-**) metal eating vessel (To.); **kin.n.alu** brass cup (Tu.); **ginniya, ginne** cup, bowl, goblet (Te.); **gina** metal pot, cup (Ga.); **geen** a metal vessel (Go.); **gina** id., metal cup (Kond.a); **gina_** metal cup (Kuwi); **gina_** metal cup (Or.)(DEDR 1543).

1781.**Tobacco**: **gud.a_ku** a preparation of tobacco for smoking (Ka.Te.Ma.Ta.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1782.**Bryonia**: **ku_turu** bryonia scabra (Ka.); **ku~_turu-bud.amu** bryonia scabrella (**bud.amu** bryonia callosa)(Te.)(DEDR 1889). Melothria heterophylla = bryonia umbellata : **kudari** (B.); **gametta, gometta** (M.); **amantmul** (H.); **tiddanda** (Te.)(GIMP, p.164). Melothria maderaspatana = bryonia scabrella : **puttibudamu** (Te.); **agumaki** (H.); **musimusikkayi** (Ta.); **mukkalpiram** (Ma.)(GIMP, p.165). Bryonia callosa = cucumis trigonus : **vishala** (Skt.); **gomuk** (B.); **bislambhi** (H.); **kattutumatti** (Ta.); **adavi puchcha** (Te.); pulp of fruit: bitter, drastic purgative; decoction of roots: milder in purgative action; seeds: cooling, astringent, useful in bilious disorders; habitat: wild throughout the drier upland tracts of India (GIMP, p.83). **mucumucukkai** brisly bryony creeper, mukia scabrella (Ta.); **mus'umus'ukka** bryonia scabra (Ma.)[mukia scabrella = bryonia scabra](DEDR 4913).

1784.**Wrightia antydysenterica**: **kut.aja** the medicinal tree wrightia antidysenterica (Skt.Ka.lex.) cf. **kut.acam** conessi bark, holarrhena or echites or wrightia antidysenterica (Ta.); **kod.asige, kod.isigu, korisigu, kurut.iga** wrightia antidysenterica (Ka.); **kud.eji-mara** id. (Tu.); **kod.ise, kod.ise-pa_la** wrightia tinctoria (Te.)(DEDR 1650). **kut.aja** wrightia antidysenterica (the seeds of which are used as a febrifuge (MBh.); **kut.aca** id. (Skt.); **kut.aja** (Pali); **kud.aya** (Pkt.); **kur.ci** coraya antidysenterica (B.); **kura_i, korua~_, korei** wrightia antidysenterica (Or.); **kur.a_** (H.); **kar.o** the tree, pl. its seeds (G.); **kud.a_** echites antidysenterica (M.)(CDIAL 3229). **kalin:ga** wrightia antidysenterica (Skt.); its seed (Sus'r.); **kalin:gaka** (Car.); **ka_lin:ga** (Skt.); **kali~ga_** the tree ipomoea turpethum (bark used as a purgative)(H.)(CDIAL 2937). Holarrhena antidysenterica: **kutaja, pandura** (Skt.); **kurchi** (H.B.); **kawar, kura** (P.); **kudasappalai** (Ta.); **kodisepala, palakodsa** (Te.); Bark: in dysentery, dried and ground rubbed over the body in dropsy; Seeds: astringent, febrifuge, in fever, dysentery, diarrhoea and intestinal worms; Habitat: more or less throughout India, ascending to 4,000 ft. in the Himalayas (GIMP, pp. 134-135). Holarrhena antidysenterica, holarrhena pubescens, chenomorha antidysenterica: **kutaja, kalinga, vatsika, girimallika, sakrasakan** (Skt.); **kurchi, conessi or tellicherry bark** (Eng.); **ecoree-de codagapala** (Fr.); **karchi, kura** (H.); **kewar, kura** (P.); **kurchi, kureya** (B.); **indrajavanu** (G.); **kuda (dhavo)** (M.Kon.); **pandra-kura** (Bombay); **kaka-kodise, indravrakshamu** (Te.); **kashappu-vetpalarishi, veppalai** (Ta.); **korasigina-gida** (Ka.); **lisan-el-asafir-el-murr** (Arab.); **zaban-i-gungishk-i-talk, indar-javitalkh** (Pers.); **curo, cura** (Port.); The seeds: **indrayava** (Skt.); **indrajab, tita-indrajao** (H.B.); **kurva-indrajao** (Bombay); **kuluppalai-virai** (Ta.); **indar-javetalkh** (Pers.)[Three apocynaceous plants are frequently called **kura, koda** or **kuda** in Indian languages. Holarrhena antidysenterica, wrightia tomentosa, and wrightia tinctoria, which is fraudulently substituted for the genuine kurchi bark.] Habitat: this small tree is common in the forests of India, indigenous to the tropical Himalayas, Assam, U.P. down to Travancore. There are two varieties: white and black. Parts used: bark, seeds and leaves... Seeds which resemble oats, are very bitter, astringent, febrifuge, antidysenteric, anthelmintic, carminative and also antiperiodic... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 634-651). Wrightia tinctoria: This plant is often confounded with that of holarrhena antidysenterica. This plant has white jasmine-like flowers with a fragrant odour while the flowers of holarhhena are odourless. Further, the bark is of reddish-brown colour and smooth appearance as compared with holarrhena bark which is thicker and is of a dirty white or buff colour and has a markedly bitter taste. The seeds of holarrhena resemble oats... they have a tuft of hairs on the end most remote from the foot-stalk, whilst in the wrightia seeds the tuft is on the end next to the foot-stalk... Wrightia tinctoria, wrightia rothii: **kalin:ga = indra yava, bhadar yava** (Ka.lex.) **kalin:ga** name of several plants as s'iri_s.a, plaks.a etc.; **kalin:gam** Indra grain indra-yava; **indra-yava** the seed of the kut.aja tree (Skt.lex.) **hyamaraka, asita-kutanja** (seeds: **indrayavam**)(Skt.); **sweet indrajao** (Eng.); **mitha indrajava, gode indrajava** (H.M.G.); **indrajav** (B.); **kalakuda, kalakado** (Bombay); **indrajow** (seeds)(Pers.); **kotakappala** (Ma.); **vetpala-verai, veppalai, vetpalai**; (seed) **vetpalarisi** (Ta.); **ankudu, ankid-kodisha, tedlapala** (Te.); Habitat: a deciduous tree with milky juice found in Central India, Western Peninsula, Coromandal coast, Coimbatore and Godavary districts. Action: astringent, stomachic, tonic and febrifuge... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1296-1297). **kala-kudo** nerium tinctorium (Kon.)(Indian Materia Medica, p. 849). **buru mackunda, at.kur.a** wrightia tomentosa (Santali.lex.) **thonthapala** (Ta.) wrightia tomentosa used in snake bite and in scorpion sting (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1297). Nerium tomentosum: **kala inderjav, dudhi, dharuli** (H.M.); **dudhkarava, dudhi** (B.); **tallapal, koilamukri, peddapala** (Te.); **atgo-kudo, tamdo-kudo** (Kon.); found throughout India... A

preparation from the bark is used in menstrual and renal complaints. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 849).

1785.**Image: dividing**: **kut.t.a** (at the end of comp.) dividing, cutting, grinding; (in math.) a multiplier; **kut.t.** to multiply (Skt.lex.) **kot.u** to divide, distribute, as a sum of money; to sell (Ta.lex.)

1786.**Image: buffalo**: **ko_d.ru, ko_dru_, go_d.ru** buffalo (Kuwi); **ko_ru**, pl. **ko_rka** buffalo (Kui.); **ko_r-i** buffalo (Kond.a); **kud.ru** buffalo (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 2256). **kun.d.hi_** crooked-horned (of buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 3261). **kun.d.i_** crooked (of buffalo's horns)(L.)(CDIAL 3260). **kud.d.ha_** having horns pointing inwards (L.)(CDIAL 3248). **kad.a, kar.a** buffalo bull; **kad.ru** male buffalo calf (Santali.lex.) **kan.t.i** buffalo bull (**Tol. Po. 623**); **ko_t.t.uma_** he-buffalo (**Cilap. 15,98**); lit. animal with tusks or horns: elephant: **ko_t.t.uma_ var..an:kun. ka_t.t.aka ner-iye_ : Ain:kurr-u. 282)**; boar (**Cilap. 15,99, Arum.)**; **ko_t.t.umalai** lit. tusked mountain, elephant; **ko_t.t.uman.-kol.** to break up earth with horns or tusks; **ko_t.t.in-am** herd of buffaloes, as having horns: **ko_t.t.in-at ta_yar makan-an-r-e_ : Kalit. 103,33)**(Ta.lex.) **Image: male buffalo**: **ko.n.e** male buffalo (Ir.); **ko_n.a** id. (Ka.); **go_n.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2212).

1787a.**Image: curving**: **ko_t.a** crookedness; **ko_t.aka** curving, bending; **ko_t.i** the curved end of a bow; the side of a right-angled triangle (Skt.lex.) **Image: bent, crooked**: **kut.ika, kut.ita, kut.ila, kut.ilaka** bent, crooked (Skt.lex.) **kut.i, gud.i** a curvature, a curve (Ka.lex.) cf. CDIAL 3230.

1787.**Image: horn**: **ku_t.a** any prominence: a horn (Ka.); **ko_d.u, ko_r..** a horn of animals; a tusk (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_r.., ko_d.u** a horn; **ko_r..ke, ko_r..kil., ko_r..kil.im, ko_r..ge** id. (Ka.); **ko_d.u kut.t.u** to strike or gore with the horn or with the tusk (Ka.); **ko_d.u** a horn of animals; a tusk (Ka.); **ko_d.u-vi_sa** the allowance of a vis of corn etc. for every bullock-load that comes into town etc.; **kud.u** the state of being crooked, bent (Ka.); **kod.u** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

1788.**Image: point, peak**: **ko_d.u, ko_r..** a point, the peak or top of a hill (Ka.Ta.); **kuvad.u** a globe, round body; a hill, the peak of a hill (Ma.); **ko_d.u-gal** the top-stone: the peak of a hill; **ko_d.e_r-u** a wound made with a tusk (Ka.lex.) **kud.u, kad.u, kud.a, kud.i** the state of being crooked, bent; crookedness (Ka.); **kot.u** (Ta.Ma.); **kud.udad.i** a crooked stick; **kud.uda_d.e** a curved tusk (Ka.lex.) **kombu** (fr. **kud.u** crookedness?) a horn of animals; that is horn-like as a root; a serpentine horn to play upon; a tusk (Ka.); **kompu** (Ta.); **kommu** (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **kombu** trumpet (Kon.lex.) **kombar ku_l.i** protruding tooth (Tu.lex.)

1789.**Image: crown; hair-knot**: **kon.t.ai** tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, one of aim.-pa_n--mut.i (Ta.); **kon.t.a** (Ma.); **kon.d.e** (Te.); **gon.d.e** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **jhut.i** a hair-knot (Santali.lex.) **Images: horn; hair collected in the shape of a horn**: **ko_t.i_ra** the hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn; an epithet of Indra; a diadem, crown; a crest **ko_t.ika** forming the highest point of anything; **ko_t.imat** edged, pointed; **ko_t.i, ko_t.i_** the highest point; excellence; the horns or digits of the moon; the complement of an arc to 90^0 (in math.); the end or extremity, edge or point in general; the edge or point of a weapon; **ko_t.a** crookedness; **ku_t.aka** elevation, prominence; **ku_t.a** the bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head; any projection or prominence; **kut.i** a curve, bend; **kut.** to be crooked or curved; to curve or bend (Skt.lex.) **Chaplet of pearls**: **kon.d.e** a chaplet of pearls

worn on the head (Ka.lex.) **kon.d.e, gon.d.e** a tassel etc. (Ka.lex.) **Image: ornamental curve of a crown**: **ko_t.am** (S.I.I.ii,87: **ko_t.an:kal.ilum...ko_tta muttu**), **ko_t.akam** a kind of tapering crown (**ko_t.aka man.inta ko_la mut.iyin-a_y : Ci_vaka. 2989**); ornamental curves of a crown, one of five **mut.i-y-ur-uppu**; **ko_t.i** bend, curve (**Tiruva_ru_. 134**); garland worn on the head; **ko_t.u** to bend, be crooked (Ma.)(**Man.i. 28,188**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crest, diadem**: **ko_t.i_ram < ko_t.i_ra** crest, diadem; long matted hair, as of ascetics (Ta.lex.) **Image: tuft of hair**: **kut.umi** crown, diadem (**Tol. Po. 68**); crown of the head (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai**); bird's crest (**Maturaik. 170**); **kut.umi-k-ku_ntal** hair on the crown of the head (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.umi** tuft of hair (esp. of men)(Ta.); **kut.umma** lock of hair worn as caste distinction (Ma.); **kot.** top tuft of hair (Ko.); **ku_t.or** cock's comb (Pa.)(DEDR 2049). **kon.t.ai** tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, crest of a bird (Ta.); **kon.t.a** tuft of hair (Ma.); **kon.d.** knot of hair at back of head (Ko.); **kwid.y** Badaga woman's knot of hair at back of head (To.); **kon.d.e** tuft, tassel, cluster (Ka.); **gon.d.e** id. (Ka.); topknot, tassel, cluster (Tu.); **kon.d.e**, **kon.d.i** knot of hair on the crown of the head (Te.); **go~d.a_** cluster, tuft (M.)(DEDR 2081). **kun:kat.i, ku~_kat.i** a lock or tuft of hair, crest of peacock (Te.); **kukur(i), kukur.** cock's comb (Go.); **kukut.i** hair (Kond.a)(DEDR 1634). **kuku** head (Malt.); **kukk** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1630). **kun.d.a-** clump (e.g., **darbha-kun.d.a**-)(Skt.); **go_d.a_** cluster, tuft (M.)(CDIAL 3266).

1790.**A festivity to honour the goddess**: **go_ndhal.a** a tumultuous festivity in propitiation of de_vi (M.); **gondaliga** a man who makes music in honour of Pa_rvati_ and sings her stories (Ka.); **gondala** confusion (Ka.); **kondala** (Te.); **go_ndhal.a** (M.); **gondala** busle (Ka.M.); tumult (Ka.M.); **gondan.isu** to assemble; to be plentiful; **gondan.i, gondan.a, gondal.a** a mass; an assemblage; a concourse of people, a crowd, a throng; **habbada gondan.a** an assemblage of a festival; **kottan.i, kottar..i** a multitude, a flock (Ka.); **kottu** (Ta.Ma.); **kontu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kon.t.a_t.t.am** praise, appreciation, fondling, caressing (**Ci_vaka. 229, Urai.**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **kon.d.a_t.amu** (Te.); **kon.t.a_t.t.am** joy, delight; celebration of a feast, any occasion of great eclat, festivity; **kon.t.a_t.t.u** praise, apprecaition, fondling, caressing (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,9,3**); **kon.t.a_t.u-tal** to praise, appreciate; to fondle, caress (**Te_va_. 908,2**); **kon.d.a_d.u** (Te.); **kon.d.a_d.uni** (Tu.); **kon.t.a_t.u-tal** to celebrate, as a festival; to observe as a holiday; to solemnize, cherish as grief (Ta.lex.) **kolu** royal presence, durbar, presence of the deity in a temple; decorations in a Hindu house at the Navara_tri festival (Ta.); **koniya_d.u** to praise; **koniya_t.u** praising; **kon.d.a~_d.u** to praise, celebrate; **kolupu** festival of a god or goddess (Te.); **koluvu** royal presence or the presence of a deity; an assembly (Te.); **kolu** service, king's presence; magnificence, prosperity (Ma.); **kon.d.a.r.- (a.c-)** to praise (god)(Ko.); **kon.d.a_d.u** to lay hold of one mentally and speak, praise, respect highly (Ka.); **kon.d.a_d.uni** to praise, applaud, glorify (Tu.); **koniya_d.u** to praise; **koniya_t.u** praising; **koluvu-ka~_d.u** servant (Te.)(DEDR 2151).

1791.**Image: spear**: **kum.ta** spear (Pkt.); **kundu** spike of a top (S.); **kundi_** spike at the bottom of a stick (S.); **kundir.i_, kundiri_** spike of a spear or stick (S.); **kutu** lance (Si); **konta** standard (Pali); **kom.ta** spear (Pkt.); **ko~t** spear, dart (H.); **kota** spear, spire, standard (Si.)(CDIAL 3289). < Perh. Greek **kontos** spear. **kauntika** a spearman, lancer; **kunta** a lance (Skt.lex.) **kuntam < kunta** javelin for throwing; barbed dart (**Ci_vaka. 1678**); spear, lance (**Pu. Ve. 4,7**); pike, stake (**Mullaip. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **Javelin**: **kappan.am** javelin; small caltrop (**Ci_vaka**.285); cf. **kapana** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ppil <** English. **gaff** barbed fishing-spear; a spar used in ships to extend the heads of fore- and aft-sails (Ta.lex.) **Image: soldier**: **kaidul, keydu** weapon; **keydu-ka_r-a**

soldier (Ka.); **kaidu, kaidu** sword (Tu.); **kaiduvu** weapon (Te.)(DEDR 2027). **kava_tu, kava_yita, kava_yitu** military manoeuvres (Ka.Te.); **kava_i_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

1793.**Image: scorpion**: cf. **kon.i, kon.d.i** a sting (Tu.)(DEDR 1867). cf. **kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Ka.); a sting (Tu.); **kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Te.)(DEDR 2080). **Image: scorpion's sting**: **kon.d.i** the sting of a scorpion (Ka.Te.); **kon.d.e** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kon.d.i** a sting (Tu.)(DEDR 2080). **Image: pincers**: **kot.ukku** sting of a wasp, hornet, scorpion (Ta.Ma.); claws of a crab, lobster (Ta.); **kot.ir-u** pincers (**Tiruva_ca. 4,63**)(Ta.lex.) **kot.il** tongs (Ma.); **kor.** hook of tongs (Ko.); **kut.ilika_** smith's tongs (Skt.)(DEDR 2052). **Brazier's pincers**: **kut.t.a-k-kur-at.u** a kind of brazier's pincers; cf. **kut.t.am** smallness, littleness (Ta.lex.) **Jemmy, crow-bar**: **kot.ir-r-u-k-ko_l** jemmy, crow-bar, one of the implements of a burglar for removing stones from a wall (Ta.lex.) **Scorpion**: **kot.t.uva_n-** scorpion; **kot.t.u-va_y** the spot stung by a scorpion or other poisonous insects (Ta.); **kot.ukkan** a kind of scorpion; **kot.ukka_n-** id. (Ta.); **kot.ukkar-uttal** lit. to cut off the sting of a scorpion; to break down one's mischievous tendency (Ta.); **kol.l.i-t-te_l.** a kind of scorpion causing intense pain by its sting (**Arut.pa_, ii, Er..uttar-i. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: scorpion's sting**: **kut.uku** to sting, as a scorpion (Ka.); **kot.ukku** (Ta.); **kod.ukke** a scorpion's sting; **kod.ukku** to prick, sting (Ma.); **kot.t.u** to sting, as a scorpion or bee (Ta.); **kul.i** to sting (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **kot.ka** scorpion's sting (Ma.)(DEDR 2064).

1792.**Image: elephant hook**: **ko_n.am** elephant-hook (**Maturaik. 592**); curved sword (Ta.lex.)

1794.**Sharp point**: **gunapamu** iron crow-bar (Te.); **kun.apa-** spear (Skt.)(DEDR 2076). **konai** tip, end (as of a needle); **kunai** sharp point or tip of a thing (Ta.); **kot** side (**a kotl** on that side, **i kotl** on this side)(Ko.); **koty** trigger of gun (Ko.); **kone** extremity, point, tip, end, corner, sprout (Ka.); **kotti** tip, nipple, joint where flower and stem are joined (Kod..); **kona** end, extremity, point, tip, summit (Te.); **konaka**, in: **cevi-konaka** tip of the ear (Te.); **kone** point, end, extremity (Tu.); **kona** pointed end (as of a leaf, etc.)(Kond.a)(DEDR 2174).

1870.**Part of a house**: **ko_n.e** an inner apartment or chamber, kitchen (Ka.); a room, apartment (Tu.); **ko_nar.** (pl. **ko_nahk**) shed for hens (Go.)(DEDR 2211). **ko_n.a** part of a house (Pkt.); **kon.n.a** corner of a house (Pkt.); **ko_n.aga** corner, part of a house (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3504). **go.n.** corner of room (Ko.); **ko_n.i** corner of a piazza (Ma.)(DEDR 2209).

1871. **Image: corner**: **go_n.t.u, go_t.u, got.t.a** a corner (Ka.lex.) **Image: bend, groin**: **kuj** corner (P.); **ko~s** bend, fold (A.); **ku~cki** groin (B.); **ku~_c** hough (of a quadruped), tendon Achilles (H.)(CDIAL 3223). **khuca** hock, hollow behind ankle, tendon Achilles (S.)(CDIAL 3891). **kusi** to bend, to stoop (Ka.)(DEDR 1636). cf. **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved (Ka.)(DEDR 2186). **Elbow**: **kapho_n.i** elbow; **kaphan.i, kuphan.i_** (Skt.); **kaphaud.a** (prob.) elbow (AV.); **kuhin.i_, kuhan.i_, kahalla** (Pkt.); **kuni** (Gypsy); **khon, khoni** upper part of forearm (K.); **ko_hn.i_, ku_hn.i_, ko_hni_, ku_hni_** elbow (P.); **khunni** (WPah.); **kuhan.o** (Ku.); **kuhunu, kuinu** (N.); **kanui** (B.); **kahun.i** (Or.); **kehuni_** (Bi.Mth.); **ke_huni_** a sheaf as large as can be carried between the arms (Mth.); **kohni_, kuhni_, kehuni_** elbow (H.); **kon.i_** (G.); with **ba_hu-**: **bekhin.** upper arm (Tor.); **bakhu_ni** elbow; **bakhun.i** (Sh.); **baku_ni** (D..)[influenced by: **ba_hu** arm (Skt.)]; **kuci_, ko_nci, kunji_, xunjuk** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2757). **kangan.i** elbow; **kongon.i** crooked; **go_nkot.i** bent, crooked; **kongoni** arm (Kuwi); **konga, kohonga** elbow (Nk.)(DEDR 2032). **kunagay, kunamkay, kunankay** elbow; **koondakaiyoo** elbow (Go.); **kot.u** bent, curved (Ta.)(DEDR 2054a). **t.ongre** elbow, knee (Nk.); **t.ongi** elbow (Go.)(DEDR 2983). **konki** curved

hoe (Nk.); **kokr.** to contract (arm, etc.)(Pa.)(DEDR 2032). **ku_rpara** elbow (Skt.); **kaphaud.a** (prob.) elbow (AV.); **kappara** elbow (Pali.); **kuppara**, **koppara** id. (Pkt.)[> **kopparam** (Ta.); **kopparamu** (Te.)]; **kopriyu~** id. (G.); **kopar, ko~par** id. (M.); **kopra_** corner (M.); **khoppo_ru** elbow (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3413). **Crooked**: **kongoni, kongor.i, kengeri, kingir.i, kengoni** bent, crooked, curved, zigzag (Kui); **gon(g)-** to be bent (Pe.); **kokr.-, kokr.ayt-** to contract (arm, etc.)(Pa.); **kon-gori** concave; **kokro** bent, curly (Malt.)(DEDR 2032). **ghit.t.ha** humpbacked (Pkt.); **ghid.d.a_** crooked-legged (L.)(CDIAL 4473). cf. **ki_t.u** disregard, scorn (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1609). **ku_t.a** false, untrue (Mn.)(CDIAL 3395). **ko_n.** crookedness, angle, crossness of disposition (Ta.); **ko_n.u (ko_n.i-)** to be bent, curved, be crooked, deviate, be perverse; **ko_n.am** curve, curvature, scimitar, angle, corner; **ko_n.al** obliquity, hump, crookedness (as of mind); **ko_n.an-** humpback; **ko_n.ai** curvature, crookedness, cruelty; **kun.aku (kun.aki-)** to become bent, crooked; **kun.akku (kun.akki-)** to bent; n. crookedness, curvature, crossness; **kun.alai** bending of the body through bashfulness; **kun.ukku (kun.ukki-)** to bend (Ta.); **ko_n.** corner, angle; **ko_n.uka** to bend; **ko_n.am** corner; **ko_n.i** corner of a piazza (Ma.); **go.n.** corner of room (Ko.); **ko_n., ko_n.a, ko_n.e, ko_na** angle, corner (Ka.); **ko_n.a, ko_n.** id.; **ko_n:gan.n.u** a squint eye (Tu.); **ko_n.amu** angle, corner; **ko_na** corner (Te.); **ko_ne** corner (Ga.); **ko_na** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2209). **Corner**: **ko_n.a** corner, angle (MBh.Pali); corner (Pkt.); **ko_n.aga** corner (Pkt.); **kuni_** corner (Sh.); **ku_n** (K.); **kon., kon.a_, ku_n., ku_n.a_** (P.); **ko_n.i, ku_n.a_** (WPah.); **kun.o**, pl. **kwa_n.a_, ku~r.~** (Ku.); **kunu** (N.); **kon.** (A.B.); **kon.a_** (B.); **kon.a, kun.a** (Or.); **kon, koni_, kona_-koni_** ploughing from corner to corner (Bi.); **koniya_** low wall round three sides of winnowing basket (Mth.); **ko_n** corner (Bhoj.); **kona_, kon** (H.); **kon.** in: **ka_t.-khun.** = **-kon.** right angle)(G.); **kon.** (M.); **kona** (Si.); **kon.n.a** corner of a house (Pkt.); **kon** corner (M.); **konna_, konya_** cornerstone (M.)(CDIAL 3504). **kona_t.h** a piece of bamboo or wood bound on the hips of a roof to close the thatch at each corner (B.)(CDIAL 3505). **konsi_, konsiya_** ploughing from corner to corner (Bi.); **konsiya_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3506). cf. **kun.i** defective in having a bent or withered arm or a hand without fingers (MBh.)[For 'withered' cf. **khun.t.a** withered branch (Or.)(CDIAL 3899)]; **kun.a** bent, lame (Pali); **kun.i** deformed or paralysed (of arms)(Pali); maimed of arm (Pkt.); **kun.ia** id (Pkt.); **kun.i_** hollow or light grain of pulse (M.); **ku_n.i** having a withered arm (B.); **kun.a_ru** having a withered arm (RV.)(CDIAL 3259). **khun** corner (Phal.); **khu~_t.** corner, direction (H.); **khu~t.** corner, side (P.); **khu~_t.ri_** angle (G.); **kun.d.a** corner (S.); **ku~_t.** corner, side (P.)(CDIAL 3898). **khu~_j**, **khu~_ja_** corner (P.); **kho~j, kho~c, khu~_j** glen, ravine, depression between two hills (N.); **khu~_c** tendon Achilles (H.); **kho~c** corner (G.)(CDIAL 3930). **ku~r.~** corner (P.)(CDIAL 3504). **ko.n.d.** a bend (Ko.); **go_t.u** angle, corner, point of the compass, edge (Ka.); **go_n.t.u** corner, etc., point of the compass (Ka.); **ko_n.t.u** angle, corner, crook (Tu.); **ko_nt.a** corner (Nk.Go.); **ko_t.i** corner (Ta.Ma.); **ko_t.u** id. (Ma.); **ko_d.i** corner (Tu.); **ko~_t.a** corner (Pa.)(DEDR 2054-b). **khun** corner (Phal.); **khu~_t.** corner, direction (H.); **khu~t.** corner, side (P.); **khu~_t.r.i_** angle (G.); **khun.** corner (G.); **kun.d.a** corner (S.); **ku~_t.** corner, side (P.)(CDIAL 3898). **kuni** angle (Te.)(DEDR 1927). **kon-ai** tip, end (as of a needle)(Ta.); **kone** extremity, tip, end, corner, sprout (Ka.); point, end, extremity (Tu.); **kona** end, extremity, point, tip (Te.); pointed end (Kond.a)(DEDR 2174). **kundau** a corner (Santali.lex.) **kone:n** corner, a bend as in **e-kone-jo:l** bend of a river (Sora < **ko:na** (Skt.) **go.n.** corner of room (Ko.); **ko_n.i** corner of a piazza (Ma.)(DEDR 2209).

1795.**Giving; a gift**: **kod.age, kod.ige** a gift, a grant; **ko_d.u** giving; a gift (Ka.); **kud.u, kod.u** to give; to present, to bestow, to grant; to allow (Ka.); **kot.u** (Ta.); **kod.u** (Ma.); **kor** (Tu.) (Ka.lex.) **kod.u** to give; **kod.u gid.u** id.; **kod.uvike, kod.uha** giving; **kod.u kol.l.uvadu** giving and receiving (Ka.lex.) **koppo, kappo, kapya_** tribute (Kon.lex.) **Gift; what is given to a servant**

above his yearly pay: **kot.u** to give (to 3rd person)(**Tol. Col. 30**); bring forth, allow; **kot.ai** giving away as a gift (Ta.lex.) **kot.uppu** giving (Ta.); **kot.ukka** to give (to 3rd person)(Ma.); **kor.-** (**kot.-)** to give to 3rd person (Ko.); **kwir.- (kwir.t-)** id. (To.); **kwar.** fine levied by assembly (Tol.); **kod.u, kud.u (kot.t.-)** to give, allow, emit (as a sound); **ko_d.u, kod.u, kod.uvike, kod.uha** giving; **kod.age, kod.ige** gift, grant; **kod.isu, kud.isu** to cause to give (Ka.); **kod.i- (kod.ip-, kod.it-)** to give to 3rd person (Kod..); **korpini** to give; **korpa_vuni** to cause to give, give through another; **korpa_t.a** giving; **koru, kol.u** to give, grant (Tu.); **kur.pi_** what is given to a servant above his yearly pay (?Kur.)(DEDR 2053).

1796. **Tribute**: **kon.t.i** tribute (**Pur-ana_. 51,6**)(Ta.); **kot.t.aja** id. (Ka.); **ot.t.aja** id.; **od.ukku** to spend; to pay taxes (Ma.); **ot.t.a, vat.t.a** discount etc. (Ka.Tu.); **bat.t.a_** exchange (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kur-ai-tal** to decrease, abate (**Kantapu. Me_ru. 28**); **ku_r-ai** cloth, clothes, garment (**Na_lat.i. 281**)(Ta.); **ku_r-a** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kor-e** clothes, raiment especially also that which is given on a wedding day (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1797.**Trader**: **ko_mt.i** man of the trader caste; fem. **ko_mt.igra** (Nk.); **ko_mat.t.i** Telugu-speaking merchant caste (Ta.); a tribe of Lingaite merchants, e.g. in Wayana_d.u (Ma.); **ko_mat.i, ko_mat.iga** a Vaisya shopkeeper (Ka.); a class of merchants (Tu.)(DEDR 2220). **ko_mat.i** a miser (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ko_t.hi** a granary; a factory; a bank; a warehouse (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kon.t.u-vilai** money-lending business, trade etc. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1798.**To marry; to bring; to buy; tribute; getting possession of property**: **kon.t.i < kol.-** getting possession of, securing as property (**Maturaik. 583**); food (**Maturaik. 137**); tribute (**Pur-ana_. 51,6**); **kot.t.aja** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kol. (kol.v-, kon.t.-)** to seize, receive, buy, acquire, marry, abduct; **kol.vo_n-** buyer; **kol.l.unar** buyers; **kon.t.al** receiving; **ko_l.** taking, receiving, accepting, holding, opinion; **ko_l.i** receiver; **ko_t.al** taking, buying (Ta.); **kol.ka (kon.t.-**; imper. **ko_**) to hold, contain, receive, acquire, marry; **kol.l.ikka** to make to hold or receive; **ko_l.** holding, taking, purchase (Ma.); **kol.-/kon.- (kod.-)** to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral)(Ko.); **kol., kol.u, kol.l.u (kon.d.-**; present relative ppl. **komba**; medieval and mod. imper. **ko_**) to seize, take away, take accept, obtain, buy, undertake: aux. with refl. meaning; **kol., kol.uha, kol.l.uvike** seizing, preying, taking; **kol.i** holding, seizure; **kol.isu, kol.l.isu** to cause to seize; **kol.isuvike** causing to seize (Ka.); **kol.l.- (kovv-, kon.d.-)** to take; **kon.d.a- (kon.d.ap-, ko.nd-), ko.nda- (ko.ndap-, ko.nd-)** to bring (Kod..); **kon.uni (kon.d.-)** to take, hold, keep; aux. with refl. meaning (Tu.); **konu (kon.t-)** to buy, take, hold, take up, care for (advice), consider, suppose: aux. with refl. meaning (in this use, imper. **ko_**); (inscr.) **kon.-** to take (**kon.iri**); **olupu** to cause to do, prompt, set on; be agreeable, (ideas) suggest themselves, be inclined; **ko_lu** vb.n. of **konu**; taking, plunder (Te.); **kor-/ko- (kott-**; imper. **kota, kotar)** to bring (imper. **ko-, kor** give!)(Kol.)(DEDR 2151).

1799.**Image: to turn away the face**: **kon.d.e kose** to turn away the face sullenly (Santali); **kon.d.e kose bar.aedae** she turns her head to one side (Santali.lex.)

1800.**Images: small hand-drum; masquerade dance**: **ko_t.an:ki** a small hand-drum; soothsayer who uses the **ut.ukku** drum; **ko_t.a_n:ki** id., **ko_t.an:ki-pa_r** to consult a ko_t.an:ki, soothsayer (Ta.lex.)

1801.**Dance**: **ko_t.an:ki** a masquerade dance (Ta.lex.) **ku_ttu** dance, dramatic performance, strange event; **ku_ttan-** dancer, actor; **ku_tti** female actor, dancer, prostitute (Ta.); **ku_ttu** dance, drama; **ku_tti, ku_tticci** harlot; **ku_ttan** dancer (Ma.); **ku.t** Tamil dance, unusual thing (To.); **ku_tu** dance, play (Ka.)(DEDR 1890). **Image: masquerade dance**: **kor-r-i** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai**); **kot.t.amu** id. (Te.); roaring, trumpeting (Ta.); mischievousness; **got.t.u** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Masquerade dance**: **konti** mask, masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai**.); **gon.d.ili** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kontal.am** a kind of dance (Ta.); **gon.d.li** dancing (Te.); **gaun.d.al** a kind of dancing (Skt.)(DEDR 2099). **Image: step**: **kodom** a step, an ambling trot, taught by natives of India to their horses; **mit kodom ohon senlena** I will not go one step; **mit kodomteko calak kana** they are keeping step; **kon.d.on** to hang the head, to trot as a horse (Santali.lex.) **Image: roaming**: **kodoe kodoe** roaming, wandering about (Santali.lex.) **Image: hopping**: **kun.t.an.ike** hopping; **kun.t.an.ike-y-a_t.a** hop-scotch (Ka.M.); **kun.i** to move in a hopping, skipping or jumping manner; to dance (Ka.); **kuni** (Ta.Ma.); **guni** (Te.); dancing; **kun.i-nad.ike** a vaulting or capering, pace (Ka.); **kun.uku** to play, to sport (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1802.**Beautiful woman**: **go_ti** woman (Te.); **ko_tai** woman (**Man.i. Pati. 81**)(Ta.)(DEDR 2214).

1803.**Image: garland**: **ko_tai** garland of flowers, worn by women (**Perun.. Ucaik. 48,77**); garland of pearls (**Patir-r-up. 88,31**)(Ta.lex.) **To wind round**: **gund.ap** to wind round (Nk.); **gund.** to bend; **gund.pip- (gund.pit-)** to make bend (Pa.)(DEDR 1691). cf. **grantha** knot (TS.)(CDIAL 4350). cf. **granthana** stringing together (**Pa_n.. Va_rtt.**)(CDIAL 4351). **Assembly; bunch**: **kud-** bundle (Ko.); bundle of firewood or grass (To.)(DEDR 1866). **jhutto** bundle of 4 or 6 maize cobs (N.); **jhuttinu** to get entangled (N.)(CDIAL 5402). **kottu** assembly, family; bunch, cluster (Ta.); **kontu** gathering, multitude, cluster of flowers (Ta.); **kottu** cluster (Ma.Ka.); **kottan.i, kottar..i** multitude, flock, assemblage; **gondan.i, gondan.a, gondal.a** mass, assemblage, concourse of people, crowd; **gondan.isu** to assemble; **gutti, gudi** bunch or cluster of fruits or flowers (Ka.); **gutti, gudi, gottu** bunch, cluster (Te.); **kunti_ = majari_**; **gutti**- garland (Pkt.)(DEDR 2092). **gutthi_** bundle (L.); **guthli_** bundle, bag (P.); **guthn.a_** to be tightly plaited or strung (P.); **guthnu** to wind round, to thread (N.); **gu_th** round ball of cotton (H.); **gu_thna_** to plait; **guthna_** to be entwined (H.); **guthai** strings, threads (OMarw.); **gu_th** knot (M.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, attach (Si.); **gutti** tying (Pkt.); **gutan.u** to plait, string tightly (S.); **gutta_** tied, strung (L.); **gutt** plait of hair hanging down woman's back (L.); **guttn.u_** to plait the hair (WPah.); **gutnu** to wind round, thread (N.); **gutna_** to be threaded or strung or entwined (H.); **gundan.** to plait (L.); **gundun.** to braid hair (L.); **gundn.a_** to weave, plait (WPah.); **gundhan.** to plait (L.); **gundhan.u** (S.); **gu_thnu** to string, thread (N.); **gunthiba_** to string together (Or.); **gu~_thna_** to plait (h.); **gu~thvu~** to knit, plait (G.); **gum.dhai** plaits, strings (Pkt.); **gumhan.** to plait loosely (L.); **gunnhn.a_** to braid, knead (P.); **gu~_dhna_** to plait, mix, knead (H.); **ghun.ai** plaits (OMarw.)(CDIAL 4205). **gon.a_** to work cotton with the hands, knead (P.)(CDIAL 4205). **kuttuni** a cloth woven with a silk warp and cotton woof (G.Tj.D. 118) (Ta.< **khutani** (M.) (Ta. lex.) **gus.pita** tangled mass (RV.); **guphati** strings together (Pa_n. Ka_s'.); **guttha** strung (Pkt.); **gu_th** round ball of cotton (H.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, attach (Si.); **gumthan.a** stringing (Pkt.); **guthai** strings, threads (OMarw.); **gu~thnu** to string, thread (flowers, etc.)(N.); **go_n.t.** to tie (Ash.)(CDIAL 4205). cf. **kottu** bunch, cluster (Ta.)(DEDR 2092). **Tethering rope**: **gu_r.ha_** tethering rope for cattle (Bi.) **gur.hi_** rope round roots of tree during transportation, rope (in general)(Bi.) (CDIAL 4224). **kut.t.ai, kut.t.ai-maram** stocks (Ta.); **kai-k-kut.t.ai** handcuffs (Ta.); **kut.y, koy-kut.y** id. (To.)(DEDR 1674). **Knot, loop; tight**: **kutai** loop, running knot, button or clasp of a bracelet (Ta.); **kuta** loop (as of bowstring); **kutam** tightness, elasticity (Ta.); **kude** a

fetter; **gutta** closeness, tightness (Ka.); **gudi** to tie the feet or legs (Ka.); **gudi, gudige, guduge, gudupu** rope for the feet used in climbing palm trees (Ka.); **guddi** a clog tied to the neck of cattle (Ka.); **kudiyu** to become tight or close (as a knot)(Te.); **guttamu** fitting, tight (as a bracelet)(Te.); **kuducu** to hold tight, tie tight (Te.); **gudi-gar.r.a** a clog tied to the neck of cattle (Ta.); **gud.am** button (Pa.); **gudam** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1713).

1804.**Image: order, regularity, row**: **go_ti** order, regularity, row (Te.); **ko_ta** id. (Ma.); **ko_tai** id. (Ta.lex.) **Line**: **ko_t.u** (in cpds. **ko_t.t.u-**) bank of stream or pool, line (Ta.); **ko_d.u** (Te.)(DEDR 2200).

1805.**Image: mountain**: **ko_t.u** mountain: **kumari-k-ko_t.um (Cilap. 11,20)**; high ground, elevation (**Maturaik. 286**)(Ta.lex.)

1806.**Thick grove**: **ku_t.al** thick grove, commonly of palmyras (**Iraku. Te_n-uvan. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **Sprouts round stump of a tree**: **jho_d.a** dead tree (Pkt.); **jhor.o** bundle (Ku.); **jhun.d.** sprouts round stump of a tree (P.); **jhor.i_** bunch, cluster (Ku.); **jhun.t.a** bush (Skt.); **jho_d.a** betel-nut tree (Skt.)(CDIAL 5400). **Image: a bower**: **kud.an:ga** a bower, an arbour; **kut.un:gaka** an arbour formed by creeping plants; a creeper winding round a tree (Skt.lex.)

1807.**Image: body**: **kut.i** the body (Skt.lex.)

1808.**Image;Chequer-board; Woman's striped cloth**: **got.h, got.i** chequer or chess or dice board (K.)(CDIAL 4271). **ko_t.a_n:ki** woman's striped cloth; **kan.t.a_n:ki** a kind of chequered cloth worn by women (Ta.lex.) **Image: square**: **kus.t.a** a square, as in tables of calculation (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **khon.d.** a square; **khon.d.pe aulaukeda** you have mixed up the matter, i.e. you have mixed up the lines dividing one square from another (Santali. lex.)

1809.**Image: seed, kernel**: **kot.t.ai** seed of any kind not enclosed in chaff or husk, nut, stone, kernel; testicles (Ta.); **kot.t.a** kernel of fruit, particularly of coconut, castor-oil seed (Ma.); **kur-at.t.a** kernel (Ma.); **got.t.a** mango stone (Ka.); **koran.d.i** id. (Kod..); **kot.t.e** kernel of a nut (Tu.); kernel of fruit (Ka.)(DEDR 2069). **got.t.u** kernel of a nut as coconut, almond, castor-oil seed (Tu.); **gor.va** stone of fruit (Kol.); **got.a_** any seed which forms inside a fruit or shell (Kur.)(DEDR 2069). **got.** a fruit, whole piece (A.); **gut.i** small ball, seed, kernel (A.); **got.a_** seed, bean, whole (B.); seed (Bi.); whole, undivided (Or.); **got.i** small ball, cocoon (Or.); **got.a** numerative particle (Mth.); **got.o** kernel of coconut (G.)(CDIAL 4271).

1810.**Image: double; double handful**: **ko_nd.o_** on all fours, bent double (Br.)(DEDR 2054-a). **Image: the whole (of four units)**: **got.a** the whole; **got.a or.ak** the whole house; **got.anak** a whole one; **got.an., got.ec, got.en** used with numerals, also with 2,3, and 4, when reduplicated; **mo~r.e got.ec hor.ko tahe~kana** there were five people; **babar got.an.** two each; **pepe got.n.** three each; **popon got.ah** four each; **gel got.en do bape saphalena? are got.ec doko okaena?** Were there not ten of you cleansed? where are the nine? **gunti** to count, to number; **mase guntibonme** come, count us (Santali.lex.) **Image: both handsful**: **kot.anna, kut.anna** both handsful (Ma.); **kod.ande** double handful (with two hands together)(Kod..); **kon.idili** a handful (Te.); **kor.op** a double handful; **kor.k mend.u** a full double handful; **kor.ov** double handful; folded hands; **kor.v ar-** to worship with folded hands; **kar.we_ ki_a_na_** to worship (Go.); **gro_d.a** the scoop or receptacle made by holding both hands together (Kui);

gr.o'li, gro'leka, glo'oli, glo'oleka, gro'leka, gorli a double handful; **gro'li** cupped hands (Kuwi)(DEDR 2046). cf. **kod.ame** a double basket for catching fish (Ka.)(DEDR 2047). **Image: one unit, counted in fours**: **kod.a, kor.a** in arithmetic one; a shell, a mite; 4 kor.a or kod.a = 1 gan.d.a = 4; **kod.a ke kod.ae agukedea** he made him pay up all; **gon.d.a** a set of 4; **bar gon.d.a poesa** two annas (Santali.lex.)

1811.**Image: number marked one**: **kut.ci** the number marked one that is turned upwards in a game played with cowries, etc. (Ta.); **gud.d.i** (Te.); cf. **kus.t.i** (Skt.); **kut.t.i** additional coin or seed which a player gets in excess of another in games like palla_n:kur..i; additional sum claimed or allowed in respect of a debt, as a share of the net profit; **kut.t.i-po_t.utal** to put down a forfeited seed or coin in gambling as stakes to be played for; **kut.t.i-vai, kut.t.i-y-at.ittal** id. (Ta.); cf. **gud.d.i- +** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: dice**: **got.** piece on a chequer board (P.); **got.o** piece (N.); **got.i** chess piece (N.); **got.a_** globular, solid (A.); **gut.i** small ball, seed, kernel (A.); **got.a_** seed, bean, whole (B.); whole, undivided (Or.); **got.i** small ball, cocoon; **got.a_li** small round piece of chalk (Or.); **got.a_** seed (Bi.); **got.a** numerative particle (Mth.); **got.** piece at chess etc. (H.); **got.i_** lump of silver, clot of blood (G.); **got.a_** roundish stone; **got.i_** marble (M.); **got.ul.a_** spherical (M.); **gut.iya** lump, ball (Si.)(CDIAL 4271). cf. **kot.t.ai** nut, kernel (Ta.); **gor-at.e** (Ka.)(CDIAL 4271). cf. **gud.a** globe, ball (MBh.); **guria_** bead (Mth.); **guriya_** glass bead; **gula_** ball, bullet (H.); **guri** minute particle (A.); **gulia_** ball (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4181). **Numerative particle; ball**: **got.a** numerative particle (Mth.); **got.** piece on a chequer board (P.); piece at chess etc. (H.); cloud of smoke (G.); **got.o** piece (N.); **got.i** chess piece (N.); **got.t.a_** globular, solid (A.); **got.a_li** small round piece of chalk (Or.); **got.u** large ball of tobacco ready for hookah (S.); **got.h**, dat. **got.i** chequer or chess or dice board (K.); **got.t.i_** a marble (M.); **got.ula_** spherical (M.); **gut.iya** lump, ball (Si.)(CDIAL 4271). cf. **gurta** a mark, sign, token, recognition; **gottu, gontu** knowledge, understanding, acquaintance (Tu.); **gottu** knowledge (Kor.); **gott(i) un.d.i/ille** it is/it is not known (dat. to a person); **gott(i) a.g-** to become known (dat. to a person); **gotti ma.d.-** to know; **gurti** a mark (Kod..); **gur-utu, gur-atu, gur-uta, gurta, gurtu, guttu, gottu** a mark, sign; acquaintance (Ka.)(DEDR 1847). cf. **kur-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to design, intend, aim at; n. mark, sign, motive (Ta.)(DEDR 1847). **Numeration; heap**: **ot.t.u** total, the whole (Tu.); a total (Te.); glue, union (Ma.); join, put together, pile up; cohesion of a lump of clay, union, total, heap, pile (Ka.); **od.d.u** a mass, heap (Ka.); **ot.t.al** adhesion (Ta.Ma.); **od.d.a** a pile, heap, army (Ka.)(DEDR 958). **ko_t.t.ilakkam** (Ta.); **ko_t.ilakka** (Te.) remainder, in division (arithmetic); magic square (Ta.lex.)

1812.**Instalment**: **kist, kisti** an instalment; **kisti bandi, kisti bondi** an agreement to pay by instalments; **kisti khilapi** failure to pay instalment when due; **mit kisti Agha~r.re** one instalment in Aghan, the eighth Hindu month (November-December); **kistikatinme** make it payable by instalments (Santali.lex.) **kot.t.ha_sa** instalment; bha_ga (Pali.lex.)

1814.**Image: Indian file**: **giroe goroe, goyor goyor, gior goyor** following each other in a line, trailing; **gonto goto, gonto gotor, gonto goyo, gonto goyor** one after another, Indian file (Santali.lex.)

1815.**Image: ancestor**: **ko_nturu** ancestor in the fifth line, great-grand-father's grandfather, pu_t.t.an-ukku-p-pa_t.t.an- (Ta.lex.) **ko_ttiram** family, lineage (**Perun.. Makata. 6,185**); **go_tra** (Skt.); **ko_tam** (**Me_ruman. 332**)(Ka.lex.)

1816. **Images: nest**: **kut.ampai** nest (**Kalla_. Kan.apatituti, Vari, 26**)(Ta.lex.) **gu~r.** nest (N.)(CDIAL 3264). **ghol** nest (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 4525). **kut.ava** nest (Pali)(CDIAL 3227). **Image: snare**: **kut.ava, ku_t.ava** a nest (Pali.lex.) **kaut.a** snared; **kaut.akika, kaut.ika** one whose business is to catch birds etc. in traps; **kaut.ika** relating to a snare or trap; **ku_t.a** a trap for catching deer (Skt.lex.) **Image: cage for fowls**: **kutturi** weel for catching fish, basket-shaped cage for fowls (Tu.); **kuriyan, kuriccan** a matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves; **kurutti** basket for catching fish (Ma.); **kurve** small basket (Ka.); basket (Tu.); **ku_ri** a kind of weel for catching fish (Tu.)(DEDR 1779). **Image: trap**: **ku_t.a-yantra** a snare; a trap (Ka.lex.) **ku_t.u** nest, bird-cage, coop, hive, cocoon, shell of a testaceous animal; pen, sty, kennel, cage for animals (**Ci_vaka. 2328**); receptacle for grain (**Poruna. 182**); hollow, globular or prismatical case, as a balloon, as the lamp of a light-house; dome, cupola; covering or top of a cart (Ta.); basket for catching fish (Ta.); **gu_d.u** (Te.Ka.Tu.); **gu_r.u** a fowl-shelter fixed on the top of a floor in a house (Kond.a); **kut.a_ppu** plaited coop for fowls, etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 1883; DEDR 1884). **Dome**: cf. **pako_l.am** vault of the heavens (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bha-go_la** (Skt.); cf. **pagoda_** dome (Skt.) **Image: nest, birdcage**: **gu_r.u** a fowl-shelter fixed on the top of a floor in a house (Kond.a); **kir.enji** cage, cage-trap (Kui); **ku_da** cage (made of bamboo)(Kuwi); **ku_d.a** hen-coop, pig-sty; cage (Kuwi); **kut.gle** the hoop or spring of a kind of mouse-trap (Malt.); **ku_t.u** nest, birdcage, coop, hive, pen, sty, kennel, receptacle for grain, dome; cage (Ta.); **ku_t.a_ppu** plaited coop for fowls, etc.; **ku_n.t.u** hen-coop (Ta.); **gu.r.** (obl. **gu.t.-**) nest, large hollow (Ko.); **ku.d.** nest (To.); **kwa.t.-a.s-** calf-shed; cowshed of Badaga village (To.); **gu_d.u** nest, dove-cot, fowl-house, lodging, trap for catching wild animals, cage, pit of the stomach, hollow in bones (Ka.); nest, cocoon, bird-cage, hollow (Tu.); **gu.d.i** nest, pig-pen, fowl-house (Kod..); **gu~_d.u** nest, cage, niche in the wall, sheath (Te.); **gu_d.a** nest, wooden trap (Pa.); **gu_d.e, gu_d.u** nest (Ga.); **gu_d.a_** bird's nest; **ku_t.ini** a stone-fall trap for birds; **goda_** nest (Go.)(DEDR 1883). **ku_rai** sloping roof, small hut (Ta.); **ku_ra** hut, thatch (Ma.)(DEDR 1904). **gu_d.** a kind of basket (Tu.); **ku_l.e, ku_l.i** basket for fishing (Ka.); **gu_la_** basket (Go.); **ku_t.ai** basket made of rattan, ola, or bamboo, palm-leaf rain-covering; **ku_t.u** basket for catching fish (Ta.); **ku_t.a** id. (Ma.); **gulla** big basket, basket (Go.); **ku.r.** winnowing basket, a winnowing-basket of grain (Ko.); **gu_d.e, gu_d.a** basket, basket used as a bucket (Ka.); **ku.t.e** basket (Kod..); **gu_d.a** triangular basket used as a bucket, flower-basket, mat hood or head-covering against rain (Te.)(DEDR 1884). **Nest**: **ku_t.a** trap for catching deer (R.); **ku_d.a** trap, snare (Pkt.); **kor.ko** trap for catching birds (S.)(CDIAL 3397). **ku_t.u** nest, birdcage (Ta.); **gu~_d.u** nest, cage, sheath (Te.); **gu_d.a** nest, wooden trap (Pa.); **ki_r.enji** cage, cage-trap (Kui); **kut.gle** the hoop or spring of a kind of mouse-trap (Malt.)(DEDR 1883). **ku_t.ai** basket made of rattan, ola or bamboo (Ta.); **ku_t.a** id. (Ma.); **gu_d.a** (Te.); **gu_d.e** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **khaca** a cage (Santali.lex.) **Winnow**: **hat.ak** a sieve to winnow; **hat.ak hosec** to winnow rice; **hosec** to sift; **kod.or** to sift with a hat.ak (Santali.lex.) **kor..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sift in a winnowing fan (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 29**)(Ta.lex.); **kor..ippu** sifting, prosperity; **kor..iyal-arici** ill-cleaned rice (**Perumpa_n.. 275, Urai.**); **kor..i-** to test, closely examine details of evidence, facts etc. (**Par..a. 10**) (Ta.lex.) **kor..ikka** to sift, winnow; **kor..i** sifting (Ma.); **kod- (kody-)** to separate broken from whole grains (by winnowing with several side-to-side movements followed by sharp upward movement, the process being repeatedly done)(Ko.); **kwic-** to separate grain from stones, etc. with winnowing basket; **kwas't** bran (To.); [cf. **kasa, kasavu** rubbish, sweepings, weed (Ka.)(DEDR 1088)]; **koccu** to shake flour, as it comes from the mill, on a small fan so as to separate any impurites (Ka.); **ko~_d.u** to separate the broken from unbroken grain, or the smaller particles from dhall or split pulse, etc. (Te.); **gonjip- (gonjipt-)** to winnow with side-to-side motion (Kol.); **gonjip-** id. (Nk.); **kossa_na_, ko_ssa_na_** to sift in a supa [**s'u_rpa** (Skt.)] with a sideways motion; **koss-** to sift with sideways

motion; **kussitta_na_, kossa_ana_** to winnow; **go_enje_ kia_na_** to swing grain in a flat basket with a sideways sweep; **kur.hutta_na_** to shake roasted mahua in a basket to get rid of the fibrous part (Go.); **kor.s- (-t-)** to winnow (Kond.a); **kr.ohpa (kr.oht-)** id., sift (Kui); **korssali** to winnow; **kloh'nai** to sift; **kr.oh- (kr.ost-), kr.o_h-** to winnow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2144). **To strike, tear away**: **skus.** strike, tear away; **skus.t.va_** having removed (A_pS'r.); **nis.ko_s.anaka** serving as a toothpick (Skt.); **khos, khos', khus** to wipe off (Gypsy); **kho_s.u_m** I dig (Phal.); **kh^{a}sun** to pluck hair from the privities (K.); **khohan.u** to pluck out (S.); **khohan.** to seize (L.); **khohn.a_** to take away by force (P.); **khu_hn.a_** to pluck (WPah.); **khosn.o** (Ku.); **khosnu** to snatch away (N.); **khosa_, khusa_** to thrust a thing in among a number of others (B.); **khosiba_** to push in, tuck in (Or.); **khosna_** to pluck out (H.); **khosvu~** to force in (G.); **khosn.e~** (M.); **khutho** plucked out (S.); **khuttha_-puttha_** stripped, bereft; **khutthn.a_** to be torn out (P.); **khusan.u** to be plucked out, be worn away (S.); **khussan.** to be seized (L.); **khussn.a_** to be taken away by force (P.); **khusn.a_** to seize (WPah.); **khuskanu** to be loosened, slip away (N.); **khusot.n.a_** to tear off (P.); **khum.s'e_ti** curses (Pali)(CDIAL 13661). **kod.apu, kod.avu, kod.ahu** to scatter or throw in different directions with the hand; to shake or toss about; to shake (Ka.lex.) cf. **kulun:ku (kulun:ki-)** to be shaken, agitated, tremble, shudder (Ta.)(DEDR 1806).

1817.**Image: double-basket**: **kod.ame, kod.ambe** a double basket for catching fish (Ka.); **kod.ama** a basket in which fish are snared (Te.)(DEDR 2047). **Image: strainer made of wickerwork; twisting**: **kot.t.am** small ola basket; **kot.t.u** basket made of rattan (Ta.); **kot.t.a** basket (Ma.)(DEDR 2060). **kud.upu** a strainer made of wicker-work (Tu.); **kut.alai** long cylindrical basket of palmleaf, ring of wickerwork for a well, cover of palmleaf carried as protection against rain (Ta.); **kud.pu** small basket (Ka.); **kud.p- (kud.t-)** to weave baskets, etc. out of bamboo (Pa.); **kurp- (kurt-)** to plait split bamboos to make baskets (Ga.); **kurut.p- (kurut.t-), kurut.k- (kurut.t-), kurud.p-** to spin thread (Ga.); **kud.na_** to plait, braid, twist (Kur.)(DEDR 1653). **kut.t.a_n--kat.t.utal** to put a cover over fruits for protection from birds; **kut.t.a_n-** little ola case, basket or sheath, of various forms and uses (Ta.lex.)

1818.**Curry**: **kodilu** curry (Ka.)(DEDR 2085). **koddelu, koddyelu** a highly seasoned soup of vegetables with or without pulse (Tu.lex.) **kad.i, kad.ye** curry (Kon.lex.)

1818f.**Image: fish**: **kucika** a kind of fish like an eel; **kun~cika_** (Skt.); **kui_** a fish (S.); **ku~ciya_** an eel-like fish (B.)(CDIAL 3217). **kon~cu** a fish (Ta.); **kon~can, kon~cu** prawn, lobster (Ma.); **ko_nto** shrimp, prawn (Kond.a); **goskori** shrimp (Kuwi)(DEDR 2044).

1961.**Image: tree; tree for making rope**: cf. **gudal** a kind of tree (Pa.); **kudal** a tree the bark of which is used for making rope (Go.); **kudali** a forest tree from the bark of which the ancients made clothes (Kui)(DEDR 1701). **at.al gon.d.al** an assortment of cloth (Santali.lex.) **Tree**: **kut.a, kut.i, kut.ha, kut.hi** tree (Skt.); **kut.aka** a kind of tree (Kaus'.); **kud.a** tree (Pkt.); **kur.a_** tree (Pas'.); **kar.ek** tree, oak (Pas'.); **ko_r.** stick (Par.)(CDIAL 3228). **kucam < ku-ja** tree (Ta.lex.) **at.-kur.a** forest tree (Santali.lex.)

1818e.**To bend; to contract, shrink**: **ko_ccuka** to be contracted, shudder (Ma.); **ko_ccal** contraction, cramp (Ma.); **ko.j** (leg or arm) becomes asleep (Ko.)(DEDR 1287). **gun~ju** to contract, to pull, move convulsively (as muscles, hands or legs)(Ka.); **gunju** to pull, drag; **ginju-konu** to writhe, move the limbs convulsively; **gijagija** violently, convulsively; n. violent convulsion (Te.); **gijagija-gonu, gijagijala_d.**u to be in convulsions (Te.); **kuy-** to pull, drag (Nk.);

gunja_na_ to drag (Go.); gunj- to pull (Go.); **gunjeri a_** to be giddy, weak (Kuwi); **xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing** to move in a sitting crouching position (Br.)(DEDR 1648). cf. **khaz** (Pers.). **sam.ko_cayati** contracts (MBh.); **koin.u** to draw in (the belly), save (S.)(CDIAL 3488). **kuc** bend, contract (Skt.); **kucati** contracts (Dha_tup.); **kucna_** to be contracted (H.)(CDIAL 3221). **kun~j** corner (P.); **ko~s** bend, fold (A.); **ku~cki** groin (B.); **kun~ca** crimped border of cloth (Or.); **kun~ca_** pleated (Or.); **ku_~c** hough (of a quadruped), tendon Achilles (H.)(CDIAL 3223). **khuca** hock, hollow behind ankle, tendon Achilles (S.)(CDIAL 3891). **khu_~j, khu_~ja_** corner (P.); **kho~j, kho~c, khu_~**j glen, ravine, depression between two hills (N.); **khu_~c** tendon Achilles (H.); **kho~c** corner (G.)(CDIAL 3930). **ko_su, ko_cu** state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall etc.)(Ka.); **ko_su** oblique (Tu.Te.); not at right angles, obliqueness (Te.)(DEDR 2186).

2032.**Image: corner**: **koca** an angle, corner, a dark nook, in contrast to **kona** an angle, an angular corner (Mu.); **gosha** (Persian); **kocca_, koccha_** (Oraon); **kocan** a nook or corner in the forest, i.e. the upper end of a narrow valley (Mu.lex.)

1818g.**Image; entangled**: **go_ju** to entangle, be entangled; n. state of being entangled (Ka.); **gun~ju** to entangle; n. state of being entangled (Ka.); **go_~ju, go_~ja_d.u** to pester, harass, trouble (Te.)(DEDR 2190).

1818h.**Image; bowl**: **koja_** cup (Kol.); **kho_ja_** bowl (Go.)(DEDR 2191).

1818j.**Image; monkey**: **ko_nza** red-faced monkey (Kond.a); **ko_nja** black-faced monkey (Kui); **ko_nja** monkey (small)(Kuwi); **konja** ape (Kuwi); **konzu** monkey; **ko_nja** black-faced monkey (Kuwi)(DEDR 2194).

1866. **Image: monkey**: **kut.ha_ru** an ape, a monkey (Skt.lex.) cf. **kut.t.am** smallness, young of a monkey (Ta.)(DEDR 1670).**Image: red-faced monkey**: **ko_d.aga** monkey, ape (Ka.); **ko.d.e** monkey (Kod..); **ko_t.aram** monkey (Ta.); **ko_d.a** (small) monkey (Ir.); **ku_d.ag** monkey (Ir.); **ko.r.n.** small monkey (Ko.); **kwi.r.n.** monkey (To.); **kod.aji, kod.aja, kod.angu** baboon (Tu.)(DEDR 2196). cf. **a_jane_ya** Hanuman (R. Skt.lex.) **ko_nza** red-faced monkey (Kond.a); **ko_nja** black-faced monkey (Kui.Kuwi); **ko_nja** monkey (small)(Kuwi); **konja** ape (Kuwi); **konzu** monkey (Kuwi)(DEDR 2194). **Image: red-faced monkey**: **kut.t.am** the young of a monkey (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,5,7**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.t.i** young of a dog, pig, tiger, etc. (**Tol. Po. 565**); young of any animal (Ma.); **gud.d.i** id. (Ka.lex.)(DEDR 1670). cf. **a_jane_ya** Hanuman (R.). **ko_ti** an ape, monkey (Ka.Tu.Te.); **ko_nti** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Black-faced monkey**: **kon.t.ai-mucu** a large black-faced monkey (Ta.); **kon.d.amucu** id. (Te.); **kon.d.amusud.i** (Ka.); **kon.t.ai-mucur-u** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ridicule**: **ko_t.t.a_** ridicule, mockery (Ta.); **kho_t.a_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_t.t.i** pleasantry, jest, joke, mimicry (Ta.Ma.); **ko_d.igamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_t.t.i, go_s.t.hi** grimaces, pranks (Ta.); **ko_d.an:gi** id. (Ka.); **ko_d.igamu, ko_d.i** ridicule (Te.)(DEDR 2206). **ko_d.an:gi** an apish man: a buffoon, a harlequin (Ka.Ma.); **ko_n.an:gi** (Ta.Te.); **kod.an:gai** (Tu.); **ko_t.t.a_lai, kun.a_mbu, ko_ppu, ko_ran.i** (Ta.); **ko_d.iga, ko_d.ige** (Te.); **ko_parat.t.a, ko_dra_t.a, ko_ma_l.a** jesting, buffoonery (Ma.); **ko_d.an:gitana** buffoonery (Ka.); **ko_n.an:gitana** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **got.h** secret and confidential talk (G.); **got.hiyo** friend (G.); **got.h** conversation, tale (M.)(CDIAL 4339).

1921.**Canoe**: **kuntira_-t-to_n.i** canoe in the Maldives constructed wholly from the coconut tree (**W.**); **kuntira_, kuntira_-t-ti_vu** Maldive islands (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Stern of a vessel**: **kunta_** stern of a vessel (Ta.); **kunda** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

1818k.**Image; spider**: **ko.j** spider (Ko.); **ko_ca** (Te.); **kova~se** (Ga.); **go_nzru, go_nzur(i), go_ndru** (Kond.a); **ko_ndru** (Pe.); **ko_chuti, ko_cudi, ko_cot.i** (Kuwi)(DEDR 2195).

1914.**Small**: **kondra** small, little (Tu.); **koddi** a little, a few, a trifle (Te.); **gonde, gondeka** some (Kui)(DEDR 2101).

1818m.**Image; dog**: **kucuru** dog (Wg.); **kucur, kicir** (Bshk.); **kucur, kicir** (Wot.); **kunj_, kiji_** (Tor.); **ku~sar, kucara** (Mai.); **kucuro, kusuro** (Chil.); **kusur** (Gau.); **kucuro_** (Sv.); **kucuro** (Phal.); **kucuru, kucu_r** puppy (K.)(CDIAL 3219).

1818a.**Crowbar; slaughter!**: **xo_~sna_ (xu_~syas)** to pulverize by pounding with a heavy instrument which beats vertically, harass (Kur.); **qose** to pound, smash (Malt.); **xo_shking, xo_shing** to rub; **tene xo_shking** to consort with, interface with (Br.)(DEDR 2189). **kuc** to dig (Wg.Kt.); **kuce** (Pr.); **ko_c** (Dm.); **ke_ci** (Pas.); **ko_c** (Kal.); **kucalna_** to bruise, crush; **kucra_** broken to pieces (P.); **kocn.o** to penetrate (Ku.); **kocnu** to thrust, force into; **koca_rnu** to thrust; **kucelnu** to stir up (N.); **kocna_, ku_cna_, ko~cna_, ku_~cna_** to pierce, rip (H.); **kocvu~** to pierce (G.); **kocru~** having holes (G.); **kuca_y** to scratch oneself (Dm.); **kuceya_** itch (Pas.); **kuch** to scratch (Kal.); **kuce_i** (Kho.); **kuca** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 3489). **ku_ci, ku_cu** (pl. **ku_ckul**) crowbar (Pa.); **gusi** id. (Ga.); **ku_nj** (pl.**ku_sk**) hoe, shouldered digging stick; **ku_nj** crowbar; **ku_ysa_** id., ploughshare (Go.)(DEDR 1879). **kho~sriba** to loosen earth with a pointed instrument (A.); **kuca** to scratch (Gaw.); **khu~cai** pierces (OG.); **khoc, khoca_** stab (H.); **khoc** dint (M.); **khu~ca_na** to prick (B.); **khu~ci** inserting new thatch in old (B.); **khu~cr.a_na** to stir a fire (B.); **khun~ciba_** to poke; **khun~ca** peg (Or.); **khu~cvu~** to pierce; khu~c indentation (G.); **kho~c** cut, tear (P.); **kho~siba** to stab (A.); **kho~cna_** to thrust; **kho~ca_** stab; **kho~ci_** stuffing; **kho~ca_lna_** to scratch; **kho~car.** an officious person (H.); **kho~cn.e~, kho~carn.e~** to thrust in; **kho~cal.n.e~** to dint (H.)(CDIAL 3890). cf. **ko_car** ancient warriors (Ta.); cf. **kus.a_n.a** ancient warriors (Skt.) **kucinu, kuccinu** to be crushed (N.); **kuca_na_** to cut into bits (B.); **kuciba_** to thrust (Or.); **kuceiba_** to cut into pieces (Or.); **kucna_** to be crumpled (H.)(CDIAL 3221). **kus.** strike; **kus.ati** gnaws (BhP.); **kus.n.a_ti** tears asunder (Skt.); **kus** to beat, tear, pluck out, scalp, flay (Gypsy); **kuxto** pl. imper. slaughter! (Tir.); **kusik** to kill (Kho.); **kuhun** to tear up, clear by digging (K.); **kuhan.u** to hill (S.); **kuhan.** (L.); **kuhn.a_** (P.);**kusa_na** to rough-hew timber (B.); **kut.ho** slaughtered (S.); **kut.t.ha_** (L.); killed (of an animal by Moslems, contemptuously used by Sikhs)(P.); **kut.t.han.** to slaughter (L.); **kut.t.hn.a_** to be killed, to kill (P.)(CDIAL 3369). **kus.yate_** is struck; **kus.yati** is torn (Pa_n.); **kusan.u** to be killed (S.); **kussan.** (L.); **kusa** slaughter (S.)(CDIAL 3375). **ko_sik** to slaughter (Kho.); **ko_han., ko_vun.** (L.)(CDIAL 3544). **kosu** slaughter (S.); **kosar.u** fit for slaughter (S.); **ko_s** animal fit only for killing (L.)(CDIAL 3553).**skus.** tear away, strike (Skt.); **khos, khos, khus** to wipe off (Gypsy); **kho_s.u_m** I dig (Phal.); **khasun** to pluck hair from the privaties (K.); **khohan.u** to pluck out (S.); **khohan.** to seize (L.); **khohn.a_** to take away by force (P.); **khu_hn.a_** to pluck (WPah.); **khosn.o** (Ku.); **khosnu** to snatch away (N.); **khosa_, khusa_** to thrust a thing in among a number of others (B.); **khosiba_** to push in, tuck in (Or.); **khosna_** to pluck out (H.); **khosvu~** to force in (G.); **khosn.e~** (M.); **khutho** plucked out (S.); **khuttha_-puttha_** striped (P.); **khutthn.a_** to be torn out (P.); **khusan.u** to be plucked out, be worn away (S.); **khussan.** to be seized (L.); **khussn.a_**

to be taken away by force (P.); **khusn.a_** to seize (WPah.); **khuskanu** to be loosened, slip away (N.); **khusot.n.a_** to tear off (P.); **khum.se_ti** curses (Pali)(CDIAL 13661).

1818b.**Image: to trample**: **kucaln.a_** to trample on (P.); **kuclanu, kulcanu** (N.); **kucalna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3221).

1818d.**Image;to copulate**: **khuccn.a_** to be enjoyed sexually (P.); **khucnu~** to copulate (WPah.)(CDIAL 3890).

1818c.**Image: creeper**: **kunj** place overgrown with plants or creepers, arbour (MBh.); hollow, glen, dell (Pali); **ku~jr.a_** caste of vegetable sellers (H.); **ku~jr.o** vegetable seller, gardener (G.)(CDIAL 3226).

1819.**Image: pillar, post**: **ku_ca, ku_cu** post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; **gujju** queen-post, strut (Ka.); **kuru~ju** queen-post (Te.); **gunje** pillar, post (Go.); **ku_ccam** small-sized post used in building (Ta.); **gujji, gujju** pole or post fixed in water (Tu.); **ku_camu, gunja** pillar, post; **gujju** one of the small vertical posts by means of which short beams are supported upon longer ones in the construction of a shelving roof (Te.); **gu_nji** post (Go.); **gu_j** (pl. **gu_cku**) pillar, post (Pe.)(DEDR 1878). **gud.i_** pole set up at a festivity (G.)(CDIAL 4189).

1819b.**Image: snare**: **kujji** noose, snare; khujji a noose for snaring quails (Go.); **kuji** a snare for birds (Kui); **kuja** a snare (Kuwi)(DEDR 1642).

1819c.**Image: hump on bullock**: **kunja_r.i** hump of bullock (Go.); **koonjaree** id. (Go.); **gunzam, guzam** shoulder (Kond.a); **kuññu** the hump on a bull's shoulders (Ma.)(DEDR 1643).

1819a.**Image: capital of a pillar**: **kautakam** capital of a pillar, wooden piece attached to a wall supporting the main beam of a house (**Na_.**)(Ta.); **kautam** cornice (**Tinn.**)(Ta.); **kavutakam** parapet wall (Ta.); **kavucikam** lamp-stand (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Stump of a tree**: **kavantam** stump of a tree (Ta.); **kavan-am** forest, jungle (**Tiva_.**); cf. **gahana** dense (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_vu, ka_m.vu, ka_mu** (Tadbhava of **kad.amba, kadamba, karamba, kalamba**) a stalk, a culm, a stem; a handle (Ka.); **ka_mpu** (Ta.); **kar..ambu, ka_du, ka_mpu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_van--maram** favourite tree of a royal dynasty, as the object of special care by its kings (**Pur-ana_. 23, Urai.**)(Ta.); **ka_van--mullai** theme of extolling the king's rule (**Pu. Ve. 8,24**)(Ta.lex.) **Branch of tree**: **kavat.u** branch of a tree (**Ci_vaka. 1389**); **kavat.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pillar, post**: **kappu** small pilar, post; support, refuge (**S'ri_vacan-. 244**)(Ta.lex.) **kha_mbo, kha_mbea_** pillar; support; cf. Lat. **palus** (Kon.lex.) **Image: a pole**: **gud.i** a pole erected on the new year's day before the house-door; the festival connected with it (Ka.); **gud.hi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: post**: **khun.t.i** a post; **khep khun.t.i** the cannon pin of a cart fixing it to the axle; **kham khun.t.i** the centre post supporting a roof, members of one's family; **khap khun.t.i** a post with a notch on the top to receive a beam; **tor.e khun.t.i** the posts fixed at the four corners of a funeral pyre to keep the firewood in position; **pir.hi khun.t.i** a post with a wooden cushion on the top to receive a beam; **khun.t.au** to tie or bind to a post, to give information; **khun.t.ut** a stump of a tree left in the ground (Santali.lex.) **kut.aka, kut.ara** the post round which the string of the churning-stick passes (Skt.lex.) cf. **kunda** a pillar of bricks etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 1723). **Image: pillar of bricks; peg, post**: **khun.t.i** a pillar (Santali.lex.) **kunda** a pillar of bricks (Ka.); pillar, post (Tu.Te.); block, log (Malt.); **kantu** pillar, post (?Ta.)(DEDR 1723). **khun.d., khun.d.a_** peg, stump

(P.); **khun.d.** tethering post or peg (WPah.); **khu~t.a_** post; **khu~t.i_** peg (A.); **khu~t.a_, khu~t.i_** wooden post, stake, pin, wedge (B.); **kun.d.a** peg for fastening yoke to plough-pole (Dm.); **khut.i_** peg (Ku.); **khu_t.a_** peg, stump (H.); **khut.i_** peg (Marw.); **khu~_t.a_, khu~_t.i_** stake, peg (P.); **khumt.a, khom.t.aya** peg, post (Pkt.); **khut.a_** id. (Mth.M.); **khu~t.a_** stump, log (H.); **khun.t.a** pillar, post (Or.); **khu_t.ra_** posts about one foot high rising from body of cart (Bi.); **khu~_t.** landmark (G.); **khu~t.o**, **khu~t.i_** peg; **khu~t.u~** stump; **khu~t.iyu~** upright support in frame of wagon; **khu~_t.ru~** half-burnt piece of fuel (G.); **khu~_t.** stump of tree, pile in river, grume on teat; **khu~t.a_** stake; **khu~t.al.n.e~** to dibble (M.)(CDIAL 3893). **khun.d.h** stump, old man (P.); **khun.t.a** withered branch (Or.)(CDIAL 3899). [Possible connexion with ***khut.t.a** peg, post (CDIAL 3893) with **kh-** sanskritized as **ks.-**] **ks.o_d.a** post to which an elephant is fastened (Skt.)(CDIAL 3748). **kho_d.a** boundary post (Pkt.); **kho_d.i_** big piece of wood, wooden bolt (Pkt.); **tam.tukkho_d.i_** peg in a loom (Pkt.); **khoriyo** land on which trees have been cut and burnt crops sown (< *having stumps?)(N.); **khor.** piece of wood (H.); large block of wood (G.); **khor.ka_** stump of a tree (H.); **khor.a_** stocks, handcuffs (H.); **khod.** trunk or stump of a tree (M.); **khod.a_** stocks for criminals (M.)(CDIAL 3748). **kut.t.a** a knotty log (Ma.); **gut.l.** stake to which animal is tied, any large wooden peg (Ko.); **kut.y** a stump (To.); **kut.t.u** stem of a tree which remains after cutting it (Ka.); **kut.t.e** log (Kod..); **kut.t.i** stake, peg, stump (Tu.); **kut.t.a, gut.t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Go.); **kut.a** stump of tree (Pe.); **gu_t.a, gut.a** id. (Kui); **gut.t.u** pl. **gut.ka** id. (Kuwi)**; kud.uli** log (Kuwi)(DEDR 1676). **kut.ara** the post round which the rope of the churning stick passes (Skt.lex.) **Pin**: **khu~t.a_** pin, wedge (B.); **khut.nu** to stitch (N.); **khu~t.i_** wooden pin (M.)(CDIAL 3893). **kut.ai-y-a_n.i** pin or nail with round head, opp. to cat.ai-y-a_n.i (Ta.); **kut.aya_n.i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **bhaj khun.t.i** wooden pin (Santali.lex.) **Peg, stake**: **gu_n.t.a, gun.t.i, gun.t.e, gu_n.t.ige** peg, pin, stake (Tu.); **gun.t.a, gu_n.t.a, ku_t.a** peg, plug (Ka.); **gud.ida** id., stumpy post (Ka.); **gu.t.a** peg, post (Kod..); **gu_t.amu** stake, post, peg (Tu.); **gud.ide** hinge, peg, pivot (Te.); **kut.t.a** pillar, post (Go.)(DBIA 104). **kor.i** pegs in the ground in two rows on which the thread is passed back and forth in preparing the warp (S.); **kori_** division, branch, class (H.)(CDIAL 3497). **Chopping block**: **sa~_kat.an., sa~_kat.n.e~** chopping block (M.); **sakut.an.** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12826). **sa~_kat.n.e~** to chip up (M.)(CDIAL 12827). **kut.t.ai, kut.t.ai-maram** stocks (Ta.); **kai-k-kut.t.ai** handcuffs (Ta.); **kut.y, koy-kut.y** id. (To.); **kut.t.u** stem of a tree which remains after cutting it (Ka.); **kut.t.e** log (Kod..); **kut.t.i** stake, peg, stump (Tu.); **kut.t.a, gut.t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Pe.); **gu_t.a, gut.a** id. (Kui); **gut.t.u** (pl. **gut.ka**) id., stubble of paddy; **kud.uli** log (Kuwi); **gut.t.am, gut.t.a, gut.a_** peg (Go.)(DEDR 1674). **Image: saddle-bow; tree-trunk**: **khod.** tree-trunk, saddle-bow; **khod.i_** stake, pillar (M.); **khod.** piece of wood (G.H.); **khor.an.u** to drive in (stake)(S.); **khor.a_** to drive in (H.); **khod.i si_ma_-ka_s.t.ham**; **tantukkhod.i_ va_yakatantropakarn.am** (OM.); **ks.od.a** stake for tying elephants (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 324). **Image: stick; arrow**: **kot.t.e** small stick, match, arrow (Kol.); small stick (Nk.); **kot.t.e_yla_** stick (Go.)(DEDR 2071). **pin gol.em** golden churnstick, with reference to the ti. dairy (To.); **kol.ag** churnstick (word used at ti. dairy and at kog fol.y dairy of To.r-o.r- clan; ordinary word is **mod** (To.); **kol.em** id. (To.)(DEDR 1370). **Image: stumps of trees**: **gut.t.u** (pl. **gut.ka**) stump of tree, stubble of paddy (Kuwi); **kud.uli** log (Kuwi);[cf. **qodali** spade (Malt.)(DEDR 1722)]; **kut.y** a stump (To.); **kut.t.u** stem of a tree which remains after cutting it (Ka.Coorg); **kut.t.e** log (Kod..); **kut.t.i** stake, peg, stump (Tu.); **kut.t.a** a knotty log (Ma.); **kut.t.a, gut.t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Go.); **kut.t.a** stump of tree, stubble (Go.); **kuta** jowari stubble (Go.); **kut.a** stump of tree (Pe.); **gu_t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Kui); [cf. CDIAL 3893 **khut.t.a, khun.t.a**; CDIAL 3748 **ks.o_d.a**. These forms "exhibit considerable convergence and present many problems of immediate relationship" (DEDR 1676)]. **kur-r-i-maram** plank placed in a house parallel to a wall as a support for utensils (Ta.lex.) **Log of wood**: **kur-at.u**

small block or clump of wood, plank (Ta.); piece of wood (Ma.); **kuran.a** log, stump, gnarled wood (Ma.); **kuran.t.i** board used as a seat, stump (Ma.); **kuran.t.u** log (Ma.); **kud.** club, bar of door, log (Ko.); **kud.** large stick, club (To.); **kor-ad.u** trunk of a lopped tree, stump, piece of wood (Ka.Te.); **kodan.t.i** log of wood (Ka.Tu.); **kudan.t.i** id. (Tu.); **kut.t.i** small piece of wood (Kod..); **korad.u** log, stump (Tu.); **kodad.u** chopping-block (Tu.)(DEDR 1842). **ko_t.t.i** larger stick in the game of tip-cat (Ta.); a stick for play (Ma.); **ko.t.y gal** big marble used with a lot of small pebbles in one form of jackstraws (Ko.)(DEDR 2205). **Image: stumps of trees**: **gut.t.u** (pl. **gut.ka**) stump of tree, stubble of paddy (Kuwi); **kud.uli** log (Kuwi);[cf. **qodali** spade (Malt.)(DEDR 1722)]; **kut.y** a stump (To.); **kut.t.u** stem of a tree which remains after cutting it (Ka.Coorg); **kut.t.e** log (Kod..); **kut.t.i** stake, peg, stump (Tu.); **kut.t.a** a knotty log (Ma.); **kut.t.a, gut.t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Go.); **kut.t.a** stump of tree, stubble (Go.); **kuta** jowari stubble (Go.); **kut.a** stump of tree (Pe.); **gu_t.a, gut.a** stump of tree (Kui); **gut.a_, gut.t.am, gut.t.a** peg (Go.); **gut.l.** stake to which animal is tied, any large wooden peg (Ko.)(DEDR 1676). [cf. CDIAL 3893 **khut.t.a, khun.t.a**; CDIAL 3748 **ks.o_d.a**. These forms "exhibit considerable convergenc and present many problems of immediate relationship" (DEDR 1676).] **Pin of yoke; metal stick; a perforating instrument; impalement stake; trident**: **kot.h^{u}** impalement stake (K.)(CDIAL 3122). **Image: a forked post**: **can:ga khun.t.i** a post with two ears like a fork between which the beam rests; **jan:ge khun.t.i** a post with two ears between which a beam rests; these posts are used for fences of brushwood (Santali.lex.) **khun.t.i** a stake (Santali.lex.) **kar..u** stake for impaling criminals, trident (Ta.Ma.); an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear (Ka.); **kar..** id. (Ka.); **kar..uku** stake for impaling malefactors (Ma.); **ko.w** point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg (To.)(DEDR 1361). **kar..i** handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place (Ta.); pin of yoke, staff of hoe (Ma.); **ka_r..** iron rod, elephant-goad, handle, post (Ta.); **gad.e, gad.i** bamboo rod or stake, pole (Ka.); **gal.e** long stick (Kod..); **gad.a** pole, staff, stick (Te.); **kar.a** id. (Kond.a); **kar..ai** pole used for propelling boats (Ta.); **kar..a** bamboo, pole for carrying burdens (Ma.); **ka.w** forked stick (To.); **gar.., gar..a, gar..u, gar..uvu, gar..e, gad.e, gad.i** bamboo stake, churning stick (Ka.); **kar..a_y** acrobat's pole, spiny bamboo; **kar..a_yar** pole-dancers, tumblers (Ta.); **kari** bar with which a door is fastened, pole fastened to a load by which it is carried on the shoulders; **kar, gar** the pole to which a bucket is attached in a country water-lift; **garu, karu, gal.u** rafter (Tu.); **kar.cid** (pl. **kar.cil**) wood for fuel; **kar.pa** thin stick, twig, bean stick (Pa.); **kar.sid** (pl. **kar.sil**), **kad.cil** (pl.) wood for fuel; **kar.met** stick; **kand.ven** (pl. **kand.ve_l**) id. (Ga.); **gar.a** pole, long stick (Kond.a)(DEDR 1370) > **yat.t.hi** staff (Pali); **yat.hi** post (KharI.); **jat.t.hi** stick (Pkt.); **yat.i-ya** stick, measure of length (= 7 ells.)(Si.)(CDIAL 10444). **Image: wooden contrivance**: **ka_s.t.ha** piece of wood (S'Br.); **kat.t.ha** wood (Pali); **kas.t.a-laur.a** wooden contrivance used in threshing (Pas'.); **kat.haur** country plough used in indigo culture (Bi.)(CDIAL 3122). cf. **gale** measure in Kannad.a inscriptions; **MIAI**.] **kad.d.i** small stick, bit of wood, fibre or vein of a leaf, bit of a stem or of a haulm, small stick used for writing (Ka.); small stick, bit of wood (Kod..); the fibre or vein of a leaf, a very small stick (Tu.); stick (esp. of metal), bar, ingot, slate pencil (Te.); **ka_d.i_** match-stick (OM.)(DEDR App. 24). **ka_d.** straw; **ka_d.i_** little stick, blade of grass; **ka_d.u_k** little stick (M.)(CDIAL 3017). **Post to which a cow is tied**: **ka_r..** post to which a cow is tied, **kat.t.tu-t-tar-i.** (**kavai-t-ta_mpu tot.utta ka_r..u_n- r-alkul** : **Perumpa_n. 244**); pillar (**ma_ttirat.t.in:ka_r..** : **Net.unal. 111**); oar (**van.am.kuka_r..vam.kam pukum** : **Kalit. 92,47**); iron rod (**ka_r..ir- cut.t.a ko_r..u_n-** : **Poruna. 105**); elephant goad (**Kalit. 2,26**); bolt, bar, as of a door; handle, stem; firewood; rafter (Ta.lex.) **Image: elephant-post**: **kan.aiyam** post to which an elephant is tied (**Ci_vaka. 81, Urai.**); **kan.aiya-maram** cross-bar of wood set behind the doors of a fortress (**Pur-ana_. 98, Urai**); cross-bar, toll-bar, wooden bar, set to bar entrance (Ta.lex.) **ka_r..,**

ka_d.u, ka_r..u a forest; a wild; **ka_r..tur-u** wild cattle; **ka_r..pura** a forest-stream; **ka_r..paunal** id.; **ka_ r..biyada** a forest-hunter; **ka_r..mare** a kind of deer; **ka_r..ma_nisa** a savage; **ka_r..mr.ga** a beast of prey; **ka_r..** wildness, ferocity, wickedness; **ka_r..ugelasa** wicked, bad work (Ka.lex.) **ka_d.e** (Tadbhava of **ka_n.d.a**) a stalk (Ka.); **ka_d.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_s.t.ha** piece of wood (S'Br.); **kat.t.ha** wood (Pali.Pkt.); **kat.ha** (NiDoc.); **kust** firewood (Gypsy); **kast** piece of wood, timber (Gypsy); **kat.** branch (Kt.); **kas.t.a-laur.a** wooden contrivance used in threshing (Pas'.); **kalt.** wood (Pas'.); **ka_t., kot.** rafter (Sh.D..); **ka_t.hu, ka_t.u, ka_t.o** rafter (Sh.D..); **ka_t.h** wood (K.); **kot.h^{u}** impalement stake; **ka_t.hu** large beam (S.); **ka_t.hi_** thin bamboo measuring rod (A.B.); wood, sheath, saddle (H.); stick, measure of 5 cubits (G.); pole, horse's penis; measure of 5 cubits (M.); **ka_t.ha_** measure of length (B.); measure of land of 320 square cubits (B.); **kat.a** dry stick, fuel (Si.); **ka_hr.uo** firewood (WPah.); **ka_hor.i** piece of wood serving as axle in a flour-mill (WPah.); **ka_t.h** wood (L.P.); id.(Ku.N.A.B.Mth.Bhohj.Aw.H.G.)(CDIAL 3120). [cf. DEDR App.24 linking these with **kad.d.i** small stick (Ka.) etc. with the comment: CDIAL 3120...has only items with **t.h/t.t.h**.] **kat.t.ai** firewood; block, small stump, piece of timber; funeral pyre (**Tan-ippa_. i,195,10**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_t.hor.o** wooden frame of a saddle, bottle frame; **ka_t.hor.i_** wooden furniture (S.); **kat.hor.o** after part of a ship (G.)(CDIAL 3121). **Firewood (twigs in a bunch)**: **gan.d.a** joint of plant; **gan.d.i_** trunk of tree from root to branches; **gan.d.a** stalk; **gan.d.i_** sugarcane joint, shaft or stalk used as a bar (Pali); **gam.d.a, gam.d.iya_** (Pkt.); **gan.d.i_** stem, stump of a tree, large roof beam (Pas'.); **gan.a** stem (Kt.); **gan.d.a_** stem (Par.); **gon.** stick (Orm.); **gen.d.u_, gan.i_, ga~_r.o** (Orm.); **gen.** log (in a wall); **gon., go_n.d.** handle; **gun.d.ik** stick (Kal.); **gon, gonu, go_n** haft of axe, spade or knife (Kho.); **gond.^{u}**, **grond.^{u}** great untrimmed log (K.); **ganu** oar, haft of a tool; **gano** sweetstalks of millet (S.); **ganna_** sugarcane (P.H.); **gan.d.a_** (Bi.); **ga~_r.a_** (H.); **ga~_d.a_** (M.); **gam.d.i_ri_** sugarcane joint (Pkt.); **ga~r.e_ri_** small pieces of sugarcane (Bhoj.); **ga~d.eri_** knot of sugarcane (H.); piece of peeled sugarcane (G.); **gam.d.ali_** sugarcane joint (Pkt.); **ganaru** stock of a vegetable run to seed (S.); **gino** block, log (Ku.); **gi~r.o** piece of sugarcane; **ge~r.nu, gi~r.nu** to cut in pieces (N.); **ge~r.** tuber (B.); **ge~r.i_** piece of sugarcane chopped ready for the mill (Mth.); **ged.d.i_, gid.d.ia_** stick (Pkt.); **ged.i_** stick used in a game (P.); **ger.i_** (H.); **gir, girra_** stick, esp. one used in a game (N.); **geri_, ger.i_** (H.); **ger.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 3998). **kina_t.a** the inner part of a tree (S'Br.); **kilil** edible part of the stem of a coconut tree (Si.)(CDIAL 3163). **kar..al** piece of sugar-cane (Ma.); **kar..alu** two or three of the upper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid (Ka.)(DEDR 1352). **kar..a_l** weeding, uprooting (Ta.); **ka.t--** to pluck, to make to fall from tree (To.)(DEDR 1349). **ga~r.a_, ga~r.a_sa_** fodder cutter (Bi.); **ga~r.a_si_** its blade (Bi.); **ga~r.a_s** a partic. iron instrument (Bhoj.); **ga~r.a_si_, ga~r.a_sa_** knife for cutting fodder or sugarcane (H.); **ga~da_sa_** chopper for cutting fodder (P.)(CDIAL 4004). **ga_n.d.i_vam** the bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varun.a, by Varun.a to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the kha_n.d.avana; a bow in general; **kha_n.d.avam** name of a forest in Kuruks.e_tra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kr.s.n.a; **kha_n.d.ava-prastha** name of a town; **kha_n.d.ava** sugar candy; **kha_n.d.avika, kha_n.d.ika** a confectioner; **khan.d.a** a sort of sugar-cane; **khan.d.a-s'arkara_** candied sugar; **khan.d.ika** a sugar-boiler (Skt.lex.) **gand.ra** trunk of a tree; **gandrang rath'nai** to cut in pieces; **gan.d.ra** piece (Kuwi)(DEDR 1176). **kha_n.d.ava, ka_n.d.ava** name of a forest in Kuruks.e_tra, burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kr.s.n.a; **kha_n.a** food, fodder (Ka.); **kha_n.e_m.** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Branching top of a tree**: **skandhas** branching top of a tree (RV.); **khandha** tree-trunk (Pali); **khamdha** id. (Pkt.); **kanda** stem, trunk (Dardic); **kandh** tree trunk, thick branch (H.); **kha~d, kha~_da_** large bough (M.); **kanda** tree trunk (Si.)(CDIAL 13627). **Image: haystack**: **kuntam** haystack (Ta.)(DEDR 1724).

kank wood, fuel, timber (Kur.); **kanku** wood (Malt.); **kan:k** thin dry sticks used as kindling or in a bunch as a torch (Ko.); **kan.aku** fuel, firewood (Tu.); **kar.cid** (pl. **kar.cil**) wood for fuel (Pa.); **kar.sid** (pl. **kar.sil**); **kad.cil** wood for fuel (G.)(DEDR 1165). **kan.** joint of bamboo or sugarcane (Ta.); **ka_n.d.a** single joint of a plant (AV.TS.); **kan.d.a** joint of stalk, stalk (Pali); **kan** tree, large bush (Kho.); **ka~_r.o** rafter (N.); **ka~_d.** trunk, stem (M.); **kam.d.a, kam.d.aya** knot of bough, bough, stick (Pkt.); **ka~_r.i_** torch (Pas'.); **ka~_d.** stalk of a reed, straw (K.); **ka_no** reed; **ka_ni_** topmost joint of the reed Sara, reed pen, stalk, straw (S.); **ka_na~_** stalk of the reed Sara (L.); **ka_nna_** the reed saccharum munja (P.); **ka_n.d.a, ka~_r.** stalk, arrow (Or.); **kar.a_** stem of muja grass (used for thatching)(Obi.); **ka~_r.** stack of stalks of large millet (Mth.); **kan.d.a_** reeds (Bhoj.); reed, bush (H.); **ka~_d.** joint, bough, arrow (G.); **ka~_d.i_** joint, bough, arrow, lucifer match (G.); **ka~_d.e~** stem, straw, joining (M.); **kuna_lo** staff, walking stick (Sh.)(CDIAL 3023). **Image: sprouting**: **kundrta'a_na_** to generate, beget, produce (Kur.); **gunda (gundi-)** to sprout, bud, shoot forth into bud or ear; n. a sprouting, budding (Kui); **kundna_** to germinate, bud, shoot out (Kur.)(DEDR 1729).

1963.**Mark of punctuation**: **kut.** mark of punctuation (A.); **kut.t.u~** wooden bar serving as pivot of door, wooden peg in socket of flour mill (WPah.); **ka_t.ha-kut.o** woodpecker (S.)(CDIAL 3236). **Image: punctuation mark**: **kuttu** insert punctuation marks; dot, point, stop; to draw a line of dots (Ta.)(DEDR 1719).

1963a.**Hoe: kut.o** hoe (Ku.)(CDIAL 3236).

1985.**Ox antelope**: **gud.va** nilgai (Pa.); **kod.al** (**ma_v**) a kind of deer; **kod.a_ ma_v, khod.d.a ma_v** blue bull; **gur.iya ma_v** nilgai (Go.); **guri god.** bison (Ga.); **gura** bison (Kond.a)(DEDR 1664). **Image: deer without horns**: **gutrut** a deer that has lost its horns (Santali.lex.)

1964.**Image: loops**: **ku_t.al** loops drawn on sand by a love-lorn lady for divining the safe arrival of her lord (**Tiv. Na_yc. 3**); **ku_t.al-ir..aittal** to draw ku_t.al on sand (**Tirukko_. 186**); **ku_t.ar--teyvam** the deity contemplated while drawing ku_t.al (**Tirukko_. 186, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **The mystic syllable**: **kut.ilai** the mystic syllable o_m (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.va_. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **Decorative diagrams**: **ko_lam: ko_t.t.am** lines, figures and diagrams drawn with rice-flour on the ground, on festive occasions, **ma_-k-ko_lam** (Ta.lex.) **Decoration**: **ko_t.an.ai** decoration, adornment (**Man.i. 5,94, Arum.)**; **ko_t.i** (cf. **kro_d.i_ka_ra** (Skt.) to adorn, decorate (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 8,185**); to make, form, build (Ta.lex.) cf. **co_t.an-ai, co_t.in-ai** adorning, decoration; beauty due to decoration (**Vir-alivit.u. 375**)(Ta.); **jo_d.na_** (H.); **jo_d.ane** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ghu~r.i** tag or button to catch in a loop (G.); **ghun.t.i** cloth button (B.Or.); **ghun.d.i_** tag, button (H.); knot, button (P.); knot of thread, tangle (S.)(CDIAL 4483). **Coil of rope**: **cur.r.u** coil, roll; to be coiled, coil up, roll up (Ta.); what is circular, a ring (Ma.); **cur.a** a circle, once round (Ma.); **sut.** to twine (rope)(Go.); **su_tali** to roll up (cloth)(Kuwi); **cut.t.a** loop, coil; to roll as a mat, etc. (Te.); **suttuni** to roll (Tu.); **suttu** coil, coiled metal ring (Ka.); **cut** coil (rope)(Ko.); **cur-a** a coil (Ma.); **tud.py** circle, round place (To.); **sutta** circumference, circuit (Tu.); **suttu, tuttu** dressing (Tu.); **tusa** to gird (Kui)(DEDR 2715). **cu_d.i** a coil of rope (Tu.)(DEDR 2723). **kutai** loop, running knot, button or clasp of a bracelet (Ta.); **kuta** loop (as of a bowstring)(Ma.); **kude** a fetter (Ka.); **kudiyu** to become tight or close (as a knot)(Te.); **guttamu** fitting, tight (as a bracelet)(Te.); **kuducu** to hold tight, tie tight (Te.); **gud.am** button (Pa.); **gudam** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1713).

1820. **Image: sexual union; wedding ceremony sacrificial fire**: **ku_t.al** sexual union; joining (Ta.); **ku_t.a** joining, connexion, assembly, crowd, heap, fellowship, sexual intercourse (Ka.)(DEDR 1882). **Sexual intercourse**: **kut.t.a_ra, kut.i_ra, kut.i_raka** sexual intercourse; a hut, cottage (Skt.lex.) **ka_n.d.a** samiti, sa_n:gatya, vidha_na, tantra; associating with; **ku_t.a** sexual intercourse (Ka.M.); **ku_t.ami** (Te.); **kut.i_ra, kuri_ra** (Skt.); **ku_t.aku_d.u** to assemble (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Associating with**: **ka_n.d.a** associating with; cohabitation; milana, ku_t.a, nijaku_t.a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ku_t.a** adv. with, together with (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-a. 65**); id. (Ma.); **ku_d.a** (Te.Ka.Tu.); a particle having the force of also, even (**Kumare_ca. Cata. 67**) (Ta.lex.) **ku_t.t.un.n.utal** to have sexual intercourse (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,5,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Herd**: **khar.**, **gahn.d.i** a herd (Santali.lex.) **Sexual union**: **ku_t.al** sexual union (**Kur-al., 1284**); joining, uniting; **ku_t.utal** to agree, consent (**Tiruva_lava_. 1,15**); to associate or befriend; to cohabit (**Kantapu. Maka_ca_t. 17**)(Ta.lex. 1821.**Market**: **ku_t.a** a heap, a multitude, an assemblage (Ka.lex.) **hat., hat.ia** a moveable market, a market held at intervals, generally of a week; **kaerako hat.a** they offer plants for sale at the market (Santali.lex.) **Collection**: **kut.t.am** multitude, collection, heap (**Ci_vaka. 1079**); assembly (**T.A.S. i,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Assembly; multitude**: **ku_t.a** heap, multitude (MBh.); heap (Pali); **ku_d.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3392). **ku_t.a, ku_t.u, ku_d.u** a joining; a coming in contact with; a junction; connection, union; an assembly, a crowd; a heap, a quantity; company, fellowship (Ka.lex.) **ku_t.t.amai-ti_** sacrificial fire at the wedding ceremony (**Perun.. Vattava. 17,113**); **ku_t.t.amaivu** residing together (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 17,16**)(Ta.lex.) **Union, association**: **ku_t.t.utal** to unite, join, combine, connect (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,9,9**); to compound, mingle, mix, amalgamate; **ku_t.t.atta_r** members of a tribe; members of a society (Ta.lex.) **ku_t.t.am** union, combination, meeting; crowd, flock, herd, group; kindred, relations, tribe; friends, companions; class, kind, series, set, species, genus; association, kindred, battle (Ta.); assembly, caste, flock, assembly, court, quarrel (Ma.); **ku_t.t.ar** companions, members of same clan or tribe (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 84**)(Ta.); **ku_t.t.aravu** uniting, joining; association, acquaintance (**Ja_n-ava_. Mumut.. 25**); collection, aggregate, series; combination, union (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. Avaiyat.ak. Pak. 36**); companions, of the same class (Ma.); **ku_t.t.ur-avu** intimate connection (**Arut.pa_. Vi, Arul.vil.a. 84**); friendship, alliance (Ta.); **ku_t.t.al** uniting, seeking the alliance of powerful kings (**Pu. Ve. 9,37, Urai**); **ku_t.t.a_l.an-** associate; partner in trade, coparcener (**Arut.pa_. vi, Arul.vi. 14**); **ku_t.t.a_l.i** associate, partner in trade, coparcener; agent of a money-lending business (Ta.); associate, one of a crowd (Ma.); **ku_t.t.a_l.an** associate (Ma.); **ku_t.t.u-k-ka_ran-** partner, associate (Ta.Ma.); **ku_t.t.u** persons or things of the same class (**I_t.u, 9,8,9**); companionship, fellowship, friendship (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 31**); assistance,help (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 81**); relationship, consanguinity; horde, throng (**Pu. Ve. 10, Potuviyar-. 2**); plenty, abundance (**Maturaik. 762**); joining, agreement, fellowship, mixture (Ma.); **ku_t.uka** to come together, meet, join, befall, be added, be possible; **ku_t.a, ku_t.i** along with; **ku_t.t.uka** to bring together, join, heap up, add, acknowledge as belonging to the caste or family, make to pass (Ma.); **ku_t.t.am** assembly, flock, heap, caste, assembly, court, quarrel; **ku_t.t.ar** companions, of the same class (Ma.); **ku.r.-** to join, meet, assemble, (cows) enter shed; (day) comes close at hand, (wound) heals; **ku.t.- (ku.c-)** to make to join, summon (a meeting), gather, shut in (cattle) (Ko.); **ku.t.m** (obl. **ku.t.t-**) meeting, conversation; **ko.t. a.l.** intimate male friend, woman's lover, man who has a mistress; **ko.t.a.c** intimate female friend, man's mistress (Ko.); **ku.r.- (ku.r.y-)** to join, have intercourse with, finish (doing so-and-so); **ku.t.- (ku.t.y-)** to join, close (eye); **ku.d.** (**ku.d.y-**) (others than Todas) marry (To.); **ku.t.m** (obl. **ku.d.t-**) meeting of assembly, dispute; **mu.ku.r.- (mu.ku.r.y-)** to meet (of persons, rivers); **mu.ku.t.- (mu.ku.t.y-)** to cause to meet (To.); **ku_d.u** to join, unite, come together, be endowed with, be possible, be fit, take place, have sexual

intercourse, add; n. joining, association, company; **ku_d.a** along with; **ku_d.al** state of being joined with or endowed with, junction (Ka.); **ku_d.ike, ku_d.uvike** joining, meeting, junction; **ku_d.uha** meeting, union; **ku_d.udale** success, prosperity; **ku_d.isu, ku_d.asu** to join, mix, amass (Ka.); **ku_risu** to join (as two pieces of wood); **ku_ru** a tenon (Ka.); **ku.d.- (ku.d.i-)** to join with others, gather, be inserted; **ku.t.- (ku.t.i-)** to join (others) with oneself, insert; **ku.t.a** quarrel, dispute, panchayat (Kod..); **ku.t.i** gathering, assembly (Kod..); **ku_d.uni** to join, unite, copulate, embrace, adopt, meet, assemble, gather, be mingled, be possible; **ku_d.isuni** to add; **ku_d.a_vuni, ku_d.isa_vuni** to join, connect, collect, amass, mix; **ku_t.uni, ku_n.t.uni** to mix, mingle; **ku_d.a** along with; **ku_d.ige** joining, union, collection, assemblage (Tu.); **ku_d.u** to meet, join, associate with, copulate with, add together; meet, join, agree, gather, collect, be proper; **ku_d.ali, ku_d.ika** joining, meeting, junction; **ku_d.a** along with; **ku_d.ani** wrong, improper; **ku_d.ami** impropriety; **ku_t .amu** heap, assembly, conspiracy (Te.); **ku_t.uva, ku_t.uvu** heap, collection, army; **ku_t.ami** meeting, union, copulation; **ku_t.akamu** addition, mixture; **ku_r(u)cu** to join, unite, bring together, amass, collect; caus. **ku_rpincu**; **ku_rpu** joining, unitin (Te.); **ku_r. pa_v** meeting of ways (Kol.); **ku_r. er-** to assemble (Pa.); **ku_r.** to join (Go.); to assemble (Kuwi); **gu_d.-** to assemble; **gu_r.na_** to swarm (Go.); **ku_r.a_-** (**ku_r.a a_-**) to assemble (Pe.); to gather together (Kuwi); **ku_r.- (-it-)** to join, meet, assemble, come together; **ku_r.p-** to mix (cereals etc.), join or put together, collect; **ku_r.a-a** together (Kond.a); **ku_r.-** to assemble (Kuwi); **ku_r.i ki-** to collect; **ku_d.i ki_nai** to gather; **ku_r.cinai** to collect (Kuwi); **xo_n.d.na_** to bring together, gather, collect into one place, wrinkle (e.g. the nose), multiply in imagination; **xo_n.d.rna_** to meet or come together, be brought into the company of (Kur.)(DEDR 1882).

1821a.**Image: lute**: **kan.d.o_li_, kan.d.o_la-vi_n.e** a lute of the ca_n.d.a_l.as, a vulgar lute (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **ca_n.d.a_l.a** (Skt.lex.)

1822.**Head of a guild**: **kulika** the head of a guild (EI 15,35.IEG.) in a series: **nagara-s'res.t.hin, sa_rthava_, prathama-kulika** and **prathama-ka_yastha** (Ep. Ind. Vol.XV, p.130), where **kulika** means an 'artisan'. **kulika** is also mentioned as a people probably meaning mercenary soldiers of the Kulu valley (Ep. Ind. Vol.XVII, p.321.); **kulika** an officer in charge of ten villages who was granted a **kula** of land for his salary (Mn.,VII,119; **kullu_ka**); and also 'an arbitrator as a tribunal' (IHQ, Vol.XIX, p.14). **Assembly, flock; company, family**: **un.t.ikai** huge gathering, large concourse of people (**Paripa_. 6,36**)(Ta.lex.) **ku_l. (ku_l.v-, ku_n.t.-)** to crowd together, assemble muster (Ta.); **ku_l.i** company, multitude, family (Ta.); **gu_l.e, gu_l.evu, gu_lya, gul.e, gul.ya** people leaving a place *en masse* from invasion or famine (Ka.); **gu_l.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1915). **kur..u** assembly, flock, herd, heap (Ta.); **kur..umpu, kur..a_m** herd, crowd; **kur..umu (kur..umi-), kur..uvu (kur..uvi-)** to collect in large numbers (men, animals), gather together; **kur..umal, kur..uval, kur..u_u, kur..a_al** assembling, crowding, crowd (Ta.); **gun.d.u, gun.pu** assemblage, crowd, heap (Ka.); **kur.ayp- (kur.ayt-)** to heap up (Pa.); **kur.ap- (kur.at-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1821). **kul.u_** the valley of Kulu (WPah.H.); **kulu_ta** name of a people (Skt.)(CDIAL 3348). **jhun.d.** a flock (Santali.lex.) **kur..a_m** herd, flock, swar, shoal (**Kantapu. Tirunakarap. 31**); society, company, association (**Kur-al., 840**); **kur..a_ al** gathering, flocking together (**Patir-r-up. 29**); cf. **hud.** (Skt.); **kur..umal** assembling, crowding (**Kantapu. Te_vakiri. 21**); **kur..umu** to gather together, mix (**Cilap. 12**); **kur..uval** crowding, assembling (**Kampara_. Varaik. 28**); **kur..uvutal** to assemble in large numbers, to crowd (**Kur-un. 31**); to associate, mingle (**Na_lat.i, 137**); **kur..u_u** class, assembly, crowd (**Nan-. 211**)(Ta.lex.) **hud.ati, hun.d.ati** collects (Dha_tup.); **hud.ua** flow (Pkt.); **hur-hur** blazingly (N.); **hur.a_** to grow luxuriantly (B.); **hur.**

crowd (B.); **hurab** to pound and consolidate earth, pound, pummel (Mth.)(CDIAL 14136). **hullar.** mob, riot (P.); **hu_l** batch (Ku.); **hul** mob, crowd (N.); riot (A.); **hullar.** crowd, noise (H.); **hular.** riot (G.); **hulad.** (M.)(CDIAL 14141).

1823.**Image: to pour forth**: **kot.t.am** flowing, pouring (Ta.); **kot.t.u (kot.t.i-)** to pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket or sack, throw into a vessel; drop (as leaves), fall off (as hair); n. pouring, emptying (Ta.); **kot.t.uka** to shoot out, empty a sack (Ma.); **kot.t.ukoni-po_vu** to be carried along by stream or air current (Te.)(DEDR 2065). cf. **ko_t.t.a** much, plenty (Ma.)(DEDR 2208).

1824.**Image: cowpen/lower storey of a house**: **got.** cowpen (Wot..); house (Sh.); cowpen (Konkani.i); **go_s.t.ha** cow-house (RV.); meeting place (MBh.); **got.t.ha** cowpen (Pali.Pkt.); **gut.ha** (Pkt.Or.); **got.ha** (NiDoc.); herd, flock (Or.); **gut.h** place in a village where cattle collect (K.); **got.hu** village, town (S.); **got.h** cattle shed; lower storey of a house (Ku.); cowshed (N.Bhoj.); pasture land, herd, flock (B.); **got.ha_** cowpen (M.); **gohth** place where sheep are penned for the night in the high ranges (P.)(CDIAL 4336). **ko_t.t.am** town, city; district, province; diagrams drawn with rice-flour on the ground on festive occasions; room, enclosure; temple (**Cil. 14,10**); place; cowshed; herd of cows (Ta.lex.) **ko_t.t.am** cow-shed: **a_n-iraika t.un-n-u ko_t.t.am (Va_yucan.. Paca_k. 58)**(Ta.lex.) **kot.t.il** workshop, house, shed, cowhouse (Ma.); hut, shed, cow-stall (Ta.); **kot.t.am** cattle-shed (Ta.); **kot.t.age** stall or outhouse (esp. for cattle), barn, room (Ka.); **kot.t.i** shed (Kod..); **kot.t.a** hut or dwelling of Koragars (Tu.); **kot.ya** shed, stall (Tu.); **kot.t.a_mu** stable for cattle (Te.); **kot.t.a_yi** thatched shed (Te.); **kor.ka** cowshed (Kol.Nk.Go.); **khot.a** id. (Nk.); **kot.am** id. (Go.); **kot.a** hamlet (Malt.)(DEDR 2058). **ko_t.a** hut, shed (Skt.); **kor.**[i] cowpen (G.)(CDIAL 3493). **kot.t.akai** shed with sloping roofs (Ta.); **kot.t.il** shed, hut (Ta.); workshop, house, shed (Ma.); **kot.t.i** shed (Kod..); **kot.t.age, kot.ige, kot.t.ige** stall or outhouse, room (Ka.)(DEDR 2058). **ko_n.e** an inner apartment, or chamber, a kitchen (Ka.); **ko_n.** a room apartment (Tu.); **ko_nar.** (pl. **ko_nahk**) shed for hens (Go.)(DEDR 2211). **Cattle-shed, school for archery; workshop**: **kor.ka, korka_** cowshed (Kol.); **khot.a** cowshed (Nk.); **kor.ka** id. (Nk.); **kot.a, kot.am** (pl.**kot.ak**) id. (Go.); **kot.ka** shed (Go.); **kor.ka** id. (Go.); **korka, kurka** cowshed (Go.); **kot.t.il** cow-stall (**e_r-u kat.t.iya kot.t.il arankame_ : Tanippa_.**i,88,174**)**; school for archery (**kallu_ri nar-kot.t.ila_** : **Ci_vaka**. **471**); hut (Ta.lex.); cowhouse, shed, workshop, house; **kot.t.i** shed (Kod..); **kot.orla, kot.orli** shed for goats (Go.); ?Influenced by Skt. **gos.t.ha-** (DEDR 2058). **kot.t.akai** shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall, marriage pandal (Ta.); **kot.t.il** workshop, cowhouse, shed, house (Ma.); **kot.a** shed (Go.)(DEDR 2058). **Dwelling of Koragars**: **kotola, kot.orli** shed for goats (Go.); **kot.a** hamlet (Malt.); ?influenced by **gos.t.ha-** (Skt.); **kot.t.a** hut or dwelling of Koragars (Tu.); **kot.ya** shed, stall (Tu.); **kot.t.akai** shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall; marriage pandal; **kot.t.am** cattle-shed; **kot.t.il** hut (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,199**); shed, cow-stall (**Tan-ippa_. i,88,174**)(Ta.); cowhouse, shed, workshop, house (Ma.); **kot.ambe** feeding place for cattle (Ta.); **kot.t.age, kot.ige, kot.t.ige** stall or outhouse (esp. for cattle), barn, room (Ka.); **kot.t.i** shed (Kod..); **kot.t.amu** stable for cattle or horses; **kot.t.a_yi** thatched shed (Te.); **kor.ka, korka_** cowshed; **kont.od.i** henhouse (Kol.); **khot.a** cowshed (Nk.); **kor.ka** id. (Nk.); **kot.a, kot.am** (pl. **kot.ak**) id. (Nk.); **kot.a, kot.am** (pl. **kot.ak**) id.; **kot.ka** shed; **kor.ka, korka, kurka** cowshed (Go.)(DEDR 2058). **gohari** herd of cows (S.); cattle path out of a village (P.)(CDIAL 4340). **go_s.t.ha_na** serving as an abode for cows (VS.); **got.ha_n.** a group of cattle (Ku.); **go_stha_na** cow station (Skt.); **gushthn** house (Tir.); **got.han.** shady resort for pasturing herds (M.); **gotha_n** place where cattle are assembled,

cowpen (H.)(CDIAL 4338). **got.ha_lo** herdsman; **got.ha_lni** his wife (N.); **got.ha_li** female herd (N.); **go_s.t.hapati** chief herdsman (Skt.)(CDIAL 4337).

1825.**Mash**: **goithu** mash or bran with chopped straw, etc. for cattle (S.)(CDIAL 4341). **koccu** thick mess of boiled brinjals, mangoes etc., seasoned with tamarind, chillies, salt etc. (Ta.); **gojju** id. (Ka.); **gojji** boiled juice or pulp of any fruit, mixed with coconut, salt, chillies etc., and eaten with boiled rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2040). **kojan.t.i** refuse (as of fruits)(Ka.); **kujan.t.i, kojan.t.i** the refuse of vegetables from which the juice has been expressed (Tu.)(DEDR 2039). **chuai** grinds, presses (Pkt.); **chuo** remnants of sugarcane, tooth-stick with frayed end (S.)(CDIAL 3710). **khujjai** rejects; **chujjai** is crushed (Pkt.); **khu_jha_** sediment, refuse (H.)(CDIAL 3711). **Fodder; bran**: **ghotu~** food placed before milch-cattle before milking (G.); **gohot** mash for cows (M.); **go_bhatta** cattle-fodder (Pali); **guhutu** mash or bran and chopped straw for cattle (S.)(CDIAL 4299). **Sugarcane stalks**: **kum.d.a** heap of crushed sugarcane stalks (Pkt.); **kunnu_** large heap of a mown crop (WPah.); **kunyu~** large heap of grain or straw (N.)(CDIAL 3266). **kum.d.aga** chaff (Pkt.); **kun.d.a_** rice bran (Or.); **ku~d.a_, ko~d.a_** bran (M.)(CDIAL 3267). cf. **ka_nta_raka** a kind of sugarcane; **ka_nta_ra** (Sus'r.); **kata_ra_** a species of sugarcane, tamarind (H.)(CDIAL 3032). cf. **cakkai** refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing (Ta.); **cakkal** rotten straw (Ta.)(DEDR 2276). **Cow-shed**: **gudri** a house in which goats, sheep or calves are kept; **gor.a** a cow-shed, a cattle-shed; **gai gor.a** a cow-shed; **goroeya** the divinity who is supposed to preside over the cattle shed; on the second day of the Sohrae festival offerings are presented to Goroeya in the cow-shed by each family; **got.** another name for the Sohrae festival; **got. caole** contributions of rice; **got.** the place where cattle are collected at mid-day (Santali.lex.) **Image: haystack**: **kuntam** haystack (Ta.); **kuttar.i** a stack, rick (Ka.)(DEDR 17). **Image: cattle-shed**: **kot.t.am** cattle-shed; **ko_t.t.am** cow-shed (**Va_yucan.. Paca_k. 58**); herd of cows (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: heap**: **kantu** heap of straw enclosing the threshing floor; heap of chaff which gathers outside the threshing floor; **kantu-kat.t.utal** to float or recede to a side of the pot in boiling, as curry stuffs; to settle in a heap around the threshing floor, as bits of straw (Ta.lex.) **kot.t.il** cow-stall (**Tan-ippa_. 8,88,174**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **go_tra** cowpen, enclosure (RV.); herd of cows (Pa_n..); **go_t.** house (Wg.)(CDIAL 4279). **gotiharaum.** cowpen (OG.)(CDIAL 4280).

1826.**Ashes**: **chu_to** remnants of sugarcane, tooth-stick with frayed end (S.); **suti_** ashes (Ash.); **sut** earth (Kt.); **chuti** soil, mud, dust (Kho.)(CDIAL 3709). **khuda** broken rice (Or.); **khud** id. (B.); **khuddi_** broken pulse or rice (Bi.); **khu_d** a small particle (Bhoj.); **khu_d** dregs, refuse (H.); **kud.a** dust (Si.)(CDIAL 3712). **khu_t.o** ashes, burning coal; **khot.** embers (Dardic); **khot.a_** alloyed (L.); **khot.** base, alloy (P.)(CDIAL 3931). **Coal**: **ko_ila_** burning charcoal (Pkt. < Proto-Munda **ko(y)ila = kuila** black (Santali). **ko_kila** lighted coal, charcoal (Skt.); **kolla** burning charcoal (Pkt.); **koilo** dead coal, pl. charcoal (S.); **koila_, kola_** (L.P.); **kwelo** (Ku.); **koila_** (N.Or.H.Mth.); **kayala_** (B.); **koela_** (Bi.); **koilo** (Marw.); **keyalo** (G.)(CDIAL 3484).

1827.**Image: trough**: **kottal.am, kontal.am** trough, stone pavement (Ma.); **kottal.a, kottala** trough, stone pavement (Ka.)(DEDR 2090). **ko_s.t.hakam** a brick trough for watering cattle (Skt.lex.) **Plastered; paved**: **kut.t.imam < kut.t.ima** paved floor, pavement, ground paved with mosaic, ground smoothed and plastered (**Kampara_. Kit.kin. 109**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.t.ima** paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic; **kut.t.imam** an inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; ground prepared for the site of a mansion; a jewel-mine (Skt.lex.)

1828.**Fort**: **ko_t.t.a** fort, residence (Ma.); **ko_t.t.ai** fort, castle (Ta.); **ko_t.e** fort, rampart (Ka.); **ko_t.u** stronghold (Ta.); fort (Ma.); **ko.t.** castle, palatial mansion (Ko.); **ko_n.t.e** fort (Ka.); **ko.t.e** palace (Kod..); **ko_t.e** fort (Tu.); **ko_t.a,** (Inscr.) **kot.t.amu** fort (Te.); **ko_t.a** palace, fort (Kuwi); **kot.t.a-, kot.a-** fort, stronghold (Skt.)(DEDR 2207-a). **ko_t.t.a_ra** a fortified town, strong-hold; **ko_t.i** a class, department, kingdom; **ku_t.amo_hana** an epithet of Skanda (Skt.lex.) **Fort, palace**: **ko_n.t.e-ka_l.aga** a fight on the ramparts (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_t.a** a fort; a hut, shed; **ko_t.aka** a builder of sheds, thatcher; a mixed caste (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter); **ko_t.i_-pa_la** the guard of a strong hold; **ko_t.t.a_ra** a fortified town, strong-hold (Skt.lex.) **ko_t.t.ai-ve_l.a_l.ar** a sect of ve_l.a_l.as living in a fort at Srivaikuntam in Tinnevelly district (Ta.lex.) **Image: watchman**: **kot.al** a watchman (Santali.lex.) cf. **ko_s.t.hapa_la** storekeeper (Skt.); **kot.hval.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 3547). **Police officer; one who watches crops**: **ko_t.t.va_la, kut.t.ava_la** police officer (Pkt.); **ko_t.t.apa_la** commander of a fort (Skt.); **kut.awa_l** captain of a fort, chief of police, city magistrate (K.); **kot.a_ru** district officer, who watches crops, police officer (S.); **kut.va_l** a kind of village constable (L.); **kut.wa_l** hon. title of a T.hakkur (WPah.); **kot.a_l** watchman, constable (B.); **kat.ua_l.a** town policeman (Or.); **kot.wa_r, kot.wa_l** police officer (H.); **kot.va_l** (L.); **kot.va_lu** (S.); **kot.va_l.** (G.)(CDIAL 3501). **kottava_l < kotwa_l** (U.) chief police oficer for a city or town, superintendent of markets; **kottava_r--ca_vat.i** police station or residence of a kottava_l; central place in some towns serving as a market for provisions, etc. (Ta.); **kotwa_l-ca_vat.i** id. (Te.); **kottava_r--ce_vakan-** police constable under a kottava_l (Ta.lex.) **kontakan-** commander of an army (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,45**); **konta-kulam** the family of ve_l.a_l.as in Kontakai near Madura, formerly commanders under Pa_n.d.yas (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,1**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: bastion, bulwark**: **kottal.a, kottala** bulwark, bastion (Ka.); stone pavement (Tu.); **kottal.am** bastion (Ta.); bulwark, bastion, stone pavement (Ma.); **krottal.amu, k(r)ottad.amu** bastion (Te.)(DEDR 2090). **kottal.am** part of a rampart, bastion, defensive erection on the top of a rampart (Ta.Ma.); **kottad.amu** (Te.); **kottal.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kot.t.haka** (Pali)(Ta.lex.) **koend.a gar., gar., gar.h** a fort (Santali.lex.) **koen.d.a gar.** a fort mentioned in the traditions of the Santals; **koen.d.a rapaj** the race of kings who reigned at the traditional fort of Koen.d.a gar. (Santali.lex.) **kot.a** fort, fortified town (As'.); **kot.t.a, kut.t.a** id. (Pkt.); **kut.** tower (?Kt.); **kot.** tower (Dm.); **ko_t.** (Kal.); fort (Sh.); village (Dardic); **kut.h, ku_t.as** fort (K.); **kot.u** (S.); **kot.** (L.); fort, mud bank round a village or field (P.); **ko_t.h** stockade, palisade (A.); **kot.** fort (B.H.Marw.G.M.); rampart (G.); **kut.** fort (B.); **kut.a** (Or.); **kot.h** fort (M.); **kot.uva** (Si.)(CDIAL 3500). **ko_t.t.ai-k-ku_li** wages on nuts; prob. charges for the upkeep of forts (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ko_t.t.ai-magamai** tax for the maintenance of forts (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

1829.**Image: headman**: **kor-r-avan-** king, headman (Ma.); king, victor (Ta.); **kor-r-avai** goddess of war and victory, Durga_ (Ta.)(**mur-r-avai ka_t.t.i-k- kor-r-avai par..icci** : **Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,31**); **kor-r-i** id. (Ta.); **kor-r-am** victory, success, bravery, power, *sovereignty (Ta.)(DEDR 2169). **kor-r-avai-nilai** these of offering sacrifice to Durga_ and worshipping Her (**Tol.Po.59**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasurer; headman**: **gotga.rn** treasurer of the village (Ko.); **gottu** appointment, rule, regulation; **gottuga_r-a** headman (Ka.); **kottukka_ran-** head of a company of labourers (Ta.)(DEDR 2093). X cf. **ko_t.t.ai** fort, castle; **ko_t.u** fort (Ta.)(DEDR 2207). **Troop**: **jun:gur** in a troop (Santali.lex.) **jhun.d.** flock, troop (P.H.G.M.); flock of sheep or goats (Bi.); **jhu~_r.** id. (Bi.); **jhun.d.ru** band of fakirs (S.); **jhun.d.i** flock, troop (Ku.); **jhun.d.a** (N.); **jhu~r.**[i] crowd (Bhoj.); **jhut, jhutti** crowd (N.); **jhutta** crowd (B.)(CDIAL 5402). **cut.t.amu** relation, kinsman; **cut.t.arikamu** relationship, kinship (Te.); **cur-r-am** friends, attendants, kinsmen, relations, crowd (Ta.); friendship (Ma.)(DEDR 2715). **Attack**: **jhaur.** attack (P.); **jhaur.na_** to

attack (H.); **jhod.n.e~** to destroy (M.); **jho_d.ia** hunter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5335). **Watchman**: **ko_r-r-akai-ma_kkal.** warriors armed with sticks? (**ko_l + takai +**)(**milai-c-caru cilatarun. ko_r-r-akai ma_kkal.um** : **Perun.. Ucaik. 42,24**); **ko_r-r-or..ilavan-** guard or watchman armed with a stick, stationed at the porch of a king's palace (**Perun.. Ucaik. 47,10**); **ko_r-r-or..il** rule or government of a kingdom, as symbolically by sceptre-wielding (**Perun.. Makata. 23,60**); fine workmanship (**Kalit. 100, Urai)**[cf. **ko_r-r-ot.i** bangles of fine workmanship (**Cilap. 26,121**)]; **ko_r-r-or..ila_l.ar** king's attendants armed with sticks, their duty being to disperse the crowd and clear the way for the king to pass (**Perun.. Ucaik. 58,76**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_r-al** killing, slaying (**Kur-al., 321**)(Ta.lex.)

1829a.**Image: naked woman; goddess**: **ko_t.ari_, ko_t.avi_, ka_t.avi_** a naked woman (Skt.lex.) **kudra than** the place where the Pargana bon:ga is worshipped; **kudra** one of the Santal godlets; **kudra dan.o bon:ga** id.; **kudri** a female godlet of the Santals (Santali.lex.) **Durga**: **ko_t.ari** a naked woman; Durga_ (Ka.lex.) **kor-r-i** Durga_ (Ta.)(DEDR 2169). **kor-r-iya_r** a sect of Vais.n.ava female mendicants wearing basil garlands and other religious marks; goddess of parturition; **kor-r-iya_rai-var..i-vit.utal** to bid farewell to the goddess of parturition on the fifth day after childbirth, by sending away the midwife to some open place or jungle with the mat used by the mother and a morsel of each of the dishes she had tasted (Ta.lex.)

1829b.**Image: woman with dishevelled hair**: **ko_t.t.avi_** a naked woman with dishevelled hair; name of the goddess Durga_ (Skt.lex.) cf. **kor-r-avai** (Ta.lex.)

1906.**Image: dishevelled hair**: **kud.pal.** a woman with uncombed hair; the name of a female demon (Tu.lex.)

1947.**Entrails**: **zoiwa_l** entrails (Pas'.); **zur.** (Pas'.); **zo_r.** (Shum.); **zo_** (Ash.); **wru_, zu_** (Wg.); **ru_** hip, waist (Kt.); **ro_da** (Pers.)(CDIAL 10838).

1948.**Placenta; entrails**: **kut.ar, kut.al, kut.alai** bowels, intestines, entrails (Ta.); **kut.ar, kut.al** bowels, placenta, prolapsus ani, etc. (Ma.); **kor.n.** small intestines (Ko.); **kwir.** id. (To.); **kun.d.ali_** a stomach of ruminants (Go.)(DEDR 1652). **cita_l** bowels (Ash.); **kt.yl** (Kt.); **kt.al** (Pr.); **ktol** belly (Bashg.)(CDIAL 3157). **Breast; belly**: **ko_s.t.ha** any one of the large viscera (MBh.); **kot.t.ha** stomach (Pali.Pkt.); **kut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **kot.hi_** heart, breast (L.); **kot.t.ha_, kot.ha_** belly (P.); **kot.ho** (G.); **kot.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 3545). **kottha** pertaining to the belly (Pkt.); **kotha_** corpulent; **kothala, kotha_l.a** pot-bellied (Or.)(CDIAL 3510). **ko_cam** sheaths or cases believed to constitute the body (**Kaival. Tattu. 10**); womb (**Pa_rata. Campava. 72**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_s'a** case, cover (AV.); **kosia_** having a large scrotum (Or.)(CDIAL 3539). **a_n.d.a-ko_s'a** egg (BhP.); **an.d.ako_s'a, an.d.ako_s.a, an.d.a-ko_s.aka** scrotum (Skt.); **an.d.ako_sa** shell of eggs (Pali); **a~d.us** testicles (G.)(CDIAL 1112). **kon.t.i < kol.-** getting possession of, securing as property (**Maturaik. 583**); food (**Maturaik. 137**); abundance (**Perumpa_n.. 454**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kottu** cooked rice (Ta.); **kor-r-u** food, means of subsistence (Ta.); food, rice (Ma.); **kohpe** pej of man.d.eya (Kuwi)(DEDR 2171). **kotiyan-** one who hankers after food (Ta.); **kotiyan** glutton (Ma.)(DEDR 2084). **A feast**: **kon.d.a, kun.d.a** a pot (Ka.); **kon.d.appa** name among Bra_hman.as (M.Ka.); **kon.d.a-ban.d.i** a cart used at the kon.d.a feast; **kon.d.a-habba** a feast in honour of Vi_rabhadra at which Lingavantas carry an idol of Vi_rabhadra and dance with it on live coals

in a pit (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **kun.t.a_** vessel with wide mouth (Ta.); **gun.d.a_** (M.); **kun.t.u** round vessel of medium size (Ta.lex.) **guju, guji_** entrails, fowl's crop, gizzard (S.); **guji_** fowl's crop, matter from a boil (L.); **ka_ne guji** ear-wax (N.); **gu^{i}z** human excrement (Tir.)(CDIAL 4198). **Wrapped up**: **gun.t.hika** (in meaning = **gun.t.hita**) one who is covered with or wrapped up in, only in **ahi-gun.t.hika** a snake-trainer. Other forms: **ahi-gun.t.ika**; **ahi-kun.d.ika**; **gun.t.hita** in **pansu-gun.t.hita** covered with dust (Pali.lex).

2014.**One-sided pickaxe, small mattock**: **kuda_la_** mattock (P.); **kuda_wa** pickaxe (WPah.); **kuda_li_** small mattock (H.); **kudra_** small mattock (H.); **kuda_l.** hoe (M.); **kud.la_** large hoe (M.); **kud.l.i_** small hoe (M.); **kud.l.e~** hoe (M.); **udalu** mattock (Si.); **kunda_l** hoe (Gaw.); **kuda_r^{i}** pickaxe (Aw.); **kuda_ri** one-sided pickaxe (Or.); **kudri_** small mattock (H.); **kudda_la** spade, hoe (Pali); mattock (Pkt.); **kudda_laka** spade, hoe (Pali); **kuda_l** mattock (P.H.); hoe, spade (B.); **kuda_li** hoe, spade (B.); **kuda_l.i** one-sided pickaxe (Or.); **kuda_r** mattock (Mth.H.); hoe (Bhoj.); **kudda_r** mattock (B.); **kuda_ra** spade (Or.); **kuda_ri_** mattock with narrow blade (Mth.); small mattock (H.); **kodda_la, kodda_liya_** mattock (Pkt.); **kod.ari** hoe, spade (S.); **ko_d.a_l** (Br.); **kod.aryo** worker with a **kod.ari** (S.); **koda_l** mattock (L.); hoe (A.B.); **kodali** hoe (L.); **koda_lo, koda_li** (N.Ku.); **koda_l.a** hoe (Or.); **koda_ri_** hoe (Bi.); **koda_r** (Mth.); **koda_r^{i}** (Mth.); **koda_l.o** spade (G.); **koda_l.i_** hoe (G.); **kud.d.a_la, kud.a_la** part of a plough (Pkt.); **kon.d.a_l, konda_l** mattock, hoe (Wg.)(CDIAL 3286). **ket.uva_** to dig with a spade, cut with an axe, bruise, pound (rice)(Si.)(CDIAL 3241). **kot.yu_n.o** to dig up with a hoe (Ku.)(CDIAL 3241).**kod.ali** (Tadbhava of **kut.ha_ra**) an axe, a hatchet, da_tra, lavitra (Ka.lex.) **Image: pick-axe with one prong**: **kunta_li** pick-axe with one prong, pick-axe (**Tiruman. 2909**); battle-axe (**Pu. Ve. 9,38, Urai**); id. (Ma.); **kunta_l.i** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Pickaxe; hoe**: **guddali** hoe with spade-like blade (Kod..); **guddali, guddoli, guddol.i** a kind of pickaxe (Tu.); **guddolipuni** to dig with a pickaxe (Tu.); **guddali, guddili, guddela, gudde_li, gudde_lu** a hoe (Te.); **guddalincu** to hoe (Te.); **kudal.** spade (Nk.); **ku_nta_li** crow-bar, pickaxe; **kunta_l.i, kunta_li** pick-axe with one prong (**Tiruman.2909**); battle-axe (**Pu. Ve. 9,38, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kunta_li, kunta_l.i** pickaxe (Ta.); **kunta_li, ku_nta_li** id. (Ma.); **kidli** a spade (Kurub.); **kuda.y** hoe (Ko.); **guddali, gudli** a kind of pickaxe, hoe (Ka.); **kudar.** spade, axe (Go.); **guddar.** spade, hoe (Go.); **goodar** hoe (Go.); **gudeli** hoe-like instrument for digging (Kond.a); **qodali** a spade (Malt.)(DEDR 1722). [For the element **-ali** cf. **alaku** blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow, weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warm (Ta.); **alagu** blade of a knife, sword etc. (Te.)(DEDR 237). cf. **Image: cowry**: **alaku** cowry (Ta.)(DEDR 238). **a_li** oyster (Ma.); **a_licippa** cockleshell (Te.)(DEDR 385). **alaku** grain of paddy (Ta.)(DEDR 235). **al.aku** to prick, throb (Ka.)(DEDR 304).] **Tools: to dig, hoe, spade**: **kot.al** hoe, spade (Ga.); hoe (Pa.); **kot.t.** to peck, dig (Pa.); **kor.k** to peck (Nk.); **kot.re, kot.t.u** spade (Tu.); **kod.kare** woodpecker (Malt.); **kod.i** hoe (Kui); **kod.gi** hoe (Pe.); **kor.gi, ku_rgi, korgi** hoe, mattock (Kuwi); **kot.re** spade (Tu.); **kot.t.u** id. (Tu.); id., hoe with a short handle, weeding-hoe (Ta.); **kot.-** to dig, hoe, (snake) to bite (Pe.); **kud.uku** to peck (Ka.); **kud.apu** to bite (as a serpent), peck, strike with the beak (Tu.); **kot.t.** to peck, dig (Nk.); to hoe (Go.)(DEDR 2064). **Hoe**: **kot.t.u** hoe with short handle, weeding-hoe; spade (Ta.lex.) **Hoe with sharp, broad blade**: **kako.t.** hoe with sharp, broad blade (?Ko.)(DEDR 1265). cf. **od.i katti** Coorg sword (worn at waist of back)(Kod..)(DEDR 947). For **-ko.t. :** cf. **kottu** a small hoe for rooting out weeds (Ta.)(DEDR 2091). **khore** to hoe; **kora_nt.i** a little hoe (Kon.lex.) **kud.i** a hoe (Santali.lex.) **Weeding hook**: **kal.ai-k-kot.t.u, kal.ai-kottu, kal.ai-ko_l** (**ka_riyan- r-i_nnta kal.ai-k-ko_lum**) (**Tamir..na_.**45) weeding-hook, grass-hoe, small iron pick with broad blade and wooden handle (Ta.lex.) **Hoe**: **udalla**, pl. **udalu** a kind of hoe (S.); **udda_la** pressing, crushing (Pkt.); **ura_l** a mortar (A.)(CDIAL 1991). X **kudda_la**. **udda_layati** bursts, tears up (MBh.); **udda_le_ti** tears off

(Pali); **udda_lai** snatches away (Pkt.); **u_da_lai** squanders (OG.); **uda_l.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 1992). **uduranava_** to tear out, pluck up (Si.); **udri_yati, uddi_yati** is split open (Pali); **udiya_iba** to uncover, expose to view (A.); **ud.iran.u** to rip, become undone, burst; **ud.oran.u** to rip, burst, unstitch (S.); **udi** uncovered, open, bare (A.); **udda_ria** torn up, uprooted, run from battle (Pkt.); **oda_rvu~** to plough (G.)(CDIAL 1983). **ur.asna_** to prick, insert, fold in (H.)(CDIAL 1984). **u_ta_ri-pat.u** to become damaged, spoiled, impaired, blighted (**Tiruppu. 904**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kudda_la** a kind of spade or mattock (Skt.); **kud.d.a_la, kud.a_la** part of a plough (Pkt.); **koda_l.i_** hoe (G.)(CDIAL 3286). **kud.i** a hoe; **guji kud.i** 2-handed hoe; **dabla kud.i** ill-shaped hoe; **kud.i d.and.om** handle of a hoe; **kat.a kud.i** pronged-hoe; **dhabr.u kud.i** broad hoe (Santali.lex.) **go.l- (god.d.-)** to beat, shoot with bow; **god.** to cut with axe (Kol.); **gor.- (got.-)** to strike, beat, kill (Nk.); **kol. (kol.v-, kon.t.-)** to strike, hurt; **ko_l.** killing, murder (Ta.); **kol.ka** (**kon.t.-**) to hit, take effect, come in contact (Ma.); **kol.l.ikka** to hit; **ko_l.** hitting, wound, damage (Ma.); **kol.-/kon.- (kod.-)** to pain, trouble (Ko.); **kwil.** (**kwid.-**) to quarrel (To.); **kon.pini** to hit; **kol.puni, kolpuni** to come into collision (Tu.); **konu** to be pierced as by an arrow (Te.)(DEDR 2152). **Chisel**: **a_ho_d.ai** strikes, beats (Pkt.); **ahor.an.u, ahur.an.u** to roughen a millstone by pricking with a chisel; **ahor.o** stonecutter's chisel (S.); **ahad.n.i** brazier's instrument for smoothing down dints in new-made vessels (M.)(CDIAL 1036).. **Engraving**: **kottu** engraving (Ta.Ma.); **kottu-ve_lai** carved work, engraving, statuary; **kottu-ve_lai-c-cempu** a copper pot of fine workmanship; **kottu-ma_n-am** fine chisel-workmanship in gold or silver (Ta.lex.) **qse** to pound, smash (Malt.); **xo_shking, xo_shing** to rub; **tene xo_shking** to consort with, interfere with (Br.)(DEDR 2189). **kontu** to gore, pierce (**Periyapu. Kan.n.ap. 145**)(Ta.lex.) **Hoe; pick-axe, stone-digger, carver; hunting bludgeon**: **kottu (kotti-)** to grub up, hoe, peck (as a bird), bite (as a snake), chop, hack, mince, carve; n. grubbing, mincing, pecking, biting (as a serpent), gashing, a small hoe for rooting out weeds (Ta.); **kottal** pecking; **kottan-** a mason; **kontu (konti-)** to peck, mince, gnaw, gore, pierce; pick up shells, etc., from the floor before a thrown-up shell comes down (as in game played by girls)(Ta.); **kontal** picking, nibbling (Ta.); **kottuka** to dig, carve, peck, pick up, bite (as snakes), strike, cut; **kottu** stinging, digging, pecking, picking up; **kotti** pick-axe, stone-digger, carver (Ma.); **kot- (koty-)** to peck, bite, hook (small stick) in playing tipcat (Ko.); **kot** a peck (Ko.); **kwi0k- (kwi0ky-)** to peck, (snake) bites (To.); **kottu** to chop, mince (Ka.); **kott- (kotti-)** to pick up with single sharp motion, peck; **kotti para** game of jackstones (Kod..); **godduni** to pick or devour, as a fowl (Tu.); **kondu** to mince, cut or chop into small pieces (Te.); **gondip-** to tattoo (Nk.); **gond-** to cut with axe; **go_nda** piece, log of wood; **gonda** bit, piece (Go.); **kot- (-t-)** to peck, hammer, hit hard on the top (Kond.a); **gonda** piece, piece of wood, log (Pe.); **kospa (kost-)** to beat, strike with stick or mallet; peck, bite, sting; n. a beating, bite, sting (Kui); **kot- (-h-)** to dig with hoe, peck, hoe; **ko_thali** to hoe; **kothnai** to pick (with pickaxe); **kotpinai** to haggle, hash (i.e. mince; pl. action)(Kuwi); **xotna_/xosna_ (xottas)** to cut by striking, slash, inflict a gash, wound by a blow from any heavy and sharp-edged instrument, decapitate; **kot^{o}gna_** to peck at; **kotga_** a hunting bludgeon (Kur.); **kothke** to peck or strike with the beak, sear with a hot iron (Malt.)(DEDR 2091). cf. **kor..utu** to peck, drill through, hollow out (as beetles in wood or flowers), pluck, cull out, rend, tear (Ta.)(DEDR 2148). **kot.t.u** hoe with short handle, weeding-hoe, spade (Ta.); **kot.t.u, kot.re** spade (Tu.); **kor.k** to peck (Nk.); **kot.**- to dig, hoe, (snake) to bite, to peck (Mand..)(DEDR 2064).[cf. CDIAL 3241 forms with meaning 'prick.hoe'.] **Spade, hoe**: **kot.yu_n.o** to dig up with a hoe (Ku.); **kot.anava_** to cut with an axe, dig with a spade, bruise, pound (rice)(Si.)(CDIAL 3241). **kut.o, kut.i_, kut.lo** hoe (Ku.); **kut.o, kut.i** id. (N.)(CDIAL 3236). **To dig, carve**: **kotarvu~** to dig, carve (G.); **kotar** cave, den (G.); **kotranu** to scratch (N.); **khot.ranu** to dig, carve (S.); **khotarn.a_** to poke about (L.); **khanotarn.a_** to poke, dig up with

any small instrument (L.); **kho_trun.** to scratch dig (L.); **khotarvu~** to dig, scratch (G.); **khotarn.a_** n. pl. old errors raked up (G.); **khotar** burnt sediment of milk (N.)(CDIAL 3512). **Digging tool**: cf. **khanitra** digging tool (RV.); **khanitti_** (Pali); **khan.itta** (Pkt.); **khanti** spud (N.); **khanti** id. (A.); **khanta_** long-handled spud (B.); **khanti_** pointed iron instrument for tapping well-spring (Bi.); spud (H.)(CDIAL 3814). **khod.na_** to dig, carve (P.); **khud.na_** to be dug (P.); **khudati** thursts (penis) into (RV.); **prakhudati** futuit (AV.); **khoda_, khuda_** to dig, carve (B.); **khodvu~** to dig, carve (G.)(CDIAL 3934). **god^{u}** hole (K.); **khodna_** (H.); **khodnu** (N.); **kho~r.a_** to dig (B.); **kor.ab** to dig (Mth.); **kor.a_, ko_r.a_** to dig, pierce (B.); **koriba_** to cut clods of earth with a spade, beat (Or.); **khodn.o** to dig (Marw.); **khodn.e~** to dig, carve (M.)(CDIAL 3934). **god^{i}** hole (K.); **god^{i} karun** to pierce (K.); **godnu** to pierce (N.); **godna_** to pierce, hoe (H.); **gudna_** to be pierced (H.); **godo** a push (G.); **godn.e~** to tattoo (M.); **god.an.** to hoe (L.); **god.n.a_, god.d.i_** hoeings (P.); **gor.nu** to hoe, weed (N.); **gor.na_** to hoe up, scrape (H.); **gor.hna_** (X **ka_r.hna_?**)(H.); **god.vu~** to loosen earth round roots of a plant (G.); **gud.an.u** to pound, thrash (S.); **gud.d.n.a_** to beat, pelt, hoe, weed (P.)(CDIAL 3074). **Loosen; image: dishevelled**: **kutar-u (kutar-i-)** to become loose, dishevelled (Ta.); **kutar-uka** to shake off (Ma.); **kut- (-t-)** to stri off, remove (clothing), untie (knot), open (doors) (Kond.a); **kut- (-t-)** to loosen, unfasten, take off (hat)(Pe.); **kud- (-it-)** to shift, move; **kut- (-h-)** to shift (Kuwi)(DEDR 1703). **khud.ai** is separated, is broken (Pkt.); **chur.an.u** to get loose, be fired, (semen) to be emitted (S.); **chur.a_na** to discharge, shoot (B.)(CDIAL 3706). **ks.o_t.ayati** throws (Dha_tup.); **cho_d.e_i, cho_d.ai** loose, pp. **cho_d.ia, cho_d.a_viya** (Pkt.); **chor** to pour; **cor** to pour, piss (Gypsy); **cor** to leave; **cor kar-** to fall (Bshk.); **cho_run** to abandon, leave (K.); **chu_roiki, choryo_nu** to put, place (Sh.); **chor.an.u** to set free, le go (S.); **chor.an.** (L.); **chor.n.o** to leave (Ku.); **soriba** to remove (A.); **chor.a_** to throw, discharge, shoot (B.); **chor.iba_** to lay bare, exhibit (penis or vulva)(Or.); **cho_rab** to leave (Aw.); **chor.na_** to let go (H.); **chor.ab** to release, open (Mth.); **chor.nu** (N.); **chor.n.o** (Marw.); **chor.vu~** (G.); **sod.n.e~** (M.); **sod.ta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3747). **co_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become loose (as rings), grow slack (as a grip), slip off or down (as clothes) (Ta.); **co_ruka** to slip through or down (Ma.); **so_r** to be or become loose or slack; n. state of being loose, dangling; **jo_l** to be or become loose or slack; make loose; n. slackness, looseness; **so_lu** to fall off in respect to vigour (Ka.)(DEDR 2884). **Escape; free**: **kuri- (kurit-)** to start, protrude from hole, come forth, (sun) rises; **kuru_y-** to start; **kurs- (kurust-)** to escape; **kursip- (kursipt-)** to make to escape (Kol.); **kur-** to come out, emerge, (sun) rises (Nk.); **kuy-** to come out, appear (star), rise (sun)(Nk.)(DEDR 1820). **chut.t.a** released (Pkt.); **khut.t.a** broken (Pkt.); **chut.t.** except (P.); **chut.t.ar** forsaken (P.); **chut.t.o** separate (N.); **chut.t.a_** (H.); **chut.u~, chut.t.u~** loosened (G.); **sut.a_** (M.); **chut.t.ai** is released; **khut.t.ai** becomes less, is broken (Pkt.); **chut.an.u** to get loose (S.); **chut.t.an.** to get loose, run (L.); **chut.t.n.a_** to be freed (P.); **chut.n.o~** to slip away, be left behind (WPah.); **chut.n.o** to be released (Ku.); **chut.nu** to get loose, come to an end (N.); **sut.iba** to run (A.); **chut.a_** to get loose, run away, run (B.); **chut.iba_** to run (Or.); **chu_t.ab** to go away (Mth.); **chu_t.ai** escapes (OAw.); **chu_t.na_** (H.); **chut.n.o** to get loose (Marw.); **chut.vu~** (G.); **sut.n.e~** (M.); **chut.i_** freedom (S.); **chut.t.i_** leave (P.H.G.); **chut.** separation (N.); **sut.i_** leave (A.); **chut.i** leave, dismissal (B.Or.); **sut.i_** remission (M.); **chut.kan.u** to be fired off (S.); **chut.ka_na_** to release (H.); **chut.ko** escape (G.); **sut.akn.e~** to vanish (M.)(CDIAL 3797).

1830.**Share, portion**: **kot.t.ha_sa** share, portion; adj. divided into (Pali); **kot.asa, kohot.a** share, part, piece (Si.)(CDIAL 3549). **Part of a fortress wall**: **ko_s'am** a part of fortress wall (Ta.lex.) **Wall**: **kundhi** a recess in a wall to hold small articles, a corner; **sim kundhi** a hen-house; **ka~t** a wall built of mud or clay, to build a wall with clay (Santali.lex.) **kud.yam** a wall;

plastering a wall (Skt.lex.) cf. **kud.d.a** wall (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3251). **go.r.** (obl. **go.t.**) wall (Ko.); **go_d.e** (Ka.Tu.); **go_d.a** (Te.); **god.a_** (Kol.); **ko_d.a** wall, prison (Kuwi)(DEDR 2207b). **kud.d.a** a wall built of wattle and daub; **kud.d.a-nagaraka** a little wattle and daub town; **it.t.haka_-kud.d.a** wall of tiles; **sila_-kud.d.a** wall of stone; **da_ru-kud.d.a** wall of wood; **kud.d.a** is explained as: **geha-bhittiya_** house having a wall or wall; **tirokud.d.an** outside the wall; **kud.d.aka** having a wall; **eka-kud.d.aka**, **dvi-kud.d.aka** having single or double walls (Pali.lex.) **kud.ya** wall (Ya_j.); plastering (a wall)(Skt.); **kud.d.a** wattle and daub wall (Pali); wall (Pkt.); **kud., kud.h, kur.h** (Phal.); **kut.,** pl. **kur.e** (Sh.); **ku_d.a** (D..); **ku_d.** wall of slight sticks plastered with mud (M.); **kud.n.e~** to fence; **kud.an.** fence, hedge (M.); **kod.a** wall; **kond.avara** wall of wattle and daub (Si.); **kuliya, kuliya_** wall (Pkt.); **kul.** revetting wall (in terracing on the hill-side)(Kho.); **kur** wall (Tor.); **kuda** mound of earth, sandhill, heap (Or.); **kondu** wooden projection from a wall (Si.)(CDIAL 3251). **kud.a_va_** wall of wattle and daub (M.); **kud.va_** ledge along the bottom of a wall (M.)(CDIAL 3252). **kur.a~tar, kur.a~_tro** partition wall (G.)(CDIAL 3253). **Inner verandah; encircling wall**: **pakut.a, pakut.t.a** an inner verandah (Pali); cf. **prakos.t.ha** an inner court in a building (Skt.); **paot.t.ha** (Pkt.); **pakulla** (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

1831.**Image: roofed house**: **kot.ha or.ak** a house with an upper story, or a house with a ceiling; **kot.ha** an upper story, a ceiling; **kot.ha kandha** a loft; **kot.ko** a mound, raised ground (Santali.lex.) **gud.i or.ak** a house without gables, and the roof sloping all round (Santali.lex.) cf. **ko_t.e** rampart, fort (Ka.);; **ko.t.e** palace (Kod..); **kot.t.amu** fort (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 2207). **Image: gate with a small roofing at the top**: **kot.t.i** tower gate in a temple; gate; **kot.t.i-y-ampalam** a gate with a small roofing at the top (Ta.lex.) cf. **kur.ma** hut, outhouse (Go.); **kut.i** house, abode; **kut.an:kar** hut, cottage (Ta.); **kut.il** hut, shed, abode (Ta.); **kud.l.** front room of house (Ko.); **gud.il, gud.alu, gud.isalu, gud.asalu, gud.asala** hut with a thatched roof (Ka.)(DEDR 1655). **Image: door of a city**: **ku_t.a** the door of a city; **ku_t.a_ga_ram** an apartment on the top of a house; **kut.un:gaka** a thatch, roof; a hut; a granary; **kut.alam** a roof, thatch; **ko_t.aka** a builder of sheds, thatcher; a mixed caste (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter); **kud.i_** a hut; **kut.t.a_rakam** a small house, hut (Skt.lex.)

1832.**Image; tent**: **kut.ru** tent (B.)(CDIAL 3548). **ku_t.aka_ram** hall in the topmost floor of a house (**Ir-ai. 21,112**); balcony (**Ci_vaka. 2328, Urai**); **ku_t.a_ram** (**ku_t.a_ra mat.a mayilpo_la: Ci_vaka. 2328**) (Ta.lex.) **ku_t.a_ram** tent (Ta.); id., camp (Ma.); **gud.a_ra, gun.d.a_ra** tent (Ka.); **gud.a_ra** id. (Tu.); **gu_d.a_ramu** id. (Te.); **kut.aru** (Skt.); **gud.d.ara** id. (Pkt.); **gud.ha_r** id., howdah (M.)(DEDR 1881). **ku_t.am** < **ku_t.a** house; drawing-room, hall; verandah; top (**Perun.. Ucaik. 40,72**); temple tower, palace tower; open space under trees, considered as a shrine (**Tirukko_. 129**); **ku_t.t.u** roof-frame, etc. of a house (Ta.lex.) **Hut**: **kurampai** small hut, hovel, shed (**Maturaik. 310**); **kurambu** bird's nest (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kumba** a hut; **kur.ia or.ak, tutkur.ia** a small hut (Santali.lex.)**House**: **ku_t.a** a house, dwelling (Skt.lex.) **kaut.a** living in one's own house, hence, independent, free; **kaut.ika-taks.a** (opp. to gra_ma-taks.a) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village (Skt.lex.) **Image: a watch house**: **kundraka, kundraga** a watch house; a dwelling raised on a scaffold; **kun.t.aka** a roof, thatch; **kut.am** a house (Skt.lex.) cf. **guttika** a guardian, one who keeps watch over; **nagara-guttika** the town-watchman, the chief constable (Pali.lex.) cf. **kot.t.akai** shed with sloping roofs (Ta.)(DEDR 2058). **Apartment on the roof of a house**: **ku_t.a_ga_ra** apartment on the roof of a house (R.); building with an upper storey (Pali); **ku_d.a_ga_ra** house shaped like a crest (Pkt.); **kula_ra** balcony, gabled house (Si.)(CDIAL 3398). **Hut; bird's nest**: **kurampai** bird's nest (Ta.); **kurampu** nest made by a sow before littering (Ma.)(DEDR 1773). **kut.il** hut,

shed (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 80**); movable, conoidal roof for sheltering beasts or stacks of straw or gate-ways from weather; abode, dwelling place (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.. 14**); a cone-shaped block of wood used to prevent big cars from running fast and to turn them at street-corners (Ta.lex.) **kut.i_** hut (MBh.); single-roomed hut (Pali); **kud.i_, kud.aya** hut (Pkt.); **kuri** house, tent, room (Gypsy); **kuri, guri** tent (Gypsy); **kui** village, country (Sh.); **kur** nest or hiding place of fish (N.); **kat.-kuro** small shed for storing wood (N.); **kur.iya_** small thatched hut (B.); **kur.i_, kur.ia_** hut (Or.); **kur.i_** fireplace (H.); **kud.i_** hut (M.); **kil.iya** hut, small house (Si.)(CDIAL 3232). **kut.ikai** hut made of leaves, temple (Ta.lex.) **Image: halting place for idols; nexus: temple**: **gurji** a temporary halting place for idols, decorated with leaves, flags, etc.; a temporary shed covered with awning for offering oblations to the manes of the deceased **S'u_dra-s** (Tu.); **gurykat.** funeral car (?Ko.)(**-kat.** prob. the bed on which the corpse is placed under the tall, storied framework; cf. **kat.e** cot (Kui.Malt.); **kat.el** bed, cot (Pe.Mand..); **kat.t.il** cot, bedstead, throne (Ta.); bedstead, cot (Ma.)(DEDR 1145). **kuruju** framework of bamboo slats covered with paper or cloth or leaves, used to put idols in, or by the bride and bridegroom to sit in (Ka.)(DEDR 1786). cf. **kilica** thin board, bamboo (Skt.); **kalaja** calamus rotang (Skt.); **kalan:ka** bamboo (Pkt.); **kilam.ja** bamboo vessel (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3186). **Temple**: **kur.y** Hindu temple (To.); **gur.y** temple (Ko.); **gur.i** temple (Go.); **gud.i** temple (Te.Kol.); id. (Pa.Ga.Go.); small pagoda or shrine (Tu.); central room of house, living room (Kui); **kud.s.** outer room of dairy, in: **kud.s. was.** fireplace in outer room of lowest grade of dairies (To.); **gud.d.i_** temple, tomb (Go.)(DEDR 1655). **kur.e** hut (Ga.); **kur.ya_** small shed or outhouse (Kur.); **kur.ya** hut in the hills (Malt.); **kud.(d.)i_** hut, small house, wife (Br.); **ku_r.i** hut made of boughs, etc. (Kui) < **kut.i, ku_t.i_** hut (Skt.); **kut.i_ra** hut (Skt.)(CDIAL 3232, 3233, 3493). **Hut**: **kuccu** hut, shed made of palm leaves (**Tan-ippa_. i,384,34**); small room (Ta.); **kut.ijai** hut (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 12,43**); **kut.ical, kut.icai < kut.ika_** small hut, cottage; **gutis'e** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kut.i** house, home, mansion (**Kantapu. A_r-r-u. 12**); abode, residence (**Tiruva_ca. 2,8**); id. (Ta.Ka.); ryot (**Poruna. 182**); id. (Ma.); family (**Pur-ana_. 183**); lineage, descent; caste, race; town, village (**Tirumuru. 196**); **kut.i-k-ka_t.u** village (**Pa_rataven.. Va_cute_van-r-u_. 69**); **kut.i-k-ka_n.am** a fee paid by tenants (**I.M.P.Cm. 22**); **kut.i-ket.utal** to be utterly ruined, as a family (**Tiruva_ca. 5,2**); **kut.i-ke_t.i** one who is the ruin of a family (**Tiruppu. 625**); **kut.i-ke_t.u** ruin of a family (**Tiruva_ca. 36,2**); **kut.ikai** hut made of leaves, hermitage (**Man.i. 6,33**); temple (**Man.i. 24,161**); **kut.i-ko_l.** ruining of a family by deep-laid schemes (**Tol. Po. 258**); **kut.i-can-am** inhabitants, subjects; **kut.i-ceytal** to bring credit to one's family, as making it (**Kur-al., 1025**); to dwell, reside (**Te_va_. 413,10**)(Ta.lex)

1833.**Image: granary; monk's cell; brick-built house**: **kot.ha_** brick-built house (B.Or.); granary (H.); large granary (M.); **kot.t.ha** monk's cell (Pali); **da_ntar-kut.ha** fire-place (Sv.); **kut.h^{u}** room (K.); **kot.ho** large room (S.); **kot.ha_** hut, room, house (L.); **kot.ha_** house (L.); **kot.ho** room (Marw.); **kot.hari_** chamber (Or.); **kut.h^{a}ri_** chamber (A.); **kut.hri_** (B.); **kot.hari** (Or.); **kot.hla_** room (H.)(CDIAL 3546). **ko_t.t.am** temple; **ko_r..i-cce_var- kot.iyo_n- ko_t.t.amum** (**Cilap. 14,10**); room, enclosure (**Man.i.6,59**); camp; prison; place; cow-shed; herd of cows (Ta.lex.) cf. **kut.i** house, abode, home, family, town, tenants; **kut.ikai** hud made of leaves, temple; **kut.ical** hut; **kut.icai**; **kut.iai** small hut, cottage; **kut.il** hut, shed, abode; **kut.an:kar** hut, cotage (Ta.); **gud.i** central room of a house, living room (Kui); **gud.d.i** temple (Go.)(DEDR 1655). cf. **ku_t.u** receptacle for grain (Ta.)(DEDR 1883). X **Shop, factory; granary**: **kot.hi_** shop, brothel (L.); big well-built house, house for married women to prostitute themselves in (P.); **kot.t.hi_** (P.); **ko_s.t.ha** granary, storeroom (MBh.); inner apartment (Skt.); **ko_s.t.haka** treasury (Skt.); **kot.t.ha** storeroom (Pali); **kot.t.haka** storeroom (Pali); **kot.t.ha, kut.t.ha, kot.t.haya** granary,

storeroom (Pkt.); **ko_t.ha** granary; **kut.h^{u}** granary, storehouse (K.); **kot.hi_** storeroom (S.); **kot.ha_** hut, room (L.); house (L.); house with mud roof and walls, granary (P.); **kot.t.ha_** id. (P.); **kut.hi_** house (WPah.); **kot.ho** large square house (Ku.); chamber (N.); **ko_t.h^{i}** room, building (Ku.); **kut.hi** shop (N.); **kot.ha_, ko~t.ha_** room (A.); **kut.hi_** factory (A.); **kot.a** storehouse (K.); **kut.hi_** bank, granary (B.); **kot.hi_** factory, granary (Or.); granary of straw or brushwood in the open (Bi.); grain-chest (Mth.); granary, large house (H.); factory (G.); granary, factory (M.); **kot.ho** room (Marw.); jar in which indigo is stored; warehouse (G.); **kot.ha** storeroom (OAw.); **ku_t.h^{u}r^{u}** small room (K.); **kot.hr.i_** small side room (L.); room, house (P.); **kot.her.i_** small room (Ku.); **kothr.i_** room, granary (H.); **kot.hd.i_** room (M.); **kut.h^{a}ri_** chamber (A.); **kut.hri_** (B.); **kot.hari** (Or.); **kotul** wattle and mud erection for storing grain (Sh.); **kot.hla_, kot.hli_** room, granary (H.); **kot.hlo** wooden box (G.)(CDIAL 3546). **kut.ru** tent (B.)(CDIAL 3548). cf. **ku_t.a_ram** tent (Ta.); id., camp (Ma.); **gud.a_ra, gud.a_re, gun.d.a_ra, gu_d.a_ra** tent (Ka.); **gud.a_ra** id. (Tu.); **gud.a_ramu, gud.a_ru, gu_d.a_ramu** id. (Te.); **kut.aru** id. (Skt.); **gud.d.ara** id. (Pkt.); **gud.ha_r** id., howdah (M.)(DEDR 1881). **Image: sack; grainstore**: **kotthali_** sack (Pali); **kotthala** bag, grainstore (Pkt.); **ko_ha** bag (Pkt.); **kothul, kothul^{u}** large bag or parcel (K.); **koth^{u}j^{u}** small bag or parcel (K.); **kothiri_** bag (S.); **kuthlo** large bag, sack (Ku.); **ku_thli_** satchel, wallet (B.); **kuthal.i, kuthul.i, kothal.i, kothil.i** wallet, pouch (Or.); **kothla_** bag, sack, stomach (H.); **kothli_** purse (H.); **kothl.o** large bag (G.); **kothl.i_** purse, scrotum (G.); **kothl.a_** large sack, chamber of stomach (M.); **kothl.e~** sack (M.); **gothiri_** bag (S.); **gutthla_** (L.); **kothl.i_** small sack (M.)(CDIAL 3511). **ko_tu** covering, capsule, pod (**Tailava. Taila. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **Sack**: **go_n.i** a sack, a pack-sack (Ka.Skt.M.); **go_n.i, go_ne** (Te.); **ko_n.i** (Ma.Ta.); **ko_n.ikai, ko_n.iyal** (Ta.); **gavasan.ike, gavasan.i** (Ka.); **gavasan.isu** to inwrap, to cover (Ka.); **gavasan.ige** a cover, a cloth, a sack; any cover or case (Ka.); **kavican-ai** (Ta.); **kaviyan** (Ma.); **gavisane** (Te.); **kacul.i** (Ta.); **go_ta** a sack (Te.); **kavi** to cover; **kavavu** to put in, enclose (Ta.); **go_n.itat.t.u** sackcloth (Ka.); **go_n.ta_t.a** (M.); **go_n.i** a burden of wares (M.); ragged clothes (Ka.); the measure of a dro_n.a (Ka.lex.) **Granary**: **kutir** large earthen receptacle for storing grain (Ta.); **kudir** receptacle for grain made of earthen hoops or bamboo mats, a granary (Ka.)(DEDR 1710). **kuduru** recovery of health, adjustment, fitness, beauty, symmetry, steadiness, a ring of straw, rope, etc., placed under a pot to prevent its rolling over, a support, a rim of stone or other material placed under a mortar to prevent spilling of rice; well-formed, beautiful (Te.); to settle, recover from illness, be set, arranged, fixed, settled, set right, be reformed, become firm, resolute, prosper, succeed; n. (also **kudri**) settlement, symmetry, orderliness, health, a rim preventing grain flying out of a mortar [cf. **kundi** (Te.)], a ring of cord to prevent a pot from rolling over (Ka.); **kudurcu, kudirincu** to arrange, adjust, settle, cure, rectify; **kudirika** state of being well-adjusted, steadiness; **kodaru** to increase, abound; **kudut.a-bad.u** to become settled, well-grounded, arranged, quieted, pacified (Te.); **kuduruni** to recover from sickness (Tu.); **kutir (-v-, -nt-)** to be settled, determined, fixed up (Ta.); **kud-id.- (-it.-)** to fix firmly in ground, tamp earth around (post), hammer end of iron bar to shorten it, apply force (Ko.)(DEDR 1709). **kudi** fixed, settled (Tu.)(DEDR 1709). **Image: pial**: **guduri** a long pial in the house to keep waterpots, etc. on (Kond.a); **kudru** top of fireplace (Kuwi); **kudut.abad.u** well-grounded, quieted, pacified (Te.)(DEDR 1709). **To plant, fix**: **kuttu (kutti-)** to plant, set, fix in the ground, set on edge (as bricks in arching, terracing); **kutta_n.-kal, kutt-kkal** stone or brick laid upright on edge (Ta.); **kut- (kuty-)** to build up stones into wall (Ko.); **kus't- (kus'ty-)** to build (wall of pen, etc.) with stones (To.); **kutukal, kotokal** memorial menhir (Go.)(DEDR 1720). cf. **kunda** a pillar of bricks, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 1723). **Granary**: **kot.t.u** granary (**Par..a. 388, Urai.**); basket made of rattan; trunk of palmyra (Ta.); **kot.t.il** shed; hut (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,199**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kot.t.a_ram** (**Perun.. Makata. 14,19**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **kot.a_ramu** (Te.); **kot.t.a_ra** (Tu.Ka.);

kot.t.a_ram place where paddy or other grains are husked (Ta.); **kot.a_ru_** id. (Ka.); **kot.t.am** small ola basket (**Cir-upa_n.. 166**); **kot.t.aka_ram** store-room, granary (**Periyapu. It.an:kar..i. 7**); **kot.t.aka_ram** id. (Ma.); **kot.a_ramu** (Te.); **kot.t.a_ra** id. (Tu.); **kot.t.at.i** room, as kitchen, store-room (Ta.); **ko_t.had.i** (M.); **ko_t.hari** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_s.t.ha** an apartment; a granary; **ko_s.t.ha_ga_ra, ko_t.a_ra, ko_t.t.a_ra** a store-room; a treasury; **ko_s'a, ko_s.a** a storehouse, a treasury; a treasure, a store, provisions; **ko_s'agr.ha** a room in which valuable things are kept or contained; a treasury; **ko_s.t.haka** a surrounding wall; **kot.t.age** a stall or out-house (Ka.)(Tadbhava of **kut.an:ka** or **kut.aka_** a hut?)(Ka.lex.) **kottu:n** a storeroom, barn (Sora.); **kottu:dolai** Bisoyis' storekeeper (Te.) (Sora. lex.) **Storekeeper**: **ko_s.t.haga_rika** storekeeper (BHSk.); **kot.t.ha_ga_rika** (Pali); **kot.ha_ri_** one who in a body of faqirs looks after the provision store (S.); treasurer (Or.); storekeeper (Bhoj.); **kut.hiya_ri_** (H.)(CDIAL 3551). **kot.hval.a_** storekeeper (M.); **ko_s.t.hapa_la** (Skt.)(CDIAL 3547). **kot.t.an.a, kot.n.a** beating the husk from paddy (Ka.); **kot.t.amu** (Te.); **kot.t.an.age_ri** a street where people live who perform kot.t.an.a; **kot.t.an.agitti** a female who beats husk from paddy (Ka.); **kot.t.a_ri** the officer in charge of a granary or warehouse, a steward (Ka.); cf. **kot.t.a_ra, kot.a_ra** (Tadbhava of **ko_s.t.ha_ga_ra** a store-room, a treasury) a threshing-floor (Ka.lex.) **Treasury**: cf. **kot.t.haka** the stronghold over a gateway, used as a store-room for various things, a chamber, treasury, granary; **kot.t.hake pa_turahosi** appeared at the gateway, i.e. arrived at the mansion; **kot.t.ha** a closet, a monk's cell, a storeroom; **kot.t.ha_gara** storehouse, granary, treasury; **paripun.n.a-kosa- kot.t.ha_ga_ra** 'with stores of treasures and other wealth'; explained as threefold, viz., **dhana-, dha_a-, vattha-** treasury, granary, warehouse; **kot.t.ha_sa** share, division, part; **kosa-kot.t.ha_ga_ra** explained as: koso vuccati bhan.d.a_ga_ran, i.e. a treasury and granary; **kosa-a_rakkha** keeper of the king's treasury (or granary)(Pali.lex.) **ko_s.t.ha_ga_ra** storeroom, store (Mn.); **kot.t.ha_ga_ra** storehouse, granary (Pali); **kot.t.ha_ga_ra, kot.t.ha_ra** storehouse (Pkt.); **kut.ha_r** wooden granary (K.); **kot.ha_r** (WPah.); **kut.hari_** apartment (A.B.); **kot.hari** (Or.); **kot.ha_r** zemindar's residence (Aw.); **kut.hiya_r** granary (H.); **kot.ha_r** granary, storehouse; **kot.ha_riyu~** small granary, small storehouse (G.); **kot.ha_r, kot.ha_re~** large granary; **kot.ha_ri**_ small granary (M.); **kot.a_ra** granary, store (Si.)(CDIAL 3550). **Room near the gate of a palace**: **prako_s.t.ha** the room near the gate of a palace; a court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings; **prako_s.t.haka** a room near the gate of a palace (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **prako_s.t.ha** a court in a house, an open space surrounded by buildings (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kor-r-u** masonry, brickwork; mason, bricklayer; the measure of work turned out by a mason (Ta.lex.) cf. **kottava_l** chief police officer for a city or town, superintendent of markets (Ta.); **kotwa_l** (U.); **kottava_r-ca_vat.i** central place in some towns serving as a market for provisions etc. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_t.t.a** much, plenty (Ma.)(DEDR 2208). **ko_t.t.ai** a land-measure (**I.M.P.Tn. 278**); a straw-covering with paddy stored in (**Tiruva_lava_. 50,13**); stack of straw or hay (**Tanippa_. i,4,3**); abundance, plenty; bundle, as of tamarind, plantain leaves, et., enclosed in matting or other covering; **ko_t.t.ai-kat.t.u** to store paddy-seeds in bundles; **ko_t.t.ai-p-po_r** hay-stack; **ko_t.t.ai-k-kat.an-** short loan money returnable in kind after harvest; **ko_t.t.ai virai-p-pa_t.u** land measure about 1.62 acres = the extent of land which requires one **ko_t.t.ai** of seed for sowing (G.Tn.D. I, 238)(Ta.lex.)

1834.**Image: cross-roof**: **kudume** the side or cross-roof of a house (Tu.lex.)

1835.**Image: fox**: **kudk** a fox (Tu.lex.)

1836.**Small island**: **kuduru** a small island, a sand-bank (Tu.lex.) **kudro, kudrya_** island (Kon.lex.)

1837.**Image: boat**: **kundri** a small craft or vessel from the Maldive islands (Tu.lex.)

1838.**Measure of camphor**: **kutiram** 35 kar..acu of camphor (**Kan.akkati.**) (Ta.lex.) **kut.t.e, kut.ya_** 1/2 seer; 1/4 seer (of rice and the like)(Kon.lex.)

1839.**Image: a cut-throat**: **go_n.a, go_n.uma_ri** a man who is a cut-throat; a man who kills (Ka.lex.) **Image: throat**: **go_n., go_n.a, go_n.u, go_r..** the nape of the neck, the neck; thee throat; **go_na_l.i** the throat, the neck; **go_mana_l.i** the neck or throat including also the Adam's apple and its corresponding place in beasts (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

1840.**Gum**: **ko_ntu** gum (Ta.lex.) **go_ndu, go_nda** gum (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **go_ndu** (Te.); **go_nd** (U.); **ko_ntu-tta_n-** gum-pot, gum-bottle (**C.G.**); **go_nd-da_n** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **gu~_d** gum (Pas'.); **gu~d** a plant from which mats are made, gum (N.); **go~d** gum (B.); **gunda, gonda** (Or.); **gon** gum (Mth.); **gu~_d, go~d** gum; **gu~_dni_, go~dni_** the gum fruit tree cordia rothii or angustifolia (H.); **gu~dar, gu~d** gum (G.); **go~d** gum (M.) **ko_tu** refuse, waste, empty kernels of grain, lees, residuum, leavings; fibre, as of a tamarind fruit, sugarcane (**Na_lat.i, 34**)(Ta.lex.) **Fibre**: **ko_tunarampu** fibre (**C.G.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **go_d.u** sediment taken from the bottom of wells, tanks etc. (Ka.lex.) **gum.davad.aya** a partic. kind of sweetmeat (Pkt.); **gu~dvar., gu~dvar.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 4200).

1841.Cordia myxa: **gondhan** (M.) = cordia dichotama = cordia myxa (GIMP, p.77). Cordia rothii = cordia angustifolia: **gondi** (H.P.); **gundi** (M.); **laghushleshmataka** (Skt.); **selu** (Ta.); **chinna-botuku** (Te.); decoction of bark: astringent, used asw gargle; habitat: Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Deccan and Carnatic. Cordia wallichii = cordia obliqua: **bara lessura** (H.); **bahubara** (B.); **burgund** (M.); **shelu** (Skt.); **namaviri** (Ta.); **peddanakkera** (Te.); **periyaviri** (Ma.); fruit: demulcent, expectorant, astringent, useful in bronchial affections and in irritation of urinary passages; habitat: Gujarat, N. Kanara, Deccan and W. Ghats of Madras State (GIMP, p.77). **gundra** saccharum sara; **gundra_** the reed typha angustifolia (Sus'r.); **gun.d.a** scirpus kysoor; **gun.d.a_** a kind of reed; **gun.d.ra, gun.d.ra_** a kind of cyperus (VarBr.S.); **gunda_** the grass cyperus pertenuis (Pali); **gum.da** a grass (Pkt.); **gunda, gund, gun** vine (Pas'.); **gu~d** a plant from which mats are made (N.); **gunri** a mat (N.); **go~d** a reed (Bi.); **go~dri_** a mat made therefrom (Bi.); **gu~dr.o** bulrush (G.); **go~d, go~dni_** the reed typha angustifolia (H.); **go~dn.i_, go~dhan., go~dhn.i_** cordia myxa; **go~dhan.** its fruit (M.); **gum.da** a kind of grass (Pkt.); **gun.** vine (Pas'.); **ku_ndr** bulrush, typha angustifolia (L.)(CDIAL 4199).

1842.**Image: jungle sheep**: **kon.d.a** a hill or jungle sheep (Ka.); **kon.d.a-gor-e** id. (Ka.); **kon.d.a, kauhis.a** the four-horned antelope, tetraceros quadricornes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: antelope**: cf. **kon.d.a-gor-r-e** deer, antelope (Te.)(DEDR 2165b). cf. **kori** antelope (Kol.)(DEDR 1785). cf. **kad.as** sambur deer (Kol.)(DEDR 1114).

1843.**Gond tribe**: **ko_** mountain (Ta.); **ko_du** a Khond, man of a certain hilltribe (Te.); **ko_ya** name of a certain tribe of mountaineers (Te.); **koitur** a Gond male; **ko_i_ta_r.** a Gond female; **koy, koya** Gond man; **koytand. (**pl. **koytar.)** Koya man (Go.); **ku_bi** the Kond.a Dora (Kond.a); **ku_i** the Kond tribe or language; **ku_enju** a Kond man or boy; **fem. ku_ali; kui** above, aloft, over; atop, upon; **kuiki** to the place above; **kuit.i** from the place above (Kui); **ku_vina** the Parja Khonds; **kui** up, above, west; **ku_ita** in the west (Kuwi)(DEDR 2178). **gond.a** man of Gond tribe (Kol.Nk.); a man of low tribe (in the Vindhya mountains), a mountaineeer (Skt.); a forest, jungle

(Pkt.); **go_nd.** Gond (Pe.); **go_nd.a** the Gond tribe; **go_nd.enju** (pl. **go_nd.enga**) a Gond man or boy; fem. **go_nd.ali** (pl. **go_nd.aliska, go_nd.asaka**)(Kui); **gond.ortad** fem. a woman of Gond tribe (Kol.); **gond.** man od Gond tribe; fem. **gond.ia** (Nk.)(DEDR 2077); **gom.d.a** forest (Pkt.); **gunno** rascal (WPah.); **go~r.** a partic. non-Aryan tribe (B.Bhoj.); **gun.d.a_** rascal, bully (Or.); **go~d.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 4276). **Image: mountain**: **kunnam** mountain (Ma.); **konr-a** id. (inscr.)(Te.); **kondi** mountain; pl. **kondkul** (Pa.); **kunr-uvar** mountaineers (Ta.); **kunr-am, kunr-u** hill, mountain (Ta.); **kunnan** mountaineer (Ma.); **kur.u** hill (Ma.); **kundi** mountain (Kod..); **konr.a** (Inscr.), **kon.d.a** mountain, hill, rock (Te.); **kuruva,** (Inscr.) **kur-uva** a raised ground, footpath on a hill (Te.); **kod** hill (Nk.); **kond.ekor** the Gadbas near Salur (Ga.); **kur.u** hill (Go.); **kur.o** mountain, forest (Go.); **gor-on** (pl. **gor-oku/gor-onku**) hill, mountain, forest on a hill (Kond.a)(DEDR 1864).

1844.**Image: alligator**: cf. **go_dha_** alligator (Skt.lex.) **Porpoise**: **ni_ru-go_d.aga, ni_ru-ko_d.aka** the gangetic porpoise, delphinus gangeticus, s'is'uma_ra, mosal.e, crocodile, alligator (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **gho_n.a_** the nose, snout (Skt.lex.) **ko_tikai < go_dhika_** crocodile (Ta.lex.) **go_dhi, go_dhike, go_dhika_** gangetic alligator; an allegator; lacerta godica, the aquatic iguana; an iguana; **go_dhe, go_dda, go_dha** a large kind of lizard, an iguana (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **go_dhi** the gangetic alligator; **go_dha_** the alligator (Skt.lex.) **godha_, godha, golika_** iguana, a large kind of lizard (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **kudur d.okka** a kind of lizard (Pa.); **kudur d.okke** id.; **kudur d.ekke** garden lizard; **kidri d.okke** house lizard (Go.)(DEDR 1712). **kaul.i, kavul.i** house-lizard (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Kur-a. 11**); **gavul.i, gaval.i** = musali, mus.ali = house-lizard (Ka.); **gaul.i** (Te.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kol.** seizing, preying; taking (Ka.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

1845.**Wheat**: **go_di, go_dive, go_dume, go_duve** wheat, triticum vulgare villars; **go_dhuma** (Ka.); **ko_di** (Ta.); **ko_dambu** (Ma.); **go_di-kallu** a stone for grinding wheat (Ka.); **go_di-ka_r..u** a grain of wheat; wheat; **go_di-sara** a string of gold beads in the form of grains of wheat (Ka.M.)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **go_dhu_ma** (having pith, good 'pith') wheat (TS.VS.); **gandama** (H.)(Vedic.lex.) **guhum, gohum** wheat (Santali. lex.) **Wheat; grain**: **godhu_ma** (VS.Pali); **go_duma, gohomi, goma** (NiDoc.); **go_hu_ma** (Pkt.); **gisu, ge_su_, ge_su_wi, gihi, giu, giv** wheat, rye (Gypsy); **gehu~_** wheat (S.); **ghe~h** wheat (A.); **gohu~** (WBi.); **gahu~_** (WPah.H.M.); **gyu~_** (Ku.); **gahu~** (N.Or.G.); **gau~** (N.); **ghe~h** (A.); **go_m, gu_m** (Ash.); **gu_m** (Kt.); **umu_** (Pr.); **ulyum** growing wheat (Pr.); **xo_lum** (Brah.); **go_m** wheat (Dm.); **guyᵘ** (K.); **guo_me, go_mu, gum** wheat (Dardic); **go_hu~_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **gohu~_** (H.); **gehu~_** (H.); **gahu~, ghau~** (G.); **gam.v** (Konkan.i); **goyama** growing corn (Si.); **gomdha_n** maize (A.); **gom, gam** wheat (B.); **gahama** (Or.); **gahum, gohum** (Bi.); **gohum, gahu_m** (Mth.)(CDIAL 4287). **xo_lum** wheat (?Br.)(DEDR 1906)(DBIA 123). **ko_tumpai, ko_tumam, ko_tumai** < **go_dhu_ma** (Skt.) wheat, triticum vulgare (**Pata_rtta. 827**); **ko_tu_mam** id. (**Tiruva_n-aik. Na_n-avi. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **godhu_ma** triticum aestivum (Car. Su. 3.23, 6.25). **godhuma, godhu_ma** wheat (Skt.lex.) Triticum aestivum = triticum sativum: **godhuma** (Skt.); **gehun, giun** (H.); **kanak** (P.); **gam** (B.); **gahu** (M.); **gendum** (Ma.); **godumulu** (Te.); **godumai** (Ta.); seeds: cooling, tonic fattening; increase appetite and relish for food; useful medicine in general disorders of health; habitat: widely cultivated in many parts of N. India and the Deccan Peninsula, especially in the north-west, and upto 13,000 ft. in the Himalayas and Tibet (GIMP, p.249).

1846.**Millet**: **konde:men, konde:m sar-en** a kind of coarse variety of corn grown on the hills, which the Sora-deities prefer to the paddy grown on wet lands (cf. **de:m-en**, contr. form)(Sora.); **kunde:m** (Pareng); **kondemmulu** (Te.) **kode** a cultivated millet, eleusine

coracana; **lapr.a kode, lapra kode, man.d.wi kode, bhador kode** varieties of eleusine coracana known to the Santals; **gundli** a cultivated millet, panicum miliare; **layo gundli** a cultivated millet, panicum antidotale; **sumtu bukuc, suntu bukuc** eleusine aegyptiaca (Santali.lex.) **Edible grain**: **kodo** a small edible grain (Ku.); **kodo** eleusine indica (N.); p. scrobiculatum (B.Mth.H.); **kodua** (Or.); **kodo** p. frumentaceum (Bi.); **kodai_** a smaller variety (Bi.); **kodo_** p. scorbiculatum (H.); **kodaw** (H.); **kodra_** (H.<P.); m. pl. the grain (G.); **ko_drava** paspalum scrobiculatum (a grain eaten by the poor)(MBh.); **ko_dravaka** (BHSk.); **ko_radu_s.a** (Sus'r.); **kudru_sa** (Pali); **ko_d.u_saga** (Pkt.); **ko_d.u_saga** (Pkt.); **koddava, kuddava** (Pkt.); **kudur^{u}** (K.); **kod.rir.i_** f. (S.); **kodra_** (P.); **koda_, kodo~** (P.< H.); **kod.l.o** (WPah.); **kodri_** f. the grain separated from the chaff (G.>); **kodru_** (M.)(CDIAL 3515). **A grain**: **ko_drava** the grain paspalum frumentaceum or paspalum scrobiculatum (Ka.); unna_l.a, ha_raka (Ka.); **ko_dravi_n.a, kaudravi_n.a** a ko_drava field (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_drava** a species of grain eaten by the poor; **ko_da_ra** a grain (Skt.lex.) **A grain**: **kunta** a kind of grain; **kuntala** barley (Skt.lex.) **kudru_sa, kudru_saka** a kind of grain (Pali.lex.) **Granary**: cf. **kutir** large receptacle for storing grain (**Ja_n-ava_. Mittai. 11**)(Ta.lex.); receptacle for grain made of earthen loops or bamboo mats, a granary (Ka.)(DEDR 1710). **o_de** sheaf of corn (Te.lex.) Paspalum scrobiculatum: **kodrava** paspalum scrobiculatum (Car. Su. 21.25, Ci. 14.205); **kodo** (H.); **kodoadhan** (B.); **kodra** (M.P.); **varagu** (Ta.); **kiraruga** (Te.); plant: used in scorpion sting, occasionally develops narcotic properties; habitat: throughout hotter part of India, wild or cultivated (GIMP, p.186). **rukhi** a cultivated millet (Santali.lex.)

1847.**Image: drum**: **ko_ntula_** a kind of musical drum used by Mahratta beggars (Ta.); **go_n.dhala** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hand drum**: **kut.ukkai** a hand drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **ut.ukkai** small drum tapering in the middle (Ta.); **ut.ukka** a tabor resembling an hour-glass (Ma.); **ud.uku** a kind of small drum (Tu.); **ud.uka** small drum of the shape of an hour-glass (Te.)(DEDR 589). **hud.ukka-** a kind of rattle or small drum (Skt.); **hud.ukka_** a kind of drum (Skt.) **d.hak** a drum; **d.um-d.hukak** a drum (Santali.lex.)

1848.**Careya arborea**: **go_n, go_nu, go_na mara** the tree careya arborea or salvadora persica (Ka.lex.) **go_n.i, go_l.i** the tree called ficus elastica, ficus religiosa (Ka.lex.)

1849.**Title of kings**: **ko_tai** a title of the Chera kings (**Pur-ana_. 172,10**)(Ta.lex.)

1850.**Indian laburnum**: **svarn.adru, svarn.apus.pa** cassia fistula (Skt.); **suvarn.aka** cathartocarpus fistula (Bhpr.); **xona_ru** cassia fistula (A.)(CDIAL 13521). **kon-r-ai** Indian laburnum, cassia fistula, red Indian laburnum, cassia marginata; Siamese tree senna, cassia siamea (Ta.); **konna** cassia fistula (Ma.); **konde** id. (Ka.); **kond** pudding-pipe tree (Tu.)(DEDR 2175).

1851.**Concern**: **god.ave** connexion, concern with (Ka.); **god.av** id. (Tu.); **god.ava** bother, worry, fuss (Te.)(DEDR 2048).

1852.**Spool on which gold or silver wire is wound; gold lace**: **go~_t.u** an ornamental appendage to the border of a cloth, fringe, hem, edging (Te.); **ko.n.t.l.** pocket in outside edge of cloak (Ko.); **kwi.s.** id. (To.); **kwi.t.y** id. (in songs)(To.); **go_t.u** border or hem of a garment; fringe, edging, trimming (Ka.); embroidery, lace (Tu.); **got.** hem of garment (M.); **got.a_** edging of gold lace (H.)(DEDR 2201). **gu~_ju~** bag or pocket attached to a coat (G.)(CDIAL 4174). **got.** spool on which gold or silver wire is wound (P.); **got.t.a_** gold or silver lace (P.); **got.o** gold or

silver lace (S.); **got.** edging of silver lace (H.); hem of a garment (M.); **got.a** edging of gold braid (K.); **got.t.i_** lump of silver, clot of blood (G.); **got.t.a_** gold or silver lace (P.); **got.a_** roundish stone (M.); edging of silver or gold lace [H. > **got.a** edging of gold braid (K.)]; **got.i_** small ball, cocoon (Or.)(CDIAL 4271). **kot.i** gold or silver thread worn round a person's waist (**S.I.I. ii,5**); **kot.i-k-kayir-u** well-twined rope; **kot.ukku** ornamental hangings or ends of cloth: **kaccaipun-aintatile_ vit.t.a_n- perun:kot.ukku : Tiruva_lava_. 30,9)**; cloth passed between the legs and tucked up behind; **kot.umpu** small fibrous rising on a surface of thread or string (**Malaipat.u. 24, Urai**); **kot.u-mat.i** cloth at the waist folded to hold things, as in a bag: **(kot.umat.i yut.aiyar ko_r-kai-k- ko_valar : Akana_. 54,10)**; **kot.uman.am** an ancient town noted for the manufacture of jewellery (**Patir-r-up. 74**)(Ta.lex.) **Gold or silver lace**: [cf. **guji_** < semant. **go_t.** gold/silver thread. cf. **image: abrus precatorius**.] **gu~_ju~** bag or pocket attached to a coat (G.); **guji_** skein of gold or silver thread (P.); **guu** wrinkle (S.); **gum.jellia** made into a lump (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4174). **kuca** crimpled border of cloth; **kuca_** pleated (Or.)(CDIAL 3223). **kora** edge, binding, tape (S.); **kor** edge, hangnail (P.); edge, tip (H.); edge (G.); side, direction (M.)(CDIAL 3531).

1853.**Base of a hand-spindle**: **kot.t.ai** base of a hand-spindle; **nu_r-kum. katirin kot.t.ai** (Ta.lex.) **Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning**: **kot.t.ai** rolls of cotton prepared for spinning: **(kot.t.ai-t- talaippa_l kot.uttu : Tiv. Periya_r... 3,5,1)**; pad for carrying a load; small round pillow, cushion: (**pacin-net.t.an.ai yaruka_k kot.t.aikal. parappi : Patin-o. Tiruvit.aima. Mum. 19);** knob of wooden sandals: **(pavar..a-k- kot.t.ai-p- por-ceru-p- pe_r-r-i : Perun.. Makata. 22,202)**; knots made of warp threads at the end of a cloth: **kot.t.ai-k- karaiya pat.t.ut.ai nalki (Poruna. 155)**; warp threads at the end of a cloth hanging loosely and not made into knots (**Poruna. 155, Urai**); head of a pole used as a prop: **man.ipun-ai cempor- kot.t.ai (Ci_vaka.113)**(Ta.lex.) **To spin cotton (yarn)**: **kot.t.ai-nu_l**, **kot.t.ai-nu_r-r-al** to spin cotton; **kot.t.ai-y-it.u** to prepare cotton yarn (Ta.lex.)

1854.**Jujube**: **kot.t.ai-ilantai** woody-fruited jujube, zizyphus xylopyrus (Ta.); **kon.t.ai** jujube tree (Ta.); **kot.t.a, kod.aci-gid.a** z. xylopyrus (Ka.); **kot.t.e-mul.l.u** id. (Tu.); **got.t.i, got.ike** id. (Te.); **ghotia** id. (Go.); **ghat.o_l mar.a_** id., the gont. tree (Go.); **ghon.t.a_** a kind of jujube; **got.a_** zizyphus jujuba (Skt.)(DEDR 2070). **kol.a_, kol.i** the jujube tree and its fruit (Or.); **kuvala** the fruit of zizyphus jujuba (VS.); **kuvali_** (Skt.); **ko_la** the fruit (ChUp.); the jujube tree (Pali.Pkt.); **kuvali_** name of a partic. tree (Pkt.); **kul, ku_l** the jujube (B.); **koli** the tree (Si.)(CDIAL 3358). **kur.it rama, rama kur.it** zizyphus oxyphylla (Santali.lex.)**go_ti** woman (Te.); **ko_tai** woman (beautiful as a garland)(Ta.)(DEDR 2214).

1855.**Image: watercarrier**: **ko_t.iyar** those who carry palanquin at its two ends; professional dancers: **kot.umpar-ai-k- ko_t.iyar (Maturaik. 523)**; cf. **ko_t.i** end, tip, point (Ta.); **ko_d.i** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kol.i_** a caste of water-carriers (M.); a particular S'u_dra caste (G.)(CDIAL 3535). **ko_t.iyan-, ko_t.ik-ka_ran-** one who carries temple **va_kanam** (Ta.lex.)

1856.**Weaver; spider**: **mak-ko_d.a_** merges two streams of cognate etyma: **maggam** loom (Te.); **ko_t.i** cloth. The word is a composite of: **makara_** spider (A.)(CDIAL 9883) and: **ko_ndru** spider (Pe.); **ko_chuti, ko_cudi, ko_cot.i** id. (Kuwi); **go_ndru, go_nzru, go_nzur(i)** id. (Kond.a); **kova~se** id. (Ga.); **ko.j** id. (Ko.); **ko_ca** in : **puli-ko_ca** a large venomous spider (Te.)(DEDR 2195). Munda word for spider: in **mak-ko_d.a_** (Pkt. > **markat.a** spider (CDIAL 9883). **Weaver**: **ko_t.ikar** weaver (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kaulika** a weaver (Skt.lex.) **ko_likan-, ko_liyan-** a caste of

weavers (**Ne_mina_. Er..ut. 16, Urai.**); a kind of coarse cloth, as woven by ko_likar (**Tol. Col. 114, Urai.**); **ko_lika-p-par-aiyan-, ko_liya-p-par-ai** a division of the Pariah caste who weave coarse cloths; **ko_lika-k-karuvi** loom (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kuli** weaver (Or.); **ko_lia** weaver, spider (Pkt.); **kori_** weaver (S.); **koriar.o** spider (S.); **koli** weaver (Ku.); **koli_, kolhi_** Hindu weaver (H.); **kol.i_** a partic. S'u_dra caste (G.); **kol.i_** a caste of water-carriers, a sort of spider (M.); **karol.iyo, kara_liyo** spider (G.); in form the same as **karol.iyo** potter (CDIAL 3535). **Spider**: **gan:gar-bu_t.** spider (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4109) **To be entangled (thread)**: **go_ju** to entangle, be entangled (as thread); n. state of being entangled, of being embarrassed (Ka.); **guju** to entangle, be entangled; n. state of being entangled (Ka.); **go_ju, go_ja_d.u** to pester, harass, trouble (Te.)(DEDR 2190). **Fleecy cloth**: **ko_java** fleecy cloth (Skt.); rug or cover with long hair, fleecy counterpane (Pali); **ko_yavaya** coverlet made of cloth stuffed with cotton-wool (Pkt.); **kondu** made of goat's hair (Si.)(CDIAL 3490). **The words for nest, birdcage**: **ku_t.u** (Ta.)(DEDR 1883) and **kula_ya** nest (AV.)(CDIAL 4525) explain the two streams of etyma: **ko_t.ikar** weaver (Ta.)(DEDR 2198)[**ko_t.ikar varaippin-um (Perun.. Ila_van.a. 8,67)**]; and **ko_lia** weaver (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3535). **Weaver, spider**: **ko_t.ikar** weaver (Ta.)(DEDR 2198). **ko_lika** weaver (Yas'ast.); Mu. word for 'spider' in **mak-ko_da** (Pkt.)[**makara_** spider (A.)(CDIAL 9883)]. **Weaver**: **ko_lia** weaver, spider (Pkt.); **kori_** weaver (S.); **koriar.o** spider (S.); **koli** weaver (Ku.); **kuli** weaver (Or.); **koli_, kolhi_** Hindu weaver (H.); **kol.i_** a particular s'u_dra caste (G.); **kol.i_** a caste of water-carriers, a sort of spider (M.); **karol.iyo, kara_liyo** spider (G.)[in form the same as **karol.iyo** potter **< kaula_la**.](CDIAL 3535). **ko_la** name of a degraded tribe (Pkt.); **kol** name of a Mun.d.a_ tribe (B.)(CDIAL 3532). **kula_la** potter (VS.); **kaula_la** id. (VS.S'Br.); potter's ware (A's'rGr.); **kaula_laka** (Pa_n..) > Persian > Para_chi_. Iranian **kelali_** pot; non-Aryan; prob. Drav. **kut.a-** (Ta.)] **kula_la-cakka** potter's wheel (Pali); **kula_la** potter (Pkt.); **kra_l** potter (K.); **kroj^{u}** potter's wife (K.); **kula_l.a** (Or.); **kara_l.iyo** seller of earthenware (G.); **ko_la_la, kula_la** potter (Pas'.); **karol.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 3341). **Image: watchman, as holding a staff**: **kai-k-ko_l** staff, walking-stick (Ta.Ma.); **tan-kai-k-ko_ lamman-ai-k-ko_ la_kiya ja_n-r-u (Na_lat.i, 14)**; **kai-k-ko_l-il.aiyar** watchmen, guards, as holding a staff; **(ka_var-r-or..ilot.u kai-k-ko_ lil.aiyarum : Perun.. Ucaik. 57,70)**(Ta.lex.) **Image: goldsmith's pincers**: **kai-k-ko_l** goldsmith's pincers; **kai-k-ko_r- kollan-** : **Cilap. 16,108**); **kai-kol.** to seize, grasp; **kan.anirai kai-k-kon.t.u : Pu. Ve. 1,9)**(Ta.lex.) **Weaver-caste**: **kaikko_l.a** caste whose profession is weaving (Ta.lex.) **ko_l.-** strength, power, ability; **ari** lion; **ko_l.ari** lion. **kaiko_la** (Te.); **kaikko_l.an** a caste, mostly weavers, found in all Tamil districts (**Ka_cika. Kan:kaiyile. 4)**; **kai-k-ko_l.-mutali** chief of the k. caste (**kaik ko_l.arkkum kaikko_l. mutalikal.ukkum... ul.l.a manaiyum** : **S.I.I. i,121**)(Ta.lex.) [Perh. the element -**ko_l.-** is semantically concordant with **kolhi_** Hindu weaver (H.)(CDIAL 3535 < Drav. **ko_t.ikar** weaver (Ta.); **ko_t.i** new unbleached cloth (M.); **ko_r.i** loincloth (Kuwi)(DEDR 2198).] **To weave**: **kuyil** to weave (Ta.)(**u_ciyot.u kuyin-r-a tu_cum pat.t.um : Tol.Col. 74, urai);** to plait, braid, intwine; to bore, perforate tunnel (DEDR 1763); to enchase, set, as precious stones; **kuyir-r-u** to enchase, set, as gems; **(man.iyot.u vayiran. kuyir-r-iya : Cilap. 5,147)**; **kuyin-ar** those who polish and perforate gems; tailors (Ta.lex.) **kuyila_yam** bird's nest; pottery, potter's workshop (Ta.lex.) **koy** to plait, gather into folds, as ends of a cloth; **(ko_t.ip pu_ntukil koytu : Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 5,165)**; **koy-y-akam** ornamental folds of cloth used as hangings in a hall; **(pacum pon-utukkai koyyaka mi_ppat.ana_r-r-in-ar : Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 62)**; **koyya_-k-kayir-u** a weaving instrument; **kayir-u-tat.i** a weaving instrument; (Ta.lex.) **New, just made**: **korra_** fresh (recently made, prepared, or obtained), pure (Kur.)(DEDR 2149). **ko_t.i** newness; **ko_t.akam** newness, novelty (Ta.lex.) **ko_ra** brand new, unused, unwed (K.); **koro** new, unwed, blank (S.); **kora_** fresh, unused (of a pot), simple, stupid (L.); new (of a pot), unbleached, unwed, untaught (P.); rough, uncleaned, unbleached

(B.); new (of cloth), unbleached (Or.); new, unhandled, unwed, simple, poor (H.); new, just made, unused (M.); **koro** unused, dry, rough (Ku.); raw (N.); **kora_luga_** unbleached calico (Or.); **koru~** new, unwed, unused (G.)(CDIAL 3526). **Clothes**: **ko_r-a** rough cloth (Ma.); **kwi.r** rag (To.); **ko_r-i** rag, worn-out blanket (Ka.); **ko_ro** rough cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2255). **ku_r-ai** cloth, clothes (Ta.); **ku_r-a** a set of cloths, thick cloth (Ma.); **kor-e** clothes (Ka.)(DEDR 1925). **Cloth; shroud for burying**: **ko_t.i** newly purchased cloth (Ta.); new, unbleached cloth; shroud for burying (Ma.); **ko_t.ikam** cloth (Ta.); **ko_r.i** loincloth (Kuwi)(DEDR 2198);[**ko_t.i-y-ut.uttu (Tiv. Na_yc. 6,3)**]; **ko_t.ikam** cloth (Ta.)[(**cen:ko_t.ikamum** : **Perun.. Ucaik. 57,43**)]; **ko_r.i** loincloth (Kuwi)(DEDR 2198).

1857.**Image: hand drum**: **kut.ukkai** a hand drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: beating a drum**: **kot.t.u** beating a drum (Ma.)(DEDR 2063).

1858.**Ceylon leadwort, plumbago zeylanica**: **kot.u-ve_li, kot.u-ve_ri, kot.i-ve_li** ceylon leadwort, plumbago zeylanica (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 2057). cf. **Caraka, Sus'ruta**. This is a spreading, somewhat climbing, half-woody plant, 1 to 2 metres in length. The leaves are oblong-ovate to ovate, 4 to 10 cms. long, and pointed at the tip; the base of the stalk is dilated and clasps the stem. The calyx is covered with long-stalked glandular hairs. The corolla is white or very pale blue. The roots contain plumbagin believed to increase the digestive powers and is used in caustic preparations uused for blistering. (Medicinal plants of the Philippines, p. 697).

1859.**Image: crest; decoration**: **ko_t.i_ra** a crest, a diadem (Skt.Ka.); **ko_t.i** ornament, decoration; beauty (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Decorate**: **ko_t.i** to adorn, decorate: **(ko_t.ittan-n-a ko_t.uca_l vaiyam : Perun.. Ila_van.a. 8,155);** to make, form, build (Ta.lex.) **Image: decorated**: **keydi** state of being dressed or decorated (Ka.); **kai, kay, key** trim, decoration (Ka.); **kai** decoration (Ta.); **kai-se_yu** to adorn, ornament (Te.); **kai-se~_ta** adornment, ornamentation (Te.)(DEDR 2024).

1860.**Image: bugle-horn**: **ko_n.a-k-kompu** bugle-horn, wind-instrument; **kun-ai** the sharp point or tip of a thing (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran.. Ma_. 88**); **kon-ai** tip, end as of a needle (Ta.); **kona** (Te.); **kone** (Ka.Tu.) (Ta.lex.)

1861.**Image: banner**: **kot.i** banner, flag (Ta.Ma.); **kor.y** flag on temple (Ko.); **gud.i** point, flag, banner (Ka.); **kod.i** flag (Tu.); tip, end of a flame (Te.)(DEDR 2049). **Galley or cruiser**: **kot.i-k-kappal** galley or cruiser flying a pennon; **kot.imaram** flagstaff in a temple (**Cilap. 11,136, Arum.**); **kot.i-k-kampam** id. (**Ko_yilo. 73**)(Ta.lex.) **A demon worshipped**: **ko_d.i** a demon worshipped by the Pariahs (Tu.); **ko_d.i_ habba** a certain festival (Ka.); **ko_d.adabbu, ko_d.idabbu, ko_d.edabbu** a demon worshipped by the Pariahs; **ko_d.i** a kind of flag, an image of garud.a, basava, or other demi-god set upon a long post before a temple (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **go_ndal.a, go_ndo_l.u** worship of goddess Durga in fulfilment of a vow performed by decorating her image indoors and by dancing in the outer court around a burning lamp, the dancers singing and carrying torches in their hands, the leader of the troop is called a paras'ura_ma (Tu.lex.)

1862.**Unite; adhere to**: **kro_d.i_-karan.am** embracing, clasping to the bosom (Skt.lex.) cf. **kro_d.a** breast, bosom (AV.); **kurouru** breast (Dm.); **kor.i_** breast of a quadruped (L.)(CDIAL 3607). **Image: throat**: **kondoram, kondram** the top of the breast bone near the throat, the

sternum; **kondoramteko t.helaok kana** they persist in opposing (Santali.lex.) **Image: hump**: **kod.go, kod.got** hunch-backed, a hump; **ut. deare kod.go menaka** there is a hump on the camel's back; **kondo** fat necked, thick or bull-necked, fat; **gordon** thick-necked (Santali.lex.)

1863.**Name of a golla**: **ko_t.a** name of a golla (Ka.lex.)

1864.**Image: a harrow**: **ko_t.is'a, ko_t.i_s'a** a harrow (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1865.**Crore**: **karo_d.a** a crore, a lakh (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_t.i** a countless number; a crore or ten millions (Skt.Ka.); **ko_t.a_nuko_t.i** (Tadbhava of **ko_t.yanuko_t.i**) to be reckoned by crores, countless (Ka.); **ko_t.ya_nako_t.a** (M.); **ko_t.ya_ntara** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1867.**Image: wild cat**: **kot.al, kot.as** a species of wildcat (Santali.lex.) **kotti** a male or female cat (Ka.); **kur-uai, kur-eai, kur-r-e** a she-cat (Ma.); **kur-ukku, kur-ujju, kurut.t.u** to purr (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.t.a_** male cat (Ka.); **gad.a-berge, gad.o** a wildcat (Malt.); **ka_t.an** tom-cat, male tiger; **kat.uvan** male of cats, pigs, etc. (Ma.); **kat.uvan-** tom-cat (Ta.)(DEDR 1140). cf. **ked.iak** tiger (Kol.)(DEDR 1132).

1868.**Image: junction of roads**: **go_t.u, go_ju** the state of being joined, mingled or mixed; **go_t.a_d.isu** to mix together, stir (Ka.lex.) **ku_r. pa_v** meeting of ways (Kol.)(DEDR 1882). **ko_t.akam** junction where several streets meet, crossing (Ta.lex.) cf. semant. **s'r.n:ga_t.akam** a place where four roads meet (Skt.lex.)

1869.**Image: lane; strait**: **gondi, gondu** an alley, a lane, a bye-place (Ka.); **gondi, goraje, gorje** (Te.); **kur-ukku** (Ma.); **ko_cu** (Ta.); **go_n.d.a** (M.); **sandi-gondi** a narrow passage in the ocean, a strait (Ka.lex.) **gondi, gondu** alley, lane, narrow passage in the ocean, strait (Ka.); **gondi** corner, lane (Te.)(DEDR 2100). **o_n.i** a footpath (Ma.); lane, alley, street (Ka.); lane, alley (Tu.); **o.n.i** lane leading to house (Kod..); **o_ni-kat.t.u** a dark alley, a narrow pass between hills (Te.)(DEDR 1046).

1872. **Mouth of a river; confluence of rivers**: **ku_t.al** mouth of a river (**Pat.t.in-ap. 98**); confluence of rivers; **ku_t.ar--can:kamam** confluence or junction of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna (**Kalin.. Putup. 193**) Madura (**Kalit. 31**); **ku_t.ar--ko_ma_n-** Pan.d.yan-the king of Madura (Ta.lex.)

1873.**Image: sluice**: **kot.i** a channel for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir; a small branch-channel (Ta.lex.) **Image: weir**: **ko_t.i** weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water (Ta.); **ko_d.i** a passage to carry off excess water, outlet of a tank (Ka.); outlet of tank (Te.)(DEDR 2197). **khorlon, duni gad.a** a water-channel (Santali.lex.) **ko_d.i** a passage to carry off excess of water, the outlet of a tank (Ka.); **ko_d.u** (Ta.); **ko_t.a, ko_d.u** a channel (Te.); **kur..imi** a sluice (Ta.); **ko_d.i-vari** to flow through the outlet of a tank: to flow in streams (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1874.**Image; horse; saving; surplus**: **ko_talu** a led horse: something which is more than absolutely necessary (Ka.H.); saving, laying up in: **sambal.adalli svalpa ko_talu ur..isuvadu** saving a little from wages; **ko_talu mutsadi** an extra clerk; **ko_talu sambal.a** extra pay; cf. **ko_tu** farming, tenanting, contracting, renting (Ka.); **kho_ta, kho_ti_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1875.**Image: gateway**: **ko_t.t.i** gateway under a temple tower; (**a_yir..ai ko_t.t.a-t-to_n:kirun. ko_t.t.i yirunto_y** : **Cilap. 30,62**); door of a house (Ta.lex.) **kot.t.iyampalam** a gate with a small roofing at the top (Ta.lex.)

1876.**A shrine**: **gud.i** a small pagoda or shrine (Tu.lex.)

1877.**Warp**: **ko_t.t.am** warp (Ta.)(DEDR 2054). **otor** warp of web (Santali.lex.)

1878.**Image: lute**: **ko_t.t.am** lute; **ko_t.an.ai** playing on the lute (**Ci_vaka. 603**); musical instrument: **(pa_t.imir.. pan-ittur-ai-k- ko_t.an.ai yaravamum : Perun.. Ucaik. 41,3)**; **ko_t.u** body of a lute: **(makara ya_r..in- va_n-ko_t.u tar..i_i : Man.i. 4,56)**(Ta.lex.)

1879.**Image: bowing**: **ko_t.t.am** bowing in worship, adoration: **(mun-n-o_n- kar..ar-ke_ ko_t.t.an tarunan. kurumut.i ver-pan : Tirukko_. 156)**(Ta.lex.) **kud.bur, kud.un.** to bow the head (Santali.lex.)

1880.**Side-oven**: **kot.i** side-oven (Ta.); **kod.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kot.i, kot.i-y-at.uppu** a kind of domestic oven; side-oven (Ta.lex.)

1881.**Money transactions**: **kot.ukkal-va_nkal** money transactions, lending and borrowing (Ta.lex.)

1882.**To burn incense**: **ko_d-, ko_t- (ko_tt-)** to smoke; burn incense (Pe.); **gu_** to smoke (?Pa.); **koy** smoke (Pe.); **go_yi** smoke (of kitchen)(Kond.a); **gu_i, gu_jkud.** smoke (?Pa.); **kusso** smoke (?Go.); **kosso, kosoy, kosoyi** soot (?Go.); **kosso_** soot on bottom of cooking-pot (?Go.); **kuhula** smoke (?Kui)(DEDR 2226). **xossna_ (xussya_)** to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches; **xossta'a_na_** to ignite, cause (fire) to catch (Kur.); **qose** to be burnt, burn; **qostre** to burn, inflame (Malt.) (DEDR 2042). **kuyil, kuyin-** cloud (Ta.); **kuhka_r** fog, mist (Go.); **guhra** sky, cloud (Go.); **kutu kuer.i** mist, fog (Kui)(DEDR 1765). **kuhi_, kuhed.i_** (Skt.); **koi dik** to rain while the sun is shining (Kho.); **kowa_mowa_** haziness (A.); **ko** fog, mist (B.); **ku_ha_** morning fog (Bi.); **kuh** fog, mist (Mth.); **kuha_** dampness of weather, ground, etc. (M.); **kuhi_r.** mist, fog, haze (L.); fine rain, mist (P.); **kohr.o** mist, fog (Ku.); **koha_r.a** (B.); **kuhur.i** (Or.); **kuhr.i_** (H.); **kaurih** mist (Sh.); **kuhur** fog, mist (P.); **kohar** (H.)(CDIAL 3386). **ka_l.ok, duuri** mist, fog; darkness (Kon.lex.) **kuhes, kuhesa_** mist, fog (Bi.); **kuhes, ku_hassa_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3389).

1883.**Farming; tenanting**: **ko_tu, ko_du** farming, tenanting, contracting, renting (Ka.M.); **kho_ta, kho_ti_** (M.); **ba_ra-ko_tu** barracks (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_ttu** cantonment (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kaul** favourable tenure of land (Ta.U.); cf. **kavul** favourable tenure of land; agreement whereby land is held for rent either perpetually or for a term of years (**G.Sm.D. ii,22**); **qaul** id. (U.); **kaul-ta_r, kavul-ta_r** ryot holding lands on kavul (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Lease**: **kuttakai** contract of lease (**Kumara. Pira. Tiruva_ru_r. 27**); lease amount (Ta.); **kuttaka** contract of lease (Ma.); **guttige** (Ka.); **gutta** (Te.Tu.); **gutta_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **guttige** an exclusive right of sale, farm, a contract, as for tamarind trees, inknuts, liquor etc., monopoly; rental on land; **guttige-hola** a rented land (Ka.); **gutta, gutte** (Ka.M.); **gutto** (S.)(Ka.lex.) **jota-dar** cultivating tenant (Santali.lex.) cf. **abuka_ri, abaka_ri, abka_ri, a_buka_ri** revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors (Ka.H.Te.); **abuka_ri-gutte** monopoly for collecting duties on liquor-

manufacture (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Wages paid in kind**: **kottu** wages paid in kind as grain; cooked rice (**Tan-ippa_. i,87,171**); **kottu-k-kan.akku** hereditary office of accountant (Ta.lex.)

1884.**Registered right for ownership of land**: **kud.tale** the registered right for ownership of landed property (Tu.lex.) **kud.ko** part, piece; **kud.** matter (Kon.lex.)

1885.**Rice**: **kodom sar** a variety of the rice plant (Santali.lex.)

1886.**Image: ox; any horned cattle**: **go_n.a** < **gon.a** (Pali) an ox (Skt.lex.) **gon.a** an ox, a bullock; an ox for ploughing; **gon.a-sira** wild ox (= araagon.aka); **gon.aka** a kind of ox, a wild bull; **gon.isa_dika, gonisa_di** an ox-stall (Pali.lex.) cf. **go_de** any horned cattle, a beast; **god.d.u** a bull (Te.); **go_ndevar..ayigeya** whose banner is a bull: S'iva (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_l.ai** steer, bull, ox (Ta.); **ka_l.a** bull, bullock (Ma.); **ka.l.e** bull which is leader of the herd (Kod..)(DEDR 1502). cf. **ku_l.i** ox; covering bull (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **gu_l.i** ox (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Cross-wise**: **ko_n.-pa_yccal** cross-wise or slanting direction (Ta.lex.) **Image: bull, ox**: **go_nde** a bull, an ox (Ka.); vr.s.abha, basava (Ka.); **go_de** any horned cattle, a beast; **god.d.u** a bull (Te.); **go_nde var..ayigeya** whose banner is a bull: S'iva (Ka.lex.) **Bull, ox**: **kot.t.iyam** bull, ox (Ta.Ma.); herd of pack-bullocks (Ta.lex. < Poss. **go_s.t.ha.**) **kot.t.iya_n-** carrier (Ta.lex.) **go_da** ox (Te.); **konda_** bull (Kol.); **ko_nda** bullock (Kol.Nk.Go.); bison (Pa.); ox (Go.); **ko_nde** cow (Ga.); **ko_nde_** bullock (Ga.); **ko_nd.a_** bullock, ox (Go.)(DEDR 2216). **Image: ox; young bull; adj. 'male'**: **ko_d.i** ox (Kui); **kajja ko_d.i** bull (Kuwi); **khor.e** male calf (Nk.); **ko_r.e** young bullock (Kond.a); **ko_d.eka~_d.u** a young man (Te.); **ko_d.e** bull (Kol.)(DEDR 2199). **ko_d.i** cow (Kond.a. Kuwi.Pe.Kui); **ku_d.i** id. (Mand..); **ko_di** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2199). **ko_d.e, ko_d.iya** young bull; adj. male (e.g. **ko_d.e du_d.a** bull calf), young, youthful (DEDR 2199). [cf. **kaja, kajja** big, great (Kuwi); **kaya** great (Ta.); **kayam, kayavu** greatness (Ta.); **kaya** big (Ma.); **gaja** large (Te.Pe.)(DEDR 1093).] **ged.a d.an:gra** small ox; **d.an:gra** ox (Santali.lex.) **Image: bull, ox**: **godho** bull (G.); **godhu~** young bull (G.); **godalu** entire bull (OG.); **godhliyu~** young bull (G.)(CDIAL 4315). **go_n.a** bull (BHSk.); wild bull (Pkt.); ox (Pali); **go_n.aka** wild bull (Pali); **go_na** (As'.); **go_n.a_** bull (Pkt.); **gon-geri** ox (Si.); **gona_** ox (Si.)(CDIAL 4274). **Young of a beast; image: male calf**: **kor-r-i** young calf (Ta.lex.) **Plough-cow**: **gun.d.i** cow broken to the plough; **gan.d.a gun.d.iten siok kana, bith ohon senlena** I am ploughing with cows. I can not go to forced labour; Santals plough with cows; **gun.d.i ban.d.i, gun.d.hi man.d.hi** cows broken to the plough (Santali.lex.) For semant. 'cow' cf. **ku.t.e** cow (Kol.); **khu_t.e, ku_t.e** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 1886). **gavaya** a species of ox, the gayal, bos gavaeus (Skt.Ka.lex.) **Image: ox whose horns meet at the points; wild bull: ku_t.u-kompan-** ox whose horns almost meet at the points; **kun.t.u-k-ka_l.ai** covering bull (Ta.lex.) cf. **godhalu** entire bull (OG.)(CDIAL 4315). **god.d.u** any beast (Te.); a beast (Te.); **god.lu** kine, horned cattle (Te.); **god.** (pl. **gor.ku**), **god.u, god.(u)** (pl. **god.k**) cow (Go.); **god.(u)** cattle, cow; **god.d.u** cow (Go.); **god.u god.ra** cattle, etc. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2074).

1887.**Brahmani bull**: **khu~t.** Brahmani bull (Kathiawar G.); **khu~t.r.o** entire bull used for agriculture, not for breeding (G.)(CDIAL 3899). **kun.t.u-k-ka_l.ai** covering bull; **kun.t.ai** bull, ox (**vaiyam pu_n:kalla_ cir-ukun.t.ai : Na_lat.i, 350**); taurus, a sign of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) cf. **gan:gi-reddu** bull consecrated to a temple; **gan:geddu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 815).

1888.**Land**: **khoriyo** land on which trees have been cut and burnt and crops sown (< having stumps?)(N.); **kho_d.a** boundary post (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3748). **New; perfected**: **ko_t.i-t-tarai** land newly converted and made fit for cultivation (Ta.lex.) **ko_t.ippatta** perfected (Pali); **kel.apat**

having reached the top (Si.)(CDIAL 3499). **Backyard**: **ko_t.i** backyard of a house; bead, as in carpentry; weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water; limit, bounds; a quality in diamond (Ta.lex.)

1889.**Image; warp threads not made into knots; rolls of cotton prepared for spinning**: **kot.t.ai** rolls of cotton prepared for spinning: **kot.t.ai-t- talaippa_l kot.uttu (Tiv. Periya_r... 3,5,1)**; pad for carrying a load; small round pillow, cushion: **pacin-net.t.an.ai yaruka_k kot.t.aikal. parappi : Patin-o. Tiruvit.aima. Mum. 19)**; knob of wooden sandals: **pavar..a-k- kot.t.ai-p- por-ceru-p-pe_r-r-i : Perun.. Makata. 22,202)**; knots made of warp threads at the end of a cloth: **kot.t.ai-k- karaiya pat.t.ut.ai nalki (Poruna.155)**; warp threads at the end of a cloth hanging loosely and not made into knots (**Poruna.155,urai**); head of a pole used as a prop: **man.ipun-ai cempor- kot.t.ai (Ci_vaka.113)**(Ta.lex.) **To spin cotton (yarn)**: **kot.t.ai-nu_l**, **kot.t.ai-nu_r-r-al** to spin cotton; **kot.t.ai-y-it.u** to prepare cotton yarn (Ta.lex.) **Base of a hand-spindle**: **kot.t.ai** base of a hand-spindle; **nu_r-kum. katirin kot.t.ai** (Ta.lex.) **kuttuni** a cloth woven with a silk warp and cotton woof (G.Tj.D. 118) (Ta.< **khutani** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **gus.pita** tangled mass (RV.); **guphati** strings together (Pa_n.Ka_s'.); **guttha** strung (Pkt.); **gu_th** round ball of cotton (H.); **guthai** strings, threads (OMarw.); **gumthan.a** stringing (Pkt.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, attach (Si.); **gu~thnu** to string, thread (flowers, etc.)(N.); **go_n.t.** to tie (Ash.)(CDIAL 4205).

1890.**Image: vulva**: **khod.^{u}** vulva (K.)(CDIAL 3790).

1891.**Mortgage**: **kotuvai** pledge, pawn, mortgage (Ta.); **koduva** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

1892.**Images: bowstring; cord of a lute**: **go_dha_** sinew, bowstring, cord of a lute (RV. x.28.10); **go_dha_-vi_n.a_** a lute having strings of a catgut (Vedic.lex.) **kutirai** bridge of a stringed instrument; twisting stick for making rope, timber-frame for twisting cable (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ghu~r.a~** a bowstring (Santali.lex.)

1893.**Image: bandicoot**: **go_dha_** bandicoot rat (TS. v.5.15.1)(Vedic.lex.) **kor-r-i** bandicoot (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **bhus, bhus god.o** the bandicoot rat; **god.o** a rat (Santali.lex.)

1894.**Image: to disentangle hair**: **ko_tu-tal** to disentangle as the hair with the fingers (**Perunto. 1323**); **ko_tu** (Ma.); **ko_tai** woman's hair (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

1895.**Image: pin**: **kon.t.i** the pin that holds the share to the plough (Ta.); **kon.d.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

1896.**Image: stalk of a branch**: **kottal.ige** stalk of a coconut branch (Ka.); **kottalige, kottal.ige** a palm branch stripped of its leaves (Tu.); **kontal.gi** stalk of a coconut branch (Kor.)(DEDR 2089). cf. **ko_t.t.i** larger stick in the game of tipcat (Ta.); a stick for play (Ma.); **ko.t.y gal** big marble used with a lot of small pebbles in one form of jackstraws (Ko.)(DEDR 2208). **kot.t.e** small stick, match, arrow (Kol.); small stick (Nk.); **kot.t.e_yla_** stick (Go.)(DEDR 2071).

1897.**Shark**: **ko_t.t.u-mi_n-** shark (**Nar-. 49**)(Ta.lex.)

1898.**Image: hub of a wheel**: **kur..ici** hub of a wheel (**Ci_vaka. 2229**)(Ta.lex.) **kul.ai-c-cakkaram** tile (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

1899.**Image: eyeball**: **kud.d.o** blind; **kud.d.epon.** blindness (Kon.lex.) **gud.d.u, gud.d.i** eyeball, egg; **gud.asu** anything round; **gud.i** a circle, halo (Ka.); **kud.u** testicles of dogs, cats etc. (Tu.); **g(r)ud.d.u** eye-ball, egg; **gud.usu** a circle, round; **god.d.a** cylindrical stone; **gud.i** halo round the sun or moon (Te.); **gud.** pl. **gud.l** testicle (Kol.); **gud.** (pl. **-l**) egg; **kanta gud.d.a** eyeball; **gad.d.a** stone, pestle made of stone (Nk.); **gud.i** variety of small bead (Go.); **gud.u** eyeball, egg, testicle; **gurd.u, gurzu** pupil, eyeball (Kond.a); **gud.u** egg (Kuwi)(DEDR 1680). cf. **gut.ika_, gud.a** globe, ball, pill (Skt.)(CDIAL 4181).

1900.**Image: fulcrum of a balance**: **kut.t.e** fulcrum (of a balance)(Kon.lex.)

1901.**Image: small pores**: **kut.t.e** decay (usually of wood wherein small pores occur and wood begins to crumble in the form of fine grains)(Tu.lex.) **kud.u** fresh scars of small pox (Tu.lex.) **kud.e** a hole in the ground or wall, usually made by rats (Tu.lex.)

1902.**Image: socket-chisel**: **kur..aivul.i** socket-chisel (**C.E.M.**); **kur..ai-y-a_n.i** stub nail (Ta.lex.) **kuval.ai** socket or bed for a gem in a jewel; socket in an ear-ring for insetting rudra_ks.a or other bead; socket of the eye (**W.**); eyelid; inner corner of the eye; **kuval.ai-k-kat.ukkan-** ear-ring with a bead or gem enchased in it; **kuval.ai-t-ta_ran-** lit., one who wears kuval.ai garland, Yudhis.t.hira (**Cu_t.a_.**); **kuval.ai-ma_laiyar** lit., those who wear kuval.ai garlands, ve_l.a_l.as (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **kor..u** awl (**Tol. Pa_yi. Urai.**); **kor..utu-tal** to peck, drill through, hollow out, as beetles in wood and flowers (**Nait.ata. Cuyamvara. 155**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..ai** ear-ring, ear (Ta.); **kur..a** id. (Ma.); **kod.ige** ear-ring, normally used by non-brahmins (Ka.); **kod.an:g** ear-ring; **kud.ka, kud.ki** female's ear ornament (Tu.); **kud.ka** ear-ring in upper ear (Kol.); **kur.ka** ear-ring (Go.)(DEDR 1823). **kun.ukku** an ear-ornament (Ta.); a lotus-like ear-ring; nose-ring (Ma.)(DEDR 1686).

1903.**Part of a boat**: **got.aviya, got.avisa** part of a boat, the poop, na_va_ya pacchimabandho, i.e. the binding at the back of the boat (Pali.lex.) **kud.uma** a ferry (Tu.lex.)

1904.**Image: strainer**: **kud.upu** a strainer made of wicker-work (Tu.lex.)

1905.**Image: body**: **kud.** body (Kon.lex.)

1907.**Image: hornet**: **kud.pol.** a hornet (Tu.lex.)

1908.**Image: top of the drill for boring holes**: **gud.iga_re** a turner and a cabinet maker (Tu.lex.) **gud.ga_r** turner (Kon.lex.) **ku_t.u** top of the drill for boring holes; mortise, groove, in carpentry (Ta.lex.) **ku_risu** to join (as two pieces of wood); **ku_ru** a tenon (Ka.)(DEDR 1882). **Image: gouge**: **kuni ruka** a gouge; **kundau** to turn on a lathe, to carve, to chase (Santali.lex.) **ks.no_tra** whetstone (RV. ii.39.7)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: chisel for cutting round holes**: **kund ruke** a chisel for cutting round holes, mainly the axle holes in wheels; **kund ruka** a gouge, a chisel with which circular holes are made in wood; **kundau** to turn on a lathe, to carve, to chase; **ruka** a carpenter's chisel; **cimni ruka** a small chisel; **ruka d.at.a** the front teeth, two above, two below; **rok** to pierce, to perforate, to sew, to pin; **kurtae rokkeda** she sewed a jacket; **senerko rok akata** they have perforated the rafters; **janumin rokena** a thorn has pierced me; **rok mitkedae** she sewed them together, she sewed them into one; **patrae rorok kana** she is pinning leaf plates, she is making plates by pinning leaves together; **kundau dhiri** a hewn

stone; **kod.rao** to scrape out, to gouge out (Santali.lex.) **kunda** a turner's lathe; **kunda-kara** a turner (Skt.lex.) **Image: hole**: **kon.d.ha** a hollow, hole or cave in a bank (Santali.lex.) cf. **uruvu** to pierce through (Ta.)(DEDR 663). cf. **trupka (< truk-p-; trukt-)** to bore, pierce; **trunga (trungi-)** to become a hole, be pierced (Kui); **tr-uk- (-t-)** (pig) to root up earth with snout (Kond.a)(DEDR 3339). cf. **kunda** a turner's lathe (Skt.)(CDIAL 3295). **Turner**: **kundakara** turner (Skt.); **kunda_r** (A.); **ku~da_r, ku~da_ri** (B.); **kunda_ru** (Or.); **ku~dera_** one who works a lathe, one who scrapes (H.); **ku~deri_** f.; **ku~derna_** to scrape, plane, round on a lathe (H.)(CDIAL 3297). **Image: turner**: **gud.i-ga_r-a** a turner, one whose occupation is to form wooden articles (also the plaything called cakra, hubble-bubbles, etc.) with a lathe and to cover them with shellac of different colours; **gud.ugud.i ma_d.uvavanu** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: lathe**: **ku~dnu** to shape smoothly, carve (N.); **kund** lathe (A.); **kundiba** to turn and smooth in a lathe (A.); **ku~d** lathe (B.); **ku~da_, ko~da_** to turn in a lathe (B.); **ku~_nda** lathe (Or.); **ku~diba_, ku~_diba_** to turn (Or. > **ku~_d** lathe (Kur.); **kund** brassfounder's lathe (Bi.); **kunna_** to shape on a lathe (H.); **kuniya_** turner (H.); **kunwa_** turner (H.)(CDIAL 3295). **Wood-worker**: **cundaka_ra** turner (Pali); **cuna_ro** maker of wooden vessels (Ku.); **cuna_ro, cana_ro, cu~da_ro** id. (N.)(CDIAL 4862). **cunda** wood or ivory work (Skt.); ivory worker (Pali); **cundiba_** to do woodwork (Or.)(CDIAL 4861). **Image: elephant's trunk**: **tun.t.am** elephant's trunk (Ta.); **son.d.am** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 3311). **tun.d.a** trunk of an elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 5853). **s'un.d.a_** elephant's trunk (Skt.)(CDIAL 12516). **Image: to throw out; to toss about; to chop off**: **kut.ayuka** to throw out, fling away, shake extremities (Ma.); **kut.accal** shaking off (Ma.); **ker.v-(ker.d-)** to shake (Ko.); **kwir.y- (kwir.c-)** to move violently, thrashing about (snake when attacked, person in convulsion)(To.); **kod.apu, kod.avu** to scatter or throw in different directions with the hand, shake or toss about (Ka.); **kod.a- (kod.ap-, kod.and-)** to shake (body); **kod.ak- (kod.aki-)** to shake, wag (tail); **kud.i (kud.iv-, kud.ind-)** (earth) shakes (Kod..); **kud.puni** to shiver (as from ague); dust, shake off (as the dust of a cloth)(Tu.)(DEDR 1662). **gud.i_pen** to cut crops or grass (Kol.); **gud.d.ing** to chop off, cut down, slaughter, bruise (Br.)(DEDR 1656). **To bore with a tool, to perforate**: **kut.ai-kari** piece of charcoal bored into a cup for melting small nuggets of gold or silver (**Perunto. 1278**); **kut.o_ri** lead ore; borax; a prepared arsenic; **kut.ilam** lead ore, white lead; a prepared arsenic, **na_ka-pa_s.a_n.am** (Ta.lex.) cf. **kut.ai** to bore with a tool; to perforate; to make holes, as beetles in wood; to churn (**neykut.ai tayirin-** : **Paripa_. 16,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.hara**, **kut.aka** the post round which the string of a churning stick winds (Ka.lex.) **To embroider**: **kuttuka** to embroider, pierce, prick in an ola, write (Ma.); to perforate, sew (Ta.); **kut** sewing, seam, half of cloak (To.); **kund-** to pierce, prod (Mand..); **kuttinai** to stab, stitch (Kuwi); **kut- (-it-)** to prick (Kuwi); **kuta** act of pricking (Kui)(DEDR 1719). **kuttuni** a cloth woven with a silk warp and cotton woof (**G.Tj.D. 118**) (Ta.< **khutani** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **To pierce as with a needle**: **kud.na/kur.na_ (kud.d.as)** to thread, string, fix on any pointed instrument (e.g. a spit), throw the woof-thread in weaving (Kur.); **kud.e** to pierce as with a needle (Malt.)(DEDR 1677). **hul** sting (Or.); barb, sting, point, awn (B.); **hul.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 14147). **kut.t.u** stitching (Te.); to prick, ache (Ta.); **kut.t.-** to pierce, sew (Pa.); to stitch, sew (Ga.)(DEDR 1672). **Ache**: **kut.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to pain (as the ear, the leg); **kut.aiccal** neuralgia, gnawing pain (Ta.); **kod.e** to ache, itch very much; **kod.ata, kod.eta** the pain of a sore, severe itching (Ka.)(DEDR 1661). **kut.t.u** to prick, ache (Ka.); stitching, hole or bore made in ear or nose for wearing an ornament (Te.)(DEDR 1672). **kot.ya_unu** to prick, pierce, scratch (N.)(CDIAL 3241). **khu~ca_na_** to prick (B.); **khu~ci** inserting new thatch in old (B.); **khu~cvu~** to pierce (G.); **khu~c** indentation (G.)(CDIAL 3890). **khor.an.u** to drive into (S.)(CDIAL 3802). **To pierce**: **kot.a_na** to sew (Go.); **kot.t.a_na_** to pierce leaves and sew them for platters (Go.)(DEDR 2064). **kot.a_na** to sew (Go.)(DEDR 2064). **Image: pointed instrument**: **kho~siba** to

stab; **kho~sriba** to loosen earth with a pointed instrument (A.); **kho~cn.e~, kho~carn.e~** to thrust in; **kho~cal.n.e~** to dig (M.); **kho~c** to cut, tear (P.); **kho~cna_** to thrust; **kho~ca_** to stab (H.); **kho~ci_** stuffing (H.)(CDIAL 3800). **Incision**: **kuttu** incision, goading (Ta.); a dot, stab, prick (Ma.); **kutti** iron probe to test the contents of a sack, coulter of a plough (Ta.); a puncture, very small hole, a prick (Tu.); **kut- (kuty-)** to pierce, prick, sew, butt with horn, gore (Ko.); to pierce, stitch, thrust (hand into hole, pocket, water)(To.); **kut** pierced hole, half of cloak (Ko.); sewing, seam, half of cloak (To.); **kutl** act of pricking, goring, butting (Ko.); **kutt- (kutti-)** to thrust (with end of stick), gore (Kod..); **kuttuni** to bore, pierce (Tu.); **gut- (-t-)** to stitch (as a leaf-plate, leaf-cup, etc., flowers into a garland), pierce, butt; caus. **gutis-/gutpis-.** (Kond.a); **kund- (kunt-)** to punch with fist, pierce with spear (Pe.); **kutkaha_** to strike one another with fists (Pe.); **kut-** to push with fist (Mand..); **kund- (kunt-)** to pierce, prod (Mand..); **kuta (kuti-)** to prick; n. act of pricking (Kui); **kuttinai** to stab, stitch; **kut- (-it-)** to prick (Kuwi); **xutting** to dig, probe (Br.)(DEDR 1719). For semant. 'punch with fist' cf. **ghu_so** fist (S.); **ghussa_** fist, blow with fist (N.); **ghus** fist (B.); **ghusa** blow with fist (Or.); **ghuso** fist (G.); **ghusa_, ghussa_** fist (M.); **ghu_sa_, ghussa_** fist (H.)(CDIAL 4498). **To dig; to bore; poker**: **khorna_, khorni_** grain-parcher's poker (Mth.Bi.); **kho~r.a_, khu~r.a_** to dig (B.); **khud.ai** is broken, is separated (Pkt.); **khud.e_i** breaks (Pkt.); **khud.n.e~** to pluck, tear (M.); **khu~t.n.e~** to pluck with the nails, is obstructed (M.); **khut.t.ai** is broken (Pkt.); **khut.t.a** broken (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3892). **To bore**: **kurepini, kurepuni** to bore, scrape, excavate, drill (Tu.); **korepini, korepuni** to bore (Tu.)(DEDR 1818). **Pit; to dig**: **khud.i_** pit, hole, hollow (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pot-shaped lamp-stand**: **kut.akka_l** pot-shaped lamp-stand (**Cilap. 6,138, Urai**); **kut.ai-kari** piece of charcoal bored into a cup for melting small nuggets of gold or silver (**Perunto. 1278**); **kut.aivu** hollow; cavity (Ta.lex.) **kut.am** water-pot (Ta.Ma.); **kut.a** (Ka.); **kut.amu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pit, mortar, hollowness**: **kud-y** pit, mortar (To.); to have a shallow hollow (as back of thumb by pressure of index finger); **(kud-c-)** to make in to a shallow hollow (e.g. pile of rice, back of thrumb by pressure of index finger)(To.); **kut.ai** anything hollow, ola basket for eating and drinking from (Ta.); **kod.e** to hollow, excavate, scoop, scrape out, remove with the finger or a pick (as ear-wax)(Ka.); **kod.acu, kod.asu** to remove the ear-wax with the finger or with a pick, remove the impurities from out of a vessel, by rubbing its inside with the hand; **kut.a_** cavity, cavern; **kut.avu** cave (Ta.); **kud.ite, kud.ute, kud.ate** palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup; **god.agu, god.ugu** hollow, hole; **got.(a)ru** hole, hollow in a wall, tree, etc. (Ka.); **kud., gud.** a rat's hole (Tu.); **god.e** id. (Kor.); **khod.ra_, khod.ro_, khod.or** hollow (of a tree trunk), full of holes; cavity inside a tree, hole (Kur.)(DEDR 1660). **ko_t.ara** hollow of a tree (MBh.); cave, cavity (BhP.)[cf. variety of initial **k-, kh-** and medial consonants **-t.-, -t.t.-, -l-**]: **ko_d.ara, ko_lara, ko_t.ara, kot.t.ara** hole, hollow (Pkt.); **korar.a** hollow in a tree, cave, hole (Or.); **khod.ar** pit, hollow in a tree; **khor.ra_** (H.); **kovul.a** rotten tree (Si.)(CDIAL 3496). **Pit**: **kut.t.ai** pool, small pond (Ta.)(DEDR 1669). **kut.t.am** depth, pond (Ta.); **kun.t.u** depth, pond, manure-pit (Ta.); **kun.t.am, kun.t.u** what is hollow and deep, pit (Ma.); **kun.d.a, kon.d.a, kun.t.e** pit, pool, pond (Ka.); **kun.d.i** pit; **kun.d.itere** manure-pit (Kod..); **kun.d.a** pit (Tu.); **kon.d.a** pit (Tu.); **kun.t.a, gun.t.a** pond, pit (Te.); **gun.d.amu** fire-pit; (Inscr.) a hollow or pit in the dry bed of a stream (Te.); **gunta** pit, hollow, depression (Te.); **gun.d.i** deep (Kol.); **ghun.d.ik** id. (Nk.); **gut.t.a** pool (Pa.); **kun.t.a** pool (Go.); **gut.a** hollow in the ground, pit (Kond.a); **kut.t.** a large pit (Kui); **gutomi** pit (Kuwi); **kun.d.i** pond (Kuwi); **kun.d.a-** round hole in the ground (for water or sacred fire), pit, well, spring (Skt.)(DEDR 1669). [cf. cognate etyma connoting secrecy (treasure): **gun.pu, gumbu** profundity, solemnity, secrecy, depth (Ka.); **gumpu** secret, concealed (Tu.)(DEDR 1669).] **xon.d.xa_, xo~_r.xa_** deep; a pit, abyss (Kur.); **qond.e** deep, low lands (Malt.)(DEDR 2082). **khutt** depression in earth or wall, hollow eyes (P.); **khutti_** hole in the ground in a game with cowries (P.)(CDIAL 13655). **kud.e** a

rat's hole (Tu.); **kod.e** to hollow, excavate (Ka.); **kud.ute** palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup (Ka.)(DEDR 1660). **Reservoir used in irrigation**: **go~r.a_** reservoir used in irrigation (H.)(CDIAL 3264). **kun.t.am** pool, tank; deep cavity, pit (Ta.Ma.); **kun.t.u** depth (**Man.i. 8,8**); id. (Ma.); **kun.t.u-ni_r** sea, as being deep (**Na_lat.i, 94**)(Ta.lex.) **kum.d.a**, **kom.d.a** pool (Pkt.); **kun.d.a** basin of water, pit (MBh.); **kunu** whirlpool (S.); **kun.d.** pool (WPah.); **kunnu** cistern for washing clothes in (WPah.); **ku~_d.** tub (H.); **ku~d.** pool, well (M.)(CDIAL 3264). **kut.t.ai** pool, small pond; a dry measure of capacity (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Ditch**: **kur..ikka** to dig a hole, dig out (Ma.); **kus.** small valley, ditch (To.); **kur..i** hole, pit (Ta.Ma.); to make a hole, dig; hollow, hole, pit (Ka.); depression, pond, well (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **gur..i, kun.i, gun.i** id. (Ka.); **guri, gul.i** hole, pit (Tu.); **kuy** pit (Ko.); **kr.oy** pit, hole, ditch (Pe.); **kr.ay** id. (Mand..); **kr.a_u** (pl. **kr.a_nga**) pit, hole, cave (Kui); **ku.t.** ravine, dry pit (To.); **ko_lu, kro_lu** hole (Te.); **goyyi, groyyi** pit (Te.); **groyyu** to be formed into a hole or pit (Te.); **kukki** pit, hollow (Te.); **kor.i** ditch, hole (Go.); **kur.ni** to form pits; **kur.k-** to hollow out, make pits (Kond.a); **kur.ni** to be hollowed out, to form pits (Kond.a); **kr.oy** pit, hole, ditch (Pe.); **kr.ay** id. (Mand..); **kr.a_u** (pl. **kr.a_nga**) pit, hole, cave (Kui); **graiyu_** (pl. **gra_nga**) hole; **gr.a_yu** hole, pit (Kuwi); **xurrum** grainpit (Br.); **groccu, kroccu** to dig (Te.); **kr..occu** to dig (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 1818).

1909.**Image: stopple, cork**: **gud.d.e, gud.d.i** stopple, cork (Kon.lex.) **gud.i** a mask to cover the face (Tu.lex.)

1910.**Image: water-pot**: **kudpe** a small kind of earthen vessel for boiling rice; **kudpel ai** boiled rice (Tu.lex.) **ku_t.a** a water-jar; an epithet of Agastya; cf. **kud.ika_** an earthen or wooden water-pot (Skt.lex.) **kaus'ika** a water-pot, a drinking-vessel; kal.asige, mallike (Ka.); **kutu, kutupa** a small leathern oil-bottle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kaus'ika_** a cup, drinking vessel; **kus'apa, kus'aya** a drinking vessel, cup, goblet (Skt.lex.) **kor.iyu~** earthen cup for oil and wick (G.); **ko_d.a, ko_d.aya** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **ko_ri** milking pail (Dm.); **kode~** earthen saucer for a lamp (M.); **kur.ua_** tall red earthen pot for cooking curry and rice offerings in the temple at Puri (Or.); **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher (Skt.)(CDIAL 3227). **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lam.ba** dish (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin:g.); **kol.a~e~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502).[cf. **kol.l.u** to drink (Ka.); **kro_lu** to drink, eat (Te.); **gronj** to drink, guzzle (Kuwi); **ko_ruka** to eat greedily (Ma.)(DEDR 2233).] **ko_ram, ko_rakam** metallic dish or plate (Ta.); **ko_rakai** begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics (Ta.); **ko_ra** cup, tray (Te.)(DEDR 2228). **khora** almsbowl; **khoraka** pot (BHSk.); **khoraya** a kind of round pot (Pkt.Ardhama_gadhi). **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (Ta.); **kwa.y** bamboo pot used at **ti.** dairy (To.); **xo_** cooking-pot (Br.)(DEDR 2225). **xo_yna_ (xojjas)** to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of (Kur.); **xo_yta_rna_** to be measured (Kur.); **qoye** to weigh, measure (Malt.); **qoytre** to have anything weighed or measured (Malt.); **ka_hta_na_** to measure, count, to number, to count (?Go.); **kah-** to count; **ka'** to measure; **kahca_na_, kahta_na_** id. (?Go.)(DEDR 2227). **Vial**: **kutti** bottle, vial for oil or ointment (Ta.); tall, narrow container made of bamboo or bell-metal (Kod..); **pa.kutti** milking pot (Kod..); **kutti** a liquid measure as of oil, etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 1717). **kun.d.ike, gun.d.ige** a water-pot (Ka.); **kun.d.i** a student's water-pot, made of a hollow coconut etc. (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kun.t.i** bottom, as of a vessel; the end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk (Ta.lex.) **Image: vessel with openings used for fumigation**: **kud.ava, kud.uba** a measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a prastha; a measure of capacity containing about two seers (Ka.Skt.); **pad.i** a mesure of capacity, equal to half a seer (Ka.); a seer and a half (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kut.i, gud.i** a vessel with openings used for fumigation (Ka.lex.) **kut.a** a water-pot, a jar, a pitcher (Skt.lex.) **kut.ikai**

ascetic's pitcher (Ta.lex.) **gud.a_n.a, gud.uvana** a large earthen or metal water-vessel, used also for storing grain; an earthen pot used for churning (Ka.); **gud.a_na** (Tu.); **gu_niye, gu_nu, gu_ne** (Te.); **ku_n-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: pot**: **kun.d.i = kun.d.ika_** a pail or pot; **kun.d.i-paddhana** giving a pailful of milk; **kun.d.ika_** a water-pot = kaman.d.alu; **kut.a** a pitcher (Pali.lex.) **Agastya**: **kut.aja** name of Agastya; **ku_t.a** an epithet of Agastya; **vanadhi-pi_ta** Agastya; **vanadhi** ocean (Skt.lex.) **Image: vessel with a wide mouth**: **kun.t.a_n-, kun.t.a_, kun.t.a_-cat.t.i, kun.t.a_n--cat.t.i, kun.t.a_-c-cat.t.i** vessel with wide mouth; **gun.d.a_** (M.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: bottom of a vessel**: **kun.d.e** the bottom of a vessel (Ka.lex.) **kut.a, kod.a** a water-pot, a pitcher; **kut.i** a vessel with openings used for fumigation (Ka.lex.) **Oil vessel**: **kud.ua_** leather vessel (P)kt.); **kutu_** leather oil vessel (Pa_n..); **kutupa** small leather oil vessel (Skt.); **kurua_** leather bucket (Mth.); **ku_to** leather bag (Sh.); **ku_ti** leather case (Sh.)(CDIAL 3273). **Image: large pot**: **ku_n** cauldron (Ta.); **ku_nai** large earthen boiler (**Kampara_. A_r-ucel. 49**)(Ta.lex.); bailing bucket (Ta.); **ku_na** earthen vessel (Ma.); **ku_ni** earthen basin used by oilmen (Ka.); **gu_na** large earthen pot (Te); a large pot (Kuwi)(DEDR 1928). ?**ku_ja_ > ku_za** (U.) goblet, water-monkey (Ta.lex.) cf. **kun.d.a** bowl, waterpot (Skt.); basin of water, pit (MBh.)(CDIAL 1264). **kuntan.ai** special iron cauldron holding the vessel in which medicinal oil is prepared and serving as receptacle if the vessel gives way (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 19**)(Ta.lex.) **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **kun.t.u-cat.t.i** round earthen vessel (**Tan-ippa_. i,169,20**); **kun.t.u-c-cu_l.ai** circular kiln; **kun.t.u-vat.t.il** a hollow dish (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.ikai** ascetic's pitcher (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-. 9**); coconut or other shell, used as a receptacle (Ta.lex.) **kut.a-te_var** Agastya, as born of a pitcher (**S.I.I. ii, Introduction p.41**); **kut.antam** pot; **kut.an:kar** waterpot (**Kantapu. Te_vakiri. 24**); aquarius, a constellation of the zodiac; **kut.am** waterpot (Ta.Ma.); **kut.amu** (Te.); **kut.a** (Ka.); aquarius, a sign of the zodiac (**Pan-n-irupa_. 163**)(Ta.lex.) **kun.d.i = kun.d.ika_** a pail or pot; **kun.d.i-paddhana** giving a pailful of milk; **kun.d.ika_** a water-pot = kaman.d.alu; **kut.a** a pitcher (Pali.lex.) **Pot**: **gurigi** a very small earthen pot (Te.); **kurvi** earthen cooking pot (Go.); **kurvi_** earthen jar; **kur.vi_** pitcher (black, for cooking)(Go.); **kuri** pot (Kui); **kurri, kur'i** pot (Kuwi)(DEDR 1797). **gurke, kurikke, kul.ike, gurike** a close-mouthed big copper vessel used to heat water for bathing etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 1818) [perh. incorporates the semantics of **kul.i** to take bath (Kod..)(DEDR 1832). [cf. **gud.d.ing** to chop off, cut down, slaughter, bruise (Br.)(DEDR 1656)]: **kut.t.u** secret (Ta.); **kut.** a secret, reserve (To.); **gut.t.u** a secret, one's private affairs (Ka.Tu.); secret (Tu.); a secret, secrecy (Te.); **gut.t.i** secret (Kod..)(DEDR 1673). **Underground cellar**: **kut.a-v-ar-ai** underground cellar, cave; small room (Ta.lex.) **hat.hua** an earthen pot (Santali.lex.) **A treasure jar**: **kut.t.akam, kut.t.ukam** large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure)(Ma.)(DEDR 1668). The duplication of **-t.-** re-inforces the 'secrecy` involved. The ancient word for a jar should be close to **kut.a-**, with a particle **-ke-**to connote the handles (**kai** hands) of the jar. **kud.ava** a measure of grain containing a quarter of prastha (MBh.); **kut.apa, kud.apa** id. (Skt.); **kud.uba** (Pali); **kud.ava** (Pkt.); **kulava** (Pkt.); **kuru** a measure of rice-straw equivalent to 96 handfuls (K.); **kud.av, kud.o** a measure of grain (M.); **kol.ve~** a measure of capacity containing 1/8 ser (M.)(CDIAL 3246). **kut.uvai** vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic (**Kantapu. Ayan-aiccir-aini_k. 9**); small pot used in collecting palmyra juice or toddy (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 118,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kunci** a measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls (Skt.lex.) **nikucaka** a measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a kud.ava; su_lige; **kucat.iga** a s'u_dra (who prepares and sells split togari)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kut.ukka** small coking vessel with narrow mouth (Ma.); **kut.uka**, **kut.uva** small vessel (Ma.); **kut.am** waterpot, hub of a wheel (Ta.); waterpot (Ma.); **kut.an:kar** waterpot (Ta.); **kor.m** (obl.**kor.t-**) waterpot with small mouth (Ko.); ? **kuck** small clay pot used to drink from (?< **kut.ikkay**, pot with handles)(Ko.); **kur.ky** small pot (To.); **kod.a** earthen

pitcher or pot (Ka.); **gud.uvana, gud.a_n.a** large water-vessel, used also for storing grain; earthen pot used for churning (Ka.); **kut.ike** pot in which food (esp.) food is cooked (Kod..); **kud.ki, kud.ke, gud.ke** small earthen vessel (Tu.); **kud.aka, kud.uka** cup, bowl, scoop, any cup-like thing; **gud.aka** a coconut or other similar shell (Te.); **gud.aka, kud.aka** shell of a fruit prepared to serve as a snuff-box, etc., small metal box; (Inscr.) **kud.alu** small earthen vessels (Te.); **d.o_ka, d.oka, do_kka** pot (Te. **kud.aka > kd.o_ka > d.o_ka**)(DEDR 1651). cf. **kul.akam** a dry or liquid measure = 1/8 na_r..i (Ta.)(DEDR 1827). cf. **kola** measurement (Te.); **kolagamu** water-vessel (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 1827). cf. **kut.t.akam** large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure)(Ma.)(DEDR 1668). cf. **kut.i** to drink (Ta.)(DEDR 1654). cf. **udaka** water (Skt.lex.) **ku_t.a-** waterpot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3227). The suffix, particle **-ke**, may be explained as a handle of the waterpot: **kai** hand, arm; elephant's trunk; handle (Ta.Ma.); **key** id. (Ka.); **kai** hand, handle (Tu.); **kayyu** hand, arm, handle (Kuwi)(DEDR 2023). **kut.a** waterpot, pitcher (Skt.); pitcher (Pali.); **kud.a** waterpot (Dardic.Pkt.); **kuliya_** small earthen cup (H.); **kul.a_va** pot, vessel for oil; **kal.a-ged.iya** waterpot (Si.); **kur.ua_** tall, red earthen pot for cooking curry and rice offerings in the temple at Pu_ri (Or.); **ko_d.aya, ko_d.ia** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **ko_ri** milk-pail (Dardic); **kor.iyu~** earthen cup for oil and wick (G.); **kod.e~** earthen saucer for a lamp (M.)(CDIAL 3227). **kun.d.a** bowl, waterpot (Skt.); basin of water, pit (MBh.); **kun.d.aka** pot (Skt.); **kun.d.ika_** (Pa_n.); **kun.d.i, kun.d.ika_** pot (Pali); **kum.d.a, kom.d.a** pot, pool (Pkt.); **kun.i** pot (Dardic); **kond.** metal or earthenware vessel; deep, still spring (K.); **kuna_la** earthenware vessel with wide top and narrow base (K.); **kuno** earthen churning pot (S.); **kunna~** tub, well (L.); **kunni_** wide-mouthed earthen cooking pot (L.); **kuna_l** large shallow earthen vessel (L.); **kun.d.a_la_** dish (P.); **kunnu** cistern for washing clothes in (P.); **ku~r.i** earthen pot, pipe-bowl (B.); **ku~_r.** iron or earthen vessel, cavity in sugar mill (Bi.); **ku~_d.a_** cooking pot (P.); **ku~_r.i_** stone cup (H.); **ku~d.a_** large open-mouthed jar (M.)(CDIAL 3264). **kut.t.uva** big copper pot for heating water (Kod..)(DEDR 1668). cf. **akam** inside, house, place, agricultural tract (Ta.); inside, abode, house, room (Ma.)(DEDR 7). **To drink**: **kur.y** to drink (Ko.); **kut.i** drunkenness (Ta.); drinking, water drunk after meals (Ma.); **kud.t** to drink (To.); **kud.i** to drink (Kod..)(DEDR 1654) **godam** liquor shop (Santali.lex.) **Drinking**: **kut.i** to drink; n. drinking, beverage (Ta.); **kut.iyan-** drunkard (Ta.); **kut.iyan** drunkard (Ma.); **kud.i** drinking (Ka.); **kud.ita, kud.ata** drinking, a draught (Ka.); **kud.ika, kud.aka** a drinker, drunkard (Ka.); **kud.cuni** to swallow liquor, drink excessively (Tu.); **kud.cele, kud.icelu** drunkard (Tu.); **kud.upu** eating, food, enjoying, suffering (Te.); **kud.iti** the washings of rice, split pulse, etc. used as a drink for cattle (Te.); **kut.i_** intoxicating liquor (Skt.)(DEDR 1654). **Man of the toddy-tapper caste**: **kud.ie** man of the toddy-tapper caste (Kod..)(DEDR 1655). **Swallows**: **glati** swallows (Dha_tup.); **gilti** (S'Br.); **gal.vu~** (G.); **galinava_** (S.); **gara_eb** to swallow (Mth.); **galvanava_** to make swallow (Si.); **gilati** (Pali); **gilai** (Pkt.); **giran.u** to eat voraciously (S.); **giliba** to swallow (A.); **gila_** (B.); **gilab** (Mth.); **gil.iba_** (Or.); **gilna_** (H.); **gal.vu~** (G.); **gil.n.e~** (M.); **gil.ta_** (Konkan.i); **gilinava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 4075). **girti** swallows, eats (RV.); **girai** swallows, eats (Pkt.); **giran.u** to eat voraciously (S.); **gihan.u** to swallow (S.); **gara_r.** drunkard (P.)(CDIAL 4160). cf. **galo** neck (K.)(CDIAL 4070). **Small earthen pot**: **ko_d.ia, ko_d.aya** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher (Yas'ast.); pitcher (Pali); **kud.a** waterpot (NiDoc.); id. (Pkt.); **kur.a~_** claypot (Pas'.); **kuliya_** small earthen cup (H.); **kod.e~** earthen saucer for a lamp (M.); **kor.iyu~** earthen cup for oil and wick (G.); **ko_ri** milking pail (Dm.); **kur.ua_** tall red earthen pot for cooking curry and rice offering in the temple at Puri (Or.); **kul.a_va** pot, vessel for oil (Si.); **kʳu_ri** milking pail (Kal.)(CDIAL 3227). **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lamba** dish (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Dardic); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502). **kol.ve~** a measure of capacity containing 1/8 ser (M.); **kuru** a measure of rice-straw equivalent to 96 handfuls (K.)(CDIAL 3246). **Image: vessel with a small**

narrow mouth: **kud.ki, kud.ke, gud.ke** small earthen vessel (Tu.); **kud.alu** small earthen vessels (Te.Inscr.); **kut.uvai** vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic (Ta.); **kud.ike** pot in which food (esp. rice) is cooked (Kod..); **kud.aka, kud.uka** cup, bowl, scoop, any cup-like thing (Te.); **d.o_ka, d.oka, d.o_kka** pot (Kuwi)[Te. **kud.aka > *kd.o_ka > d.o_ka**](DEDR 1651). **kut.t.uva** big copper pot for heating water (Kod..)(DEDR 1668). **kut.am** waterpot, hub of a wheel (Ta.); waterpot (Ma.); **kut.an:kar** waterpot; **kut.antam** pot (Ta.); **kut.ukka** small cooking vessel with narrow mouth (Ma.); **kut.uka, kut.uva** small vessel (Ma.); **kor.m** (obl. **kor.t-**) waterpot with small mouth (Ko.); **kur.ky** small pot (To.); **kod.a** earthen pitcher or pot (Ka.); **kud.ike** small earthen, metal, or wood vessel (Ka.); **gud.uvana, gud.a_n.a** larger water-vessel, used also for storing grain; earthen pot used for churning (Ka.)[**gho_la** buttermilk (Sus'r.); curds strained through cloth (Pkt.); **gula** act of churning or beating up by hand two liquids together (K.); **ghol** churned milk, whey (B.); **ghol.a** buttermilk (Or.)(CDIAL 4524)](DEDR 1651). **Stirs**: **praghu_rn.a** turning round or rolling violently (Skt.); **paho_d.ai** swings; **paho_lira** one who swings or shakes (Pkt.); **pa~_hul** a Sikh initiatory rite involving the stirring of a bowl of sherbet (P.)(CDIAL 8487). cf. **ghu_rn.ati** moves to and fro, rolls about, is agitated (MBh.); **ghun.ati, gho_n.ate_** moves about (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 4497). cf. **guleik** to stir (with hand or stick)(Kho.)(CDIAL 4526). **urut.t.u-tal** to revolve a thing on plane; to throw as dice; to whirl, as a discus (**Man.i. 5,76**)(Ta.); to form as clay or other substances into balls or globules (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_can-. 139**); id. (Ma.); **urut.** (Ka.); **uran.e, urut.a_n.i, urut.u** a roller for moving logs of wood; **urat.an.i, urut.an.i, urut.a_n.i, urt.an.i, urta_n.i** rolling-play: a play of a newly married couple, their jestingly rolling coconuts and balls between each other (Ka.lex.) **urut.t.u** rolling, revolving in a plane; wheel of a car (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 212**); **urut.u** rolling (Ka.); **urut.t.u** (Ma.); **urut.ai < urul.** cart, bandy (**Ce_tupu. Mutti_r. 42**); **urul.(l.u)-tal** to turn about as dice (**Tiruva_ca. 5,39**); **urul.** (Ka.Ma.); **uralu** (Te.); **urul.** car wheel (**Tirumuru. 11**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.); **urul.i** wheel of a vehicle (**Patir-r-up. 27,11**); id. (Ka.); **urul.ai** id. (**Pa_rata. Ve_ttira. 50**); **urul.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ghr.tasto_**, pl. **ghr.tasta_vah-** drops of ghee (AV.); **ghr.ta-sto_ka** (S'Br.); **gu_s, gu_st, ge_^{e}st** butter (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4506). **ghr.ta_kta** anointed with ghee (Mn.); **ghi_t** ghee (Tor.)(CDIAL 4507). **ghr.ta_ci_** adj. abounding in ghee; subst. sacrificial ladle for ghee (RV.); **ghia_i** vessel for ghee used in the sacrifice (WPah.)(CDIAL 4508). **ghia~_r.a_** earthen vessel for storing ghee (H.)(CDIAL 4503). **Pitcher**: **kut.ikai** ascetic's pitcher (**Kantapu. Ka_viri. 49**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.ukkai** coconut or other hard shell used as a vessel (Ta.); **kut.ukka** id. (Ma.); **gud.aka** (Te.); **kud.ike** (Ka.); cf. **kun.d.ika_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kut.uvai** vessel with a small narrow mouth; pitcher of an ascetic (**Kantapu. Ayan-ai-c-cir-aini_k. 9**); small pot used in collecting palmyra juice or toddy (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 118,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kunti** fermented liquor, toddy (Ta.lex.) **Pot or vessel**: **kolamba, kol.amba** a pot or vessel in general; together with **ghat.a**, pitcher (Pali.lex.) **kol.kalam** receptacle, it.un:kalam (**Kur-al., 1029**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **so_r.a_** a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food (Go.)(DEDR 2886). cf. **co_ta-kumpam < so_da-kumbha** a ceremony in honour of the manes, in which a pot of water is given to a Brahmin (Ta.lex.) **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lam.ba** dish (Pkt.); **kollara** (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin:g.); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502). **Image: waterpot**: **ko_d.aya, ko_d.ia** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **ko_ri** milking pail (Dm.)(CDIAL 3227).

1911.**Secret**: **kut.t.u** secret (Ta.); **kut.** a secret, reserve (To.); **gut.t.u** a secret, one's private affairs (Ka.Tu.); secret (Tu.); a secret, secrecy (Te.); **gut.t.i** secret (Kod..)(DEDR 1673). **gu_d.ha, gu_l.ha** hidden (RV.); **gu_l.ha, gu_l.haka** hidden, secret (Pali); **gu_d.ha** (Pkt.); **gu_d.^{u}** hidden (K.); **gu_r.ho** thick, dense, deep-coloured (S.); **gu_r.ha_** deep-coloured (L.P.); hidden, secret (H.); metath. **d.u_gha_** deep (L.); **gu_d.ha_** hidden (OAw.); **gu_r.hau** hidden, secret (Brj.);

gul.e~, gud.he~ riddle, inhabitants of a village in flight from marauders (M.); **gu_d.h** riddle (M.); **gul.u** hidden, deep (Si.); **gu_r** khaki-coloured (Bshk.); **gu_** yellow (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4223). **gujha** secret (Pkt.); **guj** (G.M.)(CDIAL 4222). **guhya** secret (RV.); a secret (MBh.); **guyha** secret (Pali); **gujjha, gujjhaa** (Pkt.); **gujhu, gujha** a secret (S.); **gujjha_, gujh, gujha_** adj. (L.); **gujjh, gujjha_** (P.); **gujjha_** hidden (H.); **gujjha_, gu_jha_** inside of a fruit (H.); **gu_jha** a secret (OG.); **gu_j** (G.M.)(CDIAL 4222). **ghuiro** secret, a secret (N.)(CDIAL 4221). **Protection**: **gutti** (Vedic **gupti**) protection, defence, guard; watchfulness--(a) literally of a city; (b) figuratively of the senses in **indriya_nan gutti. guttika** a guardian, one who keeps watch over, in **nagara-guttika** the town-watchman, the chief-constable; **gutta** (Skt. **gupta**, pp. of **gupd**] guarded, protected; **nagaran guttan** a well-guarded city; **devinda gutta** protected by the lord of gods; **gutta dva_ra** with guarded doors, always in combination with **indriyesu gutta-dva_ra** (Pali.lex.) **Hidden**: **go_payati** guards (S'a_n:khS'r.); hides (Mn.); **go_ve_i** protects, hides (Pkt.); **goeb** to hide (Mth.); **goi_** pp. hidden (OAw.); **gowna_, gona_** to hide (H.); **govai** (OG.); **go~dhvu~** to shut up, detain (G.)(CDIAL 4291). **guppa** to be hidden (Pkt.); **gupha_** cave (S.); hermit's cave (L.P.N.); **goph** cave, hole (K.); **guph** cave, ravine, pass (B.)(CDIAL 4204). **guha_** hiding place, cave (VS.Pali.Pkt.); **guh** id. (RV.); **goh** cave (G.)(CDIAL 4220). **To hide**: **gupun** to hide (K.); **go_pyate_** is preserved (MBh.)(CDIAL 4297). **Cowherd**: **ko_p** to tend (cattle)(Pa.Ga.); **ko_pal, kopa_l** cowherd (Ga.); **ko_pe** cowherdess (Ga.); **kohval** cowherd (Ga.); **ko_pa** to tend, herd (cattle, sheep); **ko_vuramu** ambush, lying in ambush (Te.)(DEDR 22l8). **go_pa** cowherd, guardian (Mn.RV.Pali); **go_va** (Pkt.); **goi** female of cowherd caste (Or.); **govuva_, govva_,** f. **geviya_** cattle-keeper, herdsman (Si.)(CDIAL 4289). **go_pa_la** cowherd (VS.)(CDIAL 4293). **gupi, goala** a cowherd; **goala** a cowherd of Hindu caste (Santali.lex.) **Guarded**: **go_via** kept, hidden (Pkt.); **go_pita** guarded (MBh.Pali); **gohi_** hiding, secret (H.)(CDIAL 4295). **A pocket with two edges fastened up; protected**: **got^{u}** a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up (K.); **gupta** protected (AV.); concealed (Skt.); **gutta** guarded (Pali.Pkt.); concealed (Pkt.); **guta_** deep (Pas'.); **gu_tu** hidden (OG.)(CDIAL 4201). **gupti** protection (AV.); rampart (R.); **gutti** (Pali); **guti, goti** (As'.); **gutti** wooden hut (Pkt.); **gut** tent (Sh.)(CDIAL 4202). [For semant. 'rampart' cf.: **ko_t.e** fort, rampart (Ka.); **go_d.a** wall (Te.)(DEDR 2207).

1912.**Carpenter**: **t.okn.o** to destroy, reprimand (Ku.); **t.okan** heavy stick, club (A.); **t.okh** hammering (K.); **t.oka** nail, peg (Ash.); **t.ok** rebuke (Ku.); **t.ok-t.ok** sound of gentle repeated knocking (A.); **t.ok** goading (G.); **t.okka**, pl. **t.oku** blow on the head (Si.); **t.okara** knock (S.); **t.okar** rap (B.); knock (G.); **t.okri_** tongue of a bell (G.)(CDIAL 5476). **t.huxeik** to knock (on a door)(Kho.); **t.hukun** to hammer (K.); **t.hokan.u** to knock (S.); **t.hokan.** to hammer (L.); **t.hokn.a_** to strike (P.); **t.hokn.o** to wield (Ku.); **t.hoknu** to knock (N.); **t.hu_kiba** to strike (A.); **t.hoka_, t.huka_** (B.); **t.hukiba_** (Or.); **t.hokna_** to knock, make firm (H.); **t.hokvu~** to strike (G.); **t.hokn.e~** (M.); **t.huk** hammering (K.); **t.hoka_** carpenter (P.); **t.hok** obstacle (Ku.); blow (H.G.M.); **t.hokara** blow (S.Or.); **t.hokar** (P.N.B.Bhoj.H.G.); **t.hokra_** wooden peg for stirring grain while being crushed (Mth.)(CDIAL 5513). **d.ukk** blow (P.); **d.uka_** pl. fisticuffs (Ku.); **d.uk** blow with fist (H.); **d.ukini_** fighting (Sh.)(CDIAL 5557). **t.hunuka_** brittle (A.); **t.hunka_** (B.**); t.hun.a_** blow with the knuckles (Or.); **t.hunko, t.hanko** stroke, fragment (N.)(CDIAL 5507). **daghno_ti** precative **daghya_h** reaches to (RV.); **dagh** reach to (Skt.); **daghno_ti** strikes (Dha_tup.)); **a_daghat** will attack (TS.); **pradaghah.** to perish (S'Br.); **dagun** to hit with the fists, pound (K.)(CDIAL 6125). cf. **taccan-** carpenter (**Man.i. 28,37**)(Ta.lex.) cf. metath. **kot.t.u (kot.t.i-)** to hammer, beat (as a brazier), pound as paddy; **kot.t.a_n-, kot.t.an-** mallet; **kot.t.i** mallet (Ma.); **kot.k- (kot.ky-)** to strike (with small hammer), to knock on (door)(Ko.); **kwit.k- (kwit.ky-)** to tap (on door, something with stick)(To.); **kod.apuni** to forge, hammer; **kud.apu** to

hammer metallic objects; **korpini** to beat (Tu.); **kot.t.u** to beat, strike, knock; n. a blow, stroke (Te.); **kot.-** to strike with axe (Ga.Go.); **kot.t.-** id. (Pa.); **kot.ela** mallet, drumstick (Go.); **kot.oli** mallet (Kuwi); **xot.t.na_ (xut.t.yas)** to break, smash, pierce, break open (Kur.); **qot.e** to break, knock, strike; **qot.ure** to knock or dash against (Malt.); **kot.t.o** to pound, beat (Nahali)(DEDR 2063). **kot.t.eti** hews, breaks, crushes (Pali); **ku_t.ab** to roughen a millstone with a chisel (Bi.)(CDIAL 3241). cf. **kut.t.u** to strike with the knuckles on the head or temples (Ta.)(DEDR 1671).

1913.**Costus arabicus**: **ko_t.t.am** costus shrub, saussurea lappa (**ko_t.t.amum kun:kumamum parantu : Ci_vaka. 1905**); putchock, fragrant costus root (**kat.alit.aik ko_t.an te_yttuk kar..ivatu : Kampara_. Kumpaka. 145**); patchouli, paccilai; arabian costum (Ta.); cf. **kus.t.a** (Skt.); **ven.-ko_t.t.am** a fragrant substance (**Cilap. 4,77, Urai.**); **ven:ko_s.t.am** arabian costum, costus speciosus; **ven:ko_t.t.am** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,29**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_s.t.ha, kus.t.ha** costus speciosus (Ka.lex.) **kus.t.a** the plant costus speciosus or arabicus; **kol.anja** id. (Ka.lex.) **kot.t.a** (Jain.Skt.); **kus.t.ha** (AV.); said to be grown in the snowy mountains of the north, Kashmir and taken to the people in the eastern part (Moti Chandra, Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art, VIII, 1940, p.71). **kebuka** costus speciosus (Car. Su. 4.15, 23.20). Costus speciosus: **kemuka** (M.); **keu** (H.B.); **kushtha** (Skt.); **kuravam** (Ta.,); **chengalvakoshtu** (Te.Ka.); root: bitter, astringent, purgative, stimulant, tonic, anthelmintic; root rich in starch; habitat: throughout India upto an altitude of 4,000 ft., particularly common in Bengal and Konkan; often cultivated as an ornamental plant (GIMP, pp. 78-79). Costus speciosus **kus.t.ha** or **utpala** is the fragrant herb called **kuth**. It is much used in preparing perfumes and was an important article of export to the Roman empire (H.G. Rawlinson, Intercourse between India and the Western World, p.124). **kus.t.ha** saussurea lappa (Car. Su. 4.3,20,25); **pa_kala** synonym of **kus.t.ha** (Car. Ci. 7.161). "**Costo**, costus arabis, is the root of aucklandia costus, aplotaxis auriculata, saussurea lappa. Its eastern names are **kushta**, Sanskrit; **kut** Hindustani; **pachak**, Mahratti; **kost**, Persian; and **kust**, Arabic... in Arabic **costo** is called **cost** or **cast**. In Guzerati it is **uplot**, and in Malay, where there is a great trade in it and it is much used, it is called **pucho**... it grows in regions which have often been subject to Guzerat, on the confines of Bengal, of Delhi, and of Cambay, that is, the land of Mandore (Malwa) and Chitor (Rajput state of Mewar)... The flowers have a sweet smell... They make a good deal into powder, when the smell is less and bitter... The Indian physicians use it in many prescriptions. The merchants take it to Ormuz, whence it is carried in to Persia and Coracone. It is also taken into Persia and Arabia, by way of Aden... many merchants of Arabia, Turkey and Persia said... that the greater part of **costo** from India was used in Turkey and Syria... Arabs and Persians also told me that they made a profit by bringing it to their respective countries... physicians of Nizamaluco... had never seen any other **costo** than that of India... the country where it grows..." (G. De Orta, pp.148-161). **Costus root**: **kot.t.am** costus root (**Ci_vaka. 2575**); **ko_t.t.am** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kus.t.ha** the plant costus speciosus (used as a medicine for **takman-**, a wasting disease with skin eruptions)(AV.); **kut.hika** (Skt.); **kut.t.ha** costus speciosus (Pali); a partic. drug (Pkt.); **kot.h, kot.h^{u}** aucklandia costus (K.); **kut.hu** drug made from costus speciosus (S.); **kut.t.h** a bitter aromatic tonic made from the plant aucklandia costus and used in fever (P.); **kut.t.h** a partic. drug (WPah.); **kut.h, kut.hi** costus speciosus (B.); **kut.h, kut.** root of costus speciosus or arabicus (H.); **kot.t.ha** costus speciosus (Pali); **kot.t.am** (Si.); **kur.** (B.); **kur.ha** the plant and its root (Or.)(CDIAL 3370). cf. **kus.t.hin** leprous (A_s'vGr..); **kut.t.hin** leper (Pali)(CDIAL 3373). **kus.t.ha** leprosy (Sus'r.); **kut.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 3371).

1915.**Slander, backbiting**: **ko_d.illa** backbiter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3557). **ks.ulla** small (BhP.); **khulla, khullaya, chulla** (Pkt.); **khulla_** mean fellow (P.); **chulya_ha_** deceitful, backbiting (N.); **chullu_** childish (H.); **culo** a little (Gypsy); **sulu** small (Si.); **chulchula_** trifling, puerile (H.)(CDIAL 3732). **cuglia** tale-bearing; **cukgliie** bearer of tales; **cae cae, cae cugli** id.; **cugli, cugli capat.i** to tell tales (Santali. lex.) **Image: informer**: **kon.d.eya** an informer, a slanderer, a defamer (Ka.); **kon.d.iyud.u** (Te.); **kon.t.un.i** (Ta.); **kon.d.e, kon.d.ega, kon.d.eya** backbiting, calumny, slander, defamation, abuse (Ka.); **kon.d.emu** (Te.); **kun.t.iya, ko_l., kur-al.ai** (Ta.); **kural.e, kur-al.e** (Ma.); **kud.e_m** evil-mindedness (M.); **kon.d.isu** to slander; to defame (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_l.** calumny, aspersion, tale-bearing, falsehood; **ko_l.an-** tale-bearer; **kol.uttu (kol.utti-)** to slander, calumniate; **kon.t.i, kon.t.iyam** tale-bearing, backbiting (Ta.); **ko.l.** laying information about something heard (Ko.); **kun.t.an.i, kun.t.un.i** slander, calumny (Ta.); **kun.t.an.i** backbiting (Ma.); **ko_l.** calumny, false imputation; **kon.d.eya, kon.d.e, kon.d.ega** backbiting, calumny, slander, abuse, an informer, slanderer, defamer; **kon.d.isu** to slander, defame (Ka.); **kon.d.emu** backbiting, accusation, slander, calumny; **kon.d.eka~_d.u** tale-beare, slanderer, informer; f. **kon.d.ekatte** (Te.); **go_ler- (go_len-)** to abuse; **go_le** abuse (Ga.); **kon.d.iya** one who creates dissension among villagers (Pkt.)(DEDR 2251). **kur-al.ai** calumny, backbiting (Ta.); **kur-al.a, kural.a** talebearing, slander, backbiting (Ma.); **kurcha** backbiting (Go.)(DEDR 1846). **karn.e_japa** tale-bearer (Skt.lex.) **tsa_d.iyega_r** tale-bearer (Kon.lex.) cf. **sul.l.u** falsehood, fiction (Ka.)(DEDR 2708). **ca_d.i, cahad.a, ca_d.a** inventing and telling tales of; slander, backbiting (Ka.); id. (Ta.Te.); **ca_d.ika_r-a, ca_d.iga_r-a** a male slanderer or defamer (Ka.); **caha_d.aco_ra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **cul.l.u** what is little, trifling (Ma.); **sul.l.a** a liar; **sul.l.a_se** false hopes; **sul.l.u arasa** a counterfeit pretender to the throne; **sul.l.u kathe** a fable, a fiction, a fabrication; **sul.l.u khareya** falsehood or truth; **sul.l.u ca_d.i** false accusation, calumny; **sul.l.u devvu** a demon of lie; **sul.l.u nevana** a false pretext or plea; **sul.l.u muccu** to hide a lie; **sul.l.u he_r..u** to tell a falsehood, to lie; **sul.l.u ga_r-a** a male liar; **sul.l.u tana** falsity, untruth (Ka.lex.)

1916.**Peril**: **god.d.a** peril, jeopardy (Ka.); **god.d.amu** peril, evil; **god.aba, god.ava** danger, calamity (Te.)(DEDR 2073). **kharkho_da** a kind of magic (Skt.); **kha_rkho_t.a** (Car.); **ka_kho_rda** a kind of evil spirit (BHSkt.); **kax^{v}arda** wizard (Av.); **kaxard** magician (Ar.); **khakhorna** (to be read **khakhorda** wizard)(NiDoc.); **khokh^{u}** bogey, bugbear (K.)(CDIAL 3826). ?cf. **xakkhna_** to catch in fault, come up with; acquire (Kur.); **qaqe** to receive; get a chance (Malt.)(DEDR 1082).

1917.**Cruelty, oppression**: **kot.hiya_ mariba** to be spoilt, be destroyed (A.)(CDIAL 2978). **kot.iya_n-** cruel man (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 9**); **kot.iyo_n-** cruel man (**Pur-ana_. 29,9**); **kot.un:ko_l** lit., curved sceptre; unjust or unrighteous rule, despotic government, tyranny, opp. to cen:ko_l (**Cilap. 23,111**); **kot.un.-ko_n-mai** id. (**Kur-al., 56, Ati.**); **kot.umpa_t.an-** cruel man (**Te_va_. 678,9**); **kot.um-pa_t.u** cruelty, severity, hardship (**Cilap. 15,121**); perversity (**Paripa_. 2,76**)(Ta.lex.) **kot.u** cruel, severe; **kot.umai** cruelty, tyranny (**Te_va_. 945,1**); severity, harshness (**Kantapu. Pa_r. 6**); roughness, uncouthness; vileness, wickedness (**Kampara_. Mantirap. 1**); crookedness, obliquity (**Cilap. 11,20**); injustice (**Tol. Po. 147**); partiality, bias (**Paripa_. 4,50**); **kot.u-vin-ai** evil deeds of former births (**Te_va_. 969,2**)(Ta.lex.) **kot.uku (kot.uki-)** to be cruel, ruthless; **kot.un:kai, kot.umpu** severity, harshness, oppression; **kot.uvai** wickedness, mischievousness (**I_t.u, 4,8,4**); **kot.u_ram** cruelty, severity; **ko_t.u** hardship, oppression (Ta.); **kot.u** extreme, steep; severe, intense, cruel; **kot.un:kai** oppression; **kot.uppam** severity, intensity; **kot.uma** tyranny; **kot.iyan** a fierce, angry man (Ma.); **kud.udu** steepness (Ka.); **go_d.iga** id. (Te.); **kot.- (-it-)** to be hot, fierce (of sun)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2055).

khori_ wickedness (H.); **khod.i** (OG.); **khor.** vice, fault (G.); **khod.** (M.); **khot.** vice (P.); **khot.t.a_** vicious (P.); **khot.o** bad (Marw.)(CDIAL 3931). **ko_t.t.a_lai** distress, torment; grotesque gestures, as of one possessed by the devil; antic (**Pan.avit.u. 158**)(Ta.); **ko_t.t.i** trouble, vexation, annoyance (Ta.); **ko_r..a** violence (Ma.); **ko_t.ale, ko_t.le** trouble, affliction, pain; **ko_t.aliga** man who causes trouble (Ka.); **ko_t.ale** pain, sickness, hardship; **ko_ra** measles (Tu.); **ko_d.a_d.u** to suffer pain (Te.)(DEDR 2204). **Turmoil; sorrow**: **kontal.am** confusion, perturbation, turmoil; **kontal.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be rough or boisterous, swell (as the sea), be stormy, tumultuous (Ta.); **gondala** confusion, bustle (Ka.); **kondalamu** sorrow, perturbation (Te.); **gondala** a battle gathering, clamour or tumult and confusion (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 2098). **ko_t.t.a_lai** stupid or foolish behaviour (Ta.); **ko_t.t.a_ra** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kot.t.am** arrogance (**Ta_yu. Cir-cu. 4**); mischievousness, petulance (Ta.); **got.t.u** state of being hard to get or very scarce; obstinacy (Ta.); hard, difficult; stubborn; **god.d.a** stubborn (Te.); **kot.t.am-at.ittal** to be mischievous or turbulent, as an unruly boy (Ta.)(DEDR 2066). **kon.t.i** insubordinate, naughty person or animal (**Te_va_. 710,7**)(Ta.); **kon.t.a** viciousness, stupidity (Tu.); **kon.t.e** a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; **gon.t.u** a wicked man; fem. **gon.t.i**; **gon.t.ari** a cruel man (Te.); **kon.d.ega_ra**(DEDR 2079). **kon.t.ittan-am** insubordination (Ta.); **kon.t.etanamu** id. (Te.); **kon.d.etana** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **gha_ta** killing (Mn.); blow, bruise (MBh.)(CDIAL 4460). **can:kat.am < san:kat.a** difficulty, trouble, straitened circumstances; narrow path (Ta.lex.) **san:kat.a** defile, difficulty, danger (MBh.)(CDIAL 12817).

1918.**Encircle, envelope**: **gun.t.h** (**gun.t.hayati, gun.t.hita**) to encircle, surround, envelop, enclose; to hide, conceal; **gun.t.hanam** concealing, covering, hiding; smearing as in **bhasma-gun.t.hanam**; **gun.d. (gun.d.ayati, gun.d.ita)** to cover, hide; to pound, reduce to powder; **gun.d.anam** concealing, covering, hiding (Skt.lex.) **ghu~t.i_** entanglement (G.)(CDIAL 4483). **avagun.t.h** to envelope (Skt.lex.) **gut.la_i** envelop, tie (Kon.lex.) **gru_pa (gru_t-)** to surround, encircle; **gru_si gru_si, gru_sisi** around, round about, encircling; **gurba** enclosure (Kui); **gluh'nai** to surround; **glu_'nai** to rampart; **gru'-** to fence or surround (Kuwi); **gu_r.na_** to shut in, imprison (Kur.)(DEDR 2262).

1919.**A perfume**: **kut.ila_, kut.ila, kut.i_** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **ku_t.aka** a perfume (Skt.lex.)

1920.**Sweepings**: **kottai** rottenness, blot, blemish, fibrous rising on cloth, scab, scale (Ta.); **kotta** dust, dirt as on the clothes of a traveller (Ma.); **kott** trash, dirt; **gott** sweepings, rubbish (Tu.)(DEDR 2094). **kur-kot.u** iron-slag, rubbish (K.); **ku_r.a_** sweepings, dirt (L.P.); **ku~ha_r** (N.); **kur., kur.a_** heap, pile (B.); **kur.a_na** to collect (B.); **kur.ha** heap (Or.); **ku_r** heap of dried grass, sweepings, dung (Mth.); **ku_ra_** rubbish (Aw.); **ku_r.a_, ku_r.i_, kurr.i_** dustheap (H.); **ku_r.hi_** sweepings (H.); **kul.a** mass (Si.)(CDIAL 3392). **Image: stubble**: **ko_li** a stubble of jo_l.a (Ka.); **ko_le** a stub or stump of corn (Te.)(DEDR 2242). **ku_l.e, ku_r..e** stump of jo_l.a left in the ground to push out new shoots, stubble in general (Ka.)(DEDR 1914). **kurmi_** the harder part of rice, kodon, etc. which remains after grinding, chaff (Go.); **ku_l.am** chaff of corn, etc. (Ma.); chaff, sediment, broken pieces of straw or hemp (Ta.); **kurma_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1916). **kulun**j stalk of leaf, handle of spoon (Pa.); **klu_ju** handle, haft, stem, shaft (Kui)(DEDR 1807).

1922.**Image: birth; menstruation**: **kundrka_** birth; **kundrna_** to be born; **kundrta'a_na_** to generate, beget, produce (Kur.); **kunde** to be born, be created (Malt.)(DEDR 1729). **kod, kud** to

bring forth (Sora.lex.) **ku_dara** the offspring of a bra_hman.a woman by a r.is.i, begotten during menstruation (Skt.lex.) **tukkai** menstruation (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

1923.**Image: globular gold bead**: **kun.t.u** globular gold bead (**S.I.I. ii,182**)(Ta.lex.) **gund.kula pe_ru** bead necklace (Go.)(DEDR 1695).

1924.**Barley**: **kuntala** barley (Skt.lex.)

1925.**Image: opening in the nave of a wheel; rim**: **kund** the opening in the nave or hub of a wheel to admit the axle; **sagar. kund** the opening in the nave of a wheel to receive the axle; **kun.d.li** rim as of a butterfly net, fish net etc. (Santali.lex.) **Image: hub of a wheel**: **kut.am** hub of a wheel (Ta.)(DEDR 1651).

1926.**Pill**: **gut.ika_, gud.a** globe, ball, pill (Skt.)(CDIAL 418l). **Circle**: **gud.i** a circle, halo (Ka.); halo round the sun or moon (Te.)(DEDR 1680). **Image: ball**: **go_la** ball (BhP.); **go_lika_** little ball (Skt.); **go_la** round; ball (Pkt.); **go_liya_** ball (Pkt.); **goil** bread (Bshk.); **gol** round (L.P.); **gola_** ball (L.P.); **go_w** round (Ku.); **gol** round, crowd (N.); **guli_** bullet (A.B.); **gola_** ball (B.H.); **gol.a_** ball (Or.M.); **gol** round (Mth.); anything round (H.); **gol.** round (G.M.); **gol.o** globe (G.); **gol.i_** pill (G.); **go_l.aka** ball (Pali); **gol.i** ball (Kho.); **gol.a** ball (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 4321). **go_l** large water jar (Skt.); **gol**, **gola_** large globular waterjar (H.); **gol.o** large round jar (G.); **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **gud.a** globe, ball (MBh.); **gud.ika_** kernel (VarBr.S.); **gul.ika_** little ball (Pali); **gulia, gulia_** ball (Pkt.); **gur.** globe, mouthful (B.); **gur.a_, gul.a_** pill; **gor.i** pebble (Or.); **gul.i_** round clod (Or.); **guria_** bead (Mth.); **guriya_** glass bead (H.); **gula_** ball, bullet; **gulla_** small pellet (H.); **gul.iya** pill, ball, lump (Si.)(CDIAL 4181). **kun.t.u** globular gold bead (**S.I.I. ii,182**)(Ta.lex.) [cf. **guri-gija** abrus precatorius (Te.)] **gud.i** variety of small bead (Go.)(DEDR 1680).

1927.**Image: circle**: **gud.asu** any round thing, a round, a circle; the disk of the sun or moon (Ka.); **gud.usu** (Te.); **gud.i** a round, a circle; a halo (Ka.Te.); **kud.i** (Ka.); **kut.i** (Skt.); **ko_t.t.ai** (Ta.); **kuvi** to be round (Ta.); **gud.igat.t.u** to form a ring or assemble round about; **gud.ugisu** to roll a single wheel along with the hand (Ka.lex.) **Image: a point**: **gud.i** a point; a flag, a banner (Ka.lex.) **Image: circle**: **gunduri** pl. **gunduraka** a round thing, circle; round, circular, surrounding (Kui); **gunjeri** round, circular, surrounding, all around (Kui)**; ku_ndro_mi gra_yu** a round hole (Kuwi)(DEDR 1730). **gun.d. gal, kal gun.d.** a huge, round stone (Ko.); **gun.d. gat.** a way of tying up a person ina ball (Ko.); **kun.t.u** ball, anything globular and heavy, testicle of beasts (Ta.); **gun.d.u** id. (Tu.); id., round stone for grinding, boulder, plummet (Ka.); rock, bead, anything spherical (Te.); **gun.d.e** round (Tu.); **gun.d.rani, gun.d.ramu** round, spherical, cylindrical (Te.); **gund.** stone (Kol.); **kun.d.ran** round (Ga.); **ghund.** stone (Nk.); **gond.ra** round (Go.); **gun.d.a_l** round (Go.); **gu~d., gu~d.a_** stone, esp. round stone (M.)(DEDR 1695). **gun.d.** round (Psht.); **gunda** ball of leaven (Pers.); **gund** testicle (Pers.)(CDIAL 3997).

1928.**Image: coil of a rope**: **kur.uk** coil of string or rope (H.)(CDIAL 3230). **kut.alai** ring of wicker-work for a well; long cylindrical basket of palm leaf for fruits and flowers (Ta.lex.) **kun.d.ala** the coil of a rope; a ring (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kuduru** a ring of straw, rope, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 1709). **ko~r.ara_** iron ring round the mouth of a bucket (H.); **ko~r.ari_** wooden ring holding the leather of a hur.uk drum (H.); **kor.a_r** circular band round the wood of an oil-press (H.); **gu~r.ulo** a round mat to place pots on (N.); **go~r.ara_, gu~d.li_, ge~r.uli_, ge~r.uri_** id. (H.);

kun.d.ala ring, ear-ring (A_s'vGr..); coil of rope (Skt.); ring, esp. ear-ring (Pali); **kum.d.ala** ear-ring, circle (Pkt.); **kond.ul, kond.ol^{u}** ring-shaped, annular (K.); **kuniru** ear-ornament of yogis, round piece of wood in a donkey's saddle; **kuniri** sitting in a circle (S.); **kunlo** horoscope (from the circular form in which drawn); **kunaw** (Ku.); **ku~r.ulo** circle, coil (N.); **ku~r.uli** fold of a snake; **ku~r.ulinu** to be curled up (N.); **ku~r.ar** coil (N.); **kun.d.al.a** ear-ring, coil of a rope; **kun.d.al.ia_** wearing ear-drops, spiral (Or.); **kum.d.ara** ear-ring (OAw.); **ku~r.ra_** line drawn in a circle, magic circle from the centre of which one curses (H.); **ku~d.al.** ear-ring; **ku~d.a_l.i_** small ring or circle; **kun.d.a_l.u~** large circle (G.); **ku~d.al.i_** circle, ring (M.); **kod.ulu** ear-ornament (OSi.); **kond.ola** ear-ring; **kond.ola_** snake (Si.); **kun.d.ul** coil (L.); **kun.d.al** iron ring round an ox's neck, coil, ear-ring; **kun.d.ali_** ring, coil, curl (P.); **kun.d.ali_** head of a drum (Ku.); **koror, kerer** round (Tor.); **kom.d.ala = kum.d.ala** (Pkt.); **ko~d.l.e~** circle, enclosure (M.); **gu~_d.la_** round, circular; ring, circle, coil (H.)(CDIAL 3268). **kaun.d.ala, kaun.d.alika** furnished with rings (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 3561). **kun.d.alita** formed into a ring; round, circular; **kun.d.ali, kun.d.an.i, kun.d.al.i** circular, spiral, coiling (Ka.lex.) **kuduru** a ledge, or rim, preventing grain flying out of a mortar; a settle or ring of cord to prevent a pot from rolling over (Ka.Te.); **kundan.ige, kundan.i, kundal.ige** the wooden rim of a mortar so placed as to keep in the contents while beating (Ka.); **kundi, kunde, kundene** (Te.); **kuntan.i** a large mortar to beat paddy in (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kun.d.li** a rim of a net (Santali.lex.) **Image: rock snake**: **go_nasa** the boa constrictor, rock snake, python molurus (Ka.lex.) **ghur.ci** to coil (Santali.lex.) **gun.d.** round (Psht.); **gunda** ball of leaven (Pers.); **gund** testicle (Pers.)(CDIAL 3997). **ottu-gun.d.an.i, ottu-kun.d.an.i** a coiled snake (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kor.a_r** circular band round the wood of an oilpress (H.)(CDIAL 3269).

1929.**Image: parenthesis**: **kun.d.ala, kun.d.alu, kon.d.alu** lines drawn to include parentheses, etc.; brackets (Ka.); **kun.d.ali_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: hook**: **kon.d.i** a hook; the semi-circular link of a padlock (Ka.); id. (Te.); a hook projecting from a wall (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1930.**Image: quail**: **gund.ral** (pl. **gund.rahk**) a kind of quail (Go.); **gun.d.ri_** quail (Kur.)(DEDR 1696). **kud.d.a burli** the Indian bustard quail, turni taigoor; the painted spur-fowl, galloperdix lunulatus; the lerwa partridge, perdix lerwa; **kud.d.a bel.l.akki** the cinnamon heron, ardea cinnamonea (Ka.lex.) **gun.d.ri** a quail; **gadle gun.d.ri** the blue-breasted quail, excalfactoria chinensia; **ghura gun.d.ri, t.ira gun.d.ri** the common bustard, turnix suscitator taijoor; **huker gun.d.ri** blewitt's bush-quail, cryptoplectora erythrorhynchum blewitti; **kasi gun.d.ri** the little button, turnix dussu mieri; **kho gun.d.ri** a quail that calls 'kho kho' (Santali.lex.)

1931.**Image: a large mortar**: **ku_n.d.a_** a small stone mortar; **ku_n.d.i_ sot.a_** a pestle and mortar especially used for grinding bhan:g (Punjabi.lex.) **kundi, kundene** rim of stone or other material placed upon a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, etc.(Te.); **kunta_n.i** large mortar, protective ring placed over a mortar to prevent the grain from scattering (Ta.); mortar for beating paddy (Ma.); **ku_nta_n.i** id. (Ma.); **kundan.ige, kundan.i, kundal.ige** wooden rim of a mortar so placed as to keep in the contents while beating (Ka.)(DEDR 1726). **kan.d.i** mortar of d.hin:ki (Santali.lex.) **Mortar**: **nelakkuri, nelakkul.i** mortar for pounding rice (Tu.)(DEDR 1818). **Image: pit, mortar, hollowness: kud-y** pit, mortar (To.); to have a shallow hollow (as back of thumb by pressure of index finger); **kut.ai** anything hollow, ola basket for eating and drinking from (Ta.); **kod.e** to hollow (Ka.)(DEDR 1660). **kot.ara** hollow of a tree (Skt.)(CDIAL 3496).

1932.**Low plot of rice-land; basin of water; pit**: **hu_dah** pond, pool (Skt.lex.) **kun.d.a** basin of water, pit (MBh.); **kum.d.a, kom.d.a** pot, pool (Pkt.); **kond.** deep still spring (K.); **kunu** whirlpool (S.); **kunna~_** tub, well (L.); **kun.d.** pool (WPah.); **kunnu** cistern for washing clothes in (WPah.); **ku~r.** small morass, low plot of rice-land (B.); **ku~_r.a_** small tub (H.); **ku~_d.** tub (H.); **ku~d.** basin (G.); **go~r.a_** reservoir used in irrigation (H.)(CDIAL 3264). **um.d.a, um.d.aya** deep (Pkt.); **u_nho** (S.); **un.d.e** down (WPah.); **uno** low (Ku.); **unin.o** to lower (of clouds)(Ku.); **u~_r.a_** deep, sunk (H.); **u_r.o** deep (Marw.); **u~_d.u~** (G.); **o~d.a_** deep (H.); **o~d., o~d.a_, o~d.ha_** (M.); **au~d.a_** (H.); **au~r.o** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 2402). **udanyati** irrigates (RV.); is very thirsty (Pa_n..); **uan.u** to make thirsty (S.); **unya_l** hunger, thirst (Sh.)(CDIAL 1927). **u_e~r, u_'in.** dam, dyke (Wg.)(CDIAL 1926). **udapa_na** a well (ChUp.); **udupa_na** (BHSkt.); **udupa_na_ni** (As'.); **unai, unui** spring, fountain (B.); **unnati** prosperity (Pali); **un.n.ai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1930). **kun.t.am** hollow in the ground for the sacred fire of the Hindus (**Kalla_. 94,12**); deep cavity, pit (Ta.Ma.); pool, tank (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.u** depth (**Man.i. 8,8**); id. (Ma.); sinking in, hollow, lowness; pool, pond; manure-pit; **kun.t.u_ram** manure of cow-dung, etc., as stored in a pit, dist. from **kur..ai-y-uram** (Ta.lex.) **Low fields; bed of a stream: kudaru, kudiru, kuduru** low ground, a hollow, bed of a stream, stream (Ka.); **kuduru** small island, sandbank (Tu.); **kudur** sand (Go.); **kudar** low-situated rice-fields; **kudur na_l** wet or low fields (Kur.)(DEDR 1700). **Image: seed-bed**: **kunda** a very small plot of ground (e.g. for seed-bed (Kuwi)(DEDR 1729). **Rice land**: **ku~r.** small morass, low plot of rice-land (B.)(CDIAL 3264). **Small field**: **kun.t.u** a small field (**S.I.I. iii,105**); a land measure = 1089 aq. ft. = 1/40 acre; depth (**van.t.un.a malarnta kun.t.uni_ rilaci** : **Man.i. 8,8**); sinking in, hollow, lowness; pool, pond; manure-pit; **kun.t.u-k-kalam** a standard measure of capacity = 24 **marakka_l**; **kun.t.u-marakka_l** a grain measure of capacity = 8 **pat.i** (**G.Tn.D.I. 238**); **kun.t.uram** manure of cow-dung, etc. stored in a pit; **kun.t.u-ma_r-r-u-k-kur..ima_r-r-u** (lit. exchange of lands); exchange between families, of daughters in marriage (Ta.); **kun.d.ma_rpu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

1933.**Image: mountain**: **kut.t.i_ra, kut.hi** a small mountain (Skt.lex.) **Image: hill; heap**: **ko_ttiri** mountain, hill (**Tiruppu. 1187**); **go_tra** (Skt.); **ko_ttiram** (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: haystack**: **kuntam** haystack (Ta.); **kuttar.i** a stack, rick (Ka.)(DEDR 1724). **jha_t., jo_t.** mountain grass (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5161). **Image: peak of a mountain**: **ku_t.am** mountain peak; **ku_t.t.am** id. (Ta.lex.) **kut.umi** tip, end (**Akana_. 5**); summit or peak of a mountain (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 8**); top of a building (**Kampara_. Nakara. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_t.i** curved end of a bow (MBh.); summit (Pkt.); **ko_d.i** tip of bow, tip, point (Pkt.); **kor** tip, point (H.); **kori_** division, branch, class (H.)(CDIAL 3497). **ko_t.ar** peak, summit of a tower; **ko_t.u** summit of a hill, peak (**Purana_.2,24**); id. (Ma.); **ko_d.u** id. (Ka.); **ko_t.aram** pinnacle of a car; branch of a tree (Ta.lex.) **kone** extremity, point, tip, end (Ka.Tu.); **kona** end, extremity, point, tip, summit (Te.); pointed end (as of a leaf, etc.)(Kond.a)(DEDR 2174). **ku_t.a** summit, peak (MBh.); summit (Pali); **ku_d.a** (Pali); **kul.a** mountain-top (Si.); **ku_r.i_** iron helmet (H.)(CDIAL 3394). cf. **Village**: **kur-ike** village (Ka.); **kur.icci** village in the hilly tract (Ta.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) (DEDR 1844). **Seed-bed, land**: **kunda** a very small plot of ground (e.g., for seed bed)(?Kuwi)(DEDR 1729). **kuni** a bent or curved ground (Ka.); **kuni** bit of land (Te.)(DEDR 1927). **Paddy field; field of dry cultivation**: **gud.d.e** heap, pile (Ka.); heap (Tu.); **gut.t.a** hillock, heap (Te.); **gud.d.amu, gud.d.a_mu** a plot of land, field; **gud.d.e, gud.d.i_** field on mountain slopes, a high field (Te.); **gud.iya** a small field for cultivation of vegetables (Ga.); **gud.ia** field of dry cultivation; **gud.i_ka** dry land; **ku_dia** paddy field; **gud.iya** field, esp. a dry one suitable for ploughing (Kuwi)(DEDR 1682). **gud.il** a mass; **gud.isalu** heaping up by sweeping; **gud.iyisu, gud.asu, gu_d.isu** to make a heap (Ka.lex.) [cf. **gun.t.ha** land measure, **MIAI**, pp. 58,59,163.] **gud.e** hill field (Kond.a); **gut.i** bank of river

(Pe.Mand..); **gud.d.e, gud.d.i** field on mountain slopes, a high field (Te.); **gud.d.a_mu, gud.d.amu** a plot of land, field (Te.); **Image: hill**: **gut.t.a** hill, hillock, mountain, heap (Te.); hill, mountain (Go.); hillock (Ka.); **gud.ri, gud.ra** hillock (Go.); **gud.d.e** heap (Kod..); hill, heap (Tu.); **gut.t.e** hillock; **gud.d.e** heap, pile (Ka.); **gud.d.a, gud.d.u** mountain, hill (Ka.); **kun.t.u** a small hill (Ta.)(DEDR 1682). **ku_t.a** heap (MBh.Pali); **ku_d.a** (Pkt.); **ku_r.a_** sweepings, dirt (L.P.); **kur., kur.a_** heap, pile (B.); **kur.ha** heap (Or.); **ku_r** heap of dried grass, sweepings, dung (Mth.); **ku_r.a_** dustheap (H.)(CDIAL 3392). **Land reclaimed; suitable for ploughing**: **khu~t. kat.a, khu~t. kat.i, khu~t.a tar.a** land reclaimed by the cultivator; **khu~t. kat.a hor.** the person who reclaimed the land from forest; **noa do aleak khu~t. kat.a ato kana** this village was reclaimed from forest by us (by the speaker or his ancestors) (Santali.lex.) cf. **gud.d.amu, gud.d.a_mu** a plot of land, field ; **gud.d.e, gud.d.i** field on mountain slopes, a high field (Te.); **gud.iya** a small land for cultivation of vegetables (Ga.); **gud.i_ka** dry land; **gud.ia** field for dry cultivation (Kuwi); **gut.i** bank of river (Kuwi.Mand..); **ku_dia** paddy land; **gud.iya** field, esp. a dry one suitable for ploughing (Kuwi); **gud.e** hill field (Kond.a); **gut.i** bank of river (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 1682). **Outlying hamlets**: **gon.d.a** outlying hamlets of a village, suburbs of a town; **ga_ gon.d.ape dar.ana** you visit villages and their outlying hamlets (Santali.lex.) **ku_t** survey, valuation (H.)(CDIAL 3276). **Muddy, turbid**: **ghont.o** turbid (Go.); **got.ri** muddy, dirty (Kui); **grot.a** turbid (Kuwi)(DEDR 2067). **Field**: **kun.t.il** small field or plot; **kun.t.u** a small field (**S.I.I. iii,105**); a land measure = 1089 sq. ft. = 1/40 acre; pool, pond; manure-pit; **kun.t.u-k-kalam** a standard measure of capacity = 24 marakka_l (Ta.lex.) [cf. **gun.t.ha** land measure, **MIAI**, pp.58, 59, 163.]} cf. **kut** hire of land (N.); **kuta** letting for a fixed rental (Or.); **ku_t** survey, valuation (H.); **kutta** rent, lease (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3276). **Bit of land**: **kuni** bit of land (Te.); **kuni** n. a bent or curved ground (Ka.)(DEDR 1927). **Rice field**: **kut.hal** rice field (WPah.); **kus.t.hala** swampy land (Pa_n..); **kuthala** some kind of farm land (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 3372). **kut.t.am** expanse, region (**Maturaik. 540**); depth, profundity (**Pur-ana_. 20,1**); tank, pond (**Pur-ana_. 243,9**); **kut.t.amit.utal** to dig out (**I_t.u. 10,6,4**); **kut.alai** ears of grain swollen and ready to shoot forth; **kut.alaiyun.-katirum** corn-ears or spikes partially shot forth (Ta.lex.)

1934.**Image: capital of a pillar**: **kut.a-ta_t.i** capital of a pillar (**Ci_vaka. 593, Urai**); **kut.am** globe, ball, sphericity (Ta.lex.) **Image: sackcloth**: **ta_t.u, tat.t.u** sackcloth (Ka.lex.) **Image: plate**: **ta_t.a, ta_t.u, ta_t.i** a dining-plate of silver, gold etc. (Ka.); **ta_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tat.t.am** porringer, eating plate (Ta.)(DEDR 3035). **Bark, skin**: **ta_t.i** skin, bark (Ka.); **ta~_t.a** bark (Te.)(DEDR 3155). **Pomp**: **ta_t.u** pompous array; pomp, show (Ka.); **dha_t.a** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tat.avu, tat.a_** largeness, greatness; **tat.am** greatness, richness (Ta.); **dad.avante** a strong, powerful or influential man (Tu.)(DEDR 3020).

1935.**Chief**: **ku_t.a** head, chief (Skt.lex.) **A master; any elder relative**: **kun.d.a_** a master: **sir te kun.d.a_ hon.a_** lit. to have a kun.d.a_ (a master or any elder relative) at the head, i.e., one who controls (Punjabi.lex.) **Leader, chief**: **kun.t.a_kkan-** leader, chief (**Te_va_. 963,8**)(Ta.lex.)

1936.**A community, society; sub-septs**: **kunda** a sub-sept of Ha~sdak sept (Santali. lex.); **rok lutur** sub-septs of the Santal septs Ha~sdak, Marn.d.i, Soren, Besra, Hembrom, Kisku; **khodna, khudni** the male and female members of two tribes, one semi-hinduized, and the other semi-mohamedanized, who gain a subsistence by tattooing; **khu~t.** a community, sect, society, division, clique, schism, stock; **khu~t.ren per.a kanako** they belong to the same stock; **mit khu~t. renko mit khon.d.reko bon:gaka** those belonging to the same stock (or family) sacrifice in the same square; **khu~t. matha** the head of a subsept; **kod.a** an aboriginal tribe cognate to

the Santals, and speaking a similar language; the kod.as are professional diggers (Santali.lex.) **kut.i-y-e_r-u**- to colonize, settle in a new country; to secure a sure place or footing; to be firmly rooted (**E_ka_m. Ula_. 168**); **kut.i-y-e_r-r-u-** to people, populate, colonise (**Kampara_. Intiracit. 48**)(Ta.lex.) **Farmer; tenant; household; fort**: cf. **kut.ima** the body of landholders, tenantry (Ma.); **kut.imai** family, lineage, allegiance (as of subjects to their soverign), servitude (Ta.); **kur.m** family (Ko.); **kut.i** tenants (Ta.); **kud.iya, kud.u** s'u_dra, farmer (Ka.)(DEDR 1655). cf. **kot.t.amu** fort (Te.)(DEDR 2207). cf. **kot.t.am** cattle-shed (Ta.); **kot.t.a** hut or dwelling of Koragars (Kod..)(DEDR 2058). **kot.ika** hamlet (Te.); **gud.i** temple (Te.); **kur.ma** hut, outhouse (Go.)(DEDR 1655). **kud.uma** (Tu.); **kut.umba** household (Skt.)(DEDR 1655). **ku_rai** small hut (Ta.); **ku_ra** hut, thatch (Ma.)(DEDR 1904). **kut.i_ra** hut, cottage (Ta.lex.) **kut.i** house, abode, home, family, town (Ta.); **kut.ikai** hut made of leaves, temple (Ta.); **kut.i** house, hut, tribe (Ma.); **kut.il** hut, outhouse near palace for menials (Ma.); **kur.jl** shed, bathroom of Kota house (Ko.); **kud.l.** front room of house (Ko.); **kur.l.** hut (Ko.); **kud.i** family of servants living in one house (Kod..); **kot.ika** hamlet (Te.); **gud.ise** hut, cottage, hovel (Te.); **kur.ma** hut, outhouse (Go.)(DEDR 1655). **kut.i-va_r..kkai** domestic life (**Nalvar..i, 28**); domestic economy, house-keeping; life, mode or manner of life; **kut.i-vaittal** to let a house for rent; to settle or establish a family (**Tiruppu. 632**)(Ta.lex.) **Village office**: **kut.i-y-ampalam** village office established with a view to assist the ryots in keeping accounts of payments made by them to the government; **kut.i-y-a_ya-k-kat.t.u** total number of families in a village; **kut.iya_l.** tenant (Ta.Ma.); **kut.iya_n-a-k-kavun.t.ar** Kon:ku-ve_l.a_l.a caste (**G.Sm.D. i,144**); **kut.iya_n-, kut.iya_n-avan-** cultivator, farmer, ryot; caste S'u_dra, opp. to par-aiyan- (Ta.lex.) **Family**: **kut.ikai** hut made of leaves, temple; **kut.iy-a_l.** tenant; **kat.umpu** relations (Ta.); **kut.i** family (Ta.Ma.); tenants (Ta.); tribe (Ma.); **kut.ima** the body of landholders, tenantry (Ma.); **kut.iyan** slaves (eg. in Coorg)(Ma.); **kut.iya_n** inhabitant, subject, tenant (Ma.); **kur.m** family (Ko.); ?**kwid.y** a family of children (To.); **kud.iya, kud.u** s'u_dra, farmer (Ka.); **kud.i** family of servants living in one hut; **kud.ie** man of toddy-tapper caste (Kod..); **kut.i_ka_, kut.i_ra**, **kut.un:gaka, kut.icaka, kot.a** hut; **kut.umba** household (whence Ta.Ma.**kut.umpam** id.)(Br.); **kur.mb** (Ko.); **kud.uma** (Tu.); **kut.umbamu** (Te.)(DEDR 1655). **kur.matt** relationship by marriage (P.)(CDIAL 3234). **gust.i, gharosti, ghar gust.i** family; **grostali, gutri** family (Santali.lex.) **kut.umpan-** headman of the Pal.l.a caste [cf. **kur-umpar** a sub-division of the Pal.l.a caste]; head of a family; householder (Ta.); **kut.umpam** household; family including husband, wife and children: **kut.umpattai-k-kur-r-a mar-aippan- (Kur-al.. 1029)**; **kut.umbi** householder, head of a large family (**Ja_n-ava. Ur-pa. 69**)(Ta.lex.) **kud.um.ba, kud.am.ba** family (Pkt.); **kut.umba** household (ChUp.); **ku~_m** family (Ku.); **kut.umba, kut.imba** family, riches (Pali); **kun.ba_** family (WPah.); **kur.mu** family (S.); **kur.um-codi_** incest (H.); **kunba_** kindred, caste, tribe (P.); **kurma_** family (A.); **kur.ma_, kumba_, kunba_** family, caste, tribe (H.); **kurma_ni** a connexion by marriage (A.)(CDIAL 3233). **d.o_mba** man of low caste living by singing and music (Skt.); **d.omba, d.umba, d.ombilaya** id. (Pkt.); **rom** man, husband (Gypsy); **romni** woman, wife (Gypsy); **r.om** a Gypsy; **do_m** a Nuri Gypsy; **lom** a Gypsy; **d.o_m** a D.om (Dardic); **d.umb, d.u_m** (K.); **d.u_mu** caste of wandering musicians (S.); **d.u_m, d.o_m, nat.-d.u_m** menials (L.)[cf. **na_t.t.u-k-kur-umpar** in Ta.Ma.]; **d.omra_, d.u_m** strolling musicians (P.); **d.umn.a_** a caste of basket-makers (P.); **d.um** a very low-caste black-skinned fellow (WPah.); a low caste (N.); **d.u_m** an aboriginal hill-tribe (Ku.); **d.om** a fisherman (A.); a D.om (B.); **d.am** a D.om (B.); **d.ombi_** (OB.); **d.oma** a low caste who weave baskets and sound drums (Or.); **d.o_m** a low caste of musicians (Bhoj.); **d.omb, d.om, d.omr.a_, d.uma_r** (H.); **d.u_ma** (OMarw.); **d.o_b, d.om** (M.); **romano_ rai** Gypsy gentleman; **romani_ cib** Gypsy language (CDIAL 5570); **d.umaur.o** habitation of the D.oms (Ku.); **d.uma_n.o** D.om settlement (Ku.)(CDIAL 5571-2). **Farmer; landholder**: **kud.u** s'u_dra, farmer

(Ka.); **kut.ima** the body of landholders, tenantry (Ma.); **kud.i** family of servants living in one house (Kod..); **kut.i** tenants (Ta.); tribe (Ma.); **kut.iyan** slaves (e.g. in Coorg)(Ma.)(DEDR 1655). **kut.iy-a_l.** tenant (Ta.)(DEDDR 1655). **guti** a servant; **guti enec** a game played mostly by herd boys; **gutia** belonging to the same subsept or khon.d.; **per.a gutia** friends; **gutia naya** belonging to the same sub-sept; **guti** an agricultural male servant, a farm labourer; **gan.d.a gut.i** to dive up; to make up an account; **gutik** state, condition; **gutri** family, stock (Santali.lex.) cf. **go_tra** (Skt.lex.) **Tenant; ryot**: **kut.i** ryot; tenants; subjects, citizens; family; lineage, descent; caste, race; house, home, mansion; town, village (Ta.); abode, residence (Ta.Ka.Te.) (Ta.lex.) **kut.i-makkal.** sub-castes rendering service in a village, being 18 in number, viz., **van.n.a_n-, na_vitan-, kuyavan-, tat.t.a_n-, kanna_n-, kar.r.accan-, kollan-, taccan-, en.n.aiva_n.ikan-, uppu-va_n.ikan-, ilai-va_n.ikan-, pal.l.i, pu_-ma_lai-k-ka_ran-, par.aiyan-, ko_vir.-kut.iya_n-, o_ccan-, valaiyan-, pa_n.an-**; slaves (Ta.lex.); **kut.imai** allegiance, homage; slavery, servitude; a tax, certain dues from tenants (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-ir.ai** tax imposed on ryots; **kut.i-y-ut.ampat.ikkai** title-deed, registry of holdings [cf. **pat.t.a_**]; lease-deed; **kut.i-y-ampalam** village office established with a view to assist the ryots in keeping accounts of payments made by them to the government (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-a_l.** tenant (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) [?> caste S'u_dra, as distinct from par.aiyan]; **kut.i-y-iruppu** (Ta.Ma.) living, residing; life, existence; village; quarters occupied by a special class, as ryots; **kut.i-y-irukkai** quarters occupied by ryots in a village (SII ii,57)(Ta.lex.) **kut.iyun-tat.iyum** houses and lands (Ta.lex.) **kut.i-y-e_r-r-a-na_t.u** colony (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-e_r-r-am** colonization, newly populating a country (Ta.lex.) **kut.i-y-ir-ai** tax imposed on ryots (Ta.lex.); **ir-ai** tax on land, duty (Ta.); **ir-a** taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure (Ma.); **iruppu** payment of debt, tax (Ta.); paying a tax or repaying a debt (Ma.)(DEDR 521). cf. **ari** tax, duty, tribute (Ta.Te.)(DEDR 216); **ari** ear of paddy (Ta.); any small grain (Tu.)(DEDR 215); **vari** tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution (Ta.Ma.); tax (Te.); **vary** tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota (Ko.)(DEDR 5266). **House**: **kut.il** hut, shed, abode (Ta.); **kud.l.** front room of house (Ko.); **gud.il, gud.alu, gud.isalu, gud.asalu, gud.asala** hut with a thatched roof (Ka.)(DEDR 1655). **Head of a large family**: **kor.ma_** family (P.); **kaut.umba** necessary for a household (A_s'vGr..); household (Skt.)(CDIAL 3558). **kur.matt** relationship by marriage (P.)(CDIAL 3234). **kaut.umbika** pertaining to the family; father of a family (BhP.); **ko_d.um.bi, ko_d.um.bia** householder (Pkt.); **kel.em.biya_** rich man (Si.)(CDIAL 3559). **kut.umbika** head of family, man of property (Pali); **kut.umbin** householder (Mn.); slave (Skt.); **kut.umbini_** his wife (MBh.); **kud.um.bi, kud.um.bia** householder (Pkt.); **kur.mi_** husbandman (S.); **kur.am** a relation by marriage (L); id., child's father-in-law (P.); **kur.um** child's father-in-law (L.); **kur.um** id. (L.); **kur.me_t.a_** his son (L.); **kur.am** a relation by marriage, child's father-in-law (L.P.); **kur.ma_n.i_, kur.mani_** his wife (L.); **kur.amn.i_** his wife (P.); **kur.mi, kurmi** name of a caste (B.); **kurmin** a woman of this caste (Bi.); **kurmi_** a member of the caste (Bhoj.H.); **kumbi_** (WH.) (CDIAL 3235). **kut.umbin** householder (Mn.); **kut.umbini_** his wife (MBh.); slave (Skt.); **kut.umbika, kut.imbika** head of family, man of property (Pali); **kut.imbini** mistress of house (KharI.); **kud.ubi, kud.um.bia** householder (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3235). **Houses and lands**: **kut.iyun-tat.iyum** houses and lands (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut.6,Sva_. Vya_. Pak. 56**)(Ta.lex.) **Tenant; ryot**: **kut.i** ryot; tenants; subjects, citizens; family; lineage, descent; caste, race; house, home, mansion; town, village (Ta.); abode, residence (Ta.Ka.Te.)(Ta.lex.); **kut.imai** manners and customs of the higher classes, of nobility (**Tol. Po. 273**); supreme quality of advancing the status of a family (**Kur-al., 793**); allegiance, homage, as of subjects to their sovereign (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 37**); domestic economy; slavery, servitude, feudal dependance, feudatory in reference to his chief (**Aric. Pu. Cu_r..vin-ai. 70**); a tax, certain dues from tenants (**S.I.I. iii,110**); **kut.imai-p-pa_t.u** service (**S.i.I. iii,48**)(Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-irukkai** living,

residing; quarters, occupied by the ryots in a village (**S.I.I. ii,57**P; **kut.i-y-iruppu** living, residing (Ta.Ma.); life, existence; village (**Tol. Po. 114, Urai**); quarters occupied by a special class, as ryots; **kut.i-y-iruppu-nattam** the portion of a village site where villagers have their places of residence [cf. **nattam** town, village (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.l.ait. 45**); residential portion of a village; portion of a village inhabited by the non-brahmins, opp. to akkiraka_ram (**C.G.**); land reserved as house-sites (Ta.inscr.); place, site; **natta-makkal.** a sub-division of the Ve_l.a_l.a caste; **natta-ma_t.i, nattam-pa_t.i** a sub-division of the Ut.aiya_r case (**E.T. vii,212**); cf. **nantutal** to be luxuriant, fertile (**Mullaip. 97**); to prosper, flourish (**Patir-r-up. 69,16**); to be proud, glow with pride or splendour (**Kalit. 78**); **kut.iyila_r** tenants, ryots; **kut.i-y-ir-an:ku** to fix or establish permanently one's abode; to settle down, as a family; **kut.i-y-ir.ai** tax imposed on ryots (**Tiva_.**); **kut.i-y-ut.ampat.ikkai** title-deed, registry of holdings [cf. **pat.t.a_**]; lease-deed; **kut.-iy-ampalam** village office established with a view to assist the ryots in keeping accounts of payments made by them to the government (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-a_l.** tenant (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) [?> caste S'u_dra, as distinct from par.aiyan]; **kut.i-y-iruppu** (Ta.Ma.) living, residing; life, existence; village; quarters occupied by a special class, as ryots; **kut.i-y-irukkai** quarters occupied by ryots in a village (SII ii,57)(Ta.lex.) **kut.iyun-tat.iyum** houses and lands (Ta.lex.) **kut.i-y-e_r-r-a-na_t.u** colony (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-y-e_r-r-am** colonization, newly populating a country (Ta.lex.) **kut.i-y-e_r-u**- to colonize, settle in a new country; to secure a sure place or footing; to be firmly rooted (**E_ka_m. Ula_. 168**); **kut.i-y-e_r-r-u-** to people, populate, colonise (**Kampara_. Intiracit. 48**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.i-y-ir-ai** tax imposed on ryots (Ta.lex.); **ir-ai** tax on land, duty (Ta.); **ir-a** taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure (Ma.); **iruppu** payment of debt, tax (Ta.); paying a tax or repaying a debt (Ma.)(DEDR 521). cf. **ari** tax, duty, tribute (Ta.Te.)(DEDR 216); **ari** ear of paddy (Ta.); any small grain (Tu.)(DEDR 215); **vari** tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution (Ta.Ma.); tax (Te.); **vary** tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota (Ko.)(DEDR 5266). **kut.i-va_ra-nilam** land over which tenants have a vested right to cultivate; **kut.i-va_ram** occupancy right, opp. to me_l-va_ram; the share of the produce to which a ryot having such right is entitled, opp. to me_l-va_ram (Ta.lex.) **Rent, lease**: **kutta** rent, lease (Skt.Pkt.); **ku_t** rent in kind (Ku.); **kut** hire of land (N.); **kuta** letting for a fixed rental (Or.); **ku_t** survey, valuation (H.)(CDIAL 3276). **ku.r** share (Ko.)(obl. **ku.t-** whence, **kuttakai** tenancy (Ta.); **ku.r** share, share inherited from father (To.); **ko_ru** a part, portion, share in cultivation (Ka.); a share, the king's or government`s portion (Te.); **ku_r** part, share, division of time, party, partnership (Ma.); **ku_ru** id. (Ma.); section, division, part, share (Ta.)(DEDR 1924). cf. **ku_r** to be attached to, love (Ka.); to covet, hanker after (Ta.); love (Ma.); **ku_rimi, ku_rmi** friendship (Te.)(DEDR 1897). **kudi** instalment (Tu.); **kuti** turn (Ka.)(DEDR 1706). **kat.t.u-k-kuttagai** rent fixed at the time of farming out the land; payment of consolidated rent (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **Pledge**: **kotuvai (kutuvai** Ta.lex.) a pledge, pawn, mortgage (Ta.); **kuduva, koduva** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2088). **To give**: **kot.ai** giving away as a gift (Ta.); **kod.ige** gift, grant (Ka.); **koru**, **kol.u** to give, grant (Tu.)(DEDR 2053). **kud.u** to give, allow, emit (as a sound)(Ka.)(DEDR 2053). [cf. **koda, kodava** reminder (Te.); **kutanam** remainder, refuse, grated coconut from which milk is expressed (Ma.)(DEDR 1698).] **kut.i-nar-kal** a standard weight current during Co_r..a sovereignty (**S.I.I. iii,142**); **kut.ijai-k-kal < kut.i + nal + kal** a standard weight during Co_r..a soverignty (**S.I.I. ii,69**); **kut.i-t-taram** separate assessment for each individual ryot, dist. fr. motta-p-paical; **kut.ittan-am** family, domestic life; household affairs (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 29**); tenancy; domestic economy, domestic order; **kut.ittan--v-ur-uppu** things necessary for a family, as chattels, furniture, dependants, servants, cattle (**J**.); **kut.ittan--k-ka_ran-** cultivator, farmer; man of wealth and influence in a village; householder, landlord; **kut.i-t-tan-a-p-pat.utal** to enter married life (**J**.); **kut.i-t-tan--p- pa_n:ku** domestic propriety; domestic

economy; **kut.i-teyvam** family deity (**Ci_vaka. 547**); **kut.i-ta_n:ki** the mainstay of a family (**Perunto. 1153**); **kut.i-ta_n:ki-k-ko_l** an ancient measuring rod (Ta.inscr.); **kut.i-tiruttutal** to secure the welfare of one's subjects (**Patir-r-up. 37,7**); to advance one's family in wealth, status, reputation, etc.; **kut.ina_t.t.utal** to plant a colony; **kut.i-p-pir-appa_l.ar** persons of birth, of noble lineage (**Na_lat.i, 141**); **kut.i-p-pir-appu** noble birth, nobility, birth in a distinguished family (**Man.i. 11,76**); **kut.i-p-pen.** woman of birth and respectability; wedded lawful wife; **kut.i-p-peyar** family name as **ce_ran-, co_r..an-, pa_n.t.iyan-** (**Pan-n-irupa_. 145; Cilap. 1,33, Arum.**); **kut.ipat.ai** inhabitants; **kut.i-pukutal** to occupy a new house; to immigrate, settle and colonize, seek a fresh refuge (**Kampara_. Varaik. 12**); to occupy a newly-built house with appropriate ceremonies, to do house-warming; **kut.i-po_tal** to remove oneself to a new house; to emigrate, flee from home; **kut.i-makkal.** 18 sub-castes rendering service in a village: van.n.a_n-, na_vitan-, kuyavan-, tat.t.a_n-, kan-n-a_n-, kar-r-accan-, kollan-, taccan-, en.n.ey-va_n.ikan-, uppu-va_n.ikan-, ilai-va_n.ikan-, pal.l.i, pu_ma_lai-k-ka_ran-, par-aiyan-, ko_vir--kut.iya_n-, o_ccan-, valaiyan-, pa_n.an- [washerman, barber, potter, goldsmith, brazier, stone-cutter, blacksmith, carpenter, oil-monger, salt-seller, herdsman, flower-garland-maker, drum-beater, temple-tenant, temple-priest, fisherman, bard-minstrel; slaves (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 13. Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.i-p-pil.l.ai** sects which trace their origin to particular castes and adopt their titles; a division of Pariahs, generally doing the duty of barbers (**E.T.**); **kut.i-makkal.-ma_n-iyam** land given free of rent to washermen, barbers, etc. for the services rendered by them to villagers; **kut.i-makan-** person of noble birth (**Par..amo. 209**); a slave owning perpetual hereditary allegiance to a landlord under certain conditions; hired servant, one whose wages are paid by grain (**I_t.u, 4,6,2**); **kut.i-matippu** valuation of property for purposes of taxation; **kut.i-mara_mattu** customary contribution of labour by ryots for petty repairs to channels, tank-bunds, sluices, etc. (**R.F.**); **kut.i-ma_rkkam** married life; duties related to a husband; **kut.i-mira_ci, kut.i-mira_cu** right or privilege of a hereditary occupant (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.u-mukkai** three handfuls in the bundle; a contribution of three handfuls for every bundle of paddy stalks harvested, which were payable to the temples (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.); **arimukkai** a levy (Ta.)(SII 12.IEG.) **Servant**: **gun.d.a** servant (Ka.); **kun.t.a** slave; dirty woman (Ma.); **gun.d.a_d.u** servant (Te.)(DEDR 1690). **golam, gulam, golamini** f. a slave; **khat.ao** to slave; **gutiko dasiko** servants; **guti** m. agricultural servant (Santali.lex.) **House site; item in dowry**: **kut.i-nilam** house site, house premises; building sites, as an item in dowry (**J.**); **kut.i-nilai** theme of extolling the greatness of a warrior's family (**Pu. Ve. 2,14**); **kut.i-nilai-y-uraittal** id. (**Pur-ana_. 290**)(Ta.lex.)

1937.**Image: corner**: **kut.a_** remote part of a large country or field; nook, corner, recess (Ta.lex.) **kut.a_kkat.al** bay, gulf; **kut.a_kkai** corner of a field (Ta.lex.) **ku_t.a** end, corner (Skt.lex.) **ko_t.i** corner (Ta.Ma.); **ko_t.u** corner (Ma.); **ko.n.d.** a bend (Ko.); **go_t.u** angle, corner, point of the compass, edge (Ka.); **go_n.t.u** corner, etc. (Ka.); **ko_d.i** corner (Tu.); **ko_n.t.u** angle, corner, crook (Tu.); **ko_nt.a** corner (Nk.Go.); **ko~_t.a** id. (Pa.); **ko_nt.a** corner (Nk.Go.); **ko_t.a** corner (Pa.)(DEDR 2054). **kon.d., kundau** corner (Santali.lex.) **kon.a** a corner (Pali.lex.) **khun** corner (Phal.); **khu~t.** corner, direction (H.); **khu~t.** corner, side (P.); **khu~_t.r.i_** angle (G.); **khun.** corner (G.); **kun.d.a** corner (S.); **ku~_t.** corner, side (P.)(CDIAL 3898). **kuni** angle (Te.)(DEDR 1927). **Heel, knee**: **kut.a_** heel (Ash.); **khut.t.a** knee (Dm.); **ko_t.a** (Pas'.); **kut., kut.h** (Bshk.); **ku_t.h** (Tor.); **ku_t.hu** (Kand.); **kut.ho, khu_t.u** (Phal.); **kot.h^{u}** (K.)(CDIAL 3243). **gid.ri** knee-cap (Kui); **gr.i'ma** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1536). cf. **kuna** heel (Pe.); **kune** id. (Mand..); **gu'na** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1862).

1938.**Image: trunk of body without head**: **gu~n.d.** trunk of body without head, applied principally to the bodies of animals which have been killed in sacrifice by beheading (Santali.lex.) **kut.t.u~** buttock, hip; wooden peg in socket of flour mill (WPah.)(CDIAL 3236). **Image: buttocks**: **kun.d.e, koce** buttock; the buttocks, the posteriors, the anus (Ka.); **kun.t.i** (Ta.Ma.); **kullige** (Tu.); **kut.t.i, kutte, gudde** (Te.); **kulla_** (M.); **ku_di** (Ma.); **cu_ttu** (Ta.); **cu_ta** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

1939.**Image: bottom of a vessel**: **kun.t.i** bottom, as of a vessel; the end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk (Ta.lex.) **Image: small earthen pot**: **ko_d.a, ko_d.aya** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **ko_ri** milking pail (Dm.); **kor.iyu~** earthen cup for oil and wick (G.); **kode~** earthen saucer for a lamp (M.); **kur.ua_** tall red earthen pot for cooking curry and rice offerings in the temple at Puri (Or.); **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher (Skt.)(CDIAL 3227). **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **kun.t.u cat.t.i** round earthen vessel (**Tan-ippa_. i,169,20**); **kun.t.u-c-cu_l.ai** circular kiln; **kun.t.u-vat.t.il** a hollow dish (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.ikai** ascetic's pitcher (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-. 9**); coconut or other shell, used as a receptacle (Ta.lex.) **kut.a-te_var** Agastya, as born of a pitcher (**S.I.I. ii, Introduction p.41**); **kut.antam** pot; **kut.an:kar** waterpot (**Kantapu. Te_vakiri. 24**); aquarius, a constellation of the zodiac; **kut.am** waterpot (Ta.Ma.); **kut.amu** (Te.); **kut.a** (Ka.); **kut.am** aquarius, a sign of the zodiac (**Pan-n-irupa_. 163**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lam.ba** dish (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin:g.); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502).[cf. **kol.l.u** to drink (Ka.); **kro_lu** to drink, eat (Te.); **gronj** to drink, guzzle (Kuwi); **ko_ruka** to eat greedily (Ma.)(DEDR 2233).] **ko_ram, ko_rakam** metallic dish or plate (Ta.); **ko_rakai** begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics (Ta.); **ko_ra** cup, tray (Te.)(DEDR 2228). **khora** almsbowl; **khoraka** pot (BHSk.); **khoraya** a kind of round pot (Pkt.Ardhama_gadhi).

1940.**Image: horn; bone on the forehead; prominence; top**: **ku_t.a** horn, bone of the forehead, prominence (Vedic); prominence, top (Pali.lex.) **ku_t.a** a horn; an ox whose horns are broken; **ku_n.ika_** the horn of any animal (Skt.lex.) **sin:ghin** horn projecting in front (Santali.lex.) **ku_n.ika_** the horn of any animal; **ku_t.a** bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head; end, corner (Skt.lex.) **Image: crooked horned**: **khud.d.a_** blunt, crooked horned; **khud.d.ha_** blunt (L.)(CDIAL 3897). **khu~t.ehra_** plough with small worn block (Bi.)(CDIAL 3900). **khun.d.a_** blunt, crooked horned (L.); **khun.d.i_** crooked-horned (P.); **khu~r.o** blunt (N.); **khun.d.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 3901). **kun.d.a_** a bullock whose horns have been turned (Punjabi.lex.) **Image: ox with blunt horns; lazy**: **ku_t.i_** hornless (?Br.); **ku_r..ai-k-kompan-** ox with blunt horns (Ta.); **ku_r..aiyan-** short, stunted person (Ta.); **ku_r..ai** that which is short (Ta.)(DEDR 1914). **ko_n.d.a** hornless (Kal.); **ko_n.d.a_** bald (Pas'.); **kon.t.ha** crippled (Pali)(CDIAL 3508). **ku_t.a** hornless (Skt.)(CDIAL 3396). **kun.d.hi_** crooked-horned (of buffalo)(P.); **kun.t.ha** blunt (MBh.)(CDIAL 3261). **kun.d.a_** a bullock whose horns have been turned (L.); **kun.d.i_** crooked (of buffalo's horns)(L.)(CDIAL 3260). **khun.d.ha_** blunt (P.)(CDIAL 3899). **khun.d.a_** blunt, crooked-horned (L.); **khu~r.o** blunt (N.); **khun.d.a_** (H.); **khun.d.i_** crooked-horned (P.)(CDIAL 3901). **Tailless he-buffalo; ox with blunt horns**: **ku_r..ai** that which is short; dwarf snake, calamaridae; **ku_r..ai-k-kit.a_, ku_r..ai-k-kat.a_** tailless he-buffalo (Ta.)(DEDR 1914). **Image: ox whose horns are broken**: **ku_t.a** an ox whose horns are broken; **ku_t.ara** a hornless animal (Ka.lex.)

1941.**Image: sunken**: **khun.** mark made by pressing (G.)(CDIAL 13653). **khutta** sunk in (Pkt.); **khutun** to dig into (a person), squeeze, dig out from below (K.); **khuto** fixed in the mud (S.); **khut** obstruction (G.); **khutn.e~, khu~tn.e~** to stick sulkily or doggedly (M.)(CDIAL 13654).

khutt depression in earth or wall, hollow eyes (P.); **khutti_** hole in the ground in a game with cowries (P.)(CDIAL 13655). **kud.ca_** palm contracted and hollowed (M.); **kut.ika** bent (MBh.)(CDIAL 3230). **kut.i** a curvature, curve; **kut.ila** bent, crooked, curved (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **khut.ahra_** an old or worn out plough (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 3896). **Image: bent**: **kun.d.a** bent, crooked; **kun.d.ala** a ring, esp. earring (?bent); **kun.d.ala-vatta** turning, twisting round; **kut.ila** bent, crooked (Pali.lex.) **kon.d.et, kon.d.et kon.d.et** bent, twisted, off the straight; **noa t.aku do kon.d.efena** this spindle is bent (Santali.lex.)

1942.**Image: head bowed**: **kud.un. kud.un.** head bowed, and looking to the ground (Santali.lex.)

1943.**Image: the peg of a lute**: **ku_n.ika_** the peg of a lute (Skt.lex.) **kun.un:kar** lute-players; **kut.ukkai** belly of a lute (Ta.lex.)

1944.**Image: a gore**: **kun.d.a_** a gore (Punjabi.lex.) **kadae rokkedea** the buffalo gored him; **rok** to gore, to butt (Santali.lex.)

1945.**Image: part of a plough: its share**: **ku_t.a** part of a plough, its share (Skt.); part of a plough (Pali); **kur.** ploughshare, sole of plough (L.); **ku_r.** body of a plough (H.); **kur** ploughshare (L.)(CDIAL 3393). **Image: to fix on a pointed instrument**: cf. **kud.na_/kur.na_ (kud.d.as)** to thread, sting, fix on any pointed instrument (e.g. a spit)(Kur.); throw the woof-thread in weaving (Kur.); **kud.e** to pierce as with a needle (Malt.)(DEDR 1677). cf. **uruvu (uruvi-)** to pierce through (Ta.); **hurna_, hur.na_** to strike at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth)(Kur.)(DEDR 663). **Ploughshare**: **kur..a, kud.a, kur..u, gur..a, gur..u** a piece of iron used for the ran.t.e (and kun.t.e), a ploughshare (Ka.); **kor..u** (Ta.Ma.Te.); **ka_r-u** (Te.); **kar-r-u, kor-r-u** (Te.); **kutika, kuti_, kot.a, kot.aka** (Skt.); **kur..a** an iron used in cauterizing (Ka.); **kud.ina, kod.ina** the body of a plough, i.e. the wood without the ploughshare and pole (Ka.); **kud.igu, kud.inu, karn.i** a particular part of a plough (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1946.**Image: stack**: **kuntam** haystack (Ta.); **kuttar-i** a stack, a rick (Ka.)(DEDR 1724). **Image: chaff**: **kut.a_r** chaff (Go.); **kut.t.a_r** corn without grains (Go.); **kut.t.a_** chaff (Kur.)(DEDR 1665). **kun.d.aka** red powder of rice husks (Pali); **kum.d.aga** chaff (Pkt.); **ku~r.o** boiled grain given as fodder to buffaloes (N.); **kuna_uro** husks of lentils; **kusa_uro** chaff of mustard (N.); **ku~r.a_** rice dust (B.); **kun.d.a_** rice bran (Or.); **ku~.a_, ko~.a_** bran (M.); **kud.u** powder of paddy, etc. (Si.)and..); **saki** id., fasting, starvation (Kui); **hakki** hunger (Kuwi); **a~_kali** hunger, appetite; **a~_konu** to be hungry; **a~_konnatanamu** hunger, famine (Te.)(DEDR 2429). **goda** hunger; **goda-konu** to be hungry (Te.); **koti** gried, desire; **kotiyan-** one who hankers after food; **kutukutu (-pp-, -tt-)** to desire eagerly; **kutukutuppu** eagerness, desire (Ta.); **koti** eagerness, greediness; **kotikka** to be greedy, envious, covet; **kotiyan** glutton (Ma.); **kudi** greed; **kudugul.i** glutton, greedy person; **kodi** desire to eat; **kodippa_t.u** greedy (Ka.); **kodi** love, desire (Kod..); **kodi** greediness, eagerness; **kudipe_vuni** to be desiring, wishing, be anxious (Tu.); **kutuka** curiosity, eagerness, desire for; **kutu_hala** id., impetuosity (Skt.)(DEDR 2084). **khat.ati** wishes (Dha_tup.); **khar.a** to wish (Gaw.)(CDIAL 3772).

1949.**Cauldron**: **kit.a_ram** cauldron, boiler (**S.I.I. ii,3**)(Ta.lex.) **kit.t.a_la** copper vessel (Skt.)(CDIAL 3157). **kit.t.a_lam < kit.t.a_ra** a kind of copper vessel (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

kat.akam large tray made of palmyra-stems (**Pur-ana_. 33, Urai**); **kat.aka_l** bucket, cylindrical bucket (Ta.lex.) **kat.a_ram** brass or copper boiler, cauldron; **kat.a_y** frying pan; large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron (Ta.); **kat.a_ram, kit.a_ram** cauldron, boiler (Ma.); **kad.a_ya, kad.a_yi** large round boiler of copper, bell-metal or iron (Ka.); **kad.a.ya** large copper vessel (Kod..); **kad.a~_yi** boiler of bell-metal (Tu.)(DEDR App. 22). **kat.a_ha** boiler, saucepan with handles (MBh.Pali.); **kat.a_haka, kat.a_hi_** (Skt.); **kad.a_ha** (Pkt.); **kahri** cooking pot (Gypsy); **kra_y** iron boiling pan (K.); **kar.a_ho, kar.a_hi_** (S.); **kan.a_ho, kan.a_hi_** frying-pan (S.); **kar.a_h, kar.a_ha_** shallow pan for boiling sugarcane juice (L.); **kar.a_ha_, kara_ha_** (P.); **kar.a_h** iron boiling pan (WPah.); **kar.hai** iron plate (Ku.); **kara_i** cauldron (N.); **kera_hi_** (A.); **kar.a_, kar.a_i** shallow iron or brass pan (B.); **kar.ha_, kar.a_** cauldron; **kar.a_i, kara_i** frying-pan (Or.); **kara_h, kara_ha_, kara_hi_** vessel for removing sugarcane juice from boiler; **karahiya_** earthen pot for boiling milk in (Bi.); **kara_h** large frying-pan (Bhoj.); **kar.a_h, kar.a_ha_** shallow wide-mouthed iron boiler; **kar.a_hi_** small shallow wide-mouthed iron boiler; frying-pan (H.); **kad.ha_, kad.ha_i_, kar.a_i_** frying-pan (G.); **kar.a_yu~** large frying-pan (G.); **kad.ha_i_** cauldron for boiling sugarcane juice (M.); **kul.a_va** pot (Si.)(CDIAL 2638). **kat.a-va_ttiyam** earthen pot used as a musical instrument of percussion (**Pa_rata. Pa_va. 23**); **ghat.a** pot (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

1950.**Bent, crooked, humpbacked**: **kut.ilam** bend, curve, flexure (Ta.lex.) **kut.a_** bend, curve (**Malaipat.u. 501**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.** bend; **kut.il** bent, crooked (Ka_tyS'r.); **kut.ila** bent; n. bend (Pali); **kud.ila** crooked (Pkt.); **kud.illa** humpbacked (Pkt.); **kud.illaya** bent (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3231). **ko_t.ilya** crookedness (Pali); **kaut.ilya** crookedness (Pa_n..); **ko_t.illa** crookedness (Pali)(CDIAL 3557). **utko_t.ayati** bends up (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); **ukut.iba_** to be fully blown, be manifest (Or.); **ukko_t.e_ti** disturbs a legal question which has been settled (cf. **ukko_t.an.a** crookedness, perversion of justice)(Pali); **ukko_d.iya** one who accepts a bribe (Pkt.); **okur.n.a_** to bend, stretch, forward, reach as far as possible (P.)(CDIAL 1727). **kot.u** curved, bent, crooked (Ta.); **kot.umai** crookedness (Ta.); **kut.akki** that which is crooked; **kut.a** curved, bent; **kut.akkam** bend, curve, crookedness; **kut.akkiyan-** humpback; **kut.an:ku** to bend; **kut.antai** curve; **kut.avu (kut.avi-)** to be crooked, bent, curved; n. bend, curve; **kut.a_** bend, curve; **ko_t.u (ko_t.i-)** to bend, be crooked; n. crookedness, obliquity; **ko_t.al** bending, curving; **ko_t.i** bend, curve; **ko_t.t.am** bend, curve, crookedness (as of mind); **ko_t.t.u (ko_t.t.i-)** to bend; **t.on:ku** crookedness (Ta.); **kot.un.-kai** bent arm; **ko_t.uka** to be crooked, twisted, warp (of wood)(Ma.); **ko_t.t.uka** to bend; **ko_t.t.am** crookedness, distortion; **ko_t.t.al** what is crooked, turn, way of escape (Ma.); **kor.y** crick in neck from sleeping crooked or lifting heavy burden (Ko.); **kwir. magoy** elbow; **kwi.r.** curve (To.); **kud.u, kud.a, kud.i** state of being crooked, bent, hooked, or tortuous; **d.on:ku** to bend, be crooked; **d.on:ku, d.on:ka** state of being bent, curved, crooked, crookedness, a bend, a curve (Ka.); **gud.ke** a crooked man; **d.on:ku** crookedness, crooked, curved, perverse; **d.on:kelu** crookedness; **dan:ga_vu** to bend, incline (Tu.); **go_d.i-vad.u** to bend; **go_d.i-vet.t.u** id. (Te.); **d.on:ku** curvature (Te.); **ku~d.an-gey** elbow (Pa.); **kunamkay, kunankay, kunagay** elbow; **koondakaiyoo** id. (Go.); **ko_r-** to bend in dancing (Go.); **kond.or.i, kond.oni** bent, winding, zigzag; **ko_nd.a (ko_nd.i-)** to curl, be curly, bent, twisted; **go_t.or.i, go_t.oni** hooked, bent like a hook (Kui); **d.ong- (-it-), d.o_n:g- (-it-)** to be bent, crooked; **d.ok- (-h-), d.o_k- (-h-)** to bend (elbow, wrist, finger) (Kuwi); **d.oveli, do_'velli** (pl. **do_velka**) sickle (Kuwi); **d.o_ga_** curved, bent (M.); **ko_nd.o_** on all fours, bent double (Br.)(DEDR 2054a). **Image: corner, angle**: **ko_n.** crookedness, angle, cross-ness of disposition (Ta.); corner, angle (Ma.Ka.); **ko_n.a, ko_n.e** id. (Ka.Tu.); **ko_n.amu** id. (Te.); **ko_na** id. (Ka.); corner (Te. Kond.a); **ko_ne** id. (Ga.); **ko_n.u** to be bent, curved, be crooked, deviate, be

perverse (Ta.); **ko_n.uka** to bend (Ma.); **ko_n.am** curve, curvature, scimitar, angle, corner (Ta.); corner (Ma.); **ko_n.al** obliquity, hump, crookedness (as of mind)(Ta.); **ko_n.an-** humpback (Ta.); **ko_n.ai** curvature, crookedness, cruelty (Ta.); **kun.aku** to become bent, crooked (Ta.); **kun.akku** crookedness, curvature, crossness (Ta.)(DEDR 2209); **ko_n.a** corner, angle, point of the compass (Skt.)(CDIAL 3504). **kon.acil, kon.ical** bend, curve; **kun.aku** to become bent or cooked; **kun.ukku** to bend; **kun.akku** crookedness, curvature; **kut.a** curved, bent (**Tirumuru. 229, Urai**); **kut.akkam** bend, curve, crookedness; **kut.akki** that which is crooked (Ta.lex.) **kon-ai** tip, end (as of a needle)(Ta.); **kone** extremity, tip, end, corner, sprout (Ka.); point, end, extremity (Tu.); **kona** end, extremity, point, tip (Te.); pointed end (Kond.a)(DEDR 2174). **kone:n** corner, a bend as in **e-kone-jo:l** bend of a river (Sora < **ko:na** (Skt.) **go.n.** corner of room (Ko.); **ko_n.i** corner of a piazza (Ma.)(DEDR 2209). **ko_n.e** an inner apartment or chamber, kitchen (Ka.); a room, apartment (Tu.); **ko_nar.** (pl. **ko_nahk**) shed for hens (Go.)(DEDR 2211).

1951.**Back**: **gu_ni, ku_ni** a hump-backed female; **gu_nu, ku_n, ku_nu** a hump; **gu_nubennu** a humpback (Ka.); **ku_ntu** bending, bent state; **ku_ntugol.** to bend downwards, to become crooked (Ka.); **ku_n, ku_l** to be bent or bowed, to stoop (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: humpback; stooping**: **ku_n-i, kun-i** fem. humpback (Ta.); **ku_n** a humpback (Ma.); **ku_ni, ku_nicci** fem. humpbacked (Ma.); **kunikka** cause to stand stooping (Ma.); **ku.n (ku.nd.)** to be in bowed position (looking down, bent with pain, tiger crouching), become bent with age (Ko.); **ku.n** hunchback (To.); **ku_n, ku_nu** to be bent or bowed, bend, stoop; n. a hump (Ka.); **ku_na** a humpbacked man; fem. **ku_ni, gu_ni**; **ku_ntu** bending, bent state (Ka.); **ku_n** hunchback (Kod..); **gu_ni** hunchbacked woman (Kod..); **gu_ne** a hunchback (Tu.); **gu_ni** humpbacked (Te.); **gu_nidi** fem. a humpback (T.); **kuni** angle (Te.); **gu'u** hump of cow (Kuwi)(DEDR 1927). **khu~_dh**^{i} hump on the back (G.); **khu~_u~** humpbacked (G.)(CDIAL 3902). **kun.i** defective in having a bent or withered arm or a hand without fingers (MBh.); **ku_n.i** id. (Skt.); **kun.a_ru** having a withered arm (RV.); **kun.i** deformed or paralysed (of arms)(Pali); **kun.a** bent, lame (Pali); **kun.i, kun.ia** maimed of arm (Pkt.); **kun.i_** hollow or light grain of pulse (M.); **ku_n.i** having a withered arm (B.)(CDIAL 3259). **d.ogor** back (Kol.); **t.o_koli** rear part of the cranium, base of the skull (?Kui)(DEDR 2979). **kum.t.a** humpbacked, dwarfish, minus a hand or arm (Pkt.); **kot.a** short, curtailed (**ket.a** a short woman) (Si.) (CDIAL 3260). **khumt.a** impotent, eunuch (OG.); **khun.d.h** old man (P.)(CDIAL 3899). **khu~_dh**^{i} hump on the back (G.)(CDIAL 3902). **kuda** hump-backed (Si.)(CDIAL 3903). **kun.t.ha** blunt, lame, bent (Pali); **kud.o, kud.ilo** lame (Sh.)(CDIAL 3261). **kun.t.hati** is lame (Skt.); **kud.oiki** lame (Sh.); **kud.i_joiki** to be lame (Sh.)(CDIAL 3262). **kun.t.hita** blunted, dulled (Skt.); weak (Skt.); **ket.a** short (not long); **ket.i** short (not tall)(Si.)(CDIAL 3263). **kho_ra** lame (Skt.); **kho_la, kho_t.a, kho_d.a** (Skt.); **khun.d.ate_** limps (Skt.); **kora** lame (Si.); **Image: lame woman**: **khoran.d.o** lame woman (N.); **kera** lame woman (Si.); **khora_iba** to limp (A.); **khora_** lame (OAw.H.); **kho_d.a** lame (Pkt.); **khor.a** crippled, lame with leprosy, etc. (Or.); **khor.u~** lame (G.); **khod.** a paralysed person (M.); **khu_ru** lame (Sh.); **khul.a_** short and stunted of limb (M.); **kulva** bald (Ka_tyS'r.); **atiku_lva** (VS.); **kulla** having the tail cut off, weak (Pkt.); **kolur** the bald coot fulica atra (K.); **kol** impotent (M.)(CDIAL 3355). **Image: lame**: **kho_la, kho_d.a** limping, lame (Ka.); **kun.t.i** a lame woman; **kun.t.u, kon.t.u** lameness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: lame; dwarf**: cf. **kum.t.a** humpbacked, dwarfish (Pkt.)(CDIAL 326). **kon.d.ha, kondha** crippled, maimed in the feet; **gud.ra, gud.ri** short in stature; a dwarf (Santali.lex.) **kon.t.ha** a cripple (Pali.lex.) **khun.d.** to limp, be lame; **kho_d.a** crippled, lame, limping; **kho_ra, kho_la** limping, lame; **kho_t.** to limp, to be lame; **kho_t.i** a cunning or shrewd woman (Skt.lex.) **Images: short, stout**: **ga_t.a_** squat (P.); **ga_n.t.o** dwarf

(N.); **ga~_t.a_** strong but short, stout, knobbly (B.); **ger.a, ger.a_** squat (Or.); **gai~r.e** stunted (N.)(CDIAL 4112). **Image: standing**: **khad.aka** erect; bolt, post (Skt.); **khor^{u}** standing (K.); **khar.o** up (K.); **khar.khur.** erect (K.); **khar.o** standing erect (S.WPah.Marw.); **khar.a_** (P.WPah.H.); **khar.u~** (G.); **khad.a_** standing, constant (M.); **khar.nu** to stand (K.); **khar.o_nu** (K.); **khar.e_n.u** to fix (WPah.); **khar.akvu.** to make a heap (G.); **kha_run** to lift up, to make ascend (K.)(CDIAL 3784). **kat.t.ai** shortness of stature (Ta.); **kat.t.aiyan-** short man (Ta.); **kat.t.ayan** a short man (Ma.); **ga_t.u** dwarfish (Kui); **khat.t.ana** dwarf (Skt.)(DEDR 1151). **Image: dwarf woman; to bend low**: **kur-al.** shortness, dwarfishness (Ta.); fem. **kur-al.i** dwarf (Ta.); **kur-ar..** to stoop, bend low (Ta.); **kur-al.an** dwarf (Ma.); **kur-al.** shortness (Ma.); **ku.rn** short man; fem. **ku.ry** (Ko.); **gujja** a dwarf (Ka.); **kuru** little, small (Tu.); **kur-u, kur-uca** short, dwarfish, small (Te.); **gujju** a dwarf (Te.); **kur-i** short, shortness; **kur-ikan** short man (Kond.a); **kr.o_pka (< kr.o_kp-; ko_kt-)** to make less, decrease; reduction (?Kui)(DEDR 1851). **Lame**: cf. **lan:ga** lameness (Skt.lex.) **khaja** limping (Mn.); lame on one or both feet (Pali); **kham.je** (NiDoc.); **kham.ja** lame, maimed (Pkt.); **kha~ja_ha_** limping (N.); **khajaka** limping (Skt.); **kanda** lame (Si.)(CDIAL 3768). **kur-uje, kujje** an unripe fruit of the jack tree (Ka.); **gujje** a tender or half-ripe jack fruit (Tu.)(DEDR 1854). **kun.t.an** cripple (Ma.); **kun.t.** to be lame, limp (Ko.Kod..); to limp (Kol.); lame (Ko.); **kut.** lameness (Ko.To.); **kut.n.** man with slight limp (Ko.); fem. **kut.y** (Ko.); **kun.t.u, ku_n.t.u** to limp, halt, hop; n. lameness, hopping, a hop (Ka.); **kun.t.a** lame man (Ka.Tu.); fem. **kun.t.i** (Ka.); **kun.t.u** to limp, walk lamely (Te.); **kun.t.i** lame (Go.); lame, lameness, lame man (Te.); **ku_t.** to hop on one leg, limp (Go.); **ku_t.al** a lame man (Go.)(DEDR 1688). **dhokar.a** hanging down of breasts, decrepit (Or.); **duk** hump of camel (Dardic); **d.ok^{u}** hump-backed (K.)(CDIAL 5567). **Image: dwarfish woman**: **kur-al.i** dwarfish woman, kur-iyaval. (**Ci_vaka. 1653, Urai.**); **kur-al.** dwarfishness, shortness (**Te_va_. 944,1**); imp, goblin; **kur-al.an-** short person, dwarf; **kur-al.an** id. (Ma.) cf. **khullaka**; **kur-al.an-** Vis.n.u, as a dwarf (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kur-umai** defectiveness, imperfection (**Tol. Po. 67**); dwarfishness, low stature (Ta.lex.) **gud.ra** m., **gud.ri** f., **gut.hla** m., **gut.hli** f. dwarf (Santali.lex.) **Short; small**: **kul.l.am, kul.l.al** shortness in stature, dwarfishness (Ta.); **kul.l.an-** short, undersized man (Ta.); **ku_l.an** young, short, stunted (Ma.); **kul** shortness and broadness of figure; **kul.(n.)** short man (Ko.); fem. **kul.y** (Ko.); **kul.l.u** shortness; **kul.l.a** a short man (Ka.); **kul.l.a** a short man (Kod..); **kul.l.i** undersized, short woman (Ta.Ma.Kod..); **kul.(n.)** short man; fem. **kul.y** (Ko.)(DEDR 1839); **kur-u** short, dwarfish (Ta.)(DEDR 1851). **khulva_li** wife's younger brother; **khulva_lni_** wife's younger sister (A.)(CDIAL 3733). **Image: female dwarf; short**: **kun.t.i** a female dwarf; short (Tu.); **kut.t.am** smallness; **kut.t.i** smallness; **kut.t.ai** shortness, dwarfishness (Ta.); **kun.t.ai** shortness, that which is short and stout (Ta.); **kut.u** small, narrow (Ma.); **kut.** small, short; **kut. xwar-** small shola, **kut.-xify** short-ears, i.e. tiger (To.); **gid.d.u, gud.d.u** shortness, smallness; **gid.d.a** dwarf; fem. **gid.d.i** (Ka.); **gud.d.a** dwarf, a boy; smallness, shortness; **kun.t.u** short (Ka.); **gid.d.a** small, short; **gid.d.e, gid.d.ele, gid.ye, gid.yele** dwarf, short man; fem. **gid.d.i, gid.d.u**; **kun.t.e** a short man, dwarf (Tu.); **gud.d.u** short (Tu.); **gid.d.a, git.aka** short, dwarfish; **gid.asa** id., stunted; **gud.d.a** child (Te.); **gut.ur. mane** dwarf; **gund.al** short (Go.); **gu_t.a** short, dwarfish; **gu_t.i** stumpy, short, shortened (Kui); **gud.ru_, gur.ru_** dwarfish (of persons and animals only)(Kur.); **ghud.d.u_, gud.d.u_** small; urchin (Br.); **gid.d.a_** short and thick (M.)(DEDR 1670). **kut.t.a-ra_jan** subordinate prince (Pali); **ku_to pras** small upper ribs under armpit (Kho.); **kut.ula, kut.kura_** short, stunted (of hair or grass)(A.); **kot.a** short, curtailed; **kot.a_** a short man; **kot.e_** a stump (Si.)(CDIAL 3238). **kurta** short; **khurdo** small; **xuredo_** small, dwarfish (Gypsy); **khut.a, khut.i** short (D..); **khut.o** (Sh.); **khut.an.u** to fall short, fail; **khut.alu** bankrupt (S.); **khut.t.an.** to be finished (L.); **khut.t.n.a_** to be diminished, be finished (P.); **khut.vu~** to be exhausted (G.); **khut.n.e~** to lack (M.)(CDIAL 3895). **Small; dwarf; lame**: **cut.** small (Iranian);

cho_d.i small (Pkt.); **chut.u** dwarf (Sh.); **cot.** lie (Sh.); **chot.ᵘ** short, small (K.); **chot.a_** (L.); **chot.t.a_** (P.); **chot.o, chwat.** (Ku.); **chot.o** small, mean (N.); **sot.** low-grade; **sut.a_** deficient (A.); **chot.a** small (B.Or.); **chot.a, chot.a_** (Mth.); **chot.** (Aw.); **chot.a_** (H.); **chot.u~** (G.); **hot.** very small (of cocoanuts, etc.)(Si.); **curtu** tailless (Kho.); **chot.a_** lame, crippled (Or.)(CDIAL 5071).

1952.**Image: crooked**: **ko_n.ai** curvature; crookedness (Ta.lex.) **Image: hunchback**: **ku_n** hunchback (Kod..); **ku_n-i** humpbacked woman (Ta.)(DEDR 1927). **ko_n.an-** hump-back (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **gu_ni** a hump-backed female; **gu_nu, ku_n, ku_nu** a hump; **gu_nubennu** a hum-back (Ka.lex.)

1953.**Image: hare**: **gulug, guluk** hare (Didey, Koraput.); **glu, gulu, gulu** hare, an animal locally called **ka:ra** (Bonda, Koraput.); **gili** id. (Gutob or Gadaba.); **kulej** hare (Ho, Singbhum, Bihar.); **kulae** id. (Munda.); **pundi kulae** white hare (Munda.) [> **pander-en, pander** hare (Sora.)]; **kulei** hare (Santali.): **kulahi** (Koraku, M.P.); **kujali** (Mowasi, M.P.); **kva:li(j)** id. (Korku.) > **kunde_lu** hare (Te.); **kuntu** to sit on the heels with legs folded upright (Ta.)(DEDR 1728). **tur-dan-en** hare (Sora.)

1954.**Image: semi-circle, curve, bow**: **guntha_** pellet-bow (Kur.); **gun.r.ta** id. (Malt.); **gunti** bow (Kol.Go.); **gunt.i** id. (Go.); **guncili** pellet-bow (Go.); **gun.ci, gun.ca** id. (Pe.); **gur.tha_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1727). **ku_n.i** bow (weapon)(Ta.); **ku_nal** bending (Ma.); **kuni** semi-circle, curve (Ma.)(DEDR 1927). cf. **khut.i_** peg (Ku.); **khut.nu** to stitch (N.); **khum.t.a, khom.t.aya** peg, post (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3893).

1955.**Image: covered brick oven**: **ku_n.t.-at.uppu** covered brick oven (**Intupa_ka. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **Potter**: **ku_t.a-pa_laka** a potter; a potter's kiln (Skt.lex.) **kun.t.at.uppu** earthen oven like a pit, with a side opening for putting in fuel (Ta.lex.) **kud.ike bir-usu** a volcano-like kind of fire-work (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1956.**Image: burning coal**: **khu_t.o** ashes, burning coal; **khot.** embers (Dardic); **khot.a_** alloyed (L.); **khot.** base, alloy (P.)(CDIAL 3931).

1957.**Image: water running out of a vessel with a narrow mouth**: {**Echo word**} **gud.u gud.u** the gurgling sound of running water (Ka.); **kut.ukut.u** gurgling, the sound of water running out of a vessel with a narrow mouth; **kul.ukul.u** the noise of the water in a cocoanut when shaking (Ta.Ma.); **gud.ugud.u** the sound of running feet (Ka.); **gud.ugud.a** the sound emitted by a hubble-bubble, by a dry cocoanut on shaking it, by a growing belly (M.) (Ka.lex.) **gud.ugud.a** the sound emitted by a hubble-bubble (M.); **gud.ugud.i** a hubble smoking pipe, a hubble-bubble (Ka.); **gudagud.i_** (M.); **gud.igud.i, gud.ugud.u** (Te.); **kut.ukut.i** (Ta.); **gud.ugud.i bur-ud.e** the vessel of body of the humble smoking pipe (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Rumble; thunder**: **kut.ukut.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to rumble, rattle (Ta.); **kut.ukut.a_, kut.ukut.i** hookah (as producing a gurgle); **kut.ukut.uppai** anything making a rattling sound, small tambourine, wooden clapper; **kut.ukut.ukkai** ripe coconut in which the kernel rattles; **kut.ukut.-en-al** expr. signifying gurgling, rattling sound (Ta.); **kut.ukut.a** onomatop. descriptive of gurgling, rumbling noise (Ma.); **gur.g- (gur.gy-)** to thunder; **gur.gl** thunder; **gur. gur.in- (id--)** (water) runs with a gurgle; **gor. gor. in- (id--)** to make noise (stone rattled in pot, bee buzzing about in pot, any swift movement, as of flying, of movement in a narrow place, of train in tunnel)(Ko.); **kud.x**-

(**kud.xy-**) (stomach, thunder) rumbles, (buffalo, man) makes stamping noise in running, (flies) buzz, (fire) crackles; **kud.s.** noise of walking; **kud.ir-... (in-)** noise of god Ko.nt-ow opening and shutting his dwelling (To.); **gud.u, gud.i, gur..u** a sound used in imitating rumbling, growling, grumbling, thundering, or roaring (Ka.); **gud.ugu** to thunder (Ka.); thunder, roar, etc.; **gud.ugud.isu** to grumble, roar etc. (Ka.); **gud.ugud.u** a rumbling noise (as of thunder), a noise made in smoking tobacco in a hubble-bubble, a noise made in shaking a coconut whose kernel is dried within; **gud.ugud.i, gud.igud.i** a hubble-bubble; **gud.umbu** the noise of anything falling into a well etc. (Tu.); **gud.um-** to make noise; **gur.mcad** it thunders (Kol.); **gur.i-, gud.r** to thunder (Pa.); **gur.nj** to thunder (Go.); **d.r.u_** loud report, noise of explosion, thunder (Kui); **d.r.u_ inba** to make a loud report, thunder (Kui); **gn.u** to thunder; **gu_r.r.lu_ aiyali** id.; **glu_nai** id. (Kuwi); **glu_pu** thunder (Kuwi); **gur.gur.amba'ana_,gur.gur.urna_** to make a succession of abrupt noises rapidly repeated (e.g. thunder, handmill, hookah, a shot re-echoing among hills)(Kur.)(DEDR 1659). **had.ar hud.ur** to thunder; **had.hud., hud.ur, gud.gud.** to rumble as distant tunder; **gar.gar., gar.gar.ao, kod.oc, kod.roc** gurgling sound; **gud.gud., hadhud, bad.ar hud.ur, har.as** rumbling sound; **gargarao, har.bar., har.har.** to rumble (Santali.lex.) **gud.ugud.a_yana** rumbling in belly (Sus'r.); **gur.an.u** to thunder (S.); **gur.kan.u** to rumble, purr (S.)(CDIAL 4180). **huka** the hubble-bubble; **gar.gar.ak, gur.gur.i** the hubble-bubble with a long stem (Santali.lex.)

1958.**Image: jacket**: **kud.ati, kud.ata_, kud.ta_** a jacket (Ka.); **kud.ati_, kud.ate_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

1959.**Gulp**: **kud.ata, kud.ita** drinking; a draught (Ka.lex.) **ghut.t.ai**, **ghot.t.ai** drinks (Pkt.); **ghum.t.ai, ghum.t.a** a swallow of water, etc. (Ap.); **ghut.an.u** to choke (S.); **ghut.t., ghut.t.a_** a swallow (P.); **ghut.t.i_** child's dose of medicine (P.); **ghu~t.na_** to swallow (H.); **ghu~t.r.o** gulp (G.); **ghot.n.e~** to swallow (M.); **ghut.ghut.** by gulps (M.); **ghot.** gulp (M.G.); **ghut.ko** swallow (S.); **ghut.kan.u** to swallow (S.); **ghur.kya_unu, ghur.ko** (N.); **ghut.ka_** (M.)(CDIAL 4481). **gur.akn** noise of drinking so that water plops inside (Ko.); **kur.k** one swallow of water (To.); **kut.uku, gut.aku** a gulp, draught, morsel; food (Ka.); **kut.ukisu, gut.ukisu** to gulp (Ka.); **gut.ukkane** with a single gulp (Ka.); **gut.t.i** a mixture of medicine of such quantity as can easily be swallowed by babies (Ka.); **gut.uka, gut.uku** a single gulp, draught (Tu.); **gud.umbu** gulping (Tu.); **gut.aka** a single swallow or gulp; **gut.uku, gut.ukku, gud.ukku** the sound of swallowing; **gut.agut.a** the sound made in drinking water rapidly (Te.); **gut.uka** an act of swallowing (Ga.)(DEDR 1658). cf. **kut.i** to drink, inhale; n. drinking, beverage, drunkenness (Ta.); drinking, water drunk after meals (Ma.); **kud.i** to drink, inhale (Ka.); to drink (Kod..); **kud.ucu** to eat, suck, drink (Te.)(DEDR 1654). **d.okoc** gulp; **hodor., kad.rac kod.roc** gulping sound (Santali.lex.) **Image: right hand, palm of the hand**: **kud.i** right, right hand (Te.)(DEDR 1654. Poss. conencted with **kud.i** drinking (Ka.); **kud.ite, kud.ate, kud.ute** palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup (Ka.)(DEDR 1660).

1960.**Image: seed drill**: **kurige** (Ka.) a seed drill or sowing machine drawn by oxen; land measure; 24 to 48 **kurgi-s** = one **pat.t.i** or **nivartana**; **pat.t.i** sheepfold, plot of land; measuring pole (one for black soil, one for masab or mixed soil and the third for tari or rice land); **kurgi** (M.) a land measure, the distance which may be ploughed and sown in one day with a pair of bullocks and drill plough (between 2 to 8 acres)(Bombay Gazetteer, vol.xxii, p.48; loc.cit. **MIAI**, pp. 29,44). **Village**: **kur.ike** village (Ka.); **kur.icci** village in the hilly tract (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 1844). **24 or 48 kurgi** = one **pat.t.i** of land. [one **kurgi** = 2 to 8 acres; cf. **MIAI,** p.44.] **kurige** a

seed-drill, sowing machine drawn by oxen (Ka.cf. **MIAI**, p.29. **kurgi** is a distance that may be ploughed and sown in one day, with a pair of bullocks and drill plough (M.)]

1962.**Image: small bull**: **kun.t.ai** shortness, that which is short and stout (**Te_va_. 944,1**); shortness (**Akana_. 184**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1670). **kun.t.ai** bull, ox (**vaiyam pu_n:kalla_ cir-ukun.t.ai**)(**Na_lat.i,350**); taurus, sign of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **kut.t.e_r-u** a small bull (Ta.)(**kut.t.e_r-r-aik ko_varttan-an-aik kan.t.i_re_** : **Tiv. Na_yc. 14,2**); hump of an ox (**Kalit. 102,24, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); **kun.t.uram** manure of cow-dung etc., as stored in a pit, dist. fr. **kur..ai-y-uram** (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.u** stallion, adult male horse; **kun.t.u-k-kar..utai** he-ass; **kun.t.u-k-ka_l.ai** covering bull, **poli-erutu** (Ta.lex.) **kut.t.an-** laddie, lassie, as a term of endearment (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,2**) (Ta.); **gud.d.a** (Ka.); **kut.t.an** id. (Ma.); **kwit.y** wife (very restricted use)(To.)(DEDR 1670). ?Contraction of **kut.t.e_r-u** depicting a bullock with one horn erect?: **Image: ox with curved horns; crooked horn, crooked eyebrows**: **bhau~a~_-t.er, bhau~a~_-d.er, bhau~a~_-d.era_** bullock with crooked eyebrows (Bi.); **d.heru** bullock with one horn hanging down (WPah.); **kan[a]-d.e_ria_** having half-closed eyes (Mth.); **d.her-singo** bullock with hanging horns (WPah.)(CDIAL 5474). [X cf. Persian: **d.a_gh**: **t.a_ku** mark, spot, brand (Ta.); **t.a_ku-po_t.u-** to brand cattle or horses with a red-hot iron; **t.an:kuva_r** braces of a horse-carriage; saddle-girth (Ta.); **t.an:guva_ru, t.an:guba_r** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.); **t.a~_gun** a species of hill pony (K.); **t.a~_gan** (N.H.)(CDIAL 5454)] **d.a~_go** male (of animals)(N.); **d.in:go** crooked (S.); **d.in:ga_** (L.P.); **d.i~go, d.io** abusive word for a cow (N.); **d.hagga_** small weak ox (L.); **d.han:garu, d.hin:garu** lean emaciated beast (S.)(CDIAL 5524). **d.angur** bullock (K.); horned cattle (L.); **d.a~gar** id. (L.); **d.angar** cattle (P.); **d.angara** id. (Or.); **d.a~_gar** old worn-out beast, dead cattle (Bi.); **dhu_r d.a~_gar** cattle in general (Bi.); **d.a_ngar** cattle (Bhoj.); **d.a~_gar, d.a~_gra_** horned cattle (H.); **d.a~_gar** id. (H.)(CDIAL 5526). **d.a_vra_** crooked-horned (M.); **d.a_vre~** crooked horn (M.); **d.eb** bullock with one erect and one hanging horn (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 5539). {cf. **ma_t.ai** being bent downwards as horns of cattle (Ta.); **ma_t.a** cow with horns bent downwards (Ma.); **mat. et** bullocks with horns curving back (Ko.); **mo_d.e** ox or buffalo with curved horns (Tu.)(DEDR 4799). [**This may be interpreted as a compound term: ma_** animal, beast (Ta.)(DEDR 4780) **+ d.eb** bent, crooked (CDIAL 5539). **ma_t.u** ox (Ta.); **ma.r.** senseless beast (Ko.)(DEDR 4798) is echoed in: **d.au_** fool (P.); **d.ebro, debro** obstinate (N.)(CDIAL 5539).]} **damya** young bullock to be tamed (Mth.); **damma** to be tamed (esp. of a young bullock)(Pali); to be tamed (Pkt.); **damra_** young bull (A.); **damu** tamed (S.); **da_muri** calf (A.); **da_mr.a_** castrated bullock (B.); **da_mar.i_** heifer (Or.); **da_mar.ia_** bull-calf, young castrated bullock (Or.); **da_mur., da_mur.i** young bullock (Or.)(CDIAL 6184). **damana** in cmpd. 'taming' (MBh.); a tamer (BhP.); act of taming (MBh.); taming (Pali); **daman.a** (Pkt.); **daun** subduing (H.); **daman.** (G.)(CDIAL 6177). [cf. **at.an:ku** to submit, be subdued (Ta.); **at.an.n.uka** to yield, be calmed (Ma.); **or.k-** to subdue (To.)(DEDR 63)]. **dami** colt, foal (Kho.); **da_miya** tamed (Pkt.); **dami** submissive (Si.)(CDIAL 6286). **da_myati** is tamed (S'Br.); tames (MBh.); **domiba_** to be subdued (Or.); **damvu~** to become tamed (G.); **damn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6287). **dabun** owner, master, landlord, god (Sh.); **damo_n** (Sh.); **damu_nas** householder, master (RV.); **daman** master (Bur.)(CDIAL 6180). **Image: castrated bullock**: **da_nta** tamed (TBr.); tamed ox (Skt.); **danta** tamed (Pali); **dam.ta** (Pkt.); **danda** bull (Gypsy); **do_n**, pl. **da_na** castrated bullock (D..Sh.); **dan** bull (Dm.); **do_n** , obl. **do_ndas** (Kal.); **do_nu** bull; castrated bullock (Sh.); **do_du** (Sh.); **da~_d** bull, bullock (K.); **da_na, da_nt** (K.); **d.a~_du** (S.); **da~_d** (L.); **d.a~_d** bullock fit for the plough (L.); **da~_d** bull (L.); **da_nd, da_nt** (WPah.)(CDIAL 6273). **da~_twa_l** ploughman (WPah.)(CDIAL

6274). **Male animal**: **end.ka** young male pig (Pa.); **and.ren** (pl. **and.ran**) male, man (Pe.Mand..); **and.ra** a male animal or bird; male (Kui); **an.d.ra_** male (said only of animals); **an.d.ya_** fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men)(Kur.); **and.ya** a bull (Malt.); **an.d.i_ra** male (Skt.)(DEDR App.7) **Uncastrated; bull-calf; male**: **a~_d.ur** young birds (Ku.); **a_niru** uncastrated (S.); **a_nur** (L.); **an.d.ira_** male (Or.); **a_n.d.u_** uncastrated (P.); **a~_d.u** (Ku.); **a~_r.u** (N.); **a~_d.u_** (H.); **a~_r.ua_** bull-calf (B.)(CDIAL 1111).

1965.**Notch**: **kutai** notch at the end of bow to secure the loop of a bowstring, notch at the feather end of an arrow; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to fasten the bowstring at the notch (Ta.); **kuta** notch of bow or arrow, notch or step in a log of wood or rough ladder used for climbing, steps of well or ladder (Ma.); **kutekka** to make a notch (Ma.); **kutam** notch (Ma.); **kudi** tip of bow (Kuwi)(DEDR 1714). **akhot.a_** grooved or notched channel (M.); **aks.apat.t.a** notched board (Skt.); **akhat.o** notch, step cut in a tree for climbing (N.)(CDIAL 32). **Image: vertical, steep**: **kutta** straight up (Ka.); vertical, steep, straight (Tu.)(DEDR 1716).

1966.**Thrust; image: stone pestle**: **kurk- (kuruk-)** to beat like a carpet (Ga.); **kurkal** stone pestle (Go.); **kur-u (kur-uv-, kur-r--)** to pound in a mortar, husk (Ta.); **kur-r-u** (**kur-r-i**-) to pound, strike, hit, crush (as lice)(Ta.); **kussna_** to strike by thrusting the head against, butt (Kur.)(DEDR 1850). **kur-r-u (kur-r-i-)** to puncture, prick, pierce (Ta.); **g(r)uccu** to thrust, push, insert (as a stick, needle or the like into something or through a hole), pierce, prick, thread together (as beads), thread a needle (Te.); **guhc-** to pierce, poke; **gu'c-** to poke with finger, punch with elbow (Go.)(DEDR 1861). **geje geje** to reduce to a pulp (Mun.d.a_ri_); crammed (Santali); **gic-pic** crowded together (N.H.); **gacpac** crowded (H.); **ghacca_** thrust (N.); **ghi~ji** dense, impenetrable (B.)(CDIAL 4153). **kocnu** to thrust, force into (N.); **kocna_, ku~_cna_, ko~cna_, ku~_cna_** to pierce, rip (H.); **kocvu~** to pierce (G.); **kocru~** having holes (G.); **kocn.o** to penetrate (Ku.)(CDIAL 3489). **gusu_m** I copulate; pret. **ghusilo** (Phal.); **ghussan.** to enter, be thrust in (L.); **ghusn.a_** (P.); **ghusn.o** (Ku.); **ghusnu** (N.); **ghusa_na** to thrust in (B.); **ghusiba_** to enter by force (Or.); **ghusal** to enter (Bhoj.); **ghu_sal** to rub in (Bhoj.): **ghu_sna_, ghusna_** to be thrust in (H.); **ghusn.o** to enter (Marw.); **ghusvu~** to enter forcibly (G.); **ghusn.e~** (M.); **ghusom.k** (Konkan.i); **ghusr.an** to be thrust in (L.); **ghus.ar.na_** to penetrate (P.); **ghusranu, ghusa_rnu** (N.); **ghusara_** to creep in (B.); **ghusar.na_** to be thrust in (H.); **ghuser.na_** (H.); **ghusad.n.e~** (M.); **ghuska_na** to thrust in (B.); **ghuski_** a forward woman (H.)(CDIAL 4492). **ghocn.a_** to make a superfluous examination (P.); **ghosn.o** to goad (Ku.); **ghocnu** to pierce, stab (N.); **ghocvu~, gho~cvu~** to pierce, thrust in (G.)(CDIAL 4515). **Strung together**: **gundhan.** to plait (L.); **gu~_thna_** to plait (H.)(CDIAL 4205). **gus.pita** tangled mass (RV.); **guphati** strings together (Pa_n.Ka_s'.); **guttha** strung (Pkt.); **gu_th** round ball of cotton (H.); **guthai** strings, threads (OMarw.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, attach (Si.); **gumthan.a** stringing (Pkt.); **gu~thnu** to string, thread (flowers, etc.)(N.); **go_n.t.** to tie (Ash.)(CDIAL 4205). **Pin, stake; peg**: ***khut.** pin (N.); **khu~t.i_** wooden pin (M.)(CDIAL 3893); **got.** hem of a garment, metal wristlet (M.); **got.t.a_** gold or silver lace (P.)(CDIAL 4271). **khun.t.a** peg (Pkt.); **khu~_t.a_** stump, stake, post, peg (H.); **khu~_t.i_** peg (H.); **khu~t.a_, khu~t.i_** stake, peg (M.)(CDIAL 3893). **Pin**: **khu~t.a_** pin, wedge, stake, wooden post (B.); **khut.nu** to stitch (N.); **khut.a_** peg, post (Mth.); **khu~t.a_** stake; **khu~t.i_** wooden pin (M.)(CDIAL 3893). **gu_n.t.a, gun.t.i, gun.t.e, gu_n.t.ige** peg, pin, stake (Tu.); **gun.t.a, gu_n.t.a, ku_t.a** peg, plug (Ka.); **gud.ida** id., stumpy post (Ka.)**; gu.t.a** peg, post (Kod..); **gu_t.amu** stake, post, peg (Tu.); **gud.ide** hinge, peg, pivot (Te.); **kut.t.a** pillar, post (Go.)(DBIA 104). **Image: stump; pillar**: **kusun** (pl. **kuskul**) stump of a tree (Ga.); **gusil** id. (Kond.a); **gruc** id. (Pe.Mand..); **kucci** id. (Pa.); **kuccu** splinter, bit of stick, stalk; **kucci** splinter,

peg, stick (Ta.); **kuccu** chip, piece of straw (Ma.); **kutti** stump (Ka.); **kucci, kutti** the stump of a shrub (Tu.)(DEDR 1640). **Heap**: **gu.c-** to lie or fall in a mass, (rain) pours down; put down in a mass; **gu.cl** heap of fuel (Ko.); **ku.s- (ku.sy-)** to be heaped up; **ku.sil** a heap (To.); **gu_cuni, gu_suni, gussuni** to pour, shed, spill; **gu_juni** to ooze (Tu.)(DEDR 1877).

1967.**Wild rice**: **gadar** inferior quality of rice (L.); **gaddar, gaddara_** half-ripe (P.); **ga_dar** unripe (of grain or fruit)(H.)(CDIAL 4012). **ke_r..al** wild rice (**ni_r vil.ai ke_r..alum** : **Civaka**. **1422**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ke_r..-varaku** ragi, a millet, eleusine coracana, **ke_ppai** (Ta.lex.) **Paddy; crop**: **key** crop; paddy plant (Ka.); **ke~yyu** id. (Ka.); **keyi** the crop of paddy (Tu.); **qesu** paddy (Malt.); **xess** paddy (rice in the husk or standing in the field)(Kur.); **keja** paddy (Go.)(DEDR 1936). **Swamp; cultivated ground**: **kaya** swamp; deep; depth (as of water) (Tu.); deep place in a river (Ka.); **kayam** depth (Ta.Ma.); tank, water, sea (Ta.); **kar..am** depth, body of water (Ta.); **kasa, kassa** pool, tank (Go.)(DEDR 1251). **khay** low ground near a stream liable to be flooded (K.); **kha_yal** plot of ground (N.); **kha_wa_** trench (N.); **khar** plot of cultivated ground (Kho.); **kha_va_** salt mine (L.P.); **kha_a** dug; n. ditch, bank (Pkt.); **kha_ta** dug (RV.Pali); ditch, pond (S'Br.); **khade, khadao** dug (Dardic); **kha_wai** trench (A.); **kha_i, kha_ia_** ditch, rampart (Pkt.); **khoi-ma_li** river bank (Dardic); **kha_hi_** ditch (S.); **kha_i_** ditch (L.P.WPah.Ku.B.Or. Bi.G.M.); **kha~_i_** id. (H.); **kha_i** ditch (N.); **khai** ditch (Mth.)(CDIAL 3862). **karda** mud, swamp; **gatta, ged.d.a** (Pkt.); **ka_da_** mud (B.); **ka_da** clay, mud (Or.); **gatta** (Pkt.); **ka~_d** wall (H.); **ka_da_na** to make muddy (B.); **ka_da_r.iya_, ka_da_t.iya_, ka_da_la** muddy (B.)(CDIAL 2867). **kardat.a** mud (Skt.); **ka_dr.a_, ka_dar.iya_** muddy (B.)(CDIAL 2868). **kardama** mud, mire (Ka_tyS'rS.); muddy (Pa_n..); **kaddama** (Pali.Pkt.); **kaddamaya** (Pkt.); **ka_do** (B.); **ka_dua, ka_do** (Or.); **ka_do** mud in which crops will grow (opp. to **pa~_k**); **kadwa_** ploughing to kill weeds, rice-field (Bi.); **ka_dau, ka_do, kadawa_** mud, mud mortar (Mth.); **ka_dau, ka_do, ka_da_** mud, clay, alluvium, bog (H.); **ka_dav** (G.); **kadama** (Si.); **ka_m.dau** (OAw.); **ka~_daw, ka~_do** (H.); **ka_no** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 2869). **kardamita** muddy (Skt.); **kaddamia** muddy; buffalo (Pkt.); **kadoi, kadai_** loamy soil never drier than mud, wet alluvium (Bi.); **ka~daila_** muddy, dirty (H.)(CDIAL 2870). **ged.d.a** mud (Pkt.); **gil** dirt (Pers.); **ga_d** dregs, lees, scum (B.); **ga_da** sediment, dregs (Or.); **ga_d** low-lying land (Bi.); **ga_di** sediment of foul water (Mth.); **ga_d** sediment, dregs (H.P.); **ga_da_** muck, sludge (M.); **gadal.** dirt (M.); **gadla_** turbid, dirty (H.); **gadlu_** dirty, dusty (G.); **ga_dn.e~** to become turbid (M.)(CDIAL 4011). **ga_l.** dregs (Kho.); **ga_r.o** drop; **ga_r.a** drippings (S.); **ga_l.** dregs (M.); **ga_d.** mud (Tir.); **ga_l.** mud (M.); **ga_l.a_** mud on bushes over a stream, alluvium (M.); **ga_r.a_** kneaded or mixed mud (H.)(CDIAL 4114). **git.t.e** lump of earth (Ka.); a clod or lump, usually of earth (Tu.)(DEDR 1539). **hel** dirty or muddy ground (K.); **helo** consisting of black clay, very fertile (of soil)(WPah.); **hi_l, hi_lo** mud, swamp (Ku.); **hilo** mud (N.); **jhi_l-hi_l** small lakes or ponds (Mth.); **hi_l, hi_la_** mud (H.); **hi_lo** cart-rut (G.)(CDIAL 14118). **Wet**: **klinna** wet (MBh.); rotted (Car.); **klinnaka** a little moistened (Skt.); **kinna, kilinna, kilin.n.a, kili_n.a** wet (Pkt.); **kyon^{u}** wet; **ke_nun** to become wet (K.)(CDIAL 3622). **Fertile black clay soil; swamp; wet; moist; rotted**: **jhi_l** low marshy land (Bi.); lake, marsh (Mth.); id. (H.P.); deep reservoir of water (G.); rill; swmpiness (M.); **jhillai** bathes; **jhilli_** wave (Pkt.); **jhil** lake, pool (N.B.); **jhila** lake, pool, swamp (Or.)(CDIAL 5392). cf. **sitli** marshland (Or.)(CDIAL 13388). **citampu (citampi-)** to be spoiled by too much moisture; n. spoilt condition, excessive maceration; **citampal** being softened by soaking or spoiled by too much moisture (Ta.); **citacita** dampness, moisture; **cittad.i** damp, moisture, wetness; damp, wet, moist; [For **-tad.i** cf.: **tad.i** moisture, wetness, dampness, damp; moist, wet, damp (Te.)(DEDR 3045); **t.han.d.h** cold (H.)(CDIAL 13676)]; **cittar-i** the rainy season (Te.); **sindali** moist, damp (Kui)(DEDR 2525). cf. **cota-cota-v-en-l** to be dripping wet (Ta.lex.) **k^{o}t^{u}** wet, juicy; **k^{a}tun** to become moist (K.); **klid** wet (Skt.)(CDIAL 3619).

klidyati becomes wet (Sus'r.); rots (Car.); **kilijjati** festers (Pali); **k^{a}cun** to become wet (K.); **sitta-: siccai**; or it may be a direct anal. formation from **k^{o}t^{u}** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3620). **klindati** laments (Dha_tup.); **klindat** wet (Skt.); **ke_nun** to become wet (K.); **kenda_** (of boiled rice) fresh and moist (Or.); **kindanava_** to sink; **kinda** marsh (Si.)(CDIAL 3621). **Wet; soft**: **gilla** wet (Pkt.); **grileste** (Ash.); **gri_la** (Dm.); **li_l** wet, dew (Pas'.); **gri_la** wet (Kal.); **gill** dampness; **gilla_** damp (P.); **gi_lo** (Ku.); **gilo** over-cooked, over-ripe, soft (N.); **gi_l** wet, muddy, benumbed (A.); **gi_l** wet (Aw.); dampness (H.); **gi_la_, gilla_** damp (H.); **gi_lau** wet (OMarw.); **gi_l** pulp; **gilgili_t** oozy, over-ripe, squashy (M.)(CDIAL 4386). **Soft**: **gilgilat.** soft (Pa.); **gilgila** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1576). **Fat, grease**: **kle_dayati** wets (Sus'r.); **kre_im** I weep (Kal.)(CDIAL 3625). **kle_du** morbid combination of the three humours of the body (Skt.); **kle_da** wetness (Ya_j.); **pli_eu, ti_u** fat, grease (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3626). **Fester; pus; rotten**: **kullum, kulum** pus in a boil (Go.); **ku_l- (-it-)** to rot (as an ulcer), fester (Kond.a); **ku_l- (-t-)** to suppurate; **ku_lpenj** pus (Pe.); **kulh'nai** to ulcerate (Kuwi); **culj-** (pus) to form; **culjukud.** pus (Pa.); **suluskur** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1814). **kilinna** wet, festered (Pali)(CDIAL 3622).

1968.**Image: squatting, a stool**: **kun.d.rike, kun.d.arike** sitting down or on; that on which one sits down, as a mat, a cumly etc.; **kun.d.ru, kun.d.aru, kul.ir, kul.l.ir, kul.l.iru, kod.aru, kod.ru** to sit down; **kun.d.aru, kun.d.ru** to fall so as to sit on the ground, to fall or sink down, as an animal, to sink, as a house (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **gund.is kopka** to squat, sit on the heels (Kui)(DEDR 1691). **Image: squatting, a stool**: **kuntu (kunti-)** to sit on the heels with legs folded upright, squat; n. sitting on the heels, squatting (Ta.); **kuttuka** to squat, sit on one's heels (Ma.); **kuntu, ku_tu** having sat down (Ka.); **kuton.u** to sit (Tu.); **gontu-gu_rcun.d.u** to squat, sit with the soles of the feet fully on the ground and the buttocks touching it or close to it (Te.);[For semant. '**gontu-**' and '**-gu_r-**'cf. : **ghut.a, ghun.t.a** ankle (Skt.); **ghuno** knee; **ghu~t.i_** ankle joint (G.); **ghu~t.an.** knee (G.); **gu_ri** thigh (Dm.); **gur.i** (Phal.); **khur** heel (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4479); **khura** hoof (Ka_tyS'r.); **khulaka** ankle-bone (Sus'r.); **khura** hoof (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 3906)]; **kudikilu, kudikila~bad.u** to squat down (Te.); **kud-** to sit (Go.); **kuttul** a stool to sit on (Go.); **kundika_l.l.u, kundikundika_l.l.u** a boy's game like leapfrog (Te.)(DEDR 1728). [cf. **kutin-ka_l, kuti-k-ka_l, kuti-ka_l** heel of the foot (Ta.); **kuti, kuti-ka_l** id. (Ma.); **gudi-ka_lu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1707). cf. **kudur.-kudur.** at a trot (Kur.)(DEDR 1705).] **utkut.aka** sitting on the hams; **utkat.ika_** the act of so doing (Sus'r.); **ukkut.ika** sitting on the hams (Pali); **ukkud.uya-, ukkad.iya-** (Pkt.); **okir.u_, okin.u_** (S.); **ukr.u_** squatting; **okur.u_, okr.u_** id. (P.); **ukr.u_, ukr.u~_** adj. (H.); **ukad.** adv., **ukd.a_, ukud.va_** squatting; **ukid.va_, ukad.va_** adj. id. (M.)(CDIAL 1726). **got.h** a particular position in sitting (P.); squatting on the hams (Mth.)(CDIAL 4339). **ukul.a, ukula** hip (Si.); **ikiliya** hip, groin (Si.)(CDIAL 1703). cf. **okkna_** to sit down (Kur.); **oke** to sit (Malt.)(DEDR 930). **ul.ukku** sprain, dislocation (Ta.); **iluku** (Te.); **ul.uku** (Ka.); **ul.ukkal** (Ma.); **ul.ku** (Tu.); **ut.ka_r** to sit down (Ta.); **ul.ukkutal** to write (**Kampara_. Ka_rmuka. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **kel.illa, kel.ili** bending of the knees; **kel.illen in.dinava_** to squat (Si.)(CDIAL 3557). **kukku** to sit on one's legs, squat (Ta.); **kuki.r** to sit down (Ko.); **kukkarisu** to squat (Ka.); **kun:kuru** going on hands and legs, as an infant; **kokkaru-kul.l.u** to sit on the half-bended knees (Ka.); **kukund.d.u** to sit (Te.); **kopka (<kok-p-; kokt-)** to sit, sit down, sit on, settle down, subside; n. act of sitting, subsidence (Kui); **kug, kog, ku_gali, kugginai, gok** to sit; **kupki ki** to make to sit (Kuwi)(DEDR 1628). **ku_r** to sit down (Ka.); **kuc** to sit (Pe.); **kuh** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 1900).

1969.**Image: squatting on the hams**: **got.h** a partic. position in sitting (P.); squatting on the hams (Mth.); **got.** assembly (H.); **go_s.t.hi_** assembly, meeting place (MBh.)(CDIAL 4339). **Image: anus**: **gu_de** prolapsus of the anus (Ka.); **gu_de** id. (Tu.); **gu_da**, **gudda** id. (Te.)(DEDR

1891). **ku_ti** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); posteriors, membrum muliebre (Ma.); **ku.Dy** anus, region of buttocks in general (To.); **ku_di** anus, posteriors, membrum muliebre (Tu.)(DEDR 1888). **kun.t.i** buttocks, rump; bottom (as of a vessel), end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk (Ta.); posteriors, anus; bottom of a vessel (Ma.); **Image: bottom of a vessel**: **kun.d.e** buttocks, anus; bottom of a vessel (Ka.); **kut.t.e** anus (Te.); **kund.** id. (Ga.); **ku_na** buttock (Kuwi)(DEDR 1693A.) **guda** intestine, anus (TS.); bowels (RV.); anus (Pali.Pkt.); **guda_** (Pkt.); **gui_** anus, posterior (S.); **gui** anus (A.); **guya_** (B.)(CDIAL 4194). **gohran** anus (P.)(CDIAL 4196).

1970.**Image: obstruction**: **kuntakam** obstruction, obstacle (Ta.); **kundaka** (Ka.); **kundakamu** (Te.); cf. **kunda** (M.)(Ta.lex.)

1971.**Setting gems**: **kuntan-a-k-ka_ran-** one who enchases or sets precious stones (Ta.); **kuntan-am** interspace for encasing or setting gems in a jewel (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 21, Vya_. Pak. 178**); gold, fine gold (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **Interspace for setting gems in a jewel; fine gold**: **kuntan-am** interspace for setting gems in a jewel; fine gold (Ta. < Te.); **kundan-a** setting a precious stone in fine gold; fine gold (Ka.); **kundana** fine gold (Ka.)); **kundan.a** pure gold (Tu.); **kundanamu** fine gold used in very thin foils in setting precious stones; setting precious stones with fine gold (Te.)(DEDR 1725).

1972.**Image: tubercle on the cornea**: **kuntam < kunth** tubercle on the cornea of the eye, protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye (Ta.lex.)

1973.**Quicksilver**: **kuntam** a mineral poison, kar-pa_s.a_n.am, ta_lam-pa_s.a_n.am; a standard weight = 4 palam; one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra; **kuntan-** Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,9,7**); holy person (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,9,7**)(Ta.lex.) **mukunda** quicksilver; a kind of precious stone; name of one of the nine treasures of Kubera; name of Vis.n.u or Kr.s.n.a (Skt.lex.)

1974.**Jasmine**: **kunda** jasminum multiflorum or pubescens (MBh.); jasmine (Pali); **kum.da** a flowering tree; a kind of flower (Pkt.); **ku~d** jasminum multiflorum (B.); **ku~** id., **ku~da_** a partic. kind of flowering shrub (M.); **konda** jasmine (Si.)(CDIAL 3296).

1975.**Olibanum**: **kuntam** Konkany resin; wild lime (Ta.lex.) **kuntalikkam** myrrh-resin, gummi resina myrrha (Ta.lex.) **kuntarikkam, kunturukkam, kunduru, kuntirikam, kunturukam < kunduru** Konkany resin; salai tree, par-an:ki-c-ca_mpira_n.i, salai tree, Indian olibanum, boswellia serrata typica; exudus of Indian frankincense (**M.M.781**); cf. **ca_mpira_n.i** salai tree; nitta tree of Africa, parkia biglandulosa; benzoin tree, styrax benzoin; frankincense, olibanum, gum benzoin (**Pata_rtta. 1072**)(Ta.lex.) **Frankincense**: **turul.akkam** (perh. kundurukka) Indian gum anime, vateria indica, kunturukkam (**Mu_. A.**); frankincense, ca_mpira_n.i (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **turumam < druma** tree; arnotto, ca_ppira_, kun:kuma-maram; celestial tree, kar-apakataru (Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **ca_ppira_** arnotto, bixa orellana (Ta.); **ja_phara** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **tur-akkam** Svarga (**Kalit. 118**); **tur-akka-na_t.u** (**Kampara_. Kat.ar-a_vu. 2**)(Ta.lex.) Vateria indica: damar resin (GIMP, p.253). **tura_yi-mara** a cypress (Ka.lex.) **Olibanum, frankincense**: **turukkam** konkany resin, **kunturukkam** (Ta.lex.) cf. **turus.ka** olibanum (Sus'r.); **turukkha** olibanum (Pali); **turukka** (Pkt.); **turuk-tel** fragrant oil (Si.)(CDIAL 5882). **turus.ka** olibanum, Indian incense, the resin of boswellia serrata; cf. **lo_ba_na** (Ka.lex.) cf. **turus.ka** an Indo-Scythian or Turk; a Mahomedan; any foreigner (Ka.lex.) **kunduru** boswelia thurifera and its resin (VarBr.S.); **kunduruka, kunduruka_** olibanum (Sus'r.); **kunduru_ka** (Skt.); **mukunda** resin of boswellia

thurifera (Skt.); **kum.durukka** a sweet-scented substance (Pkt.); **kundiru** the medicinal gum resin olibanum (S.); **kundura** olibanum; **kundura, kundura_, kunduri, kurr.u** a kitchen fruit tricosanthes cucumerina (Or.)(CDIAL 3298). cf. **mukuntam < mukunda** a treasure of Kube_ra, one of nava-niti (Ta.lex.) **kandu_raka** a kind of fragrant substance (Skt.); **ka~du_ri_** olibanum (H.)(CDIAL 2729). **kunda** olibanum or resin of boswellia thurifera (Skt.)(CDIAL 3296). **kunda/mukunda** is one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra; **kunda/mukunda** is resin of boswellia^ thurifera (Skt.)(CDIAL 3298). Frankincense occurs as light yellowish-brown 'tears' on some trees of the genus boswellia. cf. **kunduruka, kunduruka_** olibanum (Sus'r.); **kunduru_ka** (Skt.); **mukunda** resin of boswellia thurifera (Skt.); **kum.durukka** a sweet-scented substance (Pkt.); **kundiru_** the medicinal gum resin olibanum (S.); **kundura** olibanum; **kundura, kundura_, kunduri, kurr.u** a kitchen fruit tricosanthes cucumerina (Or.); **kunduru** boswellia thurifera and its resin (VarBr.S.); **mukunda** resin of boswellia thurifera (Skt.)(CDIAL 3298). **kunduru** frankincense (Santali.lex.) cf. **kutru** smoke (Assyrian). **kunti_** a fragrant resin; **kunda** a fragrant oleander (Skt.lex.) cf. **kunda** jasminum multiflorum or pubescens (MBh.); olibanum or resin of boswellia thurifera (Skt.); its flower (Skt.); **kunda** jasmine (Pali); **kum.da** a flowering tree; a kind of flower (Pkt.); **ku~d** jasminum multiflorum (B.M.); **ku~da_** a partic. kind of flowering shrub (M.); **konda** jasmine (Si.)(CDIAL 3296). **gad.a hund baha** jasminum arborescens (Santali.lex.) Jasminum multiflorum = jasminum pubescens: **kunda** (Skt.); **kundphul** (H.B.); **mogra** (M.); **magarandam** (Ta.); **kundamu** (Te.); **kundam** (Ma.); flowers: emetic; dried leaves: soaked in water and made into a poultice used in indolent ulcers; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.144). Jasminum sambac: **mallika** (Skt.); **motia** (H.); **mugra** (H.); **bel, mogra** (B.); **mogri** (B.); **malligai** (Ta.); **bondumalle** (Te.); **mulla** (Ma.); flowers: lactifuge, applied unmoistened to breasts to arrest secretion of milk in puerperal state in cases of threatened abscess; essential oil from flowers; cultivated throughout India (GIMP, pp.144-145). **ja_ti_** jasminum grandiflorum (Car. Su. 4.13, Ci. 3.208). **navama_lika_** jasminum arborescens (Car. Ci. 26.184). cf. **kandu_raka** a kind of fragrant substance (Skt.); **ka~du_ri_** olibanum (H.)(CDIAL 2729). **kunturukkam** Konkan.i resin, vel.l.ai-k-kun:kiliyam or white guggulu; **kun:kilikam, kun:kiliyam, kun:kulu** < **guggulu** black oil; Indian bdellium, commiphora mukul; tripterocarp dammar, shorea; bastard sal, shorea talura (Ta.lex.) **da_ru** synonym of de_vda_ru (Car. Ci. 7.65, 88.101). **pamara_** a kind of fragrant substance (Skt.); **pao~r** a deodar leaf (WPah.)(CDIAL 7789). **Vateria indica**: **dhu_paka** a perfumer (Ka.); **dhu_pavarti** a thin stick covered with frankincense; **dhu_pa_yita** incensed, perfumed, fumigated (Ka.); **dhu_pa_rati** an a_rati in which incense is burning; a censer (Ka.); **dhu_pada mara** the white dammer tree, vateria indica (Ka.lex.) Vateria indica: **ajakarna** (Skt.); **sageddamar, sandras** (H.); **chundrus** (B.); **ral** (M.); **rala** (Ka.); **payani** (Ma.); **kundurukkam** (Ta.); **telladammaru** (Te.); fatty oil from fruit: used as a local application in chronic rheumatism; damar resin; habitat: western India: from N. Kanara to Travancore up to 3,500 to 4,000 ft., chiefly in evergreen forests, but occasionally along rivers in deciduous forests. In Coorg both in the Ghat forests and east of the Ghats up to 3,500 ft., in the latter locality always in evergreen forest (GIMP, p.253). **devada_ru** cedrus deodar (Car. Su. 25, 23.12). **de_vada_ru** cedrus deodara, pinus deodara with aromatic wood which is considered carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic and useful in fever, flatulence, inflammation, dropsy, urinary diseases (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.248). **bhadrada_ru, surada_ru, de_vada_ru** cedrus libani a variety of deodara. It grows on the Himalayas at an elevation of 5,000-8,500 ft. The exudation of **de_vada_ru** was called **kunduruka** (B.Sam.. LVI.2; comm. **kunduruko devada_ruvr.ks.a-nirya_sah.**). **Br.hatsam.hita_** refers to the guilds of **ded.ayatrikas**; this perhaps refers to itinerant traders of this product of deodar. According to Dioscorides **'cedar'** is a preservative of dead (bodies). Cedrus deodara, pinus deodara:

devadaru (Skt.B.); **deodar** (H.); **dewdar** (P.); **keli** (P.); **tevadari** (Ta.); **devadri** (Te.); wood: diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, useful in fever, flatulence, pulmonary and urinary disorders, rheumatism, piles, gravels in kidney; oil: diaphoretic, used in skin diseases and for ulcer; bark: astringent, useful for fevers, diarrhea and dysentery; gum, cholesterin, essential oil; wood yields oil with balsamic odour; habitat: north-western Himalayas from Kashmir to Garhwal at 4,000 - 10,000 ft. (GIMP, p.56). **Cedar**: {Juniper phoenicea, juniperus drupacea = pinus cedrus. (Ancient Egyptian **2'n**; Coptic (the resin perhaps **cipe** = Ancient Egyptian **sft** = pinus cedrus; Greek **cedar** (Herodotus and Diodorus); Modern Egyptian Arabic **'ar'ar**) 'Juniper trees grow up to 5m in height and can attain an age of several hundred years. They were probably never indigenous to Egypt proper, although a group of juniper phoenicea actually grows in the mountains of Sinai. Most juniper timber was imported, presumably from Asia Minor, where it grew in abundance. The wood was used in carpentry, and the berries had multiple uses in medicine. The berries have an aromatic resinous flavour and are frequently used in stews, particularly to emphasise the flavour of game. The distilled oil adds its characteristic flavour to the Dutch genever. Juniper branches impart a delicate aroma to grilled food, and they were once used as a fumigant. The berries and leaves of various varieties of juniper are widely used in herbal medicine, being antiseptic, diuretic, stimulant and carminative... An infusion of milk of juniper berries, cumin, frankincense and an unidentified pod along with bone marrow was given to a woman who had not been menstruating for several years... Prospero Alpini says that juniper oil was used to massage the body before an attack of fever was expected... In ancient Egypt an oil scented with essential oil of juniper was used in mummification to anoint the corpse. The berries have been shown to have been mixed with the salt in which the bodies were laid for dehydration, at least among the early Christians... While discussing 'cedar' Dioscorides adds that "it is a preservative of dead (bodies), hence some have called it 'the life of him that is dead'". Sawdust and wood pitch of juniper have also been found on pharaonic mummies. Sawdust was one of the ingredients in a refreshing poultice which included various resins, wax, coriander, pork fat and ox fat. The twigs of juniper were added to a prescription for a patient suffering from illness in the head and neck. It consisted of ladanum, frankincense, **kohl**, red ochre, ibex fat and an unidentified balm, to be grated and made into a bandage. There is evidence of juniper having been used for dyeing in ancient times. A text tells that "fresh juniper" was employed to dye a strip of linen used in the cult at the temple of Dendara in Upper Egypt. When mordanted with alum or chrome juniper berries produce a pale creamy-brown dye.' {Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publcations Ltd., pp.111-112). **deb daru dare, eroj** the cedar tree (Santali.lex.) Juniperus communis or depressa: part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat: Asia (in the dry woods), Europe, USA, northern Africa; uses: as a stimulant and stimulating diuretic in cystitis. Juniperus virginiana or eastern red cedar is a shrub or tree of pyramidal form... its wood is widely employed in the form of chips as an insect repellant and is also used in the manufacture of cedar chests and pencils. It is also the source of a volatile oil called 'cedar oil' which is a valuable clearing agent in microscopy. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 128). **Mummification**: Herodotus reports three classes of mummification. Each class had the common process of anointing the body with cedar-oil and other ointments. Mummification is not identical with embalming (which literally means 'to place in balsam')... dehydrating the body with dry natron (sodium bicarbonate) in wooden boxes or mats was the basic operation... mummies of Dynasty XI (c 2050-2000 BC)... after desiccation with natron, the body was swathed in linen followed by a layer of linen soaked in a resinous aromatic mixture... (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford,

Clarendon Press, 1967, p. 267-269). "The tomb of the pharaoh at Abydos was... a mastaba... the introduction of the mastaba gave impetus to a new craft at court -- embalming. Separated from the drying sands by walls of brick, a corpse quickly decayed. The first measure taken in response to this problem was cosmetic: swathing the body in linen bandages, soaked in resin preserved the form of the body even as the flesh mouldered within... By the beginning of the Fourth Dynasty, about 2600 B.C., (the royal embalmers) were taking the first step towards true mummification. They removed the dead pharaoh's internal organs through an incision in the abdomen and placed them in a so-called canopic jar, a vessel filled with a salty solution known as natron. The body cavity was then dried and packed with resin-soaked linen before the exterior was prepared -- attentions that might include highlightin the face with green paint or decking out the shrouded corpse in jewellery and elegant robes.... In contrast to Mesopotamia, where commerce had come early to a merchant class... foreign trade was the province of the pharaoh, who commissioned royal ventures... One of the chief commodities sought by the king's agents was timber... a brisk trade had been conducted ... with the ancient trading centre of Byblos, on the coast of Lebanon near mountains studded with cedars... there is no record of their taking to the seas before before the Fourth Dynasty... Among the most ambitious of the commercial expeditions sponsored (by the Twelfth Dynasty rulers) were those to a realm that Egyptian scribes called Punt, on the East African coast near present-day Somalia. To reach Punt -- source of frankincense, myrrh and other fragrant resins used by the Egyptians in religious ceremonies -- caravans had first to complete an eight-day trek across the blazing eastern desert from Koptos on the Upper Nile to the Red Sea. To complicate matters, the conscripts asigned to the task had to carry with them the dismantled sections of the ship that would bear them southwards down the African coast. The leader of one such expedition described the ordeal in the matter-of-fact tone generally adopted by Egyptian officials in their reports: 'My lord sent me to dispatch a ship to Punt to bring back fresh myrrh. I left with an army of 3,000 men. Every day I issued to each a leathern bottle, two jars of water, 20 pieces of bread. Then I reached the Red Sea, made the ship and despatched it'... thus the Egyptians assured themselves a steady influx of such prized iteems as timber and olive oil in exchange for their surplus stores of flax, papyrus, salted fish, ox hide, alabaster and gold." (The Age of God-kings, 3000-1500 B.C., Amsterdam, Time-Life Books, 1991, pp. 59-60; p. 81; p. 85). "Probably the earliest reference to the use of incense in any religion occurs in the notice of Sanchkara, a king of the XIth dynasty, who sent an expedition through the desert to the Red Sea towards the incense land of Punt... Punt is probably Hadramaut and Somaliland. Incense was also obtained from Gilead. A common representation on the wall of temples is that of a king offering incense. He holds a censer in one hand and with the other throws little balls or pastilles of incense upon it, praying the god to accept it and give him a long life. Immense quantities of incense are often spoken of as having been offered, e.g. 1000 censers, or, as an inscription referring to Rameses III reports, 1,933,766 pieces of incense, etc., during the 31 years of his reign. It was offered to all the gods, who delighted in its odour, their statues being censed with it and perfumed. Often it accompanied other offerings, greater or smaller -- e.g., frankincense, myrrh, and other perfumes were placed in the carcass of the bullock offered to Isis (Herod, ii.40)... At funerary rites, the deceased was purified with incense. Five grains were twice offered to mouth, eyes, and hand, once for the north and once for the south; thence incense from foreign parts was similarly offered, along with the litany of purification. Myrrh, resin, etc., but not frankincense, were placed in the body which was embalmed... Incense, in the sense of a gum resin, does not seem to have been used in Greece until post-Homeric times, and Pliny (Hist. Nat. xiii.1) says that people knew only the smell of cedar and citrus as it

arose in volumes of smoke from the sacrifice... Hindus have always been fond of pleasant odours, and India was alreay celebrated for its perfumes in ancient times. Incense from Arabia was early imported there, but many native kinds of sweet-smelling materials have long been in use-- flowers and fragrant woods. These are burned ritually or in ordinary domestic usage. In ancient times sandal-wood was burned as incense in temples and as a fragrant stuff in houses, and in the daily rites the sacred fire was fed with consecrated wood, usually from the Pala_s'a tree... in the cult of S'iva it is daily burned by the priest before the stone representing the god at Orissa, and perfumes are also placed on it... Camphor and incense are burned before the image of Kr.s.n.a, and in the demon cults of Western India perfumes are commonly burned. In the Pacha_yatana ceremony of the Bra_hman house-holder perfumes and flowers are offered, and among the sixteen acts of homage is the offering of perfumes, sandal, flowers, and incense (**dhu_pa**)... in Ceylon, perfumes and flowers are offered before the image of Buddha, and in the Pirit ceremonial incense is burned round the platform on which the relics of Buddha are exposed. But it is in Tibet that the use of incense is most prevalent... In Japanese Buddhism, incense is also commonly used, and has influenced the native Shinto religion... Herodotus (vi.97) describes Darius burning 300 talents of frankincense upon the altar (in Persia)... in a passage of the Vendi_da_d (xix.24) it is called 'incense of **vohu-gaona** -- 'Thou shalt perfume **vohu-mano** (perhaps an idol) therewith.' Sandalwood and incense are burned in modern Parsi ritual... In Muhammadan cults proper, incense is not used, but it is commonly offered at the shrines of saints, and is permitted by the traditions as a perfume for a corpse... among all Muhammadans it is burned in houses on braziers, or at marriage processions it is burned in a **mibkharah**... or in the scinece of **da'wah**... the materials used for incense are frankincense, benzoin, storax, coriander-seed, aloes-wood, etc." (James Hastings, Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915, p.203). "Throughout the early centuries of the New Kingdom Egypt's foreign trade appears to have been practically a royal, or government, monopoly, heavily protected by tolls and tariffs and carried out largely by caravans and ships owned or controlled by the crown or by one of the departements of the pharaonic administration... the so-called 'traders for foreign land', mentioned occasionally in inscriptions, were probably government agents, rather than independent merchants. Moreover, apart from a tomb painting showing some primitive Puntite sailing rafts bringing goods to a port on the Red Sea coast, there is only one Eighteenth Dynasty (1567-1320 BC) representation of foreign merchant ships in an Egyptian harbour... delegations of Hittite, Keftiu, Puntite, and other foreign traders are represented in Egyptian tomb paintings... invariably shown delivering their merchandise (nearly always called 'tribute' or 'gifts') to a crown official... " (I.E.S. Edwards et al (eds.) The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. II, Part I, 1973, pp. 386-387). The early route to India from Egypt and Asia Minor was through the Red Sea, hugging the Arabian and the 'incense-land' of Punt (present-day Somali on the east coast of Africa near the southern end of the Red Sea) coasts and through the mouth of the Persian Gulf to the mouth of the Indus River (Mohenjo-Daro) or Gulf of Cambay (Lothal)... The South West monsoon route to India reaching the Malabar coast was discovered at the time of Hero... Both (1) Punt and (2) Arabian coasts were centres for trade in (1) gold, ivory, aromatic gums, incense; (2) spices, aromatic gums respectively. (J.H. Breasted et al. (eds.), European History Atlas, Chicago, 3rd edn.) **Cement**: **madana** randia dumetorum popularly called **dhatu_ra_**; its fruit, **madanaphala** formed an ingredient of **vajralepa**, a cement. (B.Sam.. LVI.5) 'The **Br.hatsam.hita_** (57, 1-8) gives an account of some adamantine compositions like **vajra-lepa** and **vajra-sam.ghata**. **Vajra-lepa** consists of extracts of certain types of plants, fruits, seeds, barks etc. (like unripe ebony fruit, wood-apple), blossoms of silk cotton and

guggulu (a fragrant gum; exudation of amyris agallochum = amyris commiphora = commiphora agallocha). The process described is as follows: 'boil them in a dron.a of water and reduce it to an eighth of its original volume. Mix the residue with sri_va_s'aka (probably the resin of pinus longifolia), **kunduru_ka** (exudation of **deodar**), **guggulu**, linseed, resin of **bilva** fruit, etc., and make it into a paste.' This glutinous material could be applied on to the roofs and walls of temples and mansions. Its life has been stated to be ten million years. **Vajra-sam.gha_ta** is a metal-cement consisting of eight parts of lead, two of bell-metal and one of iron rust or brass. It is melted and poured hot as desired.' (D.N.Bose, S.N.Sen and B.V. Subbarayappa (eds.), A Concise History of Science in India, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1971, p.308). **kuntalin:kam** benzoin tree (**W.**); ca_mpira_n.i, styrax benzoin = frankincense, olibanum, gum benzoin (**Pata_rtta. 1072**)(Ta.lex.) Boswellia glabra ... distribution: North-West India, Belgaum district, Deccan and Carnatic from the Godavari to Mysore ... Bengal, **guggul**; Hindi, **gugal**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp.520-523). **East African Coast**: '...The earliest written accounts of the East African coast occur in the Periplus Maris Erythraei -- apparently written by a Greek merchant living in Egypt in the second half of the 1st century AD -- and in Ptolemy's Guide to Geography ... (which) records the existence of six or so places (in Somaliland) where some kind of commerce was being organized and notes that regular customs dues were collected from both sides of what was later to be called Cape Guardafui. Ships, it goes on, sailed from the coast to western India to bring back cotton cloth, grain, oil, sugar, and ghee, while others moved down the Red Sea to the East African coast bringing cloaks, tunics, copper, and tin. Aromatic gums, tortoiseshell, ivory, and slaves were traded in return ... (Arab traders) dubbed the part of the coast to which they sailed (south of modern Somalia) **Azania**, or the Land of Zanj -- by which they meant the land of the blacks and by which they knew it till the 10th century... the chief town was Rhapta ... tortoise shell and rhinoceros horn were exported from there -- as were quantities of ivory and coconut oil -- no mention is made of slaves. Rhapta's main imports were metal weapons and iron tools -- suggesting that iron smelting was not yet known ... Azania ... was more usually directly subordinate to the people of Mocha in Yemen... (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22nd edn., Vol. 6, p.91.) **Thure and myrrh**: 'Fifty-fifth colloquy: thure and myrrh. Why do they write of two kinds of incense, one of Arabia and the other of India?... Orta: ... It is brought from Arabia where it called **lovam**, corrupted from the Greek word **olibano**, which is much used by them. They also call it **conder**, namely, Avicenna, for **conder** or **condros** means resin, and **camac** means gum in Arabic. It is true that Serapio calls it **ronder**, but that name is corrupt. For I have spoken with many Arabs about it and they all call it **lovam**, except a few who call it **conder**, but none call it **ronder** here nor in its own land where it grows... I have asked the Portuguese, who have lived for along time in this land, and all say that it has no other names, and that the tree is also called **lovam**. These men say that the best is from the hills, while that from the plains is bad, as it gets mixed with the resins of other trees and is used as pitch for the ships (emphasis provided). The trees are the property of the king and no one can gather from them without his license. The merchants come from Adem, Xael, and other parts of Arabia and contract with the king for the quantity they are to be allowed to gather, and the price they were to pay for the incense, being good and the price they were to pay for the incense, being good and what we call **incenso macho**. The price is not high. The best that is brought from Arabia to India is worth 2 cruzados the quintal. Ruan: Do they call it **macho?** Orta: No. The good incense is called **meleto** in India... The tree which produces this gum is not very large, and the leaves are like those of mastich. In India they do not adulterate or falsify it, as they would gain so little by doing so. The Indian doctors use a great deal of the incense for unguents and perfumes, and it is eaten for many diseases of the

head, and for dysentry. But the greatest quantity is taken to China for sale, where it is largely used. Those who trade with it there make large profit, and it is also used in the parts bordering on Malacca, where the myrrh is also in demand, called **bolla** in India. Ruano: Dioscorides, Avicenna, and others say that it is in India, and that is black; but I know, as you have said, that there is no incense in India. Orta: This word **indo** is often taken for black. For instance Mesu speaks of **mirabolonos indos**, which are the black kind, as I told you in discussing them. Ruano: Now tell me about the myrrh. You have said such a few new things about incense, that it is fair that you should now say where the myrrh comes from and what it like. Orta: Much comes to India from Arabia and the land of Abexim (Abyssinia) which is in Ethiopia, but the truth about this gum has never been ascertained, nor what the tree is like; only a merchant who traded between Melinde and Mozambique told me that the Bedouins brought it by land from Brava and Magadaxo, and that they came, according to what they said, from Caldea, so called by these Bedouins. These men were mountaineers, and spoke pure Arabic, which is said to be nearer the Caldean language than the ancient Syriae... (Abexim priest) said that **magoxi**, in that Caldean language, means a man of letters or learning, and these were the **magos** that came to worship our Lord. He said that these men were not kings but men of great learning, as well in the stars as in other things of nature... the star which guided these **magos** was not a natural celestial one, but an elemental one, such as we call a comet... Ruano: ... but I should rejoice if you would tell me something more about the incense, for our castilians say that it is in the Western Indies of our King. Orta: I only tell you what I know to be well authenticated... as I have not seen, I cannot say whether it is true or not... Footnote by the translator: Tus, or Turis, meaning incense in general (from 0vtia, an 'offering', a victim 'offered' in sacrifice), here refers to frankincense (i.e. 'pure' 'incense'), the Hebrew **lebonah**, 'milky', 'white' (cf. Lebanon, 'the white (i.e. 'snowy') mountain), the Greek **libanos**, the Latin **olibanum** (as if 'oil of Lebanon'), is the product of the Burceraceous tree, boswellia carterii, the **mohr-modow** of the Sumalis; boswellia bhaudagiana, the **mohr add** of the Sumalis; and boswellia freriana, the lemon-scented **yegaar** of the Sumalis. The first two make up the bulk of the frankincense of commerce, while the last is reserved, chiefly in South-Western Arabia and North-Eastern Africa, for special use... Colebrooke, supplies a semi-fluid oleo-resinous exudation, the **salika**, contracted to **salia** (meaning 'running', 'drooling'), of the people of the country, and 'Indian olibanim' of Anglo-Indians. The **thus terrac** of Pliny and our elder pharmacists is the 'ground pine'. Myrrh is obtained from the Burceraceous balsamodendron myrrha, Nees, of North-East Africa and South-East Arabia; and the bazaars of India, is always mixed up with 'Indian bdellium' produced by the balsamodendron roxburghii, Arnot, of Assam.' (G. Da Orta (c. 1490 to c. 1570), Colloquies on the Simple and Drugs of India, tr. by Clements, Markham, Delhi, Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi, 1913, repr. 1987, pp.447-450). 'Myrrh is called **vola** in Sanskrit and is described as an article to be had in the **beniah's** shop, thereby implying it to be an imported drug. It is said to be useful in fever, epilepsy and uterine affections, but is not much used in practice.' (Uday Chand Dutt, The Materia Medica of the Hindus, Varanasi, 1922, repr.1980, p.137.) **Olibanum**: '**frankincense**, also called **olibanum**, aromatic gum resin containing volatile oil valued in ancient times in worship and as a medicine and still an important incense resin... semi-opaque irregular lumps or round or oblong teardrops covered with white dust... Heat develops a balsamic odour. Frankincense was used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious rites. It constituted part of the Jewish incense of the sanctuary and is frequently mentioned in the Pentateuch. The 1st century Roman natural historian Pliny the Elder described the characteristics of good-quality frankincense and mentioned it as an antidote to hemlock poisoning. The 11th-century Persian physician Avicenna recommended it for a wide range of

bodily ailments. In China and elsewhere in the East, it was used both as an internal and external remedy, but according to modern Western medical theory, it has no special value. Frankincense is used in incense and fumigants and as a fixative in perfumes. The hardened gum resin, gum thus, from which spirits of turpentine is produced, is sometimes called common, or American, frankincense.' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22nd edn., Vol.IV, pp. 282-283.) '**Olibanum**. boswellia carterii and other species of boswellia. Frankincense is a synonym; German. **weihrauch**; French. **Encens**... Part used: the gum resin. Habitat. Somaliland and Arabia... The bark is incised by natives of Arabia, Somaliland and the Sudan, and the exudation, in tears or masses, is gathered after it has dried. A large amount of the Arabian drug is carried to Aden and shipped to Bombay, India, from where it is exported to various parts of the world. British Somaliland also produced frankincense in considerable amounts, and lesser amounts are gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan... Uses. As an incense and infumigating pastilles and plasters; stimulant.'(Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, p. 510). **Arab trade**: '... Four main states are known to have established themselves in South Arabia -- Ma'i_n (of the Minaens), Saba' (of the Sabaeans), Qataba_n (Qitba_n) and Had.ramawt, in their territorial order from north to south and southeast... The choice by these states of seats somewhat away from the fertile land (e.g. Qarna_w (now Khirbah Ma'i_n), Yathi_l (now Bara_qish), Ma'rib (in what is now Yemen) indicates that the most significant basis on which their power and prosperity usually rested was trade... A main trading commodity was frankincense, a commodity then in great demand for ritual and other purposes in the lands of high civilization -- in Egypt and Mesopotamia north of Arabia, and later across the Mediterranean in Greece and the Roman Empire. Most of the frankincense was grown or collected in South Arabia itself, particularly in the Mahra region and in dhofar. This trade also carried the commodities brought by sea from India and East Africa to the ports of Cana (His.n al-Ghura_b) and Aden. **Ma'i_n**. Ma'i_n civilization seems to have been based entirely on trade activities. Autonomous Minaean trading colonies, whose task must have been to attend to trading affairs, are known to have existed in Dedan in northern Hejaz, in Timna', and in Shabwah. A group of Minaeans, indicated in inscriptions as **m'n m s.rn** [Note: ponetic cognate: **se_n.i** guild, division of army (Pali)(CDIAL 12718)] -- taken by many scholars to refer to the Minaeans of the colony at Dedan -- should most probably be identified as 'Ma'i_n of the caravan' or 'Ma'i_n of the expeditionary force', indicating the section of the Ma'i_n whose task was to lead or escort the caravans... **Saba'**... the earlier form of government in Saba' was under **mukarribs**, high priest-princes who combined religious and temporal power in the state and who peacefully gave way to kings... (sometime between 115 and 109 BC), the straits of Bab el-Mandeb at the southern tip of Arabia were opened for direct traffic from Egypt to India. This weakened the position of the overland incense traffic, which almost vanished within a century. The South Arabian states must have suffered a great blow; but another group which must have suffered were the Bedouin -- the '**arab** and **a'ra_b** of the inscriptions -- who took part in the overland traffic and sold or hired camels to the South Arabians for this purpose... **Qataba_n**... The economy of Qataba_n rested on its share of the South Arabian trade and on an efficien tsystem of irrigation and agriculture... The temple administration also owned land and seems to have controlled a sizable part of the economy, including the trade...' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22nd edn., Vol.1, p.1044.} **Frankincense**. "A fragrant gum resin used ritually in the Old Testament (Ex. 30,34; Cant. 3,6) presented to the Christ Child by the Magi, offered in gold censers with the prayers of all the saints before the throne, and purchased in large quantities by the Babylonians before the fall of their city, that is, Imperial Rome. This precious incense is obtained by slitting the bark of many species of

Amyrids (e.g. boswellia carteri or serrata). These trees are found in India, on the western coast of Africa, and on the southern coast of Arabia. The best quality of frankincense is white when dry, and has the pleasing odor of balsam when burnt..." **Incense**. "Gums and spices were burnt as an act of worhip in the temple. Zachary was offering incense to the Lord within the sanctuary when the angel appeared to him (Luke 1,8-11)... It was one of the luxury wares sold in Babylon, that is, Imperial Rome." (John E. Steinmueller and Kathryn Sullivan, Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia, New Testament, New York, Joseph F. Wagner Inc., 1950, p.244; p.328). **Arabian trade and commerce**. "The chief importance of Arabia to the ancients lay in its exports, of which the most renowned was **incense**, a gum obtained from a certain tree by incisions made in the bark... Sprenger (Geog. p.299) regards the incense country as 'the heart of the commerce of the ancient world,' owing to the vast amount of it required for religious rites, and terms the Arabs, or more nearly, the inhabitants of the incense country, 'the founders of commerce as it existed in the ancient world.' It is perhaps noteworthy that the verb 'Arab' and its derivaties are used in Hebrew to signify 'commerce.'... incense... formed the basis of the proverbial wealth of the Sabaeans... Other scents and spices are also mentioned as Arabian exports; but we notice as interesting the observation of Glaser, that the particular spices mentioned in Ezk 27 as exported from a place we have grounds for locating in South Arabia do not really grow there. Almost as famous as the incense was the Arabian **gold**. The gold used by Solomon for gilding the temple is stated to have come from **Parwaim**, which is plausibly identified by Glaser with **Sak-el-Farwain**... in Central Arabia." (James Hastings (ed.), A Dictionary of the Bible, Edinburgh, T & T Clark, 1898, p.134). Theophrastus discusses the making of perfumes and ungunets, and various spices and odors and of the oils used to retain the perfumes... Benoil (balanos) was considered one of the best because it possessed no odor of its own... Olive oil, sesame oil and oil of bitter almonds were also used... some plants used were: frankincense, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, sweet-marjoram, cardamom, sweet-flag, thyme, myrtle, iris, rose, lily... Pliny refers to "a 'royal' unguent, so-called because it was first composed for the Parthian kings, was composed of myrobalanus, costus, amomum, cinnamon, comacum, cardamum, spikenard, marum, myrrh, cassia, storax, ladanum, opobalsamum, Syrian calamus and Syrian sweet-rush, oenanthe, malobathrum, serichatum, cyprus, aspralathus, panax, saffron, cypirus, sweet marjoram, lotus, honey and wine. Not one of the ingredients in the compound is produced either in Italy...or indeed in all Europe, with the exception of iris, which grows in Illyricum, and the nard which is to be found in Gaul..." (Theophrastus, Enquiry into Plants, (trans.) Sir Arthur Hort, London, 1916, pp.229-233; Pliny, Book XIII, ch.2 (Trans.) Bohn's ed., III, p.166; loc. cit. John Maxson Stillman, The Story of Alchemy and Early Chemistry, 1924, p.23). **Sabaei and frankincense**: "Of substances referred to in the Bible, which are known to have been used by the Hebrews and other peoples as incense there are: (1) wood-- **aloes** (eagle-wood); (2) bark -- **cassia**; cinnamon; (3) roots -- **costus**; (4) gum resins = **balm** (?mastic); **tragacanth** (spicery), **balsam** (spices), bdellium (**galbanum**); ladanum (**myrrh**); stacte; frankincense; (5) flower products -- saffron; spikenard; (6) animal products -- **onycha** (the operculum of a marine mullusc)... **Frankincense** (Greek **libanwtos**, Hebrew **l^{e}bho_na_h**, Latin **olibanum, libanus**) is the gum resin of trees of the genus boswellia (boswellia carterii, boswellia frereana, boswellia bhua-dajiana) and is exported from Somaliland, probably the Punt of Egyptian inscriptions. Pliny (Hist. Nat. xii.14ff.) refers to it as a product of Arabia (Hadramaut), and says that the **Sabaei** alone behold the tree which produces it, and of these only 3000 families by virtue of hereditary succession. The trees are sacred; and, while pruning the trees or gathering the resin, men must not contract pollution by sexual intercourse or contact with a corpse. It is carried to Sabota, where the priests claim a

tithe of it in honour of their god Sabis; until this is paid, none of it may be disposed of. Herodotus speaks of winged serpents which guard the trees and are driven off by burning styrax. It was one of the ingredients of Jewish incense, as it is still of that used in Christian ritual. Classical authors, in speaking of frankincense, usually refer to its exporting place as the seat of its origin, e.g. Syria and Phoenicia... flowers are commonly offered to the gods, or scented oils applied to their images. The bodies of the dead are also decked with flowers, aromatic oils, and perfumes... The right to see the species of trees (yielding frankincense) was reserved to certain sacred families. While harvesting the gum they must practise continence and take no part in funerals (Pliny, xii.54). The virtue of the gum lay in its being regarded as the blood of a divine plant... (the name of the incense) among Babylonians was **kutrinnu**, and the incense-offering consisted of odoriferous woods (cedar, cypress), myrtle, cane, and sweet herbs... Herodotus says that 1000 talents of frankincense were offered on the great altar of Bel at his annual feast, and the author of **Is 65** (i.183) refers to Babylon as the land where incense is offered on bricks..." (James Hastings (ed.), Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1915, p.201-203). "**Incense**... ingredients are usually frankincense, styrax, benzoin, and cascarilla bark combined in various proportions. Other substances used are balsam, cinnamon, myrrh, and sandalwood and musk. It is mentioned on an inscribed tablet that was placed on the Sphinx at Giza, Egypt, in about 1530 BC... styrax officinale of Asia yields resinous **storax**; styrax benzoin of Borneo, Java and Malayan islands yields benzoin." (Frank and Wagnall's Encyclopaedia, MCMLXXI, Vol. 13). "According to Plutarch, the Egyptians burned incense to the sun three times a day; Herodotus recounts that incense was daily burned before an image of a cow. Sacrifices were offered to the pharaoh, and incense was burned before him in the coronation procession. The importance of offering incense is evident from the title of a courtly official, the 'Chief of the House of Incense... In the Mesopotamian Epic of Gilgamesh, Gilgamesh's mother Ninsuna... burned incense and offered it to the god of creation, Shamash, to show her reverence and receive his blessings. As Gilgamesh embarked on his msision to kill the Evil One, Huwawa, he heard the words of his mother and remembered the fragrant aroma of the incense... In the Su_fi **sama_**' incense is often burned as the **dhikr** is chanted." (Mircea Eliade (ed.), The Encyclopedia of Religion, New York, Macmillan, 1987, p.162). {There are a number of boswellia species: "...the better known are: in South Arabia, boswellia carteri; in East Africa, boswellia bhaw-dajiana, boswellia carteri, boswellia freerana; in China, boswellia serrata; in Nigeria, boswellia dalzielii, boswellia odorata; the gum resin of boswellia spp., Austria, Denmark, France, Norway, Portugal, Spain; the gum resin of boswellia bhau-sajiana, Austria, Portugal, Spain; the gum resin of boswellia carterii, Austria, Denmark, France, Norway, Portugal, Spain... boswellia serrata ... common on dry hills throughout the greater part of India (except Assam and Burma) ... the bark is sweet, acrid, cooling; binding, tonic; removes 'kapha', biliousness; allays asthma; cures dysentery, skin diseases, ulcers; purifies the blood; the gum is ... useful in skin and blood diseases, fevers, diaphoresis, convulsions, mouth sores, vaginal discharges, 'vata', dysentery, diabetes, and diseases of the testis (Ayurveda). The gum is of five kinds. It is hot, dry, with a good flavour and a bad taste, bitter; astringent to the bowels, expectorant; used for boils, scabies, as a collyrium in ophthalmia; useful in intestinal troubles, bronchitis, asthma, cough, bad throat; heals wounds; strengthens the teeth; invigorating; may cause vomiting. Its distillate in oil is carminative and pectoral (Yunani)... The gum-oleoresin is recommended in combination with other drugs for the treatment of snake-bite (Caraka, Sus'ruta, Yogaratna_kara) and scorpion-sting (Caraka, Sus'ruta). (According to Caius and Mhaskar, the gum resin is not an anti-dote to either snake venom or scorpion-venom). Arabic, **bastaj, kundur, luban**; Bengal, **luban, salai**;

Bombay, **salai, salaphali, salayadhup, salga, guggula**; Burma, **bringiloban, thabi-ben**; Canarese, **dhupa, guggala, guggaladupa, kunda, lobana, maddi, sambrani, site, situmme, tadika, turushka, viseshadhupa**; Chinese, **fan hun hsiang**; Cutch, **saliyaguggul**; Deccan, **farangiaud, kundur**; Gond, **borsalei, ganga, salla**; Gujarat, **dhup, gugali, mukulsalai**; Hindi, **kundur, luban, salai, salga, salhe, sali, salpe, selgond**; Kolami, **salga**; Kumaon, **anduga, anduku, dumsal, guggar**; Lambadi, **saliria**; Lohardugga, **saleya**; Malayalam, **hladini, kunturukkam, mukundam, palankam, parankisamprani, stayanti, vellakkunturukkam**; Marathi, **salaphali**; Sanskrit, **ashvamutri, asraphala, bahusrava, gajabhaksha, gajapriya, gajashana, gajavallabha, gandhamula, gandhavira, hladini, hraswada, jalatiktika, karaka, konkanadhupa, kumbhi, kundu, kunduru, kunduruki, lhadini, maherana, maheruna, mocha, nagavadhu, rasala, salasi, sallaki, shallaki, silhabhumika, silhaki, sugandha, sukhamoda, surabhi, surabhisillaki, sushrika, susrava, suvaha, vanakarnika, viseshadhupa, yakshadhupa**; Santal, **salga**; Sinhalese, **kundrikan**; Spanish, **arbol del incienzo**; Tamil, **attam, kunduru, kundurukkam, kungiliyam, kungulu, muraiyidam, paragichambrani, sambrani, valugam, vellaikkungiliyam**; Telugu, **anduga, dhupamu, guggilamu, parangisambrani, tellaguggilamu**; Ulwar, **salar**; Urdu, **kundur, lobana**; Uriya, **loban**).

1976.**Rear of an army**: **ku_r..ai** rear of an army (**Pur-ana_.88,1**); hindmost row, as of a herd of cows (**i_t.u, 9,9, pra.**)(Ta.lex.) **ku_l.appat.ai** army constituted of various classes of persons (**I_t.u, 6,6,1**)(Ta.lex.) **kud.am** the rear (Santali.lex.) **Soldiers; friends**: **ku_l.i** commander of an army (Ta.lex.) **ku_l.iyar** soldiers, warriors; hunters, those who live by chase (**ka_ycina mun-pir-kat.un:ka. ku_l.iyar** : **Maturaik. 691**); highway robbers, plunderers; mountaineers, **kur-avar**; attendants (**ve_r-upal luruvir- kur-umbal ku_l.iyar : Tirumuru. 282**); friends (Ta.lex.)

1977.**Hunter**: **a_khe_t.ika** skilful in chase; terrible, frightful; a hunter; a hound (Skt.lex.) **a_khe_t.a** hunting (Skt.); **khe_t.aka** hunting; huntsman (Skt.); **a_he_d.a, a_he_d.aya** hunting (Pkt.); **a_yir^{u}** hunter (K.); **a_her.o** hunting (S.); **her.a_** (P.); **aher** hunting, prey (N.Aw.); **aher.** (H.); **ahed.u** (OG.)(CDIAL 1037). **a_khe_t.ika**, **akhe_t.ika** huntsman, hunting dog (Skt.); **aher.i_** hunter (OB.); **a_her.i_** hunter (S.); **her.i_** belonging to the chase (P.); **aheri_** hunter (Bhoj.Aw.); **aher.i_, aher.iya_, her.i_** (H.); **aher.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 1038). **ve_t.t.am, ve_t.t.ai** hunting, chase, murder; **ve_t.t.u** occupation of hunting; **ve_t.u** hunting, hunter; **ve_t.an-, ve_t.t.uvan-** hunter, fowler; **ve_t.acci, ve_t.icci** woman of the hunter tribe; **ve_t.t.am/ve_t.t.ai-y-a_t.u** to hunt (Ta.); **ve_t.t.a** hunting, chase; **ve_t.an-** hunter, fowler (Ma.); **ve.t.** hunting; **ve.t. a.r.-** to hunt; **ve.r.n.** hunter (Ko.); **pe.t.** hunting; **pe.t. o.d.-** to hunt (To.); **p.r.** Tamilian (i.e. hunter)(To.); **be_t.e, be_n.t.e** hunting, the chase, animals pursued by sportsman; **be_t.ey a_d.u** to hunt; **be_d.a** huntsman; **be_d.u** multitude of huntsmen; **be_n.t.iga** hunter (Ka.); **bo.t.e** hunting, hunt (Kod..); **be_n.t., bo_n.t., be_t.i** hunting, chase (Tu.); **be_d.ave** fowler (Tu.); **ve~_t.a, ven.t.a** hunting, the chase; **ve~_t.aka~_d.u, ve~_t.agiri, ve~_t.ari** hunter, fowler; **ve~_t.-a_d.u** to hunt (Te.); **ve.t. a.d.-** id. (Kol.); **ve_t.a** hunting (Nk.); **vet.a_** id. (Go.); **ve_t.a** id. (Go.Kond.a); **be_t.** id. (Pe.Mand..); **be_t.a** id. (Kuwi); **betta ki_ali, be_ta ki_nai** to hunt (Kuwi); [the Dr. word has been borrowed into the local Oriya of Koraput, with the substitution of **b-** for **v-**; this is reborrowed into some of the local Dr. languages, viz. Pe. Mand.. Kuwi.](DEDR 5527).

1978.**To pass time**: **kar..i** to pass (as time)(Ta.)(DEDR 1356).

1979.**Flame**:**gudva** flame; **gudga_** to blaze (Mand..); **gudva, gu_du_vwa, guduwa** flame (Kuwi)(DEDR 1715).

1980.**Handle of axe**: **kis.ku** handle of axe (Ta_n.d.ya Br.); **kusk** armful, single (Kho.); **kukku** a measure of length (Pa.); **kis.ku** forearm (R.)(CDIAL 3191). **Mensuration: span; Image: thumb to forefinger**: **kulic.** span (from thumb to forefinger)(Bshk.); **godris.t.** (Gaw.); **kudis.t.i** a particular measure of length (Skt.)(CDIAL 3285). **kit.aku < kis.ku** cubit of 24 finger-breadths (**Carva_. Cir-. 27**)(Ta.lex.)

1981.**Iron helmet**: **ku_r.i_** iron helmet (H.)(CDIAL 3394).

1982.**Ear-wax; excrement**: **gu_tha** excrement; **karn.agu_tha** ear-wax (Sus'r.); **gu_tha** dung (Pali)[cf. **akkhi-gu_thaka, kan.n.a-gu_thaka**]; **gu_ha** (Pkt.); **khul, kxul, kjul** (Gypsy); **gu_** (D..); human excrement (Wg.Dm.Wot..Gaw.Phal.N.A.B.); excrement, dirt (G.); excrement, rust (M.); excrement (Konkan.i. Si.); **g** human exceement (Kt.); **gu_i** (Pas'.); **gu_i** (Shum.); **cumur-gu_r** iron slag or dross or scum; **kar-gu_lu** ear-wax (Kho.); **goh** excrement (K.); **gu~_hu** (S.); **gu~h, ghu~_, gu~_** (L.); **gu~_h** (P.); **guhu** (N.); **guha, ghua, gu, gaa** (in speaking to children) excrement (Or.); **gai** ear-wax, infantile diarrhoea (Or.); **gu~_h** excrement (Bhoj.); **gu_h** (H.); **gu_t** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4225). **gan:guru** cowdung (Kho.)(CDIAL 4097). **goa_** manure (Bi.)(CDIAL 4262). **kur-umpi** ear-wax; excretion of the body, as urine and faeces (Ta.);[cf. karn.a-gu_tha (Sus'r.) = (reversed compound) gu_ + karn.a (CDIAL 4225)]: **ku_kan.i, ku_gan.i, ku_gat.e, kur-ugan.i, koggu, gugge** ear-wax (Ta.); **kirmbilu, kirmbillu** id. (Tu.); **gubili, gulibi, gulimi** id. (Te.); **girub** id.; **kor-** to scrape wax out of ear (Pa.); **koranged., kor.ngel, kor.nguli, korekal, korveli** ear-wax; **gu_nju** id.; **kornju_l** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1855).

1983.**Smithy**: **kor-r-ur-ai** (kol + tur-ai) blacksmith's workshop; smithy (**Pur-ana_**)(Ta.lex.)

1984.**Hare**: **kunde_lu** hare (Te.)(DEDR 1728).

1986.**A perfume**: **kuntala** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.)

1987.**Perfume**: **priyan:gu**: **gundre** a medicinal plant and perfume, commonly called priyan:gu (Ka.lex.)

1988.**Fragrant grass**: **gundra** a kind of grass, saccharum sara; **gundre** the root of the grass cyperus pertenuis; the fragrant grass cyperus rotundus (Ka.lex.) **Image: vine; bulrush**: **gundra** saccharum sara; **gundra_** the reed typha angustifolia (Sus'r.);[cf. **jambu** a bulrush, typha angustifolia (Te.)(DEDR 2347)]; **gun.d.a** scirpus kysoor; **gun.d.a_** a kind of reed; **gun.d.ra, gun.d.ra_** a kind of cyperus (VarBr.S.); **gunda_** the grass cyperus pertenuis (Pali); **gum.da** a grass (Pkt.); **gunda, gund, gun** vine (Pas'.); **gu~d** a plant from which mats are made (N.); **gunri** a mat (N.); **go~d** a reed (Bi.); **go~dri_** a mat made therefrom (Bi.); **go~d, go~dni_** the reed typha angustifolia (H.); **gu~dr.o** bulrush (G.)(CDIAL 4199). **ku_ndr** bulrush, typha angustifolia (L.)(CDIAL 4199). **Reed**: **kundri** a common climbing plant, zehneria ambellata; **at** the edible root of **kundri** (Santali.lex.) Melathria heterophylla = zehneria umbellata **kudari** (B.); **gametta, gometta** (M.); **amantmul** (H.); **tiddanda** (Te.); juice of fruit: with cumin and sugar given in cold milk as a remedy for spermatorrhoea; juice of leaves: applied to parts which become inflamed from the application of the marking-nut juice; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, pp. 164-165). Melothra perpusilla = zehnaria hookeriana **bankundri** (M.P.); root: used with milk in fever and diarrhea; habitat: upper gangetic plain, E. Bengal, E. Himalayas up to 5,000 ft., Assam, Khasia, Konkan, Deccan, W. Ghats and Nepal (GIMP, p.165).

1989.**Sorel plant**: **kudrum** the name given to several fibre-yielding plants; **arak kudrum** the Indian sorel, hibiscus sabdariffa; **dare kudrum** hibiscus cannabinus; **son kudrum** crotolaria juncea (Santali.lex.) Hibiscus sabdariffa (rosselle) 'Source of red beverage known as jamaica in Mexico (said to contain citric acid and salts, serving as diuretic). Calyx called "karkade" in Switzerland, a name not too different from the Arabic. Karkade is used in jams, jellies, sauces and wines. In the tropics the fleshy calyces are used fresh for making roselle wine, jelly, syrup, gelatin, refreshing beverages, pudding, and cakes... Tender leaves and stalks are eaten as salad... The fibre strands, up to 1.5 m. long, are used for cordage and as a substitute for jute in the manufacture of burlap.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p. 228). cf. **go~_gu, go_nu** hibiscus cannabinus (Te.); **go_gi** deckanee hemp (Ka.)(DEDR 2183). **gon:go salaka** a doal (sari striped with red and white) cloth given by the bridegroom to the bride's (aunt) gon:go; **gonok, gogok** a piece of cloth thrown over the shoulder and falling down over the breast and tucked in on both sides to a piece round the waist; worn by women; **gok** to carry on the shoulder (Santali.lex.) **sa_n.a** hemp; **sa_n.amaya** hempen; **sa_n.ipasibbaka** hempen sack (Pali.lex.)

1990.**Bride-price**: **gonon., gonon. pon** the price paid for a bride; **gonon. tor.aoni** return presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party (Santali.lex.) **gonon** the price asked or paid for a bride; the cost, value, price of something; efficacy; **gon** to give in marriage; it is possible that originally **gon** meant barter, to denote the value received; **gonon** must have meant: the things received for the barter of one's daughter; **gonon kur.i** to ask or pay so or so much as marriage price; **gonon-en** to ask so or so much as pay or wages; **gononan** adj. precious, valuable; **gononka purasa balatanreko omoa**, the bullocks due as marriage price are generally given on the betrothal day; **genon-sati** collective noun, the marriage price with all the little presents to be made on the occasion of marriage; **gonon-uri** a bullock which is part of the marriage price; **gon** the act of giving one's daughter in marriage (Mu.lex.) **kon.-/kol.-(kod.-)** to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral)(Ko.); **konu (kon.t-)** to buy, take, hold, take up, care for (advice), consider, suppose; (inscr.) **kon.-** to take (**kon.iri**, etc.); **kon.d.a~_d.u** to praise, celebrate; **kon.d.a_t.amu** praise; **kolupu** to cause to do; n. festival of a god or goddess; **kolucu** to serve, worship; **koluvu** an assembly; service, employment; royal presence or the presence of a deity; **koluvu-ka~_d.u** servant; **ko_lu** vb. n. of **konu**; taking, plunder (Te.); **kon.d.-a.r.- (a.c-)** to praise (god)(Ko.); **kol., kol.u, kol.l.u (kon.d.-**; present relative ppl. **komba** (Ka.); medieval and mod. imper. **ko_**) to seize, take away, take, accept, obtain, buy, undertake; **kol., kol.uha, kol.l.uvike** seizing, taking, preying; **kon.d.a_d.u** to praise, respect highly (Ka.); **kol.l.- (kovv-, kon.d.-)** to take; **kon.d.a- (kon.d.ap-, ko.nd-), ko.nda- (ko.ndap-, ko.nd-)** to bring (Kod..); **kon.uni (kon.d.-)** to take, hold, keep; **kon.d.-a_d.uni** to praise, applaud, glorify (Tu.); **kol. (kol.v-, kon.t-)** to marry, buy, acquire, abduct; **kon.t.al** receiving, taking; **kon.t.i** getting possession of; **kon.t.-a_t.u** to enjoy a person's society, praise, celebrate (as a festival), solemnise; **kon.a_** to bring, take, fetch, conduct; **ko_l.** taking, accepting, receiving, holding; **kolu** royal presence, durbar, presence of the deity in a temple; decorations in a Hindu house at the Navara_tri festival (Ta.); **kol.ka (kon.t.-**; imper. **ko_**) to hold, contain, receive, acquire, marry; **kol.l.ikka** to make to holr or receive; **kon.t.a_t.uka** to be interested, celebrate, praise; **ko_l.** holding, taking, purchase; **kolu** service, king's presence; magnificence, prosperity (Ma.); **kor-/ko- (kott-**; imper. **kota, kotar**) to bring (imper. **ko., kor** give!); **kos- (kost-)** to carry away, take; **kosi- (kosit-**; < **ko-si.-**, with **si.-** to give) to take and give (to someone)(Kol.); **kor-/ko-(kott-)** to bring; **kos-** to take (Nk.); **kor-/ko- (kott-)** to bring (Nk.); **kor.- (kon.-, kot.-)** to purchase; **kol- (kot.-)** to take (Kond.a); **kor.- (-t-)** to buy (Pe.); **kr.ag- (kr.akt-)** id. (Mand..);

kod.a (kod.i-) to buy, take, take away, take off, pull off, pull up, pluck; n. buying, taking, plucking (Kui); **ko_dali, kod.d.inai** to take, buy; **kod.- (-it-)** to buy; **kod.- (-it-)** id., bring (Kuwi)(DEDR 2151).

1991.**Image: broken piece**: **gun.d.a** to make small, to make into small pieces; to grind; **gun.d.a gun.d.i** to make into small pieces, to make small crumbs, broken pieces; **gun.d.ra** to cut into pieces; a stump, a chip; **kat. gun.d.rakam** cut the log into pieces; **khutri, khutri khutri** to shred, to make into very small pieces or fragments; **noa baha saname sit khutrikeda** he pulled the flower and tore it into shreds (Santali.lex.) **khun.d.** to break in pieces; **khud., kho_d.ayati** to break in pieces, divide, cut up (Skt.lex.) cf. **kut.ke** small fragment, crumb (Nk.); **kut.ka** a piece; **kut.ka_ sa_ri_** half of a loaf of bread; **kut.ki, kut.ke** a piece, lump (Go.)(DEDR 1666). **Images: small broken grain; shell**: **khode** small broken grain; broken in husking; **caole khode** broken rice; **kod.a** a shell, a mite (Santali.lex.) **Image: an insect**: **kunta** a small animal, an insect (Skt.lex.) **Powder**: **gun.d.a** powder (Te.); **gund.a** dust (Pa.); flour (Pe.); powder (Mand..); flour (Kuwi); **gund.am** powder; **gund.al** sawdust (Go.); **gun.d.a** powder, dust (Kond.a); **gu_ndu_** flour (Kuwi); **gun.d.na_** to reduce to powder; **gun.d.a_** powder, flour, fragments, flour made of rice (also **gun.d.i_**)(Kur.); **kund.o** anything reduced to powder; **gund.i** dust (Malt.); **gun.d.aka-** dust, powder (Skt.)(DEDR 1692). cf. (CDIAL 4193).

1992.**Image: harrow; drag rake**: **kun.d.al** the cross bar of a jan.d.ra_ (a drag rake) into which the teeth are fixed. Also used of the dan.d.a_ti_ (Punjabi.lex.) **kun.t.e** a harrow, the web-beam in a loom (Ka.); **kun.t.** the web beam of a loom (Tu.); **gun.t.aka, gun.t.ika, gun.t.iki, gun.t.ike, gun.t.ava, gu_t.ava** a harrow (Te.)(DEDR 1689). **A broom**: **ku_t.t.u (ku_t.t.i-)** to gather up with a broom (Ta.); **gud.asu, gud.isu, gud.su, gud.iyisu, gu_d.isu** to sweep (Ka.); **gud.isalu** sweeping (Ka.); **gud.su** a kind of broom (Tu.)(DEDR 1887). **kod.atam, kontam** a hooked stick on which are hung ropes and other accessories of the plough; a stick 2 feet long, at right angles to the harrow, to which the animals are attached by a rope; **kon.ata, kon.atamu** a stick to tie a dog to (Te.); **kod.ata** a stick tied to a dog's neck, by which it is fastened at home or led about (Ka.)(DEDR 2045). **ko_t.i(t.i_)s'a** a harrow (Skt.lex.) **ko_tan.t.am** a rope for punishment, suspended in schools, on which a boy is tied up with his hands clasped and which he is not permitted to loose (Ta.Ma.); **ko_dan.d.a** id. (Ka.Tu.); **ko_dan.d.amu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2213). **Peg in a loom**: **tam.tukkho_d.i** peg in a loom (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3748). **kor.i** pegs in the ground in two rows on which the thread is passed back and forth in preparing the warp (S.); **kori_** division, branch, class (H.)(CDIAL 3497). **kud.d.a_la, kud.a_la** part of a plough (Pkt.); **kon.d.a_l, konda_l** mattock, hoe (Wg.)(CDIAL 3286). **udlla**, pl. **udalu** a kind of hoe (Si.)(CDIAL 1991). **Image: channel in lower part of harrow**: **gha_ta** blow, bruise (MBh.); **gha_i** channel in lower part of harrow, plank to break clods with (Mth.); **gha_i_** cudgelling (H.)(CDIAL 4460). **ghai_** deep furrow (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 4464). **kottal** pecking as of birds (**Ci_ka_l.at. Pu. Nakki_ra. 30**); **kontal** picking, nibbling (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.e** an instrument for levelling ploughed ground and removing noxious roots, weeds etc.; it consists of a large block of wood (din.d.u) in which two shafts are inserted, and from which a thick plate of iron (**kud.a**) connected with it by two pieces of wood, juts out; it is drawn by two oxen (Ka.); **gun.t.aka** (Te.); in Mysore there are several bent pieces of iron in the block with an open interstice between each other, and the instrument is simply used for removing weeds from out of standing crops (Ka.); **kun.t.e** the web-beam in a loom (Ka.); **ed.a** place or space between, interval (Ka.); **ed.akun.t.e** a middling, smaller kind of weeding machine drawn by oxen. It is so constructed that the young plants, planted or sown in

rows, pass unhurt between two pieces of iron, whilst the weeds on both sides are pulled up by them (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

1993.**Image: leap**: **kon.aku** a leap, jump (Ka.); **kun.i** to move in a hopping, skipping, or jumping manner, dance (Ka.); **kunikka** to dance, jump (Ma.)(DEDR 1863); **kontal.am** a kind of dance; **konti** mask, masquerade dance (Te.)(DEDR 2099); **kummat.t.i** jumping, romping (Ta.)(DEDR 2222). **Image: jump**: **kul.il** to amuse one's self with jumping over wood or trees (Ka.lex.)

1994.**To jump**: **khut.la** to jump (Santali.lex.) **ku_rd** leap (Skt.); **ku_rda** jump; **gu_rda** jump (Skt.); **kud.u** leap (S.); **kud** (N.); **kuda, kuda_, kuda_-kudi** jumping about (Or.)(CDIAL 3411). **ku_rdati** leaps, jumps (MBh.); **gu_rdati, khu_rdate_** (Dha_tup.); **kud.an.u** to leap (S.); **kud.an.** to leap, frisk, play (L.); **kuddn.a_** to leap (P.); **kudn.o** (Ku.); **kudnu** (N.); **ku~da_, ko~da_** (B.); **kudiba_** to jump, dance (Or.); **ku~dab** to jump (Mth.); **ku_dab** (Aw.); **ku_dna_** (H.); **ku_dai** (OMarw.); **kudvu~** (G.); **kudn.e~** (M.); **kudakna_** to leap, caper (H.); **kudko** a leap (G.)(CDIAL 3412). **utku_rdati** jumps up (Skt.); **ukkuddai** (Pkt.); **ut.kana_** to jump up, bound; caus. **ut.ka_un.a_** to startle (P.); **udakvu~** to leap up (G.)(CDIAL 1730). **va_kudn.e~** to jump about, frisk, frolic (M.)(CDIAL 12185). **kuti (-pp-, -tt-)** to jump, leap, bound, froilic, leap over, escape from, splash (as water), spurt out; n. jump, leap; **kutippu** leaping (Ta.); **kuti** leap, gallop; **kutikka** to jump, skip, boil, bubble up; **kutukkuka** to take a spring in order to leap (Ma.); **gudi** to jump, stamp, make a noise with the feet; **kuduku** to trot; n. trotting; **gudiku** to jump (Ka.); **guttu** a leap, jump; a stride (Ka.); **kudupu** to shake, agitate, jolt; n. shaking, jolting; **kudulu** to be shaken, jolt, shake while walking, flutter in agony; **kudilincu** to shake; **kudilika** shaking, agitation, jolting (Te.); **kuddna_** to move about; **kuda_ba'a_na_** to make run; **kuda_kudi_** in hot haste; **kudur.-kudur.** at a trot (Kur.)(DEDR 1705). cf. **kutirai** horse (Ta.)(DEDR 1711a). **Image: to leap**: **kunta_l.ittal** to leap for joy; cf. **kontal.i** (Ta.lex.) **dinku** a jump, leap, skipping about in frolic, gambol (Ka.); **d.ehk**-, **d.ahk**- to jump (Go.); **dega** to run, jump, leap; n. running, jumping, jump, leap (Kui); **devali** to bound, jump (Kuwi); **d.egna_** to leap, jump (Kur.); **d.ev-** to jump (Pkt.). [There is some connection with items in CDIAL 5534, **d.ayate**; esp. **d.ei_ba_** to jump (Or.); cf. DEDR 2971). **d.ayate_** flies (Pa_n..); **d.e_ti** (Pali); **d.eiba** to step over (A.); **d.iaba_** to toss up (Or.); **d.eo** jump (A.); **d.ia_** jump, throbbing (Or.); **d.euka_** a bird's wing (A.)(CDIAL 5534). **d.i_** fly (MBh.)[contaminated with **dru-, dra_**- to run?](CDIAL 5554). **di_yati** flies (RV.); **dayati** (Pali); **dizoiki** to fall (Sh.); **di-** to go (Gaw.)(CDIAL 6364).

1995.**Horse**: **kutirai** horse (Ta.); **kutira** (Ma.); **kudyr** (Ko.); **ki0ir** (To.); **kudire, kudure, kudare** (Ka.); **kudire** (Kod..); **kudure** (Tu.); **kudira, kudaramu** (Te.)(DEDR 1711a). **ghur.o** m., **g'ur.ia** f. (Sv.); **ghu_r.u** m., **ghu_r.i** f. (Phal.); **go_wa** (D..); **gur^{u}, gud.^{u}**, **ghur.u** m., **guru_** f. (K.); **gura, go_ra, go_ri, khori, khuro** horse; **khuri_** foal (Gypsy); **gho_t.a** horse (A'pS'r.)[Non-Aryan, prob. Drav. origin]; **gho_t.aka** poor horse (Pali); **gho_d.a, gho_d.aya** horse (Pkt.); **go_r.u** horse (Ash); **go_r.a** (Wg.); **iri** (Pr.); **go.ro** (Dm.); **go_r.a** (Pas'.); **gur.e** (Nin:g.); **go_r.o** (Shum.); **go_r.** (Wot..); **gur.o** (Gaw.); **gho_ra** (Kal.); **gor** (Bshk.); **gho_** (Tor.); **ghee_** f. (Tor.)[aspirate mainatined to distinguish from **go_** bull]; **gha_** m., **ghwi_** f. (Mai.); **ghor.o** m., **ghor.i_** f. (S.WPah.Ku.); **gho** (Chi.Gau.); **ghor.u** foal (WPah.); **ghor.a_**, in cmpds. **ghor.-** (L.P.); **gho~ra_**, in cmpds. **gho~r-** (A.); **gho~r.a_** (B.); **ghu~r.i_** (Or.); **ghor, ghora_** (Bi.); **ghora** (OAw.); **ghor.., ghor.a_** m., **ghor.i_** f. (H.); **ghor.a_** (N.Bhoj.); **ghor.o** (Marw.G.); **ghor.u~** poor horse (G.); **ghod.a_** m., **ghod.i_** f. (M.); **ghod.o** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4516). **gur-r-amu** horse (Te.); **gurram** (Kol.); **ghurram** (Nk.); **kurmam, kurrmam** (Nk.); **gurrol**, pl. **gurrocil** (Pa.); **gurram**, pl. **gurrak** (Go.); **gur-am** (Kond.a); **gu_rumi, gurromi** (Kuwi)[? < **ghot.aka** (Skt.)](DEDR 1711b).

1996.**Bawd; pimp**: **kut.ni** a female pimp; **kut.na** a male pimp (Santali.lex.) **kut.t.in-i** unchaste woman; bawd, procuress (Ta.lex.) **kut.t.ani_** bawd (BhP.); **kut.t.an.i_, kut.t.in.i_** (Pkt.); **kut.n.i_** bawd; **kut.n.a_** pimp (P.H.); **kut.uni** f., **kut.une** m. pimp (N.); **kut.an.i_** f., **kut.ana_** m. (A.); **kut.ni_** f., **kot.na_** m. (B.); **kut.un.i_** f., **kut.un.a_, kut.un.ia_** m. pimp (Or.); **kut.n.i_** (Bhoj.H.); bawd (G.); **kut.n.u~** her business (G.); **kut.n.o** pimp (G.); **ku~t.an.** m. f., **kut.i_n.** f. (M.); **kurt.ya_n.i_** abusive term for bawd (S.); **kurt.ya_n.o** pimp (S.)(CDIAL 3240). cf. **kun.t.an.i, kun.t.akkam** slander, calumny (Ta.Ma.); **kun.t.am** unchaste woman (**Cilap. 10,219, Urai**); **kun.t.akan-** son born in adultery; bastard of an adultress; **kun.t.an-** son born in adultery (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.a-k-kan.ikai** prostitute (**Cilap. 10,219, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.t.un.i** intractable, shameless person, as cuffed about by everyone (Ta.lex.) **kun.t.an-** man low in caste or character (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,6,5**)(Ta.lex.) **kun.t.a** slave; dirty woman (Ma.)(DEDR 1690). **Naughty**: **kon.t.i** naughty animal; prostitute, concubine (Ta.); unruly woman (Ma.); **kot.t.o_** fornication (Kur.)(DEDR 2079). cf. **kot.hi_** shop, brothel (L.); **kot.t.hi_, kot.hi_** big well-built house, house for married women to prostitute themselves in (P.) (CDIAL 3546).

1997.**Image: fornication**: **kot.t.o_** fornication (Kur.); **kon.t.i** prostitute, concubine (Ta.); unruly woman (Ma.); **kon.t.a** viciousness, stupidity; vicious (Tu.); **kon.t.e** a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; cunning, etc.; **gon.t.u** a wicked man; fem. **gon.t.i**; **gon.t.ari** a cruel man (Te.)(DEDR 2079). cf. **kot.t.am** mischievousness (Ta.)(DEDR 2066). **kut.a_vu~** to be enjoyed (of a woman)(G.)(CDIAL 3241). **khucnu_** to copulate (WPah.); **khu_cai** pierces (OG.)(CDIAL 3890). **Harlot**: **kuma_** harlot; concubine of Mehtar (Kho.); **kumbha_** harlot; **kumbhika** catamite (Sus'r.); **xumba** id. (Av.); **pa_tar** harlot (P.N.H.G. cf. semant. **kumbha-** pot; **pa_tra-** pot); **kumbha_-** is hypochoristic for **kumbhada_si_** harlot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3315). **kumbhila** housebreaking thief (Skt.); thief (Pkt.); **kum.bhila** fit for digging through (Pkt.); **ku_mhal, ku~bhal** hole made by a thief in breaking into a house, burglary (H.); **ku_mhaliya_** burglar (H.)(CDIAL 3316). **kusmbi** a prostitute (Santali.lex.)

1998.**Coorg**: **kut.akan, kut.avan** Coorg man (Ma.); **kod.aga** Coorg man (Ka.); **kod.ave** Coorg man (Kod..); fem. **kod.avati** (Kod..); **kod.age** Coorg man (Tu.); **ku~r.^{u}x** adj. Oraon; **ku~r.xas** an Oraon man; fem. **ku~r^{u}xni_**; **kurux** Orao~_ (?Kur.); **kut.akam, kut.aku** Coorg (Ta.); **kut.akku** west, adj. (Ta.); **kut.akam, kut.aku, kot.aku** Coorg (Ma.); **kod.agu** Coorg (Ka.); **kod.avi** Coorg (Kod..); **kod.agu** Coorg (Tu.); (DEDR 1649). **kod.agu, kod.a, kod.avu** the Coorg country (Ka.); **ku_d.ugu** (Te.); **kod.agatti** a Coorg knife, a kind of broad sword or cleaver shaped like a bill-hook (Ka.Te.); **kod.avu** the Coorg country (in the language of the Coorg people); **kod.ava, kod.aga** a Coorg man (in the language of the Coorgs)(Ka.); **kudava** id. (Ma.); a predal slave; Man:gara_ja makes a distinction between the kod.agas and kod.avas saying in verse 379 of his work as follows: **mle_ccharene kod.ava kod.agaru** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Region**: **kut.t.am** expanse, region (**Maturaik. 540**); **kut.t.a-na_t.u** the region full of lakes, where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, corresponding to the modern towns of Kottayam and Quilon in Travancore, one of 12 **kot.untamir..-na_t.u** (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,9,1**); **kut.t.uvan-** inhabitant of the **kut.t.am** country (**Maturaik. 105**)(Ta.); Che_ra king, as ruling over **kut.t.am** (**er..ivur-ar.. tin.ito_ l.iyar-e_rkk kut.t.uvan-** : **Cir-upa_n..49**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.akan-** Che_ra king as ruler of **kut.a-na_t.u**: western region (**Pur-ana_. 17, Urai**); the region where a dialect of Tamil was spoken, probably a portion of modern Malabar (**Nan-. 273, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kunt.a_kkan-** leader, chief (**caman.arkko_r kun.t.a_kkan-a_y** : **Te_va_. 963,8**); **kun.t.an-** strong, stout person (Ta.lex.)

1999.**Image: bier (2 poles + 4 cross-pieces = 6 parts)**: **s.at.khan.d.a** consisting of six parts (Skt.); **chakhan.d.a** bier (consisting of 2 poles and 4 crosspieces) (Or.) (CDIAL 12782).

2000.**Tube-shaped**: **korl, kol.a.y** tube (Ko.); **kwe.l.** tube (To.); **kur..al** any tube-shaped thing (Ta.); tube (Ma.); **kur..a** eye of a needle, aperture in the head of an axe or hoe (Ma.); **kor..avi, kor..ave, kor..a_yi, kor..ivi** tuhbe, blow-pipe (esp. used to blow fires with), tubular stalk (Ka.); **ko_vi** tube (Ka.); **kol.ave, kolave, kola_yi** a hollow tube (Tu.); **ko_lu, kro_lu** tube (Te.); **kro_vi** tube (Te.); **kro_d.u** (pl. **kro_t.ka**) tube, quiver (Kui)(DEDR 1818). **kho_li** quiver (Skt.); **khol** sheath, case (P.); covering (Ku.); sheath (N.B.H.); **khola_** id. (B.); **khol.i** quiver (Or.); **khol.a_** sheath (Or.); **khol.iyu~** quilt (G.); **khol.** pillowcase, mattress cover (M.)(CDIAL 3944). **ku_t.u** quiver, sheath (T.)(DEDR 1883). **got.t.a** quiver (Go.)(DEDR 2059). **Pipe**: **kot.t.am** hollow piece of bamboo for giving medicine to cattle (Ta.); **kot.t.a** id. (Ka.); **kon.d.e** a hollow piece of bamboo (Tu.); **got.t.amu** tube, cylinder (Te.); **ghot.ang** pipe (Go.); **ghont.a** a section of bamboo used as a receptacle for oil or salt (Go.); **got.em** a bamboo pipe to keep a cigar in (Kond.a)(DEDR 2059).

2001.**A country**: **kuntal.am** country of the Cha_lukyas (Ta.inscr.); **kuntal.ar** Cha_lukyas, as rulers of Kuntal.am (**Kalin.. 193, Putup.**)(Ta.lex.)

2002.**Image: comb**: **kundar nakic** a comb having teeth only on one edge (Santali.lex.) cf. **kir.pa** a comb (Kond.a); **gir.- (-t-)** to comb (Pe.); **kirha-ko_dali, kinha kod.d.inai** to comb (oneself)(Kuwi)(DEDR 1582). cf. **ku_dlu** hair (Kor.)(DEDR 1892).

2003.**Image: long flowing tresses**: **ku_ntal** long flowing tresses of a woman (Ta.); woman's hair (Ma.); **ku_dal** hair (of the head or body)(Ka.); **kujalu** the hair of the head (Tu.); **ku_dlu** hair (Kor.)(DEDR 1892). **kuntala** the hair of the head, a lock of hair (Skt.lex.) **kuntal.am** woman's hair (**Te_va_. 107,1**); hair crinkles, curls; woman's locks (Ta.lex.) **Image: woman's hair coil**: **kontal.am < kuntala** woman's hair; woman's lock of hair or curl; woman's hair gathered in a coil; **kontam** fine, wavy, dence curls of hair (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,5,8**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: long-flowing tresses of a woman**: **kor..utu** to cull out, pluck, rend (Ta.); **ko_tu** to disentangle (as the hair) with the fingers; **ko_tai** woman's hair (Ta.); **ko_tu** dressing hair; **ko_tuka** to dress (hair, feathers, trees)(Ma.)(DEDR 2148). **ko_tai** woman (beautiful as a garland)(Ta.); **go_ti** woman (Te.)(DEDR 2214). **Image: woman's hair tied in a roll**: **kur..al** woman's hair dressed by coiling and tying up behind in a roll (Ta.); women's hair tied in a knot (Ma.); **Image: woman with fine hair**: **kur..ali** woman with fine hair (Ma.)(DEDR 1818).

2004.**Image: feathers, woman's hair**: **kuntala** a particular mode of dressing the hair; **ku_dal** hair of the head or body (Ka.lex.) **kural** woman's hair (**Kalit. 88**); one of the five modes in which a woman dresses her hair (**Pu. Ve. 9,35, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kurul.** woman's hair; curl, lock of hair, especially on the forehead (Ta.lex.); **ku_r..ai** woman's hair (**Tol. Po. 262**); feathers, plumage; peacock's tail; tail (Ta.lex.) **kural, ku_ral** woman's hair, feathers (Ta.); **kurul.** (**kurul.v-, kurun.t.-**) to curl (Ta.); **kurul.** curls (Ma.); **kurul., kurl.u** curl, lock of hair, hair (Ka.); **kurumbilu** curled hair (Tu.); **kurulu** hair, curls or ringlets of hair (Te.)(DEDR 1794). **kurula** ringlet; **kurala** hair of head (Pkt.); **kurula** curled (of hair)(OG.); **karala** hair (G.); **kur_ul.**, **kural.** formed in ringlets, curled (of hair)(M.); **kurula** lock of hair on the forehead (Skt.)(CDIAL 3327). cf. **kur..ai** to wag, as a dog its tail (Ta.lex.) **gu~r.chi** hair of head (Santali.lex.) **ku_dal, ku_dala, ku_dalu** hair of the head or body (Ka.); **kujara** (Skt.); **kur..al, ku_ntal, ku_ral, ku_r-ai, kontal.a, ko_tai, ko_li** (Ta.);

kuntala (Skt.); **ku_ntal** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: woman's hair**: **kuntal.am** woman's hair (**Te_va_. 107,1**); hair crinkles, curls; woman's locks (Ta.lex.)

2005.**Image: tuft of hair**: **kut.umi** crown of the head, tuft of hair (esp. of men)(Ta.); **kut.umma** lock of hair worn as caste distinction (Ma.); **kot.** top tuft of hair (Ko.); **ku_t.or** cock's comb (Pa.)(DEDR 2049). **kon.t.ai** tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, crest of a bird (Ta.); **kon.t.a** tuft of hair (Ma.); **kon.d.** knot of hair at back of head (Ko.); **kwid.y** Badaga woman's knot of hair at back of head (To.); **kon.d.e** tuft, tassel, cluster (Ka.); **gon.d.e** id. (Ka.); topknot, tassel, cluster (Tu.); **kon.d.e**, **kon.d.i** knot of hair on the crown of the head (Te.); **go~d.a_** cluster, tuft (M.)(DEDR 2081). **kun:kat.i, ku~_kat.i** a lock or tuft of hair, crest of peacock (Te.); **kukur(i), kukur.** cock's comb (Go.); **kukut.i** hair (Kond.a)(DEDR 1634). **kuku** head (Malt.); **kukk** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1630). **-kun.d.a** clump (e.g., **darbha-kun.d.a**-)(Skt.); **go_d.a_** cluster, tuft (M.)(CDIAL 3266). **Image: braid of hair**: **ku_t.aka** a braid or tress of hair (Skt.lex.)

2006.**Present, bribe**: **ghu_s** bribe (P.Ku.H.); **ghus** present, bribe (N.); bribe (B.); **ghusa** (Or.)(CDIAL 4499). **kot.t.aja** tribute; **ot.t.aja** (Ka.); **kur-ai** (Ta.); **ko_r..ai** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Tribute**: **ku_t.t.u** tribute (**Pu. Ve. 8,29**); **ku_t.t.un.n.utal** to dine together, as at a feast (**Pu. Ve. 9,49**); to accept tribute (**Par..a. 266**)(Ta.lex.) **kod.age, kod.ige** gift, grant (Ka.); **koru, kol.u** to give, grant (Kod..)(DEDR 2053). cf. **kai-k-ku_li** bribe (Ma.)(DEDR 1905). **-kod.e-** : **bilkod.e** tolls (Ka.)(EI 28.IEG.) **erad.u bilkod.e** name of a tax (Ka.)(IE 8-5.IEG.) **kod.ai-vad.aikka_y** tax on arecanuts brought for sale (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **To give**: **kot.u** to give (to 3rd person)(Ta. **Tol.Col.30**); bring forth, allow; **kot.ai** giving away as a gift (Ta.); **kot.ukka** to give (to 3rd person)(Ma.); **kor.- (kot.-)** to give to 3rd person (Ko.); **kwir.- (kwir.t-)** id. (To.); **kwar.** fine levied by assembly (Tol.); **kod.u, kud.u (kot.t.-)** to give, allow, emit (as a sound); **ko_d.u, kod.u, kod.uvike, kod.uha** giving; **kod.age, kod.ige** gift, grant; **kod.isu, kud.isu** to cause to give (Ka.); **kod.i- (kod.ip-, kod.it-)** to give to 3rd person (Kod..); **korpini** to give; **korpa_vuni** to cause to give, give through another; **korpa_t.a** giving; **koru, kol.u** to give, grant (Tu.); **kur.pi_** what is given to a servant above his yearly pay (?Kur.)(DEDR 2053).

2007.**Image: extra finger**: **kut.t.i-viral** sixth or extra finger or toe as smaller than the rest (Ta.lex.)

2008.**Dancing girl**: **kut.avan-** dancing girl (**kut.avar-kun ta_t.t.ikkun. kottit.t.u ma_yvatalla_l** : **Tan-ippa_. i,87,171**)(Ta.lex.) **humt.i, kundur. jhagr.a** a kind of dance; **khan.d., khod** a step in dance; **ud.malao** to dance and wheel round (Santali.lex.)

2009.**Species, class**: **kur-r-am** < **ku_r-u** species, class; division of a country, in ancient times (**Purana_. 24, Urai**); word (Ta.Ma.); **ku_r-u** section, division, classification (Ta.Ka.Ma.); part, portion, lot, share; broken pieces of anything; half; **ku_r-u-ka_cu** share-money; **ku_r-u-c-ci_t.t.u** deed of partition; **ku_r-u-ceytal** to distribute in portions or small quantities; to exercise authority, as in the assessment of taxes, etc.; **ku_r-u-pa_t.u** division, subdivision, classification; portion, section (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ku.r.** contribution of a measure (**kwa.x**) of grain, given by each Badaga house to Toda (To.)(DEDR 1884). **Share: ku_r-u** section, division, part, share (Ta.); id., party, partnership (Ma.); **ku_r-r-am** species, class; Yama (Ta.); **ku.r-** share, share inherited from father (To.); **ko_r-u** a part, portion, share in cultivation, etc. (Ka.); **ko_ru** a share, the king's or government portion (Te.)(DEDR 1924).

2010.**A stupid lout**: **gu_t.h^{u}**, **gu_t.hi** a stupid lout; **gaus.t.ha** coming from a meeting place (Pa_n..gan.a.)(CDIAL 4347). cf. **go_s.t.ha** cow-house (RV.); meeting place (MBh.)(CDIAL 4356). **Dullness**: **kon.t.a** man of dirty habits (Pali)(CDIAL 3507). **kundu** stupid, slow of understanding (S.)(CDIAL 3290). **kundh** an unskilled person; unskilful (L.); **kuntha_** blunt (Or.)(CDIAL 3293). **kun.t.ha** dull, stupid, lazy (MBh.); **kun.d.hu** blockhead (S.); **kun.d.h** ignorant, unskilful (L.); stupid (P.); **kuni_n.o** to become blunt (Ku.); **kot.u** blunt (Si.)(CDIAL 3261). **kum.d.ha, kom.d.ha** slow, stupid (Pkt.); **kom.dhullu** owl (Pkt.)[cf. **ulu_ka** owl](CDIAL 3270). **kutha_** blunt (Or.)(CDIAL 3280). **ku~r.iya_** lazy good-for-nothing fellow (B.); **kun.d.a_** son born in adultery (H.); **kun.d.a** son of a woman during husband's life by another man (Skt.); **kun.d.a_** mutilation (Pa_n..); **kun.d.i_, kun.d.i_li** widow (Phal.)(CDIAL 3265). **ku_r..an-** one who is devoid of clear understanding (**Perun.. Pak. 732, Ni_lake_ciyurai**); **ku_r..a_mat.t.i** dull, cowardly man; **ku_r..ai** dullness of intellect, stupidity (**Te_va_. 462,9**); **ku_l.a** (Te.); **ku_r..e** (Ka.); **khul.a** (M.)(Ta.lex.); **ku_r..aiyan-** dolt, booby (Ta.); **ku.kn** foolish man (Ko.)(DEDR 1913).

2011.**Barren woman**: **god.d.i** barren woman (Ka.); **kot.t.u** barren woman (Ta.); **god.n.** man who has no children (Ko.); **god.y** barren woman (Ko.); **god.d.u** state of being barren, sapless; a barren cow, etc. (Ka.); barren (Tu.); barren, empty; barrenness, a barren woman or animal (Te.); **god.d.ura_lu, god.ra_luy** barren woman (Te.); **god.u** barren (Kond.a)(DEDR 2074). **god.d.u** barren (esp. applied to irrational animals)(Kon.lex.) **d.an:gua** barren (as tree)(Santali.lex.)

2012.**Cloth, effigy**: **gud.d.a** cloth, a bit or piece of cloth (Te.); **kut.t.ai** kerchief, towel, small strip of cloth (Ta.); **gud.d.e** a piece of cloth, used by men (Ka.); **kun.t.u** cloth, garment, dress (Tu.); cloth (Kor.); **gun.d.er(i)** saree, a loincloth for women (Kond.a)(DEDR 1681). **gud.o** male cloth doll (S.); **gud.i_** cloth doll, paper kite (S.); **gud.d.i_** paper kite (L.); **gud.d.a_** effigy of a man (made of cloth)(P.); doll (H.); **gur.iya_** doll (H.); **guriya_** doll (N.)(CDIAL 4189).

2013.**Achyranthes aspera**: **apa_ma_rga** achyranthes aspera (Car. Su. 2.3, 4.27). [cf. **uttaran.i** (Ka.)(DEDR 619); **kat.ala_t.i** (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1119); **cipcir.ip** achyranthes asper (Santali.lex.)]. Achyranthes aspera: **latjira** (H.); **apang** (B.); **kutri** (P.); **apamarga** (Skt.); **nayurivi** (Ta.); **uttareni** (Te.); habitat: throughout India upto 3000 ft. as a weed, baluchistan. (GIMP, p.4).

2015.**Image: finger**: **kun.ike** a finger (Ka.lex.)

2016.**Image: sack**: **kunikil, kunikilu** a sack, a bag (Ka.lex.)

2017.**Pain, strain at**: **kunthati** pains, suffers pain (Dha_tup.); **kunth, krunth** suffer pain (Skt.); **kunthana, kunthita** groaning (Skt.); **ku~tha_, ko~tha_, ko~ta_** to groan, moan, strain in defecating (B.); **kuntha_iba_** to moan, groan, strain (Or.); **ku~_thna_** to groan, strain at (H.); **ku~thn.e~** to make a forced sound as in straining at anything such as lifting or defecating (M.)(CDIAL 3294). **kuthna_ti** pains (Dha_tup.); **ku_thna_** to groan, strain at (H.)(CDIAL 3283). **ko~th, ko~t** groan, grunt (B.); **kuntha_** groaning, straining (Or.)(CDIAL 3292). **kut.t.u** ache; n. a pricking or piercing pain in the bowels arising from constipation, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 1672). **kuttu** pain, ache, acute pain (Ta.); prick, pain (Ma.); **kut-** aches with pricking sensation (Ko.); **kuttaruni** to feel a biting or itching sensation, ache; **kuttat.a, kutta_t.a** pain (Tu.); **kuta** act of pricking (Kui)(DEDR 1719). **Image: pain; to hurt; killing**: **kun.ati** makes a certain noise, is in pain (Dha_tup.); **kuna_na** to give or feel a throbbing or twingeing pain; **kuna_ni** a griping pain

(B.)(CDIAL 3256). **kunakhin** having diseased nails (AV.); **kunakha** a disease of the nails (Sus'r.); **kuni** afflicted by painful ulceration at the corners of the nails, disease of the nails caused by ingrowing (B.)(CDIAL 3288). **kr.n.ati, kr.n.o_ti** hurts, kills (Dha_tup.); **kr.n.vati** (Naigh.); **kuran.u** to smart (S.); **kulna_** to hurt, ache (H.); **kr._** hurt (Skt.)(CDIAL 3334). cf. **ks.ano_ti** injures; **ks.an.ute_** hurts oneself (S'Br.); **khan.ati** destroys (Pali); **ks.an.ati, chan.ati**, **chanati** (As'.); **chan.ai** hurts (Pkt.); **chanun** to waste away (K.)(CDIAL 3644).

2018.**Grief; to sulk**: **kruddha** irritated (RV.); **kuddha** (Pali.Pkt.); **kudho** forward (S.); **kodowa_** frowning, stern, overcast (of sky)(A.); **kur.han.u** to be grieved (S.); **kur.hn.a_** to pine, envy (P.); **ku~r.inu** to be angry (N.); **kur.hna_** to be annoyed, to grieve (H.); **kur.vu~** to be vexed (G.); **kud.ha_** sullen; **kud.hn.e~** to fret, sulk (M.); **krudh** be angry (Skt.)(CDIAL 3599). **krudhah.** 2 sg. is angry (AV.); **kruik** to be displeased or sulky (Kho.); **kuhan.a** angry (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3599). **krudhyati** is angry (AV.); **kujjhati** (Pali); **kujjhai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3600). **Sulk**: **u_t.u (u_t.i-)** to sulk, show displeasure; **u_t.al** sulking; **ut.al (ut.alv-, ut.an-r--)** to be enraged, quarrel, fight; **ut.ar-u (ut.ar-i-)** to be enraged at; **ut.ar-r-u (ut.ar-r-i-)** to provoke, infuriate (Ta.); **su_d.u** enmity, pique, spite; an enemy; **su_d.uka~_d.u** an enemy; **ud.uku** to be annoyed, vexed, or pained, feel jealous or envious; **ud.ikil(l)u** to feel hurt or annoyed; **ud.ikincu** to annoy or vex (one) for amusement (Te.)(DEDR 2722). **Anger; excess of heat**: **kro_dha** anger (AV.); **ko_dha** (Pali.As'.); **ko_ha** (Pkt.); **koha** fit of anger, grief, excess of heat (Or.); **kohu_** anger (OAw.); **koh** (H.); **ko_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3608). **kro_dhayati** makes angry, vexes (RV.); **kroek** to cause to grieve (Kho.)(CDIAL 3609). **kro_dhin** angry (Sus'r.); **kro_dhitva** (R.); **ko_hi, ko_hilla** (Pkt.); **kohi_** (H.Aw.)(CDIAL 3610). **koti (-pp, -tt-)** fierceness as of anger (**Te_va_. 485,4**); to boil, bubble up from heat, be enraged, be offended; fever, rage, grief (Ta.); **kotippu, kotiyal** fever, rage, anger (**Pu. Ve. 8,27, Kol.u**); grief; flutter, flurried state of mind (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaiyeri. 27**); **kutampu** to get angry (Ta.); **kudi** to boil, bubble up, boil up, suffer pain or vexation in the mind; n. boiling, etc., grief (Ka.)(DEDR 2084). **To bubble up, boil; desire**: **koti (-pp, -tt-)** to boil, bubble up from heat, effervesce, be heated (as the body, ground, etc.), burn with desire; n. bubbling up (as of boiling water or oil), heat (as of fire, weather, etc.), desire; **koti-koti** to bubble up (as boiling rice); **kotippu, kotiyal** boiling, bubbling up, heat; **kutampu (kutampi-)** to boil up, bubble up (as boiling water); **kutukutu (-pp-, -tt-)** to desire eagerly; **kutukutuppu** eagerness, desire (Ta.); **koti** eagerness, greediness; **kotikka** to be greedy, envious, covet (Ma.); **kodc-** to quiver (of water about to boil, flesh of animal just killed, eyelid)(Ko.); **kwi0y-** (water) approaches boiling-point; **kwi0yet--, kwi0kyet--** to make (water) boil; **kwiy- (kwic-)** to bubble, boil (To.); **kudisu, kudiyisu, kudasu** to boil; **kudige, kudiha** boiling, etc.; **kutakuta, kotakota** the noise of boiling water; **kudakal, kudapal** state of being (partially) boiled; **kudugul.i** glutton, greedy person; **kodi** to boil; desire to eat; n. boiling; **kodippa_t.u** greedy (Ka.); **kodi- (kodip), kodic-)** to boil with bubbling noise, feel love for, kiss, feel concerned for; **kodi** love, desire (Kod..); **kodipuni, kodiyuni** to boil, seethe; **kodipa_vuni** to cause to boil; **kodipelu, kodupelu** act of boiling; **kodi** greediness, eagerness; **kudipuni, kudyuni** to repent, regret; **kudipe_vuni** to be desiring, wishing, be anxious (Tu.); **goda** hunger, **goda-goda** anger; **goda-konu** to be excited, be in haste, be hungry; **kutakuta** bubbling, simmering, the sound produced in boiling; **kutakutala~_d.u** to bubble, simmer, boil (Te.); **xod^{o}xna_ (xuddxya_)** to be reduced to pulp by unskilful cooking; to get discouraged, despair; **(xodxas)** to reduce (by excessive cooking) to a soft uniform mass, cook until they fall to pieces; to worry, deprive of self-confidence, dishearten; **xodxna_** to burn by overheating (Kur.); **qothge** to excite, incline (Malt.); **kutuka-** curiosity, eagerness, desire for; **kutu_hala** id., impetuosity (Skt.)(DEDR 2084). **Desire, greed**: **gr.dh** desire; **gr.ddha** longing for (MBh.); **gaddha, giddha** (Pali); **giddha** greedy (N.); **gi_dhna_**

to long for (H.)(CDIAL 4229). **gahia** covetous of (Pkt.); **gihiba_, gehiba_, ge~hiba_** to copulate; **giha_iba_** (of a woman) to let a man enjoy her (Or.)(CDIAL 4330). **gr.dhya** greedy (AV.); **gijjha** greedy (Pali); **gr.dhya_** greediness (MBh.); **giju** eager for (OSi.); **gidu** eager for (Si.)(CDIAL 4231). **gr.dhyati** is eager for (RV.); **gijjhati** desires (Pali); **gijjhai** is greedy for, is attached to (Pkt.); **gijjhn.a_** to form a habit, become accustomed to (P.); caus. **gijha_un.a_** to habituate, tame (P.)(CDIAL 4232); **gr.dhra** desiring greedily (RV.); **giddha** greedy (Pali); **giddha, gaddha** (Pkt.); **grad** (K.); **giddh** (P.); **giddha** (N.)(CDIAL 4233). **Greed**: **kra_d.a (kra_d.i-)** to be greedy, avaricious; n. greediness, avarice (Kui)(DEDR 1277). **Desire; rejoice**: **kutu_kalittal** to rejoice, to delight in (**Kantapu. Vi_rava_ku. 51**); **kutu_kalam** joy, delight, rapture; **kutu-kututtal** to desire eagerly (**Paripa_. 20,13**); **kutu-kutuppu** desire, eagerness (**tiruva_ca. 6,34**); **kutukulam** joy (**Aricamaya. Patumai. 103**); **kutu-kalittal** to rejoice (**Tiv. Na_yc. 5,7**); **kutukalam** joy (**Tan.ikaippu. Piraman-cirut.. 83**)(Ta.lex.) **kutu_hala, kautu_hala** curiosity, desire for (MBh.); **kutu_hala** tumult (Pali); **kuu_hala, ko_u_hala, ko_uhalla, ko_hala, ko_halla** surprise, eagerness (Pkt.) **kuhul** excitement, confusion; adj. uncertain (Si.)(CDIAL 3274). **kautuka** curiosity (Skt.); festivity (BhP.); **kutuka** (Skt.); **ko_yua** wonder, curiosity, festival (Pkt.); **kod.** longing (G.)(CDIAL 3562).

2019.**Conessi bark**: **kut.aja** the tree wrightia antidysenterica (the seeds of which are used as a febrifuge)(MBh.); **kut.aca** (Skt.); **kut.aja** (Pali); **kud.aya** (Pkt.); **kur.ci** coraya antidysenterica (B.); **kura_i, korua~_, korei** wrightia antidysenterica (Or.); **kur.a_** (H.); **kar.o** the tree; pl. its seeds (G.); **kud.a_** echites antidysenterica (M.)(CDIAL 3229). **kalin:ga** wrightia antidysenterica (Skt.); its seed (Sus'r.); **kalin:gaka** (Car.); **ka_lin:ga** (Skt.); **kali~ga_** the tree ipomoea turpethum (bark used as a purgative)(H.)(CDIAL 2937). **hat.** holarrhena antidysenterica (Santali.lex.) **phalini** a species of herb, echites dichotoma (Ka.lex.) **kakubham** a flower of the kut.aja tree; **kakubha_dani_** food of the sky; a kind of fragrance or perfume (Skt.lex.) cf. **pa_la** echites scholaris (Ma.)(DEDR 4100). **kut.acam, kut.aca-ppa_lai** conessi bark, holarrhena antidysenterica (Ta.); **kut.aka-ppa_la** echites pubescens (Ma.); **kod.asige, kod.isigu, korisigu, kurut.iga** wrightia antidysenterica (Ka.); **kud.eji-mara** id. (Tu.); **kod.ise, kod.ise-pa_la** wrightia tinctoria (Te.); **kut.aja, kut.aca** wrightia antidysenterica (Skt.)[holarrhena = echites = wrightia] (DEDR 1650).

2020.**Breeches**: **gud.igi** breeches (Ka.H.); **gud.adhi_** (H.M.); **gud.igican.n.a** a sort of breeches that go a little beyond the knee (Ka.lex.) **gud.gi, gud.ge** drawers (Kon.lex.)

2021.**Red oleander**: **kan.avi_ram** red oleander (Ta.); nerium odorum (Ma.); **kaviram, kayiram** red oleander (Ta.); **kan.agil, kan.agila, kan.agala, kan.agile, kan.alige, kan.igal, kan.iginu, kan.igil, kan.igila, kan.igili, kan.igile, kan.egile, gan.igalu, gan.igilu, ganne_r-ale** fragrant oleander, n. odorum (Ka.); **ganneru, ganne_ru** id. (Te.); **gen.t.ena** the oleander flower (Te.); **ganne_ri** oleander (Go.)(DEDR 1164). **karavi_ra** oleander, nerium odorum (MBh.Pali); **karn.ika_ra** pterospermum acerifolium (MBh.); **kan.avi_ra** (Pkt.); **kaler** capparis aphylla (L.); **karawi_r** oleander (A.); **karwi_r** (H.); **karvi_r** (G.); **karavira** (Si.); **kan.n.ika_ra** pterospermum acerifolium; its yellow flower (Pali); **kan.n.ia_ra**, **kare_n.u, ka_n.ia_ra** oleander, its flower (Pkt.); **kanhi_ra_, kani_ra** (L.); **kaner, kanel** (P.); **ka~ei** a shrub with white flowers (WPah.); **kan.e_l** oleander (N.); **kan.iya_ra** red oleander (OB.); **kan.er** pterospermum acerifolium (B.); **kan.ia_ra, kan.iara, kan.era** cassia, yellow oleander (Or.); **kaniara_, kanai~l** a partic. flowering tree (Mth.); **kaniya_r** a species of michelia campaka (H.); **kaner** oleander (H.); **kan.ayara** oleander (OG.); **kan.er, karen.** oleander (G.); **kan.vi_r** pterospermum acerifolium (G.); **kan.her,**

kan.er oleander, its flower (M.); **kana_ri** oleander (A.); **ka_nar.** a kind of blue flower (with which Kr.s.n.a's complexion is often compared)(CDIAL 2800).

2022.**Image: gambol**: **ko_n.an:ki** clown or fool in a play (Ta.); **ko_n.an:gi** (Te.); **ko_d.an:gi** (Ka.); **ko_t.an:ki** (M.); **ko_n.an:ki-t-ta_cari** a ko_n.an:ki belonging to the ta_cari caste (Ta.); **ko_n.an:gi-da_sari** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

2023.**To take**: **kombu** a verb formed of **komba**: to seize, to take; **komba** = **kol.uva, kol.l.uva** a relative present participle of **kol.** to take; **kombuvike** taking; **komme** a corn-bin; **kobbu** luxuriance; fatness (Ka.); **kor..u, kor..uppu** (Ta.Ma.); **koppu, krovvu** (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **komme** corpulence (Tu.lex.)

2024.**Dumb**: **gun:ga, gun:gi, gan:gun., gon:ga** dumb (Santali.lex.) cf. **kondal, ko_ndal** dumb (Pa.); **kondal, ka_nda_l** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2097). cf. **u_m** dumbness (Ta.); **u_mam** dumb (Ma.); **u_me** dumb man (Ka.)(DEDR 746). **mu_ga** dumb; **mu_gatta** dumbness (Pali.lex.)

2025.**Image: to perforate**: **kuyil (kuyilv-, kuyin-r--)** to bore, perforate, tunnel; n. hole, perforation (Ta.); **kuy- (kuyyuv-, kuyj-)** (hole) is bored; **(kuyp-, kuyc-)** to bore (hole), (fly, ant) bites; **kuy** pain felt from a fly's or bee's sting, a bee's stinging organ; **kuyli** bee's sting (Kod..)(DEDR 1763). **kuy^{n}-, (kuyyuv^{n}-, kuy^{n}j), kuynd- (kuyndi-)** to feel prickly (Kod..); **kuyuluni** to inflame, as the eyes or a boil (Tu.)(DEDR 1761).

2026.**Image: waterpot**: **kumbh** an earthen waterpot held by a water-bearer, in which some pice are thrown by the bridegroom when entering the threshold of his father-in-law's house; the sign aquarius; **kumbh da mela** a fair held at Hardwar every 12th year (P.lex.)

2027.**Image: a pitcher**: **xo_** cooking-pot (Br.); **kwa.y** bamboo pot used at ti. dairy (To.); **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (Ta.)(DEDR 2225). **ko_** potter; **kuyam (kucam-** first member of cmpd.) potter caste; **kuyavan-, kucavan-** potter; fem. **kuyatti, kucatti** (Ta.); **kuyavan, kus'avan** potter; fem. **kuyatti, kuyavi, kus'avi** (Ma.); **ko.v** Kota man; **ko.ty** Kota woman; **ko. mog** Kota child; **ko. ka.l** Kota village (Ko.); **kwi.f** Kota man; **kwi.ty** Kota woman; **kwi. ko.l** Kota village (To.); **ko_va, kuvara** potter (Ka.); **kusave** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1762). **ko_n.e** a pitcher; gal.antige (Ka.lex.) **kun.am** water-pot, pitcher (**Pin..**); **ka_n.am** a measure of capacity, as much as will fill an oil-press (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kucam** pertaining to the potter's class, always used as the first part of compounds. e.g. kuca-k-karuvi, potter's implements; kuca-k-kalam, earthenware, potter's vessel; kuca-k-ka_n.am, tax on potters (**S.I.I. ii.,509**); kuca-p-putti; **kuyam** potter caste; **kuyatti** female potter (**Civap. Pirapan. Piks.a_t.an-a. 6**); **kucatti** a female potter (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kod.a** (Tadbhva of **kut.a**) an earthen pitcher or pot, also one of metal; **kod.apa_na** a kod.a of copper or brass; **kod.apa_l** a potful of milk; **je_n:kod.a** a vessel containing honey (Ka.); **kut.a** a water-pot, a pitcher (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **kut.t.akam, kut.t.ukam** cauldron, large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure)(Ma.); **kut.t.uva** big copper pot for heating water (Kod..)(DEDR 1668). cf. **gud.a_n.a** a large earthen or metal water-vessel, used also for storing grain; alijara, man.ika; an earthen pot used for churning; **gud.uvana** id. (Ka.); **gud.a_na** (Tu.); **gu_niye, gu_nu, gu_ne** (Te.); **ku_n-ai** (Ta.) (Ka.lex.) **ku_n-** cauldron (**Kampara_. Kin:kara. 40**); **ku_n-ai** large earthen boiler (**Kampara_. A_r-ucel. 49**); baling bucket (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 28**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **gud.asu** any round thing; the disk of the sun or moon; the round mark used for the vowel 'i' (Ka.); **gud.i, gud.usu** id. (Te.); **gud.asu** the round mark used for the vowel 'e' (Ka.lex.) **Image:**

projecting mouth or lip of a vessel: **ko_n. < gho_n.a** spout or projecting mouth of a vessel, lip; **ko_n.an:ki-p-pallu** projecting unsightly teeth (Ta.lex.) **Nose**: **gho_n.e, go_n.a, gho_n.a** the nose; the nose or nostrils of a horse (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_n.am < gho_n.a** nose, snout, nostril (**Pin..**); **ko_n.am** horse; cf. **gho_t.a** (Ta.lex.)

2028.**Corn-bin**: **kan.aja, kalagal.age, gal.ige** a corn-bin, i.e. a cylindrical structure formed of bamboo-mats for storing grain, placed either in the house or outside)(Ka.); **kan.aga_** (M.); **kan.aja, kan.anja, kan.ada, kan.ija, kal.anja** (Te.); **kal.aciyam** (Ta.); **kan.aja** an enclosure for grain, a granary; **kan.a** (Tadbhava of **khala**) a threshing floor (Ka.lex.)

2029.**Overseer; rule**: **ka_n.u_** a surveyor, an officer appointed by government to apprase a field of corn (P.lex.) **ka_nu_go < qa_nu_ngo** (Arabic) superintendent of village accounts (pat.wa_ris) or an officer who keeps an account of the tenures by which lands are held (P.lex.) **ka_nu_nu, ka_nu_** a rule, regulation (Ka.M.H.); **ka_nugo_yi** a remembrancer or overseer; an officer of a large district acquainted with its customs and with the nature of its landed tenures (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kanun:go_** (H.lex.) **kanu_n, ka_nu_n < qa_nu_n** (Arabic) rule, law, regulation; canon (P.lex.)

2030.**Image: gunny sack**: **gon.aka** in: **gon.aka-santhata** (of a pallanka) covered with a woollen rug; **gon.aka** (Skt.BHSkt. **gon.ika**) a woollen cover with long fleece; **gon.aka-atthata** spread with a gon.aka-cover (Pali.lex.) **gonok** a piece of cloth thrown over the shoulder and falling down over the breast and tucked in on both sides to a piece round the waist; worn by women; **gogok** to wear a piece of cloth hanging from the shoulder covering the breast, by women; **lebda gogok, lebda rakap** the cloth is bound round the waist as in kaso bande but instead of being brought over the shoulder from behind, is passed over the left shoulder in front and the end hangs down the back (Santali.lex.) For semant. 'breast' cf. **kon:kai** woman's breast (Ta.)(DEDR 2038). cf. **ko_n.i** sacks made of jute fibre, gunny bag, sack cloth (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **go_n.i** id. (Ka.); **ko_n.i** a measure of capacity = 2 tu_n.i = 8 marakka_l (**Tailava. Taila. 135**); **ko_n.ikai** an ancient village cess (**I.M.P. Tp. 234**)(Ta.lex.) **gun:gu** a covering for the head and back of leaves pinned together, worn principally by women when planting rice; **gun:gut** to cover, with cloth, with the wings, with the body; **gunpalan** panniers and pannier saddle cloth (Santali.lex.) **gon:go salaka** a doal cloth given by the bridegroom to the bride's (aunt) gon:go; **gon:go** father's elder brother or brothers; younger brother's or brother's children (Santali.lex.) cf. **kogi** mother's sister, father's younger brother's wife (Kond.a); **koki** father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister (Pe.); **kogle** woman (Pe.)(DEDR 2030).

2031.**Male buffalo**: **ko_n.a** a male buffalo (Ka.Te.); **kol.a** a young male buffalo (Ma.); **gavala** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ko.n.e** male buffalo (Ir.); **go_n.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2212).

2033.**Image: oblique**: **koce, gonje** koca means deviating from the vertical; gonje means deviating from a straight horizontal line; **kocole singi** of the oblique position of the sun in winter (Mu.lex.)

2034.**Image: crest on grain**: **guni** a small crest on the grain of jo_l.a; the husk of paddy etc.; **gun:gu** id. (Ka.lex.)

2035.**Tinsel**: **gunna_m., gunna_m.pat.t.i** paper gilt with tinsel and used for ornament (Ka.); **kur-una_** (Ta.); **gunna_-, gurna_-** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2036.**Image: turning round**: **ghu_rn.a** turning round, whirling, rolling; **darpa-ghu_rn.a** turning round or being giddy on account of pride; **Synonym**: **moraku, morku** to be turnig round, or be giddy, from pride (Ka.lex.) **guntur.i-od.on, guntui-od.on, gurtr.i-ur.un, gurtr.i-ur.un** to take out by a twisting motion; **guntur.i-und.u, guntui-und.u, gurtr.i-und.u, gurtr.i-und.u** to bore with a gimlet (Mu.lex.) **kindrap- (kindrat-)** to make to revolve (Ga.); **kindra_ (kindra a_-)** to revolve; **kindray ki-** to make to revolve (Pe.); **kindra_-** to revolve (Mand..); **kindra'a_na_** to put into circular motion (Kur.)(DEDR 1554).

2037.**To roar**: **ghu_rn.isu, gu_rn.isu** to gape; to open, to expand; to appear; to rise; **gu_rn.isu, gu_rmisu** to sound (Ka.); **ghur** to sound (Skt.); **ghuran.a** sound; **ghu_rn.illu** to sound, roar (Te.); **ku_r-u** to call out things along the streets, to proclaim (Ma.); **ku_r-r-u** a word (Ma.); **gu_rmisu** to murmur or roar; to resound as a forest; to roar or bellow as a beast (Ka.lex.)

2038.**Image: roe of fish**: **gun.u** one side of a fish's roe (S.)[semantically cf. **guru** strand of rope, roe of fish](CDIAL 4190). **kun.t.i** roe of fish (Ta.)(DEDR 1693).**Image: roe of fish**: **kun.t.i** roe of fish, spawn (Ta.lex.) **Fish**: **xotor injo_** a kind of fish (Kur.); **qotro mnu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2095).

2039.**Heart**: **kun.t.i** heart, kidney, roe of fish (Ta.); **gun.d.ige** the heart (Ka.); id., the breast (Tu.); **gun.d.e** courage (Tu.); **gun.d.e, gun.d.elu, gun.d.iya** the chest, heart, courage, boldness (Te.); **gund.er-ka_ya** the heart (Pa.); **gundur-ka_ia_** kidney; **gund.e, gund.ru ka_ya, gund.e kaya, gund.er kaya** heart; **gund.e** chest (Go.); **gun.d.a** id. (Kond.a); **kond.a** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 1693). **sun.t.age, sun.t.ige** that which is chiefly taken for roasting on a spit, the heart (Ka.lex.) **hikukur** heart (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3392).

2040.**Image: string of harp, musical instrument**: **gun.a_** string of harp, etc. (Or.); wire, string of musical instrument (A.); strand of thread (B.); the plant sanseviera zeylanica from which bowstrings are made (Si.); **gun** tow rope (B.Mth..); **gu_n, go_n** tow rope (Bi.); **gun.a** rope, bowstring (Si.); single thread or strand of a cord, rope (TS.); species, quality, good quality (Mn.); cord, string (Pali.Pkt.); bowstring (Or.); **guni** vein (D..); **gun.** bowstring (Pas'.Sh.A.M.); bowstring, strand (G.); **gun-d.amat.ik** bow-string (Shum.); **gun** (Gaw.Mth.); rope (H.); **gun.** bowstring (Bshk.); **gu~r.** (Sv.); **gun., gu_n.u** (Phal.); **go_n** (K.); **gu_n.i** thread (Sh.); **gor.a~_w** tethering rope for cattle, boy's anklet (Bi.); **gor.a_wan, gor.a_ni_** tethering rope (Bi.); **gor.a_r** id. (Bi.Gaya); **d.l.un.o** hemp rope, thread holding beam of balance (WPah.)(CDIAL 4273). cf. **kurumpai** bow-string hemp, sansevieria zeylanica (Ta.); **kurumpa** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1792).

2041.**Component, element**: **kun.am < gun.a** attribute, property, quality (**Tol. Col. 416**); character (**Na_lat.i, 56**); bow-string (**Kantapu. Amararcir-ai. 44**); **kun.i < gun.in** object, as possessing attributes (**Kur-al., 53, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ghu~r.a~** a bow string made of hemp; a piece of wood fixed on the neck of a young bullock to accustom him before the yoke is put on (Santali.lex.) **gun.** good; **gun.-kar** cure; **gun., gun.a_** quality; perfection; attribution; **gun.a_tso** propitious; of a (good or bad) spirit (Kon.lex.) **gun.a** (a strand of a rope as) constituent part, ingredient, component, element; with numerals it equals -fold, e.g. **paca ka_magun.a_** the 5 strands of ka_ma; **ekagun.an** once; **digun.an** twice; **catuggun.a** four-fold; **gun.a-agatta_** state of having the best qualities, superiority; **gun.a-ad.d.ha** rich in virtue (Pali.lex.) **kun.i-ttal < gun.**

to estimate, calculate, compute, reckon (**Kantapu. Acurarto_. 25**); to multiply; **kun.itam < gun.ita** fold, as in two-fold (**Caivaca. Potu. 16**); **kun.ippu** estimate, reckoning (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_. 23**); investigation, consideration (**Tirunu_r-. 23**) (Ta.lex.) **gun, guna** fold, times; to multiply; **bar guna** two fold, twice; **pon guna** four fold; **gun** quality, merit, virtue, magic power (Santali.lex.)

2042.**Mason's square**: **gun.ia_** mason's square (L.); **guni_a_** (P.); **guniya_, goniya_** (Bi.); **guniya~_** (Bhoj.); **guniya_** (H.); **gu_ni_, guni_a_** (S.); **gun.ya_, gun.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 4226).

2043.**Image: cudgel**: **kun.il** short stick, cudgel (**Ain:kur-u. 87**); drum-stick (**Pur-ana_. 143,9**) (Ta.lex.) **Stick**: **kun.il** cudgel, drumstick; **kun.ir-u** stick (Ta.); cudgel (Ka.); **gun.aku, gun.uku, kud.upu** stick for beating drums, fiddlestick (Ka.); **kon.a** drumstick, fiddlestick, club (Skt.); **kud.uva** a stick for beating drums (Ap.)(DEDR 1684). **kon.api** a flail (Ka.); **gunapamu** iron crowbar (Te.); **gunpam** spade (Kond.a); **kun.apa** spear (Skt.)(DEDR 2076). **ko_n.a** a big long stick (Kond.a); carrying-stick (for two people)(Pe.); **ko_r.o** rod, club (Kui)(DEDR 2210).

2044.**Image: circle within an angular figure**: **ko_n.a-vat.t.am** circle within an angular figure (**Perun.. Makata. 20,22**); **ko_n.a_-vat.t.am** id. (**Tol. Er..ut. 311, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **An emblem of royalty**: **ko_n.a_vat.t.am** an emblem of royalty (**Perun.. Ucaik. 46,62**)(Ta.lex.)

2045.**Shepherd**: **ko_n-a_n-** title of the It.aiyar caste (Ta.)(**Vir-alivit.u.703**) < **go_** (Skt.); **ko_na_ri** id. (Te.); **ko_nicci** f. (Ta.lex.)

2046.**Fishing net**: **gha_o** fishing net (S.)(CDIAL 4461). **kan.n.i** net (Ta.)(DEDR 1183).

2047.**Image: knot; snare**: **ken.i** snare, trap, stratagem (Ma.); **ken.ikka** to entrap (Ma.); **kan.i** knot, tie (Ka.); **kan.aya, kan.e** the knot which fastens a garment round the loins (Ka.); **ken.i** trick (Ka.); bird-trap (bent sapling and noose with bait)(Kod..); trickiness, cunning (Kod..); to get stuck, caught; to entangle, get into trouble (Kod..); stratagem (Tu.); **kin.i** wit, cunning (Tu.); **kan.n.i** link of a chain, mesh of a net (Ma.); snare, noose, net, knot, tie (Ta.); **kan.i** snare, gin (Ma.); **kan.ikka** to lay a snare (Ma.)(DEDR 1183). **gan.t.u** (Tadbhava of **granthi**) the knot or joint of a reed, bamboo or cane (Ka.); **ga_n.t.ha** (M.); **gan.t.u** a knot (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2048.**Image: snare**: **kan.i, kan.aya** a knot, a tie (Ka.); **kan.i** a snare, gin (Ma.); **kan.iya kunikila** (of bags that are tied)(Ka.lex.)

2049.**Image: basin**: **kan.i, gan.i, gani** (Tadbhava of **khani**) that is dug: a ditch, a basin; a mine (Ka.lex.)

2050.**Goldsmith**: **kan.a_da** a goldsmith; **kala_da** id. (Ka.); **kanaka** gold (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **kanaka** gold (Vedic.lex.)

2051. **Possession; chattels**: **ka_n.am** gold, wealth, riches (**Na_lat.i, 372**); possession (Ta.); possession, goods, mortgage (Ma.); **ka_n.i** property, possession (Ka.); **ka_ni, ka_n.i** a quarter of an anna; a cawny of land (Te.); **ka_n.i** a measure (Or.); **ko.n.y** a milk measure (= 1/2 pin. or 4 acok)(To.)(DEDR 1444). **ka_n.ike** present, a splendid present; **ka_n.e, ka_n:ghe, ka_ne** to take (Kon.lex.) **ka_n.i** gift; property, possession, right of possession, hereditary right (Ka.Ta.); **ka_n.a** possession, goods (Ma.); **ka_n:ke gey** to make a present; to give as a present (Ka.lex.)

ka_n.ikkai voluntary offering, commonly in money, gold, fruits; gift to a temple or church; present to a guru or other great person (**Ce_tupu. Ve_ta_l.a. 34**); **ka_nuka** (Te.); **ka_n.ike** (Ka.Tu.); **ka_n.ikka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Tribute**: **ka_n.ikka** offering, present (Ma.); **ko.n:ky** offering to Hindu temple or to Kurumba (To.); **ka.n:ky** payment of vow to god (Ko.); **kon.y** act of foretelling or of telling the past (To.); **ka_n.ik, ka_n.ig** present to a superior (Tu.); **ka_nuka** gift offered to a superior, present, tribute (Te.)(DEDR 1443). **ghorko rna** goods, property, chattels; **nunak hoyok kantaere ho~ enreho~ bae ghorkorna dar.eaka** although he gets so much still he can't collect any property (Santali.lex.) **Price paid for a bride; to give a daughter in marriage**: **ka_n.ike** a present, a gift (Ka.); **ka_n.ikkai** (Ta.); **ka_nuka** (Te.); **ka_n.ikegod.u, ka_n:kegod.u** to give or make a present; to give as a present; **ka_n.ike-gol.** to take or receive presents; **ka_n.ike-varada** a dealer in (costly) articles that are fit for presents: a Jaina (Ka.lex.) **gonon., gonon. pon** the price paid for a bride [the amount paid as gonon. varies from three rupees to twelve rupees, the higher sum, however, being very seldom given; return presents are made in proportion to the sum paid as gonon.]; **gonon. tor.aoni** return presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party [these presents vary in value according to the price paid for the bride, but when the lowest rate of gonon., three rupees, is paid, no return presents are given by the bride's father to the bridegroom's party]; **gon.** to give a daughter in marriage; **gon:kedeale manjhi or.akre** we gave her in marriage to a member of the manjhi's family; **bale kusilente ban.le gon.ledea** we were not satisfied and therefore did not give her in marriage; **onkoko baplak kan arko gon.efko tabe~kana** they were marrying and giving in marriage (Santali.lex.)

2053.**Hereditary right to lands**: **ka_n.uka_** (fr. Ö**kan** 'enjoy') drinks to his satisfaction; till satisfaction, with satisfaction (RV. viii.77.4); **kan** to be pleased or satisfied, enjoy (RV. iv.24.9; RV. i.122.14)(Vedic.lex.) **ka_n.a_ci** (i.e. Ta. **a_t.ci = a_l.uvike**) hereditary right to lands, fees of office etc. (Ka.Te.); **ka_n.i-ya_t.ci** (Ta.); **ka_n.i** a cawney or twenty-four grounds (Ka.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_n.ikka_ran-** hereditary proprietor of land, coparcener in village lands held in common; a hill tribe in the Tinnevelly district and Travancore; one belonging to that tribe (**G.Tn.D. 7**); **ka_n.ikkat.an-** land-tax (**S.I.I. iii,35**); **ka_n.-y-a_t.ci** hereditary right to land, to offices, to fees, to an estate or to a kingdom; domain obtained by inheritance; that which is held free and hereditary property; estate, one's own possession (**S.I.I. i,124**); **ka_n.aya_ci** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_n.i** land (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 29**); landed property, estate, possession (**W.**); right of possession; hereditary right (**Ce_tupu. Ira_mati_. 48**); a land measure = 100 kur..i or 1.32 acres approximately (Ta.lex.) **ka_n.i pe_ru** a cawney or twenty-four grounds (Ka.lex.) **Small estate**: **ko_n.am** a small estate (**Na_.**); remote, obscure place; intermediate directions between the cardinal points (**A_ca_rak. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **Land**: **ks.o_n.i** earth (protecting those who live)(RV. viii.3.10 : **yam. ks.o_n.iranucakrade_ 'pr.thivi_'**); samu_ha, crowd, host (RV. i.54.1; RV. x.22.9); soma drink (RV. i.57.4); heaven and earth (RV. viii.7.22; RV. ii.16.3)(Vedic.lex.) **ko_n.apa** a guardian of a point of the compass; Nairr.ita; **ko_n.e** (Tadbhava of **ko_n.a**) a point of the compass (Ka.lex.) **Imperishable**: **ko_n.ai** imperishability (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

2054.**Image: atom**: **kan.a_da** eating atoms or granules; **kan.a** a grain, a single seed; a particle, a small bit, a granule, an atom; a drop; a spark; small, minute; **kan.i** an atom, a minute particle; a trifle (Ka.lex.)

2055.**A weight**: **kan.isa** proper weight or value (Ka.Te.); **kan.icam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kalaja** a particular weight (Bhpr.); **kalanda** a jeweller's weight equivalent to 20 ma_s.a seeds or 1/12

ounce (Si.)(CDIAL 2913). **kan.aju, kan.aju** a weight used in weighing coral (Ka.); **kan.uju, kal.aju** a weight of one pagoda and a half, used in weighing coral (Te.); **kar..acu** a weight of 2 1/2 pagodas: the 16th part of an ounce (Ta.); a drachm, weight of 2 silver fanams (Ma.); **kariju** a weight used in weighing camphor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kar..acu** a weight = 1/6 oz. troy (Ta.); a drachm, weight of two silver fanams (Ma.); **kar..au** id. (Ma.); **kan.aju** a weight used in weighing coral (Ka.); **kan.aja** a certain weight (Skt.)(DEDR 1348). cf. **ka_n.i** a sixty-fourth fractional part (1/64) of any coin (Ka.Te.Tu.Ma.); 1/80 (Ta.Ma.); 1/32 (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2056.**Image: one-eyed**: **ka_n.a** one-eyed (RV. x.155.1); **kana_naka** pupil of the eye (TS. v.7.12.1) (Vedic.lex.) **ka_n.a** one-eyed, monoculous; **ka_n.ike, ka_n:ke** seeing, sight; visit; **ka_n.a** a man who does not see; **kan.u, kan.** the eye; **kan:ga_n.** to perceive or see with the eyes (Ka.lex.) **Image: sight**: **kat.pulam < kan. +** sight, vision (**Cilap. 30,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sight**: **kan.asu** seeing, looking, sight; **kan.a_** (doest thou not see? is it not?) lo! indeed! (Ka.); **kan.i** sight, spectacle; ominous sight (Ka.); **kani** (Te.); **kanu** to see (Te.); **kan.i-garti** a female fortune-teller; **kan.isu, kan.cu, kal.isu** (to appear); to see, consider; **kan.u** the eye (Ka.lex.)

2057.**Image: two rollers; oil-press**: **gha_n.o, gha_n.ya_** oil-press; **gha_n.ea_nt gha_l** press oil (Kon.lex.) cf. **ka_n.am** oil-press (Ta.); **ga_n.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kan.e, kan.i** the heavy wooden roller which stands upright in the stone- or wood-mortar of an oil-mill and is turned round by oxen (Ka.); a pair of such rollers used for a sugar-mill (Ka.lex.)

2059.**Sledge-hammer**: **gha_na, ga_na** the sledge-hammer used by the village blacksmith (cf. Pl.XXVI,5)(Mu.); **gha_na** (Sadani.Oraon)(Mu.lex.)

2279.**Image: protuberance**: **karn.aka** a prominence; a handle; **karn.ika_** a knot, round protuberance; **karn.in** an arrow furnished with knots (Skt.lex.)

2280.**Image: brim of a vessel**: **krn.aka** projection on the side of a vessel, handle (S'Br.); **kano** rim, border (S.); **ka_n.a_** brim of a cup (B.); **ka_no** (G.)(CDIAL 2831). **ka_n.i_** ornamental swelling out in a vessel (B.)(CDIAL 2849). **karn.a** ear, handle of a vessel (RV.); **kan.n.a** ear (Pali.Pkt.); tip (Pali); **ka_n.** ear, rim of a vessel, edge of river (A.); **karn.e_** aside (Skt.); **pi krn.e_** from behind (RV.)(CDIAL 2830). **Image: rim**: **kano** rim, border (S.); **kanna_** edge, rim, handle (H.); **ka_nu** end of a rope for supporting a burden (N.); **ka_n.a_** brim of a cup (B.); **kan.n.aka** having ears or corners (Pali); **karn.aka** projection on the side of a vessel, handle (S'Br.) (CDIAL 2831). **Image: handle of vessel**: **karo**, pl. **kara_** rings of a vessel by which it is lifted (N.); **kara_** handle of vessel (Bi.)(CDIAL 2629). **kat.akam** vessel with a kind of spout; **kat.ai-va_y** corner of the mouth (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 10**); **kad.ava_yi** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.)(DEDR 1290). **Image: projection on the side of a vessel**: **kar.u** handles on a box or trunk by which to lift it (Santali.lex.) **karn.aka** handle or projection on the side of a vessel (TS. i.5.7.6)(Vedic.lex.) **karn.a-tarda** tying the yoke with poles; the nail that unites the poles (Vedic.lex.) **karn.a** having long ears (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **karai** border of a cloth (**Kalit. 111**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Border of a cloth**: **karai** coloured border of a cloth (Ma.); **karayan** striped cloth (Ma.); **kar** coloured woven stripes on end of cloth (Ko.); coloured woven stripes on end of cloth (To.); **kare** border of a cloth (Ka.); coloured border of a cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 1293).

2060.**Murmur**: {**Echo word**}: **kun.ukun.u** to whine, murmur, grumble (Ta.); **gun.ugu** to murmur (Ka.Coorg); **gun.a, gun.u, gon.a** a sound in imitation of grumbling (Ka.); **gun.ugun.u, gunugunu**

murmuring, muttering (Tu.); **guniyu** to grumble (Tu.); **kunkunare** to murmur (Malt.) **gun'na_** to fret (Kur.)(DEDR 1685). **gangan** murmur (N.); **gangana_unu** to grumble (N.); **gan.agan.a** murmur (Or.); **gan:gan.** (G.); **gan:gan.n.e~** (M.); **gungun** (H.)(CDIAL 4013). **galgal** to murmur (Santali.lex.)

2061.**Panicum antidotale**: **gunara** (H.); **ghamur** (P.); **dusto** (G.); smoke of the burning plant: used to fumigate wounds, and as disinfectant in small-pox; habitat: Punjab, Upper Gangetic Plains and western Peninsula (GIMP, p.185). **layo gundli** a cultivated millet, panicum antidotale (Santali.lex.)

2062.**Dream**: **kukmu~** a dream, to dream; **kukmu~iako ninda** people dream at night; **tehen ninda kukmu~ten ramketmea** I saw you in a dream last night (Santali.lex.) **kunchukna** dream; **gansk-** to dream (Go.); **kirk-** to dream (Ga.); **kancka_na_** to dream, cry out in one's sleep; **kansksta_na_** to send a dream (of god); **kansk-, kanjka_na_, kanisk-** to dreak; **kanjkar.** dream (Go.); **kala** dream (Kond.a); **kr.e_nj- (kr.e_nc-)** to dream; **kr.e_ckond.** dream (Pe.); **kr.i_nja** (**kr.i_nji-**) to dream; n. dream; **kr.i_spa (kr.i_st-)** to cause to dream, reveal in a dream (Kui); **xandrna_** to sleep (Kur.); **qandre** id.; **qanqe** sleep (Malt.); **kelay-** to dream; **keyalkud.** dream (Pa.); **kala** dream (Nk.Kol.); **kars- (karast-)** to see a dream (Kol.); **kala** dream; **kala~ganu** to dream (Te.); **kana** dream (Tu.); **kenaci** dream (Kod..); **kan-a_, kan-avu** dream, sleep; **kan-avu (kan-avi-)** to dream (Ta.); **kina_vu, kanavu, kana_vu** dream; **kanavuka, kana_vikkuka** to dream (Ma.); **kancn** dream (Ko.); **konof** (obl. **konot-**) id. (To.); **kana, kanasu, kanasa** id.; **kanavarisu** to dream (Ka.)(DEDR 1407).

2063.**Arum campanulatum**: **ce_n-ai** amorphophallus campanulatus (Ta.); **ce_na** yam, arum campanulatum (Ma.); **ke_ne** tahiti arrowroot, an itchy root (Ka.); **ke_n** a kind of yam, arum campanulatum [amorphophallus campanutalus = arum campanulatum](DEDR 2022). Amorphophallus campanulatus: **arsaghna** (Skt.); **jungli suran** (M.); **ol** (B.); **zaminkand** (H.); **karnaikilangu** (Ta.); **kanda** (Te.); **chena** (Ma.); tuber: stomachic, tonic, restorative, carminative, in piles and dysentery, when fresh acts as an acrid stimulant and expectorant and much used in acute rheumatism (GIMP, p.16).

2064.**Image: buffalo race**: **kambal.a** a buffalo race (Ka.); **kambula, kambul.a** a buffalo race in a rice field (Tu.)(DEDR 1239). **kampo, gampo** a swampy field (Tu.lex.)

2065.**Coarse woollen blanket**: **kampal.ai**,**kampal.am** ram of the fleecy kind (Ta.lex.) **kampal.i, kampal.am** coarse woollen blanket (Ta.); **kampil.i** woollen cloth, blanket (Ma.); **kabeyl., kabel.g, kabi.l.g** blanket (Ko.); **kambala, kambal.i** id. (Ka.); **kambil.i** id. (Kod..); **kambol.i** id. (Tu.); **kambal.amu, kambal.i, kambad.i** id., rug, woollen cloth (Te.); **kambra** blanket (Pa.); **kambal** id. (Ga.Br.); **kamr.a** id. (Go.Kur.); **kamri** id. (Malt.)(DBIA. 76). **kampala** woollen blanket, rug; carpet; **ceyyakampalam virittena** : **Ci_ka_l.t.. Pu. Na_n-muka**. **108**)(Ta.lex.) **camparam** cloth, garment, **a_t.ai** (Ta.lex. < **ambara**); **ambara** cloth, upper garment (Pali); clothes (MBh.); **am.bara** cloth, garment (Pkt.); **a_mbara** expensive clothes (OG.) **ambara** clothing (Si.)(CDIAL 573). **kambala** woollen blanket or upper garment (AV.); **kambala** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **kamli_, ka_mri_, kambal** id. (H.); **kambalika_** a woollen cloth (Pa_n..); **kamalu** (Sh.): **kamal**[i] (K.); **kamari** (S.); **kammal** fine blanket (L.); **kammal, kamli_, kambal, kambli_** coarse blanket (P.) > **kambal, kammal** blanket (H.); **ka~bari_** (Aw.); **ka~_bl.o** loosely woven woollen stuff (G.)(CDIAL 2771 < ?Austro-as.).**kamr.a, kamr.a_, kama_r.a, kama_r.a_** a blanket made of hair, camel's

hair, sheep's wool etc. and worn by Munda men as an overall, in contrast to **bana_t** a blanket made of some fibrous or fleecy substance resembling hair (Mu.); **kammal** (Skt.)(Mu.lex.) **Image: caterpillar; working man**: **kambalin** having a woollen garment (Pali); **kam[a]ria_** a working man (Mth.); **ka~_bl.iya_** common labourer (M.)--Poss. belong here **ka_ml.iyo** hairy caterpillar (G.); **kamla_** caterpillar (H.); **kapana_** worm, caterpillar (RV.)(CDIAL 2773). **Caterpillar**: **ka_ml.iyo** hairy caterpillar (G.); **kamla_** id.(H.); < **kapana_** worm, caterpillar (RV.)(CDIAL 2773). **sun:g** hair of caterpillar (B.); **sun:ga_** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 12599).

2066.**Leap-frog**: **kavat.i** game of leap-frog (Ta.); jumping play of children (Ma.)(DEDR 1321). **Image: frog**: **kappa** frog (Te.Kuwi); **kappe** id. (Ka.Kod..Tu.Go.); **kepak** frog, toad (Ko.)(DEDR 1224). cf. **kacchapa** frog (Skt.lex.) **taval.a** frog, chiefly in the grass (Ma.); **taval.ai** animals of the frog and toad variety (Ta.); **tappal.ai, tavakkal.ai** frog (Ta.); **tavaka_, tavakkey** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 3110). **kepak** frog, toad (Ko.); **kopin** frog (To.); **kappe, keppe** id. (Ka.); **kappe** toad (Kod..); **kappe** frog (Tu.Go.); **kappa** id. (Te.Kuwi); **kapoki** id., biceps (Kond.a)(DEDR 1224). **Wink; jump**: **jhampa** jump (Skt.); **jhapo** pounce (S.); **jhapan.u** to snatch at (S.); **jhappan.** to seize (L.); **jhapp** quickly (P.); **jhapp** pounce (WPah.); suddenly (Ku.); **jhappa, jha_p-jhuppa** all at once (N.); **zapan.** sound of suddenly plunging into water (A.); **jhap, jhapa_n.** splash; **jhap-jhap** quickly (B.); **jhap** hastily (Or.); at once (Mth.); jerk (H.); suddenly (G.); **jhapa_jhap** scuffle (G.); **jhap-jhap** suddenly (M.); **jhapakn.a_** to wink (P.); **jhapkn.u_** to flash (WPah.); **jhapakna_** to spring at; **jhapak** blast (H.); **jhapakka** suddenly (N.); **jhapkan.a** smartly (M.); **jhapat.n.a_** to pounce on (P.); **jhapt.an.o** (Ku.); **jhapt.anu** (N.); **jhapat.a** scampering (Or.); **jhapat.** swoop (Mth.); **jhapat.na_** to run quickly (H.); **jhapa_t.** quickness (H.); **jha_pt.u~** sharp shower of rain; **jhapat.** spring; **jhapet.vu~** to beat (G.); **jhapa_t.n.e~** to accomplish smartly; **jhapet.** swoop (of a bird)(M.); **jhapa_s, jha_pas** violent rainstorm (Mth.); **jhapa_s** (H.); **jhabb** quick (L.); **jhapph** swoop (of a bird); **jhapphn.a_** to catch (P.); **jhamb** rain blown by wind; **jhamban.** to card cotton (L.); **jambhn.a_** to shake, card cotton (P.); **jambhn.a_** to dust (WPah.); **za~_p** jump; **za~_piba** to jump (A.); **jha~_p, jha~_pa_** (B.); **jha_mpa, jha_mpiba_** (Or.); **jha~_p** (Mth.); **jhampna_** to pounce on (H.); **jha~pa_vvu~** to throw headlong (G.); **jha~_p** stoop (of a bird)(M.); **jhamt.anu** to assault (N.); **jha~_bad.n.e~** to snatch (M.)(CDIAL 5336). **jamda** quick (Bshk.); **jhammn.a_** to throw on the ground; **jhama_jham** heavily (of rain)(P.); **jhamma** quite; **jham-jham** in torrents (of rain)(N.); **zam-zam** cry caused by burning (A.); **jham-jham** pattering (B.); sound of heavy rain (H.); **jhamt.an.o** to pounce on (Ku.); **jhamt.anu** (N.)(CDIAL 5339). **Suddenly**: **kavakn** suddenly; **gabakn, gubakn** noise of jumping into water, of fire blazing up (Ko.); **gappane** suddenly, all at once (Ka.); **gabagaba** quickly, swiftly; **gabakkuna, gaba_luna** suddenly; **gabi_luna** all at once (Te.); **gapene** quickly, suddenly; **gapne_** quickly, greedily (used of eating only); **gapne** quickly (Go.); **khapp'ana_, khapp'le_** at one stroke, abruptly, unawares (Kur.)(DEDR 1320). **cappuna** quickly, at once, promptly (Te.); **japne, jhap, jappe, japi** quickly (Go.); **capna_** to hurry (Kur.)(DEDR 2336). **kopp-en-al** onom. expr. of moving quickly, swiftly or suddenly; **kupp-en-al** expr. signifying suddenness (Ta.); **gobbuna** quickly, swiftly, at once (Te.); **gupna, gopna** fitfully, suddenly, hastily (Kui)(DEDR 2112). **Lightning; fire**: **khi_van.u** to flash (S.); **khimman.** to flash (L.); **khi_van.i** lightning (S.); **khevan., kheun.** lightning flash (P.)(CDIAL 3682).(CDIAL 3683). **kiccu** fire (Ta.); **ticci** id. (Kurub.); **tic** id. (Ko.); **tit** id. (To.); **kic** id. (To.); **kiccu, kircu** id. (Ka.); **titti** id. (Kod..); **kittu** lightning; **kiccu, kicci, kicce** fire, envy, indigestion (Tu.); **kicci** jealousy (Kor.); **ciccu** fire, flame; **ciccar-a, ciccur-a** fiery; **kittu** fire (Te.); **kis** id. (Kol.); **kicc (c = ts)** id.; **kic (c = ts)** id. (Nk.); **kic** id. (Pa.); **kis, kiccu** id. (Ga.); **kismul** fireplace (Ga.); **kis** fire (Go.); **sisu** id. (Kond.a); **siso vad.i** a flint (**vad.i** stone)(Kui); **hi_cu_, hiccu** fire (Kuwi); **cicc** id. (Kur.); **cicu** id. (Malt.); **cicci_** fire (Pkt.)(DEDR 1514).

2067.**Image: dice**: **kavar-u** dice, gambling (Ta.); die (Ma.)(DEDR 1329). **Image: indent on a blade**: **kaur.o** indent on a khukri blade (N.)(CDIAL 2740). cf. **karuv-id.u** to put bosses or raised figures, mould, model (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Big cowry**: **gavva** a cowrie (?Te.)(DEDR 1342). **kavad.d.a** big cowry (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2740). **Cowry**: **kavat.i** cowry (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,47**)(Ta.lex.); id. (Ma.); **kavit.i** cypraea moneta (Ma.); **kavad.i, kavad.ike, kavad.e** cowrie (Ka..); **kavd.i** id. (Kod..); **kavad.i, kavad.ige, kavad.e** id.. (Tu.); **gavva** id. (Te.)(DBIA 80). **kavar-u** dice; **arumpor- kavar-an. kurul.a** (**Ci_vaka**. **927**); gambling (**Kur-al., 920**); **kavar-a_t.al** gambling (**Nal.a. Kalito. 39**)(Ta.lex.) **kaparda, kapardika_** cowrie (Skt.); **kavad.d.a, kavad.d.ia_** id. (Pkt.); **kaur.i_** id. (H.); **kod.u** shell hung round neck of cattle (S.); **kod.o** a kind of shell (S.); **kod.i_** cypraea moneta or cowry (S.); small cowry (G.); **kaud.** conch (L.); **kaud.i_** cowry (used as money or as ornament for animals)(L.); cowry (P.) **kaud.** a large shell (P.); **kaud.a_** tortoise (P.); **kaud.d.i_** cowry (P.); **kaur.ie** a game played with cowries (WPah.); **kaur.i_** cowry (Ku.Or.Marw.); **kaur.i** cowry (N.); **kar.a_** cowry (A.B.); **kar.i_** B.); **kaur.a** (Or.); **kaur.**[i] (Mth.)**; kod.u~** sea-shell (G.); **kavd.a_, kad.i_** (M.); **kod.o** large cowry (G.); **kavd.i** (Konkan.i); **kavad.iya** (Si.); **kawa_r.** small piece (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2740). **kod.yaru** seller of cowries (S.)(CDIAL 2741). **kaur.iya_** wearing cowries (H.)(CDIAL 2742). **kaud.a_** tortoise, a large shell (P.)(CDIAL 2740). **kaud.ia_** a slave brought for a cowry (P.); **kaur.ia_** valuable (Or.); **kaur.iya_** wearing cowries (H.)(CDIAL 2743). **kod.yaru** seller of cowries (S.)(CDIAL 2742). **kaparda, kapardaka, kapardi_, kapardika_** a cowrie-shell used as a coin (EI 1, 9, 14, 21; CII 4; IEG.); **kapardaka- pura_n.a**, a **pura_n.a** (of silver) counted in cowrie-shells; **kapardaka-vod.i** (EI 23.IEG.) a cowrie-shell used as a coin. [cf. **od.i** division or ricefields (Tu.)(DEDR 948).] **s'ambu** bivalve shell (Skt.); **s'ambuka** id. (Skt.); **sambuka** a shell (Pali); **sa_mba** oyster shell (Or.); **sam.bukka** a shell (Pkt.); **sa_muk** bivalve shell, snail, cockle (B.); **sa_muka_** bivalve, snail (Or.)(CDIAL 12316). **kava_t.t.i** oyster (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2068.**Vessel for sacred ashes**: **kappaccu** a blacksmith's tool; **kapparai** vessel for keeping sacred ashes in temples (**Can.. Aka**.)(Ta.lex.) **kambeci** a steel plate with holes for drawing wires (Tu.lex.) **Coinage, mint**: **kampat.t.am** coinage, coin ((Ta.); **kammat.t.am, kammit.t.am** coinage, mint (Ma.); **kammat.a** id. (Ka.); **kammat.i** coiner (Ka.)(DEDR 1236). **kampat.t.a-k-ku_t.am** mint; **kampat.t.a-k-ka_ran-** coiner; **kampat.t.a- mul.ai** die, coining stamp (Ta.lex.) [cf. the nasal in **ka~pr.aut.** jeweller's crucible made of rags and clay (Bi.)(CDIAL 2874)]. **ka~pr.aut., kapr.aut.** jeweller's crucible made of rags and clay (Bi.); **kapr.aut.i_** wrapping in cloth with wet clay for firing chemicals or drugs, mud cement (H.)[cf. modern compounds: **kapar.mit.t.i_** wrapping in cloth and clay (H.); **kapad.lep** id. (H.)](CDIAL 2874). **kapar-mat.t.i** clay and cowdung smeared on a crucible (N.)(CDIAL 2871).

2069.**Image: bat**: **kappad.e, kapat.e, kabat.e, kappad.i, kappat.e, kabbat.e, gabbila_yi** bat (Ka.); **gabbid.a_ya, gabbila_yi, gabbilamu** id. (Te.); **kapat.e** cricket (or a kind of bird)(Nk.); **kapt.** butterfly, moth (Ko.)(DEDR 1216).

2070.**Waterpot**: **kamat.ha** a waterjar (Skt.lex.) **kaman.t.alu** a vessel for holding water, used by ascetics (**Kampara_. Akattiya. 48**); **kaman.t.alam** id. (**Par..ama. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **ka~vad.al** coconut used as a water vessel (M.); **kamand.ala_** ascetic's waterpot (Si.); **ka~wan.d.al** mendicant's wooden cup (Bi.); **kaman.d.alu** waterpot used by non-Buddhist ascetics (Pali); gourd or other vessel used for water (MBh.); waterpot used by non-Buddhist ascetics (Pali); **kamam.d.alu** drinking gourd used by ascetics (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2761). **X** cf. **man.t.ai** mendicant's begging bowl, earthen vessel, head, skull, brain-pan, a standard of measure (Ta.); **man.d.a** head (Skt.)(DEDR 4682). **Bowl**: **ka_vali, ka_vale** a plate or pan for frying or baking; **ka_valige** frying pan (Ka.);

ka_vali, ka_voli id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1488). **ka_il, ka_ili** pan (Kon.lex.) **Image: mortar**: cf. **khalva, khalla** stone for grinding drugs on (Skt.); **khal** mortar for pounding drugs (N.A.B.G.M.); **khala** (Or.); **kharal** (N.H.G.)(CDIAL 3851). **kapa_laka** smal bowl (Pali); **kwoj^{u}** a stone mortar for pounding spices, etc. (K.); **kav^{a}l.iga_** brass vessel (Konkan.i); **kavalige** metal vessel (Ka.); **kapalla** earthen pan, frying-pan; **kapallaka** small earthen pan, small frying-pan (Pali); **kavalla** iron pot (Pkt.); **kavalli_** cup, vessel for molasses, etc. (Pkt.); **kaul** metal cup or bowl; **kauli_** little brass bowl (P.); **kaul** tile (M.)(CDIAL 2744). cf. **ka_yppu** hard inferior iron (Ta.); **ka_ypu** inferior iron (Ma.)(DEDR 1465). **Skull**: **kapa_l** skull (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 42**); **kapa_lam** skull, cranium (**Tiva_.**); beggar's bowl; **kapa_lakkuttu** severe headache, acute meningitis, cephalalgia, sometimes causing blindness (**In.. Vai. 217**); **kava_lin** S'iva (**Patin-o. Paran.a. Civa. Tiruvan. 12**)(Ta.); **kapa_li < kapa_lika** name of a certain S'aiva sect of the left hand order, members of which carry about their person hukan skulls in the form of garlands and also eat and drink from them (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,8,8**)(Ta.lex.) **kapa_la** skull, cranium (AV.); cup, jar, bowl (TS.); beggar's bowl (Mn.); skull, begging bowl, frying-pan (usu. iron), potsherd (Pali); **kapa_lika_** sherd (Kaus'.); **hafola** head (OEng.); **kava_la** skull (Pkt.); **kabhalla** skull (Pkt.); **kabala** skull, shell (of tortoise), potsherd; **kaballa** piece, slice; **kabilitta** potsherd (Si.); **kapo_l** head (D..); **kapa_l** head, skull (Pas'.); **kapl** (Kho.); **kapa_l** (Wkh.N.); **kapa_lo** forehead (Tor.Sh.); **kapa_l** skull (K.); skull, forehead (P.); forehead (WPah.); forehead, fate (A.B.); **kapa_ru** skull, cranium (S.); **kupa_l** head (WPah.); **kapa_l.a** forehead, fate (Or.); **kapa_r** head, forehead (Bi.Mth.); **kapa_ru** head (OAw.); **kapa_r, kapa_l, kapa_ri_** skull (H.); **kapa_l.** skull, forehead (G.M.)(CDIAL 2744). **kaula_r** tiled roof (M.)(CDIAL 2745). **ka_pa_la** relating to the skull (R.); **ka_pa_lika** (Pa_n..); **ka_pa_ru** crown of the head; **ka_pa_ri_** pertaining to the crown (S.)(CDIAL 3038).

2071.**Image: gate**: **kavun.i** gate or fort of a city (Ta.); **gavanu** gate of a fort (Te.)(DEDR 1339). **gavi** a (covered or sheltered) place of resort; a gate (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kava_t.am** door (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya. Ma. 73**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: watch-tower; shed with a flat roof**: **kaval.igemane** a house with a gable-roof; **kaval.ige-su_ru** a coupled or gable-roof (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_van.am** shed with a flat roof, pandal (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 56**)(Ta.lex.); grove, tope (**Ka_cika. Viya_tan-.**)(Ta.lex.); **ka_van.a** shade, shed, pandal (Ka.)(DEDR 1486). **ka_van.appatti** ornamental roof of a mansion (**Ko_yilo. 14**); **ka_val** surrounding wall, fortification (**Te_va_. 1087,10**); **ka_val-ma_l.ikai** watch-tower, a small turret where sentinels or watch-guards are stationed (Ta.); **ka_val-ma_l.ika** (Ma.); **ka_val-ar-ai** public treasury, as guarded (**Tiruva_lava_. 25,4**)(Ta.); watch-house (Ta.); **ka_valar-a** id. (Ma.); **ka_vali** police duty; **ka_var-kan.ikai** a class of dancing-girls (**Cilap. 5,50**)(Ta.lex.) **kapa_t.a, kava_t.ika_** leaf of a door (MBh.); **kavat.i_** id. (Skt.); **kavas.a** opened (of the legs)(Skt.); **kavas.** open (of the leaves of a door (AitBr.) [prob. < Drav.]; **kava_t.a** leaf of a door, door (Pali.); **kava_d.a, kava_la, kappha_d.a, kivid.i_** id. (Pkt.); **kava_r., kava_r.a_** leaf of a door (P.); **kava_r.i_** window, door (P.); **kewa_r.i_** door (B.Mth.); small door (H.); **keba_r., keba_r.i_** leaf of a door, door (Mth.); **kiwa_r., kiwa_r.a_, kiwa_r, kewa_r., kewa_r.a_** id. (H.); **kiwa_r.i_** small door (H.); **kiba_r.i** door (OMarw.); **kava_d., ka_va_d.** door (M.)(CDIAL 2963). **kavad.** cupboard (Konkan.i); **kama_r.** door (G.); **kavul.uva** window (Si.)(CDIAL 2963). **kaula_** part of a wall between two doors (P.); side wall, armful (H.); **kapala** part, half (Skt.)(CDIAL 2743). **kava_d.** door (M.P.H.); **kaba_t.** (EB.); **kavul.uva** window (Si.); **kava_t.a** (P.); **kapa_t.a, kava_t.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 312). {Metath.}: **katavam, katavu** door (Ta.); **katavu, kataku** , door-leaves, corner of a door (Ma.); **kada, kadavu, kadahu** leaf of a , door (Ka.)(DEDR 1187). **gava_ks.a** round window, loop-hole, air-hole (R.); **gava_ks.aka** (MBh.); **gavakkha** round window (Pali.Pkt.); **gaukh** portico; **gokha_** skylight; **gawa_kh** (H.); **gau~kha** window (OG.); **gokh** balcony (G.)(CDIAL 4098).

2072.**Tomb**: **kabara** a muhammadan tomb (Ka.M.H.); **kabara-stha_na** a cemetery (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2073.**Careful**: **kabaruda_ru** skilful, clever, careful; attention! take care! mind! (Ka.); **khabarada_ra** (M.H.); **kabaru** news, information (Ka.); **khabara** (M.H.); **kabaru** attention! heed! (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2074.**Roast meat**: **kaba_bu** a ragout; a made dish of roast meat (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2075.**Buffalo**: **kavari < gavala** buffalo (**Kalla_. 53,30**)(Ta.lex.) **gavala** wild buffalo (Pkt.Skt.); **gauri ga_i** (N.)(CDIAL 4096). **Buffalo's horn**: **gavala** a buffalo's horn (Ka.Skt.lex.)

2076.**Image: braid of hair**: **kabari, kavari** a braid or fillet of hair; a knot of braided hair; **kabari-yagra** the point of a braided hair (Ka.lex.) **kapardin** having braided hair (RV.)(CDIAL 2743).

2077.**Yak; lion's tail raised over its head**: **kavari-ma_n-** yak (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,20**)(Ta.); **kavarima_** (**Kur-al., 969**); **kavarima_n--mayir** chowrie or bushy tail of the camari, the Tibetan yak (bos grunniens) set in a decorated handle, used as a fly-flap or fan before an idol or a great personage (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)< **camari** (MBh.) yak bos grunniens; **caur** lion's tail raised over its head (P.); **co~_r** yak's tail (used for fanning idols and great personages)(CDIAL 4677)(Ta.lex.)

2078.**Image: copulation; being contained**: **kavavu** being contained (**Tol. Col. 357**); the contents of anything (**Maturaik. 626**); embracing, copulation (**Tol. Po. 173**); **kavarvu** desire (**Tol. Col. 362**); **kavar** to have sexual connection with (**Kalit.94,33); kavarcci** captivation, attraction (Ta.lex.) Images: to seize; copulation: **kavar** to seize, grasp (Ta.); **kavarvu** captivation, attraction (Ta.); **kavavu** to desire, embrace, copulate; n. copulation (Ta.); **kavar-r-u** to attract (Ta.inscr.); **kavar** to take away by force, seize, strip (Ka.); **kamucu** to hold, seize (Te.); **kavayu** to embrace, copulate (Te.); **kavaraki_** a captive female prisoner (Skt.)(DEDR 1326). Seizing: **katuvu** to seize, grasp, take more than a proper share of (Ta.); **kadubu** to seize or hold firmly (Ka.); **kadumu** to seize (Te.)(DEDR 1200).

2079.**Waterlift**: **kavalai** a kind of waterlift (Ta.); **kapile** (Te.); **kapali** (Ka.); **kappi** (Ma.); **kapi** (Tu.); **kavalai-c-ca_l** large leather bucket for kapilai waterlift; **kapilai** waterlift consisting of a large hemispherical leather or iron bucket, worked with bullocks (Ta.lex.) **kapali, kapale, kapile, kavile, kavule** an apparatus for raising water, consisting of pulley, rope and leathern bucket, worked by oxen on an inclined plane (Ka.M.); **kappi** a pulley (Ta.Ma.Te.); **qabb** (Arabic); **kapi** (Tu.); **kapali hod.e** to draw water by means of the kapali (Ka.); **kappi balikke** (Ma.); **kapali ba_vi** a well fitted with the kapali (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kappi < qabb** (U.) pulley, kayir-ir..ukkun. karuvi (Ta. Naut.); id. (Ma.); block and wheel in a loom (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kavantam** water (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 58**)(Ta.lex.) **kavalai-y-e_r-r-am** a kind of waterlift (Ta.lex.)

2080.**Jaw; cheek**: **kapo_la** cheek (Ya_j.Pali); **kavo_la** (Pkt.)[Prob. < Austro-as., poss. < Drav.]; **kapola, kapula** cheek, jaw (Si.); -- with metath. **bogul** cheek (Tor.)(CDIAL 2755). **gavla, galva** jaw (Pe.); **kavul.** jaw of elephant (**Pur-ana_. 30,8**); temple of elephant (**Kur-al., 678**); cheek (Ta.); **kavil.** cheek (Ma.); **kaul.u** the cheek (Tu.); **kavun.d.rasa, kavud.rasa** cancer of the cheek (Tu.); **gauda** the cheek (Te.); **ku_lu** cheek (Kui)(DEDR 1337).

2081.**Image: forking**: **kavalai** branch, forking of branches, fork (**Pin..**); **kavarpu** differing (**Ja_n-a_. 66,13**); **kavarppu** forking, bifurcation, ramification (**Ci_vaka. 1212, Urai.**); **kavarir-ukki** fork of a branch planted at the mouth of a fence, path etc., to prevent animals from entering fields, houses etc. (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: fork, crab's claws; crab having forked claws**: **kavar** fork, bifurcate; bifurcated branch, as of a tree or river (**S.I.I. iii,45**); divergence of branches, roads, rivers (**Ci_vaka. 1212**); prong (Ta.); **kavat.u** branch of tree, forked branch, separation, division (Ta.); **kavat.t.i, kavat.t.ai** fork of a branch, branching root; **kavai** division, cleavage (as of hoof, a crab's claws)(**Akana_. 393**); forked stick (**Akana_. 34**); **kavai-k-ka_l** forked post; **kavai-k-kul.ampu** cloven hoof; **kavai-k-kompu** forked branch; antler; **kavai-t-ta_l.** forked, divaricated claws (**Perumpa_n.. 208**); crab, having forked claws; **kavai-y-at.i** cloven foot (**Man.i. 6,125**)(Ta.lex.) **Claw hammer**: **kavari-c-cuttiyal** claw hammer; **kavar** to catch; **kavar-t-tat.i** forked stick, used as a pitchfork (Ta.lex.) **kavaittal** to fork, as a branch (**Pur-ana_. 98**); to join with, embrace (**Kuricip. 185**); crossroads (Ta.); **kavvu** fork of a branch or horn (Ta.); **kavat.i** pitchfork (Ma.); **kafy** double-peak of a hill (To.); **kavad.u, kave = kaval** bifurcation, forked stick, divided state (Ka.)(DEDR 1325). **kappu** cleavage, cleft (**Kampara_. Etir. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **kappu** forked branch; branch, bough (Ta.lex.) ***grava** branch? (Skt.); **gro~_** branch (Wg.); **lawa_** (Pas'.)(CDIA 4358). **ka_vu, ka_mpu, ka_mu** (Tadbhava of **kad.amba, kadamba, karamba, kalamba**) a stalk, a culm, a stem; a handle (Ka.); **ka_mpu** (Ta.); **kar..ambu, ka_du, ka_mpu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2082.**Prong of a trident; groove**: **kavar** tine, as of a trident (Ta.); **kava** (Te.Tu.Ma.); **kaval** (Ka.); groove or a kind of mortise on the top of a gate or door-post to receive a beam; **kavat.u** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: notch; rung of a ladder**: **khop** rung of a ladder (orig. 'notch in a plank or trunk used as a ladder')(A.); dint (M.); **khupiya_** notch to place the foot on (A.); **khopani** pressing the toes in to prevent slipping (A.)(CDIAL 3937).

2083.**Image: sling, catapult**: **kavan., kavan.ai, kavan.t.i, kavan.t.u** sling (Ta.); **kavan.a, kavin.a** sling, bow to throw stones; **kavan.** sling, catapult (Ma.); **givn.d.y gal** sling (Ko.); **tifin.y** id. (To.); **kavan.e** id. (Ka.); **kavan.e, kappanda** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1322). **gophan.** sling for stones (G.); **guph** string; **gum.phan.a** sling for stones (Pkt.); **gu~phn.i_** (H.); **gumphana, gumphana_** winding (a garland), stringing (Skt.)(CDIAL 4206). **ko_va, ko_rva** what is strung together; **ko_mpu** string of pearls (Ma.); **ko_vai, ko_rvai** string of ornamental beads (Ta.); **ko.v- (ko.t-)** to string, thread (Ko.); **k(r)o_va** a string, as of pearls, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 2176). **Pearl**: **kavat.u-vat.t.am** a kind of pearl (**Cilap. 14,196, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

2084.**Image: pair; separation**: **kavat.u** separation, division (**Malaipat.u. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **kava** pair, couple (Te.); **kavalu** twins (Te.); **kapli** a pair of branches, horns or antlers (Malt.)(DEDR 1325). [cf. **kupli** mound of earth (Pe.)(DEDR 1731-a).] **Images: interstice between fingers; cutting; streak, line**: **kalpa** capable (S'Br.); **kappa** rule, rite, age (Pali.Pkt.); **kapp** cut, breach (L.); **kap** half (Br.); **ka_p** interstice between fingers (N.); **ka_p** cutting a nib, pen nib (B.); **ka_p** cutting, slice (H.); cut, wound (G.); slice of fruit (M.); **ka_po** cutting, slit, streak, line (G.); **ka_plo** a cutting of cloth (G.); **ka_pli_** clippings (G.); **kraph, krapas** chopping, cutting (K.)(CDIAL 2941). For semant. 'cloth' cf. **ka_p** small piece of cloth covering the privities (Pa.); **ka_pa** diaper (Kui)(DEDR 1452). **ka_pn.em.** to cut (M.); **ka_p** (G.); **kap** (S.Si.); **kapp** (P.); **ka_m.p** slice (H.); **kapp** (Pali.Pkt.); **kalp** (Skt.)(Bloch,, p. 314). **Barber's knife**: **ku_pi** a barber's knife (Ka.)(DEDR 1898). **kalpana** cutting (VarBr.S.); **kalpana_** arranging (Mn.); making (Sus'r.); **kalpani_** scissors (Skt.); **kappana** arranging, preparing (Pali); **kappan.a** cutting; **kappan.a_** arranging; **kappan.i_** shears (Pkt.); **ka_pn.i_** reaping a field, goldsmith's clip (G.); **ka_pan.** shaving; **ka_pn.i_** reaping

(M.)(CDIAL 2943). **kalpayati** sets in order (RV.); trims, cuts (VarBr.S.); **kr.pa_n.a** knife (Pa_n..); **kappe_ti** causes to fit, prepares, trims (Pali); **kappe_i** makes, arranges (Pkt.); **kapan.u** to cut (S.); **kappan.** to cut, reap; **kappun.** (L.); **kappn.a_** to cut, kill (P.); **kapnu** to carve, chisel (N.); **ka_pvu~** to cut (G.); **ka_pn.e~** to cut, shave (M.); **ka_ppu_ka** to cut (Konkan.i); **kapanava_** to cut, cut off, reap (Si.)(CDIAL 2944). **kawa_r.** small piece (Pas'.); **kaur** morsel, bit (L.)(CDIAL 2960). **Image: to splice**: **gopan.u** to splice (S.); **gopnu** to pierce, stab (N.); **ghop den.a_** to thrust into (P.); **ghopnu** to pierce (N.); **ghopa_** deep set (A.)(CDIAL 4296). **Image: half, slice; interstice between fingers**: **kapaya** in the middle of (Pas'.); **kapu** knife (S.); **kapp** cut, breach (L.); **kap** half (Br.); **ka_p** interstice between fingers (N.); cutting, slice (H.); cut, wound (G.); slice of fruit (M.); cutting a nub, pen nib (B.); **ka_pa** mask, false appearance (Or.); **kapa** an age (Si.); **kalpa** an age (MBh.); cable (S'Br.); rule, practice (RV.); **kappa** rule, rite, age (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 2941). **kalpuva_** barber (Si.); **kalpaka** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 2942). **kalpana** cutting (VarBr.S); **kappan.a** cutting (Pkt.); **kappan.i_** shears (Pkt.); **ka_pan.** shaving (M.); **Reaping**: **ka_pn.i_** reaping (M.)(CDIAL 2943). **Grain half-ground**: **kampu** grain half-ground (Ta.); **kappi** grits in flour, grain half ground; gravel, road-metal (Ta.); **kappi** coarse part of rice (Ma.)(DEDR 1220). **Image: stride**: **kavat.u-ta_kki** pace, as a measure; **kavat.u-vaittal** to pace, straddle, stride; **kavat.u-pat.ugal** to slope down on either side, as the belly of a ya_r.. (**Poruna. 4**); to be separated, divided (Ta.lex.) **Image: fork of the legs**: **kavat.t.ai** fork of a branch, branching root (Ta.); **kavate_** (Ka.); **kava** (Ma.); **kavat.t.i** (Ta.); **kavat.t.u-k-ka_l** bandy legs; **kavar-k-ka_l** forked prop; tree with forked branches; branch channel, in irrigation; **kavar-t-tat.i** forked stick, used as a pitchfork; **kavut.t.i** space between thighs (Ta.lex.) **kavat.a** (Te.) branch of a tree; fork of the legs (Ta.lex.) **Images: space between the legs; crossroads**: **kavarppu** forking, bifurcation (Ta.); **kavalai** forking of branches, place where several ways meet (Ta.); **kava** forked branch, space between the legs (Ma.); **kavala** place where two roads meet (Ma.); **kaval** to become birfurcated; n. bifurcation, couple, pair (Ka.); **kaba** space between the fingers (Tu.)(DEDR 1325). **kavarttal** to branch off, as roads (**Cilap. 11,73**); **kava** (Te.Ma.); **kavalu** (Ka.); **kavarttal** to fork, bifurcate; **kavartal** to separate into various channels (**Pur-ana_. 35,8**); **kavar-ner-i** fork in a road; **kavar-pat.utal** to be forked, as a road (Ta.lex.) **kabar kai** a bifurcated branch; **kabar** a forked or lateral branch; **kabarko_l.u** a fork cut out of a branch of a tree and used mostly for handling thorny plants and creepers (Tu.le .)

2085.**Image: junction**: **kavalai** place where several ways meet (**Mullaip. 30**); diverging roads (**Cilap. 14,214**); cf. **kavar** bifurcated branch (**S.I.I. iii,45**); **kavar-var..i** fork in a road (Ta.lex.) **kappad.i-san:gama** name of the confluence of the rivers Kr.s.n.a and Mala_pahari, and of a village there (Ka.lex.)

2086.**Image: look-out; spy**: **kompa_l.** man engaged in watching from a tree; a look-out, spy; **kompu** bough, branch, twig (**Man.i. 24,86**)(Ta.lex.) **Hidden**: **go_payati** guards (S'a_n:khS'r.); hides (Mn.); **go_ve_i** protects, hides (Pkt.); **goeb** to hide (Mth.); **goi_** pp. hidden (OAw.); **gowna_, gona_** to hide (H.); **govai** (OG.); **go~dhvu~** to shut up, detain (G.)(CDIAL 4291). **kohval** cowherd (Go.)(DEDR 2218). **gupi** the act of grazing cattle; the fact of cattle being grazed (Mu.); **gopa_l** (H.); **gopi** fem. cowherd (H.)(Mu.lex.) **guppa** to be hidden (Pkt.); **gupha_** cave (S.); hermit's cave (L.P.N.); **goph** cave, hole (K.); **guph** cave, ravine, pass (B.)(CDIAL 4204). **guha_** hiding place, cave (VS.Pali.Pkt.); **guh** id. (RV.); **goh** cave (G.)(CDIAL 4220). **kevi** deep valley, cave (Ta.); **gavi** cave; **gambu** cave of wild animals (Ka.); **gavi** cave, hole, cell (Tu.); cavern (Te.)(DEDR 1332). **To hide**: **gupun** to hide (K.); **go_pyate_** is preserved (MBh.)(CDIAL 4297). **Guarded**: **go_via** kept, hidden (Pkt.); **go_pita** guarded (MBh.Pali); **gohi_** hiding, secret (H.)(CDIAL 4295).

Protection: **gutti** (Vedic **gupti**) protection, defence, guard; watchfulness--(a) literally of a city; (b) figuratively of the senses in **indriya_nan gutti. guttika** a guardian, one who keeps watch over, in **nagara-guttika** the town-watchman, the chief-constable; **gutta** (Skt. **gupta**, pp. of **gupt**] guarded, protected; **nagaran guttan** a well-guarded city; **devinda gutta** protected by the lord of gods; **gutta dva_ra** with guarded doors, always in combination with **indriyesu gutta-dva_ra** (Pali.lex.) **go~dhvu~** to shut up, detain (G.)(CDIAL 4291). **nagaran guttan** a well-guarded city; **gutta** guarded, watchful, constrained; **gutta-dva_ra** with guarded doors; **gutti** protection, defence, guard, watchfulness (Pali.lex.) **ko_vuramu** ambush, lying in ambush (Te.)(DEDR 2218). **ko_p- (ko_t-)** to tend (cattle)(Pa.Go.); **ko_pal, kopa_l** cowherd (Go.); **ko_pa_l** term of abuse applied to Gaiki graziers; **ko_pe** (pl. **-hk**) cowherdess; **koh-** to tend cattle (Go.); **ko_pa (ko_pi-)** to tend, herd (cattle, sheep); n. tending, herding (Kui)(DEDR 2218). **go_pa** cowherd, guardian (Mn.RV.Pali); **go_pi_, go_pika_** (BhP.); **go_paka** (Pali); **go_pika_** (Pali); **go_va, go_vaa, go_vi_, vo_via_** (Pkt.); **goi** female of cowherd caste (Or.); **govuva_, govva_,** f. **geviya_** cattle-keeper, herdsman (Si.)(CDIAL 4289). **go_pa_la** cowherd (VS.Pali); **go_pa_laka** (MBh.); **go_pa_laka** (Pali); **govala** (NiDoc.); **go_va_la, go_va_laa, go_va_liya, go_va_li_, go_va_liya_, go_va_lin.i_, go_alla_, go_va_liya, go_va_lin.i_** (Pkt.); **gawa_li_** cowherd (Dm.); **go_wa_l** (Pas'.); **gua_l** shepherd (K.); **gava_ru** cowherd (S.); **go_va_l** (L.); **gava_l, gava_la_, gua_l, gua_lla_** (P.); **gua_l, gua_l.u_** (WPah.); **gwa_w, gwer** (Ku.); **gwa_lo, gwa_lini** (N.); **guwa_l** buffalo-keeper, **goya_la_, goya_lni_, gayla_** (A.); **goa_l.a, gua_l.a, goa_l.a_, goa_lun.i_** (Or.); **gwa_r** (Bi.); **goa_r, goa_rin** (Mth.); **goa_l, gua_l, gua_la_, gwa_lan, gwa_lini_** (H.); **gwa_l** (Bhoj.); **guva_lau** (OMarw.); **gova_l., gova_l.iyo, gova_l.an., gova_l.n.i_** (G.); **go_va_l.a_, go_vl.a_** cowherd (M.); **gavl.i_** caste of herdsmen; **govl.an.** (M.); **gavl.i_** cowherd (Konkan.i); **gurwal** (Sv.); **ghe_iwal** (Phal.); **goya_l** cowshed (B.); **go_val.** (M.)(CDIAL 4293). **indra-go_pa** having Indra as protector (RV.)(CDIAL 1573). **Herdsman**: **ko_van-** herdsman, king (**ko_va n-iraimi_t.t.an-n- : Ci_vaka. 455**); **ko_valar** herdsmen, men of the sylvan tract (**kruntan. kan.n.i-k- ko_valar : Ain:kuru. 439**); **ko_varttan-ar, ko_vintar** herdsmen (Ta.)(Ta.lex.). **gopana_** protecting, protection, care, watchfulness; **gopaka** a guardian, watchman; **go_pita** protected, guarded, watched; **gopeti** to watch, guard (Pali.lex.) X **go_pya** to be taken care of (Ya_j.); **guppa** to be hidden (Pkt.); **gum.pha** hiding (Pkt.); **goph** cave, hole (K.); **gupha_** cave (S.P.N.H.G.M.); hermit's cave (L.); **guppha_** cave (L.WPah.); **guph** cave, ravine, pass; **gopha_** cave (B.); **gu~pha_** cave, sylvan retreat of a hermit (M.)(CDIAL 4204). cf. **guha_** secretly (RV.)(CDIAL 4221). **gona_, gowna_** to hide (H.); **go_payati** guards (S'a_n:khS'r.)(CDIAL 4291). **Image: shepherdess**: **ko_vi < go_pi** shepherdess (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,1,4**)(Ta.lex.) **go_pita** protected, hidden, concealed; **go_pi** a cowherd's wife, especially applied to the cowherdesses of vr.nda_vana, the companions of Kr.s.n.a's sports (Ka.lex.) **go_pa_laka** a cowherd; **go_pa_li-han.a** a kind of gold fanam (Ka.lex.) cf. **ko_pa** tending, herding (Kui)(DEDR 2218).

2087.**Image: place for feeding cattle**: **kava_d.iga** a man of the cowherd caste; **kava_d.agatti** a cowherdess; **kava_d.igage_ri** a street of cowherds (Ka.lex.) **gaun.d.a_, gon.d.a_, go~r.a_** cowpen, sheepfold, cowherd station (H.); **gova~_dru~, ga~_dru~, go~dru~;** n. **ga~_dro, go~dro** village pasture, confines of a village (G.); **va~_vadar, ga_vadri_** village precincts (M.)(CDIAL 4331). **kavan.ai** place for feeding cattle (Ta.); **kavan.amu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **govada, govuda** cowpen, cowshed (Si.); **go_vraja** cowpen (Mn.)(CDIAL 4332). **gwa_r.** cattle shed (Ku.); **gawa_ri_, gowa_ri_, gua_ri_** cowhouse, dwelling house, family (H.); **guva_r.o** cowshed (Marw.); **go_va_t.a** hurdle for cattle (Hariv.); **go_va_d.a** (Pkt.); **gu_wa_r** station of herdsmen (K.); **gua_r.** temporary hut (WPah.)(CDIAL 4327). **Richly manured land**: **gavyu_ti** a pasture

(RV.); **go_yu_ti** (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.)(CDIAL 4150). **gor.a** a field on high ground, in contras to **loeon** a low field and **piri** uplands, high ground (Mu.); **gor.ha_** fields near a village (H.); **gor.a-ar.a, gor.a-har.a** collective noun for the cultivated clearances in the forest; **gor.a-jonra** the second earliest variety of Indian corn or maize, so called because it ripens at the same time as the gor.a baba, the coarser kind of rice growing on high ground (Mu.lex.) **goe~r., goe~r.a_, go~r.ha_, gau~r.ha_** belt of land nearest homestead (Bi.); **goe~r., goe~r.a_** richly manured land near houses (Mth.); **gaun.d.a_, gon.d.a_** road to a village, field near a village (H.); **go~ir.** neighbourhood of a village (Brj.); **gova~d., go~d.** cow path (esp. over hill pasture), gathering spot of pasturing herds in the morning, cleft through a hill, lane in village between enclosures; **gurdan.d.** cattle track esp. over hill pasture (M.); **gau~r.o** path, short cut, narrow pass; **gawan.d.a_** ditch (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4283). **gohana** track, path (OAw.); **go_dhana** cow station (R.); herd of cows (MBh.)(CDIAL 4285). **gohari** herd of cows (S.); **gohar** cattle path out of a village (P.)(CDIAL 4340). **gavedhuka** coix lachryma-jobi (Car. Su. 25.40). **gave_d.u, gave_dhu, gave_dhuka_** a kind of grass eaten by cattle (Skt.lex.) **Bull; cattle**: **ga_va** ox (Pali); **gava** (NiDoc.); **ga_a** (Pkt.); **ga_** (Gaw.Mai.); **ga_u** bull, bullock (H.)(CDIAL 4147). **gava** bullock (Si.); (in cmpd.) cow or bull (Skt.); cattle (Pkt.); **gava_** cow (Pkt.); **-gavi_-** in cmpd.: e.g. **stri_gavi_** milch-cow (Pa_n.. com.); **gava-** in cmpd. e.g. **gava_ssa** cows and horses (Pali); **go** horned reddish wild animal like a cow (WPah.); **go_.** bull (Tir.); **go_** (Pas'.Tor.Sh.Bshk.); **ga_** bull (Pas'.); **gu_**, pl. **gu_wa** (Phal.); **gavum., gavam.** (Pali); **gau, gua** (Pkt.); **gau~** (S.L.); **gau_** (P.Aw.H.); **gau, gauwa_** f. (N.); **gau** cattle (Or.); **gau** bull (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 4093). **gavaya** bos gavaeus (RV.); **gavaya** species of ox (Pali); **gavaya, gaua** species of wild ox (Pkt.); **gava, gahu_** bos gavaeus (M.)(CDIAL 4095). **ga_o (g!)** pertaining to cows (Kal.); **ga_va_** adj. herd of cows (L.); **ga_va_ ma_l** property consisting of cows (L.)(CDIAL 4148). **kavayam**, **kavayal** bison, wild cow, bos gaveus; **kavaya-ma_** (**avaiya mit.t.an- kavaya-ma_**) (**Ce_tupu.Can:kara.19**)(Ta.lex.) **Cow**: **ga_vi_** cow (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **ga_i_** (Pkt.); **ga_i** (D..N.A.B.Bi.Mth.Aw.); **ga^{y}** (Bshk.); **gah_u**, **ghe_yi_** pl. (Phal.); **ga~_i (g!)** (S.); **ga~_**, pl. **ga~a_** (L.); **ga_i_** (P.); **ga_** (WPah.G.); **goi~** pl. (WPah.); **ga_i_** (Or.H.M.); **ga_y** (G.); **ga_yi** (Konkan.i); **gawala** cow (Pas'.); **gavli_** affectionate term for a cow (M.); **gaur.i_** cow (Garh.); **ga_vr.i_** affectionate term (G.)(CDIAL 4147).

2088.**Writer; settlement; guard**: **ka_viti** ancient title bestowed on Ve_l.a_l.as by Pa_n.d.ya kings (**Tol. Po. 30, Urai.**); title conferred on Vais'ya ladies (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 3,144**); minister (**Tiva_.**); accountant caste (**Cu_t.a_.**); collector of revenues (Ta.); **ka_vitippuravu** land bestowed upon the king's ministers (**Nan-. 158, Mayilai.**); **ka_vitippu_** gold flower, the badge of the title ka_viti (**Tol Er..ut. 154, Urai.**); **ka_vitimai** accountant's work (**S.I.I. ii,277**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_yastha, ka_yata** a man belonging to the writer-caste; a tribe of bra_hman.as whose employment is writing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat, kaitha** the Hindu caste, kayasth (Santali.lex.)

2089.**Lord, master**: **kha_vand, kha_vanda_** lord, master (Kon.lex.) **ka_vantu, ka_pantu < kha_wand** (U.) careful protection (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_val** defence, protection, preservation, keeping (**Man.i. 22,209**); id. (Ma.); **ka_vali** id. (Te.); **ka_val** dominion of a king as protected by him (**Pur-ana_. 5,6**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: guard**: **ka_hi, ka_yi** a person who tends, watches or guards (Ka.); **ka_haka** a guard, a guardian; **ka_hu, ka_pu** preserving; protection; watching; guard; custody (Ka.lex.) **Tax to preserve forests**: **-ka_val-** : **ari-p-padi-k-ka_val** a levy (Ta.)(SII 12.IEG.) **ka_d.-ka_val** tax for the preservation and maintenance of forests (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **ka_val-per.u** name of a tax; **ka_val-ka_ni** the right to guard temples (Ta.)(SII 12. IEG.) **Uproarious man**: **ga_vila** (Tadbhava of **gra_mi_n.a**) a villager, a rustic; a rude man; a blockhead; the headman of a village; **gra_man.i**; **ga_val.iga** an uproarious man (Ka.); **ga_vara, ga_val.i** sound, noise, tone,

outcry; **ga_va, ga_ve** (Tadbhava of **gra_ma**) village (Ka.lex.) **kavate_** cries out (Dha_tup.); **kavi_ti** (Skt.); **kauti, kuvate_** (Dha_tup.); **kavai** makes a noise (Pkt.); **kua_van.** to call, summon (L.); **ku_n.a_** to speak, say (P.); **k** noise (L.); **ku_** cry out (Skt.)(CDIAL 2962). **ku_vutal** to call out, whoop, halloo; to cry out for help (**Kantapu. Maka_ka_l.ar. 6**); to call, summon (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,5**); **ku_val** crying aloud, bawling, crowing (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 31**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kupan:khi** crow (N.); **kovarnis** raven (Lith.); **xa_wara_, kawaro_** crow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3107). **kuva_kya** censorious speech (Skt.); **kowk^{u}**, **kowoc^{u}** abusive, foul-mouthed (K.)(CDIAL 3359). **kava** an imitative sound of angry language (Ka.); **kavvai** abusive language (Ta.); **kavaca** a loud sound, a proclamation; a kettle-drum (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gavuji, gavuju** noise; hubbub (Ka.); **gavagava** (Tu.M.); **gavur, gavuru, gavuri** a loud, shrill, harsh sound (Ka.); **gaure** (Te.); **gavuru-ka_l.e** a kind of harsh-sounding ka_l.e or bullock (Ka.); **gaureka_l.elu** (Te.); **ga_varisu** to sound, to make a noise (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gava_ra, gama_ra** rustic, clownish (Ka.); **gam.va_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2090. **Head of a village**: **kavt.a_** head of a village (Ta.); **ga_vad.a_** id. (M.)(Ta.lex.) **kavun.t.an-** a caste title of certain Tamil and Kanarese folk, as kon:kave_l.a_l.an-, an-uppan-, ka_ppiliyan-, pal.l.i, cempat.avan-, u_ra_l.i, ve_t.t.uvan-; **gavud.a** id. (Ka.); **kavun.t.an-** man of the lowest caste, can.d.a_l.a; **kavun.iyan-** one born in the kaun.d.inya go_tra (**Pur-ana_. 166**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ra_vara** a man of a mixed and low caste, employed in working in leather and hide (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gra_maku_t.a, gra_maku_t.aka** chief of a village (of S'u_dra caste)(Skt.); **ga_maku_t.a** sycophant (Pali); **ga_mau_d.a, ga_mad.a** village headman (Pkt.); **ga_vd.a_** village official (M.)(CDIAL 4369). **gra_man.i_** leader of a troop (RV.); **ga_man.i_, ga_man.ika** village headman (Pali); **ga_man.i_** (Pkt.); **gmun.u** nom. prop. (Si.)(CDIAL 4370). **kira_man.i** headman of a village; leader or chief (**Ku_rmapu. A_tavar. 4**); title of some sha_n.ar and kaikko_l.as (Ta.lex.) **kira_mam** village in an agricultural tract (**Man.i. 13, 102-3**); **kira_ma-me_rai** allowance of a portion of the crop to the village officers and servants (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **gra_mastha** belonging to a village (Skt.); **ga_mt.hi_** rustic (G.); **ga_vt.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 4373). **gavud.a, gaud.a, gavad.a** (a formation from ga_va = gra_ma) the (generally S'u_dra) chief officer of a village, (though occasionally not so powerful as the s'a_nabho_ga)(Ka.); **ga_m.vad.a_** (M.); **gavud.a** a title of honour among peasants; a good caste of peasants (Ka.); **gavud.i, gavud.iti** (a rustic female); a female servant; **gavud.ike** the business of a gavud.a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: dealer in glass bangles**: **kavar-ai** Balija caste among the Telugus (Ta.); **kavar-a** a tribe trading with glass bracelets, baskets, etc. (Ma.); **gavar-iga** a man of the basket- and mat-maker caste (Ka.)(DEDR 1330). **kampae** a kind of basket loosely made of simply juxtaposed haulms or some kind of long grass (Mu.); **kapae** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) cf. **kavar-u** dice (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1329). **kaead, kead, ked** abrus precatorius (Mu.lex.) **kurve, kurvea_** basket (larger than kurpa_n.o)(Kon.lex.) **lakhera_** one who gathers gum-lac (P.); **lahera_** lac-bangle maker (Bi.)(CDIAL 11001). **kham.d.ua** bracelet (Pkt.); **khat.u~_, khat.ve~** wrist ornament (M.); ornament worn on wrist or ankle (Skt.); **khad.u_, khad.atu_** id. (Skt.); **khad.d.uka_** id. (Skt.); **khar.u_a_** wrist ornament (H.); **khaluya** anklet; **khad.ua_** pearl (Pkt.); **khar.u** bracelet, anklet (Or.); **kha_ru** bracelet (A.); **kha_ruwa_** large iron ring (A.)(CDIAL 3775). **kha_ru** bracelet (A.); **khar.ura_** caste of bracelet-makers (Or.)(CDIAL 3776). **Village**: **gra_ma** troop, village (RV.); **ga_ma, ga_maka** village (Pali); **ga_ma** (As'.); **grama** (KharI.); **gama** (Dhp.); **grame** pl. (NiDoc.); **ga_ma** collection, village (Pkt.); **gav** village, town (Gypsy); ; **glam** village (Ash.); **grom** (Kt.); **gem** (Pr.); **gram** (Dm.); **la_, la_ma, lo_m, dlo_m** (Pas'.; **la_m** (Nin:g.Shum.); **ga_m** (Wot..); **la_m** (Gaw.); **grom** (Kal.); **gram** (in cmpds. and place names)(Kho.); **la_m** (Bshk.); **ga_m** (Tor.); **ga~_** (Mai.); **gao~** (Gau.); **gra_m** (Sv.); **gro_m** (Phal.); **giro_m** cowpen (Sh.); **giram** clan, village (Bur.);

ga_m village; **ga_o~** (Sh.) < **kut.i_**; **ga_m** village (K.); **ga~_u** (S.); **gira~_** (L.); **gra~_, gira~_, gira_u~** (P.); **d.l.a_u~, gra~_, gira~_** field (WPah.); **gyeu~** village; **gra~o** (WPah.); **gau~, go~** (Ku.); **ga_u~** (N.A.); **ga~_** (B.Or.); **ga~_w** (Bi.); **ga~_o, ga_m** (Mth.); **ga~_u** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **ga~_v** (Marw.); **ga_m** (G.); **ga~_v, ga_v** (M.); **ga~_vu** (Konkan.i); **gama** (Si.); **gra_mat.ika_** wretched village (Skt.); **ga_mad.a** (Pkt.); **ga_mr.u~** small village (G.)(CDIAL 5368). **gra_ma_nta** border of a village (S'Br.); **gra_ma_nti_ya** place near a village (Mn.); **gra_ma_ntika** (Skt.); **ga_manta** in cmpd. 'neighbourhood of a village'(Pali); **ga_mam.tiya** living on the edge of a village; n. border of a village (Pkt.); **ga~_va~_di_** neighbour (L.); **gaa~tia_, gatia_** village headman (Or.)(CDIAL 4375). **ga_maddha** part of a village (Pkt.); **gava~_d.h, gava_d.h** neighbourhood (L.); **gava~_d.h** (P.); **goya_r.a_** vicinity of a village (Bhoj.); **ga~_vdhe~** hamlet, business in another village (M.); **gava~_d.hi_, gava~_va_d.hi_, gava_d.hin.** neighbour (L.); **gava~_d.hi_, gava~_dhan.** (P.)(CDIAL 4376). **gra_min** surrounded by a village (TS.); villager (BhP.); **gra_mika** (Skt.); **ga_mika** governor of a village (Pali); **ga_mia** village headman, villager (Pkt.); **gmi_** adj. of a village (K.); **gira_i~_** villager (L.); **gara_ya~_** (P.); **gaya~_** fellow-villager (A.); **ga~_i, ga~_iya_, ge~ye** belonging to a village (B.); **ga_mi_** owner of a village (G.); **gmiya_** villager (Si.); **gra_mya** of the village (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 4377). **kira_ma-c-celavu** village contribution for the performance of public functions like festivals (**M.M. 331**)(Ta.lex.)

2091.**Image: turning round**: **kaval.i** a turning or whirling round (Ka.)(DEDR 1340). **kavantam** oil-press (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kavvam** churning stick (Ta.); **kavvamu** (Te.); **kavva-k-kun-r-u** Mt. Mandara with which the gods churned the sea of milk (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kavvamu** churning stick (Te.); **kava** id. (Go.); **kavam, kavvam** churning stick (Ta.); **kavar** to churn (Ta.)(DEDR 1325). **Image: churn**: **karappu** churn, mattu (Ta.lex.) **korn:ga** a Hindu caste of wood turners (Santali.lex.) **Image: churning-stick; agitation: kava-k-kun-r-u, kavva-k-kun-r-u** Mt. Mandara with which the gods churned the sea of milk (Ta.lex.) **kavar** to churn (Ta.); **kavvare, kavval.e, kauvare, ko_vari, kaval.i** a turning or whirling round, agitation, confusion (Ka.); **kapparamu** agitation of mind, confusion (Te.); **kappara-pad.u** to be confused, agitated (Te.)(DEDR 1340).

2092.**Perfume**: **gavulu, gavalu, gavul.u** a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil on the body (Ka.); **ko_la-dala** a kind of perfume; Synonym: **nakhi**; **takko_lada bon:ke** resin of takko_la; **ko_laka, kakko_laka** a kind of perfume, gavalakacu_ra (a kind of bad-smelling kaco_ra)(Ka.lex.) **gaja-bhaks.ye** is a synonym of the tree boswellia serrata; **tadiku** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; **taduku** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) {It is probable that the construction: **gaja-bhaks.ye** was related to the synonym: **gavulu kaco_ra** = **kakko_laka, ko_laka**, berries from which a perfume is prepared}. **Bdellium**: **kautika** a fragrant gum, bdellium; **kaus'ika** bdellium; guggul.a; **kaunti** a sort of perfume; **kunda** olibanum, the resin of boswellia thurifera; one of Kube_ra's nine treasures (Ka.lex.) **kavikam** black dammar, resin; kukkilmarappicin- (Ta.lex.) **kaus'ika** bdellium (Skt.lex.) **Incense**: **kapica, kapis'a** incense, storax or coarse benzoin; agilu (Ka.); **kapija, kapis'a** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kapija, kapija-tailam** storax or benzoin; **kapija-lo_man** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **Olibanum**: **kapi** embilica officinalis, a species of the tree pongamia glabra, olibanum (Skt.); **kapika_** vitex negundo (Skt.); **kapila_** name of two plants (Pali); **kaya_** edible pine cone (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2747). cf. **kaya** olive (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2747). **Smell; a kind of perfume**: **kavul** fetid odour; bad smell (Ta.); **gavulu** (Ka.); **gaulu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kavuru, kavut.u, kamaru, kavval** the disagreeable, stifling smell arising from burnt oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, ghee, hair etc. (Ka.); **kamaru** id. (Te.); **kavar** (Ma.); **kapul, kavul** (Ta.); **gauru, gaulu, gaul.u** (Te.); **kavurid.u** to create a bad smell; **kavure_r..** a bad smell to arise (Ka.); **kavacu, kaucu, kausu** (Te.); **kaviccu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kavul, kaul** fetid odour,

bad smell (Ta.); **kavar, kaur** offensive smell of the body (Ma.); **kamat.u, kamut.u** rankness, rancidity, fetid smell, esp. of dirty clothes; the disagreeable smell of burnt oil or ghee; **kavut.u** the disagreeable smell of burning oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, etc.; **kavuru, kavval** a strong or bad smell; **gavulu, gavalu, gavul.u** a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil or the body (Ka.); **kaun.t.u** rancidity; rancid; **kaun.t.uni, kaun.d.uni** to become rancid; **kaul.u** odour, scent, smell, a kind of perfume, stench (Tu.); **gaulu** an offensive odour, stink or stench; **kavucu, kaucu** fish-smell, stench (Te.)(DEDR 1334). **kapile** a sort of perfume, re_n.ukabi_ja (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kapittam** a plant that yields an odoriferous medicinal oil (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **kapo_ta_n:ghri** a kind of perfume (Skt.Ka.lex.) **kapis'a** incense, storax or coarse benzoin; cf. **kapica = kapis'a**; **kapis'a, kapija** (Skt.); agilu, incense, storax or coarse benzoin (Ka.lex.)

2093.**Image: fish**: **kava_yi_, kavika_** the fish cojus cobojus (Skt.); **ka_wai** the fish anabus (A.); **kai, kayi_, koi** the climbing fish (B.); **kai, kau** the fish anabus scandens (Or.)(CDIAL 2959). **Fisherman**: **kaivarta** a fisherman (Skt.Ka.lex.) **kaviccu** stench of fish, of raw flesh, of rotten eggs (Ta.); **kautsu** (Te.); **kavut.u** (Ka.); **kaviccu-k-kat.ai** fish-stall (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2094.**Image: pack-saddle**: **kavican-ai** wrapper, envelope, cover, sheath (**Ma_r-an-ala. 120,248, Urai.**); saddle-pad, saddle; ce_n.am (**Can. Aka.**)(Ta.); **kaviyan** (Ma.); **gavisena** (Te.); **kavucan-ai** wrapper, envelope, cover (**Or..ivi. Yo_kak. 8**); saddle; **kavucan-am** piece of cloth just sifficien to cover man's privies; ko_van.am (Ta.); **kavaca, kabaca** armour, mail, a coat of mail; a jacket (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kavdy** saddle, cloth put on pack-animal's back under load (Ko.); **kavanti, kavantikai** quilted cover made of rags to keep off cold (Ta.); **kavanti** (**Tiruva_ca. 40,1**) (Ta.lex.); **kavad.ike, kavad.u** an ornamental, small stitched binding of a do_tra; such a binding between the extremity and the selvedge of a cumly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kavantikai** (**Tiruvicai. Karuvu_. Tirucca_t.. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: quilt**: cf. **kavanti** quilted cover made of rags to keep off cold (**Tiruva_ca. 40,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Sheath**: **khopuva** sheath, scabbard (Si.); **khopnu** to pierce (N.)(CDIAL 3937). **kha_p** layer (A.); cover (Mth.); sheath (H.)(CDIAL 3816). **Image: saddle**: **kavdy** saddle, cloth put on pack-animal's back under load (Ko.); **kavadi, kavidi, kavudi** quilted cover for the night, quilted rags used as a bed or as a saddle (Ka.)(DEDR 1324). **kavul.ud.e** a cushion, a pillow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Bullock-load**: **kava_t.am** a bullock-load of wood or grass or straw (Ta.); **kaba_d.amu** id. (Te.); **kava_t.akka_ran-** one who conveys burdens on bullocks (Ta.lex.) **kaba_d.a, kava_d.a** a bullock or horse-load of grass, wood etc. (Ka.M.Te.); **kaba_d.i** a person who brings and sells kaba_d.as (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Bundle; pack of betel leaves**: **kaval.i** pack of betel leaves, its number varying in different places; bundlle, as of books (**Ce_tupu. Ira_mati_r. 49**; **kaval.ikai** id. (Ta.lex.) **kavale, kavaled.u, kavalige** (Te.Ka.) a pack of written leaves; palm leaves prepared for writing accounts (CITD.IEG.) **kaval.ige, kaval.ika** a quantity embraced: a pack or bundle of betel or plantain-leaves (Ka.); **kaval.i_** (M.); **kaval.ika** a pack of written palm-leaves (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Bundle; double-handful**: **kavl.a_** quantity embraced, armful (M.); **kauli_** armful, embrace (P.); armful, bundle of corn given to a village servant (H.); **kapat.i_** measure equal to a double-handful (Skt.); **kaval.** loppings of bushes (M.); **kapala** part, half (S'a_n:khS'r.); **kaula_** part of a wall between two doors (P.); side wall (H.)(CDIAL 2743).

2095.**Image: monkey**: **kapi** a monkey (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kapittha_syah-** a kind of monkey (Skt.lex.) **kavi** ape, monkey (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.. 29**)(Ta.lex.)

2096.**Image: fist**: **kavittam** hand with tightly closed fingers, fist (**Kantapu. Ka_viri. 40**); **kavikai** inverted palm of the hand, liberality, munificence, bounty (**Pu. Ve. 9,29**); **kapittam** a gesture

with one hand in which the tips of the thumb and of the forefinger are closely joined while the other three fingers are held loose, one of 33 in.aiya_-vin-ai-k-kai (**Cilap. 3,18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2097.**Feronia elephantum**: **kavat.h, kavam.t.h** feronia elephantum (M.); **kavit.u** (S.); **kat.hbel, kaith** (H.); **kai_t.** (O.); **kavitha, kavit.t.ha** (Pkt.); **kapittha** (Skt.)(Block, p. 312). **Wood-apple**: **kapittha** the elephant or wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum (Ka.Skt.); bel.aval, bel.avalagid.a (Ka.lex.) **kapittham** fruit of the wood-apple tree (Skt.lex.) **kapittam** wood-apple (**Pin..**); a plant that yields an odoriferous medicinal oil, kot.t.ikkir..an:ku (**Tailava**.)(Ta.lex.)

2098.**Image: headless trunk**: **kabandha, kavandha** big barrel (RV.)(CDIAL 2758). **kavantam < kabandha** headless body (**Ci_vaka. 2310**)(Ta.lex.) **banda** body (Si.); **kavanda** headless trunk (Si.); **kandh** evil spirit without a head (A.) (< **kau~dh?**); **kavandha** headless (Pali); **kabam.dha, kavam.dha, kayam.dha, kamam.dha, kapam.dha** id. (Pkt.); **kavandha** headless trunk (R.); **kabandha, kavandha** belly (Nir.) [perh. with Austro-as. prefix connected with group of **ban.d.a.**](CDIAL 2758). [cf. **ban.d.a** maimed (in hands, feet or tail)(AV.)[Munda or Drav. origin]; **van.t.a** is poss. an IA.deformation of Indo.ir. **vanta** in Khot. **vanda** short; **gwand** (Dardic)[cf. **kun.t.ha** ~ Pers. **kund**) associated with similar Munda or Drav. words.](CDIAL 9124).

2099.**Image: pole for carrying burdens**: **ka_vat.i** pole for carrying burdens (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ka_vad.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Shoulder**: **khavaya** shoulder (Pkt.); **khava_** (Pkt.); **khawa_** id., shoulder-blade (H.); **khava_** shoulder-blade (M.); **khavo** shoulder (Konkan.i); **kha_m** (G.); **khabho** shoulder (G.)(CDIAL 3852). **khambhu, khambho** plumage; **khambhur.i** wing (S.); **khabbh, khambh** shoulder-blade, wing, feather; **khamb** wing; **khambhar.a_** fin (L.); **khambh** wing, feather (P.); **kha_m, khabho** shoulder (G.)(CDIAL 13640). **kappu** shoulder (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,1,5**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hunch-backed**: **khavva** hunch-backed, dwarfish (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3832). **ka_vad.** bamboo for transport of loads on the shoulders (M.G.); **ka_va_t.hi_** (S.); **ka_m.var** (H.); **kamat.ha** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 315). **khava_** articulation of shoulder (M.); **khabho** (G.); **khava_** (P.H.); **khavao skandhah-** (OM.); ?**kaphan.i** elbow (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 321). **To bend**: **kawge** to curve, bend (Malt.); **kawgre** to be bent, stoop (Malt.); **kawgro** bent, curved (Malt.)(DEDR 1344). **kavi^{n}**-, (**kavi^{n}**v-, **kav^{n}ij-**) to bend or lie face downwards (Kod..); **kabbe, kabya** topsy-turvy, upside down (Tu.); **gap murung-** to fall back (Go.); **kap-** to bend the head down (Kuwi); **kavuru** to capsize; **kamur** to be upside down (Ta.)(DEDR 1335). **ko_t.i** bend, curve (**Tiruva_ru_. 134**)(Ta.lex.) **kabba_** left-hand (L.); **kabb** crookedness (P.); **kabba_** crooked, perverse, obstinate (P.); **ko_r** left-hand (Bshk.); **kavva_d.a** right hand (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2995). **Curved knife**: **ka_mpu-c-cattakam** iron-handled curved knife, used in basket-making (Ta.lex.) cf. **cattakam** curved knife, small bill-hook; **s'astraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2100.**To cultivate a field from generation to generation**: **kami_-au** to cultivate a field and hand it down from generation to generation in the same family (Mu.lex.)

2101.**Land measure**: **kamma, kamba, kambha** (Ka.< ?**stambha, skambha**) a land measure = 1/100 of a **mattaru** or **nivartana**.(IE 8-6.EI 12,19.IEG.) **Grant of village for wife**: **kammattam** zemindar's or inamdar's land which he cultivates with his own labourers; grant of a village for a wife's pocket expenses (**M.M. 249**)(Ta.lex.) **kampatta-k-ka_ran-** one who owns landed property (Ta.); **kammatamu** (Te.); **kampattam** agriculture, cultivation by the owner with his own stock; agricultural land (Ta.); **kammatamu** (Te.); **kampal.am, kampal.atta_n-** the Tot.t.iya caste; man of the Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.); **kampal.ar** men of the Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

kampat.i plot of land on the outskirts of a village set apart for growing bulrush millet (**G.Tn.D. i,159**)(Ta.lex.) **Swampy ground**: **javal.u, javul.u, javugu, jo_gu** swampy ground (Ka.); **javuku, jauku** to be marshy (Te.)(DEDR 2398). **Inhabitants of an agricultural tract**: **kampalai** agricultural tract (Ta.); **kampal.ar** inhabitants of an agricultural tract (Ta.); men of Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.lex.) **kampal.atta_yi** female demon worshipped by the Tot.t.iya caste; **kampal.am** the tot.t.iya caste (**Tan-ippa_. i,339,51**); **kammava_r** a Telugu agricultural caste (Ta.); **kammava_ru** id. (Te.); **kama-t-tor..il** tillage, cultivation; **kamam** cultivation, agriculture; field, farm (Ta.lex.) **kampu-kat.t.i** one who irrigates (**Ce_kkir..a_r. Pu. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **kampan.a** a district (Ka.); **kampan.amu** an administrative division (Te.): **kampala, kampan.a** an administrartive division (ASLV); **kampan.a** (IE 8-4.IEG.) a small territorial unit like a Pargana_. **kampanah.** (Skt. Mayrhofer)(DEDR 1237). **kampal.ar** inhabitants of an agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 1237). **ka_mpili, ka_mpiliyam** name of an ancient kingdom in N. India (**ka_mpili-k-ka_van-man-n-an-**(**Ci_vaka. 611**); **kampili** a city in Northern India (**Kalin.. 190, Putup.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_mbiru** coming from Ka_mbar, epithet of a particular kind of rice; **ka_mbar** a town in Ca_ndika_ (S.); **kampilla** a town in Punjab (Pkt.); **ka_mpi_la** name of a town (VS.); **ka_mpilya** a city of Paca_las (MBh.); **ka_mpilla** a country in the NW of India (Skt.)(CDIAL 3047). **Peasant: ka_p** Parja (i.e. speaker of Parji)(Go.); **ka~_pu** a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic (Te.); **ka~_pata, ka~_pudi** a peasant woman (Te.); **ka~_pu~danamu** the peasantry (Te.); **ka~_puramu** residence, abode, domicile (Te.); **ka_ppiliyar** [cf.**ka_mpiliya**] a caste of Kanarese cultivators, found chiefly in Madura and Tinnevelly districts, using the title **kavan.d.an** (Ta.lex.) **ka_pu** a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic (Te.); **ka_p** Parja (i.e.speaker of Parji)(Go.); **ga_mpa, ga_n.pa** a rustic; a simpleton, vulgar or vile man (Ka.)(DEDR 1456). **Fisherman; toddy-drawer: kabbila** huntsman, fowler, rustic; **kabbiliga, kabbeya** boatman, fisherman (Ka.); **kabbili** toddy-drawer; **gamal.l.ava~_d.u** man of the toddy-drawer caste; **gavun.d.lava~_d.u** a toddy-drawer (Te.)(DEDR 1227). **Agriculture**: **kamam** cultivation, agriculture; field, farm (Ta.); cf. **karman** (Skt.); **kamampulam** lands and fields (Ta.); **kamava_ram** share of the produce of land given in return for agricultural implements loaned for its cultivation (Ta.lex.) **kaman, khamna** forest; **kamna t.a_li** nilgai (Go.); **kaman** forest (Pe.); **kaman.** id. (Mand..); **kambor.i, kamboni** forest, jungle (Kui); **kamn.a** park, grove; forest (Kuwi); **kambare** uncultivated ground (Malt.)(DEDR 1228). **ka_maru_a** name of a people in West Assam (Pkt.); **ka_maru_pa** (Skt.); **ka_m.varu_** (OB.); **ka_n.ura** (MB.); **ka_u~ri** (Or.); **kawa~ru_** (Bhoj.); **ka_m.varu_** name of a country famous for its magic: pop. etym. from **ka_maru_pa** assuming any shape at will (MBh.)(CDIAL 3043). **Female demon**: **kampalai-ma_ri** female demon worshipped especially by Veddahs; termagant, scold (Ta.lex.) cf. **gumma** bugbear, devil (Ka.); **gumm** id. (Tu.); **ku_s'ma, ku_s.ma** n. of an imp or goblin (Skt.)(DEDR 1758).

2102.**Image: pillar, post**: **kampam < khamba** (Pkt.) post, pillar; lamp-stand, candlestick; **kampu** pole for measuring wet lands = 2ft. + 1 span (Ta.lex.) **kampu** post for tying elephants; stake (**Te_va_. 1092,4**); **kambu** id. (Te.); **kampu** pole, rod, stick (**I_t.u, 4,1, Pra.**); pole for measuring wet lands = 2 ft. + 1 span (Ta.lex.) **kha~_bn.i_** small post (M.); **kha_mn.iyu~** one of the ropes with which the bucket is let down in a well (i.e. from the post?)(G.); **khaman.a** pit, hole, water-channel, lowland at foot of mountain (Or.); **kha_mn.u~** small depression to stand round-bottomed vessel in, basin at root of a tree for water (G.)(CDIAL 13644). **iskow** peg (Kal.Kho.)(CDIAL 13638). **skambha** prop, pillar (RV.); **khambha** prop (Pali); **kham.bha** post, pillar (Pkt.); **is'kyop, us'kob** bridge (Pr.); **khabba_, khambba_** stake forming fulcrum for oar (L.); **khambh, khambha_, khammha_** wooden prop, post (P.); **kham** a part of the yoke of a plough (WPah.); **kha_mba_** beam, pier (WPah.); pillar, post (B.); **kha_mo** a support (Ku.);

kha_m pillar (of wood or bricks)(Ku.); post, stake (B.); post, pillar, mast (H.); pillar (G.); **kha_ma_** post of brick-crushing machine (Bi.); **kha~_bo** pillar, post (N.); **kha_mhi_** support of betel-cage roof (Bi.); **khamhiya_** wooden pillar supporting roof (Bi.); **kha_mh, kha_mhi_** pillar, post (Mth.); **khamha_** rudder-post (Mth.); **khambha_** pillar (Bhoj.OAw,); **khambhiya_** prop (Bhoj.); **kha_m.bhe** pillars (OAw.); **khambh** pillar, pole (H.); **kha~_bh^{i}**, **kha~_b^{i}** post (G.); **kha~_b** (M.); **kha_mbho**, **kha_mbo** (Konkan.i); **kap** (Si.)(CDIAL 13639). X **stha_n.u** obstacle, stump (RV.); tree-root, lopped tree (AV.); **kha_n.u** post, stump, lopped tree (Pkt.); **khan.n.u, khan.n.ua** small post, peg (Pkt.); **kan.u** pillar (OSi.); **kanu-va** post, pile (Si.); **t.ha_n.u** lopped tree, post (Pkt.); **t.ha_nu** clump of bamboos (N.); **tha_n.u** stump of tree, pollard (Or.)(CDIAL 13750). **kamha_r., kamhar., kamhan.d.a_** wooden frame suspended from roof which drives home the thread in a loom (Bi.)(CDIAL 13642). cf. **sthu_n.a_** post, pillar (RV.)(CDIAL 13774). **kam < ka** water; **pukat.t.utal** to insert, introduce; to infuse, instil; to feed; to pour down the throat, as milk (**Pirapulin.. Tuti. 11**); **pukut.i** backwater, estuary; gate, doorway (Ta.lex.) **One who irrigates**: **kampukat.t.i** prob. **kam + pukat.t.u** one who irrigates (**Kat.al varun.an kampukat.t.i** : **Ce_kkir..a_r. Pu. 4**); **pukat.utal** to throw (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 146**); **pukat.u** ridge of an oven (Ta.lex.); **pukar** tawny coloured cow or bull (**Kalit. 105**); tawny colour (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **pogaru** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **puku** to attain, enter, reach (**Kur-al., 346**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kampat.i** plot of land on the outskirts of a village set apart for growing bulrush millet (**G.Tn.D. i,159**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kam < karman** act, operation, employment (**Tol. Er..ut. 328**); smith's work (**Nan-. 223, Virut.**)(Ta.lex.)

2103.**Work**: **kami** diligence at one's work (Mu.); **ka_m** work (H.)(Mu.lex.)

2104.**Workshop: kamhala** workshop (Si.); **kammala** smithy (Si.); **kammasa_la_** (Pkt.); **karmas'a_la_** workshop (MBh.)(CDIAL 2896). cf. **karuman-, karumakan-** blacksmith (Ta.lex.) **Blacksmith; labourer: kamarsa_ri_** smithy (Mth.); **kamarsa_yar** id. (Bi.)(CDIAL 2899). **karuman-** blacksmith (Ta.); **karu-makan-** id. (**Kampara_. Pampa_. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **karma_ra** blacksmith (RV.); **kamma_ra** worker in metal (Pali); **kamma_ra, kamma_raya** blacksmith (Pkt.); **kama_r** (A.); **ka_ma_r** (B.); **kama_ra** blacksmith, caste of non-Aryans, caste of fishermen (Or.); **kama_r** blacksmith (Mth.); **kam.bura_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2898). **karmakr.t** performing work, skilful in work (AV.); one who has done any work (Pa_n..); workman (Skt.); **kam.bul.a** doing menial work (Si.)(CDIAL 2891). **karmaka_ra** doing work without wages (Ka_s'.); **karmaka_raka** one who does any work (Pa_n..); **kammaka_ra** hired labourer, workman (Pali); **kammaga_ra** servant (Pkt.); **kamma_riya_** female servant or slave (Pkt.); **ka_mar** slave (Sv.); **kama_ra_** servant (L.); **kama_ro** slave (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 2888). **karmakara** workman, hired labourer (MBh.); **kammakara** (Pali); **kammayara** servant (Pkt.); **kamera_** hired labourer (H.); **kam.buranava_** to serve as a menial or slave (Si.)(CDIAL 2887). **karmaka_ra_payati** causes to work as a servant (Skt.); **kama_ra_in.u** to cause to work (S.)(CDIAL 2889). **ka_rma** active, laborious (Pa_n..); **kamma** connected with work (Pkt.); **ka_m^{u}**, **ka_mo** slave (K.); **ka_mma~_, ka_ma_** farm servant (P.); **ka_ma_, ka_mo** servant (WPah.)(CDIAL 3074). **ka_rmika** engaged in action, name of a partic. Buddhist sect (Ya_j.); **Public officer**: **ka_mi_** public officer (S.); servant (WPah.)(CDIAL 3076). **Work**: **karman** act, work (RV.); **kamma** (Pali); **kramam., kramane, kam.ma** (As'.); **kama** (NiDoc.Si.); **kamman, kamma, kamma_** (Pkt.); **kam** work, esp. smith's work (Gypsy); **ga_m** (Shum.Gaw.Bshk.); **kam** (Wot..K.); **krum** (Kal.); **korum** (obl. **kormo**)(Kho.); **kam** work, thing, booty (Gypsy); **ka_m** (Mai.Tor.Ku.); id. (N.A.B.Mth.Bhoj. H.Marw.G.M.); **k^{e}ram** (Sv.); **krom** (Sh.D..); **kom** (Sh.); **kom^{u}** (K.); **kamu** (S.); **kamm** (L.P.WPah.); **ka_ma** (Or.Konkan.i); **ka_m^{u}** (Aw.); **ka_mu~** an office, administration (G.); **krem, kam, klem** (Ash.);

s.lam (Ash.Wg.); **kram** (Dm.Tir.Phal.); **la_m, s.am, kur.u_m, ga_m, plo_m** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2892). **Fatigue**: **s'rama** labour (RV.); fatigue (S'Br.AV.); **sama** fatigue (Pali); **samam.** energy (As'.); **sama** fatigue, effort (Pkt.); **seu~** worry (WPah.); **mehe-ya, me_-ya** work, service (Si.)(CDIAL 12683). **sammati** is weary (Pali); **s'ramyati** is tired (RV.); **sammai** (Pkt.); **s'amu_na** to become tired (D..); **s.omoiki, s.omo_nu** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12693). **santa** tired (Pali); **s'ranta** wearied (RV.); **sam.ta** (Pkt.); **s'a_ndn.u** to tire (WPah.)(CDIAL 12692). **Labourer**: **ka_mat.h, ka_mi_t.** busy, diligent (M.); **karmis.t.ha** very active (Skt.)(CDIAL 2901). **kama_t.hi_, kamet.hi_** beating (P.)(CDIAL 2890). **ka_ma_t.t.i** labourer, one who works with a hoe, digger of earth (Ta.Ma.); **ka_ma_t.i** (Te.Ka.); **ka_ma_t.e** (Tu.); **ka_ma_t.hi** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **kamaveti** causes to work, works (NiDoc.); **kamma_ve_i** earns, works (Pkt.); **kama~_wun** to work, earn, smelt (metal)(K.); **kama_in.u** to work, earn, slaughter (S.); **kama_van.** to work, earn (L.); **kama_un.a_** (P.); **kuma_n.a_** (WPah.); **kamu_n.o** to work, cultivate (Ku.); **kama_unu** (N.); **ka_ma_na** to earn, shave (B.)[cf. **kammai** does barber's work (Pkt.); **kramoi_ki** to use, employ, spend (Sh.)(CDIAL 2894)]; **kama_iba** to work, earn (Or.); **kama_eb** to serve, weed (a field)(Mth.); **kama_vai** earns (OAw.); **kama_na_** (H.); **kama_vvu~** to help to earn (G.); **kama_vu~** to earn (G.); **kama_vin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 2897). **kramo_nu** hardworking; labourer, farmer (Sh.); **kamun.a** artisan (Si.)(CDIAL 2893). **kra_mi_n** low-caste labourer such as a D.om (Sh.); **karmi_n.a** competent (S'Br.); **kami_n.** labourer (man or woman)(WPah.); **ka_min.a_** labourer (MB.)(CDIAL 2902). **kammika** overseer (Pali) **kammi, kammia** industrious; evildoer (Pkt.); **i_yema** blacksmith (Pr.); **i_ma** slave (Pr.); **kami_** labourer (S.); **kammi_** village labourer, menial (L.P.); **ka_mi** blacksmith (N.); **ka_mi_** day labourer (Or.); industrious (H.M.); **ka_mia_** servant who works in repayment of interes on money borrowed by his master (Or.); **kamiya~_** agricultural labourer who works on advances (Bi.); **ka_miya_** labourer (H.); **kami** artificer (OSi.); **kamiya_** worker (Si.); **ka_min.i** female labourer (Or.); **kamyul^{u}** farm labourer who lives in (K.); **kamilo** ant (N.); **kamila_** useful (A.)(CDIAL 2900).

2105. **Straining through cloth**: **kapr.aut.i_** straining through cloth (H.); a few folds of cloth (P.)(CDIAL 2873). **Menstrual flow**: **kappr.a_** menstrual flow (P.)(CDIAL 2871). **Coarse red cloth**: **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (P.); **kharuwa_** a coarse cloth (N.); **kha_ruwa_** coarse red cotton cloth (A.); **kha_ruya_** (B.); **kha_ru_a_** (Or.); coarse red cloth (H.); **kha_rua~_** (Bi.); **kharua_** grey cloth (Bhoj.); **kha_rwa_** coarse red cloth (H.); **kha_rvu~** red cloth (G.); **kha_rui_** garment worn by widows (G.); **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (M.); **kha_rve~** loin-cloth made of it (M.)(CDIAL 3877). **ka.yv** sannya_isi's dress of orange cloth (Ko.); **ka_vi** cloth dyed with red ochre (Ka.); a reddish cloth (Te.); red ochre (Ta.Ma.Ka.Tu.); red (Tu.); colour of red chalk, reddishness (Te.); **ka_vir-a_yi** red chalk, reddle (Te.); **gavarana** redness (Te.)(DEDR 1490). **Ascetic**: **ka_rpat.ika** pilgrim (Skt.); **kappad.ia** beggar (Pkt.); **ka_pir.i_** one of a caste of faqirs (S.); **ka_pr.i_** a faqir on pilgrimage to Hi_ngla_j (P.); **ka_par.i** ragged beggar (Or.); **ka_pr.i_, ka_pr.iyo** ascetic (G.); **ka_pd.i_** one of a class of mendicants (M.)(CDIAL 3071). {The semantic content of the element: **pu_s-, pa_s- (in some forms with -s'-)** in these compounded etyma provides a clue to a constituent morpheme providing the sense of: 'light green`. The initial element **kar-** is related to the kar- in: karpat.a- cloth (CDIAL 2871)}. **Soiled**: **kappad.e** dirty (Tu.); **qape** to touch filth, be soiled (Malt.)(DEDR 1217). **Cloth**: **karpat.a** patched garment, rag (Pacat.); **kappat.a** dirty torn rag (Pali); **kappad.a** old garment, garment, cloth (Pkt.); **kapar-mat.t.i** clay and cowdung smeared on a crucible (N.); **kapr.a_** cloth, clothes (H.L.); **kapar.u** coarse cloth (S.); **kapur** cotton cloth (K.); **kapr.u** cloth (WPah.); **ka_pro** piece, bit (Ku.); **ka_par, ka_por** cloth, garment (A.); **ka_par.** (B.); **ka_par.a_** (Or.); **ka_para** clothes (OAw.); **kapr.o** garment (Marw.); **ka_par.** cloth (G.); **ka_pr.u~** bodice (G.); **ka_pad.** cloth (M.); **ka_ppad.a** (Konkan.i); **ka_pur.iya_, ka_pur.e**

clothseller (B.); **kapr.iyo** id. (G.); **ka_par.i_, ka_pur.ia_** (Or.)(CDIAL 2871). **kapr.a~_dh** smell of burnt cloth (P.); **kapr.ahand** (H.)(CDIAL 2872). **Clothing**: **kappat.am < karpat.a** clothing in rags, tatters; **te_vaca_ti kappat.an. kat.t.i-k- kon.t.u cella** (**I_t.u**, 6,4,5); cloth for wear; **araiyir-ku_t.t.uma-k- kappat.am** (**Patin-o. Nampiya_n.. Tirutton..** 80)(Ta.lex.) **Rag; parched garment**: **karpat.a** parched garment, rag (Skt.)[< Austro-as. prefixed form of **pat.a-** of which **-pa_sa-** in **karpa_sa** is dial. form J. Przyluski] (CDIAL 2871). **ka_rpa_si_** gossypium barbadens (Car. Ci. 7.96); the cotton plant; **karpa_sa, karpa_si_** id. (Skt.lex.) cf. **karpa_sa** the cotton plant gossypium herbaceum (Sus'r.); cotton (Skt.); **kappa_sa** the silk-cotton tree; cotton; **kappa_sa-at.t.hi** a cotton seed; **kappa_sa-pat.ala** the film of the cotton seed; **kappa_sa-picu** cotton; **kappa_sa-maya** made of cotton; **kappa_sika** made of cotton; cotton stuff (Pali); **kappa_sa-pan.n.a** the leaf of the cotton tree, used medicinally; **kappa_sa-sukhuma** fine, delicate cotton stuff; **kappa_si_** cotton (Pali.lex.) **Raw cotton**: **kappa_cu** prob. **karpa_sa** raw cotton (G.Tn.D.i,161)(Ta.lex.) **kadsom, kasom, katsom, karsom, kaskom, kaksom** gossypium herbaceum, the cotton shrub; to raise and gather a large or small crop of cotton (Mu.); **kabsi** (Oraon)(Mu.lex.) **Coat**: **kuppa_cam** coat, bodice, jacket (Ta.); **kuppa_yam** jacket, gown, robe (Ma.); **kupa-cm (kupa.ct-)** coat, men's special dancing dress with full skirt (Ko.); **kuposm (kupost-)** coat (To.); **kuppasa, kub(b)asa, kubusa** jacket (Ka.); **kuppia** Coorg man's coat (Kod..); **kuppasa** petticoat, bodice (Tu.); **kup(p)asamu, kubusamu, ku_samu** half-jacket, woman's bodice (Te.); **kubasam** bodice (Kol.); **kubas'am** id. (Nk.); **ku_rpasa** cuiras, quilted jacket worn as armour; **ku_rpa_saka** bodice, jacket (worn esp. by women), cuirass, corselet (Skt.); **kuppa_sa, kuppisa** id. (Pkt.)(DBIA.106). **kuppa_camit.t.u-k-kur-ukke_ kavacamit.t.u** (**Tamir..na_. 192**). **kuppa_cam** slough, cast-off skin of sepent (Ta.lex.); **ven:ka n.o_-k-kir-kuppa_ya mile_ccan-ai** (**Ci_vaka**. **431**)(Ta.lex.)[Perhaps, **ku_rpasa** is a transform of **ka_rpa_sa** made of cotton influenced by: **< kappu** to cover (Ta.)(DED 1221) **X ku_rca** bunch, bundle of grass (TS.); **ku~_c** weaver's brush (H.)(CDIAL 3408)].

2106.**Army**: **kampana, kampa_na** (IE 8-3.IEG.) the army (in ancient Kashmir); **kampan-a_dhipati** (HD) commander-in-chief (in ancient Kashmir); same as **kampanapati, kampanes'a, kampan-odgra_haka** etc. (**Ra_jatarangin.i_**, V.447; VII.1362, 1366.) **kavan-am** war; army; perplexity, bewilderment; heat (Ta.lex.) cf. **kadana** (Skt.)

2107.**Handle of tool**: **ka.v** handle (Ko.); **ko.f** handle of tool (To.); **ka_ma** stem, stalk, handle (of axe, hoe, umbrella, etc.), shaft (Te.); **ka_n** butt of axe (Ga.); **ka_me_** stalk of a spoon; **ka_me** handle of ladle (Go.); **kamba, ka_mba** handle (Kuwi)(DEDR 1454). **ka_mpu** bamboo (Ta.Ma.); **ke.mbi** (Kod..)(DEDR 1455). **kamma-k-kut.am** pot made by a smith (**Nan-. 222, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2108.**Image: conch-shell**: **kampu** conch-shell (**Iraku. Ilavan.a. 75**); **kampul.** id. (Ta.lex.)

2109.**Image: vibration, shaking, trembling**: **kampam < kampa** vibration, shaking, motion (**Man.i. 17,63**); **kampitam** quivering, quaking, trembling, shaking (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Man.cumanta. 56**)(Ta.lex.) **kampan-am** motion, vibration, shaking; quaking, trembling with fear (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uvak.**); **kampalai** trembling, quivering, quaking; uproar, tumult, quarrelling; **kampittal** to shake, toss (**Kampara_. Paracura_map. 8**); to tremble, quake (**Tiruva_ca. 4,61**); to shake, vibrate (**Pirapo_ta. 23,12**) (Ta.lex.) **kampa** tremor (MBh.); **kam.pa** tremor (Pkt.); **ka_m** trembling (N.); **kampa_** id. (Or.); **ka~_p** (H.); shivering (G.M.)(CDIAL 2765). **kampaka** trembling (Pali)(CDIAL 2766). **kampate_** trembles, shivers (MBh.); **kampati** (Pali);

kam.pai (Pkt.); **ka~_p** (Dm.); **kambu_m** I shiver (Phal.); **kamun** (K.); **kamban.u** (S.); **kamban.** (L.); **kambn.a_** to shiver (P.); **ka_mn.o** (Ku.); **ka_mnu** (N.); **ka~piba** (A.); **ka~_pa_** (B.); **kampiba_** (Or.); **ka~_pal** (Bhoj.); **ka~_pab** (Mth.Aw.); **ka~_pna_, ka_pna_** (H.); **ka~_pvu~** (G.); **ka~_pn.e~** (M.); **kapuma** trembling (Si.); **kam.pa_ve_i** makes tremble (Pkt.); **kamba_un.a_** (P.); **kama_unu** (N.); **ka~pa_iba_** (Or.); **kampa_iba** (A.); **kapa_eb** (Mth.); **ka~pa_na_** (H.); **kapavuma** trembling (Si.)(CDIAL 2767). **kampana** trembling (Sus'r.); tremor, earthquake (Pali); **kam.pan.a** trembling (Pkt.); **kambin.i_** (S.); **kambr.i~_** (L.); **kamn.a~_** (L.); **ka~pani** (A.); **ka~_pan, ka~_pani** (B.); **ka~_pan** (Mth.)(CDIAL 2768). **kampra** trembling (Pa_n..); agile (Skt.); **kam.pira** trembling (Pkt.); **ka~_pra_** given to trembling (M.); **ka~_pra_, ka~_pre~** trembling (M.)(CDIAL 2769). **kampa-va_tam** shaking palsy, paralysis agitons (Ta.lex.) **tun.ukkam** trembling, palpitation of the heart through fear (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 97**); vibration; **tun.un:ku-tal** to fear (Ta.lex.)

2110.**Cultivator's contract**: **gapa** a particular contract by which a cultivator having but one bullock or buffalo, obtains from another the loan of a pair to his own animal on condition that he ploughs the field of that other one day after having ploughed his own 2 days (Mu.lex.)

2111.**Landlord's share**: **kuppattam** Mirasdar's share of the produce or yield (**C.G.**); **kuppattamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Tribute**: **koppo, kappo, koppea_** tribute (Kon.lex.) **kappiya** suitable (Pali.Pkt.); **Tribute**: **kapa** suitable (esp. for offering to god or demon), an offering (Si.)(CDIAL 2945). **kappa** (EI 33. IEG.) (Ka.Ta.Te.Ka.) same as Skt. **s'ulka** or **kara**; periodical and customary payments by persons engaged in some professions. **kappam** tribute (Ta.); tribute, taxes (Ma.); **kappa** tribute (Ka.); id., an offering (Tu.); **kappu** tribute (Ka.); **kappamu** tribute, tax, subsidy (Te.); **kappa** tribute, tax, ransom (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 1218).

2112.**Land tenure**: **kabu_l, kabu_la** agreeing to; consent (Ka.); **kabula** (M.H.); **kabu_la_ti** an agreement, written or oral (Ka.); **kabula_ta, kabula_yata** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kampalai** agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 1237). cf. **kappa, kappu** tribute (Ka.Te.); id. (Ta.Ma.Tu.); **kappa** a ring of gold or silver-wire for the wrist or foot, worn as an ornament or as the sign of a vow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kavul** favourable tenure of land; agreement whereby land is held for rent either perpetually or for a term of years (**G.Sm.D. ii,22**); **qaul** (U.); **kavul-ta_r** ryot holding lands on kavul; **kavul-na_ma_** written agreement showing terms on which a land is held; **kavul-va_n:kutal** to take waste lands for rent either perpetually or for a term of years (Ta.lex.)

2113.**Acceptance of a proposal**: **kabul, humani** acceptance of a proposal, acknowledgement, affirmation; **ka-p-abul** to accept each other's proposal, to acknowledge each other; **kabul-o** to be accepted or acknowledged (Mu.lex.)

2114.**Image: person with bent body**: **kabur.-kabur., kabur.u-kabur.u** adj. with **horo** a man who has the habit of walking jerkily with bent body; to walk or run jerkily on all fours or with bent body (Mu.lex.)

2115.**Daily provisions**: **ko_ppu** daily provisions allowed by kings to their officers (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Junket**: **komu** junket (Si.); **kumma_sa** junket (Pali); grain such as beans slightly wetted (Pkt.); **kulma_s.a** half-ripe barley (ChUp.); sour gruel of fruit juice or rice (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3349). **Bulrush millet**: **kampu, kapu** a sheathed flowering or fruiting spike as that of jondra, maize and keoraba_ (Mu.lex.) cf. **kampu** bulrush millet; Italian millet (Ta.lex.)[Semant. **kampu, kompu**

branch of a tree; **kampam-pul** stalk grass, bulrush millet, panicum grossarium (Ta.lex.)] **kommai** a variety of kambu, sown in Purat.t.a_ci and harvested in Ma_rkar..i (**G.Sm.D.I. i,219**); thin and immature grain in the husk, chaff; **kumma_yam** well-boiled dhal (**Man.i. 27,185**); lime, mortar (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kamp-ari** holcus spicatus (Ma.); **kampu, kampam-pul** bulrush millet, Italian millet (Ta.); **kampu** id. (Ma.); **kampam** a grain (Ma.); **kambu** holcus spicatus (Ka.Tu.); **kambu_** = **kuruvinda** (Skt.)[pennisetum typhoideum = panicum spicatum = holcus spicatus](DEDR 1242). **kumpa_l.ai** a paddy growing solely with the help of rain (**G.Tj.D. 95**); **kampacampa_** a kind of paddy resembling bulrush millet; **kampan:ko_rai** bulrush, typha elephantina (Ta.); **kamapan:kal.i** porridge made of the flour of bulrush millet; **kamparici** husked grain of bulrush millet (Ta.lex.)

2116.**Scent**: **kub**, in: **ku(b) bat--** (two calves) take on the smell (from a mixture of scented plants in mud)[cf. **pat--** to catch (To.)(DEDR 4034)]; **kumpi** slough or mire emitting stinking smell (Ta.); **gumma** stench, stinking (Tu.); **gummi** mire, deep mud (Te.)(DEDR 1748). **To rub**: **ho_mb-** to rub, stroke (Kui); **hombali, ho_mbinai** to scour, scrub (Kuwi)(DEDR 2879). **Fragrance**: **kumbha** a fragrant resin, guggulu, dhu_pada gid.a; **kumbhaka** stopping the breath by shutting the mouth and closing both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand; **kumba-sa_ka** a vapour bath: sitting well wrapt up over a chafing dish (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kumbham** a fragrant resin, guggula (Skt.lex.) **kumbhin** a sort of fragrant resin, guggula (Skt.lex.) **kumpakam < kumbha, kumbhaka** (Yoga phil.) retention, holding in of breath, suspension of breath, a part of pira_n.a_ya_mam (**Tiruman. 468**); **kumpi** mud, mire or slough emitting stinking smell (**Pin..**); **gummi** id. (Te.); **kumpi** hot ashes (Ta.); **kummu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kumpu-tal** to become overburnt, charred, smoked, as food when boiled with insufficient water (Ta.lex.) **kumba** synonym of **dhu_pada gid.a, guggil.ada gid.a** or incense tree or guggulu tree; **dhu_pa, du_pa** incense, frankincense, perfume; aromatic vapour or smoke that proceeds from fragrant gum or resin (Ka. Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **guma guma anu, guma-guma_yisu** to send forth a fragrant odour (Ka.); **gumaguma** fragrance, fragrantly; **guma_yincu** to spread, as an agreeable odour; **guba_l.incu** to emit fragrance, spread as fragrance; **gubulu** fragrance; **gubbulu-konu** to spread as fragrance, emit fragrance (Te.)(DEDR 1247b). **Fragrance**: **kamm-en-al** emitting of fragrance; **kamakama (-pp-, -tt-)** to be very fragrant; **kamakamav-en-al** fragrant smell; **kamar.. (-v, -nt-)** to emit fragrance (Ta.); **gaml** good smell (of food, incense); **gamgam in-** to be fragrant (Ko.); **kamma, kampu** bad smell, a pleasant smell, fragrance; n. fragrance; **kampisu** to be odoriferous; **kammage, kammane** fragrantly; fragrance; **gama** a term expressive of diffusedness and strength of a fragrance; **gamana** odour, fragrance; **gampu** fragrance; **gabbu, garbu** bad smell (Ka.); **gamana** smell (Kod..); **kammena, kamyana** smell, fragrance; **gammu** good or bad smell; **gamagama** fragrance, odour; **gamasu** id.; stink, stench; **gamasuni** to smell, scent, stink; **gama_yisuni** to be fragrant, odoriferous (Tu.); **kampu** smell, odour, stink; stinking, fetid; **kamma** sweet, delicious, pleasant (in taste or odour); **kammana, kamma_tanamu** deliciousness of taste or odour, sweetness; **kammani** delicious, sweet, pleasant; **gabbu** stink, stench; **gamagama** sweetly, fragrantly (Te.); **kam, kamp** a smell (Kol.); **kap** smell, odour (Nk.); **kampu** bad smell (Ga.); **gabbu** stink (Go.); **kampu, kapu** smell (Kond.a); **gamgamrna_** (flowers) send forth a pleasant scent; **gamgam-amba'ana_** to perfume, impregnate with a sweet odour; **gamak** smell, scent (< IA); **gamka_rna_** to give forth a smell (pleasant or otherwise)(< IA)(Kur.); **gamak** fragrance (H.)(DEDR 1247a). cf. **kamar-u (kamar-i-)** to feel a pungent sensation as that produced by chillies on the fire (Ta.)(DEDR 1231). **kammuval.a** that is full of perfume: wind; **kampuga_ti** a woman who has a fragrant smell; **kammuvad.e** to get fragrance; **kammitu, kammittu** that which is fragrant; fragrance; **kammida** a fragrant man; **kammidal.** a fragrant

woman; **kammu** breath to be fragrant; **kammu** a delicate smell, fragrance; **kammagagre** a species of basil with small leaves, ocymum sanctum; **kammalar** a fragrant flower; **kammage** fragrantly; deliciously; fragrance (Ka.); **ghamaghama** a term expressive of diffusedness and strength of fragrance (M.); **gamagamana_r-u** to smell strongly and sweetly (Ka.); **guma** fragrance (Ka.); **gume gume** fragrantly (Te.); **gumaguma_yisu** to send forth a fragrant odour (Ka.lex.)

2117.**Aromatic**: **kumbhi** the plant kat.phala (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.phala** a small tree found in the north-west of India, the bark and seeds of which are used in medicine, and as aromatics; the fruit also is eaten; the common name is ka_yaphal; **kir-iya sivani_, kir-iya si_vanni** id. (Ka.lex.) **sivanni = sivahonni, si_vanni** the tree gmelina asiatica (Ka.lex.) **si_vanni, sivanni, sivahonni, si_vani, si_vane** (Tadbhava of **s'ri_parn.i**) gambha_ri, sarvato_bhadre, ka_s'mari, madhuparn.ike, bhadraparn.i, ka_s'marya, kumudike, kumbhi, kait.arya (Ka.lex.) Gmelina arborea: **gambhari, kr.s.n.a vrindaka, shriparni, kasmari** (Skt.); **gambhara, kambhar, gumbhar, kambari** (H.); **gamari, gaenari, gumar, gumbar** (B.); **shevan** (G.); **shivanasal** (M.); **kumhar, gumhar** (P.); **gumar-tek, pedda-gomru** (Te.); **gumuadu-teku, gumadi** (Ta.); **kumbula** (Ma.); **kashmiri-mara, shivanni-gida** (Ka.); **kasmar** (Santal); **yamanai** (Burm.); habitat: the lower Himalayas, the Nilgiris, the East and West coast of India; parts used: root, bark, fruit and leaves; root is an ingredient of the dasamula of the vaidyas. Gmelina asiatica or gmelina parviflora: **biddari** (Skt.); **badhara** (H.); **lahan-shivan** (M.); **nilakkimnizh, nila-cumal** (Ta.); **challagumudu, shirigumudu** (Te.); **kumatha** (Ka.); **sivni** (Konkan.i); **gatta-demata** (Si.); a species met with in Travancore and Coromandel coast, fairly common near Madras and Guindy; used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, dyrusia and catarrh of the bladder (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 584-586).

2118.**Resinous juice of a tree**: **kumbhala_** the plant sphaeranthus hirtus (the flowers of which are compared with those of nauclea cadamba)(Skt.); **kumbal.u** the tree ailantus malabarica (Si.)(CDIAL 3313). cf. **-pa_l** suffix in: **mat.t.i-ppa_l, mat.t.i-ppa_lai** ailantus malabarica (Ta.); **mad.d.i** id. (Ka.); **mad.d.i-pa_lu** the resinous juice of ailanthus malabarica (Te.)(DEDR 4665). cf. **gulgulu** bdellium (TS.); **guggulu** (AV.); **guguru** the tree balsamodendron roxburghii and its gum bdellium (S.); **gogul-dhup** the tree ailanthus grandis (N.); **gugul.a** lignum aloes (Or.); **guggal.i_** the plant argyreia speciosa (M.); **gugulu** bdellium, the tree moringa pterygosperma (Si.)(CDIAL 4215). **Gum-plant**: **kumpai** dikmali gum-plant, gardenia gummifera; white emetic-nut, gardenia lucida (Ta.); **tikka_malli** id. (Ta.); **dikka_malli** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kumbhi_ka** the punna_ga tree (Skt.lex.)

2119.**Agitated**: **gubu gubu e_r..u** to stand up in a tumultuous or noisy manner; **guba_ru** noise of a crowd (Ka.); **gubagubalu** hubbub, tumult; **gubagubal-a_d.u** to be in great excitement or uproar (Te.); **guba_r** outcry (H.)(DEDR 1738). cf. **kumur-u** to resound, trumpet (**Kampara_. Varaik. 34**); have confused uproar (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,5,1**)(Ta.); **kumur-a-k-ka_ytal** to be boiling hot, as oil heated to a degree; to boil up (Ta.); **kumur-uka** to make thundering sound (Ma.)(DEDR 1744). **kumutam** uproar, confusion (**Tiruppu. 948**); cf. **tumula** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kupyati** is agitated (Sus'r.); is angry (MBh.); **kuppati** shakes, quivers, is angry (Pali)(CDIAL 3299). cf. **kup** shake, be angry (Skt.); **ko_pa** anger (MBh.Pali)(CDIAL 3516). **koppai** is angry (Pkt.); **kopiba_** (Or.); **kopai** (OAw.)(CDIAL 3520). **ko_pam** anger, wrath, rage, fury, exasperation (Ta.lex.)

2120.**Kurumba village; hut**: **koppa** hut of the lowest grade of pariahs called ma_rimans'eru (Tu.); **kombe** Kurumba village (Ka.); **kumba** log-hut (Kur.); **kompa** house (used only in contempt)(Te.); **kumbu** house (balnce word of **id.u** id.)(Kui); **kompe** small village or hamlet, hut (Ka.); **kuppam** village, small village of fishermen and other low-caste people; **kumpai** settlement (esp. of pacamas)(Ta.); **kuppamu** small village or hamlet (Te.); **kuppi** hut (Kol.)(DEDR 1732). **koppa, koppal** a small village (Ka.); **kuppam** (Ta.); **koppa** a hut (Tu.); **koppa** frequently used in village-names; **koppal** a small hamlet; **koppal.a** name of villages (Ka.lex.) **Cover for granary; shed on threshing floor; hut**: **kho~p** cover of a granary (Bhoj.); hut (M.); **kho~pr.i_** shed on threshing floor (Bi.); **kho~p, kho~pi_** house for storing chaff (Bi.); **kho~p** hut, nest (Mth.); **khop, khopi_** cottage, hut (M.); **khop^{u}r^{u}** ruined thatched mud hut (K.); **khopr.o** hovel (Ku.); **khopro** slave's house (N.); **khupari** small dark room (A.); **khop^{a}r.i_** hut (Mth.); **khopd.i_** (M.); **khopt.u~** cottage, hut (G.); **khopat., khopt.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 3938).

2121.**Image: notch; rung of a ladder**: **khop** rung of a ladder (orig. 'notch in a plank or trunk used as a ladder')(A.); dint (M.); **khupiya_** notch to place the foot on (A.); **khopani** pressing the toes in to prevent slipping (A.)(CDIAL 3937).

2122.**Image: stringing; moustache; hair-combings**: **gumpha** stringing a garland, a whisker (Skt.); **guppha_** wreath, tassel, bunch (H.); **go_pha_** twining (Aw.); **go_ph** moustache (A.); **go~p(h)** moustache; **go_p-ha_r** a sort of necklace (B.); **gu~ph** hair combings (M.)(CDIAL 4203). **ko_ (-pp-, -tt-), ko_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to string (as beads, flowers), arrange, reduce to order; **ko_ppu** stringing, threading, inserting; **ko_vai, ko_rvai** stringing, filing, arranging, string of ornamental beads; **ko_tai** garland (Ta.); **ko_kka, ko_rkka** to string together (as a garland, pearls, beads), thread a needle; **ko_ccil** what appears like a string, pod, legume; **ko_ppu** order, arrangement; **ko_va, ko_rva** what is strung together; **ko_rmpal, ko_mpu** string of pearls, bunch of things (Ma.); **ko.v- (ko.t-)** to string, thread; **ko.d** long strip of dried meat (Ko.); **ko_ (ko_d-, ko_t-)** to string (pearls, beads, etc.) upon a thread, thread; be threaded, be entered (Ka.); **koya- (koyap-, koyat-)** to string (Kod..); **ko_p** a string of fruits, fish etc.; **go_puni** to hold fast, join; **go_pu** a thin girdle; **go_mp** a string of fruits, fish etc. (Tu.); **k(r)o_va** a string as of pearls etc. (Te.); **ko.nz- (ko.nst-)** to string, thread; **go_nzeng** to thread (Kol.); **ko_nj (j = dz)** to string, thread (Nk.); **ko_p- (ko_t-)** to string (Pa.); **ka_c-** to thread needle, to string (garland, beads); **ka_s-** to string beads (Go.); **kunye (kunc-)** to string (as beads)(Malt.)(DEDR 2176).

2123.**Skylark**: **kampul.** a kind of water-fowl (**Maturaik. 254**); Indian sky-lark (Ta.lex.) **Peacock**: **cubba_** peacock (Kur.); **cuwe** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2676).

2124.**Image: chignon**: **kopel, kopela_** chapel; crown for children (Kon.lex.) **kupar, kupari** chignon (Go.); **koppu** chignon, coil of hair (Ta.); female's hair tied in a tuft (Ka.); chignon (Te.); **kudashpar.** topknot of hair (Go.); **koopagai** the tuft of hair left on the head (Go.); **kopu** hair (Kond.a); **kopa** coil of a woman's hair (Kui); **kupuli** crest of a bird, tuft of feathers (Kui); **ku_bbu_** coiffure (female)(Kuwi); **kubbu** chignon, woman's hair-bun (Kuwi); **khopa_** young people's back hair when raised and folded up, chignon (Kur.); **xoppa_** chignon (Kur.)(DEDR 2110). **khop** bunch of woman's hair tied unplaited at back of head (N.); **khopa_** hair-knot (A.Or.H.); **kho~pa_** (B.H.M.)(CDIAL 3939).

2125.**An ornament worn on plaited hair; ear-ring**: **koppu** women's ear-ornament worn at top of helix (Ta.); upper ear-ring of women (Ma.); ornament for the upper part of the ear, worn by

women (Ka.); **koppumbi** long straight ornament worn through top of ear (Kod..); **koppu** a female's ear-ring (Tu.); **kuppe** an ornament worn by women on the plaited hair (Te.)(DEDR 2111). **To work cotton with the hands: gon.a_** to work cotton with the hands, knead (P.); **gutthi_** bundle (L.); **guthli_** bundle, bag (P.); **guthn.a_** to be tightly plaited or strung (P.); **guthnu** to wind round, to thread (N.); **gu_th** round ball of cotton (H.); **gu_thna_** to plait; **guthna_** to be entwined (H.); **guthai** strings, threads (OMarw.); **gu_th** knot (M.); **gotanava_** to plait, knit, attach (Si.); **gutti** tying (Pkt.); **gutan.u** to plait, string tightly (S.); **gutta_** tied, strung (L.); **gutt** plait of hair hanging down woman's back (L.); **guttn.u_** to plait the hair (WPah.); **gutnu** to wind round, thread (N.); **gutna_** to be threaded or strung or entwined (H.); **gundan.** to plait (L.); **gundun.** to braid hair (L.); **gundn.a_** to weave, plait (WPah.); **gundhan.** to plait (L.); **gundhan.u** (S.); **gu_thnu** to string, thread (N.); **gunthiba_** to string together (Or.); **gu~_thna_** to plait (h.); **gu~thvu~** to knit, plait (G.); **gum.dhai** plaits, strings (Pkt.); **gumhan.** to plait loosely (L.); **gunnhn.a_** to braid, knead (P.); **gu~_dhna_** to plait, mix, knead (H.); **ghun.ai** plaits (OMarw.)(CDIAL 4205). **Twining**: **go_pha_** twining (Aw.)(CDIAL 4298).**ko_vai, ko_rvai** stringing, filing, arranging (**Kampara_. Varaik. 1**); **ko_rva, ko_va** (Ma.); **ko_va** (Te.); **ko_vai** series, succession, row (Ta.lex.) **guppha_** wreath, tassel, bunch (H.); **gumpha** stringing a garland, a whisker (Skt.)(CDIAL 4203). **guphati** strings together (Pa_n.Ka_s'.); **khuv** to plait, weave, spin (Gy.); **gubhai, guhai** strings (Pkt.); **guhna_** to thread, twist, ravel (H.); **o_gumphe_ti** strings, covers, dresses (Pali); **gum.phai, gumhai** strings (Pkt.); **gu~phn.e~** to plait (M.); **govn.e~** to string, thread, embarrass (M.); **gon.a_** to work cotton with the hands, knead (P.)(CDIAL 4205). **ko_-ttal** to clasp, join, interlock (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,4,1**); to unite, merge (**Ta_yu. Porul.va. 3**)(Ta.lex.)

2126.**Image: leveller**: **koppir** (pl. **koppihk**) leveller (for breaking sods)(Go.); **kopur** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 2109). **ka_ipul, ka_ipula_** rake (Kon.lex.) **Image: scraper**: **khavn.a_** large scraper; **khavn.i_** scraping, scraper; **khavan.n.e~** to scrape out (M.); **skavana** picking in **danta-skavana** picking the teeth (Skt.)(CDIAL 13647). **Rammer**: **koban.u** to beat ground level; **kobo** rammer (S.); **koba_** wooden or iron beater for leather (P.); wooden hammer (Or.); **kob** blow with a striking or cutting instrument (A.); **koba_iba** to strike, whip (A.); **koba_-kobi_** mutual beating (Or.); **kubaln.e~** to beat (M.); **kopa_na** to strike, dig, cut, chop (B.)(CDIAL 3522). **To cram in**: **ko~bn.e~, komn.e~** to thump, thrust, force in, cram in (M.)(CDIAL 3522). **To stuff, pierce**: **cubukna_** to pierce (H.); **cobnu** to sink in, pierce (N.); **hobanava_** to press, imprint (Si.); **co~bn.e~** to stuff in (M.); **coman.** penis (M.)(CDIAL 4866). **To sew**: **cumb** to sew (Pas'.); **combun** to pierce, bore (K.); **suma_iba** to thrust into, cause to enter (A.)(CDIAL 4872). **skauti** picks, pokes (S'Br.); **co_s.ku_yate_** collects (RV.); **khavn.e~** to scrape or scoop (kernel of coconut, pulp of melon etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 13646). **khub(h)an., khubb(h)an.** to prick, penetrate, stick in the mud (L.); **khubbun.** to stick in (L.); **khubbhun.a_** to sink into, penetrate, affect; **khobhn.a_** to pierce; **khubbhan., khobha_** marshy ground (P.); **khubhna_, khubna_** to pierce, enter, affect, adorn (H.)(CDIAL 13657). cf. **kompu** horn (Ta.lex.) **khu~pvu~** to pierce (G.); **khupn.e~** to prick; **kho~p** hole from a blow (M.)(CDIAL 13658). **khupiba_** to penetrate a little (Or.); **khupa_in.u** to drive in (S.); **khuppai** plunges in (Pkt.); **khu_pvu~** to fix, settle (G.); **khopn.e~** to be pricked (M.); **khopnu** to pierce (N.)(CDIAL 13656). **khutti_** hole in the ground in a game with cowries (P.); **khutt** depression in earth or wall, hollow eyes (P.); **sku** pick, poke, press, cover (Skt.)(CDIAL 13655).

2127. **Earth: ks.am** earth; **ks.ama** in the earth, on the floor (RV.); **khama_** the earth (Pali); **khama_, chama_** (Pkt.); **sama_** earth (Si.); **tshomm** earth (Kal.)(CDIAL 3656). **ks.ma_** earth (RV.

i.55.6)(Vedic.lex.) **ks.me_, ks.ma** the earth; **ks.ma_m.s'a** ground, the surface of the earth (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

2128.**A tribe, a nation, a sect, a caste**: **kom < qaum** (Arabic) a tribe, a nation, a sect, a caste (P.lex.) **komphru, komphri** cofraternity (Kon.lex.) **kombe** a fellow without family, one living singly (Tu.lex.) **ko_mu** caste, tribe (Ka.Te.); **ko_ma** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **co_ma-man.al** sand containing silver ore (Ta.lex.) cf. **soma** (Vedic.lex.) [ibid. interpreted as electrum, gold-silver ore]. **so_mapati** a name of Indra (RV.); **somaiyo** the god Somna_th (G.)(CDIAL 13609).

2129. **A division or group of people**: **gub** a division or group of people; **gubl** crowd, herd; **gum** a plant (Ko.); **kubil** herd; **kupy** crowd, herd, bunch (of coins on neck-chain, or hanging from armlet)(To.); **gumi, gummi, gummu, gumme, gumpu** heap, crowd, multitude; **gubaru, guburu** thickness, crowdednes, thick foliage of a tree or shrub (Ka.); **gumugumu** noise of a multitude; **gumpu** flock, crowd, multitude, heap (Tu.); **gumi** crowd, multitude; **gumpu** id., group; **kuva, kuvva** heap, pile (Te.); **gum** assembly (Kol.); **gum er-** to assemble (Kol.); **ghum er-** id. (Nk.); **kum-** to heap on to (Pa.); **gum ki-** to assemble, collect (Go.); **kumba** a small heap conical in shape (Kond.a); **kuma** a heap (Kond.a); **gumomo, gombu** heap; **gompu gompu ho_'nai** to swarm; **go_mbu** heap (Kuwi)(DEDR 1741). **Collection of men or things**: **gumm, gumma~_** collection of men or things (P.)(CDIAL 4217). **Collection; heap**: **kuppa** heap, pile, collection, assemblage (Te.); **qopre** to come together assemble (Malt.); **kuppam** heap (Ta.); **kuppal, kuppai** id. (Ta.); **kuppa** heap of dirt or refuse (Ma.); **kuppe, guppe** heap, pile (Ka.); **kuppu** to heap up (Ka.); **koppal** heap (Ka.); **kuppe, guppe, kippe, kompa, kompe** heap (Tu.); **kopparamu, kopramu** increase, rise, swell; **kuppa_** heap (Ga.); **kupa, kuppa, guppa** heap, stack (Go.); **kupa** heap, stack (Pe.); **kupa** heap, to fill (Mand..); **kuppa** stack (Kuwi); **xoppna_** to form into a pile, heap up; **xoprna_** to be heaped up; **xop^{o}rxola_, xoporka_** abundant, swarming (Kur.); **qope** to heap, pile up; n. heap, pile (Malt.)(DEDR 1731). **Army unit**: **gulma** a unit of the army (cf. **Manu**: VII, 190; **Amarako_s'a** II.536-7: **patti** = one chariot, one elephant, three horses and three footmen; **sena_mukha** = 3 **patti's**; **gulma** = 3 **sena_mukha**; **gan.a** = 3 **gulma**; **va_hini** = 3 **gan.a**; **pr.tana_** = 3 **va_hini**; **camu** = 3 **pr.tana_**; **ani_kini_** = 3 **camu**; **aks.auhin.i_** = 10 **ani_kini_**). **kulmam** a division of an army consisting of 45 foot-soldiers, 27 horses, 9 chariots and 9 elephants (Ta.lex.)

2130.**Heap; collection**: **ku_vai** crowd, horde, gathering (**vir-ku_l.iyar ku_vaika_n.in- : Malaipat.u. 422**)(Ta.lex.) **kuva_l** heap, pile; collection, group (**Tiruva_ca. 3,124**); mound, hillock; abundance, excess (**I_t.u, 2,7,3**); heap of threshed paddy; **kuvavu-tal** to be piled up; to heap up, gather (**Ci_vaka. 2110**); **kuvavu** assemblage, collection, clump, group, army (**Patir-r-up. 84,20**); mound, hillock; heap, pile; greatness, largeness (Ta.); **kuvi-tal** to crowd, press up, as people; to be piled up, formed in heaps, as sand, grain; to become conical; to be accumulated, stored up, hoarded, as treasure; **kuvi-ttal** to heap up, to pile up conically (Ta.); **kuvi** id. (Ma.); **kuvi-ttal** to accumulate, hoard up, as treasure; **kuviyal** heap, pile; **kuvivu** heap, conical pile, accumulation; **kuvai** heap, conical pile; collection, accumulation, crowd, shoal, row (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 46**)(Ta.lex.) **To be stored up; hoard up; accumulate; crowd; assembly**: **kumpu** crowd, collection, group; **kumpal** id., heap; **kumi** to accumulate, crowd; **kumiyal** pile; **kuvi- (-v-, -nt-)** to crowd, be piled up (as sand, grain), be accumulated, stored up; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to heap up, pile up conically, accumulate, hoard up; **kuvavu** (**kuvavi-**) to be piled up; heap up, gather; n. heap, pile, assemblage, mound; **kumpam, kumpi** heap; **ku_ppu (ku_ppi-)** to heap up (as sand or grain); **ku_vai** crowd, gathering (Ta.); **kumi** heap (as of rice), stack, pile;

kumiyuka to be heaped together; **kumikka, kumekka** to heap up; **kuvika** to be assembled; **kuvikka** to heap up; **ku_mpikka** to heap (Ma.)(DEDR 1741).

2131.**Image: gate**: **go_pura, go_hura** a town-gate (Ka.Skt.); a pyramidal tower over the gate of a city, over the gate of the encircling wall of a temple etc.; a gate so overbuilt (Ka.); a gate in general (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Images: ridge of a roof; the top of a hill, summit**: **kumba** small conical heap (Kond.a); **kuppal** mound (Ta.); **kuppe, guppe** dunghill (Ka.); **kupp, gupp, kipp, kompa, komp** heap (Tu.); **kuppa** dungheap (Te.); **guppu** to place in heaps or lots (Te.); **kuppa~_gu_ra** in heaps, abundantly; abundance (Te.); **kopparamu, kopramu** the top, summit, a turrret (Te.); **koppu** the crest or ridge of a roof (Te.); **goppu** small elevation in a field; **gubbali** mountain, hill (Te.); **gubbal** hillock (Go.); **kuppa** stack, mound (Pa.); **koppa** small hillock (Pa.); **kope** hill (Ga.); **kupli** mound of earth (Pe.); **kupa** hillock (Kui); **ku_pa** mound; **kupli** hillock (Kuwi); **xoprna_** to be heaped up (Kur.); **kofoy** top of a hill, horizon (where sun is setting)(To.); **kobe** top of a coconut tree; **kobal.u** top of a roof (Ka.); **kubal.u** id. (Tu.); **kub** top of a coconut tree (Tu.); **kobali** top of the roof (Kor.); **kobe** top of a coconut tree (Kor.)(DEDR 1731). cf. **sopi_** a cover for the head made of leaves (Kur.); **copa** umbrella (Malt.)(DEDR 2845). **kuvavu** mound, heap (Ta.); **kuvai** mound, heap (Ta.); **kumpam, kumpi** heap (Ta.); **kumi** heap (Ma.); **ku_mpal** heap (Ma.); **gumpu** heap (Tu.); **kuva, kuvva** heap, pile (Te.); **kuma** a heap (Kond.a)(DEDR 1741). **Image: arched roof: kummat.t.am** arched roof, arch, vault (Ta.lex.) **Elevated place**: **kommai** elevated place, mound; house; **kumpa-ceytal** to make a mound over a grave (Ta.lex.) **Rampart**: **kommai** rampart, bulwark (Ta.); **kumbe** wall on a flat roof that serves for a balustrade (Ka.); **komma, ko_t.a-komma** the upper part or coping of a fort-wall (Te.)(DEDR 2118). **kommai** largeness, bigness (**Perun.. Ucaik. 40,210**); circle, circularity (Ta.lex.)

2132.**Image: projecting circular knobs of an oven**: **gubbe-mol.e** a stout nail with a pommelled head (Ka.); **gubbe-me_ku** (Te.); **gubbi-sarige** a wire with a knob on one side (Ka.lex.) **kommai** projecting knobs of an oven; circle, circularity; conicalness, roundness, rotundity; projecting pin of a door (Ta.lex.) **Dome, hump, swelling**: **gumr.u~** abscess, boil (G.); **gummat.** dome (P.); **gu_m** swelling from a bruise (Ku.); **gu_mr.a, gumt.a_** swelling, lump (H.); **gummat.** knob on yoke (L.); **gummi_** boil (P.); **gummha~_** hard boil (P.)(CDIAL 4217). **kumir..** knob (as of wooden sandals), stud (Ta.); knob (Ma.); **kumir..i** boss, knob (as of wooden sandals); **kuppi** ferrule (e.g. on scabbard, horn of ox)(Ta.); brass knob on tip of bullock's horn (Ma.); **guba_ru** swelling (Ka.); **gubbi** knob, protuberance (Ka.); **kuppu, guppu** an abnormal globular excrescence of the body; **guba_ru** swelling (Ka.); **gubbi, gubb** stud, ornamental knob, button (Te.); **gubaka** knob, boss, stud (Te.); **gubba** id., protuberance, woman's breast (Te.); **guburu** protuberance (Te.); **kuppe** knob (Te.); **gomon.** hump of ox (Pe.)(DED 1743). **Image: swelling**: **gulma** any glandular enlargement of abdomen (Sus'r.); **gummha~_** hard boil (P.); **gummi_** boil (P.); **gu_m** swelling from a bruise (Ku.); **gu_mr.a_, gumt.a_** swelling, lump (H.); **gumr.u~** abscess, boil (G.)(CDIAL 4217). cf. **gulpha** ankle (AV.)(CDIAL 4216). **pong, ponga_** hump; **pongo** humped; **gunt., gant.** protuberance; **dunkut.** protuberance e.g., from a blow (Kon.lex.) cf. **khuba_** any projection on the body (M.); **khubar.** hump on back, knuckle, joint (M.)(CDIAL 3904). **gumut.u** fighting, cuffing (Tu.lex.)

2133.**Images: hump-backed; protuberance**: **kubja-kira_ta** a hump-backed person and a dwarf (Skt.lex.) **kumpam** upper part of the back between the shoulders (Ta.lex.) **kubhra** hump-backed bull (Sat. xix.1); **kumba** hump, the portion that rises above; **kubja** hump-backed (VS. xxx.101) (Vedic.lex.) **kubhra** the humped buffalo (Skt.); **kubd.a_** hunchback (M.)(Bloch, p. 317).

kubja a hump on the back; **kubja_** a young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body (Skt.lex.) **kat.wic** bent, hunch-backed, applied to females; **kat.wic mara aimai** a hunch-backed jade; **kat.be kot.be** crooked, curved, bent; **kat.buc** round shouldered, hunch-backed, hanging the head; **kat.ac kut.uc** uneven, crooked; **kat.bac kut.buc** irregular, crooked (Santali.lex.) **ku_vara, ku_bara** a hump-backed man (Skt.lex.) **kubi gai** a cow with horns bent forwards; **kuba** crooked, bent; **kuba d.an:gra** an ox having horns bent forwards; **kubja** crooked, bent, curved; **kubra, kubr.a, kubr.an.** crooked, bent (Santali.lex.) **ku_rpara** the elbow, the knee (Skt.lex.) **Image: humpbacked**: **kob^{u}** hump on back (K.); **kob^{u}** humpbacked (K.); **kubu** hump (S.); **kub** bend, curve, distortion (L.); **kubba_** humpbacked (L.); **kubb** hump on back (P.WPah.); **kub** (H.); **kubro** humpbacked, bent with age (N.); **kubar.** hump on back (H.); **kubr.u~** (G.); **kubad.** (M.)(CDIAL 3301). **kumba** thick end (of a bone or club)(TS.); **kumtale** shoulder (Wg.); **kum** (N.)(CDIAL 3307). **ku_** high mountain (Pr.); **ku_** hump (Kt.)(CDIAL 3521). **Crooked-armed: kumpa** crooked-armed (Skt.); **ko~pa_, kopa_** (B.)(CDIAL 3306). **ku_bar.** a crooked beam (Bi.)(CDIAL 3301). **Images: knob, stud; protuberance**: **guburu** protuberance (Te.); **gubbi** id., knob (Ka.); **guba_ru** swelling (Ka.); **kumir..** knob, stud, pommel (Ta.); pommel, knob (Ma.)(DEDR 1743). **kuppi** ferrule (e.g. on scabbard, horn of ox)(Ta.); brass knob on tip of bullock's horn (Ma.); **gubbi, gubbe** stud, ornamental knob, button (Tu.); **gubaka** knob, boss, stud; **gubba** id., protuberance, woman's breast; **guburu** protuberance (Te.); **kuppe** knob (Te.); **koparam** hump of bullock (Kond.a); **gomon.** hump of ox (Pe.); **guper.** id. (Mand.)(DEDR 1743). **gu'u** hump of ox (Kuwi); **qope** heap, pile (Malt.)(DEDR 1731a). **Image: upper part of the back between the shoulders**: **kub** back, behind (To.); **kumpam** upper part of the back between the shoulders (Ta.); **kumbi** buttocks (Ma.); **kipc** id. (?Ko.)(DEDR 1747). **kappu** shoulder (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,1,5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cumal** shoulder (Ma.); **cuval** nape of the neck, upper part of the neck (Ta.)(DEDR 2696). **Bullock's hump**: **kumir..** hump of an ox, pommel (Ta.); pommel (Ma.); **guper.** hum of ox (Mand..); **koparam** hump of bullock (Kond.a); **gomon.** hump of ox (Pe.)(DEDR 1743). **gu_mbat.u** bullock's hump (S.); **gumbat.**, **gummat.** bullock's hump (L.)(CDIAL 4217). **gu'u** hump of cow (Kuwi)(DEDR 1927). **ku_u** the hump on a bull's shoulders (Ma.); **kunja_r.i** hump of bullock (Go.); **koonjaree** id. (Go.); **gunzam, guzam** shoulder (Kond.a)(DEDR 1643). **khu~_dh** hump on the back (G.); **khu~_dhu~** hump-backed (G.)(CDIAL 3902). **Humpbacked; dwarfish; bent**: **khummia** bent (Pkt.); **khumle, khomle** id. (N.); **khumre** decrepit, old (N.)(CDIAL 3905). **khujja** humpbacked, small, inferior (Pali); **khujja, khujjaya, khujjiya** humpbacked, bent (Pkt.); **khuja_** dwarfish (M.); **kuda** humpbacked (Si.)(CDIAL 3903). **khubar.** hump on back, knuckle, joint (M.)(CDIAL 3904). **kujja** humpbacked, dwarfish (Pali.Pkt.); **kuju** hunchback (Sh.); **ku~j** hump on back (A.); hump (B.); **kuja_, ku~ja_** humpbacked (B.); **kuja** hump (Or.); **kuja_** humpbacked (Or.); **kuja** hunchback (OG.); **ko~ja_, ko~jha_** dwarfish (M.); **kubja** humpbacked (VS.)(CDIAL 3300).

2134.**Image: dome**: **gumat.a, gumut.a, gumuri, gummat.a, gummut.a** a copula or dome (Ka.); **ghumat.a** (M.); **gummat.a, gummad** a dome; a paper lantern; a fire-baloon (H.Te.); **kummat.t.a** arch, vault, arched roof, pinnacle of a pagoda; globe, lantern made of paper (Ta.)(Ka.lex.); **gumat.a** a high, huge figure of stone, representing a Jaina saint (Ka.); **gummat.e** id. (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **kumbutalaya** place of an elephant's frontal globes (Si.)(CDIAL 3314). **kot.ko** a mound, raised ground (Santali.lex.) **Image: capital of a pillar**: **kut.a-ta_t.i** capital of a pillar (**Ci_vaka. 593, Urai**); **kut.am** globe, ball, sphericity (Ta.lex.)

2135. **Image: arch**: **komd.ed, komd.on** with sa_n, curved, arched fire-wood (Mu.); **gumbaz, gumbad** an arch, a vault (Pers.)(Mu.lex.)

2136.**Munda**: **kompat., kompa_t., kumpa_t.** adj. with **mund.a**, a genuine munda, one of those generally called mundas simply, in contrast to **mahali mund.a, ho_ mund.a, birur.u mund.a** etc. (Mu.lex.)

2137.**Woman's head cloth**: **ghumt.o** woman's head cloth (N.G.); **ghomt.a_** (B.); **ghumbat.a_** (Or.); **ghum** covering of interlaced bamboo strips and leaves carried against rain (N.); **ghumt.i_** leaf umbrella (G.).--Relationship of these not clear with **ghu~_gha_t.u** woman's head cloth (S.); **ghun:g(h)at.** ((P.); **ghu~gut.o** (N.); **ghu~_ghat.** (H.); **ghu~ghat.** (G.); **ghu~ght.i_** (G.); **ghu~ghu_t., ghu~ghat.** head cloth (M.)(CDIAL 4484). **cumbat.a(ka)** coil, pad of cloth; a wreath (Pali); **cumbhala** garland for the head (Pkt.); **cuppala** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4869). **Head-pad**: **cumbat.a** coil, pad of cloth, pillow (Pali); **ma_la_-cumbat.a** wreath (Pali); **cu~bal, cummal, cumli_** pad on head on which to carry burdens (H.); **cu~bal.** (M.); **sumbul.uva** roll of cloth, esp. pad placed under a jar carried on the head, crown, garland, pillow (Si.)(CDIAL 4869). **cummat.u** load, load pad for head; **cuma** to bear (Ta.); **cumattu** to burden, load; **cumati** load, burdern (Ta.); **cummat.u** pad for head to carry burdens (Ma.); **tamt.** carrying pad (Ko.); **simbi, simbe** ring of cloth put under a vessel, etc., upon the head; a coil for setting a vessel on the ground; the coil of a snake; **sivad.u, sivad.i, sivud.i, sivud.u** pad to be put under a load on the head (Ka.); **cumma, cumpa_ta** carrying pad (**pa_ta** cloth)(Te.); **cumma** (**c = ts**) pad on head for carrying (Nk.); **cumt.al** carrying pad on head (Pa.); **sumt.al** (Ga.); **cumar** (Go.); **simbor-i** id.; **suma** a cloth rolled into a pad (Kond.a)(DEDR 2677).

2138.**Image: insect**: **ko_pe, marka ko_pe** a kind of insect (**marka** mango) (Go.); **kopat.ora, kopolosi** grasshopper, locust (Kui); **gop'iri, gop'eri, go_peri, go_p'eri** grasshopper (Kuwi); **qopo** id., locust (Malt.); **ko_r..i** grasshopper (Ta.); **kho_r.a_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2113). **kumbhaka_ri_** wasp (Skt.); **kuma_li_** a partic. insect (Ku.); **kuma_l-kot.i, kamal-kot.i** a kind of wasp (N.); **kuma_rni** the mason-wasp (A.); **kumha_ri_** wasp-like insect which makes a clay nest (H.); **ku~bha_r, ku~bha_ri_, ku~bha_ri_n., ku~bheri_** vespa solitaria (M.)(CDIAL 3312). **susurban., kun:kal, barar.in.** a wasp (Santali.lex.) **Firefly**: **indrago_pa** cochineal insect, firefly (S'Br.); **indago_paka** a sort of insect which comes out of the earth after rain (Pali); **im.dago_va, im.dago_vaya, im.do_va, im.do_vatta** firefly (Pkt.); **indugavuva** a red worm (Si.)(CDIAL 1573). **kon.aj** a fly infesting the eyes (Tu.); **kon.uju, kon.usu** a tick (Te.); **kon.sul** a tick (Ga.)(DEDR 2075).

2139.**Centipede**: **gomhi_, gomi_** centipede (Pkt.); **gom** a partic. kind of centipede (H.M.)(CDIAL 4307). **Spider**: **gurma** spider (Mand..); **kurma, gurma** id. (Kui); **kurma** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1800). cf. **puli-ko_ca** a large venomous spider (Te.); **ko_ndru** spider (Pe.)(DEDR 2195).

2140.**Gnat**: **kotuku, kocu, kocuku** mosquito, gnat, fly (Ta.); **kotu, kotuku** mosquito, gnat (Ma.); **kucune** mosquito (Ir.); **kwi0f** sp. biting insect (To.)(DEDR 2086).

2141.**Image: a cloth covering of a carriage**: **kuvara, kavvara, kovvari, gubaru** a curtain, a veil; musur-u (a cover) (Ka.); **kuva_l.a** a tilt or cloth covering of a carriage (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ku_vari, ku_bari** a carriage covered with a cloth or blanket (Ka.Skt.); **ku_vara, ku_bara** the pole of a carriage; i_su (Ka.Skt.); **ku_vakambaku_kamba** (Tadbhava of **ku_pastambha**) a mast of a vessel; **ku_paka** the mast of a vessel; a tree of post to which a boat is moored (Ka.Skt.); **ku_va, kuvve, ku_** (Tadbhava of **ku_pa**) a mast (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ku_bari_** a carriage covered with a cloth or blanket; the pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; **ku_barin** a carriage; **kubra** a cart

(Skt.lex.) **ku_viram** < **ku_vara** ornamental stake in the form of a lotus-bud fixed in front of the seat in a chariot and held by the hand for support (**Kampara_. Ira_va. 176**); chariot, car; streamers or baners of a car; decorated pinnacle of a chariot (**Ja_n-a_. 7,17**); **ku_viri** lit. one having a ku_viram; chariot, car (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

2142.**Image: cone-shaped heap; post**: **ku_mpu** mast, cone-shaped pinnacle of a chariot (Ta.); mast, pointed heap (Ma.); **ku_ve, kuve** mast (Tu.); **ku_va(ya), ku_vaga** (Pkt.); **ku_pa** mooring post, mast (Skt.)(DEDR 1895). **ku_pa** mast of a boat (Pali); **ku_va** (Pkt.); **kuvo** (G.); **kumbhaka** mast of a boat (Pali. X **stambha** or **skambha**); **kumbaya** (Si.)(CDIAL 3401). **kuva_tham** mast of a ship (G.)(CDIAL 3403). **ku_paka** funeral pyre, hole under it (Skt.)(CDIAL 3401). **ku_paka** mast of a boat (Pali.) [< X ? **ku_mpu** (Ta.)](CDIAL 3401). **ku_pakastambha** stem of a mast (Skt.)(CDIAL 3403). **Images: bud; peak; mast; heap**: **kumba**, **kokumba** the mast of a vessel; **kombu** bud; peak; the mast of a ship (Ma.); **kompu** id. (Ta.); **kumba** a heap of boiled rice prepared in the name of a goddess at her festival (Ka.); **kumbha** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kumpacey-tal** to make a mound over a grave; **kumpam** heap (Ta.); cf. **gumpha** (Skt.); **kumpi** heap (Ta.); **gummi** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **kuva_tham** mast of a ship (G.)(CDIAL 3403). cf. **ku_pa** mooring post, mast (Skt.)(CDIAL 3401). **Cone-shaped hut**: **ku_mp** cone-shaped hut (Ta.); **kuve** mast (Tu.)(DEDR 1895). **ku_t.a_ga_ra** apartment on the roof of a house (R.); building with an upper storey (Pali); **ku_d.a_ga_ra** house shaped like a crest (Pkt.); **kul.a_ra** balcony, gabled house (Si.)(CDIAL 3398). **Image: inverted v-shape**: **go_pa_nasi_** wood or bamboo framework of a thatch (BHSkt.); an inverted v-shaped (^) rafter supporting the framework of a roof (Pali)(CDIAL 4292). **gopa_nasi_-vanka** as crooked as a rafter (of old people); **gopa_nasi_-vakra** (BHSkt.); **gopa_nasi_gan.a_** a collection of beams, the rafters; **gopa_nasi_-bhogga** bent like a rafter (na_ri_) (Pali.lex.) cf. **ku_mpu** cone-shaped pinnacle of a chariot (Ta.)(DEDR 1895). **go_pura** tower-gate of a city or temple (Skt.lex.) cf. **komma** the coping of a fort-wall (Te.)(DEDR 2118). **ku_rpara** elbow (Skt.); **kaphaud.a** (prob.) elbow (AV.); **kappara** elbow (Pali.); **kuppara**, **koppara** id. (Pkt.)[> **kopparam** (Ta.); **kopparamu** (Te.)]; **kopriyu_** id. (G.); **kopar, ko~par** id. (M.); **kopra_** corner (M.); **khoppo_ru** elbow (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3413). **kumpa** crooked-armed (Skt.); **ko~pa_, kopa_** (B.)(CDIAL 3306). **To close**: **ku_mpu** to close, shut; **ku_ppu** to close, shut in (Ta.); **ku_mpuka** to close; **ku_ppu** closing (Ma.)(DEDR 1894).

2143.**Image: arch**: **kavi-ttal** to cover over, as an arch (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 213**); to invest with, as a crown (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 145**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pillar, post**: **kappu** small pilar, post; support, refuge (**S'ri_vacan-. 244**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stone beams covering the sanctum**: **kapur-a_lu** the stone beams covering the sanctum (Te.inscr.); **gavisena** a cloth case or cover (Te.); **kappud.u** a cover or covering (Te.); **gavasan.isu** to cover, wrap (Ka.); **gavasan.i, gavasan.ike, gavasan.ige** a cover, wrapper, case (Ka.)(DEDR 1221). For semant. 'stone' cf. **ar-ai** rock, ledge, grinding stone (Ta.); **ar** flat rock (Ko.); **ar-** id. (To.); **ar-e** stone, rock, slab; **ra_yi** stone (Ka.); **r-a_yi, ra_yi** (stem **r-a_-, ra_-**) stone, rock; **r-appa** a small stone (Te.)(DEDR 321). **ra_l.l.u** pl. stones (Te.lex.) cf. **aralai** stone broken for roads (Ta.)(DEDR 209).

2144.**Image: bull**: **go_pa** a bull, saurabha, vr.s.abhanu; **go_pati** a bull; a bull roaming about at liberty (Skt.Ka.); **go_pati-dhvaja** whose banner is a bull: S'iva (Ka.lex.) **ko_** bull (**Ilak. Vi. 907, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_pa_lan-** Kr.s.n.a (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_yil-ma_t.u** cow or bull belonging to a temple; trained bull taken by wandering mendicants, ko_yir-ka_l.ai; **ko_vi** shepherdess (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,1,4**)(Ta.); **ko_vittiyar < go_pi_** women of the sylvan tract,

shepherdess (**Tol. Po. 20, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **go_pittam** bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment, **go_ro_cana_** is prepared (Skt.lex.)

2145.**Image: king**: **ko_ma_n-** king (**Perun.. Ucaik. 44,93**); person of eminence, lord (**Te_va_. 1236,1**)(Ta.); **ko_ma_n** king (Ma.); **ko_** [per. **go_-ma_n** masc. nom. sg. of **go_-mat**] emperor (**Tamir..na_. 126**); id. (Ma.); king (**Pin..**); great man, eminent person; leadership, domination (**Te_va_. 997,6**)(Ta.lex.)(Ta.lex.) **go_pa** Indra; Kr.s.n.a; S'iva; a king; Brahma_; the sun; the moon; the mountain Me_ru; the bird Garud.a; **go_pati** the sun; Indra (Skt.Ka.); **go_pati-dhvaja** whose banner is a bull: S'iva (Ka.lex.) **ko_n-** king; master, lord (**Tiruva_ca. 5,15**); **ko_n-mai** rule, soverignty (**Upate_caka. Civatturo_. 276**)(Ta.); **ko_nma** (Ma.); **ko_n-o_lai** written order of a king (**S.I.I. ii,351**); **ko_n.ikai** an ancient village cess (**I.M.P. Tp. 234**); **ko_n.attat.i** a staff with a curved head, an emblem of authority (Ta.lex.) **kon:ko buru, kun:ku buru** a Santal godlet (Santali.lex.) cf. semant. **mahis.i_** king's chief wife (RV.)(CDIAL 9972); buffalo cow (RV.)(CDIAL 9964). **Queen**: cf. **ko_** king; **ko_ma_n.an:kaiyar (ko_ma_l.**= **ko_makal.** queen (**Cilap. 25,161**) + **nan:kaiyar**) queens-in-chief in a king's harem (**Perun.. Ucaik. 40,63**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_n.-ma_ < ko_l. +** beast of prey, as lion, tiger etc. (**Kampara_. Iran.iya. 125**); **ko_n.-mi_n-** planet, dist. fr. na_n--mi_n- (lunar asterism)(**Cir-upa_n.. 242**)(Ta.lex.)

2146.**God of wealth; collection**: **kupe_ran** god of wealth, lord of yaks.as, regent of the North; rich man (Ta.lex.) **kuve_ra** Kube_ra, the god of wealth (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kube_ra** = **kubhe_ra** living in the region of the Kubha_; **kuve_ra** id. the chief of the spirits of darkness, the god of riches and darkness (AV. viii.10.28); **kabairos** (Gk.); **kubha_** the river Ka_bul ()RV. v.53.19)(Vedic.lex.) **kube_ra, kuve_ra** the god of riches and treasures and the regent of the northern quarter; Kube_ra is the son of Vis'ravas by Id.avid.a, and thus the half-brother of Ra_van.a. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yaks.as and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kaila_sa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye; **kube_ra_dri** an epithet of mountain Kaila_sa; **kube_ra-dis'** the north (Skt.lex.)

2147.**Rice**: **kubu, isinkubu, kubu mand.i** rice imperfectly cooked and still somewhat hard (Mu.lex.)

2148.**Image: saddle**: **kubir, kobir** a saddle; to saddle (Mu.); **khogi_r** pack-saddle (Pers.); **khughir** (Oraon)(Mu.lex.)

2149.**Image: moving quickly**: **khopp-en-al** onom. expr. of moving quickly, swiftly or suddenly (Ta.); **kupp-en-al** expr. signifying suddenness (Ta.); **gobbuna** quickly, swiftly, at once (Te.); **gupna, gopna** fitfully, suddenly, hastily (Kui)(DEDR 2112).

2150.**Image: bush; grove**: **ka_van.am** grove, tope (**Ka_cika. Viya_tan-ca_. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **gro~_** branch (Wg.); **lawa_** (Pas'.); ***grava** branch? (CDIAL 4358). **Image: creeper**: **kavut.am** a creeper (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **gavi** a tree-like creeper; **gavipphala** the fruit of a gavi = rukkha-valli-phala (Pali.lex.) **Small tree**: **gevd.** thick bushy tree; **gevd. va.lm** bushy tail (of peacock, wild dog); **gir.v** plant (Ko.); **cet.i** shrub, bush; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to grow bushy, shoot out (as sprays, foliage)(Ta.); shrub, small tree (Ma.); **kid.f** shrub (To.); **sid.umbu, sid.umbe** a (thorny) tree, bush, thicket (Ka.); **gid.a** plant (Kod..); shrub (Tu.); **cet.t.u** tree, plant, bush, creeper (Te.); **s'et.t., cet.t.** bush, small tree (Kol.); **s'et.t.** tree (Nk.); **set.(t.), sat.t.** tree (Nk.); **kat.t.a, gat.t.a**

shrub, small tree (Go.); **kir.u** a young plant (Malt.)(DEDR 1941). **gid.a, gid.u, cet.t.u, sid.umbu, sid.umbe** a plant as of chilli, of the brinjal, or pulse etc. (Ka.); **cet.t.u** id. (Te.); **gid.a** a small tree, a shrub (Ka.); **cet.t.u** id. (Te.); **cet.i** (Ta.Ma.); **cer..i** to thrive, grow well (Ta.); **gid.a** a tree in general (Ka.); **cet.t.u** (Te.); **gid.a mu_like** medicinal plants and roots; a herbal drug, medicine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jha_t.a** forest, arbour (Skt.); **jha_d.a** bush, thicket (Pkt.); **ja_d.i_** clump, mass of creepers (Pkt.); **jha_r.u** tree; **jha_tari** brushwood (S.)); **jha_r.** large tree (L.); thornbush (P.); hillside covered with bushes and grass (WPah.); grass (Ku.); **jha_r** small bush (N.); **za_r** thicket, clump; **za_rni** thick jungle (A.); **jha_r.** tuft of grass, bush, thicket (B.); **jha_r.a** bush, tree, forest; **jha_r.i_** thicket, low jungle (Or.); **jha_r** brushwood; **jha_ra_** land covered with brushwood (Bi.); **jha_r.** clump of trees (Bhoj.); **jha_r., jha_r.a_, jha_r.i_** bush; **cha_r., cha_r.i_** (H.); **jha_r.** tree, plant (G.); **jha_d.** bush, large or small tree (M.); **jha_d.a** bush (Konkan.i); **jha_t.i_** brushwood (Or.); **jha_t.ua_** broom (Or.); **zand.** small shrub (K.); **jha~_t.a_** broom (B.); **jha~_t.i** land producing brushwood (Mth.); **jhit.a** small bush (S.)(CDIAL 5162). **zul** jungle (Ash.Kt.); **jal, ja_l, jo_l, zal, zol** tree (Pas'.); **jala_** (Gmb.); **j^{e}hal** jungle (Kal.); **zal** grove, copse (of trees)(Kho.); **je_l** forest (Sh.); **jhall** jungle (L.); **jhall** reed-bed, thicket (P.); **jhall** bush; **jhell, jhall** thicket (WPah.); **jha_l** collection of vines or other plants (N.); **jhala_r** brushwood (H.); **jha_l** pendulous flowering and fruitage of trees (M.)(CDIAL 5355). **Images: bush**: **khitti_** clump, bush (P.)(CDIAL 3427). **Open place surrounded by thickets; image: bush**: **kuttur-, kuttar-** bush, thicket (Ka.); **gutti** bush (Ka.); **kwit** open place surrounded by thickets (To.)(DEDR 1721). **tu_r-u** bushes, shrubbery (Ta.); **tu.r** bushy bunch of leaves of a tree (Ko.); bushes (To.); **to_r-u** thicket, bush (Kond.a)(DEDR 3401). **jhun.d.** shrub (H.); **jhun.t.a_** bush (Or.); **jhun.t.** (H.); **jhor** brushwood (N.); **jhor.** bush (B.); **jhu_r.** bush (H.); **jhot.o** cluster (Ku.)(CDIAL 5400).

2151.**Image: bush**: **xoppa_** shrub, bush (Kur.); **guba** a bush (Kui); **gumpu** forest, thick growth (Ka.); **guppa** scrub (Pa.); **guppa** undergrowth, thick forest; **gupsal** full of leaves, bushy; **gubia_** dense tangle of tall grass and thorn at the foot of a thorny bush (Go.)(DEDR 1733). **gubaru, guburu** thickness, crowdedness, thick foliage of a tree or shrub (Ka.); **guburu, gumuru** thickness (as of foliage), a cluster (Te.); **gumbra, kumra** clump of trees (Kuwi); **kumpal** clump, cluster (Ta.)(DEDR 1741). **Crowd; cluster; thicket**: **jhupuro** cluster (Ku.); **jhuppo** (N.); **zupura_** low and bushy (A.); **jhu_pa_** collection, heap (H.); **jhumu** thicket (S.); **jhumma** huddled together (N.); **jhumminu** to crowd together (N.); **zum** herd (A.); **jhum** group (G.); **jhumaku** cluster (S.); **jhumko, jhamko** cluster (N.); **jhumka_** earring with pendants (B.); cluster (H.M.); **jhumkhu~** (G.); **jhumkho** (G.); **jhumat.u** thicket (S.); **jhumt.o** grove of trees (S.); **jhumut.o** flock, swarm (Ku.); **jhumar** crowd (P.)(CDIAL 5404). **Image: cluster**: **gumma** thicket (Pkt.); **gumba, gumuva, gomuva** heap, thicket (Si.); **gulma** clump of trees (VS.); enlargement of spleen, any glandular enlargement of abdomen (Sus'r.); bundle (e.g. of straw)(Kho.); **gumba** cluster, thicket (Pali)(CDIAL 4217). [**mb ~ mm < lm** suggest non-Aryan origin]. **Image: bush**: **kompe** a small thorn bush, a small bundle or load of thorny twigs (?Ka.); **kampa** thorny bushes used for fencing (Ga.Kond.a); **kampa, krampa** bramble; branch of a thorny tree or plant; thorn hedge; **kar(r)a kampa** id. (Te.); **kappa** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 1235). **ka_van.** a hut made of leafy branches (M.)(CDIAL 3036). **ka_mpu** flower-stalk, peduncle, pedicel, leafstalk (Ta.); **ka_mu** (Te.); **ka_vu** (Tu.Ka.); **ka_mbu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Branch**: **kambox** branch (Kho.); **kambol.** thick branch (Kho.)(CDIAL 2766). **kappu** cleavage, cleft (**Kampara_. Etir. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **kappu** forked branch; branch, bough (Ta.lex.) **koppu** branch of a tree (Ta.lex.) [cf. **kompu** branch (Ta.)(DEDR 2115)].

2152.**Garden**: **koppal.a** a garden (Tu.lex.)

2153.**Image: central upright pole**: **kol.kompu** stick or pole for supporting a creeper; help, support, aid; central upright branch of a tree (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 130**); **kor..u-k-kompu, kor..u-kompu** id. (**Cevvantippu. Tirumalaicca. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: women**: **kompan-a_r** women, slender and supple as the twig of a plant (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 17**); **kompin-ar** id. (**Kalla_. 71,31**)(Ta.lex.)

2154. **Image: to seize with the mouth**: **kavvu-tal** to seize, grasp with eagerness (**Na_lat.i, 322**); bite, seizing by the mouth as dog; eating (**Poruna. 184**)(Ta.lex.) **kavala** mouthful (MBh.); gargle (Sus'r.); **kavad.a** (Sus'r.); **kabad.a, kapad.a** (Skt.); **kaval.am, kavar..am** morsel of food (Ta.); **kabal.a, kabala** small piece, ball of food, mouthful; **kabal.ika_** piece of cloth put over a sore (Pali); **kavala** mouthful (Pkt.); **koro** piece of fish (S.); **kaur** morsel, bit (L.); **bar-kau~la_** goat's droppings (N.); **kawar, kaur, kor** mouthful (Bi.); **kaur** (Mth.); **kavara** (OAw.); **kaur** (H.); **kol.iyo, kogl.o** (G.); **kaval.** (M.); **kavala** (Si.); **kawa_r.** small piece (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2960). **kavalayati** swallows down (Skt.); **kavale_i** (Pkt.); **kaval.n.e~** to seize with the mouth (M.)(CDIAL 2961). **kappu (kappi-_** to cram into the mouth, to gorge (Ta.); **kavvu (kavvi-), kauvu (kauvi-)** to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness (Ta.); **kabb- (kabbi-)** to seize with wide-open mouth (of dogs, tigers, etc.)(Kod..); **kappa (kapt-)** to swallow liquid hastily, gulp, drink (Kui); **kaval.uka** to gargle, swallow (Ma.)(DEDR 1222). **To cram; to seize with the mouth**: **kappu** to gorge, cram into mouth (Ta.); **kavvu, kauvu** to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness (Ta.); **kauvuka** to seize with the mouth, bite (Ma.); **kabb** to seize with wide-open mouth (Kod..); **kappuni** to eat greedily (Tu.); **kamucu** to nibble at, swallow (Te.); **kami** a lump of food (Te.); **kamikili** a handful to eat (Te.); **kamike~d.u** a large handful (Te.); **kavvu** to seize by the mouth (Te.); **kap** to bite (Pe.); **kappa** to swallow liquid hastily, gulp, drink (Kui); **kavali giva** to chew the cud (Kui)(DEDR 1222). Prob. > **kavala** mouthful, morsel (Skt.); whence **kaval.am, kavar..am** morsel, mouthful of food, ball of rice or other food for an elephant (Ta.); **kavala, kaval.a, kabala, kabal.a, kavan.a** mouthful, pill (Ka.); **kabal.amu** mouthful, morsel (Te.); **kavaka** mouthful (Skt.); **kavika_** bit of a bridle (Skt.)(DEDR 1222). **kavaka** mouthful (Skt.); **koi_** piece, bit, grain (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2956). **Mouthful**: **kavala** gargle (Sus'r.); [cf. **koppal.i** to gargle (Ta.)(DEDR 2107); **kopl.i** mouth (Kol.)(DEDR 2114)]; **kavad.a** (Sus'r.); **kabal.ika_** piece of cloth put over a sore (Pali); **koro** piece of fish (S.); **kaval.** mouthful (M.); **kavala** (Si.); **kawa_r.** small piece (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2960). **kavale_i** swallows down (Pkt.); **kaval.n.e~** to seize with the mouth (M.)(CDIAL 2961). **kavala** mouthful (MBh.Pkt.); **kaval.** id. (M.); **kavala** id. (Si.); **kawar, kaur, kor** id. (Bi.); **kaur** id. (Mth.); **kavara** (OAw.); **kaur** (H.); **kol.iyo, kogl.o** id. (G.) **kavad.a, kabad.a, kapad.a** (Skt.)[NIA.forms except **kawa_r.** (Dardic) can all derive from **kab/pala:** like **kavaka**. prob. < Drav. e.g. **kaval.am, kavar..am** morsel of food (Ta.); **kavvu** to bite (Ta.)]; **kabal.a, kabala** small piece, ball of food, mouthful (Pali)(CDIAL 2960). **kaval.am** morsel, mouthful of food; ball of rice or other food for an elphant (**Tir. Periyati. 4,8,1**)(Ta.lex.) **kaur** morsel, bit (L.); **bar-kau~la_** goat's droppings (N.)(CDIAL 2960). **Food scooped up in the hand**: **ga_hu** bait for fish, birds, etc. (S.); **gra_sa** mouthful (Mn.); **ga_s** (N.); **gra_h, gara_h** food scooped up in the hand, mouthful, morsel (P.); **gara_** land given for maintenance (G.)[whence **gara_siyo** landlord](CDIAL 4379). **ga_ssi_** mouthful (P.); **gassa_** (H.); **grasya** (MBh.)(CDIAL 4381). **To snatch**: **khasan.u** to snatch, take by force, ravish (S.); **khassan.** (L.); **khassn.a_, khasot.n.a_** to pluck out (P.); **khasot.na_** (H.)(CDIAL 3858). **ga~_sna_** to take in, enclose, surround (H.)(CDIAL 4380). **Swallow**: **gras** swallow (Skt.); **grasai** swallows (RV.); **gasai** (Pkt.); **gihan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 4359). **gasia** swallowed (Pkt.); **gras'a_** obl. sg. mouthful (OG.); **grasta** swallowed (Skt.); **gattha** (Pkt.); **gatho** break in bank of canal (S.); pp. **gi_tho** (S.)(CDIAL 4361). **grastr.** swallower (of sun or moon)(Skt.); **grast, grha_s** wolf (Kal.); **gra_sta** (Phal.); **grac** wolf (Dm.)(CDIAL 4362). **koe** to

beg, to ask for, to pray; **kopoe** reciprocal form of **koe**; **kopet** to stuff food into the mouth, to hold in the mouth as a quid of tobacco (Santali.lex.)

2155.**Image: monkey**: **koye** red-faced monkey (Go.); **kovva** id. (Pa.); **kove** id. (Ga.); **kove, kovve, kowwe_, ko_ve, ko_ve_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2142).

2156.**Image: crab**: **ko_pi, kuppi, kupi** crab (Kuwi); **ko_ppa_n-** female crab (Ta.); **kupi** crab (Kond.a.Pe.); **kupe** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 1734).

2157.**Camphor**: Dryobalanops aromatica or dryobalanops camphora: This is a tree closely related to the Indian 'sal', and the camphor-tree of Borneo and Sumatra, from which' baros' or 'barus' camphor is derived; **bhimseni kapoor**, **himamaluka** (Skt.H.); **borneo and sumatra camphor** (Eng.); **bhimseni kapoor, kacha karpoor** (M.); action: diaphoretic, antiseptic, antispasmodic and stimulant. Camphor is obtained from the breaking bark of the tree when 3 years old; taken raw and is not boiled as 'patri-camphor' usually called 'pakwa-kapoor' and China-Japan camphor. Mentioned first in Rajanighan.t.u and its first medicinal uses were found out by the Arabians. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 466-467). Cinnamomum camphora or camphora officinarum: **karpor, ghausar, himavaluka** (Skt.); **camphor, bhemseni camphor (natural), borneo-camphor** (Eng.); **kapur** (H.Deccan.B.G.M.); **karpooram** (Te.Ta.Ma.); **payo, paronk, piyo** (Burmese); **karpura, kapooroo** (Si.); **camphre** (Fr.); **kampher** (Ger.); **kafu, kafu, kafoor** (Pers.); **kaphur** (B.); **kapoor, karpoor** (G.); **kapoora** (M.); **pachai karpooram, karpooran-cheena, karuppuram, karpuram** (Ta.); **pacha karpooram, cheen karpooram** (Te.); **kafoor** (Arab.U.); habitat: generally imported from China and Japan; parts used: the concrete volatile oil, i.e. camphor (stearoptene) obtained by distillation with water of the wood of the trees or plants... and purified by sublimation. It occurs in translucent white crystals. There are three varieties, viz.: (1) Formosa camphor; (2) Borneo of Barus camphor, known in India as **bhimseni kapur**; and (3) blumea or ngai camphor. The second variety is highly prized in India and is sold at a very high price. It is naturally formed in the stems of dryobalanops camphora grown in Dutch Sumatra and sinks in water... Camphor is of a very peculiar fragrant and penetrating odour, bitter, pungent, and aromatic taste. It is extremely volatile and inflammable burning with a bright light and muc smoke. It is good in typhus, confluent small-pox and all fevers and eruptions of the typhoid class; also in measles, febrile delirium, whooping cough, hiccup, spasmodic asthma etc. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 250-253). "Camphor is of two kinds, one called **camfora de borneo**... it costs as much per pound as **camfora de china** costs per quintal... (the camphor of Borneo and Sumatra comes from a large tree, dryobalanops aromatica (dryobalanops camphora), of the family of dipterocarpeae... It is gum and not pith that exudes from the tree... **capur** and **cafur** are the words used by the Arabs ... " (G. De Orta, pp.86-98). **ajakarn.a** dipterocarpus sp. (Car. Vi. 8.144). **Borneo camphor** is a camphor naturally deposited in the clefts and hollows of the wood dryobalanops aromatica. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 377). Cinnamomum glanduliferum: **nepal camphor wood** (Eng.); **gunserai** (A.); **malligiri** (N.); habitat: a large tree of the south Himalayas from Kumaon eastwards to Assam, the Khasia hills and Sylhet; parts used: wood and leaves; constituents: wood and the leaves yield a crystalline product which has been shown by Schimmel and Co., to be d-camphor; essential oil; action: stimulant and carminative (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 330-331). **Camphor**: **ka_pu_r** camphor (M.); **kapu_r** (G.S.P.H.B.O.); **kapura** (Si.); **kappura** (Pkt.Pali); **karpu_ra** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 314).

2158.**Image: vessel**: **kumpa_latti** light placed on a pot used in temple worship (**Ko_yilo. 66**); **kumpa_** urn-shaped silver or brass-vessel (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**); **kumpa-mun-i** Agastya, the sage, as pitcher-born (**Tiruppu. 57**); **kumpan-** Agastya (**Kalval.ai. 74**); a chief of S'iva's host (**Kantapu. E_maku_. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **kumpam** earthen pot, pitcher, jar; aquarius, a constellation of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **kuppi-vaippu** process of chemical preparation in an alembic; a kind of sublimation; materials for chemical preparation (Ta.lex.) cf. **kuppi** vial, flask, bottle (**Pur-ana_. 56, Urai**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **kumpi** a hell in which the wicked are baked as if in potter's kiln, one of er..u-narakam (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,8**); **kumpi-pa_kam** id. (**Ka_cika. Civacan-ma_vai. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **Oil bottle; lamp without chimney or wick**: **ku_pi_** earthen or leather oil vessel (Or.); **kupi_** large leather vessel, lamp without chimney or wick (B.); small glass bottle (G.); **kum.paya** oil vessel (Pkt.); **kumpa_** large leather oil bottle (Or.); **kumpi** earthen or leather oil bottle (Or.); **ku~po** large glass bottle (G.); **ku_pa_** jar (Gypsy); **kop^{u}** leather bag (K.); **kupo** large leather vessel for oil, ghee, etc. (S.); **kupir.o** small earthen pot (S.); **kuppa_** large jar of camel's hide (L.); vessel of raw hide for holding oil or ghee (P.); glass bottle (M.); leather oil vessel (H.Bi.N.); **kuppo** (G.)(CDIAL 3402). cf. **cuppa** oily (Pkt.); **supi** oil vessel (A.)(CDIAL 4865). **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (**Pur-ana_. 300**); small perfume box (**ca_ntukko_y pukiya celva : Ci_vaka. 764**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pot with brim**: **koyyaka-c-cat.t.i** a kind of earthen pot with brim; **koy** to plait, gather into folds (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 5,165**)(Ta.lex.) **Toddy vessel**: **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (Ta.); **kwa.y** bamboo pot used at **ti.** dairy (To.); **xo_** cooking-pot (Br.)(DEDR 2225). **xo_yna_ (xojjas)** to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of; **xo_yta_rna_** to be measured (Kur.); **qoye** to weigh, measure; **qoytre** to have anything weighed or measured (Malt.); **ka_hta_na_** to measure, count, to number, to count; **kah-** to count; **ka'-** to measure; **kahca_na_, kahta_na_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2227). **kot.uva_y-k-kuyattu** : **Cilap. 16,30**)(Ta.lex.)

2159.**Hidden treasure**: **kopparige** hidden treasure (Tu.lex.) cf. **komme** a corn-bin (Ka.lex.)

2160.**Image: boiler with wide mouth**: **kopparige** a cauldron, a boiler with a wide mouth usually made of copper (Tu.); **karpara** (Skt.)(Tu.lex.) **kopparai** brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**)(Ta.); **koppera** (Te.); **koppara** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: small perfume box**: **ko_ppai** cup, drinking vessel (Ta.); **ko_pa** (Te.); < **copa** (Portuguese) (Ta.lex.) **Image: small pot**: **koppa**, **kopa**, **ko_pa_** an earthen pot (Go.); **kopel** small pot (Pe.)(DEDR 2102). **ku_pa** leather oil vessel (Skt.); **ku_ya** id. (Pkt.); **ku~pi_** small glass bottle (G.); **ku_pa_** small oil vessel (A.); **kup** leather oil bottle (B.); **kupa_** a sort of glass bottle (M.)(CDIAL 3402). **kuppi** vial, flask, bottle (Ta.Ka.Ma.Tu. < U.)(Ta.lex.) **kuppige, kuppi** (Tadbhava of **ku_pi**) a vial, a flask, a bottle (Ka.); **kuppe** in: **ga_ju-kuppe** glass flask (Te.); **kupi_** (M.); **kuppima_tre** medicine calcined in the form of a bottle (Ka.); **ku_pi** a flask, a bottle (Skt.Ka.); **ku_paka** a leather oil-vessel (Ka.); **kopparige, koppara, kappara** (Tadbhava of **karpara**) a metal boiler, used also for keeping oil or ghee in (Ka.); **kappare, kappara** a large potsherd (Ka.); **kappara, kappare, koppara, kharpara** a cup; a pot; a boiler; an iron saucepan or frying pan (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kopparai** brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron (Ta.); **koppara** a boiler, chiefly of copper (Ma.); **kopparige** cauldron, boiler with a wide mouth (Tu.); **koppera** a metal cauldron or boiler (Te.)(DEDR 2104). **kopra_** small iron pot (M.)(CDIAL 3519). **kapparai < khappara** (Pkt.) < **karpara** bowl of a beggar or mendicant (**Tiruppu. 1147**); earthen vessel; vessel kept for keeping sacred ashes in temples (**Can.. Aka.**); brass vessel (Ta.lex.) **Synonyms**: **kappara, sa_ran:ga, so_ma** (according to **S'abdasan:graha** by Gurura_va Vit.hala Mo_hare, 1874; loc. cit. Ka.lex.): **sa_ran:ga** camphor, gold; **so_ma** camphor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **so_ma**

interpreted as electrum, silver-gold ore, op.cit. cf. **karppu_ram < karbu_ra** gold (**Pin..**); camphor (Ta.); **karpu_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) Semant. **karbura** greyish, variegated; a variegated colour; gold; **sa_ran:ga** of a variegated colour, variegated; **sa_ran:ga ban.n.a** a variegated colour (Ka.lex.)

2188.**Image: portable stove**: **uma_i, uhma_i, umbha_i** portable stove, brazier (Or.); **u~pha_ylu~** lukewarm, tepid (G.); **uma_na** to simmer (B.); **u_s.ma_yate_** emits heat or steam (Pa_n..); **umha_ai** is hot (Pkt.); **uma_iba** to sit (on eggs), brood (A.)(CDIAL 2442). **u_s.man** heat, steam (AV.); **us.man** (MBh.); **usuma_, usma_** heat (Pali); **umha, umha_** (Pkt.); **wu_h^{u}, u_h^{u}** (K.); **um** gentle heat (A.); **hu_ma** sweat (Konkan.i); **usa** sunshine (S.); **huss, hussar.** sultriness (L.); **hussar.** heat (WPah.); **hummh** sultriness (EP.)(CDIAL 2441). cf. **ud.uku** to boil, bubble with heat; n. heat, boiling (Te.); **ud.ku** heat (Go.); **ur.turna_** to be agitated by the action of heat, boil (Kur.); **udku** hot (Ta.Keikadi dialect)(DEDR 588). cf. **kumutam** oven, stove (Ta.)(DEDR 1750). **kumpi** hot ashes (Ta.); **kumpal** inward heat (Ma.); **gumulu** fire burning in embers (Tu.); **kummu** smouldering ashes; **kumulu** to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame (Te.); **kum** smoke (Go.); **kumuli_** fireplace (Pkt.)(DEDR 1752). **mokku** bowl of an oil lamp (Ta.lex.) **Movable stove**: **uhma_i, uma_i, umbha_i** movable stove, brazier (Or.); **u~pha_ylu~** lukewarm, tepid (G.); **uma_na** to shimmer (B.); **umha_ai** is hot (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2442). **kuma_ram** gold melted and refined; **kuma_ri** solvent of gold; ?cf. **kube_ra** rich man (**Tamir..na_. 206**); the god of wealth, lord of Yaks.as, regent of the North (**Kampara_. Cu_rp. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **ummal.ike** heat; **ummal.isu** to be hot (Ka.); **ummalincu** to grive, sorrow (Te.); **urbu** sweat (Go.); **ru_n.(u)** heat of summer; sweat (Kond.a); **ru_c** sweat; **ru_mi** sweat (Pe.); **rund-** to ignite (Kuwi)(DEDR 656). cf. **uppu** salt (Ta.); **upukku** to swell, overflow; **ubbu** to become hot (Ta.); **ubbike** swelling (Ka.); **ubbara, urbara** overflowing (Ka.); **ubbilla** elation (Pali); **ubbila_vita** happy, elated (BHSk.); **udvilya** joy (Skt.)(DEDR 666). cf. **uba_ran.u** to boil (S.); **uba_l.a_** bubbling up (M.)(CDIAL 2339). cf. **uba, huba** vapour, steam (S.)(CDIAL 2340). cf. **kumpit.u-cat.t.i** chafing-dish, portable furnace; **kumutam** oven, stove; **kummat.t.i** chafing-dish (Ta.); **kuppad.ige, kuppat.e, kumpat.e, kummat.a, kummat.e** id. (Ka.); **kumpat.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1751). **Image: portable brazier**: **ko~bat., komat.** warmish (M.); **ko_s.n.a-, kavo_s.n.a-** warm (Pa_n..); **ku_s'** damp (of ground,etc.)(Sh.); **koso** hot, warm (S.); **ko_sa_** luke-warm; fever (L.); **ko_ssa_** lukewarm (P.); **kuhumi_ya_** tepid (A.)(CDIAL 3552). **kumpit.u-cat.t.i** chafing-dish, portable furnace, potsherd in which fire is kept by goldsmiths; **kumutam** oven, stove; **kummat.t.i** chafing dish (Ta.); **kuppad.ige, kuppat.e, kumpat.e, kummat.a, kummat.e** id. (Ka.); **kumpat.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1751). **khumbhu** fireplace over which washermen steam clothes; **khumiro** small earthen pot (S.) = **kumir..** (Ta.); **khumbh** fireplace for steaming clothes (L.); **khu~b, khumb** copper in which clothes are boiled (P.); **khu_m** large, flat jar, earthen pot for storing grain (Bi.)(CDIAL 3308). **kumr(h)aut.i_** potter's clay (Bi.)(CDIAL 3311) <? **kumbhaka_ramr.ttika_** (Skt.) **komat., ko~bat.** warmish (M.); **kuhumiya_** tepid (A.); **koso** hot, warm (S.)(CDIAL 3552). **Withered**: **kumman.a, kuima_n.a** withered (Pkt.); **ku_ma_ijan.u, ku_ma_t.ijan.u**, pp. **ku_ma_n.o** to wither (S.); **kuma_van.**, pp. **kuma_n.a** to wither (L.); **kumla_un.a_, kamla_un.a_** (P.); **kumhla_unu, kumla_unu** to fade, wither (N.); **kum.bhila_i** (OAw.); **kumhla_na_, kumbhila_na_, kumbhla_na_** (H.); **ko~bn.e~, komn.e~, komen.e~, komejn.e~, komajn.e~, koma_in.e~, koma_vn.e~, komaln.e~** (M.); **kuruma_n.a** withering (Pkt.); **kurma_van**, pp. **kurma_n.a** to wither (L.); **karma_vu~**, pp. **karma_yu~** to fade, wither, pine away (G.)(CDIAL 3524). **kumpu** to become charred (Ta.); **kumai** to be hot, sultry (Ta.); **kumpal** inward heat; **kummu** expr. descriptive of heat; **kummal** sultriness, mustiness; **kumur-uka, kumir-uka** to be hot, close; **kumur-al** oppressive heat; **kukkuka** to be hot (Ma.); **kuppu**

heat (Ma.); **kome** to begin to burn, as fire or anger (Ka.); **kumpi, kumpiri** mirage (Ma.); **kumbi** mirage (Tu.); **gumulu** fire burning in embers; **gumuluni** to be hot, feel hot as in a fit of fever (Tu.); **kummu** smouldering ashes (Te.); **kumulu** to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame, be consumed inwardly, grieve, pine (Te.); **kum** smoke; **gubri_** fine ashes of burnt out fire (Go.); **kumpo_d.** smoke (Go.); **kumuli_** fireplace (Pkt.)(DEDR 1752). **u_s.ma_yate_** emits heat or steam (Pa_n..); **us.ma_yate_** (Skt.); **umha_ai** is hot (Pkt.); **umha_via** copulation (Pkt.); **uma_iba** to sit (on eggs), brood (A.)(CDIAL 2442). **aus.mya** heat (Skt.); **oso** heat, thirst (S.)(CDIAL 2573). **u_s.man** heat, steam (AV.); **us.man, u_s.ma_** (MBh.); **u_s.maka** (Skt.); **usuma_, usma_** heat (Pali); **umha-, umha_** (Pkt.); **wu_h^{u}**, **u_h^{u}** (K.); **usa** sunshine (S.); **huss, hussar.** sultriness (L.); **hussar.** heat (WPah.); **hummh** sultriness (P.); **um** gentle heat (A.); **u~_ph** warmth (G.); **hu~ph** genial warmth (G.); **hu_ma** sweat (Konkan.i); **un.uhuma, un.usuma** heat (Si.)(CDIAL 2441). **Blaze**: **uru** to burn; **uruppam, uruppu** heat, anger (Ta.); **uruppam** anger (Ma.); **ury-** heat (esp. of the sun)(Ko.); heat of fire (To.); **uri** to burn, blaze, glow; n. burning, flame, blaze (Ka.); blaze, flame (Tu.); **uriyu** to burn; **uralu** to burn, be ablaze (Te.); **uripu, urisu** to cause to burn, inflame (Ka.); **ru_n.(u)** heat of summer (Kond.a); **rund** to ignite (Mand..Kuwi); **ruta** setting fire to (Kui); **hushing** to set fire to, burn (Br.)(DEDR 656). **us.n.a** hot (RV.); **un.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **usin.a** hot, heat (PKt.); **wus'un^{u}** warm, hot (K.); **una_h** hot vapour, steam (H.); **u_nh, u_n** hot, heat of sun (M.); **hu_na** hot (Konkan.i); **un.u** hot (Si.); **hut.t.** sultry (P.)(CDIAL 2389).

2189.**Image: bending**: **kumbu** bending, bowing down: a bow, an obeisance (Ka.Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: salutation**: **kumbu** bending, bowing down, obeisance; **kumbid.u** to bow down, do obeisance (Ka.); **kump-it.u (it.uv-, it.t.-)** to join hands in worship, make obeisance with the hands joined and raised, beg, entreat; n. worship (Ta.); **kump-it.uka, kumm-it.uka** to bow down, prostrate oneself, worship (Ma.); **kub.ir.- (it.-)** to bow down, pray; **kumit.e-** salutation used by Kota to Badaga or Kurumba (Ko.); **kub-id.- (it.-)** to salute (not used of religious salutation); **ku.d.- (ku.d.0-)** to bow, bend down (To.)(DEDR 1750). **cf. ku_ppu (ku_ppi-**) joining hands as in worship; to join hands as in worship (Ta.); **ku_ppuka** salute by joining both hands (Ma.)(DEDR 1894).

2190.**Chief; image: hill**: **kur-uppu** a chief (Ta.Ma.); **kur-uva, kur-ava, kurva** a hill, an island (Ka.); **kur-u** a hill (Ta.Ma.); **kur-umba** a caste of mountaineers (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kubhr.ta** a mountain or a king (Skt.lex.) **korave** the Coravas, a certain tribe of mountaineers (Te.); cf. **koraga, koraga_ra** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

2191.**Potter**: **ko_va a** Kur-umba; a potter; **kur-umbar**; **ba_mbar endum ko_var endum kumbar-ar**; **ba_mbar ene ko_var ene kur-ubar**; **ba_mbar ene ko_var kumbar-ar** (**S'abdaman.idarpan.a**; **Kabbigara Ke_ypid.i**; loc. cit. Ka.lex.) **kus'ava** a potter (Ma.); **ko_vara cakram** potter's wheel (Ka.); **ko_vida** skilled, experienced, learned, wise (Ka.Skt.); **kor-ava** a man of a now settled tribe, who speaks Kannad.a, makes baskets, mats etc., is a musician; **kur-ava** a wandering tribe of basket-makers, snake-catchers and gypsies (Ta.Ma.); **kor-avaji** a female of the kor-avas, who commonly is a fortune-teller (Ka.Te.); **kur-avaci, kur-atti** (Ta.); **kor-avajikathe** a story about Arjuna disguised as a kor-avaji (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kur-uba, kur-aba, kur-umba** a man of the shepherd caste, a shepherd (who worships maila_la lin:ga and the masan.i; ja_ba_la, aja_ji_va; ba_mba; golla (Ka.); **kurupe, kuruma** (Te.); **kur-umpan-** (Ta.); **kur-umba** (Ma.); **kur-uba** a stubborn, foolish man (Ka.); **kur-umba** (Ma.); **kur-uba-heggad.e** a chief among shepherds (Ka.); **kur-uba** a potter; **kur-ubagitti** a kur-uba woman; **kur-ubitti, kur-ubati, kur-umbiti** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kuvara** a potter; ba_mba (a kur-uba or kur-umba; a potter; fr.

ba_n, ba_na = a pile of earthen vessels), kummar-a (Ka.lex.) **ko_valan-** hero of the epic Cilappatika_ram (Ta.lex.)

2192.**Potter**: **kumbhaka_ra** potter (Ya_j.Pali); **kumbhaka_ri_, kumbhaka_rika_** (Skt.); **kumbhaka_raka** (Pali); **kum.bhaa_ra, kum.bha_ra** (Pkt.); **ku~bha_ru** (S.); **kumbha_r, kumbha_ri_, kubha_r, kubha_ri_** (L.); **kumha_r, kumha_ri_, kamhea_r, kamha_r** (P.); **kuma_r, kumha_r** (Ku.); **kum(h)a_le** (N.); **kuma_r** (A.B.); **kumbha_ra, kuma_ra** (Or.); **kumha_r, kumhara_, ku~ha_r, koha_r** (Bi.); **kumha_r, kumh^{a}ra_** (Mth.); **ko~ha_r, ku~bha_r** (Bhoj.); **kumha_r** (H.); **ku~bha_r** (G.M.); **kumba_ru** (Konkan.i); **kumbala_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3310). **kumpaka_ran-** potter (Ta.); **kumbhaka_ran** id. (Ma.); **kumo.r-n** id. (To.); **kumbhaka_ra** (Ka.); **kumbhaga_r-a** (Ka.); **kumba_r-a** (Ka.); **kumbar-a** ((Ka.); **kuba.re** id., stupid fellow (Kod..); **kumbaka_re** potter (Tu.); **kumba_re** (Tu.); **kumbare** potter (Tu.); **kumbhaka_ru~d.u** (Te.); **kumari** (Te.); **kummal** (Pa.Go.); **kumbarenju**, f. **kumbareri** (Kui); **ku_mbra, kumbra** (Kuwi) (DBIA 109). **Crucible**: **kuvai** crucible, melting-pot, **pon-n-ur-ukkum-kukai** < **guha_?** [**iruntai-k-kuvai yotteana** (**Tan.ikai-p-pu.Tiruna_t.t.u-p-pu.**63)](Ta.lex.) **ko_ve** crucible, mould (Tu.); crucible (Ka.); **kuva** crucible (Ma.); **kuvai, kukai** crucible (Ta.)(DEDR 1816). **Potter**: **kuvara, ko_va** potter (Ka.); **kusave** id. (Tu.); **kuyam (kucam-** first member of compound) potter caste (Ta.); **kuyavan-** potter (Ta.Ma.); **kucavan-** potter (Ta.); **kus'avan** (Ma.); **kuyatti** fem. potter (Ta.Ma.); **ko.v** Kota man (Ko.); **kwi.f** Kota man (To.)(DEDR 1762). **ko_la_la** potter (Dardic); **kula_la-cakka** potter's wheel (Pali); **kra_l** potter (K.); **kula_l.a** (Or.); **kara_l.iyo** seller of earthenware (G.); **karol.iyo** potter (G.)(CDIAL 3341). **ko_** potter (Ta.); **kuvara, ko_va** potter (Ka.); **ko.v** Kota man (Ko.); **ko.ka.l** Kota village (Ko.); **kwi.f** Kota man (To.); **kwi.ko.l** Kota village (To.); **kuyam** potter caste (Ta.); **kuyavan** potter (Ma.)(DEDR 1762). **kuyam, (kucam-** first member of compound) potter caste; **kuyavan-, kucavan-** potter; fem. **kuyatti, kucatti**; **ko_** potter (Ta.); **kuyavan, kus'avan** potter (Ma.); fem. **kuyatti, kuyavi, kus'avi** (Ma.); **ko.v** Kota man (Ko.); **ko.ty** Kota woman (Ko.); **ko. mog** Kota child (Ko.); **ko. ka.l** Kota village (Ko.); **kwi.f** Kota man (To.); **kwi.ty** Kota woman (To.); **kwi.ko.l** Kota village (To.); **ko_va, kuvara** potter (Ka.); **kusave** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1762). **ko.ty** Kota woman (Ko.); **ko_** potter (Ta.)(DEDR 1762). **ko_ve_l.** potters (**irun:ko_ve_t.kal.u cempu ceyarum : Man.i. 28,34**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_t.ko_** potter; **ve_t.ko_pan-** potter; **ve_t.ko_van-** potter (**ve_t.ko_ cir-a_ ar te_rkka_l vaitta pacumat. kuru_ uttiral. : Pur-ana_. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_l.** one belonging to the Ve_l.ir class (**Pur-ana_. 24)**; Ca_l.ukya king; petty ruler, chief; title given by ancient Tamil kings to Ve_l.a_l.as (**Tol. Po. 30**); (**cempiyan- tamir..ave_l. ennun. kulappeyarum : S.I.I. iii,221**); illustrious or great man; hero; **ve_l.vi** (Ta.Ma.); **be_luve** sacrifice (Ka.); **(mun-muyan- r-aritin-in- mut.itta ve_l.vi : Akana_. 220)**(Ta.lex.) **ve_l(u)pu** god or goddess, deity, divinity, a celestial, demi-god, immortal (Te.)(DEDR 5544). **ko_van-** herdsman, king (**ko_va n-iraimi_t.t.an-n- (Ci_vaka. 455)**; **ko_valar** herdsmen, men of the sylvan tract (**kruntan. kan.n.i-k- ko_valar (Ain:kuru. 439)**; **ko_varttan-ar, ko_vintar** herdsmen (Ta.)(Ta.lex.). **Prince; boy**: **kuma_ra** boy (RV.); prince (Ragh.); young boy (Pali); boy, prince (Pkt.); **kuma_raka** little boy (RV.); young boy (Pali); **kuma_la** prince (As'.); **koma_r** youth (only in **razakoma_r**)(K.); **ku~a_ro** bachelor (S.); **ku~va_ra, kua_ra** bachelor (L.); **ku~va_r** bride (L.); **kava_r, ka~va_ra, kava_ra, kua_ra, kama_ra** bachelor (P.); **ka~var** prince (P.); **kaur** boy, prince (P.); **ku~ar** prince (Ku.); **ku~wa_r, kuma_r** unmarried, a caste of Chettris (N.); **ku~wa_ro, kuma_ro** boy, young bachelor (N.); **ku~wa_r, kumar, kamar** prince (N.); **ko~war** prince (A.); **ko~ya_r** prince (B.); **kua~_ra** bachelor; **kua~_ra_** unmarried (of males)(Or.); **kua~ra** boy, family title of Ks.atriyas (Or.); **ku~wa_r** unmarried boy (Bhoj.); **ku~ara** prince (OAw.); **ku~a_r** unmarried (OAw.); **ku~wa_r** unmarried youth, prince; **ku~war** prince; **ku~wa_ra_, kwa_ra_** bachelor (H.); **kavara** prince (OMarw.); **ku~var, ku~ver** boy, prince (G.);

ku~va_r.d.u~ funeral ceremonies four days after death of an infant (G.); **ku~var** boy under five years old, prince (M.); **komarun** obl. pl. boys (OSi.); **kumaruva_** child, prince (Si.)(CDIAL 3303). **kumaran-** young man, youth (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 157**); son; Skanda, as son of S'iva (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.. 16**); **kumari** perpetual youthhood (**Cilap. 10,123**); **kuma_ra-mat.ai-p-pal.l.i** a sub-caste of **mat.ai-p-pal.l.i** who got their name from their ancestors having been cooks of princes; **kuma_ran-** Skanda, as son of S'iva (**Kantapu. Kuma_ra. 16**)(Ta.lex.)

2193.**Image: hornless animal**: **kumaram** hornless animal; < perh. **kuma_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2194.**Temple**: **ko_vela** temple (Te.); **ko_vil** palace, temple (Ma.)(DEDR 2177). **ko_yil** palace, temple (Ta.Ma.); **ko_vil** temple (Ta.); palace, temple (Ma.); **ko_yilakam** palace (Ma.); **ko_yila, ko_vela** temple (Te.)(DEDR 2177). **ko_** emperor (**Tamir..na_. 126**); id. (Ma.); father (**Kalit. 116**); leadership, domination (**Te_va_. 997**); **ko_-nakar** capital city (**Cilap. 27,255**); temple (**Kantapu. Tirunakarap. 88**)(Ta.lex.)

2195.**Image: hole**: **khob** hole, cave (A.); **khopa** pigeon-hole (Or.); **khop** hole, cave (H.); **khop** ravine (N.); hole, cave (H.); **khopi** little hole; **khopilt.o** (N.); **khopo** hole in a wall (N.); **khoppa_** hollow in a tree (M.); **khopn.o** to make a hole (Ku.) (CDIAL 3937). **Grain pit**: **ku_pakhani** pit (Skt.); **ku_han.** grain pit (P.); **khu_han., khu_hun.** well, mine, pit (P.)(CDIAL 3404). **Pressed in**: **kho~p** hole from a blow (M.); **khu~pvu~** to pierce (G.); **khupn.e~** to prick (M.)(CDIAL 13658). **khovn.e~, khon.e~** to force in, drive in (M.)(CDIAL 13660). **khuppai** plunges in (Pkt.); **khupan.u** to be fixed in mud; caus. **khupa_in.u** to drive in (S.); **khupiba_** to penetrate a little (Or.); **khu_pvu~** to fix, settle (G.); **khupn.e~** to be pricked, smart under puncture (M.); **khopn.o** to make a hole (Ku.); **khopnu** to pierce (N.); **khopani** pressing the toes in to prevent slipping (A.); **khupkhupa_na_** to prick into, fall into a rage (H.); **khupasna_** to thrust in (H.); **khupasn.e~** to force in (M.); **khupra_iba_** to poke gently (Or.)(CDIAL 13656). **Pit and stake**: **ku_pa** mooring post, mast (Skt.)[For semantic development **pit ~ heap ~ post** cf. **ku_pya-, khad.a-, kha_tra-, me_thi-, skambha-** and especially **ku_paka-** funeral pyre, hole under it (Skt.lex.)] **ku_paghat.a** well frame (Skt.); **kohar.** frame of the mouth of a well (H.)(CDIAL 3405). **ku_pya** being in a hole (VS.); **ku_p** trench, moat, pitfall trap for chikor, trap, cage (Dardic); **kupp** stack of chaff (P.)(CDIAL 3407). **juva** a well (Pa.); **su_ve** id.; **suve** spring (Ga.); **cuva_, suva, cuhka_** well; **cua** well in sand, well (Go.); **cuva** id. (Pe.); **huva** id. (Mand..); **cuwa** id. (Malt.); **co'a_(n), cu'a_n** small pit into which water drains, cistern; **coha_** a small well, **coya_** a well of water in a dried river bed, spring, rivulet (H.); **cu_taka** a small well (Skt.)(DEDR App. 38). cf. **cyo_ta** well (Skt.)(CDIAL 4947). **ku_pa** hollow, hole, cave (RV.); pit, well (Skt.Pali); **ku_paka** id. (Skt.Pali); **kupa**, well (Dardic); **ku_pa** well (Dardic); **kupe, kuvo** id. (Dardic); **ku_va, ku_vaya**, **ku_vi_i, ku_viya_** small well (Pkt.); **ku_e, ku_i** valley (Dardic); **kuf** (with bilabial **f**) well (Kho.); **ko_i_** well (Bshk.); **ku_** valley (Dardic); **ku_i_** well (Dardic); **ku** nullah (Dardic); **kuwa_** ditch (Ku.); well (N.); **kue** well (Ku.); **ko < kuya_** well (B.); **ku_a, kua~_** well (Or.); **ku_a~_, kuiya~_** well without masonry lining (Bi.); **kuia~_** id. (Mth.); **ku_wa~_** id. (Bhoj.); **kua~_** id. (Aw.); **ku_a_, ku~_a~_, ku~wa_** id. (H.); **ku_vo** id. (Marw.); **kuvo** id. (G.); **kui_** small well (G.); **kuva_** pit, well (M.); **ku_hai** well (Psht.); **ku_ye_** well (Tir.)(CDIAL 3400). **Secret; hole; well**: **goh** cave; **gui** a little hollow in the game of marbles (G.): **guha_** hiding place, cave (VS.); **guh** id. (RV.)(CDIAL 4220). **guhya** secret (RV.MBh.Pali.); **gujjha** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4222). **khuh^{u}** Persian well (K.); **khu_h^{u}** well (K.); **khu_hu** well (S.); **khu_h** well (L.P.)(CDIAL 3912). **khuha_na_, khua_hna_** a place from which earth is dug (P.)(CDIAL 3914). **ku_vai** a well, hollow, hole, pit (Ta.); **ku.va** shallow well (where water can be dipped by hand)(Kod..); **guvelu** a well (Tu.); **kuyyeli** id. (Kor.); Prob. <

Pkt.(DEDR 1909). **khe_ya** needing to be dug (Pa_n..); **xev** f. hole, opening, window (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3923). **Trap, cage**: **ku_p** trench, moat, pifall trap for chikor, trap, cage (Sh.); **kupp** stack of chall (P.); **ku_pya** being in a hole (VS.)(CDIAL 3407). **khoppo** hole in a wall (N.); **khop** hole, cave (H.); **khopa** pigeonhole (OLr.); **khoppa_** hollow in a tree (M.); **khopn.o** to make a hole (Ku.)(CDIAL 3937). **koppam** keddah for elephants (Ta.); pitfall for catching elephants (Ma.)(DEDR 2103). **Pit; well**: **gumme** a deep pond (Ka.); **go.b** deep hole in the ground (Ko.); **kur..umpu** pit (Ta.); **kup** pit (Ko.); **kul.umpe** a hollow place where water accumulates (Ka.); **gurumpu** id. (Tu.); **gumma** depth (Ka.); **gumi** pit, hole in river (Kond.a); **gummi** pit (Go.); **xurrum** grain pit (Br.); **kol.ambe** a drain (Tu.); **gurumbe** anything hollow (Tu.); **gurmpe, gurmbe** pond, pool, puddle (Tu.); **gurumpe** puddle, temporary reservoir in a dry field (Tu.); **kur.ub** (pl. **kur.bul**) pit (Pa.)(DEDR 1818). **kur.ub** hole in the ground (Ga.); **kur.up** well (Ga.); **kru_pa** pool, spring, place for washing clothes (Kui)(DEDR 1818). **gumbu, gumpu** depth, profundity, secrecy (Ka.); **gumpu** secret, concealed (Tu.)(DEDR 1669). **People; village**: **kuyic, kuyoc** people of the king's country (Sh.); ***ku_patya** belonging to the hollow or valley (Skt.)(CDIAL 3406). **andhaku_pa** an overgrown well with mouth hidden (Skt.); **a~dhaua_** a dry well (Brajbha_s.a_.)(CDIAL 14222). **andha** nook (Skt.); **a~_dhi-** in **a~_dhi-sa~_dhi** nooks and corners (B.)(CDIAL 14219). cf. **andha** blind (RV.); darkness (MBh.); **e~dho** covered, concealed (B.)(CDIAL 385). cf. **andha-mu_s.a_, mu_s.a_, vakah, vaka-yantram, a_vartani_** crucible or cruset (Skt.lex. **Monier Monier-Williams**, **1851**). **muhi** crucible (A.); **muchi** (B.); **musa_** (Or.); **mu_s** (H.G.M.); **musa_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10262).

2196.**Crucible**: **ko_ve** crucible (Ka.Tu.); mould (Tu.); **kuva** crucible (Ma.); **kuvai, kukai** crucible (Ta.)(DEDR 1816). **karumaruvu kukaiyan-aiya ka_yatti n-at.uvul. (Ta_yu.32.)**; **kukai-c-cat.t.i** kettle; **kukai-p-put.am** calcination or refining of metal in a crucible; **kukaime_n-a_ta-t-ti_** a drug which dissolves gold (Prob. **kukai + me_l + na_tam +**); **kukutan-** a tubular vessel of the body; **kuvai** crucible, melting-pot; **pon-n-urukkun. kukai** crucible for refining gold; **iruntai-k-kuvai yottan-a (Tan.ikaippu. Tiruna_t.t.up. 63.)**(Ta.lex.) **kovo, kovea_** crucible (Kon.lex.)

2197.**Hole in the ground for weaver's feet**: **kumbhal** the cavity in the earth in which a weaver's treadles are placed; a dungeon (P.lex.) **kamha_l** hole in the ground for weaver's feet (L.)(CDIAL 2896). X **karmas'a_la_** workshop (MBh.)(CDIAL 2896) **Image: hole; nave of a wheel**: **kha** hole, hole in the nave of a wheel to take the axle (RV.); open space, sky (S'Br.); **khappa** hole (Skt.); **khapu, khapo** notch, nick (S.); **khappa_** hole (L.); cavity in wall, narrow passage in a hill (P.); **kha_p** notch, nick (M.)(CDIAL 3817). **kappu, kappa, kappal** hole in the ground, pit (Ka.); **kappu** to dig (Ka.); **gabbarisu** to dig, undermine (Ka.); **gambu** a hole in a tree (Ka.); **karpu** pit, hole, ditch (Tu.); **garpelu** scooping, burrowing (Tu.); **kappu** kheddah (Tu.); **garpu** to dig (Kor.); **ka_vu** pit, well (?Te.)(DEDR 1223). **ga_b, ga_p** rubble for filling in a wall, strong foundation stone of a wall (N.); **ga_br.i_** filling of a hole (G.); **ga_bd.e~** patch for a hole (M.); **gamba** mud building (S.)(CDIAL 4023). **Grain-pit**: **kha~wa_r.a_** large pit for storing grain in (H.); **kha~wa_, khau~** pit for storing grain in (H.)(CDIAL 3656). X **ks.am** earth (RV.)(CDIAL 3656). **khamb^{u}r^{u}** hollow left in a heap of grain when some is removed (K.); **khama_** long pit, hole in the earth (Or.); **khamia_** small hole (Or.); **kha~_bar.o** hole (Marw.); **kha~_bhu~** pit for sweepings and manure (G.)(CDIAL 13639). **kha_ma_r** barn (B.); **khama_ra** barn, granary (Or.)(CDIAL 13641).

2198.**Myrrh**: **go_pa** myrrh (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **go_pa-rasa** gum myrrh; **go_paka** myrrh (Skt.lex.) **go_vandani** a plant bearing a fragrant seed; **priyan:gu** (Skt.Ka.); cf. **gundre** the fragrant grass

cyperus rotundus; a medicinal plant and perfume, commonly called **priyan:gu** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **go_pura** the fragrant grass cyperus rotundus (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **go_pa_dapa** the svarga tree (Ka.lex.) **ko_pa_la-va_rn-icu** < **copal + varnish** (English) spirit-varnish prepared by mixing hot alcohol with 6 parts of piney dammar and one part of camphor (Ta.lex.) **go_pa-ravam** saffron; **go_-s'i_rs.a** a kind of sandal (Skt.lex.) **go_pi** the plant ichnocarpus frutescens (Skt.Ka.); **go_pi = go_pi_candana** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_** sap, juice (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_pi** Indian sarsaparilla, nan-n-a_ri (**Tailava. Taila. 56**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_pi-cantan-am** < **go_pi_candana** (M.) yellowish earth used by certain devotees of Vis.n.u for upright sectarian marks (**ta_marait tiruman.iyu meyk ko_pi cantan-amum : Pirapo_ta. 10,13**); **ko_vi-cantan-am** id. (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 128**); **ko_ppi, ko_pi** id.; **ko_pi** ko_pina_mam (**Pirapo_ta. 6,31**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_vita_ram < ko_vida_ra** holy mountain ebony, ka_t.t.atti (**Malai.**); **ko_van.i** common mountain ebony, a_tti (Ta.); prob. **go_-parn.i_** (Skt.)21(Ta.lex.) Ichnocarpus frutescens: **sariva** (Skt.); **kalidudhi** (H.); **siamalata** (H.); **dudhi, shyamalata** (B.); **illukkatti** (Te.); **udargodi** (Ta.); **palvalli** (Ma.); root: properties similar to hemedesmus indicus; alterative, tonic, substitute for sarsaparilla; decoction of leaves and stalks: in fever (GIMP, p.139). Hemidesmus indicus: **ananta** (Skt.); **magrabu** (H.); **anantamul** (B.M.); **uparsara** (M.); **nannari** (Ta.Ma.); **gadisugandhi** (Te.); roots: used as substitute for sarsaparilla, demulcent, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, tonic, in loss of appetite, as blood purifier, in syphilis, rheumatism; habitat: upper Gangetic plain, eastwards to Bengal and the Sunderbans, and from the Madhya Pradesh to S. India (GIMP, p.132).

2199.**Image: manger**: **gobhan.** rack for fodder, pasture-land (G.); **gavha_n., gohan.** rack for fodder (M.)(CDIAL 4100). **gava_dani** grazing ground (Pa_n.. gan.a); trough for holding fodder; **gava_dana** id. (Skt.); **gama_n.** pasture-land, fodder-rack (G.)(CDIAL 4099).

2200.**Image: to stretch neck**: cf. **go_pka** to stretch the neck in order to observe something (Kui)(DEDR 2180).

2201.**Image: bubble**: **kuval.a, kumal.a, kumil.a** bubble (Ma.); **koppul.** bubble, pustule; **kumal.ekka** to bubble up (Ma.); **kuppal.isu** to blister; **gebbe** bubble (Ka.); **gobbuli** id. (Tu.); **koppal.am, koppul., koppul.am** bubble, pustule, blister; **koppal.i, koppul.i** to blister, rise in bubbles (as water), puff out the cheeks and blow; **koppu_r..** pustule, blister; **kumir..** to be spherical or conical, form into bubble; **kumir..ppu** bubbling up; **kumir..i** bubble; to bubble, rise in bubbles or pustules (Ta.)(DEDR 2106).

2202.**Harlot**: **kuma_** harlot; concubine of Mehtar (Kho.); **kumbha_** harlot; **kumbhika** catamite (Sus'r.); **xumba** id. (Av.); **pa_tar** harlot (P.N.H.G. cf. semant. **kumbha-** pot; **pa_tra-** pot); **kumbha_-** is hypochoristic for **kumbhada_si_** harlot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3315).

2203.**Imge: fish**: **kumpal.a-mo_cu** tunny-fish cut and dried, brought from the Maldives (**J.**); **kumpal.a_ < kumbhala_** black rock-cod, silvery-grey, attaining 30 in. in length, sparus berda (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: shark**: **kompan-cur-a_** hammer-headed shark, deep grey, attaining 7 ft. in length, sygaena blochii (**M.M. 850**); **kompu-k-kel.ir-u** a fresh-water fish, bluish-laden, attaining 6 ft. in length, macrones aor (Ta.); **kompan--kel.utti** id.; **kampu-k-kel.utti** id. (Ta.lex.) **Image: eel**: **gom** generic name for several poisonous snakes (A.); **gumu_ni** female of a certain poisonous snake (A.); **goman, gohaman, goban, gomani** a partic. kind of snake (N.)(CDIAL 4307). **kommire-pa_mu** a sort of eel (Te.); **kumre** an eel-like fish (Nk.); **kumr.a mi_n** kind of fish called in Hi. ba_m (eel)(Pa.)(DEDR 1759). **Snake**: **go_nasa** a kind of large snake (Sus'r.);

go_na_sa (Skt.); **go_nasa_** snout of a cow; **go_na_sa_** id. (MBh.); **go_n.asa** a kind of snake (Pkt.); **go_na_s, gona_c** snake (Pas'.); **gosn.a_** (Psht.); **gunas** a short thick poisonous snake (K.); **gun.s, gun.a_** a kind of cobra (WPah.); **gun.so** a grass snake (Ku.); **gonas** a large kind of snake (H.); **ghan.as, ghan.sa_** a kind of boa constrictor (M.)(CDIAL 4288).

2204.**Image: crocodile**: **kumbhi_ra** long-nosed alligator, crocodile (MBh.Or.); **kumbhi_la** Gangetic crocodile (Pali); crocodile, long-nosed alligator (Skt.); **kum.bhi_la** alligator (Pkt.); **kubir** crocodile (N.); **kumbhi_r** alligator, crocodile (A.B.); **kumi_r** id. (B.); **kimbhi_ra, kumbhi_l.a** crocodile (Or.); **kumbhi_ria_** infested by crocodiles (Or.); **kumhi_r** long-nosed alligator (H.); **ku~bhi_r** (M.); **kimbula_** crocodile (Si.)(CDIAL 3317). **Image: crocodile**: **kumbhin** a crocodile; **kumbhi_ra** a shark; **kumbhi_la** a crocodile (Skt.lex.) **kumbhi_ra** crocodile (Ka.lex.) **kimburi** spout shaped like the mouth of a shark (Ta.lex.)

2205.**Chameleon**: **ko_mpi** chameleon, chamoeles vulgaris; bloodsucker, lacerta cristata (Ta.); **go_sumbe** chameleon, gecko (Ka.)(DEDR 2223). **go_ha_** iguana (Pkt.); **go_** lizard (Pas'.); **go_wo, g^{h}o_wa** (Gaw.); **goha** iguana (S.); **go_h, goh** (L.); **goh** (P.); **go_** chameleon; **go_h** a long insect with two horns in front and able to contract itself (WPah.); **go-sap** iguana (B.); **goh** (H.); **gho** (G.); **goya_** (Si.); **gogikilo** lizard (Gaw.); **go_hia_** iguana, a kind of water-animal (Pkt.); **go_he_ra** an animal like a snake (Pkt.); **gohi_ro** a kind of lizard (S.); **gohi_ra_, guhi_ra_, guhi_r.a_** male iguana (L.); **gohro** iguana (N.); **guhera_** a venomous lizard (H.); **ghorpad.** iguana (M.)(CDIAL 4286).

2206.**A lute**: **kin-n-arar**; cf. **kin-n-aram** a kind of lute (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,6,5**); hence, perh. choristers (Ta.lex.)

2207.**Celestial lyrists**: **kimpurut.ar** celestial lyrists, supposed to have the form of a horse and the head of a man (**Cilap. 5,176, Urai.**); cf. **kimpurut.a-varut.am** land between e_maku_t.am and ima_calam, one of nava-varut.am (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 37**); hence, perh. inhabitants of this land between the two mountains (Ta.lex.)

2208.**A division of the earth**: **kimpurut.avarut.am** one of nine divisions of the earth; land between e_maku_t.am and ima_calam, one of nava-varut.am (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 37**); cf. **kimpurus.ah.** a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse (Skt.lex.); **kimpurut.ar** id. (**Cilap. 5,176, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2209.**Mud, mire; rot, ferment**: **kumpi** mud, mire (Ta.); **gummi** mire, deep mud (Te.) (DEDR 1748). **kumbu** rottenness; rotten, decayed (Tu.); decay (of dry trees or bamboos)(Ka.); **kumbi** dry rot, rust (Kod..)(DEDR 1753). **khobeti** to ferment; **antokhobha** fermentation (Pali.lex.) **sab- (-it-)** to rot and produce an offensive smell (as cooked rice etc.)(Kond.a); **hab- (hapt-)** to go bad (Pe.); **hab-** to decay (Mand.a); **hap-** to be rotten; **jabbar ganda_** bad smell (Kuwi); **ca~_wa~_rna_** to get an unpleasant taste (Kur.); **sav-, sowwa_na_, savva_na_, sauva_na_, sova_na_, hav-, av-** to be rotten, go bad (food, eggs)(Go.); **sam-** to be rotten (Nk.); **cam-** to go bad, become rotten; **camip- (camit-)** to make to go rotten (Pa.); **sam-** to become rotten; **cammi cen-** to rot (as fruit); **savur** rheum of the eyes (Ga.); **avi (-v-, -nt-)** to ferment (as decayed fruit, vegetable matter, manure heaps); **avical** that which is decayed (Ta.); **aviyuka** to rot, spoil (as fruits laid on a heap); **avikka, amikka** to produce rotting (as of fruits for distillation)(Ma.); **avi** to rot, be spoiled, damaged (Ka.); **aviyu** to rot (Te.)(DEDR 2341). cf.

cangro rotten (Malt.)(DEDR 2424). cf. **savipuni** to abrade (Tu.); **same, save, savi** to be destroyed, be consumed, be abraded (Ka.)(DEDR 2343). **avi (-v-, -nt-)** to become repressed, subdued, cease, desist from action, become extinguished, fail, diminish, perish; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to suppress, repress, subdue, extinguish, destroy; **avivu** extinction, annihilation; **navi (-pp-, -tt-), navir.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to extinguish (Ta.); **avikka, amikka** to destroy (Ma.); **ofy- (ofs-)** to calm down, cease talking (To.); **avi** to go out, be extinguished, perish (Ka.); **aviyu** to be destroyed (Te.); **aviya_na_** to be tired; **avka_na_** to tire; **ayv-** to be tired, exhausted (Go.); **namb-** (fire) to cool down, (lamp) to be put out; **nap-** to extinguish (Kond.a)(DEDR 267).

2210.**Large rice-field; deep, valley**: **kumburu** deep (Si.)[with **k-** from Ta. Wilhelm Geiger, A Grammar of the Sinhalese Language, Colombo, 1938: 43, rice-field; cf. **ka_mbiru** epithet of a partic. kind of rice (S.)(CDIAL 3047); **kumpa_l.ai** a paddy growing solely with the help of rain (G.Tj.D.95)(Ta.lex.)]; **gambhi_ra** deep (RV.Pali); **gam.bhi_ra** deep (Pkt.); **gam.bhi_ria** depth (Pkt.); **Gambi_r** name of a valley and village in Tregam; **Gambi_la** name of a river in Bannu (Wg.)[cf. **kumariya_r-u** the Kumari river mentioned in Tamil literature as having once been the southern boundary of the Tamil land, and afterwards submerged in the Indian ocean (**Tol. Po. 649, Urai**); **kumari** a river (**Tol. Pa_yi.**); sacred waters at Cape Comorin (**Man.i. 13,7**)(Ta.lex.)]; **ga~bhi_ru** sedate (S.); **gam.bhi_ra_** deep (OAw.); **ghami_ra** (OMarw.); **ga~bhi_r** deep (of water)(M.); **gamburu** deep (Si.); **gambura** depth (Si.)(CDIAL 4031). **gambhan** depth (VS.); **gamba_** deep (Pas'.); **gabu_n** foot of mountain, bottom, tree-trunk (Sh.)(CDIAL 4029). **Pit**: **kur..umpu** pit (Ta.); **kur..i** pit, hollow (Ka.); **gurumbe** anything hollow (Tu.); **kur.ub** pit (Pa.); hole in the ground (Ga.); **kor.i** ditch (Go.); **gumme** a deep pond (Ka.); **guri, gul.i** hole, pit (Tu.); **gurmpe, gurmbe** pond, pool, puddle (Tu.); **gurumpe** puddle, temporary reservoir in a dry field; **gurumpu** a low-lying place where water accumulates (Tu.); **groyyi, goyyi** pit; **groyyu** to be formed into a hole or pit; **groccu, kr.occu, kroccu** to dig; **kukki** pit, hollow (Te.); **kur.ub** hole in the ground, pit; **gummi** pit (Ga.); **kor.i** ditch, hole, grave (Go.); **gumiya** pit (Go.); **kur.k** to make pits; **gumi** pit (Kond.a); **kr.oy** pit, hole, ditch (Pe.); **kr.ay** id. (Mand..); **gumi** pit, hole in river (Kond.a); **kro_d.u** (pl. **kro_t.ka**) tube, quiver; **kr.a_u** (pl. **kr.a_nga**) hole, pit, cave; **kru_pa** pool, spring, place for washing clothes (Kui); **graiyu_** (pl. **gra_nga**) hole; **gla_yu** a well (Kuwi); **gr.a_yu** hole, pit (Kuwi); **xurrum** grainpit (Br.)(DEDR 1818). **gumbu, gumpu** depth, profundity, secrecy (Ka.); **gumpu** secret, concealed (Tu.)(DEDR 1669). **Large rice-field**: **gahi_ra** large rice-field, deep, a deep place (Or.); deep (Pkt.); **gaira** (Or.); **gahra_** rich of soil (Bi.); **gabhi_ra** deep, solemn (RV.); deep (Pali); **gahira_** muddy, deep-coloured, dark (P.); **gair** glen (Ku.); **gairo** deep (Ku.N.); valley (N.); **ge_r** mountain slope (Ku.); **gahir, gaira_, ghaira_** deep, a hollow (B.); **gahir.** deep (Mth.); **gahir** (Bhoj.Aw.); **gahira_, gahra_** deep (H.); **gaharau** deep, important (OMarw.); **gahira_** deep (of water, colour, sleep)(M.); **gahara** cave, jungle (Pkt.); **gahin** deep, a hollow (B.)(CDIAL 4024). S.Bi.H. forms with **gah(a)r-** prob. < **gahi_r-** rather than < **gabhara-** (cf. **gambhara-**) in Pkt. **gahara-** cave, jungle (CDIAL 4024). **gahvara** deep, impenetrable (TS.); **aghoru** deep (S.)(CDIAL 4108). **gahana** deep, dense (MBh.); thick jungle (S'Br.); dense (Pali); thick jungle (Pali); dense forest (Or.)(CDIAL 4107). **Cave, deep valley**: **kevi** deep valley, cave (Ta.); **gavi** cave; cave, hole, cell (Tu.); cavern (Te.); **gambu** cave of wild animals (Ka.)(DEDR 1332).

2211.**Collyrium**: **kap** black dot (soot between eyes or on temples, or tattooed on woman's chin)(To.); **karpu, kappu** blackness, collyrium (Ka.); **karpari_** collyrium (Skt.); **ku** to grow black, darken (Ta.)(DEDR 1395). **Hair-dye**: **kappu** fastness of colour of the dye used for dyeing cloth (Ta.Te.); a kind of red tint (**G.Tj.D. i,121**); hair-dye (Ta.lex.) **Night**: **kappu** darkness, blackness;

kappiri duskiness, partial darkness (Te.); **kap- (-t-)** (clouds) to overcast the sky (Kond.a); **kammu (kammi-)** to be overcast, dark (Ta.); **kammal** cloudiness, haziness (Ta.)(DEDR 1221). **ks.apa, ks.ap** night (RV.); **khava_** (Pkt.); **cu_, cuai** last night (Ash.); **sh** night (Kt.); **chui** (Kho.)(CDIAL 3652). **ka_val.a, ka_vul.a, ga_val.a** darkness (Ka.); **ka_viri** blackness (Te.)(DEDR 1489). cf. **karukkal** twilight, dusk (Ma.); darkness, twilight, cloudiness (Ta.); **karikkal** twilight, dusk (Ma.); **karukkuka** to be dusk (Ma.); **karuku** to become dark in evening (Ta.); **kan.n.al** darkness (Ma.); **kagutm** darkness (Ko.); **kaga.r-f** darkness (To.); **karipu** blackness (Ka.); **ganga** darkness, mist (Go.); **katal, katalg** darkness (Ko.); **kas'tal, katal** id. (To.); **kartale, kar..tale, kattale, kattala, kattal, kastale** id.; **kattalisu** to become or be dark (Ka.); **kattale, kartale** darkness; **kattal(i)yuni** to get dark, set (as the sun) (Tu.); **kartale** darkness (Kor.); **ka_r** darkness (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **ka_ru, ka_ri** dark (Tu.)(DEDR 1278).

2212.**Flinging; casting**: **cimmu** to discharge by means of two fingers, shoot with the finger, push forward by means of the foot or a stick, cast, fling, push away, butt or toss with the horns, squirt, sputter; break forth, flow forth, burst forth, gush out; brandish a weapon, shake, swing; **cimmisu** to cause oneself to spring out, gush forth; come forth suddenly; shake, swing; **cimaku, cimiku, cimuku, civuku, cimakisu, cimikisu, cimukisu, civukisu** to sprinkle; **simpin.i** sprinkling; **simpisu, simpad.isu, simbad.isu, simmad.isu** to sprinkle, besprinkle; **cigi** to discharge with or from the fingers (Ka.); **cimki** to splash; **cimci** to sprinkle (Kor.); **cimmu** to throw, cast, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt as with the horns; n. a spurt, thrust, butt; **cimmud.u** throwing, flinging, casting; **cippil(l)u** to gush, flow, overflow, well forth, rise; **cimmanamu** spurting, squirting (Te.); **simpai, sippai** to sprinkle (Pkt.); **s'i~pn.e~** (M.)(DEDR 2548). **To gush**: **kumur-u (kumur-i-)** to gush out, as milk from the breast (Ta.); **kummarincu** to pour out; **kummaril(l)u** to flow out, gush out; **gumma** one spirt, jet or gush (of milk from the teat of a cow, etc.)(Te.)(DEDR 1745). **Blink; wink**: **icimik** blink (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4822). **imai** to wink, glitter, twinkle, shine; n. eyelid, winking of the eye, time spent in winking; **cimir..** to wink., blink; **cimit.t.u** to wink, blink; to make a signal with the eyes; n. blinking of the eyes, significant wink (Ta.); **cimil.i** to wink; **nimai** to wink; n. eyelid (Ta.); **ima** eyelash; **imekka** to blink, twinkle; **cima** eyelash; **cimpuka, cimmuka, cimpuka** to twinkle with the eyes (Ma.); **ime, eme**, **eve** eyelash, eyelid; **kenjeme** eyelid; **cimut.u, civat.u, civut.u** to twinkle or wink with the eyes (Ka.); **cimm** to twinkle (Kod..) **cimm** blinking of the eyes (Kod..); **ime, sime, simme** eyelash (Tu.); **cimut.u** to wink (Te.); **s'mi_l** to wink, twinkle (Skt.)(DEDR 2545). **cim** closing the eyes (N.); **cimlanu** to blink (N.)(CDIAL 4822). **Sparkle; startle; glitter; glare**: **camatka_ra, camatkr.ti** surprise (Skt.); **cmak** winking (Orm.); **camakka** surprise; **camakke_i** startles (Pkt.); **cau~kna_** to be startled (P.); **cau~ka_** to glitter (B.); **cahan:kiba_** to glitter, be startled (Or.) **caum.kai** to be startled (OAw.); **cau~kna_, cau~k** sudden start (H.); **camaka** glittering; **cimko** glitter (S.); **camakn.a_** to shine (P.); **camakn.o** to shine, be mad (Ku.); **camak** gleam; **camkanu** to shine, be startled, be insolent (N.); **samakiba** to be startled (A.); **camak** flash; **camka_na** to glitter, be startled (B.); **camakiba_** (Or.); **camak** glitter (Mth.); **cam^{a}kab** to sparkle (Mth.); **camakai** (OAw.); **camakna_** to glitter, be startled (H.); **camakvu~** (G.); **camakn.e~** to glitter (H.); **camcam** glare (N.); **camcama_na_** to glare (H.); **camcam** burning (G.); **camcama_t.** dazzle (M.); **camka_r, camka_ra_** flash (P.)(CDIAL 4676). **Flash**: **jhamjham** glittering (P.); **jhamjhama_na_** to sparkle (H.); **jhamakn.a_** to glitter (P.); **jhamkanu** (N.); **jhamakiba_** to flash (Or.); **jhamakna_** to glitter (H.); **jhamaka_li_yo** shining (OMarw.); **jhamakn.e~** to glitter (M.)(CDIAL 5341). **Jingle; tingle**: **chamacchamita** crackling (Ma_rkP.); **chamakn.a_** to fry (P.); **chamchamnu** to tinkle (N.); **chamkanu** to sprinkle, flash, be insolent (N.); **chamcham** startling (B.); **chamchama_na_** to tinkle (H.); **chamcham** jingling, simmering; **chamakvu~** to jingle, walk

with airs (G.); **samsam** harassing care (M.)(CDIAL 4997). **jhamjhama_unu** to tingle (N.); **zamzama_iba** to cause a burning sensation (A.); **jhamjham** jingling (B.); with a jingle, with a burning sensation (G.); with a jingle (M.); **jhamka_** clanging (H.); **jhamak** rhyme; **jhamka_r** tingling, tinkling (G.)(CDIAL 5342). **jamkanu** to look bright (N.); **jamak** brilliance (B.H.); **jamaka_** to be bright, flourish (B.); **jamakna_** to be bright (H.)(CDIAL 5140).

2213.**Hunting axe**: **kapi** hunting axe (Munda); **kepi** battle axe (Santali); **ka-pak** axe (Sakai). **kapi** a hunting axe with or without its handle; **hr.kapi** the smallest kind with an edge straight in the middle and corners horned backwards; **karakond.e** a triangular-bladed axe with straight edge (Pl.III,4); **tabala** an uncommon kind of karakond.e (Pl.iii,5); **ombakapi** an axe with concave edge and corners generally pointing forwards; **pharsi** an uncommon kind of ombakapi (Pl.IV,1); **burukapi** the most common axe with a convex edge or with an edge angularly protruding (Pl. III,6); **gand.as** the largest kind of axe (Pl.IV,2)(Mu.lex.)

2214.**Periodical supply of merchandise**: **ke_pu** the periodical supply of merchandise (Ka.); **khe_pa** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **khe_pu** a single time, a turn (Ka.); **khe_pa** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.)

2215.**Boat**: **kumbha** a very small boat (Jain.Skt.) **Captain**: **kopit, kopita_** captain (Kon.lex.) **Guard-ship**: **ka_var--kappal** guard-ship, reconnoitering vessel (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **kappal** ship, sailing vessel (Ta.); ship (Ma.); **kopol** boat (To.); **kappalu** ship (Tu.); **kappali** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1219).

2216.**Boat**: cf. **kopol** boat (To.)(DEDR 1219). {The **-v** in **ke_vat.t.a** fisherman (Pkt.) may be related to the following etyma elaborating the rowing and casting or throwing of nets; and freight:} **kheva_** boat man (P.); **khe_vaya** one who throws (Pkt.); **ks.e_paka** helmsman (Skt.)(CDIAL 3739). **chip** a swift boat (B.)(CDIAL 3688). **cupi** a rudder (Santali.lex.) **Cargo on boat**: **kheva_** cargo on a boat, trip (P.); rowing (OAw.); **khe~v, khe~va_** rowing (M.); **khe_pa** throwing (Pali); **ks.e_pa** clap (of wings)(R.); **khew** journey (ku.); **khewa_** journey to and fro, trading trip (N.); **khewa_** ferry fare (B.); (CDIAL 3738). **khepa** cargo, consignment (S.); boat load, one turn (Or.); **khep** load, trip (P.); trading expedition (A.); load, journey to and fro, a time (H.); washing given at one time, journey to and fro, fee for journey (G.); trip, time, occasion (M.); **khe_p** weight of luggage to be carried at one time, trip, journey (Mth.)(CDIAL 3742). **Register**: **ke_l.vi-vari** register of royal commands (**T.A.S. i,165**)(Ta.lex.) **Sea freight**: **ke_l.vu** charge for transporting goods by sea; freight (**J.**); **ke_vu** id. (Ta.Te.Ma.Tu.); **ke_r..vu** freight (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **khewa_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ke_ve_t.an-** fisherman (**Tiruva_ca. 2,17**); cf. **kaivarta** (Skt.lex.)

2217.**Casting net**: **khepa_** jump, casting net (Or.); **khep** casting net (Bi.); washing given at one time (G.); **khapiya_r** casting net (Mth.)(CDIAL 3743). **Act of casting a net; wound thread; twine tightly; throw a shuttle**: **kheo** act of casting and drawing a net or of throwing a shuttle, amount of thread thrown at one time (A.); **khe, khei** wound thread (B.)(CDIAL 3738). **Shuttle in a loom**: **kaparni_** shuttle in a loom (Mth.)[? hapology from modern compound: **kaparbini_** (Bi.)](CDIAL 2875). **khipunu** to sew with close stitches, twine (cord) tightly, to throw (cowries) carefully (N.); **sipa** to break, cut (Ash.)(CDIAL 3687)}. **Made of cotton**: **ka_pa_sa** made of cotton (A's'vS'r.);[?a compound of **kheo** throwing a shuttle + **paci-** cotton (Ta.)(DEDR 3836); cf. **kore** clothes (Ka.); **ku_ra** a set of cloths, thick cloth (Ma.); **ku_rai** cloth, clothes (Ta.)(DEDR 1925)]; **kupa_ha_** id. (P.); **ka_rpa_sika** made of cotton (MBh.); **kappa_sika** id. (Pa.); **ka_pa_hi_**

(S.); **kapa_si_** id., downy, light green (H.)(CDIAL 3072-3)[CDIAL 7688: **pa~ji-** ball of cotton (Skt.); **pa~_zi** wisp of cotton, roll of cotton or thread (A.); **pa~_ij** wisp, roll (esp. of cotton)(B.)]

2218.**Straw**: **xami_** spear-grass (used for thatching houses, feeding cattle etc.)(Kur.); **qami** thatching straw (Malt.)(DEDR 1232). cf. **kampu** bulrush millet (Ta.)(DEDR 1242).

2219.**Image: Adam's apple**: **go_ma_l.e, go_mala_l.i** the Adam's apple (Ka.lex.)

2220.**Pasture**: **go_ma_l.a** a public pasture-ground (Ka.lex.)

2221.**Forest cultivation**: **kume_ru** a waste land cleared for cultivation (Tu.); **kumari** cultivation in hills (Ta.); **kumari, kummari** a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only; **kumme_ri** forest cultivation (Ka.)(DEDR 1740). **kumarimu_ttal** to be wasted, to lie fruitless (**Man.i. 14,77**); **kumariruttal** to pass away unused; to be wasted (**I_t.u, 2,8,1**)(Ta.lex.) **kumar** impregnability, unsullied condition (**Pa_rata. Intirap. 32**); **kumari-p-pat.ai** invincible army (**Pur-ana_. 294**); **kumaraka-c-ca_n.am < kumara-gadiya_n.aka** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. iii,115**); **kumari** a river (**Tol. Pa_yi.**); Cape Comorin; sacred waters at Cape Comorin (**Man.i. 13,7**); **kumari-k-ko_t.u** a mountain or banks of a river said to have existed near Kumari (**Cilap. 11,20**); **kumpa_l.ai** a paddy growing solely with the help of rain (**G.Tj.D. 95**); **kumari-kan.t.am** India, one of nava-kan.t.am, as bearing the name of Kumari, Bharata's daughter (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 47**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **me_ru** a fabulous mountain in Himalaya (MBh.); **me_r** mountain (Kho.); **Teri_c** (or **Tiri_c**) **Me_r** name of a mountain in Chitral (Kho.)(CDIAL 10330). **me_ruve** pyramid, pile, high top (Ka.); **meruve, merve** an ornamental post near a gurji (Ka.); **me_ruvu** pyramid, cone (Te.)(DEDR 5094).

2222.**Image: betel leaf**: **kamme_ra_ku** (Te.); **kamma_r-ver-r-ilai** a kind of betel-leaf which is dark-coloured and pungent (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2223.**Ear-ring**: **kammal** ear-ring worn by women in ear-lobe (Ta.); woman's ear-ornament; **kammalu** ear-ring (Ma.); **kamma** a kind of large drop ear-ring worn by women; **kammi** nose-ring (Te.); **kamma** women's ear-stud (Kol.); **kami** nose-ring (Ga.); ear-ring (Kond.a); **ad.i-kommu** nose-ring; **karsaka_mi** ear-ring (worn by males only)(Kuwi)(DEDR 1245). **kanaili_** stud worn in the cartilage of the ear (Bi.)(CDIAL 2835). **kan.e** ear-ring (Wg.)(CDIAL 2831). **kanausi_** a ring in the ear worn by men and boys (Bi.)(CDIAL 2839).

2224.**Rope**: **kampa** cable, strong rope (Ma.); **kamba** strong rope (Si.); **kampa_kam, kampa_n-** ship's cable (Ta.)(DEDR 1240).

2225.**Mushroom**: **ku_ku** mushroom (Kol.); **kuku-mugr.al** mushrooms (Nk.); **ku_ki** (pl. **ku_kul**) mushroom (Pa.); **kukun** (pl. **kukul**) id. (Ga.); **kukun.d.aka** mushroom (Skt.)(DEDR 1875). **ku_n, ku_n.u** mushroom (Ma.); **ki.n** id. (Ko.); **kyu.n** id. (To.); **ku_nu** id. (Ka.); **gu_nu** id. (Tu.); **ku_nji** (pl. **ku_hku**) id. (Go.); **ku_hk** (sg. and pl.) mushroom(s)(Go.); **ku_nd** mushroom (Kond.a); pl. **ku_tku** id. (Pe.); **gu_nd** (pl. **gu_tke**)(Mand..); **ku_ndu** (pl. **ku_tka**) id. (Kui.Kuwi)(DEDR 1893). **ks.umpa** toadstool, mushroom (RV.Nir.); **khum.pa_** cover made of grass to keep off rain (umbrella-shaped?)(Pkt.); **khumbhi_** mushroom (S.); **khumbh, khumbi_, khumbhi_** (L.); **khumb, khu~b, khu~bh** (P.); **khu~pr.o** large screen for keeping rain off (G.); **phun:gi_** mushroom (S.)(CDIAL 3724). **kumir..** mushroom (Ma.)(DEDR 1743).

2226.**Image: breast**: **kommai** breast, chest; breast of a youthful woman (**Paripa_. 22,30**)(Ta.lex.)

2227.**Images: to tread; to pound in a mortar**: **kumai-t-tal** to tread down, tread out into a mash (**Te_va_. 44,6**); to beat or pound in a mortar (Ta.); **kume** id. (Ma.); **kummutal** to pound in a mortar gently (Ta.); **kummu** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to pound in a mortar**: **kummu (kummi-)** to pound in a mortar gently, knead (also **kumukku**) to beat with fists, pommel; **kumi (-pp-, -tt-)** to overpound (as rice); **kumai (-pp-, -tt-)** to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke (Ta.); **kummu** to beat in a mortar or gently; **kuma** bruising, beating; **kumekka** to beat, bruise (Ma.); **kum- (kumy-)** to pestle (grain) with slow strokes to remove husks (Ko.To.); **kummu** to beat with a pestle, pound; n. pounding, a beat with a pestle; **kummasu, kummisu** to cause to pound (Ka.); **ku_mpuni** to peck, strike with the beak (Tu.); **kummu** to mix or beat mud, chunam or any other thing with a pestle or the feet (Te.); **guppu** to pound heavily with pestle (Te.); **kuruma_na_ (kurmsi_)** to grind or pound grain in a mortar (Go.)(DEDR 1850). **kumma_yam** lime, mortar (Ta.); lime, chunam (Ma.); **kuma_ya, kumma_ya** lime, mortar (Tu.)(DEDR 1755).

2228.**Step, series**: **krama** step, series (AV.); **krame_n.a** by degrees (R.); **kama** step, way; **kame_na** in succession (Pali); **kama** foot, series (Pkt.); **-krem** in: **oi~n-krem** and **u~_-krem** upper and lower (teeth)(Wg.); **karo, karu_** pace, a man's pace; **karo karo** at each pace (P.); **kema, kama** row, succession; **kemen** by degrees (Si.); **kram** step (Skt.)(CDIAL 3577). **Threshing**: **kraman.a** stepping (RV.); stepping on (S'a_n:khGr..); **kamana** (Pali); **kaman.a** (Pkt.); **kimmik** threshing (Pr.)(CDIAL 3578). **kramate_** steps (MBh.); **kra_mati** (RV.); **kamati** walks (Pali); **kamai** (Pkt.); **kram** to thresh (Kt.); **kime** (Pr.); **kromik** (Kho.)(CDIAL 3579). **kramkram** threshing floor (Kt.); **kemkem** (Pr.)(CDIAL 3580). **kiramam** order, propriety, rule, method, regularity, sequence (**Te_va_. 1153,8**); proper course of action, good conduct, strict observance of religious or moral rules (**Uttarara_. Campuvan-. 29**); **kirame_n.a** in regular course (**Civacama. 39**)(Ta.lex.)

2229.**Image: penis**: **kumbi** penis (Tu.); **kumpi** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1749). **Man's loin-cloth**: **ko_man.am, ko_van.am** man's loincloth: **tun-n-ampey ko_van.am (Tiruva_ca. 12,2)**; **ko_van.an-** lit. one with a loincloth, S'iva (Ta.lex.) **Pudenda**: **ko_van.am**, **ko_n.am** cloth worn over the privities (Ma.); **kwi.n.** perineal cloth (To.); **ko_van.a** small piece of cloth worn over the privities, the pudenda (Ka.); id. (Tu.); **ko_man.a** id. (Tu.); **go_van.amu, go_n.amu, go_n.a_mu** strip of cloth worn over the privities (Te.); **kaupi_na** small piece of cloth worn over the privities by poor persons, the pudenda (Skt.); **kopi_na** pudenda (Pali)(DEDR App.34). **Diaper**: **ka_p** small piece of cloth covering the privities (Pa.); **ka_pa** diaper (Kui)(DEDR 1452).

2230.**Made of flax, linen**: **khun~a_** a coarse sort of silk (MB.); **khu~ye** id. (B.); **komu** fine cloth of goat's hair (Si.); **ks.auma** linen cloth (Ka_tyS'r.); **kho_ma** made of flax, n. linen cloth or garment (Pali); **kho_ma, kho_maga** made of flax, n. linen or cotton or silk cloth (Pkt.); **kho_miya** made of flax or cotton or silk (Pkt.); **ks.auma** prepared from linseed (Sus'r.); made of linen (La_t.y.); linseed (Sus'r.); **ks.aumika** made of linen (Skt.)(CDIAL 3755).

2231.**Aloe indica**: **kanya_** or **kuma_ri_** or **ghr.ta kuma_ri_** aloe indica (Skt.); **kanya_** (Skt.); **ghikuma_ri** (H.); aloes are also called **mushabbar** (B.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.260). **kuma_ri_** aloe perfoliata (Skt.); **kuma_rika_** capparis trifoliata (Skt.); **kuma_ri_, kum.a_ri_** a partic. kind of plant (Pkt.); **ku~a_r-bu_t.i_** aloe perfoliata (S.); **kua_r, kava_r** (P.); **ka~wa_ri_** a

partic. kind of plant (N.); **ku~wa_r** aloe perfoliata (H.); **ku~va_r, ku~ver** (G.); **ku~va_r-ka~_d.e~, ku~va_ri_** (M.)(CDIAL 3304). Aloe indica = aloe barbadensis: **ghrita kumari** (Skt.B.); **ghi kanvar** (H.); **chirukattali** (Ta.); **kattalai** (Ta.); **chinna-kata banda** (Te.); **kumari** (Ma.); used in piles and rectal fissure; root is used in colic (GIMP, p.13). cf. **elu_a_, elwa_** aloe perfoliata (P.)(CDIAL 2523).

2232.**Myrica nagi**: **kat.phala** (S.); **kaiphal** (H.P.B.M.); **marutam** (Ta.); **kaidaryamu** (Te.); **maruta** (Ma.); bark: astringent, carminative, antiseptic, useful in fever, asthma, cough; powdered and used as snuff in catarrh with headache; mixed with ginger used as a rubifacient application in cholera; habitat: subtropical Himalayas from the Ravi eastwards at 3,000 to 6,000 ft., Khasia Hills and Sylhet (GIMP, p.172). **kat.palam < kat.phala** teak, tectona grandis (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ri_pis.t.a** the resin of the pine tree, turpentine, dhu_pa; **s'ri_parn.a** the tree premna spinosa or longifolia; **s'ri_va_sa** the resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine (Ka.lex.) **kat.palam** belleric myrobalan, ta_n-r-i (Ta.); prob. **kars.aphala** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.phala** the medicinal shrub s'ri_parn.ike (Ka.lex.) Myrica rubra, morella rubra: Synonyms: box myrtle, bay berry, Chinese strawberry; it is an evergreen tree growing up to 20 meters in height... the flowers are minute and without perianth... a commonly cultivated tree in China and Japan... the bark is aromatic and astringent. A decoction of the bark is valuable in asthma, diarrhoea ... An oil prepared from the bark is dropped into the ears in earache... The powder of the bark is recommended as a snuff in catarrh with headache, and, combined with ginger, as a stimulant application in cholera. With cinnamon it is prescribed for a chronic cough, fever and piles. With vinegar it is applied to strengthen the gums. The bark is chewed to relieve toothaches... The fruit, when boiled, yields a kind of wax called myrtle wax which is used as a healing application for ulcers. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 221-222).

2233.**Careya arborea**: **kumbhi** a wild tree with big white flowers and big fruits and fibrous bark for ropes (Or.); **ku~_bh, kumbi, khumbi, kumri, gumar** the tree careya arborea (H.); **khu~bha_, khu~bhi_** a wild tree with thick leaves and bark used for making ropes (M.)(CDIAL 3309). **kumir..** coomb teak, small cashmere tree; **ku_mpal** coomb teak, gmelina arborea (Ta.); **gummur mara_** careya arborea (Pa.); **kumuda_** g. arborea (Skt.)(DEDR 1742). **uka-maram** careya arborea (Ma.); **ogani, uguni, go_n.i, go_nu** careya arborea or salvadora persica (Ka.); **uvva** dillenia speciosa (Te.); **uka_, uva_** dillenia indica (Ta.)(DEDR 560). **ka_rs.marya** the tree gmelina arborea (TS.); **khama_ro** (N.); **kambha_ri_** (H.)(CDIAL 3082). cf. **pi_lu** careya arborea or salvadora persica (Skt.)(CDIAL 8239). cf. **ko_n.i** sacks made of jute fibre (Ta.)(DEDR App.33). **kumbir.** careya arborea (Santali.lex.) Careya arborea: **kumbhi** (Skt.H.B.); **ayma** (Ta.); **araya** (Te.); **alam** (Ma.); bark and fruit: astringent, demulcent; flowers and juice of fresh bark: given with honey as demulcent in coughs and colds; bark: used as antipyretic, antipruritic in eruptive fevers, particularly in small-pox and in snake-bite; root, bark and leaves: fish poison; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract, Bengal, central and western and southern India (GIMP, p.51). **kasmar** gmelina arborea (Santali.lex.) **gambhar**, gmelina arborea, **khambhari_, s'ri_parn.i_**; **ka_s'marya** gmelina arborea (Car. Su. 4.24,38,41). Gmelina arborea: **gumbhari** (Skt.); **gamari, khambari** (H.); **gamari** (B.); **shewun** (M.); **gumhar** (P.); **kattanam** (Ta.); **gummadi** (Te.): juice and leaves: demulcent, used in gonorrhea, cough and to remove foetid discharges and worms from ulcers; plant: used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting; throughout India (GIMP, p.126). Gmelina asiatica: **gopabhadra** (Skt.); **badhara** (H.P.); **lahan-shivan** (M.); **kumulamaram** (Ma.); **nilakkumil** (Ta.); **cherunelli** (Te.); root: demulcent, alterative, astringent, aromatic, used for rheumatism, gonorrhea and catarrh of the bladder; habitat: northern circars, east Deccan and

Carnatic (GIMP, p.126). **Coomb teak**: cf. **ku_mpal** coomb teak, gmelina arborea (Ta.); **kumuda** (Skt.)(DEDR 1742). **kumbhi** the plant kat.phala, a small tree found in the north-east of India, the bark and seeds of which are used in medicine, and as aromatics; the fruit also is eaten; the common name is ka_yaphal; kireya si_vanni, si_vanni, sivanni, sivahonni, si_vani, si_vane (Tadbhava of **s'ri_parn.i**), gambha_ri, sarvato_bhadre, ka_s'mari, madhuparn.ike, bhadraparn.i, ka_s'marya, kumudike, kaitarya; the shrub or tree gmelin arborea; the medicinal plant **kat.phala** (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) Gmelina arborea: **gambha_ri_** (Skt.); **s'ri_parn.i_, ka_s'mari_** (Skt.); **gama_ri** (B.); **gambhar** (H.); the root of this plant is described as bitter, tonic, stomachic, laxative, and useful in fever, indigestion, anasarca etc. It is an ingredient of das'amula and is thus much used in a variety of diseases... The fruits of gmelina arborea are sweetish bitter and cooling; they enter into the composisition of several cooling or refrigerant decoctions for fever and burning of the body. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.219). **ka_rs.marya** the tree gmelina arborea (TS.); **ka_rs'mari_, ka_s'marya, ka_s'mari_** (MBh. ?whence, **ka_s.mi_r**); **ka_s'mi_ri_, kambha_ri_, gambha_ri_, gambha_rika_** (Skt.); **khama_ro, khama_ri, gamba_ri** gmelina arborea (N.); **gama_ri_** (A.); **ga_mbha_ri_, ga_ma_ri_** (B.); **gambha_ri_** (Or.); **kambha_ri_, khambha_ri_, gambha_ri_** (H.); **kha~ba_ri_** the plant costus speciosus (M.); **kas'mir, kas'pir** wild fruit tree with red berries, sugeretia oppositifolia (Pas'.) (CDIAL 3082). **kas'mi_r** id. (Psht. Skt.)(CDIAL 3118). **kumir..** comb teak, cashmere tree; **ku_mpal** coomb teak, gmelina arborea (Ta.); **kumir.., kumpil.** g. asiatica (Ma.); **kumul.e, kumbud.i, ku_l.e** g. arborea (Ka.); **kummi, kumbil.i** (Kod..); **gummud.u, gumud.u** g. arborea (Te.); **kumre** id. (Kol.); **gumr.i** id. (Pa.); **gummur mar.a_** the kumi_n tree, careya arborea (Go.); **gumudu** g. arborea; **koomooree** the koombhee tree (Go.); **kumuda_** g. arborea (Skt.)(DEDR 1742). **gambha_ri_** the tree gmelina arboria (Skt.); **gamha_ri_** a partic. kind of tree (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 4030).

2234.**Cultivator**: **kamata** the cultivation which the owner carries on with his own stock, but by the labour of another who is paid for his work (Ka.Te.); **ka_mat** (Upper India); **kamatiga, kammatiga** the man employed to cultivate with the farming stock of the owner (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2235.**Collection of revenue**: **kama_yis.i** collection of the revenue (Ka.Te.); **kama_viti_** (M.); **kama_yis.i** the grain realized in an undertaking (Ka.M.); **kama_yis.i-da_ra** a toll-collector; a superintendent of customs (Ka.lex.) **kama_un.** to earn, to gain, to work; **kama_i_** earnings, gain; work (P.lex.)

2236.**Image: crack**: **kamar** crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought (Ta.); **kamari, kammari** declivity, steep bank, cliff, ravine (Ka.)(DEDR 1229).

2237.**Owl; horned owl**: **ghu_ka** owl (Skt.); **ghu_a** (Pkt.); **ghuvar., ghu_r.** (G.); **ghubad., ghud.ge~, ghuman.** (M.)(CDIAL 4494). **Owl**: **gui** owl; **uma gui** a kind of owl (Pa.); **kunji** large owl (Go.); **uma gunji** owl (Kond.a); **gunji** id. (Kui.Kuwi)(DEDR 1647). **ko_cikam** owl (**Upate_caka_. Civana_ma. 47**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_t.t.a_n-** rock-horned owl (**Tol. Po. 623**)(Ta.lex.) **kaus'ika** owl (Sus'r.); **ko_sika** (Pkt.); **ko_siya** owl (Pali.Pkt.); **kuhi_** a sp. of hawk (S.); **ku_hi_** a bird of prey, a sp. of hawk (P.); **kosiyo** a partic. kind of bird (G.); **kohelo, kuhelo** a sp. of hawk (S.); **la_t.o kosero** owl (N.)(CDIAL 3567). **ku_kai** rock horned owl, bubo bengalensis (**Tol. Po. 610**)(Ta.lex.); **ku_n-** owl (Ta.); **ku_man** (Ma.); **gumn** (Ko.); **ki.x** (To.); **gu_ge, gu_gi, gu_be** (Ka.); **gumma** (Ka.); **gu.mi** (Kod..); **gu_g, gumm** (Tu.); **gu_n:gu** the cry of an owl (Tu.); **gu_ba** owl (Te.); **gu.pa** id. (Kol.); **gugva** (Go.); **gupa** (Go.); **muzka gumberi** a large owl (Kui); cf. **ghubad.** (M.)(DEDR 1871). **kura_l** a kind of owl (Ta.); **korad.u** owl (Te.); **kurval** (Go.); **kurval(i)** sp. small

owl (Go.); **kurva** owl (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 1777). **kut.iai** rock horned-owl, bubo bengalensis (Ta.); **gud.la-gu_ba** an owl (Te.); cf. **ghud.ge~** owl (M.)(DEDR 1657). **ko_t.t.a_n-, ko_t.t.uvan-** rock horned-owl (Ta.)(DEDR 2200). **kuruliya_iba** to screech as an owl (A.); **kuruli** screech of an owl (A.)(CDIAL 3347). cf. **ulu_ka** owl (RV.)(CDIAL 2359).

2238.**Jaundice**: **ka_ma_lai** jaundice (**Tiruppu. 153**); **ka_malai** id. (**Marutu_. 32**); **kamalai** tawny, browny or swarthy colour (**G.Tn.D. i,157**); **kapilai** id. (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_mala_** jaundice (Sus'r.); **ka_mal, ka~_bal, ka~_bay** (K.); **ka~_ol, ka_o~la_, ka_mla_** (B.); **ka~_a~_l.a** (Or.); **ka~wal** (H.); **ka_vi_l., ka_vi_n., ka_mi_n., ka_min.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 3044). **kaml.o** jaundice, orange (G.); **kaval.** a disorder of the bile producing jaundice (M.); **kaura_** yellow-eyed (P.); **kaa~ra_, kaara_** reddish brown (Or.); **kamala** pale red (TS.); **kamala_** orange (Skt.N.B.); **kau~la_** (H.)(CDIAL 2763). cf. **kaula** liver (D..); **kaira_, kai~ra_** reddish brown (Or.); **kol.u~** reddish brown (G.); **kapilaka, kabiraka** reddish (Pa_n..); **kabila** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2750).

2239.**Red dye**: **ka_mpila** name of a plant (Kaus'.); **ka_mpilya, ka_mpilla** (Skt.); **kampi_la** pigment from rottleria tinctoria; **kampilya, kampilyaka, kampilvaka** (Car.); **kampilla, kampillaka** (Sus'r.); **ko~bil** a certain medicinal plant used as a cure for herpes (K.); **kambi_ri** hairs from the fruit of rottleria tinctoria (used as a red dye and as a drug)(S.); **kami_la_, kamela_** a drug obtained from capsules of rottleria tinctoria (used as a vermifuge and aphrodisiac)(H.)(CDIAL 3046). cf. **pi_l.**^{i}, **pi_l.u~**, **pi_yal** painting women's foreheads, esp. with red (G.); **piur.i** yellow tawny colour (B.)(CDIAL 8233). **pe~uri** a yellow substance for painting women's foreheads (A.); **piv**^{u}**r**^{u} a kind of yellow earth used for colour-wash on walls (K.)(CDIAL 8232). **piyal.i** red mark on forehead made with saffron and turmeric (G.)(CDIAL 8231).

2240.**Sediment; fuller's earth; brackish**: **cavud.u** (Ta.Te.) sediment; **cavat.u, cavat.t.uppu** (Ta.); **cavud.u, cavud.uppu** (Te.); **savul.u** (Ka.) fuller's earth; earth impregnated with soda; alkaline soil; sediment; **cavat.t.u-n-ilam** saline, barren soil; **cavat.t.u-man.n.uppu** carbonate of soda, sodiac carbonas (Ta.lex.) **cavar** astringent (Ma.); **cavul.u, savul.u, saval.u** brackishness (Ka.); **cavul.u** brackish, saline (Tu.); **tabat.u** unsavoriness, acerbity (Tu.); **caud.u** fuller's earth (Te.); **cavaka** brackishness (Te.); **saul.** rather brackish (M.)(DEDR 2386). **cavar** cf. **ks.a_ra** barren land; **tcauru** (Te.); **savul.** (Ka.); **cavar** (Ma.); **cavul.** (Tu.) brackishness (Ta.lex.) **Image: ash-heap**: **cho_ro_r.** ash-heap (WPah.); **cha_ur** dust, ashes (Mth.)(CDIAL 3676). **Astringent; dyed red**: **kambeli, kombelli** bitter (Kuwi); **kaya** to be bitter (Ta.); **kai** to be astringent (Ta.); **kayar, kacar** astringency (Ta.); **kaca-** to taste bitter (Ta.); **kacat.t.ai** astringency (Ta.); **kaikka, kas'akka** to be bitter (Ma.); **kas'akas'a** imit. sound of sour astringent tastes (Ma.); **kac-** to be bitter (Ko.); **koy** to be bitter (To.); **kay, kam.yi, kayi, kayyi, kaypu, kaype** bitterness; **kasar** to be astringent (Ka.); **kayku** to be bitter (Ka.); **kasa, kasaku, kasaru, kasi, kasu, kasuru** astringency (Ka.); **kaipe, kayipe, kaipelu** bitterness (Tu.); **keymbur, ke_mbur** bitter (Ga.); **kay-, kaiya_na_** to be bitter (Go.); **kaita_l** bitter (Go.); **kayle** bitter (Go.); **kaymul** bitter; **kaita_, kahita, kela_** bitter (Go.); **kaymu_l** bitterness (Go.); **kembel** bitter (Mand..); **kasa** brackish (Tu.); **kasu** raw, unripe (Te.); **kassa** sour (Kuwi); **kombelli** bitter; **kambeli** id. (Kuwi); **qase** to be come bitterish (Malt.)(DEDR 1249). **ka_s.a_ya** astringent (Ya_j.); **kasat.a** bitter (Pali); **kasa_ya** astringent (Pali.Pkt.); **keha_** (A.); **kasa_** (B.Or.); **kahet.a_** (A.); **kahat.a** bitter, acrid (Si.); **kasaila_** astringent (P.); **kasa_va** (Pali); **kasa_ro** of astringent taste (S.)(CDIAL 2974). **ka_r..** to be pungent, acrid (Ta.); **ga_t.u** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1492). **Astringent**: **kayar** astringency; astringent matter, as juices that taint metals, linen, silk (Ta.lex.)

2241.**Merchant**: **ka_yala_n-** lit. native of the port Ka_yal, moorman, Tamil-speaking Muhammadan merchant (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ka_yam** pungency (Ta.Ma.); **ka_yamu** id. (Te.); curry stuffs, condiments, seasoning (**Kur-al., 253, Urai**); garlic (**Cilap. 25,45**); asafoetida; vegetable stimulants used in medicine (**Tailava. Taila. 135**)(Ta.lex.)

2242.**Image: to roar**: **kur..umu-tal** to roar in company, as tigers (**Maturaik. 677**); cf. **kumur-u** (Ta.lex.)

2243.**Sun, heat**: **kamaru** singeing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil (Te.); to be singed, burnt or scorched (Ka.); **kavi** pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting **po_r.u** cultivation)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1230). **kamar-u** to feel a pungent sensation as that produced by chillies on the fire (Ta.); **kavara** sourness, acidity (Skt.); **kamarkka** to have astringent taste (Ma.)(DEDR 1231). **karukku** to darken by heat,burn, scorch, toast, fry (Ta.); **karuku** to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun, become dark in evening (ta.); **karikka** to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch (Ma.); **karaku** state of being scorched (Ka.); **karn:ka** state of being burnt or singed (Tu.); **karapn.e~** to scorch (M.)(DEDR 1278-a). **gharma** heat (RV.); **ghamma** heat, hot season (Pali); heat, sweat (Pkt.); **kham, gharmi, gam** sun (Gypsy. whence **gami** moon); **girom** sweat (Sh.Dardic); **guma** id. (K.); **gha_m** sunshine (Ku.N.); heat, sweat (A.); sunshine, sweat (B.); sweat (Mth.); sunshine, heat of the sun (Bhoj.Aw.); heat, sunshine, sweat (H.M.); sweat (M.Konkan.i); **ghamaura_** prickly heat (N.); **ghamira** (Or.); **ghamauri_** (H.); **gha_mol.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4445). **gha_mosi** prickly heat (A.); **gha_ma_ci** id. (B.)(CDIAL 4446). **ghamassar** sultry weather (L.); **ghamusur.** sultry (L.)(CDIAL 4447). **ghram.s** (AV.); **ghram.sa** (RV.); **ghim.su** summer heat (Pkt.); **granis** noon (Kho.); **le_ni_, la_ni_** noon (Pas'.Dardic)(CDIAl 4530).

2244.**Deep column of water**: **kaya** very deep column of water, in the course of a river caused by abrupt obstructions (Tu.lex.) cf. **kaivarta** fisherman (Skt.lex.) **kayider** tunny fish (Tu.lex.)

2245.**Helper**: **kayya_l.** an assistant, helper (Ma.)(DEDR 2023).

2246.**Hut**: **ka_ya** dwelling (Skt.); **ka_yama_na** hut of straw (Skt.); **ka_i ghara_** or **basa_** thatched hut (Or.)(CDIAL 3050).

2247.**Image: body**: **ka_ya** body (Ka_tyS'r.); body, heap (Pali.Pkt.); **kaya** body (Si.)(CDIAL 3049). **xajj** corpse (Kur.)(DEDR 1958).

2248.**Sand for glass armlets; gold**: **ka_yccu-man.** fine sand obtained by washing alkaline earth, for making glass-armlets (**G.Tp.D. 175**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_yccurai** gold purified by fire (Ta.lex.)

2249.**Image: bracelet**: **ka_yu_ra, ka_yura, ke_yu_ra** bracelet on the upper arm (Pali); **ke_u_ra** id. (Pkt.); **keyura** id. (Si.); **ke_yu_ra** id. (MBh.)(CDIAL 3466).

2250.**Image: six**: **ka_ya** six (IE 7-1-2.IEG.)

2251.**Pearl**: **kai-y-e_ral** pearl of medium size or quality (Ta.lex.)

2252.**Settlement**: **ka_yade, ka_yide** a rule, a regulation (Ka.M.H.); **ka_yam** fixed, settlement, permanent, confirmed (Ka.H.); **ka_i_ma** (M.); **ka_yamgutta_gra_ma** village-lands granted by

the state at a permanent rent (Ka.); **ka_y** to guard (Ka.); **ka_yu, ka_cu** (Te.); **kar..utu** custody, ka_val (Ta.); **ka_yisu** to make guard, watch etc. (Ka.); **ka_yike** guarding (Ka.); **ka_yika_-vr.ddhi** interest obtained from capital; interest consisting in the use of an animal or any capital stock pawned or pledged (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Permanent assessment**: **ka_yan-ti_rvai** permanent assessment; **qa_im** permanence (U.)(**G.Sm.D. ii,122**); **ka_yam-pe_rij** id. (**C.G.**); **qa_im + beri_z** (U.); **ka_ya-k-kuttakai** permanent lease (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Wages**: **ka_ya-me_rai** a perquisite or wages of the village establishment (village carpenters, smiths, etc.) from the produce remaining with the ryot after the claims of government are satisfied (**G.Sm.D. ii,49**); **ka_yakam** profession, trade (Ta.); **ka_yakamu** (Te.); **ka_yita_ < qa_ida** (U.) order, rule; custom, usage, practice (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_yam-jo_t.i** land on a fixed quit-rent not subject to variation with reference to cultivation or produce (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

2253.**Small wooden box**: **kiya_** small wooden box for keeping red lead (Kur.); **kiya** small wooden box (Malt.)(DEDR 1559).

2254.**Sphaeranthus indicus**: **karantai** Indian globe-thistle, sphaeranthus indicus (Ta.); **karan.d.e** id. (Ka.); **karan.d., karn.d.e, karan.d.elu** the shrub sphaeranthus hirtus (Tu.)(DEDR 1271).

2255.**Dried fruit**: **karal.a** dried fruit (Ma.); **karad.a, karad.u, kad.d.a** dried foddergrass (Ka.)(DEDR 1275).

2256.**Balanos: Balanites aegyptiaca**: (Modern Egyptian Arabic **hegli_g**; Greek **baganos**) This fiercely thorny tree was once very abundant in the Nile Valley, but is now rare. The fruit looks like a date with a brittle shell, including a mass with a hard kernel. [cf. **ka_rakka** a dried date fruit (Ma.)(DEDR 1470). cf. **ga_ra_** seed of mahua (Go.)(DEDR 1468).] The oil derived from it is slightly yellow. The classical authors mention balanos as part of the famous Mendesian unguent. Theophrastus mentions that the Egyptian perfumers used the husks of the fruit which they bruised. The fruit is indeed frequent among archaeological finds... (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., 1989, pp.54-58; p. 81; pp.88-90; p.114; pp.129-130). Balanites aegyptiaca = balanites roxburghii: **in:gudi** balanites aegyptiaca (Car. Su. 27.146). **hingan** (H.B.); **hinganbet** (M.); **nanjunda** (Ta.); **gari** (Te.); bark, unripe fruit and leaves: purgative, anthelmintic; seeds: expectorant, given in cough and colic; bark: used as anthelmintic for cattle and its juice as fish poison; habitat: drier parts of India from south-east Punjab and Delhi to Sikkim, Bihar, Gujarat, Khandesh, and the Deccan (GIMP, p.32). cf. **ga_ra** balanites aegyptiaca (Te.)(DEDR 1475). **Poison**: **gara** any drink (S'Br.); poison (MBh.); a partic. poison (Pkt.); **gar** poisonous fecal matter of some animals and birds (G.); poison (M.); **gara** (Si.)(CDIAL 4035). **garala** poison (MBh.); snake-poison (Skt.); **garala** poison, snake-poison (Pali.Pkt.); **garal** (P.A.B.H.G.); **garal.a** (Or.); **garal.** snake-poison (M.); **garl.a_** juice of certain herbs and drugs obtained by rolling them in betel leaf and chewing them; **garl.i_** water or some crudity rising in the mouth (M.); **garala** snake-poison (Si.)(CDIAL 4038). **kat.u** poison, astringency, pungency (Ta.); **kat.ukat.u** to throb (as from the sting of a scorpion)(Ta.); **qt.are** to throb with pain (Malt.); **xare_n** bitter (Br.)(DEDR 1135).

2257.**Tribute**: **kara** tribute (Mn.); **ka_ra** tax (Pa_n..); **kara** (Pkt.); **kar** tax, toll (Ku.N.A.); land revenue (B.); **kara** (Or.); **kar** toll, tax, revenue (Mth.H.G.M.); **karaya** tax (Si.); **kariya_** bondsman, slave (N.)(CDIAL 2780). **nis.kara** free from taxes (Skt.); **nikaru** exempt from taxes

(OG.); **nakru~** (G.)(CDIAL 7473). **nikar.iya_** penniless (B.); **nis.kapardika** without cowries (Skt.); **nikaur.i_a_** (Or.); **nikaur.iya_** (H.); **nikauriya_** (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 7472). **kar** a cess levied by zemindars; **bonkar** a cess levied on the rearing of the tassar silk worm; **kar ut.hau** to collect a cess (Santali.lex.)

2258.**Image: cubit**: **kara** a cubit, the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

2259.**Image: the numbers two or six**: **kara** the number two; the number six; **khara** the number six (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kara** (IE 7-1-2.IEG.) two. **ka_raka** (IE 7-1-2.IEG.) six.

2260.**Image: chequered lines**: **ce_ri** one of the four chequered stripes on a pagad.e cloth (Ka.); id. (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

2261.**Hail**: **karaka, karaka_** hail (Skt.Pali); **kara, karaya, karaa_** (Pkt.); **kara_** hailstone (Or.); pl. hail (G.)(CDIAL 2782). **karat.t.u-k-kal** unpolished, rough stone; **karat.u** roughness, ruggedness, unevenness (**Arut.pa_. iv, Patti. 6**); **karat.t.u-kkarat.t.en-al** onom. signifying hoarseness (Ta.lex.) **argal** hailstone (Ko.); **a_rikal, a_ri-varal (< paral), a_re-kal** id. (Ka.); **a.ri-ka.y** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 378). **a_li** hail (Ta.Ma.Kur.); **a_li-kal, a_le-kallu** hailstone (Ka.); **a_li-kallu** hail (Tu.); **ali** hail (Malt.)(DEDR 384). **e_dir, e_yir** hail; **a_dir, a_dur** id. (Pa.); **a_dur** id. (Go.); **a_nr-iga, a_nr-ga (a_nd.r-ga)** id. (Kond.a); **a_nja** (Pe.); **a_njgi** id. (Mand..); **a_ji** id. (Kui.); **ajji, a_ji (**pl. **-na)**, **a_jinga** hailstones (Kuwi)(DEDR 406). **a.n-gal** hail (Ko.); **a_n.i-kallu, a_n.e-kallu, a_ni-kallu, a_ne-kallu, a_ne-gallu** hailstone (Ka.); **a_n.e-kallu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 355).

2262.**Carob tree**: Ceratonia siliqua (Ancient Egyptian: tree, **ndm** (sweet); pod pulp? **d3rt**; Coptic: pod **xieipe** or **sapate**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: tree and pod **harru_b**). "The carob tree grows on poor soil in warm climates. The pods are nourishing and contain protein, starch and sugar. They are now used as fodder... The green pod is not unlike cocoa in taste.. The gum contained in the seeds (carob gum) is used as a demulcent and lubricant... Carob trees grew in ancient Egypt... for carob beer... as vermifuge... for digestive disorder... Carob pod(?) occurs in countless prescriptions for a surprising number of eye diseases and coughs." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp. 85-86). Ceratonia siliqua: **kharnub** (P.); pods: astringent, used in coughs; seed husk: purgative, astringent; seeds yield a fatty oil; a native of the E. Mediterranean region; introduced into India; has become naturalized in the Punjab (GIMP, p.59). Ceratonia siliqua: ceratonia, carob bean, commonly known as St. John's bread, is the dried fruit of ceratonia siliqua, a tree native to eastern Mediterranean countries... carob fruit... is used as a nutrient and in the preparation of carob syrup and liquors. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 479).

2263.**Caper**: **kari_ra** capparis aphylla (a thorny plant eaten by camels)(S'Br.); its fruit (Sus'r.); capparis aphylla (Pali.Pkt.); **kare_ri** capparis trifoliata (Pali); **kari_r** capparis aphylla (H.); its fruit (G.); **karir** capparis aphylla B.); **kaler** (L.); **kari_r** (P.H.); **kari_l, kari_la_** (H.); **kaira** (OG.); **kerr.o, kerr.i_** (G.); **kari_r** its fruit (M.); **kari_h, kari~_h, kari_, kari_t.a_** capparis aphylla; **kri~_h** (L.); **kari~_h** the fruit is pickled and the bud used as a vegetable (P.)[?**karu-ve_ppilai, karuve_mpu, kar-ive_mpu** curry-leaf tree (Ta.lex.)]; **karvi_la_, karvi_lu~_** capparis horrida (of which fruit is made into pickles)(L.); **karwi_l** capparis aphylla (H.); **kawi_r, kabi_r** caper plant (Sh.)(CDIAL 2805). **kar-i-mul.l.i, kar..i-mul.l.i** Indian nightshade (**Maturaik. 96, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ulimiri** the

plant crataeva tapia or capparis trifoliata (Ka.); **ulimid.i, ulimiri** crataeva tapia (Te.)(DEDR 675). **ton.t.ai** thorny caper (capparis horrida); **a_ton.t.ai** id.; Ceylon caper, capparis zeylanica (Ta.); **a_rudon.d.a, a_redon.d.a, a_don..a, a_radon.d.a** capparis horrida, capparis zeylanica; **don.d.a** capparis (capparis horrida = capparis zeylanica)(DEDR 3500). cf. **karavi_ram** sweet oleander, herium odorum (Ta.lex.) cf. semant. **ton.t.ai** a common creeper of the hedges (= **ko_vai** bryonia epigaea)(Ta.); **d.on.d.a** coccinia indica (Kond.a)(DEDR 3499). cf. semant. **ton.d.amu** elephant's proboscis (Te.); **tun.d.a** trunk of an elephant (Skt.)(DEDR 3311). **Caper bush**: Capparis spinosa (Coptic **kemegeoc** or **kemapic**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **las.s.a_f**; **kaba_r**). "It grows in the Mediterranean and North Africa. The unopened flower buds are known as capers... The plant was known to Dioscorides, Theophrastus and Pliny... In The Assyrian Herbal a plant called **baltu** has been identified as caper, and finds in Iraq suggest that it existed in that part of the world. The Biblical **avionah** is believed to be the caper bush... Copts used it to treat a wound... powdered root bark is quoted by Prospero Alpini as a treatment for skin ailments, and as a vermifuge and emmenagogue." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.83). Capparis spinosa: **kabar** (M.); **kabra** (H.P.); **bussar** (Kumaon); **kokilakshamu** (Te.); root bark: aperitif, tonic, diuretic, emmenagogue, in rheumatism, enlarged spllen; leaves: bruised and used as poultice in gout; habitat: plains between the Indus and Jhelum, Salt Range, lower inner valleys of the Himalayas, Bombay State, Sind, Konkan, Deccan, Baluchistan, Waziristan. (GIMP, p.50). **kari_ra** capparis decidua (Car. Su. 27.142, Ci. 30.82). **kapi_ta** name of a tree; **kapi_taka** berberis asiatica (Bhpr.); **kawi_r** the caper plant (Kho.); **ka_wa-dach** vine with small black grapes, berberis lycium (K.)(CDIAL 2752). Capparis decidua = capparis aphylla: **karira** (Skt.); **karer** (H.); **delha, karil** (P.); **kari** (M.); **sengam** (Ta.); **kariramu** (Te.); top shoots and young leaves: used as a plaster for boils and swellings; in powder form used to raise blisters and to relive toothache, and as antidote to poison; bark: acrid, laxative, diaphoretic, alexeteric, anthelmintic, useful for cough, ashtma and inflammation; fruit: astringent, useful in cardiac troubles and biliousness; root and root bark: pungent, bitter, given in intermittent fevers and rheumatism; habitat: Cutch, Sind, Baluchistan, W. Rajputana, Punjab, Upper Gangetic Plain, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Deccan, Tinnevelly (GIMP, p.49). Capparis zeylanica = capparis horrida: **ardanda** (H.); **kalokera** (B.); **wag** (M.); **karvila** (P.); **adondai, tondai** (Ta.); **adonda** (Te.); root bark: sedative, stomachic, antihidrotic, bitter, cholagogue and in cholera; leaves: counter-irritant and as cataplasm in boils, swellings and piles; habitat: throughout the greater part of India. (GIMP, p.50).

2264.**Mirror**: **karpara** a mirror (Skt.lex.)

2265.**A perfume**: **karaja** a sort of perfume (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2266.**Image: finger-nail**: **karaja** a finger-nail (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2267.**Image: date-palm**: **karavam** wild date-palm, ka_t.t.i_ntu (Ta.lex.)

2268.**Bael; wood-apple**: **karuvil.a_** wood-apple, bael (**Mu_. A.**); **karuvil.am** bael (**Malai.**) (Ta.lex.)

2269.**Weight of camphor**: **kariju** a weight used in weighing camphor (Ka.lex.)

2270.**Image: betel**: **karppu_ra-k-kot.i** a kind of betel (**G.Sm.D. 215**) (Ta.lex.)

2271.**Frankincense**: **kar-purai** frankincense (prob. **karbura_**) frankincense; ca_mpira_n.i (**Tailava. Taila. 94**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karppurai** benzoin tree (**Can. Aka.**); **karppu_ramaram** blue-gum tree, eucalyptus globulus; Japan camphor tree, cinnamomum camphora (Ta.); **karppu_rakkil.uvai** hill balsam tree (Ta.lex.)

2272.**Price for temple lands**: **karppu_ra-vilai** sale-price paid for temple lands; price paid for cultivation rights of temple lands and in commutation of the taxes thereon (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **karppu_ra-khan.d.a** ?a field of camphor (Skt.lex.)

2273.**Camphor**: **ka_pu_r** camphor (M.); **kapu_r** (G.S.P.H.B.O.); **kapura** (Si.); **kappura** (Pkt.Pali); **karpu_ra** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 314). **karppu_ra-ti_pam** lighted camphor used in worship (**Pa_rata. Or..ipi. 42, Urai**); **kappuram, karppu_ram** common camphor; camphor in its native state, one of five mukava_cam (**Ci_vaka. 838, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **karpu_ra** camphor (Sus'r.); < prob. Austro-as.; **kappu_ra** (Pali.Pkt.); **kopur, kopur^{u}**, **kophur, kophur^{u}** (K.); **ka_fur** (Pers.); **kapu_ru** (S.); **kapu_r** (P.B.Bhoj.Aw.H.G.); **kapur** (N.); **kapu_ra** (Or.); **kapu_ri_** white or fragrant as camphor (H.); **ka_pu_r** camphor (M.); **ka_pu_ra** (Konkan.i); **kapura** (Si.); **kapu_ri_** pale yellow (P.); **kapu_rya~_** slices of raw mango (G.)(CDIAL 2880). **Camphor**: **karpu_ra** camphor (Skt.lex.) **karpura, karpu_ra, kappara, kappura, kapra** camphor; **kappura-val.iku** camphor-crystal (Ka.lex.) **kapur** camphor (Santali.lex.) **nis'a_kara** camphor (Skt.lex.) **va_luka_** camphor in general (Skt.lex.) cf. **kappu_ra** camphor (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 2880). Natural camphor is a white, dextrorotatory ketone, obtained from the wood of cinnamomum camphora (Fam. lauraceae), a tree which is widely grown in Formosa, Japan and south China; it is also produced commercially in India and Georgia. Synthetic camphor, which is optically inactive, is prepared from turpentine... Borneo camphor is obtained from dryobalanops aromatica, which found its way to Persia in the sixth century and Europe in the twelfth century. When laurel camphor was first prepared is not known... The wood is cut into chips and treated with steam, when a solid sublimate of camphor and liquid volatile oil pass into the receiver... Camphor occurs in small, colourless crystals.. has a characteristic odour and a pungent, aromatic taste, which is followed by a sensation of cold... Uses: Camphor is used externally as a rubefacient, and internally as a mild antiseptic, and carminative. It finds many non-pharmaceutical uses. Large quantities were once used in the manufacture of celluloid. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 451). Cinnamomum camphora: **karpura** (Skt.); **intu, karppuram** (Ta.); **karpuramu** (Te.); plant: considered sedative, anodyne, antiseptic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, stimulant, carminative, used in insecticidal preparations; leaves: camphor 0.73%, camphorol 97%; habitat: planted in some gardens in India upto 4,000 ft. in the NW Himalayas; successfully cultivated at Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Calcutta, Nilgiris and Mysore (GIMP, p.65). Cinnamomum pauciflorum: **dinglatterdop** (Khasia); in Philippine islands bark used as stomachic, cardiotonic and antiseptic; habitat: Sikkim, Himalayas and Assam. (GIMP, p.65). **karppu_ram < karpu_ra** common camphor; camphor in its native state, one of five muka-va_cam (**Ci_vaka. 838, Urai.**); karppu_ramaram, cinnamomum camphora; blue-gum tree, eucalyptus globulus (Ta.lex.) "By the term **apakva karpura** was probably meant the camphor obtained in Borneo from the trunk of dryobalanops aromatica = shorea camphorifera." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.224). **karpu_ra, pacca-karpu_ra** crude camphor, a brilliantly white drug (Ka.); **paccai-karppu_ram** (Ta.); **Synonyms**: **ghanasa_ra, candra, soma** (Ka.lex.) **pacce** camphor; pra_le_ya, ghanasa_ra; **pacce** name of a plant with fragrant ears; de_vakan.is'a; **paccedimir** gold-coloured unguent (Ka.lex.) **paccai-k-karuppu_ram** medicated camphor (**Pata_rtta. 1075**)(Ta.lex.) **ghanasa_ra** camphor (mentioned among white substances)

(Skt.lex.) **karpu_ra** cinnamomum camphora (Car. Su. 5.77, Ci. 26.211, 28.153). **karuppu_ram < karpu_ra** (**tokukaruppu_mu cumantut.an- vanta : Cilap. 14,109**); **karppu_ram** camphor in its native state; **karppu_ra maram** Japan camphor tree, cinnamomum camphora; blue gum tree, eucalyptus globulus (Ta.lex.) Cinnamomum camphora: gum camphor, laurel camphor; **kampher** (Ger.); **camphre** (Fr.); Habitat: China, Japan and Formosa; Uses: camphor is employed externally in the form of spirit or liniment as a rubefacient; internally as an antiseptic and carminative... **Borneo camphor** is a camphor naturally deposited in the clefts and hollows of the wood of dryobalanops aromatica, a tree belonging to the dipterocarpaceoe family and growing in Borneo and Sumatra. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 374-378).

2274.**Clean, beautiful**: **garagarike** pleasantness, neatness, beauty (Ka.); **garakena** clean, clear (Tu.); **garagara** clean, neat, tidy, nice (Te.); **garagarika** cleanness, etc. (Te.); **xarxar** perfectly clean, quite empty (Kur.); **xarxar^{a}rna_** to be perfectly clean, quite empty (Kur.)(DEDR 1259). **karuku** (Te.); **karukku** newness, freshness; neatness, tidiness; beauty (**Kavikuc. 4**); **karukku-vara_kan-** new pagoda coin on which the figures are well-defined (Ta.lex.) **ka_r** freshness, greenness; ripeness, maturity, flowering period, as of a plant (**Pu. Ve. 12, Pen.pa_r-. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **Genuine, pure, good**: **khor^{u}** pure, genuine (K.); **kharo** good (S.WPah.); true (Konkan.i); honest (Ku.); real, keen (N.); **khar** quick, nimble (A.); **khara_** good, clean (WPah.); pure, good, firm (H.); sharp, pure, good (H.); **kharu~** real, good, well parched or baked, well learnt (G.); **kha_ra_** very sharp, pure, true (Or.)(CDIAL 3819). **karumai** strength, greatness (Ta.); **karu, kar-u** stout, hard; **karuma** hardness, strength of a man; **karuman** one who is strong and able; **karumana** valour, etc.; **karuttu** strength, vigour, power; fortitude, courage; **karuttan-** a strong man, powerful person (Ma.); **kas'-tu.r-** any bush about 3-4 feet high (To.); **kara, karu** greatness, abundance, power (Ka.); **karamu** much, great, very; **krandu-konu** to be excessive, great or much; to spread (Te.)(DEDR 1287).

2275.**To rattle; make a crackling sound**: {**Echo word**} **kharat.a** in: **kharat.a-kharat.a_-kr.** to make a crackling sound (Ka_s'.); **kharar.iba_** to fry slightly, fry vegetables in a little water (Or.)(CDIAL 3820). **gharghara** purring (Skt.); rattling (Skt.); **gharghara_unu** to grunt (N.); **gha~_rgha~_r-ghurghur** growl (N.); **ghargharib a_** to rattle (Or.); **gharghar** snarling (H.); **ghargharn.e~** to rumble (M.)(CDIAL 4432). cf. **ghurghura_** growling (Skt.)(CDIAL 4489). **qar.qar.re** to purl, murmur (Malt.); **xar.ar-xar.ar^{a}rna_** to rattle loosely together; **xar.bar.^{a}rna_** to rattle; **xar.ar.-xar.ar.** the sound of articles loosely packed and playing against one another (the creaking of a cart, etc.)(Kur.)(DEDR 1110). **kar-akar-a (-pp-, -tt-)** to crackle in the mouth (as a crisp cake); utter a rattling sound; n. onom. expr. signifying rattling sound; **kar-akar-appu** crispness; rattling; **kar-an:ku (kar-an:ki-)** to sound; n. a sound; **karakara (-pp-, -tt-)** to be crisp in the mouth (as a fried cake); **karakar-en-al** being crisp in the mouth (Ta.); **kar-akar-e_** imit. of gnashing and biting noises (Ma.); **gar-a** sound in imitation of that which is produced when very crisp substances (as well-baked happal.as, etc.) are eaten; **gar-agu, gar-ugu** state of being scorched by heat, fragile, brittle, dry and crumbling as flowers, leaves, grass, etc.; state of being very crisp by frying or baking (as happal.as, etc.); **karakara** sound made in gnashing the teeth, in chewing certain substances (as raw cucumbers), in scratching the body, in writing with a pen or an iron style (Ka.); **karakara** noise made in chewing, sawing, or writing; **karukuru** noise made in chewing any brittle substance (Tu.); **gar-agar-a** crispness, dryness, and brittleness; **gar-agar-al-a_d.u** to be crisp, be dry and brittle; **kar-akar-a** a harsh grating sound;

karakara noise made in writing or chewing (Te.); **kharkhar^{a}rna_** to use in speaking a sharp tone which grates upon the ear (Kur.)(DEDR 1386).

2276.**Crucible; to liquefy**: **karkarao** to liquefy anything, such as oil or ghee etc. which has congealed; **kar.e** oil cake, refuse from an oil press; **khari** oil-cake (Santali.lex.) **karai (-v-, -nt-)** to dissolve in water, be reduced from solid to liquid form, wear away (as soil by action of water), become emaciated; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to dissolve in water, melt, liquefy, extirpate; **karaiyal** dissolving, melting, that which is dissolved; **karaivu** dissolving, tenderness of mind (Ta.); **karakkuka** to melt, dissolve (Ma.); **karg- (kargy-)** to dissolve, melt, be affected in the heart (by fear); **kark- (karky-)** to dissolve, melt (Ko.); **karx- (karxy-)** to dissolve, melt; **kark- (karky-)** id. (To.); **karagu, karan:gu, kargu** to be dissolved, melt away, decrease in bulk, become softened to pity or love, pine away; **karagisu, karigisu, kargisu** to cause to be dissolved, melt; **karad.u** to melt (Ka.); **kar- (kari-)** to be digested; **karak- (karaki-)** to digest; to dissolve; **karak** dissolving (Kod..); **karaguni** to melt, dissolve, liquefy, become thin, become affected, softened, melt with pity; **karaga_vuni, karga_vuni** to melt, liquefy, affect the mind, afflict; **karavuni** to be dissolved, melted, digested; **karapuni** to digest (Tu.); **kara~gu** to melt, dissolve, liquefy; **kara~gincu, kara~cu** to melt, dissolve, liquefy; **karugu** what is melted, a crucible; **kra~_gu** to be melted away; **kra~_cu** to melt (Te.); **karn.-e_r** to be melted (Ga.); **kari-, kar.ita_na_, karn.-** to melt, dissolve; **karn.-** to melt (Go.); **karin.-** to melt, be dissolved (Kond.a); **karangali** to be dissolved, be melted; **karn:g-** to melt (Kuwi)(DEDR 1292).

2277.**Image: witness**: **kari** witness; testimony, proof (Ta.); **kari** a witness (Te.)(DEDR 1276).

2278.**Large ferryboat**: **gharnai** a raft supported on empty earthenware waterpots (Santali.lex.) **kar-na_v** large ferryboat endowed to carry passengers free of toll (K.)(CDIAL 2780). **karn.a-dha_ra** a helmsman, a pilot; **karn.adha_raka** id. (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **karn.a-gra_ha** a helmsman; **karn.ika** having a helm; a steersman; **karn.in** a helmsman (Skt.lex.) **karai-pit.i-ttal** to arrive at a port (Ta.); **karapid.i** (Ma.); **karai-pit.i-tto_t.u-tal** to sail along the coast (Ta.); **karapid.i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **To take a load**: **karaital** to take, as a load (**Ci_vaka. 63**)(Ta.); **kara** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2281.**Monkey**: **ka_r** black monkey (Ta.lex.) **karun.-kuran:ku** black monkey, semnopithecus johni (**Ci_vaka. 1893, Urai**)cf. **ku_lam** monkey (Ta.lex.)

2282.**Cultivator's right**: **ka_ra_n.mai** cultivator's right (**T.A.S. i,7**); **ka_ra_r..ma** id. (Ma.); **ka_ra_n.mai** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,92,426**); **ka_rko_n-** < **ka_rkun** (U.) director, manager, revenue inspector (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

2283.**Worker**: **karigol** an artisan; **karigar** id.; **na~ha~k do sanamko karigolena** all are artisans now-a-days; **karsaj, karsaji** to do, work, business; **inage karsajitako ojha do** that is the work of the charm doctors (Santali.lex.) **ka_ri** artisan, worker (Pa_n..); action, work (Skt.); work (Or.); **ka_ri_** worker (P.); remedy (P.) **ka_r** work (Kt.L.); **ko_** (Wg.); **ka_** (Pr.); **ka_ri** work, occupation, use (S.); **ka_rin** working (Ya_j.); in cmpd. (S'Br.); **kr.** do (Skt.)(CDIAL 3064).

2284.**Village accountant**: **karn.am, karun.i_kam < karan.a** office of village accountant or karn.am (Ta.); **karan.ikamu** id. (Te.); **karun.i_kan-** village accountant (**Ar-ap. Cata. 86**)(Ta.lex.) **karan.an-** accountant (**Kantapu. Ma_rkkan..210**); **karan.atta_n-** accountant (**S.I.I., iii,23**); **karan.attiyalavar** account officers working under a king, one of **en.peru-n-tun.aivar**;

karan.ampalam ancient name for the office of the village headman; **karan.ikka-co_t.i** Karnam's quit-rent (**S.I.I. ii,119**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ran.ika** teacher (MBh.); judge (Skt.); arrow-maker (Pali); **ka_ran.iya** teacher of Nya_ya (Pkt.); **ka_rin.i_** guardian, heir (S.); **ka_ran.i** abettor in crime (N.); **ka_rn.i_** prime minister, supercargo of a ship (M.); **kul-karn.i_** village accountant (M.)(CDIAL 3058). **ka_ran.ikan-** judge; arbitrator, umpire (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **karan.am** instrument; implement, means, material (**Kantapu. Kuma_rapuri. 65**); accountant (**S.I.I. i,65**); work by one's hand (**Cilap. 3,54**)(Ta.lex.) **na_t.t.u-k-kan.akku-vari** tax payable for the maintenance of the revenue accounts of the country as a whole (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

2285.**Purpose**: **karutu (karuti-)** to intend; recollect (**Tol. Po. 260**); to judge calmly, take heed (**Kur-al., 485**); suppose, consider; regard (**Tiruva_ca. 10,17**); desire; ponder (**Te_va_. 889,2**); **karuttu** design, purpose (**Pa_rata. Kirut.t.i. 32**); gist, substance or pith of a matter (**Nan-. 21**); opinion, attention; desire (**Kampara_. Tiruvat.i. 65**); judgement (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 156**); agreement (**Pa_rata. Kirut.t.i. 32**); mind (**Kantapu. Me_rup. 56**); will (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,2,8**)(Ta.lex.) **karutuka** to conceive, think, meditate, aim at, attend to, prepare; **karutal** care, regard; **karuttu** id., courage; **karuttan** resolute (Ma.); **karnd- (karndy-)** to prepare (to do), have great desire (to do); **kart** purpose, aim strenuously, striven for (Ko.); **karu** to point, aim at (Ka.); **kar-ada** thought, idea, reflection, imagination, ntention (Te.)(DEDR 1283). **ira_do, ira_dea_** purpose, e.g. of the sacraments (Kon.lex.) **ira_da_** purpose, design, intention; will accord (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Cause**: **ka_ran.a** cause (Ka_tyS'r.); deed, cause (Pali); **karan.a, ka_lana, ka_rana** purpose (As'.); **ka_ran.a** cause, means (Pkt.); cause (Or.); **kurren** retaliation (Wg.); **ka_ran** (Pas'.); **ka_ran.u** cause (S.); **ka_rna_** quarrel (L.); **ka_ran.** cause (P.); reason (G.); **ka_ran** cause (N.A.B.); reason (Mth.H.); **ka_rana** reason (OAw.); **karun.a** cause, object, thing (Si.); **ka_ran.i, ka_n.e, ka_n.i** on account of (S.); **ka_n.** (L.); **ka_ran., karn.e** (A.); **ka_ran.e** (Or.); **ka_ran.iim.** (OG.); **ka_rn.e~** (M.); **ka_ran.u** (Or.)(CDIAL 3057). **Etymological sense**: **ka_ran.a-k-kur-i** noun conveying the etymological sense, opp. to it.u-kur-i (**Kampara_. Ka_t.ci. 6**); **ka_ran.a-k-kur-i-y-a_kkam** noun used in its etymological sense to suit an occasion (**Nan-. 275, Virut.**); **ka_ran.am** principle, origin, source, cause, of three kinds, viz., mutar-ka_ran.am, tun.aikka_ran.am, nimittaka_ran.am; reason, ground of an assertion or argument (**Na_lat.i, 265**); motive; means (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 234**); **ka_ran.ikkam** history; **ka_ran.ikkan-** accountant (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.)

2286.**Instrument**: **karan.a** instrument (Pkt.); **dan-karnu** toothpick (N.); **kan-karnu** ear-pick (N.); **karni_** mason's trowel (P.H.)(CDIAL 2790). **karan.a** act, deed (RV.); doing (Pali); occupation, trade, copulation (Si.); **karana, kam.ram.na** work (NiDoc.); **karna_, kanna_** work, duty (B.); **karn.e~** action, deed (M.)(CDIAL 2790). **karan.i_ya** to be done (MBh.); duty, business (Pali); **karan.i_a, karan.ijja** (Pkt.); **karn.i_** work, act (S.Ku.G.); incantation (M.); **karni_** act (P.); act (H.); **karan.i_** work, authority (Or.); **karni** act, esp. the sexual act (N.)(CDIAL 2791).

2287.**A hunt**: **karka** a hunt, employed as a synonym for sendra; **sendra** a hunt, to hunt, to follow the chase, to search for; **disom sendra, gipitic sendra** the annual tribal hunt (Santali.lex.)

2289.**Image: fish**: **kara gakhor** a species of fish; **ka~r.a~ hako** id. (Santali.lex.) **ka_ra** a fish (Ma.); **ka_rai** a sea-fish (Ta.)(DEDR 1476). **kur-u-val.ai** a sea-fish, greenish, pellona indica; **kur-uva_** vari-k-kar-r-alai mi_n, a sea-fish, reddish, lutjanus sebae; a sea-fish, silvery grey, attaining one foot in length, sciaena maculata (Ta. lex.) **kur-avai** black murrel, ophicephalus striatus;

ophiocephalus punctatus (Ta.); **kor-r-a** a kind of fish; silurus boalis (Te.); **korra-mut.t.u** gobius lagocephalus (Te.)(DEDR 1845).

2290.**Warriors**: **karantaiya_r** warriors who rescue the cows that have been seized by the enemy (**Cilap. 12, Murunte_r. Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **hr.** to seize, take (Skt.)(CDIAL 2010). **ka_d.** rescue, take out e.g. from danger (Kon.lex.) **Hidden**: **karantur-ai-kil.avi** words that mask one's innermost feelings and purpose (**Tirukko_. 50, Kol.u.**); **karantur-aiko_l.** phenomena of the heavens, sometimes visible and sometimes not, for the most part regarded as ominous such as ira_ku, ke_tu, parive_t.am, va_lvel.l.i, va_n-avil (**Perun.. Ucaik. 58,57**); **kara-ttal** to conceal, disguise (**Pur-ana_. 1,8**) (Ta.lex.) **karantai** chaplet of karantai flowers (fragrant basil; Indian globe-thistle) worn by warriors when recovering cows that had been seized by the enemy (**Pin..**); **karantai-ttin.ai** theme of recovering the herd of cows seized by the enemy as a signal of declaration of hostilities (**Pu. Ve. 2,1, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2291.**Priest**: **karantai** priest (**Tan-ippa_. i,87,171**)(Ta.lex.)

2292.**Image: covered channel**: **karai** ridge of a field (Ta.); bund, bank as of a tank (**Tiv. Na_ycci. 12,4**)(Ta.); **kara** (Te.Ma.); **kare_** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kar-na** canal (Kond.a); **karna** irrigation channel (Kuwi)(DEDR 1398). cf. **udhar** irrigation channel (Pas'.) (CDIAL 2010). **karanta-kar-pat.ai** covered drainage-channel in a city (**Cilap. 14,65, Urai**); **karantu-pat.ai, karantur-ai** id. (Ta.lex.) cf. **kar--pat.ai** stone pavement; closed drain; layer of brick or stone in a wall; secret way into a fort (Ta.); **kar--pat.i** flight of stone steps (Ta.); **kalat.i** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Ridge**: **karai** shore of a sea (**Na_lat.i. 224**); bank, bund, as of a tank (**Tiv. Na_ycci. 12,4**); bound, limit (**Na_lat.i. 135**); rige of a field (Ta.); **kara** id. (Ta.Ma.); **kare_** id. (Ka.); **karai-k-kat.t.u** buttress for strengthening the bund of a tank (Ta.); **karai-ya_n-** fisherman living near the coast (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2293.**Image: stripe**: **ka_ran.e** the ornamental red stripe or painting upon the lower part of the walls of a house (Ka.); **ca_re, ca_rale, ca_rike** a line, a streak, a stripe (Te.); **nid.u-ga_ran.e** long linear colouration (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2294.**Daily account**: **karad.u, kard.u, kharad.e** rough, as an account (Ka.); **khrard.e_m.** a rude sketch, foul copy (M.); **ha_t-karad.a_** (Te.); **karad.u** a daily account, a day-book (Ka.Te.); **kharad.e_m.** (M.); **karad.u** stout as paper (Ka.); **karad.a_** (M.); **kharad.a_** (Te.); **karad.u** scrawling, scribbling, a scrawl (Ka.); **kharad.a** (M.); **karad.u** drawing the pen over written letters as is done at school as an exercise (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2295.**Image: oblong drum**: **karat.i, karat.i-p-par-ai, karat.ikai** a kind of drum (said to sound like a bear, **karat.i**)(Ta.); **karad.i, karad.e** an oblong drum beaten on both sides, a sort of double drum (Ka.); **karat.a** a kind of drum (Skt.)(DEDR 1264).

2296.**Image: a shrine**: **garod.i** the shrine of the demons called baideru (Tu.lex.)

2297.**Cavern; house-site**: **garud.i, garad.i** an abode, a place of resort (Ka.); **garad.i, garod.i** a demon-shrine; a veranda (Tu.); **gharat.a_** a bird's nest; house-site; a hole in which a body might lodge (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ghart.ha~_n.** site of a ruined house (M.)(CDIAL 4439). **ghar.eri** place where a house has stood, ruin (N.)(CDIAL 4430). **karan.t.ai** rocky cave, cavern; the abode of sages, as mountain cave (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ghara_** little hole or cavity (M.); **ghar** house

(G.M.); **ghara** house (Konkan.i.BHSkt. ii,220); **gharaka** id. (BHSkt.); **ghara, gharaka** house (Pali); **ghara, gharaga** (Pkt.); **ghar, khar, kher** (Gypsy); **go_r**, obl. **garas** (D..); **gara, ghar, gar, gharo_** (K.); **gharu** (S.); **ghar** (L.P.WPah.); **kar** (Wpah.); **ghar** (Ku.N.A.B.); **ghara_** cell, drawer (B.); **ghara** house (Or.); **ghara_** niche, groove (Or.); **ghar, ghara_** house (Bi.); **ghaur, gharo** (Mth.); **ghar** (Aw.H.Marw.)(CDIAL 4428). **gr.hakartr.** house builder (R.); **ghara_mi** house or hut builder (B.); **ghara_mi_** thatcher (H.); **ghur.a_mi_** thatcher, lattice-maker (P.)(CDIAL 4429). **ka_rat.aiya_-no_n-pu** a ceremonial fast observed by women when the sun passes from aquarius to pisces, praying for the longevity of their husbands (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **gharin.i_** householder's wife (Skt.)(CDIAL 4442). **garat, gharat** respectable women (M.); **gr.hastha_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 325). **ka_rikai** woman, lady; **ka_lai yeytin-ir ka_rikai tan-n-ut.an-** : **Cilap. 11,67**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_raka** m. **ka_rika_** f. a servant (Pali.lex.) cf. **ghara_n.o** made or reared at home, of good family; parentage (S.)(CDIAL 4441). cf. **gr.hastha** householder (Gaut.); **gahat.t.ha** (Pali); **ghare_th** husband (WPah.)(CDIAL 4244). **gharaia** belonging to one household or family; **gharana** household; members of the house; **ghar gust.i** household, family; all the members of the household or family; **gharna** mistress of the house, a wife; **gharonj, gharonji** household, family (Santali.lex.) **ghewa_ri_** patch of land adjoining house (Bi.); **gr.hava_t.i_, gr.hava_t.ika_** land near a house (Skt.)(CDIAL 4243).

2298.**Dealer in antidotes**: **ga_rud.ika** charmer, dealer in antidotes (Skt.); **ga_ror.i_** snake-bite charmer (S.); **ga_ruri** incantation for healing snake-bite, etc. (A.); **ga_r.uri_** snake-charmer (MB.); **ga_rur.ia_, ga_rir.ia_, garur.i_** (Or.); **ga_rur.i_** snake-charmer, juggler (H.G.); **ga_rud.i_, ga_rod.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 4139). **ga_rud.a** relating to Garud.a (MBh.); spell against poison (Skt.); **ga_rud.a, ga_rula** good as antidote to snake-poison; charm against snake-poison; science of using such charms (Pkt.); **ga_rr.u_, ga_rru_** charm against snake-poison (H.); **ga_rud.** juggling (M.); **ga_rol.a_** cat-eyed, of the colour of cat's eye (M.)(CDIAL 4138). For semant. **garod.i** 'demon-shrine' (Tu.) x 'jugglery' (?juggling on a pillar): cf. **ka_rut.am** jugglery (Ta.); **ga_rad.amu** id. (Te.); **ka_rut.avicai** id. (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 1062**); **ka_rut.a-vittai** id. (Ta.); **ka_rat.am** (Ta.); **ga_rad.amu** (Te.); **ga_rad.a** (Ka.); **ka_rat.an-** juggler (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2299.**Stake for impaling criminals**: **karut.akampam** column in front of a Vis.n.u temple with an image of karut.an- fixed at the top (**Aricamaya. Pattica_ra. 92**)(Ta.) (Ta. lex.) **garud.agamba** a pillar of wood before a ca_vad.i to which culprits used to be tied (Ka.); a high stone-pillar before a tempe, on which, at festivals, a flambeau is put; its base bears an image of garud.a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_ra_** prison (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **ka_ra** (Pkt.); **kara** (Si.)(CDIAL 3062). **ka_ra_gr.ha** (Skt.); **ka_ra_ghara** (Pkt.); **ka_hara** (OB.)(CDIAL 3063). **garad** prison (Santali.lex.) **kar..u** stake for impaling criminals, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck, trident (Ta.); **kar..u, kar..uku** stake for impaling malefactors (Ma.); **ko.w** pointed stick (To.); **kar.., kar..u** an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear (Ka.)(DEDR 1361). cf. **kar..ai** elephant-goad (Ta.)(DEDR 1370).

2300.**Image: vulture**: **garud.** eagle (Kon.lex.) **karu** vulture (Tu.); **kor.l.** kite (To.); **kal.u** vulture (Tu.); **kar..u, kar..uku** griffin vulture, gyps indicus, pharaoh's chicken neophron gingimanus, eagle (aquilinae falconidae)(Ta.); eagle, vulture (Ma.); **kar..ukan** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1362). **kar..u, kar..uku** griffin vulture, pharaoh's chicken, eagle (Ta.); eagle, vulture (Ma.); **kor.l.** kite (To.); **karu, kal.u** vulture (Tu.)(DEDR 1362). **garud.a** a mythical bird (Mn.); **garul.a** (Pali); **garud.a, garula** (Pkt.); **garar.** the bird ardea argala (P.); **garul** eagle (N.); **gar.ur** (Bhoj.); **garura** blue jay (OAw.); **garur.** hornbill; **garul** a large vulture (H.); **gurul.a_** bird (Si.); **gor_ve_lik** kite

(Kal.)(CDIAL 4041). **ku_l.i** large species of eagle (Ta.); **gu_l.i** vulture (Te.)(DEDR 1920). **kurara** osprey (Ya_j.); **kurala** (Skt.); **kurara, kurala** (Pali); **kurara** (Pkt.); **kurala, kurali_, kurura** (Pkt.); **kurla** (S.); **kural** (L.); **kurl** (P.); **kuruwa_** (A.); **kurar, kural** (B.); **kurara, kurari_, kural.a, kurura, kururi_, kurul.a** (Or.); **kur^{a}ri_** (Mth.); **kuraraya_, kuralaya_** sea-eagle (Si.)[**kurara = kirala_** lapwing](CDIAL 3323). **kuvaya** a partic. kind of bird (MaitrS.); **kvayi** (TS.); **kuhi_** a bird of prey smaler than a hawk; **ku_hi_** a bird of the hawk tribe (H.); **ku_i_** hawk (H.)(CDIAL 3356).

2301.**Image: fencing**: **karat.i** fencing (Ta.); **garid.i** (Te.); **garud.i** (Ka.); **karat.ik-ku_t.am** school or gymnasium where wrestling and fencing are taught (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **garud.i** a fencing school, a place for wrestling, boxing and other athletic exercises (Ka.); **kal.ari** (Ma.); **kal.ari, kar..akam** (Ta.); **khalu_rike** a place for military exercise (Ka.); **garud.i-sa_dhaka, garad.i-sa_dhaka** gymnastic exercises (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **karut.ar** a class of demi-gods (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **karut.i-vittai** art of fencing (Ta.lex.) **kar-utto_r** enemies (**Patir-r-up. 66,9**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **karut.i, kerut.i** fencing, school or gymnasium where wrestling and fencing are taught (Ta.); **garad.i, garud.i** fencing school (Ka.); **garad.i, garod.i** id. (Tu.); **garid.i, garid.i_** id., fencing (Te.)(DEDR 1262).

2302.**Image: crown**: **kar-an.t.ikai** component part of a crown (**S.I.I. ii,90**); **kar-at.ikai** id. (**S.I.I. ii,211**); **karan.t.ikai** id. (**S.I.I. ii,87**)(Ta.); **karan.t.ikai** name of a special part of the crown (**karan.tikaiyir. ko_tta vat.am** : **S.I.I., ii,87**)(Ta.lex.)

2303.**Image: basket**: **karan.t.akam < karan.d.aka** basket made of plaited coconut-leaves for carrying flowers for divine worship (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_k. 74**); **karan.t.ikai** flower-basket (**Ko_yir-pu. Viya_kkira. 15**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2304.**Chunam-box; jewel-box**: **kar-an.t.ikai-c-ceppu** a chunam-box (**S.I.I. ii,5**); **karan.t.akam** small metal box for keeping quicklime to be used with betel (**S.I.I. ii,15**)(Ta.lex.) **karan.t.ai** water-vessel, used by ascetics (**Man.i. 3,86**); **karan.t.am** jewel-box; water-vessel used by ascetics (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.); **karan.d.a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2305.**Rammer**: **xarbna_** to give an extra pounding to rice, for cleaning it from grains unhusked or spoiled (Kur.); **qarwe** to clean rice by pounding; **qarwre** to br bruised or hurt by falling (Malt.)(DEDR 1295). **kharcar.i** a rammer, applied principally to the stick with which dhan is rammed down; **kharcar.i aguipe** bring water (the santals see a resemblance between a rammer and the water drunk during and after meal)(Santali.lex.)

2306.**Image: the fraction 1/4**: **karuntalai** a quarter, the fraction 1/4 (**Tan-ippa_. 1,87,171**); end, close (**a_n-i-k-karuntalai**); beginning; **karutal-al.avai** law of inference (**Kur-al., 930, Urai**); **karutal** inference (**Ci. Ci. Al.avai. 1**); **karututal** to infer, deduce; to recall to mind, recollect (**Tol. Po. 260**); to judge calmly, take heed (**Kur-al., 485**); to ponder, think deeply, meditate (**Te_va_. 889,2**)(Ta.lex.)

2307.**A musical mode**: **ka_nir.o** a partic. musical mode (S.); **kanar.a_** a partic. Oriya metre and tune (Or.); **ka_ner.a_** id. (Or.); **ka_nd.a_** musical mode of Kannada (M.)(CDIAL 2848). **karna_t.akam** pure south Indian music; a musical mode (**Parata. Ira_ka. 55**); **kan-n-at.am** id. (**Parata. Ira_ka. 55**); **ka_rvai** a prolonged musical note, as in harmonium; **karun.a_t.akam** a melody-type (**Parata. Ira_ka.55**)(Ta.lex.)

2308.**Kannada country; clayey soil**: **karn.a_t.a** the Karn.a_t.a country, language and people (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kha~r.ti** land reclaimed by a tenant at his own charges for rice cultivation; **kharkhan.d.** barren, unfruitful as certain kinds of soil; **kharna** saline soil, an unproductive kind of clayey soil; **kharnat.ia** clayey soil (Santali.lex.) **karuntarai** waste land; **karuntit.ar** high mound, hillock; **karunilam** barren soil; useless, waste land; **karat.t.u-t-tarai** rugged, uneven ground; hard, clayey soil (Ta.lex.) **ka_rn.a_t.a-bha_s.a_** the Kanarese language (Skt.); **karn.a_t.a, karn.a_t.aka** name of a people (MBh.); **kan.n.a_d.a**, **kan.n.a_la** name of a country; adj. coming from it (Pkt.); **kanar.a-cha~_da** the Kanarese fashion (OB.); **ka_ner.a_** the Carnatic (Or.); **ka_nr.i_** belonging to the Kannada country (G.); **ka_nd.a_** inhabitant of Kannada (M.)(CDIAL 2848). **kar(u)n.a_t.akam** Kanarese country and language; **karunat.am** name of the Kanarese country; language of the Kanarese (**Pa_rata. Cir-appup. 18**); **karuna_t.akam** id.; **karuna_t.ar** Kanarese people (**Cilap. 25,156**); **karuna_t.akam (karu + na_t.u + akam)**, **karna_t.akam** the Carnatic, as ruled by the Nabobs; old fashion, an epithet applied in facetious disparagement, to a person of old-fashioned ways; **karun-a_t.akam** id. (Ta.); **kan-n-at.am** name of the Kanarese country including Mysore and the West coast between Malabar and Goa, one of 56 te_cam (**Nan-. 272, Mayilai**.); language of the Kanarese, one of 18 languages mentioned in Tamil works (**Parata. Ira_ka. 55**); id. (Ma.); **kannad.amu** id. (Te.); **kannad.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kan-n-at.an-, kan-n-at.ikan-, kan-n-at.iyan-** native of the Kanarese country (Ta.); **konod.yn** Canarese man; fem. **konod.yc**; **kar-no.t.** Carnatic; ancient, of ancient times (To.); **karn.a_t.a** the Kannad.a country and its language; **kannad.iga** a man of the Kannad.a country; **karn.a_t.aka** the Kannad.a language; a Kannad.a man (Ka.); **kannad.a, karna_t.aka** the Canarese language; of or belonging to Canarese or Canara (Tu.); **karn.a_t.amu, karn.a_t.akamu** the country or language of Karnataka (Te.); **kannad.i** an inhabitant of Carnatic (Te.)(DEDR 1284).

2329. **Jungle/burning/shifting cultivation**: **karuvi** waste land, long grass in rice-fields; **kari, karivi** id. (Ma.); **hargu** forest (Kur.); **qawru** id., jungle (Malt.); **karu-nilam** barren soil, waste land; **karampu, karampai** waste land; (inscr.) **kari** failure of crops; (inscr.) **karu-cey** dry land, uncultivated waste (Ta.)(DEDR 1285). **Scorched**: **karis'al** that which is singed, scorched (Ma.); **karippu** jungle cultivation (Ma.); **kari (-v-, -nt-)** to be charred, scorched, become black (Ta.); **kary- (kars-)** to be singed, scorched (To.); **karaku, kariku** state of being scorched; **kare** blackness; **karipu** blackness; **kern.t.i** to become charred (Ka.); **kari- (kariv-, karij-)** to be singed (Kod..); **karn:ka** state of being burnt or singed (Tu.); **kan:gu** to be scorched, be burnt; **kra~_gu** to be burned (Te.); **karw-, karv-, kar-, kar.-** to burn; **karv-, karsahta_na_, kar.ih-** to burn; **kar.ha** field fit for burning cultivation (Go.); **kare** area set apart for penda cultivation when left fallow for a term (Go.); **karapn.e~** to scorch (DEDR 1278). **Famine**: **karuppu** famine (Ta.); **kar-avu, karavu, karuvu** famine, dearth, scarcity (Te.); **karu** hunger (Kol.Nk.Go.); **karuvu** famine (Ga.); **kar(u), kar, karru_, kar, karruv, karv** hunger (Go.); **kar.vu_, karvu** famine (Kuwi)(DEDR 1286). **Land measure**: **kari_s.a** lit. the amount of manure required; a measure of land (Skt.); dry cow-dung (Skt.lex.); **kars.aka** who or what draws, attracts, etc; **kars.aka** a cultivator, husbandman (**Ya_j.**); **kars.an.a** drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (R.); ploughing, tilling; cultivated land (Skt.lex.); **kari_sa** a measure of seed, the amount of land requiring that seed (Pali); **kiriya** extent of ground for sowing eight bushels of rice (Si.)(CDIAL 2807). **karacai, karicai** a measure of capacity = 400 marakka_l (Ta.); **garase, gerase** id. (Ka.); **garise** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1261). **Measures:** 16 **dro_n.a** = one **kha_ri** [cf. **Arthas'a_stra**, ch.XX.]; 4 **pa_vala** = **pa_li** [big ladle or spoon (G.); **MIAI**, p.79; **pa_l.i** line, row, text (Pali); **pa_r.o** column in multiplication (G.); **pa_r.a_** (H.), **pa_li_** (Pkt.) boundary of field, bank of tank (CDIAL 8041).] 4 **pa_li**= **ma_na;** 4

ma_na= **sei;** 3 **sei** = **padaka** [equated to 2 **tu_n.i** in another series.] 4 **padaka** = **ha_ri (= ?kha_ri);** 4 **ha_ri**= **ma_ni** [cf.**Gan.itasa_ra** of Sridhara; **MIAI**, p.78.] [S'ukra states that 20 **armana** make one **kha_rika**; another equivalence is: 4 **dro_n.a** (**tu_n.i**) = one **kha_ri**; **don.aka_ri** is a compound in an inscription; **MIAI**, p.74.] 8 **a_r..a_kku** = one **cir.u-na_r..i** (520 cc.); 4 **cir.u-na_r..i** = one **id.anga_r..i** (or **prastha);** 20 **id.anga_r..i** = one **podhi** [cf. **MIAI**, p.83.]; 5 **marakka_l** = one **parra** or **parai** [cf. **Cilappatika_ram**, **14,208**]. **kerc** flat basket for drying grain, placed in rack over fireplace (Ko.); **kerase, gerase, gerise, gerese** a kind of flat bamboo basket square in form (Ka.)(DEDR 1966). **Land**: **ka_r** paddy harvested in the rainy season (**Pata_rtta. 799**); water (**Tol. Po. 6**); **ka_r-nel** a kind of paddy (Ta.lex.) **Image: turn; rainy season; SW monsoon: kr.tu** (only in pl. **kr.tvah.** with words of number)'turns, times'(Skt.)(CDIAL 3425).[?>**r.tu**] **r.tuvanta, r.tvanta** end of the (rainy ?) season (Mn.)[cf.**anta r.tu_na_m he_mantah** (SBr.)]; **wanda** winter (K.); **wandas, wand**[i] in winter (K.)(CDIAL 2454). {The forms **kara, kera** are remarkable; they are concordant with the term for the principal season: **ka.r** black; **ka.r may** rain of SW. monsoon (Ko.); **ko.r** young grass at first rain after winter frosts (To.); **ka_r** blackness, rainy season (Ka.); **ka_ri** rainy season (Ka.); **ka_ru** black; season, time of year (Te.); **ka_rka_la** cloudy or rainy weather (Tu.); **ka_r-hullu** any grass that grows in the rainy season (Ka.); **ka_r mugalu** dark cloud (Tu.); **ka_rial, ka_ryal, ka_riyal, karial, kar.al, kareyal, kari, karka_l** black (Go.)(DEDR 1273-c). **karppo_t.t.am** southern passage of the rain clouds about the latter half of ma_rkar..i month (Ta.lex.) **ka_r** blackness; that which is black (**Na_lat.i, 103**); cloud (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periyatiruvan. 86**); rain (**Kalit. 38**); **ka_rppeyal** heavy rain, as in the rainy season (**Pur-ana_. 120**); **ka_r-mukil** black cloud heavy with rain (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 75**); **ka_rmuhil** (Ma.); **ka_rumogulu** (Te.); **karppa-v-o_t.t.am** southern passage of clouds (Ta.lex.) **toli** beginning, commencement; **toluka_ru** the rainy season; **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season [first/commencing **+** (rainy) season](DEDR 3516).} cf. **suggi** harvest in spring (Ka.)(DEDR 2647). **Land tenure: ka_ra_n.mai, ka_ra_n:kil.amai** a tenure with the hereditary right of enjoyment; cultivation right (**T.A.S.i,7**); an ancient tax (**S.I.I.ii,92,426**); tax for the cultivation right (Ta.); **ka_ra_r..ma** cultivator's right (Ma.)(Ta.lex.IEG.SITI.)

2330.**Manure; cowdung for burning**: **kara~_so** rubbish shoot at the back of a house, ground round a house (N.)(CDIAL 2808). **kari_s.a** dung, dried cowdung, rubbish (S'Br.); **a_khukari_s.** mole-hill (Skt.); **kari_sa** refuse, filth, dung (Pali); **kari~_sa** dried cowdung for burning (Pkt.); **kari_h** bits of cowdung (P.); **karsi** (N.); **karsi_** manure (Bi.); **karas**[i] dried cowdung (Mth.); **karsi_** (H.); **karisa** filth, dung (Si.); **kharasi, tari_sa** dried cowdung cake (Or.)(CDIAL 2806). **karukal** charred rice (Ta.); **kari** to be charred; n. charcoal, charred wood, lampblack (Ta.); **kari, karu** charcoal, coal (Ma.); **kayr** charcoal, soot (Ko.); **kari- (kariv-, karij-)** to be singed (Kod..); **kari** soot, charcoal (Tu.); **kark-** rice to burn while cooking; **karr-** to be charred or burnt (Go.)(DEDR 1278).

2331.**Black grease**: **kere** to prepare charcoal, to carry out the process by which charcoal is made (Santali.lex.) **here, ere** black grease for wheels (Ka.); **heregombu** a horn or hollow piece of bamboo in which such grease is kept (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **ere** a dark-red or dark-brown colour, a dark or dusky colour (Ka.); **er-e, er-upu** (Te.); **eruvai** blood, copper (Ta.); **irumpu** iron (Ta.); **inumu** (Te.); **irul.** the colour black (Ta.); **ere** black grease for wheels; soil of a dark colour, black soil (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **erande** sp. fruit, red in colour (Ka.); **re_cu, re_cu-kukka** a sort of ounce or lynx said to climb trees and to destroy tigers; a hound or wild dog (Te.)(DEDR 817). **re_-gad.a, re_-gad.i** clay (Te.)(DEDR 820).

2332.**Medicinal drug**: **herege, herege ha_le** a medicinal drug; Synonyms: **s'r.n:gi, vr.s.abha, vr.s.a** (Ka.lex.) **her-**, **per-** to thicken, to congeal, as clarified butter or ghee and curds (Ka.); **pe_ru** (Te.); **hetta tuppa** congealed ghee (Ka.lex.) **perugu** curds (Te.lex.) **peruku** curdled milk; **pirai** fermented buttemilk used for curdling milk (Ta.); **piriyumka** to coagulate (as milk); **piriccal** coagulation of milk; **pirannuka** to curdle (Ma.); **pep** solidified, curdled milk; **pev- (pevd-)** (ghee) solidifies, (butter) forms in churning; **(pevt-)** to make (ghee) solidify, make (butter) form; **pet- (pety-)** (liquid) solidifies (Ko.); **pep** coagulant agent put in fresh milk; **per-f- (per-t0)** (milk) solidifies; **pes'f- (pes't-)** (ghee or milk) solidified; **pe.ry** watery buttermilk (to.); **per- (pett-)** to thicken, congeal, curdle (ghee, curds, oil); **heppu** curdling agent (Ka.); **pere** cream (Kod..); **perpuni** to be curdled (as milk); **perpu** curdling agent; **bejana, beana** curds, curdled milk (Tu.); **peru~gu** curdled milk, curds; **pe_ru, pe_r-u** to congeal, curdle; **pe_rud.u** congealing, curdling (Te.); **pereg** (stem **perg-**, pl. **pergul**) coagulated milk ready for churning (Kol.); **perag, perg** curds (Nk.); **part.ub, parup** cream (Pa.); **pergu** curds (Ga.); **pe_rgu_** curdled milk; **pergu** buttermilk (Kuwi)(DEDR 4421).

2333.**Bullock-load**: **he_r-u** a load, especially a bullock-load (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **he_ru** a sack of corn (Tu.); **pir-akku** to heap, pile up; **per-r-u** a pile (Ta.); **pe_r-r-u** a load, esp. bullock-load (Ma.); **pe_r-uka** to load (as oxen), pile up (Ma.); **pe.rn** bullock-load (Ko.); **pe_r-u** to lift up and put upon, load, pile up; n. a load, esp. bullock-load (Ka.); **po.r (po.ri-)** to transport by pack-animal (Kod..); **pe_ra_vuni, pe_runi** to load, burden (Tu.); **pe_ra_t.a** lading, shipping (tu.); **perike** a bullock load, any burden (Tu.); **periye** a heap, pile (Tu.); **pe_r(u)cu** to pile or load up, arrange in a column or row (Te.); **pe_r(u)pu** piling or heaping up (Te.); **per-ika_t.amu** carrying grain on bullocks (Te.); **per-ika** a large sack or bag, a bullock which carries loads (Te.); **per-uku** to carry loads (Te.); **par** to pile up grain in a stack (Go.); **per-- (peRt-)** to take up, lift up (a load to carry on head or shoulder), heap up (burnt bricks of wood), lay (pot on fire); **per-gis** to cause to lift up (as load on an animal)(Kond.a); **pez** to pick up, lift (Pe.); **piy** to pick up (Mand..); **pe_r.hali** to lift; **perh'nai** to lift, raise (Kuwi); **pehe** to take up; **pehre** to take along; **pehtre** to assist in lifting (Malt.)(DEDR 4446). **Load**: **bor^{u}** load (K.); **bharati** bears, brings, keeps (RV.); supports, fills (Pali)(CDIAL 9397). **Image: bag for pack animals or sack made of goat's hair**: **bora_** sack, coarse bag (for pack animals) (P.) gunny bag (made of jute) (B.Or.Bi.Mth.H.); stuff for carpet or sack, sack made of it (M.); **bori_** f. sack, coarse bag (for pack animals)(P.); money bag (H.M.); **boro** sack (N.); a kind of carpet (G.); **bo_ra_** large sack, measure of grain (L.); **bori** sack (Sh.); **boro** cloth made of goat's hair, bag or sack made of the same (= **bori_** f.); **bo_ri_** bag made of goat's or camel's hair (L.)(CDIAL 9320). **To transport by bullock-load**: **por-e** a load (Ka.); **por-uppu** burden; **por-ai** burden, load, weight (Ta.); **por- (pot-)** to carry or take in arms; **or- (ot-)** to carry, undertake, obey (Ko.); **per** burden (Ko.); **pir-** to carry (To.); **par-** a load (To.); **por-** to bear on the head, bear (as a burden), carry (Ka.); **por-e** a burden, measure, size (Ka.); **pore** a load; **pori- (porip-)** to carry; **porid- (poridi-)** to undertake an office (Kod..); **pude** load, burden (Tu.); **por** to load (Ga.)(DEDR 4565). **Trust; support**: **bhara** carrying, carrying away, booty (RV.); weight, mass (skt.); load, fullness (Pkt.); loaded cart (OG.); **bar**, pl. **bari** load (Sh.); **bharu** prop; **bhari** load (S.); **bhari_** heavy load (L.); porter's load, sheaf of straw (P.); **bhar** fullness, surety (Ku.); faith, trust, support (N.); weight, reliance, support (A.); dependence (B.); load, fulness (Mth.); load (H.); cartload (of grass or fuel), fill, measure (G.); load (M.); **bharilo** abundant (N.); **bharo** tax, rent (N.); **bhara_** load (A.B.Or.H.); a corn measure (M.); support (B.); **bhari** a small weight = 1 tola_ (B.); **bara** load (Si.)(CDIAL 9393). **bha_ra** burden, weight (RV.); load (Pali); **bha_raka** weight (Mn.); -**bha_raka** load (Pali); **bhara, bara** (NiDoc.); **bha_ra, bha_raya** load, weight (Pkt.); **pharo** heavy; **bar** trouble, vexation (Gypsy); **ba_r** burden, load (Ash.); **ba_r**

(Kt.Shum.Dm.Pas'.); **ba_** load, bundle (Wg.); **pa_r, pye_r** heavy (Wot..); **pha_r** load (Kal.); **bha_r** load (Kal.L.P.WPah.); id. (N.B.Mth.H.G.M.); load carried on pole over shoulder, weight, responsibility (A.); **bar** (with rising tone) load, burden, present of food on conclution of marriage from bride's house and the return present (Kho.); load, bundle of wood (Sh.); **ba_r** id. (Sh.); load (K.); **bha_ru** burden (Phal.); **ba_ra** heavy (K.); **Heavy; debt**: **bha_ra_** heavy (L.P.); load (WPah.); debt (N.B.); load (H.); **bha_ri** bundle (N.); **bha_ro_** load (WPah.); **bha_ro** load, debt (Ku.); load, beam (G.); **bha_ri_** bundle of sticks (G.M.); **bara, ba..ra** load, weight; **baruva** weight on a fishing line (Si.); **baru** burden, load (Md.); **bha_ra** load (OAw.)(CDIAL 9459). **bha_ratara** heavy (Skt.); forming a heavier load (Pali); **bharera_** heavy, fat, elderly (P.)(CDIAL 9461). **bha_rika** forming a load, heavy (Sus'r.); **bha_ri** ponderous (of tone)(Skt.); **bha_ri_** heavy (P.Ku.); id.(Aw.H.G.M.); **bha_ri** (N.A.B.Or.Bi.); **ba..ra** (Si.); **biru** impossible (Md.); **bura** difficult (Md.); **bha_rilla** heavy (Pkt.); **bharilo** well-filled, stout and strong (N.)(CDIAL 9465). **bha_rin** bearing a load (Mn.); **ba..rin.i_** pregnant woman (Si.)(CDIAL 9466).

2334.**Flaw in a coral**: **karuppa-t-tul.ai** inner hole or cavity formed at the first formation of a coral, a flaw in a coral (**Cilap. 14,197**); **karai-p-po_kku-k-kal** spurious gem, found in alluvial soil (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2335.**A division of the continent**: **harivars.a** one of the divisions of the known continent (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2336.**Image: pupil of the eye**: **kharen** the pupil of the eye (Santali.lex.)

2337a.**Smeared; what is melted**: **eraka, er-aka** any metal infusion (Ka.Tu.); **urukku** (Ta.); **urukka** melting; **urukku** what is melted; fused metal (Ma.); **urukku** to melt (Ta.Ma.); **eragu** to melt (Tu.); **eraka** molten state, fusion; **erakaddu** any cast thing; **eraka hoyi** to pour melted metal into a mould, to cast; **erako_lu** the iron axle of a carriage (Ka.); **er-e** to pour any liquids; to pour (Ka.); to cast as metal (Ka.); **irasu, iracu, iricu, irucu, irci, ircu** an iron axle-tree (Ka.); **irusu** (Te.); **irucu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ks.ar** flow (Skt.); **ks.ara** melting away (S'vetup.); **khara** wasting away (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3662). **ks.arati** trickles (RV.); melts away, perishes (Mn.); **kharati** flows (Pali); **kharai** drips, falls (Pkt.); **char** to be left behind (Gaw.); **chorik** to fall (Kho.); **kharan.u** to be spoilt, to curdle (S.); **chariba_** to ooze, flow down (Or.); **charna_** to flow, drip, leak (H.); **ca~r.** to pour out (Wg.); **kharad.ai** smears, pp. **kharad.ia** smeared, destroyed (Pkt.); **kharad.ai** besmears (OG.); **kharar.vu~** to dirty; **kharal, kharr.o** salve (G.)(CDIAL 3663). **ks.a_ra** juice, essence (Skt.); **ks.a_raka** juice (Skt.); **kha_ra** flowing, dropping (Pkt.); **sa_r** dilute mixture of tamarinds, mangosteens and similar fruits squeezed into a pulse decoction with salt and asafoetida etc. (M.)(CDIAL 3675). **ks.a_rayati** causes to flow (Skt.); **cha_r** to send, put (Dm.); **cereik** to pour, shed, drop, sprinkle, make fall (Kho.); **kha_ran.u** to destroy, spoil (S.); **kha_ran.a_** to cause to waste away, meke melt (P.); **kha_rnu** to clarify (e.g. butter)(N.); **kha_riba_** to make an incision in flesh for draining (Or.)(CDIAL 3679). **ks.a_la** washing off (Skt.); **kha_la, kha_la_** drain, gutter (Pkt.); **kha_l.** (G.)(CDIAL 3680). cf. **jhara** waterfall (Skt.)(CDIAL 5343). cf. **jharai** drips, falls (Pkt.) CDIAL 5346).

2337.**Image: spy**: **harika_r-a** a spy (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **he_raka** spy (Skt.)(CDIAL 14165). **Image: to look for; spy**: cf. **kira_v-** to search (Kol.); **kivar- (kivart-)** to feel for in darkness (Kol.); **kiray-** to seek (Nk.)(DEDR 1561). **e_rna_** look for (Kur.); **e_ra** spy (Ta.); **er uk- (uky-)** to play 'peeping tom' (Ko.); **e_ra (e_ri-)** to spy, scout; n. spying, scouting; pl. action **e_rka (e_rki-)** (Kui); **he_nai**

to scout; **he_ri kiyali** to see; **he_nd.- (he_t-)** id. (Kuwi); **e_rna_ (i_ryas)** to see, look, look at, look after, look for, wait for, examine, try; **e_rta'a_na_** to let see, show; **e_ra_nakhrna_** to look at one another (Kur.); **re** to see, behold, observe; **rye** to peep, spy (Malt.)(DEDR 903). **e_thrna_, etthrna_** to be visible, come into sight, seem; **etthr-nakhrna_** to lie in sight of each other, associate, meet casually, have a bare glimpse of each other; **e_dna_** to show, point out, display, prove; become visible (of the sun and moon)(Kur); **de, te** to show; appear (new moon); **tre** to be seen, appear (Malt.)(DEDR 892). **he_raka** spy (Skt.)(CDIAL 14165). {A possible sequence in phonetic transformation of morphemes with **k**- initial consonant: **k ~~ h ~~ c**.} **he_raka, he_rika** spy; **hairika** spy; thief (Skt.); **he_rai** looks for or at; **vihi_rai** watches for (Pkt.); **he_ru_o_** was seen (K.); **he_rnu_** to look at; **hira_n.u_** to show (WPah.); **he_ran., he_n.a_, he_rna_** (WPah.); **hern.o** (Ku.); **hernu** (N.); **heriba** (A.); **hera_** to show (B.); **heriba_** (Or.); caus. **hera_iba_** (Or.); **herab** (Mth.); **herai** (OAw.); **herna_** (H.); **hervu~** to spy (G.); **hern.e~** (M.); **he_ria** spy (Pkt.); **heriu** spy (Kal.); **hero** spy (G.); **heru~** spying (G.)(CDIAL 14165). **Spy**: **ca_ran-** spy, emissary (**Kampara_. Pirama_ttira. 162**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_ran.ar** spies, secret agents, emissaries (**Tiva_.**); messengers, ambassadors (**Vina_yakapu. 3,35**)(Ta.lex.) **cara** spy (R.); **caraka** spy (Skt.); wanderer (S'Br.); **cara** secret emissary (Pali); **cara-purus.a** intelligence agent (NiDoc.); **cara, caraya, cariya** spy (Pkt.); **car, cer**, pl. **ceri** watchman, guard (Sh.); **cer** (Bur.); **car** spy (B.)(CDIAL 4683). **ca_ra** one who moves about; spy (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **ca_raka** spy (MBh.); **ca_rapa** business of a spy (S.); **ca_ru~** scout stationed by thieves to give warning (L.); **sa_r** spy (A.); **ca_ra_** (Or.); **ca_r** scout (G.M.)(CDIAL 4754). **ca_rin** moving (MBh.); spy (Skt.); **ca_ri** moving; **ca_ria** spy (Pkt.); **ca_ri_** spy, scout (S.L.); **sariya_** (A.); **sra** moving, quick; **sraya** speed (Si.)(CDIAL 4765). **Image: to look**: **a_ray, a_rayyu, a_rayu** to search; to consider attentively; to investigate; to look to; to take care of; to be deliberate (Ka.); **a_ra_y** (Ma.); **a_rayke, a_rayike** searching; trying; observing; superintending; fostering **ha_rayke** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ha_r, ha_ru** to look for; to investigate (Ka.); **ha_ruva, ha_rva, ha_ru** a bra_hman.a (Ka.lex.) cf. **ara_y (-v-, -nt-)** to investigate, examine, consider, seek; **a_ra_ycci** research, investigation (Ta.); **a_ra_yka** to seek, examine; **a_ra_cca, a_ra_cci, a_ra_ycci, a_ra_r..cca, a_ra_r..cci** search, examination, investigation (Ma.); **a.ryek** carefulness; **a.ryeka.rn** head cattle-boy (Ko.); **a_rayisu, a_raysu** to look for, look to, desire; **a_re** taking care of, etc.; **a_reka_r-a** a man who fosters; **a_risu** to collect, gather, pick out, select (Ka.); **a_raisuni** to expect, look for, desire; **a_raik, a_re_kti** care of, nourishing, protection (Tu.); **a_rayu, arayu** to think, consider, search, examine, inquire into, know, see, observe; **arayika** thinking, considering, knowing, understanding; **ra_cu** to investigate, inquire; **a_reku~_d.u** a watchman (Te.); **rey-** to search for; intens. **reba-** id. (Kond.a) DEDR 377). **To know**: **ey (-pp-, -tt-)** to know, understand; **eyya_mai** ignorance (Ta.); **iy- (is-)** to know how to (To.); **etap- (etat-)** to think (Ga.); **nes (-t-)** to know, be capable of (Kond.a)(DEDR 806).**kiran.a** (fr. **kr.**, **karoti** to do) an occupation, place of work, workshop (Pali.lex.) **kiriya, kiriya_, kriya_** action, performance, deed (Pali.lex.)

2338.**Image: harrow**: **harike, halaku, halike** a kind of harrow (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

2339.**Image: to show one's back, run away**: **xe_r kanning** to show one's back, run away (Br.); **xe_r** behind (prep., adv.)(Br.); **keri** side (Pa.); **ke_ri** the side, flank (Kui) DEDR 2008). **Image: swiftness**: **bir-ane, bir-a_ne** swiftly, quickly (Ka.); **bir-u** swiftness (Ka.Te.); **ver-i** (Ta.); **bir-unad.e** a brisk, quick walk (Ka.); **bir-uvari** to run swiftly; **bir-uvari** a swift run; **bir-uvarivari** to run very swiftly (Ka.) Ka.lex.) **vir-icu** rocket (Ta.); **bir-asu, bir-isu, bir-usu** whirring, what whirs, a rocket (Ka.); **birsu** a kind of firework (Tu.); **birusu~-gro_vi** a kind of firework; **birusulu** a sort of firework called flower-pots (Tu.)(DEDR 5441). **Image: to retreat**: **her-e, hed.a** the state of

being back; backwards; **her-edege** to go or come back; to retreat (Ka.lex.) **Images: flank, outer corner of tye eye**: **kre_va** a side; **kre_-**, as in **kre_gannu** outer corner of the eye (Te.)(DEDR 2008). **karuvir..i** apple of the eye (Ta.); **karumir..i** id. (Ma.); **karuvari** dark lines in the eye (**Pu. Ve. 11, A_n.pa_r-. 3, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kela** side, vicinity, the right or left side; **keladan** a man who is on one side, or on both sides (Ka.); **kela** belly (Kod..); **kila** id.; **kellu** brink, edge, vicinity (Tu.); **kalan:ku, kela~ku, kelanu** side, part, region; (inscr.) **kelavaga** vicinity (Te.); **kela** side (in: **a_ kela, akla** that side; **i_ kela, ikla** this side)(Pa.)(DEDR 1969). **Image: to raise one's head and see**: **e_r-et.u-ttal** to lift up, as the head, eyes; **e_r-et.uttu-p-pa_rttal** to raise one's head and see; to look with favour upon (**Arut.pa_. vi, Pa_n:kittalaivi. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

2340.**Buyer; purchase**: **khari_di** purchasing; a purchase (Ka.); **kharidi_** price, value (M.H.); **khare, khariya, khareya** true (Ka.); **khara_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **khari_d** purchase, buying, the price or cost of a thing; the thing bought; demand, want; **khari_du_** a purchaser; **khari_dna_** to buy, to purchase (P.lex.) **garhak** a buyer; **kharid** to buy, to purchase; **khariddar** a purchaser; **kharidena, se auria?** It is bought, or not yet? (Santali.lex.) **hara** bringing, conveying, carrying (Ka.); **haraka_ra** a courier (Ka.); **haraka_ra_** (M.H.); **harika_r-a, parika_r-a** a courier, a runner; a swift, fleet man; a hawker, a chandler (Ka.lex.) {**Echo word**} cf. **be_ra, vya_pa_ra** trade (Ka.M.H.); **be_pa_ra-sa_pa_ra** (Ka.); **be_rama_d.u** to traffic (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Produce of a farm; trade**: cf. **ohar-dohar** trade (N.); **avaha_ra** putting aside; truce (MBh.); acquisition (Pali); **o_ha_ra** (Pali); share (Pkt.); **got.ha-ohara** produce of a farm (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 882). **harapriya** Kube_ra; **haravu** to spread; **harad.u** to spread; **haravad.i** the state of becoming public or manifest; manifestation; display, parade; **he_r-u** to spread about, to display, to manifest; **harada, parada** a dealer, atrader, a merchant; van.ija, pra_pan.ika, naigama, vaide_ha; **haradana-hal.l.i** name of a village in Mysore; **haradike** trade, traffic; **haradu** id. (Ka.); **hariba** business, affair, work, concern (Ka.); **haruvu, harvu** a way, a means, an expedient; **harubu** (Tadbhava of **parva**) a feast (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_harati** takes down (Pali); **avaharate_** brings down (Ka_tyS'r.) (CDIAL 881). **a_bhiha_rika** fit for presentation; a respectful offering (Skt.); **a_heri_, aheri_, a_hiri_, ahiri_** suitable to be given as a marriage present, of little value (M.)(CDIAL 1231). cf. **a_harati** fetches, gets (RV.); enjoys (MBh.)(CDIAL 1541). cf. **a_ha_ra** fetching (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 1544). cf. **a_ha_rayati** procures (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1545). cf. **upaharati** brings near, offers (food)(AV.)(CDIAL 2281). **To trade**: **vyavaharati** deals, trades with (A_past.); has intercourse with (Gr.S.); **vo_harati** administers, governs (Pali); **vavaharai** works, is busy (Pkt.); **oran.u** to talk over one's troubles (S.); **bornu** to confuse with, contaminate (N.); **vuharai** buys (OG.); **vohorvu~, vorvu~** to buy, collect (G.)(CDIAL 12173). **vyavaha_ra** custom, business (Skt.); **vo_ha_ra** trade, business (Pali); **vavaha_ra** daily work, lawsuit (Pkt.); **vuha_r, buha_r** trade (P.); **buha_r** custom (WPah.); **ohara_, ora_** a bout of the plough, the elliptical space ploughed (M.); **vahara** custom (Si.); **viyoha_la-samata_** equity in judicial procedure (As'.); **vihiva_ra** business (OG.); **vaheva_r** intercourse, transactions (G.)(CDIAL 12174). **sama_harati** collects (AV.Pkt.); **sohrn.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 13225). cf. **ce_karam** collection (Ta.lex.) **sama_ha_ra** collecting (Gr.hyas.); aggregation (A_s'vS'r.); **sama_ha_rya** to be collected (S'Br.); **sama_ha_ra** collection (Pkt.); **hama_ra** conclusion, end, half (Si.)(CDIAL 13224). **Purchase on credit**: cf. **uddharati** takes out (RV.); id. raises (Pali) CDIAL 2009). cf. **uddha_ra** act of raising (Gaut.); deliverance (MBh.); loan (esp. without interest (Skt.); tax, debt (Pali); taking away, protection, loan (Pkt.); **udha_r** debt (H.Bhoj.); buying and selling on credit (M.); loan (P.L.WPah.); id. (Ku.N.); purchase on credit (Bi.)(CDIAL 2018). **haragan.e** the act of removing superfluous standing corn by means of the kun.t.e (Ka.); **haragu** to remove superfluous standing corn by means of the kun.t.e; to clean (a field) by removing the grass, weeds, etc. from it with the

kun.t.e before sowing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nirharan.a** taking out (MBh.); **nehrun** weeding (Kal.)(CDIAL 7403). **nirharati** takes out, destroys (RV.); gets rid of (A_past.); **niharati** takes out, drives out (Pali); **n.iharai** (Pkt.); **neranava_** to set aside, put out of the way; to protrude (Si.); **neri** to erase, put to flight (Ta.)(CDIAL 7404). **pariharati** leads round (TS.); puts aside (S'Br.); does not heed (A_past.); **pariharati** carries about, takes care of (Pali); **palihat.ave** to bring up (a child)(As'.); **pariharai** leaves (Pkt.); **palhran.** to forgive, forego (L.); **pariharna_** forsakes (H.); **pariharai, paraharai** (OAw.); **parharvu~** to remove, avert, abandon (G.)(CDIAL 7899). **pariha_ra** leading round (Ka_tyS'r.); shunning (S'Br.); **pariha_ra** attention, care (Pali); serving, desertion (Pkt.); **pariha_r** exile, refugee (Pas'.); **perahara** protection, safety (Si.)(CDIAL 7901). cf. **prahara** a watch (Skt.)(CDIAL 8900). cf. **pratiha_ra** a closure; door (BhP.); **pad.hiya_r** a caste of labourers (G.); **pad.iha_ra** doorkeeper (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8618). **viharati** separates (RV.); moves on (A_s'vS'r.); wanders (MBh.); passes time (R.); diverts oneself (Gaut.); **viharan.u** to transplant (rice etc.)(S.); **viharati** stays, lives (Pali); **viharai** walks, remains, amuses oneself (Pkt.); **bihariba_** to walk about, pass the time, play (Or.); **biharna_** to walk about, be pleased (H.); **viharai** wanders from place to place, accepts food (of an ascetic)(OG.); **viharvu~** to amuse oneself (G.); **viharn.e~** to ramble, play (M.)(CDIAL 12029). **viha_ra** roaming, pleasure ground (MBh.); monastery (BHSkt. ii,505); walking about, sojourning, monastery (Pali.Pkt.); arrangement (AitBr.); **viha_raka** hut (Pali); **vihara-yatra, viha_la-ya_tam.** pleasure tour (As'.); **vihara** monastery (KharI.); **vihara** (OSi. inscr. 1 cent. BC.: **vahara**, 4 cent. AD: **vahera**, 10 cent.: **veher-** (OSi. Bra_hmi_); **vehera** Buddhist temple, monks' residence (Si.)(CDIAL 12033). **Acquisition; sojourn; to fetch; to take**: **viha_ra** (fr. **viharati**) spending one's time (sojourning or walking about), staying in a place, living; place of living, stay, abode; **jangha_-viha_ra** wandering on foot; **viha_ra** a habitation for a Buddhist mendicant, an abode in the forest, araa-viha_ra or a hut; a dwellingl, habitation, lodging (for a bhikkhu), a single room; **yatha_-viha_ran.** each to his apartment; **viha_ra** place for convention of the bhikkhus, meeting place; place for rest and recreation (in garden or park); a larger building for housing bhikkhus, as organized monastery; **viha_ra-pa_la** the guard of the monastery; **viha_ra-ca_rika_** visit to the monastery (The modern province Behar bears its name from the viha_ras.) **viharati** (**vi + harati**) to stay, abide, dwell, sojourn (in a certain place); to be, to live; **saddhi-viha_rika** co-resident; **viha_rin** dwelling, living; **viha_hesi** 3 sg. aor. he banished; caus. of **vijahati** (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **abhyavaha_ra** taking food (Mn.); **vairn.e~, oya_rn.e~, orn.e~** to pour gradually from hand or vessel (rice etc. into water, grain into mill) (M.); **vairan., oya_ran., oran.** grist thrown at one time into the mill, a feed; **vairn.e~** the hopper into which grist is poured (M.); **vaira_, oyra_, ora_** the portion of rice etc. taken out for the day's food (M.)(CDIAL 527). cf. **oryza** rice; **arici** (Ta. ex.)

2341.**Image: flowing**: **kern.a_** to pour, scatter, spread (P.) **kr._** scatter (Skt.)(CDIAL 3467). **kiran.a** dust (RV.)(CDIAL 3171). **kirati** scatters, pours out, sows (RV.); **kirai** scatters (Pkt.); **kiranava_** to weigh (Si.); **kiran.u** to fall (S.)(CDIAL 3172). **kheravvu~** to let fall, shed; **kheriyu~** scattered (G.); **kher, kheri_, khero** dust (G.); **kher** thrown away (M.); refuse, rubbish (M.); **khe_ri** destruction (Pkt.); **khero** destruction, waste, loss (N.)(CDIAL 13659). **keri_** kiln dust, pounded bricks (P.)(CDIAL 3468). **hari, pari, hara, haru** running; flowing; **harikan.i** a channel for (water) to run; **harigud.u** to pay money for being ferried over a river; **harina_l.i** a channel (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ke_ra** rubbish, refuse (Ka.); **ke_ra, khe_ra** (M.); **ke_raso_n.i** a broom (Ka.); **ke_rasun.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

2342.**Weaver**: **ka_rukan-** weaver (**kat.t.u nun.vin-ai-k- ka_ruka rirukkaiyum (Cilap. 5,17)**; washerman (Ta.lex.) **Weaver, washerman, artisan**: **ka_rukam** spinning, weaving; menial service, servile labour as carrying burdens; **ka_rukan-** weaver; washerman (Ta.lex.) **Washerman, weaver**: **ka_ru** washerman; **(malatta_n- malamar-ukkun. ka_ruvenna : Ja_n-va_. Te_vapu_cai. 56)**; **ka_ruka-t-tor..il** spinning, weaving (**Cilap.5,17,urai**); **(kat.t.u nun.vin-ai-k- ka_ruka rirukkaiyum : Cilap.5,17)**; **ka_ruvan-, ka_ruva_kan-** washerman (Ta.lex.) **ka_zi** engaged in spinning and weaving (A.)(CDIAL 3079). **ka_ryin** active, assiduous (Skt.); pleading in court (Mn.); **kajjiya** busy (Pkt.); **ka_jji_** (P.); **ka_ji_** busy; artisan (H.)(CDIAL 3079).

2343.**Wood; image: tooth of comb; shaft of arrow**: **karra** tooth of comb, quill of porcupine (Pa.); shaft of arrow (Go.); **karre_** the long thin pole of a carrying yoke (Go.); **kar-u** (pl. **kaRku**) a small piece of wood, dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel (Go.); **gar-i_** shaft of arrow (Go.); **kara_li** toothstick (Pkt.); **kar-al** firewood, fuel (Ta.); **garl** quill of feather (Ko.); **kar-r-a** wood, timber; stick, staff (Te.)(DEDR 1389).

2345.**To smear**: **kharad.ai** smears; pp. **kharadia** smeared, destroyed (Pkt.); **kharad.ai** besmears (OG.); **kharar.vu~** to dirty; **kharal, kharr.o** salve (G.)(CDIAL 3663). **kaR-** to smear, daub, whitewash (Kond.a); **ka_z- (ka_st-)** to plaster, rub on (medicine); **ka_spa-** to rub on, smear on (Pe.); **ka_ja (ka_ji-**) to daub, plaster over holes; n. daubing, plastering; **kahpa- (kaht-)** to smear, plaster (Kui); **ku_du_ kaiyali** to plaster with mud (**ku_du_ = ku_d.u** wall); **kah-** to daub, smear (Kuwi); **xasna_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 1503). **karat.am < karat.a** aperture in an elephant's temple from which must flows out (**Irau. Tikku. 120**)(Ta.lex.)

2346.**Image: elephant's trunk**: **kara** an elephant's trunk (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **karn.ika_** the tip of an elephant's trunk (Skt.lex.) **Root of an elephant's tusk**: **kari_ram** root of an elephant's tusk (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: male elephant; boar; male shark**: **karabha** young elephant (BhP.); **ka_lhur.i** young bullock, heifer (Or.); **kalr.o** young calf (Ku.); **kalabha** young elephant (Pali.Pkt.); **kalabhia_** f. **kalaha** m.(Pkt.); **kalambaya_** young elephant (Si.)(CDIAL 2797). **kal.ir-u** male elephant (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1374). **kal.ir-** (**man.t.amar murukkun. kal.ir-an-aiya_rkku : Man.i. 18,140**) male elephant; male boar (**Tol. Po. 589, Urai**); male shark; **kal.ir-r-i-ya_n-ai** male elephant; **kal.ir-r-aracu** Indra's elephant, as the king of elephants; **va_lven. kal.ir-r-aracu vayan:kiya ko_t.t.attu (Cilap. 5,143)**; **kal.ir-r-u-t-ta_n-ai** elephantry, one of six types of elephants; **kal.ir-r-u-p-por-i** elephant-shaped machine mounted on a fort for defence (**Cilap. 15,216, Urai**); **kal.ir-r-u-p-pan-r-i** boar (**Tol. Po. 589, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kare_n.u** elephant (MBh.Pali)< ***kan.e_ru** < perjorative **ka-** and ***n.e_ru-** tusk in Pa. **re_ruka** ivory, i.e. having no or poor tusks; **kan.e_ru** (Pali.Pkt.)[Derivation uncertain, just possibly connected with **kara**, trunk. **karen.u** (Skt.); but medieval vocabularies also give **kan.eru**.] a young elephant; metath. **karen.u** elephant; **karen.u-lolita** resounding with the noise made by elephants, of a forest (Pali.lex.) **kare_n.u** elephant; she-elephant (Ta.lex.)]; **karun.i_, kuran.i_, karan.i_** (OG.); **karen.** (G.); **ken.era** young female elephant (Si.)(CDIAL 2812). **karin** elephant (Skt.Pali); **kari** (Pkt.); **karin.a** (Pkt.); **kiriya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2803). **kal.apam** young elephant; **matakari-k-kal.apamum (Cilap. 25,49)**; elephant (Ta.lex.) **karapam** elephant (**Kantapu. Acamukina. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **hatthia_ni_ka** troop of war-elephants (Pali); **ataniya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 14046). cf. **hastin** elephant (RV.)[Aryanization of **karin-** which was perhaps non-Aryan in origin; cf. **karabha-** (CDIAL 14039). **hatthin** elephant (Pali); **hatthi** (Pkt.); **ha_thi_** (OB.Bi.H.S.P.WPah.Marw.G.); **ha_ti** (Ku.N.); id. (A.B.Or.) (CDIAL 14039). **Elephant**: **hasto, ha_stu_** elephant (Sh.); **host^{u}** elephant (K.)(CDIAL 14025). cf. **hastin** elephant (RV.)(CDIAL 14039). **ha_tisu~r.** elephant's trunk (B.);

ha_tisun.d.a (Or.); **hastis'un.d.a_** elephant's trunk (Skt.)(CDIAL 14045). **Elephant-headed**: **kaya-mukan-** Gan.e_s'a, the elephant-headed (**Cu_t.a_**.); **kayam** elephant (**Tiruva_ca. 9,18**); **gaja** (Skt.); **kaya** great (**Tol. Col. 320, Urai**); **karam** elephant's trunk (Ta.lex.) **zol.u, zol.ve** trunk of elephant (Kon.lex.)

2348.**Cinnamon**: **kar-appu, kar-ppa, kar-pa** (Arabic. **qarfah**, Herodotus: **karphea**, whence **karppu_ram**, fr. **kar-a** sap issuing from trees, gum?) laurus cinnamomum; **kar-ppurattailam** oil of cinnamon (Ma.lex.) Cinnamomum macrocarpum: **tejapatra** (Skt.); **karuva** (Ta.); **lavanga** (Te.); oil from root bark and leaves: used in rheumatic affections externally; habitat: N. Kanara, Western Ghats and Nilgiris (GIMP, p.65). cf. **karuva_** cinnamon tree, cinnamomum zeylanicum; cassia cinnamon, cinnamomum macrocarpum (Ta.lex.) cf. **karuva_** (Ma.lex.) Cinnamon and cinnamon oil: Oil of cinnamon is sometimes called in Britain, cassia oil derived from cassia bark. History: References to aromatic barks of the cinnamon type are abundant in the Old Testament and in ancient Greek and Latin writings... cassia was known in China about 2700 BC... 13th century references... to the collection of cinnamon in Ceylon... In Sri Lanka about 26,000 acres are devoted to cinnamon plantation... The shoots are cut and tops and twigs removed with an instrument known as **kathe (catty)**... about 50 cm. long. About 20kg of quills per acre will be obtained from the first crop, about 4 years after planting... Boys tie the sticks in bundles with coir string and take them to the peeling shed or **wadie** near the workers' huts... The peeler uses the brass knife known as **kochattetalane**... He rings the bark at intervals of about 18 in. and makes two longitudinal slits on opposite sides of the shoot, working the knife under the bark... The separated bark is wrapped in coir matting and allowed to 'ferment' overnight. In the process used for the removal of the outer bark a piece of wood of suitable size is supported at one end by a wall or by means of a small tripod of sticks tied together at the apex. Each piece of bark is placed in turn on the stick and held at its upper end by the scraper's foot while the cork and cortex are removed with the curved ('U'-shaped), known as **kochath-gane**. The process of making up the quills involves the worker sitting with a board and a measuring stick 42 in. long, to which is attached a wooden lifter known as **pethi kotuwa**... The compound quill is assembled on the board and, when it has reached the required length, the end is cut off with a pair of scissors and it is gently lifted, with the help of the lifter, on to a mat.... Uses: cinnamon is used as a flavouring agent and mild astringent. The oil has carminative properties and is a powerful germicide. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 446-450). **karuva_** cinnamon tree, cinnamomum zeylanicum, ilavan:kappat.t.ai maram; cassia cinnamon, cinnamomum macrocarpum; clove tree, eugenia caryophyllata; **karuva_-ppat.t.ai** cinnamon, the dry bark of cinnamomum zeylanicum (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) 'The earliest Dravidian word in Greek of which we know the date was **karpion**, Ctesias's word for cinnamon (as heard from his Persian informants as that of a resinous Indian tree). Herodotus describes cinnamon as "the **karpheas** (dry sticks) which we after the Phoenicians call **kinnamomon**." Liddel and Scott say: "the word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name **kerfat, kirfah**." This resemblance must, I think, be accidental seeing that Herodotus considered "cinnamon" alone as a foreign word... The word mentioned by Ctesias seems, however, to have a real resemblance to the Arabic word and also to a Dravidian one... This word is... **karupu** or **ka_rppu** e.g. Malayalam **karappa-(t)-tailam** "oil of cinnamon"... other forms of this word are **karappu, karuva, karuva_** the last of which is the most common in Tamil... derived from the Tamil-Malayalam word **karu** (black, pungent)... the latter meaning doubtless supplies us with the explanation of **karuppu** cinnamon.' (Caldwell). **qarfah, kerfat** (Arabic); **karphea** (Greek); **karuva_** (Ta.) Ctesias was a physician to a king; he

says that the Greeks called it **myroroda** (unguent roses) and refers to its extra-ordinary smell and fragrance, prized as an unguent... Bishop Caldwell's assumption is that Ctesias referred to cinnamon oil... from Malabar trees... Dr. Gundert's Malayalam-English dictionary inverts Caldwell and traces **karappa** (Ma.) to Greek **karphea** through the Arabic **qarfah**... (loc. cit. R. Swaminatha Aiyar, Dravidian Theories, 1922-23, repr., Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1987. pp.114-116).

2350.**Thorn; spike**: **kar** thorns (Santali.lex.) **sa.r** (pl. **sa.d.l**), **ca_r** (pl. **ca_d.l**) thorn (Kol.); **sa_r** (pl. **sa_d.l**) id. (Nk.); **ca_ka** (Pa.); **sa_p** (pl. **-ul**), **cappu_** (Ga.); **sappu** id., spine, spike (Ga.); **sa_p, ha_p** (pl. **ha_hk**), **a_p(i)** (pl. **a_'ku**) thorn (Go.); **sa_mbu** (pl. **sa_pku**) id. (Kond.a); **sa_pu, ha_pu** id. (Kui); **ha_pu,** (pl. **ha_pka**), **ha_pu_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2468). cf. **ca_li** umbrella-thorn, acacia planifrons (Ta.)(DEDR 2474). cf. **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.); piercing sting (Pali); **salla** thorn (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12352).

2351.**Low shrub**: **ka_rai** low shrub with sharp spines, canthium parviflorum, emetic nut (Ta.); **ka_ra** a thorny shrub (Ma.)(DEDR 1475). **karaha_t.a** a bulbous root (Pali); the tree vangueria spinosa (Sus'r.); **karaha_t.aka** id. (Sus'r.); **karaha_d.a, karaha_d.aya** a partic. kind of tree (Pkt.); **karha_r** (H.); **kharhar** a kind of oak (H.); **kara_r.** a partic. kind of tall plant (G.)(CDIAL 2802). **ka_re** the spinous shrub webera tetandra (Ka.); **ka_rai** (Ta.); **ga_re** (Te.); **ka_reya soppu**; **ka_reka_d.u** a thorny jungle or thicket; **ka_reka_yigid.a** the tree furnishing myrobalans or ink-nuts, terminalia chebula; **ka_remul.l.u** a common spinous shrub, webera tetandra or canthium parviflorum; the strong sharp thorn of the ka_re; **ga_re** the tree terminalia catappa; **ka_ki-gid.a** a common spinous shrub, canthium parviflorum or webera tetandra (Ka.lex.) Canthium parviflorum: **kirni** (M.); **gangeruki** (Skt.); **karai** (Ta.); **balusu** (Te.); decoction of leaves and roots: prescribed in certain stages of flux; root: anthelmintic; bark and young branches: given in dysentery in Indo-China; habitat: Western part of the Indian Peninsula from Konkan southwards to Ceylon, ascending up to 4,000 ft. (GIMP, p.49). **Spiny shrub**: **ka.r mul.** gorse, ulex europaeus (To.); **ka.re mara** ramdoa di,etpri, amd uliginosa (Kod..); **ga_ra** balanites aegyptiaca (Te.)(DEDR 1475). [... genera canthium, randia, vangueria, griffithia, balanites, and ulex are spiny... randia dumetorum = randia malabarica common emetic nut...](DEDR 1475).**man.akka_rai** vangueria spinosa (Ta.); **man:ga_re, madga_re, magga_re** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4669). **marukka_rai, matukka_rai** emetic nt, randia dumetorum (Ta.); **man:ga_re-mul.l.u** id. (Ka.); **mran:ga, man:ga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4716). Vangueria spinosa: **pindituka** (Skt.); **muyuna** (H.M.); **atu** (M.); **mullakare** (Ka.); **manakkarai** (Ta.); **visikilamu** (Te.); fruit: refrigerant, cholagogue, strengthening and an expellant of phlegm and bile; powdered leaves: considered useful for diphtheria; habitat: N. Bengal, Konkan, Deccan, N.Kanara and most plain districts of the Madras State (GIMP, p.252).

2352.**Afterbirth**: **hal** afterbirth (K.)[semantics of **ka~_r.o** thorn, afterbirth (N.); **kan.t.a, kan.t.aka** thorn, fishbone (Pali)(CDIAL 2688).]; **sa_l** afterbirth (N.); **sa_l** dead foetus in womb; piercing pain (M.)(CDIAL 12352). **Image: bow**: **cara_can-am < sara_sana** bow (lit. seat for the arrows) (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_vata. 56**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: arrow**: **caram** arrow (**Kampara_. Ve_l.vi. 9**); kaus grass; **cara-ma_ri** shower of arrows (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,5,8**); **caravan.a-p-poykai** a sacred pond in the Hima_layas amidst a thicket of kaus, where Skanda was born (**Pu. Ve. 9,21, Urai.**); **caravan.am** id. (**Man.i. 18,92**); **caravan.a-pavan-** Skanda (**Kantapu. Tiruvil.ai. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **Arrow**: **s'arya** arrow (RV.); **s'e_ra, s'a** arrow (Kal.); **s'e_j** afterbirth (WPah.)(CDIAL 12339). **s'aru** missile (RV.); arrow (AV.); **s'ur** arrow (Kt.); **sari_** straight like an arrow (P.); **sara**

arrow (Or.OAw.OMarw.); **sar** (Mth.H.G.); **sara, sara-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12336). **Grass; reed**: **calli** a kind of grass or reed (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 2382). **calki_** a special kind of grass from which brooms are made; a broom (Kur.); **celaki** a broom made of grass (Malt.)(DEDR 2375). **rel.l.u** a reed used to write with, saccharum sara (Ka.); **r-ellu, rellu** a reed, saccharum spontaneum (Te.); **relli tuppa** bulrush (Kuwi)[cf. **tuppa** small bush (Te.); tuft of reeds or similar plants (Pa.); shrub (Ga.); nest (Go.)(DEDR 3322)](DEDR 5171). **ca_r** a tree of the reed kind, which grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet (its wood is very hard and serves to make pen-holders and arrow-shafts); arrow-shaft, arrow (Kur.); **caru** arrow (Malt.)(DEDR 2469). **Bar, rod; arrow**: **s'ara** reed from which arrows are made (RV.); the reed saccharum sara, arrow (Mun.d.Up.); **s'ari_** typha angustifolia (Skt.); **sara**- the reed s. sara, arrow (Pali.Pkt.); **s'ur** stiff grass (Kt.); **s'a_r** reed, high grass (Kal.); **har** pl. group of young shoots just bursting out of a tree in spring (K.); **hur^{u}** small piece of stick (K.); **saru** s. sara (S.); **sar** (L.P.H.); **sari_** bar of iron, lash of whip (P.); **saro** (Ku.): **sari_** stick, thin iron bar, penis (Ku.); **sar** shaft (e.g. of a spear) (N.); **sar** reed (B.); **sara** reed, handle of oar (Or.)[cf. **Boatman's pole**: **callam** boatman's pole (Ma.); **jallu** id. (Ka.); **jalla** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2380). **jalle, jar..ave** a bamboo pole; a sugar-cane (Ka.); **jalle** cane of sugar (Kod..)(DEDR 2383)]; **sara_** long straight bamboo (H.); **sari_** reed, shaft of arrow (H.); **sariya_** piece of reed or bamboo, gold or silver wire (H.); **sariyo** bar, rod (G.); **sar, sara_** bamboo, pole (M.); **siri** the reed s. cylindricum, arrow (Si.)(CDIAL 12324). [cf. **campu** elephant grass, typha elephantina (Ta.); **jambu** a kind of reed or sedge, typha angustifolia (Ka.); **jambu** a bulrush, sedge (Te.)(DEDR 2347)].

2353.**Image: to repulse**: **karapu** to repulse, drive (Tu.lex.)

2355.**Image: hand**: **karapam** metacarpus, the part of the hand between the wrist and fingers (**Tiruvil.ai. Ukkira. Ve_lval.ai. 39**); **karam** hand (**Tiruva_ca. 4,84**); cubit (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **karam** elephant's trunk (Ta.lex.) **kara** doing, causing (AV.); hand (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **karu** arm (S.); **kar** (Mth.); **kara** hand, shoulder (Si.); **kara_** (Si.inscr.); **kara_i_** wrist (S.); **kara~_** pl. wristlets, bangles (G.)(CDIAL 2779). **karatala** palm of hand (R.Pali); **karayala** hand (OG.)(CDIAL 2794). **karas'a_kha_** finger (Skt.Pali); **karasa_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2801). **Image: hand**: **kara** hand (RV.Pkt.Pali.Si.); **karu** arm (S.); **kar** hand (Mth.); deriv. **kara_i_** wrist (S.); **Wristlets, bangles**: **kara~_** pl. wristlets, bangles (G.)(CDIAL 2779). **kala_ci_** forearm; **kala_cika_** id. (Skt.); **kala_ia_** (Pkt.); **kala_i_** wrist (P.); forearm, wrist, fetlock (H.); **kavaciya_** forearm (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2930). **caval. (caval.v-, cavan.t.-)** to bend, be supple (as the arms of a fencer); **cavat.t.u (cavat.t.i-)** to bend, twist (Ta.); **caval.uka** to be flexible (Ma.)(DEDR 2393). **Doing**: **kara** doing, causing (AV.); shoulder (Si.); **kara_** to (inscr.Si. < **kara_ya**)--Deriv. **kara_i_** wrist (S.)(CDIAL 2779).

2309.**Mud, mire**: **xe_r** open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (Br.) (DEDR 2007).

2310.**Gourd**: **ka~_kara** the creeping plant momordica charantia (Te.); **ka_keri** id. (Kond.a) (DEDR 1427). **ka_rave_lla** the gourd momordica charantia (Sus'r.); its fruit (Skt.); **ka_ravella** (Pali); **ka_riyallai_** (Pkt.); **karaila_, karaili_** (Bi.); **karail** (Mth.); **karivila** (Si.); **ka_rellaya** the fruit (Pkt.); **ka_rilli_** the plant (Pkt.); **kare_l** the plant (K.); **karelo** (S.); **kre_la_** (L.); **karela_** (P.); **karel** a plant with very fragrant white flowers used for making scent (WPah.); **karelo** momordica charantia (N.); **kerela_** (A.); **karela_, kareli, karla_** (B.); **karla_, kalara_, kaluri** momordica charantia (Or.); **karela_** (H.); **ka_reli_** the plant; **ka_relu~** the fruit (G.); **ka_rli_, ka_rle~** (M.); **karar.a_** (Or.); **ka_reti_, ka_rete~** (M.)(CDIAL 3061).

2311.**Pungent**: **ka_r..** to be pungent, acrid (Ta.); **ga_t.u** strong stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies, etc. (Ka.); pungency, acridity (Te.); hot, pungent (Tu.)(DEDR 1492). **kar.ua** hot, pungent; **khara** acrid, pungent, energetic (Santali.lex.) **Caustic**: **ka_ram** (Ta.Ma.); **ka_ramu** (Te.); **ka_ra** (Ka.Tu.) < **ks.a_ra** caustic; alkali, soda, potash, impure carobnate of soda; washerman's lye, lixivium; mordant, alkaline preparation for securing fast colours; **tankara** borax (Ta.lex.); **ka_ram < bhr.nga_ra** gold (Ta.lex.); **ka_ram-pu_cu** to imbue cloth with alum that it may retain colour; **ka_ram-po_t.u** to apply caustic, lye, alkali, as in washing clothes (Ta.lex.) **ka_ram** different salts; caustic (Ma.); **ka_ra** alkali; caustic (Ka.); **ka_ruppu** a strong or black sort of salt (Tu.) salt, brackish (Te.)(DEDR 1466). [Prob. influenced by **ks.a_ra** (Skt.)] **kaR** to smear, daub, whitewash (Kond.a); **ka_ja** to daub, plaster over holes (Kui)(DEDR 1503).

2312.**Necklet, bangle**: **ka_r-ai** gold or silver collar, necklet for women and children (Ta.); **ka_r-a** collar of gold or silver worn by Ma_pl.ichis and fisherwomen (Ma.); a kind of silver or gold neck-ring worn by boys of higher castes in Palghat (Ma.); **ka.r-** silver bangle worn on right leg by chief men (To.); **ka_re** a kind of necklace or collar (Tu.); **kara** silver necklace (Nk.)(DEDR 1506).

2313.**Image: feather**: **garl** quill of feather (Ko.); **gar-i** wing, feather (Ka.); **gari** id. (Tu.); **gari, gar-i** id.; **gari, -gara** a long leaf (of millet, corn etc.)(Te.); **gar** (pl. **gad.l**) feather (Kol.); **gar** (pl. **-s'il**) id. (Nk.)(DEDR 1394). **kar-al** firewood, fuel (Ta.)(DEDR 1389).

2314.**Pith**: **garu** pulp, pith, marrow (S.); **gar** (G.M.); **gara_** lump of the pulp of jackfruit (M.)(CDIAL 4040). **ka_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to become hard, mature, be firm or strong in mind, implacable; n. hardness, solidity or close grain (as of timber), core, strength of mind; **ka_r..ppu** close grain (as of the heart of timber), essence; **ka_r..i** great strength, toughness, hardness; **kar..untu** heart or core of a tree (Ta.); **ka_tal** core, heart of tree, essence, pith, substance; **ka_mpu** pith, inner substance; **kar..ampu** pulp of fruit, pith, essence (Ma.); **ka.dl** flat band of muscle on either side of backbone (Ko.); **ko.s.f- (ko.s.t-)** to be envious (To.); **kar..ime, ka_l.ime** obstinacy, haughtiness (Ka.); **ka_r.-** to expand hood (serpent)(Pa.)(DEDR 1491).

2315.**Abuses**: **jar-e, jar-i, jer-e, jer-i** to rebuke, abuse, jeer at; n. an imprecation or term of abuse; **jar-aha** rebuke, censure; **jarvu, jabbu, jabarisu, jabbarisu** to chide, scold, abuse, rebuke (Ka.); **jaripuni, jarepuni, jarpuni** to insult, jeer, despise (Tu.)(DEDR 2422). **garhati** complains of (RV.); blames (Mn.); **garahati** blames (Pali); **garahati, galahati** (As'.); **garahati** complains (NiDoc.); **garahai, garihai** abuses (Pkt.); **kha_r** to call aloud; **kar-, akar-** to call, cry out, groan (Gypsy); **ga_run** to search eagerly for (K.); **garahan.u** to talk over one's affairs privately (S.); **garahanava_** to reproach, mock (Si.); **garh** abuse (Skt.)(CDIAL 4067). **garhan.a** blame (MBh.); **garahan.a** blame (Pali.Pkt.); **garahan.aya_** (Pkt.); **ga_r(h)a_n.e~** complaint, supplication (M.)(CDIAL 4066). **garha_** blame (MBh.); **galhate_** (Dha_tup.); **garaha_** blame (Pali.Pkt.); **gariha_, gariha** (Pkt.); **garaha, garaha_** (As'.); **galaha_** blaming (As'.); pl. **ga_lhi_** abuse; **ga_lh** (L.)(CDIAL 4068). **ga_li** pl. abusive speech (Skt.Pkt.); **gel di_** to scorn (Bshk.); **gul** dirt (Psht.); **gal** abuse (Tor.); **ga_l** (K.); **ga_li** (K.); **ga_ri** (S.); **ga_l** (L.); **ga_lhi_** (L.); **ga_l, ga_li_** (P.); **ga_i** (WPah.); **ga_li, ga_i_** (Ku.); **ga_ri** (Ku.); **ga_l** discredit (N.); **ga_li** abuse (N.); **ga_li** (A.); **ga_l, ga_li** (B.); **ga_l.i_** (N.); **ga_r** (Bi.); **ga_ri_** (Mth.); **ga_li_, ga_r, ga_ri_** (H.); **ga_li_** (Marw.); **ga_l., ga_l.i_, a_l.i_-ga_l.u~** abusive (G.); **ga_l., ga_l.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 4145). **ga_l.ya_ra_** abusive (M.)(CDIAL 4146). **ga_l.i san:g, ga_l.i sou** say abuses; **ga_l., ga_l.i** abuse (Kon.lex.) **Word**: **gali** word; **gal kera_r** says (Gypsy); **gal** shout (K.); **gall**, pl. **galla_** word, thing (L.); **gall** word (P.); **ga_l(h)ana_**

to talk (OH.); **ga_lhi, ga_lhu** talk (S.); **ga_lh** word (L.)(CDIAL 4068). **hagal gan.d.ia** a term of abuse (Santali.lex.) cf. **gala** throat, neck (MBh.)(CDIAL 4070). **celluka, colluka (colli-, conn-)** to say, declare, order; **collikka** to cause to say, declare, order; **collikka** to cause to say, repeat, read (Ma.); **col (colv-/colluv-, colli-)** to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express, recite, repeat, relate, quote, dictate, command, advise, inform, praise; n. word, term, saying, speech, proverb, maxim, declaration, promise, assurance, praise, incantation, curse, command, advice, part of speech; **colavu** saying, telling, proverb; **cor-r-al** saying, telling (Ta.); **col** word, command, advice, praise, fame (Ma.); **col** command (Ko.); **sol, sollu** to say, speak, tell; n. a word; **sollisu** to say, speak, tell; cause oneself to be said, be said, cause to speak, have said or told (Ka.); **colli** name (in songs)(Kod..); **cul-** to say (Pa.); **jo_l-, jo_linai** to speak; **jo_lali** to answer; **jo~_lki aiyali** to discuss, talk; **jolpu** speech (Kuwi)(DEDR 2855).

2316.**Image: handful; scoop**: **ker- (-t-)** to take handfuls or small quantities out of a mass (of grain, etc.), take into a ladle before serving, collect into a heap and pick up (Kond.a); **gre- (-t-)** to scoop up with the hand (Pe.); **grepa-** to scoop up (Mand..); **gra_pa (gra_t-), gre_pa (gre_t-)** to scoop up, shovel into with the hands, scrape together (Kui); **grecali (gret-)** to gather up, take handful (Kuwi)(DEDR 1959). **To dig**: **ka_r, ka_r., ka_t, ka_c** to dig (Go.); **ka_r** to dig, make a pit, dig out (weeds, etc.)(Kond.a); **ka_rpa** to dig up; n. act of digging up (Kui); **ka_rhali, karh'nai** to dig (Kuwi); **ka_rh'nai** to sculp, spade; **ka_s** to dig (Kuwi)(DEDR 1467). **khan** dig (Skt.); **karolan.a_** to dig up with any small instrument, poke, feel with a stick (P.)(CDIAL 2778). **kharavin.e~, khara_vin.e~** to excavate (M.); **kharoln.a_** to poke, dig up with a small instrument (L.); **karocn.a_** to scrape (P.); **kharu~_cn.a_** to scratch with the nail (P.); **khard.n.e~** to scrape, grub up, intr. to crawl along on the buttocks (M.); **kharvad.n.e~** to scrape off; **kharapn.e~** to scratch hard (M.)(CDIAL 13645). **kallu (kalli-)** to dig out (as a hole), hollow (as a rat), excavate, scoop out (as a nut), erode; **kellu (kelli-)** to dig (Ta.); **kalluka** to dig out, excavate (Ma.); **kelv- (kelt-)** to dig with fingers or paws (Ko.); **kelc-** to dig holes (as rats); **kelong el** bandicoot (Pa.)(DEDR 1319).

2317.**Image: to unite with**: **kara-ttal** to join, unite with (**Upate_caka_. Civapura_n.a. 42**)(Ta.lex.)

2318.**Thieft; to seize; image: to lie hidden**: **karavu** concealing, theft, fraud, deceit (**Kur-al., 288**; **Aric. Pu. Ve_t.t.a. 9**); **karappu** id. (**Kur-al., 1053; Te_va_. 524,3**); **karappar-ai** room to hide oneself in, retreat (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,17**); **karavar** thieves; **karaval** concealment, as of an article that should be given away (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuka_n.. 21**); **karavat.am** act or practice of stealing; deceit (**Tan.t.alai Cata. 29**); **karavat.ar** thieves, deceivers (Ta.); **kara (-pp-, -nt-)** to conceal, hide, disguise (**Pur-ana_. 1,8**); to steal, pilfer (**Kantapu. Ma48**); to destroy, i.e. to reduce to primal elements (**Tiruva_ca. 7,12**); to hide, abscond, lie hidden, keep oneself out of sight (**Man.i. 2,26**); to be injured, ruined (**Tirukko_. 213**)(Ta.lex.) **karappu** covering, hiding, concealing; theft (Ma.); **o.garv- (o.gard-)** to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (Ko.); **kar- (kar0-)** to steal, hide (To.); **kar nar. (nar.0-)** to have intercourse stealthily (To.); **kare** to hide (Ka.); **kar-at.i** a deceiver, a cheat (Te.); **kharpara** thief; **kharapat.a** name of the author of cora-s'a_stra-, otherwise called Karn.i_suta; in Tamil the treasure is known as **karavat.a-nu_l** (**Cilap. 16,180, Arum.**)(DEDR 1258). **Theft; plunder**: **o_har** place where stolen cattle are hidden (L.); **apahara** carrying off (Skt.); **apaha_ra** stealing (R.); **avaha_ra** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 471). **apaharati** snatches away, plunders (S'Br.); **apaharati** (Pali); **avaharai** (Pkt.); **o_er-et** they brought away (Wg.); **auwerik** to snatch from by force, take away (Kho.); **vharta_** takes

(Konkan.i); **apabharati** takes away (RV.)(CDIAL 472). **apahr.ta** carried away (S'Br.); **avahad.a** (Pkt.); **vhello** taken away (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 474). **a_hat.a** brought near, fetched (Pali); **a_hr.ta** (Mn.); **a_had.a, a_haya** brought, stolen (Pkt.); **ha_d.ta_** brings (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1547). **hara** in cmpds. 'removing, destroying'; name of S'iva (A_s'Gr.)(CDIAL 13978). **haran.a** removing (Kaus'.Pali.Pkt.); **haran.** forcible seizure (G.M.)(CDIAL 13979). **harati** carries, brings (RV.); takes away (Mn.); carries, brings, takes away, plunders (Pali); **haradi** takes away (NiDoc.); **harai_** (Pkt.); **harina** (D..); **ha_rim** I take (Kal.); **har-** to take, take away (Mai.); **ha_rum** I take away (pret. **hur.o**)(Phal.); **harna_** to take away, steal (P.); **haroiki** (Sh.); **harun** to take away, abandon (K.); **harn.o** (Ku.); **harnu** (N.); **hariba** (A.); **hara_** (B.); **hariba_** (Or.); **harab** to seize, take away (Mth.); **harai** (OAw.); **harna_** to take, seize, plunder (H.); **harna_, ha_ra, a_ra** (OSi.); **harn.o** to take away (Marw.); **harvu~** (G.); **harn.e~** (M.); **ar-** to accept, agree (Pas'.); to hear; **har-** to hear (Pas'.); **hyonᵘ**, pp. **hyotᵘ** to take; **heunᵘ** (K.); **ho~iba** (A.); **nyunᵘ** to take; **nyu_tᵘ** taken, accepted (K.); **niba** pres. part. **nio~ta_** (A.); **hari_yati** pass. (Pali); **herioi_** adj. gone astray (of cattle)(WPah.); **hi_rati** is taken (Pali); **hi_rai, hi_rijjai, hijjai** (Pkt.); **hri_yate_** (AV.); **hirna_** to be taken away, be plundered (P.); **hiron.u_** to be lost; **hira_n.u_** to lose (WPah.); **hirn.e~, hira_vin.e~** to seze and take from forcibly (M.)(CDIAL 13980). **hartr.** thief (Ya_j.); **ha_ri_ta** (Skt.); **ha~ri_r** thie; **hairua** (Kal.)(CDIAL 13989). **To lose; to defeat**: **ha_rayati** causes to be taken (MBh.); has taken from oneself, loses (Skt.); **ha_re_ti** causes to be taken (Pali); **ha_re_i** destroys, is defeated (Pkt.); **ha_run** to take away, lose, be unsuccessful (K.); **ha_ran.u** to lose, be defeated (S.); **ha_ran.** (L.); **ha_rna_** (P.); **ha_rnu_, ha_na_** id. (WPah.); **ha_rna_, ha_rn.a_** (WPah.); **ha_rn.o** (Ku.) **ha_rnu** (N.); **ha_riba** (A.); **ha_ra_** (B.); **ha_riba_** (Or.); **ha_rab** (Mth.Aw.); **ha_rna_** (H.); **ha_rvu~** to lose; **harvu~** to be defeated (G.); **ha_rn.e~** to take away, win (M.); **harn.e~** to lose, fail, be conquered (M.); **arin.ava_** to abandon, let go hold of, send, open (a door); **arenava_** to be left on one side (Si.); **harapita, ha_ra_pita_ni, ha_la_pita_** causes to be imported (As'.); **ha_ravai** is defeated (Pkt.); **ha_ra_in.u** to cause to lose (S.); **hara_un.a_** to defeat (P.); **haron.o** to vanquish, lose, suffer loss (Ku.); **hara_unu** to lose (N.); **hara_iba** to defeat (A.); **hara_na** (B.); **hara_iba_** to lose (Or.); **hara_na_** to defeat (H.); **ha_ravin.e~** to lose (M.); **aravanava_** to cause to be put away or sent, cause to open (Si.); **hara_pe_ti** causes to be taken (Pali); **hara_vidu** defeated (Ap.); **haravin.e~** to lose, cast away (M.); **ha_rapn.e~** to be lost, to lose (M.)(CDIAL 14061). **ha_ri** losing a game (Skt.); loss, defeat (Pkt.); defeat (Or.); **ha_r** (K.L.P.Ku.B.H.M.); betrothal (Sh.); loss, defeat, fatigue (P.); defeat, bewilderment (N.); defeat, loss at play (B.); **ha_ir** id. (B.); **ha_ri** defeat (Or.); **ha_rⁱ** (G.); **harati** marries (S'Br.)(CDIAL 14062). **hr.ta** seized, taken away (AV.); **hat.a** carried off (Pali); **had.a, haya, hia** (Pkt.); **hu_r.o** (pret. of **ha_r**-)(Phal.); **hal.a, al.a** (Si.); **har.** flood (WPah.)(CDIAL 14149). cf. **sam.ha_ra** bringing together (MBh.); destruction (Mn.)(CDIAL 13063). **sam.ha_rayati** caus. of **sam.harati** draws together (RV.); **a-sam.ha_riya** indestructible (Pali); **sam.gha_riya** stuck, killed (Pkt.); **sa~gha_rn.a_** to destroy (P.); **sam.gha_rai** kills (OAw.); **sa~ha_rn.a_, sa~gha_rna_** to destroy, kill (H.); **sa~ha_rn.e~** to destroy (M.)(CDIAL 13064). **sam.hr.ta** drawn together (MBh.); **sa_haya** id., enveloped (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13065).

2319.**Image: neck**: cf. **he_rki** neck (Kuwi); **se_rki** back of the neck (Kui)(DEDR 2817). **s.ak** back of neck (Dm.); **s.a_k** (Phal.); **s.akh** collar-bone (Sh.)(CDIAL 13576). **serom** neck; **sarasar** neck and neck; **taren** neck of animal (Santali.lex.) **ghar.wi ghao** a sore on nape of neck (Santali.lex.) **car** (obl. **carr-**, pl. **cartil**) neck (Pa.); **ar-u, ar-r-u** neck (Te.); **eruttu** id. (Ta.); **eruttam** id., nape of neck (Ta.); **erattu** back of the neck (Ma.); **eruttam** neck, back of the neck (Ma.)(DEDR 2419).

2320.**Image: snare**: **herh'nai** to implicate, ensnare; **her- (-t-)** to be caught in snare; **hervi- (-t-)** to be caught, be trapped (Kuwi); **hez- (hest-)** to be caught, entangled (e.g. in snare)(Pe.); **sehpa (seht-)** to be entangled, caught and held fast, trapped (Kui)(DEDR 2793). **s'irka_i, s'irka** be entangled (Kon.lex.)

2321.**Image: to scrape**: **here** to scrape, as the surface of a wall, floor, fruit, bamboo-slit etc.; to shave, as the head; to make a pen or pencil; to grub as grass; **herasu** to cause to scrape etc. (Ka.) (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Bark of tree**: **here, ere, pere** the slough of a serpent (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **pere** skin or slough of a serpent (Ka.); **berad.u** bark, rind, shell; **barad.u** bark of a tree (Te.); **perevuni** to be peeled, scraped (Tu.)(DEDR 4417). **kerakalu** scrapings (of rice burnt at the bottom of a pot); **kerisu** to cause to scrape; **kere** to scratch, scrape (Ka.lex.) **Image: crack**: **biravu, biruvu** a fissure, a crack (Ka.); **biri** to burst; to be rent asunder, to burst open, to split open, to part asunder, to separate, to crack (Ka.); **viri** (Te.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Billhook; to clear a jungle**: **giri** to cut through with axe; **sigi** to cut through deeply with axe (Santali.lex.) **kiri, kere** to shave (Ka.); **cirai** (Ta.); **cire** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) Metath.: **erukku (erukki-)** to cut, hew, strike (as a bush), beat (as a drum), kill, destroy (Ta.); **erk-** to cut down bushes, etc., in clearing land (Pa.); **erk-** to cut down (grass, bushes); **erkem** (pl. **erke**) billhook (Go.); **erga** (**ergi-**) to make a clearing, clear jungle or thick grass or scrub; n. act of clearing a jungle (Kui); **erg- (-it-)** to cut, slash (Kuwi); **en-gde** to clear away weeds, cut down a jungle (Malt.)(DEDR 824). ?cf. **vr.ddhi** cutting off (Skt.); **bur.ia_** small axe (Or.); **va_d.h, ba_d.h** cutting, killing (P.); **va_d.hi_, ba_d.hi_** harvesting, harvest (P.)(CDIAL 12075).

2322.**Image: birth**: **her-ige** bringing forth, delivery (used only of women; not of animals (Ka.); **her-igeka_la** a woman's time of delivery; **her-ige-tin:gal.u** the last month of gestation; **her-egemane** a lying-in chamber (Ka.); **her-u** bringing forth; **her-umbal.e** a ring that is worshipped in the room of delivery in order to accelerate it (Ka.); **her-uvike** bringing forth; **her-uha** bringing forth (Ka.lex.) **per-u (per-uv-, per-r--)** to beget; **pe_r-u** childbirth; **pir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to be born; **pir-antai** birth; **pir-appu** birth; **pir-avi** birth (Ta.); **per-uka** to bear, bring forth; **pe_r-u** birth, bringing forth; **pe_r-r-i** midwife; **pir-akka** to spring up, be born; **pir-appu, pir-avi** birth (Ma.); **perv- (perd-)** to be born; **perp** birth (Ko.); **per-p, pe.r, pe.rf** act of birth; **pe.rf- (pe.d-)** to be born; **per--** to be born (To.); **per- (pett-)** to beget (Ka.); **per- (peruv-, pett-)** to beat (child)(Kod..); **pedpa_vuni** to assist a woman in childbirth; **pedmedi** lying-in woman; **perga** profit, gain; **pe_tu** parturition, childbed; **pedikke** birth (Tu.); **pet.t.u** to bear (young); **perayu** to obtain (Te.); **pet.p (pet.t-)** to bear young (said of animal)(Kol.); **pet.t.-** to give birth to (Nk.); **pirr-** to sprout from the ground; **pirra_na_** to grow (of young wheat), sprout (Go.)(DEDR 4422).

2323.**Image: to lift hand to beat**: **be_ru** to lift hand to beat (Ka.); **be_runi** to be waved, lifted up, as the hand; lift up, as the hand (Tu.)(DEDR 4440).

2324.**Image: eaves of a house**: **er-ake, er-akil** a roof, a thatch (Ka.); **ir..ai** (Ma.); the eaves of a house (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ir-ai, ir-appu** inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house; **ir-ava_ram** eaves of a house (Ta.); **ir-a, ir-aka_li, ir-ayar-r-am** eaves of a house; **ir-ampu** eaves, brow of a hill, edge; **ir-ava_ram** veranda (Ma.); **e_raki** eaves (Kod..); **er-a**, in: **talliy-er-a** the uppermost well-tube which forms a parapet round a well (Te.); **r-e_kam** roof (Kond.a); **je_gom** (Pe.); **re_pa** the lower slopes of a hill (Kui)(DEDR 528). **ke_r** a wall; **ke_rgat.t.u** a wall-like structure (Ka.); **ke_ra, kya_ra** (so that it joins or follows = **ce_ra** (Ka.); **ce_ra** (Ta.); **ce_re** jointly; near, close (Te.); **ke_ra** just then, afterwards (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ce_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become united (Ta.); **se_rpu**

neighbourhood (Kond.a); **serna** clingingly (Kui); **ke_b** nearness, near (Br.)(DEDR 2814). cf. **ca_r (-v-, -nt-)** joining (Ta.); **ca_rttu (ca_rtti-)** to cause to lean (Ta.)(DEDR 2460).

2325.**Snake**: **ke_re, kya_re** the rat-snake, also called the whip-snake, ptyas mucosus (Ka.); **ce_re** (Ma.); **ca_rai** (Ta.); **sa_re, jerri-po_tu** (Te.); **ti_ra** the boa (Skt.); **ke_retuppa** the fat of the rat-snake which is used medicinally (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_rai, ca_rai** rat snake, ptyas mucosus (Ta.); **ce_ra** rat snake, amphisbaena or coryphodon (Ma.); **ke.r va.b** sp. harmless snake (Ko.); **ke.r, ke.r fo.b** sp. snake (To.); **ke.re pa.mbi** sp. non-poisonous snake; **karin. ge.re pa.mbi** rat snake (**kari** black)(Kod..); **ke_r** a kind of harmless snake (Tu.)(DEDR 2011). **pen-jera** a species of rock-snake; **jer-r-i-po_tu** whipsnake; **jerri god.d.u** a kind of snake (Te.); **je_rigag** sp. snake (Kol.)[H. **dha_man**]; **je_ri** id. (Pa.); **se_ri, sargo_d.a_, sargod.al, hergod.al** the rat-snake, dha_man; **er(e)god.ali** a kind of snake (Go.); **god.al** dhaman snake (Mu.) (DEDR 2816).

2326.**Image: hair over the front part of the head**: **ke_ra_ < ghera_** (U.); hair over the front part of the head and adjoining the kut.umi (Ta.lex.)

2327.**Mould; embossed work; form, mint**: **karuv-id.u** to put bosses or raised figures, mould, model (Ka.); **karukku-ve_lai** work in stone or metal, raised work, bas-relief work, fretwork (Ta.lex.) **karugu** mould (Te.); **karu** embossed work, bas-relief (Ka.); **karukku** engraving, carving, embossed work (Ta.)(**S.I.I. ii,5**)(Ta.lex.) **karukku-pan.i** embossed work (Ma.); **garra** form, mint (Kuwi); **d.a_lu-gara** womb (Kuwi) [cf. **karu-k-kur..i** womb (**Mar-aicai. 32**); **karu-p-pai** womb (**Tan-ippa_. i,120,3**) (Ta.lex.)]; **karavi** a mould (Tu.); **karuvu** id. (Te.); **karu** mould, matrix (Ta.) (**Tiruvil.ai. Iraca. 9**); figure, mould (Ma.); a mould (Tu.); **garu** mould (Tu.); **karat.u** original of a copy (Ma.)(DEDR 1280). **Mould: karu-kkat.t.u** to make a mould (Ta.lex.) **mudda_-kkhara-sampa_daka** matrix (Pali.lex.) **karu-k-kat.t.u** to make a mould (Ta.lex.) **To burn**: **karukku**- to burn, scorch, tan, darken by heat; to burn up, consume (**Aric.Pu. Maya_n-a. 33**); to toast, fry, parch, boil (**Tailava. Taila. 84**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karappan-** eruption in children (Ta.)(DEDR 1272). **kappar-ai** blank in the play of dice (Ta.lex.)

2328.**Waste land**: **karampu** waste land uncultivated though cultivable, of two kinds, viz., an-a_tikkarampu (immemorial waste land or an-a_ti-taricu), ceyka_r-karampu (arable land, allowed to lie fallow or waste); **karampai** land with a surface layer of alluvium (**R.F.**); hard, clayey soil (**Perumpa_n.. 93**); waste land (**Patir-r-up. 28**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karppu_ra-vilai** price paid for temple lands (Ta.lex.) **Back-water; brackish soil: kharwa_** salt (from boiling sea-water) (Mth.); **ks.a_ra** corrosive (R.); alkali (Ya_j.); any corrosive substance (Skt.)[NIA. **ch** forms mean 'ashes', **kh** forms mostly 'alkali']; **kha_ra** alkali, potash (Pali); biting, alkaline (Pkt.); alkaline (K.); potash, ashes of dried bark, ashes (Or.); envy (OG.); **kha_ra, cha_ra, cha_raya** alkali, ashes (Pkt.); **char** ashes (Gypsy); **car** sand, dust (Gypsy); **ca_r** earth, dust (Tir.); **kha_raka** sharp or dry (Pali); **kha_rika** alkaline (Pali); **kha_ru** alkali (S.); salt (Konkan.i); **kha_ro** brackish (S.); carbonate of soda (G.); bitter (Marw.); **cha_ru** ashes (S.); **kha_r** potash, the plant salsola griffithsii (from which it is made)(L.); potash (A.); alkali (P.M.); anger, ashes (Ku.); alkali, pungent fumes from burning ghee (N.); caustic alkali (Bhoj.); salt (G..); **kha_ra_** brackish (L.P.); bitter (OAw.); alkaline (H.); saline (M.); **cha_r** ashes (P.WPah.Ku.B.Bhoj.); alkali, saltness (H.); salt (G.); alkali (M.); caustic (H.); alkali, ashes (H.); pungent fumes (N.); **cha_r-kha_r** reduced to ashes, destroyed (B.Or.); **kha_ri** saline (Or.); **kha_ria_** saline (Or.); **kha_ri_** land impregnated with sodium sulphate (Bi.); alkaline (H.); salt water (H.); salt (from boiling sea-water)(G.); **kharia_** saline (Mth.); **cha_ro** weeds burnt as manure (Mth.); **cha_ra** ashes (OAw.); **kha_ru_** alkaline

(H.); **cha_ra_** alkali, ashes (H.); **non-cha_r** brine (H.); **kha_ru~** saline (G.); **kara** salt (of water), infertile (of land)(CDIAL 3674). **khara_ni** ashes (N.)(CDIAl 3677). **kar..a_lai** saline soil (Ta.lex.) **ka_ri** brackish ground (Ma.); a brackish ground, back-water, arm of the sea, a ford (Ka.); **ka_ri-ne_la** brackish soil; **-ka_ri** (second member of place names)(Te.)(DEDR 1471). **ka_r** brackish or saltish (Ta.); **ka_ram** caustic (Ma.); **ka_ra** pungency; alkali; caustic (Ka.); pungent (Tu.); **ka_ru** saltness; salt, brackish (Te.); **karya** saltness (Kond.a); **kariya** id. (Pe.); salty (Mand..); **xare_n** bitter (Br.)(DEDR 1466). **ka_r-al** pungency (Ta.); **ka_r-ai** mustiness, mould (Ta.); **kar-al** saltishness, brackishness (Ka.)(DEDR 1504). **sauvarcala** sochal salt (prepared by boiling down soda with myrobalan); natron (Skt.); **so_vaccala, sum.cala** black salt (Pkt.); **so_caru lu_n.u** (S.); **sau~cal** (P.); **sa~cal.** factitious salt prepared by fusing fossile salt with emblic myrobalan (M.)(CDIAL 13622). **Fuller's earth**: **ka_i** fuller's earth, natron (Or.); coating sticking to the side of a vessel in which milk or other liquid is kept (N.); **ka_i_** starch (B.Or.); green scum on stagnant water (H.); thin layer or covering (G.); **ka_vi_** green substance (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3109). **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.)(DEDR 1490).

2162.**Pot**: **kum** a skin vessel for holding raw sugar, oil etc. (Santali.lex.) **kumbhi** a vessel for preserving grain; a pot (Ka.lex.) **kuval.ai** wide-mouthed vessel, cup; brim of a vessel (**R.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kumbha** jar, pot (RV.Pkt.); **khumbha** (Indo-Iranian); **xumba** (in Avestan-Iranian) semant. pot > pool [cf. **kun.d.a, d.abbara**]. **kumba** jar (for ghee or oil)(Dardic); **kumi_** pool (Dardic); **kumire_** pitcher (Dardic); **kumbhi** contrivance to lift water from tank to field (Or.); **ku~bu** jar (M.); **kumba** jar (Si.)(CDIAL 3308). **Large round pot**: **kumbhi_** large round pot (Pali); **kumre~_** pitcher (Wg.); **khumiro** small earthen pot (S.); **khu~bh, khumb** copper in which clothes are boiled (P.); **khu_m** large flat jar, earthen pot for storing grain (Bi.)(CDIAL 3308). **kummat.t.am** cupola, dome; arch, vault, arched roof;[cf. **kumital** to accumulate, to be heaped up (Ta.Ma.); **gumi** (Te.)]; **kummat.t.i** chafing-dish (**Tiv. Tirukkur-un. 5, Vya_.**); **kumpat.i** (Te.); **kumpat.e** id. (Ka.); **kumutam** oven, stove (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pot**: **kumbha** a water-jar, a pot; the sign of the zodiac aquarius; **kumbar-a, kumba_r-a** a contraction of **kumbaga_r-a** a potter (tadbhava of **kumbhaka_ra**); **kumbha-sambhava** born in a water-jar, Agastya; **kumbha** a measure of grain, commonly called a comb; **kumbhi** a vessel for preserving grain (Ka.lex.) **kopra_** small iron pot (M.); **kopara_** a skull-like earthen vessel (Or.); pan (usu. brass)(N.)(CDIAL 3519). **kumbhi_** small water-jar; an earthen cooking vessel; a measure of grain; **kumbhi_-dha_nyam** grain stored in jars sufficient for six days (Skt.lex.) **kumpaka_ran-** potter (**Tiva_.**); **kumpa-campavan-** lit., pitcher-born, Agastya (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Pura_n.avara. 18**); **kumpa-mun-i** Sage Agastya, as pitcher-born (**Tiruppu. 57**); **kumpan-** Agastya (**Kalval.ai. 74**); **kumpa-ti_pam** pot-shaped temple lamp used in worship (**Parata. Or..ipi. 42**); **kumpam** earthen pot, pitcher, jar (**Tiva_.**); aquarius, a constellation of the zodiac (**Pin..**); **kumpa_** urn-shaped silver or brass vessel (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**)(Ta.lex.) **Chafing dish**: **kumpit.u-cat.t.i** chafing-dish, or portable furnace (Ta.); **kumpat.i** (Te.); **kumpat.e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **kumbha** a pitcher, water-pot, jar; a measure of grain equal to 20 dron.as; an urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected (Skt.lex.) **kumbha** jar, pot (RV.); **xumba** (Av.); **kumbha** round water jar; **kumbhi_** large round pot (Pali); **kubho, kumma** pot (Dhp.); **kum.ba** jar (for ghee or oil)(NiDoc.); **kum.bha, kum.bhi_** pot (Pkt.); **kumi_** pool (Ash.); **kumre~_** pitcher (Wg.); **kum** bucket (Dm.); **kumbhi** contrivance to lift water from tank to field (Or.); **ku~bh** jar (M.); **kumba** (Si.); **khumbhu** fireplace over which washermen steam clothes; **khumiro** small earthen pot (S.); **khumbh** fireplace for steaming clothes (L.); **khu~bh, khumb** copper in which clothes are boiled (P.); **khu_m** large flat jar, earthen pot for storing grain (Bi.)(CDIAL 3308). cf. **kumbhaka_ra** potter (Ya_n.)(CDIAL 3310). **kuppad.ige, kuppat.i, kumpat.i, kummat.a, kummat.i** a potsherd in which fire is kept, a

chafing dish or portable furnace (Ka.); **kumpi** the heat of fire (Ta.); **kuppu** heat (Ma.); **kumbal** inward heat; **kummal** sultriness (Ma.); **kummu** to smoulder; smouldering ashes (Te.); **kumai** to be hot, sultry (Ta.); **kumur-u** to be hot, close (Ma.); **kocci** fire (Ta.); **kuyul** to be inflamed (Tu.); **kumulu, kuma_rilu, gumilincu** to smoulder, burn without flame (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2163.**Image: notched extremity**: **koppu, koppat.a, kol.pu** the notched extremity or horn of a bow (Ka.); **koppu, ko_pu** (Te.); **koppu** an ornament for the upper part of the ear, worn by women; **koppu** a female's hair, tied in a tuft (Ka.Te.); **kho_pa_, go_pha_** the hair-knot of women (M.); **koppe, goppe, go_t.i** the cap or hood made of gon:gad.i or cumbly; **kaigoppe** hand-hood: the hands joined to form a cup (from cold) (Ka.lex.)

2164.**Feast**: **koppi-de_va, bella-patreya koppi-de_va, bilva-patreya koppi-de_va** a god (Ka.lex.) **koppi-p-pon:kal** feast observed by Hindu girls on the first day of the month of Tai; **kuppi-p-pon:kal** id.; **kummat.t.i** romping, jumping; a rustic dance; **kuman.t.ai** a dance of delight, merry dance (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 51**); **kuman.t.ai-y-it.utal** to cut capers; to leap for joy (**Tiruva_. 40,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Festivity; harvest**: **ko_ppu** a feast (Ma.); **ko.pi** festivity (Kod..)(DEDR 2219). **ko_va (ko_t-)** to reap, cut off; n. reaping, harvesting; **ko_eri** harvest, reaping (Kui); **qoytre** to have the crop reaped (Malt.); **koyyal, koyttu** reaping; **koyil** the hire of a fruit-gatherer (Ma.); **koyilu, koilu** reaping, harvest, a small paddy field (Tu.); **koyyelu** harvest (Tu.); **ko~_ta** cutting, reaping (Te.); **koy- (ko-)** to reap, harvest (Pa.); **koy- (-t-)** to reap, harvest (Kond.a)(DEDR 2119). **Image: dance**: **ko_ppa_l.i** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **gobbu** a play, dance, game (Tu.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: clapping hands**: **kommai** clapping of hands, as in dancing; **kommi** a kind of dance accompanied with singing and clapping of hands (**Arut.pa_. vi, Ma_ya_vil.a. 7**); **kommai-kot.t.utal** to call a person by clapping hands; to invote (**Ci_vaka. 1109**); to pat on the back, as in appreciation (**Ci_vaka. 529**); **kummi** dance with clapping of hands to time and singing, especially among girls (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: circular dance**: **ghumbar** circular dance (L.)(CDIAL 4485). **kuman.t.ai** a merry dance (Ta.); **kummi** clapping hands, a play of women (Ma.)(DEDR 1756). **kummat.t.i** a rustic dance; romping, jumping; **kuman.t.ai** a dance of delight, merry dance (Ta.lex.) **Image: dancing**: **koppi** a game of young girls attended with clapping of hands, singing, and dancing (<Te.); **gobbu** a play, dance (Tu.); **gobbi** a dance of young women accompanied with clapping of hands to a song by all; **gobbil.l.u** dancing, capering (Te.): **kuravai** dance in a circle prevalent among the women of sylvan or hill tracts (Ta.); **kurral, kurval** a kind of dance (Pa.)(DEDR 2108). **kommai** circle, circularity; conicalness, roundness, rotundity; cf. **gumpha** (Ta.lex.) **Image: standing broad jump**: **kuppur-u (kuppur-uv-, kuppur-r--)** to traverse, cross, leap or spring across; fall headlong (Ta.); **kup** broad jump with even feet; **kup a.r-** to make a standing broad jump (Ko.); **kup** leap (To.); **kup-o.ry** standing broad jump (To.); **kuppu** to leap, jump, leap over, join the feet together and jump; **kupparisu, kuppal.isu** to fix the feet together and jump; jump over; lift up and throw to the ground (Ka.); **kuppisu** to cause (an animal) to jump with joined feet; **kippari** to jump (Ka.); **kuppincu** to bring the feet together or take firm footing, holding in the breath, when about to jump; **kuppigantu** a leap, jump; **gumpena** a leap (Te.); **kovk- (kovuk-)** to jump (Ga.); **gum-** id. (Pe.Mand..); **gup-** to climb (Pe.); **gumb- (-it-)** to jump (Kuwi)(DEDR 1736). **Image: to jump over**: **kuppal.isu, kupparisu** to fix the feet together and jump; to jump over (Ka.); **kuppincu** (Te.); **gobbil.l.u** capering (Te.); **kuppu** to leap, to jump; to leap over; to join the feet together and jump (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_ma_l.am** jumping, romping as of fat bullocks (Ta.Ma.); **kumma_l.am < kuma_la** jumping, romping, moving sportively, as children, calves etc.; a rustic dance (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2165.**Image: slender twig; climber**: **kommai** a small water-melon, climber, citrullus; **kommat.t.i** id. (**Caivaca. Potu. 297**); country cucumber, climber, cucumis trigonus (**M.M. 371**); **kampu** slender twig of a climber, or shrub (**Ven:kaikko_. 191**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kumpal.am** wax-gourd (**M.M. 1021**); **kumbal.a** id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); cf. **kumbhala_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Colocynth; ficus infectoria**: **kaman.d.alu** the tree ficus infectoria (Skt.); **ka~vad.al.** wild variety of colycynth with tripartite, rough and wrinkled leaves (M.)(CDIAL 2762). cf. **kummat.t.i** cucumis colocynthis (Ma.); **kumbhan.d.a** a kind of gourd (Pkt.)(DEDR App.28). **Pumpkin; gourd**: **kumbhan.d.a** a kind of gourd (Pali); **kus.ma_n.d.a** the pumpkin-gourd beninkasa cerifera (MBh.); **kus.ma_n.d.i_, kumbha_n.d.i_, ku_s'ma_n.d.a, ku_s.ma_n.d.aka** (Car.); **khumham.d.a** the gourd (Pkt.); **kumham.d.i_** the plant; **kum.bham.d.a** (Pkt.); **kubhin.d.o, kubin.d.o** a gourd (N.); **komora_** pumpkin (A.); **kumr.a_** pumpkin-gourd (B.); **kumbhr.a_, kumbar.a_, kumr.a_** white gourd (Or.); **kumhar** a variety of curcubita pepo (EBi.); **kumhar., kumh^{a}r.a_** sweet pumpkin; **komhr.a_** curcubita pepo (Mth.); **kamr.ha_** (H.); **komond.u, komad.u** the water-melon curcubita citrulla (Si.)[cf. **a_man.d.a** castor-oil plant (Skt.); **amad.** water-melon (Si.)(CDIAL 1240)]; **ko_ham.d.a** gourd; **ko_ham.d.i_** the plant; **ku~_ham.d.a, ku_ham.d.i_, ku_ham.d.iya_** (Pkt.); **kai~r.o** young fruit of a pumpkin (N.); **koho~r.a_** pumpkin-gourd (B.); **ko~ra_** (B.); **ko~hr.a_** curcubita pepo (Bi.); **ko~hr.a_, kohr.a_, ko~har, kohar** (H.); **ko_hali_** the gourd plant (Pkt.); **kohl.u~** a gourd (G.); **kohl.e~, kohol.e~, koha_l.e~** the fruit of curcubita pepo; **kovha_l.a_, kovha_l.e~** pumpkin; **kovha_l.i_** the plant (M.)(CDIAL 3374). **curai** calabash climber, lagenaria vulgaris (Ta.); **cura** pumpkin, water gourd (Ma.); **sore, so_re** the bottle gourd, lagenaria vulgaris (Ka.); **tore** gourd (Kod..); **tur, sur** water gourd, pumpkin (Tu.); **sora, sorra, so_ra** bottle gourd, cucurbita lagenaria (Te.)[cucurbita lagenaria = lagenaria vulgaris](DEDR 2690). **kumpal.am** wax-gourd; **kummat.t.i, kommat.t.i** a small water-melon, citrullus; cucumber, cucumis trigonus (Ta.); **kumpal.am** curcubita pepo; **kumpal.an.n.a** pumpkin; **kummat.t.i** cucumis colocynthis (Ma.); **kubal.m** (obl. **kubal.t-**) sp. pumpkin (Ko.); **kubil. ko.y** pumpkin; **kim** gourd (To.); **kumbal.a** pumpkin gourd, benincasa cerifera (Ka.); **kumbal.a** pumpkin (Kod..); **kumbud.a** pumpkin or gourd, curcubita lagenaria; **kumbava** pumpkin or gourd (Tu.); **gummad.i** curcubita maxima, curcubita pepo (Te.); **kovre** pumpkin (Kol.); **kumbar.e** id., **kumod., gumod., kumur.(i), kommar., gumor.** id. (Go.); **kumd.a** id. (Pe.); **kumd.a, kumn.d.** id. (Kuwi); **kumd.e** id. (Malt.)[curcubita maxima; curcubita pepo; lagenaria vulgaris = curcubita lagenaria; benincasa cerifera = curcubita pepo; cucumis trigonus; citrullus colocynthis = cucumis colocynthis: six species](DEDR App. 28). Citrullus colocynthis:**indrava_run.i** citrullus colocynthis (Car. Ci. 14.138). **mahendra-varuni** (Skt.); **indrayan** (H.B.M.); **makhal** (B.); **peyttummatti** (Ta.); **epipuchchha** (Te.); **peykommutti** (Ma.); fruit and seed: purgative; root: purgative, used in ascites, jaundice, urinary diseases and rheumatism; occurs wild throughout India (GIMP, p.67). {Citrullus lanatus; citrullus colocynthoides (Ancient Egyptian **bddw-k3**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: fruit of citrullus lanatus **battyh**; seeds **libb**; fruit of citrullus colocynthoides **gurma**) 'Water melons grow in dry, tropical climates. Citrullus colocynthoides was cultivated from early times in Egypt, possibly from the Old kingdom... an oil can be extracted from the seeds. **Bddw-k3** occurs in a mythological context also connected with fertility... Myrobalanos (dried fruit from India) is macerated in water melon pulp for one night. The women were told to take an ounce of this a day every morning before breakfast... to gain weight.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.92-93). cf. **ka_rakka** a dried date fruit (Ma.)(DEDR 1470). **pucca** colocynth, bitter apple, cucumis colocynthis (Te.); **pucca ka_ya** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 4248). Citrullus colocynthis: colocynth pulp, colocynth apple, bitter apple; **coloquinte** (Fr.); **coloquinthenapfel** (Ger.); part used: the dried pulp of the unripe but full-grown fruit; habitat:

Asia and Africa; use: hydragogue cathartic. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 857-859).

2166.**Image: a drum**: **kumpikai** a kind of drum (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 5**); **kampalai** a kind of drum (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **Small drum**: **kummat.t.am** a small drum (Ta.); **gummet.a, gummeta** a kind of small drum (Te.); **gumela** kind of drum (Go.)(DEDR 1754).

2167.**Patience; silence**: **ks.amate_** is patient, endures (RV.); **ks.am** patient (AV.); **khamati** endures, forgives (Pali); **ks.amitaviya, khamisati, chamitave** to bear (As'.); **khamai** is patient, forgives (Pkt.); **chomik** to feel pain (Kho.); **kha~van.u** to bear with patience (S.); **khamvu~** to endure, suffer (G.)(CDIAL 3657). cf. **s'a_nti** cessation (AV.); rest, peace (MBh.)(CDIAL 12391). **ks.ama_** patience (Skt.); **khama_** (Pali.Pkt.); **chomik** illness (Kal.); **kama** patience; **maha** forgives (Si.)(CDIAL 3659). **ks.amyate_** is born (BhP.); **khamn.e~** to be borne patiently (a fault, injury, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 3660). **ks.amayati** asks pardon of (MBh.); **cam** to afflict, press (Wg.)(CDIAL 3658). **ks.a_nti** patience (Mn.); **khanti_** patience, forgiveness (Pali); **ks.am.ti, kham.ti, cha_tim** mildness (As'.); **ks.am.ti** (NiDoc.); **kham.ti** patience (Pkt.); **kha~_di** (S.); **kha~_t** perseverance, eager pursuit, longing (G.)(CDIAL 3668). **kha_me_i** asks pardon (Pkt.); **kha_in.u** to endure (S.); **ks.a_mayate_** bears patiently (R.); asks pardon for (MBh.); **ks.a_myati** bears patiently (Pa_n..); **kha_ma_na_** to ask pardon, cause to be forgiven (H.)(CDIAL 3673). **ka_yu (ka_d-)** to wait (Ka.); **ka_ton.uni** to wait, expect (Tu.); **ka_p- (ka_t-)** to wait (Ga.); **ka_p ki-** to wait for (Kond.a); **ka_- (-t-)** to wait (Pe.); **ka_t- (-t-)** to wait for (me, etc.)(Mand..); **qpe** to wait for (Malt.); **ka_ (-tt-)** to wait for (Ta.)(DEDR 1416). **kamm-en-al** being calm, still, silent; **kamukkam** reticence, taciturnity (Ta.); **kamukkam** id. (Ma.); **gamn** state of saying or doing nothing (Ko.); **kameke, kam(m)ene, kamek** silent; **kammeke** silence; **kummay man-, kemen man-** to be silent (Go.)(DEDR 1248). **Silent**: **cammake** silent (Go.); **cumma_** leisurely, without any occupation or work, in normal condition, in health, silently, quietly, in perfect peace and rest, bare, without any reason, uselessly, vaguely, unintentionally, at random, as a joke, gratuitously, gratis, freely, unceremoniously, continuously, repeatedly (Ta.); **cumma** without cause or emotion, gratis, quietly (Ma.); **summa, summage, summane** quietly, silently, causelessly, without proper or just cause, without a particular cause, in an objectless manner, for nothing, uselessly, without the intention of gettinglabour done, without the intention of exacting remuneration; **ummane** silently (Ka.); **surmi** silent; **surum aneng** to be silent (Kol.); **surum** silent; **surmak** a secret (Nk.)(DEDR 2678).

2168.**Cylindrical basket**: **ku_m** a large cylindrical basket in bamboo-work for catching fish (Kur.); **kume** a fishing coop (Malt.)(DEDR 1896). **Corn-bin**: **komme** corn-bin (Ka.); basket for storing things (Kod..); **kummi, gummi** a high basket for holding corn (Te.); **ghummi** large bamboo receptacle for storing grain (Nk.); **komma** a little bag of straw or cloth, purse (Ma.); **kommai** clothes-basket (Ta.)(DEDR 2117).

2169.**Proud man**: **kobbiga** a proud man; **kobbisu** to fatten; **kobbu, korbu, korvu** to grow fat; to grow; to be rank or luxuriant in growth; to become proud (Ka.); **kovvu** (Te.); **kor..u** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kuppa** collection, assemblage; **kuppa~gu_ra** abundance; abundantly; **kopparamu, kopramu** increase, rise, swell; **kopparincu** to increase, rise, swell; **kopparinta** increasing (Te.); **xop^{o}rxola_, xoporka_** abundant, swarming (Kur.); **qopre** to come together, assemble (Malt.)(DEDR 1731a).

2170.**Fat, grease**: **kor..u** fat (**Na_lat.i, 46**); **kor..uppu** fat, grease, lard (Ta.Ma.); plumpness, corpulency, fleshiness (**Perun.. Makata. 4,42**); thickness in consistency as sandal paste (Ta.); **kovvu** fat, grease, lard (Te.); **kobbu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2171.**Luxuriance; richness; fertility**: **kommen-al** expr. denoting luxuriance (**Tol. Col. 298, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kobb, kubbu, korbu, korvu** fat; fatness; rankness, luxuriance; pride, arrogance (Ka.); **kor.., kor..uppu** (Ta.Ma.); **kovvu, krovvu** (Te.); **kombu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kor..u** fat, flourishing, prosperous; n. fat; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to prosper, flourish, be rich or fertile as soil, grow fat, be plump, be of thick consistency as sandalpaste, be saucy, insolent; **kor..uppu** richness, fat, grease, plumpness, thickness in consistency, sauciness, impudence; **kor..umai** plumpness, luxuriance, richness, fertility; **ko_r..** slippery, oily, fat, thriving, luxurious, rich (Ta.); **kor..u** fat, thick, solid; **kor..ukka** to grow thick, solid, stiff by boiling, grow fat, stout, arrogant; **kor..uppu** solidity as of broth or curry, fatness, stoutness, pride (Ma.); **kol.- (kod.-)** to be well in health (Ko.); **kwal.p** fat, in good circumstances; **kow** fat, stoutness, broadness, honeycomb; **kwa.w** pride; **kog ir** old buffalo; **kog fol.y** big dairy at To.r-o.r. village (To.); **korvu, korbu, kobbu** to grow fat, thick, stout, increase, grow, be rank in growth, become proud, presumptuous, insolent; n. fat, fatness, rankness, pride, arrogance (Ka.); **komm** corpulence, fatness; corpulent, fat (Tu.); **k(r)ovvu** to become fat, fatten, become proud; n. fat, grease, lust, pride, arrogance; **krovvina** fat, plump, headstrong, ungovernable (Te.); **koru** fat (Kol.); **koru** id. (Nk.); **kor.-**, **kor.v-** to be fat; **kor.ukud.** fatness, fat (Pa.); **kor.kut., kod.ukut., kod.ukud.** fat (Ga.); **kor.vinj, kurwinj, kor.venj, kor.vonj, kor.vos** fat; **koru_-** to become fat; **koduvasaka, kosela_** fat (Go.); **kor.vu** fat of animals; **kon.es** fat (Kond.a); **kr.o_- (-t-)** to be fat; **kor.va** fat (Kond.a); **kr.uva** (pl. **-n.**) id. (Mand..); **kro_ga** fat, tallow, suet; **kr.o_ga** fat (Kui); **korowa** fat (of animals); **kor.va** fat; **klo_wa** candle (Kuwi)(DEDR 2146). cf. **kopparai, koppari** dried coconut kernel (Ta.)(DEDR 2105). **khopa_, khopra_** the inner part of a coconut (H.); **khobre_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 3936).

2172.**Mercantile house or firm**: **ko_pu** a mercantile house or firm (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **ko_ppu** means, device, scheme (**Vir-alivit.u. 421**); bundle, pack as taken on shoulders (**Na_lat.i, 328**); vegetables (**Na_.**); **ko_ppumur-ai** art or manner of fitting or arranging things (**Perun.. Ucaik. 58,53**); **ko_pperun:kan.akkar** chief accountant of a state (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 7,122**); **ko_pperumutiyar** aged and experienced councillors in a state (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,164**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_ppu** arrangement, nice order, method etc. (Ta.Ma.); **ko_pu** a sort, kind or variety (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Arranging**: **ko_ppu** arrangement, order (**Vina_yakapu. 62,15**); decoration, embellishment (**Tirukko_. 196**)(Ta.lex.) **kalpana** arranging (Mn.); **kappan.a_** arranging (Pkt.); **ka_pn.i_** reaping a field, goldsmith's clip (G.)(CDIAL 2943). **kappe_ti** prepares, trims (Pali); **kappe_i** makes, arranges (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2944).

2173.**An appointed place**: **kombu** a fixed or an appointed place, a place of assignation; kol.a, san:ke_tasthala, pana (Ka.); **kumba** an enclosure round the place of sacrifice (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

2174.**Cape, headland**: **ko_val.am** cape, headland; town near a headland (Ta.); **ko_l.am** (M.); **ko_valu_r** Tirukkoyilur in S. Arcot district of historic interest (**Pur-ana_. 99**) (Ta.lex.)

2175.**Image: notched extremity**: **koppu** the notched extremity or horn of a bow (Ka.)(DEDR 2156). **kombe** a buck deer (Tu.lex.) **kombel** a horn used by a toddy-tapper to soften the

flower-bud of a cocoanut tree in order to squeeze out toddy from it; **kombu** spadics, the tender flower-bud of a palm-tree (Tu.lex.)

2176.**Distant**: **kombar.** far; **kho_mba_d.** distant (Nk.); **komad.** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 2116).

2177.**Image: protruding tooth**: **kombar ku_l.i** protruding tooth; **kombu** a tusk (Tu.lex.)

2178.**Image: scorpion**: **komba-ce_l.u** a scorpion with sheers; **komba_r** pincers (as of a crab) (Tu.lex.)

2179.**Image: thumb**: **komba-piral, kombiral** thumb (Tu.lex.) [A cmpd.: **komb + viral** curved + finger].

2180.**Image: sprout**: **ko~b, ko~ba_, ko~bi_** young shoot (M.); **ko~ben.e~** to sprout (M.); **kumu** unopened flower (Si.)(CDIAL 3249). **Image: to put forth the ear (corn)**: **go_pka (< go_k-p-; go_kt-)** to put forth the ear (corn)(Kui)(DEDR 2180). **kud.mala-, kut.mala-** filled with buds (MBh.); bud (BhP.); **kud.umala**-, **kud.umalaka-** opening bud (Pali); **ku_mli_, pu_mli_** bud, young shoot (L.); **pumli_** (P.); **kumbel.e** tuft of grass (WPah.); **kuppila** a kind of flower (Pali); **kuppala-, kum.pala-** bud (Pkt.); **kopilo** (N.); **ko~pal, ko~pli_** opening bud (H.); **ku~pal., ko~pal., ko~pl.o** tender sprout, new twig (G.)(CDIAL 3250). **kan.d.er** tender pot-herbs (Santali.lex.) **kur..ai** tender leaf, sprout, shoot (Ta.); **kor..unnu, kor..untu** tender twig, young shoot, new-grown hair (Ma.); **kwiz** twig (To.); **kor.ung** new shoot, sprout; **kor.c-** to sprout (Pa.); **kod.us-, kod.c-** to sprout; **kor.k-ila** new leaf (Ga.); **kor.sa_na_, ko_rsa_na_** to sprout, grow (of trees, plants, etc.)(Go.); **kor.s-** to sprout (Go.); **kor.ta** the month of Bhadra_ (Aug.-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped (Go.); **kor.ke_la_** tender, young (Go.); **kr.ogi** fresh, new (of leaves)(Pe.); **kr.ugdi** id. (Mand..); **kor.gari** (pl. **kor.gai**) new shoot, fresh stalk, something green, immature, or unripe (Kui); **kor..untu** tender twig, shoot; **kor..umai** freshness (as of shoots), beauty (Ta.); **kor.un** young shoot (Ga.); **kor.i** leaf-shoot (Ga.); **koral.** daughter-in-law, bride (Nk.); **kor.o** child (Kond.a); **kor.gi** newly sprouted (Kui); **ko_r.u** new shoot, fresh stalk, stem, or bud (Kui); **ko_r.a** a shoot, sprout, first sprout (of paddy after planting)(Kui); **ko_r.a kod.a** to sprout (of paddy); **ko_na** bud; **go_n.i** sprout, offshoot (Kui); **khrogi ko_ma** a soft twig (i.e. soft, young, tender)(Kuwi)[cf. **kompu** branch (Ta.)(DEDR 2115)]; **kro_gi** immature, young (Kuwi); **xo_r** leaf-bud, new leaves; **korra_** fresh, pure (Kur.); **qoro** infant, Indian corn when green (Malt.); **qoroce** to sprout (Malt.); **xarring** to sprout; **xarrun** green, blue, black and blue; fruitful; **xarruni** greenness; wife (Br.)(DEDR 2149); **ko_raka** bud (R.); **kora-, koraka-** bud; **kuru** bud, tender leaves (S.); **ko_raya** bud (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3527).

2181.**Young shoot**: **kuppala, kumpala** bud (Pkt.); **kopilo** (N.); **ko~pal, ko~pali_** opening bud (H.); **ku~pal., ko~pal., ko~pl.o** tender sprout, new twig (G.)(CDIAL 3250). **ko_mala** tender, soft (R.Pali.Pkt.); **kovlo, komvla** (Gypsy); **ko_mala** (Dm.Gaw.Sv.); **ko_mil** (Bshk.); **ko_mal** (Bshk.); **kamal** (Tor.); **kemel** (Tor.) **kuholo** (Chil.); **ka~_wal** (Gau.); **ko_ma_lu** (Phal.); **kumol^{u}** (K.); **ku~aro** (S.); **ku_la_** (L.); **ku~_la_** (L.P.); **ku_la_** (P.); **ku_lr.a_** (P.); **kau~lo, ko~_w** (Ku.); **kau~lo, kamlo** (N.); **kumli_ya_** (A.); **ko~ala** (MB.); **kohal.a, kohal.a_, kaa~l.a, kaa~l.a_** soft, tender, young; **kaa~l.ia_** softish (Or.); **kom.vari_** delicate (OAw.); **ko~war** soft (H.); **komal., kuml.u~** (G.); **ko~vl.a_, kovl.a_** (M.); **komala** soft (Si.); **komul.** charming, coquettish (Si.); **nomal, numaliya** born late in the season (A.)(CDIAL 3523).

2182.**Husband; master; god**: **gomke** the master of the house; husband; god (Mu.Sadani) (Mu.lex.) **gusia** used in Biru in the meaning of landlord, master; **gusiako** pl. my husband; **gusiako bankoa** my husband is not at home (Mu.); **gosa_in** a master (Skt.H.) (Mu.lex.)

2183.**Image: one horn**: **kob** one horn (Ko.)(DEDR 2200). **Image: stag's horn**: **kalan.-kompu** stag's horn (**kalai +**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ox with horns meeting at the points**: **ku_t.u-kompan-** ox whose horns almost meet at the points (Ta.lex.) **ku_r..ai-k-kompan-** ox with blunt horns (Ta.); **ma_t.ai-k-kompan-** bullock with horns bent downwards (Ta.lex.) **Horned animal**: **kompan-** tusked or horned animal, clever man (used ironically)(Ta.); **kompan** horned, male of cattle; a valiant, arrogant person (Ma.); **kompikka** to grow arrogant, angry (Ma.); **kombn** man who thinks well of himself, boastful man; fem. **komby** (Ko.)(DEDR 2115). **kompu-k-ka_ran-, kompu_ti** horn-blower; **kompan--ya_n-ai** tusker (Ta.lex.) **Image: horn; buck-deer**: **komm** horn (Nk.); **kommu** horn, musical horn, tusk (Te.); horn (Ga.); **komma** branch (Te.); **kom** branch of tree, horn (Kol.); **kombe** a buck deer (Tu.); **kombelu** a horn used by a toddy-tapper (Tu.); **Image: horn; tusk; branch**: **kob** branch, horn of an animal, tusk (Ko.); horn blown by Kota musician (To.); **koppu** branch (Ta.); **kompu** branch, horn of an animal, tusk of an elephant or hog (**Tiv. Periyati. 4,2,4**); horn, pipe, cornet (**Maturaik. 185, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); horn, tusk, branch, spear, mast (Ma.); **kombu** branch, horn of an animal, tusk, root (Ka.); branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk (Tu.); **kombe, kome** branch (Ka.); **kombi** branch, horn of an animal (Kod..); **koma** branch of tree (Go.); **koma** (pl. **komen**) branch of tree; **komu** (pl. **komku**) horn (Kond.a); **koma, komo** horn (Pe.); **kumu** horn (Mand..); **gopka_** branches (Kui); **komma** (pl. **-na**), **ko_ma** (pl. **ko_manga**) branch; **kommu** (pl. komka**), ko_mu_** (pl. **komka**), **kommu** horn (Kuwi)(DEDR 2115). **kompat.ittal** to fight with horns,as oxen, buffaloes, rams, goats (Ta.lex.) **Branch**: **kompar** bough, branch, twig (**na_ru malark kompar : Ci_vaka. 2019**); **kompu** bough, branch, twig (**Man.i. 24,86**)(Ta.); **kompu** id. (Ma.); **kombu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **kommu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

2184.**Bundle**: **ko_ppu** bundle, pack, as taken on shoulders (**Na_lat.i, 328**)(Ta.lex.) **khum** bundle made by folding over two ends of cloth (A.)(CDIAL 3905). **Bundle of sheaves**: **kumpit.ari** (**kumpit.u + ari**) bundle of sheaves presented by the ryot to the chief of a village or to the temple, as a mark of respect (Ta.lex.) **Image: pile**: **kamha_r** pile of sheaves (Mth.)(CDIAL 13643). **Bunch; large bundle of sheaves**: **gahra_, gaira_** large bundle of sheaves; **gahal** bunch, cluster (H.)(CDIAL 4363).

2185.**To stuff into mouth**: **koe** to beg, to ask for, to pray; **kopoe** reciprocal form of **koe**; **kopet** to stuff food into the mouth, to hold in the mouth as a quid of tobacco (Santali.lex.)

2186.**Image: to butt, gore**: **kummu, krummu** to butt, gore, pierce (as an animal with head or horns); n. a butt, goring, trouble, difficulty; **gummu** to butt, pierce, gore; n. a butt, thrust (Te.); **guppu** to butt with head (as calf while sucking)(Te.); **gup-** to pierce (Go.)(DEDR 1850).

2187.**Image: to strike with the fist; to pierce**: **ku_mpuni** to peck, strike with the beak; **gummuni** to blow, cuff; **gumusuni** to box, strike; **kumpu** to pierce (Tu.); **kumpu** to box (Kor.); **gumuku, gubuku** to strike with the fist, pommel (Te.); **kummu, krummu** to pierce (a man with the elbow, fist, etc.)(Te.)(DEDR 1850).

2357.**A treasure**: **kharva, kharba** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Skt.lex.) **kharb** one hundred arbs, equal to 100 billion (Punjabi.lex.) **arb** corrupted from Sanskrit **arbbud**: one

hundred millions (Punjabi.lex.) **karvam** a billion; one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Ta.); **kharva** id. (Skt.Ka.); **kar-pam** the number 1,000 trillion, ilaks.am-ko_ti (**Pin..**)(Ta.); ten thousand millions (or 37 cyphers preceded by 1)(Ka.lex.) **khari, kahan, kahon** an aggregate number consisting of 320 gandas or 1280 (Santali.lex.) **kharva** a large number, 10 billion (Skt.lex.) [cf. **karor.** ten million (H.G.N.); **kiror.a** crore (OMarw.); **ko_t.i** (Mn.); **ko_t.i** (Pali); **ko_d.i** (Pkt.); **kod.i** (OB.OG.); **kel.a** (Si.); **koro_r** (K.); **kiror.i** (S.); **kror.** (P.B.H.); **kiror.** (H.); **kiror.i_** worth a crore (OMarw.)(CDIAL 3498); **ko_t.i** crore, ten millions (**Tiruva_ca. 3,4**)(Ta.lex.)] **Strong-room**: **kalavar-ai** strong-room, guarded chamber in a palace where ornaments are kept (**Perun.. Ucaik. 32,61**); **kalavar-a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Jewel; weapon**: **kalam** jewel, ornament (**nan-kalam paricin-ma_kkat.ku ... nalki : Pur-ana_. 6,15**); weapon (**Pat.t.in-ap. 70**)(Ta.lex.)

2358.**Treasury**: **karuvu_lam** treasure, treasure-house (**ta_kumey-k- karuvu_la-p- porul.ai** : **Pirapo_ta. 27,72**); **karuvu-kalam** treasury, treasure-house (**i_t.u, 2,7,7**); **karuku_lam** treasure-house (**karuku_lattu ... te_t.i vaitta kat.avun.man.iye_** : **Mi_n-a_t..Pil.l.ait.Mutta.1**); **kari-ko_lam** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tribute**: **kar-avu** tribute, kappam (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,7,10**); **kar-ai** id. (**Cilap. 23,127**); **kar-aiyo_r** tax-payers, rate-payers (**Man.i. 19,161**) (Ta.lex.) **Tribute, revenue**: **kur-ai** tribute, revenue; request (**Perun.. Makata. 15,37**); needs (**Kur-al., 680**); vow requiring fulfilment; that which is indispensable (**Kur-al., 612**)(Ta.lex.) **Fee for the safe-custody in treasury**: **karuvu_la-vari** fee for the safe-custody of precious articles in the treasury; or fee for the watch of the treasury (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) [cf. the following etyma linked semant. to 'granary': **karuppu** famine (Ta.); **kar.avu, karavu, karuvu** famine, dearth, scarcity (Te.); **karu** hunger (Kol.Nk.); **karuvu** famine (Ga.); **kar(u), karu_, kar, karru_, karruv, karv** hunger (Go.); **kar.vu_, karvu** famine (Kuwi)(DEDR 1286). **karu-nilam, karampu, karampai** barren soil, waste land (Ta.); **kari** failure of crops (Ta.inscr.); **karu-cey** dry land, uncultivated waste (Ta.inscr.); **kari, karivi, karuvi** waste land, long grass in rice-fields (Ma.); **hargu** forest (?Kur.); **qawru** id., jungle (Malt.)(DEDR 1285). **karuma** hardness, strength of a man (Ma.); **karu** greatness, abundance, power (Ka.); **karumai** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 1287).] **ki_r-r-u-vari** tax on thatched sheds (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ni_ra_n.ikka-vari** tax for the supervision of the regulation of water supply in a village (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **pa_d.a-vari** tax prob. on metallic mirrors (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ma_t.t.u-va_ram** system of sharing **naja** produce, in which the tenant's portion is determined by the number of yoke of oxen that he furnishes (Ta.lex.) **mu_ngil-vari** tax on bamboos (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **pon--vari** a tax (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **s'at.t.u-vari** tax for the grazing ground in the village (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **uvacca-vari** taxes payable by or for the maintenance of the **uvaccar** (drummers in temple service)(Ta.) (SITI. IEG.)

2359.**Grain appraiser**: **kara_wa_** a watchman or grain appraiser put in by jagi_rda_rs in bat.a_i villages to see that the crop is not made away with by the cultivators before division; the pay of the man who watched the crop in the interest of the Sarka_r; muha_sil (Punjabi.lex.) **karwa_n** a tax gatherer, sarwan; a caravan (Punjabi. lex.) cf. **sara_pha** a shroff, a money-changer, a banker (Ka.M.H.Te.); a cash-keeper (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kar-avu** tribute (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,7,10**)(Ta.); **kar-ai-y-o_r** tax-payers, rate-payers (**Man.i. 19,161**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kar-amattu < kara_mat** (U.); generosity, liberal-mindedness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **muhassil** a field watch-man, appointed during the ripening and harvesting of the crop until it was divided. Muhassils are still appointed by proprietors of land to look after the crops grown by tenants and to prevent pilfering. They attach earthen seals (**t.happa_s**) to the heap of grain after it is threshed until divided, and to the heaps of each shareholder until removed. (Punjabi.lex.) **karam-pativu,**

karam-pativu-k-kan.akku register of assessment (Ta.lex.) ?Metath.: **s'abara, s'avara** a wild mountain tribe in the Deccan (AitBr.)(CDIAL 12296). **s'abare_s'vara** chief of the s'abaras: S'iva; **s'abaras'an:kara** S'iva in the form of a s'abara (Ka.lex.) **Tax**: **kara** (IE 8-5.IEG.) dues (**bha_ga**) to be realised by the king for the enjoyment of royal land by using it for cultivation and for grazing cattle; tax in general. Rent or tax to be paid in grains when mentioned side by side with **hiran.ya**; (HRS.IEG.) tax in general; (1) periodical tax over and above the king's customary grain share; (2) emergency tax levied upon the villagers over and above the normal grain share; (3) tax upon merchant's profits (**Arthas'a_stra**); (Chamba; CITD; EI 29.IEG.) a tax or impost; royal revenue; rent, dues; toll, tribute. **Large division of co-parcenary land**: **karai** large division of co-parcenary land in a village consisting of dry and wet lands and garden fields (**S.I.I. ii,114; G.S.A.D. i,288**); **karai-k-ka_ran-, karai-ka_ran-** owner of a karai or determinate share in a co-parcenary village (Ta.); **karakka_r** village officer (Ma.); **karai-k-ku_r-u-ceyva_r** officer, whose duty is to measure the lands in a village (Ta.inscr.); **karai-pat.utal** to be divided into lots according to the shares in the land; **karai-y-a_l.an-** owner of karai land in a village; caste-title of Maravas and some It.aiyas; **karai-y-it.utal** to divide land into portions; to assign portions of land to be cultivated; **karai-y-i_t.u** tenure by which the lands of a village are exchanged amongst the co-parceners or owners periodically (Ta.); **karai-y-e_r-r-utal** to save, redeem; to raise from indigence; to reinstate in affluent circumstances; to marry and settle, as a destitute girl; **karai-vi_tam** land apportioned to the respective householders in a village (Ta. lex.) cf. **kara** tax, tribute (Mn.Pkt.); **ka_ra** tax (Pa_n..); **kar** land revenue (B.Or.Mth.H.G.M.); toll, revenue (Mth.H.G.M.); **karaya** tax (Si.)(CDIAL 2780).

2360.**Rice growing amidst inundation**: **karbura, karvura** rice growing amidst inundation (Skt.lex.) **Gruel: karambha** groats, gruel (RV.); **karamba** id. (Skt.); **karam.ba** concoction of sour milk and boiled rice (Pkt.); **khurmi, khurmin** millet-pap, groats (Gypsy)(CDIAL 14358). cf. **kar-i** vegetables (raw or boiled), meat (raw or boiled), pepper (Ta.); hot condiments, meats, vegetables (Ma.); curry (Ka.)(DEDR 1391).

2361.**Image: male alligator**: **karavu < kara_** (Ta.) alligator (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,9,9**); cf. **gra_ha** (Skt.); **kara_** a species of alligator (**kara_vatan- ka_lin-aikkatuva : Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,9**); male alligator (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **kara_m** a species of alligator (**Kur-icip. 257**); male alligator (**Tiva_.**); male alligator (**mutalaiyu mit.an:karun. kara_mum** : **Kuricip**. **257**) **Alligator**: **gha~r.iya_l** alligator (A.B.); **ghar.ya_lu** long-snouted porpoise (S.); **ghar.iya_l** crocodile (N.); **ghar.ia_l.a** alligator (Or.)**; ghar.ya_l, gharia_r** alligator (H.); **ghan.t.ika** alligator (Skt.)(CDIAL 4422). **Alligator's snout**: **gha~t.** protuberance on the snout of an alligator (A.)(CDIAL 4420). < **ghan.t.a** throat (Skt.); **gha~_t.i_** throat, adam's apple, uvula, soft palate (H.)(CDIAL 4420). **Crocodile**: **gra~** crocodile (Dardic); **gra_h** id. (K.); **ga_h** id. (H.); **grah** water animal which seizes a man in the river, the animal which swallows moon or sun when eclipsed (Kho.)(CDIAL 4382). {cf. **Eclipse**: **ga_ha** eclipse (Pali); **grah** id. (Kho.); **gra~_** (Sh.)(CDIAL 4382). cf. **naya** a bait for alligators (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3603). [poss. sense of 'locked in'?][cf. **Image: fish as baits for an alligator.** **gra_ha** seizing (RV.); rapacious animal such as a crocodile living in the water (Mn.Pkt.); **ga_ha** grip, eclipse (Pali); seizing, obstinacy (Pkt.); **ga_hi_** third smallest sheaf (Bi.); **ga_ha_** one who takes (OAw.); **ga_h** seizure, plot (H.); **gahe** loc., with regard to the receipt (Si.)(CDIAL 4382). **gaha** seizure, demon (Pali.Pkt.); **graha** as much as can be taken (RV.); seizing (MBh.); **grabha** taking possession (RV.); **gahu** pledge, pawn, jewel (S.); **gaha_** taking a thing forcibly as compensation for what is due (P.)(CDIAL 4363). **ga_hu_** one who seizes (P.)(CDIAL 4384). **gra_hayati** causes to be taken (Ya_j.); makes learn (Skt.); **ga_he_i** causes to be taken

(Pkt.); **ga_hna_** to catch, stop, investigate (H.);-- **ga_ha_pe_ti** causes to be seized or brought (Pali); **ga_ha_viya** id. (Pkt.); **ga_vn.e~** to be obtained (M.); **ga_vat.(h)avin.e~** to catch, seize (M.)(CDIAL 4383). **gra_hya** to be seized (RV.); **gajjha_, gejjha** (Pkt.); **gajjha** store, heap, plenty, wealth (H.)(CDIAL 4385). **kaya** big (Ma.); great (Ta.); **kayam, kayavu** greatness (Ta.); **gaja** large (Te.Pe.); **kaja, kajja** big, great (Kuwi)(DEDR 1093). [cf. Pali.lex.: **ka_ya** deriv. probably from **ci**, **cinoti** to heap up; cf. **nika_ya** heaping up, accumulation, collection; **ka_ya** (Skt.)]

2362.**Image: heron**: **kabba_re, kabba_re_ haddu** a heron (Ka.lex.) **Image: heron**: **gar.u_r** a sort of black heron (Kur.); **gad.ure** the adjutant bird, a crane (Malt.)(DEDR 1155). cf. **kolor** a kind of heron (Pa.)(DEDR 1808). **Eagle**: **garud.a** an eagle or kite (Skt.Ka.); **karu** eagle, vulture (Tu.); **kar..uku, kar..u** (Ma.Ta.)(Ka..lex.)

2363.**Gold**: **ko_vam** gold cf. **karbura** (Skt.); **ko_vai** an ancient gold coin (I.M.P.N.A. 594)(Ta.lex.) **kuma_ram** gold melted and refined (Ta.lex.) **kube_ran** god of wealth, lord of yaks.as, regent of the North; rich man (Ta.lex.) **karbu_ram** gold; yellow orpiment (Skt.lex.) **karppu_ram** gold (Ta.); **karbu_ra** the variegated colour (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **karbo** iron (Tu.lex.)

2364.**Image: tiger**: **karvara, karbara** tiger (Skt.lex.) **Image: leopard**: **kirbn** leopard (Ko.); **kir-me.n.** id. (To.); **kir-aba, kir-uba** id. (Ka.); **kir-abu, kur-uba, kur-uva, katte-kir-aba, -gir-aba, -kur-uba, -gur-uva** hyaena (**katte** ass)(Ka.); **katte-kurbe** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1599). **khar.yal** tiger (Go.); **khar.eyak** panther (Nk.); **kariya_l** panther (Go.)(DEDR 1132). **xarma_** wolf (Br.); **garum go_li** fox (**go_li** jackal < IA)(Pa.)(DEDR 1289). **Image: wild cat**: ?Metath.: cf. **veruku** wild cat (Ta.)(DEDR 5490). **Image: spotted**: **karbu** variegated, spotted (Skt.lex.) cf. **kabbara** spotted (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2882). **Spotted snake**: **kaud.ia_** a spotted snake (P.)(CDIAL 2743). **ko_-na_y** wolf; o_n_y (**Par..a. 292**)(Ta.lex.) **Panther**: **s'abala, s'avala** variegated, spotted (RV.); **sabala** spotted (Pali.Pkt.); **savala** (Pkt.); **sabala** variegated colour (Si.)(CDIAL 12297). [**karbu, s'abara, s'arvara** are from Austro-as. word group with various prefixes.] **kambara** variegated (Skt.); **kamiro** spotted, variegated (S.); **kamburu** (Si.)(CDIAL 2770). **karbara, karbura** spotted, variegated (Skt.); **kabbara** id. (Pkt.); **kabiro** spotted (S.); **kabari** a species of jay (S.); **kabra_** variegated, dirty, white, grey-eyed (P.); **kabara, kabara_, kabal.a_** variegated (Or.); **kabra_** (Aw.); spotted (M.); **ka_bar, kabra_** speckled, grey (H.); mixture of sand and clay (H.); **ka_bru~, ka_briyu~** spotted (G.); **ka_bri_** seed of safflower plant (G.); **kabara_** a large spotted lizard, hydrosaurus salvator (Si.); **kabar-ranga** spotted (Si.); **kabaranga** panther (Si.)(CDIA 2882-3).

2365.**Images: camel or elephant**: **karabha** camel (Pkt.); **karahu, karaho** (S.); **karha_** (P.H.); **karhau** (Marw.); **karahu** (OG.); **karaha_** (OM.); **karaba** young elephant or camel (Si.); **kalabha** young elephant or camel (Pacat.)(CDIAL 2797). **karwa_n** a camel driver, a caravan; **karwa_nan.i_** the wife of a camel driver; **karwa_ni_** camel driving (Punjabi.lex.)

2366.**Image: male antelope; spotted antelope**: **kal.vha_t., ka_l.vi_t., ka_l.vi~t.** male antelope (M.); **ka_laput.t.ha, ka_lapit.t.ha** a black deer (Pkt.); **kalwi_t., ka_lwi_t.** black-buck (H.); **ka_lapr.s.t.ha** a species of antelope (Skt.)(CDIAL 3089). **ka_hlra_** black-buck (L.); **ka_lasa_ra** a black deer (Pkt.); spotted antelope (Skt.); black antelope (Mn.)(CDIAL 3093). **Image: buck**: **kalan.-kompu** stag's horn (Ta.Ma.); **kal a.r.** Nilgiri ibex (Ko.)(DEDR 1312). **kalai** stag, buck (**kavaittalai mutukalai : Tol. Po. 600, Urai.**); **kala** id. (Ma.); **kalai-ma_n-** stag (**Tirukko_. 53, Kol.u**); **kalama_n** (Ma.); **kalai-yu_rti** Durga_ who rides on a stag (**Tiva_.**); **kalaikkompu** stag's horn (**Pata_rtta. 1138**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: markhor**: **s'arabha** a kind of deer (AV.); **s'uru** the wild

goat or markhor (Kt.)(CDIAL 12331). ***s'arva** horned animal (Skt.); **cervus** (Lat.); **so_** mountain goat or markhor (Ash.); **cow, co_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12341). **ucu** horn (Pr.); **so_** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12715).

2367.**Image: pot**: **kalavat.ai** mouth of a broken pot, also used as a rest; plaited coil of straw or coir used for resting water-vessels; circular piece of stone, of iron, of earth, fitted to the mouth of a mortar to keep the grain within (**W.**); **kalam** vessel (**Na_lat.i, 345**); **kala** (Ka.); **kalam** (Ma.); **kara** vessel (Tu.); **kalayam < kalas'a** small pot of earth or metal (**Civap. Pirapan. Co_n.acaila. 10**); **kalacam** small vessel, pot (**Kampara_. Na_t.avi. 43**); censer (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kalas'a** pot, jar, pitcher (RV. iii.32.15)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: claypot with narrow neck**: **karava** clay pot with narrow neck (Kod..); **karvi** narrow-mouthed earthen vessel for oil or liquor (Go.)(DEDR 1273A). **karwa_** an earthen vessel with a spout like a tea-pot; **karwa_ chauth** a Hindu festival on which every married woman keeps fast and worships the **karwa_** filled with water; **karwa_l** an earthen bucket for a well (P.); **karwa_r** a measure (Punjabi.lex.) cf. **kar-avai-k-kalam** milk pail (**Ci_vaka. 69, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kar-avai** milking as a cow (Ta.); **kar-a_vu** (Ka.); **kar-avu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'ara_va** a partic. measure (TS.); shallow cup or dish, its flat cover (Gr.S'r.); **sara_** shallow earthen vessel used as a lid (B.Or.)(CDIAL 12334). **Image: earthen pot**: **haravi, paravi, haribi, harivi, harubi, haruvi** an earthen water-vessel of the form of the kod.a but larger (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kari_ra, karira** (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **karuwa_** small brass waterpot with a spout (N.); **karna_** earthen vessel for milk or curds (Bi.Mth.); **karha_** waterpot (esp. that used in the marriage ceremony)(M.); **karwa_** pot for pouring water on plaster (Bi.); waterpot with a spout (Mth.); **karaka** water vessel (MBh.Pali); **karaya, karia_** cup for serving spirituous liquor (Pkt.); **karai_** spouted water vessel (Bi.); small earthen pipkin (H.); **karua_** spouted water vessel (P.Ku.); id. (H.)(CDIAL 2781). **kharva** earthen cup baked in fire (TS. ii.5.1.7); mutilated (TS. ii.5.17)(Vedic.lex.) **Waterpot**: **kal.as** waterpot, pile of waterpots (G.); **kalas'a** waterpot (RV.NiDoc.); **kalasa** waterpot, woman's breast (Pali.Pkt.); **kalasiya_** small waterpot (Pkt.); **kalas, kalsi** (N.); **kalah** (A.); **kalas, kalsi** (B.); **kal.asa, kal.asi_** (Or.); **kalas, kalsa_** (H.Bi.); **kalas** (Bhoj.); **kalsia_** (Aw.); **kalasa** pitcher (usu. for religious ceremonies)(OMarw.); **kal.s'iyo** jug (G.); **kal.as** waterpot (M.); **kal.so** (Konkan.i); **kalasa, kalaha, kal.aya** (Si.); **karasli_** small waterpot (G.)(CDIAL 2920). **kalhot.a_** earthen jar for storing grain (L.)(CDIAL 2921). **Leaf-cup**: **kallai** plate made of leaves sewn together (Ta.); **kala** leaf-cup, cup (Kond.a); leaf-plate (Pe.); **kali** leaf-cup (Kui); **kale** id. (Malt.); **khallaga, khallaya** leaf-cup (Pkt.)(DEDR 1301). **Measure**: **kalam** a measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut. 168**); **kalacam** a standard measure of capacity = 1,000 pa_kku (**Api. Cin. Pak. 204**)(Ta.lex.) **kal.s'i_** a particular measure equivalent to 16 maunds (G.)(CDIAL 2920). **Image: spittoon**: **ka_l.a_ci** spittoon; betel-holder (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**)(Ta.); spittoon (Ma.); **ka_l.a_ji** spittoon (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 1498). **kalaca-p-pa_n-ai** spittoon (Ta.lex.) **Image: censer; cup**: **kalam** vessel; hollow utensil, as a cup; plate, whether of earth or metal (**Na_lat.i, 345**); bottle-shaped vessel (**Pur-ana_. 56,18**)(Ta.); **kala** (Ka.); **kalam** (Ka.); **kara** (Tu.); **kalacam** small vessel, pot (**Kampara_. Na_t.avi. 43**); censer; cup (**Vivili. Mat. 10,42**); dome, cupola (Ta.); cf. **kalas'a** pot (Skt.lex.) **kalacam** censer; **kalaca-p-pa_n-ai** censer (**kalaca-p-pa_n-ai yon-r-u mu_kkum at.iyumut.pat.a : S.I.I. ii,5**)(Ta.lex.) **kalam** bottle-shaped vessel (**yavanar nan-kalan tanta ... te_r-al : Pur-ana_. 56,18**); vessel; hollow utensil, as a cup; plate whether of earth or metal (**Na_lat.i, 345**); **kalam** id. (Ma.); **kara** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **kalas'a, kalasa, kal.as'a, kal.asa, kalas'i** a water-vessel, a jar, a jug, a pitcher, a vase; an ornamental piece of painted wood, stone, brass, etc., as fixed on the spires of temples, carts, etc., a rounded pinnacle or ball on the top of a temple, a dome; **kalas'a-pu_je** worship paid to a water-pot, a rite that takes place in many religious celebrations; **kalas'a-pro_dbhuta** Agastya (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kalaca-mun-i** Agastya, who was born from a pot (**Nait.a. Can. 4**); **kalaca-yo_n-i** id. (**Tol. Po. 75, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

Vessel, ship: **kalam** vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship (Ta.); pot, vessel, ship (Ma.); **kalm** claypot in the making (Ko.); **kala** pot, vessel (Ka.); big pot (Kod..); **kara** an earthen vessel (Tu.); **kalamu** ship (Te.); **kalamari** sailor (Te.); **kalavar** navigators (Ta.); **kala_** boat (Skt.); **kalas'a** pot (Skt.); waterpot (RV.)(CDIAL 2920)(DEDR 1305). cf. **gharnai_** temporary raft made of waterpots and bamboos (Bi.H.)(CDIAL 4408). **Boat**: **kalam** ship, boat (**kalan:kavir.. ma_kkal.ai** : **Man.i. 16,120**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **kalamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kalamar** a class of minstrels in ancient Tamil country (**Aka. Ni.**); **kala_cu < khala_s** (U.) shipping; **kala_cukka_ran-** Indian seaman (Ta.lex.) **Plate, pot, ship**: **kalam** vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship; **kalavar** navigators (Ta.); **kalam** pot, vessel, ship (Ma.); **kalm** (obl. **kalt-**) clay pot in the making; **k/gal**, in: **ap gal** (**appam** rice cake)(Ko.); **kala** pot, vessel (Ka.); big pot (Kod..); **kara** an earthen vessel (Tu.); **kalamu** ship; **kalamari** sailor (Te.); **kaland.** broken earthen pot, any old pot (Br.); **kala_** boat (Skt.)(DEDR 1305). **kale_c** spoon (Bshk.Phal.); **kala_cika** spoon, ladle (Skt.) (CDIAL 2929). **Beacon light; light-house**: **kalan.-karai-vil.akkam** (**kalam + karai +**) lit. light that invites vessels; beacon light; light-house (**Cilap. 6,141**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: rice-pot**: **ke_l** a large earthen waterjar (Ka.); **ke_li** rice-pot (Kor.); **ke_lu** (pl. **ke_lku**) earthen pot (Kond.a); **ke_d.u** (pl. **ke_t.ka**) earthenware pot (Kui); cf. Apabhram.s'a **kela** a vessel for liquor; **ke_l.i_** a small vessel (M.)(DEDR 2015). **Image: very small earthen pot**: **gurigi** a very small earthen pot (Te.); **kur'i** pot (Kui); **kuri** pot (Kui); **kurri** pot (Kui); **kurvi_** pitcher (black, for cooking); earthen jar (Go.); **kurvi** earthen cooking pot (Go.)(DEDR 1797). **gar.vo** metal waterpot (G.); **gariyo** wooden oil vessel (N.); **karuwa_** spouted brass pot (N.); **gud.ʻwa** small metal pot (K.); **gad.u~_** (S.); **gad.vi_** (L.); **gad.va_** (P.); **gud.r.i** earthen pot for boiling rice (WPah.); **ga_r.u** pitcher (B.); **kal.a-ged.iya** waterpot (Si.); **gha_d.vo** earthen pot for ghee (G.); **gar.va_** brass jug (P.); **gar.u** waterpot with spout (B.); **gar.ua_** narrow-mouthed waterpot [H. > **gar.uwa_** earthen pot (Ku.N.)]; **gad.uvana** obl. pl. waterpot (OAw.)(CDIAL 3984). **karna_** earthen vessel for milk or curds (Bi.MTh.)(CDIAL 2781). cf. **gad.d.uka** waterpot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3984). **kar-avai-k-kalam** milk pail (**Ci_vaka. 69, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kar-attal** to milk (**Te_va_. 192,3**); **kar-a** id. (Ka.Ma.); to yield milk; **kar-avai** milking as cow (Ta.lex.) **ka~rwas** a small earthenware vessel in which a little dhan is placed and sent with a bride to her new home. The pot is ornamented with figures drawn in white; **korpa** to gather together by little, perquisites received by yearly servants when harvesting crops, also by daughters previous to marriage; **kara** a large iron pan used to boil sugar cane juice in (Santali.lex.) **ka~r.chu, kar.chu** an iron ladle (Santali.lex.) **Vessel for sprinkling scented water**: **ka_l.aji** a vessel of brass, silver etc. with which scented water is sprinkled (Ka.M.); rasapa_tre (Ka.lex.) **Image: baked pot**: **kharva** mutilated; pigmy (TS. ii.5.17); earthen cup baked in fire (TS. ii.5.1.7) **khalla** a little case or cap formed by rolling up paper etc.; a stone or vessel for grinding drugs etc.; **khala** a metal or stone mortar (Ka.lex.) **Image: mortar**: **kar-ai** mortar for pounding (**kar-aiyat.i ya_n-ai : Perumpa_n.. 351**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bowl**: cf. **kharpara** a beggar's bowl or dish; the shell of a toroise; the half of a skull; the skull (Ka.lex.) **khapri** the skull; **khapra pit.ha** bread made from flour and water and baked in a piece of broken earthenware; **khapra** a large piece of broken earthenware (Santali.lex.) **graha** water-jar (MS. i.9.1); **graha** ladle, ladleful, spoonful (RV. x.114.5); Soma; **grahya** belonging to or fit for a graha, ladleful of any fluid, especially Soma (VS. iv.24); **graho_ktha** praise of the grahas assigned to various deities, a hymn sung while a ladleful of Soma is being taken up (AitBr. iii.8)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: pot**: cf. **khappara** shard, begging bowl (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3831). **karpara** an iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan; a pot or vessel in general (as of a potter); a potsherd, piece of a broken jar as in **ghat.akarpara**; the skull; a kind of weapon (Skt.lex.) **kappari, kapari, karpari, kharpari** a beggar's bowl (Ka.lex.) **Ascetic**: **ka_rpat.ika** pilgrim (Skt.); **kappad.ia** beggar (Pkt.); **ka_pir.i_** one of a caste of faqirs (S.); **ka_pr.i_** a faqir on pilgrimage to Hi_ngla_j (P.); **ka_par.i** ragged beggar (Or.);

ka_pr.i_, ka_pr.iyo ascetic (G.); **ka_pd.i_** one of a class of mendicants (M.)(CDIAL 3071). **Image: bowl; skull: karpara, kopparai** brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron (Ta.); **koppera** (Te.); **koppara** (Ma.); **kopparige** cauldron, boiler with a wide mouth (Tu.); **kopra_** small iron pot (M.)(DEDR 2104). **kopara_** pan (usu. brass)(N.); a skull-like earthen vessel (Or.)(CDIAL 3519). **karpara** bowl (Skt.) skull (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **kuppara** id. (Pkt.); **k^{u}o_pe_** top of head (Tir.); **ko_pe** hump (Pas'.); **ko_par** top of head (Bshk.); **kaperi** earthen water jar (Sh.); **kapar, kapra_, karap** shard, broken bit of glass, bit (M.)(CDIAL 2876). **kharpara** skull (Skt.); **khappara** shard, begging bowl, skull (Pkt.); **khapur^{u}** one half of the cranium (K.); **khappar** half a melon (P.); skull (N.); id., gourd-shell, earthen cup (H.); shard, coconut begging bowl (G.); **khaprail** tile (P.); **khapra_** tile (N.); **kha_pari** tile (A.); **kha_pra_** tile, shard (B.); **khapara** tile (Or.); **khapara_** potsherd (Or.); tile (H.); **khapar** skull, gourd-shell, earthen cup (H.); **kha_paraum** begging bowl (OG.); **kha_par** tile (M.); **khapri_** shard, broken piece of glass (M.); **khapar.** skull (Ku.); **kha_par., khapr.a_** earthen pot for parching grain (Bi.); **khapar.a_** tile (Bhoj.); **kha_br.i_** tile (H.); **kha_pr.u~** tile, potsherd (G.); **khapot.^{u}** broken (of tiles)(K.); **khabat.o, khapt.o** potsherd (N.); **khapt.a_** (H.); **khambur^{u}** sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (K.)(CDIAL 3831). **Image: pan**: **ka_vali, ka_vale** a plate or pan for frying or baking; **ka_valige** frying pan (Ka.); **ka_vali, ka_voli** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1488).

2368.**Marriage**: **ka_rye, ka_ryea_** auspicious occasion, (so they call) a dinner; a marriage (Kon.lex.) **Auspicious ceremony**: **ka_riyam** final ceremony on the 16th day after death; effect, result, issue (**Kur-al., 425, Urai**); affair, thing, business, concern, matter (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_rya** to be done (AV.); business (Mn.); **kayya** (Pali); **karya** (NiDoc.); **kajja** action, duty (Pkt.); **ka_ju** work, festivity (S.); **ka_j** ceremonial feast, wedding (L.); business, wedding (L.P.); auspicious ceremony; work (Ku.N.); work, business (B.Or.Mth.Bhoj.); id. (Aw.H.); id. (G.M.Konkan.i); **ka_ja_** id. (H.); **ka_z** work, funeral ceremony (A.); **ka_riya, kayira** to be done (Pali); **ka_riya** act, duty, work (Pkt.); **ke_ra-, ke_raya** concerning (Pkt.); **arj** for the sake of (Ash.); **ori** (Kt.); **ka_ri, ka_ryo** (Sh.); **-ker, -kera_** gen. affix (H.); **keren** abl. affix, **kerehi** dat. and loc. affix (Si.)(CDIAL 3078).

2369.**Image: wood to carry**: **ka_ri, ka_riye** a piece of wood to carry boxes with (Kon.lex.)

2370.**Image: black bull or ox**: **ka_ri** a black bull or ox (Kon.lex.)

2371.**Waterpot: ghariya_** drinking vessel (Bi.); small pot (Aw.H.); **ghar.ya_** small pot (H.); **ghar.i_** water-clock (G.); **ghad.i_** (M.); **ghat.i_, ghat.ika_** small pot (used for begging)(Pali); pot, water-clock (Skt.); **khoro** pot (Gypsy.European. why **o** < **a**?); **gar.a_** waterpot (Pas'.); **ghar.i_** small pitcher, water-clock (B.Or.); water-clock (P.); waterpot, water-clock (S.); **gr^{u}** water-clock (K.); **gai** earthen pot (Sh.); **gol.i** pitcher (Kho.); **ga_ri** pot, pottery (Gypsy); **ghad.i_, ghad.ia_** pot, water-clock (Pkt.); **ghat.a, ghat.aka** pot (Pali.Skt.); **ghad.a** pot (Pkt.); **ghad.aga** small pot (Pkt.); **ghat.a** pot (Mn.); **ghar.o** waterpot (G.); large round earthen pot (S.); **ghar.a_, ghar.o** (P.WPah.); **ghar.** (Ku.); **ghara_** (A.); **ghar.a_** (B.Or.H.N.Bi.); **ghar.u~** small waterpot (G.); **ghad.a_** earthen pot (M.); **ghar.olli** waterpot (WPah.); **ghar.ola_** waterpot (H.); **ghar.elr.u** (WPah.); **gharil** (Bi.); **gol.i** pitcher (Kho.)(CDIAL 4406). **gha_ghari** a kind of waterpot (S.); **ghagri** earthen pitcher (Or.); **gha_gar** waterpot (M.)(CDIAL 4403). **gargara** waterpot (Skt.)[PMWS 55: **karkari_** waterjar (Bhartr..) < Mu.]; **gaggari_** small waterpot (Pkt.); **ga_gro** waterpot (Ku.); **ga_gar** (Ku.); waterpot (H.); **ga_g^{u}r^{u}** waterpot (K.); **ga_gir** (L.); **ga_ggar** (P.); **ga_gro** earthen jar (N.); **ga_gri** copper jar (N.); **ga_gari_** waterpot (A.); **ga_gri_** (B.); **gagara** large metal water

vessel (Or.); **ga_gari** earthen pot (B.); **gagari_** earthen pot (Bhoj.); **gagara_** jar (Aw.)(CDIAL 4043). **garija:n**, **garija:dan-en** a big pot (Sora.<Oriya?); **gulu:mi, guli-mi** a big vessel (Sora.lex.) **ghia~_r.a_** earthen vessel for storing ghee (H.)(CDIAL 4503). **Image: cup; lid**: **cara_kai** metal cup (**Catu.**)(Ta.); **cara_vam** anything long and thin, as a bar, a rib (**Cu_t.a_.**); cf. **s'ala_ka_** (Skt.); **caruku-c-cat.t.i** shallow wide-mouthed vessel (**Intupa_ka. 62**); **caruva-c-cat.t.i, caruvam** shallow wide-mouthed vessel **saraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_ru** a pitcher (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **saraka** a drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; drinking spirits; distribution of spirituous liquor (Skt.lex.) **ca_ra_yap-pa_va_lai** vessel for receiving distilled spirits; cf. **sara_va** a lid, cover; a shallow dish, saucer (Skt.); **s'ara_va** a shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; a cover; a measure equal to two kudavas (Skt.lex.) **ca_ra_yam** spirituous liquor, arrack (**Pata_rtta. 1490**); id. (Ma.); **sa_ra_ya** (Te.Ka.); **sa_ra_yi** (Tu.); **ca_ra_ya-p-pa_va_lai** vessel for receiving distilled spirits (Ta.lex.) **Metal vessel with a long neck**: **jha_ri_** metal vessel with long neck (S.); drinking vessel with spout (H.G.M.); **jha_r.i_** (Mth.); **jha_ri** (N.); drinking vessel with spout (B.Or.Bi.); **za_ri** drinking vessel with spout (A.); **ca_t.i** *jar, waterpot (Pkt.); earthen vessel or pitcher (H.)(CDIAL 5377). Possibly, the S. form **jha_ri_** may be the radical which resulted in all the Indian forms with extension of meaning in H.M.group. **ca_t.i** vessel, jar, measure of capacity (Pali); **saliya, haliya** earthen pot (Si.)(CDIAL 4736). **Image: wide-mouthed earthen vessel**: **cara_vam < s'ara_va** shallow wide-mouthed earthen vessel (**Patin-o. A_l.u. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **caru** a kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared; **caru-ce_lin** name of S'iva; **caru-stha_li_** a vessel for boiling rice, etc. for presentation to the gods and the manes (Skt.lex.) **s'ara_va** a partic. measure (TS.); shallow cup or dish, its flat cover (Gr.S'r.); **s'ara_vaka** (Sus'r.); **sara_va, sara_vaka** cup, saucer (Pali); **sa-s'arava** having a lid (KharI.); **sara_va** a kind of dish (Pkt.); **sara_** shallow earthen vessel used as a lid (B.Or.); **sara_u, sara_, sara_wa_** earthen cover; **sara_i_** small earthen cover (H.); **sara_vlu~, sa_vlu~** an earthen dish (G.); **ceri_** water-jar (Ash.); **ceri_, cari_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12334). **caru** pot, saucepan (RV.); **caluka** small pot (Skt.); **caru** a kind of dish (Pkt.); **co_rki_** kettle (Nin:g.); **caru_** large copper vessel used by dyers (S.); **carvi_** brass vessel (L.); **saru** earthen cooking pot (A.); **carua_, carui_** earthen pot for storing grain or cooking (Bi.); **caru_** pot, cauldron (H.); **carua_** large earthen pot (H.); **carui_** smaller earthen pot (H.); **caru** large copper pot (G.); **carvi_** small copper pot; **carur.i_** metal jug (G.); **carvi_** sort of bowl or pan (M.)(CDIAL 4692). **Image: porous earthen pot; a strainer**: **jharjhara** a strainer (Bhpr.); **jhajhari** a large kind of hookah bottom (S.); **jhajjhar, jajjhari_** earthen pot with a narrow neck (P.); **jha~_jra_** cullender, strainer (B.); **jha~_jhar** porous (Bhoj.); **jhajjhar** large porous water jug (H.); **jhajhri_** full of holes, riddled (H.)(CDIAL 5349). cf. **ca_ro** bowl, pan (Gypsy. European)(CDIAL 4739).

2372.**Artisan, worker**: **karuva_** artist (Si.)(CDIAL 3066). **Tool; weapon**: **karu** tool, plough, weapon (Ma.); **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.)(DEDR 1290). **karavi, karu, garu** a mould (Tu.lex.) **karan.am** instrument; work by one's hand (**Cilap. 3,54**); implement, means, material, instrument (**Kantapu. Kuma_rapuri. 65**)(Ta.lex.) **upakaran.a** (**kammaka_ra-**) tool; means; **ka_ran.atta** instrumentality (Pali.lex.) **karuvi** instrument, tool, implement (**Cilap. 16,186**) (Ta.); id. (Ma.); means, materials, as for a sacrifice (**Kur-al.. 421**); armour, coat of mail; saddle; assembly, collection, flock, group (**Tol. Col. 354, Urai**); **karuvi-p-put.t.il** scabbard, sheath; **karuvippai** instrument-case, barber's bag (Ta.lex.) **karu** prong, barb, tine, spike (**Arut.pa_, ii, Ar-anilai. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **Chief of the village**: **ka:rji** the chief of the village (Sora.lex.) **ka_ri** artisan, worker (Pa_n..); work (S.); remedy (P.); work (Or.); action, work (Skt.); **ka_ri_** worker (P.); **kar** work (Kt.); **ka_r** work (L.)(CDIAL 3064). **ka_ru** artisan (Mn.Pali.Pkt.G.); artist (A.B.); artisan, servant (Or.); **ka_rua_** expert, deft (Or.)(CDIAL 3066). **ka_ra** making, doing; action (Skt.); doing,

way of doing (Pali.Pkt.); **ka_ra_** action, business, evildoing (P..); **ka_r** work, act (Or.); action, trouble (G.); **ka_rima** artificial (Pkt.); **ka_rmu~** wonderful, strange (G.)(CDIAL 3053). **kar..umu** to join, unite (**pent.ir...cent.i_-k-kar..umina_r** : **Pu. Ve. 7,28**); to be fitting, suited; to be full, complete (Ta.lex.); denseness as a tuft of hair (Ta.); **krammu** to overspread, overflow (Te.); **garja** to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading (Kui)(DEDR 1368). cf. **kr.ta-** done; n. deed (RV.); **kr.taka** made, artificial (MBh.); **karo_ti** does (Pali); **kareti** (NiDoc.); **kare_i**, **karai** (Pkt.); **ka_rn.o** to sharpen (an edged tool)(Gaw.); **ki_tta_** done; work (P.); work, business (OAw.)(CDIAL 2814). **hastakr.ta** made with hands (AV.); **hatthakamma** manual work (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 14026). **hatia_ra** tool, weapon (Or.); **hatiya_r** tool (N.A.H.G.)(CDIAL 14027).

2373.**Image: saddle**: **karuvi** saddle (**Tiva_.**); assembly, collection, flock, group (**Tol. Col. 354, Urai.**); means, materials, as for a sacrifice (**Kur-al.. 421**); **karuv-et.uttal** to gather ingredients for witchcraft (**W.**); **karu** ingredients for magical preparations employed in at.t.akarumam (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

2374.**Image: goldsmith's saw**: **karavata** saw (OAw.); **kara_ta** goldsmith's saw (B.); **karaut, karauta_, kara~_t** saw (H.); **karauti_** small saw (H.); **karavata** (OMarw.); **karvat, karvati_** (G.); **karvat**, **karvati_** (M.); **karavata** (Si.); **kara_ti_** sawyer (B.); **karati_** (Or.); **kara~_ti_** (H.); **karvatiyo** (G.); **karatiba_** to saw (Or.); **karvatn.e~** (M.); **karavan** saw (Si.); **karakaya** saw (Pkt.); **krakaca, krakara** (Skt.); **karapattra** saw (Sus'r.); **karapatta** (Pkt.); **kart.u** (S.); **kalvattar, kalvatri_** (L.); **karvattar, karvat** large iron blade for cutting a man in two (P.); **karot.l.i** small saw (WPah.); **karau~ti, kara_ti** saw (N.); **karat** (A.)(CDIAL 2795). **Notched**: **khara** notched (OAw.) (CDIAL 3819). **karad.a** saw (Apabhram.s'a) (DEDR 1265). **karukku** teeth of a saw, of a sickle; sharp edge of a newly ground cutting instrument (Ta.Ma.); **karukku-va_y-p-pat.u** to become sharp-edged, as a cutting instrument; **karukku** sharpness, **karukku-va_l.** sword with a sharp edge (**Te_va_. 135,8**)(Ta.lex.) **karkkacam** that which is rough, gruff, grating, unpolished (**Iraku.Pa_yi. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **Rough**: **karad.u** that is rough, uneven, unpolished, hard (Ka.); **Image: notch; message: sharp toothed instrument**: **kar-aku, karku, kakku, gar-aku, garaku, garku, garasu** a jag, notch, dent, toothed part of a file or saw, rough part of a millstone, irregular surface, sharpness (Ka.); **garga_su** a saw (Tu.); **karagasamu** a saw (Te.); **kar-aku,kar-uku** harshness, roughness, sharpness; rough, harsh, sharp (Te.); **karat.i** stubborn, brutish, villainous (Te.); **kakku** a notch or dent, toothed part of a saw, file or sickle, roughness of a millstone (Te.); **karkara** sharp (Go.); **karat.u** roughness, unevenness (Ta.); **karukku** teeth of a saw or sickle, jagged edge of palmyra leaf-stalk, sharpness (Ta.); **karuma** sharpness of sword (Ma.); **karukku** teeth of a saw or file, irregular suraface, thorns of palmyra branch (Ma.); **karikku** edge of teeth (Ma.); **karkara** hard, firm (Skt.); **karkas'a** rough, harsh, hard (Skt.); **khara** hard, harsh, rough, sharp-edged (Skt.); **kakaca** saw (Pali); **khara** rough; saw (Pali); **karakaya** saw (Pkt.)(DEDR 1265). **To scrape**: **karan.t.u (karan.t.i-)** to paw (as a dog), gnaw (as a rat), scrape (Ta.); **karan.t.uka** to scrape the inside of metal vessels with a grating noise (Ma.)(DEDR 1268). **Sharp, rough**: **khara** hard, rough, cruel, sharp (Pali.Pkt.); hard, sharp, pungent (MBh.); solid (Pa_n..); sharp, notched (OAw.); **khara_** sharp (H.); **khar** sharp, hot (G.); **kharad.ia** rough (Pkt.); **kha_ra_** very sharp (Or.); **kharus.** rough, rugged (Bshk.); **karahu** hard (Si.)(CDIAL 3819). cf. **karkara** hard, firm (Skt.)(CDIAL 2819). **krakaca-, karapattra-** saw; **khara-** sharp-edged, hard, harsh, rough (Skt.); **kakaca** saw (Pali); **khara-** saw (Pali)(DEDR 1076). [For **-kas'a:** cf. **kas** iron (Go.); **kacci_** sword (Kol.)(DEDR 1096).] **Sunshine: khara_** sunshine (Or.); hot, dry (B.); **kara-ras** hot-rayed, i.e., sun (Si.)(CDIAL 3819). **khara** sharp, hard (MBh.); solid (Pa_n..); hard, rough, sharp (Pali.Pkt.); sharp (OAw.); **khar** sharp (M); sharp, hot (G.); **kharad.ia** rough (Pkt.); **karahu**

hard (Si.); **kharus.** rough, rugged (Bshk. < X **parus.a**)(CDIAL 3819). cf. **trakor^{u}** hard, rough (K.)(CDIAL 2819).

2376.**Market town**: **kharvat.am** a market town; a village at the foot of a mountain (Skt.lex.) **karuvi** assembly, collection, flock, group (**Tol. Col. 354, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **karvat.a** the market town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages); **karvat.am** a city (Skt.lex.) **Land surrounded by mountains and rivers**: **kharvat.a** a market-town; a village at the foot of a mountain (Skt.lex.) **karvat.am** town surrounded by mountains and rivers (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **karat.u** hillock, low hill (Ta.lex.) **Mountain slope; valley; pasture-land**: **kava_n-** mountain slope (**Pat.t.in-ap. 138**); multitude; collection, as of trees in a forest (**Tacaiva_. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **gavi** cavern (Te.); cave, hole, cell (Tu.); cave; **gambu** cave of wild animals (Ka.); **kevi** deep valley, cave (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 95, Pak. 391**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1332). **Image: mountain**: **karvat.a, karvat.aka** declivity of a mountain (Skt.lex.) **karuvu_r** Karur in Trichinopoly district, the ancient capital of the Che_ra kingdom (**Akana_. 93**); **karuva_ru_n-ilai** the S'iva temple at Karur (**Te_va_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kavut.am** district of Gaur in Bengal (**Nan-. 272, Mayilai**.)(Ta.lex.)

2375. **Rough; image: knot; knuckle**: **kharad.ia** rough (Pkt.); **kharus.** rough, rugged (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3819).**Pearl**: **kar-at.u** crude or inferior pearl (**oppu muttum. kur-umuttum. ... kar.at.um nimpol.amum** (S.I.I.,ii,143);**karat.i** (Te.); **karat.u** a variety of pearl (Ta.) (S.I.I., ii,549) (Ta.lex.) **karat.u** ankle, knot in wood (Ta.); **karan.a** knot of sugarcane (Ma.);**kurat.t.a** knuckle of hand or foot (Ma.); **karan.e, kan.n.**e clot, lump (Ka.); **karud.u** lump, mass, clot (Te.)(DEDR 1266). **karan.t.aikka_y-mo_tiram** a kind of finger ring worn by Parava women on all the five fingers, four or five such rings being worn on each finger; **karan.t.aikkai** fore-arm (Ta.lex.)

2377.**Bundle of firewood**: **herk** a bundle of firewood (Go.); **cer-aku** in: **van.t.acer-aku** firewood for cooking (Te.)(DEDR 2794). **Small bundle of crop for artisans**: **kera_** small bundle of crop given to village artisan at the division (Bi.)(CDIAL 3462). **Image: tender twigs**: **ker.u** firewood (WPah.); **ker.o~** pieces of wood (WPah.); **ker.o**, pl. **kya_r.a_** thin stick (Ku.); **pa_t-kera_** leaves and twigs (N.); **ker.a_** tender twig, sapling (H.)(CDIAL 3461). **Image: young shoot of bamboo**: **xarra_** seedling bamboo, bamboo sapling (Kur.); **kayal** shoot or branch growing from the root (Ma.); **koyl, ko.ly** sp. bamboo (largest type)(To.); **kar..ale, kar..ile** bamboo shoot (Ka.); **kan.ile** tender bamboo shoot (Tu.); **karrka** bamboo (Nk.); **karri** (pl. **karrul**) bamboo shoot (Pa.); **karka** bamboo sapling; **karr, kar, kar(i)** bamboo shoot (Go.)(DEDR 1353). **kari_ra** (Skt.); **kal.i_ra** (Pali); **kari_l** (H.)(CDIAL 2804). **karilla** shoot of a bamboo (Pkt.)(DEDR 1353). **karla** immature bamboo; **karil** young shoot of bamboo; **kanai** branch from node of bamboo (Santali.lex.) cf. **cilike** stick and other small pieces of wood (Ka.)(DEDR 2586). cf. **kil.ai** a sprout, shoot, bud, branch (Ta.)(DEDR 1583). **kil.ai** branch, bough (**Kantapu. A_r-r-up. 31**); sprout, shoot, bud (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **kil.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **e_rake, erake** a sort of grass, which when plucked by Kr.s.n.a and his family turned to clubs (Ka.lex.) **irg** kindling (dry plants with leaves still on)(Ko.); **ege** small branch, sprout; **en:kli** thin branch (Ka.); **egg** a branch, bough; **eggelu** a small branch (Tu.); **en:kili** branch (Kor.); **rivva, rivat.a** a twig (Te.)(DEDR 826). **vir-a-ttal** to be dense, close; to be intense (**Net.unal. 97**); **ver-a** firmly, emphatically, verily (Ka.); **ver-i** fury, fear (Ka.); **vir-appu** crowdedness, density, intensity (**Tol. Col. 347**)(Ta.lex.) **vir-appu** intensity; **mir-ai** to become stiff as a limb (Ta.); **bir-asa, bir-asu, bir-isu, bir-usu, bir-u** hardness, firmness (Ka.); **birsu** hard, rough (Tu.); **bir-usu, birusu** hard (Te.); **bir-r-u** hardness (Te.); **beriv** solid (Kol.)(DEDR 5439). **To heap up**: **beraju** to gather together, collect, put together, heap up (Ka.); **birajuni** to collect, heap up (Tu.); **vera~ju** to take by large handfuls, plunder (Te.)(DEDR 5487). **Stopple of wood**:

bir-ad.a, birad.e a peg or screw to tighten the strings of musical instruments; a stopple of wood, metal etc., a cork (Ka.); **birad.a_** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **bir-asu, bir-isu** hardness, firmness; **bir-i** firmness; tightness: fastening as a door by means of a piece of wood that on the inside is put across it: the wood itself (Ka.); **bir-r-u** (Te.); **vir-a, ver-i** to be narrow, straitened, pressed (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **vir-aka_l.** firewood seller, one who hawks firewood (**Tiruva_lava_. Pati. Pa_yi. 8**); **vir-aku** firewood, fuel (**Ci_vaka. 131**); sacrificial fuel (**Perumpa_n.. 499**); **vir-akukkat.t.u** bundle of firewood (**S.I.I. iii,188,7**); **vir-aku-ka_t.u** heap of firewood (**Takkaya_kap. 329, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **vir-uku** firewood (Ma.); **verg** id. (Ko.); **berkh** id. (Ko.); **bejakir** dried leaves used as fuel; **biriji** slender piece of firewood (Tu.); **biji** firewood (Kor.); **verrki, vark, vah-k, veh-ki, verk** fuel, stick of firewood (Go.); **ver-gu** (pl. **veRku**) firewood, fuel (Kond.a); **vezgu** (pl. **vesku**) id. (Pe.); **viyke** pl. id. (Mand..); **veju, vejgu** (pl. **veska**) id. (Kui); **vegu_** (pl. **veska**), **vegu** (pl. **veska**), **vergu** (pl. **verka**) id.; **weggu, weska** dry wood (Kuwi)(DEDR 5440).

2378.**Sugar-cane**: **karva_** a bit of sugarcane (M.); **karumpu** (in cpds. **karuppu-**) sugar-cane; **karupp-at.t.i** jaggery made from palmyra juice, jaggery (Ta.); **karimpu** sugar-cane; **karipp-at.t.i** coarse palmyra sugar (Ma.); **kab** sugar-cane (Ko.); **kab** id. (To.); **kapot.y** jaggery (To.); **karvu, karbu, kabbu** sugar-cane (Ka.); **kaybi_** id. (Kod..); **karmbu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1288). **kar..al** piece of sugar-cane (Ma.); **kar..alu** two or three of the uper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid (Ka.)(DEDR 1352). **kaln** jaggery (Ko.)(DEDR 1414). **ceruku** sugarcane (Ka.); **cer-aku** id. (Te.); **saragurak** id. (Kol.); **s'erak** id. (Nk.); **ser-oki** id. (Kond.a); **se_rku_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2795).

2379. **Toe-ring**: **kar..al** anklet, toe-ring, sandal (Ta.); foot (Ma.); foot-ring, anklet (Ka.)(DEDR 1351). **kal.ale** a swelling at the joints (Tu.)(DEDR 1350).

2380.**Image: rib of leaf**: **hirka_, hi_r** rib of a leaf, fibre of certain kinds of wood (M.); **hira** band, strip (S'Br.); **hir** filament of a boiled silk cocoon coming out during spinning (A.); fibre of certain kinds of wood, the blea or part immediately under bark of a tree (H.)(CDIAL 14109). **hira_** vein, artery (AV.); **yuru** vein (Kal.Kho.); pulse (Kho.); **hirai** hairlike first sprouts of ears of corn (WPah.); **ira** placenta of cow or buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 14113). **it.a-ttal** to be stripped off, as the outer covering (**S.I.I. 93,49**)(Ta.lex.) **i_r** minuteness (**Cilap. 6,146**); rib of a palm leaf (**Te_va_. 1061,2**); **i_rkku** rib of a palm leaf; feather of an arrow; **i_rkkil** id. (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **i_n-ai** vein of leaf (Ta.); **i_n.a** a sinew (Kuwi)(DEDR 556). **Spleen, liver**: **i_ral** internal organ of the body as the liver or spleen (Ta.Ma.); **i_rul.** id.(Ta.); **i.ralu, i.rvo** id. (Ir.); **i.ruv** id. (Ko.); **u.ruf** id. (To.); **hi_ri** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 546). **Narrow stripe in the border of a cloth**: **i_r-k-kampi, i_rkku-k-kampi** narrow stripe in the border of a cloth (Ta.lex.) **Rope**: **i_r-vat.am** rope made of the ribs of the palmyra leaf (Ta.lex.) **i_r, i_rkku, i_rkkil** rib of palm leaf (Ta.); **i_rkkil, i_kkil, i_rkkal, i_l.** stalk of coconut leaf, mid-rib of any palm leaf (Ma.); **ci_kuru** rib of palm leaf (Tu.)(DEDR 544). cf. **ki_r-u** a stripe (Ma.)(DEDR 1623). **i_r** minuteness; **i_rmai** subtlety, minuteness (Ta.); **i_r** slight (e.g. **i_r en.d.a** slight sunshine; **i_r elu~gu** low voice)(Te.)(DEDR 545). **i_n-ai** vein of a leaf (Ta.); **i_ne** midrib of a leaf, or any one of the ribs running from it (Te.); **i_n.a** a sinew (Kuwi)(DEDR 556). cf. **errna_ (irryas)** to sweep; **errta'a_na_** to make sweep (Kur.); **ere** to sweep; **erpo** a broom (Malt.)(DEDR 828). cf. **erek, reki** leaf-umbrella; **reki, rek** leaf-hat (Go.); **jekki** a leaf-hat (Kuwi)(DEDR 821). **ir..ai** yarn, single-twisted thread, darning; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be reeled, as yarn; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to spin (Ta.); **ir..a** a single thread, long hair; **ir..ekka** to patch, mend; **il.ekkuka** to wind up thread (Ma.); **el.** thread in cloth (Ko.); **er..e** thread; **er..tu** the string or cord of the warp of the texture of a cot (Ka.); **ile** a hair, fibre; **il.e, el.e** a fibre, thread (Tu.); **e_spa (e_st-)** to spin thread; n. act of spinning (Kui)(DEDR 506).

2381.**Workers in brass and bell-metal**: **ke~r.e~ ko~r.e~** an aboriginal tribe who work in brass and bell-metal (Santali.lex.)

2382.**Image: duck**: **siri** the nukhta or comb duck, sarcidiornis melanonotus (Ka.lex.)

2383.**Decoration, beauty**: **s'ri_, tiru, siri, siriya** beauty, grace; prosperity, good fortune, wealth, riches; decoration, ornament, dress; **siriver-u** to obtain prosperity; **s'ri_ka** possessing dignity; **s'ri_kara** causing prosperity (Ka.lex.) cf. **cir-appu** wealth, prosperity (**Pur-ana_. 64,5**); happiness (**Kur-al., 1208**); honours, privileges (**Cilap. 16,109**); regard, esteem (**Kur-al., 195**); courtesy, hospitality (**Na_lat.i, 159**); present, gift (**Kur-al., 590**); foodstuffs provided for the marriage parties at a wedding; pereiodical festival in a temple (Ta.); **cer-apu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2384.**Image: laugh**: **kiri** to grin, show the teeth (Ka.); **ciricu** to titter, laugh (Ka.); **siri** to smile (Ka.); **ciri** to laugh, neigh; n. laughter, smile (Ta.);laughter (Ma.); **cirippu** laughter, ridicule, jest, neigh (Ta.); **siry** joy (To.)(DEDR 1562). **ki_ri_** derision (Go.); **ke_ru** to deride, ridicule (Te.); **greh** to mock (Kuwi)(DEDR 2010). **isir., isir. sit.koc** to grin (Santali.lex.) **kerket.a** laughing, funny (Santali.lex.) **cir-i, cir-a, ciri** lip; **kir-i** corner of the mouth (Ma.); **kiri** lip (Kod..)(DEDR 1591).

2385.**Dence crowd; tank**: **ker-f- (ker-t-)** (water) is dammed, (crowd) gathers; to dam (To.); **girn, grn** in a dense crowd (of people gathering)(Ko.); **ker-e, kir-** a tank (Ka.); **cer-e** (Ma.); **ceruvu** (Te.); **cir-ai** (Ta.); **cir-e** enclosure, dam (Ma.); **ker-e kat.t.e** the bank of a tank; **ker-e-yod.alu** the inner part of a tank; **ker-eyod.e** a tank to break down; to break down a tank (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cir-ai** dam, bank, tank, boundary (Ta.); **cir-a** dam, limit, tank, reservoir, enclosure (Ma.); **ker** tank (Ko.); **ker-e** tank (Ka.); **kere** (Kod..); **ker, kir, kedu** an artificial tank (Tu.); **ceruvu, cer-uvu** artificial lake, tank (Te.); **ceru** tank (Kol.); **saru** tank (Nk.); **ceru** tank (Pa.); **keh-** to shut, dam (stream)(Go.); **eru** pond, tank (Go.); **ket.-** to shut (Ga.); **keR- (-t-)** to close, shut (as a door, box etc.), build a wall (as enclosure)(Kond.a); **keRpi** door; **ser-u** tank (Kond.a); **geh- (-t-)** to shut (Mand..); **ker-** to fence (Kuwi)(DEDR 1980). **ker** NE monsoon (Sept.-Dec.)(Ko.); **ker-** id. (To.)(DEDR 1982). **kir-** to confine; to make a fence; to shut as the mouth (Ka.); **cer-i** to narrow, to contract; to fasten, to close; to stuff, press in; to be thronged or crowded (Ta.); **Image: oppose, resist**: **cer-ukku** to fill up, dam up; to oppose, to resist (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2386.**To enclose**: **kettu** pp. of **kir-** to confine; **kettu** to enclose, to set as precious stones (Ka.); **cerudu** to shove or put in (Ma.); **cer-ukku** to enclose (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2387.**Image: eruption**: **karappan-** eruption in children (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **kar** an eruption appearing on the legs, mainly of children (Santali.lex.) **karappa_n-** eruption, any cutaneous disease, rash, eczema, erysipelas etc. (Ta.); **karappan** eruptions, scurf (esp. on children's heads)(Ma.)(DEDR 1272). **ka_ra** a sharp eruption on the skin (Ma.); **ga_ru** a sharp eruption on the body from internal heat (Ka.)(DEDR 1469). **gargad.i** a kind of blister which becomes a sore (Santali.lex.)

2388.**Clove**: **kara_mpu < quaranful** (U.) **< karnophullon** (Greek) clove; the clove tree (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2389.**Sirissa**: **karuva_kai** fragrant sirissa, albizzia odoratissima, va_kai maravakai (**Pata_rtta. 223**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2390.**Turpentine**: **karppu_ra-t-tailam** oil or spirit of turpentine; **karappurai** benzoin tree, ca_mpira_n.i (**Can.. Aka.**); **karppu_ra-k-kil.uvai** hill balsam tree; **kar-ai-vil.an:ku** a species of white cedar (Ta.lex.)

2391.**Asafoetida**: **ka_ravi** the asafoetida plant or its leaf; the plant celosia cristata = mayu_ra; the plant nigella indica (Ka.lex.)

2392.**Mercy**: **karun.a_** pity (R.Pali.Pkt.); **kalun.a_** (Pkt.); **kulun.a** sympathy, mercy (Si.)(CDIAL 2811). **karun.a** mournful (MBh.); unhappy (Pkt.); **kalun.a** id. (Pkt.); **karun.** (G.); **ka_run.a** grieved, plaintive cry (Or.)(CDIAL 2809). **ka_run.ika** compassionate (MBh.Pali); **ka_run.iya, ka_lun.iya** (Pkt.); **ka_run.i_** bewailing (Or.)(CDIAL 3067). **ka_run.ya** compassion, kindness (MBh.); **ka_rua, ka_ruata_** (Pali); **ka_run.n.a, ka_lun.a, ka_lun.n.a** (Pkt.); **ka_ru~_** a kindness (S.); **ka_runa_** compassion (N.); **karuna** (OAw.)(CDIAL 3068). **karun.ai** compassion, grace, mercy, benignity (**Tiruva_ca. 2,107**)(Ta.); **karun.a_karan-** god as the storehouse of grace (**Tiruva_ca. 6,28**); **karun.a_-niti** god as the highest repository of grace; **karun.a_layan-** god, the storehouse of grace (**Tiruva_ca. 27,1**); **ka_run.iyam** mercy, grace, compassion (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ai. Cen:ki_rai. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

2393.**Coarse cloth**: **kharuwa_** a coarse cloth (N.); **kharua_** grey cloth (Bhoj.); **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (M.); **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (P.)(CDIAL 3877). **kha~_r.ik** homespun cloth (N.); **kha~_r.uya_** small piece of coarse cloth (B.)(CDIAL 3801). [cf. DEDR 1180: **kan.d.uva_** uppergarment (Te.)] **ka_rai** cloth (**Ya_n-aippa_kar a_t.aiyai-k- ka_rai yen-r-alum (Ne_mina_. Col. 10, Urai)**(Ta.lex.) **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (P.)(CDIAL 3877). **ka_rikkan-** unbleached plain cotton cloth, mostly imported (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Unbleached cotton cloth**: **ka_rikkan-, ka_rikkam** unbleached cotton cloth (Ta.); **ka_rikamu** unbleached (Te.)(DEDR 1472)(Ta.lex.) **ka_rai** cloth (Ta.); **ya_n-ai-p-pa_kar a_t.aiyai ka_rai yen-r-alum** (**Ne_mina_. Col. 10, Urai**); **kariyal** a kind of cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**). **Dyed in red ochre**: **kar-kalai** cloth dyed in red ochre; **(va_rcecat.aiyun. kar-kalaiyum : Tiruva_n-ai-k. Tiruni_. 7)**(Ta.lex.) **kal** red ochre, reddle; **mukko_lun. kar-r-o_y mur..umat.iyum (Ilak.vi. 707, Urai**); **kairikam** < **gairika** red ochre; gold (Ta.lex.) **kalla_t.ai** cloth dyed in red ochre, worn by those who have renounced the world (**Te_va_. 509, 2**)(Ta.lex.) **kharen** a kind of lacquer applied to the skin of the tumdak drum (Santali.lex.) **Red cotton cloth**: **kha_ruya_** coarse red cotton cloth (B.) (CDIAL 3877). **gairika_** red chalk (Sus'r.); **gairika** (MBh.); **ge_ruka, ge_ruka_** yellow ochre (Pali); **ge_ria, ge_rua** red chalk (Pkt.); **gyu_r^{u}**, dat. **gi_ris** red ochre (K.); **geru_** (S.Or.Aw.H.M.); red clay (Bi.); dark red ochre (P.); ochre (N.); **geri_** yellow ochre (L.); red earth (B.); light red ochre (P.); **geru** reddish colour (N.); red ochre (A.G.); **giri-ma_t.i** red earth (B.); **geruya_** dyed with red chalk (B.); **gerua_** ochre-coloured (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 4254). **togaru** red colour, scarlet (Ka.); red colour, thread of a red colour; red (Te.); **do_ra** reddish, half-ripe (Te.)(DEDR 3284). [Poss. **geru** reddish colour (N.) X **tukil, tuyil** fine cloth, rich attire (Ta.)(DEDR 3285); **duku_la** fine cloth made of the inner bark of this plant (MBh.); **du_l** fibrous plant anodendron paniculatum, its fibre (Si.)(CDIAL 6389)]. **Image: red ochre; cloth dyed with red ochre**: **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.Ma.Ka.Tu.); colour of red chalk, reddishness,a reddish cloth; reddish (Te.); cloth dyed with red ochre **ka.yv** sannya_si's dress of orange cloth (Ko.); **ka_ve** red (Tu.); **ka_vir-a_yi** red chalk, reddle (Te.); **gavarana** redness (Te.)(DEDR 1490). **ka_sa_yita** stained (Pali); **kasa_ia** red-yellow ((Pkt.); **kasa_iba_** to dye red (Or.)(CDIAL 2975). **kas.a_yin** yielding a resinous exhudation, astringent, dyed red (Skt.); **kasa_i** red-yellow (Pkt.); **ka_i_** khaki coloured (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2977). **ka_s.a_ya** brownish red, dyed reddish (Kaus'.); **ka_sa_ya, ka_sa_va** yellow (of monk's robe)(Pali);

ka_sa_ya dyed reddish brown (Pkt.); **kaha** in cmpds. yellow (Si.)(CDIAL 3119). **ka_s.a_ya** yellowish red, astringent (Ya_j.); **kasa_ya** reddish yellow, astringent (Pali.Pkt.); **keha_** astringent (A.); **kasa_** (B.); reddish, astringent (Or.); **kaha** turmeric, saffron (Si.); **kasa_va** reddish yellow, astringent (Pali); **kas.ara** mon's yellow robe (NiDoc.); **ka_s.ar** (Toch.); **kas.a_r** (B.); **kr'z'kh** (Sogd.); **kr'z, kz'ry** (Uigur.); **kasa_ro** of astringent taste (S.)(CDIAL 2974).

2394.**Iron**: **karbuna, karbon** girisa_ra, s'ila_sa_ra, a_yasa, lo_ha; iron (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **karum-pon-** (lit. black + gold) iron (**karumpon- iyalpan-r-i : Ci_vaka. 104**)(Ta.lex.) **karun-ta_tu** iron (**Ja_n-a_. 57,29**)(Ta.lex.)

2395.**Metal bar; ploughshare**: **ka_r-u** bar [cf. **vel.l.i-k-ka_r-u** bar of silver, silver bullion]; limit, point, measure or extent of time, often used as an adverbial suffix; ploughshare (Ta.lex.); **ka_r-u** ploughshare (Ta.Ka.); **ka_ru** id. (Te.); **karu** id. (Kuwi); **ka_rru** plough (Kuwi); **kar-r-u** ploughshare (Te.); **na_ngel kareng** plough's point (Go.); **kara** plough (Go.)(DEDR 1505). **tanka-k-ka_r-u** gold in bars, ingot (Ta.lex.) **kur** ploughshare (L.); **kurelna_** to poke (P.); to dig (H.)(CDIAL 3319). **Plough; tool; instrument**: cf. **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.); **kari, karivi, karuvi, karu** tool, plough, weapon (Ma.)(DEDR 1290).

2396.**Gold; money**: **karuntan-am** gold; money (**Ni_tiner-i. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

2397.**Black**: **kar, kad** blackness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Abrus precatorius**: **karun.-kun-r-i** a black species of crab's eye, abrus precatorius melanospermus (Ta.lex.) **Black maize**: **karuco_l.am** black maize, sorghum vulgare (**Pata_rtta. 833**)(Ta.lex.) **Black fowl**: **karun:ko_r..i** fowl of a black variety (**Pata_rtta. 869**); **karin:go_r..i** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Black dhal**: **karun.-kun-r-i** black dhal; **ka_liya_ntuvarai** black dhal, low turning-weed, rhynchosia minima (**M.M. 274**)(Ta.lex.) **Black fowl**: **ka_r-k-ko_r..i** black fowl (**Te_va_. 890,9**); **ka_ru-ko_d.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

2398.**Vitex negundo**: **karlakki = kare_ lakkki** a shrub or small tree, vitex negundo (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2399.**Mahua**: **ga_ra_, ga_r.a_** seed of mahua (Go.); **ga_ra** mahua fruit (Kui)(DEDR 1468). **kal** (obl. **kadd-**) fermented liquor, esp. of mahuas (Go.)(DEDR 1374).

2400.**Rosewood tree; beech tree**: **kara_mam** seaside Indian oak, ven:kat.ampu (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kar.an. maran, kr.a_n. mra_nu** Indian beech tree (Kond.a); **ka_nagu** dalbergia arborea (d. laceolaria, i.e. rosewood)(Ka.); **korn:gi-mara, korn:gu-mara** Indian beech tree (Tu.); **ka_nugu, kra_nugu, ka_naga, ka_nige, ka_nuga, ka_nga, ka_nge, ka_gu, ga_nuga** id., pongamia glabra (Te.)(DEDR 1507)[pongamia glabra = galedupa indica = g. arborea]. **karaja** the tree pongamia glabra (A'p.Pali); **karajika_** (MBh.); **karam.ja** (Pkt.); **karajho** a thorny creeping plant the juice of which is drunk as a cooling medicine (S.); **karza_** a partic. kind of tree with an acid fruit (A.); **kara~j, kara~ja_, kaja_** the fever-nut, caesalpina bonducella, guilandina b., galedupa arborea (H.); **kara~j** the tree galedupa arborea (G.); **kan.jhi_** a bitter plant (G.); **kan.jhiyu~** medicinal oil made from it (G.); **kara~j, karaj** the tree galedupa arborea, pongamia glabra (M.); **kara~ji_, karji_** its produce (M.); **karanda** pongamia glabra (Si.)(CDIAL 2785). **karjel** oil made from the tree pongamia glabra (M.)(CDIAL 2786). **kro_vi, ko_vi, g(r)o_vi** galedupa indica = pongamia glabra = galedupa arborea (DEDR 2247). cf. Pongamia glabra: ... the bark is used for making strings and ropes. The seeds yield a red-brown, thick oil known as pongam oil. Chopra calls the oil pangamol or hongay oil. This oil is used for illuminating and for medicinal purposes and

shouls also be useful for the manufacture of soap and candles. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 424-425).

2401.**Vegetables**: **kira_ta kad.d.i** a medicinal herb (Tu.lex.) **ki_rai** greens, pot-herbs, vegetables; **ki_rai-ttan.t.u** spinach, amarantus gangeticus (Ta.); **ci_ra** greens, eatable leaves, esp. chenopodium album and various amarantus species; **ki_ra** greens; **ki_ra, ci_ra** spinach (Ma.); **ki.r** sp. amarantus (Ko.); **ki.ry** id. (To.); **ki_re, kire** various species of greens (Ka.); **ki_ra, ki_re** herb, vegetable, greens (Te.)[amarantus paniculatus = amarantus speciosus; amarantus caudatus = amarantus paniculatus](DEDR 1617).

2402.**Diadem**: **kiri_t.a** diadem, crest (MBh.Pali); **kiri_d.a** diadem (Pkt.); **tiri_d.a** headdress (Pkt.); **kirul.a** crown (Si.)(CDIAL 3176). **mukut.** diadem (Santali.lex.) **kiri_t.a** is used by Su_rya (mukut.adha_ri_, Br.hat. LVII. 47); Kubera (**va_makiri_t.i_**, Br.hat. LVII. 57); and the Bhu_ta-gan.as (**Br.hadya_tra_**, XV. 12).

2403.**Alphabet**: **cir-apper..uttu** alphabetic letter peculiar to a language (**Nan-. 274**)(Ta.lex.) **akhor** a letter of alphabet (Santali.lex.) **kir.aki, kir.a_ki** the character used by kirar.s in writing. It is derived from the Sanskrit alphabet, but the letters are so mutilated that it is difficult in some cases to trace their origin. It is very deficien in consonants, having no **ng, jh, t.h, d, y or s.**; **h** is generally omitted in writing. The vowels **a, i, u** appear in the alphabet, but except as initial letters they are omitted in practice. The forms of the letters differ in different towns: **kir.aki di likhat d.ilh d.ola hik**. In kir.aki writing **d.ilh** and **d.ola** are the same (i.e. only **d.** and **l** without any vowels, would be used to express both words); **kirar., kirar.i** a tribe of Hindus also called aror.a. Kirar.s are divided into three main tribes: uttra_dhi (northern), dakhana (southern), and d.a_hra. The first two say they were so named because they fled to the north and south respectively. The origin of **d.a_hra** is not known. Each main tribe contains numerous sub-divisions, the nomenclature of which defies classification. A few names, as the mat.e and guruwar.a are found in three main tribes; a large number is found in two, and the majority in only one. The main tribes do not intermarry, but the sub-divisions of a main tribe do. They worship either Kr.s.n.a incarnation or the river Ganges or both. They are traders, money lenders and bankers. They have no prejudice against any kind of work, and will sell vegetables or shoes, load donkeys and do other work which an orthodox Hindu would not. In correspondence and accounts kirar.s use a peculiar character of their own kir.aki; **kirat** work, business, occupation (P.lex.) **lan.d.a_** the written character used by shop-keepers (P.lex.)

2404.**An annular continent**: **kiravuca-t-ti_vu** : cf. **kiravuca-kiri < krauca** the eastern part of the Hima_laya range, in Assam, as split by Skanda (**Pu. Ve. 6,9, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2405.**Scribe**: **kera_** clerk; **kera_ni** id. (B.); **ki_raka** scribe (Skt.); **qa_ri**, pl. **qurra_** reader, esp. of Qur'a_n (Arabic)(CDIAL 3170). **keraku** that is scratching or rough as a stone; **keran.t.u** to dig with the nails, to scratch (Ka.); **curan.t.u** (Ta.); **ciran.d.u, curan.d.u** (Ma.); **kir-i** (Ta.); **ciragu, curagu** to scrape, grate; **cikku** to scratch (Ma.); **celuku** to scratch (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kira_n.i** clerk (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **kerani** a writer, clerk (Santali.lex.) **karan.an-** accountant (**Kantapu. Ma_rkkan.. 210**); **karan.am** title-deed, document (**R.F.**); accountant, karnam (**S.I.I. i,65**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stripe, to draw lines**: **ki.r** a mark, a line (Ko.); **ki.ra** stripe (Kol.); **khi_r** line (Nk.); **gi_r** line (Kond.a); line, mark (Pa.); **gi_t** line (Go.); **gi_ri** line (Ga.); **ki_r-u** a stripe (Ma.); to scratch, draw lines, scribble, write; n. scratch, mark, stroke, scrawl, writing (Ta.); **gi_r-u** a line, streak, stripe

(Ka.); to scratch, scrape (Ka.); to scratch, scrape; comb with fingers (Te.); **gi_r-a, gi~_ta** stroke, line (Te.); **gi_t.u** line, mark (Te.); a line, stroke (Ka.); line, stroke, mark (Tu.); **gere** a line, row, stroke (Tu.); **ki_r-r-u** stroke, line, mark, stripe (Ta.); **gi_ra** line, mark, scrape (Kui); **giri** line (KUwi); **gira_** a line (Or.); **kiraka** a scribe (Skt.)(DEDR 1623). **kharok** sound of scraping (Santali.lex.) **To slit, rend, slice**: **kiresu, keresu** to scrape (Tu.lex.) **ki_r-u** gash, cut, slice, piece; to slit, tear, rend, cut, gash, slice (Ta.); **ki_r-r-u** slice, piece (Ta.Ma.); **ki_r-al** a tear (Ma.); tearing (Ta.); **ki_l** to rend, tear (Ta.); **ki_ntal** a slice, piece (Ma.); **ki.r- (ki.ry-)** to tear, gash (Ko.); **ki_tu** piece, slice (of fruits and flesh)(Ka.); **ki.t** to tear (Kod..); **ki_runi** to split (Tu.); **ki_ru** split, rift (Tu.); **ki_tu** part, bit, splinter (Tu.); **gi_r-u, gi~_t.u** to tear, rend (Te.); **keerke** a bit or piece (Go.)(DEDR 1624). **cira, ciro, sir.an., sir.o, tarar., or.ec** to tear (Santali.lex.)

2406.**Image: to rend**: **ki_r..** to rend (**Tirukko_. 249**); to split, rive, cleave (**Ci_vaka. 1157**)(Ta.); **ki_l.** id. (Ka.); part, portion, section (**Ci_vaka. 2248**); **ki_l.(l.u)-tal** to rend, split, tear (**Kampara_. Pal.l.i. 71**); **ci_l** id. (Te.); **ki_l.-** to burst, as the bund of an overfull tank (**Pur-ana_. 118,3**)(Ta.lex.) **ki_l.ut.ai** girdle of an ascetic or sanya_si, generally a long strip of cloth (**Ka_l.at. Ula_, 500**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ki_r-u-tal** to slit, tear, rend (**Tiva_.**); **ki_r-u** (Ka.); **gi_r-u** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ki_r-u-tal** to draw lines; to scribble, make marks, write, engrave (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ki_r-u** id. (Ma.); **gi_yu** (Te.); **gi_ru** (Ka.); **ki_r-u** to slice, cut off longitudinally; streak, mark, stroke, line, scratch; notch, furrow, indentation, gash, cut, slit, incision (Ta.lex.) cf. **ke_r..i** a line, a series; a group, flock (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ki_r, gi_r** to scratch, to split; a split, a scratch (Tu.lex.)

2407.**Ancient**: **ki_r** adj. past, ancient; **ki_rugu me_lugu buddhi** a lesson for the past and the future (Tu.lex.) **kir..a** old (Ta.); **ker..ava, ker..iva** an old man (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **kir..i** to descend; to be subtracted,low, degraded (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kir..avu** old age (**Ci_vaka. 379**); **kir..avan-** aged man (**Te_va_. 648,4**); **kir..avan** (Ma.); **kir..am-pat.utal** to grow old; to become worn out or useless by age (**Piramo_t. 7,30**); **kir..at.u** old age, senility (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 217**)(Ta.lex.)

2408.**Image: water-lift**: **kir..a_r** water-lift for irrigation, drawn by bullocks (**Cilap. 10,110**); garden (**Nan-. 272, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2409.**Profession**: **giri** an affix denoting office, busines, profession (Ka.M.H.); **guma_sta-giri, diva_n.a-giri, munis.i_-giri, sipa_yi-giri** (Ka.lex.) **giri** proper noun of a male person (Tu.lex.) **giri** venerable, respectable, worshipful; an honorific title given to sannya_sins (Skt.lex.) **kir..avan-** owner (**Kur-al., 1039**); lord, master, husband (**Tol. Po. 192**); chief of an agricultural tract; oilmonger; black sediment in oil; **kir..avi** wife, mistress (**Tol. Po. 186**); **kir..avatu < kir..a-mai** that which pertains to or belongs to (**Tol. Po. 84**); **kir..avo_n-** proprietor, owner (**Tirumuru. 317**); lord, master,husband (**Tol. Po. 234**); **kir..a_r** ancient ve_l.a_l.a title (**Tol. Po. 629, Urai.; l_t.u, 6,3,7**); **kir..a_n-** owner, proprietor (**Tiruvil.ai. Valaiv_ci. 42**); **kir..amai** claim, right, propriety (**Kur-al., 785**); friendship, alliance (**Ci_vaka. 544**); **kir..atti** proprietress, she who has a right (**Pa_rata. Cir-appu. 13**); mistress, lady-love (**Tol. Po. 118**); **ki_r..o_r** cultivators (**Paripa_. 17,40**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'friendship' cf. **kel.e, gen.i, gen.e, gel.e** union; friendship; **ke_l.a** a companion (Ka.lex.)

2410.**Image: pot**: **kir..alai** the lower side of a vessel, the side on which the sail is hoisted; < **ki_r..** lower (Ta.); **kir..akku** bottom, foot; low place (**Kur-un. 337**); lowness, plainness (**Tol. Po.**

280); depression, pit (**Tiva_.**); **kir..a_-an-** curd-pot (**Kalin.. 506, Putup.**); curd (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ge_l.a_** a round vessel to hold oil etc. (M.); **ke_l, ke_lu** a large earthen water-jar (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2411.**Image: tawny colour**: **kura_l** dim, tawny colour (Ta.); brown (Ma.); **kira_l** brown (Ma.)(DEDR 1776). **kura_r--pacu** tawny cow (**S.I.I. iii,121**); **kura_l** cow (**Ce_tupu. Man:kala. 27**)(Ta.lex.) **kairi, khaera** brown (Santali.lex.)

2412.**Male calf; ox, horned cattle**: **kura** bull calf, male calf (Go.); **kur-a** male calf (Kond.a); **kurra** id. (Kol.Nk.Pa.); **kurra_** id. (Go.); **kurra d.a_lu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1801). [cf. **ko_d.e du_d.a** bull calf (Te.)(DEDR 2199) wherein **ko_d.e** (young bull) is an adj. male]. **ko_t.i-p-paruvam** youth (Ta.); **ko_d.eparuvamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_ra_** untamed bull, horse, etc. (Ta.lex.) **kurnja** young male child (Pe.); **kurl** young cow (up to three years)(Ko.); **kuruman-** young of certain animals and birds (Ta.); **kurule, kurle** a young pig, a baby (Tu.); **kurnja** young male child; fem. **kurnji** (Pe.); **kuru_** colt (Kur.); **kurul.ai** young of certain animals (viz., dog, pig, tiger, hare, fox)(**Tol. Po. 564-565**); young of a snake (**Kur-un. 119**); child (**Ci Ci. Parapak. Pa_yiram. 4**); tortoise (Ta.)(DEDR 1791); **kurumbo** 'n:kurah. (Skt.). **kuruku** young, as of an animal (Ta.); young of a beast (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 1, Vya_.**); **kuru** young, as of an animal (Te.Ma.Tu.) (Ta.lex.)] **go_ru_pa** cow-shaped (AV.); bull, (coll.) cattle (Pali); **go_ru_va** a good bull; **go_ru_** ox (Pkt.); **go_ru_, go_rwi_** cow; **go_rwa_** bull; **guruv, guruvni, gurumni** (Gypsy); **goru_** bull (Sv.); **go_ru_** cow (K.); **goru_** cattle (excluding buffalos)_(P.); **gro~**, pl. **gru** cattle; **go_ru_** (N.); **goru_** cow (Ku.); **goru** bull, bullock (N.); **go_ru** a bovine animal, stupid person; **gori_ya_** lazy (A.); **goru, garu** any animal of the bovine species, cattle, stupid person (B.); **goru_** cow, ox (Or.); ox, horned cattle (except buffalos)(Bi.); **go_ru_** cattle (Bhoj.); **goru_, gorua_** ox, cow (H.); **guru, gure~** cow, bullock, buffalo, black cattle (M.); **geriya_** bullock; **geri** cow; **gon.-geri** ox (Si.)(CDIAL 4313). **go** a cow, an ox, bull, pl. cattle (Pali)[Lat. **bos**, OHG. **chuo**, Ags. **cu_** = E. cow](Pali.lex.) **go-parin.a_yaka** leader of the cows, ep. of a bull [**gopita** protected, guarded, watched +]; **gon.a** an ox, bullock (for ploughing); **gon.a-sira** wild ox; **gon.aka** a kind of ox, a wild bull (Pali.lex.)

2413.**Tells one's number (of troop of flock); gang**: **giroh** a collection, a party of men, a gang (P.lex.) **Image: a herd of kine**: **kere** a herd of kine; go_samu_ha (Ka.lex.) **se_r-i kor-u** cock (Kond.a); **sehi** male (Kuwi)(DEDR 2820). **xe_r** fowl (Kur.); **qru** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2013). cf. **ke_ru (ke_ri-)** to cackle (as a hen)(Ta.)(DEDR 2009). **gan.a** troop, flock (RV.); **gan.ayati** tells one's number (of troop of flock)(Ka_s'.); **gan.a** troop, flock (Pali.Pkt.); **gan** herd (Tor.); **gan.aya** company (Si.)(CDIAL 3988). **avagan.a** separated from one's companions (MBh.); **o_gan.a** separated, standing alone (Pali); **ogn.o** a grain of corn which remains hard after boiling, baking or grinding; **ogn.a_** pl. small particles of cakes (G.)(CDIAL 739). **sam.gan.ika_** society, the world; **sam.gan.ana_** counting together (Skt.); **san:gan.ika_** association (Pali); **an:ganiya** assembly (Si.)(CDIAL 12846). **sam.gamayati** brings together (AV.); **sa~gwa_n.a_** to collect together (H.)(CDIAL 12847). **kan.am < gan.a** group; collection; class; tribe; clan; flock; herd; series (**kan.an:kon.t.u cur-r-atta_r : Na_lat.i, 25**); company, assembly, concourse of people (**Tiva_.**); **kan.atta_r** managers of village affairs (**I.M.P.T. 569**); **kan.apperumakkal.** managers of village affairs in ancient times (**I.M.P. Cg. 516**); **kan.a-can:kiya_-pa_kam < gan.a + san:khya_ +** aggregate number of shares into which the lands of a village are, at the time of the original grant, equally divided (Ta.lex.) **kan.akku** number, account, reckoning, calculation, computation (Ta.Ma.); account book, ledger (**Kur-un. 261**); order, sequence (**I_t.u, 3,4, Pra.**); thing, affair, circumstance; letter, writing (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Telling one's number of troop or flock**: **gan.a**

troop, flock (RV.Pkt.Pali) [cf. **gan.ayati** tells one's number (of troop or flock).]; **gan** herd (Dardic); beehive (K.); **gan.ha_r** beehive (Dardic); **gan.aya** company (Si.)(CDIAL 3988, 3991). [cf.Phratry names in a clan by number counts: **aim-peru-ve_l.ir** five great ve_l.ir (**Akam.,125)**; **er..u ve_l.ir** seven ve_l.ir (**Akam., 36**; **patinoru ve_l.ir** eleven ve_l.ir (**Akam., 246**); **patina_nku ve_l.ir** fourteen ve_l.r (**Akam., 135**); **patinen kut.i ve_l.ir** eighteen septs of ve_l.ir **(Tol. Po., 32, Urai**) [cf. Mahadevan, I. 1970, p.185]; re: Gond.s of Adilabad: **nal ven saga** number four phratry; **si ven saga** number five phratry; **sar ven saga** number six phratry; **er ven saga** number seven phratry (Sethumadhava Rao Pagdi, Among the Gonds of Adilabad, Bombay, 1949, p.3; loc.cit. Mahadevan, I., Dravidian Parallels in Proto-Indian Script, Journal of Tamil Studies, vol.II, No.1, 1970, pp.157-276; p.185].

2414.**Image: Indian file**: **giroe goroe, goyor goyor, gior goyor** following each other in a line, trailing; **gonto goto, gonto gotor, gonto goyo, gonto goyor** one after another, Indian file (Santali.lex.) **ha_r, ha_ri** file of soldiers; **ha_ri a_sa_t** there are lines; **harin** in files (Kon.lex.) **Image: line**: **gero, gerea_** drawn line; groove of a column (Kon.lex.) **gire, gere** a line (Tu.lex.) **gere** a scratch as with a finger nail or a chisel; a line; a streak; **gere ha_ku** to mark with lines by a ruler; to make a sign in the form of a line, to mark; to draw a line over (Ka.lex.)

2415.**Images: series, herd**: **ke_r..i** a line, a series; a group, flock, troop; a heap; **ke_ri, pa_r..i, panti** (Ka.); **ce_t.u, ce_n., ce_y** distance; length, breadth; height; greatness; crowd, assembly (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **kere** a herd of kine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s're_ni, se_n.i** a line, a row, a range; a multitude, a number; a troop (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: line, series**: **se_d.hi_** line, row (Pkt.); **s're_dhi_** a partic. progression of arithmetical figures (Pkt.); **he_r**, dat. **he_ri** ladder (K.)(CDIAL 12724). **ceitr** ladder (Ash.)(CDIAL 12720).

2416.**Image: a line**: **gi_r-u, gi_t.u** a line, a streak, a stripe, a groove; a scartch or its mark; **gi_r-acu** a stripe-like fine border of a cloth; **gi_r-a cippu** a shell with stripes; **gi_r-u-gandha** streaks of sandal on the body; a streak of sandal on the forehead; **gi_r-u-na_ma** a perpendicular sectarian line on the forehead made with go_pi; **gi_r-u** to draw, to draw lines or streaks (Ka.); **gi_cu, ki_r-u, gi_ku, gi_ju, gi_r-u** to scrape or scratch; to scrawl, to scribble; to draw a line or lines over with a pen; to draw lines or furrows; to lance a tree in order to extract its milky juice (Ka.Te.); **gi_cu ba_cu** reit. scrawl, scribble (Ka.); **gi_t.u** a line, a stroke (Ka.); **ki_t.t.u, gi_te, gi_re, ji_re** (Te.); **ki_r-r-u** (Ta.); **ce_r** (M.); **ce_ra** (Skt.); **gi_t.a_t.a** hop-scotch (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: one of the four chequered stripes**: **ke_ri** one of the four chequered stripes on a pagad.e cloth (Ka.lex.) **ki_r-r-u** stroke, line, mark, streak, stripe (**Ci_vaka. 782**); **ki_r-al** tearing, scratching (**Kuce_lo_. Kuce_. Vaikun.. 36**)(Ta.lex.)

3674.**Image: part, portion, wedge, split**: **ki_l. (ki_l.v-, ki_n.t.-)** to rend, tear, split; burst (as bund of an over-full tank); n. part, portion, section (Ta.); **ci_l.** splinter, piece of wood, wedge (Ma.); **ci.l.** pieces (of pot, paper, etc.); division of land (Ko.); **gi_l.u** to rend; **si_l., si_l.u** to split, divide, be rent; split, etc.; n. splitting, a split, fragment, part (Ka..); **ci_lu** a split, splinter; **si_l.u** a crack, crash, split (Tu.); **ci_lu** to break, split, crack, be divided, broken, torn, rent, split (Te.); **ci_lika** slice, sliver (Te.)(DEDR 1622). **Image: a flat stone for engraving**: **cil, cillu** a flat stone for engraving, a small round piece (as draught) (Ma.); **kelle** a splinter, shiver (Ka.); **kellu** id. (Tu.); **cilla-penku, cilla-pencu** potsherd (**penku, pencu** id.)(Te.); **cil** small piece (as of broken glass), potsherd, flat round stone (Ta..)(DEDR 1577).

3675.**Bark**: **chila** bark, skin (S.); **chill** id. (L.); **chil** bark (WPah.); **chi_lo** bark (Marw.); **chilet.u~** bark, peel (G.)(CDIAL 5052). **cilike** stick and other small pieces of wood (Ka.); **hir.pen** bark of tree (Go.); **si_lpa** chip of wood (Kond.a); **cilpa** id., bark (Pe.)(DEDR 2586). **il.i (-v-, -nt-)** to strip off, pluck (Ta.); **cil.ikka** (the rind of a fruit) to open from ripeness (Ma.); **cilkuni** to flay (Tu.); **cilng** to peel off, flake off; **cilkip- (cilkit-)** to peel off, scale off (Pa.); **sil** skin, rind (Br.)(DEDR 2585). **Image: to open, split**: **cillu (-pp-, -tt-)** to open, split; **cilukku** chipping, cutting; **ciluval** rags, tatters (Ta.); **cilv- (cild-)** to break along the length of the grain; **(cilt-)** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 2566). **ki_l.** to rend, split; n. part, portion, section (Ta.); **ci_l.** splinter, wedge (Ma.); **ci.l.** pieces, division of land (Ko.); **gi_l.u** to rend; **si_l., si_l.u** to split, divide, be rent; a split, fragment, part (Ka.); **ci_lu** a split, splinter; **si_l.u** a crack, crach, split (Tu.); **ci_lu** to break, split, crack, be divided, broken, torn, rent, split; **ci_lucu, ci_lcu** to split, break, divide, tear; **ci_lika** slice, sliver (Te.)(DEDR 1622). cf. **kir..i** to be torn, rent in shreds, to split (Ta.)(DEDR 1581). cf. **ki_r-u** to slit; cut, slice, piece (Ta.); **ki_ru** split, rift; **ki_tu** part, bit, splinter (Tu.); **keerk** a bit or piece (Go.)(DEDR 1624). **Small hole, crack**: **cilli** leak, hole, crack (Ta.); small hole as in a pot, paper, etc. (Te.); **illi** small hole (as in a pitcher), orifice as of the teat (Ta.); **cilli-k-kuttu** a little hole (Ma.); **jilli** small hole in an earthen vessel (Ka.)(DEDR 2575). **To split, slit, saw, tear; sharp**: **i_ruka** to saw, split (Ta.); **sixb** sharp end of piece of wood (To.); **sigi** to split (as wood), tear or rend with the teeth as sugarcane (Ka.); **sigasu, sigisu** to have split (Ka.); **sigur-** a splinter, a shiver (Ka.); **si_bu** bamboo-slit (Ka.); **tigipuni, tigupuni, sigipu** to split, slit, cut, saw, tear (Tu.); **sinder** a splinter of wood, bamboo, etc. (Go.); **ci_ring** to slit, slice, tear open (Br.) (DEDR 2491). **ci_ra** rag (Skt.)(CDIAL 4843). **s'i_ra** pointed, sharp (RV.); **s'i_rin** a kind of kus'a grass (Skt.); **si_r** the silky-headed grass imperata koenigii (P.)(CDIAL 12495). **Rag, bark-cloth: citarvai** cloth worn or reduced to a rag (Ta.); **cita_r** thin bark of certain trees used as clothing; cloth, rag (Ta.); **citalai** small piece of cloth, rag (Ta.); **ci_ntuka** to tear, strip (a plantain leaf)(Ma.); **ci_ntu** a shred, strip, streak (Ma.); **cindar-a** fragment, piece (Te.); **kithre** to split wood (Malt.)(DEDR 1547). **Bowstring**: **sittha, sittha_** bowstring (Pkt.); **s'it** (M.)(CDIAL 13400). **sit.ro** one of the strings suspended from above in a loom to suppport the web (S.); **prasiti** fowler's net (RV.); **s'it.a_** rope (?RV.)(CDIAL 13400). **se_tr.** binding (RV.); **se_tra** bond, ligament (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 13586). **Hemp**: **kitta_n-** linen, canvas (Ta.Ma.) < **kata_n** (U.); **kitta_n-pacu** tow, oakum for caulking ships; **kitta_n--pa_y** canvas sail; **kittam** that which is made (**kr.ta**)(**Tirukko_. 388, Urai**); **kitta_n--kayir-u** hemp rope (Ta.lex.) **Cloth**: **kattiyam** a kind of cloth of superior quality (Ta.); **katta** (Pkt.); **ka_tna_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **citar (-pp-, -tt-)** to separate, split, cut, hack; n. rag, cloth (Ta.); **citaval** cutting off, cropping; strip of cloth, rag, torn piece of cloth; **citai (-v-, -nt-)** to be sundered; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to shear (Ta.); **cintu** (**cinti-**) to cut off (Ta.); **cinnikka** to cleave, split (Ma.); **ci_ntuka** to tear (as paper, leaves), strip (a plantain leaf); **ci_ntu** a shred, strip, streak (Ma.); **kidi_ta_na_** to shred chillies, etc. with fingernails (Go.); **kithke** to mince; **kithre** to split wood (Malt.)(DEDR 1547). **Cloth**: **sendra** cloth (Ga.Go.); **hendra** id. (Pe.Mand..); **handra** id. (Mand..); **hendra_** id. (Kuwi)[Similar words in Munda languages, cf. Pinnow, p.241: e.g. **se_ndara_** (Gutob)](DEDR 2771). **ce_n.t.iravar** weavers (Ta.); **ja_d.a, je_d.a** a weaver belonging to the Lin:gavanta sect (Ka.); **ja_d.e, ja_d.ye** weaver, spider (Tu.); **je_n.d.ra, de_n.d.ra** a caste of weavers (Te.)(DEDR 2809). **citarvai** cloth worn out or reduced to a rag (Ta.); **citalai** small piece of cloth, rag (Ta.); **cita_r** cloth, rag, thin bark of certain trees used as clothing (Ta.)(DEDR 1953). **ci_thar.o** old ragged clothes (S.); **ci_thr.a_** rag (P.H.); **ci_thar.** (H.); **cithr.u~** rag (G.); **cithru~, citri_** rag ((G.)(CDIAL 4802). **chittvara** fit for cutting, roguish, hostile (Skt.); **chittaru, chettaru** old household utensil such as an old winnowing basket (Pkt.); **chitaru** old shoe or mat; **chitiro** worn out or in pieces (e.g. mat or shoe), troublesome (S.); **chittur** torn shoe (L.); **chittar** very old and worn shoe (L.); **chi_tar** shoe (H.); **s'itri_** small and mean hut (M.)(CDIAL 5038).

3673.**Cloak, dress**: **ci_la, s'i_la** bag, purse (Ma.); **ci_ra, ci_la, ci_lu** bag, sack (Ka.); **ci.le** bag (Kod..)(DEDR 2632). **cilai-man.** (Ta.) **ci_la-mannu** (Te.) coat of clay on cloth spread over the mouth of a calcinatory pot; **ci_lai** (Ta.) cf. **ce_la**; **ci_ra** (Te.); **se_la** (Ka.); **ci_la** (Ma.) cloth, garment; **ci_lai-k-kutumpai yoruka_tu** (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,3,1**); cloth of 2 1/4 cubits; woman's cloth; man's forelap, **ko_van.am**; **ci_lai-kot.u** to present a cloth to a widow in token of marrying her; **ci_lai-t-tun.i** piece of cloth; clothes; cloth for decoration; **ci_lai-p-pe_n-** (Ta.) **ci_rape_nu** (Te.) lice in cloths (Ta.lex.) **kucer** dress (Bshk.); **kuce_la** a wretched garment (Mn.); rag (Car.)(CDIAL 3218). **ce_la** clothes, garment (Gaut.); cloth, garment (Pali.Pkt.); **cel** dress, cloak (Dm.); **ce_li_** bodice (Skt.); **cila_** cloth, dress (Pas'.); **celet.i** shirt (Pas'.); **ceu, ce_l** cloak (Kal.); **cel.a** cloth, garment (Or.); **hela** carpet (Si.)(CDIAL 4910)). **Woman's garment**: **gisi_r.** cloth (Go.); **kicri_** cloth, garment (Kur.); **kic(e)ri** (Mundari); **kicri_** (Or.)(DEDR 1521). **ci_vara** dress of an ascetic (S'a_n:khS'r.Pali)[cf. **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.); **ka.yv** sannya_si's dress of orange cloth (Ko.)(DEDR 1490)]; cloth garment (Pkt.); **se~ora_** portion of an old cloth (A.); **ci_var** fine garment (G.); **ci_r** fine silken woman's garment (G.); **sivura, sivra** yellow robe of Buddhist monk (Si.)(CDIAL 4846). **ci_val** that which is loosely woven (Ta.); thinness of cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2637). **Bark, woman's dress**: **ci_rai** bark of a tree (**ci_rai tai i ya vut.ukkaiyar** : **Tirumuru.**126); cloth; rags, tatters (**Tiruva_lava_**. 54,19); **ci_rakar** Buddhist, as clad in bark (Ta.lex.) **ci_ra** strip (of bark or cloth)(TA'r.); bark, fibre, bark dress, strip (Pali); rag (Pkt.); **ci_raka** announcement in a strip of paper (Skt.); **c^{u}r^{i}** slip of paper (K.); **ci_ro** a kind of coloured turban (S.); **ci_r** slit (P.); **ci_ra_** variegated turban (P.); chequered turban (Bi.); cut, slit (H.); **ciro** piece (Ku.); cut, slice (N.); **si_r** torn or split piece, bark, old torn cloth (A.); **sira_** piece of split cane (A.); **cir** tear, slice, lath, old torn cloth (B.); **cira_** torn, a tear (Or.); strip of cloth (M.); **ci_r** clothes (in general)(Bi.); clothes, woman's dress (Mth.); bark, strip of cloth, bark garment, tear (H.); crack, slit, small piece (G.); clothes (esp. under-garments)(M.); **ci_ro** slit, long piece of canvas (G.); **hira, ira** line, streak (Si.)(CDIAL 4843). **ci_rai** cloth (Ta.); **ci_lai** cloth, garment, woman's cloth (Ta.); **ci_la, s'i_la** cloth (Ma.); **si.ly** a cloak (To.); **si_re** cloth, garment in general (not sewed)(Ka.); **s'i_re, si_re** female's garment (Tu.); **ci_ra** id., any cloth in general (Te.); **ci_la** cloak (Go.); **si_le** cloth (Go.); **sila paciya** dhoti (Kuwi)(DEDR 2629). **kir-ige** a small si_re worn by girls (Ka.); **kirigi, kirige, girigi** the garment worn by a girl (Tu.)(DEDR 1592). **ki.r** (obl. **ki.t--**) loose bosom and waist of woman's clothes when tied at waist for working (Ko.); **girpuni, gidupuni** to loosen, untie, break, pull down (Tu.); **gidpu** loosening (Tu.); **girpu, kippu** to pluck (Kor.)(DEDR 1616).

3713.**Sun**: **si_** sun (Tor.); **swi_r** (Mai.); **sir** (Wot..); **so_, s^{u}o** sun (Ash.): **so_i, so_** (Wg.); **su_** (Kt.); **ser** (Dm.); **sa~_** (Gmb.); **su_ra** sun (RV.); **su_rya** (Skt.); **su_riya** (RV.); **su_ri_** a name of Kunti as wife of the sun (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); **sauri_** wife of the sun; a name of Tapati_ daughter of the sun (MBh.); **saura** relating to the sun (MaitrUp.); **su_ra** sun (Pali.Pkt.); **surya** (Pali); **sujja** (Pkt.); **suj** (L.); **sivi** the sun's ray (Si.); **siju** sun (S.); **sijjh, sijh, sejj** (L.); **su_ria** (Pkt.); **su_ri** (Tir.); **suri_** (Nin:g. Shum.); **su_ri** (Gaw.Kal.Kand.); **surya** (Sv.); **su_ri** (Phal.); sun, sunshine (Sh.); **su~_re, siri_, siri** sun (K.); **(h)ira, hiri, hiru, hira** (Si.); **iru** (Md.); **sur** sun (Pas'.); **si_r** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 13574). **cu_riyan-** sun (**Tiruva_ca. 14,15**)(Ta.lex.) **lahiru** newly risen sun (Si.)(CDIAL 7016).

3699.**Image: scale-pan; ?balance**: **ci_rai** scale-pan (**ci_raipukka varaiya_ vi_kai yuravo_n-**: **Purana_. 43,7**); **ci_r** equilibrium; balance; measure, quantity; libra of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **ci_r** balance; equilibrium, evenness (**Kampara_. Akat. 40**); libra of the zodiac; **ci_rmai** weight (**Man.i. 27,254**)(Ta.lex.)

3700.**Image: shoulder staff for carrying burden**: **ci_r** shoulder staff for carrying burden (**Malaipat.u. 154**)(Ta.lex.)

3661.**Image: ear of corn**: **cir** ear of corn (Kal.)(CDIAL 12452).

3728.**Fibrous root**: **hira** band, strip (S'Br.); **hir** filament of a boiled silk cocoon coming out during spinning (A.); **hi_r** fibre of certain kinds of wood, the blea or part immediately under bark of a tree (H.); **hi_r** rib of a leaf, fibre of certain kinds of wood (= **hirka_**)(M.)(CDIAL 14109). **hira_** vein, artery (AV.); **hirai** hair-like first sprouts of ears of corn (Wpah.)(CDIAL 14113). **i_r, i_rkku** rib of palm leaf (Ta.)(DEDR 544). **si_r., s'i_r, hi_r, i_r** root (Go.); **ci_ra** id. (Pe.); **si_ru** pl. roots; **si_rka** id. (Kui); **hi_ru, hi_ru_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2626). **si_r** fibrous root of tree or plant (Mth.); **xera_** long slender and round thing, long raised weal (A.); **xir** vein, artery (A.); **sira_** vein, nerve, tendon (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 13421). **sira_la, sira_lu** having large or numerous veins (VarBr.S.); **sira_l.a** having conspicuous veins (Or.); **s'ira_l** having varicose veins, veiny, streaky (M.)(CDIAL 13422). **s'ipha_** fibrous or flexible root (Mn.); **sibha_** fibrous root of trees (Pkt.); **xiha_, xiya_** fine fibrous root; **xiya_iba** to take root (A.); **sia** fibrous root, creeping root of banyan tree above ground (Or.); **xihari** rootlet (A.); **s'ihad.a** root (OB.)(CDIAL 12443). **s'ipha_ruha** banyan tree (Skt.); **siha_ru** the shrub boehmeria salcifolia (having fibrous bark used for making net ropes)(P.)(CDIAL 12444).

3662.**Copper; wealth**: **ci_run.am** copper (**Kantapu. Vilvalan--va_ta_-vivatai. 13**); **ci_run.i, ci_rul., ci_rul.iyam** copper; **ci_rul.** prosperity, wealth; lead; pewter (Ta.lex.)

3663.**Implements of husbandry**: **e_r-c-ci_r** implements of husbandry; wealth produced by husbandry (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ci_r** prosperity, wealth; **ci_r-ceytal** to give presents as to a daughter, on the occasion of her marriage; cf. **s'ri_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **e_r-t-ta_yam** ploughing in season (**W.**); **e_rur..uvu** ploughing, tillage, agriculture; extent of land that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in a day (**G.Sm.D. i,288**) (Ta. lex.) **e_rur..uvar** ploughmen (**ville_ rur..avar pakaikol.in-um : Kur-al., 872**); **e_ro_r** id. (**Tol. Po. 76**); **e_ra_l.ar** husbandmen, agriculturists, ploughmen (Ta.); **e_r-t-tor..ilar** agriculturists, husbandmen (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Renown**: **ci_rtti < ki_rti** great reputation, renown (**Tol. Col. 313**)(Ta.lex.)

3664.**Image: ornamental structure**: **ci_rkkam** an ornamental structure in a hall (**Perun. Makata. 9,36**)(Ta.lex.)

3665.**Granary**: **ce_r** straw-receptacle for paddy (**G.Tj.D. I,103**); granary; **ce_r-kat.t.u-tal** to measure and store up paddy in straw receptacle or granary; **ce_rve_n-** excess in quantity of the grain measured and stored up in granary; **ce_rat.i** the place where granary or straw-receptacle for paddy stands (**Ira_mana_. Cun. 3**) (Ta.lex.)

3666.**Plough; pair of ploughing bullocks**: cf. **he_rka** pl. plough; pair of ploughing bullocks (Kuwi)(DEDR 2816). **Image: drill for sowing seed**: **si(h)a_ra_** drill (for sowing seed)(L.); **sia_ra** furrow (Or.)(CDIAL 13429). **Furrow**: **ci_tai < si_ta_** furrow (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ait. Cen:ki_. 8**); **ci_ta_** (**Kampara_. Urukka_. 85**); wife of Ra_ma, as having sprung from a furrow (**Pur-ana_. 378**)(Ta.lex.) **Furrow; cultivation**: **si~_** cultivation (L.); furrow (L.WPah.); furrow, ploughing (P.Si.); **si_** id. (P.); the second ploughing (WPah.); [cf. semant. **ci_t.t.ai, ci_t.t.ai-k-katir** ear of corn in the second growth (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)]; **sia_r.** furrow (P.); **sea_r.** (WPah.); **si_a_** furrow (Pkt.);

si_ furrow (Pkt.); **si_a~, si_vi~** (L.); **si_ya~_** a ploughing (L.); **siha_** furrow (WPah.); **siyo** a ploughing; **s'yu** furrow (Ku.); **siyo** (N.); **hi_, hi_ya** furrow, ploughing (Si.); **Goddess of agriculture**: **si_a_** Si_ta_ (Pkt.); **siya** (OAw.); **si_ta_** goddess of agriculture, furrow (RV.); furrow (Pali)(CDIAL 13428). **siya_u_** a deity presiding over agriculture (H.)(CDIAL 13428a). **si_ta_yaja** sacrifice to the furrow (Gr.S.); **si_n** a ploughing (L.); **siun** furrow (WPah.)(CDIAL 13430). **Ploughed land**: **si_ta_** a furrow, track or line of a plough-share; (hence) a tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; husbandry, agriculture (e.g. **si_ta_-dravyam.**); name of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithila, and wife of Rama. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground... and hence also her epithets, **ayomja, dhara_putri_** etc.]; name of a goddess, wife of Indra; **si_ta_-dravyam.** implements of agriculture, too,ls of husbandry; **si_tya** measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed (Skt.lex.) **si_tya** ploughed (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 13431). **Cultivation**: cf. **se_dya** cultivation, farming (Ka.); **se_dyamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2811). **Furrow; line; plough**: **si_ra** plough (RV.Pali.Pkt.); ?cords of the plough; furrow; [ac. to BHSkt. ii, 596 **si_ra_h-** nom. pl. (= Pali. **si_ta_yo**) is mistake for **si_ta_h.**, but A. attests meaning 'furrow']; **siru** a ploughing (Sh.); **si_ra** long string by which bullocks are guided in the plough (S.); **xir** furrow, one ploughing; **xirlu_** furrow; **xirluwa_** furrowed (A.); **si_r** ploughing (H.); **siru-va, siri** plough; **(h)ira, (h)iri-** line, streak (Si.)(CDIAL 13441). **siraur** furrow; **siror, sira_ur** (Bi.); **siraur ke dharal** to plough (Bi.); **sira_ur** furrow (Mth.)(CDIAL 13442). **tsari, tsariye** furrow (Kon.lex.) **saira** belonging to a plough (A_past.)(CDIAL 13441). cf. **selli_** rope (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13591). cf. **kayir-u** rope, cod, string (Ta.); **ki.r-na.n.** rope (Ko.); **ce.ri** coconut fibre, coir (Kod..); **ce_ru** string, cord (Te.); **ce_ri** fibre (Tu.)(DEDR 1254). **hali_ra** plough (P.); **halasi_ra** plough (BHSkt.); **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.); **hali_ri_** small plough (P.)(CDIAL 14010). **Temple treasure**: **ci_-pan.t.a_ram** (**s'ri_ + bha_n.d.a_ra**) temple treasure; temple property (Ta.inscr.)(**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_vat-vipa_kam < ji_vad-vibha_ga** partition of an ancestral estate among sons by the father during his life-time (**W.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ri_** wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; royalty, majesty, royal wealth; dignity, high position, state; beauty, grace, splendour; the goddess of wealth, Laks.mi_, the wife of Vis.n.u; decoration; **s'ri_-sakhah., s'ri_dah.** epithets of Kubera (Skt.lex.) **Land cultivated by owner**: **si_r** land cultivated by owner (P.Ku.); **sir-jamin** (N.); **si_r** id. (H.)(CDIAL 13441). **Management of sacred buildings**: **ci_karam < s'ri_-kara** prosperity, fortune (**Kantapu. Cayantan-pu. 20**); **ci_ < s'ri_** Laks.mi_ (**Kantaran. 8**); light, brilliancy (**Kantaran. 69**); part. an honorific prefix added to the names of deities, eminent persons and sacred objects, e.g. **ci_ra_man-, ci_pa_tam** (Ta.lex.) **ci_ka_riyam** < **s'ri_ +** management of sacred buildings and institutions (**S.I.I. ii,311**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_r** prosperity, wealth; greatness, excellence, superiority (**Pur-ana_. 1**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ci_r** beauty, esteem, fame, balance, measure (Ta.); good condition, increase (Ma.)(DEDR 2624). **s'ri_** light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (AV.); **siri_** (Pali.Pkt.); **si_-** prosperity (Pkt.); **-s** hon. affix to names of relationship (e.g. **a_ja_-s, a_ji_-s**)(M.); **siri** health, happiness (Si.)(CDIAL 12708). **s're_yas** better (RV.); auspicious (MBh.); better state (AV.); **seyyo_** nom. sg. m. excellent; happiness (Pali); **se_a** fortunate; fortune; **se_am.sa-, sejjam.sa** adj. (Pkt.); **s'e_** happy (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12721). cf. **s're_s.t.ha** most splendid, best (RV.); **set.t.ha** best (Pali)(CDIAL 12725). cf. semant. **se_d.hi_** line, row (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12724). **Wealth; prosperity**: **ci_r-cir-appu** great prosperity; gifts to a girl given by her parents on the occasion of her marriage; **ci_r-ceytal** to give presents, as to a daughter, on the occasion of her marriage; **ci_r-pa_t.al** extolling or recounting the excellence of wedding parties, usually on the fourth day of marriage; **ci_r-varicai** presents given to a bride, dowry; **ci_ra_t.i-k-kon.t.u-po_kai** going of a married girl from her husband's house to her father's on the pretext of a petty quarrel; **cir-apput.ai-k-kil.avi** words of hospitality

(**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,44**); **ci_ra_t.t.utal** to extol, applaud (**Civaraka. Te_viyut.an-. 24**); **ci_riyar** the noble, the great (**Mu_turai, 18**); **ci_riya_r** id. (**Na_lat.i, 232**); **ci_riya** adj. of surpassing excellence (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 23**); **ci_rit.am** suitable place or opportunity (**Kur-al., 821**); **ci_rul.** prosperity, wealth; **ci_rittal** to be magnificent (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 494**); **ci_ra_l.an-** distinguished person (**Patin-o. Ar-puta. 44**); **ci_rtti < ki_rti** great reputation, renown (**Tol. Col. 313**); **ci_r-p-pa_t.u** greatness (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 11**); **ci_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be excellent, be superior (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,7,6**); be suitable, fitting (as an opportunity)(**Kur-al., 490**); fall into rhythmic movement; n. prosperity, wealth; beauty, gracefulness (**Malaipat.u. 570**); goodness; greatness, excellence, superiority (**Pur-ana_. 1**); paramount importance (**Tirumuru. 220**); esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning; equilibrium (**Kampara_. Akat. 40**); evenness, balance; measure, quantity (**Pur-ana_. 6,8**); heaviness; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments; **ci_rmai** greatness, excellence, eminence (**Kur-al., 123**); reputation, renown (**Tacaiva_. 241**); weight (**Man.i. 27,254**); moderateness; decorum, good behaviour (**Tiruppu. 109**); smoothness, evenness, polish; [**cillaa** shining (Pkt.); **cilkan.u** to be bright (S.); **cillo** smooth, polished (N.); **cilakna_** to be bright (H.)(CDIAL 4827)]; **ci_rppu** excellence (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,148**); **ci_rkka** to swell, become stout; **ci_rppikka** to increase; **ci_r-u** good condition, luck (Ma.)(DEDR 2624). **cir-a (-pp-, -tt-)** to be eminent, illustrious (**Pur-ana_. 6,19**); surpass, excel (**Tiruva_ca. 1,61**); be abundant (**Maturaik. 244**); to be dear (**Kur-al., 515**); be auspicious, be graceful; rejoice (**Kantapu. Yuttaka_n.. Emaku_. 31**); **cir-anto_r** the great, the illustrious, gods, relaives, ascetis; **cir-appu** pre-eminence, superiority (**Tol. Po. 28**); pomp, grandeur; that which is special, distinctive, peculiar,opp. to **potu** (**Kur-al., 972**); abundance, wealth, prosperity (**Pur-ana_64,5**); happiness (**Kur-al., 1208**); honours, privileges (**Cilap. 16,109**)(Ta.); regard, esteem (**Kur-al., 195**); courtesy, hospitality (**Na_lat.i, 159**; present, gift (**Kur-al., 590**); foodstuffs provided for the marriage parties at a wedding; periodical festival in a temple (**Kur-al., 18**); a ceremony observed by Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chetty community; heaven, heavenly bliss (**Kur-al., 31**); **cir-appet.uttal** to celebrate a festival (**Arut.pa_. 1, Cecar-i, 388**); **cir-avu** meritorious deed (**Tiruva_ca. 5,86**); **cir-appa_t.u** excellence, splendour (**Te_va_. 500,4**)(Ta.); **cir-avu** meritorious deed (Ta.); **cir-akka** (**cir-annu**) to be glorious (Ma.); **ser-apu** hospitality, honour, festival (Ka.)(DEDR 2589). **ir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to go obeyond, transcend, excel, be pre-eminent, pass by (of time), transgress; **ir-appa** much, exceedingly; **ir-appu** transgression, passing, excess, abundant (Ta.); **er-t- (er-ty-)** to overcome in contest, outstrip (To.); **esna_ (essas)** to transgress (Kur.)(DEDR 515). **Full**: **a_ru** fullness, abundance; to the full of, fully; cf. nu_r-a_ru, sa_vira_ru (Ka.); **a_r** to be united (Ka.); **a_l** to be complete (Te.); **a_r** to bind (Te.); **a_l** to heap up (Ma.); **a_r** to abound, to be filled, to teem (Ka.); **a_ra** so that it or they be filled, or to the full of (Ka.Ta.); **a_ra-ka_d.u** a perfect wild: a place that has never been cultivated (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **e_ra_l.am** abundance, plentitude, plenty (**Ira_mana_. Cun. 3**); **e_ra_l.amu, pe_ra_l.amu** (Te.); **he_ra_l.a** (Ka.); **he_ral.a** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Whole; strong**: **sa_ra** value; essential (Pali); **sara** (Dhp.); **sala, s'a_la** the essential (As'.); **sa_ra** strength, wealth (Pkt.); **sa_ru** the best part, whole (Ap.); **sa_r** all (Gypsy); **sar, sa_ro** (Gypsy); **sa_ra** whole (Ash.); **sa_re** (Wg.); **sa_ro** fully developed, full, filled (Sh.); **sa_r** essence; **sr^{y}** essential, all; **saurui** all; **sa_ru_i_** (K.); **sa_ru** pith, essence; **sa_ro** whole (S.); **sa_ra_** whole, all (L.); **sa_r** pith; **sa_ra_** whole (P.); **sa_re** adv. completely; **sa_ri_** adj. all (WPah.); **sa_ro** complete (Ku.); **sa_rhai** adv. very (N.); **sa_ra_** whole (B.); whole, completed (Or.); whole (OAw.H.); **sa_ra, sa_ro** all, complete, whole (OMarw.); **sa_ru~** whole, good (G.); **sa_ra_** whole (M.); **sara_** whole, complete (Si.)(CDIAL 13355). cf. **a_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become full; n. fullness, completeness (Ta.) (DEDR 368). **Strength; abundance**: **a_r-r-u (a_r-r-i-)** to become strong, powerful, be possible, be sufficient, accumulate (as wealth), sustain, carry; **a_r-r-al** strength, power,

prowess, ability, abundance, endurance, courage; **a_r-r-a** greatly, exceedingly, entirely; **a_n-r-a** excellent, grand, splendid; **a_n-r-al** greatness, dignity, abundance, copiousness; **a_n-r-avar, a_n-r-a_r, a_n-r-o_r** erudite, wise persons; **a_n-r-o_l.** lady of exalted character (Ta.); **a_r-r-uka** to grow richly, thrive; **a_r-r-am** much; **a_r-r-al** growing; healthy, magnificent growth; **a_nr-a** wide, excellent (Ma.); **a.r-** (only in negative, following S -ul.) not to be willing to do so-and-so; (only in negative, following S -l) cannot do so-and-so (Ko.); **o.xar-e-** you will not be (To.); **a_r-(a_rt-)** to be or become strong, be powerful, able, or competent, be possible, can, may, be adequate, be able for, be able to endure; **a_r-u** power, daring, self-will; **a_rpu** might, force, daring, valour; **a_ke** power, valour; **a_pa** being strong, being able, being possible (Ka.); **a.t-(a.ti-)** (body) attains maturity (at about 21 years), (fruit, grain) becomes mature but not yet ripe; **a.ti** full-grown but not yet ripe (guava, jack, coconut)(Kod..); **a_t.u, a~_t.u** to be adequate, sufficient, be capable of, endure (Te.)(DEDR 407). **arr-** to be correct, be satisfactory; **arro** taboo, used chiefly of food; **aror** enemy (Go.); **abga** to be seemly, be proper, be fitting, be suitable, suit, fit, agree, fulfil; n. suitability (Kui)(DEDR 325).

3667.**To sprinkle, shake out**: **si_r-umbul.** being scattered, sprinkled, etc. (Ka.); **ci.rl** (to rain) in a drizzle (Ko.); **si.r** spray (To.); **si_r-u** to be scattered, be sprinkled, fly about; **si_r-pani** spray or fine drops of water (Ka.); **ji_ria_** fountain (Te.); **sir.k** to sprinkle water (Te.); **si_rpa (si_rt-)** to shake out, sprinkle; n. act of sprinkling, shaking out; **sir.si giva** to sprinkle (Kui)(DEDR 2640). **sira_, si_ra_** stream (RV.); **sira** stream (OG.); **se_r** bleeding at the nose, bleeding (K.)(CDIAL 13421). **siran.u** to flow, glide (S.); **seran.u** to move, put on one side (S.); **sirra** spoutingly (of blood or water flowing)(N.); **sirko** flowing, gliding (S.); **sirko** a rush or stream (of milk)(N.)(CDIAL 13420). **Image: to fling, throw**: **cir-umu** to fling, throw (Te.)(DEDR 2640).

3668.**Image: string of pearls**: **sarika_** string of pearls (Skt.)(CDIAL 13260).

3669.**Tank**: **caracu** a tank, pond, lake (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 14,8**)(Ta.lex.) **cir-ai** tank, bank, boundary (Ta.); **cir-a** tank, reservoir, enclosure, dam, limit (Ma.); **ker** tank (Ko.); **ker-f- (ker-t-)** (water) is dammed (To.); **ker-e** tank (Ka.); **kere** tank (Kod..); **ker, kir, kedu** an artificial tank (Tu.); **cer-uvu, ceruvu** artificial lake, tanki (Te.); **ceru** tank (Kol.); **saru** tank (Nk.); **eru** pond, tank (Go.); **ket.**- to shut (Ga.); **keR- (-t-)** to build a wall (as enclosure)(Kond.a); **ker-** to fence (Kuwi) (DEDR 1980). **saras** lake, pool (RV.); **sara** lake, pond (Pali.Pkt.); **sur** fountain, lake or pool with bubbling water unfit to bathe in (Ash.); [cf. **cun-ai** mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir (Ta.)(DEDR 2716)]; **sor, so_r** lake (Wg.); **sur** fountain (Kt.); **sur, su_ru** (Pr.); **sar** pool, pond (Phal.); **sar, saruna** pool, lake (Kal.); **sar** pool, pond (Phal.); **sar** lake, flood (in river), standing water (Sh.); **sar** pond, lake (K.); **saru** pond, tank (S.); **sar** (P.H.G.); **sara** lake, name of a lake near Puri (Or.); **sara** pool, tank (OAw.); **sara** pond, lake, sea (Si.)(CDIAL 13254).

4034. **Goldsmith's chisel; cutting**: **chewani** chisel (N.); **chewni** (H.); **che_dana** cutting; act of cutting (MBh.); instrument for cutting (Pali); **che_dana** cutting; **che_danaka** one who cuts (Pali); **che_an.a** cutting, a tool (Pkt.) **chyun^{u}** goldsmith's chisel (K.); **chen.i_** smith's cold chisel (S.); **che_n.i_** chisel (L.); **chain.i_** cold chisel; **chaini_** (P.); **chin.i** iron wedge for splitting wood (WPah.); **chi_n.o** iron crowbar; **chen.i** a tool (Ku.); **chinu, cheni** chisel (N.); **sena_** chisel, instrument for letting blood (A.); **cheni** wedge (B.); **cheni** wedge (B.); **chen.a_** scraping a log with an adze, iron pick; **chen.i_** cold chisel, punch (Or.); **che_ni_** (Bi.Bhoj.Aw.); **cheni_** chisel for notching millstones (H.); **chen.i_, chi_n.i_** chisel (G.); **sevana** separation (Si.); **chevan.i_** potter's cutting string (S.)(CDIAL 5066). cf. **cimni, chini** a chisel (Santali.lex.) **ca_na, ca_n.a,**

ce_n.a, ci_ran.a a small chisel (Ka.); **se_na** id. (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **To cut, slit, peel**: **chirnu** to pierce, bore a hole (N.); **siriba** to tear (A.); **s'irn.e~** to enter forcibly or suddenly; **s'irakn.e~** to pierce (M.)(CDIAL 5049). **chinna** cut off (AV.); cut (Pali); **chinnaka** cut (Pali); **cinist** pret. of **cya_** to cut asunder, break (Kt.); **chinoiki** to cut; **chinyo_nu** to tear (Sh.); **chyon^{u}** cut off; **chenun** to be split (K.); **chino** pp. of **chijan.u**, **chinan.u** to snap off, pluck (S.); **chin** socket, mortise; **chinnan.** to mortise, cut a socket (L.); **chinon.u_** to be torn; **chilli** small clip of wood (WPah.); **chinnu** to break with one stroke (N.); **chininu** to be cut in two; **china_unu** to break, pluck (N.); **china_, china_na** to break, tear away (Or.); **chi_nai** snatches away (Or.); **china_iba_** to break, tear away (Or.); **chi_nai** snatches away (OAw.); **chi_nna_** to snatch, pluck (H.); **chinvu~** to slit, peel; **chi_navvu~** to snatch, take away (G.); **s'ina_** separate (M.); **sun** cut off (Si.)(CDIAL 5047). **chinatti** cuts (RV.); **chin.vu~** to slit, peel (G.); **chan.vu~** to scratch (G.)(CDIAL 5045). **chinatti**, pl. **chindanti** cuts off, splits (RV.); **chindati** (Pali); **chim.nati**, pp. **chim.nida** (NiDoc.); **chim.dai** (Pkt.); **chind** to cut (Pas'.); **chindani_, chindana_** knife (Pas'.); **chindiba** to cut (A.); **chindiba_** to cut off (Or.); **s'ind^{a}ta_** cuts (Konkan.i); **sindinava_, hindinava_** to cut off, pluck off (as feather), presses out (as oil)(Si.); **s'e~dn.e~** to make small cuts in (M.); **chin, cin** to cut; **chin, chen** (Gypsy); **cena_, cina_** to divide, put aside, hide (Ash.); **chin** to cut, break (Dm.); **cen** to cut, fell (Wg.); **cin** to tear (Gaw.); **sin** to cut (Wot..); **chin** to cut, break, fell (Kal.); **chin** to cut, break, pluck (Kho.); **cin** to cut (Bshk.Tor.); **chin** to cut, break (Phal.)(CDIAL 5046).

5043a.**Chisel used in cutting metals**: **ci_ran.a, ci_rn.a, ji_rn.a** a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals (Ka.); **ci_ran.amu** a small chisel (Te..); **cirn.e~** id.. (M.)(DEDR 2627). **ciran.i_** a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **irne** chisel (Kon.lex.) cf. **sira_n.i** large whetstone (S.)(CDIAL 12462). **ca_y, cira_y** splinter (**Tirumuru. 312**)(Ta.lex.) **ki_r-u (ki_r-i-)** to slit, tear, rend, cut, gash, slice; n. gash, cut, slice, piece (Ta.); **ki_r-al** tearing; **ki_r-r-u** slice, piece; **ki_l (ki_lv-, ki_nr-)** to rend, tear (Ta.); **ki_r-u** rag, shred; **ki_r-r-u** fragment, piece (Ma.); **ki_ntuka** to slice, cleave; **ki_ntal** a slice, piece (Ma.); **ki.r- (ki.ry-)** to tear, gash; **ki.r** gash (Ko.); **ki.r-- (ki.r-y-)** to tear (Ko.); **ki_tu** piece, slice (of fruits, flesh)(Ka.); **ki.r- (ki.ri-)** to tear; **ki.t- (ki.ti-)** id.; **gi.r- (gi.ri-)** to make gash; **ki.ti** torn piece (paper, cloth)(Kod..); **ki_runi** to split; **ki_ru** split, rift; **ki_tu** part, bit, splinter (Tu.); **gi_r-u** to tear, rend (Te.); **gi~_t.u** id. (Te.); **kirr, ki_r** a wound; **keerk** a bit or piece (Go.)(DEDR 1624).

3670.**Row, collection; arrangement**: **cire_n.i** street, row of houses (**Pin..**); herdsmen's street (**Cu_t.a_.**); line, row, series (**Can.. Aka.**); **cire_n.iyam** id. (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **s're_n.i** line, row, troop (RV.); **sen.i** row of rafters in a thatched roof, the wooden plates on which the rafters are put crosswise (Or.); **se_n.i** row, collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12718). cf. **se_na_** army (RV.Pali)(CDIAL 12718). **ce_n.i** ladder; order, arrangement (Ta.lex.) **ce_n.i** (**vicaiyar ce_n.i celavit.t.u**: **Cu_l.a_. Cuyam. 192**); party of workmen, set of players, company of travellers, kur..u (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vicam** the Vindhya mountains (Ta.lex.) **Eighteen servile castes**: **cire_n.iyar** the eighteen servile castes, patin-en. kut.imakkal. (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)[The eighteen kut.i-makkal. are: **van.n.a_n-, na_vitan-, kuyavan-, tat.t.a_n-, kan-n-a_n-, kar-r-accan-, kollan-, taccan-, en.n.ey-va_n.ikan-, uppu-va_n.ikan-, ilai-va_n.ikan-, pal.l.i, pu_ma_lai-k-ka_ran-, par-aiyan-, ko_vir--kut.iya_n-, occan-, valaiyan-, pa_n.an-** (**W.**); the term **kut.i-makkal.** also means 'slaves' (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 13, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.)]

3515b.**Image; rat**: **ginen orli** a kind of rat (Pe.); **ginen urli** id. (Mand..); **ginesi orli** id. (Kuwi); **genesi orli** squirrel (Kuwi)(DEDR 1605). **orli** rat (Pe.); **urli** id. (Mand..); **od.ri** id. (Kui); **ori'i** id., mouse (Kui); **or.li, orli** rat (Kuwi)(DEDR 994).

3515a **Image: vein of leaf**: **i-n-ai** vein of a leaf (Ta.); **i_ne** mid-rib of a leaf, or any one of the ribs running from it (Te.); **i_n.a** a sinew (Kuwi)(DEDR 556). **hi_r** rib of a leaf (M.); **hira** band, strip (S'Br.)(CDIAL 14109). **hira_** vein, artery (AV.); **yu_ru** vein (Kal.); **yuru** vein, artery, pulse (Kho.); **hirai** hairlike first sprouts of ears of corn (WPah.); **ira** placenta of cow or buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 14113). **i_r, i_rkku, i_rkkil** rib of palm leaf (Ta.); **i_rkkil, i_kkil, i_rkkal, i_l.** stalk of coconut leaf, mid-rib of any palm leaf (Ma.); **ci_kuru** rib of palm leaf (Tu.)(DEDR 544). **sira_** vein, nerve, tendo (Ya_jn~.); id. (Pali); **sira_, chira_** vein, sinew (Pkt.); **si_r** fibrous root of tree or plant (Mth.)(CDIAL 13421).

3515.**Artillery**: **jinsi_** a heavy piece of artillery (P.lex.) **s'i_ra** pointed, sharp (RV.)(CDIAL 12495). **ir-ai** chief, eminence (Ta.); **ir-a_n, ra_n** sire, used in addressing princes (Ma.); **er-e** state of being a master or husband (Ka.); **er-a** lord (Te.)(DEDR 528). **irmu_** throw!; **irh'nai** to pelt (Kuwi)(DEDR 859). **ey** arrow (Ta.); **e_** shooting, arrow (Ta.); **e_vu** arrow (Ta.)(DEDR 805). **er-i (-v, -nt-)** to throw, discharge; throw, fling, kick; **er-iva** missiles (Ta.)(DEDR 859). **ji_a_na_** to throw, strike, hit (Go.); to beat, kill; **ji_** to strike, beat; **hi_** to strike, shoot with bow; caus. **jih-**; **i_** to strike, beat (Go.); **ji_ali** to shoot an arrow; **ji_** to shoot with bow; **ji_** to shoot (Kuwi)(DEDR 2602). injna_ to shoot (arrows)(Kur.); in.he (inj-) to pelt; ece to throw out (Malt.); eyttu shooting (Ma.); eyyuka to shoot an arrow (Ma.); ey to discharge arrows (Ta.)(DEDR 805).

3514.**Armoury**: **ji_nas'a_le** an armoury (Ka.lex.) **je** a particle of respect (G.M.); **jayati** conquers (RV.)(CDIAL 5143). **jina_ti** overpowers (RV.); conquers (Pali); **jin.ai,** ppp. **jin.iya** (Pkt.); **ze_nun,** pp. **zyu_nu** to conquer, earn (K.); **jin.an.**, pp. **jitta_** (L.); **jin.nu~** (WPah.); **ziniba** (A.); **jina_** (B.); **jin.iba_** (Or.); **jin.iu** conquered (OG.); **jin.an.em.** (OM.); **dinanava_, dananu** victory (Si.)(CDIAL 5226). **ji** win (Skt.); **jita** won, conquered (RV.); **ji_n.em.** to win (OM.); **jita** (Pali); **jia** (Pkt.); **jittn.a_** to conquer (P.); **zi_tn.u_, jittan., jittn.a_, jitn.a_** (WPah.); **ji_tn.o** (Ku.); **jitnu** (N.); **zi_tiba** (A.); **jita_** (B.); **jitiba_** (Or.); **ji_tab** (Mth.); **ji_tai** (OAw.); **ji_tna_** (H.); **ji_tan.u** (S.); **ji_tvu~** (G.); **jitn.e~** (M.); **ji_pai** wins (OG.); **zikiba** to conquer (A.); **ji~kn.e~** (M.); **jikta_** (Kon.); **jin.n.a** conquered (Ap.); **dina** victory (Si.)(CDIAL 5224). **jiti** gaining, victory (RV.); **ziy** victory, earnings, profit (K.)(CDIAL 5225). cf. **se_na_** army (RV.Pali); **sen.a** (Dhp.); **sena** (KharI.); **sen.a_** (Pkt.); **si~** (Sh.); **si_na** (K.); **sena** (OAw.); **sen** (H.Si.)(CDIAL 13587). **s'en.ai, s'en.vai_, s'en.vi_** a class of brahmans (M.); **s'en.vi** (Kon.); **se_na_pati** general (Pali); **se_n.a_vai** (Pkt.); senevi general (Si.); **se_na_pati** leader of an army (AitBr.)(CDIAL 13589). **xena_** soldier (A.); **sena, sena_** (Or.); **sena_** general, official who collects revenue in a village (H.); **sen.na, sin.n.a** army (Pkt.); **sen** (G.); **se_niya** soldier (Pali); **seniya, seni** (NiDoc.); **sainya** belonging to an army; soldier; army (MBh.); **sainika** id. (MBh.); **sem.niga** (NiDoc.); **se_n.iga** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13602).

4011.**Image: worm, insect**: **ji_, jhi_** louse (Phal.); **jia_** worm (Or.); **ji_v** insect (G.); **jivr.u~** insect; **jivr.o** small creature (G.); **ji_v** mite, insect (M.)(CDIAL 5239).

4012.**Live long!**: **ci_va < ji_va** expr. meaning 'may you live long' (**Ci_vaka. 323**)(Ta.); **ci_vakan- < ji_vaka** the hero of the epic Ci_vaka-cinta_man.i, a Jain epic poem composed by Tiruttakkate_var, about the beginning of 10th century, one of paca-ka_viyam (Ta.lex.) **ji_va** the soul; life; **ji_vana, ji_va_na** living, means of substence, livelihood (Pali); **ji_vika_-kappaka** finding one's livelihood (Pali)[**vi_vus** (Lat.); **quius** (Goth.); **queck** (OHG.); **quick** (E.); **gyvas** (Lith.); **diaura** diet (Gr.)] (Pali. lex.) **ji_va** long live! (imper. of **ji_vati**)(Skt.); **ji_u** yes, honorific particle added to names (S.); particle of assent or respect (L.P.); **jyu_** term of respectful address (Ku.); **jiu** particle of assent or respect (N.); **ji** (B.); **ji_** (H.G.M.); [as honorific particle

added to names perh. < 3 sg. **ji_vatu**](CDIAL 5240). **ji_vati** is alive (RV.Pali); **ji_vai, ji_ai** (Pkt.); **jiv** (Gypsy); **zonu** to exist (Sh.); **zuwun** to live (K.); **jian.u** (S.); **ji_van.** (L.); **ji_un.a_** (P.); **ji_n.u_** (WPah.); **jyu_n.o** (Ku.); **jiunu** (N.); **ziba** (A.); **jiya_** (B.); **ji_iba_** (Or.); **jiyab** (Mth.); **ji_yal** (Bhoj.); **ji_yai, jiai** (OAw.); **ji_na_** (H.); **ji_vai** (OMarw.); **ji_vvu~** (G.); **jin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5241). **ji_va** living; any living being, vital breath (RV.); life (MBh.); life, soul (Pali); living creature (As'.); life, living creature (Pkt.); **ji~_a** id. (Pkt.); **ji_vaka** living; living being (Skt.); **zi_v, zuv** living creature, body (K.); **ji_u** life, living being, animal; **jiur.o** body, person (S.); **ji_u** life, soul; **ji_** creature (P.); **jyu_, jyo** life, soul; **jiyaro** (Ku.); **jiu** body, life (N.); **zi_u** soul; **zi_ya_** alive, fresh (of meat or vegetables)(A.); **ji_u, ji** life, spirit, courage (B.); **ji_u** spirit of the dead (Or.); **ji_** life, mind, heart (Or.); **ji_a~_** living (Or.); **jiu** life, soul; **jia_** life (Mth.); **ji_u, jiw** animal, life (Bhoj.); **jiu** life (Aw.); **ji_u, jiw** animal, life (Bhoj.); **jiu** life (Aw.); **ji_u, ji_, jiya_** life, soul (H.); **ji_va** living being (OMarw.); **ji_v** living being, life (G.); **ji_v** living being, energy (M.); **ji_vu** life (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5239). **ji_vatva** state of life (Ra_matUp.); **zi_wuth, zi_watas** condition of a living being, life (K.)(CDIAL 5242). **ji_vana** vivifying (S'Br.); life (RV.); livelihood (Pali); **ji_van.a, ji_an.a** life (Pkt.); **ji_on, jiniste** (Kt.); **ji_un.** livelihood (P.); **jiu_n.** (P.); **ji_n.** life (WPah.); **zi_yan** water applied to a plant to revive it, means of living (A.); **jion, jian** remaining alive (B.); **jioni** fishmonger who keeps fresh fish alive (B.); **jiuni** livelihood (Or.); **jian** life (Bhoj.); **jiana** (OAw.); **ji_an, jiyan** (H.); **ji_van.** livelihood (G.); **jin.e~** life (M.)(CDIAL 5243). **ji_vanta** long-lived (Skt.); **ji_vant** living (RV.)[pres. part. of **ji_vati**]; **jivam.taga, jivam.ti** living (NiDoc.); **jivam.ta** (Pkt.); **jindo, jido** (Gypsy); **jit, zit** body; **yo_n, yu~_test** alive (Ash.); **ji_t** body; **je~_ta** alive (Wg.); **jit** body (Kt.); **za~ta** alive (Dm.); **jinde** (Tir.); **jimandu_** (Pas'.); **jando** (Pas'.); **zi_t** body (Nin:g. Shum.); **syen** alive (Wot..); **zia~_ta** (Gaw.); **jhan, jha_nd** body (Kal.); **zunu** alive (Kho.); **ju_nu** (Kal.); **ja_ndo** (Bshk.); **jandi_** (Tor.); **ja_ndu** (Phal.); **ji_nu, udu, zonu** (Sh.); **ji~_da_, jund** body; **junda_** alive (L.); **zintu_, jinta_, ji~_ta_** (WPah.); **jyu~_da_, jyu_no** (Ku.); **jiu~do** (N.); **zi_yanta_** (A.); **jiyanta** (B.); **ji_anta_** (Or.); **ji_ta_** (H.); **jivtu~** (G.); **ji~t, jita_** (M.)(CDIAL 5244). **ji_vama_na** living (MBh.); alive (Pali); **ji_vama_naka** alive (Pali); **ji_ya_na** kept alive (MB.); **jiono** (B.); **divaman, di_manu** alive (Si.)(CDIAL 5246). **ji_vaputra** having live offspring (RV.); **ji_vapraja** (A_s'vGr..); **je~a_c** woman whose child is living (B.)(CDIAL 5249). **ji_va_payati** restores to life (R.); **ji_vayati** (RV.); **ji_va_ve_i** (Pkt.); **jiva_un.a_** to revive, feed (P.); **jiya_unu** to resuscitate (N.); **ziya_iba** id. (A.); **jiya_na** to keep alive (as fish in a pond)(B.); **ji_a_iba_** to revive (Or.); **jiwa_na_** (H.); **jivavin.e~** to bring to life (M.); **jio_n.o~_** to wax (of moon)(WPah.)(CDIAL 5250). **ji_vita** living, life (RV.); life, lifetime (Pali); **ji_vita_ya** dat. sg. (As'.); **ji_via, ji_a** (Pkt.); **ji_o** pp. of **ji_an.u** (S.); **kha_yo-jiyo** livelihood (N.); **ji_vi_** life (OG.); **divi** (Si.)(CDIAL 5252). **jivtar** life (G.)(CDIAL 5253).

4013.**Land for livelihood**: **[ji]vl** land granted for maintenance as reward for service (OSi.); **divela** id., pay (Si.); ***ji_va-va_t.i_** garden for livelihood (Skt.); **ji_v** live (Skt.)(CDIAL 5251). **ci_vantan- < ji_vantah.** nom. pl. of **ji_vat** living person (Ta.); **ji_vante** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Rice offerings in a temple**: **ci_pali (s'ri_ + bali)** rice offering in a temple; a small idol carried round the temple every day; daily procession of ci_pali idol around the temple, making offerings to the minor deities (**Cilap. Uraiper-ukat.. 4, Urai.**); **ci_-pa_ta-k-ku_li** wages of vehicle-bearers in a temple; **ci_pa_tan-ta_n:kikal.** vehicle-bearers attached to a temple, as supporting the feet of god; **ci_var-cam < s'ri_-vatsa** image of Laks.mi carried on special occasions, as a symbol of auspiciousness (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.ap. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **jilo** livelihood (N.); **ji_vala** full of life (AV.); **ji_va_la_** (Skt.); **jil** life (Sh.); **jiaro** alive (S.); **jila_na_** to vivify (H.); **jiva_lan.a_** to revivify (P.); **jiya_lo** tenacious of life (N.); **jiva_l.** living (G.); **jiva_l.(h)a_** soul (M.)(CDIAL 5247). For suffix **va_l.-** cf.: **va_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to exist, live, flourish (Ta.)(DEDR 5372).

3514f.**Chisel**: **ca_n.a, ca_na, ce_na** a small chisel (Ka.); **ce_nu, ce_n.u** awl, chisel (Tu.); **se_namu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2445).

3514a.**Razor**: **sine, heni** razor (Kui); **hin.- (-h-), hirhali, hinh'nai** to shave;**hin.pa, hir.pa, hinipa, hin.ipa** razor (Kuwi); **sinpa (-t-)** to shave (beard, head, etc.); **sinpis- (-t-)** to cause to shave; **sir-im** razor (Kond.a); **hen- (-t-)** to shave (Pe.); **silpa (silt-)** to shave (berd, head); n. a shave (Kui); **in.un:ku (in.un:ki-)** to pull off as a leaf from a twig, pluck as a flower (Ta.)(DEDR 2522). **cinala, cinala_** sharp (Ash.); **cenala** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12441). **s'ita** whettted, sharp (RV.); **sita** sharp (Pali); **sia** (Pkt.); **cya** (Kt.); **ci_l** edge, sharp (Kal.); **cilaka** sharp; **ci_ra** sharp (Kal.); **hiya, iya, i_-ya** arrow (Si.)(CDIAL 12438). **s'o_** to whet (Skt.); **sam.s'yat** (metr. **sam.s'iyat**) 3 sg. imperf. being sharp (RV.); **ci_~ta, ci_~ti** sharp (Dm.)(CDIAL 12447). **s'i_ra** pointed, sharp (RV.); **s'i_rin** a kind of kus'a grass (Skt.)(CDIAL 12495). **nis'a_na** whetting (Vop.); **nisa_na** hone (Pali); **n.isa_n.a** (Pkt.); **nisa_n.a_** (M.); **nihun.u-ga_nava_** to whet (Si.(CDIAL 7432). **nis'ita** sharpened (RV.); **nisita** id. (Pali); **n.isia** (Pkt.); **nisila_** (OM.); **niyu** (Si.)(CDIAL 7435). **nis'yati** sharpens (AitBr.); **nisiba_** to whet (Or.)(CDIAL 7456).

3672.**Whetstone**: **sira_n.i** large whetstone (S.) (**-a_- < -a_ha_-**), **sara_n.** (G.) -- Derivation from intrusive **r** from **s'a_na** is most unlikely; but an **-n-** extension of **s'ila_-** as in **pa_s.a_n.a ~ pa_s'i_** is possible.](CDIAL 12462). **sala_r.i_, sala_r.u~** cobbler's whetstone (G.)(dissimilation from **l. -- d.**) (CDIAL 12460). cf. **s'a_na** whetstone (Skt.)(CDIAL 12388). **sira** brick (S.); **sil** brick (L.); **sillh, silh** brick, hone (L.); **si_l** grindstone (Bi.); **silla_, silli_** barber's whetstone (Bi.); **si_l** stone (Mth.); **silli_ = sili_** (H.); **s'ila_** rock, crag (AV.); lower millstone (Skt.); **sila_** rock, stone, quartz (Pali); stone (As'.); stone slab (Pkt.); **s'il** flat stone for braying things on (Sh.); **s'e_l** large stone, rock (K.); **s'il** stone slab used for sharpening knives or grinding spices (WPah.); **sil** id. (P.); rock, flat grinding stone (H.); **sili_** whetstone, hone (Ku.); stone, whetstone, hone, touchstone (H.); **silo** stone for grinding spices on (Ku.); **sili** whetstone (N.); **xil** stone, hailstone (A.); **sil** flat stone for grinding on, hail (B.); **sil.a** stone, grinding stone (Or.); **sil.a_** hailstone (Or.); **sal., sal.i_** whetstone (G.); **sala_r.i_, sala_r.u~** cobbler's whetstone (G.); **s'i_l.** stone (esp. smooth flat stone)(M.); **sal-a** rock, mountain (Si.)(CDIAL 12459). The hard stone used in cutting metals is related to the second element in these compounds and semantically to 'hailstone': **a.n-gal** hail (Ko.); **a_n.i-kallu, a_n.e-kallu, a_ni-kal, a_ne-gallu** hailstone (Ka..); **a_n.e-kallu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 355).] **sala_t.** stone-cutter (G.)(<? **sal.a_t**)(CDIAL 12460).

3670b.**Edge of a blade**: **e_n-am** tool (Ta.); **e_nam** tool (Ma.)(DEDR 918). **e_nu** one edge of a blade of hoe or spade (Te.); **e_n. e_n.u** edge, point (Ka.); **e.ner** edge (Ko.); **e_n.u** edge, chiefly the three edges of the coconut (Ma.); **e_n. e_n.i** boundary, limit (Ta.)(DEDR 886). **e_n., e_n.am, e_n.ai, e_t.ci** firmness; **en.** strength (Ta.); **e_n.am** steadfastness (Ma.); **e_n.u** energy, firmness, stability (Ma.)(DEDR 886).

3670a.**Image; elephant**: **e_ni, e_n, aini_, e_nig, ye_ni_, e_nal** elephant (Go.); **e_ngu, e_ni** (Kond.a); **ya_n-ai, a_n-ai** (Ta.); **a_na** (Ma.); **a.n** (Ko.To.); **a_ne, ya_ne** (Ka.); **a.ne** (Kod..); **a_ne** (Tu.); **e_nugu, e_nika, e_niga, e_nige, e_nuga** (Te.); **ena_gi_, e_ngi** (Kol.); **e_nagi_** (Nk.); **e_nu** pl. **(-l)**(Pa.)(DEDR 5161).

3885.**Squirrel**: **t.ilka** squirrel (Mand..); **t.illi, tilli, t.ili orli** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2959). **sid.d.e** squirrel (Kol.); **s'id.d.e** id. (Nk.); **cid.ra_l, cid.ral** (pl. **cid.rahk**) id. (Go.); **cir.ra_, cid.ra_** id. (Kur.); **sirkuli** squirrel (Kond.a); **hirkoli** id. (Pe.); **siruni, sirur.i, herur.i** id. (Kui); **her'ur.i, hir'uni** id. (Kuwi);

cikrod.a id. (Skt.); **cikro_d.amu** (Te.); **ci_khur** (H.)(DEDR 2518). **can.ilu, canilu, tan.ilu, an.ilu** squirrel ()Tu.); **an.il, an.ilam, an.iyal, an.n.atta_n** squirrel (Ta.); **an.il, an.n.al, an.n.a_n** id.; **en.un:ku** a variety of mountain squirrel (Ma.); **e.n.d.l.** squirrel (Ko.); **an.il** id. (To.); **an.al, an.il, al.ale, al.il, al.ul, al.l.u_ma, a_l.indaki, in.aci, can.ila** id. (Ka.); **an.ekot.t.i** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 2315). **ud.ute** squirrel (Ka.); **ud.uta** id. (Te.)(DEDR 590). **ur-uta** squirrel (Te.); **ur-uttal** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 713). **ginem orli** a kind of rat (Pe.); **ginen urli** id. (Mand..); **ginesi orli** id.; **genesi orli** squirrel (Kuwi)(DEDR 1605). cf. **orli** rat (Pe.); **urli** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 994).

3514j.**Image:pregnancy**: **i_n. (i_n.p-, i_n.r--)** to bear, bring forth; **i_r-r-am** giving birth (Ta.); **i_nuka** to shoot into ears; bring forh, yean (Ma.); **i_n (i_d-)** to bring forth young, yean, cub (Ka.); **hi_ning** to lamb, kid, foal, calf, etc. (Br.)(DEDR 555). **cin-ai** foetus, embryo, pregnancy (Ta.); **cana** pregnancy (Ma.)(DEDR 2592). **jan** be born (Skt.); **janani_** mother (S'a_n:khS'r.Pali.); **jan.an.i_** (Pkt.); **jan.n.i_** (P.)(CDIAL 5100); **janana** birth (Mn.); **jan.an.a** (Pkt.); **janani** family, race (B.); **dananaya** birth, production (Si.)(CDIAL 5099). **janita** born (Skt.Pali); **jan.ia** (Pkt.); **dini, dunu** (Si.)(CDIAL 5104). **zut** birth (Kt.); **swa_t, zo_t.** lying-in house (Pr.)(CDIAL 5109). **janiman** birth (RV.); **dinim** birth (Si.)(CDIAL 5107). **janus** birth, race (RV.)(CDIAL 5108). jantu offspring, creature, man (RV.); any animal of lowes order, insect, worm (Mn.); living being (Pali); jam.tu (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5110). **jama_rau** birth, life (OG.)(CDIAL 5111). **janmada** progenitor (Skt.); **jama_n** birth (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5112). **janman** birth, creature (RV.); j**anman, janana** birth (Pali); **janma,** gen. **jas.a** (NiDoc.); **jamma, jan.a** (Pkt.); **jamu** birth, age (S.); **jam** birth (L.); **ja_m** son, seed; **anja_ma_** barren; **jamr.a**_ father; **jamr.i_** mother (H.); ja_ma birth (OB.); jamm birth, offspring, growth (P.); **jammai** is born (Pkt.); **jaman.u** to be born, take root (S.); **jamman.**, jaman. to be born, grow; **jaman.a_** birth (L.); **jammn.a_** to be born, to come into existene, grow (P.); to bear (P.); **jama_un.a_** to act as midwife (P.); **jamn.a_** to be born, bear; **jamn.o_~** to grow (WPah.); **ja_mn.o** to germinate (Ku.); **ja_mal** to grow (Bhoj.); **ja_mna_** to germinate, sprout; **jama_na_** to plant (a tree etc.)(H.) (CDIAL 5113). **jammia** born (Pkt.); **jammi_~** born, flourishing (P.)(CDIAL 5115).**jan** to be born, bears (Gypsy); **dana** having been born (OSi.); **janyate_** is born (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 5117). **jan** to bear, be born (Gypsy); **dana** absol. having been born (Si.inscr.); **ja_ne_ti** begets (Pali); **jan-** to bear (Kho.)(CDIAL 5192). **za** to be born (Wg.); **ja_yate_** is born (RV.); generates (R.); **ja_yati** is born (Pali); **ja_ai** (Pkt.); **ja_y** to bear (of animals)(Pas'.); **joiki** (Sh.); **zonu** (Sh.); **zyonu** (pp. **za_v**)(K.); **za_um.k** to happen, become, be (Kon.); **ja_pan.u** (pp. **ja_o**) to be born (S.)(CDIAL 5204).

3514r.**Image;crab**: **ja_na** crab (Kui); **ja_na_, ja_na** crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 2487).

3879.**Image: earthen basin**: **sa_hn.ak** an earthen basin, an earthen kneading trough (P.lex.) **sa_nhki_** a small earthen plate (P.lex.)

3880.**Image: lute**: **san.i_** a fine kind of harp (P.lex.)

3878.**Image: sacred bull**: **sa_hn.** a sacred bull, a sacred horse; a stallion; an independent, extravagant or lecherous fellow (P.lex.) **sa_n.d.h** a bull, a stallion; **sa_nh** a bull, a stallion; a large buffalo bull, a bullock after 4 years of age (P.lex.)

3514s.I**mage;battle**: **cen.anu** to oppose (Te.)(DEDR 1944). **cin-am** war; **cin-aval** battle (Ta.)(DEDR 1600).

3514t.**Image;to copulate**: **xenna_** to copulate (Kur.)(DEDR 1944).

3671.**Image: pillar**: **ce_ni, cyu_n^{u}** pillar, wall acting as pillar (K.); **cen.^{i}** folds (G.); **ci_n** heap, pile (Sh.)(CDIAL 4681).

3514h.**Image; ear of corn**: **sen, cennu** ear of corn or paddy (Ga.); **e_n-al** ear of corn (Ta.); **ennu, vennu** id. (Te.); **cen** head of paddy (Kol.); **s'en** (pl. **senkul.**) head of jowar (Nk.); **cen** head of paddy (Pa.); **s'en** head of paddy; senk corn (pl.; **sa**n head of jowar; **han** head of paddy; **hennu** ear of wheat or jowari; **enni(i)** head of grain; **en** ear of corn (Go.); **ser-en** (pl. **ser-eku)** id. (Kond.a); **hessu cannu** head of rice (Kur.); **canu** pod (Malt.)(DEDR 2798). cf. **ce_nu** field of a crop (Te.) cf. **cin-ai** to bud, branch out on all sides; flower bud, branch of a tree (Ta.); **canaccam** smaller branch of a tree or antler; **cina** branching out as an ear of corn; **cinekka** to branch out, rice to sprout (Ma.); **jane** yolk of an egg (Ka.); **sane** conceiving (Tu.); **jena** yolk of an egg (Te.)(DEDR 2592).

3514p.**Image;goat's hair**: **ja_t** hair of head (D..); **jat** hair of animals (Sh.); **jati** soft downyhair (S.); **jatt, jat** goat's or camel's hair, sheep;s wool, short hair on body; **jat** goat's hair (L.); **jat** hair (WPah.); **jas.** goat's hair (Tor.); **jac** goat's hair; **zoc** (Kho.); **zas** hair (Wot..)(CDIAL 5093). cf. **jham.t.i_** zmall bunch of hair (Pkt.); **jha_t.** goat's hair (Phal.)(CDIAL 5334). jha_l tassel of hair (M.)(CDIAL 5357).

3811.**Image: hole, perforation**: **sall** a hole, perforation; **salwai_** the act of perforating, mortising; also wages for the same; **salln.a_** to dig, to perforate with a chisel, to mortise (P.lex.) **s'alyayati** hurts, torments (Skt.); **sallia** pained by a thorn (Pkt.); **salan.u** to pierce, bore (S.); **salln.a_** to perforate (P.); **sa_lai** pierces, pricks (OAw.); **sa_lna_** to pierce, penetrate, prick, to smart, hurt (H.); **salna_** to be pierced, pierce, enter (H.); **sa_lvu~** to prick, pinch, punch; to smart, ache (G.); **saln.e~** to prick; to be felt as sharply painful (M.)(CDIAL 12354). **salhan:g, salhan:ga_, salan:gha_** small pitchfork (P.)(CDIAL 12355). **s'ala** staff (TBr.); dart, spear (Skt.); **sari_** stick forming part of a waterwheel (S.); **sal.a** pin, thorn (Or.); **sar** sticks used in setting up the warp (Bi.); **sarka_** (Mth.); **sal** stake, spike, splinter, thorn, difficulty (H.); **sal.i_** small thin stick; **sal.iyo** bar, rod, pricker (G.); **s'ol.** reed (Kho.)(CDIAL 12343). **s'ili_** dart, arrow (Skt.); **se_la** a kind of weapon; **se_lla** (Skt.); **s'ili_pr.s.t.ha** epithet of a sword (MBh.); **s'il** (Psht.Pers.); **s'il** spear (Ash.); **s.i_l** (Wg.); **s'ili_** iris (the plant)(Gaw.); **s'iu** spear (Kal.); **s'il** wedge for door (Kho.);[**s'ili, s'ili_** lower timber of a door (Skt.); **sira_** id. (Mth.); **sil** threshold, doorframe (H.); **s'il** door (wedge)(Kho.)CDIAL 12465)]; **s'il.i_k, s'il.ak** small pin or peg or spike of bamboo (M.); **sella, silla** spear, arrow (Pkt.); **s'e_l** spear (Wg.); **s'el** (Kal.); **s'e_l** arrowhead (K.); **selhu** large thorn (S.); **sel** long spear (P.); **sela_** spear (P.); **xel** dart, stake (A.); **sel** dart, javelin, spit (B.); **sella, helle_**, pl. **hella_** spear, dart (Si.)(CDIAL 12466). **s'ili_mukha** arrow (MBh.); bee (Skt.); **sili_muha** arrow (Pkt.); **silimuva_** bee (Si.)(CDIAL 12469). cf. **s'u_la** spike, spit (RV.); impaling stake (Mn.)(CDIAL 12575). **Thorn**: **al.aku, al.uku** to prick, throb (as a thorn in the flesh); n. pricking of a thorn, state of being pricked as with a thorn, state of being distressed or annoyed (Ka.); **alugu, aluvu** to be angry or displeased, take offence; **aluka, alukuva** anger, displeasure (Te.)(DEDR 304). **Anger**: **cul.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be angry; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be angry with, show displeasure toward, dislike, feel pain; **cul.ivu** anger; **cul.ukku (cul.ukki-)** to screw one's face up in displeasure, frown (Ta.); **cul.iyuka** to be wrinkled; **cul.ikka** to be wrinkled, frown; **cul.ippu** a frown, impatience; **cul.iccilu** wrinkle (Ma.)(DEDR 2700). **lul.iba_** to dangle, be wrinkled (Or.)(CDIAL 11080).

3816.**Image: duck**: **salaki, salage, salakiba_yihakki** the grey or spot-bill duck, anas poecilorhyncha (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: duck**: **hilla** an aquatic bird (Skt.); **hi_lai** duck (Psht.); **zalai** duck (Ash.); **jalai, zelai** (Kt.)(CDIAL 14117). cf. **jhil** lake, pool (N.B.); **jhi_l** deep reservoir of water (G.)(CDIAL 5392).

3936.**Image: stone-cutter's chisel; cold chisel**: **s'ila_-bhe_di** a stone-cutter's chisel (Ka.lex.) **Image: perforation**: **sa_l** a perforation, a bore (Punjabi.lex.) cf. **chidra** having holes, pierced (Ka_tyS'r.); **chidda** cutting, slit, hole (Pali); **chi~r., che~r., cher.** hole, cleft (N.); **chi_n.d.a_** hole (P.); **chedna_** to bore (H.); **chi~_d.u~** hole in hedge (G.); **chiddita** perforated (Pali)(CDIAL 5043). cf. **chillia** torn (Pkt.); **chilla** hole (Pkt.); **s'i_l** breach in a river bank, place to make a dam (M.); **sila, hila** hole, perforation (Si.)(CDIAL 5051). **irne, irnea_** a chisel (Kon.lex.) **Image: to cut**: cf. **chindanti** pl. cuts off, splits (RV.)(CDIAL 5046). cf. **che_dana** cutting (MBh.); **chen.i_** smith's cold chisel (S.)(CDIAL 5066). **Image: small hole**: cf. **cilli** small hole (Te.)(DEDR 2575). **cilli-k-ka_tu** bored ear, dist. fr. tol.l.ai-k-ka_tu; **cilli-y-akappai** flat perforated ladle (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 37, Urai**.)(Ta.lex.) **calli-k-karan.t.i** a broad perforated ladle (**Intupa_ka. 58**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sid.i** a hook or goad(Te.)(DEDR 2761).

3937.**Image: fragment**: {**Echo word**} **cilla-pollam** shivers, fragments, small pieces; **cillam** id. (Ta.); **cilla** id. (Te.); cf. **s'ithila** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **cilumputal** to have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres etc; to stand on end, as man's hair, porcupine's quill etc. (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,39**); small splinter or splint rising on the smooth surface of wood; **cilumpal** tear, as in a garment; **ciluval** rags, tatters (Ta.lex.) **cillu** a round piece used by children in play (hopscotch); a game of hopscotch played with potsherd wheel; knee-cap as being round; **cil** anything flat and round, as eye-glass, wheel; wheel as of a car; flat round stone or seed of a sea-plant (Ta.lex.) **hil.l.e-ko_lu** a small piece of wood or a piece of a stick used in the game of tip-cat (Ka.lex.) cf. **bille** a circular object (Ka.Te.); **pillai, villai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: crack**: **cilku-tal** to become few, dwindle (**Akana_. 17**); **cilli** leak, hole, crack (Ta.); id. (Ta.Ma.); **jilli** id. (Ka.); **cillun.t.i** trifling thing; **cil** some, few (cf. **s'ithila**); small, slight (**Kantapu. 196, Urai.**); small piece as of broken glass; potsherd etc.; **cillan.-ket.utal** to be scattered, broken; **cillar-ai** trifling, insignificant matter (Ta.); **cillara** id. (Te.); **cillar-a** id. (Ka.); **cillare** id.(Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: split**: cf. **cilu** to open, split (Ta.)(DEDR 2566). **Fractional quantity**: **cillar-ai** things scattered here and there in small quantities, sundries, fractional quantities, change (as of a rupee); trifling, insignificant matter; **cilva_n-am** odd; savings effected from the sum allotted for household expenses (Ta.); **cillar-a** small, trifling matter; **cilva_nam, cilla_nam** odd; remaining fraction, small articles of daily use bought in the bazaar (Ma.); **cilr** odd (over a round number; **ca.vrm cilr ka.c** a thousand-odd rupees); **cilr de.va.dy** a small-change god (contrasted with **co.ym** the great god)(Ko.); **silo.r, silfo.rm** silver, small change; **sily** silver (in songs)(To.); **cillar-a, cillar-e, cilr-e** smallness, pettiness, fractional quantities, money under the value of a rupee; **cilava_n** the odd money over a round sum (Ka.); **cillar** small money, change, trifle; little, trifling; **cilva_na, ciluva_na** the odd money over a round sum; little, small, trifling, mean, low (Tu.); **cillara** small, unimportant, insignificant, trifling, of no note or consequence, minor, non-essential, sundry, miscellaneous, odd, extra, additional; sundries, odds and ends, miscellaneous articles, change, small coins (Te.); **cillera pra_ncu** to retail; **sirlu** change (coins)(Kuwi); **cillar** petty, trifling article, change (of money)(M.)(DEDR 2574). **Petty taxes**: **cillir-ai < cil + ar-u** petty taxes (**S.I.I. III,142**)(Ta.lex.) **cilk-panti < silk-bandi** adjustment in account of balances due (**C.G.**); cf. **cilakku < silak** (U.) something more (Ta.lex.) **cillar-ai** remainder, surplus, balance (Ta.); **cillara** id. (Te.); **cillare** id. (Tu.); **cillar-a** id. (Te.); **cillar-ai** change as of a rupee (Ta.); **cillara** id. (Te.); **cillar-a** id.

(Ka.); **cillare** id. (Tu.); **cillar-ai** things scattered here and there in small quantities, small quantities or amounts, sundries (Ta.); **cillara** id. (Te.); **cillar-e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **chidra** (Skt.) cf. **cilva_n-am** odd (Ta.) cf. **cillar-ai-k-kut.i** ryots who hold small holdings; petty ryots (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **cilar** some, a few persons, opp. to palar (**Kur-al., 270**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Balance in hand**: **s'iluku** balance in hand (of money, articles etc.)(Ka.); **s'ilaka** (M.H.); **s'ilukina ba_ki** balance left (Ka.lex.) **siluku, silku** balance in hand (of money, articles etc.)(Ka.); **s'ilaka** (M.H.); **silli-mil.l.i** insignificant, trivial, trifling; **hil.i** to crack, to burst, to split (Ka.); **pid., pil., pil.a** (Ta.); **hil.a** a crack; **hisi** to burst (as a jack fruit, a very tight jacket; to crack (as a wall, a cooking vessel)(Ka.lex.)

4080.**Images: ram; male elephant; male shark**: **takar** sheep, ram, goat, male of certain other animals (**porutakar ta_kkar-ku-p- pe_run takaittu : Kural.486**); male elephant; male shark (Ta.lex.) (**ya_l.i**, elephant, shark)(Ta.); **takaran** huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc. (Ma.); **tagar, t.agaru, t.agara, t.egaru** ram (Ka.) **tagaru, t.agaru** id. (Tu.); **tagaramu, tagaru** id. (Te.); **tagar** id. (M.)(DEDR 3000). **tan:gad.i_**, **tagara** a ram (M.H.); **tagade_ra** having a ram for his vehicle: fire; **tagarven.agisu** to cause rams to fight (Ka.lex.) **da_dlo bokro** ram (Kon.lex.) **takar** male **ya_r..i** ; male elephant; male shark (Ta.lex..) [cf. **kara_** male alligator; **kar.e_n.u** elephant (Ta.lex.)]

3514q.**Image; goat**: **cana, ca~r.**a kid (Ash.); **can** new-born kid (Mj.); **ce~, co~** (Wg.); **chani** goat (Kho.); **cu_~** (Kt.); **chani_k, canar.** a male kid (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4961). **chor.u** goat; pl. **che_r.i** he-goat; **che_r.o** (K.); **che_r.o** (WPah.); **cher.i** goat (Or.)(CDIAL 4959). **chaga** goat (Skt.); **cha_ga** he-goat (RV.)(CDIAL 4958). **cherua_** goat (in general)(Bi.)(CDIAL 4962). **chagala** goat (TS.); **chakala, chakalaka** (Pali); **chagalaga** (Nidoc.); **chagala, che_la, che_laga** (Pkt.); **cilo, cilo_** sheep (Ash.); **cula** lamb (Wg.); **cele_** goat (Tir.); **caloik** small kid (Shum.); **seya_l** goat (Wot..); **chalo** kid (Gaw.); **che_l** goat (Bshk.); **cha_l** (Tor.); **cael** (Mai.); **sa_li** (Gau.); **cha_li** (Sv.); **cha_l** newborn kid (Phal.); **che_li** goat (Phal.); **chal** kid (Sh.); **chali** she-goat (D..); **ce_li** she-goat; **cel, che_li** (K.); **chela_; cha_li_** (L.); **chela_** goat more than one-year old (P.); **chila_r, chila_ru_** young kid (P.); **che_lu_** kid; **cheur.u** (WPah.); **cheli** goat (B.); **chel.i** (Or.); **cher** (Bi.); **che_ri** (Bhoj.); **chela_, cheli_, chera_, cheri_** (H.); **cha_la_** pl. goat; **cha_li_** (OG.); **cha_l.i_** goat; (Kathiawar) **ca_l.u_** sheep; **ca_l.i_** she-goat (G.); **s'el.i_** goat; **s'el.d.u_~** (M.); **chelo** kid (S.); **chella_** (P.); **chelli_** she-goat; **chelli, chellu** kid (WPah.); **cirr.u_** he-goat (K.); **cherr.o** goat (WPah.); **cherr.u** male kid; **cher.ri** f. (WPah.); **s'erd.u_~** goat (M.); **cha_gar** he-goat; **cha_gri_** f. (Bi.); **chagari_** goat (Aw.); **sa_gal.** goatskin, leather made from it (M.)(CDIAL 4963). **cha_gala** coming from a goat (Sus'r.); goat (R.); coming from a goat; goat (Pkt.); **cha_galiya** goatherd; **cha_la** goat; **cha_li_, cha_liya_** f. (Pkt.); cha_wul, cha_wulu he-goat; cha_waji; **ca_wali-pu_t** kid (K.); **cha_la, cha_li_** goat (L.); **cha_la_n** of or belonging to a goat (L.); **ca_li_** goat (L.)(CDIAL 5009). **cha_lla_** pertaining to goats; flock of goats; **cha_la_** (L.)(CDIAL 5910). **sa_ga_** flock of sheep or goats (M.)(CDIAL 5011).

3648.**Image: he-goat**: **ceccai** he-goat (**Pur-ana_. 286**); sheep (**Ja_n-a_. Pa_yi. 5,12**); aries of the zodiac (**Vita_n-a. Nalvin-ai. 9**)(Ta.); **tcutcu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3649.**Sandal unguent**: **ceccai** sandal unguent (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **carca_** (Skt.) cf. **cecantan-am** red sanders, pterocarpus santalinus (Ta.); **ceca_ntu** fragrant sandal paste (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,64**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3650.**Casket**: **ceccai** a little casket for lin:gam worn by Lin:ga_yats (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3651.**Image: pair**: **ceccai** pair or set (**Aka. Ni.**); cf. **jatai** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3766.**Image: elephant goad**: **caran.am** elephant goad (Ta.lex.) **s'r.n.i** a hook for pricking an elephant; a goad (Skt.lex.) **sr.n.i** a hook for driving an elephant; a hatchet; lo_hita, kod.ali (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3652.**Image: sieve**: **ca_rn.i_** sieve (G.)(CDIAL 4759).

3653.**Images: manger; trough; pasture; place for feeding cattle**: **carna_** manger, trough (P.); **caran.a** going about (RV.); fodder, behaviour (Pkt.); **caran** manger, trough (N.); **caran.i_** pasture, beasts on pasture (Or.); **caran, carni_** wooden feeding trough for cattle (Bi.); **carni_** place for feeding animals (H.); small manger, small trough (P.); **caran.** pasture, meadow (G.); pasture grass, cost of grazing (M.)(CDIAL 4685). **carati** moves (RV.); grazes (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 4686). **xa_rna_** to gnaw or nibble at, eat (Kur.); **ka_r** to bite, eat (Ka.); **arali** to nibble (Kuwi); **qare** to bite off (Malt.)(DEDR 1474). **ta_ru** to move about, wander, stroll (Te.); **sa_ran.** nearness, proximity (Ka.)(DEDR 2460). **cari_** stalk and leaves of jowar used as fodder (L.); **cari** fodder (Mth.); **car** green growing or cut grass (Sh.)(CDIAL 4689). **ca_ro** fodder (S.); **ca_ra_** (P.); **sa_r** the state of having the belly filled with grass or other fodder (of cattle)(A.); **ca_ra_** fodder, food, meal (B.); fodder (Bi.Aw.); fodder (H.)(CDIAL 4755). **caraho** pasture (S.); **carah, caraha_** fodder (whether in the field or stored)(P.); **carahi_** place for feeding cattle (OH.)(CDIAL 4687). **tsarai** pasture (Kon.lex.) **cara_z** pasture (Shum.)(CDIAL 4761). **ca_ri** grazing, grass (Pkt.); **car**, pl. **carya_** grass (Gypsy); **ca_r** (Phal.); **s'uki ca_r** hay (Phal.); **ca_r**^{i} green grass (G.)(CDIAL 4762).

3749.**Image: spy; to move; graze**: **sa_raka** a messenger (Pali.lex.) **car** move; **cara** moving (Pa_n..gan.a); **caraka** messenger (Pali); **cara** spy (R.); **caraka** wanderer (S'Br.); spy (Skt.); **cara** secret emissary (Pali); **cara-purus.a** intelligence agent (NiDoc.); **cara, caraya, cariya** spy (Pkt.); **car** (K.); **cer**, pl. **ceri** watchman, guard (Sh.); **cer** (Bur.); **car** spy (B.)(CDIAL 4683). cf. **he_raka, he_rika, hairika** spy (Skt.)(CDIAL 14165). cf. **er uk-** to play 'peeping tom' (Ko.)(DEDR 903). **ca_rin** spy (A_p.); **ca_ria** spy (Pkt.); **ca_ri_** spy, scout (S.L.); **sariya_** (A.)(CDIAL 4765). **ca_ra** one who moves about; spy (MBh.); **ca_raka** (MBh.); **ca_ra** spy (Pali.Pkt.); **ca_rapa** business of a spy (S.); **sa_r** spy (A.); **ca_ra_** (Or.); **ca_ru_** scout stationed by thieves to give warning (L.); **ca_r** scout (G.M.)(CDIAL 4754). **cara** walking, moving (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 4684). **wai-ca_r** collect. 'goats' (Pas'.)(CDIAL 14486). **ca_raka** setting in motion (MBh.); herdsman (Skt.); **laco-ca_ro** goatherd (Sh.)(CDIAL 4757). **caran.a** going about (RV.); grazing (Skt.); walking about, grazing (Pali); fodder (Pkt.); **sarani** grazing (A.); **caran.i_** pasture, beasts on pasture (Or.)(CDIAL 4685). **carati** moves (RV.); grazer (Ya_j.); **carati** moves, grazes (Pali); **care** 3 sg. opt. (NiDoc.); **carai** (Pkt.); **caroiki** to graze (Sh.); **carun** to walk (OK.); **carun** to go forward (with meaning 'to increase, be more than enough')(K.); **caran.u** to graze (S.); **caran., carun.** (L.); **carka_** (of cattle) a good feeder (L.); **carna_** to graze (P.); **carnu_, caran., carn.a_, carna_** (WPah.); **carnu** (N.); **sariba** (A.); **cara_** to move about, graze (B.); **cariba_** (Or.); **carab** (Mth.Aw.); **carna_** (H.); **carvu~** (G.); **carn.e~** (M.); **carta_** (Konkan.i); **cara_pe_ti** makes move (Pali); **cara_un.a_** to graze (P.); **caru_n.o** (Ku.); **cara_unu** (N.); **sara_iba** (A.); **cara_na** (B.); **cara_iba_** (Or.); **cara_eb** (Mth.); **cara_na_** (H.); **cara_vvu~** (G.); **caravin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4686). **caratha** wandering (RV.); **caraho** pasture (S.)(CDIAL 4687). **ca_ran.a** in: **go_-ca_ran.a** grazing cattle (BhP.); tending of cattle, grazing-ground (Or.); **sa_ran.** tending of grazing cattle (A.); **ca_ran** (B.)(CDIAL 4758). **cara_** [in dat. inf. **cara_yai** (RV.)] moving (Skt.)(CDIAL 4689). **ca_rayati** grazes (AV.); **ca_re_ti** makes graze (Pali); **car** to graze; eat (Gypsy); caus. **carav** to let eat, graze (Gypsy); **cary, cari, cara_** to

herd cattle (Wg.); **cara_y** (Dm.); **car** (Tir.Pas'.); **cara** (Kal.); **ca_r** (Bshk.); **ca_** (Tor.); **cia_** (Tor.); **sa_r** (Mai.); **caroiki** (Sh.); **carizoiki** to graze (Sh.); **ca_rn.o** to herd cattle (K.); **ca_ran.u** (S.); **ca_ran.** (L.); **ca_rnu, ca_ran., ca_rn.a_** (WPah.); **ca_rna_** (OH.); **cara_na_** caus. (H.); **ca_rvu~** (G.); **ca_rn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4760).

3514n.**Image;person: jeno** person (also used as numerative)(Gypsy); **janya** common man (TS.); **jana** person (Pali); id. (RV.); **jana, jam.na** person (NiDoc.); **jan.a** (Pkt.); **zen** (Ash.); **zan** (Dm.); **jan** (used as numerative) (Pas'.); **zan** person (Pas'.); **zen** (Shum.); **jun** (Kal.); **zun** (Kho.); **za_n** (Phal.); **zan, zonu** (K.); **jan.o** (S.); **jan.a_** person, husband; **jan.** the inhabitants of a village; **jan.a_** person (L.P.); **jan, jana_** (P.); **zon.o_** (WPah.); **jan.** (Ku.); **jana_** (-**a_** from common use in plural as numerative)(N.); **zan** person; **zana_** respectable person (A.); **jan.a** plural affix (OB.); **jan** person; **jana_** id. (B.); **jan.a, jan.e** (Or.); **jan** person, agricultural labourer paid in kind (Bi.); **jan, jana_** person, labourer (Mth.) ; **jan** person (Bhoj.); **jana_** (Aw.H.); **jan.o** (Marw.); **jan.** (G.M.); **jan.a, zan.** (Kon.); **dana_** (Si.) **dena** (OSi 1-th cent.)(CDIAL 5098).

3514k.**Image; procession**: **jan.n.a_** bridegroom's procession; pl. **jan.n.a_** (Pkt.); **jan~a_** (S.); **jan~j** (L.); **jan~j, ja_~j**; **janni** (P.); **jane_i_** (WPah.); **ja_n** (G.)(CDIAL 5116). **janyaya_tra_** bridal procession (Skt.); **jan.n.ayatta_, jannatta_** (Pkt.);**jan~atra, jan~atriya** (NiDoc.); **zanig** (Gaw.); **janet** the procession; **janetar, janetar., janeti_, janeti_a_** a member of it (P.); **jane_tar.** a member (WPah.); **janta** the procession; **janti** a member (N.); **janeta** the procession (OAw.); **janet** (H.); **ja_natra** (OG.)(CDIAL 5118). **ja_nya** member of groom's party (S.); friend of bridegoom (Skt.); **ja_~ji** member of groom's party (L.); **ja_n~ji_** (P.)(CDIAL 5197).

janwa_~sa_ lodging the wedding procession (Bi.); **janma_sa_** (Mth.); **janava_sa** place at the bride's home where the groom's party is received; **janwa_s** the grooom's party (OAw.); **janwa_s, janwa_sa_, janwa_~sa_** the place where it is received (H.); **janavsa_, janivsa_** lodging of the groom's party (M.)(CDIAL 5119).

3154m.**Image;loins**: **jaghana** hinder part, hip and loins, mons veneris (RV.); **jaghana** loins, buttocks (Pali); **jahan.a** (Pkt.); **duvana** hip, lap (Si.)(CDIAL 5077).

3514k.**Image:snake**: **zyen** snake (Wg.); **zeni** (Pr.); **syen** (Wot..); **ziant** (Gaw.); **jam.dunam.** gen.pl. snake (Skt.); **zan** snake (Dm.); **ja_n, zan** (Pas'.); **za~t** (Shum.); **jan** (Tor.); **jon** pl. **joni** (Sh.); **zon** (Sh.); **ja~t** intestinal worm (M.); **zandra** (Sv.); **jhandura** (Phal.); **jandera** (Sh.); **jandura** (Bur.)(CDIAL 5110).

3514g.**Back**: **jen** back (Pe.); **je_nu, je_~o** (loc. **je_co**) id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2825).

3514c.**Image;body**: **sina** body (Skt.); **sinu** corpse (N.); **s'i_rn.a** broken (S'Br.); fallen out (MBh.); **sin.n.a** decayed (Pkt.); **si_na** fallen off, destroyed (Pali)(CDIAL 12496).

3514d.**Image;bracelet**: **cinup** (pl. **cinpul**), **sinup** (pl. **sinpul**) bracelet (Ga.); **sinnnu_m** id. (Go.); **ci~dup** (pl. **ci~dpul**) bracelet (of men)(Pa.)(DEDR 2531).

3514b.**Fineness, delicate**: **jin.agu, jin.ugu, jinagu, jinugu** fineness or thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters, etc.)(Ka.); **jilu~gu**, **jiluvu** fine cloth; small, slight, fine, delicate (Te.)(DEDR 2519).

3517.**Money-changer, seller of jewels**: **cinivara, cinnivara, ciniva_la, cinniva_la** a money-changer, a seller of jewels (Ka.lex.) **cinva_r, cinva_ra_** money-changer, gold-seller (Kon.lex.) cf. **cinna** gold (Ka.lex.) **Miser**: **jina** miserly, stingy (Tu.Ka.); **ji_ne** miser (Tu.lex.) **cin-n-am** coin as a piece of metal (**I_t.u, 4,9,2**); gold piece put by a warrior in his mouth when starting for battle (**Ci_vaka. 2303, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cin-n-a-me_l.a-mo_kara_** [+ **mohur** (U.)] Tinnevelly gold coin = 3 pagodas, 34 fanams, 7 cash (**M.M.**)(Ta.lex.) **cin-n-elu < cinnelu** (Te.) foppery, extravagance (**W.**) (Ta.lex.)

3518.**Pure silver**: **ci_ni-bol.l.i** pure silver; **ci_ni sakkare** white sugar (Tu.lex.)

3516.**Image: saddle; leather**: **chi_n.dhi_** a piece of leather attached on both sides of an axis of a carriage near wheels (P.lex.) **ji_na** a leather bag (Skt.lex.) **ji_n** a saddle (Tu.lex.) cf. **res.ui_ri, res.iri** (**< *r.s.abha-dhr.ti**) ox-hide (Kho.)(CDIAL 2459). **jin, jina_** saddle (Kon.lex.) **ji_na, ji_ni, ji_nu** a saddle; **jinaga_ra** a caste of leather workers, saddlers who also do a little work in brass, iron etc. (Ka.M.); **ji_nu, ji_ni** a saddle (Te.); **ci_n-i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

3062.**Image: chisel; burnishing stick**: **ci_vul.i** block-plane; burnishing stick; **ci_vul.i-k-ku_t.u** wooden stock of a plane (Ta.lex.) **Image: polishing, planing**: **ci_vat.am** planing, polishing (Ta.); **ci_vut.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ci_vu**- to pare off, shave or scrape off (**Ka_cika. Piraman-ve_. 8**); smooth or polish by planing (Ta.)(DEDR 2600). **sivur-u** to scratch; **ci_ru, civaru, civuru** to scratch with the nails or claws (Ka.); **ci_ka** to scratch (Ma.); **ci_** to scratch (as fowls), tear up earth (as pigs)(Ta.); **ci_ru** to scratch; **ci_rud.u** scratching (Te.); **ci_rna_** to scratch (Kur.); **circe** to scratch (as a bird with talons); **circo** spurs of a cock (Malt.)(DEDR 2601). **ci_** to scrape (Ta.); **ci_y** to rub (Ta.); **ci_ka** to scrape, smooth, polish (Ma.); **ci_vuka** to scrape, peel, polish (Ma.); **ci_vu, civvu** to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, smooth, furbish, polish (Ka.); **civit.u** to cut or cut off with the nails, nip off (Ka.); **sigur-, sigur-u, sibar-u, sivar-u, sivur-u** that is pared off, rind (Ka.); **civvu** to cut, shave, pare, mend or sharpen (as a quill or pencil)(Te.)(DEDR 2600). **jigat.u, civit.u, civut.u, civun.t.u** to cut or cut off with the nails, nip off (Ka.); **ci_val** parings, shavings (Ta.)(DEDR 2000). **ci_ve** a slice (Ta.); **civva** thin strip or shaving of wood (Te.); **cuvaka, cuvva** twig, small flexible stick or cane (Te.); **sivva** piece of fuel (Kol.); **s'ivva** wood (Nk.); **suvval** pl. fuel (Nk.)(DEDR 2600).

3506.**Image: split**: **ci_rn.a** split, divided (Skt.lex.) **chinna** cut, divided, rent, riven, torn (Skt.lex.) **cin-n-am < chinna** piece; anything broken (**Kampara_. Karan-. 177**)(Ta.lex.) **cihna, cinna, cinne, cinha** a mark, a sign (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3512.**Image: to pierce**: **janjanao** to pierce, or drive to the head as a nail; **tun janjanao** to pierce deeply with an arrow; **kut.am janjanao** to drive to the head, as a nail; **pat.i janjanao** to pierce deeply, as a thorn in the foot; **jankao** to be firmly embedded as a well driven nail (Santali.lex.) **ci_ran.a, jinna** (Tadbhava of **ji_rn.a**) a small chisel, used especially in cutting metals (Ka.Te.); **ciran.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_n.o** a chisel to work a stone (Tu.lex.)

3953.**Image: chisel; to pierce**: cf. **ul.i** chisel, burin (Ta.Ma.); **ul.y** chisel (Ko.); **ul.i** chise, burin, awl (Ka.); chisel (Tu.); **uli** id. (Te.); **ulli** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 699). **To thrust**: **hu_lan.a_** to goad, thrust; **hu_l** thrust, stab (P.); **huln.u** cause to penetrate, drive in (cattle into a fold), thread (needle)(N.); **hu_r** thrust (Mth.); **hu_lna_** to goad, stab, rush in; **hulakna_** to rush at (H.); **hulai** throws (Pkt.); **hul** any small pointed thing, thorn; **hula_** piece of pointed split bamboo for

turning earth up (A.); **hul** barb, sting, point, awn (B.); **hul.a** (Or.); **hull** shooting pain in head (P.); **hula** sting (Or.)(CDIAL 14147). **ho_l-** to enter (Go.); **ho_r.p-** to insert (Go.); **sor.i-, sorita_na_, hor.i_, o_r.-, oir.iya_na_** to enter (Go.); **so_r.i_ta_na_** to enter, (lumbago) attacks (Go.)(DEDR 2876). **To dig out**: **cu_l (cu_lv-, cu_n-r--)** to scoop, dig out, pierce, cut off (Ta.); **cu_r..al, cu_r-r-al, cu_n-r-al** scooping, digging out (Ta.); **cu_luka** to make a deep and boring cut as into melons and jackfruits (**cu_nnu no_kkuka** to taste such); pluck out (Ma.)(DEDR 2734). **cu_r-al** scooping, digging out (Ta.lex.) **Image: impaling stake**: cf. **s'u_la** spike, spit (RV.); impaling stake (Mn.); **su_la** stake (Pali); spit, trident (Pkt.); **s'u_l** thorn (Pas'.); **su_l** spike, thorn (P.); impaling stake (Ku.); **sul.i_** impaling stake (Or.)(CDIAL 12575).

2416b.**Adze; carpenter's plane; small chisel; to scrape, scratch**: **ul.i** battle-axe, barber's instrument for paring nails, chisel, burin (Ta.); chisel, burin (Ma.Ka.); awl (Ka.); chisel (Tu.); **ul.y** chisel (Ko.); branding iron (To.); **uli** chisel (Te.); **ulli** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 699) **ki_s-ul.i, gi_sul.i** a carpenter's plane (Tu.); **gi_suni** to pare, strip off, shave, scrape (Tu.); **ki_s** to scrape, scratch (Kond.a); **kisla_** adze (Kur.); **ki_s-ul.i** a small chisel (Ka.); **ki_su** to make thin, scrape, furbish or polish; n. scraping, scratching (Ka.); **ki.c** to scrape (To.); to cut by chipping (Ko.); **ci_y** to cut with adze, cut down (Ta.)(DEDR 1612). **ci_** to scrape; **ci_vu** to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing (Ta.)(DEDR 2600). **cimni, chini** a chisel (Santali.lex.) **Chisel**: **ca_n.a, ca_na, ce_n.a** a small chisel (Ka.); **ce_n.u, ce_nu** awl, chisel (Tu.); **se_namu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2445). **cimni, chini** a chisel (Santali.lex.) **Small chisel**: **ci_ran.a**, **ci_rn.a, ji_rn.a** a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals (Ka.); **ci_ran.amu** a small chisel (Te.); **cirn.e~** id. (M.)(DEDR 2627).

2438.**Image: pincers**: **cira_van.am** pincers, ca_van.am (Ta.); **sra_van.amu** (Te.); **s'ra_van.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2441.**Image: chisel**: **si_ran.a, ci_ran.a, si_rn.a** a small chisel (Ka.lex.) cf. **ci_rn.a** a small chisel, especially used in cuttng metals (Ka.); **ciran.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ci_ru, civaru** to cut in slices (Ka.Te.); id. to tear into shivers, to rend (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cirattal** to crush, grind (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

3954.**Image: spying; machan in tree for tiger-shooting/spying**: **cu_la, hu_la, tu_la** to see (Tu.); **cu_t.u, cu_t.i** perception (Tu.); **cu_r.** to see (Pa.); **su_r.-**, **cu_d.-, su_d.-,** to see (Ga.); **su_r.-, hu_r.-, u_r.-** to see (Go.); **sur.** to see (Kond.a); **hur.-** to see (Pe.); **hur.-** id. (Mand..); **su_r.a (su_r.i-)** to see; n. act of seeing, sight (Kui); **cu_t.ci** counsel, investigate carefully (Ta.); **u_r..** to think (Ta.); **cu_t.iyan** minister (Ta.); **cu_r..** deliberation, investigation; to conspire, know (Ta.)(DEDR 2735). **ulloketi** [**ud + loketi**, cf. **loka, a_loka, viloka**] to look on to, to look for, await; **ullokita** looked at, looked on; **ullokaka** looking on (to), looking out; **ullola** a wave; a commotion, unrest; **oloketi** to look at, to look down or over to, to examine, inspect; **olokana** looking, looking at, sight; **olokanaka** window (Pali.lex.) **ul.i** hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut (Ka.); **ul.iga** man who hides or lurks (Ka.); **oyl.** machan in tree for tiger-shooting (Ko.); to hide (Ko.); **ol.i** hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal (Ta.); concealment, ambush (Ma.); **ul.avu** one's secret (Tu.); secrecy, spying (Ta.); **ol.avu, ol.agu** a secret (Ka.); **ol.avu** a secret (Te.); **on.pi** to hide (Kor.); **o_lamu** a shelter, cover, screen (Te.); **olp- (olup-)** to hide (Ga.); **ol.-, ol-** to bend down (Go.); **o_la_** resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair (Kur.)(DEDR 1015). **o.l (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.); **o_l-** to see (Nk.); **o_lip-** to show (Nk.)(DEDR 1066). **or-r-u (or-r-i-)** to spy out; n. espionage, a spy (Ta.); private intelligence, secret information (Ta.); **or-r-an** a spy (Ta.Ma.); **or-r-uvan, or-r-a_l.** a spy (Ta.); **or-r-umai** qualities requisite in a spy (Ta.)(DEDR 1022).

3956.**Image: after-birth**: **s'e_j** after-birth (WPah.)(CDIAL 12339). **s'alya** anything lodged in the body and causing pain (applied inter alia to dead foetus)(Sus'r.); **sa_l** afterbirth (N.); dead foetus in womb (M.); **hal** afterbirth (K.); **sa_l** cause of pain (G.); pain (H.); piercing pain (M.)(CDIAL 12352). **h^{a}lun** to begin to be in labour (K.); **sulini** to be got with child, be swollen (N.); **s'u_late_** hurts (Car.); **s'u_lati** (Dha_tup.); **s'u_lyati, s'u_lyate_** (Car.); **s'us'u_re** pierced (Skt.); **s'u_ryate_** (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 12576). **su_taka** impurity caused by childbirth or miscarriage (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 13554). **su_a_, su_ia_** woman who has given birth (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13555). **s'u_li, sul.i** suffering sharp pain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3957.**Image: pregnant woman**: **cu_l (cu_lv-, cu_n-r--)** to become pregnant; n. conception, pregnancy (Ta.)(DEDR 2733). **cur.in** ghost of pregnant woman (Santali.lex.) **Image: blood which precedes the birth of a child**: **to_r.a_** blood which precedes the birth of a child (Go.); **to_r.a (to_r.i-)** to be liquid, flow, trickle (Kui)(DEDR 3523). **tu_l** pregnancy (of animals)(Ga.); **cu_l** pregnancy (Ta.); **cu_li** pregnant woman (Ta.)(DEDR 2733).

3958.**Image: to take an oath**: **cu_l. (cu_l.p-)** to take an oath (**aiya cu_l.in-at.itot.u kun-r-ot.u : Paripa_. 8,70**); to vow (**Kampara_. Nikumpa. 82**); n. vow (**Kalit. 41**); oath (**Tol. Po. 147**); malediction, curse (**Kantapu. Tun.aiva. 10**); **cu_l-ur-u** to swear, take oath, take a vow (**Man.i. 3,102**)(Ta.); **cur..ar-uka** to swear; **cur..arcca** ascertaining the truth by oath or by ordeal; **cu_r..** oath (Ma.); **su_rul. (su_rul.t-)** to swear, utter a solemn declaration; n. an oath (Ma.); **su_lu** swearing (Tu.)(DEDR 2738). **cu_l.aravu** oath (**Kantapu. Acamukipu. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **sul.l.u** falsehood, untruth, fiction, a lie (Ka.); a lie, falsehood, fib; false, untrue (Tu.)(DEDR 2708). **cu_l.ar-avu** oath (**Ir-ai. 18, Pak. 107, Urai**)(Ta.); **su_rul.** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2417.**Pledge, pawn**: **girwi** < **girau** (Pers.) a pledge, a pawn; **girwi pain.a** to be pawned; **girwi paun.a** to pawn (P.lex.) **girhar.** trust, guidance, benevolence (Santali.lex.) **kiro_ < girwi_** (Pers.) pledge, mortgage, pawn (**P.T.L.**)(Ta.lex.)

2418.**Image: oblique**: **giria** obliquely, from the side; **giriaten makkedea** I cut him down with a side stroke from the left or right; **ghiria** with a swing of the arm, with the arm stretched out, to swing round as one does a sling (Santali.lex.)

2419.**One-fourth**: **gira, gidda** one-fourth; **giraka_lu** 1/16. the sixteenth part; **girapa_vu** dupl. 1/4 or the fourth part of a measuring seer; 1/16 of a seer (Ka.lex.) **gira, girha, girah** the sixteenth part of a yard (P.lex.) cf. **girda, gira, gidda** a fourth part; **giddana, gidna** the fourth part of a solige (Ka.); **gidda, gidde** one-fourth of the so_la measure (Te.)(DEDR 1553).

2420.**Image: knots**: **gira, girah, girha** a knot (P.lex.) **gan.ike, gan.alu** a knot, a joint (Ka.lex.) **gan.thi** [Vedic **granthi**] a knot, a tie, a knot or joint in a stalk (Pali.lex.)

2421.**Image: to spin**: **vol.** to spin (Kon.lex.)

2422.**Image: river**: **vol.o** current of river (Kon.lex.) **oliyal** river (**Kantapu. Ka_l.inti. 6**)(Ta.lex.)

2423.**Image: seven**: **o_r..u, yo_r..u, e_r..u** seven (Ka.lex.)

2424.**Image: sexual intercourse**: **o_r..** sexual intercourse (Ta.); **o_l.** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o.l.-** to have sexual intercourse with (Kod..)(DEDR 1071).

2425.**Mortgage**: **ol bandhi, ol bandki** mortgage, to mortgage; **noa jaega don ol bandhi akata** I have mortgaged this rice land (Santali.lex.)

2426.**Marriage invitation**: **voul.ik sa_ng** to invite; **vo-ul.e, vo-ul.i** invitation to a marriage; **voul.ik, voul.ike** invitation for marriage (Kon.lex.) **ol** to mark, to make a mark, to write, to draw patterns, figures etc.; **jangateye ol akada** he has made a mark with his foot; **sohraere gor.a duarreko ola** during the Sohrae fesival they draw figures (or patteerns) at the door of the cowshed; **olok par.haok cet jon.me** learn to read and write; **oladinae** he wrote to me; **olos kanae** he is writing; **olotkoae** he is writing down their names (Santali.lex.) cf. **ko_lam** patterns drawn at the doors (Ta.lex.) **ol-bal** a written paper, especially a written document; **hatupe kirintada, mendo ja_n olbalpe nakada ci?** the act of writing, especially the act of writing a document; **ol-bal** (jingle of **ol**) to write, especially a document; **na_doin olbaltana, pi_t.ido or.o gr.kadin sena** I am writing now, I shall go to the market after a while; **olbal-en** rflx. v. (1) of two people, to write a document of their contract; **na_do jukalanjana enamente ote bandarreoko olbalena** these days are bad times, therefore people now write their contract even when they only mortgage a field; (2) to get one's name written down; **asa_mte senoko d.ipureko olbalena** the coolies going to Assam get their names taken down at the depot; **olbal-o** especially of a document, to be written; **na_do kain omama, sobena olbaloka, en hulan entarege t.akain omea** I shall not pay now, let the contract be written, there and then I shall pay; **ol-bal** alphabet, characters; **ape jatire sidaa_te ci olbal ka_ taikena?** was there from the beginning no alphabet in your tribe? **ne disumre hat.ikut.i olbal mena: Urdu, Bangali, Ur.ia, Parsi, eman** in this country there are number of different alphabets or characters: the Urdu characters, the Bengali characters, the Uria characters and so on; **ol-nala** to write for daily wages; to write something here and now for pay without being a regular clerk; **ol-adu_, ol-adur.u, olar.agu, oluturao** to copy in writing, in contrast to **olur.un** to write an extract; **ne kitabra taramara kajiko oladu_ime**; **oladu-u** to get copied in writing; **hakim olakad kajiko oladu_jantedo nakal menotana** a copy of a judgement is called nakal; **o_l** to write, to write down, to write on; **cit.i oleme, apummente** write to they father; **sobenko olkom** write them all down; **sobenkoa nutum oleme** write down the names of all; **soben kajim olkeda ci?** hast thou written all that was to be said? **olrikan** to case one's name to be written down; **o-p-ol** to write to each other; the writing of letters to each other; **inilo alinre cit.i opol hokaakana** our correspondence has been broken off; **olakan** may refer to one's fate written down by Singbonga; **cilka olakana enkage gonoe hobaoa** dead comes as decreed by Singbonga; **o-n-ol** the extent or manner of writing; **onole olkeda, musinre bahii peregir.itada** he wrote so much that he filled a copy book in one day; **oloni** one whose name is written down; **olni, oloni** agency, a writer; **olote** adv. to go and write; to go and do clerical work; to go and get one's name written down; **onol** a mark or line drawn, especially on the ground; **o-lo** to get cracked; **onol** stripes or spots in the fur of an animal (Mu.lex.) **o_kul.i** crimsoned turmeric water used on auspicious occasions; **o_kon.u** to answer a call (Tu.lex.) **o_ha** gift (RV. i.180.5; RV. iv.10.1; TS. iv.4.4.7; VS. xv.44); **o_ha-brahman** praying for gifts (RV. x.71.8); **o_has** value, worth (RV. vi.67.9) (Vedic.lex.) **ollunar** friends, associates (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **olicai** presents given by the near relations of the bride to the bridegroom on the fourth day of the marriage (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **o_lago** a royal assembly (Tu.lex.) **o_lakkan.-kot.uttal** to grant an audience, as a king; **o_lakka-man.t.apam** place of assembly, durbar hall, hall (**Ta_yu. Enna_t.. Arul.iyalpu. 10**); **o_lam-it.utal** to call for succour, cry for protection (**Tiruva_ca. 7,5**) (Ta.lex.) **o_lit.utal** to make a noise (**Pa_rata. Man.ima_n-. 20**); **o_lar-uttal** to emit a pleasant sound (**Ir-ai. 2,42, Urai.**); **o_l** sound (**Iraku. Nakara. 42**); **o_lar-utal** to be filled with sound; to resound (**Iraku. Nakara. 42**); **o_lai-**

ppa_curam communication written on a palmyra leaf (**'varuka' en-n-umal.avum o_laippa_curam : Ci_vaka. 2147, Urai.**); **o_laippa_yiram** id. (**Tol. Po. 461, Urai.**); **o_laippur-am** command, order (**Kuruparam. 10, Pan-n-i_.**); **o_lai-na_yakan-** Chief secretary in the time of the cho_las (Ta.inscr.); **o_lai-er..uttu** office of clerk (**I.M.P.N.A. 676**); **o_laimukappa_curam** prefatory address in a letter on a palmyra leaf (**Cilap. 13, 87, Urai.**); **o_lai-muttirai** stamp imprinted on a palmyra-leaf document (**W.**); **o_lai-mur-i** memorandum on a piece of a palmyra leaf; chit (Ta. lex.) **o_lagisu, o_laysu, o_lavisu** to serve; to pay homage to; to assemble, to bring together; **o_laga_rta** desire of paying homage; **o_le** an ear-ring of gold etc., worn in the lobe of the ear of a female whose husband is alive; **o_leka_r-a, va_leka_r-a** a servant in the employ of government (or private persons) who carries letters etc. (Ka.lex.) **olepu, ol.epu, leppu** to call (Tu.lex.) **oli-ttal** to sound as letter (**Kur-al., 763**)(Ta.); **uri** (Tu.); **uli** (Ka.); **uliyu** (Te.); **oli** loud or audible recitation of a mantra (**Caivaca. Potu. 151, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Configuration of an articulate sound**: **oli-vat.ivu** (gram.) the sound-configuration of an articulate sound, dist. fr. varivat.ivu (**Nan-. 89, Virut.**); **oli-k-kur-ippu** a symbol of a sound; onomatopoetic term as kalakalen-al (Ta.lex.) **ar..aippu** invitation, call (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 38**); **ar..ai-ttal** to call, invoke, invite (**Tiruva_ca. 29,1**); to summon, direct to appear or to be brought (**Kantapu. Vin:kut.i. 40**); to call by name (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,6,2**); **ar..aippu-p-pattiram** letter of invitation (Ta.lex.) **vol.ka_** recognition (Kon.lex.) cf. **ar..ivu** tenderness, love (Ma.)(DEDR 281). **vol.** line; **vorro** furrow; **vol.ombo** vertical, a plumb-line determines the vertical (Kon.lex.)

2427.**Marriage invitation**: **gira_** [Vedic **gir, ge_r** song; **gr.n.a_ti** to praise, announce; **gu_rti** praise = Lat. **grates** 'grace'] utterance (orig. song, important utterance, still felt as such in older Pa_li, therefore, mostly poetical), speech, words; Skt. **girati**, Lat. **voro**, OHG. **querka** (Pali.lex.) **gira** a knot; **bapla gira** the marriage knots, or the Santal method of intimating date of a marriage; seven or eight days before the date fixed for the marriage, seven or eight as the case may be, knots are tied on a large number of strings, one of which is sent to each family who is invited to be present at the marriage. One knot is loosed each night, and when all have been loosed the time for the marriage has arrived. Knots on a string are also employed to keep accounts, each knot representing so much; **girja** to join in a religious service, to conduct a religious service (Santali. lex.) **gir** addressing, invoking; speech, words, language; invocation, praise, song; **gira_** speech, speaking, language (Skt.lex.) **Ögr., Ögir** praise; song of praise (RV. iii.62.8); **girvan.as** delighting in invocations, fond of praise or songs (RV. i.62.1); **gr.** to celebrate, sing, praise (Vedic.lex.) **ki_r** word, speech (**Tiva_.**); **ki_r-va_n.am** < **gi_r-va_n.a** Sanskrit as the language of the gods (Ta.lex.) **gr.** to utter a sound, call out, invoke; to relate, promulgate; to praise, extol; to make known, relate; to teach; **gi_rn.i** praise (Skt.lex.) **gr._** declare, praise (Skt.); **grand, grunzu**^{u} counting; **ganz**^{a}**run** to count (K.); **ganti** (N.); **ganti_, ginti_** (H.) (CDIAL 4234). **cirar-r-u-tal** to shout, call loudly (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 268**); to be angry with (**Kali. 97,29**)(Ta.); **ciracira** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **gr.n.ati** addresses, praises (RV.); **girai** says (Pkt.); caus. **ga_rayate_** teaches (Dha_tup.); **gar.** to speak (Tir.)(CDIAL 150). **jarate_** praises, addresses (RV.); **jar-** to speak (Pas'.); **jar., jar** to say (Par.); **gar-** to praise (Av.)(CDIAL 5149). **a_gurate_** approves, praises (RV.); **ahuran.u** to please, suit (S.); **a_ur.an.u** id. (S.)(CDIAL 1050). cf. **gan.ayati** counts (MBh.); **ga_n.** to count, read (Ash.)(CDIAL 3993). cf. **ga~_garvu~** to bellow like a bull (G.)(CDIAL 3951). cf. **gun.ayati** advises (Dha_tup.); **gun.u** calculation (Kt.); **gurrun** (Bashg.); **gunai** thinks (OAw.); **gunna_** to think about, praise (H.); **gun.ai** ponders (OG.)(CDIAL 4191). **ganya** calculable, numerable; to be counted or regarded; worthy of esteem (Ka.lex.) cf. **kir-a_vu (kir-a_vi-)** to cry (Ta.); **kire_ng** abuse (Br.); **kire_ng tining** to abuse (Br.)(DEDR 1590). **kirot korot** to talk continuously, to cackle as a hen (Santali.lex.) **gi_ra** the voice (Kui)(DEDR

1615). **gan.a** [Vedic **gan.a**; Lat. **grex** flock; Skt. **gra_ma**; Lat. **gremium** to comprise; OBULG. **gramada** village community; OHG. **chram**; Pali. **ga_ma** a collection of houses, a hamlet (cf. Ger. **gemeinde**), a habitable place] a meeting or a chapter (of two or three) bhikkhus, a company (opposed to sangha, the order and puggala, the individual); in general: a crowd, a multitude, a great many; **gan.a-sanganika** adj. coming into contact with one another (Pali.lex.) **gan.aka** a counter, one skilled in counting familiar with arithmetic; an accountant, overseer or calculator; enumerated as an occupation together with muddika and sankha_yika; as an office at the king's court (together with amacca_as gan.aka-maha_matta = a ministerial treasurer); as overseer; as accountant (Pali.lex.)

3774.**Image: slit, rent**: **cir** a slit, a rent; a sharp pan; to tear, to rend; **cira** a rent, a rip, a cut, a slit; **cira_i** the price of splitting and of sawing timber and boards; **cirn** to rend, to rip up, to slit, to split, to divide longitudinally with a saw; to be slit, to be torn, to be rent,, to be sawed (P.lex.) **cira** to tear, rend, split; a strip; **mit cira bar.ge emanme** give me a strip of garden land; **ciri biri, ciri biti** into small pieces; to mince; to splt into thin strips; **ciro** to tear, rend, split, divide; **citil bitil, citir bitir** to divide, to apportion, to break in pieces (Santali.lex.)

2428.**Image: line**: **si_r-a, gi_r-u** a line, a streak, a stripe; full of lines or stripes; **ci_ru** scratching; a shiver, fragment; **ci_ra_gisu** to shiver; **civuru, ci_ru** scratching; **civvu, ci_vu** to cut thin, shave, or scrape; to peel or bark; to pair or trim the nails; to make a pen or pencil; to form into a pointed shape; to smooth, furbish or polish (Ka.); **ci_vu** (Ma.Ta.); **civvu, ci_vu** (Te.); **ki_su** to scratch; **si_l., gi_l.u, si_l.u** to split, to be cleft; to be rent; **si_l.ked.aha** to split and throw to the ground (Ka.lex.) cf. **cira_y** splint, splinter, shivered chip of palmyra or other timber (Ta.lex.) **cirai-ttal** [cf. **ks.ur**] to shave (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 38**); to cut with a sickle (**I_t.u, 3,9,6**); **kere** to shave (Ka.); **cirekka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2429.**Honorific term**: **siri_** an auspicious or honorific term prefixed to the names of persons and divinities, places and at the beginning of manuscripts, letters and documents (P.lex.) **siri_** prosperity, beauty (P.lex.)

2430.**Independent**: **serin** (Skt. **svairin**) self-willed, independent; according to one's liking; **seriviha_ra** adj. lodging at one's own choice (Pali.lex.) **serita_** independence, freedom (P.lex.)

2431.**A measure**: **se_ra** a kind of measure (Skt.); **s'e_r** (M.)(Skt.lex.) [**pa_do_nadya_naka tulyam t.an:kairdvisapta tulyaih kathito_tra se_rah a : Li_la_vati_**](Skt.lex.) **se_ru** a seer, a measure of weight or capacity that varies in various parts of the country (Ka.Te.); **ce_r** (Ta.); **s'e_r** (Ma.); **s'e_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ce_r** a standard weight = 8 palams; dry or liquid measure = 1/24 par-ai in Ceylon = 70 cu. in. and upward in S. India (Ta.lex.) **sirsa_hi_** the eighth part of chitta_n:k, a square measure of land each side of which is a karam which equals 5 1/2 ft. in length (9 sira_hi_ makes one marla_, 20 marla_s, one kana_l, 4 kana_ls one wigah)(P.lex.)

2432.**Image: cascade**: **si_r-ud.u** a cascade; **si_r-umbul.** being scattered, sprinkled etc.; **si_r** being scattered, sprinkled etc.; **si_rpani** spray or fine drops of water (Ka.lex.) **cirar-u-tal** to scatter (**Patir-r-up. 22, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **siran.u** to flow, glide (S.); **Ösr.** move (Skt.); **sara** going (Pa_n..); course? (VS.)(CDIAL 13247). **saraka_iba_** to move to one side (Or.); **xarkiba** to go through, flee (A.); **sarakvu~** to move, slip, slide (G.); **sarakn.e~** (M.); **si_run** to go round, circulate (K.); **siran.u** to flow, glide (S.); **serik** to glide, slip, slide (Ash.Wg.); **sarkn.a_** to move,

get out of the way (P.); **sarkan.o** to move, disappear (Ku.); **sarkanu** to go the wrong way (of food); **sarkinu** to move a little, withdraw (N.); **sarati** runs, flows, glides (RV.); goes, flows (Pali)(CDIAL 13250). **sar** sudden forceful gush (M.); **ser**^{i} stream of liquid, jet of water (G.); **se_ri_** spring (Sv.); **sarit** stream (RV.)(CDIAL 13261). **sarva_n.i_** spring of water (G.)(CDIAL 13263). **sari** cascade (Skt.lex.) **seran.u** to move, put on one side (S.); **sirra** spoutingly (of blood or water flowing)(N.); **s'irn.e~** to enter, go in (usu. forcibly or smartly)(M.); caus. **s'iravin.e~** to insert (M.); **s'irakn.e~** to enter; **s'irkavin.e~** to thrust, pierce (M.); **sirko** flowing, gliding (S.); **sirko** a rush or stream (of milk)(N.)(CDIAL 13420). **sira_** stream; **si_ra_** (RV.)(CDIAL 13421).

2433.**Land watered by floods of the Indus**: **si_r** a plot of land in the saila_ba_ cultivated by a separate tenant or a set of tenants; **si_r.h, sir.h** a plot of ground without a well, irrigated by the rising of the Indus; that part of a river where the stream is rapid; **saila_ba_** land watered by floods of great river; **saila_b** inundation, dampness (P.lex.) **ser** (Chamba) also called **seri** crown land; state demesne (Chamba) a weight of 80 tolas; **ce_rvai** (ASLV)(Ta.) < **seva_** a service ina_m or grant (**IEG**, p.309). **s'e_va_r = s'e_va-va_ra** treasury (RV. viii.1.22); **s'e_va** dear, precious (RV. i.73.2); **s'e_vadhi** treasure (RV. ii.13.6)(Vedic.lex.) **s'e_vadhi** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Skt.lex.)

2434.**Land liable to assessment**: **ciri < s'e_ri** land liable to assessment, dist. fr. in-a_m (Ta.lex.)

2435.**Image: fish**: **siri_han** a fish of the carp family, labeo curchius (P.lex.)

2436.**Image: broken pieces**: **ku_r-u** broken pieces of anything (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n.. 104**); half; **ku_r-it.u-tal** to cut into pieces or slices, bisect, divide; to distribute in portions or small quantities (**Pu. Ve. 1,14**); **ku_r-at.attal** to dive into lots (**S.I.I. i,65**); **ku_r-u-ceytal** to cut in pieces, divide; to distribute in portions or small quantities; to exercise authority, as in the assessment of taxes etc. (**As.t.a_taca. 71**)(Ta.lex.) **kucra_** broken to pieces (P.)(CDIAL 3489).

2437.**Image: monkey**: **cirai** monkey (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) ? cf. **ciri** to kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda) (Skt.lex.)

2439.**Sacred ceremony**: **cira_van.am < s'ra_van.a** ceremony performed generally on the full-moon day in the month of a_van.i, when the study of the ve_das is commenced with the investiture of a new sacred thread; **cira_van.i** a sacrifice performed on the full-moon day in the month of a_van.i (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

2440.**Image: ladle**: **cirukku < sruk** nom. sg. of **sruc** wooden ladle for pouring ghee on sacrificial fire (**Te_vai. 175**)(Ta.lex.)

2442.**To cry**: **kel.ar, kil.ir, keral.** to cry out, to roar; to dispute, to wrangle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: the voice**: **gi_ra** the voice (Kui); **gi_ga, gi_ta, gi_ya** word, syllable (pl. **gi_anga**)(Kuwi); **giya~** voice (Kuwi)(DEDR 1615). **kir-a_vu** to cry (as a peacock)(Ta.); **kiry- (kirc-)** to shout; **kiry** a shout (Ko.); **kir-c-** to shout (To.); **kir-acu**, **kir-icu, kir-uvu, kircu** to cry, shout, scream (Ka.); **kir-acuvike** crying, etc.; **kir-ugut.t.u, kirgut.t.u** to cry, scream (Ka.); **ki_r-u, ci_r-, ci_r-u** to scream, cry out; **gi_r-u, ci_r-u, ji_r-u** screaming, shrilling, buzzing (Ka.); **ki_rottuni** to roar, as an elephant (Tu.); **ci_ru, ci_r-u** to call (Te.); **ci_rud.u** calling (Te.); **kihpa (kiht-)** to shout, cry out (Kui); **ki_rr.- (-it-)** to shriek, moan with pain, shout (Kuwi); **kire_ng** abuse (Br.); **kire_ng tining** to abuse

(Br.)(DEDR 1590). **To shout**: **cirar-r-u** to shout, call loudly (Ta.); **kerkir.-** to shout (Nk.); **keral** to cry, shout (Ka.); **ke_rle** sound, noise (Tu.); **ke_ru** to cry out, be jubilant (Te.); **keralu** to cry out from alarm (Te.); **ceralu** jubilation (Te.); **kere-** (cock) to crow (Kond.a); **gernga, grenga** to groan, moan (Kui); **qerge** to sound (Malt.)(DEDR 1960). **keral** story, tale (Ga.); **ke_r-** to sing (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **ke_rond.i** soty, tale, fable (Kui); **khi_ri_** tale, fable, legend, riddle (Kur.); **qeri** tale (Malt.)(DEDR 2006). **kel.ar** to cry out, roar (Ka.); **kil.a** to express clearly (Ta.); **kil.avu** word, speech, language (Ta.); **kil.ir-, kil.ir** to sound, neigh (Ka.); **ke_r.** (cock) to crow (Kond.a); **kel, kell** to tell (Go.); **kr.e** id. (Pe.); **kla_pa** to crow, coo, lament (Kui); **kelpa** to invoke, petition a deity, repeat incantations; n. incantation, invocation (Kui); **kr.e-/kr.en-, kre_cali** to crow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2017). **ke_ru (ke_ri-)** to cackle (as a hen)(Ta.); to chuckle with joy, warble, cluck (as a laying hen)(Te.); **ke.ri** noise, shout (Kol.); **ke.ri kak-** to shout (Kol.)(DEDR 2009). **Image: fowl**: **xe_r** fowl (Kur.); **qeru** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2013). **Speech**: **gi_r, gira, gir, gire** speech; the goddess of speech, Sarasvati (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ga_yane, ga_yani_** singer (MBh.); singing (Ca_n..); **ga_an.a** singer (Pkt.); **ga_ine** (N.); **ga_in** (B.); **ga_yana** singing (Pali); **ge~_r.~** (Ku.); **ga_in.a_** (Or.); **gayanu** playing a musical instrument (Si.)(CDIAL 4136). **ge_ya** to be sung (Pa_n..); singing, song (MBh.); **geyya** a mixed style of prose and verse (Pali); **ge_a** song (Pkt.); **ge_** song (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4249). **ki_ta-ca_lai** hall where music is taught (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 7,131**); **gi_tam** song, chant (**Kampara_. Ka_rmuka. 40**); melody, music (**Tiruva_ca. 18,1**); **ki_ta-v-ur-uppu** limbs or component elements of a musical piece, which are four: ukkiram, turuvai, a_po_kam, pirakalai (**Cilap. 3,150, Urai**); **ki_ta_n:kam** instrumental accompaniment to vocal music (**Cilap. 3,14, Urai**); **ki_ta_n-ukam** id. (**Cilap. 3,14, Arum.**); **ki_rttittal** to praise, extol (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,9,2**); **ki_rtti** fame, celebrity, renown, distinction, glory (**Tiruva_ca. 8,8**); **ki_rttimai** id. (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **Long story**: **katittal** to tell, direct (**Pa_rata. Ira_cacu_. 112**); **katai** a long story, anecdote, or narrative (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 31**); epic (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,64**); Perun:katai, the story of Utayan.an- (**Cilap. Uraippa_yiram, Pak. 9**); talk, conversation; **kataital** to speak well of; to praise (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,64**)(Ta.lex.) **kath** speak (Skt.); **kathana** narration (Sus'r.); conversation (Pali); **kahan.a, kahan.a_** (Pkt.); **ko~_r.~** saying (Ku.); **kahini_** story (B.); **kahan.a** talking (Or.); **kahan.a_** narrative (Or.); **kahini_** (Mth.); **kah^{a}ni_** (Bhoj.); **kahan** saying, byword; **kahani, kahani_** (H.); **kahan.a, kihin.a** story (OG.); **kahen.** message; **kahen.i_** proverb, bad reputation (G.)(CDIAL 2702). **kathayati** converses with, describes (MBh.); **kathe_ti** speaks, preaches (Pali); **kahe_i, kahai** says (Pkt.); **kahan.u** (S.); **kahin.a_, kaihna_** (P.); **ka_hnu_** (WPah.); **kaun.o** (Ku.); **kahanu** (N.); **kaiba** (A.); **kaha_** (B.); **kahiba_** (Or.); **kahal** (Bhoj.); **kahab** (Mth.Aw.); **kahna_** (H.); **kahai** (OMarw.); **kahai** (OG.); **kahevu~** (G.); **katha_pe_ti** makes say (Pali); **kaha_ve_i** causes to be called (Pkt.); **kaha_n.a_** to be called (WPah.); **kau~r.~e** to make say (Ku.); **kaha_vvu~** to send a message (G.); **kaha_na_** (H.)CDIAL 2703). **katha_** conversation, speech (A_s'vGr.); story (MBh.)[subst. formed of **katha_** how, why? (RV.)]; **katha_** talk, story (Pali); **kaha_, kahiya_** (Pkt.); **kaha_** cry (L.); noise, rumour (P.); **kiyu** language (Si.); **kuha_** speech; **ku-** in **kuna_iba_** to send word (Or.)(CDIAL 2704). **katha_naka** a little tale (Skt.); **kaha_n.aya** (Pkt.); **kiha_n.i_** (L.); **kaha_n.i_** (P.); **kaha_ni** (N.); **ka_ha_n.i** (Or.); **kaha_na_, kaha_ni_** tale, proverb (H.); **ka~_n.i** (Marw.); **kaha_n.i_** (G.M.); **ka_n.i_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2705). **kaha_ta** a saying (S.); **kaha_ut** (P.); **kaha_wat, kaha_ut** (N.); **kaha_wat** (H.); **kahevat** (G.); **kuha_ta** halloing (Or.)(CDIAL 2706). **kathita** told (Mn.); conversation (MBh.); tale (Skt.); spoken (Pali); **kahiya** (Pkt.); **kahia_, kiha_** saying, order (P.); **kaio~** order (Ku.); **kahi** impers. it was said (OMarw.); **kahyu~** ordered; order (as pp. of **kahevu~** replaced by **ki_dhu~** after type **labdha-** etc.)(G.); **kahya_** (M.); **ki_, kiv** said, speech (Si.)(CDIAL 2707). **kathyate_** is called (Skt.); **kathya** to be spoken about (R.); **kacchati** is spoken (Pali); **kaccha** fit to be spoken (Pali); **ka_chab** to make excuses, excuse oneself (Mth.)(CDIAL 2708). **katth** boast (Skt.); **katthati** boasts (Pali); **katthai** praise (Pkt.); **katthate_**

boasts, mentions with praise (MBh.); **kad-** to speak, tell (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2700). **Song**: **ga_tha_** song; **ga_th** (RV.); **ga_thika_** epic song (Ya_j.); **ga_tha_** verse, stanza (Pali); **ga_ha_** (Pkt.); **ga_ha** a kind of verse (S.); **ga_** verse (B.); **ga_he** sings (MB.); **ga_ha_** (Or.); description of a parti. kind of verse (H.); **ga_ha** verse (OG.); **gaya** song (Si.); **gai** song (Pas'.); **ga_e** singing; **gai, gae** (Sh.); **gela_** singing (Mai.) (CDIAL 4126). **ga_na** singing (Ka_tyS'r.); **ga_n.a** (Pkt.); **na_c-ga_n** dancing and singing; **ga_na_** singing (N.); **ga_n** (A.B.); **ga_n.u~** singing (G.); **ga_n.e~** (M.Konkan.i); **ganu** playing a musical instrument (Si.)(CDIAL 4130). **ga_yati** sings (RV.); **ga_payati** (MBh.); **ga_yati** (Pali); **ga_ai, ga_i** (Pkt.); **ga_vu~** (G.); **ga_n.e~** (M.); **ga_vai** sings (Pkt.); **ga_in.u** (S.); **ga_van.** (L.); **ga_un.a_** (P.); **ga_un.o** (Ku.); **ga_unu** (N.); **ga_iba, ga_uni** wages for singing (A.); **gauya_** (B.); **ga_he** (MB.); **ga_iba_** (Or.); **ga_va** (OMth.); **ga_bab** (Mth.); **ga_vai** (OAw.OG.); **ga_na_** (3 sg. **ga_we**)(H.); **ga_ve** (OMarw.); **gab-, giv-, gib-** (**i** from **gili**)(Gypsy); **gewun, gyewun** (K.)(CDIAL 4135). **ceppu** to say, tell, relate, narrate, recite, scold, reprove (Te.); **kebna_** (**keppas**) to scold, lecture (Kur.); **ceppuka** to say, (dog) growls when snatching at something (Ma.); **ceppu (ceppi-)** to say, speak, declare, tell; n. speech, word, answer, reply; **ceppal** saying, replying, declaring (Ta.)(DEDR 1955). **Song; singing**: **gi_ta** singing (S'Br.Pali); **gi_taka** (Pali); **gi_a** (Pkt.); **giya** (Si.); **gi_la** song (Mai.); **gile** singing (Sv.)(CDIAL 4167). **gi_ti** singing (Nir.); **gi_tika_** (Pali); **gi_i, giya_, gi_ya_** (Pkt.); **qire, gref, gilav, gili** (Gypsy); **gi_a** (D..)(CDIAL 4168). **ga_tu** song (RV.); **ga_u** song (Pas'.); **ga_u_** cradle song (M.)(CDIAL 4123). **Music**: **iyampu** to sound, say, utter; **iyakku** to cause to sound; **iyakkam** a musical composition, pitch (of three kinds); **iyam** sound, word, musical instrument; **iyantai** an ancient melody type; **iyavan-** drummer; **icai (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound, sound as a musical instrument, express, signify, play as on a lute; n. sound, noise, word, fame, song, music; **e_e** Sa_maveda (Ta.); **iyampuka** to sound; **ica, is'a** song, music; **is'ampuka** to say, speak, utter (Ma.); **ese** to sound (Ka.); **e_sa (e_si-)** to sing, chant, recite, read aloud, relate, tell, say; n. act of singing, relating, telling (Kui)(DEDR 470). **gi_ta** singing (S'Br.Pali); **gi_taka** (Pali); **gi_a** (Pkt.); **giya** (Si.); **gi_la** song (Mai.); **gile** singing (Sv.)(CDIAL 4167). **gi_tika_** singing (Pali); **gi_ti** (Nir.); **gi_i, gi_iya_, gi_ya_** (Pkt.); **qire, gref, gilav, gili** (Gypsy); **gi_a** (D..)(CDIAL 4168). **hi_t** talk, conversation, promise, matter (talked about); **hi_t kanning** to talk, discuss, say things about one; **hi_tmi_t** conversation, gossip (Br.)(DEDR 470). **ge_ya** to be sung (Pa_n..); singing, song (MBh.); **geyya** a mixed style of prose and verse (Pali); **ge_a** song (Pkt.); **ge_** song (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4249). **gai** sing (Skt.); song (Pas'.); **ga_e, gai, gae** singing (Sh.); **gela_** singing (Mai.)(CDIAL 4126). **gauya_** wages for singing (B.); **ga_ve** sings (OMarw.); **gab, giv, gib, gili** (Gypsy); **gewun, gyewun** (K.); **ga_yati** sings (RV.)(CDIAL 4135). **sam.gi_ta** chorus, concert (Skt.); **san:gi_ta** (Pali); **sam.gia** (Pkt.); **sangiya** collection of Buddhist sacred books (Si.)(CDIAL 12849). cf. **iyar-r-u** to compose; **iyaipu** harmony; **icai** union, harmony (Ta.); **iyayuka** to harmonise; **is'ayuka** to join together (Ma.)(DEDR 471).

2443.**Parrot**: **ki_ra** parrot (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **ki_r** (G.); **kirava_, girava_, gira_** parrot (Si.); **kiro_t.a_** common wild parrot (M.)(CDIAL 3198). **kare** a paroquet (Santali.lex.) **kil.i, kil.l.ai** parrot (Ta.); **kil.i** (Ma.); **kil.y vaky** (Ko.); **kil.y** (To.); **gil.i, gin.i** (Ka.Tu.); **gin.i** (Kod..); **ciluka** (Te.); **kil** (pl. **kilkul**)(Pa.); **killin** (pl. **kilkil**)(Ga.)(DEDR 1584). **sir.i_, hir.i_** (pl. **-k**) parrot (Go.); **hidkoo** (pl.) id. (Go.); **sir.a** id. (Kond.a); **hir.a** a kind of bird (Pe.)(DEDR 2582). cf. **ra_gho-si_r.i_** parrot (Go.); **ra_go** id. (Go.Nk.); **ra_ghok** (Nk.)(DEDR 5164). cf. **ra_ga** musical harmony, melody (Skt.lex.) cf. **kitti_** praise (Pali); **ki_rti** report (RV.)(CDIAL 3200). **ki_rtana** telling (MBh.); **ki_rtana_** id. (Sus'r.); **kittana** praise (Pali); **kittan.a, kit.t.an.a** praise, recitation (Pkt.); **kitan** singing (N.)(CDIAL 3199). **si_rba-** to cry (pair-word with **ar.ba-**); **ar.baden si_rbaden** crying constantly (Kond.a); **hi_rba** to call (intensive base only)(Pe.); **cirqe** to shout, make a noise (Malt.)(DEDR

2631). cf. **arpini** to weep, cry (Tu.); **ar.up-** to make to cry (Ga.); **ar.ba-** intens. to cry (of animals)(Pe.); to weep, cry (Kond.a)(DEDR 282).

2444.**Wife**: **girni, ghirni** wife, mistress of the house (Santali.lex.) **gr.hin.i** the mistress of a house, a wife (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kirakasti < gr.hastin** married woman (Ta.lex.)

2445.**Title**: **kitta_ppu < khit.a_b** (U.) title, degree, honour (Ta.lex.) **Accounts**: **kirdi** an account of receipts and disbursements (Ka.); **kirda** (M.H.); **kirdapatra** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kita_b** book (H.lex.) **Day-book**: **cit.t.ai** memorandum of account containing details of major items of expense (Ta.); **cit.t.a_** < **cit.t.aha_** (U.) day-book (Ta.lex.) **cit.t.i, cit.t.ha** a rough daybook, an account taken on slips of paper before written fair (Ka.); **cit.t.ha_** (H.); **cit.t.ha** a roll of lands under cultivation (Ka.); **cit.t.a_** (M.H.); **ci_t.u, ci_t.i** a slip of paper; a bill, a bond (Ka.); **ci_t.t.u** (Ta.Ma.); **ti_t.t.u** (Ma.); **cit.i_, cit.hi_, cit.t.i_** (M.H.); **ci_t.i** a written order (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ci_t.ni_sa** an under-secretary, a clerk of higher standing (Ka.); **cit.anavi_sa, cit.an.i_sa** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **centirukkam** ola envelope of an ola letter; an ola scroll passed through the string of a flying kite (Ta.); < **candraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2446.**Lattice**: **gira_di** lattice, battlement (Ka.); **kira_ti** (Ta.Ma.); **grade** (Port.)(Ka.lex.)

2447.**Image: span**: **ge_n.u** a span, distance measuring from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger (Tu.lex.) **gen.** span (measure)(Ka.lex.)

2448.**Saleable**: **gira_ki** a purchaser; customers (Ka.); **girha_yaka** (M.); **kra_yaka** (Skt.); **gira_ki** salable, in request, dear in price (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Contract**: **gen.** lease, rent; **gen.e-ja_go** tenement (Ka.lex.) **ge_n.i** rent on property, leasehold; **ge_n.i ci_t.** a lease deed; **ca_la ge_n.i** temporary lease subject to renewal at the end of every year; **moola-ge_n.i** a permanent lease; **va_yide-ge_n.i** a lease for a fixed number of years (Tu.lex.) **ge_n.i** rent, contract (Ka.Tu.); **ge_n.ici_t.u** a lease (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **kre_n.i, ke_n.i** buying, purchasing, purchase; **kre_tavya** purchasable; **kre_tr.** a buyer, purchaser; **kre_ya** purchasable (Ka.Skt.); **vikre_tr.** a seller, a vendor (Skt.Ka.); **vikre_ya** to be sold, saleable, vendible (Skt.Ka.); **vikraya = bikari** sale, selling, vending (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Purchase**: cf. **xe_ndna_ (xindyas)** to buy, purchase (Kur.); **qnde** to take along with, have with, possess (Malt.)(DEDR 2001). **ke_n.ika_r-a** a trafficker (Ka.); **ke_n.e_m.** an article of traffic (M.); **mun:ge_n.i-ka_r-a** a chief trafficker, a set.t.i; a chief (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s're_ni, se_n.i** a corporation of artisans following the same business, a guild of traders dealing in the same articles (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **To sell and buy**: **biki-kini** selling and buying (B.)(CDIAL 11641). **Trader**: cf. **vahoro, voro, horo** trader (G.)(CDIAL 12175). cf. **va_vr** business, activity (Konkan.i); **beora_** affair (B.)(CDIAL 12205). **Grocery**: cf. **kira_n.i** grocery, as sugar, spices etc. (Ka.); **kira_n.a_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kiran.a** an occupation, place of work, workshop; to scatter; pp. **kin.n.a** scattering, effusion (of sun rays), effulgence (Pali.lex.) cf. **kirayam** < **kraya** sale (Ta.lex.) **kiranava_** to weigh (Si.)(CDIAL 3172). **kirayam** sale (Ta.); selling price (Ta.); **kraya** sale (Skt.); **kiraya-ca_san-am** bill of sale, sale-deed (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kira_ta** the name of a savage tribe that inhabits woods and mountains, lubdhaka, s'a_bara; a dwarf, kir-u = small (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Merchant**: **kira_t.a** merchant (Skt.); **kiri_t.a** merchant (BhP.); **kira_t.a** fraudulent merchant (Pali); **kira_d.a, kira_ya, cila_a, cila_i_, cila_iya_** a non-Aryan tribe, slave (Pkt.); **kira_r.u** Hindu shopkeeper (S.); **kira_r., kara_r., kira_r.i_** member of a tribe of Hindus (also called **aror.a_**) who act as traders and moneylenders (L.); **kira_r.** merchant (H.); **ke_ra_t.ika, ke_ra_t.iya** false; **kira_sa** fraudulent (Pali); **kirr.akka_** connected with Hindus (L.); **kira_ta** a degraded mountain

tribe (VS.); **cila_ti** woman of this tribe (Skt.)[Alternance of **k-** and **c-,-t.-** and **-t-** suggests Drav. origin](CDIAL 3173). **kila_ta, kira_ta** dwarf (Skt.); **kira_ta, kira_t.a** man of a jungle tribe (classed with dwarfs among the attendants of a chief)(Pali); **kela_** boy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3182). **kira_tam** name of a country, one of 56 te_cam (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 97**); **kira_ta-mu_rtti** S'iva as a hunter (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **kir-i** falsehood (**Te_va_. 228, 6**); **kr.trima** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kira_ya** rent, hire, fire (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **kri_** barter (Skt.); to purchase; mark (KS. xxxiv.3)(Vedic. lex.) **Groceries, drugs**: **kraya_n.aka** goods for sale (Skt.); **kaya_n.a, kaya_n.aga, kiya_n.aga** (Pkt.); **kiria_n.a** goods for sale (Pkt.); **kirya_n.o** small kinds of grain from which oil is expressed (S.); **karia_n.a_** small wares for sale (esp. grocery)(P.); **karia_na_, kira_na_** groceries (H.); **kiriya_n.u~** groceries, drugs (G.); **kira_n.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 3584). **karan.i** medicine (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 1**); **karan.am** ingredients mixed and used in connection with funeral rites, being seven, viz., the five products of the cow together with rice and rapeseed (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Merchandise; to buy**: **kraya** purchase (VS.); **kaya** (Pali.Pkt.); **kraya** (NiDoc.); **kre_r-kerar** lures (Gypsy); **kre** price (Kal.)(CDIAL 3581). **gayar** to sell (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3582).**krayan.a** buying (Ka_tyS'rS.); **ken.e~** merchandise (M.); **ke_ai** buys (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3583). **kirin** to buy, to purchase; **kikrinic** a buyer; **nui d.an:gran kirin akadea** I have bought this ox (Santali.lex.) **kri_n.a_ti** buys (RV.); **kin.a_ti** (Pali); **krinita** bought (NiDoc.); **ki_n.ai, kin.ai, kirin.ai** (Pkt.); **kuna_r** sells; **kin** to buy (Gypsy); **krenik**, pp. **kreniru** to buy (Kho.); **krin** to sell (Phal.); **krinoiki**, imper. **krin**, **krinyo_nu** (Sh.); **k^{a}nun** (K.); **kinnu** to buy (N.); **kiniba** (A.); **kina_** (B.); **kin.iba_** (Or.); **ki_nab** (Bi.Mth.); **kinab** (Mth.); **kinal** (Bhoj.); **ki_nna_, kinna_** (H.); **kin.iya**, absol., caus. **ken.avi** (OSi.inscr.)(CDIAL 3594) cf. **konu** to buy (Te.lex.) **kaya** purchase, buying; **-(a)kkaya** buying and selling; **vikkaya (kraya vikraya)** buying and selling, trade in: **vikkaya-pat.ivirata**; **kayati** to buy; inf. **ketun.**; **kayika** a buyer, a trader, dealer; **krayika** (BHSkt.); **kayin** a buyer (Pali); **kin.a_ti** to buy; pot. **kin.e**; ger. **kin.iva_**; inf. **kin.itun.** (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **kre_ya** purchasable (Skt.); **krayya** (S'Br.); **keyya** for sale (Pali); **kejja, kijja** (Pkt.); **keje~** grain or coconuts given in barter for vegetables (M.)(CDIAL 3604). **xe_ndna_ (xindyas)** to buy, purchase (Kur.); **qende** to take along with, have with, possess (Malt.)(DEDR 2001). **konu (kon.t-)** to buy, take (Te.); **kon.-** to take (Te.inscr.); **ko_lu** vb.n. of **konu**; taking, plunder (Te.); **kor-- (-t-)** to buy (Pe.); **kod.a (kod.i-)** to buy, take; buying, taking, plucking (Kui); **ko_dali, kod.d.inai** to take, buy; **kod.- (-it-)** to buy; bring (Kuwi); **kol. (kol.v-, kon.t-)** to seize, receive, buy; **kol.vo_n-** buyer, student; **kol.l.unar** buyers, learners (Ta.); **kon.t.al** receiving, taking; **kon.a_-** to bring, take, fetch (Ta.); **kol., kol.u, kol.l.u (kon.d-)** to seize, take away, obtain, buy (Ka.); **kol.-/kon.- (kod.-)** to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral)(Ko.); **kol.l.- (kovv-, kon.d.-)** to take (Kod..); **kon.uni (kon.d-)** to take, hold, keep (Tu.)(DEDR 2151). **Buyer**: **kaya** [from **kri**] purchase, buying; **kaya-(a)kkaya** buying and selling; **kaya-vikkaya** buying and selling, trade; **kayika** a buyer, trader, dealer; **kayin** a buyer (Pali.lex.) cf. **-kri_** 'barter' embedded in the following etyma: **Sale**: **vikraya** sale (AV.); **vikkaya** sale (Pali); **vikraya, vikra** (NiDoc.); **vikkaa** (Pkt.); **vika_** (L.P.); **bika_, biki** (B.); **bika_** (Or.); **veku_** for sale (S.); **vikiro** sale; **vikiri_** id. (S.); **bikri** (N.Or.); **bikaruwa_** for sale (A.); **bikri_** (H.); **vakro** (G.); **vikra_** (M.)(CDIAL 11638). **kra_payati** (Pa_n..); **vikka_yama_n.a** sells (Pkt.); **vika_un.a_, bika_un.a_** to sell (P.); **bika_unu** (N.); **bika_iba** (A.); **bika_na** (B.); **bika_iba_** (Or.); **bika_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11640). **Barter**: **biki-kini** selling and buying (B.)[cf. **ken.e~** merchandise (M.)(CDIAL 3583)]; **vikka_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11641). **vikraya** sale (AV.); **vikkaya** sale (Pali); **vikraya, vikra** (NiDoc.); **vikkaa** (Pkt.); **vika_** (L.P.); **bika_, biki** (B.); **bika_** (Or.); **veku_** for sale (S.); **vikiro, vikiri_** sale (S.); **bikri** (N.); **bikaruwa_** for sale (A.); **bikri** sale (Or.); **bikri_** (H.); **vakro** (G.); **vikra_, vikri_** (M.)(CDIAL 11638). **kra_payati** sells (Pa_n..); **vikka_yama_n.a** (Pkt.); **vika_un.a_, bika_un.a_** to sell (P.); **bika_unu** (N.); **bika_iba** (A.); **bika_na** (B.); **bika_iba_** (Or.); **bika_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11639). **vikri_n.ite_** barters (AV.); sells (Mn.); **vikri_n.ati** barters (Skt.); **vikkin.a_ti** sells (Pali);

vikrinati (NiDoc.); **vikkin.ai, viki_n.ai** (Pkt.); **bikin, vegn, vukn** (Gypsy); **brikin** (Dm.); **r.eken, reken, ligin** (Pas'.); **bikin** (Gaw.); **bre~_kr** (Kal.); **bigin** (Tor.); **vikin.an.u** (S.); **vikun.anava_** (pret. **vikka_**) to sell (Si.); **vikin.enava_** to be sold (S.); **vrai~c** sale (Kt.); **ve_can.** (L.); **vikke_i, vikke_ai** after fut. **kre_s.yati**, ger. **kre_tavya** (Pkt.); **viketaviye** (As'.); **vikke_tum.** inf. (Pali)(CDIAL 11640). **vikri_ta** sold (MBh.); sale (Mn.); **vikrida, vikridaga**, pret. **vikridemi** (NiDoc.); **vikki_a, vikkia** (whence pres. **vikkai** sells)(Pkt.); **vikka_** pret. of **vikun.anava_** (Si.); **biki-kini** selling and buying (B.)(CDIAL 11641). **vikri_yate_** is sold (Skt.); **vikijan.u** to be sold (S.); **vikan.u** to be sold (S.); **vikkan.** (L.); **vikn.a_, bikn.a_** (P.); **biknu** (N.); **bikiba_** (Or.); **bikna_** (H.); **vikn.e~** (M.); **bikiba** to sell (A.); **bika_** (B.); **vi_kai** (OG.); **vikn.e~** (M.); **vikkan** (Md.)(CDIAL 11642). **ve_ca_** (v.l. **ve_ta_**) hire, wages; **ve_tana** hire, wages (MBh.); **ve_tane_na kri_tah-** hired (Pa_n.. com.); **ve_tana** price (Skt.); **vikri_n.a_no 'lpave_tanaih-** (Skt.); **ve_ti** procures (RV.); **veccai, vicce_i** spends (Pkt.); **ve_can.** to sell (L.); **vecn.a_, becn.a_** (P.); **becn.o** (Ku.); **becnu** (N.); **besiba** (A.); **beca_** (B.); **beciba_, biciba_** (Or.); **becab, be~cab** (Mth.); **becna_** (H.); **vecvu~** (G.); **vecn.e~** to spend (M.)(CDIAL 12100). **vyaya** change, loss, expense (Mn.); **vaya, vyaya** expense (Pali); **vyaga** (NiDoc.); **vaya** (Pkt.); **baya_** expenses (Or.); **vaya, viya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12170). **vyayati** spends (Dha_tup.); **bayiba_** to spend (Or.)(CDIAL 12171). **vikraya = bikari** sale, selling, vending; **vikrayika** a seller, a vendor; **vikrayisu** to sell, to vend; **bikari** selling, sale (Ka.M.); **vikara_, vikari_** (H.); **bikarida_ra** that sells, a vendor (Ka.lex.) **va_n:ku** to buy, take, drag, pull, take away (Ta.); **va_n:kal** receiving, borrowing, buying (Ta.); **va_n.n.al** purchasing; **va_n.n.ikka** to demand back; **va_n.n.ippikka** to make one take (Ma.)(DEDR 5336). **Traders of leaves (tree products)**: **ce_n-ai-t-talaivar** men of the Ilai-va_n.ikar caste (Ta.lex.) **ce_n-ai-t-talaivar, ce_n-ai-mutaliya_r** chief of Vis.n.u's hosts; men of Kaikko_l.ar caste (Ta.lex.) **Revenue collector**: **ce_n-ai-p-peruva_n.ikan-** chief purveyor for an army (**Perun.. Ucaik. 40,344**); cf. **va_n.ikan-** trader (Ta.); **va_n.ijya** trade (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **sena_** official who collects revenue in a village, general (H.); **sen.n.a, sin.n.a** army (Pkt.); **sen** (G.); **se_niya** soldier (Pali); **seniya, seni** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 13602). **e_n-a_ti** name of a division among sha_n.a_ns (whose occupation is toddy-drawing)(**Tj.**); barber; **en-a_ti-na_yan-a_r** name of a canonized S'aiva saint, one of 63 (**Periyapu.**); **en-a_ti-mo_tiram** ring being the insignia of the title of e_na_ti (**Ci_vaka. 2569, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'en.vai, s'en.vi_, s'en.ai** a class of brahmans (M.); **s'en.vi** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13587). **ce_n-ai** weapon; multitude, crowd; friends, relations; **ce_n-ai-p-pat.aikal.** big crowd, concourse of people (Ta.lex.) **Company of travellers; market**: **ce_n.i** side of a street; party of workers, set of players, company of travellers; **ce_n-ai** street; bazaar; market, fair (Ta.lex.) cf. **seni_** the broad flat metal plates in a tobacconist's shop (Bi.); **s're_n.i_** line, row, troop (RV. metr. often **s'rayan.i**); **se_n.i** guild, division of army (Pali); row, collection (Pkt.); **sen.i** row of raters in a thatched roof, the wooden plates on which the rafters are put crosswise (Or.)(CDIAL 12718). [cf. Pali lex. (Rhys Davids): **sen.i** (Classical Skt. **s'ren.i** in meaning 'guild'; vedic = row); a guild; their number was eighteen; **-pamukha** the head of a guild; a division of an army **sen.imokkha** the chief of an army; **sena_** (vedic **sena_** perhaps from **si** to bind); an army; **-gutta** a high official, a minister of war, only in cmpd. **maha_-**; -**na_yaka** a general; **-pacca** the position as general; **-pati** a general; **-byu_ha** massing of troops, grouping and fitting up an army; **seniya** belonging to an army, soldier; **senaka** a carter; **sena** (Skt. **s'yena**) a hawk. **s're_n.yaka** tribesman (?Skt.); **s.i_n.** a Shina man (Sh.)(CDIAL 12719)].

2449.**A street**: **ke_ri** a street (Ka.); **ge_ri** (Te.); **ce_ri** (Ta.Ma.); **ke_rigol.** to take a street, i.e. to betake one's self to it (Ka.lex.)

2450.**To send or take back; Image: to face about**: **kirna_ (kirryas)** to come back, return, face about, come round in turn (Kur.); **kirta'a_na_** to send or take back, return; give in return (Kur.); **kire** to return (Malt.); **kirtre** to give or take back, recover (Malt.)(DEDR 1566). **gir-i, gir-a, gir-u, gir-iki** going round, whirling (Ka.); **giragira** round and round, spinning (Te.)(DEDR 1595). **kere kere** head forced down on the shoulders by carrying a heavy weight on the head, moving slowly and stiffly through having a load to carry (Santali.lex.) **kirokoro** head pressed down on the shoulders, as by carrying something heavy on the head (Santali.lex.) **kerker** stiff-necked (Santali.lex.)

2451.**Image: rays of the sun**: **kiran.a** rays of the sun (Skt.lex.) **kiran.an-** Sun as having rays (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-ka_m. 108**); **kiran.am** ray of light, beam (Ta.lex.) **kiran.a** ray of light (MBh.); effulgence (Pali); ray (Pkt.); **keran** pl. rays (of sun etc.)(K.); **kirin.i** sunbeam (S.); **kiran.** (P.); ray of light (A.B.); **kiran.a** (Or.); **kiran, kirin** (Mth.); **karan., kiran** (G.); **kiran.** ray, sunlight; **kira_n.** first rays of rising or last of setting sun (M.); **kiran.a** sunbeam (Si.)(CDIAL 3171).

2452.**Scab**: **kiran.i** a kind of itch; **keran.i, kera_n.i** a kind of scab; warts (Tu.); **ciran:ku** eruption, pimple, itch (Ta.); **cirau** itch, scab (Ma.); **keraku** scab (Ka.); **kirmbuni, kirmbaruni** to itch; rub, scratch; **kirmba_t.a, kirmbelu** itching, scratching; **kra_n.i** the eruptive kind of rickets; **ke_re ka_ru** a scaly-skinned leg; **ke_re-me_yi** a scaly skin (Tu.); **cirugud.u** a species of leprosy which causes large round spots all over the body, ringworm (Te.)(DEDR 1560). **Scab**: **kila_sa** leprous (VS.); a species of leprousy (Ka_tyS'r.); a cutaneous disease (Pali); **kila_s** whitish leprous spot, blotch, scab (B.); **kil.as, kil.os** strange mark indicating disease (M.)(CDIAL 3183). **cilanti** pimple, small boil, abscess, ulcer, venereal boil (Ta.); **cilanni** a kind of ulcer or bubo (Ma.); **celidi** a kind of skin-disease; a skin rash will small boils; **celdi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2563). **khasra, kasra, khas khos** itch (Santali.lex.) **gara** a partic. disease (Sus'r.); **ger, gel** itch (Gypsy); **garu** mange (S.); **garo** mangy (S.); **gar** itch in throat and breast of a horse, farcy (H.); id., scurf on hair of horse of man (M.); **geralo, gelalo** affected by itch or scab (Gypsy); **garal** eczema (B.)(CDIAL 4039). cf. **kharju** itching, scratching, scab (Skt.)(CDIAL 3827). **kin.a** callosity (MBh.); scar (Skt.); callosity, scar, scab; **kin.iya_** little boil (Pkt.); **kin.** wart, mole, scar (B.); **kin.a** scar, callosity, callosity on an archer's hand (Or.); **kin** wound, sore, scar, callosity (H.); **kin., kin.e~, kin.a_** scar, callosity (M.)(CDIAL 3159). **kina_** calloused (MBh.); **kin.avant** id. (MBh.); **kinhe~, kine~, kina_** callosity (M.)(CDIAL 3162). **Image: pustule**: **kuru** pustule, blister, boil, sore (Ta.)(**Cilap. Urai per-u kat.t.urai**); pustule,, boil (Ma.); **kuru, kuruvu** a protuberance or excrescence on the body, a boil (Ka.); **kuri** a boil (Tu.); **kur-upu** a boil, abscess (Te.); **kurup** pimple (Nk.); **kur** small boil (Pa.); **ku_r** boil (Ga.); **kurpum** id. (Go.); **kurpu** id. (Go.); **ku_ru** a boil (Kond.a.Kuwi); **ku_rr.u_** (pl. **ku_r.ka**) bubo (Kuwi); **kura_r.a** inflamed swelling, esp. in the neck (Br.)(DEDR 1780). **gurul.e, gul.l.i, gul.l.e** bubble, blister, pustule, small round shell (Ka.); **gul.l.e, gulle** bubble, blister, pustule; **gulla** a kind of small mollusk (Tu.); **gulla** a shell, a white pustule; **gulaka** shell, pebble (Te.); **gurgela** snail (?Kol.); **gulli** shell, cowrie (Pa.); **gula** snail (Pa.); **gola, goli** shell (said to be <Or.)(Kui); **ghula** snail (Halbi)(DEDR 1795). **gut.i** pustules of small-pox (Santali.lex.)

2453.**Chiretta**: **cir-a_yita, kiriya_tu, cirya_ta, kira_ta** a kind of gentian, agathotes chirayta Don., gentiana chirayta Roxb. (Ka.); **cir-a_yattu** (Ta.); **kira_ta-tikta** (Skt.Ka.); **cira_tikta** (Skt.); **cira_i_ta, cira_yata** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kira_kati** a medicinal plant, nilave_mpu (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cir-a_yattu-k-kucci** Himalayan chiretta (Ta.); **chira_ita_** (U.); **kira_ta-tikta** (Skt.); **kira_yatu** chiretta (**M.M.**)(Ta.); **kaira_ta** (Skt.); **nilave_mpu** French chiratta, andrographis paniculata; chiretta, swertia chirata (**M.M. 177**)(Ta.); **ne_lave_mu** (Te.); **nelabe_vu** (Ka.); **nilave_ppu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

Gentiana chirayta = ophelia chirata : **kira_ta-tikta** (Skt.); **bhu_nimba** (Skt.); **chireta_** (B.H.); the ophelia chirata is indigenous to the mountainous regions of northern India from Simla through Kumaon to the Morung district in southeastern Nepal. **kira_ta-tikta** means 'the bitter plant of the kira_tas, an outcast race of mountaineers in the north of India.' It is also called **ana_ryatikta** or the bitter plant of the non-Aryans. The Bhavapraka_sa mentions a variety of **chireta_**, under the name of **Naipa_la**, that is, produced in Nepal and describes it as a febrifuge. **Chireta_** is regarded as tonic, febrifuge and laxative, and is used in fever, burning of the body, intestinal worms, skin diseases etc. It is much used in fevers of all sorts in a variety of forms and in combination with other medicines of its class... e.g. gulancha, raisins, emblic myrobalan, zedoary root... **kira_ta_di taila** or oil of **chireta_**... including root of sanseviera zeylanica (**murva_**) lac, turmeric, wood of berberis asiatica (**da_ruharidra_**), madder, root of citrullus colocynthis (**indrava_runi**), **pa_chak** root, root of pavonia odorata (**ba_la_**), of vanda roburghii (**ra_sna_**), scindapsus officinalis (**gajapippali**), long pepper, black pepper, ginger root, root of stephania hernandifolia (**pa_tha_**), **indrajava** seeds, **sochal, vit**, and rock salts, root of justicia adha_toda (**va_saka**), calotropis gigantea (**devada_ru**) and the fruit of trichosanthes palmata (**maha_ka_la**). The oil thus prepared is rubbed on the body in chronic fever with emaciation and anaemia (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp.201-202). **kalmeg** andrographis paniculata (Santali.lex.) Swertia chirayita: Synonyms: chiretta, bitter stick, chirayta; **chirette** (Fr.); **chiretta, ostindischer enzian** (Ger.); part used: the dried plant; habitat: mountainous regions of northern India; plant: an annual, smooth herb, attaining a height of 1 m.; the plants are gathered in the fruiting condition, carefully dried and tied in bundles with bamboo strips. These are packed into small bundles or bales and exported from Calcutta; use: simple bitter. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 675-676). Andrographis paniculata: **bhunimba** (Skt.); **kirata** (Skt.); **kiryat, kirayat** (H.); **kalmegh** (B.); **nilavemu** (Ta.Te.); **nelavepu** (Ma.); **olikiryata** (M.); plant: febrifuge, tonic, alterative, anthelmintic, useful in debility, dysentery and dyspepsia; infusion of plant: in fever; roots and leaves: febrifuge, stomachic, tonic, alterative, anthelmintic; habitat: throughout the plains of India, sometimes cultivated (GIMP, p.18). Swertia chirata = gentiana chirayta: **kairata** (Skt.); **chireta** (H.B.); **chiraita** (M.); **nilavembu** (Ta.Te.); **nelaveppa** (Ma.); plant: bitter, tonic, stomachic, febrifuge, laxative; habitat: temperate Himalayas, 4,000 to 10,000 ft. from Kashmir to Bhutan and Khasia Hills, 4,000 to 5,000 ft. Swertia angustifolia: **pahari chiretta** (H.); **pahadi-kiraita** (M.); used as a substitute for swertia chirata; habitat: sub-tropical Himalayas, 1,000 to 6,000 ft., from the Chenab to Bhutan . Swertia decussata: **silajit** (Deccan); **kadu** (Mahabaleshwar); Swertia paniculata: **kadavi** (M.); both plants: a good substitute for swertia chirata and gentiana kurroo; habitat: western ghats of Bombay State. (GIMP, p.237). cf. **kira_tatikta** the plant agathotes chirayta (Sus'r.); **sirata_** gentiana chirayta (A.)(CDIAL 3174).

2454.**Surround; giddiness**: **ghurn.i, gheora** a whirlpool (Santali.lex.) **girum** whirlpool (Wg.); ***ghe_r** make go round, surround (Skt. < Drav.); **giran** again, back (Dm.); **gir-** to turn round (Pas'.); to go round (Wot..); to turn, walk about (Gaw.); to wander about (Bshk.); **gir** again (Pas'.); **giri** again (Gaw.); **ghiran.u** to feel sick, slide down (S.); **ghirn.a_** to turn round, feel giddy, be surrounded (P.); **ghiran.** to move away (WPah.); **ghira_** to surround (B.); **ghirni_** rope-maker's twisting instrument (B.); pulley (H.); **ghiral** to be surrounded (Bhoj.); **ghirna_** to be surrounded (H.); **ghi~rt.i_** a whirl (M.); **gere_** to make go round (Pas'.); **gherem** I turn round (Kal.); **ge_run** to surround (K.); **ge_r** circumference (K.); **gheran.u** to surround (S.); **ghero** siege (S.); **gheri** circumference (S.); **ghern.a_** to surround, blockade (P.); **gher, ghera_** circumference (P.); **ghern.i_** dizziness (P.); **ghe_ro** circular movement (WPah.); **ghern.o** to surround (Ku.);

ghernu, ghero circumference (N.); **gher** to surround (A.B.); **ghera_** to surround (B.); **gheriba_, ghera** (Or.); **gher, ghera_** (Bhoj.); circumference (M.); **gherai** surrounds, besieges (OAw.); **gherna_** to surround (H.); **gher, ghera_** circumference (H.); **ghervu~** to surround (G.); **gheran.** sound sleep (G.)[cf. **ku_runi** to be drowsy, sleepy (Tu.)(DEDR 1902)]; **ghero** circumference (G.); **gheri_** border or short hair (G.); **ghern.e~** to surround (M.); **gha~ver** vortex, whirlpool, giddiness (L.)(CDIAL 4474). **kir-ukir-u** to be giddy (Ta.); **kir-ukkam** giddiness (Ma.); **gir-i, gir-a, gir-u, gir-ake, gir-aki, gir-iki, gir-ike** whirling, going round (Ka.); **gir-a gut.t.u** to go round (as the head from biliousness)(Ka.); **gir-r-ane** with a whirl (Ka.); **giragira** round and round, spinning (Te.); **gir-r-una** circularly, in a circle (Te.); **giraka, gilaka, girra, gi_ra, gilla** pulley over which to pull water from well; wheel of cart (Te.); **ki_rkand** a whirligig, water-beetle (Go.); **girakn.e~** to whirl (M.)(DEDR 1595).

2455.**Kingfisher**: **ciral** kingfisher (Ta.); **cira_l** a kind of bird (?Go.)(DEDR 2551). **Synonym**: **pon--va_y-p-pul.**, **ciccili-k-kuruvi**. (Ta.lex.)[cf. the imagery linking a bird and 'fish'.] **kikir** the king-fisher (Santali.lex.)

2456.**Indian shrike**: **kirut.ige** the keroula shrike, keroula indica; the great Indian shrike, lanius burra; the lahtora butcher bird, lanius lahtora; **kirut.iga** the bay-backed shrike (Ka.lex.)

2457.**Fish-net**: **gira** kind of fish-net (Bonda.Gutob.Parengi.Kharia.); a small round net for catching small fry (Munda.); fish-trap (Koraku.); **ginir** id. (Gutob.); **ger-** to catch fish (Sora.); **gari** cage (Ho.); **gari, ganari** a small round net for catching small fry (Munda.); to catch fish with a **gira** (Munda.); **ger-** to nibble (Munda.); **generi** a kind of fish-net (Santali.); **giri** a fish-net (Korku.); **gad-** to catch fish (Korku.); **giri** fish-hook (Korku.); **gir-, gigir-** to fish with hook (Korku.); **geri** fishing hook (Nahali.)[S.Bhattacharya, Some Munda Etymologies, 1966, pp. 28-41.] **go_ra-bale** large hand-net (Tu.); **ko_ru-vala** fishing-net (Ma.); **go_rale** small hand-net (Tu.); **ko_r** to cast net (Go.); **ko_ral** a fishing basket (Ma.)(DEDR 2231). **jhali** a net (Santali.lex.) **Drag-net**: **karai-valai** drag-net, having a cotton bag with fine meshes in the centre, sometimes 1/2 mile in length spread out from the shore in a semi-circle and after an hour or two withdrawn from the water while the boys beat it shouting so as to drive the fish into the bag as it nears the shore (Ta.); **karavala** id. (Ma.); **karai-valai-t-to_n.i** boat for fishing with the dragnet (Ta.lex.)

2458.**A lunar race**: **kavuravar, kauravar** Kaurava princes (**Pa_rata. On-pata_m. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **kuru** a prince of the lunar race after whom his family was called **kuru-kulam** (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 31**); a certain continent; the country of the Kurus, one of 56 te_cam (Ta.lex.) **kuru** name of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; the kings of this country; **kuru-ks.e_tram** name of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pa_n.d.avas; **kuru-ks.e_tra-yo_gah.** a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterims and three yogas occur (Skt.lex.)

2459.**A division of the earth**: **kuruvarut.am < kuru-vars.a** one of nine divisions of the earth situate between S'r.ngava_n- and the Northern Ocean (**vat.a kat.al mutala_c cirun:kan:ka_r-um kuruvarut.am: Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**); cf. **cirun:kava_n- < s'r.n:gava_n** nom. sg. of **sr.n:ga-vat** a mythical mountain believed to be one of the boundaries of the earth; cf. **s'r.n:gam** a horn (also, lordship, sovereignty, supremacy, eminence; **s'r.n:ga_t.akah.** a mountain with three peaks; **s'r.n:gavat** peaked; a mountain; **s'r.n:gam** the top or summit of a

mountain; **s'r.n:ga_ntara** space or interval between the horns (of a cow etc.)(Skt.lex.) **cirun:kam** horn of a quadruped (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 33**); a mythical mountain believed to be one of the boundaries of the earth; peak (**Ka_cippu. Can-ar-kuma_ra. 5**) (Ta.lex.)

2460.**Resinous tree**: **kurat.ike, kurat.ige, kurut.ike, kurut.ige, korat.ige, kurat.ike_ bi_ja** the seeds of the odina wodier (Ka.lex.) **d.oka** odina wodier (Santali.lex.) cf. **uti, oti** Indian ash tree, odina wodier (Ta.)(DEDR 614). cf. **ji_vala_** the tree odina wodier (AV.); **jiul, jiuli** the gum exuding tree odina wodier (B.); **divul** feronia elephantum (Si.)(CDIAL 5248). **ji_va_l.a** substance, pith, essence (Ka.lex.) Odina wodier = lannea grandis: **jiol** (B.); **moja** (M.); **jingan** (H.); **kalmina** (Garhwal); **oti** (Ma.); **kimlu** (P.); **jingini** (Skt.); **odi** (Ta.); **gumpena** (Te.); bark: astringent, used as a lotion in impetigenous eruptions, leprous ulcers and obstinate ulcers; leaves: boiled and applied for local swellings and pains of body; habitat: common in deciduous forests throughout India, in the sub-Himalayan tract extending to the Indus and ascending to 4,000 ft. in the outer hills (GIMP, p.149).

2461.**Tuber**: **kurd.a** root, tuber (Pa.); **kure** id. (Ga.); **kurud.** a kind of vegetable (Ga.)(DEDR 1799).

2462.**Atlantia monophylla**: **kuruntu** wild lime, atalantia; atalantia racemosa; atalantia missionis (Ta.); **kurunnu** trichilia spinosa = atalantia monophylla (Ma.)(DEDR 1789).

2463.**Common delight of the woods**: **kuruntu** common delight of the woods, hiptage madablota, kurukkatti (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kunda** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kuruntam** a species of wild lime, atlantia racemosa (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,4,7**); **kuntam < kunda** wild lime (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kurundu** cinnamon; **kurundu-gal** cinnamon-stone (Si.) (CDIAL 3328). cf. **kurunnu** trichilia spinosa = atlantia monophylla (Ma.)(DEDR 1789). cf. **dod.li** a large shrub or small tree, atlantia monophylla (Ka.); **dod.l** wild orange (lime), atlantia monophylla (Tu.)(DEDR 3493). Atlantia monophylla = atlantia malabarica: **atavi-jambira** (Skt.); **makad-limbu** (M.); **adavi-nimma** (Te.); **kattunarenga** (Ma.); **kattukkichili** (Ta.); oil from berries: used externally in chronic rheumatism and paralysis; root: antiseptic, stimulant; leaves: in snake-bite; habitat: Konkan, S. Mahrata country, N. Kanara, Madras State, W. Coast, W. Ghats, Carnatic, Deccan, N. Circars, Assam (GIMP, p.30). cf. Trichilia nervosa = sandoricum koetjape = sandoricum indicum (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.486).

2464.**Image: scorpion**: **so_r kupi** scorpion (Kond.a); **ho_ru kuppi** crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 2888).

2465.**Paddy**: **kur-uvai** a dark species of paddy maturing in two months; an inferior reddish paddy maturing in three months (Ta.); **kur-uva** a sort of black paddy (Ma.)(DEDR 1858); **kur-uvai** paddy sown in **vaika_ci** and reaped in two months (Ta.lex.)

2466.**Food**: **kho** food (Tir.); **kha_da** (AV.); **kha_d** eat (Skt.)(CDIAL 3864). **ko_ruvrau, ko_ruvau** flaked rice (**-p- > -v-** in compound)(Kui); **pra_ma** a grain of boiled rice; **pra_u** rice, husked paddy (Kui)(DEDR 3982). cf. **khen** food after **pyon**^{u} dat. **penas** to drink (K.)(CDIAL 3867). cf. **kho_h** what is removed after pounding rice or maize (Sh.); **khost.o** husk (of maize etc.)(N.)(CDIAL 3948). **Livelihood**: **kor-r-u** food, means of subsistene (Ta.); food, rice (Ma.); **kottu** cooked rice (Inscr.Ta.); **kohpe** pej of man.d.eya (?Kuwi)(DEDR 2171). cf. **pe_nz** to strain water from boiled rice (Kond.a); **pe_nj** id. (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **pe_nja** to strain a liquid, pour off

rice water (Kui)(DEDR 4433). **panta_** boiled rice kept in water for use next day (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 8085).] **hen.d.a** vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree (Ka.); toddy, palm-wine (Tu.); **pend.om** rice-beer (Ga.); **pen.d.am kalu** id., country liquor (Kond.a); **pendomi ka_d.u** beer (Kuwi)[cf. **ka_t.i** fermented gruel or rice water, vinegar, gruel (Ta.)(DEDR 1436)]; **pendomka** (pl.; **nd!**) rice-wine (Kuwi)(DEDR 4397). **ju_li** soup (Sh.); **jhol** (Ku.); **jhol** juice, soup (N.); **zol** soup (A.); **jhol** (B.); **jhol.a** (Or.); **jhor** (Mth.); **jhol** (H.)(CDIAL 5416). cf. **co_s.a** sucking (Skt.); **c^{a}h** (K.); **cos** (B.)(CDIAL 4934). **Food**: **co_r-r-i** pith of trees; **co_cci, con-r-i** boiled rice (Ta.)(DEDR 2897). For the first element, in the sense of 'food', **ko_ru-** cf. **ko_ruka** to eat greedily (Ma.); **kol.l.u** to drink (Ka.); **kro_lu** to drink, eat (Te.); **gronj-** to drink, guzzle (Kuwi)(DEDR 2233). cf. **c-** initial consonant in: **co_ru** boiled rice, pith (Ta.); boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith (Ma.); **con-r-i** boiled rice (Ta.); **twi.r-** cooked food (To.)(DEDR 2897).

2467.**Cinnabar**: **kuruvinda** black salt, the stone cinnabar (Skt.); cinnabar (Pali); **kurivindaka** vermilion (Pali); **kurundu** cinnamon (Si.)(CDIAL 3328).

2468.**Ruby**: **kuruvinda** ruby (Skt.Pali); **kuruvim.da** ruby (Pkt.); **kuruvilla** ruby (Si.)(CDIAL 3328).

2470. **Corundum stone**: **kuraji, kuran:ga, kuranda, kurunda** (Tadbhava of **kuruvinda**) the corundum-stone, spatum adamanticum, used for cutting and polishing diamonds (Ka.); **kuriji, kuruvinda, korivinda** (Te.); **kurunta** (Ta.); **kuranda** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Flint**: **kuruvinta-k-kal** grey flint, emery (**M.M. 247**); red ochre (**I_t.u. 3,1,2**); **kuruvintam** inferior kind of ruby (**Cilap. 14,186, Urai**); vermilion (Ta.lex.) **kuruvinda** ruby (Sus'r.); black salt, the stone cinnabar (Skt.); ruby, cinnabar (Pali); **kuruvindaka** vermilion (Pali); **kuruvim.da** ruby (Pkt.); **kurin.d.ru** pumice-stone, any preparation used in place of it for polishing (S.); **kurun.d.** corundum stone (P.); **kurin** a kind of stone for sharpening tools and making bullets (N.); **kuran.d.** corundum stone, whetstone (H.); **kuru~d** corundum (a reddish soft stone used for mills, whetstones, etc.), red speck on white of eye (M.); **kurundu** cinnamon; **kurundu-gal** cinnamon-stone; **kuruvilla** ruby (Si.)(CDIAL 3328).

2471.**Image: red streak (by a goldsmith/lapidary on a touch-stone?)**: **korru, korad.u** rainbow (Te.); **kur-veli** id. (Kond.a); **korad.u** a red streak in the clouds, a gleam or stream of a rainbow in the clouds (Te.); **korad.u, kod.d.a** a kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form (Ka.)(DEDR 2124).

2472.**Re-inforcing colour: red**: **kurdi, kurudi** red liquid prepared by mixing turmeric and lime, used for auspicious purposes (Tu.); **kurudi** coloured red water (Ka.); blood, red colour (Ta.); **kuruti** blood (Ma.)(DEDR 1788).

2473.**Image: to sit down**: **ku_r** to sit down (Ka.); **ku_risu** to cause to sit (Ka.); **ku_r(u)cun.d.u** to sit, be seated (Te.); **kuc** to sit (Pe.); **kuh** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 1900). **kukuyut** to sit, doing nothing (Santali.lex.)

2474. **Bee**: **kerga** bee (Mand..); **khuriya** bee (Nk.); **kirga** a kind of bee (Pe.); **kirga vihan:ga** a kind of bee (Kui); **kri~_ya viha** bee; **kri~_ya ni_yu** honey; **kiringya** a bee; **kriya** honey (Kuwi)(DEDR 1567). **gan** pl. bees (WPah.); **gan** beehive (K.)(CDIAL 3988). **gen.olli** bee (WPah.)(CDIAL 3990). **gan.ha_r** beehive (WPah.)(CDIAL 3991). **Cricket**: **girli**, in: **je_t.a girli**

cricket (Kond.a); **girngel** id. (Pe.Mand..); **girngili, krin:geli** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1569). **ghugri** a species of cricket (Santali.lex.)

2475.**Louse**: **si_r, i_r, si_ru** a nit, an egg of a louse (Ka.); **si_ri** the louse called pediculus pubis; **si_ru** to clean from lice, to louse; **si_ran.ige** a comb for clearing the head of nits and lice (Ka.lex.) **kirant.i** flea (of bullocks)(Kon.lex.)

2476.**Image: cloth-louse**: **ku_r-e** a kind of cloth-louse (Ka.); **ku_r-a_n, ku_r-a** insect, moth, cockroach (Ma.)(DEDR 1926). **kun.a** an insect living in clothes (Skt.); **ko~_w** tick, louse (Ash.); **ko~_** (Kt.Bashg.); **ko_n., ku_nai** tick, louse (Psht.)(CDIAL 3255).

2477.**Image: to whirl; roar**: **kar-an:ku (kar-an:ki-)** to whirl; n. whirling, gyration, kite (Ta.); **kar-akku (kar-akki-)** to spin (as yarn)(Ta.); **kar-an.n.uka** to turn around, whirl (Ma.); **gar-a, gar-agar-a** whirlingly, around and around (Ka.); **kor-i, kor-e** to whirl (Ka.); **garu, gara, garagara, garrane** a whirling noise (Tu.)(DEDR 1387). **gargara** whirlpool (AV.); musical instrument (RV.); **gaggara** crackling of geese (Pali); **gaggaraka-, gaggalaka-** whirlpool (Pali); **gaggara-** making an inarticulate noise (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4042). **To whirl, roar: gaggara_yati** whirls, roars (of waves) (Pali); **gagara_y** thunder (K.)(CDIAL 4045). **Thunder**: **kar..ar-u (kar..ar-i-)** to thunder (Ta.); **karadil- (karadilt-)** lightning strikes (subject **abar** sky)(Kol.); **ij kar.alil-** id. (Nk.)[**ij** lightning < **bijli_** (H.)](DEDR 1354). **ga~_garvu~** to bellow like a bull (G.); **ga~_garn.e~** to be frightened (M.); **ga~_gard.a_** outcry, brawl (M.)(CDIAL 3951). cf. **gan:gi-reddu** a bull (Te.lex.) **To cause to whirl**: **gha_riba_** to cause to whirl, to reel, nod, doze (Or.)(CDIAL 4470). **ghabiro** deafish (S.); **gha_bra_** confused (P.); **ghabra_unu** to confuse, be confused (N.); **gha~_bra_na** (B.); **gha_bara_** confused (Or.); **gha_bar, gha_bra_** startled (H.); **gha_bhru_** confused (G.); **gha_bra_** terrified (M.); **ghabr.a_n.o** to be puzzled (Ku.); **gha_br.a_** to be confused (B.)(CDIAL 4427). **To roar**: **ka.kl a.d.- (at.t.-)** to abuse (Kol.); **ka_kh'nai** to growl, howl (Kuwi); **kakh'nai** to roar (Kuwi)(DEDR 1426). **To roar, sound**: **aka_ris.am** aor. calls (RV.); **kara_unu** to call out (N.); **kara_hn.a_** to groan (P.); **kara_hna_** (H.); **kar-, kha_r-** to call (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3060). **ka_ra** song (RV.); **-ka_ra** in cmpds. descriptive of sounds, e.g. hin:ka_ra, jhan:ka_ra, t.am.ka_ra, hakka_ra, hin:ka_ra (CDIAL 3053). **karai** to sound, roar, weep, lament, call, invite; to call, summon (Ta.); **karayuka** to cry, lament, neigh, caw, caterwaul; **karaccil** weeping, crying, lamentation; cry of certain animals or birds; **karal.uka** to mumble; **karal.ca** mumbling (Ta.); **karv- (kard-)** to bellow, caw; **gagc-** to make first tentative unmusical notes on clarinet when starting to play (Ko.); **kar- (kar0-)** to bellow; **kark** bellowing (To.); **kare, kari** to emit a sound, sound, call, invite; **karasu, karisu, karesu, kareyisu** to cause to call, have called, cause to sound, shout together; **karaha, kareyuvike** calling, etc. (Ka.); **kareyuni, karevuni** to crow; **karmbuni** to mutter; **gaggelyuni** to roar, cry (Tu.); **kran:gu** the sound of a bell; **krandu** to sound, ring, lament; n. sound, noise (Te.); **karug-/karuk-** to call, crow, invite; summon; **karup-** to cause to summon (a physician)(Nk.); **kerip- (kerit-)** to cackle (Pa.); **karng-** to call; **karingi** calling (Go.); **kra_va** the tongue of a bell (Kui); **xarxna_** to ring, jingle, clink, give out a sound; **xarxa'a_na_** to make ring, perform music (Kur.); **qargre** to cry out (Malt.)(DEDR 1291). **Roar, thunder**: **garjita** rumbling (Ya_j.); roaring (of elephant)(MBh.); a roaring elephant (Skt.); **gajjia** n. and adj. roaring (Pkt.); **ga_j**^{i} cattle (Ku.)(CDIAL 4049). **garja_** roaring, thunder (Skt.); **gajji** thunder (Pkt.); **graz** roaring (K.); **ga_j** thunderbolt, wrath (H.); **ga_j-vi_j** thunder and lightning (G.)(CDIAL 4048). **garjana** roaring, thundering (R.); **gajjana** roaring (Pali); **gajjan.a** thunder (Pkt.); **ga_jan** (H.); **gajun** (OSi.)(CDIAL 4047). **garjati** thunders, roars (MBh.); **gajjati** (Pali); **gajjai** (Pkt.); **grazun** (K.); **gajan.u** (S.); **gajjan.** (L.); **gajj'na_** (P.); **ga_jn.o** to be rounded, be famous (Ku.); **ga_jai_**

thunders, roars (OAw.); thunders (OMarw.); **ga_ziba** to thunder (A.); **ga_je** (MB.); **ga_jiba_** (Or.); **ga_jai** to be happy (Bhoj.); **ga_jna_** to thunder, roar, revel, be pleased (H.); **ga_jvu~** thunders (G.); **ga_jn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4046).

2478.**Growl**: **hun.d.rau, gondrao, garjao, khan.d. rok** to growl; **gujrau, hudur.** growl of tiger (Santali.lex.) **kur-ukur-uppu, kur-ukur-uppai** snoring, stertorous breathing (Ta.); **kur-ukur-ukka** to breathe with difficulty, the sound in the throat of a dying person (Mfa.); **kur-ut.t.uka** to grunt (Ma.); **kurkku** a snore (Ma.); **gur-u, gur-u gur-u** a sound in imitation of snoring or purring (Ka.); **gur-r-ugut.t.u** to growl, snarl (as dogs, bears, tigers)(Ka.); **gur-r-u gur-r-u** sound of growling, snarling, etc.; **gu_ru** to snore (Ka.); **gurane** the snarling of a dog (Tu.); **guragut.t.uni, gurkut.t.uni** to grunt (Tu.); **gurru-korepuni** to bark, growl, snore (Tu.); **gurku, gurkugurku** roar of a tiger, grunting of a pig (Tu.); **gur-aka** snoring; **gur-r-u** snoring, growling, snarling, gruff speaking, anger (Kor.); **gur-r-umanu** to snore, growl, snarl (Te.); **kur-r-u** to cry, yell, groan (Te.); **gurra_na_** to snore (Go.); **go_r** to snore (Kond.a); **d.ro_ka** snore, snoring (Kui); **dr.eki-ki_ali** id. (Kuwi); **gurra_rna_** to roar (as a tiger), snarl or growl fiercely, utter angry words or shouts of anger (Kur.); gh**urring** to growl (Br.); **gur** to growl (Si.)(DEDR 1852). **koRo- (-t-)** to doze in sleep , sit and doze (Kond.a); **kot.rongi a_va** to be drowsy, sleepy (Kui); **kot.t.oni, koto_ni** dozing, sleepiness; **kotori-ho_cali, kothoni-ho_nai** to nod with sleep (Kuwi); **kot.t.a_vi, kot.t.a_y, kot.t.a_yut.** yawn (Ta.); **kot.t.a_vi** yawn, gaping (Ma.)(DEDR 2172). cf. **kora** asthma (Ma.); **kora, gora** sound produced in the throat by hoarsenesss (Ka.); **korape** one who snores (Tu.)(DEDR 2122). **kurai** to bark; noise, roar, shout (Ta.); disagreeable sound, barking (Ma.)(DEDR 1796). **guran.u** to growl (S.); **gurkan.u** to purr (S.); **gurrinu** to growl (N.); **gurgurra** purring (N.); **guruguru** rumbling (N.); **gurra_na_** to growl (H.); **gurvu~, gurgurvu~** to growl, rumble (G.); **gurgarn.e~, gurakn.e~** to growl, snarl (M.)(CDIAL 4207). **ghuraghura_yate_** gurgles, snorts (Car.); **ghurghurika_** gargling (Sus'r.); **ghurghura_yati** snores (Pali); **ghurughurai, ghurahurai** cries out (Pkt.); **ghuruhurai** growls (Pkt.); **ghurukkai** thunders (Pkt.); **ghurghur** snarling (P.); **ghurghurn.o** to snore (Ku.); **ghurghura_unu** to snarl, grunt (N.); **ghurghura_na_** (H.); **ghurghurn.e~, ghura_vn.e~** to roar, snarl (M.)(CDIAL 4486). **ghurati** cries out frighteningly (Skt.); **ghuran.u** to call, ask for, desire (S.); **ghuran.u** to snore, coo (of doves)(N.); **ghuriba_** to gargle (Or.); **ghurna_** to make a noise, be played (of instruments)(H.); **ghurkan.u** to snarl (S.); **ghurakna_, ghur.akna_** to growl (H.); **ghurakvu~, gharakvu~** (G.); **gho_rai** snores (Pkt.); **go_run** to babble in delirium, lament (K.); **ghorai** thunders (OAw.); **ghorvu~** to snore (G.); **ghorn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4487). **Anger**: **kor-ukor-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to bubble with anger; **kor-u-kor-uv-en-al** onom. expr. signifying anger (Ta.); **kor-akor-a** angrily; anger, angry look; **kor-akor-al-a_d.u** to be angry, have an angry look; **kor-alu** to grow angry (Te.)(DEDR 2166). **Thunder**: **ghurghura_** growling (Skt.); **ghurghuraka** gurgling (Sus'r.); **ghughuri** frog (Pkt.); **guguranava_** to thunder (Si.); **gigiriya** thunder (Si.)(CDIAL 4489). **ghus.** call, shout (Skt.); **ghus.t.a** shouted in: **ghus.t.a_nna-** food given away by proclamation (Mn.); **ghut.t.ha** proclaimed in a loud voice (Pali.Pkt.); **gut.ho** obstinate (S.)(CDIAL 4490). **guma** sound, noise (Si.)(CDIAL 4491). **ghor** loud howling (G.)(CDIAL 4523). **ur-umu (ur-umi-), ur-umpu (ur-umpi-)** to growl, grunt, (thunder) rumbles, murmur angrily; **ur-umi, ur-umai** kind of drum played chiefly by tot.t.iya beggars; **urumu (urumi-)** to thunder, roar, grumble; **urum** thunder; **ur-ukku (ur-ukki-)** to menace, threaten, address with harshness, severity, or anger; n. threatening (Ta.); **ur-umpuka** to roar, grumble; **ur-umpal** roar of tiger (Ma.); **or-al(u), or-al.u, orlu** to cry out from pain, scream; n. outcry, scream, snarl; **r-oppu** to roar, grunt (like a hog)(Ka.); **ur-umu** to thunder, roar; n. roar, thunder; **or-alu** to lament, wail, cry; **roppu, r-oppu** to roar, yell, drive; **rollu** to prattle, bewail; **r-o_lu, ro_lu** to weep or cry aloud (Te.); **urum puyil** thunderbolt (**puyil**

ploughshare)(Pa.); **urum** thunder (Ga.); **uram** id. (Go.); **urum-** to lighten (Go.); **ur-mi- (-it-)** to thunder, roar; **or-li- (-t-)** to groan (as in illness, fever) (Kond.a); **ru_mba (ru_mbi-), ru_ma (ru_mi-)** to roar; n. roar; **r-unja (r-unji-)** to thunder, reverberate; n. sound of thunder (Kui); **or-hali** to groan; **o_rhinai** to squeak (Kuwi); **hu_rra** thunder (Br.); **ora_l** to roar (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 718). **To suffer**: **ur-u (ur-uv-, ur-r--)** to suffer, gather experience; **ur-ukan.** suffering, affliction, distress; **ur-uval** suffering, affliction; **u_r-u** affliction; **ur-uttu (ur-utti-)** to cause smarting or irritation, press uncomfortably (as a rough or uneven surface on one lying or sitting down), cause pain of mind, rankle (Ta.); **ur-uttuka** to chafe, terrify by fierce look (Ma.); **ur-isu** to suffer, endure (Ka.); **ju_ga (ju_gi-)** to suffer, be afflicted; n. suffering, affliction; **ju_pka (< ju_k-p; ju_kt-)** to afflict, persecute; cause to suffer; n. act of afflicting, persecution, ill-treatment (Kui)(DEDR 715). **Violence; to throw**: **ur-ubu** violence (of wind), rapidity, fleetness, speed, force (Ka.); **rumbu** galloping, running with speed; **rummuni** to move hastily (Tu.); **r-uvvu, ruvvu, r-uppu, r-u_vu** to throw, fling, toss; n. sound of wind produced by the fluttering of wings; **uravad.i** speed, force, violence; **uravad.incu, urad.incu** to hasten (Te.); **ruv- (ruvt-)** to throw; **rusi- (rusit-)** id. (**< ruv + si.-** to give)(Kol.); **ur-mi- (-t-)** to be flung at high speed (as a stone); **ur-mis- (-t-)** to fling, as a stone (Kond.a)(DEDR 719).

2479.**Image: to bark, to emit (as a sound); cough**: **gu_ru** phlegmatic and asthmatic disease (Ka.); **gu_ru** asthma, cough (Tu.)(DEDR 1903). **kuri** hoots (Pa.); **kur-kur** call to a dog (Malt.); **kora** to bark (Kod..); **kure kure** a sound in calling a dog (Ka.); **kerv** to bark (Ko.); **kura** barking (Ma.); **kurai (-pp-, -tt-)** to bark; noise, roar, shout (Ta.); **kuraippu** noise; **kukkal, kukkan-** dog (Ta.); **kura** disagreeable sound, cough (Ma.); **kurekka** to bark, cough; **ku_rkka, ku_rkkam, ku_rkku** snoring, war-cry, roar (Ma.); **korapuni, korepini, korepuni** to bark, roar; **korejuni** to make a noise (Tu.); **ku_r** to groan (Pa.); **kuri-** (owl) hoots (Pa.); **kuhasca_na_** to bark, growl, groan (as in lifting a heavy weight)(Go.); **xurruka_v** a snore (Br.)(DEDR 1796). **kutru** a dog; **koya** a wild dog; **hakar** call of a dog when chasing (Santali. lex.) **Image: dog**: **ku_ra** dog (Tu.); **ku_ran-** dog (Ta.)(DEDR 1901). **kurai** to bark; n. shout (Ta.); **kora** to bark (Kod..); **kur-kur** call to a dog (Malt.)(DEDR 1796). **kukka, kukki_** dog (Pkt.); **kukka_** (H.); puppy (Si.)(CDIAL 3206). **kurkura** dog (Skt.); **kukkura, kukkuri_** (VarBr.S.); **kukkura, kukkurini_** (Pa.); **kukkura** (Pkt.); **kukeri** puppy; **kukyry** dog (Gypsy); **ku_kar, ku_kari_** dog (P.); **kukur, ku_kri_** (WPah.); **kukri** puppy (Tir.); **kukur** (Sh.); **kukur, kuku_r** (Ku.); **kukur, kukurni** puppy (N.); **kukur, kukuri_** (A.B.); **kukura** (Or.); **kukur** (Mth.Bhoj.); **ku_kur** (Aw.); **ku_kar, ku_kri_, kukur, kukkur** (H.); **kukro, kukri_** (Marw.); **kukar** (G.M.); **kukura_** dog, puppy (Si.); **khukur** puppy (Sh.); **kun:gra_** puppy (L.)(CDIAL 3329). **kucuru** dog (Wg.); **kucur**, **kicir** (Bshk. Wot..); **kuju_, kiji_** (Tor.); **ku_sar, kucara** (Mai.); **kucuro, kusuro** (Chil.); **kusur** (Gau.); **kucuro_** (Sv.); **kucuro** (Phal.); **kucur^{u}** puppy (K.)(CDIAL 3219). **kutti_, kutta** dog (Pkt.); **kwt** (Sog.); **kut** dog (Shgh.); **kutu kutu** sound made in calling a puppy (Sant.); **kuto** (S.); **kutta_, kutti_** (L.P.WPah.B.H.); **kuti** (N.); **kuta_, kuti_** (Or.); **kutawa_** (Aw.); **kutiya_** (H.); **kuto** (Marw.); **kutto, kutti_** (G.); **kutte-** in cmpds. (M.)(CDIAL 3275). **kuttira, kutar, kutri_, ko_tar, ko_ter, kuttar, kutri_** dog (WPah.); **kutari** (Or.); **ku_tira** (OG.); **kutro, kutri_, kutru~** a wretched dog (G.); **kutra_, kutri_, kutre~** (M.); **kuti_r** a pack of dogs (L.)(CDIAl 3277). **kutu_ro** puppy; **kutu_ri** pet name for a girl (Sh.)[cf. **ku_turu** daughter (Te.)]; **kutu_ra_, kutu_ri_** puppy (L.); **katu_ra_, katu_ri_** (P.)(CDIAL 3278). **koti_** dog-keeper, game-keeper (L.)(CDIAL 3563). **chuh** call to a dog (Br.); **chu_** sound uttered in setting on dogs (H.M.); **cu_** id. (Ta.Ka.Tu.); **cu** id. (Tu.); **cu.** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 2718). **cokkan-** dog; **cokki** bitch (Ma.)(DEDR 2830). **cokkan-** monkey (Ta.); **cokkan** monkey (Ma.)(DEDR 2830). cf. semant. **ko_ti** monkey (Te.lex.) cf. **ku_guvike** crying aloud (Ka.)(DEDR 1868).

2480.**Frown**: **ghu_ra** staring fiercely (S.); **ghu_r** frown; **ghu_rn.a_** to frown on, rebuke (P.); **ghu_r** frown, stare; **ghu_rna_** frown at, stare at, ogle (H.); **ghurkan.u** to rebuff (S.); **ghurakn.a_** to frown, scold (P.); **ghurkanu** to frown (N.); **ghurakna_, ghur.akna_** to frown at (H.); **ghurakvu~, gharakvu~** to frown (G.)(CDIAL 4496). **ahirkuhir** to stare; **aril kuril** id. (Santali.lex.)

2481.**To covet**: **ghu_rn.a_** to look lustfully at (P.); **ghu_ran.u** to stare fiercely at (S.)(CDIAL 4496). **ku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to covet, hanker after (Ta.); **kur-uka** to love, mind; **ku_r-, ku_r-u** love; **ku_r-r-a_n** friend, lover, protector (Ma.); **ku_r** to mind, be attached to, love; **ku_rpa, ku_pa** loving, beloved; lover, husband; **ku_rpu, ku_rme** love (Ka.); **ku_rimi, ku_rmi** friendship, love, affection; **ku_r(u)cu** to be lovable, be coveted, be attached (Te.)(DEDR 1897).

2482.**Hog**: **gut.i** a hog (Te.); **gu_ru** to uproot the earth with tusk (Ka.)(DEDR 1922); **ko.re** tusk of elephant or boar (Kod..)(DEDR 2257). **Image: boar**: **kor-r-an** boar, ram, tomcat (Ma.)(DEDR 2170). **To butt, gore; to crush**: **ud-** to crush (nits, lice)(Pa.); **ur-- (uRt-)** to butt, gore (buffalo, etc. with horns), crush (nits)(Kond.a); **uz-(ust-)** to butt, gore; to crush (lice)(Pe.); **uy-** (cow) to gore; to crush (lice)(Mand..); **ubga (< ug-b-; ugd-)** to collide, strike against, butt; pl. action **uska (uski-)**(Kui); **ur- (-h-)** to butt, gore; **u_rhali** to butt (Kuwi)(DEDR 706). **rok** to gore (Santali.lex.)

2483.**Image: tusk; sharpness, point of an arrow, spear**: **ku_r** sharpness, pointed edge (Ta.Ka.); id., point of an arrow (Ma.); **kru_ru** sharp (Te.)(DEDR 1898). **Image: tusk**: **ko.re** tusk of elephant or boar (Kod..); **ko_r-e** a tusk, fang; cutting, sharpness, pointedness (Ka.); **ko_r-u** cutting, tearing (Ma.); **ko_r-uka** to tear the flesh by thorns (Ma.); **ko_r-a** tusk, fang, tooth (Te.); **ko_ru** tusk (Go.)(DEDR 2257). cf. **ku_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument) (Ta.) (DEDR 1898). **Image: tusk**: **ko_r-a** tusk, fang, tooth (Te.); **ko_r-ai** a scratch, as on the body (Ta.); **go_r-u** to scratch (Ka.); **ko_runi, go_runi** to dig out or up (?Tu.); **ko_ru** to scrape with a grater, cut, scratch; n. scrapings of coconut (Te.); tusk (Go.); **gro_pa** (**gro_t-**) to claw, scratch; n. act of clawing, scratching, a scratch (Kui)(DEDR 2257). **gebar-u** to scratch as the ground; **gebbu** id., loosen a stone by scratching or digging with the nails (Ka.); **giv-** (dog) to scratch up the earth; **givv-** to scratch (Go.)(DEDR 1976). cf. **gre- (-t-)** to scoop up with the hand (Pe.); **grepa-** to scoop up (Mand..); **gra_pa (gra_t-), gre_pa (gret-)** to soop up, shovel into with the hands, scrape together (Kui); **grecali (gret-)** to gather up, take handful (Kuwi); **ker- (-t-)** to take handfuls (Kond.a)(DEDR 1959). **Image: to uproot, hog; tusk of elephant or boar**: **gu_r-u** to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks (Ka.); **gut.i** a hog (Te.)(DEDR 1922). [cf. **khad.ga** rhinoceros.]

2288a. Pick-axe: khurpa, khurpi an instrument for digging up weeds or roots with, or shaving off grass just above the ground (Santali.lex.) **kurappam** currycomb (**W.**)(Ta.); **korapamu** (Te.); **korapa** (Ka.); **kurappa** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2161.**Image: shell of tortoise**: **gorpa** shell of tortoise (Ga.); **gorpo** id., shell of egg; **gorpa** shell of tortoise; skull (Kuwi)(DEDR 2129). **kopparai < kho_pra_** (U.) dried coconut-kernel, copra (Ta.); **kobbera** (Te.); **kopparige** (Ka.); **koppari** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kopiri_** skull (S.); **ko_pri_** skull, crown of head (L.); **ko_par** top of head (Bshk.)(CDIAL 3519). **khopr.i_** skull (Ku.); **khopri** (N.); **khopr.i_** skull, shell (H.); skull (G.M.)(CDIAL 3936). **kipri** skull (Pe.); shell of snail, etc.(Pe.); **kirpi** shell (Mand..); **kirpa_, girpa** skull (Kuwi)(DEDR 1555). **kil.icil** bivalve, mussel, oyster-shell (Ta.); **kil.ici** a shellfish, **kil.iil** oyster shell (Ma.)(DEDR 1585). cf. **cippi** oyster shell (Ma.)(DEDR 2535). **Image: turtle, tortoise**: **kamat.am < kamat.ha** turtle, tortoise (**Pa_kava. Ma_yavan-ami. 29**);

kamat.a_tan-am a raised wooden board, raised like a tortoise, used as a seat while meditating (**Caivaca. Potu. 61**)(Ta.lex.) **kavve** tortoise (Kol.Nk.Ga.); **kavva** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 1342). **Coconut kernel**: **khu_p^{a}ra** coconut shell, chestnut (K.); **khopar, khopri_** skull (P.); **khoppa_** coconut kernel (P.); **khopa_** id. (P.H.); **khupuli** hard shell of coconut (Or.); **khopr.i_** shell, skull (H.); **khopra_** coconut kernel (H.); **khopre~** (G.); **khobre~** coconut kernel (M.)(CDIAL 3936). **kopparai, koppari** dried coconut kernel, copra (Ta.); **koppara** id. (Ma.); **kobbari, kobari** id. (Ka.); **koppara, koppari, kobbari, kobari** id. (Tu.); **kobbari, kobbera** kernel of the coconut; pertaining to the coconut (Te.); **kobri** id. (Kuwi); **ku_rpasa** the inner part of a coconut (Skt.)(DEDR 2105). ?cf. **jhuna_** old, dried up coconut (B.); **jhu_na_** ripe coconut (H.); **jhun** overripe (B.)(CDIAL 5410). **Image: bottomless mud-vessel; husk**: **ko_mpai-k-kalayam** a bottom-less mud-vessel; **ko_mpai** shell of a coconut or arecanut with the husk, young palmyra fruit after the edible kernel is removed; empty-headed person (Ta.); **ko_mba** id. (Ma.M.)(Ta.lex.) **Husk**: cf. **sopa** chaff of grain, rind of fruit (Kond.a); **coppa_** skin of fruits, husk of grain, shell of pulses; **copla_** skin or shell of fruits (Kur.); **copr.a** scabbard (Malt.)(DEDR 2846). **kotumpu** coconut fibre; **kutampai** roll of palmyra leaves or cloth worn in the ear-lobe to widen the perforation; **katampai** coconut husk or fibre that covers the nut, ends and bits of palmyra leaves cut for writing; **ko_tu** refuse, waste, empty kernels, etc.; covering, capsule, pod; fibrous structure of flowers (Ta.); **kotumpu, kotumpil** strong fibrous fruit-stalk of coconut, used for strings; husk of corn before the ears burst, covering of coconut blossoms; **kotampa** fibres used as a string; **katampa** husk of coconut (Ma.); **kodumbu, kudumbu** the cymbiform sheath of a bunch of coconuts (Tu.)(DEDR 2087).

2484.**Malay dagger**: **kiricu < kirusu** (Ta.) Malay dagger, small double-edged sword (**W.**); **kiricu-kkatti** id.; **kir-icu < kri_s** (Malay.) Malay dagger (Ta.lex.) **kirtalagu** a drawn blade of a knife or sword; **kittalagu** a small blade (Ka.lex.)

2485.**Dagger**: **ko_ri** dagger (Pas'.); **kadara** iron goad for guiding an elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 2711). **ko~_gu, gor-ugu** to shave (Te.); **kori, korita_na_, korrita_na_, kor.ita_na_, kori_, korri_, kora_na_** to shave (Go.); **ko_ri_ta_na_** to cut the hair, shave (Go.)(DEDR 2258).**Sickle; razor**: **co_i, co_** sickle (Wg. < **ks.auri_**); **ks.aura** performed with a razor (VarBr.S.); n. shaving (Skt.); **ks.auri_** knife (Skt.); **c.ho_ra** knife (Dm.); **c.hor** (Kal.)-- **khaura** razor (Pkt.influenced by Skt.)(CDIAL 3756). cf. **ks.ura** razor (RV.); sharp barb of arrow (R.); knife, dagger (Skt.)(CDIAL 3727). **ko_n.am** elephant-hook (**Maturaik. 592**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: arrow**: **keeri** arrow (Kui); **gi' erri** arrow shaft (Kuwi)(DEDR 1932). **Scraper; to cut with a sickle**: **kere** to shave, scrape, scratch (Ka.); **kerakalu** scrapings of burnt rice from a pot (Ka.); **kE.ri** to scratch (Ka.); **kiri** to shave (Ka.); **keran.t.u** to dig with the nails, scratch (Ka.); **gere** a scratch as with the fingernails (Ka.); **kerepuni** to scrape, polish (Tu.); **kerecuni, keran.t.uni** to scratch the ground (as a fowl)(Tu.); **kirejuni** to cut as straw, grass-stumps, etc.; to scrape or clear, as the ground (Tu.); **kiresu, keresu** to scrape (Tu.); **kerk- (kerekt-)** to shave; **kerren** to sharpen (Kol.); **ker-** to shave (Nk.); **kir-, kirv-, kirc-** to scratch (Pa.); **kirp- (kirt-)** (fowl) scratches (Pa.); **xercna_ (xircyas)** to rub off, scour (Kur.); **qerce** to scrape (Malt.); **qere** to shave (Malt.); **qertre** to be shaved; **qeru** barber (Malt.); **karghing** to shear, crop down, mow down (Br.); **cirai** to shave, cut with a sickle; **ciraiyan-** barber (Ta.); **curan.t.u, cur-an.t.u** to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase; **curan.t.i, cur-ant.i** scraper, scrapings (Ta.); **cira** shaving; a grater, scraper for coco-nuts (also **cirava**)(Ma.); **cirekka** to shave, scrape (Ma.); **cireppu** shaving, scraping (Ma.); **cirayan** a shaved person (Ma.); **cirampan** the god of barbers (Ma.); **cirakuka, curakuka** to grate (Ma.); **ciran.t.uka, curan.t.uka** to grate (Ma.); **ciran.t.uka, curan.t.uka** to scratch, scrape (Ma.);

cikkuka, cikayuka to scratch (as fowls)(Ma.); **kekarv- (kekart-)**, **kekrv- (kekrt-)** to scratch lightly (to wake a person), (cattle) paw the ground before fighting, (animal) digs (Ko.); **kerf- (kert-)** to scratch, egg on; **kok- (koky-)** (buffalo) scratches itself against rock (To.)(DEDR 1564).

2561.**Ox-antelope**: **kod.al** (**ma_v**) a kind of deer; **kod.a_ ma_v, khod.d.a ma_v** blue bull; **gur.iya ma_v** nilgai (Go.); **guri god.** bison (Ga.); **gura** bison (Kond.a); **gud.va** nilgai (Pa.)(DEDR 1664). **Image: antelope**: **kuri** antelope (Pa.); **kori** id. (Kol.); **kuruy** deer (Ga.); **kurs** (pl. **-k**) deer, antelope (Go.); **kruhu** (pl. **kruhka**), **krusu** (pl. **kruska**) barking deer, jungle sheep (Kui); **kluhu** antelope; **kruhu** (pl. **kruska**), **kurhu** antelope (Kuwi); **ku_ran** hog-deer (?Ma.); **kuran:ga** a species of antelope, antelope or deer in general (Skt.)(DEDR 1785). **ro_hit** red deer (VS.); **ro_hita** a kind of deer (Skt.); **ro_hia** a kind of deer (Pkt.); **roya** the wild sheep (Dm.); **ruya_-min, roya~_-min** (Dm.); **rohi_** the slate-coloured antelope or nilgai, antelopa picta (M.)(CDIAL 10865). **ro_hicca** a kind of deer (Pali)(CDIAL 10868). **kr.s.n.amr.ga** black antelope (MBh.); **kelmuva** deer (Si.)(CDIAL 3454). [Semantic radical: **kr.s..**] **goria** antelope (Kol.); **kor.i** sheep (Ta.)(DEDR 2165). **karam.gi_** antelope (OG.); **kuran:ga** antelope (MBh.Pali); **kulan:ga** (Skt.); **kulun:ga** (TS.); **kurun:ga** (Pali); **kuram.ga** (Pkt.); **kuran:g** (P.); **kura~g** (G.); **kura~gi_, kura~gn.i_** f. (G.); **kurun:ga** (Si.); **kiran:gu** the elk russa aristotelis (Si.)(CDIAL 3320). **kuran:g** light chestnut colour (Kho.)(CDIAL 3321). **Image: antler**: **so_** markhor (Ash.); **c.o_w** male markhor (Wg.); **ucu_** horn (Pr.); **s.o_** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12715). **srun:g** horn (Kho.); **s.ugo** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12713). cf. **s'r.n:ga** horn (RV.)(CDIAL 12583). ?cf. **jin:ke** antelope (Ka.Tu.); **jin:ka** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2504). **cin:ki** stag's horn (Ta.lex. < **s'r.n:ga** (Skt.) **Images: spotted deer; circle with dot in the centre**: **ur..ai** deer (Ta.); **ur..a-ma_n, ur..al-ma_n** porcine deer (Ma.); **duppi** the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis (Ka.); **ure, ule, ul.e** deer (Tu.); **ur.up** (pl. **ur.pul**) spotted deer (Pa.); **d.uppi** id. (Ga.); **lu_pi, luppi, duppi, d.uppal** spotted deer (Go.); **d.upi** axis deer (Kond.a)(DEDR 694). **Male ibex**: **us.un.** young male ibex; female ibex (Kho.) **?< *ut-s'r.n:ga** having upright horns (Skt.); **ucchr.n:gita** (Skt.)[horns of adult males curve back more and more as they grow, those of females and young males are shorter and straighter (cf. Lydekker, Great and Small Game of India, v.101)](CDIAL 1856). ?cf. **jin:ke** antelope (Ka.Tu.); **jin:ka** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2504). **ko_ju** (pl. **ko_ska**) antler (Kui)(DEDR 2200).

2525.**Image: antelope**: **kurhu** antelope; **kruhu** (pl. **kruska**); **kluhu** antelope (Kuwi); **kruhu** (pl. **kruhka**), **krusu** (pl. **kruska**) barking deer, jungle sheep (Kui)(DEDR 1785). **Image: antelope**: **kuran:ga** a deer in general (Skt.lex.)

2502.**Image: short, woolly sheep with twisted horns**: **kur-umpa_t.u** short, woolly sheep with twisted horns (**Ar..akarkala. 41**)(Ta.lex.)

2495.**Image: antelope; ram**: **kur-i, kor-i** a sheep; a ram (Ka.); **kuri** (Tu.); **kor-i** (Ta.Ma.); **gor-r-e** (Te.); **kur-iga_va, kur-igo_va** a watcher or tender of sheep, a shepherd; **kur-idar-i** to cut down or slaughter sheep or something as if it were a sheep; **kur-imande** a flock of sheep; **kur-imar-i** a lamb; **kur-ihat.t.a** a sheepfold; **kur-ihin.d.u** a flock of sheep (Ka.); **kur-iho_ta** a ram; **kur-itana** a sheepish, foolish disposition (Ka.lex.) cf. **kl_vi** < **go_pi_** shepherdess (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,1,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: boar, cat** : **kor-r-an** ram, boar, tomcat; **kor-r-i** ewe, female cat, bandicoot; **kur-ii, kur-ui** she-cat (Ma.); **kwat-y** cat (To.); **kotti** male or female cat (Ka.); **kuttiri** a civet cat (Tu.)(DEDR 2170).

3995.**Harrow; bearded dart or lance**: **cau** coulter of plough (P.H.); **cavr.u** (G.); **cav-ta_le~** a sort of harrow to draw off rubbish (consisting of a beam pierced with 14 pins)(M.)(CDIAL 4723). **caval.am** bearded dart or lance (Ta.Ma.); **sabal.amu** (Te.); **sabal.a** (Ka.); **s'arva-la_** (Skt.); **at.ucaval.a-t-tet.utta por..utu** (**Kalin.. 424**)(Ta.lex.) **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.)(CDIAL 12352). **Ferryman**: **caval.a-k-ka_rar** a class of fishermen; ferryman; lancers; pikemen (Ta.lex.); **caval.am** lance, a bearded javelin (Ma.); **sabal.a** spear, lance, pike (one of the tatsamas)(Ka.); **sabal.amu** a kind of spear (Te.)(DBIA 153). **caval.-tat.i** flexible stick; a kind of oar; **caval.ai-k-ka_rar** a caste of weavers in Tinnevelly district (Ta.lex.) **sarvala_, s'arvala_** an iron club or crowbar (Skt.); **savvala, sabbala** spear (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13279).

2491.**Image: a mark, a sign**: **kur-upu, kur-ipu, kur-uvu, kur-uhu** a mark, a sign, a token; a characteristic, acquaintance (Ka.); **kur-upid.u** to mark; to indicate; to define; to observe, to see; **kur-upondu** a mark or sign to be obtained; **kur-upa** one who has a mark (Ka.); **kur-i, gur-i** a mark, a sign; aim, an object of aim; a butt (Ka.); **gur-i** (Te.); **kur-i** (Ta.); **kur-i** to mark, mark out; **kur-itu kol.l.u** to mind (Ka.); **kur-ittukkol.** (Ta.); **gur-icu** (Te.); **kur-itu** is commonly looked upon as a particle: with a view to, etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kut.** mark of punctuation (A.)(CDIAL 3236).

2509.**Image: piece, section**: **kur-ai** piece, section (**Ce_tupu. Mutti_r. 18**); deficiency, imperfection, want, default (**Kantapu. Varaipun-ai. 20**); **kur-a** id. (Ma.); **kor-a** (Te.); **kor-e** (Ka.); **kur-ai** piece of flesh, as prepared for table (**Paripa_. 17,18**); **kur-aiccal** deficiency; scarcity, as of an article; curtailment (Ta.); **kur-accal** (Ma.); **kor-ate** (Ka.); **kur-ai-c-ca_l, kur-ai-ca_l** balk in ploughing (Ta.lex.) **kut.i, kut.ra, kita** a piece; **khudri** very small piece (Santali.lex.) cf. **kut.t.a** powder (Pali); **kut.a_** powder of dried fish (M.); **kur.ko, kur.ki** small piece (N.)(CDIAL 3237). **kot.ini** hammer, esp. a blacksmith's (Kho.)(CDIAL 3239).

2508.**Image: currycomb**: **kurappam** currycomb (Ta.Ma.); **korapa, gorapa** id. (Ka.); **kurapamu, kor.apamu, gor.apamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1771). **khara_ramu** id. (Te.lex.) **currycomb** a comb consisting of a series of upright serrated ridges, for grooming horses (English)(Doubleday lex.)[cf. **curry** rub down with a comb and brush XIII cent.; Sp. **correar** prepare (wool) for use; OF. **correier** arrange, equip, curry (a horse); **curry favel** rub down the fallow or chestnut horse, which, for some obscure reason, was taken as a type of perfidy or duplicity; hence **curry-comb** (ODEE).]

2532.**Image: drill plough**: **go_ra** a drill plough (Te.); **go_ra-cekka** a drag with which rivers are cleared (Te.); a hand instrument for levelling a ploughed field (Te.); **go_ra-palaka** id. (Te.); **go_ri** a kind of rake; **go_re** a shovel for cleaning a boat (Ka.); **go_ru** gather or sweep together, remove the impurities of a heap of grain by repeated piling, draw a plank to which a handle is attached with the hand over ploughed ground to level it (Ka.); **go_ri** a kind of rake; **go_runi** level a ploughed field with a plank (Tu.)(DEDR 2231). **palu-gor.r.u** a kind of harrow (Te.)(DEDR 3986). [**pal** tooth (Ta.)(DEDR 3986).] **go_ri** drawing, drawing in; drawing together; raking; **go_ri-halli = go_ri** a rake; **go_risu** to cause to sweep together or to heap; **go_ru** to draw; to gather, to sweep together; to wish with a net to whicha handle is attached; to draw a plank to which a handle is attached, with the hand over ploughed ground to level it; drawing etc. (Ka.); **go_ra-cekke** a drag with which rivers are cleared; **go_ralu, go_rlu** drill ploughs (Te.); **go_ru-man.e** a kind of rake; a piece of board used for removing the excess jaggery from the top of a mould (Ka.lex.)

2533.**Image: seed drill**: **ku_r-ige** a seed-drill, sowing machine drawn by oxen (Ka.cf. **MIAI**, p.29. **kurgi** is a distance that may be ploughed and sown in one day, with a pair of bullocks and drill plough (M.). **ku_ru** to fill or stuff anything, to load (Te.); **ku_r-ige hod.e** to work with the ku_r-ige (Ka.lex.)

2503.**Image: a very short handle**: **kur-umpit.i** a very short handle (Ta.Ma.); short scimitar (**Maturaik. 637**)(Ta.lex.)

2486.**Sharpness, sword**:**ku_rahu** sword (Ka.)(DEDR 1898). **kur** ploughshare (L.); **kuredna_, kurodna_** to scrape (H.); **kuracn.e~** to nip off with the nails (M.)(CDIAL 3319). **kura_** to scrape, scratch out, gnaw (B.)(CDIAL 3530). **korni_** dried portion of food stuck to a pot (Ku.)(CDIAL 3529). **ko_rita** scraped out of the ground (Bhpr.); pounded (Skt.); **koroina** to dig (D..)(CDIAL 3530). **ku_r.e** knife (Kui)**; ku_r.am** knife (Kond.a); small knife (Kond.a)(DEDR 1912). **ku_r** sharpness (Ta.Ma.Ka.); pointed edge, pivot on which door swings (Ta.); point of an arrow (Ma.); to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument (Ta.); **ku_rpu** sharpness, valour, penetrating look (Ka.); **ku_pi** a barber's knife (Ka.); **ku.t.- (ku.t.i-)** to sharpen (Kod..); **kurpu** sharpness of cutting instrument (Tu.); **kru_ru** sharp (Te.); **ku_ci** sharp, pointed, tapering (Te.); **ku_camu** a peg (Te.)(DEDR 1898). **ku_rcci, ku_rppu, ku_rmai, ku_riyam** sharpness, keenness, pointedness; **ku_rccu** id., pointed stick; **ku_riyan-** sharp, clever person; **ku_ccu** sharp point (Ta.); **ku_ruka, ku_rikka, ku_rkka** to be sharp; **ku_rppikka** to sharpen; **ku_rppu, ku_rccam** sharpness; **ku_rmma** id., edge of sword, wit (Ma.); **ku_rike** sharpness, pointedness; **ku_ritu, ku_rittu** that which is sharp (Ka.); **ku_rida** a sharp, brave, or acute man (Ka.); **ku_t.uni** to sharpen (Tu.)(DEDR 1898).

2416a.**Battle-axe; sickle**: **kul.ir** battle-axe; trident; sickle (**kul.irpurai kot.un:ka_y** : **Malaipat.u. 110**); knife for cutting the stems of leaves (Ta.lex.) cf. **kulis'a** or **s'u_la** (Skt.) **kor..u** awl (**Tol. Pa_yi. Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

2490.**Ploughshare**: **kur..a, kur..u, gur..a, gur..u** ploughshare, iron used in cauterizing (Ka.); **kor..u** bar of metal (Ta.); ploughshare (Ta.Ma.); **ku.** id. (To. < **gu.-** Badaga); **koru** a bar of metal (Tu.)(DEDR 2147). {**kov-** (Ko.) iron point of plough transforms the **-r-** to **-r..-**; for **-u-**: cf. **ur..u** to plough, dig up; **ur..avan-, ur..avo_n-, ur..a_an-** ploughman, agriculturist (Ta.); **ur..a_l** ploughing, scratching; **ur..unar** ploughmen; **ur..akku** to plough (Ta.); **ur..uka, ur..utuka** to plough (Ma.)(DEDR 688). cf. **ugta_** a plough, ploughshare (Kur.)(DEDR 688). cf. **kor..u** 1. bar of metal, bullion; 2. ploughshare (**kol.u** (Ma.); 3. awl (**kor..u-c-cen-r-a var..i-t-tun-n-u_ci yinitu celluma_r-u po_la** : **Tol. Pa_yi. Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **keran.t.u** (Ka.); **curan.t.u** (Ta.Ma.) to scratch, scrape with finger-nail or instrument (Ta.lex.) **kurelna_** to poke (P.); **kuredna_, kurodna_** to scrape (H.); **kuracn.e~, kurtud.n.e~** to nip off with the nails (M.)(CDIAL 3319). **hur.ka** bar of door (Santali.lex.) **Ploughshare**: **ka_r-u** ploughshare (Ta.Ka.); **kar-r-u, ka_ru** id. (Te.); **kara** plough (Go.); ploughshare (Kuwi); **ka_rru** plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 1505). **Plough without a pole**: **kur** ploughshare (L.); **ku_t.a** part of a plough (Pali); id., its share (Skt.); **kut.aka** plough without a pole (Skt.); **kur.** ploughshare, sole of plough (L.); **ku_r., ku_r.ha_** (X **ka_r.hna_** to plough) body of a plough (H.)(CDIAL 3393).

2508a.**Scraper**: **ks.urapra** sharp-edged like a razor (Skt.); sharp-edged arrow (MBh.); sharp-edged knife (Skt.); a sort of hoe (Skt.); **khurappa** arrow with a horseshoe's head (Pali); a kind of arrow, knife for cutting grass (Pkt.); **khuruppa** id. (Pkt.); **khurpo** a pot-scraper (S.); **khurpa_,**

khurpi_ pot-scraper, grubber for gras (P.); **khurpo** sickle (N.); **khurpi** weeding-knife (N.); **khurpa_** spud for grubbing up grass [B. X **khanitra** digging tool (RV.); **khanta_** long-handled spade (B.)(CDIAL 3814)]; **khurapaa, khurapa_, khurapi, khurupa_, khurupi** id. (Or.); **khurpa_** blade of hoe (Bi.); **khurpi_** small hoe for weeding (Bi.); **khurpa_** weeding knife (H.); scraper (Mth.); **khurpi_** scraper (Mth.); small weeding knife (H.); **kharpo** scraper (G.); **kharpi_** grubber (G. X **ka_pvu~** in **karpi_** weeding tool); **khurpe~** curved grubbing hoe (M.); **khurpi_** grub-axe (M.)--Deriv.**khurapna_, khurupna_** to scrape up grass (H.); **kharapvu~** to cut, dig, remove with a scraper (G.); **khurapn.e~** to grub up (M.)(CDIAL 3730). **ks.urati** cuts, scratches, digs (Skt.); **churati** cuts off, incises (Skt.); **khurati** scrapes (Pali); **churai** breaks (Pkt.); **chorvu~** to dig up with a sharp spade (G.)--Extension with **-d.-**: **khurr.an.u** to scrape (S.); **khurr.i** scrapings (S.); --with **-kk-**: **khurka** itching (S.); **khurkan.** to scratch (L.); **khurkn.a_** (P.); **khurkanu** to scrape (N.); --with **-cc-**: **khurcn.a_** to scrape (a pot)(P.); **khurca_** scrapings (G.) --X **tro_t.ayati** : **khurtud.n.e~** to nip off (M.)(CDIAL 3729). **chorna_** to cut (H.); **khorvu~** to stir up, **chorvu~** to dig out (G.)(CDIAL 3753). **Razor**: **kh-** forms: **khura** razor (Pali); knife, razor (Pkt.); **khu_r^{u}** razor (K.); **khuryo** grass-scraper, tip of silver at the bottom of a scabbard (S.)[cf. **kuro** silver (Drav.)]; **khuro** razor (WPah.); **khuro-mun.d.o** the shaving of heads (Ku.); **khuro** head of a spear, ferrule of a stick, pin at the top or bottom of a door (N.); **khur** razor (whence **khura_iba** to shave)(A.); **khura** (Or.); **khu_r** razor (Bi.)); **khura_, khuri_** spiked part of the blade of a chopper which fits into the handle (Bi.); **Iron nail to fix ploughshare**: **khura_** iron nail to fix ploughshare (H..); **karaya** razor (Si.)(CDIAL 3727). **chura~_r.i_** razor-case (H.); **ks.urabha_n.d.a** razor-case (Skt.); **ks.uradha_na** (S'Br.)(CDIAL 3731). **holat** a razor (Santali.lex.) **Knife,dagger; razor**: **ks.ura** razor (RV.); sharp barb of arrow (R.); **ks.uri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **ch-** forms, esp. in sense 'knife' are wide-spread outside dialectical bounds:-- **chu_ri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **churika_, chu_rika_** (Skt.); **churika_** (Pali); **ks.ura** (NiDoc.); **chura** knife, razor, arrow (Pkt.); **churi_, churia_** knife (Pkt.); **ciri** knife, razor (Gypsy); **churi, curi, c.uri_, c.ui_** knife (Gypsy); **c.huri** dagger (Dm.); **c.hu_ri** knife (Kt.); **c.hur** dagger, knife (Bshk.); **c.hu_, c.hu_r** (Dardic); **c.u_r** small knife (Sh.); **churi_** knife with a hooked blade (S.); **churi_** knife (L.N.H.Or.); small knife (P.Ku.); **chura_** razor (N.Bhoj.Aw.); dagger, razor (H.); dagger (Or.); large knife (P.); **churo** small knife (Ku.); **suri** knife (A.); **churi** (B.); **chu_ra_** razor (Bi.); **chu_r** dagger, razor (Mth.); **charo** large knife (G.); **chari_** small knife (G.); **sura_, suri_** knife (M.); **siriya** dagger (Si.); **cir** dagger (Wg. < Psht. < IA.)(CDIAL 3727). **Sword; peg; pivot; sharpness**: **ku_rahu** sword (Ka.); **ku_camu** a peg (Te.) **ku_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument), be keen (as the intellect); n. sharpness, pointed edge, cutting or sarcastic speech, pivot on which door swings (Ta.); **ku_rcci, ku_rppu, ku_rmai, ku_riyam** sharpness, keenness, pointedness; **ku_rccu** id., pointed stick (Ta.); **ku_ccu** sharp point (Ta.); **ku_r** sharpness, point of an arrow (Ka.); sharpness, acuteness (Ka.); **ku_ruka, ku_rikka, ku_rkka** to be sharp; **ku_rppikka** to sharpen; **ku_rppu, ku_rccam** sharpness; **ku_rmma** id., edge of sword, wit (Ma.); **ku_rike** sharpness, pointedness; **ku_ritu, ku_rittu** that which is sharp (Ka.); **ku_rida** a sharp, acute, or brave man (Ka.); **ku_riyan-** sharp, clever person (Ta.); **ku_rpu** sharpness, valour, a keen, penetrating look (Ka.); **ku.t.- (ku.t.i-)** to sharpen (Kod..); **ku_t.uni** id. (Tu.); **kurpu** sharpness as of a cutting instrument (Tu.); **kru_ru** sharp; **ku_ci** sharp, pointed, tapering (Te.)(DEDR 1898). **Bloody, cruel**: **kru_ra** bloody, cruel (AV.); hard, solid (Sus'r.); bloody, raw, cruel (Pali); **ku_ra, ku_ri, kurula, kurud.a** cruel (Pkt.); **ku_,** f. **ku** hard (Tor.); **ku_ro** hard, severe (of things and people), strong, firm (Sh.); **kura** hard (D..); **kru_r^{u}, ku_r^{u}** cruel (K.); **kura_r.a_** hard, stiff, callous (L.); **kru_ra_** hard times (WPah.); **ku_r** pitiless, savage (H.); **kuru** (Si.); **kuriru** cruel (Si.)(CDIAL 3602). **Cruel**: **ku_r..a** a vulgar, rude, stupid, useless, mean, or vile man (Ka.); **ku_r.., ku_ra** fierce, cruel (Ka.); **ku_l.a, khu_l.a** bad, mean, cruel (Tu.); **ku_l.a, ku_l.u~d.u** a wicked man, a cruel man (Te.)(DEDR 1913). **ku_l.an-** worthless,

useless person (**Tiruppu. 109**)(Ta.lex.) **kura_is'un.i_** name of a popular village goddess (Or.)(CDIAL 3603). cf. **kravis.** raw flesh (RV.); **kravya** bloody, raw (TS.); raw flesh, carrion (Nir.); **kavva** flesh (Pkt.); **krui** red, bloodshot, reddish brown, auburn, crimson (Kho.)(CDIAL 3585).

2528.**Image: bracelet**: **kuruku** bracelet, armlet (**Kalla_. 44,22**(Ta.lex.)

2529.**Image: ladle**: **ko_rikai, ko_rakai** ladle (Ta.); **ko_ruka** to draw water; **ko_rika** iron ladle (Ma.)(DEDR 2231).

2566.**Metallic plate**: **ko_ram, ko_rakam** metallic dish or plate (Ta.); **ko_rakai** begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics (Ta.); **ko_ra** cup, tray (Te.)(DEDR 2228). **khora** almsbowl; **khoraka** pot (BHSk.); **khoraya** a kind of round pot (Pkt.Ardhama_gadhi).

2492.**Image: tortoise**: **kurul.ai** tortoise (?Ta.)(DEDR 1795). **horo, kat. horo, kumd.hia horo** tortoise (Santali.lex.) **kurul.ai** tortoise; young of certain animals (dog, pig, tiger, hare, jackal); young of a snake (Ta.lex.) **ku_rma** tortoise (VS.); **kumma** (Pali.Pkt.); **ku_rmi_** (MBh.); **krum, krum^{u}, kurm** (K.); **kumi_** tortoise, turtle (S.); **kar.-kumma_** tortoise (L.); **kar-kumma_** turtle (L.); **kumma~_, kummi~_** tortoise, turtle (P.); **kumu** tortoise (Si.)(CDIAL 3414). **Roof**: **kaurma** appertaining to a tortoise (Skt.); **kum** portion of a roof midway between ridge-pole and eaves (A.); **klo_m** roof (Ash.); **krum** (Kt.); **krem** back (Kho.); **lu_nd** roof; **kundu_r, s.ond, tu_n, te_n, plen**, obl. **plende** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3415).

2487.**Tools of an artisan**: **kora-mut.t.u** tool, instrument (Ka.); **kor-a-mut.t.u** id. (Te.); **kor-a** use, profit; useful, profitable (Te.)(DEDR 2161). The radical for the second element is related to **mon.d.e** blunt, deficient (Ka.); **mon.d.u** blunt (Tu.)(DEDR 5114). **mud.o, mun.d.ho** blunt (S.)(CDIAL 10187). [cf. **mut.t.u** tool, instrument, sundry things (Ta.); implement, tool, thing, utensils, furniture, things belonging to a house as beams, etc. (Ka.); instrument, tool (Te.); **mut.ga.rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba (he gives tool, etc.); Kota economic associate with Toda (less formal than **kel.** relationship (Ko.); **mut.** tools (To.)(DEDR 4937)]. The compound morphemes may be interpreted as: the sharp and the blunt instruments. The radical for the first element is related to **ko_r.a** tusk, fang, tooth (Te.); **ko_runi, go_runi** to dig out or up (?Tu.); **ko_r.e** cutting, sharpness, pointedness; a tusk, fang (Ka.); **ko_r.u** cutting, tearing (Ma.)(DEDR 2257). **Image: nail**: **go_ru** nail (Te.)(DEDR 561). **hot.ak** to rip with a tusk (Santali.lex.) **kore, kor-e** profit, use, good, avail, advantage (Te.); **kro, krom.** as prefix (Ka.) = **su** (Skt.); **kor-e** clothes, raiment, especially also that which is given on a wedding day (Ka.); **ku_r-ai** (Ta.); **kor-ai** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kor-e** to cut as wood with a saw, as the throat with a sword, as the stalks of millet, to break as a hole in a wall, to bore as a hole by a drill, to cut as letters with a knife, as a bow-string with the had, to excavate as running water the soil; to pierce as cold (Ka.); **kure, kore** to be excavated, bored etc. (Tu.); **kor-i** to nibble as a mouse; to nip off the husks of grain (Ta.); **kur-ai** to cut off as the splint of trees (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) For semant. piercing cold: **korv- (kord-)** to be cold; **kor, korv** coldness (Ko.); **kwar-- (kwar-0-)** to feel cold; **kwar-** cold; **kwar- (kwar0-)** to be cold (To.); **kor-e, kor-i** to pierce (as cold); **kor-eta, kor-ata** the piercing of cold (Ka.); **koral.e** cold (Tu.); **karvun** id. (Kol.); **kharra_** frost (Go.); **kari_ng, koring** cold (Go.)(DEDR 2168).

2488.**New, unused cloth**: **ku_r-ai** cloth, clothes (Ta.); **ku_r-a** a set of cloths, thick cloth (Ma.); **kor-e** clothes (Ka.)(DEDR 1925). **ko_r-a** rough cloth (Ma.); **kwi.r** rag (To.); **ko_r-i** id., worn-out

blanket (Ka.); **ko_ro** rough cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2255). **ko_ra** brand new, unused, unwashed (K.); **koro** new, unwashed, blank (S.); **kora_** new (of a pot), unbleached, unwashed (P.); rough, uncleaned, unbleached (B.); new, unhandled, unwashed, simple, poor (H.); new, just made, unused (M.); new (of cloth), unbleached (Or.); **kora_ luga_** unbleached calico (Or.); **koro** unused, dry, rough (Ku.); **koru~** new, unwashed, unused (G.)(CDIAL 3526).

2489.**Rough cloth; bag**: **ko_r-i** worn-out blanket, rag (Ka.); **kwi.r** rag (To.); **ko_ra** rough cloth (Ma.); **ko_ro** rough cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2255). **ko_ra_** unbleached cotton cloth (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_r-eyan:gi** a jacket made of a blanet, as worn by the Oggas (Ka.); **ko_r-eset.t.i** a Lin:ga_yta tradesman who walks about with a bagful of articles and a ko_r-i on his shoulder (Ka.); such a man may become a rich merchant and retain his name (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_ru** silken thread worn with gold or silver (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **jho_ra_** bag (Bhoj.); **jhori_** (Mth.); **jhorn.o, jhorn.i_, jhol.i_** (G.); **jhol.i_** mendicant's bag (M.); **jhollia_** bag (Pkt.); **jho_lia_** bag (Pkt.); **jhola_** (P.); feeding bag for cattle (Bi.)(CDIAL 5415).

2493.**Image: lock of hair**: **kuri_ram** a kind of head-dress of women (Skt.lex.) **kurul., kurul.u, kurl.u, kurala** a curl or lock of hair (Ka.); **kurui., kur-ul.** (Ma.); **kural, kurul., koral, curul.** (Ta.); **kurulu** (Te.); **kurala, kurula** (Skt.); **kural.a** (M.); **surul.** (Ka.); **kural.** hair; **kurul.dumbi** curls regarded as black bees; **kurul.dongal** a tassel or tuft of hair (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2499.**King**: **kural** king (Go.)(DEDR 1782).

2494.**Image: pot with wide mouth**: **kurul.e** an earthen vessel with a wide mouth, used for churning etc. (Ka.); **ba_ne, ba_n, ba_ni** a large earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.); **ba_ne** (Te.); **gud.a_n.a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2496.**Shine; silver**: **kure** pure silver (Ka.M.); **kuru-vista** a pala of gold, a weight of gold equal to about 700 troy grains (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kuru** brilliancy, lustre, effulgence; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to glisten; **kuruku, kuruttu** whiteness; **kurumai** lustre, brightness; **kuricil** illustrious person (Ta.); **kurj** beautiful or handsome person (Ko.); **kuro** silver (Kol.Nk.); **khura** id. (Nk.); **kuro** id.; **kural** king (Go.)(DEDR 1782). **kuru** (in alchemy) philosopher's powder, a compound of various metals; mercury; a mineral poison (Ta.lex.) **kur-umut.ittal** to make a preparation helpful for calcining minerals; to make a mercurial preparation for purposes of alchemy (Ta.lex.) **kur-ukkam** a prepared arsenic; **kur-u-mat.al** small receptacle for sacred ashes (**S.I.I. ii,144**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kuvai** crucible, melting-pot, **ponnurrukkum-kukai** < **guha_?** [**iruntai-k-kuvai yotteana** : **Tan.ikai-p-pu. Tiruna_t.t.u-p-pu. 63**)] (Ta.lex.) **ko_ve** crucible, mould (Tu.); crucible (Ka.); **kuva** crucible (Ma.); **kuvai, kukai** crucible (Ta.)(DEDR 1816).

2497.**A person who turns about**: **kor-e** a person who turns about, a rambler; **tir-i** cutting, gathering; **tir-i-kor-e** a rambler (and collector of grain) at places where gathering has taken place, a rambling mendicant; **kavvare, kauvare, kaval.i, kavval.e, ka_l.i, ko_vari** a turning or whirling round, agitation, confusion (Ka.); **kappare** agitation, emotion (Te.); **kapparegol.** to be agitated or confused (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

2498.**Capital of a pillar**: **kur-untar-i** ornamental capital of a column or pillar; stake; blocks built in a wall to support timbers (Ta.lex.)

2500.**Millet**: **kural** Italian millet (Ta.); **koyl., korly** setaria italica (Ko.); **kor-ale, korle** a kind of millet, panicum italicum (Ka.); **kor-r-alu** pl. id. (Te.); **kor-r-a** the cereal yielding **kor-r-alu** (Te.); **koyla** panicum italicum (Pa.); **ko_hala_, kohala_, kohala, ko'la** panicum miliare (Go.); **gorran** (pl.), **gora, korra** mand.eya corn, eleusine coracana (Go.); **kor.en** a grain (= **ka_ngu** (Or.)(Kond.a); **kueri** millet (Kui.)[setaria italica = panicum italicum.](DEDR 2163). **kukra** setaria glauca; **erba** setaria italica (Santali.lex.) **Image: corn-ear**: **koralu, koral.u** an ear of corn (Tu.); **kural** corn-ear, spike (**Maturaik. 272**); flower-cluster, link, tie, band; stalk, sheath of millet or plantain (**Pur-ana_. 168,6**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1775). **kor.le > co_l.am > la_w**, **rau** millet (Dardic); **la_u** rice (Dardic)(CDIAL 11031). **kuri_** a kind of grass or corn (Skt.lex.) **dula_va** twice-reaped (Skt.); **dula_o** land on which two crops are grown in one year, second of two crops in one year (Dardic); **dula_o ba_n** second sowing (Sh.(Lor.)(CDIAL 6454). [The particle **co_-** is coalesced with **zo_** barley and new words are formed to connote the great millet family of grains.] cf. **kuler** gruel, pej (Kond.a.Pe.); **kuleri** porridge made of d.era (eleusine coracana)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1809). **kode, lapra kode** eleusine coracana (Santali.lex.) **Millet**: **kor..ale, korle** a kind of millet, panicum italicum which is proverbially small (Ka.); **kor-r-alu** pl. (Te.); **kural** (Ta.)(Ka.); **kor..e** a sort of grain; jal.l.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **gundli, layo gundli, kode, kokor jan:ga, janhe, ir.i, layo** a cultivated millet (Santali.lex.) **Panicum**: cf. **kor-r-alu** setaria italica = panicum italicum (Te.); **ayk** a grain; **kan:g** panicum italicum (Pa.)(DEDR 195). cf. **kampu** Italian millet (Ta.); **kambu_ = kuruvinda** pennisetum typhoideum = panicum spicatum (Skt.)(DEDR 1242). **dol** panicum stagninum (Santali.lex.) **kode** cultivated millet (Santali.lex.) **jon.d.ra** Indian corn (Santali.lex.) **gud.lu, gud.ulu, gud.rulu, gur.ulu** a cultivated food grain of the millet kind. There are six varieties: (1) **bica-gur.ulu** black-seeded; (2); **rend.oagur.ulu** somewhat less black seeds; (3) **saramcadlomgur.ulu** with white seeds and panicles reseming the tuft on the tail of a sambur; (4) **nindirbo_gur.ulu** with larger seeds, the brown colour of white-ant heads; (5) **pund.i gur.ulu** white-seeded; (6) **bur.iagur.ulu** white-seeded; all are possibly forms of panicum miliare **gundli** millet type grain (H.); **gur.lu** (Oraon)(Mu.lex.) cf. **kural** Italian millet (Ta.)(DEDR 2163).

2501.**Image: sedges and bulrushes**: **ko_rai** sedges and bulrushes (Ta.); **ko_ra** sedges and bulrushes, cyperus juncifolius (Ma.); **korana_ri-gad.d.e** a kind of sedge, cyperus hexastachyus (Ka.)(DEDR 2235). **Large ola bag**: **ko_rikai** large ola bag for grain, set on a wooden horse; **ko_rai-p-pa_y** grass mat, bulrush mat (Ta.lex.) **kuri_** a partic. kind of grass (Skt.); **ku_ri_a_** a partic. kind of good grass (L.); **kuro** spear-grass (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 3324).

2504.**Image: quail**: **kur-umpu_r..** quail (**Ci_vaka. 1651**)(Ta.lex.) **ghura** f. a quail (Santali.lex.)

2505.**Image: hillock**: **kur-umpor-ai** hillock (**Patir-r-up. 74,7**)(Ta.lex.) **kur-umpor-ai** the hilly tract; town in a hilly tract; forest, jungle (**Nar-. 321**)(Ta.); **kur-um-por-ai-na_t.an-** chief of the sylvan tract (**Ir-ai. 1,18**)(Ta.lex.)

2506.**Granary**: **kurampai** granary, storehouse for grain (**Kantapu. Na_t.t.up. 26**)(Ta.lex.)

2507.**Causeway**: **kurampu** artificial bank; dam of sand, brushwood, loose stones, etc. running out from the banks of a river diagonally for a distance, upstream, to turn the water into an irrigation channel (**C.G.**); causeway, bund; ridge in a ricefield or garden (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 2**); boundary, limit (**Na_lat.i, 153**)(Ta.); **kurimid.i, kurimid.i-gat.t.u** a bank for retaining water in a field (Te.)(DEDR 1772).

2510.**Image: sun rises**: **kur** (sun) rises, to emerge (Nk.); **kuy** rise (sun), appear (star), to come out (Nk.); **kuri** (sun) rises; to come forth, to start, protrude from hole (Kol.); **kuru_y** to start (Kol.)(DEDR 1820). **gurate_** raises (Skt.); **gulia** stirred, churned (Pkt.); **gur-** to take, buy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4208). **ur.a** rise! (Santali.lex.) **su_ra** sun (RV.); **su_rya, su_riya** (RV.); **su_ri_** a name of Kunti_ as wife of the sun (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); **sauri_** (f. of **saura** relating to the sun (MaitrUp.) wife of the sun; a name of Tapati_ daughter of the sun (MBh.); **su_ra** sun (Pali.Pkt.); **surya** (Pali); **su_ri** (Tir.); **suri_** (Nin..Shum.); **su_ri_** (Gaw.); **su_ri** (Kal.Kand.); **surya** (Sv.); **su_ri** (Phal.); **su_ri** sun, sunshine (Sh.); **su_re, siri_, siri** sun (K.); **(h)ira, (h)iri, (h)iru, (h)ira** (Si.); **iru** (Md.); **sur** sun (Pas'.); **si_r** (Bshk.); **si_** (Tor.); **swi_r** (Mai.); **sir** (Wot..); **so_, s^{u}o** sun (Ash.); **so_i, so** (Wg.); **su_** (Kt.); **ser** (Dm.); **sa_** (Gmb.); **svar** sun (Skt.)(CDIAL 13574). **svarga** heaven (RV.); **suvarga** (TS.); **sagga** (Pali.Pkt.); **spagra, svaga** (As'.); **svarga** (KharI.); **saga** (Si.)(CDIAL 13910).

2511.**Amaranth**: **kurabaka** a kind of red barleria, red amaranth (MBh.)**; kurava, kuruba** id. (Skt.); **ratta-kuravaka** red amaranth tree (Pali); **kuravaya** amaranth (Pkt.); **karavu** phyllanthus indicus (Si.)(CDIAL 3322). Red is distinguished from the yellow variety amaranth: **kurun..a** yellow barleria, yellow amaranth (Skt.); **kuran.d.aka** (Pali); **kuramt.aya** (Pkt.); **kurun.d.** the herb chenopodium murale (P.)(CDIAL 3326). **Henna**: **korin.t.a** barleria (Pkt.); **go_ran.t.e, go_rat.e** barleria prionitis (Tu.Ka.); **go_ran.t.a, go_ra~_t.a** lawsonia alba (Te.); **kurun.t.a(ka), gorat.e, go_rat.e, go_ran.t.a, go_ran.t.i** barleria prionitis (Ka.); **kurii** various barleris and justicia species (Ma.); **kuraci, kurici, kuran.t.am, kuran.t.akam, ko_ran.t.am** henna, lawsonia alba (Ta.); common yellow nail dye, thorny nail dye, barleria prionitis (Ta.); **kurici** conehead, strobilanthes; various strobilanthes and barleria species (Ta.); **kurige** various strobilanthes species (Ka.)(DEDR 1849). **kolinta, korinta, kulanta, kuranta** (Tagalog.Philippines){Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 642, 885: Lawsonia alba: a perfume is prepared by distilling the flowers; the dye, henna obtained from its leaves is extensively used in shampoos, rinses, brilliantines and the like for giving the hair, a rich, auburn, tint. Henna is used in North Africa, Asia Minor, and India for dyeing the nail, the palms of the hand, and the soles of the feet to an orange-red colour. It is used in the near East for dyeing the hair of children and of men, and the tails and manes of horses. It is also used for dyeing skins and Morocco leather. Ehrmann states that henna has been used since time immemorial in Arabia as a cosmetic, Etude du henne, J. Pharm. et Chem. 39, 1894, p591.}

2512.**Image: monkey**: **kuran:ku** monkey, ape; **kuran:kan-** mischievous fellow, as a monkey; **ko_nti** ape (Ta.); **kuran.n.u**, (hon.) **kuran.n.an** monkey, chiefly macao (Ma.); **korg** black monkey (Ko.); **kwarg** monkey (To.); **koran:gi, ko_ti** id. (Ka.); **kuran:ga, ko_ti** (Tu.); **k(r)o~_ti** id. (Te.); **ko.ti** red-faced monkey (Kol.); **ko_ti** id. (Nk.); **ko_nti** monkey (Ga.Kond.a); **ko_ti** red-faced monkey (Ga.)(DEDR 1769).

2513.**Corn**: **kuri_** a kind of grass or corn (Skt.lex.)

2514.**Image: framework of bamboo**: cf. **kuruju** framework of bamboo slats (Ka.)(DEDR 1786).

2515.**Images: ox with curving horns; bend; bow**: **kuran:ku (kuran:ki-)** to bend, incline, droop, wither, hang down, dangle, repose, diminish; n. bending, inclining; **kun:ku (kun:ki-)** to decrease, diminish, sink, be humbled; **ku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to bend, contract with cold (Ta.); **kun:kuka** to sink low; **kucuka** to stoop, bow (Ma.); **ku.g im/ku.g et** buffalo/bullock with horns curving under chin (Ko.); **ku.x ir** buffalo with horns curving under chin (To.) **kuggu, kun:gu,**

kucu, kurgu to sink, become low, be bent down, be depressed, crouch, decrease, ceae or stop (as a voice or speech); **kuggisu, kurgisu** to cause to be depressed, etc.; **kurgu** state of being bent etc., a hump; **kur..gu** to contort, shrink (Ka.); **k(r)un:gu, krun:gilu** to sink, fall down, fall in a heap; **kuncu** to depress (Te.); **gurcip- (gurcit-)** to bend (Pa.); **kun:g-** to be wrinkled or contracted (of the skin)(Go.); **gr.u_c-** to bend (Mand..); **gro_nga (gro_ngi-)** to crouch over the fire; **kro_su** bending, bowed; **kro_su inba** to be bent, bowed, bending over, hanging over; **kr.o_-** to bend; **kr.o_p-** id. (Kui)(DEDR 1767). **Image: bend**: **kuran:ku** to bend (Ta.)(DEDR 1767).

2516.**Pith of bamboo**: **kuruku** pith as of a tree or elephant's tusk; **kuruttu** pith as of elephant's tusk, brain matter; **kuruti** brain (Ta.); **kottemu** the pulp of palmyra fruit (Te.); **gurju** pith (Kuwi); **gudda_** the pulp of fruits or of coconut, kernel (Kur.)(DEDR 1783). **kuru** nut (Ta.); kernel, nut, esp. of jackfruit (Ma.); seed (esp. of jackfruit); **nelli kuru** rice with husk, paddy (Kod..)(DEDR 1781). cf. **gudd, gudda_** pulp, kernel, marrow (P.); **gudi_** marrow (Ku.); **gudo** pith, kernel, seed, grain (Ku.); **gu_da_, gu_di_** pith, brain (H.); **gidi** brain; **gidro** pith of bamboo (N.)(CDIAL 4197). **go_rda** brain; **go_rdha, go_da** (Skt.); **god** brain (B.); **goda** (Or.); **ko_d.** kernel (K.); **kd.**[i] brain (K.)(CDIAL 4314).

2517.**Darjeeling red cedar**: **kuran:kam** shingle tree = Darjeeling red cedar, artocarpus fraxinifolius; **kur-an:kan-** id. (Ta.); **kuran.n.am** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1768). cf. **lakucha** artocarpus lakoocha (GIMP, p. 27).

2518.Heliotrope **gurugulu** sunflower, heliotropium indicum (Ka.); **gurugu, gurigi, guraga, gunugu, gunaka, gunuku** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1784). **hastis'un.d.a_** heliotropium indicum = heliphytum indicum (Skt.); **hatisura** (B.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.300). Heliotropium europaeum (heliotrope, turnsole) Mere inhalation of the herb is said to soothe the nerves. (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p. 226). Heliotropium indicum: **hastisunda** (Skt.); **hatisura** (H.B.); **burundi** (M.); **telkodukki** (Ta.); leaves: applied to boils, ulcers, wounds and in stings of insects and reptiles; plant: diuretic; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.131). **ce_r..ukon.d.i gid.a** an annual herb, the Indian turnsole, heliotropium indicum (Ka.lex.)

2519.**Announce marriage to house-gods and witnesses**: **kuri-** to announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses (Kod..); **gur** to aim at (Kuwi)(DEDR 1847). **Village council; definition, accurate description; secret appointment by lovers; tryst; mark, sign: kur-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to design, intend, contemplate, consider (**Akana_. 364**); think; to draw as a line (**I_t.u, 2,4,3**); sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; n. mark, sign, stamp, emblem, token, symbol, indication, designation; aim, mark to shoot at (**Te_va_. 356,3**); secret appointment by lovers, tryst, kur-i-y-it.am (**Tol. Po. 130**); village council (**Co_r..avami. 55**); goal, motive; definition, accurate description (**Tol. Po. 47**); omen, generative organ (Ta.); a mark, sign, aim (Ma.); to paint, decorate; announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses; drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark, embroidery, act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage (Kod..); **gur.i** an aim (Kod..); **guri** an aim, mark, butt, responsibility (Tu.); **gottu** knowledge, understanding, acquaintance (Tu.); **gur.i** an aim, object aimed at, design, purpose, sign, token, esteem (Te.); **gur-utu** a mark, sign, token (Te.); **gurt(u) un.d.u** to be remembered (Te.); **kur-i, gur-i, kur-ipu** id., object of aim (Ka.); **kur-ippu** intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign (Ta.); **gor.pa (gor.t-)** to aim at, hit the mark; n. an aim, hitting the mark (?Kui); **gurri ki_nai** to observe, point; **gur-** to aim at (Kuwi)(DEDR 1847). **kur-ippe_t.u** day-book,

the items of which are transferred to ledger; memorandum book (Ta.lex.); **kur.ippo_lai** cadjan memorandum, accounts book; ola record of a child's birth, for casting its nativity; **kur.i-y-i_t.u** name given to a thing or concept (Ta.lex.)

2520.**Formal contract**: **kurke** to write (Malt.); **guri** esteem, token, sign, object aimed at (Te.); an aim, mark, responsibility (Tu.); an aim (Kod.); a mark, sign, aim, object of aim (Ka.); **kuri** id. (Ka.); to mark, take note of , regard (Ka.); **kuruhu** a mark, sign, token (Ka.); **kury** aim (To.); **gurti** a mark (Kod..); **kuri** act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage; drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark (Kod..); a mark, sign, aim (Ma.); mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark to shoot at, goal, motive, omen, generative organ (Ta.); to design, intend, draw, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict (Ta. cf. **kuravan** fortune-tellers, basket-makers, fowlers, snake-catchers (Ta.)(DEDR 1844); **kurikka** to mark, note, write, point at, refer to (Ma.); **kurippu** memorandum, abstract (Ma.); intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign (Ta.)(DEDR 1847). cf. **kera_** clerk (B.)(CDIAL 3170).

2539.**Image: small piece**: **kur.ko, kur.ki** small piece (N.); **kut.ka_** small stick, piece (M.)(CDIAL 3237). cf. **kur-u** short (Ta.)(DEDR 1851). **kor-uku** n. a bite; to bite, gnaw (Te.); **kork- (korokt-)** to bite, sting, nibble (Kol.); **kork-** to bite (Nk.); **kork-** to cut with the teeth o scissors, gnaw, nibble (Pa.); **kork- (koruk-)** to gnaw, nibble (Pa.); go gnaw (Ga.); **kork-, ko_ka_na_** id.; **koh-k-** id., bite, nibble (Go.); **koRk- (-t-)** to crush with the teeth, bite (Kond.a); **kor-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to nip off the husks of grains, nibble grain, graze, pick up food here and there (as cattle)(Ta.); **kor-ikka** to nibble (as a mouse), eat grains, nipping off the husk (Ma.); **kor-uku, kor-aku, kur-uku, kur-un:ku** to bite, gnaw, nibble (Ka.); **kurik- (kuriki-)** to munch (Kod..); **kori- (korip-, koric-)** (snake) strikes, (rat) eats grain by cracking husk (Kod..); **kur-ekka** to cut off (Ma.); **kwar-f- (kwar-t-)** to cut (To.); **kur-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to cut, reap; n. piece, section (**Ce_tupu. Mutti_r. 18**) (Ta.); **kor-e, kor-i** to break (as a hole in a wall), bore, excavate, pierce (Ka.); **kor.e** a cut-off piece (as of sugarcane)(Ka.); **korcu** to cut to pieces (Ka.); **ko_r-a** a cut-off portion (Te.); **kra_pa** act of sawing (Kui); **kud.- (kut.t.-)** to cut (Pa.) (DEDR 1859). **kur-ai** to reap, as a crop (**katir-c-ca_li kur.aikkunar : Kacippu. Irupat. 60**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: fragment; half of a loaf of bread**: **kut.ke** small fragment, crumb, etc. (Nk.); **kut.ka** a piece; **kut.ka_ sa_ri** half of a loaf of bread; **kut.ki, kut.ke** a piece, lump (Go.)(DEDR 1666). **24 or 48 kurgi** = one **pat.t.i** of land. [one **kurgi** = 2 to 8 acres; cf. **MIAI,** p.44.]

2521.**Mark, sign**: **kur-upu, kur-uvu, kur-uhu** a mark, sign (Ka.); **ku_nu, ku_n** a mark, sign (Ka.)(DEDR 1847). **Image: to butt**: **guri** butt, an aim (Tu.)(DEDR 1847). **kur-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to design, intend, think, draw, sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; n. mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark to shoot at, goal, motive, omen, generative organ (Ta.); a mark, sign, aim (Ma.); to paint, decorate; announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses; drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark, embroidery, act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage (Kod..); **gur.i** an aim (Kod..); **guri** an aim, mark, butt, responsibility (Tu.); **gottu** knowledge, understanding, acquaintance (Tu.); **gur.i** an aim, object aimed at, design, purpose, sign, token, esteem (Te.); **gur.utu** a mark, sign, token (Te.); **gurt(u) un.d.u** to be remembered (Te.); **kur-i, gur-i, kur-ipu** id., object of aim (Ka.); **kur-ippu** intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign (Ta.); **gor.pa (gor.t-)** to aim at, hit the mark; n. an aim, hitting the mark (?Kui); **gurri ki_nai** to observe, point; **gur-** to aim at (Kuwi); **kurke** to write (Malt.)(DEDR 1847). **kur-ippe_t.u** day-book, the items of which are transferred to ledger;

memorandum book (Ta.lex.); **kur-ippo_lai** cadjan memorandum, accounts book; ola record of a child's birth, for casting its nativity; **kur-i-y-i_t.u** name given to a thing or concept (Ta.lex.)

2535.**Share; partnership; share inherited from father; king's portion; share in cultivation**: **ku_r-u** section, division, part, share (Ta.); part, share, party, partnership (Ma.); **ku_r** id. (Ma.); **ku_r-r-a_n** partner (Ma.); **ku.r-** (obl. **ku.t--)** share (Ko.); **ku.r-** share, share inherited from fatheer (To.); **ko_r-u** a part, portion, share in cultivation, etc. (Ka.); **ko_ru** a share, the king's or government's portion (Te.)(DEDR 1924).

2522.**Embroidery strip**: **kur** broad strip of embroidery (Ko.); **kur-i** to design; n. mark, sign, symbol (Ta.); **kuri** to decorate (Kod..); **gur-i** design, sign (Te.); **kurke** to write (Malt.)(DEDR 1847). **To be engraved**: **kr..o_ce, kr..occe** to be engraved (Te.inscr.); **kur..i** to excavate, inscribe, engrave (**Kalit. 84, Urai.**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1818). **To scoop, carve, engrave**: **ko_rita** scraped out of the ground (Bhpr.); pounded (Skt.); **koroina** to dig (D..); **ku_r-** to dig (Pas'.); **koran.u** to scrape, or scoop out (S.); **korna_** to dig, excavate, cut (P.); to dig or scrape or scoop out (H.); **kora_, kura_** to scrape, grate, scratch out, powder, gnaw (B.); **koriba_, kuriba_** to scrape, rasp, comb (Or.); **korna_** to dig or scrape or scoop out (H.); **korvu~** to scoop, carve, bore a hole (G.); **korn.e~** to scoop, engrave, cut gradually off (M.); **kornu** to scratch, tear, comb (N.); **koriba** to hoe (A.); **korokiba** to scoop out (A.); **kakorna_** to scrape (H.)(CDIAL 3530). **korni_** dried portion of food stuck to a pot (Ku.); **kura_uni** id., milk boiled till nearly solid (N.)(CDIAL 3529). **prakut.ya** having cut into small pieces (MBh.); **a_ko_t.e_ti** breaks, beats down, stamps (Pali); **ko_t.ayate_** breaks (Skt.); **ku_run** to gouge out, extract (an eye, kernel of walnut, etc.)(K.); **kornu** to tear, scratch, comb (N.); **koriba** to hoe (A.); **kor.a_** to dig, bore through, pierce (B.); **kor.ab** to dig, cut through (e.g. a field embankment to let out flood water)(Bi.); **kor.na_, korna_** to dig up, scrape out, carve (H.); **kol.avanava_** to beat down, stamp (Si.); **kol.anava_** to press, flatten, smooth (Si.); **korokiba** to scoop out (A.)(CDIAL 3495). **khurati** scrapes (Pali); **churai** breaks (Pkt.); **khurkak** itching (S.); **khurkan.** to scratch (L.)(CDIAL 3729). **ks.o_rayati** scrapes (Skt.); **chorna_** to cut (H.); **khorvu~** to stir up (G.); **chorvu~** to dig out (G.)(CDIAL 3753).

2538.**Image: to graze**: **ko_ri** to bite (Wg.)(CDIAL 3530). **kor-i** to nip off the husks of grains, nibble grain, graze (Ta.); **kor-ikka** to nibble, eat grains (Ma.); **kor-uku**, **kur-un:ku** to bite, gnaw, nibble (Ka.); **kor-i** (rat) eats grain by cracking husk (Kod..); **kork-** to bite, sting, nibble (Kol.); to bite (Nk.); to cut with the teeth or scissors, gnaw, nibble (Pa.); to gnaw (Ga.Go.); **koRk** to crush with the teeth, bite (Kond.a)(DEDR 2164).

2531.**Image: shovel, instrument for levelling**: **go_ru** to draw, gather oor sweep together; **go_ri** drawing, drawing in, raking, a kind of rake; **go_re** a shovel for cleaning a boat (Ka.); **go_ra** a drill plough; **go_ra-cekka** a drag with which rivers are cleared; **go_ra-cekka, go_ra-palaka** a hand instrument for levelling a ploughed field (Te.)(DEDR 2231). **Image: to bore a hole**: cf. **koran.u** to scrape or scooop out (S.); **korna_** to dig, excavate (P.); **kora_, kura_** to scrape, grate (B.); **koriba_, kuriba_** to scrape, rasp, comb (Or); **korna_** to dig or scrape or scoop out (H.); **korvu~** to scoop, carve, bore a hole (G.); **korn.e~** to scoop, engrave, cut gradually off (M.); **kornu** to scratch, tear, comb (N.); **koriba** to hoe; **korokiba** to scoop out (A.); **kakorna_** to scrape [with expressive redup.] (H.)(CDIAL 3530).

2523.**Vow**: **kur-ai** vow requiring fulfilment; request (**Perun.. Makata. 15,37**); needs (**Kur-al., 680**); **kur-ai-kol.** to represent one's wants, needs (**Perun.. Makata. 21,104**) (Ta.lex.) **kiria** a vow

(Santali.lex.) **Image: obeisance**: **kur-ai-y-ar-u** to bestow liberally and free one from wants, anxiety, etc. (Ta.lex.) **er-agu** a bow, an obeisance (Ka.lex.) **Image: a vow**: **harike, parake, harake** a vow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kiria** an oath, a vow, a solemn affirmation; to take an oath; **kiria kasam, kiria kasat.** an oath, to take an oath (Santali.lex.) **Vow paid to god, wish, desire**: **ko.ryk** vow paid to god (Ko.)[cf. **kurik** to munch (Kod..)(DEDR 2164)]; **ko_rike** wishing, desiring (Ka.); **ko_rika, ko_riki** desire, wish, longing, selection (Te.); **ko_rike, ko_rige** hope, desire, wish (Tu.); **ko_rikkai** request, wish (Ta.); **ko_ru** to request, wish (Ta.); a wish (Ma.);to purpose, think, wish, desire (Ka.); to desire, request, want, choose (Te.); **ko_r** to desire (Ga.)(DEDR 2164). **Solicitation**: **ko_rikkai** (Ta.); **ko_rika** (Te.); **ko_rike** (Ka.Tu.) request, solicitation; wish, desire (Ta.lex.) **kosaru** to ask for a little extra quantity after purchasing any article, be greedy, eager for; n. a little quantity of anything given by a trader over and above what has been paid for, eagerness, greediness, lust (Te.); **ko_r** to desire (Ga.); **kosor** anything demanded gratis after purchasing vegetables, etc. (Kond.a); **ko_rinai** to vote (Kuwi); **ko_sori** bonus (Kuwi)(DEDR 2232).

2530.**To request, to desire; vow paid to god**: **ko_ru (ko_ri-)** to request, wish; **ko_rikkai** request, wish; **kocur-u, kucar** anything extra obtained from a shopkeeper as a bargain (Ta.); **ko_r-uka** to wish, hope, purpose, think; **ko_r-u** a wish (Ma.); **ko.ryk** vow paid to god (Ko.); **ko_r-u, ko_ru** to purpose, think, wish, desire; **ko_rike** wishing, desiring; **kosaru** to demand an article gratis or into the bargain; be greedy, desire, hanker; n. anything asked for and given to boot; eagerness, cupidity; **kosarike** hankering after, desire (Ka.); **ko_runi** to desire, hope, expect; **ko_rik, ko_rig** hope, desire, wish; **kusuri, kusri, kosaru** anthing given to boot when a person buys commodities (Tu.); **ko_ru** to desire, request, want, choose; **ko_rika, ko_riki** desire, wish, longing, selection; **kor-alu** to desire, wish; **kosaru** to ask for a litte extra quantity after purchasing any article, be greedy, eager for; n. a little quantity of anything given by a trader over and above what has been paid for, eagerness, greediness, lust (Te.); **ko_r-** to desire (Ga.); **kosor** anything demanded gratis after purchasing vegetables etc. (Kond.a); **ko_rinai to** vote; **ko_sori** bonus (Kuwi)(DEDR 2332).

2527.**Image: hole in the centre of the smith's forge for the bellows**: **kuruku** hole in the centre of the smith's forge for the nozzle of the bellows (**Cilap. 4,59**)(Ta.lex.) **khoerak** small hole; **khokro** hole in tree (Santali.lex.)

2524.**Chief**: **kuravan- < guravah** nom. pl. of **guru**, elderly person qualified by age, family connection, respectability, knowledge or authority, to give advice and exercise control; any one of **ain:kuravar** (aracan-, upa_ttiya_yan- or kuru, ta_y, tantai, tamaiyan-: king, teacher, mother, father, brother)(**A_ca_rak. 17**); minister; brahma_, as the father of all (Ta.lex.) **kuricil** person of dignity, illustrious person; philanthropist, benefator (**kuricin-i_ nalkaya_n. kol.l.um paricil**: **Pu. Ve. 9,5**); lord, chief (**po_rmiku poruna kuricilen-a**: **Tirumuru. 276**); **kurucil** illustrious person (**po_miku kurucil**: **Patir-r-up. 31,36**)(Ta.lex.) **kurj** beautiful or handsome person (Ko.)(DEDR 1782). **gorok** respect, old person (Si.); **gaurava** venerableness (Skt.); **go_rava** dignity (Pkt.); **gorava, gurava** id. (OG.); **ga_rava** esteem (Pali.Pkt.); **galove** (As'.); **ga_rava** pride (OG.); **ga_rvo** (G.)(CDIAL 4346). cf. **-ga_ru** a suffix of respect in titles etc. (Te.lex.) **kuricil** lord, chief (**Tirumuru. 276**); philanthropist, benefactor (**Pu. Ve. 9,5**); person of dignity, illustrious person (Ta.lex.) **guru, garu, gulu, galu** important, venerable (As'.); **guru, gurua** teacher (Pkt.); **garua_** heavy, venerable (H.); **garu_u** big (OG.); **garavu~** grand; **ger** family priest (G.); **garuva, garuya** big, important (OM.)(CDIAL 4209). **Rich**: **garvara** haughty (Skt.); **gavvira**

(Pkt.); **gabbar** proud, rich (P.H.)(CDIAL 4065). **Pride**: **garva** pride, arrogance (R.); **gabba** (Pali); **gavva** (Pkt.); **ga_va** (Ap.); **ga_b** boast (B.); **ga_ba_na** to vaunt (B.)(CDIAL 4064). **Illustrious person**: **gurka_r, gurka_ra_** headman (of a part of town or of a village, appointed by ecclesiastical authority; whereas the Pat.el is nominated by civil authority) (Kon.lex.) **kur-u-mun-i** lit. dwarfish sage, Agastya (**Kalla_. 62,20**); **kur-u-mun-ivan-** id. (**Ce_tupu. Na_t.t.up. 1**); **kur-umai** shortness, brevity, conciseness (**Ka_cika. O_n:ka_ravilin.. 22**); **kur-ucu** id. (Ka.); **kur-uppu** id. (Ma.); **kur-umai** dwarfishness, low stature (Ta.lex.) **kuru** family priest (**Kampara_. Kaiyat.ai. 16**); king; eminence, excellence, exaltedness; a prince of the lunar race after whom his family was called **kuru-kulam** (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 31**); **kuru-nilam** (**Pa_rata. Kirut.t.in.a. 7**) the country of the Kurus, one of 56 **te_cam**; the Kuru dynasty (Ta.lex.) **kurukkal.** priests; officiating Brahman priests in S'iva temples; S'aiva Ve_l.a_l.a priests who minister to non-Brahmans; Kauravas, as descendants of Kuru (**Tol. Po. 72, Urai, Pak.231**)(Ta.lex.) **-kol** sprung from a noble family (OSi.); **kaula** relating to a family (R.)(CDIAL 3565). **Family**: **kuru** tribe, family (S.); **kull** (L.); **kul** (P.); sub-caste, family (WPah.); clan, caste, family (N.A.B.); herd, clan, caste, family (H.Marw.); **kula** herd, troop (RV.); race, family (Pa_n..); noble family (Mn.); house (MBh.); clan, household (Pali); family, house (Pkt.); **kul** house (Dm.); **dada-kul** grandfather's relations (Sh.); **kol** family, race (K.); **kul.a** clan, caste, family (Or.): **kula** (OMth.); **kul.** family, tribe (G.); **ku_l., ku_l.i_** (M.); **-kolat.** family (OSi.); **kulaya** family, caste (Si.); **kul.a_** of good family (Or.); **akul.a_** illegitimate (of bith)(Or.)(CDIAL 3330). **kuli_na** of good family (S'Br.Pali); **kuli_n.a** (Pkt.); **kolyun^{u}** (K.)(CDIAL 3345). **kuladi_pa** glory of a family (MW.); **kuladi_va** (Pkt.); **kuliva_** (OM.)(CDIAL 3336). **kulaji, kuluji, kulaci, kuluci** genealogy (B.)(CDIAL 3337). **gulgulia** wandering tribe (Santali.lex.) **kulam** family, lineage (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,9**); noble lineage, high birth (**Kulamve_n.t.in- ve_n.t.uka ya_rkkum pan.ivu : Kur-al.., 960)**; caste, tribe, nation (**Na_n.man. i.82**); herd, flock, shoal, colletion, assemblage; **kulavan-** person of noble birth (**Kalla_**. 10); **kulamutal** first ancestor, founder of a family (**ten-n-ar kulamutal : Cilap. 4,22)**; son; family god; (Ta.lex.) **kaula** relating to a family (R.); of noble family (Skt.); **-kol** sprung from a noble family (OSi.)(CDIAL 3565). **kulaputra** son of a noble family, respectable youth (MBh.); **kulaputrakaka** (Skt.); **kulaputta** (Pali.Pkt.); **kulattur** cousin (Wg.)(CDIAL 3338). **kul.a_ra** wife's family house (OG.)(CDIAL 3339). **kulika** of good family; kinsman (Ya_j.); **agga-kulika** of very good family (Pali); **kuriya_** lady, mistress (H.); **kal.iyo** of noble birth (G.)(CDIAL 3342). **kaveluka, ka_veluka** title (LP.IEG.E.I.Vol.XXXIV, pp.144-45.); **kaul** (M.); cf. **kivelu**. **kula-k-kot.i** woman of noble birth (**vaiyaiyen-r-a poyya_-k- kula-k-kot.i : Cilap. 13,170)**(Ta.lex.) **Venerable**: **guru** teacher; **kambru guru** teacher of charms (Santali.lex.) **guru, gurua** teacher (Pkt. < Skt.); **gor^{u}**, **gur^{u}** dense, solid (K.); **guru** heavy (RV.Si.); **gulu, galu** important, venerable (As'.); **garua_** heavy, venerable (H.); **garu_u** big (OG.); **ger** family priest (G.); **garuva, garuya** big, important (OM.)(CDIAL 4209).[Variety of phonetic forms and semantic expansion into adjectives, indicates Drav. origin.] **kuru** spiritual preceptor (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,2,8**); family priest (**Kampara_. Kaiyat.ai. 16**); father (**Ka_cippu. Ire_n.u. 11**); heaviness, weight (**Pur-ana_. 32**); eminence, excellence, exaltedness (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

2526.**Image: small shots**: **care** small shots (Tu.lex.) **cirakam** water drop (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.lex.)

2534.**Image: big cooking vessel**: **carige, cerige** a big cooking vessel made of copper or brass; **caramuri** parched rice; **caru** an oblation of rice offered to god through sacrificial fire (Tu.lex.) cf. **cirakam** water-pot, ewer (**Kalit. 51**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karaka** an ascetic's or student's waterpot (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a shallow vessel**: **karakam < karaka** ewer, pitcher, water-vessel with a spout (**Tol. Po. 625**); the Ganges; decorated water-pot carried in procession in propitiation of

certain gods or goddesses, either when an epidemic prevails, or when an auspicious ceremony is to take place in the family (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **karaka** water vessel (MBh.Pali); **karaya, karia_** pot for serving spirituous liquor (Pkt.); **kara_** a well (Pas'.); **karai_** spouted water vessel (Bi.); small earthen pipkin (H.); **karua_** spouted water vessel (P.Ku.); **karuwa_** small brass waterpot with a spout (N.); **karua_** waterpot with a spout (H.); **karwa_** pot for pouring water on plaster (Bi.); waterpot with a spout (Mth.); **karna_** earthen vessel for milk or curds (Bi.Mth.); **karha_** waterpot (esp. that used in the marriage ceremony)(M.)(CDIAL 2781). **saraka** a vessel, a drinking vessel (Pali.lex.) cf. **s'ara_va** a partic. measure (TS.); shallow cup or dish, its flat cover (Gr.S'r.)(CDIAL 12334). cf. **karacai, karicai** a measure of capacity = 400 marakka_l (Ta.); **garase, gerase** id. (Ka.); **garise** id. (Te.); **kari_sa** a square measure of land, being that space on which a kari_sa of seed can be sown (Pali)(DEDR 1261). **ka~rwas t.hili** a small earthenware vessel in which a little dhan is placed and sent with a bride to her new home. The pot is ornamented with figures drawn in white (Santali.lex.) **Earthen vessel; pitcher; pot**: **kandal** a small earthen water-vessel (Ka.); **kandelu** pitcher, large pot (Tu.); **kan-n-al** earthen vessel, waterpot (Ta.)(DEDR 1415). **gad.d.uka** waterpot, vessel for boiled rice (Skt.); **gad.u, gad.uka** (Skt.); **gad.ubi_** iron vessel (Sh.); **gud.d.u~_** inkpot (WPah.); **gar.u, gar.ua_** waterpot with spout (Or.); **gad.u~_, gad.uva_** drinking cup (M.)(CDIAL 3984). **Image: pot**: **ghan.t.i_** small metal pot; small bell (H.); **gan.d.i_** iron kettle (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4421). **ghan.t.a_, ghan.t.i_** bell clock (Or.); **ghan.t.a_** bell, clock, hour (H.)(CDIAL 4421). **Measure**: **kat.an-** measure, definite quantity; a dry measure (Ta.lex.) **kat.am** waterpot, vessel (**kat.amun-i ce_r-alo_t.um**)(**Kantapu. Tirukkal. 65**); sign of the aquarius in the zodiac; dry measure = 2 **kur-un.i**; **kat.amai-k-ka_l** authorized measure of capacity (Insc.)(Ta.lex.) **kat.ava** pot (Te.lex.); **kat.am** dry measure = 2 **kur.un.i** (one **kur.un.i = 1 marakka_l** or **8 measures** (Ta.lex.); **kut.am** waterpot (Ta.Ma..); **kut.uvai** vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic (Ta.)[cf. **ghat.ika_** small pot used for begging (Pali)(CDIAL 4406)]; **kut.ukka** small cooking vessel with narrow mouth (Ma.); **kut.uva** small vessel (Ma.); **kur.ky** small pot (To.)(DEDR 1651); **ku_t.a** waterpot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3227). **kuri** pot (Kui); **kurri, kur'i** pot (Kuwi); **kurvi** earthen cooking pot (Go.); **kurvi_** earthen jar (Go.); **kur.vi_** pitcher (black, for cooking)(Go.); **gurigi** a very small earthen pot (Te.)(DEDR 1797). **guli:mi, gulu:mi** a big vessel (Sora.). [**Seven**: cf. **gul** Proto-Munda: '7'. **gul-ji** seven (Sora.); **gal** (Santali); **guli-gi** (Pareng). **-ji** in Sora is a plural suffix (Sora.lex.)] **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lam.ba** dish (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin:g.); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502).[cf. **kol.l.u** to drink (Ka.); **kro_lu** to drink, eat (Te.); **gronj** to drink, guzzle (Kuwi); **ko_ruka** to eat greedily (Ma.)(DEDR 2233).] **ko_ram, ko_rakam** metallic dish or plate (Ta.); **ko_rakai** begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics (Ta.); **ko_ra** cup, tray (Te.)(DEDR 2228). **khora** almsbowl; **khoraka** pot (BHSk.); **khoraya** a kind of round pot (Pkt. Ardha-ma_gadhi). **ko_y** vessel for taking out toddy (Ta.); **kwa.y** bamboo pot used at **ti.** dairy (To.); **xo_** cooking-pot (Br.)(DEDR 2225). **xo_yna_ (xojjas)** to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of (Kur.); **xo_yta_rna_** to be measured (Kur.); **qoye** to weigh, measure (Malt.); **qoytre** to have anything weighed or measured (Malt.); **ka_hta_na_** to measure, count, to number, to count (?Go.); **kah-** to count; **ka'** to measure; **kahca_na_, kahta_na_** id. (?Go.)(DEDR 2227). **karaka** an ascetic's or student's waterpot; kaman.d.ala (Skt.Ka.); **karaga** (Tadbhava of **karaka**) a kind of water-jar; karkari, karaka; **karambor..** to carry a karaga; **karagalantike** a small water-vessel; keyyad.ige (Ka.); **geraseda_vi** a basket-well, a well made with rings of wicker (Ka.Te.); **kerase, garase, gerase, gerise, gerese** a kind of flat bamboo basket in the form of a square (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Open basket**: **kha_ra** a particular measure (Skt.); in cmpds. (Pa_n..); **kha_ri_** a measure of grain (RV.); **ks.a_raka** net for catching birds (MBh.); cage or basket for fish or birds (Skt.); **kha_ri_** a mesure of capacity (Pali.Pkt.); **kha_r** a dry measure, amount of land for which a kha_ri_ of rice is

needed (about 4 acres); **khr^{u}** old worn basket round a portable stove (often used for carrying fish)(Ka.); [For semant. 'worn-out' cf.: **ko_r-i** worn-out blanket, rag (Ka.); **kwi.r** rag (To.); **ko_ra** rough cloth (Ma.); **ko_ro** rough cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2255); **kho_r^{u}** a large basket of withies (K.); **kha_ro, kha_ri_** large basket made of rushes (S.); **kha_ra_, kha_ri_** large basket made of reeds (L.P.); **kha_ru** basket carried in the hand (WPah.); **kha~_ra_, kha~_ri** a kind of basket (A.); **kha_ra** a measure of grain (Or.); **kha_ra_** net for holding straw or grass (H.); **kha_ri_** a measure of 60 pounds (G.)(CDIAL 3875). **kerc** flat basket for drying grain, placed in rack over fireplace (Ko.); **kerase, gerase, gerise, gerese** a kind of flat bamboo basket square in form (Ka.)(DEDR 1966). **Image: hiding**: **karappu** concealing, screening; hiding as one's thoughts (**Kur-al.. 1053**)(Ta.lex.) **karan.d.a** wickerwork box (Pali); **karam.d.a** basket (Pkt.); **kran.d.a** large covered trunk (K.); **kron.d.^{u}** basket of withies for grain (K.); **kan.d.o** basket (Ku.); **kan.d.i_** long, deep basket (H.); **kan.d.i** basket-like conveyance (N.); **kara~d.o** wicker or metal box; **ka~d.iyo** cane or bamboo box (G.); **kara~d.** bamboo basket (M.); **karand.uva** small box or casket (Si.)(CDIAL 2792). **Image: conical basket**: **karappu** conical basket for catching fish; weel, hen-coop; **karappu-k-kuttutal** to catch fish a basket, dazzling them by a strong light and thrusting the wheel upon them (**J.**)(Ta.); **karappor-i** a kind of trap for catching monkeys (Ta.lex.) **Grain basket**: **gampa** large basket (Ga.); basket (Te.); **kemparai** basket, grain basket (Ta.); **gampe** basket (Ka.); **gappal** pl. a set of baskets (Kol.); **gappa** bamboo basket (Pa.); basket, bag (Go.); **goppa** id. (Go.); **gapa** basket in which to carry grain (Kond.a); **gapati, gapend.** a basketful (Kond.a); **gapa** a basket (Pe.)(DEDR 1243). **kal.opi** a vessel, basin, pot; a basket, crate (Pali.lex.) **Measure of capacity**: **kha_ri** a measure of capacity, equivalent to sixteen dro_n.as or about three bushels; kan.d.uga (Ka.Skt.); **kha_ri_va_pa** sown with a kha_ri of grain; **kha_ri_ka** (a land) holding or sown with one kha_ri of grain (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kari_s.a** lit. the amount of manure required (Skt.); **kari_sa** a measure of seed, the amount of land requiring that seed (Pali); **kiriya** extent of ground for sowing eight bushels of rice (Si.)(CDIAL 2807). cf. **ka_r** manure (M.)(CDIAL 3054). cf. **ks.a_ra** flowing; juice, essence; treacle (Skt.); **kha_ra** flowing, dropping (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3675). **Measures**: 4 **kars.a/ dharan.a** = 1 **pala** = 1 **S'ata-ma_na**; 20 (**ma_s.a**) **manjist.a (maca_t.i**) = 1 **kal.acu;** (Synonym: **kr.s.n.a-kaca** [Pa_n.d.ya inscription of Ma_ranjad.aiyan; **MAER**, 181 of 1912, S.I.I., IV, no.5; **MIAI**,p.108.] (Ba_lambhat.a, Journal of Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library, Vol.XXI, no.1, 84; cf. **MIAI**, p.108). **kun-r-i-man.i** a standard weight of gold = 4 paddy grains = 2 gr. troy = 1/2 **maca_t.i** = 1/32 **pagoda**. **Image: wicker-basket**: **kacca_l** wicker-basket for catching fish (Ta.); **khacla** (Kur.); **kacan:ku-k-ku_t.ai** wicker basket (Ta.lex.) **Image: hen-coop**: **kha~_c** basket for carrying birds (such as quails)(N.); **kha~_ca_** hen-coop (B.H.P.); large basket of tamarisk twigs (Mth.)(CDIAL 3767). cf. **pakke** tamarisk tree, tamarix indica (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3812). **kujelu** a kind of weel for catching fish (Tu.); **kua** small bamboo basket (Pa.); **kunje** small basket (Ga.); **kucca, ku_ca** large basket (Go.)(DEDR 1644). **Image: cup; lid**: **cara_kai** metal cup (**Catu.**)(Ta.); **cara_vam** anything long and thin, as a bar, a rib (**Cu_t.a_.**); cf. **s'ala_ka_** (Skt.); **caruku-c-cat.t.i** shallow wide-mouthed vessel (**Intupa_ka. 62**); **caruva-c-cat.t.i, caruvam** shallow wide-mouthed vessel **saraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_ru** a pitcher (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **saraka** a drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; drinking spirits; distribution of spirituous liquor (Skt.lex.) **ca_ra_yap-pa_va_lai** vessel for receiving distilled spirits; cf. **sara_va** a lid, cover; a shallow dish, saucer (Skt.); **s'ara_va** a shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; a cover; a measure equal to two kudavas (Skt.lex.) **ca_ra_yam** spirituous liquor, arrack (**Pata_rtta. 1490**); id. (Ma.); **sa_ra_ya** (Te.Ka.); **sa_ra_yi** (Tu.); **ca_ra_ya-p-pa_va_lai** vessel for receiving distilled spirits (Ta.lex.) **Image: porous earthen pot; a strainer**: **jharjhara** a strainer (Bhpr.); **jhajhari** a large kind of hookah bottom (S.); **jhajjhar, jajjhari_** earthen pot with a narrow neck (P.); **jha~_jra_** cullender, strainer (B.); **jha~_jhar**

porous (Bhoj.); **jhajjhar** large porous water jug (H.); **jhajhri_** full of holes, riddled (H.)(CDIAL 5349). **Metal vessel with a long neck**: **jha_ri_** metal vessel with long neck (S.); **jha_r.i_** drinking vessel with spout (Mth.); **jha_ri** (N.); drinking vessel with spout (B.Or.Bi.); id. (H.G.M.); **za_ri** drinking vessel with spout (A.); **ca_t.i** *jar, waterpot (Pkt.); earthen vessel or pitcher (H.)(CDIAL 5377). Possibly, the S. form **jha_ri_** may be the radical which resulted in all the Indian forms with extension of meaning in H.M.group. **ca_t.i** vessel, jar, measure of capacity (Pali); **saliya, haliya** earthen pot (Si.)(CDIAL 4736). **Image: wide-mouthed earthen vessel**: **caru** a kind of vessel in which a particular oblation is prepared: a cauldron, a pan, a pot, a kettle (RV. vii.104.2) (Vedic.lex.) (Ka.lex.) **carupu** an oblation of rice, etc. for presentation to the gods or manes; havis (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **cara_vam < s'ara_va** shallow wide-mouthed earthen vessel (**Patin-o. A_l.u. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **caru** a kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared; **caru-ce_lin** name of S'iva; **caru-stha_li_** a vessel for boiling rice, etc. for presentation to the gods and the manes (Skt.lex.) **s'ara_va** a partic. measure (TS.); shallow cup or dish, its flat cover (Gr.S'r.); **s'ara_vaka** (Sus'r.); **sara_va, sara_vaka** cup, saucer (Pali); **sa-s'arava** having a lid (KharI.); **sara_va** a kind of dish (Pkt.); **sara_** shallow earthen vessel used as a lid (B.Or.); **sara_u, sara_, sara_wa_** earthen cover; **sara_i_** small earthen cover (H.); **sara_vlu~, sa_vlu~** an earthen dish (G.); **ceri_** water-jar (Ash.); **ceri_, cari_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12334). **caru** pot, saucepan (RV.); **caluka** small pot (Skt.); **caru** a kind of dish (Pkt.); **co_rki_** kettle (Nin:g.); **caru_** large copper vessel used by dyers (S.); **carvi_** brass vessel (L.); **saru** earthen cooking pot (A.); **carua_, carui_** earthen pot for storing grain or cooking (Bi.); **caru_** pot, cauldron (H.); **carua_** large earthen pot (H.); **carui_** smaller earthen pot (H.); **caru** large copper pot (G.); **carvi_** small copper pot; **carur.i_** metal jug (G.); **carvi_** sort of bowl or pan (M.)(CDIAL 4692). **Bowl**: **ca_ro** bowl, pan (Gypsy.european); **ca_t.t.a_, ca_t.t.i_** large earthen vessel (P.); **ca_t.** large pot for storing ghee (WPah.)(CDIAL 4738). **cad.d.a** oil vessel in a lamp (Pkt.); **ca_d.i** earthen vessel (S.); **car.iya_** earthen griddle for baking bread or parching grain (Mth.); **ca_d.u_** saucer-shaped vessel forming part of a lampstand (G.); **ca_d.e~** id. (M.); **ca~_r.** earthen vessel for grain (Bi.) X **bha~_r.** < **bha_n.d.a** pot, dish, vessel, ornament, wares (Mn.)CDIAL 4739). **Image: trough**: **cat.t.ha_** watering trough for cattle (P.)(CDIAL 4729). **sat.t.uga, tat.t.uga** a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2309). **To lick, eat**: **cat.t.e_i** licks (Pkt.); **car, car,** (Gypsy); **cat.-** (Pas.); **c.at.** (Wot..); **cat.an.u** (S.); **cat.t.an** (L.); **cat.t.n.a_** (P.); **ca_t.n.o** (Ku.); **ca_t.nu** (N.); **ca_t.vu~** (G.); **ca_t.n.e~** (M.); **ca_t.a_** (B.); **ca_t.iba_** (Or.); **ca_t.ab** (Bi.Mth.Aw.); **ca_t.na_** to lick, taste, eat (H.)(CDIAL 4573). **cas.el** to drink (Psht.); **casa** taste (S.)(CDIAL 4727). **cat.akam** cup, drinking vessel (Ta.lex. < **cas.a**) **cet.t.i** earthen pot or pan (Ka.); **cat.ige, cat.t.ige** small earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.); **cat.t.i** earthen vessel, pan (Ta.)(**Perumpa_n.. 377, Urai**); pot, pan (Ma.Ka.); broad-mouthed spittoon, chamber pot (Tu.); earthen pot with a wide mouth (Te); **sat.i** cooking pot (Kond.a)(DEDR 2306). **t.and.i** small pot, cup (Pa.); earthen pot of medium size (Go.); **t.a_ndi** pot (Pe.); **ta_nd.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2946). **tat.a_** big pot, pot (Ta.); **tat.** big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking (Ko.); churning vessel (To.)(DEDR 3027). **ca_t.i** jar, a measure of capacity (Ta.); jar (Ma.); **ca.r.y** big basket with wide mouth (Ko.); **to.r.y, tod.y** broad storage basket (To.); **ja_d.i** jar (Ka.); large earthen vessel (Tu.); large bottle or jar (Te.) The forms with **j-** may result from contamination with forms of the H.M. group **jha_ri_** water-pot with spout. (DBIA 158). **ca_t.i** jar (**ca_t.imat.t.ayin-r-u** : **Ci_vaka**. **1614**)(Ta.lex.) **tond., tond.a_** mouth, spout (of a vessel)(Kon.lex.)

2536.**Large division of land**: **karai** large division of co-parcenary land in a village consisting of dry and wet lands and garden fields (**S.I.I. ii,114; G.S.A.D. i,288**); **karaiya_l.an-** owner of karai land in a village (**W**.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Village officer**: **karaikka_ran-** village officer (Ta.); **karakka_r**

(Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: street**: **kara** parish (Ma.); **kar** parish, a social or caste jurisdictional division (Tu.)(DEDR 1294). **ke.ry, ke.r** street, exogamous division in Kota village (Ko.); **ke.ry** street of Badaga village (To.); **ke_r** street (Ka.); **ke.ri** hamlet (Kod..); **ke_ri** street, lane (Tu.); **ge_ri** stret, passage (Te.); **se_ri_** street, quarter (Pkt.)(DEDR 2007). **ce_ri** town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs (Ta.); assemblage, village street (Ma.)(DEDR 2007). **ke_rigol.** to take a street (Ka.lex.)

2537.**Abundance**: **qre** to be enough, be much, be in excess (Malt.); **qortre** to supply or provide for abundantly (Malt.); **ku_r** exuberance, abudandance; intense, excessive (Ta.); **ku_ru** to be abundant, excessive, occur, obtain, be filled with (Te.); **xo_rna_ (xu_rya_)** to thrive, be prosperous, increase in honour (Kur.)(DEDR 1899).

2540.**Plantation**: **kurukku** plantation thick with young palm trees (Ta.lex.)

2541.**Measure**: **kol.** a small measure of weight in ancient times (**Tol. Er..ut. 164**, **Urai**.)(Ta.lex.) **kur-un.i** a grain measure = 1 **marakka_l** or 8 measures; **kur-un.i-p-pa_t.u** land requiring one **kur-un.i** of paddy to sow it; **kur-ukkam** measure of dry land varying in different parts of Tamil country from 3/4 acre to 7 acres (**R.F.**); shortness, abridgement; **kur-ukku** transverseness, breadth. (Ta.lex.) **Tribute, revenue**: **kur-ai** tribute, revenue (Ta.lex.) **Isle**: **kur-ai** small isle, ait in a river (**Kampara_. Pu_kkoy. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **Island**: **kur-uva, kur-ava, kurva** island (Ka.); **koorta** an island (Go.)(DEDR 1860). **t.ikuria** belonging to an island (Santali.lex.) **kur-ai** small isle, ait in a river (Ta.lex.) **kur-uva** an island (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2542.**Image: palanquin-bearer**: **ku_r-iya_n-** headman of the civiya_r or palanquin bearers proclaiming the titles of the person seated in it (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

2543.**Village revenue**: **ku_r-r-aris'i** obligation of husking paddy belonging to the temple into rice and the charges to be met for the same: **kur-r-u-nel, ku_r-r-u-nellu** tax for husking paddy payable to king (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) cf. **ku_r-u** section, division, classification (**Man.i. 30,236**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.); **ku_r-u-ceyva_n-** lit., one who apportions; village revenue officer (Ta.lex.)

2544.**Promulgate**: **kr.** call (Skt.); **akari_s.am** aor. calls (RV.); **kara_unu** to call out (N.); **kar** to call (Gypsy); **kara_hn.a_** to groan (P.)(CDIAL 3060). **ka_ra** song (RV.)(CDIAL 3053). **ku_r-u-tal** to speak, say, declare, assert (**Tol. Col. 70**); to cry aloud, promulgate, proclaim (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: voice; throat**: **guhur** sound of voices; **ghogo** loud voice (Santali.lex.) **kural** voice, word, throat, windpipe (Ta.Ma.); **kurelu** nape of the neck (Tu.); **koral** sound, voice, throat, neck (Ka.); **kora** gullet, windpipe (Kod..); **kuralu, koral.u** humming a tune, responding to a call (Tu.)(DEDR 1774). **Image: adam's apple**: **kural-val.ai** adam's apple; projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx (**Perun.. Makata. 14,55**); **kural-val.ai-t-ta_pan-am** laryngitis (**In.. Vai. 231**)(Ta.lex.) **gulti-n, goltin** hollow at the back of the neck (Sora. lex.) **kor.okla** the Adam's apple (Kond.a); **go_r.enji** id. (Kui); **gr.okla_** id. (Kuwi); **gr.okla** throat (Kuwi)(DEDR 2150). **Image: neck**: **kulla, ko_la** neck (Pkt.); **kullha_** that part of a bullock's hump on which yoke rests (L.); **kola_** having an inflated throat (B.); **kulala** neck (Si.)(CDIAL 3353). **kori** neck (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3607). **gola** neck; **kan.t.a** the throat; **gola kan.t.a** swollen throat of cattle; **d.hokoc, hor. okot** Adam's apple (Santali.lex.)

2545.**Share**: **ku_r-u** section, division, classification (**Man.i. 30,236**); id. (Ka.Ma.); part, portion, lot, share (**Pata_rtta. 78**); **ku_r-u-ka_cu** share-money; **ku_r-u-c-ci_t.t.u** deed of partition; **ku_r-u-ceyva_n-** lit., one who apportions; village revenue officer (**I_t.u, 5,2,8**); **ku_r-u-pat.u-tal** to be divided; **ku_r-u-pat.uttu-tal** to divide, analyse, classify; **ku_r-u-pa_t.u** division, sub-division, classification; portion, section (Ta.lex.)

2546.**Image: crooked**: **ku_ra** crooked (Khot.); **ko_ra** movable joint (Sus'r.); **ko_le** curved, crooked (Ash.); **ko_la** crooked (Dm.); **ko_la_** curved, crooked (Pas'.); **ko_l** crooked (Bshk.); **ku_ᵘlo** (Phal.); **ko_u** curved, crooked (Sh.)(CDIAL 3538). cf. **kho_ra** lame (Ka_tyS'r.); **kora** lame (Si.); **kera** lame woman (Si.); **khoran.d.o** (N.); **khora_iba** to limp (A.); **khora_** lame (OAw.H.)(CDIAL 3941).

2547.**To receive and supply what is necessary**: **goras** to receive and supply what is necessary to one in want or in distress; **goras sa~oha~hom** receive and care for them; **goraset.koae** she thinks of and provides for them; **do goras aguyepe** go and coax her to come; **goroj** need, want, necessity, interest; **garaj** id. (Santali.lex.) cf. **kharcu** expenditure (Te.lex.) cf. **carakku** goods (Ta.lex.)

2548.**Whip**: **korat.a_ < corda** (Port. = cord, rope) whip (Ta.Ma.); **korad.a_** horse-whip, scourge (Te.); **kor-at.a_** (Ta.); **kor-ad.e_** (Ka.); **kor-at.a_** (Ma.); **kord.e** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **korar.a_, kor.a_** whip (P.); **korra_** (N.); **korar.a_** (H.Or.); **kor.a_** (B.Or.); **kur.a_** (Or.); **kolr.a_, kor.r.a_, kor.a_** (H.); **korr.o, koyr.o, kod.d.o** (G.); **kord.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 3528).

2549.**Image: rainbow**: **korad.u, kod.d.a** a kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form (Ka.); **korad.u** a red streak in the clouds, a gleam or streak of a rainbow in the clouds; **korad.u, korru** rainbow (Ka.); **kur-veli** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2124).

2550.**Image: myna**: **kurakam** myna, starling, acridotheres tristis (Ta.); **goravan:ka, goravan:ke** the common maina, acridotheres tristis or the pastor (Ka.); **goruvan:ka, go_ra, go_ran:ka, go_rin:ka, go_ruvan:ka** myna (Te.); **go_ro_d.** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1766). **kuran:kara, kurun:kara** the Indian crane; **kururi_** a kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); **kurari_** a female osprey; **kurara, kurala** an osprey (Skt.lex.) **gero, gorr.a** the common Indian sparrow, passer indicus (Mu.); **gauriya_** (H.); **gerwa** (Sadani) (Mu.lex.)

2551.**Image: small bird**: **kuruvi, kuri_i** small bird (Ta.); **kuruvi, kurikil, ku_ri** sparrow (Ma.); **kibbi** id. (Kurub.); **gubbi, gubbil, gubbacci** a small bird, esp. a sparrow (Ka.); **gurubi, gurbi, gubbi** sparrow (Tu.)(DEDR 1793). **ghardidi** a small tailor bird, orthotumos sutorius (Santali.lex.) **gr.ha-bali-bhuj** a sparrow (Skt.Ka.); **kalavin:ka** id. (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bird**: **gharwa** the sparrow, passer indicus (Santali.lex.) **ca_rikai** myna (**Kalla_. 7**); < **sa_rika_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_rike, s'a_rike, sa_rake** the bird called maina (either the gracula religiosa or the turdus salica (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: pigeon**: **kar-por-ukki** a kind of pigeon, tringa variegata (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cuckoo**: **ka~r.i_ ce_r.e_** the Indian cuckoo, cuculus micropterus microp (Santali.lex.) **kar-a_** chirp of a quail (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_rakai** Indian cuckoo; **ko_racam** a kind of partridge (Ta.); **ko_kila** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.); **kurakam** myna, starling, acridotheres tristis (Ta.); **goravanka, goravanke** the common maina, acridotheres tristis or the pastor (Ka.); **goravanka, go_ra, go_ranka, go_rinka, go_ruvanka** myna (Te.); **go_ro_d.** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1766). **kulinga** fork-tailed shrike (MBh.); **kulinkaka** sparrow (Skt.); **kulika_** a kind of bird (VS.) <Prob. Austro-

as. **kulinka** a particular bird (Pali); **kulang** forktailed shrike (P.)(CDIAL 3343). **kuyil** koel, Indian cuckoo (Ta.); **(kuyilv-, kuyin-r--)** to call, whoop, halloo; utter, tell (Ta.); **kuyir-r-u (kuyir-r-i-)** to telll, utter (Ta.); **kuyil, kur..il** Indian cuckoo (Ma.); **kukil** cuckoo; v.t. to cry as a cuckoo; **ku_gula** cuckoo (Ka.); **ko_gile, ko_jile, kuyilu** id. (Tu.); **kuhu pat.a** id. (Kuwi); **kokila** Indian cuckoo (Skt.); **kuhila** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 1764). **ko_kila_** the Indian cuckoo cuculus indicus (MBh.). [Among NIA.forms those of S.Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.G. apparently, unless borrowed are **<-illa-**: all others, except M., may be **<-illa] ko_kila** (Pali); **ko_ila** (Pkt.S.OAw.); **koil** (P.WPah.Mth.H.); **koili** (N.Or.); **koil**[i] (Bhoj.); **kuli** (A.); **kuila** (MB.); **ko_il** (H.M.); **koyal** (H.G.); **koyalr.i_** (G.); **koi_l.** (M.); **koya_l.** (M.); **kovula_, kevili_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3483). **kun.a_la** the Indian cuckoo (Pali); **kun.al** (Si.)(CDIAL 3258). **kuyil** koel, Indian cuckoo, eudynamis honorata (Ta.); **kuyil, kur..il** Indian cuckoo, cuculus or eudynamis orientalis (Ma.)(DEDR 1764).

2552.**Image: crab**: **kuru-cilla** a crab (Skt.lex.) **kat.kom** a crab (Santali.lex.) **d.at.o, d.it.om** pincers of a crab (Santali.lex.) **Image: crab; pincers**: **kur-at.u** crab, forceps, pincers (Ta.); **kor-ad.u** a kind of pincers (Te.)(DEDR 1843). **Image: pincers**: **ka_ru** pincers, tongs (Ka.Te.Ga.)(DEDR 1473). **pat.aka_ru** tongs, pincers (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3864).

2553.**Image: fish with sharp bones**: **kur-icci** a kind of fish with many sharp bones (Ma.); **kurci** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 1848).

2554.**Hilly tract**: **kur-ike** village (Ka.); **kur-icci** village; village in the hilly tract (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai**.); id. (Ma.); **kur-i-ca_r-r-al** convening a meeting of the village assembly by blowing a horn (Ta.lex.) **kor-aca** a thievish wandering hill-tribe that sell wooden combs etc. (Ka.); **kur-icci** (Ma.); **kur-icciyan** a hill man (Ma.); **koraca-va_d.u, korice_-va_d.u** a hill man; a gypsy (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kur-i ke_l.** to consult a fortune-teller; **kur-i-col** to divine (Ka.); **kor-a-ca_d.u** to use words that revealsecrets, vulnerable points or touchy quarters (Ka.lex.) **kur-ici** hilly tract, one of five kinds of nilam (**Ci_vaka. 1563**)[the five kinds are: **kur-ici, pa_lai, mullai, marutam, neytal** (cf. **aintin.ai** (**Nampiyakap. 4, Urai.**); **kur-ici-k-kir..avan-** Murukan, as the god of the hilly tract; **kur-ukkaiyar** members of the family in the Ve_l.a_l.a caste to which Tiruna_vukkaracar belonged (**Periyapu. Tiruna_. 15**); **kur-ukkai** a shrine in Tanjore district where S'iva burnt Ka_man to ashes, one of at.t.av-vi_rat.t.am (**Te_va_. 191,1**)(Ta.lex.). **Image: drum**: **kuravai-p-par-ai** a drum of the hilly tracts (**Ir-ai. 1,17, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Village, hilly tract**: **kur-ici** hilly tract, one of five kinds of nilam (Ta.); **kur-ici-k-kir..avan**, **kur-ici-kir-aivan-, kur-ici-ve_ntan-** Murukan-(Skandha), as the god of the hilly tracts (Ta.lex.) **kun-r-a-va_n.ar, kun-r-avar** moutaineers, inhabitants of the hilly tract, **kur.ici nila ma_kkal.** (Ta.lex.) **kur-u-m-por-ai** hilly tract, **kur-ici nilam**; town in a hilly tract; forest, jungle (Ta.lex.) **kur-am** Kur.ava tribe (Ta.)(DEDR 1844). **kur-umba** a caste of mountaineers (Ka.); **kor-ava** name of a tribe of mountaineers (Te.); fem. **koravanji, kor-avata** a gypsy (Te.)(DEDR 1844). **kur-iccai** an additional appellation of villages or towns (Ta.); **pa_lkur-ike** name of a village in southern Maha_ra_s.t.ra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ku_lyo** along the bank of (**sina ku_lyo** along the bank of the river)(Sh.)(CDIAL 3417). **Mountaineer**: **kur-am** Kur.ava tribe, palmistry as practised by Kur.ava women (Ta.); **kur-avan-** man of a caste of fowlers, snake-catchers, basket-makers, and fortune-tellers; fem. **kur-atti, kur-avi, kur-avaci; kur-avan.a_r** the Kur.ava tribe of the mountain (Ta.); **kur-avan** wandering tribe of basket-makers, snake-catchers, and gypsies; **kur-icci** hill country; **kur-icciyan** a hill tribe (Ma.); **kor-ava, kor-ama** man of a now settled tribe who make blankets, mats, etc., are musicians, etc.; fem. **kor-avaji**, **kor-avati, kor-aviti** (commonly fortune tellers); **kor-aca** a thievish wandering hill tribe that sell wooden combs, etc. (Ka.); **korage** man of a tribe that feeds on

carrion and whose women wear leaves; fem. **korapal.u**; **koraji, koraju** a serpent charmer (Tu.); **kor-ava** name of a tribe of mountaineers (Te.); fem. **kor-avata; koravanji** a gypsy (Te.)(DEDR 1844). **kur-avan-** inhabitant of the hilly tract; inhabitant of the desert tract; pretender, cringing hypocrite; mercury, quicksilver (Ta.lex.); **kur-a-va_n.ar** the Kur-ava tribe of the mountain (Ta.lex.) **Shepherd**: **kur-umpu** petty chieftains; a class of savages supposed to form a part of the aborigines of south India; village (Ta.); a sub-division of the Pal.l.a caste; **kur-uba** man of the shepherd caste; **kur-umba** a caste of mountaineers (Ka.); **kur-umpar** petty chieftains; an aboriginal tribe; hunters; a caste of shepherds who weave blankets (Ta.lex.); **kur-umban** shepherd; caste of mountaineers in Wayana_d.u (Ma.); **kur-uppu** a chief (Ma.); **kurb** man of Kurumba tribe living in the Nilgiri jungles (To.); **kur-ube** shepherd (Kod..); fem. **kurubati** (Kod..); **kur-ube** shepherd (Tu.); **kur-upa, kur-uma** a caste of shepherds who weave blankets (Te.); **kurmal** shepherd (Go.)(DEDR 1844). **Hillman**: **kul.uvan-** fowler's attendant, hillman (Ta.); **kul.ivai** fowler's attendant (Ta.); **kul.uvan** hillman (Ma.)(DEDR 1836). **kulu_ta, kulu_taka** name of a people (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 3348).

2555.**An ancient, submerged province**: **kur-umpu < kur-u-mai** village in a desert tract; village; stronghold, fort (**Pur-ana_. 177**); strength, power (**Malaipat.u. 504**); a class of savages supposed to form a part of the aborigines of South India, divided into: ka_t.t.u-k-kur-umpu, na_t.t.u-k-kur-umpu; wickedness, mischief (Ta.); **kur-umbu** id. (Ka.Ma.); **kur-umpan-ai-na_t.u** an ancient province of the Tamil land believed to have been submerged (**Cilap. 8,1, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **kur-umba, kur-uba** a man belonging to a fort (Ka.); **kor-r-avan-, ko_** a headman, king; **kur-umpu** a fort (Ta.); **kur-u** a hill (Ta.Ma.); **kur-uppu** a chief (Ta.Ma.); **kur-umba** a caste of mountaineers; **kur-ubatana** the profession of a shepherd (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Petty chieftains**: **kur-umpar** petty chieftains (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,55**); an ancient aboriginal tribe; cf. **kulambhara**; hunters, those who live by chase (**Ci_vaka. 1079**); **kur-umban** id. (Ma.); **kur-umpar** a caste of shepherds who weave coarse blankets (Ta.); **kur-umban** id. (Ma.); **kurupa** id. (Te.); **kur-uba** id. (Ka.); **kurubi** id. (Tu.); **kur-umpar** a sub-division of the Pal.l.a caste (**G.Tj.D. i,90**); **kur-umpar-ko_t.t.am** stronghold of the Kurumbas; **kur-umpat.ai** fort (**Akana_. 35**); **kur-u-mut.i-kut.i** family of petty chiefs (**Tol. Po. 30, Urai.**); **kur-u-vaci** theme of a petty king securing the welfare of his kingdom by paying tribute to an invading monarch (**Pu. Ve. 3,17**)(Ta.lex.)

2556.**Mischief**: **kur-umpu** wickedness, mischief, battle, war (Ta.); haughtiness, insolence (Ma.); **kur-umpan-** mischief-maker (Ta.); indolent, stubborn (Ma.); **kur-umbu, kur-umbi** stubbornness, foolishness; **kur-uba** a stubborn, foolish man (Ka.)(DEDR 1856).

2557.**Fort**: **kur-umpu** stronghold, fort (Ta.); **Man belonging to a fort**: **kur-umba** a man belonging to a fort (Ka.)(DEDR 1857).

2558.**Image: tiger**: **kur-ukka** tiger (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 18,18, Arum**.)(Ta.lex.)

2559.**Image: leopard, hyaena**: **kur-uva, gur-uva, kur-uba** hyaena (Ka.); **kirbn** leopard (Ko.)(DEDR 1599). **Image: tiger**: **kuyavari** tiger, as having sickle-shaped stripes; **ve_r..an. kuyavari ko_t.pir..aittu** (**Tin.aima_lai**.25)(Ta.lex.)

2560.**Log, stump**: **kur-at.u** small block or clump of wood, plank (Ta.); **kur-at.u, kurat.u** piece of wood; **kuran.a** log, stump, gnarled wood; **kuran.t.i** board used as seat, stump; **kuran.t.u** log (Ma.); **kud.** club, bar of door, log (Ko.); **kud.** large stick, club (To.); **kor-ad.u** trunk of a lopped

tree, stump, piece of wood; **kodan.t.i** log of wood (Ka.); **kut.t.i** small piece of wood (Kod..); **korad.u** log, stump; **kodad.u** chopping-block (Tu.); **kudan.t.i, kodan.t.i** a small log of wood (Tu.); **kor-ad.u** the trunk of a tree of which the branches are lopped off, a stump (Te.)(DEDR 1842). **hurut, khun.t.ut, gun.d.ra** a stump of tree (Santali.lex.)

2562.**Cardamom**: **ko_ran:gi** small cardamoms (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2563.**Performer**: **ko_ra, kho_ra** one who does, performs, is occupied with (anything bad) etc. (Ka.); **kho_ru** (H.)(Ka.lex.)

2564.**To dazzle**: **ko_rayisu** to be dazzled (Ka.); **ko_ragincu** to dazzle the eyes (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2565.**Crookedness**: **ko_re** crookedness (Ka.); **ko_repat.a** a small flag with which a lance is adorned, and any similar one (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2567.**Image: sprout**: **kurukka** to sprout, shoot (Ma.); **kuruttu** sprout, shoots of grain (Ta.); sprout, shoot (ma.); **kurunnu** id. (Ma.); **kurul.e** plantain sprout (Ka.); **kurumbo** 'n:kurah..(Skt.)(DEDR 1791). **Image: leaf**: cf. **kur..ai** tender leaf, sprout, shoot (**Pur-ana_. 50**); **kur..ai-tal** to fade, languish, become spoilt, as flowers or twigs (**Kur-al., 90**); **kur..ai-kar-i** vegetable curry softened by boiling (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: new shoot, sprout**: **ko_r-a** a shoot; sprout, first sprout (of paddy after planting); **ko_r-u** new shoot, fresh stalk, stem, or bud; new, green, immature (Kui); **kor.ung** new shoot, sprout (Pa.); **kor.un** young shoot (Ga.); **kor.i** leaf-shoot (Go.); **kor.ta** month of Bhadra_ (Aug.-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped (Go.); **kr.ogi** fresh, new (of leaves)(Pe.); **kor.gi** newly sprouted, green, immature, unripe (Kui); **kor.gari** (pl. **kor.gai**) new shoot, fresh stalk, something green, immature, unripe (Kui); **ko_r.a kod.a** to sprout (of paddy)(Kui); **ko_na** bud (Kui); **go_n.i** sprout, offshoot (Kui); **khrogi ko_ma** a soft twig (i.e.soft, young, tender)(Kuwi.) [cf. **ko_ma** branch (DEDR 2115)]; **kr.o_gi** immature, young (Kuwi); **xo_r** leaf-bud, new leaves, fresh and tender leaves of vegetables (Kur.); **xo_rna_ (xu_rya_)** to shoot out new leaves (Kur.); **qoro** Indian corn when green (Malt.); **qoroce** to sprout (Malt.); **xarring** to sprout (Br.); **xarrun** green, blue, black and blue; fruitful (Br.); **xarruni_** greenness, wife (Br.)(DEDR 2149). **kora-** (Skt.); **ko_raka-** bud (R.); bud, sheath (Pali); **ko_raya, ko_rava** bud (Pkt.); **kuru** bud, tender leaves (Si.)(CDIAL 3527).

2568.**Bastard sago**: **gorba** the salphi tree, caryota urens (Pa.); **gorga, gorge, gor.ga, hurga** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2131).

2569.**A fragrant plant**: **ko_rinde** a kind of fragrant plant; jani, jatu_ke, janani, cakravartini, kal.avige (Ka.); **ko_rinde, go_rinte** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **jatu_ke** a kind of fragrant tree (Skt.Ka.); **jatuke** a kind of fragrant substance of perfume; **pa_pad.i, pa_pat.e** (Tadbhava of **parpat.e**) a shrub or small tree, pavetta indica (ixora pavetta; ixora tomentosa)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Pavetta indica: **papata** (Skt.); **papari** (H.); **kukura-chura** (B.); **papat** (M.); **pavattai** (Ta.); **papatakkommi** (Te.); **pavatta** (Ma.); root: bitter, aperient, prescribed in visceral obstructions; pulverized and mixed with ginger and rice-water given in dropsy; leaves: boiled in water and a fomentation made which is used in haemorrhoidal pains; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.187). Pavetta indica: According to Dymock, Warden, and Hooper, the roots contain a green resin... Dymock quotes Ainslie, who says that this plant has a bitter but not unpleasant-tasting root, possessing

aperient qualities... Nadkarni reports that a local fomentation with the leaves is useful in relieving the pain of piles. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.925).

2570.**Image: buffalo**: **ka_ra_** [**karu-mai + a_**] buffalo (**Tacaiva_. 380**); **ka_ra_vu** id. (Te.); **ka_ra_** id. (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_r-i** buffalo (Kond.a); **ko_d.ru, ko_dru_, go_d.ru** buffalo (Kuwi); **ko_ru**, pl. **ko_rka** buffalo (Kui.); **kud.ru** id.(Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 2256). **kun.d.hi_** crooked-horned (of buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 3261). **kun.d.i_** crooked (of buffalo's horns)(L.)(CDIAL 3260). **kud.d.ha_** having horns pointing inwards (L.)(CDIAL 3248). **kan.t.i** buffalo bull (**Tol. Po. 623**); **ko_t.t.uma_** he-buffalo (**Cilap. 15,98**); lit. animal with tusks or horns: elephant: **ko_t.t.uma_ var..an:kun. ka_t.t.aka ner-iye_ : Ain:kur-u. 282)**; boar (**Cilap. 15,99, Arum.)**; **ko_t.t.umalai** lit. tusked mountain, elephant; **ko_t.t.uman.-kol.** to break up earth with horns or tusks; **ko_t.t.in-am** herd of buffaloes, as having horns (Ta.) **(ko_t.t.in-at ta_yar makan-an-r-e_ : Kalit. 103,33)**(Ta.lex.) **Image: male buffalo**: **ko.n.e** male buffalo (Ir.); **ko_n.a** id. (Ka.); **go_n.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2212).

2571.**Milk-hedge**: **kalla** dillenia aurea (Pa.); **kalla_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1316). **kal.l.i** spurge, euphorbia; milk-hedge, euphorbia tirucalli; prickly pear, opuntia dillenii (Ta.); milk-hedge plant (Ma.); id., euphorbia tirucalli (Ka.); sp. tree (Kod..); milk-hedge; prickly pear, opuntia dillenii (Tu.); milk-hedge, euphorbia tirucalli (Te.)(DEDR 1383).

2572.**A plant**: **kal.l.a** name of a plant (Ka.); **kal.l.** a kind of grass (Tu.)(DEDR 1384).

2573.**Image: long hook**: **kal.l.i** a long hook employed to pluck fruits from tall trees and having a small bag at the end so that the fruit might be caught in it without letting it fall to the ground (Tu.lex.)

2574.**Declare**: **kal.** be known; **kal.ai** declare, warn, inform; **kal.it** known, or perhaps knowledge (Kon.lex.) **kalike** dissimulation, dissembling (Tu.lex.)

2575.**Coffer**: **kalembi** a chest, coffer (Tu.lex.)

2576.**Betel-nut**: **kal.iy-at.aykka** the quite ripe areca nut (Ma.); **kal.i** to ripen well; n. state of being quite ripe; **kal.iy-ad.ike** a superior kind of betel-nut (Ka.); **kal.i-ad.ake** the quite ripe areca-nut (Kod..)(DEDR 1380).

2577.**Acanthus ilicifolius**: **kar..utai-mul.l.i** holly-leaved bear's breech, acanthus ilicifolius (Ta.); **kar..u-mul., kau-mul.** a tree whose fibres serve as string (Ma.)(DEDR 1365).

2578.**Image: overflow; abundance**: **kar..i** much, great, excessive; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be great in quantity or quality, be abundant, extensive; **kar..iya** exceedingly; **kar..ivu** excess, abundance, surplus (Ta.); **kar..i** to be excessive; **kar..iha** exceeding (Ka.)(DEDR 1358). **kar..umu (kar..umi-)** to be full, complete, abundant, copious, overflow; n. denseness as a tuft of hair (Ta.); **krammu** to spread, extend, overspread, overflow; **kraccu** to surround, overspread (Te.); **garja (garji-)** to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading (Kui)(DEDR 1368). cf. **ca_l (ca_lv-, ca_n-r--)** to be abundant (Ta.)(DEDR 2470). **kar..al** to throw away; **kar..alu** to remove (Ka.lex.)

2579.**To send; to subtract**: **kal.asu, kal.isu, kal.ahu, kal.upu, kal.ipu, kal.uhu** to send; **kal.e, kal.i** to send forth; to throw away; to let go, abandon, leave; to subtract or deduct; to spend as

time and money; to go beyond, to cross (Ka.Tu.Ma.); **kal.ai** (Ta.); **kal.uhisuvike** sending (Ka.lex.) **kolkedean.** I sent him; **koladean.** I sent to him; **kol** to send (Santali.lex.) **ghalln.** to send, to remit, to transmit, to forward, to despatch (P.lex.) **ka_lna_** act of sending or causing to move (B.)(CDIAL 3091). cf. **hallai** moves (Pkt.); **hallhn.u~** id. (WPah.)(CDIAL 14018). **kal.vi** subtract, e.g. an account (Kon.lex.) **kal.asu, kal.isu** to make subtract; **kal.aha** lessening (Ka.lex.) **kar..i-ttal** to subtract (Ta.lex.) **ghallai**, pp. **ghallia** throws (Pkt.); **galu_m** I send (Phal.); **ghallan.** to send (L.); **ghalln.a_** (P.); **ghaluwa_** something thrown in as extra to a purchase (N.); **gha_liba** to shake violently, abuse by raking up unpleasant secrets (A.); **gha_lai** throws (OB.); pours in, puts, places (OAw.); **gha_lna_** to throw (H.); **gha_lai** puts, places, gives (OMarw.); **gha_lai** places (OG.); **gha_lvu~** to thrust in (G.); **gha_lan.em.** to pour, throw, put (OM.); **gha_ln.e~** to pour (M.); **gha_lu_ka** to put, place (Konkan.i); **ghitta** poured, thrown; **ghattai**, pp. **ghattiya** pours, throws, sends; **ghattan.a** (Pkt.); **ghattan.** to pour, drop, spread out (L.); **ghattn.a_** to pour, throw, put in or on, wear (P.); **gha_tala_** pp. of **gha_lan.em.** (OM.)(CDIAL 4457). **kar..i (-v-, -nt-)** to pass (as time, season), slip away (as prosperity, adversity), elapse, become spent, be ruined, expire, die, finish, come to an end, be discharged (as excreta); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to reject, discard, separate, abandon, deduct, cut off (hair, nails), prune, spend or waste (as time), void (excreta); **kar..iccal** diarrhoea; **kar..ical** that which is rejected; **kar..inta_r** deceased persons, poor or destitute persons; **kar..ippu (kar..ippi-)** to spend, pass (as time), complete; n. expulsion, rejection, that which is cast aside; **kar..iyal** departing, that which is cast away; **kar..ivu** passing (as time), leaving (as a place), discharging (as from the bowels), waste, refuse, deduction, death, destruction; **kar..al (kar..alv-, kar..an-r--)** to pass away, disappear, be expended (Ta.); **kar..iyuka** to pass, be spent, be over, live; **kar..ikka** to make to pass, pass time, live, die, kill; **kar..iccal** diarrhoea; **kar..ippu** what is rejected (Ma.); **kana.r.** (obl. **kana.t.-**) distant place where no one lives (i.e. **ka- + na.r.**); **kavc-** (period of time) passes, disappear from sight, pass successfully over all the difficulties of life; **(kod.c-)** to disappear from sight, die; **kod.c-** to make disappear, chase out of sight, drive (buffalo) over hill, finish funeral (To.); **kar..i** to go or be removed very far, pass away, end, die; make to pass, purge; n. going far, a great distance; **kar..ipu** to cause to go away, remove; pass or move over, cross; **kar..ivu** ending, etc.; **kar..alisu, kar..alcu** to put aside, lose; **kal.e, kal.i** to send forth, abandon, reject, spend (as time and money), leave behind (Ka.); **kayy- (kayyuv-, kayj-)** (time) passes; **kay- (kayp-, kayc-)** to pass (time); perform (ceremony)(Kod..); **kariyuni** to elapse, expire, pass (as time); **karipuni** to deduct, subtract, spend, remove; **karip, karipelu** deduction; **kal.eyuni, kal.evuni** to lapse, pass (as time), be spent (as money); **kalevuni** to be deducted; **kalepini, kalepuni** to subtract, deduct (Tu.); **kal.e, kale** to remove (Kor.); **kay- (ka-)** to defecate (Pa.); **kar.s- (-t-)** to evacuate the bowels (Kond.a); **kr.ac-** (**-c-**) id. (Pe.); **gr.ah-** id. (Mand..); **kr.ahpa (kr.aht-)** id.; n. evacuation of the bowels (Kui); **gr.ah- (gr.ast-)** to excrete; **gra_ssali (gra_st-)** to void dung (Kuwi); **xarring** to proceed on foot, make one's way (Br.)(DEDR 1356). cf. **kat.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to pass through; go, proceed, pass (as time, water, clouds etc.)(Ta.); **kat.tre** to pass, spend time (Malt.)(DEDR 1109).

2580.**Corn; threshing floor**: **khalva** (? **kharva**) a kind of corn, ?ko_raku_ (TS. iv.7.4.2); **khalvaka** (**Kaus'. lxxxii.18**) (Vedic.lex.) **khalya** being in the threshing-floor (TS. iv.5.6.1); threshing floor; **khala** uncultivated part of land serving as threshing floor, khara; threshing floor (RV. x.48.7); **khala-kula** kulattha, dolichos biflorus (S'Br. xiv. 9.3.23); **khalaja** produced in a threshing floor (AV. viii.6.15); **kha_ri_** a particular measure (RV. iv.32.17) (Vedic.lex.) **khalini, khalye** a multitude of threshing floors; **khaladha_nya** a threshing floor; **khala** a threshing floor (Ka.lex.) **karb** tubular stalk or culm of a plant, esp. of millet (P.); **kar.bi_, karbi_ kad.ba_** id. (H.); **karb**

the culm of millet (M.); **kad.amba** stalk of a potherb (Skt.); **kar.amba** stalk of greens (B.); **kar.amba_, kar.ama_** stalks and plants among stubble of a reaped field (Or.)(CDIAL 2653). **kastambhi_** prop for supporting carriage-pole (S'Br.); **ka_tha~ba_** plantain offshoot, sucker, stole (M.)(CDIAL 2983).

2581.**Sugar-cane**: **karvu, karbu** sugar-cane; **karvu-vil, karvu-bil** a bow of sugar-cane; **karvu-villa** Ka_ma (Ka.lex.) **kabbu** the common sugarcane, saccharum officinarum (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2582.**Grain-dealer**: **ka_r..uga, ka_l.uga** a grain-dealer; **ka_r..** a corn, a single grain; grain, corn (Ka.); **ka_l.** (Tu.); **ka_r..** (Ta.); to have a hard grain as a tree; to be strong in mind, to be resolute, to be pungent = ka_r (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Great millet**: **ca_t.u** unripe grain of great millet (Ta.); **ca_t.a** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Agricultural tract**: **kal.amar** inhabitants of an agricultural tract, husbandsmen (**Cilap. 10,125**)(Ta.); **kal.an-** agricultural tract (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Bundle**: **kala_pa** bundle, quiver of arrows (MBh.); **kalamba** crowd (Skt.); **kala_pa** bundle, sheaf, quiver; **kala_paka** bundle, string (of pearls)(Pali); **kala_va** collection, quiver, peacock's tail; **kala_vaga** a neck ornament (Pkt.); **kala_va_, kala_vr.a_** armful, bundle (P.); **kala_u** group, cluster (OG.); **kalamba** bunch, cluster, bundle (Si.)(CDIAL 2931). **kad.appa** collection, bundle (Pkt.); **kad.ap** bundle of gram etc. picked for drying before stacking (M.)(CDIAL 2652).

2583.**Image: attaching**: **kalana** attaching, affixing, joining; **kalapu** a joined or mixed state; a miscellaneous mass or collection as of materials for a house, for a plough etc. (Ka.); **kalape** (Te.); **kalappai** (Ta.); **kalappe** (Ma.); **kalappu** mixture etc. (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **kalasu, kalisu** to mix, mingle; **kalasu** mixed or mingled state; **kalasanna** tamarind or lime juice, gingillie-seed meal, chillies, salt etc. mixed with boiled rice, fried in ghee and eaten as a savory dish; it is often put up for a journey; **kalasume_lo_gara** a mixture of boiled vegetables to which pepper, salt etc. are added (Ka.lex.) **Image: joint of the body**: **kalavu** joint of the body (**kalavukkar..i kat.umut.ai : Akana_. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: joint**: **kalakku** joint (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **kala (-pp-, -nt-)** to mix, unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate; **kalakku** joint; **kalacu (kalaci-)** to mingle; **kalappu** cordiality, fraternity, friendship, copulation; **kalampakam** mixture, combination; **kalavu (kalavi-)** to mix; n. joint of the body; **kalaval** mixing, combing; **kalavan.** mixture of various things, medley; **kalavi** union, combination, sexual union; **kalavin-a_r** friends, relations; **kalavai** mixture, compound; **kala_vu (kala_vi-)** to mix, join together, unite (Ta.); **kalaruka** to be mixed, united; mix, mingle (esp. what is dry); **kalarcca** mixture; **kalarppu** act of mixing, mixture, adulteration; **kalaval** mixing, interminging; **kalappu** the whole, sum (Ma.); **kalv- (kald-)** to knead, mix (solid in water)(Ko.); **kalv-** pair-word with **elv** bone (i.e. joint); **gal gu.r. (gu.c-)** to join in dense mass (Ko.); **kas-f- (kas-t-)** to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child)(To.); **kali, kale** to join, be mixed, come together, meet; **kala** state of being joined or mixed, of being promiscuous or various; **kalaka, kalka** mixture; **kalapu** a joined or mixed state, a miscellaneous mass; **kalasu** to mix, mingle; n. mixed or mingled state; **kalpisu** to join, mix (Ka.); **kala- (kalap-, kaland-)** to knead; **kalap** kneading (Kod..); **kalad.uni** to be mixed, kneaded; **kalad.a_vuni** to mix, knead; **kalapuni** to mingle, knead; **kalappu** mixed, kneaded; **kalaberak** admixture, compound; **kalamu** grafting; **kalka** decoction, infusion of any drug (Tu.); **kalayu, kaliyu** to join, unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate; **kalayika** joining, uniting, meeting, union, copulation; **kalapu** to mix, join, unite, bring together, reconcile; n. mixing, mingling; **kalapamu** mixing; **kalagal(a)vu** familiarity, intimacy; **kalavan.t.akamu** boiled rice mixed with several ingredients; **kalavud.u** to mix, mingle (Te.); **kalay- (kalayt-)** to be mixed (liquids, grains); **kalp- (kalapt-)** to mix (Kol.) **kalay-** to mix; **kalap-**

id. (Nk.); **kali_ta_na_** to meet and embrace, greet; **ka_liya_na_** to meet; **kali-** to meet, be obtained, to meet, join; **kalli-** to get; **kalp-** to mix (Go.); **kali- (-t-)** to meet, come together, be mingled; **kalp-** to mix (Kond.a); **kalhali, kalhinai** to be mixed, mingle; **kalpali, kalpinai** to mix; **kal- (-h-)** to mix together; **kalp- (-it-)** to mix; **kalvi a_** to be united together; **kalh- (-it-)** to copulate (Kuwi); **khalna_** to dilute, mix with water or other liquid (Kur.); **avakalkana** mixing (Skt.)(DEDR 1299). **Combination**: **kalampakam** mixture; compound; combination; miscellany; perfumed ointment containing several ingredients (**Tiv. Tiruppal.l.i. 5**); **kalacutal** to mingle (Ta.); **kalasu** id. (Ka.); **kalan-ai** parts, as of a sacrifice (Ta.); **kalavai** mixture, compound; mixture of different kinds of food, scraps, leavings; perfumed paste (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.ap. 51**); **kalan-irukkai, kalavirukkai** store-house (**Cilap. 5,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: perturbation**: **kalan:kal** turbidity, muddiness (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 37**); muddy water; perturbation; toddy (**Pur-ana_. 298,1**)(Ta.); **kalan:kutal** to be stirred up, agitated, ruffled, as water (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,5,1**)(Ta.); **kalagu** (Te.); **kalan:ku** (Ka.Tu.); **kalan.n.u** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Paste**: cf. **khali** paste (Pali)(CDIAL 3845). cf. **khalva_r.a_** threshing floor (L.)(CDIAL 3843). **kal.i** pulpiness, state of being mashed (**Akana_.86**); thick pulp, liquid paste (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 80**); clay (**Cilap. 3,96, Urai.**); **kal.ippa_kku** boiled areca-nut covered with thick paste; areca-nut boiled and dried (**Pata_rtta. 1441**); id. (Ma.); **kal.impu** ointment (**Pais.aja.**)(Ta.lex.) **Incense; a mixture in medicine**: cf. **kalka** viscous sediment (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 2939). cf. **kalan:kal** turbidity (Ta.)(DEDR 1303). **kal.i** thick pulp, liquid paste (Ta.); thick pap or paste (Ma.)(DEDR 1378). **kal.l.am** morbid matter in a boil or in the system (Ta.); **kal.l.a, kal.l.e** thick phlegm (Te.)(DEDR 1382). **kalaka, kalka** mixture; a mixture in medicine (of unboiled ingredients) (Ka.); **kalaku** the state of being turbid, turbidness; **kalaka ni_ru** turbid water; the o_kal.i (Ka.lex.) **kalka** the viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground; a kind of tenacious paste; incense; levigated powder: ta_m lo_dhra kalke_na hr.ta_n:ga taila_m (Skt.lex.) **Sediment**: **khala** sediment, dregs, the deposit of oil etc. (Ka.lex.) **kalka** viscous sediment (Ya_j.); impurity, sin (MBh.); **ka_kab** decoction of bassia latifolia flowers boiled thick (mahua)(G.)[cf. **kal.** toddy (Ta.)(DEDR 1374)]; **ka_kam** sugarcane juice boiled to paste (G.); **ka_kvi_** molasses (G.); **ka_ki_, ka~_ki_, ka_kvi_, ka~_kvi_, ka_khvi_** molasses (M.); **kakka** oily sediment deposited by oily substances when ground, paste (Pali); paste to smear on the body for removing dirt (Pkt.); sin (Pkt.); **kakku** paste as foundation for face-powder (Pali); **kakkaba** a partic. state of sugarcane juice during boiling (Pkt.); **kakar.u** sugarcane juice (S.); **kakko_, kakyo_** heated sugarcane juice (L.)(CDIAL 2939). **kalkin** having sediment, turbid, foul, wicked (W.); **kakkiya** meat (Pkt.); **kaki** wearied, vexed (?S.)(CDIAL 2940). **Perfumed paste**: cf. **kalavai** perfumed paste (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.ap. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **kalavai-c-cantan-am** sandal paste prepared with the addition of many aromatic substances (**Parata. Pa_va. 23, Urai.**); **kalavai-c-ce_r-u** id. (**Tiva_.**); **kalavai-ni_r** fragrant solution for ladies' baths (**Man.i. 28,6**)(Ta.lex.) **kalayan-a_r** a canonized S'aiva saint; cf. **kun:kiliyakkalaiyar** (**tan:kan.avan-a_r kalayan-a_r : Periyapu. Kun:kiliyak. 9**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kalkam < kalka** medicinal pill prepared by mixing dried drugs with milk or water (**Pais.aja.**)(Ta.lex.) **kala-ttal** to mix, unite, join; to commingle, combine; to be absorbed (**Tiruva_ca. 32,1**); **kalayu** (Te.); **kalasu** (Ka.); **kala** (Tu.); **kalan:ku-tal** to be stirred up, agitated (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,5,1**); **kalagu** (Te.); **kalan:ku** (Ka.Tu.); **kalan.n.u** (Ma.); **kalakku** id. (**Pur-ana_. 41,16**); **kalakuva** (Te.); **kalaku** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2584.**Image: copulation**: **kalavi** sexual union (**Cilap. 7,24, Kat.t.urai**); **kalayika** union, combination (Te.); **kala-ttal** to copulate (**Kur-al., 1276**)(Ta.lex.) **kalappu** copulation (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2585.**Image: arrow**: **kal.amba, kalamba** an arrow (Ka.lex.) **Image: trident**: **ka_l.am** trident; impaling stake, **kar..u** (Ta.lex.) **kar..u** stake for impaling criminals, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck; trident (Ta.); stake for impaling malefactors (Ma.); **kar..uku** id. (Ma.); **ko.w** point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg (To.); **kar.., kar..u** an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear (Ka.)(DEDR 1361). **Image: perpendicular lines**: **kal.aga** any one of the pieces of wood which are perpendicularly inserted in the pieces of timber at either side of the platform of a cart or car (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

2586.**Image: crab**: **kal.avan-** crab (**Kalit. 88,10**); **kal.van-** crab (**Ain:kur-u. 21**); cancer of the zodiac (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_l.va_** shackle (M.); **kala_va_** embrace (H.P.); **kala_va** (Pkt.); **kala_pa** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 313). **Image: crab**: **kul.ir** crab, lobster; cancer, a sign of the zodiac; the month of **a_t.i**; **kul.iram** crab; **kuli_ra** crab (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kupi** crab (Kond.a.Pe.Kuwi); **kuppi** id.(Kuwi)(DEDR 1734). **Pierce**: **kul.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to pierce (as an arrow)(Ta.); **kul.ipuni** to sting (as an ant); **xulling** to pierce, stab (Br.)(DEDR 1833). cf. **kuli_ra** crab in: **kuli_ra-pa_daka** a crab-footer, i.e. a (sort of) bedstead; a bedstead with curved or carved legs; esp. when carved to represent animal's feet (Pali.lex.) **Image: crab; pincers**: cf. **kur-at.u** crab; pincers, forceps; **korad.u** a kind of pincers (Te.)(DEDR 1843). **Tightening**: **karla** the pin fixing the two shafts of a bullock cart together in front; **kar.kar.ao** to tighten; **karkas** tight; **kar.kar.i** a lever with which a rope is tightened by twisting (Santali.lex.) **karv- (kard-)** (rope) becomes tight; **(kart-)** to tighten (knot)(Ko.); **kar-- (kar-0-)** to become tight; **kar-f- (kar-t-)** to tighten (To.)(DEDR 1399). **Image: pincers**: **kar-por-i** clamp-iron, iron brace, iron pincers, par-r-irumpu (**Pin..**); machine mounted on a fort (**Ci_vaka**. **102**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_ru** pincers, tongs; **pat.a-ka_ru** id. (Ka.lex.) **graha** seizure (TUp.); **gra_ha** holding (AV. xi.8.12); **gra_hya** to be grasped (RV. x.109.3); **gra_huka** seizing (TS. vi.41.1)(Vedic.lex.)

2587.**Leather**: **khalla** leather, leathern garment (Skt.); little case of rolled paper, etc. (Sus'r.); **khalla, khallaka** some sort of stuff for shoes (Pali); **khalla_** leather (Pkt.); **khallaya** shoe or sandal of leather, bag (Pkt.); **kal, k.al** skin (Gypsy); **xal** sack (Gypsy); **khal** leather, skin of a living being (K.); **khala** skin, bark, rind, leather (S.); **khalo** shoe (esp. in connexion with beating)(S.); **khall, khal** untanned hide (L.); **khalla_** beating with a shoe (L.); **khall** skin, hide (P.); **khalla_** shoe (P.H.); **khalla_, khalli** bellows (WPah.); **kha_l** skin (Ku.); hide (Bi.Mth.); skin, bark (G.); skin, hide (usu. in connexion with beating)(M.); skin, leather, bellows (H.); **kha_lo** skin (opp. to leather)(N.); **kha_lla_** skin, leather, bellows (H.); **kha_lu~** leather (G.)--Extension with **-d.-:** **khalar** skin bag (Bshk.); **khalir** small skin bag (Bshk.); **khala_r.u** skin bag for grain (Phal.); **khalur^{u}** a dried skin (K.); **khalur^{u}** small piece of dried cumpled skin (K.);; **khalar.i_** skin (S.); **khallar.** leather bag (L.); a dry hide (P.); **khalr.i_** untanned hide (L.); skin, foreskin (H.); sheepskin (Bi.); **khallar.i_** a dry hide (P.); **khalr.a_** hide (H.); **kha_lr.i_** skin, bark (G.)--Deriv. **khalan.u** to flay (S.); **khaliya_na_** (H.); **khalvan:g** bellows (L.); **khulln.a_** to flay (P.)(CDIAL 3848). **kale_vara** the body (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kal.e_param < kale_bara** body (**Te_va_. 1194,2**); corpse (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Barge; leather**: **kha_l** barge, leather (M.G.H.); **khal** (S.K.); **khall** (P.); **xar** sack (Romany. Armenian Romany); **khalla_ carma** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 322).

2588.**Bridle**: **khali_na** bridle; **khali_nan yojeti** to bridle (Pali.lex.) **ki_r..** bridle, rein, bit (Ta.); bit of a bridle (Ka.)(DEDR 1620). **Girdle**: **kal.a_vam** girdle (**S.I.I. ii,180**)(Ta.lex.) **kala_pa** rope round an elephant's neck (Skt.); **kala_wa_** band round an elephant's neck in which the driver places his feet (H.); **kila_vo** id. (G.); **kala_va_** (M.); **kal.a_va_, kal.va_** hobble (consisting of a rope tying two legs of the animal together)(M.); **kala_paka** string (of pearls)(Pali); **kala_vaga** a neck

ornament (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2931). **kal.ar** neck; blackness (Ta.lex.) **Tie-rope**: **ka_l** any of the tie-ropes (used in tethering cattle), any string of the rope network in which pots, etc. are suspended from a beam or from a carrier's pole (Ta.)(DEDR 1482). **Image; harness**: **kappana_** fixing a horse's harness (Pali)(CDIAL 2943).

2589.**Image: pommel of a saddle**: **kalan.ai-k-karat.u** pommel of a saddle (Ta.); **kalan.ai-va_r** girth of a saddle; **kalan.ai** saddle (**Tiruppu. 405**); **kalan-ai** horse-saddle (**Ka_cippu. Nakara. 17**); cf. **khali_na** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2590.**Image: foetus**: **kalalam < kalala** thin membrane covering the foetus (**Cu_ta. Ja_n-a. 10,9**)(Ta.lex.)

2591.**Ornaments; encumbrance**: **kalan-** encumbrance (**S.I.I. i,104**); **kalan--aracu** (**kalam +**) the paramount of all ornaments, ta_li, the marriage badge; **kalan--kar..i-mat.antai** lit. woman who has given up wearing ornaments; cf. **kalam** jewel, ornament (**Pur-ana_. 6,15**)(Ta.lex.)

2592.**Image: strand of hairs of tail**: **kala_vam < kala_va** (Pkt.) **< kala_pa** peacock's tail (**Pur-ana_. 146,8**); **kala_pam** id. (**Cir-upa_n.. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **kalapam** peacock's tail-covert (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tirupperun. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_l** a strand of hairs of the tail of the bos grunniens; a strand or lock of hair (in plaiting) (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

2593.**Perfumery**: **kal.apam** perfumery, kalavai-c-ca_ntu (**Iraku. Irakuvur-. 26**); mixture (**Cu_t.a_.**); mortar, cement, kal.akam = lime mortar (**Te_va_. 112,3**); cf. **kala-ttal** to mix, blend (**Kur-al., 1276**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kal.l.an. gad.ale, kallan. gad.ale = e_lava_luka, aile_ya** perfume from bael (Ka.lex.) cf. **kalampakam** perfumed ointment containing several ingredients (**Tiv. Tiruppal.l.i. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **kala_vutal** to mix, join together, unite (**Kur-icip. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

2594. **Image: mortar**: **khalva, khalla** stone for grinding drugs on (Skt.); **khal** mortar for pounding drugs (N.A.B.); **khala** (Or.); **khal** (G.M.); **kharal** (N.H.G.)(CDIAL 3851). **kalvam, kaluvam < khalla** small stone slab for grinding drugs, apothecary's mortar for macerating with a pestle (**Tailava. Taila. 33**); cf. **khala** (Pkt.) (Ta.lex.) **kallural** stone mortar (Ta.); **kalloral** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **khalabata_, khalabatta_** a metal or stone mortar and pestle or mullar (M.) **kalabatta, kalpattu, kalbattu** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kal.apam** mortar, cement (Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **kelek** a raft floated on a large number of inflated skins for floating cargo used in Mesopotamia. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 180). **To calk a boat**: **kala-p-par-r-u** calking of a boat (**J.**); **kala-p-par-r-u-k-ka_ran-** one whose occupation is the calking of ships, boats etc., calker (Ta.); **kala-p-par-r-u-t-to_n.i** calked boat, surf-boat, the seams of which are formed by joining planks without lapping (**W.**); **kala-p-par-r-u-p-pa_rttal** to calk a boat; **kalappar-r-ul.i** calking-iron; **kala_yi** < **galai_** (U.) tin used for tinning vessels (Ta.lex.) **Sacred ashes**: **kar-pam** sacred ashes prepared according to A_gamas from cowdung received directly from the cow, by hand; yellow wood-sorrel, pul.iya_rai; medicine to promote longevity (**Ta_yu. Paripu_. 13**); cf. **kalpa** (Skt.); **kar-pa-ca_tan-ai** strengthening the body by the use of medicinal drugs etc., to promote longevity (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Indra's grove**: **kar-paka-c-co_lai < kalpaka +** Indra's grove (**Pin..**); **kar-paka-na_t.u** Svarga, as the country where the kalpaka grows, the word of celestials (**Tirukko_. 40**); **kar-pam** the world of gods (**Pin..**); abode of peace, as chosen by gods or men (**Ci_vaka. 600, Urai.**); **kar-pa-cu_ttiram** treatise in the form of aphorisms dealing with details of sacrifices, rituals and

general rules of conduct, one of six ve_ta_n:kam (**Ka_cippu. Can-r-. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **Medicinal pill**: **kar-kam** residuum or sediment of decoctions, oil or ghee; medicinal drug; **kalkam** medicinal pill prepared by mixing dried drugs with milk or water (Ta.lex.) **kalaka, kalka** mixture; a mixture in medicine (of unboiled ingredients)(Ka.lex.) **kalikkam** pungent eye-salve used as a stimulant to revive a person who is in an unconscious condition, or to cure a person of chronic headache (Ta.); **kalikamu** (Te.); **kalikam** id. (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 68**); **kalin:kam** id. **kalikkampana_yan-a_r** a canonized S'aiva saint, one of 63 (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Paste to smear on the body**: **kalka** viscous sediment (Ya_j.); impurity, sin (MBh.); **ka_kab** decoction of bassia latifolia flowers boiled thick (mahua)(G.)[cf. **kal.** toddy (Ta.)(DEDR 1374)]; **ka_kam** sugarcane juice boiled to paste (G.); **ka_kvi_** molasses (G.); **ka_ki_, ka~_ki_, ka_kvi_, ka~_kvi_, ka_khvi_** molasses (M.); **kakka** oily sediment deposited by oily substances when ground, paste (Pali); paste to smear on the body for removing dirt (Pkt.); sin (Pkt.); **kakku** paste as foundation for face-powder (Pali); **kakkaba** a partic. state of sugarcane juice during boiling (Pkt.); **kakar.u** sugarcane juice (S.); **kakko_, kakyo_** heated sugarcane juice (L.)(CDIAL 2939). **kalkin** having sediment, turbid, foul, wicked (W.); **kakkiya** meat (Pkt.); **kaki** wearied, vexed (?S.)(CDIAL 2940).

2595.**Medley**: **kalavan-** medley, hotch-potch, mixture of various things (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kala_pa** a collection; a multitude; an assemblage; an ornament (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To mix**: **kalavu-tal** to mix (**Cu_l.a_. Ci_ya. 230**); **kalattal** to mix, unite, join; to commingle, combine (**Tiruva_ca. 32,1**); **kalayu** (Te.); **kalasu** (Ka.); **kala** (Tu.); **kala-ttal** to mix, blend, compound, amalgamate (**Kur-al., 1276**); to appear, to come into being (**Te_va_. 473,1**); to get close together (**Kantapu. Karan-. 68**); **kalavin-a_r** friends, loving associates, relations (**Tan.ikaippu. Tiruna_t.t.u. 142**)(Ta.lex.)

2596.**To smear**: **gel, geli, gelu** to bring into contact with, to apply to (the body, as a fragrant substance)(Ka.lex.) **kalhat** to daub on the person as oil; **kalhatadinae** he daubed me (with oil)(Santali.lex.) **kalampuka** to anoint the body with perfumes (Ma.)(DEDR 1303). **galvanava_** to apply one thing to another, smear on the body, daub, dye, cause to sink (Si.)(CDIAL 4457). **kalka** viscous sediment (Ya_j.); dirt (Skt.); impurity, sin (MBh.); **kakka** oily sediment deposited by oily substances when ground, paste; **kakku** paste as foundation for face-powder (Pali); **kakka** paste to smear on the body for removing dirt; n. sin (Pkt.); **kakko_, kakyo_** heated sugarcane juice (S.); **kakkaba** a partic. state of sugarcane juice during boiling (Pkt.); **kakar.u** sugarcane juice (S.); **ka_kab** decoction of bassia latifolia flowers boiled thick; **ka_kam** sugarcane juice boiled to a paste; **ka_kvi_** molasses (G.); **ka_ki_, ka~_ki_, ka_kvi_, ka~_kvi_** molasses (M.)(CDIAL 2939). **Sediment**: **ga_l.** sediment (G.); **ga_l., ga_l.a_** dregs after straining (M.); **galut^{u}** state of being expended (K.)(CDIAL 4142). **Oil-cake**: **khali, khal** oil cake; **khar.i** half-cooked (P.lex.) cf. **khali_** oilcake (Car.); **khala** (Sus'r.); **khala** oilcake (Pali); **khali** paste (Pali); **khali_, khaliya_** refuse after pressing oil seeds, oilcake (Pkt.); **khal, khuj^{u}** (K.); **kharu, khar.u** (S.); **khal.** (L.P.); **khali** oil sediment (N.); **khalihai** oil-cake (A.); **khal, khail** (B.); **khal.i** oilcake, oil sediment, flour paste, starch (Or.); **khari_** oilcake (Bi.); **khali_, khalli_** (H.); **khal.i_** (Marw.); **khol.** (G.); **khal.** starch prepared from wheat; **khali_, khalli_** oilcake (M.)(CDIAL 3845).

2597.**Image: dog**: **ka_le_yaka** a dog, hound; **ka_le_yaru** a dog (Skt.lex.)

2598.**Image: swan**: **kal.akam** Hamsa, swan (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,9,10, Vya_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kalaham.sa** a kind of goose or swan with greyish wings (Skt.Ka.lex.)

2599.**Image: lower part of thigh**: **kala_** the lower part of thigh (TMB. xix.5.6)(Vedic.lex.) **kalatra, kal.atra** the hips and loins (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2600.**Image: trap**: **kallat.a_r** trap for tigers and other animals (**Nar-. 119**)(Ta.lex.)

2601.**Image: frog**: **ka_lu_ram** frog (**Catu.**)(Ta.); **s'a_lu_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2602.**Image: tortoise**: **kalli, kalla_mai** starred tortoise, testudo geometrica (Ta.lex.)

2603.**Image: to bite off**: **kalge** to break off a part with the teeth (Malt.); **kalke** to bite off (Malt.); **kal^{a}gna_ (kalgas/kalgyas), kal^{a}kna_ (kalkyas)** to bite so as to disable, open or unhusk with the teeth (Kur.)(DEDR 1315).

2604.**Image: die with one dot**: **kali** the losing die with one dot (AV.); the iron age (AitBr.); the unlucky die, bad luck (Pali)(CDIAL 2933). **Image: flow**: **kali-ttal** to trickle, flow gently (**Vaira_k. Cata. 43**)(Ta.); **skhal** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: knob**: **kallai** knob in wooden sandals (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

2605.**Image: sluice; calingula**: **kalan:kal** calingula of a tank (Ta.lex.) **kalun:ku, kalicu, kalun:ku** sluice or water-weirs for surplus vents; **kalinkilu** sluice-weirs (Ta.); **kalun:ku** culvert (Ma.); **kalu~ju** sluice, flood-gate (Ta.)(DEDR 1309). **kal.in:kam** sluice or water weirs for surplus vents; waterway constructed in the bund of a tank to permit the escape of surplus water so as to prevent the bursting of the tank from overfulness of water, now usually set with upright stones to admit of partial binding up of water (**Ci_vaka. 2476**); **kalicu** id. (**S.I.I. i,95**)(Ta.lex.). **kur..imi** sluice; **calingula** (English)(Ta.lex.) **Image: rivulet**: **ka_l, ka_live, ka_luve, ka_lve, ka_vale** a water-course, a channel; a brook (Ka.); **ka_lava_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_la_r-u** rivulet, stream (**Te_va_. 1227,3**); **ka_la_l.** one who attends to the supply of water from channels for irrigation purposes; **ka_lva_y** a channel branching from a river or tank, for irrigation (**Pa_rata. Mutar-po_. 72**); **ka_luva** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Jamuna river**: **kal.intai** < **kalinda-ja_** the river Jamuna (**Iraku. Ma_lai. 100**); **ka_l.inti** Jamuna (Ta.); **ka_lindi** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

2606.**Estuary**: **kaya-va_y** estuary (**Malaipat.u. 528**); **kayam** sea (**Upate_caka_. Vipu_ti. 201**); depth (Ta.Ma.); **kayam** tank, lake (**Man.i. 24,84**); **kaya-k-ka_l** channel issuing from a spring; river channel (**S.I.I. i,87**); **kaiyam** water; sea (Ta.lex.) **Lagoon; marsh**: **ka_yal** backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream, salt-pans (Ta.); backwater, lagoon (Ma.)(DEDR 1463). **ka_yal** stretch of salt water close to the coast and separated from the sea by sand spits (Ta.); id. (Ma.); mouth of an ebbing stream; a village in Tinnevelly district once a famous port at the mouth of the Ta_mraparn.i, where Marco Polo landed (**Tan-ippa_. i,238,9**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_n-al** seashore, salt marsh, salt-pan, saline soil, gravelly soil (Ta.); **ka_nal** sandy barren land (Ma.)(DEDR 1508). **kar..i** sea-arm, ebbing brook, salt marsh (Ma.); backwater, shallow sea-waters, salt river, marsh, saltpan (Ta.); **kal.appu** shallow part of the sea (Ta.); **kal.ar** saline soil, alkaline earth (Ma.); saline soil, bog; **kal.ari** saline soil (Ta.); **kayl.- (kal.c-), kal.c-** to taste salty; **kayl.kc-, kal.cgc-** to oversalt (Ko.); **k(r)ayya** canal (Te.); **kallar** saline soil (Br.)(DEDR 1359). **kalaru** salt soil (S.); **kalara_t.hu** impregnated with salt (S.); **kallur** salt barren soil (L.); **kallar** (P.)(CDIAL 2954). **kha_la_r.i** salt factory (B.)(CDIAL 3674).

2607.**Image: black monkey**: cf. **kalai** male black monkey (Ta.)(DEDR 1312). **kalai** male black monkey (**Tol. Po. 601, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2608.**Image: male elephant**: **kal.apam < kalabha** young elephant (**Cilap. 25,49**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kal.ir-u** male elephant (**Man.i. 18,140**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2609.**Farmer**: **kalam.bi_** farmer (OG.) [**kalapa** materials for a plough, timber for buildings (Te.); **kalappai** plough, ploughshare (Ta.)[cf. **hala** (Skt.)]; **kalappa** plough and what belongs to it (Ma.); **kalapu** materials for a house, for a plough, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 1304)]; **kan.bi_, kal.mi_, kalmi_** m., **kan.ban., kal.man.** f. (G.); **kul.a~bi_, kun.bi_** peasant (M.); **kul.a~bi_n., kun.bi_n.** his wife, female domestic slave (M.)(CDIAL 3235). **sek** to plough (Nk.)(DEDR 2748). **ce_r** plough (Ta.Kol.); **se_r, he_r** (Go.); **he_r** set of plough and bullocks (Pe.); **he_ru** plough (Kuwi); **cereyakul** pair of bullocks (Pa.); **e_r** plough with draught oxen (Ma.); **a_r, e_ru** pair of oxen yoked to a plough (Ka.)(DEDR 2815). **araka** a plough with bullocks, etc. complete (Ta.); **are** a plough (Malt.)(DEDR 198). **Plough**: **karu** plough (Ma.); **kari, karivi, karuvi** id., tool, weapon (Ma.); **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.)(DEDR 1290). { **-r-** softens to **-l-**; and **-p-** is added to connote a collection:} **Plough and materials for plough**: **kalappai** plough, ploughshare (Ta.); **kalappa** plough and what belongs to it (Ma.); **kalapu** materials for a house, for a plough (Ka.); **kalapa** materials for a plough, timber for buildings (Te.)(DEDR 1304).[The semantics of group, cluster: **kalamba** bunch, cluster, bundle (Si.); **kala_pa** bundle, sheaf, quiver (Pali); **kala_paka** bundle, string (of pearls)(Pali); **kala_va** collection (Pkt.); armful, bundle (P.); **kala_u** group, cluster (OG.)(CDIAL 2931). cf. **alaka** roll, bundle (Pali); curl (Pali.Skt.)(CDIAL 694).] **kalam** plough; a measure of capacity. **kala-vittu-p-pa_t.u** land sufficient in extent for sowing one **kalam** of paddy (Ta.lex.) **kalan-ai** plough (**Tiva_.**); cf. **hala** (Skt.); **kalam** plough; weapon (**Pat.t.in-ap. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **Tail**: **ku_lam** tail of a quadruped; cf. **la_n:gula** (Ta.lex.)

2610.**Place of work**: **kal.ari** barren uncultivated ground; jungle, battle-field (Ta.lex.) **kal.am** level place for spreading grains for drying (Ma.); **kava.l** ground in front of house (Ko.); **xall** piece of land suitable for tillage (Kur.); **qalu** field on the hills (Malt.)(DEDR 1376). **kal.ari** place of work or business (**Tiva_.**); arena (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Threshing floor; granary**: **khala** threshing floor (Skt.Pali. Pkt.); **khalade** (NiDoc.); **ko_l** (Wg.); **khal** (Dm.Wot..Gaw.K.B.); **khal.** (M.); **ka_l** (Pas'.); **khol** (Kho.); **kha_l** (Phal.); **kharo** (S.); **khalo** (N.); **khal.a** threshing floor (Or.); **khal.u~** (G.); **kala** (Si.); **khari_** uncovered enclosure for storage of grain (S.); **khalo** threshing floor (Ku.N.); **khala_** place cleared for cooking, etc. (A.); **khal.i_** threshing floor, granary (G.); **khal., khal.e_** threshing floor (M.)(CDIAL 3834). **khall** threshing floor (WPah.); **khalla_** (H.); **khalya** being on the threshing floor (VS.); fit for a threshing floor; **khalya_** a number of threshing floors (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 3847). **khaliha_n** granary, farmyard (N.); **khariha_n** threshing floor (Bi.Mth.); **khariha_na** id. (OAw.); **khaliha_n, khaliya_n** id. (H.); **khaladha_na** threshing floor (Skt.); **khulha_n** (P.)(CDIAL 3839)[whence, **kalya_n.a** welfare (Skt.)] **kalavit.a** threshing floor (Si.)(CDIAL 3841). **khalapu_** one who cleans the threshing floor (Pa_n..Pkt.); **xalau** mouse (Kho.)(CDIAL 3840). **khalva_r.a_** threshing floor (L.P.); **khalver.a_** id. (P.); **khal.va_d.i_** enclosed space containing several threshing floors (M.); **khala_r.a_** barn (L.); **khal.eva_d.i_** enclosed space containing several threshing floors (M.)(CDIAL 3843). **khalya** being on the threshing floor (VS.); fit for a threshing floor (Pa_n..); **khalya_** a number of threshing floors (Pa_n..); **khall** threshing floor (WPah.); **khalla_** (H.)(CDIAL 3847). **Threshing floor; sacred enclosure**: **kal.am** open space, threshing floor (Ta.Ma.); **kal.amar** husbandsmen, su_dras, slaves; warriors; **kal.m** place for threshing, dancing (Ko.); **kal.a** threshing floor (Kod..); **kala** a square, bed of flowers,etc.; place where pariahs assemble (Tu.); **kal.l.amu**, (Inscr.) **kad.la_mu** threshing floor (Te.); **kalanu** id., war, combat (Te.); **kalave** workshed in field, threshing floor (Kol.); **kal.ave** threshing floor (Nk.); **kalay** id. (Nk.); **kali** id. (Pa.); **kalin** id. (Ga.); **kar.a_** id., sacred enclosure

(Go.); **kalam** threshing floor (Go.); **kar.an, kalam** id. (Kond.a); **ka_r.a** id. (Mand..); **klai** id. (Kui); **kr.anu_, kalo_mi, kr.a_nu, ka_r.nu** id. (Kuwi); **xall** field, piece of land suitable for tillage (Kur.); **khali_** threshing floor (Kur.); **qalu** field on the hills (Malt.)(DEDR 1376). **kal.am** hall of sacrifice; shallow shelf of rocks at sea, sand-bank (Ta.lex.) **kal.ari** assembly, court of justice (Ta.lex.) **Treasury; granary**: **kal.añciyam** granary, barn; storeroom, repository, treasury, magazine (**Arut.pa_. i, Vin.n.ap. 255**)(Ta.lex.); granary, barn, godown, storeroom, repository (Ma.); **kal.aji, kalaji, gal.age, gal.ige** corn-bin, large basket in which corn is stored; **kan.aja** id., granary (Ka.); granary, barn (Tu.); **kan.ajamu, kan.anjamu** id. (Te.); **kan:gi** receptacle for storing grain (Pe.); **kan:ga_** corn-bin (M.)(DEDR 1375). **One measure in every 12**: **kal.ava_cam** [**kal.am** (threshing floor) + **va_ram** (lease of land for a share of the produce)] wages paid to labourers or inferior village servants at the threshing floor before the division of the produce; grain given at the threshing floor to the workmen, usually 1 measure in every 12. (Ta.lex.) **kan.** place, site (Ta.); **kan.i** a place (Ka.)(DEDR 1165).

2611.**Granary**: cf. **kal.aciyam** granary, barn (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **khal.u~, khal.i_** threshing floor, granary (G.); **khala** granary (Skt.)(CDIAL 3834). cf. **kal.aciyam** granary, storeroom, repository, godown, barn (Ma.); **kal.aji, kalaji, gal.age, gal.ige** corn-bin, large basket in which corn is stored; **kan.aja** id., granary (Ka.); **kan.aja** granary, barn (Tu.); **kan.a~jamu, kan.anjamu** id. (Te.); **kan:gi** receptacle for storing grain (Pe.); **kan:ga_** corn-bin (M.)(DEDR 1375).

2612.**Rice**: **kalama, kal.ama, kar..ame, kar..ave** rice which is sown in May and June, and ripens in December or January; a white rice growing in deep water; vraihe_yas'a_le_ya; **kal.ama-stri_** a rice-crop regarded as a woman; **kar..ama_-vana** a kar..ame field (Ka.lex.) **kol.ake, kol.ke** the third crop of rice (Ka.); **kolake, kol.ake** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

2613.**Land**: cf. **kar..ani** field, paddy field, mud (Ta.); mire, ricefield (Ma.); **gad** paddyfield (Ko.); **gan.n.a** a division of paddy-land, a paddy-field; **gar..de** (inscr.), **garde, gadde** field, esp. paddy field; **gedde** field (Ka.); **kan.d.o, gan.n.a** id. (Tu.); **gal.de** id. (Bel.); **gedda** id. (Kor.); **gad.d.uva-mad.i** wet or paddy land (Te.inscr.); **gan.d.u-mad.i** id.; **gan.d.amu** a paddy-field (Te.); **gado** muddy, slushy, slimy (Kui); **gadda_** sediment, alluvium (Kur.)(DEDR 1355). cf. **kardama, karda, kardat.a** mud (Skt.)(CDIAL 2867-70). **khalsa** land held immediately from government, lands under the management of government (P.lex.) **xall** field, piece of land suitable for tillage (Kur.); **qalu** field on the hills (Malt.); **kalave** workshed in field, threshing floor (Kol.); **kal.am** open space, place, threshing floor (Ta.); threshing floor (Ma.); **kal.l.i** square space, garden bed (Ma.); **kava.l.** ground in front of house (Ko.); **kal.a** threshing floor (Kod..); **kala** a square, bed of flowers etc., place where pariahs assemble (Te.)(DEDR 1376). **khala-** threshing floor, granary; plate, site (Skt.); **khala** threshing floor (Pali.Pkt.); **khalade** (NiDoc.); **ko_l** (Wg.); **khal** (Dm.); **ka_l, xo_l** (Pas'.); **khal** (Wot..Gaw.); **khol** (Kho.); **kha_l** (Phal.); **khal** (Sh.K.); **kharo** threshing floor (S.); **khari_** uncovered enclosure for storage of grain (S.); **khalo, khaw** threshing floor; **khai** wrestling place (Ku.); **khalo** threshing floor; **khaliyo** place to stack wood (N.); **khala_** place cleared for cooking etc. (A.); **khal** threshing floor (B.); **khal.a, khal.a_** (Or.); **khal.u~, khal.i_** threshing floor, granary (G.); **khal., khal.e~** threshing floor (M.); **kala** (Si.)(CDIAL 3834). **Fields**: **ke_li_-vana** a pleasure-park, a pleasure-garden (Ka.lex.) **ce_lu** pl. fields (Te.); **kaili** field (Te.)(DEDR 1958). **xe_x^{e}l** ground, earth we tread on, soil, floor (Kur.); **qqlu** the earth, the world, land (Malt.)(DEDR 1993). cf. **key** crop, paddy plant (Ka.); **keyi** the crop of paddy (Tu.); **keja** paddy (Go.)(DEDR 1936). **ke_ta** place, site (Ka.lex.) **khet** a rice-field; **buhi khet** always moist rice-field; **sokr.a** a valley of rice-field; **khetko** terraced land; **kele, koeyah, koya hor.o,**

hor.o rice plant (Santali.lex.) cf. **ke_da_ra** a field under water; meadow (Skt.lex.) cf. **gar..de, gardde, gadde_** paddy field (Ka.)(CDIAL 2851). **khet, khetar** a field under cultivation, a field, ground, land; **khetar bhum** land fit for cultivation, arable soil; **kheti** agriculture, cultivation, a cultivated field, a crop; **kheti patti, kheti war.i** cultivation, agriculture, husbandry, a crop; **khetru** a small field (P.lex.) **khila** unploughed land (AV.); **khilya** (RV.); **khila** (Pali); **khila** unploughed or salt land (Pkt.); **khili** uncultivated land (P.); **khil** (B.); **khil.a** (Or.); **khil.a_** cairn of stones (M.); **khillu** fallow; **khilli_** land left fallow for a year (WPah.); **khi_l** waste land broken up for the first time (Bi.)(CDIAL 3885).

2614.**Lustre**: **kal.e, kal.a_, kale** shine, lustre; a ray; beauty; a mark or sign; **kal.e-gal.e** to lose one's lustre; **kal.egundisu** to make lustre to fade; **kal.e-ye_r-u** lustre etc. to increase; to increase in lustre; **kal.ever-u** to attain lustre (Ka.lex.) **kalakala** brightly (Tu.); **kar..kar..isu** to shine, to glitter, to be bright; **kar..akar..isu, kal.akal.isu** to glitter (Ka.lex.) **Image: flame**: **kal.ike** a flame (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2615.**Image: spear**: **kal.eya, kan.aya, kan.apa** a kind of spear or lance (Ka.lex.)

2616.**Image: stick**: **kol, ko_l** a stick; a pole (Ka.lex.) cf. **ko_la** stick (OM.)(DEDR 2237).

2617.**Image: horn**: **ka_l.e, ka_hale** (Tadbhava of **kahal.e**) a horn; **kahal.e, kahal.a_** a metal horn (trumpet) of a long tapering shape, or of a horn-like shape (Ka.lex.) cf. **ko_r.., ko_d.u, ko_r..ke, ko_r..kal., ko_r..kil.im, ko_r..ge** a horn; **ko_r..-kut.t.u = ko_d.u kut.t.u** to strike or gore with the horn or with the tusk (Ka.lex.)

2618.**Image: ear of corn**: **galha_** corn (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_li** stubble of jo_l.a (Ka.); **ko_le** a stub or stump of corn (Te.)(DEDR 2242). **gele** an ear of corn as of rice, wheat etc.; to form as ear of grain; to flower, applied only to Indian corn and the matkom tree; **gele belek** to ripen; **hor.o gele** an ear of rice; **guhum gele** an ear of wheat; **bar gele gidra en:gat** mother of two children; **nes do matkom ban. gelelene** the matkom did not flower this year; **hor.o gele liwefena** the ears of rice are bent; **gele bale** ripe grain, children; **nukin do gele bale banukkotakina** these two have no children; **gele bale tiokena, ohon senlena** I cannot go as the grain is ripe (Santali.lex.) **galla** grain (P.lex.)

2619.**Numeral ten**: **gaXl** ten: "the highest monomorphemic number word we can reconstruct for Proto-Munda--is **gaXl** '10', although it does seem likely that there was a monomorphemic word or a morpheme in Proto-Munda for '20'." Norman H. Zide, Studies in the Munda numerals, Mysore, Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1978, p.6.] **gel** ten; **gel mit** eleven; **gel barea** twelve; **pe gel** thirty; **pon gel** forty; **gel khon pea** thirteen (Santali.lex.) **gal, gad.u, galu, gal., gal.u** term, period (Ka.lex.) **kala_** a small part (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **kala** small amount, digit, division of time (Si.)(CDIAL 2926). **sakala** with parts, divided (MaitrUp.); whole (Ka_tyS'r.); all, complete (Pali); all, every (As'.); **sayala** all, whole (Pkt.); **xayhala** (A.); **saala** (OB.); **sayala, sayalau** (OG.); **siyalu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13066). **an:gavikala** mutilated (Pali); **an:gaval** maimed, deformed (Si.)(CDIAL 122). **nis.kala** without parts (Skt.); **nikkala** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7477). **vikala** deprived of a part, mutilated, deficient in (Skt.); **vikali_** (Pa_n.. gan.a.); **vikala, vikalaka** defective, lacking (Pali); **viala** incomplete (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11623). **The whole**: **kull** altogether, entirely; **kulkulan.** altogether, all in all (P.lex.) **kalappu** the whole, sum (Ma.)(DEDR 1299). **Aggregate**: **kal.a_sa** set of all the parts; the aggregarte, the whole (Ka.); = **kad.a_sa** a bag

(Ka.lex.) cf. **kala_-** in: **kala_hi_na** one digit less than full (the moon); **kala_nidhi** storehouse of digits: the moon (Ka.lex.) cf. **kalli** a kind of coarse net-work; a bag made of it (Ka.); a bag of net-work, a wicker-work (Tu.)(DEDR 1317). **Bag; royal letter**: **khalita** < **kharitah** (Arabic) a purse, a bag, a packet, a royal letter; **kharita** a purse, a packet, a bag, a mail; **khallar** a bag of sheep or goat's skin used for keeping grain, flour, clothes; **khalr.u** a small skin or hide; a bag made of the dried hide of an animal; **khall** skin, hide; a dressed goat skin (P.lex.) cf. **khalla** leather, leathern garment (Skt.); **khalar** skin bag (Bshm.); **khala_ru** skin bag for grain (Phal.)(CDIAL 3848). **Product of multiplication**: **sale, salike** that is come by: the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers, product (Ka.); **sale-gaja** a square yard; **sale-ma_d.u** to find the area by multiplication; to find the number of cubic feet by multiplication; **sale-yad.i** a square foot; a cubic foot (Ka.lex.)

2620.**A grain**: **kal.ike, kalike** a kind of millet; yavana_la, jo_l.a (Ka.lex.) **kan.ike, kan.uku** the stalk of the great millet when deprived of its ear, either green or dry (Ka.); id., a stick (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_r..** seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel (Ta.); small pebble, gravel, a corn, a single grain, grain, seed (Ka.); **ka_l.** id. (Ka.); **ka.l.i** grain (Kod..); **ka_l.u** a grain as of rice, etc. (Tu.); **ka_r.** kind of grain called in Halbi **ko_don** (?Pa.)(DEDR 1493). **ka_r..u kad.i** corn (Ka.); **ka_r..inava** a man who possesses corn or sells; **ka_r..** to have a hard grain, as a tree; to be strong in mind, to be resolute, determinate; to be sharp, pungent (Ta.); **kad.u** firmness, strength; hardness (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Grain-dealer**: **ka_r..uga, ka_l.uga** a grain-dealer (?) (Ka.lex.) **Drug**: **kal.acam < kalaja** intoxicating drugs like kaca_ (**Pirapo_ta. 39,16**)(Ta.lex.)

2621.**Gruel**: **ka_lda_, ka_ld** gravy, broth (Kon.lex.) **ka_d.e** a decoction (Ka.); **ka_t.a** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_t.e, ka_t.i, ka_d.e** a kind of fermented pap of jo_l.a or ra_gi, to which butter-milk is added (Ka.); rice gruel (Te.); **ka_d.i** water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; sour gruel (Ma.); **ka_t.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kar..i** sour gruel (Ka.); **kali** the water in which rice has been washed, kept until it ferments (Te.); **e_r-u kali** water and gruel (Kond.a)[**eri** eleusine coracana (Kod..); **ira_ki** (Ta.); **ra_gi** (Ka.Tu.Ma.Te.Skt.)(DEDR 812); **ir-at.i** Italian millet setaria italica (Ta.)(DEDR 525)]; **kali** sour rice-gruel (Skt. **Yas'astilaka**); **khali** boiled ground rice gruel (Vaijayanti)(DEDR 1379). **kuler** gruel, pej (Kond.a.Pe.); **kuleri** porridge made of d.era (eleusine coracana) (Kond.a)(DEDR 1809).

2622.**Spirituous liquor**: **kalal** a distiller, a seller of ardent spirits (P.)(P.lex.) **kal.** toddy, honey (Ta.); toddy (Ma.Ko.Ka.); **kal.i** intoxication (Ta.); **kal.l.u** toddy (Ma.Ka.); **kallu** id. (Ka.); **kal.l.i** alcoholic liquor (Kod..); **kali, kari, kal.i** toddy, liquor (Tu.); **kallu** toddy, palm wine (Te.); liquor (Go.); **kal** liquor (Kol.); fermented liquor, esp. of mahuas (Go.); **kal.** id. (Nk.); **kar.u, kalu** country liquor (Kond .a); **kalin** liquor (Pe.Mand..); **kalu** spirituous or fermented liquor, toddy, beer, grog, wine (Kui); **ka_ru_** country spirit; **mar.a ka_ru_** toddy (Kuwi); **ka_d.u** toddy (Kuwi); **ma_ra ka_d.u** sago toddy (Kuwi); **ka_r.u** liquor (Kuwi)(DEDR 1374). **kala_la** a distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors (Ka.lex.) **kalla_** spirituous liquor (Pkt.); **kalya, kalya_** spirituous liquor (Skt.); **kad.an:ga** id. (Skt.); **kalukka_** tavern (Skt.); **kal** beestings (WPah.)(CDIAL 2950). **kad.ati** is intoxicated (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 2684). **kalyapa_la** distiller of spirituous liquor (Ra_jat.); **kallava_la, kalla_la** distiller (Pkt.); **kalawa_l** seller of spirits (K.); **kala_l** distiller and seller of spirits (L.P.); **kala_lu** (S.); **kala_li_** man who boils **kodra_**-meal for a partic. religious ceremony (WPah.); **kalwa_r** Hindu seller of country wine (Bi.); distiller (N.); **kala_r, kala_l** distiller (H.); **kala_l** (Mth.); Moslem seller of spirits (Bi.); seller of spirits (G.); **kala_ri_, kala_li_** seller of

spirits (H.); **kala_lan.** f. (G.); **ka_l.an.** caste of distillers (M.)(CDIAL 2951). **kad.ati** is intoxicated (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 2684).

2623.**Artful**: **ga_l.aka** a good, proper man (Ka.); **ga_l.aku~d.u** a clever, ingenious man (Te.)(DEDR 1496). **khal** artful (H.N.)(CDIAL 3835). **Able**: **kar..i (-v-, -nt-)** to be able (Ta.); **kar..iyuka** to be possible, able, must; **kayivu** ability (Ma.); **kayy- (kayyuv-, kayj-)** to be possible (Kod..); **kariyuni** to be able or possible (Tu.)(DEDR 1357). **kalya** clever, well, vigorous (MBh.); **kalya, kalla** (Pali); **kalla** well, clever; n. health (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2948). **kale** any practical art, any mechanical or fine art: sixty-four are enumerated, as carpenting, architecture, jewellery, farriery, acting, dancing, music, medicine, poetry etc. (Ka.lex.) **kir.an.u** to learn a trade (S.); **kal.ta_** knows (Konkan.i); **kal.at** knowingly (M.); **kali_am** 1 sg. to consider (Sh.); **kal.na_** to know, perceive (P.); **kal.vu~, kalvu~** to understand, guess (G.); **kal.n.e~** to feel, be sensible of (pain), be clear to, be understood (M.)(CDIAL 2918). **kalna** to know, to understand, to learn, to perceive (P.lex.) **kal** a machine, any mechanical contrivance, a trap, the spring of a pigeon trap; **kal jet.ha, kol jet.ha** the part of a pigeon trap on which the decoy bird sits; **kol** a machine, any mechanical contrivance (Santali.lex.) **Count; learn; art, skill, machine**: **kalayati** counts, thinks (S'is'.); **ka_layati** counts, tells over (MBh.); **kale_i, kalai** counts (Pkt.); **kalyoiki, kali_am** to count, consider (Sh.); **kal.na_** to know, perceive (P.); **kal.iba_** to count (Or.); **kal.vu~, kalvu~** to understand, guess (G.); **kal.n.e~** to feel, be sensible of (pain), be clear, to be understood (M.); **kal.at** knowingly (M.); **kal.ta_** knows (Konkan.i); **kir.an.u** to learn a trade (S.)(CDIAL 2918). **Consider**: **ko_lu (ko_li**) to commence, effect, accomplish, consider, deliberate, ponder (Ta.); **ko_luka** to have to do with, use, care for (Ma.)(DEDR 2243). [?cf. **kal** pebble, stone (Ta.)(DEDR 1298).] **Image: small part; digit**: **kala_** a small part (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **kala** small amount, digit, division of time (Si.)(CDIAL 2926). **kala_** a small part (RV. viii.97.17); **kel** to split (Slav.)(Vedic.lex.) **kal** (**kar-p-, kar-r--**) to learn, study, practise (as arts), acquire skill in the use of arms (Ta.); learning (Ka.); **kali** a learned man (Ka.); **kalike** learning, skill (Ka.); **kalpuni** to learn, study (Tu.); **kalvi** studying, learning, erudition (Ta.); **kal-** to learn (Ko.To.Ka.); **kalc** to teach (Ko.); **kalyv** education (Ko.Ka.); **kalfy** education (To.); **kalisu** to teach (Ka.); **kalkka** to learn; **kala** art, science (Ma.); **kar-acu** to learn, study (Te.); **kala** an art, a science (Te.); **karp** to learn, teach (Kol.); **karap** to learn (Nk.); **kari** to learn (Go.); **kariva_l** student (Go.); **jap** to teach (Pe.Mand..); **japa** to learn (Mand..); **gra_mba** to learn, study; n. act of learning, study (Kui); **ja_p** to learn, to teach (Kuwi)(**ja_p- < *gja_p- < *gr-a_p-** = Kui **gra_p-**; likewise in Pe. and Mand..)(DEDR 1297). **Art**: **kala_** any practical art (R.); mechanical or elegant art, skill (Pali.Pkt.); **kal** skill, machine (K.); **kal, kali** machine (S.); **kal** knowledge, news (L.); **kal.** string attaching warp to ceiling, machine, art, trick (P.); machine, plan (Ku.); **kal** (N.); machine (B.); **kal.a** any kind of machinery, trick (Or.); **kal** machine (B.); **kal.a** any kind of machinery, trick (Or.); **kal** European sugarmill (Bi.); **kal** machine, instrument (H.); **kal.** scheme, gadget, door-handle, stopcock (G.); any little contrivance to open or shut with, trick, plan (M.); **kala** dexterity (Si.)(CDIAL 2927). **Skill; guess**: **at.t.a_-sat.t.a_** rough guess (L.); cf. cmpds. containing **-kal**: **at.kal**, **at.kar** guess (H.); **at.kal, at.hkal** (K.); **at.kala** (S.); **at.kal** knowledge, skill, guess (L.); guess (P.); **at.gal, at.gaw** (Ku.); **ar.kal** (P.); **a~_t.ka_l** conjecture (A.); **a_t.ka_l** (B.); **at.akal.a** (Or.); **at.kal.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 183). cf. **a~_t.n.o** to guess (Ku.); **a~_t.** guess (Ku.); **a~_t.nu** to dare, be about to; **a~_t.** presumption, decision, courage (N.); **a_n.t.a** pride (Or.); **a~_t.vu~** to aim at (G.)(CDIAL 197). cf. **anda_z** estimate (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_n.avam** pride, arrogance, egotism (**Ta_yu. Cin-. 3**)Ta.lex.) **kal.** be known; **kal.ai** declare, warn, inform; **kal.ita** known, or perhaps knowledge (Kon.lex.)

2624.**Image: splinter**: **kella, kelle** a shiver, a little piece of thread or a fibre; **kellayisu** to splinter; to be troubled; **kelle** a shiver, a splinter, sigur- (Ka.); **celle** (Te.); **cilli** (Ta.); **calli** a chip (Ta.Ma.); **kelleged.e** to go into splinters (Ka.lex.)

2625.**Readiness; to trim; to decorate**: **kaidu w**eapon; **keydu-ka_r-a** soldier (Ka.)(DEDR 2027). **keydi** the state of being dressed, accoutred, or decorated (Ka.); **ceyti** behaviour, demeanour (Ta.); **key** trim, decoration etc. (Ka.); **kai** (Ta.Te.); **gai** (Te.); **tai** to adorn (Ta.); **cey** redness, straightness, rectitude, regularity, properness; **ceppam** straightness etc.; **cir-appu** an ornament, elegance; **cir-a** to be choice etc.; **cevai, cevvai = cey** straightness etc.; **cer..umai** beauteousness; **cet.i** splendour (Ta.); **keygay, keygey** to make ready; to trim, to adorn (one's self etc.)(Ka.); **kaice_y, kaise_y** (Te.); **kai pun-ai** (Ta.); **keygeyyu, keygeysu** to cause to trim or adorn (Ka.); **keygeyha, -keyha, -geyha** preparing; getting ready etc.; **keynir-i** to be nicely arranged (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Decoration**: **kai (-pp-, -tt-)** to decorate, adorn; n. decoration, dressing (Ta.); **kai, kay, key** trim, decoration; **keydi** state of being dressed or decorated (Ka.); **kai-se_yu** to adorn, ornament (Te.); **kai-se~_ta** adornment, ornamentation (Te.); **ki_va (ki_t-)** to put on (clothes, shoes, ring); pl. action **ki_pka (ki_pki-)** (Kui)(DEDR 2024). **Fragrant substance for decorating the body**: **keygat.t.i** a fragrant substance for decorating the body; **keygat.t.igol.** to take that fragrant substance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2626.**Image: elephant's trunk**: **kai** elephant's trunk (Ta.); **kai, kayyi** id. (Ma.); **kay, kayi, kayyi, key** id. (Ka.); **ceyi, ceyyi, ce_yi** id. (Te.); **kaju, kagu** (pl. **kaka**) id. (Kui)(DEDR 2023).

2627.**Image: hand**: **kai** hand, arm (Ta.Ma.); **kaju, kagu** id. (pl. **kaka**)(Kui) **kay** id. (Ko.Kod..Ka.); **ke_yu_, ke_yu, keyyu, keyu** (pl.**keska**), **kayyu** id. (Kuwi); **xekkha_** id. (Kur.); **koy** id. (To.); **kayyi** id. (Ma.Ka.); **key, kayi** id., forearm (Ka.); **kayyu** the hand (Ma.); **kai** id. (Tu.Te.Go.); **kaju, kagu** (pl. **-ku**) hand, arm; elephant's trunk (Kui); **kay** hand (Go.); **ke_lu, kai** id. (Te.); **kiy** id. (Mand..) **key** id. (Pa.Pe.); **qeqe** id. (Malt.) **ki_, kiy, kiyyu_** id. (Ga.); **kiyu, kivu** id. (Kond.a); **ce_yi, ceyyi, ceyi** hand, arm (Te.); **ki, key, ki_y, kiyu** hand, arm (Kol.); **ki_** (pl. **ki_lku, ki_kul**) hand (Nk.); **kagu** (pl. **kaka**), **kaju** hand, arm; elephant's trunk (Kui); **kaju** (pl. **kaska**) hand (Kui);(DEDR 2023). **kis.ku** forearm (R.); handle of axe (Ta_n.d.yaBr.); **kukku** a measure of length (?cubit)(Pali); **kus'k** single armful (Kho.)(CDIAL 3191). **Groin**: **kis'k** groin (Kho.)[cf. Lith. **kirks'nis** flank, groin](CDIAL 3191).

2628.**Image: hand**: **kay** hand (OKa.); **s'aya** the hand (Skt.); **kayi, key, kai, kayyi** the hand (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2629.**Decoration**: **kay, key** decoration (Ka.lex.)

2630.**Field**: **kay, key** a field (Ka.lex.)

2631.**Image: ladle**: **kayyil** ladle, spoon (Ma.); **ki_li** ladle (Kurub.); **kailu** id., spoon (Tu.)(DEDR 1257). **kala_cika** spoon, ladle (Skt.); **kale_c** spoon (Bshk.)(CDIAL 2929). **Small ladle**: **kai-t-tut.uppu** small ladle used in stirring liquid food (Ta.lex.) **Image: churning**: **kay, kai** churning; **kayko_l** a churning stick; **kayyal.e** buttermilk (Ka.lex.) **kad.ecalu** turning with a wheel or lathe (Ka.); **kad.a, kad.e, kay, kad.eta** churning (Ka.); **kad.ago_lu** a churning stick; **kad.ago_lumara** the cross at the bottom of a churning stick; **kad.ago_lu-hagga** the churning string; **kad.aha** churning; **kad.e** to churn (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **kat.ai** (Ta.); **ciluku** (Te.); **kava, kavva** churning stick;

kavar to churn (Ta.); **kavva** churning stick (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **kat.aka** a circle or wheel (Skt.lex.) **khaj** to churn, agitate; **khajaka** a churning-stick; **khajika_** a ladle or spoon; **khajapam** clarified butter, ghee; **khaja** a churning-stick; agitating, churning; **khaja_** a churning-stick, ladle; churning, agitating, stirring (Skt.lex.) **Image: ladle**: **khajike, khajikha, kajika** a ladle, a spoon; **kaja_ka, khaja_kha, kacika** id.; **khajikham, kajikam** (Ka.lex.) **kacitam** small ladle (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **khaja_ka_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **khaja** a ladle; stirring, churning; a churning stick (Ka.lex.) cf. **kat.ai** to churn (Ta.lex.)

2632.**Image: fish (carp)**: **ken.t.ai** a freshwater fish, barbus (Ta.); **ken.t.a** a carp, cyprinus (Ma.); **gen.d.e-mi_n** a sort of fish (Ka.); **gen.d.e** a fish (Te.); **gan.d.e** a fish (Te.); **gen.d.i, gen.d.iya, gen.d.e** the carp, cyprinus fimbriatus (Te.); **kin.d.o_** a species of fish (Kur.); **kindo_ injo_** carp fish (Kur.)(DEDR 1947). **ka~_t.i_** a kind of fish (G.)(CDIAL 2679). {**gan.d.e, gen.d.iya, ken.t.ai** carp (DEDR 1947) **> kayal** carp (DEDR 1252). This concordance (and possible phonetic change) finds a remarkable parallel in the homonymous etyma: 'ladle, spoon'. **gen.t.e** spoon, ladle (Te.)(DEDR 1267) **> kailu** ladle, spoon (Tu.); **kayyil** id.(Ma.); **ki_li** ladle (Kurub.)(DEDR 1257)}. **kayal** carp, a tank fish, cyprinus fimbriatus (**Ain:kur-u. 36**); **kayar--ken.t.ai** a kind of ken.t.ai fish (Ta.lex.) **Image: fish, boatload of fishes**: **kai, kayi_, koi** the climbing fish (B.); **kavayi_** , **kavika_** the fish cojus cobojus (Skt.); **kai, kau** the fish anabus scandens (Or.); **ka_wai** the fish anabus (A.)(CDIAL 2959). **campa** a fish, boat-load of fishes (Ma.); **campai** fish (Ta.)(DEDR 2348). ?> **ce~_pa** fish (Te.)(DEDR 1252). **kayal, ce_l** carp (Ta.); a fish, cyprinus (Ma.); **kayyan** a river fish (Ma.); **kakka** fish (Te.); **ce_pa** fish (Te.); **kaye** fish (Kol.); **kayye** (pl. **kayl**) fish (Nk.); **key** sp.fish (Pa.); **ki_ke** small fish (Go.); cf. **kai-, ke-** in Skt. **kaivarta, kevarta** fisherman; Pali.Pkt. **kevat.t.a** fisherman (CDIAL 3469)(DEDR 1252). **koro** piece of fish (S.)(CDIAL 2960). **Fisherman; trading trip**: **ke_ve_t.an = ?ke_varta** fisherman (Ta.)(**ke_ve_t.an-a_ki-k-kel.ir-atu pat.uttum** : **Tiruva_ca. 2,17**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_vu** (Ta.Te.Tu.) charge for transporting goods by sea; freight (Ta.lex. < Urdu). cf. **kai-, ke-** in **kaivarta** (Mn.); **ke_varta** fisherman (VS.); **kaivartaka** (R.); **ke_vat.t.a, kevat.a** (Pali.Pkt.); **keot.** a class of S'u_dras in Assam (A.); **keot., keat.** the fisherman caste (B.); **keut.a** a class of fishermen and boatmen (Or.); **kyot.** man of the fisherman caste (Mth.); **khewat., khewat.iya_** boatman (H.); **ke~wat.** boatman (Bhoj.); **kewat.** fisherman, boatman (H.); **khevat., khevat.iyo** helmsman (G.)(CDIAL 3469). **kaivarti_ya** pertaining to a fisherman (Skt.); **keut.e** pertaining to the caste of fishermen (B.); **keut.ia_** (Or.)(CDIAL 3479). **kabbiliga, kabbeya** boatman, fisherman (Ka.); **kabbili** toddy-drawer (Te.)(DEDR 1227). {cf. Pali lexicon which compares the **ke-** prefix in **keda_ra**: the prefix **ke-** suggests an obsolete noun of the meaning 'water' as also in **kebuka** (water, river), **ke-vat.t.a**; perhaps **ks.vid**, **ks.vedate** (Skt.) to be wet, ooze? **ke** would the be **k(k)ed**, and **kedara = ked + dr.**, bursing forth of water, inundation; **kevat.t.a** = **ked + vr.** moving on the water, fisherman. There is a Dravidian noun which may explain the prefix **ke-** water:} **kaya** swamp, deep, depth (as of water)(Tu.); **kasa, kassa** pool, tank (Go.); **kayam** sea, water, tank, depth (Ta.); depth (Ma.); **kar..am** depth, body of water, tank (Ma.); **kaya** deep place in a river (Ka.)(DEDR 1251). **ka_yal** backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream (Ta.); backwater, lagoon (Ma.)(DEDR 1463). **ka_sa_ra** pond, tank (Skt.Pkt.); **kaha_r** lake (L.)(CDIAL 3139). **ka_nal** seashore, salt marsh, saltpan, saline soil, gravelly soil (Ta.); sandy barren land (Ma.)(DEDR 1508). **kevat.t.a-ga_ma** in which to be reborn, is punishment, fishermen being considered outcast; name of a brahmin minister (Pali lex.) **kauda_lika** a fisherman, a man of a mixed caste (Skt.lex.)

2633.**Rope, string**: **kayal** string (Ma.); **kayir-u** rope, cord, string (Ta.); **kayar-u** rope, cord, coir (Ma.); **cakari, cekari, ce_ri** coconut husk and fibres (Ma.); **ki.r-na.n.** rope (Ko.); **ke.ri** rope

(Kod..); **ce.ri** coconut fibre, coir (Kod..); **ce_ri** fibre (Tu.); **ce_ru** sting, cord (Te.); **ce_r-u**, in: **ce_r-u-ko_la** whip (Te.)(DEDR 1254). **selli** rope (Pkt.); **selhi_** hair rope (S.); id., rope for tying calf when milking cow (L.); **sehli_** id. (L.); **selhi_** necklace of thread or hair (P.); **seli_** id. (P.); hair cord tied from neck to feet of calf when milking cow (Bi.); thread necklace (H.); string of tinde (G.); **seli** pendant, chain (N.); **sel** hair cord (Bi.); **selo** rope to tie hind legs of cow when being milked (G.)(CDIAL 13591). **ki.r.na.n.** rope (Ko. cf. **kiran.a** ray of the sun (Skt.); in a number of etyma the parallel between the rope and the ray of the sun is vivid and definitive. e.g., **ras'mi** (Pali.RV.)]

2634.**Freight**: **ke_l.vu** charge for transporting goods by sea; freight (Ta.); **ke_vu** id. (Te.Ma.Tu.); **ke_vu** < **khewa_** (U.); **khewa** a boatman; the cargo of a boat (P.lex.) **Certificate of despatch**: **se_l, s'e_l** to go, move (Skt.lex.) **cela_n- < cala_n** (H.) certificate of despatch (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cel (celv-, cen-r--)** to go (Ta.)(DEDR 2781). **celavu** separation, departure (**Akana_. 191**); **celavu** journey (**Kalit. 10**); expedition of an army (**Pu. Ve. 9,37, Urai.**); provisions needed for consumption; **celavet.uttal** to purchase provisions from a store (Ta.lex.)

2635.**Image: eagle**: **kelur..an- < garud.a** Garud.a (**Ci_vaka. 1926**)(Ta.lex.) **garud.a_** eagle (Kon.Skt.lex.)

2636.**Image: to investigate**: **ke_l.-tal** to investigate (Ta.Insc. **Co_r..ava. 66**); to hear, hearken, listen to (**Tol. Po. 513**)(Ta.); **ke_l.** to hear (Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2637.**Certainly**: **khalu** certainly (RV.); **khalu, kho_** (Pali); **kho** (As'.); **khalu, khu** (in cmpd. **-kkhu**), **hu** (Pkt.); **khu** emph. particle with pron. e.g. **okhu, te_khu** (WPah.); **eku_** even one (OG.)(CDIAL 3846). **na khalu** by no means (R.); **nakhu, n.ahu** (Pkt.); **nohla** emph. no (Kho.); **nayal** (Sh.)(CDIAL 6922). **ma_ khalu** not at all (Skt.); **makhu** nay, but, moreover (P.)(CDIAL 9992). **kharents, kharots** certainly; **kharo** certain (Kon.lex.) **ekacca** certain; **ekantan.** certainly (Pali.lex.)

2638.**Genealogy**: **kalian., kalyan.** the enumeration aloud of the names of one's ancestors by a family mirasi (P.lex.) **kulaji, kuluji, kulaci, kuluci** genealogy (B.)(CDIAL 3337). cf. **kalya_n.a** beautiful, lucky (RV.)(CDIAL 2952). **kalya_n.a** a festival (marriage); gold (Ka.lex.)

2639.**Meat**: **kalia, kalya** < **qalyah** (Arabic) meat, flesh; a curry (P.lex.) **kakkiya** meat (Pkt.); **kalkin** having sediment, turbid, foul, wicked (Skt.)(CDIAL 2940). **kaul.ika, kaulika** (Tadbhava of **kaut.aka**) a butcher (Ka.lex.)

2640.**Wealth; private treasury; prosperity**: **ke_r..pu** blessing (**Tikruvirut. 45, Arum.**); **ker..pavar** blessed persons (**Tiruvirut. 45**); **ker..tta** abundant (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,1,7**)(Ta.lex.) **kallian., kallyan.** welfare, happiness, salvation (P.lex.) **celavu** marriage presents (Ta.lex.) **celvam, celvu** wealth, prosperity, beauty, happiness; **celvan-** wealthy man, lord; **celvi** wealthy woman, lady of rank, Laks.mi_; **celvikkai** luxury, affluence; **cellam** opulence, prosperity, private treasury (as of a king); **cellan-** wealthy person (Ta.); **cellam** wealth (Ma.)(DEDR 2786). **celva-p-porul.** wealth, riches; **celvi** lady of rank (**Ka_cippu. Talavi. 29**) (Ta.lex.) **Payment of loan; note of payment**: **cel** payment of loan; loan, debt; note of payment; **cel-vaittal** to enter a credit in account; to endorse payment; **cela_van.i-c-ci_t.t.u** negotiable instrument (**Cen. xii,283**)(Ta.); **celavu** expense, charges (**Civaraka. Cukamun-i. 41**)(Ta.); **selavu** (Te.Ka.); **celavu** (Ma.) (Ta.lex.)

2641.**Sundry articles of commerce**: **cillar-e, cillar-a, cilr-e** smallness; pettiness; fractional quantities; money under the value of a rupee (Ka.); **cillara** (M.); **cillar-ai** (Ta.); **cillar-e** (Ma.); **cillare** (Te.); **cilla_n-am** (Ta.); **cilla_na, cilva_na** (Ma.); **cillar-a-karcu** the nondescript petty expenses (Ka.M.); **cillar-ajinasu** sundry small articles of commerce, as grain etc. excluding cloth (Ka.); **cillar-e dha_nya** sundry grains, generally exclusive of rice and ra_gi; **cillar-e-yan:gad.i** a shop of sundry articles, as rice, pulse, oil, ghee, etc. with the exclusion of cloth (Ka.lex.) cf. **cil** small, slight (**Kantapu. Val.. 209**)(Ta.lex.)

2642.**Pheasant**: **kolsa** the common pheasant (P.lex.)

2643.**Image: sluice**: **khali** an aqueduct, a drain; **khal** a drain, an aqueduct, a gutter, an inlet, a hollow or cutting big or litttle made by water; **kulh** a brook, a rivulet, a canal (P.lex.) cf. **khalla** trench, creek, canal (Skt.)(CDIAL 3849).

2644.**Image: groove**: **khal** a groove; the depression along the spine of a fat man or horse; **khaldar** grooved (P.lex.) **ka_lan:g, ka_lan:ga_** fulcrum (Kon.lex.)

2645.**Image: shrike**: **kulan:gg** the name of a bird, the king crow, the fork-tailed shrike (P.lex.)

2646.**Image: crest**: **kalgi** a feather worn in a cap or turban, a crest, a plume; **kalgidar** having a kalgi on the head; **kalgi** a kind of snake, cobra; **kalan:gga, kalan:ggi** a crest, a crop, a cock's comb, a tangle of hair on the top of the head (P.lex.) **khol., khol.a_** hood (of the head)(Kon.lex.) **khol.** hooded cloak (M.); **holu** cloth cap covering the cheeks, helmet (S.); **kho_la** a kind of hat (Skt.); helmet (Skt.); **kur** cap (Kt.); **kur.** (Par.); **kereti** (Av.); **kho_lat.a_, xolat.ek** cap (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3942). cf. **khol** sheath, case (P.); covering (Ku.)(CDIAL 3944). **kula_** hood of a snake (A.); **kulya** winnowing basket (Skt.)(CDIAL 3350).

2469.**Anvil**: **kuraga** an instrument of goldsmiths etc., a sort of anvil (Ka.); **khura_rya_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

2647.**Anvil; image; mould**: **karava_yi** an instrument of braziers: the anvil on which vessels are hung to be hammered (Ka.Te.); **kharava-i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.)(DEDR 1290). cf. **karu** embossed work, bas-relief (Ka.); **karukku, karukkuve_lai** (Ta.); **karukkuvan.i** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kalbut** a mould, a form; an image; **kalbuti** made with a mould or form (P.lex.) **karuvid.u** to put bosses or raised figures; to mould, to model (Ka.lex.)

4052.**Anvil**: **d.a_gili** an anvil (Ka.); **d.a_kallu, da_gali** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **nehae, ni~ha~i** an anvil (Santali.lex.)

2648.**Image: arch**: **kalbuti** arched; **kalbuti darwajja** an arched door (because an arch is built on a temporary frame erected for the purpose)(P.lex.)

2649.**Silken thread covered with gold or silver**: **kala_batu, kala_patu** silken thread covered with gold or silver (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Gold or silver thread**: **kalabatu** gold or silver thread (P.lex.) **kal.** a quantity or skein of cotton yarn (Ka.lex.)

2650.**Image: mortar**: **kalabatta, kalpattu, kalbattu** a metal or stone mortar and pestle or mullar (Ka.); **khalabata_, khalabatta_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Lapidary**: **kallukka_rar** lapidaries, irattin-am vir-po_r (Ta.lex.)

2651.**Image: to churn; to mix, to stir**: **pa_hul** a Sikh initiatory rite involving the stirring of a bowl of sherbet (P.); **praghu_rn.a** turning round or rolling violently (Skt.)(CDIAL 8487). **gho_la** mixing, stirring together; buttermilk (Ka.lex.) cf. **gho_layati** mixes, stirs together (Skt.)(CDIAL 4526). **gholan.** to mix, to stir, to dissolve, to melt (P.lex.) **kalila** mixed, blended with; **kalita** mixed (Skt.lex.) **kala_na_** to shake up, mix, shuffle (H.)(CDIAL 2919). **sam.kalayati** heaps together (Sus'r.); **san:kalana** addition (Pali); **sam.kalia** collected together (Pkt.); **sa_ga_lnu** to collect together (N.)(CDIAL 12822). cf. **sam.galai** melts, meets, is joined (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12848). **kalan.n.uka** to be mixed; **kalakkuka** to mix (Ma.); **kalg- (kalgy-)** to be mixed, confused in relationship; **kalk- (kalky-)** to mix (Ko.)(DEDR 1303). **kalan:ku (kalan:ki-)** to be stirred up; **kalakku (kalakki-)** to confuse; **kalakkam, kalakku** being agitated (as surface of water); **kalan:kal** turbidity, muddiness, muddy water; **kala_vu (kala_vi-)** to be pertured, confused (Ta.); **kalur.. (-v-, -nt-)** to become turbed (as water); n. weeping, muddiness; **kalur..cci, kalur..vu** sorrow, weeping; **kalur..i** disturbed water, puddle, flood, tears, confusion; **kalir.. (-v-, -nt-)** to weep, be troubled in mind; n. muddy water; **kalacuka** to be disturbed (Ma.); **kalk** muddy (of water); **gal gu.r.- (gu.c-)** (storm) is violent and unceasing (Ko.); **kalx- (kalxy-)** to be stirred up (water so that it becomes muddy); **kalk- (kalky-)** to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy); **kas-k** muddy (of water)(To.); **kalaku, kalan:ku** to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid, stir up, disturb; **kalakisu** to perturb, stir; **kalaku** turbidness; **kalad.u** to be shaken or perturbed, become turbid, muddy, unclean; **kalumbu** to perturbate, make turbid; n. turbidness, contamination, defilement; **kaluhe** turbidness, impurity (Ka.); **kalan:g- (kalan:gi-)** to be stirred up; **kalak- (kalaki-)** to stir up, churn; **kalak** stirring up (Kod..); **kalan:ku, kal.an:ku** turbidness, muddiness; **kalan:kuni, kal.an:kuni** to be turbid; **kal.an:ka_vuni** to render turbid; **galjuni** to confuse, disturb (Tu.); **kalagu** to be in agitation, confusion or trouble, be turbid (as any liquid); **kala~cu** to stir, agitate, disturb, trouble, make turbid; **kala~ka, kala~kuva** confusion, trouble, turbidness; **kala~ta** turbidness (Te.); **kallih-** to shake (bottle etc.)(Go.); **glahpa (glaht-)** to mix by stirring, stir, confuse, perplex, confound, cause to be confused, perplex, confound, cause to be confused; n. act of stirring, confusing (Kui); **xalaxna_** to disturb, make muddy (as water); **xalxna_** to be wet and muddy (Kur.); **qalge** to disturb (as water); **qalgro** disturbed or muddy; **glye** to disturb, stir (as water); **glgro** muddy, disturbed (Malt.); **kalus.a** turbid (of water or mind)(Skt.) (DEDR 1303).

2652.**Image: sun**: **kalka** severe solar heat (P.lex.)

2653.**War**: **kali** perturbation, discomposure, uneasiness, war, dissension, strife (Ta.); **kala_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to get angry, quarrel; **kala_pam** disturbance, uproar, raid; **kala_m** war, battle, rivalry, rage (Ta.); **kalas'al, kala_pam** confusion, quarrel; **kalampuka** to get confused, quarrel; **kalampal, kalampu** uproar, quarrel (Ma.); **kalambuni** to quarrel, fight (Tu.); **kala~ta** agitation, disturbance, dissension, quarrel, strife; **kalagun.d.u** confusion, disorder, tumult, commotion (Te.)(DEDR 1303). **khalal** disturabnce, prejudice, damage, injury, interruption, confusion, ruin, hiatus; defeat (at cards), overthrow; **khaldhu, khaldu** commotion, tumult, alarm; **khalhbali** commotion, tumult, haste; **kalkal karna** to wrangle, to quarrel, to recriminate; **kalihara** troublesome, quarrelsome (P.lex.) **kala_m < kalaha** war, battle (**Pur-ana_. 69,11**)(Ta.lex.) **kali** strife, quarrel (MBh.); quarrel (Pkt.); fighting (Sh.); f. pl.: **kalye_** (Sh.); **kal** disturbance, mutiny

(P.); quarrel (Ku.N.); **kali** (B.); **kal.i** (Or.); **kal., kal.i_** (G.); **kal.** (M.); **kele** war, fighting (Kt.); **ke_le** (Pr.); **kal.ia_** quarrelsome (Or.) < **kalaha** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2933). **Image: to quarrel**: **kala jhagr.a, kala jhogr.** to quarrel, to wrangle; **kharhia kharhi** to quarrel with each other; **kharhiau** to quarrel (Santali.lex.) **kali** haughtiness, conceit, self-esteem (**Kalit. 52**)(Ta.); strength, force; spiritedness (**Pu. Ve. 12,Ven-r-ip. 14**); **kalipili** quarrel, wrangle (Ta.); **galibili** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Foot-soldier**: **ka_la_l.** foot-soldier (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **ka_lari** id. (Te.); **ka_l** leg, foot (Ta.Ma.Ka.Kol.); id. (Ga.Go.); id. (Kond.a.); id. (Pe.Mand..Kuwi) (DEDR 1479). **ka_l.aga, ka_l.ega** fight, battle, war (Ka.); **ka_l.aiyan:kam** (Ta.); **ka_l.agan:gey** to fight; **ka_l.ega-valage** a war-drum (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_l.ai** warrior (Ta.**Pur-ana_.334**); **ka_la** warfare, war, battle (Kui)(DEDR 1501). Chief of a desert (**pa_lai**) tract (Ta.lex.) **kalin:ga** a warrior tribe in Coromandel (MBh.); **kaliga, kaligya, kalim.ga** (As'.); **kalim.ga** (Pkt.)(DEDR 2935). **kal.in:ga_** a breed of big bullocks imported from the Deccan (Or.); **ka_lin:ga** belonging to Kalin:ga country (Skt.); the people and country of Kalin:ga (Pali); **ka_lim.ga** coming from K. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3099). **kaliyan-** warrior; Tiru-man:kai-ya_r..va_r, who was a warrior before he became a saint (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,2,10**)(Ta.lex.) X cf. **kal.am** battle-field; threshing floor (Ta.lex.) **kal.amar** warriors (**Maturaik. 393**); slaves (**Pu. Ve. 3,15**); husbandsmen (**Cilap. 10,125**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: enemies**: **kalava_r** enemies (**Pu. Ve. 1,3, Kol.u**); **kalavar** warriors (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Fight**:{**Echo word**} **ghol** wrestling, contention, altercation combat (P.lex.) **kalin:ga** a warrior tribe in Coromandel (MBh.); **kaliga, kaligya, kalim.ga** (As'.); **kalim.ga** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2935). cf. **kalahin** quarrelsome (ChUp.); **kalahi** (Pkt.); **kalaihn.a_** (P.); **kalya_ha_** (N.); **kal.hia_, kal.ia_** (Or.)(CDIAL 2925). cf. **kalahaka_ra** quarrelsome (Pa_n..); **kalahaka_raka** (Pali); **kaliha_ra_, kalaha_ra** (H.)(CDIAL 2924). **galgal** din, tumult, loud murmuring as of a crowd; **galgalao** to make a noise, to make a row, din or tumult; **gal galao, gal golpo** tittle-tattle; **gal gul** speaking, row, din, noise (Santali.lex.) cf. **ko_la_hala** uproar (R.Pali.Pkt.); **kolha_l.** uproar, abuse (M.); **koholo, kokoholo** uproar (N.); **kohal** (A.)(CDIAL 3534). For semant. 'abuse' cf. **ga_li** pl. abusive speech (Skt.Pkt.); id.(N.A.B.)(CDIAL 4145). **kalipali, kalipili** uproar, disturbance, quarrel, wrangle (Ta.); **galaballi, galabili, galibili** disorder, confusion; **galabe** hubbub, clamour (Ka.); **galibili** disorder, tumult, anarchy; **galabu** tumult, confusion, noise (Tu.); **galibili, galaba** confusion, noise, disturbance (Te.); **galbaln.e~** to be in commotion; **galba_** clamour (M.)(DEDR 1310). cf. **kalavaram** confusion of mind, perturbation; **kalavari (-pp-, -tt-)** to be confused, perturbed (Ta.); **kal.akal.a, kal.aval.ike** agitation of the mind, distress, confusion; **kal.aval.isu** to be agitated, grieve, be perplexed (Ka.); **kal.aval.a** confusion (Kod..); anxiety, alarm, sorrow (Tu.); **kalavaramu** confusion, state of being puzzled or perplexed, anxiety; **kalavara-pad.u/po_vu** to be confused; **kal.aval.amu** confusion, perplexity, anxiety; **kal.aval.incu** to be perplexed, anxious (Te.)(DEDR 1306). cf. **kalan:ku** to be confused, agitated (Ta.)(DEDR 1303). cf. **khalati** shakes (Nir.); **khalate_** (Sus'r.); **khalabhaliya** shaken (Pkt.); **khalhbala_un.a_** to have pain and rumbling in the bowels (P.); **khalbal** disturbance (Ku.); **khalbala_unu** to shake (N.); **khalbal** disturbance (N.B.H.); **khalbala_na_** to be agitated, boil (H.); **khal.bal.vu~** to be disturbed; **khal.bal.** noise (G.); **khal.bal.n.e~** to agitate, rinse (M.)(CDIAL 3837). cf. **halahala_** exclamation or applause (MBh.); **halo, hala~_** attack (S.); **halla_** (L.); tumult, noise (P.Ku.N.); id. (B.Or.H.); **hallo** attack (G.); **halla_** (H.); **hallapphala** confusion (Pkt.); **halphal** shaking, undulation (A.); **halbal, halbhal** confusion (H.); **halbhal** (G.); **halcali** movement (S.); **halcal** (Ku.); **halla-calla, halcal** (N.); **halla-khalla** confusion (N.)(CDIAL 14017). cf. **kal.am, kal.an-** battlefield; **kal.amar** husbandmen, s'u_dras, slaves; warriors (Ta.); **kal.am** battle-field; **kal.ari** id., fencing school (Ma.)(DEDR 1376).

2654.**A measure of grain**: **khalmar** a measure of grain equal to 10 maunds; **khalwar < kharbar** (Pers.) an ass load; a measure of grain equal to eight or ten maunds; **khalwar.a, khalwer.a** a heap of unthreshed grain, a threshing floor (P.lex.) **kal.si, kal.se** 14 seers (Kon.lex.)

2656.**Image: male shark**: **kal.ir-u** male shark (Ta.lex.)

2657.**Forked stick for bracing a pot in making pulp**: **kal.i-k- kavai-k- ko_l** forked stick for bracing a pot in making pulp; **kal.i kin.t.um po_tu pa_ttiram acaiya_vakai ta_n:kum kavar-k- ko_l** (Ta.lex.) **Liquid metal**: **kal.i** liquid metal (**cempuruku ven:kal.ika l.umir..va** : **Ci_vaka**. **103**); clay, **kal.i man.** (**Cilap. 3,96, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

3168.**Image: pair; split**: **ceccai** pair or set (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **jatai** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **genja (genji-)** to be separated from, divided from, secede; n. separation, secession, schism; pl. action **geska (geski-)** (Kui); **gespa (gest)** to separate, make a division between; n. act of separating (Kui); **geji** frayed, split; **geji inba** to be frayed, worn out, split (Kui); **kinz- (-it-)** to be torn, as a cloth etc.; **kis- (-t-)** to tear (Kond.a); **kenj- (kenc-)** to be torn; **kec- (-c-)** to tear (Mand..); **genj- (-it-), genjali** to be torn; **geh- (gest-), gessali (gest-)** to tear; **gespinai** to laniate (i.e. tear to pieces)(Kuwi)(DEDR 1940). cf. **kir..i (-v-, -nt-)** to be torn, rent in shreds, be split (Ta.)(DEDR 1581). cf. **kicri_** cloth, garment (Kur.)(DEDR 1521). **ki_r-u** to tear; slice, piece (Ta.)(DEDR 1624).

3934.**Small dagger**: **cilla_n.a** a small sword of wavy form (Ka.); **cilla_d.a, cilla_n.a** (Te.); **ci_la_ya** a small blade of a knife or sword (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3261.**Image: hook; hook-swinging festival**: **citti** hook-swinging festival; **citti-k-kal** stone or wooden pillar set up for hook-swinging (**G.Sm.D.I, i,122**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cet.il** a mechanism consisting of a standing post with a long sweep at its top on one end of which a person under a vow is suspended by a hook fastened into the integuments of his back and, raised high in the air, is swung round (**Sm.**)(Ta.lex.) **sid.i** an iron hook; the hook machine (Ka.); **sed.i** (Tu.); **sid.i** a hook or goad; the hook machine (Te.)(DEDR 2761).

3267.**Image: fish-scales; outer bark of trees**: **cetil, cetil.** fish-scale, outer bark of trees; **cital.** fish-scales (Ta.); **cetumpu, cetumpal, cettal** scales of fish (Ma.)(DEDR 2768). **Fin**: **cet.t.ai** fin, wing, feather, plumage, shoulderblade (Ta.); **cet.t.upa, cat.t.upa** wing (Te.)(DEDR 2764).

3272.**Ear of corn**: **s.is.a** ear of corn (Phal.); **sisa_** ear of rice emerging from stalk (Or.); **sis-kat.ni_** cutting ears without stalks (Bi.); **si_s, si_sa_** ear of wheat (Mth.)(CDIAL 12497). **sit.o** ear of corn (S.); **sit.t.a_** (L.P.); **sit.o, sit.ho** dry twig (N.)(CDIAL 13396). **kit.t.ha** corn field (Skt.)(CDIAL 3449). **ci_t.t.ai, ci_t.t.ai-k-katir** ear of corn in the second growth (**J**.)(Ta.lex.) **Grain (in general)**: **si_tyam.** rice, corn, grain; **si_ta_naka** peas (Skt.lex.) **si_tya** corn (Skt.); **s'ili_** millet (Kal.); **siri** barley (Kho.)(CDIAL 13431). **ci_ttiyam** grain (Ta.); cf. **sasya** (Ta.lex.) **Provisions, food**: **siddha** prepared (of food)(Mn.); cooked (Pali.Pkt.); **si_dho** undressed provisions (S.); **sidhro** dried rotten fish (N.); **xidha_** raw food supplied to a guest (A.); **sidha_, sida_** (Or.); **si_dha_** (Bi.); **sidha_** provisions, food (Mth.); **si_dha_** uncooked food (H.); **si_dhu~** undressed provisions (G.); **s'idha_** undressed rice or corn and fuel to cook it (M.)(CDIAL 13401). **sidhyati** is well cooked (Skt.); **sijjhai** is cooked (Pkt.); **sijhan.u** be cooked or seethed (S.); **xiza_iba** to cook (A.); **sijhiba_, sijiba_** to be boiled (Or.); **sijha_, sija_** (B.); **si_jhab** (Mth.); **si~_jhal** to cook (Bhoj.); **si_jhna_, sijhna_** to be boiled, be seethed (H.); **sijhvu~** be burnt (G.); **s'ijhn.e~, s'ijn.e~**

to be cooked by boiling (M.); **s'ijta_** cooks (Konkan.i); **hideyi** is cooked (OSi.); **idenava_** to ripen, mature (Si.)(CDIAL 13408). **Rice**: **siktha** boiled rice from which water has been poured off (Sus'r.); lump of rice in a ball (Skt.); **sittha** lump of boiled rice (Pali); **sittha, sitthaya** a preparation of rice (Pkt.); **sito** a cooked grain of rice (Ku.); **sito** crumb (esp. of boiled rice)(N.); **si_th** boiled rice (Mth.); a single grain (Aw.); rice water, rice gruel (H.); **si_t** grains of cooked rice (G.); **s'i_t** a grain of boiled rice; **s'itd.i_** lump, clot (of buttermilk, curds, blood, etc.)(M.); **s'i_ta** rice (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13389). **Uncooked food, provisions (supplied to a guest)**: **si_dho** undressed provisions (S.); **xidha_** raw food supplied to a guest (A.); **sidha_, sida_** (Or.); **si_dha_** (Bi.); **sidha_** provisions, food (Mth.); **si_dha_** uncooked food (H.); **si_dhu~** undressed provisions (G.); **s'idha_** undressed rice or corn and fuel to cook in (M.); **siddha** cooked (Pali.Pkt.); **siddha** prepared (of food)(Mn.) Semant. X **siddha** acomplished (Skt.)(CDIAL 13401). **sidhyati** is well cooked (Skt.); **sijjhai** is cooked (Pkt.); **sijhan.u** to be cooked or seethed; to seethe (S.); **xiza_iba** to boil, cook (A.); **sijha_, sija_** to be boiled (B.); **sijhiba_, sijiba_** (Or.); **si_jhab** (Mth.); **si~_jhal** to cook (Bhoj.); **si_jhna_** to be boiled, be seethed; **sijhna_** (H.); **sijvu~, sijvu~** to be parboiled, be scorched, be burnt, be distressed (G.); **s'ijhn.e~, s'ijn.e~** to be cooked by boiling (M.); **s'ijta_** cooks (Konkan.i); **hideyi** is cooked (OSi.); **idenava_** to ripen, mature (Si.)(CDIAL 13408). cf. **usi_jhna_** to cook by boiling over a slow fire (H.)(CDIAL 1884). X **su_d** make ready (Skt.); **su_da, su_daka** cook (Pali); **su_a** (Pkt.); **su_-det.a** head cook (Si.)(CDIAL 13566). **su_dana** making successful (RV.); **su_das'a_la_** kitchen (Skt.); **uyana-geya** kitchen (Si.)(CDIAL 13567). **su_dayati** makes ready, makes fit (RV.); **huyanava_, uyanava_** to cook (pret. **hivuva_, ivuva_ < su_dita**)(Si.)(CDIAL 13568). cf. **su_di** stale (of cooked rice)(Kol.)(DEDR 2745). cf. **sidhro** dried rotten fish (N.)(CDIAL 13401). **sidhu, sidhu-sa_ma_n** undressed provisions taken on a journey, given to a mendicant or guest (G.lex.) **siddha** boiled, cooked (P.lex.) **sittha** lump of boiled rice (P.lex.) **sidh** departure; **sidh karna_** to depart (P.lex.)

3264a.**Image: to gore with horns**: **s'itt** to pierce with horns (Nk.); **citt-** to but with horns, gore (Pa.); **sit- (sitt-)** to thrust into hole, gore (Kol.); **sit-** to gore with horns; to pierce; **citt-** to insert (as flowers into a braid)(Ga.)(DEDR 2527). **git-** to penetrate, pierce; **gitup-** to bury (Nk.); **git-** to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn, etc.)(Go.)(DEDR 1550). cf. **s'ita** whetted, sharp (RV.); **sita** sharp (Pali); **sia** (Pkt.); **cya** (Kt.); **ci_l** edge, sharp; **cilaka** sharp (Kal.); **hiya, iya, i_-ya** arrow (Si.)(CDIAL 12438). **kedaku** to stir, scratch (as fowls), dig up or loosen earth (Ka.); **kettu** dig slightly (Ka.); **kot- (koty-)** to dig earth with hoe (To.); **ket- (kety-)** to dig with hoe or other digging tool (Ko.); **cettuka** to dig slightly (Ma.)(DEDR 1953).

3905.**Image: ravine deer**: **silib, sileb** the Indian gazelle or ravine deer, gazelle bennetti, also sometimes, the buck which is generally called **gand.ua, gend.ua, gind.ua** or **merom-silib** (Mu.lex.) **s'el.i, s'el.iye** lamb (Kon.lex.) **cital., citl.a_** deer (Kon.lex.) **jel** a deer; **ghot.rec jel** id.; **badar. selep** ravine deer (Santali.lex.) **le_t.i, le_d.i** antelope (Te.)(DEDR 476).

3278.**Image: spotted antelope**: **cital** spotted deer (N.B.); **ci_tal** spotted; axis deer (H.); **ci_tal.** a spotted snake (G.); **cital.** spotted antelope (M.); **cittala** (Konkan.i)**; citrala** variegated, spotted antelope (Skt.); **cittala** spotted (Pkt.); **citla_** id. (P.H.)(CDIAL 4809). **iralai** stag, kind of deer (Ta.); **eral.e, erale** antelope, deer, incl., for example, the black and spotted antelope (Ka.); **eral.e** antelope, deer (Tu.); **iri** pl. **irulu** stag (Te.inscr.); **ir-r-i** antelope (Te.); **le_t.i, le_d.i** id. (Te.)(DEDR 476). **citramr.ga** spotted antelope (Skt.lex.)

3167.**Image: he-goat**: **s'el.i, s'el.ye** sheep (Kon.lex.) **ceccai** he-goat (**Pur-ana_. 286**); sheep (**Ja_n-a_. Pa_yi. 5,12**); aries of the zodiac (**Vita_n-a. Nalvin-ai. 9**)(Ta.); **tcutcu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

2713.**Image: barking deer, wild goat**: **ke.l.e, ko.l.e** barking deer (Ir.); **ke.yi** id. (A_lKu.); **ke.y** wild goat (Ko.); **ko.g** barking deer (To.); **ke.me** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 2016). **Image: ewe**: **kel.i** sheep; ewe three or four or more years old (Kho.); ***kaid.ika_** (**ka_-, e_d.a-**) a small sheep (CDIAL 3476). cf. **kelmuva** deer (Si.); **kr.s.n.amr.ga** black antelope (MBh.)(CDIAL 3454). **kul.ar.u** to howl, yell (Ta.); **kel.ar** to cry out, roar (Ka.); **kil.ir** to sound, neigh (Ka.)(DEDR 1831). **kil.avu** word, speech, language (Ta.); **kel, kell** to tell (Go.); **kelpa** to invoke, petitition, a deity, repeat incantations (Pe.); **kle_ga** sorcery, witchcraft; to enchant (Pe.); **kre_cali** to crow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2017). **kulai** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to bark (as a dog), talk incoherently; **kulaippu** barking, snarling; **kulavai** chorus of shrill sounds (Ta.); **kula_kula_** imit. of barking (Ma.)(DEDR 1811). cf. **kalai** stag, buck, male black monkey (Ta.); **kalan.-kompu** stag's horn (Ta.); **kala** stag, buck; **kalan.-kompu** stag's horn (Ma.); **kal a.r.** Nilgiri ibex (Ko.)(DEDR 1312).

4509.**Image: pial**: **cin, tin., tin** small open veranda; **dinn** hillock, eminence (Tu.); **tin.n.a, tin.a** terrace, raised bank, open veranda (Ma.); **tin.** raised seat (Ko.); sleeping platform (To.); **din.n.e, dinne** a raising ground, eminence, bank, islet; **tinE** veranda (Ka.); **tene** outer veranda (Kor.); **tinniya, tinne, ti_niya, ti_ne** pial; **dinne, dinnia, tinne** pial; high raised embankment (Te.)(DEDR 3227). **tin.n.ai** pial, a raised perform or veranda in a house (**Ci_vaka. 1126**); mound; **tin.n.aikkuntu** edge of the tin.n.ai; a small pial (Ta.lex.) **hi_n** roof (Gaw.)(CDIAL 266). **Image: coping of a wall**: **tene** the upper part or coping of a wall, the top of a rampart merlon of a fort (Ka.); **tene-gone** the parapet on a rampart, or the top of a merlon (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4510.**Ram**: **tin.n.akam** ram; ram of the **turuva_t.u** variety: a kind of fleecy sheep; **turuvai** a kind of fleecy sheep (**Malaipat.u. 414**) cf. **en.** strength; **e_n.u** support; **e_n.**, **e_n.am, e_n.ai, e_t.ci** firmness, stability (Ta.); **e_n.am** steadfastness; **e_n.u** energy, firmness, sability (Ma.)(DEDR 886). **Strong person**: **tin.n.iyan-** strong, robust, powerful man; man of courage; strong-willed person (**Kur-al., 666**); **tin.n.an-** strong, robust, powerful man; **tin.mai** strength, power, robustness (**Kur-al. 988**)(Ta.lex.)

4511.**Image: goldsmith's polishing tool**: **tin.n.akam** goldsmith's polishing tool (**Cilap. 6,136, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

4511a.**Image: a digging tool**: **t.imni, t.amna, t.amna kud.i, t.amni, t.amni kud.i** a kind of digging implement worked in the same way as a kudali or hoe (Santali.lex.)

4643.**Image: spotted deer; fat-tailed sheep**: **thumma_, thuma_** uncastrated ram (N.); **thu_ma** sexual power, virility (S.)(CDIAL 6105). **dumbaka** the fat-tailed sheep (Bhpr.); [< **dumbak** tail (Iranian); **duma** (Avestan); **dum(b)** (Persian); **lem** (Psht.)]; **dambe-yer.o** fat-tailed sheep (Pas'.); **dieme-yer.e** (Shum.); **dumba_** (L.P.); fat-tailed, fat (B.); sheep (Or.H.)(CDIAL 6418).

4642.**Images: tail; back**: **d.un.d.ri_** short tail of the Thal sheep (L.)(CDIAL 5560). **dumar** tail (Wg.); **duma** (Ir.Av.); **dumbak** (Pahl.); **dum(b)** (Pers.); **lem** (Psht.); **dumo** back, shoulder (Gypsy); **dumr, tumt** tail (Wg.); **dumrei** (Kt.); **lmu_, demu_** (Pr.); **dum)b), duma_, li_m** (Pas'.); **li_me** (Shum.); **limot.a** (Gaw.); **dhamre_i** (Kal.); **ru_m** (Kho.); **dumb, dumm** tail (P.); **dumba** (K.); **dum** (N.); **duma** (Or.); **dom** (Mth.); **dumb, dum** (H.); **dum** (G.); **duma_la_** hind part

(M.)(CDIAL 6419). **dumas'i~_** tail (Ash.); **dumsi** porcupine (N.)(CDIAL 6420). **tubu** tail of an animal (Si.)(CDIAL 13703). **Image: tail**: **dumb** a tail; **dumba_** a fat-tailed ram (P.lex.)

4934.**Image: goat**: **tul.l.al** goat, sheep (Ta.lex.)

4935.**Image: gnat**: **tul.l.al** a kind of gnat, water insect (Ta.lex.)

4936.**Quick movement**: **tul.l.al** lively or quick movement in verse or singing; **tul.l.al-celavu** a mode of playing ya_r... (**Ci_vaka. 657, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **tul.l.u** to hop and run as calves (Tu.lex.)

4762.**Rich; image: sheep**: **turu** sheep (**Nar-. 169**); **tura-v-a_t.u** a kind of fleecy sheep (Ta.); **turuvai** id. (**Malaipat.u. 414**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cowherd**: **tur-uga_ra** a cowherd; an owner of cows; **tur-uval.a** a cowherd; **tur-u-ga_rti, tur-u-val.ti** a cowherdess; **tur-uva_l.a** a possessor of cows (Ka.lex.) **tura** rich (RV. vii.41.2); **turvan** act of overcoming, attaining, acquiring (RV. viii.9.13; RV. viii.12.19)(Vedic.lex.)

4796.**Image: bandicoot**: **turappan** a bandicoot rat (Ma.); **turavu** burrowing, mine, hole; **tura** hole, burrow (Ma.); **turu** soil dug out in a heap by rats (Pa.); **tr-uk- (-t-)** (pig) to root up earth with snout (Kond.a)(DEDR 3339).

4789.**Image: to bore**: **tu_rvai-cey-tal** to dig up earth; to plough (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.aimum. 10**); **tura-ttal** to tunnel, bore (**Na_**(Ta.lex.) **turi_pa** victoriously entering; semen entering effectively, forceful seminal fluid (RV. i.140.10; VS. xxi.20); **turi** victory (RV. x.106.4); **tu_rva** to advance victoriously (RV. vi.20.3) (Vedic.lex.) **turuvu, turi** to hollow, to bore, to drill, to make a hole (Ka.Ta.); to grate, to scrape as fruits; to scrape out, as a kernel out of its shell (Ka.Ta.); **turumu** (Te.); **tu_r-u** penetrating; **tu_r-ugallu** a stone that pierces (Ka.); **tu_r-u** to enter; to enter a hole; to go through a hole or eye as a thread; to penetrate, to pierce (Ka.); **tu_r-u, duyyu, du_yu, du_r-u** to enter; to pierce, penetrate, go through; to creep in, under or through; to be introduced or inserted; **du_konu** to penetrate, pierce (Te.); **tur-uku, tur-aku, tur-ubu, tur-umbu** to force or crowd things into, to scram, to stuff, to cause to enter (Ka.); **tur-u** (Ta.Ma.); **tur-uttu** (Ma.); **turaku, turugu, tur-umu** to insert, stick in, as flowers, cram in, thrust in; to deck the head with flowers (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: gimlet**: **tura (-pp-, -nt-)** to bore, tunnel (Ta.); **turuvu (turuvi-)** to bore, drill, perforate; n. hole (Ta.); **turuval** boring, drilling (Ta.); **turi, turuvu** to hollow, bore, drill, make a hole (Ka.); **turipini, turipuni, turupuni** to bore, perforate, string as beads; **turiyuni, turuvuni** to be bored, perforated, be strung (Tu.); **trupka (< truk-p-; trukt-)** to bore, pierce; **truspa (trust-), tuspa (tust-)** to pierce a hole, breach; **tru_va (tru_t-)** to be pierced, holed; **trunga (trungi-)** to become a hole, be pierced (Kui); **tu_rna_** to pierce through, perforate (Kur.); **tre** to scratch out; **tun-ga, tun-gr.a** hollow of a bamboo or bridge, tube, tunnel (Malt.)(DEDR 3339). **Image: chisel**: **tiruppul.i** screw-driver (Ta.); **tirupul.i** id. (Ka.); **tiruppi** screw-driver as turning (Ta.); **tirukul.i** carpenter's plane; turnscrew, screw-driver (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tur-appan.a-valaku** drill-bit (Ta.lex.) **tirupu** that turns: a screw; an ornamental gold or silver screw; **tirupul.i** a turn-screw (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tir-appan.am** gimlet; **turu-p-pan.am, tura-p-pan.am** auger, drill, tool for boring holes (Ta.Ma.); **tura-p-pan.a-v-alaku** drill-bit; auger; drill, tool for boring holes (Ta.); **turattal** to drive in, hammer down, as a nail (**Poruna. 10**); to tunnel, bore; **turuvu** hole; **turuvu-ko_l** scraping instrument; **turuvalaku** coconut-scraper consisting of a curved iron-piece set in a block of wood; **turuval** boring, drilling; **turuvutal** to bore, drill, perforate (Ta.); id. (Ka.); to churn (Ta.); **uruvutal** to pierce

through, penetrate, as an arrow, a needle (**Tiruva_ca. 28,2**)(Ta.lex.) **turuttu (turutti-)** to bulge, protrude; thrust out (Ta.); **turuntu (turunti-)** to enlarge, as a hole or cavity (Ta.); **tur.ikka** to project, protrude (Ma.); **tur.ippikka** to press out (Ma.)(DEDR 3369). **To hollow**: **du.** hollow ground at burning-place where pyre is built (Ko.); **du.e** burial ground (Ka.); **dukke** obsequies (Ga.); **du_ki** graveyard, crematory (Kond.a); **duger** burial place (Pe.)(DEDR 3375). **du_ra** hole (Ash.); **dum-durek** smoke-hole (Ash.); **kasara-du_ra** nostril (Ash.); **duri**, **da_rig** smoke-hole (Wg.); **dur, durah-** acc. pl. door; **dura-** in cmpd. **s'ata-dura-** (RV.); **du_r** door (Pas'.); **dure** (Nin.. Shum.); **du_r** house (Kal.); **dur** (Kho.)(CDIAL 6423). **dar** cleaving (RV.); cave (K.); cave, hole, hollow in ground (B.); hole, burrow (G.); **daro** hole, crack (Ku.); **daer** ditch, canal (Or.)(CDIAL 6188). **dula** hole (Skt.); **dulno** hole, cavity, animal's den (Ku.)(CDIAL 6452). **turakka** to bury, undermine (Ma.); **trungu** to perish, die (?) (Te.); **turge** to bury the ashes of the dead (Malt.)(DEDR 3339). [cf. **tu_r.u** to enter, enter a hole as a mouse; n. penetrating (Ka.)(DEDR 3399-a). **tun** hole, cavity (Ta.); **du_n** well-shaft, well, pit (Br.); **tu_tu** hole (Ka.); **tu_t.u** hole (Te.)(DEDR 3399-b). **tor.alu, tor.ale** hole (Ka.); **tor.e, d.or.e** hollow, hole (Ka.); **tor.a, tor.ata, tor.r.a** hole, cavity in a tree (Te.); **dora** hole in tree (Go.)(DEDR 3533). **turg (turgy-)** to enter into hole, sink into swampy ground (Ko.); **turk (turky-)** to push through a hole, cram into mouth (Ko.)(DEDR 3367). **Sharp crowbar; instrument to bore ola leaf or book**: **cu_r** to bore, pierce, scoop out (Ta.); **cu_rvu** piercing, boring (Ta.); **curi** to bore, perforate as in an ola leaf or book (Ta.); instrument for boring ola leaf or book (Ta.); **curai** a kind of sharp crowbar (Ta.); **curi** round hole pierced through olas to thread them, the instrument which makes the hole (Ma.); **suri** to string, bore (Ka.)(DEDR 2685). **tu_r** to enter (Ta.); **tu_r-u** to go through a hole or eye, as a thread, etc., penetrate, pierce (Ka.); to enter, penetrate (Te.); **turrv** to thrust into (Go.); **dorra_na_** to penetrate (Go.); **turda'a_na_** to pass (a string, thread, etc.) through a hole (Kur.); **turs** to prod, poke (fire)(Go.)(DEDR 3399). **tor-alu, tor-ale** hole (Ka.); **tor-e, d.or-e** hollow, hole (Ka.); **tor-a, tor-ata, tor-r-a** hole, cavity in a tree (Te.); **dora** hole in tree (Go.)(DEDR 3533). **cu_l (cu_n-r--)** to pierce, cut off, scoop, dig (Ta.); **cu_r-al, cu_r-r-al, cu_n-r-al** scooping, digging out (Ta.); **cu_luka** to pluck out (Ma.)(DEDR 2734). **Image: scraper; to scratch, scrape**: **cur-an.t.u**, **curan.t.u** to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase (Ta.); **cur-an.t.i** scraper, scrapings (Ta.)(DEDR 1564). **To bore**: **tol.** to perforate, bore with an instrument (Ta.)(DEDR 3528). **Boring instrument**: **tirpul.i, tippili** a kind of boring instrument (Tu.); **tiruppi** screw-driver (Ta.)(DEDR 3246). **Drill**: **turappan.am** auger, drill, tool for boring holes (Ta.); id. (Ma.); turappan.a-v-alaku id.; drill-bit; **turappu** driving, hammering; tunnel (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **turappan.am** a carpenter's drill, gimlet (Ma.)(DEDR 3339). **t.ropan.u** to bore the ears or nose, lance a sore; **t.ropo** runnning stitch (S.); **t.opn.e~** to pierce; gimlet (M.); **t.opasn.e~** to pierce (M.)(CDIAL 6084). **t.upvu~** to pierce, prick (G.); **t.upn.e~** to pierce, enter, thrust (e.g. a needle) into (M.); **turpa_** to pierce, sew (B.); **turupna_** to hem (H.); **dupim** I sew (Pas'.); **tuph** (Wot..); **du_pe** (Gaw.); **dup** (Sv.); **trop^{u}** stitching (K.); **t.l.upp** sewing (WPah.); **tuppn.a_** to sew; **turupn.a_, truppani_, tarupn.a_** needle (P.); **turpan.o** to sew a cloth double (Ku.); **turup** hem (A.);; **turpiba_** to make simple long stitches (Or.)(CDIAL 6068). **trumpati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **trumphati** (Dha_tup.); **trombun** to prick with a needle (K.); **t.rumban.u** to prick, pierce, thrust (S.); **tu~pvu~** to prick, pinch, strike, harass (G.); **t.umn.i** picking, goading (M.); **tupati, to_pati, tumpati, tuphati, to_phati, tumphati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **trup** pierce, hurt (Skt.); **prastumpati** butts (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 6070). **t.o_a_** hole, pit (L.P.); **t.ov** little hole (M.)(CDIAL 6082). **tro_pati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **t.ui_ba_** to lance (boil or blister), poke in the eye (Or.); **t.ovin.e~** to prick, pierce (M.)(CDIAL 6083). **To strip**: **tur.^{u}xna_, tur.xa'a_na_** to take the skin off, shell, strip; refl. pass. **tur.x^{u}rna_** (Kur.); **trukking** to pluck off, pluck, strip (Br.)(DEDR 3358). **To tunnel, bore; image: to be strung**: **tul.ar-tal** to hoe (**Kur-un. 214**); **tul.ar** weeds (**Perumpa_n.. 201**)(Ta.lex.)

tura (-pp-, -nt-) to tunnel, bore (**Na_.**); **turappu** tunnel (**Na_.**); **turuvu (turuvi-)** to bore, drill, perforate, scrape out as the pulp of a coconut; n. hole, scraping, scooping; **turuval** scrapings as of coconut pulp; boring, drilling (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.); **turakka** to bury, undermine; **turavu** burrowing, mine, hole; **tura** hoe, burrow (Ma.); **turi, turuvu** to hollow, bore, drill, make a gole, grate, scrape as fruits, scrape out as a kernel out of its shell; n. grating, scraping out, etc. (Ka.); **turipini, turipuni, turupuni** to bore, perforate, string as beads; **tiriyuni, turuvuni** to be bored, perforated, be strung (Tu.); **tur-umu** to scrape with a toothed instrument as the kernel of a coconut; **trun:gu** to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; **t(r)uncu** to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (Te.); **turu** soil dug out in a heap by rats (Pa.); **tr-uk- (-t-)** (pig) to root up earth with snout (Kond.a); **trupka (< truk-p; trukt-)** to bore, pierce; **truspa (trust-)**, **tuspa (tust-)** to pierce a hole, breach; **tru_va (tru_t-)** to be pierced, holed; **trunga (trungi-)** to become a hole, be pierced (Kui); **tu_rna_** to pierce through, perforate (Kur.); **tre** to scratch out; **turge** to bury the ashes of the dead; **tun-ga, tun-gr.a** hollow of a bamboo or bridge, tube, tunnel (Malt.)(DEDR 3339). **tun-** hole, cavity (**Cen. iv,213**); **tun-pam** affliction, sorrow, distress, trouble, opp. to in-pam (**Tol. Po. 270**); **tunpam** id. (Ma.); **tun-pu** id. (**Tol. Po. 184**)(Ta.lex.)

4023.**Image: pincers**: **ca_van.am** barber's pincers for extracting hair of the nose; goldsmith's pincers (Ta.); **sra_van.amu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **cimat.ige, cimat.a** a pair of tweezers, pincers, nippers (Ka.); **cimat.a_, cimit.a_, cimmat.e** (Te.); **cavan.e, cavin.e** (M.); **ca_man.a, ca_van.am** (Ta.); **s'ravan.a** a goldsmith's pincers (Ka.); a pair of tweezers or nippers (Ka.); **cimat.a, cimat.ige, cimit.a, cimut.i** to squeeze (Ka.); **civat.a_, cimat.a, cimu_t.a, cibalan.e_m., cimat.an.e_m., cival.an.e_m.** to pinch, to squeeze (M.); **cimut.i** plucking out hairs with nippers (Ka.); **cipat.a_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4024.**Image: a fish**: **caval.am < capala** a fish (Ta.lex.)

4025.**Image: lightning**: **cavalai < capala_** lightning (Ta.lex.)

3277.**Image: spotted fish; flat fish**: **citra_** a spotted fish (L.)(CDIAL 4804). **sital** part. kind of flat fish (A.)(CDIAL 4809). **Image: dried fish**: **sidhro** dried rotten fish (N.)(CDIAL 13401).

3889.**Image: small fins of a fish**: **celu** < **cetil** (Ta.) small fins of a fish (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran.. Ma_. 22**); thin, poor, puny (Ta.); **silu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: gills**: **cel.ukka** gills (Ma.); **cevul.** id. (Ta.); cf. **cekil.** fish scales; skin or rind of fruit (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **harr.a~k** gills of fish (Santali.lex.) **ga_bl.a_** pl. gills (of birds and also of men; **ta_ka_ ga_bl.a_ deuli** he got gills (Kon.lex.) **cempa_t.o** fin (Kon.lex.) **Image: fish-scale**: **s'alka** fish-scale (Mn.)(CDIAL 12350). **chiluru** fish scale, crust of bread (S.)(CDIAL 5052). **jalaha_ri** fisherman (N.)(CDIAL 5215).

3890.**Image: scorpion-fish**: **jella** a fish resembling the dragonet (Te.); **cellal** freshwater fish, etrophus maculatus (Ta.)(DEDR 2788). **te_l.i** scorpion-fish (Ta.)(DEDR 3470). **s'ili_ndhra** the fish mystus chitala (Skt.); **sil.indha, sil.inda** the fish silundia gangeticus (Or.)(CDIAL 12467). **ca_lar** inhabitants of coastal region, fishermen (Ta.); **ja_lari** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ja_wiya_** fisherman (WPah.); **ja_lika** bird-catcher (Can.d..); **ja_lin** fisherman (Pali); **ja_li_** fisherman, sorcerer (B.); **ja_liya_** fisherman (B.); **jaliya_** cheat (Bhoj.); fisherman (H.)(CDIAL 5217). **ca_lar** (Ta.)(prob. **ja_la** net); ja_lari (Te.) inhabitants of coastal region, fishermen, as using nets (Ta.lex.) **Image: fish**: **ca_l.a-mi_n** sardine (Ma.); **ca_l.ai** oil sardine, sp. of clupea (Ta.)(DEDR 2479). cf. **kolli** a fish (Ma.); koleji id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2139). **Carp; fish**: **ce_l** carnatic carp; fish of the **ken.t.ai** variety;

ce_lavan- Vis.n.u, as fish avata_r (Ta.lex.) **Image: fish**: **ca_l.ai < sa_la** oil sardine, bluish, attaining 8 in. in length, species of clupea; **ca_l.ai-k-ken.t.ai** a kind of river-mullet, greenish-brown, attaining 25 lbs., barbus carnaticus (W.)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_la** a kind of fish, ophiocephalus wrahl (Ka.lex.) A fishing catamaran: **ca_l.ai-t-tat.i** a fishing catamaran, used on the west coast (Ta.lex.) **Image: fish**: **s'akula** a kind of fish (AV.Pali); sala (Pkt.); sahol (L.); sal (P.); saul (P.); **xal** the fish ophiocephalus striatus (A.); **sal, sol, sail** a kind of fish (B.); **sal.a, seul.a** (Or.); **saur, sauri_** a species of carp (H.)(CDIAL 12247). **avul.iya_** pomfret, stromatens (Ta.); **a_vo_li, a_ve_li, a_ko_li** stromatens (Ma.)(DEDR 272). **ta_rlo, ta_rlea_** sardine (Kon.lex.)

2714.**Image: fish**: **ce_l**, **kayal** carp (Ta.); **kayal** a fish, cyprinus; **kayyan** a river fish (Ma.); **kakka** fish; **ce~_pa** id. (Te.); **kaye** id. (Kol.); **kayye** id. (Nk.); **kayyel** pl. id. (Nk.); **key** sp. fish (Pa.); **ki_ke** a small fish, fish (Go.)(DEDR 1252). **kai-, ke-** in Skt. **kaivarta, kevarta-** fisherman (Skt.); **kevat.t.a** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3469). **cil.i, cil.iya mi_n** name of a fish (Ka.lex.) **celuppat.t.i** flat fish, olive-brown, solea ovata; **celu-mural** a kind of fish (Ta.lex.)

2655.**Image: fins of fish**: **celu < cetil** small fins of a fish (**As.t.ap. Tiruvan.. Ma_. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **cekil.** fish-scales (Ta.); **cegalo** bark of tree (Kur.); **ceglo** shell of fruit (Malt.)(DEDR 2751).**cellal** freshwater fish, etrophus maculatus (Ta.); **jella** a fish resembling the dragonet (Te.)(DEDR 2788)**. jiol haka** a species of fish (Santali.lex.) **s'ili_ndhra** the fish mystus chitala (Skt.); **sil.indha, sil.inda** the fish *silundia gangeticus* (Or.)(CDIAL 12467). **Image: fish**: **kalavai** Indian rockcod (**G.Tn.D. i,229**); **kalan-am** id. (Ta.); **kalava_, kalava_y** the sea-perches, serranus; **kalava_yo_t.u, kat.an-urai** cuttle-bone, shell of sepia, a shell of a sea-fish (Ta.lex.) **kalavar** fishermen (**Ce_tupu. Kantama_. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **xalxo_** shad fish (Kur.); **kalkor** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 1314). **ka_l.a_** robaul fish, polynemus (**M.M. 761**); **kallir-a_l** lobster; black prawn; **ka_lir-a_l** prawn with long legs, astacus jamaicensis (**M.M. 373**)(Ta.); **ka_la_** a genus of sea-fish, polynemus (Ta.lex.) cf. **gad.a** young of the fish ophiocephalus lata or cyprinus garra; **gad.aka** (Skt.); **gar., gar.ai** species of gilt-head fish (B.); **gar.is'a, gar.is'a_** the fish ophiocephalus lata; **gal.a** a kind of fish (Or.)(CDIAL 3970). **gad.aka** a sort of gild-head or gold fish (Ka.lex.) **khalis'a** the fish trichopodus colisa; **khale_s'a, khale_s'aya** (Skt.); **khaliha_, khalihana_** (A.); **khalis', khalis'a_** (B.); **khal.is'a** (Or.)(CDIAL 3844).3050.**Image: fish; pomfret**: **s'a_kulika** a fisherman (Skt.lex.) **s'akula** a kind of fish (AV.); **sakula** id. (Pali); **sala** (Pkt.); **sahol** (L.); **sal, saul** (P.); **xal** the fish ophiocephalus striatus (A.); **sal, sol, sail** a kind of fish (B.); **sal.a, seul.a** (Or.); **saur, sauri_** a species of carp (H.)(CDIAL 12247). **s'akuli** a kind of fish (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **hako** fish; **sin:ghin hako, ruhi hako** species of fish (Santali.lex.) **vavva_l mi_n-** (i.e. bat-like fish)(Ma.); **a_ko_li, a_vo_li, a_ve_li** pomfret, stromatens (Ta.)(DEDR 272). **avul.iya_** id. (Ta.lex.) **s'an:kuci** skate-fish (Skt.); **s'an:ko_ca, s'an:ko_ci** (Skt.); **s'an:ku** a partic. water animal (Skt.); **sam.kuja** a kind of fish (As'.); **sa~_kac** skate-fish (B.); **sa_n:kuca, sa_n:koca, sa_n:koci, sa_n:kosa, sa_n:kosi** the sting-ray (Or.)(CDIAL 12261). **ko_la_** flying fish, exocaetus; garfish, belone (Ta.); **ko_la_n, ko_la_-mi_n, ko_li** needle-fish (Ma.)(DEDR 2241). **kolli** a kind of fish (Ma.); **koleji** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2139). **khucila, kot.ro** a species of fish (Santali.lex.)

3071.**Image: sheat-fish; horned fish**: **s'r.n:gi_** a partic. kind of fish (Bhpr.); **xin:gi** a kind of fish (A.); **sin:gi** (B.); the fish saccobranchus fossilis (Or.); **si~_gi_** a kind of fish (H.); **sin.e** a fish with hornlike projections (N.)(CDIAL 12596). **jiva_l.(h)i_** living flesh (M.); **jial.a** small live fish used as bait (Or.)(CDIAL 5247). **s'r.n:gi** the sheat-fish (Skt.lex.) **sin:ghin hako** a species of fish

(Santali.lex.) **cin:ki** a fresh-water fish, leaden, attaining more than 1 ft. in length, saccobranchus fossilis (Ta.); **s'ingi_** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

3368.**Image: kite**: **cilla, culla** the Bengal kite, falco cheela (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **cilli** a kind of bird of prey (Sus'r.); **cilla_** kite (Skt.); **cilla** (Skt.); **gan:ga_-cilli** the black-headed gull larus ridibundus (Skt.); **cilla_** a bird of prey (Pkt.); **ci_la** kite (S.); **ci_lh, ci_l** (P.); **ci_l** (Ku.); **cil** (N.); **sila_** kite, paper-kite (A.); **silni_** (A.); **cil** kite (B.); **cila** (Or.); **ci_l** (Aw.); **ci_lh**, **ci_l** (H.); **ci_l** (G.)(CDIAL 4829). **cilhwa~_s, cilwa~_s** kite's flesh (eating which causes madness)(H.)(CDIAL 4830). **hila** a kite (S.); **hill, hili** (L.); **ill** kite, a kind of hawk (P.); **illar.** a foolish person (P.); **ill** kite, vulture (WPah.); ?**i_l** a wild animal (H.); ?**illi** lion, tiger (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1593). cf. **gid.aga** hawk, falcon (Ka.)(DEDR 1527). cf. **kal.u, karu** vulture (Tu.); **kor.l.** kite (To.); **kar..u, kar..uku** griffin vulture, gypus indicus (Ta.)(DEDR 1362).

3369.**Image: to trample**: **sillu** to spurn, trample upon (Tu.lex.)

3069.**Image: leech**: **jigan.i, jigan.e, jigal.e, jigal.i, jigul.i** (Tadbhava of **jalu_ke**) a leech (Ka.); **jalu_ke** (Ka.); **cal.ukam** (Ta.); **cel.l.u** (Ma.); **jelaga, jelave** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **zol.u, zol.ve** leech (Kon.lex.) **jo~k, keola** a leech (Santali.lex.) **jalauka_, jalu_ka_, jalaukas** leech (Skt.lex.)

3070.**Image: small dried fish; live fish used as bait**: **si_gad.i, si_gud.i** a very small kind of fish that is sold in a dried state (Ka.); **ti_kod.e** a fish (Tu.)(DEDR 2605).

3072.**Image: flea**: **cikka_d.i, cikka_d.u, cikat.a, cikkat.a, cikka_d.a, cigat.a** a flea (Ka.); **cel.l.u, tel.ku, tel.l.u** (Ta.); **tul.l.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cakal** gnats, small flies (**Pin..**)(Ta.); cf. **mas'aka** mosquito, gnat (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: fly**: **cigl.a** a fly (Ka.); **hign.e** mosquito; **hen.n.e** a fly (Mand..)(DEDR 2506). **jit.t.i** a grasshopper, a locust; mid.ite (Ka.lex.)

3073.**Image: lobster**: **cin:ki, cin:kir-a_l** lobster (Ta.lex.) **Image: lobster**: **ce_kkai** crab, lobster; cancer in the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **Image: clamp**: **jigal.i** an iron clamp to fasten the kur..a of a ran.t.e (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a small crab**: **cu_kka_y** a kind of small crab (Ta.lex.) **cin:gat.a, cin:gat.i_, cin:gad.a** shrimp (Skt.); **cin.r.i** prawn (B.); **cin:gur.i** small shrimp (Or.); **cin:gr.a_, cin:gr.i_** shrimp, prawn (H.); **ci~ga_t.i_** shrimp (M.); **cin:gal., cin:gu_l., ci~gl.i_** small crab or crayfish, small fish, any small fruit (M.)(CDIAL 4786). **Image: pincers**: **sugraha** having a good handle (MBh.); **sugahi_** pair of horn or wooden pincers used by a smith (Bi.)(CDIAL 13458).

2658a. **Image; twig**: **cilli, cille** a small branch (Ma.); **gellu** a branch, a twig (Tu.); **sel.egombu** a slender branch; **sel.ego_l** a slender stick; **sel.enad.u** a waist like a small rod, a thin, delicate, waist; **kalaka** a kind of fish (Skt.);**sel.e** a twig, a small branch, a stick, a rod (Ka.); **sele** (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **ilir (-pp-, -tt-)** to sprout, germinate; **cilir** (-pp-, -tt-) to sprout, shoot (Ta.)(DEDR 2565). **sel.e** twig, small branch (Ka.)(DEDR 2790). **sela** twig (Te.)(DEDR 2790). **hyolu** ear or spike or tassel of corn (K.); **s'ila** gathering stalks and ears of corn (Skt.); **sil** gleaning (B.); **sila_** pl. gleanings (N.); id. (P.); gleaning, gleanings (H.); sili_ heap of grain (Bi.); **sil.a** gleaning (Or.); **sili_** grain and chaff on threshing floor before winnowing (H.); **sila_** gleanings (P.); **silaya** gleaning (Pkt.); **silla_** gleaning (L.); **silla_** ear of corn, gleaning (P.); **sillo** ear of corn or maize (WPah.); **s'illo~**, pl. **s'ila_~** (WPah.); **silli_** grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.); **silla_** = **sila_** (H.); **si_lo** gleanings (OMarw.)(CDIAL 12458). **sileha_r** gleaner (P.); **s'ila_ha_rin** one who gathers stalks of corn (MBh.)(CDIAL 12464). jek, jiki the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs

(Pe.); **jakehin** pl. id. (Mand..); **re_ga** id. (Kui); **je_ka** head of rice; **jengu_** (pl. **jekana**) ear of paddy; **je_n:gu** (pl. **je_ka**) head of rice (Kui)(DEDR 2750).

2999.**Image: sprout**: **cigi, cigur** to sprout, to shoot (Ka.); pp. **cigitu, cigatu, cigutu, ciguta** (Ka.); **iguru, ciguru** (Te.); **kil.ai** (Ta.); **cigur, cigaru, ciguru** a sprout, a shoot; **cigurisu** to cause to sprout (Ka.lex.) **Corn**: **s'im.g s'i_m.g** corn (M.); **s'im.g** (G.); **sin.u** (S.); **sim.gg** (P.); **si_m.g** (H.); **heng** (K.); **sim.gu sigu am.ga** (Si.); **s'ing** (Romany); **sim.ga** (Pkt.); **s'rn:ga** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 409). **Image: leaf**: **cigurele** a young betel leaf; a fresh leaf; **ciguru kombe** the young branch of a tree (Ka.lex.) **civuru** sprout, shoot, sprig, tender young leaf, small twigs (Te.); **ciguru** id. (Te.); **ciguru** sprout, bud, germ (Tu.); **ciguruni, tiguruni** to sprout (Tu.); **igaru, cigur, cigaru** a sprout, shoot, young leaf (Ka.); **imir..** to sprout (Ta.); **sigur** tender leaf (Ga.); **ciga_, cigi_** young plant just piercing the soil, small seedling (Kur.); **s'igri_** a tender sprout or shoot (M.)(DEDR 2489). **sui** to sprout up pyramidically (Santali.lex.) cf. **an:kurita** sprouted (Skt.lex.) **Image:green shoots**: **sau~la_** pl. green shoots or twigs (Ku.); **sau, cau** corn, branch (Ash.); **sya_ulo** a cut branch (N.); **sa_u_l., sa_vl.i_** branch of various trees (palm, coconut, betel)(M.)(CDIAL 12376). **Image: head of paddy**: **je_ngu** (pl. **je_ka**) head of rice (Kuwi); **jiki, jeki** the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs (Pe.); **jakehin.** (pl.) id. (Mand..); **re_ga** (pl. **-nga**) id. (Kui); **je_ka** head of rice; **jengu_** (pl. **jekan.a**) paddy (Kuwi)(DEDR 2750). **Image: an ear of corn**: cf. **to~gal** a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament (M.)(DEDR 3478). cf. **gele** an ear of grain (Santali.lex.) cf. **jo_l(u)** to hang down (Ka.)(DEDR 2889). cf. **t.u~gna_** ear of wheat (Bi.); **s'un.ulu** ear of corn with grain in it (Kho.)(DEDR 12509). cf. **jon:ge** bunch, cluster (Kod..)(DEDR 2832). **silla_** corn (P.); grain and chaff for winnowing (H.); **sillo** corn or maize; **s'illa~_, s'illo_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12458).

2658g.**Image; to carry**: **cer.na_** to raise a burden to one's shoulders (Kur.); **ced.e** to convey, carry (Malt.)(DEDR 2762).

2971.**Image: upper part of human trunk**: **cekil** upper part of the shoulders (**Poruna. 138**)(Ta.lex.) **cumal** shoulder (Ma.); **tegal** shoulder (Ka.); **sukor.i, sukoli** shoulder-blade (Ka.)(DEDR 2696). **cuk** upper part of human trunk (chest, back and shoulders) (WPah.) (CDIAL 4629). **Chest**: **tegale** chest (Ka.); **tigal** chest,breast (Tu.)(DEDR 3206).

2658f.**Image; stone-seat**: **salasun** stone seat (OSi.); **s'ila_sana** stone-seat; adj. seated on a stone-seat (R.)(CDIAL 12463). **sila_** stone slab (Pkt.); stone (As'.); rock, stone, quartz (Pali); **s'el** large stone, rock (K.); **silo** stone for grinding spices on (WKu.); **sillh, silh** brick, hone (L.)(CDIAL 12459). **s'ila_** rock, crag (AV.); lower millstone (Skt.)(CDIAL 12459).

2658b.**Image; bow and arrow**: **cila** bow (Ma.); **cilai** bow (Ta.)(DEDR 2571). cf. **s'ili_** arrow (Skt.)

2658d.**Image; chipping; slit**: **cilu (-pp-,-tt-)** to open, split; **cilukku** chipping, cutting; **ciluval** rags, tatters (Ta.); **cilv- (cild-)** to break along the length of the grain(Ko.)(DEDR 2566). **cegla_** chip, spplinter (Kuwi); **caka** a slice (Malt.); **s'akala** piece, fragment (Skt.); cek chip (Ko.); chekke, cekki chip, split, splinter (Tu.); **cekka** piece, chip, slice (Te.); **sekka** bark of tree (Kol.); **s'ekk** to chip, scrape (Nk.); **sek-** to plough (Nk.); **cekk-** to chip, scrape, plane; **cekka** piece, slice, chip of woood (Pa.)(DEDR 2748).

2928.**Image: split**: cf. **sigasu** to have split as wood; **sigi** to split as wood; to tear or rend with teeth as sugarcane (Ka.); **tigi, tigu, tiguru, siguru** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: chip; joint**: **sekke** insertion: a joining; **sekke, cakke** a chip; **sekku** to put in, to insert; **serku** id. (Ka.); **ceruku, coruku** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **sak** peel of pomegranate fruit (L.)(CDIAL 14815). **Fragment**: **s'akara, s'akala** chip, fragment (S'Br.); **s'alka** chip, shaving (TS.); **sakk** chip, splinter (P.)(CDIAL 12350). **s'akala** chip, fragment, log (TS.); **s'akara** fragment (S'Br.); **sayala** fragment (Pkt.); **s'ail** wooden bolt (WPah.); **saila_, saili_** sliver, small peg or stick, any bit to stuff a hole with (H.)(CDIAL 12243). **s'a~kur, s'a~ku** ice (Dm.)(CDIAL 12262). **caccarai** broken piece (**Nan-. 273, Mayilai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Images: half an eggshell; chip, fragment**: **s'akala** chip, fragment, log (TS.); potsherd, half an eggshell (Mn.); **sayala** fragment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12243). **cakke, cekke, sakke, sekke** (Tadbhava of **s'alka**) a chip of wood (Ka.); **cakke, cekke** (Te.); **cakkai** (Ta.); **cakke** a chip of wood or of stone (Ka.); **cekku** (Te.); **kettu** (Ka.)[**parimal.ada cakkeya mara : ko_laka, kakko_laka** a kind of perfume)](Ka.); **cakkegallu** a thin split of stone (Ka.lex.) **cekil.** skin or rind of fruit, fish-scales (Ta.); **ceglo** shell of fruit (Malt.)(DEDR 2721). **cakalam** piece, fragment (**Pa_rata. Patin-on-. 150**)(Ta.lex.) **Piece; slice**: **cakkai** chips (Ta.); **cake** rind of fruits (Ta.); **cekku** to pare, cut the side or rind of; n. the rind or parings of fruits, etc. (Te.); **cekka** piece (Nk.Go.); **sek** to plane, fashion things out of wood (Kond.a); **sespa** planing, scraping (?Kui); **sesa** shavings (?Kui); **seka** piece (?Kui); **cakta_** a slice (Kur.); **cegla_** chip, splinter (Kur.); **caka** a slice ; (Malt.)(DEDR 2748). **ya_gappa** a chisel used in breaking stones (Ka.lex.) **To open; split**: **cikka** in brief, in a nut-shell (**Kampara_. Ninta. 79**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sel** chink, crack, flaw as in a stone (Tu.); **selagu, selayu, sela~gu, celagu, celavu** to cut; **sela** hole (Te.); **calxna_** to open, uncover; **calxrna_** to open (Kur.); **calge** to split or break open; **calgro** torn asunder (Malt.); **caling, cale_nging** to become cracked, split (Br.)(DEDR 2377). cf. **cilu** to open, split (Ta.)(DEDR 2566). **sigul.u, si_l., si_l.u** to split, to be cleft; splitting; a split, a fragment, a piece (Ka.); **sigur-, sigur-u, sibar-u, sivar-u, sivur-u** a splinter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **takar (-v-, -nt-)** to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), be shattered, crushed, bruised, be scattered (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to break to pieces, strike, dash to the ground, cuff, strike with the knuckled (as on the head), bruise, fracture (as a bone), break the ranks of an army, ruin, destroy, break open (a blister, boil); n. dust, powder, shiver, fragment (Ta.); **takaruka** to be crushed, smashed; **takarkka** to smash, crush, demolish, be noisy, play boisterously; **takarcca** breaking in pieces; **takarppu** loud noise, great profusion (Ma.)(DEDR 2999). **To pare the surface**: **che_ttum** to cut; **che_ttr.** a cutter (MBh.); **chettum.** (Pali); **chetta_, chettu_n.am.** (Pkt.); **chetna_** to break, pound; **chitna_** (H.)(CDIAL 5063). **che_da** section, piece (R.); incision (VarBr.S.); interruption, cessation (MBh.); cutting, reduction (of rations), destruction, loss (Pali); **che_a** piece, boundary, end, destruction, loss (Pkt.)[cf. **cer-uppu** restriction (Ta.); **kir- (kett-)** to confine, close (Ka.)(DEDR 1980)]; **che_la** piece (Kal.); **che** cross cut with an axe (Sh.); **chehu** incision, end; **chi_o** loss, damage (S.); **che_o~_** border (WPah.); **chyo** boundary (Ku.);[cf. **cekkupanti < cakbandhi_** the four boundaries with their distinctive marks showing the limits of each field as entered in survey accounts (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.)]; **cheo** border; **chiya_-chiya_** in pieces (N.); **seo, sew** piece cut off, division, monetary stop in a dance (A.); **che** cut, blow with pestle, piece, cessation (of rain); **cheya_** a cut, piece (B.); **che_w** striking down (Bhoj.); **chet.i_** intermission (S.); **chevat.** end (G.); **cher** interval (L.); hole in teeth (P.); **cheku_** one who pulls or drags (S.);[cf. **cekku** oil-press (**Na_lat.i, 374**); id. (Ka.); **cekka_yam** an ancient tax on oil-press (**I.M.P.Cg. 1113**)(Ta.); **cekka_n-** person of the Va_n.iya caste, as worker of oil-press (**Tan-ippa_. i,58,114**); **cekku-va_n.ikar** caste of oilmongers (**I.M.P.Cg. 564**)(Ta.lex.)]; **chek** hole; **cheka_** drawer; **chekar.** end (L.); **chek** hole; **chekar.i_** last; **chekn.a_** to split, separate, bar (P.); **chakkna_** to mince (WPah.); **chekn.o** to strike out (Ku.); **chek** limit,

check (N.); **cheknu** to limit, interrupt (N.); **che~k** cessation (of rain); **cheka_** to stop (B.); **chekiba_** to obstruct (Or.); **chekla_** hole (H.); **chekna_, che~kna_** to stop; **chikna_** to be cut, be cancelled (H.); **chek** end; **cheko** stroke, line; **chekvu~** to scratch out (G.)(CDIAL 5064). **Mark of punctuation**: **chyond^{u}**, **chond^{u}** mark of punctuation (K.)(CDIAL 5065). **cheu** cut, stroke, mark, chip (H.); **chewa_** stroke, line, mark of punctuation (H.); **cheh** end; **chelu~** last (G.); **s'ev** making incisions into trunk of palm, border (M.); **cher.o** end (S.); **cher.o** end, boundary (G.); **s'ed.** slice (M.)(CDIAL 5064). **che_dayati** causes to cut off (Mn.); cuts off (S'a_n:khS'r.); **che_de_ti** has cut off (Pali); **che_ai** has cut, cuts (Pkt.); **seiba** to cut off (A.); **cheiba_** to cut, peel (rind off fruit)(Or.); **che_da_pe_ti** has cut (Pali); **cheya_na** to cut in pieces (B.); **chewab** to tap a palm tree by cutting (Bi.); **Lance**: **chewna_** to make an incision, lance (H.)(CDIAL 5067). **Red mark**: **ce_tikai** coloured mark on a horse, made with the bottom of a bamboo measure (**Kalit. 96,27**); cf. **ce_tu, ce_takam** red < **cem-mai** (Ta.); **ce_ntu** redness (**Arut.pa_. i, Cecar-i, 689**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_tittal** to cut off, divide, severe, dissect (**Tiruva_ca. 15,7**); to destroy (**Upate_caka_. Cu_ra_ti. 50**); **ce_tan-am** cutting, splitting (**Pa_rata. Patin-o. 4**); **ce_tam** severance, cutting off; part, piece, portion, section; denominator of a fraction; **ce_tanai** cutting, splitting (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an--vatai. 56**); **ce_ta_ram** waste, as of commodities in traffic; loss, damage, as of crops by cattle trespassing; wastage of gold or silver in making jewels, due to filing, etc. (Ta.); **ce_da_ramu** id. (Te.); **ce_da_ra** id. (Ka.); **ce_tam** damage, ruin, waste, loss, injury (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **che_dyate_** is caused to be cut (Skt.); **chejab** to dig (Bi.); **chejni_** digging (Bi.); **cho_** cut; **chyati** cuts (Skt.)(CDIAL 5068). **kettu** to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; **kettike** act of chipping, etc.; **kettisu** to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip, etc.; **kedaku** to stir, scratch (as fowls), dig up or loosen earth (Ka.); **kett- (ketti-)** to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); **ketti** a cut, blow (Kod..); **kettuni** to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly; **kette** a chip, paring (Ka.); **kett** a piece, slice, chip; **kettig** carving, engraving (Tu.); **kederpu** to dig (Kor.); **cettu (cetti-)** to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; n. cutting, chiselling; **cetukku (cetukki-)** to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel; n. paring, chiselling; **kettu (ketti-)** to split asunder by driving in and turning the hatchet, chop, mince, cut off, make an incision; strike the stick in the game of tipcat (Ta.); **cettu** cutting, parings, rind or peel; **cettuka** to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground, dig slightly; **cettal** chipping, planing, etc. (Ma.); **ket- (kety-)** to dig with hoe or other diggin tool (Ko.); **kot- (koty-)** to smooth (plank with adze, dig (earth with hoe)To.)(DEDR 1953). **ci_ttu** a shred, strip (Ma.)(DEDR 2491). **To shave, cut with a sickle**: **cirai** to shave, cut with a sickle (Ta.)(DEDR 1564). **Barber**: **ciraiyan-** barber (Ta.)(DEDR 1564). **Torn, cut; to peel**: **chillia** torn (Pkt.); **chilanu** to scale, peel (S.); **chillan.** (L.); **chilln.a_** to cut with a knife, peel (P.); **chilnu** to peel (N.); **chila_** (B.); **chi_lna_** (H.); **chilvu~** (G.); **s'ila_n.** peelings (M.)(CDIAL 5051). **To be torn; slice, piece: kir..i (-v-, -nt-)** to be torn, rent in shreds, be scratched, give way, split, be defeated, perish; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate, uproot, scratch; n. piece of cloth torn off, gold or other valuables tied up in a piece of cloth as a prize (Ta.); piece of cloth containing a prize or present (Ma.); **kir..iyal, kir..ical** tattered garment, rent in cloth (Ta.); **kir..ivu** rent, tear; **ki_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to rend, tear, split, destroy, dig, be uprooted (Ta.); **kir..ikka** to lacerate, rend (Ma.); **kig- (kir.t-)** to pluck up, pull (teeth), seize forcibly, go away in a hurry; **kit- (kity-)** to tear with the teeth; **kiv- (kivd-)** to become torn; **(kivt-)** to tear (Ko.); **kis'f- (kis't-)** to pluck out by roots, rape (To.); **ki_r.. (kir..t-)** to draw or pull out, pluck up or out, uproot, pull off, rob; **kittu** to pluck out or up (Ka.); **giri, gil.i** to loosen; **kilekuni, kelekuni** to draw out, pull (Tu.); **ki-** to pluck (Nk.)(DEDR 1581). **chidyate_** is cut, is split (MBh.); **chijjati** (Pali); **chijjai** (Pkt.); **cizi** to be torn (Gaw.); **ciz** (Mai.); **chijoiki** to be separated; **chizo_nu** to be torn (Sh.); **chezun** to become extinguished (OK.); **chijan.u** to break, snap, fall (of a flood)(S.); **chijjan.** to be rent (L.);

chijjn.a_ to be separated, be wasted, die (P.); **chijnu** to decrease (N.); **chijai** is cut (OB.); **chi_jai** wastes away; **chi_ja** loss (OAw.); **chi_jna_** to be worn away, wither; **chi_j** waste, loss, ebb (H.); **chi_jn.o** to wear away (Marw.); **cinj** to break (Bshk.); **chi_jnu** to decrease (N.); **sigiba** to be torn, be broken (A.); **sin.iba** to tear (A.)(CDIAL 5042). **cir** to split (Wot..); **ci_rel** (Psht.); **ci_ran** to split (L.); **ci_rvu~** to slit, crack, cut (G.)(CDIAl 4844). **ci_ru** to gash, rend, tear, cut in slices (Te.); **ciru~gu, cinu~gu** to be torn or rent (Te.); **hi_kaval** carpenter (Go.); **sirik** torn, split (Kui); **ci_ring** to slit, slice, tear open (Br.)(DEDR 2491). **Image: to split**: **sigi** to split as wood; to tear or rend with the teeth, as sugar-cane (Ka.); **tigi, tigu, tiguru, siguru** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **s'ipha_ruha** banyan tree (Skt.); **siha_ru** shrub boehmeria salcifolia (having fibrous bark used for making net ropes)(P.)(CDIAL 12444). **s'ipha_** fibrous or flexible root (Mn.); **sibha_** fibrous root of trees (Pkt.); **xiha_, xiya_** fine fibrous root; **xiya_iba** to take root (A.); **sia** fibrous root, creeping root of banyan tree above ground (Or.); **xihari** rootlet (A.); **s'ihad.a** root (OB.)(CDIAL 12443). **s'iphe, s'ipha_** a fibrous root; a root growing from a branch (Ka.Skt.lex.) **bir..il, bi_r..ilu** root growing from a branch (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vir..utu** aerial root of the banyan (Ta.)(DEDR 5431). **cimpu** small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, flake from beaten iron, frayed ends of a worn cord, bamboo splits, twig; **cimpal** splinter, rough, nap (Ta.); **cimpu** splinter, bamboo slip (Ma.)(DEDR 2546). **homburu** cloth (Kui); **himbori, humbori, himbo_ri** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2547). cf. **cilike** stick and other small pieces of wood (Ka.); **cilpa** piece of wood (Pa.)(DEDR 2586). **Image: crack; spiny bamboo**: **ikucu** spiny bamboo (Ta.lex.) Prob. **iks.u** sugar, bamboo (Skt.) **is^{i}gna_ (isgya_)** to open in long slits, chap, crack; **isigka_** crack, slit, chink (Kur.); **isge** to be well parched (as grain), be cracked (as the skin)(Malt.)(DEDR 423). **ici** stripping, as bark leaves or fibre; breaking off, as a branch (Ta.lex.) **Image: to separate from others leaving a space**: **ig- (igy-)** to separate from others leaving a space between; **igc-** id. (Ko.); **ix- (ix0-)** to separte oneself from others; **ixf- (ixt-)** to make people separate, make people make room, open loop or bangle (To.)(DEDR 411).

2927.**Chip; bark**: **cegalo** bark of tree (Kur.); **cekil.** skin or rind of fruit (Ta.); **ceglo** shell of fruit (Malt.)(DEDR 2751). **cekka, sekka** bark of tree (Kol.); **s'ekka** bark of tree (Nk.); **cakka** bark (Go.); **cakkai** small wooden peg; **cake** rind of fruits (Ta.); **cakke, cekk, cekki** splinter (Tu.); **cepp** splinter, paring (Tu.); **cekku** the rind or parings of fruits etc. (Te.); **sek- (sekt-)** to make pointed (piece of wood)(Kol.); **cekka** piece, chip of wood (Pa.); **eke** peel, rind; **ceppa** split wood (Go.); **sek (-t-)** to plane, fashion things out of wood (Kond.a); **sespa (sest-))** to scrape, plane, shave a stick or piece of wood; n. planing, scraping; **sesa** shavings (Kui); **sekali** to scrape (with a hoe)(Kuwi); **seka** a piece (Kuwi); **cakta_, cakti_** a slice; **cakta'a_na_** to cut in slices; **cegla_** splinter, chip (Kur.); **caka** a slice; **cagje** to chop up (as meat)(Malt.); **s'akala** piece, fragment (Skt.)(DEDR 2748). cf. **ce_ku** solidity, hardness; **ce_kam** hard core of a tree, central part of exogenous plant hardened by age, heartwood (Ta.); **ce_va, ce_ga** essence, core, pith, substance (Te.)(DEDR 2802). cf. **s'e_vadhi** treasure (Vedic.lex.) **s'akr.a_** bark (WPah.); **s'akara, s'akala** chip, fragment (SBr.); **s'alka** shaving, chip (TS.); fish-scale (Mn.); bark (Skt.); **s'ekr.o~** bark, rind (WPah.); **s'ekar.** bark of tree (WPah.); **sakkar.** chip of wood (P.); **sakk** bark, chip, splinter (P.); **sakka** bark (Pkt.); **hakh** collection of splinters and twigs and driftwood, etc. for fuel (K.)(CDIAL 12350). **cakkai** bark, rind of fibrous parts of fruits, refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing; **cakkal** rotten straw, muck, that which is withered, shrivelled, chaffy (Ta.); **cakka** skin or rind of a fruit thrown away after pressing it out (Ma.); **cekka** oil-cake (refuse after pressing oil)(Te.)(DEDR 2276). **cakkal** rotten straw, muck (Ta.); **saggu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **challi, challi_** bark; **cha_la** bark (Skt.); **challi** bark, bast (Pali); skin, bark (Pkt.); **calak** bark (Pas'.); **cha_l** skin (Ku.Mth.); bark (Bhoj.); bark, skin, peel (H.); bark, peel (G.); leather (Bi.); **challa_** leather cover

(Bi.); **sa_l** bark, peel (M.); bark, skin, rind, husk (A.); **cha_l** (B.); **cha_la** id. (Or.); **cha_li** bark (Or.); **cha_la_** skin, hide (H.P.N.)(CDIAL 5005). **chavi_** skin, hide (TS.); **chavi** skin (Pali); **chavi, chai** skin, body, beauty (Pkt.); **chavad.i_** leather (Pkt.); **savaya, havaya** skin, snake's slough; **siviya** skin, hide (Si.)(CDIAL 5006). **chal** skin, bark; to skin; **chailak** a chip of wood, or shaving; **raondae jokhec chailak chad.aoka** when one planes the shavings fly (Santali.lex.) **sahan** firewood; **gok sahan** to assist at cremation; **hela sahan** an abundance of firewood; **lar.ga sahan** long pieces of firewood (Santali.lex.) **s'a_kala** an amulet made of ten trees (**Kaus'. xxvii.5**); **s'akala** fragment, chip, split (KS. xxvi.3); **s'akalye_s.in** seeking shavings (AV. i.25.2) (Vedic.lex.) **Gritty; bark, rind, fragment**: **sakkar.** chip of wood (P.); **s'akara, s'akala** chip, fragment (S'Br.); **s'e_kar.** bark of tree; **s'e_kr.o~** rind, bark; **s'a_kr.a_** bark (WPah.); **s'alka** chip, shaving (TS.); **sakka** bark (Pkt.); **hak, hakas** collection of splinters and twigs and driftwood etc. for fuel (K.); **sakk** chip, splinter, bark (P.)(CDIAL 12350).

2658f.**Image; small hole**: **illi** small hole (as in a pitcher), orifice as of the teat; **cilli** leak, hole, crack (Ta.); **cilli-kkuttu** a little hole (Ma.); **jilli** small hole in an earthen vessel (Ka.); **cilli** small hole as in a pot, paper, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 2575).

2658e.**Image: river**: **s'ilka** brook, river (Nk.); **silka** river (Kol.); **cilva** brook, rivulet (Pa.); **silka** small river; **hilka, ilka** rivulet (Go.); **silk-(-it-)** to splash (Kuwi); **cilicilia_** a shower; **cilicilla** wet (Pkt.)(DEDR 2569). cf. **ci.rl** (to rain) in a drizzle (Ko.); **sir.k-** to sprinkle water (Go.)(DEDR 2640). cf. **sele** spring (Ka.); **sela** waterfall, cascade (Te.); jela a spring of water (Te.) (DEDR 27895).

2658c.**Image; bristle as the hair on the body**: **cilir-cilir** to get goose-skin from intense emotion; **ciluppu (ciluppi-)** to bristle; **cilumpu (cilumpi-)** id., have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres, etc.; **cilumpu, cilukku** splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood; **ilir (-pp-, -tt-)** to stand erect as the hair stands on end from fright, etc. (Ta.); **sli_nga (sli_ngi-)** to stand on end (hair)(Kui)(DEDR 2565).

2669.**Image: long nail**: **sel.l.ugur** a long (but nice pointed) nail (of women); **cal.l.uguru** finger nails as long as a switch; **cal.l.u, cel.l.u, sel.l.u** a long, flexible twig or rod (Ka.); **caval.u** to be flexible to bend (Ma.); **caval.u, cal.l.u** (Ta.); **cavat.t.u, tuvat.t.u** to make flexible (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

2658.**Image: fish-dart; arrowhead;javelin**: **cile, s'ile** a fishing-rod (Tu.)(DEDR 2790). cf. **cel.e** to pull off; force of a stream (Ka.); force (Tu.); **celuku** to pull out (as the eyes)(Te.)(DEDR 2791). **s'ili_** dart, arrow (Skt.); **se_la** a kind of weapon; **se_lla** id. (Skt.); **s'ili_pr.s.t.ha** epithet of a sword (MBh.); **sil** (Psht.Pers.); **sil** spear (Ash.); **s.i_l** (Wg.); **sili_** iris (the plant)(Gaw.); **siu** spear (Kal.); **sella, sila** spear, arrow (Pkt.); **se_l** spear (Wg.Gaw.); **sel** (Kal.); **s'el** arrowhead (K.); **selhu** large thorn (S.); **sel** long spear (P.); **sela_** spear (P.); **xel** dart, stake (A.); **sel** dart, javelin, spit (B.); **sella, helle_**, pl. **hela** spear, dart (Si.)(CDIAL 12466). **cilampam, cilamam** practice of the art of using quarterstaff, fencing (Ta.); **cilampam** fencing; **cilampi** fencer (Ma.)(DEDR 2564)**.selleha, salleha** (Tadbhava of **s'alya**) any stake, or rod, a spike; a dart, a javelin; a splinter, a thorn; a thin, emaciate body (Ka.lex.) **selu** a spearman, a spy; **sela** a spear; **sel** a long spear (P.lex.) **s'ili-mukha** arrow (MBh.); **silimuva_** bee (Si.); **sili_muha** arrow (Pkt.); **s'ili_mukha** bee (Skt.)(CDIAL 12469). **sil** wedge for door (Kho.); **s'il.i_k, s'il.ak** small pin or peg or spike of bamboo (M.)(CDIAL 12466). **cilaka, ciluka** a hasp or small chain for fastening a door; **cilka** a door staple; **silku** iron bolt (Ka.); **ciluku, cilku** the catch or bot\kt of a window (Tu.); **cilaka, ciluka, ciluku** a padlock, the bolt or hasp of a door; **cilakat.a, cilukad.a** a saddle buckle,

a ring at the end of a rope used as a girth through which the other end is passed to fasten the saddle (Te.); **silka** a leaf-cup pin (Go.)(DEDR 2561). **cilukku** iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb (Ta.); **cilukku** spike, iron barb, javelin (Ma.); **cille_li** a sharp stick to dart (sic) a fish with (Tu.); **cillako_la** lance, javelin; **ciluku, sela** arrow (Te.); **selago_la** goad; **selapandi** porcupine (Te.)(DEDR 2568).

2659.**Heifer**: **kalor** a heifer (P.lex.) **kal.in:ga_** a breed of big bullocks imported from the Deccan (Or.)(CDIAL 3099).

2660.**People**: **khalk < khalq** (Arabic) the people, the world, mankind; **baisakh wasse, khalk hasse** Baisakh rains make folk laugh, i.e. people rejoice if it rain in the beginning of baisakh as this is a promise of a good harvest (Prov.); **khalkat < khalqat** (Arabic) creatures, creation, world, people; **khalln.a** family, a race or tribe of people (P.lex.) cf. **kula** family, tribe (Skt.lex.)

2661.**Economic partnership**: cf. **ker..i** friendship (**Na_n-man.i. 63**); **ker..i_-y-ili** enemy as one not on amicable terms (**Tol. Col. 57, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_l.a** a companion (Ka.lex.) **ke_l.** economic partnership between Kota and Toda (Ko.); economic partnership between members of various Nilgiri communities (To.); **kel.e, gel.e, gen.e, gen.i** union, companionship, friendship, companion, friend (Ka.); **gen.ega_re** an associate (Tu.); **kla_mbu** (pl. **kla_pka**) family, lineage, kin, tribe, sort, species, kind (Kui)(DEDR 2018). cf. **kelc** outdoor work (To.); **kelasa** work, business, affair, deed, advantage; **kelasi** person who works (Ka.); **kelasa** work (Kod..); business, work, affair, advantage (Tu.); **kelasamu** businesss, work (Te.)(DEDR 1970). cf. **kul.i, kul.ye** tribe (Kon.lex.) **sale, salike** payment, the sum paid; **salike, sallike** delivering over, paying, payment (Ka.lex.) **sel.e, sal.e** to levy forcibly as tribute; to take away, to rob as grass (Ka.lex.)

2662.**Friendship**: **ker..i** friendship (**Na_n-man.i. 63**); **kel.e** id. (Ka.); **ker..uvu** to unite; to embrace (**Te_va_. 951,5**); to be attached, as the mind to earthly things; friendship (**Paripa_. 8,63**); **ker..u-takaimai** intimacy (**Kur-al., 808**)(Ta.lex.) **gen.e, gen.eya, gel.eya, kel.eya** a male companion or friend (Ka.); **cel.iyud.u** (Te.); **celitan-** (Ta.); **kel.e, kel.eya** companionship, friendship, affection (Ka.); **kel.egol.** to become a companion or friend of; to befriend; to become united; **kel.egol.isu** to join, to put to or in (Ka.); **kel.etana** companionship, friendship (Ka.); **gen.ati, kel.adi** a female companion or friend (Ka.); a harlot (M.); **gen.eya, kel.eya, gen.e-ga_r-a, gen.i-ga_r-a** a male friend, occasionally: a whoremonger (Ka.); **gen.itana, kel.etana, gen.etana, gel.etana** companionship, friendship, occasionally: disreputable connection (Ka.); **gen.e, kel.e** coupling (Tu.); **gen.ega_ti** a female friend (Ka.); **kel.adi, gel.ati, gel.ate** a female companion or friend (Ka.); **celi, celiye** (Te.); **celati** (Ta.); **kil.ai** consanguinity; **kil.aiar** companions, relations; **ke_l.** relation; **ke_l.a** a companion; **ke_n.mai** a relation; friendship (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **hen.e, en.e, pen.e** joining together; the state of being joined; **hen.e-kat.t.u** to tie a row of cattle to the pillar in the middle of a threshing floor so as to tread out corn (Ka.); **hen.e, en.e, pen.e** to intertwine, to plait as mats, baskets etc.; to braid as the hair; **hen., pen.** a female, a woman (Ka.); **hen.d.a, pen.d.a** a female, a woman; a wife; **hen.d.ati, pen.d.ati** a wife (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2663.**Matrimonial alliance**: **gale gole** in company, together (Santali.lex.) **kalatram** a wife; **kal** to carry off (Skt.lex.) **kalatra, kal.atra** a wife (Ka.lex.) cf. **kalatra** pudendum mulibre (Skt.); wife (MBh.); family (BHSkt.); **kad.atra** (BHSkt.); **kalatta** wife (Pkt.); **kaletri_** wife; **kaletro** husband (Pas'.); **kalatravant** having a wife (BhP.); **khanwo_tri_** woman; **kanwotro** husband (Skt.)(CDIAL

2915). **a_kalayati** binds (Skt.); **a_kaln.e, akal.n.e~** to bind, confine, understand (M.)(CDIAL 1003). **kalappu** cordiality, friendship, fraternity, copulation (Ta.); **kalavi** union, combination, sexual union; **kalavin-a_r** friends, relations (Ta.); **kala** the state of being promiscuous (Ka.); **kalayu, kaliyu** to join, unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate; **kalayika** joining, uniting, meeting, union, copulation; **kalapu** to mix, join, unite, bring together, reconcile; n. mixing, mingling; **kalapamu** mixing; **kalagal(a)vu** familiarity, intimacy (Te.); **kali_ta_na_** to meet and embrace, greet; **ka_liya_na_** to meet; **kali-** to meet, be obtained, to meet, join; **kalli-** to get (Go.); **kali- (-t-)** to meet, come together, be mingled; **kalvi a_-** to be united together; **kalh- (-it-)** to copulate (Kuwi)(DEDR 1299). **kula_vu (kula_vi-)** to be on intimate terms, be friends (Ta.); **kula_vuka** to be bent on, converse with (Ma.)(DEDR 1804).

2664.**Royal citadel**: **kalatram** any royal citadel (Skt.lex.) **Abode**: **ke_lu** abode of a Pariah (Tu.); **ce_ppu (ce_ppi-)** to abide, remain; **ce_kkai** cot, bed, roost, dwelling place, nest (Ta.); **ce_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to dwell, lie, remain, sleep (Ta.); **ki_dna_, ki_d'a_na_** to allow or invite one to lie down for rest or sleep, put to bed (a child, a sick person), lay in the grave (Kur.); **kde** to lay down (Malt.)(DEDR 1990). **xeppas** a visitor or friend entertained in the house, guest; fellow-villager, neighbour; **xeppa_** inhabitant of a village; **xeppar** inhabitants, population (Kur.); **qepu** village; **qepo** inhabitant of a village, neighbour (Malt.)(DEDR 1956). **To copulate**: **ke_ (ke_d-)** to lie down, repose, copulate with (Ka.); **ke_vu, kendu** copulation (Ka.); **kedon.uni** to lie down, rest; **keton.u, katon.u** to lie down; **kerapa_vu** to cause to lie down (Tu.); **ke.p (ke.pt-)** to make (child) to sleep (Kol.)(DEDR 1990).

2665. **Owner; to unite; series, group**: **ker..uvu (ker..uvi-)** to unite, embrace; n. friendship (Ta.); **ker..umu** to attain, join, unite (Ta.); **ker..i** friendship (Ta.); **kir..amai** friendship, alliance, relationship, day of the week, as related to each of the seven planets (Ta.); **kir..a_n** owner (Ta.); **kir..avan-, kir..avo_n-** owner, master, husband (Ta.)(DEDR 1979). **kar..umu** combination, mixture (**Tol. Col. 351**)(Ta.lex.) **Women's apartment**: **kur..ai-muka-p-puricai** lit., the apartment guarded by women; women's apartment in a palace, zenana (**Ci_vaka. 275**) (Ta.lex.) **Intimate**: **kula_vu (kula_vi-)** to be on intimate terms, be friends (Ta.); **kula_vuka** to be bent on, converse with (Ma.)(DEDR 1804). **Intimacy**: **kur..ai-tal** to be in close intimacy, to be hand in glove with (Ta.)[cf **kus'** (Skt.)] **kor..untan-pu** doting affection (**Tiruman. 280**); **kor..untan-** husband (**Kampara_. Pira_t.t.i. 9**); husband's younger brother; **kor..unti** wife's sister; brother's wife (**Kampara_. Ka_t.cip. 23**); **kor..untiya_l.** id.; **kor..unan-** husband (**Kur-al., 55**); master, lord (**Cu_t.a_.**); **kol.van-ai** taking in marriage; **kol.van-ai- kot.uppan-ai** giving and taking in marriage, intermarrying (Ta.lex.)

2666.**Betrothed**: **kel.e** to draw or attract towards one's self (Ka.lex.) **se_r.i** bride (Kui); **cer..umai** beauty (Ta.); **cer..u** fine (Ma.); **cer..ippu** fertility (Ma.Ta.)(DEDR 2789). cf. **vokle, vokal** bride (Kon.lex.) cf. **ke_l.van-** husband, master, lord (**Cilap. 18,33**); **ke_l.** to accept, agree to (**Kur-al., 643**); **ke_l.** husband (**Ci_vaka. 1052**)(Ta.lex.) **kel.avili** betrothed (OM.); **ke_l.** kindred, friendship, friend; **ke_l.van-, ke_l.an-** friend; **ke_l.ir** friends (**Poruna. 74**); relations (**Pur-ana_. 42,17**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_n.mai** friendship, intimacy, kindness, relationship; **kil.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to ramify, multiply (as families); n. kindred, relations, group, herd, flock, family (Ta.); **kel.e** to draw or attract towards oneself (Ka.); **sel.e, sal.e** to draw or attract towards one's self as a net, as a dear person, as a military force (Ka.lex.) **kel.eya, gel.eya, gel.iya, gen.iya, gen.eya** male friend; fem. **kel.adi, gel.ati, gel.ate, gen.ati**; **kel.etana, gel.etana, gen.itana, gen.etana** friendship; **ke_l.a** companion (Ka.); **gen.e** coupling (Tu.)(DEDR 2018). **Beauty**: **celvam, celvu**

beauty, pleasure (Ta.); **calu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvike, calvike, celuva, celuvu, celva, celvu, celuvike, celvike** beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; **caluvatana** beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour; **calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve** handsome woman (Ka.); **celuvik** beauty, comeliness; **celuve** handsome man (Tu.); **celuvamu, celuvu** beauty, loveliness; **celuva** a beautiful woman, a woman (Te.)(DEDR 2786). cf. **tsali, tsalye** girl, bride; **tsalo, tsalea_** boy, bridegroom (Kon.lex.) cf. **cilatan-** male companion, associate, servant; **cilati** confidante, female servant or companion (Ta.); **celi** female friend or companion, woman; **celiya** woman; **celimi** friendship; **celimari** male or female friend or companion; **celika~_d.u** friend, companion; **celikatte** female companion; **celli, celliya, cel(l)iyalu, celle, cellelu** younger sister (Te.); **sellay (? = selle)** id. (Kol.); **ca_lal** (pl. **ca_lacil**) sister (Pa.); **se_lal** (pl. **se_lasil**), **cella_l** (pl. **cella_sil**) id. (Ga.); **se_la_r/se_la_r.** (pl. **se_la_hk**), **se_la_r** younger sister, sister; **hela_r.** sister; **he_lar.** (pl. **he_lahk**), **e_lar.** (pl. **e_lask**) younger sister; **se_la_r.** (pl. **se_la_k**) id.; **eld** a sister (Go.)(DEDR 2783). **celapile = cel.apil.e** a beautiful boy (Ka.); **celva pil.l.ai** (Ta.); **cela pilera_ya** name of an idol of Kr.s.n.a at Me_lko_t.e in Mysore (Ka.lex.) **Youth**: **ce_y** son, child; juvenility, youth (Ta.); **ce_vala** child at the breast (Ma.); **je_vu** child, lad, youth; **jo_vu** id., baby, female child; **je_vu, jo_vu** girld; **jo_kul.u** chyildren; **je_ru** pariah child (Tu.); **ce_pal (**pl. **se_pakil)** id.; **sa_pal** boy (Ga.); **jo~_xas** lad, youth, servant (Kur.)(DEDR 2813). **Familiarity**: **salige, saluge** familiar intercourse, familiarity; excessive familiarity; improper familiarity, freedom (Ka.); **salaga, salagi_** intimacy, familiarity (M.)(Ka.lex.) [**saluka_** good terms with or together, amicable footing; friendly relation with a foreign power (M.H.) < Arabic and not to be compared (Ka.lex.) cf. **Truce**: **salla_, salaha_** counsel (Ka.M.H.); peace, truce (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)] **cella, cellaya, cilla** boy (Pkt.); **romani-cel** the Gypsies (Gypsy); **celo** disciple (S.); **celo** son, disciple (Ku.); pupil (N.); **cela_** (B.Or.Mth.H.); **celo** (G.); **celko** boy (G.); **cela_** disciple (M.); **celli, calli** girl, daughter (Kon.)(CDIAL 4911).

2667.**Image: earthen pot**: **ke_l, ke_lu** a large earthen water-jar; man.ika, alinjara (Ka.); **ge_l.a_** a round vessel to hold oil etc. (M.)(Ka.lex.) **galantike, gan.ati, gan.atige, galanti, galantige** a small pitcher, a water jar; a small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon a lin:ga (Ka.lex.) **Lathe**: **kad.cil, kad.cila_** lathe; **kad.cila_k gha_l** turn (Kon.lex.) **Ladle**: **kat.acchu** ladle, spoon (Pali); **kad.acchaka** ladle (Skt.); **kat.acchuka** adj. (Pali); **kad.acchu** ladle; **kad.ucchu, kad.uchuya, kad.uchaya** (Pkt.); **kruch^{u}** cooking ladle (K.); **kar.chu, kar.chi_, kan.chu, kan.chi_** iron ladle (S.); **kar.chi_** (L.); **kar.ach, kar.cha_, kar.chi_** (P.); **kar.chi_** (WPah.); **karuch** confectioner's spoon (Mth.); **kar.cha_, kar.chi_, karcha_** iron ladle (H.); **kar.cho, kar.chi_** (G.); **kad.ci_** small boiler or saucepan; **karcha_** flat ladle (M.); **ken.esi** spoon (Si.); **karchulo** stirring spoon (Ku.); **karchul** ladle (N.); **karsali** (A.); **karchul** (Bi.); **karchul, karchal** (H.); **kalus** iron spoon; **kaluch, kalcha_, kalchul, kalchula_** (Bi.); **kalchul** (Aw.); **kalcha_, kalchi_, kalchul, kalchula_** (H.)(CDIAL 2633). **dumol.osu** ladle filled with incense (Si.)(CDIAL 6850). **galn.** an earthen vessel with a wide mouth (P.lex.) **kelhat** a potsherd, a small piece of broken pottery; **kelhat kati** a piece of potsherd ground round like a penny with which games like pitch and toss are played [**kati** any game played like pitch annd toss; **cario kati, kat.kati** the game in which the piece of potsherd, with which it is played, is propelled by a stick by the hand; **khun.t.i kati** the game played to a pin fixed in the ground as a mark; **gad.a kati** the game played into a hole as a mark; **od.ao kati** the game played by sides] (Santali.lex.) **ka_il, ka_ili** pan, a vessel for making curry in; kund.le, kund.lea_ (Kon.lex.) **kaula_la** potter's ware (A_s'vGr..); **kaula_laka** (Pa_n..) > Pers. > Par. **kela_li_** pot; **karoliyo** potter (G.)(CDIAL 3341). **kliu, kilu** clay, black cotton soil (Kui); **kal.i, kal.i-man.** clay, potter's clay (Ta.); **kal.i-man.n.u** potter's clay (Ma.)(DEDR 1381). **golen.a** white clay used for plastering walls of houses (in

Nurpur and Nurkot especially)(P.lex.) **galid** mash, mush, mashy, mushy; **khala** a pit full of mire, sink in mire (Santali.lex.) **kalam** vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship; **kalavar** navigators (Ta.); **kalam** pot, vessel, ship (Ma.); **kalm** (obl. **kalt-**) clay pot in the making; **k/gal**, in: **ap gal** (ap = appam or fried cake)(Ko.); **kala** pot, vessel (Ka.); **kala** big pot (Kod..); **kara** an earthen vessel (Tu.); **kalamu** ship; **kalamari** sailor (Te.); **kaland.** broken earthen pot, any old pot (Br.)(DEDR 1305). **kad.ou, kad.va_** ferry; **kad.ouga_r, kad.ouga_ra** a ferryman (Ka.lex.) **karaka** water-pot, drinking-vessel (= pa_ni_ya-bha_jana); it is one of the seven requisites of a saman.a, called **dhamma-karaka** regulation water-pot provided with a strainer (parissavana) to prevent injury to living beings (Pali.lex.) cf. **karakam** < **karaka** ewer, pitcher, water-vessel with a spout; decorated water-pot carried in procession in propitiation of certain gods or goddesses, either when an epidemic prevails, or when an auspicious ceremony is to take place in the family (Ta.lex.) **khalak** a kind of leaf cup (Santali.lex.)cf. **kallai** plate made of leaves sewn together (Ta.); **kala** leaf-cup, cup (Kond.a); **kala** leaf-plate (Pe.); leaf-cup (Kui); **kale** id. (Malt.); **khallaga, khallaya** leaf-cup (Pkt.)(DEDR 1301). cf. **kala_** boat; **kalas'a** pot (Skt.)(DEDR 1305). **ap gal** clay plate with 7 to 9 pits, about 3 inches across, for frying cake called pit.a.r. (made of wheat flour and solution of jaggery)(Ko.)(DEDR 155). **kalha** a large cake of wheaten bread fried in ghi. It is used at weddings, not less than eleven nor more than 101, being given by the bride's father to the bridegroom (P.lex.) cf. **kulija** a partic. vessel (Kaus'.); a measure (**Pa_n..**)(CDIAL 3354). cf. **go_la** large waterjar (Skt.); **gol, gola_** large globular waterjar (H.); **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **kaili, kaile** a fire-pan, a potsherd; fire-pan of pot-stone (Kon.lex.) **kaili** of capacity (Ka.M.H.); **kaili-vajani** of capacity and weight (Ka.lex.) cf. **ke_l** a large earthen waterjar (Ka.); **kela-** a vessel for liquor (Ap.)(DEDR 2015). **kela-dat.t.i** a place put at the side of other things (Ka.lex.) **ke_l** a large earthen waterjar (Ka.); **ke_li** rice-pot (Kor.); **ke_lu** (pl. **ke_lku**) earthen pot (Kond.a); **ke_d.u** (pl. **ke_t.ka**) earthen pot (Kui); **kela-** a vessel for liquor (Ap.); **ke_l.i** a small vessel (M.)(DEDR 2015). **cellam, cella-ppet.t.i** metallic box for keeping betel leaves and areca nut (Ta.); **callam, calla-ppet.t.i** small brass box containing money and betel; **cellam** copper vessel, as for keeping or burying treasure (Ma.)(DEDR 2787). cf. **kuliya_** small earthen cup (H.); **kal.a-ged.iya** waterpot (Si.)(CDIAL 3227). cf. **kalas'a** pot, jar, pitcher (RV. iii.32.15)(Vedic.lex.) **kalas'a** pot (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 2020). cf. **kalcha_, kalchul** iron spoon (H.)(CDIAL 2633). **kol.me, kol.mea_** a big vessel for drawing water with; **kol.so, kol.sea_** pitcher (Kon.lex.) **kaloti** an earthen vessel for keeping corn similar to a bhar.oli; **kals** an earthen water vessel used in Hindu woship (P.lex.) **Image: a dome**: **kol.os, kol.osa_** spire, i.e. a round thing like a cupola (Kon.lex.) **kals** the spire of a temple, a dome, a pinnacle; **kalhot.i** an earthen cylinder from five to six feet high used for storing grain (P.lex.) **Image: brink, edge**: **kellu** edge, brink, vicinity (Tu.); **kela** side, vicinity, the right or left side; **kalan:ku, kela~ku, kelanu** side, part, region; (Inscr.) **kelavaga** vicinity (Te.); **kela** side (in: **a_ kela, akla** that side; **i_ kela, ikla** this side)(Pa.)(DEDR 1969). **Image: spring of water**: **sele** spring, fountain-head (Ka.); **sela, selaye_r-u** waterfall, cascade (Te.); **jela** a spring of water (Te.)(DEDR 2785). cf. **silka** river (Kol.); **silk- (-it-)** to splash (Kuwi); **cilucilu** to rain gently (Ta.)(DEDR 2569). **celam < jala** water (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuka_n.. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **sel.avu** the force or velocity of a stream (Ka.lex.) **cel, cellu** to throw as water; **caluku, calun:ku** to pour out or forth, let loose, cast forth or throw away water; **callu** to pour out or pour as water (Ka.Te.); **callu** to sprinkle water (Ta.); **calla_d.u** to throw about; **celan:ku, calaku** to scatter etc.; **cellu** to throw as dust; **cal.eya** sprinkling; **cal.iya** sprinkling (Ka.lex.) **selevod.e** a spring to be opened; **calime, calame** an orifice, a bore, a small pit (Ka.); **cerame, celame** id. (Te.); **calime, calame, calume, calme, jilume** a hole dug in the dry bed of a river or in a dried up tank; a spring of water or a fountain head (Ka.); **caduma, celame, celime, selame, jele, sele** (Te.) (Ka.lex.)

2668.**Image: shallow boiler**: **kal.a** a certain measure, a kol.aga (Ka.lex.) **kal.asige** a water-pot; a certain corn-measure, 1/3 of a mud.i (Ka.); **kal.ase, kal.asige** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kad.a_yi** a large, round boiler of copper, bell-metal or iron (Ka.); **kat.a_ram** (Ta.); **kid.a_ra** (Ma.)(Tadbhava of **kat.a_ha**)(Ka.lex.) **kalas'a** waterpot (RV.); **kalas'i_** (Skt.); **kalasa** waterpot, woman's breast (Pali); **kalas'a** pot (NiDoc.); **kalasa, kalasiya_** small pot (Pkt.); **kalas, kalsi** (N.); **kalah** (A.); **kalas, kalsi** (B.); **kal.asa, kal.asi_** (Or.); **kalas, kalsa_** (H.); **kalsi_** (H.); **kalsa_, kalsi_** (Bi.); **kalas** (Bhoj.); **kalsia_** (Aw.); **kalasa** pitcher (usu. for religious ceremonies)(OMarw.); **kal.as** waterpot, pile of waterpots (G.); **kal.s'i_** a partic. measure equivalent to 16 maunds; **kal.s'iyo** jug (G.); **kal.as** waterpot; **kal.sa_, kal.si_** (M.); **kal.so, kal.si_** (Konkan.i); **kalasa, kalaha, kal.aya** (Si.); **karasli_** small waterpot (G.)(CDIAL 2920). **kulija** a partic. vessel (Kaus'.); a measure (Pa_n..); **kulhari_, kulharika_** pot (Bhpr.); **kullad.a** small vessel, fireplace (Pkt.); **kullud.ia_** pitcher; **kullu_ria_, kullaria** sweetmaker; **kullariya_** his shop (Pkt.); **kulr.i_, kulli_** earthen pot, scrotum (G.)(CDIAL 3354). cf. **ka_l.aji, ka_l.a_ji** a spittoon (Ta.); **ka_l.aji, ka_l.a_ji** (Te.); **ka_l.a_ci** (Ta.Ma.); **ka_l.aji** a vessel of brass, silver etc. with which scented water is sprinkled (Ka.); **khat.akat.a_haka** a spitting-box (Ka.Skt.); **kat.a_ha, kad.a_ya, kad.a_yi** a boiler of a semi-spheroidal shape; a shallow boiler for oil or butter; a frying pan; a hemi-sphere (Ka.); **kad.u-ka_vali** a large frying-pan (Ka.); **ka_vali, ka_vale** a plate or pan for frying or baking; kandu (Ka.); **ka_voli** (Tu.); **huri-ga_vali** a parching, roasting or frying pan; **hegga_vali** a large plate or pan for baking or frying (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kal.a, kal.** a sound imitating the noise of rice when nearly boiled (Ka.); **kal.apel.e** the sound of boiling violently (Te.); **khal.abal.a** rippling of a brook; clinking; rattling; clashing (M.); **kal.a** a sound indicating agitation or commotion (Ka.); **khal.akhal.a** clashing; trouble; toil; **khalabala** commotion of minds; **khal.abal.a_** agitation; **kal.akal.a** concern, solicitude; the yearnings of pity (M.)(Ka.lex.)

2670.**Kin; betroth**: **sairik kar** betroth; **ba_pa_in a_ple duvek Pedruk sairik kelea_** the father has betrothed his daughter to Peter; **sairik, sairike** betrothal; **sairik, sairike** kin (Kon.lex.) cf. **ce_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become united, have connexion with, be close in friendship or union; **ce_rkkai** fellowship, company, union (Ta.); **ce_ruka** to join (Ma.); **se_rike** meeting, union (Ka.); **s'e_rig, s'e_rv** union (Tu.)(DEDR 2814).

2672.**Image: nape of the neck**: **kayil** nape of the neck (Ta.); **kekki, kekkilu** neck, throat (Tu.); **kekki, gekkili** neck (Kor.)(DEDR 1253).

2673.**Image: rake**: **kaipul, kaipula_** rake, an agricultural implement; **ka_ipul, ka_ipula_** rake (Kon.lex.) **Image: scraper; to scrape**: **ka_ntne, ka_ntnea_** scraper, an instrument for scraping; ; **ka_nt** to scrape; **ka_nta_p, ka_ntpa_** scraping (Kon.lex.) **khad.rao, ghasao, ghasar, khayot, khod.rao, khokrao, khot.rao** to scrape; **kakhorni** a scraper for pots (Santali.lex.)

2674.**Solitary**: **kalla** single, solitary, unaccompanied; alone, single-handed; **akall, akalla_** free from complexity, simple, single, sole, solitary, lonely; cf. **akela_** (H.)(P.lex.) **aka_l bun:gga** (lit. pavilion of immortality) a place of the 6th guru of the sikhs at Amritsar opposite to the entrance of the golden temple, where the **pauhal** the sikh rite of baptism is administered to converts; **aka_li** the name of a class of sikh devotees, who wear blue dress and iron weapons over their ppersons (P.lex.) cf. **gholi** consecration, dedicating or sacrificing one's self, (professedly) as a mark of affection to the interests of another; **ghol ghattin.a** to promise self sacrifice for the interests of another (P.lex.)

2675.**To exile**: **kalapani** the sea, to transport, as a convict; **kalapanikedeako** they transported him; **khalas** to emit, to set free (Santali.lex.) **kalai (-v-, -nt-)** to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined, wander in thought, be blurred (as writing on slate); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to disperse, break up, scatter, detach, exile, frustrate, erase (as writing on slate)(Ta.); **kalayuka** to disperse (as a mob); **kalayikka** to drive away birds (Ma.); **kali** to open (Kor.); **kalayu** to be dissolved or broken up (as an assembly)(Te.)(DEDR 1311). **Ökal** impel (Skt.); **kalayati** incites, impels (MBh.); **kala_na** to induce, instigate (B.)(CDIAL 2919). **kalana_** inciting (Skt.); **kalan.a_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2916). **wal-** to descend (Wot..); **valo_nu, valyo_nu** to descend, fall (Sh.); **wa_lun** to bring down, make descend (K.)(CDIAL 14246). **nis.ka_layati** drives out (Skt.); **nikhaleti** drives out; fut. **nikalis.yati**, pass. **nikhalayati** (NiDoc.); **n.ikka_le_i** takes out (Pkt.); **nikhl** to draw out (Dm.); **niga_l** to excavate (Tor.); **nikhaloiki** to take out or off, dismiss; **nikhalo_nu** to take down or off (Sh.); **nika_ran.u** to drive out, cause to issue (S.); **nika_lan.a_** (P.); **nika_ln.o** (Ku.); **nika_lnu** to take out (N.); **nika_liba** to drive out (A.); **nika_la_** (to take out (B.); **nika_liba_** (Or.); **nika_lna_** to drive out, take out (H.); **nika_lab** (Mth.); **nikhal.n.e~** to hoist out, take to pieces (M.)(CDIAL 7484). **nika_l** outlet; **nika_la_** exile (P.); banishment (N.); **nika_l** expulsion; **nika_la_** eruption on skin (H.); **nika_l** passage (G.M.)(CDIAL 7483). **nigyldum** I went out (Gypsy); **nekl-** to go out, stand up; **nikil-** to go out; **nikl-** to take out; **enkli** go out; **nikl-, nik-** to go out; pp. **niklisto**; **nikav-** to take out (Gypsy); **nikhilna** to come up, go up on; pret. **nikhit.** (D..); **nikiran.u** to issue; caus. **nikeran.u** (S.); **nikkilan., nikkalan., niklan.** to come out; **nikhlan.**, imper. **nikul** go away (WPah.); **nikaln.o** to come out (Ku.); **niklanu** (N.); **nikaliba** to come out, be driven out (A.); **nikala_** to come out (B.); **nikal.iba_** (Or.); **nikarab** (Aw.); **nikalna_** (H.); **ni_kalai** (OMarw.); **ni_kalai, ni_m.kalai** (OG.); **nikal.vu~** (G.); **nikkalta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 7478). cf. **utka_layati** drives out (Skt.); **ukilan.u** to come out, be finished (S.)(CDIAL 1716). cf. **ka_layati** drives forward (MBh.); **ka_l.iba_** to drive wild animals in the jungle by beating (Or.)(CDIAL 3091). **Image: separated fingers; to quit, to leave; to separate**: **ni_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to separate from, renounce, put away, reject, be removed; **ni_n:ku (ni_n:ki-)** to leave, go, separate from, turn away, be liberated, released, be discharged, go, proceed, be spread out (as fingers)(Ta.); **ni_n:kal** removing, separating; **ni_kku (ni_kki-)** to remove, exclude, put aside, spread out (as the fingers), abandon, change; **ni_kkam, ni_kku** separation, removal, disengagement, liberation; **ni_kkal** destroying, opposition; **ni_ppu** relinquishment, renunciation, separation, parting; **ni_ntu (ni_nti-)** to relinquish, give up; **ni_vu (ni_vi-)** to cease, discontinue, pass beyond, transgress; spread (Ta.); **ni_n.n.uka** to go aside, go off, go farther, retire, vanish; **ni_n.n.ikka** to make to retire; **ni_kkam** removal, departure, variation, exception; **ni_kkuka** to put away, aside, remove; **ni_kkikka** to cause to remove, withdraw a complaint (Ma.); **ni.g- (ni.gy-)** to cover a large expanse, be broad; **ni.gc-** to make to cover a large expanse, (feline) walks making its body long (Ko.); **ni.k (ni.ky-)** to brush away (dirt); **ni.x- (ni.xy-)** to crawl (snakewise), (river) runs in flood (Ko.); **ni_gu** to quit, leave, abandon, give up, get rid of, lose, remove, take away, do away, squander, be got rid of, go off or away, vanish; **ni_gisu** to cause to quit (Ka.); **ni.n:g- (ni.n:gi-)** to go aside; **ni.k- (ni.ki-)** to put aside, remove (Kod..); **i~_gu** to remove; **ni~_gu** id., get rid of (Te.)(DEDR 3685). **nichur.an.u** to become separate (S.); **n.icchut.t.a** released (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7101). **niks.ipta** abandoned (Mn.); **n.ikkhitta** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7154). **nihi_yate_** is lost (RV.); **-nze-** to put, place (Pr.); **nizik** to take off clothes, flay (Kho.)(CDIAL 7183). **Image: gap, crack; hole**: **ni_kkam** separation, removal (**Tol. Col. 77, Ce_n-a_.**); interstice, gap, chin, crack (**W.**); **ni_kkal** opening, hole (**J.**); **ni_kku** separation, removal (**Cu_t.a_. 8,46**); opening, cleft, crack; deduction; **ni_kka-p-po_kku** opening, interstice, gap; **ni_n:ku-tal** to form, as a gap, crevice, chasm (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image:**

leaving a space between: cf. **ig- (igy-)** to separate from others leaving a space between; **igc-** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 411).

2676.**Image: hip and loins**: **kalatra, kal.atra** the hip and loins (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kalatram** the hip and loins (Skt.lex.) **kulla** buttock (Pkt.); **kulla_** hip, buttock (P.); **kula_** hip, buttock (H.); **kule** id. (G.); **kula_, kulla_, kulla_n.a_, kulha_, kulha_n.a_** buttock (M.)(CDIAL 3353).

2677.**Image: quickly**: **ghar..il** quickly; **ghar..ilane** quickly (Ka.lex.)

2678.**Image: laughter**: **gal.l.ane** a sound produced in loud laughter (Ka.lex.)

2679.**Image: lump**: **gal.l.e, galle** a lump (Ka.lex.)

2680.**Clock vessel**: **gar..ige-bat.t.ala** the metal vessel by the sinking of which in water the **gar..ige** is measured; **gar..ige** (Tadbhava of **ghat.ike**) a period or hour of twenty-four minutes (Ka.lex.) cf. **vat.t.il** a vessel (Ta.lex.)

2681.**Image: pincers**: **ga_l.uka** a pair of pincers; a pair of tongs (Ka.); **ga_vi_** id. (M.); **ga_hi_** pincers, tongs (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Fish-hook**: **ka_l.am** fishing hook to catch alligators (Ma.); **ga_l.a, ga_n.a** [cf. **ka_l.am > ka_n.am**] fish-hook, fishing tackle, an angle (Ka.); fish-hook (Tu.); **ga_lamu** fish-hook, an angle, a many-hooked instrument for finding and taking out anything fallen in a well (Te.); **gal.** fish-hook (Nk.); **ge_lam** id. (Pa.); **ga_lam** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1495). **gal.a** hook, fish-hook (Pali); **gala** hook (Pkt.); **gal** lever (N.); hook, drag hook (H.); **gal.** hook (G.); hook, drag hook, hangman's hook (M.)(CDIAL 3971). **Instrument for drawing wire for chain-work in jewellery**: **kal.i-k-kan.** instrument for drawing wire for chain-work in jewellery (Ta.lex.)

2682.**Wind**: **ka_l** air, wind; **ka_r-r-u** id., breath (Ta.); id., life (Ma.); **ka_lu** wind (Ma.); **ka.t-** id. (Ko.); **ko.t-** id. (To.); **ka.ti** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 1481). **ga_l.i, ga_l.** wind, air (Ka.); **ga.l.i** wind (Kod..); **ga_li, ga_l.i** wind, air (Tu.); **ga_li** id. (Te.); **ga_d.upu** wind (Te.); **ga.li** id. (Kol.); **gha_l.i** id. (Nk.); **gha_y** id. (Nk.); **ga_l** id. (Go.); **ga_li** wind, air (Kond.a); **ga_li** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 1499). **garuvali** wind (Ka.); **karuvali** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2683.**Image: lion**: **kalan:kas.a** a lion (Skt.lex.)

2684.**Possession, wealth; grow luxuriant**: **kol** prep. near, by, with, in the keeping or possession of, by the hand of, by means of; **kol anna** to come near to; **kol kol, kolo kol** adv., prep. approximately, about, nearly, side by side; **kol rakkhna** to keep by, to retain; to deposit; **lahore ya amritsar de kol** the neighbourhood of Lahore or Amritsar (P.lex.) **kalita** gained, obtained; furnished, endowed; plucked, gatherd; arisen, produced; **kalana_** doing, effecting; **kal** to attach to, tie on; furnish with (Skt.lex.) **kali (-pp-, -tt-)** to grow luxuriantly, sprout, come into being, appear, increase; n. flourishing, prospering; **kala (-pp-, -nt-)** to appear, come into being, spread (as news)(Ta.); **kalugu** to accrue, happen, occur, be produced or caused, be born, be, exist, be able (inscriptional forms with **l.**, **kal.gina**); **kaligincu** to cause, produce, effect, bring about; **kala** existing, true, actual, possessing, having; **kala-ter-a~gu** truth, fact; **kala-ru_pu** id., the real state of things; **kalad.u** exists, is possessed, belongs to; **kalimi** existence, presence, possessions, wealth (Te.); **kal-** (neg.), **kalt-** (present-future paradigm, present-future or past in meaning) possibly be, may be; **kall-, kal-** to do (Kol.); **kalgi- (-t-)** to accrue as prosperity, happen (Kond.a); **kalg-** to get, become, accrue (Kuwi)(DEDR 1300).

kalbhag unexpectedly, unawares, unwarned, unanticipated; **kalbhag leka** it so happened; **kal bhag** lease of life (Santali.lex.) **Materials**: cf. **kalapa** materials for a plough, timber for buildings (Te.); **kalapu** materials for a house, for a plough, etc. (Ka.); **kalappa** plough and what belongs to it (Ma.); **kalappai** plough, ploughshare (Ta.)(DEDR 1304). **kala_pa** bundle (Pali); **kala_paka** id. (Pali); **kala_va** collection (Pkt.P.); **kala_vr.a_** bundle (P.); **kala_u** group, cluster (OG.); **kalamba** bunch, cluster, bundle (Si.)(CDIAL 2931).

2685.**Complete agricultural apparatus**: **gar..ige** acquirement, acquisition; gain; **gar..i-sa_li-ven.** an acquisitive, industrious woman; **gar..i-sa_l.i** a person bent on acquisition; **gar..isu** bringing together, making gain etc.; **gar..iyisu** to join or bring together; to acquire, to obtain; **gal.e_vu, gal.eyavu, gal.eya** a complete agricultural apparatus; a set of implements of kabbilas; **ghar..iya** the act of putting in order, arrangement, regulation; the act of making ready, preparation (Ka.lex.) **ga_l.aka** a good, proper man (Ka.); a clever, ingenious man = praud.ha (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2686.**Image: a fly**: **kileji, keleji** a fly (Tu.); **kelen:gi, keln:gi** house-fly (Kor.)(DEDR 1573).

2687.**Image: to shout**: **kele** to cry or shout with energy or for joy (Ka.); **cilai, cilampu, cilumpu** to sound (Ta.); **kele** to cry out, to vociferate (abusively); **keleta** abusive vociferation (Ka.lex.) cf. **kel.ar** to cry out, to roar (Ka.lex.) **To say**: **kuyil** to sound, play; **vi_n.ai kur..alo_t.u kuyila** (**Ci_vaka**.1255); **kuyiluvam** playing on stringed musical instrumments, drums, tabrets, clarionets, horns; **kuyiluvar** players on stringed instruments; **payir- orr..irmor..i** soft, sweet words, like the notes of the koel; liquorice; **kuyil ku_vu** to present a pleasing, thriving aspect, as a field with luxuriant crop (Ta.lex.) **kollat.iga** a player with sticks, a pole-dancer, a rope-dancer (Ka.); **ko_ramba** (Ta.); **ko_lha_n.t.i_** (M.); **kollan.ige** playing, play, performance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To babble**: **kur..ar-r-utal** to make incoherent or indistinct sounds, as when affected with strong emotion (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 188**); **kur..ar-utal** to babble, as an infant; to talk indistinctly; to gabble (**Tiruva_ca.21,10**); to cry, as a bird; to crow, as a cock (**Pat.t.in-ap. 268**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kalakala (-pp-, -tt-)** to reiterate in sound, rustle (Ta.); **kalakala** confused noise (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1302).

2688.**To steal**: **galua** a boaster, a braggart, a deceiver; **galkat.ua** boasting; bragging; a boaster, a braggart (Santali.lex.) **khala** mischievous person (BhP.); wicked (Pkt.); **kharu** mischievous person (S.); **khal** mean (H.); base (N.); talebearer (A.); mischievous (B.); **khal.a** deceitful (Or.); **khal.** vile (M.); **kala** fraud (Si.)(CDIAL 3835). **kal.** to rob, steal, deceive; n. stealing, theft, robbery (Ta.); **kal.kkuka** to steal (Ma.); **kal.avu** theft (Ma.Ta.); **kal.v** to steal (Ko.); **kal.** to steal (Kod.); **kal.l.a** deceitful (Tu.); thief (Ka.); **kalla** falsehood, deceit (Te.); **kall** to steal (Go.); **kalli mleha/mneha** rogue, scoundrel (Kuwi); **kar.** to steal (Mand.); **xar.na_** to steal (Kur.); **xalb** theft (Kur.); **qale** to rob (Malt.); **qalwi** theft (Malt.); **kalp** deceitful (Br.)(DEDR 1372).

2689.**Image: neck**: **gal, gala** the neck, the throat (P.lex.) cf. **gala** throat, neck (MBh.)(CDIAL 4070). **kol., koral** the throat; **kol.har-e** the neck-rope of a bullock to break (Ka.lex.)

2690.**An assigned place**: **kol.a** a place of assignation, an appointed place; san:ke_tasthala; kombu (Ka.lex.)

2691.**Image: phalange; knot**: **galit.hi** the portion between two joints of the finger, the same of sugar-cane and grain stalk (P.lex.) **kalakku** joint (Ta.); **kalavu** joint of the body (Ta.); **kalv-** pair-word with **elv** bone (i.e. joint)(Ko.)(DEDR 1299). **ka_p** interstice between fingers (N.)(CDIAL 2941). **kar..alu** two or three of the upper joints of a sugarcane that are insipid (Ka.); **kar..al** a piece of sugarcane (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kal** to count, to reckon (Skt.lex.) cf. **kar..al** piece of sugarcane (Ma.)(DEDR 1352). **kal.ale** a swelling at the joints (Tu.)(DEDR 1350). **kar..ile** a tender shoot that grows from the root of a bamboo bush and is used for pickles etc. (Ka.); **kayal** (Ma.); **kan.ile** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

2692.**Valley; image: alley**: **gali_** mountain pass (Pas'.); hole, narrow street (P.); **gala_** passage through a hedge (P.); **gali** narrow lane (B.); **gal.i** alley; **gal.ia_** hole in a wall, rivulet (Or.); **gali_** lane (Mth.); lane, mountain pass (H.); lane (S.G.); **galli_** (M.H.); **galli** (N.); **ga_li_** valley (G.); **gol^{u}** cave, robber's lair (K.)(CDIAL 4085). cf. **gul** inhabited valley, country; **goli_** tribe (Ash.); **gal** valley (Dm.); **ghal** river (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4453). **kolli** valley, corner (Ma.); **kolli, kolle** a bend, corner, gulf, bay (Ka.); **kolli** small stream with rocky bed (Kod..); a bay (Tu.)(DEDR 2137).

2693.**Melting**: **galai, galwai** melting, wages paid for melting; **galan., galan.i** to melt, to dissolve; to boil (P.lex.) cf. **galati** drips, drops, oozes, trickles (Skt.)(CDIAL 4074). **ga_lana** straining (fluids)(Nir.); sifting, melting (Pkt.); **ga_lan.a_** id. (Pkt.); **ga_rn.i_** melting (S.); **ga_l.an.** a quantity to be sifted or strained; **ga_l.n.e~** sieve; **ga_l.n.i_** sifting (M.)(CDIAL 4143). **ga_la** flowing, dropping (Skt.); **ga_l** melting (P.); **ga_o** central hole of a millstone (WPah.); **ga_l.o** melting, oozing, flow (Or.)(CDIAL 4142).

2694.**Mixing, mixture**: **kali** the water wherein raw rice and other corn and vegetables have been washed, to which strained rice-water etc. is added, and which is given to cattle (Te.); **kala-gaccu** (Ka.); **kalagacu** the vessel in which **kalagaccu** is kept (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kala (-pp-, -nt-)** to mix; **kalacu (kalaci-)** to mingle; **kalampakam** mixture, combination; **kalavu (kalavi-)** to mix; **kalaval** mixing, combining; **kalavan-** mixture of various things, medley; **kalavai** mixture, compound; **kala_vu (kala_vi-)** to mix, join together, unite (Ta.); **kalaruka** to be mixed, united; mix; mingle (esp. what is dry); **kalarcca** mixture; **kalarppu** act of mixing, mixture, adulteration; **kalaval** mixing, intermingling (Ma.); **kalv- (kald-)** to knead, mix (solid in water); **gal gu.r. (gu.c-)** to join in dense mass (Ko.); **kas-f- (kas-t-)** to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child)(To.); **kali, kale** to join, be mixed, come together, meet; **kala** state of being joined or mixed, of being various; **kalaka, kalka** mixture; **kalapu** a joined or mixed state, a miscellaneous mass; **kalasu** to mix, mingle; n. mixed or mingled state; **kalpisu** to join, mix (Ka.); **kala- (kalap-, kaland-)** to knead; **kalap** kneading (Kod..); **kalad.uni** to be mixed, kneaded; **kalad.a_vuni** to mix, knead; **kalapuni** to mingle, knead; **kalappu** mixed, kneaded; **kalaberak** admixture, compound; **kalamu** grafting; **kalka** decoction, infusion of any drug (Tu.); **kalavan.t.akamu** boiled rice mixed with several ingredients; **kalavud.u** to mix, mingle (Te.); **kalay- (kalayt-)** to be mixed (liquids, grains); **kalp- (kalapt-)** to mix (Kol.); **kalay-, kalap-** to mix (Nk.); **kalp-** to mix (Go.); **kalp-** to mix (Kond.a); **kalhali, kalhinai** to be mixed, mingle; **kalpali, kalpini** to mix; **kal- (-h-)** to mix together; **kalp- (-it-)** to mix (Kuwi); **khalna_** to dilute, mix with water or other liquid (Kur.); **kalka-** a medicinal paste (mixture); **avakalkana-** mixing (Skt.)(DEDR 1299).

2695.**Hero**: **kali** hero (Skt.inscr.); strength, force (Ta.); **kaliyan-** warrior (Ta.); man noted for valour and prowess, warrior, hero; **kalitana** valour, heroism (Ka.); **kalitanamu** bravery (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 1308).

2696.**Image: perforation**: **gali** a hole, a perforation, a leak (P.lex.) **galtani, galtan.i** the wood placed round the hole in which the vertical wheel of a well revolves, to prevent clay and dirt getting into the wheel; the throat latch of a bridle, also a part of the headstall (P.lex.) **kar..u, kar..** an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear (Ka.); **kar..u** a trident; a stake for impaling malefactors = s'u_lam (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kar..u, kar..uku** stake for impaling malefactors (Ma.)(DEDR 1361).

2697.**Image: a spot, mark**: **khal** a spot, a mole; **khaldar** spotted, streaked; **khal makhali, khal makhuli** empty, empty handed; **khalli** empty, void, hollow; **kalan:k** fault, blemish, stigma, stain (P.lex.) **kali, kale** scar of an old wound, mark of small-pox, stain of mud, oil etc. (Ka.); **kale** scar, white spot on nail (Kod..); **kal** scar, mark, blemish, stain (Tu.); **kala** mark as of smalll-pox, scar, mole (Ma.)(DEDR 1313). **kalanam, kalan:ka** a spot, mark (Skt.lex.) **kalan:ka** stain, spot (R.); spot, blemish (Pali); **kalam.ka** stain (Pkt.); **kal.an:ka, kal.an:ki** rust on metal (Or.); **kal.a_k** verdigris (M.)(CDIAL 2911). **kalam, kalabi** verdigris, rust; **kalambitso** rusty of verdigris (Kon.lex.) **khil.a** callosity (Pali); **khil** corn, callosity, hard centre to a boil (N.); clot forming on a teat when milking (B.); **khi_l., khi_l.a_** (M.); **khilla** boil (Pkt.); **khi_l** pimple (G.); **kil** pimple (L.); **kill** (P.)(CDIAL 3886). **gil** goitre (WPah.); **gilht., gilht.a_, gilht.i_** hard lump in flesh (P.); **gillhar., gillar** goitre (P.)(CDIAL 4166). **Image: to protrude through a hole**: **galle, gal.l.e** a lump, a clot; a concretion (Ka.lex.) cf. **kar..al (kar..alv-, kar..an-r--)** to protrude, bulge out, pass through (as an arrow); **kar..alai** wen, tubercle, tumour (Ta.); **kar..ar-r-uka** to protrude; **kar..ala** a swelling (chiefly in the groin)(Ma.); **kar.v- (kar.d-)** to be stretched, protrude through a hole (e.g. piles); **kar.t- (kar.ty-)** to make to protrude through hole; **kal.** swelling (e.g. caused by blow of a stone)(Ko.); **gal.alE** swellling of a gland (Ka.); **karal** a swelling (Tu.); **kad.alu-konu** to swell, rise, increase (Te.)(DEDR 1350). cf. **kar..al** anklet, toe-ring (Ta.); foot-ring, anklet (Ka.)(DEDR 1351).

2698.**Image: die with one dot**: **kali** the side of a die which is marked with one point; the bibhi_taka tree; **kal** to count, to reckon; **a_kalayati** observes, reckons (BhP.); **kal** to collect; **kalita** reckoned, counted; **kala_** an atom; **kal** to take hold of the die called kali; to throw, cast; **kal** impel (Skt.lex.) **gel.e**, **gede** odd (number) (Kon.lex.) **kali** a die marked with one dot, a losing die (AV. vii.109.1: **ghr.te_na kalim. s'iks.a_mi**)(Vedic.lex.) **kali** the unlucky die, bad luck (Pali)(CDIAL 2933). **kali** the unlucky die; 'the dice were seeds of a tree called the vibhi_taka... an extra seed was called the kali'; **kali = kaliggaha** an unlucky throw at dice, bad luck, symbolically as a piece of bad luck in a general worldly sense or bad quality, demerit, sin (in moral sense); **kalin. vicina_ti** gathers up demerit; **kali(g)gaha** the unlucky throw at dice, the losing throw, symbolically bad luck, evil consequence in worldly and moral sense; **ubhayattha kaliggaha** faring badly in both worlds; **kali(p)piya** one who is fond of cheating at dice, a gambler; **kat.aggaha** he who throws the lucky die, one who is lucky, fortunate; opp. to **kali** the unlucky die, in phrase: **kalin. gan.ha_ti** to have bad luck; **kaliggaha = para_jayasan:kha_ta** i.e. one who is defeated, as opp. to **kat.aggaha = jayasan:kha_ta** (Pali.lex.) **a_lea** game at dice (Lat.); **akkha** that which has eyes, a die, **occulus** (Lat.)(Pali.lex.)

2699.**Wood used for turnery**: **kaikoia** a small tree, flacourtia sapida; the wood is used for turnery, the fruit is eaten (P.lex.)

2700.**Image: delivered**: **khalas** to be delivered, to calve, to emit, to set free, to acquit; **khalasenae** he is acquitted; **khalasenae** she is delivered (of a child)(Santali.lex.) **khalas** free,

liberated; **khalas hon.a** to be liberated or freed; to have a seminal emission (P.lex.) **kale** the embryo (Ka.lex.)

2701.**Pure**: **khalas** < **khalis** (Arab.) unmixed, pure (P.lex.) **khalsa** < **khalsah** (Arabic) the word is applied to all Sikhs who have received the pauhal; **khalsa kaum, khalsa raj** the sikh rule; **khalsaji** a title of respect for a sikh; **guru n da khalsa** sikhs (P.lex.)

2702.**A charm**: **kalam** discourse, a word, speech; an incantation, a charm; **kalam-Allah** (lit. the word of God) The Alquran, the Muhammadan scripture (P.lex.) **kalam, kalma_** paragraph (Kon.lex.) **galh** a word, a matter, talk; an abuse; **gall** a word, a saying, a thing; **gall bat, gall katth, gall katha** conversation (P.lex.) **An article**: **kalamu, kalam, kalmu** a paragaph: a distinct head, item, article (Ka.); **kalama** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Document**: **kalam** document written on palm-leaf (**Tol. Col. 81, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2703.**Agreement**: **kalida** agreement, combination (Te.); **kalita** attached, affixed, joined, endowed with; known, understood; numbered (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2704.**Goldsmith**: **kala_da** a goldsmith (Ka.SKt.)(Ka.lex.)

2705.**Herd**: **galla** a herd (of horses, camels, asses)(P.lex.) **goul.i, goul.ya_** shepherd; fig. spiritual guide (Kon.lex.)

2706.**Roll, scroll**: **koul.o, koul.ya_** roll, scroll (Kon.lex.)

2707.**Image: leaf**: **kholo, kholya_** green leaf; **kholi, kholye** dry leaf (Kon.lex.)

2708.**Image: the tail of a fat-tailed sheep**: **kalar.i** the tail of a dumba or fat-tailed sheep; **chakki** id. (P.lex.) **xola_** tail (Kur.); **qoli** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2135).

2709.**Paradise**: **kayila_yam < kaila_sa** S'iva's abode, the heaven according to S'aivas (**Te_va_. 1156,2**)(Ta.lex.) **kayilai** Mt. Kaila_sa, in the Hima_layas, abode of S'iva (**Te_va_. 1159,1**)(Ta.lex.) **kaila_sa** name of a mountain in the Hima_laya range; the seat of Kuve_ra and paradise of S'iva (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

2710.**Vestment**: **kayili** vestment for an idol (**Ko_yilo. 74**); **kaiyoli** small cloth, usually five cubits long, with which idols are clothed (**Ko_yilo.**); **kaiyoliyal** id. (**Tol. Po. 1, Il. Ampu_ra.**); **kaili** id. (**Ko_yilo. 30**); **kayili** < **khilat** (U.) a kind of checkered cloth worn by Muhammadans (**J.**); **kaili** tartan used by Muhammadans (**G.Tj.D. i,118**)(Ta.lex.)

2711.**Petticoat**: **calanaka** a short petticoat worn by common women (Ka.); cf. **can.aka** breeches which reach only to the middle of the thighs (Ka.); **cad.d.i** id. (Ka.); **callan.a, calan.a, caln.a, collan.a, col.l.a, can.n.a** drawers or breeches of different length (Ka.); **callat.am** (Ma.Ta.); **callad.a, calla_d.a, jallad.a** (Te.); **co_l.an.a_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_la** clothes, garment (Gaut.); **celi_, celika_** bodice (Skt.PadmaP.); **ce_la** cloth, garment (Pali.Pkt.); **cel** dress, cloak (Dm.); **cila_** cloth, dress (Pas'.); **ceu** (Kal.); **ce_l** cloak (Kal.); **cel.a** cloth, garment (Or.); **hela** carpet (Si.)(CDIAL4910). **cerngl** corner of a cloak or piece of cloth (Ko.); **tergy** corner of a garment (To.); **seran:gu** the end or edge of a female's garment (Tu.); **cer-a~gu** the skirt, hem, end or corner o a garment or cloth (Te.)(DEDR 2796).

2712.**Image: side, belly**: **keladan** a man who is on one side, or on both sides (Ka.); **kela** belly (Kod..); **kila** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1969). **kela** side, vicinity; the side; the right, or left, side; aside (Ka.); **kelaku, kelanu, kelane, kelape, kel.avu, ke_va, kre_va, cekku, cente** (Te.); **cir-ai = pakkam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

2715.**Gain**: **keli (-pp-, -tt-)** to conquer, overcome; **kelippu** winning, success, victory (Ta.); **gel-(ged--)** to win; **gelc-** to win and secure something; **gel** a goal, test, objective in race, a win in a game (Ko.); **kelc-** to be successful (To.); **gel (geld-), gedi/gelu/gellu (gedd-), geli (gelit-, gelid-)** to win, gain, conquer, overcome, triumph; **gela, gelavu, gelu, geluvu, geluha, gella** gain, victory; a winning, happy, sprightly air; **gelisu, gellisu** to win etc. (Ka.); **gell- (gelluv-, gedd-), gell-** to win (Kod..); **gelipuni, gelpuni, genduni** to win, conquer; **gelkayi** victory, winning, victorious; **gelpu** victory, gain; **gelavu** sprightliness, liveliness, courage; **ge_lo** victory, success (Tu.); **geddu** to win (Kor.); **gelucu** to win, gain, conquer, overcome, succeed; **gelipincu** to cause to succeed or win; **gelupu, gelpu** victory, success, gain, winning; **geluvamu** victory, success; **gelivi, gelivid.i** joy, gladness, cheerfulness (Te.); **gell-** to win (Kol.); **ghel-** id. (Nk.); **gels- (-t-)** to win, escape from danger; **gelpis- (-t-)** to save, rescue, cause to win or become eminent (Kond.a); **gelhinai** to win; **gelpali** to save (Kuwi)(DEDR 1972). cf. **vel (velv-, ven-r--)** to conquer, overcome, subdue, destroy (Ta.); **velluka** to overcome; **venni, ver-r-i** victory (Ma.)(DEDR 5493).

2716.**Yoke**: **keln:gam** yoke (Pa.); **kelman, kelman.** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1974). cf. **hala** plough (Skt.lex.)

2717.**Image: laugh**: **calla, cay, cella** great mirth, fun, amusement, pleasure; jest; smiling, laughter; **callava_d.u** to frolic, to sport, to gambol (Ka.); **cerala_d.u, cerla_d.u, cella_d.u** to frolic (Te.); **cayya_t.a, ceyya_t.a, cella_t.a** sport, fun (Ka.); **cella_t.a** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ke_li, ke_li_, ke_l.i** play, sport, pastime, amusement (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kayn:g- (kayan:kt-)** to laugh (Kol.); **kayn:g-** to laugh (Nk.); **kayn.(g)-** to laugh (Kol.); **gr.ay- (-t-)** to laugh (Pe.); **kav-, kowwa_na_** to laugh (Go.)(DEDR 1256). **Wife's younger sister**: **kayn:gekan** man who is in a jesting relationship with female (essentially, cross-cousin); fem. **kayn:gekad** (Kol.); **kayn:ga** wife's younger sister, husband's younger sister; **kayman** (pl. **kaymar**) husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother (Nk.); **kavna, kavtik** joking relation (Go.)(DEDR 1256). **xalli_** father's younger brother's wife (Kur.); **qali** mother's sister; **qalapo** sister's son; **qalapi** sister's daughter (Malt.)(DEDR 1318). **khala, khalan.** a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (P.lex.) **khulxa_li** wife's younger brother; **khulxa_lni_** wife's younger sister (A.)(CDIAL 3733).

2718.**Images: a drummer; tomtom**: **xe_l** tomtom (Kur.); **qle** a small drum; **qlwa** a drummer (Malt.)(DEDR 2014).

2719.**White water lily**: **kahla_ra, kalha_ra** white esculent water lily nymphaea lotus (MBh.);[Mth. with divergent **r.** supports non-Aryan origin]: **kallaha_ra** (Pali); **kalha_ra** (Pkt.); **kar.^{a}har** (Mth.); **kala_r** (G.); **kalha_r** (M.)(CDIAL 2986). **kalla_ram** red Indian water-lily, cen:kar..uni_r; blue nelumbo, karun:kuval.ai (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **kalla_t.am** name of a S'iva shrine (**Tiruva_ca. 2,11**)(Ta.lex.) **Blue water-lily**: cf. **kalha_ra, kahla_ra** a red water-lily; **cen:kaluve** (Ka.lex.) **cen:kalam** kamala, red lotus, nelumbium rubra, centa_marai (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **Blue Indian water-lily**: **karun:kuval.ai** blue Indian water-lily, neytal (**Kur-icip. 84, Urai.**); **kuval.ai** blue nelumbo (**Ain:kur-u. 299**); purple Indian water-lily (**Ci_vaka. 256**); a large number

(**Paripa_. 2,13**)(Ta.lex.) **kuvalaya, ko_mal.e, ko_val.** any water-lily; the blue water-lily (Skt.Ka.); **kanneydalu** id., ni_lo_tpala [**kan** blackness] (Ka.); **kuvala** the water-lily (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Fragrant blue water-lily**: **kalave, kaluve** (Tadbhava of **kalamba**); **kalave** the iris or fragrant blue water-lily (Te.); **can:galave** the red water-lily (Ka.lex.) **Water-lily**: **kalave, kaluve** water-lily; **can:galave, cen:galave** red water-lily (Ka.); **kaluva** water-lily; **cen:galuva** red water-lily (Te.); **kar..uni_r, cen.-kar..uni_r** (Ta.); **cen.-kar..ini_r** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 1307). **alli** waterlily, nymphaea lotus, inner flower petals as opposed to **pulli** filament of stamen (Ta.); pericarp of lotus with the surrounding filaments, antlers, stamen, lotus (Ma.); **alli, allige** waterlily, flower of nymphaea speciosum (Tu.); **alli** the water plant called nymphaea alba (Te.)(DEDR 256). cf. **a_mpal** water lily, nymphaea lotus (Ta.); a water lily which opens after sunset (Ma.); **a_bal, a_val, a_la** red waterlily (Ka.); **a_mbalu** a water-lily which opens after sunset (Tu.)(DEDR 362). **Water-lily**: **kumutam** esculent white water-lily; red Indian water-lily (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **kumuda** esculent white water-lily (AV.); **kumudika** pertaining to water-lilies (Pa_n..); **kumuda** white lotus (Pali); **kumua** water-lily (Pkt.); **konda** esculent white water-lily (Si.); **kai~_** water-lily (Or.); **ku_i~_** (OAw.); **kui~_** lotus (H.)(CDIAL 3305). **kairava** the white esculent water-lily (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **go_pa-bhadram** the fibrous root of a water-lily (Ka.lex.) **Blue Indian water-lily**: **kucaram** blue nelumbo, karun:kuval.ai pontederia monochoria-vaginalis (Ta.lex.)

2720.**Image: to seize**: **kariju, karicu** to lay hold of, to seize (Ka.lex.)

2721.**Pulse**: **kulth, kulthi** a kind of pulse; Madras horse gram, dolichos uniflorus, dolichos catjang (P.lex.) cf. **kulattha** the pulse dolichos uniflorus (MBh.)(CDIAL 3335). **kala_ya** a sort of pea (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **kara** the pea pisum sativum (K.); **kala_i, kala_-ma_h** a kind of pulse (A.); **kala_i** (B.); **kal.a_-mug** phaseolus maximus (Or.); **kal.a_-sim** dolichos ensiformoides (Or.); **kara_i, kala_i** the pulse phaseolus roxburghii (Mth.); **kala_i_** pulse (H.); **kala_ya_** a long thin small black bean (H.); **kara_yi_** pod of a white pea (H.); **kera_u** pea (N.); **kera_w** pisum sativum (Bi.Mth.); pisum arvense (H.); **kira_u** id. (H.)(CDIAL 2932). **kat.alai** Bengal gram, cicer arietinum (Ta.); **kad.ala** (Ma.); **kaci (katalai > *kar.ly > *kar.yl > kacl)**(?Ko.); **kad.ale, kad.le** (Ka.); **kad.ale** (Kod..Tu.)(DEDR 1120). **ka_n.am** horsegram, dolichos uniflorus (Ta.Ma.); **ka_n.amu** food for horses, fodder (Te.); **kha_n.amu** food (Te.)(DEDR App.25). cf. **kha_n.** boiled grain for cattle (G.)(CDIAL 3867).

2722.**Image: beetle**: **ka_la_r-u** beetle, as having six legs (**Kalaicaic. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

2723.**Goddess**: **ka_l.i** Durga_, as being black (**Kantapu. Acurarya_ka. 40**); the Sakti of Ka_la, the Va_yumu_rtti (**Cit. Ca_. Ja_n-pa_. Vya_. 4**); **ka_l.imam** blackness, black colour (**Kantapu. Tirunakarap. 72**); **ka_l.imai** id. (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 217**); **ka_li_** the goddess Durga_ (MBh.Pkt.H.); **ka_lia_** (Pkt.); **ka_li** (A.B.N.); **ka_l.i_** (Or.G.M.); **ka_lika_** a female spirit, one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue (MBh.)(CDIAL 3102).

2724.**An ancient coin**: **ka_l.i-c-cakkaram** an ancient gold coin, as stamped with the figure of Ka_l.i; **ka_l.i-p-pan.am** ancient coin = 3 as. 4 ps. (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.)

2725.**Image: leak**: **ku.l- (ku.t.-)** (water) run from punctured vessel or tap; **ku.lp- (ku.lupt-)** to puncture (vessel) so that water runs out (Kol.); **ku_l.-** to leak (Nk.)(DEDR 1919).

2726.**Basil**: **kullai** wild basil, sacred basil, scarlet ixora (Ta.); **kula, kulavu** a kind of creeper (Tu.)(DEDR 1815). **kut.he_raka** basil, tulasi_ (Skt.lex.) **kut.he_raka** a kind of basilieum, ocimum sanctum (Ka.lex.) cf. **tur..a_y, tul.aci** ocimum sanctum (Ta.)(DEDR 3357). **tulasi_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5885).

2727.**A measure**: **kul.akam** a dry or liquid measure = 1/8 na_r..i (Ta.); **kol.akam** a measure of 50 id.an:ga_r..is in Wayana_d.u (Ma.); **kwa.x** (when numerated, **kwa.w**) a large measure (To.); **kol.aga, kul.a** a measure of capacity - 4 bol.l.as (Ka.); **kol.aka** a measure of capacity (Kod..); **kol.aga** a measure of grain (Tu.); **kolagamu** water-vessel (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 1827a). cf. **kud.ava, kud.apa, kut.apa** a measure of grain or of wood or of iron etc. (Skt.)(CDIAL 3246). **calakai** a grain measure = 1/3 poti or a bullock load = 60 or 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one calakai of paddy (Ta.); **calg** a grain measure (Ko.); **solage, solige, sollage, sollige** a measure of capacity = 1/4 of a kud.ava or of a bal.l.a (Ka.); **salaka** a small sack; 2 1/2 times the measure called tu_mu (Te.)(DEDR 2365). **Measurement**: **kola** measurement; **kola~di** limit, extent, measure, count; **kolaga~_d.u** one who measures grain; **kola~ta** measurement, measuring; **kolucu** to measure (Te.); **kul- (kult-)** to count; **kulleng** to measure (Kol.); **kull-** id. (Nk.); **kul-** id. (Nk.); **kolsa_na_, kols-** id. (Go.); **koli- (-t-)** id. (Kond.a); **ko_la** a measure (Kuwi)(DEDR 1827b).

2728.**Oil-man; sugar; mahua**: **kulikam** south Indian mahua, iruppai (**Pin..**); cf. **gud.a** molasses (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kalu** oil-man (by caste)(B.Or.); **kolu_** id. (H.); **kolluga, kolhua** sugarcane press (Pkt.); **kolu_** oilpress, sugarcane press (S.P.); **kuhulu_** id. (P.); **ko_lu_** oilpress (WPah.); **kol** (N.); **kohlia_, koliha_, kolia_** sugarcane press (Or.); **ko_lh** oilpress (Mth.); **ko_lh^{u}** (Bhoj.); **kolh, kolhu_, kelhu_** oilpress (Bi.); **kolhu_, kolu_** sugarcane press, oilpress (H.); **kohlu** sugarcane press (G.)(CDIAL 3536). **kolha_r** oil factory (P.); **kolhua_r** sugarcane mill and boiling house (Bi.)(CDIAL 3537). **kolsa_r** sugarcane mill and boiling house (Bi.)(CDIAL 3538). **ku~hiya_r** sugarcane (A.); **kusia_r** id. (Mth.); **ko_s'aka_ra** a kind of sugarcane (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 3541). **Oil-press**: **kolhar, kolhu** an oil factory, an oil-press, a sugar press (P.lex.) **Perfume ball**: **kur..iyam** globular, round shape; perfume ball (**Cilap. 14,171**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **gulika_** a ball; **guli_** a pill (Skt.lex.) cf. **s'as.kuli** a large round cake composed of ground rice, sesamum, and sugar, and cooked in oil (Skt.); **cigul.i** a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery (Ka.)(DEDR 2490). **Sweetmaker's shop**: **kullaria, kullu_ria** sweetmaker; **kullariya_** his shop (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3354).

2729.**Jaggery shop**: **goliyasa_la_** shop selling jaggery (Jain.Skt.) **Sugar-cane**: **gaud.ika** relating to molasses; **gaud.ika** sugar-cane; **gaud.ikam** rum; **gaud.i_** spirit distilled from molasses (Skt.lex.) **gur.aur** sugar boiling house (Bi.)(CDIAL 4183). **gul.-ha_r, gurha_l.** place and works for pressing sugarcane (M.)(CDIAL 4184). **gul.vari_, gurval.i_, gurol.i_, gurul.i_** a puff stuffed with molasses (M.)(CDIAL 4185). **gurau~dha_** ceremony of the bridegroom's elder brother offering mollases and ornaments to the bride (Mth.)(CDIAL 4186). **gur.a~ba_** mollasses and mango juice (H.)(CDIAL 4187). **gud.a** boiled sugarcane juice, molasses (Ka_ty.); **gul.a** molasses (Pali); **gud.a, gula** (Pkt.); **gur., gur.e** (Sh.); **go_r** (K.); **gur.u** (S.); **gur.** (L.P.WPah.Ku.B.H.N.Mth.); **gur.a** (Or.); **gu_r** (Bi.); **gu_r.** (M.); **gol.** (G.); **gal.pan.** sweetness (G.); **gu_l.** (M.); **gul.a** (Si.); **gulde** sweet; **gudlo, gullo, gulo** (Gypsy); **guliyo** sweet (Ku.N.); **gal.yu~** (G.)(CDIAL 4182). **gaud.a** prepared from molasses (MBh.); sweetmeats (R.); **gaud.ika** (Sus'r.); **god.d.a** made with molasses, sweet (Pkt.); **god.** sugared, sweet; **god.e~** any sweet mixture (M.); **god.so** sweet (Konkan.i); **go_l.ika** prepared with molasses (Pali); **gor.i_** sweetness (G.); **god.i_** (M.)(CDIAL

4344). **god.** adj. sugared, soft (M.); **god.i_** softness (G.); **gudlo** soft; sugar-sweets (Romany); **gaud.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 327). **gu gud.** raw sugar, molasses (M.); **gul.a** (Pkt.); **gud.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 327). **gud.a, gula, gul.a** treacle, molasses, jaggery (Ka.lex.) **kut.a_kku < gud.a_ku_** (M.) ball made of tobacco, treacle, plantain and sandal, used in a hookah (**W.**)(Ta.); hookah, ukka_ (Ta.); cf. **gura_ku_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **gur.a_ku** a preparation of tobacco and molasses (P.lex.) cf. **guruguru** rattling of phlegm in the throat (Tu.lex.)

2730.**A marriage badge**: **gul.a-da_l.i = ayda_l.i, ayra-da_l.i** ?the sweet marriage badge, the badge of good or sweet concert (Ka.lex.); **gul.l.i** a small round shell (Ka.lex.)

2731.**Amulet**: **kul.icam** amulet (**G.Sm.D. I,i,145**); thin piece of metal with magical characters worn as a charm against evil spirits or disease (Ta.lex.)

2732.**Image: bubble**: **gul.l.i** a bubble, blister, pustule (Ka.lex.)

2733.**Image: socket of the eye**: **gul.l.i-gan.n.u** an eye on the ball of which a pustule has formed (Ka.lex.) **gul.l.i, kul.l.i** an ink-stand (Ka.); **gulle** anything hollow or empty (Te.); **kuval.ai** the socket of the eye; **gul.l.e-muttu** an artificial, hollow pearl (Ka.lex.)

2734.**A fragrance mixture or paste or mallow**: **kor..umpah-r-** in: **(kut.amalaip pir-anta kor..umpah- r-a_ram : Cilap. 10,106)**: this is interpreted by the editor (At.iya_rkku nalla_r) as **ta_ram-cantan-am akil** etcetera (Ta.)(TED). {cf. the images of ox-fat perfumed cones used by ancient Egyptian women; cf. **akir--kut.am** interpreted as: vessel meant for burning agar incense (**Ci_vaka. 2391**)}. **kor..uppu** fat, grease, lard (**Pin..**); **kor..u** fat (**Na_lat.i, 46**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kolha_r** oil factory (P.)(CDIAL 3537). cf. **ko_lu_** oilpress (WPah.)(CDIAL 3536). {Evokes the vivid image of a threshing floor (or oilpress) with paved burnt-bricks of the Indus Valley civilization in Mohenjo-daro}. cf. **kur..ampu** mixture; liquid of thick consistency as sandal pastee (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,76**); id. (Ma.); **kur..amputal** to become mixed; to be mingled as liquids of different consistency, as powders with liquids (Ta.Ma.); **kur..ar-utal** to mingle, be mixed up (**Ko_yir-pu. Patac. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **ku_r..-varaku** ragi; cf. **ke_r..-varaku** id. (Ta.lex.) **kur..aittal** to macerate, mash, reduce to pulp, make soft by mixing with water (Ta.); **kur..ekka** id. (Ma.); **kur..ai-ttal** to mix, as powder with liquid; to melt and blend in union, fuse (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,6,9**); to gather in a lump, as boiled rice; to cause to melt (**Kantapu. Me_ru. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **Mixture**: cf. **kur..ampu (kur..ampi-)** to become mixed; n. mixture, liquid of thick consistency (Ta.); **kur..appu (kur..appi-)** to mix, stir; n. act of mixing (Ta.); **kur..ampu** thickened fluid, ointment; **kur..ampikka** to grow thick (Ka.); **kol.ku** to stir with the hand (Ka.); **gr.oka** turbid (Pe.); **glo_nga (glo_ngi-)** to be muddy, turbid; n. turbidity (Kui); **gn.ok-** to stir things in hot water (Kuwi)(DEDR 1817). **Mashy; mire**: **kur..ai** soft mud, mire (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **kor..aci** id. (Ka.); **kur..ai-ce_r-u** soft mire, slime; **kur..aivu** mashy condition; tenderness of mind, pity; **kul.akul.attal** to grow soft, as jaggery; **kur..a-kur..a-ttal** to be mashy, pulpy; **kur..ampu** mud, slime, macerated earth; **ku_r..ai** mud, mire (**Te_va_. 473,8**)(Ta.lex.) **Marshy ground; mire, mud**: **kur..ampu** mud, liquid of thick consistency (Ta.); **gr.oka** turbid (Pe.); **glo_nga** to be muddy, turbid, impure; n. turbidity (Kui); **glo_pka (< glo_k-p-; glo_kt-)** to make muddy or turbid (Kui); **go_na e_yu** muddy water; **go_no** puddle; **go_r~r~o/gor.r.o/gorro** muddy; **gn.ok-** to stir things in hot water (Kuwi)(DEDR 1817). cf. **ghont.o** turbid (Go.); **got.ri** muddy, dirty (Kui); **grot.a'** turbid (Kuwi)(DEDR 2067). **Marshy ground; mire, mud**: **ko.b** feverish place, grazing lands in feverish river valley (Ko.); **kor..e** dirt, mud (Ka.); **kor..aci, kor..ace** muddy; soft mud; **kocce** mud, mire, bath-drainage

(Ka.); **kure** filth, dirt; swamp, pool (Tu.); **korambe, kolambe** swamp, marshy ground (Tu.); **kurai** mire, mud, fine clay (Ma.); **kor** manure, filth, mud (Ko.); **kwar** mud (To.)(DEDR 2123). **kur..ai** soft mud, mire (Ta.): **ku_r..ai** mud (Ta.); **kur..akur..a** slimy, soft (Ma.); (DEDR 1822). **kor..e sakkada** impure or corrupt Sam.skr.ta (Ka.lex.)

2735.**Decay; corpse**: **kujna_** to moulder away, rot, ferment, become old (H.); **kujn.e~** to lose cohesion of parts, rot, putrefy, (in games) lie out of play; **kujavin.e~** to make rot; **kujd.a_** rotten (M.)(CDIAL 3222). **kutthai** s, makes rot, rots; **kutthan.a** rotting (Pkt.); **kuthra_** putrefaction (H.)(CDIAL 3279). **kuthyati** stinks (Dha_tup.); **kucchai** rots (Pkt.); **kusn.e~** to rot; **kusd.a_** rotten (M.); **kuth** rot (Skt.)(CDIAL 3284). **kuthati** s, is rotten (Pali); **kuthita** rotten (Pali); **kuhai** rots, stinks; **kuhia** rotted, stinking (Pkt.); **kuhiba_** to rot (Or.); **kuhijn.e~** (M.); **kuhunu** (N.)(CDIAL 3282). **ko_tha** putrefaction (Sus'r.); **ko_ha** (Pkt.); **koh, koho, ko** decay (G.)(CDIAL 3513). **krijoiki** to rot, go bad (Sh.)(CDIAL 3201). **kut.umpuka** to rot, putrefy (Ma.); **ku_r..** what is rotten (Ma.); **kol.v (kol.d-)** (flesh) putrefies so as to fall apart (Ko.); **kwad.** to rot (To.); **kwa.w** decayed dead body (To.); **kor..e** to decay (as a corpse)(Ka.); **kor..aci, kor..ace** state of being putrid (Ka.); **kureyuni, kurevuni, kuriyuni** to decay, rot, putrefy; **kul.i = kuri** to decay (Tu.); **k(r)ul.l.u** to rot, putrefy, decay; adj. rotten, putrid, decomposed (Te.); **kukka_na_** to go rotten (Go.); to rot, of hemp (Go.)(DEDR 1822). **kun.apa** corpse (AV.Pali); smelling like a corpse (S'Br.); **kun.ava** stinking; corpse (Pkt.); **kun.ima** (Pkt.); **kun.u** (Sh.); **kun.uva** corpse, carcass (Si.); **kun.u, kunu** dirty, putrified (Si.); **kun.a, kuna** carcass, dirty, any decayed substance (Si.)(CDIAL 3257). cf. **kumbu** decay (of dry trees or bamboos)(Ka.); rottenness; decayed (Tu.); **kumbi** dry rot, rust (Kod..)(DEDR 1753). cf. **kumai** to be ed soft to a mash (Ta.); **kumevuni** to decay, putrefy (as meat)(Tu.); **kumt.u** nauseating smell (Te.)(DEDR 1746).

2736.**Image: one-fourth**: **kul.aiccu** one-fourth (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Tubularity**: **ko_lu, kro_lu** tube, hole (Te.); **kro_vi** tube, flute (Te.); **kur..al** any tube-shaped thing, flute, pipe, music of the pipe (**Kur-al., 66**); tubularity, hollowness (**Tamir..na_. 63**); **kur..al** tube, flute (Ma.); **ko_vi** tube, flute, gun (Ka.); **kol.ave, kolave, kola_yi** a hollow tube (Tu.); **kro_d.u** (pl. **kro_t.ka**) tube, quiver (Kui)(DEDR 1818). **kur..alo_n-** flute-player (**Cilap. 3,69**)(Ta.lex.)

2737.**Arrowroot**: **ku_vai** East Indian arrowroot, curcuma angustifolia (**Maturaik. 142**)(Ta.); **ku_ve_** (Tu.); **ku_vai-ni_r-u** arrorroot flour (**ku_vaini_r-un. kor..un:kot.ik kavalaiyum : Cilap. 25,42**); **kuva_** East Indian arrowroot (Ta.lex.) cf. **ku_r..** thick gruel, porridge, semiliquid food (**Tiva_.**); food (**Pur-ana_. 70,7**) < **ku_ra** (Skt.); **ku_d.u** (Te.); **ku_r..** (Ka.Ma.); **ku_l.u** (Tu.); **ku_r..-p-pacai** rice gruel for starching clothes; paste (Ta.); **ku_r..a_tal** to be over-boiled, as rice; to become addled, as eggs; **kur..ai-tal** to become soft, mashy, pulpy, as well-cooked (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,1,3, Vya_.**) (Ta.); **kor..e** (Ka.); **kur..ayu** (Ma.); **kur..aital** to be overboiled, as rice (Ta.) [cf. **kuth** (Skt.)](Ta.lex.)

2738.**Dive for pearls**: **kul.i-y-a_l.** pearl or chank diver (**muttu-k- kul.ippo_n**); **kul.i-ka_ran** id... (Ta.lex.)

2739.**To wet; bathe**: **kul.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to bathe, wash one's body up to the neck, take purificatory bath after menstruation, dive for pearls; n. bath, ablution, diving (Ta.); **kul.ippu, kul.iyal** washing, bathing (Ta.); **kul.i** bathing, ablusion; **kul.ikka** to wash, bathe, plunge into water (Ma.); **kul.i- (kul.ip-, kul.ic-)** to take bath; **kul.peki** menstruation (lit. need to bathe);

kul.i mane menstrual hut; **kul.ip** bathing; **kul.iyame** pregnancy (lit. need not to bathe)(Kod..); **kul.un:kuni** to wet, moisten; **kol.amb** bath (Tu.)(DEDR 1832).

2740.**Cold**: **kul.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to feel cool (as breeze), be cool, refreshing, get numbed (as in death); n. coldness, chilliness, ague, shivering; **kul.ircci, kul.irtti, kul.utti** coolness, cold, act of cooling or refreshing, numbness (as in death); **kul.irppu, kul.irmai, kul.umai** coolness, kindness; **kul.iri** a fan; **kul.l.a-k-kul.ir-** to be intensely cool and refreshing (Ta.); **kul.ir, kul.ur** coldness, cool, refreshing; **kul.iruka** to be chilly, refreshed; **kul.irma** freshness; **kul.irppu, kul.uppam** chilliness; **kul.irppikka** to chill, quiet, refresh, comfort; **kul.ukul.u** intense cold (Ma.); **kul.ak in-, kul.kul. in-** (hands, feet, body) feel cool, (mind) feels calm and peaceful (Ko.); **kul.ir** to be cool or cold; n. coldness, coolness, cold, snow, frost (Ka.); **kul.i- (kul.ip-, kul.it-)** cold feeling is; **kul.iri ka.a** cold season (Kod..)(DEDR 1834).

2741.**Image: falling water**: **gul.ugul.u** murmuring or gurgling sound produced by running or rippling water (Ka.); **gul.ugul.u** a noise made as in filling a pitcher with water (Tu.); **gulu-gulita** roaring of an elephant (Skt.); **gulagula_** thunder (Pali): **gulagula_yate_** thunders (Pkt.); **gul.u_gul.u_** sound of fruits falling into water (Ma.)(DEDR 1837).

2742.**Extent of land**: **kul.a-p-pirama_n.am** area of cultivation irrigable by a tank; an ancient standard weight for gold (**S.I.I. i,81**)(Ta.lex.) **kul.a-nel, kul.a-c-cennel** wild rice, oryza mutica, growing spontaneously in the bed of a tank (**Ci_vaka. 355**); **kul.a-p-puravu** the whole extent of land irrigable under a tank; **kul.a-vitaippu** sowing in a tank bed (Ta.lex.)

2743.**Flight of stairs of a tank**: **ku_lu** a sloping flight of stairs leading down to the water of a tank (Ka.); **ku_l** stair, ladder (Pa.)(DEDR 1908). **Hollow; bank, shore; low-lying**: **ku_lam** bank of a river or tank, seashore; ridge in a paddy field (Ta.lex.) **ku_la** declivity (RV.); shore (S'Br.); heap, mound (Car.); slope, bank of river (Pali); bank, shore (Pkt.OMth.); **ku_l** low-lying (Dardic); bank, shore (A.B.); **ku_la_** dam (WPah.); **ku_l.a** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 3416). **ku_la** pond (Skt.); **ku_lya** belonging to a bank (VS.); **ku_lyo** along the bank of (Dardic); **ku_l.ia_** situated on the bank (Or.)(CDIAL 3417). **Tank**: **kul.am** tank, reservoir, lake (**kul.a-k- ki_r.. vil.ainta... ven.n.el**) (**Pur-ana_. 33,5**)(Ta.); tank (Ma.); **kol.a, kol.ahe, kon.a** pond (Ka.); **kul.a** tank, pond (Tu.); **kolanu, kola_ku, kola_kuvu** id. (Te.); **kollu** deep pond dug or built near the outlet of a tank, in which water is collected before supplying it to fields (Tu.); **kollu gun.t.a** pond into which water from irrigation wells is baled out (Ma.); **kol** tank (Go.); **glu_nju** a small pool, puddle (Kui.); **ku_la** pond, pool (Skt.)(DEDR 1828). **kul.avat.ai** tax for the enjoyment of the tank and its income (Ta.)(EI 17.IEG.); an ancient tax on tanks (**S.I.I. ii,247**) (Ta. lex.) **Tank-irrigation**: **kul.an.-ko_vai** cultivation in the bed of a tank (**Ci_vaka. 1488, Urai**); **kul.a-t-tul.va_y** bed of a tank; deep part of a tank near the flood-gate; **kul.a-p-par-ippu** hollow dug out in the bed of a tank (Ta.inscr.); **kul.a-p-pat.ukai, kul.a-p-pa_t.u** lands adjacent to tanks; **kul.a-k-ki_r..** field in front of the sluice-gate of a tank (Ta.lex.) **kul.am-pa_ci** fishing right in a tank; **kul.m-ar..i** to have the water in a tank consideratbly reduced to allow easy fishing; **kul.a-varaku** tank millet; **kul.ava_r** < **kulwa_r** (U.) settlement made with ryots individually; **kul.ava_r..ai** a coarse tank-paddy, sown in **a_n-i-a_van.i**, maturing in six months; **kul.a-vet.t.u** tank repair; a cess paid by ryots to the land-holders on account of tank repair; **kul.a-vet.t.u-ma_n-iyam** inam granted for the service of procuring workmen for tank repair (Ta.lex.)

2744.**River**: **kut.iai** river (**Kantapu. Ka_l.inti. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.ila** bent, curved, tortuous (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kucel** bend in a stream (Santali.lex.) **Image: curve**: **kulavu** bend, curve (**Pu. Ve. 1,10**); **kulavu-tal** to bend, curve (**Pur-ana_. 11,4**); **hvar** (Skt.); **kula_vu-tal** to be bent, curved (**Ya_p. Vi. 22**); to bend as a bow (**Pu. Ve. 4,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Channel**: **kulya_** small river, canal, ditch (RV.); **ku_la** pond, tank (Skt.)< **kul.am** tank (Ta.); **kulla_, kolla_** stream, channel (Pkt.); **kuzu** water-channel (Kho.); **kol** stream, canal (K.); **kull** natural or artificial stream (WPah.); **ku_l** conduit, canal (WPah.); watercourse (Ku.); **kulo** ditch (Ku.); channel, drain, ditch (N.); **ku_la_** irrigation channel (H.); **ku_ra** deep canal (S.); **ku_la** id. (S.); **ku_hl** watercourse; **kuhal** (L.); **ku_lh, ku_hul** brook, canal (P.); **kolo** hole in the ground (G.); **koli_** hole in the ground for a game (M.)(CDIAL 3352). **kur-anku** a branch channel (Ta.); **kor-akalu** a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream (Ka.)(DEDR 1841). **Valley**: **kolli** valley (Ma..); gulf, bay (Ka.); small stream with rocky bed (Kod..); a bay (Tu.)(DEDR 2137). **gul** inhabited valley, country (whence **goli_** tribe)(Ash.); **go_l** valley (Wg.); **gul** (Kt.); valley, country (Pr.); **gal** ravine, valley (Shum.); valley (Dm.); **gale** rivulet (Tir.); **ghal, gal** river (Pas'.); **g'al** ravine, valley (Gaw.); **gehal, ghau, gha_l** (Kal.); **gol** (Kho.); **gal** (Bshk.); **so_n.ai-gu_l** bank of a river (**so_n.i_**)(Phal.); **ghal.a-ghal.a** copious discharge of pus (Or.); **ghal.** trench torn up by rush of water, ravine (M.)(CDIAL 4453). **galanava_** to drip, overflow (Si.); **ghal.ia_** a leak (Or.); **ghal.an.** furrow or ravine made by overflowing water (M.)(CDIAL 4454). **ghal.ay** ravine (M.)(CDIAL 4455). **golo_k** river (Kho.); **gulabo_** river (Ash.); **gelewe** (Kt.); **gulawe** (Pr.); **abo_** (Ash.); **a_we** water (Kt.)(CDIAL 4456). **sokr.a, son:gha** a valley of rice-fields (Santali.lex.)

2745.**Image: water-carrier; fisheerman**: **koli_** fisherman, water-carrier (name of a caste)(M.)(Bloch, p. 320).

2746.**Smoothing plane**: **kur..a-v-i-r..ai-pp-ul.i** a kind of smoothing plane (Ta.lex.)

2747.**Rising sun**: **kur..avi-ja_yir-u** rising sun (**Tol. Po. 579, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2748.**Galangal**: **kulajana, kulaja** the plant alpinia galanga (Skt.); **kulajan., kulijan.** alpinia galanga (the tuberous root of which is used as a substitute for ginger)(P.)(CDIAL 3333). **arrattai** galangal, alpinia (Ta.); **aratta** alpinia galanga (Ma.)(DEDR 206).

2749.**Image: hillman**: **kul.uvan-** fowler's attendant, hillman (Ta.); **kul.ivai** fowler's attendant (Ta.); **kul.uvan** hillman (Ma.)(DEDR 1836).

2750.**Image: seated**: **kul.itu = kuntu** pp. of **kul.ir** seated, sit down; **kul.ir, kun.d.ru, kul.l.ir, kul.l.iru, kul.l.u, kod.ru, kor** to bend, to stoop; to squat; to sit down (Ka.); **ku_kun.d.u, ku_cun.d.u, ku_rcukonu, ku_rcun.d.u, ku_rpun.d.u** to sit down (Te.); **kul.l.** (Tu.); **kul.l.irisu, kun.d.risu, ku_d.irisu, ku_d.risu** to cause to sit down (Ka.lex.) **Image: to squat**: **kun.d.aru, ku_d.ru, ku_d.aru** to bend, stoop, squat, sit down (Ka.); **kul.l.uni** to sit, sit down, lodge, dwell (Tu.); **kul.upu** to sit (Tu.); **kulali, kulli, kol.l.ani** to sit (Kor.); **kulsa_** stool (Go.); **kul.ir** to sit, rest; n. sitting, resting (Ta.); **kwil.** to hatch (To.)(DEDR 1835). **kel.illen idinava_** to squat (Si.); **kel.illa, kel.ili** bending of the knees (Si.)(CDIAL 3557).

2751.**Wages**: **ku_li** wages (Ta.Te.Ka.Ma.); **muyar-ci meyvaruttak ku_li tarum** (**Kur-al., 619**); fare (Ta.lex.) **ku_li** wages, pay, freight (Ta.); hire, wages (esp. daily)(Ma.); id., day-labourer, coolie (Ka.); hire (Tu.); wages, hire, working for wages (Te.); labourer's wages (Pa.); wages

(Go.); payment, present (Kuwi)(DEDR 1905). **ku_li-k-ka_ran-** hired labourer, cooly (Ta.); **ku_li-k-ka_ran** id. (Ma.); **ku_liy-a_l.** hired labourer, cooly (Ta.Ma.); **kai-k-ku_li** daily wages; bribe, cash payment, money paid by parents of bride to bridegroom (Ta.); bribe, fine upon a lease and its renewal (Ma.); **ku.j** daily wages paid in money (Ko.); **ku.jga.rn, ku.j a.l.** day-labourer, coolie; **ku.ly ka.rn** cooly (only applied to Tamil and other coolies)(Ko.); **kokwily** bribe, payment made by bridegroom to bride's father (To.); **ku_lika_r-a, ku_liga_r-a** day-labourer (Ka.); **kay-ku_li, key-gu_li** working as a day-labourer (Ka.); **ku.li** wages (Kod..); **ku_li_** hired labourer, coolie (Te.)(DEDR 1905). **-ku_li** : **ari-ku_li** dues payable in handfuls of the stalks harvested (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **kol-ku_li** tax for measuring or weighing (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **kol-nir.ai-ku_li** tax on articles measured by weight (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ma_d.ai-k-ku_li** tax for minting gold into coins (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)[**ma_t.am** a measure of weight = 10 **kunr.i**; black gram (Ta.lex.); **ma_s.a** (Skt.); **ma_t.ai** an ancient coin = 1/2 pagoda, **arai-vara_han**; a gold coin weighing 10 kunr-i; **ma_t.u** place; treasure, wealth; gold; dowry; large gem (Ta.lex.)] **tula_-k-ku_li** fee for weighing in balance (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.)

2752.**Image: ox, covering bull**: **ku_l.i** ox, covering bull (Ta.)(DEDR 1917). **gu.l.y** bull belonging to a dead man, that is released from work until its death (Ko.); **Image:stud bull**: **ku.l.y** stud bull (To.); **gu_l.i** bull, esp. a bull allowed to roam at liberty and dedicated to a deity (Ka.); **gu.l.i** a bull (Kod..)(DEDR 1917). **kol.e~** hump on a bull (M.)(CDIAL 3607). **Image: dewlap**: **kal.akampal.am** bull's dew-lap (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 20**); **gala-kambala** (Skt.); **kal.am** throat (**Cilap. 6,157**); **gala** (Skt.); **kal.ama_lai** goitre (**Tiruppu. 627**); **kal.an-** throat, neck (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **gol.o, gol.ea_** neck (Kon.lex.) **ku_lam** cow, elk (**marai**)(Ta.lex.< prob. **kula**.)

2753.**Dwarf**: **ku_l.i** dwarfish, malformed race of goblins constituting the army of S'iva; dwarfishness, shortness; fault; unchaste woman (Ta.lex.) cf. **kul.l.am** shortness in stature, dwarfishness (Ta.)(DEDR 1839).

2754.**Sylvan tract**: **kollam-a_n.t.u** Kollam or Malabar era, dating from September 824 A.D. (Ta.lex.) **kollam** an ancient division of Tamil land believed to have been submerged under sea (**Cilap. 8,1, Urai**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); a town on the west-coast in Travancore (**T.A.S. IV,9**)(Ta.lex.) **kollai** sylvan tract, **mullai nilam** (**kollai payin-r-u vallai yo_n:kiya** : **Perun.. Ucaik. 49,110**)(Ta.); dry land; uncultivated land (**Akana_. 89, Urai**.); enclosed garden, grove; backyard, open space behind and attached to a house; **kollai-p-payir** corn growing on elevated ground; **kollai-vel.i** open uncultivated plots (Ta.lex.) **khulla** hut (Pkt.); **kholi_** inner room (G.M.)(CDIAL 3946). **ko_la_, ko_li_, ko_lwa_i_** small patch of ground to the side of a house (Bi.); **kolt.o** side (Bi.); **kol** with (L.); **kolhu~, kolo~** from (L.); **kol, kole** near (P.); **kolo_** from (P.)(CDIAL 3607). **Inhabited valley**: **gul** valley, country; **gal** ravine, valley; **gehal, ghau, gha_l, gol** ravine, valley; **go_l, gul** valley; **gale** rivulet; **ghal** river (Dardic); **so_n.ai-gu_l** bank of a river (**so_n.i_**)(Dardic); **ghal.-ghal.a** copious discharge of pus (Or.); **ghal.** trench torn up by rush of water, ravine (M.); **gul** inhabited valley, country (whence **goli_** tribe (Ash.)(CDIAL 4453). **kui** valley, inhabited place, village (Dardic)(CDIAL 3400). cf. **kue** well (Ku.)(CDIAL 3401). **Ravine; valley**: **kho_l** ravine (Pas'.); **khol** cavity, hollow (P.); **khol.** stream (WPah.); **kholo** small river, valley (N.); **khol, kholi** trough in which the share lies when fixed in body of plough (Bi.); **khol, kholar.** cavity, cave (H.); **kholiba** to hollow out (A.); **kholni** mortice (A.); **kholiba_** to dig (Or.); **kholla** hollow (Pkt.); **khola_** hollow (L.); **khola** cave (Or.); **khol** hollowness (G.); deep (M.); **kho_l.** cave, hollow under rock (Kho.); **khor.** cavity, hollow (P.); **khor** cavity, hole (A.); **xor** deep, hollow, depth (Gypsy); **ko_r** cave (Sh.); **khori_** enclosure (L.); **khora_** empty (P.); **khor** enclosure, trap (N.); cave (A.H.);

cavity (H.); glen (M.); **khora_** pit, cave (H.)(CDIAL 3943). **kol.l.a** a deep place, a depth, the cleft in a rock, a cave, etc. (Ka.); **kolame** a very deep pit, abyss, hell (Tu.)(DEDR 2157). **Valley; gulf**: **kolli** small stream with rocky bed (Kod..); a bay (Tu.); valley, corner (Ma.); a bend, corner, gulf, bay (Ka.); **kolle** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2137). **Valley**: **kul.u_** the valley of Kulu (WPah.); **kulu_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 3348). **kur..i** excavation, pond, well; hollow, hole, excavation, pit, grave (Ma.); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to form pits, hollows, cavities, excavate, inscribe, engrave (Ta.); **gor.l.** hollow between two sloping hills (Ko.)[cf. **kur-un.i** capacity measure = **mara-k-ka_l** (Ta.) < **kur.ni** to be hollowed out (Kond.a)(DEDR 1818).] **Deep pit**: **kol.l.a** a deep place, a depth, the cleft in a rock, a cave, etc. (Ka.); **kolam** a very deep pit, abyss (Tu.)(DEDR 2147). **kol.l.am** mud, slime (**Kalla_. 73,17**)(Ta.lex.) **Artificial mound**: **cu_l.ikai** shore (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 46**); an artificial mound (**Kantapu. Varaipun-ai. 7**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ku_laka** (Skt.) cf. **cu_r..** to surround, encompass, envelope (**Na_lat.i, 230**); **cu_r..-akar..-irukkai** a fortified capital; **cu_r..al** surrounding, encompassing; place, locality; sand-hill (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,4, Pan-n-i_.**); assemblage, company; **cu_r..i** pool in hilly tracts, tank, pond (**Pur-ana_. 375**); **cu_r-utal** to surround, encompass (**Pa_rata. Ka_n.t.ava. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..i** pit, hole, hollow, cavity, dimple, depression, excavation; tank, pond (Ta.); **khud.i_** (M.); **goyyi** (Te.); **kur..i_** (Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kur..i-vet.t.u** digging in a field for the purpose of levelling it (**G.Tj.D. 97**)(Ta.lex.)

2755.**Images: to spill; to topple over, to roll over; to fell trees**: **ku_lu** to fall down, be overturned, be destroyed, ruined; **ku_lisu** to cause to fall, destroy (Ka.); **ku_lu** to fall down, sink, drop, die, fall dead; **ku_l(u)cu** to cause to fall, fell, bring to the ground, knock down, kill; **ku_la~bad.u** to fall down suddenly, sink, drop; **ku_r.a_na_** to topple over (of a vessel, boulder on hillside), founder (of a bullock); **ku_d.a_na_** to topple down; **kura_na_** to roll over; **gu_r.-** id., spill, lie down to sleep; **ku_r.-** tree to fall; **ku_r.h**- to fell (Go.); **gu_r- (-it-)** to lie down, sleep, roll on floor (Kond.a); **gu_r- (-t-)** to fall down; **gru_t- (-t-)** to fell (Pe.); **ku_ra (ku_ri-)** to fall over, fall down, tumble, prostrate oneself, lie down; n. a fall, tumble. prostration (Kui); **kuriyu** to rain, shower, fall, leak, rain down (fire, arrows)(Te.)(DEDR 1907).

2756.**Grain bazaar**: **ku_la-k-kat.ai** grain bazaar (**Cilap. 14,211, Urai**); **ku_lam** street having shops and stalls on either side, bazaar street (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,82**); regulation, rule (**Kampara_. Pirama_t.164**); **ku_la-va_n.ikan--ca_ttan-a_r** the trader-poet who wrote Man.ime_kalai (Ta.lex.) **ku_l** a single grain (Bshk.); **n.-kul** testicle (Bshk.); **kula** scrotum (Phal.); **ku_lu** a grain (Sh.); **ku_l** berry; **ku_lu** berry, corn on foot (Sh.); **kulaka** stone of a fruit (Car.)(CDIAL 3331). **-kula** : **ku_lam** tax on grains and pulses (Ta.)(SITI) **kirukula** commercial taxes or tolls on retail articles; **kiruku_la-vis'e_s.am** id. (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **Paddy**: **ku_li** paddy (Kond.a.Pe.Mand.Kuwi); **ku_d.i** grain, paddy, seed (Kui)(DEDR 1906). **Grains**: **ku_lam** grains, esp. of 18 kinds (Ta.): **nel** [paddy (DEDR 3753)], **pul** [(bulrush millet, pennisetum typhoideum = panicum spicatum = holcus spicatus = **kampu** (DEDR 1242)]**, varaku** [millet, paspalum scrobiculatum = p. frumentaceum (DEDR 5260)]**, tin-ai** [little millet, setaria italica = panicum italicum (DEDR 3265)]**, ca_mai** [little millet, panicum miliare, panicum miliaceum, panicum crusgalli; cf. **s'ya_ma_ka** panicum frumentaceum, p. mileaceum, p. colonum (CDIAL 12667)]**, ir-un:ku** [black **co_l.am**; great millet, sorghum vulgare, panicum indicum, setaria italica, a maize (DEDR 525)]**, tuvarai** [cajanus indicus (DEDR 3353)]**, ira_ki** [**ra_gi** (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.) cereal, eleusine coracana, **ke_r..-varaku** (Ta.lex.)], **el.l.u** [sesamum indicum, gingily oil seed (DEDR 854)]**, kol.l.u** [**ko_d.a** (Kuwi) horse gram, dolichos uniflorus = d. biflorus = glycine tomentosa (DEDR 2153)]**, payar-u** [green gram, phaseolus mungo (DEDR 3941)]**, ur..untu** [black gram, phaseolus mungo, p. radiatus (DEDR 690)]**, avarai** [field-bean, dolichus lablab (DEDR 264)],

kat.alai [bengal gram, cicer arietinum (DEDR 1120)], **moccai** [hyacinth bean, dolichos lablab, d. tetraspermus (DEDR 5110)](**Cilap. 14,211**) (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 1906). **kulattha** the pulse dolichos uniflorus (MBh.); a kind of vetch (Pali); pulse (Pkt.); a wild pulse (B.); **kulattha_** the pulse dolichos uniflorus (Skt.); **kulat** leguminous plant sown as a crop (Sh.); **krotha** the vetch dolichos uniflorus or biflorus (K.); **kulth, kulthi_** d. uniflorus (P.); **kulthi** d. uniflorus or biflorus (N.); **kurthi_** chicn-pea, d. biflorus (Bi.)**; kurthi** (N.); **kulath** d. biflorus (B.); **kul.atha, kul.athi** chick-pea, d. biflorus (Or.); **kur^{a}thi_** id. (Mth.); **kulthi_, kurthi_** d. uniflorus (H.); **kal.thi_, kalthi_** a kind of black seeds used as food (G.); **kul.i_th, kul.i_t, kuli_d** the vetch glycine tomentosa (M.); **kalat** a kind of small bean or gram (Si.); **kul.tho, kul.thi_** d. biflorus (S.)(CDIAL 3335). **kuli_naka** the wild kidney bean phaseolus trilobus (Skt.); **kuli_na_** a kind of wild kidney-bean, a kind of pickle (H.)(CDIAL 3346). **Horse gram**: **kol.** horse gram, dolichos uniflorus (Ta.); **kol.l.u** horse gram, glycine tomentosa (Ma.); **ko_d.a, kor.a** (pl. -**na**) horse gram (Kuwi); **kud.u** horse gram (Tu.); **kon.n.e** dried plants of horse gram (Kor.); **kol** (pl. **kolkul**) d. uniflorus (Pa.); **kolut, kolup** horse gram (Ga.); **kor.e~_, kor.i, kor.e** id. (Go.); **kor.aka** (pl.) id. (Kui)(DEDR 2153). [d. biflorus = d. uniflorus = glycine uniflora]. **kol.l.at.t.u** ciliate-leaved yellow horse-gram, dolichos ciliatus (Ta.lex.) **kol.** a small measure of weight used in ancient times (**Tol. Er..ut. 164, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Bean**: Dolichos lablab: **shimbi** (Skt.); **sem** (H.); **makham-sim** (B.); **panti** (M.); **avarai** (Ta.); seeds: febrifuge, stomachic, antiseptic, aphrodisiac; roots: poisonous; wild and universally cultivated throughout India (GIMP, p.101). **nis.pa_va** dolichos lablab (Car. Su. 24.6, 26.84). Vigna sinensis = dolichos lubia (Ancient Egyptian **iwryt**; Coptic **oypw**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **lubya_** or **labla_b**) "Beans have been found in Egypt from the Old Kingdom onwards... The workmen at Deir el-Medi_na received beans as part of their wages... beans... were considered impure... In pharaonic medicine bean meal was used to treat constipation... used in an unguent to treat a urinary complaint... used in bandages or unguents to treat the 'vessels'." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.154). cf. **avarai** dolichos lablab (Ta.)(DEDR 264). cf. **cikkat.i** field-bean (Ta.)(DEDR 2496). **moccai** hyacinth bean, dolichos lablab (Ta.); **mocca** dolichos tetraspermus (Ma.)(DEDR 5110). **s'imbi_** dolichos lablab (Car. Su. 27.32). **kulattha** dolichos biflorus [cf. **alasandige** a kind of pulse, dolichos biflorus (Ka.)(DEDR 242); cf. **ko_d.a** horse gram; **kol.** id., dolichos uniflorus (Ta.)(DEDR 2153); cf. **kulattha** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2153); **hor.ec** dolichos biflorus; **malhan** dolichos lablab (Santali.lex.). **kulattha** dolichos biflorus (Car. Su. 27.97).

2757.**Buttock**: **ku_la** buttock (Kol.Go.); **kula_** hip (Kol.); **kulla** buttock (Go.); **kula** buttock (Go.); **ku_la_** buttock (Go.); **kullige** the buttocks (Tu.)(DEDR App.30). **gol.l.e** the anus of males (Ka.); anus (Kod..)(DEDR 2159). **kulla** buttock (Pkt.); **kulla_** hip, buttock (P.); **kulo** id. (G.); **kula_** hip, buttock, waist (H.); **kula_, kulla_, kulla_n.a_, kulha_, kulha_n.a_** buttock (M.); **kole~** hump of buffalo (G.)(CDIAL 3533).

2758.**Image: breast of a quadruped**: **kor.o** bosom, breast (S.); **kurouru** breast (Dm.); **kor.i_** breast of a quadruped (L.); **koli_** chest of an animal (L.)(CDIAL 3607). **kol** breast, bosom; **kaula_, kola_, kauli_** id., lap (H.); **kro_d.a** breast, bosom (AV.); **ko_la** breast, lap (Skt.prob. MIA.); **kor.o** bosom, breast (S.); **kor.i_** breast (S.); **kor.i_** breast of a quadruped (L.); **kor.a** lap (Or.); **kor** lap (Mth.); **kora_** id. (Bhoj.); **kor** womb (H.); **kol.** lap (M.); **ko_la** breast, bosom (Pkt.); **koli_** chest of an animal (L.); **kol** womb (Ku.); lap (B.); **kol, kola_** lap, hip on which children are carried (A.); **kol.a** lap (Or.); **Image: foetus**: **kola** foetus (OMarw.)(CDIAL 3607). **god, goddi_** lap (P.); **god.i** fastening of dhoti in front (S.); **god** lap, bosom (N.Mth.); **goda** id. (OAw.); **god** lap (H.); **godi_** lap, arm (OMarw.); **god^{i}** lap (G.)(CDIAL 4284). **Image: offspring**: **xo_l** womb,

offspring, entrails, woof, weft (Br.); **xo_laxu~, xo_xu_** entrails, woof and warp (Br.); **koli** abdomen (Malt.); **ku_l** belly, stomach, womb; **ku_las** offspring, descendant (Kur.)(DEDR 2244). **[kola_** lap (H.) ~~ Drav.cf. **ku_ti** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); id., posteriors (Ma.)(DEDR 1887). **kut.e** thigh (Mand..); **kut.a** thigh (Pe.); **ku_t.u** hip (Tu.); **ku_t.i** hip (Kui); **krun.d.u** hip (?Kuwi)(DEDR 1885).,The forms **gu_d.e, ku_l.e** basket (Ka.) provide the analogous transformations.] **Woof, weft**: **xo_l** woof, weft, womb, offspring, entrails, (Br.); ?<IA. **kol** breast, bosom, **kaula_, kola_** id.. lap (H.); **ku_las** offspring, descendant (Kur.); **ku_l** belly, stomach, womb (Kur.); **koli** abdomen (Malt.)(DEDR 2244)(CDIAL 3607). **xo_laxu_, xo_xu_** woof and warp, entrails (Br.)(DEDR 2244). {The association of the woof and warp with the imagery of 'offspring' and 'womb' semantically conveys a process of weaving as analogous to the process of creation}.

2759.**Image: crane**: **kulur** a kind of crane (Pa.); a crane (Kond.a); **kolor** a kind of crane or heron (Pa.); **kuluri** id. (Kond.a); crane, heron (Kui)(DEDR 1808). cf. **ul.l.al, ul.l.a_n-, ul.l.u** common snipe, gallinago media (Ta.); **ul.l.i** sandpiper (Ma.); **ullan:gi** snipe; lapwing (Ka.); **ulla_mu, ullan:ki, ullan:gi** sp. curlew; lapwing (Te.)(DEDR 704). **Image: shrike; magpie, bird**: **ke_ya** shrike bird (Kuwi); snipe or similar bird (Pa.); **ke_ga** magpie (Kui)(DEDR 1994). **kulinga** fork-tailed shrike (MBh.); **kulinkaka** sparrow (Skt.); **kulika_** a kind of bird (VS.) < Prob. Austro-as. **kulinka** a particular bird (Pali); **kulang** forktailed shrike (P.)(CDIAL 3343). **kukkat.i** fork-tailed shrike (Ka.); **ku~_kat.ima~_ga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1627). **kalin:ga** the fork-tailed shrike (Skt.Pali); **kolun:g^{u}** a kind of shrike (K.)(CDIAL 2936). **kalli** sparrow (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kalavin:ka** sparrow (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2760.**Image: leopard**: **kukond.i, kukand.i** leopard (Pa.); **kukka_l** id. (Go.)(DEDR 1626). **kul** tiger; **kul dander** den of tiger; **an.d.kul** to become tiger; **hudur.** to growl as tiger; **maran. d.at.kap kul** a big-headed tiger (Santali.lex.) **kolo, kolea_** jackal (Kon.lex.) **Jackal**: **kur..i-nari** jackal (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Ve_t.an-valam. 13**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2761.**Image: kettle-drum**: **kul.ir** kettle-drum (Ta.); contrivance to scare away parrots (**Kur-icip. 43**); sling; **kul.ir-u** to sound, rattle (Ta.lex.) cf. **kulun:ku** to be shaken, agitated (Ta.)(DEDR 1806).

2762.**Image: loop**: **kun.ike, kolike, kol.ike** a loop, a noose; a hook, a clasp; a knot (Ka.); **kolike, ko_d.amu** (Te.); **kul.acu, kol.acu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **gali** a looop (Santali.lex.) **ga_nt.** knot, noose (Kon.lex.) **Image: noose; joint of the body**: cf. **kalakku** joint (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **kul.ike, kun.ike** loop, noose, clasp, link, knot (Ka.); **klo_lu** hasp; **kor.lu** door-fastening (Kuwi); **kur..aiccu, kur..aicci, kul.accu, kul.acu** loop, noose, knot, joint of the body (Ta.)(DEDR 1824).

2763.**Image: chain, link of a chain**: **kolucu** gold or silver chain for arm or ankle (Ta.); **golasu, gon.asu** a link of chain (Ka.); **gon.asu, gan.asu** id. (Tu.); **golusu** a chain (Te.); **golsa_** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 2134). **kolucu** chain measuring 22 yards, survey chain (Ta.lex.) **Measuring rod**: **ko_lar-ai** working area portioned out for each individual labourer, as deteremined by a measuring rod (Ta.lex.); **kut.i-ta_nki-k-ko_l** an ancient measuring rod (Ta.lex.)

2764.**Taking, accepting**: **kol.kai** taking, accepting, doctrine (Ta.); **kod.a** buying, taking, plucking (Kui.)(DEDR 2151). **To obtain**: **-kol.** (as the second member of a compound): to get, gain,

obtain, acquire, hold on etc., e.g. **kan:kol., ku_ntu-kol., manam kol.** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kol.** to receive, as a gift (**Kur-al., 222**); to buy, purchase (**Nait.ata. Nakarap. 18**)(Ta.lex.)

2765.**Cost price**: **kor..u-mi_ti** the owner's share of the produce of a field after deducting the Government dues (**W.G.**); **kol.-mutal, kol.vilai** cost price; **kol.-vilai-k-ka_n.i** land acquired by purchase (**J.**); **kol.l.ai** price (**Perumpa_n.. 64**); use, profit (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 9**); excess, abundance, copiousness, plenty (**Pa_kava. 1,5,14**); **kolla** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Gain from agriculture**: **kor..u-la_pam** net income or gain from agriculture; **kor..u** bar of metal, bullion (Ta.); **kul.a** id. (Ka.); **koru** id. (Tu.); **kor..u** ploughshare (Ta.Ma.); awl (**Tol. Pa_yi. Urai**); **kor..u-k-kat.t.utal** to fasten the share to the plough; **kor..u-t-tat.t.utal** to sharpen the ploughshare (Ta.lex.)

2766.**Image: sprout; tender leaf**: **kur..ai-ttal** to cause to sprout, shoot forth (**Nar-. 140**); **kur..ai** tender leaf, sprout, shoot (**Pur-ana_. 50**); **kur..ai-mar-aivu** dense foliage, shrubbery or trees as intercepting vision; **kur..ai-pit.ittal** lit., to hold a bough; to obstruct an affair; **kul.u-kul.uttal** to grow luxuriantly **kur..ai-na_r-r-am** unpleasant smell of rotten leaf or grass; **kur..ai-y-uram** green manure; **kul.aku** herbs, grass, anything that serves as food for herbivorous animals (**Kalit. 42**); **kur..a** young, tender (Ta.); cf. **kud.a** (Skt.); **kor..untan-pu** tenderness, doting affection (**Tiruman. 280**); **kor..umai** freshness as of shoots (**Cilap. 4,39**); plumpness, luxuriance, richness, fertility; **kor..untu** tender twig, tendril; tender leaf, shoot, sprout (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 2,143**); id. (Ma.); **kor..untu** tenderness (**Cu_t.a_. 12,150**); scion, shoot of plant cut for planting (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kus.malam** a leaf; cutting (Skt.lex.) **Foliage serving as clothes**: **kul.aku** foliage, serving as clothes for women of the hill tract (**Ka_cika. 44,16**); greens, potherbs (**W.**); **kur..i-ci_lai** loin-cloth (Ta.); **kul.i-ci_lai** id.; **kor..untu-vit.utal** to send forth tender shoots (**Tiv. Irama_n-ucanu_r-. 61**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sheaf**: **ko_r.** a sheaf in the field (Go.); **xo_l** rice-sheaf (Kur.)(DEDR 2253).

2767.**Image: betel pepper**: **kor..untu** betel pepper (**J.**); **kor..untu-k-ka_l** stick or pole planted to suport the betel creeper (Ta.lex.) cf. **ks.o_d.a** post to which an elephant is fastened (Skt.); boundary post (Pkt.); **kho_d.i_** big piece of wood, wooden bolt (Pkt.); **khor.** piece of wood; **khor.a_** stocks, handcuffs; **khor.ka_** stump of a tree (H.); **khor.** large block of wood (G.); **khod.** trunk or stump of a tree (M.); **khod.a_** stocks for criminals (M.)(CDIAL 3748). cf. **khut.i_** peg (Ku.); **khun.d.** peg, stump (P.); tethering peg or post (WPah.)(CDIAL 3893). cf. **ku_ccam** small-sized post used in a building (Ta.); **ku_cu, ku_ca** post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; **gujju** queen-post, strut (Ka.)(DEDR 1878). cf. **kuci** pit for erecting a flagstaff (**Ci_vaka. 143**); flagstaff (**Ci_vaka. 143, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: central upright pole**: **kol.kompu** stick or pole for supporting a creeper; help, support, aid; central upright branch of a tree (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 130**); **kor..u-k-kompu, kor..u-kompu** id. (**Cevvantippu. Tirumalaicca. 9**); **kor..uvu-ko_l** id. (**Varata. Pa_kavata. Naracin.. 64**)(Ta.lex.) **kor..u** to prosper, flourish; to be fertile or rich, as soil (**Na_lat.i, 96**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kor..untu-patittal** to plant a stoloniferous stem; **kor..u-mutal** stout stem of a tree (**Perun.. Makata. 19,40**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: creeper, gold or silver waist-thread**: **kot.i** creeper; gold or silver thread worn round a person's waist (**S.I.I. ii,5**)(Ta.lex.); **kot.i** creeper, what is long and thin, umbilical cord (Ma.); **kor.y** creeper (To.); **god.i** creeper (Pe.); **kur.i** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2050). **Images: betel pepper; flag-staff of a temple**: **kot.i-k-ka_l** betel pepper; flag-staff of a temple (Ta.lex.); **kod.i ele** betel leaf (Kod..)(DEDR 2050).

2768.**Image: sprout; to rise**: **kilar** climbs; **klauar** raises; **klinna_** ladder (Gypsy); **kha_lun, kha_run** to make ascend (K.); **ko_lar** rides, embarks; **klauar** gives a mount to (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3838). **kil.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to rise, ascend, emerge, shoot up, increase, shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; n. light; **kil.arcci** rising, zeal, growth; **kil.artti** rising in tumult; **kil.arttu (kil.artti-)** to raise up, fill; **kil.ampu (kil.ampi-)** to rise in air or water, shoot up, sprout, emerge from obscurity, prosper, be stirred, increase; **kil.appu (kil.appi-)** to raise, excite, rouse; n. raising, rousing; **kil.appam** rising, swelling; **kil.ai** a sprout, shoot, bud, branch; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to grow thick or close, abound, appear (Ta.); **kil.aruka** to rise, grow high, burst (as a floor not smeared with cowdung); **kil.ar** splendour; **kil.arcca** rising; **kil.arttuka** to raise, make high; **kil.ar-uka** to rise (as dust); **kil.ampuka** to rise, bear a grudge; **kil.ukka** to grow up, sprout; **kil.unnu** a shoot; **kil.urkka** to shoot, bud again; **kil.a** bud, sprout; **kil.iccal** bud (Ma.)(DEDR 1583). **Image: to gape, open**: **kel.ar** to gape, open, expand, extend, blossom, appear, rise; **keral.u** to increase (as pain, etc.), spread (as a sore)(Ka.); **keralu** to increase, rise, swell; **(-t-)** (leaves) to sprout (Pe.); **kle_ja (kle_ji-), kelja (kelji-)** to be distended (udder), be ready for milking; **kr.i_pa (kr.i_t-)** to swell; n. inflation, expansion (Kui)(DEDR 1583). **Sprout; cluster, bunch (grouping in numeration)**: **ku_r..e, ku_l.e** stump of jo_l.a left in the ground to push out new shoots, stubble in general (Ka.)(DEDR 1914). **kulai** cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers)(Ta.Ma.); **kulunku** to be full, abundant (Ta.); **kulekka** to bear fruit (Ma.); **kwin** bunch of fruit, esp. plantains (To.); **gole, gone** cluster or bunch of fruits (plantains, mangoes, grapes, coconuts, etc.)(Ka.); **konar(u)** shoot, sprout, new branch (Ka.); **kola** (plant) shoots against (one who planted it; in a proverb)(Kod..); **kole** bunch of plantains (Kod..); **gone** a bunch of fruits (Tu.); **kile, ki_le** a bunch (Tu.); **gola** a bunch, a cluster (Te.); **gela** a bunch (Te.); **gella** a bunch (of plantains) (Kuwi) (DEDR 1810).

2769.**Image: wasp**: **kul.avi** wasp, sphegidae, carpenter bee xylocopa tenisocapa (Ta.); wasp, hornet (Ma.)(DEDR 1830). **kodhana, kujjhanasi_la** waspish (Pali.lex.) cf. **ul.u** wood-worm (Ta.Ma.); **ul.uvey** id. (Ta.); **ul.umpu** grain-moth; **ul.n:gu** a nit (Ka.); **lu_ta** ant (Te.); **lupenji** a species of ant (Kui)(DEDR 700). cf. **nul.ampu, nul.l.al, nol.l.al** gnat, eye-fly, mosquito (Ta.)(DEDR 3715). **Image: seizing**: **kul.a, kul.ike, kul.u, kol., kol.u** seizing (Ka.lex.) **Notch**: **kula** noose of bow-string, end of bow or arrow (Ma.); **kulekka** to draw the bow (Ma.); **gole** notched extremity or horn of a bow (Ka.); **kulai** notch in a bow to keep the string in check; bow-string (Ta.)(DEDR 1812). cf. **kolike, kun.ike, kulike, kol.ike** a clasp, hook (Ka.); **kolike** (Te.); **kol.uvu** to connect, join, tie together, hook in (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **gallu** the hangman's hook (Ka.); **gal.a** id. (M.); **galla_gu** execution by hanging to take place (Ka.lex.)

2770.**Image: scorpion**: **kol.li-t-te_l.** scorpion (**Arut.pa_. ii, Er..uttar-i. 28**)(Ta.lex.)

2771.**Image: nail; to pinch**: **kil.l.u (kil.l.i-)** to pinch with the thumb and fingers, nip, pluck; n. pinching, nipping (Ta.); **kil.l.uka** to nip, pinch, pluck; **kil.l.al** pinching, a pinch (Ma.); **kil.y- (kil.c-)** to pinch with fingernails (To.); **gin.d.u** to pinch with the nails (Ka.); **kin:kuni, kinkuni** to pinch (Tu.); **gillu** to pinch, nip with the nails; n. a pinch; **gillud.u** pinching, a pinch (Te.); **kr.ik- (-t-)** to pluck (flower)(Mand..)(DEDR 1589). **Image: clasp of a jewel**: **kol.uttu** clasp of a jewel (**Pur-ana_. 150, Urai.**); **kol.ukki** hook, clasp, hasp, staple, bow of a key, ey of a hook (**J.**); **koliki** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **kol.** to seize, grasp (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **konu** id. (Te.); **kol.uttutal** to cause to hold; to apply (**Pur-ana_. 14, Urai**); **kol.uttu** joint of the body (Ta.Ma.); **kol.u** fastening-hook of a curtain (**Perun.. Ucaik. 58,52**)(Ta.); **kol.uvi** hook, clasp (Ta.); **kol.uvutal** to clasp, buckle up, hook on, lock (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,12**); to cause to hold (**Pur-ana_. 55,1**); **kol.ai** hold, as of a string in a

bow (**Ci_ka_lat. Pu. Cilanti. 57**)(Ta.lex.) **kol.uttu** hook (Ma.); **kolike, kulike, kol.ike** a clasp, hook (Ka.); **kolik** a clasp, hook and eye; **kolav**, **kola_yi, koltal. , kiltil, koltul** a clasp (Tu.); **koliki, kolki** hook or clasp of a necklace (Te.)(DEDR 2151). **kolike** a clasp, a hook; **a_r, a_ru, e_ru** a pair of oxen yoked to the plough (Ka.); **a_r, a_ru** a frame put on the neck of cattle when training them (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2772.**Wife**: **kur.i** wife, woman, girl (Mu.); **kurim** (Khasi)(Mu.lex.) **kur.ia** a small hut in which there is room only for 2 or 3 persons to lie down (Mu.); **kur.ya_** (Oraon); **kur.i-au** the journey of a bridegroom with his family to take a wife and bring her home; the actual bringing home of the bride (Mu.); **kut.um, kut.un** relationship by marriage (Mu.); **kut.umb** (H.)(Mu.lex.)

2773.**Image: hare**: **gulug, guluk** hare (Didey, Koraput.); **glu, gulu, gulu** hare, an animal locally called **ka:ra** (Bonda, Koraput.); **gili** id. (Gutob or Gadaba.); **kulej** hare (Ho, Singbhum, Bihar.); **kulae** id. (Munda.); **pundi kulae** white hare (Munda.) [> **pander-en, pander** hare (Sora.)]; **kulei** hare (Santali.): **kulahi** (Koraku, M.P.); **kujali** (Mowasi, M.P.); **kva:li(j)** id. (Korku.) > **kunde_lu** hare (Te.); **kuntu** to sit on the heels with legs folded upright (Ta.)(DEDR 1728). **kulae** a hare; **jar.akulae, mandariakulae** a taller and darker kind; **horlasikulae, l.er.eakulae** a smaller kind (Mu.lex.) **kur.il, kud.il, kut.il** a jump, jumps; to jump over something (Mu.); **kuti** (Ta.)(Mu.lex.) **tur-dan-en** hare (Sora.) **Rabbit**: **kur..i-muyal** rabbit, lepus cuniculus (Ta.lex.) **kur-u-muyal** hare; **kurul.ai** young of hare (Ta.lex.) **kulai** a hare (Santali.lex.)

2774.**Image: fish**: **kur..al** milk-fish, brilliant glossy blue, attaining 3 or 4 ft. in length, chanos salmoneus (**Cir-upa_n.. 163**); a sea-fish, bluish, attaining several feet in length, seriola bipinnulata (Ta.lex.) **kolli** a kind of fish (Ma.); **koleji** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2139). **Image: needle-fish**: **ko_la_** flying fish, exocaetus; garfish, **belone** (Ta.); **ko_la_n, ko_li, ko_la_-mi_n** needle-fish (Ma.)(DEDR 2241). **kur..u-mural** a species of thick needle-fish (Ta.lex.) **kariva_l.an--ko_la_** garfish, bluish green, attaining 3 1/2 ft. in length, belone choram (Ta.lex.) **Image: carp**: **kul.l.a-k-ken.t.ai** carp; carp, silvery, small, barbus dorsalis; **kur-un.-ken.t.ai** a fresh-water fish, silvery, attaining 5 in. in length, barbus chola; a small river-fish, silvery, barbus dorsalis; **kul.a-k-ker..utti** large river-fish, silvery, attaining more than 4 ft. in length, pemilodus buchanani (**M.M. 389**); cat-fish, macrones (Ta.lex.)

2775.**Carp**: **ko_l.arica_n-** carp, leaden-grey, attaining 9 1/2 in. in length, labeo ariza; cf. **ko_l.** serpent (**Ci_vaka. 320, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **kor..u-mi_n-** a salt-water fish (**Tirukko_. 188**); id. (Ma.); **kol.l.i-k-karuva_t.u** a kind of salted and dried fish (**Pata_rtta. 929**)(Ta.lex.)

2776.**Planet**: **ko_l.** planet; **me_r-ko_l.** the planet Saturn (Ta.lex.)

2777.**Image: trough**: **kur..u-ta_r..i** cattle trough, made of clay and burnt (Ta.); **kur..u-ta_t.i** id. (Ta.) **kur..i-t-ta_r..i** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kor..uni_r** abundance of water (**Man.i. 11,39**); highly fermented liquor, as toddy (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

2778.**Image: pot**: **kur..ici** pot, cooking vessel (**Perumpa_n.. 366**); large pot (**Tiva_.**); **kur..iyal** a kind of hollow metallic vessel; **kur..i-c-cat.t.i** earthen pan with hollow cavities for frying cakes; **kur..imi** spout of a vessel (Ta.lex.) **Image: pot**: **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_lamba** dish (Pkt.); **kollara** (Pkt.); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin..); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.)(CDIAL 3502). **kal.amba** urn for keeping things in, in the kitchen (Kon.lex.) **Pot**: **kulla** pot; **kulija** a particular

vessel (Skt.); **kulhari_** pot (Skt.); **kullad.a** small vessel, fireplace (Pkt.); **kullud.ia_** pitcher (Pkt.); **kulr.i_, kulli_** earthen pot, scrotum (G.)(CDIAL 3354). **ko_d.a, ko_d.aya** small earthen pot (Pkt.); **ko_ri** milking pail (Dm.); **kor.iyu~** earthen cup for oil and wick (G.); **kode~** earthen saucer for a lamp (M.); **kur.ua_** tall red earthen pot for cooking curry and rice offerings in the temple at Puri (Or.); **kut.a** water-pot, pitcher (Skt.)(CDIAL 3227). **gol.ya_** small earthen vessel (M.)(CDIAL 4322). **ko_l.amba** pot (Pali); **ko_r.mo_** pitcher (Nin:g.); **kol.a~be~** pot with large opening (M.); **ko_lam.ba** dish (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3502).

2779.**Image: hub of wheel**: **kur..ici** pot, hub of a wheel (**Ci_vaka. 2229**)(Ta.)(DEDR 1818). **kut.am** hub of a wheel (Ta.lex.) **Potter**: **kulappan- < kula_la** potter (**E.T.**); **kula_lan-** potter (**Perun.. Vattava. 9,48**)(Ta.lex.) **kula_la** potter (VS.Pkt.); **kaula_la** potter (VS.S'Br.) > Pers. > Paraci Iranian **kela_li_** pot: non-Aryan; prob. **kut.a** < Drav. (CDIAL 3310).

2780.**To open; release**: **ko_lar** loosens; **xulav** to comb out (hair), part, divide (Gypsy); **kho_lun** to open (K.); **kholan.u** (S.); **kho_lun.** (L.); **kholhn.a_** to open, loose (P.); **kholl** to open (WPah.); **kholn.e~** to deepen (a well)(M.); **khoe** releases (WPah.); **kholn.o** to open (Marw.); **kholnu** (N.); **khola_, khula_** (B.); **kholiba_** (Or.); **kho_lab** (Mth.Aw.); **kholna_** (H.); **kholvu~** (G.); **khulan.u** (S.); **khullan.** to be open (L.); **khullhn.a_** (P.WPah.); **khuln.o** (Ku.); **khulnu** (N.); **khula_** (B.); **khulna_** (H.); **khulvu~** (G.); **khuln.e~** (M.); **khulo** adj. open (OMarw.)(CDIAL 3945). **Loosen**: **kor..iyuka** to fall out, drop (as fruits, leaves, hair); **kor..ikka** to cause to fall (Ma.); **kur.hutta_na_** to take off skirt; **kurahta_na_, kur.'-, kur.h-** to take off clothes (Go.); **kud.u_sa_na_** to undress; **kussa_na_** to drop off or out (e.g. a nose-ring), fall (of leaves), drop off, drop; **kus-, gus-** to fall off (hair, feathers etc.); **kusp-** to take off (skirt); **kusam** slough of snake; **kus-** to drop (feathers as peacock)(Go.); **kur.v-** to become loose (Kond.a); **kr.uz- (kr.ust-)** (serpent) to slough skin (Pe.); **kr.uhpa (kr.uht-), kr.uspa (kr.ust-)** to unloose, unbind, undo, pull off, take to pieces, tear out; n. act of undoing, realising; **kr.oho inba** to become undone, become loose; **kr.umba (kr.umbi-)** to fall to pieces; **kr.uppa (kr.upt-)**(Kui)(DEDR 1825).

2781.**Woman with sunken eyes**: **kur..i-k-kan.n.i** woman with sunken eyes (**Pa_rata. Or..ipi. 39**)(Ta.lex.) **Eye of a needle**: **kur..a** what is hollow, eye of a needle, aperture in the head of an axe or hoe (Ma.)(DEDR 1818). **kur..i-p-pa_r-ai** ledge with hollow cavities for pounding grain (Ta.lex.) **kur..i-t-tailam** lit., pit oil. Oil extracted by burying and heating the pot containing medicinal herbs (**Ira_cavait. 96, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

2782.**Image: halves of hollow gold beads**: **kur..iya-vit.u-tal** to form the halves of hollow gold beads to be afterwards soldered together, in jewelry (**J.**); cf. **kur..iyam** globular, round shape (**Tiva_.**); perfume ball (**Cilap. 14,171**); a kind of curved bludgeon (**W.**); **kur..iyammi, kur..ikkal** oval stone for macerating medicines; **kur..ivu** hollowness, depression; **kur..i-tal** to be hollowed out, as a hole, a pit, a cavity; to sink hollow (**Na_lat.i, 49**); id. (Ka.); **kur..ittal** to form pits, hollows, cavities; to sink, excavate (**Na_n-man.i. 30**); id. (Ka.); to inscribe, engrave (**Kalit. 84, Urai.**); **kur..ippu** forming pits, hollows; hollow, depression; **kur..i-par-ittal** to dig a pit (**Pa_rata. Kirut.. 179**); **kuvavu** roundness, fullness, plumpness (**Pur-ana_. 24**); **kuvva** id. (Te.); **kuvi-tal** to become round, globular (**Kampara_. Nikumpa. 92**); to assume a circular form, as the lips in kissing or in pronouncing labial vowels (**Tiruccen. Pil.l.ait. Va_ra_n-aip. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: mould for making gold beads**: **kur..iyaccu** mould for making gold beads (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

2783.**Image: handle of spoon; stalk of leaf**: **kulun** (pl. **kulungul**) handle of spoon, stalk of leaf (Pa.); **klu_ju** (pl. **klu_ska**) handle, haft, stem, shaft (Kui)(DEDR 1807). **Image: ladle**: **xollna_** to serve (rice, meat, potatoes, etc.) out of the cooking vessel, transfer by means of a ladle from the cooking pot into the plates of bowls ready for a meal (Kur.); **qole** to take up liquids (as with a spoon) (Malt.) (DEDR 2140). **Image: cup with brim**: **ko_l-val.l.am** a cup with ornamental brim (**Ci_vaka. 2700**); **ko_lu-tal** to bale, draw up, as with an ola bucket (**Kalit. 23, Urai.**)(Ta.); **ko_ru** (Ma.); **ko_l** handle as of an umbrella (**Paripa_. 3,74**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_l.akai** ornamental ring as of an elephant's tusk (**Pin..**); globe, orb (**Kampara_. Akalikaip. 60**); envelope, receptacle, socket (**W.**); **ko_l.** enveloping (**Paripa_. 4,57**)(Ta.lex.) **A script**: **ko_l-er..uttu** a variety of script used in Malabar (**I.M.P. Trav. 93-B.**)(Ta.lex.)

2784.**Image: grinding pestle**: **kur..avi** roller of ammi and kallura, grinding pestle (**Paripa_. 10,83**)(Ta.lex.); small rolling stone to grind with (Ma.)(DEDR 1819).

2785.**Woman's hair-knot**: **kur..al** curling hair (**Ci_vaka. 1092**); woman's hair dressed by coiling and tying up behind in a roll, one of aim-pa_l [woman's hair, from its being dressed in five modes: **van.t.in-an:kal. ... ampara_vukan. mat.ava_raimpa_lan.aiyum** (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,5,3**)](Ta.); woman's hair tied in a knot (Ma.)(DEDR 1818). **kur..al(l)utal** to curl; to be folded back into a roll or tied in a lock, as the hair of women in kur..al; **kur..ar--kottu** tuft of a woman's hair; false hair for dressing the head; **kur..ar-ci** curling, as of a woman's hair (**Ci_vaka. 1092, Urai.**); roll or lock of hair tied behind; **kur..ar-cikai** hair of the head (**Ci_vaka. 252**)(Ta.lex.)

2786.**Cinnamon**: **kollama_** a species of cinnamon; a_n-aikkuru (**L.**)(Ta.lex.)

2787.**Sqare feet of land**: **kur..i** square of a number; square foot; twelve square feet in land measure; a land measure varying in different places from 144 sq. ft. to 576 sq. ft.; a unit of square measurement for building sites = the square of a tacca-k-ko_l of 33 inches (**G.Tn.D. 239**); **kur..i-ma_r-r-u** table of squares (arith.); multiplication table; **kur..i-ma_rutal** to square, to multiply; **kur..i-co_tan-ai** estimation of the total produce of a field from that of a single kur..i harvested; **kur..ippar-ai** pariah caste (Ta.lex.) **Measure**: cf. **-gho_l** in: **na_bhigo_l** the measure of two cubits (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kur..i-k-kan.akku** square measure of land; **kur..i** garden bed, irrigated portion of a garden (**Na_n-man.i. 16**); **kur..i-k-kuttu** pit made for transplantation (Ta.lex.)

2788.**Measure**: **kul** to count (Kol.); **kulleng** to measure (Kol.); **ko_la** a measure (Kuwi); **koli** to measure (Kond.a)(DEDR 1827-b). **kulija** a measure (Pa_n.)(CDIAL 3354). **kul.akam** a dry or liquid measure = 1/8 **na_r..i** (Ta.); **kwa.x** (when numerated, **kwa.w**) a large measure (?To.); **kol.akam** a measure of 50 **id.anga_r..i** in Wayana_d.u (Ma.); **kol.aga, kul.a** a measure of capacity = 4 **bol.l.a** (Ka.); **kol.aka** a measure of capacity (Kod..); **kol.aga** a measure of grain (Tu.); **kolagamu** a water-vessel (Te.Inscr.)(DEDR 1827-a). **calakai** a grain measure = 1/3 **poti** or a bullock load = 60 to 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one **calakai** of paddy (Ta.); **calg** a grain measure (Ko.); **solage, solige, sollage, sollige** a measure of capacity = 1/4 of a **kud.ava** or of a **bal.l.a** (Ka.); **salaka** a small sack; 2 1/2 times the measure called **tu_mu** (Te.)(DEDR 2365). **kulya** a measure of capacity = 8 **dro_n.** (IE 8-6.IEG.); a land measure, shortened form of **kulya_va_pa**, [**kulava_y** (B.)] an area of land requiring one **kulya** measure of seed to be sown (IE 8-6. EI 28, 29.IEG.); **kulya_** a channel for irrigation (EI 13. IEG.) [cf. **kuli**

(Ta.) a small land measure = 1/240 **pa_d.agam** (IE 8-6. EI 28. IEG.) **4 bol.l.a = 1 kol.aga**: [This mensuration equation gets semantic confirmation: **bol.l.a** flood, inundation (Tu.); **vel.l.am** flood, deluge (Ta.); **be_l** large hill-torrent (?Br.)(DEDR 5503). The result? **kul.am** tank, reservoir, lake (Ta.); **kol.a, kol.ahe, kon.a** pond (Ka.); **ku_la** pond, pool (Skt.)(DEDR 1828)]. **ko_la** a measure (Kuwi); **kola** measurement (Te.); **kolucu** to measure (Te.); **kulleng** to measure (Kol.); **kul** to count (Kol.)(DEDR 1827-b). **kur..i** a unit of square measure for building sites = square of 33 inches, a **tacca-k-ko_l** (carpenter's rod); a land measure varying from 144 sq. ft. to 576 sq.ft.; garden bed, irrigated portion of a garden; pit, hole, hollow; tank, pond (Ta.lex.) [cf. **gale** (Ka.) as a linear measure, **MIAI**, p.16: 13, 18, 25 spans; **MIAI**, pp.48-49: **kula** or **kulya** as much land as could be cultivated by two ploughs; **kula** lands of one cultivator. **kulya_va_pa, a_d.ha_va_pa, dro_n.ava_pa** are mentioned in Bengal inscriptions. **1 kulya = 8 dron.a = 32 a_d.haka**. **kha_ri = 16 dron.a.**] **kol.aka** a measure of capacity (Kod..); **kol.aga** id., = **4 bol.l.a** (Ka.); a measure of grain (Tu.)(DEDR 1827-a). **kwa.x** (when numerated **kwa.w**) a large measure (?To.); **kul.a, kol.aga** a measure of capacity = 4 **bol.l.a** (Ka.); **kul.akam** a dry or liquid measure = 1/8 **na_r..i** (Ta.); **kol.akam** a measure of 50 **id.anga_r..i** (Ma.)(DEDR 1827-a). **kud.ava** a measure of grain = 1/4 **prastha** (MBh. < Drav. **kut.a** pot; **kul.a_va** pot, vessel for oil (Si.)(CDIAL 3227). **kol.ve~** a measure of capacity = 1/8 **ser** (M.)(CDIAL 3246). [cf. **ko_l, ku_l** length, largeness (Ka.); **ko_lu** big, huge; much, very (Te.)(DEDR 2239)].

2789.**A coarse paddy**: **kur..i-y-at.icca_n-** a coarse paddy sown in a_van.i-purat.t.a_ci, maturing in four months (Ta.lex.) **kol.ake, kol.ke** the third crop of rice (Ka.); **kolake, kol.ake** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2154).

2790.**Image: hoof**: **kul.ampu** hoof (Ta.Ma.); **kol.k** hoof (Ko.); **kwil.x** lower joints of calf's leg down to hoof, wrist (To.); **kol.aga, kol.agu, kon.agu** hoof (Ka.); **kol.bu** id. **kolanci, kol.nci, kol.ci** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 1829). [**Mensuration**: cf. **kol.age** measure of capacity = **4 bol.l.a** (Ka.)(DEDR 1827).] **kuracu, kuraccai** horse's hoof (Ta.); **gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu** hoof (Ka.); **gorija, gorise, gorije, korije** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1770). **khura** hoof (Ka_tyS'r.Pali.Pkt.Or.); **khur** (Wg.Phal.Mai. L.P.Ku.N.B. Bhoj.H.); heel (G.); foot (Gaw.Kal.Bshk.WPah.); **ku_r** hoof, foot (Ash.); **kurka_** heel (Ash.); **kyur** foot (Kt.); **kyurkete** heel (Kt.); **khuri_** hoof, heel (Pas'.); **xu_r** foot (Pas'.); **xurem** my foot (Shum.); **khu_** foot (Tor.); **khu_ri** heel (Sh.); **khu_ru** hoof (Sh.Konkan.i): **khor** foot (esp. human)(K.); **kho_r** foot of any living being; foot (K.); **khu_r^{u}** leg of a bed, etc. (K.); heel (K.); hoof, foot of bed (M.); **khuru** hoof (S.); **khura_** hoof (A.); hoof, leg (Or.); foot of bedstead (B.); foot track (L.); hoof print (P.); heel of shoe (H.M.); **khuri_** heel (L.); small hoof, heel of shoe (P.H.); hoof (Mth.); forepart of hoof (M.); **khu_r** hoof (Mth.); hoof print (H.); **khari_** hoof (G.); **kuraya** hoof (Si.); **khuluha** ankle (Pkt.); **xur** hoof (Gypsy); **khur.i_** heel (S.); **khu_r.** foot (WPah.)(CDIAL 3906). **khura_t.i** dust raised by the hoofs of cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 3909). **khurin** hoofed (VarBr.S.); **khin** heel (Bshk.); **khunik** (Gaw.); **khunike** (Sv.); **khun.yo** back-strap of a heel fixed for raising it (S.)(CDIAL 3911). **Ankle**: **gulpha** ankle (AV.); **guppha, gompha, gubbha** id. (Pkt.); **gopphaka** id. (Pali); **gro_pa, das-gro_pa** wrist (Dardic); **gopha_** ankle (M.); **gopu** ankle (Si.)(CDIAL 4216). **gla_vah** round lump of flesh (AV.); **gu_lus** wrist (Bshk.); **gulucu** ankle (Dardic); **gulu_cu** wrist (Dardic); **gul^{u}** forearm above wrist (K.); **giryo** ankle (S.)(CDIAL 4214).

2791.**Raft**: **kol, kolu** (a joining), a raft; **ko_l** a raft, a float (Ka.Ta.Te.); **ko_la** (Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **par-ugol, har-ugol** a round basket boat lined with leather, a boat made of wicker work covered with hides (Ka.); **arigo_lu, harigo_lu** (Te.); **paracal, paracai, paricu** (Ta.); **por-e** a boat = do_n.i

(Ta.); **par-u, por-a, har-a** flying (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Float, raft**: **ko_l, ko_lam** float, raft (Ta.); **ko_lam** raft (Ma.); **ko_l** raft, float (Ka.); **ko_lamu** id. (Te.); **kola-** boat, raft (BHSk.Skt.); **kulla** id. (Pali)(DEDR 2238). cf. **o_t.am** boat, raft, float, vessel (Ta.); boat (Ma.); **o_t.a_vi** shipwright, boatbuilder (Ta.); **o_t.a_yi** shipbuilders; **o_t.i** a large seaboat (long and narrow, chiefly from the Laccadives)(Ma.); **o_d.a** boat (Ka.Tu.); ship, vessel (Te.); boat, trough (Pa.); boat (Go.); **o_r.a, oda** (i.e. **o_d.a**) donga (Go.)(DEDR 1039). **o_d.i** a large, long and narrow seaboat (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Raft, float**: **ko_l-valittal** to propel boat with oars (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_l, kal, kol, ko_la** a raft, a float (Ka.Te.); **ko_la** (Skt.); **kalam** (Ta.Ma.); **kalamu** (Te.); **kala_, kale** a ship (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kala** a pot, vessel (Ka.); **kalam** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **har-a, par-a** flying etc.; **har-agal, har-akal, har-agalu, par-ugol** a round basket boat lined with leather, a boat made of wicker work covered with hides; **har-agalu-kad.a** a ferry for such a boat; **har-agol, har-ako_l, har-a-go_lu** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kalam** ship, boat (**Man.i. 16,120**); **kalam** id. (Ma.); **kalamu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kala-p-par-r-u** calking of a boat; **kala-p-par-r-ukka_ran-** one whose occupation is the calking of ships, boats, etc., calker; **kala-p-par-r-u-t-to_n.i** calked boat, surf-boat, the seams of which are formed by joining planks without lapping (**W.**); **kala-p-par-r-ul.i** calking-iron (Ta.); **kalavar** navigators, sailors (**Na_n-man.i. 16**); passengers in a ship (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,8,2**); inhabitants of a maritime tract (Ta.lex.) **kala_si** a khalassy; a seaman, lascar etc. (Ka.M.); **khala_s'i_** (H.); **kal.a_suva_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2792.**Boat**: **ku_t.a** a ship, a boat, bhaitra, had.agu (Ka.lex.) **ud.upa** also known as **kot.t.imba** was a raft used for crossing a river; a medium-sized raft; identified with **cotymba** mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea (Jain.Skt.) **ku_t.t.u-ppat.aku** boats provided with movable tops, to carry about 16 passengers or cargo varying from 3 to 7 tons (**M.M. 915**)(Ta.lex.) **Ship**: cf. **cotymba** cited in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; loc. cit. Moti Chandra, Trade and trade routes in Ancient India, 1977, p.49). **kot.t.imba** medium-sized ship (**An:gavijja_**, p.166; loc. cit. Jagdishchandra Jain, Life in Ancient India as depicted in Jaina Canon and Commentaries, p.156). **ud.upa** raft (MBh.); **ul.umpa** raft (Pali) **ud.uva** boat (Pkt.); **ur.u** boatman (Or.); **or.vu~** small boat (G.); **od.i** boat (Si.); **oruva** boat, canoe (Si.)(CDIAL 1695). cf. **tut.uppu** oar (Ta.); **tut.ippu** boating stick (Ta.); **tut.uppu** paddle (Ma.); **tud.upu** oar (Ka.)(DEDR 3299). **Image: ladle; paddle**: **tur..a-ttal** to stir, as with a ladle (**Pur-ana_. 26,188**); **tol.asu** id. (Ka.); cf. **dul** swing, wander (CDIAL 6453); to shake to and fro (Skt.lex.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tur..avu (tur..avi-)** to stir with a ladle; to paddle or row a boat (**var..aiyamai ca_ral kamar..at tur..ai-i : Malaipat.u. 181**); **tur..a_vu (tur..a_vi-)** to paddle or row a boat (**Kampara_. Kukap. 60**); **tur..a_** to paddle or row a boat (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 35**); **tur..avai** split bamboo used as a rudder to steer a small boat (**J.**); **tur..avai-tot.uttal** to paddle a raft or boat (**W.**)(Ta.lex.); **tur..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to propel by oars (**Na_.**)(Ta.); **tur..a** paddle, rudder (Ma.); **tur..ayuka** to paddle, steer (Ma.); **tor..asu** to row (Ka.); **sulayi** rudder; **sula_vuni** to row a boat; **tul.apini, tul.a_vuni** to row, paddle, steer (Tu.)(DEDR 3356). **cupi** rudder of boat (Santali.lex.) **sukha_n.e** rudder (Kon.lex.) **aritram** rudder (Skt.lex.) **ho_d.a** raft, boat (Skt.); **hor.i_, hola_** canoe, raft (H.); **hor.i_** boat (G.); **hod.i_** canoe made of hollowed log (M.)(CDIAL 14174). **o_t.am** boat, raft, float, vessel (Ta.); boat (Ma.); **o_t.i** a large seaboat (long and narrow, chiefly from the Laccadives)(Ma.); **o_d.a** boat (Ka.Tu.); ship, vessel (Te.); boat, trough (Pa.); boat (Go.); **o_r.a, oda** (i.e. **o_d.a**) donga (Go.)(DEDR 1039).

2793.**Basket-maker**: **kuluvara, kuluyara** basket-maker, worker in straw (Si.); **kulyaka_ra** basket-maker (Skt.)(CDIAL 3351). cf. **kulla** boat (Pali); **ko_l** raft, float (Ta.Ka.)(DEDR 2238). **Image: winnowing basket**: **kor..ittal** to sift in a winnowing fan (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 29**); **kor..iyalarici, kor..iyal** ill-cleaned rice (**Perumpa_n.. 275, Urai**)(**Ko_yilo. 62**)(Ta.lex.)

Receptacle: **kol.-kalam** receptacle (**Kur-al., 1029**); basket made of palm leaf or bamboo (Ta.lex.) **kulya** receptacle for burnt bones of a corpse (MBh.); winnowing basket (Skt.); **kulla** raft of basket work, winnowing basket; **kullaka** crate (Pali); **kullad.a** packet (Pkt.); **kula_** winnowing fan, hood of a snake (A.); **kul, kula_** winnowing basket or fan (B.); **kula_** winnowing fan; **kula_i** small winnowing fan (Or.); **kulla, kulu** winnowing basket or fan (Si.)(CDIAL 3350). **Image: round basket**: **kulukkai, kuluppai, kulumai** circular earthen bin for storing grain (Ta.); **kulukka** receptacle for rice, made of bamboo mats or twigs (Ma.); **kolki_** a big basket to store grain, kept on a terrace below the roof (Kond.a); **kolki** receptacle for storing paddy (Kuwi)(DEDR 1805). **curki, curki_** a small basket (Go.); **surki** id. (Kond.a.Kuwi); **curki** id. (Pe.); **curiyal** a round rattan basket (Ma.)(DEDR 2691). **Nest**: **kuda_m** nest (Bal.); **kula_ya** woven texture, web, nest (AV.); **kula_vaka** nest (Pali); **ku_d.e** basket; **ku_d.uva** nest, cage (Si.)(CDIAL 3340). **ghol** nest (Ku.N.); **gho_la** nest (Skt.)(CDIAL 4525). **kula_yam < kula_ya** bird's nest (**Kaivalya. Can. 124**); bird's cage (**Pin..**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **kula_ya** woven texture, web, nest (AV.) < **ku_t.ai** (Ta.); **ku_t.a** (Ma.); **gu_d.e** (Ka.Tu.); **gu_d.a** basket (Te.); **ku_t.u** (Ta.); **ku_d.u** (Ma.); **gu_d.u** nest (Te.Tu.Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

2794.**Sandal-wood**: **kulavari** sandal-wood; red sandal; **kulavuri** id. (**W. Malai.**); cecantan-am (Ta.lex.) **kulavu-tal** to lie heaped as sand (**Ain:kur-u. 153**)(Ta.lex.)

2795.**Mountain range**: **kulakiri** chief mountain ranges in Jambu_-dvi_pa (**Pin..**); **kulaparuvatam** id.; **kulavarai** id. (**Tiva_.**); **kulam** mountain (**Iraku. Ci_taiva. 32**); **kulavarai** lofty mountain (**Kampara_. Varaik. 35**)(Ta.lex.)

2796.**An ancient cart**: **kolla_-p-pan.t.i** < prob. **khula_ +** (U.) a car-like vehicle drawn by bullocks, used in ancient times by persons of rank (**Cilap. 6,120, Urai**); **ko_la_rvan.t.i** (Ma.); **kolla_van.t.i** id. (**Ci_vaka. 858, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) (Ta.lex.) **kolla_ru, kolla_ra, kolla_ri, kolla_ru (kol = kolike-a_ru)** a cart to which oxen etc. are yoked (Ka.); **kola_ruban.d.i, kolla_ruban.d.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2797.**Image: pudendum muliebre**: **koyil** pudendum muliebre (Tu.); **golli** pudendum muliebre (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 2138). **ku_ti** (Ta.Ma.);**kur-icci** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2798.**Taxes**: **ko_-** : **koyil-va_s'i** minor taxes payable to the palace (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ko-mur.ai** revenue due to the king (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ko-pada-va_ram** tax due to the king (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **kol.u** tax on ploughs (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **kol.vari** tax in kind (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)

2799.**Reaping**: **koyl.** harvest, reaping (Ko.); **koy- (koc-)** to cut (Ko.); to reap, harvest, cut, pluck (flowers, etc.)(Kond.a.**-t-**); to cut (grass, weeds, etc.)(Pe.); to reap, harvest (Pa. **ko-**); to cut, to reap (Go.Ga. **kod-, kon-**); to cut, crop, reap (Ka.); to cut, harvest (Kod.. **koyyuv-, kojj-**); **koilu** reaping, harvest (Tu.); **koyyelu** harvest (Tu.); **koyilu** reaping, harvest (Tu.); cutting, reaping, plucking (Ko.); **kuyilu** id. (Ko.); **koyika** man who cuts (Ko.); **koyka** to cut, reap, crop, mow (Ma.); **koyyal, koyttu** reaping (Ma.); **koyil** the hire of a fruit-gatherer (Ma.); **koia_na_, ko_iya_na_** harvest wheat or crops; to gather berries, mangoes, etc. (Go.); **koida_na_** to reap (Go.); **ko_va (ko_t-)** to reap, cut off; n. reaping, harvesting (Ku.); **ko_eri** harvest, reaping (Kui); **koiyali** (**ko_t-**) to pluck (Kuwi); **xoyna (xoss-)** to cut down grass and the like with the sickle, mow, reap (Kur.); **qoye** to reap (Malt.); **qoytre** to have the crop reaped (Malt.)(DEDR 2119). **kol.ake, kol.ke** the third crop of rice (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 2154). [Many etyma semant. 'barley and the great

millet', perhaps the life-sustenance of the proto-Indus civilization, indicate a Proto-Indus > Dravidian > Dardic > Aryan flow of phonetic transformations: the principal changes are: **kor.l > co_l.** followed by the dropping of the prefix particle: **co_l..** cf. the paucity of morphemes with initial consonant **l**-/**r**- in the Drav. stream.] **Reaping, cutting**: **lunna_ti** cuts, reaps (TBr.Pa.); **lunana** id. (Pa.); **lun.ai** id. (Pkt.); **lun** id. (Bshk.); **lu_n., lu_n** id. (Dardic); **lonun, lo_nun** id. (K.)(CDIAL 11082). **lu_na** cut, reaped (MBh.Pa.); **lu_n.a** id. (Pkt.); **lu_n.adu_** has been cut (of wheat)(Dardic); **lu_n^{u}** to reap (K.)(CDIAL 11094). **atha-lo_n** reaping crops by hand (K.)(CDIAL 11095). **la_bu** to be reaped (S. [> **la_b** harvesting (Brah.)]; **la_b, la_bo** leaf (Ku.)(CDIAL 11036); **la_ba_ro** harvest (S.)(CDIAL 11037). **luban.u** to be reaped (S.)(CDIAL 11038). **la_van.** row of 40 sheaves in harvest field (one of which is the reaper's wage)(L.); **la_uni_** harvest (H.); **la_n.** reaping (M.Ko.); **la_n.i_** reaping (M.Ko.); sickle (M.); **la_hn.i_** reaping, rice or other grain (< **la_bhana**)(M.); **la_yana** cutting X **da_yana** (Pa.)(CDIAL 11035). [cf. **la_van.ya** loveliness (Skt.); **la_vana** charm (OG.)(CDIAL 11034).] **la_vaka** reaper (Skt.Pali); **la_yaka** id. (Pali) (X **da_ti**); **la_wa_** hired reaper (P.H.)(CDIAL 11032). **la_v** reaping (K.); **la_i_** wages for reaping (S.); reaping, wages for reaping (L.); **la_vi_** id. (L.); a day's labour at reaping (P.); **la_u** reaping (H.)(CDIAL 11031).

2800.**Images: hunter; to kill**: **kol** (**kolv-, kon-r--**) to kill, murder; n. act of killing (Ta.); **kolli** killing (Ma.); **kula** killing, murder (Ma.); **kol** act of killing (Ko.); **kolga.rn** murderer (Ko.); **kol, kolu, kollu (kond-)** to kill, murder (Ka.); **kole** killing, murder, slaughter (Ka.); **koll-** to kill (Kod..); **kole** murder (Tu.); **koru, kori, korru** to kill (Kor.); **kollu** id. (Te.); **kola** murder (Te.); **xalling** to strike, kill, fire (gun), throw (stone)(Br.)(DEDR 2132). **kolaivan-** murderer (**Man.i. 25,174**); hunter, one who lives by chase (**Kalit. 12**); S'iva as destroyer (**Kalit. 103,14**); **kolaian-** hunter (**Na_lat.i, 331**); Can.t.a_l.an- whose profession was to kill animals (**Tiva_.**); **kolainan-** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2770**)(Ta.lex.)

2801.**Image: tail**: **xola_** tail (Kur.); **qoli** tail (Malt.)(DEDR 2135). **Images: tail; monkey**: **ku_lam** tail of a quadruped; monkey (Ta.lex.) **ko_kilam** monkey: **ko_la_n:ku_lam < go_-la_n:gu_la** langur, white-bearded ape, presbytis entellus (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: lizard**: **ko_kilam** wall-lizard: cf. **ko_ka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tail, drooping**: **rum** tail (Kho.); **lu_, ru_, lo_man, lu_man** tail (Skt.); **lime_t.** tail (Dardic); **lumat., lume_t.i, li_m** tail (Dardic)(CDIAL 11096). **lembe_** tail (Dardic); **lumbi_** bunch (Pkt.); **lu_mna_** to droop (H.); **lumba** hanging (Skt.)(CDIAL 11089). **jo_l(u) (jo_ld-/jo_t-)** to hang down, swing, oscillate; to let hand down (Ka.); **jo_l(u)** hanging down (Ka.); **jo_li, jo_le** hanging, swinging, dangling (Ka.); **jo_lu** pendent, flapping (Tu.); **jo_la_t.a** hanging, oscillation (Tu.); **jo_la** lullaby, cradle song (Te.); **ho_l** to shake (GO.)(DEDR 2889). **kol.ai** melody, song (Ta.); **kol.** tune, song (Ko.); **kon.** words of songs, words used in dance-song (To.)(DEDR 2155). **Image: body hair, wool**: **lo_man** hair on body of animals or men (RV.); body hair (Pa.Pkt.); **lum** a single hair (Dardic); **lu_m** hair, wool (Dardic); down on body (of men or animals), single hair of down (K.); **lu~a, lu~_** body hair (S.); **lu~_** body hair (L.P.); **lu_i~_** id. (L.); body hair, down (P.); **nom** body hair (A.); **lom** id. (G.); hair, wool, fur (Si.); **lo~v, lo~, la~v** id. (M.)(CDIAL 11154). **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **hora** a single hair of the beard (Kuwi); **ho_d.anga** beard (Kuwi); **so_n.ayya~_, so_r.a ba_n.aa~_** beard (Kuwi); **horana** beard, moustache (Kuwi); **ho_r.a** (pl. **ho_r.aya~_**) id. (Kuwi); **sorkoo** man with a beard (?Go.)(DEDR 2894).

2802.**Ficus**: **ko_l.i** banyan, fig, tree bearing fruit without outwardly blossoming (Ta.); an epidendron, grasping plant (some figs are of this nature)(Ma.); **ko_n.i** fig (Ta.); **go_l.i** all kinds of fig trees which bear no apparent flowers; banyan; ficus elastica (Ka.); **go_n.i** ficus elastica,

ficus religiosa (Ka.); **go_l.ida mara** banyan tree, ficus indica (Tu.)(DEDR 2254). **gullhar, gullar** ficus glomerata (P.); **gullar** a particular kind of fig tree (N.); **gu_lar** ficus glomerata (H.); **gular, guler, gulro** (G.)(CDIAL 4218). **kur-u-v-a_l** jointed ovate-leaved fig (Ta.); **kurivi-y-a_lan-** a common avenue-fig having stout air-roots, ficus (**B. 91**)(Ta.lex.)

2803.**Lion**: **ko_l.ari** lion (Ta.Ma.); **ko_l.ari-k-kot.iyo_n-** Bhi_ma, as having a lion-banner (Ta.lex.)

2804.**Red powder; festival**: **kula_l < gula_l** (U.) redness; red powder thrown about at the Ho_li festival; **kulikam** vermilion (**Kampara_. Varaik. 25**); redness; cf. **hin:gula** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Beauty**: **ko_lam** beauty, colour, form, shape (Ta.); form (Ma.); idol, body, beauty (Ma.); **ko_la** ornament, decoration, form (Ka.)(DEDR 2240). **hulai** rubs, cleans (Pkt.); **hol.n.e~** to wash (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14178). **ho_la_** spring festival (Skt.); **ho_la_ka** (Skt.); **ho_li_** (Skt.); **ho_liya** spring festival (Pkt.); **hu_l**^{i} spring festival (K.); **hori_** (S.P.); **holli_** (P.); **holi_** (Ku.Bi.H.); **holi** (N.B.); **hori** (N.Mth.); **hli** (A.; **hul.i** (Or.); **hori_** pile of wood for burning at the spring festival (OAw.); **hori_** the festival (H.); **hol.i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 14182). cf. **ol.i** light, brightness, splendour, star, fire, lamp, beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 1016). **Festival**: For semant. 'good, clean' and 'festival' cf.: **ho_l- (-t-)** to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent (Pe.); **hu_lpa** to be fine, beautiful (Mand..)(DEDR 2890). cf. **ol.i** excellence, fame (Ta.); **ol.y, ol.yd** good (Ko.); **wil.y** good (To.); **ol.(u), ol.itu, ol.atu, ol.l.it(t)u** that is good, handsome, excellent; **ol.(u)pu, ol.uhu, ol.tana, ol.l.etana, ol.l.e** goodness; **ol.l.ida** a good man (Ka.)(DEDR 1017). **Crowd**: **hullar.** riot (P.); **hul** mob, crowd (N.); **hul** riot (A.); **hullar.** crowd, noise (H.); **hular.** riot (G.); **hulad.** (M.)(CDIAL 14141). **hud.ati, hun.d.ati** collects (Dha_tup.); **hur-hur** blazingly (N.); **hur.a_** to grow luxuriantly; **hur.** crowd (B.)(CDIAL 14136). cf. **oli (-v-, -nt-; -pp, -tt-)** to shoot forth, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive (Ta.)(DEDR 997). **go_l., go_r..** roaring, sound of howling lamentation (Ka.); **go_la** loud outcry, howl; **go_lu** loud noise or outcry (Te.)(DEDR 2252). cf. **oli (-pp-, -tt-)** to sound, roar; sound, noise, roar (Ta.)(DEDR 996). **gullu** loud noise, hubbub (Ka.); a great noise, shout, uproar (Tu.); **gollu** noise, hubbub, uproar; **kolakola** noise, tumult; **golagola** a confused noise; **go_lu** loud noise or outcry; **gulgu** to grumble (Te.)(DEDR 1813). cf. **ku_l. (kul.v-, ku_n.t-)** to crowd together, assemble, muster; **ku_l.i** company, multitude, family (Ta.); **gu_l.e, gu_l.evu, gu_l.ya, gul.e, gul.ya** people leaving a place en masse from invasion or famine (Ka.); **gul.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1915). **Costume; dance**: **ko_lam** costume, attire as worn by actors, ornament (Ta.); figure (chiefly of masks, dresses)(Ma.); **ko_la** figure (chiefly of masks, dresses, etc.)(Ka.); a devil-dance (Tu.); **ko_lamu** a dance, dancing (Te.); **ko_la** the d.and.ar dance (i.e. stick dance)(Go.); **ko_la pa_t.a** kind of song associated with the d.and.ar dance (Go.)(DEDR 2240). **Image: masquerade dance**: **kor-r-i** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai.**); **kot.t.amu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ku_l.i** devil, demon (Ta.); demon, ghost (Ma.); **kole** ghost (Ka.); **kul** id., apparition (Tu.); **kol.nari** devil (Kor.); cf. **pe_nkul.i** demon, madness, fury (Ka.)(DEDR 1918). **eka gut.ia** one-legged demon (Santali.lex.) cf. **alar-al** loud cry, great sound (Ta.)(DEDR 245).

2805.**Bright colour**: **ke_r..al** bright colour, hue (**cem. ke_r..ar-r-a_marai** : **Patino. Tirukkaila_. ula_, arivai,1**). **kal.ai** beauty, splendour, glow, lustre (**mukamun. kal.aika l.in-ru**)(**Ta_yu.van.n.am**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_r..** light, lustre, brilliance (**nayam. ke_r.. peruval.a nalku nallu_ra**: **Tacaiva_. 392**); bright colour, hue (**on:ke_r.. nur-r-ita r..alarin** : **Pur-ana_. 27**)(Ta.lex.) **ke_r..tta** bright-hued; abundant (Ta.lex.) **Colour**: **ker..u** colour (**kuruvum. ker..uvu nir-ana_ kumme_** : **Tol. Col. 303**); brightness, luminosity, brilliancy (Ta.lex.) = ? **ghat.t.ayati** rubs, touches, shakes (Sus'r.); **ghot.nu** to rub, polish, wear away (N.); **ghot.t.a_** a paper-polishing

instrument (P.); **ghot.o** rub with a pestle (S.); **gho~t.iba** to mix by stirring (A.); **gho~t.n.e~** to grind, rub, polish (M.)(CDIAL 4417).

2806.**Wild rice**: **ke_r..al** wild rice (**Ci_vaka. 1422**); bright colour (**Patin-o. Tirukkaila_. Ula_. Arivai, 1**); **ker..tta** bright-hued (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,96**); **ke_r..tta** abundant (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,1,7**); **ke_r..** bright colour, hue (**Pur-ana_. 27**); light, lustre, brilliance (**Tacaiva_. 392**)(Ta.lex.)

2807.**Millet**: **ke_r..-varaku** ragi, a millet, eleusine coracana (**Pata_rtta. 1394**)(Ta.lex.)

2808.**Image: vine**: **kor-r-avan-** balloon-vine (**Malai.**); **kor-r-a_n-** parasitic leafless plant, cassytha filiformis (**M.M. 230**); **kor-r-ikko_rai** a kind of sedge, cyperus (Ta.lex.)

2809.**Image: royal presence**: **kolu** royal presence, durbar, sitting-in-state; presence of the deity in a temple (**Maccapu. Naimica_. 5**); **koluvu** (Te.); **kolu** (Ma.); decoration in a Hindu house at the time of the navara_tri festival; **kor-r-am** victory, success (**Kur-al., 583**); **kor-r-avan-** king, monarch (**Ci_vaka. 2544**); victor (**Maturaik. 88**); id. (Ma.); **kor-r-avi** queen (**Ci_vaka. 2609**); **kor-r-avai** Durga_ as the goddess of victory (**Tol. Po. 59**); **kor-r-i** id. (**Kalit. 89**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_lam** beauty, colour, form (Ta.); form, figure; idol, body, beauty (Ma.)(DEDR 2240). **gulusu:ra:ja:n** name of a Sora deity (Sora.) **Images: decoration; procession**: **ko_la** ornament, decoration; form, figure, chiefly of masks, dresses etc. (used also in devil-dances)(Ka.M.Ta.Tu.); dance (Te.); public procession, as on the birthday of children, as that of the bride and bridegroom etc. (Ka.Ta.); **ko_ppu** arrangement, nice order (Ta.); **ko_pu** a sort, kind or variety; dramatic gestures or attitudes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_lam-va_tal** to go in procession (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

2810.**Name of a people**: **go_hilla** name of a people (Pkt.); **goilwa_la_** a caste of Vais'yas (H.); **gohil** name of a Rajput clan (G.Marw.)(CDIAL 4300). **kulu_ta, kulu_taka** name of a people (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 3348). **Family; migration**: **gu_l.e, gu_l.evu, gu_l.ya, gul.e, gul.ya** people leaving a place *en masse* from invasion or famine (Ka.); **gu_l.** id. (Tu.); **ku_l. (ku_l.v-, ku_n.t.-)** to crowd together, assemble, muster; **ku_l.i** company, multitude, family (Ta.)(DEDR 1915). **gul.e~, gud.he~** inhabitants of a village in flight from marauders (M.)(CDIAL 4223). **kol** name of a Mun.d.a_ tribe (B.); **ko_la** name of a degraded tribe (Pkt.Skt.)(CDIAL 3532). **kol-kur-umpu** village in a desert tract, as inhabited by murderous tribes (**Ir-ai. 1,18**); **kolli-c-cilampan-**, **kolli-ver-pan-** lit., lord of the Kolli hills, ce_ra king; **kolli-p-pa_vai** woman-shaped statue in the Kolli hills believed to have been carved by the celestials and to have the power of fascinating all those who look at it (**Cilap. 6,61, Urai**) (Ta.lex.)

2811.**Image: watchman**: **ko_luka_r-a** a peon (Ka.Te.); **ko_lka_ra** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **kollai-kka_ran-** gardener, farmer, cultivator; **kollai** sylvan tract (**Perun.. Ucaik. 49,110**); enclosed garden, grove (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Cowherd; slave**: **go_la** widow's bastard (Ya_j.K.); bastard (Pkt.); **go_laka** (Mn.)(CDIAL 4323). **golo** slave (S.); **gola_ro** son of a slave (S.); **golla_** slave (L.); **golo** menial servant in a king's harem (G.)(CDIAL 4325). **golla, gollal.a, gollava_l.iga, gollaval.iga** (Tadbhava. of **go_val.a, go_pa_la**) a cowherd (Ka.Te.); the assistant of a cash-keeper; **golla-ge_ri** a herdsmen's street; **gollati, golliti, gollitti** a female of the gollas (Ka.); **gollal.a ra_ja, gollal.ara_ya** a gollala headman; **gaval.iga, go_val.iga, gaval.i** a cow-herd caste who sell milk etc.; **gaval.i-ge_ri** a cow-herds street (Ka.lex.) **gupi, goala** cowherd; **goala** Hindu caste cowherd (Santali.lex.)

2812.**Superintendent; handle money**: **gol., ghal.** work as a cooly; **gol.ai** superintend, e.g. coolies; cause to work; handle e.g. money; **gol.ai-tolo, ghal.ei-tolo** superintendent of coolies; **gol.ka_r (gol.tolo**) workman, labourer (Kon.lex.) **golla, golli** a slave, a servant; knave; **golla hoke kamawe mian. hoke khawe** earn as a servant and east as a master (P.lex.) **ghal** labour; the land revenue; **bar chawan wele chan:ga bhala, ghal bharan wele d.ora** at harvest-time quite well, at revenue-paying time deaf (Prov.)(P.lex.) **golak** < **golak** (Pers.) a money box with a small aperture in the lid, a till, a secret reception for money (P.lex.) **go_laka** a money-box, a till (Ka.M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **Money-pit**: **galha_ = galle** the money-pit in the shop of shroffs and dealers (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Treasurer**: **kolla_** a trustworthy employee in public treasuries (Ta.); **golla** (Te.); **kollar** watchmen at the entrance-gate of a palace (**Vir-alivit.u. 1035**)(Ta.lex.)

2813.**Furnace**: **kola_** burning charcoal (L.P.); **ko_ila_** burning charcoal (L.P.N.); id. (Or.H.Mth.), **kolla** burning charcoal (Pkt.); **koilo** dead coal (S.); **kwelo** charcoal (Ku.); **kayala_** charcoal (B.); **koela_** id. (Bi.); **koilo** (Marw.); **koyalo** (G.)(CDIAL 3484). < Proto-Munda. **ko(y)ila** = **kuila** black (Santali): all NIA forms may rest on **ko_illa**.] **koela, kuila** charcoal; **khaura** to become charcoal; **ker.e** to prepare charcoal (Santali.lex.) **kolime, mulime, kolume** a fire-pit or furnace (Ka.); **kolimi** (Te.); pit (Te.); **kolame** a very deep pit (Tu.); **kulume kanda_ya** a tax on blacksmiths (Ka.); **kol, kolla** a furnace (Ta.); **kolla** a blacksmith (Ma.); **kol** metal (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kol** iron smelters (Santali.lex.) cf. **kol** working in iron, blacksmith (Ta.)(DEDR 2133). **Temple; smithy**: **kol-l-ulai** blacksmith's forge (**kollulaik ku_t.attin-a_l** : **Kumara. Pira. Ni_tiner-i. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **kollu-** to neutralize metallic properties by oxidation (Ta.lex.) **kole.l** smithy, temple in Kota village (Ko.); **kwala.l** Kota smithy (To.); **kolmi** smithy (Go.)(DEDR 2133). **kollan--kamma_lai** < + **karmas'a_la_**, **kollan--pat.t.arai, kollan-ulai-k-ku_t.am** blacksmith's workshop, smithy (Ta.lex.) **lohsa_ri_** smithy (Bi.)(CDIAL 11162). cf. **ulai** smith's forge or furnace (**Na_lat.i, 298**); **ulai-k-kal.am** smith's forge; **ulai-k-kur-at.u** smith's tongs; **ulai-t-turutti** smith's bellows; **ulai-y-a_n.i-k-ko_l** smith's poker, beak-iron (Ta.lex.) **Self-willed man**: **lo_hala** made of iron (Skt.); **lohar, lohariyo** self-willed and unyielding man (G.)(CDIAL 11161). cf. **goul.i, goul.ia_** herdsman (Kon.lex.) **goil** cowhouse, hut, pasture ground (P.); **gol** drove of cattle sent to another village (P.); **go_uliya** herdsman (Pkt.); **goili_** (P.)(CDIAL 4259). **kol** brass or iron bar nailed across a door or gate; **kollu-t-tat.i-y-a_n.i** large nail for studding doors or gates to add to their strength (Ta.lex.) **Tool-bag**: **lokhar** bag in which a barber keeps his tools (N.); iron tools, pots and pans (H.); **lokhar.** iron tools (Ku.); **lokhan.d.** iron tools, pots and pans (H.); **lokha~d.** tools, iron, ironware (G.); iron (M.)(CDIAL 11171). **lod.hu~** pl. carpenter's tools (G.)(CDIAL 11173). **karuvi-p-pai** instrument-case; barber's bag (Ta.lex.) cf. **karuvu-kalam** treasury, treasure-house (Ta.lex.) **Cobbler's iron pounder: lohaga~ga_, lahau~ga_** cobbler's iron pounder (Bi.); **leha~ga_** (Mth.); **luha~_gi_** staff set with iron rings (P.); **loha~_gi_** (H.M.); **lavha~_gi_** (M.); **laha~_gi_, loha~gi_** (M.)(CDIAL 11174). **Image: frying pan**: **lohra_, lohri_** small iron pan (Bi.)(CDIAL 11160). **lo_hi_** any object made of iron (Skt.); pot (Skt.); iron pot (Pkt.); **lo_hika_** large shallow wooden bowl bound with iron (Skt.); **lauha_** iron pot (Skt.); **loh** large baking iron (P.); **luhiya_** iron pan (A.); **lohiya_** iron or brass shallow pan with handles (Bi.); **lohiyu~** frying pan (G.)(CDIAL 11170). **lauhabha_n.d.a** iron pot, iron mortar (Skt.); **lo_habhan.d.a** copper or brass ware (Pali); **luha~_d.ir.i_** iron pot (S.); **luha~_d.a_** (L.); frying pan (P.); **lohn.d.a_, lo~_hd.a_** (P.); **luhu~r.e** iron cooking pot (N.); **lohora_** iron pan (A.); **loha~r.a_** iron vessel for drawing water for irrigation (Bi.); **lohan.d.a_, luhan.d.a_** iron pot (H.); **lod.hu~** iron, razor (G.)[cf. **xolla_** razor (Kur.); **qole** id. (Malt.); **hola'd** razor (Santali)(DEDR 2141)]; **lod.hi_** iron pan (G.)(CDIAL 11173).

2814.**Purple indigo**: **kor..inci, kor..unci** purple wild indigo, tephrosia purpurea (Ta.); **kor..iil** galega colonila (Ma.); **koggi, koggid.i, koggili, kogge** a very common underbrush, tephrosia purpurea [= galega colonila.](Ka.)(DEDR 2145). **Synonym**: **empali** name of a tree (Ka.); **vempali** tephrosia purpurea, the purple galega (Te.)(DEDR 804).

2815.**To dig**: **kallu-ta** to dig out as a hole; to excavate (**Na_lat.i, 185**); cf. **khal** (Skt.); **kallu-kkompu** stake for digging up the earth (Ta.lex.) **kil.ai** to dig up, stir, scratch up (as fowls), root up (as pigs), burrow into (as roots), excavate (Ta.); **kil.aippu** digging, scratching, burrowing (Ta.); **kil.ar-u (kil.ar-i-)** to poke, ransack, dig up, disturb, stir (as with a ladle), probe, disclose (Ta.); **kil.l.u** to dig out, scoop (Ta.); **kil.a** digging, dug place, mudwall (Ma.); **kil.ekka** to dig up, work with spade, raise mud or earth (Ma.); **kil.appikka** to cause to dig (Ma.); **cil.l.uka** to scratch (as fowls)(Ma.); **kil.y- (kil.c-)** to ladle out (food)(To.); **kal.a- (kal.ap-, kal.at-)** to dig (Kod..); **kilekuni** to stir, move, irritate, provoke (Tu.); **kela_ku, kelan:ku, kelanu** to stir, mix (Te.); **kellagincu** to stir up, loosen, dibble, enrage, exasperate (Te.)(DEDR 1588).

2816.**Peg**: **ki_l** joint in animal body, hinge; **ki_lam** nail, pin, spike; **ki_lakam** pin, bolt, wedge, joing (Ta.); **ki_l** joint (Ma.); **ki_lam** wedge, bolt, nail (Ma.); **ki.l** hinge of jaw, hinge of door (Ko.); **ki.s-** handle (of pot, spoon, axe, knife, etc.)(To.); **ku.l** hinge of box (To.); **ki_l, ki_lu** pin, peg, joint, device, contrivance (Ka.); **ki_la** stake, peg, bolt, wedge (Ka.); **ki.li** a fastening, screw-fastening of necklace (Kod..); **ki_lu, ki_l.u** joint, hinge, peg, wooden fastening (Tu.); **ki_lu** joint, hinge, device, contrivance; **ki_lincu** to fasten, attach, lock, join; **ki_lamu** wedge, pin; **ci_la** an iron nail, a wooden pin (Te.)(DEDR App.26). **ki_la** stake, peg, tumour (MBh.); **ki_laka, ki_lika_** (Skt.)[variation of **k-** with **kh-** and poss. **-l-** with **-d-** suports non-Aryan origin]; **ki_la** stake (Pali.Pkt.); **ki_lia_** peg (Pkt.); **kil** stake; **ki_lo** stick, mallet (Gypsy); **ki_li** peg, small pickaxe (D..); **ki_l** nail, peg (Ash.); **ki_li_** (Shum.); **ki_l** peg in a loom or cotton gin (Kho.); bullet (Bshk.); **ki_li** nail (Sh.); **kyul^{u}** spike; **ki_j^{u}** wooden peg (K.); **ki_ru** spike; **ki_ro** wooden peg; **ki_ri_** nail (S.); **ki_l, ki_lo** peg, tethering peg (Ku.); **kilo** (N.); **ki_l** bolt, pin, wedge (B.); **ki_l.a, ki_l.a_** stake, peg (Or.); **ki_l** nail; **ki_la_** large nail (H.); **ki_li_** key, screw (H.); **kill** nail; **killa_** large iron nail, upright of plough; **killi_** small peg (L.); **kill** small nail; **ki_lla_** large wooden pale; **ki_lli_** small wooden pale (P.); **ki_l** linch-pin (Bi.); **killi_** door-bolt, wedge (Mth.; **killi_** key, bolt (H.); **ki_li_** (G.); **ki_l** pin of a handmill; **killi_** key (M.); **ker.o** peg for fastening ploughshare (Pas'.); **kelo** tentpeg (Pas'.); **khi_la** stake; **khi_laka** having stakes (Pali); **khi_la, khi_laya** post; **khi_liya_** small post (Pkt.); **khi_lo** pole fixed in ground, projecting teeth (WPah.); **khil** nail, large pin, sting (of hornet)(N.); **khili** flat nail (A.); **khil** peg, wedge (B.); **khi_l** bolt, nail (H.); **khi_l.** bolt, peg; **khil.a_, khil.i_** spike, bolt (M.); **khi_l.o, fil.o** bar (Konkan.i); **khi_t.o** peg; **khi~_t.i_, khi_t.i_** stopper (G.); **khil** peg, wedge (Or.); **khila** peg, bolt (Or.); **khili** small packet (Or.); **khi_la_** wedge, peg (Bhoj.); **khi_l** spike on which the upper grindstone turns; **khi_lo** spike; **khi_li_** pin (G.)(CDIAL 3202). **ki_lati** fastens (Dha_tup.); **ki_lita** staked, impaled, fastened (Pkt.); **ki_lan.a_** to fasten with nails (P.); **ki_ln.a_** to nail (WPah.); **ki_l.iba_** to bolt, bar; **ki_lan.i_** bolt (Or.); **ki_lna_** to pin, fasten (H.); **killan.a_** to nail (P.); **khi_ra** loosely sewing two plain edges together (S.); **khilnu** to stitch together (N.); **khila_na** to fasten with a pin (B.); **khil.n.e~** to nail down (M.); **khille_i** stops, blocks (Pkt.); **khilvu~, khilavvu~** to sew (G.)(CDIAL 3204).

2817.**Curd**: **kir..a_an-** curd (Ta.); **kar..al** buttermilk, curds (Ka.); **ka_nu, kra_nu** thick buttermilk (Te.)(DEDR 1580). **gijr.i** toi curdle (of milk)(Santali.lex.) **kila_t.a** inspissated milk (Sus'r.); **ki_la_la** a sweet beverage (food of the gods)(AV.); **ki_la_la-pa_** (RV.); **kila_d.a** thickened milk (Pkt.); **kiral** cheese (Gypsy); **khel** butter (Gypsy < **ghr.ta**); **cela, cila** (Ash.); **kilyar** (Kt.); **kila_**

cheese (Wg.); **ki_li** cheese (Pr.); **kila_ri** fresh cheese (Dm.); **kirar.** cheese (Pas'.); **kila_r.i_** (Gaw.); **kila_r** (Kal.); **kil.al.** (Kho.); **kile_r** (Bshk.); **kila_r.i** (Sv.); **kror^{u}** scum that rises on the top of a vessel containing food (K.); a cake of mixed inspissated milk and buttermilk (K.); **kirot.u, kiru~t.u** cheese made from skimmed milk (S.)(CDIAL 3181).

2818.**Tomtom**: **xe_l** tomtom (Kur.); **qele** a small drum (Malt.); **qelwa** a drummer (Malt.)(DEDR 2014).

2819.**Society; duties, business**: **ku_r..aimai** duties, business (**Te_va_. 11,5**); fondling, caressing (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,2,5**); **ku_l.(l.u)-tal** to crowd together, assemble, muster (**Iraku. Mi_t.ci. 42**); cf. **kul** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **kur..u-ku_li < kol.- +** share of money paid to the village watchman for acting as intermediary and restoring the stolen property to the owner (**G.Tp.D. i, 257**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..u** class, society, band, assembly (**Tiva_.**); assembly or gathering of women (**Pin..**); flock, herd, swarm, shaol (**W.**); bundle, heap (**Ja_n-a_. 63,11**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kula** (Skt.) **kur..uvu-tal** to assemble in large numbers, to crowd (**Kur-un. 31**); to associate, mingle (**Na_lat.i, 137**); **kur..u_u** class, assembly, crowd (**Nan-. 211**); **kur..u_u-k-kur-i** conventional term, peculiar to a society or pofession, one of three **takuti-var..akku** (**Nan-. 267**); **kur..umu-tal** to collect in large numbers, as men, animals (**Ka_cippu. Pan-n-iru. 134**); to gather together, mix (**Cilap. 12, Uraippa_t.t.umat.aikkup pin-ceyyul., 10**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kul** (Skt.) **kur..umpu** herd, flock, swarm, crowd (**Matuarik. 24**); **kur..u_u-p-peyar** collective noun (**Nan-. 211**)(Ta.lex.) **kur..ai** jungle; **kur..aikka_t.u** country, as distinct from city; jungle as distinct from cultivated tract (Ta.lex.)

2820.**Image: saddle**: **kavudi, kavadi, kavidi** a quilted cover for the night; quilted rags, used e.g. as a bed or a saddle (Ka.); **kavican-ai** (Ta.); **kaviyan** (Ma.) (Ka.lex.)

2821.**Lord, master, owner**: **ka_vanda** lord, master, owner (Ka.). **kha_vanda** (H.M.); **ka_mand, ka_mandi** (Ma.); **ka_vantu** (Ta.); **ka_van.a** (protection); a shade, a shed, a pandal (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2822.**Business**: **kavvai** concern, business, affair (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 63**); **kavvaipa_rttal** to be employed, to attend to business (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **kewa_r** drudgery (A.)(CDIAL 3362). **karbar** to transact business; **karbari, karbaric** one who transacts business, a manager; **karbaria** conversant with the methods of doing business, or the procedure of a court or panchayat (Santali.lex.) **kherwar, jharwar** the ancient name of the Santals, a tribe of aborigines so called; **kherwar** a subsept of Ha~sdak sept (Santali.lex.) **ka_rpa_r, ka_r-upa_r-u** (Ta.) **< ka_rba_r** (U.) management, domination; **ka_rpa_ri < ka_rba_ri** (U.) management; **ka_rva_ri** one who conducts the affairs or business of another; **ka_rva_ri-t-tampira_n-** a sanya_si superintendent of a S'aiva monastery (Ta.lex.) **ka_rba_r** administration; affair; **tujen ka_rba_r ka_se a_sa_** how is your affair? **ka_rba_ri_** superintendent, administrator (Kon.lex.) **ka_riyatto_n-** agent (Tiruva_lava_. 43,2); **ka_riyakka_ran-** agent (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 28**); a deputy of a village headman (**G.Sm.D. i,127**); man of business, one clever in business; **ka_riyappe_r** responsible manager (**Ci_vaka. 2110, Urai.**); **ka_riyam** < **ka_rya** effect, result, issue (**Kur-al., 425, Urai.**); action, deed (**Ci. Ci. 2,84**); affair, thing, business, concern, matter, subject (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_rba_ro** managemen of affairs, activities (Tu.lex.)

2823.**Marriage**: **ka_rye** auspicious occasion (so they call) a dinner; a marriage (Kon.lex.) **ka_rya** what has to be done, made, performed; **ka_ryakartr.** an agent, a workman; a friend, benefactor (Skt.lex.)

2824.**Sesamum seed**: **kavvai** green sesamum seed (**Maturaik. 271**)(Ta.lex.)

2825.**Anodendron paniculatum**: **kavali** anodendron paniculatum (M.); **lamtani** (M.); root: said to possess properties like ipecacuanha; habitat: Sylhet, Orissa, N. Circars, Mysore, Konkan, W. Ghats from Bombay and Coorg to Travancore (GIMP, p.20).

2826.**Gymnema sylvestre**: **kavali** gymnema sylvestre (M.); **meshashringi** (Skt.); **merasingi** (H.); **meshasingi** (B.); **shirukurinja** (Ta.); **podapatri** (Te.); leaves: in diabetes, chewed to reduce glycosuria; root: emetic, expectorant; habitat: Banda, Konkan, S. Mahrata country, W. Ghats, N. Kanara, N. Circars, Carnatic and Deccan (GIMP, p.129).

2827.**Ceropegia pusilla**: **kavl.** bulb of ceropegia pusilla (Ko.); **kafil.** id. (To.)(DEDR 1343). Ceropegia bulbosa: **khapparkadu** (H.); **patalatumbari** (M.); **galot** (P.); **palatige** (Te.); tuberous roots: tonic, digestive; habitat: Punjab, Upper Gangetic plain, Konkan, S. Kanara, Malabar, Deccan and Carnatic (GIMP, p.50).

2828.**Coconut-palm**: **kevul.ipattiram** a kind of ten-n-ai (**G.S.A.D. i,214**); **kevul.i** a species of cocnut-palm bearing yellowish fruit (**W.**); **kaul.i-pa_ttiram** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **-ke_la** in: **na_ri-ke_la** coconut (Skt.lex.) **na_l.ikera** coconut (Pali.lex.)

2829.**Bengal currant**: **kaval.e, kaval.i, kaval.a, kal.ava** a spinous shrub, bearing eatable black berries, carissa carandas (Ka.lex.) **karan.t.a** cassia carandas (Ma.); **karan.d.e** id. (Ka.Tu.); **karan.d.e-pul.i-mara** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1269). **karamarda** the tree carissa carandas (MBh.); **karamadda, karamanda** (Pali); **karamadda, karamam.da, karavam.di** (Pkt.); **karno** a tree with a sweet-smelling white flower (S.); **karau~da_** carissa carandas (P.); **karan.d.a** (B.); **karanda_** (Or.); **karona_** (Mth.); **karau~da_** (H.); **karamdi_** the tree (G.); **karamdu~** the fruit (G.); **karva~d, karva~di_** the tree (M.); **karva~d, karva~du~** the fruit (M.); **karamba** (Si.)(CDIAL 2799). **kal.a_** carissa spinarum (also **kal.avu**); large Bengal currant, carissa carandas; vaccinium nilgherrense; vaccinium leschenaultii; Nepal barberry, berberis nepalensis (Ta.); **kal.a_vu** carissa carandas (Ma.); **kal.** a thorny plant (To.); **kal.ave, kal.ivi** spinous shrub bearing edible black berries, carissa carandas (Ka.); **kalivi, kalive, kaligi, kalimi, kal.ive, kale_-kampa** carissa diffusa (Te.)(DEDR 1377). Carissa carandas: **karaunda** (H.M.); **karamcha** (B.); **kanachuka** (Skt.); **kalakkay** (Ta.); **vaka** (Te.); **karakka** (Ma.); fruit: antiscorbutic; unripe fruit: astringent; ripe fruit: cooling, acid; root: bitter, stomachic, anthelmentic; decoction of leaves: given at the commencement of intermittent fever; habitat: wild throughout India (GIMP, p.52). Carissa spinarum: **karamadika** (Skt.); **karaunda** (H.); **garna** (P.); **kalivi** (Te.); **chiru** (Ta.); **garaunda** (K.); root: ground and put in worm-infested sores of animals; enters into the composition of purgatives; habitat: throughout India in dry regions, especially in Punjab, Kashmir and NW Frontier province (GIMP, p.52).

2830.**Image: bamboo lath across the shoulder**: **ka_vad.i, ka_gad.i** a bamboo lath or pole, provided with slings at each end, for the conveyance of pitchers, etc. across the shoulder (Ka.Te.); **ka_, ka_vat.i, ka_vuttat.i** (Ta.); **ka_vu, ka_vad.i** (M.); **ka_vad.a** (M.); **ka_vu** to carry burdens by a ka_vad.i (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

2831.**Protection**: **ka_ppu** watching, preservation, defence, guard, protection (Ta.Ma.); that which serves as a protective (**Kumara. Pira. Maturaik. 101**); **ka_pu** (Te.Ka.Tu.) that which

serves as a protection; watching, vigilance, preservation, protection; invocation of deities at the commencement of a poem to facilitate its successful completion (**Ilak. Vi. 806**); sacred ashes, as an amulet (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,56**); bangle, bracelet, anklet (**Kalaicaic. 53**); fence, hedge; surrounding wall, fortification (**Pat.t.in-ap. 41**); mound within a fort; door; royal seal (**Kalit. 94**); place of special protection (**Te_va_. 971**); village, as in a pastoral region (**Kalit. 110**); guardian deities of the eight points of the compass (**Cilap. 28,231**); objects of enjoyment by a king (Ta.lex.) **ka_ppu** amulet (Ma.)(DEDR 1416). **ka_ppu-k-kat.t.u** to tie an amulet, a yellow string on the arm in token of a vow and as a pledge of its fulfilment; **ka_ppit.utal** to tie a string round the wrist of a person on occasions like marriage, with mantras to ward off evil; to provide a newborn baby with bangles and anklets on the 5th, 7th or 9th day after its birth; to impress documents with the royal seal (Ta.); **ka_ppu-na_n., ka_pppu** string tied round the wrist of a person with mantras to ward off evils, as an amulet, in times of marriage, illness, etc. (**Tiv. Na_yc. 6,4)**; **ka_ppu-c-cey** to tie up, as a cadjan bundle (Ta.lex.) **ka_ppu-kat.avul.** Vis.n.u**,** as preserver (Ta.lex.) **ka_pparici** rice mixed with treacle generally distributed on the occasion when a new-born baby is provided with bangles, etc.; rice held in the hands of a person on his marriage occasion, when a string is tied round his wrist, with mantras to ward off evil; **ka_ppa_l.** one who defends, guards (**Ain:kur-u. 206**); **ka_ppa_r-r- utal** to preserve, guard, watch, take care of, protect, save (Ta.); **ka_pa_d.u** id. (Te.); **ka_ppi_t.u** safeguarding, protection; that which is protected (**Can.. Aka.**); **ka_ppu-mar-am** military guard (**Patir-r-up. 90, Pati.**); **ka_ppu-ma_lai** a poem of three, five or seven verses in which the protection of deities is implored (**Ilak. Vi. 832**); **ka_pan.an.-kat.t.utal** to tie up a coin in a piece of cloth dyed in saffron, as a vow to a deity in any temple (Ta.lex.) **ka_-p-pon** a weight of gold = 1 **tula_m** (**Patir.r.up. 60, Pati**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to guard**: **ka_** to watch, guard (Ta.Ka.); to be awake, watch, wait (Mand..); to be awake, watch over (Kuwi); **ka_ppu, ka_val** watching, caution, defence, guard, protection, that which serves as a protection, amulet, fence, fortification (Ta.); **qpe** to wait for, watch (Malt.); **ka_val** guard (Ma.Ka.); **ka.v** to watch, guard (Ko.); **ka.vl** act of watching (Ko.); **ko.fil** id. (To.); **ka.-** to wait (Kod..); **ka.pa.d.** to protect (Kod..); **ka_pu** watching (Tu.); protection, a guard (Te.); **ka_pele** watchman (Tu.); **ka_cu** to guard, watch (Te.); **ka_p** to wait (Pa.Ga.); **ka_p ki** to wait for, look for (Pe.); **ka_cali** to wait for (Kuwi); **ka_pna_** to protect, wait, wait for (Kur.); **ka_hila** cowherd (Pkt.)(DEDR 1416). **kavan-am** attention, care; **kavan-i** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to be attentive, attend to, heed, observe; **gavana** attention, care, heed; **gavanisu, gavisu, gamanisu** to heed (Ka.); **gava** sense, sensation, consciousness (Tu.); **gamanamu** attention; **gamanincu** to bear in mind, pay attention to (Te.)(DEDR 1328). **Wrist amulet during marriage**: **ka_pparici** rice held in the hands of a person on his marriage occasion, when a string is tied round his wrist, with mantras to ward off evil; **ka_ppit.utal** to tie a string round the wrist of a person on occasions like marriage, with mantras to ward off evil; **ka_ppu** that which serves as a protective (**Kumara. Pira. Maturaik. 101**); sacred ashes, as an amulet; guardian deities of the eight points of the compass (**Cilap. 28,231**); **ka_ppu-k-kat.t.utal** to tie an amulet, a yellow string on the arm in token of a vow and as a pledge of its fulfilment; to commence a temple festival; **ka_ppu-k-kat.avul.** Vis.n.u, as preserver; **ka_ppiri < ka_fir** Kaffir, Negro of South Africa (Ta.lex.)

2832.**Image: sacrifice, oblation**: **ka_vu** sacrifice, oblation to inferior deities (Ta.lex.); **gha_ta** killing (Mn.Pali); blow, bruise (MBh.); **gha_ya** wound (Pkt.); **ga_l** wound, hurt (Sh.); **gha_u** wound (S.P.N.OAw.H.); beaten (OG.); **gha_** wound (A.B.); stroke, cut (g.); cut, sore (Or.); **gha_w** wound (Bhoj.); **gha_y** wound (H.M.); **ghau** wound (Ku.); **gha_ya** slaughter (OG.); **gha_v** stroke, cut (G.); wound (M.); **gha_yu, gha_vu** wound (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4460). **gha_yan.a** slaughter

(Pkt.); **gha_tana** killing (MBh.); **gha_n.i_** calamity (S.); **gha_n.** great slaughter in battle (P.); **gha_n.i** slaughter (N.); **gha_n.** ruin, destruction (G.)(CDIAL 4462).

2833.**Distance of ten miles**: **ka_vatam** distance of about ten miles (**Cilap. 10,36**); **ka_tam** Indian league, about 10 miles (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,3,4**); **ga_vada** id. (Ka.); **ga_vuda** id. (Ka.Tu.); **ka_tam** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ga_vu_ta, gavyu_ta** 2 kros'as; 1 kros'a (Skt.); **go_yuta** frequented by cattle (R.); 2 kros'as (MBh.); **go_yu_ti** a measure of distance = 2 kros'as (MBh.); **ga_vuta** a measure of distance = 1/4 yojana or about 1 3/4 miles (Pali); **ga_u_a, ga_u** 1 or 2 kros'as (Pkt.); **ga_u_** one kos (S.); **gau** four kos (H.); **ga_u** one kos (G.); **gavuva**, pl. **gav** 3 1/2 miles (Si.)(CDIAL 4150). **ga_vuta** a linear measure, a quarter of a yojana = 80 usabhas, a little less than two miles, a league (Pali.lex.) cf. Vedic **gavyu_ti** pasture land, district (Pali.lex.) **ga_vada, ga_vuda** (Tadbhava of **gavyu_ta**) an Indian league, containing 10 to 12 English miles (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **keviyu_ti** a distance of 2 Indian leagues = 4 1/2 miles (**Tan.ikaippu. Akat. 443**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kuval.ai** a large number (**Paripa_. 2,13**)(Ta.lex.) **ku_vil.i** long continuous roar or trumpet, as of an elephant (**Man.i. 7,67**); calling distance (**Tiruvil.ai. Ya_n-ai. 29**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kro_s'a** a measure of distance (as far as a voice carries)(Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 3611).

2834.**Pandanus odoratissimus**: **kevd.a_** pandanus odoratissimus (M.); **kevd.o** (G.); **ker.o** (S.); **kevr.a_** (H.); **ke** (Si.); **ketaka** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 318). **kekat** pandanus odoratissimus; **kekta_d.** type of palm (M.); **ketak** (G.); **ketki_** (S.P.H.); **ketaka** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 318). **ke_taka** the tree pandanus odoratissimus (MBh.); **ke_taki_** (Skt.); **keda** (Savara); **ke_taki_** (Pali); **ke_aya** the tree; the flower; **ke_agi_** the tree (Pkt.); **keya_** (B.); **kia_** (Or.); **ke_** (Si.); **keur.a_** pandanus odoratissimus (P.); **dud-ke~wara_** hedychium coronalium (N.); **keor.a_** pandanus odoratissimus (B.); **ke~wara_** a partic. flower; **sun-ke~wara_** hedychium gardneriana (N.); **keur.a_** the tree and its essence (Or.); **keur.a_, kewra_** (H.); **kevr.o** (G.); **kevd.a_, kevd.i_** (M.); **ker.o, kero, kelo** (S.)(CDIAL 3462). **kaital, kaitai** fragrant screwpine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ta.); **kaita** id. (Ma.); **ke_dage, ke_dige** id. (Ka.); **ke_dai, ke_dayi, ke_da_yi** flower of the tree pandanus odoratissimus (Tu.); **ge_da_gi** pandanus odoratissimus (Te.)(DEDR 2026).

2835.**A fragrant grass**: **ke_vat.a, kaivarti, kaivarti-mustaka** the fragrant grass cyperus rotundus (Ka.lex.)cf. **kaseru_** scirpus kysoor, edible root of cyperus tuberosus (H.); **kas'eru, kas'ed., kas'et., kasai_** the grasses scirpus kysoor and cyperus tuberosus (M.)(CDIAL 2966). **ko_rai** cyperus (Ta.)(DEDR 2235).[cf. **muttu** pearl (Ta.)(DEDR 4959)]. **t.an.d.i sur.a** cyperus rotundus; **sur.a** cyperus tegetum (Santali.lex.) cf. **tun:ga** grass the root of which is a fragrant bulb and is imagined to contain a pearly substance (Ka.); cyperus rotundus (Te.)(DEDR 3287). **ko_rinde** a kind of fragrant plant (Ka.); **ko_rinda** a prickly shrub, the bramble (Te.)(DEDR 2234). Cyperus esculentus: **chichoda** (H.); **kaseru** (P.); **kaseruka** (Skt.); tuber: stimulant, aphrodisiac; tubers yield 20-28% oil with pleasant taste and flavour; due to high oil content of tubers, the flour made from them is a high calorie food; habitat: upper Gangetic plain, from the Punjab to the Nilgiri hills and Annamalais, scattered (GIMP, p.88). cf. **eruvai** a species of cyperus (Ta.)(DEDR 819). Cyperus esculantes (Ancient Egyptian: plant **giw**; rhizome **w'h** or **s'ni-t3**; Coptic **bikxi**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: plant **su'd**; rhizome **habb el-aziz**) 'Cyperus grass is distinguished by its pale spikelets and fibrous root system and ovoid tubers. It grows in moist soils or on sandy sea-shores. In Egypt it is now cultivated for its edible tubers ('tiger nuts') which are first dried, then soaked in water... Theophrastus said that the plant was called **mnasion** by the Egyptians and that it was sweet and only used for food. The tubers were consumed by the earliest inhabitants of the Nile valley, and remains of them have been found

in the stomach contents of prehistoric bodies.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.98).

2836.**Widow**: **ke_tal, ke_t.al** widow (Pa.); **ke_tub** widower (Pa.); **ke_tub cind** orphan (Pa.); **ke_t.al** widow (Ga.); **kai-pon.javu** a single woman (Tu.); **kaintalai, kayin-i, kain-i** widow; **kaimmai** widowhood, widow, lovelorn condition; **kai-kkil.ai** unreciprocated love (Ta.)(DEDR 2028).

2837.**Image: white betel**: **kaul.i-pattiram** white betel-leaf; cf. **gaura** yellowish (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kaval.i, kavul.i** bundle (Ta.); **kavalika_** (Skt.); **kaval.i** pack of betel leaves (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **White**: **gaura** white, yellowish, pale red (RV.); **go_ra** white (Pali.Pkt.); **go_ro_** non-Gypsy married to a Gypsy, halfbreed (Gypsy); **guru** red (Pr.); **go_ra** white (Dm.); **go_ra** (Kal.); **gu_r, gu_'** khaki-coloured, yellow (Bshk.); **gu_ro_** yellow; **gu_ro_ maharu_cu** an inferior kind of mulberry (Phal.); **kis.in.u maharu_cu** black mulberry (Phal.); **gu_ru** brown, grey, self-coloured; **gurilo** yellow, withered (Sh.); **goro** fair-complexioned (S.); **gora_** white, pale, red (of cattle)(L.); white, pale (P.); white, fair (Or.); fair (H.M.); **goro** fair-skinned (N.Ku.); **go_ra_** white (A.); **gora, gora_** white, fair (B.); **gori_** adj. light-coloured (of soil)(Bi.); **gora** fair (Mth.); **go_r** (Bhoj.Aw.); **goru~** white, fair, lovely (G.); **gori_** adj. fair, beautiful (OMarw.); **goro** pale, white (Konkan.i); **gora** white (Si.)(CDIAL 4345).

2838.**Red ochre**: **ka_vi** red ochre (Ta.); **ka.yv** sannya_si's dress of orange cloth (Ko.)(DEDR 1490). **Cloth**: **kha_rva_** coarse red cloth (P.)(CDIAL 3877).

2839.**Image: the hinder part of an animal**: **kabuli** the hinder part of an animal; **kapalam** (Vedic) a half, a part; **kabila** the tawny animal; **kapila** a brown cow (Skt.lex.) cf. **gava** (in cmpd.) cow or bull (Pali); cattle (Pkt.); **go_** bull (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4093). **kapilebasava** a brown bull stamped with a lin:ga and left to roam about at liberty; **kapile, kavale, kavile** a brown cow; a fabulous cow of the Pua_n.as (Ka.lex.) **kavale** an ox that has been taught to execute various clever performances (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: thigh**: **ka_van-** thigh (**Man.i. Pati. 27**)(Ta.); **kaunu** waist (Te.)(DEDR 1331). **kava_n-cer-i** an ornament worn on the thigh (**Cilap. 6,86, Arum.**); **kava_n-a-k-kavut.t.i** punishment by which defeated party in the game of kit.t.i-p-pul.l.u takes to the post the stick thrown by the winner between his thighs in one breath (Ta.lex.) **Groin**: **kavun:kur.., kavun:kur..u, kan:kur..** the armpit (Ka.); **kaks.amu_la** (Skt.); **kamukat.t.u** (Ta.); **kidkl** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **gavi_ni_** du. groin (AV.); **gavi_nika_** (AV.); **gai_n** waist; **sana_-ge_ni_** side of waist, back [**sana_ < sam.nata-**, bent, stooping (Mn.); bent towards (VS.)(CDIAL 12922)](CDIAL 4103).

2840.**Image: dewlap**: **kambala** dewlap (VarBr.S.); **kam.bala** dewlap of an ox (Pkt.); **kamari** dewlap (S.); **ka~_bal.** (M.)(CDIAL 2772). Metath. **galma_** dewlap of cattle (L.)(CDIAL 4071). **Bull**: **kambalin, ka_mali** (EI 24.IEG.) a bull; prob. a levy on prize bullocks; **yamali-ka_mali, yamala-kambalin, yamalikambali, yamalika_mbali** a tax known from the Ga_had.ava_la records (HRS.IEG.); **yamala-patra** treaty of alliance (LP.IEG.); **yamala** two (IEG.); cf. **vara-balivarda** (EI 12,33.IEG.) tax on choice bullocks for bull-fights. cf. **valadi_** (Ind. Ant. Vol. XVIII, p.17, text line 21; IEG.) = **?bali_varda** a pair of bullocks (which the villagers were obliged to provide for the cart of the royal officers when they camped or toured in their villages = **a-parampara_-bali_varda** (IE 8-5.IEG.)

2841.**Image: hunter**: **kabal.a, kabbila, kabbeya, kobbila** a fowler, a huntsman; **kabbilapad.e** a crowd of kabbilas; **kabbiliga, kabbeya** a boatman, a fisherman, a seller of chunam (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

2842.**Image: shrub**: **kal.a_** a low spreading shrub (**Pur-ana_. 177,9**); **kal.ave** (Ka.); **kal.avu** (Ma.); **kal.a_** large Bengal currant; small lance-crenate-acute-leaved whortle-berry, vaccinium nilgherrense; Nepal barberry; Farkleberry; whirling-nut, tan.akku; **kal.avam** low spreading shrub (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,6,4**); **kal.avu** id. (Ta.); **kal.a_kka_y** a circular piece of gold or silver in the shape of a carissa fruit attached to the necklace or ta_li worn by women; **kal.ampar..am** the black fruit of the kal.a_ tree (**Tol. Col. 79, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: creeper**: **karuvil.am** mussel-shell creeper; **karuvil.ai** id. (**Ain:kur-u. 464**)(Ta.lex.)

2843.**Image: blind**: **kabo_ji** a blind man (Ka.); **kabo_di** (Te.); **kam, kan.** eye; **kammani** an eye-drop; a tear (Ka.lex.) **kapo_ti** blind person, silly fellow (Ta.); **kabo_di** a blind creature (Te.)(DEDR 1226). **akkhi** eye (Pali.lex.) **kabarda_r** attentive (Kon.lex.)

2844.**Chameleon; lizard**: **ko_mpi** chameleon, chamoeles vulgaris; bloodsucker, lacerta cristata (Ta.); **go_sumbe** chameleon, gecko (Ka.)(DEDR 2223). **go_ha_** iguana (Pkt.); **go_** lizard (Pas'.); **go_wo, g^{h}o_wa** (Gaw.); **goha** iguana (S.); **go_h, goh** (L.); **goh** (P.); **go_** chameleon; **go_h** a long insect with two horns in front and able to contract itself (WPah.); **go-sap** iguana (B.); **goh** (H.); **gho** (G.); **goya_** (Si.); **gogikilo** lizard (Gaw.); **go_hia_** iguana, a kind of water-animal (Pkt.); **go_he_ra** an animal like a snake (Pkt.); **gohi_ro** a kind of lizard (S.); **gohi_ra_, guhi_ra_, guhi_r.a_** male iguana (L.); **gohro** iguana (N.); **guhera_** a venomous lizard (H.); **ghorpad.** iguana (M.)(CDIAL 4286). **Image: alligator: go_dhika_** a kind of lizard or alligator (Skt.); **gohi, guhi** crocodile (N.); **gohi** crocodile (M.); **gohi** alligator (Mth.)(CDIAL 4286). **ko_tikai** a big lizard; crocodile (Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_t.i-k-karai** sacred sea-bathing ghat at Calimere, Dhanus.ko_t.i, etc. (Ta.lex.)} **go_lika_, go_dhika_, gauli_** lizard (Skt.)(CDIAL 4234). **go_laka** lizard (Skt.); (CDIAL 4324). **go_dha_** a big kind of lizard (VS.); **go_dha_** iguana (Pali.Pkt.); **go_ha_** (Pkt.); **go_** lizard (Pas'.); chameleon (WPah.); **go-sap** iguana (B.); **go_wo, g^{h}o_wa** lizard (Gaw.); **goha** iguana (S.); **go_, go_hi_** (L.); **goh** (L.P.H.); **gho** (G.); **goya_** (S.); **salagu_** a large lizard (Kho.); **go_hia_** iguana, a kind of water-animal (Pkt.); **go_h** a long insect with two horns in front and able to contract itself (WPah.); **gu~i** iguana (A.); **gohi, goi, gui** (Or.); **gohi_ro** a kind of lizard (S.); **guhi_r.a_, gohi_ra_, guhi_ra_** male iguana (L.); **gohro** iguana (N.); **guhera_** a venomous lizard (H.); **ghorpad.** iguana (M.); **go_he_ra, go_he_raya** an animal like a snake (Pkt.)(CDIA 4286). **Image: house lizard: gr.hago_laka** (Skt.); **gr.hago_dha_** (Sus'r.); **gharago_li_, gharako_ila_, gharo_ila_, gharago_hia_** (Pkt.); **gharol.i_, ghar.oli_** (G.)(CDIAL 4431). **giha-ko_ila_, gharako_ila_, gharo_ila_** house lizard (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4324). **Image: lizard: kaul.i** lizard (Ta.); **gaul.i** lizard, esp. lacerta gecko (Ma.); **gavul.i, gaval.i** house lizard (Ka.); **gavl.i** big lizard (Kod..); **gaul.i** a kind of lizard (Tu.); lizard (Te.); **gu_wha_l** a poisonous lizard smaller than the monitor (Go.); **goyhal** iguana (Go.); **glu_nt., gulo_nt., klo_nt.** rough lizard (?Br.)(DEDR 1338). {**ghat.t.a** landing place, quay (Skt.Pkt.)(CDIAL 4414) + **kavul.i** = **ghar.ia_l.a** alligator (Or.)(CDIAL 4422)}. **kavul.i** lizard (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Kur-a. 11**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kabara_** a large spotted lizard, hydrosaurus salvator (Si.); **kabar-ranga** spotted (Si.)(CDIA 2883).

2845.**Image: long coat**: **kava_y < kaba_y** (U.) a kind of turkish garment (**W.**); **kapa_y < qaba_** (U.) frock, a kind of long flowing tunic reaching to the ankles such as that worn generally by Muhammadans (**Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.. Ka_ppu. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **kapa_yi, kaba_yi, kava_yi** a gown

reaching to the ankles (Ka.H.); a dress for idols (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kavva_ < kaba_** (U.) long coat, tunic (Ta. Paravar usage)(Ta.lex.) **kavayam < kavaca** armour, coat of mail (**Tiruvil.ai. Pan-r-ikkut.t.ikal.ai. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **kapa_yi, kaba_yi, kava_yi** a gown reaching to the ankles (Ka.H.); a dress for idols (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_val** coat of mail (**Ci_vaka. 793**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **karpat.a** patched garment, rag (Skt.); **kappat.a** dirty torn rag (Pali); **ka_pur.iya_** cloth-seller (B.)(CDIAL 2871). **Cloth**: **karpat.am** a piece of cloth; **karpa_sa** the cotton tree (Skt.lex.) **To cover**: ***khappa** cover; **kha_pnu** to put one thing on another, make overlap (N.); **kha_p** layer (A.)(CDIAL 3816). **kavr.i** saddle (Pe.)(DEDR 4578). cf. **kavc** to cover with a garment (Ko.)(DEDR 1221). **khappa-** cover (Skt.); **khappa_** cover (Mth.); **kha_p** cover (Mth.); sheath (H.); **kha_pa** sheath (Or.); **khipa** scabbard (S.)(CDIAL 3816). **ka_val** coat of mail; (**va_n-pulan. ka_val kon.t.a_r : Ci_vaka. 793)**(Ta.lex.) cf. **an.d.ige** one pannier or pack, half a bullock load (Ka.); **an.d.emu**, **ad.igamu** a sort of pannier (Te.)(DEDR 127). **kha_pa_** to become adjusted (B.); **kha_pa** sheath (Or.); **kha_p** cover (Mth.); sheath (H.); **khappa_** cover (Mth.); **khapa_na** to fit into (H.); **khipa** scabbard (S.)(CDIAL 3816). **Armour for the body**: **kavaca** coat of mail (S'Br.); jacket (Skt.); **kavasa** id. (Skt.); **kavas.a** shield (Skt. < Drav.); **kavaca, ko_ja** coat of mail (Pali); **kavaj'i** some article of dress < **kavacika_** (NiDoc.); **kavaya** armour (Pkt.); **kavada** (**kavasa** < Pali)(Si.)(CDIAL 2957). **kavaca-ja_lika_** a mail coat (Pali.lex.) **kavacam** lute, clay composition with which chemists close vessels; **kavaci-ttal** to coat with clay over the mouth of a pot; to lute for calcining medicine (**Ira_cavait. 89, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kavacam, kavayam** armour, mail, coat of mail; (**puli nir-a-k-kavacam pu_mpor-i citaiya** : **Pur-ana_. 13,2**); amulet, charm worn as a protection against evil; lute; **Image: to coat with clay over the mouth of a pot**: clay composition with which chemists close vessels; **kavaci** to coat with clay over the mouth of a pot; to lute for calcining medicine; cf. **cilai-man.** (Ta.) **kavippu** covering, canopy, umbrella (Ta.)(DEDR 1221). **kappu** to overspread (Ta.); **kavican-ai** sheath (Ta.)(DEDR 1221). **To cover**: **kappu** to cover, overspread, cover over (as an arch)(Ta.); **kavican-ai** wrapper, cover, sheath (Ta.<Te.); **kappuka, kammuka** to cover, overspread (Ma.); **kaviyan** wrapper, pillowcase (Ma.); **kavc-**to cover with a garment (Ko.); **kofc-** to cover (To.); **kappu** to cover, spread, overspread (Ka.); **kavi** to cover, overspread (Ka.); **kavicu, kavacu, kavucu** to put upon (Ka.); **gavasan.i, gavasan.ike, gavasan.ige** a cover, wrapper, case (Ka.); **gavasan.ige** case of a fiddle, etc. (Tu.); **gausan.ige** a bag, case, cover (Tu.); **kappu** to cover, overspread, envelope (Te.); **kappud.u** a cover or covering (Te.); **gausena, gavisena** a cloth case or cover (Te.); **kammu** to cover, surround, overspread (Te.); **kapp-** to cover, overspread (Pa.)(DEDR 1221). **kavar-r-u-mat.i** a kind of silk used in ancient times (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**)(Ta.lex..) **Muslin, to cover the head**: **kaun.i** muslin (Ta.); fine cloth to cover the head (Ma.)(DEDR 1323). **kavan.am** bandage for wound (Ta.lex.) **kavan.i** muslin (Ta.Ma.); **kavin.i** id.(Ma.)(DEDR 1323). **caval.i** cloth, piecegoods (Ta.)(DEDR 2394).

2846.**Image: stone beams covering the sanctum**: **kapur-a_lu** the stone beams covering the sanctum (Te.inscr.); **gavisena** a cloth case or cover (Te.); **kappud.u** a cover or covering (Te.); **gavasan.isu** to cover, wrap (Ka.); **gavasan.i, gavasan.ike, gavasan.ige** a cover, wrapper, case (Ka.)(DEDR 1221). For semant. 'stone' cf. **ar-ai** rock, ledge, grinding stone (Ta.); **ar** flat rock (Ko.); **ar-** id. (To.); **ar-e** stone, rock, slab; **ra_yi** stone (Ka.); **r-a_yi, ra_yi** (stem **r-a_-, ra_-**) stone, rock; **r-appa** a small stone (Te.)(DEDR 321). **ra_l.l.u** pl. stones (Te.lex.) cf. **aralai** stone broken for roads (Ta.)(DEDR 209).

2847.**Images: arch; to invest with a crown**: **kavi-ttal** to cover over, as an arch (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 213**); to invest with, as a crown (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 145**)(Ta.lex.)

2848.**Matted gate; mat; hut**: **ca_ppai** mat made of grass or rushes (Ta.); **ca_ppa** hut, shed of leaves (Ma.); **so.py** sleeping mat (To.); **ca_pa, ca_pe, sa_pe** mat (Ka.); **ca~_pa** id. (Te.); **ca_pa** (Nk.Go.); **ca_p** (Pa.); **sa_pa** (Kond.a); **sa_pe, ca_pe** (Kuwi)(DEDR 2452). **talpa** bed (i.e. framework with woven string?)(AV.); **tarpa** seat of a carriage (MBh.); **t.a_po** basket to carry poultry in (N.); **t.a_p, t.a_pa_, t.a_pi_** (Bi.); **t.a_pi_** bamboo fishing net (Mth.); **t.a_p, t.a_pa_** bamboo trap for fish (H.);--Extension **-d.-: t.rapar.u** sack-cloth (S.); **trappar.** mat, cloth of goat's or camel's hair (L.); **tappar.** coarse cloth of goat's hair (P.); **t.a_pr.u~** coarse jute cloth (G.); **---r-: t.rapura** saddle cloth (S.); **t.apri_** hut (WPah.); **t.appar** sackcloth, mat (P.); **t.appara_, t.appari_** thatch, shed (P.); **t.apariyo** hut (Ku.); **t.aparyu_n.o** to thatch, roof (Ku.); **t.aparo** plate made of leaves (N.); **t.a_pra_** thatch, thatched house (H.); **t.a_par** muffler (M.)(CDIAL 5725). cf. **capparam** canopied car-like vehicle in which idols are carried during festivals (Ta.) < **cappar** (U.); **tcapparamu** (Te.); **cappara** (Ka.); capparam (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cha_par. chullha_** a cover for a fireplace; **cha_par.** a cover or lid of the clay vessel called **bhar.ola_, bhar.oli_** (P.lex.) **ca_pa_** cover (B.)(CDIAL 4696). **jham.pai** covers (Pkt.); **jhamman.** cover of a cart (P.); **jha~_pnu** to cover (N.); **za~_p** cover (A.); **jha_mpa** big basket with a lid (Or.); **jha~_mp** basket-lid (Bi.); **jha~_pab** to cover (Mth.Aw.); **jha~_pna_** (H.); **jha~_pn.e~** to cover (M.); **jha~_pan.** lid (M.)(CDIAL 5337). **jha~_p** mat-door (B.); **jha~_pi** small wickerwork box (B.); **jha~_p** bamboo frame, matted shutter (H.);[**tappai** bamboo splits for roofing (Ta.); **dabbe, debbe** strip of bamboo (Ka.); **dabbe** slip of bamboo (Tu.); **dabba** piece of wood, thin rafter (Te.)(DEDR 3076); **capa** bamboo cane (Ka.); **capam, cavam** bamboo, bambusa arundinacea(Ta.); **tef** sp. bamboo used in building (?To.)(DEDR 2330); **amai** bamboo; **a_mal** spiny bamboo; **a_mpal** bamboo (Ta.); **ama** a reed, saccharum sara (Ma.); a bamboo (Ma.); **teme** a kind of bamboo (?Ka.); **came** tender bamboo (Kor.); **a_mupa** the cane bambusa spinosa (Skt.)(DEDR 170)]; **jha~_po** matted gate (G.); **jha~_p** thatched hut (M.); **jha_pro** little shed (N.); **jha~_pa_** matted shutter (M.); **jha_mbh** matting shelter (P.)(CDIAL 5338).

2849.**To throw; touch**: **kappna_** to cover or press gently with hand, throw the hand or claws upon in order to catch, feel with the hand or feet for knowing (Kur.); **kappar e_rna_** to feel, touch (Kur.); **kape** to touch, meddle (Malt.)(DEDR 1225). **ks.apayati** destroys (MBh.); throws (Dha_tup.); **khave_i** destroys, throws, pours; **chave_i** touches (Pkt.); **khon.a_** to lose, waste, throw away (P.); **khuya_na** (B.); **khowal** (Bhoj.); **khowab** (Aw.); **khona_** (H.); **khoai** (OMarw.); **khovu~** (G.)(CDIAL 3651). cf. **kavvu** to seize with claws (Ta.lex.) **Rapid movement; throwing**: **ks.ipra** springing (of a bow)(RV.); quick (S'Br.); **ks.ipram** quickly (AV.); **khippa**, adv. **khippam.** (Pali.Pkt.); **chippa** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3688). **ks.ipan.i** rapid movement, stroke of a whip (RV.); **khipana** act of throwing (Pali); **khivan.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3682). cf. **kaivarta** fisherman (Skt.lex.) **ks.ipati** throws, strikes (RV.); puts on (Ya_j.); **khipati** throws (Pali); **khivai** throws, sends, pours (Pkt.); **kwar** throws; **khevp** (Gypsy); **khevan.** throws (L.); **kheun.a_** (P.); **chimpnu_** to crush and clean rice (WPah.); **kuiar** falls (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3683). **Lightning; flash; throw**: **ks.ipa_** act of throwing (Pa_n..)[gan.a **bhida_di**); **khi_a** lightning (S.); **kheo** flash (L.); **khia, khi** one throw with a fishing net (Or.); **khipa** a throw, anything thrown (e.g. a fishing net)(Pali)(CDIAL 3684). **ks.ipta** thrown (RV.); **khitta** thrown (Pali); thrown, sent; **khittaya** uselessness, loss (Pkt.); **chito** set apart for oneself (Sh.); **khitn.o** to throw away; **khitin.o** (Ku.); **khitinu** to be snatched away (N.); **khi_da_** to move (OMarw.); **khi_na_** to move (OMarw.)(CDIAL 3685). **khipa** spittle ejected when chewing betel, pressed betel dregs left in mouth (Or.)(CDIAL 3686). **Cloak of antelope hide**: **khipa** (from **ks.ip**) a throw, anything thrown over, as **ajina-khipa** a cloak of antelope hide; thrown out as a fishing net (= **kumina**) eel-basket; **khippa** (Vedic **ks.ipra** to **ks.ip**) quick,

literally in the way of throwing; a sort of fishing net or eel-basket. (Pali.lex.) **capat** to be thrown (Santali.lex.) **kuppa_** the bag forming part of a shore-net (Ta.); **kuppasamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

2850.**Flinging; casting**: **khipana** fling; **sahasa_ khipati** to fling (Pali.lex.) **cimmu** to discharge by means of two fingers, shoot with the finger, push forward by means of the foot or a stick, cast, fling, push away, butt or toss with the horns, squirt, sputter; break forth, flow forth, burst forth, gush out; brandish a weapon, shake, swing; **cimmisu** to cause oneself to spring out, gush forth; come forth suddenly; shake, swing; **cimaku, cimiku, cimuku, civuku, cimakisu, cimikisu, cimukisu, civukisu** to sprinkle; **simpin.i** sprinkling; **simpisu, simpad.isu, simbad.isu, simmad.isu** to sprinkle, besprinkle; **cigi** to discharge with or from the fingers (Ka.); **cimki** to splash; **cimci** to sprinkle (Kor.); **cimmu** to throw, cast, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt as with the horns; n. a spurt, thrust, butt; **cimmud.u** throwing, flinging, casting; **cippil(l)u** to gush, flow, overflow, well forth, rise; **cimmanamu** spurting, squirting (Te.); **simpai, sippai** to sprinkle (Pkt.); **s'i~pn.e~** (M.)(DEDR 2548). **To gush**: **kumur-u (kumur-i-)** to gush out, as milk from the breast (Ta.); **kummarincu** to pour out; **kummaril(l)u** to flow out, gush out; **gumma** one spirt, jet or gush (of milk from the teat of a cow, etc.)(Te.)(DEDR 1745). **Blink; wink**: **icimik** blink (Bshk.)(CDIAL 4822). **imai** to wink, glitter, twinkle, shine; n. eyelid, winking of the eye, time spent in winking; **cimir..** to wink, blink; **cimit.t.u** to wink, blink; to make a signal with the eyes; n. blinking of the eyes, significant wink; **cimil.i** to wink; **nimai** to wink; n. eyelid (Ta.); **ima** eyelash; **imekka** to blink, twinkle; **cima** eyelash; **cimpuka, cimmuka, cimpuka** to twinkle with the eyes (Ma.); **ime, eme**, **eve** eyelash, eyelid; **kenjeme** eyelid; **cimut.u, civat.u, civut.u** to twinkle or wink with the eyes (Ka.); **cimm** to twinkle (Kod..) **cimm** blinking of the eyes (Kod..); **ime, sime, simme** eyelash (Tu.); **cimut.u** to wink (Te.); **s'mi_l** to wink, twinkle (Skt.)(DEDR 2545). **cim** closing the eyes (N.); **cimlanu** to blink (N.)(CDIAL 4822). **Sparkle; startle; glitter; glare**: **camatka_ra, camatkr.ti** surprise (Skt.); **cmak** winking (Orm.); **camakka** surprise; **camakke_i** startles (Pkt.); **cau~kna_** to be startled (P.); **cau~ka_** to glitter (B.); **cahan:kiba_** to glitter, be startled (Or.) **caum.kai** to be startled (OAw.); **cau~kna_, cau~k** sudden start (H.); **camaka** glittering; **cimko** glitter (S.); **camakn.a_** to shine (P.); **camakn.o** to shine, be mad (Ku.); **camak** gleam; **camkanu** to shine, be startled, be insolent (N.); **samakiba** to be startled (A.); **camak** flash; **camka_na** to glitter, be startled (B.); **camakiba_** (Or.); **camak** glitter (Mth.); **cam^{a}kab** to sparkle (Mth.); **camakai** (OAw.); **camakna_** to glitter, be startled (H.); **camakvu~** (G.); **camakn.e~** to glitter (H.); **camcam** glare (N.); **camcama_na_** to glare (H.); **camcam** burning (G.); **camcama_t.** dazzle (M.); **camka_r, camka_ra_** flash (P.)(CDIAL 4676). **Flash**: **jhamjham** glittering (P.); **jhamjhama_na_** to sparkle (H.); **jhamakn.a_** to glitter (P.); **jhamkanu** (N.); **jhamakiba_** to flash (Or.); **jhamakna_** to glitter (H.); **jhamaka_li_yo** shining (OMarw.); **jhamakn.e~** to glitter (M.)(CDIAL 5341). **Jingle; tingle**: **chamacchamita** crackling (Ma_rkP.); **chamakn.a_** to fry (P.); **chamchamnu** to tinkle (N.); **chamkanu** to sprinkle, flash, be insolent (N.); **chamcham** startling (B.); **chamchama_na_** to tinkle (H.); **chamcham** jingling, simmering; **chamakvu~** to jingle, walk with airs (G.); **samsam** harassing care (M.)(CDIAL 4997). **jhamjhama_unu** to tingle (N.); **zamzama_iba** to cause a burning sensation (A.); **jhamjham** jingling (B.); with a jingle, with a burning sensation (G.); with a jingle (M.); **jhamka_** clanging (H.); **jhamak** rhyme; **jhamka_r** tingling, tinkling (G.)(CDIAL 5342). **jamkanu** to look bright (N.); **jamak** brilliance (B.H.); **jamaka_** to be bright, flourish (B.); **jamakna_** to be bright (H.)(CDIAL 5140).

2851.**A pigmy**: **kharvika_** pigmy (AV. xi.9.16); mutilated (Vedic.lex.) **kharva** short, low; a dwarf; **kharva-s'a_kha** dwarfish (Skt.Ka.lex.) **kharva** mutilated, maimed (Ka.lex.) **karv** decayed tooth

(N.Pers.); **kho_ra** lame, limping (KS'S. xxii.3.19(Vedic.lex.) **khavva** hunchbacked, dwarfish (Pkt.); **khabira_** limping (Or.)(CDIAL 3832). **kabb** crookedness (P.); **kabba_** left-hand (L.); crooked, perverse, obstinate (P.); **ko_r** left-hand (Bshk.); **kavva_d.a** right hand (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2994). **kharvaka** bald (AV.); **khalva_t.a** bald (Skt.); **kaurva** bald (Av.); **karve** decayed teeth (Pers.); **khavva, khava** left hand (Pkt.); **kawe** left-hand (Kt.); **kha_vi** (Kal.); **koh** (Kho.); **khabu, kha_, khai_, khabinu** (Sh.); **khabo** (S.); **khabba_** (L.P.H.); **kawal** left-hand (Ash.); **kha_uli** (Kal.); **kawr.i_** (Wg.); **ko~_war** (Bashg.); **xo_r.i** (Pas'.); **xaur.i** (Shum.); **kha_uri** (Kal.); **kho_wor^{u}** (K.); **kha_baru** left-handed (S.); **khaba_d.iba_** to do a thing clumsily (Or.); **kura_** dwarf (Si.)(CDIAL 3832). **ka~_wa~_t do_s't** left hand (Wg.)(CDIAL 3833).

2852.**Image: small pony**: **ka_rva_** a kind of small, strong pony (Ka.lex.) cf. **kharva** pigmy (TS. ii.5.17)(Vedic.lex.)

2853.**Collyrium**: **kharpari_ka_, kharpari_** a kind of collyrium (Skt.lex.) **karpari, kappari** a collyrium extracted from the amomum zanthorhizon; blue vitriol (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kappu, karpu** blackness; black; collyrium (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.Tu.) (Ka. lex.) **kap** black dot (soot between eyes or on temples, or tattooed on woman's chin)(To.); **kar-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to grow black, darken (Ta.); **kar-uppi** black woman (Ta.); **karpu, kappu** blackness, collyrium (Ka.); **karapi** blackness (Kod..); **kappu** blackness (Tu.); **karpari_** collyrium (Skt.)(DEDR 1395). **kab, kad** blackness (Ka.lex.) **Hair-dye**: **kappu** fastness of colour of the dye used for dyeing cloth (Ta.Te.); a kind of red tint (G.Tj.D.i,121); hair-dye (Ta.lex.) **Night**: **kappu** darkness, blackness; **kappiri** duskiness, partial darkness (Te.); **kap- (-t-)** (clouds) to overcast the sky (Kond.a); **kammu (kammi-)** to be overcast, dark (Ta.); **kammal** cloudiness, haziness (Ta.)(DEDR 1221). **ks.apa, ks.ap** night (RV.); **khava_** (Pkt.); **cu_, cuai** last night (Ash.); **sh** night (Kt.); **chui** (Kho.)(CDIAL 3652). **ka_val.a, ka_vul.a, ga_val.a** darkness (Ka.); **ka_viri** blackness (Te.)(DEDR 1489). cf. **karukkal** twilight, dusk (Ma.); darkness, twilight, cloudiness (Ta.); **karikkal** twilight, dusk (Ma.); **karukkuka** to be dusk (Ma.); **karuku** to become dark in evening (Ta.); **kan.n.al** darkness (Ma.); **kagutm** darkness (Ko.); **kaga.r-f** darkness (To.); **karipu** blackness (Ka.); **ganga** darkness, mist (Go.); **katal, katalg** darkness (Ko.); **kas'tal, katal** id. (To.); **kartale, kar..tale, kattale, kattala, kattal, kastale** id.; **kattalisu** to become or be dark (Ka.); **kattale, kartale** darkness; **kattal(i)yuni** to get dark, set (as the sun)(Tu.); **kartale** darkness (Kor.); **ka_r** darkness (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **ka_ru, ka_ri** dark (Tu.)(DEDR 1278).

2854.**Dalbergia sissoo**: **kapile** a tree, a kind of dalbergia sissoo, or the dalbergia sissoo itself (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

2855.**Olive**: **kaya** olive (Pas'.); **ko_u** olive (Shum.); **kou** (Gaw.); **kau** wild olive, olea cuspidata (L.); **kau_** olive tree, olea ferruginea (P.)(CDIAL 2747). Olea cuspidata: **kau** (H.P.); **khau** (M.); **kaphlainj** (Almora); **bairbanj** (Garhwal); oil from fruit: rubefacient; leaves and bark: bitter astringent, used as antiperiodic, in fever and debility; leaves: considered as a cure for gonorrhea; gum: used mixed with antimony in applications to the eye; habitat: NW Himalayas and Kashmir, 2,000 - 6,000 ft., Salt Range, Trans-Indus, Baluchistan and Waziristan (GIMP, p.180).

2856.**Pill, bolus**: **gavuli** a paste of wheaten flour, made into threads and cut into small bits (Ka.); **gahval.a_, gahval.i_** related to gahu_, wheat (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kavya** a class of manes; an oblation of food to deceased ancestors (Ka.Skt.lex.) **kabala, kabal.a, kavala, kaval.a** a

mouthful; a bolus, a pill (Ka.lex.) **kaval.am** ball of rice or other food for an elephant (**Tiv. Periyati. 4,8,1**)(Ta.lex.)

2857.**Fear**: **kili** fear, fright (Ta.); **killu** doubt (Ma.); **gil.y** extreme fear (Ko.); **gili** fear (Ka.); fear, terror (Te.); **gilku, gilki** fear, trembling (Tu.)(DEDR 1572). **klav** fear (Skt.); **klavate_** fears (Dha_tup.); **ka** fear, dread (S.)(CDIAL 3616). **klavita** uttered hesitatingly (Sam.hUp.); **ka_vn.e~, ka_vhn.e~** to be frightened out of one's wits (M.); **ka_vra_** terrified (M.)(CDIAL 3618). cf. **kavalai** fear (Ta.); **kavala** perplexity (Ma.); **kavali** to be distressed, troubled (Ta.)(DEDR 1328). **gha_bra_** confused (P.); **ghabra_unu** to confuse, be confused (N.); **ghabra_na** (B.); **gha_bara_** confused (Or.); **gha_bar, gha_bra_** startled (H.); **gha_bru~** confused (G.); **ghabr.a_n.o** to be puzzled (Ku.); **gha_bra_** terrified (M.); **gha_br.a_** to be confused (B.)(CDIAL 4427). **Timid**: **ko_r..ai** bashfulness, timidity; bashful person (Ta.); **ko_r..a** bashfulness (Ma.); **koyed** timidity, terror (Ko.); **ko_d.u** to shrink, fear; n. shrinking, fear; a wonderful thing, wonder (Ka.); **ko_d.-a_d.u** to be amazed or confounded (Te.)(DEDR 2250). **viklavate_** becomes agitated (Dha_tup.); **viklava** alarmed (MBh.); **vikkava** agitated (Pkt.); **vakkamn.a_, bakkamn.a_** to be in labour (of animals)(P.); **vakko~di_, bakko~di_** being near parturition (of animals)(P.) < pres. part. **viklavanti_** (CDIAL 11643). cf. **vel.ku-tal** to be ashamed (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 73**)(Ta.); **bel.ku** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ku_cu (ku_ci-)** to be shy, coy, recoil, shrink back (Ta.)(DEDR 1876). **kon-** fear (Ta.); **kon:ku** to be timid or shy, fear, hesitate; n. timidity, fear, shyness, hesitation; **koncu, konju, koncincu** to hesitate, draw back, be afraid; **ko~_ca** a coward (Te.)(DEDR 2173). **katara** which of two? (Skt.); **katara** (Pali); **kayara** (Pkt.); **kavara** which, what? (Si.)(CDIAL 2693). **kal.e_varam, kal.aiyavaram < kalavaramu** (Te.) confusion (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_tara** confused, discouraged, cowardly (Mn.); **ka_yara** timid; **ka_yaria** frightened; **ka_hara** timid, soft, delicate (Pkt.); **ka_yor^{u}** weak, lazy (K.); **ka_iru** coward (S.); **kair** timid (P.); **ka_ila_** weak, tired; weariness (Or.); **ka_yar** coward (Bhoj.); **ka_yara** (OAw.); **ka_yar** (H.); timid, indolent, disgusted with; **ka_vru~** vexed (G.); **ka_vra_** overome by fright, surprise or rage (G.); **ka_hara** timid, soft, delicate (Pkt.); **ka_hla_** weak, cowardly (L.); **kaha_li** fear on looking down from a height; **ka_ha_linu** to be startled (N.); **ka_hilu~** sick, tired; **ka_vlu~** delicate (G.); **ka_(h)yu~** timid, tired, delicate, sickly (G.)(CDIAL 3027). **ka_yile, ka_hile** sickness (Ka.Tu.); **ka_hili_** restlessness in fever (M.H.); **ka_yalu** heat (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_yccal** fever (Ta.); **ka_ccil** heat, bodily heat (Ma.); **ka_vara, ka_vura** mental heat, passion, anger, wrath (Ka.); **ka_vu** heat, warmth; **ka_yil** sickness (Tu.); **ka_ykir** fever (Ga.)(DEDR 1459). For semant. 'weary' cf. **klam** be tired (Skt.); **kla_nta** wearied (MBh.); **kilanta** tired (Pali); **kilam.ta, kilim.ta** (Pkt.); **ka~_tn.e~** to waste away (through sickess, worry etc.); **ka~_ta_vin.e~, ka_ta_vin.e~** to weary out (M.); **kalat** exhausted (Si.)(CDIAL 3617). **Fatigue**: **se_de** fatigue, weariness, distress (Ka.); **se_da, s'a_da** fatigue, weariness (Te.); **seda-** sweat (Pali)(DEDR 2810). **Tired; trembling; weary**: **kal.aikan.** support as relieving distress (**Te_va_. 645,1**); **kal.ai** weariness, exhaustion (**Kantapu. Tati_ciyut. 55**); **kal.ai-ttal** to be fatigued or exhausted; to be languid; to flag, faint, swoon (**Ira_mana_. Pak. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **cal.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to grow tired, become weary (Ta.); **cal.ikka, cal.un.n.uka** to shake, be frightened (Ma.); **cal.i** to fear, succumb, be deprived of one's power or high sprit, become tired (Ka.); **calipuni** to shake (Tu.); **jal.uka** trembling, tremor, fear (Te.)(DEDR 2407). **dan.u, dan.ik** fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; **dan.iyuni, dan.ipuni** to be fatigued, tired, exhausted, satisfied, satiated; **dan.ipa_vuni** to fatigue, weary, satiate (Tu.)(DEDR 3045). **jad.i** to use threatening language, frighten, blame (Ka.); **jad.u** fright, shyness (Tu.); **jad.iyu** to fear, be afraid; **jad.ipincu** to frighten; **jad.upu** fear, fright, dread, alarm (Te.)(DEDR 2297). **cat.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to become weary, dispirited, be stunted in growth (as trees, plants); **cat.aivu** wearisomeness, depression of spirits, dejection (Ta.); **cat.ekka** to grow thin, lean, weak (Ma.);

cad.pu leanness, thinness (Tu.); **carmna_, car.mna_** to become flaccid, flabby (as a plant cut off from the stem), feel or look weak, enervated (through heat, exertion, illness, cares); **carm ta'a_na_** to weaken, debilitate, unnerve (Kur.); **car.me** to wither, be scorched (Malt.)(DEDR 2301). **Difficulty**: **kacati** difficulty (**Tiruppu. 149**)(Ta.); **kasti** (Te.); grief (Ta.); difficulty, trouble (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 60**); **kacutti** id. (**Tiruppu. 552**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kas.t.a** difficulty (Skt.lex.) **kasa_la_** (U.); **kaca_la_** affliction, distress; difficulty, trouble (Ta.lex.) **kas.t.a** bad, evil, wrong; trouble, misry woe; **khe_t.a** bad, vile, inferior (Ka.lex.) **Pain**: **ka_ci** difficulty, straits (Ta.); **ga_si, gha_si** trouble, fatigue, pain (Ka.); **ga_si** id. (Tu.Te.); **ga_sincu** to harass, vex, fatigue, exhaust; **ga_sil(l)u** to labour, be wearied, be harassed (Te.)(DEDR 1430). cf. **kasan** pain, torture (H.)(CDIAL 3443). **ka_can-am** killing, slaying (Ta.lex.) **kas.t.ountso** wearisome (Kon.lex.) **kasn.i_** distress (G.)(CDIAL 2971); cf. **kas.an.a** rubbing, testing (Skt.)(CDIAL 2971).

2858.**Image: creeper; gadelupa indica**: **ko_ve** the climbing plant bryonia grandis with beautiful red fruit (Ka.Ma.); **ko_vai** (Ta.); **kro_vi, go_vi** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_vai** a common creeper of the hedges, coccinia indica (**Tiruccen. Pu. 8,56**); a climbing shrub, bryonia epigoea (**Pata_rtta. 421**)(Ta.lex.) **kovvai** a common creeper of the hedges, coccinia indica (**Tiruva_ca. 6,2**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_mala, ko_val., ko_val.a, ko_mal.e, ko_hal., ko_l.e** (Tadbhava of **ko_mala**) tender, soft; unripe, unripe fruit (Ka.lex.) **kovvai-kka_y-ppatam** a stage in the growth of paddy when it is tender and green as a kovvai fruit (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **ko_va** bryonia grandis [= coccinia indica = cephalandra indica; corallocarpus epigaea = bryonia epigaea](Ma.)(DEDR 2247). **ko_mal.am < ko_mala** softness, tenderness (**Tiruva_ca. 5,68**); youthfulness, juvenility (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,4,5**)(Ta.lex.)

2859.**Tube**: **ko_vi, kor..avi** a tube, a flute (Ka.); **ko_vi, kro_vi, gro_vi** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2860.**Thorn; stubble; stick**: **ko_val** stubble (Pa.); **koyal** stubble (Go.)(DEDR 2119). **koyya** stalk of jowar (Nk.); stick, rod, staff, ship's mast, wood; wooden (Te.); stick, drum-stick, thorn, sting (Pa.); quill of porcupine (Ga.); **koyye** id., thorn (Go.); **koya** a wooden piece, log (Kond.a)(DEDR 2130). **Image: cleat, wooden pieces**: **koyya_kkat.t.ai** cleat (**C.E.M.**); wooden pieces placed on either side of the axle supporting the cart-frame (Ta.); **koyya** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Reaping**: **kuyam** sickle, reaping-hook, curved knife (**Cilap. 16,30**); razor (**Ci_vaka. 2500**)(Ta.lex.) **koyl.** harvest, reaping (Ko.); **koy- (koc-)** to cut (Ko.); to reap, harvest, cut, pluck (flowers, etc.)(Kond.a.**-t-**); to cut (grass, weeds, etc.)(Pe.); to reap, harvest (Pa. **ko-**); to cut, to reap (Go.Ga. **kod-, kon-**); to cut, crop, reap (Ka.); to cut, harvest (Kod.. **koyyuv-, kojj-**); **koilu** reaping, harvest (Tu.); **koyyelu** harvest (Tu.); **koyilu** reaping, harvest (Tu.); cutting, reaping, plucking (Ko.); **kuyilu** id. (Ko.); **koyika** man who cuts (Ko.); **koyka** to cut, reap, crop, mow (Ma.); **koyyal, koyttu** reaping (Ma.); **koyil** the hire of a fruit-gatherer (Ma.); **koia_na_, ko_iya_na_** harvest wheat or crops; to gather berries, mangoes, etc. (Go.); **koida_na_** to reap (Go.); **ko_va (ko_t-)** to reap, cut off; n. reaping, harvesting (Ku.); **ko_eri** harvest, reaping (Kui); **koiyali** (**ko_t-**) to pluck (Kuwi); **xoyna (xoss-)** to cut down grass and the like with the sickle, mow, reap (Kur.); **qoye** to reap (Malt.); **qoytre** to have the crop reaped (Malt.)(DEDR 2119). **kol.ake, kol.ke** the third crop of rice (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 2154). **Field**: **xo_^{i}r** cultivated field, meadow (Dardic)(CDIAL 3876). **Harvest**: **koy** to cut, reap (Ta.); **koyka** to cut, reap, crop (Ma.) **kuvil** reaping, cutting (Ta.); **koyyal, koyttu** reaping (Ta.); **koy** to cut (Ko.); **koy (koyd-, ko_d-), kuy** to cut, saw, crop, reap; n. cutting, etc. (Ka.); **koy** to harvest (kod..); **koipini, koyipini, koyyuni** to cut, reap, mow (Tu.); **koyilu, koilu** reaping, harvest, a small paddy field (Tu.); **ko_yu** to cut, reap (Te.); **ko~_ta** cutting, reaping (Te.); **koy** to reap, harvest (Pa.Kond.a); **ko_val** stubble (Pa.); **koy** to reap, cut (Ga.Go.); **koyal**

stubble (Go.); **koy** to cut (Pe.); **ko_va** to cut, reap; n. reaping, harvesting (Kui); **ko'eri** harvest, reaping (Kui); **koiyali (ko_t-)** to pluck (Kuwi); **xoyna_** to cut down grass, mow, reap (Kur.); **qoye** to reap; **qoytre** to have the crop reaped (Malt.); **koyta_** grass-sickle (M.)(DEDR 2119). **kayi_pen** to cut (?Kol.)(DEDR 2119). cf. **ko_vil** temple (Ta.lex.)

2861.**Cochineal**: **ko_vam < indra-go_pa** cochineal, tampalappu_cci (**Cir-upa_n.. 71**)(Ta.lex.)

2862.**To oppose**: **ko_-ttal** to oppose, resist (**Ci_vaka. 1290**)(Ta.lex.)

c-ch-j-jh/ s-s'-s.

2863.**Chess; king**: **s'aha_** a king (Ka.M.H.); in chess-playing: check (Ka.); **s'aha** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2864.**Deity**: **cakka-va_lar < cakrava_la** devas residing in Mt. cakkarava_l.a (**Me_ruman. 574**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **saggiga** a deity; sura, nirjara; **saggigador-e**; **saggigarad.abal.a** fire; **saggigara piraya** Brahma_; **saggigarer-eya** Indra; **saggigavat.t.i** the sky; **saggigavet.t.u** the mountain Me_ru (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sagga** (Tadbhava of **sarga**; **svarga**) amaralo_ka; the heaven of Indra, the abode of the deities and of beatified mortals (supposed to be situated on the mountain Me_ru; na_ka); **saggadamara** = **surataru** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Sagacious**: **s'aha_n.e, s'a_n.a** sagacious, knowing, clever (Ka.); **s'ahan.a_** (M.H.); **s'a_n.a** a sagacious, knowing, clever man; **s'a_n.e** f. (Ka.lex.) **jakka** (Tadbhava of **yaks.a**); **jakkan.a_ca_ri** name of an architect; **jakkan.a_ca_rya** name of a S'aiva devotee (Ka.); **jakkin.i, jakan.i** (Tadbhava of **yaks.in.i**) a woman who dies in the matron state, not as a widow, and receives divine honours, e.g. si_re_s are dedicated to her etc. (Ka.); **jakkini** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cakka-te_vi < yaks.a +** (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 71**); **cakkamma_** a demoness (Ta.); **jakkamma** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_kin-i < s'a_kini_** an evil spirit (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **s'an:khini_** a woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women: **s'an:khini_, citrin.i_, hastini_** and **padmini_** (Skt.lex.) **can:kin-i** the third of the four classes into which women are classifed in Ka_ma-s'a_stra (**Kokko_. 1,1014**)(Ta.lex.) **Indra**: **s'akra** mighty (esp. of Indra)(RV.); Indra (MBh.); **sakka** Indra (Pali.Pkt.); **sak** (Si.)(CDIAL 12255). **s'akra-kri_d.a_cala** Indra's pleasure-mountain; the mountain me_ru (Ka.lex.) **cakan-** < **jagat** Lord of the Universe (**Ci. Po_. 8,2**); **can:karan- < S'an.-kara** dispenser of happiness (**Cilap. 10, 186, Urai**); S'iva (**Te_va_. 725, 6**); a Rudra, one of e_ka_taca-ruttirar (**Tiva_.**); **cakal.am** < **sa-kala** the aspect of S'iva as having form, represented by the images (**Tiruvunti. 1**); **cakal.an-** S'iva, as with form (**Ci. Ci. 1,65, Ja_nap.**); **cakal.ata_n-am** perh. **sa-kala_ + a_-sana** a yo_gic posture in which a person sits cross-legged over his left hand; **cakal.a-nit.kal.am** the aspect of S'iva as being with and without form, represented by the Lin:ga (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 8,1,359**); **cakal.a-t-tirume_n-i** the body or form assumed by S'iva (Ta.lex.) **sagho** strong (S.); **s'akra** strong; **s'akno_ti** (RV.)(CDIAL 13081). **sah** strong (RV.); **-saha** in cmpd. 'enduring' (Pali); **saha-** strong (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13298). **shate_** conquers (RV.); bears, suffers (AV.); **shati** is powerful (RV.); is able (MBh.); **sahati** conquers, endures (Pali); **sahadi** (Dhp.); **sahidavya** (NiDoc.); **sahai** endures (Pkt.); **sahun** to bear patiently (K.); **sahan.u** to bear, put up with; **sun.** (L.); **sahin.a_, saihna_** (P.); **sahan.o, sa_n.o, saun.o** (Ku.); **sahanu** (N.); **xa(h)iba** (A.); **saha_, saoya_** (B.); **sahiba_** to bear, experience, wait, forgive (Or.); **sahab** to be able to bear (Mth.); **sahai** bears (OAw.); **sahna_** (pres. part. **sahta_** bearable, luke-warm)(H.); **sahai** (OMarw.); **sahai** (OG.); **sahvu~, sahevu~, sevu~** (G.); **sa_hn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13304). **sahana** endurance, patience (Ma_rkP.); **sahan.a** endurance (Pkt.); **sahan.i_, sahin.i_** (S.); **s'o~_r.~** forbearance (Ku.); **sahan** endurance (N.B.H.); **xahan** (A.); **sahan.a, sahn.a_, sahn.i** forbearance (Or.); **sahana_** what

must be endured (Mth.); **sen.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 13305). **shas** strength (RV.); **saha** plenty, help (N.); **sahasa_** forcibly (Pali); **sah** strength, ability (H.)(CDIAL 13306). **Indra**: **s'akra** mighty (esp. of Indra)(RV.); Indra (MBh.); **sakka** Indra (Pali.Pkt.); **sak** (Si.); **s'ak** be strong, able (Skt.)(CDIAL 12255). **Bold**: **shas** strength (RV.); **sahasa_** forcibly (Pali); **saha** plenty, help (N.); **sah** strength, ability (H.)(CDIAL 13306). cf. **sahaka_ra** assistance (Skt.); **sahiya_ru~** held in partnership; partnership (G.)(CDIAL 13299). **sa_hasa** boldness (MBh.); aggression (Gaut.); violent; boldness, violence (Pali); boldness (Pkt.); **sa_has** boldness (K.Mth.); violnece (H.); enterprise, adventure, violence (G.); courage, encouragement, help (N.); **xa_h** courage (A.); **sa_hasa, sa_a_sa** (Or.)(CDIAL 13378). **sa_hasik** bold, impetuous, violent (MBh.); **sa_hasika** bold (Pali); **sa_hasi, sa_hasia** bold (Pkt.); **sa_has**[i] (K.); **sa_hasi** (N.); **sa_hasia_** boaster, liar (Or.); **sa_hasi_** bold, violent (H.)(CDIAL 13379). **Tolerable**: **sa_hya** in cmpd. 'conquering' (RV.); help, fellowship (MBh.); **shya** tolerable, equal to, strong; help (MBh.); **sajjha** capable of bearing; help (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13383). **Able; possible**: **ca.g (ca.gy)** to be possible; **ca.km** sufficiency; **ca.ko.** it is enough; **ca.ky** enough (Ko.); **so.k** enough (To.); **sa_ku** he, she, or it is, they are sufficient or enough; sufficiency; sufficient, enough (Ka.); to suffice (Tu.)(DEDR 2470). **s'akita** pp. is able (MBh.); subj. **s'akat**, opt. **s'ake_ma** (RV.); **haya, he** to be able (Si.)(CDIAL 12237). **s'akta** competent, able (Mn.); **sattha** able (Pali); **satta** (Pkt.); **s'ato, s'atu_k** strong, powerful (of man, horse, chair)(Sh.); **sato** strong, powerful (S.)(CDIAL 12249). **s'akti** power (RV.); **satti** ability, power (Pali.Pkt.); **s'at, s'att** strength, violence (Sh.); **sat** power, courage (L.); **s'atilu** strong (Sh.); **sati_l, sati_la_** (H.)(CDIAL 12250). **s'akno_ti** is able (RV.); **sakko_ti, sakkati** is able (Pali); **sakke_i, sakkai** (Pkt.); **s'ak-** (D..); **hekun** (K.); **sakkn.a_, sakna_** (P.); **s'ak** (WPah.); **sakhan.u** (Garh.); **sakn.o** to be able, endure, bear, lift (Ku.); **saknu** to be able (N.); **sakab** (Mth.); **sakai** (OAw.); **sakna_** (H.); **sakai** (OG.); **s'akvu~** (G.); **sakn.e~** (M.); **s'akis.yati** fut. (NiDoc.); **sakkun.e_mu** 1 pl. opt. (Pali); **sakkan.o_i, sakkun.adi** (Pkt.); **saknauar** causes to be able, helps; **s'asti, sasti** is able (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12252). **s'akya** possible (MBh.); **sakka** possible (Pali); **s'aka, saka, sakiya** (As'.); **s'akya** (NiDoc.); **sakka, sakkia** (Pkt.); **sak-ho_cer** is able (Gypsy); **saki, haki** possible, capable, clever (Si.)(CDIAL 12253). **saha** strong (RV.); **-saha** in cmpd. 'enduring' (Pali); **saha-** strong (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13298). **sahata_** power of endurance (Skt.); **seh, se** power of endurance, practice, habit (G.)(CDIAL 13303). **sahate_** conquers (RV.); bears, suffers (AV.); **sahati** is powerful (RV.); is able (MBh.); **sahati** conquers, endures (Pali); **sahadi** (Dhp.); **sahidavya** (NiDoc.); **sahai** endures (Pkt.); **sahun** to bear patiently (K.); **sahan.u** to endure; pres. part. **sahando** endurable (S.); **sahan.** to bear, put up with (L.); **saun.** (L.); **sahin.a_, saihna_** (P.); **sahan.o, sa_n.o, saun.o** (Ku.); **sahanu** (N.); **xa(h)iba** (A.); **saha_, saoya_** (B.); **sahiba_** to bear, experience, wait, forgive (Or.); **sahab** to be able to bear (Mth.); **sahai** bears (OAw.); **sahna_** (H.); pres. part. **sahta_** bearable, luke-warm (H.); **sahai** (OMarw.); **sahai** (OG.); **sahvu~, sahevu~, sevu~** (G.); **sa_hn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13304). **sahana** endurance, patience (Ma_rkP.); **sahan.a** endurance (Pkt.); **sahan.i_, sahin.i_** (S.); **s'o~_r.~** forbearance (Ku.); **sahan** endurance (N.); **xahan** (A.); **sahan** (B.); **sahan.a, sahan.a_, sahan.i** forbearance (Or.); **sahana_** what must be endured (Mth.); **sahan** endurance (H.); **sen.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 13305). **sahas** strength (RV.); **sahasa_** forcibly (Pali); **saha** plenty, help (N.); **sah** strength, ability (H.)(CDIAL 13306). **sahuri** strong (RV.); **sahu-** strong, capable (Pkt.); **sahu_** able to endure much, patient (S.L.)(CDIAL 13311). **To be able**: **cak** be satisfied (Skt.); **cakati** is satisfied (Dha_tup.); **cak(i)ye** possible (As'.); **cayai** can; **caia** possible (Pkt.); 3 sg. opt. **cakkiya_** (Pkt.); **ca_yam.ta** enabling; **ca_iya** made able (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4535). **taku (takuv-, takk-takunt-)** to be fit, appropriate, be obtained (Ta.); **takavu** ability, fitness (Ta.); **takka** fit (Ma.); **tagina** proper, becoming, fit (Te.)(DEDR 3005). **To get ready**: **takl** preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (Ko.); **taku** to get ready (Ta.)(DEDR 3005). **Image: headman**: **takk** chief man, headman of

village, man who superintends property and ceremonies of a god (Kod..); **takka** (pl.) chief family (Kod..); **takka_r** worthy, virtuous people, the noble, impartial, upright persons; **tak-appan-** father (Ta.); **tak-appan** father (Ma.); **takl** preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (Ko.); **takka** a good man, friend; **takku** greatness, exalted position (Ka.)(DEDR 3005). cf. **sagho** strong (S.)(CDIAL 13081). **diku** a hindu landlord; hindu raiyats are also called **hur.in dikuko**; but, **hur.in diku** when denoting a single man always means the younger brother of a landlord (Mu.); **diha_n** headman of a village (Persian.Arabic.Sadani); **diku-n** to make oneself the landlord of a village; **di-p-iku** to speak Hindi or Sadani with each other; **diku-u** to become the landlord of a village; **di-n-iku** the extent of speaking Hindi or Sadani (Mu.); **digua_r** lowest official in the Indian police (Mu.); **digwa_r** a guard (Skt.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1062).

2865.**Image: sun**: **sahari** the sun; **sahuri** sun; **san:kila** a fire-brand, burning torch; **san:ka_ra** the crackling of flames (Skt.lex.) **jhas.a** sun-heat (Skt.); **zah** heat, summer (A.); **jhas.ati, jas.ati** hurts (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 5359). **cahak** brightness (N.); **cahakilo** brilliant, smart (N.); **cahakna_** to burn (H.)(CDIAL 4731). **ks.a_ti** burning (RV.); **jha_ya** burnt to ashes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5364). **jha_yati** burns (Pali); **jha_van.a, jha_van.a_** burning (Pkt.); **jha_payitaviye** ger. to be burnt (As'.)(CDIAL 5371). **jha_na** conflagration (Pali); **jha_n.i_** cremation ground (L.)(CDIAL 5365). **jha_mala** dimsighted (Pkt.); **jha~_viro** id. (S.); **ha_u_l.a_** a disease of the eyes (Or.)(CDIAL 5370). **jha~_i~_** dimness of sight (S.); **jha_i~_** shadow (CDIAL 5367). cf. **cha_ya_** shadow (Skt.lex.) **Solar race**: **sagara** name of a king of the solar race (whose sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Pa_ta_la); **s'aka** name of a king (esp. applied to S'a_liva_na); an epoch, era (the term is esp. applied to the era of S'a_liva_hana which commences 78 years after the Christian era); **s'aka_** pl. name of a country; name of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned along with pun.d.rakas etc.); **s'aka** name of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the sacae of the classical writers, and generally identified with the scythians; **s'aka_ri** epithets of king Vikrama_ditya, who is said to have exterminated the s'akas; **s'aka-kartr.** the founder of an era (Skt.lex.) **ce_kkir..a_r** a family name among ve_l.a_l.as in ton.t.aiman.t.alam (Ta.Inscr.); **ce_kun.am** a country; **ce_kun.ar** people of ce_kun.am (**Kalin.. 318**)(Ta.lex.) **sagara** name of a king of Ayo_dhya_ (Ka.lex.) cf. **ar-uvar, a_rvaru** six persons : **haris'andra, nal.a, purutsava (?pururutsa), puru_rava, sagara, ka_rtivi_rya** (Ka.lex.) **sa_gara** the ocean (the bed of the ocean was dug by the sons of Sagara); a kind of computation of time (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **A tribe**: **s'a_ke_ndra** a year of the king of the S'akas (Skt. inscr.); **s'a_ka** S'aka era, any era (Skt.); **sakara_ja** year of various Burmese eras (Pali); **havajara** year (OSi.Bra_hmi_ inscr.); **havurud** (OSi.); **avurudda, aviridda** (Si.); **s'aka** a white-skinned tribe (AVPari_s'.)(CDIAL 12373). **s'aka** are located in the south-west of India (Agni-pura_n.a. LV.16); just as Sindhu-Sauvi_ra are located in the south-west in Br.hatsam.hita_. **cakaran-** a chief famed for liberality, one of seven mutal-val.l.alkal.; **cakarai-y-a_n.t.u < s'a_ka**+ S'a_liva_hana era commencing from 78 A.D. (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

2866. **Image: one who lifts weights**: **can:goli** a day-labourer (Ka.); **ca_kara** a servant; **ca_kari** serice; employment (Ka.Te.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **jagati** a person who earns a livelihood by carrying weights (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Cart**; **s'akat.a** cart (R. S'a_n:khS'r.); **s'akat.i_** (RV.); **s'akat.ika** adj. (Pa_n..gan.a); **s'akat.ika_** small cart (Skt.); **sakat.a** cart, waggon, cartload (Pali); **ya_l.a** cart (Si.); **hagor^{u}** cart (K.); **sagr.a_** bullock-cart (B.); **sagar.a** (Or.); **saggar.ia_** driver of a cart (Or.); **sa_gar., saggar.a_** smaller cart (Bi.); **sagar.** (Mth.); **saggar., sagar.** cart; **sagr.i_** small cart (H.); **chakir.o** cart (S.); **chakr.a_, chikr.a_** large two-wheeled bullock-cart (P.); **chakr.a_, s'akr.a_** cart

(B.); **chakar.a_** large cart (Bi.); **chakkar., chakr.i_** (Mth.); **chakr.a** hackney carriage (Or.); **chakr.a_** two-wheeled bullock-cart (H.); **chakr.u~, chakr.o** cart (G.); **sa_kd.a_** the box of a load-cart (M.)(CDIAL 12236). **Wheel; cart**: **ca_ka_t.u < s'akat.a** cart, carriage (**Kur-al., 476**); cart wheel (**accut.ai-c ca_ka_t. t.a_ram**: **Pur-ana_. 256**); **cakat.a-k-ka_l** cart-wheel, carriage-wheel (**Na_lat.i. 2**); **cakat.a-p-por-i** a machine in the shape of a wheel, used as a weapon of defence (**Cilap. 15,216, Urai.**); **cakat.am** cart, wheeled conveyance drawn by cattle, carriage, chariot (**Ci_vaka. 363**); car (**Kantapu. Ka_ppu. 1**); wheel; **cakat.u** cart (**Periyapu. Tiruna_. 6**); id. (Ma.); **cakat.ai** id. (**Pur-ana_. 60, 8, Urai.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **cakad.a_, cakkad.i, cakkad.a_** (Tadbhava of **s'akat.a**) a cart; a travelling cart (Ka.); **chakad.a_** (M.); **cekad.a_** (Te.); **cakat.am, cakat.u** (Ta.); **cagad.u, ca_d.u** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tagori** the potter's wheel (Tu.); **tikiri** circle, circular form, wheel, potter's wheel, the discus weapon, chariot, car (Ta.); **tayrgan.** potter's wheel (Ko.); **tiguri, tigari, tiguru** a wheel, esp. a potter's wheel (Ka.)(DEDR 3201). **A solid cart wheel; cart with solid wheels**: **sagar.** a cart with solid wheels; to cart; **sagar. gad.i** a cart with 2-spoked wheels; **sagar. jhagar.** driving a cart; **sagar.ia** a carter; **sagar. cak** a cart wheel; **sagar** solid cart wheel (Santali.lex.) **sagar.i, sagir.i, sagr.i** a rudimentary cart, called sometimes a block-wheeled cart because its two wheels (ca_ka) are spokeless and made of three blocks of wood (cf. Pl.XV,(1)(Mu.); **sagar.** (Sadani. Oraon); ... used to transport bales, sheaves of reaped paddy, straw, firewood and timber (Mu.lex.) **sakat.a** cart; **cakkamagga** cart-rut (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Image: tire of a wheel**: **kat.t.u** tire of a wheel (**C.G.**); surrounding; encirclement (**Tirukko_. 313**)(Ta.lex.); band (Ka.)(DEDR 1147). **araghat.t.a** wheel for raising water)(CDIAL 4451).

2867.Convolvulus scammonia: (Ancient Egyptian **snwtt**; Coptic **ckamoynia**) "This convolvulus is a twining shrub growing to 4 or 5 m, with large ochre-yellow funnel-shaped flowers and cordeate leaves... The Copts used it as a purgative and as an ingredient in an ointment... Theophrastus says that the gum of the plant occurs in its root..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.93). Convolvulus scammonia: **sak munia** (H.); resin from rhizomes: hydragogue cathartic, administered in dropsy and anascara; roots contain about 8% resin; habitat: a native of the Mediterranean region; said to be grown to a limited extent in India. (GIMP, p.76).

2868.**Young of an animal**: **s'a_baka, s'a_vaka** the young of any animal (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ca_pam** the young of an animal (**Pa_rata. Campava. 40**)(Ta.lex.)

2869.**Image: fish**: **s'an:ku** the skate fish (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **s'an:kuci, s'an:ko_ca** a skate-fish (Skt.lex.) cf. **han:gor hako, hon:gor hako** shark (sword-fish)(Santali.lex.)

2870.**Image: scissors**: **s'an:kula_** a pair of scissors; a kind of knife or lancet; **s'an:kula_-khan.d.a** a piece cut off with a pair of scissors (Skt.lex.)

2871.**Shell-worker**: **s'an:khaka_ra, s'an:khaka_raka** shell-worker (Skt.); **sa~_k(h)a_ri** maker of conch-shell bracelets (B.); **san:kha_ri** shell-worker (Or.)(CDIAL 12265). **san:kha,sankha** a wrist ornament made of shell worn by women (Santali.lex.) **Image: conch**: **s'an:kha** conch-shell (AV.); **s'an:khaka** (MBh.); **san:kha** conch, mother-of-pearl (Pali); **sam.kha** conch (Pkt.); **sam.khiya_** small conch (Pkt.); **san:ghi_** a kind of bracelet (S.); **sa~_kh** conch-shell (B.); **sa~_kha_, sa~_ka_, se~kha_** conch bracelet (B.); **san:kha_** (Or.); **sa_m.kha** conch-shell (OAw.); **san:kh** (H.); **sak-a, hak-a** (Si.); **san:khu** conch (S.); **sa~_kh, sa~_k** (Ku.)(CDIAL 12263). **s'a_n:khini_, s'an:khini_** mother-of-pearl (Skt.)(CDIAL 12380). **ha_ngi** snail (K.); **sa~_khi**

possessing or made of shells (B.); **ho~gi** pearl oyster shell, shell of any aquatic mollusc (K.); **ha_ngi** snail (K.)(CDIAL 12380). **can:ku** chank, conch, large convolute shell, turbinella pyrum, of four kinds: **it.am-puri, valam-puri, calacalam, pa_cacan-n-iyam** (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,8,1**); **s'an:khutiri** cork-screw; **can:ku-p-par-aiyar** a pariah sub-caste whose men act as conch-blowers at funerals; **can:ku-val.ai** shell-bracelets (**Net.unal. 36, Urai**); **can:ku_ti** convener of a village committee for settling disputes (**G.Sm.D. I,i,181**); conch-blower (Ta.lex.) **Wristlet**: **sakom** a wristlet; **san:kha** a wristlet of shell (Santali.lex.) **Image: bracelet**: **an:katam** bracelet worn on the upper arm (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_n.ik. 12**)(Ta.); **an:katam** id. (Ma.); **an:kata** (Ka.Skt.); **an:gadamu** (Te.)(T.E.D.) **Image: conch**: **sak, sak ghon:gha, sak rokoc** a conch (Santali.lex.) **sa~k gon:gha, sa~k rokoc** conch shell (Santali.lex.)

2872.**Image: lathe**: **s'an:khin** a worker in shells (Skt.lex.) cf. **can:ku-tiruki** machine for sawing and cutting shells (**W.**)(Ta.); corkscrew (Ta.); **s'an:khutiri** (Ma.); **can:ku-ttiri** spiral winding in shells (Ta.); **s'ankhitiri** id. (Ma.); **can:kuccuri** screw, as being spiral (**J.**); **can:kiri** (Ma.); **can:ku-c-cala_pam** chank fishery (Ta.); **can:ku** shell bracelet (**Te_va_. 89,1**); **can:ku < s'an:kha** chank, conch, large convolute shell, turbinella pyrum, of four kinds, viz., it.am-puri, valam-puri, calacalam, pa_ca-can-n-iyam (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,8,1**)(Ta.); **can:ku** id. (Ma.); **can:ku-t-ta_li** ta_li with beads in imitation of chanks, one on either side; ta_li made of shell, worn by women (**Parav.**)(Ta.); **can:ku-t-ta_li-vel.l.a_l.ar** a class of ve_l.a_l.as whose women wear can:ku-t-ta_li (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bracelet**: **can:kam** bracelet (**Ir-ai. 39, Urai, 260**)(Ta.lex.) **s'an:khi** having a conch; possessing shells; Vis.n.u; a shell-blower; a worker in shells; the ocean (Ka.lex.) **tirugu, tiragu** to go round; **tiruguvike** turning; **tiruguha** returning, restitution, compensation, discharge of a debt or obligation; **tirupu** that turns : a screw; an ornamental gold or silver screw; **tirupu, tiravu, tiripu, tirivu, tirihu, tirumbu, tiruhu** to cause to go round or move about, to turn etc, to whirl round; **tiru, tibbu, tiri** turning; **tirumuru** turnings and windings: reverse order; crookedness; **tirigu, tiragu** to go round; to turn; to turn round; to turn or go back; **tiri** to turn round; turning; a turn, a twist (Ka.Ta.Ma.Te.); **tiri murivu** turnings and windings; **tiragan.i, tiragan.e, tirugan.i, tirugan.e, tirugun.i** turning; that which turns: a wheel for raising water, a windlass, a roller; nemi, trike; an (ornamental) screw, in **o_li-tiragan.i**; **tirugan.i-mad.uvu** a whirlpool (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: bend of a road**: **tiravu, tiruvu** the turn or bend of a road (Ka.lex.)

2873.**Image: front of neck**: **can:ku-kat.aital** rattling in the throat as of dying persons (Ta.); **can:ku-karayuka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **s'an:khin** suffering from whooping cough (A_pGr.S. xviii.3)(Vedic.lex.) **san:ggh** the front part of the neck, the gullet, the throat (Punjabi.lex.) **can:ku** throat (Ta.Ma.); **can:ku-kat.aital** rattling in the throat, as of dying persons (Ta.); **can:ku karayuka** id. (Ma.); **hak** neck (Pe.); **hak-nar.a** throat (Pe.)(DEDR 2282). **s'an:kha** temporal bone or frontal bone (Ya_j.); part of an elephant's head between the tusks (Skt.); **sam.kha** temporal bone (Pkt.); **sen:kh** ear (Gypsy); **s'en.** throat (Bshk.); **s'a_n:g** (Tor.); **s'an:gi_rut.** inside of throat (Phal.); **sa~gh** throat (L.); **sa~ghr.i_** enlarged uvula (L.); **sagh** throat (L.); **san:gh, san:gha_** throat, front part of neck, gullet (P.); **s'a~_gi_** throat (WPah.)(CDIAL 12264). **s.ak** back of neck (Dm.); **s.a_k** (Phal.); **s.ak, s.akh** collar-bone (Sh.)(CDIAL 13576). **hangun^{u}** the temple, curl of hair on the temple (K.); **honga, hongun^{u}** chin (K.)(CDIAL 12266). **Shin**: **su_rur.i, su_ror.i** the shin (Kui); **hu_sana_n.i, hu_salari, hu_san.a_r.i** shin-bone; **su_sna_d.i** shin (Kuwi)(DEDR 2731). **susik^{y}em** my shin-bone (Shum.)(CDIAL 12647). **Image: nape of the neck, mane**: **cuval** nape of the neck, upper part of the neck, back, mane (Ta.); **cugh** nape of the neck (Br.); **cug** (Bal.)(DEDR 2696). **se_rki** the back of the neck (Kui); **he_rki, herki** neck; **herki** shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2817).

cf. **sr.kvan** corner of mouth (RV.); **srakva** corner of mouth, jaws (RV.)(CDIAL 13576). cf. **car** (obl. **carr-**, pl. **cartil**) neck (Pa.)(DEDR 2419).

2874.**Image: a vessel**: **s'an:kari** a kind of vessel; saraka, da_re-gin.d.al (Ka.lex.) **Image; potsherd**: **sakkhara_** potsherd (Pali); **sakara, sakuru, hakura, akura** potsherd (Si.)(CDIAL 12337). **sagged.e** a cup, glass = **cembu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cikaram < cirakam** dish, shallow brass plate; vat.t.il (**Pin..**); **cirakam** water-pot, ewer; karakam (**Kalit. 51**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **A measure of capacity**: **sagad.a, sayad.a, saad.ha, sagad.i_, sagad.iya_** (Pkt.); **hakat.a, hakad.a, yahad.a** a measure of capacity (OSi. Bra_hmi_)(CDIAL 12236). **Image: pot**: **s'a_kha** a measure of capacity, kol.aga (Ka.lex.) **Image: cord round the neck of a vessel**: cf. **s'ikyam, sikyam** a burden or load carried in a sling; the strings of a balance; **s'ic** the string of a yoke (for carrying burdens) (Skt.lex.) **s'ika_l.i_, s'ika_ri_** cord round the neck of a vessel; **s'ika_rn.e~, s'ika_l.n.e~** to attach by a sling (M.); **chiko, chi~ko** net to hang up vessels in (Ku.); **chika_ = sika_** (B.); **si_ko** string net for carrying vessels in (Ku.); **siko** rope-sling (N.); **sikkaya, sikkia_** rope or net for hanging things on or in (Pkt.); **s'ikkhur^{u}** hanging rope or net (K.); **si_ku~** hanging net (G.); **sika_** hanging net, string loop at each end of carrying-pole (B.Or.); **si_k, si_ka_, si~_ka_** net for hanging up pots in the house (Bi.); **si_k** (Mth.)(CDIAL 12427). **sikahar** net for hanging up pots etc. in a house (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 12428). **Image: water-pot**: **cikaram, cirakam, karaka** water-pot, dish, shallow brass plate; **vat.t.il** = **karakam** (Ta.lex.) For semant. 'handle' cf. **kehel d.ed.d.i** grewia tiliaefolia (dha_man tree)(Kui); **keheli** sp. tree, the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools (Kui)(DEDR 1907).

2875.**Bride-price**: cf. **s'an:kara** causing prosperity; **s'am.-yu** bringing welfare, benevolent, beneficent (RV. i.43.4) (Vedic.lex.) **s'an:ga** bestowing weal (TS. iv.5.8.1); **s'an:gaya** blessing the homestead (RV. ii.1.6; TBr. iii.5.10); **s'an:gayi_** (RV. ix.97.17); **s'an:gavi_** blessing and cattle (or bringing weal to the cattle)(S'Br. i.7.2.5) (Vedic. lex.) **sun:kiga = culkiga** a collector of customs, a custom-house officer, a publican; cf. **sun:ka = s'ulka** price; purchase-price of a woman (money, valour, learning etc.); the property settled on a woman before marriage; a dower; money advanced to ratify a bargain (Ka.lex.) cf. **sulige** plundering, robbery, pillage, booty; **sugi, ugi**; **suli** to plunder, to rob (Ka.lex.)

2876.**Images: arrow**: **ca_n:ku** (perh. **s'an:ku**) a kind of dart, arrow (Ta.lex.) **s'an:ku** spike, peg, nail (RV. i.164.8)(Vedic.lex.) **s'o_ka-s'an:ku** the dart of grief, i.e. sharp or poignant grief; **s'an:ku** the sharp head or point of an arrow, barb (Skt.lex.) **s'an:ku** a pin, peg, a spike; a stake, a post, a pillar; a dart, a javelin; the trunk of a topped tree; wood, dry wood; **s'an:ku-stha_pane** the erection of the first post of a house and its worship (Ka.lex.) **s'akra-ma_tr.ka_** a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner (Skt.lex.) **Image: gnomon; perpendicular column**: cf. **can:ku** gnomon or perpendicular column for measuring the altitude of the sun by the length of its shadow (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'an:ku** the style or pin of a dial; a surveyor's compass (Ka.lex.)

2877.**Image: vein-like growth in a leaf**: **s'an:ku** the vein-like growth in a leaf (RV. i.164.8) (Vedic. lex.) **sakat, sakti** vein (Kon.lex.) **s'an:ku** the fibres of a leaf (Skt.lex.)

2878.**Image: twelve fingers**: **s'an:ku** a measure of twelve fingers; a measuring rod (Skt.lex.)

2879.**Image: goose**: **s'an:ku** an aquatic animal, particularly, a goose (Skt.lex.)

2880.**Perfume**: **s'an:ku** a kind of perfume (**nakhi_**); the sa_la tree; **s'an:kha** a kind of perfume (**nakhi_**); one of the nine treasures of Kubera (Skt.lex.)

2881.**Trade, merchandise**: **saoda** trade, traffic, marketing, wares, merchandise, goods; to trade, to traffic, to buy, to purchase goods; **cedakem polomlaka? ad.i okocin saodae tahe~kana** why did you delay? I was buying many things; **saoda ban. akrin akantalea** our wares are not sold (Santali.lex.)

2882.**Cultivation**: **sa_gol.i, sa_gval.i, sa_guval.i** farming, tillage, cultivation of land (Tu.); **sa_gu, ca_gu** cultivation, tillage; **sa_gubad.i** cultivation, tillage (Te.)[cf. **ca~_xna_** to sow, scatter seed (Kur.); **cge** to divide, scatter, sow (Malt.)(DEDR 2431)]; **sa_gu, sa_ga** cultivation, tillage, advance, improvement (Ka.); **sa_gaval.i, sa_guval.i** cultivation; **sa_gisu** to cultivate, foster (Ka.)(DEDR 2430). cf. **sa~_ku** to rear, foster (Te.); **ca.k** to support, rear (Ko.); **sa_ku** to bring up, foster (Ka.); **sa_n:kuni** to foster, nourish, shelter (Tu.)(DEDR 2427). cf. **ca~_xna_** to sow, scatter seed (Kur.); **cage** to divide, scatter, sow (Malt.)(DEDR 2431). **sakala** with parts, divided (MaitrUp.)(CDIAL 13066). **Annual rent-roll of land**: **ca_kupat.i-muccalikka_** an annual rent-roll in which the extent of land held by each individual ryot is recorded and his signature taken (**R.T.**); agreement containing the terms of cultivation executed by a tenant in favour of his land-lord (**Tj.**); **ca_kupat.i- ra_ji_na_ma_** lease-deed of cultivable land (**R.T.**); **ca_kupat.i- t-tit.t.am** account, taken by revenue servants at the commencemen of the culivating season, of the holdings intended for cultivation (**R.T.**); approximate cultivation expenses; **ca_kupat.i-k-kan.akku** cultivation account (**R.T.**); **ca_kupat.i** cultivation (Ta.); **sa_gubad.i** (Te.); **sa_guval.i** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uvacca-k-ka_n.i** lands granted rent-free to a person of the uvaccan caste for service as a temple drummer (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.) **To support**: **tsa_karn, tsa_karni** maid-servant; **tsa_kor, tsa_kra_** servant; **tsa_kri, tsa_kre, seva tsa_kri** service; **tsa_kri kar** serve (Kon.lex.) **o_caram** adv. for the sake of, on account of (Ta.); **o_skara** id. (Ka.); **ko_saramu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ca.k** to make to grow, rear, support (Ko.); **so.k (so.ky-)** to rear (To.); **sa_ku** to bring up, foster, rear, nurse, keep, protect, preserve; n. bringing up, fostering etc. (Ka.); **sa_kisu** to cause to bring up, etc. (Ka.); **ca.k- (ca.ki-)** to rear (child, young animal)(Kod..); **sa_n:kuni** to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter; caus. **sa_n:ka_vuni**; **sa_n:kan.** fostering, nursing, nourishing, bringing up, adoption (Tu.); **sa~_ku** to rear, bring up, foster, educate, train up (Te.); **sa~_kud.u** rearing, bringing up (Te.)(DEDR 2427). cf. **ta_n:ku (ta_n:ki-)** to uphold, bear up, support, protect, give shelter (Ta.)(DEDR 3153). **To help**: **sagho** strong (S.); **s'akra** strong (RV.)(CDIAL 13081). **saghno_ti** is able to bear, is a match for (RV.); **sagghasi** (considered as 2 sg. fut. of **sakko_ti** 'is able')(Pali); **hagnu** to be able (K.); **saghan.u** (S.); **saggan., sagan., haggun., hagan.** (L.); **s'aga~r.~** (Ku.); **sagha_unu, saga_unu** to help (N.); **sagh** be strong or able (Skt.)(CDIAL 13080).

2883.**Image: horn**: **s.a_n:g** horn (Pas'.); **sam.ga** made of horn (Pkt.); **s'a_rn:ga** made of horn (Sus'r.); bow (MBh.)(CDIAL 12409). **s'a_rn:ga** (fr. **s'r.n:ga**) = **sin:ga_d.i** made of horn, horny; a bow; the bow of Vis.n.u or Kr.s.n.a; **s'a_rn:ga-dhanva** Vis.n.u; **s'a_rn:gi** Vis.n.u; cf. **sin:ga_d.i** a bow (Ka.); **cin:ka_t.i, cin:ka_n.i** (Ta.); **cin:ga_d.i** a Turkish bow (Ma.); **sin:ga_n.i, sin:gin.i** made of horn; a bow made of horn, a bow (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **s'a_rn:ga** made of horn, horny; having a bow, armed with a bow; **s'a_rn:gam** a bow (in general); the bow of Vis.n.u; **s'a_rn:gin** an archer, a bowman; an epithet of Vis.n.u, of S'iva (Skt.lex.) **ca_rn:kam < s'a_rn:ga** bow (**Pin..**); Vis.n.u's bow, one of paca_yutam (viz., can:kam, cakkaram, katai, ca_rn:kam, kat.kam)(**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,23**; **Vita_n-a. Maintar. 1**); **ca_ran:ka-pa_n.i** Vis.n.u (**Piramo_t. 13,65**)(Ta.lex.) **Image:**

loose fingers: **cigi** to let a finger or fingers loose; to discharge with the fingers, to throw with the fingers; to propel, as a pagad.e die that is laid near the doubled fore and middle finger by suddenly disjoining them (Ka.lex.) **Image: bow**: **ca_kam** bow (**Te_va_. 1033,6**); **ca_vam < ca_pa** bow (**Cir-upa_n. 98**)(Ta.lex.) **Bow; pellet-bow**: **ca_rn:kam, ca_ran:kam** Vis.n.u's bow (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 15**); bow; **cin:ka_n.i** bow for shooting small balls, pellet-bow (Ta. < **s'ijini_** (Skt.); **sin:ga_n.i** (Te.); **cin:ka_t.i** id. (Ta.); **sin:ga_d.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **caravan-** bowman, as having arrows (**Te_va_. 112,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: a bull**: **s'a_n:kara** a bull; **s'a_kkara, s'a_kvara** an ox (Skt.lex.) **Image: crookedness**: **can:ga, can:gya, con:ga, con:gu** crookedness, perverseness; **can:ga man:gatana** (Ka.); **sa_ci_kr.ta** made crooked; bent, inclined; seen crookedly, distorted; distortion or perversion of mind; **sa_ci** crookedly, awry, obliquely (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s.an:gala** a small horn (Pas'.); **ha~_gul** the stag cervus wallichii (K.)(CDIAL 12410). **s.ugo** horn (Sh.); **srun:g, s'run:g** horn (Kho.)(CDIAL 12713). **ucu_** horn (Pr.); **sru_** horn(Av.)(CDIAL 12715). **cin:ki < s'r.n:ga** stag's horn (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.ga, sim.ga** horn (Pkt.); **sin:ga** (Pali); **s'ing** (Gypsy); **heng** (K.); **s'r.n:ga** horn (RV.); **s.i_n.** horn (Ash.); **s.i_n., s.ʳin.** (Wg.); **s.in.** (Dm.); **s.a_n:g** (Pas'.); **s.i_n., s.e_n.** (Pas'.); **s.i_n.** (Shum.Bshk.); **s'in.** (Wot..Phal.); **s.in.** (Gaw.Kal.Sh.); pl. **s.in:ga** (Phal.Or.); **sin.u** horn (S.); **sin:g** (L.P.); **s'in:g, s'i~_g** (WPah.); **si_n.** (Ku.); **sin.** (N.B.); **xin.** (A.); **si~_gʲ** (Bhoj.); **si~_g** (Aw.H.); **si~g** (G.); **s'i~_g** (M.); **s'i~_n:ga** (Konkan.i); **han:ga, an:ga**, pl. **an., sin:gu** (Si.)(CDIAL 12583). **Horned**: **s'r.n:gin** horned (RV.); **sin:gin, sin:gika** horned (Pali); **sim.gi** (Pkt.); **sin.e** (N.); **si~gi_** (G.); **sin:gila** a kind of horned bird (Pali); **sin.iru** horned (S.)(CDIAL 12595). **Image: antelope**: cf. **cigari, cigare** black buck or antelope; **jin:ke** antelope (Ka.); **jimke** deer (Ka.); **jin:k** antelope (Tu.); **jin:ka** id.(Te.)(DEDR 2504). cf. **jhan:kar** spotted deer; **jola jhan:kar** a species of deer; **jel** a deer (Santali.lex.) **sru_** horn (Av.); **ucu_** horn (Pr.); **s.o_** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12715). **srun:g, s'run.** horn (Kho.); **sru_** (Iranian); **s.ugo** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12713). **Image: horned**: **s'r.n:gi, sin:gi** horned; crested, peaked; **s'r.n:ga_raka** horned, crested; **s'r.n:ga, sin:ga** a horn; a horn used for blowing (Ka.lex.) **sin:ga** a ram's horn, a musical instrument shaped like a buffaloe's horn (Santali); **sin:ghaut.i** to tie the horns of a buffaloe to each side to keep it still when being castrated; **sin:ghin** having horns projecting in front, applied to goats, spiny (Santali.lex.) **Great**: **sin:ghin** great (Santali.lex.) **A title**: **cin:kam** a title, chiefly among ve_l.a_l.as, as in ba_lacin:kam (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **cin:kan-** man of the fowler tribe (**Kur-r-a_.Kur-a.**); **sin:gad.u** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Skin with horns attached**: cf. **s'i_ra** pointed, sharp (RV.)(CDIAL 12495). **cinala, cinal** sharp (Ash.); **cenal** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12441). **sigauta_** skin with horns attached (H.)(CDIAL 12587).

2884.**Association; community; companionship, caravan**: **san.war** a companion; **san.war manaetina** I have a companion (Santali.lex.) **caa_yi** intimacy, friendship (Tu.lex.) cf. **sa~_go** companionship, caravan (S.)(CDIAL 13328). **sa~ota, sa~otar** a Santal; **sa~otalni, sa~otarni** a Santal female (Santali.lex.) **san:kiramam < san.-krama** meeting, approaching, entering into relationship (**Ci.Ci. 8,28, Civaja_.**)(Ta.lex.) **san:gati** sexal intercourse; association, intercourse; **san:gata** union, association, intercourse, connection; friendship, acquaintance (Ka.lex.) **saga** crowd, collection (OSi.Bra_hmi_ inscr.); **san:ga** crowd, collection (Si.); **sam.gha** association, community (Mn.); the Buddhist community (As'.); assembly, collection (Pkt.); **san:gha** assembly, the priesthood (Pali); **san:gu** body of pilgrims (S.); **san:g** id. (L.P.)(CDIAL 12854). **sa~_go** companionship, caravan (S.)(CDIAL 13328). **sam.ghapati** chief of a brotherhood (Skt.); **san:ghvi_** leader of a body of pilgrims, a partic. surname (G.)(CDIAL 12857). **san:ga** contact with (TS.); addiction to (Mn.); attachment, cleaving to (Pali); **saga** (Dhp.); **sam.ga** (Pkt.); **sang** union (K.); **san.u** connexion by marriage; **san:gu** body of pilgrims (S.); **san., sa~g** body of pilgrims or travellers (L.); **san:g** id., association (P.); **sa~_gi** ritual defilement by contact (N.);

sa_n:ga uion, coitus (OB.); **sa_n.a_t** companion (B.); **sa_n:ga** company, companion (Or.); in an obl. case as an adv.: **san:gi_** with, to (Phal.); **san:g** along with (P.); **s'an.** (Ku.); **san.a** (N.); **sa_n:ge, san:ge** near, with (Or.); **san.** with (Bhoj.); **san:g** (H.); **sa~ge** (G.); **sa_ge~** (M.)(CDIAL 13082). **san:gin** attached to, fond of (MBh.); **sam.gi, sam.gilla** attached to (Pkt.); **san:gi_** comrade (S.L.P.); one of a party of pilgrims (P.); **san.i** (N.); **sa_n:ga, sa_n:gi_** (Or.); **san:gi_** (H.)(CDIAL 13084). **saha** together with; **sadha** in cmpds. (RV.); **saha** with inst. 'with' (Pali.Pkt.); **-sah** (Bshk.); **saha** (OSi.); **ha_** and, also, with; **isa_** also (Si.)(CDIAL 13297). **sahita** accompanying (Ka_tyS'r.); accompanied by (MBh.); **sahitam** with inst. 'together with' (MBh.); **sahita** accompanied by (Pali);[alternative construction: **sa + hita** = **sa-** comitative prefix + **-hita** placed (RV.)(Pa_n..va_rtt.)]; **sahita** accompanied by (Pali); **sahia** (Pkt.); **sei~, sei, sia_** with (WPah.); **syu~_** (Ku.); **se** with, by, from (H.); **sium.** (OG.); **su~** with (G.); **ihi** (Si.)(CDIAL 13310). **sahit** including, along with, also; **sud sahit in emadea** I paid with interest (Santali.lex.) **sahaca_ra** going together (AV.); **sahaca_rin** companion (MBh.)(CDIAL 13301). cf. **sakhi** (nom. sg. **sakha_**) friend (RV.); **sakhi_** woman's confidante (MBh.); a mistress (VarBr.S.); **sakha_** friend (Pali); **sahi** (Pkt.); **saiya~_** lover, paramour, friend (N.); **xai_** friend; **xaiya_** partner in a game (A.); **saha** friend (Si.)(CDIAL 13074). **sa_her.i_** woman's female friend (S.); **sa_heli_** (G.)(CDIAL 13323). **sa_khilya** friendship (Skt.); **sa_khalya, sa_khalla** friendship (Pali); **havul-a** partnership (Si.)(CDIAL 13324). **sa~_go** companionship, caravan (S.)(CDIAL 13328). **sagr.ha** with one's household (TS.); **saijjha, saijhia, saajjhia, saajjia, saejjhia** neighbour (Pkt.); **saijjhia** neighbourhood (Pkt.); **s'eji_** female neighbour; **s'eja_r** neighbourhood, neighbours; **s'eja_ri_, s'eja_rn.i_** neighbour (M.)(CDIAL 13077). **sakhi_, sakhika_** woman's female friend (Pali); **sahi_, sahia_** (Pkt.); **sai** (B.); **sahi, sai** (Or.); **saiyo** (H.); **sai** (G.); **sah,sai_** (M.); **sahalar.i_** woman's female friend (OMarw.); **sahiyar, saiyar** (G.); **saheli_** woman's female friend (L.P.); **saheli** (N.); **sayla_** (B.); **saheli_** (OAw.); **saheli_** id., maidservant, concubine (H.); **sahali_, saheli_** woman's female friend (OMarw.); **sahi_li_** (OG.); **saheli_** (M.)(CDIAL 13074). **sahaka_ra** assistance (Skt.); **sahaka_ritva** (TS.); **sahaya_ra, saha_ra, sa_ha_ra** help (Pkt.); **saha_ra** help, hope (K.); **saha_ra_** patience (L.); **saha_ro** help (N.); **xa~_riya_** a man who helps in another's work gratis (A.); [cf. **ka_riyam** work (Ta.lex.)]; **saha_ra_** help (H.); **sahiya_ru~, saiya_ru~** held in partnership; partnership (G.); **sahara_** help (M.); **saha_rna_** to prop, bear, sustain (P.)(CDIAL 13299). **sahaja_** born together (RV.); **sahaja** (TS.); full brother (Skt.); **sahaja_ta** born together (Skt.); **sahaja, sahaja_ta** born at the same time (Pali); **sahaya** natural; **sahaja_ya** born at the same time (Pkt.); **sahada** full brother (Si.)(CDIAL 13302). **saha_ya** companion, helper (Mn.); **saha_ya, saha_yaka** companion (Pali); **saha_ya** (Pkt.); **sa_ha_** helper, encourager (Or.); **saha_u_** helper (H.); **saha** friend (Si.)(CDIAL 13309). cf. **saha_ya** companion, helper (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 13309). **sakhila** friendly (Skt.); kindly (Pali)(CDIAL 13075). **Related by blood**: **saka** one's own (Pali); **spa(kaspi)** (As'.); **svaka-** in: **svakatha (svaka- artha-)** (Dhp.); **saga-, saya-, saa-** (Pkt.); **svaka** one's own; kinsman, friend (Mn.); **siya** one's own (Si.); **siya_** kinsman (Si.)(CDIAL 13894). **sva** one's own (RV.); **sa** id. (Pali.Pkt.); kinsman (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13893). **suli_** friend, comrade (Kt.); **so_li_** (Wg.); **so_l, so_lu_** (Pr.); **svakulya** of one's own family (Skt.)(CDIAL 13895). **svaki_ya** of one's own family (MBh.); **sakka** one's own (Skt.); **sako** kinsman (S.); **sakka_** born of the same parents; kinsman, relation by marriage (L.); **sakka_** related by blood (L.); **sakka_, saka_** of full blood relationship (P.); **sa~_k** related by blood (Ku.); **sakh** of full blood relationship (K.); **sa_kh, sa_kkhai** (N.)(CDIAL 13896a). **svaga** without kin (AV.); **sagga** one's own (Skt.); **sago** born of the same parents (S.); **sagg** of full blood relationship (P.); **sagga_, saga_** (H.); **saga** kinsman (OG.); **sagu~** related by blood; **sa_gvu~** relatives (G.); **saga_** of full blood relationship (M.)(CDIAL 13896b). **sa_k** relationship, connection by marriage (L.); kinsman (P.)(CDIAL 13919). **sva_gata** welcome (R.); **sa_gatam.** welcome! (Pali); **sa_gada, sa_ada**

welcome, auspicious (Pkt.); **sa_iu, sa_m.i_** (OG.); **sa~_i, sa_ir.u~** embrace at meeting, welfare, happy state (G.)(CDIAL 13920). **sva_gata** welcome (Pali.lex.) **sva_min** owner, master (Mn.); husband (A_past.); **-sva_mika** in cmpds. (Mn.); **sa_min, sa_mika** owner, master, husband; **sa_miya** husband; **suva_min** master (Pali); **spamika, suva_mika, s.uva_mikya, sva_mika** (As'.); **svamisya, sa_miasa** (KharI.); **sa_mi, sa_mia** (Pkt.); **sa_hi** (Skt.); **saui** owner, master (Gypsy); **sa~_i~_** (S.); **sa~_i**, (as term of address) **sa_i** (L.); **sa_i~_, sa_i_ya~_** master, husband (P.); **saiya~_** lover, paramour, friend (N.); **sa~_i** master, (used in boys in play) **ca_i** (B.); **sa_i_** lord, king, deity (Or.); **sai~e~** husband (among lower classes); **sa~_i~** husband (as addressed by wife)(Or.); **sa_i~_** God (Bhoj.); **sa_i~m.** lord, master; **sa_i~_** saint (OAw.); **sa~_i_** master, husband, God, religious mendicant (H.); faqir (G.); **sa~_** term of respectful address (G.); **sa_i_** title of respect, term of address (M.); **sa_mi-ya_, hmi-ya_** husband; **himi-ya_** master, owner, husband (Si.); **is'pu_nj, pa_nje_, po_nze, po~_^{e}s', po~_i** master, husband (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13930). **sa_mika** owner; husband; **sa_min** owner, ruler, lord, master; husband; **sa_miya** husband (Pali.lex.) **s'ri_**: **-s** affix to names of relationship (M.); cf. use of **-bhat.t.a-** with names in **s'ri_mha_la-bhat.t.a = mha_lasa_-bhat.t.a** in 16th. cent. Sk. (M.)(CDIAL 14824). **Comrade**: **sa_gya_, sa~gya_** comrade (M.)(CDIAL 13084). **sa_khiya, sa_khya** association, party (RV.); friendship (Skt.); **sakhya** friendship (Pali)(CDIAL 13323). **Joint property; help**: **sa_hya** in cmpd. 'conquering' (RV.); help, fellowship (MBh.); **sahya** tolerable, equal to, strong; help (MBh.); **sajjha** capable of bearing; help (Pkt.); **sa_ha_yya** help (Mn.); **sa_ha_ya** (Skt.); **sa_hajja** help (Pkt.); **sa_jhi_** joint property; **sa_jo-pa_jo** joint (Ku.); **sa_jha_** partnership (N.); **sa_jhi** partner (Or.); **sa_jh** partnerhsip (Mth.Bhoj.); **sa_jha_** association (H.); **sahaya, saha_** help (Si.); **sa_hya** help, fellowship (Skt.); **sahya** help (MBh.); **sajjha** (MBh.Pkt.); **sa~_jh** companionship; **sa~_jha_** held in partnership (L.); **sa~_jh** share, partnership; **sa~_jha_** partnership (P.)(CDIAL 13381). **sa_m.s'a** having or consisting of parts or shares (Skt.); **sam.sa** together with its parts (Pkt.); **sa~_zu** half produce of land (Sh.); **sa~_jo** jointly owned (Sh.); **sa_jha_** held in partnership; **sa~_jha_** common (L.)(CDIAL 13318). **sa_kam** jointly, with (RV.); **sa~_** with (S.)(CDIAL 13319). **sa_m.ghika** member of a community of monks (Skt.); **san:ghika** belonging to the Sangha (Pali); **sa~_ghi_** partner, friend (L.); **san:ghiya_** companion (H.); **sn:g** relating to the brotherhood (Si.)(CDIAL 13313). **Association**: **can:ka_tam** assembly, multitude, company, association, combination (**Ci.Ci.1,14,Civa_k.**) **san:ga** contact with (TS.); addiction to (Mn.); attachment, cleaving to (Pali); **sam.ga** (Pkt.); **sang** union (K.); **san.u** connexion by marriage (S.); **san:gu** body of pilgrims (S.); **san., sa~g** body of pilgrims or travellers (L.); **san:g** id., association (P.); **sa~_gi** ritual defilement by contact (N.); **sa_n:ga** union, coitus (OB.); **sa_n.a_t** companion (B.); **sa_n:ga** company, companion (Or.); **sa_gwa_na_** to collect (H.); **san:gi_** with, to (Phal.); **san:g** along with (P.); **s'an.** (Ku.); **san.a** (N.); **sa_n:ge, san:ge** near, with (Or.); **san.** with (Bhoj.); **san:g** (H.); **sa~ge** (G.); **sa~ge~** (M.)(CDIAL 13082). **sam.gata** united (AV.); union (MBh.); **sam.gati** meeting (RV.); **san:gata** met (Pali); **sam.gaya** met; union (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12844). **Image: meeting, union**: **can:kamam** meeting, union; river-mouth; confluence of rivers; S'aiva devotees, as viewed collectively (Ta.lex.) **Society**: **sam.gan.ika_** society, the world (Skt.); **san:gan.ika_** association (Pali); **an:ganiya** assembly (Si.)(CDIAL 12846). **sam.gra_ma** assembly of people, battle (AV.); **san:ga_ma** battle (Pali); **sam.ga_ma** (Pkt.); **san:gam** (Si.)(CDIAL 12853). **Caravan; company; collection of good men**: **sa~_go** companionship, caravan (S.)(CDIAL 13330). **san:gu** body of pilgrims (S.); **san:ga** battle (RV.); contact with (TS.); addiction to (Mn.); attachment, cleaving to (Pali); **s.aga** (Skt.); **sam.ga** (Pkt.); **sang** union (K.); **san.u** connexion by marriage (S.); **san:g, sa~g** body of pilgrims or travellers (L.); **san:g** along with (P.); association (P.); **sa~_gi** ritual defilement by contact (N.); **sa_n:ga** union, coitus (OB.); **sa_n.a_t** companion (B.); **sa_nga** company, companion (Or.); **sa~gwa_na_** to collect (H.); **san:gi_** with, to (Phal.); **s'an.** along

with (Ku.); **san.a** along with (N.); **sa_n:ge, san:ge** near, with (Or.); **san.** with (Bhoj.); **san:g** with (H.); **sa~ge** with (G.); **sa~ge~** with (M.)(CDIAL 13082). **san:gin** attached to, fond of (MBh.); **sam.gi, sam.gilla** attached to (Pkt.); **san:gi_** comrade (S.L.P.); one of a party of pilgrims (P.); **san.i** comrade (N.); **sa_n:ga** comrade (Or.); **sa_n:gi_** comrade (Or.); **san:gi_** comrade (H.); **sa~gya_** comrade (M.)(CDIAL 13084). **sa_jan** gathering of respectable men attending a wedding, the bridegroom's party (G.); **sa_jnu~** a meeting of caste-members to decide a caste question (G.); **sa_janem.** association, friendship (OM.)(CDIAL 13330). **To touch, to draw near; attachment**: **tagalu, tagilu, tagulu** to come in contact with, touch, hit, have sexual intercourse with; **tagalisu, tagilisu, tagulisu** to cause to come into contact with, etc.; **taguluvike** touching; **tagul.** to be joined together, come near, approach, meet, unite onself with, commence, run after, chase, pursue, drive away, push back; **tagul.isu** to chase, drive away; **tagul.cu** to join, attach, put to, join oneself to, get to, come under the rule of, undertake anything, engage in, employ, set on fire, kindle, damage with fire; **tagul.pa** state of being joined, union (Ka.); **tagaruni** to draw near (Tu.); **tagulu, tavulu** to touch, come in contact with, strike against, follow, pursue, be entangled, ensnared or caught, be found or met with; n. attachment, interest, wish, desire; **tagilincu** to cause to touch, catch, adhere or stick to, attach, fix, fasten, insert, hang on, apply; **tagula~-bad.u** to burn, be on fire; **tagula~-bet.t.u** to set on fire; **tagulamu, tagula_t.mu** attachment, tie, affection, fondness, love, passion, addictedness, connexion, relation, hindrance, obstacle, a fetter; **tagulukonu** to get entangled or ensnared, catch fire; **tagulucu** to cause to touch; **tagulud.u, taguludala** touching, contact, catching, addictedness; **taguluvad.u** to be caught, seized, or entangled (Te.); **tagli- (-t-)** to touch, hit (Kond.a); **takna_** to rub or graze in passing, give a very slight knock; refl. pass. **takrna_** to get a slight knock (Kur.); **take** to touch, hurt (as a sore); **takuwre** to be pained or grieved (Malt.); **tai-va_-** to touch (Ta.)(DEDR 3004). **Harsh; firm**: **saktu** hard, firm; harsh, severe; oppressive, rigorous (Ka.); **sakta** (M.H.) (Ka. lex.) **sa_bi_tu, sa_bu_tu** sound, firm; proved, established (Ka.); **sa_bi_ta, ta_bu_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **stha_pita** established (Skt.lex.) **Attached**: **sajati** is attached, embraces (Dha_tup.); **asakta** adhered to (TBr.); **a_saja_mi** place in (RV.); **sajayati** attaches to (Skt.); couples (Mn.); **sajyate_, sajjate_** hangs on (S'Br.); is occupied with (MBh.); **sakta** clinging to (AV.); **sajjati** clings to, is attached to (Pali); **sajjai** (Pkt.); **sajati** embraces (Pali); **sacce_ti** touches (Pali); **sacca_pe_ti** undertakes, fulfils (Pali); **s.ayati** holds on to (NiDoc.); **s.e, s.-** to stick to, cling to, be attached to (Pas'.); **s'oyek** to come near, approach (Kho.); **s'a~_dn.u** to attach (a ploughshare (WPah.); **s.acoiki** (1 sg. **s.a_cam**, pp. **s.a_tu**) to become attached to, stick to, be hit by (bullet, etc.), be affected by, begin (with inf.)(Sh.); **s'acn.o, s'acn.o~, chacn.o~** to stick to, adhere to (WPah.); **satta** attached to, clinging to (Pali.Pkt.); **s.a_tem** I embrace (Kal.); **satan.u** to enter on anything zealously (S.); **s.atene** adj. sticking to (WPah.)(CDIAL 13085). **Near**: **cen:gat.a(n)** near, close by; **cen:gali** nearness, neighbourhood (Te.); **cekkal** near (Pa.); **caxa_** around, near, in the vicinity of (Kur.)(DEDR 2753). **sa_khya** association, party (RV.); friendship (Skt.); **sakhya** friendship (Pali ?< **sa_khya?**); **sa_hi, sa_i** part of town inhabited by people of one caste or tribe (Or.); **sa_her.i_** woman's female friend (S.); **sa_heli_** (G.)(CDIAL 13324). **sa_khilya** friendship (Skt.); **sa_khalya, sa_khalla** id. (Pali); **havul-a** partnership (Si.)(CDIAL 13324). **sakhi** friend (RV.); **saha** friend (Si.); **sakhi_** woman's female friend (Pali); **sahalar.i_** id. (OMarw.); **saheli_** id. (S.L.P.); **sahali_, saheli_** id. (OMarw.); **sahi_li_** id. (OG.); **saheli_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 13074). **sanghvi_** leader of a body of pilgrims, a partic. surname (G.)(CDIAL 12857). [**Synonyms: sattha** caravan (Pali.Pkt.); **satthava_ha** caravan leader (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_tha_** pilgrims' guide (B.); **satva_** merchant (Si.)(CDIAL 13364-5).] **can:kam** mustering, gathering (Perun..Makata.17,38); society, assembly, council, senate, academy:

pulampuri-c-can:kam porul.ot.u mur..an:ka (Man.i. 7,114); union, junction; sexual intercourse: **can:kamun:kikan- (Tiruppu. 556)**(Ta.lex.)

2885.**Ceremony; business**: **can-karan- < s'an.-kara** dispenser of happiness (**Cilap. 10, 186, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **can:kam** friendship, love, attachment (**Tirukko_. 85**)(Ta.lex.) **caki < sakhi** male companion (**Uttarara_. An-umap. 45**); **cakitan- < sahita** one in company with another (**Civaraka. Kan.apatikumara. 4**) (Ta.lex.) **san:kalike** union; a pair of weddig garments; **san:kalike-do_tra** two do_tras; **san:ga** association, intercourse, friendship, love (Skt.Ka.); sexual intercourse (Ka.); **san:ga ma_d.u** to connect one's self with, to associate with; to have sexual intercourse; **san:gad.i** a companion; **san:ghat.t.i** id., a follower (Ka.lex.) **sa~oha~** to marry, applied to the marriage of a person who has been previously been married; **baha sa~ohaketkinale** we married them; the ceremony observed at a marriage of this kind is that the man sticks a flower in the back hair of the woman with his left hand; **sa~o** together with, along with, in company with; **sa~oha~** well, befitting, proper, seemly, effecively (Santali.lex.) **sa_kam** jointly, with (RV.); **sa~_** with (S.)(CDIAL 13319). For semant. 'flower' cf.: **can:ka_rittam** celestial cloud which rains flowers, one of catta-me_kam (**Pin...**)(Ta.lex.) **baha** a flower; to flower; **baha bas** at the conclusion of a dance one or more of the musicians passes each a flower along the line of girl dancers; **baha dak** at the Baha festival, water is thrown by certain persons on others; this is known as baha dak or flower water; **baha porob** the flower festival of the Santals, observed about the middle of Phagun or the end of February (Santali.lex.) **san:ka_ra** ceremony (Skt.lex.) cf. **sam.ka_yati** celebrates (a wedding), causes to arrange (MBh.); **sam.ka_ra** a religious ceremony (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12821). **sam.ka_ri_** a girl recently deflowered (Skt.lex.) **sikr.i makr.i** marriage bonds (Santali. lex.) **san:ke_taka** agreement, convention; appointment; a lover or mistress who makes an appointment; **san:ke_tayati** to agree upon, appoint; to fix by convention, lay down conventionally; to invite, call; to give a hint; **san:ke_tita** agreed upon, fixed by convention; invited, called Skt.lex.) [**san:ke_ti** a certain caste of sma_rta bra_hman.as in Mysore, speaking a very corrupt Tamil (Ka.lex.)] **sam.krama** a medium or means of attaining any object; **sam.kra_ma** difficult progress; **sam.ka_rtanam** praising, applauding, extolling; glorification of a deity; repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act; **sam.klr.p** to wish or long for; caus. to resolve, determine, settle; to indent, aim at; to arrange or connect together; to fix, assign, allot; to consecrate, dedicate; to think about, ponder, reflect; **sam.kalpa** will, volition; a solemn vow to perform an observance (Skt.lex.) cf. **can:kati** < **san:gati** affair; connection, relation (**I_t.u, 4,6, Pra.**)(Ta.lex.) **jambra** an affair, business; ceremony (Tu.lex.) **sam.kalpa** will, desire (AV.); **san:kappa** thought, intention (Pali); **sam.kappa** (Pkt.); **sakapa** opinion (Si.)(CDIAL 12819). **va_ura_d.i** labourer; **va_ur, va_ur** work, to make effort (Kon.lex.)**jambara** affair, business (Ka.); **jambara, jamba_ra** (Tu.); **jarupu** to do, perform (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cumaur.a** ceremony at marriages (Santali.lex.) **doba_zo** pomp; **dobajea_tso** solemn, ceremonious (Kon.lex.) **To adorn**: **sam.skr.** to adorn, decorate, grace; to refine, polish; to cultivate, educate, train; to make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; to cook, dress (food); to collect, heap together;[cf. **can:ka-mat.aippal.l.i** a sub-caste of mat.ai-p-pal.l.i so called from their ancestors having been cooks or ministers (Ta.lex.)]; **sam.skr.tr.** one who dresses, cooks, prepares etc; **sam.ska_ra** making perfect, refining, polishing; education, cultivation, training (of the mind); making ready, preparation; cooking, dressing (of food etc.); embellishment, decoration, ornament; consecration, sanctification; any faculty or capacity; effect of work, merit of action; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; obsequial ceremonies; a polishing stone; **sam.skr.ta** made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; adorned, decorated; excellent, best; a learned man; refined or highly polished speech, the

Sanskrit language; an offering, oblation (mostly Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **can:katam** Sanskrit (**can:kata pan:kama_y pa_kata-ttot.rait turaitta : Te_va_. 858,2**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.kr.ti** beautifully or symmetrically fashioned, of excellent action (TS. iv.2.6.2) (Vedic.lex.) **sam.kr._t** to recite; to praise, celebrate, glorify; to tell, mention; to proclaim, announce (Skt.lex.) **Preparedness, readiness**: **cavaran.ai** preparedness, readiness (Ta.); **savaran.a** (Te.); **savaran.e** (Ka.); **cavaran.ai** prosperity, affluent circumstances (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sam.vr.n.o_ti** puts in order (Skt.); **sam.vr.ta** (RV.); **sammarna_** to sweep (P.); **sumarnu, somarnu** to make use of (N.); **sa_mla_na** to put in order (B.); **sa~_varn.e~, sa_varn.e~** to gather up, recover, rectify (M.)(CDIAL 13015). **sawa_run** to undertake, arrange, put in order (K.); **sa_va_ran.u** to arrange, put in order, beautify; **sa~viran.u** to be arranged etc. (S.); **sa~varan.** to be made ready, adorn, clean; **sa~varan.** to be made ready, etc. (L.); **sam.va_rai, sava_m.rai** builds, prepares, decorates (OAw.); **sa~wa_rn.a_, sama_rna_** to arrange, prepare, deck (H.); **sa~warna_** to be arranged, etc. (H.); **sava_rai** prepares (vegetables and other food) for cooking (OMarw.); **sama_rai** keeps in order, brushes (OG.); **sama_rvu~** to repair, erect after damage, adorn, weed, prepare (vegetables) for cooking (G.)(CDIAL 13021). **sam.va_ran.a** warding off (MBh.); **sava_rn.i_** adornment, shaving (S.)(CDIAL 13020). cf. **va_r (-v-, -nt-)** to comb as hair (Ta.)(DEDR 5357). **Preparation**: **sam.kr.** to commit; to manufacture, to prepare; to do, perform in general (Skt.lex.) **sam.skaro_ti** prepares (MBh.); **sakharun** to prepare for a journey, busy oneself with (K.)(CDIAL 13037). **sam.ska_ra** preparation (Gr.S'r.); **san:kha_ra** preparation (Pali); **sam.ka_ra, sakka_ra, sakka_la** (Pkt.); **sakara** preparation, accomplishing (Si.)(CDIAL 13038). **sam.skr.ta** put together, completed (RV.); **sakkhata** put together, cooked, embellished (Pali); **sakkaya** adorned (Pkt.); **sak-** to dress, arrange, decorate (Pas'.); **saku** Sanskrit (Si.)(CDIAL 13039). **sam.skr.ti** preparation (VS.); **san:khati** cookery (Pali); **sam.khad.i** cooking of rice (Pkt.); **sakhar** immediate preparation before starting a journey (K.)(CDIAL 13040). **can:kat.i** ragi porridge (**Intupa_ka. 83**); **san:kat.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **To rub; to shampoo the body; to make ready; to equip**: **saa~_riba_, sua_riba_, sua~_l.iba_** to card coarse cotton with the fingers, separate hair of head into strands, massage the body (Or.)(CDIAL 13021). **sam.va_ha** shampooing the body (MBh.); rubbing the body (Pkt.); **samba_hu** preparation (S.); **sam.va_hayati** assembles (Skt.); **sam.vahai** carries, is ready (Pkt.); **sambahan.u** to get ready, equip; to be accoutred, be equipped (S.); **sam.va_hai** drives, makes ready (Pkt.); **samba_hin.u** to cause to get ready, to equip (S.)(CDIAL 13017). [cf. **savaru** to rub in or apply to (Ka.)(DEDR 2389)].

2886.**Wedding pavilion**: **caturam < catur-as'ra** square (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,29**); id. (Ma.); **catura-p-pa_t.u** id. (**Kur-al.. 235, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **catura** square; **caturika_** square court (Skt.); **caraya** meeting place in a village (Pkt.); **cauri_, cauriya_** wedding pavilion (Pkt.); **caura_** raised platform on which the Tulasi plant is worshipped; **cauri_** courtyard surrounded by houses; **caura_** place where sati_ is performed (H.); **cori** having four sloping roofs, quadrangular (B.); **coro** village meeting place (G.); **cori_** square enclosure in which marriage ceremony is performed (G.)(CDIAL 4595). **caupa_ri_** assembly hall (OAw.); **caupa_r.** vestibule, assembly room (H.)(CDIAL 4644). **catvara** quadrangular place (MBh.); **caccara** quadrangular space (Pali); **cattara, caccara** (Pkt.); **ca_tar** expanse of water; **ca_ta_l** enclosed space, paved floor (B.); **ca_car** courtyard (G.)(CDIAL 4654). **cavukkai** square shed; raised square platform for sitting (**Vir-alivit.u. 112**)(Ta.); **caukka** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.) X **Fourth**: **turi_ya** fourth (RV.); a quarter (AV.); **turi_yaka** (Ya_j.); **turya** (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.); **turia** 4th (Pkt.); **truy^{u}** votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the 4th day of delivery (K.)(CDIAL 5881). **turi_ya** a quarter, a fourth part; (in ve_da_nta phil) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit (Skt.lex.) **turya_s'ra** 4-cornered (Skt.); **turyavah** cow 4 years old (TS.)(CDIAL

5881). **caturtha** fourth (AV.); **catuttha** (Pali); **cauttha, cattha, caut.t.ha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4600). **cautha_ri_, caut.ha_ri_** untying of bracelets 4 days after marriage ceremony (Bi.)(CDIAL 4603). **caturttam** fourth (**Tan.d.i. 95**)(Ta.lex.)

2887.**Sacrifice**: **sa_ran:ga** one performing a sacrifice (AitBr.)(Vedic.lex.) **bon:ga saranjan** materials for sacrifice; **saman.ak** a sacrifice (Santali.lex.) **ca_n:kiyam** ceremonies, rites (Ta.lex.) **sa_n:ga** together with the vedic angas; **san:go_pa_n:ga** along with the vedic an:gas and upa_n:gas (Ka.lex.) **ca_n:gama_y** wholly, completely (**Ci.Ci. 8,4, Ja_n-ap.**)(Ta.lex.) **Skanda**: **s'a_n:kari** name of Ka_rttike_ya; of Gan.es'a; **s'a_kha** name of Ka_rttike_ya (Skt.lex.)

2888.**Conventional trade terms; agreement**: **san:ke_tam** agreement, stipulation, understanding between parties; sense of solidarity due to religious or social identity (**Kur-al., 735, Urai.**); conventional terms limited to trades, professions; land assigned to a temple and made tax-free (Ta.lex.) **sa_ng** to say (Kon.lex.) **san:ke_ta** an intimation, allusion; a sign, gesture, hint; an indicatory sign, mark, token; agreement, convention (**san:ke_to gr.hyate ja_tau gun.adravya kriya_su ca**); engageme, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover)(**na_masame_tam kr.ta san:ke_tam va_dayate_ mr.du ve_n.um : Gi_tago_vinda**); a place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous (**ka_nta_rthino tu ya_ ya_ti san:ke_tam sa_bhisa_rika_**); condition, provision; a short explanatory rule (gram.); **san:ke_ta gr.ham, san:ke_ta nike_tanam** a place of appointmet or assignation, rendezvous; **san:ke_taka** agreement, convention; appointment, assignation; **san:ke_tanam** appointment, agreement, a rendezvous (Skt.lex.) **sanketa** intimation, agreement, engagement, appointed place, rendezvous; **sanketan gacchati** to keep an appointment, to come to the rendezvous; **sanketana** without appointing a place; **vassika sanketa** the appointed time for keeping the rainy season; **sanketa kamma** agreement (Pali.lex.) **sanketana, sanketa, sanketana-t.t.ha_na** place of rendezvous (Pali.lex.) **ketu** [Vedic **ketu** clear; Lat. **caelum**; OHG. **heitar, heit**; Goth. **haidus**; E. **-hood**. orig. appearance, form, like] ray, beam of light; flag, banner, sign, perhaps as token of splendour; **ketu-kamyata_** desire for prominence, self-advertisement; **ket.ubha** the science which assists the officiating priests by laying down rules for the rites, or by leaving them to their discretion; in short, the ritual or kalpa (Pali.lex.) **Intention, will**: **ke_ta** will, knowledge (RV. i.24.12); **ke_tapu_** purifying the will or mind or intention (RV. i.104.3); **ke_ta-sap** obeying the will (RV. v.38.3)(Vedic.lex.) **Leader**: **ke_tu** leader, chief (RV. x.92.1; VS. xxix.37)(Vedic.lex.) **san:ke_ta** a sign; a signal; an intimation; assignation, an appointment; abbreviation (M.B. Belsare, An etymological Gujarati English Dictionary, 1895). **san:gat** circumstance (Kon.lex.) **san:ke_ta** anyindicatory sign or gesture, intimation, hint, allusion (Ka.); a sign, a signal, a token, a mark, symbol (Skt.Ka.); samaya (Ka.); gesticulation (Ka.); agreement, convention (Skt.Ka.); engagement (Ka.); appointment, assignation (with a lover)(Skt.Ka.); **san:ke_taka** an agreement, a convention, an appointment (Skt.Ka.); a rendezvous (Ka.); **san:ke_tana** an agreement, a convention; **san:ke_tana bhavana** a house of assignation, appointed house; **san:ke_ta sthala, san:ke_ta bhu_mi** a place of assignation, appointned place; vanapu, kombu, kol.a; **san:ke_t.a_ks.ara** a secret writing; **san:ke_ti** a certain cast of sma_rta bra_hman.as in Mysore, speaking a very corrupt Tamil; **san:ke_ta-udyo_ga** secret exertion (Ka.lex.) **vyavaha_ra-maulya-san:ke_tana** appointment of the price in a transaction; keyma_d.u (to make signs or gestures with the hand; to represent the form of something by means of the hands; to appoint or fix the price or to agree about the price in a transaction, to conclude a bargain (Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **be_gu** keyma_d.ene be_gembudartham i.e., agreement reached through hand-signals (Ka.lex.)

2889.**Agreement; hospitality**: **san:gara** a promise, an agreement; accepting, undertaking; a bargain; **san:gr._** to promise, make a vow; to agree in calling; to recognize, acknowledge; **san:gi_rn.a** agreed or assented to; promised, vowed (Skt.lex.) cf. **ge_n.i** rent, contract (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1999). **Partner in trade**: **an:ggi** a relation, kinsman or kinswoman; a partner in trade; **an:ggi kar** a companion, a co-partner, agreement, acknowledgement; **an:ggi kari** companionship, co-partnership, relationship (P.lex.) **an:gi_karo_ti** agrees to, promises (Skt.); **am.gi_karai** promises (Pkt.); **a~gerna_, a~gejna_** (H.)(CDIAL 133). **sahi, suh** promise (Santali.lex.) **san:gara** agreeing together; agreement, assent, promise (Ka.lex.) **saka_r** acceptance of a bill (P.N.); id.(H.M.); **saka_r** agreement (Marw.G.); **svi_ka_ra** agreement (Skt.); **saka_r** acceptance of bridegroom by the bride's family (K.); **sakka_ra** hospitality, reverence (Pali.Pkt.); **sakka_ram. karo_ti** bids farewell (Pali); **satka_ra** hospitality, kind treatment (Mn.); **satkr.** perform hospitality rites; set right, prepare, adorn, garnish, cremate; **agni-satkr.** burn (Skt.)(CDIAL 13108). **saha-kr.t** co-operating; a co-adjutor, associate, colleague; **sahata_** union, association (Skt.lex.) **Pretext**: **ca_kku** excuse, pretext (Ta.); **sa_ku** id., pretence, palliation (Ka.); pretence, pretext, pleas, excuse (Te.)(DEDR 2428). **Contract for cultivation**: **saeka**, **saekabondobo_so** a contract by which one cultivates another's field and gives him in compensation, not a percentage of the produce, but a fixed amount, whether the crop be a success or failure; **saeka-baba** paddy given or received under a saeka-contract (Mu.lex.) cf. **cey** field, esp. wet field (Ta.); **ceyi** rice-field (Ma.); **key, key(y)i, kay** field (Ka.)(DEDR 1958). **ja_ki_r < ja_gi_r** (Pers.) tenure of land, common under Muhammadan government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over either unconditionally or on condition of performing some public service; hereditary assignment of land and of its rent as annuity (**R.F.; I.M.P. 1819**)(Ta.lex.) **Rent in kind or money**: **ce_va_** rent in kind or money (**Na_t.. Chet.t.i.**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Profession**: **cikal** action, deed, profession (Ta.lex.) **cae colon, cal** conduct (Santali.lex.) cf. **cey (-v-, -t-)** to do, make, create; n. deed, act, action; **ceykai** deed, act, action, work, conduct, that which is manufactured; **ceyti** deed, act, action, occupation, conduct (Ta.)(DEDR 1957). **saja, saja_, sajha_, sajhia** a contract between people for pooling their money to buy something (Mu. H. Sadani); a contract by which the owner of animals and the one who grazes them, share them equally; a contract by which one lends his work or (and) his seeds in the cultivation of another's field for a proportionate share in the crop (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **sasan-gai** a gratuity paid by the new settlers in a new Mankipati village, to those who sold them the site, for leave to make a sasan and thus become khuntkattidars; **sasan-gor.a** a high field near the sasan (Mu.lex.) cf. **s'a_sana** edict (Skt.lex.) **ca.g (ca.yg-)** (possessions) are moved from one house to another; **ca.gc-** to live, shift (possessions) from one house to another; **sa_gu** to go, move forward, be accomplished (Ka.); **sa_gu, sa_ga** advance; **sa_gisu** to cause to proceed or advance, carry on, manage (Ka.); **sa_guni** to proceed, progress (as work), be dispatched (as goods), move forward (Tu.); **sa_ga_vuni** to expedite (as work), send, dispatch (as goods) (Tu.); **ca_gu, sa_gu** to go on, advance, be successful; **sa_gincu** to conduct, proceed with (Te.); **sa_ginai** to manage (Kuwi); **sa_g- (-it-)** to spread out, file out, proceed (Kuwi)(DEDR 2430). **satkr.tya** absol. having treated with respect (Ya_j.); **sakkacca, sakkaccam.** respectfully (Pali); **sakas** good, beautiful (Si.)(CDIAL 13109). **cuvi_kari** < **svi_kr.** to take in, imbibe (**Ci. Ci. 2,6, Civa_k**.); to agree, accept (Ta.lex.) **cuve_kam** cover (**Perun.. Makata. 1,121**)(Ta.lex.) **cattakam** a funeral ceremony, in which seven kinds of things as rice, clothes, money, etc. are offered as gift to seven brahmans (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **satka_ra** domestic rite in general, funeral rites (Skt.)(CDIAL 13108).

2890.**Marriage ceremony**: **a_ngon., a_ngon. sa_ngon.** vow (Kon.); **a_ngon. sa_mba_l.** keep a vow (Kon.); **a_ngon. kar** to vow (Kon.lex.) **san:ga** a friend, a companion, a comrade; **san:ganrege satahedinae** I am encouraged by my companion; **san:gat** used by brothers-in-law when addressing each other (Santali.lex.) **sandhaor.e, sandhar.e** to enter, to force oneself in, used by women and generally of a second wife; **nenel tulucem sandhaor.e akana** you went in with your eyes open; **san. bhai** a companion; **san:gha** to marry a second time, of a widower, widow or divorcee of either sex; **san:ghaenan** I (who have been previously married) have married (one who has also been previously married); **san:ghakedea** he (a widower or a divorcee) married her (a widow or divorcee); **san:gha lot.om** children of a former husband taken into the house of their mother's second husband (Santali.lex.) **bahu** a daughter-in-law, a son's wife, in some places simply a wife, the lady of the house, the mistress; **gheu saware salna te vad.d.i bahu da nan.** it is the ghee that flavours the vegetables, but the elder daughter-in-law gets the praise (proverb used of persons who become famous without much labour); **bahut.i** a wife, a bride (P.); **bahut.pun.a** wifehood, brideship (P.lex.) **baha sa~oha~** a ceremony legalizing an irregular marriage (Santali); **ba~iha~** a ceremony of brotherhood observed at a marriage my a member of the bridegroom's party and the Jog Manjhi of the bride's village, solatium, present; **jog manjhi** one of the officials of a Santal village; he acts as the censor of the morals of the youths and maidens of the village, and also is the assistant of Manjhi or Headman, in all matters in which the young people under his charge are concerned; **manjhi** a village chief, a village head-man, a Santal male; **manjhi than** the place in a village sacred to the spirits of the departed chiefs (Santali.lex.) **sa_ngatva_si** living together; cenobite; **monj, monja_** cenobite (pagan); **sa_n:ga_t** company; **sa_n:ga_t-pon.** sociability; **san:ga_ta_** postp. with, at the same time; **sa_n:ga_ti** fellow; accomplice; **sa_n:god.o** companion (Kon.lex.) **baha sa~oha~** ceremony at marriage; **ba~iha~** id.; **bahuanic** m., **bihal era** f. married; **bapla biha, biha** marriage; **bahal, bahali** happy, contented, light hearted; **bahalao** to make happy; **bahao** to exist, live, to last, wear well; **bah** free, at liberty, without restraint; **bahbahia** left to the freedom of one's own will, too much liberty allowed to a child, or a young person; independent, unrestrained, wealthy; **bahbahiako kisa~r. akana** they are so wealthy as to be independent (Santali.lex.)

2891.**Image: bull**: **sanh** a bull, a stallion; a large buffalo bull, a bullock after 4 years of age; **sanhin.** a stallion (P.lex.)

2892.**Image: double sack for ox**: **san:kara** a double sack for manure and grain to be carried on the back of a bullock (Ka.); sweepings, dust, off-scourings; mixing together (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: armour**: **ja_gara, jagara, dagale** mail, armour; javal.i, jo_d.u (Ka.); **d.agale_m.** (M.); **dagale** (Te.); a wide jacket or coat (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: half-a-bullock load**: **ha~r.awa_y** bag carried by bullocks in which drivers put their luggage (Bi.)(CDIAL 14051). **a_har** the dependent end of a sack thrown over a beast (P.)(CDIAL 1162). **a~_khe~** half a bullock-load (M.); **akkha_** one end of a bag or sack thrown over a beast of burden (L.P.); **akha_** gunny bag (Or.); **a_kha_, a~_kha_** grain bag carried by pack animal (Bi.); **a_kha_** one of a pair of grain bags used as panniers (H.); **akkhika** mesh of a net (Pali); **akho** id. (S.); **a~_kha_** netting in which coco-nuts, etc. are carried (Ma.)(CDIAL 17). **jalakhri** cord net for carrying goods on the head (Bi.Mth.) (CDIAL 5216). cf. **an.d.ige** one pannier or pack, half a bullock load (Ka.); **an.d.emu, an.d.iyamu** id.; **ad.igamu** a sort of pannier (Te.)(DEDR 127). **Stirrup**: **an:ko_le** stirrup (Tu.); **an:kavanne, an:kavanniya, an:kemu** id. (Te.); **an:kavat.i, an:kapat.i** id. (Ma.); **an:gavad.i, an:ko_n.i, an:kavan.i** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 32). **an:kam** couch, bed-stead, cot (**Tiruppu. 128**); **an:kapat.i** stirrup; **an:kavat.i** id.

(Ta.)(T.E.D.) **an:katam** breast (Ta.lex.) **an:ka-vat.i** stirrup-bone (Ta.)(T.E.D.) **Image: knapsack; a measure**: **cat.an:kam** knapsack; a measure of weight = 16 tu_kku (Ta.); cf. **Image: petticoat**: **s'a_t.akam, s'a_t.a, s'a_t.i_** cloth garment, petticoat (Skt.lex.) cf. **san.-kat.a** full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in (Skt.); **can:kat.am** < **jangada** ferry-boat of two canoes with a platform thereon (**J**.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tu_kku** a bazaar weight = 50 palams; standard weight = 1 tula_m = 100 palams; **tu_kku** a balance; yoke, piece of timber shaped to fit a person's shoulders and support pail etc. at each end (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

2893.**Image: pincers**: **sannhi** pincers, a smith's vice (P.lex.)

2894.**Store for grain**: **saka_r** mud-built grain-receptacle; **saka_ri_** store for grain, etc. (L.)(CDIAL 13108). **An old store or hoard**: **jake_re** an old store or hoard (Ka.H.); **san:kala** a pile, a collection, an accumulation, a quantity (Ka.lex.) **kai-y-ar-ai** small store-room, as in a temple (Ta.lex.) **Store, hoard**: **cakke_ra_, cake_ra_** store, hoard (**W.**)(Ta.); **zakhi_ra** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **jha_kn.e~** to cover (M.); **jhakna_** cover of a grain pot (Bi.)(CDIAL 5317). cf. **can:ka-niti** one of the nine treasures fo Kube_ra (**Te_va_. 1230,10**)(Ta.lex.) **cakkara-virutti** compound interest (**Can.. Aka.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **cakravr.ddhi** (Te.Ka. Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

2895.**Handsome**: **ca~_gat.** handsome; **can:ga_** good; **ca~_g, ca~_gla_** good (M.); **can:ga** of good understanding (Skt.); handsome (Skt.); **cam.ga** clever, handsome (Pkt.); **can.** very (Sh.); **can:go** good (K.WPah.); **can.o** (S.); **can:ga_** (L.P.); **can.n.o** (WPah.); **ca_n.a_** restored to health (B.); **can:ga_** good, sound, well (H.); **can:go** (N.); **ca~_gla_** healthy (H.); **can:ga_** indecl. good (H.); **ca~_n:ga** good (Konkan.i); **aca_ga** bad (D..); **acan:gmato** (K.)(CDIAL 4564). cf. **saki, haki** possible, capable, clever (Si.)(CDIAL 12253).

2896.**Image: crackling of flames**: **sam.ka_ra** crackling of flames; **sam.kara** id. (Skt.lex.)

2897.**Dust, sweepings**: **sam.ka_ra** dust, sweepings; **sam.kara** id.; **sam.kr._** to scatter about, diffuse; **sam.ki_rn.a** shattered, spread, crowded (Skt.lex.)

2898.**Image: to commingle or mix**: **sam.kr._** to mix, commingle or mix together; **sam.kara** commingling, mixture, intermixture; **sam.ki_rn.a** mixed together, intermingled (Skt.lex.)

2899.**Related; property got by a woman from her husband**: **can:kira_ntittal** < **san.-kra_nta** to become connected, related (**Ci.Ci. 10,1, Ja_n-ap.**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.kra_ntam** property got by a woman from her husband; passed through or entered into; transferred, devolved, entrusted; **sam.kra_nti** transference, giving over; **sam.kra_nti** going together, union; **sam.krama** to devolve, consign, entrust; to transfer; to deliver, hand over; to take possession of; to convey, lead towards; to promise mutual assistance (Skt.lex.) **ba~h** to encourage, to incite; to help, resource, opportunity; **bahal** to engage, to appoint to an office, to begin (Santali.lex.)

2900.**Image: passage of sun**: **sam.kra_nti** going from one place to another (Ma_rkP.); passage of a heavenly body from one sign to another (Su_ryas.); **san:kanti** transition (Pali); **sam.kam.ti** (Pkt.); **sa~gra~_d** (L.P.); **sakra~_d** passage of sun from one constellation to another (P.)(CDIAL 12835). **sam.kra_nt** solstice (Kon.lex.) **sam.krama** transition, traversing, transfer, progress; the passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs; **sam.kraman.am** passage; the sun's

passage from one zodiacal sign to another; the day on which the summer solstice begins (Skt.lex.)

2902.**Image: to go, walk; to throw back the head**: **san:gin** distant, far, a long way; **san:gar** to go, to walk; **oka habicpe da~r.a~ akat san:gar akat?** to what distance, or to what point have you travelled? **san:gil** to look up, to raise or throw back the head; **san:gil no~gokme** look up a little; **sim san:gilkate dakko nu~ia** fowls raise the head to drink water (Santali.lex.)

2903.**Image: revolving whetstone**: **san** a revolving whetstone, used for sharpening razors, knives, etc., to grind on a whetstone, to sharpen, to whet; **san lagite kol akata** he has sent it to be whetted; **holate sankeda** he ground the razor; **sasanic** a grinder, a whetter (Santali.lex.)

2904.**Image: mould**: **sanc, sa~** a mould, a matrix (Santali.lex.)

2905.**Lustful**: **san:ka_l.ar < san:ga +** lustful persons, as prostitutes (**Tiruppu. 748**)(Ta.lex.) **sana** wish, desire, lust, will, to wish, to desire, to lust; **lajao ho~ ban. sanae** he has no feeling of shake; **calak sanaedin kana** I have a desire to go; **san.dgaria** m., **chandgaria** f. a shameless, lustful person; **san.d.gar, san.d.gur** m., **chandgar** f. a shameless, lustful person, having the propensities of a bull; **san.d.hin** a quey, a heifer; **san.d.i** a cock (Santali.lex,)

2906.**Image: Adam's apple**: **can:kam** Adam's apple (Ta.lex.)

2907.**Lingayats**: **can:kamar < jan:gama** a class of Vi_ras'aivas, Linga_yats; **can:kamam** devotees as viewed collectively; **can:kama_n.t.i** a sect of linga_yats (**Tinn.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

2908.**Customs, excise**: **cakka_ttu < zaka_t** (U.) anything obtained free or gratis (**Tinn.**); **cakke_ra_ < zakhi_ra** (U.) store, hoard (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **jakai** customs, excise (Ka.); **jaka_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2909.**Image: a lute**: **can:gu** a jew's harp (Ka.); **can:ga** (M.H.); **cen:gu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cako_t.am** a lute with 16 strings; **cako_t.a-ya_r..** (**Cilap. 3,26, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cen:ko_t.t.i-ya_r..** a kind of stringed musical instrument, one of four kinds of ya_r.. (Ta.lex.) **can:kut.t.am < san.-ghus.t.a** echo, reverberation (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: body of the lute**: **akal.am** body of the lute as shaped like a bowl (Ta.)(DEDR 9).

2910.**Images: copulation (of animals); dashing together**: **san:gha_, san:ga_** copulation (of animals); adj. bulled (of a cow)(Or.); **sam.gha_ta** dashing together (MBh.)(CDIAL 12862). **san:gha_iba_** put a cow to bull; (of a bull) to copulate (Or.); **san:gha_tanika** in cmpd. 'binding together' (Pali); **sam.gha_yai** joins (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12863). **can:kamam** sexual intercourse; **can:kam** id. (**Tiruppu. 556**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_n:ga** coitus, union (OB.)(CDIAL 13082). **Images: woman's pudenda; copulation**: **ce~_kh, ce~_ki** woman's pudenda (K.); **cin.** vulva (Wg.)(CDIAL 4778). **Image: copulation of bull and cow**: **ce_mar-i** copulation of bull and cow (**W.**); **ce_ma_r-i** gelder (**Nan-. 138, Mayilai**.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to copulate**: **cikn.o** to deflower; **cikan.i** copulation (Ku.); **ciknu** to copulate (of man); **cika_unu** to copulate (of woman); **cikan.u** to distil, ooze out (of pus); **cika_in.u** to distil, fatigue (S.); **cikkn.u_** to press down lower portion of loom with the feet, grasp, seize (WPah.)(CDIAL 4778). **Image: to copulate**: **cukku** to copulate (Ta.); **tcokku** id. (Te.); **cukku** to perform, execute; **cukna** (U.); **cukakka_ran-** pleasure-seeker; person bred in the lap of luxury; whoremonger (Ta.lex.) **Image: copulation of animals**:

gar.ha_van. to bring buffalo cow to bull (L.); **gar.hn.a_** to copulate with (of bull or buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 12862). **can:ka_t.t.am** union, intercourse (**can:ka_t.t.an tavirttu** : **Te_va_. 655,1**)(Ta.lex.) **gar.ha_van.** to bring buffalo-cow to bull (L.); **gar.hn.a_** to copulate with (of bull or buffalo)(P.)(CDIAL 3966). cf. **kat.t.u**- to hug, embrace; to marry (Ta.lex.) **jhakn.a_** to be passionate (P.); **jha~_kan** jerking, passionate reproof (B.); **jhakoln.a_** to shake (P.)(CDIAL 5316).

2911.**Image: thighs and hips**: **jan:gha_** lower leg (Skt.Pali); calf of leg (Or.); shank (ankle to knee)(RV.); **can:g** thigh, knee (Gy.); **ja_n.** calf of leg (Pas'.); **zang** leg (K.); **ja~g, jan:gh** leg (from hip down)(L.); **jan:gha** leg (S.); **jan:gh** thigh (P.); leg (WPah.); **ja_n.** thigh, leg (B.); thigh (Ku.); id., hip (N.); **ja~_gh** id. (N.); thigh (Mth.Aw.H.G.M.); **za_n.** leg (A.); **ja~_n.i** thigh, leg (B.); **jan:gha** thighs and hips (Or.); **ja_n:ga** thigh (Konkan.i); **dangaya** calf of leg (Si.)(CDIAL 5082). **can:kai** shank, part of the leg between the ankle and the knee (**Tiruvil.ai. Uk. 35**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **don:ga, d.eke, d.uke** the hip (Santali.lex.) **jaghana** hinder part, hip and loins, mons veneris (RV.); loins, buttocks (Pali); **jahan.a** (Pkt.); **duvana** hip, lap (Si.)(CDIAL 5077). **je_n:g** shin-bone (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5084). **Breeches**: **iza_r**, **izra_** breeches, close undergarment (Kon.lex.) **ja_n:ghia_** short breeches (P.); **ja~_ghiya_** drawers (N.B.); **ja_n.iya_** (B.); **jan:ghia_** (Or.); **ja~_ghiyo** (G.)(CDIAL 5178). **Full piece of cloth; to stretch out**: **ca~_pu** a full piece of cloth (Te.); to extend, stretch, lengthen; n. extending, stretch, extent, length (Te.); **sa_gu** to lengthen, extend (Ka.); **sa_hpa (sa_ht), sa_spa (sa_st)** to stretch across (web, tendril), to stretch out (Kui); **sa~_gu** to extend, lengthen, expand, spread out (Te.); **ca_mpu** length, stretch (Ma.); **ca_pu** stretch, length, extent (Ka.); **jambu** length (Ka.); **sa_geng** to stretch (Kol.); **sa_hata_na_** to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting)(Go.); **sa_ng** to spread as a creeper (Go.); **sa_g** (body or limbs) to be stretched out to full length (Kond.a); **ja_c** to stretch (Pe.); **ja_njinai** to outstretch (Kuwi)(DEDR 2433). **Extending**: **ca_cu** to stretch out, extend, stretch forth; **ca_pu** stretch, length, extent; **ja_gisu** to stretch or raise (the body to its full extent)(Ka.); **ca.c (ca.ci-)** to stretch out (hand)(Kod..); straighten (Kod..); **ca_cuni** to stretch out (Tu.); **ca~_gu** to be stretched or extended; extend, lengthen; **ca~_cu** to extend, stretch, lengthen; **ca~_** id.; n. extending, stretch, extent, length (Te.); **sa_hata_na_ (sa_hc-)** to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting)(Go.); **sa_hca_na_, sa_hta_na_** to make to grow or spread; **ca_ha_na_** to stretch; **ha_h-** to spread, extend; **a_ng-** to be stretched out (Go.); **sa_hpa (sa_ht-), sa_spa (sa_st-)** to stretch out, lengthen out (lims), stretch across (web, tendril)(Kui); **ha_h'nai (ha_st-)** to stretch (hands, etc.)(Kui)(DEDR 2433). **Stretch; image: to turn on a lathe**: **a_chati** stretches, draws, sets (a bone)(Sus'r.); **acati** turns on a lathe, pulls (Pali); **am.chai** drags (Pkt.); **ho~_c** (with re. **o~_ < a_n**) to pull, drag (Kal.)(CDIAL 1099). cf. **a_jya** clarified butter (RV.);[?produced by churning]; **ajja** (Pkt.); **a_j** (B.)(CDIAL 1097). cf. **cha_chi_** buttermilk (S.)(CDIAL 5012). **ayam.chai** pulls, ploughs, draws a line; **aim.chai** surpasses; **aim.chan.a** pulling, transgressing (Pkt.); **a_im.chai, a_am.chai** pulls, ploughs (Pkt.); **ai~c** pressure (Ku.); **ai~cnu** to press (N.); **ai~cinu** to be pressed or pulled; **ai~cya_unu** to pull up (a horse)(N.); **ai~cna_, i~_cna_** to pull (H.); **e~cvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 210). **achati, acati** (in meaning = **a_kad.d.hati**; Skt. **a_ka_rs.ayati**; Jain Pkt. **am.cha_vei** = **achati**)(cf. Ta. **kat.ai** churn) to pull, drag, pull along, to turn on a lathe; **bhamaka_ro di_gham. achati**; **udakam. achati** (pulling the water up from a well) = **udakam. a_kkad.d.hati**; **ajati** to stretch, pull, pull along, draw out, erect ?= **r.jati, r.jyati** (Skt.) ?or **r.ju** straight (Skt.)(Pali.lex.)[cf. Semant. 'pull, press' in: **an:kavat.i, an:kapat.i** stirrup (Ta.); **an:kavat.i, an:kapat.i** id. (Ma.); **an:gavad.i, an:ko_n.i, an:kavan.i** id. (Ka.); **an:ko_le** id. (Tu.); **an:kavanne, an:kavanniya, an:kemu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 32)]. **Image: legs stretched apart**: **cqle** to stretch the legs apart; **cqlo** one who walks with legs

stretched apart; **cqltre** to cause the legs to be stretched apart (Malt.); **ca_t.u (ca_t.i-)** to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude (Ta.); **ja_pu** the measure of a long stride (Ka.); **da_pu** stretch, etc.; the measure of a stride (Ka.)(DEDR 2433). **teln.jo** to stretch the legs (Santali.lex.) **sa_gu** to lengthen, extend (Ka.); **ca~_gu** to be stretched or extended; **ca~_cu** to extend, stretch, lengthen (Te.); **sa~_gu** to extend, lengthen, spread out (Te.); **sa_geng** to stretch (Kol.); **sa_hata_na_ (sa_hc-)** to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting); **sa_nga_na_, sa_ng-** to spread as a creeper; **a_n.-** to stretch, be elongated (Go.); **sa_k-** to stretch out (fingers, limbs)(Kond.a); **sa_kar.i** a span (Kui)(DEDR 2433). **ciga cage** straddling; **ciga cageye dar.an kana** he goes straddling (Santali.lex.) **Image: to stretch out legs**: **ca_t.u** to stretch out, as the arms or legs from lassitude (Ta.); **tca_cu** id. (Te.); **ca_cu** id. (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to stretch; to prostrate**: **sa~_gu** to prostrate oneself; **ca~_gu** to fall prostrate; **ca~_gilu** to prostrate oneself, lie down, recline; **ca~_gilinta** prostrating oneself before an idol; **sa~_gabad.u, sa~_gilabad.u** to fall down at full length (Te.); **sa_g- (-it-)** (body or limbs) to be stretched out to full length; **sa_p-** to stretch out (tongue, hands, legs)(Kond.a); **sa_hpa (sa_ht-), sa_spa (sa_st-)** to stretch out, lengthen out (limbs), stretch across (web, tendril)(Kui)(DEDR 2433). **sa~r.gom** to prostrate; **ti jan:gare gid.i** to prostrate oneself (Santali.lex.) cf. **sa_s.t.a_n:ga** lit. with all eight limbs (Skt.lex.) **Pace**: **zanga** pace (Kol.); **janga** step, stride (Pa.); **jan:ge** a stride (Ka.); **jan:ga, an:ga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2286). **Image: a stride**: **ja_pu** the measure of a long stride (Ka.); **da_pu** stretch, etc.; the measure of a stride (Ka.)(DEDR 2433).

2912.**United**: **san:ghvi_** leader of a body of pilgrims, a partic. surname (G.); **sam.ghapati** chief of a brotherhood (Skt.)(CDIAL 12857). **sam.gata** united (AV.); union (MBh.); **sam.gati** meeting (RV.); **san:gata** met (Pali); **sam.gaya** union; met (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12844). **Image: pegged together**: **san:ghat.ita** pegged together (Pali); **sam.ghat.ayati** joins together (Skt.); **sam.ghad.ia** joined; caus. **sam.ghad.a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **sa~_gad.n.e~** to link together (M.)(CDIAL 12855). **Companion**: **san:gad.a** (Tadbhava of **san:gha_ta**) closely joined or united, joined; junction, union, company; **san:gad.i** a companion; a means, that by the help of which an end is attained; **san:ga_ta** union, association, company; with, together with; **san:ga** going together; coming together; joining, uniting; **san:gad.iga** a companion, an associate, a friend; **san:gad.iga-tana** intimacy, friendship; **san:gi** going with or to, uniting with, flowing together; full of attachment or devotion, attached, fond of **san:gad.igisu, san:gal.isu** union ot take place; to be one; to be closely joined or united; **san:gal.isu** to be joined, combined, mingled or mixed; to be brought about, to be produced; to produce; **san:ghat.t.a, san:ghat.a** meeting, joining together; **san:ghat.t.ana, san:ghat.ana, san:ghat.t.a** close contact, contact, union, junction, cleaving or adhering to; **san:ghat.t.i** a companion, a follower; **san:gha_ti** a companion, an associate, a friend (Ka.lex.) **sa_ngata vots** go with, e.g. join bad company; **dusma_na sa_ngata vots** join the enemy; **sa_nga_ti** companion; **sa_nga_t** company (Kon.lex.)

2913.**Number of friends**: **san:ga_ti-macce** marks on the body said to indicate the number of a person's friends (in children's language) (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Text-book on Hindu law**: **can:kalikitam < s'an:kha-likhita** a Sanskrit text-book on Hindu law ascribed to two sages, S'an:kha and Likhita, one of 18 taruma-nu_l (Ta.lex.) **can:kari_karan.am** mixing of castes < **s'an:kari_karan.a**; **can:karan < san.-kara** a person born of a mixed caste, hybrid (**Civaraka. Civat.un.t.i. 46**); **can:kara-ca_ti < san:kara +** mixed castes (**Ci_vaka. 116, Urai**); **ca_n:karam** mixed caste (**Tiruva_n-aik. Nakarap. 64**); **ca_n:karar** persons of mixed caste (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 24**); **ca_n:kamila_r < san:gha +** outcastes (**Tiruppu. 589**); **ca_n:karya** mixture

(**Civacama. 40**); **ca_n:kari_yam** that which is mixed, as caste (**Ce_tupu. Tan-uk. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.kara** mixing (esp. of castes)(Mn.); anything defiled (MBh.); **sam.kara, sam.gara** mixture of castes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12818). **Mixture of copper and gold**: **sa~_ka_, sa_ka_** a mixture of copper and inferior gold for soldering trinkets (M.)(CDIAL 12829).

2914.**Image: beam laid across the roof**: **san:ga, san:gi** a beam laid breadthwise supporting the roof of a house (Santali.lex.) **Image: crossbeam in triangular thatch**: **san:gha_, san:ga_** bamboo scaffolding inside triangular thatch, crossbeam of thatched house (Or.)(CDIAL 12862). **si~gha_ra_** triangular packet of betel (Bi.); **si~gha_r.a_** piece of cloth folded in triangular shape (H.)(CDIAL 12859).

2915.**Image: swallowing**: **san:gara** swallowing up, devouring (Ka.lex.)

2916.**Movable property**: **can:kam** movable property (**Varata. Pa_kavata. Na_racin:ka. 116**); **can:kamam** movable property, opp. to **ta_varam** (Ta.lex.) **jan:gama** moving (AitUp.Pali); **jam.gama** (Pkt.); **da_n:guma** motion, going to and fro (Si.)(CDIAL 5079). **can:kamam** living creatures, as capable of locomotion, opp. to **ta_varam** (**Tiruva_ca. 1,30**). **Good fortune**: **s'an:kara, san:kara** causing happiness, conferring good fortune; S'iva (Ka.lex.) **Whole, complete with parts**: **sakala** with parts, divided (MaitrUp.); whole (Ka_tyS'r.); **sakala** all, complete (Pali); all, every (As'.); **sayala** all, whole (Pkt.); **xayala** (A.); **saala** (OB.); **sayala, sayala** (OG.); **siyalu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13066). **cakalam** all, the whole (**Uttarara_. Acuvame_ta. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **Everything**: **jhan:gae pot.ae** everything, every one (Santali.lex.) **Material phenomena**: **jogao** to treasure up; **sumbhrau** to experience; **hewa jaora** to gain experience (Santali.lex.) **sankhata** put together, compound; conditioned, produced by a combination of causes, 'created'; **sankharoti** to put together, prepare, work (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **can:kamam** movable property (Ta.lex.) **can:ka-niti** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (**can:kaniti patuma niti yiran.t.un tantu : Te_va_. 1230,10**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cin:ka_ram < s'r.n:ga_ra** decoration, embellishment, beauty, especially artificial (**Pan.avit.u. 85**) (Ta.lex.) **Mixed together; filtered**: **sa~_gwa_n.a_** to collect together (H.); **sam.gamayati** brings together (AV.)(CDIAL 12847). **sam.kr.ti** bringing together (TS.)(CDIAL 12830). **san:ghat.ayati** joins together (Skt.); **san:ghat.ita** pegged together (Pali); **sam.ghad.ia** joined; caus. **sam.ghad.a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **sa~_gad.n.e~** to link together (M.)(CDIAL 12855). **sagghn.a_, san:ghn.a_** thick, close together (L.); **san:ghn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 12856). **sam.ks.a_ra** flowing together (Skt.); **ha~kha_ro** dregs left behind in cloth after filtering (G.)(CDIAL 12837). **ha~kha_rvu~** to filter, purify, cleanse (G.); **sam.ks.a_lana** cleansing water (A_pS'r.); **sam.ks.arati** flows together (RV.)(CDIAL 12838). **sam.kr.s.t.a** drawn together (Ka_tyS'r.); **sam.kars.ati** (AV.); **sam.kat.t.ha, sam.kit.t.ha** scraped together (Pkt.); **sa~get.hnu, sa~get.nu** to collect greedily, hoard (N.)(CDIAL 12831). **sa~ga_lnu** to collect together (N.); **sam.kalayati** heaps together (Sus'r.); **san:kalana** addition (Pali); **sam.kalia** collected together (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12822). **sam.kara** mixing (Mn.)(CDIAL 12818). **sam.kirati** bestows liberally (RV.); mixes together (MBh.); **sam.ki_rn.a** pp. (Ya_j.); **san:kin.n.a** mixed (Pali); **sakilna_** to collect, accumulate, purse, shrink (H.); **sam.kin.n.a** closely packed (Pkt.); **sakinu** scattered, confused, mixed (Si.)(CDIAL 12823). **sankha_ra** "one of the most difficult terms in Buddhist metaphysics, in which the blending of the subjective-objective view of the world and of happening peculiar to the East, is so complete, that it is almost impossible for Occidental terminology to get at the root of its meaning in a translation..." Lit. 'preparation, get up'; constituent, constituent potentiality; pl. synergies, cause-combination; composition, aggregate; one of the constitutional elements of physical life; cf. **khandha** [**khandha** (Pali); **skandha** (Skt.) bulk,

massiveness (gross) substance; in collective sense 'all that is comprised under']; **sankha_ra** life experiences; **sabbe sankha_ra_** everything, all physical and visible life, all creation; **sankha_ra_** are in the widest sense the 'world of phenomena', all things which have been made by pre-existing causes; **sabbe sankha_ra_** all the things of this world; the material and transitory world; **sankha_ra-khandha** the aggregate of (mental) coefficients; **sankha_ra-loka** the material world, the world of formation (or phenomena), creation, loka 'per se' as contrasted with **satta-loka**, the world of (morally responsible) beings (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **jan:gama** moving (AitUp.)(CDIAL 5079). **Collection**: **sam.kr._** to scatter, bestow liberally (VS. xxvii.38)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **ca~_xna_** to scatter seed (Kur.); **cge** to scatter (Malt.)(DEDR 2431). **san:gha_r.iba_** to mix up many materials, stir boiling curry, tie two cattle together and leave to graze (Or.); **sam.gha_t.ayati** joins together (Skt.)(CDIAL 12860). **sa~gaha_** collection of materials (e.g. for building)(H.); **sam.graha** collection (Mn.); holding together (MBh.); **san:gaha** collection (Pali); **sam.gaha** (Pkt.); **sa~_gah** building materials (Bi.)(CDIAL 12852). cf. **sam.cai** collects (Skt.); **sa~_jn.o, sa~_cn.o** to collect, store (Ku.); **sa~_cnu** (N.); **xa~_siba** to hoard (A.); **saciba_, chaciba_** to store up (Or.); **sacab** to store (Mth.); **sacna_** to collect, store (H.); **sa~_cvu~** to collect (G.); **sam.cin.em.** to collect (OM.); **sa~_cn.e~, sa~_cavin.e~** to accumulate (M.)(CDIAL 12867). **ce_nti** granary; lof (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ce_karam** acquisition, collection, gathering, family, tribe, district, station; **ce_kari (-pp-, -tt-)** to acquire, collect, assemble (Ta.); **s'e_kharam** assemblage, heap (Ma.); **se_karamu** collection, amassing (Te.); **se_karincu** to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure (Te.)(DEDR 2801). **sa~get.hnu, sa~get.nu** to collect greedily, hoard (N.); **sam.kat.t.ha, sam.kit.t.ha** scraped together (Pkt.); **sam.kr.s.t.a** drawn together (Ka_tyS'r.); **sam.kars.ati** (AV.)(CDIAL 12831). **sam.gha_ta** close union, mass (TS.); closing (a door)(VS.); dashing together (MBh.); killing, knocking together (Pali); **sam.gha_ya** closeness, collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12862). **sam.gha** collection (Pkt.); **san:ga** collection (Si.)(CDIAL 12854). **sam.gha_t.ayati** joins together; causes to collect (Skt.); **san:gha_r.iba_** to mix up many materials, stir boiling curry, tie two cattle together and leave to graze (Or.)(CDIAL 12860). **sam.graha** collection (Mn.); holding together (MBh.); **san:gaha** collection (Pali); **sam.gaha** (Pkt.); **sa~_gah** building materials (Bi.); **sa~_gah** the plough and all its appurtenances (Mth.); **har-sa~_ga** (Bhoj.); **sa~gaha_** collection of materials (e.g. for building)(H.); **san:gaha** compilation (Si.)(CDIAL 12852). **san:grah** to collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; to grasp, lay hold of; to take, receive, accept; **san:gr.hi_ta** gathered, collected, stored; received, accepted; **san:graha** reception, admission; storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting (Skt.lex.) **sa~gwa_na_** to collect (H.)(CDIAL 13082). **sa~gwa_n.a_** to collect together (H.); **sam.gamayati** brings together (AV.)(CDIAL 12847).

2917.**Slackness**: **jank-** slackness (of rope); **jang- (jangy-)** (rope or waistcloth) becomes slack or loose, (handle of tool) is loose (Ko.); **jan:gal.a** slackness, looseness; **jarur..** to move off, slip, drop down (Ka.); **jan:ga_l.am** a loose-garment (Te.)(DEDR 2283). **s'rathana, s'lathati** is loose (Skt.); **lahanum** to be slack (K.)(CDIAL 12733). **kar..al (kar..alv-, kar..an-r--)** to become loose (as a fastening, shoe, handle, hair, part of any mechanism), be unhinged, slip off, fall out (as a loose tooth)(Ta.); **kar..aluka** to slip; **kar..ar-r-uka** to slip off, put off; **kar..iyuka** to become loose (Ma.); **kar..al** to slip off, drop down, get loose (Ka.); **kal.e** to become loose; **kal.acu** to become loose; **kal.a** state of being loose (Ka.); **kr.an(g)- (kr.ant-)** to be or become loose; **kr.angi ki-** to loosen (Pe.); **kr.enga (kr.engi-)** to be shaken (Kui)(DEDR 1349).

2918.**Garment**: **san:gal.a, han:gala** double cloth of monks (Si.); **sam.gha_t.i_** a kind of garment (Sus'r.); monk's waist cloth (BHSkt.); **san:gha_t.i_** one of three garments of a monk (Pali);

sam.gha_d.i_ outer garment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12861). **Image: wooden frame used by bhikkhus to make robes**: **kat.hina** a wooden frame used by the bhikkhus in sewing their robes; **kat.hina man.d.apa** a shed in which the bhikkhus stitched their k. cloth into robes; **kat.hina-rajju** string used to fix the k. cloth onto the frame; **kat.hina-dussa** the k. cloth; **kat.hina-ci_vara** a k. robe made of k. cloth; **kat.hina-attharan.a** the dedication of the k. cloth (Pali.lex.) **Images: ragged cloth; upper garment**: **sa_huli_, sa_hulia_** cloth (Pkt.); **saur., saur.h** quilt, quilt worn as a cloak (P.); **saur.** blanket (Ku.); **ser.**^{i} portion of sa_r.i_ drawn over the eyes as a veil; **ser.o** upper garment of men or women (G.); **sa_hula-ci_vara** a coarse cloth; **sa_hunna, sa_hun.d.a** strip of ragged cloth (Pali)(CDIAL 13382). **slu** a fine red cloth (K.); **sa_lu_** fine upper garment worn by women (P.); **sa_lu** (N.B.H.); **sa_l.u** (Or.Marw.G.); **s'a_lu_** fine red cloth (M.)(CDIAL 13372). cf. **ja_ju, ja_du** colour of red ochre, red colour (Ka.); redness (Te.)(DEDR 2437).

2919.**Image: long hair**: **jha~_kro** hair allowed to grow long and left uncombed (N.); **jhakut.o** woman's hair (Phal.)(CDIAL 5323). **Images: mane; dishevelled hair**: **jakur** hair on head and body (Sh.); **zo.k**^{u} hair of female privities (K.); **jagot.a_** plaited hair worn round loins by faqirs (P.); **jagar** mane (N.); **jagat.o** tangled hair; **jagalt.o** matted and dishevelled hair (N.)(CDIAL 5075). **Mane**: **koy** to bristle, as manes of a horse (**Malaipat.u. 572**); **koyyul.ai** horse's mane (**Cilap. 26,134**); horse (**Ja_n-a_. 7,18**)(Ta.lex.) **saghana** thick (of hair)(Skt.); **sahan** thick (Aw.)(CDIAL 13079). **sagghn.a_, san:ghn.a_** thick, close together (L.); **san:ghn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 12856). **carhi** a mane (Santali.lex.) {**Echo word**}: cf. **jat.a_** hair twisted together (Pa_rGr..); matted hair, tangled boughs (Pali); **s'at.a_** ascetic's matted hair (Skt.); **sat.a_** braid of hair, lion;s mane (MBh.); **jad.a_** tangled or braided hair (Pkt.); **zara** hair on scalp (esp. of infant)(K.); **zar-ban** medicinal herb (A.); **jar.** root; **jar.i-but.i** medicines (B.); **jari_** root of medicinal herb (OAw.); **jar.ya~_** pl. root fibres (G.); **jet.r.i** locks of hair (WPah.); **ja_t.** sheep's wool (G.); **jar** hair (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5086). **ca~oar** long hairs in the tail of a horse or cow (Santali.lex.) cf. **so_r.a** a hair (Kui)(DEDR 2894). cf. **cun:ku** the end of a cloth (Te.)(DEDR 2648). cf. **ul.ai** mane, esp. of a horse or lion (**Net.unal. 93**); man's hair (**Iraku. Te_n-uva. 34**)(Ta.); head (**Pur-ana_. 22,21**); hair plume on a horse's head (**Ain:kur-u. 13**); hair of head (Ta.); **ul.a** mane of lion (Ma.)(DEDR 701). cf. **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **hora** a single hair of the beard (Kuwi); **ho_r.a** beard (Kuwi)(DEDR 2894). **ullakasana** erection of the hair on the body (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jun:gu** pubic hair (Ka.); **ju_n.a_** moustache (Ku.); **ju~gha_, jun.a_** (N.); **cun.** beard (Kal.)(CDIAL 5254). **Hair; bundle**: **ju_t.a** twisted hair (Skt.); **ju_d.a** (Pkt.); **ju_r.o** hair tied in a knot on crown (S.); **ju_r.a_** (L.); Sikh's knot of hair, broom (P.); **ju_r.i_** small knot of hair, small broom, bundle of jute or tobacco leaves (P.); **juro** woman's knot of hair (N.); **zur** leaves of jute plant tied together for cooking; **zuri** wisp of grass tied round a tree (A.); **jur.a_** hair tied in a knot (Or.); **ju_ra_, ju_r.a_** (Mth.); **ju_r.a_** (H.); **ju_r.i_** bunch, bundle (G.); **jul.i_** bundle of leaves; **jud.a_, jud.i_** knot of hair, bunch, bundle (M.); **jun.d.a_** pl. short hairs (S.)(CDIAL 5258). **reg- (-it-)** (skin) to be flayed; **rek- (-t-)** to flay (Kond.a); **rin(g)- (rint-)** to be unloosened; **rik- (-t-)** to loosen, untie (Pe.); **rik-** to untie (Mand..); **sring (sringi-)** to be loosened, untied, freed, released; **sripka (< srik-p-; srikt-)** to loosen, untie, unbind, free, release (Kui); **ringali** to be uncoiled, dishevelled; **rikhali** to unroll, dishevel; **rikh'nai** to loose, rip; **rikknai** to unfold, undo (Kuwi)(DEDR 2557).

2920.**Images: snare; seize; intricate knot**: **cikkal** tangle, complication; **cikkal-pikkal** id. ; **cikkar-uttal** to untie a knot; to settle an intricate business; to cut the Gordian knot; **cikkutal** to become entangled, complicated; to be tightened, as a knot (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 5**)(Ta.); **sikku** (Ka.); **cikku** to be caught, ensnared (**Ci_vaka. 1890**)(Ta.); **cikku** id. (Te.Ma.); **cikku** tangle, twist (**Kampara_. Cittira. 32**)(Ta.); **cikku** (Te.); **sikku** (Ka.); **cikku** intricacy, complication (Ta.); snare,

entanglement (Ta.); being caught or entangled (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sakuwa_** knotted, jointed (A.)(CDIAL 4560). **Image: knot**: **san:kat.aka** the loop or knot of strings (Ka.lex.) **sikkisu** to cause to become entangled or ensnared; **sikku, sigu, sirku, siliku, siluku, silku** to become entangled (Ka.); **sikku** (Te.); **cikku** (Ta.Ma.); **tikku, sikku** (Tu.); **sikkudale** an entangled head of hair; **sikku bid.isu** to disentangle (as hair or thread)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cikku (cikki-)** to become entangled, complicated, be caught, ensnared, be obtained; n. tangle, twist, intricacy, snare, entanglement; **cikk-en-a** firmly, tenaciously, tightly, closely; **cin:ku (cin:ki-)** to be caught; **ikal** intricacy, obscurity, involvedness; **cit.ukku** a tangle (Ta.); **cikku** being entangled, intricacy; **cikkuka** to be entangled (Ma.); **cik- (ciky-)** to be caught, get in trouble, be got, obtained; **cikc-** to make to be caught, get, obtain; **tik** tangle in the hair (Ko.); **sikku, sigu (sikk-) , sirku, siliku, siluku, silku** to become entangled, be caught, fall into the hands of, be got; **sikku, sirku, silku** state of being entangled, entanglement, intricacy, impediment, obstacle, trouble (Ka.); **cikk- (cikki-)** to become entangled (Kod..); **sikkuni, tikkuni** to be ensnared, caught, seized, obtained; **sikka_vuni, tikka_vuni** to ensnare, entangle, button; **sikku, tikku** entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, distress; **sikkat.t.u, tikkat.t.u** labyrinth, intricacy; **tikkat.uni** to be matted, be entangled, intricate; **silkuni** to be entangled, be perplexed; **salkuni** to be entangled; **salka_vuni** to entangle; **tirku, sirku** entanglement, difficulty (Tu.); **cikku** to be entangled, ensnared, be obtained, got, come to hand; n. a tangle, intricacy, difficulty, trouble (Te.); **sik- (sikt-)** to hang; **sikip- (sikipt-)** id.; **sikkeng** to get stuck (Kol.); **cirn:g-** to get stuck, entangled, trapped; **cirkip- (cirkit-)** to trap, snare (Pa.); **sikku** entanglement (Ga.); **jirka_na_** to be caught on thorns, esp. of clothes; **jirksa_na_** to stick; **jirka_na_, jirksa_na_** to get stuck; caus. **jirksahta_na_**; **hirk-** to be trapped; **hirk-** to get stuck; caus. **hirh-/hirih-** to trap animals; **ark-, irk-** to get stuck; **hilka_na_** to be caught up, entangled, or stuck in anything; **hilga_na_** to entangle (Go.); **sikku_ aiyali** to be tangled; **cikku ki_nai** to snare (Kuwi)(DEDR 2498). cf. **ciluku** trouble (Ta.)(DEDR 2567). cf. **jha_l** tassel of hair (M.)(CDIAL 5357).

2921.**Images: comb; to disentangle**: **cikkam** comb; **cikkar-u (cikkar-i-)** to disentangle; **cikkar-ukki** a kind of comb (Ta.); **cikkuka** to disentangle, dry and dress the hair after bathing; **cikkar-ukkuka** to disentangle, comb out; **cikkar-ukki** a comb (Ma.); **sikkat.i, sikkat.ige, sikkan.ige** id. (Ka.); **cikkan.t.u, cikkan.t.e** a sort of long comb with a few big teeth (Te.)(DEDR 2497). **ks.e** comb (Kt.); **kshe_** wisp (Baashg.); **us.ugu** comb, sapula (Pr.); **kuz.et.i_** comb (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2970). cf. **cilukku** tooth of a saw, barb (Ta.)(DEDR 2568). **Image: comb, heron**: **koccha** a comb (for hair-dressing); **koccha-ka_ra** a comb-maker; **koca** (Pali)[**krauca, kruc** (Skt.) the heron, often referred to in combination with **mayu_ra** peacock or with **hansa** swan](Pali.lex.) **Image: upper part of a comb**: **kir.a** to comb (Kond.a); **kilpa** a variety of comb (Kond.a); **kir.pa** a comb (Kond.a); **kille** upper part of a comb (Go.); **gir.** to comb (Pe.); **kulpa (kult-)** to separate, take out weeds, comb the hair (?Kui); **kin.- (-h-), kit.- (-it-)** to comb (Kuwi); **kirha-ko_dali, kinha kod.d.inai** to comb oneself (Kuwi)(DEDR 1582). **Image: comb**: **ki_pid** a comb (Pa.); **ci_ppu** a comb (Ta.); **ci_ka** to comb (Ma.); **ci_ppi** a comb (Ma.); **ci_rppu** a comb (Ma.); **ki.c** to comb (To.); **si_pe** comb (Ka.); **ci.pi** a comb (Kod..); **ci_pu, si_pu, cimpu** a comb or cluster of plantains (Tu.); **ci_pu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1610). **Image: comb for removing nits**: **si_reni, si_rer.i** comb (Kui); **tiruvan.a** nit-pick (Tu.); **ti_ru, ci_ru, si_ru** nit (Tu.); **si_ran.ige, i_r-an.ige** comb for nits or lice (Ka.); **ciguru** nit (Ka.); **ci.ri** id. (Kod..); **ti_ru, ci_ru, si_ru** nit (Tu.); **tiruvan.a** nit-pick (Tu.); **i_ru, i_pi** nit (Te.); **i_r(u)cu** to comb out nits (Te.); **i_r(u)pena** comb for removing nits (Te.); **i_rs** to comb (Ga..); **si_reni, si_rer.i** comb (Kui); **cirni_** comb for removing nits (Go.); **hi_ru** nit (Kuwi); **ci_r** id. (Kur.); **i_ruka** to comb hair (Ma.); **i_r** nit (Ta.); **i_rppi** id. (Ta.); **i_r** to comb out nits (Ka.)(DEDR 2625). **Image: comb**: **cikkar-ukki** a kind of comb (**W.**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.) (Ta.lex.)

2922.**Image: to seize; to pull**: **tigiyu, tigucu, tiviyu, tivucu, tivvu, tivu, tiyyu** to pull, draw, drag, attract, take (Te.); **ti_yu, tiyyu** to take, remove, take away, subtract; withdraw, diminish, be reduced, subside as a tide (Te.); **tekku** (**tekki-**) to receive, take (Ta.); **tevvu (tevvi-)** to get, take, obtain, seize, grasp, steal (Ta.); **tev, tevvu, tevu** seizing, taking (Ta.); **te_** acquiring (Ta.); **tev-(tevd-)** (woman) thins walls of pot in preparation for closing the bottom (Ko.); **(tevt-)** (woman) makes clay rise in cylinder in throwing pot (Ko.); **tege, tegu, tegi** to draw towards oneself, take, take away; become less or diminish; **tege** taking, etc. (Ka.); **teguni** to take (Tu.)(DEDR 3407).

2923.**Edible green vegetables**: **ce_xel** greens (Kur.); **ar.xa_-ce_xel** the vegetable kingdom, plants in general; [cf. **ar.xa_** any leguminous plant or eatable greens (Kur.); **at.aku** greens, edible leaves; **at.ai** leaf, betel leaf, greens (Ta.); **d.a_ga-, d.a_ya** edible green vegetables (Pkt.)(DEDR 59); **Images: leaf; eyelid**: **itar.., atar..** petal, palmyra leaf, eyelid (Ta.); **ital.** flower leaf, ovaria of fish; **ita** sprout, shoot, tender leaf; **itaykkuka** to sprout (Ma.); **esal., esar..** petal, small twig with leaves (Ka.); **esal.u** petal, leaf (Tu.)(DEDR 459)]; **ceglu** small branches (Malt.)(DEDR 2789). **Leaf**: **eg, e_g, ye_g** leaf (Kol.); **eg** (Nk.); **eg(u), evgu** id. (Nk.); **ev** id. (Pa.); **eg, egu, e_g** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 775). **Image: leaf**: **erek, reki** leaf-umbrella (Go.); **reki, rek** leaf-hat (Go.); **jekki** a leaf-hat (jappi)(Kuwi)(DEDR 821). **Branch**: **ege** small branch, sprout (Ka.); **en:kli** thin branch (Ka.); **egg** a branch, bough (Tu.); **eggelu** a small branch (Tu.); **enkili** branch (Kor.)(DEDR 826). **cij** agricultural produce, things in general; **cij basut** agricultural produce and property; **khubin. cij akata** I have had a good harvest; **cij basutan** I will acquire property (Santali.lex.) cf. **ci_ze~_** things in general (H.lex.) cf. **cer..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to thrive, flourish, be fertile, grow well as vegetation (Ta.); **cer..ikka** to be fertile (Ma.)(DEDR 2789). cf. **ca.k (ca.yk-)** to make to grow (Ko.); **sa_n:ka_vuni, sa_n:kan.** fostering (Tu.)(DEDR 2427). cf. **ca~_xna_** to sow, scatter seed (Kur.)(DEDR 2431). cf. **sa_g- (-it-)** to grow, spread out, file out, proceed (Kuwi)(DEDR 2430). **sa_nga_na_, sa_ng-** to spread out as a creeper; **sa_hca_na_, sa_hta_na_** to make to grow or spread (Go.)(DEDR 2433). **saket** the patron divinity of the Santal ojhas or doctors, the name of the offering made after restoration to health by one who has been treated by an ojha (Santali.lex.) **cikitsaka** a physician (Skt.Ka.); **cikitse, cikicce** the practice or science of medicine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cikiccai** treatment of diseases, of three kinds, viz., te_va-cikiccai, ra_ks.asa-cikiccai, ma_n-ut.a-cikiccai (**Pata_rtta. 1202**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_ki < s'a_khin** tree (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ciki** tree (**Ilak. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Vegetable grower**: **s'a_kha_** branch (RV. i.8.8)(Vedic.lex.) **s'a_ka** potherb, vegetable (Gr.S'r.); **sa_ka** (Pali); **sa_ga, sa_ya** (Pkt.); **ca_** (Wg.Dm.); **s'ax** green vegetables (Kho.); **s'ak** (Kal.); **s'ok** (Kt.); **s'o_** (Phal.); **s'a_** (Sh.); **ca~_i** a caste of vegetable growers in Rajsahi (B.)(CDIAL 12370). **Image: leaf**: **sakam** a leaf of a plant or tree; a blade of grass (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **sakam** leaf; **sakam rir.** midrib of leaf (Santali.lex.) cf. **caruku** dried leaf (Ta.)(DEDR 2355). **ca_kai < s'a_ka** leaf (Ta.lex.) **ca_kam < s'a_ka** leaf (**Kampara_. Nakarap. 75**); potherbs, greens; juice of leaves (**J.**); fragrant screwpine (Ta.lex.) **jaghane_-phale** the opposite-leaved fig tree, ficus oppositifolia (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2924.**Potherbs, greens**: **ca_kam** potherbs, greens (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: trunk of a lopped tree**: **s'an:kur** the trunk of a lopped tree (Amarako_s'a. IV.I. 8). cf. **wuj^{a}run** to be uprooted (K.); **ujir.an.u** to be waste (S.); **wuja_run** to lay waste (K.); **ujja_d.ia** laid waste (Pkt.); **uza_riba** to upturn (earth)(A.)(CDIAL 1661). cf. **jar.** root (G.); **jar.ya~_** pl. root fibres (G.)(CDIAL 5086). **Image: ear of corn**: **s'a~_koli_** small branch, twig; **s'an.** branch, twig (Dm.); **s'a_n:koli_** small branch, twig (Gaw.); **s'on., s'an.** branch (Kal.); **s'on:g** a kind of shrub with white twigs (Kho.); **s'o_n.** branch (Phal.); **s'a~_kha, s'a~_ka** branch (Gaw.); **s'a_khe** (Sv.); **sa_m.kha** beam (OG.)(CDIAL 12260). **s'a_khya** belonging to or resembling a branch, branching (Pa_n..); **s'a_k,**

s'a_kha_ wood, tree (Phal.)(CDIAL 12379). **s'a_kha_** branch (RV.); **sa_kha_, sa_kha** branch (Pali); **sa_ha_** (Pkt.); **cau, sau** branch, ear of corn (Ash.); **ca_, co_w** branch (Wg.); **caw** (Kt.); **ca_w** (Pr.); **s'a~_h** bough (WPah.); **sa_ha_** branch, crossbars between shafts of bullock carts (Or.); **sa_** branch (Si.); **sa_huli_, sa_hulia_** (Pkt.); **sau~la_** pl. green shoots or twigs (Ku.); **sya_ulo** a cut branch (N.); **sa_u_l., sa_vl.i_** branch of various trees (palm, coconut, betel)(M.)(CDIAL 12376). **s'a_khe** the branch of a tree (Ka.lex.) **Caste of vegetable growers; potherb**: **s'a_ka** potherb, vegetable (Gr.S'r.); **sa_ka** (Pali); **sa_ga, sa_ya** (Pkt.); **ca_** (Wg.Dm.); **s'ax** green vegetables (Kho.); **s'ak** (Kal.); **s'ok** (Kt.); **s'o_** (Phal.); **s'a_** (Sh.); **ca~_i** a caste of vegetable growers in Rajsahi (B.)(CDIAL 12370). **s'a_khi** having branches, a tree (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sa_ki** name of females among sma_rta and ma_dhva bra_hman.as; **sa_kamma** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'a_kini** a powerful female: a kind of female demon or fairy attendant on Durga_ (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Yaks.a**: **cakkamma_** a demoness (Ta.); **jakkama** (Te.); cf. **yaks.a** (Ta.lex.) **s'a_kina** epithet of Indra (RV.); **s'a_kini_** female attendant of Ka_li_ (Skt.); **d.a_kini_** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 5542). cf. **d.ahu** the tree artocarpus lakuca (Skt.); **d.a_u** the bread-fruit tree (Pkt.); **d.ava-gas** the tree lythrum fructicosum (Si.)(CDIAL 5540).

2925.**Field; garden**: **s'a_kat.a** a field; **s'a_kina** a field; **s'a_kas'a_kat.a** a field of vegetables, a kitchen garden; **s'a_ka, s'a_kha** an potherb or vegetable; vegetable food; name of one of the seven dvi_pas; **ba_d.u, va_t.a, bat.t.i, ba_t.i, vad.a** an enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, a court-yard, a compound; a garden, a park, a plantation; the enclosure of a town or village, a fence, a wall, a hedge etc; made of the vat.a (ficus indica, banyan) tree; **va_t.i** a garden; **va_t.ika, ba_d.aga, va_d.iga** a gardener; a garden; **va_t.ike** an enclosure; a garden (Ka.lex.) **Detached field**: **ceku** < **cak** (U.) detached fields of a village; a patch of rent-free land or any separate farm (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cakati** mud, mire; bog, puddle (Ta.); clay, mire (Ma.); **cavati, cavadi** mud (Ta.)(DEDR 2266). cf. **cekkupanti < cakbandi_** (U.) the four boundaries with their distinctive marks showing the limits of each field as entered in the survey accounts (**R.F.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **san:gghar** a field fortification, a stone breast work or rifle pit (P.lex.) **cakku-bandi** defining of the boundaries of an estate (Ka.); **cakabandi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

2926.**Demarcation-stone for lands granted to temples**: **cakkara-k-kal** boundary or demarcation-stone for lands granted to Vis.n.u temples (Ta.insc.); **tiru-v-a_r..ikkal** boundary stone with the seal of discus (**S.I.I. i,87**)(Ta.lex.)

2929.**Image: slice, chip**: **kett** a piece, slice, chip; **kettig** carving, engraving; **kettuni** to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly (Tu.); **kederpu** to dig (Kor.); **kett- (ketti-)** to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); **ketti** a cut, blow (Kod..); **cettu (cetti-)** to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; n. cutting, chiselling; **cetukku (cetukki-)** to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel; n. paring, chiselling; **kettu (ketti-)** to split asunder by driving in and turning the hatchet, chop, mince, cut off, make an incision; strike the stick in the game of tipcat (Ta.); **cettuka** to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground (Ma.); **cettal** chipping, planing, etc.; **cettu** cutting, parings, rind or peel (Ma.); **kettu** to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; **kettike** act of chipping etc.; **kettisu** to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip etc.; **kette** a chip, paring (Ka.)(DEDR 1953).

2930.**Image: hole**: **chidda** adj. having rents or fissures, perforated (Pali) [**scetar** OHG. For suffix **-ra** cf. **rudhira** etc.; **chid + ra** (Vedic); **chidra** (Skt.); **chidda** (fig.) faulty, defective; nt. a cutting, slit, hole, aperture [eka-chidda, kan.n.a-chidda, bhitti-chidda, ta_l.a-chidda, akkhi-chidda]**;**

acchidda-vutti faultless conduct; **a_vachidda** full of breaches and holes; **chidda-ka_rin** inconsistent; **chidda-vichidda = chidda-avachiddda**; **sari_ran chiddavichiddan karoti** to perforate a body; **chiddaka** adj. having holes or meshes (of a net); **chiddata_** perforation, being perforated; **chida** adj. breaking, cutting, destroying (Pali.lex.) **chidra** split, hole, deficiency in a limb; having holes, broken into splinters, cut up (RV. i.162.20; TS. v.2.12.2); incomplete (TMB xviii.5.4); **chid** to split, cut off, break, tear, get away (RV. i.133.2); **chinna** cut off (RV. vii.33.6)(Vedic.lex.) substantive: **chidda** cutting, slit, hole (Pali); **chidda, chid.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **chiddar** (P.); **s'idad., s'idi_d.** earthworm (M.); **siduva** hole; **hida** perforation (Si.); **ched, che~da_** hole, opening (B.); **cheda** (Or.); **ched** hole (Bhoj.); **che~_d** (Aw.); **chim.d.i_, chim.d.ia_** hole in hedge; **chem.d.i_** lane (Pkt.); **chi_n.d.a_** hole (P.); **chi_n** (Ku.); **chi~r., che~r., cher.** hole, cleft; **chi~r.i, che~r.i, cher.i** narrow passage (N.); **chi~r.** watercourse (B.); **chi~_d.u~** hole in hedge (G.); **chi~_d.i_** narrow space behind house (G.)(CDIAL 5043). **Hole; lane, passage**: **cantu** lane, narrow lane (Ta.lex.) **cantam** hole (**Tan-ippa_. i,171,24**)(Ta.); cf. **sandhi** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **chino** cleft, pass in a mountain; **chinn.o** to cut; **chi_n** hole (Ku.)(CDIAL 5047). **chilla** hole (Pkt.); **s'i_l** breach in a river bank, place to make a dam (M.); **sila, hila** hole, perforation (Si.)(CDIAL 5051). **s'em.d.n.em.** to make small incisions (M.); **sindinava_** to uproot (Si.); **chindai** (Pkt.); **chinatti** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 412). **Parting of the hair**: **si_man** parting of the hair (AV.); **si_ma_** id. (Mn.); **si_ma_nam** acc. sg. (Skt.); **sum** id. (K.)(CDIAL 13435). **si_manta** parting in hair (AV.); **si_mantini_** woman (MBh.Pali); **si_mam.ta, si_mam.taya** parting in hair (Pkt.); **syu~_di_, syu_ni_** forehead where hair is parted, frontal braiding of a woman's hair (Ku.); **xeunta_, xeo~ta_** parting in hair (A.); **siunta_** mode of dressing ringlets of hair on brow; **siuntia_** mode of parting combed hair (Or.); **s'ita_, s'ite~** parting in a woman's hair (M.); **si_ndhi** parting in a woman's hair (S.); **si_ndh, si~_dh** (L.); **so~dha_** (P.); **siu~dho, siu~do** (N.); **si~tha_, si_ta_** (B.); **si~thi**, **si~ti** forehead where hair is parted (B.Or.); **siu~_thi** parting of a woman's hair (Mth.); **sa~tha** (OG.); **se~tho, se~thi_, se~ti_** (G.)(CDIAL 13436). **Image: joint**: **sanda** articulation (Si.); **handiya** joint (Si.); **sam.dhai** (Pkt.); **sam.dhi** (Skt.); **sa_m.dh, sa_m.d** joint, fissure (M.); **sa_m.dh** joint, cleft (G.); **sa_m.dhavum.** to join (G.); **sam.dhu** joint; **sam.dhi** hole made by thieves; **sem.dhi_, sem.dho** friendship (G.); **sann.h** (P.); **sem.dh** hole made by thieves (H.); **sim.dh** (B.O.)(Bloch, p. 407). **chirnu** to pierce, bore a hole (N.); **siriba** to tear (A.); **s'irn.e~** to enter forcibly or suddenly; **s'irakn.e~** to pierce (M.)(CDIAL 5049). denom. verbs: **chiddita** perforated (Pali); **chiddiya** (Pkt.); **chiddn.a_** to be pierced (P.); **chidnu** to harvest pulse or mustard by uprooting (N.); **chida_** a cutting, robbing (B.); **chidvu~** to break to pieces, pound, trample on (G.); **chedn.a_** to bore (P.); **chednu** to pierce (N.); **sediba** to cut asunder (A.); **chedna_** to bore (H.); **chedvu~** (G.); **s'e~dn.e~** to make slight cuts in (M.); **cher.u_n.o** to cause to pierce (Ku.); **cher.nu, che~r.nu** to pierce (N.); **chi~r.a_, che~r.a_** to break, tear (B.); **siriba** to tear (A.); **chir.iba_, chin.d.iba_** to tear (Or.); **chi_r.a_na_** to scrape, take by force (H.)(CDIAL 5043). **Image: to pierce**: **so.ng- (so.nkt)** to enter (Kol.); **so_n-** id. (Nk.); **co_ng-** (thorn) pierces; **co_kip- (co_kit-)** to stick into (Pa.); **so_ng-** to be pierced into; **so_n-** to pierce, penetrate (Ga.); **ho_n.- (ho_t.-)** to enter (Pe.); **ho_n:ga-** id. (Pe.); caus. **ho_t.pa-** (Pe.); **so_lba (so_t..-)** to enter, penetrate; **so_r.pa (so_r.t-)** to cause to enter, put in (Go.); **ho_nai, ho_d.ga, hannai** to enter (**hannai** to go); **horginai** to interfere; **ho_r.- (ho_t.-)** to enter; **ho_rbu_**, in: **ko_d.inga ho_rbu** at dusk (time of the cows coming in)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2876). **jo_- (-t-)** to put in, insert (Pe.); **ju_- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **ro_- (-t-)** to insert hand in (? **r-o_-**)(DEDR 2868). **corukutal** to put in, insert, tuck in (**Kalin.. 46**); **serku** (Ka.); **corukuka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **To break, burst; bit**: **cituku, ciduku** to be crushed, broken or smashed; break, burst; **cidiyu** to be broken, smashed or crushed, break; **cidupa** a bit, fragment, piece; **cidupu** to crush, smash, squeeze, break; **cidumu** to pinch, nip; **cidura, cidurupa, cidrupa** a piece, bit, fragment (Te.); **sidli- (-t-)** to be crushed (as an overripe

fruit)(Kond.a); **cithge** to squeeze out the seed or stone from a fruit (Malt.); **citai (-v-, -nt-)** to be injured, spoiled, broken, become corrupt, prove untrue; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to injure, waste, destroy, ruin, demolish, kill, uproot; **citai, citaivu** injury, degeneracy, ruin, defeat, fault, defect; **citaku (citaki-)** to strip off, erase (Ta.); **cidaku, ciduku** to squeeze the soaked pulse called avare with the fingers and thus remove the skin; **sindu, sendu** to rub out, extinguish, destroy (Ka.)(DEDR 2526). **Image: small bit**: **kinn- (kinni-)** to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves)(Kod..); **kini- (kinit-)** to break into pieces; **kink- (kinikt-)** id. (Kol.); **kinup-** to break, crack knuckles (Nk.)(DEDR 1604). **Semantic extension: to engrave**: **cettu** to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; n. cutting, chiselling (Ta.); **kettu** to engrave, carve (Ka.); **kette** a piece, slice, chip (Tu.); **kettige** carving, engraving (Tu.)(DEDR 1953). **citrakara** painter (MBh.); **cittayara** (Pkt.); **citera_** painter (OAw.); id., engraver (H.); **citrera_** painter of pictures, engraver (L.); **citre_ra_, cite_ra_, cate_ra_** engraver (P.)(CDIAL 4805). **To cut, split**: **cit.lisu** to break, snap, crack, burst, etc. (Ka.); **cit.lu, cit.ilu** id.; **cit.lincu** (Te.); **cit.t.** to cut, split (Pa.); **sit.-** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2510). **chid** cut (Skt.); **chitti** division (Skt.); cutting, breaking, division (Pkt.); **chit** splinter or sliver in the flesh (L.); **chi_t, chiti** limit, boundary (Ku.); **chi_ti** loss (OH.); **chi_tna_** to strike, bite (H.)(CDIAL 5037). **cya_, cinist** to tear (Kt.); **chik** (1 sg. **chium**, pret. **ochistam < acchidat**, absol. **chiti**) to break (Kho.); **chi_na** to be torn, be slit, be worn away; to bite, sting (H.)(CDIAL 5041). **chidra** torn asunder (RV.); having holes, pierced (Ka_tyS'r.); leaky (MBh.); slit, cleft, hole (VS.); adj.: **chidda** having holes, perforated (Pali); **chid.a** want of density, waterishness (S.); **chidra_** widely separated, thin (L.); **chidra_r.** spare, having gaps (of crops, hair, teeth); thinness (L.); **chidra_, chidda_** not closely set, porous (P.); **chido** dispersed, separate (Ku.); **chi_dru~** shallow (G.); **chi_da_** having many holes, sparse, loosely woven, thin (H.)(CDIAL 5043). **chiti chan.** to pulverize, break to pieces, shiven to atoms (Santali.lex.) **cittiram < chidra** hole, slit, opening; ignominy, blot (**Kampara_. Kumpakaru. 293**); void (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 261, Uta_, 626**); secret (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,43**)(Ta.lex.) **citar** rain drop (**Pur-ana_. 105,3**); powder (**Pin..**); **citaram** rain drop (**Pin..**)(Ta.)

2931.**Image: rope loop for suspending pots**: **citaram** rope-loop for suspending pots; **citar** id. (**Cu_t.a_.**) (Ta.lex.)

2932. **To open**: **cand.p- (cand.t-)** to open (Pa.); **sand.up- (sand.ut-)** id.; **san.- (san.d.-)** to open; **san.p- (san.(d.)up-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2319). **san.d.ap** to open; **sandor.an.** open; **sodgor.o** in the open (Santali.lex.) **sindha_l.a, sindha_l.a_, sindha_ra, sindha_ra_** housebreaker (Or.)(CDIAL 12908a). **sam.dhi** hole made by a burglar (Mn.); **san** hole (Dm.); burglary; dat. **su^{u}** (K.); **sandhi** hole made by burglars (S.); **sa_i~d(h)uwa_, sai~dhuwa_** burglar (N.); **sa_ndhi** hole, crevice (OB.); **a~_dhi-sa~_dhi** holes and corners (B.); **sa~_d(h)i_** chink, joint (M.); **sa~_dho** cleft, joint (G.); **sandhim. chindati** breaks into a house (Pali); **sandhi-che_da** housebreaking (Pali); **se~dh, sen** hole made by burglars (N.); **xindhi** hole in the ground (esp. one made under a wall by a thief)(A.); **si~d(h)** hole in a wall (B.); **si~d(h)i** hole made by a thief (Or.); **senh** hole made by burglars, mine (Mth.); **se_nhi_** (Bhoj.); **se~_dh^{i}** (Aw.); **se~d(h)** (H.); **se~dhna_** to bore, sap, mine (H.)(CDIAL 12913). **Image: a cut**: **ken.t.u (ken.t.i-)** to cut (Ta.); **kej-** to cut open or cut up (carcass, meat)(Ko.); **cen.d.u** to cut; **cen.d.a_d.u** to cut to pieces (Te.); **cen.d.a_d.uni** to destroy, ruin (Tu.); **kid.d.i_** an axe-cut (Go.); **kind.e** to cut flesh or fish (Malt.)(DEDR 1542). **Image: chip**: **kin.d.i, kan.d.i** a chink; a gap, an opening; a clift (Ka.); **khin.d.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **kan.t.am** piece, cut or broken off; fragment, slice, cutting, chop, parcel, portion, slip (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 19**); **kan.t.i** to chop, mince, slash, cut into pieces (Ta.lex.) cf. **can.t.u** chaff, broken chips of spoilt straw (Ta.); chaff (Ma.)(DEDR 2317). **khan.d.a, kan.d.a** broken,

divided; a fragment, a part, a piece (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Digging, cutting; an axe-cut; to flay, cut flesh or fish**: **ken.t.u (ken.t.i-)** to dig, cut and eat (Ta.); **kin.t.u (kin.t.i-)** to poke, stir, scratch (as a fowl), dig up, burrow in (as rats, worms), dig, probe, incite (as to a quarrel)(Ta.); **kin.t.uka** to stir a pap, dig (Ma.); **kej-** to flay, cut open or cut up (carcass, meat)(Ko.); **kod.-** to flay (To.); **cen.d.a_d.uni** to destroy, ruin (Tu.); **cen.d.u** to cut (Te.); **cen.d.a_d.u** to cut to pieces (Te.); **kid.d.i_** an axe-cut (?Go.); **kind.e** to cut flesh or fish (Malt.)(DEDR 1542).

2933.**Image: pouring out**: **cid.or cod.or** spilling when pouring out; **cid.or cod.or dakko duleda** they spill the water as they pour out; **chit.kau** to sprinkle; **citir bitir** to be scattered, strewn about**; chitia bitia** to scatter, to strew, to throw about; **chitiau** to scatter, to strew, to spread; **in tuluc ban. sasamt.aoic doe chitiaua** he that gatheereth not with me scattereth (Santali.lex.) **citar-tal** to scatter, strew; to spread over, to be diffused (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 16,16**); to scratch as a fowl (**Nar-. 389**); to be scattered, strewn (**Ci_vaka. 1106**)(Ta.lex.) **citar** spilling, shedding (**Cir-upa_n.. 254**); **citaral** splashing, bespattering (**Maturaik. 244**)(Ta.lex.) **citar-at.ittal** to scatter, disperse; **citar-u-tal** to disperse, scatter as grain (**Tiruuru. 231**)(Ta.); **kedar-u** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **To give liberally**: **citar-u-tal** to give liberally, bountifully (**Patir-r-up. 76**)(Ta.lex.)

2934.**Image: spark**: **kir.y** a spark (To.); **kid.i, ked.i** id. (Ka.); **ked.i, ced.i** id. (Kod..); **kid.i, ked.i** (Tu.)(DEDR 1528). **Thunderbolt: cet.i** light, splendour (Ta.); **sid.il** shaft of lightning, thunderbolt (Ka.); **sed.ilu** thunder; **ced.lu** id. (Ka.); **td. minn**- to lighten; **td.** thunder (Kod..); **ted.ilu, s'ed.ilu** thunder, thunderbolt, thunder-clap; **ted.ilu-meci** flash of lightning (Tu.); **ced.li** thunder (Kor.); **jit.ki** lightning (Ga.); **can-r.ke** id.; **can-r-keye** to flash (as lightning); **tad.it-** lightning (Skt.)(DEDR 2759). **car.aka** thunderbolt (Or.); **c.ar.k** thunder (WPah.)(CDIAL 4570). cf. **cat.** quickly (B.H.); suddenly (G.); **c.at.** suddenly; **c.at.ka_** glow (M.); **car.kanu** to flash (N.)(CDIAL 4570). **c.at.h** windstorm (K.); **chat.t.ai** quickly (N.); **sa_t.a_** dazzling light (A.); **chat.el** running wild (G.)(CDIAL 4969). **Image: an ace**: **yakka** (Tadbhava of **ekka, e_ka**) a card with a unit, an ace (Ka.lex.)

2935.**Statement of holdings; an account**: **chit.t.ha_** an account, a memorandum of money paid; wages, especially of state servants; a long letter; **chit.t.ha_ ta_rna_** to pay servants' wages, to pay a bill, to clear accounts; **chitta_ tasdi_k** the preliminary statement of holdings; **chit.t.hi_** a letter, a note; a certificate, an order; a draft (P.lex.) **cittu** a rough copy or draft (Ka.Te.); a blot, as of ink; a blot, an obliteration of something written; corrections in writing (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

2936.**Father of bride or bridegroom**: **yai** father of either bride or bridegroom; f. **yen.** (Kon.lex.)

2937.**Yakkha**: **iyakkam** motion; moving about (**Kur-al., 1020**); the north quarter, which is the abode of the yaks.as (**W.**)(Ta.); **iyakkutal** to cause to go (**na_lat.i. 136**); **iyakku** motion, as of a stream; going, marching (**Malaipat.u. 571**); **iyan:ku-tal** to move, stir; movement, act of going (**Ci_vaka. 1360**); **iyakkar** yaks.as, a class of celestials, one of patinen.-kan.am; **iyakkan-** yaks.a (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 26**); Kube_ra, king of yaks.as; **yakkan-** id.; **yat.cam < yaks.a** (**Takkaya_kap. 534, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **yaks.a** name of the place of Indra; name of a Kubera; worship; **yaks.am** sacrifice; anything honoured; **yaks.a_dhipa** the lord of yaks.as; **yaks.a ra_tri** the festival called dipa_li; **yaks.in** (Vedic) living, existing; adorable, fit to be honoured; **yaks.in.i_** a female yaks.a; name of the wife of Kubera; a certain female fiend in the service of Durga_; a sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals)(Skt.lex.) cf. **ca_kkaiyan-** member of a caste whose profession in ancient times was to sing and dance in temples and palaces

(Ta.)(DEDR 2432). **yakke_can-, yakka-ra_can-** Kube_ra as the lord of the Yaks.as; iyakkar-kal.ukku aracan-; **yakka-taru** the banyan tree (**Ilak. Aka.**); **yat.ca-va_cam** id. (**Takkaya_kap. 534, Urai.**)(Ta.); **yakka-ra_ttiri** the full moon in the month of Ka_rttikai (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **yaks.a, jakka** name of certain demi-gods who are attendants of Kube_ra, generally regarded as beings of a benevolent and inoffensive disposition, but occasionally classed with pis'a_cas etc.; a ghost, a spirit; Kube_ra; **yaks.in.i, jakan.i, jakkan.i, jakkin.i** a female yaks.a; Kube_ra's wife; a sort of female fiend attached to the service of Durga_ and frequently maintaining intercourse with mortals; sorcery done with the help of that fiend (Ka.lex.) **yaks.a** name of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kube_ra, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; **yaks.a-vitta** one who is like a yaks.a, i.e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it (Skt.lex.) **yaks.a-dhu_pa** resin, incense (Skt.lex.) **yaks.** to be quick, press forward, speed on (RV. i.132.5); to reveal, be revealed, manifest (RV. ii.5.1); **pyas.t.a** manifest, visible, appeared (Skt.); **yaks.ya** active, wonderful (RV. viii.60.3); **yaks.a** a supernatural being revealing himself suddenly (as did the yaks.a to Yudhis.t.hira in Vanaparvan); mystery, secret (RV. vii.61.5); mysterious being (VS. xxxiv.2); **yaks.adr.s'** one who sees the mystery (RV. vii.56.16); **yaks.u** name of a race or tribe (RV. vii.18.6)(Vedic.lex.) **ca_t.ci** eye-witness; **ca_t.ca_tkarittal** to visualise, realize (**Ci. Ci. 6,6, Ja_n-ap.**); **sa_s.a_tkr.** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **yaks.a** a supernatural being (MaitrUp.); manifestation (RV.); **yaks.i_, yaks.in.i_** f. (MBh.); **yakkha, yakkhi_, yakkhin.i_** a supernatural being (Pali); **jakkha, jakkhin.i_** (Pkt.); **yus', yu_s'** ogre; **yus'tri_k** ogress (Ash.); **yus.** female demon (Kt.); **yu_s.** (Wg.); **yus.** demon (Pr.); **jac** female demon (Kal.); **yac** demon; **yacini_**; **yac(h)ol.o** demon like a bear; **yacha_litu** mad; **yacha_lya_r** madness (Sh.); **yech** a kind of fairy; **yechi, yoch^{u}** a spirit (K.); **jakkh** demogod, devout worshipper; ogress (P.); **jak** demon; **jakhni_** female demon in the service of Durga_ (H.); **ja_kha, ja_khala** demon (OG.); **jakhi_n., ja~ki_n.** ghost of a woman who died in childbirth or drowned herself; **ja_khi_n., ja~_khi_n.** old and ugly woman; **jakha_i_-jukha_i_** two female fiends, minor deities and demons in general (M.); **yak-a_** demon; **yakin-i_, yakinna** (Si.); **zoc** unruly (of children), knotty, complicated (Kho.); **ja_khar.** idiot (Ku.); **jakkhu** huge (N.); **ja_k** cowdung cake called **maha_de** placed on a grain heap to ward off evil eye (Bi.)(CDIAL 10395). **yakkha** [fr. **yaka** to move quickly; perhaps: swift creatures, changing their abode quickly and at will; or fr. **yaj**: a being to whom a sacrifice (of expiation or propitiation) is given; the term **yaks.a** as attendants of Kube_ra occurs already in the Upanishads.] **yakkha** name of certain non-human beings, as spirits, ogres, dryads, ghosts, spooks. Their usual epithet and category of being is amanussa, i.e., not a human being (but not a sublime god either); a being half deified and of great power as regards influencing people (partly helping, partly hurting)... Historically they are remnants of an ancient demonology and of considerable folkloristic interest, as in them old animistic beliefs are incorporated and as they represent creatures of the wilds and forests... they are sometimes called **devata_** or **devaputta_**... their usual capacity is one of kindness to men... whole cities stand under the protection of, or are inhabited by yakkhas... Lanka_ (Ceylon)... inhabited by yakkhas... in a progressive order they rank between **manussa** and **gandhabba**; they are mentioned with devas, rakkhasas, da_navas, gandhabbas, kinnaras and mahoragas... the four great kings (lokapa_la_), the followers of Vessavan.a (alias Yama, the yakkhas proper) and men (yakkha = satta, nara, puggala, manussa) go by the name of yakkha... Sakka, the king of the devas, is often named yakkha... Some are spirits of trees (rukkha-devata_)... their cult seems to originate primarily from the woods, and secondarily from the legends of sea-faring merchants. To the later origin point the original descriptions of a **vima_na** or fairy-place, which is due to a sort of mirage. These are usually found in or at the sea, or in the neighbourhood of silent lakes, where the sense of hauntedness

has given rise to the fear of demons or supernatural witchcraft... the entrances to a vima_na by means of a dried-up river bed... some of their names are: **a_l.avaka** forest-dweller, **uppala** lotus, **kakudha** kakudha tree, terminalia arjuna; **kumbhi_ra** crocodile, **vajira** thunderbolt, **sa_ta_gira** pleasant-mount, **seri_saka** acacia-dweller... In harmony with tradition they share the role of their master **kube_ra** as lord of riches and are the keepers (and liberal spenders) of underground riches, hidden treasures etc., with which they delight men... they can transfer themselves to any place with their palaces and work miracles... they are shy and afraid of palmyra leaf and iron; their eyes are red and do not wink. Their abode is their self-created palace (**vima_na**), which is anywhere in the air, or in trees etc... **yakkha-nagara** city of yakkhas (= siri_savatthu)... **yakkha-mahiddhi, yakkhiddhi** magic power of a yakkha... **yakkha-su_kara** a yakkha in the form of a pig... **yakkha-sena_pati** chief-commander of the yakkha-army (Pali.lex.) "In the early records, **yakkha** as an appellation is, like na_ga, anything but depreciative. Not only is Sakka so called, but the Buddha himself is so referred to in poetic diction. We have seen kakudha, son of the gods, so addressed; and the city of the gods, Alakamanda_, is described as crowed with **yakkhas** (gods). They have a deva's supernormal powers..." (Mrs. Rhys Davids, Book of the Kindred Sayings, I, 1917, p.262). "Kubera or Kuvera (Vais'ravan.a, vais'raman.a, also in Buddhist literature Vessavan.a, Pa_cika, Jambhala etc.) is one of the four Great Kings... and the chief of all Yaks.as... worshipped especially for treasure... His city A_l.aka situated on Mt. Kaila_sa (also the abode of S'iva) is a magnificent walled town, where dwell not only Yaks.as, but also Kim.naras, Munis, Gandharvas and Ra_ks.asas. Very possibly, as M. Goloubew (Ars Asiatica, X) has suggested, the whole of the ceiling of Cave I at Ajan.t.a_ may be regarded as a representation of the Paradise of Kuvera... Kubera has many beautiful palaces, groves, gardens etc. on Mt. Kaila_sa... Gan.es'a (lord of hosts) is undoubtely a Yaks.a type... perhaps actually equivalent to Kubera or Man.ibhadra... Kuber himself can be regarded as the first smelter of gold (Hopkins, Epic Mythology, p.146)... (on Buddhist railings)... the Kim.naras and Kim.purus.as, and Gandharvas too, (are represented) typically half-human, half-equine... the haunt or abode (**bhavanam**) of a Yaks.a, often referred to as a **caitya** (Pali, **cetiya**, Prakrit, **ce_iya**) or **a_yatana** (Prakrit **a_yayan.a**) may be outside a city, in a grove, on a mountain or at a gha_t... or by a tank... or at the gates of a city... or even within the palace precincts... the essential element of a Yaks.a holystead is a stone table or altar (**veyad.d.i, maco**) placed beneath the tree sacred to the Yaks.a... it is quite certain that the word **caitya** sometimes means no more than a sacred tree, or a tree with an altar... **caitya-vr.ks.as** in the Epics... the grove of sa_l-trees belonging to the Mallas, where the Parinibba_n.a took place... The incense made from deodar and vatica robusta is liked by all deities; but **sallaki_ya** incense is disliked by the gods and suitable only for the Daityas... The prospector, before digging for treasure in Northern India, makes offerings of meat, seasmum seeds, and flowers, to Kuvera, Ma_n.ibhadra etc. (MBh. 14,65,11)... there is no motif more fundamentally characteristic of Indian art from first to last than is that of the Woman and Tree... sa_l-tree, mango, **plaks.a** and as'oka-tree... **vr.ksaka_** dryad... **s'a_labhajika_**, 'she who plucks **s'a_la** flowers'... the maidens of Avanti_ worship Manobhava (= Mayan.a, Ka_madea), laying their offerings of perfumes, flowers, turmeric, and chinese silk... in the cool shade of a mango tree... Varun.a himself is a patron of physicians... Kubera's nine treasures are the padma, maha_padma, s'an:kha, makara, kacchapa, mukunda, nanda, ni_la, kharva, and nearly all of these are water-symbols... it is the whole lotus plant that is generally represented in art... lotus rises from a **pun.n.a ghat.a**... banyan **nyagrodha**... **makara** with the ornamented lotus rhizome proceeding from its mouth... **jalebha** (water-elephant) and lotus... **s'an:kha** and lotus... " (Ananda Coomaraswamy, **Yaks.as**, 1980, 2nd edn., Part I, pp.6-43; Part II, pp.11-84).{The terms **a_l.avaka, uppala, kakudha,**

kumbhi_ra, vajira, sa_ta_gira, seri_saka seem to represent specific trees which yielded fragrant substances or medicines or were used for making ropes: cf. **ar.er** the jujube tree (Mth.); **a_d.eri_** solanum jacquinii (S.)(CDIAL 1104); **uppala** lotus (Pali); **kakudha** the tree terminalia arjuna (Skt.Pali)(CDIAL 2583); **kumbhin** a sort of fragrant resin, guggula (Skt.lex.); **kumbi, kumri** the tree careya arborea (H.); **khu~bha_** a wild tree with thick leaves and bark used for making ropes (M.)(CDIAL 3309)}. **Perfumed paste**: **yaks.a-kardama** a perfumed paste consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and bdellium (Ka.lex.) **yaks.a-kardama** an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum (**aguru**), musk (**kastu_ri_**) and kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions (Skt.lex.)

2938.**Clotty**: cf. **kardama** flesh; mud, mire, clay; filth (Ka.lex.) **kardamita** made clotty; **karda, kardat.a** the fibrous root of the lotus (SKt.lex.)a)**River; ocean**: **sa_gara-va_ri** the ocean; **sa_gara** the ocean; **sa_garanta, sa_garapariyanta** bounded or surrounded by the ocean (said of the earth)(Pali.lex.) cf. **Raft**: **va_ri-ratam** raft, as in a floating festival, boat (Ta.lex.) **sa_gara** ocean (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **sa_(y)ara** (Pkt.); **sa_iru** sea, river (S.); **sa_yar, sa_yer** sea, lake (B.); **sa_yara** sea (OMth.); **sa_yar** sea (H.); **sa_r-bha_t.a_** ebb tide (H.); **sa_yara** sea (OMarw.); **sa_yar, sa_her** (G.); **sa_yara** (OM.); **sayura** (Si.)(CDIAL 13325). **sa_gara-plavanam** navigating (the ocean)(Skt.lex.) **ca_kamar** ocean, sea, as dug by Cakarar (**cakarar tot.t.ala_r- ca_karam en-ap peyar tar..aippa : Kampara_. Akali. 43**)(Ta.lex.)

2939.**Becoming; creation; wealth, prosperity, fortune**: **a_kkam** word indicating change from one state to another (**Tol. Col. 20**); id. (Ma.); increase, development (**Na_lat.i. 301**); creation (**Ci. Ci. 1,37**); gain, profit (**Kur-al., 463**); accumulation (**Kur-al., 755**); wealth, prosperity, fortune (**Kur-al., 457**); gold; arrangement, preparation, as in cleansing rice (**Tol. Col. 1, Ce_n-a_.**); **a_kka-k-kil.avi** word indicating change from one state or quality to another (**Tol. Col. 22**);[**kil.avi** word, term (**Tol.**); **kil.attal** to express clearly (**Tol. Po. 211**); **kil.avi** speech (**Ain:kur-u. 490**); language (**Kalla_. 38,3**)(Ta.lex.)]; **a_kkan:ku_r-utal** to bless, invoke a blessing (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yap. 26**)(Ta.); **a_kka-p-pa_t.u** advantage, gain (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 77**); **a_kkutal** to arrange, make preparations (**Tol. Col. 1, Ce_n-a_.**); to effect, make (**Na_lat.i. 124**); to change, convert (**Kampara_. A_r-. 17**); **a_kku** creation (**Te_va_. 914,7**)(Ta.lex.) **a_kkam** Laks.mi_; benediction (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yap. 26**); arrangement, preparation, as in cleaning rice (**Tol. Col. 1, Ce_n-a_.**); **a_kkar** installed deities (Ta.lex.) **a_ (a_n--, a_yi-), a_ku (a_ki-)** to come into existence, happen, be, be fit, agreeable, be like, equal (Ta.); **a_** becoming; **a_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to cause, bring about; **a_kku (a_kki-)** to effect, make, cause to be, create, arrange; creation; **a_kkam** creation, increase, prosperity; **a_kkan-** that which is artificial; **a_kkiyo_n-** creator, author of a book; **a_kkum** perhaps, indeed; **a_ka** completely, in that fashion, adverbial suffix (Ta.); **a_kuka** to be that, become that, be what it ought to be, to be right, be possible; **a_kkuka** to make to be that; place, put, employ; **a_kkikka** to cause to make; **a_kkam** what one puts, contentment, strength, continuance; **a_ka** altogether, being, so as to be (Ma.); **a.g- (a.y-/a.n-**; some forms from **a.-**; gerunds **a.r.y, a.t.y**) to become; **a.k- (a.yk-**) to make to become, prepare (Ko.); **o.x-** to become, be agreeable, be of use, menstruate; **o.k- (o.ky-)** to place; **o.-, o.-ho.-** yes (To.); **a_gu (a_n-, a_y-**, etc.), **agu** (rare) to come into existence, happen, become, prove, to be, be, etc.; n. becoming, coming to pass; **a_gisu** to cause to become, bring about, perform; **a_guvike, a_guha** becoming, happening, etc.; **-a_gi** adverbial suffix; **a_m.** interj. of assent of recollection (Ka.); **a.g-** to become; **a.ku** yes, all right; **a.k- (a.ki-)** to make to stay in a place; **ayni** genuine, true; **ayni mane** central house of family (Kod..); **a_pini** (irregular forms, including 2 sg. neut. past. **a_n.d.u**) to be, become, grow, happen, occur, fit, suit, be possible, be related

to; **a_vu** it may be or may happen (Tu.); **agu, avu (ayi** having become; allomorph **ka_-**) to be, become, prove to be, be done, be fit, be agreeable; adj. which is; **ayite** possible, which may be or can be done, convenient; n. possibility, convenience; **ayina** which is or has become, agreeable, suitable; **-ga_** adverbial suffix; **ka_vincu** to do, make, perform, produce, cause to be done (Te.); **an-** to be in a place, be so-and-so; **a-** allomorph of **er- (edd-)** to become; **a.p- (a.pt-)** to keep in a place, entrust (Kol.); **and.-** to be; **a_p-** to keep; **akk-** to make, do; **an-** to be (Nk.); **aia_na_** (irregular; 3 sg. impf. **a_nd**; some forms from stem **a_-**), (most dialects) **a_-** tobe (Go.); **a- (a_t-, a_n-)** to be, become (Kond.a); **a_- (a_t-)** id. (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **a_va (a_t-)** to become, be, happen, be sufficient, finished; n. being, becoming, accomplishment, sufficiency (Kui); **aiyali** to be, become; **a_nai** to occur (Kuwi); **anning** (stems **an-, ar-, as-, a-**) to be (Br.)(DEDR 333). **Experience; realize; get accustomed**: **axna_ (axcas, akkhas)** to know, realize, experience, mistake for; **axka_, akhka_** knowledge, experience (Kur.); **ge (aqqa)** to know, understand; **gre** to get accustomed to (Malt.)(DEDR 17). cf. **ar-i (-v-, -nt-)** to know, understand, perceive, ascertain; n. knowledge (Ta.); **erka** knowledge (Kol.); **harrifing** to inquire, ask (Br.)(DEDR 314). **as'** reach (Skt.); **as'no_ti** obtains (RV.); **has'o_nu** to be obtained (Sh.)(CDIAL 916). **abhya_s'a** near (R.); **abhya_s'am** adv. (AitBr.); **abbha_sa** subst. and adj. (Pkt.); **abhya_sa** near (Pali); **abiyesa** neighbourhood; **biyes** near (Si.)(CDIAL 547). **vyas.t.i** attainment, success (TS.); **vat.han.u** to seize (S.); **vat.t.han.** (L.); **ba_t.ho** skilful, wise (N.); **ba_t.** cunning, clever (M.)(CDIAL 12179). **To exist**: **a_yitu, a_yittu, a_ytu** it became, etc.; **a_y** the form of the pp. of **a_gu**, to which the affixes tu, itu, ittu are joined (Ka.); **a_y** (Ta.) = **a_gi** (Ka.); **a_yi** (Tu.) = **a_da** (Ka.); **a_gu, ak, agu** to come into being or existence (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.); to happen; to be (Ka.lex.) **ah-** to be (H.Avadhi_.); **h** (P.R.Br.H.); **a_hn.em.** (M.); **a_m.h-** (S.); present **hu_m.** etc. (H.); **na_him.** is not, no (M.H.)(Bloch, p. 302). cf. **a_kat.t.um** let it happen (Ta.lex.) **ac** to remain (Romany); **chum.** (G.); **chu_m.** (R.); **chi_** (Mth.); **asn.em.** to be, to exist (M.); **chus** to remain (K.); **chu** (N.); **achna_** (H.); **a_chi** (B.); **achi** I am (Or.); **acchati** (Pali); **acchai** (Pkt.); archaic future in: **escit** (Latin); pretarite **eskhon, eskhe** (Gk.); subjunctive : **isem** that I be (Armenian); **sketar** is (Tocharian B); **skente** are (Bloch, p. 298). **a_ks.e_ti** abides, dwells in (RV.); **a_ks.iyati** exists (AV.); **a_ks.yati** is to be found, is (AV.); **aks.am.ti** (As'.); **ach'ati** is (NiDoc.); **akkhai** continues to be, is (Pkt.); **chus** I am (K.) < **a_ks.ito_ smi** (Skt.); **chu** is (K.); **necchi** is not (WPah.); **akhalu** was (OMth.); **khe** is; **naikhe** is not (Bhoj.)[cf. **a_ks.e_pa** objection (Sus'r.); **akkhe_pa** (Pali); **akkhe_va** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1032)]; **nakhi_** am not; **nai_khi~_** (Bhoj.); **a_ge** is (B.); **ho_ti, huati** (Skt.); **hach'ati** (NiDoc.); **hokkhai** (Pkt.); **hokhe** becomes (Bi.Bhoj.); **hakai**, 3rd pl. **hakhin** (Bi.Bhoj.); **acchati** sits still, remains, behaves, is (Pali); **acchai** sits, remains, is, pp. **acchiya-** (Pkt.); **a_chi** is (Bhi_li_ of Naikad.i_ (Pkt.); **achai** is (OG.); **che** (G.); **asn.e~** to remain, stay, exist, be (M.); **a_ssu_ke** to be (Konkan.i); **achav** I remain; **ac-** to stay, live, stand (Gypsy); **cha** is (D..); **cop** thou art (Dm.); **oc-** to be (Pas'.); **cha** is (Garh.Ku.N.); exists (N.); **a_siba** to exist, be (A.); **a_chi** is (B.); **achi** (Or.); **a_chai** (OMth.); **achab** (Mth.)[X old **akh-**: **chikai** he is (Monghyr dial.)]; **a_chai** is (OAw.); **a_chna_, achna_** to remain, exist, be (H.); **chai** exists, lives, is (OMarw.); X **ho_-** in **ho_cer** is in the state of (Gypsy); **acch-, a_kh-** remained in the form of **a_h-, ah-, h-** (e.g. **ahai** (OB.); **ae** (B.); **a_hai** (OH.); **hai** (H.)] with **-h- < -kh-** in the unemphatic verb, whereas **-kh-** remained in the emphatic positive and negative: **hai** is (Bi.); emph. **hakai** is (Bi.); **a_he_** is; **ne_khe_** is not (Bi.); **achi** is (Or.); **nuhi** is not, 3rd pl. **na_ha_nti** (Or.); in languages which distinguish conjugations in **-a-** and **-e~-**, the present tense may be from <***a_khe~**: **a~_hi~_ni** they are (S.); **a_hin** (L.)(CDIAL 1031). cf. **akam** inside, house (Ta.)(DEDR 7). **Dwell; bird's nest**: cf. **ks.i** dwell (Skt.); **a_kher.o** a bird's nest (S.)(CDIAL 1021). **a_hita** placed, put (Skt.Ka.); **aha = a_guva, a_ha** (Ka.); **ahuda_gu** to become or be 'yes' or true (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Neighbourhood**: **ayal** neighbourhood (Ma.Ta.); adjacent place (Ta.); **acal** neighbourhood, adjacent place, being

foreign or alien; **acalar** neighbours, strangers (Ta.)(DEDR 189). **a_yatana** resting place, home (TS.); sanctuary (ChUp.); place, sphere (Pali); **a_yayan.a** house, refuge (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1285). **a_s'sia_** a servant in the harem (Or.)(CDIAL 1452). **a_vasati** dwells (RV.); sleeps with (Mn.); resides (Pali); stays (Pkt.); **a_ohiba** to recline (A.)(CDIAL 1425). **a_s'aya** a resting place; an abode, an asylum (Ka.lex.) **a_ccu** < **a_yir-r-u** finished, done (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

2940.**To educate; send a message**: **sa~_ku** to educate, foster (Te.)(DEDR 2427). **sakkhara** educated (Pkt.); **sa_khara** literate (H.); **sa_ks.ara** containing letters; eloquent (Skt.)(CDIAL 13320). cf. **can:katam** Sanskrit (**Te_va_. 858,2**); **can:kam** learned assemblies or academies of ancient times patronised by Pa_n.d.ya kings (**Periyapu. Mu_rttina_. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **si_ks.ate_** wishes to overcome (RV.); **sik** to learn, teach; **sikav, siker** to teach (Gypsy); **sicoiki, sicilus** to learn; caus. **sicaroiki** to teach; caus. **sicoiki**, pret. **sice_gas** to send a message to; **sinco_nu**, caus. **sinca_yo_nu** (Sh.)(CDIAL 13426)]. **sikhat, sikhauna, siknat** teaching; **sikhau, siknat** to teach (Santali.lex.) **s'iks.** learn (Skt.); **s'iks.an.a** act of learning (Skt.); in cmpd. teaching (Skt.); **sikkhana** study, teaching (Pali); **sikkhan.a** (Pkt.); **xikani** instruction (A.); **s'iks.ate_** learns (RV.); **s'iks.ati** (S'Br.); **sikkhati** learns (Pali); **s'ichatu** (NiDoc.); **sikkhai** (Pkt.); **sik** to learn, teach (Gypsy); **che~_c** to learn (Dm.); **chich** (Kal.); **chichik** (Kho.); **hechun** (K.); **sikhan.u** (S.); **sikkhan.** (L.); **sikkhn.a_** (P.); **s'ikhn.u_, s'ican., s'ikkhrna_, s'ikhn.o~_, sikkhn.a_** (WPah.); **sikhn.o** (Ku.); **siknu** (N.); **xikiba** (A.); **sik(h)a_** (B.); **sikhiba_** (Or.); **sikhab** (Mth.); **si_khai** (OAw.); **si_khna_** (H.); **sikhvu~** (G.); **s'ik(h)n.e~** (M.); **s'ikta_** (Konkan.i); caus.: **sikkha_pe_ti** teaches (Pali); **sikkha~_vei** (Pkt.); **sikav** (Gypsy); **sikha_in.u** (S.); **sikha_van.** (L.); **sakha_un.a_** (P.);[cf. **-a-** as in **sa~_ku** (Te.)]; **s'ikha_n.o~_** (WPah.); **sikhon.o** (Ku.); **sikha_unu** (N.); **xika_iba** (A.); **sikha_na** (B.); **sikha_iba_** (Or.); **sikha_na_** (H.); **sikhavvu~** (G.); **s'ikavin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 12430). **s'iks.ayati** informs (Mn.); **chiche_ik** to teach (Kho.); **sicoiki**, pret. **sicegas** to send a message to (Sh.)(CDIAL 12431). **s'iks.a_** learning, study (MBh.); punishment (Skt.); **s'iks.a_dan.d.a** corrective punishment (BhP.);[cf. **siksa** to accuse (Malay); **chis'kinas** to accuse (Bur.)]; **sikkha_** study, discipline (Pali.Pkt.); **s'ech**[i] message (K.); **sikha** learning (S.); **sikkh** advice (P.); **si_kh** (Ku.); **dekha-siki** imitation (N.); **sikha** advice, instruction (OAw.); **si_kh** (H.); **si_kha** advice (OG.); **si_kh** punishment (G.); **hik** study (Si.)(CDIAL 12432). **s'iks.ya** to be taught (Skt.); **sikhu** disciple (S.); **sikkh** pupil (L.)(CDIAL 12433). cf. **s'is.ya** pupil (Skt.)(CDIAL 12482).

2941.**Image: row**: **sa_hi** line, row, row of neighbouring houses (Or.)(CDIAL 12376).

2942.**Image: likeness; pair**: **sahal.u** likeness (Si.); **sa_haya** drawn together, enveloped (Pkt.); **sam.hr.ta** drawn together (MBh.)(CDIAL 13065). **Image: pair of fish roes**: **san:gha_r.i** pair of fish roes (Or.)(CDIAL 12859). **san:gha_t.ika_** a pair, couple (Skt.lex.) **sa~gherna_** to hobble two cows together left leg to right leg to prevent straying; **sa~ghera_** the rope with which this is done (H.)(CDIAL 12864). **san:gal.a** pair (Si.); **sam.gha_d.a, sam.gha_d.aga, sam.gha_d.i_** pair (Pkt.); **san:gha_r.i** two rolls of thread for twisting to the sacred thread (Or.)(CDIAL 12859). cf. **can:ku < s'an:ku** stake, peg, spike (Ta.lex.)

2943.**Image: entrance**: **can:kat.a-** 'entrance' in **can:kat.a-p-pat.alai** a barred gate at the entrance of a house or garden (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **saga_d.a_** frame of a building (M.)(CDIAL 12859). **can:ka-mukam < san:ga-mukha** river-mouth (**Cilap. 9,57, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2944.**Image: bridge; passage**: **san:kama** passage, bridge (Pali); **sam.kama** bridge (Pkt.); **sa~_go, sa_n.o** (Ku.); **sa~_gu, sa~_ghu** small cane bridge repaired only in the cold weather

(N.); **xa~_ku** bridge (of poles or bamboos or masonry)(A.); **sa~_ko** bridge (B.); **san:kua** (Or.); **sa~_ka_, sa~_kho, sa~_khu~, sa~_kha_** (Or.); **sa~_kav, sa~_ku_** (M. < **s'an:ku**)(CDIAL 12834). **san:ko** a bridge (Tu.lex.) **sam.krama** going together (VS.); steps to water, bridge (Mn.)(CDIAL 12834). **san:gla_** a plank bridge in the hills (P.)(CDIAL 12260). **Image: blocking a stream**: **sa~_kar** blocking a stream (M.)(CDIAL 12818). **sa~_kha_ra_, sa~_kera_, sa~_kora_** rubbish and mud blocking a waterchannel (M.)(CDIAL 12820). **sa~_ku_l.** straws etc. blocking a stream (M.)(CDIAL 12828). **sa~_ka_, sa_ka_** straw etc. collected and blocking a stream, dregs, a mixture of copper and inferior gold for soldering trinkets (M.)(CDIAL 12829). **san:ka** a bridge (Ka.); **sa_n:ku_** a float or bridge of rude and hasty construction (M.)(Ka.lex.) **sakho, sako** bridge (Santali.lex.) **Narrow; difficulty**: **san:kat.t.a-caturtti < san:kas.t.a +** a fast observed in honour of Gan.e_s'a (**Vina_yakapu. 47,6**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **sam.kat.a** contracted, narrow, dangerous; n. defile, difficulty, danger (MBh.); **sam.kad.a, sam.kad.ia** narrow (Pkt.); **sangur** steep hill (K.); **sa~_gar.o_** narrow (WPah.); **sa~_gur.o** (Ku.); **sa~_guro** (N.); **sa~_kur** (Or.); **sa~_kar** narrow; n. narrow lane (H.); **sakra_** tight, narrow (H.); **sa_m.kad.a** narrow (OG.); **sa~_kr.u~** (G.); **sa~_kad., sa~_kd.a_** tight, narrow (M.); **sa~_kad., sa~_kd.e~** a difficulty (M.); **sakul.u** hard, fast, massive (Si.)(CDIAL 12817). **can:kat.a-p-pat.alai** a barred gate at the entrance of a house or garden (**J**.); **can:kat.appa_t.u** state of being in trouble or distress (Ta.); **san:kat.apa_t.u** (Te.); **can:kat.am** difficulty, trouble, straitened circumstances (**Te_va_. 702,2**); narrow path; a barred gate (Ta.lex.) **san:kat.a, san:gat.a** contracted, narrow, strait; a narrow passage (Ka.lex.) **Image: narrow**: **sa~_kur** narrow (Or.)(CDIAL 12828). **sam.kad.a, sam.kad.ia** narrow (Pkt.); **sa~_gar.o_** narrow (WPah.); **sa~_gur.o** (Ku.); **sa~_guro** (N.); **sa~_kur** (Or.); **sa~_kar** narrow; narrow lane; **sakra_** tight, narrow (H.); **sa_m.kad.a** narrow (OG.); **sa~_kr.u~** (G.); **sa~_kad., sa~_kd.a_** tight, narrow; **sa~_kad., sa~_kd.e~** a difficulty (M.)(CDIAL 12817). **sa~_kat.an., sa~_kat.n.e~** chopping block (M.); **sakut.an.** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12826). **sa~_kat.n.e~** to chip up (M.)(CDIAL 12827). **sa~_kar.** a difficulty (H.); **sa~_kad.** (G.)(CDIAL 12830). **sr.a_** narrow, tight, near; **saur.a_** id.; **saur.** constriction (L.)(CDIAL 13068). **To shrink; to contract**: **sam.kut.ati** bends oneself together (Skt.); **sam.kut.ana** contracting (Skt.); **san:kut.ita** doubled up, shrunk (Pali); **san:kun.d.ita** distorted (Pali); **sam.kud.ia** contracted (Pkt.); **su~gran.** to shrink, dwindle; **sun:gur.un.** (L.); **sun:gar.na_, sun:gur.na_, san:gar.n.a_, sukar.na_** to contract (P.); **sa_n:kur.iba_, sa_n:kul.iba_** to contract, draw in one's limbs (Or.); **sa~kar.na_, sakar.na_, sukar.na_, sikar.na_** to be contracted (H.); **sakul.anava_, hakul.anava_, akul.anava_** to curl up, fold, roll in (Si.)(CDIAL 12825). **sam.kucyate_** is contracted, shrinks (Sus'r.); **sam.kucati** (Skt.); **san:kucati** (Pali); **sam.kuyai** (Pkt.); **sam.kucae_** (Pkt.); **sa~guccn.a_, sa~gu_c^{a}n.a_, sukacn.a_** to shrink, be drawn together (P.); **sa_n:kuciba_** to contract (Or.); **sakucab** to be pressed, be squeezed (Mth.); **sakucai** shrinks, trembles, is shy (OAw.); **sakucna_, sukucna_** to shrink, become narrow or tight (H.)(CDIAL 12824). **sam.ko_cayati** is contracted (MBh.); **san:ko_ce_ti** (Pali); **sam.ko_ai** (Pkt.); **sa~gocn.a_** to contract, draw in (P.); **sa~goc** contraction (P.); **sa_n:kociba_** to contract (Or.); **sam.kocai** is pressed (OMth.); **sa~kocna_** to make shrink (H.)(CDIAL 12832). **sam.ko_d.iya** contracted (Pkt.); **su~gor.an.** to shrink (L.); **sa~gor.n.a_, su~gor.n.a_** to contract, draw up (as the arms and legs)(P.); **sakor.na_, sikor.na_, si~kor.na_** to contract, compress, crumple together; **suker.na_, saker.na_** (H.)(CDIAL 12833). **Closely packed**: **sm.kirati** bestows liberally (RV.); mixes together (MBh.); pp. **sam.ki_rn.a** (Ya_j.); **sam.ki_rati** mixes together (Pali); **sakilna_** to collect, accumulate, purse, shrink (H.); **san:kin.n.a** mixed (Pali); closely packed (Pkt.); **sakinu** scattered, confused, mixed (Si.)(CDIAL 12823). **sa~guccn.a_, sa~guc^{a}n.a_, sukacn.a_** to be drawn together, to shrink (P.); **sam.kucyate_** is contracted, shrinks (Sus'r.); **sa_n:kuciba_** to contract (Or.); **sakucab** to be pressed, be squeezed (Mth.); **sakucna_, sukucna_** to shrink, become narrow or tight

(H.)(CDIAL 12824). **Herd**: **katuppu** herd of cattle (Ta.); **kadupu** herd, flock (Ka.); **kadale, kadal.i** a mass, multitude (Ka.); **kadupu** id. (Te.); **kadamba(ka)-** multitude, troop (Skt.)(DEDR 1198). **ghat.a_** collection, mass (BhP.); **ghad.a_** collection, mass (Pkt.); **ghad.i_, ghad.ia_** assembly (Pkt.); **ghari** bunch (of bananas)(N.); **ghad.** bunch, testicles (M.); **gar** testicle (Gypsy); **gha_ri** thicket, jungle (N.); **gha_d** bundle of rice straw (M.); **ghat.t.a** dense (Pkt.); collection, troop (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4411). **sam.kula** crowded together, dense (MBh.); **san:kula** crowded (Pali); **sam.kula** filled (Pkt.); **sa~_kur** narrow (Or.); **sa~_kul.** straws, etc. blocking a stream (M.); **sa~_kul.n.e~** to become thick and clotted (M.); **sakul.u** numerous (Si.)(CDIAL 12828). **sam.kr.s.t.a** drawn together (Ka_tyS'r.); **sam.kat.t.ha, sam.kit.t.ha** scraped together (Pkt.); **sa~get.hnu, sa~get.nu** to collect greedily, hoard (N.)(CDIAL 12831). **Image: swarm of fish; combined**: **gha_t.ita** produced (Skt.); **ghat.ita** connected (Pali); combined (pp. of **ghat.eti** to join, to connect, to unite < denominative from **ghat.a** multitude, heap, dense mass, i.e. thiket, cluster; e.g., **maccha-ghat.a** a swarm of fish (Pali.lex.); **ghad.ia-** (Pkt.); **ghar.i_** folded (H.)(CDIAL 4412).

2945.**Image: monkey**: **sakam-gar.i** a small kind of long-tailed macaque, the larger kind being called **kuba gar.i** (Mu.lex.) **ga~r.i_** monkey (Santali.lex.) **s'a_kha_mr.ga** monkey (MBh.); **sa_kha_m.ga** monkey (Pali); **sa_ha_mia, sa_ha_maya** (Pkt.); **sa_muva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12377). cf. **s'a_kha_** branch (RV.); **sa_kha_, sa_kha** branch (Pali); **sa_ha_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12376). **sin:gan.ika, sin:gal.i_ka** a black monkey (Ka.); **cin:glike** a large kind of ape (Tu.); **sin:gili_kamu** the great black monkey (Te.)(DEDR 2502). **Image: monkey**: **sin:gal.i_ka, sin:gan.ika** a black monkey (Ka.); **tin:gali_ka** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

2946.**An annular continent**: **ca_ka-t-ti_vu** an annular continent, named after a tree called ca_kam or teak (**Kampara_. Pat.aikka_. 9**); **ca_ka-t-tuvi_pam** id.(Ta.lex.) cf. **te_kka-t-ti_vu** an annular continent named after the tree called, te_kku, one of er..u-ti_vu (Ta.lex.) **te_kkan-ti_vu** (Ta.lex.) **sim.hala** bark, rind; the island country of Ceylon (Skt.lex.) **Sri Lanka**: **sim.hala** Sri Lanka (Ceylon); pl. Sinhalese (MBh.); **sim.halaka** (VarBr.S.); **si_hala, si_halaka** Sinhalese (Pali); **sim.hala, si_hala** (Pkt.); **hel.a** Ceylon; **(h)el.u** pertaining to the language of Ceylon < **co_d.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 13385). **Siam**: **ci_yam < siyam** (Malay) Siam (Ta.lex.)

2947.**Eaglewood**: **ca_katun.t.am** < **ka_katun.d.a** eaglewood, akil (Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_ka-tti_vu** an annular continent named after a tree called ca_kam or teak (**Kampara_. Pat.aikka_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_katun.t.am** eagle-wood (**Cu_l.a_. Ci_ya. 105**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_katun.d.am** a dark species of agallochum (Skt.Ka.lex.) **jon:gaka** synonym of **aguru** (**Car. Ci. 1-4.15**). **sa_y, sava_, sa_g** teak wood (M.); **sa_g** (G.H.); **sa_gu** (S.); **s'a_ka** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.407). Tectona grandis: **te_kku** teak (**Akana_. 107**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cekka, sekka** bark of tree (Kol.); **s'ekka** bark of tree (Nk.); **cakka** bark (Go.)(DEDR 2748). **s'a_ka** the teak tree (**B. Sam..**) **saka** (Skt.); **sagwan** (H.P.M.); **segun** (B.); **tekku** (Ta.); **peddateku** (Te.); **tekka** (Ma.); **tega** (Ka.); **chingjagu**(Assam); wood: powdered and made into a plaster used for hot headaches and for swellings; vermifuge; ashes of wood: applied to swollen eyelids; bark: astringent; oil from nuts: promotes growth of hair, useful in scabies; wood contains quinine-like substance tectoquinine; habitat: Konkan, W. Ghats of Bombay and Madras States, Circars, Deccan, Carnatic and Madhya Bharat (GIMP, p. 240). cf. **te_kku** teak, tectona grandis (Ta.)(DEDR 3452) **lot.pot.o dare, sagun** tectona grandis (Santali.lex.) **s'a_ka** the teak tree tectona grandis (Gr.S'r.); **sa_ka** teak tree (Pali); **sa_ga** (Pkt.); **sa_y, sa_ya_, sa_va_, sa~_va_, sa_yla_** (M.); **sakhuwa_** (N.); **sa_khu_, sa~_khu_, sakhua_** (H.); **sa_gu_** (S.)(CDIAL 12369). **ca_ki < s'a_khin** tree (Ta.lex.) **Eagle-wood; fragrant powder**:

s'r.n:ga_ra a fragrant powder for the dress or body; agallocham; **s'r.n:gajam** aloe wood; **s'r.n:ga-mo_hin** the champaka tree (Skt.lex.) cf. **aguru, agaru, canda_l.a** the dark species of agallochum; the fragrant aloe wood and tree, aquilaria agallocha; the tree which yields bdellium, amyris agallocha (Ka.lex.)

2948.**Image: broom**: **ci_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to sweep; **ci_vu (ci_vi-)** to sweep clean (as floor), clean (as teeth); **ci_kku** rubbish; **ci_kam-pul** broom-grass (Ta.)(DEDR 2599). **sim.ka_** root stem of the grass andropogon muricatus (Pkt.); **si~_k** the grass anathorium muricatum (scented roots of which are used for making screens)(P.); **si~_k** spiky culm of andropogon muricatus (of which brooms are made)(H.)(CDIAL 13392). **ci_ku** broom-grass (Ta.); **ci_puru** (Te.); **ci_pari** (Ka.); **ci_r..ku** broom-grass, aristida setacea (**Tol. Er..ut. 415, Urai.**); **u_kam, u_kai** id.; **ci_ppan.-ko_rai** clubrush, bulrush (Ta.lex.) **To sweep**: **ci_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to sweep off, brush away, wipe off, cleanse (Ta.); **ci_pra_** a broom (Ta.); **ki.p** broom (To.); **ci_pari** broom (Ka.); **ci.pe** broom made of grass, palm leaves, etc. (Ka.); **ci_kili, ci_puru** a broom (Te.); **sabdi** broom (Nk.Kol.); **ce_pid** broom (Pa.); **se_pet., ce_pe_d., se_pe, se_pe_t** (Ga.); **saiya_na_, saitta_na_, he_ya_na_, hey, hay, heyy, ey, ey, e_y** to sweep (Go.); **he_pur, hepur, e_por, e_pur** broom (Go.); **hepa_** a grass thysanolaena agrostis (Go.); **siper.** broom; **sipa** to sweep (Kond.a); **hi_p** to sweep (Pe.); **hipos** broom (Pe.); **he_p** to sweep (Mand..); **he_pur** broom (Mand..); **se_pa (se_pi-)** to sweep; n. sweeping (Kui.); **se_peri** broom, brush (Kui.); **hepali, he_pinai, he_p** to sweep (Kuwi); **hepori, he_pori** (pl. **he_porka**)**, herpori, hapori** broom (Kuwi)(DEDR 2599).

2949.**Scented substances mixed together**: **ce_kka_l.i, ce_tta_l.i < ce_rkkai + a_l.i** one who collects, gathers scented substances mixed together and makes into pills (Ta.lex.) **Compound; mixing**: **ce_rkkai** compound, mixing (Ta.); **ce_rvva** mixture (Ma.); **se_ruve, se_rve** mass, assemblage (Ka.); **s'e_ra_vuni** to mix (Tu.)(DEDR 2814). **Essence; secretion**: cf. **sa_ra** essence; the quintessence; marrow; pith; the sap of trees and plants; semen virile; wealth, goods, riches; **se_rve, se_ruve** mixture (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_rppu** mixture (**Ci.Ci. 4,5**); **ce_rkkai** colecting, gathering; scented substanced mixed together and made into pills (Ta.); **s'e_rige** union (Tu.); **ce_rika** collecting, gathering (Te.); **se_rige** (Tu.); **ce_r-tal** to become united, to join together (**Kampara_. Pu_kkoy. 5**); **ce_ru** (Te.); **se_ru** (Ka.Tu.); **ce_ruka** (Ma.); **ce_rvai** mixture, compound (**Tiruppu. 139**); ingredients for medicinal or other composition; **ce_rvai-c-cantan-am** compound sandal paste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **To gather**: **e_ppu** a joint, patch (Ma.); **e.p** joint of two pieces of iron; **e.gu.r.- (e.gu.c-)** to gather; **e.gu.t.n- (e.gu.c-)** to gather (fuel, honey, grain, money)(Ko.); **e.y- (e.c-)** to join (pieces of two ends) together; **o.ku.r.- (o.ku.r.y-)** (things) are gathered, (men) work together; **o.ku.t.- (o.ku.t.y-)** to gather (things)(To.); **e_ccu** tie, connection (Ma.); **e_kkuka** to join so as to fit, patch (Ma.); **e_ykkuka** to unite, join (Ma.); **e_yvu** comparison, resemblance (Ta.); **e_cuka, e_s'uka** to unite, fit, meet (Ma.)(DEDR 899). cf. **e_pi** shorea robusta (Ka.); **e_pe** the sal tree (Te.)(DEDR 896). **Female perfumer**: **sairandhri, sairindhri, sail.e_ndri** a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments; an independent female artisan working in another person's house; a female perfumer; a toilet woman; gandhaka_rike, gat.t.aval.ti (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2950.**Collector of revenue**: **s'e_kada_ri, s'e_kada_rike** the office or business of a s'e_kada_ra, the native collector of the revenue of a division of villages or land (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **san:grahitr.** 'a treasurer or charioteer' (Hist. Dharm. Vol. III, p.111); prob. collector of the king's grain share (cf. Ghoshal, Hindu Revenue System, p.9; IEG, p.297). **Native collector**: **s'e_kada_ra** the native collector of the revenue of a division of villages or land (Ka.); **s'e_kha-da_ra** id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

ce_karakka_ran- servant who secures things (**Tj.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Acquisition**: **ce_karam** collection, assemblage, gathering (Ta.); **se_karamu** id. (Te.); family, tribe; acquisition, savings; provision, preparation, readiness; **ce_karatta_r** company, party (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ce_kari (-pp-, -tt-)** to acquire, get, secure, procure, make ready, collect, gather, assemble (Ta.); **s'e_karam** assemblage, heap; **s'e_kharikka** to pile up (these are Sanskritized in form)(Ma.); **se_karamu** saving, collecting, collection, amassing; **se_karincu** to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure (Te.)(DEDR 2801). **To collect; assemblage; heap**: **sacau** to save money (Santali.lex.) **cake** to pile up; **thak** a pile (Santali.lex.) **ce_ya** to be piled (MBh.); **citya** built on a foundation (TS.); **cejo** act of making a foundation (Marw.)(CDIAL 4909). **sangr.au** to collect as money; to amass; **juktao, samtao** to amass; **jumau, jurau** to collect by littles; **joara, jarwa, jut.au** to collect; **johrao** to collect necessaries; **jhaua, samtao** to collect together; **juktau** to accumulate (Santali.lex.) **se_kad.a_** per hundred; an aggregate of one hundred (Ka.); **s'e_n:kad.a_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **sangi** the condition of being several or numerous (Mu.lex.) **jamkao, jomkao, cumkak** to assemble; **jauhar** to assemble in large numbers; **jueau** an assembly; **jokha, jur.ta,jut.au** to get (Santali.lex.) **Meets; bringing together**: **sam.kr.ti** bringing together (TS.); **sa~_kar.** a difficulty (H.); **sa~_kad.** (G.)(CDIAL 12830). **sam.galai** melts, meets, is joined (Pkt.); **sa~_gul.n.e~** to congeal, clot (M.)(CDIAL 12848). **Greatness; fertility**: **cer..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, prosper (as kingdom, family, country), be fertile, be superabundant, be cheerful as countenance; **(-v-, -nt-)** to grow, increase; **cer..icci** flourishing; **cer..ippu, cer..impu, cer..uttu, cer..umpal** fertility, flourishing condition, prosperity, plenteousness, abundance, fullness; **cer..umai** flourishing condition, greatness, excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness, verdure (Ta.); **cer..u** fine, stout; **cer..ikka** to be fertile; **cer..ippu** fertility (Ma.)(DEDR 2789). **Great or noble man**: **s'e_khara** the best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.) (Skt.lex.) **ekkat.iga** a superior, noble or great man (Ka.); **ekkat.i** superior, noble, great (Te.); **ekkud.u** greatness, height, ascent; high, great, mighty; **ekku** to rise, increase, swell; **egi, ege** to rise, spring up, fly or bound (Te.); **ekkat.e** greatness; wonder, a wonder (Ka.); **ekkuve** greatness etc.; a strange thing, novelty (Te.); **ekke** eminence, superiority; great force (Ka.); **ekkuvu, ekkuve** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_kka_l.i** friend (**Tinn.**)(Ta.lex.) **-aggala** in cmpds. 'additional' e.g. **vi_sa_ ekkaggala_** (Pkt.); **angle** in front; **an:glal, aglal** from in front (Gypsy); **agaro** superior (S.); **agla_** former (L.P.); **a_gale** in future (A.); **a_gali** being in front (OB.); **a_gara** best (OAw.); **a_gal** future, front part (H.); **a_gal.**^{i} previously; **a_gali** before (OG.); **a_gl.u~** previous, future, superior (G.); **agl.a_** superior (M.); **aggiliya** first (Pkt.); **agiro** superior (Pkt.); **a_gila** future (OAw.); **a_gil** foremost (H.); **a~_gla_** anterior (M.)(CDIAL 68). **agaun.a** chief, primary (Or.); **agauni_** going forward to meet a visitor (H.)(CDIAL 70). **agraga_min** guide (Pa_n..); **aggaga_miga** leading (Pkt.); **aga_u~_** guide, pioneer (P.)(CDIAL 71). **agratah.sara** going in front (Pa_n..); **a_gusa_ra** leading (Or.)(CDIAL 72). **agratas** in front (RV.); **aggato_** in the beginning (Pali); **aggao_** in front (Pkt.); **aggo_** beforehand (P.); **aghu~** next year (N.); **a_gu~** from the beginning (Or.); **a_gu** in front (Or.)(CDIAL 73). **agraya_van** going before (RV.); **agva_n.u** guide (S.); **agwa_n, agma_n** leader (P.); **a_guya_n** precursor; adj. going in front; **a_gone** before (B.); **a_gua_n.i** adj. leading; **a_gia_n.i** (Or.); **agwa_n** guide (H.)(CDIAL 78). **agwa_ha_** guide (P.); **agwa_** (Ku.); **aguwa_** (N.)(CDIAL 82). **agawar.h** something in given in advance (Bhoj.); **agot.h, agot.** period just before or after the beginning of the rains (M.)(CDIAL 84). **a_gas, agas** adv. early; **a_gasn.e~, agasn.e~** to be early ripe (of fruit or grain)(M.); **agras'as** from the beginning (AV.)(CDIAL 85). **Greatness, eminence**: cf. **veggal.a, veggal.e, eggal.a, heggal.a** abundance, greatness, excess; a great man; **veggal.isu, vekkal.isu** to become much, increase greatly, become plentiful, go beyond the common boundary (in emotions), be elated or actuated by impulse (Ka.); **veggalamu, veggalapu** excess, too much; excessive, extreme;

veggali~_d.u a great or extraordinary man (Te.)(DEDR 5467). **aggal.a, aggal.e, argal.a** greatness, eminence, excess; a great man; **aggal.ike** greatness, great power; **aggal.isu, aggalisu** to be or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel (Ka.); **aggalika** greatness, high degree, perseverance, eagerness; **aggalincu** to increase, grow, exert; **aggalamu** excessive, vehement (Te.); **a_glo, a_gro, agro** more, much (Go.); **a_gal** many, much; **aggeli** many (Kui); **aga_da** more; **agar.a** id., extra (Kuwi)(DEDR App.4). **Fop**: {**Echo word**} **an:kacan:kam** ostentation, foppery; **an:ka-k-ka_ran-** dandy, fop; masquerader (**Or..ivi. Tur-avu. 19**) (Ta.lex.) **akkar.** stiff, erect; fop; **akr.a_vu~** to be stiff, boast (G.); **akad.n.e~** to strut (M.); **akar.** foppery, twist, bend (H.); **aku_r^{u}** stiff (K.); **a_kar.** affectation (P.); **a_kar.i** pride (S.); **a_kir.** stiffness, conceit (L.)(CDIAL 1013). **eqto** fop, coxcomb (Malt.); **e_x-e_rna_** to give complacent looks at one's own dress (Kur.)(DEDR 873). **akantai** conceit, arrogance, haughtiness (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.. 8**)[?cf. **aham.-ta_** (Skt.)]; **akanakai** derisive laughter (**Cilap. 16,164, Urai**); **ekkar** proud, haughty persons (**Te_va_. 859,11**); **ekkal.ippu** excessive joy tinged with conceit (Ta.lex.)

2951.**Chieftainship**: **sikda_ri** chieftainship; **sikhar** the highest point, top pinnacle (P.lex.)

2952.**Management of sacred buildings**: **ci_karam < s'ri_-kara** prosperity, fortune (**Kantapu. Cayantan-pu. 20**); **ci_ < s'ri_** Laks.mi_ (**Kantaran. 8**); light, brilliancy (**Kantaran. 69**); part. an honorific prefix added to the names of deities, eminent persons and sacred objects, e.g. **ci_ra_man-, ci_pa_tam** (Ta.lex.) **ci_ka_riyam** < **s'ri_ +** management of sacred buildings and institutions (**S.I.I. ii,311**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_r** prosperity, wealth; greatness, excellence, superiority (**Pur-ana_. 1**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ci_r** beauty, esteem, fame, balance, measure (Ta.); good condition, increase (Ma.)(DEDR 2624). **s'ri_** light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (AV.); **siri_** (Pali.Pkt.); **si_-** prosperity (Pkt.); **-s** hon. affix to names of relationship (e.g. **a_ja_-s, a_ji_-s**)(M.); **siri** health, happiness (Si.)(CDIAL 12708). **s're_yas** better (RV.); auspicious (MBh.); better state (AV.); **seyyo_** nom. sg. m. excellent; happiness (Pali); **se_a** fortunate; fortune; **se_am.sa-, sejjam.sa** adj. (Pkt.); **s'e_** happy (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12721). cf. **s're_s.t.ha** most splendid, best (RV.); **set.t.ha** best (Pali)(CDIAL 12725). cf. semant. **se_d.hi_** line, row (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12724). **Wealth; prosperity**: **ci_r-cir-appu** great prosperity; gifts to a girl given by her parents on the occasion of her marriage; **ci_r-ceytal** to give presents, as to a daughter, on the occasion of her marriage; **ci_r-pa_t.al** extolling or recounting the excellence of wedding parties, usually on the fourth day of marriage; **ci_r-varicai** presents given to a bride, dowry; **ci_ra_t.i-k-kon.t.u-po_kai** going of a married girl from her husband's house to her father's on the pretext of a petty quarrel; **cir-apput.ai-k-kil.avi** words of hospitality (**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,44**); **ci_ra_t.t.utal** to extol, applaud (**Civaraka. Te_viyut.an-. 24**); **ci_riyar** the noble, the great (**Mu_turai, 18**); **ci_riya_r** id. (**Na_lat.i, 232**); **ci_riya** adj. of surpassing excellence (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 23**); **ci_rit.am** suitable place or opportunity (**Kur-al., 821**); **ci_rul.** prosperity, wealth; **ci_rittal** to be magnificent (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 494**); **ci_ra_l.an-** distinguished person (**Patin-o. Ar-puta. 44**); **ci_rtti < ki_rti** great reputation, renown (**Tol. Col. 313**); **ci_r-p-pa_t.u** greatness (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 11**); **ci_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be excellent, be superior (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,7,6**); be suitable, fitting (as an opportunity)(**Kur-al., 490**); fall into rhythmic movement; n. prosperity, wealth; beauty, gracefulness (**Malaipat.u. 570**); goodness; greatness, excellence, superiority (**Pur-ana_. 1**); paramount importance (**Tirumuru. 220**); esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning; equilibrium (**Kampara_. Akat. 40**); evenness, balance; measure, quantity (**Pur-ana_. 6,8**); heaviness; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments; **ci_rmai** greatness, excellence, eminence (**Kur-al., 123**); reputation, renown (**Tacaiva_. 241**); weight (**Man.i. 27,254**); moderateness; decorum, good

behaviour (**Tiruppu. 109**); smoothness, evenness, polish; [**cillaa** shining (Pkt.); **cilkan.u** to be bright (S.); **cillo** smooth, polished (N.); **cilakna_** to be bright (H.)(CDIAL 4827)]; **ci_rppu** excellence (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,148**); **ci_rkka** to swell, become stout; **ci_rppikka** to increase; **ci_r-u** good condition, luck (Ma.)(DEDR 2624). **cir-a (-pp-, -tt-)** to be eminent, illustrious (**Pur-ana_. 6,19**); surpass, excel (**Tiruva_ca. 1,61**); be abundant (**Maturaik. 244**); to be dear (**Kur-al., 515**); be auspicious, be graceful; rejoice (**Kantapu. Yuttaka_n.. Emaku_. 31**); **cir-anto_r** the great, the illustrious, gods, relatives, ascetics; **cir-appu** pre-eminence, superiority (**Tol. Po. 28**); pomp, grandeur; that which is special, distinctive, peculiar,opp. to **potu** (**Kur-al., 972**); abundance, wealth, prosperity (**Pur-ana_64,5**); happiness (**Kur-al., 1208**); honours, privileges (**Cilap. 16,109**); regard, esteem (**Kur-al., 195**); courtesy, hospitality (**Na_lat.i, 159**; present, gift (**Kur-al., 590**); foodstuffs provided for the marriage parties at a wedding; periodical festival in a temple (**Kur-al., 18**); a ceremony observed by Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chetty community; heaven, heavenly bliss (**Kur-al., 31**); **cir-appet.uttal** to celebrate a festival (**Arut.pa_. 1, Cecar-i, 388**); **cir-avu** meritorious deed (**Tiruva_ca. 5,86**); **cir-appa_t.u** excellence, splendour (**Te_va_. 500,4**); **cir-avu** meritorious deed (Ta.); **cir-akka** (**cir-annu**) to be glorious (Ma.); **ser-apu** hospitality, honour, festival (Ka.)(DEDR 2589). **ir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to go beyond, transcend, excel, be pre-eminent, pass by (of time), transgress; **ir-appa** much, exceedingly; **ir-appu** transgression, passing, excess, abundant (Ta.); **er-t- (er-ty-)** to overcome in contest, outstrip (To.); **esna_ (essas)** to transgress (Kur.)(DEDR 515).

2953.**Land cultivated by owner**: **si_r** land cultivated by owner (P.Ku.); **sir-jamin** (N.); **si_r** id. (H.)(CDIAL 13441). **si_r** the land that man retains for his own individual cultivation; a plot of land in the saila_ba_ cultivated by a separate tenant or a set of tenants; **saila_bi_** land watered by floods of the great rivers or by overflow waters from other sources; **saila_b** inundation; dampness (P.lex.) **s'aivara** a revenue term; a levy in kind (cf. Ghosal, Hindu Revenue System, p.220); cf. **s'eri_** arable land (M.)[orig. excluded from, the village assessment]; tax on farm houses (IEG, p.286); **s'aibara** a levy in kind (**EI, 17;** IEG, p.285).

2954.**Property in land**: cf. **cir-u-tat.i** small plot of land, small salt-pan (**Akana_. 366**)(Ta.lex.) **cir-u-te_t.t.u** private property in land, as of zamindars (**Rd.**); small savings (Ta.lex.)

2955.**Furrow**: **si(h)a_ra_** drill (for sowing seed)(L.); **sia_ra_** furrow (Or.); ***si_ta_dha_ra_** furrow line (CDIAL 13429).

2671.**Back of the neck**: **se_rki** the back of the neck (Kui); **he_rki, herki** neck; **herki** shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2817).

2956.**Plough; pair of ploughing bullocks**: **he_rka** pl. plough; pair of ploughing bullocks (Kuwi)(DEDR 2816). **Image: drill for sowing seed**: **si(h)a_ra_** drill (for sowing seed)(L.); **sia_ra** furrow (Or.)(CDIAL 13429). **Furrow**: **ci_tai < si_ta_** furrow (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ait. Cen:ki_. 8**); **ci_ta_** (**Kampara_. Urukka_. 85**); wife of Ra_ma, as having sprung from a furrow (**Pur-ana_. 378**)(Ta.lex.) **Furrow; cultivation**: **si~_** cultivation (L.); furrow (L.WPah.); furrow, ploughing (P.Si.); **si_** id. (P.); the second ploughing (WPah.); [cf. semant. **ci_t.t.ai, ci_t.t.ai-k-katir** ear of corn in the second growth (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)]; **sia_r.** furrow (P.); **sea_r.** (WPah.); **si_a_** furrow (Pkt.); **si_** furrow (Pkt.); **si_a~, si_vi~** (L.); **si_ya~_** a ploughing (L.); **siha_** furrow (WPah.); **siyo** a ploughing; **s'yu** furrow (Ku.); **siyo** (N.); **hi_, hi_ya** furrow, ploughing (Si.); **Goddess of agriculture**: **si_a_** Si_ta_ (Pkt.); **siya** (OAw.); **si_ta_** goddess of agriculture, furrow (RV.); furrow

(Pali)(CDIAL 13428). **siya_u_** a deity presiding over agriculture (H.)(CDIAL 13428a). **si_ta_yaja** sacrifice to the furrow (Gr.S.); **si_n** a ploughing (L.); **siun** furrow (WPah.)(CDIAL 13430). **Ploughed land**: **si_ta_** a furrow, track or line of a plough-share; (hence) a tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; husbandry, agriculture (e.g. **si_ta_-dravyam.**); name of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithila, and wife of Rama. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground... and hence also her epithets, **ayomja, dhara_putri_** etc.]; name of a goddess, wife of Indra; **si_ta_-dravyam.** implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; **si_tya** measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed (Skt.lex.) **si_tya** ploughed (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 13431). **Cultivation**: cf. **se_dya** cultivation, farming (Ka.); **se_dyamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2811). **Furrow; line; plough**: **si_ra** plough (RV.Pali.Pkt.); ?cords of the plough; furrow; [ac. to BHSkt. ii, 596 **si_ra_h-** nom. pl. (= Pali. **si_ta_yo**) is mistake for **si_ta_h.**, but A. attests meaning 'furrow']; **siru** a ploughing (Sh.); **si_ra** long string by which bullocks are guided in the plough (S.); **xir** furrow, one ploughing; **xirlu_** furrow; **xirluwa_** furrowed (A.); **si_r** ploughing (H.); **siru-va, siri** plough; **(h)ira, (h)iri-** line, streak (Si.)(CDIAL 13441). **siraur** furrow; **siror, sira_ur** (Bi.); **siraur ke dharal** to plough (Bi.); **sira_ur** furrow (Mth.)(CDIAL 13442). **saira** belonging to a plough (A_past.)(CDIAL 13441). cf. **selli_** rope (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13591). cf. **kayir-u** rope, cod, string (Ta.); **ki.r-na.n.** rope (Ko.); **ce.ri** coconut fibre, coir (Kod..); **ce_ru** string, cord (Te.); **ce_ri** fibre (Tu.)(DEDR 1254). **hali_ra** plough (P.); **halasi_ra** plough (BHSkt.); **haler** the day on which neighbours join to plough one man's land (P.); **hali_ri_** small plough (P.)(CDIAL 14010).

2957.**Marriage badge**: **cir-u-ta_li** a kind of small ta_li or marriage badge (**Perun.. Vattava. 16,29**); a small ta_li worn by married women and removed only on widowhood; ta_li given by a paramour to his concubine; **cir-u-ta_li-k-kat.t.u** a custom among the Kaikko_l.ars by which an unwilling maiden, usually one's maternal uncle's daughter or paternal aunt's daughter is forced into marrying, by a ta_li or a piece of cloth being tied around her neck while asleep, a form of surreptitious marriage (**E.T. iii,40**) (Ta.lex.)

2958.**Image: ladder**: **sir.hi, caini** ladder (Santali.lex.) **lis'i_n.** wooden ladder (WPah.); **lisnu** ladder (N.)(CDIAL 12738). **s'ile_t.** ladder (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12743). **s'ris.** be in, enter (Skt.); **(hr.di) s're_s.a_ma** we shall cause to enter (RV.); **hr.daya-s'ris.** entering the heart (AV.); **s'riti** entrance (RV.); **sii** ladder (Pkt.); **istri_** ladder made of a single log (Ash.); **ci_, cir** ladder (Wg.); **ci_k** (Kt.Pr.); **ci_x** (Pr.)(CDIAL 12703). **sid.d.hi** ladder (Pkt.); **s'ir.** (Wot..); **s'i_r** house (Tor.); **si_r.h** rapids in a stream (L.); **si_r.hi_** ladder (P.); **sir.i, si_r.i** ladder, staircase, flight of steps (B.); **sir.h, sir.i** (Or.); **si_r.hi_** ladder (Bi.Aw.H.); **si_d.i_** (G.); **s'id.hi_, s'id.i_** (M.); **nis're_n.i** ladder (Skt.); **s.ur., s.ur.i_** ladder (Pas'.); **s'or.** stair, ladder (Par.); **s'u_r.i** (Phal.)(CDIAL 12709). **ceitr** ladder (Ash.); **s're_tr.** one who has recourse to (MBh.)(CDIAL 12720). **To lean on; ladder**: **se.r- (se.rt-)** to lean; **se.r-- (se.rept-)** id. (Kol.); **kern**- to lean; **kerp- (kert-)** id (Ga.); **ce_ru** to lean upon or against; **ce_ra_bad.u** id. (Te.); **kerpuni** to prop, support; **kerpud.uni** to cause to lean against, place against; **kerpu, kerbu** a kind of ladder; **kerpa** a slope; sloping (Tu.); **ke.d- (ke.dy-)** to lean one's back against support (Ko.); **ko.r- (ko-0-), so.r- (so.d-)** to lean against; **ko.s't- (ko.s'ty-)** id. (To.); **kendu** to lean on (Ka.); **keskud.** steps (Go.); **ke_sku_r.** ladder (Go.); **ge_k-** to lean on, rest the back on (wall, etc.)(Kond.a); **ge_nd.- (-t-)** to lean against; **ge_ra** ladder (Pe.); **ge_nd.-** to lean (Mand..); **ke_ka (ke_ki-)** to lean, lean upon or against (Kui); **ge_nd.- (-it-)** to lean; **ge_t.- (-h-)** id.; **ge_ra** ladder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2012). **Ladder**: **he_r, he_ri** ladder (K.)(CDIAL 12724). **cic** ladder (Sh.)(CDIAL 12704). **s'i_t** ladder (Kal.); **si_nai_** (Shum.); **siai_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12687). **saini_, seni_** ladder (H.); **hin.i, in.i, hin.a** ladder, stairs (Si.)(CDIAL 12685). **e_n.i** ladder

(Ta.Ka.Ma.Tu.); tier (Ta.lex.); limit, boundary (**Pur-ana_. 35,1**); country, territory; **e_n.** boundary, limit (Ta.); **e_n.u** id. (Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **d.an.d.a_** ladder (L.)(CDIAL 6128).

2959.**House**: **s'i_r** house (Tor.); **s'it.h, s'it.** house (Bshk.); **s'it.i** inside (Phal.); **si_t.ha_** cushion of straw or rushes on mouth of well on which bucket rests as water is discharged (Bi.)(CDIAL 12707). **s'riti** entrance (RV.)(CDIAL 12703). cf. **cic** ladder (Sh.)(CDIAL 12704).

2960.**Image: chaplet**: **sihra_** a chaplet of flowers, or a piece of gold or silver flowers, or a piece of gold or silver fringe worn on the head by a bridegroom at the time of marriage (P.lex.) **Image: garland of flowers worn on the head**: **s'e_khara** (fr. **s'ikhara**) a garland of flowers worn on the top of the head, a chaplet, a crest, a diadem; the chief or head of anything (Ka.lex.) **s'era** end, extremity (M.); **sihra_** diadem, crown (H.P.); **hyor^{u}** at the top, above (K.); **sihara** (Pkt.); **s'ikhara** (Skt.)(Bloch, p.412). **s'ikhan.d.a** tuft of hair left on sides or crown of head at tonsure (TS.); **s'ikhandaka** (Skt.); **s'ikhan.d.in** crested; peacock (Ya_j.); **sikhan.d.in** tufted, crested (Pali); **siham.d.a** crest; **chiham.d.a** peacock, crest (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12434). **Image: hair of head**: **cikura** hair of head (Skt.); hair of a chowry (Skt.); **ciku_ra, cihura** (Skt.); **ciura, cihura** hair of head (Pkt.); **ciuri** plant from which fibre is obtained, sterculia coxinia (N.); **cihur** hair of head (H.); **civar, ci~var** fibre surrounding pulp of breadfruit (M.)(CDIAL 4776). **cikura** name of a plant (Skt.); **ciura** a species of potherb (Or.)(CDIAL 4777). **Image: peak**: **s'ikhara** point, peak (MBh.); erection of hair on body, armpit (Skt.); **sikhara** top, summit of mountain, point or edge of sword (Pali); **sihara** crest of hill, top (Pkt.); **s'e_r** top, pinnacle (K.); **siyar** place where head lies in sleep (B.); **siyara** head pillow, head end of bed (Or.); **s'era_** end, extremity (M.); **siur** cock's comb (N.); **xihariba, xiyariba** (hair) to stand on end, bristle; caus. **xiyara_iba** (A.); **sihara_** (hair) to stand on end, start; **sihara_na** to startle (B.); **sihrab** to shiver (Mth.); **siharna_** (H.); **s'ikkhar** precipitous ridge (WPah.)(CDIAL 12435). **cihkau** to be startled, to wince, to start through fear, to start from sleep scared; **cihrau** to shudder, to start, one's hair to stand on end through fear, to feel disgust (Santali.lex.) **Image: diadem; garland of flowers on the head**: **s'e_khara** peak (BhP.); top of head; chaplet, diadem (Skt.); **se_hara** crest (Pkt.); **sihiro** chaplet worn by bridegroom (S.); **se_ra_** fillet (L.); **sehra_, sihra_** chaplet of flowers (P.); **s'ehra_** garland worn at wedding (WPah.); **sehra_** (H.); **sehara** garland of flowers on the head (OG.)(CDIAL 12604). **s'e_kharita** crested, tufted, peaked (Skt.lex.) **Image: chaplet**: **s'i_rs.aka** an ornament of flowers on the head; a helmet; a turban; **si_saka** a helmet; **s'ikhi** id. (Ka.Skt.); **si_sa-kanda_l.** to put a helmet on (Ka.lex.) **va_kai** chaplet of sirissa flowers worn by victors (**Pu. Ve. 8,1, Kol.u.**); **va_kai-y-aravam** theme describing a warrior, as being decked with a wreath of white flowers and wearing a red girdle and anklets, in token of victory (**Pu. Ve. 8,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: garland**: **cukkai < srak** nom. sg. of **sraj** garland (**Tiruppu. 161**)(Ta.lex.)

2961.**Toddy from sirissa bark**: **cikkar, cikkarattel.iyal** toddy extracted from sirissa bark (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,180**)(Ta.); **ci_kkiri** black sirissa, albizzia amara (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Sirissa tree**: **s'a_ka** the siri_s.a tree (Skt.lex.) **kad.ace** (perhaps Tadbhava of **s'iri_s.a**) the Sirissa tree, acacia speciosa (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **va_kai** sirissa, albizzia, fragrant sirissa (Ta.)(DEDR 5333). **Sirissa**: **s'an:khini_-phala** the s'iri_s.a tree (Skt.lex.)

2962.**Image: hunter**: **sikari, sikaria** a hunter, a trapper of game (Santali.lex.) **sika_ra** hunting; game (Ka.); **s'ika_ra** (M.); **s'ika_ri, sika_ri** hunting, the chase (Ka.); **s'ika_ra** (M.H.); **s'ika_riyava** a hunter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2963.**Itch**: **sikir.** itching, burning itchy sensation, dislike, antipathy, hate (Santali.lex.) **se_k- (-t-)** to itch (Kond.a); **he_k- (-t-)** id.; **he_pkor** cow itch, mucuna pruriens (Pe.); **he_k-** to itch; to scratch (Mand..); **se_pka (< sek-p**; **se_kt-)** to itch (Kui); **he_nguli** the itch; **hengu_li aiyali, he_pk-, se_k- (-h-)** to itch (Kuwi)(DEDR 2800).

2964.**Image: bat**: **ci_kuru-va_yi** cockroach (Ka.); **ci_kuru-va_yi, ci_kura_yi** bat, cricket; **civuka-pit.t.a** a bat (Te.)(DEDR 2606).

2965.**Images: tree; top of a tree**: **si** top of a tree (Si.)(CDIAL 12436). **ciki** tree (**Ilak. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ikha_** tuft, topknot, crest (S'Br.); **sikha_** crest, topknot (Pali); **siha_, sihali_, chihali_** (Pkt.); **siha_b** to be puffed up (Aw.)(CDIAL 12436).

2966.**Images: cock; male**: **cerko, cerkea_** male (opp. to ced.u = female, girl); boy (e.g. when addresssing a boy as: cerkea_)(Kon.lex.) **se_r-i kor-u** cock (Kond.a); **sehi** male (Kuwi); **sehi neh'ur.i** male dog (Kuwi)(DEDR 2820). **s'ri_** light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (AV.); **siri_** (Pali.Pkt.); **si_** prosperity (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12708). **s'ri_mha_la-bhat.t.a = mha_lasa_-bhat.t.a** (12th. c. Skt.); **s'ri_** hon. affix to males (Skt.); **-s** hon. affix to names of relationship (e.g. **a_ja_-s, a_ji_-s** (M.)(CDIAL 14824). cf. **sva_min** owner, master (Mn.); **sa~_i~_** (S.); **sa~_i** as term of address (L.)(CDIAL 13930). **Image: bird; young**: **cicu < s'is'u** babe, young of animals (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 65**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cice** small fruit; **ci_ce** young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom (Go.); **cici_, cico_** any fruit in its embryonic stage, just after the fall of the blossom; boy or girl under marriageable age (Kur.)(DEDR 2609). **s'is'u** young of an animal, child (RV.); **s'is'uka** (AV.); **susu** lad (Pali); **sisu, susu** (Pkt.); **sisa** son (Or.); **sis, sisu** young of any animal, infant (H.); **susu** child (Si.)(CDIAL 12476). **s'is'una_ka** young snake (R.); young elephant (Skt.); **susva_l.** crocodile (G.)(CDIAL 12477). **cin.nu** chicken (N.); **ci~_ga_, ci~ga_** young bird; **cin:ga_, ci~gna_** chicken; **ci~gula_** young bird, child (H.); **ce~ga_** chicken (Mth.); **ce~ga_, ce~gr.a_** child (H.)(CDIAL 4785). **Pecking**: **su_hur.a_** hull or bran of wheat; **su_r.hi_, su_hur.i** hull or bran of pulse (P.)(CDIAL 12513). cf. **co_l.am** maize (Ta.lex.) **cokar.** bran, husk, chaff (Ku.); **cokar** bran (P.); id. (N.); **cokra_** dregs (e.g. of rice-spirit)(N.); **cokar., cokal** bran (B.); **cokla_** rind, bran (B.); **cokar, co~kar, cokra_, co~kra_** bran, husks (Bi.); **cokar., cokar, co~kar** bran (H.)(CDIAL 4917). **cu_n.o** grain given to birds to peck (S.); **co_n.** pick, choice (L.); **con.** refuse of cotton; **con.i_** picking cotton (P.); **cun.**[i] pecking (of birds)(G.)(CDIAL 4919). **cogu, cogo** food for birds (S.); **cogga_, cog** id., food brought from the crop (L.); **cogga_** food for birds (P.)(CDIAL 4920). cf. **cu~_gn.o~_** to pick, glean, lift, carry (WPah.); **cu~gnu** to peck (N.); **cu~_gna_** (H.)(CDIAL 4853). **Image: cock**: **ce_val** male of birds and fowls (excepting peacock), cock, male swan, kite (Ta.Ma.); **ca_val** cock, male of birds (Ma.); **cawge** cock-bird (Malt.)(DEDR 2818). **ca_var-kat.t.u** cock-fight (Ta.lex.) **svula_** jungle cock, gallus lafeyetti (Si.)(CDIAL 4672). **Image: kite**: **ce_val** kite (**Paripa_. 3,18**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: male swan**: **ce_val** male swan (**Pur-ana_. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **Cockscomb**: **curwyela** pheasant (Dm.); **cu_la_, cu_liya_** peacock's crest, cockscomb (Pkt.); **cu_l.a_** cockscomb (Pali); **sil.u** peacock's crest (Si.); **cu~_d.a_** cockscomb (P.)(CDIAL 4883). **Son**: **se_pal** (pl. **se_pakil**) boy, lad; **sa_pal** boy (Ga.); **ce_pal** (pl. **ce_pkul**) boy, lad (Pa.); **ce_vala** child, at the breast (Ma.); **je_vu** child, lad, youth; **jo_vu** id., baby, female child; **je_vu, jo_vu** girl; **jo_kul.u** children; **je_ru** pariah child (Tu.); **ce_y** son, child; juvenility, youth (Ta.); **jo~_xas** lad, youth; servant (Kur.)(DEDR 2813). cf. **cevili** foster-mother, one of ai-vakai-t-ta_ya_r (**Tol. Po. 124**)(Ta.lex.) **cha_va_** young elephant (M.H.); **s'a_va** daughter (Skt.); **cha_va** (Pkt.)(Bloch, p. 334). cf. **sehi** male (Kuwi)(DEDR 2820). cf. **ce_val** male of birds and fowls; stallion (Ta.)(DEDR 2818). **Image: chicken**: **ciwa_l, civa_(l), ci_va, civna~_, ciwa_** young of birds, chick (Go.); **sipr.i,**

si_pi chicken (Kond.a); **si_pa** id. (Kui); **hippa, hipa_, hi_pa** chicken, chick (Kuwi); **ci'am, ciyam** id. (Kur.); **cin.yo** chicken (Malt.)(DEDR 2636). **Pheasant**: **s'ya_ma_** hen cuckoo (VarBr.S.); hen golden oriole (opp. to bright cock bird)(Skt.); **sa~_-wacu** hen monal pheasant (Ash.); **s'om** (Kt.); **ca_m, cam** hen golden oriole (Wg.); **s'a_m** (Tor.); hen of either bird (Phal.); **ham** hen pheasant (K.)(CDIAL 12664). **va_s'a** roaring (RV.); **va_s'aka** croaking, warbling (of birds)(Skt.); **va_saga** making a noise (Pkt.); **wacu_** cock golden auriole (Ash.); a kind of partridge (Ash.); **wocw** (Wg.); **vacu_** cock golden auriole (Kt.); **wa_ciw** (Gaw.); **batacul, batacu_r** cock golden auriole (Kho.)(CDIAL 14800). **ce_val** peacock, the vehicle of Skanda (**Tol. Po. 603, Urai.**); **ce_vala_n-** Skanda, as having the cock on His banner (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_t.. 20**); **ce_var--kot.iyo_n-** Skanda, as having the cock on his banner (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: partridge**: **akan-r-il** male greek-partridge (**Ain:kur-u. 381, Pa_. Ve_.**)(Ta.)(TED). **askal** partridge (Santali.lex.) **cako_ra, tittira** partridge (Skt.lex.) **ki_r, ki_ra_** parrot; **koud.o, koud.ea_** dove (Kon.lex.)

2967.**To distribute, give, gift; image: hand**: **ti** hand (Sora. Khasi K'ti. Gutob. Pareng. Remo. and all languages of the family) (Sora.lex.) **ti, tij** to give; **tija** give up, give away, to surrender (Sora.); **ti.ag** to give up (Mundari); **tijena:b** a boon, a gift, a promise; **tikkui, tinkui** mortgage (Sora.lex.) **iku (-pp-, -tt-), ikai (-pp-, -tt-)** to give, bestow (Ta.); **ikku** to give (as money, alms, a name, medicine); **in:gu** to give (Ka.)(DEDR 416). **Five metals**: **ci_ka_** the five metals (**R.**); cf. **si_sa_di**: starting with si_sa (lead)(Skt.) **cikkam** lead, silver, copper; **si_saka** lead (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **sija_** the jingling sound of metallic ornaments (Skt.lex.) **Gold for ornaments**: **s'r.n:gi_** gold used for ornaments; **s'r.n:gi_-kanakam** id. (Skt.lex.) **cinkam** a mineral poison (Ta.lex.) **cika-na_tam** mica; **abhraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Property**: **sina** property (RV. ii.30.2); who was going here to carry off Vr.tra's wealth; **sinavant** rich (RV. x.102.11)(Vedic.lex.) **Gift, grant**: **i_kai** gift, grant (**Kur-al., 221**); gold (**Pur-ana_. 99**); *Kalpaka* tree of cuvarkkam which, accg. to Hindu myth. bestows everything that one may desire (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) [cf. **si_ka_r..i** < **S'ri_ + ka_li_** Shiyali, a S'iva shrine in Tanjore district, noted as the birth-place of Tiru-a_n--campantar (**Te_va_.**); **i_s'an-** S'iva (**Nal.a. Ka_ppu.**); lord of the universe (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,10,1**); lord, master (**Pa_rata. Kuru. 91**)(Ta.lex.)] cf. **ikkuva_ku < iks.va_ku** first king of the solar dynasty who ruled in Ayo_dhya_ (**Kalin.. Ira_ca. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **icaittal** to give lavishly (**Pin.**)(Ta.lex.) **si_va (si_t-), ji_va (ji_t-)** to give, allow; n. act of giving, bestowal (Kui); **si.- (si.t-)** to give (Kol.); **s'i_** id. (Nk.); **si_** id. (Nk.); **si_- (-t-)** id. (Kond.a); **si_-** id. (Pe.); **hi_- (-t-)** id. (Pe.Kuwi); **hi_-** id. (Mand..Kui); **ci_- (ci-)** id. (Pa.); **si_- (si_d-, si_y-, si_n-)** id. (Ga.); **i_vu** giving, gift, distribution; **i_vi (-pp-, -tt-)** to distribute; **i_vo_n-** donor (Ta.); **i_ (itt-)** to give, allow, permit; **i_su, i_yisu** to cause to give (Ka.); **iccu (i_-, iyy-, ivv-)** to give, allow, permit; **i_gi, i_vi** giving, donation, charity, a gift; **i_gika~_d.u, i_vika~_d.u, i_vari** a liberal, bountiful person (Te.); **ciye (cic-)** to give away (Malt.); **i_ (-v-, -nt-)** to give to inferiors, give alms, bestow, grant (**Tol. Col. 445**); to give; to distribute, apportion; (arith.) to divide; to give instruction (**Nan-. 36**); to create, bring into existence (**Kampara_. Akali. 49**); to agree, consent (**Paripa_. 9,17**); **i_kai** gift; **i_kaiyan-** liberal person (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 18**)(Ta.); **si_a_na_** to give, allow; **hiya_na_ (hit-), hi_-, i_-** to give (Go.); **hi_ali, hi_nai** to give (Kuwi); **ci'ina_ (ciccas)** to give, allow (Kur.)(DEDR 2598). **Dowry**: **ci_tan-a-k-ka_n.i** land obtained as dowry (**Kumara. Pira. Muttuk. Pil.l.ait. 35**); **ci_tan-akka_ri** married woman with a dowry; **ci_tan-a-c-ci_t.t.u, ci_tan-a-v-ur-uti, ci_tan--v-o_lai** dowry instrument; **ci_tan-am** dowry (**Kantaran. 8**); **ci_tan-a-v-a_t.ci** right of possession by dowry (Ta.lex.) cf. **stri_-dhana** (Skt.lex.)

2968.**Image: water-bearer**: **se_ka** a libation, an offering; **se_ktr.** one who sprinkles; a water-bearer; **se_ktra** a bucket, watering-pot (Skt.lex.) **ce_ka** effusion, emission; seminal effusion; a

drop (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: woman's breast; milk**: **ce_kku** breast milk; **ce_kkai** woman's breast (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sirko** a rush or stream (of milk)(N.); **s'irakn.e~** to enter; **s'irkavin.e~** to thrust, pierce (M.)(CDIAL 13420). **ce_pu** gush or spurt as of milk (Ka.); **ce.pu** (milk) to secrete (Kod..); **ce~_pu, ce_pu** the breasts to become full with milk, the milk to be secreted, flow, rush or spring forth; let the milk flow; n. the becoming full with milk (of breasts), the secretion or flowing forth of milk (Te.); **se_mpap-** to become ready to be milked (Ga.)(DEDR 2803). **Image: pouring out**: **se_ka** pouring out, emission (RV. iii.31.3); **se_ktr.** sprinkler (RV. iii.32.15); cf. **sic** (Skt.)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **se_ka** sprinkling (Pali); **se_a** (Pkt.); **syo_** jug, jar (Kt.); **s'u_** bucket (Pr.); **seo** land irrigated directly by water-lift; **si_u_** inundation from canal or river; **se_** wet (L.)(CDIAL 13580). **abhis.e_ka** consecrating a king (S'Br.); **abhise_ka** (Pali); **abhise_a, ahise_a** (Pkt.); **bisava, biso_** (Si.)(CDIAL 531). **abhis.e_kya** to be anointed (MBh.); **wiceka_y** (Dm.); **vis.ikta** emitted (of semen)(S'Br.); **vis.icati** shed (A_pS'r.)(CDIAL 532). **abhis.e_cita** inaugurated; **abhis.e_cya** to be anointed (R.); **abhise_cita** (Pali); **bisava, biso_** queen (Si.)(CDIAL 533). **a_se_cayati** pours in or on (A_s'vGr..); **a_sicati** pours in (RV.); sprinkles (Pali); **a_sitta** (Pkt.); **asavin.e~** to season (a pot by heating and sprinkling to saturation with milk)(M.)(CDIAL 1498). cf. **utsicati** causes to flow over (RV.); **ussicati** bales out (Pali); **usewna_** to pour off (H.)(CDIAL 1883). **upase_cana** pouring on (RV.); sprinkling on (RV.); infusion, juice (AV.); sauce (Pali); **usevan., usavn.u~** solution of several salts used in washing and sizing cloth (G.); **uvasitta** sprinkled (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2261). **se_kapa_tra** a vessel for pouring out or holding water; a baling vessel, a bucket (Ka.lex.) **Images: sprinkling; drop of water**: **s'i_kara, si_kara** drizzle, spray, mist (MBh.); **si_ara** rain driven by wind, drop of water (Pkt.); **si_haraa** shower (Pkt.); **s'ivra_** a gentle sprinkling (M.)(CDIAL 12483). **sikta** sprinkled, wetted (RV.); **sitta** sprinkled (Pali)(CDIAL 13388). **Image: drop of water**: **ci_karam < s'i_kara** drop of water (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_can-. 14**); hail-stone; **ci_kari** water-drop (Ta.lex.) cf. **sikata_** grain of sand (VS.)(CDIAL 13386). **Image: wavy motion**: **tgare** to wave, undulate, fly with a waving motion as a sherd when thrown; **tke** wind, air (Malt.); **taho_** wind (Br.); **ta_ka_** air, wind, breeze; **ta_grna_** to blow (of the wind)(Kur.)(DEDR 3149). cf. **ca~_xna_** to scatter seed (Kur.); **cge** to scatter (Malt.)(DEDR 2431). **takkal.isu** to sprinkle as water (Ka.lex.) **se_ka** sprinking, besprinkling; pouring out, effusion; a libation, an offering; cf. **abhis.e_ka, utse_ka, nis.e_ka** (Ka.lex.) **To divide; sow**: **cqe** to divide, scatter, sow (Malt.); **ca~_xna_** to sow, scatter seed (Kur.)(CDIAL 2431). **Image: channel**: **jigal.u, jigul.u** a small channel; **jid.d.i, did.d.i** an opening made in a panel of the front door or gate, just large enough for a person to squeeze himself through; it is shut at night (Ka.); **jid.d.iba_galu** id. (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Wetness**: **cintu** to trickle, stream as tears; **cintu** to be strewn, spilled (Ta.); **cindu** id. (Te.); **cinduga** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **sindali** moist, damp (Kui); **cittad.i** damp, moisture, wetness (Te.)(DEDR 2525). **sicyate_** is sprinkled (RV.); **siccam.ta** pres. part. being sprinkled (Pkt.); **ciceik** to pour from one vessel to another (Kho.); **xisiba** to sprinkle, scatter, sow broadcast, bale; **xisani** baling scoop (A.); **sijjan.** to be moistened; **sijjun.** to be wet (L.); **sijjn.a_** to be watered (P.); caus. **sija_un.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 13393). **sicati** pours out, sprinkles (RV.); sprinkles (Pali); **sija** (Dhp.); **sim.cai** (Pkt.); **sijn.a_** to water, irrigate (P.); **si~jna_, si~jn.u** (WPah.); **si~cnu** (N.); **xi~siba** (A.); **se~ca_, che~ca_** to irrigate, bale out (N.); **si~cwa_** man who distributes water from irrigation channel (Bi.); **si~cal** to drench (Bhoj.); **si~_cab** to irrigate (Aw.); **si~cvu~** to irrigate (G.); **s'i~cn.e~** to sprinkle (M.); **isinava_, ihinava_** to sprinkle, scatter about (Si.); **si~_cna_, chicna_** to irrigate, throw out (water)(H.); **si~ciba_, chiciba_** to sprinkle, irrigate (Or.)(CDIAL 13394). **sicana** sprinkling (Skt.); **sicanaka** adj. sprinkling (Pali); **sim.can.a** (Pkt.); **si~can.iyu~** rope to draw water with from well (G.)(CDIAL 13395). **sikta** sprinkled, wetted (RV.); **sitta** sprinkled (Pali); **sita** (Dhp.); **sitta, setta** (Pkt.); **sit** silt, dregs (Kho.); **sitli** marshland (Or.); **sippam.ta** being sprinkled (Pkt.); **sim.pai** to sprinkle (Pkt.); **si~pvu~** to

sprinkle, water; **si~pn.i_** sprinkling (G.); **s'i~pn.e~** to sprinkle (M.); **s'i~pad.n.e~** to sprinkle, scatter (M.)(CDIAL 13388).

2969.**Images; two poles crossed and tied in V-shape; rope-sling for carrying things**: **cigr.i** supporting poles, tied in a V-shape; **cigur.i** an apparatus for raising heavy beams, when beyond the height to which men can reach, consisting of two poles crossed at the top and securely tied; used also as a support for beams; **cihir.i d.an.** a pole used to propel a boat (Santali.lex.) **si_ka~_** pl. strings of pearls worn on woman's forehead (G.); **s'i_k, s'ike~, s'i~ke~** sling to hang things in; **s'iki_** reef in a sail (M.); **sikka_** strings of a carrying pole (Si.); **s'ikya** rope-sling for carrying things (AV.); **s'ikyaka** (VarBr.S.); **s'ic** net, sling (BhP.); **sikka_** string (Pali); **cce** basket carried on back (Kt.); **xikiya_** loop or string bag for carrying loads (A.); **sikkad.a** bed (Pkt.); **chiko** netted bag for carrying things on a journey, hanging shelf, cattle muzzle (S.); **chikk** rope by which anything is pulled (L.); **chikka_** a hanging net (L.P.); **chi_ka_, chi~_ka_** hanging net, rope bridge, cattle muzzle (H.); **chikan.u** to pull (S.); **chikkan., chikan.** to pull; **chikkan.** end of a girth for pulling (L.)(CDIAL 12427). **cikka** (Tadbhava of **s'ikya**) a sling, a net, a network for carrying or suspending burdens, a muzzle, etc. (Ka.); **cikkam** (Ta.Te.); **cikke** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **s'ikya_dha_ra = s'ikya_-dhr.ta** hook at the end of the pole which carries the looped cord for holding the strings of a balance (Skt.)(CDIAL 12428). cf. **s'ivika_, s'ibika_** palanquin, litter, bier (MBh.); **sivika_** palanquin (Pali); **siviya_, si_a_** (Pkt.); **sivi-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12474). **s'ivike, s'ibike, sivige** a palanquin, a litter; a bier (Ka.lex.) **ci_kkiram** a small hack palankeen-carriage (**M.M. 822**)(Ta.lex.) **Balance**: **ci_r** balance; equilibrium, evenness (**Kampara_. Akat. 40**); libra of the zodiac; **ci_rmai** weight (**Man.i. 27,254**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: scale-pan**: **ci_rai** scale-pan (**Pur-ana_. 43,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Shoulder-staff to carry burdens**: **ci_r** shoulder-staff for carrying burden (**Malaipat.u. 154**); club, bludgeon; **cir-attal** to be unbearably heavy (**Pur-ana_. 75,5**); to be indispensable (**Tol. Col. 76, Ce_n-a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: yoke for load carried by two persons**: **cit.t.ai-maram** yoke for load carried on the shoulders between two persons, dist. fr. **ka_-maram** carried by a single person (Ta.lex.) **Image: water-carrier**: **sikuar, sikwar** a sling slung to each end of a pole in which things are carried (Santali.lex.) **Image: equal weight**: **ekka-tul.a** (Tadbhava of **e_ka-tula**) one weight, equality; whole, undivided weight (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2970.**Image: mortar**: **sa_ki_, sahki, sahki_, cahki, hahki, ahki, a'ki, ahk** mortar (Go.); **sonki** mortar for pounding fixed in the veranda floor (Kond.a); **henki** mortar (Pe.); **heni** id. (Mand..); **seni** a bamboo or wooden mortar for pounding rice (Kui); **he'ni, henni, heni** mortar for pounding rice (Kuwi)(DEDR 2799). cf. **cavli** mortar (Kol.); **avl-akki** rice fried and each grain pounded flat (Kod..); **savul** mortar (Ga.)(DEDR 2391). **Flat**: **cakkar..i** that has become flat by pressure (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cakkal.i (-v-, -nt-)** to become oblate, flattened, compressed (Ta.); **cakku** flat (Tu.)(DEDR 2271). **caki** a flat cake of anything, to cut into thin slices; **caki gur.** a flat cake of raw sugar; **cakti** small and flat, a thin slice, a cake; **cakti gur.** a cake of raw sugar; **piska caktikateko tekea** they slice the piska and then cook it; **chaka chun, chakacun, chakachur** in pieces, shivers, atoms; to pulverise, to reduce to powder; **chaka chunena** it is pulverised (Santali.lex.) **cakul.i_** a kind of cake (Or.); **cakri_** round flat sweetmeat of sugarcane juice (Bi.); **cakra_** flat round cake (Mth.)(CDIAL 4548). **cakkal. (-v-, -nt-)** to become oblate, flattened, compressed (Ta.); **cakkar..i** that has become flat by pressure (Ka.); **cakku** flat (Tu.)(DEDR 2271). **Husked rice**: **ca_ula_,** pl. **cavala** rice (Pkt.); **ca~_uru**, **ca~_varu** a grain of rice (S.); **ca~_uro** pertaining to husked rice (S.); **ca_val** husked rice (L.P.); **ca_vul** (L.); **ca_var, ca_ul, caul** (P.); **c.a_u,** pl. **cau** (WPah.); **cau_l, c.a~_wo_w** (Ku.); **ca~_wal, ca_mal** (N.); **sa_ul** (A.); **ta_ula** (OB.); **ca_ul** (B.); **ca_l** (B.); **cau~l.a, ca_ul.a, ca_ura** (Or.); **ca_ur** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **ca~_wal, cawal,**

ca~_war (H.); **ca_vala** (OMarw.); **ca_val.** usu. pl. (G.)(CDIAL 4749). **cauret.ha_, caurat.ha_** rice soaked and dried and pounded (Bi.); **cauret.ha_** rice ground up with water (H.)(CDIAL 4750). **aval** rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it (Ta.Ma.); pound, beat; n. pounding, beating in a mortar (Ka.); **avil** rice bruised and dried (Ma.); **kac av-** to pestle (millet) second time (Ko.); **avl-akki** rice friedn and each grain pounded flat (Kod..); **abepuni, abeyuni, abecuni** to beat or pound rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2391).

2972.**Image: rectangular doorframe**: **sa~_ga_d.a_** frame of a building (Tu.); **si~ga_r.** doorframe (Ku.); **san.a_r, sin.ha_r** threshold (N.)(CDIAL 12859). **cku** rectangular frame (K.); **cau~ku** frame of door (S.)(CDIAL 4629). **dehali_** threshold (Pali.lex.) **kad.apa, gad.apa** threshold (Te.); **kad.akal** wicket or narrow passage in hedges or walls (Ka.); **kat.appu** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 1109).

2973.**Image: steep hill**: **sangur** steep hill (K.)(CDIAL 12817). **Image: top of a mountain**: **s'r.n:ga** top of a mountain; **s'r.n:gi** a mountain (Ka.lex.)

2974.**Image: mountain range**: **sahya** name of one of the seven principal ranges of mountains in India (Ka.lex.)

2975.**Image: third slope of Mount**: **cakkarava_l.am** the third slope or tier of Mt. Me_ru; **cakkarava_l.a-k-ko_t.t.am** a place in the ancient city of Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in.am adjoining its burning ground (Ta.lex.) **cakrava_t.a** boundary (Skt.); **chakrava_la** circle (MBh.BHSk.); **cakrava_d.a** a mountain range encircling the earth (Pali); **cakkava_la** circle (Pkt.); **sakval.a** the world (Si.)(CDIAL 4552). cf. **cakabhua** circular battle array (Or.); **cakravyu_ha** circular array of troops (MBh.)(CDIAL 4553).

2976.**Image: stool**: **cau~ki_** stool (S.); **cauka_** cooking place (L.M.Or.); cooking place or stove (B.): **caukka_** id. (P.); **cauki_** chair (P.); long bench for sitting on (Mth.); stool, aggregate of four (M.) cooking place (Or.); cooking and eating place (H.); square loe seat (H.G.); **caukho, cauko** wooden seat (Ku.); **cauko** eating place (N.); **cauki** seat (N.); **sauka_** supports for cooking pot (A.); **saki_** stool (A.); **cauko** cooking place, quadrangular spot (G.); **cokiyu~** waggon drawn by four bullocks (G.)(CDIAL 4629). **Image: square**: **cakka-cauka, caccauka** square, four-square; **cakkada a_t.a** a play in squares on the ground (Ka.); **cakku, cekku** a kind of checkered cotton cloth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Backgammon game**: **cokkat.t.a_n-** a game similar to backgammon (Ta.); **cokkat.t.a_nkal.i** (Ma.); **sogat.amu** (Te.); **cokkat.t.a_n--ci_lai** chequered cloth in the form of a cross for playing cokkat.t.a_n-; **cokkat.t.a_n--man.ai** drought board for playing cokkat.t.a_n-; **cokkat.t.a_n--vi_t.u** chequers of cokkat.t.a_n- board; **cokkat.t.a_n--kavar-u, cokkat.t.a_n--pa_yccikai** dice used in the game of cokkat.t.a_n- (Ta.lex.)

2977.**Image: jaw; corner of the mouth**: **as.ki, is.ki** jaw (Kho.); **is.kio don** back-tooth (Kho.)(CDIAL 1497). **sr.kvan** corner of mouth (RV.); du. **sr.va_n.i_, sr.kkan.i_**, whence acc. sg. **sr.kkan.i_m** (Skt.); du. **sr.kkanyau** (Sus'r.); **sr.kva, sr.kka** (MBh.); **sr.vi** (Skt.); du. **sr.kvin.i_, sr.kkin.i_**, whence acc. sg. **sr.kvin.i_m** (MBh.); **srakva** corner of mouth, jaws (RV.); **sikka** corner of mouth (Pkt.); **(h)akuva**, pl. **(h)aku** jaws (Si.); **haka** jaw (Si.)(CDIAL 13576). cf. **an:g** lower cheek; **an:g val** molar teeth (Ko.)(DEDR 114). **alaku, alavu** jaw, mandibles, bird's beak (Ta.); **alaku, alavu** upper portion of the jawbone (Ma.); **halaku** the lower part of the cheek (Ka.)(DEDR 239).

2978.**Image: uvula; tongue; heat eruptions**: **s'an:kha** temporal bone or frontal bone (Ya_j.); part of an elephant's head between the tusks (Skt.); **sam.kha** temporal bone (Pkt.); **sen:kk** ear (Gypsy); **s'en.** throat (Bshk); **s'a_n:g** (Tor.); **s'an:gi_ru** inside of throat (Phal.); **sa~gh** throat; **sa~ghr.i_** enlarged uvula; **sagh** throat (L.); **san:gh, san:gha_** throat, front part of neck, gullet (P.); **s'a~_gi_** throat (WPah.)(CDIAL 12264). **hangun^{u}** the temple, curl of hair on the temple; **honga, hongun^{u}** chin (K.)(CDIAL 12266). **an:gal.a, an:gal.u, an:gul.a, an:gul.i, an:gul.e** palate; **an:gilu, nan:gilu** uvula (Ka.); **an:gili** palate (Te.); **an:gul, an:gur.(u)** tongue (Nk.); **naqlu** uvula (Malt.)(DEDR 33). **an.ar** side of the upper jaw (**Pin..**); **an.ari** id. (**Ja_n-a_. 37, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **an.n.am** palate, roof of the mouth (**Tol. Er..ut. 93**); uvula (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **an:gul.iya mul.** a disease of the uvula, attended with difficulty of breathing and swallowing; **an:gul.a-var-e** the palate to become dry (Ka.lex.) cf. **indul** anything defiled by contact with the mouth (Si.)(CDIAL 1850). cf. **en:gili** contamination or defilement by contact with the mouth or spittle (Te.)(DEDR 780). cf. **hak** neck; **hak-nar.a** throat (Pe.); **can:ku** throat (Ta.)(DEDR 2282). cf. **na_, na_kku** tongue (Ta.)(DEDR a3633). **a_gru_** eruption on the lips from heat (H.); **a_gru** disease causing burning sensation in the mouth (G.); **a_gru~_, agru~_, a_geru~_** heat eruption on lips and tongue (M.)(CDIAL 62). **akkaram** a disease of the mouth, thrush, aphthae, parasitic stomatitis; **accaram** thrush; **at.caram** cracked tongue (Ta.); **akka_ram** a disease, aphthae (Ma.); **agra** the thrush (Ka.); a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush (Tu.); **aks.aramu** disease of the mouth (Te.)(DEDR App.3). **at.caram** cracked tongue (Ta.); a general name for several diseases of children (Ta.); **aks.aramu** cracked tongue (Ta.lex.)

2979.**Hiccough**: **ekkal.ikka** to hiccough; **ekkil., ekkit.t.a, ikkil., ikkit.t.am** hiccough, last breath (Ma.); **is.kur fat--** to hiccough (To.); **ekku (usura ekku)** to breathe as a child after crying loudly; **ekd.u** to hiccough; **ekkid.ikE** hiccough; **e_ged.ike** id. (Ka.); **ekkade, ekkale** hiccough, gasping (Tu.); **ikl.u, ikkid.i** hiccough (Kor.); **ekkili, ekku** hiccup (Te.); **ekt.i, at.ki_** (pl. **-hk**) id.; **ekku** to belch (Go.); **hikking** to hiccough (Br.)(DEDR 772). cf. **in:kuva** a sigh (Te.); **inka** a belch (Go.); **inkawata** hiccough (Go.); **hikking** to hiccough (Br.)(DEDR 419). **hikkati** hiccups, sobs (Skt.); **hik-** to hiccup (Dm.); **hi~k** (Kal.); 1 sg. **hiku_m** (Phal.)(CDIAL 14074). **hikka_** hiccup (Sus'r. Pali.Pkt.); **hyuk^{u}** (K.); **hi_k** (H.); **hik** (G.); **hikka_ra** (Pali); **hikik** (N.); **hi~_kat.i** (A.)(CDIAL 14075). **kel.ni, kal.ni** hiccup (Kon.lex.) **hidhma_, hikka_** hiccough, hiccup (Skt.lex.)

2980.**Perfume; gummy pine; juniper**: **s'rika** a perfume (Skt.)(**Br.hat sam.hita_. LXXVI.23-26**). **ci_d.a_** tree from which turpentine is obtained; a kind of perfume (Jain.Skt.); **ci_d.a** pine (Pkt.); **ci_r** (Bshk.); **ci_, ci, ci_i, ci_h, ci_r.** (Sh.D..); **cer** (K.); **ci_hr.** (P.); **cihr.a_** gummy (P.); **cir** wooden post planted in the ground at Holi and then burnt (N.); **ci_r, ci_r** pine (H.); **ceu** pine (WPah.); **cilla** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **cili** juniper (Phal.); **ci_li_** cypress; juniper (Sh.); **ci_l** pine (K.); **ci_l, ci_l** (P.)(CDIAL 4837). **ciuwon** pine forest (WPah.)(CDIAL 4840). **sano dare** pine (Santali.lex.) cf. Pinus roxburghii = pinus longifolia **chir** (H.).); **sarala** (Skt.Te.); yields resin (GIMP, p. 194). cf. **sarala-drava** bho_ja, the resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine (Ka.lex.) cf. **de_va-da_ru** a species of pine, pinus deodara; the red cedar, erythroxylon monogynum (Ka.lex.) Pinus gerardiana: **rhi** (H.P.); **chida** (Skt.); **chilgozah** (U.); **ronecha** (Kumaon); seeds: anodyne, stimulant; oil from seeds: applied as a dressing to wounds and ulcers; habitat: NW Himalayas 5,800 - 12,000 ft., and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.193). Pinus griffithi = Pinus excelsa: **chil** (P.K.); **kail** (H.); **chilla** (Garhwal); **dolchilla** (Kumaon); properties similar to pinus longifolia; habitat: temperate Himalayas 6,000 - 12,500 ft. and W. Waziristan (GIMP, p. 193). **serec** juniper (Kt.); **saras, sa_ras** (Dm.); **sa_ras** (Kal.); **saru_s** (Kho.)(CDIAL 13256). **sarasa** juicy (TS.); moist, beautiful (Skt.); having its essential properties (Pali); juicy (Pkt.); juicy, fresh, tasty (Or.); **saras** (Mth.H.); juicy,

excellent (G.G.)(CDIAL 13255). **cikan.u** to distil, ooze out (of pus)(S.); **cika_in.u** to distil, fatigue (S.)(CDIAL 4778). **siktha, s'iktha** beeswax (Skt.); **sikthaka** (Skt.); **sittha, sitthaka** id. (Pali); **sittha, sitthaya** (Pkt.); **syoth^{u}** (K.); **sittha_** (L.P.); **s'etthu, si_t.ha** (WPah.)(CDIAL 13390). **sit** silt, dregs (Kho.)(CDIAL 13388). **saku, sekwe** fat (Toch.); **s'ika_** the fat (of animals)(Ash.); **saka_** (Wg.); **sko_** (Kt.)(CDIAL 13391).

2981.**Smell**: **s'in:ghati** smells (Dha_tup.); **upas'in:ghati** kisses (Skt.); **upas'in:ghana** a thing to be smelled at (Sus'r.); **sin:ghati** smells (Pali); **sim.ghai, sum.ghai** (Pkt.); **sung-, s'ung** (Gypsy); **s'u~_khim** 1 sg. (Kal.); **s'un:khik** (Kho.); **sin:ghan.u, sun:ghan.u** (S.); **sin:ghan., sugghun.** (L.); **se~_hga_** smeller-out of old wells (L.); **sin:ghn.a_, sun:gh^{a}na_** smells (P.); **s'i~n.n.u_, s'in:ghn.o~_, s'i~ghn.u** (WPah.); **su~gn.o, sun.n.o** (Ku.); **sun.nu** (N.); **xun.iba** (A.); **su~ka_, su~ga_** (B.); **sun:ghiba_, sun:giba_** (Or.); **sun:ghab** (Mth.); **su~_ghab** (Aw.); **su~_ghna_** (H.); **su~_ghvu~** (G.); **su~gn.e~** (M.); **s.u~_ thoiki** to smell (Sh.)(CDIAL 12579). **s'r.n:kha_n.ika_** mucus of nose (A_past.); **s'in:gha_n.a, s'in:gha_n.aka, sin:ghan.a** (Skt.); **s'im.ha_n.a, sim.ha_n.a** mucus (Skt.); **upas'im.hana, upasim.hana** something for smelling (Sus'r.); **sin:gha_nika_** mucus of the nose (Pali); **sim.gha_n.a, sim.gha_n.aya** (Pkt.); **si~ga_n.o** (Ku.); **sin.a_n** (N.); **xen:gun** (A.); **sikni** (B.); **sin:gha_n.i, sin:ga_n.i** mucus of nose, iron rust (Or.); **sikni_** mucus of nose (H.); **sin:ghiru** sniveller (Ash.); adj. **sin:ghila** (S.); **s.i_a~** mucus (Ash.); **s.i~_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12582). For **-ga_n.i** cf. semant. 'smell ~~ nose': cf. **kiran.am < ghra_n.a** nose (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **semha** phlegm (Pali); **semha, sem.bha, sim.bha, seppha, se_pha** (Pkt.); **sem-a** mucus (Si.); **s'e~b, s'em** mucus (of nose or bowels)(M.); **s'e~ba_** discharge from horse's nostrils (M.); **s'im** mucus; **s'i_m** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12727). **s'immar** mucus (WPah.)(CDIAL 12728). **sum.gn.em.** to smell, to sniff (M.); **sum.ghvum.** (G.); **sum.ghn.a** (P.); **su_m.ghna_, su_m.gna_** (H.); **s'ung** (Romany); **sum.ghiam. ghra_tam** (OM.); **s'inghati** (Dha_tup.)(Bloch, p. 410). **simbal.a, simba, sumbal.a** the mucus of the nose, snot (Ka.); **ci_mid.i, ci_miri** (Te.); **s'e_mbu_d.a** (M.); **simbal.a tege** to blow the nose (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ci_** pus (**Tiruva_ca. 25,3**); **ki_vu** (Ka.Tu.); **ci_** mucous matter, as of the nose (**Man.i. 20,48**); **ci_kkai** phlegm (**Tiruman. 147**); **ci_r..** pus (Ta.); **ci_mu** (Te.); **ki_vii** (Ka.); **cintu** to blow the nose (Ta.); **ci_du** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ci_ntu** to blow, as the nose (Ta.); **ci_mpu** to clear the nose (Kor.); **si_nd-** to blow the nose (Go.Kond.a.Ga.)(DEDR 2618). **Sneeze**: cf. **chikka_** sneeze (Skt.Pkt.); **chikka** id.; **chikkai** sneezes (Pkt.); **chikkiya** sneezing (Pkt.); **cik**, pl. **cika** sneeze; **cikni** sneezing (Gypsy); **ci_n.** (Shum.Pas'.); **cik** (Gaw.); **cikal** he sneezes (Kal.); **chika** sneeze (S.); **chikk** (P.); **chekki** (WPah.); **chi~_k** (Ku.); **chi~k** (N.); **chi~knu** (N.); **chikka_** sneeze; **chikkan** sneezing (B.); **chikka, chin:ka** (Or.); **chik(k)iba_, chin:kiba_** (Or.); **chi~_k, chi~_kna_** (H.); **chi~_k** (G.); **chi~kvu~, chi~kn.i_** snuff (G.); **s'i~_k, s'ikn.e~, s'i~kn.e~** (M.); **s'im.ki** (Konkan.i); **ca_s', co_s** to cough; **ca_s'a** coughing (Pas'.); **ca_sik** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 5032). cf. **cit.ike** a pinch as of snuff (Ka.)(DEDR 2507). **chikkani_** the plant artemisia sternutatoria (Bhpr.); **chikni_** a partic. kind of grass used medicinally (H.); **s'ikn.i_** a plant which causes sneezing (M.)(CDIAL 5030).

2982.**Image: ready to gore**: **hikali** to crouch (Kuwi); **hikk-** to hang the head (Kuwi); **hig- (hikt-)** to lower head (Pe.); **sika (siki-)** to bend the head down, bow the head, droop the head (Kui)(DEDR 2493).

2983.**Stamped grant**: **cikka_can-n-attu < sikka** (U.) + **sanad** (U.) stamped grant (**R.T.**)(Ta.); **cikku-tal** to be obtained (**Tan-ippa_. i,323,18**); **cika_** < **sikka** (U.) seal (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **sikka** < **sikkah** (Arabic) a stamp, an impression on a coin; lead; sterling; current coin; a caste of khattris; **sikka bait.hn.a** (lit. to establish one's currency) no king was looked on as enthroned

until he struck his own coin; hence to establish one's authority (P.lex.) **sike, siki, sikke** a coining-die; the royal seal; the stamp produced by the coining-die or by a seal or stamp (Ka.); **s'ikka_** (M.H.); **sike-y-un:gara, siki-y-un:gara** the royal seal (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2985.**Market; image: cross-roads**: **s'r.n:ga_t.a, s'r.n:ga_t.aka** a place where four roads meet (Ka.Skt.lex.) **catukkam** junction where four roads meet (**Tirumuru. 225**); platform (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 44**); **catura-c-canti** junction of four roads (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,7**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_vat.i** open dais in front of a house for general use (**Pan.avit.u. 163**)(Ta.); inn, choultry (**Ira_mana_. Cuntara. 3**); id. (Ma.); **ca_vad.i** id. (Te.Ka.); **sa_vat.i_** (M.); **ca_vat.i-c-ci_t.t.u** a chit or ticket permitting one to obtain food at a choultry (Ta.lex.) **cowot^{u}** cross-roads (K.); **cauva_t.o** (infl. by simplex **va_t.a** road); **cauvat.i** adv. on all sides (S.); **cauba_t., cauba_t.a_** cross-roads (Ku.); **cauba_t.o** (N.); **caubat.iya_** place where boundaries of four fields meet (Bi.); **covat.** open space where four or more roads meet, market-place; **caut.u~** market-place; **cova_t, cova_t.e** on all sides (G.); **cauva_t.a_** cross-roads (M.); **caupat.** square open space (N.); **caupat.t.a_** (M.); **comt.a_, co~pt.a_** mound where boundaries of 4 villages meet (H.)(CDIAL 4620). **catus.ka** consisting of four; set of four (Mn.); quadrangular courtyard (Skt.); **catukka** set of four, junction of four roads, village square (Pali); **caukkka** set of four, cross-roads, square (Pkt.); **caukkia_** courtyard (Pkt.); **cok^{u}** rectangular frame; **cokh, cokas** house built round a court-yard (K.); **cau~ku** frame of door, square; **cau~ko** figure 4, smearing with cowdung; **cau~ki_** stool (S.); **cauk** four cowries; **cauka_** cooking place; **cauk** square (L.); **cauk** open square where 4 roads meet; **caukka_** cooking place; **cauka_** figure 4, **cauki_** chair (P.); **cauk** courtyard (Ku.); **cauk** courtyard; **cauko** eating place (N.); **sauka_** supports for cooking pot; **saki_** stool (A.); **cauk** square courtyard; **cauka_** adj. square; cooking place (Or.); **cauki_** long low bench for sitting on (Mth.); **cak** increased by four (Bhoj.); **caka_** cooking place (Bhoj.); **cauk** square, market (H.); **cauka_** aggregate of four, cooking and eating place (H.); **cauki_** square low seat (H.); **caukho, cauko** wooden seat (Ku.); **cauki** chair (N.); **cok** square, market, number four (G.); **coko** quadrangular spot, cooking place; **coki_** square low seat (G.); **cokiyu~** waggon drawn by four bullocks (G.); **cauk** courtyard, number four; **cauka_** cooking place; **cauki_** aggregate of four, stool (M.); **cauku** market (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4629). **Land revenue**: **catur-p-pa_kam** land held on favourable tenure paying only one-fourth of the revenue due to government (**C.G. 93**); a grant or alienation of one-fourth share of government revenue (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.)

2986.**Image: dog; jackal**: **ja_gilamu** hound, hunting dog (Te.); **ja_yila** dog (Ka.); **ja_val.a-na_yi** wolf-dog (Tu.)(DEDR 2459). **d.ahal, koya, tan** wild dog (Santali.lex.) **sa_iya** wild animal (OAw.); **sa_waj** savage, wild (H.); wild animal (deer, tiger etc.)(H.); **sa_vaj** savage, barbarian (G.); **sa_vju~** wild animal, tiger (G.); **sa_vaj, sa_vi_j** wild animal (M.)(CDIAL 12765). **sa_vaya** wild animal (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12764). cf. **jhaur.** to attack (P.)(CDIAL 5335). **sa_rame_ya** a dog; **alarka** a mad dog (Skt.lex.) **s'r.ga_la, sr.ga_la** (S'Br.); **s'r.ga_li_, s'r.ga_lika_, sr.ka_la** (Skt.)[Dard. and WPah. attest **s'r-**]; **siga_la** (Pali); **si(g)a_la, si(g)a_li_** (Pkt.); **s.yo_l** wolf (Kt.); **s.il, s.e_li** (Pr.); **s.ial** (Dm.); **s.ia_l, so_l, s'io_l, s'a_l** wolf; **xe_lek** ; **s'aka_l** (Pas'.); **s'i_a_l** (Shum.); **s'a_l** (Gaw.); **s.ial** (Kho. < a dialect in which **s.- < s'r-**); **s'a~_l** wolf; **s'a_l** (Sh.); **s'a_l** ; **s'oj^{i}** (K.); **s'ia_l., s'ya_o** ; **sia_li_, saga_l, suga^{i}l^{i}** fox (WPah.); **sya_l** , fox; **s'ya_w** (Ku.); **siya_l** (N.); **xiya_l** (A.); **siya_l, seya_l** (B.); **siya_l.a, sial.a, sial.i** (Or.); **siya_r** (Bi.Bhoj.Aw.); **siya_l, siya_r, sa_l, sya_la_, siya_ri_, siya_rin, siya_rni_** (H.); **siya_l.** (G.); **sival-a_, hival-a_** (Si.); **hiyal** (Md.)(CDIAL 12578). **s'u_n:g, s'u_n., s'i_on., s'unin., s'un.in., s'u_r.in., xur.in.** (Pas'.); **s'u_na_, s'un.a_** (Gaw.); **s'una** dog; **s'unaka** puppy, dog (MBh.); **s'unya, s'unya_** a number of dogs (Skt.); **s'uni_** (AV.); **sunakha** (BHSkt.); **sunaha** name of a son of Jahnu (Skt.); **s'unaka** name of a rs.i (MBh.); **suna,**

sun.a dog (Pali); **s'une** (NiDoc.); **sun.aga, sun.aya, sun.ai_** (Pkt.); **cuna_, cuna** (Dm.); **sena_** (Tir.); **s'u~r.e** (Nin:g.); **s'u~_r.e** (Shum.); **s'u~_ra, s'e~_r.** (Kal.); **s'u~_**, pl. **s'uvi~** (Sh.); **s'un.a_, s'un.ei_, hunn^{u}** (K.); **s'una_** (MB.); **su_na_** (H.); **sun.e~** (M.); **su_n.e~** (Konkan.i); **s'un:gala** puppy (Pas'.); **s'u~ali** (Sh.); **sno_ta** dog, ; **senuta** (Gypsy); **s'un.et.u** puppy (WPah.); **sun.ia_** (Pkt.); **cuni_, cuni** (Dm.); **hu^{i}nn^{i}** (K.); **s'uni** (MB.); **su_ni_** (H.); **sunakha, sunakhi_** (Pali); **sun.aha, sun.ahillaya_** (Pkt.); **s'un.a_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12528). **s'auna** relating to dogs (MBh.); **s'aunaka** nom. prop. (S'Br.); **s'aunika, saunika** hunter (Skt.); **so_na, so_n.a** dog; **so_n.i** f. (Pali); **cu~_, son** (Kt.Wg.); **hu_n^{u}**, abl. **ho_ni, ho_n^{u}**, **ho_ny^{i}** (K.); **sonha_** a kind of animal like a dog, the wild dog canis rutilans (H.); **so_n.ahia** hunter with dogs (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12651). [cf. **na_y, na_i** dog (Ta.); **na_y** id. (Ma.Nahali.Ka.)(DEDR 3650]. **san** [Vedic **s'va**, gen. **s'unah.**; Av. **spa_**; Lat. **canis**; Old Irish. **cu_**; Goth. **hunds = hound**] dog (Pali.lex.) **s'van** dog (RV.); nom. sg. **s'va_ ~ s'uva_**, acc. **s'va_nam ~ s'uva_nam** (Skt.); **sa_** nom. sg. dog; **suva_na, suva_n.a, supa_na, supa_n.a** (Pali); **span-** (Av.); **s'vana** (NiDoc.); **sa_n.a, sa_n.i_** (Pkt.); **suvan** (Si.)(CDIAL 12749). **s'vaka** wolf (Skt.); **spai** dog (Wg.); **spai** (Psht.)(CDIAL 12749). **solav** dog (Gypsy)(CDIA 12751). cf. **sa_vaya** wild animal (Pkt.); **s'va_pada** beast of prey (RV.)(CDIAL 12764). **civin:ki-na_y** a swift-footed hunting dog (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

2987.**Image: woven cover of jar**: **jhakna_** cover of a grain pot (Bi.); **jha_kn.e~** to cover (M.)(CDIAL 5317). **cha_ni_** woven cover of jar for sugarcane juice (H.); **cha_n** thatch, hut (H.); **chana** shed (S.); **chann** thatched roof or shed (P.)(CDIAL 4992).

2988.**Hard core of a tree**: **ce_kam** hard core of a tree, central part of exogenous plant hardened by age, heart-wood (Ta.); **ce_ga** (Te.); **ce_gu** (Ka.); **ce_ku-vayiram** heart-wood (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) [cf. **vajra** the thunderbolt-weapon of Indra (Skt.lex.)] cf. **ce_ge** heart or core of a tree, essence, strength (Ka.); **ce_ga, ce_va** essence, core, pith, substance, strength, courage (Te.)(DEDR 2802). cf. **cura** giving milk (Ma.)(DEDR 2883). cf. **co_r.** to trickle (Pa.)(DEDR 2893). **ce_ku** solidity, hardness (**Ci_ka_l.at. Pu. Kan.n.a. 72**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_gu, ce_ge** the heart or core of a tree; essence; strength (Ka.); **ce_ge, ce_ve** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **cikkan-vu** hardness, strength (**I_t.u, 5,8,3**)(Ta.); **cikkana** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **keccu** (the marrow, essence, or pith of plants etc.); core, the heart of a tree; essence; strength (Ka.lex.) **cikken-n-(u)-tal** to become hardened as the ground (**Man.i. 27,143**)(Ta.); **cikken-** firmly, tenaciously (**Tiruva_ca. 37,5**); **cikken-avu** firmness, tenacity (Ta.); **cikkani** (Te.); **cikan.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Resin; image: pouring out**: **prase_ka** flowing forth (MBh.); resin (R.); **pasia_** water filtered from boiled rice (Or.); **pasewa_** juice draining off fresh opium (Bi.)(CDIAL 8852). cf. **pacai** stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 3827). cf. **s'e_vala** slimy (AV. i.11.4)(CDIAL 12493; Vedic.lex.) cf. **pasyu_n.o** to drain extra water off rice while cooking (Ku.); **prase_cayati** pours into (Ya_j.); **prasicati** pours out (AV.)(CDIAL 8853). **sikti** effusion (RV.); **pahati** sugarcane juice after boiling, grain boiled in water and served up thin (S.)(CDIAL 8840). **vis.icati** spills (A_pS'r.); **vis.ikta** discharged (S'Br.); **bahi_n.** hole in the wall of house or fort or city to let water out, spout (P.)(CDIAL 11984). cf. **sikta** sprinkled, wetted (RV.)(CDIAL 13388).

2989.**Image: muskrat**: **cika** muskrat (Skt.); **cikka_** (Skt.); **cikura** muskrat; **cikkira** a kind of mouse (Sus'r.); **cika_** muskrat (B.); **hik-mi_ya_** (Si. < **mu_s.ika**)(Si.)(CDIAL 4779). **cikn** mouse (Ko.); **cikkeli** a small variety of mouse (Tu.); **cikka_l, cikkal** muskrat; **cikka_l** mouse (Go.)(DEDR 2495). **cikke** a mouse (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: musk-rat**: **superi, supa, supenji** shrew-mouse, musk-rat (Kui); **suppesi** musk-mice; **supri** musk-rat (Kuwi); **cuvavu** musk-shrew (Ta.); **supke** young rat (Ta.); **cumari, cumbri** musk-rat (Pa.); **su_pe_** house-mouse; **supe** small mouse;

huppe rat, mouse, rat, field-rat; **uppe** rat (Go.); **cupel** musk-rat (Pe.)(DEDR 2675). [cf. **chumuro** musk-rat (Ku.)(CDIAL 5053)]. **chuchhundari** musk-rat (Ya_j.); **chucchu_ndara** (Sus'r.); **cucundari_, cucu, gandha-s'un.d.ini_** musk-rat (Skt.); **chucchu** a kind of animal (VarBr.S.); **chacchum.dara** musk-rat (Pkt.); **chuchu~_d(h)ar** musk-rat, mole; **cicu~_d(h)ar** musk-rat, bat (P.); **chumuro** musk-rat (Ku.); **chuchundro** musk-rat, mole (N.); **chuchundri_, chu~c, chu~ca_, chu~cho** (B.); **chuchundara_, chuchundari_, cucundara_, cucundra_, chu~ca_, chuchu** (Or.); **chuchu~_dar, chuchundar, chuchundari_** musk-rat (H.); **chachu~dar, chachu~dri_, chu~chu~dar** mole (G.); **cicu~dri_, cico~dri_** musk-rat (M.)(CDIAL 5053). **tut.uma-** mouse, rat (Skt.); **gandha-s'un.d.ini_-, cucu-mu_s.ika_-, chuchu_ndura-, cucundari_-** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5053). [This is a semantic re-dulication: **cuncu** musk-rat (Te.)(DEDR 2661); **sun.d.a** musk-rat (Ka.)(DEDR 2661)]. **s'un.d.i-mu_s.ika_, s'un.d.a-mu_s.ika_** musk-rat (Skt.)(CDIAL 12517). There are similar words in Munda languages (e.g., Santali **cu~nd** musk-rat)(DEDR 2661). {It is remarkable that **mu_s.a** mouse (Pali **mu_sika**), also denotes a crucible (Skt.); the apparent image is related to the length of the snout, the snout of the bellows. The other element which describes the musk shrew, **cu_r-an-** grey musk shrew (Ta.)(DEDR 2661) is relatable to the potter's furnace: **cu_l.ai** kiln, furnace (Ta.)(DEDR 2709). A sublimation apparatus also has a snout which yields two concordant morphemes: **eli** rat, bandicoot (Ta.)(DEDR 833); **eli, e_lu** liquor (Ta.); **eli** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 834). **Image: rat**: **sit.'er-i orli** a kind of rat (Kuwi)(DEDR 2513) **Image: bandicoot**: **ci_r el** bandicoot (Pa.); **ci_rel** rat (Ga.); **sirli** a kind of rat (Kond.a); **hi_rel orli** bandicoot (Pe.); **hi_reli orli** a kind of rat (Kuwi); **dand.i hi_reli** bandicoot (Kuwi)(DEDR 2630). **Image: musk-rat, mouse**: **cut.iyal** small rat (Go.)(DEDR 2661). **cun.t.an** grey musk shrew (Ta.); **cun.t.-eli, cun.t.a_n-** mouse, mus urbanus; **cu_r-an-** grey musk shrew; **mu_-cu_r-u** musk-rat, sorex indicus (Ta.); **cun.t.-eli** mouse, musk-rat (Ma.); **sun.d.a, sun.d.-ili, sun.d.il-ili, son.d.-ili, son.d.il-ili, cuc-ili** musk-rat (Ka.); **cin.d.-eli** house-mouse, field-mouse (Kod..); **sun.d.-eli** musk-rat (Tu.); **cuncu** mouse, musk-rat (Te.); **cunc-eluka, cun.d.-eluka** mouse (Te.); **cu_r-eluka** species of mouse (Te.); **cind.rag** musk-rat (Kol.); **cu_ci** musk-rat (Kol.); **cut.t.i-eli, cut.i** small rat (Go.); **cot.e** mouse (Go.); **susuki** musk-rat (Kond.a); **cot.t.o_** mouse (Kur.)(DEDR 2661). [cf. **eli** rat, bandicoot (Ta.)(DEDR 833); **cun.t.u** bill, beak, lower lip (Ta.)(DEDR 2664); the shrews seem to be differentiated from rats and mice by the length of the snout: DEDR 2661.]

2990.**Image: fight**: **jagal.a** a quarrel, a fight; war (Ka.); **jagad.a** (Te.); **jhagad.a_, jhan:gad.a** (M.); **jagal.a-gan.d.a** a quarrelsome man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jan:gu** war, warfare (Ka.); **jan:ga** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **jhagad.a** quarrel (Pkt.); **jagad.am.ta** quarrelling (Pkt.); **jher.o** quarrel (S.); **jher.a_** (L.P.); **jher.an.** to quarrel (L.); **jhagir.o** quarrel; **jhagir.an.u** to quarrel (S.); **jhagr.an.** (L.); **jhagr.a_, jhagar.n.a_** (P.); **jhagar.n.a_** (WPah.); **jhagr.o** (Ku.); **jhagra_-sagra_, jhagranu** (N.); **jhagr.a_** (B.); **jhagar.a_** (Or.); **jhagr.a_, jhagar.na_** (H.); **jhagr.o** (Marw.); **jhagr.o, jhagr.o, jhagar.vu~** (G.); **jhagd.a_, jhagad.n.e~** (M.); **jhagat.n.e~** to collide with, seize violently (M.)(CDIAL 5321). **Image: slaughter**: **jan:ghanti** strikes, kills (RV.); **zhan:gn.o~** to kill (WPah.)(CDIAL 5081). **sam.ha_ra** bringing together (MBh.); destruction (Mn.Pkt.); abridgement (Pali); **sam.gha_ra** (Pkt.); **sa~gha_r** (P.); ruin, slaughter (N.); **san.a_r** (N.); **sa~gha_r** destruction (H.); **sam.gha_ra** (OG.)(CDIAL 13063). **sam.ha_rayati** caus. of **sam.harati** draws together (RV.); annihilates (Skt.); **a-sam.ha_riya** indestructible (Pali); **sam.gha_ria** struck, killed (Pkt.); **sa~gha_rn.a_** to destroy (P.); **sam.gha_rai** kills (OAw.); **sa~ha_rna_, sa~gha_rna_** to destroy, kill (H.); **sa~ha_rn.e~** to destroy (M.)(CDIAL 13064). **Image: crowd; battle**: **sam.kula** disordered (Skt.); crowd (Skt.); battle (MBh.); **san:kula** crowded (Pali); **sakul.u** numerous; **akula** thicket, dense bush (Si.)(CDIAL 12828). **sagra_ma** assembly of people, battle (AV.); **san:ga_ma** battle (Pali); **sam.ga_ma** (Pkt.); **san:gam** (Si.)(CDIAL 12853). **Image: dashing**

together: **samgha_ta** close union, mass (TS); dashing together (MBh.)[cf. **samhata-** with similar range of meanings.]; **san:gha_ta** killing, knocking together (Pali); **samgha_ya** closeness, collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12862). **gha_ta** killing (Mn.); blow, bruise (MBh.)(CDIAL 4460). **can:kat.am < san:kat.a** difficulty, trouble, straitened circumstances; narrow path (Ta.lex.) **san:kat.a** defile, difficulty, danger (MBh.)(CDIAL 12817). **Destruction**: **sam.ha_rayati** caus. of **sam.harati** draws together (RV.); annihilates (Up.); **a-sam.ha_riya** indestructible (Pali); **sam.gha_ria** struck, killed (Pkt.); **sa~gha_rn.a_** to destroy (P.); **sam.gha_rai** kills (OAw.); **sa~ha_rn.e~** to destroy (M.); **sa~ha_rna_, sa~gha_rna_** to destroy, kill (H.)(CDIAL 13064). **sam.ha_ra** bringing together (MBh.); destruction (Mn.); abridgement (Pali.Pkt.); **sam.gha_ra** id. (Pkt.); **sa~gha_r** (P.); **sa~gha_r, san.a_r** ruin, slaughter (N.); **sa~gha_r** destruction (H.); **sam.gha_rau** (OG.)(CDIAL 13063). **sam.gha_tayati** strikes together, kills (Skt.); **san:gha_tanika** in cmpd. 'binding together' (Pali); **sam.gha_yai** strikes together, joins (Pkt.); **san:gha_han.u** to kill (S.)(CDIAL 12863). **xa_n.** finished, destroyed, destruction (A.); **sa_n:g** finished (B.)(CDIAL 13327). **To stagger; to kill**: **jokka_na_, jak-, johka_na_** to kill; **jokka_na_, hak-, hok-, juka_na_** to strike, kill (Go.); **soka (soki-), so_ka (so_ki-)** to strike at, bite (snake, dog, etc.)(Kui)(DEDR 2831). **ujhukal** to stagger (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 1679). **juk** to beat (Shgh.); **juke_w** to shake (Par.); **jhun:kiba_** to stagger (Or.)(CDIAL 5399). **Scream**: **chicro** quarrelsome (Ku.); **chicaro, chicro** quick-tempered (N.); **chichallu~** troublesome (G.)(CDIAL 5034). **caccaravu** quarrel, disturbance (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cin.a_r, cin.ari_** row, quarrel, brawl; **cin.er** to scold (Gypsy); **cin:gha_r** screech; **cin:gha_rna_** to screech (P.); **ci~gha_r., ci~gha_r**, **ci~gha_r.a_** scream, screech; **ci~gha_r.na_** to screech, roar (H.); **cin:ghan.u** to groan (S.)(CDIAL 4787). **cikarab** to cry, shout, low (Mth.); **ci_tkr.ta** noise; **ci_tkr.ti** rattling (Skt.)(CDIAL 4838). **ci_tka_ra** cry, noise (MBh.); **citti** crackling (RV.); **cikka_ra** shout, shriek (Pkt.); **cika_ra_, caka_ra_** noise, fiddle (P.); **cika_r** scream (H.); **cika_rna_** to scream (H.); **cika_ra_** fiddle (H.); **cikan.u** to creak (S.)(CDIAL 4839). **cicci** shriek (Pkt.); **cicla_un.a_** to shriek (P.); **cicya_unu** (N.); **ciciya_na_** (H.); **ci_cvu~** (G.); **se~sa_iba** to scream (A.); **ce~ca_na** to cry out (B.)(CDIAL 4789). **ciccika** a kind of bird (RV.); **cici-bon** a kind of white and blue bird (Kho.); **ciccibici** a kind of bird (N.)(CDIAL 4791). cf. **cikilu** to cry tenderly or fondly as a child (Te.)(DEDR 2494). **gi_jaga, gi_juga** the bottlebird, ploceus baya (Ka.); **ki.je pakki** weaver bird (Kod..); **gijiga~_d.u, gijjiga~_d.u** the weaver bird, baya ploceus baya (Te.)(DEDR 1608). cf. **kiccukicc-en-al** onom. expr. signifying chirping (as lizards); **ki_ccu** chirp of birds (Ta.)(DEDR 1615). **ci_r.., ci_r..kkai, ci_kkal** whistle, whistling; **ci_t.t.i** whistling, toy whistle (Ta.); **ci_l., cil.** a sound (Ma.); **sil.l.u** whistling (of men or birds); **ci_l., si_l.** a scream; a cry; **s'il.pu** whistling (Ka.); **s'i_l.** a whistle (M.)(DEDR 2638).

2991.**Dicing ground; wrestling ground**: **a_hur.** fighting (H.); **a_hava** challenge, battle (RV.); fighting (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1543). cf. **an:kam** battle, fight (Ta.); battle, fight, duel, challenge (Ma.); **an:ka** fight, war (Ka.); id., cock-fight (Tu.); **an:kaka~_d.u** a quarrelsome man (Te.); **an:ka** fight, mimic war or conflict (Skt.)(DEDR 29). cf. **a_rpu** might, force, daring, valour; **a_ke** power, valour; **a_pa** being strong, being able, being possible (Ka.)(DEDR 407). **aks.ava_t.a** wrestling ground; **aks.apa_t.a** id. (Skt.); **akkhava_t.a** fence round wrestling arena (Pali); **akkhava_d.aga** wrestling ground; **akkha_d.aga, akkha_d.aya** dicing ground (Pkt.); **akha_r.ha_, kha_r.(h)a_** wrestling ground, place where indigo is dried, cattle-track through waste land; **kha_r.a_** wrestling ground (L.); **aka_r.ha_, aka_r.a_, ka_r.ha_, ka_ra_** (P.); **a_khara_** practising dancing and singing (A.); **a_khar.a_** wrestling ground (B.); meeting place for dancing and singing (A.); **akhar.a_** wrestling ground (H.); **akaha_r** (K.); **akha_r.a_** (N.); **akha_d.a_** (M.); **a_kha_r.o, akha_r.o** wrestling place, monastery (G.)(CDIAL 39). **War**: **a_kavam** war, battle (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_n-. 97**); **a_kaviyan-** warrior; **a_kava-pu_mi** battle-field; **a_vi** an ancient chief of the

ve_l.ir tribe (**Akana_. 1**); strength, power (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 69**) (Ta.); **a_viyar** a family descended from A_vi Pothini mountains and including Pe_kan- (**Pur-ana_. 147**); hunters (Ta.lex.) **Image: fight; a leading hero**: **an:kam** battle, fight (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **an:ga-rakka** a boduy-guard man; **an:ga-rakke** a body-guard; **an:ka-daus.adha** the drug of war, gunpowder; **an:ka** fight, war, san:gra_ma; **an:ka-var-e** a war-drum; **an:ka-vi_ra** a battle-hero, a valiant man (Ka.); **an:ka-ka_r-a** an influential or a chief servant; a leading hero; **an:ka-ka_d.u = mone-ka_d.u** a leader (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **a_-kavan-i_yam < a_-havani_ya** one of three sacred fires connected with S'rauta ritual in which oblations are generally offered (**Tirumuru. 181, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.)

2984.**Polisher of tools; polishing horn**: **si~ghaut.a_** weapon-cleaner's polishing horn (Bi.)(CDIAL 12585). cf. **sikala** polishing, furbishing, burnishing; **sikiliga_ra, sikalaga_ra** a polisher of tools, weapons (Ka.); cf. **sikata** sandy soil (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **sita_** candied sugar, sugar (Skt.lex.)

3004.**Engraver**: **sekyaka_ra** (EI 12; BL) a brazier; engraver; cf. **sen:kra_** goldsmith (B.); **sega_n.a** official designation of uncertain import (Chamba inscr.)(IEG, p.308).

2992.**Image: body covered with bangles**: **seke-meke** the condition of a body covered with bangles and ornaments, especially metallic; **sekera** a professional maker of mother-of-pearl bracelets (saka)(Mu.) (Mu.lex.) cf. **jagjaga_t.** glitter (P.)(CDIAL 5076). **sakom** bracelet; **barphar.a sakom** id. (Santali.lex.) cf. **pal.apal.a** shining (Ta.lex.) **can:ka-val.ai** white bangles or bracelets made of conch-shell (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: brass worker**: **sekra** a Hindu caste who work in brass and bell metal; **sekra sakom** a kind of armlet of bell metal; **sekrec, sekrec sekrec, sekec sekec** to clink, applied to the sound produced by metallic objects coming into contact with each other (Santali.lex.) **Decoration**: **cin:ka_rittal** to decorate, beautify; **cin:ka_ram** decoration, embellishment, beauty, especially artificial (**Pan.avit.u. 85**)(Ta.lex.) **sin:gara, sin:ga_ra, s'r.n:ga_ra** decoration, dress, embellishment; beauty; to adorn, to decorate; **sin:garisu, s'r.n:garisu** to ornament, to decorate (Ka.); **s'r.n:gi, s'r.n:gi_-kanaka** a kind of gold used for making ornaments (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sekseke** covered, as the arms with ornaments, full; **seke doke, seke meke** covered with ornaments, as the neck (Santali.lex.) **s'r.n:ga_ra** sexual desire; amorous pursuits, finery (MBh.); **s'r.n:ga** arrogance (MBh.); **sin:ga_ra** erotic sentiment (Pali); **sim.ga_ra** adornment, sexual passion (Pkt.); **s.in:gera** beautiful (Kt.); **si~_ga_ro** decoration (S.); **sin:ga_r, san:ga_r** (P.); **sin.a_r** (N.); **sin:ga_ra** toilette, beauty due to toilette (Or.); **si~ga_r** adornment (Mth.); **sim.ga_ra** (OAw.); **si~ga_r, si~ga_ra_** (H.)(CDIAL 12592). **s'r.n:ga_rita** adorned (Skt.); **s'in.ar** to rejoice (Wg.); **s'in:gra** (Pr.); **s.in:gar.i_** mistress (Pas'.); **xin:gari ghar** coronation house (A.)(CDIAL 12593). **sin:gar.** to bathe and tidy oneself; **tinakem sin:garok kana?** how much will you titivate yourself? (Santali.lex.)

2993.**King's ministerial officer; dancer**: **jagati** the first attendant of a king (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ca_kkai** king's ministerial officer; priest; astrologer (Ta.lex.) **ca_kkaiyan-** member of a caste whose profession in ancient times was to sing and dance in temples and palaces (Ta.)(**Cilap. 28,77**); astrologer; **ca_kkai-kku_ttu** dance performed by Ca_kkiyan- (Ta.); **ca_kki**, pl. hon. **ca_kkiya_r, ca_kya_r** a caste of half-brahmans who sing and dance before gods and brahmans (Ma.)(DEDR 2432). **ca_kkiyan-** id. (**Na_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cakkan.i < jakkin.i** (Te.) a kind of dance (**Pan.avit.u. 186**)(Ta.); **cekkan.i** a kind of dance (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tarumaca_mi. 55**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **A clan**: **s'a_kya** a Ks.atriya clan in Kapilavastu to which the Buddha belonged (Skt.); **s'a_kiya** (BHSkt.);

sakia, sakka (Pali); **sakka, sakkia** a Buddhist (Pkt.); **sa_kiya** (Pali); **sh, sa_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12375). **s'a_kkiya-na_yan-a_r** a canonized S'aiva saint converted to S'aivism from Buddhism, one of 63 (**Periyapu.**); **ca_kkiyan-** id. (**Te_va_. 737,6**); Gautama Buddha (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ca_kkiyar** Buddhists (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,10,5**); Jainas (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,50**)(Ta.lex.)

2994.**Messenger; bard**: **ca_krika** a bard who chants in chorus the praises of kings, heroes, etc. (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Messenger**: **sakiya** messenger, courier (Si.); **cakhika** bard (Pali); **sakavi** bard (Si.); **ca_krika** driver (MBh.); proclaimer (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 4732). cf. **cakra** wheel (RV.); potter's wheel (S'Br.)(CDIAL 4538).

2995.**Image: burden carried**: **xa_n:gi_, xa_n:gi_ bha_r** burden suspended from one pole and carried by two or more persons (A.); **n:gaya** three oxen yoked together (Si.); **sam.gaya** union; met (Pkt.); **san:gata** met (Pali); **sam.gata** united (AV.); union (MBh.); **sam.gati** meeting (RV.)(CDIAL 12844). cf. **ta_n:ku-ko_l** punt pole (Ta.lex.) **san:gr.a** a pole on which things are slung to carry (Santali.lex.) cf. **chakk** present to bards (P.); **cha_k** anything sufficient for one time, a meal (N.); ready prepared food carried by labourers (H.)(CDIAL 4957). **sa_ku** (= **sa_lkum.** 3rd pers. sg. fut. of **sa_l**) he, she or it is sufficient or enough, they are sufficient etc.; suficiency; sufficient, enough; enough! (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

2996.**Liquor**: **jagala** vinous liquor for distilling (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nahel** liquor (Santali.lex.)

2997.**Ferry boat; image: raised place**: **jan:gal, jan:gala_** ferry-boat (Kon.lex.) cf. **cajja_d.a** Portuguese jangada (Ma.); **sa_n:gad.a** a float composed of two boats bound together (M.)(Ka.lex.) **jan:gala** double-canoe (Tu.); **can:kat.am** id. (Ta.); **hangul.a, angul.a** double canoe, raft; **san:gal.a** pair (Si.)(CDIAL 12859). **jan:ga_l** a wooden platform placed on boats used at ferries for transporting vehicles and other heavy things (Tu.lex.) **jagal.i, jagati, jagali, jaguli** a raised place etc. (Ka.); **jagati, jagari, jagile** (Te.); **ce_di** (Ma.); **ta_va_ram** (Ta.); **ta_vad.a** a place, a residence; **ta_vara = stha_vara** a place, abode (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **jagati** the site of a house (Ka.lex.) **jagali** an artificially raised place : a kind of sacrificial altar; the pedestal of an idol; a seat of mud, stone etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ja_ga** a place; a spot; room (Ka.); **ja_ga_** (M.H.Te.) (Ka.lex.)

2998.**Double-canoe**: **jan:ga_l** a platform with railings placed on two boats, used at ferries (Ka.); **cajjo_d.a** Portuguese jangada (M.); **sa_n:gad.a** a float composed of two boats bound together (M.); **sa_n:gad.a, sa_n:gad.e** = **jan:ga_l** (Ka.lex.) cf. **jan:gha_la** running swiftly (Car.); **ja~gha_l.** swift (esp. of horses)(M.)(CDIAL 5083). cf. **jan:gama** moving (AitUp.)(CDIAL 5079). **Two canoes joined into a ferry-boat**: **can:kat.am** < **jangada** (Port.) ferry-boat of two canoes with a platform thereon, irat.t.ai-t-to_n.i (Ta.lex.); **jan:gala** double-canoe (Tu.); **sam.gha_t.a** fitting and joining timber (R.); **na_va_-san:gha_t.a, da_ru-san:gha_t.a** raft (Pali); **sa~gad.** float made of two canoes joined together (M.)[cf. **saggara** (Gr.) at Limurike in the Periplus]; **hangul.a, angul.a** double canoe, raft (Si.)(CDIAL 12859). **Ferry-boat**: **can:ka_t.am** a kind of boat (**Na_.**); **can:ku-vat.am** ferry-boat (Ta.); **can.n.a_t.am** id. (Ma.); **jangada** (Port.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: fitting and joining; double-canoe, raft**: **sam.gha_t.a** fitting and joining of timber (R.); **da_ru-san:gha_t.a** raft (Pali); **sa~gad.** float made of two canoes joined together (M.); **s'an:gad.am** (Ta.); **jan:gala** double-canoe (Tu.); **han:gul.a, an:gul.a** double canoe, raft (Si.)(CDIAL 12859). **Boat**: **san:gha_d.a** a boat; identified with **sangar** mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea (Jain. Skt.) **can:kat.am = irat.t.ai-t-to_n.i**; **can:kuvat.am** ferry-boat (Ta.)

can.n.a_t.am (Ma.); **kat.t.u-t-to_n.i** surf boat, boat of which the seams are sewn together; **kat.t.u-p-pat.aku** id. (Ta.); **kat.t.u-maram** Catamaran, used for deep sea fishing; raft made of logs of wood lashed or joined together; post to which is bound Ara_va_n- to be offered as a sacrifice in the festival of **ku_tta_n.t.ai** held to commemorate certain incidents in the Mahabharata (Ta.lex)

3000.**Image: insect**: **sin:gar.** to develop and become rigid as the wings of an insect after emerging from the pupacase or cocoon, applied mainly to tasar silk moths; **patniko sin:gar.ena** the wings of the moths have developed and become rigid; **sin:ghin bhar.ua** spiny caterpillars, applied mainly to the larvae of attacus atlas and attacus selene (Santali.lex.)

3001.**Images: a seat of cane; cot**: **cekkal.a, cakkal.a** a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work, a seat of cane or bamboo (Ka.lex.) **ekki** a piece of timber (or bamboo) forming one side of the frame of a cot (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To sleep; bed**: **ce_-ttal** to dwell, abide (**Pat.t.in-ap. 249**); **ke_** id. (Ka.); **ce_-** to lie, remain (**Perumpa_n.. 52**); to sleep (**Pur-ana_. 209**); **ce_kkai** cot, bed, thing to sleep on (**Pur-ana_. 50**); sleeping place of animals, roost of birds; dwelling place (**Man.i. 4,117**); bird's nest (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_. 4**); **ce_kkai-p-pal.l.i** bed, mattress (**Cilap. 4,28**)(Ta.lex.) **cakkal.a, cekkal.a** a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work (Ka.); **cakkan.o** a small mat (Tu.)(DEDR 2270). **sikkad.a** bed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12427). **s'i_** lie down (Skt.); **s'aya** in cmpds. 'living in' (R.); **s'e_te_** lies down (RV.); sleeps (Gr.S'r.); remains unused (TS.); imperf. **as'ayat** (Skt.); **se_ti, sayati** lies down, sleeps, dwells, behaves (Pali); **se_i, se_ai** sleeps (Pkt.); **s'ilo** it is (Gypsy); **s'i** to stay, live (Kt.); **si_** exists, is (Tir.); **s'i_k, s'i_, s'e_, s'i_u, s'u_** it is (Pas'.); **s'u_e** (Shum.); **s'i_r** (Kal.); **s'i_u** (Kal.); **s'e_r** (Kho.); **sai** (Phal.); **nus', nus'i** is not (Sh.); **si_n.o, sen.o**, pres. part. **si~_do** to repose, sleep; **sitn.o** to sleep (Ku.); **os'oi** it was (Kho.); **a_s'** was (Bshk.); **as'u_** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12605). **s'ayya_** bed (S.ad.vBr.); sleeping (Mn.); **sahas'e_yya** sleeping with (RV.); **sahas'ayya** (A_past.); **seyya_** couch, bed (Pali); **seja** (S.); **sej, chej** (P.); **sejja_, sijja_** (Pkt.); **chehja_** bed and bedding given to a brahman after a relative's death (P.); **sej** (Ku.N.); **xeza_** river-bed, main course of a river (A.); **seji** bed (OB.); **sej, si_j** (B.); **seja, sesa** (Or.); **sajea_, sajiya_** (Bi.); **sej** (Mth.); **se_j** (Bhoj.Aw.); **sej** (H.); **seja** (OMarw.); **sej** (G.)); **s'ej** (M.); **si_** sleep, repose (Si.)(CDIAL 12609). **ce_kuka, ce_kkuka** to roost; **ce_kal, ce_yal, ce_kka, ce_kku** a roost (Ma.); **ce_ppu (ce_ppi-)** to abide, remain (Ta.); **ke_ (ke_d-)** to lie down, repose, copulate with (Ka.); **ke_vu, kendu** copulation (Ka.); **kedon.uni** to lie down, rest; **keton.u, katon.u** to lie down; **kerapa_vu** to cause to lie down (Tu.); **ke.p (ke.pt-)** to make (child) to sleep (Kol.); **ki_dna_, ki_d'a_na_** to allow or invite one to lie down for rest or sleep, put to bed (a child, a sick person), lay in the grave (Kur.); **kde** to lay down (Malt.)(DEDR 1990). **Guest**: **xeppas** a visitor or friend entertained in the house, guest; fellow-villager, neighbour; **xeppa_** inhabitant of a village; **xeppar** inhabitants, population (Kur.); **qepu** village; **qepo** inhabitant of a village, neighbour (Malt.)(DEDR 1956).

3002.**Image: a roost**: **ce_kuka, ce_kkuka** to roost; **ce_kal, ce_yal, ce_kka, ce_kku** a roost (Ma.)(DEDR 1990).

3003.**Image: basket**: **can:ga_ru** basket (S.); **can:ger** shallow basket (P.); **can:gor** large basket (Bi.); **can:ger, can:geri_, can:gera_** basket (H.); **can.era_** bamboo basket (N.); **can.eri** small bamboo basket (N.); **ca_n.a_ri, ca_n.ra_** (B.); **ca_n:gur.a_, ca_n:gara_** wicker tray or basket (Or.); **ca_n:gur.i_, ca_n:gr.i_** small wicker tray or basket (Or.); **can:ged.a_** basket (OB.); **can:ge_ri** basket (Skt.)[Divergent NIA forms indicate non-Aryan origin]; **can:gava_ra** a hollow

vessel (Pali); **can:go_t.a, can:go_t.aka** box, basket (Pali); **can:ge_ri_** basket (Pkt.); **can:gave_ra** wooden box (Pkt.); **can:geri_, can:geli_** flat open basket (S.)(CDIAL 4565). **songor.i** basket that holds four seers of grain (Kond.a); **hangon.** a kind of basket (Pe.); **hangun.** id. (Mand..); **ha_ngori** basket (small)(Kuwi); **hangor.i, han.un.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2288). **cakkal.a, cekkal.a** a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work, a seat of cane or bamboo (Ka.lex.) **cakita** shaking, trembling (Ka.); afraid, timid (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **saika** basket (Santali.lex.) **Image: filter; stainer**: **chaka chaki** a strainer; **chaka chaki** to strain through, filter, dodge; **chakao** to separate by straining, or filtering (Santali.lex.) **Image: wicker trap; to catch**: **a_n(u)** to lay hold of, hold, put on, take, seize (Ka.); **a_nika, a_n:ke** laying hold of, seizing; **a_n:ke-gol.** to seize (Ka.); **a~_ci-konu** to seize, take away; **na~_cu** to snatch, seize, usurp; **na~_ci-ko_lu** usurpation (Te.); **a_njana_** to catch the blood of a slain animal, to catch something falling (Go.); **a_nj- (a_nc-)** to catch (something thrown at one)(Pe.); **a_jo** a circular wicker trap for catching fish (Kui)(DEDR 409).

3005.**An officer**: **san:gad.i-raks.a_-pa_laka** an officer; 'the meaning of san:gad.i is uncertain' (EI6; IEG, p.296). **sa_nkou, sa_kva_** bridge (Kon.lex.)

3006.**Image: line of entrenchments**: **sa~gar.h** line of entrenchments, stone walls for defence (L.)(CDIAL 12845). **san:gghar** a field fortification; an army drawn up on the model of a fort, the breastwork of an army (P.lex.)

3007.**Image: turner's apparatus; lathe**: **sa~gha_r.o** lathe (G.); **sa~gad.** part of a turner's apparatus (M.); **sa~_ga_d.i_** lathe (Tu.)(CDIAL 12859). Perh. **san:gad.i** lathe > **an:ga_d.i** shop. cf. **sam.yuta** joined with (AV.); joined (Pali); **sam.jua** (Pkt.); **sam.yauti** mixes (VS.)(CDIAL 12988). cf. **ad.a, ad.e, ad.i** the piece of wood on which the five artisans put the article which they happen to operate upon, a support (Ka.)(DEDR 86). **Rubbing, friction**: **san:ghat.i** that crushes: a millstone; **san:ghat.isu** to strike (one thing) against (another); to crush; **san:ghat.t.a** rubbing together, friction; striking against, touch; **san:ghat.t.ana** id.; **san:ghat.t.ita** struck against, touched; **san:ghars.an.a** rubbing against (another)(Ka.lex.) **Turner or mover**: **jagat, jaga, jagattu** moving, movable, locomotive (Ka.Skt.); **jaga-varti, jaga-vatti** the turner or mover of the world (Ka.); **jagur..** to go away or move off; to slip; to drop down (Ka.); **jagur..tir** to go away, to disappear (Ka.); **jaggu, jeggu** to pull with effort, to drag, to draw, as cloth, a cart, water etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Oil shop; oil-press workers**: **cekka_liyar** a caste of oil-press workers (**Na_.**); **cekkarva_n-ir-attan-** lit. one red as the red sky; Vi_rabhadra (**Cu_t.a_.**); S'iva; **cen:kan.ma_l** Vis.n.u as having red eyes (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,8,4**)(Ta.); **cen:kalvara_yan- < cen:galuva +** (Te.) Skanda, as lord of Cen:kalva-kiri, i.e., Tiruttan.i hill (**Arut.pa_, v, Can.mukar, Ka_laip. 5**)(Ta.); **cen:gal.i** red lac dye (**Cu_l.a_. Cuyam. 101**); a kind of infusion used in preparing areca-nuts (**Perun.. Makata. 14,81**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Wheel-turner or cart-puller**: **jakkantor..ali** the wheel-turner or cart-puller : a male buffalo, which is yamaratha or Yama's vehicle; **jakkandor..alide_ra** whose vehicle is a buffalo : Yama (Ka.); **cakka, jakka** (Tadbhava of **cakra**) wheel (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cakkaram** oil-mill (**Periyapu. Kaliyan-a_. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **cekku** an oil-press, a sugar-mill (Ka.); **cakku** (Ma.); **cakki_** a hand-mill (M.H.)(Tadbhava of **cakra**)(Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **cekkat.i-ttal** to work the oil-press; **cekkat.i** place where oil-press is working (Ta.); **cekkat.ikkar-uppan-** a demon or ferocious deity having its abode in oil-press (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **cakkiri** oil-monger, oil-grinder; potter (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cakkiyasa_la_** oil shop (Jain.Skt.) **cekka_t.t.i, cekka_tti** person of the va_n.iya caste, as worker of oil-press; cf. **cekku** oil-press (**Na_lat.i, 374**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.); **cakkai** refuse as of sugarcane after pressing; rind or

fibrous parts of fruits (Ta.); **cakka** id. (Ma.); **cakkai** bark (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cekkural** mortar of oil-press; **cekkulakkai** working shaft or pestle of oil-press (**Tan-ippa_. i,51,99**); **cekku-mut.t.ai** spoonful of oil, being a contribution from oil-presses in the village to the village proprietors (**R.T.**); **cekku-me_t.u** raised place where oil-press works; **cekku-k-kat.amai = cekka_yam** an ancient tax on oil-press (**S.I.I. i,108**); **cekkir-ai** id. (**I.M.P.Cg. 195**); **cekkilit.t.u-t-tirittal** to oppress, torment as by grinding in oil-press (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,1,5**)(Ta.lex.) **Oil-miller**: **tailika_, tila-pis.aka** oil-miller; since he worked with the wheel, he was also called **ca_krika** and **cakracara** (Skt.lex.) cf. **cigal.i, cigul.i** a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery (Ka.)(DEDR 2480).

3008.**Sharpened**: **cakna_** to sharpen an edge instrument, whet (Kur.); **cake** to sharpen, whet (Malt.)(DEDR 2277). **nis'a_na** whetting (Skt.); **nisa_na** hone (pali); **n.isa_n.a** (Pkt.); **nisa_n.a_, nisn.a_** (M.); **nihun.u-ga_nava_** to whet (Si.)(CDIAL 7432). **nis'ita** sharpened (RV.); **nisita** id. (Pali); **n.isia** (Pkt.); **nisila_** (OM.); **niyu** (Si.)(CDIAL 7435). **nis'yati** sharpens (AitBr.); **nisiba_** to whet (Or.)(CDIAL 7456). **Polishing arms**: **cikil** < **cikna_** (U.) polishing or burnishing of arms (Ta.); **cikili** id. (Te.); **cikilli** id. (Ta.); **cikil-a_t.u**- to polish arms (Ta.); **cikir--ka_ran-** a caste of knife-grinders, belonging originally to Upper India (Sikligar) and found chiefly in Madura district (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ci_** to scrape (Ta.); **ci_vu** to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing (Ta.); **ci_y** to rub (Ta.); **ci_ka** to scrape, smooth, polish (Ma.); **ci_vu, civvu** to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, smooth, furbish, polish (Ka.); **civvu** to cut, shave, pare, mend or sharpen (Te.)(DEDR 2600). cf. **ni_n:kal** removing, separating (Ta.)(DEDR 3685). cf. **silaut.o** stone to grind spices on (Ku.N.); **silaut.** (Bi.Mth.H.); **s'ila_pat.t.a** stone slab (for sitting or grinding on)(MBh.)(CDIAL 12461). **sala_t.** stone-cutter (G.)(CDIAL 12460). **Whetstone**: **sira_n.i** large whetstone (S.); **sara_n.** (G.)(CDIAL 12462). cf. **ci_ran.a** a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals (Ka.)(DEDR 2627).

3009.**Flint**: **cakamuki, cakimuki, cakkamuki, cakkamukki, cakkumukki** a flint and steel for striking fire; the steel alone (Ka.); **cakamaka** (M.H.); **cakamuka, cakamuki, cikimuki, ceku,muku** (Te.); **cakamuki-kallu** a flint; **cakmuk** (Turkish); **cakkumukku** (Ma.); **cakkimukki** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cakkamukki-hatti** silk-cotton tinder (Ka.lex.)

3010.**Sand**: **cikatai** white sand (**Civataru. Pa_vavi. 60**)(Ta.lex.) **sikata_** grain of sand; sand, gravel (VS.Pali.); **sigata_** sand, gravel (Skt.); **s've_ta-sika-druka** scattering white sand (TA_r.); **0ika_** (OPers.); **six** (Bal.); **s'ega** (Psht.); **c, cyu** sand (Kt.); **s'o_** (Wg.); **s'o~_r.e** (Ash.); **ci~_a** (Dm.); **s'uyur** (Kho.); **s'i_gou, s'i_gol, s'iger** sand (Kal.); **sikata_** sand, gravel (Pali); **sigatam.mi** (NiDoc.); **sikaya_, sigaya_** sand (Pkt.); **se~_o, si_ou, si_u, sio_** (Pas'.); **si_u** (Shum.); **si_u_** (Gaw.); **sigit, s'igit** (Wot..); **sigit** (Bshk.); **sekh, seki** sand, file (K.); **sikk, sikka_** gravel (WPah.); **sikatila** sandy (Skt.); **cele** sand (Kt.); **siye_l, se_l** (Pas'.); **sigal** fine sand (Tor.Phal.); sand (Sh.); **sigil** (Chil.Gau.); **s'igala** (Sv.); **s'iga** (Phal.)(CDIAL 13386). **cakkimukki, cakkimukki-k-kal** flint-stone used for kindling fire < **caqmaq** (U. < Turk.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to set tooth on edge**: **cangrna_** to be on edge (of the teeth); **cangrta'a_na_** to set (the teeth) on edge; **cangcangrna_** to grate upon the ear, not to ring true, sound hollow or as a cracked plate, grate upon the throat, have a bad taste (said esp. of beer)(Kur.); **carge** to have the teeth set on edge (Malt.)(DEDR 2289). **To pierce; to whet**: **cakkhna_ (cakkhyas/cakkos)** to pierce with a prick, prick, penetrate into, puncture, cause a prickly sensation; refl. **cakkhrna_** (to get tattooed etc.); **cakkhta'a_na_** to cause to be pierced, tattooed (Kur.); **caqe** to pierce, sting, stab; also applied to the sowing of certain grains for which holes are made in the earth; [cf. **ca~_xna_** to

sow, scatter seed (Kur.); **cqe** to sow, scatter, divide (Malt.)(DEDR 2431)]; **caqro** worm-eaten roots; **caqtre** to have the ears bored; **caqu** shooting pains in the stomach (Malt.); **jaxxing** to pierce (Br.)(DEDR 2278). **casakn.a_** to throb (P.); **caskn.a_** to be angry (WPah.); **casak** rheumatic pain (Ku.); **casakka** with a sharp pain; **caskanu** to throb, give acute pain (N.); **casakna_, cusakna_** to throb or twitch with pain (H.); **casak** acute pain (G.); **cas.ati, chas.ati** hurts (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 4730). **s'o** whet (Skt.); **s'a_r** file, rasp (Dm.Kho.)(CDIAL 12386). **To whet**: **s'a_na** whetstone (Skt.); **s'a_n.a** whetstone (Skt.Pali.); id. (Pkt.Or.Konkan.i); **sa_n.** (P.M.); **sa_n.o** (Ku.); **sa_n** (N.B.Bi.H.); **xa_n** (A.); **sa_n.a_** (M.); **san.a-gala, han.a-gala** (Si.); **hanu** (Md.); **sa_ha_n.a** (Or.); **saha_n.** (M.)(CDIAL 12388). **s'a_nita** whetted (Skt.); **sa_n.aia** id. (Pkt.); **sa_n.ijjadi** is whetted (Pkt.); **xana_iba** to whet (A.); **sa_na_** (B.); **sa_n.iba_** (Or.); **sa_nna_** (H.)(CDIAL 12389). **san, han** blunt (Si.)(CDIAL 12392). **sira_n.i** large whetstone (S.); **sara_n.** (G.)(CDIAL 12462). **Friction; rubbing; image: collision, clash**: **san:ghat.t.a** friction, rubbing together; collision, clashing together, encounter; conflict; meeting, joining, collision or rivalry; **san:ghat.** to strike; to bring together, unite; **san:ghat.t.anam** rubbing together, friction; collision, clash; contact, union, cohesion; the intertwining of wrestlers; meeting, encounter in general; **san:ghr.s.** to rub or grind together; to rival, emulate, compete or vie with (Skt.lex.) **sam.ghars.a** rubbing together, grinding, trituration, friction; rubbing against (another)(Ka.lex.)

3011. **Images: leopard; lion**: **si_** leopard (WPah.); tiger (Wg.); **si_h** leopard (P.); **s'i~h, s'i_** tiger (with **s'-** from Pers. **s'er** tiger)(L.); **si_mi** tigress, leopard (K.); **si_han.i_** tigress (P.); **se~hin.i** leopard with cubs; **si~_han.** tigress (WPah.); **syu~_, syu_** tiger (Ku.); **s^{a}h, sh** tiger, leopard (K.); **si_h** lion (WPah.); **sim.ha** lion; **sim.hi_** (RV.); **si_ha, si_hi** lion (Pali); **siha** (Dhp.); **sim.ha, sim.gha, siha, si_hi_** (Pkt.): **si~_h** lion (Mth.); **si~_h, siha~_** lion (P.); **si~_gh, si_h** lion (H.); **si_ha** (OG.); **si_, siha** (Si.); **si_hini_** lioness (Pali); **si~ghni_** lioness (H.); **si~_h** leopard (P.); lion (WPah.Mth.H.); **syu~_** tiger (Ku.); **si_mi** tigress, leopard (K.); **s'er** tiger (Persian); **si_han.i_** tigress (P.)(CDIAL 13384). **cin:kam** lion (Ta.lex.) **Leopard**: cf. **circa, circu, cir-ate, cir-aca** a small kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, felix jubata (Ka.); **cirate** leopard (Kod..); **cirtepili** id. (Tu.); **cir-uta** leopard, cheetah; **cir-u puli** leopard (Te.); **cir-uttai** panther, felis pardus (Ta.)(DEDR 2590). cf. **kirbn** lelpard (Ko.); **kir-aba, kir-uba** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1599). cf. **garum go_li** fox (**go_li** < IA)(Pa.); **xarma_** wolf (Br.)(DEDR 1289). cf. **to_la** (Br.)(DEDR 3548). cf. **ci_yam** lion (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,85**) < **si_ha** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.) **Hunting leopard**: **civin:ki** Indian lynx, felis caracal; hunting leopard, felix jubata (Ta.); **civin.n.i** a hunting leopard (Ma.); **sivan:gi** the tiger wolf, the hyaena; a leopard used in hunting (Ka.); **civa_gi, civvan:gi, siva_gi, sivan:gi, sivvan:gi, sivva_gi** hyaena (Te.)(DEDR 2579). cf. **civin:ki-na_y** a swift-footed hunting dog (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) [Hence, **civin:ki-** as a pre-fix may connote, semant. 'hunting'.] cf. the reduplicating semant. suffix **-van:gi** in: **ve_n:kai** tiger (Ta.); **ve_n.n.a** royal tiger (Ma.); **ve~_gi** tiger (Te.); **ve_nga_lam** leopard (Go.)(DEDR 5521). cf. **vya_ghra** tiger (Skt.lex.)

3012.**Image: leopard**: **jan.al** leopard (Ash.); **za_n:gal** (Gaw.); **ja_n:gal.a** wild beasts (Or.)(CDIAL 5177). **civin:ki-p-pu_n-ai** leopard cat, felis bengalensis; **civai** (**Tiruva_lava_. 29,16**); **ci_yam** lion (**ci_yamu me_r-um pa_ypari-p-puraviyum**: **Perun.. Ucaik. 42,85**) leo, sign of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) cf. **ikalan-** (**Kalavar..i. 28**); old (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 413). **sin:ga, sim.ha** lion (Ka.lex.) **sin.** a lion (Santali.lex.)

3013. **Image: turned neck**: **can:ku-tiruki** : **can:ku** throat (Ta.Ma.); **tiruku-tal** to turn (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to turn back**: **cikic** backwards, to turn back, to come into contact with something behind; **cikic ruar.enae** he turned suddenly and fled back the way he came; **cikicte**

nu~renae he fell back in a sitting position (Santali.lex.) **cin:ka-no_kku** looking over the shoulder with neck turned as a lion (**Ci_vaka. 1569**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3014.**Image: a body formed of two or more animals**: **sa_jul.iba_** to tie two things or animals together (Or.)(CDIAL 12987). **Fabulous animals**: **sa~gad.** a body formed of two or more fruits or animals or men etc. linked together (Ma.); **san:gha_r.iba_** to mix many materials, stir boiling curry, tie two cattle together and leave to graze (Or.) (CDIAL 12859,12860). **Image: limbs joined**: **an:ga_n:gi** limb and limb, jointly or reciprocally, in consequence of being related, as one limb to another or to the body; sam.s'le_s.a (Ka.lex.) **an:ka_n:ki-pa_vam < an:ga_n:gi_-bha_va** relation of the subsidiary or accessory and principal (**Ci.Ci. 1,27**); **an:kam** symmetry, beauty, as of the body (Ta.); **an:gu** id. (Te.); **am** beauty, prettiness (**Tiruva_ca. 19,5**) (Ta.lex.) **an:ga** limb, member (RV. x.85.30); **an:ga_-paru_m.s.i** limbs and joints (TS. ii.5.6.1)(Vedic.lex.) **sam.kara** mixing (esp. of castes) (Mn.); anything defiled (MBh.); dung (Car.); dust, sweepings (Skt.); **sa~_kar** rubbish blocking a stream (M.)(CDIAL 12818). **Image: animals joined together**: **sam.gha_t.a** fitting and joining of timber (R.); **sa~gad.** a body formed of two or more fruits or animals or men etc., linked together (M.)(CDIAL 12859). **san:gha_ta, san:gad.a, san:ga_ta** close combination, union, association, connection; a collection; **san:ghat.ita** joined; **san:ghat.ane** contact, union, junction; **san:gha** close contact or combination; any collection; an assemblage, a flock; any number of people or inhabitants living together; **san:gra_n.isu** to bring or gather together, to collect, etc.; **san:graha** bringing together; a store-room; **san:gradhita** strung or tied together (Ka.lex.) **To fetch**: **a_harati** fetches, gets (RV.Pali); enjoys (MBh.); **a_harai** steals, eats (Pkt.); **a_r** to bring (Pas'.); **ha_rim** I bring (Kal.); **aletam** I brought (Kho.); **a_hariba_** to collect (Or.); **a_harai** fetches food to eat (esp. of ascetics)(OG.)(CDIAL 1541). **Collection**: **a_hr.ti** collection (Ka.lex.) **a_hr.ta** brought near, fetched (Mn.); **a_hat.a** (Pali); **a_had.a, a_haya** brought, stolen (Pkt.); **ha_d.ta_** brings (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1547). **a_karittal** to send for, secure, get (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,149**)(Ta.lex.) **a_gara, a_yagara** collection (Pkt.); **a_kara** accumulation, plenty (R.); one who scatters (RV.)(CDIAL 1000). **Image: joined**: **a_kalana** binding, joining together; **a_kalita** joined, bound, connected with; counted, reckoned; seized, held (Ka.lex.) **a_ghat.ita** joined; touched; put on; rubbed (Ka.lex.)

3015.**Image: boar**: **ja_n:gli_** boar (L.); **jhan:gli_** wild (S.); **jhan:gu** jungle (S.)(CDIAL 5177).

2901.**Image: a pole carried by two men**: **san.** to carry on the shoulders between two people, suspended from a pole; **san:gr.a, san:gr.i** a pole carried on the shoulders of two men from which things to be carried are slung on a pole; **san:gr.akateko idikeda** they slung it on a pole and took it away (Santali.lex.)

3016.**Image: spear carried by a watchman**: **sa_n:gu** a spear or a javelin altogether of iron (Ka.); **sa_n:ga** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Arrow, spear**: **sr.ka** arrow, spear (RV.); **sr.ga** (Skt.); **sr.gavant, sr.ga_vant** having arrows (Skt.); **hiya, hi_, iya, i_ya** arrow (Si.); **si_k** reed, spit (Mth.)(CDIAL 13575). **Image: one fork of a forked stick; spear; arrow**: **ca_n:ku** a kind of dart, arrow (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **s'an:ku** peg, spike (RV.); stake, post (MBh.); stick, arrow (Skt.); **san:ku, san:kuka** stake, spike, javelin (Pali); **sam.ku** stake, spike, javelin (Pkt.); **xa~ka_li** a kind of fishing spear (A.); **aku-va** stake (Si.); **sa~_ga** one fork of a forked stick (S.); **sa~_gi** spear (S.); **sa_n:g**, pl. **sa_n:ga~** spear (L.); **sa~gola_** spear carried by a watchman (L.); **sa~_g** prong, fork, point; **sa_n:gi_** pitchfork (P.); **sa~_g** spear, instrument for digging wells; **sa~_gi_** small spear (H.); **sa~_g** iron spear (G.M.)(CDIAL 12260). **Spear**: **s'akti** spear; **s'akti_** (flag)staff (MBh.); **satti** knife,

dagger (Pali); **satti** a kind of weapon (Pkt.); **sat** sword, spear (OSi.)(CDIAL 12251). **An iron arrow**: **astra-sa_yaka** an iron arrow; the na_ra_ca missile (Skt.lex.) **sa_yaka** an arrow; a sword; **sa_yaka-pun:kha** the feathered part of an arrow (Skt.lex.) **ca_yakam** arrow (**Kampara_. Makarakkan.n.an-. 18**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'ethar** iron (K.); **s'eitr** knife (Pas'.); **saster** iron (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12367). cf. **selago_la** goad (Te.); **selapandi** porcupine (Te.)(DEDR 2568). cf. **salhan:g, salhan:ga_, salan:gh, salan:gha_** small pitchfork (P.)(CDIAL 12355).

3017.**Image: bush**: **jhan:g** thicket (L.P.); **ja_n.** clump (N.); **jha_n:kar.a_** bushy (Or.); **jha~_kar** thick bush (M.); **jha~_khru~** a prickly shrub with few leaves (G.); **jha~_khi_, jha~_khar.** bush (Mth.); **jham.khara** dry tree (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5323). **Hilly tract**: **co_n:ku** hilly tract thickly clustered with trees and watered by streams or cataracts (Ta.lex.) **A valley of rice-field**: cf. **son:gha** a valley of rice-field; **sokr.a** id. (Santali.lex.) cf. **co_lai** flower garden, grove (Ta.); **so.le** jungle with trees (Badaga); **co.lgn** man of a forest tribe living near Bokkapur (Ko.); **ca_la_** grove, sacred grove (Kur.)(DEDR 2891).

3018.**Green**: **sa_n:gad.a, sa_n:gad.e, jan:ga_l** zangar, verditer, a greenish blue dye (Ka.); **jan:gala** (M.H.); **jan:ga_lpacce = jan:ga_l** (Ka.lex.) **ja_ga, ca_ga** the colour green; **ja_gavaral, ja_gaparal** the green pebble: an emerald (Ka.lex.) **ak** blue (Santali.lex.)

3019.**Civet perfume**: **can:kumatam** civet perfume (Ta.); **san:ku-madamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3020.**A perfume; trigonella corniculata**: **san:ke** (Tadbhava of **spr.kke**) the plant trigonella corniculata; **san:kebe_ru, marunma_le, pis'une, spr.kke, de_vi, late, laghu, samudra_nte, badhu, ko_t.ivars.a, lan:ko_pike, spr.kke emba gandha dravya** (Ka.lex.) **pr.kke** the leguminous plant, trigonella corniculata (Ka.lex.) **piring san:k** (B.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.319). Trigonella corniculata: **tirir** (Pers.); **malya** (Skt.); **pirang** (U.); fruit: bitter, astringent, styptic; applied to swellings and bruises; habitat: Bengal and Kumaon to Kashmir, 5,000 to 12,000 ft. (GIMP, p.248). Trigonella foenum-graecum: **methi** (H.Skt.P.B.M.); **vendayam** (Ta.); **mentulu** (Te.); **ventayam** (Ma.); **menthya** (Ka.); seeds: carminative, tonic, aphrodisiac; an infusion given to small-pox patients as a cooling drink; toasted and then infused, used for dysentery; leaves: used both internally and externally for their cooling properties; habitat: Punjab and Kashmir; cultivated in many parts of India (GIMP, pp. 248-249). **Synonyms**: **marunma_le** a sort of grass, trigonella corniculata; **pis'une, de_vi, ko_t.ivars.a** the plant medicago esculenta, trigonella corniculata [**de_vi** the small-pox; vaccinia; Note: use of trigonella foenum-graecum for small-pox]; **de_vipan.d.ita** a vaccinator; **de_vamme** the plant sanseviera roxburghiana]; **laghu** the plant trigonella corniculata; agallochum, a particular kind of agallochum, agaru, maruga (Ka.lex.) cf. **picin-** gum, exudation from certain trees; benzoin, ca_mpira_n.i (Ta.lex.)

3021.**Fear; hesitate; shyness; shame**: **can:ku (can:ki-)** to be dispirited (Ta.); **jag- (jagy-)** to be afraid (Ko.); **jan:kisu** to scold, chide; **jan:kan.e, jan:ke** scolding, chiding (Ka.); **han:gusa_vuni, han:gipuni** to upbraid, rebuke (Tu.); **jan:ku** to fear, be afraid, hesitate, shake; n. fear, hesitation; **jan:kincu** to frighten, intimidate; **jan:ke, jan:kena** threat; **januku** to fear (Te.)(DEDR 2281). **s'an:kate_** is afraid, distrusts (S'Br.); **san:kati** doubts, hesitates (Pa.); **sam.kai, sam.kan.a** (Pkt.); **san:gan.u** to be suspicious (S.); **san:gan.** to be shy, be reserved, be considerate, be willing to be milked (of a cow)(L.); **sa~_kn.o** to suspect, blame, accuse (Ku.); **san:gn.a_** to be shy (P.); **sa~_kvu~** to test (a measure or weight for accuracy)(G.); **san:ga_in.u**

to frighten (S.); **saka_na_** to make doubt (H.)(CDIAL 12257). **cakla coklo** shy (Santali.lex.) **Hesitate**: **je_n:ku** to hesitate (Ka.); **je_n:kuni** to delay, be deferred; hesitate, waver; **je_n:ka_vuni** to detain, stop; delay, put off (Tu.)(DEDR 2805). **Care; caution**: **joyk** carefulness (Ko.); **jo_ke** care, caution, beauty, harmony, grandeur; **jo_pa_na** the looking after, looked after well (Ka.); **jo.ke** care (Kod..); **jo_k** care, caution, safety; **jo_pane, jo_pasana, jo_pa_na** care, circumspection; cautious, careful (Tu.); **jo_ka** manner, way, grandeur, prettiness; duly, properly (Te.); **joka_d.** slowly (Kol.); **jhokane** carefully (Go.)(DEDR 2871). **s'an:ka** fear, distrust (S'Br.); **san:ka** fear, suspicion; **san:ka_yati** doubts (Pali); **sam.ka** (Pkt.); **s'on.** care, precaution (Sh.); **san:ga** timidity (S.); **sa~g** shyness, reserve (L.); **san:g** shame (P.); **s'a~_g** doubt (WPah.); **sa_m.ka_** (OAw.); **saka** (Si.); **s'an:g** fear, suspicion (Kho.); **sa~_ga** care, thought, apprehension (S.)(CDIAL 12258). **s'an:kita** alarmed, anxious (MBh.); **san:kita, san:kin, san:kiya** anxious (Pali); **sam.kia**- (**sam.ki-**)(Pkt.); **s'an:kia_** feeling the need to answer the call of nature (WPah.); **ska, hka** doubt, care (Si.)(CDIAL 12259). **s'an:kura** frightful (Skt.)(CDIAL 12262).

3022.**Image: sidelock**: **ce_kku** sidelock (Ta.lex.) **Image: to look askance**: **sae-sae** of people or monkeys, to look askance at somebody in anger (Mu.lex.) **Side**: **sae_-supid** the habit of tying the chignon at the side of the head (Mu.lex.)

3023.**Image: frothing of boiling juice**: **za_ki** the frothing of boiling sugar-cane juice (A.); **jhaga** froth, scum, suds (S.); **jhagg** foam; **jhag** foam, saliva; **jhagan.** to churn; **jhagga_** small churning stick (L.); **jhagg** foam, froth, scum (P.); **jha_g** froth, scum (H.)(CDIAL 5322). cf. **o_l.a** saliva (Ma.); **no_l.i** stick (juice)(Ka.); **o_li** anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva (Tu.)(DEDR 2937). cf. **la_la_** saliva, spittle (Skt.)(CDIAL 11027). **To chew**: **oxy- (oxs-)** to chew (To.); **agi** to champ, bite, chew, eat; **avud.u** to chew with the teeth, champ, chew the cud; **jagi, jegi, jigi, jagi, jegi** to chew (Ka.); **aggiyuni, agyuni** id., bite (Tu.)(DEDR 2265). **cakn.o~** to chew (WPah.); **cakkhai** tastes (Pkt.); **cac-, ca_c** to taste (Wg.); **chocik, cocik** to gnaw (a bone)(Kho.); **cakhan.u** to taste (S.); **cakkhan.** (L.); **cakkhn.a_** (P.); **cakh-** to taste (WPah.); **ca_khn.o** to taste (Ku.); **ca_khnu** (N.); **sa_kiba** (A.); **ca_k(h)a_** (B.); **ca_khiba_** (Or.); **ca_khai** (OAw.); **ca_khna_** (H.); **ca_khvu~** to taste (G.); **ca_khn.e~** (M.); **ci_khna_** to taste (H.)(CDIAL 4557). **caks.an.a** eating a relish to promote drinking (Skt.); **cakkhan.a** tasting (Pkt.); **ca_khan.** liking (Ku.); **ca_kan** tasting (B.); **ca_khana_** (Or.); **cakhana_** tasting, kissing (OAw.)(CDIAL 4556). **cas.ati** eats (Dha_tup.); **cas'i_dan** to taste (Pers.); **cas.el** to drink (Psht.)(CDIAL 4556).

3024.**Image: hot vapour**: **sagal.i, segal.i, sekal.e, segal.ike, segal.u** heat; hot vapour, steam; **segal.i-kadira** the hot-rayed, the sun (Ka.lex.) **cecut.ar** sun (**Pin..**); **kecod.ar** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sek** fomentation; to foment (Kon.lex.) **se_n:ke, je_n:ke, de_n:ke** heat, warmth, panting (Tu.lex.)

3025.**Image: skin flask**: **saggal.e, cakkal.e** a skin-flask: a vessel for holding drinking water (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cakkal.a** skin, leather (Ka.); **cakkiliyan-** a shoemaker (Ta.Ma.); **sa_gala** goats' skin-leather (M.)(Ka.lex.) **cekkili** cobbler (Ta.); **jaggelaasi, ja_kera** shoemaker (Kuwi)(DEDR 2272). **s'a_s.kula** eating flesh (or fish)(Skt.lex.) **Flesh**: **s'aus.kala, s'a_s.kula, s'a_s.kala** an habitual eater of flesh (Ka.lex.) **can:kalam** < **jan:gala** flesh, meat (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cakala_ttu** < **sakla_t** (U.) < **escarlata** (Port.) woollen stuff (**Vir-alivit.u, 742**); **s'akala_ttu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **san:gara** swallowing up, devouring; flesh, meat (Ka.lex.) **Gunny bag**: **ca_kku < zak** (Dutch) sack, gunny bag (Ta.); **ca_kku** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Leather**: **sa_gal.** goatskin, leather made from it (M.)(CDIAL 4963). **cakkal.a** skin, leather (Ka.); **cakkili** caste of shoemakers (Ta.); **cakkiliyan-** worker in leather

(Ta.); **cakkilicci** woman of the Cakkili caste; **cekkili** cobbler (Ta.); **cakkiliyan** a Tamil shoemaker; f. **cakkilicci** (Ma.); **jaggelaasi, ja_kera** shoemaker (Kuwi)(DEDR 2272).

3026.**Herd; herdsman**: **ja~_gli_, ja~_glu_** wild, rural (H.); **ja~_gli_** herdsman (M.)(CDIAL 5177). **jan:gal.i, jan:gul.i, jan:gal.a, jan:gur..i** mass, assemblage, herd, etc. (Ka.); **jan:gili** a herd of cattle (Te.)(DEDR 2284). **jhan:gu** jungle (S.)(CDIAL 5323). **Flock**: **sa_ga_** flock of sheep or goats (M.)(CDIAL 5011). **ca~ecor** a tribe of gypsies (Santali.lex.) cf. **ca~ca** a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a s'abara (Ka.)(DEDR 2291). **jagat** moving and living (RV.); men and animals (RV.); the world (S'Br.); **jagati** female animal (RV.); **jagat** (in cmpd. **jagati**-) the world (Pali); **jaya** the world; living creature (Pkt.); **diya** the world; inscr. **jiyal.** people (Si.)(CDIAL 5078). **Image: flock**: **jha_k** flock (M.); **za_k** crowd (A.); **jha~_k** flock (B.); **jha_n:ka** flock (Or.); **jha~_k** flock (H.)(CDIAL 5323). **cha_lla_, cha_la_** pertaining to goats; m. flock of goats (L.)(CDIAL 5010). **Image: he-goat**: **ca_kam < cha_ga** he-goat (Ta.lex.) **cha_ga** he-goat (RV.); **cha_gala** coming from a goat (Sus'r.Pkt.); goat (R.Pkt.); **ca_galiya** goatherd (Pkt.); **cha_wul** he-goat (K.); **cha_la** goat (Pkt.); **cha_wul, cha_wul^{u}** (K.); **cha_li_, cha_liya_** (Pkt.); **cha_waj^{i}** he-goat; **ca_wali-pu_t** kid (K.); **cha_la_, ca_li_** goat (L.); **ca_la_n** of or belonging to a goat (L.)(CDIAL 5009). **chaga** goat (Skt.)(CDIAL 4958). **Goat**: **can** newborn kid (Mj.); **cna, ca~r.** kid (Ash.); **ce~, co~_** (Wg.); **chani** (Kho.); **chani_k, canar.** male kid (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4961). **Goat**: **chor.^{u}** he-goat (K.); **che_r.o_** (WPah.); **cher.i** goat (Or.)(CDIAL 4959). **cherua_** goat (in general)(Bi.)(CDIAL 4962). **chagala** goat (TS.Pkt.); **chagalaka**, **chagalika_** (Skt.); **chakala, chalaka** goat (Pali); **chagalaga** (NiDoc.); **ce_la, ce_laga** (Pkt.); **cilo_, cilo** sheep (Ash.); **cul** lamb (Wg.); **ce_le_** goat (Tir.); **ca_li_** goat (Tir.); **caloik** small kid (Shum.); **seya_l** goat (Wot..); **chalo** kid (Gaw.); **che_l** goat (Bshk.); **cha_l** (Tor.); **cael** (Mai.); **sa_li** (Gau.); **cha_li** (Sv.); **cha_l** newborn kid (Phal.); **che_li** goat (Phal.); **chal** kid (Sh.); **cha_li_** id.; **chali** she-goat (D..); **ce_li_** she-goat; **ce_l, che_l^{i}** (K.); **chela_, cha_li_** (L.); **chela_, cheli_** goat more than one year old (P.); **chila_r, chila_ru_** young kid (P.); **chelu_** kid; **cheur.u** (WPah.); **cheli** goat (B.); **chel.i** (Or.); **cher, cheri_** (Bi.); **che_r^{i}** (Bhoj.); **chela_, cheli_, chera_, cheri_** (H.); **cha_la_** pl. goat; **cha_li_** (OG.); **cha_l.i_** goat; **ca_l.u~** sheep; **ca_l.i_** she-goat (G.); **s'el.i_** goat; **s'el.d.u~_** (M.); **chelo** kid (S.); **chella_** (P.); **chelli_** she-goat; **chellu** kid (WPah.); **cherr.u** male kid; **cherr.i** (WPah.); **cirr.u~** he-goat (K.); **cherr.o** goat (WPah.); **s'erd.u~_** goat; **s'erd.i_** (M.); **cha_gar** he-goat (Bi.); **cha_gr.i_** (Bi.); **chagari_** goat (Aw.)(CDIAL 4963).

3027.**Image: watchman's raised platform**: **hegar** (pl. **hegad.l.**) id. (Nk.); **e.gar** (pl. **-sil**) watchman's raised platform (Kol.)(DEDR 877). cf. **er uk**- (**uky-**) to play 'peeping tom' (Ko.)(DEDR 903). **heraka** spy (Skt.)(CDIAL 14165). **heg- (-it-)** to climb (Kuwi); **senga (sengi-)** to climb; n. act of climbing; **senger.i** ladder (Kui)(DEDR 2752). **ceccai** resting-place with roof of foliage (Ta.); **cecca** a house of leaves (Ma.)(DEDR 2754). **ekku** to come up, to stand on tiptoe (Ka.); to ascent, mount, climb; to mount on, get upon (Ta.Ma.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: patrol hut**: **ce_kan.t.i** patrol hut (**J.**); **ce_kan.t.iyil-vaittal** to arrest and detain a criminal suspect in the patrol hut (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to peep**: **jha~_kn.o** to peep at (Ku.); **jha~_knu** (N.); **jha_n:kiba_** (Or.); **jha~_ki_** act of peeping (Mth.); **jha~_kal** to peep at (Bhoj.); **jha~_khna_** (H.); **jha_kn.a_** (P.); **jha_kai** (OMarw.); **jha~_khvu~, ja~_khvu~, dha~_khvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5325).

3028.**To know**: **ja_nant** pres. part. knowing (RV.); **ja_** know (Skt.); **ja_naka** knowing; **dujja_na** difficult to understand (Pali); **ja_n.a** knowing (Pkt.); **ja_n.aya** one who knows (Pkt.); **ja_n** wizard (B.H.); **ja_n.a** knowing (OG.); **ja_n.** (M.)(CDIAL 5191). **ja_na_ti** knows (RV.Pali); **ja_nam.tu** 3 pl. imper., fut. **ja_nisam.ti** (As'.); **janemi** 1 sg. (NiDoc.); **ja_n.ai** (Pkt.); **jan** (Gypsy); **za_r** (Wg.Kt.); **zan** (Dm.); **za_ni** (Shum.); **jhonem** 1 sg. (Kal.); **zanik** (Kho.); **jan** (Tor.); **jhan**

(Phal.); **za_nun** (K.); **ja_n.an.u** (S.); **ja_n.an.** (L.); **ja_n.ana_** (P.); **ja_n.n.u_, ja_n.n.a_** (WPah.); **ja_n.n.o** (Ku.); **ja_nnu** (N.); **za_niba** (A.); **ja_na_** (B.); **ja_n.iba_** (Or.); **ja_nab** (Mth.Aw.); **ja_nna_** (H.); **ja_n.n.o** (Marw.); **ja_n.vu~** (G.); **ja_n.n.e~** (M.); **ja_n.ta_** (Konkan.i); **dannava_** (Si.); caus. **ja_na_pe_ti** (Pali); **ja_na_ve_i** (Pkt.); **janauar** informs (Gypsy); **ja_n.a_in.u** (S.); **jan.a_un.a_** (P.); **jana_unu** (N.); **zana_iba** (A.); **jana_na** (B.); **jan.a_iba_** (Or.); **jana_na_** (H.); **jan.a_vvu~** (G.); **ja_n.avin.e~** (M.); **danvanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5193). **aja_nant** not knowing (Skt.); **aya_n.am.ta, aya_n.a, aya_n.aa, aya_n.uya** foolish; **aya_n.a** folly (Pkt.); **ia_n.o** ignorant (S.); **aya_n.a~_** fool, infant (L.); **aya_n.a, ya_n.a_** ignorant, immature (P.); **aya_n.o** young (Ku.); **aya_na_** ignorant (OAw.); silly (H.); **aja_nana** ignorance (Pali)(CDIAL 157). **ko_ ja_na_ti** who knows (Skt.); **kwa_n.i** perhaps (Ku.); **kune, kuni** emph. **kunni** I don't know (N.)(CDIAL 3491). **na ja_na_ti** does not know (Skt.); **n.a a_n.ai** (Pkt.); **nen.an.em.** not to know (OM.); **nen.a** I do not know (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6932). **na_na_** nothingness, emptiness, non-existence (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nanu** is it not so? it certainly must be so! certainly, assuredly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **nana_ndr., nanandr., na_dani, na_dini, na_duni** a husband's sister; a brother's wife (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na ja_nant** not knowing (Skt.); **nia_n.o** son-in-law; **nia_n.i_** girl, daughter (S.); **nia_n.i~_** sister's daughter (L.); **nia_n.a_** of immature judgement, young, little (P.); **nia_na~_** (P.)(CDIAL 6931). **Image: awake; observing**: **nan-avu, nan-a_** wakefulness (opposite **kan-avu**)(**Man.i. 8,21**); certainty (**Cu_t.a_.**); truth, reality (**Patir-r-up. 85,12**); daylight (**Kalit. 35**)(Ta.)[cf. **a_yir-u** sun (Ta.)(DEDR 2910)]; **nanasu, nanesu, nenasu** truth; truly, certainly (Ka.)(DEDR 3629). **nin-ai-tal** to know, understand (**Te_va_. 52,10**); to think (**Kur-al., 1209**)(Ta.); **nene_, nenasu** (Ka.); **ninayuka** (Ma.); **nin-aital** reflection (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,9,11**)(Ta.lex.) **To think**: **nin-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to think, consider, reflect, ponder, remember, meditate, know, understand, intend, design, have in view, imagine, fancy, suppose; **(-pp-, -tt-)** id., resolve, determine; **nin-aital** reflection; **nin-aippu** thought; **nin-aivu** thought, idea, reflection, consideration, recollection, remembrance, imagination, conception, notion, object, design, purpose, meditation, care (Ta.); **nanayuka** to think; **ninekka** to think, remember, consider, wish; **ninavu** thought, a memorandum, notice, imagination; **nineppavar** the thoughtful (Ma.); **neny-/nenc-** to think (Ko.); **nenf- (nent-)** to think of; **nen- (nen0-)** (Kurumba) thinks of in order to kill by witchcraft; **nenp** a thought; **nep** a sign to recognize something by (To.); **nenasu** to think, imagine, think of, remember; **nenapu, nenavu, nenavi, nenaha, nenahu** thought, reflection, recollection, remmebrance; **nene** to think, think on, bear in mind, be mindful of, wish, remember, recollect; **neneyisu** to think, etc.; **neppu** recollection, acquaintance; **nempu** memory (Ka.); **nena- (nenap-, nenat-)** to think, reflect upon; **nenap** thought (Kod..); **nenepuni** to think, imagine, mind, reflect, recollect, remember; **ninepu, nenepu, nepa** thought, intention, remembrance, recollection, memory; **nempu** memory; **nenevarig** remembrance, recollection, recognition (Tu.); **neppu** skill, cleverness; **nelavu** acquaintance, friendship, familiarity; **nelavari** an acquaintance, a person well known, one who knows a secret, a well-informed, experienced or clever person (Te.)(DEDR 3683). **Awake**: **ja_garti** awake (RV.); **ujja_garayati** awakens (Skt.); **ujja_gara, ujja_ara** lack of sleep (Skt.); **oja_go, oja_ga** sleeplessness (S.); **uja_gar** manifest, known (P.); **ujjaggira** wakefulness (Pkt.); **uza_gar** (A.); **uja_gara** awake (Or.); **uja_gro** waking at night, anxiety (G.); **uja_gar, uja_gra_, ujagra_, ujagira_** wakefulness; **uja_gri_** publicity (M.)(CDIAL 1665). **pratija_garan.a** watching (Ma_rkP.); **pat.ijaggana** attention, care (Pali); **pil.idagin** favour, protection (Si.)(CDIAL 8561). **pratija_garti** watches beside (RV.); **pat.ijaggati** tends (Pali); **pad.ijaggai** (Pkt.); **pil.idaginava_** to cherish (Si.)(CDIAL 8562). **suja_g** awake (L.)(CDIAL 13229). **ca_kki < sa_ks.in** eye witness (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 71**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sakki, sa_kki** (Tadbhava of **sa_ks.i**) observing, witnessing, seeing; an observer, an eye-witness; any witness (in law)(Ka.lex.) **Image: eye**: **cakku** < **cakkhu_** (Pkt.); **caks.uh-** eye (**Kalin.. 175**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

Evidence: **sakkha** evidence (Pkt.); **sa_kh** (H.); **sakkhijja** evidence (Pkt.); **sachiyena** inst. sg. (NiDoc.); **sa_khi_** (P.); reputation, mercantile credit (M.); **sa_kha** evidence, honesty (S.); **sa_kh** solemn declaration (L.); credit (Aw.); evidence, reputation (H.M.); **sa_k = sa_khi_** (M.); **sa_khiim.** inst. sg. (OG.); **sa_kh**^{i} evidence (G.) **sa_kha_** trustworthy (H.); **sa_k ra_khn.e~** to set a watch for expected arrival (M.); **sa_ks.ya** evidence (Mn.)[morph. cf. **sa_magri_ ~~ sa_magrya**](CDIAL 13322). **Witness**: **ca_t.ci** eye-witness; witness in court (**Tiruva_lava_. Pak. 27**)(Ta.lex.) **sakkhi** witness (adv. **sakkhi_, sakhim., sacchi** in cmpd.)(Pali); **sakkhi, sakkhin.a** (Pkt.); **sa_ks.in** witness (Gaut.); **sa_ks.ika** in adj. cmpds. e.g. **asa_ks.ika** unattested (Mn.); **sa_ks.i** (R.); **sa_ks.a** in: **sa_ks.a_t** manifestly (AV.); **sa_ks.ya** visible (BhP.); **sachi** (NiDoc.); **shosh** (Kt.); **sakh** (Wg.); **sa_c** (Sh.); **sa_khi_** (S.L.P.Ku.); **s'a_k**^{i} (Ku.); **xa_khi** (A.); **sa_khi** (B.Or.Mth.); **sa_khi_** (Aw.H.OMarw.OG.); **heki** (Md.)(CDIAL 13321). **Image: eye**: **caks.us** eye (RV.); **cakkhu** eye (Pali.Pkt.); spiritual insight (As'.); **ca~_kh** evil eye (Ku.); **saukha_** pair of spectacles (A.); **saku** eye (A.); **cauk, cok(h)** (B.); **cokha_ni** tear (B.); **cakhu** (Or.OAw.); **saka** (Si.)(CDIAL 4560). **ca_ks.us.a** relating to sight (VS.); **cakkhusa** suitable for seeing (Pkt.); **saukha_** pair of spectacles (A.); **caks.** appear (Skt.)(CDIAL 4733). **caks.us.ya** pleasing to the eye (ChUp.)(CDIAL 4559). **caks.ate_, cas.t.e_** 3 pl. **caks.ate_** seems (RV.); **cac, ca_c** to want, send for (Wg.)(CDIAL 4558). **ca_n.o** to seek (Ku.); **ca_** see (Ku.); **ca_ha_rnu** to look for (N.); **sa_iba** to look at, reflect on (A.); **ca_ha_** to look at or for, expect, want (B.); **ca_hiba_, ca_hi~ba_** to look at, look at wistfully, desire, ask for (Or.); **ca_hna_** to see, look for (H.); **ca_hai** wishes, expects, asks for (Pkt.); **ca_hun** to wish (K.); **ca_han.u** to desire, like (S.); **ca_han.** wish (L.); **ca_hi_da_** desirable (P.); **ca_n.a_** to wish (WPah.); **ca_va** want (OMarw.)(CDIAL 4775). **Image: awake**: **caccara** wakefulness, care (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jagrat** waking (RV.); wakefulness (Skt.); **jagga** watchfulness (Pali); **ja_go** wakefulness (S.); **ja_g** (L.); **ja_gga_** watching (P.); **ja_gru** religious vigil (WPah.); **ja_go** awake (N.); **ja_ga_** (B.H.); **ja_go** awake; keeping awake all night (G.); **ja_ga_** awake (M.); **ja_gr.** wake (Skt.)(CDIAL 5174). **ja_grati** are awake, 3 sg. **ja_garti** (RV.); **ja_grama_n.a** (MBh.); **jaggati** lies awake, watches; **jaggana** (Pali); **jaggai, jaggan.a** (Pkt.); **jang** to wake, be awake (Gypsy); **za_gun** to be watchful (K.); **ja_gan.u** to wake up, be kindled; **ja_gun.** (L.); **ja_gan.a_** to wake, watch (P.); **ja_gn.o** (Ku.); **ja_gnu** (N.); **za_giba** (A.); **ja_ga_** (B.); **ja_giba_** (Or.); **ja_gab** (Mth.); **ja_gai** (OAw.); **ja_gna_** to wake, watch (H.); **jagna_** (H.); **ja_gn.o** (Marw.); **ja_gvu~** (G.); **ja_gn.e~** (M.); caus.: **jagga_vai** (Pkt.); **jangev** (Gypsy); **jaga_in.u** (S.); **jaga_van.** (L.); **jaga_un.a_** (P.); **jagu_n.o** (Ku.); **jaga_unu** (N.); **zaga_iba** (A.); **ja_ga_na** (B.); **jaga_iba_** (Or.); **jaga_eb** (Mth.); **jaga_vai** (OAw.); **jaga_na_** (H.); **jaga_vvu~** (G.); **ja_gavin.e~** (M.); **ja_gayta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5175). **jagra_ta_** sleepless night (L.)(CDIAL 5176).

3029.**Image: eye**: **aks.a** eye (Skt.); **a~_kh** (H.)(CDIAL 23). **aks.i** eye (RV.); **iki** (Gypsy); **akkhi, acchi** (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 43). **aks.i** eye (RV.); **akkho, acchi** (Pali.Pkt.); **akhi, yakh** (**y-** from preceding f. article or adjective in **-i_**)(Gypsy); **aci~_** (Ash.); **aci_** (Kt.); **ace~_** (Wg.); **izi~_** (Pr.);[cf. **vir..i** eye, sight, awake (Ta.lex.)]; **e~_c** (with **c** not **ch**, as in Gaw. Pas'.)(Dm.); **ac** (Tir.); **achi_, a**^{e}**c** (Pas'.); **ai~c, acin** (Shum.); **ici_n** (Gaw.); **e_c** (Kal.); **gec(h)** [with **ch** as in Kaf. and WDardic; cf. **e_c, 'ec** (Bshk.)]; **as.i_** (Tor.); **ache_** (Kand.); **a_chi_** (Mai.); **achi_, a~chi_** (Mai.); **ache~_**, pl. **ache~_a** (Savi); **achi**, pl. **achi_a** (Phal.); **achi_** f. **as.i_** (Sh.); **ac.** (D..); **achi, acch, acchi_** (K.); **akhi** (S.); **akkh**, f. **akh**, pl. **akhia~_** (L.); **akkh** (P.); **ach, a_khri_, ha_kh** (WPah.); **a~_kh, a~_khi, a~_kho** eye, esp. evil eye (Ku.); **a~_khi** evil eye; **a~_khi-bhu~** eye-brow; **a~_kho** eye (N.); **a_khi** eye, knot in bamboo, etc. (A.); **a~_kh**^{i} (Bhoj.G. **a~_khi** (OAw.); **a~_khi_** pl. (Aw.); **a~_kh** (H.); **a_khi** (OMarw.); **sa, h** (Si.)(CDIAL 43). **Eye-brow**: **aks.ibhruva** the eye and the brows (Pa_n..); **aci_bru_** eyebrow (Wg.); **acipru_** (Kt.); **azbura_** (Pas'.); **ecbru** (Kal.)(CDIAL 44). cf. **puruvam** eyebrow (**Kur-al., 1086**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ac.hu_n.u** hole; **ac.hu_n.i** small hole

(Sh.)(CDIAL 1029). **vir..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to open the eyes, wake from sleep, gaze, shine, be clear; n. (also **mir..i**) eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom; **mul.i** to open the eyes; eyeball (Ta.); **mir..i** eyebal, eye (Ma.); **mil., mil.a** blinking (Ka.); **bul.a_vu, bula_vu** to open as the eyes (Tu.); **bir.p-** to blink (Kond.a)(DEDR 5429). cf. **mi-** to open the eyes (Go.); **meh'nai** to look, see (Kui)(DEDR 5084). cf. **bid.a_la** eyeball (Skt.)(DEDR 5429). cf. **Image: crab's eye**: **a_vu** crab's eye; adenanthera pavonina (Ta.lex.)

3030.**Image: beautiful eye**: **an:kan.i** Malaimagal. (Pa_rvati) as gracious-eyed (**Can.. Aka.**); **an:kan.** beautiful eye; kindness, favouritism (**Kalit. 37,22**); **an:kan.n.an-** one with beautiful eyes; one who is very affectionate (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,6,6**); S'iva (Ta.); **an:kan.an-** one who has beautiful eyes (**Kampara_. Pa_la. Kat.iman.a. 96**); one who has gracious eyes (**Kampara_. Ayo_t. Cittira. 1**); S'iva as gracious-eyed (**Te_va_. 7,25,4**); **an:kan.a_l.an-** gracious person, as one who looks with favour (**Kalit. 144,70**); Lord S'iva (**Ka_cippu. Civapun.. 33**)(T.E.D.) **Image: gracious-eyed**: **an:kan.an- < am + kan.** S'iva, as gracious-eyed (**Te_va_. 989,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: symmetry, beauty**: **an:kam** symmetry, beauty (Ta.); **an:gu** beauty (Te.)(DEDR 30). **anuku_lata_** symmetry (Pali.lex.) **Image: beautiful woman**: **an:gana** woman (R.); beautiful woman (Skt. < Austro-as.); **an:gana_** (Pali); **am.gan.a_** (Pkt.); **agana** (OSi.); **anguna** woman, wife (Si.)(CDIAL 119). **an:kan-ai** woman (Ta.lex.) cf. **a_t.aval.** woman (Ta.lex.); **a_d.angulu** females; **a_d.adi** woman (Te.) (DEDR 400). **a_r** (pl. **a_cku**) woman(Pe.)(DED 400). **Image: ladies**: **a_d.uva_ralu, a_d.uva_l.l.u** the Vaishnava saints (Te.Inscr.)(DEDR 396). **Image: celestial damsel**: **an.an:ku** deity (**Tol. Po. 256**); celestial damsel; demoness that takes away one's life by awakening lust or by other means (**Kur-al..**, **918; Man.i. 6,135**); beautiful woman, as resembling a celestial damsel; devil (**tun.an:kaiya celvi-k-kan.an:ku not.itta_n:ku : Perumpa_n.. 459)**; dancing under religious excitement, esp. possession by Skanda; low-caste person; beauty; form; young offspring (**a_l.iyi n-an.an:ku mariyin kurul.aiyum : Cilap. 25,48)**(Ta.lex.) **an.uga** son; **an.ugi** daughter (Ka.)(DEDR 113). **an.an:kayar** to celebrate a festival (Ta.lex.) **ar..aku** beauty, happiness, excellence; **ar..akan-, ar..akiya_n-** handsome man; fem. **ar..aki**, **an.an:ku** beauty, form (Ta.); **ar..aku** beauty (Ma.)(DEDR 274).

3031.**Gong**: **ce_kan.t.i-y-at.ittal** to work hard for livelihood; to proclaim widely (Ta.); **ce_kan.t.i** gong (Ta.); **je_gan.t.a** (Te.); **jayaghan.t.a_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **jagal.e, jegal.e, jhagat.e, jhagad.e, jhagal.e, ja_gat.i, je_gat.i** (Tadbhava of **jhagat.e**) a kind of cymbal; a round metal plate beaten on by a class of mendicants, that on which the hours are struck, a gong (Ka.); **jan:gat.a, jhan:gat.a, jhan:gad.a, je_n:gat.a** (M.); **je_gat.i, je_gan.t.e** (Te.); **ce_kan.t.i, ce_makkala** (Ta.); **ce_n.d.ile, ce_r-umajjila, ce_majjila** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **jan:gu** (fr. **jan.**) a ringing round brass bell worn by a Jan:gama mendicant on his legs (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **zid.nga** cattle-bell (Kol.); **s'irna_** bell (Go.); **jiringa** cowbell (Kuwi)(DEDR 2515). **ceni, s'eni, s'ani_** bracelet, necklace; **jeni** bracelet (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5333). cf. **can:kili** chain (Ta.lex.) **jhan.** tinkle (Skt.); **jhan:ka_ra** jingling, buzzing (Skt.); **jham.ka_ra** tinkling (Pkt.); **jha~ga_rna_** to scream (of elephant or peacock)(P.); **zan:ka_r** noise (A.); **jhan:ka_ra** clanging (Or.); **jha~ka_r** tinkling; **jha~ka_rna_** to tinkle, chirp (H.); **jhi~ga_ran.** to creak (L.)(CDIAL 5324). **jhan.ajhan.a_yate_** jingles (Skt.); **jhan.ajhan.i_bhu_ta** (MBh.); **jhan.ajjhan.ita** (Skt.); **jhan.ajhan.ai** tinkles (Pkt.); **jhan.ajjahan.am.ta** (Pkt.); **jhan.jhan.** clang (L.); **jhan.jhan.a_un.a_** to tingle, thrill (P.); **jhan.jhan.i_** irritating sensation (Ku.); **jhanjhana_unu** to tingle (N.); **jhanjhan** anger (N.); **zanzanani** prickling sensation in the nose (A.); **jhanjhan** clatter, ache (B.); **jhan.ajhan.a** clanking (Or.); **jhanjhan** tinkle (Mth.); jingle, clank (H.); **jhanjhani_** tinkling, tingling (H.); **jhan.jhan.** adv. with a clank; **jhan.jhan.i_** tingling, numbness (G.); **jhan.jhan.** adv. with a clang; **jhan.jhan.i_** ringing, tingling (M.); **jhin.jhin.i**

rattling (S.)(CDIAL 5330). **jhanko** outburst of anger (N.); **zanak** tinkling, rattling (A.); **jhanakna_** to tinkle, be angry (H.); **jhana_ka_** clank (H.); **jhan:ko** tinkling (G.); **jhan:ka_** smart, gust of passion; **jhan:ki_** tingling, ringing (M.); **jhin:kan.u** to fly out against, threaten (S.); **jhim.khan.a** raging against (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5331). **jhan.atka_ra** jingling (Skt.); **jhan:ka_r** tinkling; **jhanka_r** rattling (P.); **jhanka_r** jingling; **jhanka_rnu** to jingle (N.); **jhanka_rna_** to tinkle, chirp (H.); **jhan:ka_r, jhan:ka_ro** tinkling (G.); **jhan:ka_r, jhan:ka_ra_** twang, smart, gust of passion (M.); **jhin:ka_ra** rebuff (S.)(CDIAL 5332). **akkul.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to tickle (Ta.); **ikkil.i, kikkil.i** ticklig (Ma.); **akal.a** a term used in tickling; **akal.a-cakal.a, akal.a-sakal.a** excessive tickling; **cakkalagul.i, cakal.agul.i, cakkal.agul.i** tickling another; **jakkulisu** to tickle, touch (Ka.); **kakkul.i** tickling (Kod..); **cakkiligili, cakkiliginta** tickling (Te.); **cangrna_** to itch, be the seat of a titillation; **cangrta'a_na_** to tickle, titillate (Kur.); **cql-kund.e** to tickle (Malt.)(DEDR 2274). **jha~_jhu** cymbal (S.); **jha~_j** sound of a musical instrument (P.); **jha~_jh** cymbal (N.B.); **jha_jha** (Or.); **jha_m.jha** cymbal (OAw.); **jha~_jh** anklet (OAw.); **jha~_jh** cymbal (H.G.); **jha~_j** (M.)(CDIAL 5361).

3032a.**Image: chain of beads**: **sun:gal, san:gal** chain (P.); **s'r.n:khala** chain (Ma_rkP.); **s'r.n:khala_** (VarBr.S.); **s'r.n:khalaka** chain (Skt.); chained camel (Pa_n..); **san:khala_, san:khalika_** chain (Pali); **sam.kala, sam.kala_, sam.kali_, sam.kalia_, sam.khala_, sim.khala_, sim.kala_** chain; **sim.khala** anklet (Pkt.); **s'an.a_li, s'in.a_li** chain (Sh.); **ho~kal** (K.); **san:gharu** bell round animal's neck; **san:ghara** chain, necklace (S.); **san:gha_ra** chain, string of beads; **san:ghiri_** necklace with double row of beads (S.); **san:gli_** flock of bustard; **san:gul** chain (L.); **s'an:gul** chain with which a soothsayer strikes himself; **s'an:gli** chain; **s'in:khal** railing round a cow-stall; **s'a~_gal.** door-chain; **s'a~_gal, s'a~_gad.** chain (WPah.); **sa~_glo** door-chain; **s'a_n.aw** chain (Ku.); **sa_n.lo** chain; **sa_n.li** small chain (N.); **xikali** (A.); **sin:kala** (OB.); **sikal, sikli, chikal, chikli, hi~ol** (B.); **sa_n:k(h)ul.a_, sa_n:k(h)ul.i, sa_n:kol.i, sikal.a_, sikal.i, sikul.a_, sikul.i** (Or.); **si_kar.** chains for pulling harrow (Bi.); **si~_kar.** (Mth.); **si~_kar, si~kari_** chain (Bhoj.); **sa_m.kad.a, si~kad.a** (OH.); **sa~_kal, sa~_kar, sa~_kri_, san:kal, san:kli_, sikal, si_kar, si_kri_** (H.); **sa_m.kalu** (OG.); **sa~_kal., sa~_kl.i_** chain; **sa~_kl.u~** wristlet (G.); **sa~_k(h)al., sa_k(h)al., sa~_k(h)l.i_** chain (M.); **sa_m.kal.** (Konkan.i); **sakilla, hakilla, akilla** elephant chain (Si.)(CDIAL 12580). **s'r.n:khalayati** enchains (Skt.); **s'a_n.ai_** intertwining of legs in wrestling (Ku.); **sa_n:kul.iba_** to enchain (Or.)(CDIAL 12581). **sangharu** bell round animal's neck (S.); **sanghiri_** necklace with double row of beads (S.); **s'inkhal** railing round a cow-stall (WPah.)(CDIAL 12580). **sa_m.kal., sa_kal., sa_m.khal.** chain (M.); **sa_m.kal** (G.); **sam.ghar** (S.); **sam.ggal** (P.); **sa_m.kal, sa_m.kar, si_kad.** (H.); **sikhal** (B.); **hnkal** (K.); **skilla, hkilla** (Si.); **sam.khala_, sim.khala_** (Pkt.); **s'r.n:khala_** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 405).

3032.**Image: ridicule**: **sekali** ridicule, satire (Kond.a); **cakkat.am, cakkantam** scoff, mockery, sport, censure (Ta.); **cakkanda** sportful, idle talk; happiness, pleasure, contentedness; **jakkulisu, jakkul.isu** to amuse, divert, rejoice, play about, jeer at, make sport of, deride (Ka.); **cakkanda** plausibleness, speciousness (Tu.); **jakkalimpu** jeering, quizzing (Te.); **cakka_ kiya_na_** to deride, make fun of (Go.)(DEDR 2269). **Merrily**: **hesec sekrec** to be merry, to enjoy oneself; merrily, gleefully, with pleasure; **ad.i hesec sekrec casko samt.aoa** they gather in the harvest gleefully (Santali.lex.) **jhakkhia** reproach (Pkt.); **jham.khai** reproaches, babbles (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5320). **cakka_ntam** ridicule (**Tan-ippa_. i,378,22**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: sportive**: **can:gu can:gane ha_r-u** to dance and skip in sport or with agility; to gambol (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sahe_la** sportive, playful (Skt.lex.) **Image:gambol: can:gane, cakkane, cekkane** in bounds, friskily, with agility (Ka.); **can:gune, cen:gune** lightly: with agility (Te.); **can:gu** to jump (Ka.Te.);

cac to jump (Skt.); **cen:gu, jan:gu** frisking, a jump (Te.); **cen:gupilli** a cat that leaps at an object, a wild cat (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to jump: egarike** jumping; **egaru** to rise; to fly; to jump (Ka.); **egaru, eguru** (Te.); **egarisu** to cause to rise in the air or to fly; to cause to spring or jump (Ka.); **ekayincu, egirincu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to jump: jigi, cigi, cen:gi to jump; to jump over; jigida_d.u to jump about; cigisu** to cause to jump, to cause to run about quickly; **cen:gu** a jump (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: gambol; jump: cigi, jigi** to jump (Ka.); **can:ga, can:gane, can:gaman:ga, can:gaiman:gai** a frolic, gambol; hoax, humbug, deceit (Tu.); **can:gu, cen:gu** to jump, skip, frisk about, caper; n. a jump, etc. (Ka.); **can:gane** in bounds, friskily, with agility (Ka.); **cen:guna** nimbly, agilely, quickly, suddenly, applied to leaping; **cen:gana_lu** leaping, frisking, gambol, capers; **cen:gu, jan:gu** agility (Te.); **cangay-** to climb; **cangap-** to make to climb (Nk.)(DEDR 2285). **jan:gama** moving (AitUp.Pali); **jam.gama** (Pkt.); **dn:guma** motion, going to and fro (Si.)(CDIAL 5079). **jan:gha_la** running swiftly; a class of animals (Car.); **jam.gha_la, jam.gha_lua** quick (Pkt.); **ja~gha_l.** swift (esp. of horses)(M.)(CDIAL 5083). cf. **jan:gha_la** running, fleet, swift; a runner, a courier (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: speed, quick: si_gha** quick (Pali); **s'i_ghra quick** (VS.); **s'ighra, s'igra** (NiDoc.); **siggha, si_ha** (Pkt.); **sig, sigo** adj. and adv. (Gypsy); **sigho** (S.); **s'ighr.a_, s'ighr.u** quick, immediate; adv. soon (WPah.); **sigu, higu, hingu** quick, speed (Si.); **si_har.** perverse (P.); **si_ghar, s'i_ghr** quick (P.)(CDIAL 12484). **s'aighra** swiftness (R.); **seghu** speed (S.); **se_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12612). **tikkane** pressing on, swiftly (Ma.); **dikkane, diggane** suddenly, all at once, quickly (Ka.); **dikka** quickly, speedily (Tu.); **diggana, digguna** suddenly, abruptly (Te.)(DEDR 3209). **Image: quickly: ce_ga, ca_ga, ce_gi, ji_ga, jigga, ji_gi** quickness; quickly; **s'i_ghra** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **jigi** to jump (Ka.lex.) **Image: speed: cikk-en-a** quickly, promptly (Ta.); **cikk-ennu, cikkane_** resolutely, quickly (Ma.); **tigs-n** unexpectedly; **tig ar-y- (ar-s-)** to come to know suddenly (To.); **cekkane, jaggane** quickly, **speedily; cakkane quickly, fast, suddenly; ca_ga, ce_ga, ce_gi, ji_ga, jegga, je_gi** quickness; quickly (Ka.); **cakka** quickly, at once (Tu.)(DEDR 2499). **ceccara, caccara** quickness, quickly**; ceccariga, caccariga** a zealously active, restless, quick man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cahar cahar, cahal cahal** quickly, hurriedly**; cagae, cagae cagae** quickly; loud voiced, stentorian (Santali.lex.)

3033.**Friend, companion**: **sahela_, saheli_** a friend, companion; **sahelpun.a_** friendship, companionship (P.lex.) **saha_ya, sa_ha_yya** friendship, fellowship, allienace, confederation; help, succour (Ka.lex.) **sahaita** to favour, to aid; help; **sahai** to favour, to aid, to help; to be friendly, to be gracious; grace, favour, aid; **sahar** increase as of crops, good luck, fortunate (Santali.lex.) **ca_kiyam < sakhya** friendship (**Ilak. Aka.**); **caki < sakhi_** female companion, lady's maid, confidante (Ta.lex.)

3034.**Partnership**: **sa_khiya, sa_khy** association, party (RV.); friendship (Skt.); **sakhya** friendship (Pali); acc. sg. **sakkhim.** and **sakkhi_** (Pali); **sa_her.i_** woman's female friend (S.); **sa_heli_** (G.)(CDIAL 13323). **sa_khilya** friendship (Skt.); **sa_khalya, sa_khalla** friendship (Pali); **havul-a** partnership (Si.)(CDIAL 13324). **sa~_go** companionship, caravan (S.)(CDIAL 13328). **sahiya_ru~, saiya_ru~** held in partnership; partnership (G.); **sahara_** help (M.); **saha_rna_** to prop, sustain, bear (P.); **saha_ra_** help (H.); patience (L.); **xa~_riya_** a man who helps in another's work gratis (A.); **saha_ro** help (N.); **saha_ra** help, hope (K.); **sahaka_ra** assistance (Skt.); **sahaka_ritva** (TS.); **sahaya_ra, saha_ra, sa_hara** help (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13299). **sajjana** good man (Mn.Pali); **sajjan.a** (Pkt.); **sajan.u** a benevolent person, friend (S.); **sajjan., sajan.** friend (L.); **sajjan.** (P.); **sa_jni_, sajni_** female friend (Mth.); **sa_jana** lover (OAw.); **sa_jan** lover, paramour (H.); **sa_jan.a** pl. bridegroom's party (OG.); **sa_jan., sajan., sa_jn.i_** lover, mistress (M.); **sadana_** good person (Si.)(CDIAL 13090). **sa_jan** gathering of respectable gentlemen

attending a wedding, the bridegroom's party; **sa_jnu~** a meeting of caste-members to decide a caste question (G.); **sa_janem.** association, friendship (OM.)(CDIAL 13330). **sa_nin** true (Gaw.Sv.); **sa(h)in** (Wot..); **sahi_** (Psht.)(CDIAL 13334). **Residence**: **can:ka_ttam** residence (**Tamir..na_. 62**); friendship, intimacy, familiar intercourse (**Tan-ippa_. ii,13,28**); **can:ka_tti** friend, intimate acquaintance, companion (**Te_va_. 886,5**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **san:ghara** with one's own family (Pali); **sagr.ha** living in the same house (**A_pS'r.**); **sagghra_** accompanied by one's own family (L.); **sa~_ghar** wife's son by former husband (H.)(CDIAL 12858). **ca.g (ca.yg-)** possessions are moved from one house to another (Ko.); **ca.gc-** to live, shift (possessions) from one house to another (Ko.); **sa_gu** to go, move forward, proceed, advance, continue in time, last, come upon with grievous effect (as trouble), be brought about, achieved or accomplished (Ka.); **ca.g (ca.yg-)** (man) becomes old, (span of time) is past, (disease) is cured (Ko.); **sa_gu, sa_ga** advance, improvement (Ka.); **sa_gisu** to cause to go or go on, carry on, cause to proceed or advance, perform or do, conduct, carry on, nourish, manage, convey, sustain, maintain, foster (Ka.); **sa_guni** to proceed, progress (as work), be dispatched (as goods), move forward, advance (Tu.); **sa_gu** prosecution, progress, as of work (Tu.); **sa_ga_vuni** to expedite (as work), send, dispatch (as goods), do a thing perfunctorily (Tu.); **ca_gu, sa_gu** to go on, proceed, get on, advance, continue, last, be successful, be effective, take effect (Te.); **sa_gincu** to conduct, carry on, proceed with, continue (Te.); **sa_ginai** to manage; **sa_g- (-it-)** to grow, spread out (Kuwi)(DEDR 2430). **Goes**: **sakkati** goes (Pali); **-saxta** (Av.); **sakkai** (Pkt.); **saknu, sakinu** to be finished (N.)(CDIAL 12254). In opt. **s'akya_m,** desid. **s'iks.ati** (distinct from **s'akno_ti, s'ake_ma, s'iks.ati**) provide < 'drive, bring' in: **go_tra s'iks.an, urvas'i_m upa s'iks.a_mi** (Ge. 'locke her')(RV.); **s'iks.ate_** moves (RV. i,28,3); **sak-** to be past (of time)(Av.); **pairi-sak-** to last; **frasaxta** dead (Av.); **saze_d** passes, is fitting (Pahl.)(CDIAL 12235). **s'akya_m** opt. provide < 'drive, bring' in: **go_tra_ s'iks.an, urvs'i_m pas'iks.a_mi** (RV.); **s'iks.ate_** moves (RV. I,28,3); **sak-** to be past (of time), **pairi-sak-** to last; **frasaxta** dead (Av.); **saze_d** passes, is fitting (Pahl.)(CDIAL 12235). cf. **s'akat.a** cart (S'a_n:khS'r.)(CDIAL 12236). **sam.ka_rayati** causes to arrange, celebrates (a wedding)(MBh.); **san:ga_rno~_** to dispose (e.g. of a dead body)(WPah.); **sam.ka_ra** a religious ceremony (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12821). **sam.ka_layati** drives (cattle) together for grazing (Skt.); puts to flight (MBh.); **sam.kalayati** heaps together (Sus'r.); **san:kalana** addition (Pali); **sam.kalia** collected together (Pkt.); **sa_ga_lnu** to collect together (N.)(CDIAL 12822). **Image: perpendicular; straightness**: **saki_** straight (Kol.); **sa_vagisu** to make straight, proper or nice (Ka.); **sajji** good, proper, healthy; well, nicely (Tu.); **sai** adv. it is right; **sahi** proper, correct, right (Tu.); **sasi** straight, good, proper, well, healthy; soundness, good order (Te.); **sasiga_** straightly, well, properly (Te.); **say, sey, cey** straightness, downrightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty; **sayta** man of rectitude; **saytu** straightness, rectitude, propriety; **sayte** straightness, rectitude; **sayda** man of rectitude, honest man, bra_hman.a; **saypu** rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit; **sasina** straightness, evenness, rectitude, propriety; **sasine** straightly, properly, nicely (Ka.); **ce-, cem-** straight; **cen.-ko_l** scepter; **cecam, cecu** correctness, directness; **ceppam** straightness, correctness, exactness, fitness, straight path, road; **cemmal** greatness, excellence, superiority, power, haughtiness, great person as king, god, hero; **cemm-a_** to be right, proper, be haughty, superior, be overjoyed, be majestic in bearing; **cemma_ppu** exultation, pride, majestic bearing; **cemmai** goodness, soundness, good condition, spotlessness, uprightness, directness, rectitude, fairness, impartiality, agreement, excellence, greatness, fineness, neatness, beauty; **ceyya** correct, perfect, sound; **ceyyan-** just, impartial person; **cevvan-am** rightly, properly, correctly; **cevvi** season, occasion, juncture, mature condition, newness, beauty, gracefulness, state, condition, propriety; **cevvu** straightness, correctness, rectitude, soundness, direction; **cevve_** rightly, correctly, directly, straightly,

perpendicularly, straight up; **ce-ceve_** properly, directly; **cevvai** correctness, fitness, accuracy, straightness, evenness, smoothness, sound condition as of mind, body (Ta.); **cemmu** straightness, advance, prosperity; **cemme_** straightly, well; **cevva** correctness; **cevvu, covvu** propriety, straightness (Ma.)(DEDR 2747). **Banker**: **sa_vaka_ra, sa_vuka_ra, sa_huka_ra** a banker, a merchant; a rich man (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **One thousand**: **a_yiram** the number 1,000 (Ta.Ma.); **ca.vrm** (obl. **ca.vrt-**)(Ko.); **so.fer, se.fer** (To.); **sa_vira, sa_sir, sa_sira** (Ka.); **a.ir, a.ra** (Kod..); **sa_vira, sa_ra** (Tu.)(DEDR App.11). **sahsra** 1,000 (RV.); **sahassa** (Pali); **sahasra, s.ahas.a** (As'.); **sahasa** (Dhp.); **sahasra** (NiDoc.); **sahassa, saha_sa, sahasa** (Pkt.); **sa_s, sa~_s** (Sh.); **sa_s** (K.); **sahasu** (S.); **sahas** (Mth.); **sahasa** (OAw.); **sahas** (H.); **sahasa** (OG.); **ha_s, ha_he'** (Md.); **jahasa, jahasaka** (OSi.); **dahas** (OSi.); **da_s, da_ha** (Si.)(CDIAL 13307). **sahasrin, sahasriya** numbering 1,000 (RV.); **sahasri_ya** (MaitrS.); **vars.asahasri_ya** (MBh.); **sahassika** thousandfold (Pali); **sahasi** adj. 1,000 (OSi.)(CDIAL 13308). **sa_hasr** amounting to 1,000, thousandfold (VS.); **sa_hasraka** (MBh.); **sa_hassa, sa_hasa** amounting to or worth 1,000 (Pkt.); **ss^{u}** (K.)(CDIAL 13380). **s'atasahasra** 100,000 (R.); **satasahassa** 100,000 (Pali); **s'atasahasra, satasaharsa, s'atas.ahas.a** (As'.); **sayasahassa** (Pkt.); **suvahas** (Si.)(CDIAL 12285).

3035.**Moneylender**: **sa_h, sa_** merchant (B.); **sa_(h)u** (Or.); **sa_h, sa_w** moneylender (Bi.); **sa_hu** (Bhoj.); **sa_h** (Aw.); **sa_dhu** moneylender (Skt.); **soh^{u}** id. (K.); **svu** rich (K.); **sa_u_** honest, rich (S.); **sa_(h)u_, sau** banker, shopkeeper (Ku.); **sa_(h)u** (N.); **sa_(h)u_** honest, tractacble, innocent; **sa_h, sa_hu_** merchant, banker, gentleman (H.); **sa_ha** banker (OMarw.); **sa_(h), sa_(h)u** (G.); **sa_v, sa_u_** (M.)(CDIAL 13337). **sahora** honest, righteous (Or.); **sa_dhkarman** beneficent (RV.)(CDIAL 13338). {Echo word.} **la_u-sa_u, la_o-sa_o** gain (H.)(CDIAL 13332). cf. **kusi_da** usury, a usurer (Skt.Ka.lex.) **sa_heba, sa_b** a lord or master; a gentleman; sir, etc. (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **sahu, sahu_, sau** any member of the Hindu baniya_ caste of merchants (Mu.); **sahu** (H.Sadani); **sahu** to be a paddy or money lender (Mu.); **sahu-sama_n, sau-sama_n** collective noun for money lenders and mortgagees, including sometimes the merchants who commission people to buy for them (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **To dispatch**: **sa_m.-ya_trika** a sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (Skt.lex.)

3036.**To buy**: **saher.lain.a_, saher.n.** to buy, to purchase; to procure, to experience (P.lex.)

3037.**Business**: **ja~ja_l** business (Ku.); disorder (P.); affairs, family, children (N.); disorder, rubbish (B.); trouble (Mth.); worries (H.)(CDIAL 5085). cf. **cacalam** sorrow, grief, trouble (**Nalvar..i. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **cacala** quivering, tremulous (MBh.); tremulous (Pali)(CDIAL 4568). **janjal** quarrel (Kho.); **ja~ja_lu** disorder (S.); **jaja_l.a** disorder, rubbish (Or.); **ja~ja_l.** disorder (G.M.)(CDIAL 5085). **cacala** moving to and fro, shaking, trembling, unsteady; fickle, capricious (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

3038.**Warrior-kings**: **cancattakar** a band of warrior-kings who, under a vow, perform a heroic deed in battle (**Pa_rataven.. 772, Urainat.ai**)(Ta.lex.) ?< **sam.-s'aptaka** (Skt.) **canca, cancu** a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a S'abara (Ka.); **cencu, cancu_d.u** a cettain savage tribe; a man of this tribe (Te.)(DEDR 2291).

3039.**Solemn declaration; mercantile credit; evidence**: **ca_takam** voucher, evidence; **ca_tan-amur-i** a promise or voucher in writing (**W.G.**); **ca_tan-a_ntaram** an additional document or voucher (**W.G.**); **ca_tan-a-p-pattirikai** a document, will; **ca_tan-a-pattiram** title deed, deed of grant inscribed on copper plate (**J.**); sale-deed (Ta.lex.) **Seal, signet**: **ca_tan-am** seal, signet

(Ta.lex.) **Assigning, transferring**: **ca_t.t.utal** to transfer, as a debt; to assign (Ta.); **tca_t.u** id. (Te.); **ca_t.t.u** assigning, transferring; accusing, charging (Ta.lex.) **Document, memorandum**: **ca_rttu** document (**Na_.**); note, memorandum; **ca_rttutal** to cause to lean, to support; to join, unite, connect (Ta.Ma.); **ca_tan-am** document, any instrument in writing (Ta.lex.) **Royal edict**: **s'a_s'ana** royal edict (Ya_j.); **sa_sana** order, message (Pali); **sa_sane** (As'.); **s'as'an.a** (Dhp.); **sa_san.a** (Pkt.); **sasun, hasun, asun-a** message (Si.)(CDIAL 12420).

3040.**Image: rabbit, hare**: **sahia** a hare, a rabbit; **saha_** id. (P.lex.) **Image: hare**: **cacam** hare; man of hare-like nature, one of three **a_t.avar-ca_ti** (**Kalla_. 7, Mayile_r-um. Urai**)[The other two according to **In-pa-ca_ram**, a treatise on erotics are: **it.apan-**, bull-like; and **accuvan-**, horse-like.}(Ta.lex.) **s'as'a** hare (RV.); **s'as'aka** little hare (MBh.NiDoc.); **sasa, sasakak** (Pali); **sasa, sasaga** (Pkt.); **sosoi** hare, rabbit (Gy.); **seyun.** hare (Wg.); **ca_ska** (Pas'.); **saho, sahyar.o** (S.); **saha_, sa_ha_** (L.); **seiyhar., seiyur.** (L.)[cf. **ceviyan-** hare (Ta.); **ceviyan** hare (Ma.); **cevula-po_tu** hare (Te.)(DEDR 1977)]; **seir.i_, ser.hi_** (L.); **saha_, saiha_, sayhar.** (P.); **sas'a, chas'a** (WPah.); **saso** (Ku.); **xaha_** (A.); **sasa_** (MB.Or.); **sas, sasa_** (H.); **saso** (G.); **salu~** (G.); **sasa_** (M.); **sa_-va_, ha_-va_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12357). **s'as'a_ru** hare (MB.)(CDIAL 12358). **s'as'a, s'as'aka, sasa** hare; molanu (Ka.lex.)

3041.**Moon**: **s'as'adhara** moon (Skt.); **sasahara** (Pkt.); **sisihara** (OG.); **s'as'iyar** (G.)(CDIAL 12359). **s'as'a_n:ka** moon (MBh.); **sasan:ka** (Pali); **sasam.ka** (Pkt.); **sasak** (Si.)(CDIAL 12360). **s'as'in** moon (S've_tUp.); **sasin** (Pali.); **sasi** (Pkt.); **sasi_** sky, heavens (H.); **sisi** (Si.)(CDIAL 12363). **jango** moon (Nk.Go.); **jano** (Go.)(DEDR 2287).

3042.**Boat**: **shasha** a small boat on the Batineh coast, made of reeds, date sticks, bark and coir, and propelled with paddles. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 159).

3043.**Wedding day**: **sa_ha_** < **sa_hity** (Skt.) the day appointed for a Hindu wedding, the time fixed by astrologers as most auspicious for marriage; a wedding; **sa_ha_ bann.a_** to appoint a day for marriage; **sa_he ja_n.a_** to go to a wedding; **sa_ha_ sodhn.a_** to fix upon an auspicious time for marriage (P.lex.) **ca_n:kiyam** [prob. **sa_n:ga** i.e. along with vedic an:gas, complete in every part] ceremonies, rites (Ta.lex.) **sa_hitya** association, connection, society, fellowship; a collection of materials or means or rule for the production or performance of anything; a collection of materials or implements for cooking, travelling or working (Ka.lex.) **sa~ha~k** used at funeral ceremonies and some other religious observances. It is probably the same as the Sanskrit **swaha** an exclamation on offering to the gods (Santali.lex.) **sahi** to sign, to pledge, to agree, to promise; signature (Santali.lex.) **sahi juhi** to betroth, to negotiate a marriage; **sahi juhi hoyentakina** they are betrothed; **uni kur.i reak bapla rean sahi juhi hoyena** all the negotiations for the girl's marriage are complete (Santali.lex.)

3044.**Image: yawning, gaping**: **a_kal.ike, a_kul.ike, a_gul.ike** yawning, gaping; **a_kal.isu, a_kul.isu, a_gul.isu** to yawn, to gape (Ka.lex.) **Image: opening the mouth**: **an:ka_** opening the mouth (**Nan-. 86**); yawn (Ta.); **an:ka_-ttal** to open the mouth (**Tol. Er..ut. Pir-ap. 3**); **an:ka_vuni** (Tu.); **an:ka_v** (Kod..); **an:kalan:ka** (Kui); **an.a_lp** (Pa.); **an:kale** (Ma_lattam); **an:kaci** (Kol.); **an:kal** (Kurukkam, Oraon); **an.n.al** (Go.); **an:kai** (Man:ko_liyam); **an:ka_ppu** opening the mouth (**Nan-. 76**); thirst (**Ar..kar Kalam. 68**)(T.E.D.) **an:ka_ppu** opening the mouth, thirsting (Ta.); **an:ga.v- (an:ga.t)** to look upwards (Ko.); **anga_ta** having the face turned upwards (Ka.);

an:ga_vuni to yawn, gape (Tu.); **an:guni** to open the mouth, be seized with a fit of yawning (Tu.); **an:gasi** a yawn (Kol.); **an:ga_s'i** id. (Nk.); **an.il-/an.l-** to open mouth; **an:gal** gaping, yawning; **a_ngla_na_** to yawn (Go.); **aln:g-/alin.-** to open (mouth); caus. **aln:gh-/aln:gih-** (Go.); **an.la_-** to open mouth (Mand.); **angalanga** with mouth agape, with foolish appearance, foolish, crazily; **angali a_va/giva** to open the mouth wide, gape (Kui); **angalacali** to gape; **an:gala- (an:galat-)** to gape, open (Kuwi); **an:gal an:gal** with one's mouth open (in surprise)(Kur.); **an:gina_, an:gla'a_na_** to gape, open the mouth wide, be open (Kur.); **an-gle** to gape, **an-glo** open-mouthed (Malt.)(DEDR 34). **Image: to open (mouth)**: **e_k** to open (mouth, book)(Kuwi); **e_k'-** in: **ni_ gu_ti e_k'mu** open your mouth; **ni_tu_ti ekhmu_** id. (Kuwi); **e_ga** to be open, ajar, unclosed, open out; state of being open (Kui); **e_gali** ajar (Kui); **ida'a ekhmu_** uncover this! **e_g** to be open (Kuwi)(DEDR 874). **ekkata_l.i, egata_l.a, egata_l.i** ridicule, derision, mockery, jest (Ka.); **ekata_l.i, egata_l.i** (Te.); **ekkarisu** to make faces at, to gibe at, to mock, to deride (Ka.); **ekkirincu, vekkirincu, veggal.incu** (Te.); **el., el.l.u** to scoff, scorn, deride (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3045.**Image: anaemic; perverse**: **si_har.** perverse (P.)(CDIAL 12484). **ser.ha_, si_hr.a_** perverse, ignorant (P.); **ser.ho** squinting (N.); **ser.o** id. (N.)(CDIAL 12717). **sikat.e, sikut.e** a thin man; sickly, weak, thin (N.); **sikro** sickly, weak, dry (of a tree)(N.); **sikur.a_, sukr.a_, sakr.a_** shrivelled (H.); **si_k** ill (G.); **sim.ga** weak, thin (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13387). cf. **jin.agu, jin.ugu, jinagu, jinugu** thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters etc.)(Ka.)(DEDR 2519). cf. **ci_val** thinness of cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2637). **ser.ha** bloodless, anaemic (Or.)(CDIAL 12717). **ekka-sakke** a perverse female (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ekkaccakkam** confusion, disorder, irregularity, awkward predicament; **ekatta_l.i, ekatta_l.am** mockery, jest, ridicule (Ta.); **ekkaccakkam, ekkaccakku** confusion, doubt (Ma.); **ekkasakka, ekkasekka** confusion, doubt, perverseness; ridicule, mockery, a joke; **eksukya, egaciga, ekkata_l.i,gata_l.a, egata_l.i** ridicule, mockery, jest; **ekkarisu** to make faces at, mock, deride (Ka.); **ekkusakku, ekkacakka, ekkasakka** confusedly, indiscriminately (Tu.); **ekasak(k)iyamu, ekasak(k)emu, ekasek(k)iyamu, ekasek(k)emu, ekkasakkemu, ekkasekkemu** a joke, mockery, prank; **ekkarincu** to make faces at, mock, deride; **ekkirinta, ekirinta** making faces, mockery, derision; **egata_l.i, ekata_l.i** joke, derision, ridicule, hoax (Te.)(DEDR 767). **eggu, heggu** shame, feeling of disgrace, blame, harm; **eggul.i** a bashful person, a rustic or low person; **egga** a rude, rustic, stupid, or low man; **eggul.itana** shame, bashfulness (Ka.); **eggu** harm, evil, mischief, shame, disgrace, blame; **eggincu** to disregard, slight, wrong, injure; **egga_d.u** to find fault with, blame, reproach, revile, abuse (Te.)(DEDR 776). **sigga_l.i** a person who is ashamed, a bashful person; **siggiga** a daitya or ra_kshasa (Ka.); **seggu** reproach, censure (Te.); **siggondu, sigga_gu** to feel ashamed, to become bashful (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to laugh**: **ceg cege** wide, big-mouthed (Santali.lex.) **sihan** prank, frolic, practical joke, given to pranks, frolicsome; **sihania** given to pranks, frolicsome (Santali.lex.) **sik- (-t-)** to laugh, smile; **sikpis- (-t-)** to cause to laugh (Kond.a); **sikhali** to grin (Kuwi); **hik- (-t-)** to laugh (Mand..); **palka sik-** to grin; **sik-** to bare the teeth; **sikla** one who laughs a lot and for a long time (Kuwi)(DEDR 2492). **ki_t.u** disregard, scorn (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 1609). **kicv- (kict-)** to make a grimace (of derision etc.) by opening mouth and drawing back lips, open mouth at death (Ta.); **kisa, kisi, kisu**; **kisikisi nagu** to grin in laughter, grin (Ka.)(DEDR 1510). **kizay- (-t-)** to jeer at, ridicule (Kond.a); **kijowi** joke; **kijowigatti** witty; **kitzowi ki_nai** to jest, jeer, joke; **kijovi** joke; **kijovi ki-** to make fun, joke (Kuwi); **qese** to tease, disturb (Malt.)(DEDR 1518). cf. **kekkat.t.am** loud laughter; **kekkali (-pp-, -tt-)** to laugh violently; n. loud laughter (Ta.); **kek** smile, laughter; **ke(k) kisad** laughing; **koks-/keks' in-** to make noise of laughter (To.); **geggili, geggalu** derision (Te.)(DEDR 1933). **Disdain**: **chi-** blame (Skt.); **chi-chi**

interjection of disapproval (Pkt.); **chi** (S.); **chi_-chi_** (P.Ku.); **chi, chi-chi** (N.); **si** (A.); **chi** (B.Or.); **chi_, chi_-chi_** (H.G.)(CDIAL 5029). **chi, chi chi** shame! fie! indicates scorn, disgust, disapprobation, shock, reprehension, scandalized; **chia, chiare** ough! ugh! indicates loathing, abomination, nausea ; **chiak** low, mean, despicable, contemptible; **chi ban.** to deny, to feel disgust or contempt for (Santali.lex.) **cikku** modesty, shame (Ta.); **cig** shame, self-respect (Ko.); **sig** shame (To.); **siggu** shame, decency, modesty, bashfuless, timidity, disgust; **sigga_l.i** a person who is ashamed, a bashful person (Ka.); **siggu** shame, disgrace, dishonour, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty; **siggari** one who is ashamed, bashful or shy (Te.); fem. **siggarikattiya (°tte)**; **siggaritanamu** bashfulness, shyness, shamefacedness (Te.); **siggar-u** to have no shame; **siggi_d.i** a shameless or brazen-faced person (Te.); **sig** shame (Go.); **sigu** id. (Kond.a); **siku, sigu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2500). **jihriyat** is ashamed (MaitrS.); pp. **hri_ta** (MBh.); **a-hraya_n.a** (RV.); **hiri_yati, hara_yati** is ashamed, is shy (Pali); **hiria, hiri_a** (Pkt.); **zire** (Kt.)(CDIAL 14186). **hri_** shame (VS.); **hri_ka_** (Skt.); **ahri** bold (RV.); **ahri_** (S'Br.); **hiri_** shame; **hiriya** (Pali); **hiri_, hi_ri_** (Pkt.); **ziri_k** (Ash.); **zirik, jirik** (Kt.); **jerik** (Bashg.); **zirik, zirix** (Pr.); **hiri-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 14185). **ci_** an excl. of contempt, disgust, repudiation; n. disdain; **ci_-cci, ci_-ci_** an excl. of contempt, abhorrence; **ci_y-en-al** onom. expr. signifying disgust; **cicci_** fie! (Ta.); **ci_** id. (Ma.); **ci_** fie! shame! (Ka.); **ci_, ci_ci_, chi_, chi_chi_** fie! (Tu.); **ci_** fie! nonsense! (Te.)(DEDR 2603). **cih-, ci_** fie! for shame! pshaw! pish! (Ka.); **ci** (Ma.); **ca_** (Te.); **cih-** (M.); **chi** abuse, reproach (Skt.); **cicci_** (Ta.Ma.); **chichi** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **cicci_** expr. meaning fie! used in contempt (**Nalvar..i. 14**); **cicci** id. (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 76**); **ci_** an exclamation of contempt, disgust, repudiation; n. disdain, spurn (**Tiruva_ca. 10,12**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.Tu.Ma.); **ci_ci** an exclamation of contempt, abhorrence (**Tiruva_ca. 7,2**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ce_ce_** fie! shame! (Ka.); **che_ che_** (M.); **ce_ce_** not so! (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **er.c-** to think and say ill of one, shame, laugh to shame (Ko.); **ed.d.isu, e_d.isu** to abuse, rail, mock (Ka.)(DEDR 791). **e_cu (e_ci-)** to abuse, reproach, rail at, insult; **e_cal** reproaching, abusing, slander; **e_cu** fault, blemish; **e_ccu** abuse, insult, reproach (Ta.); reviling, abusing, back-biting (Ma.); **e_s.an.i** backbiting, tale-bearing; **e_san.ikka** to breed discord (Ma.); **e_ku** to expose or publish the faults of, defame (Te.)(DEDR 880). **i_ci** fie!, excl. expressive of disgust or loathing (Ta.); **us'** excl. of dislike (To.); **is, issi** interj. of disgust (Ka.); **isu, isi** interj. expr. disgust (Tu.); **isiro_, isi_, issiro_, issi_** fie! (denotes contempt, dislike, disapprobation)(Te.); **ispr.i** fie! fie! (Malt.)(DEDR 424).

3046.**Image: span**: **sa_kar.i** a span (Kui); **sa_k-** to stretch out (fingers, limbs)(Kond.a); **ja_c-** to stretch out (hand)(Mand..); **ha_h'nai (ha_st-)** to stretch (hands, etc.); **ca~_gu** to be stretched or extended; extend, lengthen; **ca~_cu** to extend, stretch, lengthen (Te.); **jampu** long; delay, procrastination; **ja_gu** delay (Te.); **a_n-** to stretch, be elongated; caus. **a_'; a_ng-** to be stretched out; **a_h-** (Go.); **ca_cu** to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch forth, put out as the hand, etc.; **ja_gisu** to stretch or raise (the body to its full extent)(Ka.); **ca.c- (ca.ci-)** to stretch out (hand), straighten; **ca.j** (past verbal adj. of **ca.j-** to be straight) straight (Kod..); **ca_cuni** to stretch out, hold out (Tu.)(DEDR 2433). cf. **ca_n.** span as a measure = nine inches (**Tiruman. 2127**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ja_na** (Te.); **ge_n.** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: span**: **d.hin:gur** a span between thumb and fore-finger (Santali.lex.) cf. **ti** hand (Santali.lex.) **Image: span**: **ge_n., ge_n.a, ge_n.u** a span measured by the extended thumb and little finger; vitasti, kis.ku (Ka.); **je_nud.u, je_ne, ja_ne** (Te.); **ca_n.** (Ta.Ma.); **ce_ne, s'a_ne, se_na_** much, long (Te.); **ce_n.** breadth, height, length; distance (Ta.Ma.); **ce_y, ce_yme** length; distance; **ge_** high; distant (Ta.); **ge_n.va_y** a span-long mouth (Ka.); **ayge_n.a, ayge_n.u** five spans; **ge_n.agala** the distance or length (breadth) of a span; **ge_n.udda** the height or length of a span (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ce_n.** distance (Ta.)(DEDR 2807). **ca_n.** span (measurement)(Ta.Ma.); **ga.n.** (Ko.); **ki.n.** (To.); **ge_n., ge_n.a,**

ge_n.u (Ka.); **ca.n.i** (Kod..); **ge_n.u, ge_n.a** (Tu.); **je_na** (Te.); **ze.na** (Kol.)(DEDR 2444). **ca_t.-ko_l** < **ca_n. +** span measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 147, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: having six fingers**: **cha_n.o** having six fingers or toes on each hand or foot (S.)(CDIAL 12792). **sor.an** bull or bullock which has grown six teeth (Or.); **s.o_d.anta** having six teeth (Skt.); **s.o_d.ant** (Pa_n..Va_rtt.)(CDIAL 12811).

3047.**Image: spread out as a creeper**: **sa~_gu** to extend, lengthen, expand, spread out (Te.); **sa_geng** to stretch (Kol.); **sa_nga_na_, sa_ng-** to spread as a creeper (Go.)(DEDR 2433). **ca_ka_mu_li** gulancha, tinospora cordifolia, pat.arkot.ivakai, creeper (Ta.lex.)

3048.**Shining, clean**: **jagjaga** clean (of clothes), bright (Pa.); **jaggu** shining, brilliancy (Te.); **cakk-** to dazzle (Go.)(DEDR 2280). **calavai** washed cloth (Ta.); **salave** washing and bleaching new cotton cloth (Ka.)(DEDR 2368). **jagajaganta** shining (Pkt.); **jhagajhaga_yate_** flashes, sparkles (Skt); **jhak-jhak** splendour (N.H.); brightness (B.Or.); **jhak-mak** id. (B.); **jhakkalo** showy (N.); **jhaka-makka** shining (N.); **zak-mak** brightness (A.); **jhaka** glitter (Or.); **jhak** bright (H.); **jhakamaki** flint stone (Or.); **jhakn.e~** to be dazzled (M.); **jhak-mag** brilliance (M.); **jham.kai** is burnt (Pkt.); **zong^{u}** fire, esp. a great blaze (K.); **za~k-za~k** glittering (A.); **jhagi-magi** brightness (S.); **jhag-jhag, jhag-mag** brightly (G.); **jhag-jhag** brilliance (M.); **jaga-jagam.ta** shining (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5318). **jagjaga_t.**, **jagmag** glitter (P.); **jagmaga_un.a_** to glitter (P.); **jagmag, jagmaga_unu** (N.); **jagjaga_** dazzle (B.); **jaka** brilliance (Or.); **jakajaka** dazzle (Or.); **jagmag, jagjaga_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 5076). **Storm**: **jhag-iti** suddenly (Skt.); **jhaka** storm of wind (S.); **jhakk** dust-storm (P.); **jhakk(h)ar.** squall; **jha~_ko** fit of anger, epilepsy (Ku.); **jha_k-jhuk** accident (N.); **za_k** sudden fit of anger (A.); **jha~_ka** fit of rage (Or.); **jhakkar.** sudden blast (H.); storm (N.); **jhakkan.** to shrink back, be afraid (L.); **jhakjhaka_unu** to jog (N.); **jhakora** downpour of rain (S.); **jhakolna_, jhakorna_** (H.); **jhakol.** rainstorm (G.)(CDIAL 5316).

3049.**Image: number seven**: **sa_gara** number 'four' or 'seven' (Skt.lex.)

3051.**Jackfruit**: **cakka** big round fruit as of artocarpus integrifolia, bread-fruit (artocarpus incisa), wild artocarpus (artocarpus hirsuta)(Ma.); **cakkai** jackfruit, jungle jack (Ta.); **jaka** artocarpus integrifolia (Ka.); **cakke** jackfruit (Kod..)(DEDR 2275).

3052.**Silk-cotton**: **cakkamuki, cakkamukki, cakkamukkihatti** silk-cotton tinder; **cakkamukkihatti_ gid.a** the silk-cotton tree, bombax heptaphyllum, picchale, pu_ran.i, s'a_lmali, bu_rugada gid.a (Ka.); **cakkumukku** silk-cotton tinder (Ma.); **cakmuk** (Turkish); **cakkimukki** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3053.**Convolvulus scammonia**: (Ancient Egyptian **snwtt**; Coptic **ckamoynia**) "This convolvulus is a twining shrub growing to 4 or 5 m, with large ochre-yellow funnel-shaped flowers and cordeate leaves... The Copts used it as a purgative and as an ingredient in an ointment... Theophrastus says that the gum of the plant occurs in its root..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.93). Convolvulus scammonia: **sak munia** (H.); resin from rhizomes: hydragogue cathartic, administered in dropsy and anascara; roots contain about 8% resin; habitat: a native of the Mediterranean region; said to be grown to a limited extent in India. (GIMP, p.76).

3054.**Mistletoe berry thorn**: **can:kacet.i** mistletoe berry thorn, azima tetracantha; **ican:ku** id.; **can:ku** id. (**Pata_rtta. 118**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'an:khini_** (Skt.) Azima tetracantha: **kundali** (Skt.); **kantagurkamai** (H.); **trikanta-gati** (B.); **sukkapat** (Deccan); **sanganjedi** (Ma.); **ichanka** (Ta.); **tella-upi** (Te.); root: diuretic, in rheumatism, given in dropsy; root bark: in rheumatism; leaves: stimulant, given with food as remedy for rheumatism; juice of leaves: to relieve cough of phthisis and asthma; bark: expectorant; habitat: konkan, Deccan, S. Mahrata country, Circars, Carnatic, Orissa and Sundarbans (GIMP, p.32).

3055.**Volkmaria**: **can:kin-i** smooth volkmaria (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **takko_lakamu** (Te.); **kundali** (Skt.); **pi_na_r-i-c-can:kan:kuppi** clerodendrum inerme (Ta.)(GIMP, p.71). **can:kan:kuppi** smooth volkmaria (Pata_rtta. 259; cf. **s'an:khini_** s'iri_s.a tree (Skt.); **pi_na_r-iccan:ku, pi_na_r-iccan:kan:kuppi** smooth volkmaria (Ta.); **ni_r-nocci** smooth volkmaria; **pi_na_r-i** fetid tree, sterculia foetida (Ta.Ka.Ma.)[the kernels are flavoured like cacao, but are not bitter, and are used to adulterate cacao. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.608)]; woolly-leaved fire-brand teak, premna tomentosa; beak-drooped Nilgiri elm, celtis cinnamomea (Ta.lex.) **padme** the plant clorodendrum siphonantus (Ka.lex.) Clerodendron inerme = clerodendron capsulate = clerodendron commersonii = clerodendron neriifolium: ... a shrub 1 to 4 meters high. The leaves are ovate and pointed at the tip... found along the seashore and beside tidal streams... occurs in India to Formosa, and through Malaya to tropical Australia and Polynesia... According to Nadkarni the leaves are mucilaginous and fragrant. They are found to contain, in addition to a bitter principle, a fragrant stearoptin to which their applelike odour is due; resin; gum; brown colouring matter... the decocted root is administered in the Philippines as a febrifuge and general alterative... the root, boiled in oil, is applied like liniment for rheumatism... also used as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fevers... A bath of the leaves is recommended for mania and for itches. Dymock adds that the juice of the leaves is administered as a febrifuge. Burkill quotes Rumpf, who states that, in his time, the sailors of Macassar always took the fruit and roots to sea with them. The seeds were considered the more useful of the two. When the stomach has been upset by eating poisonous fish, crabs etc., a decoction was taken, or just the pounded seeds. Rumpf says further that the leaves, if eaten with rice, increase the appetite. Miquel tells of the fruit's being sent from Celebes to Java as a medicine for dysentery (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 787-789).

3056.**Terminalia chebula**: **s'a_ka_** terminalia chebula, **s'an:ku** a particular tree (Skt.)(CDIAL 12369). cf. **jun:gi** terminalia chebula (Santali.lex.) **Synonyms**: **hari_taki_, abhaya_, pathya_** terminalia chebula (Skt.); **haritaki** (B.); **har** (H.): "the chublic myrobalan was highly extolled by the ancient Hindus as a powerful alterative and tonic. cf. synonyms: **pra_nada_**, or life-giver, **sudha_** or nectar, **bhishakapriya** or physician's favourite etc.. So highly esteemed was this plant by the ancient Hindus, that a mythological origin has been attributed to it. It is said that when Indra was drinking nectar in heaven, a drop of the fluid fell on the earth and produced the **haritaki** plant. Seven varieties of **haritaki** are described by Sanskrit writers, the distinctions being founded upon the shape, colour and marks on the outer covering of the fruits. At the present day, however, two varieties only are recognised, namely, the large ripe fruit called **haritaki**, and the unripe dried fruit called **jangi haritaki** in vernacular... only the coats of the fruits are used in medicine... chebulic myrobalans are described as laxative, stomachic, tonic and alternative. They are used in fevers, cough, asthma, urinary diseases, piles, intestinal worms, chronic diarrhoea, costiveness, flatulence, vomiting, hiccup, heart diseases, enlarged spleen and liver, ascites, skin diseases etc. In combination with emblic and belleric myrobalans,

and under the name of **triphala_** or the three myrobalans, they are extensively used as adjuncts to other medicines in almost all diseases..." (U.C. Dutt, Materia Medica of the Hindus, 1922, pp.161-164; pp.226-227). Prospero Albini mentions the use of myrobalanos (dried fruit from India) macerated into water melon pulp... used by Egyptian women to gain weight... Together with fennel (foeniculum vulgare), yellow myrobalanos (dried fruits) were used in ancient Egyptian medicine (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp. 105-106).

3057.**Image: goose**: **cakkaram** ruddy goose, anas cascara; **cakra-va_ka-p-pul.** (Ta.lex.); **kal.akam** kala-hamsa, hamsa, swan; lime mortar; sheaf of paddy (Ta.lex.) **cakrava_ka** the ruddy goose anas casarca (RV.); **cakkava_ka** (Pali); **cakava_e** (As'.); **cakkava_ya**, **cakka_a** (Pkt.); **c.a_kav** the ruddy sheldrake casarca (K.); **cakuo** a. casarca (K.); **cakva_, cakvi_** (P.); **c.ekkro~**, pl. **c.ekkru** (WPah.); **cakhewa_** (N.); **sakowa_, sa_kai** (A.); **caka_** (B.); **cakua_** (Or.); **cakui** (Or.); **cak^{a}wa_, cakewa_** (Mth.); **cakawa_** (Aw.); **cakai_** (Aw.H.); **cakwa_** (H.); **cakvo**, **cakvi_** (G.); **c.akva_, c.akvi_** (M.); **sakva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 4551). cf. **cako_ra** the red partridge, perdix rufa (MBh.Pali); **cako_raka** (Skt.); **cker** (Wkh.); **cago_ra, cao_ra, cao_raga** (Pkt.); **siyura_, sivura_** (Si.); **cakoru** (S.); **cakor** (P.); **cakro, ca_kura_, ca_kuri_** (WPah.); **ca_khoro** (Garh.); **ca_khur.o** (Ku.); **ca_khuro** (N.); **cakor** (B.Mth.H.G.M.); **can:ko_ra** (Pali)(CDIAL 4536). **sa~k** a goose (Santali.lex.)

3058.**Candied sugar**: **s'arkara_** candied sugar (Skt.); **s'arkara** in cmpd. (MBh.)[Ac. to Przyluski MSL xxii 208 Pa. **sakkhara_-**, of Mon-Khmer origin, was identified with MIA. **sakkara_- < s'arkara_** pl. gravel, grit (AV) and therefore applied spec. to gritty or pounded sugar. If so, the identification of the two words was early enough for a form with **s'-** to be found in NWPk. (NiDoc. **s'akara** from which the Dardic forms derive and which > PEs.) and for the aspirate of the word for 'sugar' to have affected the Aryan word for 'gravel' in Pali]. **sakkhara_** granulated sugar (Pali); **s'akara**, Periplus **takrapi** (NiDoc.); **sakkara_** (Pkt.); **s'akhur** (Kal.); **s'okor** (Kho.); **s'akar, s'akhar** (Sh.); **s'ekar** (K.); **sakkar** coarse sugar (P.); **sakkhar** (N.); **sa_kara** (Or.); **sakkar, skar** raw sugar (Bi.); **sakhar** sugar (H.); **sa_kar** (G.); **sa_kar, sa_khar** (M.); **sa_kara** (Konkan.i); **sakara, sakuru, hakuru** (Si.); **hakuru** (Md.)(CDIAL 12338). **mogadum, magudummi, mogadum-sakkare** a kind of sugar; **magudummi pud.i sakkare** a kind of unrefined fine-grained sugar; **magudummi** id. (Ka.) = **maga + tum(b)mi + sakkare** = **maga** smell, fragrance (Ka.); **tumbi-hu_** synonym of **kunda** olibanum, the resin of boswellia thurifera, one of Kubera's nine treasures; **tumbu** the foot-stalk of a leaf, flower or fruit (Ka.); **maga-dummi-sakkare** may therefore be interpreted as the fragrant granules from the resin of boswellia thurifera] **s'arkare, sakkare, sakri, sakre** granulated or candied sugar; a small stone, a pebble, gravel, grit (Ka.); **sakkare** (Tadbhava of **s'arkara**) sugar; **sakkare-pakkare** id. (Ka.lex.) **carkkarari-p-pon:kal** a preparation of rice with sugar (**Pata_rtta. 1403**); **s'arkkarai-k-kot.i** a white variety of betel (**G.Sm.D. I.i,215**)(Ta.lex.) **tumpi** black gaub, diospyros tomentosa (**Tailava. Taila. 48**); ceylon ebony, diospyros ebenum; sugarcane (Ta.lex.) **Sugarcane**: **ceruku** sugarcane (Ka.); **cer-aku** id. (Te.); **saragurak** id. (Kol.); **s'erak** id. (Nk.); **ser-oki** id. (Kond.a); **se_rku~** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2795). **rikhu** (Ku.); **iks.u** sugar-cane (AV.); **iks.uka** (Sus'r.); **ikkhu, icchu** (Pkt.); **ikkh, ikh, i_kh** (P.); **ik, in:gu** (Si.); **ucchu** (Pali.Pkt.); **ukhu** (N.); **u_kh, u_khi** (Bi.); **ukh** (B.); **u_khi** (Mth.); **u_kh^{i}**, **ukh^{i}** (Bhoj.); **u_kha, u~_kh** (OAw.); **u_kh** (H.); **u_s, u~_s** (M.); **u_s** (G.); **uk, ugu, us** (Si.); **a_ukh, a_kh, a_ku, a_k** (B.); **a_khu** (Or.)(CDIAL 1550). **Sugar; gritty**: **sakar** partly refined sugar; **cakti gur.** lump of raw sugar; **sege ror.e, rege cege, ragae** gritty; **kakor, ror.a, rur.i, rogr.o** gravel; **gur.** juice, first product of sugarcane (Santali.lex.) **Grit**: **s'arkara_** (usu. pl.) gravel, grit (AV.); **s'arkara** pebble (Kaus'.); **danta-s'arkara_** tartar on teeth (Sus'r.); **sakkhara_** gravel, grit, potsherd (Pali); **lo_n.a-**

sakkhara_ salt crystal (Pali); **sakkharilla** gravelly (Pali); **sakkara_** sand, gravel (Pkt.); **s'akra_** pl. small stone, flints (WPah.); **xikar** (**da_t-xikar**), **xikaliya_** tartar on teeth (A.); **sakira_** piece of gravel or grit, pebble (M.); **sakara, sakuru, hakura, akura** gravel, pebble, potsherd (Si.)(CDIAL 12337). **s'a_rkara** gravelly (Pa_n..); **sa_kar** gravel, broken brick (L.)(CDIAL 12408). **s'a_rayati** causes to be broken (Skt.); **sa_re_ti** causes to be crushed (Pali); **sa_rvu~** to drop, let fall (G.)(CDIAL 12404). **s'ari_to_h** is broken, inf. (RV.); **as'ari_t** aor. (AV.); **s'i_ryate_** is broken (RV.); falls off (MBh.); **sarati** crushes; **saritaka** powdered stone (Pali); **s'ariati** is broken (KharI.); **car** to break; **tal-ceri** shingle (Kt.); **s'ar** to break (Chil.Gau.); **harun** to fall (K.)(CDIAL 12328). **Sucrose**: Synonyms: saccharum, sugar, cane sugar, refined sugar, beet sugar; **zucker** (Ger.); **sucre** (Fr.); Botanical origin: saccharum officinarum, betal vulgaris; habitat: the original home of the cane sugar plant is unknown but is thought to have been India. Widely cultivated in the tropics and subtropics. Beta maritima or the 'sea beet' is native to the southern coast of Europe. It is the progenitor of the sugar beet, beta vulgaris; plant: saccharum officinarum or the sugar-cane is a perennial herb with a succulent rhizome... Uses: sucrose is a nutrient, diuretic and food preservative. It is used in pharmacy to mask the taste of certain medicines, to preserve pharmaceutical preparations and give them consistency, to prevent oxidation in iron preparations and to make oils miscible with water... an ingredient in troches, syrups, confections and a number of pills, powders and mixtures.

3059.**Oil-cake**: **cigal.i, cigul.i** a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery (Ka.); **cimili** oilcake on which cattle are fed; **cimmiri, cimmili, cimmirun.t.alu, cimmilun.t.alu** a sweetmeat made of fried sesamum seed with dry coco-nut kernels and sugar (eaten during pregnancy)(Te.); cf. **s'as.kuli-** a large round cake composed of ground rice, sesamum, and sugar, and cooked in oil (Skt.)(DEDR 2490). **khali_** oilcake (Car.); **khala** (Sus'r.Pali); **khali** paste (Pali);[cf. **kal.i** pulpiness, state of being mashed (**Akana_. 86**); thick pulp, liquid paste (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 80**); poultice (**Perumpa_n.. 275**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); silt, sediment (**Net.unal. 16**)(Ta.lex.)]; **khali_, khaliya_** refuse after pressing oil seeds, oilcake (Pkt.); **khal, khuj^{u}** (K.); **kharu** (S.); **khal.** (L.P.); **khali** oil sediment (N.); **khalihai** oilcake (A.); **khal, khail** (B.); **khal.i** oilcake, oil sediment, flour paste, starch (Or.); **khari_** oilcake (Bi.); **khali_, khalli_** (H.); **khal.i_** (Marw.); **khol.** (G.); **khal.** starch prepared from wheat; **khali_, khalli_** oilcake (M.)(CDIAL 3845).[For semant. starch, cf. **kal.i** a kind of pasty pottage made with flour (**Perumpa_n. 275**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)]

3060.**Broken**; **s'ikastu** broken or folded state (as of paper); wrecked (as a ship); ruined, out of repair (as a building, tank etc.)(Ka.Te.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3061.**To give and take**: {Semant. **si_, isa ko_** take! **ko-** give!}: **kosi- (kosit-; < ko-si.-**, with **si.-** to give) to take and give (to someone); **kos- (kost-)** to carry away, take (Kol.); **koy- (kor-)** to bring; **kos-** to take (Nk.); **kor-/ko- (kott-)** to bring (Nk.); **kor.- (kon.-, kot.-)** to purchase; **kol- (kot.-)** to take (Kond.a); **kor.- (-t-)** to buy (Pe.); **kr.ag- (kr.akt-)** id. (Mand..); **kod.a (kod.i-)** to buy, take, take away, take off, pull off, pull up, pluck; n. buying, taking, plucking (Kui); **ko_dali, kod.d.inai** to take, buy; **kod.- (-it-)** to buy; bring; reflexive auxiliary (Kuwi) (DEDR 2151). For **si.-** to give (Kol.) cf.: **si.- (si.t-)** to give (Kol.); **s'i_** id. (Nk.); **si_** id. (Nk.); **ci_- (ci-)** id. (Pa.); **si_- (si_d-, si_y-, si_n-), si_-** id. (Kond.a); **hi_- (-t-), si_-** id. (Pe.); **hi_-** id. (Mand..); **si_va (si_t-), ji_va (ji_t-)** id., allow; n. act of giving, bestowal; **hi_-** to give (Kui); **hi_ali, hi_nai, hi_- (-t-)** id. (Kuwi); **ci'ina_ (ciccas)** id., allow (Kur.); **ciye (cic-)** to give away (Malt.); **i_ (-v-, -nt-)** to give to inferiors, agree, consent; **i_kai** gift; **i_kaiyan-** liberal person; **i_vu** giving, gift, distribution; **i_vi (-pp-, -tt-)** to

distribute; **i_vo_n-** donor (Ta.); **i_ (itt-)** to give, allow, permit; **i_su, i_yisu** to cause to give (Ka.); **iccu (i_- iyy-, ivv-)** to give, allow, permit; **i_gi, i_vi** giving, donation, charity, a git; **i_gika~_d.u, i_vika~_d.u, i_vari** a liberal, bountiful person (Te.)(DEDR 2598). cf. **iku (-pp-, -tt-), ikai (-pp-, -tt-)** to give (Ta.); **ikku** to give (as money, alms, a name, medicine); **in:gu** to give (Ka.)(DEDR 416). **i_su, isu, i_yisu** to cause to give; to cause one's self to give or yield; to yield, to permit, to allow; **i_ha** giving; **benni_ha** flight; **i_si kol., isa kol., isi kol., isu kol.** to have (anything) given to one's self: to take, to receive; **ittu** pp. of **i_** having given; **isa, isi, isu** an abbreviated pp. **isa kol.l.u** to take; **isa ko_!** take! **isu, asu** an affix that is joined (1) to Sam.skr.ta, Tadbhava (and Hindustha_ni_) themes to form verbs transitive or intransitive, and (2) to Kannad.a themes to form (transitive or) causative verbs. In Sam.skr.ta it is not to be used with a bhinnakartr., e.g. it is wrong to say **khan.d.isisidam**; cf. **ra_gisu, bhan:gisu, bha_visu, nirn.ayisu** etc.; for the elision of the **su** before kum., kkum., ke, kke, pa, ppa, cf.: **pariharikum., bha_vikum., purud.ikkum., paripa_l.ike, raks.ikke, baripudu, udayippa, kalipa** (Ka.lex.) **kol.** is used as a second member of a compound, semant. to get, gain, obtain, acquire, hold on: **kan.-, kuntu-, keykol., gun.am.gol., nele-**, etc. (Ka.lex.) **Dowry**: **itthi-dhana** dowry (Pali.lex.)

3063.**Image: creeper**: **si_ge** a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., acacia concinna (the soap-nut tree is often called **si_ge**, but it is **an.t.ava_l.a**); **i_n.t.u** tiger-stopper (Ta.); **in.t.u** eight-pinnate soap-pod acacia intsia caesia; sensitive plant, mimosa (Ta.); **si_-ka_ya** a. concinna (Te.); **si_ko** soap-nut tree (Kond.a)(DEDR 2607). ?cf. **honga** root of a certain wild creeper (used medicinally for relief of fistula, ulcers and similar diseases)(K.) (CDIAL 12509). **Image: balloon vine**: **cukat.t.a_n-** balloon vine; kaus grass; **cuka_t.t.am** kaus, a large and coarse grass; balloon vine (Ta.lex.) **Image: a creeper, vine, climbing plant**: **tiva** creeper of a planto or shrub (Kond.a); **ti_ge** a creeping plant, vine, tendril on spray (Ka.); **ti~_ga, ti~_ge, ti~_giya** a creeping or climbing plant, creeper, vine (Te.); **ti_g** creeper (Kol.Ga.)(DEDR 3269).

3064.**Image: strings of a lute**: **ci_va_l.am** piece of cord or wire attached to the strings of tampu_ru to regulate its sound (Ta.); **ji_val.amu** (Te.); **ji_va_l.a** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vali-k-kat.t.u** tight fastening of the strings of a lute; **valittal** to draw, pull; to attract (**Pirapulin.. Ma_yaiyin-ur-. 45**); **val** strength, power (Ta.lex.) **Image: bowstring**: **jiya_, jya_, j(i)ya_ka_** bowstring (RV.); **ji_va_** (Skt.); **saji_va** having a bowstring (Skt.); **jiya_, jya_** (Pali); **jiya** (NiDoc.); **zi_** (Ash.Pr.Kho.); **ji_** (Wg.Kt.Tor.Kal.); **diya** (Si.); **gi_** with **g** from gun.a (Wg.Dm.); **zih** (Pers.); **ji_va_, ji_a_** (Pkt.); **jeur.i** string; **jeur.a_** rope (P.); **jyu_r.i_** cord (Ku.); **jiuri** rope (N.); **zo~r** bowstring; **zori_** string (A.); **jauri_** rope (Bi.); **jauri** hemp or grass rope (Mth.); **jeur.a_** rope (H.)(CDIAL 5227). **Image: rope, snake**: **jyor.o** rope, snake (Ku.);**jeur.i_** string, snake (H.)(CDIAL 5227). **String of a lute; long, to lengthen; sharp, fine; gold wire**: **tiv** thread (Pa.); **tiya_** iron neck-ring (Ga.); **ti~_ga, ti~_giya, ti~_ge** wire, string of a musical instrument; a necklace of gold wire (Te.); **tiga** wire (Pe.); **teeg** wire (Pe.); **tri_ga** wire (Kuwi); **ti_ge_** guitar string (Kuwi); **tivavu** bands of catgut for a **ya_r..** (Ta.); **ti_n-tot.ai** string of a lute, lute (Ta.)[**tot.ai** fastening (DEDR 3480)]; **ti_ge** string of a lute, wire (Ka.)(DEDR 3269). **Hemp rope**: **sebba_, seba_** hemp rope for sewing up hair cloth for loading beasts of burden (P.); **si_vya** to be sewn (Car.)(CDIAL 13598). **Sewn**: **sebo** sewing, seam (S.); **si_vya** to be sewn (Car.)(CDIAL 13598). **Loosely woven; needle**: **se_vani_** suture-like seams in body (AitBr.); seam (Skt.); **si_van.a_** stitching (Pkt.); **ci_val** that which is loosely woven (Ta.); thinness of cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2637). **si_vana** sewing (Sus'r.); **se_vana** id. (Sus'r.); **si_van.i_** needle (Pkt.); **siwon, sowan** sewing (Pas.); **si_vn.a~_** sewing (L.); **si_un.** seam (P.); **si~wn., si.wn.i_** needle (WPah.); **s'ia~r.a** sewing (whence **sin.n.o** to sew (Ku.);

syuni seam (N.); **xiyan** sewing (A.); **xiyani** seam (A.); **siuni** seam (B.); **syu_n** wages for sewing (Mth.); **siani** seam (OAw.); **si_wan** (H.); **sivan., sivn.i_** (G.); **s'ivan.** (M.); **se_van.a** sewing (Pkt.); **sewana_** thread (Pas.); **se_n** front opening of trousers (Tor.); **se_un.** needlework, seam (WPah.)(CDIAL 13443). **si_vyati** sews (RV.); **si_vayati** (Skt.); **sibbati** sews pp. **sibbita** (Pali); **sivvai**, pp. **sivvia** (Pkt.); **siban.u** (S.)--alternative < **siv** to sew (Gypsy)[**suv** needle < **su_ci_**]; **siwar** sews (Gypsy); **siw** (Ash.); **suwa_** (Wg.); **suw, su_y** (Dm.); **si_w, sew** (Pas'.); **sim** (Kal.); **suik**, caus. **suweik** (Kho.); **si_y** (Bshk.); **sioiki** (Sh.); **suwun** (K.); **si_van.** (L. whence analogical passive. **si_pan.** and pp. **si_ta_**); **si~wn.u** (WPah.); **sivvu~** (G.); **s'ivn.e~** (M.); **s'ivayta_** (Konkan.); **hiva** (Si.); **as'yu_** (Pr.); **siu~_n.a_, si_mn.a_** (caus.: **sava_un.a_, sama_un.a_, sila_un.a_**)(P.); **si_n.u_** (WPah.); **sin.o** (Ku.); **siunu** causative **sila_unu** (N.); **xiba** caus.**xiya_iba** (A.); **siya_na** (B.); **sii~ba** (Or.); **siyal** (Bhoj.); **si~ab** (Aw.); **si_na_** caus. **sila_na_** whence pass. **silna_** (H.)(CDIAL 13444). cf. **ba_sn** trouser seam (Tor.)(CDIAL 14801). **syu_ta** sewn (RV.); **mu_ suwum** I sewed (Dm.); **suiru** sewn (Kho.); **suw^{u}** (K.); **hu_** sewn, joined, bound (Si.)(CDIAL 13876). **syu_na** sack; **syu_na_** girdle (Skt.); **sun** rope made of goat's hai (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13877). **syu_man** band, thong, bridle (RV.); **s'uman** belt, trouser-cord (Kal.); **s'uma_n.** trouser-cord (Phal.); **s'imanu** trouser-cord (Kho.); **s'imeni** string, rope (Kho.); **simenu** waistband (Kho.)(CDIAL 13878). **a_si_vyati** sews together (Skt.); **a_syu_ta, a_si_vana** sewing on (Skt.); **a_si_vaa** tailor (Pkt.); **as'yu_** to sew (Pr.)(CDIAL 1494). **utsyu_ta** sewn up (TS.); **usavin.e~** to open a seam, rip open (M.); **usavn.e~** to be opened up in the seams (M.)(CDIAL 1885). **prase_va** sack; **prase_vaka** sack, bag (Sus'r.); **pase_vaya, pase_via_** (Pkt.); **pasibbaka** sack (Pali); **pihiva_** bag, sack (Si.)(CDIAL 8844). **prasi_vyati** sews up (S'Br.); **pasibbita** (Pali); **pasu_jan.a_** to sew with a running stitch; **pasu_j** sewing with a running stitch, basting (P.); **pasu_jna_, pasu_j** (H.)(CDIAL 8886). **sam.s'yu_ta** sewn together (MBh.); **sam.si_vyati** sews together (AV.); **asu** bound, captured (Si.); **sam.sibbita** intertwined (Pali); **sam.si_via** sewn together (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13062).

3065.**Oil**: **sunum** oil (Santali.lex.) cf. **sineha** oil; **sinehana** oiling; **sineheti** to oil (Pali.lex.) **isgnu** oil (Malt.); **isun:g** oil (Kur.)(DEDR 422). **sineha** oil; **sineheti** to oil; **sinehana** oiling; **abbhajana** ointment (Pali.lex.) cf. **picupicu (-pp-, -tt-)** to be sticky, be viscour, adhesive or oily (Ta.); **bijibiji** greasy, gummy, sticky (Tu.); **pisunu** gum, resin (Te.)(DEDR 4134). **piccha_-** gum, slimy saliva (Skt.)(CDIAL 8154, 8156). **vijjala-, vijjana-, vijina-, vij(j)ila-** slimy, smeary (Skt.)(DEDR 4134). **Gum**: **cika~r., cikon** oily, greasy, polished, glazed, shiny, slimy, silky, smooth, clean, perfect; **bhit jolom cika~r. akatae** he has plastered the wall smooth; **cikcik** shining, polished, glossy (Santali.lex.) **Betel-nut**: **cikke, cikka_** a betel-nut (Ka.); **cikka_de_vi** (Ka.); **jigi, jagi, jegi** to chew as betelnut, bread etc. (Ka.); **jigil, jegil** to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive etc.; snigdha (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cikkan.am < cikkan.a** that which is glossy or slippery (**Nan-. 273, Mayilai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cikku** stickiness of hair, due to oil (Ta.); **sikku** id. (Ka.); **cikkuppa_kam** viscous condition as of a medicinal preparation (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 43**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cikkan.a** smooth, glossy; slippery; bland, soft, emollient; unctuous, greasy (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cikan.i, cikin.i** hard; substantial; thick, rich; fat (Ka.); **cikan.a** (M.); **cikan.a_** (M.H.); **cikan.iyad.ike** a fine kind of betle-nut (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jigi, jigat.u, jibat.u** thickness, viscousness; gum (Ka.); **jigat.e** (Te.); **cikat.a** gummy (M.); **jigat.u** gum; birdlime (Ka.); **jigat.e, jiguru** (Te.); **jid.d.u** a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil (Ka.Te.); rancidity (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **jigil, cegil, pagil** to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive etc.; to adhere, to stick fast (Ka.lex.) **snigdha** oily, oleaginous, unctuous (Ka.Skt.); greasy, fat, sticky, viscid, cohesive, adhesive (Ka.lex.) **sa_r** manure (P.); **s'er** bird dung; **s'ern.e~** to void dung (of birds)(M.)(CDIAL 12241). **snigdha** unctuous, sticky (MBh.); oily (Sus'r.); **siniddha** wet, greasy (Pali); **sin.iddha, san.iddha** wet,

juicy, greasy (Pkt.); **sinidu, sinin.du** oily, fat, sticky (Si.); **thindha_** greasy; **thidda_** (L.); **thind(h)a_** greasy, containing ghee; **thinda_** oil (P.); **thinda_** oily, greasy (WPah.); **snih** be wet, be unctuous, be loving (Skt.)(CDIAL 13797). **snihyati** is unctuous (Car.)(CDIAL 13800). cf. **sne_ha** grease (S'a_n:khBr.); oiliness (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 13802). **sne_hin** unctuous (Skt.)(CDIAL 13804). **cher** watery stools, bird dung (G.); **s'er** bird dung (M.)(CDIAL 4954). **Ball**: **cigal.i, cigul.i** a ball made of fried gingillie-oil seed mixed with jaggery (Ka.); **cimmi, cimmir** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Oiliness**: cf. **cikil < cikna_** (U.) **< cikkan.a** polishing or burnishing of arms (Ta.); **cikili** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **jid.d.u** a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil (Ka.); oiliness, grease or greasiness (Te.); **sit.pa (sit.t-), sir.pa (sir.t-)** to be sticky, tacky (Kui); **jit.kip-** to stick to (Nk.); **cin-** to stick, adhere (< **cin.-/cin.d.-**); caus. **cinip- (cinit-)**(Pa.)(DEDR 2516). **gijat.i, giji giji** a jelly-like, viscous, pulpous, sticky state (Ka.); **giji giji** soft, pulpous (Tu.)(DEDR 1519). **gejja, ga_gejja** churned (Pkt.); **gi~_jna_, gi~jolna_** to mash with the hand (H.)(CDIAL 4153). Metath.: **Gum; paste**: **cikkan-avu** hardness, firmness (Ta.); **jigat.u, jigat.e, jibat.u** stickiness, gumminess, gum, birdlime; **jigi, jibi** thickness, viscidity, glutinousness, gum; **cigil, jigil** to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, stick fast; **jibbu** stickiness, sap that issues from the stalk of the mango after it is cut from the tree; **cikan.i** hard, substantial, thick, rich, fat (Ka.); **jigat.a** gum, paste, slime, birdlime, stickiness, gumminess, viscosity; **jigi** viscidity, glutinousness; **jiguru** gum, birdlime; **cikka~-bad.u, cikka-vad.u** to become thick or inspissated; **cikkana** thickness as of a liquid, density, closeness of texture etc.; adj. **cikkani** (Te.); **sikot.** sticky (Kol.); **sever, s'ever, saver, sowwe_r, hever, hevor, ever** gum; **haver** birdlime (Go.); **sika** thickness of fluid; **sikani** thick (Kond.a)(DEDR 2488). **cikka** gummy matter in eyes, bird-lime (BHSkt. ii,229); **cik**, pl. **cika** mud, dirt, clay, ashes; **ciklo** dirty (Gypsy); **cika** mud; **cikar.u** greasy (S.); **cik, cikkur.** mud (L.); **cikkar.** (P.); **ci_k, ci_kar.** mud, slime, recently irrigated land (H.); **ci_kat.** greasy deposit of a lamp (H.);[cf. semant. 'lamp' X 'darkness': **ci~_kat.i** darkness (Te.)(DEDR 2604)]; **ci_k** glutinous and acrid juice of trees and plants etc., greasiness, beestings (G.); **ci_kat.** greasy (G.); **ci_k** viscid ooze or sap or gum of plants, any viscid matter (M.); **cikt.a_** clammy ooze (M.); **s'ika_** fat (Ash.); **saka** fat (Wg.); **ska** (Kt.); **iski_** (Pr.); **isk** (Dm.); **sika_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 4780). **cikkan.a** slippery, unctuous (MBh.); **cikkin.a** (Skt.); **cikvan.a** stuck to (Skt.); **cikkan.a, cikkin.a** sticky, oily, thick (Pkt.); **ciken** fat, butter; **cukna** oil (Gypsy); **cikan.i** mud (S.); **ci_kun.a_, ci_kn.a_, cikna_** sticky, oily, smooth (P.); **sikan.** fine, smooth and excellent, plump (A.); **cikan** smooth, glossy, fine, thin (B.); **cikan.a, cikan.a_** oil, ghee (Or.); **cikna_** oil seeds in general; ghee (Bi.); **ci~_kan** slippery, polished (Mth.); **ci_kan** (Bhoj.); smooth (Aw.); **cikna_** oily, fat, rich, smooth (H.); **ci_kan.aum.** sticky (OG.); **cikn.u~** (G.); **cikan.** (M.); **cikkan.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4782). **cikhalla** mud, mire (Skt.); **cin:khala** muddy (BHSkt.); **cikila** mud (Skt.); **icikila** pond, mud (Skt.); **cikhalla, cikhilla** mud (Pkt.); **cihla_** mud, ooze (H.); **cihlaha_, cilahla_** muddy, slimy (H.); **cihel** wet oozy land (H.)(CDIAL 4784). **cal.l.al** mud, slush (Ta.); **cal.acal.a** to be wet, muddy, sloppy; **al.l.al, al.akkar, al.ar-u** mud, mire (Ta.); **cal.l.a** bog, sludge (Ma.); **cal.i, cel.i, cel.l.a** mud, mire (Ma.); **cal.umpu** bog, slush (Ma.); **cal.iya** state of growing muddy; **al.l.a-nela** bog, morass (Ka.)(DEDR 2412). **sa_rdra** wet, moist (MBh.); **sa_dal.n.e~** to be damp and cold (M.); **sall** well-watered and moistened (of land)(Ku.)(CDIAL 13368). For semant. 'darkness' X 'collyrium' cf. **ci~_kat.i** darkness: **--kat.i** ~~ **ka_d.ige** collyrium; from **cikila** mud (Skt.) ~~ **kattala** darkness (Ka.) ~~ **kajjala** collyrium: cf. **ajana** collyrium; and **Synonym**: **ka_d.ige** collyrium prepared from lampblack; lampblack (Ka.); **ka_d.ig** collyrium of lampblack and oil (Tu.); **ka_t.uka** lampblack, collyrium (Te.); **ka_d. (-it-)** to be burnt, charred (Kond.a); to be burnt (rice in cooking (Kuwi); **ka_d.-** id. (Mand..); **kadali** to be burnt, as food (Kuwi)(DEDR 1437). **ka_d.u, ka_r..** blackness, black; **ka_r, ka_r-u** darkness, a cloud (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Buttermilk; to churn**: **calla** curds or curdled milk, buttermilk (Te.); **salla** buttermilk (Kol.); **sal.a** id. (Nk.); **calla** (Pa.); **hulla** (Go.); **alla** (Go.);

sala (Kond.a); **salla e_yu** (Kuwi); **al.ai** curds, curdled milk, butter-milk, butter; **al.l.i** butter (Ta.); **al.e** buttermilk (Ka.); **al, al.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2411). **Wet, oozy land; recently irrigated land**: **cik**, pl. **cika** mud, dirt, clay, ashes (whence **ciklo** dirty)(Gypsy); **cika** mud (S.); **cik, cikkur.** mud (L.); **cikkar.** (P.); **ci_k, ci_kar.** mud, slime, recently irrigated land (H.)(CDIAL 4780 <Drav. <Mu.) **cakati** mud, mire, bog, puddle; **cavati, cavadi** mud (Ta.); **cakati** clay, mire (Ma.)(DEDR 2266). cf. **su_kha_, su_ka_** dry land (H.); **sukha** waterless place (Or.)(CDIAL 12548). **Coagulate**: **sam.stya_na** coagulated (Nir.); the becoming solid (of foetus)(Skt.); **cuco_n.** boiled thick milk (Ash. < **-naka-**); **scyun.** (Kt.); **sacon:g, sacon.** (Dm.); **sacum** (Gaw.); **sacu~r** cheese (Kal.)(CDIAL 13047). **sam.kha_ya** density, collection (Pkt.); **sam.stya_ya** assemblage (Nir.); **sam.kha_ai, sam.kha_i** becomes stiff, congeals (Pkt.); **sa~_khn.e~, sa~_kn.e~** to congeal, coagulate; caus. **sa~_kavin.e~** (M.); **sa~_khal.n.e~** (M.); **sam.cikkhai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13048). cf. **savaru** convey with a stick, knife, etc., any sticky substance to a vessel by rubbing the substance off on its brim (Ka.); **samaru** ghee (Te.)(DEDR 2389). **cikan.** adj. sticky (M.); **cikon.um.** (G.); **cikka_n** (P.); **cikna_** sticky (H.); **ciken** grease (Romany); **ci_k** resin (M.G.); **cik** soil (P.); **ci_k** deposit of soot (H.); **cik** dung, earth (Romany); **ci_ko** glutinous (S.); **cika_m** muddy (S.); **cikkan.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 331). cf. **cikhal** mud (M.); **cikkal** (G.); **cikkar.** (P.); **sikal** (Si.); **cikkhallo kardamah-** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 331). cf. **segan.a, sagan.a** cow-dung (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mud; gum**: Metath.: **kical** mud (Phal.); **ki_c** mud, dirt (Ku.); **kica_, kicar.** (B.); **ki_c, ki~_c** (Mth.); **kicpic** mud (H.); **kicr~a_** gummy secretion of eyes (H.)[cf. **cikka** gummy matter in eyes, bird-lime (BHSk.)(CDIAL 4780)]; **kicr.a_ha** muddy (H.); **ki_c, ki_car.** mud (G.); **kicad.** (M.)(CDIAL 3153). **keccu** (the marrow, essence, or pith of plants etc.); core, the heart of a tree; essence, strength (Ka.lex.)

3066.**Malabar gamboge**: **cikiri < s'ikharin** Malabar gamboge, kor-ukka_yppul.i; Ceylon gamboge, garcinia morella, makkimaram (Ta.lex.)

3067.**Bauhinia vahlii**: **cihr.i lamak** a variety of the large jungle climber, bauhinia vahlii; **cihr.i lamak** is the small seeded variety; **d.halka lamak** the large seeded variety; **ci~hu~t. lar.** a large jungle climbing plant, spatholobolus (Santali.lex.) **maljan, jallur** (H.); **sihar, chehur** (B.); **adda** (Te.); seeds: tonic, aphrodisiac; leaves: demulcent, mucilaginous; yields gum; habitat: sub-Himalayan region upto 3,000 ft., Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar (GIMP, p. 35). {Synonyms for bauhinia vahlii: **mahalan, maul, sihar** (Central Provinces); **malu** (Garhwal); **paur** (Gond.); **malghan, maljan, maljhan, mahul, malo, malu, maulein, maurain** (Hindi_); **maulan** (Kharwar); **pairmal** (Khond); **mottanvalli** (Ma.); **maljan** (M.); **mantarai** (Ta.); **madapu, mudupu** (Te.); **shiali, shioli, siyali** (Or.); cf. Indian Medicinal Plants, vol.II, p.897)}.

3068.**Moringa pterygosperma**: **s'igru** moringa pterygosperma (Ya_j.); its seed (Kaus'.); **siggu** the tree hyperanthera moringa (Pali); **siggu, saggu** (Pkt.); **s'egva_, s'egat.** moringa pterygosperma (M.)(CDIAL 12437; Bloch, p.412). **cegice** the horse-radish tree, hyperanthera moringa (Ka.); **s'e_gat.a, s'e_gava_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Moringa oleifera; moringa pterygosperma**: **cikkuru** < **s'igru** horse-radish tree (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **s'igru** moringa pterygosperma (Ya_j.); its seed (Kaus'.); **siggu** the tree hyperanthera moringa (Pali); **siggu, saggu** (Pkt.); **s'egva_, s'egat.** moringa pterygosperma (M.)(CDIAL 12437). **nugge, s'igru** the horse-radish, moringa pterigosperma (Ka.); **nuggeya bittu** the seed of the moringa; **nuggeya mara** the moringa tree; s'o_bha_jana, ti_ks.n.a-gandhaka, aks.i_va, mo_caka (Ka.lex.) **munga, munga ar.ak, sut.i** moringa pterygosperma (Santali.lex.) **Horse-radish**: **murun:kai** moringa pterygosperma, Indian horse-radish tree (Ta.); **murin.n.a** hyperanthera moringa, Indian horse-radish (Ma.); **nugge, nuggi** moringa pterygosperma (Ka.); **nurige, nurge** id. (Tu.); **munaga** id. (Te.); **munga, mulnga**

id. (Pa.); **murunga** a kind of tree; **mulge_, munge_** Indian horse-radish tree (Go.); **munna maram, muluna mara** drumstick tree (i.e. moringa pterygosperma)(Kond.a); **munga_** a shrub, the fruits and leaves of which are eaten as curry (Kur.)(DEDR 4982). **muran:gi_, murun:gi_** moringa pterygosperma (Skt.); **mun.un:ga_, muru.uga_, munaga_, muniga_, muguna_** moringa pterygosperma (Or.); **munaga_** id.; **mu~_ga_** hyperanthera moringa = moringa pterygosperma (H.)(CDIAL 10209). {Moringa pterygosperma cf. Ancient Egyptian oil **b3k** (ben oil) favoured for cosmetics...} Moringa oleifera = moringa pterygosperma: **sobhanjana** (Skt.); **soanjna** (H.P.); **sajna** (B.); **sujna** (M.); **murungai** (Ta.); **sajana** (Te.); **sigru** (Ma.); oil from seeds: used as external application in rheumatism; gum: used for dental caries; mixed with sesamum oil poured into the ears for the relief of otalgia; root bark: used as fomentation to relieve spasm; flowers: stimulant, aphrodisiac; root used in paralytic affections; habitat: indigenous in the sub-Himalayan tract from the Chenab to Oudh; also cultivated throughout India. (GIMP, p.170). **Moringa or ben oil used for perfumes**: **s'o_bha_jana, s'o_bha_janaka** the tree moringa pterygosperma (MBh.); **s'ubha_jana, s'aubha_jana, s'o_bhanaka** (Skt.); **so_bhajana, so_bhajanaka** the tree hyperantia moringa (Pali); **so_ham.jan.a** (Pkt.); **suha~_jir.o** hyperanthia moringa (S.); **soha_jn.a_, soha~_jr.a~_** moringa pterygosperma (L.); **soha~_jn.a_, soa~_jn.a_, so~jn.a_** (P.); **sajina_, na_jina_** hyperanthia moringa (B.); **sajana_, sajina_** (Or.); **sa~hijan, sahjana_** (Bi.); **sohijan, sohjan, sahjan** (Mth.); **sahijan** (Bhoj.); **saiana** (OH.); **so~jhna_, sahijan, sahijan, sahajna_** (H.)(CDIAL 12639). cf. **murun:kai** moringa pterygosperma, Indian horse-radish tree (Ta.)(DEDR 4982). cf. **murun:kai** moringa pterygosperma, Indian horse-radish tree (Ta.)(DEDR 4982). cf. **muran:gi_** moringa pterygosperma (Skt.)(CDIAL 10209). {Moringa pterygosperma, moringa aptera (Ancient Egyptian **b3k**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **ban** or **jasa_r**) 'Moringa is a tall tree, carrying pods with nut-like seeds of a bitter-sweet taste (behen nuts). Moringa pterygosperma is indigenous to Egypt and still grows there. The oil (ben oil) is odourless, yellowish and with a sweet taste. It is favoured in cosmetics, as it does not easily go rancid, and it is also used for cooking.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.122-123). **s'igru(ka)** moringa pterygosperma (Car. Su. 2.3, 4.27). Moringa oliefera = moringa pterygosperma: ... The roots are used for seasoning, like those of horse-radish. O'Shaughnessy says that in Jamaica, the wood is used for dyeing blue colour... The root yields an essential oil which is very pungent and offensive in odour... the seed contains traces of an acrid and pungent alkaloid, Ben, or Behen, oil... consists largely of the glycerides of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids... Wehmer adds that the gum contains bassorin... Dalziel states that the bark exudes a reddish gum with the properties of tragacanth, which serves for tanning. The seeds are official in the French Pharmacopoeia, and the seed oil in the French and Danish Pharmacopoeias... The gum, mixed with sesamum oil, is recommended to be poured into the ears for the relief of otalgia... The flowers are used in India for catarrh... The ben oil from seeds is said to be used for salads and culinary purposes, and is a good illuminant. According to the bulletin of the Imperial Institute, the oil is particularly valuable for ointments since it can be kept for almost any length of time without undergoing oxidation. This property, together with the absence of colour, smell and taste, renders it peculiarly adapted for use in the 'enfleurage' process of extracting perfumes. Dey, Nadkarni and Sanyal and Ghose say that the oil is used as an external application for rheumatism. Nadkarni states that the essential oil from the root is used externally as a rubefacient. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 346-349).

3074.**Image: antelope**: **chika_ru~** a kind of horned deer (G.)(CDIAL 5033). cf. **jhan:kar** spotted deer; **jola jhan:kar** species of deer (Santali.lex.) **chikra_** a very fast animal of the deer kind (H.);

chikkara a kind of animal (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 5031). **chikka_ra** a kind of antelope (Dhanv.); **caka_ra** young deer (P.); the ravine deer (H.); **chika_ru~** a kind of horned deer (G.); **chika_rr.u~** a small kind of deer (G.); **s'i_ka_ro** (M.)(CDIAL 5033). **jin:ke** antelope; **jimke** deer (Ka.); **jin:ke** antelope (Tu.); **jin:ka** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2504). **Image: antelope**: **cigari, cegare** an antelope; the black buck or antelope, antelope bezoartica, eral.e, jin:ke, sa_ran:ga, harin.a, hulle (Ka.); **cigaribalega_r-a** a class of people (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bhikka_ra** (Skt.)

3075.**Image: antelope**: **canju** antelope (Kur.); a deer (Malt.); **cacu** deer (Skt.)(DEDR 2294). **cacu**, **cacukai** likeness, form, shape (Ta.lex.) **ajina** skin of esp. the black antelope used by ascetics (AV.Pali.); **ajin.a, ain.a** (Pkt.); **adun, andun** (Si.)(CDIAL 158). **acin-am** hairy skin of an animal, esp. black buckskin, used as a seat or covering and for other purposes; **nan-n-u_ lut.an-pu_ n.acin-attai (Pa_rata. Naccup.17)**(Ta.lex.) **Deer**: **e_n.am, e_n.i** deer, antelope; young deer, fawn (Ta.lex.) cf. **e_n.i_** (Skt.) **Sacred thread**: **jaju** sacred thread (L.); **janeau_** (P.); **jannu_** (WPah.); **janyo** (Ku.); **janai** (N.); **janeu** (Bi.); **jane_** (Aw.); **janeu, janoi_** (H.); **janoi_** (G.); **yao_pavi_ta** the sacred thread (Pa.); **yajo_pavi_ta** investiture with the sacred thread (TBr.); the sacred thread (Mn.); **jan.n.o_vavi_ya** (Pkt.); **yoe** (K.); **janoi_** breast-strap in harness (S.); **jan.yo** sacred thread (S.); **ja_nhavi~_** silk cord worn round the neck by S'u_dras at the S'ra_ddha ceremony (M.); the sacred cord (M.); **ja_nve~** (M.Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10399). **cacam** sacred cord or thread worn by the twice-born (Ta.); **tjannidamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3076.**Darkness**: **cintevela_** evening; **sittena-t.lun** in the evening (Kol.); **s'itte** evening (Nk.); **citta** night (Pa.)(DEDR 2528). **chin** darkness (Dm.); **ci~r.o** black (Shum.); **cn** dark (Bshk.); **chin.** darkness (Phal.)(CDIAL 3690). **ci~_kat.i** darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark; **ci~_ji~_kat.i** twilight; **ci_ku** a blind person; blind (Te.); **ci_kat.i** darkness; **ci_kat.** dark (Kol.); **ci_kod.** (pl. **ci_kocil**) darkness, night (Pa.); **si_kat., ci_kat.** darkness (Ga.); **sika_t.i** id.; **sika_t.i_** pitch darkness; **ika_r., i_kar.** darkness (Go.); **hi_kad.** darkness, night (Go.); **si_kat.(i)** darkness (Kond.a)(DEDR 2604). **cirum** very dark; **sinsi** soot (Kol.); **cirun** charcoal (Pa.); **siring** black; **sirnat.** black, rusty; **sirngat.i** black; **sirin** (pl. **sirnil**) charcoal, cinders; **sirrin** soot, ashes; **sirtal** evening (Ga.); **hirk, hirki, -irki, irk** charcoal (Go.); **siruki** coal; **r-eyu** night; **sirik** charcoal (Kond.a); **ri_, ri_nga** charcoal (Kui); **sri_va** soot; **si_nga** charcoal (Kui); **ri_nga, ri_ngla** id. (Kuwi); **iravu, ira, ira_, ra_** night; **iru** black; **irut.ci, irut.t.u, irun.mai, irumai** darkness; **irul.** darkness, dark colour, ignorance; **(irul.v-, irun.t.-)** to become dark, dim, obscure, be black in colour, be darkened (as the mind); **irul.an-** Irula (member of a tribe in the Nilgiris); **iruntai, iruntu, iruntil** charcoal (Ta.); **iravu, ira_, ra_** night; **iru** to be dark; **irut.t.u, irit.t.u, irul.** darkness; **irul.ka** to grow dark; **irul.ar** a caste of jungle dwellers; **irunnal** charcoal; **ikkari** soot, grime (Ma.); **ra.vu, ra.podu, ra.ve-podu** night (Ir.); **irl** night; **il.ma-rm** night, the whole night (Ko.); **i.l.** night; **is.0a.s-** night-time; **erl** Irula; fem. **erc, erl., erl.c**; **ermol.n** sand [obl. **ermol.t-**; **man.al** sand (Ta.)(DEDR 4666)](To.); **irul., iral.u, irat.u, irl.u** night; **iddal, ijjalu** charcoal; **iglu, ijlu** coal (Ka.); **iri** night; **irili** night-time; **irit.i** darkness (Kod..); **irku** night; **irlu, irl.u** dusk, darkness, night (Tu.); **irulu** darkness, shades, shadows; **irulu konu** to become dark or obscure; **re_yi** (in cmpds. **re_-**) night (Te.)(DEDR 2552). cf. **irumpu** iron (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 486).

3077.**Ginger**: **cikaram** dry ginger (**Mu. A.**); prob. **s'ikhara = s'r.n:ga-be_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3078.**Saffron; yellow from pomegranates**: cf. **sr.i_nga, si_nga** turmeric; the colour of turmeric, saffron, yellow (Kui); **hi_n:ga, hinga** id.; **hinga** turmeric; **hi_nga** saffron; **hi_n:geri** yellow (Kuwi)(DEDR 2608). **kun:kuma** crocus sativus (Car. Ci. 23.54). "... a beautiful orange-yellow dye

from crocus sativus, was produced in Syria, Crete, Egypt, and Cilicia, but not in Palestine. The dye was made from the dried stigmas of the flowers, and was highly appreciated in ancient Crete, where it was well known... a yellow dye, made by grinding the rinds of pomegranates and extracting them with water, was used in ancient Mesopotamia from the Ur III period. In Egypt, it is found in tombs from 1500 BC. In Palestine, it was used for dyes and inks." (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, pp. 246-247). Crocus sativus: **keshara** (Skt.); **kun:kuma** (Skt.); **kesar** (H.); **zaffran** (H.); **kessar** (M.); **jafran** (B.); **kungumapu** (Ta.); **kunkumapuvu** (Te.); **kong** (K.); dried stigmas and tops of the styles: used in fevers, melancholia and enlargement of the liver, stimulant, stomachic, as a colouring and flavouring agent; cultivated in Pampur at 5,300 ft. in Kashmir (GIMP, p.81). **zaffran** crocus sativus (H.); **saffron** (Persian)(A Concise History of Science in India, p.397). Crocus sativus (saffron, saffron crocus) 'Saffron is culrtivating for the colouring dye obtained from the stigmas of the flowers; about 100,000 flowers yield 1 kg saffron... Used in cosmetics for eyebrows and nail polishes, and as incense. Dioscorides mentions its use as a perfume. Dissolved in water, it is used as an ink and is applied to foreheads on religious and ceremonial occasions.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.148). Crocus sativus: saffron, Spanish saffron; **safran** (Fr.Greek); part used: the dried stigma; habitat: southern Europe and Asia; uses: chiefly as a flavouring and colouring agent... as a stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic (in measles) and emmenagogue. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 213-216).

3079.**Water-chestnut**: **s'r.n:ga_t.a** the water-chestnut, trapa bispinosa (Skt.); **s'r.n:ga_t.i_** (Sus'r.); **s'r.n:ga_t.aka** (MBh.); **sin:gha_t.aka** a partic. water plant (Pali); **sim.gha_d.aga, sam.gha_d.aga** trapa bispinosa (Pkt.); **s'ingor.o, s'ungura, s'unguri** trapa natans (Gypsy); **s.in:geri_, s.in.ri_** a partic. kind of red berry, jujube (Pas'.); **s.in.ai** dog-rose (Sh.); **si~ghoro** trapa bispinosa (S.); **si~ga_ra_** (L.); **san:gha_r.a_, san:gha_r.i_** (P.); **sin.aro** trapa natans (N.); **xin:gari** trapa bispinosa (A.); **sin:ga_r.a_, sin.(g)a_ra_** (B.); **sin:gar.a_** (Or.); **si~gha_r.a_** (Bi.H.); **si~gor.o, si~gor.u~** its fruit (G.); **s'i~ga_d.a** (M.)(CDIAL 12590).

3080.**A grain**: **ci_r-k-ko_r..i** a kind of grain; cf. **narai-k-kol.l.u**; **narai** grey hairs (**Pur-ana_. 191**); **nara** id. (Te.Ma.); **nare** id. (Ka.Tu.); **kol., kol.l.u** horse-gram, dolichos uniflorus; cf. **kulattha** (Ta.lex.) cf. **cikkat.i** field-bean (Ta.); **cikkud.u** the bean called dolichos lablab (Te.); **cikur.** bean(s) (Ga.); **(ka_ya)** a kind of beans (Go.); **sikut.i** beans (Kond.a)(DEDR 2496). cf. **s'imba** pod, legume (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12445).

3081.**Tip-cat game**: **cin:kam-pul.** the game of tip-cat (**Na_.**); **cit.t.i-p-pul.** id.; **cin:kam** distance of seven or sometimes ten sticks in the game of tip-cat, measured from where the cat falls to the goal (**J.**); **cin:kam-at.i** to toss up and strike the cat in the game of tip-cat (Ta.lex.)

3082.**One of the eight principal drugs**: **se_gud.i, se_gud.ite, se_gud.asi, se_gud.i, se_gud.ute, se_gurce** a medical plant considered as one of the eight principal drugs (**korcati_rs.a, madhuraka, s'r.n:ga, hrasva_n:ga, ji_vaka**); **se_gurci** the shrub cadaba indica (Ka.lex.) **Timber tree**: **sekrec** lagerstroemia parviflora, a large forest tree (Santali.lex.) Lagerstroemia speciosa = lagerstroemia flos-reginae: **arjuna** (Skt.); **jarul** (A.H.B.); **taman** (M.); **kodali** (Ta.); **varagogu** (Te.); **chemmaruta** (Ma.); seeds: narcotic; bark and leaves: purgative; root: astringent, stimulant, febrifuge; fruit: used as local application for aphthae of the mouth; habitat: Assam, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur, foot of the W. and E. Ghats upto 3,000 ft. (GIMP, p. 148).

3083.**Image: bristle of corn**: **sun:ku** (Tadbhava of **s'u_ka**) the bristle or beard of corn, an awn (Ka.lex.)

3084.**Helm of a ship**: **cukka_n--kiri < sukka_n + gi_r** (U.) helmsman, one who steers a wheel (**W**.)(Ta.lex.) **cukkan.a, cuka_n.i** the helm of a ship (Ka.); **cukka_n** (Ma.); **cukka_ni, sukka_n** (Te.); **sukka_n** (Arabic); **suka_n.a, suka_n.u** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cukka_n-car-ukki** rudder wheel (**Naut.**)(Ta.lex.) **sukha_n.em.** rudder (Kon.lex.) **sun:ko** toll; custom (Tu.lex.)

3085.**Sour; wine**: **cukura_** wine (Wg.); **curku** yeast (Sh.); **cuko, cuki** a sour sauce (Ku.); **cuk** a sour vinegar made of lemon juice (N.); **cu_k** a medicine made of boiled lemon juice and pomegranates (H.); **cukra** sour, sharp to the taste; a sour fruit drink (esp. of tamarind), vinegar (Sus'r.); name of various sharp-tasting plants, e.g. sorrel (Skt.); **cukraka** (Skt.); **cukrika_** oxalis corniculata (Car.); **cukri_** sorrel (Pers.); **cukri_** rhubarb (Orm.); **cukala_** sour, bitter (Ash.); **cukurala** (Wg.); **cukra** (Dm.); **cukuro** (Pas'.); **cu_kra** (Kal.); **cu_ko, cuk, cik** (Tor.); **cuk** (Bshk.); **cukro, cukuro** (Phal.); **curku, cuko** (Sh.); **co.k^{u}** (K.); **cu_k** (Ku.); sourness (H.); **suksukiya_** slightly acid (A.); **cuk, cuka_** acid (B.); **ckru~** sorrel (Kt.); **cukuru** rhubarb (Pas'.); **cukere, cakru~** (Kal.); **cukri** a tree with black berries (sloe?) (Kho.); **cokronz** sorrel (Kho.); **cukri_** the plant potentilla (Phal.); **curku_i** sorrel (Sh.); **cu_ko** sorrel, rumex vesicarius (S.); **cukka_** a kind of vegetable (P.); **suka_** sorrel (A.); **cuk-pa_lan:g** rumex vesicarius (B.); **cu_k, cu_ka_** r. vesicarius, r. montanus (H.); **cuko** a kind of plant (G.); **c.uka_** r. vesicarius, oxalis monadelphia (M.)(CDIAL 4850). **s'ukta** become acid or sour (S'Br.); anything fermented or sour (Gaut.); **s'uktaka** sourish (Gaut.); acid eructation (Mn.); **sut** vinegar (Gypsy); sour (Pas'.); sour (Kho.); **sutu** buttermilk (Kho.); **suti** sourness (Kho.); **sutlo** sour (Gypsy); **suta_la** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12504). **Rhubarb**: Rumex vesicarius: **chukra** (Skt.); **chuka** (H.B.M.); **shakkankirai** (Ta.); **chukkakura** (Te.); **saluni** (P.); leaves: cooling, aperitif, diuretic, astringent, used in snake-bite; seeds: cooling, prescribed roasted in dysentery and scorpion-sting; juice: cooling, useful in heat of the stomach and to allay the pain of toothache; habitat: indigenous to W. Punjab, the Salt Range and Trans-Indus hills; found in most parts of India in a state of cultivation or as a garden-escape (GIMP, pp.216-217). **cukeka_ sa_k** (H.); **chukra** rumex vesicarius, country sorrel (Skt.); **cukapa_lang** (B.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.296). **cukrika_** rumex vesicarius (Car. Ci. 8.131, 14.199). **amlave_tasa** a kind of dock or sorrel, rumex vesicarius (Ka.lex.) **amlavetasa** rheum emodi; **amli_ka_ (kanda)** rheum emodi (Car. Su. 27.121); **Indian rhubarb** (rheum indicum) Synonym: Himalayan rhubarb. The dried rhizomes and roots of rheum emodi, rheum webbianum, rheum moorcroftianum, rheum spiciforme (polygonaceoe family). Perennial herbs native to the Himalayan mountains of INdia. "Indian rhubarb is gathered in the Himalayan mountain sections of India including Dera Afghanistan, Punjab, Nepala and Kashmir... Rheum emodi and rheum webbianum appear to have been the principal sources of drug received in the USA, with the former representing most of the article imported from India during World War II... the rhizome shows a central, yellowish brown pith; odor feebly to fragrantly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent... used as a purgative similar to Chinese rhubarb." (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp.298-299). **amlave_tasa** a kind of dock or sorrel, rumex vesicarius (Ka.lex.) Rumex emodi: **hindirevandchini** (H.); **banglare-vanchini** (B.); **ladaki-revandachini** (M.); **revatchini** (Skt.); **rewandchini** (P.); **nattirevalchini** (Ta.); **natturevalchinni** (Te.); rhizomes and roots: purgative, astringent tonic; habitat: sub-alpine and alpine Himalayas (GIMP, p.212). **cogaru** astringent (Tu.); **togara** astringent taste (Te.); **togari, togar-u, tuvara, tovara, tovar-u** astringent (Ka.); **tuvar** astringency (Ta.); **tuka** to be bitter (Ta.); **torpa** to be astringent, have a lingering and clinging taste (Kui); **tubara, tuvara** astringent (Skt.)(DEDR

3352)(CDIAL 5890). cf. **uvar** taste astringent (Ta.); salt taste (Ma.); **ogar** an astringent taste (Ka.); **ubaru** brackishness; **ogaru** salty, brackish (Tu.); **ogaru, vagaru** astringent taste (Te.); **sawwor, havar, sawwar, hovar, ovar, ovor** salt (Go.); **so_ru** id. (Kond.a); **so_r** id. (Pe.); **ja_r** id. (Mand..); **sa_ru** id. (Kond.a); **ha_ru~, ha_ru** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2674). **tuvara, tubara** astringent (Sus'r.); **tuvara** astringent (Pkt.); **tu_ra** cheese (Ap.); **tu_ru~** astringent (G.); **turat.** id. (M.); **tor** young unripe mango (M.); **t.aur, t.auro** bitter (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5890). **srahpa (sraht-)** to be acid, sour; **srapka (< srak-p; srakt-)** to be brackish; **sra_pi** sour (Kui); **hapne** pungent (Kuwi)(DEDR 2363).

3086.**Images: stick; forefinger**: **cul.k** long pliable stick, stalk of plant (Ko.); **cul.l.i** dry twigs, esp. for fuel, small stick, branch (Ta.); a dry spray, sprig, brushwood (Ma.); **cul.l.al** a chip, fuel stick; **nul.l.i** small sticks for firewood (Ma.)(DEDR 2706). **cu_gul** forefinger (Kur.); **cugrede, cugreye** to point out with the finger (**ede** to show)(Malt.)(DEDR 2720). The residual element in the Malt. forms: ***cugr(l)-** may poss. denote the forefinger. cf. Cognate semant. 'stick': **cul.ikku** pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travellers (Ta.); **cul.ike** a stout stick to beat cotton with (Ka.)(DEDR 2701). **cukku-ma_-t-tat.i** staff carried by mendicants, as imbued with the power or energy of a deity (**W.**); a club with which some inferior deities are armed; magic wand; **cukku-ma_ntat.i** id. (**Nanta. Ki_rt.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'us.ka** dry (Skt.lex.) **cul.l.ar--ko_l** flexible stick or rod; **cul.l.al** tenderness, flexibility (Ta.lex.) [cf.**cun.t.u** flip a coin, to shoot with the thumb and finger (as a marble)(Ta.); **cun.t.u-villu** a crossbow (Ma.); **cund- (cund-y-)** to test (coin) by flicking it up in the air and listening to the noise made by the thumbnail in flicking (Ko.); **cun.d.u** to be flicked, as water from finger (Te.)(DEDR 2663).] **cut.t.u (cut.t.i-)** to point out, show, designate, indicate, have in view, aim at, desire, think, consider, honour; n. indication, reference, that which is intended or designated, honour (Ta.); pointing (Ma.); **cu_n.t.uka** to point at, aim; **cu_n.t.al** pointing out; **cun.t.an-viral** forefinger (Ma.); **sut.t.u** to point at with the finger (Ka.); **sut.t.umbe** the index finger (Ka.); **cu_t.i** aim (Ka.Tu.); **tu_n.d.uni** to aim, point at (Tu.); **tu_n.d.elu** pointing, directing (Tu.); **su_t.i** aim (Te.); **jut.t.a-vre_lu** forefinger (Te.); **su_t.a (su_t.i-)** to point with the finger (Kui); **su_t.a vanju** the index finger (Kui); **hu_tali, hu_t.** to point out (Kuwi); **hu_ta vwa_nju_** forefinger (Kuwi)(DEDR 2658). **Image: crossbow: cun.t.u-vil** toy bow for shooting stones or pellets (Ta.); **cun.t.u-villu** a crossbow (Ma.)(DEDR 2663).

3087.**Image: boar**: **dukor, dukra_** pig; **solog** a young male pig (Kon.lex.) **su_kara** boar (RV.); pig (Pali); **suaro** (Dhp.); **sugara** (NiDoc.); **su_ara**, **suara** (Pkt.); **suo_r** (Pas'.); **so_r** (Gaw.); **su_er** (Bshk.); **suwar** (Phal.); **su_r** pig (Sh.); **so_r** (K.); **suaru, soru** (S.); **su_r**, **su_har** (L.); **su_r, su~_r** (P.); **su_ri_, su~_ri_** (P.); **su_r** (WPah.); **su_ar** (Ku.Bi.H.); **su~_ar** (Ku.); **suor** (B.); **suar** (Or.OAw.); **su_war** (Bhoj.); **suara** (OAw.); **su_ara** (OG.); **su_rau** (OG.); **suvar** (G.); **suhuru** (OSi.); **(h)u_ra_** boar, wild pig (Si.); **(h)i_ri_** sow (Si.); **u_ru** pig (Md.); **su~_gar** pig (WPah.Ku.); domesticated pig (N.); **su~gur** id (N.)(CDIAL 13544). **turre** pig (Kol.Nk.Go.); **turra** sp. animal (not pig)(Pa.); **tor.e** animal called in Halbi **kebr.i** (Go.); **turne** animal called in local Oriya **kebr.a** (Mand..)(DEDR 3348). **gut.i** hog (Te.); **gu_r-u** to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks (Ka.)(DEDR 1922).

3088.**Image: ladle-like spoon**: **su_ri** ladle-like spoon (Tu.); **sukkur, sukkur., sukur, hukur., hukkur., ukkur.i** id. (?Go.)(DEDR 2728).

3089.**Image: small portion**: **chun:g** a small portion of anything; a small portion of grain and cotton and bran etc., brought to a shop to buy something in exchange of them; a sample; a company of persons; the part of a grist taken by the miller; a handful; that share of the crop

which under former governments was paid to the kotwa_l or incumbents of shrines either by governments or land-owners. It is still given in some parts to incumbents of shrines; **pheran di_ a_ri_ te chun:g ghatan di_ hushia_ri_** What! unable to turn (the handmill) and clever at putting in handfuls of grain (Prov.)(P.lex.) **cuni** small, stunted, smaller than others, said of fruit, grain etc.; **cun.** small, insignificant; **cuni cuni jo akana** the fruit is small (Santali.lex.) **co_n-i** thin (Ta.lex.)

3090.**To measure**: **son.** to measure; **otke son.a** they measure land; **caoleko son.a** they measure rice; **soson.ak** a measure; **lolo soson.ak** a thermometer (Santali.lex.)

3091.**Strip of rice fields**: **son:gha** a strip of rice fields in a valley; **edel latar son:ghateye sen akana** he has gone to the strip of rice fields below the cotton tree (Santali.lex.)

3092.**Image: harrow**: **suha_ga_** a wooden drag used to smooth the surface of a ploughed field; a clod crusher; **suha_ga_ phern.a_** to harrow, to crush clods; **suha_ga_ phirn.a_** to be harrowed, to be ruined (P.lex.) **suha_n** a tool used by artificers in metals (P.lex.) **cu_gna_** to harrow (Kur.); **cge** to poke, stir; **cgure** to poke, pick (as one's teeth or ear)(Malt.)(DEDR 2719). **konk** to poke (Kon.lex.) cf. **so_n-** to pierce, penetrate; **so_ng-** to be pierced into (Ga.); **co_ng-** (thorn) pierces (Pa.); **so.ng- (so.nkt)** to enter (Kol.); **so_n-** id. (Nk.); **ho_n:ga-** to enter (Pe.)(DEDR 2876). **suhit** to soothe, mitigate, appease; **sui** a needle, to spire, to sprout up pyramidically (Santali.lex.)

3093.**To agree, pledge, sign**: {**Echo word**} **suhi** to sign, pledge, agree, promise, attest, ratify, prove; testimony, signature; **ja~ha~t rengeye suhik unigeye namea** whoever it is proved to belong to he will get it; **panjalin suhi agu akata** we have tracked the foot marks; **ol suhikedae** he signed it, he receipted it; **suhi bagno** to convince; **suhi juhi** to settle, agree to; to prove (Santali.lex.) cf. **sahi** to sign, to pledge, to agree, to promise; signature; **raebariele sahiadea** we agreed to the proposal of the go-between; **uniak sahi do ban:kana** it is not his signature; **sahi juhi** to betroth, to negotiate a marriage; **uni kur.i reak bapla rean. sahi juhi hoyena** all the negotiations for the girl's marriage are complete (Santali.lex.) **sahi_** < **sahi_h** (Arabic) a signature, a sign, mark, attestation; sanction; right, exact, correct, true, right-minded; indeed, truly (a particle of emphasis)(P.); **sahi_ karna_** to correct; to discover; to prove; to sign; **sahi_ sala_mat** safe and sound (P.lex.) **Marriage**: **sa_ha_ < sa_hity** (Skt.) the day appointed for a Hindu wedding, the time fixed by astrologers as most auspicious for a marriage; a wedding; **sa_he ja_n.a** to go to a wedding; **saha_na_** wedding music of a superior kind; wedding clothes; **sahura_, sauhra_** a father-in-law; **sahure** the house of a wife's parents; **shahu** a bridegroom, a husband; a lover (P.); **shahu ra_ji_ te khuda_ ra_ji_** when the husband is pleased, god is pleased (P.lex.) **sa_hi_** earnest money (P.lex.)

3094.**Image: rabbit**: **sahia_** a hare, a rabbit; **saha_** (P.lex.)

3095.**Presents**: **saika** a swearing of eternal friendship; this is a form of friendship between two women the mothers of an equal number of children. Presents are exchanged and the occasion is marked by a feast given by each woman at her own house (Santali.lex.)

3096.**Image: round basket**: **saika** a large round basket (Santali.lex.)

3097.**A levy**: **sair** an impost levied on certain natural productions other than cultivated land, such as date trees, fisheries, grass; **sail < sair** (Arabic) perambulation, walking about for amusement or recreation (P.lex.)

3098.**Customs office**: **chun:ggi_** an office where town duties are collected; town duties; a tax levied on merchants by weighmen, being a handful of whatever is weighed, the handful of grain from a horse's feed taken by the sa_is, a small portion of anything; **chon:ggi_** toll; **chon:ggi_ karni_** to take toll, to obtain profit (P.lex.) **sunia** a present offered to a superior (Santali.lex.)

3099.**Grain tax**: **s'ulka** tolls, customs duties; taxes particularly levied at passes and ferries and on roads etc. (**IE 8-5; EI 12, 23, 25, 30; CII 4; CITD**); **s'un:gam, s'un:kam** (**SITI**) customs, tolls (IEG, p.327); **s'un:ka** (**EI 42**); **s'un:ka-vergad.e** superintent of the income from tolls (**EI 19**)(Ka.)(IEG, p.327.) **pergad.e, peggad.e, heggad.e** a man of high position, a chief, a superintendent (Ka.lex.) **Amarako_s'a** explains **s'ulka** as **ghat.t.-a_di-deya** and Ks.i_raswa_mi enumerates the dues as ferry duties, tolls paid at military stations or police outposts and transit duties paid by merchants (IEG, p.327); (**HRS**) tax, probably identified with **bali** according to early authorities; ferry dues, tolls and transit dues according to the smr.tis and lexicons; according to the **Arthas'a_stra**, (i) duties levied upon articles imported into a country; (ii) port-dues; (iii) duty upon the sale of liquors; (iv) customs collected by ferrymen and boundary-officers; (v) duty upon mining products; (vi) duty on imported salt; and (vii) duty upon animals for slaughter. According to S'ukra, tolls and duties upon building sites etc. (IEG, p.327). **s'ulka** price, value (RV.); tax, toll (AV.); dowry (Skt.); **cunga** (Skt.)< Drav. **cunkam** (Ta.); **sunga** (Ka.) < MIA. **sunka**. **sunka** toll, tax, profit, purchase price of wife (Pali); **sunkika** receiver of tolls (Pali); **sukka, sumka, sumga** price, customs duty (Pkt.); **sumkia** customs officer (Pkt.); **sungu** customs duty (S.); **suku** toll, tax (Si.); **congi_** toll (P.); **cungi** octroi duty (N.); **cungi_** octroi duty, esp. tax on sale of grain (H.); **cu~gi_** grain tax (G.); **sungam** toll (Si. < **cunkam** (Ta.)(CDIAL 12543). **sunk, sunka_** tax, esp. on movable property, custom; **sunka_ka_t.e, sunka_ka_t.ea_** custom-house (Kon.lex.) {**dan.d.a** is a contribution to a community; cf. Sora etyma. **s'ulka-dan.d.a** may, therefore, be interpreted as a 'toll' contribution. [**s'ulka-dan.d.a** is a recurrent phrase in ancient Indian inscriptions. **cun:kam** (Ta.) **~ s'un:ka ~ s'ulka** (Skt.) duty on goods, customs, tolls (**cun:kam kalattinu-m.-ka_linum varum pan.t.a-m.-kat.ku ir.ai-y-a_yatu** (**Kural.**, 376, **urai**.) i.e., tax on goods carried on boats and carts (Ta.lex.)] **Tax, duty; officials**: **cukkam ~~ s'ulka** customs (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **cur-kam** tax, duty (**cur-kattil varu cempon-n-um : Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 11,23**); **cur-r-am** confidential servants of kings; friends, attendants: a_yatta_r (**Akana_. 17**); **cur-r-atta_r** officials, retinue, attendants (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Price; toll, tax**: **s'ulka** price, value (RV.); tax, toll (AV.); dowry (Gaut.)[< **cun:kam** (Ta.); **sun:ga** (Ka.)]; **sun:ka** toll, tax, profit, purchase price of wife (Pali); **sun:kika** receiver of tolls (Pali); **sukka, sum.ka, sum.ga** price, customs duty (Pkt.); **sum.kia** customs officer (Pkt.); **sun:gu** customs duty (S.); **suku** toll, tax (Si.); **con:gi_** toll (P.); **cun:gi** octroi duty (N.); **cun:gi_** octroi duty, esp. tax on sale of grain (H.); **cu~gi_** grain tax (G.); **sun:gam** toll (Si.)(CDIAL 12543). cf. **cun:ka-v-ir-ai** duty on goods, customs, tolls; **cun:kam** id. (**Kur-al., 756, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cun:ka-c-ca_vat.i** custom-house, toll-gate, a_yattur-ai (Ta.lex.) **sunka** toll, tax, customs; gain, profit; cf. **sunka-gahana**; **sunka-gha_ta** customs's frontier; **sunka-t.t.ha_na** taxing place, customs' house (Pali.lex.) cf. **cukku-c-cet.t.u** stinginess, miserliness; **cukku-c- cet.t.u-p-pan.** to be stingy; to make profit by trading in small articles (**W.**); **cun:kam-pit.i** to save money, as a miser; to take a discount or commission; **cun:kan.-cet.t.i, cukku-c-cet.t.i, cukka_cet.t.i, cukkacet.t.i** hard-fisted person, miser (Ta.colloq.); cf.

ce_ku solidity, hardness; **ce_gu, ce_ge** essence, strength (Ka.); **ce_ga, ce_va** strength, courage (Te.)(DEDR 2802). **Marriage-fee; kinsmen**: **cur-kam < s'ulka** marriage-fee paid to the father of a maid by her suitor (**Vivaka_ra. Can.. Cir-ap. 89**)(Ta.); dowry, pen.n.ukku-k-kot.ukkum ci_tan-am, i.e. property given to daughter; **cur-r-am** kinsmen, relations (**Pur-ana_. 29,25**); crowd, gathering (**Cilap. 22,11**); **cur-r-atta_r** kinsmen, relations (**Na_lat.i, 25**); **cur-r-an-tar..a_l < tar..uvu** [(embrace)(Ta.)] cherishing one's kindred (**Kur-al.. Ati. 53**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'ulka** price (RV.); **sun:ka** purchase price of a wife (Pali)(CDIAL 12543). **sunkiya** price paid for a wife; **odhisunka** stake (Pali.lex.) **ulku** customs duties (**ur-uporul.um ulku porul.um: Kur-al., 756**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Customs' officer**: **sun:ka, sun:ki** a custom-house officer, a publican (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sa_yaru** excise, custom (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **sunka-sa_yika** (**?_sa_dhaka, ?_sa_lika**) customs' officer; **sunkika** a receiver of customs (Pali.lex.)[For **-sa_yika** cf. **ca_vat.i** custom-house, toll-gate (Ta.colloq.); **ca_rikai** duty, toll; **sa_'ir** (U.); cf. **ca_riyai** course, onward movement, as of a warrior; **ca_riyai < ca_r + iyai** augment used in combination, as of nouns and case-endings (**Tol. Er..ut. 118**)(Ta.lex.) Hence, **sun:ka-** is perh. a fee to permit onward movement, for e.g., on the Indus.] **Passage money, freight**: cf. **cukkai ~~ s'ulka** passage money, freight (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3100.**Madder**: **jin:gi** the plant rubia munjista, madder (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Rubia cordifolia: **manjis.t.ha_** (Skt.); **manjit** (B.H.); Indian madder, well-known as a red dye, is used in medicine chiefly as a colouring agent. All medicated oils are first prepared for use by being boiled with madder. It is regarded as astringent and useful in external inflammations, ulcers and skin diseases. Madder and liquorice root, rubbed into a paste with kanjika, is applied over fractures, to reduce inflammation and swelling. Madder rubbed with honey, is recommended by several writers to be applied to brown spots on the face (pityriasis versicolor)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p. 179). Rubia cordifolia: Mankit (Tagalog)... from the roots a colouring principle, munjistin... the root is official in the Materia Medica of the ancient Chinese... According to Dymock madder is used in Hindu medicine as a colouring agent; medicated oils are boiled with madder to give them colour... The Mahometans consider the drug to be deobstruent and prescribe it in paralytic affections, jaundice, obstructions in the urinary passages, and amenorrhoea... Ainslie... an infusion of the root is prescribed by the Hakims to women after delivery, to procure a copius flow of lochia. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 927-928). **manjis.t.he, manjat.t.ige, majat.ige, majit.ige** a climbing herb yielding a red dye called Bengal madder, rubia munjista, varti, ratna_ngi, manjike (Ka.lex.)

3101.**Aglaia odorata**: **cokkalai** Roxburgh's five-leaved tree of beauty, aglaia roxburghiana (Ta.lex.) **priyan:gu** aglaia roxburghiana (Skt.); habitat: Mt. Abu, Konkan, S. Mahrata, Deccan, N. Kanara, W. Ghats in S. Kanara, Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelly (GIMP, p.9). Aglaia odorata: flowers and leaves regarded medicinal in Malaya (Burkill, I,75); habiata: a Malayan species occasionally cultivated in Indian gardens. (GIMP, p.9). Aglaia odorata = aglaia pinnata: **cinamomo, sinamomongsunsong** (Tagalog); ... cultivated as an ornamental tree and for its fragrant flowers... introduced from southeastern Asia... The flowers are very fragrant in the evening, and, dried, are often used to perfume clothes and cigarettes, and to scent teas. In the Philippines a decoction of the roots and leaves is used as a tonic... Sino-Annamites use the roots and leaves as pectoral, stimulant, febrifuge, tonic and for convulsions. Ridley reports that an infusion of the flowers is given as a cooling drink in eruptive fevers. Stuart and Soubeiran and Thiersant say that the leaves and roots are used as a tonic in China. Burkill quotes van Dongen, who reports that in Java an infusion of the leaves is taken as a tonic in cases of

excessive menses and also for venereal diseases. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.477-478). cf. **chokkala** (Ta.); aglaia roxburghiana (GIMP, p.9).

3102.**Food brought up from the crop**: **cogu, cogo** food for birds (S.); **cogga_, coga_, cog** food for birds, food brought up from the crop (L.); **cogga_** food for birds (P.)(CDIAL 4920). **cu_n.o** grain given to birds to peck (S.); **co_n.** pick, choice (L.); **cun.**^{i} pecking (of birds)(G.)(CDIAL 4919). **cunjna_** to pound rice, beat with repeated vertical knocks (Kur.); **cunje** to clean rice by pounding (Malt.)(DEDR 2653). **cuggun.** to eat (L.); **cugan.u** to peck up with the beak (S.); **cuggan.** to peck, choose, graze (L.); **cugn.a_** to peck, plait (P.); **cuga_un.a_** to feed (birds or cattle)(P.); **cugn.a_** to graze (P.); to graze, choose (WPah.); **cugna_** to peck, pick up, feed (H.); **cugn.o** to peck, eat (Marw.); **cugvu~** to peck and eat (of birds)(G.)(CDIAL 4852). **cun:gn.o~** to pick up, take up (WPah.); **cu~_gn.o~_** to pick, glean, lift, carry (WPah.); **cu~gnu** to peck (N.); **cu~_gna_** (H.); **cu~_gan.u** to eat slowly (S.); **cu~gi_** a few grains (S.); **cun:g** small portion of anything (P.); **cu~g** swarm, flock (M.)(CDIAL 4853). **cugure** to poke, pick (as one's teeth or ear)(Malt.); **cuge** to poke, stir (Malt.); **cu_gna_** to harrow (Kur.)(DEDR 2719).

3103.**Harvest; spring festival**: **sugge** harvest (Go.); **suggi** the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind (esp. the time of reaping the corn and grain), harvest (October-November), plenty, a feast (Ka.); the twelfth Tul.u month (March-April), the second rice-crop, harvest (Tu.);[cf. **kol.ake, kol.ke** the third crop of rice (Ka.)(DEDR 2154)]; **sugi_** the period of coming to maturity or perfection, or of the abounding or prevailing (of the products of the earth, of articles of merchandise, etc.), season (M.)(DEDR 2647). **sugri_s.maka** the Holi_ festival (Skt.); **sugri_s.ma** a fine summer (Gr.S.); **sugimhaa** the Holi_ festival (Pkt.); **s'imga_** Holi_ and the month in which it occurs (M.)(CDIAL 13459). For semant. 'good, clean' and 'festival' cf.: **ho_l- (-t-)** to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent (Pe.); **hu_lpa** to be fine, beautiful (Mand..)(DEDR 2890). **sugi_** abundance, perfection (M.); **sugga** free from obstacles (Pkt.); **suga** easy to traverse; good path (RV.)(CDIAL 13453). **sukha** running easily (of chariots)(RV.); pleasant (AV.); easy (Skt.); comfort, happiness (VS.); adv. **sukham** pleasantly (AitBr.); easily (MBh.); **sukha** pleasant; well-being (Pali); **sukham** adv. well (As'.); **suha** (NiDoc.); **sukhu, suha** (Dhp.); **sugha, suha** happiness (Pkt.); **suha** (OB.OG.); **suvaya** (Si.); **suhelo** easy (S.); **suhela_** (P.H.); **sohilau, suhulu_m.** (OG.); **sahelu_, seylu~** (G.); **sukkha** happiness (Pkt.); **su_k** id. (H.); **sukha_la_** easy (H.); **sukhallika_** luxurious life (Skt.)(CDIAL 13451). **soy, soi_** opportunity, comfortableness (M.)(CDIAL 13612). **saukhya** comfort, welfare (Mn.); **sokkha** happiness (Pkt.); **sokhya** (Pali)(CDIAL 13451). **sukha_yate_** is pleased (Skt.); **sukha_yati** is pleased (Pali); **sukha_yana_** blessing (As'.); **suha_i, suha_ai** is pleased (Pkt.); **suha_un.a_** to be pleasing, befit (P.)(CDIAL 13452). [A season is suggi, the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind (esp. the time of reaping the corn and grain)]. **saubha_gya** prosperity, conjugal happiness (RV.); **soha_g** husband's love, dalliance (B.); **soha_g** good luck (G.L.); **suha_gu** good fortune (S.); **soha_ga** excessive fondness, fondling (Or.)(CDIAL 13617). **saumya** auspicious (R.); relating to soma (RV.); **somma** agreeable, gentle (Pali); mild, gentle (OG.); **som** stupid (N.)(CDIAL 13620).] **s'ubha** bright, auspicious (Mn.); **suha** auspicious (Pkt.); **suba** good fortune (Si.)(CDIAL 12532); **subha** white (Pkt.); **s'ubha** bright, beautiful (RV.); **subbha** a kind of silver (Pkt.); **s'ubhra** silver, crystal, rock salt (Skt.) (CDIAL 12539). **Beautiful**: **subhaga** beautiful, fortunate (RV.); loved (of a wife)(Skt.); **subhaga_** favourite wife (R.); five year old girl representing Durga_ at festivals (Skt.); **suha_, suo, so** the goddess Pa_rvati_ (B.); **subhaga** lucky (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 13484). **sobhagga** prosperity, beauty; **subhaga** adj. lucky; **subhaga-karan.a** making happy or beloved

(by charms); **subha** adj. [Vedic **s'ubhas** fr. **subh**] shining, bright, beautiful; auspicious, lucky, pleasant; good; welfare, good, pleasantness, cleanliness, beauty, pleasure; (Pali.lex.) **s'ubh** shine (Skt.); **s'ubha** bright, auspicious (Mn.); good (S'vetUp.); anything bright, welfare (Kaus'.); **subha** bright, beautiful; welfare (Pali); **subha_s'ubhasa** good and bad (NiDoc.); **subha, suha** auspicious; good luck (Pkt.); **s'uwo, s'u_o, s'u_i_** good (Phal.); **s'o, s'i** good, better (Sh.); **su_a_** red (L.); **su_ha_** (P.H.); **xu** good, auspicious, much (A.); **suba** fortunate, good fortune (Si.); **xuwala_** elegant (A.); **suhela_** beautiful, goodlooking (H.); **sohlu~** good, auspicious; auspicious holiday (G.)(CDIAL 12532). **sovha_l.a_, soha_l.a_** festive occasion (M.)(CDIAL 12533). **suhappan.** beauty (L.)(CDIAL 12534). **sohel.o** festive occasion (G.)(CDIAL 12535). **s'ubha_na** bright (RV.); **sava_n.i_** woman (L.); **swa_n.o** beautiful, goodlooking (Ku.); **swa_no** pres. part. of **suha_n.o** (Ku.); **suha_na_** charming (H.)(CDIAL 12536). **s'ubha_yate_** in: **bahu-s'ubha_yate_** is a great blessing to (Skt.); **suha_in.u** to befit (S.); **suha_un.a_** to be pleasing (P.); **suha_n.o, swa_n.o** to look pleasant (Ku.); **suha_unu, suwa_unu** to become, suit (N.); **xuha_iba** (A.); **suha_i** looks nice (OAw.); **soha_b** (OAw.); **suha_na_** to befit (H.); **suha_i** is liked (OG.); **suha_vu~, soha_vu~** to look well, be agreeable (G.)(CDIAL 12538). **subhnu** to suit, agree with (N.); **subhiba_** to be audible (Or.); **subhab** to appear beautiful (Mth.); caus. **subha_na_** to make beautiful (H.)(CDIAL 12538). **s'ubhra** bright, beautiful (RV.); white (Mn.); silver, crystal, rock salt; **s'ubhra_** crystal, alum (Skt.); **subbha** white (Pkt.); a kind of silver (Pkt.); **s'ula_** clay (Pas'.); **subbhar, subhur** fat, fleshy, coarse (as cloth); a kind of coarse cloth dyed with madder (P.) (CDIAL 12539). **s'ubhvan** splendid (RV.); **s'u_ba** holy (Kt.); **s'uba_** beautiful (Dm.); **s'ubyen** (Wot..); **s'oban.o, s'uben.i_** (Sv.)(CDIAL 12540). **s'umai_n** greyish brown; **s'umai_** blue (Bshk.); **s'ubhra** green vitriol (Skt.)(CDIAL 12541). **s'o_bha** bright (Skt.); **s'o_bhaka** (Skt.); **soha_** bright, handsome (H.); **soha** bright (OG.); **sova** agreeableness (Si.); **sohar** beautiful, pleasing (H.)(CDIAL 12635). **s'o_bhate_** shines, looks beautiful (RV.); **so_bhati** shines (Pali); **so_bhadi, so_hadi** (Pkt.); **su~_han.u, su~han.u** to befit (S.); **sohan.** to become, befit, fit (L.); **sohn.a_** to look beautiful, fit; pres. part. **sohanda_, sohandr.a_** beautiful (P.); **xohiba** to look beautiful (A.); **sohe** suits, befits (MB.); **sohiba_** to shine, suit (Or.); **sohai** looks nice (OAw.); **sohna_** to shine, look beautiful, set off (H.); **sohai** shines (OG.); **sohvu~, sovu~** to befit (G.); **s'iik** (3 sg. **s'iur**) to be fair, be becoming, be fresh and verdant, appear beautiful (Kho.)(CDIAL 12636). **s'o_bhana** brilliant, beautiful (S'Br.); anything auspicious (R.); **so_bhana, so_bhan.a** shining (Pali); **so_bhan.a, so_han.a** beautiful (Pkt.); **s'o_na, s'o_ni** good (D..); **su~han.o** handsome (S.); **so_hn.a_, so_n.ha_** beautiful, becoming; **sunna_, so_n.a_** (L.); **sohan.** pleasing; **sohan.a_** beautiful; **so_hna_, suhun.a_** (whence **sun.hippan.** beauty)(P.); **xuwani** adj. elegant (A.); **sohan** beautiful (Mth.); **sohan** beautiful; lover, friend; **sohna_** beautiful (H.); **sohn.i_** beauty (G.); **suhan.o** dream (S.); **suhanaum.** dream (OG.); **sohn.u~, son.u~** dream, vision, illusion (G.)(CDIAL 12637). **s'o_bha** splendour, beauty (TS.); **so_bha_** splendour (Pali.Pkt.); **so_ha_** (Pkt.); **su~_h, su~h** beauty (S.); **soha_** (Or.); **soh** beauty, dress (H.)(CDIAL 12638). **s'o_bhayati** is made to shine (AV.); **sobinava_, hobinava_** to be proper, fit; **sobina, hobina** fit, proper (Si.)(CDIAL 12641). **Nuptial song; shining**: **s'o_bhin** resplendent (MBh.); **so_hi** shining (Pkt.); **sohi** (OG.); **so_hilla** shining (Pkt.); **sohila_** nuptial song (OAw.); **sohla_** (H.)(CDIAL 12640). cf. **suvarn.a** of bright colour, golden (RV.); gold (AV.) (CDIAL 13519). **Friend**: **suhr.d** friend (S'rS.); **suhr.da** a name of S'iva (MBh.); **suha_rd** friendly (AV.); **suhada** friendly (Pali); **yahal.u, ya_l.u** friendly; **ya_l.uva_** friend (metath.)(Si.)(CDIAL 13543). **Warrior**: **subhat.a** great warrior (Skt.); **subhad.a, suhad.a** warrior (Pkt.); **suhad.a** champion (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13485). **cupat.an-** ideal hero or warrior (**Ja_n-ava_. Niruva_n.. 48**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhr.ta** (Skt.)

3104.**Treasury**: **jindaga_ni** treasury (Tu.lex.); **jindige** property, estate (Tu.lex.) **jindigi** assets (Kon.lex.) **sa~itau, saintau** to store away, to lay by, to hoard; **saintau hatar.kakme** lay it by for the present (Santali.lex.) **jik** gain, succeed in an affair; **jika_p** gain, excellence (Kon.lex.) **jima** charge, trust, to give in charge or trust, to deliver; **uni jimare menaka** it is in his charge; **uniye jimawadina** he put it in my charge; **bar pe ma~ha~ lagit caukidar t.hen jima-kaeme** give it (a cow) into the charge of the watchman for a day or two; **kami don jimakada** I resigned from my work (Santali.lex.) cf. **jinis** a thing, an article, property, goods, wealth (Santali.lex.) cf. **jin.dagi_ < zi_n.dagi_** (Pers.) life, life-time (P.); **jn.dga_ni_** life, life-time; **jin.d** life, soul, spirit, strength; **jin.dr.i_** life (P.lex.) **jin** a spirit, a ghost (Santali.lex.)

3105.**Image: fish**: **ci_kad.e jaggu** a fish (Tu.lex.) **jiol hako** a species of fish (Santali.lex.)

3106.**Image: leaf**: **jigal.te, tigal.te, sigal.te** a slit of leaf (Tu.lex.)

3107.**Small articles of gold**:{**Echo word**}: **suha_g** such ornaments as are worn by women while their husbands are alive; a husband; a caress; a wedding; **suha_g ga_un.a_** to sing a wedding song; **suha_g pur.a_** a paper folded like a sugar loaf, containing scents, paints, and fruits for the bride; **suha_g pit.a_ra_** a basket containing cosmetics, perfumes, combs, bangles, and other ornaments and decorations sent by the bridegroom to the bride; **su_ha_** red, crimson (P.lex.) **ci_kari, ci_kalu, ci_ku, ci_kari ba_kari** small articles of gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **suha_gan.** a woman whose husband is alive (P.lex.) **suga_t < sun:ga_t** (H.) a present, a rarity; **sughar, sughar.** elegant, accomplished, tasteful, virtuous, clever (P.lex.)

3108.**To take an oath**: **sugan.d** < **saugan.d** (Pers.) oath; **sugan.d kha_n.i_** to take an oath; **sukhan** a word, a vow, a promise; **sukhan da_ pu_ra_** faithful to one's word; **sukhan pa_lna_** to be faithful to one's word; **sukkhn.** to vow, to dedicate anything; a vow, a dedication (P.lex.)

3109.**Employment**: **sugl, sugul** < **shugal** (Pers.) employment, occupation; **suhurat < shuhrat** (Pers.) fame, notoriety (P.lex.)

3110.**Image: spring of water**: **suhra_, su_ht.a_** a spring of water (P.lex.)

3111.**Image: cornea**: **cukkal** opacity of cornea (Ta.); **tcukkalamu** (Te.); **cukki** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

3112.**Heard**: **s'ruta** heard (RV.)(CDIAL 12714). **s'ro_triya** learned in the Veda (AV.)(CDIAL 12731). **Ös'ru** hear (Skt.); **stoka** sound, hymn of praise (RV.); stanza (S'Br.); **silo_ka** fame verse (Pali); **salo_ga, salo_ya, silo_ga, silo_a, sulo_a** praise (Pkt.); **s'ilog** tale (Kho.); **s'ulok** (Dm.); **s'uling** (Phal.); **s'ilo_k** (Sh.); **s.ilo_k** (D..); **sova** singing (Si.); **silev, silova, solo_va** stanza (Pali)(CDIAL 12748).

3113.**Image: hole; spot**: **sula_k** a hole, a perforation; **sula_kn.** to bore, to perforate (P.lex.) **cikke, cikki, cikkebot.t.u** a round black dot applied to the region between the eyes or to the forehead (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cikki, cekke, cukki, cukke** a spot, a speck, a dot, as that of a cat, of a leopard, of a horse, of a cloth etc. (Ka.); **cikke-bot.t.u** a round black dot applied to the region between the eyes or to the forehead (Ka.lex.) **Image: dot**: **cukke** small mark, dot; **cikki, cikke** spot, speck, dot (as of cat, leopard), star (Ka.); **cukka** spot, dot, drop (Te.); **cukka** drop of rain (Ga.)(DEDR 2646). **t.ud.ak** a dot (Santali.lex.) **cukku** small bit, fragment, fragment, piece, particle, worthless thing; **cukkal** small piece, bit (Ta.)(DEDR 2649). **cun:kat.i** a kind of dyed

saree with undyed spots (Ta.); cf. **tcun:gad.i** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: small piece; bit**: **cukkal** small piece, bit; **cun:kut.u** trivial balance, trifling amount in arrears (**C.G. 267**); **tcun:gud.u** (Te.); **cun:gad.i** (Ka.); **cun:gud.i** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **cukku-c-cukka_y** adv. in pieces; **cukku** small piece, bit, fragment, particle (Ta.); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sukar** evening star (Santali.lex.) **cukkai** star (Ta.); **cukka** star (Te.); **cikke, cikki** star (Ka.); **sukka** star (Kol.); **cukka** (**c = ts**) id. (Nk.); **cukkin** id. (Nk.); **cukka** id. (Pa.); **sukka** star (Ga.); **sukkum, huko, hukka, hukkom, hukka, ukkum, ukka, ukam** id. (Go.); **suka** id. (Kond.a); **huka** (pl. **-n**) id.; **hukeran, hukerin** (pl. only recorded) stars (Pe.); **hukerin** id. (Mand..); **suka** star (Kui); **hu_ka, hukka** id.; **suk'erika** stars (Kuwi)(DEDR 2646). **Image: spotted**: **cit.t.i** spotted, speckled, a small spot or speck (Tu.)(DEDR 2657). **Image: token, mark, sign**: **cihna** mark, sign (MBh.); **cinha, cihana** (Pali); **cin.ha, cim.dha, cem.dha** (Pkt.); **cinhu** mark (S.); **cinn** sign (WPah.); **sin** mark, sign (A.); **cin** id. (B.); **cina** mark (Or.); **cenh** mark (Mth.); **ci_nh** token (Aw.); **ci_nha** (H.); **cinh** mark, spot, stain (H.); **cim.dha** sign (OG.); **cinh** mark, spot, freckle (M.)(CDIAL 4833).

3114.**Image: heron**: **s'uka** parrot (RV.); **suka, suva** parrot (Pali); **suvi_** (Pali); **suka** (As'.); **suga, sua, sugi_, sui_** parrot; **suviga_** maina (which also can be taught to speak (Pkt.); **su_a_** parrot (P.); **s'u_a_** (WPah.); **suwa_, s'ua** (Ku.); **sua_** (Or.Aw.); **suwa_, su_a_** (H.); **sui_** (H.); **su_a, su_d.au~** (OG.); **sur.o** (G.); **sua_, suva_** (M.); **suva-ya_** (Si.); **s'u_n. < *s'un:ka** (Bshk.); **s'umu** (Phal.)(CDIAL 12503). **co_n:ku** heron (Ta.lex.)

3115.**Palm leaf; Image: tail**: **so_ge** the peculiar leaf of palms, sugar-cane, and screw-pine, peacock's feather or feathers, peacock's tail (Ka.); **so_ge, co_ge** the peculiar branch or leaf of the palm species (Tu.); **co_ga namli** male peacock (Kol.)(DEDR 2875). **co_cam** coconut-palm (Ta.lex.) ?**caciyam** Indian hemp; a plant common in sandy tracts, **nila-p-pan-ai** (Ta.lex.) **ma_ri** toddy, liquor (Ta.)(DEDR 4819). **to_kai** tail, tail of peacock; sheath of a sugar-cane, plantain stem, anything hanging down as a flag, streamer (Ta.); **to_ka** anything hanging down, tail, as of a peacock (Ma.); **to_ke** anything that hangs down, tail (Ka.); **to~_ka** tail (Te.); **to_ka_r, to_kor, to_kar, to_ka** tail (Go.); **to_ka** tail (Kond.a)(DEDR 3538). **ton:ku** to hang, hang down, dangle (Ta.); **ton:kal** hanging, anything pendent (Ta.); **ton:gu** to hang, hang down (Ka.); **ton:gal, ton:ge** a cluster, bunch, tassel, tuft (Ka.); **ton:ge, gon:gelu** cluster of blossoms (Tu.); **ton:gu** to recline, bend (Te.); **ton:god.lu** bunch, bundle (Te.); **d.ongu** dangling, hanging (Kui)(DEDR 3478).

3116.**Image: fig**: **s'un:ga, s'un:gin** the Indian fig-tree; **s'un:ga_** the waved-leaf fig; **s'un:gin** the plaksha tree (Skt.lex.)

3117.**Cleaned rice**: **cokha_** pl. rice (G.)(CDIAL 4918). **cokho** grain of cleaned rice (S.)(CDIAL 4918). cf. **cokar** bran (P.N.Bi.H.)(CDIAL 4917). cf. **cogu, cogo** food for birds (S.); **coga_** food brought up from the crop (L.)(CDIAL 4920). cf. **jha_s-jhus** chaff (N.)(CDIAL 5360). cf. **jus'** hair (Pas'.); **jhus** fine hair, hairs on a plant (N.)(CDIAL 5412). cf. **suggu** rice parched, ground and mixed with jaggery and coconut (Ka.); **cukiyan-** a kind of sweet pastry ball (Ta.); **sukiya** a kind of sweet cake or bun (Te.)(DEDR 2643). cf. **co_cci, co_n-r-i** boiled rice; **co_r-u** boiled rice, pith (Ta.); boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith (Ma.); **twi.r-** cooked food (To.)(DEDR 2897). **ho_k- (-i-)** to chew (Kui); **ho_k- (-it-), ho_kali, ho_kinai** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2873).

3118.**Image: small black ant**: **cu_kai** small, black ant (Ta.); **s'u_ka** a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles (Skt.lex.)

3119.**Image: monkey**: **cokkan-** monkey (Ta.); **cokkan** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 2830).

3120.**Images: collision; to trample**: **tog- (tokt-)** to tread, step on (Pe.); **tug- (tukt-)** to trample (Mand..); **to_ga (to_gi-)** to kick; n. a kick (Kui); **tukai (-pp-, -tt-)** to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading (**Kampara_. Por..ilir-ut. 8**); pound in a mortar, mash, vex; roam about, walk (**Marutu_ran. 12**)(Ta.); **tuvai (-pp-, -tt-)** to tread down (**Kalla_. 52,29**); pound as in a mortar; n. treading, pounding (Ta.); **tiopuni** id.; **to_ku** collision (Tu.)(DEDR 3539). **to_ku** to beat, strike (Ka.); **tog** to tread, step on (Pe.); **tug** to trample (Mand..); **toiyali, toy-** to kick (Kuwi); **doy** to tread on, trample (Kuwi); **to_kna_** to stamp violently with one foot or with both feet (as in jatra dance)(Kur.)(DEDR 3539). **tur..i** to tread, tread on, trample (Ka.); **tor..ikka** to kick (Ma.); **torpuni** to kick, tread (Tu.); **torpu** a kick; **don:kuni** to tread, trample; **toripu, tol.ipu, corpu** to kick (Tu.); **tol.i, tori** id. (Kor.); **trokku** to tread, trample, tread or trample upon, press or crush under the foot; tread, or place the foot; **trokkud.u** treading, trampling (Te.); **d.ud.a** to tread, trample, step upon (?Kui); **tur.b** to trample, tread out grain (Kuwi)(DEDR 3522). **s'r.n.a_ti** crushes, breaks (RV.); **s'enik** to crush (Kho.)(CDIAL 12597). **s'r.ta** broken; **s'r._** crush; **s'urta** crushed, broken (RV.)(CDIAL 12572). **cu_** hole (Wg.)(CDIAL 12570).

3121.**Images: two handbreadths; joint of bamboo**: **co~ga_** stick used as a measure of two handbreadths (M.); joint of bamboo, bamboo tube (H.)(CDIAL 4921). **cun:g** handful (L.)(CDIAL 4853). **cu_gul** forefinger (Kur.); **cugrede, cugreye** to point out with the finger (**ede** to show)(Malt.)(DEDR 2720).

3122.**To climb**: **sok- (sokt-)** to climb (Kol.); **sokk-** id. (Nk.); **copp- (cott-), cokk-** id.; **cotip- (cotit-)** to cause to climb, raise; **coppid** ascent (Pa.); **sop- (sot-)** to climb (Ga.); **ho'- (hott-)** to climb (Kuwi)(DEDR 2828).

3123.**Joint of bamboo; bamboo tube**: **co~k** small wooden vessel (Bshk.); **cu~ga_** a bamboo vessel for holding liquids (N.); **son:ga_, sun.a_** joint of bamboo, bamboo tube (A.); **con:g** pipe, tube (B.); **con:ga_** blowpipe for blowing fire (B.); pipe, tube, cup (Or.); **cun:gi_** bamboo tube used as a vessel (B.); pipe, tube, cup (Or.); **co~ga_** joint of bamboo, bamboo tube (H.); **co~ga_, co~gi_** pipe of smith's bellows (Mth.); **co~gi_** pipe, tube (H.)(CDIAL 4921). **Image: long tube**: **cukka_n.-kur..al** a long-tube through which pellets of clay are shot; **cukir** tubularity; cf. **sus'ira** (Skt.); **cun:kutta_n--kur..al** < **co_n:ga** (U.) long tube through which pellets of clay are shot at birds (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pipe of smith's bellows**: **con:ga** a bamboo tube (Santali.lex.) **cun:ka_n-** tobacco pipe (Ta.); **cun:ga_n.i** (Ka.Tu.); **cun:ka** (Ma.); < **co_n:ga_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **d.u~go** tobacco pipe (G.)(CDIAL 5568). **Pipe clay**; **cukka_n-** kumkur limestone, impure concretionary carbonate of lime (**Poruna. 44, Urai.**); **cukka_n--kal** pipe clay (**M.M. 748**); overburnt brick; **cukka_n--cun.n.a_mpu** kunkur lime (Ta.lex.) **cun** lime (Santali. lex.) **tu.k** earth, clay, dust (Kol.); **tu_k** earth, clay (Nk.); **tu_k, tu_kud.** id., soil (Pa.); **tu_kur.** earth, clay (Ga.); **tor.i** clay (Go.)(DEDR 3283). cf. **dhu_li** dust, powder (Skt.)(CDIAL 6835).

3124. **Small enclosure or partition**: **cokkar-ai** small enclosure or partition, as in a garden, a house (Ta.lex.)

3125.**Image: to sit**: **jo_n(g)- (jo_nt-)** (hen) to sit on and hatch eggs (Pe.); **ju_ng-** id. (Mand..); **jo_nga (jo_ngi-)** to take under the wings, hatch; n. hatching (Kui); **jo_ng- (-it-)** (hen) to hatch eggs; **gu_ddu_ jongali** to sit on eggs; **jo_ngali** to hold in the lap; **jonga** lap (Kuwi)(DEDR 2877).

3126.**Image: to pluck off; strip; carding, cleaning smooth**: **cukir (-v-, -nt-)** to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres), rub clean and smooth as a lute-string; **cu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to pick, separate (Ta.); **cu_ruka** to pick cotton (Ma.)(DEDR 2645). **sugi** to tear off, strip off, peel (Ka.); **coxna_** to pluck, cull (Kur.); **coge** to pluck off, set free; **cogre** to drop off, get free (Malt.)(DEDR 2644). **Bran**: **cokar** bran (P.N.H.Bi.); **cokar.** bran, husk, chaff (Ku.B.H.); **cokra_** dregs (e.g. of rice-spirit)(N.); **cokal** bran (B.); **cokla_** rind, bran (B.); **co~kar, cokra_, co~kra_** bran, husks (Bi.); **co~kar** bran (H.)(CDIAL 4917). cf. **cakkai** refuse as of sugarcane; **cakkal** chaffy (Ta.); **cakka** skin or rind of a fruit thrown away after pressing it out (Ma.)(DEDR 2276). **con.** refuse of cotton (P.); **con.i_** picking cotton (P.)(CDIAL 4919). **Image: to tear off**: **cagar., cagat** to tear off; **surka** to strip off (Santali.lex.) **su_r.hi_** the hull or bran of pulse (P.lex.)

3127.**Image: to bear a child**: **coiki**, 1 sg. **cam** to bear a child (Sh.)(CDIAL 4586).

3128.**Intoxication; madness**: **cokkit.utal** to sprinkle magic powder for inducing stupor (**Civataru. Pa_va. 69**); **tcokkid.u** id. (Te.); **cokkutal** to become languid, sleepy; to be stupefied; to be enchanted, fascinated, captivated, subjected to the will of another; stupor, torpor, dullness, as produced by enchantment or drug (**Tiruppu.**); **tcokku** id. (Te.); **sokku** id. (Ka.); **cokku-p-pot.i** magic powder, love-powder, stupefying powder (**Pan.avit.u. 337**); **tcokkupod.i** id. (Te.); **cokkupot.i** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **chakan.u** to be infatuated (S.); caus. **chaka_in.u** (S.); **chakka** amazement; **chakinu** to be deceived; caus. **chaka_unu** (N.); **cha_kna_** to be intoxicated; **chakna_** to be astonished (H.); **cha_k** intoxication (G.); **cha_kvu~** to be mad (G.); **cha_kat.** intoxicated (G.)(CDIAL 4956). **cerukku (cerukki-)** to be proud, vain, self-conceited, be elated with self-pride, be gay, lively, exult, be infatuated, increase, nurse, cherish as anger, enjoy to the full; n. haughtiness, pride, arrogance, self-conceit, exultation, elation, courage, intrepidity (as of army), infatuation, intoxication; **cerukkam** intoxication; **cerukkan-** vain, self-conceited person; **cokku (cokki-)** to become languid, sleepy, enchanted, fascinated, etc.; n. stupor, torpor, dullness as produced by enchantment or drug (Ta.); **corukuka, curukuka** to be stupefied; **corukku** slight intoxication, giddiness; **corukkuka** to feel dizzy (Ma.); **cok- (coky-)** to take a nap; to change colour (fruit past prime, face because of starvation); **cok** self-pride (Ko.); **sorku, sokku** to become mad, intoxicated, infatuated or rutty, grow stupid, bewildered or confused, grow proud or arrogant; n. infatuation, intoxication, rut, stupefaction, torpor, loss of consciousness; **sokkuha** becoming or being mad, etc.; **jon:gur..i, jon:gul.i** fainting, faintness (Ko.); **cokki** intoxication; fatness; **cokk- (cokki-)** to be fat; (liquor) causes intoxication; **cukk- (cukki-)** to grow stout, fat; be proud, restive, high-spirited (Kod..); **sorku** fat, vigour, rankness, luxuriance, lust, inordinate affection, pride, insolence; **sorkuni, sorn:kuni, sokkuni** to become fat, vigorous, be rank, luxuriant, be lustful, sensual, be proud, insolent; **sorkelu** lust, rutting as an animal; vigorous, rank, lustful; **sorkeluni** to be in rut, lust after; **sorka_vuni** to make fat, vigorous, rank, give undue indulgence; **cokku** stupid, silly (Tu.); **cokku, sokku** ecstacy, trance, state of being beside oneself, swooning, fainting, intoxication, intense or inordinate affection or love, passion; to be beside oneself (Te.); **cor-** to be drunk (Pa.); **sorn-, jo_ng e_r-** to get drunk (Ga.); **ho_c-, o_s-** to be intoxicated; **jhakkum aia_na_** to be dead drunk (Go.); **so_su** intoxication; **zo_n-** to reel (in intoxication)(Kond.a); **ho_c- (ho_cc-)** to get drunk (Pe.); **hu_c-** id. (Mand..); **so_sa (so_si-)** id.; n. drunkenness, intoxication (Kui); **ho_cali, ho_c- (-it-)** to be drunk (Kuwi)(DEDR 2853). cf. **jo. jo.** words used in putting a child to sleep (Ko.); **jo_** hush!; **jo_ jo_** words used in a lullaby (Ka.); **jo_gul.a, jo_gul.i** a lullaby; **jo_jiyuni, jo_juni, jo_japa_d.uni** to lull to sleep (Tu.); **jo_** interj. used in lulling children to sleep (Te.); **jo_ kot.t.u** to lull to sleep (Te.)(DEDR 2869). **Madness; anger**: **cir-ukku (cir-ukki-)** to be angry with; **cer-u (-v-, -nt-)** to

hate, dislike, detest, be angry with; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be angry at, detest; n. anger; **cer-unar, cer-uvar, cer-r-a_r, cer-r-o_r** foes; **cer-umpu, cer-al** hatred; **cer-r-am** hatred, aversion, irrepressible anger, love-quarrel; **cirar-r-u (cirar-r-i-)** to be angry with (Ta.); **cirv- (cirt-)** id. (Ko.); **kir-k** violent anger, madness (Ko.); **kir- tot.-kir-k 0ot.-** to become mad with anger (lit. anger strikes him); **ker-n gwil.-** to murmur in protest (To.); **ki_r-u** to rage, burn with rage or great desire; **keral.** to become angry, begin to rage; **keral.cu** to enrage (Ka.); **cir-r-a, cir-r-u** anger, displeasure; **cir-acir-a** sullenness, ill-humour; **cer-acer-al-a_d.u** to be angry or furious; **keralu** to be angry or enraged (Te.); **kireni** sullen, surly, out of temper (Kui); **kire_ng** abuse; **kire_ng tining** to abuse (Br.); **kirk** grudge, rancour (Br.)(DEDR 1597). **kir-ukku** craziness, lunacy; passion, conceit, arrogance; **kir-ukkan-** conceited, arrogant fellow; crazy fellow, lunatic; **kirucal** obstinacy (Ta.); **kir-ukka** to be insolent; **kir-utu, kir-uvu** insolence; **kir-ukkan** lunatic; **ker-uvu** pride; **ker-ukka** to be proud, opposed, defy (Ma.); **kird** act of disobedience, doing opposite of what one is told to do (Ko.); **kir-k** violent anger, madness (To.); **keccu** pride (Ka.)(DEDR 1596). **Anger; disagreement**: **ceru** battle, fight, love-quarrel; **cirar-u (cirar-i-)** to sulk, disagre; **cirar-r-u (cirar-r-i-), cirattu (ciratti-)** to be angry with (Ta.); **ceru** battle (Ma.); **kel.ar** to become angry (Ka.); **cira_ku** anger, displeasure, crossness; **ciramara** sullenness, morosness; a disagreement (Te.)(DEDR 1961). **To stagger**: **kir-un:ku (kir-un:ki-)** to move, stir, shake, stagger (Ta.); **gir-upu** to shake, move (as the body, ears of an animal); **gilupu** to shake as the pigtail (Te.)(DEDR 1598). **Boasting**: **cerukkat.uttal** to become proud, haughty (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,4,7**)(Ta.lex.)

3129.**Touch; infection**: **co_ku** vampire, devil, goblin (Ta.); demon (Ma.); **so_ku, sokku, son:ku, sun:ku** to touch, come in contact with, catch, infect, attack; **son:kuvike, sogad.u** touching, etc.; **sokku, so_ku** touch, coitus (Ka.)[cf. **so_n:g** to be pierced into (Ga.)(DEDR 2876)]; **so_kuni, so_n:kuni, so_n:kud.runi, so_n:guni** to affect as a disease, touch, come into contact, infect, affect; **so_n:ku** epidemic, infection, contagion, disease (Ka.); **so~_ku, so_ku, co~_ku** to touch, come in contact with, be communicated by contagion, affect, be caught as a disease, be possessed (by evil spirits); possess (devil); n. touch, contact, possession by an evil spirit, an evil spirit (Te.); **cokk-** to possess (of spirits)(Pa.)(DEDR 2870). **chuhan.u** touch (S.); **chuhun.a_, chohn.a_** (P.); **chu_hn.a_**, 1 sg. pret. **chiyu~ < chupita** (WPah.); **chuhna_** (OH.); **chivai** touches (Pkt.); **civ** to throw, put; **chiv** to throw (Gypsy); 2 pl. imper. **tsiya** put (Tir.); **civoiki, civi_** to put down (Sh.); **chi_va_** to cause to touch (OMarw.); **s'ivn.e~** to touch (M.); **chihai** touches (Pkt.); **chuboiki** to place (Sh.); **chup** touch [cf. OEng. **sceofan, scufan** and Khot. **sku-** to touch, **skuta** touch](Skt.); **chupati** touches (Dha_tup.); **chupati** (Pali); **chuvai** (Pkt.); **chunu** (N.); **soiba** (A.); **chu~ya_** (B.); **chu~iba_, cho~iba_** (Or.); **chu_yab** (Mth.); **chuvai, chu_ab** (OAw.); **chu_na_** (H.); **chuvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5055). **acchupta** untouched (Skt.); **chutta** touched (Pkt.) ; **chuto** defiled (S.); **chu~_t** touched (Ku.); **chut, chuta_** unclean (B.); **chutahra_** defiled by touching (H.); **chudha** touched, impure (OB.); **chitta, chikka** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5056). **chutti** (Pkt.); **chu_t** (P.Ku.); **chu~_t** (Ku.); **chut** touch, infection (N.); **chut, chu~t** touch, impurity (B.); **chuti** contamination by touch (Or.); **chu_ti** touch (Mth.); touch of anything impure (OAw.); **chu_t** (H.); **chu_dha** impurity the touch of which pollutes (B.); **chuti** of low caste (N.)(CDIAL 5057). **chuppai** is touched (Pkt.); **chupan.u** to be touched by anything polluted (S.); **chippai** is touched (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5059). cf. **ks.upati** is depressed, is afraid (R.); **chup** to wash (clothes)(Dm.); **chu_p** (Kal.); **chup** (Phal.)(CDIAL 3719). cf. **jo_ku** to wash (Kor.)(CDIAL 2872).

3130.**Image: cowry**: **co_r..i** cowry; **co_ki** cowry, small shell, white or coloured, cypraea moneta (**M.M. 238**)(**Upate_caka_. Civapun.. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **kaud.i** a cowrie (Santali.lex.)

3131.**Grief**: **co_ka_ttal** to grieve, suffer (**Kur-al., 127**); **co_kam** distress, grief (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 149**)(Ta.lex.) **s'o_ka** heat, pain, sorrow (RV.); hot (AV.); **so_ka** sorrow (Pali); **s'oga** (KharI.); **s'oa** (Dhp.); **so_ga, so_a** (Pkt.); **s'ok** mourning (Kal.); **s'og** mourning, signs of grief, gloom, cloudy rainy weather (Kho.); **s'o** ashes (Sh.); **sova** grief, pain (Si.); **so_** mourning, sorrow (L.); **su_a** mourning for anyone's death (S.); **sev, hol.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 12619). **s'o_cyate_** is made to feel pain; **s'o_cya** lamentable (MBh.); **s'o_cayati** pains (AV.); feels pain (MBh.); **sociba_** to grieve (Or.); **succa** lamentable (Pkt.); **soc** anxiety (Mth.); id., care, inquiry (G.)(CDIAL 12621). **s'oc** war (Wg.); **s'uc** (Kt.)(CDIAL 12620).

3132.**Bright; handsome**: **s'ukra** bright; brightness (RV.); **s'ukla** bright, white (AitBr.); bright half of month (Gr.S'r.); **sukka** bright (Pali); **s'ukar** pretty, pleasant; **s'uka_r** quietly (Gypsy); **s'u_kri** naked (woman)(Kal.); **chuk** good fortune (N.); **suk** bright, white; bright half of month (H.); **su_kad.i** sandal-wood (OG.); **sukhar.** (G.); **sukkila, sukkilla** bright, white (Pkt.); **s'ukl.i_** moon; **s'uklo_** white (WPah.); **s'ukula** white (D..); **sukilo** white, shining (Ku.N.); **xukula_** (A.); **sukka** planet, star (Pali); **sukka** the planet Venus (Pkt.); **s'u_k-ta_ra_** (WPah.); **suk-ta_ra_** Venus (B.); **su_k, suk** Venus, Friday (H.); **su_k** Venus (M.)(CDIAL 12506). **s'ukrava_ra** Friday (Su_ryas.); **sukwa_r** Friday (H.)(CDIAL 12507). **White; silver**: **sii** green, green colour (Pkt.); **s'iti** white, in cmpds. (RV.); white (Skt.); dark blue (Skt.); **hiy** jasmine (K.)(CDIAL 12439). X **s'vit** be white; **s'vitici_** white (RV.)(CDIAL 12771). **s'yeuo** wild white cock (WPah.)(CDIAL 12440). **s'vit** be white; **s'vitici_** white (RV.); **s'viti** whiteness (Skt.); **sita** white (Skt.Pali)(CDIAL 12771). **s'vitra** white (AV.); **s'vitraka** (MBh.); **he_t^{u}r^{u}** white leprosy (K.); **sita** white (Si.); **cit.t.a** silver (Wg.); **chit.t.a** truth (Dm.); **chat.o** white (Par.); **chitte_, chitti** white (K.); **cit.o** clear (S.); **cit.t.a_** white (L.P.); **chitto, chetto, che_ta, cit.t.o_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12772). **s'ukra** bright; brightness (RV.); the planet Venus (MBh.); **s'ukla** bright, white (AitBr.); bright half of month (Gr.S'r.); **sukka** bright (Pali); **s'ukar, s'uker** pretty, pleasant; **s'uka_r** quietly (Gypsy); **s'u_kri** naked (woman)(Kal.); **chuk** good fortune (N.); **suk** bright, white; bright half of month (H.); **su_kad.i** sandal-wood (OG.); **sukhar.** (G.); **sukkila, sukkilla** bright (Pkt.); **s'ukula** white (D..); **s'ukl.i_** moon; **s'uklo_** white (WPah.); **sukilo** white, shining (Ku.N.); **xukula_** (A.); **sukka** planet, star (Pali); **sukka** the planet Venus (Pkt.); **s'u_k-ta_ra_** (WPah.); **s'uk** Friday (Ku.); **suk-ta_ra_** Venus (B.); **su_k, suk** Venus, Friday (H.); **su_k** Venus (M.)(CDIAL 12506). **s'ukrava_ra** Friday (Su_ryas.)(CDIAL 12507). **Clean**: **cokh, cokha_** pure, genuine, good (M.); **cokha_** rich (of soil (Bi.); **co_ks.a** pure, clean (Mn.); **cocha, cochaga** good (of land) (NiDoc.) (CDIAL 4918). cf. **cokucu** refinement (Ta.)(DEDR 2829). cf. **so_k- (-t-)** to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; **so_kpis-** (Kond.a)(DEDR 2872). cf. **cukir (-v-, -nt-)** to rub clean and smooth as a lute-string (Ta.)(DEDR 2645). **Well-shaped; clever**: **sughat.a** easily contrived (Skt.); **su_ga_r, su_ger** easy (Bshk.); **suga_** (Tor.); **sughar.u** clever (S.); **sughar., sughar.a_** elegant, clever, well-formed (P.); **sughar.** polite, clean (Ku.); **sughar** neat, clean (usu. of things)(N.); **sughad.a** well-formed, handsome (OMth.); **sughara_i** looks pretty (OAw.); **su_ghar.** well-formed (H.); **sughar.** neat, well-mannered (G.); **sughad., sugad.** clever, expert (M.)(CDIAL 13460). **sughat.ita** well arranged (Skt.); **sughari** neat, clean (of persons)(N.); **xughari** well-shaped, faultless (A.)(CDIAL 13461). **sucajja_** well-doing, well-beloved (L.) (CDIAL 13462). **Cleanliness**: **cokkal.ike** elegance, beauty (Ka.); **cokka** niceness, elegance, beauty, charm (Ka.); **cokkat.a, cokat.a** purity, cleanness (Ka.); **cokka, cokku** (Ta.); **cokka** (Ma.Te.); **co_ks.a** (Skt.); **co_kha_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **cet.i** splendour (Ta.); **canu** to be fit, suiting, proper (Te.); **cem** right, excellent, royal (Ma.); **cer..umai, cevvi, ce_t.i** elegance, beauty (Ta.); **cokka, con:gu** (Ma.); **can** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cokka** purity, cleanness (Ka.Ta.Te.); **co_ks.a** (Skt.); **co_kha** (H.); **cokkadammula** excellent tamhbula; **cokkani_ru** pure water (Ka.lex.) **cokkat.ada tanisukham** = unique pleasure of purity or cleanliness; **candana_digal.inda s'ari_ra cokkat.a**

ma_d.uvadu = sandalwood etc. used to purify or clean the body (Ka.lex.) **co_khat.a, co_khat.a_, co_kho_t.a** comeliness, beauty (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **To anoint; to clean**: **s'o_cayati** sets alight, burns (RV.); **s'o_cyate_** is purified (MBh.); **soccai** purified (Pkt.); **s'o_cun, s'ro_cun** to be purified (K.)(CDIAL 12621). **s'o_cis** flame, glow (RV.); splendour (BhP.)(CDIAL 12620). **jo_ku, je_ki** to wash (Kor.); **so_ka_na_** to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, rub, apply (oil, etc.); **mat soka_na_** to apply medicine, anoint; **ho_k-** to rub on (oil, etc.); **o_k-** to rub; **so_klal** washerman; **so_k** to anoint (Go.); **so_k- (-t-)** to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; caus. **so_kpis**- (Kond.a); **ho_k- (-t-)** to wash, rub, rub on (oil); intens. **ho_bga-** (Pe.); **jo_ga (jo_gi-)** to wash clothes; n. act of washing clothes; **joh-** to wash clothes (Kui); **co_shing** to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub (Br.)(DEDR 2872). **s'o_dhana** cleaning (Mn.Nir.); **so_dhana** cleaning (Pali); **so_han.a** purifying (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12629). **To purify**: **s'o_cyate_** is purified (MBh.); **soccai** purified (Pkt.); **s'o_cun, s'ro_cun** to be purified (K.)(CDIAL 12621). **s'o_cis** flame, glow (RV.); splendour (BhP.)(CDIAL 12620). **s'o_ddhum** to purify; **s'o_ddhavya** (Skt.); **sodhan.u** to examine (S.); **sodhn.a_** to scrutinize, correct (P.); **sod(h)n.o** to find out, seek, look for (Ku.); **sodhnu** to ask, ask about (N.); **xodhiba** (A.); **sudha_na** to ask (B.); **sodhiba_** to purify, scrutinize, correct (Or.); **sodhna_** to cleanse, ask (H.); **sodhai** finds out (OMarw.); **sodhivam.** to clean (OG.); **sodhvu~** to purify, search (G.); **sodhn.e~** (M.); **soddu_ka** to find, search for (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12626). **s'o_dha** purification (Skt.); **so~h** consciousness, understanding (G.)(CDIAL 12627). **s'o_dhayati** purifies (TS.); removes anything obnoxious (Mn.); **so_dhe_ti** cleans, clears; searches for (Pali); **so_he_i** cleans, searches (Pkt.); caus.: **so_ha_ve_i** causes to be cleaned (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12630). **so_hi** purity, penance (Pkt.); **su_h** news, information (P.)(CDIAL 12631). **s'o_dhya** to be cleaned (Mn.); **sojjha** to be cleansed (Pkt.); **sojjhaya** washerman (Pkt.); **sojha_** care; **sojhla_** light, brightness (L.); **sojha_** prudent (P.); **soju~** clean (G.)(CDIAL 12632). **Broom**: **s'o_dhani_** broom (Skt.); **su_hni_** broom (P.); **s'uain** (WPah.); **soin.i_** long pricker for cleaning pipe of hookah (S.); **so_han.i_** broom (Pkt.); **so_ne** brush, broom (Ash.); **sohni_** weeding (Bi.); **sohan** coarse rasp (Bi.); **sohen** id. (Mth.); **sohani_** weeding (Bhoj.); **sohni_, soni_** broom (H.)(CDIAL 12629). **s'uvel** broom; **s'ulav** to sweep (Gypsy); **soin.u** to weed, clean pipe of hookah (S.); **s'oan.o~_** to brush (WPah.); **sohab** to weed (Bi.); **sohna_** (H.); **so~vu~** to sift, winnow (G.)(CDIAL 12630). **Broom**: **suha_ri_** broom (S.)(CDIAL 12628). **sa_varn.i** broom (G.); **sa_varn.o** large broom (G.)(CDIAL 13014).

3133.**Toddy from sirissa bark**: **cikkar, cikkarattel.iyal** toddy extracted from sirissa bark (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,180**)(Ta.); **ci_kkiri** black sirissa, albizzia amara (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Sirissa tree**: **s'a_ka** the siri_s.a tree (Skt.lex.) **kad.ace** (perhaps Tadbhava of **s'iri_s.a**) the Sirissa tree, acacia speciosa (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **va_kai** sirissa, albizzia, fragrant sirissa (Ta.)(DEDR 5333). **Sirissa**: **s'an:khini_-phala** the s'iri_s.a tree (Skt.lex.)

3134.**Image: eye**: **cat.cu < caks.uh-** nom. sg. of **caks.us** eye (**Ci. Ci. 2,61, Mar-aija_.**); **cat.cu-ti_t.cai** gracious look, as a mode of initiation (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **aks.i** eye (Skt.lex.)

3135.**To gild**: **curukku** to gild (**S.I.I. ii,419**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3136.**Image: slip-knot**: **curukku** slip-knot, sliding knot (Ta.); tying (**Iraku. Irakuvur-. 7**); **suluku** slip-knot (Ka.); **curukku** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3137.**Punishment**: **saja_** punishment (Ka.M.H.); **pa_s'i-saja_** punishment of hanging (Ka.lex.) **sajai** to punish, to deal retributive justice; **sajaikedeako** they punished him; **sajaiye namkeda**

he received punishment (Santali.lex.) **saja_ < saza_** (Arabic) punishment, chastisement, requital, penalty; **saja_ den.i_** to inflict punishment (P.lex.) **saja_da_ < sha_hza_dah** (Pers.) a prince (P.lex.)

3138.**Stratagem**: **sacu, saca** (a making, a contrivance): an expedient, a means; an artifice, a stratagem; a trick; intrigue (Ka.); **cacu, sacu** trim, delicacy, fashion; way, mode, manner; artifice, stratagem (Te.); **samutu** a combination or league, a strike (Te.); **camucu** a seditious assembly, a seditious view, a plot (Ta.); **sacu** cleverness, skill (Ka.lex.)

3139.**Grain; food**: **sasi** a young plant; **deyi** plant (Ka.); **tai** young plant or tree (Ta.); shoot, any young tree (Ma.); **dai** a plant, young tree; **sasi** a young plant (Tu.); **te_ga** the tender palmyra shoot (Te.)(DEDR 3474). **sasi, sosi** (Tadbhava of **sasya**) corn; a young plant as of rice etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sasa** grain, food (RV.); kernel, nutritious part (Or.); **xah** crops (A.)(CDIAL 13294). **sasya** grain, fruit (AV.); **sassa** corn, crop (Pali)(CDIAL 13295). **sappha** young grass (Pkt.); **s'as.pa** young or sprouting grass (VS.); **s.os.p** a kind of food (?Kho.)(CDIAL 12364). **sa~_ja_** grit and flour mingled, such grit boiled in milk or water with sugar and spices (M.); **sam.ya_va** a cake of wheaten flour and ghee and milk with sugar and spices (Mn.)(CDIAL 12984). **cauret.ha_, caurat.ha_** rice soaked and dried and pounded (Bi.); **cauret.ha_** rice ground up with water (H.)(CDIAL 4750). **sosᵘ** in cmpds. of or belonging to lentils or porridge (K.); **sata-sosᵘ** made of seven kinds of lentils (K.)(CDIAL 13376). **cajje, cejje, jejje, sajje, sejje** holcus spicatus (Ka.); **sajje, sajja, sadda (sodda)**(Te.)(DEDR 2290). **sa~_wa~_** panicum mileaceum (Bi.); **sa~_va_, sa_va_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 12667). **su_ji_** coarse flour (P.H.); **suji** wheat porridge (N.); coarse flour (B.Or.); **soji_** coarse flour (H.); wheaten flour (G.); rice boiled after being parched (M.); rice boiled in milk (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13552). **soji_** dish of rice pure enough to be eaten (M.)(CDIAL 12632). **s.as.t.ika** a variety of paddy (Car. Su. 4.17,28,40).

3140.**Rice-gruel**: **s'ra_n.a** cooked, boiled (Pa_n..va_rtt.); moist (Skt.); boiled meat (MW.); **s'ra_n.a_** rice gruel (Skt.); **s.o_n.**, **s.on.**, **s.o~_r.** guts (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12690). **sirivattige, sirivantige** the half of an earthen pot used for parching or frying (Skt. roots **s'ri_, s'rai, srai, s'ra_** to cook, to boil, to burn etc. (Ka.lex.) **s.e_** to boil (Kt.); **sa_n.o** to water, irrigate (Ku.)(CDIAL 12695). **snar**, caus. **snauar** burns (Gypsy); **s'ri_n.ati** cooks (Skt.)(CDIAL 12710). **sijjati** boils (Pali); **sijna_** to simmer (H.); **sija_** to be boiled (B.); **sijvu~** (G.); **s'ijn.e~** (M.); **s'ijta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12712). **Image: to boil**: **siner** water boiled for cooking food (Kond.a); **hiner/hener va_-** to boil, come to the boil (Pe.); **hi_neri e_yu** boiling water; **hi_neri u_kor.i** steam of boiling water (Kuwi)(DEDR 2593).

3141.**Sister**: **sasa_, susa_** nom. sg. sister (Pkt.); **sasa** (Sv.); **sa** (pl. **saya_re**) sister, female first cousin, wife's sister, man's brother's wife; **sa_s** sister (Sh.) **su_s** sister (Ash.); **sus** (Kt.); **so_s** sister, husband's sister (Wg.); **svsr.** sister (RV.)[cf. **bhagini_**]; **spasuna** gen. pl. sister (As'.); **s'vasu, priya-s'pasuae** (NiDoc.); **syu_s, si_us** sister; **su_suk** younger sister, co-wife (Pr.); **pas** sister (pl. **pasu_**)(Dm.); **spas**, pl. **spaze** (Tir.); **sa_i_, si (< svasa_ me_**: **saya_-m, syu_-m, say-m, sa_yo-m, sowo-m, sawo_-m**)(Pas'.); **pas** (Nin:g. Shum.); **sasi_** (Gaw.); **ispusa_r (< svsa_ram** with retention of acc. form through influence of **bra_r <** nom. **bhra_ta_**)(Kho.); **is'po_** sister, husband's sister (Bshk.); **s'u_** sister (Tor.); (CDIAL 13913). **sa_suga** woman's sister's son (Gaw.); **sasugi_** her daughter (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13914). **sva_sr.ka** of a sister (Skt.); **sa_zu_** sister's son; **sazu_i** sister's daughter (Mai.); **savo** sister's son (Sh.); **sau, sauwu_o** (Lor.); **savi** sister's daughter (Sh.); **sau_o, sauwi** (D..); **s'vasu, -s'pasuae** (NiDoc.); **pasu_** (Dm.)(CDIAL 13932).

svasri_ya sister's son (TS.); **svasri_ya_** sister's daughter (Mn.); **pas'i_** sister's daughter (Ash.); **s.aps.** daughter's son; **s.aps.i_** daughter's daughter (Kt.); **is.pas.i** sister's son (Dm.); **pe_s'i** (a man's) sister's son, sister's daughter (Gaw.); **is'pos.i**_ sister's son (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13918). **sawasin** pl. sisters (Santali.lex.) **Younger sister**: For the particle **-k** semant. 'small or younger' in: **su_suk** younger sister, co-wife (Pr.); cf. **kai, kaiyai** younger sister (**Pin..**); **kai** littleness, smallness (**Na_lat.i, 311**)(Ta.lex.) **kai** handiness, smallness; **kaiba_ci** a small adze; **kaimut.t.u** small utensils; **kaisiddige** a small leather bottle; **kaisurige** a small knife, a dagger; **kaipola** a small field (Ka.lex.) **ka-** perjorative prefix (Skt.); **kai_r.a_, ke_r.a_** a smll bit of wood on a plumb-string (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 2709). cf. **kastambhi_** prop for suporting carriage-pole (S'Br.); **ka_tha~ba_** plantain offshoot, sucker, stole (M.)(CDIAL 2983). For semant. 'smallness' cf. **ka_gni** a small fire (Skt.); **kan:g** brazier, fireplace (K.)(CDIAL 2999). cf. **ka~_gur^{u}, ka~_g^{a}r** portable brazier (K.); **ka~_gri_** small portable brazier (H.)(CDIAL 3006). **kel.i** sheep, ewe three or four or more years old (Kho.) (CDIAL 3476). cf. **ka + u_s.man** (Skt.) = **ko_ssa_** lukewarm (P.); **ko_sa_** (L.); **kuhumiya_** tepid (A.); **ko~bat., komat.** warmish (M.); **koso** hot, warm (S.); **ko_s.n.a, kavo_s.n.a** warm (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 3552). **tam + kai = tan:kai** younger sister (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,7,1**); a female standing in the relationship of a younger sister to a person , as daughter of a paternal uncle or a maternal aunt (**Tiruppo_. Can. U_cal. 6**); **tam** part. < **ta_m** flexional increment generally used along with the nouns of the third pers. pl. (**Tol. Er..ut. 191**); **ta_m** < **ta_n-** they (Ta.Ka.); **ta_mu** (Te.); **ta_n-** pron. he, she or it (**Na_lat.i, 248**); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tan:kaicci, tan:kacci** younger sister or female parallel cousin; **en:kai, en:kaicci** my younger sister; **nun:kai, un:kai** your younger sister; **tan:ka_l.** younger sister; **nan:kai** son's wife, elder brother's wife, lady, woman or quality or distinction (Ta.); **tan:ka, tan:kacci** younger sister; **nan.n.a** clever woman; **nan.n.appil.l.a** unmarried brahmin girl; **nan.n.iya_r** wife of a nambiya_r, an actress (Ma.); **tan:gi, tan:ge** younger sister (Ka.); **tan:ge** younger sister of female parallel cousin (Kod..); **tan:gi, tan:gad.i** male's younger sister; **tag** younger sister (Tu.); **tage** elder sister; **tan:gad.i** younger sister (Kor.); **naggal** wife's younger sister (Ga.); **tange_** elder brother's wife; **an:ge, an.n.e** sister-in-law; **yen:ge** spouse's elder sister, elder brother's wife (Go.); **tan.i** younger sister (Kond.a); **tangi, angi** younger sister (Kui); **tangi** sister; **tan:gi** father's sister; **tangi** father's younger sister (Kuwi); **tan:gr.is** (his, her, or their) younger brother; **tan:gr.i** (his, her or their) younger sister (Kur.); **tag** female's elder brother (Tu.); **tan:god** husband's elder brother; **tan:goda_** wife's elder sister (Kol.); **tan:gon, tan:gol.** wife's elder brother; **tan:godal.** wife's elder sister (Nk.); **tan:gon** husband's or wife's elder brother; **tan:goda** husband's elder sister (Nk.); **tang-go_ra_r.** wife's elder sister; **tan.orar.** husband's elder sister (Go.)(DEDR 3015).

3142.**Kinsman; child's spouse's parent**: **sayan.a** kinsman (Pkt.); **svajana** kinsman (Ka_tyS'r.Pali); **sen.u** child's spouse's father; **sen.i_** child's spouse's mother (S.); **sen.** child's spouse's parent (L.); **sain** relative (P.); **sain.a** friend (OG.); **sen.** (G.)(CDIAL 13897). **sen.ot.ru** son-in-law's or daughter-in-law's brother (S.)(CDIAL 13898). **sva_janya** relationship (Skt.); **sa_inu** relationship (N.); **sen** the relationship with child's spouse's mother or father (L.)(CDIAL 13921). **sasura** father-in-law (Pali.lex.); cf. Vedic **s'vas'ura**, fr. **s'vas'ru_**; cf. **sassu_** (P.); **socer, socrus** (Lat.); **swaihra, swaihro_** (Gothic); **swe_or, sweger** (Anglo-Saxon); **swehur, swigar** (OHG.); **sassu-sasure, sassu-sasura_** mother- and father-in-law; **sassuri_** mother-in-law; **sassu_, sassu** id.; **sassudeva** worshipping one's mother-in-law (Pali.lex.) **s'vas'ura** a father-in-law; **s'vas'ura_**, dual **s'vas'uran:gal.** a father and mother-in-law; **s'vas'urya** a brother-in-law, a wife's brother, a husband's brother; **s'vas'ru_-s'vas'urau**, dual **s'vas'ru_s'vas'uran:gal.** a mother and father-in-law (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **snus.e, sose** a daughter-in-law (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

s'ya_la, sya_la a wife's brother (Skt.Ka.); **s'ya_laka** a wife's brother; a younger sister's husband; **sva-s'ya_laka** one'w own father's sister's son (Ka.lex.)

3143.**Suddenly**: **jhasia** thrown up (Pkt.); **jhasjhas** startling (Ku.); **jhasak** fright (Ku.); **jhaskanu** to be startled (N.); **jha_siba_** to attack suddenly (Or.)(CDIAL 5360). **kasakka** forcibly, hardly, deeply (Tu.); **kasne** suddenly (Go.); **kocakn** suddenly (Ko.); **kacakkane** smartly, suddenly (Ka.); **kaccane** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1086). **jhasko** sprain in a muscle; **jhassn.a_** to rub (P.); **jha_s-jhus** chaff (N.)(CDIAL 5360).

3144.**Root, root fibre**: **sa~si_** root, root fibre (Dm.)(CDIAL 13062). cf. **ca_n.am** article made of fibres (**Nan-. 266, Mayilai**.)(Ta.lex.)

3145.**Gourd**: **cicin.d.a**, **cicin.d.a_** the gourd trichosanthes anguina (Bhpr.); **cace_n.d.a_** a partic. creeper (Skt.); **cicin.d.o** the snake gourd trichosanthes anguina; **cin.d.e** a kind of Araliad with edible roots; **cin.d.o** any vessel (wheter gourd or earthen)(N.); **cicin.d.a_, cicin:ga_** trichosanthes anguina (B.); **chacinda_** (Or.); **caci~_d.a_, cicin.d.a_, cace~r.a_, cacai~d.a_, cicin:ga_** (H.)(CDIAL 4788). **t.in.d.usu** a small kind of gourd (S.); **t.in.d.is'a** a partic. kind of plant; **tindis'a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5463).

3146.**Dalbergia latifolia; blackwood**: **s'im.sapa** wood used to make chariots (RV. iii.53.19)(Vedic.lex.) **s'am.sapa** derived from dalbergia sissoo (AV. vi.129.1); **s'im.s'apa** dalbergia sissu (RV. iii.53.19)(Vedic.lex.) **s'im.s'apa_** dalbergia sissoo is the **si_sam** tree; its wood is strong and durable and is recommended for furniture (**B.Sam..**) **s'ims'apa_** dalbergia sissoo (Car. Su. 25.49, Ci. 1-2.12). **s'im.s'apa_** the tree dalbergia sissoo (AV.); **s'is'apa_** (R.); **s'i_s'am** (Pers.); **si_sam** (P.); **s'i_sam** (H.); **sisam** (G.); **s'ewa** (Psht.); **sim.sapa_** dalbergia sissoo (Pali); **si_sava_, si_sama** (Pkt.); **s'ewa** (Pas'.); **s'i_su** poplar (Sh.); **sissu_** (P.); **si_so~, si_ho~** dalbergia sissoo (P.); **sisau** (N.); **xixu** (A.); **sisu** (B.Or.); **si_so** (H.); **si_so~, sisai_** (H.); **s'isav, s'i~sav, s'i~sva_, s'isa_, s'isvi_, s'is'i_** (M.)(CDIAL 12424). **s'i~svel, s'i~svyel** oil from the wood of dalbergia sissoo (M.)(CDIAL 12425). **i.t.t.i** blackwood, dalbergia latifolia (Ta.); **iruvil., iru_l.** dalbergia sisu; **vi.t.t.i** Bombay blackwood, dalbergia latifolia (Ta.); **irugun.d.i** dalbergia sissoo; **ibad.i, ibbad.i, bi_t.e** dalbergia latifolia (Ma.); **bi_t.i** blackwood; **kari-bi_t.i** ebony, dalbergia latifolia (Ka.); **irugud.u, iruvud.u** dalbergia latifolia; **ibbad.a, ibbed.a** a certain tree (Te.)(DEDR 483). Dalbergia latifolia: **shishapa** (Skt.); **sitsal** (B.); **cittegi** (Te.); **itti, todagatti** (Ta.); plant: bitter tonic, stomachic, used in dyspepsia, diarrhea, leprosy, obesity and worms; bark contains tannin; habitat: Oudh, E. Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim, Bundelkhand, Madhya Bharat and Western Peninsula (GIMP, p.90). **satsayar** dalbergia latifolia (Santali. lex.) **capot siris** dalbergia lanceolaria (Santali.lex.) **sisu** dalbergia sissu (Santali); **na~r.i~ siris** dalbergia volubibilis (Santali.lex.) Dalbergia lanceolaria: **bithua** (H.); **chakemdia** (B.); **takoli** (M.); **errapaccari** (Te.); **nalvellangu** (Ta.); bark: used in intermittent fever, its infusion given internally in dyspepsia; seed oil: in rheumatic affections; bark contains 14% tannin; throughout India (GIMP, p.90). cf. **picchala_** dalbergia sissoo (Skt.)(CDIAL 8153). Dalbergia sissoo: **kapila-sinsapa** (ash-coloured), **shingshupa** (Skt.); **black-wood, rose-wood** (Eng.); **sisam** (H.); **shisham** (Si.); **sishu** (B.); **talisafedar** (P.); **nuku-kattai** (Ta.); **sissukarrha** (Te.); **tali, sissu, pivala-sesaba** (M.); **hambadavu** (Ka.); habitat: Bombay Presidency; parts used: bark, roots, leaves and mucilage... Uses: dried bark and fresh leaves are used as a local astringent and haemostatic in various forms of haemorrhages, epistaxis, haemostatic haemoptysis, haematemesis, menorrhagia, bleeding piles, and also for varicose veins... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 790). **cicupam < s'im.s'upa**

shisham, nu_kku (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yu. 146**)(Ta.lex.) Dalbergia arborea = galedupa indica = pongamia glabra: **karanja, naktamala** (Skt.); **Indian beech** (Eng.); **karanj, kiramal** (H.); **sukhchain** (P.); **dahar-karanja, nata-karanga** (B.); **karanj, kidamar** (M.); **kanuga-chettu** (te.); **pungam-maram** (Ta.Ma.); **honge-mara** (Ka.); **karinje-rooku** (Konkan.i); Habitat: this tree is common all over India, and met with from Central Himalayas to Southern India and Ceylon. It is of six varieties: (In Bengal): dahar karanja, nata karanja, kanta karanja, **makra** karanja, bish karanja and amba karanja. Karanjika is one of the varieties called kanta-karanja... Karanji is the variety called **maha-karanja** in Bengali and **arabi** in Hindi... Karamarda is otherwise caled **amla karanja** in Bengali and **karoda** in Hindi, **karamande** in Marathi and **karanjay** in Karnatic... Parts used: seeds, stem, leaves, fruit, root and oil from the seeds... seeds contain... a sherry (brown) coloured oil known as **pongamia oil** (**pongamol**) or **honge oil**... Action: expressed oil from the seeds has anteiseptic and stimulant healing properties... Uses: oil is applied to skin diseases, in scabies, sores, herpes and like cases of eczema have been benefitted... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1001-1003). ... the bark is used for making ropes. The seeds yield a red-brown, thick oil known as pongam oil or hongay oil. This oil is employed for illuminating and for medicinal purposes and should also be useful for the manufacture of soap and candles (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 424-425).

3147.**Image: perforation**: **s'is'natha** perforation (RV. iii.31.13)(Vedic.lex.)

3148.**Image: penis**: **s'is'na** penis, tail (RV. i.105.8); **s'is'na-de_va** whose god is a phallus (RV. vii.21.5)(Vedic.lex.)

3149.**Revenue**: **s'istu, sistu** aim (Ka.M.H.); a roll of the householders (of a village etc.) from whom the revenue is to be gathered in, or upon whom an assessment is to be laid (Ka.M.H.); assessment, tax (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kistu, kisti** an instalment; payment by instalments; the term of an instalment (Ka.Te.); **khista** (M.H.); **kistubandi** settlement of the instalments of the revenue both to time and amount; **kistuba_ki** arrears of instalments (Ka.lex.)

3150.**Image: boat**: **kishti** a boat with sloping bow and tern; **kishti ba_na_** a rule of an alluvium on diluvium; **kishti ba_n, kishti wa_n** a boatman, a sailor (P.lex.)

3151.**Beautiful**: **s'istu** beautiful, elegant, decorated; decoration; **s'istu-ga_r-a** a decorated man; a fop; a lewd man; **s'istu-ga_r-ike** lewdness (Ka.lex.)

3152.**Image: crocodile**: **s'is'uma_ra** porpoise; name of a sage (TMB. xiv.5.1.5)(Vedic.lex.) **sisa_r** crocodile (L.); **sesaru** large crocodile or alligator (S.); **sinsa_r, sansa_r, si~sa_r** gavialis gangeticus (L.); **sasa_r** crocodile (P.); **sasuma_ru_** a kind of aquatic animal (G.); **susva_r., susva_l., sosva_t., sosva_l.** crocodile (G.); **sus(v)ar** (M.); **susu** a kind of water animal (Pali); **susuka_** crocodile (Pali); **sus, suis** (Ku.N.); **sos** (N.); **xihu** porpoise, gangetic dolphin (A.); **susuk** (B.); **su_s, su_is** (H.); **s'im.s'uma_ra** porpoise, delphinus gangeticus (RV.); crocodile (Sus'r.); **s'is'uma_ra, s'um.s'uma_ra** (VS.); **s'im.s'uka** an aquatic animal (MBh.); porpoise (Skt.); **s'us'uka_** (BHSkt. ii, 531)[cf. **s'is'u_la** dolphin; **s'us'ulu_ka** a demonic creature (RV.); for meaning 'porpoise' ~~ 'crocodile' cf. S. **ghar.ia_lu** porpoise ~~ H. **ghar.iyal** crocodile. Prob. non-aryan; IA > Ir. Kabuli Pers. **s'us'mar** > Ormuri **s'u_s'mar**, Bal. **s'u_s'ma_r** a large kind of lizard; Psht. **samsa_ra, si_msa_r**]; **sum.suma_ra** crocodile (Pali); **su(m.)suma_ra** (Pkt.); **cucumi_** lizard (Wg.); **su_s^{a}ma_r** porpoise (K.); **su_sma_r** porpoise, delphinus gangeticus, a species of iguana

(H.)(CDIAL 12426). **ci_n.-kan.n.i** a species of crocodile (Ta.Ma.); **cin.cuma_ram** crocodile (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **s'is'una_ka** aquatic animal, king's name (Skt.); **s'is'una_ga** king's name (Skt.); young snake (R.); young elephant (= Pali. **susuna_ga**), demon (Skt.); **suhuna_, su_na_, hu_na_** lizard (Si.)(CDIAL 12477). cf. **un.aci-mi_nu** porpoise (Ka.); **ulaca-mi_nu, uluca** id. (Te.); **ulupin** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 602). **s'is'uma_ra, s'im.s'uma_ra** the gangetic porpoise, delphinus gangeticus; the heavenly porpoise: a collection of the stars and planets; **s'im.s'uma_ra-cakra** a collection of stars near the dhruva (Ka.lex.) **cimcuma_ra-cakkaram** the pole-star (Ta.lex.) **Synonyms**: **negar.., negar..e, negar..u, nakra; kumbhi_ra** (Ka.); **negad.u** (Te.); **mosal.e, masal.e, musali** alligator, crocodile (Ka.); **ma_cala** (Skt.); **makara, gra_ha** (Skt.); **mosali** (Te.); **mudale** (Ma.); **mutalai** (Ta.); **mosal.e-tuppa** alligator's fat used as a medicine; **mosal.e-vin.d.u** a multitude of alligators (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3153.**Image: ear of corn**: **s.i_s., s.i~_s.** ear of maize (Bshk.); **s.i_s.a** ear of corn (Phal.); **s.i~_s.u** ear of wheat (Sh.); **sisa_** ear of rice emerging from stalk (WPah.); **sis-kat.ni_** cutting ear without stalks (Bi.); **si_s, si_sa_** ear of wheat (Mth.); **s'i_, s'i~_s** just-formed fruit of cucurbitaceous plants appearing as a knob behind the flower (M.)(CDIAL 12497).

3154.**Female breast, nipple**: **cu_cuka** nipple (R.Pali.); **cucuka, cucu_ka** (Skt.); **cu_a** (Pkt.); **cuci** (Skt.); **cucuya, cuccuya** nipple (Pkt.); **cucu_** female breast (Ash.); **cc** female breast (Wg.); **cuk** (Kt.); **zzu_** (Pr.); **cucu** (Dm.); **cucu_** teat, udder (Pas'.); **cucu_** female breast (Pas'.Shum.Wot..Gaw.); **cu_cu** (Kal.); **cucuwa** teat (Sv.); **cuci, cic** breast, nipple (Gypsy); **cic** female breast (Bshk.); **cis', ci_** (Tor.); **cici** (Phal.); **cuci, cice** (Sh.); **cu_ci_** female breast (when large)(P.); **ciccu** nipple, teat (human or animal)(WPah.); **cu_co** udder; **cuc** female breast (Ku.); **cuci** nipple; **cucarnu, cucornu** to suck (N.); **cuci, cu~ci** female breast (B.); **cuci_** nipple (Or.); **cu_ci_** breast, nipple; **cuccar.** large breast or udder (H.); **cu_ci_** nipple (G.)(CDIAL 4855). **ca_ci** mother's milk (nursery)(Ta.); **ca_ci, ta_ci** a childish word for the female breast (Ka.); **ca_ci** woman's breast (Te.)(DEDR 2436).

3155.**Heap; wall**: **caya** mound of earth as rampart or foundation, heap (MBh.); **caya** mass, layer (Pali.Pkt.); **cayo** wall, terrace, supporting wall of terrace (Ku.); **ca_** wall (Ash.); **ca** (Kt.); **ch** (Bashg.)(CDIAL 4681). **ca_yayati** causes to be heaped up (Pa_n..); **ca_** to build (Bshk.); **ca_in.u** to lift (S.); **ca_n.a_** to raise ()P.); **ca_van.** to lift; **ca_van** to lift, bring; **rakhan-ca_van** to lay down (L.); **ca_un.a_** to raise (P.)(CDIAL 4753). **keva**^{n} wall (Kod..); **kibari** (Kor.); **ke_r** (Ka.); **k.f** (To.); **cuvar, cumar** (Ma.); **cevr, cuvar, cevar** (Ta.)(DEDR 1975).

3156.**Manner**: **sancu** manner, way, artifice, stratagem; **cancu** trim, delicacy, fashion, way, mode (Te.); **sacu** intrigue, plotting, artifice, stratagem, spying (Tu.); to be full of artifices or act cunningly; n. expedient, means, artifice, stratagem, trick, intrigue, a trace (Ka.)(DEDR 2293). **cacu** manners, customs, habits, as peculiar to individuals or castes (Ta.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **saca** a making, a contrivance : an expedient, a means; an artifice, a stratagem; a trick; intrigue (Ka.); **cacu, sacu** trim, delicacy, fashion; way, mode, manner, artifice (Ka.lex.) **Collection**: **camucu** seditious or riotous assembly; evil counsel, plot (Ta.)(DEDR 2293). **samutu** a combination or league, a strike (Te.); **saca** (Tadbhava of **sacaya**) that is accumulated, put up or saved (Ka.); **saci** a sack, a bag (Ka.Te.Ma.); **caci_** a bag with divisions or pockets (M.); **sacike** a collection of a few palm leaves forming a book (Ka.Te.); **saca** (Skt.); **saya** piling together, collection, heap, store (Ka.lex.) **cayan.a** collecting together (Pkt.); **cayana** piling up (wood, etc.)(AV.); stacked wood (MBh.)(CDIAL 4682). **Pile**: **sa~cayanta** piling up (Pali); **sam.cai** (Skt.); **sa~_jn.o**, **sa~_cn.o**

to collect, store (Ku.); **xa~_siba** to hoard (A.); **saciba_, chaciba_** to store up (Or.); **sa~cab** to store (Mth.); **sacna_** to pile up, collect, store (H.); **sa~_cvu~** to collect (G.); **sam.cin.em** to collect (OM.); **sa~_cn.e~** to accumulate (M.)(CDIAL 12867). **sam.cr.t** union, junction (RV.)(CDIAL 12872). **sam.caya** piling together (MBh.); **sacaya** heap (Pali)(CDIAL 12865). **sam.cayana** act of piling together (Gr.S'r.); **xa~_san** act of saving money and other things (A.)(CDIAL 12866). cf. **cacaka_ram** earnest money (Ta.); **sacaka_ramu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) ?< **satyan:ka_ra** (Skt.) **cacayam** assembly, multitude, collection (Ta.lex.) **cacupam, cacuvam** paraphernalia of a king; appurtenances; **caca_yam** portion of the produce of a field assigned to the cultivator; daily wages; direct management of lands, fisheries, etc., by the proprietor without farming them; gratuity; extra gain (Ta.lex.) **caci** a bag with divisions or pockets, especially for betelnut etc. (Ka.); **caci_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3157.**Print, mould, impression, form**: **sancaka** mould, figure (Skt.) [Sanskritization of **MIA. ? < samcaya** (moulds being made in mounds of earth); **saca_, sacca_** mould (P.); **s'eccu** mould (WPah.); **sa~_co** (Ku.N.S.G.); **xa~_s** (A.); **sa~_c** (B.); **cha~_c** (B.); **cha~_ca** (R.); **sa~_ca_** (Bi.H.M.P.); quantity cast in a mould (M.); **sa~_ca** (K.)(CDIAL 13096). **accu** wire mould (**Iraku. Tikku**. **189**); sign, mark (Ta.lex.) **accu** mould, type (Ta.Ma.); mould, impression, sign, type, stamp (Ka.); stamp, impression, print, mould (Te.); **ac** mould for casting iron (Ko.); **acci** cake of jaggery sugar with hollow in middle (formed in a mould)(Kod..); form, model (Tu.)(DEDR 47). **accu-k-kat.t.u** to draw the outline picture; **accu-t-ta_li** necklace of gold coins or other stamped pieces (Ta.lex.) cf. **ha_s** (pl.**-ku**) necklace, beads (Pe.); **ha_c** (pl.**-ke**) id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2434).

3158.**Image: saddle**: **ce_n-ai** saddle (Ta.); **je_nu** (Ka.); **ce_n.am** cushion, mattress; saddle of cloth or leather, pillion; cf. **ji_n** (Pers.); cf. **jayana** saddle (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **hano** saddle (S.); **hanna~_** saddle (L.)(CDIAL 1485). **sam.yo_ga** union, contact (RPra_t.); bond, fetter, union (Pali); **sam.jo_a** connexion, union (Pkt.); **sajo** entire (S.); **siyo_** union (Si.); **sa~_jowa_** armour (B.); **sa~jowa_** adornment; **sa~joi** together (H.); **sam.yo_ge_na** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12989). **sam.yo_jayati** controls (MaitrUp.); brings together, harnesses (MBh.); **sam.yo_je_ti** puts together, endows with (Pali); **sam.jo_e_i, sam.joyai** joint (Pkt.); **sajo(h)an.u** to prepare (S.); **sajoiba_** to decorate (Or.); **sa~jona_** to decorate, make ready, equip (H.)(CDIAL 12990). **Image: saddle**: **jin, jina_** saddle (Kon.lex.) **ji_na, ji_ni, ji_nu** a saddle (Ka.M.H.); **ji_na-ga_r-a** a caste of leather-workers, saddlers etc., who do also a little work in brass, iron, etc. (Ka.M.H.); **ji_na-s'a_le** armoury (Ka.lex.) **?Horn-altar; saddle**: **s.in.mo_u**, obl. **s.in.mo_lu_na** horn-altar (Kal.)(CDIAL 12586). **s.in:goson, s'i~_oson** chair (Pas'.); **s.in.asan** armchair (Shum.); **shinga_san (= s.in:ga_san)** saddle (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12591). cf. **kalan-ai** plough; parts, as of a sacrifice (Ta.lex.) cf. **hala** plough (Skt.) **Adornment; accoutrement; garments; dress, equipment, ornament; decoration; well-adorned**: **sa_jiba_** to be dressed, dress oneself (Or.)(CDIAL 13093). **sadi** equipped, ready, adorned (Si.)(CDIAL 13092). **sa_ja_** to dress, make ready (b.); **sa_jai** adorns (OMarw.); prepared, decorates (OAw.); **saja_unu** to mend (N.)(CDIAL 13091). **sajjana** equipping (Pali); **xa_zani** clothes and ornaments (A.); **sa_jan** dressing, fitting (B.); preparation (H.); **sa_jani** (OMth.); **sadum** ornament (Si.)(CDIAL 13089). **a_cu** armour, coat of mail (Ta.lex.) **sajja_** equipment, dress (MBh.); **a_sakta** donned (R.); **sajja, sajjaka** prepared (of bow with bowstring), ready (Pali); **sajja** ready (Pkt.); **sye_z** in good order, good (Wot..); **sa_jo** in good state, righthand (S.); **sajo** perfect (S.); **sajja_** decorated (L.); righthand, new (L.); righthand (P.); **sajjra_** fresh (P.); **sa_j** necessary furnitre (Ku.); **xa_z** suit of clothes, set of ornaments (A.); **xa_zu** ready for action (A.); **sa_ja** accoutrements (OMarw.); outfit, armour, harness (Or.); dressed up (OMth.); **sa_j** dress, ornament (B.); adornment, garments (Mth.); dress (Bhoj.);

dress, equipment (M.G.); **sa_ju~** sound, healthy (G.); **sanz** equipment (Konkan.i.); **sa_da** saddle, trappings of a horse, armour, pair of panniers (Si.) (CDIAL 13095). cf. **a_sana** seat (S'Br.); **a_san** driver's seat on an ekka (Bi.); **a_san** driver's seat (H.)(CDIAL 1484). **Whip**: **sajjanako_le** a scourge or whip (Ka.); **sajjal.a** a whip (Ka.); **saja_** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **a_sajyate_** hangs on to (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_sajate_** clings to (RV.); **asagani_** stick or rope for hanging up clothes (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 1479). **sajja, sajju** covered, clothed, dressed; accoutred, trimmed; ornamented, decorated; apparatus, equipment, equipage, harness, armour, mail; **sajjana** clothing, dressing; preparing, making ready; putting on armour, arming; a kind of girth; **sajjane** the act of dressing; dress, decoration, equipment, accoutrement, caparisoning an elephant; arming; **sajjita** clothed, dressed; made ready, prepared; equipped, accoutred (as an elephant for war), armed; **sajju** made ready, prepared, ready (Ka.); **sajjike** a female who is clothed or dressed; **va_saka** clothing, clothes; **va_saka-sajjike** a woman (or wife) dressed in all her ornaments etc. to receive her lover (or husband) (Ka.lex.) **Repose**: **sajje, cajje, cejje, sajjike, sejje** (Tadbhava of **s'ayya**) a place of rest or repost, a bed; a place of rest or receptacle for the lin:ga or phallus (of S'iva), the lin:ga box suspended from the neck by Lin:gavantas (Ka.); **sajje, sejje** (Te.); **ceccai** (Ta.); **sajje** an upper story (Ka.); **ceccai** (Ta.); **sajjemane, sajjevane, sejjevane** a sleeping-apartment; **s'aya** lying down, reposing, asleep; **s'ayu** the boa constrictor; **s'ayye, s'ayya_** a couch, a bed; sleeping, sleep; **s'a_yi** lying down, reclining, sleeping; **s'a_ya** lying, reposing, sleeping (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3159.**Resting-place**: **ceccai** resting-place with roof of foliage; forest (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-a. 90**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **setjja** id. (Te.); **sejje** id. (Ka.); **cecca** a house of leaves (Ma.)(DEDR 2754).

3160.**Gift**: **se_ji** a present, a gift, raw rice sprinkled on persons attending marriage (Tu.lex.)

3161.**Image: slanting**: **ca_y** to incline (Ta.); **ca_yka** to incline, lean to one side (Ma.); **ca_yvu, ca_yippu** inclination (Ma.)(DEDR 2456). **ca_yal** slanting, inclining (Ta.lex.)

3162.**Sideways; image: bend, curve**: **ca_y (-v-, -nt-)** to recline, biased, deviate; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to incline, bend or stoop, turn in a new direction, steer; **ca_yvu** slope, declivity, etc.; **ca_yppu** slope, slant, side or declivity of a mountain, sloping roof, etc.; **ca_yal** inclining, etc. (Ta.); **ca_yka** to incline, to lean to one side; **ca_yal, ca_ccal** bending sideways as a falling tree, side, inclination; **ca_yvu, ca_yippu** inclination (Ma.); **ca_ya** side (Te.)(DEDR 2456). **sa_ci_** aside (RV.); **sa_ci** sideways (Skt.); **sa_ci_kr.ta** turned aside (MBh.); **sa_ci_na** approaching sideways (Skt.); **sa_ci-yo_ga** insincerity (Pali); **sa_i** a partic. posture (Pkt.) **hda, da** crooked, bent (Si.)(CDIAL 13329). cf. **a_cuka** to bend forward, incline, bow; **a_yka** to bend as for exertion (Ma.)(DEDR 2456). cf. **acati** bends (S'Br.); **a_cati** bends, curves (AV.)(CDIAL 166). **a_cati** bends, curves (AV.)(CDIAL 1098).

3163.**Twilight**: **ca_y (-v-, -nt-)** to incline, hang down (**Poruna. 31**); decline as a heavenly body (Ta.); **he_-, je_-** to descend (Mand..); **ja_pa (ja_t-)** to descend; n. descent; **ja_ppa (ja_pt-)** to cause to descend (Kui)(DEDR 2456). **ca_y** brilliance, light, beauty, colour (Ta.); beauty (Ma.); **sa_nja (sa_nji-)** to be proper, good, right, beautiful, bright; pl. action **sa_ska (sa_ski-)** goodness, beauty (Kui)(DEDR 2457). **say- (sayt-)** to leave, let go, release (Kol.); **sa_y key** to leave, let loose; **sa_y** to leave, heal (Ga.)(DEDR 2458). **Evening**: **sa_ya** evening (S'Br.); **sa_yam** in the evening (RV.); **sa_yam.** in the evening (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_** evening (Si.)(CDIAL 13353). **cay, cayate_** to go to or towards, move (Skt.lex.) **ca_yam, ca_yan:ka_lam** < **sa_yam** evening;

sa_ya-canti < **sa_yam + sandhya_** evening twilight; **ca_ya_n-n-am** evening worship (**Caivaca. Potu. 222**); **canti-vantan-am** id. (**Pirapo_ta. 11,2**); **canti-vantan-ai** id. (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaike_. 2**); **canti-vil.akku** evening lamp in a temple (**S.I.I. i,143**); **canti** < **san-dhya_** one of the three divisions of the day, viz., ka_lai, ucci, ma_lai (**S.I.I. iii,138**); evening, dusk (**Cu_t.a_.**); **cantu-k-kat.t.u** period, duration (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **sandukat.t.u** id. (Te.Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **sam.dhya_** twilight (S'a_n:khBr.) [orig. f. du. of **sam.dhi** joint (RV.)]; **sajha_** evening (Pali); **sam.jha_** (Pkt.); **sajha_, sajho** (S.); **sajh** (L.P.); **sa~_s** (Ku.); **sa~_jh** (N.); **xa~_z** (A.); **sa~_jh** (B.); **sajha, sa~_jha** (Or.); **sa~_jh** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **sa~_j(h)** (H.M.); **sa~_j** (G.); **sa~_ja** (Konkan.i); **san.da, sn.da_, hn.da_va** (Si.)(CDIAL 12918). **sam.dhya_ka_lika** belonging to twilight time (Skt.); **sam.dhya_ka_la** evening (R.); **sa~jhariya_ jo_t** as much as can be ploughed in a day (Bi.)(CDIAL 12919). **sam.dhya_yati** becomes like evening (Skt.); **sam.jha_yai** becomes dusk (Pkt.); **sa~_ja_vn.e~** to draw in towards evening (M.)(CDIAL 12920). **sa~_jhuti, se~juti** lamp lit in the evening (B.)(CDIAL 12921). **sa_m.dhya** pertaining to evening (Skt.); **xa~_zi** evening meal (A.); **sa~jhiya_** lasting till evening (Bi.); **sa~jhiya_** evening meal (H.); **sa~_ji_** songs sung in evening at wedding ceremony (G.); **sa~_je~** materials waved round a person to avert evil eye or exorcise a spirit (a rite performed in the evening)(M.)(CDIAL 13315).

3164.**Lead**: **si_sa** lead; adj. leaden (VS.); **si_saka** (Ya_j.); **si_sa** lead (Pali.Pkt.); **si_saya** (Pkt.); **si_ho** (S.); **si_so** (WPah.Ku.); **siso** (N.); **xih** (A.); **sisa_** lead (B.Or.); **si~sa_** (Or.); **si_sa_** (H.P.); **si_su~** (G.); **s'ise~** (M.)(CDIAL 13445). **ci_cam** lead (Ta.lex.)

3165.**Image: straight**: **cur-ukken-al** onom. expr. signifying (a) quickness; (b) stinging, smarting (**Civaraka. Aputtipu_. 13**); (c) sudden prick (Ta.lex.) **su~_c** straight (Bshk.); **s'u_s'**, **s'i_s'** straight, upright (Tor.); **chu_n.co** straight (Phal.); **su~_cu** straight, direct, real, true (Sh.)(CDIAL 13548). **su_ci** (Tadbhava of **s'u_ci**) the eye of a needle; **su_cisu** to point out, to indicate; **su_cita** pierced; pointed out; **su_ci, s'u_ci, su_ji, su_je** piercing, perforating; a needle; a sharp point of anything; **su_cana** the act of piercing (Ka.lex.)

3166.**Image: to spy**: **su~_jhan.u** to look about, spy here and there, look for; **so~jha** information, scrutiny (S.)(CDIAL 12530). **su_caka** indicative, informing; an informer, a spy; **su_cana** spying out, seeing (Ka.lex.)

3169.**Sandal unguent**: **ceccai** sandal unguent (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **carca_** (Skt.) cf. **cecantan-am** red sanders, pterocarpus santalinus (Ta.); **ceca_ntu** fragrant sandal paste (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,64**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vicarcita** rubbed, anointed; **carcana** laying on (an unguent)(Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4695).

3170.**Casket**: **ceccai** a little casket for lin:gam worn by Lin:ga_yats (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3171.**To ponder**: **so_cun** to consider (K.); **socan.u** to think (S.); **so_cun.** (L.); **socn.a_** (P.); **socn.o** (Ku.); **socnu** (N.); **socna_** to ponder (H.); **soc** thought (N.H.); **soca** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 12621). **yo_cittal** to consider, ponder (**Ta_yu. Paripu_ran.a. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **yo_cane, yo_cana** (Tadbhava of **yo_jana**) application of the mind, deliberation, reflection, thought (Ka.); **yo_jane** (Ma.); **yo_can-ai** (Ta.); **yo_jana** the act of joining, junction, yoking; the act of applying, application, fixing, arranging, preparation; grammatical construction; application of the thoughts; devising, contriving, inventing (Ka.); **yo_jana_** devising (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3172.**Honour**: **sad.d.e** (Tadbhava of **s'raddhe**) respect, honour, esteem, regard; attention, heed (Ka.Te.); **cat.t.ai** (Ta.); **sad.d.e ma_d.u** to respect, to honour, to regard; to heed, to care for or about (Ka.lex.) **asad.d.e** (Tadbhava of **as'raddhe**) dislike; disdain, contempt, scorn (Ka.); **as.ad.d.e, asad.d.e** (Te.); **acat.t.ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **sanma_na** respect for the good; the respect or esteem of the good; respect, honour (Ka.Te.M.)(Ka.lex.) **zatan, zatne** care, regard; **tsatra_i** attention (Kon.lex.)

3173.**Related through marriage**: **sad.d.aka** a man who has become the relation of another by marrying the sister of that man's wife (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **sad.ge, sad.gea** the relationship between the husbands of sisters; **sad.gea kanako** they are the husbands of sisters; **sadhu** the relationship between the husbands of sisters (Santali.lex.) **sad.d.uge** one who marries one's wife's sister (Tu.lex.)

3174.**Clarion or hautboy**: **sana_di, suna_yi, sona_yi** a clarion or hautboy (Ka.); **sanai_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3175.**Memorize**: **sante** reading and conning in order to commit to memory (Ka.); **sante** (Te.); **santha_** (M.); **sante** the portion to be read and conned, a lesson (Ka.M.); **sante he_r-u** (a teacher) to tell a sante repeatedly (Ka.lex.) **s'asta** recited (RV.)(CDIAL 12365).

3176.**Corpse; image: body**: **cat.t.akam** shape, figure, image, body (Ta.)(DEDR 2304); corpse (Ta.lex.) **kandkat.hi** corpse disposal rites (Santali.lex.) **cat.am** body; inanimate matter < **jad.a** (Ta.lex.) **kat.t.ai** body, corpse (Ta.); **kad.uku** a headless trunk (Ka.); **kat.a-** corpse (Skt.)(DEDR 1152). **ko.d.- (**obl. **ko.t.-)** dead person (corpse at first funeral, relics at second funeral); funeral (To.); **ker. (ket.-)** to die; **ke.r. (**obl. **ke.t.-)** funeral, corpse (Ko.); **ke_t.u** death (Ta.)(DEDR 1942). **at.t.a** a headless trunk (Te.); **at.t.e** id. (Ka.); **at.t.ai-y-a_t.al** hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment (Ta.)(DEDR 100). **kad.e_bara, kad.e_para, kad.e_vara** body, corpse (BHS.); **kale_vara** (MBh.)[< Austro-as.: **ka-d.e_bara** as Pkt. **ka_-lim.ba** body; cf. **kat.a** corpse (Skt.) < **kad.am** body (Ta.)]; **kal.e_bara, kale_bara, kale_evara** body, corpse (Pali); **kad.e_vara, kale_vara** corpse (Pkt.); **kale_ra** skeleton (Pkt.); **kal.e_ru, kaler** corpse (Kho.); **kirivula** body (Si.)(CDIAL 2656). **kad.a-got.t.u** to die (Te.); **kat.avul.** god (Ta.); **kar.v- (kar.d-)** to cross (river), come out or leave (house)(Ko.); **kar.t (kayt-/kar.ty-)** to make to cross, send off (Ko.)(DEDR 1109).

3177.**Winnowing basket; to sift, to scatter**: **chad.a_** drop, lightning (Pkt.); [cf. **chat.h, chat.hi** windstorm (K.); **sa_t.a_** dazzling light (A.)(CDIAL 4969)]; **char.han.u** to husk rice in a mortar (S.); **char.na_** (P.); **char.no** to husk out (Ku.); **charnu** to scatter, dust (N.); **charkanu** to sprinkle (N.); **char.a_na** to scatter (B.); **char.na_** to sift (H.); **char.vu~** to beat, husk rice (G.); **char.o** a sprinkling; **char.akvu~** to sprinkle (G.); **sad.n.e~** to pound and husk rice; **sad.a_** sprinkling of thin cowdung wash (M.); **sad.akn.e~** to pelt, agitate violently, sift (M.); **cha_run** to scatter, let go, rummage, seek for (K.); **cha_r.hu** rice-pounder (S.); **bau-cha_r.** wind-driven drops of rain (Ku.)(CDIAL 4965). **chajjia_** basket or pot for flowers (Pkt.); **chaju** winnowing fan (S.); **chajj, chaj** winnowing basket; **cha_ji_** winnower (L.); **chajj** (P.WPah.); **cha_j** flat winnowing basket (H.)(CDIAL 4964). **candel** to clean by shaking (Psh.); **cande_ni_dan** (Pahl.); **candag** to stir, shake (Bal.); **cwan-** to shake out dust from clothes (Orm.); **cham.t.a** drop (Pkt.); **cham.t.ai** sprinkles (Pkt.); **cha_d.un** to rummage, seek for (K.); **chan.d.an.u** to separate dirt and tares from grain by sifting, sprinkle, dust; **chan.d.o** sprinkle; **chan.d.ko** dusting (S.); **chan.d.kan.** to shake (e.g. a

carpet)(L.); **chan.d.n.a_** to sift (P.); **cha~_t.ab** to beat (clothes in washing), tread out grain (Bi.); to wash (Aw.); **cha~_t.na_** to knock off, sift, select (H.); **cha~_t.no** to scatter, choose (Ku.); **cha~_t.nu** to select (N.); **cha~_t.vu~** to sprinkle; **cha~_t.o** drop (G.)(CDIAL 4970). **chat.t.a_** drop (of water, etc.)(Pkt.); **cat.a** to throw (Ash.); **cat.** to scatter (Pas'.); **chat.un** to shake up and down, winnow (K.); **chat.t.an.** to scatter (seed)(L.); **chat.t.na_** to winnow; **chat.n.a_** to be selected (P.); **chat.t.nu_** to winnow grain (with winnowing basket)(WPah.); **char.kanu** to run away (N.); **sa_t.** splash; **sa_t.i** a quantity of seed or liquid thrown broadcast; **sat.iya_iba** to scatter, sprinkle (A.); **cha_t.a_** to plaster a mud wall thickly (B.); **chat.ka_na** to scatter (B.); **cha_t.a** slanting rain (Or.); **caht.akna_** to be scattered (H.); **chat.akvu~** to slip off (G.); **sa_t.a_** sprinkling of flour (M.); **sat.akn.e~** to slip off (M.)(CDIAL 4968). **ce_t.t.ai** winnowing fan or basket (Ta.); **ce_r-uka** to winnow, fan, and clean pounded rice (Ma.); **ke.r-** (**ke.ry-**) to winnow with up-and-down motion (Ko.); **k.r-- (k.r-y-)** to winnow (To.); **ke_r-u, ge_ru** id.; **kers'i** winnowing basket (Ka.); **gersi** id. (Kor.); **cerugu** to winnow; **ce_t.a** winnowing basket (Kor.); **ke.d- (ke.tt-)** to winnow with up-and-down motion; **ke.t** winnowing basket (Kod..); **ke_d-** to winnow; **ke_t (**pl. **-ku)** winnowing fan (Nk.); **ke_d.-** to winnow; **ke_ti, ke_t.i** winnowing basket (Pa.); **ke_y-** to winnow (Ga.); **ke~_t^{e}r** winnowing basket (Kuwi); **ke_t** winnowing basket (Kol.); **ke_t.i, ke_t.in** winnowing basket; **ke_t.en** (pl. **ke_t.kil**) winnowing basket (Ga.); **he_c-, he_h-, e_'c-, e_c-** to winnow; **se_ti_, he_ti, e_ti, e_t** winnowing fan (Go.); **se_Ri** winnowing basket (Kond.a); **je_c- (-c-)** to winnow; **he_ci** winnowing fan (Pe.); **he_ci** id. (Mand..); **se_si** id. (Kui); **he_ci** id. (Kuwi); **ke~_sna_ (ki~_syas)** to winnow with up-and-down jerks of the shovel basket (Mand..); **ke~_t^{e}r** winnowing basket (Mand..); **kse** to sift. **ktnu** winnowing basket (Malt.)(DEDR 2019). **ekar-uka** to winnow, fan and clean (as paddy)(Ma.); **e_r-u** to sift (Te.); **ers-** id. (Kol.); **e_ra_na_** to be separated, be separate from; caus. **e_rsta_na_, e_r-** (cross-roads) to divide, spread out in different directions (Go.); **er-lis- (-t-)** to separate (as one's legs), keep away from; **e_r-p- (-t-)** to keep apart, keep separate; **e_r--** to be separated, **r-e_s- (-t-)** to winnow; **ne_spa- (-t-)** to clean or winnow (rice, etc.)(Kond.a); **je_c-** to winnow (Pe.); **e_ja (e_ji-)** to be separate from, detached, moved aside, make way for; n. act of moving aside; **e_spa- (e_st-)** to separate; n. act of separating; **e_sp-** to winnow (Kui); **e_r.lali** to be separated; **erl- (-it-)** to winnow; **e_rsp-** to winnow with a sidewise motion; **e_hp-** to winnow; **e_rs- (-it-)** to separate, keep separate (Kuwi)(DEDR 915). **ka_t.a_i** to winnow (Kon.lex.) **Shake violently; to fall**: **jar.hutta_na_** to shake violently (Go.); **sar.- (-t-)** to remove dust by shaking, shake off a hand; to flap wings; **jar.pa (jar.t-)** to shake, shake dust off, flap, flick, beat the wings (Kui); **han.- (-h-)** (hen) to flap wings; **happinai** to thresh (with hand)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2403). **jhad.ai** hastens, makes fall (Pkt.); **jar.** to fall off (Pas'.); **jhar.an.** to drip, ooze; **jhar.un.** to fall (L.); **jhar.nu_** to fall (WPah.); **jhar.** (WPah.); **jhar.n.a_** to fall off, be shaken off, be emitted (of semen)(P.); **jhar.n.o** to drop down (Ku.); **jharnu** to fall (N.); **jhar.iba_** to fall (Or.) **jhar.na_** (H.); **jhad.n.e~** to be shed or cast (of leaves, etc.)(M.); **jhar.akna_, jhir.akna_** to shake (fruit from a tree)(Mth.); **jharjhara_eb** (Bi.); **jha_d.an.a** sweeping (Pkt.); **ja_r.-** to shake down (Pas'.); **za_l.** splashing (of water)(Kho.); **jha_r.an.u** to exorcise (S.); **jha_r.an.** to thresh, sweep; **jha_r.un.** to dust (L.); **jha_r.n.a_** to shake off, thresh, sweep (P.); **jha_r.an.** to fall (WPah.); **jha_r.n.o** to shake off, sweep (Ku.); **jha_rinu** to be shaken off (N.); **za_riba** to winnow, exorcise (A.); **jha_r.a_** to shake off, thresh, exorcise (B.); **jha_r.iba_** (Or.); **jha_rab** to beat (heads of corn to extract grain)(Bi.); **jha_rab** to sweep (Mth.); **jha_r.na_** to shake off, strain (H.); **jha_r.n.o** to sweep (Marw.); **jha_r.vu~** to shake, sift (G.); **jha_d.n.e~** to shake, flap, sweep, exorcize (M.)(CDIAL 5328). **Image: sieve**: **cali, callu** to sift (Ta.); **calikka** to sift (Ma.); **jallisu** to sift; **jalad.e, jarad.e** sieve (Ka.); **jallincu** to sift (Te.); **jalor.(a), jalor., sa_lir.i, co_lir., so_lir., jo_li** sieve (Go.); **ha_n.el** id. (Pe.); **sa_leri** id. (Kui); **ha_n.i ki** to sift (Kuwi)(DEDR 2370). **callat.ai** sieve (Ta.); **tjalled.a** (Te.);

jallad.a (Ka.); **callat.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **za_ran** a metallic calx (A.); **jhar[a]na_** iron sieve with handle (Bi.)(CDIAL 5375). **jha_rvu~** to sift, wash with hot water, solder (G.)(CDIAL 5376). **Image: strainer, filter; to strain liquid; to clear of dregs**: **arpn.e** a kind of filter (Ka.); **aripe** strainer (Tu.); **arpi** to filter; **ari** to clear of dregs and impurities, settle as turbid water (Ka.); **ari (ariv, arij-)** (liquid) is strained; (toddy) seeps from tree; **(arip-, aric-)** to strain (liquid)(Kod..); **arippu** sifting, gold wash (Ma.); sifting, separating (Ta.); **arippan-** sifter, one who sifts (Ta.) [**(kurut.t. arippan-a_rkkun. kupe_ran-en-r-u pe_ro_ : Or..ivi. Potu. 5)**; **ari-p-pet.t.i** sieve; **arippari** to collect by sifting (**Ni_ti. Ner-i. 9)** (Ta.lex.); **arikka** to sift, cleanse rice by washing, filter (Ma.); **ari** to sift, separate larger from smaller bodies, separate by washing; n. sifting, separating (Ta.); to separate by washing (Ta.lex.); **aripuni** to sift, strain, filter; **aripe** sieve, colander (Tu.)(DEDR 213). **rat** to let fall, drop (Pe.); **ar** to fall (Pe.); **ret** to let fall, drop (Mand..); **ra_l(u)pu** falling or dropping down (Te.); **ra_l (ra_t.)** to fall (Kol.)(DEDR 233). **To ferment**: **ari** fermented liquor, toddy; **ariyal, arutti, aruppam** toddy (Ta.); **ariyuka** to tap a toddy palm (Ma.)(DEDR 219). **Image: shakes; sift**: **ca_rayati** causes to move, shakes (AV.) **carav** to move, stir (Gypsy); **ca_rvu~** to turn tiles on a roof, to sift (G.)(CDIAL 4760). **sala** shaking, moving (Si.)(CDIAL 4768). **ca_l** earthquake (Ku.); **bhui~-ca_l, bhui~-ca_lo** (N.); **ca_l.a_** turning over, tricks (M.)(CDIAL 4769). **To strain; sift**: **ca_layati** shakes, jogs, drives away (MBh.); **ca_le_ti** shakes, scatters, sifts (Pali); **ca_le_i** moves, shakes (Pkt.); **calav** to move, touch, strike (Gypsy); **ca_l** to take out, open (Pas'.); **cha_wn.o~_** to strain (WPah.); **ca_ln.o** to winnow, sift (Ku.); **ca_lnu** to sift (N.); **sala_iba** to cause to be sifted (A.); **ca_la_** to dispel, sift (B.); **ca_l.a_iba_** to sift (Or.); **ca_lna_** to shake, sift (H.); **ca_lab** to sift (Aw.); **ca_l.vu~** to turn tiles on roof, to sift (G.); **salanava_, halanava_** to move, shake, upset, sift (Si.)(CDIAL 4772).

3178.**Dull, stupid**: **jad.d.u** drowsiness, sluggishness (Te.); **dad.d.u** stupid, idle (Tu.); **dad.d.a** a blockhead, a stupid, doltish, ignorant man (Ka.); **dad.d.** a dull man (Ka.); **dad.d.e** a dull woman (Kod..); **dad.d.i** a dull woman (Kod..Tu.)(DEDR 2314). **tar..ampiccavan** callous, unfeeling (Ma.)(DEDR 3118). **jad.a** stupid, dumb (Mn.); **jad.hu, jal.hu** dull (RV.); **jal.a** dull, stupid (Pali); **jad.a, jala** lifeless, foolish (Pkt.); **zar** deafness; **zor[u]** deaf (K.); **jar.u** stupid (S.); **jar.** (Ku.); **jaire** fool; **jarro** tough (N.); **zar** inanimate (A.); **jar.** stupid (B.); **jar.a** (Or.); **jar.** (H.); **jar.** inert, stupid (G.); **jad.** stupid (M.); **jad.a, zad.** heavy (Konkan.i); **jad.d.a** weak (Pkt.); **zad., zod.[u]** stupid (K.); **jad.d.a_** lame, minus a limb (L.); **ja_r., ja_r.i_** foolish, fat (Ku.); **ja_r.ua_** dumb (Or.); **ja_d.u~** thick (G.); **ja_d., ja_d.a_** (M.); **ja_d.u** (Konkan.i); **jala_** foolish (L.); **jalha_** dumb (WPah.); **jar.h** dull, ignorant (Mth.)(CDIAL 5090). **ja_d.ya** stupidity (MBh.); insensibility (Sus'r.); **zad.** dullness of intellect (K.); **ja_d.** thickness (G.); **ja_r.a** stupidity (S.)(CDIAL 5180).

3179.**Lump**: **chat.a_** mass, lump (Skt.); **chad.a_** mass, collection (Pkt.); **sal.a_va** mass, crowd (Si.); **cha_r, cha_ri_, cha_ra_** mass, lump, clod (H.)(CDIAL 4967). **kar..u** green turf (Ta.); **kad.u** sod (Pa.); **karu d.ela** a clod of earth (Ga.)(DEDR 1363).

3180.**Six; sixteen acts of homage and honour**: **cat.t.i** (Tadbhava of **s.as.t.i**) number six (Ka.lex.) **cat.camayam** the six ve_dic religious systems (**Tiruppu. 132**); **cat.ko_n.am** hexagon (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 65**); **cat.t.i** sixty (**Maccapu.**)(Ta.); **sat.t.hi** (Pkt.); **s.as.t.i** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **cat.a_n-an-an- < s.ad.-a_nana** God Kuma_ra as being six-faced (**Kumara. Pirapan. Muttuk. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **co_t.acam** the sixteen acts of homage and honour paid to deities and venerable personages (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Civaraka. 3,121**)[these are in two lists: (1) **a_can-am, cuva_katam, pa_ttiyam, arkkiyam, a_caman-i_yam, matuparkkam, a_caman-am, sn-a_n-am, a_t.ai, a_paran.am, kantam, pus.pam, tu_pam, ti_pam, naive_ttiyam, vantan-am**; (2) **macan-am, pu_, kantam,**

tu_pam, ti_pam, ni_r, amutu, tu_cu, at.aikka_y, a_t.i, kut.ai, kavari, a_lavat.t.am, vicir-i, a_t.al, va_cciyam)(Ta.lex.) **co_t.acam** sixteen; cf. **s.o_d.as'a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **s.o_d.as'ama** sixteenth (BhP.); **so_l.asama** (Pali); **so_lasama** (Pkt.); **s'urhyum**^{u} (K.); **sorho~** (S.); **sr.au~** (WPah.); **sorau~** (N.); **solahwa~_** (H.)(CDIAL 12813). **s.o_d.as'a** sixteen (VS.); **so_l.asa** (Pali); **s.od.as'a** (Dhp.); **s.od.as'e** (KharI.); **so_l.asa, so_lasa, so_laha, so_la_** (Pkt.); **xo_r.e** (Tir.); **s.o_r., s.u_r.** (Pas'.); **s.o_r.a_s** (Shum.); **s.uros** (Nin:g.); **s.ur.os** (Gmb.); **s'uor.o~_** (Wot..); **s.u_r.u~_** (Kat..); **s.or.a_s, s.ur.a_s** (Gaw.); **s.o_hr, s.o_r** (Bshk.); **s.ur.a_s** (Sv.); **s.**^{w}**or.e_s', s.or.e_s'** (Phal.); **s.o_i~** (Sh.); **s.o~_waei** (D..); **s.o~_i~_, s.o~_ei, s.uo~i, s.o_r.i, s.o~_r.i_** (Sh.); **s'ura_h** (K.); **sora~ha~** (S.); **sola~, so_la** (L.); **sola~_, so_l.a_** (P.); **s'o_r.e, s'o_r.a_h, s'o_d.ha, s'o_l.a_** (WPah.); **sol, s'o_w** (Ku.); **sorah** (N.); **xola** (A.); **sola** (B.); **sol.a** (Or.); **solah** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **so_ra_, so_ras** (Aw.); **solah** (H.); **sol.** (G.); **sol.a_** (M.Konkan.i); **sol.as-a, sol.os-a** (Si.); **s.oya_s'** (Dm.); **chui, xu_i** (Pas'.); **s.o~_es'** (Kand.); **s'o_is'** (Mai.); **s.o_wes'** (Mai.); **s'ous'** (Chil.); **s'u_wa_s'** (Gau.); **s.r.is** (Ash.); **s.ec** (Kt.); **s.e~_s'** (Wg.); **s.ur.is** (Ash.); **us.ulc** (Pr.); **s.**^{i}**e_r., s.e~_** (Pas'.); **s.e_**^{i}**s'** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12812). **s.at.catva_rim.s'at** 46 (Nir.); **cha_ya_li_s'am., cha_ya_la, siya_li_sam.** (Pkt.); **s'e_yetji_** (K.); **cha_eta_li_h** (S.); **chita_li_** (L.P.); **chiya_lis** (N.); **saysallix** (A.); **chacallis** (B.); **chaya_l.isa** (Or.); **chiya_li_s** (Aw.H.); **chet.a_l.i_s** (G.); **s'eta_l., s'eta_l.is, s'eca_l., s'eca_l.is** (M.)(CDIAL 12784). **s.at.trim.s'at** 36 (TS.); **chatim.sa, chatim.sati** (Pali); **chatti_sam, chatti_sa_** (Pkt.); **s'e_yetr**^{a}**h** (K.); **chat.ri_h** (S.); **chattri_** (L.); **chatti_** (P.); **chatri_** (WPah.); **chattis** (N.); **saytrix** (A.); **chatisa** (Or.); **chatti_s** (Aw.H.M.); **chatri_s** (G.); **satisa** (Si.)(CDIAL 12787). **s.ad.as'i_ti** 86 (Su_ryas.); **chal.a_si_ti** (Pali); **chalasi_im., cha_si_im.** (Pkt.); **s'e_ye_s'i_th** (K.); **chaha_si_** (S.); **chea_si_** (L.); **chia_si_** (P.); **chiya_si** (N.B.); **saya_xi** (A.); **chaya_asi** (Or.); **chia_si_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **chiya_si_** (H.); **cha_si_** (G.); **s'aha~_s'i_, s'ee~s'i_, s'a_ys'i~_** (M.)(CDIAL 12793). **s.ad.vim.s'ati** 26 (S'Br.); **s.ad.vim.s'at** (Skt.); **chabi_sati** (Pali); **sad.uvi_sati** (As'.); **chavvi_sam., chahavi_sa** (Pkt.); **s'e_wuh** (K.); **chavi_h** (S.); **chabbi_** (L.P.); **s'ebbi_** (WPah.); **chabbis** (N.); **sa_bix** (A.); **cha_bbis'** (B.); **chabis'a** (Or.); **chabbi_s** (Aw.H.); **chavvi_s** (G.); **savvi_s** (M.)(CDIAL 12796).

3181.**Merchants**: **set.t.i, sat.t.a** (Tadbhava of **s're_s.t.hi**) a respectful compellation for a banker, merchant or tradesman, and for certain men of the arts of industry (potters and oil-millers); the head or chief of a caste (Ka.); **s'e_t.a** (M.); **set.t.itana** the state or business of a set.t.i; headship in a caste (Ka.); **sat.t.i, cat.t.a, sat.t.a, sat.t.i vartakaru** a sat.t.i and other merchants; the head or chief of a trade; a clever merchant (Ka.); **sat.t.a_** mercantile transaction (M.); **cat.t.u** trade, merchandise (Ta.); **cat.t.ampi** teacher; master (**Pulavara_r-.**); id. (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) [cf. Pali lex. (Rhys Davids): **set.t.ha** best,excellent; **-kamma** excellent, pious deeds; **set.t.hi** (fr. **set.t.ha**, Skt. **s'res.t.hin**] foreman of a guild, treasurer, banker, city man, wealthy merchant; **ra_jagaha-** the merchant of Ra_jagaha; **Ba_ra_n.asi-** the merchant of Benares; **jana-pada-set.t.hi** a commercial man of the country; **set.t.hi gahapati**; there were families of set.t.his; **-t.t.ha_na** the position of a set.t.hi; hereditary; **set.t.ha_nuset.t.hi_** treasurers and under-treasurers; **set.t.hitta** the office of treasurer or (wholesale) merchant. **s're_s.t.ha** most splendid, best (RV.); **set.t.ha** best (Pali); **sret.ha** (As'.); **set.t.ha, sit.t.ha** (Pkt.); **set.h** noble, great, superior (N.); **set.ha** chief, pincipal (Or.); **set.a, set.u** noble, excellent (Si.)(CDIAL 12725). **s're_s.t.hin** distinguished man (AitBr.); foreman of a guild (Skt.); **set.t.hin** guild-master (Pali); **set.t.hi** (Pkt.); **set.hi** wholesale merchant (S.); **set.h** banker (N.); head of a guild, banker (P.); head of a guild, merchant (B.); merchant, banker (H.); **s'e_t.h** rich man (Ku.); **set.hi** caste of washermen (Or.); **se_t.h**^{i} merchant, banker (Bhoj.Aw.); **s'et.h, s'et.hiyo** wholesale merchant, employer, master (G.); **s'et.h, s'et.hi_, s'et., s'et.i_** respectful term for banker or merchant (M.); **sit.u, sit.hi** banker, nobleman (Si.)(CDIAL 12726). **cet.t.i** (Ta.Ma.)

Vais'ya or mercantile caste (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 20,126**); title of traders; Skanda (**kat.ar-cu_r tat.ntit.t.a cet.t.i** : (Te_va_.742,10); **cet.t.imai** trade, traffic, mercantile profession; **cet.t.i-y-ir-ai** an ancient tax on trade (Insc.); **cet.t.u** trade, traffic; economy, thrift; miserliness, stinginess (Ta.lex.)]

3182.**Detached, single**: **cad.e, sed.e** detached, single, unencumbered (Ka.); **sad.a_** (M.H.); **cad.evuju** an unencumbered army (Ka.); **sad.i_-phouja** (M.); **cad.esava_ri, sed.esava_ri** going out alone (Ka.lex.) **cot.ak** to detach; to be detached (Santali.lex.)

3183.**Bamboo mat**: **cat.t.a** bamboo matting (Skt.); **cat.a_i_** matting (Pkt.); matting (H.G.Bi.M.); **cat.a_i** id. (N.Or.); **cat.a_** bamboo lath (B.); **cat.a_i** bamboo matting (B.); **cat.a** matting (Or.); **cat.** id. (M.)(CDIAL 4574). **sat.t.e** mat (Kol.Nk.Pa.); **cat.t.a** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 2311). **Raft of bamboo; grass bed**: **sa_thri_** raft of bamboo made by brahmans to keep various materials on by side of river for use of clients; **Dealer in sundry articles**: **sa_thriyo** dealer in sundry articles (G.); **sa_thara** grass bed (OG.); **srastara** litter, bed of straw and leaves (Pa_rGr..); **sastara** (Skt.); **satthara, sattharaya** bedding, bed (Pkt.); **sathiri_** bundle of straw (S.);[cf. **cettai** dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw (Ta.); **ceda_ramu** trash (Te.)(DEDR 2770)]; **satthar** grass strewn on the floor; **sathur** mat (L.); **satthar** bed of straw; **satthri_** armful of straw (P.); **sa_thra_** bedding (WPah.); **sotar** beddin of leaves, etc. for buffalos or horses (Ku.N.); **sa_thari_** bedding (OAw.); **sathra_** bedding; **sa_thri_** small mat to perform devotions on (H.); **sasterak** roof plank (Kal.)(CDIAL 13883).

3184.**A measure**: **satera, sadera, suvarna-s-adera** a measure of weight (NiDoc.)[it varies between 130 tolas (3.3 lbs.) in Malabar to 20 tolas (c. 8 oz.) in Maha_ra_s.t.ra; usu. weight is about 2 lbs.]; **sate_r** (Ir.Pahl.); **se_t.a** (Skt.); **sa, sya** (Kharl.); **se_r** (K.); **seru** (**t.risero** weighing 3 ser)(S.); **ser** (L.P.Ku.N.B.H.G.); **xer** (A.); **sera** (Or.OMarw.); **s'er** (G.M.); **s'eriyu~** a measure containing 1 ser (G.); **s'erka** holding or weighing 1 ser; **s'eri_** a perquisite of 2 ser per maund taken from grain brought in payment of revenue (M.)(CDIAL 13106). **ce_r** < H. **ser** a standard weight = 8 palam; dry or liquid measure = 1/24 par-ai in Ceylon = 70 cu. in. and upwards in S. India; **ce_r-kantakam** a measure of capacity equal to about 80 Madras measures (**G.Sm.D. I,i,287**)(Ta.); **ce_r-val.l.am** a measure of capacity equal to about 2 Madras measures (**G.Sm.D. I,i,287**)(Ta.lex.) **cet.t.u** trade, traffic (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3185.**Trader**: **ca_rttavakan-** < **sa_rtha-va_ha** merchant, trader; **ca_ttan-** head of a trading caravan < **sa_rtha** (**Nan-. 130, Mayilai**); **ca_ttu** trading caravan (**Cilap. 11,190**); company (**Kalla_. 63,32**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_rtha** having an object; having meaning, important; having property, opulent, wealthy; a wealthy man; a company of traders, a caravan (Ka.); a multitude of similar animals, a troop (Ka.Skt.); a multitude in general (Ka.); **sa_rthava_ha** the leader of a caravan; a merchant (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3186.**Caravan**: **sattha** (sa + attha; Skt. **sa_rtha**) a caravan; **sattha-gamani_ya (magga)** a caravan road; **sattha-va_sa** encampment; **sattha-va_sika, sattha-va_sin** caravan people; **sattha-va_ha** a caravan leader, a merchant; leader of a band; **satthaka** belonging to a caravan, caravan people, merchant; **gan.a-satthar** leader of a company; **satthika** belonging to a caravan (Pali.lex.) **ca_ttavar < sa_rtha** trading caravan (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,1**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_rtha** caravan, troop, company (MBh.); **sa_rthe_na** in company with (Skt.); **sattha** caravan (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_t.ha** village (Pas'.); **st.** (Par.); **sa_th** company (K.); **sa_thu** caravan (S.); **sa_th** small caravan (L.);

company (P.); **sa_thu_** company, train (OAw.); **sa_th, sa_tha_** (H.); **sa_tha** a group of people (OMarw.); **sa_th, sa_thva_ro** company of travellers (G.); **sa_th** company, companionship (M.); **sa_thi** companionship, friendship (Or.); **sa_th, sa_t** with (Tor.); **sa_ti** (Sh.); **sa_th** (P.); **sa~_th** (Ku.); **sa_tha** (N.); **sa_the, sa_th** (B.); **sa_tha** (Or.); **sa_th** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **sa_thi_** (Marw.); **sa_thiim.** (OG.); **sa_the** (OG.); **sa_t.hi_** for the sake of (M.); **sa_thyon.u_** to accompany (WPah.)(CDIAL 13364). **sa_rthava_ha** caravan leader (MBh.); **satthava_ha** caravan leader (Pali.Pkt.); **sattavaha, sattha_ha** (Pkt.); **sa_tha_** fellow-traveller, pilgrims' guide (B.); **sa_thava_ha** caravan leader (OG.); **satva_** merchant (Si.); **satthava_hika** caravan leader (Pkt.); **sa_thuya_, sa_tho** pilgrim's guide, companion (B.)(CDIAL 13365). **sa_rthika** companion on a journey, merchant (MBh.); **sa~_t**, pl. **sa~_ti** companion (Sh.); **sa_th, sa_t** partner (M.); **sa_than.** companion (P.); **sa_thin, sa_thini_** (H.); **satthuna** friend X **pa_huna** guest (Pali); **satthika** belonging to a caravan (Pali); **satthia** (Pkt.); **sth**^{i} comrade (K.); **sa_thi_** comrade (S.); partner, opponent (L.); **sa_tthi_, sa_thi_** comrade (P.); **sa_thi** (N.B.Or.); **sa_ti** (Or.); **sa_thi_** (Aw.H.Marw.G.M.); **sa_ti_** (M.)(CDIAL 13366). **sa_thi** companionship, friendship (Or.)(CDIAL 13367).

3190.**Trader**: **sadagar** a merchant selling only foreign cloth (Mu.); **sauda_gar** a shop-keeper (Pers. H.)(Mu.lex.) **sada_n** a Hindu or Mahomedan, especially a zamindar, trader etc. long domiciled in the country, i.e. on the Ranchi plateau (Mu. Sadani. Oraon) (Mu.lex.) **sadgal** a moneylender (Santali.lex.)

3191.**Image: pannier**: **sada** saddle, trappings of horse, armour, pair of panniers (Si.); **sanz** equipment (K.)(CDIAL 13095). **Sack for a beast of burden**: **cat.t.a** a small sack (Te.)(DEDR 2310). **cat.t.ai** pack or sack for a beast of burden, **pothi** (Ta.lex.) **cat.ankam** knap-sack (Ta.lex.) **cat.t.ai** a weight of about ten maunds (**G.Sm..D. I,i,283**)(Ta.); **cat.t.ai-na_tan-** lit., lord having a jacket, Bhairava; **cat.t.ai-p-purai** coat pocket (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, Vya_. 24, Pak. 83**)(Ta.lex.)

3192.**Image: likeness**: **sa_t.i** likeness, similarity; like, equal (Ka.); **ca_t.upu, ca_t.pu, ca_t.uve, sa_t.i, sa_t.uve, sa_t.ike** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: likeness; twin**: **sa_t.i** likeness, similarity; like, equal (Ka.); equal, like, similar; equality, likeness, similarity, an equal, a parallel (Te.); **sa_t.ika** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2438). **ja_r.o** twin (S.); **ja_r.a_** (L.).); **ja_d.i_** a double yoke (M.)(CDIAL 5091). cf. **kat.t.u** to tie, fasten (Ta.); **ket.t.uka** to yoke (Ma.)(DEDR 1147). **juttn.** to be joined; to be yoked or harnessed (P.lex.) **Image: resemblance**: **gir- (gett-)** to conceive, think, imagine, take for (Ka.); **cettu** having thought; having resembled (Ta.)(DEDR 1986). **Image: pair**: **jate, jattu, jote, jottu** union; intercourse; combination; company; a pair; a fellow (Ka.lex.) **jata** friendship as between two persons (M.); **jattu, jottu** id. (Ka.lex.) **cotai** a pair; **catai, jatai** a pair (Ta.); **jatha_** (H.); **yatha_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **yuta** fastened to or on, attached to; added, joined, united; furnished with, endowed with, possessed of, filled with; **yutaka** a pair, a couple; union (Ka.lex.) cf. **rat.t.u** (fr. **erad.u**) double (Ka.); **ret.t.a** (Te.); **rat.t.u** a cloth woven with double thread, coarse, thick cloth (Ka.Ma.); **ret.t.u, ret.t.emu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: pair**: **cen.t.ai** pair, set (Ta.); **tjan.t.a** (Te.); **jan.t.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **jod.si** join (Kon.lex.) **zod.i, zod.ye** pair (e.g. of bullocks, yoke); **zo_d.u, zo_d.a_** pair, match; **zoul.o** twin; pl. **zoul.i** (Kon.lex.)

3193.**Image: pan, pot**: **cat.t.i, cet.t.i** an earthen pot or pan (Ka.Ta.Ma.Te.); **cat.ige, cat.t.ige** a small earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.lex.) **Bowl**: **ca_ro** bowl, pan (Gypsy. European); **ca_t.t.a_, ca_t.t.i_** large earthen vessel (P.); **ca_t.** large pot for storing ghee (WPah.)(CDIAL 4738). **cad.d.a** oil vessel in a lamp (Pkt.); **ca_d.i** earthen vessel (S.); **car.iya_** earthen griddle for

baking bread or parching grain (Mth.); **ca_d.u_** saucer-shaped vessel forming part of a lampstand (G.); **ca_d.e~** id. (M.); **ca~_r.** earthen vessel for grain (Bi.) X **bha~_r.** < **bha_n.d.a** pot, dish, vessel, ornament, wares (Mn.)CDIAL 4739). **Image: trough**: **sat.t.uga, tat.t.uga** a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2309). **Image: watering trough for cattle**: **cat.t.ha_** watering trough for cattle (P.); **cas.t.ra** feeding trough (Skt.)(CDIAL 4729). **cat.akam** cup, drinking vessel (< **cas.aka** Ta.lex.) **cat.uka** wooden vessel for taking up fluid (Skt.)(DEDR 2309). **Image: manger**: **ka_t.i** manger (Ta.lex.) cf. **cat.t.h** ceremony of feeding brahmans on special occasions (P.)(CDIAL 4728). **To lick, eat**: **cat.t.e_i** licks (Pkt.); **car, car,** (Gypsy); **cat.-** (Pas.); **c.at.** (Wot..); **cat.an.u** (S.); **cat.t.an** (L.); **cat.t.n.a_** (P.); **ca_t.n.o** (Ku.); **ca_t.nu** (N.); **ca_t.a_** (B.); **ca_t.iba_** (Or.); **ca_t.ab** (Bi.Mth.Aw.); **ca_t.na_** to lick, taste, eat (H.); **ca_t.vu~** to lick (G.); **ca_t.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4573). **cat.akam** cup, drinking vessel (Ta.lex. < **cas.a**) **cas.el** to drink (Psht.); **casa** taste (S.)(CDIAL 4727). **cet.t.i** earthen pot or pan (Ka.); **cat.ige, cat.t.ige** small earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.); **cat.t.i** earthen vessel, pan (Ta.)(**Perumpa_n.. 377, Urai**); pot, pan (Ma.Ka.); broad-mouthed spittoon, chamber pot (Tu.); earthen pot with a wide mouth (Te); **sat.i** cooking pot (Kond.a)(DEDR 2306). **t.and.i** small pot, cup (Pa.); earthen pot of medium size (Go.); **t.a_ndi** pot (Pe.); **ta_nd.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2946). **tat.a_** big pot, pot (Ta.); **tat.** big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking (Ko.); churning vessel (To.)(DEDR 3027). **ca_t.i** jar, a measure of capacity (Ta.); jar (Ma.); **ca.r.y** big basket with wide mouth (Ko.); **ja_d.i** jar (Ka.); large earthen vessel (Tu.); large bottle or jar (Te.); **to.r.y, tod.y** broad storage basket (To.) The forms with **j-** may result from contamination with forms of the H.M. group **jha_ri_** water-pot with spout. (DBIA 158). **ca_t.i** jar (**ca_t.imat.t.ayin-r-u** : **Ci_vaka**. **1614**)(Ta.lex.)

3194.**Glove**: **ca_t.u** (Ta.Ka.); **tca_t.u** (Te.) glove, gauntlet cf. **cha_d** (Ta.lex.) **chad** cover (Skt.); **chada** covering (R.); cover (Pali); **chaya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4977). **chadati** covers (Dha_tup.); **chadayati** (AitBr.); **chaia** covered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4978).

3195.**Image: to hide**: **chadati** covers (Skt.); **chandayati** (AitBr.); **chai_a** covered (Pkt.); **car** to hide, cover (Gypsy); **chaiba** to cover the whole surface, spread in all directions (Or.)(CDIAL 4978). **chadana** thatch, foliage (Pali); **siyana** roof (Si.)(CDIAL 4979). **chai** thatched covering of a boat or cart (B.)(CDIAL 4980). **br.hacchandas** high-roofed (AV.)(CDIAL 4983). cf. **channa** covered (MBh.); **cha_nau** hidden (OMarw.); **cha_naum.** secretly (OG.); **cha_nu~** hidden, secret (G.); **san** covered; hiding (Si.)(CDIAL 4989). cf. **cha_dya** to be sheltered (Skt.)(CDIAL 5023). **chanihar** thatched house (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 4993). **cha_tra_** spreading (of trees)(L.)(CDIAL 5015). **cha_mur.ia_** temporary awning, shelter of branches and twigs (Or.)(CDIAL 5028).

3196.**Cropped grain; image: leaf**: **catam < chada** leaf; **catam** vegetable plant pruned to prevent overgrowth; cropped grain (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **chadana** leaf (Sus'r.Pali); **chan** leaf (Kho.)(CDIAL 4979). **chada** leaf (Skt.)(CDIAL 4977). **Seven vegetable drugs**: **catta-varukkam** the seven vegetable drugs, viz., **nelli, vet.t.i-ve_r, ila_miccai-ve_r, cat.a_ma_ci, ilavan:kam, e_lam, tira_t.cai** (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **Essence**: **cattu** essence as of medicines (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 30**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **catakam** belleric myrobalan (Ta.lex.) cf. **ce_taki_** (Skt.) **catai** fire-brand teak, mun-n-ai; iron wood of Ceylon (Ta.lex.) cf. **jaya_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **cata_-put.pam** white madar, vel.l.erukku (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.)

3197.**Flat surface; palm**: **tala-sattika** in: **tala-sattikan uggirati** to lift up the palm of the hand; **tala** a flat surface (Latin. **tellus** earth; **tabula** table; Old Irish. **talam** earth; OHG. **dili**); **tala** palm of the hand; **tala** sole of the foot (Pali.lex.) **telto** smooth (Kon.lex.)

3198.**Cheap**: **catir** cheapness, low price, frugality; **catur** cheapness (Ta.); **catir** cheap (Ma.)(DEDR 2324). **sahta, sasta** cheap (Santali.lex.) **sova_i** cheap (Kon.lex.)

3199.**Gold**: **ca_ta-kumpam < s'a_ta-kumbha** gold (**Ka_l.at. Ula_, 87**); **ca_ru_pam** gold (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cat.t.-** to roast, set fire; **cad.ip- (cad.it-)** to boil (Pa.); **sat.-** to roast; burn (Ga.)(DEDR 2312). **Brick**: **s'a_ta_** brick (RV. iv.2.12)(Vedic.lex.) **ca_ta** sharpened, whetted; thin, slender; beautiful, handsome; **ca_tanam** whetting, sharpening; **ca_ta-udari_** woman with a slender waist (Skt.lex.) **ca_ta-ru_pi** < **ja_taru_pin** lit., gold-coloured, Arhat; **ca_ta-ru_pam < ja_ta-ru_pa** a kind of gold, one of four pon- (**Cilap. 14,201**)[four kinds of pon- (wealth, gold) are (**Pur-ana_. 218**): (i) **ca_ta-ru_pam**, (ii) **kil.iccir-ai** (resembling the parrot's wing in colour), (iii) **a_t.akam** (cf. homonym: pigeon-pea; hence, pigeon-pea coloured; cf. **a_d.haki_** pigeon-pea; **< ha_t.aka** gold (**Te_va_. 538,1**); **a_t.aka-c-cayilam < ha_t.aka + s'aila** Mount Me_ru, as golden (**Kalla_. 72,1**); **a_t.akan-** Hiran.ya-kas'ipu (**Pa_rata. Ve_ttira. 15**); **a_t.ake_can-** the chief of the order of Rudras inhabiting the nether world (**Kantapu. Kan.an.. 6**); **a_t.ake_curam** the nether world (**Arun.a_. Pu. Tirumalai. 46**); (iv) **ca_mpu_n-atam** a river, (ja_mbu_) ca_mpu_ believed to flow north of the Mt. Me_ru carrying the juice of the jamun tree (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 33**); a kind of fine gold (**Val.l.uvama_. 36**)(Ta.lex.)

3200.**To roast**: **cat.t.-** to roast, set fire; **cad.ip- (cad.it-)** to boil (Pa.); **sat.-** to roast; burn (Ga.)(DEDR 2312). **sar.an.** to be burnt; **sar.un., sar.r.an.** to burn, inflame, destroy (L.); **sar.na_** to rot, be burnt (P.);(CDIAL 12268). **Image: split; crack; crackling**: **trat.** crackle; **trat.iti** (HParis'.); **trat.a-trat.a** (Skt.); **trat.atka_ra** (Skt.); **tat.ati** rumbles (S.ad.vBr.); **tar.na_** crack, report (H.); **tarar.vu~** to crack, split (G.); **tarar.** a crack (G.): **tad.n.e~** to crack, split (M.); **tad.a_** a fissure (M.); **tat.atat.a_yati** rattle,s grinds the teeth (Pali); **tad.ayad.am.ta** crackling; **tad.atad.a_** (Pkt.); **tar-tar** crackle, fizz (K.); **tar.a_tar.** briskly (N.); **tar.tar.** pattering, quickly (B.Or.); **tar.tar.a_na_** to burst with a loud report (H.); **tar.tar.vu~** to crackle (G.); **tar.tar.** violently (G.); **tad.a_d.n.e~** to crack, split (M.); **t.rar.ko** crackle; **t.rar.kan.u** to crack, split, make an uproar (S.); **tar.akn.a_** to crack, crackle (P.); **tar.ak** crackle (Ku.); **tar.akn.o** to crack, break (Ku.); **tar.kanu** to move briskly (N.); **tar.ka_** convulsion (B.); **tar.akna_** to be cracked (H.); **tar.ka_** dawn (semant. E. crack of dawn)(H.); **tar.ako** morning (OMarw.); **tar.akvu~** to crack (G.); **tad.akn.e~** (M.); **tar.a_ka_** sound of crackling wood (P.); **tar.a_k** sound of a sudden leap (B.); **tar.a_k** suddenly (Mth.); **tar.a_k, tar.a_ka_** sound of crackling (H.)(CDIAL 5988). **cat.** crack (Sh.); **tat.-tat.n.e~** to crackle (M.); **tat.a-tat.a** trembling (Si.)(CDIAL 5989). **uttrut.ita** broken (Skt.); **utat.n.e~** to burst, split, crack, snap (M.); **uta_t.n.e~** id.; **uta_t.** readiness to burst (M.)(CDIAL 1803). **To ferment**: **s'at.** 'go'; **s'at.ati** disintegrates (Dha_tup.); **sad.ai** falls to pieces, rots, is ill (Pkt.); **sar.an.u** to rot (S.); **sar.na_** to rot (P.); **s'ar.a_no~_** to corrupt (WPah.); **s'ar.nu_** to rot (WPah.); **sar.n.o** to rot (Ku.); **sar.nu** (N.); **xariba** to fall (A.); **sar.a_** to rot (B.); **sar.iba_** (Or.); **saral** rotten (Mth.); **sar.na_** to rot, ferment (H.); **sar.vu~** to rot (G.); **sad.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 12268). **parn.a-s'ada** falling of leaves (AV.); **pan.n.a-sat.a** heap of fallen leaves (Pali); **sar.o** putrefaction (G.)(CDIAL 12267). **s'atsyati** falls (AV.); **senava_, henava_** to fall (Si.)(CDIAL 12287a). **Burn; heat; rotting**: **sa_d.a** rotting (Pkt.); **sa_r., sa_r.a_** burning, a burn, heat, anguish, envy (L.); **sa_r.** burnt thing (L.); **s'a_ta** falling out, decaying (of hair, nails, etc.)(Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12382). **sa_d.e_i** makes rot, destroys (Pkt.); **sa_r.anu** to make rot (S.); **sa_r.an.** to burn, cremate, scold; **sa_r.un.** to burn (L.); **sa_r.na_** to rot, burn (P.); **hel.anava_** to let fall, throw, thow away (Si.); **s'a_ta** falling (Skt.)(CDIAL 12383). **s'i_yate_** falls (AV.); **s'i_jei** to be shed (Sh.)(CDIAL 12494). **s'a_tayati** causes to fall (MBh.); **sa_yan.a_** breaking, cutting (Pkt.); **s'ioiki** to shed (Sh.)(CDIAL 12385). **To kindle fire**: **s.a_** kindle (fire)(Bshk.); **s.a~_wu_m** I kindle

(fire)(Phal.); **s.oz** to burn (Ash.); **s'az** to burn (Wot..); **s.ac** to be kindled (of fire)(Phal.); **sac** to become hot (of the sun)(Shum.); **s.et** burnt (of the sun)(Bshk.); **sacinu** to be restored; **sacya_unu** to correct, trim (a lamp)(N.)(CDIAL 13085). **Crackle; rattle**: **cat.ana** splitting; **cat.acat.a_** rattling (MBh.); **cad.acad.a, cad.akka** crackle (Pkt.); **cat.ka_u** smack (S.); **cat.akna_, carakn.a_** to crackle (P.); **carrari** quarrel (N.)[cf. **can.t.ai** quarrel (Ta.)(DEDR 2318)]; **carkanu** to split, crack (N.); **car.kinu** to crack (N.); **sar** slap (A.); **car.** slap (B.); **car.car.** crackling (B.Or.); **car.akiba_** to crackle (Or.); **car., car.car.** crackle (H.); with a crack (G.); **c.ad.c.ad.** with a slap (M.); **c.ad.ak** slap (M.)(CDIAL 4570). **cat.a-cat.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying the sound of falling trees, report of a gun, rattling of stones thrown (Ta.); **cat.a-cat.av-en-al** onom. expr. signifying crash, peal of repeated sound; **cat.a-put.-en-al**, **cat.a_r-en-al** onom. expr. of crackling noise (Ta.); **cat.a-cat.a** crash, peal, descriptive of battle noises (Ma.); **cat.a.r in-** to make noise like a whipcrack (Ko.); **cat.a-cat.a, cat.a-pat.a** the snapping sound of corn in being parched (Ka.); **cat.al, cat.il** imitation of the loud crack of a whip (Ka.); **cat.** noise of cracking fruit or nut (Kod..); **cat.akka** a slapping or cracking sound (Tu.); **cat.acat.a, cat.apat.a** noise produced as in slapping or cracking a whip (Tu.); **cat.i_la** a cracking sound (Tu.); **cat.uka** a snapping sound (Tu.); **cat.ka'a_na_, cat.ga'a_na_** to slap in the face (Kur.); **car.-car.re** to crackle (as wood in the fire)(Malt.)(DEDR 2296). **Rain**: **jad.i, jid.i** fine continuous rain (Ka.); **jhad.i_** continuous rain (Pkt.); **jhar.i_** continued rain or wind (S.); **jhar.** large cloud (L.); **jhar.i_** moderate rain (L.); **jhar.** clouds covering sky, heavy rain; **jhar.i_** continued rain (P.); **jhar.i_** rain (WPah.); incessant rain (Ku.); **jhari** showers (N.); **zari** continuous rain for several days (A.); **jhar., jhar.i** storm, high wind (B.); **jhar.a, jhar.i_** continuous wind and rain (Or.); **jhar.i_** showers (H.); continuous heavy rain (G.); **jhad., jhad.i_** long continued rain (M.); **jhur.u** heavy clouds; **jhur.i_** rainy weather (S.)(CDIAL 5329). **dhad.ahad.ia** thunder (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6711). **Repeatedly**: **jhalajjhala_** flapping of elephants' ears (Skt.); **jhaljhali** repeatedly (N.); **jhalya~_sse** startled (N.); **jhalak** flapping of waves (B.); **jhala_s** purblind (B.); **jhalna_** to move a fan to and fro (H.); **jhalan.u** to seize; **jhali_** large fan (S.); **jhall** swing of a fan; **jhalli_** cloth used for fanning in winnowing; **jhalln.a_** to move a fan (P.); **jhalajhala** flapping; **jhalakiba_** to spring up (Or.); **jha_lvu~** to catch hold of (G.); **jhalla_, jhala_** shower of rain (H.); **jha_l** sudden leap (G.); **jha_l** springing forward in anger (M.)(CDIAL 5351).

3201.**Lighting bonfires**: **carcari_** a partic. kind of song (Skt.); **caccari_** a band of singers, a kind of song (Pkt.); **ca~_car** lighting bonfires on the eve of the Dol festival (B.); **ca_ceri_** merrymaking on the eve of the Dol festival (Or.); **ca_car, ca~_car** singing and dancing round a pole at the Holi_ festival (H.)(CDIAL 4694). **carcari** festive sport (Ka.lex.) **kappad.iga, ka_rpat.ika = carcari** a pilgrim who subsists by carrying water from holy rivers etc.; a juggler, a cheat; **karpat.i** a religious mendicant in patched or ragged clothes (Ka.lex.)

3202.**Laughter**: **catthari** laughter (Pkt.); **cathari** joking; **cathara_ito** ridiculous (S.) (CDIAL 4653).

3203. **Speedily**: **cat.akku** speed, rapidity; **cat.akken-al** onom. expr. signifying haste, rush (Ta.); **cat.t.a** speedily (Ta.); **cat.akkane** all at once, suddenly, used of rising or sneezing (Ka.); **cat.t.ane** suddenly (Ka.Tu.); **cat.t.ana** soon, promptly (Te.)(DEDR 2295). **dad.avad.a** quick; attack (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6127). **cakkane, kar..kane, gakkane, can:gane, cekkane, jaggane** quickly, fast, suddenly (Ka.); **cikkena** (Te.); **cikkennu, cikkane** (Ma.); **cakkanaha-ka_lam** directly, immediately (Ka.lex.) cf. **cur-ukku** quickness, rapidity (Ta.)(DEDR 2713). **tsurka_iyen** actively (Kon.lex.) **sat.t.ayati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **s.at.t.ayati** (Skt.); **s.a_t.** interj. (Skt.); **sat.a** sharp push (S.); **sat.t.** blow (L.); **sat.ka_vvu~** to beat (G.); **sat.a_-sat.** smartly, jauntily (of movement)(N.);

sat. smartly (G.M.); **sat.a_ka** haste (P.); **sar.ka_unu** to thrash (N.); **sat.ka_** lash of whip (Bi.); **sa_t.a_, sa~_t.a_** lash of whip (Bi.); **sa_t.a_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 13099). cf. **cat.acat.a, cat.apat.a** noise produced as in slapping or cracking a whip (Tu.)(DEDR 2296). cf. **ca_t.i** whip (Ka.Te.); **ja_t.i** id. (Te.); **sa.t.** id. (Kol.); **ca_t.t.a** whipcord, whip (Ma.)(DEDR 2443). **dad.n.** with a sudden jerk (Ko.); **tat.akkane** suddenly, quickly; **tat.a_rane** quickly, all at once; **tat.t.ane, tot.t.ane, tot.t.ene, tot.t.age** quickly, suddenly, all at once; **dad.a** an imitating sound indicating agitation or hurry (Ka.); **dad.adad.ane** in a hurry and flurry (Ka.); **tat.t.ane** quickly (Ka.Tu.); **tat.a_ne, tat.akka** speedily, quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly; **tat.appa, tat.t.appa** with a jerk, suddenly; **dad.akka, dad.ila, dad.d.a** suddenly; **dad.adad.a** the noise of fast walking or talking; **dad.a_dad.i** quick (Tu.); **tat.ukuna, tat.ukkuna** at once, suddenly, in a moment; **dad.adad.a** quickly, rapidly (Te.)(DEDR 3022). **cat.** quickly (B.H.); suddenly (G.); **c.at.** suddenly; **c.at.ka_** glow (M.); **car.kanu** to flash (N.)(CDIAL 4570). **c.at.h** windstorm (K.); **chat.t.ai** quickly (N.); **sa_t.a_** dazzling light (A.); **chat.el** running wild (G.)(CDIAL 4969). **jhat.iti** instantly (Skt.); **jhad.itti, jhad.atti** suddenly (Pkt.); **jharra** flash (N.); **jhar.a_jhar.** very quickly (B.); **jhad.jhad.** (M.); **zarak** rustling noise (A.); **jhar.a_k** swiftness (H.); **jhar.ak** swoop, leap (G.); **jhar.a_ko** sudden smart blow (G.); **jhad.akn.e~** to start; **jhad.a_ka_** smart blow (M.); **jat.** to strike down, crack (a nut)(Pas'.); **jhat.u** snatch; **jhat.an.u** to snatch at (S.); **jhat.** a movement; adv. suddenly (L.); **jhat.t.** a moment, haste, snatch (P.); **jhat.t.-pat.t.** in a moment (P.); quickly (Ku.); **jhat.t.a, jhat.t.a-pat.t.a** (N.); **zat.o-pat.okai** (A.); **jhat.** (Or.H.G.B.); **jhat.-phat.** (B.); **jhat.a_** (Mth.); **jhat.-jhat.** smartly (M.); **jat.a_hab** to knock fruit down by throwing a stick at it (Bi.); **jhat.n.e~** to collide violently (M.); **jhat.ko** snatch, shower of rain (S.); **jhat.ka_** jerk (P.); **jhat.akna_** to jerk (P.); **jhar.ko, jhar.kanu** to jerk (N.); **jhat.ka_** blast of wind; **jhat.ka_na** to flap (B.); **jhat.ika_** strong wind (Or.); **jhat.ka_** jerk (H.); **jhat.akna_** to jerk (H.); **jha_t.ko, jha_t.akvu~** (G.); **jhat.ka_, jhat.akn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5327). cf. **kharasua_** having a swift current, name of a river in Orissa (Or.)(CDIAL 3825).

3204.**To leave**: **chr.n.atti** leaves (TA_r.); **chad.d.e_ti** leaves, abandons (Pali); **chad.d.ai** leaves (Pkt.); **chad.d.avan.a, chaddavan.a** letting go (Pkt.); **chad.an.u** to abandon (S.); **chad.an.** to let go (L.); **chad.un** to release (K.); **chad.d.n.a_** to abandon (P.); **cha_r.a~r.~** to leave (Ku.); **cha_r.nu** to relinquish (N.); **sa_riba** to give up (A.); **cah_r.a_** to let go, leave (B.); **cha_r.iba_** (Or.); **cha_r.ab** (Mth.); **cha_r.al** (Bhoj.); **cha_d.ai** (OAw.); **cha_r.na_** (H.); **chad.a_un.a_** to cause to be abandoned; **chud.a_un.a_** to cause to be released (P.); **cha_r.a_na** to cause to be abandoned (B.); **chad.d.a_pe_ti** causes to be deserted (Pali); **chad.d.a_viya** (Pkt.); **cham.d.ai** lets go, abandons, leaves (Pkt.); **chan.d.ani** drain in a field (S.); **cha~_r.na_** to leave (OH.); **cha_m.d.ai** leaves (OMarw.); **cha~_d.vu~** to forsake, leave (G.); **cha~_d.an.** leaving food in dish after eating part (G.); **sa~_d.n.e~** to spill, give up (M.); **cham.d.ia** deserted (Pkt.); **cha~_d.yu~** refuse of food (G.)(CDIAL 4998). **cha_r.** abandonment (N.B.H.)(CDIAL 4999). **Left over**: **ha_r- (-t-)** to be left over (Pe.); **sa_ra (sa_ri-)** to be in excess, exceed; n. excess; adv. exceedingly; **sra_ppa (sra_pt-)** to cause to exceed; **sra_psi** more, excessively (Kui); **ha_r-** to remain, be left over; **ha_rinai** to remain; **ha_ri ki_nai** to spare; **ha_ra, ha_reka** many, much (Kuwi)(DEDR 2461). **say- (sayt-)** to leave, let go, release; **sasi- (sasit-)** to leave (**say + si.-** to give); **sa_y-** to leave (Kol.); **sa_y-** to leave (Nk.); **ca_y-** id.; **ca_ypip- (ca_ypit-)** to cause to leave, wean (Pa.); **sa_y-** to leave, abandon; **sa_y key-** to leave, let loose; **sa_y-** to leave, heal; **sa_yupp-** to heal a wound (Ga.); **toy- (toc-)** to give the slip to (To.)(DEDR 2458).

3205.**Galangal**: **cattira_t.ci, cattira_tti** galangal, arattai (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

3206.**Lotus**: **cata-tal.am** < **s'ata-dala** lotus, as having hundred petals (**Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.l.ait. 2**)(Ta.lex.)

3207.**Bael**: **cat.t.a_l** Indian bael, vilvam (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'a_n.d.ilya** the tree aegle marmelos (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3209.**Frighten; to drive away**: **jad.i** to use threatening language, menace, frigten, blame, urge on by cries (Ka.); **jad.ipini, jad.ipuni, jad.iyuni** to drive cattle; **jad.u** fright, shyness; **dad.ipuni** to drive away (Tu.); **jad.iyu** to fear, be afraid; **jad.ipincu** to frighten; **jad.upu** fear, fright, dread, alarm (Te.)(DEDR 2297). **To rush**: **khader.n.a_** to drive away (P.); **khadernu** to force back (N.); **khader.na_** to drive away (H.); **khade.nu** (N.); **khadvu~** to rush; **khadar.vu~, khader.vu~** to drive fast (G.)(CDIAL 3807). **art- (arty-)** to pursue (men, game, etc.)(Ko.); **carp- (cart-)** to drive (Pa.); **sarp- (sart-)** to drive, chase (Ga.); **sarc- (sart-)** to chase (Ga.)(DEDR 2362). cf. **sa_rathi** charioteer (RV.); **saratha** with a chariot (S'Br.); cf. **ratha** chariot, cart (RV.)(CDIAL 10602). cf. **kad.apu, gad.upu** to drive, push, pass (Te.); **kat.attu** to drive, transport (Ta.)(DEDR 1109). **Image: to shake; to run swiftly**: **katar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be hasty, run swiftly; **katar..vu** haste, speed; **katalu (katali-)** to move, shake; **kati (-pp-, -tt-)** to hasten, move rapidly (Ta.); **kataykkuka** to hasten; **kadartu (d**, not **t**) shaking (Ma.); **gadb- (gadby-)** to hurry (Ko.); **kadad.u, kadar, kadalu, kalad.u** to be shaken, agitated, put into confusion; **kadad.u, kadaru, kadalu** commotion, tumult, trouble (Ka.); **gadduni** to shake, quiver, be agitated; **gadda_vuni** to shake, move, rock; **kadeluni, kadaluni** to become loose, slack; shatter; **kadelu** loose; **kade** to shake (Ka.); **kadalu, kadalincu, kadalucu, kadalcu** to move, stir, shake, totter; **kadalu, kadalika** motion; **kadapu** to move, stir, put in motion; **kadamu** the trot of a horse, a step, stride (Te.); **kadal- (-t-)** to move (Nk.); **gadl-** to shake, tremble (Pa.); **kadli- (-t-)** to shake, stir, move (Kond.a)(DEDR 1188). **Image: a stride**: **kad.** a stride (To.)(DEDR 1109).

3210.**Deceit**: **sa_t.heyya** deceit, cheating; **sat.ha** cheat; (Pali.lex.) **cati (-pp-, -tt-)** to deceive; n. treachery, perfidy, wiles (Ta.); **cati** deceit, treachery; **catikka** to cheat, circumvent, betray (Ma.); **cadi** deceit (Ka.); **cadi- (cadip-, cadic-)** to cheat (Kod..); **cadi** deceit (Tu.); **chad- < chadman-** deceit (Skt.)(DEDR 2323). **chadman** deceit; **chadmana_** deceitfully (Skt.lex.) **da_ga, da_ge** deceit; **t.hakku** fraud; **t.hakkaga_r** fraudulent (Kon.lex.) **chadman** deceptive dress (Mn.); **chamma, chauma** deceit (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4081). **cha_dmika** fraudulent (Mn.); **chadmin** in cmpds. 'having the appearance of' (MBh.)(CDIAL 5022). **jattaka, jattava, jattuka** fraud, deceit, disguise, hypocrisy (Ka.); **cati** (Ta.Ma.); **tet.t.u** (Ta.); **ettu** to deceive (Ta.); **jittula-va_d.u** a deceiver; **cit.t.aka** roguish, prank (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **kaitava, kaike** cheat (Ka.lex.)

3211.**Spot where a ferry boat plies**: **sa_n.a_** the spot where a ferry boat plies (M.)(CDIAL 13117).

3212.**Sacrifice**: **sattram, satram** a sacrificial session; a sacrifice in general; an oblation, offering or gift; **sattrin** a priest superintending or performing a sacrifice (Skt.lex.) cf. **satra** the distribution of food to bra_hman.as and mendicants; the building erected or the spot appointed for this distribution (Ka.M.) (Ka.lex.) **Choultry**: **chattvara** house, bower (Skt.); **chattar** open building, shed, house set apart for entertaining strangers (H.)(CDIAL 4976). **cattiram** choultry, rest-house (**Cilap. 5,180, Arum.**); **satramu** (Te.); **satra** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Halting place**: **cattiram** choultry, rest-house (**Cilap. 5,180, Arum.**); **satramu** (Te.); **satra** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_rtra** asylum, abode (Skt.); **sattra** (Skt.); **har-** protect (Av.); **stre** name of Asmar (a place on

the Kunar river)(Kt.); **sa_tri_** den (WPah.); **sa_tra** ravine, valley (Dm.); **satra** a plain (Dm.)(CDIAL 13363). **satra, sattra, catra, chatra** a session; a long sacrificial session; an oblation, offering, gift; giving alms or carity; a residence, house; a place of refuge, a choultry or halting place for travellers or strangers, tal.i; the distribution of food to bra_hman.as and mendicants; the building erected or the spot appointed for this distribution (Ka.lex.) **Shelter**: **satra** covering, concealing; a wood, forest (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **ca_t.u** a refuge, shelter, anything that screens from rain, wind or heat of the sun (Ka.); concealment, cover, shelter, screen; **ca_t.u-pad.u** to be concealed or hidden (Te.); **sa_t.u** hiding, secret place (Kond.a); **sa_t.- (-it-)** to block out light, cover up (Kuwi)(DEDR 2441).

3213.**Image: seat; setting down**: **sadana** coming to rest, seat (RV.); **sa_dana** setting down (of vessels, etc.)(S'Br.); seat, dwelling (MBh.); **sa~_** chair, stool (Gmb.) (CDIAL 13117). **sa_n.** appropriate spot for the palanquin of Hol.i_ Devi_ on the day of burning the Hol.i_ (< **cha_dana**-)(Ma.)(CDIAL 13117). **si_dati** sits down (R.); **s'il** to sit (Pr.); **hindinava_, indinava_** to sit; caus. **hinduvanava_, induvanava_, indanava_** to set (Si.); **hunnan, inna_n** to sit (Md.); **sad** sit (Skt.)(CDIAL 13432). **sin** seated, resting; sitting; **innava_** to sit, be present; **sun, hun, un** seated (pp. of **hindinava_**) (Si.) (CDIAL 13128). **ca_tan-am** place, residence; town, city (Ta.lex.) **Image: to sit down**: **nisan.n.a** seated (S'Br.); **n.isan.n.a** sitting (Pkt.); **nisan, nisal** near (Si.); **nisinna** sitting (Pali); **nis'instam** I have sat down (Ash.); **nis'ina** sat (Kt.)(CDIAL 7464). **nis.a_dana** sitting down (RV.); **nis.e~r, nis.a~r** chair (Wg.)(CDIAL 7465). **nis.a_dayati** causes to sit down (RV.); **nis'a_** to make to sit down (Ash.Wg.); **nis'a~_y** (Dm.); **nis'a_** (Gaw.); **nis'eik** (Kho.)(CDIAL 7466). **nis.i_dati** sits down (RV.); **nisi_dati** sits down (Pali); **n.isi_ai** (Pkt.); **nis'i** (Ash.Wg.Kt.Dm.); **-s'il-** (Pr.); **nis'-** (Gaw.); **nis'ik** (Kho.); **ne_-**, **ni_-** (Pas'.); **nisi_** sitting (Shum.); **nisim** I sit down (Kal.)(CDIAL 7467). **paris.ad** surrounding (RV.); assembly (S'Br.); **parhe~, pareha~_** meeting, panchayat (L.)(CDIAL 7893). **Image: one who sits**: **sad, sat** one who sits or settles down, sitting, dwelling, residing etc.; divisad, nisad, sam.sad, sadha_sad; **sat, satu, sadu, sant** being, existing (Ka.); **sat** (Skt.); **sadaru, sadar** a state-room; an assembly (Ka.); **catar, catur** (Ta.); cf. **sadas** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **sin** seated, resting; sitting; **sun, hun, un** seated (pp. of **hindinava_**)(Si.); **sa_n** anything given in pledge (G.); **haste_s.u sa_dayati** (AV.); **sanna** deposited (S'Br.)(CDIAL 13128). **a_sanna** seated (AV.)(CDIAL 1486). **a_sa_da** footstool, cushion (AV.); **a~sai** chair (Dm.)(CDIAL 1490). **a_sita** seated; one who dwells (R.); abode (MBh.); **a_sia** seated (Pkt.); **asiru** inhabitant, inhabited (Kho.)(CDIAL 1493). **a_sana** sitting (AV.); seat (S'Br.); **a_sani_** small seat (Kaus'.); **a_sana, a_sanaka** seat (Pali); **a_san.a** (Pkt.); **a~sai** chair (Dm.); **o_son** stool (Pas'.); **san** seat (Shum.); **a~san** stool (Gaw.); **a_san** buttocks, rump (K.); **a_san.u** cloth for sitting on (S.); **a_san.** stool, seat on a horse (P.); small woollen rug (Ku.); **a_hon** that part of an elephant's neck on which the driver sits, steersman's seat, natural seat formed by tree-branches (A.); **a_huniya_** forming a convenient seat (of branches)(A.); **a_san** stool, withers of an elephant; **a_sni** small stool, stall, shop (B.); **a_san** driver's seat on an ekka; **a_sni_** mat of kus'a grass (Bi.); **a_san** driver's seat, withers of an elephant, inner part of the thighs; **a_sni_** small deerskin (H.); **a_san.** seat (G.); **asuna, asna** (Si.)(CDIAL 1484). **a_sandi_** chair, stool (AV.); **a_sandika_** small chair (Skt.); **a_sandi** chair; **a_sandika_** little chair (Pali); **a_sam.di_** stool; **a_sam.dia_** little stool (Pkt.); **a_sande_** stool (Savi); **hnda, nda** bed, sleeping couch (Si.); **a_sam.daya** a sort of seat (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1485). **a_sadati** sits near, approaches (RV.); **a_si_dati** comes near (Skt.); **a_sayai** sits near (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1483). **a_sa** seat (TS.); **a_sa_t** from near (RV.); **a_hero** a roost, roosting (S.)(CDIAL 1475). **a_sakta** attached to, resting on (Skt.); **a_satta** hanging on to (Pali.Pkt.); **asto** top board of a veranda railing (Kt.)(CDIAL 14771). **asta** chair (Ash.)(CDIAL 1481). **a_sate_, a_ste_** sits, exists, remains (RV.); **a_sati** sits (Pali); **a_sai** (Pkt.); **a_s**

to be (Kal.); **asik** to be (Kho.); **a_sus** I was (Sh.); **a_sun** to sit, remain, be (K.); **a_h** to be (WPah.); **a_sna_** to remain; **a_hi** is (OH.); **asn.e~** to wait, exist (M.); **a_hn.e~** to be (M.)(CDIAL 1480). **a_sada** approach in: **dura_sada** hard to approach (MBh.); **a_sada** approach (Pali); **a_saya** proximity (Pkt.); **a_sa_ya** reaching (Pkt.); **aha_** coming (A.)(CDIAL 1482). **a_s'aye_** lies down, rests (RV.); **a_s'** was (Bshk.); **as'u_** (Tor.)(CDIAL 1454). **a_s'aya** resting place (S'Br.); any receptacle (Mn.); stomach (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1453). **a_ma_s'aya** stomach (MBh.); **a_ma_saya** id. (Pali)[**a_ma** raw (RV.)(CDIAL 1236)](CDIAL 1254). **Near; in the vicinity**: **a_sanna** near (MBh.); obtained (BhP.); nearness (R.); near (Pali); **a_san.n.a** near; nearness (Pkt.); **asam.na** acquired (NiDoc.); **asanhi** in the vicinity (Si.inscr.); **asan** near (Si.)(CDIAL 1486). **pratya_sanna** closely connected (A_past.); near (Mn.); **pacca_sanne_** adv. near (Pali); **pat(i)ya_sam.nesu** among those who are near (As'.); **pacca_san.n.a** near (Pkt.); **pasunu** (Si.)(CDIAL 8644). **sama_sana** sitting together (MBh.); **sama_ste_** (RV.); **sama_sati** (Pali); **sama_sai** (Pkt.); **sama_sana** company (Pali); **samahan** union, association, copulation (Si.)(CDIAL 13222). **camuta_yam** company, assembly; collection, as of things; managing committee of a temple (**I.M.P.Trav. 99**)(Ta.lex.)

3214.**Gum, resin**: **sadali** gum, resin (?Kui)(DEDR 2418). **jatu** lac (Kaus'.Pali.); **jatuka** (Skt.); **ja** (Pkt.); **jo_u, jo_** resin, gum (Wg.); **za** (Dm.); **je_e, je_e** (Pas'.); **zov** dried powdered lac-resin remaining after extraction of dye, impurities left after smelting metal (K.); **ja** lac after extraction of dye (S.); **jao** pitch (L.); **zokht.hi** wood with resin (WPah.); **jau** lac (B.); **ja** lac, sealing wax (Or.); **ja_bli** resin (Phal.); **za_wla** (Psht.)(CDIAL 5093). **jatugr.ha** house plastered with lac and other combustible materials for burning people alive in (MBh.); **jauhar, johar, ju_har** taking one's life (H.); **jauhar** (Marw.); ceremony of burning women alive (G.)(CDIAL 5094). **Red**: **ja_ju, ja_du** colour of red ochre, red colour (Ka.); redness (Te.); cf. **dha_tu** (Skt.)(DEDR 2437). **Sago**: **cavvarici < sa_ba** (U.) + **arici** sago, farinaceous and glutinous pith taken out of the stem of several species of a particular genus of palm, especialy metroxylon leave (**Pata_rtta. 824**); **cavvu** < Malay. **sa_gu_** sago, fern palm, cycas circinalis (Ta.lex.)

3215.**Lac**: **jatuka** lac; **jatukr.t** a kind of fragrant tree, in which the lac insect forms its nest; **jatuke** lac; **jatukr.t** making lac; **jatu-rasa** lac, alategе; **jatu** lac (Ka.lex.) **lahi** lac; **laht.i** lac after straining; **laht.i** bracelet of lac; **hin:gu** lac insect, colour produced from lac (Santali.lex.) **jatu** lac; a kind of red dye; **jatu-gr.ham** a house made of lac; **jaturama** lac; **jatukam, jatuka_** lac (Skt.lex.) cf. **alaktaka** lac (Skt.); **arakku** lac, resin melted with turpentine (Ta.)(DEDR 199). **alategе, alatige, alakta** lac, the red dye so called, ya_va, la_ks.e, aragu (Ka.lex.) **ja_du, ja_ju** red colour (Ka.Te.); **civakku, ce_ttu, ce_tu, ce_ntu, ce_ppu, ce_y** (Ta.); **ca_yilya, ca_liya** vermilion (Ma.); **ja_dukal** red ochre (Ka.lex.) Lac is a resinous secretion that encrusts the bodies of tachardia lacca (lakshadia indica) or other species of tachardia; habitat: India, Burma and Assam; animals: small scale insects of orange red colour, about 0.5 mm. in length occurring in dense colonies forming a crust on the twigs and branches of various trees which they puncture with their proboscis and suck the juices. The lac insect occurs chiefly on trees of ficus religiosa and ficus indica, schleichera trijuga, aleurites laccifera, acacia arabisa and butea frondosa which are cultivated in various parts of India as host plants for the propagation of the insect... To insure large production, the natives break off twigs covered with female insects and tie them on to uninfested trees. Th eyoung branches and twigs which are covered by a crust composed of the bodies of the insects are broken off after the resin has been secreted and constitute **stick lac**... (which is) partially deprived of its colouring matter by maceration in water or dilute soda solution and the coloured solution strained and evaporated to dryness,

forming a product called **lac dye**... **Shellac** is prepared from either the scrapings of stick lac or from lac... by melting it with a small amount of added orpiment and resin, straining it through cloths and pouring it upon smooth flat plates... Most of the lac is produced in western Bengal and other provinces of India... Uses: in varnishes, as the principal ingredient in sealing wax, in polishes, electrical apparatus etc. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 916-917).

3216.**Grain; grain-seller**: **sadal.a** grain; **sadal.iga** a grain-seller (Ka.lex.) cf. **sattu** barley (Pali.lex.) **Unhusked grain**: **sate_ra** chaff (Skt.); **sadaka** unhusked grain (Skt.)(CDIAL 13116). **s'adaka** unhusked corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 12287). **s.as.t.ika_** rice that ripens in 60 days (MBh.); **sat.t.hiya** a sort of rice (Pkt.); **sat.t.hr.i_** a plant of brassica order ripening in 60 days (L.); **sat.t.hr.a_** inferior rice ripening in 60 days (L.); **sat.t.hi_** a coarse kind of rice (P.); **sa_t.hi_, sa~_t.hi_** rice ripening in 60 days (H.); **sa_t.hi_** (M.)(CDIAL 12806). **ci_ttiyam** grain (Ta.); cf. **sasya** (Ta.lex.) **sadda (sodda), sajja, sajje** holcus spicatus (Te.); **cajje, cejje, jejje, sajje, sejje** holcus spicatus (Ka.)(DEDR 2290). **Barley-meal**: **sattu** (Skt. **s'aktu**) barley-meal, flour; **sattu-a_pan.a** baker's shop; **sattu-pasibbaka** flour-sack; **sattu-bhasta** id. (Pali.lex.) **cattu** flour; **cattu-ma_** flour of parched grain, especially rice, generally used in times of fasting; **cattu-p-pai** bag for flour of parched grain (Ta.lex.) **sasya** grain, fruit (AV.); crop (NiDoc.); **sassa** corn, crop (Pali); crop (Pkt.); **sa_sa** crop (Pkt.); **sas** beans or peas or lentils or other similar crop, a kind of porridge made of one of these (K.); **sa~_s** grain, fruit, fleshy part of fruit (B.); **sa~_sa, sasa** kernel, nutritious part (Or.); **hasa** crop (OSi.(Bra_hmi_); **sas, has, as** corn crop (Si.); **sassiya** farmer (Pkt.); **sasial.a** full of crops, fertile, growing luxuriantly (Or.)(CDIAL 13295). **xah** crops (A.); **sasa** grain, food (RV.)(CDIAL 13294). **sos^{u}** in cmpd. 'of or belonging to lentils or porridge' (K.); **sata-sos^{u}** made of seven kinds of lentils (K.)(CDIAL 13376). **sasya, s'asya, sasi, sosi** corn, grain; fruit; **sasya-pan:kti** a furrow; **sasya-majari** an ear or spike of corn; **sasya-s'u_ka** an awn or beard of corn; **sasya_val.i** all sorts of corn or grain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Wild rice**: **ca_tam** boiled rice (**Kumare_. Cata. 63**); **sa_damu** id. (Te.); **ca_tan.-ka_n.(n.)utal** to yield more than usual quantity of cooked rice, said of rice of superior quality (Ta.lex.) **prasa_tika_** a kind of small-grained rice (Ma_rkP.); **pras'a_tika_** (Car.); **prasa_dhika_** wild rice (Bhpr.); **pasa_diya_** a kind of rice (Pali); **sam.sa_diya_** (Pali); **pasa_i_, pasahi_** a wild rice growing in shallow ponds (H.)(CDIAL 8830). **sam.sa_diya_** a certain kind of rice: **su_kara-sa_li**; **pasanna_** (Skt. **prasanna**) a kind of spirituous liquor (made from rice)(Pali.lex.) **pra_s'a** eating, food (Kaus'.); **pra_s'** food (AV.); **proc** small cheese (Kt.); **pla_c** Kafir cheese (Yid.)(CDIAL 8966). **pra_s'ani_ya** food (MBh.); **pra_s'ana** feeding (Gr.S'r.); first feeding of an infant (Mn.); **pra_s'ayati** feeds (A_s'vGr.); **pa_sin.i** ceremony of giving a baby grain during 6th or 7th month for the first time (Ku.); **pa_sni** the first giving of food to an infant (N.); **pa_sni_, pasani_** ceremony of feeding an infant with rice (H.)(CDIAL 8967). **pira_cayam < pra_cya** beginning; origin (**Pin..**); **pira_can-am < pra_s'ana** feeding; giving food; eating (Ta.lex.) **Rice reaped in June-July**: **a_hu** a species of rice reaped in June-July (A.); **a_su** quick (Pkt.); **a_s'u** quick (RV.); rice ripening quickly in the Rains (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1459). **a_s.a_d.ha** the month June-July (Sus'r.); **a_s.a_d.hi_** the day of full moon in this month (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_sa_l.ha-ma_sa** June-July (Pali); **as.adasa** (KharI.); **a_sa_d.ha** (Pkt.); **a_r.** (Pas'.); **ha_r, ha_r.** (K.); **ha_r.u** summer, the hot weather (S.); **ha_hr.** June-July (L.P.); **ha_d.** (Bshk.); **ha_.** (L.); **a_r.** (with low-rising tone)(P.); **ha_r.** (WPah.); **asa_r.** (Ku.); **asa_r** (N.); **a_ha_r** (A.); **a_sa_r.** (B.); **asa_r.ha** (Or.); **asa_r.h** (Bi.Bhoj.H.); **asa_r.** (G.); **sal.a, hl.a** (Si.); **ha_r.hu_** born or sown in A_s.a_d.ha (P.); **a_ha_ruwa_** produced in A_s.a_d.ha (A.); **asa_r.hua_** a partic. kind of vegetable (Or.); **a_s.a_d.hi_** full-moon day in A_s.a_d.ha (Pkt.); **a_sar.i_** (B.); **asa_r.hi_** (H.)(CDIAL 1473). **a_s.a_d.hi_ya** born in the constellation of A_s.a_d.ha (Pa_n..); **hri_** general

name for crops ripening in month A_s.a_d.ha, mainly pulses (K.); **ha_rhi_** spring crops (L.); **ha_r.hi_, ha_r.i_** crops sown in winter (P.); **asa_r.hi_ kor.** hoeing of sugar-cane in A_s.a_d.ha (Bi.); **asa_r.i_** belonging to the month A_s.a_d.ha (G.)(CDIAL 1474). **sa_r.hi_** grain cut in spring (H.)(CDIAL 1474). **so_le** rice (Wot..); **sa_ri_** unhusked rice (S.); **saria~_** rice (L.); **xa_li** principal variety of transplanted rice (A.); **sa_l, sa_il** a kind of rice (B.); **sa_l.i** growing or unhusked rice (Or.); **sa_ri** (Bi.); **sa_l** (H.); **sa_l.** (G.M.); **sa_l.iyu~** (G.); **sa_l.i_** (M.); **hal, al** (Si.); **s'a_li** growing or unhusked rice (MBh.); grains of rice (R.); **s'a_lika** grains of rice (Skt.); **se_l** (Parachi.Iranian); **sa_li** rice (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_lika** adj. (Pali); **sal, sali** (Gypsy); **salima** (Ash.); **seli_, salima_** (Wg.); **sali** (Kt.); **sili_** (Pr.); **sha_li_** (Bashg.); **sali** growing rice (Dm.); **sal** (Pas'.); **sa_li_** (Gaw.); **sa_li_** growing or unhusked rice (Kal.); **sali** (Kho.); **sel** (Bshk.); **sa_l** (Tor.); **se_li_** (Phal.) (CDIAL 12415). **seli** bran (Gypsy)(CDIAL 13116). **ca_li** a superior species of paddy (**Ja_n-a_. 36,15**); growing paddy-crop (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 25**); a kind of toddy; **ca_liya_n-a_ < sa_liya_na** adj. annual, yearly (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_le_ya < s'a_le_ya** field where ca_li rice is cultivated (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Autumnal crop**: **s'a_rada** autumnal (AV.); year, name of various plants (Skt.); corn or fruit ripening in autumn (VarBr.S.); **sa_raya** autumnal (Pkt.); **sa_rha_, sa_hra_** autumn, fever season, malaria (L.); **saraya_** a partic. sort of rice (H.); **sara_** autumnal (Si.)(CDIAL 12402). **sarey** green corn, sprout, autumnal, young millet crop (Kho.)(CDIAL 12403). **s'a_rada** corn or fruit ripening in autumn (VarBr.S); **saraya_** a partic. sort of rice (H.)(CDIAL 12402). **sarek** green corn, sprout; autumnal, young millet crop (Kho.)(CDIAL 12403). **arwan** the first cuttings of corn presented to the household gods (H.)(CDIAL 1370). **ha_li** green pulse of phaseolus mungo (B.); **hariya_** meat-curry (B.)(CDIAL 13985). **harya_w** a partic. festival in autumn (Ku.); **harita_li_** 3rd or 4th day in light half of month Bha_dra (Skt.)(CDIAL 13988).

3217.**Image: sowing machine**: **sad.d.e** a sowing machine used with the hand to sow in rows; ad.d.e (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **char.an.** to sow; **char.na_** to place, put (WPah.); **charnu** to sow (N.)(CDIAL 4964). **jha_rnu** to put down (N.)(CDIAL 5328). **Image: wheel-rut; footprint**: **cad.un (**pl. **-gul)**, **cad.um** footprint, trace (Pa.); **sarin** (pl. **-il**) footprint (Ga.)(DEDR 2302). cf. **ca_t.a** a trace (Ma.); **ja_d.u, ja_d.e** mark of a footstep or of a carriage wheel, track, trace (Ka.); **ja_d.a** a trace (Te.)(DEDR 2442). **sari** wheel-rut (Or.)(CDIAL 13261). cf. **ca_rai** stripe (Ta.); **ca_r-a** line, streak (Ka.); **ca_r-a, ca_r-ika** line, streak, stripe (Te.)(DEDR 2481). cf. **sarri_** road, walk (Go.); **sar-i** (pl. **saRku**) way, path (Kond.a)(DEDR 2417). cf. **sr.ti** road, path (RV.); **xar** track in jungle, opening in hedge or fence (A.); **sar.ak** road (L.B.H.N.Mth.G.); **sar.aka** (Or.); **sat.ak** (N.); **san.d.ak** (Mth.); **sad.ak** (M.)(CDIAL 13577).

3218.**Spikenard**: **s'at.i** the plant zedoary, curcuma zedoaria, curcuma amhaldi; **karcu_raka, kaco_ra** the plant curcuma zerumbet (Ka.lex.) cf. **pu_la_n:kir..an:ku, kacco_ram, kacco_lam** long zedoary, curcuma zedoaria (**M.M. 1043**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kacco_lam** spikenard, ma_cil, cat.a_ma_ci, a fragrant substance; a kind of aromatic (Ta.lex.) cf. **jat.a_ma_m.si_** spikenard (Skt.lex.) **s'at.i_** hedychium spicatum (Car. Su. 4.30,37)(Skt.); **pala_sa_** synonym of s'at.i_ (Car. Si. 3.38,65). Hedychium spicatum: **karchura, karpur** (Skt.); **sitruti** (H.); **kapurakachari** (M.); **gandhashati** (B.); **sutti** (M.); **simaikkichilikilhangu** (Ta.); rootstock: stomachic, carminative,tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, expectorant, good in liver complaints, vomiting, diarrhoea, inflammation and pains; used in snake-bite; habitat: subtropical Himalayas, Nepal, Kumaon, 5,000-7,000 ft. (GIMP, pp.130-131). **cente_n-** may be a synonym for **cen-turukkam** or red **turus.ka** olibanum, Indian incense, the resin of boswellia serrata. cf. **centuracam < jantu-rasa** copal, a resinous substance (**W.**); **centu** spikenard herb, cat.a_ma_m.si_; **centu** asafoetida; cf. **jatu**; **centutti_** asafoetida; spikenard herb (Ta.lex.) **jat.a_ma_m.si_** Indian

spikenard, nardostachys jatamansi (Ka.lex.) cf. **ja_ti_phala** myristica fragrans (Car. Su. 5.77, Ci. 17.126).

3219.**Image: to trample**: **catip- (catit-), cacip- (cacit-)** to trample, kick (Pa.); **cati** to destroy, kill (Ta.); **catai** to be bruised, crushed (Ta.); **tatar** to be crushed (Ta.); **cata** a bruise; **catayuka** to be bruised, squashed; **catekka** to squash, crush, pound, bray; **catan.n.uka** to be crushed, compressed, beaten into another shape; **catukkuka** to bruise, macerate; **catukku** a bruise (Ma.); **cady** a murder; pair word with **cudy** news (**cudy cady**); **cac-** to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal); **cac** a blow(Ko.); **Hammer**: **cati (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, kill; **cata_vu (cata_vi-)** to be shattered or broken, be rotten, decayed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to crush, bruise, mash; **tatai (-v-, -nt-)** to be shattered, made fruitless (Ta.); **tadaku, taduku, tade** to strike, beat (Ka.); **sadi** striking, beating; **sadevuni** to get hardened, wear away as an earthen vessel (Tu.); **jajjuni** to bruise, squash, pound (Tu.); **cadiyu** to be crushed or broken (Te.); **cadupu** to crush, kill; **cadumu** to strike; **cadunu** even, level ((Te.); **to0x- (to0xy-)** to be squeezed or smashed flat, (person) gets into difficulties; **to0k- (to0xy-)** to squeeze or smash flat; **toc-** to beat (To.); **sadaku** to beat (Ka.); **sade, sadi** to pound to some extent, bruise, crush (Ka.)(DEDR 2322). **Hammer**: **thoth, thoti** impediment (K.)(CDIAL 13699). **cutti, cuttiyal** small hammer (Ta.); **cutti, cuttika, tutti** hammer (Ma.); **suttige** id. (Ka.); **sutti, suttige, suttiye, sutte, sutye** id. (Tu.); **sutte** id. (Te.Go.); **suthi** id. (Kuwi); **sutki_** an instrument of stone-splitters (M.)(DEDR 2668). **thu_no** butting (S.); **thun** obstacle, limit (N.); **thun.n.o** to prevent (Ku.); **thunnu** to prevent, close, stop, forbid (N.)(CDIAL 13701). cf. **cat.t.u, cat.t.a, cat.t.e** flatness, levelness (Ka.)(DEDR 2308). cf. **cat.t.u** destruction, injury, waste (Ta.)(DEDR 2307). **can.t.ai** conflict, quarrel, fight, war (Ta.); **can.t.a** quarrel (Ma.)(DEDR 2318). **cat.ai** to flatten, as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows, rivet (Ta.); **ca_t.t.u** to beat, strike (Ta.); **jad.i** to beat, pound, crush, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail (Ka.); **cad.i** a whip, stripe (Tu.); **sad.incu** to pound, beat (Te.); **jad.iyu** to beat, hit (Te.); **cad.p- (cad.t-)** to hammer, strike, beat (Pa.); **jar.sa** a whip, scourge (Kui); **jar.e** to shake down, beat down as fruits (Malt.)(DEDR 2300). **Image: blow**: **ta_d.a** blow (AV.); **ta_la** blow, clapping (Pkt.); clap, rhythm (MBh.); palm of hand (Skt.); **ta_l.a** blow (Pali); **ta_r.** a beating (B.); palm of hand (Skt.);(CDIAL 5748). [cf. **mala** palm of the hand, sole of the foot (Kuwi); **mad.a** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4732).] **ta_d.ana** beating (Ya_j.); beating, slap (Pkt.); **tad.anae** (NiDoc.); **ta_r.ana** act of striking (OA.); **ta_r.ni** whip, goad (B.); **ta_r.an.a** whipping, crowbar (Or.); **ta_d.an.** beating (Ma.)(CDIAL 5751). **ta_d.ayati** beats, strikes, punishes (Mn.); **ta_l.e_ti** beats (Pali); **ta_d.ai, ta_le_i** (Pkt.); **ta_d.un** to slap, reprove (K.); **ta_r.iba_** to strike, push to one side, uproot (Or.); **ta_r.vu~** to beat (G.); **ta_d.n.e~** to beat, punish (Ma.); **tal.anava_** to flog (Si.)(CDIAL 5752). **Image: attack, to propel with the finger**: **at.-** to strike, (rain) comes in torrents, (finger) to snap (Ga.); **at.t.-** to strike, beat (Ga.); **at.- (-t-)** to hit, as an arrow (Kond.a); **ad.e** to strike or throw with finger (Ka.); **an.e** to strike, push, drive; to strike or propel with the fingers (Ka.); **an.epuni** to push, strike against (Tu.); **at.u** to pound (as rice), kill, destroy, conquer (Ta.); **a_t.u** killing, ruining, victory (Ta.); **at.i** blow, stroke (Ta.Ma.); **at.alai** battle (Ta.); **at.arppu** attack (Ta.); **at.al** a fight (Ma.); **at.ala_r** enemies (Ma.); **at.ar** war (Ma.); **ar.dar.y** act of quarrelling with blows (Ko.); **ad.aru** an attack (Ka.); to fight, do battle, kill (Te.); **a_t.u** a blow (Te.); **ad.i** beating, a blow (Ka.); **darpuni** to thrash, beat, strike, break (Tu.); **dartele, darpele** a striker, breaker (Tu.); **ad.ucu** to beat, strike, break, destroy (Te.)(DEDR 77). **To send, hit; on account of**: **s.** for, to (Wg.); **s.azi_** on account of (Dm.); **s.oiki** (1 sg. **s.am**, 2 imper. **s.e**) to fix, apply, attack, hit (with a missile)(Phal.); **s.aci** on account of (Gaw.); **s.ac** (pret. **s.atoi**) to send, hit (Wg.); **s.a_** to send (Ash.); **s.a_** to send, hit (Gaw.); **s.c** to be wounded (Gaw.); **s'acan.** to fight; **san:ga** battle (RV.); **s.atoi** it hit (of a missile)(Wg.); **s.eti_** begin (of a fight)(Pas'.); **s.eti_k**

got, held; **s.i_tik** it has struck (Pas'.); **s.et** began (of a fight)(Bshk.); **s.a_tu**, pp. of **s.acoiki** (Sh.); **hot**^{u} affected by, afflicted by (K.); **satan.u** to enter on anything zealously (S.)(CDIAL 13085). cf. **sadi** striking, beating (Tu.); **jajju, caccu, ceccu** to strike, bruise (Ka.)(DEDR 2322). **Image: to throw; to fling a spear**: **ca_t.uka, ca_n.t.uka** to throw; **ca_t.t.uka** to throw darts, hurl (Ma.); **ca_t.t.uka** a hurl (Ma.); **ja_d.isu** to throw (?Ka.); **ca_n.d.uni** to fling a spear (Tu.)(DEDR 2439). **ca_t.i** whip (Ka.); **ja_t.i, ca_t.i** id. (Te.); **sa.t.** id. (Kol.); **ca_t.t.i, ca_t.t.ai** whip, string to spin top (Ta.); **ca_t.t.a** whipcord, whip (Ma.); **ja.t.** string to spin top (Ko.)(DEDR 2443). **Emission; wits, senses; creation, nature**: **sr.s.t.a** released (RV.); thrown, emitted, produced (AV.); **sat.t.ha** dismissed (Pali); **sit.t.ha** created, arranged (Pkt.); **s'it.a_** to throw, scater (seed), spit out (Wot..); **sat.an.u** to throw (S.); **sat.t.an.** to throw, pull an oar (L.); **sat.t.n.a_, sit.t.n.a_** to throw, throw down, pour (P.); **sit.o, sit.t.o** a game like tip-cat (N.)(CDIAL 13578). **sat.t.** blow, wound (L.P.); **sit.t.** act of throwing (P.); **sr.s.t.i** emission (R.); creation (TS.); nature, disposition (R.); **sit.t.hi** creation, nature (Pkt.); **sit.hi** creation (OB.); **sit.t.hi_** nature, wits, senses (H.); **st.i-ya, ht.i-ya** mode, character (Si.)(CDIAL 13579). **ca_ttu (ca_tti-)** to beat, thrash; n. beating, thrashing (Ta.); **ca.t (ca.ty-)** to give a blow to, beat (DEDR 2450). cf. **cati (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, kill (Ta.)(DEDR 2322). **Image: to pound in mortar**: **dancu, d.ancu** to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar (Te.); **dangu, d.angu** to be pounded or cleaned (as rice, etc.); **dampu** to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar (Te.); **at.ukulu** rice wetted, prached and flattened, beaten rice (Te.); **at.t.** to strike (Pa.); **ma_va at.t.** to harrow (Pa.); **pot.kul at.t.** to snap fingers, to clap hands (Pa.); **d.ak- (-t-)** to beat, strike, beat (as a drum); **d.as- (-t-)** to pound (as paddy or any raw grain)(Kond.a); **d.a_mba (d.a_mbi-)** to pound, crush by pounding (Kui); **d.amb- (-it-)** to be broken; **d.ap (-h-)** to break (Kuwi)(DEDR 77). **Strike with hammer**: **t.hat.t.ar** an alloy of copper and bell metal (N.)(CDIAL 5491). **t.hat.t.ha_ra** brass worker (Pkt.); **t.ho~_t.hur** (K.); **t.ha~_t.ha_ro** (S.); **t.hat.hia_r** (P.); **t.hat.ia_ra_** (P.); **t.hat.hera_** (P.Bi.H.); **t.hat.hero** (Ku.N.); **t.hat.eri** (Mth.)(CDIAL 5493). **t.hat.a_unu** to strike, beat (N.); **t.hat.a_i** striking (N.); **t.hat.ha_na_** to beat (H.); **t.hat.ha_i_** noise of beating (H.)(CDIAL 5490 **onom.**?) **t.hapan.u** to beat out (metals) (S.); **t.hapo** seal (S.); **t.happa_** stroke, stamp (L.); **t.ha_p** seal (Ku.); **t.happa_** stamp, mould (H.)(CDIAL 5495). **Goldsmith: tat.t.u** to knock, tap, hammer (Ta.); to strike, beat, knock (Te.); a blow, knock (Ma.); **tat.t.a_n-** gold or silver smith (Ta.); goldsmith (Ma.): f. **tat.t.a_tti** (Ta.Ma.); **tot.** to strike (with hammer)(To.); **tot.xn, tot.xin** goldsmith (To.); f. **tot.ty, tot.xity** (To.); **tat.t.** to strike off (Kod..); **tat.t.e** goldsmith (Kod..); f. **tat.t.ati** (Kod..); **tat.rava~_d.u** goldsmith or silversmith (Te.)(DEDR 3039).

3220a. **Hammer**: **astra** missile, weapon, arrow (AV.); any weapon (Skt.;); **attha** weapon (Pkt.); **at-** weapoin in: **attam** (Si.)(CDIAL 979). **asyati** throws, shoots (RV.); **as** to throw, send (Kt.); **es-** (Pr.)(CDIAL 989). **a_sa** throwing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1476). **astera** hammer (Dm.); **aster.o_** (Pas.); **hathor.a_** (L.); **hathaur.a_** (P.); **hathor.a_** (P.); **hathaur.a** (Ku.); **hothro** (N.); **ha_thuri** (A.); **ha_tur.i, ha_tar.i** (B.); **ha_tur.a_** (Or.); **ha~_thal.** (Or.); **hathaur.a_** (Bi.H.); **hathaur** (Bhoj.); **hathor.o, athor.o** (G.); **hatod.a_** (M.); ***hastaku_t.a** hand hammer (Skt.)(CDIAL 14028). **hatowa_h** hatchet (A.)(CDIAL 14033. ***hastava_s'i_**). [For **-r.a_, od.a_**, etc. cf. **ku_t.am** blacksmith's sledge hammer, hammer (Ta.)(DEDR App.29); **ku_t.a** iron mallet (MBh.); sledge hammer (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3391). **nigha_ti** iron hammer (Skt.); defeat (Pali); **nigha_ta** struck down (Pali); **n.iha_ya** blow (Pkt.); **niha_u** iron hammer (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 7172). **liha_wan** large hammer (Mth.)(CDIAL 7173).

3220b.**To kill**: **annanava_** to strike, stab, pierce (Si.)**; hanti** strikes, kills (RV.); **hanai** kills (OAw.); **hanati** strikes, kills (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13963). **hati** killing (MBh.); **hati** destruction (Pali); **hai** killing

(Pkt.); **hai_** attack (Sh.)(CDIAL 13956). **hata** struck, killed (RV.); **hataka** stuck, wretched (Skt.); hata killed (Pali.As'.); **haya** struck, killed (Pkt.); **hayo** pp. of **han.an.u** to throw, shoot (S.); **hayo** pret. killed (OAw.); **haya_** smitten, murdered (H.); **hayana_** to smite, kill; **ha_yal** wounded (H.)(CDIAL 13955). **hatya_** killing : only in cmpd. **mus.t.ihatya_** (RV.) till Subha_s. (Skt.); **hucu** murder (K.); haca_ (S.)(CDIAL 13958). **haca_ro** murderer (S.)(CDIAL 13959). **han.a_** killing with a sharp weapon, cutting (Or.); **han.a** killing (RV.Pkt.); **hana_** act of piercing with a pointed weapon (A.)(CDIAL 13962). **hantr.** killer, robber (RV.); **hantar** killer (Pali); **ham.tu** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13969). **hata** struck, killed (RV.); killed (Pali.As'.); **haya** struck, killed (Pkt.); **hayo** pp. of **han.an.u** to throw, shoot (S.); **hayo** pret. killed (OAw.); **haya_** smitten, murdered (H.); **hayal** wounded (H.)(CDIAL 13955). **hati** killing (MBh.); destruction (Pali); **hai** killing (Pkt.Sh.)(CDIAL 13957). **hatya_** killing [only in compound: **mus.t.i-hatya_** (RV.)]; **haca_** (S.); **huc^{u}** murder (K.)(CDIAL 13958). **hanana, hanani_** killing; act of killing or striking (Nir.); **hanana** killing (Skt.); **han.an.a** (Pkt.); **hanan** act of killing (A.)(CDIAL 13964). **hantavya** to be killed (Mn.); **hantabba** to be struck or killed (Pali); **ham.taviya** (As'.); **ham.tavva** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13968). **ad.upu** a stroke, blow (Te.)(DEDR 77). **nihanti** strikes in, kills (RV.); nihata slain, humbled (RV.Pali); n.ihaya (Pkt.); **n.ihan.ai** strikes, throws (Pkt.); **nihan.n.a_** to tease, harass (P.); **nihanna_** to strike, kill (H.)(CDIAL 7538).

3220c.**Anvil**: **lihi** anvil (N.); **niha_i, neha_i, neya_i** (B.); **nehai, liha_i, nehi** (Or.); **niha_i, neha_i** (Bi.); **neha_i_, naha_i_, liha_i, laha_i** (Mth.); **naha_i, niha_i** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 7172).

3220.**Image: canoe**: **cata_** canoe, boat (**Tiva_.**); cf. **jaha_ja** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.) **jahaju, ja_ju** a ship (Ka.); **jaha_ja, jha_ja** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **jahaj** a ship; **jahaj caklaoko** the crew of a ship; **jahaj kaera** a variety of plantain (Santali.lex.)

3221.**To slip away**: **sat.vu~** to slip away (G.); **sat.akn.a_** to flee, vanish (P.); **sat.kan.o** to go away, escape (Ku.); **sar.kanu** to slip away (N.); **sat.ka_na** to creep away (B.); **sat.akna_** to vahish (H.); **sat.akvu~** (G.); **sat.akn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13100). **ca_r-u (ca_r-i-)** to slip off, slip down as from a tree (Ta.); **car-ukku (car-ukki-)** to slip or slide, go astray; n. slipping, sliding; **car-uku (car-uki-)** to slip, slide, fail; **car-ukkal** slipperiness, slipping, slippery place (Ta.); **ja_r-u** to slip, slide, slip away; n. slipping, etc.(Ka.); **ja_r-isu** to make to slip, go away, etc.; **ja_r-a, ja_r-ike, ja_r-uvike** slipping, sliding, slipperiness, flowing, trickling (Ka.); **ja.r- (ja.ri-)** to slip, be slippery; **ja.rike** slipperiness, slippery (Kod..); **ja_runi** to slip, slide down, be slippery or smooth (Tu.); **ja_ran:gelu** slipperiness, glibness, smoothness; **il.i-ja_ru** a slope, slipperiness (Tu.); **ja_r-u** to slide, glide, slip, become loose, ooze; n. slipperiness, slippery; **ja_r-ucu, ja_rcu** to let slip or drop, let down, loosen; **ja_r-ud.u** slipperiness, sliding, slipping (Te.); **jarjar a_-** to slip (Go.); **za_r-- (-it-)** to slip, slide (Kond.a)(DEDR 2482). **cari (-v-, -nt-)** to slip away, slide down (Ta.); **carukku (carukki-)** to slip (Ta.); **sari** to slip, run off (Ka.); **jari** to slip or fall, slide, slip away (Ka.); **saraku** get out of the way! step aside!; **jariyuni** to fall or slip down (Tu.); **jaragu, jarugu** to be slippery; **jarugud.u** slipping, sliding (Te.); **jara_g** to slip (Kol.)(DEDR 2360).

3222.**Image: bat**: **jatuke** a bat (Ka.lex.) **jatu, jatuka_, jatuni_, jatu_ka_** bat (Skt.lex.)

3223.**Image: bullock**: **ja_to_ks.a = ja_ta uks.a** a young bullock, an ox (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3224.**Asafoetida**: **jatuka** asafoetida; a kind of gum; **jatuke** a kind of gum; a kind of fragrant substance or perfume, pa_pad.i; **jatu-kr.t** making lac : a kind of fragrant tree, in which the lac

insect forms its nest (Skt.Ka.); **jatura-rasa** lac (Ka.); **jatu_ke** a kind of fragran tree (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **ka_yam** pungency, pepper, curry stuffs, asafoetida (Ta.); what is pungent, chiefly asafoetida (Ma.); **ka_yalu, ka_yal.u, ka_yelu** seasoning (Te.)(DEDR 1462). Ferula assa-foetida (asafoetida) 'With a taste stronger than onion or even garlic, asafoetida is still used as a spice in the Middle East... Alcoholic tinctures of the gum-resin, or the oil and/or fluid extract are reportedly used, at very low levels, to bake goods, beverages, etc... Its main use, however, is as a fixative or fragrance component in perfumery... Malays take asafetida for abdominal trouble, broken bones, and rheumatism.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.194). {"... some came from Coracone (Khorasan) to Ormuz, and from Ormuz to India, and also Guzerat... it came from the Kingdom of Dely (Delhi), a very cold country, which is bounded by Coracone on the other side and by the region of Chiruan (Shirvan, on the west side of the Caspian), as Avicenna points out... this gum is called **altiht** in Arabic; some have **antit**... the Indians call it **imgo** or **imgara** (the Sanskrit **hinga** and **hingula**, from **han** = to kill; Asa-foetida = stinking mastic, **aza** being the Persian for mastic... is yielded by the root of ferula foetida)... the free from which it is extracted is **anjuden** or **angeidan** (**mahruth** referring specially to the root) (G. Da Orta, pp.40-50). Ferula foetida (Ancient Egyptian **gsfn**; Coptic **zegoio**; Arabic: gum **hiltit**; root: **mahru_t**) "The plant is a herbaceous umbelliferous perennial 1.5 to 2m high. It is native to Persia. The strongly foetid brownish gum is collected commercially from plants at least five years old. It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, expectorant and carminative... for nervous conditions, bronchitis, asthma and flatulence... used as condiment in ancient rome, where it was both expensive and highly appreciated. The Assyrian Herbal mentions the herb (called **tiya_tu** or **nuhustu**) as growing near Babylon. The Coptic herbalists prescribed it as an ingredient in a composite eye ointment... occurs in prescriptions for the eye." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.101-102). Ferula foetida = ferula alliacea: **hingu** (Skt.); **hing** (H.B.); **hingra** (M.); **kayam** (Ta.Te.Ma.); gum resin: instestinal antiseptic, carminative, in hysteria and epilepsy; essential oil; habitat: Eastern Persia and Khorassan and western Afghanistan. (GIMP, p.117). Ferula foetida, ferula ass-foetida: gum asafetida, devil's dung, food of the gods; **teufelsdreck** (Ger.); **stinkasant** (Ger.); **assefetide** (Fr.); part used: the oleogum-resin obtained by incising the living rhizomes and roots; habitat: Persia and Afghanistan... exported from Iran and India; adulterants: **galbanum**, a gum resin obtained from ferula galbaniflua, a perennial herb growing in Persia and Afghanistan; **ammoniac**, a gum resin from **dorema ammoniacum**, a perennial herb, indigenous to Persia and Turkestan; Uses: stimulant, carminative, nervine stimulant in hysteria, and laxative. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 637-639).

3225.**Image: mole, freckle; mark of lash**: **jat.ula, jad.ula** mole, freckle (Skt.); **zarun** birthmark (A.); **jar.ul, jar.ur** freckle, spot (B.); **jar.ura** freckle, mole (Or.); **jar.ul** (H.)(CDIAL 5083). **d.anu** mark of lash (S.)(CDIAL 6128). **t.ad.a** scar, spot (Malt.); **tal.m** (obl. **tal.t-**) swelling raised by a blow, weal (Ko.); **tar..umpu (tar..umpi-)** to be scarred, bruised, marked, become practised, addicted; n. scar, cicatrice, bruise, weal, mark, impression, dent made in the skin, injury, blemish, stigma, defect in character (Ta..); **tar..ampu** scar, wart, callous spot as from a writing style; **tar..ampikka** to grow callous (Ma.); **dali** an inflamed patch of skin, blotch; **dali inba** to be blotchy, spread in patches (Kui)(DEDR 3118). **jad.d.u, jid.d.u, dad.d.u** callosity, a callous spot, wart, scar (Ka.); **jad.d.u, dad.d.u** callosity, hardness as of the skin of the hand, etc. from much use (Tu.); **jed.d.i** mole (on skin)(Kor.)(DEDR 2314). cf. **vat.u** scar, cicatrice, wale (**Pur-ana_. 14**); wart, mole (Ta.lex.) **vat.u** mark of stripe, scar, weal, wart, mole, freckle (Ma.)(DEDR 5227).

3226.**Birth**: **ca_tam < ja_ta** birth, nativity (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,61**); that which arises or originates (**Caivaca. Potu. 334**)(Ta.lex.) **pasu_ta** (pp. of **pasavati**) produced; having born, delivered; **pasu_ti** bringing forth, birth (Pali.lex.) **pasat.a** (pp. of **pa + sr.**) to produce, let out; **pasuta** (pp. of **pa + sa_** or **si**, Skt. **prasita**) attached to, intent upon, pursuing, doing; **pasura** (?**pacura**) many, abundant (= ra_si, heap)(Pali.lex.)

3227.**Image: birth**: cf. **ja_ti** birth (AitBr.Pali)(CDIAL 5185). **ja_yate_** is born (RV.); generates (R.); **ja_yati** is born (Pali); **ja_ai** (Pkt.); **za** to be born (Wg.); **ja_y** to bear (of animals)(Pa.); **jysa** to be born (Tor.); **j-** (Phal.); **joiki** (pret. **ja_lu_**), **jo_nu, zo_nu** (Sh.); **zyon^{u}** (pp. **za_v**)(K.); **ja_van.** (L.); **ja_un.a_** to bear (P.); **ja_vu~** to be born (G.); **za_um.k** to happen, become, be (Konkan.i); **ja_pan.u** (pp. **ja_o**) to be born (S.); **zagiba** to be born (A.)(CDIAL 5204).

3228.**Image: a woman who has recently given birth**: **sadyo_ja** freshly born (Pa_n.. gan.a); **sadyo_ ja_ta** new-born calf (RV.); **sadyo_ ja_ta_** a woman who has recently given birth (Skt.); **sajja_** fresh; **sajji_ su_i_** recently calved (of a cow)(L.); **xa~_zo** fresh, not kept overnight, purified by morning bath (A.); **sa~_jo** newly made, fresh (B.)(CDIAL 13124). **Fresh**: **sajjuka, sajjaka, sarjuka** (Tadbhava of **sadyaska**) new, recent, young; that is young or fresh: a bud (Ka.lex.) **sadyaska, sajjuka** belonging to the present day; immediate, present; new, recent; **sadyas, sadya** to-day, this very day, this moment; presently; **sadya, sadya_** now (Ka.); **sadhya_** (M.Te.); **sadyo_ja_ta** newly born, born in a moment; a calf (Ka.lex.) **sajja** ready (Pali.Pkt.); **sajja_** fresh, new (L.); **sa_z, sye_z** in good order, good (Wot..); **sajjra_** fresh (P.); **sa_si** fresh (N.)(CDIAL 13095). **sadyas** on the same day, at the very moment (RV.); **sadivas** id. (RV.); **sajju, sajjukam.** instantly, new (Pali); **sajjo_, sajja, sajjam.** quickly (Pkt.); **sajj** morning (P.); **sa~_jo** in one day, on the same day, recently, later (B.); **seda, heda** suddenly, quickly (Si.); **sadyaska** fresh (Sus'r.); **sajjokka** recent, fresh (Pkt.); **sajaru** fresh (S.); **sajjra_** (P.)(CDIAL 13123). **so_tr.** engendering; **savitri_** mother (Skt.); **su_tri_** genital organ (AV.); female (Phal.); **so~_ci** adj. female; **so_c**, pl. **so_ci** (of animals)(Sh.); **sot** vulva (of animals)(M.); **so~ti_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13604).

3229.**Image: mould, matrix**: **sa_ca_** a mould or matrice (Ka.); **sa_ca_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **san.cha, san.chi** a small mould or stamp; a division of a book consisting of eight or ten leaves; **sachcha** a mould, a stamp (P.lex.)

3230.**Earnest**: **cattu < sat** truth, reality (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ca_** true, real (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **sai** a small sum given to handfast a bargain, the thing purchased remaining with the seller, an earnest; a pledge (P.lex.) **Bargain**: **sat.t.ayati** gives (v. l. receives)(Dha_tup.); **sat.t.ayati** gives (Skt.); **sattra** wealth, gift (Skt.); **sat.t.a** exchanged; exchange; **sat.t.i_** (Pkt.); **sat.o** (S.); **sat.t.i_** exchange market (P.); **sa~_t.o** exchange; **sat.on.o** to exchange, barter (Ku.); **sa_t.o** anmends, revenge; **sa_t.nu** to exchange (N.); **sa_t.a_** exchange (H.); **sa_t.u~** bargain; **sa_t.vu~** to make a bargain (G.); **sa_t.n.e~** to buy up stock (M.); **xuta_iba** to retaliate (A.)(CDIAL 13101). **satyan:ka_ra, sacakara, sacaka_ra, sacaga_ra** making good or true, ratification of a contract or bargain; something given in advance as an earnest or security for the performance of a contract, earnest-money, pledge; **satya** true, real; fulfilled, realized; promise, oath (Ka.lex.) **sanciga_r** earnest, i.e. part paid beforehand (Kon.lex.) cf. **acca_ram** earnest money, advance given to ratify a bargain (Ta.Ma.); **acca_ramu** (Te.)(DEDR App.5). **sacai, sat, sot, sotto** truth; **a~ya~, sarige** of a truth; **sa~ca, suca, suci, ajbi** truthful (Santali.lex.) cf. **satya** true, truth (RV.); promise (AV.); **satyaka** (Skt.); **sacca** true, truth (Pali); **saca** (As'.);

sacca truth, oath; **tacca** true (Pkt.); **caco, taco** true (Gypsy); **sace** truth (Bshk.); **saj** (Tor.); **sa_ce** (Gau.); **sacu** true, truth; **saco** true (S.); **sace, sacca_** adj. (L.); **sace, sacca_** (P.); **sac, sacc** (WPah.); **sa~_c** true (Ku.); **sa~_co** truthful (Ku.); true (N.); **xa~sa_** (A.); **sa~_c** truth; **sa~_ca_** true (B.); **sa_ca_, sa~_ca_, cha_ca_, chaca_** truthful (Or.); **sa~_c** true (Mth.); **sa_c** true, truth (Bhoj.); **sa~_c^{u}** true (Aw.); **sa_c** true, truth; **sa~_ca_, sacca_** true (H.); **sa_co** (Marw.); **sa_c, sa_cu~** true (G.); **sa_c, sa~_ca_** (M.); **sasa** truth (Si.); **sas** oath (Si.); **sant** existing, real, true (RV.)(CDIAL 13112). **sava_ya** truthful (Pkt.OG.); **sadva_din** speaking the truth (MaitrUp.)(CDIAL 13125).

3231.**Custom-house officer**: **ca_yar** (Ta.) < **sa_'ir** (U.) customs, duties; current or customary sources of revenue other than land tax (**C.G.**); custom-house officer (Ta.lex.) ?**ca_ya-p-pet.t.i** small lacquer boxes with compartments; dyed ola-covered baskets with compartments (Ta.lex.) **sa_yaru, jaka_ti** customs, excise (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3232.**Sign of approval**: **sayi, say** a word answering to signature in writing, and to acceptance in orgal communication; a particle of emphatic indication or concession: indeed, in truth, aye, of course, well said, correct (Ka.); **sa-i_, sahi_** (M.H.); **sayi, sahi** sign of approval, signature (Ka.lex.) **sayda, sayta** a man of rectitude, a straightforward, upright or honest man; **sayva** id.; **sayta** a man of rectitude; **saypu, saytu** rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit (Ka.); **saypuver-** to obtain merit (Ka.lex.) **sakki, sa_kki, sa_ks.i** observing, witnessing; attesting, testifying (Ka.lex.) cf. **sa_ks.ya** evidence (Mn.); morph. cf. **sa_magri_ ~~ sa_magrya**); **sakkha** evidence (Pkt.); **sa_kh** (H.); **sa_kha_** trustworthy (H.); **sa_k ra_khn.e~** to set a watch for expected arrival (M.); **sakkhijja** evidence (Pkt.); **sachiyena** inst. sg. (NiDoc.); **sa_khi_** (P.); reputation, mercantile credit (M.); **sa_kha** evidence, honesty (S.); **sa_kh** solemn declaration (L.); credit (Aw.); evidence, reputation (H.); **sa_kh, sa_k = sa_khi_** reputation, mercantile credit (M.); **sa_khiim.**, inst. sg. (OG.); **sa_kh^{i}** evidence (G.)(CDIAL 13322). **Rectitude**: **say say, say, sey, sai** straightness: down-rightness; rectitude, propriety; merit; **saynimir** to be stretched straight up; **saynege** to rise straight upward to, bristle; **sayyakkara** a straight syllable, a syllable denoted by a straight line, i.e. a short syllable; **sayvari** to run or move straight on; **sayte-do_r-** to appear proper or orderly arranged; **saytu** straightness; rectitude, propriety; a straight line used to denote a short syllable: a short syllable; **saytid.u** to put in order, to make proper; to put on in a proper manner; **saytu-gere** a straight line: the sign for a short syllable; **saytuvariyisu** to cause to run or go straight on (Ka.lex.)

3233.**Essence**: **sat** essence (H.G.M.); **sattva** existence, reality (TS.); true character (MBh.); living being, creature (MBh.); **satta** strength, essence (Pkt.); **sath, satas** truth, essence (K.); **satu** courage (S.); **satt** truth (P.); **sata_** strength (Or.); **satta_** (H.); **satta** living being (Pali.Pkt.); **satva** (KharI.); **sata** being, animal (Si.)(CDIAL 13111).

3234.**Earnest money**: **can.d.ava_l., can.d.iva_l.a** what is given to ratify a bargain, earnest money, a handsel (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **canta_** money, subscription (Ta.mod.); **canda_** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

3235.**Ratification of a bargain; earnest money; pledge**: **sann** deposited (S'Br.); **sa_n** anything given in pledge (G.); **hste_s.u sa_dayati** (AV.)(CDIAL 13128). **can.t.i-va_l.am** money given to dissolve a bargain or to redeem anything (Ta.); **can.d.i-va_l.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ti** winning, gaining (RV.); **sa_i** something very good (Pkt.); **say** ratification of a bargain, earnest money (K.); **sa_i_** earnest money (L.P.Aw.H.); pledge (H.); **sai** yield of harvest, plenty (Ku.); **la_u-sa_u, la_o-**

sa_o gain (H.)(CDIAL 13332). **acca_ram** earnest money, advance given to ratify a bargain (Ta.Ma.); **acca_ramu** (Te.); **satyam.ka_ra** (Skt.)(DEDR App. 5). cf. **san** win; **sano_ti** wins, gains (RV.); **sanoiki** to prepare, put right (Sh.); **san-** to be able; **sanna_** to finish (WPah.)(CDIAL 13126). **Strength; true**: **snt** existing, real, true (RV.); **sattv** existence, reality (TS.); true character (MBh.); living being, creature (MBh.); **satta** strength, essence (Pkt.); **sath**, dat. **satas** truth, essence (K.); **satu** courage (S.); **satt** truth (P.); **sata_** strength (Or.); **satta_** (H.); **sat** essence (H.G.M.); **satta** living being (Pali.Pkt.); **satva** (KharI.); **sata** being, animal (Si.)(CDIAL 13111). **saty** true; truth (RV.); promise (AV.); **satyaka** (Skt.); **sacca** true; truth (Pali); **saca** (As'.); **sacca** truth, oath; **tacca** true (Pkt.); **caco** true; **taco** (Gypsy); **sace** truth (Bshk.); **saj** (Tor.); **sa_ce** (Gau.); **sacu** true; truth; **saco** true (S.); **sacc** (L.); **sacca_** adj. (L.); **sacc, sacca_** (P.); **sac, sacc** (WPah.); **sa~_c** true; **sa~_co** truthful (Ku.); true (N.); **xa_sa_** (A.); **sa~_c** truth (B.); true (Mth.); **sa~_c^{u}** true (Aw.); **sa_c** true, truth (Bhoj.H.); true (G.); **sa~_ca_, sacca_** true (H.); **sa_co** (Marw.); **sa_cu~** true (G.); **sa_c, sa~_ca_** (M.); **sasa** truth; **sas** oath (Si.)(CDIAL 13112). **satyavacana** speaking the truth (VarBr.S.ChUp.); **sasvadan** speaking the truth (Si.)(CDIAL 13114). **satyavr.tti** devotion to truth (R.); **sacaut.i_** truthfulness (Mth.); **sa_cvat.^{i}** (G.); **sacot.i_, satot.i_** honesty (M.)(CDIAL 13115). **saddharma** true virtue (R.); **saddhamma** (Pali.Pkt.); **sadam** holy teaching, religion (Si.)(CDIAL 13121). **sadbha_va** true existence (R.); truth (MBh.); **sabbha_va** reality (Pali.Pkt.); **sbha_va, hbha_va** truth, reality; **hba_t.a** really (Si.)(CDIAL 13122). **sadva_din** speaking the truth (MaitrUp.); **sava_ya** truthful (Pkt.G.)(CDIAL 13125). **Good man**: **sajjana** well-born, of good family, respectable, reputable; virtuous, good; a good man, a virtuous man (Skt.Ka.); **sajjana, saujanya** goodness, generosity, kindness (Ka.lex.)

3236.**Association, friendship**: cf. **sa_khiya, sa_khya** association, party (RV.); friendship (Skt.); **sakhya** friendship (Pali); acc. sg. **sakkhim., sakkhi_** (Pali); **sa_her.i_** woman's female friend (S.); **sa_heli_** (G.)(CDIAL 13323). **saciva** a companion, a friend; a counsellor, a minister; **saci** an associate, a friend; connection, friendship; **sa_civya** friendship, fellowship; the office of a counsellor, ministership, ministry, administration (Ka.lex.) **Tribe**: **ce_karam** district, station; family, tribe (Ta.lex.) **can:kati** connection, relation (**I_t.u, 4,6, Pra.**)(Ta.lex.) **Part of town inhabited by people of one tribe**: **sa_hi, sa_i** part of town inhabited by people of one caste or tribe (Or.)(CDIAL 13323). **sajjane** a virtuous woman; a wife; **sajjanike** virtuousness, goodness (Ka.lex.) cf. **sa_khilya** friendship (Skt.); **sa_khalya, sa_khalla** (Pali); **havul-a** partnership (Si.)(CDIAL 13324). **Relatives, kinship**: **sa_i_** relatives (Ku.); **saja_tya** kinship (RV.)(CDIAL 13087). cf. **sva_min** owner, master (Mn.); husband (A_past.); **saui** owner, master (Gypsy); **sa~_i~_** (S.); **sa~_i** (as term of address)(L.)(CDIAL 13930). **saja_ta** kinsman (RV.); **sia_u** male member of a family with which one is connected by marriage; **sia_lu** a relative (S.); **siya_** kinsman (Si.)(CDIAL 13086). **sajjhilaga, sajjhillaga** brother; **sajjilaga_** sister (Pkt.); **sa~_jhil** third son in a family of four or more (Mth.); **sajhil** (Aw.); **sajhil, sajhla_** (H.); **sa_(h)i_lo** third eldest brother; **sa_(h)i_li** third eldest sister (N.); **sejo** third-born (B. after **mejo < madhyama**) (CDIAL 13094). **saho_dara** co-uterine (Mn.); **saho_ara** full brother (Pkt.); **saho_ari_** full sister (Pkt.); **sahowar** full brother (H.); **sohovur** full brother (OSi.); **sohoyura_, sohoyuri_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13312). **so_dara** co-uterine (Mn.); next of kin (Skt.); **soro**, pl. **swa_ra_** kinsman, caste-fellow; **s'war** (Ku.); **soyra_** relation by marriage, friend (M.)(CDIAL 13605). **sa_yi, sa_mi, so_mi, so_yi, so_vi, sva_mi** a proprietor, an owner; a master, a lord; od.eya; a soverign, king, monarch; a guru; a husband; S'iva's son, Skanda; **sva_mitva** ownership; mastership; lordship; sovereignty; **sva_mya, sa_mya** mastership, lordship, ownership; right or title to property (Ka.lex.) **swa_ni_, swa_niko** contemporary, of the same age (Ku.); **sa_ma_nya** equal, alike; equality (MBh.); **sa_ma_a** equality (Pali); **sa_man.n.a** likeness (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13351; CDIAL 14835). **sajjana** well-

born, of good family, respectable, reputable; virtuous, good; a good man, a virtuous man; **sajjana = saujanya** goodness, generosity (Ka.lex.) cf. **sajjana** good man (**sant + jana**)(Mn.Pali); **sajjan.a** (Pkt.); **sajan.u** a benevolent person, friend (S.); **sajjan., sajan.** friend (L.); **sajjan.** (P.); **sa_jni, sajni** female friend (Mth.); **sa_jana** lover (OAw.); **sa_jan** lover, paramour (H.); **sa_jan.a** pl. bridegroom's party (OG.); **sa_jan., sajan., sa_jn.i_** lover, mistress (M.); **sadana_** good person (Si.)(CDIAL 13090). **sa_jan** gathering of respectable gentlemen attending a wedding, the bridegroom's party; **sa_jnu~** a meeting of caste-members to decide a caste question (G.); **sa_janem.** association, friendship (OM.)(CDIAL 13330). **sa_vaka_ra, sa_vuka_ra, sa_huka_ra** a banker, a merchant; a rich man (Ka.M.H.); **saha_ya, sa_ya** one who goes along with another, an adherent; a helper, a patron; **saha_yate** a number of companions, company of associates or followers; **sa_, saha, saha_** together, with, along with (Ka.lex.) **Image: attached to: satta-** attahced to, clinging to (Pali.Pkt.); **sajjati** clings to, is attached to (Pali); **sajati** is attached, embraces (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 13085).

3237.**Belonging to; property; chattels; wealth: -sam.da** in cmpds. 'belonging to' (NiDoc.); **santaka** id. (Skt.); **santaka** belonging to, being in the power of (Pali); **-san** affix denoting enduring state with verb or adjective; **-sa~_** gen. suffix of nouns (Dm.); **-sond^{u}** gen. suffix (< **-as hond^{u}**; pres. part. **bhavati**); **-sando** gen. suffix (S.); **sanda_** pres. part. (P.); **-hando** gen. suffix (Marw.); **sa~_ta_, sa_ta_** being (M.); **sataka-** belonging to (OSi.Bra_hmi_); **sataka** belonging to (Si. 10th cent. A.D.); **satu** (Si.); **santaka** property (Pali); **sam.da-** in: **sarvasam.dena** with all my property (NiDoc.); **sa~ta** cattle (Dm.); **sanda_** wealth (L.); **sanda_** chattels (P.); **Ösant** existing, real, true (RV.)(CDIAL 13127). **Prosperity, existence, wealth**: **bhu_ti** prosperity (RV.); **bhavant** pres. part. of **bhavati** 'turns out well' (RV.); **hu~do** well-to-do, prosperous (Ku.)(CDIAL 9418). **bhavanti_** the present tense (Skt.); **ho~d** existence (P.); **ho~t** wealth (H.)(CDIAL 9419). **bhuvo** worshipper in a temple (G.); **bhu_de_va** title used of Brahmans by themselves (Skt.)(CDIAL 9554). cf. **bhu_man** earth, world (RV.)(CDIAL 9556). **satkavi** true bard (Skt.); **sakavi** bard, panegyrist (Si.)(CDIAL 13107). **san.da** chattels, implements; wealth; **jet.h, har.h wichch gain. parakhiye, yar parakhiye wakht piyan; te us ghare wichch nar parakhiye, jis ghare wichch san.da nah** cows are tested in Jet.h and Har.h, a friend in need, and a wife in a house where there is no wealth; **san.d** instruments, tools (P.lex.)

3238.**Floor-cloth**: **ja_jama, ja_ji_ma** a floor-cloth (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3239.**Images: ragged cloth; upper garment**: **sa_huli_, sa_hulia_** cloth (Pkt.); **saur., saur.h** quilt, quilt worn as a cloak (P.); **saur.** blanket (Ku.); **ser.^{i}** portion of sa_r.i_ drawn over the eyes as a veil; **ser.o** upper garment of men or women (G.); **sa_hula-ci_vara** a coarse cloth; **sa_hunna, sa_hun.d.a** strip of ragged cloth (Pali)(CDIAL 13382). **slu** a fine red cloth (K.); **sa_lu_** fine upper garment worn by women (P.); **sa_lu** (N.B.H.); **sa_l.u** (Or.Marw.G.); **s'a_lu_** fine red cloth (M.)(CDIAL 13372). cf. **ja_ju, ja_du** colour of red ochre, red colour (Ka.); redness (Te.)(DEDR 2437). **Dressing, ties, fastens** : **sam.dyati** ties, fastens (AV.); **sam.da_na** fetter (RV.); **sandita** fastened (Pali); **(h)andinava_** to put on clothes (Si.); **(h)andavanava_** caus. to dress (Si.); **sanda_na** cord, fetter (Pali); **sam.da_n.ai** fetters (Pkt.); **sam.da_n.ia** bound (Pkt.); **andanaya** monk's undergarment (Si.); **andana_** dressing (Si.)(CDIAL 12906). **sajana** act of fastening (Skt.)(CDIAL 13098). **Joint, joinery**: **sand** joint e.g. of a door, of the body (Kon.lex.) **cad.i** a dovetail (in carpentry)(Ka.); **jad.a-ka_ma** joinery (M.)(Ka.lex.) **cat.ai-tl** to flatten as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows; to clinch, rivet (Ta.lex.) **To dress**: **s.u_m** I put on (clothes)(Phal.); **s.a_** to put on (dress) (Bshk.); **s.awe** to dress (another)(Phal.); **handinava_,**

andinava_ to don, wear (Si.)(CDIAL 13085). **attna_** to clothe or dress oneself, put on (Kur.); **ate** to wear, put on (Malt.); **attu** sewing (Ta.); **atuku** to solder, cement, join (Ka.); **attu** to be attached or joined (Te.); **atkap** to mend, join (Ga.); **adk** to tie (knot, etc.)(Go.); **atku** a joint, patch (Kond.a)(DEDR 145). **ca_tu** to wear (esp. holy clothes, caste mark, etc.)(Te.); **ca_ttu** to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark; n. wearing as a garland (Ta.)(DEDR 2449). **ca_rttuka** to put on dress, adorn, throw on (Ma.)(DEDR 2460). **Clothing; armour; matting**: **s'a_t.i_** strip of cloth (MBh.); **s'a_t.a** id. (Skt.) > **sar.ai** shawl (Psht.); **sar.ie_** (O_rmur.i_. Iranian); **sa_l** (Persian); **s'arak** (Tocharian); **sa_t.a** garment, cloth (Pali); **sa_t.aka, sa_t.i, sa_t.ika_** outer garment, cloak (Pali); **sa_d.aya, sa_d.i_, sa_d.ia_, sa_lia_** garment (Pkt.); **sa_r.hi_** woman's garment or **sari** (S.); **sa_r.i_** (L.); **sa_r.ha_, sa_r.hi_** loincloth (P.); **sa_r.i** sari (Ku.); **sa_r.i** cloth garment (N.); **xa_ri** sari (A.); **sa_r.i** (B.Or.); **sa_r.i_** (H.G.); **sa_ri_** (Bi.Mth.Aw.); **sa_r.hi** (Or.); **sariya_** (Bi.); **sa_r** (Bhoj.); **sa_r.hi_** (H.); **sa_d.i_** (OMarw.); the sari given to bride at wedding (M.); **sa_d.a_** id. (M.); **sal.u-va**, **hal.u-va** cloth, shawl (Si.); --ext. with **-ll-: sa_d.illa, sa_d.ollaya** garment (Pkt.); **sa_d.lo, sa_llo** sari (G.)(CDIAL 12381). **mamo salaka, gon:go salaka** cloth given as present by bridegroom (Santali.lex.) **ca_t.i** cloth, clothing (Ta.lex.) [cf. **-at.t.a** a false suit, in **ku_t.a-at.t.a-ka_ra** a false suitor (Pali); **ku_t.a** a trap, snare (Pali.lex.)] **cat.t.a** armour, mailcoat, jacket, bodice (Ma.); a small sack, jacket, coat (Te.); **cat.t.ai** jacket, coat, gown, cloak; (**te_cut.ai-c-cat.t.ai ca_tti**) (**Tiruva_lava_**. **16,19**)(Ta.lex.); slough of a snake (Ta.); **cat.t.e** a garment adapted to the body after the European fashion (Ka.); **cat.t.ega_re** a native who assume European dress (Tu.)(DEDR 2310). **cat.a_ri** coat of mail (prob. **jad.a + ari** weapon)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_t.a** strip of cloth (Skt.); **sa_t.a** garment, cloth (Pali)(CDIAL 12381). cf. **sa_n.a** hempen (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12384). **cat.t.ai** jacket, coat, gown, cloak, slough of a snake (Ta.)(DEDR 2310).

3240.**Image: petticoat**: **can.d.a_taka** a short petticoat, i.e. sari worn upto half the thigh (Skt.Ka.lex.)

3241.**Image: a tuft; a crest**: **can.d.ike, cen.d.ike** a tuft; a crest; a tuft of hair left on the head of the young children of all castes; the tuft of hair left on the top of the head (at the ceremony of tonsure) by all those people who wear the janiva_ra (Ka.); **cin.t.u** (Ta.); **ce_n.d.i_** (M.); **can.d.ila** Rudra (Ka.); a barber (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **can.t.an-** Yama (**Te_vai. 70**); a Rudra (Ta.lex.) **s'ikhan.d.ike** a tuft (Ka.); **cu_d.e, cu_d.a_, cu_d.a, cu_t.a, jut.t.u** a single lock or tuft of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure; the crest of a cock or peacock; any crest, plume, diadem; the head; top, summit (Ka.lex.) cf. **cu_d.a_** topknot on head (Skt.)(CDIAL 4883). **cut.ikai** < **jut.ika_** crown of the head (**Tiva_.**); crown, crest, diadem; hair-knot on the top of the head; crest as of a peacock; hood of a cobra (**Kantapu. Tiruna_t.t.up. 19**)(Ta.); **cut.t.i** tuft of hair (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ju_t.a** twisted hair (Skt.)(CDIAL 5258).

3242.**Perfume**: **can.d.e** a certain perfume, ra_ks.asi, dhanahari; the small tree cerbera odollam; **cen.d.i** a low annual plant growing in rice-fields, sphaeranthus indicus (Ka.lex.) Cerbera manghas = cerbera odollam: **dabur, dhakur** (B.); **kattarali** (Ta.); **utalam** (Ma.); **sukanu** (M.); bark: purgative; nut: narcotic, poisonous; fruit: employed to kill dogs; plant: fish poison; habitat: tidal forests and salt-swamps on the sea-coast of India (GIMP, pp.59-60).

3243.**Oleander**: **can.d.a_ta** fragrant oleander, nerium odorum (Ka.Skt.lex.) Nerium indicum = nerium odorum: **karavira** (Skt.); **kaner** (H.P.); **karabi** (B.); **kanhera** (M.); **karaviram** (Ta.Te.Ma.); plant: poisonous; root: powerful resolvent and attenuant, used externally; beaten into a paste

with water applied to chancres and ulcers on the penis; habitat: Upper Gangetic plain, Himalayas from Nepal westwards to Kashmir upto 6,500 ft., Salt Range, Waziristan, Baluchistan, Central and S. India (GIMP, p.175).

3244.**Image: crossing of many roads**: **cantu** crossing of many roads (**Malaipat.u. 393**); id. (Ma.); **sandu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **cantu** narrow street, lane (Ta.Ma.); **sandu** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.); **canti** meeting, union, combination; the cross roads, junction of three or more roads (**Tirumuru. 225**); **canti-k-karai** junction where several roads or rivers meet; **canti-k-kar-uppan-** a minor deity worshipped at the crossing of roads; **cantippu** junction of rivers, roads, railroads, etc. (Ta.); **canti-mitittal** to take a child to the cross roads in an auspicious time in its fourth month (**Tiruvil.ai. Ukkira. 27**)(Ta.lex.) **sand** meeting, confluence (K.); **so.n^{u}** confluence (K.)(CDIAL 12913). **Image: junction**: **sin** point where boundaries of three villages meet (P.)(CDIAL 13435).

3245.**Agreement; cultivation on a share basis**: **sam.dha_** agreement (AV.Pkt.); **anda** cropping or cultivation on a share basis (Si.)(CDIAL 12908). **sannhei** state charges for grazing cattle in the evening (WPah.)(CDIAL 12908b). **sanda_** on account of (Si.); **sandha_ya** with reference to (Pali); **sam.dha_ya** id. (BHSk.)(CDIAL 12911). **sun** agreement, settlement (Kt.)(CDIAL 12913). **Message**: **cantu** message, errand (**Pirapulin.. Pirapute_. 49**); messenger (**Kantapu. Ka_cipan-pu. 6**); reconciliation, peace (**Pa_rata. Kirut.t.in.an-r-u_. 6**)(Ta.); **canti** reconciliation, alliance, one of aracar-ar-u-kun.am (**Kur-al., 633, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

3246.**Rope**: **sanda_na** a rope, especially for tying cattle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To draw up water from irrigation tank**: **ce_ntu (ce_nti-)** to draw, as a rope running over a pulley; **e_ntal** irrigation tank (Ta.); **se_du, se_ndu** to draw up (water from a well); **se_du** drawing, etc. (Ka.); **se.d- (se.di-)** to drink a deep draught (Kod..); **se_duni** to draw water (Tu.); **ce~_du, ce_du** to draw up as water from a well; **ce~_da, ce_da** bucket; **ce~_-tra_d.u** rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel (Te.); **cnde** to remove in small quantities from a heap (Malt.)(DEDR 2812).

3247.**Stump of tree**: **sad.** stump of sugar-cane etc. (M.); **sa~_t.ho** stalk, reed (G.); **san.d.ha, san.d.a, san.d.ha_, san.d.a_** stout and strong, (of a tree) unfruitful from, luxuriant growth (Or.)(CDIAL 12270). **Stalk**: **kad.amba** end, point, stalk of a pot-herb (Skt.); **kar.amba** stalk of greens (B.); **kar.amba_, kar.ama_** stalks and plants among stubble of a reaped field (Or.); **kar.bi_, karbi_** tubular stalk or culm of a plant, esp. of millet (H.); **karb** (P.); **kad.ba_** the culm of millet (M.); **kal.ama** a kind of firm-stemmed reed from which pens are made (Or.); infl. by **kalam** pen (H.)(CDIAL 2653). **Image: thicket**: **s.an.d.a** wood, thicket (BhP.); **san.d.a** cluster, grove (Pali); **sam.d.a** thicket (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12797). **Image: bush**: **ja_r.i, ja_d.i, ja_ri_, ja_r.i_** grass (Go.); **ja_nd.u** grass, weed, rubbish (Kuwi)(DEDR App.36). **ja_d.i** a mass (Ka.); **jha_d.i_** a thicket (M.); **jha_t.a** a thicket (Skt.); **jha_t.a = samu_ha** mass (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **jha_t.a** forest, arbour (Skt.); **jha_r.a** bush, tree, forest (Or.); **jha_r.i_** thicket, low jungle (Or.); bush (H.); **jha_d.a** bush, thicket (Pkt.); **jha_r.** thornbush (P.); **jha_r.** tuft of grass, bush, thicket (B.); clump of trees (Bhoj.); tree, plant (G.); bush (H.); grass (Ku.); **jha_r** small bush (N.); brushwood (Bi.); **za_r** thicket, clump (A.); **jha_r.a_** bush (H.); **cha_r., cha_r.i_** bush (H.); **jha_d.** bush, tree (M.); **jha_d.a** bush (Konkan.i); **jha_t., jo_t.** mountain grass (Pas'.); **jha_t.i_** brushwood (Or.); **zand** small shrub (K.); **jha~_t.i** land producing brushwood (Mth.); **jhit.a** small brush (S.)(CDIAL 5362). X cf. **cu_d.a** tuft: **jhun.t.a_** bush (Or.); **jhun.t.** (H.); **jhun.t.a** bush (Skt.); **jhun.d.k** sprouts round stump of a tree (P.); shrub (H.); **jhor.o** bundle (Ku.); **jhor.i_** bunch, cluster (Ku.); **jhor** brush-

wood (N.); **jhor.** bush (B.); **jhu_r.** bush (H.); **jhot.o** cluster (Ku.)(CDIAL 5400). **zul** jungle (Ash.Kt.); **jal** tree (Pas.); **j^{e}hal** jungle (Kal.); **zal** grove, copse (of trees)(Kho.); **jhall** jungle (L.); **jha_l** collection of vines or other plants (N.); **jhall** reed-bed, thicket (P.); bush (WPah.); jha_l pendulous flowering and fruitage of a tree (M.); **jhala_r** brushwood (H.)(CDIAL 5355). **Grass**: **s'a_dvala** abounding in fresh grass (Skt.); **s'a_da** young grass (RV.); **saddala** grassy (Pali); green grass (Pkt.); **ha_bil** du_b-grass, panicum dactylon or cynedon dactylon (commonly used as fodder for horses)(K.); **cha_dla_** moss, slime (B.); **sadula** arrow-grass, heteropogon hirtus (Si.)(CDIAL 12387). **s'a_d.vala, s'a_dvala** abounding in fresh or green grass, green, verdant; a grassy spot (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_t.u** forest, jungle (Ta.); wood, jungle (Ma.); **ka_d.u** forest, jungle (Ka.Tu.); **ka.d.i** jungle (Kod..); **ka_ru** forest (Tu.); **ka_r-(u)** forest (Kond.a)(DEDR 1438).

3248.**Gable-wall**: **candi** a gable-wall (Ka.); **ca_nda-i_** (M.); **candi-go_d.e** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) ?**sandhi** a hole, breach, chasm (Skt.lex.)

3249.**Images: cleft; joint**: cf. **sa_ndhi** hole, crevice (OB.); **sa~_dh** joint; **sa~_d(h)i_** joint, chink (M.)(CDIAL 12913). **Image: cut**: **cha_n.d.an.** to lop (L.); **cha~_t.a_** (B.); **cha_n.t.iba_** (Or.); **cha~_t.na_** (H.); **cha~_t.n.a_** (P.); **cha~_t.nu** (N.); **cha_t.ai, cha_m.t.ai** (OMarw.); **cha~_t.vu~** (G.); **can.d.** to beat (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5013). **ca_ttu (ca_tti-)** to beat, thrash; n. beating, thrashing (Ta.); **ca.t (ca.ty-)** to give a blow to, beat (Ko.)(DEDR 2450). **Image: gap**: **cantu** gap, cleft, crack (Ta.Ma.); **sandu** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.); **canti** bamboo, as having joints; **cantu-vit.utal** to crack, or get disjointed (Ta.); **sanduvid.u** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sandh, sannh** crack between two surfaces, hole made by burglars (P.); **sa_ndhi** hole, crevice (OB.); **a~_dhi-sa~_dhi** holes and corners (B.)(CDIAL 12913). **Images: joint of the body**: **cantu** joint of the body (**Pur-ana_. 78, Urai.**); id. (Ma.); **sandu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **cantu < san-dhi** joint (Ta.Ma.); **sandu** id. (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to conjoin**: **cantittal** to join, conjoin (**Te_va_. 16,9**); to meet (**Tirukkaruvai. Kalit. 75**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.dhi_yate_** is placed in or against (e.g. arrow on bowstring)(MBh.); **sandhi_yati, sandhiyyati** is put together (Pali); **sanun** to be thrust in, be compressed into, sink into (K.); **son^{u}** deep (of lake or pit), low-lying (K.)(CDIAL 12916). **Image: joint, seam; boundary; crack between two surfaces; joining, breach, hole**: **sa~_dh^{i}** joint, seam, cleft (G.); **sa~_dh** joint (M.); **sa~_d(h)i_** joint, chink (M.); **sa_m.d** joint (Konkan.i); **sanda, handiya** joint, knot (Si.); **sandhu** joint (S.); **sandho** joint, boundary (Si.); **sa~_dho** joint, seam, patch, cleft (G.); **sa~_d(h)a_** joint, knuckle, knot (M.); **sandhi** joining, breach, hole (Pali); **sam.dhi** joint, hole (Pkt.); joint (RV.); point of union (TS.); horizon, extremity, end (S'Br.); compact (MBh.); hole made by a burglar (Mn.); **sam.dhika** in cmpd. jointed (Skt.); **san** burglary (K.); **sandhi** hole made by burglars (S.); **sandh** space, distance (P.); **sa~_dh** boundary (N.); **do-sa~_dh, do-sa_n** frontier (N.); **sa_id(h)uwa_, sai~dhuwa_** burglar (N.); **sandhi-che_da** housebreaking (Pali); **se~dh**, **sen** hole made by burglars (N.); **sen** hole made by burglars, mine (Mth.); **se_nhi** (Bhoj.); **se~_dh** (whence **se~dhna_** to bore, sap, mine)(H.); **xindhi** hole in the ground (esp. one made under a wall by a thief)(A.); **si~d(h)** hole in a wall (B.); **si~d(h)i** hole made by a thief (Or.)(CDIAL 12913). **sam.dhila_** hole in wall, chasm (Skt.); **sandhiru** housebreaker (S.)(CDIAL 12915). **sa~_dhi_** housebreaker (L.)(CDIAL 13314). **Wrist, ankle**: **s.aca_, s.ace** wrist (Wg.); **s.aci_** (Kt.); **s.aca_** wrist; **s.a_co** ankle; **s.a_co_** arm below elbow (Pas'.); **hoc^{u}** wrist (K.); ***s'rathya** to be joined, joint (Skt.)[cf. semant. Pers. **band** wrist)](CDIAL 12676). **Nourish**: **sam.dha_rati** holds together (Skt.); **sam.dhr.ta** (AV.); **sam.dha_rayati** holds together, supports (MBh.); **sam.dha_ran.a** supporting (MBh.); encouragement (Pkt.); **sandha_re_ti** holds up, restrains (Pali); **sam.dha_ria** placed, settled (Pkt.); **sanda_run** to support, sustain, nourish (K.); **sanda_ran** arranging, resuscitating (K.)(CDIAL 12907). **sana_thi_- karo_ti** protects (Skt.)(CDIAL 12926). **Support**:

a_n.am support (Ta.Ma.); **a_nincu** to place or lay so as to lean against, lean, support (Te.); **an-r-et.e** to lean or rest on pillows (Malt.)(DEDR 408). **an.t.ai, an.ai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support, pillow (Ma.)(DEDR 123). **an.t.u** to take refuge in, retire to for shelter (Ta.); **an.t.ai** nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 120). **Thicket; a place where two things are joined**: **s'an.d.a, san.d.a, s.an.d.a, s'an.d.ha** a multitude, a collection, a group, a flock; a place where two things are joined into one; a thicket, a wood; two trees being joined (Ka.lex.) **s'an.d.a** a multitude; an encampment (Ka.lex.) **can.d.ika_** Durga_ (Ta.Skt.Ka.lex.) **can.d.i** Durga_ (Ka.lex.) **san.d.avan.e** (Tadbhava of **sandha_na**), **santavan.a, sandan.a, sandan.i, sandavan.e** the act of placing or holding together,joining, junction, uniting; tying or binding together, tying; a cord, a rope; alliance, league, association; companionship; directing, taking aim; aim, attention; the application of expedients, the concentration of efforts, energies or talents towards the performance of; reception, receiving (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sandhi** alliance, league, making a treaty of peace (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to join together; relationship**: **cha~_dnu** to bind, hobble (N.); **sa_ndiba** to tie (A.); **cha~_da_** (B.); **chandiba_** to join together (Or.); **cha~_dna_** to tie (H.); **cha~_d** tether (N.B.); tether (H.); **chanda_** tie, bond (Or.); **cha~_d, cha_n** hobble for cattle (Bi.); **cha_n** fetter, hobble (Mth.); **sa_ndni** loop for feet in climbing trees (A.); **chandan.i** tether for cows (Or.)(CDIAL 4984).

3250.**Fermented liquid; mixture of a beverage; distilling**: **sam.dha_na** mixing (a drink)(S'a_rn:gS.); sour rice gruel (Skt.); joint, union (TS.); bell-metal (MW.); pickles (OAw.); **sam.dha_ni_** foundry (Skt.); **sandha_na** union, fetter (Pali); **sam.dha_n.a** joint, fermented liquid (Pkt.); **sa~_dha_n.o** pickles (S.); **sandan ca_na_** dried radishes (N.); **sandha_na_** pickle, acid preparation of bel and other fruits (H.); **sandha_ni_** f. id., distilling, foundry (H.); **sa~dha_n.u~** pickles (G.); **sa~_d(h)an., sa~_d(h)n.e~** a culinary preparation of rice (M.); **andun** bell, gong (Si.)(CDIAL 12909). **Provision for daily worship**: **canti** provision for daily worship in a temple (**S.I.I. v,92**); festival; worship (**Tiv. Amalan-a_ti. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **Boiled rice**: **ca_tam** boiled rice (**Kumare_.Cata.63**)(Ta.); **sa_damu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **sam.dadha_ti** places on, combines (RV.); **sam.dha_** mixture of a beverage (Skt.); **sandhan.u** to pickle (S.); **sa~dhan.** (L.); **sandahati** puts together (Pali); **sam.dha_i, sam.dhe_i, sam.dhai** joins (Pkt.); **sanun** to mingle, penetrate (K.); **sann.u~** to knead flour (WPah.); **sa_nn.o** to mix with ingredients, immerse in spices, make a sauce of, pickle (Ku.); **sa~_dhnu, sa_dnu** to pickle (N.); **xa_niba** to mix, knead, plaster (A.); **sa_ndhiba_, sa_ndiba_, sa_niba_** to mix up, knead (Or.); **sa_nal** to mix (Bhoj.); **sa_m.dhai** aims, fixes, prepares pickles (OAw.); **sa_nab** to mix (OAw.); **sa_nna_** to mix, knead (H.); **sa_m.dhai** aims (OMarw.); **sa~_dhvu~** to unite, attach (G.); **sa~_dhn.e~, sa~_dn.e~** to join, be joined, come together (M.); **hananava_, ananava_** to mix, knead (dough or clay)(Si.)(CDIAL 12898). **sam.nayati** mixes (esp. with fresh or sour milk)(S'Br.); leads together, joins (RV.); **sanne_ti** mixes, kneads (Pali); **sanun** to mingle, penetrate (K.); **sannn.u~, sannna_** to knead flour (WPah.); **sa_nn.o** to mix with ingredients, immerse in spices, make a sauce of, pickle (Ku.); **xa_niba** to mix, knead, plaster (A.); **sa_niba_** to mix up, knead (Or.); **sa_nal** to mix (Bhoj.); **sa_nab** (Aw.); **sa_nna_** mix, knead (H.); **(h)ananava_** to mix, knead (dough or clay)(Si.)(CDIAL 12924).

3251.**Nutmeg**: **ja_ti_, ja_ti** mace, nutmeg (Sus'r.); **ja_ti-puppha** a kind of nutmeg (Pali); **za~_i_** nutmeg (A.); **ja_e-phael** nutmeg (H.)(CDIAL 5187). "Myristica officinalis: both nugmegs and mace enter into the composition of numerous medicines as aromatic adjuncts... An infusion of nutmegs is recommended by several writers as a serviceable drink in the thirst of cholera patients." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.225). **ja_ti_pattri_, ja_tipattri_** mace (Bhpr.); **javatri_**

mace (L.); **ja_itri_** (Or.); **ja_watri_, ja_wi_tri_, jawaltari_** (H.G.); **ja_va~tri_** (G.); **ja_ipatri** (N.); **za~_ipatri_** (A.); **ja_epatri_** (H.); **ja_ypatri_** (G.); **ja_ypatri_** (M.)(CDIAL 5188). **ja_ti_phala, ja_tiphala** nutmeg, mace (VarBr.S.); **ja_pharu** nutmeg (S.); **jaiphal** (P.); **ja_iphal** (N.); **ja_yphal** (B.); **ja_iphal.a** (Or.); **ja_ephal** (H.); **ja_yphal.** (G.); **ja_iphal.** (M.); **da_pala** (Si.)(CDIAL 5189). **nar-aikka_y** nutmeg (**Tirumuru. 190**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_ti** nutmeg (**kar-pu_ra ca_tiyo_ t.aintu : Cilap. 5,26, Urai.**); **ca_tikka_y** nutmeg, fragrant and medicinal (Ta.);**ja_yika_yi** (Te.); **ca_tikka_y-maram** nutmeg tree, myristica fragrans; jungle nutmeg, myristica laurifolia (Ta.lex.) **ja_ti, ja_yi, ja_yika_yi, ja_ji** nutmeg, mace; **ja_yipatre, ja_jipatre, ja_tipatri**; **ja_tiphala, ja_yiphala** the coat of the nutmeg, mace (Ka.lex.) **ja_tikos'a** aril of the seed of ja_tiphala (Car. Ci. 26.205); **ja_ti_phala** myristica fragrans (Car. Su. 5.77, Ci. 17.126). Myristica fragrans: **jatiphala** (Skt.); **jaiphal** (H.B.M.); **jadikkay** (Ta.); **jajikaya** (Te.); **jatikka** (Ma.); seeds: carminative, stomachic, useful in flatulency, nausea and vomiting; oil from dried kernels: aperitif, carminative; habitat: a native of the E. Moluccas, cultivated in the Malay peninsula and the Malay islands. In India it is found only as a specimen tree in a few localities, chiefly botanic gardens, where the climate is sufficiently hot and moist. (GIMP, pp. 172-173). Myristica malabarica: **rampatri** (M.); **kamuka** (Skt.); **kattuchadi** (Ta.); **adavijajikaya** (Te.); **kattujattikka** (Ma.); seeds: in form of **lep** used as an external application; fat: mixed with little oil applied to indolent ulcers, allays pain, cleanses the surface and establishes healthy action; habitat: evergreen forests of Konkan Ghats, Kanara and Malabar upto 1,000 ft. (GIMP, p.173). **ka_t.t.u-c-ca_ti** Malabar nutmeg, myristica malabarica (Ta.lex.) Myristica fragrans: nutmeg; **myristicasamen** (Ger.); **muscade** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe seed, deprived of its coat and arillode and with or without a thin coating of lime; habitat: Molucca islands; cultivated in tropical lands... nutmeg trees grow wild in the Dutch Banda and adjacent islands of the East Indies... Uses: nutmegs are used as a spice and medicinally as a stimulant and carminative, also as a source of oil of nutmeg... used externally in liniments and ointments as a counter-irritant... substitute: Bombay nutmegs from myristica malabarica which are ellipsoidally-elongate and entirely devoid of odour. Myristica fragrans: true mace; **fleur de muscade** (Fr.); **muskatbluthe** (Ger.); Bombay mace from myristica malabarica a tree native to India... part used: the dried arillode of the seed; **myristica oil** or nutmeg oil... used as flavouring agent and carminative. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 308-313).

3252.**Jasmine**: **ja_ti_, ja_ti** jasmine (Skt.); **ja_i** jasmine (Pkt.); jasminum grandiflorum (S.); **ja_i_, jai** jasmine (Ku.); **ja_i** (N.); **ja_i** jasminum grandiflorum (Or.); **jaiya_ mirca_** bird's eye pepper capsicum baccatum (Bi.); **ja_hi_** jasminum grandiflorum (H.); **ja_i** jasmine (G.); **ja_i_** (M.); **ja_yi** (Konkan.i); **da_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5187). **ca_ippu_** flower of jasminum grandiflorum (Ta.lex.) **atiral** wild jasmine, ka_t.t.umallikai = jasminum angustifolium (Ta.); **edrol.i** the creeper jasminum angustifolium (Tu.)(DEDR 138). **picci, pitti, pittikam, pittikai** large-flowered jasmine (Ta.); **picci, piccakam** jasminum grandiflorum (Ma.); **ka-pic** jasminum bignoniaceum (dark stems and leaves)[jasminum humilis = jasminum bignoniaceum](DEDR 4139). Jasminum officinale,var. grandiflorum: **chambeli, jati** (Skt.H.); **chameli, jati** (B.); **pichi** (Ta.); **pichakam** (Ma.); **chambeli** (M.); **jaji** (Te.); leaves: chewed as a treatment for ulcerations or eruptions in the mouth; an oil prepared with the juice applied to corns; an oil prepared with the juice applied to corns; an oil prepared with the juice of leaves poured into the ear in otorrhoea; flowers: used as an application in skin diseases, headache and weak eyes and in scorpion-sting; plant: anthelmintic, diuretic, emmenagogue; habitat: sub-tropical NW Himalayas, Salt Range, trans-Indus, eastwards to Kumaon, hills of Rajputana and Madhya Bharat; often cultivated in Indian gardens (GIMP, p.144).

3253.**Unripe; green**: **si_d.i** raw, unripe, green; sober; **si_d.ari** something that is raw,unripe, green; a sober woman; **si_d.anju** a sober man (Kui); **hi'li** unripe; **hi_'li** raw; **hi_ili** green (Kuwi)(DEDR 2635).

3254.**Image: blind woman**: **citat.i** blind woman; **citat.an-** blind man (**Pur-ana_. 73,7**); **citat.u** blindness (**Pur-ana_. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: blind in one eye; slanting**: **s.er.e** blind (Wg.); **s.era, s.ura** (Dm.); **s.er.o** blind in one eye (Pas'.); **s.e_r.a** (Shum.); **s.ir.** blind (Kat..); **s.e_r.o** (Gaw.); **s.e_^{r}a, s.e_a** (Kal.); **s.a_r, s.i_r** (Bshk.); **ser.o** (Sv.); **s.i_r.u** (Phal.); **s.evo** (Sh.); **ser.a_** having one eye smaller than the other, squinting (H.); **s'ed.a_** the indistinct and shadowy appearance of an object seen by weak or short-sighted eyes or under deficient light (M.); **ser.o** having cataract in one eye (Ku.); **sid.d.a_** obstinacy (P.)(CDIAL 12717). ***s're_d.a** slanting, squinting (Skt.)(CDIAL 12717).

3255.**Image: wheel**: **citai-cur-r-u** wheel; oil-press; sugar-cane press (Ta.lex.) cf. **citai** to be sundered, broken, cut to pieces (**Pur-ana_. 13,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sediment at bottom of oil pot**: **sit.ha_, sit.a_** dregs (B.); **sit.ha_** dregs, sediment at bottom of oil pot (Or.); **si_t.ha_** juiceless, tasteless (H.); **s'is.t.a** left, remaining (AV.); remnant (S'Br.); **madhu-s'is.t.a** wax (R.); **s'is.** leave (Skt.); **sit.t.ha** left over (Pali.Pkt.); **s'it.he** (NiDoc.); **xit.a** dregs (A.); **hit.i, it.i** wax (Si.); **set.h, set.** expressed sugar-cane (P.); **s'et.t.u, s'e_t.u** remains of pressed oil-seed (WPah.)(CDIAL 12478). **siktha, s'iktha** beeswax (Skt.); **s'ikthaka** (Skt.); **sittha, sitthaka** beeswax (Pali); **sittha, sitthaya** (Pkt.); **syoth^{u}** (K.); **sittha_** (L.P.); **s'etth, si_t.ha** (WPah.)(CDIAL 13390). **saku, sekwe** fat (Toch.); **s'ika_** the fat (of animals)(Ash.); **saka_** (Wg.); **sko_** (Kt.); **iski_** (Pr.); **^{i}ska** (Dm.); **sika** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13391). **Sediment; to sift, strain, filter: pressed indigo**: **s'e_s.a** remaining (Mn.); remainder (Ka_tyS'r.); **s'e_s.as** offspring (RV.); **se_sa** remainder (Pali.Pkt.); **s'es.a** arrears (of tax)(NiDoc.); **xeh** end (A.); **ses** remainder (H.); **sesa, sesu, tesu** remaining, left over (Si.); **sisa_** solid grains of rice after wind has blown away chaff (Or.)(CDIAL 12611). **sit.hi** dregs, sediment (B.); **sit.t.hi_** spat out refuse of chewed sugar-cane (Bi.); **si_t.h** what is chewed and spat out, betel dregs (H.); **sit.t.hi_** dross, lees (H.); **si_t.h** refuse of indigo used as manure (Bi.)' refuse of indigo, anything chewed and spat out (Mth.)(CDIAL 12480). **ciceik** to filter (of liquids)(Kho.); **hocun** to decay, rot (K.); **s'ucyati** is purified, burns, decays (Skt.)(CDIAL 12512). **Scent**: **ci_n.t.u** stench, as of rancid curd (Ta.)(**Civataru. Paramataru. 35,urai**); **ci_n.t.iram**, **ci_n.t.aram** stench, filthiness, nastiness (Ta.lex.); **sin.d.u** a disagreeable, nauseous, fetid smell (Ka.); **jad.d.u** disagreeable smell of sheep's milk, etc. (Ka.); **jid.d.u** rancidity, etc. (Ka.); **cin.d.i** scent (found by dog in hunting, etc.)(Kod..); **jid.d.u, jid.d.a** rancidity, mustiness, rancid, musty (Tu.)(DEDR 2523). **kit.t.a** secretion (Sus'r.); **taila-kit.t.a** oilcake (Skt.); **kit.t.isa** refuse of oil seeds, wool, etc. (Pkt.); **kit.i_** dregs (S.); **kit.** vitriol (N.); **ki_t.** dregs of oil in a lamp, sediment (H.); **ki_t.u~** dregs in frying-pan (G.); **ki_t.i_** dust in cotton or wool (G.); **kit.an.** dross of iron (G.); **ka_ti** dirt, refuse, lees (esp. of oilseeds)(N.); **kit.t.i_, kit.t.a** dirt, rust, lees (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3156). **ka_t.or.** dross left in the furnace after smelting iron ore (G.)(CDIAL 2646). **cit.t.am** iron dross (Ta.lex.) **Sediment, dried up**: **can.t.i** sediment (Ma.); **carat.a, cat.t.a** extraneous matter separated by straining, sifting or filtering (Ka.)(DEDR 2317). **cun.t.u** sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling; boil, stew, simmer (Ta.); **cund-- (cund-y-)** to boil away; to starve oneself for children's sake (Ko.); **sun.d.u** to evaporate (Ka.); **sun.d.isu** to make evaporate, reduce in boiling (Te.); **cun.d.u** to be evaporated or dried up (Te.); **s'un.t.h** to become dry (Skt.)(DEDR 2662). **To dry up**: **co_t.i** powder of the dried leaves of black sirissa, ucilampot.i; cf. **s'o_dha** (Ta.lex.) **co_t.ittal** to dry up; cf. **s'us.**; **co_t.an.am** to dry up (**Va_yucan.. Paca_k. 46**);

co_s.an.am id.; **co_t.ai** drought, heat, dryness (Ta.lex.) **hod^{u}** plain, dry (K.)(CDIAL 12520). cf. **koti (-pp-, -tt-)** to boil (Ta.)(DEDR 2084).

3256.**Image: cricket**: **ci_d.e** the sap worm, that destroys herbs; the grub inside a fruit or a seed (Ka.); **ci_d.i purugu, ci_d.e purugu, ji_d.e purugu** (Te.); **ci_d.e** the rot, the murrain (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **citat.i** cricket (**Patir-r-up. 23,2**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **jhilli_** a kind of insect (P.); **jhilli_ka** cricket (MBh.)(CDIAL 5394). **Image: termite**: **cital** termite (**Na_lat.i, 147**); id. (Ma.); **ceda** id. (Te.); **gedalu** id. (Ka.); **cital** flying white ant (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Whistle**: **si_t.a** whistle (S.); **si_t.** (L.); **si_t.i_** (P.); **set.i_, su_t.i_** (Ku.); **sit.i** (N.B.); **si_t.i_** (H.); **sit.i_** (G.); **s'it.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 13427). **i_cal** whistle (Ta.); **i_ccu-kkot.t.u** to whistle (Ta.); **isulu** whistling (Tu.); **i_la, u_la** a whistle (Te.); **i_la kot.t.u** (Te.); **i.sa pod.-** id. (Kol.); **i_sri_** a whistle (Go.); **si_sari_** id. (Go.); **sisri_** (Go.); **si_sur.i** whistle (Kond.a); **sisiri** whistling (Pe.); **sisor.i** id. (Kui); **sisor.i vi_ka** to whistle (Kui); **hucur.i** whistle (Kui); **si_sori ki_ali, ci_cod.i ki_nai** to whistle; **cicar.i** whistle; **ci_cinai** to pipe (Kuwi)(DEDR 2610). cf. **cir.., ci_r..kkai, ci_kkal** whistle, whistling; **ci_t.t.i** whistling, toy whistle (Ta.)(DEDR 2638). **Image: cricket**: **citat.i** cricket (**Patir-r-up. 23,2**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_ri_** cricket (Skt.); **ci_rika_, ci_ruka_** (Skt.); **ci_ri_va_ka** (Mn.); **ci_ri_, ci_rika_, ci_ril.ika_** (Pali); **siruva_** (Si.); **siriya_** grasshopper (Si.)(CDIAL 4845). **jurrela, jur..ela, ju_rel** cricket (Go.); **cirra** cricket (Go.); **jhirra** id.; **jir.o_la_** the hot-weather cicada bug (Go.); **ju_ral** id. (Pa.); **ju_rol** (**j = dz**) id. (Nk.)(DEDR 2732). **cillat.a** a creeping animal (Car.); **cillaka_** cricket (Skt.); **ci_l(h)ar., ci_l(h)ar, cillar., cillar** louse (H.); **c.yol^{u}** a certain insect or worm found in mountain lakes (K.); **cilso** rice-weevil (N.)(CDIAL 4828). **jhilli_ka** cricket (MBh.); **jhillika_** (R.); **jhilli_** (BhP.); a kind of insect (P.); **jhillia_** id. (P.); **jhallika_** cricket (Pali); **zili_** cicada (A.)(CDIAL 5394). **cillai** cicada; **cil.-van.t.u** (Ta.lex.); **cilli** cricket (**cilli cillen-r.ollar.a_ta** (**Tiv. Periyati.** 1,7,9)(Ta.lex.); **cimili** id. (Ta.); **simri** dragon fly (?Kol.)(DEDR 2541); **cil.l.-en-al** onom.expr. of being noisy, boisterous (Ta.); **cil.-van.t.u** cricket (Ta.)(DEDR 2588). **cimili** cricket (Ta.); a certain van.t.u (i.e. black bee, wasp, beetle)(Ma.); **cimman.d.i, cimman.d.e, jimman.d.e** cricket (Ka.); **cimat.a, cimit.a, cimmat.a, cimmet.a** the grave cricket that destroys clothes; moth, bookworm, cockroach (Te.); **simri** in: **ka.kasimri** dragonfly (Kol.)(DEDR 2541).

3257.**Image: a lute**: **cittirikai** a kind of lute (**Pa_rata. Or..ipi. 15**)(Ta.lex.)

3258.**Image: bowstring**: **sittha, sittha_** bowstring (Pkt.); **s'i_t** (M.)(CDIAL 13399). **prasiti** fowler's net (RV.); **s'it.a_** rope (Skt.); **sit.ro** one of the strings suspended from above in a loom to support the web (S.)(CDIAL 13400). **se_tra** bond, ligament (Pa_n..); **se_tr.** binding (RV.); **se_di** rope (Sv.)(CDIAL 13586). **Yarn shop**: **sottiyasa_la_** shop selling yarn (Jain.Skt.) **suttaka** a string; a string of jewels or beads; **sutta** a thread, string (Pali); **su_tra** fr. **si_v** to sew (Vedic); **makkat.a-sutta** spider's thread; **yanta_-sutta** string of a machine; **sutta** mentioned with **kappa_sa** as barter for **ci_vara** (Vin. III.216)]; **sutta-kantika_** a woman-spinner; **sutta-ka_ra** a cotton-spinner; **sutta-gul.a** a ball of string; **sutta-ja_la** a web of thread, a spider's web; **sutta-bhikkha_** begging for thread; **sutta-maya** made of threads, i.e. a net; **sutta-rajjuka** a string of threads; **sutta-lu_kha** roughly sewn together (Pali.lex.) **suttige** (Tadbhava of **su_trike**); **su_tra, su_stra** a thread, a string, a line, a cord; fibre, wire; **su_tra-yantra** a thread-mechanism; a shuttle; a weaver's loom; **su_trike** a thread, a string (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Thread, amulet; carpenter's line**: **su_tra** thread, cord (AV.); **sutta, suttaka** thread, string (Pali); **sutta** (Pkt.); **su_tr.** (Wg.Kal.); **sutr** (Dm.); **su_tr** cotton (L.); thread (Phal.); **s'utra** thread over which spell has been recited for tying round limb of sick person (**s'-** from **s'imanu** trouser string < **syu_man** band, thong, bridle (RV.)(CDIAL 13878) or **s'unj** needle < **su_ci**) (Kho.); **s^{a}th^{a}r**, dat. **s^{a}tras** thread (K.); **sut.ru** (S.);

su_tar yarn (P.); thread, carpenter's line (whence **kasu_tar, kasu_tra_, kusuttr** out of line, bad; and **kusutri_** quarrel (L.); **su_tur** cotton yarn, arrangement (L.); **su_tra_** thread amulet (L.); **su_t** yarn (P.); thread (Bhoj.H.M.Bi.); cotton thread (Ku.) **su_tri_** cord (P.); **su_t.ri_** cord (P.); **su_t.l** thread (WPah.); **su_t.l.u_** amulet (WPah.); thread used to mark line in sawing (WPah.); **sut** thread, string (N.); **xut** string (made of split cane), tendril (A.); **xuta_** thread (A.); **suta_** thread (B.Or.); **su_ta_** thread (Bi.); **sutar** thread (G.); **su_ta** thread (Konkan.i); **su_, hu_, huya** thread (Si.); **suta** thread, rule (Si. < Pali); **ui** thread (Md.);--**chut** (B.); **chuta_** pretext, excuse (B.Or. semantics cf. L. forms)--Extension with **-l-: sutlo** thin shoot (Ku.); **sutli** string (N.); **sutuli** (Or.); **sutli_** string (H.); **sutla_** reins (H.); **sutl.i_** (G.); **sutal.** (M.)--**suttia** made of thread (Pkt.); **su_ti_** (P.); **suti** (N.B.); **su_ti_** (H.); **sutriyo** seller of thread (G.)(CDIAL 13561). **sutera_** spider, the thread which it spins (M.)(CDIAL 13562). **syu_ta** sewn (RV.); **mu_ suwum** I sewed (Dm.); **suiru** sewn (Kho.); **suw^{u}** (K.); **hu_** sewn, joined, bound (Si.)(CDIAL 13876). **syu_na** sack (Skt.); **syu_na_** girdle (Skt.); **sun** rope made of goat's hair (Pas.)(CDIAL 13877). **syu_man** band, thong, bridle (RV.); **s'uman** belt, trouser-cord (Kal.); **s'uman.** trouser-cord (Phal.); **s'imanu** id. (Kho.); **s'imeni** string, rope (Kho.)(**-i-** from **simenu** waistband)(CDIAL 13878). **Carpenter, millwright, head workman**: **su_tradha_ra** carpenter (MBh.); **su_traka_ra** (R.); **suttaha_ra** carpenter (Pkt.); **s'uttadha_li_** f. (Pkt.); **su_t.har.u** (S.); **suta_r** (N.M.); **xuta_r** (A.); **chuta_r** (B.); **chuta_ra, suta_ra** (Or.); **su_taha_ra** (OH.OG.); **suta_r** carpenter, wheelwright, head workman (H.); **sut(h)a_r** carpenter (G.)(CDIAL 13563).

3259.**Image: sparrow**: **cit.t.u** house sparrow, passer indicus (Ta.); **jit.t.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **gugrcet.y** pigeon (Ko.); **cet.t.i** hen-sparrow (Ka.); **kut.ur sit.i...** cooing of pigeons (To.); **jit.t.a** the generic name of several birds (warblers, babblers, wagatails etc.)(Te.); **cat.aka** sparrow (Skt.)(DEDR 2763). cf. **cat.aka** sparrow (Pali.MBh.); **cat.aka_** (Skt.); **cat.ika_** (Skt.); **cad.aya, cad.aya_** (Pkt.); **cer.** bird (Wot..); **ca~_i** (Sh.); **cai** (D..); **cur^{u}** small bird, esp. sparrow (K.); **car.a_** small bird (WPah.); **car.o, car.i** (Ku.); **caro** bird (N.); **cari** small bird (N.); **car.a_** (B.); **cir.o, cir.i_** sparrow (S.); **cir.a_, cir.i_** (L.P.); **cir.u_** little bird (WPah.)[cf. **cir-u** little (Ta.lex.)]; **cir.a_** sparrow (H.); **cir.i_, cir.iya_** bird (H.); **cir.iya_** (B.); **cid.au** bird (OG.); **cid.iyu~** (G.); **cid.i_** hen sparrow (M.); **ciriklo, ceriklo** bird; **cirikli** hen (Gypsy); **cire_r** sparrow (Bshk.); **cir.ollu** bird (WPah.); **cirai_** (Bhoj.); **ciraiya_** (Aw.): **cid.iga** bird (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4571). **girboji** sparrow (Kon.lex.) **cit.t.epakki** a lark (Tu.lex.)

3260.**Image: snare**: **sind.u** (pl. **sit.ka**) a trap for small birds, a snare (Kui); **sid.d.i_** a mousetrap (Go.)(DEDR 2517).

3262.**Sharp pain**: **cit.i cit.i hod.e** to throb, as the head from ache (Ka.); **cit.icit.i** the throbbing pain of a boil when suppurating or forming (Tu.)(DEDR 2508). **cis** sudden pain (P.); **ci_s** keen pain, scorching (Ku.); **ci_s** sudden pain (H.); scream (G.)(CDIAL 4847). **s'in.ak** shooting pain (M.)(CDIAL 5044). **cot.** blow (Sh.); **cot.a** blow, bruise (S.); **cot.** wound (P.Ku.N.); pain (Mth.); wound (H.); blow (G.); hurt (M.); **cor.** to bite (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4857). **Crackling of flames**: **cit.ucit.uppu** onom. expr. of hissing noise, as of a burning wick when it contains particles of water (Ta.); **cit.a cit.a** the sound produced when water touches burning oil; the snapping sound of corn in being parched; **cit.icit.i** the sound of sparks or flames bursting forth and crackling; **cit.il** the crackling of flames (Ka.); **cit.icit.i** a crackling noise (Tu.); **cit.acit.a** the crackling noise of burning (Te.); **cit.icit.a_yati/e** sputters (of the noise made by hot things, possibly when in contact with water (BHSkt.); **cit.icit.a_yati** id. (esp. in contact with

water)(Pali); **cit.cit.a_na_** to make a crackling or cracking noise (H.)(DEDR 2509). cf. **cit.t.ikai** snap of the finger (Ta.)(DEDR 2511).

3263.**Image: short striped border**: **cit.t.ai** short striped border of a cloth (Ta.); **cit.t.e** a coloured border or edge of a cloth (Te.)(DEDR 2514). **chi~_t.** calico (Ku.H.P.); **chit.** (N.B.H.); **sit.** (B.); **chit.a** (Or.); **chi_t.** (H.P.); chintz (G.); **chit.h** calico (K.); **chi_t.a** (S.); **s'i_t.** (M.)(CDIAL 5036).

3264.**Image: to gore; to move from side to side**: **sid.i** to be scattered, fly about, be spattered as mud etc., burst forth spontaneously as seed from an overripe fruit, move quickly from side to side as muscles, as the head from pride, start, bounce; n. state of being scattered etc.; an iron spring trap; **sid.il** to be scattered in different directions, become loose; **sid.isu** to cause to fly about (Ka.); **s'ed.i, ted.i** sprinkling; **s'ed.ipini, s'ed.d.yuni** to sprinkle with fingers, as water etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 2758). **Haughtiness**: **sal.** insolence; **sal.is.t.** insolent (Kon.lex.) **sed.aku, sed.avu** pride, haughtiness, arrogance (Ka.); **sed.e** to grow puffed up or proud (Ka.); **s'ed.avu** pride, haughtiness, affection, coquetry (Tu.)(DEDR 2755). **kett- (ketti-)** to gore with horns (said of buffaloes and bison, which sway the horns from side to side)(Kod..); **kettu** to quiver, shiver, tremble (Ka.); **kittuni** to flutter, be in agitation (Tu.); **kettu-kkett-en-al, ketan.-ketam-en-al** palpitation of the heart through fright (Ta.); **xettna_ (xittyas)** to shake off or out by imparting jerks, clean (viz. by shaking, beating, or similar forcible action); **xetrna_** to be thrown off or out by knocks or by a jerk (Kur.); **qete** to dust, beat the jungles when hunting (Malt.)(DEDR 1954). cf. **-qot.e** in: **ice** to take off (as cap or shoes); **ic-qot.e** to jerk, shake off (?i.e. to pull and jerk)(Malt.)(DEDR 504).

3265.**Dust; image: spilling, trickle**: **citar-u** to scatter (Ta.); **citar** spilling, powder (Ta.); dust (Ma.); **cetil.** dust; **ci_ntu** to scatter (Ta.); **kedar-, kedar-u, cadar-u, cedar-u** scatter or throw or toss about; **kedar-** state of being scattered (Ka.); **ciduku** to spill or run out; **cindu** to be split or shed, run out of a vessel, spill (Te.); **sedr.ali** to be dispersed (Kuwi)(DEDR 1546). **s'i_kara, si_kara** drizzle, spray, mist (MBh.); **si_haraa** shower (Skt.); **si_ara** rain driven by wind, drop of water (Pkt.); **s'ivra_** a gentle sprinkling (M.)(CDIAL 12483). **Image: drop**: **citar** a drop as of ghee (Ma.); **citar, citaram** raindrop (Ta.); **hidihk, idk, irk** to sprinkle (Go.); **cithge** to begin to rain drop by drop (Malt.)(DEDR 2524). **Image: to run out of a vessel**: **ciduku** to spill or run out; **cindu** to be spilt or shed, run out of a vessel; spill, suffer to run over (Te.)(DEDR 1546). **citar-i** rain (Ta.); **citar** a drop as of ghee (Ma.); **hidka_na_** to spray (Go.)(Malt.)(DEDR 2524). cf. **cintu (cinti-)** to trickle, scatter (Ta.); **citar** dust (Ma.); **kid- (kidy-)** to sprinkle (To.); **sedr.ali** to be dispersed (Kuwi); **kidgna_** to drizzle; **kid'gna_** to rain, spray (Kur.)(DEDR 1546). **chitr** scatter, sprinkle (Skt.); **citror** leaking (Kho.); **chit.ran.u** to scatter, sprinkle (S.); **chitarna_** to be scattered, be spread (P.); **chitrinu** to be scattered (N.); **chitra_na_** to scatter (H.); **s'itad.n.e~** to fall in drops, sprinkle (M.)(CDIAL 5040). **chirka_wun** to sprinkle (K.); **chir.kan.a_** (P.); **chirab** to be scattered (Mth.); **chirakai** sprinkles (OAw.); **chir.akna_** (H.); **s'id.akn.e~** (M.); **chit.an.u** to sprinkle (S.); **chit.t.** sprinkling (P.); **chit.o** drop of water, lightning (Ku.); **chit.o** drop; adj. quick (N.); **chit.nu** to sprinkle (N.); **chir.ko** spot (N.); **sit.** a splash; **sit.a_** shot; **sit.ikiba** to be scattered or sprinkled (A.); **chit.a_, chit.ka_** to scatter, sprinkle (B.); **chit.a_** drop; **chit.a_iba_** to cause to scatter; **chit.kiba_** to scatter with a jerk (Or.); **chit.ab** to scatter seed (Bi.); **chit.i** whiplash (Mth.); **chit.akai** is sprinkled (OAw.); **chi_t.a_** splash; **chit.akna_** to fly back with a spring (H.); **s'it.a_** drop of spray (M.); **s'i_t.** excrement of birds (M.); **chi~_t.ab** to scatter seed (Bi.); **chi~_t.na_** to scatter, sow (H.); **s'i~t.** drop of rain (M.)(CDIAL 5035). **Splash; image: to break**: **cit.lisu, sid.isu** to break, to snap, to crack, to burst (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to trickle, stream**:

cintu (cf. **syand**) to trickle, stream (Ta.); to be strewn, spilled (Ta.); **cindu** id. (Te.); **cinduga** id. (Ma.); **cintu** to scatter or strew (**Tiruva_ca. 9,3**); to remove (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 105**)(Ta.lex.) **syand** move quickly (Skt.); **syandate_** moves quickly, flows (RV.); trickles, drips, oozes (MBh.); **sandati** flows (Pali); **sam.dai** id. (Pkt.); **sadna_** to leak (as a ship), sink (H.)(CDIAL 13869). **Image: stray grains**: **cintu-man.i** stray grains that lie strewn on the threshing-floor, dist. fr. **citar-u-man.i**; cf. **cintu** to scatter or strew (**Tiruva_ca. 9,3**); **ci_ntu-tal** to cast, scatter (**Ci_vaka. 1055**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to separate, split**: **citar-ttal** to separate, split (**Tol. Er..ut. 132**); to cut, hack (**Vina_yakapu. 1,18**); **cital.** fish-scales; small bit of bone, chip, splinter (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cetil.** fish-scales (Ta.lex.) **citai-tal** to be sundered, broken, cut to pieces (**Pur-ana_. 13,2**); to shave, shear (Ta.lex.) **syandana** flowing (Nir.); water (Skt.); **sam.dan.a** flow, water (Pkt.); **sadan-a** water (Si.)(CDIAL 13870). **sam.syandayati** causes to run together (A_pS'r.); **sam.sande_ti** joins, affixes (Pali); **sasanda-** to put together (Si.)(CDIAL 13061). **vis.yandate_** flows out (VS.); **visyandayati** pours out (S'Br.); **vissandati** overflows (Pali); **vissam.dai** flows out (Pkt.); **visandanava_** to explain, reply to a query (Si.)(CDIAL 11993). cf. **cintu** water, river; sea, ocean; the Indus (Ta. lex.) **Image: over-flowing vessel**: **siddha-stha_li_** the boiler or pot of a seer; it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of over-flowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor (Skt.lex.) cf. **siddha-se_nah.** name of Ka_rttike_ya (Skt.lex.) cf. **cinta_man.i** a mythical gem believed to yield to its possessor everything that is desired (**Tirukko_. 12**); **cinta_te_vi** goddess Sarasvati_ worshipped in ancient Madura (**Man.i. 14,17**); **cinta_-vil.akku** Sarasvati_, as mind-illuminator (**Man.i. 13,106**); **cinti < cint** to think, consider (**Na_lat.i, 329**)(Ta.lex.)

3266.**Town**: **ci_ta_ri** (prob. **s'ri_-dha_rin**) town, city (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'rita** situated in (RV.); **hiya** situated (OSi.)(CDIAL 12702). cf. **s'riti** entrance (RV.)(CDIAL 12703). cf. **s'ith, s'it.** house (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12707). cf. **-dha_rin** carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting (Skt.lex.) cf. **s'ri_** welfare, riches (AV.)(CDIAL 12708). **The river Indus; safe voyage**: **cinta_ttiri** (prob. **sindhu + ya_ttirai** journey) safe voyage or journey (**J.**); welfare, prosperity (Ta.lex.); **cinta_ttirai** id. (**J.**); **cintu** sea, ocean (**te_rmicaic cen-r-ato_r cintu : Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 32**); water; river; the river Indus (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 4,122**); Sindh, as the country of the Indus, one of 56 te_cam; the language of Sindh, one of the 18 languages referred to in Tamil works (**Tiva_.**); **centiru** goddess of wealth (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_can-aka. 53**); **centali-ttal** to be rich, fertile, as soil (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,8,4, Pan-n-i_.**); **centalippu** fertility, prosperity (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 12, 105, Vya_.**) (Ta.lex.) **sindhu** the sea, ocean; the Indus; the country around the Indus; name of a river in Ma_lva_; name of Varun.a; the inhabitants of the Sindhu country; a great river or river in general; the river Sindhu; **sindhu-khe_la** the country Sindha; **sindhu-ja** river-born, sea-born, born in the Sindh country; **sindhu-va_ra** a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia); **sindhu-s'ayana** name of Vis.n.u; **sindhu-de_s'a** the country of the upper Indus (Skt.lex.) cf. Br.hatsam.hita_ of Vara_hamihira (BSam..): **sindhu** is called a vis.aya (BSam..LXVIII.11); the inhabitants of Sindhu-vis.aya are called Saindhava (BSam..V.711) **[vis.aya** scope (S'a_n:khS'r.); sphere, region (MBh.); **visaya** sphere, locality (Pali.Pkt.); **visa_** district (Si.)(CDIAL 11973). cf. **vis.a_n.a** horn, tusk (AV.); **visa_n.a** horn (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11977). **vis.a_n.in** horned (MBh.); **visa_n.i** horned (Pkt.); **viseni-ya** 5th day after new or full moon (Si.)(CDIAL 11978) cf. **viyam** extensiveness; **viyal** width, expansion, extension, vastness, abundance; **viyalul.** wide, open space; **viyan-** greatness, vastness, excellence (Ta.); **viyam** extension (Ma.); **weeya** high (Go.)(DEDR 5404).]. **sindhu-sauvi_ra** is a recurrent compound (BSam..IX.19; X.Y; XIV.17,33). Alternate forms used are: **sauvi_raka** and **suvi_ra** (BSam..IX.19; IV.23; V.79). Sindhu-sauvi_ra is identified with Sindh-Sagar Doab, the region between the

Jhelum and the Indus (V.S.Agrawala, India as known to Pa_n.in, p.50). Sindhu-Sauvi_ra is cited in the Junagadh insc. of Rudrada_man I. The locale of Sindhu-Sauvi_ra is in the south-west (BSam..XIV.17,33). Sauvi_ra denoted Multan and Jahravar according to Alberuni (I.302)(loc. cit. Ajaya Mitra Shastri, India as seen in the **Br.hatsam.hita_** of **Vara_hamihira**, 1969, p.99). **Image: flow (in general); Indus**: **sindhu** river, the Indus; flow (in general), sea (RV.); **sindhu_** river; **sindhu** ocean (Pali); **sim.dhu** river, the Indus (Pkt.); **sina** river (D..); **si_nd** (Tir.); **sin** (Kho.); **si_n** (Mai.); **sin** river, esp. the Indus (Sh.); **sinda** (Bur.); **send** river; **syund^{u}** the Indus (K.); **sindhu** the Indus (S.); **sinnh** (L.); **si~dh** (L.); **si~_dh** the Indus, province of Sindh (P.); **sindhu_** the ocean, the Indus (H.); **sindu, sidu** river, ocean (Si.)(CDIAL 13415). **saindhava** pertaining to the river Indus (TS.); **saindhavaka** pertaining to the inhabitants of Sindh (MBh.); **sindava** belonging to Sindh; rock salt (Pali); **sindhu_** (Pali); **sem.dhava, sim.dhava** rock salt (Pkt.); **sidha-lavam.na** (NiDoc.); **sendho lu_n.u** (S.); **se~dha_, si~_dha_** (P.): **si~dhe nun** (N.); **se~dha_** (H.); **s'e~dav** (M.); **sahinda-lun.u** (Si.); **senhiya_** inhabitant of Sindh (Mth.)(CDIAL 13601). **A gypsy**: **sendo, sindo** (usu. pl. **sende**) a Gypsy (Gypsy)(CDIAL 14837). **cinturattam, cinturatam** rock-salt (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **sindhava, sindhavarat.t.ha** the Sindh country (Pali.lex.) **The Indus river; ocean**: **sindhu** a river (RV. ix.97.45); the stream of libation (RV. x.75.2); the rain referred to as sindhu (RV. x.92.5); the waters encircled by Vr.tra and let loose by Indra (RV. ix.11.6); the flood in the highest heaven with which is connected Varun.a (RV. i.164.25); the sea or ocean (RV. i.83.1); sea as a god (RV. i.94.16); **sindhu-pati** lord of the heavenly river (RV. vii.64.2); **sindhu-ma_tr.** having stream as mother (RV. i.61.7); mother of the stream (RV. vi.36.6); **sindhu-va_has** passing (or carrying) through the sea (RV. v.75.2); **sindhu-sr.tya** going by the sea (AV. x.2.11)(Vedic.lex.) **cintu** to cast on all sides, expand (**Ci_vaka. 2287**)(Ta.lex.)

3268.**Date palm**: cf. **sindi** wild date-palm (Ga.)(DEDR 2617); **kharju_ra** phoenix sylvestris (Car. Su. 4.40,23,38). **$^{gis.gis}$.immar** = date palm (phoenix sylvestris and phoenix dactylifera)(Sumerian). Lat. **dactylus** date fruit; **kharku** dried date (Kon.lex.)

3269.**Image: incense**: **ci_ta_ri** frankincense (**A_tiyula_. 186**); red cedar (Ta.lex.); **s'ri_da_ru** red cedar (Skt.); **cem-pul.iccai** red cedar, **te_va-da_ram** erythroxylon monogynum (**Kampara_. Varaik. 1**); roselle, hibiscus sabdariffa (**M.M. 83**)(Ta.lex.) **cita_ri** incense (**I.M.P.Tj. 55**); prob. **s'i_ta_ri**; **s'i_ta** camphor (Skt.lex.) [Five -**daru**'s (as the trees of Svarga) are noted: **aricantan-am, kar-pakam, canta_n-am, pa_rica_tam, manta_ram** (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)] cf. **paca-da_ra** sugar (Te.lex.)

3270.**A perfume; turpentine**: cf. **ci_d.a_** a kind of perfume (Jain.Skt.); a tree from which turpentine is obtained (Skt.); **ci_d.a** pine (Pkt.); **cili** juniper (Phal.); **ci_l** pine (K.)(CDIAL 4837). cf. **sallo** pine tree (Ku.); **sarala** pinus longifolia (MBh.)(CDIAL 13253). **cit.am, citam** nutmeg (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **cilla, cali, cellu** the clearing nut tree, strychnos potatorum (Ka.); **cille** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **chila** peel, bark (S.)(CDIAL 5952). cf. **jid.d.u** greasy substance (Ka.lex.) **ji_d.i** the sap or milk of the mango etc. (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3271.**Image: flag of a chariot**: **cita_ram** flag of a car or chariot; **cita_r** cloth, rag (**Pur-ana_. 150**); **cintu** flag, banner (**Kantaran. 21**)(Ta.); **jhen.d.a_** flag (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Sail**: **s'i_ta** sail (BHSk.); **si_ta** (Pali); **sad.ha** (Pkt.); **sir.hu** (S.); **sir.h** (L.); **sad.h** (G.); **s'i_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 13397). **citai** sail (Ta.); **citar (-pp-, -tt-)** rag, cloth; **citarvai** cloth worn out or reduced to a rag; **citalai** small piece of cloth, rag; **citaval** strip of cloth, rag, torn piece of cloth; **cita_r** cloth, rag, thin bark of certain trees used as clothing; **citai (-v-, -nt-)** to be sundered; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to shear; n. sail (Ta.); **ci_ntu** a

shred, strip, streak (Ma.); **cindar-a** fragment, piece (Te.); **kithre** to split wood (Malt.)(DEDR 1547). **citai** (**teyvani_r-u mainter..uttume_ citaikkala n-a_ka : Tiruvil.ai. Tirunakara. 88**); to be sundered, broken, cut to pieces (**Pur-ana_.13,2)**; to be scattered, dispersed (**Pur-ana_.36,5)**(Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **pa_y** sail (Ta.Ma.); **ha_y** sail (Ka.); **pa_yi** (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **Warp: sem. radical: to spread**: **pa_y** warp (Ta.); **pa_, pa_vu** weaver's warp (Ma.); **ha_su, a_su** warp (Ka.)(DEDR 4088). **Image: to spring, leap**: **pa_y** to spring, leap (Ta.)(DEDR 4087). **Image: to gore**: **pa_y** to butt, gore (Ka.)(DEDR 4044).

3273.**To crack the joints**: **cot.akket.uttal** to crack the joints, knuckles; to stretch oneself; **cot.akken-al** onom. expr. of cracking noise; cf. **cot.akku** cracking the fingers, knuckles etc. (Ta.lex.) **cit.et cat.et** the joints of the ankles or knees to crack when walking, the clicking sound made by wooden sandals when walking; **cit.at cat.et** noise produced by slippers hitting the heel when the wearer walks; **cat.ac cut.uc** id. (Santali.lex.)

3274.**Image: knuckles; crack; smallness**: **cit.lisu** to crack, break, snap, burst etc. (Ka.); **cit.lu, cit.ilu** id.; **cit.lincu** id. (Te.); **cit.t.-** to cut, split (Pa.); **sit.-** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2510). **To be flicked**: **cun.t.u (cun.t.i-)** to shoot with the thumb and finger (as a marble), flip a coin, tap with the thumb or finger, jerk (as reins); n. jerking, flipping (Ta.); **cund-- (cund-y-)** to test (coin) by flicking it up in the air and listening to the noise made by the thumbnail in flicking (Ko.); **cun.d.u** to be flicked, as water from the finger (Te.); **cun.t.u-vil** toy bow for shooting stones or pellets (Ta.)(DEDR 2663). **Snap of the fingers; cracking the knuckles**: **cit.t.ikai** snap of the finger (Ta.); **cit.aku, cit.uku,cit.un:ku** a sound of the fingers; **cit.ike, cit.aki, cit.uke** a snap with the finger and the thumb; **cit.un:kisu** to snap with the finger and the thumb (Ka.); **ced.i (ced.iv-, ced.ij-)** to break of itself with a cracking noise (Kod..); **cit.uku, cit.iki, cit.ka** a snap of the fingers; **cit.icit.i** a crashing noise (Tu.); **cit.ika** a snap of the fingers; **cit.ikarincu** to produce a sound by a snap of the fingers; **cit.ikarinta** a snap of the fingers; **cit.uku** to snap the fingers; n. a snapping sound; **cit.t.a** a snap of the fingers (Te.); **cit.kuli, cit.kul, cit.kan** snapping of fingers; **cit.kul-ne_k**- to snap fingers (Go.); **sit.im** cracking of the knuckles (Kond.a); **cod.e** to crack (as the fingers do); **cod.tre** to crack the fingers (Malt.); **chot.ika_** a snap with the thumb and fingers (Skt.); **cit.ki_, cut.ki_** id. (M.); **cur.ki, cut.ki** (N.)(DEDR 2511). cf. **su_t.a (su_t.i-)** to point with the finger; **su_t.a vanju** the index finger (Kui)(DEDR 2658). cf. **cu_gul** forefinger (Kur.)(DEDR 2720). **A pinch**: **cit.ike, cit.aki, cut.ike** a pinch, as of snuff (Ka.); **cit.uku, cit.iki, cit.ka** id. (Tu.); **cit.ike** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2507). **cit.t.u** anything small; **cit.t.u-kkuruvi** house sparrow; **cit.t.u** a small bird (Ta.); **cit.t.u, cit.a, cit.i** smallness, shortness etc. (Ka.); **cit.t.-ili** mouse (Ta.); **cit.t.** small, little (Tu.); **cit.t.i** id., young; **cit.t.-eluka** mouse (Te.); **cit.t.u** fine husk (Ga.); **sit.ur.i** small, dwarfish (Kui); **sita kadda** a stream; **sitki** a mouse (Kuwi)(DEDR 2513). **Pinch**: **cimt.o** tongs (S.); **cim** pinch (Ku.); **cimt.a_** pincers (Ku.N.H.M.B.); pinch (M.B.); **cimt.anu, cimot.anu** to pinch (N.); **cimut.iba_** to pinch; **cimut.a_** pinching, tongs (Or.); **cimat.na_** to embrace closely (H.); **cyu~_t.a_** pincers (H.); **ci~bolvu~** to pinch the ear (G.); **cimt.o** tongs (G.); **camt.o** hard pinch (G.); **ci~bn.e~** to pinch, squeeze (M.); **ci~bal.n.e, ci~bat.n.e~, cimat.n.e~** to pinch (M.)(CDIAL 4822). **cimin.t.u** to tickle, pluck, pinch, prod; **ci_n.t.u** to tease (Ta.); **ci_n.t.uka** children to nettle, prick, pull one another (Ma.); **cimut.u** to press together, squeeze, pinch; **jigin.t.i** to pinch (Ka.); **cimukuni** id. (Tu.); **caun.t.uni** to pinch, nip (Tu.)(DEDR 2540). **cit.ike, cit.aki, cut.ike** a pinch, as of snuff (Ka.); **cit.uku, cit.iki, cit.ka** id. (Tu.); **cit.ike** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2507). cf. **cidumu** to pinch, nip (Te.); **ciduku** to squeeze the soaked pulse to remove the skin (Ka.); **cithge** to squeeze out the seed or stone from a fruit (Malt.)(DEDR 2526). **cingna_** to pinch slightly between the finger-ends, give a slight scratch (e.g. to a fruit to see if it is ripe);

refl.-pass. **cingrna_** (Kur.); **cinge** to pinch (Malt.); **cunku** to pinch (Kor.)(DEDR 2505). **cir-u (ci_r-** before vowel), **cir-r-u** small; **cir-u (-pp-, -tt-), cir-uku (cir-uki-)** to be small, short, stunted in growth, shrink, diminish, be impoverished, sink low; **cir-ukku (cir-ukki-)** to reduce in size or quantity, lessen; **cir-uka** sparingly, a little (Ta.); **cir-_u, cer-r-u** small; **cer-u** small, little (Ma.); **kir** small (Ko.); **kir-** id.; **kit- el.f** ankle (lit. small bone)(To.); **sit.ik, tit.ik** a little (To.); **kir-i, kir-a, kir-u, kir-idu, kirdu, kittu** that which is small, little, short, young, insignificant, inferior; **kir-iyam** young man; fem. **kir-iyal.**; epic. pl. **kir-iyar** (Ka.); **kirke, cerye** small (Kod..); **kiri, kiru** small, little, young, low; **kirdu** inferior; **tidu, tidi** small; **tidipaca** dwarfish, short (Tu.); **kidderi** children (Kor.); **cir-u** small, little, slight, gentle,mild; **cir-uta** small, little, young; **cir-utuka** a young woman; **kriyyu** to grow lean; **kre_pu** a calf; **gir-aka** short (Te.); **ki_ken** (pl. **ki_ker**) id. (Nk.); **kir.kwa_l** very thin (of a man)(Go.)(DEDR 1594).

3275.**Image:** : **sid.umbu, sid.umbe** a (thorny) tree, a bush, a thicket (Ka.); cf. **gid.a** (Ka.lex.)

3276.**Image: leopard**: **citta, cittaya, cittiya** leopard (Pkt.); **cicay** cat (Gypsy); **cittaka** variegated (Pali); **cit.ro** panther (S.); **citra_** leopard, a spotted fish; tiger (L.); leopard (P.); **cittra_, citta_** leopard (P.); **citraka** leopard (MBh.); **cituwa_** leopard (N.)[cf. **duva** tiger (Kol.)(DEDR 692)]; **cita_** (B.Or.M.); **citta_** id. (M.Mth.); **ci_ta_** (H.); **ci_to** (S.); **ci_ta_** (P.); **citro, citto** leopard, a kind of snake (G.)(CDIAL 4804). **ci_tal** leopard (H.); **citla_** spotted (H.)(CDIAL 4809). **cir-ate** a kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, felix jubata (Ka.); **cir-aca, circa, circu** id. (Ka.); **cir-uttai** panther, felis pardus (Ta.); **cirate** leopard (Kod..); **cirtepili** id. (Tu.); **cir-uta** leopard, cheetah (te.); **cir-u puli** leopard (Te.)(DEDR 2590). **citraka** a leopard or chi_ta; **citra-ka_ya** a tiger, a panther, a chi_ta (Ka.lex.) **cittiraka_yam** tiger, panther (**Ar..akarkala. 1**); **cittiram** tiger, panther (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_. 125**)(Ta.lex.) **cir-uttai** panther, puma, felis pardus (Ta.); **ciruta** (Te.); **cir-ate** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **cir-ate, cir-aca, circa, circu** a small kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, felix jubata (Ka.); **cir-u-puli** (Ta.); **cir-ute, cir-utapuli, cir-upuli** (Te.); **cir-r-u** (Ma.); **citra** (Skt.); **kir-aba, kir-uba, kir-abu, kur-uba, kur-uva** a hyena; a leopard (Ka.); **taraks.u** hyena (Ka.Skt.); **korapo_tu, korn.e, kon.d.rabo_tu, korna_** a hyena (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **citraka** a tiger in general; a small hunting leopard (Skt.lex.) cf. **kirbn** leopard (Ko.)(DEDR 1599).

3279.**Image: a dance**: **cintu** a masquerade dance (**Cilap. 3,13, Urai.**); musical note (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-co_kap. 38**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cindu** dancing; **cindilu** to shake, move; **cindu-drokku, cindulu-drokku** to dance (Te.); **cintu** a poetical measure; **centu** a primary melody type (Ta.)(DEDR 2530). **Image: to leap about**: **centu** a primary melody-type (Ta.lex.); cf. **sindhud.a_** (Skt.); **centur-ai** a kind of composition adapted to singing, dist. fr. ven.t.ur-ai (**Ya_p. Vi. 537**)(Ta.lex.) **kittu (kitti-)** to hop, leap about on one leg; **kintu (kinti-)** id., to limp, hobble, stand or walk on toes of one foot or both, go on tiptoe; **kuntu (kunti-)** to stand on tiptoe, hop on one leg; n. hopping; **kuntuppu** a boy's game of hopping on one leg; **kontu (konti-)** to hop, as in a game; n. a hopping game (Ta.); **kittuka** to hop about on one leg, stand or walk on the tiptoes; **kuntuka, kuntikka** to walk on tiptoe, be lifted up (Ma.)(DEDR 1552). **kenti (-pp, -tt-), kentu (kenti-)** to hop, skip (Ta.); **gantu** moving about, jumping, dancing (Ka.); to jump, bound, vault; n. a jump etc.; **gentu** to hop, jump (Te.); **gat-** to jump, dance (males)(Kond.a); **gentinai** to spring; **gettinai** to jump, leap; **getki_nai** to hop; **get- (-it-)** to dance; **get-** to hop (Kuwi)(DEDR 1212).

3280.**Darkness**: **cintevela_** evening; **sittena-t.lun** in the evening (Kol.); **s'itte** evening (Nk.); **citta** night (Pa.)(DEDR 2528). **chin** darkness (Dm.); **ci~r.o** black (Shum.); **cn** dark (Bshk.); **chin.**

darkness (Phal.)(CDIAL 3690). **ci~_kat.i** darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark; **ci~_ji~_kat.i** twilight; **ci_ku** a blind person; blind (Te.); **ci_kat.i** darkness; **ci_kat.** dark (Kol.); **ci_kod.** (pl. **ci_kocil**) darkness, night (Pa.); **si_kat., ci_kat.** darkness (Ga.); **sika_t.i** id.; **sika_t.i_** pitch darkness; **ika_r., i_kar.** darkness (Go.); **hi_kad.** darkness, night (Go.); **si_kat.(i)** darkness (Kond.a)(DEDR 2604). **cirum** very dark; **sinsi** soot (Kol.); **cirun** charcoal (Pa.); **siring** black; **sirnat.** black, rusty; **sirngat.i** black; **sirin** (pl. **sirnil**) charcoal, cinders; **sirrin** soot, ashes; **sirtal** evening (Ga.); **hirk, hirki, -irki, irk** charcoal (Go.); **siruki** coal; **r-eyu** night; **sirik** charcoal (Kond.a); **ri_, ri_nga** charcoal (Kui); **sri_va** soot; **si_nga** charcoal (Kui); **ri_nga, ri_ngla** id. (Kuwi); **iravu, ira, ira_, ra_** night; **iru** black; **irut.ci, irut.t.u, irun.mai, irumai** darkness; **irul.** darkness, dark colour, ignorance; **(irul.v-, irun.t.-)** to become dark, dim, obscure, be black in colour, be darkened (as the mind); **irul.an-** Irula (member of a tribe in the Nilgiris); **iruntai, iruntu, iruntil** charcoal (Ta.); **iravu, ira_, ra_** night; **iru** to be dark; **irut.t.u, irit.t.u, irul.** darkness; **irul.ka** to grow dark; **irul.ar** a caste of jungle dwellers; **irunnal** charcoal; **ikkari** soot, grime (Ma.); **ra.vu, ra.podu, ra.ve-podu** night (Ir.); **irl** night; **il.ma-rm** night, the whole night (Ko.); **i.l.** night; **is.0a.s-** night-time; **erl** Irula; fem. **erc, erl., erl.c**; **ermol.n** sand [obl. **ermol.t-**; **man.al** sand (Ta.)(DEDR 4666)](To.); **irul., iral.u, irat.u, irl.u** night; **iddal, ijjalu** charcoal; **iglu, ijlu** coal (Ka.); **iri** night; **irili** night-time; **irit.i** darkness (Kod..); **irku** night; **irlu, irl.u** dusk, darkness, night (Tu.); **irulu** darkness, shades, shadows; **irulu konu** to become dark or obscure; **re_yi** (in cmpds. **re_-**) night (Te.)(DEDR 2552). cf. **irumpu** iron (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 486).

3281.**Ceylon leadwort**: **citraka** Ceylon leadwort, plumbago zeylanica, pa_vaka, citramu_la, vya_la, s'ikhi, mu_like (Ka.lex.) **citraka** the ben.d.u with (or of) which the s'iro_granthi is made (Ka.); **s'iro_granthi** a bunch or chaplet (of pearls) on the forehead, ton.d.al (Ka.lex.) **cittiram, cittirakam, cittira-mu_lam, cittira-mu_li** Ceylon leadwort, kot.uve_li (Ta.lex.) **citraka** plumbago zeylanica (Car. Su. 4.3,4,6). **dvi_pi_** id. (Car. Vi. 8.135). [**citar kat.hi, jog kat.hi** plumbago zeylanica (Santali.lex.). Plumbago zeylanica: **chita** (H.B.); **chitra** (M.); **chitrak** (P.); **tumpukotuveli** (Ma.); **sittragam** (Ta.); **chitramulam** (Te.); tincture of root bark: powerful sudorific; habitat: throughout India, much cultivated in gardens, wild in the w. Peninsula and probably in Bengal (GIMP, p.197). **citraka** name of a tree (Skt.lex.) **kot.u-ve_ri** a fragrant substance (Ta.lex.) **kot.u-ve_li, kot.u-ve_ri, kot.i-ve_li** Ceylon leadwort, plumbago zeylanica (**Kur-icip. 64**)(Ta.); **kot.u-ve_li, kot.u-ve_ri** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2057).

3282.**Image: dwarfish**: **cintan-** dwarfish person (**Tol. Po. 349, Urai.**; **Kantapu. Avaipuku. 75**); **cintu** dwarf, about 3 ft. high, dist. fr. **kur-al.** (**kur-al. cintin-o t.o_ru nat.antan-a : Ci_vaka. 631**); **cintin-ar** dwarfs (**Kantapu. Pat.aiyer..u. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **cintu** metrical line of three feet (**Ka_rikai. Ur-up. 12**); **cintat.i** id. (**Tol. Po. 349**); **cintiyal-ven.pa_** Ven.pa_ verse of three lines (**Ka_rikai, Cey. 5, Urai.**)[ven.pa_, one of the four principal kinds of stanza forms (**Tol. Po. 417**)](Ta.lex.)

3283.**Elephant**: **cinturam < sindhura** elephant (**Kantapu. Nakarar..i. 61**); **cinturai** Teyvaya_n-ai, consort of Skanda, as brought up by Indra's white elephant (**Kantaran. 39**)(Ta.lex.) **sindhura** elephant (Skt.); **sindhu** id. (Skt.); **sim.dhura** elephant (Pkt.); **sidura_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13416).

3284.**Image: bow**: **cintu-va_ram** bow (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

3285.**A coarse cereal**: **jhin.t.i** a variety of coarse cereal (Car. Su. 27.12).

3286.**Barleria cristata**: **jhin.t.ika_** the shrub barleria cristata (i.e. tufted)(Skt.); **jhin.t.i** (Skt.); **jhin.t.i_** barleria cristata (H.)(CDIAL 5388). **cul.l.i** a thorny plant (Ta.); id.: randia dumetorum, tribulus lanuginosus or barleria, ruellia obovata (Ma.); **cul.li, tul.l.i** the plant of barleria obovata (Tu.)(DEDR 2707). **raila baha** barleria; **kan.t.a phul** barleria prionitis (Santali.lex.)

3287.**To calcine; lead ochre**: **cintura-k-kat.t.i** < **sindu_ra** lump of red ochre (**Cilap. 25,39**); **cinturam** redness (**Tiruva_ca. 18,5**); round coloured mark put on the forehead, usually of saffron (**Kantaran. 5**); vermilion, red paint, red powder for tilka (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,4,6**); **cintu_ra-t-tilakam** id. (**Tan-ippa_. ii,129,327**); **cintu_ra-p-pot.t.u** id. (**W.**); **cintu_ram** id. (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 151**); red lead, minium (cf. **sindu_rika_**); red metallic oxide, precipitate of mercury, any chemical or metallic compound used medicinally (**Upate_caka_. Uruttira_. 67**); **cintu_ra-vaippu** preparation of calcined powders (Ta.); **cintu_rittal** to calcine, prepare powders of metals or minerals by the agency of fire (**Pan.avit.u. 230**); **cintu_ra_ka_ram** a place in Utaiyakiri where vermilion is believed to fall in cascades (**Ci_vaka. 169, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **sindu_ra, sindu_rika_** red lead, vermilion (Skt.); **saindu_ra** coloured with red lead (Skt.); **sim.du_ra** red lead (Pkt.); **send^{u}r^{u}** (K.); **sinduru** (S.); **sa~dhu_r** (P.); **sinu_r** (Ku.); **si~dur** (N.); **si~dhur, sinur** (N.); **xindur** (A.); **si~dur** (B.); **si~du_ra** (Or.); **sindur** (Mth.); **sindu_r** (H.); **sindu_ra_** box of red lead (H.); **sindu_r** red lead (G.); **s'indu_ru** (Konkan.i); **sem.du_ra** red lead (Pkt.); **xendur** (A.); **xenduri** red as vermilion (A.); **se~dur, senur** red lead (Bi.Mth.); **senur** (Bhoj.); **se~du_r** (H.); **s'e~du_r** red lead (M.); **s'e~dra_** coloured with it (M.)(CDIAL 13411). **sindhora_** large box for carrying red lead (Bi.); **sim.dhori_** (OAw.)(CDIAL 13413). cf. **ceccai** redness, ixora coccinea (with scarlet blossoms); **ce-, cem-** red (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1931).

3288.**Chattel**: **cintu-k-ka_n.i < zindaga_ni_** (U.) goods, chattels, movables (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **jin.dagi_ < zin.dagi_** (Pers.) life, life-time; **jin.dh, jin.dha_** the stubble in a cornfield (P.lex.)

3289.**Country fig**: **ci_ta-var-kam < s'i_ta-valka** country fig, atti (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.)

3290.**Image: creeper**: **cintu-k-kot.i**, **ci_ntil** gulancha, tinospora cordifolia (**Nan-. 387, Mayilai**.); **ci_ntil-uppu, ci_ntir--carkkarai** a medicinal salt prepared from gulancha stalk (**Mu_. A.**); **ci_nti < ji_vanti_** gulancha (Ta.lex.)

3291.**Scarlet ixora**: **cintu_ram** scarlet ixora; **cinturam** id. (Ta.lex.)[Synonym: **vet.ci**; cf. theme describing a king's follower wearing vet.ci flowers and capturing the cows of the enemy, as an act of war (**Tol. Po. 57, Urai.**); **vet.ci-mar-avar** soldiers who capture the cows of the enemy (**Tol. Po. 58, Urai.**); **vet.ci-y-aravam** theme describing the tumult of warriors making preparations to go forth to capture enemy's cows (**Pu. Ve. 1,3**)(Ta.lex.)] **sindu_ra** a kind of tree (Skt.); **sinduva_ra** the small tree vitex negundo (Skt.); **sinduva_raka** (Skt.); **sindhuva_ra** (MBh.); **sindhuka** (VarBr.S.); **sindu_ri_** grislea tomentosa; **sinduva_ra, sinduva_rika_, sinduva_rita_, sindhava_ra, sindhuva_rita_** vitex negundo (Pali); **sim.duva_ra** a kind of tree (Pkt.); **siduvara, siduvaran.a** vitex negundo (Si.); **s'inju_r** eleagnus (Kho.)(CDIAL 13412). cf. **va_vili** vitex negundo (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 5371).[For **-ili** cf.: **nocci** five-leaved chaste tree, vitex negunto (**ven.-nocci**); three-leaved chaste tree, vitex trifolia (**karu-nocci**)(Ta.); **nocci** vitex trifolia or negundo (Ma.); **nekki, lakki, lakkili, lekki, lokki** id. (Ka.); **nekki** vitex trifolia (Tu.); **noccili** vitex trifolia; **lokki** vitex leucoxylon (Te.); **ni_rguli** vitex negundo (Go.)(DEDR 3781). **nirgun.d.i_** the shrub vitex negundo (Sus'r.); **nirgun.t.i_** (Skt.); **niggun.d.i_** vitex negundo (Pali);

n.iggum.d.i_ (Pkt.); **nigun.d.i_** vitex negundo, vitex trifolia (Or.); **nagor.** a kind of plant (G.); **nigu_d., nigad., nigd.i_** vitex negundo, vitex trifolia (M.)(CDIAL 7308).

3292.**Tamarind**: **cinturam** tamarind tree; cf. **cintid.i_** (Ta.lex.) cf. **cintam, intam** tamarind tree (Ta.)(DEDR 2529). **cincetso ruk, cinceruk** tamarind tree (Kon.lex.) **cica_** tamarind (CDIAL 4792). **tintid.i_** the tree tamarindus indica; **tintid.a** (Skt.); **tintid.ika_** (Car.); **tintid.i_ka_, tittid.i_ka_** (Skt.) **tintili_ka_** (Car.); **tittiri_ka_** (Sus'r.); **sutintid.a_, sutintid.i_** (Skt.); **tintir.i_, cintir.i_** tamarind (B.); **tintir.a, tintir.i, tintur.i** (Or.); **tintir.i_** (H.); **tintil.i, tintul.i** (Or.); **titli_** partic. kind of cattle fodder (Bi.); **tittari_, titri** the tree rhus semiolata (P.); **titri** tamarind (N.); **te~teli_** (A.); **te~tul** (B.); **te~tuli_** (Bhoj.); **te~tara** (Or.); **tintin.i_** (Pali); **tim.tin.i_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5813).

3293.**Seal, signet**: **ca_tan-am** means (**Kaival. Tattuva. 11**); seal, signet (**Pin..**); **ca_tan-a-pattiram** title deed, deed of grant inscribed on copper plate (Ta.lex.) cf. **s'a_sanam.** edict (Skt.lex.)

3294.**A strengthening affix**: **sid.a_** an affix strengthing the original meaning of a word e.g. **pid.a_ sid.a_, pid.a_** sickness (Kon.lex.)

3295.**Palm leaf used for writing**: **si_ta_l.i o_le** that variety of palm leaf used for scribing (Kon.lex.) **cit.t.i < cit.t.hi** (U.) chit (Ta.lex.) **ci_t.t.u** note, letter, scrap of per or ola containing memorandum, pass, ticket (Ta.); **ci_t.i** (Ka.); **ci_t.t.u** voucher, bond, document, promissory note; list (**Pi. Vi. 17, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cittu** a blot, scoring and scribbling; **citte** blot; **citte ka_d.** blot out (Tu.lex.)

3296.**Roughly**: **sidi bidi** roughly, carelessly as a piece of work (Santali.lex.)

3297.**Duplicate copy**: **cittu-nakal < citti** (U.) + **naql** (U.) rough copy (**C.G. 103**)(Ta.lex.) **cittu < citti** (U.) blot, erasure (**C.G.**); **cittu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

3298.**Image: white-spotted**: **sidhma** white-spotted (TS. v.16.14.14; VS. XXIV.10); **sidhmala** leprous (VS. XXI. 17; TBr. iii.4.14)(Vedic.lex.) **Cutaneous disease**: **sidhma, cibbu** a kind of cutaneous disease, a blotch, pustule, scab; a kind of leprosy (Ka.lex.) **sibba** (Tadbhava of **sidhma**)(Ka.); **s'imbe_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3299.**Image: yoke for load carried by two persons**: **cit.t.ai-maram** yoke for load carried on the shoulders between two persons, dist. fr. ka_-maram carried by a single person (Ta.lex.) **Image: yoke to carry heavy timber by a single person**: cf. **ka_vu-tal** to carry on the shoulder, as a palanquin, a pole with a weight at each end (**Pur-ana_. 206**); **ka_vu-tat.i** pole for carrying burdens on the shoulder; **ka_-maram** shoulder pole for carrying heavy timber; ka_vat.i-ttan.t.u (Ta.Ma.); **ka_vat.i** that which is carried on the shoulder with a pole (Ta.Ma.); **ka_vad.i** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3300.**Image: leather-bottle**: **siddige, sidde** a leather-bottle (for ghee and oil, used in trade)(Ka.); **sidde** (Te.); **citti, cittai** (Ta.); **cutti** (Ta.); **cuttige, tuttige** an oil vessel (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Leather case**: **citai** leather case for ghee or oil (Ta.); **sidde** id. (Te.); **cittai** tin can for oil (**Madr.**)(Ta.lex.)

3301.**Image: pitcher**: **sidi, sidye** pitcher; **sit, sita_** boiled rice; **sidi** bellows; **tidi** bellows (Kon.lex.) **sidde** leathern bottle (Tu.lex.) **siddha-stha_li_** the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the posessor (Skt.ex.) **cit.t.i <** (Te.) a small earthen vessel (Ta.); a measure (Ka.); a small dice case (Ta.lex.)

3302.**A measure of grain**: **cit.t.i** a small measure (Ta.); one fourth of the measure called so_la (Te.); a measure of grain equal to four se_ru, one equal to four solige (Ka.) **cit.t.e** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2512). **gidda, gid, giddana, gidna, gira, girda** a fourth part, a quarter (1/4)(Ka.); **gadde** an obsolete coin like a farthing, equal to 1/4 or 1/5 of a paika; **gidde** the smallest measure of capacity, a gill or liquid ounce, 1/4 of a so_le, weighing 4 d.abbus (Te.); **gidda-ga_n.i, gidga_n.i** 1/4 of a ka_n.i, 1/256 of a han.a, used in weighing (Ka.); **giddana, gidda** the fourth part of a solige; **gidna = giddana**; **gidna** eight seers or two soliges (Ka.); **gira = gidda**; **gira-ka_lu** 1/16, the sixteenth part; **gira-pa_vu** dupl. 1/4 or the fourth part of a measuring seer; 1/16 of a seer (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **centalai** the fraction 1/8, a mercantile slang (**Tan-ippa_. i,87,171**)(Ta.lex.)

3303.**Image: a vessel**: **sed.e, cid.e** a vessel for the reception of liquids or grain (Ka.lex.)

3304.**Arab**: **siddi** an Arab (Kon.lex.) **sidk < sidq** (Arab.) righteousness, sincerity (P.lex.) cf. **siddi** an Abyssinian (Ka.Te.); **tiddi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **sendo, sindo** (usu. pl. **sende**) a gypsy (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4837).

3305.**Abyssinian**: **siddi** an Abyssinian (Ka.Te.); **s'iddi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **sidhi_** a Negro, an abyssinian (G.)(Arabic)(G.lex.)

3306.**Eminent person; counsellor; officer in-charge of granary**: **cit.t.am** that which is estimable, sacred (**Civaraka. Civarakaciyavarala_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **sit.ha** officer of a ra_ja_'s household in charge of palace and granary (Or.)(CDIAL 12479). **s'is.t.a** chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; an eminent or distinguished person; a wise man; a counsellor; **s'is.t.a-sabha_** an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state; **s'is.t.a_ca_rah-** the practice of wise men; **s'is.t.a** ordered, commanded; wise, learned; virtuous, respectable; civil, polite (Skt.lex.) **s'is.t.i** rule, government; order, command; chastisement, punishment (Skt.lex.) **cit.t.a_ca_ram, cis.t.a_ca_ram** established line of conduct or usage of the virtuous, as an authority in the absence of s'ruti and smr.ti (**Cit. Marapukan.. 21**); **cit.t.a-ppat.t.a_r** devotees (**Te_va_. 33,6**)(Ta.lex.) **s'is.t.a-pa_laka** a guardian or protector of the virtuous; **s'is.t.a** ordered, commanded; disciplined; well-behaved, virtuous; eminent, noble, excellent (Ka.lex.) **s'istu-ga_r-a** a decorated man; a fop; a lewd man; **s'istu** suitable, proper, correct (Ka.M.); beautiful, elegant, decorated (Ka.lex.)

3307.**A roll of householders**: **s'istu, sistu** aim (Ka.M.H.); a roll of the householders (of a village, etc.) from whom the revenue is to be gathered in, or upon whom an assessment is to be laid (Ka.M.H.); assessment, tax (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3308.**An invocation**: **siddham** lit. success has been attained; an invocation found in early inscriptions at the commencement of the text; sometimes confused with pran.ava; generally indicated in later records by a symbol having several varieties; sometimes indicated by the

letter **cha** (EI 30; CII 3); **Alphabet**: **siddha ma_tr.ka_** name of the Indian alphabet derived from late bra_hmi_ and from which are derived north Indian alphabets like na_gari_, wrongly called kut.ila etc. (IEG, p.310). **siddhi** (CII 4) emancipation; sometimes used at the beginning of documents to ensure the success of the undertaking (IEG). "At the beginning of an inscription generally and also at its end occasionally, there is an auspicious symbol or word or passage in adoration to a deity. The word **siddham** and **svasti** at the beginning of inscriptions are commonly found, though **siddham** gradually came to be represented by a symbol found at the beginning of numerous inscriptions. Among other auspicious symbols, occasionally we have the **svastika** (**Archaeological Survey of South India,** Vol. I, Plate 69; **Archaeological Survey of Western India**, Vol. IV, Plate 49, Nos. 5-7, 9, 11, 13-14), the trident-on-wheel called **triratna** [**ASWI**, Vol. IV, Plate 49, Nos. 8, 10, 15; sometimes called **nandipada** (Rapson's catalogue, p. clxxv), British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhras, London, 1908], the **s'ri_vatsa** [together with the **svastika** symbol at the beginning of the Hathigumpha inscription of Kha_ravela (Select Inscriptions, Plate facing p. 208)], the tree-in-railing (at the end of the Hathigumpha inscription, ibid., Plate facing p. 209), and certain unidentified symbols (**ASWI**, Vol. IV, Plate 44-- Bhaja No. 7; Plate 45-- Kuda Nos. I,6,16; Plate 46-- Kuda Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26) in early inscriptions (cf. Epigraphica Indica, Vol. XXXIII, p. 247 and Plate facing p. 251)... A **man:gala**, i.e. a benediction or an auspicious word, at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a composition was believed to ensure its completion and preservation. The auspicious word **siddham** is found at the beginning of numerous early records (cf. Select Inscriptions, pp. 157, 160, 164, 165, 169, 176, 191, 193, 196, 200, 203, 204, 205; for the contractions **sdha** and **sdhi** cf. ibid., pp. 150, 156). This word was in later times generally indicated by a symbol of a varying shape. The symbols was sometimes followed by the auspicious word **svasti** which, in some cases, stands singly at the beginning of epigraphic records (ibid., p. 331, text line 1; p. 403, text line 1; Epigraphic Indica, Vol. XXVIII, Plate facing p. 62, text line 1). Sometimes the **man:gala : siddhir-astu**, having the same import as **siddham**, as also a bigger **man:gala** sentence beginning with **svasty-astu**, is found at the end of the documents (cf. Select Inscriptions, p. 298, text line 24; p. 385, text line 41; p. 409, text line 30; p. 327, text line 9; p. 397, text line 8; p. 441, text line 55; p. 455, text line 15). In some cases again a symbol, which is apparently a variant of the **siddham** sign, appears at the end of a document and, in rare cases, also in the body of its text especially at the end of a section of it (cf. Epigraphica Indica, Vol. III, p. 129, Plate, text lin3 24; Select Inscriptions, p. 457). Besides the **siddham** symbol, various other auspicious symbols also appear in inscriptions. Al-Biru_ni_ regarded the auspicious symbol at the beginning of inscriptions as indicating the **pran.ava** or the sound **om**. (Sachau, Alberuni's India, Part I, p. 173). N. K. Bhattasali challenged the authority of Al-Biru_ni_ and suggested that the symbol indicates **siddham** or **siddhir-astu** (Epigraphic Indica, Vol. XVII, p. 352). There is no doubt that the symbol stood for the word **siddham** found at the beginning of numerous early inscriptions. But there is evidence to show that sometimes the symbol was pronounced as **om. siddhih-** [Certain medieval charms, composed in the form of royal charters, have the **om. siddhih-** at the beginning, which is apparently the pronounced form of the symbol at the commencement of numerous inscriptions, including copper-plate grants; cf. Proceedings IHC, 1939, pp. 471) and Al-Biru_ni_ seems to have confused this **om. siddhih-** with **om**. Instances of such confusion are also noticed in Indian epigraphs like the Baud plates (IHQ, Vol. X, p. 475) of Ran.abhaja which begin with the symbol followed by the word **siddhih-** and the Belabo plate (Majumdar, Ins. Beng., Vol. III, p. 19) of Bhojavarman, which has the symbol followed by **om. siddhih-** at the beginning. The symbol was generally used till recent times in the eastern areas with the sign of nasalisation placed above the Bengali figure for 7 or

as the figure 4 as found in medieval inscriptions from Bengal (cf. Proc. IHC, 1939, p. 471; IHQ, Vol. XXXIII, p. 103 and Plate facing p. 102; P. N. Bhattacharya, **Ka_maru_pas'a_sana_vali_**, p. 55). The sign is called **pil.l.aiya_r cur..i** (Gan.es'a's curl) in Tamil (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 352, note). The **svastika** (of both the **va_m-a_varta** and **daks.in.-va_rta** types) and taurine symbols are found in As'oka's separate edicts at Jaugad.a (Corp. Ins. Ind., Vol. I, Plate facing p. 116). The triskele symbol, which is a modification of the **svastika**, is found at the beginning of the Er-r-agud.i and Ra_jula-Man.d.agiri M.R. Edicts of As'oka. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, Plates facing pp. 221, 216; Vol. XXXII, Plate facing p. 6). The **svastika** is also found at the beginning and the end of many other records generally belonging to dates earlier than the 3rd century A.D. (ibid. Vol. VII, Plate III (No.6) facing p. 76; Plate VII (No.16) facing p. 88). While occurring at the beginning of a document, it is sometimes placed before, and rarely after, the word **siddham** (**sidha, sidham.**, etc. in Prakrit and sometimes in contractions like **dha** or **sdhi**)(ibid., Plate III (No. 6) facing p. 76, and Plate IV (no. 10) facing p. 78). At the beginning of the Ha_thigumpha_ inscription, the **svastika** appears beneath a crown-like symbol called **s'ri_vatsa**, while the inscription ends with the 'tree-within-railing' symbol (Select Inscriptions, Plate facing pp. 208 and 209). Other symbols found in some cases are the trident or **triratna** resting on the **dharma-cakra** and the lotus (Epigraphic Indica, Vol. XVIII, Plates facing pp. 96, 150, 151; Vol. XIX, p. 81, text line 41; Plate facing p. 60, text lines 6, 16, 20; Vol. XXX, p. 219, text line 11; Vol. XXXI, p. 128, text lines 205 and 212; Cor. Ins. Ind., Vol. III, No. 62). In early medieval epigraphs and manuscripts, a circle, with a smaller circle or dot (or dots) inside, sometimes indicates fullstop. As the circle with a central dot is the old Bra_hmi_ letter **tha**, modified forms of the same letter came to be used in later times. (ibid., Vol. XVIII, p.298, text line 30; Vol. XIX p. 81, text line 41; Plate facing p. 331, text line 21; Vol. XXX, p. 125, text line 17; VOl. XXXI, p. 166, text line 20 (not **s'ri_**). The same symbol is found in some old Jain manuscripts as a circle with a globular mark at the centre and drawn under a horizontal line, Journ. Or. Inst., Baroda, Vol. III, No. 4, Jun3 1954, P. 368). In some medieval records, the symbol stands midway between **tha** and **cha** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVIII, p. 80), and this confusion led to the growth of the popular use of the letter **cha** as the concluding mark at the end of literary or epigraphic records and sections thereof (ibid., Vol. XXIII, pp. 140-141, text lines 4 and 15; Vol. XXV, p. 63, text line 94, p. 221 text line 141. It is really not a variety of the **siddham** symbol). **Cha** is recognised in this capacity in early medieval works like S'ri_hars.a's Nais.adhi_ya and Hemachandra's Eka_ks.arakos.a. Sometimes the auspicious word **s'ri_** also appears in the same way at the end of documents (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 16 text line 26. Medieval south and west Indian records often end with **man:galam. maha_-s'ri_h-** sometimes preceded by **m. bhavatu**. They begin with **svasti jayas'-c-a_bhyudayas'-ca**). In the inscriptions of the Gupta age, the auspicious word **siddham** at the beginning of epigraphs was sometimes represented by a crescent-like curved stroke opening towards the left (Corp. Ins. Ind., Vol. III, Nos. 11 Plate VIA, 20 Plate XIIB). This mark resembles the symbol or mark of interpunctuation at the end of many of As'oka's edicts at Kalsi_. It has been pointed out that some scholars regard it as standing for the **pran.ava**, i.e. the auspicious symbol **om**, even though the sign occurs in typical Buddhist epigraphs and the Buddhists did not attach any importance to the **pran.ava** (ibid., p. 46, note 3). We have seen above that, though this view is supported by Al-Biru_ni_, there is some evidence to show that the symbol was read as **siddham** or **siddhr-astu** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 352; Proc. IHC, 1939, pp. 471 ff.) Ths suggestion seems to be suported by the fact that some medieval inscriptions begin with the symbol followed by a **namaska_ra** passage like **om. namah-, om.namah- s'iva_ya, om. namo na_ra_yan.a_ya, om. namah- s'ri_-vis'ves'vara_ya** etc. (Majumdar, Ins. Beng., VOl. III, pp. 46, 61, 71, 85, 94, 101, 109, 121, 133, 143; Ind. Ant., VOl. XI, p. 242; Ep. Ind., Vol. II, p. 305; Vol.

XXXIV, p. 81), and also by the **man:gala: om.svasti** (Ep. Ind., VOl. XXIX, Plate facing p. 102, text line 1). We have explained the confusion of the symbol with the **pran.ava** by the fact that sometimes it was read as **om. siddhih-** (in rare cases the symbol is followed by the word **siddhih-** or **om. siddhih-** as we have already noticed). The symbol was gradually modifed to the shape of a stroke slanting towards lower right with its top curved or looped inwards to the right (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVII, Plate facing p. 328 text line 1; Vol. XXVIII, Plate facing p. 50 text line 1; Plate facing p. 112) or slanting towards lower left with its top curved or looped inwards to the left (ibid., Vol. XXVIII, Plate facing p. 66 text line 1; Plate facing p. 84 text line 1). Sometimes the lower end of the stroke exhibits an ornamental downward flourish or upward bend (ibid., VOl. XXXI, Plate facing p. 72; Vol. XXVII, Plate facing 0. 50; Vol. XXIX, Plate facing p. 88; VOl. XXXI, Plate facing p. 266). Both the **va_m-a_varta** and **daks.in.-a_varta** types were used in some cases in records of the same locality and also of the same age (Valgudar, Monghyr District, Bihar inscriptions illustrated in Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, Plate facing p. 145). In the medieval inscriptions of Eastern India, the symbol resembles the Bengali numeral figure 7 (a vertical stroke with its top curved towards the left and ending in an inward bend)(ibid., VOl. XXX, Plates facing pp. 186, 236) and it was used in the central parts of Bengal with the addition of a sign called **candra-bindu** or **a_nuna_sika** above. But in the eastern-most areas of Bengal, the same symbol was written with the lower end curved considerably towards the right and was called **a_ji_** (IHQ, Vol. XXXIII, p. 103), and the Bengali alphabet with the symbol at the head was called **a_ji_-ka-kha** (P.N. Bhattacharya, **Ka_maru_pas'a_sana_vali_**, p. 55). In western India, however, the symbol appearing in medieval inscriptions looks like a numerical figure (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, Plate facing p. 72) and often a globular mark looking like a cypher is placed after it (ibid., Vol. III Plate (middle) facing p. 306; Vol. XXXI, Plate facing p. 14 text line 1; Vol. XXX Plate facing p. 191). In south Indian records of the early and medieval periods, the symbol is often a **va_m-a_varta** spiral (ibid., Vol. XXXI, Plate facing p. 233), some-times resembling the representation of a conch-shell, which is called **pil.l.aiya_r-cur..i** or Gan.es'a's curl and is first taught to the children before they begin to learn the alphabet (ibid., Vol. XVII, p. 352, note). Certain Nepal inscriptions exhibit auspicious symbols representing the conch-shell, the lotus, the bull, the fish, the sun-wheel and the stars. (Ind. Ant., Vol. IX, pp. 163 ff. For the conch-shell in other records, cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, Plate facing p. 236; and for the lotus, cf. JAS, Letters, Vol. XVIII, 1952, pp. 77ff., Plate II). In the medieval epigraphs of the Andhra region, the lotus symbol is sometimes found about the beginning (P. Sreenivasachar, A Corpus of Inscriptions, Part II, Plates 37,41). The kailvan (Patna District, Bihar) inscription (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, Plate facing p. 231) of about the second century A.D. exhibits four symbols between the beginning and end of a circular line of writing. These are a long-necked pitcher, a double **svastika** (one of the **va_m-a_varta** and the other of the **daks.in.-a_varta** type) and another looking like a sacrificial altar. At the end of the Guakuchi copper plate grant (P.N. Bhattacharya, **Ka_maru_pas'a_sana_vali_**, Plate facing p. 140) of king Ratnapa_la of Assam, there are representations of a bird (Garud.a) carrying a snake, the lotus, the conch-shell and the discus, all connected with the god Vis.n.u... The antiquity of the use of this word (**siddham** let there be success) is proved by Patajali's **Maha_bha_s.ya** on the first va_rttika (**siddhe s'abd-a_rtha-sambandhe**) of Ka_tya_yana on Pa_n.ini's **As.t.a_dhya_yi_.** Patajali says that Ka_tya_yana employs the word **siddha** at the very outset for the auspicious completion of his scientific treatise... Gradually the invocation became more and more elaborate, and it ran from mere symbols and words to more or less big sections in prose and verse in praise of the favourite deities of the grantors or the writers of the document. Thus the charters of the early western Gan:gas begin with with the symbol denoting **siddham**, followed by a passage hailing

the god Vis.n.u in the words : **jitam. bhagavata_ gata-ghana-gagan-a_bhena padmana_bhena**..." (D.C.Sircar, Indian Epigraphy, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1965, p.5, pp. 92-97, pp. 127-128). The use of the word **a_ji_** for the symbol **siddham** may be related to the designation often used in south Indian records: **a_ja_, a_japti** or **a_ja_pti** (lit. 'the order') to designate the high officer (sometimes a prince) who conveyed the royal order. He is generally called **du_ta** or **du_taka** (lit. the messenger) in north Indian records. Term such **a_ja_ svayam** 'the order is (from) the donor himself'; **sva-mukh-a_ja_** 'the order is (from) the (donor's) own mouth'... indicate that the **a_japti** was the 'executor (of a grant)'. The alphabet called **raja_** or **rajana_** was used in Tibet which was a derivative of the **siddhama_tr.ka_** (cf. early licchavi epigraphs like the changunarayan pillar inscription (464 A.D.) of Ma_nadeva) and Buddhist manuscripts of Buddhist Dha_ran.i_s written in China and Japan; cf. the Tibetan alphabet which is a modified form of **siddhama_tr.ka_**). The Sanskrit inscription of Ceylon from the Jetavanara_ma is written in the **siddhama_tr.ka_** alphabet of northern India and assigned on paleographical grounds to the 9th century A.D. (Ep. Zeyl., Vol. III, pp. 195 ff.) The inscription of A_nandacandra of Burma is written in the **siddhama_tr.ka_** alphabet of eastern India (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, pp. 103 ff.; Sel. Ins., pp. 462 ff.) (D.C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphy, pp. 207-212). There is a maxim : **bhu_mi-cchidra-nya_ya** according to which the gift (of land) shall endure as long a time as the moon, the sun and the earth shall endure (**a_-candr-a_rka- ks.iti-samaka_lam**) (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p. 5, note). The maxim is referred to "in a large number of records. It speaks of the old custom, according to which a person who brings a piece of fallow or jungle land under cultivation for the first time was allowed to enjoy it without paying rent. The custom was based on the principle that the hunted deer belonged to him who hit it first. (cf. Jolly, Hindu Law and Custom, pp. 196-197). The word **chidra** in this case seems to have originally referred to the furrowing of the land. Gradually however the expression **bhu_mi-cchidra** acquired the meaning of 'uncultivable (**kr.s.y-ayogya_**) land', and that is why some early medieval inscriptions from Orissa, e.g. the charters of the Bhauma-Karas, speak of the same maxim as **bhu_mi-cchidra-pidha_na-nya_ya** literally 'the maxim of covering up the hole in the land', probably referring to the reclamation of fallow land for the first time. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p.86)." (D.C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphy, p. 397). "An inscribed fragment of a pillar was discovered in the village of Barli in Rajasthan by the late Pt. G.H. Ojha in 1912 (Ojha : Pra_ci_nalipima_la_ (Hindi), p. 2)... the first letter (form: O with a right loop on top) was read as vi_... Dr. K. P. Jayaswal... denied this mark as a sign for long medial i_... dated it to 374-373 B.C. (JBORS, 1930, p. 67-68)... Dr.D.C. Sircar... restores as **siddham.**. He places the record in the 1st century B.C." (C.S. Upasak, **The history and palaeography of Mauryan Bra_mi_ Script,** Nalanda, 1960, pp. 185-186).

3309.**Accomplished, skilled**: **siddha** accomplished, skilled (MBh.); perfected (Mn.); succeeded, perfected (Pali.Pkt.); **sidh** accuracy (L.); **sidhvu~** to be accomplished (G.); **sidu** effected, perfect, pure (Si.)(CDIAL 13401). **Accomplish**: **sidh** accomplish (Skt.)(CDIAL 13404). **sed** success (K.); **siddhi** accomplishment, success (MBh.); completion (Pkt.); accomplishment (Pali); **sidhi** (KharI.); **s'id**^{i} success (Ku.); **sidhi** (Mth.); **idi** completion, work (Si.)(CDIAL 13405). **sidhyati** is accomplished, succeeds (RV.); **sijjhati** succeeds; pp. **siddha** succeeded (Pali); **sijjhai** is accomplished, is done (Pkt.); **sijhan.u** to be acquired (S.); **xiza_iba** to accomplish; to be accomplished (A.); **si_jhai** is accomplished (OG.)(CDIAL 13408). **sijhvu~, sijvu~** to be accomplished; to accomplish, appease (G.); (CDIAL 13408). **sinnhan.a_** to take sight, aim at; caus. **sinha_un.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 13414). **sa_dh** accomplish (Skt.); **sa_dhu** adv. all right, please, yes; **sa_hu** well! good!)(Pali); **ov, ovu** yes (Si.)(CDIAL 13337). **prasiddha** celebrated (TS.);

pasiddha (Pali.Pkt.); **pasidu** famous, well-known (Si.)(CDIAL 8842). **cittittal** to be gained, accomplished; to be realised (**Tiruman. 2394**); **citti** success, realisation, attainment (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 208**)(Ta.lex.) **cittu** assisting hand of a bricklayer, dist. fr. **kottu** (Ta.lex.)

3310.**Settled; right of cultivating land**: **sis.n.u** ready to give (RV. viii.19.33); **sis.a_satu** desirous of gaining (RV. ix.47.5); **sis.a_sani** eager to win (RV. i.102.6); **sis.a_su** eager to get or win (RV. i.102.6)(Vedic.lex.) **siddhi** (CITI) right of cultivating land (IEG, p.311). **Cultivation right**: **citti** right of cultivating the land, one of as.t.a-po_kam (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **siddhi** establishment, settlemnt; advantage, use, good effect; **siddha** gained, obtained, acquired; settled, established; subdued, won over (Skt.lex.) [Enjoyment of eight kinds are in three lists: (I) **pen.** (woman)**, a_t.ai** (clothing)**, an.ikalan-** (ornaments)**, po_can-am** (feast)**, ta_mpu_lam** (betel)**, parimal.am** (fragrance)**, pa_t.t.u** (song)**, pu_vamal.i** (bed of flowers)(**Catu.**); (II) enjoyment of eight kinds which an estate affords, viz.: **vikkirayam** (sale), **ta_n-am** (gift), **vin-imayam** (exchange, barter), **jalam** (water), **taru** (trees esp. **da_ru** yielding frankincense), **pa_s.a_n.am** (lit. stones, i.e. minerals), **niti** (treasure), **niks.e_pam** (pledge as security); (III) according to **C.G.**: **at.cin.i, a_ka_mi, jala_mirutam, pa_s.a_n.am, niti, niks.e_pam, citti, ca_ttiyam** (Ta.lex.) [cf. the list according to Ka. lex.: **as.t.a bho_ga = nidhi, niks.epa, aks.in.a, a_ga_mi, sacita** (accumulated), **jala, taru, pa_s.a_n.a**.] The third list (of **C.G.**), perhaps more ancient, may be semant. amplified: (i) **Right of usage**: **at.cini < aks.in.i_** privileges actually enjoyed in an estate (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) Prob. right of usage: **at.t.i-p-pe_r-u** gift of hereditary possessions and rights bestowed by copper-plate grant (Ta.inscr.); **at.t.u** to endow, as a temple (**T.A.S. i,6**); to remit as money (**S.I.I. ii,147**); to put, place, put on (**Tirukko_. 122**); id. (Ka.); **a_t.ci** lordship, proprietorship, ownership (Ta.); use, usage; possession, enjoyment (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 56**); sphere of one's authority wherein an outsider may not intrude (**Tirukko_. 282, Urai.**); **a_t.ci-p-pat.utal** to become one's own by long usage (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **adhikaran.i_** smith's anvil; **adhikaran.a** receptacle, support (TUp.)(CDIAL 252). cf. **ahi_t.a_, ahit.a_** field watchman (H.); **ahit.t.haga** superintendent (Pkt.)(CDIAL 263). (ii) **Right to use land for self-sown grass**: **a_ka_mi < a_-ga_min** prospective right and privilege which possession of an estate may bring in its wake one of as.t.apo_kam (Ta.lex.) **a_ga_min** land kept for self-sown grass, stubble (Kho.); coming back, coming (Pali.Pkt.); coming (Nir.); future (MBh.)(CDIAL 16048). (iii) **Right to the use of water**: **jala_mirutam** (prob. **amr.ta**) rights to the use of water and to the profits of fishery (Ta.lex.) (iv) **Right to rocky soil and its products**: **pa_s.a_n.am** rocky soil and its products (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)(v) **Right to treasure-hoard or gold**: **niti** treasure-hoard (**Ci_vaka. 331**); **nitiyam** id, gold (**Malaipat.u. 575**); **niti** gold (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)[cf. **niti-niks.e_pam** treasure hidden underground, a documentary term (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.)](vi) **Right to pledge**: **niks.e_pam** pledge, pawn, deposit; treasure-trove (Ta.lex.)(vii) **Right to cultivate the land**: **citti** right of cultivating the land (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **citti < siddhi** right of cultivating the land, one of as.t.a-po_kam (**C.G.**); hence, **cittar** may refer to those who have been granted land with unfettered cultivating rights (Ta.lex.) (viii) **Right to fruits of the earth**: **ca_ttiyam < sa_dhya** right to fruits of the earth (**C.G.**); that which is practicable, possible, attainable (**Ce_tupu. Ca_ttiya_. 2**)(Ta.lex.)

3311.**Prosperity; acquittance**: **siddhi, siddi** success, prosperity; sett,ement, establishment; performance, attainment; validity (of a rule of law); certainty, truth, correctness; payment, liquidation (of a debt), acquittance (Ka.lex.)

3312.**To demand payment**: **sidi** to collect or demand payment of dues other than rents; **rinko sidia** they collect debts; **taka sidiya sen akana** he has gone to collect money due to him (Santali.lex.) **sa_dhu** moneylender (Skt.)(CDIAL 13337). **sad hondar** a tax-gatherer (Santali.lex.) **sadhu** a certain class of Hindu mendicants (Santali.lex.)

3313.**To settle**: **sidha~_t** settlement of conditions of marriage among Soti_ brahmans (Mth.)(CDIAL 13404). **sijjhan., sijhan.** to be settled, be paid (of debt), sink into its place (of well masonry)(L.); **sijjh^{a}na_** to have a settlement, be avenged (P.)(CDIAL 13408).

3314.**Right of cultivating land; income; acquittance; to collect; provisions as allowance**: **cis.t.am < s'is.t.a** balance, remainder (**Na_**.) (Ta.lex.) **s'is.t.a** left, remaining, residual, rest; **s'is.** to leave as a remainder, spare (Skt.lex.)**siddhi** income (IA 18; IEG). **citti** right of cultivating land, one of as.t.a-po_kam (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhoga** possession, wealth; **ga_mabhojaka** land-lord (P.lex.) **sidi** to collect or demand payment of dues other than rent (Santali.lex.) **sidda_** firmness, resolution (P.lex.) **siddhi** payment, liquidation (of a debt), acquittance (Ka.lex.) **sidha** uncooked victuals, provisions given according to allowance; **sidhako stan:keda** they took their allowance of uncooked food; **ser sidha purauentaea** his allowance of food is exhausted, i.e. his end has come (Santali.lex.)

3315.**Present income**: **siddha, sa_dhya** (EI 13) present income and income that may accrue in future (IEG, p.311). **u_rdhva_dhah-** (IA 16) explained as 'what is above and below' (in the gift land); cf. **u_rdhv-a_dhah--siddhi-yuta_** (IA 18) with income from the produce above and below the surface of the ground; same as **s-a_dha-u_rdhva** epithe of the gift land (IEG, p.353). **abhyantara-siddhi** (CII 4); **a_bhyantara-siddhi** powers of adjudication; prob. taxes payable to village authorities as against those payable to the king (IEG, p.3); internal income or revenue or taxes payable to village authorities : **tribhog-a_bhyantara-siddhi, ba_hy-a_bhyantara-siddhi, ba_hy-a_bhyantara-a_da_ya, sar-a_bhyantara-siddhi** (EI 20); **antah- siddhika** (CII 4) a privilege of the donee of rent-free land; **abhyantara_da_ya** (IE 8-5) internal revenue income of a village (IEG, p.3). **siddha-a_ya** (EI 123; SII 11-2; ASLV) fixed income; regular income; **citta_yam** (Ta.) a tax (EI 27): prob. agricultural income; **siddha_ya** (SITI) a fixed assessment; minor taxes payable in cash in the days of Vijayanagara kings (IEG). **Revenue**: **sidda_ya** established revenue: tribute paid to a lord paramount (Ka.); tax, fee (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3316.**Quick-silver**: **siddha-rasa** quick-silver (Ka.lex.) **siddha-dha_tu** quick-silver (Skt.); ore (as gold) (Ka.lex.) **cittam < kit.t.a** iron dross (Ta.lex.) **siddha-patra** hemp-leaves for smoking etc. (Ka.lex.)

3317.**Marriage**: **sha_di_** a marriage; **sha_di_ honi_** to be married (P.lex.) cf. **ka_za_r kar** give away in marriage (Kon.lex.)

3318.**To be accomplished; goods**: **Ösidh, Ösa_dh** accomplish (Skt.); **hita-sa_dhana** materials, instrument (Pal.lex.) **sad** authority, power; **cer sad menaktame?** what authority have you? **sadi** strength, ability, power; **sadhin** independent; **sadhi** strength, ability, poer (Santali.lex.) **sijhan** to come to an end, to be settled, to be paid (a debt); **sijha_un., sijha_ den.a_** to pay; to bring to an undertaking; **sijha_wan** to pay a debt (P.lex.) **bisa, besa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **visa_hia** accomplished (Pkt.); **viha_in.u** to buy (S.)(CDIAL 11979). **xa_han** property (A.); **sa_dhana** goods (R.)(CDIAL 13334). **sid** effected, perfected; initiation; **sid em** to perfet, to

complete; **sid bid** accomplished (Santali.lex.) **siddha** (pp. of **sijjhati**) accomplished, ended; **siddha-attha** one who has completed his task; **siddhi** accomplishment, success; **siddhika** connectd with success (Vedic.lex.) **siddhi** accomplisment; success, prosperity, welfare, well-being; settlement; proof; decision; payment, liquidation (of debt); **sidh** to be accomplished; to be proved, settled; to be won or conquered; **siddha** accomplished, gained, acquired; settled; proved; valid (as a rule); decided; paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt); subdued; **siddha_rtha** one who has accomplished his desired object, successful; **siddha_sanam** a particular posture in religious meditation; **siddha-de_va** S'iva (Skt.lex.) **Settle doctrine**: **citta_ntam < siddha_nta** well-established conclusion; settled doctrine (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 29,37**); s'aiva a_gamas (**Ci. Ci. 8,15**)(Ta.); **citta_yatan-am < siddha_yatana** the Jaina shrin on the foremost place of the vijaya_rtta mountain (**Me_ruman. 620**); **citti-pattan-am < siddhi + pattana** (Jain) mo_ks.a as a city of eternal bliss (**Me_ruman. 727**)(Ta.lex.)

3319.**Holy person; doctrine**: **siddha** holy person (MBh.); **sidhu** holy man (S.); **sidho, sido** simpleton (Ku.); **sidho** fair, straightforward (N.); **sidha_** honest (B.Or.); **si_dh, si_dha_** (H.); **si_dhu~** straightforward (G.)(CDIAL 13401). **siddhi** established end, doctrine (MBh.); **siddhanta** doctrine (Pali); **siddham.ta** (Pkt.); **siddha_nta** established end, doctrine (MBh.); **sidat** conclusion, doctrine (Si.)(CDIAL 13404). **siddhi** supernatural powers (Sa_m.khyak.); magic power (Pkt.); **sed** superhuman power (K.); **sidhi_** miracle (S.); **siddh** straight course (P.); **si_dh, si_dhi_** straightness, direct line, aim (H.); **idi** superhuman power (Si.)(CDIAL 13405).

3320.**Celestial**: **sidhra** perfect, good; protecting; a pious or virtuous man; **sidhra-ka_van.am** one of the celestial gardens (Skt.lex.) **sidhma** going straight, successful (RV. i.33.13); **sidhra** going straight (RV. i.173.1)(Vedic.lex.) **sidho** clean, perfect, accomplished; to readmit to caste (Santali.lex.) **ca_takam < sa_dhaka** goblin (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 63**)(Ta.lex.) **sidhra** efficacious (RV.); perfect (Skt.); **sidhra_-pudhra_** simple (P.)(CDIAL 13409). cf. **sa_dhu** holy man (Skt.)(CDIAL 13337). **cittam < siddha** certainty (**Man.i. 10,85**); **cittar < siddha** supernaturals inhabiting the intermediate region between the earth and the sun, one of patin-en--kan.am (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 10**); mystics who have acquired thee as.t.a-ma_-citti (**Tiruvil.ai. Ella_mvalla. 1**); **cittar-nu_l** mystic treatises on medicine, yo_ga and astrology, composed by Siddhas (**W.**); **cittan- < siddha** one endowed with supernatural powers; Skanda (**Tirumuru. 176, Urai**.); **cittan--va_r..vu** Tiru-v-a_vin-an--kut.i, as the abode of Skanda (**Tirumuru. 176, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Celestial women**: **cittiyar** a class of celestial women (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 186**)(Ta.lex.)

3321.**An asterism**: **sidhya** the asterism pus.ya (Skt.lex.) **sijh <** (Skt.) the sun; **sijh ubha_r** sunrise; the east; **sijh la_h** sunset, west (P.lex.)

3322.**Officer in charge of granary**: **sit.ha** officer of a ra_ja_'s household in charge of palace and granary (Or.); **s'is.t.a** taught (AV.); disciplined (S'Br.); learned (Mn.); chief (Skt.); **sit.t.ha** ordered, taught; gentleman (Pkt.); **s'it.ha** punishment; **s'it.hidavya** to be punished (NiDoc.); **sit.nu** to reprimand (N.); **sit.u** nobleman; **hit.a_no** very wealthy man (Si.)(CDIAL 12479). **ci_t.an-** pupil (Ta.lex.) **s'is.ya** pupil (S.ad.vBr.); **sissa** pupil (Pali); **s'is.ya** (NiDoc.); **sissa, si_sa** (Pkt.); **sis** (H.); **s'i_s** (G.); **sisu** (Si.)(CDIAL 12482). **Granary**: **ce_nti** granary (**Madu**.)(Ta.lex.) **ce_nti** loft; thin reapers running across the joists on which planks are laid (Ta.lex.) **Head of a guild**: **set.t.ha** best (Pali.Pkt.); **set.h** great, noble, superior (N.); **s're_s.t.ha** most splendid, best (RV.); **sret.ha, sest.a, set.ha** (As'.); **s'et.ha** (Dhp.); **set.ha** chief, principal (Or.); **set.a, set.u**

noble, excellent (Si.)(CDIAL 12725). **s're_s.t.hin** distinguished man (AitBr.); foreman of a guild (Skt.); **s're_s.t.hini_** his wife (Skt.); **set.t.hin** guild-master (Pali); **s'et.hi** (Dhp.); **set.t.hi**, **sit.t.hi** (Pkt.); **set.hi** wholesale merchant (S.); **set.h** banker (N.); head of a guild, merchant (B.); head of a guild, banker (P.); **set.han.** (P.); **s'e_t.h** rich man (Ku.); **set.hi** caste of washermen (Or.); **se_t.h**^{i} merchant, banker (Bhoj.Aw.); **set.h** (H.); **s'et.h, s'et.hiyo** wholesale merchant, employer, master (G.); **s'et.h, s'et.hi_, s'et., s'et.i** respectful term for banker or merchant (M.); **sit.u, hit.u** banker, nobleman (Si.)(CDIAL 12726). **First, chief, eldest**: **jye_s.t.ha** first, chief; eldest; eldest brother (RV.); **jye_s.t.ha_** eldest wife (Mn.); **jet.t.ha** chief, eldest; elder brother; **jet.t.haka** chief (Pali); **jet.ha** (NiDoc.); **jet.t.ha, jit.t.ha** big, eldest; elder brother (Pkt.); **dis'tu_** elder, elder brother (Ash.); **dis.t.u an.u** thumb; **des'te** husband's elder brother (Ash.); **dus't bra_** elder brother; **dus't an.re** thumb; **des'te_i** mother's elder sister (Wg.); **jes.t.** elder; **jis'ta_** elder brother (Kt.); **es'tek** elder; **zis't** grandmother (Pr.); **ze_s.t.a** elder; **zes.t.aa_li** mother-in-law (Dm.); **jes.t.a_, des.t.a_** elder; **des.t.o** husband's elder brother; **jis.t.i_ an.ur.e_k** thumb; **des'ti a_i_** grandmother (Pas'.)[cf. **a_ycci, a_cci** mother, grandmother (Ta.)(DEDR 364)]; **dye_is.t.i an.ur.em** my thumb (Shum.); **jes.t.a_n:gur.** thumb (Kal.); **jes.t.a_li** mother-in-law (Kal.); **jes.t.ak** name of a goddess (Kal.); **jes.t.a an:gur.** big toe (Phal.); **zyut.h**^{u}, **zit.his** old, elder; **zt.h** elder (K.); **jet.hu** husband's elder brother (S.); **jet.h** id. (L.); **jet.ha_** best, first, first-born (L.); **jet.h** husband's elder brother; **jet.t.ha_** oldest; **jet.ha_l** wife's elder sister (P.); **jet.h** eldest (WPah.); **jeit.h** husband's elder brother; **je_t.ha_** elder (WPah.); **jet.ho** elder brother; **jet.hu~** wife's elder brother; **jyat.h** elder (Ku.); **jet.ho** eldest brother (N.); **zet.ha_l** husband's elder brother (A.); **zet.hiyai** husband's elder sister (A.); **jet.ha-sasura** husband's elder brother; **jer.asura, der.asura** (Or.); **jet.hri** elder wife (Bi.); **jet.h, jet.hi** eldest (Mth.); **je_t.h** elder (Bhoj.); **je_t.h** elder, husband's older brother (Aw.); **jet.h, jet.ha_** chief, eldest (H.); **jet.hi_** husband's elder brother (OMarw.); **jet.h** eldest; husband's elder brother (G.); **jet.ha** first and strongest tint drawn from safflower (M.); **det.u** eldest, best; **det.uva_** an official, dignitary (Si.)(CDIAL 5286). cf. **de_s.t.ri~_** name of a female divinity (RV.)(CDIAL 6550). **zit.h**^{u} senior wife of a polygamous man (K.); **jit.t.ha_n.i_** husband's elder brother's wife (Pkt.); **jet.ha_n.i_** (S.); **jit.ha_n.i_, jat.ha_n.i_** (P.); **jat.t.ha_n.i** (WPah.); **jet.ha_n.i** (N.); **jet.ha_n.o** husband's elder brother (N.); **jet.ha_ni** husband's elder brother's wife (N.); **jet.ha_n** wife's elder brother (N.); **jet.ha_ni_** husband's elder brother's wife (Aw.); **jet.ha_n.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 5287). **jye_s.t.hatara** elder (Skt.); **jye_s.t.hatara_, jye_s.t.hatarika_** woman guarding a young girl (Skt.); cf. **jye_s.t.hatama** (RV.); **jis.t.aru_** great; **jes.t.ara_** elder brother (Pas'.); **jat.hera_** elder relative of husband (P.); **jet.hura_** father's elder brother; jat.hera_ eldest, chief (H.); **zet.heri** wife's elder brother (A.)(CDIAL 5288). **jye_s.t.hata_ta** father's eldest brother (Skt.); **jet.ha_jyu** husband's elder brother (Ku.); **jet.ha_ju** (N.); **zet.ha_** (A.); **jet.ha_** father's elder brother (B.); **jet.ha_i** his wife (B.); **jet.ha_, det.ha_** father's elder brother (Or.)(CDIAL 5289). **jat.hi_** husband's elder brother's daughter (P.)(CDIAL 5290). **jat.huttur** husband's elder brother's son (L.); **jat.hutt, jit.hut, jat.huttar** (P.); **zet.hot** husband's eldest brother (A.); **jet.huta_** father's elder brother's children (B.); **jet.haut** husband's elder brother's son (Bhoj.H.); **jet.hauta_** (H.); **jet.hauti_** eldest son's share (Mth.)(CDIAL 5291). **jet.haun** elder brother's share (Ku.); **jet.hun.d.a_** (H.)[cf. **tun.t.am** piece, fragment, division, small plot of field (Ta.)(DEDR 3310)](CDIAL 5292). cf. **jet.ha_** early (of crops)(L.); **jet.ho** belonging to the month Jet.h (May-June)(N.)(CDIAL 5294). **Image: eminence**: **cit.t.am** eminence, greatness: **cit.t.a ma_rnta mummatilum (Te_va_. 540,8)**; that which is estimable, sacred < **s'is.t.a** (**Civaraka. Civakaciyava_la_.9)**; **cit.t.u** id. (**Tiruva_ca. 10,77**); **cit.t.ar** learned persons well-versed in Vedic lore (**Te_va_.2,10)**; wise, learned men (**Ir-ai. Pak. 6**); **cit.t.an-** pupil, disciple (**Kaival. Tattuva. 87**) (Ta.lex.)

3323.**Panting**: **e_kkam** hard breathing (Ma.); **se_n:kuni** to pant, breathe quickly or heavily; **se_n:k, se_n:kelu** panting, breathing quickly (Tu.); **se_ke** panting, gasping for breath; **se_ke se_ke inba** to be out of breath, pant; **se_ke vahpa** to pant (Kui); **se_ke se_ke ne_njinai** to pant (Kuwi)(DEDR 2804). **Sweat**: **svid** sweat (Skt.); **sve_da** sweat (RV.); a sudorific (Car.); heat (Skt.); **sve_dana** fomenting (Skt.); **se_da** sweat, sweating for medicinal purposes (Pali); **se_daka** sweating (Pali); sweat (Pkt.); **xeo** fomentation (A.); **se_a** sweat (Pkt.); **sedab** to warm another's body with palm of hand warmed at fire (Mth.)(CDIAL 13935). **sve_dayati** makes sweat (Sus'r.); **se_de_ti** makes sweat (Pali); **se_dita** moistened (Pali); **se_ia** sweat (Pkt.); **xeiba** to foment (A.); **sevan.** to moisten; **seun.** (L.); **seun.a_** (P.); **sein.u** to cook by steaming (S.)(CDIAL 13936). **svidyati** sweats (Ka_tyS 'r.); **svidyate_** (Ya_j.); **sijjati** sweats (Pali); **sijjai** (Pkt.); **sijjan.** to be moistened (L.); **sijjn.a_** to be wet, be soaked; **sijja_** damp (P.); **si_jna_** to sweat, exude (H.); **sijjati** boils (Pali); **si_jna_** to simmer (of pot on low fire); **svinna** sweating (VS.); seethed, boiled (Skt.)(CDIAL 13933). **svinna** sweating (VS.); seethed (Skt.); **sin.n.a** sweating (Pkt.); **sinna** wet with sweat, boiled (Pali); **syon^{u}** soft, tender (of food by long cooking), dull-witted; **senun, sennun** to become enfeebled by excessive heat or sweat, become soft or tender by cooking (of food); caus. **se^{e}run** to melt, soften (food with water or cooking)(K.); **sinna~_, sinnha_** unseasoned wood (L.); **sinnha_** wet; **sinnhn.a_** to be wet (P.)(CDIAL 13934). **sittari_, sitri_** sweat (H.)(CDIAL 13932a). **tad.iyu** to get wet; **tad.upu** to wet, moisten; adj. wet; **canni_l.l.u** cold water (Te.); **tad.i** moisture, wetness, dampness, damp; moist, wet, damp; (Te.); **danit** content; **daniyeng** to have eaten enough (Kol.); **dar.en(g)-, dar.ng-** to be cold (Go.); caus. **dar.ngi'-** (Go.); **d.ra_h- (dr.a_st-)** (rice) to become stale (Pe.); **tan.n.a_ya** damp (Pkt.); **dhan.i** satisfaction (Pkt.); **cae_na_ (cai_nas), cai_na_** to get wet, be drenched; caus. **cae_dna_, cae_da'a_na_, cai_dna_, cai_da'a_na_, cai_ta'a_na_, cae_ta'a_na_** (Kur.)(DEDR 3045). **To warm oneself; fomentation**: **sekan.u** to toast, warm (anything); **seku** toasting; **seko** drying up of a crop from wind or drought (S.); **sekn.a_** to warm, toast, foment; **sek** heating (P.); **sekn.u** to warm; to bask; **sek** heat (of fire or sun)(WPah.); **sekn.o** to warm, foment (Ku.); **seknu** to be warmed, be roasted (N.); **xekiba** to roast, toast, foment; **xek** fomentation (A.); **seka_, se~ka_, che~ka_** to roast, foment, sear (B.); **sekiba_, seka_** heat applied by fire or hot water (Or.); **sekna_, se~kna_** to warm, foment, toast; **sikna_** to be warmed etc. (H.); **sekai** heats, roasts, prepared (OMarw.); **sekvu~** to foment, bake, torment; **sek** warming a limb a a fire or with heated cloths or leaves or medicaments (G.); **s'ekn.e~, s'e~kn.e~** to warm oneself before a fire, foment, burn (M.)(CDIAL 13581). cf. **s.e_** to boil (Kt.); **sein.u** to cook by steaming (S.) (CDIAL 12681). **To warm oneself; fomentation**: **kerj-** to warm oneself by the fire; **kercip- (kercit-)** to warm somebody else (Pa.); **re_s-** to warm by the fire (aphaeresis of **k-**)(Kond.a); **grehpa (greht-)** to warm, warm by the fire, broil, foment; n. act of warming by the fire, fomentation (Kui); **ke_r.njali** to warm oneself in the sun; **krenj- (-it-)** to warm oneself; **kreh- (krest-)** to warm another (Kuwi)(DEDR 1967). **Fatigue; tired; to cry aloud from grief**: **ke_tutal < khe_da** to cry aloud from pain or grief (**Te_va_. 702,1**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **khe_da** pain (Skt.); fatigue (Pali); **khe_a** sorrow (Pkt.); **khid, khinna** tear, press (Skt.)(CDIAL 3919). **khidyate_** is depressed (R.); **khinna** wearied (MBh.); **khidati** presses down (RV.); **samaskhidat** (TS.); **nis.khidam** (AV.); **khijjati** is afflicted (Pali); **khezilo_no** tired (Sv.); **khinju_m** I become tired; pret. **khindo** (Phal.); **khijn.e~** to be vexed (M.); **khin.n.a** distressed, tired (Pali); tired (Pkt.); **khindo** (Phal.); **khino** tired (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3884). **Drudgery**: **kewa_r** drudgery (A.); **kuvya_pa_ra** bad occupation (Skt.)(CDIAL 3362). **khe_da** lassitude (R.); pain (Skt.); fatigue; adj. tired (Pali); **khe_a** weariness, trouble, sorrow (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3919). **khe_dayati** presses down, molests, tires (Skt.); **khe_e_i** tires (Pkt.); **kevenava_** pret. **kevun.a_** to smart, be pained, tingle (Si.)(CDIAL 3920). **khejjan.a_** fatigue, tired voice (Pkt.); **khej** fatigue (WPah.)(CDIAL 3922).

3324.**Endured**: **so_d.ha** endured (MBh.); inf. **so_d.hum** (Skt.); **so_d.ha** endured (Pkt.); **s^{a}d.un** to endure (K.)(CDIAL 13603). **o_rmam** fortitude, courage, bravery; **o_rmi (-pp-, -tt-)** to be courageous; **o_rmai** fortitude, bravery; **o_rppu** patience, forbearance (Ta.); **o_r(u)cu** to bear, endure, be patient, allow, pardon; **o_r(u)pu, o_rmi** patience, tolerance; **o_r(u)pari** one who is patient; **o_pu** to bear, endure, be patient; n. (also **o_pika**) patience (Te.); **orh'nai** to endure; **o_rhinai** to sustain (Kuwi); **o_rna_** to suffer willingly (Kur.)(DEDR 1063).

3325.**Image: spying; machan in tree for tiger-shooting/spying**: **cu_la, hu_la, tu_la** to see (Tu.); **cu_t.u, cu_t.i** perception (Tu.); **cu_r.** to see (Pa.); **su_r.-**, **cu_d.-, su_d.-,** to see (Ga.); **su_r.-, hu_r.-, u_r.-** to see (Go.); **sur.** to see (Kond.a); **hur.-** to see (Pe.); **hur.-** id. (Mand..); **su_r.a (su_r.i-)** to see; n. act of seeing, sight (Kui); **cu_t.ci** counsel, investigate carefully (Ta.); **u_r..** to think (Ta.); **cu_t.iyan** minister (Ta.); **cu_r..** deliberation, investigation; to conspire, know (Ta.)(DEDR 2735). **ulloketi** [**ud + loketi**, cf. **loka, a_loka, viloka**] to look on to, to look for, await; **ullokita** looked at, looked on; **ullokaka** looking on (to), looking out; **ullola** a wave; a commotion, unrest; **oloketi** to look at, to look down or over to, to examine, inspect; **olokana** looking, looking at, sight; **olokanaka** window (Pali. lex.) **ul.i** hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut (Ka.); **ul.iga** man who hides or lurks (Ka.); **oyl.** machan in tree for tiger-shooting (Ko.); to hide (Ko.); **ol.i** hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal (Ta.); concealment, ambush (Ma.); **ul.avu** one's secret (Tu.); secrecy, spying (Ta.); **ol.avu, ol.agu** a secret (Ka.); **ol.avu** a secret (Te.); **on.pi** to hide (Kor.); **o_lamu** a shelter, cover, screen (Te.); **olp- (olup-)** to hide (Ga.); **ol.-, ol-** to bend down (Go.); **o_la_** resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair (Kur.)(DEDR 1015). **or-r-an-** a spy (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **or-r-u (or-r-i-)** to spy out; n. espionage, a spy (Ta.); **or-r-umai** qualities requisite in a spy (Ta.) private intelligence, secret information (Ta.); **or-r-uvan, or-r-a_l.** a spy (Ta.)(DEDR 1022). **o.l (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.); **o_l-** to see (Nk.); **o_lip-** to show (Nk.)(DEDR 1066).

3326.**Shield**: **ce_t.akam** shield (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 159**); **ce_t.aka-vat.t.am** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 46,58**)(Ta.lex.) **khe_t.a, khe_t.aka** shield (MBh.Pali); **khe_d.aga** plank, shield (Pkt.); **kira_** shield (Kt.); **kir.a** (Bshg.); **kar.a** (Ash.); **ker.a** (Wg.); **khe_ri_** (Dm.); **khe_r.i_** (Gaw.); **khel.i** (Kho.); **khe_r.** (Phal.); **khei** (Sh.); **kher.o** large shield (S.); **kher.i_** small shield (S.); **khed.aum** (OG.)(CDIAL 3915).

3327.**Bride**: **se_r.i** bride (Kui)(DEDR 2789).

3328.**Common delight of the woods**: **va_santi_** common delight of the woods, kurukkatti (**Pin..**); champak (**Cu_t.a_.**); long pepper, tippali (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **kurukkatti** common delight of the woods, hiptage madablota, ma_tavikkot.i (**kut.antaik kit.anta ko_ve_ kurukkattip pu_c cu_t.t.a va_ra_y : Tiv. Periya_r... 2,7,7**)(Ta.lex.) **san karla** hiptage madalbota (Santali.lex.) Hiptage benghalensis = hiptage madablota: **madhavi** (Skt.); **madhvilata** (H.B.); **benkar** (P.); **haladwail** (M.); **vadlayerla** (Te.); **adigam, vasandi** (Ta.); leaves: useful in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases and asthma; juice of leaves: insecticide and application for scabies ; habitat: Konkan, W. Ghats, N. Kanara; N. Circars and Carnatic; Mt. Abu (not in Sind); Siwalik, Kumaon, E.Bengal, Assam, Nepal and the Andamans (GIMP, p.134). **ma_dhavi** spring-flower: the creeper caertnera racemosa; clayed or candied sugar; mead; **ma_dhavi-late** gaertnera racemosa (Ka.); **atimukta** a creeper bearing white fragrant flowers, gaertnera racemosa; the tree dalbergia oujeinensis; **atimuktaka** id.; mountain ebony, diospyros embryopteris;

gaertnera racemosa; the tree called **harimantha**, the tree premna spinosa, the wood of which by attrition produces flame (Ka.) (Ka. lex.)

3329.**Merchant**: **a_d.hiyo** merchant who has a large godown of cotton (G.); **a_l.hiya, a_l.hika** rich (Pali); **ar.ewa_** wealth ? (H.)(CDIAL 1108).

3330.**Image: bandicoot**: **cun.t.-eli, cun.t.an** grey musk shrew (Ta.)(DEDR 2661). **ci_r el** bandicoot (Pa.); **ci_rel** rat (Ga.); **sirli** a kind of rat (Kond.a); **hi_rel orli** bandicoot (Pe.); **hi_reli orli** a kind of rat (Kuwi); **dand.i hi_reli** bandicoot (Kuwi)(DEDR 2630). **eli** rat, bandicoot (Ta.); **eluka** rat (Te.); **ellu** rat (Go.)(DEDR 833). **cu~d** musk rat (Santali.lex.)

3331.**Wild ginger**: **sun.d.hi** dry ginger (S.); **sun.d.h** (P.); **su~d.h, sud.h, sun.d.h** (L.): **sun-kewar** wild ginger (N.); **sut.ho** dry ginger (N.); **s'un.t.hi_** dry ginger (Skt.); **s'un.t.hi** (VarBr.S.); **s'un.t.hya** (Skt.); **sum.t.hi_** dry ginger (Pkt.); **s'u~_t.h** (WPah.); **su~t.ho** (Ku.); **xu~t.h** dried or preserved fruit (A.); **su~t.h** dry ginger (B.); **sun.t.hi** (Or.); **su~_t.h** (H.); **su~t.h** (G.M.); **su_n.t.i** (Konkan.i); **sor.o** wild ginger (N.); **so~_t.h**^{i} dry ginger (Aw.); **so~t.h** (H.); **so~_t.h** (P.)(CDIAL 12515). **su~t.** dry ginger; **par.o** wild ginger; **ada** ginger (Santali.lex.) **sun.t.i** (Tadbhava of **s'un.t.hi**) dry ginger, the common ginger, zingiber officinale; **agul.u-sun.t.i** a wild plant, zingiber zerumbet (Ka.lex.) **cun.t.u-tal** to dry up; to be evaporated by heat (Ta.); **sun.d.u** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

3332.**Image: small dried fish**: **sukt.i, su_t.ki** dried fish (B.); **xukat.i** (A.); **sukt.i_** (Or.Mth.H.M.); **sukut.i** dried meat or fish (N.)(CDIAL 12548). **si_gad.i, si_gud.i** a very small kind of fish that is sold in a dried state (Ka.); **ti_kod.** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 2605). For semant. 'dryness' cf. **cun.t.u (cun.t.i-)** to dry up (Ta.)(DEDR 2662). **s'us.ka** dryness (Skt.lex.)

3333.**A mountain**: **s'ukti-mat** name of a mountain or mountain range; one of saptakula_calas: mahe_ndra, malaya, sahya, s'uktimat, r.ks.a, vindhya and pa_riya_tra (Ka.lex.)

3334.**Donee of rent-free land**: **co_ttiriyata_ran- < s'ro_triya + dhara** donee or grantee of rent-free land; **co_ttiriyam** land or village formerly assigned rent-free to bra_hman.as; **co_ttiriyar < s'ro_triya** bra_hman.as versed in ve_das (**Pirapo_ta. 11,65**); **co_r..iya-p-pira_man.an** a brahmin sub-caste who wear the hair-tuft in front; **co_r..iyan-** man of the Chola country (**Tol. Col. 167**); title of certain sub-castes of bra_hman.as, ve_l.a_l.as, etc. (**E.T. vi,391**); id. (Ma.); **co_r..akan-** a hill-tribe living in Coimbatore district (**E.T. vi,379**); a title among kal.l.ar caste (Ta.); **co_r-u-ma_t.t.u** a tax levied during the time of the later Cholas (**S.I.I. iii,142**) (Ta.lex.) **s'ro_triya** learned in the Veda (AV.); bra_hman.a so versed (Mn.); **sottiya, sotthiya** wise man (Pali); **soti_** a partic. bra_hman.a clan (Mth.H.); **set** nom. prop. of a bra_hman.a (OSi.)(CDIAL 12731). **s'ro_triya-svam** the property of a learned bra_hman.a (Skt.lex.) **s'ro_tra** ear (RV.); **so_ta** ear (Pali); **so_a** (Pkt.); **so_** (Si.); **s'ro_tas** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12730). **s'ro_tram** proficiency in the vedas; the veda; **s'ro_tra-pe_ya** to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; **s'ro_tr.** a hearer; pupil; **s'rauta** relating to, founded on or prescribed by the veda; sacrificial; **s'rautam** any observance prescribed by the vedas; preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire; the three sacred fires collectively, i.e. garhapatya, a_havani_ya, daks.in.a; **s'rauta-su_tram** name of a class of Su_tra works based on the veda (ascribed to A_s'vala_yana, Sa_n:khya_yana, etc.)(Skt.lex.)

3335.**Property**: cf. **cottu-vaittal** to collect (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran.. Ma_. 52**); **cottu < ?svam** neut. nom. sg. of **sva** property, possessions, being of two kinds, ta_varam and can:kamam (Ta.); **sottu** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Gold; property, possessions**: **cutan-am < su-dhana** invaluable treasure (**Civaraka. Cukamun-i. 39**); **cottu** gold (**cottur- r-amainta cutaiyil cecuvar**: **Perun.. Ucaik. 34,221**)(Ta.lex.) **Soma sacrifice**: **co_tit.t.u-makam < jyo_tis.t.o_ma** a kind of so_ma sacrifice (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 7,26**)(Ta.lex.) **cottu-k-ka_ran-, cotai-ka_ran-** owner; rich man; **cottuvam** < **sva-tva** right, proprietorship, title, claim; **cottuvai** to collect (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran.. Ma_. 52**); to leave properties to heirs; **contam** cf. **svatantra** one's own peculiar right, exclusive property, that which belongs to oneself (**Ta_yu. Cukava_ri. 11**); near relationship (Ta.); **sontamu** (Te.); **sonta** (Ka.); **conta-k-ka_ran-** owner; close relation; **conta-k-kampattam** cultivation carried on by one's own plough and cattle (Ta.lex.) **Agnate**: **con:ka_ran, cokka_ran-** agnate (Ta.lex.) **sohada** [**sauhr.da** (Skt.)] a friend (Pali.lex.) **co_takan-** any agnate from the 8th to the 14th degree (**Can.. Aka.; Acauca. 118**); **co_ta-kumpam < so_dakumbha** a ceremony in honour of the manes, in which a pot of water is given to a Brahmin; **co_taran-** uterine brother (**Tiruppu. 136**); **co_tari** uterine sister (**Tiruppu. 266**); cf. **so_daka** (Ta.lex.) **A list of perquisites**: **cutantai** right, privilege; **cutantaram < sva-tantra** inheritance, hereditary right; perquisite, benefit, share, allotment, customary fee, emoluments; liberty, independence (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ait. Cen.. 4**); **cutantara-k-ka_n.i** hereditary tenement, property held in absolute ownership; **cutantara-k-ka_ran-** owner; heir; claimant; one who enjoys any property, as of right; one who has a right to emoluments; **cutantara-t-tit.t.am** certain fees in kind received by mirasdars before threshing (**R.T.**); fee or perquisite of the village servants, musicians, and the like (**W.G. 496**); a list which gives the perquisies of the servants of a village temple (**C.G.**); **cutantaran-** heir, lawful inheritor; free, indepent agent; **cutantarittal** to inherit; to be hair to; to be independent, absolute (**Arut.pa_. vi, Nat.ara_japati. 5**); **co_ntiriyam** perquisite; **co_ntai** interest, concern, connection; advance in coin or kind given by a land-owner to his cultivating tenant in order that the latter may remain continually attached to him (Ta.lex.) **cottu** property, possessions (Ta.); **sottu** id. (Te.Ka.);[?**sva-tva** (Skt.)]; **cottuvam** right, proprietorship, title, claim; **cottuvaittal** to leave properties to heirs (Ta.lex.) **sotta, sottu** (Tadbhava of **svat-va**) property, goods (Ka.Te.; **svattu** property, wealth (Ka.); **sva-vat** possessing property, wealthy (Skt.); **svatva** independent being or condition; own right or property, ownership, proprietorship, propriety, proprietary right; selfness, individuality; **svatas** by one's self, in one's self, of one's self, of one's own accord, in one's own nature (Skt.Ka.); **svata_** id. (Ka.); **svata_m** id. (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3336.**Image: shell**: **cutti** oyster-shell (**Pirapo_ta. 2,26**); conch; a species of cackle, bivalve (**Tailava.**); **cuttikai** shell, oyster shell (Ta.lex.) **Condiment or ointment box**: **sutiar.o** sea-shell for keeping ointment in (S.); **sutiyo** wooden vessel with several compartments for condiments (Ku.)(CDIAL 12505. **sotti-** shell filled with lime and lac used for scratching the back (Pali); shell (Pkt.); **s'ukti** oyster shell (Kaus'.); **s'aukta** made of mother-of-pearl (Skt.); **s'auktika** pearl (Skt.); **kuruvindaka-sutti-** a powder for rubbing on the body (Pali); **sutti-** shell (Pkt.); **suti_** oyster shell (S.); **sutiar.o** sea-shell for keeping ointment in; **suto** a soft of sea-shell (S.); **situa_, situha_, sutuha_** scraper made of shell for removing clean layer of sugar in refinery (Bi.); **situa_** blunt kind of shell for scraping out pots (Mth.); **sutui_, sutuhi_** pearl oyster, oyster shell (H.); **sutu** shell-fish, oyster (Si.)(CDIAL 12505). **cutai** lime, plaster (**Man.i. 6,43**); **cutti** oyster-shell (**Pirapo_ta. 2,26**); **s'utti** (Pkt.); **s'ukti** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3337.**Mercury**: **cittu-ni_r < siddhi +** mercury (**Ja_n-a_. 45,13**)(Ta.lex.)

3338.**White**: **cutai** whiteness (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ukta** bright, pure, clean (Skt.lex.)

3339.**Silver; white**: **citam < sita** whiteness (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_. 53**); silver (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **sita** white (MBh.); **s'vita** white (Skt.); **asita** black (Skt.); **sita** white (Pali); **sia** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13397a). **citamputal** to be whitened, as the hands or feet by being dipped in water for a long time (Ta.lex.) **White goat**: **citamai** white goat (**Tailava. Taila. 4**)(Ta.lex.)

3340.**Perfume**: **sutti** in **kuruvindakasutti** a powder for rubbing the body (Pali); **s'ukti** pearl-shell (Sus'ruta); perfume (Skt.)(Pali.lex.)

3341.**To calcine medicine**: **cutti-ttal** to calcine medicine, refine metal (**Tailava. Taila. 109**); **cutti-karippu** purification (Ta.lex.) **cutai** < **sudha_** ambrosia (**Kampara_. Kulamur-ai. 18**); whiteness (**Cu_t.a_.**); star (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **cutti < s'uddhi** cleanliness, purity as in thought, word or deed (**Tirunu_r-. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **cutti-ceytal** to purify, cleanse, sanctify; to purify drugs for medicinal purposes (Ta.lex.) **Assaying, refining metals**: **co_tti, co_ttiyam** that which requires investigation, correction or improvement; **co_takam** cleansing, purifying; investigation, examination; **co_tan-am** examining, investigating; assaying metals; refining metals; **co_tan-i** broom, besom, brush (**Ce_tupu. Man:kala. 40**); **co_tan-ai** examination, inspection, trial (**Kampara_. Paracura_. 18**); assaying metals (Ta.lex.) **sodhana** cleansing; **sodheti** to make clean, to purify; caus. of **sujjhati**; to clear a debt; **sodha_peti** to cause to clean, to clean; **sodhi_yati** to be cleansed, to be adorned (Pali.lex.) **su_ta** quicksilver, pa_darasa (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Polish; clean; cleared off (of debts)**: **soa_** purity (Pkt.); **s'auca** cleanness (A_s'vS'r.)(CDIAL 12649). **s'uddha** clean, bright, white (RV.); pure, true (Mn.); **suddha** pure, clean, simple (Pali); bright, clear, pure, unmixed (Pkt.); **s'udha** cleared off (of debts) (NiDoc.); **s'ut** luck (Sh.); **su_dho** hones (S.H.G.); **sudhun.** to be clear (L.); **suddha_** simple, true (P.); **sudo** plain, artless, soft, without bone (of meat)(Ku.); **sudho** honest, simple (N.); **xudha** pure, unmixed; **xuda_** simple (A.); **sudhu** simply (B.); **sudha_iba_** to cleanse (Or.); **su_dha** straightforward (OAw.); **sudh, su_dha_** clean, pure, true (H.); **sudhna_** to clean (H.); **su_dho** pure, bright, cheerful (Marw.); **su_dha, su_dha** clean, pure (OG.); **su_dhu~** simple, true (G.); **sudha_, suda_** right, proper, pure, simple (M.); **sud, hudu** clean, holy, white (Si.); **hudu** white (Md.)(CDIAL 12520). **Wash**: **sutk- (sutukt-)** to wash (clothes)(Kol.); **sutk-** id. (Nk.); **sut-, sut(u)k-** id. (Nk.); **sukka_na_, huk-, ukk-** id.; **huka_na_** to wash (Go.); **utuku, uduku** to wash (as clothes), drub, thrash (Te.)(DEDR 2667). **s'uddhikara** correcting (Skt.); **s'uddhikr.t** washerman (Skt.); **sudha_ran.u** to arrange, adjust (S.); **sudharna_** to repair (P.); **sudha_rn.o** to repair, improve, castrate (Ku.); **sudha_rnu** to repair, improve (N.); **sudhra_na** to purify (B.); **sudha_riba** to cleanse, correct (Or.); **sudha_rna_** to mend (H.); **sudha_ro** improvement (G.); **sudha_rvu~** to set to right (G.); **sudha_rn.e~** to polish, adjust, finish (M.); **sudhiran.u** to be arranged (S.); **sudhran.o** to become well (Ku.); **sudhranu, sudhrinu** to be mended (N.); **sudhuriba_** (Or.); **sudharna_** (H.); **sudharvu~** to grow better (G.)(CDIAL 12521). **Informed; straightness**: **s'uddhi** cleansing, purity (TBr.); verification, truth (Ya_j.); certainty (Mn.); information, news (Skt.); **suddhi** purification, genuineness (Pali.Pkt.); information, news (Pkt.); **s'udi_** information, informed, aware (Wg.); **s'di, s'it** information in: **s'it kar-** to ask (Wot..); **s'it** aware (Tor.); **sudhi** knowledge (S.); **sudh** information, news (L.); **suddh** purity, accuracy, straightness (P.); **s'udhi_** purity, cleanliness (WPah.); **sudh, sud** intellect, consciousness, memory, care, caution; **s'ud^{i}** appeasement (Ku.); **sudhi, suddhi** care, caution (N.); **xudhi** act of becoming ceremonially pure (A.); **sudh, sudhi** knowledge (B.); **sudhi** recollection (OAw.); **sudh, sudhi_** knowledge, consciousness, memory, care (H.); **su_dh** sense (G.); **sudhi_** good understanding (M.); **suddi** news (Konkan.i); **sidu**

purity (Si.)(CDIAL 12523). **siju_, siji** clean (Tor.); **suzo** clean (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12525). **s'ozar** cleanness, purity (K.); **s'oz^{a}run** to clean, purify (K.)(CDIAL 12526). **b-shl-nik** to wash (Pr.)(CDIAL 12524). **s'ijo, s'ije** beautiful; **s'iju_, s'iji** clean (Tor.); **s'uzo,s'uzo, juzo, jujo** (Gypsy); **soja_** clear, straight (B.)(CDIAL 12525). **sojo** honest, straight (N.); **xoza_** direct, straight (A.); **soja_** (B.); **soja_** straight, frank (Or.); **sojh** straight (Mth.Bhoj.); **sojha_** (H.)(CDIAL 12632). cf. **s'ucyati** is purified, burns, decays (Skt.); **s'o_cati** shines (RV.)(CDIAL 12512). **s'udhyati** is purified (VS.); **sudhyat** (S.ad.vBr.); **s'udhyati, s'udhyate_** becomes clear (of doubts)(R.); **sujjati** becomes clear (Pali); **sujjhana** (Pali); **sujjhai, sujjhan.aya_** (Pkt.); **cuj** to learn (Tor.); **sujhan.u** to seem; **sujhando** light < **s'udhyant** (S.); **sujhan.** to be seen, to seem; **sujhun.** to be thought of (L.); **sujjhn.a_** to be seen, be understood (P.); **sujjhana_** to occur to the mind (P.); **s'ujjhn.u_** (of the sky) to clear; **s'ujhn.u** to see, witness (WPah.); **su_jhn.o, sujn.o** to be auspicious, be cleared of doubt, suit, fit, agree, think, remember (Ku.); **sujhnu** to occur to the mind (N.); **xuziba** to agree with one's constitution, repay a debt (A.); **sujha_** to understand (B.); **sujhiba_** to clear (a debt), repay, retaliate (Or.); **su_jhab** to see (Mth.); **su_jhai** appears, occurs to (OAw.); **sujhab** to be visible (OAw.); **su_jhna_** to be perceptible, seem, occur to (H.); **su_jhai** is clear, is enlightened (OG.); **sujhvu~, sujvu~** to be purified, appear, seem, see, understand (G.); caus.: **sujjha_vai** (Pkt.); **sujha_van.** to explain (L.); **sujha_un.a_** (P.); **sujhon.o, sujon.o** to find out, foresee, provide for (Ku.); **xuza_iba** to cause to be repaid (A.); **sujha_iba_** (Or.); **sujha_na_** to explain (H.); **sujha_r.vu~** to teach, point out (G.); **s'oz^{a}run** to clean, purify (K.)(CDIAL 12527). **To pay off**: **sodha_, sudha_** to pay off (B.); **sudha_iba_** to cause to repay (Or.)(CDIAL 12626). **so_dhana** payment (of a debt)(Pali) (CDIAL 12629). **so_dhe_ti** pays (a debt)(Pali); **s'odheyis.yasi** you will pay off; **s'odhitavo** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 12631). **soi_** convenient arrangement (G.)(CDIAL 12631). [Semant. 'repayment' possibly X **sat.t.ayati** gives, receives (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 13101). **sat.t.a** exchanged; exchange (Pkt.); **xut.a_iba** to retaliate (A.)(CDIAL 13101)]. **Sweep; purify**: **s'undhati** purifies (RV.); **s'undhayati** (VS.); **son, so_n** to sweep (Ash.); **s'un, s'ne** (Wg.); **s'und** (Pas'.); **suddhun.** to be clear (L.); **s'u~_dhn.u** to sweep (WPah.); **so_ntamim** I sweep (Gaw.); **su~dhn.e~** to plane (M.)(CDIAL 12530). **suva_rn.a_, sava_rn.a_** to adorn, improve, prepare, adjust (P.); **swern.o** to sweep (Ku.); **soharnu, sohornu** to clean, sweep (N.); **suha_ri_** broom (S.)(CDIAL 12628). cf. **va_rppu** pouring, casting (Ta.)(DEDR 536); **va_ru** to scrape off (Te.)(DEDR 5363); **va_ru** take in a sweep (Ta.)(DEDR 5362); **suvarn.a** lit. purified, cleaned (gold)(Skt.) **s'undhyu** pure, bright, beautiful (RV.); **sonda, honda** good (Si.)(CDIAL 12531). **su_r.** simple, direct, straight (G.)(CDIAL 12562). **Wipe, polish**: **tut.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to wipe, wipe off, scour, scrub, sweep, brush, dry by wiping as wet hair, polish, rub, apply, wipe out, ruin, destroy; **tut.aippam** broom, besom; **tot.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to wipe, wipe off, dust (Ta.); **tut.ekka** to wipe, rub off, clean, extinguish; **tut.eppam, tut.eppu** broom; **tut.eppikka** to get something wiped (Ma.); **tod.e** to smear, besmear, daub, anoint, rub on (as oil on the hand), apply (as whitewash), wipe, remove by rubbing (as tears), wipe off, remove, efface, obliterate, destroy; **tod.asu, tod.ayisu, tod.isu** to wipe, etc., cause to smear or apply to (as chunam, cowdung, etc.); **tod.aka** smearing (Ka.); **tod.epun, tud.epuni** to anoint, paint, smear, rub (Tu.); **tud.(u)cu** to wipe, rub, sweep, clean as any surface, wipe off or away, rub off or out, sweep or sweep away as dust, etc., from a surface; **tud.(u)pu** wiping, rubbing out, blotting out, scoring out or correction in writing; **tod.ayu** to wipe, wash (Te.); **turs-** to rub (Ga.); to dry the body with a cloth after bathing (Go.)(DEDR 3301).

3342.**To cleanse; purify**: **Ös'udh** purify (Skt.); **s'uddha** clean, bright, white (RV.); pure, true (Mn.); **suddha** pure, clean, simple (Pali); bright, clear, pure, unmixed (Pkt.); **hod^{u}** plain, dry (K.); **suddhun.** to be clear (L.); **sudo** soft, without bone (of meat)(Ku.); **xudha** pure, unmixed (A.);

sudha_iba_ to cleanse (Or.); **sudh, su_dha_** clean, pure, true; **sudhna_** to clean (H.); **su_dho** pure, bright, cheerful (Marw.); **su_dha, su_dhau** clean, pure (OG.); **su_dhu~** simple, true (G.); **sudha_, suda_** right, proper, pure, simple (M.); **sudu, hudu** clean, holy, white (Si.); **hudu** white (Md.)(CDIAL 12520). **s'uddhikara** correcting (Skt.); **s'uddhikr.t** washerman (Skt.); **sudhra_na** to purify (B.); **sudha_riba_** to cleanse, correct (Or.); **sudha_rna_** to mend (H.); **sudha_ro** improvement (G.); **sudha_rn.e~** to polish, adjust, finish (M.)(CDIAL 12521). **s'uddhi** cleansing, purity (TBr.); **suddhi** purification, genuineness (Pali.Pkt.); **suddh** purity, accuracy, straightness (P.); **s'udhi_** purity, clenliness (WPah.); **xudhi** act of becoming ceremonially pure (A.); **sidu** purity (Si.)(CDIAL 12523). **as'udhat** aor. purifies (Gr.); **bu-shiu-nik** to wash (Pr.)(CDIAL 12524). **s'ijo, s'ije** beautiful; **s'iju_, s'iji** clean (Tor.); **s'uzo, juzo, jujo** clean (Gypsy); **soja_** clear, straight (B.)(CDIAL 12525). **s'ozar** cleanliness, purity; **s'oz^{a}run** to clean, purify; **s'oz^{a}ra_wun** to make pure (K.)(CDIAL 12526). **s'udhyati** is purified (VS.); **sudhyate_** (S.ad.vBr.); **s'udhyati, s'udhyate_** becomes clear (of doubts)(R.)(CDIAL 12527). **sujjhati** becomes clear; **sujjhan.a** (Pali); **sujjhai, sujjhan.aya_** (Pkt.); **cuj** to learn (Tor.); **su_jhai** is clear (OG.); **sujhvu~, sujvu~** to be purified (G.)(CDIAL 12527). **s'undhati** purifies (RV.); **s'undhayati** (VS.); **su~dhn.e~** to plane (M.); **so_n, son** to sweep (Ash.); **s'un, s'une** (Wg.); **s'und** (Pas'.); **suddhun.** to be clear (L.); **s'u~_dhn.u** to sweep (WPah.); **so_ntamim** I sweep (Gaw.); **su~_jhan.u** to look about, look for (S.)(CDIAL 12530). **s'undhyu** pure, bright, beautiful (RV.); **sonda, honda** good (Si.)(CDIAL 12531). **su_r.** simple, direct, straight (G.); **sur.vu~** to cut off or pluck up weeds in a field of millet (G.)(CDIAL 12562). **s'o_ddhum** to purify; **s'o_ddhavya** (Skt.); **sodhan.u** to examine (S.); **sodhiba_** to purify, scrutinize (Or.); **sodhivaum.** to clean (OG.); **sodhvu~** to purify, search (G.)(CDIAL 12626). cf. **suvarn.a** gold (Skt.lex.) **s'o_dha** purification (Skt.)(CDIAL 12627). **suha_ri_** broom (S.); **suva_rn.a_, sava_rn.a_** to adorn, improve, prepare, adjust (P.); **swern.o** to sweep (Ku.); **soharnu, sohornu** to clean, sweep (N.)(CDIAL 12628). **s'o_dhana** cleaning (Mn.Nir.); **s'o_dhani_** broom (Skt.); **so_dhana** cleaning (Pali); **so_han.a** purifying; **so_han.i_** broom (Pkt.); **so_ne** brush, broom (Ash.); **su_hni_** broom (P.); **s'uain** (WPah.); **sohni_, soni_** broom (H.)(CDIAL 12629). **s'o_dhayati** purifies (TS.); removes anything obnoxious (Mn.); **so_dhe_ti** cleans, clears (Pali); **so_he_i** cleans, searches (Pkt.); **soin.u** to weed, clean pipe of hookah (S.); **s'_an.o~_** to brush (WPah.); **so_ha_ve_i** causes to be cleaned (Pkt.); **s'ulav** to sweep; **s'uvel** broom (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12630). **so_hi** purity, penance (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12631). **s'o_dhya** to be cleaned (Mn.); **sojjha** to be cleansed (Pkt.); **sojjhaya** washerman (Pkt.); **sojha_** care; **sojhla_** light, brightness (L.); **sojo** honest, straight (N.); **soju~** clean (G.)(CDIAL 12632). **s'o_dhyate_** is made clear (SaddhP.); **sojhan.u** to investigate (S.)(CDIAL 12633). **paris'uddha** cleaned (MBh.); **parisuddha** purified (Pali.Pkt.); **pirisudu, pirisidu** clean, pure, chaste (Si.)(CDIAL 7891). **vis'uddhi** purity (Mn.); **visuddhi** purity (Pali.Pkt.); **visudu** cleanliness (Si.)(CDIAL 11939). **sam.s'o_dhayati** purifies, clears (MBh.); **sam.so_dhiya** made quite clean (Pkt.); **sam.suddha** (Pali); **asvenava_** to be cleared of, be put aside, be arranged (Si.)(CDIAL 13031).

3343.**Extraction of soma juice; refine metal**: **suti** extraction of soma juice (Skt. lex.) **suti** (Tadbhava of **s'ruti**) the Ve_da (Ka.lex.) **sutva** an offerer of soma juice; a student who has performed his ablutions (Ka.lex.) **suta_vant = sr.taso_ma** having the soma pressed (RV. iii.25.4); **suta_suta** what is extracted and what is not extracted; **suti** pressing; impelling (Vedic.lex.) **suta-kri** purchased with the Soma (RV. vi.31.4); **suta-pa_** drinking the Soma-juice (RV. i.155.2); **suti** pressing; impelling; **sutya_** pressing of the Soma; **sutvan** id. (RV. x.99.1)(Vedic.lex.) **sva_tta** (Av. **hva_sta**) sweetened, seasoned, well-cooked (Vedic.lex.) **suta** poured out, extracted, expressed; **su_ta** impelled, sent, despatched; **su_tye** expressing or drinking the soma juice (at a sacrifice) (Ka.lex.) **sutti-ttal** to calcine medicine, refine metal

(**Tailava. Taila. 109**); **cutti-ceytal** to refine, sublimate (Ta.); **sutam < s'ruta** sacred books (**Tirunu_r-. 52**); **curuti < s'ruti** Ve_da, as learnt orally and not from written text (**Tiva_.**); **cuti** id. (Ta.); **suti** (Te.Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **s'uti_** ashes (Ash.); **s't** earth (Kt.)(CDIAL 3709). **chuai** grinds, presses (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3710). **chujjai** is crushed (Pkt.); **khu_jha_** sediment, reuse (H.)(CDIAL 3711). cf. **chohi_** bran extracted from grain in cleaning (S.)(CDIAL 3752).

3344.**Red paste**: **cottu-p-pu_cutal** to daub ones' body with blood-like red paste with a view to excite passion (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **cut.t.i-c-cun.n.am** scented or aromatic powder used in bathing (**cuntarap pot.iyu cut.t.i-c-cun.n.amum : Perun.. Ucaik. 42,73**)(Ta.lex.) **Blood-like red paste**: **cottu** blood-like red paste (**W.**); **cottilai** lac tree (Ta.); **tjottu** blood-like red paste (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Receptacle**: **cutti** skull used as receptacle for sacred ashes (**cuttiya pokkan.attu : Tirukko_. 242**); shallow earthen vessel (**Cu_t.a_.**); small vessel for pouring ghee, oil, etc. (**W.**); cf. **cutti** oyster-shell (**Pirapo_ta. 2,26**); **s'utti** (Pkt.); **s'ukti** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **A measure**: **cutti** half a palam (**Tailava**.)(Ta.lex.) **kuruvinda, kuraji** the fragrant grass cyperus rotundus; vermilion (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'ukti** an oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; a conch-shell; a small shell, muscle; a kind of perfume; a particular weight equal to two kars.as; **s'uktika_** a pearl-oyster; **s'uktam** a kind of acid liquid; sour gruel; flesh (Skt.lex.) **s'ukta** sour gruel; sour, acid; a kind of acid liquid or vinegar; harsh, hard (Ka.lex.) **s'ukti, sutti** a pearl-oyster, an oyster-shell; cippu, cippu; a small shell, a cockle; a sort of perfume (Ka.lex.) **cutti < s'utti** (Pkt.) **< s'ukti** oyster-shell, cippi (**Pirapo_ta. 2,26**); conch; skull used as receptacle for sacred ashes (**Tirukko_. 242**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ukta** become acid or sour (**Sat. xxvi.5**)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **cukra** sour, sharp to the taste (Skt.)(CDIAL 4850).

3345.**Assembly; abode**: **sausthe** (Tadbhava of **sam.sthe**) a town; a sleeping-place; an ordinance; a thicket; swearing; **saustho_nnati** prosperity of living or business (Ka.lex.) **sam.sthe, sam.stha_, sante, saunthe** an assembly, assemblage; a thicket; staying, residence, abode; a town; a sleeping-place; occupation, business, profession; a form or kind of soma sacrifice (Ka.lex.) **Companion; society**: **so_bati** a companion, fellow; match, the man or fellow (Ka.); **so_bati_** (M.); **so_batu** company, society (Ka.); **so_bata** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3346a.**Share of grain taken by the state**: **sath** the share of grain taken from a cultivator by the state or landlord (P.lex.) **sadri, sadre** tribunal (Kon.lex.) **cantan-** a liberal chief, one of seven it.ai-val.l.alkal. (Pin..)(Ta.lex.) **canta_yam** < **sam-ud-a_ya** management of lands etc. by the proprietors themselves; anything held in common by villagers (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **caca_yam** portion of the produce of a field assigned to the cultivator (**R.T.**); direct management of lands, fisheries etc., by the proprietor without farming them (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **samuta_ya-k-kira_mam** village held in common (**R.T.**); village, whose produce is divided equally between the proprietor and the cultivators (**W.**); **samuta_ya-nilam** land held in common by the villagers; **samuta_yam** management committee of a temple; tenure by which the members of a village community hold the village lands, funds etc. in common, or by which they divide them according to their shares; mutual agreement, compromise; company, assembly; **samuta_yikam** that which combines or unites (**Ci.Ci. 2,56, Civa_k.**)(Ta.lex.) **samuta_y-ttal < samja_ishkarna_** (U.) to manage with economy (Ta.); **samda_yicu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **sanda_yo** making a repayment, making payment; **sanda_vu** to pay, to repay; **sandi** a call, promise (Tu.lex.) **sandya_kar** repay (Kon.lex.) **sanda_ya** (fr. **sal-**) delivering over of what is due, payment (Ka.); **caca_yam, canta_yam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **sande** alliance, stipulation; a convention, an agreement, a promise (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: splice**: **sand** cleft, fissure, opening; a joint, junction (Tu.lex.) **cantam**

hole (**Tan-ippa_. i,171,24**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sandhi** (Skt.) **sandai** splice (Kon.lex.) **sand** joint (Kon.lex.) **sandu, sandi** (Tadbhava of **sandhi**) juncture; a joint, an articulation; a nook, a corner; a lane; a cleft; a gap, a fissure, a crack, an opening, a space between (Ka.Te.); **cantu** (Ta.); **santha** (M.); **sandu bi_r..u** to crack; **sandu sandu** the various joints (of the body); **sandu se_ruve** exact joinery (Ka.lex.) **Image: corner**: **sand, sandi** corner (Kon.lex.)

3347.**Chest, box**: **sanduka, sandaka, sandu_ka, sandu_ku** a large box, a chest (Ka.); **sandu_ka** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

3348.**Image: to join**: **sandisu, sandhisu, sannisu** to place together; to join; to fasten, to tie; to fix (an arrow on a bow); to bring together or unite in friendship; to join, to unite one's self with, to associate one's self to (Ka.lex.)

3346.**Welfare**: **svasti** welfare, health, prosperity, blessing; joy, happiness, bliss (Ka.); goodness; may it be well! hail! health!; so be it! amen!; an auspicious particle used at the beginning (of a letter etc.)(Ka.lex.)



Images: svastika, right- and left-handed: knife and adze: katy-tayr; katrc-; katy- tarc- > kati.r is an ancient idiom: to cut (with sword, **katti**); and to scrape (with knife, **tar-ikai**) {This is a two-fold use of instruments inherent in the process of knitting or weaving on a loom, particularly when 'embossing' a pattern either for e.g., on a bark cloth or with fibre (wale, which forms a rib or ridge in a knitted or woven fabric; wales may run crosswise, lengthwise, or diagonally) interlaced with the warp (lengthwise) and the weft (crosswise, filling) threads. The inversion of phonemes: **katrc- X tarc**- yields two symbolic forms (**k- > c-**) of the glyph: **svastika_.** cf. **sotthika, sotthiya** auspicious (Pali); **satthia, sottia** id. (Pkt.); **sathiya_, satiya_** mystical mark of good luck (H.); **sa_thiyo** auspicious mark painted on the front of a house (G.); **svastika** auspicious mark (R.)(CDIAL 13916). **svasti** good fortune (RV.); **suvatthi, sotthi** well-being (Pali); **s'vasti** (NiDoc.); **satthi, sotthi** welfare, blessing (Pkt.); **seta** good fortune (Si.)(CDIAL 13915).

3352.**Image: road-crossing**: **svastika** the meeting of four roads; the crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross (Skt.lex.) **canti** the cross roads, junction of three or more roads (**Tirumuru. 225**); **cantikkarai** junction where several roads meet (Ta.lex.)

3351.**Image: a particular mode of sitting**: **svastika, svastikam** a particular mode of sitting practised by yogins (Skt.lex.) **kattari-co_ttikam < kartari + svastika** gesture with both hands in which the fore-fingers of either hand are stretched out together whilst the rest are kept bent to represent a pair of scissors, ear of corn, etc. (**Parata. Pa_va. 64**)(Ta.lex.) **cuttika_tan-am < svastika_sana** a yogic posture symbolic of success (**Tirukka_l.at. 18,22**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ukta** united, joined (Skt.lex.)

3349.**Image: svastika**: **sathiya_, satiya_** mystical mark of good luck (H.); **sa_thiyo** auspicious mark painted on the front of a house (G.); **sotthika, sotthiya** auspicious (Pali); **satthia, sotthia** auspicious mark (Pkt.); **svastika** auspicious; auspicious mark (R.)(CDIAL 13916). **svastika** auspicious mark (R.); **sotthika, sotthiya** auspicious (Pali); **satthia, sotthia** auspicious mark

(Pkt.); **sathiya_, satiya_** mystical mark of good luck (H.); **sa_thiyo** auspicious mark, painted on the front of a house (G.)(CDIAL 13916). cf. **svastha** well, healthy (MaitrUp.)(CDIAL 13917). **suttige** rice and cocoanut kept for 'swastika', an auspicious ceremony; **sutye** to set apart some rice and/or cocoanut as an offering to a deity in order to cure some disease supposed to have occurred due to the wrath of that deity (Tu.lex.) **s'asta** auspicious, happy, well, right (Skt.Ka.); best, excellent (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s's'te xuda_** God be praised (Pas'.); **sattha** praiseworthy (Pkt.); **cust** beautiful (Kho.)(CDIAL 12365). **s'asya** best, excellent; praiseworthy, laudable (Skt.lex.) **s'asa_** praise, song of praise (RV. v.41.18); **s'asta** song of praise (VS. xxxiii.24; RV. iv.3.15)(Vedic.lex.) **s'asti** praise, eulogy; a hymn of praise (sto_tra)(Skt.lex.) **s'am.s** to praise, extol; **s'am.str.** a reciter of hymns; a praise, a panegyrist (Skt.lex.) **ca_sta_ < s'a_sta_** nom. sg. of **s'a_str.** a village deity, aiyana_r (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ca_sta_ppiri_ti** feeding of brahmins for propitiating ca_sta_ (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_str.** a teacher, an instructor; a ruler, king, sovereign; a father; a Buddha or Ji_na; or a deified teacher of the Buddhas or Jainas (Skt.lex.) **s'a_s** to instruct (RV. ii.28.9); to direct (RV. x.32.4); to command (RV. viii.34.1); to praise (RV. i.189.7); to guide (RV. vi.54.2); **s'a_sa** commander, ruler (RV. x.152.1)(Vedic.lex.) **Well-being**: **suvatthi-, sotthi-** well-being (Pa.); **s'vasti** (NiDoc.); **satthi-, sotthi-** blessing, welfare (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13915). **svasti** good fortune (RV.); **suvatthi, sotthi** well-being (Pali); **s'vasti** id. (NiDoc.); **satthi, sotthi** blessing, welfare (Pkt.); **seta** good fortune (Si. < ***soti** < **sustha** (CDIAL 13915). **svastha** well, healthy (MaitrUp.); **sattha** in good health (Pkt.); **sasto** (Gypsy); **sa_stu** (Phal.); **sasti_** sound, healthy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13917). **suvastika_** a goddess [**suvatsa_** name of a Dikkuma_ri_ (Pa_rs'van.); **suvaccha_** (Pkt.)]; **su_ci_** fairy (Wg.Kal.)(CDIAL 13514). **sotthi [svasti** (Skt.) = **su + asti]** well-being, safety, blessing; brings future happiness; **sotthi hotu** hail! **sotthin** in safety, safely; **sotthina_** safely, prosperously; **suvatthi** id.; **sotthi-kamma** a blesing; **sotthi-ka_ra** an utterer of blessings, a herald; **sotthi-gata** safe wandering, prosperous journey; **sotthi-gamana** id.; **sotthi-bhava** well-being, prosperity, safety; **sotthi-va_caka** utterer of blessings, a herald; **sotthi-sa_la_** a hospital (Pali). **sotthika, sotthiya** happy, auspicious, blessed, safe; **di_gha-sotthiya** one who is happy for long; **sotthiyya = sotiya** a learned man, a brahmin; **sotthivant** lucky, happy; **sottha_na** blessing, well-fare (Pali.lex.) **cottu** < **svam** neut.nom.sing. of **sva** one's own (RV.)(CDIAL 13893). property, possessions of two kinds (**ta_varam** and **cankamam**); gold (Ta.); **sottu** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Swastika symbol**: **cuvasti < svasti** a Sanskrit indeclinable denoting auspiciousness, used at the beginning of inscriptions, calendars, etc.; **cuvastikam < svastika** a mystical mark; a yo_gic posture. **svasti-va_cana** ve_da recited in the presence of idols taken in procession (Ta.lex.) **svastika** a kind of mystical mark (shaped like a Greek cross with the extremities of the four arms bent round in the same direction)(Ka.lex.) **svastika** (sva_sta s'ubha_ya hitam ka) a kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck; a lucky object (Skt.lex.) **svastis'ri_** a Sanskrit expression used at the beginning of inscriptions, letters, etc. to denote auspiciousness (Ta.lex.) cf. **sotthika, sotthiya** adj. (fr. **sotthi**) happy, auspicious, blessed, safe; **sotthi** (Skt. **svasti = su + asti**) well-being, safety, blessing (Pali.lex.) **svasti** welfare, happiness (RV. i.89.6); goddess of welfare (RV. iii.38.9; TS. vi.1.5); **svasti-ga_** leading to fortune (RV. vi.51.16); **svasti-ta_** welfare (Aitre_ya A_ran.yaka. i.5.2); **svasti-da_** giving happiness (RV. x.17.5); happy, fortunate, affording happiness (RV. vi.46.9); welfare (RV. x.101.7); leading auspiciously (AV. xiv.2.8)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: svastika**: **sotthi-va_cakam** < **svasti-va_cana** a portion of the Ve_das recited with a view to auspiciousness; Ve_da recited in the presence of idols taken in procession (**Vina_yakapu. 15,117**); **co_taka-va_kkiyam** mandatory precepts (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. Avai. 15**); **co_ttam < sto_tra** expr. of salutation from an inferior (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,2,6**); **co_ttu** id. (**Tirukko_. 173**)(Ta.lex.) **svasti-s'ri_** a Sanskrit expression used at the beginning of inscriptions, letters, etc., to denote auspiciousness (Ta.lex.) **co_ttikam < svastika_sanam** a

yo_gic posture symbolic of success, which consists in sitting with legs crosswise while the body is held erect and at ease (**Pirapo_ta. 44,7**); **cuvattika_can-am** id.; **cuvattikam**, **cuvasti**, **cuvatti** a Sanskrit indeclinable denoting auspiciousness, used at the beginning of inscriptions, calendars, etc; **cuvastikam** a mystical mark denoting auspiciousness; a yo_gic posture; **cuvattikam** a mystical design (**Vina_yakapu. 15,48**); a kind of sitting posture (**Cilap. 8,25**); **co_ki < jo_gi** (Ka.) < **yo_gin** a caste of itinerant Telugu mendicants, who are dexterous jugglers and snake-charmers, and claim a profound knowledge of charms and medicine (**E.T. ii,494**)(Ta.lex.) **svasti** good fortune (RV.); **suvatthi, sotthi** well-being (Pali); **s'vasti** (NiDoc.); **satthi, sotthi** blessing, welfare (Pkt.); **seta** good fortune (Si.)(CDIAL 13915). **svastha** well, healthy (MaitrUp.); **sattha** in good health (Pkt.); **sasto** (Gypsy); **sa_stu** (Phal.); **sasti_** adj. sound, healthy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13917). **sotthika [svasti = su + asti** (Skt.)**]** well-being, safety, blessing; brings future happiness; **sotthi hotu** hail! **sotthin** in safety, safely; **sotthina_** safely, prosperously; **sotthi-kamma** a blessing; **sotthi-ka_ra** an utterer of blessings, a herald; **sotthi-gata** safe wandering, prosperous journey; **sotthi-bha_va** well-being, prosperity, safety; **sotthi-va_caka** utterer of blessings, a herald; **sotthi-sa_la_** a hospital; **sotthika, sotthiya** adj. happy, auspicious, blessed, safe; **sottha_na** [**svastyayana** (Skt.)] blessing, well-fare; **sovatthika** safe; in the shape of a svastika; **sovatthika_lanka_ra** a kind of auspicious mark; **sotthivant** adj. lucky, happy, safe (Pali.lex.)

3349a.**Knife, carpenter, artisan**: **satthia_** knife (Pkt.); **s'astra** instrument for cutting (SBr.); **s'astraka** knife, iron (SSkt.); **s'astri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **sattha**, **satthaka** knife (Pali); **sattha** dagger (Pkt.); **s'astir, saster** iron (Gy.); **seitr** knife (Pas'.); **s'e_thar** iron (K.); **satthra_** adze (P.); **sat-a** weapon, instrument (Si.)(CDIAL 12367). **sasa** carpenter, wheelwright (Si.)(CDIAL 5621). cf. **kattari** (Ta.); **kattarisu** (Ka.) to cut with scissors, clip, snip, shear (Ta.lex.); **kattarikai** (**Perun.. Vattava. 14,7**); a dance gesture: forefinger and middle finger are held together and pointed upward, while the thumb and the little finger remain bent, the little finger being kept stretched **(Cilap. 3,18, Urai)**(Ta.lex.) **kartari** scissors, knife (Sus'r.); **kattari_** id., shears (Pali); scissors, shears (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2l858). { **Two semantic streams lead into two morphemes**: **s'astra** and **kartari: satthia_** knife (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12367) < **kati.r** knife; **katy** knife (Ko.)(DEDR 1204); **tar-ika** a kind of axe, chisel (Ta.)(DEDR 3140) **< tar.c** to cut (Go.)(DEDR 3146).

3208. **Surgeon, oculist**: **s'asan** slaughtering (RV. i.163.12; VS. xxiv.23, x.89.14); **s'as** to cut down, slaughter (RV. i.162.18)(Vedic.lex.) **s'asya, sasya** to be cut, to be wounded or injured (Ka.); **s'asta** struck, cut, wounded, injured, killed (Ka.); **s'asana** the act of striking, wounding, killing, immolation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **s'asya** to be slaughtered (Skt.)(CDIAL 12368). **s'as** cut (Skt.); **s'astra-vaidya** a surgeon; surgery (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'astr.** one who cuts up (AV.); **sathiya_** surgeon, oculist (H.)(CDIAL 12366). **cattira-kan-mam** surgical operation (**Civacama. 68**)(Ta.lex.) **To distribute**: **s'as** to cut up; **s'am.s** to hurt, injure (Skt.lex.) **s'as** (with **sam.**) to distribute (RV. iv.37.8) (Vedic.lex.) **s'as** a technical name for the termination of the acc. plural; a taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals: e.g. **dvis'a, s'atas'a, bahus'a** etc. (Skt.lex.) **s'astra** an instrument for cutting or wounding, a weapon; a sword, a knife, a scymitar, korahu (Ka.); iron; **s'astraka** iron (Skt.Ka.); **s'astra-kriye** weapon-business; **s'astra_ji_va** living by the profession of arms: a soldier (Ka.); **s'astri** a knife (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Knife, dagger, adze; iron**: **s'astra** instrument for cutting (S'Br.); iron (Skt.); **s'astraka** knife, iron (Skt.); **s'astri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **sattha, satthaka** knife (Pali); **sattha** dagger (Pkt.); **satthia_** knife (Pkt.); **s'astir, saster** iron (Gypsy); **s'eitr, s'e_l, leis'** knife (Pas'.); **s'e_thar, s'a_htar** iron (K.); **satthra_** adze (P.); **sat-a** weapon, instrument (CDIAL 12367). cf. **s'asya** to be slaughtered (Vop.); **sassa_**,

sassi_ lamb (P.)(CDIAL 12368). **Image: scissors; sickle**: **kaci** scissors (Sh.); **koc^{u}** betelnut scissors (K.); **kaciya_** sickle (N.); toothed sickle (Bi.); reaping-hook (H.); **ka_si** (A.); **ka_ci** (B.); **kacia_** big scythe (Or.); **kicca_** cutting (Pkt.); ***kartya_** knife (Skt.)(CDIAL 2866). cf. **kat, kaca** shears; **kaci_** scissors (Gypsy); **kati_** goldsmith's or blacksmith's scissors (P.); **ka_ti_** scissors (A.); goldsmith's scissors (H.); **ka_t** (G.); scissors (P.); **_tr** (L.); **kattiya_** scissors, shears (Pkt.); **karttri_** scissors (Skt.)(CDIAL 2863). **Sword; sickle**: **kacci_** sword (Kol.); **kacci** sword; iron sword (Go.); **kacci, kac, kas** iron (Go.); **kacc** iron, iron blade (of spade)(Go.)(DEDR 1096). **asi_** sword (RV.); **asi** sword, large knife (Pali); **asi** sword (Pkt.); **asiya** sickle (Pkt.); **asi_, assi_** sword (H.)(CDIAL 969). **culesi** knife with which to prepare vegetables for cooking? (N.)(CDIAL 4878). **Scissors**: **kartari** scissors, knife (Sus'r.); **kartari_, kartarika_** (Skt.); **kattari_** scissors, shears, knife (Pali); scissors, shears (Pkt.); **kattarika_** scissors, shears, knife (Pali); **ka_tar** khnife (Shum.); **katari** scissors, shears (S.); **katara** scissors, shears (S.); **ka_tar** shears (L.G.M.); **ka_tri_** (M.Konkan.i); **kat.ri** knife (Or.); **kat.ari** billhook (Or.); **katuri_, kataria_** shears (Or.); **katura** scissors, shears (Si.); **kattaria** cut (Pkt.); **katarun** to cut into slices (K.)); **katiran.u** to shear, clip (S.); **katran.** to cut, clip with scissors (L.); **katarna_** to clip, shear (P.); to clip (H.); **katranu** (N.); **katuriba_** to trim (Or.); **ka_tarvu~** (G.); **ka_tarn.e~** (M.); **katirik** torn, cut (of clothes)(Si.); **katarni_** scissors (P.H.); **katarn.i_** (Ku.); **katarni** (N.); **katarun.i** (Or.); **ka~_tarn.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 2858). **kattarika_** scissors, or a knife; **kattari** scissors, shears; like the shears of a crab (Pali.lex.) **kattari** scissors, shears, rat-trap; to cut with scissors, clip, shear, gnaw (as insects, vermin), chop off; **kattarikai** scissors, shears (Ta.); **kattiri, katrika** id. (Ma.); **katrikka** to shear, clip (Ma.); **kata.ry** spring-trap for rats (Ko.); **kattari** scissors, shears, knife (Ka.); **kattarisu** to cut with scissors or scissors-like things as teeth, cut off, shear (Ka.); **katri** scissors (Kod..); **kattari, katteri** scissors, shears, rat-trap (Tu.); **katteriyuni, katteruni** to shear, cut with scissors (Tu.); **kattera** scissors, shears (Te.); **kattirincu** to shear, scissor, crop, clip (Te.); **kattiril(l)u** to be cut (Te.); **katheri** scissors (Kuwi)(DBIA 72). **Scissors**: **kattari, katri, karttri** (Tadbhava of **kartari**) scissors (Ka.); **kattere** (Te.); **kattari** a beam in a mill by which its kan.e is turned; **kattarisu** to cut with scissors or with scissor-like things, as teeth; to cut in two (Ka.); **katterincu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **katy + tarc** to cut + to churn = **kartari** scissors. **katti ~~ sattha** echo words? **kartari** a knife; a dagger; a small sword (Ka.); **kartana** cutting, clipping, shearing (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **s'astra** instrument for cutting (S'Br.); **sattha, satthaka** knife (Pali); **sattha** dagger; **satthia_** knife (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12367). **traccu** to churn (Te.); **tar(u)cu** id. (Te.); **terip** to churn (Pa.)(DEDR 3095). **tarukku** to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment (Ta.); **tarakkuka** to deprive rice of its husk (Ma.)(DEDR 3099). **tar-i** to be cut off, broken; a kind of axe (Ta.); **tayr** (**tarc-**) to cut, using implement with one hand (Ko.)(DEDR 3140). **Brazier's cutters; shell-cutter's saw**: ***karta** knife (Skt.)[cf. **kareta, kareti** knife (Avestan)]; **ka_ti** shell-cutter's saw (B.); **ka_ta_n** large sacrificial knife (B.); **kata_** small billhook (Or.); **ka_ti_** knife (Or.); knife, saw (G.); cleave (M.); **ka_t** brazier's cutters (Bi.Mth.); shears for shearing sheep, cock's spur (H.); **ka_tta_** knife for cutting bamboos (H.); **katta_** small curved sword (H.); **katti_** knife (H.); **kat.t.i_** small sword (H.P.); **ka_tu_** knife (G.)(CDIAL 2853). ***kr.taka** knife (Skt.); **kara** knife (Bashg.)(CDIAL 3423). **kr.ti** knife or dagger (RV.)(CDIAL 3425). **katu** a cut, cutting a nib (S.); **kat.t.** deduction (L.); **karta** cutting (Skt.); **ka_t.-kut.** cutting down (N.); **ka_t.a_-ka_t.i_** cutting to pieces (H.); **ka_t.a** act of cutting, shape (Or.); **ka_tri_** thin slice (G.)(CDIAL 2852). **kattan.a, kat.t.an.aya** cutting (Pkt.); **kat.ani** harvest, crop (N.); **kat.^{a}ni_** (Bi.); **ka_t.an.a** cutting, cut, make (Or.); **kat.^{a}ni_** quantity cut at one time (Mth.); **ka~_t.ni_** harvest (H.); **ka_t.n.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 2856). **katara** strip of cloth (S.); **katra** a little (L.); piece of meat (Psht.); **katr** cutting of a rib (L.); **kattar** strip of cloth (P.); **katar** a cutting (H.); **kattar** cut, slit (N.); **katura_** a cutting (Or.); **ka_tro** an insect which cuts off shoots of corn (G.); **ka_tra_** clippings (M.)(CDIAL 2858). **kat.i_** harvest, corn (Ash.); **kacca** to be cut off (Pkt.); **kartya** to be

cut off (Mn.)(CDIAL 2864). **kacya_t., kaccet.** firewood ready cut up (N.)(CDIAL 2865). **kr.tyate_** is cut (Skt.); **kiccam.ta** cut, broken, pressed (Pkt.); **kicnu** to smash, pound (N.)(CDIAL 3430). **kr.ntati** cuts (RV.); **kantati** (Pali); **kam.tai** (Pkt.); **kun.d.n.o~** to clip, shear (WPah.); **ka_ntu_ka** to scrape a coconut (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3432). **ka~_tan.** cutting, piece, bit (M.); **kr.ntana** cutting off (BhP.)(CDIAL 3434). **ca_r.a** knife (Psht.)(CDIAL 2866). **Dagger; goldsmith's scissors**: ***kartta_ra** knife (Skt.); **kat.t.a_ri_, kat.t.a_raya** knife (Pkt.); **katara** dagger (Ash.); **katere** (Pr.); **kta** (Kt.); **kat.a_** (Wg.); **kat.e_r** dagger (Dm.); **kat.e_r_i** small dagger (Dm.); **kata_ri** knife (Tir.Psht.); **ka_t.are** spear (Pas'.); **kat.a_ro** large knife (Gaw.); **mus.-kat.a_ri_** dagger (Gaw.); **kata_r** (Kal.); **kuter** knife, dagger (Kho.); **ka_t.er** knife (Bshk.); **kat.a_re_i** (Sv.); **kat.o_ro** dagger (Phal.); **kat.a_r** (Sh.); **kata_ro** long knife (Sh.); **khat.a_r, khat.aru** knife (Sh.); **kat.a_ro** (S.); **kat.a_r** dagger (P.N.Or.Mth.H.G.M.); **kat.a_ra_** large dagger (P.); **kat.a_ri_** small dagger (P.); dagger (A.Bhoj.H.G.); khukri (Or.); **kat.a_r**^{i}, **kat.a_ri_** (Ku.); **kat.a_ri** (N.); knife (OMarw.); **ka_t.a_r** dagger (B.); **ka_t.a_ri** billhook (B.); **ka_ta_ri** shears (B.); goldsmith's scissors (Or.); **kat.a_ra** chopper, billhook (Or.)(CDIAL 2860).

3188.**Weapon**: **cattiram** weapon used in close combat; hand-weapon as sword, lance (**Pin..**); spear, javelin; iron; surgeon's knife, lancet; **catti-taran-< s'akti-dhara** Kuma_ra as having javelin; **cattiya_n-** id. (**In-. Na_r-. 1**); **catti** spear, dart (**Perun.. Makata. 20,63**); trident (**Perun.. Makata. 14,153**); **catti** pit in which a flag-staff is planted (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 6,56, Kur-ip.**)(Ta.lex.) **catturu < s'atru** enemy, foe (**Civaraka. A_yutte_va. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **sattha** (Vedic. **s'astra**) a weapon, sword, knife, coll. 'arms'; often in combination: **dan.d.a + sattha** coll. 'arms'; **satthan a_harati** to stab oneself; **sattha-kamma** application of the knife, incision, operation; **sattha-ka_raka** an assassin; **sattha-van.ijja_** trade in arms; **sattha-ha_raka** an assassin; **satti** (Vedic. **s'akti** orig. identical with 'ability, power') knife, dagger, sword; **di_gha-dan.d.a-satti** sword with a long handle; **tikhin.a-satti** a sharp knife; **mukha-satti** piercing words; **satti** a spear, javelin; **satti-pajara** lattice work of spears; **satti-langhana** javelin dance; **satti-simbali-vana** the forest of swords (in purgatory); **satti-su_la** a sword stake; **sattu** (Vedic. **s'atru**) an enemy; **sattuka** an enemy; **satthaka** a knife, scissors; **dan.d.a-satthaka** a knife with a handle; **satthaka-nisa_dana** (cf. Skt. **nis'a_tana**) knife-sharpening; **sattha-nisa_na** (cf. Skt. **nis'a_na**) id.; **satthaka-va_ta** a cutting pain (Pali.lex.) cf. **s'astra** instrument for cutting (S'Br.); **sattha** dagger (Pkt.); **satthra_** adze (P.)(CDIAL 12367). **sathiya_** surgeon, oculist (H.); **astra-s'astra**: **s'astr.** one who cuts up (AV.); **s'as** cut (Skt.)(CDIAL 12366); **s'astra** instrument for cutting (S'Br.); **s'asya** to be slaughtered (Skt.) (CDIAL 12368); **vis'asti** cuts up (RV.); 3 pl. **vis'asanti** (S'Br.); **visase_i** kills; pp. **visasiya** (Pkt.); **bisasna_** to cut up the body, scrape, hurt, kill (H.)(CDIAL 11934). **Warrior**: **satti** (Vedic. **s'akti**) ability, power (Pali); **yatha_ satti, yatha_ sattin, yatha_ sattiya_** as much as one can do, according to one's ability; **satta** (Vedic. **sattva** living being; **satvan** strong man, warrior; **sant**) a living being, creature, a sentient, rational being, a person; **sattava** (a diaeretic **sattva**) id.; **satta-ussada** teeming with life, full of people; **sattha-van.ijja_** slave trade; **sattatta** state of having existence (Pali.lex.) **sattha** competent, able (Pali.lex.)

3187.**Best**: **sattama** (superl. from **sant**) best, excellent (Pali.lex.) **uttam, uttim** best (Kon.lex.)

3189.**Image: seven**: **satta** number seven (Pali.lex.)[Vedic. **sapta**; Av. **hapta**; Lat. **septem**; Goth. **sibun**; E. seven]. "It is a collective and concluding (serial) number; its application has spread from the *week* of seven days (or nights), and is based on *astronomical* conception (Babylon!); this science being regarded as *mystic*, it invests the number with a peculiar *magic* nimbus. From time-expressions it was transferred to space, esp. when originally connected with time

(like satta-bhu_maka, the 7-storied palace; the Vima_manas with 700 towers... or the 7 great lakes (sara-satta: anotatta, si_hapapa_ta, rathaka_ra, kan.n.amun.d.a, kun.a_la, chaddanta, manda_kini)... Extremely frequent in folklore, and fairy tales (cf. 7 years of famine in Egypt, 7 days' festivals, dragon with 7 heads, 7 ravens, 7 dwarfs, 7 little goats, 7 years enchantment etc.). For *time* expressions see in cmpds.: sapta_ha, sapta-ma_sa, sapta-ratta, sapta-vassa..." (Pali.lex.) **satta-at.t.ha** seven or eight; **satta-ussada** having 7 prominences or protuberances (on the body); **satta-tanti** having 7 strings, a lute; **satta-padan** for 7 steps; **sattakkhattun** seven times; **sattati** seventy; **sattadha_** in seven pieces; **sattama** best, excellent; **sattama** the seventh (Pali.lex.) **sat** seven (Santali.lex.) cf. **eae** seven (Santali.lex.) **sa_ta_m.** pl. groups of 7 (OG.); **sa_pta** the number 7, group of 7 (RV.); **sa_ta_** the number 7, period of 7 days (P.)(CDIAL 13343). **satta** seven (Pali);[Av. **hapta**; Lat. **septem**; Goth. **sibun**; E. **seven**; it is a collective and concluding (serial) number; **satta-ratana** the 7 royal treasures (Pali.lex.) **cattakam** aggregate of seven; **cattam < satta** (Pkt.) < **saptan** seven (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **catta-kan-n-ikai** the seven divine personified energies of the principal deities (**Can. Aka.**); **catta-ma_tar** id.; **catta-ti_vu** < **saptan** + the seven concentric continents with Mt. Me_ru as their centre (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sapta_ha** period of seven days (S'Br.); **satta_ha** period of seven days (Pali); **sa_ta_** week (N.); **sata_r.o** taking of the bride home a few days after the wedding (S.); **sa_tere~, sa_tre~** weather lasting for seven days (M.)(CDIAL 13161). **saptin** containing seven (RPra_t.); **saptika** having the length of seven (Skt.); **satyo** with seven, plus seven (S.)(CDIAL 13162). **sapto_ttara** more by seven (Ya_j.); **satotar** plus seven (S.); **satotiro** at 7 % (S.)(CDIAL 13163). **sapta** 7 (RV.); **satta** (Pali.Pkt.); **sata** (NiDoc.Dhp.); **sut** (D..); **sot, su_t** (Ash.); **so_t** (Wg.); **sut** (Kt.); **sete** (Pr.); **sat** (Tir.Dm.); **sa_ta, sa_te, sa_t, sat** (Pas'.); **sat** (Nin:g.Shum.Wot..); **set** (Gaw.); **sat, sa_t** (Kal.); **sot** (Kho.); **sat, satt** (Bshk.); **sa_t** (Tor.Kand.Mai.); **sat** (Sv.); **sat, sa_t** (Phal.); **sat, satt, st** (Sh.); **sath, satan, satt** (K.); **sata** (S.); **satt** (L.P.WPah.); **sa_t** (Ku.N.); **xa_t** (A.); **sa_t** (B.Mth.Bhoj.Aw. H.Marw.G.M.); **sa_ta** (Or.Konkan.i); **sata** (OSi.Bra_mi_ inscr.); **sat-a, hat-a** (Si.); **hat** (Md.)(CDIAL 13139). **sattagun.a** sevenfold (Skt.Pali); **sataun.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 13141). **saptacatva_rim.s'at** 47 (S'Br.); **si_ya_li_sa** (Pkt.); **satatjih** (K.); **sateta_li_ha** (S.); **sata_li_** (L.); **santa_li_, sai~ta_li_** (P.); **satta_li** (WPah.); **sai~ta_lis** (N.); **sat_callis** (B.); **sataca_l.i_sa** (Or.); **sai~ta_li_s** (Aw.H.); **satteta_l., satteta_l.i_s, satteca_l., satteca_l.i_s** (M.)(CDIAL 13142). **sur.ta_l.i_s'** 47 (G.)(CDIAL 13142). **saptati** 70 (RV.); **sattati, sattari** (Pali); **satati** (NiDoc.); **sattarim., sayari** (Pkt.); **satath** (K.); **satari** (S.); **sattir** (L.); **sattar** (P.WPah.); **sattari** (N.); **xatari** (A.); **sattar** (B.); **satori** (Or.); **sattar**^{i} (Aw.); **sattar** (H.); **si_ter, sitter** (G.); **sattar** (M.); **sta_, hta_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13143). **saptatima** 70th (Skt.); **sataryo~** (S.)(CDIAL 13144). **saptatrim.s'at** 37 (Skt.); **sattati_s'am** (Pkt.); **satatr**^{a}**h** (K.); **satat.ri_ha** (S.); **satattri_** (L.); **sai~ti_** (P.); **satettri_, satattri_** (WPah.); **sai~tis** (N.); **xa_tatris** (A.); **sa~_itris** (B.); **sai~trisa** (Or.); **sai~tis** (Aw.); **sai~ti_s** (H.); **sa_r.tri_s** (G.); **sadati_s** (M.)(CDIAL 13145). **saptadas'a** 17 (TS.); **sattadasa, sattarasa** (Pali.Pkt.); **sattaraha, sattara** (Pkt.); **sattis** (Ash.); **satta_s'** (Wg.); **satic, stic** (Kt.); **setli_z** (Pr.); **sapits** (Bashg.); **satts'** (for **e_** after **as.t.s'** 18)(Dm.); **sat.u_r.e** (Tir.); **satti_, satu_** (Pas'.); **satas** (Nin:g.); **sida_ro~_, zda_ro~_** (Wot..); **sota_s** (Gaw.); **satta_h** (Bshk.); **satta_s'** (Tor.); **sata~_es'** 17 (Kand.); **sata_las'** (Mai.); **sata_les'** (Mai.); **sata_s** (Sv.); **satto_s', sata_s'** (Phal.); **satai_, satta~_i, sata_i, satai** (Sh.); **sata~i** (D..); **sada_h** (K.); **satraha** (S.); **satta_ra** (L.); **sata_ra~_** (P.); **sata_re, sata_ra_, sata_hra_** (WPah.); **satra** (N.); **xatara** (A.); **satera** (B.); **satara** (Or.); **sattara_** (Aw.); **sattrah** (H.); **sattari** (Or.); **sattar** (G.); **satra_** (M.); **satal.os, hatal.oha** (Si.)(CDIAL 13146). **saptadas'ama** 17th (Skt.); **sattarasama** (Pkt.); **satraho~** (S.); **satrahwa~_** (H.)(CDIAL 13147). **saptama** 7th (VS.); **sattama** (Pali.Pkt.); **satam.ma** (NiDoc.); **satam** (Wot..); **satem** (Tor.); **satmuo** (Sh.); **satyum**^{u} (K.); **sato~** (S.); **sattva~** (L.); **satva~_, satma~_** (P.); **sattau~, saitua~_** (WPah.); **sa_tau~** (N.); **sa_tui** (B.); **sa_tavam.** (OAw.); **sa_twa~_** (H.); **sa_tavu** (OMarw.);

sa_tmu~ (G.); **sa_tva_** (M.); **sa_tvo** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13151). **sapatami_** 7th day of lunar fortnight (S'rS.); **satam** 7th day of lunar fortnight (K.); **satahi~** (S.); **satmi_** (P.); **sa_twi~_** (H.); **sa_tem** (G.)(CDIAL 13152). **saptavim.s'ati** 27 (VS.); **sattavi_sati** (Pali); **satavisati** (As'.); **satta_vi_sam.** (Pkt.); **satwuh** (K.); **sata_vi_ha** (S.); **sata_vi_** (L.P.); **sattei, sata_i_** (WPah.); **sata_is** (N.); **xa_ta_is** (A.); **sa_ta_is, sa_ta_s** (B.); **sata_isa** (Or.); **sata_i_s** (Mth.); **satta_is** (Aw.); **sata_i_s** (H.); **satta_vi_s'** (G.); **satta_vi_s** (M.)(CDIAL 13157). **sapta_s'i_ti** 87 (Skt.); **satta_si_im.** (Pkt.); **satas'i_th** (K.); **sata_si_** (S.L.P.H.); **sata_ssi_** (P.); **sata_si** (N.B.Or.); **satya_s'i_** (G.); **satya_ys'i_** (M.); **sata_su** (Si.)(CDIAL 13160). cf. **ye_r.k** seven each (Go.)(DEDR 910). **sa_ta_no** seven kinds of grain sown together in a pot in a house by women on the 12th of dark fortnight of Sa_van. and plucked up and thrown into the river on 1st of Bhado for good fortune (S.)(CDIAL 13344). cf. **sata-sos^{u}** made of seven kinds of lentils (K.)(CDIAL 13376). **eae** seven; **eae gel** seventy; **gel eae** seventeen; **eae khen gel** seventeen; **eae dobor.** seven fold; **eae dhao** seven times; **eae dhao eae gel** seventy times seven (Santali.lex.) **e_r..u** seven; **e_r..mai** id.; **er..u-patu** seventy; **er..u-nu_r-u** 700; **er..umai** seven successive births; **er..uvar** seven persons; **evv-e_r..u** seven each (Ta.); **e_r..u** seven; **er..u-patu** seventy; **er..u-nnu_r-u** 700; **er..uvar** seven persons (Ma.); **e.y, e.g** seven; **el. vat** seventy; **e calg** seven calg measures; **e pa.n.y** seven pa.n.y measures (Ko.); **ow** seven; **pa.w** seventeen; **o. kwa.x** seven kwa.x measures (To.); **e_r..u** seven; **e_r..-pattu, eppattu** seventy; **e_r..-nu_r-u, e_r..u-nu_r-u, el.nu_r-u** 700; **e_r..bar, e_r..varu** seven persons (Kod..); **e_l.u** seven; **e_l.ane** seventh; **e_l.veru** seven persons; **el.pa, e_l.pa, erpa** seventy (Tu.); **e_d.u** (7th cent. inscr.); **e_r..u** seven; **e_d.uguru** seven persons; **e_n.-nu_r-u** 700; **d.ebbadi, d.ebbhai, d.abbhai** seventy; **d.ebban.d.ru** seventy persons (Te.); **ed., e_r.** seven; **ergur, ed.gur** seven persons (Te.); **e_r.un., ye_r.un:g, yed.ung, e_r.u~_** seven (usually non-masc.); **e_r.vir, e_rur, e_r.ur, e_r.vur** seven (masc.); **ye_r.k** seven each (Go.); **e_r.u** seven (Kond.a); **odgi** seven; **odi pattu** seven times twelve dozen (=1008); **od.** seven; **od.gi** seven things; **or.i** seven; **or.in. go_r.i** 140 (Kui)(DEDR 910).

3350a.**Image: crooked**: **keyda_l.u** crooked, dishonest behaviour, fraud (Ka.); **gaya_l.i, gayya_l.i** (Te.); **sed.avu** the state of being crooked or bent (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kaidu** weapon (Ka.); sword (Tu.)(DEDR 2027). **cot.t.ai** crookedness, bend as in the sheath of a sword, a crooked club, dent, excavation, furrow, cavity (Ta.); **cat.t.u** lameness; **cat.t.a** person with bent feet, lame; fem. **cat.t.acci, cat.t.an** cripple; **cat.attuka** to limp (Ma.); **cot.t.a, cot.t.i, cot.t.u, sot.t.a, sot.t.u** crookedness; crooked (Ka.); **cot.t.a, sot.t.a** lame, crippled, crooked, withered; lameness, crookedness; dent, depression, dimple, small pit or hollow (Te.); **sot.a** a deformed man; fem. **sot.i** (Kond.a); **cot.a** lame (Pe.); **so_ti** lame; **so_ta** lame man; **sotta, soto** lame; **sot.a_** id.; **sot.a** crippled man; fem. **sot.i** (Kuwi); **co_t.** crooked, zigzag, crooked in character (Br.); **sot.at.ond., sot.it.e** (fem. and neut.) lame (Ga.)(DEDR 2838a). **Defect**: **cot.t.u** defect, blemish; disparaging remark conveyed through a hint, insinuation; **con.t.u** imputation, fault (Ta.); **cat.t.u** fault (Ma.); **sod.d.u** defect, fault; blame, imputation (Ma.)(DEDR 2837). **kho_d.i** fault (Pkt.); **khori_** fault (OAw.); **khor.** fault (G.); **khot.u_** false (Sh.); **kho_t.** fault (Sh.); **khot.^{u}** base, impure (K.); **khot.u** deceit; **khot.o** deceitful (S.); **khot.** alloy, impurity (L.); **khot.a_** alloyed; **khot.a_** forged (L.); **khot.** base, alloy; blemish; **khot.t.a_** impure (P.); **khot.** fault (Ku.N.); deceit; **khot.t.a_** false, base (H.); **khot.aum** untrue (OG.); **khot.** mistake, loss, want; **khot.i_** waste of time; **khot.u~** alloyed, bad, lazy (G.); **khot.** falsehood, loss in trade; **khot.t.a_** false, alloyed; **khot.t.i_** delayed (M.)(CDIAL 3931). The symbol with crooked arms is: **cotti, sotti** fem., **cotta, sotta** a male with crooked, crippled limbs; **cottu, sottu** crookedness, crooked (Ka.); **cotti** lameness (Ta.)(DEDR 2838b). The revolution suggested by the symbol is: **suttu** to wind, go round, circumambulate (Ka.); **cut.t.i, cut.t.a** a thing rolled up (Ka.); **cur-r-u** to revolve, circulate; n.

moving round, revolving, rolling, circumference, roundabout, circuit (Ta.); **cur-a** coil, once round (Ma.); **cut** to wrap around, coil (rope)(Ko.); **sutta** circumference, round (Tu.); **suttu, huttu** to wear clothes by tying them around the waist (Tu.); **cut.t.a** a roll of anything, loop, coil, ring (te.); **cutt** to wind round (Pa.)(DEDR 2715). cf. the auspicious **sakra~_d** passage of the sun from one constellation to another (P.); **sa~gra~_d** (L.P.); **sam.kra_nti** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12835): **kr.ttika_** the Pleaides (AV.); **kattika_** the month October-November (Pali); **kattiya_** Pleiades (Pkt.); **katyu~_** (S.); **ka_tya_** (M.); **khitti** (P.); **kati** (Si.)(CDIAL 3427)}.

3350.**Image: fairy**: **s'ucika_** name of an Apsaras (Skt.); **suvatsa_** name of a Dikkuma_ri_ (Skt.); **suvaccha_** (Pkt.); **su_ci_** fairy (Wg.); **su_ci_, s'u_ci_** (Kal.)(CDIAL 13514). cf. **vatsa** calf, child (RV.); as term of endearment (MBh.); **vatsa_** (S'a_n:khS'r.)(CDIAL 11239). cf. **svasti-** good fortune (RV.); **suvatthi, sotthi** well-being (Pali); **s'vasti** (NiDoc.); **satthi, sotthi** blessing, welfare (Pkt.); **seta** good fortune (Si.)(CDIAL 13915). cf. **svastika** auspicious (R.)(CDIAL 13916). **Festival**: **suca~_** festival (Ash.); **suc** (Kt.)(CDIAL 12510). **Pure, good**: **cuci** clear (of water)(Kho.)(CDIAL 14502). **sicik** to become clear (Kho.); **ciceik** to clear, filter (of liquids)(Kho.)(CDIAL 12512). **cokkha** pure, clean (Pali); **co_ks.a** id. (Mn.MBh.); **cauks.a, cauks.ya** (MBh.); **cokkha, cukkha** pure, clean (Pkt.); **cokho** good, grain of cleaned rice (S.); **co_kha_, co_khr.a_** pure, good, fair, much (L.); **cokkha_** pure, good, sufficient (P.); **cokho** pure, clean (Ku.N.); **cok(h), cok(h)a_** pure, genuine, strong, sharp, keen (B.); **cokha, cokha_** good, fresh, sharp (Or.); **cokha_** rich (of soil)(Bi.); **cokh** good, sharp (Mth.); **cokha_** good (OAw.); pure, clean, genuine, clever, beautiful, sharp (H.); **cokh** id. (H.); **cokha** well (OMarw.); **cokhaum** clear (OG.); **cokh** clean (G.); **cokha_** rice (G.); **cokh, cokha_** pure, genuine, good (M.)(CDIAL 4918). **coccam** purity (**Tiruppu. 573**); cf. **svaccha** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **cokkam** purity, beauty (Ta.); **sogapuni, sogasuni** to be tasteful, agreeable (Tu.); **cokka** pure, genuine, neat (Tu.); **sogiyu** to be agreeable or pleasant (Te.); **cokkamu** pure, clear, fine (Te.)(DEDR 2829). **S'iva**: **cokka-na_tan-** S'iva at the shrine of Madura (**Tiruva_lava_. 57,21**); **cokka-na_yakan-** (**Tiruvil.ai. Vit.aiyi. 5**); **cokka-lin:kam** (**Perunto. 1576**); **cokkan-** S'iva as beautiful (**Te_va_. 859,11**); **cokku** (**Tiruva_lava_. 55,17**); **cokkam** excellence; Indra's heaven; cf. **svarga** heaven (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **compu** beauty, grace (**Tiruppu. 136**); **sompu** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **s'ukra** bright; brightness (RV.); the planet Venus (MBh.); **sukka** bright (Pali); **s'ukar** pretty, pleasant; **s'uka_r** quietly (Gypsy); **chuk** good fortune (N.); **suk** bright, white (H.); **sukkila, sukkilla** bright, white (Pkt.); **sukilo** white, shining (Ku.N.); **xukula_** (A.); **sukka** planet, star (Pali); **sukka** the planet Venus (Pkt.); **s'u_k-ta_ra_** (WPah.); **suk-ta_ra_** (B.); **su_k, suk** (H.); **su_k** (M.)(CDIAL 12506). **s'uci** bright, pure (RV.); purification (Skt.); **suci** pure, clean, white; purity (Pali); **suci** (NiDoc.); **s'uyi, suyi** (Dhp.); **sui** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12510). **s'ic** clear (of sky or water)(Kho.); **sucikye** white (Shum.); **succa_** pure (L.); **succ** purity, goodness; **succa_** pure, real, good, upright (P.); **s'uca_** unpolluted (WPah.); **s'uco, s'uzo** clean; **juzo, cuco, jujo** (Gypsy); **cuci** clear (of water)(Kho.)(CDIAL 12511). **s'ucyati** is purified, burns, decays (Skt.); rots (Dha_tup.); **s'o_cati, s'o_cate_** shines (RV.); **s'icik** to become clear; **ciceik** to clear, filter (of liquids)(Kho.); **suci_n.o** to be purified (Ku.)(CDIAL 12512). **s'o_cis** flame, glow (RV.); **s'o_ci** (AV.); **s'o_cis** splendour (BhP.)(CDIAL 12620). **s'o_cyate_** is purified (Skt.); **soccai** purifies (Pkt.); **s'o_cun, s'ro_cun** to be purified (K.)(CDIAL 12621). **s'o_s'ucat** shining brightly (RV.); **s'is'owo** clean (Phal.)(CDIAL 12642). **s'auca** cleanness (A_s'vS'r.); **so_a** purity (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12649). **Bonfire**: **cokkappan-ai, cokkappa_n-, cokkappa_n-ai** bonfire with palmyra leaves lit in front of temples in Ka_rttikai festival (**Tirunel. Pu. Ti_pam. 15**)(Ta.); **cokkappa_n--ka_rttikai** lamp-lighting festival on the day of cokka-p-pan-ai (Ta.lex.) **Silver; gold**: **cokka-k-kat.t.i-vel.l.i, cokkavel.l.i** pure silver (Ta.); **cokkabel.l.i** id. (Ka.); **cokkabol.l.i** id. (Te.); **cokku** gold; **cokuca_ < sogsa_**

pinchbeck, gold-like alloy of copper and zinc (U.); **cokucu** refinement, neatness; fineness, as of work; superior quality (Ma.); **sogasu** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.)

3353.**Image: bier**: **canti** < **a_canti** bier (**Patin-o. Ka_raikka_lam. Tiruva_la. Mu_tta. 10**)(Ta.lex.)

3354.**Benzoin**: **vasta-antri_** benzoin; **basta-karn.a** the s'a_la tree; **basta-gandha_** a shrubby basil; **basta** a goat; **va_stikam** a collection of goats (Skt.lex.) **bista** a weight of gold (equal to 80 raktika or gunja)(Skt.lex.) **vastu, vostu** a thing in general; any article; substance, wealth, property, goods; vitta, sa_ra; essence; the pith or substance of anything (Ka.lex.) **vastu** stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients; the pith of a thing (Skt.lex.) **Incense, perfume**: cf. **va_s** to scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; **va_sa** perfume; **va_sa-ta_mbu_lam** betel mixed with fragrant spices; **va_saka** scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating etc.; **va_sanam** perfuming, scenting; infusing; **va_sita** perfumed, scented; steeped, infused; seasoned, spiced (Skt.lex.) **vasu** wealth, riches (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3355.**Potherb**: **svastike** the potherb hingtsha repens (Ka.lex.) **cilike** the potherb hingtsha repens (Ka.); **cilki** (Te.); **cilike soppu = cilike** (Ka.); **hilamo_cike, va_stuka** (Ka.lex.) **va_stuka** the pot-herb chenopodium album, cakkavatta, cakravarta (Ka.lex.) **bhatua ar.ak** chenopodium album (Santali.lex.) cf. **be_l.e, be_l.i** a common herb used as a potherb, chenopodium album (Ka.)(DEDR 5546). Chenopodium ambrosioides (var. anthelminticum): official in many pharmacopoeias. Burkill states that the characteristic smell of the plant, as well as its action, is due to ascaridol, contained in the volatile oil extracted from the plant. He reports further that the oil is chiefly distilled from the fruit, being stored in the hairs on its surface. Burkill reports that the fruit is well known for its vermifuge properties... Father Clain... in 1857, the juice of this plant given as anthelmintic. Guerrero says that the leaves and tops, crushed and mixed with cooked rice, are used as a carminative in poultices and applied to the abdomen of children suffering from dyspepsia. This plant is considered also to be an emmenagogue... Watt and Breyer-Brandwijk, writing of its uses in southern Africa, say that the Sutos and Zulus use the infusion for colds and stomachache; as an enema for intestinal ulceration, and as sudorific. Martinez mentions its use in Mexico as an emmenagogue and vermifuge. An infusion is administered as a diuretic and sudorific. Kirtikar and Basu... employed in pectoral complaints and in nervous affections. Daruty adds that it is also used as an abortifacient. This oil is employed in Martinique as a stomachic, according to Eberhardt. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.261-263). Chenopodium album: **vastuk** (Skt.); **chandan betu, bethu sag** (B.); **chakwit** (M.); **bathu** (P.); **bethu sag** (H.); **parupukkirai** (Ta.); **pappukura** (Te.); plant: laxative, anthelmintic; habitat: occurring chiefly in cultivated ground (GIMP, p.61). Chenopodium botrys: Strongly aormatic; habitat: from Kashmir to Sikkim; Punjab; Europe, N. and W. Asia, N. Africa; in France and southern Europe, it is used in catarrh and humoral asthma; a good substitute for chenopodium ambrosioides; Catalan: botris, **xinxera**; English: **Jerusalem oak**; French: **chenopode a grappes**, **piment**; Spanish: **biengranada**... Chenopodium ambrosioides: Habitat: Bengal, Sylhet, Deccan, S. India; the plant was used medicinally by the American Indians in the days of Columbus, and in South America infusions made from the leaves and seeds have been a household remedy against intestinal parasites from time immemorial. The plant is used in Europe in pectoral complaints, and in nervous affections, particularly cholera... The Zulus use an infusion as an enema for intestinal ulceration... Oil of chenopodium acts as a powerful vermicide both on ankylostomes and necators... Canarese: **guddavoma, kadavoma**; Malayalam: **kasu ayamodakam** (Kartikar and Basu, Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 2071-2076).

Hingtsha repens = enhydra heloncha: **hilamo_cika_** (Skt.); **hincha_** (B.); **harhuch** (H.) The leaves of this water plant are eaten by the natives as a vegetable. Being somewhat bitter they are regarded as wholesome and invigorating. Medicinally they are described as laxative and useful in diseases of the skin and nervous system. The fresh juice of the leaves, in doses of about a tola_ is prescribed by some Kavirajas in Calcutta, as an adjunct to tonic metallic medicines given in neuralgia and other nervous diseases (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.186). Enhydra fluctuans: **hilamochi** (Skt.); **harkuch** (H.); **hingcha** (B.); leaves: laxative, useful in skin and nervous affections, antibilious, demulcent; dry plant yields an essential oil; habitat: Bengal, Asssam and Bihar (GIMP, p.107). Enhydra fluctuans: According to Burkill the young parts are used as a salad in several countries, including Malaya. Sometimes they are steamed before they are eaten... somewhat bitter and are used by the Malays as a laxative. Caius says that the leaves are useful in disease of the skin and of the nervous system... The leaves are antibilious. The expressed juice of the leaves is used as a demulcent in cases of gonorrhoea; it is taken mixed with the milk of either a cow or a goat. As a cooling agent, the leaves are pounded and made into a paste which is applied cold to the head. Watt quotes Forsyth, who states that the plant is useful in torpidity of the liver. An infusion should be made the previous evening. It is boiled with rice and taken with mustard oil and salt. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.980-981).

3356.**Indication**: **cut.t.u** indication, reference (**Cilap. 12,21**); id. (Ma.); that which is intended, designated (**Tol. Col. 1**); **cut.t.u-viral** forefinger (**Parata. Pa_va. 30**)(Ta.); **cun.t.aviral** (Ma.); **tcut.t.uve_lu** (Te.); **cut.t.u-p-peyar** noun used in the place of pronoun (**Ci_vaka. 1487, Urai.**); demonstrative pronoun, avan-, ivan- (**Tol. Col. 38**)(Ta.lex.) **cut.t.a_mut.t.i** index finger, forefinger (**Cilap. 3,58, Arum.**); **cut.t.i-k-ka_t.t.u-tal** to show, point out, identify (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,4**); **cut.t.u-tal** to point out, show, designate (**Paripa_. 19,54**); **cut.t.u** (Ma.); **sut.t.u** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: knuckles**: **cut.ukku** cracking the joints and knuckles; **cut.ukkutal** to crack the joints and knuckles (Ta.); cf. **chut.** (Ta.lex.) **chut.** to cup, clip off (Skt.lex.) **Image: to strike with knuckles**: **cot.t.u (cot.t.i-)** to strike with knuckles, tap gently the udder of a goat for inducing the free flow of milk, beat, hit, peck (as a crow); n. cuff, knock on the head (Ta.); **cot.t.u** a slap on the head; **cot.t.uka** to rap with the knuckles, knock with the fingers (esp. on the head); **cot.t.ikka** to beat (e.g. in chess)(Ma.); **son.e** to strike with the fingers (Ka.); **so_n.t.uni** to box with the knuckles of the fingers (Tu.)(DEDR 2836). **Finger snap**: **co_t.ika_-muttirai** a finger-pose during prayer, which consists in joining the tip of the thumb with the middle finger and snapping (**Cen. x, 424**)(Ta.lex.) **acchat.a_** snap of the fingers (BHSkt.)(CDIAL 1076). **a_cchr.n.atti** pours on (VS.); **a_sariba, esariba** to throw, cast off; **a_sar** the throwing off (A.); **a_chr.a_na** to thow down violently; **a_cha_r.** dashing down; **a_chr.a_** shower (B.)(CDIAL 1081). cf. **chad.a_** drop, lightning (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4965). **vicchar.an.** to be separated (L.); **vicchar.n.a_, bicchar.n.a_** to be separated, go astray (P.)(CDIAL 11687). **To tear off**: **cut.ati** cuts off (Dha_tup.); **cun.t.ati, cun.t.ayati, co_t.ayati** id.; **cun.t.hayati** hurts; **cun.d.ayati, cun.ati, cho_t.ayati** cuts off (Dha_tup.); **cu_run** to have violent sexual relations, to rape (K.); **cut.u** a kiss (Dm.); **cut.an.u** to strike with a missile; **cut.o** cut, sore on an animal's back (S.); **cut.t.a_** gall on a donkey's back (L.); **cut.nu** to thrash (N.); **cut.a_na** to strike (B.); **cut.el, cut.i_la_** wounded (H.); **cum.t.ai** plucks (Pkt.); **cu~_d.n.o** to pinch (WPah.); **cunno** to nip, pluck, choose (Ku.); **cu~r.nu** to nip off, pluck (N.); **cu~r.a_unu** to snap, break; **cu~ra_lnu** to tear in pieces (N.); **cun.t.iba_** to thrust in (Or.); **cu~_t.na_** press, nip, break (H.); **cu~t.vu~** to pluck out, select (G.); **cu~_d.an.u** to pick, glean (S.); **cu_n.d.an.** to gnaw (L.); **cu_n.d.n.a_** to pull to pieces (P.); **cor., cu_r** to bite (Pas'.); **cur.t kan** to cut off (Par.); **cot.** blow, time (Sh.); **cot.un.^{u}** to beat

(K.); **cot.a** blow, bruise (S.); **cot.** wound (P.Ku.); to wound (N.); **cot.ya_unu** (N.); **sot.** blow (A.); **cot., cut.a_na** to hit (B.); **cot.a** (Or.); **cot.** pain (Mth.); wound (H.); **cut.iya_na_** to wound (H.); **cot.vu~** to be struck; **cot.** blow (G.); **cot.** hurt (M.); **cu~_t.hna_** to press, nip, break, scratch, rend (H.); **cu_than.u** to draw out secrets (S.); **cothnu** to tear off (N.); **cothab** to pluck a fowl (Mth.)(CDIAL 4857). **gut.ya** blow, stroke (Si.)(CDIAL 4511). **kut.t.u (kut.t.i-)** to cuff, strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; n. a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff (Ta.); **kut.t.uka** to pound, cuff (Ma.); **kut.- (kuc-)** to pound (Ko.); **kut.- (kut.y-)** to pound, knock (To.); **kut.t.u** to beat, strike, pound, bruise; n. a blow, a pulverized substance (Ka.); **kut.t.uvike, kut.t.uha** beating, etc. (Ka.); **kut.t.- (kut.t.i-)** to pound (Kod..); **kut.t.uni** to thump, give a blow, strike with the fist, pound, bruise; **kut.t.u** a blow given with the fist (Tu.); **kud.k- (kud.ukt-)** to pound (grain); **kud.keng** to knock on door (Kol.); **kur.k** to pound, knock (Nk.); **kut.ip- (kut.it-)** to punch, knock (door); **kut.t.-** to strike foot against stone (Pa.); **gut.-** to knock with the fist (Kond.a); **gut.a** fist (Kui); **kut.ye** to nail, drive in a peg (Malt.); **kut.t.ing** to pound; **kut.t.a** bruised (Br.); **kut.t.ayati** to bruise, crush, pound, strike lightly (Skt.)(DEDR 1671). cf. **kut.** to beat, rub, crush (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3241). cf. **kut.t.u** to prick, ache; n. pricking or piercing pain in the bowels arising from constipation, etc. (Ka.); to pierce, prick, bore, sting (Te.)(DEDR 1672).

3357.**Image: cavity**: **cut.i_ram < sus.ira** hole, cavity (**Ci_varat..**)(Ta.); **cut.t.i-cut.t.i-ya_ka** in round patches; **cut.t.i** a small ornament worn by women and children on the forehead (**Perun. Ucaik. 40,102**)(Ta.lex.) **sus.ira_** perforated, hollow (RV.); cavity (Skt.); wind-instrument (Skt.); **susira** full of holes, hollow (Pali); **susira, suhira** hollow (Pkt.); **susura, susira** hole, flute (Si.)(CDIAL 13535).

3358.**Burnt brick**: **cut.t.it.t.ikai** burnt brick (**S.I.I. ii,521,35**); **cut.t.o_t.u** id. (**S.I.I. ii,509,58**)(Ta.lex.)

3359.**Salvinia cucullata**: **sutas're_n.i** the plant salvinia cucullata (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3360.**Image: birth**: **suta** begotten, brought forth (Ka.lex.) cf. **su_ti** birth, production, delivery (Ka.lex.) **sutin** having a child or children; **sutini_** a mother (Skt.lex.) **sotthiya** a childbirth (Pali.lex.) **su_taka** birth, production; impurity from child-birth; the menses; pole (Ka.); **su_taka_-gr.ha, su_tika_-gr.ha** a lying-in chamber; **su_ti** birth, production, delivery, child-bearing, bringing-forth; offspring, progeny; cf. **prasu_ti, bahu-su_ti** (Ka.); **su_ti-kr.ti** a midwife; **su_tike** a woman who has recently given birth to a child, a lying-in woman; **su_te** id. (Ka.); **su_tal, su_la** born, engendered, produced, birth; child-bearing, bringing-forth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cu_li, cu_d.i** pregnant (Te.); **cu_la_lu** a pregnant woman; **cu_lu** womb, fruit, child, embryo (Te.); **cavul** pregnancy of mares, cows ertc. (Te.); **cu_l** pregnancy (Ma.); **cu_li** a pregnant woman (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

3361.**Blockhead**: **s'un.t.a, s'un.t.ha** a blockhead, a dolt (Ka.Ma.Te.M.); **cun.t.an-** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

3362.**Distiller**: **s'aun.d.ika** distiller; **ma_dhvi_kavikraya, rasavikrayin** seller of liquor (Skt.)

3363.**Solanum**: **cun.t.ai** solanum torvum, solanum verbascifolium; Indian tree potato (Ta.); **cun.t.a** solanum pubescens (Ma.); **cid. mul.** solanum indicum (Ma.); **sun.d.e, son.d.e** solanum pubescens (Ka.); **cun.d.e** sp. solanum (Ka.); **so_rn.t.** a kind of solanum; **sun.d.e** Indian currant tomato (Tu.)(DEDR 2665). Solanum verbascifolum: **dursul** (N.); **asheta** (H.); **kalamewa** (P.);

vidari (Skt.); **rasagadi** (Te.); **malaichundai** (Ta.); **malanjunta** (Ma.)(GIMP, p.230). **tu_tu, tu_tu-val.ai, tu_tun.i, tu_tun.ai** climbing brinjal, solanum trilobatum (Ta.); **tu_taval.am** id. (Ma.); **kudan., kudan** the fruit of solanum pubescens (Tu.)(DEDR 3384). **gul.l.a** a stout herb, solanum ferox (Ka.); a kind of round brinjal, solanum jacquini; **gul.l.-badan** solanum ferox (Tu.)(DEDR 1838). Solanum dulcamara: Modern Egyptian Arabic **helwa murra** (bitter sweet) 'A shrubby perennial growing to 2 m or more, with ovate leaves, violet flowers and red berries. It is a poisonous plant, the medicinal qualities of which have been recognised since the Middle ages... The poisonous stems are used to treat asthma, catarrh, rheumatism and bronchitis. In India it is considered diuretic and is used to treat syphilis. The plant remains were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp.148-149). Solanum dulcamara: **kakmachi** (Skt.); **rubabarik** (P.); **anabessalib** (Pers.); twigs are used in rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, scofula etc.; habitat: from Kashmir to Garhwal, 4000 -8000 ft., Sikkim and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.229).

3364.**Fragrance**: **sugandha** fragrant (MBh.Pali); fragrance (Pali); perfume (Ya_j.); **suam.dha** fragrance (Pkt.); **so~dha_** fragrant like fresh earth, pleasing (P.); **xonda_** a sweet-smelling plantain; **xonda_iba_** to render sweet-smelling with the smoke of some herb (A.); **so~da_** smell like that of burnt earth, so smelling (B.); **sonh** fragrant; **sonha_** fragrance (Bhoj.); **som.dha** perfume; **so~dh** fragrant (OAw.); **sau~dh** fragrance; **sau~dha_, so~dha_** smelling like fresh earth, fragrant; pomatum (H.); **suvanda** scent, the sweet-smelling plant kayea stylosa (Si.); **so~dha_** pl. a kind of fragrant drug (G.)(CDIAL 13454). **sugandhi** fragrant (RV.); name of various plants; **sugandhika** fragrant (Skt.); **sugandhi, sugandhika** fragrant (Pali); **suam.dhi** (Pkt.); **sundhi** scented (MB.); **so~dhiya_** a scented grass (H.)(CDIAL 13455). **sugandhini** a plant with fragrant leaves, pandanus odoratissimus (Skt.); **savandana, savandara_, savanna** the fragrant grass andropogon muricatus (Si.)(CDIAL 13456). **saugandhika** fragrant (MBh.); **so_gandhika** white waterlily (Pali); **su~dhi, su~di** waterlily (B.)(CDIAL 13613).

3365.**Taste**: **sua_d** flavour (Kon.lex.) **cutai** taste, savour, deliciousness, sweetness (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'r.ta** cooked; boiled (water, milk etc.)(Skt.lex.)

3366.**Image: the nape of the neck**: **can.d.u** the nape of the neck, the neck (Ka.M.); **can.d.a_d.u** to strike and break the neck (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3367.**Image: street, passage**: **s'era_** end; **s'eri_** narrow lane, pass (M.)(CDIAL 5064). **ce_ri** street, quarters of the Pariahs; town, village, hamlet (Ta.); village of the mullai tract, herdsmen's village (**Tol. Po. 18, Urai**)(Ta.lex.); assemblage, village street (Ma.); **ke.ry, ke.r** street, exogamous division in Kota village (Ko.); **ke.ry** street of Badaga village (To.); **ke_ri** street (Ka.); **ke.ri** hamlet (Kod..); **ke_ri** street, lane (Tu.); **ge_ri** street, passage (Te.); **se_ri_**- street, quarter (Pkt.); **s'e_ri_** lane, alley (M.)(DEDR 2007).

3370.**Name of a family**: **cot.t.ai** an ancient brahmin family (**S.I.I. iii,175**)(Ta.lex.)

3371.**Salutation**: **co_ttam** expr. of salutation from an inferior (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,2,6**); **co_ttu** id. (**Tirukko_. 173**); cf. **sto_tra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3372.**Longings**: **s'raddadha_ti, s'raddhadha_na, s'raddhita** believes, expects from (RV.MBh.); **saddhati** believes (Pali); **saddahai**, pp. **saddahia** (Pkt.); **sa_dha_, sa_da_** to entreat (B.);

adahanava_, dahuva_ to believe in (Si.)(CDIAL 12677). **s'raddha_** trust (RV.); desire (MBh.); longings of a pregnant woman (Car.); **saddha_** faith (Pali.Pkt.); **sad.d.ha_** faith, desire (Pkt.); **sadha** desire (S.); **sadhar, saddhur** longing (L.); **sa_dh, sa_d** wish, fancy, pregnant woman's fancy (B.); **sa_dha, sa_da** (Or.); **sa_dh** (Bhoj.); **sa_dh, sa_d** (H.); **adavu, sdha, dahilla** belief, trust (Si.)(CDIAL 12678). **saddha_lu** trustful (Pkt.); **s'raddha_lu** id. (BhP.); having pregnant longings (Skt.); **sadha_ro** desirous (S.)(CDIAL 12679). **cirattai** love, affection (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.akai. 52**); faith, confidence (**Kampara_. Pa_cap. 40**)(Ta.lex.)

3373.**Pun, play on words**: **co_t.ittal** to exaggerate, elaborate, as speech; **co_t.ippu** concoction, exaggeration; **co_t.in-ai** concoction, as of a false case (Ta.); **co_t.in-ai-k-ka_ran-** one who concocts or fabricates (Ta.lex.) **cot.t.ai** pun, quibble, play on words; **cot.t.ai-k-ka_ran-**, **cot.t.aiyan-** punster, quibbler; **cot.t.ai-c-col** ridicule (Ta.); **cot.t.ai** id. (Ta.); **sod.d.u** imputation (Te.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 2837). **Ridicule**: **ko_t.t.i** pleasantry, joke, mimicry, grotesque gestures; **ko_n.an:ki** clown in a play (Ta.); **ko_t.t.i, go_s.t.hi** grimaces, pranks; **ko_t.an:ki** buffoon, harlequin (Ma.); **ko_d.an:gi** id. (Ka.); **kod.an:gye** id. (Tu.); **ko_n.an:gi** buffoon; **ko_d.igamu, ko_d.i_** ridicule; **ko_d.igi~_d.u** one who ridicules (Te.)[the **ko_t.t.i** forms may be from Skt.](DEDR 2206). cf. **ko_t.aram** monkey (Ta.); **ko_d.aga** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2196). **ce_s.t.ai** fun, pun (Kon.lex.) **ce_s.t.e** wild capers, mischievous tricks, derision (Ka.Skt.); **ce_s.t.ega_r-a** a man full of tricks and pranks (Ka.lex.) **ce_t.t.ai < ce_s.t.a_** motion of limbs; gesture, gesticulation (**Tirukko_. 235**); **ce_t.t.e** id. (Tu.); prank, antic, gambol (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_s.t.a** moving the limbs, gesture; acting; **ce_s.t.a_** motion, movement; gesture, action (Skt.lex.)

3374.**Image: track**: **co_t.u** trace, mark, footprint; **co_t.ai** cart-track lying through a field in summer; rut in a road; trace (Ta.); **co_tan-ai** direction, hint (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an--vatai. 6**); cf. **co_dana_** (Ta.lex.)

3375.**Image: to spy**: **su~_jhan.u** to look about, spy here and there, look for (S.); **so~jha** information, scrutiny (S.)(CDIAL 12530). **Smart**: **cut.t.i** intelligent person (Ta.); **cu_t.t.ikkai** ingenuity, sharpness, smartness; **cu_t.t.ukka_ran-** witty person (Ta.); **cut.t.i** smartness, quickness (Ma.); **sut.m** cleverness, skill (pair-word with **pot.m**)(To.); **sut.i** clever, able, powerful; **su_t.i** smartness, quickness (Ka.); **cut.i, sut.i** smart, clever (Tu.); **su_t.i** clearheadedness, method, orderliness (Te.)(DEDR 2656). L**earned person**: **co_takan-** learned person (**Vina_yakapu. 3,42**); **co_tittal** to assay, scrutinise (**Tiruvil.ai. Na_n-ma_t.a. 22**); **co_titam** that which has been examined or reviewed (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **Polite, well-bred**: **sudha_ra** grave, polite, well-bred (Or.)(CDIAL 12522). **Person of the fourth class**: **suddi_** fem. (Pali.lex.) **s'u_dra** man of the fourth class (RV.AV.); **s'u_dri_** (Ya_j.); **sudda** id. (Pali); **suddi_** (Pkt.); **suddin.i_** (Pkt.); **su_dar, su_darn.i_** (P.); **suda** (Or.)(CDIAL 12564). [The customary enumeration is of 4 grades of van.n.a: khattiya_ bra_hman.a_ vessa_ sudda_ (Vin. ii,239); this is a special sense attributed to Vedic **varn.a, van.n.a** (Pali)(i.e., **van.n.ane**, lit. cover, coating: 1. colour, 2. appearance, 3. lustre, 4. beauty) applied as distinguish-ing mark of race or species, thus also constituting a mark of class (caste) distinction and translatable as '(social) grade, rank, caste)(Pali.lex.)]

3376.**Image: ant**: **cutti_** black ant (Go.); **codda** ant (Pa.); **suydi** id. (Ga.); **horri, harri** black ant; **hurri** ant, red ant; **hu_ri, orang** black ant; **orngu** a kind of poisonous ant (Go.); **hoyda** ant (Pe.); **sod.ro** a medium-sized black ant (Kui); **horovanga** pl. a species of biting ants (Kui); **horla** ant (= Kui **sod.ro)**(DEDR 2682). **Image: a black ant**: **kond.ke** large black ant (Ga.); **go_d.e, go_d.o** id.

(Go.); **godda** a kind of black ant, the bite of which is painful; **kor-ale** a kind of ant (Ka.); **gorre-cedalu, gor-r-e-cedalu** soldier ants (Te.); **kand.a** a big ant (Kol.)(DEDR 2096).

3377.**Weaver's instrument**: **cun.t.u-k-kat.t.ai** weaver's instrument for driving the shuttle (Ta.lex.) **Cotton**: **tun.t.a-ke_ri_** cotton ; **ke_r-r-u** light anchor used in warping, cir-unam.ku_ram **kedge** (English); **tun.t.a-ke_rika_ ro_kam** a disease which causes swelling in the neck in the shape of cotton fruit (Ta.lex.) **tun.t.am** a small piece of cloth, **cir-u tun.i**; **tun.t.u** id., towel(Ta.lex.) **Mensuration** **tun.t.u** bale of tobacco consisting of four small or two large **cippam**; a bale of betel leaves containing 20 **kavul.i** (Ta.lex.)

3378.**Implement**: **tun.t.am** blade, as of a sword; **tun.ai** sharp end of an instrument or a weapon; arrow; **tun.ai-k-karuvi** means to an end; implement, tool, instrument (**Nan**.297, **virut.**); **tun.ai-k-ka_ran.am** instrumental or secondary cause, as the potter's stick or wheel (**Tol. Col. 74, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

3379.**Image: chin; blubber-lipped; elephant's proboscis**: **tun.t.am** bill, beak, nose, elephant's trunk (Ta.); **ton.t.ai, ton.t.alam** elephant's trunk (Ta.); **dun.d.** id. (Ko.); **ton.d.alu, ton.d.lu, ton.d.la, sun.d.alu, sun.d.il, sun.d.ila, son.d.alu, son.d.ilu, son.d.lu** id. (Ka.); **dun.d.u** face of a cow, beak (Ka.Coorg); **dun.d.i** snout, face (insulting)(Kod..); **sun.d.ilu, son.d.ilu** elephant's proboscis (Tu.); **ton.d.amu** id. (Te.); **son.d.am** elephant's trunk (Nk.); **ond.i_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3311). **tun.d.a-** beak, snout, trunk of an elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 5853). **s'un.d.a_**- elephant's trunk (MBh.); **sum.d.a_** (Pkt.); **sun.d.** lip (Psht.Par.); elephant's trunk (H.); **sunn, sun.d.** (P.); **su~r.** (N.); **xu~r** (A.); **su_r.** proboscis, tentacle (B.); **sun.d.a** elephant's trunk (Or.); **su~_r.** (Bi.Mth.H.); **su_r.h** (Mth.); **su~r.h** (Bhoj.); **su~_r.**[i] (Aw.); **su~_d.** (H.); **son.d.a_** elephant's trunk (Pali); **som.d.a_** (Pkt.); **su~_d.i** (S.); **so~d.** (M.); **sond.aya, hond.aya** (Si.); **Lip, face**: **sun.d.** lip (Tir.); **sun** (Kho.); **sun.d.i** (Phal.); **s'ond.a** face (K.); **s'un.d.** mouth (K.)(CDIAL 12516). **cibuka** chin (Ya_j.); **cibu, cibi** (Skt.); **cubuka** (BhP.); **chubuka** (RV.); **cubuka** chin (Pali); **cibua** tongue (Pkt.); **ciu~r.o** chin (N.); **chyu_n** (Ku.); **cho~t.i**, pl. **chu~_t.i_** (WPah.); **chum, chom** (Sh.); **chomi** (D..)(CDIAL 4820). cf. **cappu** to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco)(Ta.) (DEDR 2334). **cun.t.u** a short beak or bill, lips, snout (Ma.); bill, beak, lower lip (Ta.); **ton.n.a, tol.l.a** mouth (Ma.); **cun.d.u** a bird's beak (Ka.); **cond.** mouth, beak (Pa.); **sond.i** beak (Ga.); **cond.i** beak of bird (Pe.)(DEDR 2664). **utat.u** lip, brim, edge of a wound (Ta.); **utat.an-** blubber-lipped man (Ta.); **utat.i** fem. (Ta.); **utat.u** lip (Ma.); **odad.u, odud.u, odaru** lip (Ka.)(DEDR 606). **cun.t.an** pick-axe, pointed, blubber-lipped (Ma.)(DEDR 2664). **tut.i** lip (Ta.Ka.); **dud.i** lip, snout of an animal (Tu.); **cot.i** lip (Ma.); **tuc** id. (Ko.); **ton.d.i** id. (Kor.); **t.ot.e** id. (Go.); **toto** beak, bill (Malt.)(DEDR 3296). **s'umbur.** nose (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12518).

3380.**Millet**: **sun.d.ho** stubble, roots of corn (S.); **sun.d.ha, sud.d.ha_, su~d.ha_** stubble (L.); **sun.d.(h)-ga_h** second treading out of corn after winnowing (L.); **su~d.hiyu~** inferior kind of large millet (G.); **su_hur.a_** hull or bran of wheat (P.); **su~r.hi_, su~hur.i** hull or bran of pulse (P.)(CDIAL 12513). **Toddy**: **cun.t.ai, cun.t.i** toddy, intoxicating drink (Ta.); **cun.t.am** fermented liquor, toddy (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Liquor**: cf. **s'un.d.a_** spirituous liquid (Skt.); **s'un.d.a** juice from rutting elephant's temples (Skt.); **su~_d.i_, su~_r.i_** spirituous liquor (H.); **s'aun.d.a_** (R.)(CDIAL 12517). **s'aun.d.ika_** preparer of spirituous liquor (R.); **son.d.ika** (Pali); **sum.d.ia** (Pkt.); **su~r.i** a caste in Tarai (N.); **u~ri** distiller (A.); **s'un.d.ini_** f. (OB.); **su~r.i** (B.); **sun.d.i** (Or.); **su~_r.i** (Mth.); **su~_d.i_, su~_r.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 12519). **cu_r** pungency (Ta.); bad smell (Ma.)(DEDR 2726). **Pill for fermentation**: **cun.t.i-y-un.t.ai** a pill prepared from the bark of the roots of **catura-k-kal.l.i,**

cittirakam, koci and cumin seed, used to produce fermentation in rice and other food (Ta.lex.) **Image: small earthen measure**: **cun.t.a_n-** small earthen measure used by toddy-sellers (**J.**); **cun.t.u** a small measure; a small vessel; littleness, trifle, smallness (Ta.lex.) **cun.t.ai** reservoir, tank (Ta.); cf. **kun.d.a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3381.**Sweeper**: **cu_hr.a_** a caste of sweepers (P.); **cu_ha_r., cu_hr.a** a scavenger caste (H.)(CDIAL 4900). **cur.hamm** acting like a sweeper, shameful and foolish conduct (P.)(CDIAL 4901). **cokka** purity, cleanness (Ka.Ta.Te.); niceness, elegance, beauty (Ka.); **cokka, cokku** (Ta.); **cokka** (Ma.Te.); **co_ks.a** (Skt.); **co_kha_** (M.H.); **jo_ke** beauty (Te.); **cokacu** (Ta.); **con:gu** (Ma.); **sogasu** (Ka.); **cokat.a** purity, cleanness (Ka.lex.) **To rub**: **ur..iyuka** to rub, stroke, embrocate; **ur..iccil** massaging, shampooing; **ur..iyal** shampooing; **ur..ivu** wiping, polishing; **uyiccil** massage (Ma.); **u_d.u** to apply an unctuous substance, smear, anoint (Ka.); **duvvu** to stroke, rub gently or tenderly (Te.); **r.u_c** to smear with cowdung (Pe.); **r.u_hpa** to plaster (Mand..); **r.u_sa** to stroke, rub, scrape; n. stroking, scraping (Kui); **ru_h-, lu_h'nai, lu_spinai** to stroke (Kuwi)(DEDR 686a). **ir..uku** to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); **ir..ai** to rub against (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); to rub as to be dissolved, daub, paint, draw; **ir..icu** to smear, plaster, spread over (Ta.); **ir..uka** to daub, rub, soil; **ir..un.n.uka** to be soiled; **ir..ukkuka** to solder, make dirty; **ir..ukkam** rubbing, polish; **ir..ayuka** to rub (as two branches)(Ma.); **er..avu** to rub, rub off or out, stroke gently; **ercu, eccu** to smear (Ka.); **r.i_z-** to draw a line (Pe.)(DEDR 505). **udghars.ati** rubs together (Skt.); **uggham.se_ti** (Pali); **ugghusai** wipes (Pkt.); **ughan.u** (S.) **ugghan.** to wipe (esp. the opium from the sliced poppy capsule; whence, **uggha_** collector of opium)(L.); **ugghat.t.ha** rubbed (Pali); **ugghit.t.ha-, ugghut.t.ha-** (Pkt.); **ugat.ho** wiped, pp. of **ughan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 1980). **To wipe, sweep**: **usumu** to scour, wash, cleanse; **usugu** to rub; be chafed (Te.); **usm** to wipe, apply (Kol.); **us-** to remove dirt, clean (Nk.); **uyk-** to rub, rub off; **ujip-** to wipe, sweep (Pa.); **uyk-** to rub, rub off (Ga.); **usu_ma_na_** to wipe, clean with a cloth (Go.); **usma_na_** to wipe; **ums-, umis-, umc-** id. (Go.); **nusge** to rub, clean; **nusgre** to rub oneself (Malt.)(DEDR 576). **ujjhti** leaves, escapes (MBh.); **ujjhati** sweeps or brushes away, forsakes (Pali); **ujjhai** abandons; **ujjhiya** left, dried up (Pkt.); **ujhavvu~** to give up, abandon, close, finish (G.); **ujjhar.an., ujjhir.an.** to be diminished, be completely divided (L.)(CDIAL 1674). **uchati** cleans (S'a_n:khGr..); **uchati** gleans (Pali); **um.cha** alms (Pkt.); **hujjun., hujhun.** to sweep, clean (L.); **hu~_jhna_** to collect (P.); **uciba_** to scrape off leaves, smooth (Or.); **u~_chna_** to comb the hair (H.)(CDIAL 1680). cf. **ujje_ru, ujveru** a pestle; **ujid.e, jid.d.e** a small mortar (Tu.); **usuya_la** mortar (Pkt.); **uh- (ust-)** to husk rice (Pe.)(DEDR 583).

3382.**Enemy**: **cu_d.u** an enemy (Te.); **ud.uku** to be annoyed or pained (Te.)(DEDR 2722).

3383.**Image: gold frontlet as a mark of respect**: **cut.t.i** plate of gold worn on the forehead as a mark of distinction (Ta.); mark or jewel on the forehead (Ma.); a kind of frontlet (Ka.)(DEDR 2657).

3384.**Image: a cylindrical vessel with open mouth**: **cot.u-talai** a cylindrical vessel with open mouth (**Can.. Aka.**); **co_t.u** a measure of capacity equal to four Madras measures; weight equal to 360 grains of paddy (Ta.lex.)

3385.**House lizard**: **jyais.t.hi_** small house lizard (Skt.); **jye_s.t.hi_** (Skt.); **zet.hi_** (A.); **jet.hi_** (B.)(CDIAL 5295).

3386.**Image: to run away**: **sor.ita_na_** to run away; **jar.ita_na_** to flee; **so_d.i_ta_na_, jo_d.i_ta_na_** to run away; **sod.i**- to run, flee; **sor.i_** to go away, run away; **sor.u_s-** to lose (Go.); **hon- (-t-)** to run, flee (Pe.); **hun-** id. (Mand..); **hon.- (hot.-)** id.; **hotali, ho_nai** to run; **honpinai** to run away (pl. action)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2861).

3387.**Purification, washing: ka_r..iyan-** washerman, dhoby (Ta.lex. prob. **ks.a_l**). **ks.a_la** washing off (Skt.); **kha_lia** washed (Pkt.); **xalav** to wash (Gypsy); **cha_li deni** to wash clothes by treading them (WPah.); **kha_ln.o** to empty out (water)(Ku.)(CDIAL 3680-3681). **calavai** (Ta.); **tcalava** (Te.); **salave** (Ka.) bleaching or washing of cloth; washed cloth; **kar..a_ al** washing, cleaning (**Purana_**. 94,1)(Ta.lex.)

3388.**Image: boil**: **so_ju** (pl. **so_ska**) sore, abscess, ulcer (Kui); **ho_yu** boil, sore (Kuwi)(DEDR 2898). **s'o_pha** intumescence, morbid swelling (Sus'r.)[poss. sanskritization of **s'o_tha**, **s'vyatha** (S'Br.); **s'vyathu** (Sus'r.)]; **so_pha** swelling (Pali); **so_** swelling, boil (Si.)(CDIAL 12634). **s'r.ta** boiled (RV.)(CDIAL 12599).

3389.**Image: to weave basket**: **so_r.hutta_na_** to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.)(Go.); **sos- (-t-)** to weave (Kond.a); **r.oc- (-c-)** id. (Pe.); **huc- (-it-)** to weave, plait (mat); **to_krina hu_c-** to make baskets; **huccinai** to weave (Kuwi)(DEDR 2895).

3390.**Image: profession of informer**: **s'o_dhyate_** is made clear (Skt.); **sam.s'o_yate_** (MBh.); **sojhan.u** to investigate, search for (S.); **sojhi_** intelligence (S.); profession of informer (L.)(CDIAL 12633). **co_ttiyam** that which requires investigation, correction or improvement (Ta.lex.) **so_vu, so_he** trace, mark, sign (Ka.); **so_vu** spying, watching, observing secretly, trace, mark, sign, private intellience, secret information (Tu.); **jo_pa (jo_t-)** to watch over, guard, lie in wait for; n. guard, watch, lookout (Kui)(DEDR 2892). **To see, investigate**: **cu_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to deliberate, consider, conspire, select, know; n. deliberation, counsel, investigation; **cu_r..cci** deliberation, consultation, wisdom; **cu_t.ci** counsel, deliberation; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to understand thoroughly, investigate carefully; **cu_t.iyan-** minister; **u_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to think; **u_r..ku (u_r..ki-)** to meditate (Ta.); **cu_pu** seeing, sight, look, vision (Ka.); **tu_pini, hu_pini** to see, look, observe, test, examine, visit, seek, consider, regard; **tu_pa_vuni** to show; **su_k** perception, cognition, apprehension; **cu_t.i, cu_t.u** perception; **tu_la, su_la, hu_la** to see (Tu.); **cu_-** id. (Kor.); **cu_cu (cu_d.-;** imperative **cu_, cummu**) to see, observe, behold, look at, view; **cu_d.iki** vision; **cu_pu, cu_pincu** to show, point at; **cu_pu** sight, vision, look, glance; **cumi_, cu_d.i_** take care! (Te.); **cu_r.-** to see (Pa.); **su_r.-, cu_d.-, su_d.-, u_r.-** to see; caus. **hur.suta_na_** to show; **hu_r.sahta_na_** to reveal; **su_ra_l** blind; **hupsa_na_** to show (Go.); **sur.-** to see (Kond.a); **hur.- (-t-)** id. (Pe.); **hur.-** id. (Mand..); **su_r.a (su_r.i-)** id.; n. act of seeing, sight; (pl. action)_ **su_r.ka (su_r.ki-)**(Kui)(DEDR 2735). **Image: spy**: **uca_** subtle examination, inquiry into niceties (**Tol. Po. 285, Urai**); spy; **uca_tal** enquiry; seeking information by questioning (**Tol. Po. 207**); **uca_vu (uca_vi-)** to take counsel with oneself, deliberate (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 128**); inquire of, investigate; hear (**Vina_yakapu. 75,84**); **ucavu (ucavi-)** to ponder, deliberate upon (**Pa_rata. Patin-e_r..a_m. 221**); **uyavu (uyavi-)** to take counsel, consult (**Pa_rata. Cacaya. 2**); **uya_vu (uya_vi-)** to inquire after (Ta.)(DEDR 2892). **uca_kkaiyar** counsellors (**Iraku. Ayan-e. 12**)(Ta.lex.)

3391.**Porcupine**: **s'e_dha_** porcupine (Ya_j.); **se_dha, se_ha** porcupine (Pkt.); **seh** (L.P.H.); **sih** (P.); **si_h** (H.); **si~_h** (H.); **sehi_, si_hi_** porcupine, hedgehog (H.); **dumsi** porcupine (N.); **ser.ha,**

ser.ho id. (S.); **sed.hi_** id. (G.); **s'u_** porcupine (Kal.); **s'uh, s'u** (Kho.); **zu_i** (Bshk.); **s'i_u~** (Phal.); **o_s'a_, us'a, us'o_, is'o** hedgehog (Pas'.); **is'a** (Shum.); **sa_mi** porcupine (Pali); **sa_viha** (Pkt.); **s'ipa_u** (Ash.); **s'apai, s'ipai** (Wg.); **spai** (Kt.); **ispai** (Pr.); **s'a_u_, s'a_i_** (WPah.); **sa_hi, sa_i, sa_i~-mu_sa_** (Or.); **sa_hi_** (H.); **sa_r-sai_** (M.); **sa_hur.i, sa_vr.i_** (G.); **cuwar** (Dm.); **sa_r-sai_** (M.); **s'a_yal** (WPah.); **saulo** (Ku.); **sa_ya_l., sa_l.** (M.); **s'va_vidh** porcupine (AV.)(CDIAL 12766). **s'e_d** porcupine (Kol.Nk.); **ce_dir** (Pa.); **se_del** id. (Ga.); **e_d padi** id. (Go.); **citru** id. (Malt.); **ey, ey-ppan-r-i** porcupine (Ta.); **eyyan, eyyam-panni** id., hedgehog (Ma.); **ey, eyyi, eyyu, e_du** porcupine (Ka.); **eppandi** id. (Kod..); **eyi paji** id. (Tu.); **e_du, e_du-pandi** id., hedgehog (Te.)(DEDR 2776). **o_yikkan.e** quill of a porcupine (Tu.); **soy, so_i_, suy, suy velar., huy padi, hoy, oyyi, oy** porcupine; **soiyal korr** fowl with feathers which stand on end (Go.); **soy** porcupine (Kond.a); **huy** (Mand..); **hoy** (Pe.); **soju** (pl. **soska**) id. (Kui)(DEDR 2852). **saja_ru, sa~_ja_ru, se~ja_ru** porcupine (B.); **saja_ru** (Or.)(CDIAL 12340). **Porcupine**: **callakam, calliyam** porcupine; **callam** porcupine quill (Ta.lex.) **jahaka_** hedgehog (VS.); **jaha_, jha_** (L.); **jaha_** (P.); **jaha_s** (L.); **ja_haga** (Pkt.); **ja_ho** (S.); **ja_ha** (L.)(CDIAL 5172). **sal.a** porcupine quill (Or.); **sala** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 12344). **salala** porcupine quill (Si.); **s'alali** id. (AV.); **s'alala** id. (MBh.); **s'a_yal** porcupine (WPah.); **saulo** id. (Ku.); **sa_ya_l., sa_rsai_** (M.)(CDIAL 12348). **saja_ru, sa~_ja_ru, se~ja_ru** porcupine (B.); **saja_ru** (Or.)(CDIAL 12340). **s'alyaka** porcupine (VS.); **s'allaka** (Ya_n.); **s'allaki_** (R.); **s'alya** (BhP.); **s'arya_** (Skt.); **sallaka** porcupine (Pali); **salla_** armadillo (L.); **sellaga** porcupine (Pkt.); **-sayake** prob. porcupine (As'.); **ka~_t.a_-sariyo** hedgehog (G.); **ka~_r.** porcupine (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12353). cf. **s'va_vidh** porcupine (AV.)(CDIALO 12766).

3392.**Dried; withered**: **sus'ka** dried (RV.); **s'us.kaka** (R.); **sukkha** dry (Pali); **sukka, sukka, sum.kha** (Pkt.); **s'ukha, s'uka** epithet of wine (NiDoc.); **s'uko** dry, thin; **s'ka** dry, hard (Gypsy); **s'uki_** dry (Dm.); **seka** (Tir.); **s'uk** dry, hay (Wot..); **s'ukha** dry (Gaw.); **s'ukh** (Bshk.); **s'ukho** (Sv.); **s'uko** (Phal.); **s'u_ku, s'u_khu~, s'uku** (Sh.); **hokhᵘ**, **ho~chᵘ** (K.); **suko** (S.); **suka, suki_** drought (S.); **sukka_, sukha_** dry (L.); **sukka_** (P.); **sukkar.** lean, emaciated (P.); **su_kho_** dry (WPah.); **sukho, suko, s'ukh** dry (Ku.); **suko** (N.); **sukha_** (B.); **suk** dry, waterless (Or.); **sukha_ rukha_** dry and rough (Or.); **su~kh** dry (Aw.); **su_kha_, su_ka_** dry (H.); **su_ku~** dry, lean (G.); **suka_** dry (M.); **xuka_n** (A.); **sukkha_n.a** (Pkt.); **sukha_ rukha_** dry and rough (M.); **sukkhe~** dry (Konkan.i); **siku, hiku** (Si.); **hiki** (Md.); **s'ugil** dry (Tor.); **sukhila_** dried, withered (Or.); **sukut.e** emaciated (N.); **sukt.iya_** dried up (B.); **sukt.a_** (Or.H.); **sukat.** (M.)(CDIAL 12548). **s'us.i** drying (Skt.); **s'es'** summer (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12546). **s'un:ga_r** summer (Dm.)(CDIAL 12557). **s'o_s.a** drying up, dryness (MBh.); summer (Skt.); **so_sa** drying up (Pali. Pkt.); **s'o_s'** summer (Wot..Kat..); **s'u_s., s.u_s.** (Gaw.); **s.os.** (Sv.); **so_** (P.); **xoha_** the quantity drunk at one time (A.); **sosa** thirst; **sosi** thirsty (Or.); **sos** thirst, desire (G.); desire (M.)(CDIAL 12643). **s'o_s.an.a** drying up; drying, draining, suction (MBh.); **so_sana** causing to dry (in surgery)(Pali); **so_san.a** drying; **so_san.a_, so_san.aya_** (Pkt.); **xohani** drying, sucking (A.)(CDIAL 12644). **s'o_s.ayati** makes dry (AV.); **so_se_ti** id. (Pali); **so_se_i** (Pkt.); **s'uvoiki**, 3 sg. **s'u_ei** (Sh.); **s'os'n.u** to suck (WPah.); **sosn.o** to dry, drain of water, absorb, drink in (Ku.); **s'was'a~r~.** to sip up (Ku.); **sosnu** to soak up (N.); **xohiba** to aborb, suck (A.); **sosa_, susa_** to dry, absorb, suck (B.); **sosiba_, susiba_** (Or.); **sosvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12645). **s'os.u** drought, thirst (Skt.); **susu-bu_m** steppe; **susu-ste** dry (Ash.); **susuwa_, sosew** dry (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12646). **sosu** miserliness (S.); **as'o_s.ya** not drying up (VarBr.S.); **sos** loss by weight in drying (L.); dry (P.); **susik** dry (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12647). **Deficiency**: **sosan.u** to lessen, diminish (S.); **sosi** deficiency (S.)(CDIAL 12648). **coccam** deficiency, balance, arrears (Ta.); **soccemu** a small remainder or balance (Te.)(DEDR 2833). **coccam** odd, a term appended to number, sum, weight, etc. (**Tailava. Taila. 97**); interest on principal; remainder, as in subtraction, division (Ta.lex.) **soki** drying-up of a crop; **soku** dried up

(of crops), hard baked (S.); **s'aus.kala** living on dried flesh or fish (VS.); **soka_, sokr.a_** dryness, drought (L.); **sok, sokka_, sokr.a_** (P.); **soka_** sugarcane blight due to drought (P.)(CDIAL 12652). **ucat.t.ai** leanness, thinness (Ta.); **u~_ca** withered, lean, thin; **u~_ca-pad.u, u~_ca-po_vu** to become withered, lean or thin; **u_saramu** lean; **u_sarillu** to become lean or reduced (Te.); **u_-** to dry up, become emaciated (Pa.)(DEDR 735). **avas'us.yati** becomes dry (Skt.); **avasussati** withers (Pali); **o_sukka** dried (Pkt.); **o_sukkhai** makes dry (Pkt.); **osukik, usukik** to wither, cease suckling (a child), come to an end (Kho.)(CDIAL 852a). **ucchus.ka** withered (Skt.); **ucchus.yati** dries up (ChUp.); **ussassati** (Pali); **us'kyo** dry (Pr.)(CDIAL 1854). cf. **baccuni, battuni** to become lean, dry up (Tu.); **vacahta_na_, wahcahta_na_** to dry up; **vas-** to dry up, wither (Go.); **vasa** to dry, wither (Kui); **vac-** to dry up, wither (Pe.Mand..); **ba_run** dry, shrivelled up (Br.)(DEDR 5320). **vatakkam** fading, withering (Ta.); **vatan.n.uka** to wither; **vatakkam** withering (Ma.); **po0x** fallen leaves (To.)(DEDR 5242). **o_l-** to dry (Pa.Ga.); **o_r.a_na_** id.; **o_r.-** id. (Go.); to dry (clothes, etc.)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1073). cf. **cun.t.u** to dry up (Ta.); **s'un.t.h-** to become dry (Skt.)(DEDR 2662). cf. **s'un.t.hi** dry ginger (S'a_rn:gS.)(CDIAL 12515). **curun:ku (curun:ki-)** to shrink, contract, shrivel, wrinkle, lessen, dwindle, be reduced, curtailed, be puckered, creased, be furled, closes as a flower, etc.; **curun:kal** anything shrunk, wrinkled, wrinkle, crease; **curukku (curukki-)** to curtail, reduce, lessen, compress, contract, furl, close, epitomize; n. contraction, reduction, wrinkle, fold, crease, slipknot, noose, epitome; **curukkam** brevity, conciseness, abbreviation, epitome, shortness, contraction, decrease; **cukku** (**cukki**-) to get dry; **curul. (curul.v-, curun.t.-)** to shrivel, shrink (as leaf), droop (as from heat, hunger), be reduced to severe straits; **curi (-v-, -nt-)** to wrinkle; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to get dried, contract, shrink, wrinkle; draw in (as tortoise its head)(Ta.); **curun.n.uka** to shrivel, shrink, be contracted, wrinkled, decrease; **curukkam** contraction, shortness; **curukku** sliding string, noose; **curukkuka** to contract, furl (sails), wrap, fold, reduce, shorten; **cukkuka** to grow dry, shrivel; **cukku** dry; **cun.n.uka** to grow dry or lean, be reduced; **cu_l.uka** to shrink, contract; **cu_l.al** shrinking; **con:ku** withered (Ma.); **curg- (curgy-)** to stint oneself to support family; **curk- (curky-)** to make small, draw up (legs, fingers), shrink; **cug- (cugy-)** to be creased; **cort.y** state of a hoe being worn short by much use (Ko.); **tu.r.- (tu.r.y-)** to shrink; **tu.l.- (tu.d.-)** to pull legs close to body (e.g. while sleeping)(To.); **surku, sukku** to contract, shrivel, shrink, fade; **surku, sukku, sun:ku, sokku** contracting, shrivelling, shrinking, a wrinkle; **soragu** to wither, grow dry or sapless, sink away, grow lean (Ka.); **sorat.u** state of being contracted, shrivelled, as a leaf; **surul.** to contract, shrivel, shrink, fear; **surut.u, surun.t.u** to become shrivelled or contracted; **surul.cu** to cause to contract, etc.; **cirn.t.elu** shrunken (Ka.); **surun.t.uni, surut.uni, sirn.t.uni, sirnduni** to shrivel, contract, shrink; **surn.t.u, surut.u** contraction, shrivelling; **surugu** sinking, sliding; **sirkuni, tirkuni** to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; **sirka_vuni, tirka_vuni** to cause to fade, make lean, weaken; **sirku** fading, shrivelling, weakness; **jurun:guni** to hesitate, be reluctant;[cf. **jan:ku** to fear, hesitate (Te.)(DEDR 2281)]; **nurluni** to wind up, fold, shrink (Tu.); **suru~gu** to disappear, flee, shrink, fade; **srukku** to shrink, fade, become weak; **sorugu** a dead or dry leaf (Te.); **suk- (sukt-)** to fade, wither (Kol.); **curk-** to shrivel, (cheeks) sink in; **curkip- (curkit-)** to make to shrivel (Pa.); **su_r** dry pulled stalks of san-hemp (Go.); **cog're_** person with sunken cheeks (Kur.); **kurring, kurre_nging** to shrink from, contract, keep back, withhold (hand, property); **surkutn.e~** to corrugate or wrinkle (M.)(DEDR 2687). **cun.an:ku** to be jaded (Ta.); **jun.ugu** to shrink, contract, withdraw; a shrunk, crippled body (Ka.); **jud.u~gu, jun.u~gu, jugu** to lurk, slink, shrink, withdraw (Te.)(DEDR 2660). **s'us'uks.ati** wishes to dry (Skt.); **cum.cha** dry; **cum.chia** dried up (Pkt.); **cuchu** dried (of fruit); **cucik** (Kal.)(CDIAL 12508). **sukha_r** scarcity of rain (Bi.)(CDIAL 12550). **suked.** dry side or part (Bi.)(CDIAL 12550). **sukkhati** dries up (Pali); **sukkhana** (Pali); **sukkhai, sukkai** (Pkt.); **sux-** (Shum.); **hokhun** (K.); **sukan.u**, pp. **suko** (S.);

sukhan., sukun. (L.); **sukkn.a_** (P.); **sukhn.o, sukn.o** (Ku.); **suknu** (N.); **sukhiba_** (Or.); **su_khab** (Mth.); **su_khal** (Bhoj.); **su_kai** (OAw.); **su_khna_** (H.); **su_kai** dries up, becomes lean (OMarw.); **sukvu~** to dry up; **suka_vu~** to become emaciated (G.); **sukn.e~** to dry up (M.); **sukta_** (Konkan.i); **sukkha_pe_ti** (Pali); **sukkha_ve_i** (Pkt.); **sukha_un.a_** (P.); **s'kon.u** to dry (grain in the sun)(WPah.); **suka_unu** (N.); **xuka_iba** to dry; to dry up, heal (A.); **suka_na** (B.); **sukha_iba_** (Or.); **sukha_na_** (H.); **sukavvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12552). **s'us.kapattra** dried or withered leaf (Skt.); **suk(h)vat** dried plantain leaf or part of one (M.)(CDIAL 12553). **s'us.ka_pa** having water dried up (R.); dried-up pond, mud (S'Br.); **sukve~** a parched or dried crop (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12554). **xws'ty** dried (Pahl..); **s'tu** dry (Kt.); **s.us.t.a** (Kal.); **sot.u** dried up, dry and hard (S.)(CDIAL 12555). **s'us.n.a** demon (of drought?)(RV.); sun, fire (Skt.)(CDIAL 12556). **s'us.yati** becomes dry (AV.); **sussati** dries up (Pali); **sussai, su_sai** Pkt.); **sus** (Ash.); **shechaun** to dry up; **sheshi-sta** barren (of woman)(Wg.); **sus-** to dry up (Pas'.); **s'is'a_l** dry (Bshk.); **s'is'e_lo** (Chil.); **s'us'oiki**, 3 sg. **s'u_s'ei**, pp. **s'u_ku**, **s'is'yo_nu** (Sh.); **susan.u** (S.); **sussan.** (L.); **susa_** (B.)(CDIAL 12559).

3393.**Dry**: **cun.t.u (cun.t.i-)** to dry up, be evaporated by heat; boil, stew, simmer; n. sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling (Ta.); **cund-- (cund-y-)** to boil away; to starve oneself for one's children's sake (Ko.); **sun.d.u** to evaporate; **sun.d.isu** to make evaporate, reduce in boiling (Ka.); **cun.d.u** to be evaporated or dried up (Te.); **s'un.t.h-** to become dry (Skt.)(DEDR 2662).

3394.**Eighty**: **s'i_th, s'i_t** eighty (K.)(CDIAL 911). **sau~s** whole (Mth.); **sau~se** complete (EH.); **saman:ga** having all the limbs (AV.)(CDIAL 13174). **am.s'a** share, part (RV.)(CDIAL 2). **as'i_ti** eighty (Skt.); **asi_ti** (Pali); **asi_i** (Pkt.); **asii** (Skt.); **asi_** (S.); **assi_** (L.P.); **a_si_, as's'i_** (WPah.); **assi_** (Ku.); **asi** (N.); **a_si** (B.); **asi** (Or.); **asi_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **assi_, asi_** (H.); **e~si_** (G.); **ais'i~_, e~s'i_** (M.); **asu_** (owes its final vowel to **anu_** 90)(Si.)(CDIAL 911). **ci_ttuvam < s'ri_-tva** prosperity (**Pan.avit.u. 158**)(Ta.); **ci_ttana** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **asi_ti** a great many (Pali.lex.) **Eight**: **at.t.ha** eight (Pali);[Vedic **as.t.au**, old dual, pointing to a system of counting by tetrads; **nava** 'nine' may be connected with **nava** new, fresh (Pali)[Lith. **navas**; Lat. **novus**; Goth. **niujis**; E. new; Skt. **navya** ; Lat. **novius**] because in counting by tetrads (octo = 8 is a dual!) a *new* series begins with number nine... Av. **as'ta**, Lat. **octo**, Goth. **ahtau** = OHG. **ahto**, Ger. **acht**, E. **eight**] The number has objective significance, based on natural phenomena: see cmpds. **-angula, -nakha, -pada, -pa_da**... quite conspicuous is the meaning of a 'couple' in the phrase **satt-at.t.ha** 7 or 8 = a couple, e.g. **sattat.t.ha divasa_** a week or so... used as a measure of quantity and distance, where it also implies the respectability of the gift, 8 being the lowest unit of items that may be given decently; thus freq. as **at.t.ha kaha_pan.a_**... **at.t.ha kari_sa_**; **at.t.ha-pada** a chequered board for gambling or playing drafts, etc., lit. having eight squares, i.e. on each side (Pali.lex.) {Since octo = 8 is a dual, **as.t.au** it should be made up of two 'fours'. This compound embeds the morpheme for four which traverses a phonemic spectrum: **caturam** square (Ta.); **catva_rah.** pl. four (RV.)(CDIAL 4655); **catus.ka** set of four (RV.)(CDIAL 4629).} cf. **et.t.u** eight (Ta.); **ar.mur, ar.mu, armur, yermud** eight (Go.); **en.mar, en.var** eight persons (Ta.)(DEDR 784). **en.** calculation, mathematics, number (Ta.); **en.n.u (en.n.i-)** to think, count, reckon, compute, set a price upon, consider, determine; **en.n.am** mathematics, thought, idea; **en.n.alar**, **en.n.ar** mathematicians; **en.n.ikkai** numbering, esteem, reverence; **e_n.i** number (Ta.); **en.** number, thought; **en.n.am** number, counting; **en.n.uka** to count, number, esteem, relate; **en.n.ikka** to get counted, account for; n. counting (Ma.); **n.- (n.y-)** to count; **n.m** (obl. **n.t-**) counting, numbers (To.); **en.ike, en.n.ike** counting, number, thinking, observation; **en.isu, en.asu,**

en.usu, en.n.isu to add together, enumerate, count, estimate, appreciate, consider, think, plan, compare; **en.n.u** to count, think (Ka.); **n.n.- (n.n.i-)** to say, tell (Kod..); **en.n.uni** to count, think, presume, expect; **en.n.ige, en.ike, en.e, en:ke** calculation, estimation (Tu.); **ennu** to count, reckon, think, believe, esteem, care for, criticize; **ennika** counting, number, esteem, regard, opinion, hope; **encu** to count, reckon, enumerate, think, consider, believe, judge, esteem (Te.); **eja** number; **eja ca_j-** to count (**ca_j-** to do)(Pa.); **eja ki-** id. (Pe.); **eji ki-** id. (Mand..); **eji ki_nai** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 793). {It is significant that 'enumeration' is distinct from 'division'. Ancient numeral systems have included multiple sets of vocables. One set, for e.g., to count upto four; from then on, count in 'fours' until five 'fours' or a super-set 'twenty' is reached, as a terminal point in counting. Another set is used for 'division' arithmetic. Eighty connoting the whole can be divided in a binary sequence of measures, e.g. ma_ (1/20, i.e. the whole is divided into four 'parts'); ka_n.i (1/80, i.e. each ma_ is further divided into four 'parts'); cf. cmpd. ma_ka_n.i (= ma_ + ka_n.i, i.e. 1/16). It is notable that there is a morpheme for the fraction 1/320 when the 'whole' is to be broken down to its miniscule part, again dividing in 'fours', (i.e. 320 becomes 80; 80 becomes 20): **muntiri** (**muntiri me_r- ka_n.i mikuvate_l: Na_lat.i, 346**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4964). A later evolution into the decimal system is apparent from the multiple uses of the morpheme: **vi_s'-**: e.g., **vi_cam** (Ta.) is a unit of 'division', a fraction 1/16 or ma_ka_n.i. It takes 20 vi_cam's to arrive at a set of four 'eighties'. This arithmetic leads to the use of the phoneme, vi_s'- to connote '20'. The usage of this morpheme, **vi_s'-** relates to a stage of evolution of numeration systems to continue counting beyond four, upto ten and then up to twenty by adding units to the ten as a base}.

3395.**Four; market; image: cross-roads**:**s'to** four (Bashg.)[cf. the 'dual' of four: **as.t.au** (Skt.)= 8, **et.t.u** = 8 (Ta.)]; **cawwa_, cauwa_** aggregate of four (H.); **caturvaya** fourfold (RV.)(CDIAL 4619). {Since **as.t.au** 'eight' is dual, it should be made up of two 'fours'. This compound embeds the morpheme for four which traverses a phonemic spectrum: **catus.ka** set of four (RV.)(CDIAL 4629). **caturam** square (Ta.); **catva_rah.** pl. four (RV.)(CDIAL 4655)} **catva_rah.** pl. four (RV.); **catva_ri** pl.; **caturah.** acc. pl. (Skt.); **catta_ro_** acc. (Pali); **catpa_ro** (As'.); **catta_ro_** acc. (Pkt.); **s'tar, cetar** (Gypsy); **cata_** (Ash.); **ctva, s'tva** (Kt.); **cata_** (Wg.); **cpu_** (Pr.); **satara, hatara** (Si.); **catta_ri** acc. (Pali.Pkt.); **cata_li** (As'.);[the abnormal phonetic development from **caturah.** to **cata_li** may be connected with X **na_l'er** four (Kond.a); **na_r-r-i** fourfold (Ta.); **na_lgi** four (Kui)(DEDR 3655)]; **ca_ri** (Skt.); **ca_r** (Sh.); **c^{i}a_r** (Sh.); **ca_ri** (S.); **ca_r** (L.P.Ku.N.); **sa_ri** (A.); **cia_ri** (OB.); **ca_ir, ca_r** (B.); **ca_ri** (Or.Mth.Aw.OH.); **cya_r** (OH.); **ca_r** (H.); **cya_ri, cya_ra** (OMarw.); **cya_ri** (with **i** from **bi, trini**)(OG.); **ca_r** (G.); **cya_r** (M.); **ca_r** (M.); **cya_ri** (Konkan.i); **cara, catu, co_ra** (NiDoc.); **caro_, cahim.** (Pkt.); **caur** (D..); **co_r, cu_r** (Dm.); **cower** (Tir.); **co_r, ca_r** (Pas'.); **c^{u}o_r** (Nin:g.); **co_ur** (Shum.); **cau_r** (Shum.); **cawu_r, sawu_r** (Wot..); **cu_r** (Gaw.); **ca_u** (Kal.); **chor** (with aspiration from **choi** six)(Kho.); **co_r, co_er** (Bshk.); **co_u** (Tor.); **co_r** (Kand.); **saur, co_ur** (Mai.); **cor** (Gau.); **co_r** (Sv.); **co_u** (Phal.); **ca_r** (Sv.Phal.); **co_r** (K.); **caur, ca_ur, co_r, co_ur** (K.); **caur** (P.); **co_ur, cr, co_u_r, caur** (WPah.); **cahum.** obl. pl. (OAw.)(CDIAL 4655). **cao_r.a_** fourfold (L.); **covr.u~** id. (G.)(CDIAL 4624). **catukkam** junction where four roads meet (**Tirumuru. 225**); platform (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 44**); **catura-c-canti** junction of four roads (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,7**) (Ta.lex.) **caukha_** place where boundaries of four villages meet (H.)(CDIAL 4634). cf. **hat.t.i** a petty market or fair (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **caumuha_na_** junction of four streams or roads (H.)(CDIAL 4618). **causi~ha_** place where the boundaries of four villages meet (H.)(CDIAL 4593). **cahat.t.a, cahat.t.aya** bazar (Pkt.); **cauhat.t.a_** place where two market streets cross (P.H.); **cahot.a_, cahut.a_** cross-roads (M.)(CDIAL 4626). cf. **cowot^{u}** cross-roads (K.)(CDIAL 4620). **catus.patha** cross-roads (S'Br.); **catuppatha** (Pali); **cappaha** (Pkt.);

saupantha_ (A.); **caupath** (H.); **cauma_tha_** (B.); **caumatha_** (Or.)(CDIAL 4642). **caukhu~r.o** square (N.); **caukhun.t.a_** (Or.); **caukhu~_t.a_** (H.); **cokhu~_t.** on all sides (G.); **caukhu~t.** on all sides; **caukhu~t.a_** square bit of cloth (M.); **caukun.d.o, caukun.d.ya_ro** square (S.)(CDIAL 4635). **catus.pa_da** four-footed (S'Br.); **catus.pa_dika_** verse of 4 lines (Skt.); **caupa_ia_** quadruped (P.); **caupa_i_** quadruped (S.); **caupa_yo** four-footed (N.); pl. **caupa_ya_** cattle (N.); four-footed, stool (B.); four-footed, cot (Or.); **caupa_, caupa_ya_** four-footed (H.); **caupa_yi~_** with all four feet or legs; **caupa_yi_** four-footed (M.); **siyupu** quadruped (OSi.); **sivpa_** (Si.); **catuppa_dika_** stanza of 4 lines (Pali); **caupa_i_** (P.H.); **caupa_i** (N.); **copa_i_** (G.)(CDIAL 4646). **caupakha_** surrounding wall (H.); **catus.paks.a** having 4 posts (AV.)(CDIAL 4637). **saupat.** game of dice (A.); **capat.a** (Or.); **cpat.** a game like blackgammon (L.); **caupat., cau~pat.** dice cloth (P.); **copat.** dice board (G.); **caupat.** (M.)(CDIAL 4639). **catus.put.a** having 4 folds (A_pS'r.); **cappud.a** having 4 folds (Pkt.); **caupar.i** a game played on a cloth divided into 4 compartments (S.); **co_par.** a game like chess (L.); **cau~pur.** dice cloth (P.); **copar.** a game played on a board with 4 divisions (WPah.); **caupar.** cloth or board divided into 4 squares on which a game is played (H.); **caupad.i_** (OMarw.); **copr.i_** this game (Marw.); **caupud.i_** having 4 compartments (of box, wallet etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 4648). **ca_vat.i** open dais in front of a house for general use (**Pan.avit.u. 163**)(Ta.); inn, choultry (**Ira_mana_. Cuntara. 3**); id. (Ma.); **ca_vad.i** id. (Te.Ka.); **sa_vat.i_** (M.); **ca_vat.i-c-ci_t.t.u** a chit or ticket permitting one to obtain food at a choultry (Ta.lex.) **cowot^{u}** cross-roads (K.); **cauva_t.o** (infl. by simplex **va_t.a** road); **cauvat.i** adv. on all sides (S.); **cauba_t., cauba_t.a_** cross-roads (Ku.); **cauba_t.o** (N.); **caubat.iya_** place where boundaries of four fields meet (Bi.); **covat.** open space where four or more roads meet, market-place; **caut.u~** market-place; **cova_t, cova_t.e** on all sides (G.); **cauva_t.a_** cross-roads (M.); **caupat.** square open space (N.); **caupat.t.a_** (M.); **comt.a_, co~pt.a_** mound where boundaries of 4 villages meet (H.)(CDIAL 4620). **caturas'ri** quadrangular (RV.); **caturas'ra** (Kaus'.); **caurasi, caura_si** (S.); **siurs** (Si.); **caturassa, caturassaka** (Pali); **carassa** (Pkt.); **caursa_** (L.); **caursa** (P.); **coras'** flat, level (WPah.); **co_ras** square (Ku.); **cauras** (N.); square, level, flat (B.Or.); square (Bi.); **caursa_** a broad file (Bi.); **cauras** square, level (H.); **coras** square; a square (G.); **cauras** (M.)(CDIAL 4598). **On all sides**: **caturdis'am** on all sides (MBh.); **catuddisam., catuddisa_** in all directions (Pali); **caturdis'e, cadudis'i** belonging to the four quarters (of the San:gha)(KharI.); **caddisam., ca_uddisim.** on all sides (Pkt.); **caudisi, caudis** (Mth.); **codis', codas'** (G.); **caudis** (H.); **catudisa** (OSi.Bra_hmi_ inscr.)(CDIAL 4609). **Image: boundary**: **catir** boundary, limit (Ta.); **atir** id. (Ma.); **adiri** border (Ka.); **adiru, aduru** a limit, boundary wall (Tu.)(DEDR 2325). **cohodi, sarhad** boundary (Santali.lex.) **catus.ka** consisting of four; set of four (Mn.); quadrangular courtyard (Skt.); **catukka** set of four, junction of four roads, village square (Pali); **caukkka** set of four, cross-roads, square (Pkt.); **caukkia_** courtyard (Pkt.); **cok^{u}** rectangular frame; **cokh, cokas** house built round a court-yard (K.); **cau~ku** frame of door, square; **cau~ko** figure 4, smearing with cowdung; **cau~ki_** stool (S.); **cauk** four cowries; **cauka_** cooking place; **cauk** square (L.); **cauk** open square where 4 roads meet; **caukka_** cooking place; **cauka_** figure 4, **cauki_** chair (P.); **cauk** courtyard (Ku.); **cauk** courtyard; **cauko** eating place (N.); **sauka_** supports for cooking pot; **saki_** stool (A.); **cauk** square courtyard; **cauka_** adj. square; cooking place (Or.); **cauki_** long low bench for sitting on (Mth.); **cak** increased by four (Bhoj.); **caka_** cooking place (Bhoj.); **cauk** square, market (H.); **cauka_** aggregate of four, cooking and eating place (H.); **cauki_** square low seat (H.); **caukho, cauko** wooden seat (Ku.); **cauki** chair (N.); **cok** square, market, number four (G.); **coko** quadrangular spot, cooking place; **coki_** square low seat (G.); **cokiyu~** waggon drawn by four bullocks (G.); **cauk** courtyard, number four; **cauka_** cooking place; **cauki_** aggregate of four, stool (M.); **cauku** market (Konkan.i) (CDIAL 4629). **catus.ko_n.a** quadrangular (Skt.); **catuko_n.a** four-cornered (Pali);

cakko_n.a, ca_ukko_n.a (Pkt.); **cauku_n.a, cuku_n.a** (P.); **co_ku~r.~** (Ku.); **caukuna_** four-cornered (N.); **caukon.a_** (B.); **cakon.a_** (Or.); **cakun.a_** (Or.); **caukon, caukona_** (H.); **caukon., caukon.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 4633). **cakkat.t.hi_** doorframe (Pkt.); **cauka_t.h** doorframe (L.); **caukt.ha_** picture-frame (L.); **cauka_t.h, caukhat.** doorframe (P.); **cuka_t.h** frame of anything (P.); **cuka_t.h** wooden doorframe (WPah.); **caukhat.** (N.); **sauka_t.h** (A.); **cauka_t.h** (B.); **cauka_t.ha** (Or.); **caukat.h** (Bi.); **caukhat.h, caukhat., caukhat.a_** (H.); **cekt.hu~** rectangular frame (G.); **caukat.** (M.)(CDIAL 4631). **Fourth**: **turi_ya** fourth (RV.); a quarter (AV.); **turi_yaka** (Ya_j.); **turya** (Pa_n.. Va_rtt.); **turia** 4th (Pkt.); **truy^{u}** votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the 4th day of delivery (K.)(CDIAL 5881). **turi_ya** a quarter, a fourth part; (in ve_da_nta phil) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit (Skt.lex.) **turya_s'ra** 4-cornered (Skt.); **turyavah** cow 4 years old (TS.)(CDIAL 5881). **caturtha** fourth (AV.); **catuttha** (Pali); **cauttha, cattha, caut.t.ha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4600). **cautha_ri_, caut.ha_ri_** untying of bracelets 4 days after marriage ceremony (Bi.)(CDIAL 4603). **cautha_i_, cotha_i_** a quarter (S.); **cautha_i_, cutha_i_** (P.); **cautha_i** (N.); **cautha_i_** (Mth.H.M.); **cotha_i_** (G.)(CDIAL 4602). **caturttam** fourth (**Tan.d.i. 95**)(Ta.lex.) **Custom-house**: **cavikkai** custom-house (Ta.); **cavukkai** id. (Ma.); **cauki_** (U.) (Ta. lex.) **Wedding pavilion**: **caturam < catur-as'ra** square (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,29**); id. (Ma.); **catura-p-pa_t.u** id. (**Kur-al.. 235, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **catura** square; **caturika_** square court (Skt.); **caraya** meeting place in a village (Pkt.); **cauri_, cauriya_** wedding pavilion (Pkt.); **caura_** raised platform on which the Tulasi plant is worshipped (H.); **cori** having four sloping roofs, quadrangular (B.); **cauri_** courtyard surrounded by houses; **caura_** place where sati_ is performed (H.); **coro** village meeting place (G.); **cori_** square enclosure in which marriage ceremony is performed (G.)(CDIAL 4595). **caupa_ri_** assembly hall (OAw.); **caupa_r.** vestibule, assembly room (H.)(CDIAL 4644). **catvara** quadrangular place (MBh.); **caccara** quadrangular space (Pali); **cattara, caccara** (Pkt.); **ca_tar** expanse of water (B.); **ca_ta_l** enclosed space, paved floor (B.); **ca_car** courtyard (G.)(CDIAL 4654). **cavukkai** square shed; raised square platform for sitting (**Vir-alivit.u. 112**)(Ta.); **caukka** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.) **caturvim.s'ati** twenty-four (VS.); **catuvi_sati** (Pali); **cavi_sai, cavi_sa, cauvvi_sa** (Pkt.); **cowuh** (K.); **covi_h** (S.); **cvi_, cavvi_** (L.); **cauvi_** (P.); **cbbi** (WPah.); **caubis** (N.); **saubix** (A.); **cabbis'** (B.); **cabis'a** (Or.); **caubis** (Aw.); **caubi_s** (H.); **covi_s** (G.); **cavvi_s, covi_s** (M.)(CDIAL 4623). **ca_r-a** a line, a streak (Ka.); **ca_r-apoppul.i** a checkered female garment (Ka.); **ca_ra** four (M.); **ca_rkha_ne-si_re** a female's cloth with small coloured squares in it (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3396.**Trousers**: **suta_n, suto_n, su_tan** (Pas.); **sutha_n** (Phal.); **sutha_n.** (Phal.); **suthan.a** pantaloons, drawers (S.); **sutthan** women's drawers (L.); **su_tthan.** trousers (L.); **suthan.** pyjama trousers (L.); **sutthan., sutthun.** women's loose trousers (P.); **su_than** trousers (H.); **su_thna_** men's trousers (H.); **su_thni_** women's trousers (H.); **suntha_na** trousers (Tibetan-Skt. lexicon); **su_tha_m.na** (Khotanese-Skt. bilingual); **s.atu_** a kind of trousers (Ash.); **sota, sonta** (Wg.); **seta_n** (Tir.); **som.stani** trousers? (NiDoc.); **sosten** trousers, drawers (Gypsy)(CDIAL 13468). **cu_t.i** cloth; **cu_r-ai** loin cloth, short drawers, **callat.am** (**Ci_vaka.** 632)(Ta.lex.) cf. semantic extension: **cu_t.u** to wear, esp. on the head (Ta.)(DEDR 2721).

3397.**Aniseed**: **madhuraka** seed of anethum panmorium (Sus'r.); **madhurika_** (Skt.); **mahuraga** (NiDoc.); **mari** aniseed (B.)(CDIAL 9794). **kan.t.il-ven.n.ai** chinese anise, peruci_rakam (**Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 13**)(Ta.lex.) Pimpinella anisum: aniseed, pimpinella anisum, seeds [**shetapusapa** (Skt.); **saonf** (H.); **muhuri** (B.); **sonf** (M.); **shombu** (Ma.); cultivated in north-west India, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa (GIMP, p.193). Pimpinella anisum (Ancient Egyptian

inst; Modern Egyptian Arabic **janso_n**) 'Aniseed may be indigenous to Egypt and Asia Minor... The seeds have a strong aromatic flavour reminiscent of liquorice and very similar to fennel... is employed internally for various stomach ailments and is chewed for toothache (in pharaonic medical texts)'. (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p. 135). **chattra** fennel; mushroom (Skt.) **s'atapus.pa_** peucedanum graveolens (Car. Su. 4.25,26) **s'atapus.pa** having 100 flowers (MBh.); anethum sowa (Sus'r.); **s'atapus.pika_** (Skt.); **s'atam.hima, s'atahima** (AV.); **satapuppha_** anise (Pali); **sayapuppha_** (Pkt.); **sapa** (Or.); **sauph** (H.); **sopha_** pl. (G.); **s'ep, s'epu_** (M.); **s'orum** (Kho.); **sau~pha** (S.); **sau~ph** (P.); **su~p** (N.); **sau~ph** (Bi.H.); **so~p, sop** (M.); **soe** pl. (P.); **soa_** (H.)(CDIAL 12283). **catakuppi** dill, anethum sowa (**M.M. 852**); bishop's weed, o_mam; **cata-kuppai** id. (**Pata_rtta. 1046**); **cata-put.pi** id. (**Tailava. Taila. 59**)(Ta.lex.) **sada_pa, sada_bu, sabbasige, so_pu** a kind of fennel, anethum panmori or sowa; **sada_bu** a strong-smelling herb, the common rue, ruta graveolens; **sada-guppe** a sort of fennel; **s'atapus.pe** a sort of dill or fennel, anethum sowa; **sabbasige** id. (Ka.lex.)

3398.**Carroway, parsley, cummin**: **ajamo_da, ajamo_da_, ajamo_dika_** carroway, parsley, ligusticum ajwaen (Sus'r.); **ajamo_ja** cummin-seed (Pali); **ajmo** parsley (G.); **o~va_** ligusticum ajwaen, sison ammi and its seed (M.); **ada_** anethum sowa; **adimoda** a kind of parsley, carum copticum (Si.)(CDIAL 152). **aja_ji_** cuminum cyminum, ficus oppositifolia, nigella indica (Sus'r.); **o_jo_z** caraway (Kho.)(CDIAL 156). **ajas** ointment, mixture (RV.); **a~_za_** curry, pottage (A.); **vyajana** condiment (MBh.)(CDIAL 172). **Cummin-seed**: **ji_raka** cummin-seed (Sus'r.Pali); **ji_raya** (Pkt.); **zyur**^{u} carroway seed, cummin-seed (K.); **ji_ro, ji_ri_** cummin-seed (S.); **ji_ra_, ji_ri_** (P.); **jiro, jir** (Ku.); **jiro** (N.); **zi_ra_** (A.); **ji_ra_** (B.Or.Bi.); **ji_r** (Mth.); **ji_ra_** (H.); **ji_ru~** (G.); **jiri~_, jire~** (M.); **duru** cummin-seed, fennel (Si.)(CDIAL 5234).

3399.**Yellow orchid**: **s'a_li_na_** anethum panmorium (Skt.); **s'ali_l** yellow orchid with edible roots (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12416). Anethum sowa = peucedanum graveolens: **satapushpi** (S.); **sowa** (H.B.); **surva** (M.); **sata kuppi** (Ta.); fruits: carminative, stomachic; essential oil from the seeds: carminative; useful in flatulence of children; seeds yield 3-3.5% essential oil; habitat: throughout India, often cultivated (GIMP, p.19). Anethum graveolens, peucedanum graveolens: garden dill, dill seed, anet; **dill** (Ger.); **fenouil puant** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat: southern Europe; uses: stimulant, aromatic and carminative; in the flavouring of dill pickles, salads, meat and fish sauces, soups etc. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, p. 634). {anethum graveolens (Ancient Egyptian **imst**; Coptic **amici**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **s'abat**) Dill is used primarily as a condiment... Oil from the seed is used chiefly as a scent in soaps and perfumes. (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.42). 'Dill is an umbelliferous annual with feathery aromatic leaves and umbels with yellow flowers. Dill leaves and, to some extent, dill seeds are widely used in cooking, particularly in Scandinavian countries, where it accompanies shellfish, and the unripe flower head is an important flavouring agent in pickled gherkins... Dioscorides says that it was called **arakhou** in Egyptian... In ancient Egypt dill was an ingredient in a pain-killing mixture... The seeds were used in an unguent for headache along with bryony, coriander, donkey's fat and two unidentified plants, and in a poultice for the 'vessels' of the shoulder including myrrh, frankincense, chaste-tree, grass, sawdust of fir, sycamore figs, fermented plant juice and three unidentified items... Dill stems with leaves and flowers were found on the mummy of Amenophis II (1567-1320 BC).' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p. 74).

3400.**Mango**: **cu_ta** the mango tree, mangifera indica (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3401.**Image: fish**: **cot.t.ai-va_l.ai** fresh water fish, silvery, attaining more than 2 ft. in length, notopterus kapirat; butter-fish, fresh-water fish, silvery shot with purple, attaining 1 1/2 ft. in length, callichrous bimaculatus (Ta.lex.)

3402.**To cut to pieces**: **sond.a (sond.i-)** to cut to pieces, chop up, hack; pl. action **sot.ka (sot.ki-)**Kui); **hu_ndali, hun.d.- (-it-), hond.-** to cut to pieces (flesh)(Kuwi); **hond.- (-t-)** to cut up (meat); intens. **hot.ka-** (Pe.); **en.d.-** to cut meat, carve (Go.)(DEDR 2841). **kud.keakud.ke kar** make pieces; **gutki, gutke** chop-house (Kon.lex.)

3403.**First shower**: **co_takam** first shower of the season; drizzle at the close of a shower (Ta.); cf. **so_daka** (Ta.lex.) **zhod., zhod.a_** shower (Kon.lex.)

3404.**Bag for food**: **co_ttu-p-pakka_l.i, co_r-r-u-p-pakka_l.i, co_r-r-u-p-pakkarai** a glutton, as a bag for food; a bag containing food (Ta.lex.)

3405.**Image: rag**: **sotthiya** a childbirth rag (Pali.lex.)

3406.**A climbing plant**: **co_tiyam < jyo_tis.mati_** climbing staff plant, va_lul.uvai, celastrus paniculata (Ta.lex.)

3407.**Bouquet**: **cen.t.a_yutan-** Aiyan-a_r, as bearing the weapon **cen.t.u**, a kind of bouquet (**Tiruva_ca. 9,18**)(Ta.); **cen.d.u** (Te.); **cen.t.alari** double-flowered oleander, nerium odorum (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3408.**Fine**: **cen.n.am** beautiful form (**Perun.. Ucaik. 3,75**); fine, delicate work (**Ci_vaka. 1333**); **can-n-am** fine plaster (Ta.); **sanna** fineness (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: fine, thin**: **sido** fine, smooth, thin (Gypsy)(CDIAL 14836). cf. **syod^{u}** straight (K.); **sidho** straight (S.)(CDIAL 13401).

3409.**Image: a large drum**: **can-n-ai** a large temple drum (Ta.lex.) **sam.na_dayati** causes to resound (MBh.); **sanna_na_** to resound (H.); **san(n)a_t.a_** loud whistling or whizzing noise (H.)(CDIAL 12927). **cintu_ram** a kind of drum (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: large drum**: **cen.t.ai** a kind of large drum (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 5**); **cen.t.a** (Ma.); **cen.d.e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **cen.t.a** kettledrum (Ma.); **can.d.e** a kind of drum (Ka.); **can.d.i** id. (Kor.); **cen.d.** a large drum (Tu.)(DEDR 2767). **svana** noise (RV.); **svanati** sounds (R.); **ava_svani_t**, pl. **svanayan** (RV.); **sanati, san.ati** sounds (Pali); **san.a** sound (Pkt.); **san.ia** sounded (Pkt.); **sana** whizz (B.); **san** whistling, whizz, shooting pain (H.); **sansan** with a whizz (N.); **sansana_hat.i** humming in the ears (Mth.); **sansana_na_** resound, whistle, whizz, be excited; **sunsuna_na_, sansana_hat.** whizzing, etc. (H.); **san.san.** with a whizz (G.); **san.an.an.** (M.); **san:kijan.u** to be blasted (S.); **sankanu** to get very angry (N.); **sanakna_** to have a ringing in the head, be tipsy (H.); **san:ko** whizz (G.); **san:ka_** (M.)(CDIAL 13901). **sva_na** noise (RV.); twang (of bowstring)(Skt.); **sa_n** trill in music (P.); **san-a** sound (Si.)(CDIAL 13926). **avasvanati** flies down with noise (RV.); **avas.van.ati** smacks the lips (Pa_n..); **vasan.n.e~, vasn.a_vn.e~, vasn.avn.e~** to talk in sleep or delirium, rave (M.)(CDIAL 880). **nisva_na** sound (MBh.); **nisvana** (Ya_j.); **n.issan.a, n.i_san.a** (Pkt.); **nisa_na** music (MB.); **nisa_n.a** large drum (OM.); **nisa_n** (Bhoj.); **ni_sa_n** kettledrum (H.); **ni_sa_n.a, ni_m.sa_n.a** announcing drum (OG.)(CDIAL 7537).

3410.**Camphor; image: sun, fire**: **cut.ar** fire, brightness (Ma.); **cu_d.-** singeing, searing, heating (Skt.)(DEDR 2654). **cut.ar** burning lamp; flame; spark; sun; sunshine; light, brilliance, lustre (Ta.lex.) **ce-cut.ar** sun, fire (Ta.); **kecod.ar** sun, fire (Ka.); **ce-cut.-p-pakavan** the fire-god; the sun-god (Ta.lex.) **cut.ar** burning lamp (**Perumpa_n.. 349**); **sod.ar** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **cu_t.u** that which is heated, burnt, roasted (**Pat.t.in-ap. 63**); id. (Ma.); heat, warmth (Ta.); **tcu_d.u** (Te.); **cu_t.u** (Ma.); **cu_d.u** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **cu_t.t.at.uppu** a kind of domestic oven (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.l.ait. 23**); **cu_t.at.uppu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Images: sun; lamp**: **co_ti < jyo_tis** light, splendour, lustre, brilliancy, effulgence (**Tiruva_ca. 3,20**); ray or streak of light; lamp, torch; fire; sun; the supreme being; S'iva; lit. camphor; vermilion; **co_ticu** brilliancy (**Ci. Ci. 8,21, Civa_k.**); **co_tit.ar** the heavenly bodies (**Cu_l.a_. Tur-avu. 206**); **co_tiyan-** god, as radiant (**Tiruva_ca. 1,72**); **co_tiya_n-** the sun, as luminous (**Kampara_. Tirumut.i. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **Astrologers**: **co_tit.am < jyo_tis.a** astrology (**Na_lat.i, 52**); **co_tit.avar** astrologers (**Pu. Ve. 4,8, Urai.**); **co_ti-nu_l** astronomy (**Ce_tupu. Kantama_. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sun**: **u_r..** time, turn, sun (Ta.); **en-r--u_r..** sun, summer, sunshine (Ta.)(DEDR 869); **ur..i** regular order (Ta.); **u_t.u** time, turn (Ma.); **u_r..am** turn, turn of duty (Ma.); **u_r..i** earth, world (Ma.); **u_r..ukka_ran** undertaker of a lottery (Ma.); **su_r..** time, turn, season (Ka.)(DEDR 2736). **sus'ka** dried (RV.)(CDIAL 12548). **su_ra** sun (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **su_riya** (RV.); **surya** (Pali); **sujja** (Pkt.); **suj** (L.); **sivi** the sun's ray (Si.); **siju** sun (S.); **sijjh, sijh**, **sejj** (L.); **su_ria** (Pkt.); **su_ri** (Tir.Kand.Phal.); sun, sunshine (Sh.); **suri_** (Nin:g.Shum.); **su_ri_** (Gaw.); **surya** (Sv.); **su_re, siri_, siri** sun (K.); **(h)ira, (h)iri, (h)iru, (h)ira** (Si.); **iru** (Md.); **sur** (Pas'.); **si_r** (Bshk.); **si_** (Bshk.); **swi_r** (Mai.); **sir** (Wot..); **so_, s^{u}o** (Ash.); **so_i so_** (Wg.); **su_** (Kt.); **ser** (Dm.); **sa~_** (Gmb.)(CDIAL 13574).

3411.**Medicinal oil**: **cut.al** a kind of medicinal oil (Ta.); **sod.al** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sod.d.al.a, sod.d.a_l.a, sod.d.al.a lin:gade_va** S'iva (Ka.lex.)

3412.**Muddy; wet**: **jodo bodo** to be covered with mud (Santali.lex.) cf. **cotta** mud, mire (Ma.)(DEDR 2843). **cota-coten-al** expr. signifying the state of being mashy, as overboiled rice, or of being soaked as with oil or other fluid (Ta.lex.) **s'a_da** mud (Skt.lex.) **sa_dal.n.e** to be damp and cold (M.); **cha_dla_** moss, slime (B.)(CDIAL 12387). **sa_rdra** wet, moist (MBh.); **sall** well-watered and moistened (of land)(Ku.)(CDIAL 13368). **a_rdra** wet (RV.); **adda** wet, slippery (Pali); wet (Pkt.); **atere** wet (Tir.); **z** mud (Tor.); adj. wet (Tor.); **azu** wet (Sh.); **odur^{u}** (K.); **a_d.roko** moist (S.); **ada** wet (Si.); **alla** moist, freshly gathered (Pali); **alla** wet (Pkt.); **ya_lo** fresh, uncooked (Gypsy); **all, a_l** wet (Bshk.); **a_lo** (S.); **alla_** unripe, half-parched, imperfectly healed (P.); **a_lo** wet, fresh (Ku.); **a_lo** freshly picked (N.); **a_la_** damp (H.); **a_lo** (OMarw.); **a_la_-li_lu~** half-wet and half-dry (G.); **a_la_-pa_la_, a_le~-pa_le~** mere greens and roots (M.)(CDIAL 1340).

3413.**Image: crooked**: **sed.e** crookedness (Ka.); **sed.avu** the state of being crooked or bent (Ka.); **sed.e, sat.i, set.e** to grow crooked or bent, to bend (Ka.); **tat.uku** shrinking, shrivelling (Te.); **cer-ugu** (Ma.); **cir-ugu** to shrink (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **kad.u** crookedness; **kad.u-vil, kad.u-bil** a crooked, bent bow (Ka.); **kud.u, kud.a, kud.i** the state of being crooked, bent, hooked or tortous (Ka.); **kod.aku** crookedness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kat.i** bending, curvature (Skt.); **scelus** crooked deed (Lat.); **scheel** squint (Ger.); **kat.i** hip, waist (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

3414.**Image: to convey, carry**: **ced.e** to convey, carry (Malt.); **cer.na_** to raise a burden to one's shoulders, undertake, suffer (Kur.)(DEDR 2762). **Shoulder-blade; collarbone**: **sat.t.a** shoulder-blade (Kol.); shoulder (Kol.); back (Nk.); **sat.t.a_, satta_, hat.t.a, at.t.a, at.a jaba** shoulder;

set.t.a_ shoulder-blade (Go.); **cat.t.uvam** shoulder bone (Ma.)(DEDR 2303). **cet.t.ai** wing, feather, plumage, fin, shoulderblade (Ta.); **cet.t.upa, cat.t.upa** wing (Te.)(DEDR 2764). **jatru** pl. collarbone (RV.); **jatruka** (Ya_j.); **jattu** (Pali); **jat-** shoulder (OSi.10th cent.); **dat-** shoulder (OSi.13th cent.)(CDIAL 5096). **had.d.a** bone (Si.); **hajhi_** shoulder-blade (S.); **ha~ji_** (L.); **ha~_s** collar-bone (H.); **ha~_sr.i_** collar (G.); **am.salaga** shoulder; **ham.sala** sort of ornament (Pkt.); **hasli_** gold or silver collar (P.); **ha~_sul**i collar (N.); **ha~sli_** (H.); **ha~_sl.i_** (M.); **hasu** silver collar (S.); **hassi_** collar-bone (L.); **has** neck-bone (L.); **hass, hasi_** shoulderblade (P.); **am.sa** shoulder, shoulder-blade (RV.); shoulder (Pali.Pkt.); **aj-vaj** m.pl. limbs; **aj-ba~_** (L.); **as** shoulder (Si.)(CDIAL 6). **had.d.a** bone (Skt.Pkt.); **had.d.** (Par.); **har** bone (Gypsy); **hari** finger-nail (Gypsy); **ho_t.**, pl. **had.a** bone (D..); **had.** (Gaw.Bshk.); **had.-mio_** marrow (Phal.); **had.d.un:g** bone (Phal.); **ad.a** pl. bones (esp. of forearm and shin); **ad.yul^{u}** large bone; **ad.ij^{u}** small bone (K.); **had.u** bone; **had.o** bone of an animal; **had.i_** small bone (S.); **had.d., had.d.i_** bone (L.P.); **had.d.a_** spavin (L.P.); **had.** bone (L.); **had.d., had.d.o_**, pl. **had.a~_** (WPah.); **ha_r.** (Ku.N.B.Bhoj.H.); **ha_r** (A.); **ha_r.a** (Or.); **ha~_r.** (Aw.); **had.d.a_, had.d.i_** (H.); **ha_d.i_** (OMarw.); **ha_d.** (G.M.); **ha_d.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13952). **a_s.u_r.a_** collar-bone (Pas'.)(CDIAL 33).

3415.**Tuft of rice plants; bundle of sheaves**: **su_d.i** a small bundle of grass (Ka.); **cu_d.i** a bundle of faggots (Tu.); **su_d.i** sheaf, bundle (Tu.); **hu_r.i bar.ga** stick for carrying sheaves (Kuwi); **cu_t.u** bundle of sheaves (Ta.); **cu_t.t.u** bundle, sheaf as of transplanted rice (Ma.); **su_d.u** a bundle as of grass, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 2723). **kud** bundle (Ko.); bundle of firewood or grass (To.)(DEDR 1866). **jhu_r.i_** bunch, bundle (G.)(CDIAL 5412). **ju_r.i_** bundle, bunch (G.); small knot of hair (L.)(CDIAL 5258). **cu_d.** tuft of rice plants (M.); **cud.i** torch of wisps (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4883). **xot.a_** bundle of grass (A.); **s'u_n.t.i** torch (Phal.); **s'ol.** reed (Kho.); **s'u_i** white stem of seedling (Sh.); **s.o_lu** small branch (Sh.)(CDIAL 12622). **Skein, bundle**: **cu_t.at.ittal** to thresh sheaves of corn by treading with cattle (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **su_t.e** a torch of wisps etc. (Ka.); **cud.i_, cu_d.a** (M.); **tu_t.e, su_t.e** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **cu_t.t.u** a kind of ola torch (**Na_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ut.^{u}** skein, bundle (K.); **ace** id. (K.)[cf.**accu** weaver's stay or reed (Ma.)(DEDR 48)]; **at.t.a_** skein (P.); **at.t.i_** skein (L.P.); **a_t.i** bundle, sheaf (Or.); **a_t.i_, an.t.i_** skein, bundle, sheaf (H.); **a~_t.i_** skein of thread (G.); **a~_t.ho, a~_t.hi** plait of hair, bundle, sheaf (Ku.); **at.t.ha_** handful (Pkt.)(CDIAL 181). **Net; lump**: **ut.a** leaves or grass used for thatching (Skt.)(CDIAL 1681). **un.d.uka** net, chignon, part of the body (Skt.); **un.d.e_rakasraj** balls of meal on a string (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 1699). **u~d.a_** lump of kneaded dough (M.); **unnu_** hoop-shaped mat under a head-burden (L.)(CDIAL 1699). **Roll of cloth**: **in.d.va** two coverings made of **munja** grass to protect the hands from fire (S'Br.); **an.d.uva, an.d.uka** a roll (of cloth, hairs, or the like)(Pali); **an.d.u_paka** circular roll of cloth used as a stand for a vessel (Pali); **Knob of oven**: **in.d.a_** knob of an oven (Or.); **innu_** hoop-shaped mat put under a head-burden (P.); **e~r.ua_** seat of hemp or grass (Aw.); **i~_d.wa_, i~_d.huwa_** roll of grass or cloth to put under a head-burden (H.); **i~_d.wi_, i~d.uri_** small roll of grass or cloth to put under a head-burden (H.); **i~dua_** head mat (H.)(CDIAL 1559). **vit.t.i_** bundle (Pkt.); **bir.a_** roll of betel, sheaf, packet, coil, rest for a pot (B.); **vi_t.o** roll (G.); **bit.o** sheaf (Ku.); **bi~_d.** coil of coarse rope in a well (P.)(CDIAL 12045). {Concordant with the **cu_d.a ~~ in.d.va** transforms meaning coil-pad, it is possible that the ancient unit of measure for a skein of thread was: **ci_d.u: cen.t.u** ball of thread; **cet.t.ai** short lace-border in cloth (Ta.lex.); **cit.t.ai** short striped border of a cloth (Ta.); **cit.t.e** a coloured border or edge of a cloth (Te.)(DEDR 2514)}.

3416.**Image: crack**: **co_ti** crack in walls, dams or banks (Ta.); **co_ti-vir..utal** to be cracked, dimpled (Ta.) cf. **che_da** (Ta.lex.)

3417.**Anus; vulva**: **cu_ttu** anus, buttocks, private parts, pudendum muliebre; **cu_r-u** anus (Ta.); **cu_ttu** testicles, penis (Ma.); **suti** female urinal passage (Kui)(DEDR 2724). **cu_ta**, **cu_ti** anus; **cyuti** vulva (Skt.); **cul** penis (Pers.); **coth, coti** anus, vulva (K.); **cuti, cutar.u** anus, rump (S.); **cu_ti** vulva (S.); **cut** anus, bottom (L.); **cuttar., cutr.i_** buttock; **cutt** bottom (of a lamp); **cut** vulva (L.); **cutt, cu_t** vulva; **cuttar.** rump; **cittar.** buttocks (P.); **cu_t** vulva (Ku.H.G.); **cu_tar.** haunch, thigh, hip (Ku.); **cutar.** anus, buttocks (N.); **cutal** anus, buttocks (Or.); **c.uta~_d.** vulva (M.); **cu_tar.** rump (H.); **c.u_t** vulva (M.); **cud.u** id. (S.); **cud.d.** (L.P.); **cur.** (P.H.); **c.uk** (Kho.)(CDIAL 4860). **so_tr.** engendering (Skt.); **savitri_** mother (Skt.); **su_tri~_** genital organ (AV.); female (Phal.); **so~_c.i** adj. female, **so_c.**, pl. **so_c.i** (of animals)(Sh.); **sot** vulva (of animals)(M.); **so~ti_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13604). **zadah** podex (Av.); **zlu** vulva (Pr.)(CDIAL 5097).

3418.**To wear on the head; be crowned**: **cu_t.t.u** wreath, garland (**Perun.. Ucaik. 46,233**); investing; adorning as with crown, head-dress (Ta.); **cu_t.t.u-k-kattikai** a kind of garland (**Ir-ai. 2, Pak. 42, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cu_t.am < cu_d.a_** crown of the head (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-i_r. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **cu_t.u (cu_t.i-)** to wear esp. on the head; be invested as with a title, be crowned (Ta.); **cu_t.t.u** (**cu_t.t.i-**) to crown; adorning as with crown, garland, crest (Ta.); **cu_t.uka** to wear on the head (Ma.); **cu_t.ikka** to crown (Ma.); **su_d.u** to put on the head as flowers, etc., receive, obtain (Ka.)(DEDR 2721). **Image: a type of men's hair style**: **su_t.e** a type of men's hair style (Ga.); **cu_t.u** hair tuft, crest, comb (Ta.); **cu_nd.** to tie hair in knot (Pa.); **cu_t.a** woman's hair tied in knot (Pa.); **sund.** to roll up and tie hair in bunch (Ga.); **cu_d.a_** hair tuft, cock's comb (Skt.)(DEDR 2721)(CDIAL 4883). **Image: crest, topknot**: **chim.d.a, chem.d.a_** crest, topknot (Pkt.); **s'e~d.a_** head, tip, top (of anything); **s'e~d.i_** tuft left at tonsure (M.); **s'em.d.i** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12434). **cen.t.u** tassel (Ma.); **ce_d.u_** ball (M.); **cen.d.** ball on man's hair-cord (Ko.); **cen.d.u** cluster of flowers, bouquet (Ka.)(DEDR 2766). **Image: tuft**: **cin.t.u** hair-tuft (Ta.); **s'in.t.i** id. (Ma.); **cit.t.u-k-kut.umi** small hair-tuft on the crown of the head (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Images: hairtail worn by men; mane; chignon**: **su_nd gat.** knot of hair at back (Go.); **cundi_** the hairtail as worn by men (Kur.) (DEDR 2670). **cu_l.a** knot, crest (Pali); **cu_l.a_** topknot, cockscomb (Pali); **cu_d.a_, cu_la_, cu_liya_** topknot, hair tuft, cock's comb, tiger's mane (Pkt.); **cur.ya** curls (Gypsy); **co_ru, cu~r** peak, high mountain (Dm.); **cul** hair of head, curl (B.); **cula_** hair of head, lock, headdress (B.); **cu_l.a** hair on head, lock (Or.); **cu_la_** dome on top of a building (Or.); **suli** hair on head (A.); **culo** mountain peak (Ku.); **cu_l.i** conical peak of hill (Or.); **cu_r.a_** topknot (H.); **cu_r.** tenon (L.); crest, top, forehead (Mth.); topknot, ceremony of tonsure (H.); **sil.u** top, head, lock of hair, peacock's crest (Si.); **cu_n** knot of hair (Pas'.); **cot.o** topknot (S.); **cot.u** cone (S.); **cot.i_** peak (L.); top, topknot (S.); **cot.t.a_** topknot, top, peak (P.); **cut.i** topknot (Or.); **cut.iya_** (H.); **cot.lo** hair of head (G.); **cundi** topknot (Or.)(CDIAL 4883). **caud.a** relating to tonsure; n. the tonsure ceremony (Mn.); **caula** (A's'vGr.); **co_laa** shaving the head (Pkt.); **col.e~** tonsure of a child's head (M.)(CDIAL 4936). **cu_l.war** a grown-up woman wearing all her plaits of hair (Kho.)(CDIAL 4886). **colleya, colleha, jolleha** pointed end of a female`s bundle of hair at the back of the head (Ka.); **jollemu, jol.l.emu** a tire formed by weaving the tresses in chains and then by coiling them at the back of the head; a wreath of mangrove flowers (Te.)(DEDR 2858). **ju_t.a** twisted hair (Skt.); **ju_d.a** (Pkt.); **ju_r.o** hair tied in a knot on crown (S.); **ju_r.a_** (L.); Sikh's knot of hair (P.); hair tied in a knot (Or.Mth.H.); **jura_** id. (Mth.); **ju_r.i_** small knot of hair (L.); **juro** woman's knot of hair, crest of bird, hood of snake, hump of bullock (N.); **zuri** wisp of grass tied round a tree (A.); **jul.i_** bundle of leaves (M.);

jud.a_, jud.i_ knot of hair, bunch, bundle (M.); **jun.d.a_** short hair (S.)(CDIAL 5258). **jhun.t.ri_** woman's queue of hair (WPah.); **jhu~t.** chignon, bird's crest, protuberance on back of ox or camel (B.); **jhun.t.i** (Or.); **jhu~t.iya_** lock of hair on crown of head (H.); **jho~t.i_** queue of hair (Mth.); **jho~t.a_** tuft of hair (Bhoj.); **jho~t.** knot of hanging hair (M.); **jhut.u** top knot (S.); **jhu~r.o** knot of hair (S.); **jhu_r.a_** (L.); **jhur.o** bunch of false hair for making up a woman's hair (G.); **jhot.o** tuft of hair on crown (S.)(CDIAL 5401). **jus** hair (Pas'.); **jhu_s** beard of barley (Ku.); **jhus** fine hair, hairs on a plant or caterpillar, shavings (N.)(CDIAL 5412). {**cu_l.a** (Skt. **cu_lika_**, cf. **cu_d.a_**) swelling, protuberance; root, knot, crest; **kan.n.a-cu_l.a** the root of an elephant's ear; **ad.d.ha-cu_l.a** a measure; **cu_l.a_** (Vedic **cu_d.a_**) = **cu_l.a**, usually in sense of crest only, esp. denoting the lock of hair left on the crown of the head when the rest of the head is shaved; **chot.ali** (G.); mark of distinction of a king; a cock's comb.(Pali.lex.)} **jhot.a** fibre of corchorus capsularis, jute (Or.); **ju_t.** jute (prob. < Eng. **jute**); **jut.hi** (NiDoc.); **jhut.o, jhot.o** (B.)(CDIAL 14524). **cu_d.i** a coil of rope (Tu.)(DEDR 2723). **jut.t.u** tuft of hair on shaven head (Ma.Tu.); long lock or tuft of hair, crest of a bird such a peacock (Te.); **jut.t.i** tuft of hair (Kol.); topknot, cock's comb (Go.); **jot.t.u** hair-knot (Ka.); **jut.t.a, jut.t.u, jut.lu** the tuft of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure, crest, tuft growing on an animal's head (Ka.); **jit.t.i** tuft of hair as worn by brahmans, etc., woman's backhair (Kod..); **cut.t.i_** bristles, mane; hair (of man or animals)(Kur.); **cut.t.i** tuft of hair (Ta.)(DEDR 2655). **ju_t.a-** twisted hair of ascetics and S'iva (CDIAL 5258); **cu_t.u** to wear, esp. on the head; be invested as with a title, be crowned;n. hair tuft, crest, comb (Ta.); **cu_t.t.u** to adorn as with garlands, crown, invest with honours; crest, cock's comb, snake's head, fellow of a wheel (Ta.); cock's comb, mark on the forehead of cattle (Ma.); **su_d.u** to put on the head as flowers, etc., receive, obtain (Ka.); **cu.d. (cu.d.i)** to stick (flower) in hair (Kod..); **cu_nd.** to tie hair in knot; **cu_t.a** woman's hair tied in knot (Pa.); **sund.** to roll up and tie hair in bunch (Ga.); **cu_t.al** putting on the head (Ma.); **cu_t.ikka** to make to wear, crown; **cu_t.t.uka** to put on the head, tie a bundle like a hairlock (Ma.)(DEDR 2721). **Cap**: **kho_la** a kind of hat; helmet (Skt.)[cf. **xaoda** (Av.); **xo_l** (Psht.)]; **kur** cap (Kt.); **kur.** (Par.); **kereti** (Av.); **zuka-kui** (Kt.); **wol.ik** (Pr.); **kho_lat.a_, xolat.ek** cap (Pr.); **khʳu** (Kal.); **kho_i** pointed cap (Kho.); **khe_e** (Tor.); **kho_i** (Sh.D..); **kho_i_** cap (Sh.); **khol.** hooded cloak (M.); **holu** cloth cap covering the cheeks, helmet (S.)(CDIAL 3942). **kulla_** < **kula_h** (U.) a kind of cap, skull-cap, nightcap, fez (**Ko_yilo_. 36**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: hair worn with plaits in front by virgins**: **cu~_d.a_** hair worn with plaits in front (by virgins)(L.); **cur** plait of hair (Gypsy); **curn, co_rn** lock of hair (Gypsy); **cur.uk** long hair (Wg.); **cu_ri_** long hair (Kal.); **cul.** plait, woman's hair (Kho.); **cul** (Kal.)(CDIAL 4883). **cundi_** the hairtail as worn by men (Kur.)(DEDR 2670). **su_t.e** a type of men's hairstyle (Ga.); **tu.t.** front tuft of hair (To.)(DEDR 2721). **cu_d.a_** topknot on head (Skt.); **co_d.a** (TS.)[< Drav. cf. **cu_la_** ceremony of tonsure...it may belong eventually to the group of words for 'hair' (< Munda) including **ju_t.a** twisted hair (Skt.); **ju_r.a_** Sikh's knot of hair, broom (P.) (CDIAL 5258)]; **cu_l.a** knot, crest (Pali); **cu_l.a_** topknot, cockscomb (Pali); **cu_d.a_, cu_la_, cu_liya_** topknot, tiger's mane (Pkt.); **cur.ya** curls (Gypsy); **cur** plait of hair (Gypsy); **co_rn** lock of hair (Gypsy); **cur.uk** long hair (Wg.); **cu~ri** id. (Kal.); **cul.** plait, woman's hair (Kho.); **cul** (Kal.); **suli** hair on head (A.); **cul** (B.); **cula_** hair on head, headdress, lock (B.)**; cu_l.a** hair on head (Or.)**; cu_r.** topknot, ceremonyy of tonsure (H.); **cu_r.a_** topknot (H.); **sil.u** head, lock of hair (si.); **cu_n** knot of hair (Pas.); **cu~_d.a_** hair worn with plaits in front (by virgins)(L.); knot of hair, cockscomb (P.); **co~d.a_, co~r.a_** head, topknot, coil of woman's hair (H.); **cot.t.i_** topknot, crest (Pkt.); **cot.o** topknot (S.)**; cot.t.a_** topknot (P.); **cundi** topknot (Or.)(CDIAL 4883). **cu_r.a** hump on bull or other animal (Or.)**(**CDIAL 4883). **cu_l.war** a grown-up woman wearing all her plaits of hair (Kho.); **cu_d.a_vati** having locks of hair (Skt.)(CDIAL 4886). **Image: tiger's mane**: **cu_d.a_, cu_la_, cu_liya_** tiger's mane

(Pkt.); **cur.ya** pl. curls; **cur** plait of hair; **curn, co_rn** lock of hair (Gypsy); **cur.uk** long hair (Wg.); **cu~_r.i_** hair on temples (L.); **suli** hair on head (A.); **cot.i_, cot.li_** tuft of hair (G.)(CDIAL 4883). **ul.ai** mane, hair of head (Ta.); **ul.a** mane of horse or lion, man's hair (Ma.)(DEDR 701). **carcara-** curled or woolly hair (RV.) = **caran.as'i_la-** (Sa_y.); **carcari_** (Skt.); **ca~_car** curled (of hair), a curl (B.); **ca_cara, ca_cera** (Or.); **ca~_car** (Mh.)(CDIAL 4693).

3419.**Image: bracelet**: cf. **ci~dup** (pl. **ci~dpul**) bracelet (of men)(Pa.); **cinup** (pl. **cinpul**), **sinup** (pl. **sinpul**) bracelet (Ga.); **sinnu_m** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2531). cf. **kindrap- (kindrat-)** to make to revolve (Ga.); **kindra_- (kindra a_-)** to revolve; **kindray ki-** to make to revolve (Pe.); **kindra_-** to revolve (Mand..); **kindra'a_na_** to put into circular motion (Kur.)(DEDR 1554). **su_d.aga, su_d.iga, cu_d.a_lu, cu_d.a_bal.e** a bracelet (Ka.); **su_d.iga** (Te.); **cu_r.., cu_r..u** to environ, surround, encompass (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **cu_d.e, cu_d.a_bal.e** a bracelet with a hinge and lock (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cu_t.akam** bracelet (**Perun.. Vattava. 12,210**)(Ta.lex.) **cu_d.a, cu_laa** bracelet (Pkt.); **cu_r.o** (S.); **cu_r., cu_r.a_** (L.P.B.); **cur.o** (Ku.); **cu_r.a_** ring on elephant's tusk, bracelet (H.); **cu_r.i_** bracelet (Mth.Or.); bangle (H.G.); **cu_r.o** (G.); **cu_ra_** anklet or bracelet (OAw.); **cu_r.** bangle (G.); **cud.a_** id. (M.); **cu_r, cu_ri_** bracelet (Bi.); **suri_** a kind of ornament (A.); **curo, curi** bracelet (N.)(CDIAL 4884). **cu_t.a_** bracelet, sacred eleocarpus bead enclosed in gold and hung round the neck in a gold band (Ta.); **su_d.aga, su_d.iga** bracelet (Ka.); **cu_d.a, cu_d.aga** a kind of gold bracelet (Tu.); **su_d.igamu** a kind of bracelet (Te.); **su_r.a, cu_r.a_** bracelet (Go.)(DEDR App.39). **Bracelet**: **cu_rppu** bracelet (**Pur-ana_. 153,3**)(Ta.lex.) **churi_** a bracelet of gold or silver, a bangle made of lac, or ivory, or glass worn by women on forearm; **churigar** one who makes or sells bangles of lac (P.lex.) **tsud.o, tsud.ya_** simple bracelet (Kon.lex.)

3420.**Image: protuberance on brick**: **cu_d.a** protuberance on brick (S'Br.); **cu_l.a** swelling, protuberance, knot (Pali); **cur** point, tip (Kt.); **sula_** knob on a wooden sandal, any knob, protuberance (A.)(CDIAL 4883). **Image: to mark with dots**: **t.u_r.na_ (tud.d.yas)** to mark with dots, streaks etc. (Kur.); **t.d.e** to smear, paint (Malt.)(DEDR 2968). **Image: knobs; hollow**: **d.opt.ho** bones projecting at the joints like knobs, a knob or excrescence on a tree etc.; **d.opot** hollow, flaw as in an earthen pot; the shell can be pressed in because hollow as an India rubber ball (Santali.lex.) **Image: dent or depression; bend**: **ot.ukku** dent or depression in a metal utensil (Ta.lex.) cf. **tol.l.i** a drop (Ma.)(DEDR 3361). **Image: knob or ornamental dot**: **cot.t.ai** a knob-like contrivance for hanging anything (Ta.); **cot.t.a** boss, knob or ornamental dot on knife-handles, etc.; knob into which the blade of a knife and a style are fixed (Ma.)(DEDR 2839). **cot.t.ai** dent (Ta.lex.) **Adorning**: **co_t.ittal < jo_d.na** (H.) to adorn, beautify, decorate, as a town, a street, a dwelling, a person; to prepare carefully, concoct, arrange; **co_t.ippu** adorning, decorating; **co_t.in-ai** adorning, decoration, attire for play; beauty due to decoration (**Vir-alivit.u. 375**); **co_t.an-ai** id. (Ta.); **jo_d.an.e** (Ka.Tu.); **co_t.in-ai-k-ka_ran-** maker of costumes for actors in a play; one who dresses actors for the stage; **co_t.al** saree; **co_t.t.u-p-pal.l.i** a kind of saree; **co_t.u** a kind of legging for warriors (**Kan-a-var..i. 9**); coat of mail (**Ku_l.appa. 43**)(Ta.lex.)

3421.**Image: spider; weavers: makers of cloth**: **je_d.a, ja_d.a** a weaver belonging to the Lingavanta sect; spider (Ka.); **ja_d.e, ja_d.ye** weaver, spider (Tu.); **je_n.d.ra, de_n.d.ra** a caste of weavers (Te.)(DEDR 2809). cf. **ja_ju, ja_du** colour of red ochre, red colour (Ka.); redness (Te.); **dha_tu** ore (Skt.)(DEDR 2437). **ce_n.ikan-** an illustrious Jain king; a class of weavers (**Nan-. 289, Mayilai**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_n.iyan** (**E.T. vi,361**)**, ce_n.t.iravar** weavers (Ta.); **je_d.aru**

(Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Cloth**: **sendra** cloth (Ga.Go.); **hendra** (Pe.); **handra, hendra** (Mand..); **hendra_** (Kuwi); **se_ndara_** (Gutob. and similar words in the Munda languages)(DEDR 2771). **d.erenga_** weaver (Kui); **d.e'ra_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2975). **d.hera_** crosspiece of wood for threading yarn on (H.); instrument for twisting yarn (P.)(CDIAL 5474). **d.her** heap, large quantity (Ku.); much, many (L.); **d.e_r** heap, store, granary (K.); **d.erhi** surplus, excess (A.)(CDIAL 5599).

3422.**Resin**: **ce_t.i** a glutinous earth put on walls to keep off the rain, esp. red (Ma.); **je_d.i** a sort of pipeclay (Ka.); **je_d.i, se_d.i** glutinous clay, chalk, a kind of white earth (Tu.); **s'ed.i_, s'ed.u_, s'a_d.u_** pipeclay (M.)(DEDR 2806).**jid.d.u** oiliness, grease or greasiness, unctuousness (Te.); a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil (Ka.); **jit.kip-** to stick to (Nk.); **cin-** to stick, adhere (< **cin.-/cin.d.-**); caus. **cinip- (cinit-)**(Pa.); **sit.pa, (sit.t-), sir.pa (sir.t-)** to be sticky, tacky; **si_nd.u, si_nd.ru, ji_nd.ru** gum, resin (Kui); **hind.ru** resin (Kuwi)(DEDR 2516). cf. **ci_n.t.u** stench (Ta.)(DEDR 2523). cf. **jir** gum (Ko.)(DEDR 2556). cf. **sin.d.u** fetid smell (Ka.); **cin.d.i** scent (found by dog in hunting, etc.)(Kod..)(CDIAL 2523). **Affecting the smell powerfully**: **cet.i** bad odour, stench; that which is decayed (Ta.); **ceyr., cet., cet. ceyr.** bad smell (Ko.); **sid.y** id. (To.); **s'et.t.uni** to decay, be spoiled; **s'et.t.a_vuni** to spoil, destroy, ruin; **s'et.t.i, s'et.t.** spoiled, ruined; **tet.t.uni** to rot, decay, be damaged, rupted, or failed; **tet.t.u, s'et.t.u, het.t.u** bad, rotten; **sed.i** strong, affecting the smell powerfully (Tu.); **ced.u** to be rotten; **ced.d.a, ced.u** rotten (Te.); **sen.d.-** to decay (Kond.a)(DEDR 2760). **cetukku** rottenness; **cetukkikka** to be rotten (Ma.); **cetu- (-pp-, -tt-)** to lose lustre, shrink, be weak; **cetukku** that which is faded, dried as flowers; **cetuval** withering (Ta.)(DEDR 2769). **Vegetable matter**: **cettal** dry rubbish, dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw (Ta.); **cettal** dry, over-ripe coconut on the tree, shrivelled palmyra or other fruit, dried chillies, plantain trees, vegetables or grass; **cetuku** rubbish, chaff, dried leaves (Ta.; **cetta, cer-r-a** little stick sor leaves for kindling a fire or covering a hut, what is made of it, screen or wicket of wicker work (Ma.); **satte, sade, sedage** rubbish, dirt, stuff, trash (Ka.); **sed** sweeping, rubbish (Tu.); **sada** rubbish (Kor.); **cetta** id., dirt, trash, refuse; **ceda_ramu** trash (Te.)(DEDR 2770). For semant. 'ripe' cf. **hen- (-t-)** to ripen, become ripe, be ripe (Pe.Mand..); **ser.nba (ser.t-), ser.pa (ser.t-)** id.; **senpa (sent-)** to be ripe; **semboli** mature, ripened; **senburi** old, too ripe (Kui)(DEDR 2765). **gadad.u, gadaru** the fetid smell of cattle urine; the smell of sheep and goats; the disagreeable smell of burning chillies or tobacco (Ka.); **kasat.u** dirt, foulness, odour, gust, etc. (Te.); **gadal.a** foulness of a liquid; dregs, refuse (M.)(Ka.lex.) **jad.d.u, jid.d.u** the disagreeable smell of sheep's milk (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **kacat.u** dregs (Ta.)(DEDR 1088). cf. **kasat.a** nasty (Pali)(CDIAL 2615). **jibaru** gummy excretion of the eye (Ka.); **jipad.apa, jid.a_, jivad.e_m.** (M.); **jibbu** stickiness, sliminess; the sap or milk that issues from the stalk of the mango after it is cut from the tree (Ka.); **ji_d.i** (Ka.); **jibal.ad.ike, jibbad.ike** a young good areca nut cut into two pieces and boiled, whereby it becomes soft and nice (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3423.**A region**: **ce_ti < ce_di_** the region round Bilaspur and Jubbulpur, one of 56 te_cam (**Pa_rata. Tiraupati. 42**); nat.una_t.u in Tamil country, having Tirukko_valu_r as its capital (**Periyapu. Meypporu. 1**); **ce_ti-na_t.u** id. (Ta.); **ce_ti** the dynasty that rules Che_di (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 104**); **ce_tipan-** the kind of Che_di (**Pa_rata. Ira_cacu_ya. 152**); the king of Ce_ti-na_t.u (**Pura_n.a-ca_ram, 8, Periyapu. Patip.**)(Ta.lex.)

3424.**Image: to kill; destroy**: **cer-r-al** killing; destruction; **cer-uppu** killing (**W.**)(Ta.); **cer-r-alar** enemies (**Tan-ippa_. i,27,49**); **cer-r-a_r** enemies (**Kur-al., 446**)(Ta.); **cer-r-avar** id. (**Te_va_. 476,3**); **cer-r-o_r** id. (**Patir-r-up. 82,12**); **cer-al** killing, destroying (**Tol. Col. 72, Ce_n-a_.**); **cer-u-**

tal to kill, destroy (**Te_va_. 476,3**); **cer-u-ttal** to kill (**Kalit. 104**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kerpini** to kill, murder, slay (Tu.); **kerpina_ye** murderer (Tu.); **qerme** to destroy, massacre; **qermre** to die in numbers (Malt.); **cer-u (cer-uv-, cer-r--; -pp-, -tt-), cer-i (-pp-, -tt-), cer-r-u (cer-r-i-)** to kill, destroy; **cer-uppu, cer-al, cer-r-al** killing; **ceru (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, ruin (Ta.)(DEDR 1981). **ket.u (ket.uv-, ket.t.-)** to perish, be destroyed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, squander; **ket.t.a** ruined (Ta.); **ke_t.u** death, adversity, ruin (Ta.); **ket.u** ruin (Ma.); **ke_t.u** destruction, damage, loss, hurt (Ma.); **ker.- (ket.-)** to die, be ruined, be lost; **ker.c-** to ruin, destroy, lose; **ke.r.** (obl. **ke.t.-**) ruin, harm, danger, loss, funeral, corpse (Ko.); **kd.c-** to destroy (To.); **ked.u, kid.u (ket.t.-)** to be destroyed, be ruined, be spoiled, become bad, cease (as sorrow, etc.); **ked.isu, kid.isu** to destroy, ruin, spoil, extinguish; **ket.t.a** ruined; **ket.t.e** ruin, evil, misfortune; **ked.aka, ked.ika, ked.uka, kid.uka** man who destroys, one who is ruined, a bad, wicked, mean man; fem. **ked.aki, ked.ike, ked.uki**; **ked.akatana, ked.akutana, ked.ukutana** a corrupt, bad, lewd nature or conduct; **ked.aku, ked.uku** corruption, ruin, evil; **ked.uvike** being destroyed, etc.; **ked.uha** ruin, disappearance; **kid.a** man who is ruined, etc.; **kid.i, kid.uka** one who ruins or destroys; **ke_d.u** ruin, destruction, evil, loss; **ke_d.i, ke_d.iga, ke_d.uga** one who ruins or is ruined; **ke_d.itana, ke_d.igatana** state of being a destroyer or being destroyed; **ki_d.iki** a vile, unchaste woman; **ki_t.akatana, ki_t.ale** mischief-making (Ka.); **kd.- (kt.t.-)** to be spoiled, ruined, extinguished; **kd.it- (kd.iti-)** to spoil, ruin, extinguish; spoil; **ked.uku, ked.a, ked.aku** damage, loss; **ked.ake** oppressor; **ket.t.a** bad, vile; **ke_d.u** mischief, evil, danger, disaster, loss, perdition; **ke_d.age, ke_d.in:ge** mischief-maker (Tu.); **ced.u** to be spoiled, destroyed, become bad, useless, be a loser or sustain a loss; **ced.d.a, ced.u** bad, wicked, wrong, spoiled, damaged; **cet.t.a** evil, harm; wicked; **ced.ipa** an unchaste woman; **ced.ugu** evil, harm, calamity; **ced.d.atanamu** badness, vice, enmity, odium; **ce_t.u** ruin, misfortune, destruction; **ked.ayu** to die; **ked.ayika** death; **ked.apu** to kill; **ki_d.u** evil, harm, danger; **git.t.u** to die, perish; **cer-ucu, cer-acu, cer-upu, cer-apu** to spoil, destroy, ruin, ravish, rape (Te.); **kit.- (kit.t-)** to be extinguished; **kit.ip- (kit.ipt-)** to extinguish (Kol.); **kit.-** to be extinguished; **kit.ip-** to extinguish; **kir.- (kit.t.-)** fire to go out; **kit.up-/kit.p-** to put out fire (Nk.); **cit.-** (fire) goes out; **cit.ip-** to put out (fire)(Pa.); **sit.-** (fire) goes out; **sit.p- (sit.t-)** to make (fire) go out; **cit.t.-** to be put out as fire (Go.); **he_d.inai** to mar; **hersinai** to destroy, pollute (Kuwi); **ket.t.o-kama-** to put out (fire)(**kama-** to do, make)(Nahali)(DEDR 1942). **Conquer**: **je_tr.** victorious, triumphant; a victor (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jiddu** perverse opposition, refractoriness; affront; contention; an obstinate resolution (Ka.); **jidda** spite, hatred (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **cin-avun-ar** enemies, adversaries (**Perun.. Makata. 14,174**); **cin-avu-tal** to fight, wage a war; **cin-am** battle, war (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **jayati** conquers (RV.); **je_ti** (Pali); **jayai** (Pkt.); **jayam.ta, jeyam.ta** victorious (NiDoc.); 2 sg. imper. **jaya** (NiDoc.); **je** particle of respect (G.M.)(CDIAL 5143). **jita** won, conquered (RV.Pali); **jia** (Pkt.); **ji_n.em** to win (OM.); **jitta** (Pkt.); **zyut^{u}** unexpected gain [cf. **dyu_ta** gambling (Skt.)](Ka.); **jitta_** unexpected gain (pp. of **jin.an.**)(L.); **jittn.a_** to conquer (P.); **zi_tn.u_, jittan., jittn.a_, jitn.a_** (WPah.); **ji_tn.o** (Ku.); **jitnu** (N.); **zi_tiba** (A.); **jita_** (B.); **jitiba_** (Or.); **ji_tab** (Mth.); **ji_tai** (OAw.); **ji_tna_** (H.); **ji_tan.u** (S.); **ji_tvu~** (G.); **ji_tn.e~** (M.); **ji_pai** wins (OG.); **zikiba** to conquer (A.); **ji~kn.e~** (M.); **jikta_** (Konkan.i); **dina** victory (Si.); **jin.n.a** conquered (Ap.)(CDIAL 5224). **jiti** gaining, victory (RV.); **ziy** victory, earnings, profit (K.)(CDIAL 5225). **jina_ti** overpowers (RV.); conquers (Pali); **jin.ai**, pp. **jin.iya** (Pkt.); **ze_nun**, pp. **zyu_n^{u}** to conquer, earn (K.); **jin.an.**, pp. **jitta_** (L.); **jin.nu_** (WPah.); **ziniba** (A.); **jina_** (B.); **jin.iba_** (Or.); **jin.iu** conquered (OG.); **jin.an.em.** (OM.); **dinanava_, dananu** victory (Si.)(CDIAL 5226). **Ruin**: **kher.o** loss, waste (Ku.); **khero** destruction (N.); **kher.o** end (G.)(CDIAL 3661). **ghat.t.ai** is ruined (Pkt.); **ga_t.** to want, wish (Dm.); **gha_t.** (Kal.); **gat.un** to become less; **got.^{u}** insufficient (K.); **ghat.an.u** to become less (S.); **ghat.ero** a little less (S.); **ghat.t.** few (L.); **ghat.t.an.** to

decrease (L.); **ghat.t.** diminished; **ghat.n.a_** to decrease; **ghat.t.^{a}n.a_** to belittle (P.); **ghat.n.o** to decrease (Ku.); **ghat.nu** (N.); **gha_t.iba** to be less, be defeated (A.); **gha_t.a_** to be wanting; **gha_t.i** shortcoming, fault (B.); **ghat.al** to decrease (Bhoj.); **ghat.na_** (H.); **ghat.ai** decreases; **ghat.a_vai** belittles (OMarw.); **ghat.vu~** to decrease (G.); **ghat.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4415). cf. **cat.ai** to be stunted in growth (as trees, plants) (Ta.) (DEDR 2301). **cat.t.u** destruction, injury, waste; **cat.t.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, ruin, kill (Ta.); **cat.t.u** destruction (Ka.); end, dissolution, death, ruin, extinction (Tu.)(DEDR 2307). **s'ata** falling out, decaying (of hair, nails etc.)(Sus'r.); **sa_d.a** rotting (Pkt.); **sa_r., sa_r.a_** burning, a burn, heat, anguish, envy; **sa_r.** burnt thing (L.)(CDIAL 12382). **sa_d.e_i** makes rot, destroys (Pkt.); **sa_r.an.u** to make rot (S.); **sa_r.an.** to burn, cremate, scold; **sa_r.un.** to burn (L.); **sa_r.na_** to rot, burn (P.); **hel.anava_** to let fall, throw, throw away (Si.)(CDIAL 12383). cf. **s'at.** fall off, disintegrate, be destroyed, be depressed, be ill; **parn.a-s'ada** falling of leaves (AV.); **pan.n.a-sat.a** heap of fallen leaves (Pali); **sar.o** putrefaction (G.)(CDIAL 12267). **s'at.ati** disintegrates, is ill (Dha_tup.); **sad.ai** falls to pieces, rots, is ill; **sad.an.a** (Pkt.); **sar.an.u** to rot (S.); **sar.an.** to be burnt (L.); **sar.un., sar.r.an.** to burn, inflame, destroy (L.); **sar.na_** to rot, be burnt (P.); **s'ar.nu_** to rot; **s'ar.a_no~_** to corrupt (WPah.); **sar.n.o** to rot (B.); **sar.iba_** (Or.); **saral** rotten (Mth.); **sar.na_** to rot, ferment (H.); **sar.vu~** to rot (G.); **sad.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 12268). **ks.aya** loss, waste (Mn.); **khaya** waste (Pali); **khae** nom. sg. (KharI.); **khaya** waste, phthisis (Pkt.); **cai** danger, risk (Kho.); **chei** compensation (Sh.); **khau** destruction, loss, danger (P.); **kho** destruction (G.); **chayak** ill; **chek** illness, pain (Kho.)(CDIAL 3661). **To destroy**: **cati (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, kill; **cata_vu (cata_vi-)** to be shattered or broken, be rotten, decayed; **catai (-v-, -nt-)** to be bruised, crushed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to crush, bruise, mash; **tatai (-v-, -nt-)** to be shattered, made fruitless; **tatar (-v-, -nt-)** to be crushed (Ta.); **cata** a bruise; **catayuka** to be bruised, squashed; **catekka** to squash, crush, pound, bray; **catun.n.uka** to be crushed, compressed, beaten into another shape; **catukkuka** to bruise, macerate; **catukku** a bruise (Ma.); **cady** a murder; pair word with **cudy** news (**cudy cady**); **cac-** to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal); **cac** a blow (Ko.); **to0x- (to0xy-)** to be squeezed or smashed flat, (person) gets into difficulties; **to0k-** to squeeze or smash flat; **toc-** to beat (To.); **sadaku** to beat; **sade, sadi** to pound to some extent, bruise, squash, crush; **caccu, ceccu, jajju** to strike, bruise, crush; **tadaku, taduku, tade** to strike, beat (Ka.); **cade** severe fighting, destruction of life; **sadi** striking, beating; **sadevuni** to get hardened, wear away as an earthen vessel; **jajjuni** to bruise, squash, pound (Tu.); **cadiyu** to be crushed or broken; **cadupu** to crush, kill; **cadumu** to strike; **cadunu** even, level (Te.); **catip- (catit-), cacip- (cacit-)** to trample, kick (Pa.)(DEDR 2322). **cer-u-tor..il** evil deed, reprehensible (**Pu. Ve. 8,10, Kol.u.**)(Ta.lex.) **To slaughter**: **tat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to hew down, cut off, kill; **tat.ivu** cutting, killing (Ta.); **tat.iyuka** to tear, cut off (Ma.); **tar.ing** to cut, cut off, cut down, slaughter (Br.)(DEDR 3029). **Quarrel; rage**: **ceru** battle, fight, love-quarrel; **cirar-u (cirar-i-)** to sulk, disagree; **cirar-r-u (cirar-r-i-), cirattu (ciratti-)** to be angry with (Ta.); **ceru** battle (Ma.)(DEDR 1961).

3425.**Enraged**: **keral.** to become angry, begin to rage; **keral.cu** to make a noise by slapping or clapping the arms (as done by combatants); enrage; **kel.ar** to become angry (Ka.); **cira_ku** anger, displeasure, crossness; **ciramara** sullenness, moroseness; a disagreement; **keralu** to be angry, enraged (Te.)(DEDR 1961). **Rancour**: **cir-ukku (cir-ukki-)** to be angry with; **cer-u (-v-, -nt-)** to hate, dislike, detest, be angry with; **cer-r-am** love-quarrel; **cirar-r-u (cirar-r-i-)** to be angry with (Ta.); **cirv- (cirt-)** id. (Ko.); **kir-k** violent anger, madness; **kir- tot.-. kir-k 0ot.-** to become mad with anger (lit. anger strikes him); **ker-n gwil.-** to murmur in protest (Ko.); **ki_r-u** to rage, burn with rage or great desire; **keral.** to become angry, begin to rage; **keral.cu** to enrage (Ka.); **cir-r-a, cir-r-u** anger, displeasure; **cir-acir-a** sullenness, ill-humour; **cer-acer-al-a_d.u** to be

angry or furious; **keralu** to be angry or enraged (Te.); **kireni** sullen, surly, out of temper (Kui); **kire_ng** abuse; **kire_ng tining** to abuse (Br.); **kirk** grudge, rancour (Br.)(DEDR 1597). **Frown**: **cit.ucit.uppu** knitting the brow in anger, frowning; **cit.ucit.u-ttal** to knit the brow in anger, scowl, frown (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 16**)(Ta.); **cit.umu_ci** frowning face; one having a frowning face (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Scorn**: **ki_t.u** disregard, scorn (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1609). (Tadbhava of **ki_t.a**) an expression of contempt (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ki_t.a** insect, worm (S'Br.)(CDIAL 3193). **Anger; passion**: **sit.t.u** anger, passion, wrath, rage (Ka.); **si_sa, cindu** (Te.); **sit.t.u baru** anger etc. to arise; **sit.t.u-ga_r-a** a passionate man (Ka.); **se_d.u** anger (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cir.an.u** to be huffy (S.); **cir.na_** to be provoked (P.); **cirko** disturbance; **curini** to be enraged; **cir.nu** to be annoyed (N.); **cir.** vexation; **cir.a_na** to provoke (B.); **cir.iba_** to be angry (Or.); **cir.na_** to be provoked (H.); **cir.a_vu~** (G.); **cid.n.e~** (M.); **cir.he_llu** peevish (WPah.); **cir.hna_** to be provoked (H.); **cer.an.u, cer.a_in.u** to taunt, irritate (S.); **cher.an.** to provoke (L.); **cher.na_** (P.); to touch, irritate (H.); **cher.nu** to taunt (N.); **cher.vu~** to irritate (G.)(CDIAL 4794). **set.ikka** to be angry, frown, disrelish, be tired (Ma.); **cet.ippu** loathing (Ma.); **ced.i, cod.i** anger (Kod..)(DEDR 2757). **sen.asu** anger, wrath; to be envious or jealous, to be filled with envious feelings; to envy; **sen.asa_t.a** unwillingness to be excelled (Ka.); **cin-am, cir-ukku** to be angry; **cin-am** anger, wrath (Ta.); **sen.e** to be or become angry (Ka.); **san.e** to cause to assume an expression of displeasure or anger (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cin-an- tavirnto_n-** Buddha as one devoid of anger (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.); **cin-attal** to be enraged, to be very angry (Ta.); **kinisu** (Ka.); **cinikka** (M.); **cin-am** anger, fury (**Paripa_. 5,73**); **kinuka** (Te.); **kinisu** (Ka.); **cinam** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Anger**: **jhin:kan.u** to fly out against, threaten (S.); **jhim.khan.a** raging against (Pkt.); **jhanko** outburst of anger (N.); **jhanakna_** to tinkle, be angry (H.); **jhan:ka_** smart, gust of passion (M.)(CDIAL 5331). **jhanka_rna_** to tinkle, chirp (H.); **jhan:ka_r, jhan:ka_ra_** twang, smart, gust of passion (M.); **jhin:ka_ra** rebuff (S.)(CDIAL 5332). cf. **si_tar-** anger, wrath (Ka.); **ci~_dar-a** disgust, dislike, abhorrence, trouble, vexation, annoyance (Te.)(DEDR 2615). **cin-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to be enraged, be very angry, become red with inflammation (as tumour); **cin-appu** anger, fury, inflamed condition; **cin-am** anger, fury, war; **cin-avu (cin-avi-)** to be angry, indignant, fight; **cin-aval** battle; **ci-avar, cin-avunar** enemies (Ta.); **cinam** wrath; **cinikka** to be touchy; **cinippu** anger; **cinippikka** to irritate; **cinan.n.uka** to be touchy (Ma.); **sinm** anger, grudge (To.); **kinisu** to be or become angry; n. anger, wrath (Ka.); **kiniyu** to be angry, displeased or irritated; **kinuka, kinka** anger, displeasure, wrath, rage; **kinupu** anger (Te.)(DEDR 1600). **Whining**: **jenephene, genephene** whining of a child (Santali.lex.) **cin.un:ku (cin.un:ki-)** to whine, whimper; **cin.ukkam** whining, whimpering; **cin.ukkan-** worthless person, as always whining; **cin.ukku-ccin.ukk-en-al** onom. expr. of worrying with frequent crying (Ta.); **cinan.n.uka** to be touchy, to repine, whine, whimper; **cinakkuka** to mutter, neigh (Ma.); **jinugu** to mutter, murmur, hum (Ka.)(DEDR 2521). **Envy; deliberation**: **ke_n.a, ki_n.a** envy, grudge; greediness after; anger, passion; deliberation, consideration, restraint (Ka.); **ke_n.agol.** to become envious etc. **ke_n.ambad.e, ke_n.asara** envy, stubbornness (Ka.); **ke_n.aka_r-a** a grudger (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Crooked; deceit**: **kuhana** envious, hypocritical; **kuhana_** envy; **kuhanika_** jugglery (Skt.); **kuhana_** deceit (Pali); **koh^{a}na** crooked, awry, crooked-natured (K.); **kohon** cheat, cheating (Si.); **kuh** deceive (Skt.)(CDIAL 3387). **kuha** cheat, in: **akuha** no cheat (R.); **kuhaka** cheat, juggler (MBh.); **kuha, kuhaka** deceitful (Pali); **kuhaya** conjuring; **kuhad.a** crooked, humpbacked (Pkt.); **kohr.o, koyr.** puzzle, riddle (G.); **kuhd.e~, kohd.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 3385). **Shake; tremble; grating of teeth; anger**: **kit.** fear (Skt.); **kit.akit.a_yate_** grates the teeth (Sus'r.); **kid.ikid.ia_** grating of teeth, sound of dry bones (Pkt.); **kiri_r.n.a_, kirar.n.a_** to grind the teeth; **kir.kir.a_un.a_, kir.kar.a_un.a_** to speak angrily (P.); **kirik-kirik, kirin.-kirin.** grating noise (as of teeth)(N.); **kir.kir., kirkir, kir.mir.** (B.); **kir.ikir.i** (Or.)(CDIAL 3154). **ke_t.ati** is afraid (Dha_tup.); **kit.a_iba** to be alarmed, take up arms

for defence (A.)(CDIAL 3158). **kit.ukit.u** quaking, trembling (Ta.); **kit.ukit.en-al** expr. signifying (a) tremor (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 80**); (b) rapidity, quickness (Ta.); **kit.ukit.a_ytal** to tremble with fear; **kit.ukit.uttal** to tremble, shake; to chatter, as the teeth with cold; to shiver, quake (Ta.); **kit.ukit.u** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Anger; envy; rancour**: **cer-u** anger (**Tirikat.u. 14**); **cer-al** anger, open hatred (**Pur-ana_. 15,8**); **cer-umpu** rancour, hatred (**Ci_vaka. 947**)(Ta.); **kar-umbu** id. (Ka.); **cer-u-tal** to hate, dislike, detest (**Kur-al.. 1245**); to be angry with (**Na_lat.i, 134**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cer-r-am** rancour, hatred (**Tirumuru. 132**); aversion (**Tirunu_r-. 20**); irrepressible anger (**Pin..**); **cer-u-ttal** to be angry at (**Paripa_. 12,66**); to detest (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **keral., keral.u** to become angry, to begin, to rage (Ka.); **kempu** (Ta.); **keralu** (Te.); **cerecere** hotly, fiercely (Te.); **cer-ukku** to be angry (Ta.); **keral.icu, keral.cu** to enrage (Ka.); **keral.cu** to make a noise by slapping or clapping of arms, as done by combatants; to enrage (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kar-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to resent, get angry with; n. rancour, vengeful enmity; **kar-ukar-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to rage; **kar-utto_r** enemies; **kar-uppu** anger, displeasure; **kar-umu (kar-umi-)** to show signs of anger, be enraged; **kar-uvam** anger; **kar-uval** sign of anger; **kar-uvu (kar-uvi-)** to exhibit signs of displeasure; to rankle, entertain malice, implacable hatred; n. anger, wrath; enmity, hostility, hatred (Ta.); **kar-ukka** to rage; **kar-ukar-ukka** id., be beside oneself; **kar-ukar-e_** fiercely, intensely; **kar-avu** rage (Ma.); **kar-** enmity, anger (To.); **kar-upu, kar-uhu** envy; **kar-ubu, kar-umbu** to envy; n. envy; **kar-uba** an envious man; fem. **kar-ubi**; **kar-ubatana** the state of being an envious person, envy (Ka.); **kar.vita_na_, kar.wita_na_** to envy (Go.); **ka_r.bi** anger; **kar.bigattasi** a bad-tempered man (**r. = r**)(Kuwi); **xar** angry (Br.)(DEDR 1396). **jharko** anger; **jharkanu** to be irritable (N.)(CDIAL 5327). **ris.** injure (Skt.); injury (RV.); **reh** burning heat (K.); **ris** anger (Ku.N.); jealousy (B.); **risa** anger, envy (Or.); **ris** anger (H.); **ri_s.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 10746). **i_rs.ya** envy (AV.); **issa_** jealousy, anger (Pali.); **isa_** envy (As'.Pkt.); **isa** (Si.); **hirs** greed (L.P.)(CDIAL 1615). **i_r-al** grief (as of a broken heart), deep-seated sorrow (Ta.); **i_r-a, i_r-u** anger, fury (Ma.); **i_r-uka, i_r-ekka** to be angry; **i_r-ikka** to rage, be in a huff; **i_r-ippikka** to provoke; **i_r-r-am** displeasure (Ma.)(DEDR 553). **ci_r-u (ci_r-i-)** to hiss as a serpent, snort as a horse, sniff, be infuriated, swell with rage, roar and blaze forth as a flame, get angry with; n. anger; **ci_r-r-am** anger, fury; **ci_r-u-ci_r--en-al** onom. expr. signifying violent anger; **ci_ntu (ci_nti-)** to be angry with, hiss (as a serpent)(Ta.); **ci_r-uka** to hiss, puff as a snake, foam, rage; **ci_r-ikka** to make to hiss, enrage; **ci_r-r-am** rage; **ci_r-r-u** a hiss, puffing; **ci_r-r-uka** to hiss, rage (Ma.); **si_r-u** to grow enraged, become angry, be very contentious or quarrelsome; n. raging, fierceness; **si_varisu, si_var-isu** to hiss, puff, pass the proper temper, show disgust or disdain; **se_r-u** to rail at, treat with derision; **sit.t.u** anger, rage (Ka.); **ci.r- (ci.ri-)** to grumble, answer back grumblingly (Kod..); **si_runi** to hiss; **s'it.t.u** anger, displeasure (Tu.); **ci_ru** to hiss like a serpent (Te.); **hic- (hicc-)** to threaten (Pe.)(DEDR 2639). **ris.yati**, aor. **aris.at, re_s.ayati** hurts (RV.); **ulus.ik** to be torn, be torn in pieces (Kho.); **ales.ik** to tear, cut open (Kho.)(CDIAL 2062). **isa_l.** emulation; **isa_l.a_, visa_l., visa_l.a_** id. (M.); **i_rs.ya_lu** envious (Skt.); **i_sa_lu** (Pkt.); **isa_l.u** (Or.); **isa_l.u_** emulous (M.)(CDIAL 1616). **Conceit**: **kir-ukku** craziness, lunacy, passion, conceit, arrogance (Ta.); **kir-ukkan-** conceited, arrogant fellow; crazy fellow, lunatic; **kirucal** obstinacy (Ta.); **kir-ukka** to be insolent; **kir-utu, kir-uvu** insolence; **kir-ukkan** lunatic; **ker-uvu** pride; **ker-ukka** to be proud, opposed, defy (Ma.); **kird** act of disobedience, doing opposite of what one is told to do (Ko.); **kir-k** violent anger (To.); **keccu** pride (Ka.)(DEDR 1596). **krw-** (Sogd.); **karvati, kharvati, garvati** is haughty (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 3833). **garva** pride, arrogance (R.); **gabba** (Pali); **gavva** (Pkt.); **ga_va** (Ap.); **ga_b** boast (B.); **ga_ba_na** to vaunt (B.)(CDIAL 4064). **garvara** haughty (Skt.); **gavvira** (Pkt.); **gabbar** proud, rich (P.); **gabbar** (H.)(CDIAL 4065). **karuvam** haughtiness, arrogance, pride (Ta.lex.) **kauravam < gaurava** dignity, eminence, honour; pride (**Cilappira. Potu. 30**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3426.**Tax**: **so_dige** payment: tax (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3427.**Remission of debt**: **so_d.i, jo_d.i** remission of a debt etc.; the sum remitted, abatement (Ka.); **sot.a** (M.); **so_d.i** release from bondage, freedom granted (Ka.); **sot.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3428.**Short span**: **jut.t.i, jutte = pra_de_s'a** (Te.); **occut.u** a span measured by the distance between the extended thumb and forefinger; pra_de_s'a (Ka.)**; cut.u, co_t.u** the small span of the thumb and forefinger (Ka.); **cot.t.acca_n.** (Ma.); **co_t.agala** a span's breadth; **co_t.udda** a span's length or height (Ka.lex.) cf. **sut.t.u** to point at with the finger (Ka.); **cun.t.an viral** forefinger (Ma.)(DEDR 2658).

3429.**Property given at marriage**: **yautaka** property given at marriage, a woman's dowry, a nuptial gift, presents made to a bride at her marriage by her father and friends, also to the bridegroom (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **joila ja_nu** to take a wife and maitain oneself at her expense (N.)(CDIAL 10505). **yuvati** young woman (RV.); **juvai, juai** (Pkt.); **juvel, juvli, zuvli, zuli** woman, girl; **ju_ar, ju_ri** woman (Gypsy); **joi** woman, female (e.g. **joi s'uno** bitch)(D..); **jo_i_, zu_i_** woman (Wot..); **joi** wife; **joyo** effeminate (S.); **jo, joi_, joe** (L.); **jo_, jolli_** (WPah.); **joi_, jwe** woman, wfe (Ku.); **joi** wife (N.); **jo_i** (Bhoj.); **joi_** (H.)(CDIAL 10504). **joru_** wife (P.WPah.); **jaru** (B.); **joru** (Or.); **joru_** (H.)(CDIAL 10506). **yuvan** young; gen. sg. **yu_nah-** (RV.); **junak** child; adj. young, little (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10508). **yuva_naka** young (Skt.); **yuva_nam** acc. of **yuvan** (RV.); **yuva_na** youg (Pali); **juva_n.a, jua_n.a** young man; **juva_n.i_** f. (Pkt.); **jua_n.u, jua_n.i_** a yough (S.); **jua_nu** (S.) < **java_n** (Pers.); **java_n., jua_n.i, jua_n.i_** (P.); **juwa_n, jwa_n** (N.); **zowa_n** (A.); **juya_n** young, strong (B.); **jua_n.a** young, a youth (Or. < **jua_n** (Pers.); **jua_ni_** youth, manhood (Mth. < **jama_n** young man (Pers.); **juwa_n** a youth (H.); **yuvan** young, best; **yona** young owman (Si.)(CDIAL 10510). cf. **celuva** a beautiful woman, a woman (Te.)(DEDR 2786). **Bestowing wealth**: **s'ri_da** bestowing wealth: Kube_ra; **s'ri_da_na** giving a female in marriage (Ka.); **stri_-dhana** a woman's peculiar property, property belonging to a woman over which has independent control (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

3430.**Consecrated money**: **yekke_ri gan.t.u** consecrated money (Tu.lex.) ? **yekta_r** communion, power (Kon.lex.) **yekkandelu, yakkandelu** being beyond reach; that which cannot be reached; want, insufficiency [< **ekku** to reach] (Tu.lex.) **ye_vura** greed, excessive desire (Tu.lex.)

3431.**Image: fish**: **yekku balya_ru** a kind of fish (Tu.lex.)

3432.**Companion**: **sa_ni** a second: a companion: a fellow, an associate, a colleague (in an office)(Ka.Te.H.); e.g. **doresa_ni**; **sa_niguma_sta** a fellow guma_sta (Ka.lex.)

3433.**Image: overflow**: **Ösyand** move quickly (Skt.); **syandana** flowing (Nir.); water (Skt.); **sam.dan.a** flow, water (Pkt.); **sadan-a** water (Si.)(CDIAL 13870). **sam.syandayati** causes to run together (A_pS'r.); **sam.sande_ti** joins, affixes (Pali); **sasanda** to put together (Si.)(CDIAL 13061). **syandate_** moves quickly, flows (RV.); trickles, drips, oozes (MBh.); **sandati** flows (Pali); **sam.dai** (Pkt.); **sadna_** to leak (as a ship), sink (H.)(CDIAL 13869). **vis.yandate_** flows out (VS.); **vis.yandayati** pours out (S'Br.); **vissandati** overflows (Pali); **vissam.dai** flows out (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11993). **sadil.** loose, e.g. hairs, shoes; **sadil.a_i, sadil.ye** looseness, e.g. of clothes; **sadil. za_un umkal.** to flow (Kon.lex.)

3434.**Army**: **s'an.d.a, s.an.d.a** a multitude; an encampment; nive_s'a, s'ivira, pa_l.eya (Ka.lex.) **can.t.ai** conflict, quarrel, fight, war (Ta.); **can.t.a** quarrel (Ma.)(DEDR 2318). **Image: quarrel; entanglement**: cf. semant. 'quarrel' X 'grove': **jhamela_** entanglement, quarrel (N.); wrangling (H.); **jhamat.u** grove of trees (S.); **jhamaku** entangling of branches (S.)(CDIAL 5340). ?**caccat.i** crowding, thronging of people (**J**.)(Ta.); **cantat.i** bustle, stir, clamour, uproar, tumult; dense crowd of people (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 20**); **sandad.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s.an.d.a, s'an.d.ha, s.an.d.ha** a multitude; a place where two things are joined into one; two trees being joined; a thicket, a wood (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **se_na** much (Kond.a); **he_ni** many (Pe.); **sa_na** a lot (?Te.)(DEDR 2824). **sa_ne = s'a_ne** (Tadbhava of **se_ne**) an army; a great many (Ka.); **ce_n-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **se_ne, se_na_, s'a_ne, sa_ne** a host, an army, an armed force (Ka.); **s'a_ne** (tadbhava of **se_ne**) much, many (Ka.); **se_na_n:ga** a component part of an army; **se_na_dhipati** the leader of an army, a general; **se_na_ni** the leader of an army, a commander, a general; Skanda, the god of war; **se_na_pati** an army-chief, a general (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **se_na_** army (RV.Pali); **sen.a** (Dhp.); **sena** (KharI.OAw.); **sen.a_** (Pkt.); **si_** (Sh.); **si_na** (K.); **sen** (H.Si.)(CDIAL 13587). **s're_n.i_** line, row, troop (RV. metr. often **s'rayan.i**); **se_n.i** guild, division of army (Pali); collection (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12718). **se_na_n:ga** component part of an army (VarBr.S.); **senan:ga, senaga** multitude, army (Si.)(CDIAL 13588). [cf. Pali lex. (Rhys Davids): **sen.i** (Classical Skt. **s'ren.i** in meaning 'guild'; vedic = row); a guild; their number was eighteen; **-pamukha** the head of a guild; a division of an army **sen.imokkha** the chief of an army (Pali); **sena_** (vedic **sena_** perhaps from **si** to bind); an army; **-gutta** a high official, a minister of war, only in cmpd. **maha_-na_yaka** a general; **-pacca** the position as general; **-pati** a general; **-patika** a general; **-byu_ha** massing of troops, grouping and fitting up an army.] **se_na_pati** leader of an army (AitBr.); general (Pali); **se_na_patika** (Pali); **se_n.a_vai** (Pkt.); **s'en.vai_, s'en.vi_, s'en.ai** a class of Brahmans (M.); **s'en.vi** (Konkan.i); **senevi** general (Si.)(CDIAL 13589). **ce_n-ai-k- kut.aiya_r, ce_n-ai-t-talaivar** commander, leader of an army; chief of Vis.n.u's hosts; men of Kaikko_l.ar caste (cf. **ce_n-ai-mutaliya_r, ce_n-aiyar-ko_n-**); men of ilai-va_n.ikar caste; **ce_n-ai-t-talaivar** commander (**Na_lat.i,2**); **ce_n-a_varaiyan, ce_n-atipan-, ce_n-a_pati** general, commander of an army (**Tiv. Iyar-.4,24**); **ce_n-a_tira_yan-** Skanda; **ce_n-a_-camuttiram** army, vast as an ocean; immense crowd; **ce_n-a_n:kam** component division of an army; **ce_n-a_-mukam** front army (**Cilap. 25,192**); division of an army comprising 3 chariots, 3 elephants, 9 horses and 15 foot-soldiers; **ce_n-ai** army comprising four-fold divisions: **ya_n-ai (-c-ce_n-ai), te_r (-c-ce_n-ai), pari (-c-ce_n-ai), ka_la_l. (-ce_n-ai);** [cf. **sena_** an army described as consisting of **hatthi_** (elephant)**, assa_** (horse)**, ratha_** (chariot), **patti_** (foot-soldier)(Pali.lex.)] **ce_n-ai-p-peruva_n.ikan-** chief purveyor of an army (**Perun.. Ucaik. 40,344**); **ce_n-a_varaci** wife of a commander-in-chief; **ce_n-a_pattiyam** office of a commander, commandership (Ta.lex.) **sainya** belonging to an army; soldier; army (MBh.); **sainika** id. (MBh.); **sem.niga** (NiDoc.); **se_n.iga** (Pkt.); **xena_** soldier (A.); **sena, sena_** (Or.); **sena_** general, official who collects revenue in a village (H.); **sen.n.a, sin.n.a** army (Pkt.); **sen** (G.); **se_niya** soldier (Pali); **seniya, seni** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 13602). cf. **cayam** triumph, victory (**Tiruva_ca. 2,58**); sun; collection, assembly (Ta.lex.) **jaya** victory (AV.Pali.Pkt.); **jau** (Ku.); **diya** (Si.)(CDIAL 5141). **Chief army astrologer**: **ce_n-ai-p-perun:kan.i** chief astrologer attached to an army (**ce_n-ai-p-perun:kan.i ceppiya nan-n-a_l.**)(**Perun.. Makata. 22,185**); **ce_n-ai-k-kan.imakan-** astrologer attached to an army (**Perun.. Ucaik. 36,199**)(Ta.lex.) **Royal army herald**: **ce_n-ai-y-ul. pat.unan-** royal herald who proclaims with a trumpet the king's commands to his army (**Cilap. 8,13, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **General of an army**: **a_r..i-tot.t.a_n-** General of an army, as one wearing ena_ti-mo_tiram (**Ci_vaka. 2167**); **e_n-a_ti** < prob. **se_na_di** an ancient title conferred by a king on his minister (**Man.i. 22, 205**); general; soldier, warrior;

ca_n.an- warrior, as having scar, ca_n.am (**Tamir..na_. 107**)(Ta.lex.) **se_na_** army (Pali.); **sena** id. (.OAw.); **si_na** id. (K.); **sen** id. (H.Si.)(CDIAL 13587). **se_na_n:ga** component part of an army (VarBr.S.); **senan:ga, senaga** multitude, army (Si.)(CDIAL 13588). **senevi** general (Si.); **se_na_pati** leader of an army (AitBr.); general (Pali); **se_n.a_vai** (Pkt.); (CDIAL 13589) cf. **se_na_** army (RV.)(CDIAL 13587). < **s're_n.i** line, row, troop (RV.) (CDIAL 12718). cf. semant. **se_d.hi_** line, row (Pkt.); **he_r** ladder (K.)(CDIAL 12724). **sainya** belonging to an army; soldier, army (MBh.); **sainika** id. (MBh.); **sem.niga** (NiDoc.); **se_n.iga** (Pkt.); **xena_** soldier (A.); **sena, sena_** (Or.); **sena_** general, official who collects revenue in a village (H.); **sen.n.a, sin.n.a** army (Pkt.); **sen** (G.); **se_niya** soldier (Pali); **seniya, seni** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 13602).

3435.**Exudation**: **cina, cuna** juice as of mango stalk after the fruit is broken off (Ma.); **sona** juice that exudes from plants (Te.); **cunekka** to ooze out, be acrid (Ma.); **tun., tune, sune** gummy juice exuding from the stalk etc. of certain fruits (Tu.)(DEDR 2717). cf. **ken mo, moe xen, ee xen** thick buttermilk, thick mass of buttermilk (To.); **kene** cream of milk (Ka.)(DEDR 1987). cf. **ken** densely (of shade)(To.); **kan-a** to be heavy; **kan-am** thickness (Ta.)(DEDR 1404). **cyo_tati** flows, tickles, oozes, causes to stream forth (Skt.); **covan.** to milk (L.); **con.a_** to leak, milk, extract milk from a plant (P.); **cuai** drips (Pkt.); **culav** (Gypsy); **cuan.u** to leak, ooze (S.); **cu_n.o** to leak (Ku.); **cuhunu** (N.); **cuya_, cu~ya_** (B.); **cuiba_, cui~ba_** to drip, ooze, leak (Or.); **cual** (Bhoj.); **cuval** (OAw.); **cu_na_** to drip, leak, drop (as ripe fruit)(H.); **cuvu~** to drop, leak (G.)(CDIAL 4948). **cona_** urine (esp. of cattle)(B.); **cona_** exit for juice in sugar mill (Bi.)(CDIAL 4949). cf. **sen** land irrigated by percolation from underneath (L.)(CDIAL 13582). cf. **jir** gum, any adhesive (Ko.); **jerre_** gum, resin (Kur.)(DEDR 2556). **cure** birdlime, gum (Malt.); **curra_** vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sa_l tree (Kur.)(DEDR 2711). cf. **ceruku** sugarcane (Ka.)(DEDR 2795). cf. **cut.t.i-c-cun.n.am** perfume (Ta.lex.) cf. **cu_rn.am** powder (Skt.lex.) **To exude**: **sandati, (sedo) muccati** v.i., **sandita** pp.; **muttaseda** exude (Pali.lex.) **seda** sweat; **sedan. moceti; sedo muccati** to sweat; **mocitaseda, muttaseda** pp.; **sedatinta** sweaty; **sedakilinnatta** sweatiness (Pali.lex.) cf. **sa_dik** smearing (Tu.); **ca~_du** to rub into a paste; **ca_tu-pad.i** sandal paste (Te.); **candana** sandal (tree, wood, paste)(Skt.); **candanamu** (Te.); **todon.m** (To.); **sa_tana** a kind of sandal (Skt.)(DEDR 2448). **Image: menstrual discharge**: **ca_n.t.u** menstrual discharge (Ta.); semen (Ma.); **sa~_d.u** id. (Te.); **sa_n.d.(u)** the fluid ejection from the female or the male genital organ (Kond.a)(DEDR 2447). **Fragrance**: **cente_n-** a kind of frankincense, one of six tu_pa varkkam (**Ci_vaka. 534, Urai.**); **te_n-** fragrance, odour (**Cu_l.a_. Kumara. 17**); sweet juice (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **je_n, je_, je_nu, te_nu** honey; **je_n-ney** honey-ghee, i.e. honey; **te_n** (Ta.Ma.); **junnu, te_ne** (Te.); **te_n, te_m** honey; sweetness; smell; palm juice (Ta.); **te_r-al** palm-tree juice, nectar (Ma.); **te_r-al** palm wine; sweetness = tittippu (Ta.); **ta_vi** fragrance (Te.); **jennon.a** a bee (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to fall in drops**: **cin.ukku** to yield in small quantities, issue in drops, ooze, drizzle (Ta.); **cin.ukku-cin.ukk-en-al** onom. expr. of issuing in drops; **cin.un:ku** to drizzle (Ta.); **jinugu, jinun:gu** to rain slightly, drizzle (Ka.); **cinan.n.uka** id. (Ma.); **jinigisu** to liquefy (Ka.); **cinuku** a drop, a thin or drizzling rain; vb. to fall in drops (Te.); **cinkip** to drip (Pa.); **sinkul** raindrops (Ga.)(DEDR 2520). **s'i_yate_** falls (AV.); **s'ijoiki**, 3 sg. **s'i_jei** to fall, (flowers, leaves, etc.), to be shed (Sh.); **s'ioiki** to let fall (Sh.); **s'i~_n.u**, pp. **s'i_o** to fall (of snow)((WPah.); **senava_, henava_** to fall; **sena** falling (Si.); **si_na** fallen off, destroyed (Pali); **sinu** corpse (N.); **s'i_n.** exhaustion (M.); **hun.u** fallen (Si.)(CDIAL 12494). **Rotten**: **s'i_rn.a** broken (S'Br.); fallen out (MBh.); withered, rotten (Mn.); **sin.n.a** decayed (Pkt.); **si_na** fallen off, destroyed (Pali)(CDIAL 12496). **canxna_** to turn stale (of cooked things, meat or vegetables), turn mouldy

(as bread)(Kur.); **cange** to be or become rotten (of cooked food); **cangro** rotten (Malt.)(DEDR 2424).

3436.**Irrigation by percolation**: **sen** land irrigated by percolation from underneath (L.)(CDIAL 13582). **seba_** moisture by percolation, cultivation in ground so watered (L.); **sebba_, seba_** irrigation by percolation (P.)(CDIAL 13584). **Land irrigated by water-lift**: **seo** land irrigated directly by water-lift; **si_u_** inundation from canal or river; **se_** wet (L.)(CDIAL 13580). **Baling out; sprinkling**: **se_cana** effusion, sprinkling (Sus'r.); bucket (Skt.); **se_canaka** shower-bath (S_rn:gS.); **se_canaka** adj. sprinkling (Pali); **se_an.a** sprinkling (Pkt.); **se_an.aya** one who waters (Pkt.); **siuni** bucket for throwing water (B.); **sen.a_** bamboo basket for raising water (Or.); **sevana** water bucket (Si.)(CDIAL 13582). **Jug, jar**: **syo_** jug, jar (Kt.); **s'u_** bucket (Pr.); **se_ka** pouring out (RV.); sprinkling (MBh.Pali); **se_a** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13580). **Baling vessel**: **se_cayati** causes to pour out, sprinkles (MBh.); **se_ce_ti** causes to be sprinkled (Pali); **se_ai** sprinkles (Pkt.); **se_am.ta** pres. part. (Pkt.); **xeo~t, xeo~ta_** scoop, baling vessel (A.); **se~uti** baling basket (B.); **sevan.** to moisten; **seun.** (L.); **seun.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 13583). **Falling down**: **cyuti** falling down (Gaut.); **cuti** vanishing, passing away (Pali); **cui** death (Pkt.); **siyu** decease (Si.)(CDIAL 4945). **cya_vana** in cmpds. 'causing to fall (MBh.); expulsion (Skt.); **cyu** move (Skt.); **ca_vana_** moving away (Pali); **cauna_** the place where men emptying buckets at an irrigation well stand (H.)(CDIAL 4940). **Cultivation**: cf. **se_dya** cultivation, farming (Ka.); **se_dyamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2811). **se_vita** cultivated (Skt.); **se_vayati** tends (plants)(Skt.); **se_vita** served (MBh.Pali); fostered (Skt.); **se_via** served (Pkt.); **siv**^{i} tame, domesticated (K.)(CDIAL 13597). cf. **se_de** fatigue, weariness, distress (Ka.); **se_da, s'a_da** fatigue, weariness (Te.); **seda-** sweat (Pali)(DEDR 2810). **Plot of ground**: **ce_ttu** field, plot of ground (Ta.); cf. **khetta** (Pkt.); **ks.e_tra** (Skt.); **ce_takam < s'a_da** mud, slush (**Kampara_. Varaik-ka_t.ci. 56**); **ce_r-u** mud, mire, sluch, loam (**Pur-ana_. 249**); id. (Ma.); **kesar-u** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Ground, earth**: **xe_x**^{e}**l** ground, earth we tread on, soil, floor (Kur.); **qqlu** the earth, the world, land (Malt.)(DEDR 1993). **kai-val.am** fertility, luxuriance, richness of soil; **kai-val.arttal** to be carefully tended (**Kampara_. Ko_lan.. 18**); **kai-va_y-k-ka_l** small channel branching out from the main one (**Tol. Po. 1, Il.ampu_ra.**) (Ta.lex.) **kaiva_ram** equal division of crop; **kai-vitai** cultivation without the process of transplantation; **kaivitaippu** sowing in dry earth (Ta.lex.) [cf. **nan-ai** to become wet (Ta.); **nan--cey** wet lands, wet cultivation (Ta.); **nanja** wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (Te.); **nenja** watering (Kui); **nan-ye** cold season (?Malt.)(DEDR 3630)]. **Wet, moist**: **se~ta_, se~t-se~tiya_, se~ta_niya_** damp, moist (B.); **se~ta_na** moistened; **sa~_ta_na** to be wet (B.); **santia_** wet; **santa_iba_, santeiba_** to be wet (Or.)(CDIAL 12891). **sindo** wet (Phal.); **stimita** wet (Nais..)(CDIAL 13693). **sti_myati** is wet (Dha_tup.); **thim** drop (L.); **them, the~b** (M.)(CDIAL 13696). cf. **te_ma** wet (Te.lex.) **Irrigation**: **cu_a_** irrigation (L.)(CDIAL 4946). **cyo_ta** oozing, sprinkling (Skt.); **coi_** weir (for catching fish)(S.); **co_ha_** spring; **cohr.a_** giving little water (L.); **co_a_** spring water (L.); **co** rivulet; **coa_** trickle down a rock, water oozing from a hole (P.); **coi_** small stream, defile; **co** spring (P.); **coya_** a sprinkling or spilling (of water, etc.)(B.)(CDIAL 4947). **coi_** produce of dairy (S.)(CDIAL 4950). **d.on.e** a small natural pond in rocks; a hollow, a hole; **d.on.egan.n.u** a sunken eye; **d.on.e po_gu** to get holes (Ka.lex.) cf. **dro_n.i** the valley or chasm between two mountains; an oval vessel of wood (Skt.lex.) **Image: pit for the cogwheel of a waterwheel**: **cui_** pit in which cogwheel of a waterwheel works (S.)(CDIAL 4945). cf. **turavu** sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes (**S.I.I. ii,509**); id. (Ma.); **doruvu** id. (Te.); **turavu** well made by excavating sand, unwalled well (Ta.lex.) **Well; reservoir**: **curi_** small well or reservoir near a well (Skt.); **cura_** small hollow (L.); **cur** hole in the ground for fire (P.); **curi** small well (B.); **curi_** (H.); **cara, cari_** ditch; **caro** cavity, pit (S.); **carhu_** hole in ground for fire

(P.); **car** trench, trench for fire (G.); **car** moat; **cari_** trench (M.); **ca_ri_** long trench for fire (G.); **car** sandbank (H.)(CDIAL 4873). **cu_** hole (Wg.); **su_ra** (Av.); **su_ra_x** (Pers.); **su_rai** (Psht.); **s'vabhra** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12570). **Well; reservoir**: **cun.t.i_, cun.t.ika_** small well (Sus'r.); **cun.t.a_, cun.d.hi_, cun.d.ya, cu_d.a_, cu_d.aka, cu_taka** small well (Skt.)(CDIAL 4873). **To ooze; mountain spring; rock water; weir**: **cin-aiya_r-u pat.ukai** oozing of water in a river-bed indicative of the coming freshet (**I_t.u, 1,6,2, s'ri_.**)(Ta.lex.) **cun-ai** mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir, pasture ground with tanks and shady trees; **cun-aivu** rock water (Ta.); **sonp** swampy place where water stands (To.); **d.on.e, don.e** a small natural pond in rocks, a hollow, a hole (Ka.); **dona** a pool on a hill (Te.); **cun.d.hi** small pond (Skt.); **cun.d.hi_** natural pool (Pkt.); **son.d.i_** a natural tank in a rock (Pali); **cun.t.i** well (Skt.)(DEDR 2716). **ucnik** spring (Shum.); **uhani** a place with many springs (A.); **uncar.ek** spring (Pas'.); **utsadhi** receptacle of a spring (RV.)(CDIAL 1872). cf. **tsa** spring of water (RV.); **utsya, utsi_ya** coming from a spring (of water) (AV.); **u_c** spring (Wg.); **unco** (Kt.); **u_c** (Dm.Phal.Bshk.); **u~_c, wu~_c** (Gaw.); **uc** (Kal.Kho.Pas'.); **u_ic** (Pas'.); **u~c** (Sh.); **uh** (A.); **ucha** (Or.)(CDIAL 1869). **u_e~r, u_;in.** dam, dyke (Wg.)(CDIAL 1926). **utsicati** causes to flow over (RV.); **ussicati** bales out (Pali); **ussim.cai** irrigates, empties (Pkt.); **usuncn.u_** to throw out water from a pool (WPah.); **usewna_** to pour off (H.)(CDIAL 1883). **Irrigated field; field for shifting cultivation**: **kay, key, key(y)i** field (Ka.); **kaitai** paddy field (Ta.); **cey** field, esp. wet field (Ta.); **ceyi** rice-field (Ma.); **kette** wet mud, mire (Kod..); **ce_nu** (pl. **ce_lu**) field; (inscr.) **kayya** a rice-field (Te.); **kaili** field (Te.); **ke_n** id. (Kol.); field for shifting cultivation (Pa.); **ken.** id. (Kol.)[cf. **ken** a kind of pulse, cajanus indicus (Kond.a.Pe.); **ka_'anga_** (Kui); **kha_na** raher (dhal)(Kuwi)(DEDR 1934)]; **xajj** earth, mould, clay, mud, corpse (Kur.); **qaju** earth, mud (Malt.)(DEDR 1958). **nan--cey** wet lands, wet cultivation (Ta.); **nan-ai** to become wet, be moistened, soaked (Ta.); **nanja** wet land, land cultivated by artificial cultivation (Te.); **nenja** watering (Kui)(DEDR 3630).

3437.**Part of the whole**: **cin-aippeyar** noun denoting part of the whole as kan. (eye)(**Nan-. 132**); name formed from noun denoting part of the whole as kan.n.an- (**Nan-. 281**); **cin-ai** member, component part (**Tiva_.**); **cin-aiya_kupeyar** (Gram.) synecdoche in which part is put for the whole (**Nan-. 290, Urai.**); **cin-ai** < **jena** (Te.) embryo or foetus of animals (**Paripa_. 7,38**); branch of a tree (**Pur-ana_. 11,4**); **cin-ai-vin-ai** (Gram.) verb relating to part of the whole, dist. fr. mutal-vin-ai (**Pur-ana_. 9, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cen-u < janus** birth place (**Pa_rata. Patin-o. 37**)(Ta.lex.)

3438.**Daily expenditure**: **cen-n-at.ai (cel + nat.ai)** daily expenditure in temple service (**TAS. II, 1,23**)(Ta.lex.)

3439.**Image: a bird**: **cen-n-am** an aquatic bird (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 151**)(Ta.lex.)

3440.**Eminence**: **cen-n-i** Chola king (**CIlap. 7,2, Pak. 205**); eminence (**Kantapu. Ka_mata. 28**); **cen-n-i** head (**Kalit. 81**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3441.**Hempen cloth**: **ca_n.am** article made of fibres (**Nan-.266, Mayilai)**; **ca_n.ai, ca_n.ai-c-ci_lai** swaddling clothes; **ca_n.a-p-pil.l.ai** infant in swaddling clothes; **ca_n.ai-k-ku_r-ai** new clothes given by bridegroom's parents to the infant bride at the time of betrothal in marriage; **can.am, can.al** sunn-hemp, crotalaria juncea; **can.ampu** id.: **can.ampo_t.u parutti (Ka_cika.Piramaca.14)**; **can.appai, can.appu** id., Indian hemp; **can.al-valai** a hemp net to catch big fishes; **can.appana_r, canar-pana_r** fibres of flax (Ta.); **janapana_ra** id. (Te.); **can.ar-puri**

flax cord, hempen rope; **can.appan-** member of a Telugu caste whose profession was flax dressing (Ta.lex.) **son kudrum** crotolaria juncea; **kudrum** the name given to several fibre-yielding plants (Santali.lex.) **sa_n.a** hemp; **sa_n.amaya** hempen; **sa_n.ipasibbaka** hempen sack (Pali.lex.) Crotolaria juncea: **sana** (Skt.); **sunn** (H.); **shonpat** (B.); **ghore sun** (B.); **santag** (M.); **sannappu** (Ta.); **janumu** (Te.); **wuckoo nar** (Ma.); seeds: used to purify blood, in impetigo, psoriasis, emmenagogue; cultivated throughout India (GIMP, p.81). Crotalaria mucronata: **sen, san** (H.); **jhunjhunia** (Assam); seeds: sometimes used as substitute for coffee; leaves contain an alkali; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.81). cf. **masi_n, masi_na_** a vetch, pulse (H.); **masi_na_** linseed, linum usitatissimum (Skt.)(CDIAL 9923). **s'a_n.a** hempen, flaxen (S'r.); **s'a_n.i_** hempen cloth (MBh.); **sa_n.a** hempen (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_n.i_** hempen cloth (Pkt.); hempen cloth, screen (Pali); **seni** curtain (Si.)(CDIAL 12384). **s'an.a** hemp (AV.Pali.Or.); **s.am.n.a** (NiDoc.); **san.a, sin.a** (Pkt.); **sin.i_** (S.); **sin.i~_** (L.); **san.** (P.Ku.G.M.); **san** (N.B.Bi.Mth.H.); **xan** (A.); **chan.a** hemp flax (Or.); **son** (Mth.); **sani_** fine hemp (H.); **sana, han.a** (Si.); **chan.i** hempen (Or.); **san.iyu~** hempen cloth (G.)(CDIAL 12272). **sana_t.hi_, sanait.ha_** stalk of hemp (Bi.); **sansana_t.hi_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 12273). **s'an.asu_tra** hempen cord (Gr.S'r.); **han.ahu~** hempen string or thread, cord (Si.)(CDIAL 12275). **s'an.ika_** crotalaria of various species (Skt.); **xani, xeni** inner stalk of rice straw (A.)(CDIAL 12276). **kin:kin.i, kin:kin.i** crotalaria pulcherrima; rattlewort, girdle of small bells (Ta.); **gin.igin.ike** the plant crotalaria and its various species of which the seeds rattle (Ka.))(DEDR 1545). **kin:kin.i_** small bell (MBh.); **kin:kan.ika** (Pali); **ki~kini_** girdle of small bells (H.); **kikini** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 3152). **kin:gari_** indented figure traced on the border of a garment (P.)(CDIAL 3151). **ci_n-i** false hemp tree, tetrameles nudiflora (Ta.); **ci_ni** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2641). **Nettle**: **jhu_n.i_** nettle (Phal.); **jot** string of nettle fibre (N.)(CDIAL 10519). **yu_na** band, cord (Ka_tyS'r.); **ju_n.a** a kind of reed (Or.); **ju_na_, junna_** grass-rope (Bi.); **junna_** (Mth.); **ju_na_** (H.); **juinu** rope for binding sheaves (N.); **juina_** grass-rope (OH.)(CDIAL 10518). cf. **ka_con-r-i** climbing nettle, tragia involucrata (Ta.)(DEDR 1435). **Sack; covered with a woollen rug**: **go_n.a-sam.thata** covered with a woollen rug (Pali); **go_n.aka** woollen rug with a long fleece (Pali); **goni** sack (NiDoc.); **go_ni** bag, purse; **gono** sack (Gy.); **go~_** carpet (Ash.); **groi~, gre~_** (Wg.); **gu_ni** (Dm.); **Saddlebag**: **go_ni_** saddlebag (Pas'.); **guna** pair of large saddlebags usually of goat's hair for carrying grain (K.); **gun.i_** coarse sackcloth (S.); **gu~_n.i~_** sack (L.); **gu_n.** hair cloth, hempen sacking (P.); **gu_n.i_** sack (P.); **gun** sacking (B.); **gon.i_** sackcloth (Or.Ma.); sack, corn measure, ragged garment (Or.); **gon** grain sack (Bi.); sack (H.); **gu_n.**^{i} sacking, sack (G.); **gon.** sack (M.); **gon.a** large grain sack (Ma.)(CDIAL 4275). **ko_n.i, ko_n.ikai, ko_n.iyal** sacks made of jute fibre, gunny bag (Ta.); **ko_n.i** gunny bag (Ma.); **gon.y** in **tingon.y** bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (To.); **go_n.i** sack (Ka.); gunny bag (Tu.); coarse sackcloth (Te.); **go_niya, go_ne** sack, gunny bag (Te.)(DEDR App.33). **Mail armour**: **koja** mail armour = **kavaca; kojava** a rug or cover with long hair, a fleecy counterpane (**pa_va_ra-kojava**); **gon.aka** is explained as: **di_gha-lomaka maha_kojava** (Pali.lex.)

3442.**Images: leaf; tender shoot; shoot of betel vines**: **kan.n.i** sprout, shoot, tender leaf (Ta.); shoot of betel vines, palm leaves (Ma.)(DEDR 1185). **kail** sprout, shoot (H.); **kari_ra** shoot of bamboo (Sus'r.); **karir** tender shoot of bamboo (B.); **kal.i_ra** top of coconut palm eaten as a vegetable (Pali); **karira, karir.a, karar.i, kard.i_** bamboo shoot (Or.); **kari_l, karil, kair, kalla_** bamboo shoot (H.)(CDIAL 2804). **kari_ram** sprout, shoot; shoot of the bamboo (**Tailava. Taila. 35**)(Ta.lex.) cf. katir ear of grain, spear of grass (Ta.); ear, spike of corn (Ma.)(DEDR 1194).

3443.**Image: ear of corn**: **s'en** (pl. **s'enkul**) head of jowar (Nk.); **cennu, sen** ear of corn or paddy (Ga.); **sen:k** corn (pl.)(Go.); **san** head of jowar (Go.); **hennu** ear of wheat or jowari (Go.); **e_n-al** ear of corn (Ta.); **ennu, vennu** id. (Te.); **enn(i)** head of grain (Go.); **en** ear of corn (Go.); **ser-en** (pl. **ser-eku**) ear of corn (Kond.a); **canu** pod (Malt.)(DEDR 2798). **Head of paddy**: **han** head of paddy (Go.); **hessu cannu** head of rice (Kur.); **s'en** head of paddy (Go.); **cen** head of paddy (Kol.Pe.)(DEDR 2798). **cinekka** to branch out, rice to sprout (Ma.)(DEDR 2592). **Millet**: **c.i_n.** millet harvest; a kind of millet (Sh.); **cena_** panicum miliaceum (H.); **ci_na** panicum miliaceum (Skt.); **ci_naka** id. (Skt.); a kind of bean (Pali); **ci_n.aka** a partic. grain (Skt.); **ci_na_ka** fennel (Skt.); **cinna, cinnaka** panicum miliaceum (BHSk.); **ci_n.o** the millet panicum italicum (S.); **ci_n.a~_** p. miliaceum (L.); **ci_n.a_** (P.); **cin.a_** (Ku.); **ci_na_** (B.H.); panicum frumentosum (P.); **ci_nh, cinna_** id. (P.); **ci_n** p. italicum, panicum frumentosum (Mth.); a kind of grain (Bhoj.); **cinei** a kind of minute grain (WPah.); **cina_** millet (Or.); **cin** panicum miliaceum (P.); **cin.** a grain like wheat but bigger (Kho.)(CDIAL 4842). **tin-ai** Italian millet, setaria italica; wild Bermuda grass, panicum burmanni; little millet (= **ca_mai**); paddy-field grass, p. fluitans (Ta.); **tina** p.italicum (Ma.); **ten** ear (of any grain) (Ko.); **tene** a spike, ear of corn; **tene-gid.a** Italian millet, p.italicum [s.italica = p.italicum](Ka.)(DEDR 3265). **cin-ai** bud, branch out on all sides; n. embryo, foetus, flower bud, branch of a tree (Ta.); **canaccam** smaller branch of a tree or antler; **cina** branching out as an ear of corn; **jane** yoke of an egg (Ka.); **jena** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2592). **Rice**: **jengene, jingini** a long-grained variety of rice, the earliest among the kinds sown in caor.a fields (Mu.); **jengne** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **Maize**: **jond.ra, jonra** maize or Indian corn; **gur.u'u jonra** id. which ripens with panicum miliare; **gor.a jonra** which ripens with rice of the high fields; **locon jonra** which ripens with the rice of the low fields; **jond.ra-coka, jonra-coka** the sheathing leaf of the fruiting spike of maize; **koca** id. (Mu.); **jawa_ra_** maize (H.)(Mu.lex.)

3444.**Image: back**: **jen** back (Pe.); **je_nu, je~_o** (loc. **je_co**) id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2825). cf. **cer-na_** to raise a burden to one's shoulders (Kur.); **ced.e** to convey, carry (Malt.)(DEDR 2762).

3445.**Acquaintance**: **can-u** favourite, acquaintane (**Kumare_ca. Cata. 60**)(Ta.); **tcanuvu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3446.**Silver box containing a charm**: **cajjai** silver box containing the S'iva lin:ga, suspended from the neck by Lin:ga_yats (Ta.); **sejje** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) ?**seza_ri** neighbour, i.e. living close (Kon.lex.)

3447.**Image: pregnancy**: **cana** pregnancy; **canekka** animals to conceive (Ma.); **jane** yoke of egg (Ka.); **cin-ai** embryo, foetus, pregnancy (**Paripa_. 7,38**); spawn, eggs, member, component part (Ta.lex.); branch of a tree (**Pur-ana_. 11,4**); **tane, tene** embryo of beasts, pregnancy (Ka.); **tan, san** conceiving, breeding as cattle, sheep, etc. (Tu.); **taneyuni** cattle or animals to be big with young (Tu.); **jena** yolk of an egg (Te.)(DEDR 2592). **cin-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to form, rise, come into being (**Kur-al., 1203**); be impregnated (Ta.lex.) **janyate_** is born (Pa_n..); **jan** to be born, bears (Gypsy); **dn** having been born (OSi.)(CDIAL 5117). **ja_ne_ti** begets (Pali); **jan-** to bear (Kho.)(CDIAL 5192). **Person**: **jana** race, person (RV.); person, people (Pali); **jan.a** (KharI.); **jan.a** person (Pkt.); **jeno** person (also used as numerative) (Gypsy); **jan.a_** person, husband (S.); **jana_** use in plural as numerartive: persons (N.); person (B.); **zan** person (A.); **zana_** respectable person (A.); **jan.a** plural affix (OB.); **jan** person, labourer (B.); **jan.a**, **jan.e** person (Or.); **jan** person, agricultural labourer paid in kind (Bi.); **jan, jana_** person, labourer (Mth.); **jan** person (Bhoj.); **jan.o** (Marw.); **jan.** (G.M.); **jan.a, zan.** (Konkan.i); **dana_** (Si.); **dena** (OSi.10th

century)(CDIAL 5098). **janapada** a people (S'Br.); country (MBh.); inhabited country (opp. to town)(Pali); **jan.avaya** (Pkt.); **ja_napadasa** living in the country (As'.); **janapade** (As'.); **danavuva** inhabited district (Si.)(CDIAL 5101). **can-am** people, community (**Ci_vaka. 116**); relations, one's own people; crowd, herd (**Pa_rata. Campava. 47**); **can-a-pati** king, emperor (**Kalin.. 361**); **can-a-k-kat.t.u** family circle (Ta.lex.) **Living being**: **jantu** offspring, creature, man (RV.); any animal of lowest order, insect, worm (Mn.); living being (Pali); **jam.tu** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5110). **To grow up**: **cand-** to grow up; **candip- (candit-)** to make to grow up, bring up, rear (Pa.); **sand-** to grow; **sandup- (sandut-)** to make to grow; **sand-** to grow (plants, etc.)(Ga.)(DEDR 2329). **jama_ra** age, length of life (S.); **jama_ra** birth, life (OG.)(CDIAL 5111). **janmada** progenitor (Skt.); **jama_n** birth (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5112). **can-mam** birth (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,10,1**)(Ta.lex.) **janman** birth, creature (RV.); **zama_n** (Wkh.); **za_men** (Psht.); **jamman, jammana** birth (Pali); **janma**, gen. **janmas-a** (NiDoc.); **jamma, jamman.a** (Pkt.); **jamu** birth, age (S.); **jam** birth (L.); **jamm** birth, offspring, growth (P.); **ja_ma** birth (OB.); **ja_m** son, seed (H.); **anja_ma_** barren; **jamr.a_** father; **jamr.i_** mother (H.); **jammai** is born (Pkt.); **jaman.u** to be born, take root (S.); **jamman., jaman.** to be born, grow (L.); **jaman.a_** birth (L.); **jammn.a_** to be born, to come into existence, grow; to bear; **jama_un.a_** to act as midwife (P.); **jamn.a_** to be born, bear; **jakn.o~_** to grow (WPah.); **ja_mn.o** to germinate (Ku.); **ja_mai** to grow (Bhoj.); **ja_mna_** to germinate, sprout (H.); **jama_na_** to plant (a tree, etc.)(H.)(CDIAL 5113). **jammia** born (Pkt.); **jammi_** born, flourishing (P.)(CDIAL 5115). **Progeny**: **can-akan-** father, progenitor (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-. 84**); **can-a-k-kat.t.u** family circle; family tie; unity among the people (Ta.lex.) **janana** birth (Mn.); **jan.an.a** (Pkt.); **janani** family, race (B.); **dananaya** birth, production (Si.)(CDIAL 5099). **janani_** mother (S'a_n:khS'r.Pali); **jan.an.i_** (Pkt.); **jan.n.i_** (P.)(CDIAL 5100). **janitri_** mother (RV.); **janetti_** mother (Pali); **jan.ti_** (G.); **dinitiya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5106). **janita** born (Skt.Pali); **jan.ia** (Pkt.); **dini, dunu** (Si.)(CDIAL 5104). **janitra** origin, birthplace (RV.); procreative matter (VS.); pl. parents (AitBr.); [cf. **ca_n.t.u** semen (Ma.); menstrual discharge (Ta.)(DEDR 2447)]; **janitta** birthplace (Pali); **jan.tar** giving birth, infant (G.); **zotr** kinsman, friend (Kt.); **za_te** (Pr.)(CDIAL 5105). **janayati** causes to be born (AV.); begets (S'Br.); **janati** begets (RV.); **jane_ti** bears (a child)(Pali); **jan.e_i, jan.ai** (Pkt.); **jan.an.u** (S.); **jan.an.** to bear (a child), to foal (L.); **jan.na_** to give birth to (P.); **janna_** to bear, be born (H.); **jan.vu~** to bear (G.); **jan.a_inu** to cause to bring forth (S.); **jana_un.a_** to deliver a child (P.); **jana_na_** (H.); **jan.a_vvu~** (G.); **danavanava_** to produce (Si.)(CDIAL 5102). **janiman** birth (RV.); **dinim** birh (Si.)(CDIAL 5107). **janus** birth, race (RV.); **dunu_** (OSi.); **dunu** birth, origin (Si.); **junn** relation (Wg.)(CDIAL 5108). **jama_ndru_, jama~_dru_** congenital (L.); **janma_ntara** former life (MBh.); **jama_ndaru_** natal; adv. from birth (P.)(CDIAL 5114). **ja_tya** of the same family (S'Br.); of good family (R.); **ja_ti_ya** in cmpds. of the race of (Ka_tyS'r.); **jacca** in cmpds. of the family of (Pali); of good birth, best, beaitiful (Pkt.); **jai** good, in good health (Wg.); **an-ja_i_** hybrid (of animals)(H.); **-da_** being of the rank of (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 5190). **ja_ti** birth (AitBr.); position fixed by birth (Mn.); birth (Pali); **jati, jadi** (KharI.); **ja_i** (Pkt.); **za_y** birth, festival at a birth (K.); **jay** birth (OSi.); **da_** births, sorts, kinds (Si.); **ja_ti** kind (Ka_tyS'r.); **dayak** thing, matter (Si.)(CDIAL 5185). **ja_ta** born; son (RV.); born (Pali); **ja_taka** son (Pali); **ja_te** was born (As'.); **ja_ta** disposition (As'.); **-ja_** in family names, e.g. **Basuja_** (B.); **ja_ya_-jama~_** birth-place (P.); **ja_ya_** born (H.); **ja_yu~** born (G.); **ja_la_** pp. of verb 'to be', **jaha_la, ja_hala_** (OM.); **jha_la_** (M.); **da_** born, son (Si.); **da_va** pret. of **dananava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5182). **ca_ti** birth (**Tol. Po. 307, Urai**); kind, class, species; that which is superior, genuine; group, multitude; **ca_ti-kulam** high caste; **ca_ti-c-carakku** article of good quality, genuine article; **ca_ti-p-pan-mai** plural number denoting the entire genus or class (**Ci_vaka.901,urai**); **ca_ti-p-pil.l.ai** Pal.l.ars, as 'servants of the caste' (G.Sm.D.I,i,187); servile caste attached to a particular community (Ta.lex.)

3448.**Image: hill, hill pasture**: **sa_nu**, inst. **snuna_** mountain top, ridge (RV.); **sa_nu** mountain ridge (Pali); **sa_n.u** (Pkt.); **so~** hill pasture (Kt.); **sa~_** (Wg.); **san** hill (Dm.); **sun** high hill, hill pasture (Kal.)(CDIAL 13340). **sa_niwa_r** dark clouds (Dm.); **sa_nuwa_r** (Phal.)(CDIAL 13341). ?cf. **ca_ral** drizzling rain from clouds gathering on hill-tops; mountain; **ca_rar--kat.t.u** gathering of clouds over the hills during the monsoon (**Kon.t.al vit.u. 651**)(Ta.lex.)

3449.**Climber of date-palm; mountaineer; toddy-drawer**: **ce_nti < se_ndi_ < s'un.d.a_** toddy (Ta.); **s'e_ndi** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **ce_n.o_n-** mountaineer (**Maturaik. 294**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_n.a_n, ca_nna_n** a caste of palmyra cultivators in Travancore (Ma.); **ca_n.an-** member of the Sha_n.a_r caste whose occupation is toddy drawing; **ca_n-r-a_r** Sha_n.a_rs (Ta.)(DEDR 2446). cf. **e_n-a_ti** name of a division among sha_n.a_ns (whose occupation is toddy-drawing)(**Tj.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ti_yan, ti_van** the caste of the palm-cultivators, toddy-drawers, sugar-makers etc. (Ma.)(DEDR 3277). cf. **ti_rre** sweet (Kol.); **tiren** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 3254). cf. **ti_m** sweet (Ta.); **semba** sweetness (Kui); **henu** id. (Kuwi); **ti_nna_** to have a sweet taste, be a relish for, please (Kur.); **ti_yana** sweet (Te.)(DEDR 3268). **cad.ai** rises, sits on; caus. **cad.a_ve_i, chad.ai** rises, mounts (Pkt.); **carun** to increase (K.); **car.han.u** to rise, mount (S.); **car.han.** (L.); **car.hn.a_** (P.); **car.hn.o** (Ku.); **car.nu**, caus. **car.a_unu** (N.); **sariba** to mount, increase, surpass (A.); **sara_iba** to put on, clothe (A.); **car.a_** to mount, increase (B.); **car.hiba_** to climb (Or.); **car.hab** to rise, mount, sit (Mth.); **car.hal** to rise (Bhoj.); **cad.hai** rises, attacks (OAw.); caus. **cad.ha_vai** raises, offers (OAw.); **car.hna_** to climb (H.); caus. **car.ha_na_** (H.); **car.hn.o** (Marw.); **cad.hvu~, car.vu~** (G.); caus. **cad.ha_vvu~, car.a_vvu~** (G.); **cad.hn.e~**, caus. **cad.havin.e~** (M.); **cad.ta_** (Konkan.i); **sd.a, snd.a** a climb (Si.); **ca_run** to pick up, collect (K.); **ca_r.han.u** to lift (S.); **ca_r.han., ca_r.un.** (L.); **ca_r.hn.a_** (P.); **ca_hr.n.a_** (WPah.); **ca_r.ho** climber (S.); **ca_r.ha** climber of a date-palm (L.); **ca_r.** a pushing up (B.); **ca_r.a_** prop (B.); **ca_r.i_** punting pole, lever (B.)(CDIAL 4578). ?**To surpass**: **kat.a** to excel (Ta.); **kat.akka** to surpass (Ma.); **kad.apuni** to cross, surpass (Tu.); **kad.acu, gad.acu, gad.ucu** to exceed, cross (Te.); **kat.t.na_** to surpass, go to excess, overtake and go beyond, pass over or above, to cross (Kur.); **kat.p** exceedingly, much, very (Malt.)(DEDR 1109).

3450.**Founder of a race; first-born**: **ce_n-an-, ce_n-** an ancient title (**Te_va_. 859,4**) (Ta.lex.) **Indra: ce_n.iyan-** Indra (**ce_n.iyan-u man-r-e_ terintu**)(**Tan-ippa_,i,60,120**); **ce_n.** height, loftiness; sky (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.akai. 20**); heaven (**Kantapu. Tirunakara. 105**); **ce_n.am** heaven (**Te_va_. 857,4**); **ce_n.a_t.u** heaven (Ta.lex.) **ce_n.iyar** a class of celestials (**Ce_tupu. Ve_ta_l.a. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **indra** the god Indra (RV.); **inda** (Pali); **im.da** (Pkt.); **i~_dr** name of a god (Kt.); **indr** (Pr.); **in**, gen. **indras** (Kal.); **i~d.ra-lat.hi** rainbow (S.); **i~_da** (OMarw.); **indu** (Si.)(CDIAL 1572). **im.dajjhaya** a large flag (Pkt.); **indradhvaja** Indra's banner (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 1578). **ce_n-an-** an ancient title (**Te_va_. 859,4**)(Ta.lex.) **se_na_ni** Skanda, the god of war; a general (Ka.lex.) **se_na_l** old man, senior; fem. **se_no_**; **sena_l** (masc.) aged; **seno** id. (Go.); **ser.al** (masc.) old; **se_r.o** old woman; **he_nor** old, senior; **se_no** old woman; **se_r.o** (pl. **-sku**) id. (Go.); **send.a** first-born, eldest; **send.enju** founder of a race, early settler (Kui)(DEDR 2808). X **ja_nin** having knowledge (Mn.); **a_n.in** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 5282): **saja_n.a** clever (Pkt.); **sia_n.o** (S.); **sia_n.a_** sensible, discreet, wise (L.); **siya_n.a_** id. (P.); **saya_n.o** wise, experienced, old (Ku.); **siya_na_** adult (N.); **xiya_n** clever (A.); **siya_na_, seya_na** (B.); **sia_n.a, sia_n.a_, siha_n.a_** (B.); **saya_n** full-grown (Mth.); **saya_na_, siya_na_, seya_na_** intelligent, adult (H.); **s'en., s'a_n.u_** wise, discreet, courteous (G.); **sia_ni_** clever; pl. **si_ni~_** clever (WPah.); **saya_ni_** (OAw.)(CDIAL 13088). **s're_n.ya** *tribesman (nom. prop. BHSkt. ii, 536); **s.i_n.,** pl. **s.i_n.i** a Shina man; **s.in.o** f., **s.in.i** adj. (Sh.)(CDIAL 12719). **Revenue officer**: **se_na** an officer

who collects the revenue in a village (Ka.); **se_na_** (H.); having a lord, possessing a master or leader (Skt.); **se_na-bo_va, s'a_nabho_ga, s'a_nabhava, s'a_nabha_ga, s'ya_nabho_ga, sa_naba_ga, sa_nabo_ga** the clerk of a village or of some villages, ka_yastha (Ka.); **s'a_na_ya** the portion of a crop which a s'a_nabho_ga received from villagers as his fees (Ka.lex.) **Holy presence**: **can-n-ati** holy presence; **can-n-atam-ar..aittal** to invoke a deity for inspiration and assistance (**J.**); **can-n-atam** temporary possession by a spirit (**Tan.t.alai. 34**); oracle, utterance of oracles; **can-n-iti < san-nidhi** nearness, proximity (**Pi. Vi. 19, Urai.**); presence of a deity, guru or some great person; temple; entrance or advent of divine spirit; temple; **can-n-ita_n-am** < **san-nidha_na** presence; sacred presence of a deity; entrance or advent of divine spirit (**Civaraka. Paca_cumo_. 11**); a term of respect, used in addressing or referring to great personages, especially in mutts; **can-n-iro_tan-am** circumscribing the divine presence to a particular spot or place (**Civaraka. Paca_cumo_. 11**); **can-n-i-pir-attal** < **san-ni-pa_ta** being in a state of delirium; **sanni** id. (Ka.); **can-n-i-k-ko_t.t.i** convulsions (Ta.lex.)

3451.**Image: watch**: **ce_n.o_n-** one who keeps watch over a field from a platform on a tree (**maramicaic ce_n.a_ n-ir..aitta ... itan.am**)(**Kuricip. 40**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ce_nu** (pl. **ce_lu**) field (Te.); **ke_n, ken.** id. (Kol.); **ke_n** id. (Nk.); field for shifting cultivation (Pa.); **cey** field, esp. wet field (Ta.); **ceyi** rice-field (Ma.); **key, key(y)i, kay** field (Ka.)(DEDR 1958). cf. **ten-n-u** to rise (Ta.)(DEDR 3450). **ce_n.** height, distance (Ta.); **ce_yan-, ce_yo_n-** one who is at a distance (Ta.); **ce_n.** height, breadth, strength (Ma.); **ce_m palat.** far away (Go.); **je_k, je_ka, je_ke** far, distant (Go.); **seko** distant, far, far away (Kui); **hekko** distant; **hego_** far; **heggo, heo** id.; **heotasi** a man who is distant; **hek, heko** far (Kuwi); **geccha_** distant, far off (Kur.); **gece, geci** far (Malt.)(DEDR 2807).

3452.**To lie down; to do**: **ke_** to lie down, to repose; to copulate with (Ka.); **ge_** to perform (Ka.); **ghe_n.e_m.** to do (M.); **keyha** doing, performing (Ka.); **caikai** action, performance (Ta.); **keyta, kaita, geyta** doing, performance ; an act (Ka.); **ke_da_t.a** copulation (Ka.); **key, kay, keyi, gey** to perform, to do, to make, to work (Ka.); **cey** (Te.Ta.Ma.); **ce_** (Te.); **keyme, kaime, geyme, ge_me** doing, performance; work; achievement; dexterity, cleverness (Ka.); **kaime** power, authority (Ma.); **kayamai** villainy (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Rest**: **say** to cease, be quieted, be stilled; **saytu** cessation, ceasing from action, rest, ease, quiet, stillness, silence; **saypu** cessation, quiet, stillness; **saddu** (sg.), **saddi** (pl.) cease! stop! (verb used in the imperative only); **sasane, sasine** still, uttering no sound, motionless; **sa_vagisu** to cease, become quiet, still (Ka.); **sairu, hairu, tairu, airu** to wait, stop, be patient (Tu.)(DEDR 2351). **s.u_** rest, repost (Sh.); **s.oi** near (Kho.); **s'raya** refuge (Skt.)(CDIAL 12684). **s'rayati** places (TS.); betakes oneself to (MBh.); **s'rayate_** is placed, lies (RV.); caus. **s'ra_yayati**; **ucchra_payati** (VS.); **sayanava_** to cause to remain, fix on (Si.)(CDIAL 12686a). **Lying; bed; cowshed**: **sena_sana [sayana + a_sana]** sleeping and sitting, bed and chair, dwelling, lodging; **sena** lying, sleeping; couch, bed; **seyya_** (Skt. **s'ayya_**) a bed, couch (Pali.lex.) **hayana** covered palanquin (Skt.); **hayi_n** low bed (Bshk.); **hai_n** chair; **hayi_n.i** f. small stool (Phal.)(CDIAL 13977). **s'a_en** cowshed (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12323). **s'ayana** bed, lying down (S'Br.); **s'i_na_** cradle (Par.); **sayana, se_na** lying down, bed (Pali); **sayan.a** (Pkt.); **sen** bedstead (Tir.); **s'en** (Kal.Tor.); **s'e_n** (Phal.); **s'i_n** (Phal.); **s'a'n** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12323). **e_n.ai** cloth-cradle hung from a cross-piece or branch; children's hammock: **e_n.ainin- r-et.utta kai-p-pil.l.ai (Arut.pa_, vi. Par-r-utal,2)**; firmness, stability (**Arut.pa_, vi, Apayani. 1)**(Ta.lex.) **s'a_yayate_** causes to lie, places (R.); **sayanava_** to cause to remain, fix on (Si.)(CDIAL 12399). **Image: raised seat**: **an.ai** raised seat, couch; cushion, mattress; bed, sleeping place (Ta.lex.) **an.** upper part (Ta.)(DEDR 110). cf. **kalan.ai** horse-saddle (**Tiruppu. 405**); **kalan.ai-k-karat.u**

pommel of a saddle; **kalan-ai-va_r** girth of a saddle; **kalan-ai** horse-saddle (**Ka_cippu. Nakara. 17**) < **khali_na** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3453.**Hawk, falcon, eagle**: **s'ye_na** hawk, falcon, eagle (RV.); **se_na, se_naka** hawk (Pali); **se_n.a** (Pkt.); **s'en.** kite (WPah.); **xen** falcon, hawk (A.); **sen.a_** id. (Or.); **sen, se~** (H.); **s'en, s'eni_** (M.); **sen** falcon, eagle, kite (Si.)(CDIAL 12674).

3454.**Bouquet**: **cen.d.u** cluster of flowers, bouquet (Te.)(DEDR 2766).

3455.**Image: Indian fox**: **cen.d.aka, cen.d.akanari** the canis (vulpes) rufescens; **cen.d.akin nari** the Indian fox, vulpes bengalensis (Ka.lex.)

3456.**Five**: **e_nu** five (things)(Te.); **ayn** five (Go.); **se_ngi** five (Kui)(DEDR 2826).

3457.**A tree**: **ja_ni-gid.a** a small tree, grewia abutilifolia; **ja_na** grewia asiatica; **tad.a-ja_n.a** grewia tiliaefolia; **kari-ja_n.a**, grewia orbiculata (Ka.); **ja_n.a** a kind of tree; **ja_na** grewia orbiculata; **nalla-ja_na, pedda-ja_na** grewia asiatica (Te.)(DEDR 2451). **ga_n:ge_ruka** grain of the plant uraria lagopodioides; **ga_n:ge_ruki_** the plant (Sus'r.); **ga_n:ge_ya** root of scirpus kysoor or of a cyperus (Sus'r.); **gan:ger** grewia betulaefolia, sageretia brandrethiana, ehretia aspera, lycium europaeum; **ga~geru_, ga~geran** urarir lagopodioides (used as a drug), **ga~geruwa_** a hill tree with fruit like myrobolans used against phlegm (H.); **ga_n.o, ga_n.i_** the shrub and fruit of two species of grewia (S.)(CDIAL 4110).

3458.**Adenanthera pavonina**: **je_ne** the tree adenanthera aculeata; **je_nehan.n.u** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **maca_t.i** red-wood, adenanthera pavonina (Ta.)(DEDR 4636). Adenanthera pavonina: **rakta-kambal** (B.); **thorligunj** (M.); **barigumchi** (H.); **anai-kundumani** (Ma.); **gurivenda** (Te.); decoction of leaves: in chronic rheumatism, gout, haematuria; seeds: for boils, inflammation; habitat: eastern sub-Himalayan tract, W. Ghats, Andamans; often planted along roadsides, especially in S. India (GIMP, p.6). cf. **gur-guji** seed of abrus precatorius (Tu.)(DEDR 1865). cf. **guja_** abrus precatorius (Skt.); **ghughci_** (H.lex.)

3459.**Chick-pea**: Cicer arietinum (Ancient Egyptian **hrw bik**, 'falcon's head'; Coptic **eiwriwr** or **big nebwk** 'falcon's eye'; Modern Egyptian Arabic **hummus.**). "Chick-peas a favourite dish in Egypt today, especially soaked, crushed and mixed with sesame paste and spices. In India they are ground to make **gram** flour for bread and batters. They were also part of the ancient diet. Tutankhamun (1567-1320 BC) was given a basket of chick-peas to sustain him in the Hereafter... Copts, like Dioscorides believed them to be stimulating for milk production." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.87). Cicer arietinum: **chana** (H.M.); **chola** (B.P.); **kadalai** (Ta.); **sanagalu** (Te.); **chanaka** (Skt.); acid exudation: astringent, used in dyspepsia, constipation; largely cultivated in most parts of India (GIMP, p.63). cf. **kat.alai** Bengal gram, cicer arietinum (Ta.)(DEDR 1120). **can.aka** cicer arietinum (Car. Su. 27.28, Ci. 3.189). cf. **kanti** dhal (Ta.); pigeon pea, cajanus indicus; pl. **kandulu** (Te.); **ka_ndula** pigeon-pea (Or.)(DEDR 1213).

3460.**Frost**: **s'i_na** frozen, congealed (Pa_n..); ice (VS.); **si_na** congealed (Pali); **s'i_n** snow, ice (K.); **sinu** corpse (N.); **hi_n** snow, ice (Tor.); **hi_n.** (Mai.); **hin** (Sh.); **s'yai** congeal, freeze (Skt.)(CDIAL 12492). **ki_ba_** frost, ice (Kur.); **kiwe** cold, cool; **kiw-kiwre** to feel cool or cold

(Malt.)(DEDR 1618). **hi~w** snow, hoarfrost, dew (H.); **hiv, iv, yiv** snow (Gypsy); **hi~v, hi~_v** cold, ague (M.); **i~v** cold (Konkan.i); **hima** cold, frost, snow (RV.); snow, hoarfrost (S.ad.vBr.); **hima_** winter (RV.); **himika_** hoarfrost (Skt.); **hima** cold; snow (Pali.Pkt.); **zi_m** id. (Ash.Kt.Wg.Bashg.); **ji_m** (Kt.Wg.); **zima** (Pr.); **hi_m, i_m, yi_m** (Pas'.); **im** (Nin:g.); **i_m** (Wot..Shum.); **hi_m** (Gaw.); **him** (Kho.Bshk.Tor.); **hi_n** (Sh.); **hi_n., hi~_** (Mai.); **heyo~** (Gau.); **hina** (Sv.); **he_yan** winter (Sv.); **him** (Sh.); **himun** to become snow (K.); **hiu~** snow (P.); **heu~, hyu** (WPah.); **hyu~** (Ku.); **hiu~** snow, ice (N.); **him** hoarfrost, dew (G.); **hima** frost, cold, dew (Si.)(CDIAL 14096). **hent** drift of snow in a gorge or ravine; **hint** drift of snow (L.)(CDIAL 14097). **hi~va_l.a_** winter season (M.)(CDIAL 14098). **himchari** avalanche (Gaw.)(CDIAL 14099). **iml, im'l** avalanche of snow (Dm.); **hima_l** (Bshk.Tor.Phal.)(CDIAL 14100). **hyu_muna_** snowflakes (Ku.)(CDIAL 14101). **himro_t** snow water (Kho.)(CDIAL 14102). **hi~wa_r, hiwa~_r** snow, hoarfrost, dew, great cold (H.)(CDIAL 14103). **hima_cala** Himalaya (Skt.); **hima_yala** snow-covered mountain (Pkt.); **hima_l** lofty snow-covered peak (N.); **hima_la** (Skt.); **hima_l.u~** cold (G.)(CDIAL 14104). **hia_n.** avalanche (of snow only); **hya~_n.oi_** (WPah.); **m^{u}** great collection of snow, snowdrift, piled up snow on mountainside, avalanche (K.); **hima_ni_** mass of snow (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 14105). **hima_nta** end of the cold season (MBh.); **hi~vat, hi~vat-jami_n** wild land ploughed up and left unsown till the Rains (M.)(CDIAL 14106). **he_man** winter (TS.); **he_manta** winter (RV.); **yevend, yavent, vend** (Gypsy); **yeman** (Shum.)(CDIAL 14164). **hem** avalanche, fall of snow (L.)(CDIAL 14171). **he_mam.tia** produced in winter (Pkt.); **he~wti_** a dwarf variety of cotton (Bi.)(CDIAL 14170). **hem** snow, frost, cold (Si.); **haima** covered with snow (MBh.); snow, hoarfrost (Skt.)(CDIAL 14169). **hin, hinn, hi_n** snow (Sh.); **hina** (Sv.)(CDIAL 14845). **Cold**: **kinani, kina_m** cold (Kol.); **kinan, ki_nd** id. (Go.); **kinna_n** wet, cool; **kinni_ta** cold (Go.)(DEDR 1601). **kid.a_ng-** to be cold (Go.); **kirin-, kirng-** id. (Go.); **kirn-** to become cool (Go.)); **ki_rna_** to be cold, feel cold (Kur.); **girgira** cold (Pa.Ga.)(DEDR 1568). **Wetness; mucus of nose**: **snih** wetness, moisture (TS.); **sne_hiti, sni_hiti** pl. waters (RV.); **sni_hiti** moisture (TA_r.); **sni_han, sni_ha_** mucus of nose (S'Br.); **sin.ha_** snow, dew, mist, drop of water falling from sky (Pkt.); **hina** snow (Sv.); **hi_n** snow (Sh.); **hi_n** snow, ice (Tor.); **hi_n.** snow (Mai.); **sinnha_** unseasoned wood; **sinna~_** moist, wet (L.); **sinnha_** wet (P.); **sinnhn.a_** to be wet (P.)(CDIAL 13798). **hinal**, pl. **hinale** avalanche of snow (Sh.)(CDIAL 13799). **sine_ha** grease (S'a_n:khBr.); oiliness (Ya_j.); blandness, love (MaitrUp.); **sine_ha** unctuous moisture, sap, fat, affection, love (Pali); **sin.e_ha** hoarfrost, snow, mist (Pkt.); oil, ghee, affection, love (Pkt.); **san.e_ha, n.e_ha** id. (Pkt.); **senehe, sene_, sine_** oil; **sanaha, sana_** oil, grease, affection (Si.)(CDIAL 13802). cf. **ney** ghee, oil (Ta.lex.)

3461.**To blow the nose; mucous matter; sneeze**: **s'r.n:kha_n.ika_** mucus of the nose (A_past.); **s'in:gha_n.a, s'in:gha_n.aka, s'in:ghan.a** (Skt.); **s'im.ha_n.a, sim.ha_n.a** mucus (Skt.); **upas'im.hana, upasim.hana** something for smelling (Sus'r.); **sin:gha_nika_** mucus of the nose (Pali); **sim.gha_n.a, sim.gha_n.aya** (Pkt.); **si~ga_n.o** (Ku.); **sin.a_n** (N.); **xen:gun** (A.); **sikni** (B.); **sin:gha_n.i, sin:ga_n.i** mucus of nose, iron rust (Or.); **sikni_** mucus of nose (H.); **sin:ghiru** sniveller (S.); **s.i_a~** mucus (Ash.); **s.i~_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12582). **Smells**: **s'in:ghati** smells (Dha_tup.); **upas'in:ghati** kisses (Skt.); **upas'in:ghana** a thing to be smelled at (Sus'r.); **sin:ghati** smells (Pali); **sim.ghai, sum.ghai** (Pkt.); **sung, s'ung** (Gypsy); **s'u~_khim** 1 sg. (Kal.); **s'un:khik** (Kho.); **sin:ghan.u, sun:ghan.u** (S.); **sin:ghan.** (L.); **se~_hga_** smeller-out of old wells (L.); **sugghun.** smells (L.); **sin:ghn.a_** (P.); **sun:gh^{a}na_** (P.); **s'i~n.n.u_, s'in:ghn.o~_** (WPah.); **s'i~ghn.u** (WPah.); **su~gn.o, sun.n.o** smells (Ku.); **sun.nu** (N.); **xun.iba** (A.); **su~ka_, su~ga_** (B.); **sun:ghiba_, sun:giba_** (Or.); **sun:ghab** (Mth.); **su~_ghab** (Aw.); **su~_ghna_** (H.); **su~_ghvu~** (G.); **su~gn.e~** (M.); **s.u~_ thoi_ki** to smell (Sh.)(CDIAL 12579). **kun.un:ku** smell of cattle, butter, etc. (Ta.); **kun.ukku-na_r-uka, kun.ukku-man.am** sweaty smell, smell of soiled linen

steeped in water (Ma.)(DEDR 1687). **ca_'(a)na_** (**ca~_cas**) to stink, give forth an offensive smell; to smell in general (Kur.); **cen-ye (cen-ca)** to emit odour; **cen-yro** scented, smelling (Malt.) (DEDR 2264). **Mucus**: **ci_ntu (ci_nti-)** to blow, as the nose; **ci_ntal** mucous matter of the nose; **cintu (cinti-)** to blow the nose (Ta.); **ci_ntuka, ci_r-r-uka** id. (Ma.); **si_n (si_nt-, si_nd-), si_nu (si_t-)** to sneeze; n. sneezing, a sneeze (Ka.); **hi_ntruni, hi_mpuni, si_mpu** to blow the nose (Tu.); **ci_mpu** to clear the nose (Kor.); **ci~_du** to blow the nose (Te.); **sindeng** id. (Kol.); **ti~_d-** to clear the nose (Pa.); **ci_nd- (c =ts)** to sneeze; **si_nd-** to blow the nose (Ga.); **hi_nd-, i_nd-** id. (Go.); **si_nd- (-it-)** id. (Kond.a); **sri_nda (sri_ndi-), hi_nd-** id. (Kui); **sindali, hi_nd-, si_nd- (-it-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2618). **ks.auti** sneezes (Gaut.); pres. part. **ks.uvant-** (Mn.); **ks.uta-** pp. (MBh.); a sneeze (Ya_j.); **ks.ut** (Ma_rkP.); **ks.uti** (Skt.)[X 'to spit, expectorate': **ks.i_vyati**]; **khuya, hcua, khui** sneeze (Pkt.); **cewani_** sneezing; **cey-** to sneeze (Pas'.); **chi_ama_n.a** pres. part. sneezing; **chi_a, chi_a_** (Pkt.); **chi_h, chi_s'^{u}** (K.); **chyu~_** (Ku.); **chiu~** (N.); **khipita** expectoration, sneezing (Pali)[cf. **khipa** spittle ejected when chewing betel (Or.)]; **kivisanava_**, pp. **kivut.u** to sneeze (OSi.)(CDIAL 3754). **cne** to sneeze (Pr.)(CDIAL 3758). **semilu** to sneeze (Ka.); **cimili** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 2774). **Sneeze**: **chikka_** sneeze (Skt.Pkt.); **chikka** id. (Pkt.); **chikkai** sneezes; **chikkiya** sneezing (Pkt.); **cik**, pl. **cikka** sneeze; **cikni** sneezing; **cin.** (Pas'.Shum.); **cik** (Gaw.); **chikk** (P.); **chekki** (WPah.); **chi~_k** (Ku.); **chi~k, chi~knu** (N.); **chikka_** sneeze; **chikkan** sneezing (B.); **chikka, cin:ka, chik(k)iba_, chin:kiba_** (Or.); **chi~_k, chi~_kna_** (H.); **chi~_k, chi~kvu~, chi~kn.i_** snuff (G.); **s'i~_k, s'ikn.e~, s'i~k** (M.); **s'i_m.ki** (Konkan.i); **ca_s', co_s** to cough; **ca_s'a** coughing (Pas'.); **ca_sik** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 5032). **semilu** to sneeze (Ka.); **cimili** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 2774).

3462.**Image: plait, fold into long strips**: **cun.vu~** id. (G.); **cin.vu~** to fold into long strips (G.); **cun.n.e~** to plait (M.); **cun.an.u** to plait, fold (S.); **cun.an.** to crumple, choose (L.); **cuna_** to plait (B.); **cun.n.a_** to plait (P.); **cunai_** threads (pearls) (OAw.); **cunna_** to plait, crimp (H.)(CDIAL 4814). **Transposed words**: **cun.n.amor..i-ma_r-r-u** constructing a cun.n.am verse by suitable transposition of words (**Nan-. 412, Mayilai.**); **cun.n.am** a mode of constructing a stanza in which the words in a pair of four-footed lines are transposed from their natural order (**Tol. Col. 406**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: heap-up, collect, build-up in layers**: **cino_ti** heaps up, collects (AV.); collects (MBh.); gathers up (Mun.d.Up.); **cina_ti** collects, heaps-up (Pali); **cin.e_i** id. (Pkt.); **cin.n.a_** to pile up, lay (bricks), gather (clothes), arrange (P.); [cf. **sena** even, straight, level (Kui); **han:ku** straight (Pe.)(DEDR 2316)]; **cin.n.o~_** to build (e.g., a terrace)(WPah.); **cinnu** id. (N.); **cinna_** to build up (a wall), gather, pick, crimp (H.); **cin.vu~** to fold into long strips; **can.vu~** to build, make, erect (G.); **cin.n.e~** to build up, fill a hole by ramming stones (M.); **cun.ai** pecks up (Pkt.); **cun.an.u** to plait, fold, build up (an entrance)(S.); **cun.an.** to pick, gather, choose, crumple; **cun.un.** to select (L.); **cun.an.u** to build up (an entrance); **cun.an.** to pick, gather, choose (L.); **cun.n.a_** to build up in layers (P.); **cunnu** to pucker (N.); **cuna_** to pick out, choose, plait, pucker (B.); **cunal** to choose (Bhoj.); **cunai** threads (pearls)(OAw.); **cunna_** to pick up, gather, plait, crimp, build (H.); **cun.vu~** to fold in long strips (G.); **cun.n.e~** to pile up orderly, fold, plait; choose (M.); **cunvu~** to pick up, glean (G.)(CDIAL 4814). cf. **kinn- (kinni-)** to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves)(Kod..)(DEDR 1604).

3463.**Birch**: **cin-n-i** Indian shrubby copper-leaf, acalypha fruticosa (Ta.); **cinni** birch-leaved acalypha, acalypha betulina (Ka.)(DEDR 2597). cf. **me_n-i** acalypha indica (DEDR 1737).

3464.**Lagerstroemia**: **cinnaci** lagerstroemia parviflora (Ta.); **cimaci** id. (Ma.); **cannan:gi, cennan:gi** id. (Ka.); **cannan:gi, ci_maci** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2595). Lagerstroemia indica: **phgurush**

(B.H.); **dhayti** (M.); **tindiyam** (Ta.); **chinagoranta** (Te.); bark, leaves and flowers: considered hydragogue and drastic purgative; bark: stimulant, febrifuge; habitat: throughout India, common in gardens (GIMP, p. 149).

3465.**Image: gold coin**: **cinm** gold (Ko.); **sin** gold, ear-ring (To.); **cinnam** goldcoin, coin (Ta.); **cinna** gold (Ka.Tu.); **cinnamu** a weight (of gold) equal to 1/30 of a tola; **cinnidamu**, **ci_namu** gold (Te.)(DEDR 2596). cf. **cin.ot.t.hi_** abrus precatorius (Skt.); cf. **cici_; ka_ka-cica_; kan.ed.d.hia_** (Pkt.); **canot.thi_** abrus precatorius and its berry (used as a measure of weight)(G.)(CDIAL 4795).

3466.**Image: junction**: **sin** point where boundaries of three villages meet (P.)(CDIAL 13435). cf. **cinha** identification mark (Skt.)

3467.**To be curdled**: **styana** coagulated (Sus'r.); density (Skt.); **stye_na** nectar (Skt.); **cho_n, co_n** cheese (Bshk.); **styu_n.** thick milk (Kt.); **cun:gu_** (Pr.); **cha_na_** a kind of soft cheese (B.); **thi_na** stiffness, obduracy (Pali); **thi_n.a, thin.n.a, t.hi_n.a** coagulated, hard (Pkt.); **chena_** a kind of soft cheese (B.); curd, cheese (Or.); thick curdled milk, cheese (H.)(CDIAL 13731). **cun.uth** cheese (Tor.)(CDIAL 13732). **tha_ya_** little pool (of milk, blood, spilt water etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 13733). **icu (ici-)** to be curdled (as milk), get thick (as ghee)(Ta.); **ez, ez,e xen** thick mass of buttermilk (= **moz,e xen**; **moz**, buttermilk)(To.); **in:gisu** to evaporate by boiling, etc. (Ka.); **in:ku, inuku, i~_ku** to dry up or evaporate (as water)(Te.) (DEDR 430). **ken moz, moz,e xen, ez,e xen** thick buttermilk, thick mass of buttermilk (To.); **kene** cream of milk (Ka.)(DEDR 1987). **ken** densely (of shade) (To.); **kanam** compact, hard (Ma.); **kan-** to be heavy; **kan-am** thickness, heaviness (Ta.)(DEDR 1404).

3468.**To clothe**: **co'ona_ (co_cas)** to put on (cloth)(Kur.); **cuye (cc)** to put on, dress; **cuypo** a woman's dress consisting of one piece of cloth; **cuytre** to clothe, dress another (Malt.)(DEDR 2827).

3469.**Sublimated mercuric compound**: **cun.n.am, cun.n.akam, cun.n.appot.i** aromatic powder mixed with saffron and gold or silver dust, used for sprinkling over guests on festive occasions (**W.**); **cun.n.a-k-kur-r-i** a small casket for keeping aromatic bathing powder (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,168**); **cun.n.ama_t.u-tal** to sprinkle scented powder on festive occasions etc. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **carakku-c-cun.n.am** peroxide compound of mercury, sulphur, etc., cavvi_ram (Ta.lex.) cf. **jhar^{a}na_** iron sieve with handle (Bi.); **za_ran** a metallic calx (A.)(CDIAL 5375). **Quick-lime**: **cu_rn.a** quick-lime, mortar (Skt.); **cun-n-am** (Ta.); **cunna** (Pkt.)(Ta.lex.)

3470.**Lime-plaster**: **cun.n.a** lime-plaster; **cun.n.aka** lime used as face powder (Pali); **cun.n.a** lime (Pkt.); **cu_na** (K.); **cunu** (S.); **cu_na_** (L.P.Aw.H.); **su_n.** (A.); **cuno** (Ku.); **cun** (Ku.N.); **cu_n.** (B.); **cu_n.a_** (Or.); **cu_n** (Bi.Mth.H.); **cu_no** (G.); **cuna_** (M.); **cunno** (Konkan.i); **sunu, hun.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 4889). **cun.a_ri_** lime-burner (MB.); **cu_rn.aka_ra** (Pa_ras'Paddh.); **cuna_ri** (B.); **cu_nara_, cunura_** (Or.)(CDIAL 4892). **cunha_** lime-box (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 4893). **cunauti** box for lime eaten with betel (Ku.); **cunaut.i** (N.); **cuna_ti, cunati, cunat.i** (B.); **cunaut.i_** (Bi.); **cunaut.a_, cunaut.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 4895). **cun.n.am** lime, oxide of calcium; **cun.n.a-c-ca_ntu** plaster, mortar; **cun.n.a_mpu** lime burnt in the kiln, quicklime (Ta.Ma.); slaked lime (**Va_yucan.. Kiriya_. 23**); macerated lime, lime specially prepared as fine plaster; **cun.n.a_mpu-k-ka_rai** mortar; dried plaster of chunam; **cun.n.a_mpu-k-ka_l.ava_y** lime-kiln;

cun.n.a_mpu-k-kut.t.a_n- toddy-drawer's small basket for lime; **cun.n.a_mpat.aital** settling of lime in sweet toddy; **cun.n.a_mpu-t-tut.uppu** small metal rod for taking slaked lime from its casket; **cun.n.a_mpu-kuttutal** to pound lime with sand and water and make it into mortar; **cun.n.a_mpu-c-cippi** lime-shells; **cun.n.a_mpu-p-paravar** a sub-sect among Parava caste; **cun.n.a_mpo_r** chunam-burners, chunam-sellers (**Cin-e_n. 141**); **cun.n.a_mpu-p-par-aiyar** id. (Ta.lex.)

3471.**Dog**: **san** [Vedic **s'va**, gen. **s'unah.**; Av. **spa_**; Lat. **canis**; Old Irish. **cu_**; Goth. **hunds = hound**] dog (Pali.lex.)

3472.**Red; brown-coloured dog**:: **co.- (co.p-, co.nd-)** to become red; **co.nd** red; **co.pi** red, redness; **co.m** bullock (in song); **kem.-** red (in a few cmpds.: **ken-denge** brown coconut; coconut; **ken-na.y** wild dog; **ke-jeri** red squirrel; **kem-butti** red anthill; **ke-jo.pi** a dull red)(Kod..); **ce-, cem-, cevv-, ceyya, ce_takam, ce_ttu** red; **cekkam, cekkar, cekkal, cekil, cemmai, cey, cevvu, cevval, ceve_r-en-al, ce_, ce_kkai, ce_ku, ce_kai, ce_ntu, ce_ppu, ce_y, civven-al, civappu, cive_r-en-al** redness; **ceccai** id., ixora coccinea (with scarlet blossoms); **ceppal** red colour (as of dawn); **ceyyavan-, ceyyan-, ceyya_n-, ceyyo_n-, ce_yan-, ce_ya_n-, civappan-** person of red or brown complexion (Ta.); **ceval, cevalai, civalai** ruddy person or animal; **cival** Indian partridge; **ce_ (-pp-, -nt-)** to redden, get angry; **ce_kil** tawny-coloured bull; **ce_t-a_** tawny-coloured cow; **ce_yttu, ce_ytu** that which is red; **civa (-pp-, -nt-)** to redden, blush, become angry; **cekka-cciva (-v-, -nt-), cekka-ceku** to be deep red; **cekka-ccive_ren-al, cekka-cceve_ren-al** deep redness; **cen-na_y** brown-coloured dog, canis dukhunensis; **kempu** ruby (Ta.); **ce-, cem-, ce_ya** red; **cemma, cevva, cona, covva** redness; **cekkal** dawn; **cekki-ppu_, cetti-ppu_, cecci-ppu_** ixora coccinea (Ma.); **cen.n.uka, cempikka, conekka, cuvakka** to be red; **cemappu** redness; **cemakkuva** to redden; **cuvappu, co_ppu** red; red colour; ruby; **cecca** a kind of ruby; **cenna_yi** wolf or rather canis primaevus; **kempu** ruby (Ma.); **ken, ke.t** red; **kep** red, redness; **kep a.v, ken a.v** red cow; **ke na.y** wild dog; **keky** red clay; **keb gal** flint; **ke. kat.y** clinkers (i.e. red lumps) from smithy place; **kepn** n. pr. red bullock or male dog; fem. **kepy**; **kepn** n. pr. man; **kempy** n. pr. woman (Ko.); **k-** red (e.g. **k mon.** red soil; **kmo.s-** n. pr. reddish buffalo); **ke no.y** wild dog (To.); **ke-, kem-**- red; **ken:ka, ken:gal, keccane, keccu, kecage, kecane, kendu, kebbe, kempu, ke_su, kisu** redness; **kekkarisu, ken:galisu** to become red; **keca** a red man; fem. **keci**; **kemba_ra, kemba_re** redness of evening; **ke_pala, kevala, kisga_ra** ixora coccinea; (a few compounds with **ce- and ca-**)(Ka.); **kem-, keca, keci** red; **kempu** redness, ruby; **ke_pul.a, ke_pula, ke_pal.** ixora coccina; **genda** redness; **gende** a reddish-coloured ox; fem. **gendi**; **canna** red; **canna-na_yi** wolf (Tu.); **cem-**- red (in a few cpds.); **cen:ga_vi** reddish colour; reddish; (**ka_vi** id.); **ke-, kem-** red (in a few cpds.); **kempu** red; redness; a ruby (Te.); **key** dark red, reddish brown (Pa.); **xe~_so** red; blood; **xe~_s** blood; anger (Kur.); **qso** red; **qslo** reddish; **qesu** blood; **qsolre** to redden (as the eyes, face, or fruit when ripening)(Malt.); **xi_sun** red; gold (Br.)(DEDR 1931). **Red; auspicious; Rudra**: **civappu, cikappu** (colloq.) red (Ta.lex.) **s'iva** auspicious (RV.); a name of Rudra (A_s'vS'r.); **siva** S'iva (Pali.Pkt.); **siu** (H.)(CDIAL 12472). **s'iva_laya** shrine to S'iva (Skt.); **siva_la_** shrine or temple to S'iva (P.)(CDIAL 12473).

3473.**Blood**: **s'o_n.ita** blood (Gr.S'r.); **so_n.ita** blood (Pali); **so_n.ia** (Pkt.); **son.i** (Or.)(CDIAL 12625). **Red**: **s'o_n.a** crimson, red, purple (RV.); yellow (Skt.); **so_n.a** red (Pkt.); **sun.este za~r** gold (Ash.); **so_n.e** red (Ash.); **s.o_n.a_k** red; **s'o_nek, s'on.ek, su_n.ek** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12623). **co_n.appu_** red cotton (**Perun.. Makata. 17,133**); **co_n.itam** red, crimson (**Kampara_.**

Makarakkan.. 7)(Ta.lex.) **co_n.i < s'o_n.ita** blood (**Ta. Ni. Po_. Potumaip. 144**)(Ta.lex.) **To clean, adorn**: **suva_rn.a_, sava_rn.a_** to adorn, improve, prepare, adjust (P.); **swern.o** to sweep (Ku.); **soharnu, sohornu** to clean, sweep (N.)(CDIAL 12628).

3474.**River Sone**: **co_n.ai** the river So_n., which falls into the Ganges near Pa_t.ali_putra; **co_n.am** id. (**Kampara_. Akalikai. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **s'o_n.a, s'o_n.a_** the river Son (MBh.); **xon** id. (A.); **son** (B.); **son.a**(Or.); **son** (H.)(CDIAL 12624). **co_n-am** cloud (**Patin-o. A_l.u. Mum. 12**); **co_n-a_-me_kam** clouds incessantly pouring rain (**Pa_rata. Patin-e_r..a_m. 135**); **co_n-ai-ma_ri** id. (**Kampara_. Pirama_ttira. 59**); **co_n-ai-me_kam** id. (**Pa_rata. Campava. 79**) (Ta.lex.) **co_n-ai** dark moisture-laden clouds, incessant downpour of rain, constant drizzle from clouds gathering on hilltops; **co_n.am** cloud; **co_n.a_-ma_ri** incessant rain (Ta.); **so_ne** a thin, light but long-continued rain, incessant drizzle, incessant rain (Ka.); **so_na** rain, drizzle, thin but long (Te.)(DEDR 2899).

3475.**Image: membrum virile**: cf. **cun.n.i** membrum virile (Ta.); penis (Ma.); **tun.n.i, tun.n.e** id. (Ka.); **culla, culli** (Te.); **con.d.o_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 2666). **cun-n-attu** circumcision, as the practice of the prophet (Ta.); **sunnat** (Arabic)(Ta.lex.) **cuy** (child's) penis (Pe.); **hu_y** penis (Mand..); **cu_co_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2681).

3476.**Gilt; gold**: **sonna_ra** gilt, gilding (Ka.); **so_ne_ri** (M.H.); **sonnega_r-a** a goldsmith (Ka.); **so_na_ra** (M.H.); **sonna, sonne** (Tadbhava of **svarn.a**) gold, svarn.a, suvarn.a, kasavara; **sonne-varada** a dealer in gold, a money-changer; **sonne-vet.t.u** the mountain Me_ru; **sonne-vet.t.u-villa** S'iva (Ka.lex.) **svarn.a-ks.i_ri** a kind of so_ma or moon-plant with yellow juice (Ka.lex.)

3477.**Image: dot**: **sonne** (Tadbhava of **s'u_nya**) a cypher or dot representing anusvara, bindu; a cipher or zero; **sonnalige, sannalige** roundness, what is round (Ka.lex.) **Image: empty**: **s'u_nya** empty (S'Br.); **sua** empty; emptiness (Pali); **sun.n.a** empty; empty place (Pkt.); **su_na** empty (Dm.); **s'u~_, s'^{uu}**, **s'i, s'i^{u}** empty space (K.); **suu, suo** barren, desolate (S.); **suj** deserted; **suja_** barren, poverty-stricken; **su~j** desert (L.); **sunn** desolation; **sunna_** desolate, quiet (P.); **suno** empty, deserted (Ku.); **sun** nothing (N.); **su_na** (MB.); **suna** empty, lonely, still (Or.); **su_n** empty (Bhoj.); **su_na, su_na_** (OAw.); **su_n** empty; vacuum, naught; **su_na_** empty, hollow (H.); **su_no** empty (Marw.); **su_n** emptiness, numbness, nought; **su_nu~** empty (G.); [For semant. 'numbness' cf. **jommu** (Ka.)(DEDR 2882)]; **suna_** (M.); **sonne~** nought (Konkan.i); **sun, hun** empty, emptiness (Si.); **cuni** empty (Ash.); **cu_ne-, cu_ne-sto_, co~_-s'ta_** (Wg.); **cui~_** (Kt.); **s'uni_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12567). **Image: swollen**: **s'u_na** swollen, grown (Sus'r.); emptiness (RV.); **su_na** swollen (Pali); **su_n.a** (Pk.); **cune-** to churn (Pr.); **h^{o}n^{u}** swollen, dropsical (K.); **su_n.o** (pp. of **sujan.u** to swell)(S.); **suninu** to swell; caus. **sunya_unu** (N.); **sun.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12565). **s'une_i** inflated skin (Wg.) (CDIAL 12566). **s'u_yate_** is swollen (Car.); **s'uv-** to swell; pp. **s'uvlo** swollen (Gypsy); **s'uzoiki**, 3 sg. **s'u~_zai**, **s'u_jei** (Sh.); **sujan.u**, pp. **su_n.o** (S.); **sujjan., sujun., sujan.** (L.); **sujjn.a_** (P.); **su_j** a swelling (P.); **s'ujn.u** to swell (WPah.); **su_jan** swelling of limbs (Ku.); **suj** swelling (N.); **su_jna_** to swell (H.); **sujvu~** (G.); **sujn.e~** to swell, crave intensely for (M.); **idenava_** to suppurate (Si.); **soji** a swelling (S.); **soj** (L.P.); **s'oja_** (WPah.); **sojo** (G.)(CDIAL 12568). **Sign, token; title**: **sonne** (Tadbhava of **sam.je**) sign, token, signal; an appellation, a name, title, designation, term (Ka.lex.) **Image: lucky fall of dice**: **co_n.a_lu, co_n.ai** a lucky fall of dice or cowries, as in the game of **ta_yam**, dist. fr. **pa_n.a_lu**; **co_n.i** cowrie (Ta.lex.) **Image: circular mark**: **cun-n-am** cipher, circular mark (Ta.); **sunna** (Pkt.); **s'u_nya** (Skt.); **cun-n-at.i, cun:kat.i** a kind of dyed saree with undyed spots (Ta.); **tcun:gud.i**

(Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: swelling; hole**: **cun.t.u** sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cu_n.a_-vayir-u** pot-belly (Ta.lex.) **cun.an:ku** yellow spreading spots on the body of women (regarded as beautiful)(T.); **cun.ai** to be inflamed; pustules (Ta.); **cun.an.n.u** scab, spots on the skin (Ma.); **cul.l.i** spot, mark (Kod..); **cul.l.i payyu** spotted cow (Kod..); **cun.n.ai** scab, scurf (Tu.); **jonne_** wart (Kur.)(DEDR 2659). cf. **tun-** hole,cavity (Ta.); **tu_ntu** hole (Ka.); **du_n** well-shaft, well, pit (Br.)(DEDR 3399). cf. **kan-n-am** hole made by burglars in a house-wall (Ta.); **kannomi** a hole (Kuwi)(DEDR 1412). **Empty space**: **cu_n-** withering, as of a limb (Ta.); [cf. **cun.an:ku** to be jaded (Ta.); **jun.ugu** crippled body (Ka.)(DEDR 2660)]; **cu_n-ai** that which is decayed; blemish, fault; a piece of unoccupied land (Ta.); **cu_n-iyan-** lame person, cripple (Ta.lex.) **cu_n-iyam < s'u_nya** non-existence, vacuity, vacuum, non-entity, nothingness (**Ci. Po_. 7**); **cu_n-iya-man-ai** deserted house, house in ruyins; bewitched ground, ground in which bewitched articles are buried (Ta.lex.) **Grow fat**: **cin-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to rise in pimples as prickly heat, grow stout (Ta.); **cin-aippu** becoming pregnant, fatness (Ta.); **taneyuni** cattle or animals to be big with young (Tu.)(DEDR 2592). **su_a** swollen (Pkt.); **s'uvlo** (Gypsy); **sumlo** swelling after a blow, weal; **sumlinu** to swell, grow fat; **sumi_ya_unu** to beat severely (N.)(CDIAL 12563). cf. **ku_n-** hump on the back of the body; **ku_n-al** id. (**Kampara_. Varaik. 34**); **ku_n-ai** large earthen boiler (**Kampara_. A_r-ucel. 49**); **ku_ni** id. (Ka.); **gu_na** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 1927). **cu_n-** swelling; **cu_n-am** swelling of the abdomen (**Tj.**) (Ta.lex.)

3478.**Bride**: **tu_n-** to be suitable (Pa.); **tu_na_na_** to be possible, esp. of a girl to be lawful as a bride, to be done, be managed; **tunva_** bad, evil (Go.)(DEDR 3403).

3479.**Old, decayed**: **ju_rn.a** old, decayed (RV.); **jun.n.a** old, worn-out (Pkt.); **junn** time (P.); **juna_** old and worn-out (Or.); **ju_na** ancient (OAw.); **ju_n** old; time, age; **ju_na_** old, worn, thin (H.); **ju_nu~** old (G.); **ju_n** fully mature (of plants, fruits, etc.); **juna_** old (M.); **ju_na** old, ripe (Konkan.i); **dun.u** old (Si.)(CDIAL 5260). **Ripe**: **hen- (-t-)** to ripen, become ripe, be ripe (Pe.Mand..); **ser.nba (ser.t-)**, **ser.pa (ser.t-)** id; **senpa (sent-)** to be ripe; **semboli** mature, ripened; **senburi** old, too ripe (Kui) (DEDR 2765). **juner, junere~** old article of apparel (M.)(CDIAL 5261). **junvat** mature leaves, esp. of na_gavalli_ (M.)(CDIAL 5262). **junvan** mature (of leaves), old (of tree or plant)(M.)(CDIAL 5263). cf. **cul.l.i** dry twigs, esp. for fuel (Ta.)(DEDR 2706). **su_r..** time, turn, season (Ka.); **u_r..** that which is pristine, of long date (**Ci_vaka. 1452**); rule, established usage, long standing custom (**Pur-ana_. 29**); **u_r..ilai** dead, dry leaves (**Ja_n-a_. 28,12**); **u_r..mai** established rule, regulation (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,6,9**); **u_r..** maturity (**Malaipat.u. 133**); **u_r..ttal** to decay, as flesh, as fruits; to become putrid; to be spoiled; to rot, to fade (**Malaipat.u. 174-180**); **u_r..pa_t.u** coming to an end (**Man.i. 30,37**); **u_r..** end, completion, termination (**Man.i. 30,118**)(Ta.lex.) **Aeon**: **u_r..i** time of universal deluge and destruction of all things, end of the world (**Ci_vaka. 1157**); aeon (**Ci_vaka. 2581**); very long time (**Pu. Ve. 8,7**); life-time (**Pur-ana_. 135)**(Ta.lex.) **yuga_nta** end of a generation, destruction of the world (MBh.); **yuganta** end of an age (Pali); **yuyat** (Si.)(CDIAL 10492). **u_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to grow old; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to grow old (**Ci_vaka. 1560**); pass the prime of life; n. that which is of long date, karma, fruit of karma, time, turn, occasion, end, sun (**Ven:kaikko_. 90**)[cf. **en-r--u_r..** summer, sunshine, sun (Ta.); **en-r-u** sun (Ta.) (DEDR 869)]; **u_r..ttal** opportunity, seasonable time; **u_r..mai** established rule; **u_r..i** end of the world, very long time, lifetime, world, fate, regular order; **u_r..iyan-** one who lives to a great age; God, who will live through the final destruction of the world; **ket.al u_r..** evil fate (Ta.); **u_r..ukka_ran** undertaker of a lottery; **u_r..am** turn of duty, turn; **u_r..i** earth, world; **u_t.u** time, turn (Ma.)(DEDR 2736). **u_r..iya_n-**

one who lives to a great age (**Kampara_. Nat.pukko_t.. 4**); God, one who will live through the final destruction of the world (**Te_va_. 270,5**)(Ta.lex.)

3480.**A long knife**: **ge_n.** a long knife, sword (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_n-ai** weapon (Ta.lex.)

3481.**Image: stand of a pot-shaped lamp used in temples**: **ce_n-ai-k-ka_l** stand of a pot-shaped lamp used in temples, **ko_yir-kut.ati_pakka_l** (Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_l** pillar (Ma.)(DEDR 1479). cf. **ka_l.al** high flame (Ma.); **ka_l** to smart (Pa.)(DEDR 1500).

3482.**Smallness**: **ki_na** smallness (Ka.); want, deficiency, kur-ai (Ta.); **ki_na_s'a** small, little; niggardly (Ka.lex.) **Image: timber as a lever**: **can-n-ai** timber used as a lever to help the movement of temple car (**J**.); **sanne, sonne** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: chip of wood**: **jhinu** fine, small; chip of wood (N.); **jhi_na_** thin (OAw.) (CDIAL 5395). **sanne-ko_lu** a lever (Te.)(DEDR 2425). cf. **can-n-am** minuteness, smallness (Ta.); **sanna** id. (Te.Ka.); **can-n-am** covert hits, hidden meaning; thin timbre (Ta.lex.) cf. **cappai** a spar of wood placed for the wheel of a car to run smoothly in a sandy road, rafter, a chip of wood (Ta.)(DEDR 2340). cf. **ten-n-u (ten-n-i-)** to rise, lift with a lever (Ta.); **tend-** to rise, be raised; **tetip- (tetit-)** to raise (Pa.); **t.et.p- (t.et.t-)** to raise, lift; **te_t.p- (te_t.up-)** to lift (Ga.); **te_d-, te_d.a_na_** to rise; **tehta_na_** to cause to rise, build a house; **te_h-** to lift, rouse; **te_(h)-** to make to rise; **teha_na_, ta_ha_na_** to lift; **teh-** to rouse from sleep, revive to life (Go.); **te_tna_ (te_tcas/tettas)** to assist a woman in raising a load to her head (Kur.)(DEDR 3450). **te_r** temple car (Ta.lex.) **kene kene** gently; **kenek** silent (Go.); **kin** silence; **kin inba** to be silent; **kin ispa** to silence (Kui)(DEDR 1988). **Image: to tear, crack knuckles**: cf. **kinn- (kinni-)** to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves)(Kod..); **kini- (kinit-)** to break into pieces; **kink- (kinikt-)** id. (Kol.); **kinup-** to break, crack knuckles (Nk.)(DEDR 1604). cf. **ce_nu** crop-land (Te.lex.) **Image: support for vine**: **s'en** support for vine, pergola (Kho.); **s'en** garden (D..); **s'e_n** (Wot..)(CDIAL 12323). **sa_nkou, sa_nkva_** bridge (Kon.lex.) **Smooth; delicate; small; child**: **san.ha** smooth, gentle (Pali); **sakhina** gentle (As'.); **san.ha, lan.ha, sahin.a** smooth, fine, small (Pkt.); **sano** fine, thin, small (Gypsy); **sana** thin (Pas'.); **s'rnᵘ, srnᵘ** soft, damp (K.); **sanho** fine, thin, minute (S.); **sa_han, sa_na_, laha_n, laha_na_** small (M.); **sa_nu** (Konkan.i); **sihin** fine, thin (Si.); **cha_nha_** mean; slave (P.); **sya_no** young, childish (Ku.); **s'laks.n.a** slippery, smooth, soft, tender, gentle (AV.); thin, small (Skt.); **s'laks.n.ika_** (AV.)(CDIAL 12732). **Fine; thin; fine cloth**: **jin.agu, jin.ugu, jinagu, jinugu** fineness or thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters, etc.)(Ka.); **jiluvu** fine cloth; small, slight, fine, delicate (Te.); **jilu~gu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2519). **cil** fine, **nun.maiya_na (Tiru-k-ko_. 196, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **jhi_n.a** thin (OMarw.); thin, wasted away (Pkt.); **jhi_n.a_** weak, feeble (P.); **jhi_n.o** gentle, slight, weak (S.); **jhinu** fine, small; chip of wood (N.); **jhi_na_** thin (OAw.); **jhi_na_** thin, wasted (H.); **jhin.a_** rubbed fine (M.); **jhi_n.u~** fine, small, thin (G.); **jhin.n.a** thin, wasted away (Pkt.); **jhina** thin and delicate (Or.)(CDIAL 5395). **kin** small (To.); **kinkin.i beral.u** little finger (Ka.); **kin.n.e** boy (Kod..); **kinni** small, young; the young of an animal, smallness; **kinyavu** the young of an animal, a little thing; **kinyapp** mother's younger sister; **kinyamme** father's younger brother; **kinkana, kin:kan.a** a little **kinuru, kinaru, kinalu** a bit, trifle (Tu.); **kinnige** younger one; **kinyo** small (Kor.)(DEDR 1603). **cin-n-a** small, little, inferior, mean, low, young; **cin-n-am** smallness, minuteness, anything small; **cin-n-i** small child, little thing, a small measure (Ta.); **cinna** small (Ma.); **cinnan** a short man; **cinampu** a little; **cinakku** a bit (Ma.); **cin.i, cin.n.i, cin.n.e** smallness, shortness; **cin.n.a** a little one, a boy; **cina** smallness, small pieces; **cinna, jinna** smallness, etc. (Ka.); **cin.n.i** small; **cenna** a little (Kod..); **cinna** small, little, young, younger, petty, mean, trifling, trivial; **cinna~danamu** smallness, childhood, youth;

cinnadi girl, lass; **cinnava~_d.u** boy, young man, one who is younger; **cinni** small, little, pretty (Te.); **sinnam** small, young, younger; **cinni** small (Kol.); **s'inna(m)** little (Nk.); **cin** little; **cind, cind.** son (Pa.); **sini vande** little finger; **sind.** son; **cind.u, sind.u** (pl. **cind.i_l, sind.i_l**) id.; **cin makil** children (Ga.); **cini and.ki** little finger (Go.); **cunak** small; **cuna_** child (Br.); **cinka_** small, tiny; **cimka_** (M.)(DEDR 2594). **cunut.** narrow (Dm.); **cun.n.o** thin (Phal.); **cun.d.ati** becomes small (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 4859). **ci_na** a little of anything, a short time (Gypsy); **cun.a** thin, smooth (Dm.); **cun, cin** narrow (Tor.); **cun.n.o** small (Phal.); **cun.u, cni, cini** small (Sh.); **cu_na, cu_ni** (D..); **cuna_** (B.); **ci_no** small (Par.)(CDIAL 4889). **Small; smooth; minute; to make very small as beads**: **nannha_, nanna_** small, young (P.); **na_no** (Ku.); **sa_nu** small; **sa_khine** dwarfish; **na_ni** little girl (N.); **nanna_** tiny (B.); **sa_na** small, youngest (Or.); **nanua_** young, child; **na_nhit.a_** childhood (Mth.); **na_nh, na_nha_** small, light; **nan(n)ha_** small (H.); **na_nhu_m.** small, light (OG.); **na_hnu_, na_nu~** small (G.)(CDIAL 12732). For semant. 'smooth, minute' cf.: **nun.** minute, fine, etc. (Ta.); **nun.pu, nun.mai, nun.uku, nun.n.imai** minuteness, smallness, slenderness, sharpness, refinement, nicety, exquisiteness (as in workmanship), acuteness, subtlety, discrimination, precision, accuracy, delicacies, dainties, mystery; **nun.n.iya_n-** person of acute intellect, quick parts or subtle discrimination, minister; **nun.akkam** sharpness, minuteness, subtlety, fineness; **nun.an:kiyo_r** persons or subtle or sharp intellect; **nun.an:ku (nun.an:ki-)** to be thin, minute, attenuated, be subtle, fine, refined; n. minuteness, subtlety, fineness; **nun.i (-v-, -nt-)** to waste away, be thinned down; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to sharpen to a point, powder, examine carefully; n. a point; **nun.ukkam** fineness, minuteness, sharpness, acuteness, acumen, subtlety, exquisiteness (as of work), niggardliness; **nun.ukku (nun.ukki-)** to make very small (as beads), powder, pulverize, pound, grind, shatter to pieces, write a small hand, be niggardly, stint, sharpen to a point, sharpen the wits, execute minutely or finely (as a work); n. smallness, fineness, subtlety, any small or minute thing, small handwriting; **un.ukku** to powder (= **nun.ukku); nun.uku (nun.uki-)** to be slender, delicate (as a woman's waist), be minute, become thin, be sharp, keen, acute (as one's intellect); **nun.un:ku (nun.un:ki-)** id., be powdered, pulverized, sing softly, as a tune; n. powder; **nun.avai** flour of rice and other grains, a ball of sesame confection; **nuvan.ai** minuteness, fineness, flour; **nut.pam** minuteness, fineness, subtlety, insight, acuteness, precision, accuracy, an invisible planet, minute point of time, a figure of speech which expresses an idea by implication, a critical commentary; **nut.an:ku (nut.an:ki-)** to be fine, thin, attenuated; n. thinness, smallness; **nur..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to be minute, fine, be keen, acute, make innuendoes; n. minuteness, fineness, intellectual sharpness; **nur..aivu** minuteness, fineness, keen understanding or perception; **nu_r..ai** acuteness, fineness, minuteness (Ta.); **nun.ma** minuteness; **nuppam** fine texture of cloth (Ma.); **nunk- (nunky-)** to cut a small piece from dried meat to make broth (implies poverty)(Ko.); **nun.** smoothness, softness, fineness, niceness, neatness, subtlety, gentleness, etc.; **nun.upu, nun.pu, numpu** smoothness, delicateness, fineness; **nun.n.age, nun.n.ane** smooth, smoothness, state of being powdered, state of being smooth by shaving, baldness, bald; **nun.n.itu, nun.n.ittu** that is smooth, etc. (Ka.); **non.n.a, non.n.ag** soft, nice (Tu.); **nunu-** smooth, gentle; **nunupu** smoothness, smooth; **nunupari** smooth, polished; **nunna, nunnani** smooth; **nunnana** smoothness (Te.); **nunana** softly (Kond.a)(DEDR 3700).

3483.**Small**: **cinagu, jin.agu, jin.ugu, jinugu** fineness or thinness, as of texture, thread, powder, written letters (Ka.); **cayikka** (Ta.); **jinaka_, jinula_** small-sized, small and tiny, as a child (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3484.**Deliberation**: **ki_n.a** consideration, deliberation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3485.**Cultivating**: **ki_na_s'a** cultivating the soil; a servant, kin:kara (Ka.); killing animals for one's food (Ka.); Yama (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

3486.**Yama's residence**: **ki_na_s'a-nagari** Yama's residence; **ki_na_s'a-na_s'a** S'iva (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3487.**Image: saddle**: **ji_na, ji_ni, ji_nu** a saddle (Ka.); **ji_na** id. (M.H.); **ji_n** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ci_n-i < zi_n** (U.) saddle; **cin-i-kat.t.utal** to saddle a horse (Ta.); cf. **ce_n.am** saddle of cloth or leather (Ta.lex.)

3488.**Salutation**: **Öji** win (Skt.); cf. **jina_ti** conquers (Pali)(CDIAL 5226). **jin.em.** to win (OM.)(CDIAL 5224). **jio** said when returning the salutation of a younger person or an inferior (Santali.lex.) **-ji** (adj. -suffix) [From **jayati** to conquer] winning, victorious; **sanga_ma-ji** victorious in fight; **sanga_maj'uttama** greatest of conquerors; **sabba-ji** (Pali.lex.) **jiti** victory (RV. x.53.11; **jinva** to quicken, excite, support (RV. viii.84.7); **jis.e_** victorious (RV. x.111.3)(Vedic.lex.) **jayati (jeti, jina_ti)** [Skt. **jayati, ji** to have power, to conquer] to conquer, to surpass; **jeyya, jine**; 3rd pl. **jineyyun** (opp. **para_jeyyn**); ppr. **jayan**; fut. **jessati, jinissati**; aor. **jini**; pl. **jininsu** (opp. **para_jinsu**); inf. **jinitun**; grd. **jeyya**; **jinitabba, jetabba**; pass. **ji_yati**; caus. **jaya_peti** to wish victory to, to hail (as a respectful greeting to a king); **jita** [pp. of **jayati** conquer] conquered, subdued, mastered; victory; **jitatta** mastery, conquest; **jina** [pp. of **jayati**] conquering, victorious, often of the Buddha, 'victor'; **magga-jina** conqueror of the Path; **jina-cakka** the Buddha's reign, rule, authority; **jina-putta** disciple of the Buddha; **jina-bhu_mi** the ground or footing of a conqueror; **jina-sa_sana** the doctrine of the Buddha; **ja_payati** to cause to rob, to incite, to plunder; pp. **jina, jita**; **jaya** vanquishing, overcoming, victory; **jaya-ggaha** the lucky die; **para_aya** victory and defeat; **jaya-pa_na** the drink of victory, carousing; **jaya-sumana** victory's joy (Pali.lex.) **jina~u** to cause to recover, to revivify, to reanimate, to succeed; **jind, jid** to endeavour, to persevere; **uniak katha jindgetaea** his word has got the victory (Santali.lex.) **jina** victorious, triumphant; very old; a generic term applied o a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint; name applied to Arhats of the Jainas; a very old man; an epithet of Vis.n.u; **jina-sadman** a Jaina temple; **ji_rn.a** old, ancient (Skt.lex.) **ja_yin** conquering (S'Br. xiv); **ja_yu** victor (RV. i.67.1) (Vedic.lex.) **jina, jinna, jinne** victorious, triumphant; steady, brave; a guru, a worthy person; a saint of the Bauddha sect or a Jain asaint, an arhat, a chief saint of the Jainas, who count 24 jinas; vis.n.u or kr.s.n.a; **jinayati, jinamuni** ascetic, devotee, a Jain saint; **jinapa, jine_ndra, jine_s'vara** an Arhat; **{Echo word} jina gina** Arhats and others; **jina gr.ha** a Jaina monastery; a Jaina temple; **jina pratime** image of a jina; **jina samaya** a member of the Jaina congregation (Ka.lex.) **jinne_ de_va** dharma-ra_ja, jina, buddha; **jinna, jinne** (Tadbhava of **jina**)(Ka.lex.) **Syonym**: **arhat** a Jaina saint or divinity (Ka.Skt); **a_rhata, a_ruhata** belonging to the doctrine of ji_na or Jainas; a follower of jina; a Jaina (Ka.lex.) For semant. 'old' cf. **a_rs.e_ya** relating to r.s.iss; very ancient (Ka.lex.) cf. **ce_n.ikan-** < **s're_n.i** an illustrious Jain king; Indra (**Nan-. 289, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cin-kar < jinaka** Jains (**Te_va_. 859,6**); **cin-akaran** < **jino + gr.ha** Jaina temple (**Ci_vaka. 1248**); temple (**Kantapu. Tiruvara. 11**); palace, royal residence (**Kantapu. Iran.t.a_m. Yut. 386**)(Ta.lex.)

3489.**A particle**: **cin-** particle: an expletive generally used in poetry (**Tol. Col. 277**)(Ta.lex.)

3490.**Image: pudendum muliebre**: **cin.n.am** pudendum muliebre (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

3491.**A metal**: **ci_n-accet.t.i** a kind of metal (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3492.**Image: fryig pan**: **ci_n-i-ccat.t.i** frying pan (Ta.lex.)

3493.**Landed property; moist soil**: **ji_va_l** land granted (OSi.)(CDIAL 5251). **jiol** always moist, as soil; **jiar.** id., retentive of life; **noa sod.ok jiar.gea** the bottom of this ravine is always moist; **jiar. khet kana** it is a field that is always moist (Santali.lex.) **ks.i** abode; **ks.ita_** the earth; **ks.iti** the earth; a dwelling, an abode, a house; **ks.it** ruling, a ruler (Skt.lex.) **ks.iti** an abode; the earth (Skt.Ka.); earth, soil; a field; a certain high number, kharva (Ka.lex.) **ji_vala** living, full of life (AV. vi.59.3); **ji_va_** livelihood (AV. xix.69.1)(Vedic.lex.)

3494.**Image: a horn**: **ks.idra** a horn (Skt.lex.) **ji_va-vis.a_n.a** horn of a living animal (A_pGS. xxiii.6)(Vedic.lex.) **cinnan:ga_l.e, jinaga_l.e** a small ka_l.e or trumpet usually blow in pairs by one person (Ka.lex.) **ci_ni-va_dya** a pipe played by Muslims (Tu.lex.) **cin-n-am** a kind of trumpet (**Tiruva_ca. 7,7**); **cin-n-amu_ti** royal herald who proclaims by trumpet king's commands to his army (**Cilap. 8,13, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

3495.**Image: wolf**: **cenna-na_ya** a wolf (Tu.lex.)

3496.**A game**: **cenne** a kind of game with cowries; **cenne-mane** a board with two rows of seven pits with which the game is played (Tu.lex.)

3497.**Image: fish**: **jhin:ga_, jhi_n:ga_** a shrimp, a cray fish (P.lex.) **cinai** a large sea-fish (**Kantapu. E_ma. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **jiol hako** a species of fish (Santali.lex.)

3498.**Image: sieve**: **jinjri** a kind of fish trap, lattice work, pierced with holes as a sieve; **jhimbri** a fish trap made of finely split bamboo; this trap is baited and set. It has a small door which a fish can push open to admit of its entering, but which cannot be opened to afford egress (Santali.lex.)

3499.**Wares, goods**: **jinasu, jinisu, ji_nasu, dinasu, dinisu, dinusu** an artlcle; wares, goods; a thing in general (Ka.); **jinnasa** (M.H.); **jinissu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Property, article**: **jinis** a thing, an article, property, goods, wealth; **bese jinis akata** he has gathered much wealth; **mitt.an. jinis akguin calak kana** I am going to bring a certain article (Santali.lex.) **jins** articles, goods, merchandise, moveables; grain, corn (P.lex.) cf. **jina, jinisu, jinusu, ji_nasu, dinasu, dinisu, dinusu** an artlcle; wares, goods; a thing in general (Ka.); **jinnasa** (M.H.); **tinuju** (Te.); **jinissu** (Ma.); **jindagi, jindaga_ni, jindagi_n.i** goods and chattels, one's estate; articles of property and animals as distinguished from lands (Ka.M.H.); **jindaga_n.i_** (M.H.); **jindaga_ni** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **jinos, jinsa_** manner; **yeka jinsa_tso** uniform, the same (Kon.lex.) **jinsa_** various, of all kinds (Kon.lex.) **ja_ne, da_ni, da_ne** what pron. (Tu.lex.)

3500.**Grain**: **jinasi, dinasi** grain (Ka.lex.) **tin-ai** Italian millet, cereal, setaria italicum (**Kalit. 108,33**); a very small measure, as a grain of millet; a trifle (**Kur-al., 10**); **tin-aippun-am** millet field; **tin-aiyarici** husked millet (**Pata_rtta. 831**); **tin-ai-yal.avu** very small quantity, as much as a grain of millet (**Kur-al., 1282, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cinni** minute particles of togari given as food to cattle (Ka.); **cu_n.a** husks and fragments given as food to cattle (M.)(Ka.lex.)

3501.**Family, race**: **jins** genus, kind; species; family, race (P.lex.) **jinis** genus, kind, speceis, sort, condition; **dhalu jinis benaome** make it sloping; **oka jinisten calaka?** how shall I go? (in a straight line, or round about, or how?) (Santali. lex.) **tin-icu < jinis** (U.) kind, sort, grade (**Tailava. Taila. 22**) (Ta.lex.)

3502.**Fee; fine**: **je~o** fee, in paddy, paid to blacksmith, barber etc. (Santali.lex.) **jayati** to pillage, rob, to overpower; For semant. 'rob' cf. **janti** in **jantiya_** (for **ja_niya_**) = **ha_ni** abandonment, giviing up, payment, fine; **ja_ni** deprivation, loss, confiscation of property; plundering, robbery; using force, ill-treatment (Pali.lex.) **ji_na** [pp. of **ji_yati**] diminished, wasted, having lost; robbed of their possessions; **ji_na_dhana_** (Pali.lex.)

3503.**Wife**: **jani** wife = gna_ (RV. i.85.1); **jani-ka_ma** wishing for a wife (AV. ii.30.5); **janiyati** seeks a wife (AV. xiv.2.72); **jani-vant** married (RV. v.44.7); **jani_** woman, a daughter-in-law; **jani_yant** (RV. iv.17.16); **ja_ya_** wife (RV. i.66.5)(Vedic.lex.) **ja_ni** wife; **ja_nipatayo** pl. wife and husband; **ja_yampatika_, ja_ya_pati_** pl. wife and husband; **ja_ya_, ja_yika_** [from **jan**] wife; **janani_** mother; **janetti_** mother [**genitor** (Eng.); **genetrix**; Skt. **janitri_**] **petti-janetti_, pitri-janetti_** (Pali.lex.)

3504.**To accumulate**: **cina_ti** [Skt. **cinoti, cayati, ci**, to which also **ka_ya**; cf. **caya, cita**] to heap up, to collect, to accumulate; inf. **cinitun**; pp. **cita**; pass. **ci_yati**] caus. **cina_peti** to construct, to build; **cina_ti** to weave (?vina_ti); **pacinati** to pick, pluck, gaher, take up, collect, accumulate; **ci_yati** to be gathered, to be heaped up; **cita** heaped; line or faced with (Pali.lex.) **chin.n** to arrange, pile up, lay (bricks); **chin.a_i_** laying bricks, arranging; compensation for brick laying (P.lex.)

3505.**Performed**: **cin.n.a** done, performed, practised; **su-cin.n.a** well performed, accomplished; **cin.n.a-vasin** one who has reached mastership; **cin.n.atta** custom, habit (Pali.lex.) **ci_rn.a** done, performed, observed; studied, repeated (Skt.lex.)

3507.**Lineage; life, livelihood**: **cinparco** to establish relationship by declaring name and lineage; **cinha monda, cinha munda, cin mun.d.** vestige, proof; a portion, a horn, a hoof etc. of an animal, which has been devoured by wild beasts rescued and shown to the owner as proof thereof; **cinman ho~ ban. namok kana** not a vestige even is forthcoming (to show that the animal has been devoured by wild beasts); **cinha, cin** a sign, a mark; **cikhna** a sign, a mark, a remembrance, a memento; **horok cikhna** to betroth; **cikhnawakme** mark it; **uni hor. do noa khan.d.a cikhnai doho ot.o adina** he left this thing with me as a memento; **horok** to put on the person, as a coat, ring, earrings, bracelets, a hat etc. **horok cikhna** betrothal ceremony; **horok den:ganak, horok bandenak** clothes in general (Santali.lex.) cf. **cihna** mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; stamp, print, impression; **cihnita** marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office (Skt.lex.) **jin.i, jin.iye, ji_n.** life (time of life); **ji_vit** life; **jin.iye bora_p** biography (Kon.lex.) cf. **ji_n.** life (WPah.); **jiuni** livelihood (Or.)(CDIAL 5243). **jantu** [Vedic **jantu**] a creature, living being, man, person; **janati** to (be able to) produce; **ji_vati** [Vedic **ji_vati**; Dhp. 282; Lat. **vi_vo**; Goth. **ga-quiunan**; MHG. **quicken**; Eng. **quicken**] to live, be alive, live by, subsist on; imper. pres. **ji_va** very frequently with **ciran** live long..., as a salutation ad thanksgiving; **ciran ji_va, ciran ji_va_hi, ciran ji_vantu**; ppr. **ji_van**, **ji_vama_na**; inf. **ji_vitun**; **ji_vare**; **ji_vana, ji_va_na** living, means of subsistence, livelihood; **ji_vama_naka** living, alive; **ji_vika_** living, livelihood; **ji_vika_n kappeti** to find or get one's living; **ji_vita** (individual) life,

lifetime, span of life; living, livelihood; **ji_vita-da_na** the gift of life, saving or sparing life; **ji_vin** living, leading a life (of...) (Pali.lex.) **jan janwar** a living creature, an animal; **janwar** an animal; **bir janwar** a wild animal; **ato janwar** a domesticated animal; **jivi** life, soul (Santali.lex.) **jin.da_ < zin.dagi_** (Pers.) life, life-time (P.lex.) **jin.jara_ra_** the ceremony of second marriage of a woman (P.lex.)

3508.**Image: stubble**: **jin.dh, jin.dha_** the stubble in a cornfield (P.lex.)

3509.**Image: quickness**: **cin:gi cin:gir** quickly, briskly, nimbly (Santali.lex.)

3510.**Image: a partridge**: **ji_van-ji_vaka, ji_vaji_vaka, ji_vaji_vaka** onom. name of a bird, a sort of pheasant (or partridge?) which utters a note sounding like ji_van ji_va; **ji_vanji_ven.a gacchai ji_vanji_venan cit.t.hai** [Jain phrase translated as: 'living he goes with life' or 'he goes like the bird?'] (Pali.lex.) **jion** the tailor bird; **jian., jiam** id., orthotomus sutorius, so called from its note (Santali.lex.) **chin.agi_** a kind of partridge; **chi_n. chi_n.** a scream, a shriek (P.lex.)

3511.**Intelligence**: **cinnidhi, cinnidha_na** a treasure of intelligence; **cinmaya, cinumaya** intelligence; cf. **chit** (Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **ja_na** adj. knowing,knowable, understandble [to **ja_**; cf. **ja_na_ti** to know (Pali); **nosco, notus, (i)gnarus** (Lat.); **i-gnorant** (Eng.); **kunnan** (Gothic); **kennan** (OHG.); **ena_wan** to know (Ags.); cf. Vedic roots **ja_na_ti, ja_na_ti**]; **ja_nana** knowledge, cognizance, recognition, intelligence; **vija_na** understanding (Pali.lex.) **ja_n.e** a skilful person m. and f. (Tu.lex.)

3513.**Ghost**: **jinn** one of the genii, a ghost; **jinnat < jannat** (Arabic) paradise, heaven (P.lex.) **jin** a spirit, a ghost; **jiu** id. this is usually inanimate, except when supposed to appear; **t.hakur jiu** the god spirit, creator spirit; **sonot jiu** the holy spirit (Santali.lex.)

3519.**Polish**: **sapa_yi** polish, gloss (Ka.); **sapha_i_** (M.H.); **sapa_yi** smoothness; cleanness, neatness, elegance (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3520.**White**: **saphedu** white or clear and bright white (Ka.); **saphe_ta, saphe_da** (M.H.0; **saphe_ta_** ceruse or white lead (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3521.**Image: bird trap**: **jampa** generic term for certain bird traps (Mu.); **jha_pa_** (H.); **campa_** (Oraon)(cf. Pl.VI.)(Mu.lex.)

3522.**To manage**: **samba_l.isu, sama_l.isu** to manage, to use address in bringing about a purpose (Ka.); **sambal.incu, samba_l.incu** (Te. <); **sambha_lna_** (H.); **samba_l.isu** to support, to preserve, to take care of, to uphold (Ka.); **sambha_l.an.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **sambal.a, sambala** pay, salary (monthly or yearly)(Ka.); **sambal.adava** a man who receives a monthly or yearly pay (Ka.lex.)

3523.**Mutter; pray**: **jalp** mutter (Skt.); **jalpa** talk (MBh.); **jappa** muttering esp. prayers and incantations (Pali.Pkt.); **ja_p** muttering, incantation (Ku.N.B.); **ja_pa** (Or.); **ja_p** (H.P.G.); utterance, petition to an idol (M.)(CDIAL 5162). **jalpati** mutters (S'Br.); **jappati** (Pali); **jalpita, jalpidemi** (NiDoc.); **jappai, jam.pai** speaks, talks, abuses (Pkt.); **jam.ph, japh** (Khot.); **zapun** to pray (K.); **ja_pab** to mutter, recite (Mth.); **ja_pn.e~, ja~_pn.e~** to tell, say, cry out (in confession or promise)(M.); **dapanava_** to utter incantations (Si.)(CDIAL 5163). **jalpi** muttering

(of prayers)(RV.); low-voiced speech (AV.); **jam** with, esp. good wish, blessing; **jan** curse (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5164). **capam** recitation of mantras, prayer (**Piramo_t. Civayo_ki. 4**); **capatam < s'apatha** asseveration by oath, vow (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 57**)(Ta.lex.) **To declare, say; incantation**: **jon.u**, pres. part. **juto** to say (WPah.); **jap** mutter (Skt.); **japati** mutters (RV.); mumbles, recites (Pali); **javai** (Pkt.); **zi** declarative conjunction annexing substance of a speech, etc. to the principal sentence (lit. 'having said')(K.)(CDIAL 5120). **capittal < s'ap** to curse, utter an imprecation (**Uttarara_. Tikkuvi. 94**); **capittal < jap** to recite, as mantras; to pray; **ca_pam** curse, imprecation (**Kampara_. Akalikai. 7**); **ca_pa-mo_can-am** deliverance or release from a curse (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tiriku_t.amalai. 46**)(Ta.lex.) **japita** muttered (MBh.); **javia** id.; recitation (Pkt.); **zo_** it was said (K.); **jou~** what was said (WPah.); **divi** vow, oath (Si.)(CDIAL 5121). **zapun** (pp. of **zo_ < japita**) to say (K.); **zabun^{u}**, **zabn.o_** (K.)(CDIAL 5123). **con--a_n-am** (**col +**) words of wisdom (**Na_lat.i, 311**); **con--makal.** Sarasvati_, as the goddess of speech (**Pu. Ve. 9,48, Urai.**); **con--mat.antai** id. (**Pu. Ve. Kat.avul.. 1**); **con--ma_lai** encomium, eulogy, praise; laudatory poem, panegyric (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,1**); **cor-r-a_mam** (**col + ta_mam** < **da_man** rope, string) id. (**Tirut. Pu. Ca_. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **col** word, term (**Tol. Col. 158**); saying, speech (**Na_lat.i, 100**); proverb, maxim (**Cilap. 20, Ven.pa_.**); declaration, promise, assurance (**Kampara_. Kukap. 15**); praise, encomium, panegyric (**Kur-al., 387**); id. (Ma.); incantation (**Pu. Ve. 12, Ven-r-ip. 9**); curse (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 72**); command, direction (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 140**); Sarasvati_, as goddess of speech (**Tol. Col. 57, Ce_n-a_.**)(Ta.); **collutal** to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express (**Kur-al., 664**); to recite, repeate, relate, quote (Ta.); to inform (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,9,7**); to praise (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 73**); **collatika_ram** section dealing with etymology (**Tol.**); **col-l-ilakkan.am** etymology; **cor--porul.-virittal** elaborating the etymological significance of a word in a treatise, one of 32 utti (**Nan-. 14**); **collar-pa_t.u** speaking, mentioning (**Tol. Po. 310, Urai.**); **colla_t.u** to speak, talk (**Kur-al., 405**); **colavu** saying, telling (**Mutu. Ka_. 87**); **colle_r-ur..uva** lit. those who plough with words; king's ministers (**Kur-al, 872**); **col-vakai** classification of words into parts of speech (**Nan-. 21**); **col-van-mai** eloquence, command of language (**Kur-al., 65, Ati.**); **cor--cer-ivu** wealth of words (**Cilap. 3,67, Urai.**); **cor--patam** state of being described in words (**Tiruvil.ai. Varakun.a. 23**); implication, suggestion (**Tirukko_. 61**); **cor--pa_t.u** agreement, mutual understanding (**Te_va_. 677,7**); **cor-pu** speaking, saying (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 16**); **cor-r-al** saying, telling (**Kampara_. Por..ilir-ut. 58**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **col (colv-/colluv-, colli-)** to say, speak (Ta.); **col** word, command, advice, praise, fame; **colluka (colli-, conn-)**, **celluka** to say, declare, order; **collikka** to cause to say, repeat, read (Ma.); **col** command (Ko.); **sol, sollu** to say, speak, tell; n. word; **sollisu** to say, speak, tell; cause oneself to be said, be said, cause to speak, have said or told (Ka.); **colli** name (Kod..); **cul-** to say (Pa.); **jo_l-, jo_linai** to speak; **jo_lali** to answer; **jo_lki aiyali** to discuss, talk; **jolpu** speech (Kuwi)(DEDR 2855). **Praise**: **s'la_ghate_** values (S'Br.); vaunts (A_past.); praises (MBh.); **sila_ghati** praises (Pali); **sala~_hai, la_hai,** ger. **sila_han.ijja-, sa_han.i_a-** (Pkt.); **sara_han.u, sa_ra_han.u** (S.); **sala_hn.a_, sara_hun.a_, sra_uhna_** (P.); **sar(h)a_unu** to thank; **sar(h)a_inu** to be praised (N.); **sara_hai** praises (OAw.); **sara_hna_** (H.); **sara_i** (OMarw.); **sara_hvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12734). **s'la_ghya** to be praised (MBh.); **saggha** praiseworthy (Pkt.); **sara_hi_** admirable, charming (G.)(CDIAL 12737). **s'la_ghana** boasting (MBh.); **sala_han.a** praise (Pkt.); **sarha_ni, sara_ni** (N.); **sara_han** (H.)(CDIAL 12735). **sala_ha_, sila_ha_, sa_ha_** praise (Pkt.); **s'la_gha_** boasting, praise (MBh.); **sa_ra_ha** (S.); **sara_h** (H.G.)(CDIAL 12736). **Sound; cry, shout, voice**: **s'ravas** renown (RV.); sound (BhP.); **sava** renown (Pkt.); **s.o** information (Ash.); **s.u_** (Pr.Kt.); **sova** singing (Si.)(CDIAL 12689). **s'ra_va** hearing (Skt.); **s'ra_vaka** a sound audible from afar (Skt.); **ca_** cry, shout, voice (Wg.)(CDIAL 12696). **ca_** voice, cry, call (Ash.); **ca_ la_** to call (Ash.); **ca_ li-**

to call out (Pr.); **ca_ kro~i** called out (Wg.)(CDIAL 14823). cf. **car-r-u (ca_r-r-i-)** to publish, announce, explain in detail, speak, praise; n. proclaiming, declaring, sound (Ta.)(DEDR 2486).

3524.**Canopy**: **cappara, capra** a frame thrown over houses to form the roof (Ka.Te.); **chappara** (M.); **cappara** a shed (Ka.Ma.Te.); a temporary hut (M.); a court-yard (Ka.); a thatched or tiled roof (Ka.M.Te.Ma.); a trellis (Ka.Te.); the canopy of a bedstead (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.M.); **cappara-maca** a canopied bedstead; **nad.a-cappara, nad.e-cappara** a litter with a canopy over it (Ka.lex.)

3525.**Insipid**: **cappai** that which is insipid or tasteless; **capp-en-al** onom. expr. signifying insipidity; **cappat.t.ai** flatness, emptiness, hollowness (Ta.); **cappat.t.a** vapid, flat, insipid (Ma.); **cap, capi.l.y** tastelessness of broth without salt (Ko.); **cappage, sappage, sappane** flat, vapid, insipid, full, inert; insipidity, etc.; **cappe, sappe** flatness, insipidness, state of being spiritless, dull, flat, inert, etc. (Ka.); **cappe** tasteless, insipid (Kod..); **cappat.u** tasteless, insipid, bad, worthless; **capp** tasteless, unsavoury; **jaul., jemb** tasteless, insipid (Tu.); **cappa** tasteless, insipid, vapid, flat, dull; **cappa~ga_** tastelessly, insipidly; **cappana** tastelessness, insipidity; **cappani** tasteless, insipid, flat, dull; **cappid.i** insipid, tasteless, saltless (Te.); **sappe** tasteless, insipid (Nk.); **capre** id. (Pa.); **sapre** id.; **sapre_t.i, sapra_, sappan** id. (Ga.); **sapra** insipid (Kond.a); **hapili, hapli** id., saltless (Kuwi); **capat.a** arasah- (Skt.); **sapak** insipid, unsavory, wanting the requisite saltness or sweetness (M.); **cappo** flat, insipid (Konkan.i)(DEDR 2337). **cappo** insipid, without salt; **cappepon.** insipidity (Kon.lex.)

3526.**Shoe**: **ceruppu** sandal, slipper, shoe (Ta.); **cerippu** id. (Ma.); **kevr** id. (Ko.); **kerf** id. (To.); **kera, keravu, kerahu, kerpu** id. (Ka.); **ceppu** id. (Te.); **kerri** shoe (Kol.Nk.); boot (Nk.); **keri** (pl. **-gu**), **kerig** shoe, slipper (Nk.); **cerup, cerpu** sandal (Pa.); **serpum, sarpum, sarpo, sarpu** (pl. **-hk**), **herpunj, harpunj** (pl. **harpusk**), **erpunj** (pl. **erpusk**), **erpum** shoe, sandal (Go.); **sepu** shoe (Kond.a); **seppu, seppu_** shoe; **cepunga** sandals (Kuwi); **kharpa_** straps (without sole) crossed over and worn round the ankle (Kur.); **cappu_, cappal** sandal, **capora_** (H.)(DEDR 1963).

3527.**Recommendation**: **s'ipa_rasu** recommendation; patronage (Ka.Te.); **s'ipha_rasa** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3528.**Image: oyster-shell**: **simpe, simpi, cimpi** [Tadbhava of **s'impa_** (M.)] an oyster shell; **simpi** a pearl-oyster etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cippi** shell (Ta.); **s'ippi** (Pkt.); **s'ukti** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **simpi, simpye** shell (of fishes); **kongo** shell of molluscs; **simpi ka_d.** to shell (Kon.lex.) **Shell**: **khubo, khubea_** a kind of shell-fish (Kon.lex.) **kirpi** shell (Mand..); **kirpa_, girpa** skull (Kuwi); **kipra** a snail's shell (Pa.); **kipri** shell (of snail, etc.); skull (Pe.)(DEDR 1555). [cf. **Image: oyster shell** **kil.incil** oyster-shell, bivalve, mussel (Ta.); **kil.ici** a shell-fish (Ma..); **kil.iil** oyster shell (Ma.)(DEDR 1585).] **sippi_, sippika_** pearl oyster (Pali); **sippi_** (Pkt.); **sipa** (S.); **sipp** shell (L.); **sippi_** shell, spathe of date palm; **sip, sippi_** bivalve shell (L.); **sipp, sippi_** shell, conch (P.); **si_p, si_pi** shell (Ku.); **sipi** shell, snail shell (N.); **sipa** oyster shell, mother-of-pearl, shells burnt for lime (Or.); **si_pi_** mussel shells for lime (Bi.); **si_pa** bivalve shell (OAw.); **si_p** (H.); half an oyster shell (G.); **chi_p** shell (G.); **s'i_p, s'i~p** a half shell (M.); **sippiya** oyster shell (Si.); **s'i~pa_** oyster shell (M.)(CDIAL 13417). **ippi** pearl-oyster, shell (Ta.); **cippi** shell, shellfish, coconut shell for measuring out curds (Ta.); **ippi, cippi** oyster shell (Ma.); **cippu, sippu, cimpi, cimpe, simpi, simpu, simpe** oyster shell, mussel, cockle, a portion of the shell of a cocnut, skull, a pearl oyster; **cippi** coconut shell (Ka.); **cippi** coconut shell, oyster shell, pearl; **tippi, sippi** coconut

shell (Tu.); **cippa** a shell; (**kobbari cippa**) coconut shell; (**mo_ka_li cippa**) knee-pan, patella; (**tala cippa**) skull; (**muttepu cippa**) mother-of-pearl (Te.); **ipi** shell, conch (Go.)(DEDR 2535).

3529.**Image: crawfish**: **coppo_, coppo_ injo_** crawfish (Kur.); **cope-minu** cuttlefish (Malt.)(DEDR 2848).

3530.**Treasure; image: casket; a swift canoe; image: a libation pot**: **sip** libation pot; **chip** a kind of swift canoe (B.)(CDIAL 13417). **ceppu** casket, little box of metal, ivory or wood, a kind of water-vessel, toy utensil (Ta.); a small round box of any material to hold jewelry, metal cover of the breasts, treasure (Ma.); **ceppi** small round metal box with lid (Kod..)(DEDR 2772). For semant. 'swift' cf. **ks.ipra** springing (of a bow)(RV.); quick (S'Br.); **ks.ipram.** quickly (AV.); **chippa** (Pkt.); **khippa** (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 3688). **cappuna** quickly, at once, promptly (Te.); **japne, jhap, jappe, japi** quickly (Go.); **capna_ (cappyas)** to hurry (Kur.)(DEDR 2336).

3531.**Red colouring arnotto**: Bixa orellana: **latkan** (H.B.); **sinduri** (Skt.); **shendi** (M.); **japhar** (Ta.Te.); fruit: astringent, purgative; root bark: antiperiodic, antipyretic; seeds: cordial, astringent, febrifuge, good remedy for gonorrhea, antiperiodic, antipyretic; leaves: in jaundice and snake-bite; colouring matter, bixin; habitat: cultivated to a small extent in Mysore and is grown in Indian gardens as a hedge plant; occurs as an escape in Travancore, Coromandel and Malabar coasts and in some districts of Bombay, Bengal and Assam (GIMP, p.38). The seeds are used locally for colouring food. The colouring matter of the fruit, annatto, is employed commercially for colouring butter and in the preparation of various polishes for russet leather. According to Burkill, the roots impart to meat the taste and colour of saffron. A fairly good fiber may be obtained from the bark. Etti reports that the colouring matter in the seeds is bixin. The leaves and dye are official in the Dutch and Mexican pharmacopoeias... The red, resinous substance of the seeds is considered an efficient remedy for certain skin diseases... The leaves are a popular febrifuge in Cambodia. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.623-624).

3532.**Root of lotus**: **s'ipha_-kanda** the root of a water lily, karaha_t.a: the bulbous root of a lotus (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3533.**Image: boa constrictor**: **sabara ban.igi ha_vu** the rock-snake, the boa constrictor, python molorus (Ka.lex.)

3534.**Image: spear**: **sabal.a** (Tatsama) a spear, a lance, a pike; pra_sa, kunta, konta, d.on:kan.i; i_t.t.i (Ka.lex.)

3535.**Anethum panmorium**: **sabbasige** a sort of fennel, anethum panmorium; s'a_le_ya, s'i_tas'iva, bhatre; a sort of dill or fennel, anethum sowa; s'atapus.pe; sadaguppe, sada_pa (Ka.lex.)

3536.**Sago**: **sabbu** sago (Ka.); **sa_gu, sa_gu_** (M.H.); **saggu, sabbu** (Te.); **cavvu** (Te.); **sabbakki** sago (Ka.); **cavvarici** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **yava** barley (Skt.lex.)

3537.**Soap**: **saba, sabu, sabbu, cavu** soap (Ka.); **sa_ban.a, sa_bu_** (H.M.); **s'a_bu_n** (Arab.); **cau, sabbu** (Te.); **cavu** (Ta.); **cava** (Ma.); **cavu-ka_ra** country-made of European soap (Ka.Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **sa_bu, sa_ba_** soap (Kon.lex.)

3538.**Image: all sorts of beasts**: **s'aba** all sorts of beasts; na_na_mr.gan:gal.; akhilamr.ga (Ka.lex.) **saba_r** many, much (Kon.lex.) **s'abali** a spotted cow; the ka_madhe_nu (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'amb, samb** to collect, heap together (Skt.lex.) **capa_ka_riyam** business transacted by an assembly (**T.A.S. i,249**); **capikar < sabhika** members of an assembly (Ta.); **capai < sabha_** assembly, meeting, congregation, society, association (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **campam < jambha** (M.) < **d.ambha** ostentation, show, it.ampam (Ta.lex.) **sabbava** an assembly, a gathering; mirth, jest, fun (Ka.); **sabban.d.u** a jumble, omnium gatherum (Ka.lex.) **capja_t.a_** < **sa_fja_d.a_** completely (Ta.lex.) **capa_can-am < sabha_jana** honour done to a person (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **capaiya_r** members of an assembly or society; a class of vad.ama brahmins (**G.Tj.D. I,78**)(Ta.lex.) **Assessor**: **sabha_** assembly, hall (RV.); council (MBh.); assembly room; **sabha_ya** (Pali); **sabha_, saha_** assembly (Pkt.); **sabaya** assembly, council (Si.)(CDIAL 13167). **sabhika** keeper of a gambling house (Ya_j.); **sahia** gambler (Pkt.); **sahia_r** keeper of a gambling house (Mth.)(CDIAL 13170). **sabhya** being in an assembly (AV.); polite (Skt.); assessor, judge (Mn.); **a-sabbha** unrefined (Pali); **sabbha-** assessor (Pkt.); **sa_bhd.a_, sa_bd.a_, sa_bhl.a_, sa_bl.a_** plain, simple, of unobstrusive manners (M.)(CDIAL 13171). **sa_bha_r** place-name in Dacca district (B.)(CDIAL 13172). **subha_** a province; the governor of a subha_ (M.H.); **sube** id. (Ka.); **sube_da_ra** the chief native officer of a taluk (Ka.); a native officer in the army (Ka.lex.) **suba_-** province (Arabic); **suba_da_r** Indian military officer whose rank corresponds to that of captain (U.); id. (**R.T.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sabha_** gathering for deliberation, sacrifice or gambling (RV. viii.4.9); **sabha_ga** going into an assembly (ChUp.); **sabha_-vant** with kith and kin (RV. iv.2.5; RV. i.167.3); **sabha_vin** keeper of a gambling-house (TBr. iii.4.16); **sabha_-sad** sitting in an assembly; **sabha_-sa_ha** superior in an assembly (RV. x.71.10); **sabha_-stha_n.u** one who sits like a post at a gambling table (VS. xxx.18); one who sits like a post on a gambling table (TBr. iii.4.16) (Vedic.lex.) ?**sap** to serve or honour a god, obtain the favour of a god (RV. ix.97.3; RV. vii.83.8); to perform a holy rite (RV. i.67.8); tended (RV. vii.43.4); cherishing or fostering r.ta; attentive, obedient; to cohabit (VS. xxxvii.20)(Vedic.lex.)

3539.**Image: procession**: **s'abagastu = saragastu** nocturnal procession, especially of a marriage (Ka.); **s.abgas.t** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **sa_va_** procession (Kon.lex.)

3540.**Wild lodhra**: **s'abara-lo_dhra** the wild lodhra tree (Skt.lex.)

3541.**Diviner, priest**: **supar.i** holy; vowed, devoted (Kui); **supari ma.s** diviner, priest; **supari** shaman (Kol.)(DEDR 2671).

3542.**Soup**: **su_pa** soup, broth (MBh.); broth, curry (Pali); **su_pika** cook (Pali); **supa, su_pa** curry (As'.); **su_va** split lentils (Pkt.); **su_** soup, sauce (Si.)(CDIAL 13571). **su_paka_ra** cook (MBh.Pali); **su_aya_ra** (Pkt.); **sua_r** menial cook employed in a sacrificial ceremony (WPah.); cook (H.M.); **sua_ra** cook (Or.H.); **sua_ra_** (A.); **su_a_ra** (OG.); **suvaru** (Si.)(CDIAL 13572). **suwi_, su_** soup (Wg.); **su_pya** suitable for soup (Car.); **su_pi_ya** id. (Pa_n..gan.a.); **chop** a sauce or relish (N.)(CDIAL 13573). **s'rapayati** heats (VS.); cooks (AitBr.); makes sweat (Skt.); **s'rapyate_** is cooked (S'Br.); **s'rapun** to be digested (K.); **hapun** to become exhausted or worn out by delay (K.)(CDIAL 12681). **s.e_** to boil (Kt.); **sein.u** to cook by steaming (S.)(CDIAL 12681). **Broth; leaf**: **cop** broth made of plants, plants used in making broth (Ko.); **sup** leaves (To.); **cappala** leaf (Kod..); **coppu, soppu, tappu** leaf, foliage, greens (Tu.)(DEDR 2673).

3543.**Liquor**: **sura_** spirituous liquor (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **su_r** (WPah.M.); **su_ra** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13503). **Gruel**: **juru** gruel (Kuwi); **surpu re'-** to suck in, slurp, eat food noisily (Kuwi); **surᵘpna_ (surpyas)** to drink with a noisy sucking of the lips (Kur.); **sur-, sur-a** the sound produced when supping liquids; **sur-i** to drink with a supping noise (Ka.); **sur-uku** the sound produced by supping (Ka.); **juru juru** the sound produced when a child sucks with force (Ka.); **juri** to sip (Je_nu Kuruba); **surasurane** drinking liquids wih a sipping noise (Tu.); **jur-r-a** a soup of liquid or semi-liquid food (Te.); **jur-r-u** to drink, sip or sup with a noise, as a liquid or semi-liquid food (Te.); **curpip** to suck (Nk.); **zur-i (-t-)** to suck up (any liquid food with a noise)(Kond.a); **suru-suru-ka_rakam** after the manner of making hissing sounds when eating (Pali)(DEDR 2712). **Vegetal sugar**: **curra_** vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sa_l tree (Kur.); **cure** birdlime, gum (Malt.)(DEDR 2711). **cu_r** pungency (Ta.); bad smell (Ma.)(DEDR 2726).

3544.**To smear with oil**: **cuppa** oily (Pkt.); **coppad.a** ghee, oil; **coppad.ai** makes greasy; **covvad.ai, copphucca** greasy (Pkt.); **copar.an.** to smear with oil or butter (L.); **copar.** grease; **cupr.a_un.a_** to smear with oil (P.); **copr.i_** greasy (L.); **copar.** oil, ghee; **cupr.o** oily; **cupar.** smooth (Ku.); **tel-cupar** anointing with oil; **cupa_rnu** to smear with oil (N.); **supi** oil vessel (A.); **cu_par., copar.** oil, grease, butter; **cupar.na_, cuparna_** to smear with oil (H.); **copr.u~** greasy; **copar.vu~** to besmear (G.); **copad.** greasy; n. ghee, butter, oil (M.)(CDIAL 4865). **savaru** to rub in or apply to (as water, oil, medicine, polish or ashes), convey with a stick, knife, etc., any sticky substance to a vessel by rubbing the substance off on its brim; **savarisu** to have applied to, etc. (Ka.); **camuru** oil, any oily or unctuous substance; (also **carumu**) to smear, daub, rub as with an oil, etc., apply; **javaru** to apply, put on (medicine, etc.); (inscr.) **samaru** ghee (Te.)(DEDR 2389). **tuvvu** to eat, enjoy; n. food, gratification of the senses, enjoyment, experience (Ta.); **tuppu** food, ghee; **tuppam** ghee (Ta.); **tuppa** ghee (Ka.)(DEDR 3282). **tuppa** greasy, smeared with ghee; n. ghee (Pkt.); **tuppia, tuppavia, tuppalia** smeared with ghee; **uttupiya** oily (Pkt.); **tu_p** ghee (G.M.); **tupat.** oily (M.); **tr.pra** (RV.) = **puro_d.a_s'a** (Sa_y.); ghee (Skt.)(CDIAL 5864). **Curds**: **chop** cheese (Dm.); **churba** (Khot.); **phyurba** prob. cheese (Tib.)(CDIAL 13729). **co_t** cheese (Phal.)(CDIAL 13730). **kojapu** sour milk, curds; **kujelu**, in: **nirkujelu** to curdle, coagulate (Tu.); **korop, korrop, kurrop, korrup** buttermilk (Go.)(DEDR 2162). **kajali** to be congealed, become curdled (Kuwi)(DEDR 1102).

3545.**Talk**: **sappal.a, sappul., soppal., soppul., soppul.a** a sound, a noise (Ka.); **cappud.u** id., **cappud.incu** to make a noise (Te.)(DEDR 2333). **gaph, gapas** joke (K.); **gapp** tittle-tattle (P.); **gappi_** boaster (P.); **gaph** absurd news (Ku.); **gaph** tittle-tattle; **gapphar** boaster (N.); **gap** boast (A.); **gappa** tittle-tattle (B.); **gapa** (Or.); **gap** (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 4022).

3546.**Relationship or connection by marriage**: **plos'u_r** father-in-law (Gaw.); **pas'u_r** father-in-law (Wg.); **psu_r** (Bashg.); **pas'ur** (Dm.); **is'pas'ur** (Kal.Kho.)(CDIAL 12753). **is'pairi_** wife's brother; **paeri_** wife's or husband's brother (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12757). **is'pas'i** husband's or wife's mother (Dm.); **s'ips** (Ash.); **ispre_s** (Kal.); **is'pres.i** (Kho.); **pais.** (Tor.); **pras', pras.** (Sv.); **pres.** (Phal.)(CDIAL 12759). **podu** relationship or connexion by marriage; **podde** a relative, kindred; **podv** a relative (Tu.); **podal** (pl. **podasil**) mother-in-law (Kol.); **podal.** id.; **podn** (pl. **podl**) father-in-law; **pod(d)a** mother-in-law (Nk.); **podal** (pl. **podacil**) wife's elder sister; **podid** (pl. **podinkul**) wife's elder brother (Pa.); **po_dal** mother-in-law; **podund.** father-in-law (Ga.); **po_r.a_l, po_ra_r., po_ya_r, po_y, po_yar.** mother-in-law, wife's mother; **po_ra_r.**, **po_ye** mother-in-law; **po_ye** father's sister (Go.); **potlen** (pl. **potku**) father-in-law; **po_da** mother-in-law (Pe.);

putlen father-in-law; **pu_dar.** mother-in-law (Mand..); **po_ra** wife's elder sister; **potad.eenju, potad.enju** (pl. **potka**) father-in-law (Kui); **poiya** (pl. **poiyasika**), **po_ya** mother-in-law; **po_tlesi** (pl. **potka**), **potheleesi, potle'esi** (pl. **potka**) father-in-law; **potleyu** wife's father; **po_ra** wife's mother (Kuwi); **putalvan-** son; **putalvi** daughter (Ta.)(DEDR 4508). **s'vas'ura** husband's father (RV.); wife's father (Skt.); husband's or wife's father (Skt.); **s'vas'uraka** a poor or dear father-in-law (Skt.); **sasura** father-in-law (Pali); **sasura, susura** (Pkt.); **sasura** (D..); **s'ipasu** (Ash.); **cestyr, cre** (Kt.); **cj** (Pr.); **sxar** (Tir.); (**-m** = my) **s'airi_, s'airiem, s'airie_m, s'i_riem, sansura_, s'es'ura, s'e_riem, s'e_rem** (Pas'.); **s'a_s'urem** (Shum.); **s'u_s'ur** (Bshk.); **s'azo** (Tor.); **xwu_r** (Mai.); **s'ur** (Sv.); **s'u_r** (Phal.); **s'aiur, s'a_ir, s'e_r** (Sh.); **hihur^{u}** (K.); **sahuro** (S.); **sauhra_, saura_** (L.); **sahura_** (P.); **sasur** (H.); **s'ohur, s'aura_** (WPah.); **sasur, saur, sauro, hauro** (Ku.); **sasuro** (N.); **xahar** (A.); **sasar** (B.); **sasura** (Or.); **sasur** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **susar, susra_** (H.); **sauhra_** (WH.); **susara** (OG.); **sasro** (G.); **sa_sra_** (M.); **sosro** (Konkan.i); **suhuru** (Si.); feminines formed from **s'vas'ura**- for his wife: **sasuri_** (Pali); **s'eri_, sansuri_, saseri_, sa(n)suri_, s'a~_s'uri_** mother-in-law (Pas'.); **s'a_s'uri** (Shum.); **s'ers'** (Wot..); **sahuri_** (P.); **susri_** (H.)(CDIAL 12753). **hohawur^{u}**, **ho_wur^{u}** wife's father's house (K.); **saure** father-in-law's house (L.)(CDIAL 12754). **surya_l** relatives of a man in whose house a boy's wedding is observed (P.); **sorel.** kinship (on both father's and mother's side)(WPah.); **sasura_s, saura_s** father-in-law's house (Ku.); **sasura_li** wife's father's family and house (N.); **sasura_r** father-in-law's house (Bi.); id., gaol (because well-fed there)(Mth.); **sasura_ri** id. (Mth.); **susra_l, susra_r, susra_ri_** wife's father's family and house (H.)(CDIAL 12755). **s'vas'urya** father-in-law's son (Skt.); husband's younger brother (Skt.); **s'va_s'urya** (Skt.); **s'ari_** wife's brother (Mai.); **s'a_s'ir** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12757). **s'vas'uri_ya** belonging to the father-in-law (A_pS'r.); **surhe_j** father-in-law's house (L.)(CDIAL 12758). **s'vas'ru** husband's or wife's mother (RV.); **sassu_** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_su_, sa_suya_, sussu_** (Pkt.); **s'as'uy, sas'uy, sasuy** (Gypsy); **s'us.** (D..); **s'ips** (Ash.); **co_der** (Wg.); **cuc** (Kt.); **st** (Pr.); **s'airu_, s'iri_m, s'i_ru_, s'erwo_** (Pas'.); **cis'** (Bshk.); **ico_s.** (Mai.); **s'as.** (Sh.); **has'** (K.); **sasu** (S.); **sass, sas** (L.); **sass, sassu_** (P.); **s'ikh, s'ikkhu_, s'exu, s'as's'u_, s'as'** (WPah.); **sa_su_, ha_su_, s'a_s'^{u}** (Ku.); **sa_su** (N.); **xa_hu** (A.); **sa_s, sa_sur.i** (B.); **sa_su** (Or.Mth.OAw.G.); **sa_s^{u}** (Bhoj.); **sa_s, sa_su_** (H.); **sa_su_** (M.); **sa_su_s** (Konkan.i); **suhuru-hus** father-in-law and mother-in-law (OAwi.); **suhul** (Si.)(CDIAL 12759). **s'va_s'ura** wife's or husband's brother (Skt.); **s'va_s'ura** dependent (son, pupil) of father-in-law's grandson (**s'va_s'uri**-); pertaining to a father-in-law (Skt.); **hahar** wife's brother (K.); **hu_ra_** wife's or husband's brother (Si.); **sa_sura** father-in-law (Pkt.); **sas'tro, sasro, sastro** (Gypsy); **sa_vre** pl. parents-in-law (L.); **sa_sur** father-in-law (H.); **sa_sra_** (M.); **sa_sura** father-in-law's house (Pkt.); **sasura_** father-in-law's house (Bi.); **sa_huro** pertaining to a father-in-law (S.); pl. his family (S.); **sa_hvare** pl. his family (L.); **sa_hvare~** his house (L.); **sa_sur** husband's father's house (Mth.); **sa_sura** father-in-law's house (OAw.); **sa_sur, sa_sra_** (H.); **sa_sara** (OMarw.); **sa_sru~, sa_sri_, sa_vriyu~** id. (G.); **sa_sriya~_** pl. husband's relatives (G.); **sa_su_r, sa_sar, sa_sre~** (M.)(CDIAL 12767). **s'va_suri** father-in-law's son's son (Skt.); **s'a_s'ir** husband's brother (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12768).

3547.**Flesh, meat**: **cep, ceppu** flesh, meat (Nk.); **cep** (pl. **ceppul**) flesh, game (Pa.); **seppul** (pl.) meat, game (Ga.)(DEDR 2773). Metath. **pisita** flesh; **mansa-pesi_** muscle (Pali.lex.) **ciyya** flesh, muscle; **jigili** plump, fleshy (Te.); **seg** muscle, flesh (Ga.); **sikahk** flesh (Go.); **jey** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 2549).

3548.**Image: lid**: cf. **sibbi** lid, dish (Te.)(DEDR 2537).

3549.**Image: broom**: **ci_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to sweep off, brush away, wipe off, cleanse (Ta.); **ci_y (-pp-, -tt-)** to sweep; **ci_vu (ci_vi-)** to sweep clean (as floor), clean (as teeth); **ci_kku** rubbish; **ci_kam-pul, ci_ku, ci_r..ku** broom-grass; **ci_pra_** a broom (Ta.); **cu_l** broom, besom (Ma.); **ki.p** broom (To.); **ci_pari** id. (Ka.); **ci.pe** broom made of grass, palm-leaves, etc. (Kod..); **tippi** to sweep (Kor.); **ci~_kili, ci~_puru** a broom (Te.); **sabdi** id. (Kol.Nk.); **ce_pid** id. (Pa.); **se_pet., ce_pe_d., se_pe, se_pe_t.** id. (Ga.); **saiya_na_, saitta_na_, he_ya_na_, hey, hay, heyy, ey, e_y** to sweep; **he_pur, hepur, e_por, e_pur** broom; **hepa_** thysanolaena agrostis (a grass)(Go.); **sipa (-t-)** to sweep; **hipos** broom; **siper** broom (Kond.a); **hi_p- (-t-)** to sweep; **hipos** broom (Pe.); **he_p-** to sweep; **he_pur** broom (Pe.); **se_pa (se_pi-)** to sweep; n. sweeping; **se_peri** broom, brush (Kui); **hepali, he_pinai, he_p- (-it-)** to sweep; **hepori, he_pori, herpori, he_pori** (pl. **he_porka**), **hapuri** broom (Kuwi); **ci~_cna_** to rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, wipe away, dry; **ci~_crna_** to wipe off (Kur.); **cice** to wipe, clean (Malt.)(DEDR 2599).

3550.**Straw**: **coppu** straw (Ir.); **soppe** straw of various kinds of millet (Ka.); **coppa** straw (Te.); stalk of millet (Kol.)(DEDR 2847).

3551.**Image: sitting cross-legged**: **cappal.am, cappal.a_m, cappan.an:ka_l** act of sitting flat and cross-legged; **cappal.ittiruttal** to sit flat and cross-legged (Ta.lex.) **camman.am, cappan.am** sitting cross-legged (Ta.); **camman.am** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2350). **paryastika_** sitting on the hams (Sus'r.); **pariyatthi, pallatthi, palhatti** squatting position (Pkt.); **palthi_** sitting with the feet crossed under the buttocks (S.H.); **palatthi_** (L.P.); **pal^{a}thi_** (Mth.); **pala~_thi_, palo_t.hi_** (G.)(CDIAL 7939).

3552.**Image: thigh**: **sa~_pr.i_** leg of goat or sheep killed for meat (Ku.); **sa~_pro** thigh (of animals; only contemptuously of humans)(N.)(CDIAL 12941). **cappai** hips, haunch, shoulder blade; **ceppu** hip; **appu** thigh (Ta.); **cappe** the hip bone; **jabbe** the outer side of the thigh (Ka.); **jabba** shoulder, outer side of the thigh (Te.); **jabba** shoulder (Pa.); **jaba**, in: **at.a jaba** shoulder (Go.); **zeba** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2339).

3553.**Jaw; jaw-bone**: **jambha** tooth, eye-tooth, tusk; pl. jaws (RV.); **jambhya** incisor tooth (VS.); pl. jaw (TPra_t.); **cam** jaw, cheek (Gypsy); **jamin.** jaws (D..); **cham** cheek (Gypsy); **zami_** back tooth (Ash.); **zumpi_** (Wg.); **za_mi** chin, jaw (Dm.); **jam** jaw; **ja_n-da_n** back tooth (Pas'.); **ja_mi** chin (Phal.); **za_mu-da~_t** back tooth (A.); **jabhr.a_, ja_br.a_** lower jaw-bone, jaw (H.); **jabha_** jaw (H.); **ja_r.ha** (S.); **ja_r.h** molar (P.)(CDIAL 5137). **jabhr.a_, ja_br.a_** jaw-bone, lower jaw (H.); **ja~_bha_d., ja_bha_d., ja_ba_d., ja~_bha_d.e~** jaw, cheek (M.)(CDIAL 5139). f. **kavil.** cheek (Ma.); **kaul.u** cheek (Tu.); **gauda** cheek (Te.); **gavla, galva** jaw (Pa.); **ku_lu** cheek (Kui)(DEDR 1337). **kapola** (Ya_j.); **kapo_la** (Pali); **kavo_la** (Pkt.); **kopola, kopula** cheek, jaw (Si.); with metath.: **bogul** cheek (Tor.)(CDIAL 2755). **kavul.** jaw of elephant (**Pur-ana_. 30,8**); cheek (Ta.)(DEDR 1337). **Gills; cheek**: **cen-n.i, cen-n-ai** cheek (Ta.); **cenni, kenni** temple (Ma.); **konni** cheek (Ma.); **cennam** jaw, cheek; **ceppi** cheek (Ma.); **cel.l.a** id.; **cekil.a, cel.ukka, ce_l.a** gills (Ma.); **keyn.** cheek just in front of ear (Ko.); **kenne** the upper cheek; **kekke** cheek; **kenda_re** temples; **keppe** temple; **keppat.e** cheek (Ka.); **kenni, kenn** cheek; **kepp, kebbu** cheek, temples; **keppad.** swelling of the cheeks; **gebbu** temples (Tu.); **cekku, cekkili, cen:ka, cempa, cera~_pa** cheek; **ce_pa cekkulu** gills (Te.); **cempa** temple (Kol.); **ko_rwi, kor.wi_, korvi** cheek; **cempa** temple; **kreteri, kret.er.i, kert.er.i** jaw (Kuwi); **kena_ra** temples, upper part of cheek; **kandola** the cheek (of the cheek and temple)(DEDR 1989). **kavul.** temple of elephant (**Kur-al., 678**)(Ta.); **kavun.d.rasa, kavud.rasa** cancer of the cheek (Tu.)(DEDR 1337). cf. **calpor.i** temple (of

head)(Pe.); **halpur.i** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2376). **Jaw**: **avud.u, avun.d.u** jaw; lower lip (Ka.); **avud.u, avd.u** under lip (Te.); **navt.on** chin; **navurka** lip (Pa.); **namut.u, namit.u** lower lip (Ta.); **ammit.t.am** id. (Ma.); **laond.a** chin (Go.); **laut.o_** lips, chin (Kur.); **narmat.ha** chin (Skt.)(DEDR 3596). **Yawning**: **jr.mbh** yawn (Skt.); **jr.mbhan.a** yawning (Sus'r.); **za_mam** yawning (K.); **ja_mani** (WPah.)(CDIAL 5264). **jr.mbhate_** yawns (A_s'vGr.); **jambhayati** opens mouth wide (Pa_n..); **hamzembay** to bite (Av.); **za_mbyn** yawn (Oss.); **jambhati** yawns (Pali); **jambhai, jambha_i, jambha_ai, jamha_ai, jim.bhai, jim.bha_ai** (Pkt.); **jamizoiki** to open the mouth, yawn (Sh.); **za_mun** to yawn (K.); **jama_n.o~_** (WPah.); **jamaun.o** (Ku.); **jamha_yal** (Bhoj.); **ja~bha_na_, jamha_na_** (H.); **zomeik** to yawn (Kho.); **zim** (Wkh.)(CDIAL 5265). **ja~bha_i_** yawn (H.)**; jam.bha_ia** (Pkt.); **za_mai** (Dm.); **ja_ma_i, ja_ma~_e** (Phal.); **jamha_i_** (P.H.); **jamhai~, jamai~** (Ku.); **jama_i** (N.)(CDIAL 5266). **Tongue**: **an:gal.a, an:gal.u, an:gul.a, an:gul.i, an:gul.e** palate; **an:gilu, nan:gilu** uvula (Ka.); **an:gili** palate (Te.); **angul, angur.(u)** tongue (Nk.); **naqlu** uvula (Malt.)(DEDR 33). **Image: mockery, open-mouthed; having the face turned upwards; yawn**: **a_kal.isu, a_kul.isu, a_gul.isu** to yawn, gape; **a_kal.ike, a_kul.ike, a_gal.ike, a_gul.ike** yawning, gaping (Ka.); **a_vi** to gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly; n. yawn (Ta.); **a_vi it.-** to yawn (Ma.); **a.vaj** a yawn (Ko.); **o.pl.y- (o.pl.c-)** to yawn (To.); **a.val.ic-** to yawn (Kod..); **a_valu** a yawn (Tu.); **a_v.id.-** to yawn (Tu.); **a_val.u** id. (Kor.); **a_valincu, a_vulincu** to yawn, gape; **a_vulinta** a yawn (Te.); **a_m-, a_v-** to yawn; **a_mkud., a_vkud., a_kub** a yawn (Pa.); **a_m-** to yawn; **a_mk-** id.; **a_mkun** a yawn (Ga.); **a_vi** a yawn (Go.); **aula'a_na_** to yawn (Kur.); **wole** id. (Malt.); **a_va_ning** id. (Br.)(DEDR 392). cf. **ka_k- (-t-)** to keep open (mouth)(Kond.a); to open (mouth)(Pe.); **ka_u ru_ja (ru_ji-)** to yawn; n. yawning, a yawn (Kui); **ka_wa orjali** to yawn; **ka_wa** breath; **ka_'va o_jli**- to yawn; **ka_kha~_** open-mouthed, gaping (Kuwi)(DEDR 1421). **an:ka_** to open the mouth; n. opening the mouth [**an:ka_ muyar-ci (Nan-. 86)**((Ta.lex.)]; **an:ka_ppu** opening the mouth (Ta.); **anga-v** to look upwards (Ko.); **anga_ta** having the face turned upwards (Ka.); **an:ga_vuni** to yawn, gape, open the mouth; **an:guni** to open the mouth (Tu.); **angasi** a yawn (Kol.); **anga_si** id. (Nk.); **analp** to open the mouth wide (Pa.); **angal** gaping, yawning; **alng/alin** to open (mouth)(Go.); **anla_** id. (Mand..); **angalanga** with mouth agape, with foolish appearance (Kui); **angal angal** with one's mouth open (in surprise)(Kur.); **angle** to gape; **anglo** open-mouthed (Malt.)(DEDR 34). **an.aka** mockery, derision, abuse (Ka.); **an.akasan.aka** quarrelling (Tu.); **ad.akincu, an.akincu** to ridicule; **an.akamu** ridicule (Te.); **anar.eye** to affront, mock (Malt.)(DEDR 111). **a_kat.iyam** mockery, ridicule, mischief, cruelty (Ta.); **a_gad.a** sport, jesting, mockery, insult (Ka.); **a_gad.amu** mischief, wantonness, prankishness (Te.)(DBIA 28). **avakat.am** mischief, danger (Ma.); **avakat.a** opposite, contrary (Skt.)(DBIA 23). **a.n (a.d.)** to open mouth wide; (mouth) is wide open (Ko.)(DEDR 8). **Chew**: **cappe_ti** chews (Pali); **c.apa_y** (Dm.); **capoi_ki**, **capo_nu, capyo_nu** (Sh.); **c.a_pun** to eat (k.); **c.op^{u}** bite (K.); **c.a_pn.u_** to chew (WPah.); **capon.o** (Ku.); **capa_unu, capka_unu** (N.); **sapanava_, hapanava_** to chew, bite, gnaw, crush (Si.)(CDIAL 4675). **cappu (cappi-)** to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco), mumble in eating, munch, sip, suck; **cavat.t.u** to chew, masticate; **cavai** to chew, munch, suck mother's milk (Ta.); **cappuka** to smack the lips, suck, sip, eat whilst working; **cava** chewing, the sound of it; **cavekka** to chew; **cavaccal** chewing (Ma.); **cap- (capy-)** to suck repeatedly (Ko.); **ayv-** to chew (Ko.); **sop-** to suck (To.); **capparisu** to chuckle or cluck to an animal to urge it on, smack the lips in sipping or supping, produce the peculiar sound of chewing, chew with a noise (Ka.); **capparan.e** the peculiar smacking of the lips by which the peasants stop their cattle, chuckling; **jabbu, jabbisu** to suck (Ka.); **cave^{n}**- to chew (Kod..); **caymp** chewing (Kod..); **capparipuni** to smack the lips; **capacapa** a noise made with the mouth as a pig in eating (Tu.); **capparincu** to smack, suck with a noise (Te.); **cappu** to smack, suck, smack with a noise (Te.); **savseng** to chew (Kol.); **savs** (Nk.); **cavi,**

cal, calv- (Pa.); **savl-** (Ga.); **alv-** (Go.); **jalu_** (Go.) **cap-captre** to smack, chomp; **copye** to chew (as sugarcane)(Malt.); **cap-ca- kanning** to smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating (Br.); **capucapuka_ra** making the sound of chewing (Pali)(DEDR 2334). **kavali giva** to chew the cud (Kui)(DEDR 1222). **hafan** to chew (Md.)(CDIAL 14485). **Eating continuously**: **jauar** bites (Gypsy); **jabhate_** opens the jaws; aor. subj. **jambhis.at** snap at (RV.); **javi_dan** to eat (Pers.)(CDIAL 5125). **jam** eat (Skt.); **jamati** eats (Dha_tup.); **ja_jamat** consuming continuously (MBh.); **jhamati, chamati** eats (Dha_tup.); **jam, jham** eat (Pali); **jammai** eats (Pkt.); **jamvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5126). **jambhate_** snap at (Dha_tup.); **camb** to chew, gnaw off (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5138). **jamana** eating (Skt.); **jaman.** eating, feasting; **jamn.u~** right (not left) from **jamn.o ha_th** eating hand, right hand (G.); **kha_ne ha_t** (N.)(CDIAL 5127). **Network muzzle**: **jebo~**, pl. **-u** muzzle for cattle (WPah.); **ja_bi** network muzzle (N.); **ja_b, ja_ba_** id., **jabra_** small grain store (Bi.); **ja_bi_** (Mth.); **ja_b, ja_bi_** (H.); **jha_bu_** muzzle for horse or ox; **cha_bbu_** id., small basket (P.)(CDIAL 5124). **Broth**: **jomma** broth (Kol.); **jammo_** meat-soup, curry (Go.)(DEDR 2851). **jyu_n.a_r** feast (Ku.); **jiuna_r** (N.); **jevana_ra** (OAw.); **jewna_r, jiona_r, jauna_r, je~wna_ra_** (H.)(CDIAL 5269). **je_mati** eats (Dha_tup.); **je_mai** eats (Pkt.); **jeun.a_** to eat, dine (esp. when a Brahman is invited on a religious occasion)(P.); **je~wal** to take food (Bhoj.); **jem.vai** feasts (OAw.); **je~wna_, jemna_, jewna_** to eat (H.); **jevn.e~** to dine or sup (M.); **je_ma_viya** given food (Pkt.); **jema_eb** (Mth.); **jiva_un.a_, jima_un.a_, jama_un.a_** (P.); **jewa_na_, jiwa_na_** (H.); **jimai** eats (Pkt.OG.); **jamvu~** (G.); **jimmai** eats (Pkt.); **ji_mna_** (H.); **ji_mai** (OMarw.); **jimon.o** to feed, feast (Ku.); **jima_na_** (H.); **ji_ma_vai** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 5267). **je_mana** eating (BhP.); **je_man.a** right (eating) hand (Pkt.); **jeman** making a meal, food (B.); **jem.vana** serving of meals, feast (OAw.); **jewan** eating (H.); **jevan.** making a meal (M.); **jevn.i_** grain given to threshers as part wage (M.); **jevan.a** a meal (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5268). **jevan.vat.** leaf used for eating off (M.)(CDIAL 5270). **Food, meal**: **cappa_t.t.u-ra_man-** glutton (Ta.); **ca_pa_t.ura_mud.u** id. (Te.); **ca_ppa_t.u** food, meal, especially of human beings (**Tiruven.. Cata. 29**); id. (Ma.); **sa_pa_t.u** id. (Te.); **ca_ppit.utal** to eat, drink; to consume, misappropriate (Ta.); **sa_pad.u** to eat, drink (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **camai (-v-, -nt-)** to be consumed (Ta.); **same, save, savi** to be consumed (Ka.)(DEDR 2343). **s'va_tra** (RV. x.46,7 **s'va_t^{a}ra_so**?) invigorating (of soma); invigorating food (RV.)(CDIAL 12762). cf. **sattu** barley meal (Pali); **saktu** coarsely ground meal (RV.)(CDIAL 13070).

3554.**To equip, prepare**: **sambha_van.** to decorate, make ready (L.); **sambhan.** to get oneself ready; **sabha_vun.** to make ready (L.); **smbanava_** to make, form (Si.); **ambavanava_** to mould (Sl.)(CDIAL 12967). **semer.** to prepare, start (Ash.); **smr.a_** to prepare, decorate (Ash.); **samar** to start (Bashg.); **samati_** she started (Wg.); **semya_** sent (Kt.); **samr.ta** met together (RV.); **samiyarti** brings together, hastens together towards; **samara** meeting (RV.); **samarpayati** sends, despatches (R.)(CDIAL 12970). **Collection**: **sam.bharan.a** collection (RV.); arrangement (Skt.); **so.mb^{a}ran** collecting, levelling (K.); **xa_maran** putting away with care (A.)(CDIAL 12960). **To store with care**: **sa~_un.t.iba_** to collect, arrange; **sa_ut.iba_, sa_it.iba_** to store with care (Or.); **sa~_t.hab** to arrange (Mth.); **santha_vu~** to be engaged or employed, be betrothed (of boy or girl)(G.); **sa~_t.hn.e~, sa~_t.n.e~** to enter, be contained in, be collected (M.)(CDIAL 13050). **Putting away with care**: **sam.bhr.ta** collected (RV.); **sam.bhata** collected, stored; store of food (Pali); **sam.bhiya** nourished (Pkt.); **sambhu_r.o** got ready (S.); **sa_ma_** apparatus (N.); **samr.ta** met together (RV.)(CDIAL 12970). **sam.bharati** brings together, prepares, rolls up (RV.); **sambha_rayati** causes to bring together, prepares, maintains (R.); **sam.bharai** collects, supports (Pkt.); **samaroiki** to apportion, divide (Sh.). **so.mb^{a}run** to collect (K.); **samrun.** to collect (L.); **xa_mariba_** to put away (clothes), keep with care (A.); **samharal** to support (Bhoj.);

sa~_bharvu~ to collect, gather (G.)(CDIAL 12961). **sam.bhr.ta** collected (RV.); **sam.bhata** collected, stored (Pali); n. store of food (Pali); **sam.bhiya** nourished (Pkt.); **sambhu_r.o** pp. of **sambhiran.u** got ready (S.); **sa_ma_** apparatus (N.)(CDIAL 12970). **Seasoning materials**: **sam.bha_ra** bringing together (S'Br.); materials (AV.); **sambha_ra** accumulation, preparation, ingredients (of food)(Pali); fullness, materials (Or.); **sam.bha_ra** collection, spices (Pkt.); **sambha_r** care, attention (N.); **xambha_r** provisions, ingredients (A.); **samha_r** support (Bhoj.); **sam.bha_ra** care (OAw.); **sa~bha_r** powdered salt and spices for stuffing pickles (G.); **sa~_bha_r, sa~_ba_r** prepared seasoning of pulse with spices drived over a fire (M.); **sam.bara** crowd (Si.)(CDIAL 12966). **sambara, samba_ra, camba_ra** (Tadbhava of **sambha_ra**) ingredients of seasoning used in cookery, seasoning materials, as pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nugmeg, coriander etc; Synonyms: ve_s.ava_ra, masa_le, ve_sava_ra, upaskara; **samar-u** trim, decoration; to make proper, fit, neat or beautiful, to trim; **samba_rabi_ja** coriander; **samba_rasoppu** the coriander plant; **sambha_ra** bringing together, collecting; preparing, preparation, equipment, provision; apparatus, materials, necessaries, constituent parts, ingredient, requisite, assemblage of things required for any purpose; multitude, number, quantity, heap; fullness, completeness; wealth; maintenance, support; **sambha_rakabal.a, sambaragaval.a** a bolus of ingredients or seasoning materials (Ka.lex.) **campai, campai-c-carakku** inferior or rejected goods; perishable articles (Ta.); **cambu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **campa_ram** curry-stuffs (**Tan-ippa_. ii,19,41**); **campa_l** a kind of savoury dish or preparation (Ta.); **samba_ru** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sam.bhr.t.a** collected (RV.); **sam.bhata** collected, stored (Pali); store of food (Pali); **sambhu_r.o** got ready (S.); **sa_ma_** apparatus (N.); **samar** meeting (RV.)(CDIAL 12970). **sam.bhr.ti** equipment (A_pS'r.); **sambhui_, sambhuhi_** fisherman's poled net (S.)(CDIAL 12971). **s'ambhali, sambali, samba_l.i** a procuress, a bawd (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Goods; totality; concord**: **sa_magrya** complete, collections, goods, baggage, the whole bag of tricks (MBh.); **sa_magri_** (Skt.); **sa_maggiya, sa_maggi_** completeness, concord (Pali); **sa_magg(iy)a** totality (Pkt.); **sa~_wagi_ ga_r.i** two-wheeled cart; **sa~_wgi_, sau~gi_** net forming bottom of seat at back of bullock cart (Bi.); **smn:gin** with concord (Si.)(CDIAL 13347). **samagra** all, complete (AV.); **samagga** harmonious, pl. all together (Pali); **samagga** all, complete; **samaggala** all, additional (Pkt.); **samage** united (As'.); **sama(n.)gi** united; **sama(n.)ga** with; **samagin** (Si.)(CDIAL 13178). **sa_magri** entireness, wholeness, etc.; a collection or assemblage of implements or materials, apparatus, goods and chattels, furniture, effects, year; **sa_magrisanna_ha** preparation of all materials or things (Ka.lex.) **Suitable**: **cavaran.ai** preparedness; **cavatari (-pp-, -tt-)** to get ready, acquire; **camai (-v-, -nt-)** to be made, gety ready, preapre (oneself)(Ta.); **camayam** equipment, dress and ornaments, preparation, mien and manner, stocking a garden; **camayuka** to get ready, dress well, assume a shape, become; **camekka** to preapre, cook, produce an effect; **camayikka** to equip, stock a garden (Ma.); **sama** getting ready, preparation, readiness; **samarisu, savanisu** to grow ready or prepared, be acquired, found, got or gained, be brought about, come about, occur, become; prepare, cause to get, apply to; **samantu** beauty, grace; beautifully, nicely; **samar-u, savar-u** to make proper, fit, neat or beautiful, trim; n. trim, decoration; **savasu** to make ready, prepare; **same, save** to be made ready, be prepared, be carried out, be made; make ready, prepare, make; **savaran.e, savaran.e, sauran.e** preparing, making ready, procuring of materials (Ka.); **sama-kat.t.u** to be ready; make ready; **savara** good, suitable, flat, level; **savaran.a, savarana, savaran.amu** equipment, stuff, material, beauty, elegance, neatness, correction, rectification, setting right; **savaran.incu** to set right, put in order, rectigfy, equip; **savarani** beautiful, elegant, neat; **savarincu, savarucu** to adjust, trim, put in order, arrange, correct; **savarinta, savarimpu** putting in order, etc.; **savarillu** to be proper or suitable (Te.); **savaril- (savarilt-)** to make

oneself ready (Kol.)(DEDR 2342). cf. **amarttu** to establish (as one in life)(Ta.)(DEDR 161). **avucu** neatness, trimness (Ta.); **avusu** properness, neatness (Ka.)(DEDR 271). cf. **campa_** a superior kind of paddy (Ta.); **sa_mba, sambaru** a fine sort of rice (Te.)(DEDR 2346). **Suitable**: **amar (-v-, -nt-)** to get close to, be suitable; **amai (-v-, -nt-)** to crowd together, be suitable, appropriate; n. fitness, beauty (Ta.); **amar (amard-)** to be closely united, be fit or agreeable, be nice or becoming, embrace; **amarike, amarke** fitness, agreeing with (as a ring with the size of the finger); **amarisu, amarcu** to prepare, do fitly, make ready (Ka.); **ama_runi** to suit, fit, embrace (Tu.); **amayu** to be useful or serviceable (Te.); **amaran:ga_, amara(n)** properly, fitly, duly, agreeably; **amarika** fitness, suitability, appropriateness; **amaru** to suit, be fit, suitable, or agreeable, be prepared or ready; **amarincu, amar(u)cu** to prepare, make ready, adjust, arrange, provide (Te.); **ambrinai** to suit (Kuwi)(DEDR 162).

3555.**To castrate**: **kampa_d.** to castrate an ox or buffalo (Tu.lex.)

3556.**Image: rake**: **ka_ypul, ka_ypula_** rake (Kon.lex.)

3557.**Image: leaf**: **ka_yal, ka_yal.** a folded tender leaf of a plant (Tu.lex.)

3558.**Provision for journey**: **satu sambar** provision for journey (Santali.lex.) cf. **sattu** barley meal (Pali); **saktu** coarsely ground meal (RV.)(CDIAL 13070). cf. **sambaru** paddy (Te.)(DEDR 2346). **s'ambala, sambala, sambal.a** provender or provisions for a journey (Ka.); **sambal.a** pay, salary (Ka.lex.) **sambha_ra** bringing together, collecting; preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus; an ingredient, a constituent part; **sambhr.** to collect, hoard, place or bring together; to give, offer, present; **sambhr.ta** brought together, collected, concentrated; got ready, prepared, provided, equipped; furnished or endowed with, possessed of; produced, caused; **sambhr.ti** collection; preparation, equipment, provision; **sambhali_, s'ambhali_, s'ambali_** a procuress (Skt.lex.) **sam.bha_ra** materials (AV.); **sambala** provisions (Pali); **sam.bala** (Pkt.); **samaru** provisions for journey (S.); **samal, sa_mal** (L.); **sa_mal** (N.); **xambal, xamal** (A.)(CDIAL 12315). **campal.am** food for journey; stock for travellers; wages, salary (**Tiruppu. 22**); **sambal.amu** id. (Te.); **sambal.a** (Ka.); **cambal.am** (Ma.); **campal.am-po_t.utal** to fix wages or salary; to pay wages; **campal.ava_l.** labour or servant on fixed salary; **campal.antin-n-utal** to enjoy the benefit of a salary (Ta.); **sambal.atinnu** id. (Ka.); **campal.appat.t.i** pay-bill; acquittance roll (Ta.lex.) **sambala** provender, stock of provisions for a journey; **samba_l.i** multitude, number (Ka.lex.) **s'ambala, sambala** provisions for journey (Skt.); **sam.vara** (BHSkt. ii, 539); **sam.badhna_ti** furnishes, supplies (Skt.); **am.balaya** red ant (< collecting provisions)(Si.)(CDIAL 12315). **ca_ma_n- < sa_ma_n** (U.) goods, furniture, articles; **ca_makkiri, ca_makkiriyai < sa_magri_** things or materials needed for an occasion; foodstuffs, provisions (Ta.lex.) **kambala** an agricultural ceremony (IA 23.IEG.) **kabal.m** communal work in one man's garden (Ko.); **kambal.a** feast given in field at transplantation time; picnic (Kod..)(DEDR 1238). **kam^{a}ria_** a working man (Mth.); **ka_bl.ya_** common labourer (M.)(CDIAL 2773). **kambal.a** daily hire or wages (Ka.)(DEDR 1238). **To guard; accumulation**: **sm.bharati** brings together, prepares, rolls up (RV.); **sam.bharai** collects, supports (Pkt.); **sambhiran.u** to get ready (S.); **somb^{a}run** to collect (K.); **sa~_bharvu~** to collect, gather (G.); **somba_run** to collect (K.); **sambha_ran.u** to guard (S.); **sam.bha_rai** takes care of (OAw.); **sa~bha_rna_, samha_rna_** to sustain (H.); **sa~bha_l.vu~** to guard, take care of (G.)(CDIAL 12961). **samarthayate_** resolves (RV.); comforts (Skt.); **samat.** to guard, herd, graze (Wg.); **sumot.e** to guard, keep (Pr.); **samat.** to collect, send off, pasture (Phal.) (CDIAL 13190). **Treasury**:

sambhara heap, treasury (RV. iv.17.11)(Vedic.lex.) **sambharan.a** good sustainer (TS. iv.3.8.1); **sambharan.i_** a kind of sacrificial brick; **sambharan.a** a vessel for storing soma; **sambharan.am** heap (RV. vii.25.2); **sambha_ra** collection, preparation; requisites to be collected for a ya_ga: udakam, hiran.yam, u_s.a_, a_khukari_s.am, s'arkara_ (five ingredients, paca sambha_ra_h-); **sambha_ra-yajus** the verses beginning with **agniyajurbhih-** (MS. i.9.2); **a_khukari_s.a** mole-hill (S'Br.); **a_khu** mole, mu_sa_ (RV. ix.67.30); **u_s.a_** particles of salt ground; salt ground (Vedic.lex.) cf. **so_ma, assem** (op. cit.) interpreted as electrum, the refining of which may use these five ingredients, mole-hill, salt, granulated sugar etc. in particular as oxidizing agents.

3559.**Emblic myrobalan**: cf. **s'ambara** name of the trees: **citraka, lo_dhra** and **arjuna** (Skt.lex.) **s'ambhu** emblic myrobalan, a_malaki_ (Skt.lex.)

3560.**Deed of gift to temple**: **ca_mpira_n.i-p-pat.t.ayam** deed of gift to temple, etc. preserved with smoke-perfume (Ta.lex.) **Sa_mbra_n.i**: Canarium commune: Official: the resin from canarium spp.; canarium commune; canarium luzonicum. Canarium commune: Distribution: a native of the Moluccas; introduced and planted in India and the Malay Peninsula. The gum is applied in the form of an ointment to indolent ulcers. The fruit is fattening and laxative. Cambodia: **romdeng**; Canarese: **kagga libija, kaglimaram, javabadami, sambrani**; Cutch: **jangali bedana**; English: Java almond tree; French: **canari, canaris**; Hindi: **jangali badam**; Malayalam: **canari, karaichingasi**; Papua: **keanee**; Sinhalese: **ratakkana, ratakekuna**; Spanish: **arbol de la brea**; Tagalog: **pilipilauay**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 531-533). **sambra_n.i** a Malayan tree, the Java almond, canarium commune (Ka.lex.)

3561.**Business, trouble**: **jamba_ra** affair, business (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 2345). **sam.pa_rayati** brings to the other side, brings to an end, accomplishes (S'Br.); **sampa_rna_** to complete (work already begun)(H.)(CDIAL 12939). **sapa_r** honesty, success (N.); **sapa_rnu** to cause to flourish (N.); **sapa_r.u~** favour (G.); **sam.pa_d.e_i** accomplishes (Pkt.); **sapa_r.n.o** to accomplish, ameliorate (Ku.)(CDIAL 12930). **sampatti** acquisition (AitBr.); prosperity (R.Pali); **sam.patti** (Pkt.); **sambati** readiness, preparation (S.); **sapata, spata** happiness, good fortune (Si.); **sampat** prosperity (M.)(CDIAL 12931). **sam.pad** success (Ya_j.); **sam.pada_** (Skt.Pali); **sam.paya_** (Pkt.); **sam.pai** (Skt.); **sapuva** happiness (Si.)(CDIAL 12932). **sapyo~** right, proper (Ku.); **sapya~_** a proper manner (Ku.); **sabiu~, sabbiu~** right side up (N.)(CDIAL 12933). **sam.padyate_** turns out well (AV.); is effected, is produced (MBh.); pp. **sam.panna** (AV.); **sampajjati** happens, succeeds (Pali); **sam.pajjai** is completed (Pkt.); **sabaj** to make, arrange, build (Pas'.); **sapazun** to be made, become (K.); **sapadun** id.; **samuznu** to become; **sapuzun, samuzun** (K.); **sapajan.u** to be found (S.); **xampaziba** to be born, be produced (A.); **sampanna** successful, well-cooked, sweet (Pali); **sam.pan.n.a** completed (Pkt.); **samun** arrangement (Kho.); **suban** righthand (Tor.); **sampon^{u}** effected, made, happened (K.); pres. st. **sampanun, sapanun, so~_panun** (K.); **sapan, hapan** superior, wealthy, fortunate, powerful (Si.)(CDIAL 12934). **sam.pa_dayati** completed, provides with (S'Br.); brings about (MBh.); **sampa_de_ti** procures, strives to accomplish (Pali); **sam.pa_(d)e_i** completes (Pkt.); **saba_** prepare, arrange, get in order (Tor.); **sapayanava_** to produce, procure, make (Si.)(CDIAL 12938). **campatti** attainment, acuisition; wealth, prosperity (**Cu_ta. Ja_n-ayo_. 5,3**); **campattu** id. (Ta.); **campan-n-an-** prosperous or wealthy man (**Pat.t.in-at. Tiruve_kampa. 21**); **campiratam** < **sam-bhr.ta** that which is caused; effect, result (**Par..a. 327**); **campira_tti** < **sam-pra_pti** anything obtained; blessing, acquisition (**T.A.S. i,280**)(Ta.lex.)

3562.**Agreement; gift; accountant**: **campirati** public accountant; accountant in a temple or a zemindary (**I.M.P. Mr.225**)(Ta.); **samprati** id. (Te.); **campirati** assistant to a village accountant; writer, clerk (**C.G. 82**)(Ta.lex.) **samprati** the present time; **sampratipatti** agreement, concurrence, admission; **sampratipanna** gone near; agreed; brought about, performed; **samprada, samprade** a gift, a present (Ka.lex.)

3563.**Pack-saddle**: **sabara** a pack-saddle for bullocks; kavudigal. (Ka.); ?**sabhara** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **s'aba** cloth, clothes; nivasana, vastra, s'uka (Ka.lex.) cf. **cappal.aci** cloth from Sappal.am near Conjeevaram (Ta.lex.) cf. **campat.am** cloth (**Pin..**); **camparam < ambara** cloth; **campuka_n-a_ < jamka_na** (U.) carpet (Ta.lex.) **Clothes**: **campat.am** very dirty cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2344). **ambara** clothes (MBh.Pali); cloth, upper garment (Pali); clothing (Si.); **am.bara** cloth, garment (Pkt.); **a_m.bara** expensive clothes (OG.)(CDIAL 573). **amparam** clothes, apparel, garment **amparame_ tan.n.i_re_ co_r-e_** : **Tiv. Tiruppa_. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **amparca_** kind of women's printed cloth (Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_yam** colour (Ta.lex.)

3564.**Betel pouch; bag**: **campal.i** betel pouch; **sambel.a** (Te.); **sambal.ige** (Ka.); **campal.i** bag, wallet (Ta.lex.) **samudga**; **sambal.ige** (Tadbhava of **samput.aka**) a covered box made of o_le (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: hemispherical bowl**: **sam.put.a** hemispherical bowl (Sus'r.); round casket (Skt.); **sam.put.aka, sam.put.ika_** (Skt.); **samput.a** hollow of the hand (Pali); **sam.pud.a** collection, mass (Pkt.); **xa~phuro** covered tray for betelnut (A.); **sa~_pur.a_** casket (MB.); **sa~_pur** (Mth.); **sapri_** box for vermilion (Mth.); **sa~_par.** cavity formed by two bowls placed together (G.); **sa~_pd.a_** frame (M.)(CDIAL 12941).

3565.**Image: rows**: **sapura_** the rows in a betel plantation (Bi.)(CDIAL 12941).

3566.**A country**: **sambu, s'ambhu** being for or causing happiness; a happy, prosperous man; **s'ambhu-dvi_pa** a resting place for S'iva; **sambu-gimbu** reit. (Tadbhava of **s'ambhu**) S'iva (Ka.lex.) **s'ambara-mathana, s'ambara-su_dana, s'ambara_ri** Ka_ma (Ka.lex.) **s'abara, s'ambara** name of a wild mountaineer tribe (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **sauvi_ra** (fr. **suvi_ra**) name of a country in the west of India; a man of that country (Ka.lex.) **capariyai < saparya_** worship (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.ap. 60**); **capari** id. (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Ira_mana_ta. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **s'apatha, sapata** an oath, swearing, asservation by oath or ordeal (Ka.lex.) **s'ambara** a rite or religious observance (Skt.lex.) **sambara** a kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists)(Skt.lex.) **s'ambu_ka** name of a S'u_dra who practiced penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Ra_ma (Skt.lex.) **campo_r** goblin (**Aka. Ni.**); prob. **s'ambara** (Ta.lex.) **India**: **jambu_dvi_pa** India (Pali); central of the seven continents surrounding Meru (MBh.); **jam.budi_pasi** (As'.); **jam.budi_va** (Pkt.); **dambdiv** (OSi.10th cent.); **dambadiva** (Si.)(CDIAL 5134). **campu** the tutelary goddess of Jambu_dvi_pa (**Man.i. Pati. 8**); **campa_pati** the tutelary goddess of Jambu_dvi_pa (**Man.i. 6,190**); Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in-am, as the abode of Campa_pati (**Man.i. Pati. 8**); **campu, campu-nati** a river; **campu, campu-t-ti_vu** one of the annular continents (**Man.i. 17,62**)(Ta.lex.)

3567.**Offering to a deity**: **campa_** boiled rice mixed with pepper powder, cumin, etc., offered to deity in temples; **campa_-k-kat.t.al.ai** provision for oblations of campa_ rice in a temple (Ta.lex.) **A wild rice**: **sa~_wa_** a wild rice (Aw.); **sua~_k, sa_u~k, sau~k** wild rice (P.); **sa_mo** inferior kind of self-sown grain (G.)(CDIAL 12667). **Paddy**: **campa_** a superior kind of paddy (Ta.Ma.); **samba_vu, sa_mba (samba, sa_mbam)**, **sa_mbaru (sambaru-, sambhava-,**

sambha_vu-) a fine sort of rice (Te.); **sambe-nellu** superior kind of paddy (Ka.)(DEDR 2346). **Paddy**: **kavari-c-campa_** a kind of campa_ paddy, sown in a_n-i-purat.t.a_ci, maturing in five months (**Rd.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sambaru** paddy (Te.)(DEDR 2346). **Husked rice**: **ca_ula_,** pl. **cavala** rice (Pkt.); **ca~_uru**, **ca~_varu** a grain of rice (S.); **ca~_uro** pertaining to husked rice (S.); **ca_val** husked rice (L.P.); **ca_vul** (L.); **ca_var, ca_ul, caul** (P.); **c.a_u,** pl. **cau** (WPah.); **cau_l, c.a~_wo_w** (Ku.); **ca~_wal, ca_mal** (N.); **sa_ul** (A.); **ta_ula** (OB.); **ca_ul** (B.); **ca_l** (B.); **cau~l.a, ca_ul.a, ca_ura** (Or.); **ca_ur** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **ca~_wal, cawal, ca~_war** (H.); **ca_vala** (OMarw.); **ca_val.** usu. pl. (G.)(CDIAL 4749). **cauret.ha_, caurat.ha_** rice soaked and dried and pounded (Bi.); **cauret.ha_** rice ground up with water (H.)(CDIAL 4750). **aval** rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it (Ta.Ma.); pound, beat; n. pounding, beating in a mortar (Ka.); **avil** rice bruised and dried (Ma.); **kac av-** to pestle (millet) second time (Ko.); **avl-akki** rice fried and each grain pounded flat (Kod..); **abepuni, abeyuni, abecuni** to beat or pound rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2391).

3568.**Millet**: **ka_'wa jo_na** millet (Kuwi)(DEDR 2896). [For **-jo_na** cf. **con-n-al, co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.)(DEDR 2896)]. **A weed among rice**: **sa_ma_** a weed among rice (N.); millet (B.); panicum frumentaceum (H.)(CDIAL 12667). **sama_k, samak** oats (Wg.); **soak** a kind of millet (P.); **sa~_wa_, sa~_wa~_** panicum frumentaceum (H.); **sa~_va_, sa_va_** panicum frumentaceum or miliaceum (M.); **s'ya_ma_ka** the millet panicum frumentaceum (VS.); **sa~_o~** panicum frumentaceum and its grass (S.); **s'a_ma_u** a kind of darkish grass (WPah.)(CDIAL 12267). **sa_vya_n.** straw of panicum frumentaceum (M.)(CDIAL 12668). **ca_mya** food (Skt.); **cam** bread (Gypsy); **camikani_** pancake (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4752). **s'ya_ma_** a kind of plant (used for curing leprosy)(Skt.); **sa_ma_** a medicinal plant (= **priyan:gu** which means a medicinal plant and the millet panicum italicum (Pali); **ha_ma** the fodder grass p. colonum (K.); **sa_m** a kind of autumn millet (Mth.)(CDIAL 12666). **sama_xa, samu_xa** panicum frumentaceum (Psht.); **sua~_ ca_ul.a_** panicum frumentaceum (**sua~_ bha_t** a dish prepared from it (Or.); **sa~_wa~_, sa_ma_, sa~_i~_** panicum mileaceum (Bi.) **sa_ma_, sama_** panicum mileaceum (Mth.)(CDIAL 12667). **Oats**: **s'ama_k, s'amk** oats (Wg.); **sava~_k, sava_k** the grass panicum colonum (L.); **sa~_vak** the grain ophismenus frumentaceus (L.); p. colonum (P.);(CDIAL 12667). **Beard of maize**: **caa~ra** beard of maize (Or.)(CDIAL 4677). **Millet**: **kamp-ari** holcus spicatus (Ma.); **kampu, kampam-pul** bulrush millet, Italian millet (Ta.); **kampu** id. (Ma.); **kampam** a grain (Ma.); **kambu** holcus spicatus (Ka.Tu.); **kambu_** = **kuruvinda** (Skt.)[pennisetum typhoideum = panicum spicatum = holcus spicatus](DEDR 1242). Echinochloa frumentacea = panicum frumentaceum: **bavto** (M.); **sanwa** (H.B.); **shyama** (Skt.); **chamalu** (Te.); **sawank** (P.); **kudraivali pillu** (Ta.); **samul** (M.); plant: useful in biliousness and constipation; cultivated over the greater part of India (GIMP, p.103). Echinochloa stagnina = panicum stagninum: **dul** (B.); **banti** (M.); **kadu dabhai hullu** (Ka.); **bontha oddu** (Te.); decoction of pith: used in Philippines as diuretic; found throughout India in stagnant pools and marshes, on banks of lakes and tanks and in cultivated fields (GIMP, p.103). cf. **varaka** echinochloa colonum (Car.); **varuvu** panicum miliaceum (Te.)(DEDR 5260). **Panicum miliare**: **shamai** (Ta.); **nellashamalu** (Te.); **gondula** (B.); **warai** (M.); **kutki** (P.H.); plant: nervine stimulant, tonic, sometimes used as a substitute for panicum miliaceum; cultivated or naturalized throughout India (GIMP, p.185). Echinochloa crus-galli = panicum crus-galli = panicum crus-corvi: **burashama** (B.); **samak, sanwak** (H.); **jalsamoka** (Skt.); **peddawundu** (Te.); **oothupul** (Ta.); **barasanwak** (P.); **sarvank, banti** (M.); plant: used in diseases of spleen and to chek haemorrhage; common throughout the greater part of India, especially in wet places and rich soils, and up to elevations of 6,000 ft. (GIMP, p.103). **kaba_in.u** to shrink, yield (S.); **kabru, kambu_ka** husk of rice (AV.); **ka_ba_** foolish (Or.); **ka_bu_** feeble, prostrate (B.); feeble

(Or.)(CDIAL 2759). **Elephant grass**: **campan.-ko_rai** elephant grass; **can.pu** elephant grass; a species of sedge grass (Ta.); **jon.d.u** elephant grass (Ka.); **campu** elephant grass, typha elephantina; sola pith (Ta.); **jambu** a bulrush, sedge; a kind of reed or sedge, typha angustifolia (Te.)(DEDR 2347). cf. **campa_-** a prefix to a variety of grains (Ta.lex.) **campu** elephant grass, campan:ko_rai (**Nalvar..i, 38**); **tjambu** (Te.); **jambu** (Ka.); **campu** sola pith (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Field of millet**: **sur.vu~** to cut off or pluck up weeds in a field of millet (G.); **su_r.** simple, direct, straight (G.)(CDIAL 12562).

3569.**Trap**: **jhimbri, jhinjri** a fish trap (Santali.lex.) **imir.. (-v-, -nt-)** to bind as by order, restrain; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to bind, entrap; n. small round jewel box, small casket; **cimir..ppu** bondage, tie (Ta.); **cimir..** small box (Ma.); **imud.u** to be contained within; **imud.(u)cu** to put in, thrust in (Te.)(DEDR 2542). **Entrap, bind**: **cimir.. (-v-, -nt-)** < **imir..** to bind as by order, restrain (**Vina_yakapu. 17,14**); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to bind (**Pirapo_ta. 5,5**); entrap (**Kur-al., 274**); **imir..ttal** to fasten or tie (**Ci_vaka. 1835**); **imir..** cord (**Ci_vaka**. 1091); **cimir..ppu** bondage, tie (**Ku_rmapu. Intira. 30**)(Ta.); **cimir..** small box (Ma.); **imud.u** to be contained within; **imud.(u)cu** to put in, thrust in (Te.)(DEDR 2542). **cimir..** small round jewel box, small casket (**Tan-ippa_. ii,160,399**)(Ta.lex.) **imir..-tal** to sound (**Pur-ana_. 15,4**); to make a low continued sound as the string of a ya_r.. (**Pin..**); **imir..** sound, hum, roar (**Malaipat.u. 296**)(Ta.lex.)

3571.**Copper**: **ta_mra** copper (Kaus'.); **ta_mraka** copper (Ya_j.); **ta_m** copper (Bshk.); **ta_mba** copper (Phal.); **ta_mba_** copper (Sh.); **tra_m** copper (K.Sh.); **t.ra_mo** copper (S.); **tra_ma_, tara_ma~_** (L.); **ta_mba_** (P.); **t.l.a_m** (WPah.); **ta~_bo_** (WPah.); **ta_mo** pl. young bamboo shoots (N.); **ta_m** (A.); **ta~_ba_, ta_ma_** (B.); **tamba_** (Or.); **ta_m, ta_ma_** (Mth.); **ta_ma_** (Bhoj.); **ta_m** in compounds, **ta~_ba_, ta_ma_** (H.); **tra~_bu~, ta~_bu~** (G.); **ta~_be~** (M.); **ta_mbe** copper (Konkan.i); **tama, tam** copper (Si.)(CDIAL 5779). **ca_mba, cambo** copper (WPah.)(CDIAL 5779). **ta_ram** a copper coin, 12 pice of 13 fanam (Ma.); **ta_ra** a copper coin of 2 ka_su (Ka.); two pie (Tu.)(DEDR 3168). **teb** copper (To.); **cambu, cembu, combu** copper (Ka.); **cembi** copper (Kod..); **cembu** brass, copper (Tu.); **cempu** copper (Ma.); copper, gold (Ta.)(DEDR 2775). **Copper, red**: **cempan-** brown-coloured cow or bull (Ta.)(DEDR 2775). **ta_mra** dark red, copper-coloured (VS.); **tamba** red, copper (Pali); **tamba** adj. and n. (Pkt.); **tra_mba** red (Dm.); **tamba** reddish, copper (Si.); **ta~_be** rust, redness of sky (M.); **tam.bira** copper-coloured, red (Pkt.); **ta_mra_** copper-coloured (of pigeons)(L.); **ta~_br.a_, ta_mr.a_** copper-coloured, dark red; stone resembling a ruby (H.); **ta_m.bad.a_** red (OM.)(CDIAL 5779). **tambavan** copper-coloured, dark red (Si.); **ta_mravarn.a** copper-coloured (TA'r.)(CDIAL 5790). **Tawny-coloured bull**: **ce-, cem-, cevv-, ceyya, ce_takam, ce_ttu** red (Ta.); **ce_kil** tawny-coloured bull (Ta.); **ken, ke.t** red (Ko.); **ke-, kem.-** red (Ka.); **co.nde** red (Kod..); **cem.-** red (Te.); **kempu** red; redness (Te.); redness; ruby (Tu.); **key** dark red, reddish-brown (Pa.); **gende** a reddish-coloured ox (Tu.); **xe~_so** red (Kur.); **qeso** red (Malt.)(DEDR 1931). **Made of copper**: **tampikai** a kind of small water-pot (Ta.); **cempu** metal vessel, liquid measure (Ta.); copper vessel (Ma.); **cambu, cembu, combu** globular copper or glass vessel used for drinking water (Ka.); **cambige, tambige, tambuge** id. (Ka.); **cembi** small metal pot (Kod..); **cembu** goblet, pitcher, ewer (Te.); small copper or brass pot (Tu.); **tambige** small, round, metal vessel (Tu.); **tambuga** a sort of drinking-vessel (Te.); **ca~bu_** a metal vessel with a belly and a tapering neck, a goglet (M.)(DEDR 2775). ?Influenced by Pkt. **tamba** and Skt. **ta_mra** copper? **t.ra_mir.o** a kind of cooking pot (S.); **t.ra_mir.i_** copper pot (S.); sunburnt, red with anger (S>); **ta_mra_** copper vessel (Bhoj.); **ta~_bar., tra~_br.i_** copper pot; **ta~_br.i_** copper pot (G.)(CDIAL 5779). **tamher.i_** copper vessel (Bi.)(CDIAL 5782). **tam^{a}ha_** drinking vessel made of red alloy (Bi.)(CDIAL 5785). **tamoi**

copper vessel for water (Ku.); **ta_mrapa_tra** copper vessel (MBh.); **ta_mar.a_, ta_mr.a_** copper vessel (Bhoj.); **tarbha_n.u~** copper dish used in religious ceremonies (G.)(CDIAL 5789). **ta_mrika** coppery (Mn.); **tambiya** an article of an ascetic's equipment (a copper vessel?)(Pkt.); **tra_mi_** large open vessel for kneading bread (L.); **tra_mbi_** brass plate for kneading on (L.); **ta_mi** copper plate (Ku.); copper vessel used in worship (A.); **ta_mi_, tamiya_** large brass vessel for cooking pulses at marriages and other ceremonies (B.); **tambiya_** copper or brass vessel (H.)(CDIAL 5792). **Copper plate (for inscribing)**: **ta_mrapat.t.a** copper plate (for inscribing)(Ya_j.); **ta_mra-pattra** id. (Skt.); **ta~_bot.i_** piece of copper of shape and size of a brick (M.); **tamot**[i] copper plate (Ku.)(CDIAL 5786-7). **Coppersmith**: **ta_mbara_** coppersmith (Or.)(CDIAL 5780). **tamaut.e, tamot.e** coppersmith (N.); **ta_mrakut.t.a** coppersmith (R.)(CDIAL 5781). **tamher.a_** brass-founder (Bi.)(CDIAL 5783). **Copper; gold**: **compu** copper (Ta.); **combu** (Ka.Tu.); **cempu** (Ta.); **cambu_** (U.); **cembu** copper, cuprum, as reddish (Ka.Ma.); id. (**Cilkap. 14,174**); **cempu** gold; metal vessel (Ta.); **cembu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **cempu-tat.t.i, cempu-kot.t.i** coppersmith (**Cilap. 5,28, Urai**)(Ta.); **cembu-kot.t.i** (Ma.); **cembukut.t.iga** (Ka.); **cembukut.t.i** (Te.); **cempu-t-ti_kkal** copper pyrites, sulphide of copper and iron (Ta.); **cempu-p-par-r-u** alloy of copper in gold (Ta.); **cempir--poruppu** Mt. Potiyam, as containing copper (**Kalla_. 51,11**); **cempu-varai** id. (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tiruma_l. 9**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ta_mpa_l.am** salver of a large size (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**)(Ta.); **ta_mba_l.amu** (Te.); **ta_mba_l.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_mparam < ta_mra** (**Pata_rtta. 1170**); **ta_mira-cintu_ram** calcinated red powder of copper; **ta_mirapar-pam** calcinated white powder of copper; **ta_mirai** copper (**Can. Aka.**); **ta_miram** copper (**Pin..**); **ta_mira-ca_can-am < ta_mra +** copper-plate grant; **ta_miraparun.i < ta_mraparn.i_** chief river of Tinnevelly district (Ta.lex.)

3572.**Caterpillar**: **ka_ml.iyo** hairy caterpillar (G.); **kamla_** id.(H.); < **kapana_** worm, caterpillar (RV.)(CDIAL 2773). **sun:g** hair of caterpillar (B.); **sun:ga_** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 12599).

3574.**Image: tail**: **s'e_pa** tail, penis (RV.); **s'e_pas** (AV.); **s'e_pha** (TS.); **s'e_va** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12606). **s'e_pya_** skin on tail (Kaus'.com.); **s'e_pya_vant** tailed (AV.); **cheppa_** tail (Pali); **cheppa, chippa, chippa_lua** (Pkt.); **s'ep, s'e_p** (M.); **chipa_r.o, chipr.o** lizard (Ku.); **chepa_ro** lizard (N.); **chepa_ri** calf of leg (N.); **chipki_** lizard (H.); **chipkali_** (P.H.)(CDIAL 12607). **javi, jave, jame** the hair of a horse's tail (Ka.); **javvi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2397). cf. **toppa** animal's hair, wool (Ma.); **tu_vi** peacock's tail (Ta.); **cippud.u** feather (Kor.); **su_vi** feather (Tu.)(DEDR 3393). **si_viri** a chowrie (Te.); **jiperi** a fan (Kui); **civir-i** a fan (Ta.); **si_guri, si_gud.i** a kind of chowrie (Ka.)(DEDR 2580). cf. metath. **vicir-i** fan (Ta.lex.) cf. **ce_val** male of birds and fowls, excepting peacock (**Tol. Po. 603**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cavari < camari_** yak; chowry (**Pin..**); false hair used by women in toilette; coir; **cavaram < camara** chowry (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_r-a_m. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **javi, jave, jame** the hair of a horse's tail (Ka.)(DEDR 2397).

3575.**Image: tiger**: **camu_ra** a tiger, pun.d.ari_ka, huli (Ka.lex.)

3570.**Image: fish**: **caparam** carp, silvery, attaining 5 inches in length, barbus chola (Ta.lex.) **? ce~_pa** fish (Te.)(DEDR 1252). cf. **ke-, kai-** in **ke_vat.t.a**- (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3469). **ca_va_l.ai** sabre-fish, attaining at least 3 ft. in length, trichiurus haumela (Ta.); **sa_vad.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'abala** spotted (RV.)(CDIAL 12297). **Carp**: **s'abara** the fish cyprinus saphore (VarBr.S.); a kind of fish (BhP.); **s'aphari_** (Skt.); **sabhara, sahara** a kind of fish (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12295). **maha_s'aphara** species of carp (Bhpr.); **ma_hshe_r** species of river fish (L.); **maha_ser, maha_si_r** the fish barbus mosul or tor or megalepis (H.)(CDIAL 9961). **s'aphara, saphara** a kind of carp; a kind of

small glittering fish, cyprinus sophore; **s'aphari** the female s'aphara; cf. **pro_s.t.hi** (Skt.Ka.lex.) **s'ambara** a kind of fish (Skt.lex.) **campai** fish (Ta.); **campa** a fish, boat-load of fishes (Ma.)(DEDR 2348). **campai** fish, mi_n-po_tu (**Na_.**); cf. **s'ambara** water (Ta.lex.) **campai-k-kuttakai** fish-lease (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Conch; shell**: **kambu** a conch, a shell; a ring or bracelet (made of shells or perhaps gold) (Pali.lex.) **kambu** conch, shell, bracelet (Pali.MBh.); conch (Pkt.); **kabala** shell (of snails, etc.)(CDIAL 2775). **s'ambu** bivalve shell; **s'ambuka** id. ; **sam.bukka** a shell (Pkt.); **sa_muk** bivalve shell, snail, cockle (B.); **sambuka** a shell (Pali); **sa_mba** oyster shell (Or.)(CDIAL 12316). **kampu** conch-shell (**Iraku. Ilavan.a. 75**) (Ta.lex.) **s'ambu_ka** a bivalve shell; a small conch-shell (Skt.lex.) **cokak, coklak** shell; **jhinuk** bivalve (Santali.lex.)

3760.**Image: ox-antelope; markhor; sambar (deer)**: **sa_raga, sa_ran:ga** a spotted antelope, a sort of deer; kempu-ban.n.ada hulle_ ho_ri, s'ambara (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) [For semant. 'ox-antelope' cf. the compound: **hulle_-ho_ri = sa_raga** red-coloured male antelope: **hulle, pulle** a male or female antelope or deer; **ho_ri** a bull calf, an uncastrated young male of the ox kind, a young bull (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)] **cirmol (cirmocil), cirmul** sambar (Pa.); **sirmul, cirmul** id. (Ga.); **cibd.a/sibd.a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2555). **Horned animal; image: markhor**: **so_** markhor (Ash.); **co_w** male markhor (Wg.); **c^{e}rau_** (Yid.)(CDIAL 12715). **cervus** horned animal (Lat.); **co_** the mountain goat or markhor (Wg.)(CDIAL 12341). **kuran:ga** antelope (MBh.); **kulan:ga** (MaitrS.); **kulun:ga** (TS.); **kuran:ga, kurun:ga** (Pali); **kuram.ga** (Pkt.); **kuran:g** (P.); **karam.gi** (OG.); **kura~g, kura~gi_, kura~gn.i_** (G.); **kurun:ga** (Si.); **kiran:gu** the elk rusa aristotelis (Si.)(CDIAL 3320). **Image: markhor**: **s'arabha** a kind of deer (AV.); **sarabha, sarabhan:ga (X s'a_ran:ga-)** a deer (Pali); **sarabha-, saraha-** a wild animal (Pkt.); **s'uru** the wild goat or markhor (Kt.); **s'aro_, s'aru, saro_** (Pas'.); **s'a_ru** ibex (Shum.); **sa_ro_u, sa_ri_** markhor (Gaw.); **s'a_ra** (Kal.); **s'ara** (Kho.Bshk.Sh.Dardi); **s'arai** (Phal.); **sarahu** a kind of mountain goat (S.); **xara** the swamp deer (A.); **salha_** wild goat (L.)(CDIAL 12331). cf. **so_** the mountain goat or markhor (Ash.)(CDIAL 12341). For **-kur.** in **kakur.** barking deer (L.)(CDIAL 2585): cf. **kulai** to bark (as a dog)(Ta.); talk incoherently (Ta.); **kula_kula_** imit. of barking (Ma.)(DEDR 1811). **Image: antelope**: **ku_ran-** dog; **kuran:kam, kuran:kan-** deer, antelope (Ta.lex.) **gor-r-e** barking deer, cervulus muntjac (Te.); **goria** deer, antelope (Kol.); **gorre** four-horned antelope (Go.); **gore** deer (Go.)(DEDR 2165). cf. **kambara** variegated (Skt.)(CDIAL 2770). **ca_ran:kam** deer (**Kumare_.Cata.19**)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_ran:ga** spotted (AV.S'Br.); a kind of deer (Skt.); **sa_ran:ga** a spotted deer (Pali); **sa_ram.ga** (Pkt.); **sa_ra_g** deer (Mth.); **sa_ra~ga_** dark-bay (of horses)(M.); **saran:ga_, saraga_** the spotted deer, axis maculata (Si.)(CDIAL 12401). ?An austro-as. prefix to: **karam.gi_** antelope (OG.)(CDIAL 3320). cf. **s'a_rn:ga** made of horn (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12409). **s'ambara, s'abara, sambara** a sort of deer (Ka.); **sa_mbara** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **s'a_ra** variegated, speckled (Pa_n..va_rtt.); **hr^{u}** speckled, piebald (K.); **ha_r** copper-red or dark markings on a white or other ground; **ha_ryul^{u}** a partic. white-mottled bird (K.); **s'a_ro** spotted (of animals)(WPah.)(CDIAL 12400). **Image: fabulous creature**: **camparam < sambara** cf. **s'arabha** a fabulous eight-legged creature; **carapam** id. capable of killing the lion (Ta.lex.); camel; mountain sheep; woolly sheep; camel [cf. **karabha** camel (MBh.)(CDIAL 2797)]; mountain sheep; woolly sheep (Ta.lex.) **s'a_mbara** relating to **s'ambara** (RV.); coming from the deer **s'ambara** (Bhpr.); **sa_bar** deerskin (B.H.)(CDIAL 12396a). **s'ambara** a kind of deer (Skt.); **s'abara** (Skt.); **s'abala** dappled (used of demonic dogs)(RV.); dappled (used of serpents)(MBh.); **s'ambara** a serpent demon (RV.); **sam.bara** a kind of deer (Pkt.); **sa_bar** elk (P.); **sa_mbar, sa_bar** large kind of stag (H.); **sa_mara_** pl. deer (OG.); **sa_bar** stag (G.); **sa_bri_** doe (G.); **sa~_bar, sa_mar** a sort of elk, cervus elephas, cervus hippelephas,cervus aristotelis (M.)(CDIAL 12314).

3784.**Image: deer**: **saram** the sambar stag, rusa aristotelis (Santali.lex.) cf. **cervus** horned animal (Lat.); **so_** the mountain goat or markhor (Ash.); **cow, co_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 12341). cf. **sru_** horn (Av.); **ucu_** horn (Pr.); **s.o_** horn (Tor.)(CDIAL 12715). cf. **srun:g, s'run:g** horn (Kho.); **s.ugo** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12714).

3573.**Image: a deer**: **s'ambara** a sort of deer (Ka.Skt.); **sa_mbara** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **s'ambara, sambara** a kind of deer (Skt.lex.) **samu_ru, camu_ru** a kind of deer (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: braid of hair; yak**: **camara, camari_** the yak bos grunniens; **camara** its tail (MBh.); yak (Pali); **camari_** a kind of antelope (Pali); **camari** yak (NiDoc.); **camara** (Pkt.); **camar** (K.); **cau~ru**, **cau~ri_** flyflap; **cau~ro** having a white tail (of cows)(S.); **ca~vari_** flywhisk of hair or leaves; **cauri_** (L.); **ca_var, camar, ca_vari_, cauri_** yak's tail; **caur** lion's tail raised over its head (P.); **cau~riya_** having a tail with hair of different colour from the body; **co~r** yak's tail (Ku.); **ca~war, camar** yak's tail; **cau~ri ga_i** yak (N.); **so~war** chowry; **su~wari_** yak (A.); **camar** yak's tail (B.); **caa~ra** yak's tail, flywhisk (Or.); **caor** flywhisk (Mth.); **ca~war** (Bhoj.); **ca~vara** (OAw.); **ca~war, cau~r** yak (H.); **cau~ri_** its tail used as flywhisk (H.); **co~ri_** (Marw.); **camri_** (G.); **ca~var, cavar, ca_vri_, cavri_** (M.)(CDIAL 4677). **cavari** yak (**Uri. Ni.**); chowry; false hair used by women in toilette; coir; **ca_maram** chowry, bushy tail of the yak, used as a fly-flapper for idols or as royal insignia; **ca_marai** id. (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **cavuri-kkayir-u** cord of coconut fibre (**W**.); **cavari** coir; **cavari-mettai** coir-mattress (Ta.lex.) **kavari** yak, bos grunniens; **kavarima_** id. (**Kur-al.. 969**); **kavari-ma_n-** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,2**); **kavari-ma_n--mayir** chowrie or bushy tail of the camari_, the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, used as a fly-flap or fan before an idol or great personage; the bushy tail of the yak used as false hair (Ta.lex.) **kavari** chowrie (Ta.); **kavaram** hair-plait (Ma.); **kavari** id., woman with fine hair; yak; yak's tail, chowrie (Ma.); **kabari, kavari** braid of hair, knot of braided hair (Ka.); **kabari** tufted hair of females (Tu.); **kavara, kabara, kavari_, kabari_** braid of hair (Skt.)(DEDR 1327). cf. **kavari < gavala** buffalo (**Kalla_. 53,30**)(Ta.lex.)

3576.**Tinman's anvil; crow bar; iron ring**: **sabra_, sabri_** tinman's small anvil (made of a bent piece of iron)(Bi.); **sarvala_, sarvali_** iron club or crowbar (Skt.); **sabbala, savvala, savvala_** spear (Pkt.); **sabbal** crowbar (used by thieves)(P.); **sa_blo** iron bar (Ku.); **sa_bal** crowbar (N.B.); **sa_bal.a** (Or.); **sa_bar, sa_bra_** round-headed anvil (Bi.); **sa_bal** (Mth.); crowbar (esp. one used by burglasr), lever, small anvil (H.); **sambal** crowbar (K.); **sabal.** crowbar (M.); **sa~bbal** crowbar (used by thieves for digging through a wall)(L.); **sa~_plo** iron bar; **s'a~_baw, s'a~_paw** (Ku.); **sa~bal.** large bickern (M.)(CDIAL 13279). **ka_mi_** iron ring of a cartwheel, iron lining to nave (Or.)(CDIAL 2775). **sa_mo** iron ring of a pestle (Ku.); **sa~_bi** (N.); **sa~_b** iron ferrule on stick (G.); **sa~_belu~, sa_melu~** wooden pestle for flailing ice (G.); **sa_mi** small iron ring (Or.); **sa_m, sa_mi_** iron ring fastening in blade of weeding knife, ferrule on bottom of pestle (Bi.); ferrule (H.); **sa_m** head of pestle (G.); **sa_mi, sa~_pi** ferrule (B.); **sa_mi** small iron ring (Or.); **sa_m, sa_mi_** iron ring fastening in blade of weeding knife, ferrule on bottom of pestle (Bi.); **sa_ma_, sa_mma_** short metal tube strengthening inside of axle of ekka_ (Bi.); **sa_m** id. (Mth.); **s'eb, s'e~bi_** ferrule, ring round end of anything, tip of arrow (M.)(CDIAL 12311). **s'amba** weapon used by Indra (RV.); iron head of pestle (Skt.); **s'ambin** rower (AV.); **sam.ba** thunderbolt (Pkt.); **ham** punting-pole (K.); **samm** ferrule (P.)(CDIAL 12311). **Crowbar**: **sama_t.h, sama~_t.h** peg in the beam of the husking machine which acts as a pestle (Bi.); **sama_t.h** pestle for crushing bricks (Mth.); **s.amut** wooden lever, crowbar (Sh.)(CDIAL 12312). **Sledge hammer**: **cammat.t.i** smith's large hammer, sledge (Ta.); **cammat.t.i-k-ku_t.am** hammer for beating metal into plates or thin leaves (Ta.); **cammat.t.iku_t.am** (Ma.); **somot.y**

hammer (To.); **cammat.(t.)ige** sledge hammer (Ka.); **camat.ige** id. (Tu.); **sammet.a** (Te.)(DEDR 2349). **kappacu** a blacksmith's tool < perhaps **karman + aks.a**. **s'amba** weapon used by Indra (RV.)(CDIAL 12311). **Metal bar**: **ka~_b** longitudinal division of a bamboo, etc., bar of iron or other metal (M.); **kambi** branch or shoot of bamboo (Skt.); **kam.bi**, **kam.bi_, kam.ba_** stick, twig (Pkt.); **ka_m.ba** (G.)(CDIAL 2774). **ka~_bi_t., ka~_bat., ka~_bt.i_, ka_mi_t., ka_mat.** split piece of bamboo etc., lath (M.)(CDIAL 2760). **kambi** flat bar of iron; a wire; borders of a cloth (Tu.); iron band, bar of iron; stripe or stripes running parallel with the border of a cloth (Ka.); **kampi** wire of gold, silver, iron or other metal; bit of a horse's bridle; narrow stripe along the border of a cloth (Ta.); wire of lute; bar of iron; stripe in the border of a cloth (Ma.); **kammi** a bar, the line or border at the end of a cloth (Te.)(DEDR 1241). **Stem**: **kamba, ka_mba** handle (Kuwi); **ka_mpu** flower-stalk, flowering branch, shaft, haft (Ta.); stem, stalk, stick of umbrella (Ma.); **ka.v** handle (Ko.); **ka_mu, ka_vu** stalk, culm, stem, handle (Ka.); **ka_ma** stem, stalk, stick, handle (of axe, hoe, umbrella, etc.) shaft (Te.); **ka_me_** stalk of a spoon (Go.); **ka_me** handle of ladle (Go.)(DEDR 1454). **Image: yoke pin**: **s'amya_** stick, wedge, peg (RV.); yoke pin (S'Br.); **samma_** yoke pin (Pali); **samm, sam** horizontal stick of a yoke which passes under bullock's neck (L.); **s'am,** pl. **s'amma~_** yoke pin, handle of blacksmith's bellows (WPah.)(CDIAL 12317). **samaila_** inner pins joining the two bars of the yoke of a plough (Bi.); **samail** pin of a yoke (Mth.); **sa_mel, sa~_bel** iron nail fixed at each end of a yoke (G.); **soilo** yoke-pin, any wooden pin, door-hinge made of withies (N.); **sail.a, saul.a, saal.a** pin at end of yoke of plough (Or.); **sail, saila_** outer pin joining the two bars of yoke, tiller of rudder (Bi.); **s'iva_l., s'ivi_l., s'ivu_l.** peg bars connecting two members of yoke and confining it to animal's neck (M.); **savi_l.** (Konkan.i); **s'ele~** thill-yoke (M.)(CDIAL 12318). cf. **s'ail** wooden bolt (WPah.); **saila_** sliver, small peg or stick, any bit to stuff a hole with (H.); **sayala** fragment (Pkt.); **s'akala** chip, fragment, log (TS.)(CDIAL 12243). **s'amya_garta** hole for the yoke pin (S'a_n:khGr..); **s'amar., s'aman.** yoke pin (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12319). **semver** yoke (Wkh.); **s'amar-gunu** strap joining yoke-pins under the necks of plough-oxen (Kho.)(CDIAL 12320). **yugas'amya** yoke with its pins (S'Br.); **s'ama_i~o** yoke (on plough); **s'ama_i_** yoke (WPah.); **samaiya_** inner pins joining the two bars of yoke of plough (Bi.)(CDIAL 12321). **s'ame_s.,** pl. **s'ami_z.e** yoke-pin (Sh.); **s'ameg** (D..)(CDIAL 12322). **s'amba, s'ambhu** the thunderbolt of Indra; the iron head of a pestle (Skt.lex.) **Ploughing**: **s'amb** to collect, heap together; **s'amb** to go, move; **s'amba** ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction; **s'amba_ku** to plough twice; [cf. **campat.i** to plough field a second time during the season of cultivation (Ta.lex.)]; **s'ambara** wealth; **s'ambala** provisions for a journey, viaticum (Skt.lex.) **sambam** the second ploughing of a field (Skt.lex.) **s'amba_kr.ta** twice ploughed (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3577.**Rower**: **s'ambin** rower (AV.); **ham** punting-pole (K.)(CDIAL 12311). **Boat**: **sambuk** an oared boat in use in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf for pearl-fishing. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 160). **s'amba** a ship (Ka.); Indra's thunderbolt (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **s'aba, s'ava, s'rava, saba, sava** a dead body, a corpse; mr.ta, sa_vu = death (Ka.lex.) cf. **s'amb, samb** to go, move (Skt.lex.) **campo_kku < sumbuk** (Pers.) sambook, fleet of ships (Ta.lex.) **safina** a large craft of 9 to 24 metres long with a capacity of 50 tons, with a single mast carrying a lateen sail on Iraqi rivers. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 180).

3578.**Seat**: **ja_mba_** low stool or platform (Kuwi); **jo_mba** stool, seat, pillow (Kui); **jo_mba** chair, wooden seat (Kuwi)(DEDR 2880). **sopo, sopea_** a kind of raised terrace in a house; a platform (Kon.lex.) **so_pa_na** stairs, steps, a staircase, a ladder (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3579.**To become related**: **campanti** to connect, blend, mix; to become related (Ta.lex.) **Consanguinity**: **va_vi, va_ve** consanguinity, affinity, relationship (Ka.); **va_vi = varase** (Te.); **ja_mi** related by blood, blood-relationship, consanguinity (Vedic.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) < **sam-bandha** (Skt.) **janya** belonging to a race; friend of bridegroom (RV.); **jaa** of noble race (Pali); **jan.n.a_** bridegroom's procession (Pkt.); **jaa_** (S.); **jaj** (L.P.); **jane_i_** (WPah.); **ja_n** (G.)(CDIAL 5116). **janet** the procession (P.H.); **jane_tar.** a member (WPah.); **janta** the procession (N.); **janti** a member (N.); **janeta** the procession (OAw.); **ja_natra** (OG.)(CDIAL 5118). **janwa~_sa_** lodging the wedding procession (Bi.); **janma_sa_** (Mth.); **janava_sa** place at the bride's home where the groom's party is received (OAw.); **janwa_s** the groom's party (OAw.); the place where it is received (H.); **janavsa_, janivsa_** lodging of the groom's party (M)(CDIAL 5119). **ja_i_** member of groom's party (S.); **ja~_ji_** (L.); **ja_ji_** (P.)(CDIAL 5197).

3580.**Image: breadth of four fingers**: **campa_** breadth of four fingers, hand-breadth (Ta.lex.) **campa_** a game with four little shells on circles drawn on a board or on the ground; one of the falls of shell in the campa_ game (Ta.lex.)

3581.**Image: spoon**: **camba, camasa** a spoon; a vessel used at sacrifices for drinking the soma; a ladle or spoon; **camasi** id. (Ka.lex.)

3582.**Core of tree**: **campam < s'amba** close grain; core as of a tree (**Pin..**); thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra, vaccira_yutam (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Mantama_. 99**) (Ta. lex.) **s'apham** the root of a tree (Skt.lex.)

3583.**A perfume**: **campe, campa** a perfume (Ka.lex.)

3584.**A tree**: **campa** mountain ebony; **camarika** the tree bauhinia variegata (Ka.lex.) **campa** bauhinia variegata (Skt.); the tree michelia campaka (Pali); its blossom (MBh.); **cam.paya** (Pkt.); **cambo** (S.); **camba_, campa_** m. campaka (P.); **ca~_p** name of various kinds of michelia (N.); **ca~_pa_** m. campaka (B.); **campa_** (Or.H. whence **campi_** yellow); **ca~_p** michelia kisopa (H.); **ca~_pa_** the tree (M.); **ca~_pu~** (G.); **ca~_pe~** its flower (M.); **ca~_mpe** the flower (Konkan.i); **sapu** the tree (Si.)(CDIAL 4678). **campa_ran** name of a district in East Bihar (Bi.); **campaka_ran.ya** name of a place of pilgrimage (MBh.)(CDIAL 4679). **can.pakam, cen.pakam** michelia champaca (Ta.); **cempakam, campakam** (Ma.); **sampage, sampige, campaka** (Ka.); **cappaye-mara** campaka tree (Kod..); **cappayem-pu.** campaka flower (Kod..); **sampige, sampayi** (Tu.); **sampe~ga, campakamu**, **canupakamu** (c = ts)(Te.); **can.paka** (BHSk.)(DEDR 2321). **champa, champaka** (H.B.); **champa** (M.); **champaka** (Skt.); **kudchampa** (M.); **champakam** (Ma.); **shampangi** (Ta.); **champakmu** (Te.); bark: ferbifuge, stimulant, expectorant, astringent; dried root and bark: purgative, in form of infusion useful emmenegogue; flowers and fruts: considered stimulant, antiseptic; mixed with sesame oil forms an external application in vertigo; oil from flowers: useful application in cephalalgia, opthalmia and gout; seeds and fruit: used for healing cracks in feet; essential oil 0.11%; habitat: wild in the eastern sub-Himalayan tract and lower hills up to 3,000 ft., Assam, W. Ghats and S. India; much cultivated in various

parts of India (GIMP, pp. 166-167). cf. **campakam** michelia champaca (Ta.)(DEDR 2321); **campaka** (Skt.)(CDIAL 4678).

3585.**Weighing an in-laid jewel**: **campa_t.am** (Ta.); **sampa_t.amu** (Te.) weighing a jewel with inlaid lac, precious stones, etc. (Ta.lex.)

3586.**Neighbouring**: **ca_mantan-** feudatory prince, petty ruler (**Pa_rata. Mutar-po_. 24**); captain of an army (**Tiruva_lava_. 59,16**); king's minister (Ta.lex.) **samanta** neighbouring (RV.); **samam.ta** neighbouring (Pkt.); **ha_t** around (Si.)(CDIAL 13183). **sa_manta** being on all sides (Ka_tyS'r.); neighbour (Skt.); vassal, chief of a district (Mn.); neighbourhood (Mn.); neighbouring (Pali); **sa_mam.ta** (As'.Pkt.); neighbouring vassal king (Pkt.); **sa_anta** prince, husband; **sa_a_nta_n.i** lady (Or.); **sa~_want, sa_want** brave; leader (H.); **sa_mat, sa_mad** petty chief (G.); **sa_vam.tu** neighbour (OM.)(CDIAL 13348). **sa~_tra_** nom. prop. (B.)(CDIAL 13350).

3587.**Agreement, contract**: **samaya** agreement (TS.); rule (AV.); meeting (S'Br.); coming together, intercourse (Pali); agreement, contract (NiDoc.); **samiyen** covenant (Si.inscr.); **samu thotki** to collect (Sh.); **samai** certainly (H.)(CDIAL 13185). **camayam** agreement, contract; **camaya-pattiram** deed of agreement (**S.I.I. i,84**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **same_** together (Wg.)(CDIAL 13174). **sam.mata** agreed, approved (MBh.); **sammata** agreed (Pali); **sam.maya** (Pkt.); **samataya** approved (OSi.); **samu** agreement, permission (Si.)(CDIAL 12973). **sam.bhid.an.a** striking, contact (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12969).

3588.**Time**: **samaya** time (MBh.); time, point of time (Pali); time (Pkt.); **samaa** time (Pkt.); **sama_** season, good season, prosperity (L.); **samo** time, occasion, season (G.); **save** at the moment of (dawn)(M.); **save~c** immediately, spontaneously (M.); **sama_, seme** time (Si.); **sama_** time (H.)(CDIAL 13185). **camayam** critical moment; suitable or proper opportunity (Ta.lex.)

3589.**Mimicry**: **sava~_gi_** mimic (P.); **swa~_gi** mimicking (N.); mimic, actor (H.); **swa~_gilo** buffoon (Ku.); humorous (N.)(CDIAL 13204). **saman:ga** a partic. game (Skt.); **sava~_g, sa~_g** mimicry (P.); **swa~_g** (Ku.); **swa_n.** (N.); **sua_n:ga** (Or.); **sawa~_g, suwa~_g, swa~_g, sa~_g** (H.); **suva~_g, so~** disguise (G.); **so~g** part in a drama (M.)(CDIAL 13203). **ko_ma_l.am** romping as of fat bullocks; **ko_ma_l.i** buffoon, jester; **kumma_l.am** jumping, romping, moving sportively (as children, calves, etc.); **kummat.t.i** romping, jumping (Ta.); **ko_ma_l.am** jesting; **ko_ma_l.i** jester (Ma.); **ko.ma.l.y** buffoon in drama (Ko.); **ko_pa_ro** jesting, buffoonery (Tu.)(DEDR 2222).

3590.**Apple**: **se_vi, se_va, se_vita** fruit of zizyphus jujuba, apple (Skt.); **se_b** or **se_p** (Pahl.); **se_** (Ma_zandara_ni_ (Pers. **se_b** apple); **seb** (P.H.); **seba** (Or.); **seb, sep** (G.); **se** apple (P.); fruit of prosopis spicigera (P.); **seu, syau** apple (N.); **seu, seo** (Or.); **s'ev** (obl. **s'evi_**) name of a fruit tree (M.); **seu_ ber** a grafted zizyphus jububa; **seun.** f. (P.)(CDIAL 13596). cf. **van-n-i** prosopia spicigera (Ta.)(DEDR 5330).

3591.**Jasmine**: **cambeli_** jasminum grandiflorum (S.); **ca~beli_, cameli_** (P.); **cameli** jasminum sambac (N.); j. grandiflorum (Bi.); **cambeli_, ca~_meli_** (Or.); **cameli_** (Mth.); **cam.beli_** (OAw.); **ca~beli_, cameli_** (H.); **ca~peli_, ca~beli_, cameli_** (G.); **c.a~beli_, c.ameli_** the plant

(M.); **c.amel** its flower (M.)(CDIAL 4680). **camba_** yellow jasmine (L.)(CDIAL 4679). **mullai** arabian jasmine, jasminum sambac (Ta.); **mulla** j. sambac (Ma.); **molle** j. multiflorum or pubescens (Ka.); **molla** jasmine (Te.)(DEDR 4987). **mallika_** j. sambac (MBh.); jasmine (Pali); **mallia_** (Pkt.); **malli_** (H.); **ma_lati_** j. grandiflorum (Skt.)(CDIAL 9913). **se_vanti, sa_manti, sa_mantige** a kind of jasmine, jasminum auriculatum, ma_gadhi, yu_dhike (Ka.); **se_mantika_, se_manti_, se_vati_** the Indian white rose, rosa glandulifera (Skt.); **se_vantige, se_vanti** jasminum auriculatum, ma_gadhi, gan.ike, yu_dhike, ambas.t.he, endad.e se_vantige (Ka.); the garden flower chrysanthemum indicum (Ka.); **ca_manti** (Ta.): **ce_manti, se_vanti, se_manti** (Te.); **ca_manti, cevvanti, ce_manti** (Ma.); **cevvanti** chrysanthemum indicum with red flower (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Garden chrysanthemum**: **se_manti_** the Indian white rose rosa glandulifera; **se_mantika_** (Skt.); **se_vati_** (Bhpr.); **se_vani** (Skt.); **xeuti_** rosa glandulifera (A.); **seu~ti, se~oti, siu~ti** (B.); **se~o~ti_, sewti_** id. (H.); **s'evti_, s'evti_** the tree; **s'evte~** the flower (M.)(CDIAL 13590).

3592.**Wet, distil**: **cemmal** water (Ta.); **s'ima** moistness, cold (Tu.); **sima** cold, chill; **simma** cold; **temma** a cough, cold (Tu.); **cemma** moisture, damp; moist, damp; **cemmagincu, cemmagilu, cemmagillu** to become damp or moist, sweat; **cemmat.a, cemat.a, cemaru** sweat; **cemaru** to melt, become wet in sweat; **cemar(u)cu** id.; **temma** wetness, moisture; **temm-era** cool breeze, zephyr [cf. **eral** wind, air (Ka.); **temm-eral** south wind (Te.)(DEDR 810)] ; **temad.a** phlegm, mucus (Te.); **jimbri pi_yu** drizzle (Kuwi); **simdha_rna_** to become damp (Kur.)(DEDR 2539). **Cough**: **cerumu (cerumi-)** to hem, cough; **cerumal** clearing the throat; **cer-umu (cer-umi-)** to hem, grunt, sob agitatedly (Ta.); **cuma** cough; **cumekka** to cough (Ma.); **kemmu** to cough; n. coughing (Ka.); **kemm- (kemmi-)** to cough (Kod..); **kemma** a cough, cold; **temmo, hemmo** cough; **temilu, semilu** sneezing (cough)(Tu.); **kre_t.u** to clear the throat by coughing (Te.); **kom-** to cough (Pa.); **kodm-** to cough; **kodumkur** a cough, coughing (Ga.)(DEDR 1964). cf. **sitta** sprinkled (Pali); wetted (RV.)(CDIAL 13388). cf. **sikta, uks.ita** wet (Skt.lex.)

3593.**Swampy land; marsh; to ooze**: **si_m, sima_r** swampy land (Ku.); **simailo** marshy (Ku.); **sim** marsh, bog (N.); **syomᵘ**, **syombᵘ** sediment, silt (K.); **siman.u** to ooze (S.); **sima** ooze (S.); **semo** leakage, spring of water (S.); **simman.** to ooze (L.); **sem** oozing (L.); **simmn.a_** to ooze (P.)(CDIAL 13419). **Sneeze**: **semilu** to sneeze (Ka.); **cimili** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 2774). **tummu (tummi-), tumpu (tumpi-)** to sneeze; **tummu, tummal** sneeze, sneezing (Ta.); **tummuka, tumpuka** to sneeze; **tumekka** (cattle) snort; **tuvekka** to sneeze, snort (Ta.); **tub- (tuby-)** to sneeze (Ko.); **tub- (tuby-)** id. (To.); **timm- (timmi-)**, **tumm- (tummi-)** id. (Kod..); **tumbilu** sneezing, sneeze (Tu.); **tummu** to sneeze; n. sneeze (Te.); **tum- (tumt-)** to sneeze (Kol.); **tum** a sneeze; to sneeze (Nk.); **tumm-** id. (Pa.); **tumkud.** a sneeze, sneezing (Pa.); **tum-, tumm-** to sneeze (Ga.); **tum** a sneeze; **tuhka_na_, tuh-, tuhk-, tukha_na_** to sneeze; **tuhka_na_** to cough (of cattle in the rainy season); **tuhk** a sneeze (Go.); **tup- (-t-)** to sneeze; **tumbu** (pl. **tupku**) a sneeze (Kond.a); **tum- (-t-)** to sneeze (Pe.); **tumm-, tu_hmali, tu_minai** id.; **tu_mu** a sneeze (Kuwi); **tum'na_ (tummyas)** to sneeze (Kur.); **tum'ta'a_na_** to cause one to sneeze (Kur.); **tume** to sneeze (Malt.)(DEDR 3336). cf. **cemmal** water (Ta.)(DEDR 2539). **tinta** wet (Pali); **tim.ta** (Pkt.); **tindo, cindo, kindo_** (Gypsy); **tita_** (A.); **tita** (MB.); **tita_** (B.); **tinta_** (Or.); **ti~_tal** wet, limp (Mth.); **ti_ta_** wet (H.); **tet** wet (Si.); **teta** wetness (Si.); **thindar** wets (Gypsy); **titiba** to be wet (A.) **tita_** to become moist (B.) **tita_na** to moisten (B.); **tin.n.a** wet (Pkt.); **tino** (Ku.)(CDIAL 5812). **timita** wet (Skt.); **stimita** (Nais..); **tiowa_** soaked or washed in water (A.)(CDIAL 5816). **timyati,ti_myati** becomes wet (Dha_tup.); **timmama_n.a** becoming wet (Pkt.); **timmia** wet (Pkt.); **ti_man.em.** to be wet (OM.); **ti~bn.e~** to wet, be wet; **timn.e~,**

ti~bn.e~ a partic. kind of dish of rice etc. (M.)(CDIAL 5820). **te_ma** the becoming wet (Skt.); **tem** act of wetting (Si.)(CDIAL 5048). **te_mana** moisture, moistening (Skt.); wetting (Pali); **temana** cooked food, stewed or boiled flesh (Si.)(CDIAL 5949). **te_me_ti** wets (Pali); **tiya_iba** to soak in water (A.); **tevn.e~** to become moist, dissolve (M.); **temanava_** to wet, water (Si.); **temi** wet (Si.)(CDIAL 5951). **tem** wetness (H.)(CDIAL 5956). **t.rehan.u** to damp (S.); **t.reha** damping (S.); **t.emn.a_** to moisten the surface of a piece of bread (P.)(CDIAL 6072). **tre_l.** dew (L.); **tel** (P.)(CDIAL 6073). **t.riman.u** to ooze (S.); **t.rimin.o** leaky (S.); **trimman.** to drop, distil, leak (L.); **trimmo** leaking, distillation (L.)(CDIAL 6039). **Drizzle; simmer**: **simasima_yate_** bubbles, simmers (Ma_rkP.); **s'imis'ima_yati** simmers (Skt.); **simisima_yate_** quivers (Skt.); **simasima_yai, simisima_yai** simmers (Pkt.); **simsim** falling in light showers; **simsime** drizzling (N.); **ximximi_ya_** (A.); **simsim, sumsum** sizzling (H.)(CDIAL 13418). **te_ma** wetness (Te.)

3594.**Paddy field**: **kampo, gampo** a swampy field (Tu.lex.) **kambal.o** a big paddy field where buffalo race is held (Tu.lex.) cf. **kampalai** agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 1237). cf. **kabal.m** communal work in one man's garden (Ko.); **kambal.a** feast given in field at transplantation time; picnic (Kod..)(DEDR 1238). **kambal.ota ko_ri** festive celebration of the last ploughing of the field before transplantation (Tu.lex.)

3595.**Swampy ground**: **javal.u, javul.u, javugu, jo_gu** swampy ground (Ka.); **javuku, jauku** to be marshy (Te.)(DEDR 2398). **Inhabitants of an agricultural tract**: **kampalai** agricultural tract (Ta.); **kampal.ar** inhabitants of an agricultural tract (Ta.); men of Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.lex.) **kampan.a** a district (Ka.); **kampan.amu** zan administrative division (Te.): **kampala, kampan.a** an administrartive division (ASLV); **kampan.a** (IE 8-4.IEG.) a small territorial unit like a Pargana_. **kampanah** (Skt. Mayrhofer)(DEDR 1237). **kampal.ar** inhabitants of an agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 1237). **Fisherman; toddy-drawer**: **kabbila** huntsman, fowler, rustic; **kabbiliga, kabbeya** boatman, fisherman (Ka.); **kabbili** toddy-drawer; **gamal.l.ava~_d.u** man of the toddy-drawer caste; **gavun.d.lava~_d.u** a toddy-drawer (Te.)(DEDR 1227). **Female demon**: **kampalai-ma_ri** female demon worshipped especially by Veddahs; termagant, scold (Ta.lex.) **ka_mpili, ka_mpiliyam** name of an ancient kingdom in N. India (**ka_mpili-k-ka_van-man-n-an-** (**Ci_vaka. 611**); **kampili** a city in Northern India (**Kalin.. 190, Putup.**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_mbiru** coming from Ka_mbar, epithet of a particular kind of rice; **ka_mbar** a town in Ca_ndika_ (S.); **kampilla** a town in Punjab (Pkt.); **ka_mpi_la** name of a town (VS.); **ka_mpilya** a city of Paca_las (MBh.); **ka_mpilla** a country in the NW of India (Skt.)(CDIAL 3047). **Peasant; peasantry**: **ka_p** Parja (i.e. speaker of Parji)(Go.); **ka~_pu** a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic (Te.); **ka~_pata, ka~_pudi** a peasant woman (Te.); **ka~_pu~danamu** the peasantry (Te.); **ka~_puramu** residence, abode, domicile (Te.); **ka_ppiliyar** [cf.**ka_mpiliya**] a caste of Kanarese cultivators, found chiefly in Madura and Tinnevelly districts, using the title **kavan.d.an** (Ta.lex.) **ka_pu** a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic (Te.); **ka_p** Parja (i.e.speaker of Parji)(Go.); **ga_mpa, ga_n.pa** a rustic; a simpleton, vulgar or vile man (Ka.)(DEDR 1456). **Grant of village for wife**: **kammattam** zemindar's or inamdar's land which he cultivates with his own labourers; grant of a village for a wife's pocket expenses (**M.M. 249**)(Ta.lex.) **kampatta-k-ka_ran-** one who owns landed property (Ta.); **kammatamu** (Te.); **kampattam** agriculture, cultivation by the owner with his own stock; agricultural land (Ta.); **kammatamu** (Te.); **kampal.am, kampal.atta_n-** the Tot.t.iya caste; man of the Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.); **kampal.ar** men of the Tot.t.iya caste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **kampat.i** plot of land on the outskirts of a village set apart for growing bulrush millet (**G.Tn.D. i,159**)(Ta.lex.) **Agriculture**: **kamam** cultivation, agriculture; field, farm (Ta.); cf. **karman** (Skt.); **kamampulam** lands and fields (Ta.);

kamava_ram share of the produce of land given in return for agricultural implements loaned for its cultivation (Ta.lex.) **kaman, khamna** forest; **kamna t.a_li** nilgai (Go.); **kaman** forest (Pe.); **kaman.** id. (Mand..); **kambor.i, kamboni** forest, jungle (Kui); **kamn.a** park, grove; forest (Kuwi); **kambare** uncultivated ground (Malt.)(DEDR 1228). **ka_maru_a** name of a people in West Assam (Pkt.); **ka_maru_pa** (Skt.); **ka_m.varu_** (OB.); **ka_n.ura** (MB.); **ka_u~ri** (Or.); **kawa~ru_** (Bhoj.); **ka_m.varu_** name of a country famous for its magic: pop. etym. from **ka_maru_pa** assuming any shape at will (MBh.)(CDIAL 3043). **Mud; agricultural tract**: **jamba_la** mud (Pkt.); **jamba_li_** muddy pool at entrance to village (Pkt.); **jam.ba_la** mud, slime (Pkt.); **jamba** mud (Skt.); **zamba-wa_r** pile of encrusted or solidified mud (K.)(CDIAL 5128). cf. **kampalai** agricultural tract (Ta.)(DEDR 1237).

3596.**Load-pad**: **cumma_t.u** load-pad for the head (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,9**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **cumat.u** id. (**Perumpa_n.. 159**); burden, load (**Kalit. 109**); id. (Ma.); **cumat.ai** id. (Ta.); **cumma_t.u-ko_lutal** to coil a cloth as load-pad for the head; **cummai** burden, charge; bundle (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaika_n.. 33**); stack of rick or reaped paddy (Ta.); **cuma** to bear, carry a burden, as a beast (**Kalit. 80**); id. (Ma.); **mo_cu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **su~_thiu~, su~thiyu~** circle of rope or rags as a stand for a vessel with convex bottom (G.); **sut.t.hia** well-placed (Pkt.); **sutthiya** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13538).

3597.**Soma; electrum; silver ore; gold**: **somnakay** gold (Gypsy); **sovnakay, so_nakai** (Gypsy); **son** (D..); **sun** (Ash.); **su~_n** (Wg.); **sun** (Kt.); **s** (Pr.); **so_n** (Dm.); **su~_wan** (Pas'.); **so_'n** (Gmb.); **so_n., su_n.** (Phal.); **son** (Sv.); **sonu, so_n., le_lo swa~_r.e** gold (Sh.); **su~_r.a, su~_r** (Kal.); **so_no** golden (Sh.); **so_n.u** beautiful (Sh.);[cf. **compu** beauty, grace (Ta.); **sompu** id. (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 2850)]; **son** gold (K.); **so_nu, sonn, so_n.n.a** (K.); **so~nu** gold (S.); **son~o~** golden (S.); **sona_** gold (L.P.); **soina_, seona_, siuna_** (P.); **sunno_, sonnu, su_no_** (WPah.); **suno, sun** (Ku.); **sun** (N.); **xon, xona_** (A.); **sona_** (B.); **suna_** (Or.); **son, sona_** (Mth.); **son^{u}** (Aw.); **sona_** (Bhoj.H.); **sauno** (OMarw.); **sovana, sonam.** (OG.); **sonu~** (G.); **sone~** (M.); **sona_** golden (M.); **sovan.a** (OSi.Bra_mi_); **sovan.a** (OSi.); **suvan-na** (Si.); **swa_ren, surun** gold (Pas'.); **suarin** (Shum.); **sorum** (with **-m** from **droxum** silver; Yid. **suwo_rum**)(Kho.); **so_van.n.a, so_van.n.aya** golden (Pali); **so_(v)an.n.a** (Pkt.); **so_van.a** (Skt.); **suvan.n.a** of good colour; gold (Pali); **son.n.a** golden; gold (Pali): **suvarna** gold (NiDoc.); **su(v)an.n.a, son.n.a** gold; **suvan.n.ia** golden (Pkt.); **suvarn.a** of bright colour, golden (RV.); gold (AV.); **suvarn.aka** golden (Skt.); **sauvarn.a** golden (S'r.S.); gold (MBh.)(CDIAL 13519). **so~nahari_** having gold leaf, golden, reddish yellow (S.); **sunahira_** golden, gilded (P.); **sunahra_, sunaihra_** (H.); **soneri_, suneri_** (G.); **soneri_** (M.)(CDIAL 13522). **suvarn.amaya** made of gold (Skt.); **suvan.n.amaya** made of gold (Pali); **sovanmuva_** (OSi.)(CDIAL 13523). **suvarn.avarn.a** gold-coloured (Skt.) **suvan.n.avan.n.a** gold-coloured (Pali); **suvanvana** bright yellow (Si.)(CDIAL 13524). **sauvarn.ika** goldsmith (Skt.); **soni** jeweller (Bi.)(CDIAL 13623). **suvarn.aka_ra** goldsmith (Mn.); **suvan.n.aka_ra** goldsmith (Pali); **suvarnakara** (NiDoc.); **suvan.n.aa_ra, sun.n.aa_ra, sun.n.a_ra** (Pkt.); **sunia_r** (Sh.); **son^{a}r, sonur^{u}** (K.); **sona_ro** (S.); **suna_ra_, sunia_ra_** (L.); **sunea_r, sunea_ra_** (P.); **suna_r** (Ku.N.); **xona_ri** (A.); **suna_ra, suna_ri** (Or.); **sona_r** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **sona_r, suna_r** (H.); **sona_r** (G.M.); **sona_ru** (Konkan.i); **suvaru** (Si.) (CDIAL 13520). **Property, wealth**: **com** < **svam** neut. nom. sing. of **sva** property, wealth, one's own goods (**com man-aivait teppat.i nat.appi_r**: **Kumara. Pira. Ka_cik. 34**); **com-pa_ti** owner's share of produce; **comma_l.i** heir, owner; **commet.uttal** to inherit (Ta.lex.) **sovan.n.a, sovan.n.aya, suvan.n.a [suvarn.a** (Skt.)] golden; **suvan.n.a-ka_ra** goldsmith; **suvan.n.a-gabbha** a safe (-room) for gold; **suvan.n.a-guha_** golden cave; **suvan.n.a-pat.t.a** a golden (writing) slab; **suvan.n.a-pan.aka** a golden diadem (Pali.lex.)

Gold: **co_n.am** gold (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tiruvampala. 51**); cf. **svarn.a** (Ta.lex.) **Indra**: **so_mapati** a name of Indra (RV.); **somaiyo** the god Somna_th (G.)(CDIAL 13609). **Sand containing silver ore; earth, soil**: **sum** earth, soil (Gaw.Bshk.Tor.Phal.Sh.)(CDIAL 13493). **cummai** village, town; country, district (Ta.lex.) **co_ma-man.al** sand containing silver ore (**W.**); **co_man-** id. (**Mu_. A.**); **co_man-, co_man-uppu** a prepared arsenic (**Mu_. A.**); **co_ma-ticai < so_ma + dis'a_** north, as Kube_ra's quarter (**Tiva_.**); **co_man.am** cleansing after evacuation (prob. **s'o_dhana**); **so_maya_ji < + ya_jin** brahmin who has performed the so_ma sacrifice (**S.I.I. iii,110**)(Ta.lex.) **so_ma** Kube_ra; S'iva, so_madhara (Ka.lex.) **so_macuntaran- < so_masundara** S'iva worshipped in Madura (**Tiruvil.ai. Mu_rtti. 34**); **co_ma_ci-ma_r-a-na_yan-a_r** a canonized s'aiva saint, one of 63 (**Periyapu.**); **co_ma_r--kantan-** S'iva with Pa_rvati_ and Skanda (**Civaraka. Kan.apatiyu. 1**); **co_ma_skantan- < sa + uma_ + skanda** id.; **co_mi** Durga_ (**Tiruva_ca. 9,1**); **co_mu** a kind of sacrifice at which soma juice is offered to gods (**tu_ya na_n-mar-aiya_l.ar co_muc ceyya : Tiv. Periyati. 2,10,1**) (Ta.lex.) **so_mya** soft, good, amiable; resembling or shaped like soma; **saumya** having the properties of soma; gentle, soft, mild, placid; bright, brilliant; a bra_hman.a (Skt.lex.) **saume_cakam** gold; **saume_rukam** relating to or coming from Sumeru; **saume_rukam** gold (Skt.lex.) **so_mi** a performer of a soma sacrifice (Ka.lex.) **cavurar < saura** sun-worshippers (**Vina_yakapu. 68,36**)(Ta.lex.) **co_makar < so_maka** Pa_ca_la kings (**Kampara_. Ula_viyar-. 48**); **so_make_s'ar** id. (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 79**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **saura_s.t.ra so_maya** a name; **saura_s.t.raka** bell-metal, brass, kancu; **saura_s.t.ra so_me_s'vara** So_me_s'vara of Surat; **so_me_s'vara** S'iva or his lin:ga; **so_ma-su_tra** a channel for conveying the water with which a lin:ga or another idol has been bathed (Ka.lex.) **co_masu_ttiram < so_masu_tra** a spout attached to the inner shrine of a S'iva temple (**G.Sm.D. I,i,112**)(Ta.lex.) cf. semant. **kapparai** brass vessel; **karppu_ram** gold (Ta.lex.) **so_mapa, so_mapa_** a drinker of soma juice; a bra_hman.ana; **so_mapi_ti** a drinker of the soma juice; **so_maprama_dhi** one who crushes the stalks of the soma plant between stones, sprinkles them with water, and places them on a sieve or strainer (whence, after further pressure, the acid juice trickles into a vessel (Ka.lex.) **Wealth**: **so_ma** (as the last member of a compound) chief, principal, best; as in **nr.so_ma**; **so_ma vikrayin** a vendor of soma juice; **so_ma-sut** a soma distiller; **so_ma-su_tra-pradaks.in.a_** circumambulation around a s'iva lin:ga so as not to cross the so_masu_tra (Skt.lex.) **com** < **svam** property, wealth, one's own goods (**Kumara. Pira. Ka_cik. 34**); **compu, cempu** copper, cuprum, as reddish (**Cilap. 145,174**)(Ta.); **combu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **cambu_** (U.); **cempu** gold (**Aka. Ni.**); metal vessel (Ta.); **cembu** id. (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Red cow**: **cuman-ai < sumana_** red cow (**Tan.ikaippu. Akat. 486**)(Ta.lex.) **soma** interpreted as 'electrum' is concordant with a remarkable listing of synonyms for **soma**: **kappara, sa_ran:ga, so_ma** (according to **S'abdasan:graha** by Gurura_va Vit.hala Mo_hare, 1874; loc. cit. Ka.lex.): **sa_ran:ga** camphor, gold; **so_ma** camphor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **so_ma** interpreted as electrum, silver-gold ore, op.cit. cf. **karppu_ram < karbu_ra** gold (**Pin..**); camphor (Ta.); **karpu_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) Semant. **karbura** greyish, variegated; a variegated colour; gold; **sa_ran:ga** of a variegated colour, variegated; **sa_ran:ga ban.n.a** a variegated colour (Ka.lex.) cf. **co_ma-man.al** sand containing silver ore (**W.**); **co_man-** id. (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **vasanta-so_maya_ji** a name (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **so_maya_ji** a family name of Tuluva brahmins; **so_mapa_dya_ya** id. (Tu.lex.) **vasanta** o_kul.i or saffron water (Ka.Te.Ta.); **basanti_** of a yellow colour (M.H.); **vasanto_tsava** any festive occasion on which vasant (o_kul.i) is sprinkled or squirted (Ka.lex.) **Electrum**: "Electrum (Egyptian **assem**) was by the ancients considered as a distinct metal -- just as silver and gold were distinct metals. It is supposed that it was first known to the Egyptians in the form of an alloy, either native, or as the product of the working of a naturally occurring ore... In Pliny's time, the word was also in

use, though recognized as an alloy of gold and silver. In all gold, says Pliny, there is some silver... an 'artificial' electrum, he says, is made by mixing gold and silver... he considers the native quicksilver as different from that obtained by heating 'minium' (cinnabar)... Pliny, lik all other ancient Latin writers, uses but one term '**aes**' to designate copper, bronzes, and brass... Gold, as obtained by the Egyptians, was often especially rich in silver, so that the color was notably light, and was considered by them as a different metal -- a white gold or '**asem**'. Beads and gold leaf of the twelfth dynasty (perhaps 2000 BC), analyzed by Berthelot, gave 82.94 per cent gold to 16.56 per cent silver, and 85.92 per cent gold to 13.78 per cent silver." (John Maxson Stillman, The Story of Alchemy and Early Chemistry, New York, Dover Publications, Inc., 1924, pp.64-65; p.7). "... Egyptian recipes in the Leyden Papyrus (discovered in a tomb at Thebes in Egypt; written in Greek at c. 300 AD) deal mainly with the production of imitations of an alloy of gold and silver which is called by its old Egyptian name **asem** (the Greek **elektron** and Roman **electrum**), which was regarded as a separate metal... and were even ,better than the real'." (J.R. Parrington, A Short History of Chemistry, London, Macmillan, 1960, p.17). **Jeweller**: **soni** jeweller (Bi.); **suvarn.ika** goldsmith (Skt.)(CDIAL 13623). **Gold; red**: **sun.esti za~r** gold (Ash.); **s'on.a** red, crimson, purple (RV.); yellow (Skt.); **so_ne** green (Ash.); **so_n.a** red (Pkt.); **so_n.e** red (Ash.); **s.o_n.a_k** red (Pas'.); **s'o_n.a** bignonia indica, red sugar-cane (Skt.)(CDIAL 12623). cf. **co.- (co.p-, co.nd-)** to become red; **co.nd** red; **co.pi** red, redness (Ta.)(DEDR 1931). **Gold**: **suvarn.a** gold (Skt.) **co_n.am** gold (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tiruvampala. 51**)(Ta.lex.)

3598.**Wild buffalo, bison**: **homa** bison (Pe.); **hama** id. (Mand..); **soma** a wild buffalo = bison (Kui); **homma** bison (Kuwi); **ho_ma** sambar (Kuwi)(DEDR 2849). ?cf. **kom** horn (Kol.); **komm** id. (Nk.); **koma, komo** id.; (Pe.)(DEDR 2115).

3599.**Image: snake**: **sapola_** young snake (P.); **sa~pola_** (H.); **sappapo_taka** (Pali)(CDIAL 13272). **sarpi_** snake (MBh.); **sarpa** (RV.); **sappa** (Pali.Pkt.); **sap**, **sa_pi** (Gy.); **sapu** (S.); **sapp** (L.P.WPah.); **sya_p** (Ku.); **sa_p** (N.B.H.G.M.); **sa~_p** (Mth.H.); **sappa_** (Mth.); **xa_p** (A.); **sa_pa, sa~_pa** (Or.); **sap-a_, hap-a_, sapu, hapu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13271). **sapehra_, sapera_, sa~pera_** snake-catcher, snake-charmer (H.); **sarpadha_raka** (Pali)(CDIAL 13273). **sarpin.i_** female snake (Ka_s'i_kh.); **sappini_** id. (Pali); **sapni** (Gypsy); **sapin.i;** (S.); **sapn.i_** (L.); **sappn.i_** (P.); **sa_pun.i** (Or.); **sa_pini** (Mth.); **sa_m.pini** (OAw.); **sa~_pin, sa~_pan** (H.); **sa_pen., sa_pan.** (G.); **sa~_pin.** female cobra (M.); **hpinna** (Si.)(CDIAL 13274). **Image: foetus: arbuda** snake (RV.); long round mass, esp. foetus in 1st or 2nd month (Ya_j.); tumour, polypus (Sus'r.); **abbuda** foetus in 1st or 2nd month, tumour (Pali); **abbuya** clot of semen and blood (Pkt.); **a_bu** wen (B.Or.)(CDIAL 686).

3600.**Black, dark-blue; dark brown**: **s'ya_ma** black, swarthy, dark-blue (AV.); **s'ya_maka** (VarBr.S.); **sa_ma** black, dark, golden-coloured (e.g. **suvan.n.a-sa_ma_**)(Pali); **sa_ma** black, dark-blue (Pkt.); **s'a_ma_k, s'amec** black; **sa_mek, s'a_ma_k** (**s.-** after **s.o_n.a_k** red)(Pas'.); **s'm^{u}** dark blue, dark brown; **hm^{u}** dark grey (K.); **ha_m** dirtiedness (K.); **sa~_va_** grey, greyish, green (P.); **sa_u~** dark-coloured (N.); **xa_u~, xa~_o** swarthy, lightish dark (A.); **sa_m** black, dark (G.); **sam-van** black-colour (Si.)(CDIAL 12664).

3601.**Yam; kales**: **ke_save, ke_su, kesa, kesavu** taro, colocasia antiquorum, arum colocasia (Ka.); **ki_bi** (pl. **ki_bul**) a. colocasia (Pa.); **kiyub** colocasia antiquorum (Ga.); **kisgo_** yam (Kur.); **ce_mpu, ce_mpai** Indian kales, colocasia antiquorum (Ta.); a garden plant, c. indica (Ta.);

ce_mpu, ce_mpa caladium esculentum (Ma.); **ce_vu, te_vu** a kind of yam, a. colocasia; caladium esculentum (Tu.); **ce_ma** colocasia antiquorum (Te.)(DEDR 2004). **ke_muka** cossus speciosus, colocasia antiquorum (Skt.); **ke_vuka** (Car.); **ke_cuka** (Sus'r.); **kacu, kacvi_** (Skt.); **ke_lu_t.a** (Npr.); also a kind of potherb (Car.); **ke~u** costus speciosus (B.); **kaukaua** (Or.); **keu~a_, keua_** (H.)(CDIAL 3465).

3602.**Prosopis spicigera**: **san:gara** fruit of prosopis spicigera; **s'an:kari_** prosopis spicigera, mimosa suma, rubia munjista (Skt.); **sam.gariga_, sam.galiya_** pod of prosopis spicigera (Pkt.); **san.aru** (S.); **san:gar** (L.P.); **san:gari_** (P.); **sa~_gar** (H.); **sa~_gri_** (G.)(CDIAL 13082). **s'ami_** the tree prosopis spicigera or mimosa suma (used in kindling fire)(AV.); **s'a_mi_la** made of this wood (Ka_tyS'r.)[The tree has leguminous pods: it may therefore be the same as **s'ami_** pod, legume (VarBr.S.); **s'imi** (Skt.); **se~i** pod, legume (A.); **sai~, chui~_** (Or.)(CDIAL 12309)]; **sami, chami_** a partic. tree used for kindling fire (Pkt.); **samr.i_** a kind of tree; **samr.o** a small thorny tree (G.); **sa_mia** burnt (Pkt.); **sa~_i** mimosa suma (B.); **sa_i~** prosopis spicigera, acacia suma (Or.)(CDIAL 12308). **jan.d.** prosopis spicigera (L.P.); **jan.d.i_** a small variety (L.P.); **ja~_t.** prosopis spicigera (H.)(CDIAL 5092). **s'ami_-dha_nya** pod-grain: any pulse or grain growing in pods (Ka.Skt.lex.) **s'ami_** prosopis spicigera (Car. Su. 25.49, 27.160). **van-n-i** prosopia spicigera (Ta.); **vanni** id. (Ma.); **banni** a prickly tree with an eatable pod, prosopis spicigera, acacia ferruginea (Ka.); **vani-mra_nu** prosopis spicigera (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 5330). **banni** a portion of grain given to a labourer in requital of his services; tax (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mijar** flower of prosopis spicigera (L.); **majari** cluster of blossoms (MBh.); branching flower-stalk, sprout (Pali); **mam.jari_, mam.jaria_** new tender sprout (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9716). **majar, majri_** cluster of blossoms (H.); **ma~_jar** (G.); **ma~jiri_** (M.)(CDIAL 9716). **macari** cluster of flowers (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya. 26**)(Ta.lex.)

3603.**Sarcostemma acidum**: **soma** (Pa_n.. 4.3.144)[cf. **soma** is included in: **s'ara_di gan.a** or **s'ara** and allied coarse grass species in Pa_n.ini: **s'ara, balwaja, vam.s'a** (3.3.120)] **soma** (Skt.M.); **somlata** (H.B.); **kondapala** (Te.); **somam** (Ma.Ta.); dried stem: emetic; plant: bitter, cooling, alterative; habitat: arid rocks in Konkan, Deccan, N. Circars, Carnatic and Horsleykonda upto 4,500 ft. and Bengal. Reported from Ranchi (Horhap forest), Singhbhum and Puri; Sarcostemma intermedium: **soma** (Ka.); **jivati**b (Ma.); **kodikkalli** (Ta.); **somalata** (Te.); use same as sacrostemma acidum; habitat: Western Peninsula; Sarcostemma brunonianum: use same as of sarcostemma acidum; habitat: south India; Sarcostemma stocksii: use same as of sarcostemma acidum; habitat: S. Mahrata country and Sind. (GIMP, p.222). **kot.ikkal.l.i** moon-creeper, sarcostemma brevistigma = sarcostemma acidum; sarcostemma intermedium (**Pata_rtta. 124**)(Ta.lex.) **?Synonyms**: **kal.l.i** spurge, euphorbia (**Ain:kur-u. 323**); fir, deal-tree; **kal.l.ippa_l** spurge milk; **kal.l.ippet.t.i** deal-wood box, ca_tikka_y pet.t.i (Ta.lex.) Euphorbia heterophylla: This is an erect, branched, smooth, half-woody herb or shrubby plant, 0.5 to 1.5 meters in height... leaves are variously lobed, sinuate, dentate, or subentire, and the uppermost ones are often blotched with red at the base... Wehmer records that the leaves contain red colouring matter, porcetin. The flowers are official in the Mexican pharmacopoeia. According to Burkill, a decoction of the roots and bark is used for ague in Kedah. Martinez states that in Yucatan the juice of the stem is applied against erysipelas. cf. euphorbia neriifolia: According to Nadkarni, the following constituents are found: euphorbon, resin, gum caoutchouc, malate of calcium etc... occurs in India. Euphorbia pulcherrima: This is an erect, sparingly and laxly branched shrub, 2 to 4 meters high... the upper leaves are uniformly bright-red... the bracts contain resin, a yellow and red colouring-matter... Standley states that the

bark is said to contain a red colouring principle, and the bracts to yield a scarlet dye. The flowers are official in the Mexican pharmacopoeia... Hoene adds that the latex is very caustic and is extremely dangerous to the eye... The plant is considered as an emeto-cathartic. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 502-507). **Tinospora cordifolia**: **gud.u_ci** tinospora cordifolia (Car. Su. 2.12, 3.2). **gud.u_ci_** the shrub cocculus cordifolius (Sus'r.); **gud.u_cika_** (Car.); **gud.uci_, gud.aci_** (Skt.); **galo_ci-lata_** (Pali); **galo_i_, galo_ya_** a kind of creeper (Pkt.); **gilo** cocculus cordifolius (S.); **gilo, galo** menispermum glabrum (P.); **gilau, gilo, gulo** menispermum glabrum or cordifolium (infusion used as febrifuge); **giloy** a partic. kind of creeper (M.); **gal.o** a bitter medicinal herb; **gul.-vel** the twining shrub menispermum glabrum or cocculus cordifolius (M.)(CDIAL 4188). **gud.aci, gud.u_ci** the plant cocculus cordifolius; amr.ta, ji_vanti, so_ma, amaravalli (Ka.lex.) **Synonyms**: cocculus indicus, fish berry, Indian berry, Levant berry; **kokkelskorner, fishkorner** (Ger.); **coque du Levant** (Fr.); botanical origin: anamirta cocculus or paniculata; part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat : eastern India and the Malay archipelago; uses: to stupefy fish after which the fish are readily caught by hand; in poisoning by barbiturates. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 358-360). Cocculus laurifolius: Jungle tribes of the Malay peninsula use the plant to poison their arrows and darts; bark and leaves contain coclaurine with a curare-like action; habitat: subtropical Himalayas from Nepal to Jammu upto 5,000 ft., W. Ghats of Madras State, E. Bengal (GIMP, p.72).

3604.**Premna tomentosa**: **chambara** (M.); **kattutekka** (Ma.); **podaganari** (Ta.); **naguru** (Te.); oil from root: aromatic, used as remedy for stomach disorders; habitat: Madhya Pradesh, N. circars, Deccan and Carnatic down to S. Travancore in deciduous forests upto about 4,000 ft. (GIMP, p.203). **pi_na_r-i** woolly-leaved fire-brand teak, premna tomentosa (Ta.lex.) **kad.a me~t** premna herbacea; **d.an:gra sea** premna latifolia (Santali.lex.)

3605.**Guava**: **jamrukh** a guava; **jamrukhi_, jamrukhr.i_** guava tree (G.)(CDIAL 5135). **ja_mu** the guava (psidium pyriferum)(S.); **ja_mbu, ja_ma** (Or.); **zumb, zamb-chule** prunus padus (K.)(CDIAL 5131).

3606.**Pandanus odoratissimus**: **jambula** pandanus odoratissimus (Skt.); **jamru_l** jambosa alba and its fruit (H.)(CDIAL 5136). cf. **ke_taka** pandanus tectorius = pandanus odoratissimus (GIMP, p.184).

3607.**Jamoon plum**: **jambu_** syzygium cumini (Car. Su. 4.28,32). Szygium cumini = eugenia jambolana: bark: astringent, used in the preparation of astringent decoctions, gargles and washes; fresh juice given with goat's milk in diarrhea of children; juice of leaves used in dysentery; juice of ripe fruit: made into a vinegar used as a stomachic, carminative and as diuretic; fruit: useful astringent in bilious diarrhea; seeds: used in diabetes; essential oil in seeds; habita: throughout India (GIMP, p.238). **phale_ndra_** a species of rose-apple tree eugenia jambolana (Bhpr.); **phare~_d.a_** rose-apple tree (Aw.); **phare~, phare~da_** (H.)(CDIAL 9061). **jambu, jambu_** the rose-apple tree, eugenia jambolana (Kaus'.); **jambu** (Pali); **jam.bu_** (Pkt.); **jamu~_** the tree and fruit (S.L.); **jammu_** (P.); **jemmu** a tree with a black fruit; **jammu** (WPah.); **ja_mu** eugenia ramosissima (N.); **za_mu_** eugenia jambolana and its fruit (A.); **ja_m** (B.); **ja_mba, ja_ma, ja_mu_** (Or.); **ja_m** (H.); **ja_m, ja~_bu** the fruit; **ja~_bur.i_, ja~_bur.o** the tree; **ja~_bur.u~** dark purple (G.); **ja~_b(h)** eugenia jambolana and its fruit (M.); **ja~_mba** (Konkan.i); **damba** eugenia jambolana (Si.); **dan** the fruit tree eugenia or syzygium

caryophyllaea (Si.)(CDIAL 5131). **jamwat., jamot.** wooden base of the cylinder of a well made of wood of eugenia jambolana (Bi.)(CDIAL 5133). **jamburukkha** eugenia jambolana (Pali)(CDIAL 5135). **a_val** syzygium jambolanum (Ma.)[eleusine jambolana = syzigium jambolanum]; **na_val** jamoon plum, eugenia jambolana; Arnott's mountain black plum, eugenia arnottiana; **nampu, navval, nalavai, na_kai** jamoon plum (Ta.)(DEDR 2914). **jambula** eugenia jambolana (Skt.Pali); **jambu_la** e. jambolana (Skt.); **jam.bula** (Pkt.); **ja~_bul.** the fruit tree calyptranthes jambolana (M.); **ja~_bhu_l.** its fruit (M.); **za_mbal.** e. jambolana; its fruit (Konkan.i); **ja~_bl.i_** the fruit tree syzygium jambolanum or calyptranthes jambolana or caryophyllaea (M.); **dimbul** (Si.); **jammu_n.** syzygium jambolanum (P.); **ja_man.** (P.KU.); **ja_mun.** a partic. fruit tree (Ku.); **ja_mun** a tree with a bitter purple fruit (Mth.); edible black berry (Bhoj.); e. jambolana (N.H.); **ja_mnu** (N.); **ja_man** (H.); s. jambolanum (H.); **ja_mrul** e. alba and its fruit (B.); **ja_mrula** (Or.)(CDIAL 5136). **ne.rl** eugenia arnottiana (Ko.); **ne_r-al, ne_ral.u, ne_r-ale, ne_r-al.e, ne_r-il, ne_rile, ni_r-alu, ni_rlu** eugenia jambolana (Ka.); **ne_ru pan.n.u** nevel fruit (Kod..); **ne_rolu, ne_rol.u** the newel fruit, syzygium jambolanum (Tu.); **ne_red.u, ne_re_d.u** id. (Te.); **na~_d.i,** pl. **na_d.kul** e. jambolana (Pa.); **ne_nd.u, ne_d. ma_re** jambu (Ga.); **ne_nd.i, nendi_, le_nd.i_, le_nd.i** e. jambolana (Go.); **lo_nd.ru** the jambu tree, calyptranthes jambolana = e. jambolana = s. jambolanum = c. caryophyllata (Kui); **a_r-al, e_r-al** c. caryophyllifolia (Ma.)(DEDR 2917).

3608.**Image: ant**: **ci_ma** ant (Te.); **si.ma, sime** id. (Kol.); **s'i_ma** id. (Nk.); **si_ma, hi_ma** id. (Kuwi); **si_ma** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2623). **si_mika_** ant; **si_mika** anthill (Skt.); **si_vi_** mite, weevil (S.); **sivvi_** white ant; **sivi_** (L.)(CDIAL 13439). **si_vi_** weevil (S.) (CDIAL 13398). cf. **cimili** cricket (Ta.); **cimat.a, cimit.a, cimmat.a, cimmet.a** the grave cricket that destroys clothes; moth, bookworm, cockroach (Te.)(DEDR 2541). **cimt.i-pipiri** collective noun for creeping and flying insects (Mu.); **cimt.i** ant; **pipir** flying ant (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

3609.**Image: pincers**: **cimt.a** the smaller black-smith's tongs which are held with one hand, contrasted with **sand.asom** the larger one's for the use of which both hands are required (Mu.); tongs, nippers (H.Oraon.Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **cimut.i** a pair of tongs, pincers (Tu.lex.) **cimut.u, civut.u, cigat.u** to press together, to squeeze, to pinch; **civut.u** to cut or cut off with the nails, to pluck or pinch off with the nails (Ka.); **cidupu, cidumu** to squeeze, pinch (Te.); **cimat.ige** a pair of tweezers, pincers, nippers (Ka.); **cimat.a_, cimit.a_, cimmat.e** (Te.); **cavan.e, cavin.e, ca_man.a, ca_van.a, s'ravan.a** (Ta.); **cimat.ige ha_r-isu** to use the tweezers (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **jambura** pincers wherewith to draw out nails; to pull out nails by means of pincers (Mu.); cf. **zambu_r** nippers, forceps (H.Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

3610.**Image: long-haired tail**: **jand.u** with **seta**, a dog with a long-haired tail; with **cadlom** a long-haired tail as that of jackals and hyenas (Mu.); **jabur** (Sadani) (Mu.lex.)

3611.**A shop bill**: **ci_t.u** a note, a short letter, a stamp; a shop bill (Tu.lex.)

3612.**Terraced field**: **caor.a** adj. with loeon, a terraced rice field of the third class (Mu.); **caur** low land (H.); **caur.a** (Sadani); there are five kinds of terraced rice fields: (1) **t.oa loeon**, always covered with water; (2) **ikir loeon**, low fields in which the same varieties of rice as in **t.oa loeon** may be sown; (3) **caor.a, caor.a loeon**, the lower fields on the slopes; (4); **badi, badi loeon**, the higher terraced fields; (5) **cut.badi**, the highest terraced fields (Mu.lex.)

3613.**Field; boundary**: **si~_** postp. till (S.); **si_va~_, si~_** boundary (P.); adv. **si_ve~** near (P.); **si~_wa_, si~_w** boundary (H.); **s'i~_v, s'i~v** boundary of village or field (H.); **si~_a** boundary (S.); **sia~_i_** next door neighbour (S.); **si~_**, pl. **si_a~** boundary (L.); **si_m** boundary of village or field (G.); **sim-a, him-a** (Si.); **si_man** boundary (Ya_j.); **si_ma_** id. (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); field (Pkt.); **si_ma_nam** acc. sg. boundary (Skt.); **simam.mi** (NiDoc.); **si_maa_** boundary, field (Pkt.); **sum** boundary, bridge (K.); **sian.** boundary (WPah.); **sin** boundary (P.); **sima_na_** boundary, landmark, coast (N.); **sima_n** boundary (Mth.); **siwa_na_** (H.); **sima_r.o** (G.)(CDIAL 13435). **si_mo_llan:ghana** passing of the borders (Skt.); **s'ila_gan.** passing of the borders in pompous procession on the festival of Dasara_ (M.)(CDIAL 13440). **si_manta** boundary; **si_mantaka** (MBh.); **si_manta** boundary (Pali); **si_mam.ta, si_mam.taya** outskirt of village (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13436). **si_ma_nta** boundary (Ya_j.); boundary of a village (R.); **sewa_t** deep furrow (esp. at edge of a field) (Bi.) (CDIAL 13437). **si_ma_ntarika_** interval between the boundaries (Pali); **si_ma_ntara** boundary of a village (MBh.); **sia~_diri_** next door house; next door neighbour, one whose fields adjoin (S.); **sava~_dri_** neighbour (L.)(CDIAL 13438). **Neighbourhood**: **cengat.a(n)** near, closeby; **cengali** nearness, neighbourhood (Te.); **cekkal** near (Pa.); **caxa_** around, near, in the vicinity of (Kur.)(DEDR 2753). **Limit, bound**: **ikal** limit, bound (**Ja_n-a_. 50,5**); **ikam < iha** this world (**Kantapu. Tiruvil.ai. 105**)(Ta.lex.)

3614.**To suck; kiss**: **cumb** kiss (Skt.); **cumba** kissing (Skt.); **cumba_** (VarBr.S.); **cumb, cumi** kiss; **cu_mer** to kiss (Gypsy); **cumi_** to kiss (S.); **cumma_** (L.P.); **cum** (Ku.); **cumma_** (N.); **suma_** (A.); **cumba_, cuma_** (B.Or.); **cu_ma_** (Mth.); **cu_m** (Bhoj.); **cumba_, cumma_, cu_ma_** (H.); **cumi_** (G.)(CDIAL 4868). **cumbati** kisses (MBh.Pali); **cum.bai** (Pkt.); **cumev, cum** (Gypsy); **cumun** to fawn upon (K.); **cumn.o** to drink (K.); **cuman.u** to kiss (S.); **cumman.** to kiss, suck (A.); **cuma_** to kiss (B.); **cumbiba_** (Or.); **cu~bab** (Mth.); **cu_mbai, cu_mab** (OAw.); **cu_mna_** (H.); **cum(b)vu~** (G.); **cu~bn.e~** to suck; **cu~bn.e~** to kiss, suck (M.); **sim.binava_, im.binava_** to kiss, smell (Si.); **cucumiba_** to suck (milk); **cucuma_** sucking with tongue and lips, baby's comforter (Or.)(CDIAL 4870). **cumbana** kissing (Skt.); **cum.ban.a** (Pkt.); **cumin.i_** (S.); **cu_mn.a_** (L.)(CDIAL 4871). **cu_ppu** to suck, sip; **cu_ppi** artificial nipple for a child to suck; **cu_mpu (cu_mpi-)** to suck, fondle with the lips; **u_mpu (u_mpi-)** to suck; **umi (-v-, -nt-)** id. (Ta.); **u_mpuka** to suck, eat; **umma** a kiss; **umikkuka** to sip, suck (Ma.); **ub- (uby-)** to suck penis (Ko.); **ummu** a kiss (Ka.); **u.t- (u.ti-)** to suck penis (Ko.); **jumbuni** to suck, sip, lick; **jumbu, jimbu** to suck (Tu.); **jumbu** id. (Tu.); **u_mburseng** id. (Kol.); [cf. **ur-icu** to suck up (Ta.); **ujumbu** to suck (Tu.)(DEDR 709)]; **cu_k-, cu_v-** to suck (Pa.); **cupk- (cupt-)** to suck, smack (Ga.); **suhka_na_, u'k-** to suck; **u_t-** id. (Go.); **su_b- (-it-)** id., kiss (Kond.a); **ju_b-** to suck (Mand..); **ju_mba (ju_mbi-), ju_pa (ju_t-)** to suck, absorb; n. suction, absorption (Kui); **ju_pali** to suck, kiss (Kuwi); **conkhna_ (cunkhyas), cun:kna_** to kiss (Kur.); **cumqe** to kiss; **cumqrse** to sound with the lips in calling animals (Malt.); **cu_ping** to suck (Br.)(DEDR 2621).

3615.**To pierce; sink, immerse**: **chup** wound (Wg.); **chuba** wounded, cut (Wg.); **cup(p)i** dagger (N.); **cupa_na** to cut to pieces (B.); **cupvu~** to thrust (G.); **copn.o** to dip (Ku.); **copnu** to pierce, sink in; **copalnu** to dive into, penetrate (N.); **sop** blow (A.); **cop** blow (B.); **copsa_** letting water sink in (B.); **copvu~** to pierce (G.); **copn.e~** to beat a floor, fall in and look flat (M.); **cum.pita** cut, chopped (NiDoc.) (CDIAL 4863). **cubhan.u** to pierce, prick (S.); **cubhan.** to be pricked, prick (S.); **cubbhun.** to prick (S.); **cubhn.a_** to be pierced; **cubha_un.a_, cubbhi_** immersion (P.); **cubhn.o** to be pricked (Ku.); **cu_bhai** is pricked (OAw.); **cu_bhna_** to be pierced (H.); **cu_bhi_** diving (Marw.); **cubhal.ya_** having promiscuous sexual intercourse (M.); **cobhnu** to pierce, sink in; **cobhalnu** to immerse (N.); **cobhn.a_** to pierce (P.); **cobha_** prick (H.); **gubha_na_** to pierce

(H.)(CDIAL 4867). **To sink**: **kr.umba (kr.umbi-)** to sink beneath, dive, plunge into; n. diving; **kr.u_va (kr.u_t-)** to sink down, sink into; n. subsidence, sinking into, setting of the sun (Kui); **klu_pu** depth (Kuwi)(DEDR 1826). **suba_iba** to immerse (A.); **cuba_** to plunge into (B.); **cubliba_** to spoil, water by dipping hand into pot (Or.); **cobn.o** to dip (Ku.); **cobnu** to sink in (N.); **cobalnu** to immerse (N.); **cubukna_** to pierce (H.); **cubakn.e~** to pierce, puncture (M.); **cobnu** to pierce, sink in (N.); **cobal** sudden bite (B.); **cobvu~** to brand; **cobo** puncture, drumstick (G.); **hobanava_, obanava_** to press, imprint (Si.); **co~bn.e~** to stuff in; **coman.** penis (M.)(CDIAL 4866). **Penis**: **kumpi** penis (Ma.); **kumbi** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1749). **To pierce**: **ku_mpuni** to peck, strike with the beak; **kumpu** to pierce (Tu.); **kummu** a butt, goring; **gummu** to butt, pierce, gore; n. a butt, thrust (Te.); **gup-** to pierce (Go.); **gup- (-it-)** to knock against; **grup- (-h-)** to bang against (Kond.a)(DEDR 1850c).

3616.**Image: pipal**: **cuvann-a_l** ficus infectoria (Ma.); **cuvalai** pipal (Ta.); **cuvi** white fig, ficus infectoria; stone fig, ficus gibbosa parasitica (Ta.); **juvvi mara** wavy-leaved fig tree, ficus infectoria (Ka.); **juvi** pipal, ficus religiosa (Kol.); **juvvi** ficus tsiela (Te.); **ju_ meri** sp. ficus (prob. religiosa)(Pa.)(DEDR 2697).

3617.**Image: splinter**: **cimpu** small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, flake from beaten iron, frayed ends of a worn cord, bamboo splits, twig; **cimpal** splinter, rough nap (Ta.); **cimpu** splinter, bamboo slip (Ma.)(DEDR 2546). **cappai** a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to run smoothly in a sandy road, rafter, a chip of wood (Ta.); **cappa** a wedge, a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to pass over in a sandy road (Te.)(DEDR 2340).

3618.**Image: shutter of a sluice**: **ci_ppu** shutter of a sluice (Ta.); bolt (Ta.Ma.); wooden brace to a door, driven into the ground in bolting (**Cilap. 15,215**) (Ta. lex.); weaver's reed frame having parallel flat strips of metal or reed between which the warp threads pass (Ta.lex.) **ci_rppu** a bolt, bar (Ma.); **ci_mpi** a bolt, bar, latch (Tu.)(DEDR 2622).

3619.**Land-owner**: **janmi** land-owner (Ma.); **can-mi** land-owner, opp. to **kut.iya_n-** (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **jami_n** land (H.lex.) **tin.ai** house (**Paripa_. 16,7**); earth, land; place, region, situation, site (Ta.lex.)

3620.**Ashed**: **ca_mpal** ashes (Ma.); id. (Ta.)(**Pu. Ve. 9,43, Urai**); **ca_mpal-uppu** potash, salt of tartar, **maravuppu**; **ca_mpal-ot.t.i** madar, as being of ash-like dull-grey colour (Ta.lex.) **cha_ur** ashes (Bi.); ashes, dust (Mth.); **chauro** ashes; **chaura_t.h** ash-heap (Mth.)(CDIAL 5021). **cha_di-mus.t.i** handful of ashes (JaimBr. i,52); **ci_** ashes (Bshk.); **chi_** (Phal.); **cha_i_** (S.L.P.); **sa_i** (A.); **cha_i_** (B.); **cha_i cha_i heba_** to be reduced to ashes (Or.); **cha_i_** ashes (H.)(CDIAL 5020).

3621.**Image: accoutred; fastened**: **sannaddha** pp. of **sannayhati** fastened, bound; put on, clothed; armed, accoutred; **sannaddha-dhanu-kala_pa** (Pali.lex.) **can-n-attam** preparedness, readiness (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 28,39**); **can-n-attan-** person clad with armour (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 126**); one who is ready for any emergency; one armed and prepared for war (**Pirapo_ta. 26,99**) (Ta.lex.) **sannaddha** bound or fastened together; bound or girded on or round, fastened on, girth, bound; dressed or clad in, armed, accoutred; harnessed; arranged, arrayed, prepared, provided; ready for battle; prepared, ready (in general); well provided and furnished with anything; closely attached or connected, in close contact with, contguous,

bordering, near (Ka.lex.) **sanna_yo** preparation; materials required for a specific purpose (Tu.); **sanna_ha** (Skt.)(Tu.lex.)

3622.**Image: bowing down**: **sannati** bowing down, reverential salutation; reverence, humility (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3623.**Grant, charter, document creating rights**: **sanadu, sannadu** a grant, a diploma, a charter, a patent, a commission or warrant (Ka.); **sanada** (M.H.); **sanadu-patra** a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices, or the government rights to revenue from land etc., under the seal of the ruling authority (Ka.); **sanadi** relating to a grant etc., held by a grant (Ka.M.H.) (Ka. lex.) **can-n-atu** < **sanad** grant, charter, patent, document creating rights and given under the seal of the ruling authority; **can-n-attu-ma_n-iyam** rent-free land granted under a sanad (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **sanda_yo** making a repayment, making payment; **sanda_vu** to pay, to repay (Tu.lex.) **sanad, sanadi** diploma of vakils (Kon.lex.) **A document**: **sanad** a signature, a deed, a document; **sanadi_** held by written deeds, authentic, trustworthy (P.lex.) **can--ma_n-am** gifts; **camma_n-am** < **sam-ma_na** compliment; gift, reward; present (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 27**); land exempt from tax (Ta.lex.) cf. **campa_van-ai < sam-bha_vana_** honour; offering, gift (Ta.lex.) **samma_na** [**san + man**] honour; **san** acc. of **sa** reflex. pron. 'own' [Vedic **sva, svayan**; P. **sayan**; Av. **hava, hva** own; Lat. **sui, suus**; Goth. **swe_s** own; Ger. **sik, sich** himself] (Pali.lex.) **can-mi** land-owner, opp. to kut.iya_n- (**Na_.**)(Ta.); **janmi** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **can-man- < s'arman-** title of Brahmins (**Pa_rata. Ve_ttiraki_ya. 44**)(Ta.lex.) **na_thate_** seeks aid (TS.); **na_thayati** grants a request (BhP.); **sana_thi_-karo_ti** protects (Skt.); **sanahay** absol. having comforted (OSi.)(CDIAL 12926). **sam.bha_vayati** produces, makes (AitBr.); fosters, honours, supposes possible (MBh.); **sambha_ve_ti** produces, undertakes, honours (Pali); **sam.bha_ve_i** (Pkt.); **sa~bha_vin.e~** to receive or treat respectfully (M.)(CDIAL 12967). **Room**: **sam.ma_ti** is contained in (Skt.); **sam.mimi_te_** combines (AV.); **sam.mimi_hi** construct, grant (RV.); **sam.mita** of the same measure (TS.); **sammita** id. (Pali); **sam.mai** is contained in (Pkt.); **samu_m** I build, arrange (house, bed)(Phal.); **sama_ijan.u** to be contained, find room (S.); **sama_un.a_** (P.); **xoma_iba** to enter into (A.); **sama_i** (OB.); **sa_ma_y** enters (MB.); **sama_yati** (Skt.); **sama_eb** to fit into, enter (Mth.); **sama_i** is contained, fits, enters (OAw.); **sama_na_** to be contained, fit into; **sama_u** space, room; **sama_u_** roomy; **sama_i_** capacity (H.); **sama_vu~** to be contained, be accommodated, ingratiate oneself with (G.); **sa~_ma_vn.e~, sa_mavn.e~** to be contained (M.); **sa_mb(h)a_y** enters (MB.); **samb(h)a_iba_** to be able to be contained, suffice for, be contained in (Or.)(CDIAL 12975). **samu_n.o** to hold, accept, take (Ku.); **samu_n.** present (Ku.); **sama_unu** to hold, seize (N.); **sa_ma_i** holding (B.); **sama_vvu~** to make room for, accommodate, include, put (G.); **xuma_iba** to thrust in (A.)(CDIAL 12977).

3624.**To tread on, destroy; consume**: **ks.apita** destroyed (BhP.); **khavia, khaia** destroyed, lost (Pkt.); **khoyo** maize cob after removal of grains (N.); **khoya_** thrown away, lost (B.); **khoi_** refuse of sugarcane; **khoya_** thrown away, lost (H.) (CDIAL 3653). **cavat.t.u (cavat.t.i-)** to destroy, ruin (as a town), kill, beat, tread upon, trample; **camut.t.-** to tread on (Ta.); **cavit.t.uka** to kick, tread; **cavit.t.ikka** to cause to tread on; **cavit.t.u, cavat.i** a kick (Ma.); **cavt.- (cavt.i-)** to step on; **cavt.i** footprint (Kod..); [cf. **cuvat.u** (Ta.)(DEDR 2695)](DEDR 2387). **ks.apyate_** is ruined (MBh.); **chap** to become worn out (Pas'.); **chapun** to pass time unprofitably, be concealed (K.);[cf. **kappu** to surround (Ta.); to conceal (Te.)(DEDR 1221)]; **khapan.u** to be expended, be wearied (S.); **khappan.** to be wasted, be destroyed, be dried up (L.); **khapn.a_** to be destroyed (P.); **khapnu** to last (of clothes)(N.); **khapiba** to wait (A.); **khapiba_** to be spent,

wither, be angry (Or.); **khapna_** to be destroyed, be lost (H.); **khapvu~** to be consumed (G.);[cf. **kappu** to gorge into mouth (Ta.); **kappuni** to eat greedily (Tu.)(DEDR 1222)]; **khapn.e~** to be consumed, to work, die (M.); **khapa_in.u** to expend (S.); **khapa_un.a_** to destroy (P.); **khapa_unu** to make last (N.); **khapa_na_** to destroy (H.); **khapa_vvu~** to use up (G.); **kha_po** expenditure (S.); **kha_pa_** consumer (L.)(CDIAL 3655). **camai (-v-, -nt-)** to be consumed, destroyed, finish; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to kill, destroy; **camaivu** destruction (Ta.); **cavati** consumption (Ma.); **cam- (camd-)** to be finished, spent; **(camt-)** to finish (Ma.); **same, save, savi** to be destroyed, be consumed, wear away, be abraded, pass away (as time), decline in strength; **samisu, samayisu, savisu, savayisu** to make to wear away, etc.; **savar** to perish (Ka.); **savipuni** to abrade (Tu.); **samayu** to die, perish, be destroyed; **samayincu** to kill, destroy; **camaru** to kill (Te.); **javuka_na_, havk-, hovk-, avk-** to kill; **houkto** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2343). cf. **avical** that which is decayed (Ta.); **savva_na_** to be rotten (Go.)(DEDR 2341).

3625.**Lethargy**: **co_mpu (co_mpi-)** to be idle, indolent, slothful, lethargic, apathetic, dull, droop, fade (as persons, plants), be spoiled, marred; n. sloth, idleness, inactivity, lethargy, dullness; **co_mpal** sloth, drowsiness, stupor; **co_mpe_r-i, co_ma_r-i** sluggard, idler; **co_ma_r-u (co_ma_r-i-)** to be lazy, shirk; **co_ppu (co_ppi-)** to cause to droop, laguish; **co_pam** fainting, swooning, langour, lassitude, fatigue, prostration, drowsiness, heaviness, indolence; **co_palam** laziness, sluggishness (Ta.); **co.ma.ry, co.mbe.ry** idle fellow (Ko.); **jompisu, jo_mpisu** to get intoxicated, bewildered, stupefied; **jompu, jo_mpu** inebriation, stupor, suspension of sensibility, paralysation; **jommu** id.; sound used of the sensation of numbness of a limb kept long in one position (also **jo_mu**)(Ka.); **jo_ba, jo_badara** a dull, lazy man; **so_ma_ri** sluggard, idler; **so_ma_ritana** sluggishness, laziness; **soppisu** to cause to slacken, languish, sink away; **soppu** to slacken, repress, check; n. slackness, weakness, languishing, sinking away (Ka.); **so_ma_ri** lazy man, lazy, indolent (Tu.); **somma** swoon, fainting, faintness, torpidity; **so_ma** fatigue; **so_mari, so_ma_ri** an idle person, idler, sluggard; **jo_mu** torpidity, stupefaction or silliness with pride (Te.)(DEDR 2881). **jiv jiv in- (id--)** (limbs) become numb from cobra's bite, from sitting in a cramped position, or from extreme exertion (Ko.); **jum, jum.y, juma, jumu, jummu** imit. sound used in the sensation of coldness or chill, of the taking effect of poison, of horripilation, of the pain of a wound, (also **jommu, jo_mu**) of the numbness of a limb kept long in one position; **juvvu** a sound to express the sensation of fatigue and pain in the feet after walking (Ka.); **jumjum** numbness, 'sleeping' of the limb; a throbbing pain; horripilation; **jumma** a sudden stunning or smarting sensation; **jiva jiva** numbness of limb (Te.); **junjuni** numbness, pins and needles (Pe.)(DEDR 2578). cf. **ro_ma_ca** horripilation (Skt.lex.); **ro_man** hair (RV.)(CDIAL 10851). **To be bashful; agitation**: **chobha_vu~** to be bashful; **chobhu~, chobhi_lu~** ashamed (G.)(CDIAL 3752). **co_h** becoming zealously engaged in a task, pleasure (K.); **choh** agitation, fear, passion, anger (H.); **choha** id. (OAw.); **ks.o_bha** agitation (MBh.)(CDIAL 3751). **To rest; to be idle**: **jo_m- (-t-)** to stop, rest, cease (Pe.); **ja_mba (ja_mbi-)** to rest, cease, subside (Kui); **jo_mali, jo_minai, jo_m, jo_m- (-it-)** to rest; **re_mb- (-it-)** id. (Kuwi); **roma_na_, rom** to rest; **ro_ma_na_** to rest after labour; **roma** rest, repose (Go.); **ro_mb- (-it-)** to rest, take rest; caus. **ro_mbis-** (Kond.a)(DEDR 5178).

3626.**Forget; remeber**: **smr.** remember (Skt.); cf. **smr.ta** remembered (A_s'vGr..); **mua-, sua-** remembered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13867). **sma_rta** relating to memory; recorded in the smr.tis; a bra_hman.a skilled in jurisprudence or traditional law; **smarisu** to remember, to recollect; **soran.e, smaran.e** the act of remembering; **smara** remebrance, recollection; loving recollection, love; ka_ma (Ka.lex.) **mo_dhrna_** to forget (Kur.); **mthre** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 5137).

vismarati forgets (MBh.); **vissarati** forgets (Pali); **vismaridaga** pp. (NiDoc.); **vimharai, vim.bharai, vibharai, visumarai, vissarai, vi_sarai** (Pkt.); **biser-, bister-** (Gypsy); **visur** 2 sg. imper. (L.); **vissarn.a_, bissarna_** id., to be forgotten (P.); **bisarn.o** to forget, err, misunderstand (Ku.); **birsanu** to forget (N.); **bisara_** (B.); **bisariba_, bisoriba_** (Or.); **bisrab** (Mth.); **bisral** (Bhoj.); **bis[a]rab** (Aw.); **bisarna_** (H.); **visarvu~** (G.); **visarn.e~** (M.); **visiran.u** to be forgotten (S.); **vissaran., visran.** (L.); **vissarn.a_** have become (P.)(CDIAL 12021). **sma_ra** remembrance (TA_r.); **visa_ra** forgetfulness (P.); **visa_r, visa_ro** (G.); **visar** (M.); **visar, isar** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12022). **visma_rayati** causes to forget (Skt.); **vimha_ria, vissa_riu_n.a, vi_sa_re_i, visa_ria** forgotten (Pkt.); **visa_ran.u** to forget; **vesa_ro** forgetful (S.); **visa_ran.** (L.); **visa_rn.a_, bisa_rn.a_** (P.); **bisa_rn.o** (Ku.); **bisa_rai** leaves, deserts (OAw.); **bisa_rna_** to cause to be forgotten, efface (H.); **bi_sa_ri_** pp. forgotten, deserted (OMarw.); **visa_rvu~** to forget, ignore (G.)(CDIAL 12023). **sam.smarati** remembers (Mn.); **sam.salanasi** loc. sg. remembrance (As'.); **sam.saran.a** memory; **sam.bharai, sam.bhalai** remembers (pp. **sam.bharia-, samharia-**)(Pkt.); **sambhiran.u** to recollect (a thing long past)(S.); **sa~_bharvu~** to remember (G.); **samaranava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13057). **sam.sma_ran.a** counting over (cattle)(MBh.); **sa~bha_rn.u~** token of remembrance (G.)(CDIAL 13058). **sam.sma_rayati** causes to remember (MBh.); **sam.bha_ria** remembered, reminded of (Pkt.); **sambha_ran.u** to recollect (S.); **sama_rna_** (P.); **samha_rna_** (H.); **sam.bha_rivaum.** (OG.); **sa~bha_rvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 13059). **sam.smr.ta** remembered (Skt.); **samal.a_** remembered pret. of **samaranava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13060).

3627.**Image: peak**: **cimai** summit of a mountain, hair-tuft (Ta.); **cimaiyam** top, summit of a mountain, peak, mountain, hill (Ta.); **civara** end, point, tip, extremity (Te.); **cum'a_, cup'a_** projecting point on a hill or mountain, peak, crag (Kur.)(DEDR 2544).

3628.**Image: to catch hold of; buy**: **sum- (sumt-)** to catch, seize, buy (Kol.); **sum-** id., lay (Nk.); to buy, catch, hold (Nk.); **cumm-** to seize, catch hold of (Pa.)(DEDR 2679).

3629.**Image: cream**: **sa_yi** cream; any cream-like laver (Ka.); **sa_-i** (M.); **kalya_n.i-sa_yi** a kind of marble-shaped sweetmeat-ball (Ka.); **ka_ra-sa_yi** a kind of vermicelli made of kad.le (gram) flour and rice flour mixed with chillies, salt, etc. and fried in oil or ghee (Ka.lex.)

3630.**Image: square pond with steps on all sides**: **kalya_n.i** a square pond with steps on all sides; happy, lucky; a blessed, fortunate, illustrious or good man; such a woman; **kalya_n.a** a festival (marriage); gold; beautiful, happy, lucky; good; prosperity, welfare (Skt.Ka.); **kalya_n.a-de_va** (Ka.lex.) **kaliya_n.an-** man of excellent character, of noble dispositio (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,85**)(Ta.lex.)

3631.**Image: drum**: **ja_yi, jha_yi** a kind of drum (Ka.lex.)

3632.**Image: beautiful woman**: **toyyali, to_yali** woman (Te.); **taiyal** beauty, woman (Ta.); a beautiful woman (Ma.); **tayal** woman (Ta.)(DEDR 3475). **toyal.i, toyili** washerwoman (Tu.)(DEDR 3555). cf. **juvai, juai** young woman (Pkt.); **juvel, juvli, zuvli, zuli** woman, girl (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10504).

3633.**Dye**: **to_y** to dye, tinge, imbue, wash, cleanse (Ta.); **to_yppu, to_yccal** tempering heated metal (Ta.); **to_, to_yu** to wet,dip, soak, steep (Ma.)(DEDR 3555).

3634.**Cold**: **saradi** coldness, dampness (as of climates, air, etc.), coldness (as in drugs, articles of food, etc., the implication being of insalubriousness or injuriousness); id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **s'arad, s'arada, sarada** autumn, the season of autumn (the season of two months succeeding the rains, fluctuating from August to November)(Ka.lex.) **s'arad** autumn (RV.); **s'arada** in cmpd. (Pa_n..); **s'arada_** (Skt.); **sarada**, acc. pl. **sarado_** (Pali); **s'aradam.mi** loc. sg. (NiDoc.); **sara, sarada, saraya** (Pkt.); **soro_** (Ash.); **s'are_, s'oro_** (Wg.); **s'ire** (Pr.); **s'are** (Dm.); **s'arai, sarai** (Pas'.); **s'arau** (Shum.); **s'are_i** (Gmb.); **s'a_ru** (Kal.); **s'oro** (Kho.); **s'arai** autumn (Bshk.); **s'are_** (Sv.); **s'aro, s'areo_, s'ereo_, s'aru** (Sh.); **s'e_r, s'aru_o_ gha_s** hay left on ground for use in winter (WPah.); **sara_** autumn, year (Si.); **sarau** autumn (S.); **sarali_, s'arali_** id., year (Pas'.); **s'arel, s'aril** (Gaw.); **s'aril** (Sv.); **s'aral** autumn, year (Phal.); **s'ordo-mo** autumn (Pas'.); **s'arad** (Wot..); **s'arada** (Kat..); **s'ed** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12329). **s'a_rada** autumnal (Pa_n..); **sa_radika** autumnal (Pkt.); **sa_rha_, sa_hra_** autumn, fever season, malaria (L.); **saraya_** a partic. sort of rice (H.); **sara_** autumnal (Si.)(CDIAL 12402). **s'a_radika** autumnal (Pa_n..); **sa_radika** autumnal (Pali); **sa_radia, sa_raia, sa_laia** (Pkt.); **s'areg** green corn, sprout (Kho.); autumnal, young millet crop (Kho.)(CDIAL 12403).

3635.**Cursory**: **sara_sari** in a cursory manner; anyhow; conjecturally, upon a loose estimate; in the average, average (Ka.Te.); **cara_cari** (Ta.); **s'ara_s'ari** (Ma.); **sara_sari** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3636.**Images; straightness; opposite; likeness**: **sarisa** straightness; exactness, propriety, exact measure, measure, exact place, the state of being in direct line with, opposite or standing in front; equality (Ka.lex.) cf. **sari_ka** a man of equal position (Ka.); **sarikha_** like (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **saru, sari** sameness, equality (Ka.lex.)

3637.**Glue**: **sarisa** glue (Ka.); **sarasa** (M.H.); **sare_su, sari_su** (Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3638.**Image: strainer**: **sa_ran.ige** a sieve, a strainer (Ka.lex.)

3639.**Image: small bank; bridge**: **sa_ruva** a small bank, a bridge, scaffolding (Te.); **ca.rm** (obl. **ca.rt-**) beams on which floor of attic is laid (Ko.); **hara** bridge (Pe.); **sa_ra** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2463). **ca_ram** scaffolding, sheers, sticks tied to the smaller branches of a flower-tree, as a scaffold for picking flowers (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tarumaca_. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ra, sa_rave** scaffolding (Ka.)(DEDR 2463). **Image: bridge**: **ca_r-u** small dam of mud across a channel with a row of bamboo splits planted on it, put up in fishing (Ta.); cf. **sa_ruva** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: causeway; dam**: **se_tu** causeway, bridge (Pali); dam, bridge (RV.); boundary (R.); **se_u** dam, bridge, seedbed, basin round tree (Pkt.); **se_w** bridge (Ash.Wg.); **syu_** (Kt.); **se_wa** (Dm.); **seu, se_war.** (Pas'.);[cf. **va_ru** (pl. **va_rka**) water-channel, stream, torrent (Kui); **var** irrigation channel (Go.); **va.ry** ditch around fields, acting as moat outside embankment and fence (Ko.); **va_ri** channel for draining off rain-water from roof, sluice, waterway (Ta.)(DEDR 5356)]; **si_u** bridge (Wot..Shum.); **se_u** (Gmb.Gaw.); **siu** (**si_l-**), **ser** (Kal.); **ser** (Kho.); **sa_, s** (Bshk.); **se_** (Tor.); **si_** (Mai.); **se_u** (Sv.Phal.); **si_u** ()Phal.); **sau** (Sh.); pl. **seve, se_u, sao, seu_, se_o** (Sh.); **seo** (P.); **seya, heya, he_** dam in a ricefield, bridge, **e_-** in: **e_-dan.d.a** log across a stream as a bridge (Si.)(CDIAL 13585). cf. **o_** shutter or other means to stop the flow of water (Ta.); **o_ku, o_vu** floodgate, sluice, drain; **o_tti** open gutter, drain (Ma.)(DEDR 1027). **ce_tu < se_tu** causeway, bridge, dam (**Pin..**); Adam's bridge, a reef of sunken rocks connecting the north of Ceylon with the mainland of India, 30 ft. wide with 3 or 4 ft. of water above it at high time, said to have been constructed to enable Rama's forces to cross over to Lan:ka (**Kampara_. Ce_tupa. 66**);

the island of Ra_me_s'varam (**Ce_tupu. Avai. 1**); **ce_tu-ka_valan-** guardian of the Adam's bridge (Ta.inscr.); **ce_tu-pati** hereditary title of the Raja of Ramnad, as being guardians of Adam's bridge (**Orutur-aik.**)(Ta.lex.)

3640.**Scaffolding**: **s'ero_n** roof (D..); **s'aran** (Dm.); **s'ara_n** courtyard of a house (Kho.); **s'ara_n.u** fence (Sh.); **s'en** roof (Wot..); **s'an** (Bshk.); **s'a_n** (Phal.); **s'anni_** small room in a house to keep sheep in (WPah.)(CDIAL 12326). cf. **ca_ram** scaffolding (Ta.); **sa_ra, sa_rave** id. (Ka.); **saruva** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2463). **dha_ran.a** supporting (VS.); prop (Skt.); **dharun.a** adj. and n. (RV.); **dharan.a** in cmpd. 'supporting' (Pali); support (Pkt.); the sitting by a creditor fasting at his debtor's door to enforce payment (Pkt.); **dharn.o** id. (S.Ku.); **dharna_ basnu** so to sit (N.); **dharna_, dhanna_** (B.); **dharan.a_** (Or.); **dharna_** (H.); **dharn.u~** (G.); **dharn.e~** (M.); **dharan.** timber (Ku.); dam (G.M.); **dharan.-kha~_b** the main post reaching from ground to roof (G.M.);[cf. **ka_mpu** flower-stalk, shaft, haft (Ta.)(DEDR 1454)]; **dharan** large beam (N.); **dharna_** beam (A.); **dharni** cross-beam (A.); **dharan.a_** prop (Or.); **dharan** cross-beam supporting ridge-pole (Bi.); beam for pressing indigo (Mth.); **dharna_** beam over well on which drawer stands (Bi.)(CDIAL 6742). **Image: roof**: **s'aran.a** protecting; shelter, home (RV.); **saran.a** protection, shelter, house (Pali.Pkt.); **sero_n** roof (D..Sh.); **saran** (Dm.); **saran.** protection, asylum (P.); **saran** (H.); **sarn.u~** help (G.); **saran.a** defence, village, town (Si.); **sara_n** courtyard of a house (Kho.); **sara_n.u** fence (Sh.); **sen** roof (Wot..); **san** (Bshk.); **sa_n** (Phal.); **s'anni_** small room in a house to keep sheep in (WPah.)(CDIAL 12326). **Thatched roof**: **ca_r** thatched roof (Mth.); **sa_l** roof of a house (A.); **ca_l** thatch of a house (B.H.); **ca_l.a** sloping thatch of a house (Or.)(CDIAL 4770). **ca_rppu** sloping roof (Ta.); **ca_ral** leaning against (Ma.) (DEDR 2460). **ca_yppu** slope, slant (Ta.); **ca_yippu** id. (Ma.); **ca_y-tal** to cause to incline, bend or stoop (**Kalit. 78**); **ca_y-tal** to incline, hang down (**Poruna. 31**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: sloping**: **catta_r < satta_r** (U.) oblique, slanting or sloping direction (Ta.lex.)

3641.**Sling**: **sr.ga** a sling; a sort of arrow or javelin, bhindipa_la (Skt.lex.) **run:gal** sling (Pa.); **run:ga, run:gil(i)** id. (Go.)(DEDR 5168). **sr.k** arrow, spear, thunderbolt (RV. i.32.12); **sr.ka_yin** having a spear (MS. ii.9.3); **sr.ka_vin** (TS. iv.5.3.1); **sr_ka_vant** (TS. iv.5.11.2; MS. ii.9.9); **sr.j** to discharge (RV. ix.100.3)(Vedic.lex.)

3642.**Image: mark for arrows; target**: **s'aravyam** a butt or mark (for arrows), target (Skt.lex.) **caraviyam** target or aim of an arrow (Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_r** a tree of the reed kind which grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet (its wood is very hard and serves to make pen-holders and arrow-shafts); arrow-shaft, arrow (Kur.); **cru** arrow (Malt.)(DEDR 2469). cf. **sa.r** (pl. **sa.d.l**), **ca_r** (pl. **ca_d.l**) thorn (Kol.)(DEDR 2468).

3643.**Knife**: **suri, surye** a common knife; **suriyega_r** knife-maker (Kon.lex.) Metath. **ro.si, ru_ci** large knife (Kol.); **ro_si** dagger (Nk.); **ru_si** large knife (Go.)(DEDR 5179). **churika_, churi_** knife (Skt.lex.) cf. **chirnu** to pierce (N.)(CDIAL 5049). cf. **curi (-pp-, -tt-)** to bore (Ta.); **cu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to pierce, bore (Ta.)(DEDR 2685). **Sting; sharpness**: **cur-u-cur--en-al** onom. expr. signifying stinging (as thorn)(Ta.); **curu** a sound in imitation of the burning caused by the bite of an ant, the sting of a scorpion, the touch of fire, etc. (Ka.); **cur-r-am anu** to feel a smarting, burning, or sharp pain or sensation (Te.)(DEDR 2688). **cur-ukku** sharpness (Ta.); sharpness, quickness (Ma.); **cur-uku, cur-aku, curku** pain, sharpness of a knife etc. (Ka.); **cur-uku** sharpness, sharp pain (Te.); **cur-ukkuna** sharply, so as to cause a burning or sharp pain (Te.)(DEDR 2713). **curi** hole, aperture (Ta.); perforation through the leaves of an ola book (Ta.Ma.); **curi-ttal** to bore,

perforate, as in an ola leaf or book (**J**.); **curi-po_t.utal** to bore a hole, as in a plank (Ta.lex.) **Image: instrument to pierce a hole**: **cu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to bore, pierce, scoop out; **cu_rvu** piercing, boring (Ta.); **curi** round hole pierced through olas to thread them, the instrument which makes the hole (Ma.); **suri** to string, as flowers (Ka.); **suri** to string, bore (Tu.)(DEDR 2685). **Image: sharp**: **ku_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument), be keen (as the intellect); n. sharpness, pointed edge, cutting or sarcastic speech, pivot on which door swings; **ku_rcci, ku_rppu, ku_rmai, ku_riyam** sharpness, keenness, pointedness; **ku_rccu** id., pointed stick; **ku_riyan-** sharp, clever person; **ku_ccu** sharp point (Ta.); **ku_r** sharpness, point of an arrow; **ku_ruka, ku_rikka, ku_rkka** to be sharp; **ku_rppikka** to sharpen; **ku_rppu, ku_rccam** sharpness; **ku_rmma** id., edge of sword, wit (Ma.); **ku_r** sharpness, acuteness; **ku_rike** sharpness, pointedness; **ku_ritu, ku_rittu** that which is sharp; **ku_rahu** sword; **ku_rida** a sharp, acute or brave man; **ku_rpu** sharpness, valour, a keen, penetrating look; **ku_pi** a barber's knife (Ka.); **ku.t. (ku.t.i-)** to sharpen (Kod..); **ku_t.uni** id.; **kurpu** sharpness as of a cutting instrument (Tu.); **kru_ru** sharp; **ku_ci** sharp, pointed, tapering (Te.); **ku_camu** a peg (Te.)(DEDR 1898). **Horn of a bow; crest of a roof**: **kol.pu, koppu, koppat.a** the notched extremity or horn of a bow (Ka.); **koppu** tip or end of a bow, ridge or crest of a roof (Te.)(DEDR 2156). **Image: short sword**: **curikai** dirk, short sword (**Perumpa_n.. 73**)(Ta.) **<** **churika_** (Skt.); **curikai** knife; **curi-y-u_ci** instrument for boring ola leaf or book (Ta.lex.) **churati** cuts off, incises (Dha_tup.); **ks.urati** cuts, scratches, digs (Skt.); **khurati** scrapes (Pali); **churai** breaks (Pkt.); **chorvu~** to dig up with a sharp spade (G.); **khurr.an.u** to scrape; **khurr.i** scrapings (S.); **khurka** itching (S.); **khurkan.** to scratch (L.); **khurkn.a_** (P.); **khurkanu** to scrape (N.); **khurcn.a_** to scrape (a pot)(P.); **khurca_** pl. scrapings (M.) (CDIAL 3729). **khurni_** a kind of spade (Bi.)(CDIAL 3728). cf. **ks.ura** razor (RV.); sharp barb of arrow (R.); **ks.uri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **ks.urika_** (Skt.); **ch**- forms esp. in sense of 'knife' are wide-spread outside dial. bound: **chu_ri_** knife, dagger (Skt.); **churika_, chu_rika_** (Skt.); **churika_** (Pali); **ks.ura** (NiDoc.); **chura** knife, razor, arrow; **churi_, churia_** knife (Pkt.); **ciri** knife, razor; **churi** knife (Gypsy); **curi** (D..); **curi_, cui_** (Kt.); **churi** dagger (Dm.); **chu_ri** knife (Kal.); **chur** dagger, knife (Bshk.); **chu_** (Tor.); **chu_r** (Phal.); **cu_r** small knife (Sh.); **churi_** knife with a hooked blade (S.); **churi_** knife (L.); **chura_** (L.); large knife (P.); **churi_** small knife (P.); **churo, churi_** (Ku.); **chura_** razor; **churi** knife (N.); **suri** knife (A.); **churi** (B.); **chu_r, chu_ra_** razor (Bhoj.Aw.); **chura_** dagger (Or.); **churi_** knife (Or.); **chu_ra_** razor (Bi.); **chura_** dagger, razor; **churi_** knife (H.); **charo** large knife (G.); **chari_** small knife (G.); **sura_, suri_** (M.); **siriya** dagger (Si.); **cir** dagger (Wot..Psht.); **khura** razor (Pali); knife, razor (Pkt.); **khu_r^{u}** razor (K.); **khuryo** grass-scraper, tip of silver at the bottom of a scabbard (S.); **khuro** razor (WPah.); **khuro-mun.d.o** the shaving of heads (Ku.); **khuro** head of a spear, ferrule of a stick, pin at the top or bottom of a door (N.); **khur** razor (A.B.); **khura_iba** to shave (A.); **khura** (Or.); **khu_r** razor; **khura_, khuri_** spiked part of the blade of a chopper which fits into the handle (Bi.); **khura_** iron nail to fix ploughshare (H.); **karaya** razor (Si.)(CDIAL 3727). **ks.urapra** sharp-edged like a razor (BhP.); sharp-edged arrow (MBh.); sharp-edged knife (Skt.); a sort of hoe (Skt.); **khurappa** arrow with a horseshoe head (Pali); **khurappa, khuruppa** a kind of arrow, knife for cutting grass (Pkt.); **khurpo** a pot-scraper (S.); sickle (N.); **khurpi** weeding knife (N.); **khurpa_** spud for grubbing up grass (B.); **khurapa, khurapa_, khurapi, khurupa_, khurupi** (Or.); **khurpa_** blade of hoe (Bi.); **khurpi_** small hoe for weeding (Bi.); **khurpa_, khurpi_** scraper (Mth.); **khurpa_** weeding knife (H.); **khurpi_** small weeding knife (H.); **kharpo** scraper; **kharpi_** grubber; **karpi_** weeding tool (G.); **khurpe~** curved grubbing hoe (M.); **khurapn.e~** to grub up (M.); **khurpi_** grub-axe (M.); **khurapna_, khurupna_** to scrape up grass (H.); **kharapvu~** to cut, dig, remove with a scraper (G.)(CDIAL 3730). **ks.urabha_n.d.a** razor-case (Skt.); **ks.uradha_na** (S'Br.); **chura~_r.i_** razor-case (H.)(CDIAL 3731). **kurappam** currycomb (Ta.); **kurappam,**

kurappan id. (Ma.); **korapa, gorapa** id. (Ka.); **kurapamu, kor-apamu, gor-apamu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1771). **chorna_** to cut (H.); **khorvu~** to stir up; **chorvu~** to dig out (G.)(CDIAL 3753). **ks.aura** performed with a razor (VarBr.S.); shaving (Skt.); **ks.o_ra** (Skt.); **ks.auri_** knife (Skt.); **co_i, co_** sickle (Wg.); **cho_ra** knife (Dm.); **chor** (Kal.); **khaura** razor (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3756). **cikhura_i_** wages for weeding (Bi.); **cikhurni_** weeding by hand (Bi.); **cikhurna_, cikharna_** to weed (H.)(CDIAL 4783). **kurelna_** to poke (P.); to dig (H.); **kuredna_, kurodna_** to scrape (H.); **kuracn.e~** to nip off with the nails (M.); **kur** ploughshare (L.); (CDIAL 3319). **Knife**: **ku_r.am** knife, small knife (Kond.a); **ku_r.e** knife (Kui)(DEDR 1912). **To thrust**: **ku_r-u-kol.** to stuff, cram (Ta.); **kukkap-** to stuff in; **ku_rap** id. (Ga.); **kur-ummuka** to eat greedily, cram in (Ma.); **kuluku** to fill with force, cram into, stuff (Ka.); **ku_ru** to stow into an insufficient space, cram, stuff, thrust; **k(r)ukku** to stuff, cram, pack or stow too closely, push, thrust; **krukkud.u** stuffing, cramming (Te.)(DEDR 1923).

3644.**Image: slip-knot**: **curukku** slip-knot, sliding knot (Ta.); tying (**Iraku. Irakuvur-. 7**); **suluku** slip-knot (Ka.); **curukku** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3645.**Image: a ladle**: **curukku < sruk** nom. sg. of **sruc** ladle made of mango leaves, wood or metal, used for pouring clarified butter on the sacred fire (**Civaraka. Naimi. 44**)(Ta.lex.) **sruc** a wooden ladle (RV. vi.11.5); **sruga_da_na** the stanza reciting which the ladle is taken up (Sat. xv.4); **sruk-sam.ma_rjana** kus'a grass used in cleaning a ladle (S'Br.)(Vedic.lex.)

3646.**To gild**: **curukku** to gild (**S.I.I. ii,419**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3647.**Large house**: **harmiya** large house (RV.); **hammiya** large building with an upper story (Pali); **hammia** (Pkt.); **hamiya** palace (Si.)(CDIAL 13998). **s'arma** refuge, protection; a house; at the end of names of bra_hman.as (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Protection; fort**: **aran.am** protection (**Yaco_tara. 2,61**); hedge, enclosure; fort (**Tol. Po. 65**); coat of mail; dart, javelin; **aran.amvi_cutal** to put on a coat of mail (**Ci_vaka. 777**); **aran.ittal** to fortify, defend; **aran.iya** defended (**Pa_rata. Ira_. 67**); **aran.iyan-** one who is a refuge (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 2**); **aran.** defence, four kinds, viz., nilavaran., ni_raran., malaiyaran., ka_t.t.aran. (**Kur-al., 742, Urai**.); fortress, castle; forest, as a defence; spear;[cf. **s'ara** reed from which arrows are made (RV.)(CDIAL 12324)]; **aran.man-ai** royal palace; royal zenana; stately mansion (Ta.lex.) **caran., caran.am** shelter, refuge, asylum; **caran.am** a town in agricultural tract, maruta-nilattu nakaram; house; **caran.-puku-tal** to take refuge in (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 54**); **caran.a_katan-** refugee; **caran.a_kati** taking shelter, seeking refuge (**Man.i. 30,5**); **caran.iyan-** saviour (**As.t.ap. Ar..akar. 47**); **caran.ar** Vi_ras'aiva devotees (**Pirapulin.. Tuti. 10**); **caran.atta_r** members of a vedic school (**T.A.S. I,8**); **caran.am** section of branch of the ve_da (Ta.lex.) **ara-mana** king's house, palace, court (Ma.); **arman** palace (Ko.); **ara-mane** royal dwelling, palace, court, government (Ka.); **aramane** palace (Kod..); **aramane, arantad.e** palace, royal residence (Tu.)(DEDR 201). **Thatched covering of boat or cart**: **chai** thatched covering of boat or cart (B.); **sai** palm-leaf covering of a boat, cover of basket (A.)(CDIAL 4980). **chadana** cover (R.); leaf (Sus'r.); thatch, foliage, a leaf (Pali); **siyana** roof (Si.); **c.han** leaf (Kho.)(CDIAL 4979). **sevani** shade, roof (Si.)(CDIAL 5017). **cha_dya** to be sheltered (Skt.); **cha_jo** shed (S.); **chajja_** eaves, balcony (P.); eaves (L.); veranda, balcony (H.); roof, balcony (Ku.); **cha_ja_** straw spread over bricks round saltpetre vat (Bi.); **cha_j** thatch, a kind of grass used in thatching (G.); **cha_ju~** thatched lean-to shed (G.); **sa_j** a kind of grass (M.); **cha_diya** thatch, straw (Pali); **cha_i** thatch (Or.); **cha_yu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5023). **cha_jai** is thatched (OAw.); **cha_jan** thatch, shed (N.);

cha_jna_ to thatch (H.); **cha_jan** thatching (H.); **chaja_vvu~** to get thatched (G.)(CDIAL 5024). **sa_ja_ra_** load or bundle of thatching grass (M.)(CDIAL 5025). **Image: roof**: **ceccai** resting-place with roof of foliage (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-a. 90**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cecca** a house of leaves (Ma.)(DEDR 2754). **cucu** a projecting ledge on a house (Ka.); **cuncu-midde** an overhanging turret or tower (Te.)(DEDR 2650). **Eaves**: **cha~_ca_** eaves of thatch (B.)(CDIAL 12865). **Shelter**: **ca_t.u** a refuge, shelter (Ka.); cover, shelter, screen (Te.); **sa_t.u** hiding, secret place (Kond.a); **sa_t.** to cover up, block out light (Kuwi)(DEDR 2441).

3654.**Chieftain**: **sarada_ra** a chieftain or chief; a prince or a leader; an officer (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

3655.**Lizard**: **aran.ai** typical lizard, lacertidae; smooth streaked lizard, lacerta interpunctula (Ta.); **aran.a** green house lizard, lacerta interpunctula (Ma.); **aran.e, ra_n.e, ra_n.i** greenish kind of lizard which is said to poison by licking, lacerta interpunctula (Ka.); **aran.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 204). **sarat.a** lizard, chameleon (Mn.); **sarat.u** id.; **saran.d.a** id. (Skt.); **sarad.a** lizard (Pkt.); **sad.d.ar** chameleon (L.); **sarr.o** (G.); **sarad., sard.a_, sard.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 13248). **Grass-hopper**: **carapam** grass-hopper (Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_mi** grasshopper (Pe.); **pa_me** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4084). **s'alabha** grasshopper, locust, moth (MBh.); **s'arabha** id. (Skt.); **salabha** moth (Pali); grasshopper, moth (Pkt.); **salaha** id. (Pkt.); **ha_lav** locust (K.); **sala_** grasshopper (P.); **s'alo** locust (WPah.); **s'alo~, s'ala_, s'owa_, s'alo_** (WPah.); **salau, salau~, sala_u~_, s'awo** (Ku.); **salaha, salau** (N.); **sal** large green grasshopper, mantis (H.); **salam.ba** grasshopper (Si.); **Lizard: sarabhu_** lizard (Pali); **sarat.a** lizard (Skt.); **sarah** grasshopper (H.); **saraba-ya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12347). **s'alak** grasshopper (Dm.Shum.Gaw.Kho.); **s'alo_k** (Gaw.); **s'alako_** (Sv.); **s'a_laka** (Phal.); **go_dha_-s'a_laka** (Phal.); **Lizard: s'alaka-gok** varnus lizard (Kal.); **s'alagu_** large lizard (Kho.); **s'ala_ku** lizard; centipede (Yid.); **sala_n.** grasshopper (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12345). **i_cal, i_yal** winged white ants (Ta.); **i_yal** winged termites; **i_ya_mpa_r-r-a** moth, winged termite, grasshopper (Ma.); **i_cal** the white ant when winged (Ka.); **isul.l.u** winged white ants (Te.)(DEDR 536). cf. **i_** fly, bee (Ta.)(DEDR 533). cf. **cil.-van.t.u** cricket (Ta.); **cil.-vi_t.u** id. (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 2588). cf. **tul.l.an** grasshopper; devil-dancer (Ma.); **tul.l.u** to leap, jump up (Ta.)(DEDR 3364).

3656.**Heron**: **s'ara_d.i** a kind of heron (Skt.); **s'ara_li_, s'ara_t.i_, s'ara_ti** (Skt.); **sara_d.i** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **xara_li_** the whistling teal (A.); **sara_r.i** (B.Or.); **sara_li** (B.); **sara_l.i** teal, anas carolinensis (Or.)(CDIAL 12333). **saran.d.a** bird (Skt.); **s'aran.d.a** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 13248).

3657.**Kingfisher**: cf. **ciral** kingfisher (Ta.); **cira_l** a kind of bird (Go.)(DEDR 2551). **kikir, d.uc kikir** the kingfisher (Santali.lex.)

3658.**Image: resemblance**: **ce_rkkai** resemblance, equality (Ta.)(DEDR 2814). **Image: similarity**: **e_r-tal** to be like, similar (**In-i. Na_r-. 2**); to rise; **e_rppa, e_ra** an adverbial word of comparison (**Tol. Po. 286, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_r-tal** to resemble, equal, correspond with (**Marutu_. 25**); **ce_rppu_t.t.u** well-matched pair (Ta.); **ce_rtti** resemblance, equality (**Tiv. Tiruvirut. Vya_.**); **ca_yai < cha_ya** resemblance, likeness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ru_pya** resemblance (Mn.); **sa_ruppa** equal state; adj. suitable, proper (Pali); **sarup** (Si.)(CDIAL 13362).

3659.**Prosperity; superiority**: **cir-appu** pre-eminence, superiority (**Tol. Po. 28**) (Ta. lex.) **ci_r** prosperity, wealth; greatness, excellence, superiority (**Pur-ana_. 1**) (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf.

s'ri_ light, beauty (RV.); welfare, riches (AV.); **siri_** prosperity (Pali.Pkt.); **si_** prosperity (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12708).

3660.**Festival**: **cir-appu** periodical festival in a temple (**Kur-al., 18**); wealth, prosperity (**Pur-ana_. 64,5**); honours, privileges (**Cilap. 16,109**); regard, esteem (**Kur-al., 195**); courtesy, hospitality (**Na_lat.i, 159**); present, gift (**Kur-al., 590**); feeding of brahmans at a temple festival (**Madu**.); foodstuffs provided for the marriage parties at a wedding; a ceremony observed by Na_t.t.u-k-ko_t.t.ai chetty community; heaven, heavenly bliss (**Kur-al., 31**); pomp, grandeur; that which is special, distinctive, peculiar, opp. to **potu** (**Kur-al., 972**); figure of speech which consists in magnifying the excellence of an object; **cir-appan.i** id.; figure of speech in which a reason is given for differentiating two similar objects taken up for comparison (**An.iyi. 82**)(Ta.); **cer-apu** periodical festival in a temple (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

3676.**Image: drum**: **calli, callari** drum (**Te_va_.89,2**) < **jhallari_** (Skt.); **callikai**: **callikaiyen-patu callen-r-a o_caiyut.amaiya_r- per-r-a peyar (Cilap. 3,27, Urai)**(Ta.lex.) **jharjhara** drum (MBh.); **jhajjhara** drum, cymbals (Pkt.); **jha_jhar** cymbals (H.); **jha~_jri_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 5348).

3677.**To ooze**: **jhillai** bathes (Pkt.); **jhilli_** wave (Pkt.); **jhil** lake, pool (N.B.); **jhila** lake, pool, swamp (Or.); **jhi_l** marshy land (Bi.); **jhi_l** lake, marsh (Mth.H.P.); deep reservoir of water (G.); rill; swampiness (M.)(CDIAL 5392). **jhirna_** to trickle away, ooze (H.)(CDIAL 5389). cf. **jharai** drips, falls (Pkt.) (CDIAL 5346). **ciluppu (ciluppi-)** to churn, stir, agitate; **cilumpu (cilumpi-)** to be agitated, shaken; **ciluppi** a churning staff (Ta.); **cilku cilku** noise of milk in churning; **silbu** to churn (Ka.); **ciluku** to churn (Te.)(DEDR 2570). **Drizzle; river; spring**: **cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-)** to rain gently; **cilu-ni_r** raindrop dripping from leaves; **cilumpu (cilumpi-)** to flow out, gush out (Ta.); **cilk ir.- (it.-)** to drizzle (Ko.); **cilkuni_ru** water in fine drops; **jilipu** to ooze (as water from a new pot)(Ka.); **cilbi** to splash water with the finger (Kor.); **ciluku** to sprinkle, spirt, shed; be spilled; **cilikincu, cilukarincu** to sprinkle; **cilacila** imit. of flowing; **cilupu** a pond; **cin:ka** a small water-channel (Te.); **silka** river (Kol.); small river (Go.); **s'ilka** brook, river (Nk.); **cilva** brook, rivulet (Pa.); **hilka, ilka** rivulet (Go.); **silk- (-it-)** to splash (Kuwi); **cilicilia_-** a shower; **cilicilla-** wet (Pkt.)(DEDR 2569). **sele** spring, fountain-head (Ka.); **selaye_r-u**, **sela** waterfall, cascade; **jela** a spring of water (Te.)(DEDR 2785). [For **-e_r-u** cf.: **ya_r-u, a_r-u** river, brook (Ta.); **e_r-u** river (Te.); **ye_r** water (Go.); **e_r** water (Go.); **e_r-(u)** (obl. **e_R**-) water (Kond.a)(DEDR 5159)].

3678.**Rustling, hissing**: **cur-u-cur--en-al, cur-i_r-en-al, curi_r-enal** onom. expr. signifying hissing (as water when in contact with fire); **curu-curu (-pp-, -tt-)** to hiss (as dry combustibles when ignited); **curu-cur-en-al** expr. signifying rapid burning (as of dry combustibles); **cuk-r-u, cuk-r--en-al, cuk-k-r--en-al** onom. expr. of rustling, as of palmyra leaves, spreading fire, etc. (Ta.); **curcurn** boiling hot (of water or bath); **cur cur in-** (meat) makes noise when roasting; **cur in-** (fire) makes noise of burning (Ko.); **cur-u cur-u** the hissing or sputtering of heated oil or ghee or of a thing frying; **curcu, cuccu** to burn, consume with fire; **curcu** burning (Ka.); **curucuru** a hissing noise caused by frying, burning, etc. (Tu.); **cur-acur-a, cur-r-una** with the crackling noise of fire (Te.); **sorro sorro in-** to hiss (snake)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2714). **sura** sound (MBh.); **suru** tone, melody (S.); **sur** (L.P.N.); **xur** (A.); **sur** sound, words, tune (Mth.H.); modulation of voice, tune (G.); **su_r** musical note (M.); **surilo** shrill (N.); **suri~_la_** melodious (H.); **suru-suru-ka_rakam.** hissingly (Pali); **surasura** whizz; **surasuram.ta** whizzing (Pkt.); **sursur** rustling (H.); **sursur** whizzing; **sursurn.e~** to make a whizzing sound (M.)(CDIAL 13498). **susvara** melodious (MBh.); **sussara** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **susara, sasura** (OG.)(CDIAL 13542).

3679.**Narrow and difficult path**: **curam** narrow and difficult path (Ta.); difficult road, pass, ghaut (Ma.)(DEDR 2683).

3680.**Desert**: **curam** desert tract (**Tol. Po. 216**); jungle (**Pu. Ve. 2,3**)(Ta.lex.)

3681.**A district in Kathiawar**: **cu_rattu** the country of Surat, north of Bombay; **cu_rattu-k-ken.t.ai** gold or silver lace from Surat; **cu_rattu-t-ta_t.t.uppattiri** a kind of saree; **cu_rattu-muttu** artificial pearl from Surat; **cu_rattu-kka_vi** red ochre from Surat; **cu_rattu-kkat.ukka_y** a kind of myrobalan from Surat; **cu_rattu-nila_virai** african senna, cassia acutifolia (Ta.lex.) **sura_s.t.ra** having good dominion (TS.); a country in the west of India (MBh.); **surat.t.ha** name of a country (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13504). **saura_s.t.ra** coming from Sura_s.t.ra; pl. its people (VarBr.S.); **sorat.h** a district in Kathiawar (G.M.)(CDIAL 13621). **caura_s.t.irar** a class of silk-weavers, immigrants from Gujarat into Tamil country in the days of the early Nayak kings, speaking a corrupt dialect of Gujarati (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.)

3682.**A variety of paddy**: **sarappal.i-c-campa_** a campa_ paddy sown in a_n-i-a_van.i and maturing in six months (**Tj**.)(Ta.lex.)

3683.**Land surveying**: **jari_bu** a land-measure; land-surveying (Ka.M.H.Te.); measurement (Ka.lex.)

3684.**Image: gold necklace**: **jaru** gold (H.Te.); **jara, jari** brocade (Ka.M.H.); **jari** worked with gold or silver threads; gold or silver threads (Ka.M.H.Te.); **jari_-pat.aka** the streamer of the grand ensign of the Peshwa (Ka.); **jari_-pat.aka_** (M.H.); **jari_-pat.aka** a grand flag; a golden girdle or belt (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **sarapol.i** gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds (Tu.); **sarapal.i** id. (Ka.); **sarappal.i** id. (Ma.); **carappal.i** gold necklet; gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds (**Cilap. 6,99, Urai.**); **carappan.i** id. (Ta.); **sarapan.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **cari-man.i** a kind of girdle set with gems; **cari-man.i-k-ko_vai** id. (Ta.lex.) **carpeyl.g** woman's neck-chain (Ko.); **sarapan.i, sarapal.i, sarpal.i** a chain, a kind of collar or necklace (Ka.); **sarapal.i, sarapan.i, sarpal.i, sarapol.i** a chain of any metal (Tu.); **sarapan.i, sarapin.i, sarapen.i, saraphan.i** an ornament of gold chains of two or more folds (Te.)(DEDR 2358). **Gold or silver wire; twisted wire; thread**: **sarika_** string of pearls (Skt.); **sara** string [in **pratisar** string round neck or wrist as amulet; **man.i-sara, mauktika-sara** (Skt.)]; **sarat** (Skt.); **sara_, sari_, saria_** string, garland, necklace (Pkt.); **sara** fold or string of beads in a necklace (S.); **sari_** thin leather thong, whiplash (P.); **sari, sara_** string (of garlands, etc.)(Or.); **sari_** wire of gold or other metal; **sariya_** chain of twisted gold or silver wire (H.); **sari** string of beads, etc. (OG.); **sar** string, necklace; **ser**^{i} (G.); **sar** necklace, garland; **sari_** wire, necklace of twisted wire (M.)(CDIAL 13260). **sari_** bar of iron (P.); thin iron bar (Ku.); **sariya_** gold or silver wire (S.); **sariyo** bar, rod (G.)(CDIAL 12324). **carat.u** twisted thread, cord, twine, a necklet of plaited gold thread, gold, silver, or cotton thread, nose-ring of bullocks, chain as of mountains, row; stratagem, trick (Ta.); cord, string (esp. nuptial), bowstring, measuring line (Ma.); **ta.d.** rope (Kol.); **ta_r.** id. (Nk.); **card.** flat neck-band closely fitting (Ko.); **tra_d.u** cord, rope, twine, string, thread (Te.)(DEDR 2356). **Jewelry; things**: **ha_rka (**pl. also **harkunga)**; **harku_** jewelry, thing (DEDR 2353).

3685.**Image: resemblance**: **sa_ru_pya** resemblance (Mn.); **sa_ruppa** equal state; adj. suitable, proper (Pali); **sarup** (Si.)(CDIAL 13362).

3686.**Image: stringed lute**: **caram** < **sara** (Pkt.) < **svara** musical note (**Tiruva_lava_. 57,31**); **cara-vi_n.ai** a kind of stringed lute (**Can.. Aka.**); **sara-pattu** < **sarod** (U.) a kind of guitar with catgut strings; **caral.i** the seven notes of the gamut in various combinations (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 63**); **saral.i** id. (Te.Ma.); **saral.e** (K.); cf. **svara + a_vali** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3687.**Image: little fish; fish bait**: **cariku, caru** a little fish (Ma.); **caru, caruva** a small fish (Tu.); **taru** a small kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 2361). **ca_r** fish bait (B.); **ca_ro** food for animals, bait (N.); **ca_ra** fish bait (Or.); **ca_ra_** bait (H.) (CDIAL 4755). cf. **saru** fine (skt.); **xaru** small, fine, younger, inferior, childhood (A.); **saru** fine, thin, slender (B.Or.)(CDIAL 13264).

3688.**To slap**: **car-acu** to slap or strike with the open hand or with something broad, clap, pat; **car-apu** a slap or clap with the open hand (Te.); **jah-** to beat, fight, strike with hammer (Go.); **saR- (-t-)** to slap with hand, clap hands, thrash (as clothes against a rock in washing)(Kond.a); **hah- (hast-)** to beat (Pe.); **sahpa (saht-)** to beat, thrash, belabour, slap; n. beating, thrashing (Kui); **hah- (hast-)** to thresh with flail; **hassali (hast-), hah'nai** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2421). cf. **ar-ai** to slap, beat, hammer (Ta.)(DEDR 320). **har.as** in a clap; **tayo sar.ap, tayo** to clap hands (Santali.lex.)

3689.**To assign; deliver possession**: **cara_yam** < **shra_yam** (U.) land held on a progressive rent for a term of years; additions, made to the assessment, of a sum equal to the amount of temporary remissions (**M.N.A.D. I,285**); cf. **s'ra_yah.** shelter, protection, refuge, asylum (Skt.lex.) **s'ra_ya** belonging to s'ri_, i.e. prosperity; **s'raya** (Tabhava of **s'ra_ya**) improvement of land by cultivation; depreciated land, land let at a rate below its original value, to which it is expected gradually to rise again; **s'raya-bhu_mi** a land fertilized by cultivation; **s'raya-sa_guval.i** farming land on a rent below its original value and progressively rising to it; s'raya-sa_guval.i-ci_t.u lease of land let below its value (Ka.lex.) **ucchraya (ud-s'raya**) rising; height, elevation; growth, increase; **ucchra_ya (ud-s'ra_ya)** rising; height, elevation (Ka.lex.) **ca_ri < ja_ri** (U.) free from attachment or legal seizure; **ca_ri-ceytal** to exempt from revenue; to assign, as a land; to reinstate in office; **ja_ri < ja_ri_** (Arabic) free from attachment; exempt from revenue; that which is issued (**C.G.**); **ja_ri-makamai** a percentage contribution made from the sources of revenue towards the support of certain temples and choultries under private management (**Rd.**); **ja_ri-man-ai** house site assigned to a person by the revenue authorities (**C.G.**); **ja_ri-mit.t.a_** estate held under permanent settlement; **ja_ri-ceytal** to assign; to deliver possession (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cari-me_rai** established rights or privileges of individual ryot (**R.T.**); **cari** rightness, propriety; suitability, agreement, exactness (Ta.); **cari-va_ram** equal division of produce between the landlord and the ryot (**I.M.P.Sm. 92**)(Ta.lex.)

3690.**Images: series; juice**: **ca_ri** side, wing, row or series; **ca_ri** time, turn (Ta.); **sa_ri** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.); **ca_ram** sap, as of plants; juice (**Ar..akarkala. 67**)(Ta.lex.)

3691.**Image: dice**: **sa_ri** piece at chess (Skt.); **s'a_ri** (SKt.); **s'a_ra, sa_ra** dice (Skt.); **s'a_rika** playing at chess (Skt.); **sa_ri** piece at chess (Pali); **sa_ra** piece in a game, die (Pkt.); **sa_ri, sa_ri_** piece in game of caupa_r (S.); **sa_ri** dice (OAw.)(CDIAL 13360). **s'a_ri** piece at draughts or chess (Skt.); **sa_ri** chessman (Pali.Pkt.); dice (OAw.)(CDIAL 12406). **ca_ri < s'a_ri** dice (Ta.lex.)

3692.**Image: procession**: **sa_ra** course, motion (Skt.); component (Sus'r.); **sa_ra-sa_rin** running races (TBr.); **sa_ro** removal of loads, load to be carried (Ku.); **sa_rn.o** to convey, remove (Skt.);

sa_r defile, pass (K.); **sa_r** procession of Hindu women (L.); **sa_r, sa_ri, sa_ir** row, series (B.); **sa_ri** row, line, tier (Or.)(CDIAL 13354). **ca_rikai** onward movement (**Paripa_. 6,36**); **ca_riyai** pace of a horse in a circle (**Pu. Ve. 12, Ven-r-ip. 13**); course, onward movement, as of a warrior (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,30**) (Ta.lex.)

3693.**Image: long stripe**: **ca_rai < dha_ra_** long, straight, direct course or line; stripe (**W.**); **ca_rai-va_lan-** bullock with a long tapering tail (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

3694.**Image: slant**: **carital** to lean, incline; to be aslant, to slope (Ta.lex.); to slide down (**Tiruvicai. Karu. 5,10**); **sari** id. (Ka.); **cari** declivity, slope of a mountain (**Tirukko_. 156**); **tcari** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

3695.**Image: street**: **ce_ri** assemblage, village street (Ma.); town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs (Ta.); **se_ri_** street, quarter (Pkt.); **s'e_ri_** lane, alley (M.); **ke_ri** street,lane (Tu.); street (Ka.); **ke.ri** hamlet (Kod..); **ge_ri** street, passage (Te.); **ke.ry, ke.r** street, exogamous division in Kota village (Ko.); **ke.ry** street of Badaga village (To.)(DEDR 2007). **Field**: **khe_r** field (Bshk.)[phonetically, no reason to assume that this is a loan]); **khe_t.a** village (MBh.); **khe_t.aka** small village (Skt.)[at end of compound expresses depreciation **Pa_n..**]; **khe_d.a** town with an earth rampart (Pkt.); **khe_d.aya** small village (Pkt.); **kherav** town (Gypsy); **kher.a_** town, village, village in ruins (P.); small village (H.); **khed.e~** hamlet (M.); **kher.u~** village (G.); **kher.a** enclosed space (Or.); **khera_** village (OAw.)(CDIAL 3916). **Bank of river**: **gwo_r.a** bank of river (Psht.)(CDIAL 4459). **kwar** mud (To.); **kor** manure, filth, mud (Ko.); **kurai** mire, mud, fine clay (Ma.) (DEDR 2123). **Mud, mire**: **xe_r** open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (Br.)(DEDR 2020). [cf. **12 keda_ra = one hala** (3.4 acres); **MIAI,** p.48; Sylhet.][7 **yas.t.i** = 1 **poa_**; 4 **poa_** = 1 **keda_ra** or **keya_r** (7/8 **bigha**); **MIAI**, p.61.] [cf. **yatthi** (Pali) staff = 7 **ratanas** or 84 **angula**; **MIAI**, p.18.] **yas.t.i** or **dhanurdan.d.a** = 96 **angula**; **MIAI,** p.18. 2 **vitasti**?] **Shallow tank; wet soil**: **ce.r** mud (Ko.); **ce_r-u** (in cmpds. **ce_r-r-u-**) mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency (Ta.); mire, wet soil (for transplanting rice)(Ma.); **ceyyal** mire, slush; **ce_val** mud, mire (Ta.); **ke.r** shallow tank, puddle (Ko.); **ko.r-**(obl. **ko.t--**) lake, tank formed by dam; **sor-** mud (To.); **kesar-** wet soil, mud, mire (Ka.); **kesar-ige** drain of a bathroom (Ka.); **ke_du** mud, soft clay (Tu.); **xe_r** open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (?Br.); **kesaru** mud, mire, dirt (Tu.)(DEDR 2020). **ce_r-u-kutti** an instrument for removing mud (**Pur-ana_. 61, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Field; agriculture**: **ke_tu < khe_t** (U.) **< ks.e_tra** (Skt.) field, tract of land especially fit for cultivation; **ke_tu-ma_lam** western portion of Jambu_-dvi_pa, between the Gandhama_dana range and the sea, one of nava-kan.t.am (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 53**); **ke_tuma_l** id. (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 37**); **ke_tuma_l-varut.am** id. (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36**)(Ta.lex.) **khetta** field (Pali); **ks.e_tra** land (RV.); **ks.etra** (NiDoc.); **khetta, khitta, chetta, chitta, khe_a** (Pkt.)[cf. **ke_da_ra** field (Mn.) (CDIAL 3463)]; **c.hetr** (Kal.); **c.hetur, c.hetro** (Kho.); **c.hi_tru** (Phal.); **c.ec.** field (Sh.)[cf. **cer..ippu** fertile (of a field)(Ta.lex.)]; **c.e_c.** (D..); **khet.ru** field (S.); **khetar, khet** (P.); **khetu** (S.); **khetru** (P.); **khettar** (P.WPah.); **c.het.l.** (WPah.); **khet** (N.B.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); id. (H.Marw.G.); **kheta** (Or.); **khetar** (G.); **s'et** (M.); **s'eta** (Konkan.i); **keta** field, house (Si.)(CDIAL 3735). cf. **se_dyamu** agriculture (Te.lex.) **khetiyak** agriculturist (A.); **s'eti_** owner of a field (M.); **ks.e_trin, ks.e_trika** owner of a field (Mn.); **khetti, khittia** (Pkt.); **kheti_** peasant (M.)(CDIAL 3736). **ks.e_triya** meadow grass, pl. environs of a place (AV.); **khettia, khittia** pertaining to fields (Pkt.); **khe_tri_** crop (L.); **kheti_** agriculture (P.); **khi_t^{i}** (K.); **kheti** crops (Ku.N.A.); **khe_ti_** agriculture (H.G.M.); **s'eti_** crops (M.)(CDIAL 3737). **kher.a_n.** arable land (G.); **kher.an.** cultivator (G.); **kher.vu~** to plough, drive (G.); **khe_d.ai** ploughs (Pkt.); **khe_d.ia, khe_d.an.a**

ploughing (Pkt.); **kher.an.u** to plough (S.); **kher.iba_** (Or.); **khe_t.ita** ploughed (Skt.)(CDIAL 3882). **ke_da_ra** field (esp. one under water)(Mn.); irrigated field (Pali); a basin of water round the root of a tree (Skt.lex.); **ke_a_ra** field (Pkt.); **ke_a_ria_** field (Pkt.); **kia_ra_** large plot in a field (L.); bed in a field or garden (P.); **kia_ri_** small plot in a field (L.); bed in a field or garden (P.); **khia_ra_** small bed in irrigated land (L.); **kea_ra_** bed in a field or garden (P.); **kero, kya_ri_** bed of creeping plants, etc., ground near a house (Ku.); **keya_ri** flowerbed (B.); **kia_ri** cultivated field (e.g. of sugarcane) (Or.); **kiya_ri_** bed formed in a field for irrigation (Bi.); garden-bed (Bhoj.); **dhan-kiya_ri_** rice-land (Bi.); **kiya_ra_** large garden-bed (Mth.); **kea_ri_** smaller garden-bed (Mth.); **keya_ri_** garden-bed (Aw.); **kya_r** basin made round a tree (H.); **kea_ri_, kiya_ri_, kya_ri_** plot under cultivation, garden-bed, bank, hedge (H.); **kya_ro, kya_rr.o** plot of ground to keep water in (G.); **kya_ri_, kya_rr.i_** small plot of ground to keep water in (G.); **ka_rr.o** rice plot (G.)(CDIAL 3463). {**keda_ra** an irrigated field, prepared for ploughing, arable land in its first stage of cultivation: **keda_re pa_yetva_ karissa_ma** we shall till the fields after watering them; as square-shaped (i.e., marked out as an allotment) **caturassa keda_ra, catukkan.n.a keda_ra**; surrounded by a trench, denoting the boundary **keda_ra mariya_da_**. The spelling is sometimes **keta_ra.** The prefix **ke-** suggests an obsolete noun of the meaning 'water', as also in **kebuka, ke-vat.t.a**; perhaps Skt. **ks.vid, ks.vedate**, to be wet, ooze? **ke** would then be **k(h_)ed**, and **kedara = ked + dr.**, bursting forth of water = inundation; **kebuka = kedvu(d)ka (udaka); kevat.t.a = ked + vr.**, moving on the water, fisherman; **kaivarta** name of an officer on board a trading vessel. (Pali. lex.)} **ke_da_ra-khan.d.am.** a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water (Skt.lex.) **Field; artificial tank**: **cer-u** to prevent the passage (as of water); n. tank, field, garden plot (Ta.); **cir-ai** dam, bank, tank, boundary (Ta.); **ker-f** (water) is dammed (To.); **ker-e** tank (Ka.); **kere** tank (Kod..); **kere, kire, kedu** an artificial tank (Tu.); **kide** cowpen, stall (Tu.); **cer-uvu, ceruvu** artificial lake, tank (Te.); **ker** to fence (Kuwi); **keh** to dam (stream) (Go.); **ket.** to shut (Ga.); **kedp** to shut (Pa.); **ceru** tank (Kol.Pa.); **saru** id. (Nk.); **eru** pond, tank (Go.); **keR** to shut, build a wall (Kond.a); **keRpi** door; **ser-u** tank (Kond.a); **gehpi** door (Mand..); **geh** to shut (Mand..)(DEDR 1980). cf. **e_ntal** irrigation tank; **ce_ntu** to draw, as a rope running over a pulley (Ta.); **se_du, se_ndu** to draw up (water from a well); **se_du** drawing, etc. (Ka.); **se_duni** to draw water (Tu.); **ce~_du, ce_du** to draw up as water from a well; **ce~_da, ce_da** bucket; **ce~_-tra_d.u** rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel (Te.); **cnde** to remove in small quantities from a heap (Malt.)(DEDR 2812). **Men of the maritime tracts**: **kar..a_l** weeding, rooting up (**Pur-na_. 120,5**); **kar..a_-nilam**, **kar..a_lai** saline soil; **kar..i** backwater, shallow-sea-waters, salt river, marsh (**Pur-ana_. 48,3**); salt-pan (Ta.Ma.); **kar..iyavar** men of the maritime tracts (**Periyapu. Tirukkur-ip. 44**)(Ta.lex.) **kar..an-i** field, paddy-field (**Pur-ana_. 13,11**); agricultural tract; mud (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3696.**Army; captain**: **ce_rvai** army (Ta.lex.); collection, assemblage (Ta.); **se_rve, se_ruve** id. (Ka.); **s'e_rrige, s'e_rve** union, inclusion (Tu.); **ce_rika** union, junction (Te.)(DEDR 2814). **ce_rvai, ce_rvaika_ran-, ce_rvai-k-ka_ran-** caste title of **akampat.iyar** and of certain other sub-castes, viz., **mar-avar, kal.l.ar, van-n-iyar** [cf. **ce_ralan** (Ta.) = **ke_rala** (Ma.) chera king, one of the three Tamil kings (**Akana_.149**); **ce_ran-** id. (**Cilap. 29, U_calvari, 2**); captain, commander of a division of army (Ta.); **s'e_ruga_re** id. (Tu..)(Ta.lex.) **Troop**: **jha_ru~** troop (G.); **jha_ri** flock of birds (S.)(CDIAL 5374). cf. **seragu** calamity, evil, mischief, sin, crime (Ka.); calamity, misfortune (Te.)(DEDR 2777).

3697.**Army**: **ceru** battle, fight (**matantapak kat.antu ce_rume_mpat.t.a : Paripa_. 1,27**); **ceruttal** to destroy, ruin (**Te_va_. 139,4**)(Ta.); **cerucu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ceruppat.ai** army of tired soldiers (**Pu.Ve. 9,31**); **ceruppat.i-na_yan-, ceruppat.i** id.; **cerunar** soldiers, warriors; enemies (**Kalin.. 548**); **ceruttor..ilo_r** id.; **cerumakal.** Durga_, as the War Goddess; **cerumun-ai** field of battle (**Pu.Ve. 1,6**); fighting army (**Pu. Ve. 4,7, Kol.u**); **ceruvacey** to attack (**Paripa_. 8,87**); **ceruvit.ai-vi_r..tal** theme celebrating the heroic death of the warriors who defended the moat round a city and the adjoining forest (**Pu.Ve. 5,4**); **cerutti** banner of victory; badge of distinction; **cerukkot.u** to give battle (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 177**); **cerukku** haughtiness, pride, arrogance, self-conceit (**Kur-al., 759**); **sed.aku** id. (Ka.); daring, intrepidity, courage, as of an army (**pat.ai-c-cerukku : Kur-al., 78, Ati.**); **cerukkutal** to be proud, vain, self-conceited (**Poruna. 140**); **sokku** id. (Ka.); to be elated with self-pride (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.iya. 4**); **s'la_gh** (Skt.); **cerukkal.am** field of battle (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 116**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **cerukkal.avaci** battle-piece, a poem in **akaval** verse describing the field of battle (**Ilak.Vi. 869**)(Ta.lex.)

3698.**Oxhide**: **carsa_** raw oxhide; **caras** leather bucket (P.); **carsa_** hide (N.); raw oxhide (Bi.H.); **caras, tarsa_** leather bucket (H.); **carsa_** raw oxhide (M.); **car.su~** a contrivance for lifting water from well or tank (G.)(CDIAL 4688). cf. **cad.ai** rises, sits on (Pkt.); **car.han.u** to lift (S.); **ca_r.han., ca~_r.un.** (L.); **ca_r.hn.a_** (P.); **ca_hr.n.a_** (WPah.); **chad.ai, cad.a_ve_i** rises, mounts (Pkt.); **car.hab** to rise, mount, sit (Mth.); **car.hal** to rise (Bhoj.); **cad.hai** rises, attacks (OAw.); **car.hna_** to climb (H.); **ca_run** to pick up, collect (K.); **ca_r.ha_** climber of a date-palm (L.); **ca_r.ho** climber (S.)(CDIAL 4578). **harta** hide; **ghasi** curers' hide; **camt.a** strap of raw hide (Santali.lex.) **cat.t.akam** corpse (**Ja_n-a_. 6,10**)(Ta.lex.) **carmamna** tanner (RV. viii.5.38); **carman** skin, hide, bark (RV. i.85.5)(Vedic.lex.) **carumam** skin, hide, leather (**Tol. Col. 402, Urai.**); bark of a tree (Ta.lex.)

3701.**Courtesan**: **ce_ripparattai** prostitute, courtesan living in quarters set apart for her class (**Tol. Po. 151, Urai.**); **ce_ri** quarters of the pariahs (Ta.lex.) **se_riga_ra** community of pipers (Tu.lex.)

3702.**Image: trough**: **sura_** spirituous liquor (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **su_r** (WPah.M.); **su_ra** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13503). **Image: pot**: **co_ra** milk-pot (Kor.); an earthen pot (Pa.); **so_r.a_** a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food; **so_ra** pot; **so_ra_** pitcher (Go.)(DEDR 2886). **go~r.i_** long feeding trough of sun-dried mud (Bi.)(CDIAL 4258). **Metallic plate**: **ko_rika** iron ladle (Ma.); **ko_rikai, ko_rakai** ladle (Ta.); **ko_ri** a kind of ladle to serve rice (Tu.)(DEDR 2231). **ko_ram, ko_rakam** metallic dish or plate (Ta.); **ko_rakai** begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics (Ta.); **ko_ra** cup, tray (Te.); **khora** almsbowl (Skt.); **khoraka_** pot (Pkt. Ardhama_gadhi_); **khoraya** a kind of round pot (Skt.)(DEDR 2228). **ko_ru** to gather with a sweep of the arm (Ta.); **ko_ruka** ladle out, take in heaps; **go_ra** a drill plough (Te.)(DEDR 2231). **ko_r-k-kalam** crockery, earthen vessel; **ko_rvai** a kind of metallic vessel for taking and serving rice (Ta.lex)

3703.**Image: body**: **s'ari_ra** body (RV.); **s'ari_raka** small body (Skt.); **sari_ra** body (Pali); **s'arira** (NiDoc.); **sari_ra** (Pkt.); **sari_r** (WPah.); **saira, sayara** (OG.); **siriru, sirura** (Si.)(CDIAL 12335). **cari_ram** body (**Pin..**); individual person (**S.I.I. III,3**) (Ta.lex.)

3704.**Image: to jump**: **saral.isu** to jump, to jump about (Ka.lex.)

3705.**Image: arrow**: **saral., saral.u, saral** an arrow; an iron rod, a bar; **sarad.u** (Te.); **s'ara** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

3706.**Agathotes chirayta**: **kira_tatikta, kira_tatiktaka** the plant agathotes chirayta (Sus'r.); **kariya_tu~** (G.); **kirata** the small plant gentiana chirayta (Si.); **cirya_to** agathotes chirayta (the wood of which is used medicinally)(S.); **caraita_** ophelia cheretta (used for purifying the blood)(P.); **ciraito** swertia purpurascens (N.); **sirata_** gentiana chirayta (A.); **cira_yita** (OB.); **cira_ta_, cireta_** (B.); **cira_ita_** (Or.); **cira_yta_, cira_ta_** (H.)(CDIAL 3174).

3707.**Saccharum sara**: **s'ara** a sort of reed or grass, saccharum sara (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3708.**Cumin**: **vesan.a** cumin, ji_raka (Jain.Skt.) Cumin cyminum (Ancient Egyptian **tpnn**; Coptic **tamn**; Greek **xuminon**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **kammu_n**) "This annual umbelliferous herb is indigenous to Egypt. The seeds are stimulant and carminative and are widely used for flavouring (particularly curries) and in perfume industry.... Pliny refers to a wild variety called.. Thebaic cumin... used as a draught in case of stomach ache... The Egyptians in the days of Apicius used to flavour marrows and fish with cumin, along with coriander... Pliny says that cumin was strewn under (!) bread and used to flavour an Alexandrian sauce. Cumin was among the offerings presented by Ramesses III to temple of Re at Heliopolis (1200-1085 BC)... used to treat digestive problems... in an unguent to ease headache made of moringa oil, myrrh, lotus flowers, juniper berries and two unidentified ingredients... The Assyrian Herbal recommends the use of cumin in anointing, eye poultices and for insect stings." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.97-98). Cuminum cyminum: **jiraka** (Skt.); **jira, zira** (H.); **jira** (B.); **shiragam** (Ta.); **jiraka** (Te.); **jorekam** (Ma.); fruit: stomachic, stimulant, carminative, useful in dyspepsia; seeds: in snake-bite; essential oil; cultivated throughout India except Bengal and Assam; chief areas are reported to be Uttar Pradesh and Punjab (GIMP, p.84). **ji_raka** cuminum cyminum (Car. Ci. 2-1.44, 24.16).

3709.**Black cumin**: (Coptic **ctikimme** black scent; Modern Egyptian Arabic: plant **s'u_ni_z**; seeds: **kamu_n eswid** black cumin; or **habb so_da** black seed) "The spicy seeds of this plant are used in India and other eastern countries to encourage lactation and to improve the shape of the breasts. It is also used to flavour bread and other dishes. Remains of the plant were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun (1567-1320 BC)... the plant was mentioned in the Bible and in the Assyrian Herbal (black '**tin-tir**') as a remedy for ears, eyes and mouth and when taken, for the stomach. The Cops included the seeds in a remedy for itching skin... Prospero Alpini... used black cumin and vinegar to treat skin ailments. The seeds were used as a vermifuge for children." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.125). Nigella sativa: **upakucika_** nigella sativa (Car. Sa. 8.41) **krishnajiraka** (Skt.); **kalijira** (B.); **kalonji, kalajira** (H.); **kalenjire** (M.); **karunjiragam** (Ta.); **nullajilakara** (Te.); **karunshiragam** (Ma.); seeds: stimulant, carminative, diuretic; in puerperal fever; powder used as an external application in eruptions of the skin; habitat: Punjab, Bihar and other parts of India; cultivated and an occasional weed of cultivation (GIMP, pp.176-177).

3710.**Image: gizzard**: **sirsa** bird's crop or gizzard (Kond.a); **hirha** id. (Pe.); **sirsa** id. (Kui); **hirsa** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2558). **kun.d.i** gizzard (Santali.lex.)

3711.**Zizyhus oenoplia**: **srigalakoli** (Skt.); **makai** (H.); **siakul** (B.); **purgi** (Ka.); **kottavalli** (Ma.); **suraimullu** (Ta.); **paraki** (Te.); decoction of root bark: used to heal fresh wounds; fruit: used as an ingredient of stomachache pills; throughout the hotter parts of India (GIMP, pp. 261-262). cf. **badara** fruit of the jujube tree, zizyphus jujuba (VS.)(CDIAL 9125). zizyphus (used for mortar); [cf. **cu_rai** zizyphus oenoplia (Ta.)(DEDR 2730); **image: eaves**: **cu_ru** eaves, edge of roof (Te.)(DEDR 2729). Zizyphus rugosa: **suran** (H.); **turan** (M.); **bhand** (DehraDun); **mahigotte** (Ka.); **malantutali** (Ma.); **kattilandai** (Ta.); **pinduparighamu** (Te.); flowers: with equal quantity of the petioles of the betel leaf and half as much lime, given in 4-grain pills twice a day for menorhagia; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p. 262). **cu_rai, cu_ral** oblique-leaved jujube, zizyphus oenoplia (Ta.); **suri-mul.l.u** id. (Ka.); **tu_ri-mul.l.u** id. (Tu.); **cu_ra** zizyphus rugosa (Pa.); **su_re-mar.a** the churni_tree, zizyphus rugosa; **u_retonde** id.; **su_re_** oblique-leaved jujube, zizyphus oenoplia (Go.)(DEDR 2730). **sekra** zizyphus rugosa; **karkat.** zizyphus xylopyra; **kur.it rama** zizyphus oxyphylla (Santali.lex.) **karkandhu** zizyphus nummularia (Car. Su. 4.24,25). {Zizyphus spina-christi (Ancient Egyptiasn **nbs**; Coptic: tree **noybc**; fruit **kennape**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: tree **sidr**; fruit **nabq**) 'Zizyphus is a shrub or tree with glabrous branches. The wild variety has spikes below the greyish-green tough leaves... favoured in pharaonic times, and dried fruits have been found in predynastic graves. Some were included in the burial equipment of Tutankhamun... Athenaes says that he has been served the fruit in Alexandria... Zizyphus appears to have been part of the pharaonic diet... Almost all parts of the tree were used, even sawdust from the wood, which was otherwise used in carpentry... The fruits were sometimes made into bread... A hole was dug in the ground and covered with leaves of the mudar plant (calotropis procera). A fire was lit in the hole and the gourds (with zizyphus kneaded powder) left there in the warmth all night... The wood was blended with a liquid ingredient and used as an unguent for a male urinary disease. Zizyphus fruits were a component of an unguent with 'fruits' of sycamore and willow, and emmer grains ground to a mass with an unidentified ingredient and mixed with gum water. The resulting remedy was applied to any swollen member.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp. 157-158)}. Calotropis procera: **alarka** (Skt.); **akada, madar** (H.); **ak** (P.); **mandara** (M.); **vellerukku** (Ta.); properties same as calatropis gigantea; e.g. tincutre of leaves used in intermittent fevers; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.46). Calotropis gigantea: **arka** (Skt.); **ak** (H.); **akanda** (B.M.); **arkkam** (Ta.); **jilledu** (Te.); **erikku** (Ma.); root bark: in dysentery; tincture of leaves: used in intermittent fevers; latex: irritant, in combination with euphorbia neriifolia used as purgative; powdered flowers: in colds, coughs, asthma and indigestion; common throughout India (GIMP, p.46). **prata_pa** (calotropis gigantea)cf. **erukku** calotropis gigantea (Ta.); **arka** (Skt.)(DEDR 814). **arka** calotropis procera (Car. Su. 4.4,22). **alarka** calotropis gigantea (Car. Vi.7.17). **taran.i** calotropis gigantea, aloe perfoliata (Skt.Pkt.); **tare~** barberry (Wg.)(CDIAL 5701).

3712.**Image: to trickle**: **co_r.-** to trickle (Pa.); **ho_r.- (-t-)** to drip (Pe.)(DEDR 2893).

3714.**Juice from trees**: **ks.i_ra** milk, thickened milk (RV.); **khi_ra** (Pali.Pkt.); **chi_ra** (Pkt.); **kihr** milk (Gypsy); **kir** cheese, milk (Gypsy); **c.hi_r** milk (D.. Dm. Pas'. Phal.Shum.Bshk.); sour milk (Wg.); udder (Bshk.); **xi_r** (Pas'.); **c.hir** (Gaw. Kal. Sv. Kho.); **c.hi_** milk (Tor.); **khi_ru** milk (S.); **khi_r** (L.); **ga_-khi_r** cow's milk (A.); **khir** inspissated milk (B.); **khira** milk,juice from trees (Or.); **khira_** inspissated milk (Or.); **Beestings**: **khi_ru~** beestings (G.)[**ks.i_ba, ks.i_va** drunk, excited (MBh.); **khi_va** intoxicated (Pkt.); **chi_u** (Kho.); **khio** (S.); **khi_va_** drunk, proud (S.); **chiwun** to be intoxicated (K.); **khi_wan, khi_wani** intoxication (H.)(CDIAL 3694)]; **s'ire~** caudle for

puerperal women of coconut milk, etc., decoction of boiled lac or certain grains (M.); **s'i_r phut.n.e~** milk to be set flowing (in the breast)(M.)(CDIAL 3696). **khirwara_, khiraura_** cake of rice flour prepared in hot water (Bi.)(CDIAL 3699). **c.irman** milky (Kho.); **khi_ra~ti_** milch (A.); **ks.i_ravant** furnished with milk (AV.); **c.hi_ru** udder (Phal.); **khi_ravai_** adj. giving much milk (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3700). **ks'i_rs'a_ka** cream, curds (Bhpr.); **khirsa_** a dish usu. of curds made with beestings (H.)(CDIAL 3702). **ks.i_rin** yielding milk (Skt.); **khi_ri** (Pkt.); **c.i_ri** udder (Pkt.); **khi_ri_** (L.P.H.); **kiri-geri** milch cows (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 3704). **ks.i_ri_** a dish prepared with milk (Bhpr.); **khi_ri_** a dish of cooked rice (Pkt.); **chiri** milk of goat or sheep, thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder (K.); **chir** in cmpds. a dish of cooked rice (K.); **khi_r** rice boiled in milk (P.Ku.H.G.Bi.Bhoj.M.); **khir** (K.N.); **khi_r**^{i} (Mth.); **khi_ri** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 3705).cf. **curra_** vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sa_l tree (Kur.)(DEDR 2711). **kar-a** to milk, yield milk (as a cow)(Ta.); **kar-akka** milk to flow out (Ma.); **kar-i** to milk (Ka.); **karap** milking (Kod..); **kar-a_vu** milking (Ka.)(DEDR 1385).

3715.**Chironji tree**: **ks.i_ravr.ks.a** common name of four trees (Sus'r.); **kiriruka** the tree buchmania latifolia (Si.)(CDIAL 3698). **sire, ci_re** chironji tree (Kol.); **s'i_re** id. (Nk.); **ci_r** chironji nut (Pa.); **sare_ka_** chironji tree, buchanania angustifolia [buchanania latifolia]; **sar.e_ka, re_ka** chironji; **sirka mara_** id.; **serka_** id. (Go.); **re_ka mar** buchanania latifolia (Pe.); **re_ko** id. (Mand..); **sre_ko** a species of forest tree (Kui); **re_ko** buchanania latifolia (Kuwi)(DEDR 2628). cf. **mur-al.ai** hermit's tree, buchanania latifolia (Ta.)(DEDR 5006).

3716.**Pomegranate**: **cerukkam** pomegranate (Ta.); cf. **karaka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3717.**To scrape**: **korni_** dried portion of food stuck to a pot (Ku.); **kura_uni** id., milk boiled till nearly solid (N.)(CDIAL 3529). **ko_rita** scraped out of the ground (Bhpr.); pounded (Skt.); **koroina** to dig (D..); **ko_ri** to bite; **kro** to chew (Wg.); **ko_r, ku_r** to dig (Pas'.); **koran.u** to scrape or scoop out (S.); **korna_** to dig, excavate, cut (P.); **kora_, kura_** to scrape, grate, scratch out, powder, gnaw (B.); **koriba_, kuriba_** to scrape, rasp, comb (Or.); **korna_** to dig or scrape or scoop out (H.); **korvu~** to scoop, carve, bore a hole (G.); **korn.e~** to scoop, engrave, cut gradually off (M.); **kornu** to scratch, tear, comb (N.); **koriba** to hoe (A.); **korokiba** to scoop out (A.); **kakorna_** to scrape (H.)(CDIAL 3530). **cur-an.t.u-tal** to scrape (Ta.); **curan.t.u** (Ma.); **keran.t.u** (Ka.); **curan.t.u-tal** to scratch, scrape with finger-nail or instrument, erase (Ta.); **curan.t.i** scraper (Ta.lex.)

3718.**Image: feather**: **ke_ndid** (pl. **ke_ndil**) feather (Pa.); **kendit., kendut.** (pl. **kendukul**) id.; **kendi_** (pl. **kendiki_l, kendiku_l**), **kendit.** hair (Ga.)(DEDR 2002). **kerngl, kergl** feather, wing (Ko.); **kedi** feather; **kedun:k, kedan:k** tip of a bird's wing; thin layer (Tu.); **gern(g)** feather; **girru** id. (Go.); **gurgil(i)** id. (Kond.a) (DEDR 1983). **cir-ai, cir-aku, cir-akar** wing; **ir-ai, ir-aku, ir-akar, ir-akkai** wing, feather (Ta.); **ir-aku, cir-aku** wing (Ma.); **rek** wing, feather (Ko.); **er-ake, er-an:ke, r-akke, r-ekke** wing; **r-at.t.e, r-et.t.e** wing, upper arm (Ko.); **rekke** wing; **rat.t.e** upper arm (Kod..); **edin:ke, ren:k** wing (Tu.); **er-aka, r-ekka, rekka, ner-aka, ner-i** id. (Te.); **red.apa, reppa_** id. (Kol.); **rer.apa** id., feather (Kol.); **rekka, reppa** wing (Nk.); **rekka** id. (Pa.); wing-feather (Go.); **reka** feather, wing (Go.); **r-eka** wing, upper arm (Kond.a); **rekka** wing (Kuwi)(DEDR 2591). **tarkili** wing (Kurub.); **tergy** id. (To.); **terake** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 3424).

3719.**Digestion**: **ci_ran.am** digestion; **ci_ran.ittal** to digest (Ta.lex.) **ji_rati** is digested (Pali); **ji_ravai** digests (Pkt.); **ji_rna_** to be absorbed (of water)(P.); **jeravvu~** to digest (G.); **jirn.e~** to

be absorbed, be digested (M.); **ji_varan., ji_uran.** (water) to be absorbed (L.); **ji_varna_, ji_urna_** (P.)(CDIAL 5235). **ji_re_ti, ji_ra_pe_ti** works out (e.g. wages), digests (Pali); **jira_na** to rest, repose (B.); **jireiba_** to rest after a meal (Or.); **jiravvu~** to digest (G.); **zirni** rest (A.); **jiren** (B.)(CDIAL 5236). **jin.n.a** digested (Pkt.); **zi_n** digested (A.); **ji_rn.a** digested (MBh.)(CDIAL 5237). **jarati** is dissolved, is digested (Ya_j.); **jariba_** to be dissolved (of salt), be absorbed (of water, oil, et.), be digested (Or.); **jarvu~** to be absorbed, subside, be digested (G.)(CDIAL 5150). **ja_ran.a** digesting (Or.)(CDIAL 5208). **jarayati** causes to be digested (MBh.); **ja_ra_** to dissolve, digest (B.); **ja_riba_** to dissolve, digest (Or.)(CDIAL 5209).

3720.**Platform to keep watch**: **cir-a_mpu** a loft or platform for keeping watch (Ta.lex.)

3721.**Image: chip, splinter**: **cir-a_y** chip, splinter (**I_t.u, 3,6,8**)(Ta.lex.)

3722.**Image: side-look**: **cir-a-k-kan.ittal** to cast a side-look (**Cu_t.a_.**); to squint one's eyes and glance (**Kur-al., 1095**); **cir-a_n:kan.ittal** id. (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 6,3, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ciran:kan.ittal** to squint one's eyes and glance (**Cilap. Ka_n-al-vari, 1, Pa_t.al, 7**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to cast a benignant glance**: **cir-iya-no_kku-tal** to cast a benignant glance; to ogle (**Ci_vaka. 1568**); **cir-itu** that which is small, trifling or insignificant (**Na_lat.i, 99**); **cir-umai** smallness (**Tiruva_ca. 5,9**)(Ta.lex.)

3723.**Sandalwood**: **s'ri_kha, sirikan.d., siriganda, s'ri_gandha** sandalwood, santalum album (Ka.lex.) cf. **s'ri_-va_sa** turpentine; **s'ri_pus.pam** a fragrant wood, padmaka_s.t.ha (Skt.); **s'ri_vr.ks.a** the bilva tree (Skt.lex.) **s'ri_phala** aegle marmelos; its fruit (Mn.); coconut (Garud.aP.); **s'irah-phala** coconut palm (Skt.); **sirihala** fruit of aegle marmelos (Pkt.); **s'aha_l.e~, s'a_l.e~** coconut (M.); **s'iya_l.e~** tender coconut (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12711).

3724.**Image: head**: **s'iras** head (RV.); **s'ir** head (WPah.M.); **s'i_r** (M.Pas'.); **sir** head (L.P.Ku.); id. (N.B.Mth.Aw.); id.(H.G.); **sar** (G.); **sira** (Pali.Pkt.); **s'ero, siri** (Gypsy); **cyur, min-cir** upper part of fore-head; **pci~r** on the head (Gypsy); **ji_** head (Pr.); **siru** head (S.); **siri_** head and neck, corpse (S.); head of an animal decapitated for eating (P.); **s'iri_** head of sacrificed goat or sheep (WPah.); **xir** head (A.)(CDIAL 12452).

3725.**Satisfy; feed**: **se_r** satisfied (Pers.); **s'rti** to feed (Lith.); **caci_r** to satisfy (Kal.)(CDIAL 12418).

3726.**Old**: **cir-a_mputal** to grow lean, become emaciated (**I_t.u, 6,1,11**); to shrink, look small (**I_t.u, 2,6,1**)(Ta.lex.) **ci_ne** old (Tir.)(CDIAL 3690). **Grey, white**: **narai** grey hairs (**Pur-ana_. 191**); **nara** id. (Te.Ma.); **nare** id. (Ka.Tu.); **narai** whiteness (**Kur-un. 317**); **nara** id. (Te.Ma.); **nare_** (Ka.Tu.); **naraittal** to become grey-haired; to grow grey, as hair (**Tirikat.u. 67**); **nariyu** id. (Te.); **nare** id. (Ka.); **narekka** id. (Ma.); cf. **jara_** old (Skt.); **narai** old age (**Na_lat.i, 11**); **naraimai** grey-haired old age (**Man.i. 20,44**)(Ta.lex.) **Old age**: **ci_r** weak condition (Ta.lex.) **jr._** grow old, waste away (Skt.); **jara** wearing out (RV.); **ajara** not agint (RV.); **jaran.d.a** old (Skt.); **jarat.ha** old (BhP.); **jara** in cmpds. 'worn out, old' (Pali); **jara, jari_, jarad.a, jaram.d.a** old (Pkt.); **jaru, je_ri, zaru** (Sh.); **jara** (Or.); **jard.i_, jara~d.i_** old woman (M.); **diriti** decrepit old woman (Si.); **jahra_** old man; **jahri_** old woman (L.)(CDIAL 5145). **jaran.a** old (RV.); **zirin** old man (K.); **dirin.i** decrepit old woman (Si.)(CDIAL 5146). **jaran.a_** old age (RV.); **jaran.** patience (G.)(CDIAL 5148). **jarati** makes old, grows old (RV.); **jarati** grows old, decays (Pali); **jarai** becomes old or worn out

(Pkt.); **jara_** to become worn out (B.); **jariba_** to be worn out (Or.); **jarijjai** becomes old (Pkt.); **jarizoiki** (Sh.)(CDIAL 5150). **jara_** old age (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **jara** (KharI.); **jar** decrepitude (B.); **jara** wearing out (Or.); **daraya** old age, decrepitude (Si.)(CDIAL 5151). **jarjara** decayed, torn, broken (MBh.); **jajjara** feeble with age, withered (Pali); **jajjara** worn out, in holes (Pkt.); **jejala** ill (Wg.); **zozur**^{u} decayed, withered; **zazur**^{u} withered grass or leavees or vegetables (K.); **ja_jara_** old, infirm, worn out (H.); **ja_jaram** old (OG.); **ja_jru~** poor, wretched (G.); **ji_jaro, jijaro** old, worn out, shattered, leaky (Ku.); **dduru** rent, crack (Si.)(CDIAL 5154). **ja_ran.** incantations to produce disease or death (G.); causing decay, condiment, oxydizing (Skt.Or.)(CDIAL 5208). **ja_rayati** makes old, wears out (RV.); **jarayati** wears out (RV.); **jra_** to cause to waste (B.); **ja_riba_** to make powerless (Or.)(CDIAL 5209). **ji_ryati** grows old (AV.); **ji_rati** grows old (Pali); **ji_rai** becomes old or worn out (Pkt); **diranava_** to decay, rot; caus. **diravanava_** (Si.); **zirin** old man (K.); **dirin.i** old woman (Si.)(CDIAL 5235). **ji_rn.a** old, worn-out (AV.); **jin.n.a, jin.n.aka** decayed, decrepit, frail (Pali); **jin.n.a** old, worn-out (Pkt.); **jino** old, shrivelled, stiff; **jinin.o** to become shrivelled (Ku.); **zi_n** worn-out, digested (A.); **ji_na** old, worn-out (B.); very old, dilapidated (Or.); **ji_n** old; old man (H.); **jin.a** decayed (OSi.); **dun.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 5237). **ji_rn.avastra** worn-out clothes (Skt.); **dunuvat** old clothes (Si.)(CDIAL 5238). **Tiny; thin**: **khi_n.a, chi_n.a** weak, thin (Pkt.); **khi_n.u** emaciated (B.); **khi_na** thin, weak (Or.); **chi_n** slender, lean (Mth.); **chi_n** wasted, thin (H.); **khi_na** thin, tiny (OAw.)(CDIAL 3690). **ks.ainya** leanness (Skt.)(CDIAL 3746). **Tired**: **ks.i_n.a** worn away (S'Br.); feeble (Mn.); **khi_n.a** exhausted, destroyed (Pali); **khi_n** emaciated (Bhoj.); worn away (H.); **khinna** to be worn away (H.); **khi_n.a** exhausted (OG.); **s'i_n.** weariness (M.); **s'in.n.e~** to be weary (M.)(CDIAL 3690). **khi_n.a, chi_n.a** destroyed, tired (Pkt.); **khino** tired (Gypsy)(CDIAL 3690). **khinauri** an old or worn plough, a plough with a small worn block (Bi.)(CDIAL 3691). **khi_n.a_sava** Buddhist saint (Pali); **ks.i_na_s'rava** id. (BHSkt.); **kin.asavaya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 3692). **ks.i_n.o_pa_ya** destitute of anything to rely on (Skt.); **chinv**^{u} poverty (esp. when caused by loss of savings) (K.) (CDIAL 3693). **ks.ain.ya** wasting away (Skt.); **khen** consumption; hindrance (G.) (CDIAL 3746). **Tired; angry; vexed**: **ks.i_yate_** is worn away, is injured (RV.); **khi_yati, khiyyati** wastes away, is exhausted, is dejected, is vexed, takes offence (Pali); **khi_yai** is destroyed; **khijjai** is destroyed, is tired, is annoyed; **chijjam.ta** becoming thin or weak (Pkt.); **khi_jjun.** to fret (L.); **khijan.u** to fret, be peevish (S.); **khijn.a_** to be tired (WPah.); **khiji_n.o** to be grieved (Ku.); **khiinu** to be worn away (N.); **khijinu** to be agitated (N.); **khija~r.e** pres. part. (Ku.); **khijiba_** to be annoyed (Or.); **khiya_el** to be rubbed away (Bhoj.); **khiya_na_** to be worn away (OH.); **khi_jna_** to be irritated (H.); **khijai** (OMarw.); **khi_jvu~** to take offence (G.); **khijn.e~** to be vexed (M.); **khijhn.a_** to be vexed (P.); **khijha_na_** to vex (H.);[poss. X **krudhyati** is angry (AV.)(CDIAL 3600)](CDIAL 3695). **Anger; vexed**: **si_tar-** anger, wrath (Ka.); **ci~_dar-a** disgust, dislike, abhorrence, trouble, vexation, annoyance (Te.)(DEDR 2615). **Weak, tired; thin**: **sikro** sickly, weak, dry (of a tree)(N.); **sikat.e, sikut.e** sickly, weak, thin; a thin man (N.); **sikur.a_, sukr.a_, sakr.a_** shrivelled (H.); **si_k** ill (G.); **sim.ga** weak, thin (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13387). **cin:ku (cin:ki-)** to diminish, wane, decrease, faint, fail, droop, decay, perish, elapse, pass away (as time); **cikku (cikki-)** to become lean or emaciated; **cikal (cikalv-, cikan-r--)** to diminish, decrease, perish; n. want, ruin (Ta.); **cikk- (cikki-)** to become tired; **cikki** numb sensation of mouth produced by areca-nut (Kod..); **tirkuni** to be lean, weak; **sirkuni** to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; **tirku, sirku** fading, weakness, faintness; **tirkot.** a lean or weak man (Tu.); **si_ra_na_, sira_na_** to grow thin; **si_rtor** weak; **sir** thin (Go.); **cikku** to become lean or thin (Te.); **cing-** (sun) declines after midday (Pa.); **sik- (-t-)** to be reduced (as body), fail (in flesh), pine in fear, etc. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2503). **Weak; lean**: **cak** lean (of meat); **cakn** lean man; fem. **caky** (Ko.); **cakku, cekku** stunted, short, lean; **cakke** a weakling, lean person (Tu.)(DEDR 2268). **Image: skeleton: kan:ka_la** skeleton (MBh.); **at.t.hi-kan:kala**

skeleton (Pali); **kam.ka_la** (Pkt.); **ke~kar** (WPah.); **kan:ka_l.a** skeleton (Or.)(CDIAL 2603). **ka~_gu~** weak, delicate (G.)(CDIAL 3005). **kan:ka_l.an-** S'iva who wears garlands of bones; **kan:ka_l.am** skeleton (Ta.lex.)

3727.**A kind of paddy**: **ci_raka-c-campa_** a superior kind of paddy sown in September and maturing in five months (**Pata_rtta. 814**); a red variety of paddy; **ci_ran:ki** a kind of paddy (Ta.lex.)

3729.**Images: crab; hog**: **a_ru** a hog; a crab (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3730.**Image: iron dross**: **cor-i-k-kit.t.am** iron dross; **cor-i** roughness of surface (Ta.lex.)

3731.**Image: neck**: **cu_r-ai** hollow in the nape of the neck (Ta.lex.)

3732.**Image: supporting stakes in wall**: **cu_r..i, cu_r..iyal** supporting stakes in wall or the eaves of a house; **cu_r..iyar--kampu** id.; **cu_r..iyar--pat.ai** sloping cornice of a house-wall; **cu_r..iyar--pat.ai-tat.t.utal** lit. to knock off cornice and slightly raise the wall; to plagiarise (**W.**); **cu_l.ikai** open terrace (**Te_va_. 324,3**); **cu_r..** to encompass, surround, envelope (**Na_lat.i, 230**); to wind, wrap around (**Paripa_. 10,80**); to surround, hover about (**Tiruva_ca. 5,16**)(Ta.lex.) **Eaves of a house**: **cu_r..ika** the wall-plate that supports the cross-beams of a roof (Ma.)(DEDR 2737). **cu_ru, su_r, su_ru** the part of a sloping roof that projects a little beyond the walls, eaves (Ka.); **su_ri** eave line (the border of a roof)(Tu.); **cu_ru** eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice (Te.); **munju_ru** eaves (Te.); **muir** id. (Pa.); **munzuru** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2729).

3733.**Image: menses; blood**: **co_ri, co_ra** blood (Ta.); **to_rai** blood; **-to_r** (**ney-tto_r** blood)(Ta.); **coriccal (rudhiram coriccal)** menses of women, bloody flux; **co_ri,co_ra** blood (Ma.); **co.re** blood (Kod.); **joree** the flowing of a liquid (Go.); **cort.o** blood (Nahali)(DEDR 2883). **Image: child-birth: to_r.a_** blood which precedes the birth of a child (Go.); **to_r.g-**(water) to be spilt (Go.); **to_r.a** to be liquid, flow, trickle (Kui); **tor..i** to be spilt (Ta..)(DEDR 3523). **Pregnant woman**: **cu_l** conception, pregnancy (**Pur-ana_. 130**); to become pregnant (**Cir-upa. 75**); egg (**Perumpa_n.. 132**); wateriness of clouds (**Paripa_. 20,3**)(Ta.lex.) **cu_li** pregnant woman (**Tirukkaivar..akkam. Kan.n.i. 12**); **cu_l-ul.aital** to travail in labour (**Nait.ata. Na_t.t.up. 5**); **cu_lai-k-kat.t.i** venereal swelling; **cu_lai** a class of diseases including arthritic complaints, stiffness or contraction of the muscles or nerves, scrofula, rheumatism, gou, colic, spasmodic pain, complaints from irregular menses (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 48**); **cu_lai-k-kat.t.u** id. ; **cu_lai-ni_r** whites, diseased discharge from the urethra; ill-humours of the body causing cu_lai diseases (Ta.lex.) **Image: pregnancy, female urinal passage**: **te.l** forest; menstrual blood; **te.l uk-** to menstruate (lit. enter forest); **te.l ul.** (lit. the inside of the forest), **te.l ul. pay** (lit. house inside forest) menstrual house (Ko.)(DEDR 2891). **cu_li** child, offspring (Te.); **cu_l (cu_lv-, cu_n-r--)** to become pregnant; n. conception (Ta.); **cu_l** pregnancy (Ma.Ka.); **su_l** id. (Ka.); **su_lagitti** midwife (Tu.); **cu_lu** pregnancy; child, offspring (Te.); **cu_la_lu** a pregnant woman (Te.); **cu~_d.i** pregnancy (Te.); **tu_l** pregnancy (of animals)(Ga.); **su_l** pregnant (animal)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2733). **Midwife**: **soiya_n.i_, suya_n.i_** midwife (G.); **suen., sui_n., suven., suvi_n.** (M.)(CDIAL 13558). **cu_t.u** to bear, sustain (Ta.)(DEDR 2721). **cu_l (cu_n-r--)** to become pregnant; n. conception, pregnancy, egg (Ta.); pregnancy (Ma.); **cu~_d.i** id.(Te.); **cu_li** child, offspring (Te.)(DEDR 2733). **su~va_l.u~** pollution caused by delivery (G.)(CDIAL 13555c). **cu_l.ai-pirittal** to purchase pots from a kiln and distribute them to the poor in memory of a woman who died

in pregnancy; **cu_r--ka_ppu** bracelet put ceremonially on the arms of pregnant women in the 5th or 7th month after conception; **cu_r--ca_tam** feast given by relatives to a woman in her first pregnancy (**Tj**.); **cu_r--pen.t.u** pregnant woman (**I_t.u. 2,10,2**)(Ta.lex.) **soer, soiri, saur, sauri** the room in which a child is born and child and mother are kept for 12 days (Bi.); **soiri** (Mth.); **soar**, **sauri_** (H.)(CDIAL 13557). **Image: to miscarry (of foetus or child)**: **t.ruijan.u** to miscarry (only of animals)(S.); **taru_n.a_** (L.); **tu_n.a_** (P.); **tuia~** aborted (of cattle)(Ku.); **tu_na_** to miscarry (of foetus or child), leak, fall (H.); **tarva_vu~** to miscarry (only of animals)(G.)); **tuhunu** to have a miscarriage, die in the womb (N.); **tuha_unu** to miscarry, cast young (N.)(CDIAL 6067). **tro_phati** miscarries (Skt.); **tru_un.** to give still brith to (L.); **tuhunu** to have a miscarriage, to be still-born (N.)(CDIAL 6069). **t.rumbijan.u** to abort (of cattle)(S.); **truban., turban.** to drop young prematurely (L.)(CDIAL 6070). **cu_tam** birth (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 1043**)(Ta.lex.) **zut** birth (Kt.); **zwa_t**, **zo_t** lying-in house (Pr.)(CDIAL 5109). **su_taka** birth, calving (Gr.S.); impurity caused by childbirth or miscarriage (Ya_j.); **su_a_** calving (L.); young of an animal (P.); **su_ta** engendered, born (Skt.); **su_aya** impurity due to birth or death (Pkt.); **su_ai, su_i** disgrace (OG.)(CDIAL 13553-4). **su_a_** woman who has given birth (Pkt.); in full milk (L.); **su_ta_** having borne young (Mn.); **su_staka_** (Skt.); **su_ia_** woman who has given birth (Pkt.); **sua_** animal which has lately given birth (S.); **su_i_** preterite. gave birth (L.); **suva_** in **suva_-rog** phthisis in a lying-in woman (G.)(CDIAL 13555). **sua~_jo** lying-in of a woman after childbirth (S.)(CDIAL 13555a). **suva_vr.i_** woman just delivered (G.)(CDIAL 13555b). **su~va_l.u~** pollution caused by delivery (G.)(CDIAL 13555c). **su_ti** birth (TBr.); **su_i** birth (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13556). **su_tika_** lying-in woman (AV.)(CDIAL 13559). **su_te_** bears, gives birth to (RV.); **su_van.** to bear young, calve (L.); **su_vun.** (L.); **su_n.a_** (of animals)(P.); **su_wn.u, sun.u** to bring forth (WPah.)(CDIAL 13560). **suva_na** bringing (children)(AV.)[pres. part. of **su_te_** bears (RV.)]; **sawo~n** pregnant (Pas'.); **sava_n.e a_vvu~** to be on heat (of animals)(G.)(CDIAL 13528). **savati** bears, gives birth to (Skt.); **savitave_** (AV.); **prasavati** (MBh.); **savai** gives birth to (Pkt.); **son.u_** (of cow or woman)(WPah.)(CDIAL 13289). cf. **su_nu** son (RV.Pali); daughter (Mn.H.)**;** **su_n.u** son (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13569). **su_na** born (Pa_n..com.); **su_na_** daughter (Skt.)(CDIAL 13568). **co_n.an:ki** lean person or animal; **co_n-i** thin or lean person (Ta.lex.) **Image: afterbirth**: **tofir** afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo)(To.) (DEDR 2395). **cavvu** the omentum (Ma.); enevelope round the pulp of fruit (Ta.); thin scales on a healed wound (Ta.)(DEDR 2400).

3734.**Image: hair**: **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **hora** a single hair of the beard (Kuwi); **horana** beard, moustache; **ho_d.anga** beard; **so_n.ayya~_, so_r.a ba_n.aa~_** id.; **ho_r.a** (pl. **ho_r.aya~_**) id. (Kuwi); **sorkoo** man with a beard (Go.)(DEDR 2894). **sol.l.e** nostril (Ka.); **col.l.e** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 2863).

3735.**Image: scorpion**: **so_r kupi** scorpion (Kond.a); **ho_ru kuppi** crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 2888).

3736.**Image: hill**: **so_ru** hill, mountain (Kui); **ho_ru_** hill (Kuwi); **ho_ru** mountain, rock (Kuwi)(DEDR 2887).

3737.**Image: dove**: **co.r** dove (Ko.); **ma.n. co.r** pigeon (Ko.); **twar fil.** wood pigeon (To.); **co_rE** pigeon (Ka.); **to.re pakki** dove (Kod..)(DEDR 2885).

3738.**Image: pitcher**: **co_ra** milk-pot (Kor.); an earthen pot (Pa.); **so_r.a_** a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food; **so_ra** pot; **so_ra_** pitcher (Go.)(DEDR 2886). **sonde** earthen pot (Kol.); **sunda, sundi** a very small earthenware pot (Kui)(DEDR 2844).

3739.**Rice served in temples; used; remnants, leavings of food**: **mad.a-gu_r..** the rejected leavings of food (Ka.); **mad.** orts, refuse, crumbs or remnants of victuals (Tu.)(DEDR 4643). cf. **ku_r.. a_-** to be overboiled (as rice)(Ta.); **ku_r..** boiled rice (Ma.); **ku_r..am** rice, as eaten in temples (Ma.); **ku. kud.ike** rice pot (Kod..); **ku_d.u** boiled rice, food (Te.)(DEDR 1911). **jus.ate_** remnants of a meal (Skt.); **jut.t.ha** used (Pkt.); **jut.t.ha_, ju~t.ha_** polluted; leavings of a meal (P.); **ju_t.ho** leavings (Ku.); **jut.ho** remains of a meal (N.); **jhu~t.a_** tasted, defiled (B.); **jut.ha_, jut.a_, jhut.a_** leavings (Or.); **ju_t.h, ju_t.ha_, jhu_t.h, jhu_t.ha_, jhu_t.** (H.); **jut.hu~** (G.); **ju_t.ab** to grow fat (Mth.)(CDIAL 5255). **ju_t.hi** remnants of food (S.); **jut.h, ju_t.h** leavings of a meal (L.); **ju_t.h** (P.)(CDIAL 5256). **litan** pl. leavings of food (Pe.); **lita** (Kuwi)(DEDR 5188). cf. **coccam** deficiency, balance, arrears (Ta.)(DEDR 2833). **Stale (food)**: **su_di** stale (of cooked rice)(Kol.); **su_R-** (food) to become stale, sour (Kond.a); **suhnadi** stale (Kuwi)(DEDR 2745).

3740.**Image: climbing nettle**: **cor-i (-v-, -nt-)** to itch; n. climbing nettle (Ta.); nettles (Ma.); **toyr, toyrv** urtica heterophylla (causes itching and rash)(Ko.); **cur-aci, cur-uci, tur-aci, tur-ice, tur-uci, tur-uce** mucuna pruriens (Ka.); **so_hta_na_** to itch; **sohale_-ja_t.a_** the ko_nch or cow-itch, mucuna pruriens (Go.); **tur-ike gid.a** the Neilgherry nettle, urtica heterophylla (Ka.)(DEDR 2865). **se_k-- (-t-)** to itch (Kond.a); **he_k- (-t-)** id.; **he_pkor** cow itch, mucuna pruriens (Pe.); **he_k-** to itch; scratch (Mand..); **se_pka (< sek-p; se_kt-)** to itch (Kui); **he_nguli** the itch; **hengu_li aiyali, he_pk-, se_k- (-h-)** to itch (Kuwi)(DEDR 2800).

3741.**Boiled rice**: **caru** boiled rice; oblations of rice, barley or pulse, boiled with butter and milk, offered to gods or manes (**Maccapu. Pirama_n.t.a. 1**); **caru** id.; it is often boiled in milk and is called: **payas'-caru** (Skt.lex.)(Ta.lex.)

3742.**Hero**: **s'u_ra** strong, valiant; hero (RV.); **su_ra** bold; hero (Pali.Pkt.); hero (Kal.); adj. (OAw.); **s'ur, s'u_r-moc** hero (Kt.); **s'u_ra** quick (Dm.);[cf. semant. **cur-ukku** quickness (Ta.); **curuku** vigorous (Tu.)(DEDR 2713)]; **s'u_ro** hard, too heavy (WPah.); **s'u_r** renowned (Kho.); **su_ro** hero (S.Ku.G.); **su_r, su_ra_** (P.); adj. and sb. (H.); **su_r** hero (Ku.); **suro** brave (N.); **xur** hero (A.); **su_ru~** brave; **su_ri_** wife who immolates herself on husband's death (G.); **suru** adj. and sb. (Si.)(CDIAL 12569). **cu_ran-** warrior, man of valour, hero (**Kampara_. Tailama_t.t.u. 30**)(Ta.); **cu_r** valour (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 76**); **cu_ri** Durga_ (**Aric. Pu. Pa_yi. 9**); goddess of the forest (Ta.lex.)

3743.**To pine**: **jharnu** to pine (N.); **jharai** withers (OAw.); **jharvu~** to languish (G.); **jharn.e~** to waste away (G.); **jharta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5346a). **khirai** drips, drops, falls (Pkt.); **kherna_** to flow, pass away (H.); **khirn.e~** to flow (of semen or urine), pine away, to cause to flow through, strain, sift (M.); **khiriya** fallen (Pkt.) (CDIAL 3689). **Grief**: **jurant** pres. part. wastes away (RV.); **jhuran.u** to be hurt (by blow, fall, etc.); **jhoran.u** (S.); **jhuran.** to pine with grief (L.); **jhurinu** to become parched (N.); **jhurna_** to wither, grieve (P.); **jhuriba_** to lament (Or.); **jhurab** to wither, parch, burn (Mth.); **jhurai** wastes away (OAw.); **jhurna_** (H.); **jharvu~** to pine away, languish (G.); **jhurn.e~** to waste away, drip, ooze (M.)(CDIAL 5405). **jhurn.e~** to drip, ooze (M.)(CDIAL 5404a). **jhu_rai** wastes away (Pkt.); **ju_rai** withers, regrets, is angry (Pkt.); **ju_lai** is angry (Pkt.); **jhu_rna_** to repine (P.); **jhuriba_** to lament (Or.); **jhu_rna_** to waste away, dry up (H.); **jhu_rai** repents (OG.); **jhurvu~** to languish (G.)(CDIAL 5409). **jhu_jn.a_** to be tired out (P.); **ju_ryant** pres. part. is worn-out (RV.)(CDIAL 5411). **jhirn.e~** to waste in labour and in pain (M.)(CDIAL 5390). **jhijjai** wastes away (Pkt.) **jhi_jhna_** (H.); **jhijn.e~** (M.); **jhijo** worry, care (N.)(CDIAL 5396). **jhin.n.a** wasted (Pkt.); **jhina** thin and delicate (Or.)(CDIAL 5397). **ji_ryati** grows old,

wears out (AV.)(CDIAL 5398). **jha~_jar** emaciated (N.); **jharjharita** worn out (R.)(CDIAL 5350). **jharn.u~** becoming old, old age (G.)(CDIAL 5345). **jhu_ru** old, ancient (S.); **jhuro** brittle (N.); dry leaves for fire, crumb (N.); **zur-zur** fine particles (A.); **jhura_** crumbled; crumb (B.); **jhura** crumb (Or.); **jhu_r** burnt, disgusted (Mth.); **jhu_ra_** withered, dried up (H.); **jhu_r** small particles of rice (when husking)(M.)(CDIAL 5408). **Shrunk; sorrow; withered; dried**: **koragu** to become deprived of juice or sapless, shrivel, be emaciated, wane, sorrow; n. sorrow; **korat.u, koran.t.u** the state of being checked in growth or stunted (Ka.); **kurun.t.uni, kuran.t.uni, kurluni** to contract, shrivel, sink in; **kurun.t.u, kurlu** contraction; **koraguni** to wane, sorrow (Tu.); **kruyyu** to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (Te.); **kurumne a_ya_na_** to wither, to dry up, perish; **kurrumne aia_na_** to dry up completely, of crops (Go.); **krusu** withered, sere (Kui); **kuruma_n.a** faded, withered (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 1778). **sam.kut.ati** bends oneself together (Skt.); **sam.kut.ana** contracting (Skt.); **san:kut.ita** doubled up, shrunk; **san:kun.d.ita** distorted (Pali); **sam.kud.ia** contracted (Pkt.); **su~gr.an.** to shrink, dwindle; **sun:gur.un.** (L.); [cf. **curun:ku (curun:ki-)** to shrink, contract, shrivel, wrinkle, lessen, dwindle, be reduced, curtailed, be puckered, creases, be furled; **curul.** to shrivel, shrink; **curi** to wrinkle (Ta.)(DEDR 2687)]; **sun:gar.na_, sun:gur.n.a_, san:gar.n.a_, sukar.na_** to contract (P.); **sa_n:kur.iba_, sa_n:kul.iba_** to contract, draw in one's limbs (Or.); **sa~kar.na_, sakar.na_, sukar.na_, sikar.na_** to be contracted (H.); **sakul.anava_, hakul.anava_, akul.anava_** to curl up, fold, roll in (Si.); **kilenava_** to shrivel, roll oneself up, shut oneself (Si.); caus. **akul.avanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12825). **Sink**: **kun:kutal** to decrease, diminish, sink; to be humbled (Ta.Te.); **kun:gu** (Ma.); **kuggu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **krun:ku, gun:ku, gu_ku** to sink, plunge, set (as the sun), die; n. a plunge; **ku_ru** to sink, be drowned (Te.); **kr.un(g)- (kr.unt-)** to sink, submerge; **kr.uk- (-t-)** id.; **kr.u_- (-t-)** to sink into (mud)(Pe.); **kr.ung** to sink; **kr.uk-** to submerge, make to drown (Mand..); **kr.umba- (kr.umbi-)** to sink beneath, dive, plunge into; n. diving; **kr.u_va (kr.u_t-)** to sink down, sink into, (sun) sets; n. subsidence, sinking into, setting of the sun (Kui); **kru_iyali (kru_t-)** to sink; **verra kru_pu_** sunset; **kr.ung- (-it-)** to be submerged; **kr.u_-** to be deep; **klu_pu** depth (Kuwi)(DEDR 1826). **Contracted; shrunk**: **kucita** contracted, curved (Skt.lex.) **kus'iyuni, kus'ipuni, kusipuni** to contract, shrink in; **kuskuni** to shrink, give way, sink in (Tu.); **kusi** to sink, settle (Ka.); **kudiyu** to sink, go down, decrease (Te.)(DEDR 1636).

3744.**To be distributed**: **sa_rai** puts right; **sa_ravai** makes tidy (Pkt.); **sarcn.a_** to be distributed so that each may get a share; caus. **sarca_un.a_** (P.); **sartn.a_** to be distributed, be disposed of; caus. **sarta_un.a_** (P.); **sarasanava_, sarahanava_, harahanava_** to adorn (Si.); **rac** fashion (Skt.)(CDIAL 12991). **cari** rightness, propriety, regularity; equal measure or quantity (**Pan.avit.u. 232**)[cf. **sari** (Pkt.) < **sadr.s'a** similarity (Skt.)]; **cari-k-kat.t.u** to act agreeably (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 11**); to adjust; **cari-k-kuc-cari** like for like, measure for measure (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **cakat.t.iya_ka** adv. < **sagat +** by the lump, at a sweep; on an average; **cakat.t.ile_, cakat.t.u-me_n-ikku** id.; **carat.t.u-me_n-ikku** adv. in a lump, on an average (Ta.lex.)

3745.**Jalap**: **saral.am < sarala_** Indian jalap; **civatai** id., ipomoea turpethum (Ta.lex.) Operculina turpethum = ipomoea turpethum: **dudh kalmi** (B.); **nisot** (P.); **nishotar** (M.); **nisoth** (H.); **triputa** (Skt.); **sivatai** (Ta.); **tellategadda** (Te.); **rochani** (Ma.); root: purgative; resin: similar to jalap resin; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.181). exogoniums purga: ipomoea purga: purgative action, jalap resin; habitat: grown in the Nilgiris and Poona; found as a garden escape in the Upper gangetic plain (GIMP, p.116).

3746.**Difficult road; jungle**: **curam** narrow and difficult path (Ta.); difficult road, pass, ghaut (Ma.)(DEDR 2683). **curam** desert tract (**Tol. Po. 216**); jungle (**Pu. Ve. 2,3**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tur-u** to be thick, crowded, full, be closed (Ta.)(DEDR 3367). **sruti** road, path (RV.); stream (Skt.); **sru_** stream (RV.); **s.u_i_** ravine, valley, cleft (Wg.)(CDIAL 13887). **To send**: **sor-** to send (Nk.); **so_rta_n** he sent (Nk.); **codp- (codt-)** to send (Pa.); **soyp- (soyt-), co_y, soyp- (soyup-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2866).

3747.**Image: swordfish**: **cur-a_, tur-a_vu, s'ra_vu, cir-a_ku** shark (Ma.); **cor-a** (Ka.); **cor-a, sor-a, co_r-a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2710). **cur-a** shark (**cur-avar..n:ku mirumpel.avattu : Poruna. 203**); **cur-avam** id. (**Tiruvil.ai. Valaivi_ci. 37**)(Ta.); **cur-avu** id. (**cur-avin-at tan-n-a va_l.o_r moyppa : Pur-ana_. 13,7**); **cur-avukkur..ai** an ear-ornament shaped like fish (**Ilak.Aka.**); **cur-avu-k-ko_t.u** jaw-bone of the swordfish, worshipped by the people of the coastal regions (**Pat.t.in-ap. 86,87, Urai.**); **cur-a_-k-kompu** id.; **cur-avu-va_y** an ornament shaped like a shark's mouth, worn by women on the head (**Perumpa_n.. 385**); **cur-a_** shark, selachoidei, makarami_n-; swordfish, xiphis gladius, ko_la_mi_n-; capricorn of the zodiac (**Tiva_.**); **cur-a_-k-kal.ir-u** male shark (**Pin..**); **cur-a_-c-cir-ai** shark fins, an article of export to China; **cur-a_-mul.** shark bones, sometimes of monstrous size (Ta.lex.)

3748.**Spirituous liquor**: **ca_ra_yam** spirituous liquor, arrack (Ta.Ma.); **sa_ra_ya** (Te.Ka.); **sa_ra_yi** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.); **ca_ra_ya-k-kit.an:ku** arrack shop, tavern; **ca_ra_yan:kat.t.u** to distil arrack; **ca_ra_ya-p-pa_va_lai** vessel for receiving distilled spirits; **pa_** drinking; purity, holiness (Ta.lex.) **ba_ve** layer on boiling rice (Ka.); **ba_ve** the cream of milk, the pulpy kernel of a tender coconut, a film on the eye (Tu.)(DEDR 4109). **Clarified butter**: **sarpis** clarified butter (RV.); **sappi** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **hapi, sap** (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 13275). **sa_r** essence (N.Mth.); sour cream (Sus'r.); essence, cream (G.); pith, sap, cream (M.); **sa_ra** essence, vigour (OAw.); **sa_ra_** crust on curds gone bad (M.)(CDIAL 13355). **sajwa_** curdled milk (Mth.)(CDIAL 12988). **s'aras** cream, skin on boiled milk (VS.); **s'ara** upper part of cream or of slightly curdled milk (A'pS'r.); **har** cream, scum on curdled milk or oil (K.); **xar** cream (A.); **sar** (B.); **sara** cream, thick milk (Or.); **sar** cream, curds (H.); **saraya** coagulum of curds or milk (Si.)(CDIAL 12332). **saha_** cream (M.); **sa_ha** cream on curds (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13377). **sam.stya_na** coagulated (Nir.); **cuco_n.** boiled thick milk (Ash.); **seyun.** (Kt.); **sacon:g** (Dm.); **sacum** (Gaw.); **sacu~r** cheese (Kal.)(CDIAL 13047). **sa~_t.ho** mixture of powdered rice and ghee (N.)(CDIAL 13049). **Toddy, broth**: **ca_r-u** broth or soup, infusion, decoction, sap as of a palm tree (Ma.); juice, sap, water in which aromatic substances are infused, pepper water (Ta.); **ce_ru** toddy, juice, sap, sweetness, tastiness, honey, treacle (Ta.); broth, sap, juice, relish in a liquid state, well-seasoned sauce, pepper water (Ka.); **sa_r-u** id. (Ka.); **ca_ru** a kind of pepper water (Tu.); **sa_ru** broth, soup, sap (Tu.); **ce_ru** tamarind broth or soup (Te.); **ca_ru** a kind of curry (Te.); **ke_d** broth (Pa.); **jau** dhal, gravy, soup (Kui)(DBIA 166); **jaiyu_** curry (Kuwi); **ja_yu** curry, sauce; cooked pulse; **ja_yu kuca** vegetables (Kuwi); **sa_r** a dilute mixture of tamarind, etc. (M.)(DEDR 2484). **Gruel**: **sari** gruel used as paste, paste; starch (Te.); **cari** id. (Te.); **sar-i** paste (Ka.)(DEDR 2418). **Bread**: **sa_ru** pancake (Ga..); **sa_ri, sa_r-i_, sa_r-i, sa_ri_, ha_ri, a_ri** bread (Go.); **ha_ri** bread, cake (Pe.)(DEDR 2465). **Food**: **a_ha_ra** taking food, food (MBh.); food (Pali.Pkt.); food, meal (esp. the feeding of its young by a bird)(Or.); **a_ha_le** food (As'.); **aha_ru** (S.); **aha_r** (P.Ku.); **a_ha_ro, a_ro** meal (of animals, esp. birds)(N.); **a_ha_r** food (B.M.); meal (H.); food eaten at one sitting (G.); **ha_r, a_r** id. (G.); **ahara** food (Si.); **a_ha_ri_, a_ri_, a_riyo** glutton (G.)(CDIAL 1544). **Bread, cake**: **he_'ra, he_ra** bread, cake (Kuwi)(DEDR 2465).

3750.**Image: little fish; fish bait**: **cariku, caru** a little fish (Ma.); **caru, caruva** a small fish (Tu.); **taru** a small kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 2361). **ca_r** fish bait (B.); **ca_ro** food for animals, bait (N.); **ca_ra** fish bait (Or.); **ca_ra_** bait (H.) (CDIAL 4755). cf. **caru, caruva** a small fish (Tu.); **caru, cariku** a little fish (Ma.); **taru** a small kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 2361).

3751.**Image: minute**: **saru** thin, fine, minute (AV. v.25.1)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **saru** fine (skt.); **xaru** small, fine, younger, inferior, childhood (A.); **saru** fine, thin, slender (B.Or.)(CDIAL 13264).

3752.**Image: of the same appearance; likeness**: **cariga** an equal, a man of equal power; **sarika-tana, sari_katana** equality of position; **sari_ka** a man of equal position (Ka.); **sarikha_** like etc. (M.); **saru** sameness, equality (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cari-ka_n.utal** to be exactly equal; to check, examine the accuracy of; to compare (Ta.lex.) **cari** similarity (**Kumara. Pira. Civaka_mi. Irat.. 16**); suitability, agreement, exactness; **cari-k-kat.t.u** to equalize, balance (Ta.); **cariva_-** to be alike, equal; to agree, tally **cariya_tal** to prove right or correct (Ta.); **sariya_gu** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **sadr.k** nom. sg. n. of **sadr.s'-** like (RV.); **sari** like (Pali.Pkt.); **saria** like, equal (Pkt.); **sari** adj. and postp. like (N.); **xari** (A.); **sari** (Or.)(CDIAL 13118). **sadr.ks.a** like (VS.); **sarikkha, sarikkhaka** like (Pali); **sarikkha, sariccha** adj., **sa_rikkha, sa_riccha** adj. and n. sb. (Pkt.); **sarkho** like (S.); **sari_kkha_, sarkha_** (H.); **sa_rikhna_** to liken, resemble (H.); **sa_rikho** like (OMarw.); **sari_kha** (OG.); **sarkhu~** (G.); **sarsa_** (M.); **sa_rikha_, sa_rkha_** (H.); **suruka** (Si.)(CDIAL 13119). **sadr.s'a** of the same appearance, like (TS.); **sa_dr.s'a** (S'a_n:khS'r.); **sadisa, sarisa** like (Pali.Pkt.); **satris'a** (NiDoc.); **sarisa_** (Or.); **sarsia_** coeval, rival (Or.); **saris, saras** like (H.); **si_rasa** (OMarw.); **sarsa_** (M.); **-sey** like (OSi.); **se_** likeness, manner (Si.); **sa_disa** like (Pali); **sa_risa, sa_lisa** like; **sa_ri(s)sa** likeness (Pkt.); **halu** like; **sari** likeness (Si.)(CDIAL 13120). **Image: gimlet**: **cur..ar-r-i** brace and bit, tul.ai-y-it.um karuvi (**C.E.M.**); **cur..ar-r-i-t-turappan.am** gimlet (**C.E.M.**); **cur..at.t.i-t-turappan.am** id. (**C.E.M.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **turappan.am** auger, drill, tool for boring holes (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **turappan.a-v-alaku** drill-bit; **turappu** driving, hammering (**turapamai-y-a_n.i : Poruna. 10**); **tura-ttal** to drive, as an elephant (**Pur-ana_. 14,4**); to shoot, as an arrow (**Kalla_.4**); to drive in, hammer down, as a nail (**Poruna. 10**); to tunnel, bore (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cur..i-accu** goldsmith's matrix; **cur..i-y-a_n.i** projecting-pin of a door serving as pivot to move on; **cur..an--maram** wooden machine for grinding corn (**Akana_. 393**)(Ta.lex.)

3753.**A piece of land**: **sa_rige** a complex: a piece of land (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ha_r** cultivated land round a village (H.); **ha_** level plain along a river (WPah.); **ukhar.-ha_l** small pieces of field not touched by plough (Bi.)(CDIAL 14066). cf. **ka_ri** brackish ground (Ma.Ka.); **ka_ri-ne_la** brackish soil (Te.); **-ka_ri** (second member of place names)(Te.)(DEDR 1471). cf. **kha_ri_ka** sown with a kha_ri_ of grain (Pa_n..); **kha_rika** (Skt.); **xo_^{i}r** cultivated field, meadow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 3876). **kha_ri** grain measure (Skt.lex.) **Vicinity**: **sa_rincu** to extend, spread (Te.); **sa_r- (-it-)** to spread (Kond.a)(DEDR 2466). **aruku** vicinity, neighbourhood, place, border (Ta.); **ariku** neighbourhood, side, adjacent place (Ma.); **aragu, arigu, arugu** vicinity (Ka.); **arugu** approach (Te.); **ar-u** nearness (Te.); **ar-uta(n), aruta(n)** near, close by (Te.); **arbar-parbar** neighbours (Kur.)(DEDR 222). **a_r., a_r.i** boundary between fields (Mth.)(CDIAL 189). cf. **ke_b** nearness, vicinity; near (Br.); **here** near (Ga.); **ce_rika** contiguity, nearness (Te.)(DEDR 2814). **Region; boundary**: **carakam, carakattu** boundary (Ta.); < **sarhad** (U.); **carakam cara_kam** region, quarter, district; straight road without ramifications or turnings (**W.**)(Ta.); **saraka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **saraka** a continuous line of road (Skt.lex.)

3754.**Image: scissors**:**gahi_** goldsmith`s pincers (M.); **gaha** planet (Si.); **gahua_** pincers (H.); **gahi** clutch, handle of sword (P.); **gah** handle (H.)(CDIAL 4363). **ga_vi_, ga_hi**_ smith's pincers (M.)(CDIAL 4382). **gahua_** smith's tongs (Bi.Mth.); **gahwa_** pincers, forceps (H.); --Extension **-lla-: gahuli_** jeweller's pincers (Mth.)(CDIAL 4384). **sarautha_, sarauthi_** betel nutcrackers or scissors (P.); **sarauto** (N.); **sarauta_** (Bi.); **sarota_, saroti_** (H.); **sarota_** (M.)(CDIA 13357). **Seize**: **kariju, karicu** to lay hold of, to seize (Ka.lex.) **Image: pincers**: **ka_ru** pincers, tongs (Ka.Te.Ga.)(DEDR 1473). **kur-at.u** crab, pincers, forceps (Ta.)(DEDR 1843). cf. **ul.i** chisel, burin, barber's instrument for paring nails (Ta.)(DEDR 699). cf. **pat.aka_ru** tongs, pincers (Ka.Te.); **pat.aka_r-u** id., large pincers (Te.)(DEDR 3864). [**pat.t.u-** to grasp (Te.lex.)] **Grip**: **ga_ha** grip (Pali); hilt of sword (S.); **gra_ha** handle of sword (Skt.)(CDIAL 4382). **gidho** taken (S.); **ghidda_** (L.); **gid.^{y}em** I took (Dm.); **ghred.a** pret. of **gim** and **grhi_m** (Kal.)(CDIAL 4235). **gr.bha_yati** takes, seizes (RV.); **gr.hn.a_ti, gr.bhn.a_ti** takes, seizes (RV.); buys (Mn.); **gahai** siezes (OAw.); **gahin.a_** to grasp (P.); **gahna_** to seize, put on (H.); **ghen.e~** to take (M.); **grahvu~** to seize, comprehend (G.)(CDIAL 4236). **Trap for birds**: **gr.bh** seizing (RV.); **grih** a small trap for birds (Kho.); **gruhi_** small trap, net (Kal.)(CDIAL 4237). **griik** to catch in, stick in (e.g. a tree)(Kho.); **gr.hate_** is taken (RV.)(CDIAL 4241). **grahan.a** seizing, holding (S'Br.); **gahan.a** seizure (Pali.Pkt.); **garahan., garahin., gahin., gaihn.** seizure (P.); **gahan** seizing (H.)(CDIAL 4364). **gat, git** took (Wot..); **guto**_ seized (Ash.); **ghepna_** to take up with the fingers (H.) (CDIAL 4509). **Tongs; vice in a turner's lathe**: **kir.kar.** (Nk.) > **?it.t.it.ai** vice in a turner's lathe (Ta.)(DEDR 444). cf. **kot.iru** pincers (Ta.); **kot.il** tongs (Ma.); **kut.ilika_-** smith's tongs (Skt.); **kor.** hook of tongs (Ko.)(DEDR 2052).

3755.**Image: back of neck**: **se_rki** the back of the neck (Kui); **he_rki, herki** neck; **herki** shouder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2816). **kr.ka_t.ika_** joint of neck (Sus'r.); **kr.ka_t.a** (AV.); **kr.ka** throat, neck (Skt.); **kia_d.ia_** upper part of neck (Pkt.); **kiya_d.iya_** upper part of ear (Pkt.); **kia_r.i_** back of the head, the hair on it (S.); **ki_a_r.i_** nape of neck (L.); **kia_r.i_** nape of neck, back of head, jaw; adv. behind (P.); **kia_r.i_** back of neck (WPah.); **kiri_k** back of neck (Wg.); **kaker.ik** throat (Ash.)(CDIAL 3419). **sr.kkam, sr.kkan.i_, sr.kkan, sr.kkin.i_, sr.kkin, sr.kvam, sr.kvan.i_, sr.kvan, sr.kvin.i_, sr.kvin** the corner of the mouth (Skt.lex.)

3756.**Image: horn**: **srun:g, s'run:g** horn (Kho.); **s.ugo** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12713).

3757.**Image: coat of mail**: **ca_rikai** coat of mail, armour (Ta.lex.) cf. **ja_gara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

3758.**Duty, toll**: **ca_rikai** duty, toll (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **sa_'ir** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Excess**: **ha_ri ki_nai** to spare; **ha_ra, ha_reka** many, much; **ha_rinai** to remain; **ha_r-** to remain, be left over (Kuwi); **ha_r- (-t-)** to be left over (Pe.); **sa_ra (sa_ri-)** to be in excess, exceed; n. excess; adv. exceedingly; **sra_ppa (sra_pt-)** to cause to exceed; **sra_psi** move, excessively (Kui)(DEDR 2461). cf. **ce_r-ve_n-** excess in quantity of the grain measured and stored up in a granary (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Crop set apart for a village servant**: **cara_cari-me_rai** proportion of the crop set apart for a village servant (**W.G.**); **cara_cari** medial estimate; average (Ta.); **sara_sari_** id. (U.); cf. **sarra_f** shroff, teller employed by banks and commercial firms; treasury assistant; banker, dealer in precious metals; **cara_ppu-k-kat.ai** a place of business where precious metals are sold (Ta.lex.)

3759.**Term affixed to names of relationship, to denote respect**: **saraku** esteem, regard, care (Ka.Te.); **sarakugol.** to regard, to care for, to take care of (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jaran** in: **ta_k-jaran** father (Nk.); **haral** a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to 3rd person, to

denote respect; fem. **hari** (Go.)(DEDR 2357). **avvai** mother, old woman, woman ascetic (Ta.); **ava_, avva** mother; **awwal** (pl. **awwa_hk**) mother, dam of man or beast; **awha_r.i_** mother, dam of man or beast; **awhari, avha_ri_, avahari** mother (Go.); **avva_** mother (Pkt.); **ava_, ava_ji** term of courtesy in addressing a S'u_dra woman (DEDR 273). cf. (CDIAL 904). **hr.daya_lu** affectionate (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); **hiye_lu** brave (Sh.); **hia_l.i** charming (Or.)(CDIAL 14153). **hr.dya** in the heart, dear (RV.Pa_n..); **hizu** own, full (of brother or sister)(Sh.); **ha_zi** friend (A.); **heja** affection (OG.)(CDIAL 14154). **yilo** heart, spirit; **hri** heart, breast (Gypsy); **hiad.ulla** heart (Ap.); **wur.e** (Tir.); **zir, zira** (Pr.); **hir.o_** (Phal.) **id-em** my heart (Shum.)[cf. **itayam** heart (Ta.lex.)]; **hia_o** courage (S.); **ha~_u** heart, mind (S.); **ha~_** above (L.); **hiya_u** daring, spirit (N.); **hiya_u, hiwa_u** courage (H.); **hiya_** above (H.); **hiyya_** (M.)(CDIAL 14152). **aragdi, a_rgli** chest of body (Kol.); **aragli** id.; **argil** id.; **argil** id. (Nk.); **arayul, aril, aru_li, ariyul** id.; **ar.i_l** udder (Go.)(DEDR 200). cf. **ayya_** respectable man (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ayal, acal** neighbourhood, adjacent place, being foreign or alien; **acalar** neighbours, strangers (Ta.); **ayal** neighbourhood (Ma.)(DEDR 189). cf. **ayyan-, aiyan-** father, sage, priest, superior person (Ta.); **a_rya** (Skt.); **ayya** (Pali)(DEDR 196). **hara** name of S'iva (Skt.)(CDIAL 13979). **sarpa-dha_raka** snake-catcher (Skt.); **sapehra_, sapera_, sa~pera_** id., snake-charmer (H.)(CDIAL 13273). cf. **ir-ai** anyone who is great (Ta.); **ir-a_n, ra_n** sire, used in addressing princes (Ma.); **er-e** state of being a master or a husband; **er-eya** master, king, husband (Ka.); **er-a** lord (Te.7th-8th cent. inscr.)(DEDR 527).

3761.**Salt**: **sa_mbhara** a kind of salt; **s'a_mar**^{i} salt obtained from lake Sambhara in Rajputana (Ku.)(CDIAL 13352). **ca_rakam** rock-salt, intuppu (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3762.**A caravaneer**: **sa_rava_na** a camel-driver, a caravaneer (Ka.M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **Chief of the maritime tract**: **ce_rppan-** chief of the maritime tract (**Ir-ai. 1,Urai.**); Varun.a (**Tiruvil.ai. Na_n-ma_. 4**); **ce_rppu** place (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 53**); seashore, coast (**Pur-ana_. 49,6**); **ce_yam** shore, bank (Ta.); **ce_y** chief, lord (**Nal.a. Cuyamva. 137**); juvenility, youth (**Tiva_.**); **ce_y-marapu** youth (**Tirikat.u. 84**); **ce_yo_n-** Skanda (**Tol. Po. 5**); **ce_y-kun-r-am** Tirupparan:kun-r-am as a residence of Skanda (**Paripa_. 6,69**)(Ta.); **ce_yavan-** Skanda (**kantapu. Teyvaya_. 58**)(Ta.); **ce_rvaikka_ran-** captain, commander of a division of army (Ta.); **s'e_ruga_re** (Tu.); **ce_ruvaika_ran-** id. (**Vir-alivit.u. 1001**); **ca_yapu < sa_hib** (U.) title of Muhammadans and Maha_ra_s.t.ras (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_rama** king of ce_ra (kon:gu or ke_ral.a)(Ka.); **ce_rama_n** (Ma.); **ca_rama_ni** name of a country; **ce_rama_ni, ce_rama_d.i** (Ka.lex.) **ce_rvu** arriving, joining; residence, abode (**Te_va_. 171,5**); **ce_rpu** id. (**As.t.ap. Tiruve_n.. Ma_. 7**); **ce_ppu-tal** to abide, remain (**Patir-r-up. 62**)(Ta.lex.) **Caravansary**: **cara_y** < **sara_** (U.); mansion, rest-house for travellers, caravansary (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_r** to reach; place, side; **ca_rpu** place, support, refuge, shelter, birth, nearness; **ca_rvu** place, residence, pial, refuge; **ca_rnto_r** relatives, friends; **ca_rppu** sloping roof; **ca_ri** row, series, side (Ta.); **ca_ruka** to lean against, rely upon; **ca_ra** close; **ca_rnnavar** kinsmen; **ca_rcca** relation by blood (Ma.); **ca.ry** near (Ko.); **sa_r** to approach, become near, join; **sa_re** being near, proximity, union; **sa_rke** approach, nearness, proximity (Ka.); **ca.ce** relationship, kinship (Kod..); **sa_rti** encountering, meeting (Tu.); **ta_r(u)cu** to bring together, join, procure (Te.)(DEDR 2460). **se_ra_na_** to occupy a house; **here** near (Go.); **se_rpu** neighbourhood (Kond.a); **ce_rika** union (Te.); **s'e_runi** to reach, be joined to, enter as a member of sect, etc. (Tu.); **ce_rvva** mixture (Ma.); **ce_rnta_r** dependants, persons under one's protection, partisans, relatives; **ce_rppu** place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture (Ta.)(DEDR 2814). **Tribe, family**: **caravat.i** tribe, family; **caram** string of pearls, gems, etc. < **sara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **sarn.o** to descend (Ku.); **sariba_** to come to an end, be finished (Or.)[cf. **caramam** end, finality (Ta.lex.)] (CDIAL 13250). **To join; associate with**: **ce_r**

to become united, incorporated, joined together, become mixed, blended, have connexion with, be in close friendship or union, fit, suit, be collected, aggregated, join, associate with, be in contact with, belong to; to join, attach, admix, admit to one's society, add, insert, gather, assemble; **ce_rkkai** collecting, gathering, combining, mixing, compound, fellowship, company, union; **ce_rtti** combining, union, fellowship, suitability, fitness, resemblance, equality; **ce_rnta_r** dependants, persons under one's protection, partisans, relatives; **ce_rppu** place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture, supplement; **ce_rpu** residence, house; **ce_rvu** arriving, joining, residence, town, village, union, junction, connexion, collection; **ce_rvai** fellowship, association, union, mixture, compound, collection, assemblage; **ce_ra** altogether, wholly; along with, in company with (Ta.); **ce_ruka** to approach, come close, join, belong to, fit, suit; **ce_ra** close, over against; **ce_rikka** to have collected; **ce_ruma_nam** assemblage as for a riot, party; **ce_rkka** to make to arrive or join, collect as men, money; **ce_rcca** adherance, union, harmony, fitness; **ce_rppu** joining, mortising, assemblage; **ce_rppikka** to have assembled or collected; **ce_rvva** mixture (Ma.); **ce.r- (ce.d-)**, **ce.d- (ce.dy-)** to arrive, join, gather; **ce.t- (ce.ty-)** to make to gather or enter a place; **ce.rek a.l.,** fem. **ce.reka.c** people between whom verbal taboos do not operate (including people of opposite sex who may marry)(Ko.); **so.r- (so.d-)** to arrive; **so.rc-** to cause to arrive, bring someone to his destination, allow someone to join oneself, collect; **so.t- (so.ty-)** to make to join with others; **so.-** (only negative forms, translated as positive) to be envious (in songs)(To.); **se_r (se_rd-)** to become or be close or near, go to, approach, reach, come, belong to, enter, be included, be connected with, join, side with, assemble, be collected, agree, concur, suit, agree, be agreeable (Ka.); **se_rike** meeting, union (Ka.); **se_risu** to join, put together, put to, attach, cause to reach, put into, make enter, insert, fix, assemble (Ka.); **se_ruvike** joining, etc. (Ka.); **se_ruve, se_rve** collection, assemblage, mass, herd of cattle (Ka.); **se.r- (se.ri-)** to join; **ke.r- (ke.ri-)** to go up to house; **ke.t (ke.ti-)** to take (person) into house (Kod..); **s'e_runi** to arrive, reach, be added or joined to, be included in, enter as a member of sect, etc., be in harmony, agree together, be relished, liked, agree with, adhere to, be attached (Tu.); **s'e_ra_vuni** to join, combine, mix, include, etc. (Tu.); **s'e_rige, s'e_rve** union, inclusion (Tu.); **s'e_risuni, s'e_risa_vuni** to cause to arrive, join (Tu.); **ce_ru** to join, unite or combine with, approach, draw near or close to, reach, arrive at, enter or join as a class, etc., for a part or portion of, be attached to, be connected or related to, assemble, be received, come to hand, be included or added, belong, appertain (Te.); **ce_rika** union, junction, contiguity, nearness, proximity, familiarity, access (Te.); **ce_rugad.a** nearness (Te.); **ce_r(u)cu** to put, place or bring together, join, unite, combine, mix, add, include, enclose, admit, enrol, add or sum up, reach, cause to reach or be delivered; **ce_rupu** nearness (Te.); **ce_va_t.u** near (Te.); **cendu** to get, obtain, suffer, feel, enjoy, happen to, befall, belong, refer to, reach, meet (Te.); **centa** neighbourhood, proximity (Te.); **ser-** to go [cf. **cel** to go (Ta.)(DEDR 2781)](Kol.); **s'er**- to go (Nk.); **se_r-** to arrange, reach (Ga.); **se_r.a_na_** to invade a country, enter or occupy a house (Go.); **here** near (Go.); **se_rpu** neighbourhood (Kond.a); **serna** clingingly (Kui); **serna ad.a** cleave to (Kui); **he_rinai** to reach; **herpinai** to deliver (Kuwi); **ker-** (past stem of **ka_na_** to go)(Kur.); **ke_b** nearness, vicinity; near; **ke_b kanning** to approach (Br.)(DEDR 2814). cf. **ca_r** to reach, approach; n. joining, uniting, place, situation, side (Ta.); **ca_rttu** joining, assemblage (Ma.)(DEDR 2460). **ca_r (-v-, -nt-)** to unite, be related to, resemble, lean on; n. joining, uniting; **ca_rpu** place, support, refuge, attachment, birth, nearness; **ca_rvu** place, residence, pial, refuge, basis, help, support, means, attachment, vicinity, partiality; **ca_rnto_r** relatives, friends; **ca_rttu (ca_rtti-)** to cause to lean, support, join, unite, connect; **ca_rcci** leaning, uniting, connexion, approach, support; **ca_ral** drawing near (Ta.); **ca_ttu (ca_rttu); a_r (-v-, -nt-)** to combine with, belong to (Ta.); **ca_ruka** to rely upon, be attached to, put on; **ca_ra** nigh,

close, bending sideways; **ca_ral** support; **ca_rnnavar** kinsmen; **ca_rcca** relation by blood; **ca_rttu** joining, assemblage; **ca_rttuka** to join, as wood (Ma.); **ca.ry** near; **ar. ca.ry** left side; **val ca.ry, val ka ca.ry** right side; **o ca.ry** one side; **val ca.rym** all around (Ko.); **so.ry** near (To.); **sa_r** to come or go near or to, join, associate oneself to; **sa_ran.** nearness, proximity; **sa_re** being near, nearness, proximity, union; **sa_rke** approach, nearness, proximity; **sa_rcu** to make oneself come or go near or to, go near, approach; make go or come near to, apply to, put on, or or in, put; **a_r** to be united (Ka.); **ca.ce** relationship, kinship (Kod..); **sa_rti** encountering, meeting, happening, occurring (Tu.); **ta_ru** to move about, wander, stroll, approach, go near; **ta_ru-konu** to approach, meet, attack; **ta_r(u)cu** to bring together, join, procure (as a procurer)(Te.)(DEDR 2460).

3763.**Sandal; smearing**: **sa_ran:ga** sandal (Skt.lex.) **ca_rakantakam, ca_rakantam** < **sa_ra-gandha** sandalwood (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ran.e, sa_ravan.e** applying to, plastering, smearing, smoothing (with cow-dung, water etc.); **sa_ran.egey** to plaster, to smooth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'r.n.a_ti** crushes, breaks (RV.); **s'enik** to crush (Kho.)(CDIAL 12597). **sa_ran.am** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) cf. **ca_ram < sa_ra** sap as of plants, juice (**Ar..akarkala. 67**); medicine, elixir; hard inner part or heart of a tree (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_r** a tree (**Tol. Er..ut. 363**)(Ta.lex.) **Smearing the body with sandal and other unguents**: **carci, cerce** smearing the body with sandal and other unguents, perfuming the body (Ka.); **carcita** smeared, perfumed, anointed; **carcike** the state of being smeared or covered with anything; cleaning the person with perfumes; covering, smearing (Ka.); **ca_rcikya** smearing the body with sandal and other unguents (Ka.Skt.); **ca_ru-karan.a** embellishing (Ka.); **ca_ra** the tree buchanania latifolia (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ca_risu** to grind, to triturate as sandal; to mix by rubbing or triturating as medicine; cf. **ca_r-u, sa_r-u** sap, juice, broth (Ka.); **ca_r-u, ce_r-u** (Ma.); **ca_ru, ce_ru** (Te.); **ja_yu** a medicament, a medicine (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ca_y < cha_ya_** beauty (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,2,1**); **ca_yin-am** bevy of beautiful ladies (**Patir-r-up. 60**)(Ta.lex.) **carca_** repetition; **carcana** laying on (an unguent); **vicarcita** rubbed, anointed; **vicarci_, vicarcika_** itch, scab (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4695). **gharmacarcika_** prickly heat (Skt.); **gha_mosi** (A.); **gha_ma_ci** (B.)(CDIAL 4446).

3764.**Boat**: **zaruk** a sail boat of the pirates of the Trucial coast. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 162). **Captain**: **cara_n:ku** native boatswain, chief of a lascar crew, skipper of a small native vessel (Ta.); < **sar-hang** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ro** removal of loads, load to be carried; **sa_rn.o** to convey, remove (Ku.)(CDIAL 13354). **sa_run** to transport gradually from one place to another (e.g. grain from threshing floor to house)(K.); **sa_rna_** to remove, make an end of, complete (H.); **sa_rn.e~** to move aside, despatch, finish (M.); **sa_rayate_** has oneself driven in a carriage (As'vGr..) (CDIAL 13358). **sa_ran.ika** travelling, journeying; a traveller, wayfarer (Skt.lex.) **sara_ga** (Tadbhava of **saraka**?) (proceeding), unobstructed, easy, without impediment or obstruction (Ka.Ma.Te.); **cara_kam** (Ta.); **saraga_-ma_rga** a road without any difficulties, an easy road (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **saraka** going, moving; **sarakat.isu** to rush forward (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3765.**Course, motion; turn**: **sa_ra** course, motion (Skt.); component (Sus'r.); **sa_ra-sa_rin** running races (TBr.)(CDIAL 13354). **Image: procession**: **sa_r** procession of Hindu women (L.)(CDIAL 13354). **Image: row, series**: **sa_ri** time, turn (Ma.Ka.Tu.); repetition, occasion (Te.); **sa_re** time, turn (Ka.); **sarti** id. (Tu.); **ca_ri** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 2464). **sara** going or moving; **saran.a** going, moving, flowing; **saran.i** a path, way, road, course; **s'aran.i_** a road, path; a row, line (Skt.lex.) **sara** going (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 13247). **Image: road**: **cari** way, road (**Periyapu. Kan.n.appa.**

142)(Ta.lex.) **Image: way, road**: **ca_rika_** journey (Skt.Pali); pilgrimage (Pali); **sri saran.ava_** to walk about (Si.); **ca_rikam. carati** (Pali)(CDIAL 4763). **ca_la** movement in: **danta-ca_la** looseness of teeth (Sus'r.); **ca_la_** movement (P.); movement, journey, auspicious day for setting out, first journey of bride to husband's father's house (H.Mth.)(CDIAL 4769). **sa_r** defile, pass (K.)(CDIAL 13354). **Image:path; walk; track; road**: **caran.i** path (**Ar..akarkala. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_ra** motion, course (ChUp.); motion, walking (Pali); wandering (Pkt.); **ca_ro** footpath (S.); **ca_ra_** cattle-path through fields (L.); **ca_ro** mode of living (G.)(CDIAL 4755). **Image: opening in hedge; road**: **sr.ti** road, path (RV.); **xar** track in jungle, opening in hedge or fence (A.); **sar.ak** road (L.B.Or.H.N.Mth.G.); **sat.ak** (N.); **san.d.ak** (Mth.); **sad.ak** (M.)(CDIAL 13577). **Road**: **sarri_** road, walk (Go.); **sari, harri, harr, ar-(i), har, hari, ar** road (Go.); **sar-i** (pl. **saRku**) way, path (Kond.a); **hazi** id. (Pe.); **ji_yu, ji_ru** id., road (?Kuwi); **sa_di** id. (?Tu.); **a_di** track, way (?Ka.)(DEDR 2417). **a_ru** way, road, path, means, manner, method (Ta.); way, manner (Ma.); **o.yn.-a.r** (obl. **o.yn.-a-t-**) path (Ko.); **o.r-** (obl. **o.t--**) way, entrance ino thicket (To.)(DEDR 405). **Image: road**: cf. **dar.v** path, way (Ko.); **tat.am** road, way, path, route, gate, footstep (Ta.); **dad.d.a** road (Ir.)(DEDR 3024). cf. **ta_ri** way, road, path (Ta.); **da_ri** way, road (Ka.Tu.Te.)(DEDR 3170).

3767.**Image: quickness**: **sarga-takta** speeding with a rush (RV. iii.33.4); **sarga-pratakta** dashing forth with a rush (RV. i.65.6); **saran.yu** speedy, quick (RV. x.61.23); **sari_** speeding; **sari_man** going, course (RV. iii.29.11)(Vedic.lex.) **sarakkane** swiftly; **sarakkane sari** to move quickly aside; **sara, sara sarane** quickly, hastily (Ka.); **jar-r-ane** quickly, rushingly (Ka.); **jar-r-una** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **sarin** hastening, approaching, coming to aid (RV. i.138.3)(Vedic.lex.) **ca_rin** moving (MBh.); **sara** moving, quick (Si.); **sa_raya** speed (Si.)(CDIAL 4765). **cur-ukku** quickness, rapidity; **cur-ukkan-** active, diligent person; hasty, irritable person; **cur-ucur-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to be in a hurry; **cur-ucur-uppu** hurrying; **cur-uti** swiftness, alacrity (Ta.); **cur-ukku** quickness; **cur-ucur-uppu** alacrity and dispatch (Ma.); **curk** fleetness of foot (Ko.); **cur-uku, cur-aku, curku** quickness, speed (Ka.); **curiki** speed (Kod..); **curuku** quickness, speed, haste; quick, vivid (Tu.); **cur-uku** briskness, quickness (Te.)(DEDR 2713).

3768.**Image: rivulet**: **sarayu** name of a river (RV. v.53.9)(Vedic.lex.) **saran.a** running (Pa_n..); **salna_** rivulet (H.); **salana** moving, shaking (Pali)(CDIAL 13285). **sarayu** name of a river (RV.); river on which is Ayo_dhya_ (R.); **sarau_** name of a river (Pkt.); **s'ar-mu_w** source of the Sarju river at the Pin.d.a_ri_ glacier (Ku.)(CDIAL 13251). **carayu** a river on which stands the ancient city of Ayo_dhya_ (**Kmpara_. Pa_laka_. A_r-r-up. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **Stream**: **sa_ran.i** stream (Skt.); **sa_ran.** watercourse from a well (G.); watercourse (M.); **sa_rn.i_** small river, canal, drain, gutter (M.)(CDIAL 13356). cf. **calacala** onom. expr. of purling water (Ta.)(DEDR 2366). **sari** cascade (Skt.); **sariva_ya** heavy shower (Pkt.); **sarva_** pl., **sarvar.iya~_** pl. showers of rain coming at intervals (G.); **sarva_** shower of rain (M.)(CDIAL 13262). **sarit** stream (RV.); **sarita_** river (Pali); **sari, saria_** (Pkt.); **se_ri_** spring (Sv.); **sari** wheel-rut (Or.); **ser**^{i} stream of liquid, jet of water (G.); **sari_** water-channel (M.)(CDIAL 13261). **sarika_** pond (Skt.) **se_ri_** fountain, spring (Phal.)(CDIAL 13361). **cari (-v-, -nt-)** to tumble, stumble down (Ta.); **car-iya, car-i** cliff, precipice, side of a hill or mountain (Te.); **jarqe** to be dropped, fall; **jarqtre** to drop, let fall (Malt.); **sar-i** steep precipice; **sari** deep ravine, precipice (Ka.); **jari** ravine (Ka.)(DEDR 2360). **karnali** dhan lands lying in a sloping hollow; **kar.nda, kar.ndan.** steep, precipitous (Santali.lex.) **sarasvati_** name of a river, the river goddess (RV.); **sarasvant** a river god (RV.); **sarassai_** goddess of speech and learning (Pkt.); **sarsai_** (H.)(CDIAL 13258). **Image: water-channel; stream**: **sarit** stream (RV.); **sarita_** river (Pali); **sari, saria_** (Pkt.); **se_ri_** spring (Sv.); **ser**^{i} stream

of liquid, jet of water (G.); **sari_** water-channel (M.); **sar** sudden forceful gush (M.)(CDIAL 13261). **sarva_n.i_** spring of water (G.)(CDIAL 13263). **sa_ran.i** stream (Skt.); **sa_ran.** watercourse from a well (G.); watercourse (M.); **sa_rn.i_** small river, canal, drain, gutter (M.)(CDIAL 13356). **Image: gush**: cf. **sarga** gush, draught of air, race, host (RV.); creation (MaitrUp.); **sagga** release, creation (Pkt.); **sagun** to irrigate garden or field; **sagawun** to sprinkle water (on a plant etc.)(K.); **sarga** chapter of an epic poem (Skt.); **saga** chapter, part of a literary work (Si.)(CDIAL 13266). cf. **jar-r-ane** quickly, rushingly (Ka.); **jarra** suddenly, quickly (Tu.); **jar-r-una** quickly (Te.)(DEDR 2352d). **carat.t.-en-al** onom. expr. of moving quickly; **carat.t.u-carat.t.-en-al** onom. expr. of swishing, rushing sound as of air in motion (Ta.); **carat.** pair word with **cadm** sound, nose (**cadm carat.**)(Ko.)(DEDR 2352c). cf. **saraga** quickly, rapidly (Te.)(DEDR 2352a). **Udder; breast; chest**: **harva** udder (Go.); **rawa** id. (Go.); **jra_mbu** (pl. **jra_pka**) id.; **sr.a_ngu** (pl. **sr.a_ka, sr.akaka**), **sra_n:gu** (pl. **sra_kaka**) breast (Kui); **ra_n:gu, ra_ngu_, ra_ngu** breast (Kuwi); **sakka_** breast; **sakk** chest (Kol.)(DEDR 2364). **Rain**: **sarva_** shower of rain (M.); **sariva_ya** heavy shower (Pkt.); **sarva_** pl., **sarvar.iya~_** pl. showers of rain coming at intervals (G.)(CDIAL 13262). **sar.a_na_** to drip (of water from wet clothes), dribble (of saliva); **sara_na_** (tears) to be shed; **sad.a_na_** to dribble (of sore eyes); **har.-** to fall in drops; **ar.-** to drain off (water from boiled rice)(Go.); **har.- (-t-)** (leaves) to fall, (hair) to fall out (Pe.); (leaves) to fall off (Mand..)(DEDR 2404). **sa_rika_** pond (Skt.); **se_ri_** fountain, spring (Phal.)(CDIAL 13361). **sira** stream (OG.); **sira_, si_ra** stream (RV.); **sira_** vein, nerve, tendon (Pali); **se_r** bleeding at the nose, bleeding (K.)(CDIAL 13421). **sara_** brook (AV.); cascade (Skt.); **sar** sudden forceful gush, shower, fit of tears (M.)(CDIAL 13259). **jar-r-ane** quickly, rushingly (Ka.); **jarra** suddenly, quickly (Tu.); **jar-r-una** quickly (Te.)(DEDR 2352).

3769.**Image: row, series**: **sa_r, sa_ri, sa_ir** row, series (B.); **sa_ri** row, line, tier (Or.)(CDIAL 13354). **ca_ri** side, wing, row, series (Ta.)(DEDR 2460). **ca_rai** stripe (Ta.); **ca_r-a** line, streak (Ka.); **ca_r-a, ca_r-ika** line, streak, stripe (Te.)(DEDR 2481). **ha_r^{i}** line (G.); **ha_r** row (N.); line; garland (M.); **a_ra** necklace (K.)(CDIAL 14059). **ca_r-ika** line, streak, stripe (Te.); **ca_r-a** line, streak (Ma.); **ca_rai** stripe (Ta.)(DEDR 2481). **ca_rai** <? **dha_ra_** long, straight, direct course or line; stripe (Ta.lex.) **Images: line; image: half**: cf. **arak, areke** half-filled; **are** half (Tu.); **arake** state of being half (Ka.)(DEDR 229). **dha_ri_** deep furrow (Bi.); **dha_r** line (Mth.); curved blade of mattock (Bhoj.); **dha_ri_** line (OAw.); **dha_r** edge, line, boundary; **dha_ri_** line, groove (H.); **dha_ra** sharpness (Konkan.i); **daraya** edge, sharpness (Si.); **dar** ridge-pole (Kal.); **dha_ri** line, row (A.)(CDIAL 6793). **dharko** stripe, line; **dharcho, dharso** streak, line, shred of cloth, long narrow piece of land (N.); **dhar.a_** field boundary (L.); **dhar.i_** line (P.); **dhar.i_** line (H.)(CDIAL 6708). **Image: row**: **taram** row, series (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 42**); id. (Ma.); **tara** id. (Ka.); **ta_rai** row, range, line, series; stripe, streak; order, arrangement, regularity (**Kampara_. Cu_rp. 137**); **dha_ra_** (Skt.); **taram** time, turn (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 65**); **taramu** id. (Te.); **taram** company, assembly, party, gang, herd, drove (**Marutu_. 89**)(Ta.lex.) **taram-taram** generation after generation (Ta.lex.) **taram-vit.t.a-ta_ya_ti** agnates beyond the fourteenth remove who do not observe pollution on occasions of birth or death in the house of the propositus (Ta.lex.)

3770.**Image: torn**: **care** to cut as with the teeth or scissors (Malt.); **car-** to be torn (cloth, etc.); **carip- (carit-)** to tear (Pa.); **sarra_na_** to be split as wood, be torn (of clothes, shoes, paper, etc.); **sarrahta_na_** to tear; **har-, ar- (ah-t-)** to be torn (Go.); **ri_- (-t-)** id.; **rip- (-t-)** to tear (Pe.); **carrna_** to tear, rend, dilacerate with the teeth, plough for the first time in the year (Kur.); **cartre** to cause to cut with the scissors (Malt.)(DEDR 2416). **hejer, hatar** to cut off (Santali.lex.)

3771.**Image: stem of a leaf**: **a_rkku** stem of a compound leaf, ilai-k-ka_mpu (Ta.);; **a_rkkai** shred of a palm leaf taken off lengthwise (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **caruku** dried leaf (Ta.)(DEDR 2355). **Image: leaf**: **caruku** dried leaf (**oliya_lacaiyac caruker..a : Ven:kaikko_. 173**); betel leaf (Ta.); **taragu** dried leaf (Ka.); **carukarittal** lit., to gather dry leaves; to toil hard without enjoying the resultant advantage; **caruka_-tal** lit., to become dried as leaves; to be dried, emaciated, as body; **carai** cover made of dried plantaing leaves, straw or ola (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sr.** move (Skt.lex.) **cara_can-am** pipal (Ta.); < **kujara_sana** pipal (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_ri** grazing grass (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4762). **Image: wing**: cf. **er-ake, er-an:ke, r-akke, r-ekke** wing (Ka.); **cir-aku, cir-akar, cir-ai** wing (Ta.); **cir-aku** wing (Ma.)(DEDR 2591). cf. **kerngl, kergi_** feather, wing (Ko.); **gern(g)** feather (Go.)(DEDR 1983). **Rustling**: **sarasara** moving hither and thither (Skt.); **sarasara_yate_** (Skt.); **sarisrara** flowing apart (TBr.); **prasarsr.te_** extends (RV.); **sari_s.arti** strides to and fro (Skt.); **sarsar** briskly, fast (e.g. of walking)(N.); **xarxar** smoothly and rapidly (A.); **sarsara_na_** to glide, creep, tingle, prick (H.); **sarsar** slipping quickly (G.M.); **sasarab** to creep (Mth.); (CDIAL 13257). **cara-car-en-al** onom. expr. of (a) rustling, as of dry leaves, (b) gliding along, moving quickly without impediment; **caracara** to rustle, as dry leaves; **caracarappu** rustling (Ta.); **s'ara** a rustling sound (Ma.); **car cur in-** to make noise as of a snake's motion; **carn, cari.l, curi.l** with the noise of a snake's motion, glidingly; **cor cor in- (id--), cork cork in- (id--)** to make noise in walking over fallen leaves (Ko.); **sara sara** the sound of rustling (produced by snakes, birds etc., in leaves, bushes etc.) (Ka.); **sarasaram** a rustling sound (Pali); **sarasara_yate** rustles (of garlands) (BHSkt.) (DEDR 2356). cf. **taras(u)** snake (Go.)(DEDR 2359).

3772.**Image: side or lower part**: **saraku** the side-part, the lower part; **sarakudege** to slip or run away (Ka.lex.) **cari** to slide or slip, as a garment; to roll down as corn from a heap; to fall down as little stones from a wall; to lean, bend, be in a bending posture, incline, slope; **ca_y** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: slope**: **jari** a sloping hollow between hills, a ravine worn by a stream (Ka.); **cari, jari, dari, cariye** (Te.); **carivu** (Ta.); **sar-i** a steep, a precipice (Ka.lex.)

3773.**Frankincense-paste**: **sar-i-y-u_du** frankincense-paste; **sar-i** paste, gum, glue (Ka.); **cari** (Te.); **sar-igol.** to become sticky; **sar-igon.d.udu, jigildu** id.; **sar-imin.d.i** a female who has not had her first course (Ka.lex.) cf. **u_da, u_du** frankincense; silha (Ka.M.H.); **u_da-batti** a thin stick covered with frankincense (Ka.); **u_du-batti** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Resin**: **sar-i** paste, gum, glue (Ka.); **cari, sari** starch; paste or glue used as paste (Te.); **sadali** gum, resin (Kui)(DEDR 2418). **jer** gum; **siris** glue (Santali.lex.) cf. **jir** gum (Ko.); **jerre_** gum, resin (Kur.)(DEDR 2556). **ca_r-u** water in which aromatic substances are infused (**ca_r-u ce_r-u neyyu malarum : Paripa_. 6,41**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_r-u** water in which aromatic substances are infused (Ta.); sap as of a palm tree (Ma.); sap, juice (Ka.); **sa_r-u** id. (Ka.); **sa_ru** sap, soup (Tu.); **ca_r-u** infusion (Ma.); **sa_r** a dilute mixture of tamarind etc. (M.)(DEDR 2484). **ca_r-u** sap, juice, broth (Ka.); **ca_r-u, ce_r-u** (Ta.Ma.); **ca_ru, ce_ru** (Te.); **ca_r-u** to run off or out, to drizzle (M.); **ca_risu** to grind, to triturate, as sandal; to mix by rubbing or triturating as medicine (Ka.lex.) **Perfumier**: **saraiyo** perfumier (G.); **surabhi** fragrant (RV.); name of various plants (Skt.); **surabhi** fragrant (Pali); **surahi** (Pkt.); **surahe** (S.); **surahi** (OG.); **surai_** aromatic (of spices)(M.); **surahi** name of various trees (Pkt.); **sire** name of two varieties of grass or reed imperata arundinacia (used for thatching) and imperata latifolia (N.); **surhi_** a kind of grass (H.)(CDIAL 13502). cf. **na_n.al** bulrush (= **ko_rai**); lalong grass, imperata arundinacea (Ta.)(DEDR 2909). **Sweet juice from leaves of sa_l tree**: cf. **cure** gum, birdlime (Malt.); **curra_** vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sa_l tree (Kur.)(DEDR 2711). cf. **cu_r** pungency (Ta.); bad smell (Ma.)(DEDR 2726). cf. **za_l** pungency, heat of fire (A.); **jha_l** hot,

pungent, pungency (B.); **jha_l.i** pungent preparation of raw mango pickle with mustard and salt (Or.); **jha_l** pungency, pungent (Or.); heat, pungency (H.)(CDIAL 5379). cf. **ks.a_ra** alkali (Skt.); **kha_r** pungent fumes from burning ghee (N.); **cha_r** pungent fumes (N.)(CDIAL 3674).

3775.**Letter**: **ciri** a letter (P.lex.) **cit.ha** a note, a written order; **hat cit.hae emadina** he gave me a written order; **hat cit.ha menaka ona iate poesa reak botor banukan** there is a written order so there is no fear about the money; **cit.hi_** a letter, an epistle (Santali.lex.)

3776.**Long-lived**: **ciraji_vi** long-lived; **ciraji_va, ciraji_vi** a term of address in a letter to any male person younger than the writer; **ciraji_vi** (Ka.lex.) **cira-ci_vi < ciram + ji_vin** long-lived person; a term of blessing, prefixed to names of males persons either in speech or writing; **cira-ci_viyar** persons blessed with immortality, seven in number, viz., accuvatta_man-, maka_pali, viya_can-, an-uma_n-, vipi_s.an.an-, kirupa_ca_riyan-, paracura_man- (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ciram** long (RV. v.56.7)(Vedic.lex.)

3777.**Lasting many days; perpetual; long lasting**: **cirat.t.hitika** perpetual, lasting long, opp. to pariya_pajjati; **cira** long (of time); **cirena** after a long time; **cira_ya** dat. for long; **cirataran** for a (comparatively) long time, rather long; **cir-a_-ciran** continually; **cira-dikkhita** having long since been initiated; **cira_yati** to be long, to tarry, to delay (Pali.lex.) **ciratna, cirantana** ancient (**Pa_n..**); **cira_na_** lasting many days (OAw.)(CDIAL 4825). **ciraka** of old time, of long duraton, requiring a long time; **cirokn.a_** of old time, of long duration, requiring a long time (P.lex.)

3778.**A young woman**: **ciran.t.i** a woman, married or single, who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house (Ka.Skt.); a young woman; javvane (Ka.lex.) **ciran.t.i_, cirin.t.i_** a woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house; a young woman in general (**cire_n.a at.ati pitr.gr.ha_t bhartr.ge_ham at. ac pr.s.o ...** (Skt.lex.)

3779.**Image: coconut shell; begging bowl**: **cirat.t.ai** coconut shell (Ta.); **cirat.t.a** (Ma.); **cirat.t.ai** begging bowl, the hard shell of the coconut (Ta.); **cirat.t.ai-k-kaicci, cirat.t.ai-k-kaiyil** half of a coconut shell (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3780.**Image: centipede**: **jar-i** a centipede; a scolopendra (Ka.); **jer-r-i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_rat.e, co_rat.e, te_ran.t.e, s'e_rat.e, s'e_ran.t.e** centipede (Tu.lex.)

3781.**Image: scorpion**: **s'arko_t.a** scorpion (AV. vii.56.5)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **karko_t.aka** name of a na_ga or serpent (Ka.lex.) cf. **karkat.a, karkat.aka** a crab (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3782.**Image: bee**: **saragh** bee (TMB. xxi.4.4)(Vedic.lex.) **sa_ran:ga** a large bee (Ka.lex.)

3783.**Image: a fiddle**: **sa_ran:gi** a kind of fiddle (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3785.**Image: saddle**: **saraj** a saddler, one who works silk and tinsel on shoes; **saraja** the tinsel and silk embroidery with which shoes are ornamented; the business of a saddler; **saraji karna_** to embroider; **sarajgi, saraji** the business of a saddler; **sarajn.i_** a saddler's wife (P.lex.)

3786.**Marriage offerings**: **sarajan** materials, elements, used mainly with regard to marriages, offerings and sacrifices; **bapla sarajan** the materials required for the proper celebration of a marriage (Santali.lex.) **sarabara_yi** furnishing supplies, preparing things (Tu.lex.) cf. **bapla**

marriage (Santali.lex.) **Materials for marriage**: **sajbaj, samagiri, sarajan** materials; **bon:ga samagiri, bon:ga saranjam** materials for sacrifice; **san.jok** materials for marriage; **solo san.jok** requirements for marriage; **juktau** to accumulate; **jawa~e** to be married to a husband; **san:gha, sa~oha~** to marry a second time (Santali.lex.) **Drugs; goods; valuables**: **sa_raka** having as most essential; **a-sa_raka** rotten (said of wood); **sa_ra** essential (Pali); **sa_ra-maju_s.a** a box made of choice wood; **sa_ra-maya** being of hard or solid wood; **sa_ragavesin** searching for hard wood; **sa_ra-gandha** the odour of the heart of a tree; **sa_ra-gabbha** a treasury; **sa_ra-da_ru** strong, durable wood; **sa_ra** valuable; **sa_ra-su_ci** a needle made of hard wood; **candana-sa_ra** essence of sandalwood; **sa_ra** the heart or pith of a tree (Pali.lex.) **sa_ra-gra_hi** extracting the essence or best part of anything; **sa_ran:gid.u** sap or essence to be lost (Ka.lex.) **Image: bundle of firewood**: **cer-aku** in: **van.t.acer-aku** firewood for cooking (Te.); **herk** a bundle of firewood (Go.)(DEDR 2794). **sarku, saraku** (Tadbhava of **saraka** going, i.e. movable things?) goods, things, commodities, merchandise, cargo; different valuable articles as cloths, minerals etc. (Ka.); **saruku** (Te.); **carakku** (Ta.Ma.); **saraja_mu** materials, apparatus, utensils, tools, furniture, goods and chattels (Ka.M.H.); **sara_pha** a shroff, a money-changer, a banker (Ka.M.H.); a cash-keeper (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **sarka_ra, saraka_ra** the government of a state; the supreme power; the state (Ka.); **saraka_ra** (M.H.); a comprehensive term applying alike to the judicial court of the king or ruler, the collector's cutcherry, the courts of the ma_maleda_ra etc.; **saraka_radavaru** government officers; **saraka_ri** relating to the government, state or court (Ka.M.); **saraku** esteem, regard, care; **saraku-gol.** to regard, to care for, to take care of (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Movables**: **sarakisu, sarikisu, sarukisu** to push or move on, aside, away or back (Ka.); **saraka_vin.e_m** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **caram** category of movables; **cara-ra_ci** one of the four signs of the zodiac, viz., me_t.am, kar-kat.akam, tula_m, makaram, auspicious for activities involving movement (**Vita_n-. Marapi. 5, Urai**.); **cara_caram** the categories of movable and immovables (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 10,10**); **cara + a-cara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **harku** implements; thing, instrument, furniture, jewels; **ha_rka** things (pl. also **harkunga**); **harku_** jewelry, thing (Kuwi); **cark** spices for curry (Ko.); **saraku, sarku** goods, things, commodities, merchandise, cargo, different valuable articles as cloths, minerals, etc.; **saraku** esteem, regard, care (Ka.); **saraku** articles, goods, commodity; **caraku** merchandise, articles, goods, cargo (Tu.); **saraku** an article, commodity, thing, ornament, jewel, trinket; care, heed, regard (Te.); **sarku** materials (Kond.a); **carakku** goods, articles of merchandise, gold, solid worth, ability, spices (Ta.); merchandise, cargo, different movables or valuable articles as cloths, jaggery or drugs (Ma.)(DEDR 2353). ?metath. cf. **ce_karam** acquisition (Ta.); **s'e_kharam** assemblage, heap (Ma.)(DEDR 2801). **Goods; treasury**: **carakku** goods, articles of merchandise (**Perun.. Makata. 17,152**); gold; solid worth, ability; curry-stuffs, spices etc. (Ta.); **saraku** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.); **carakku** id. (Ma.); medicinal substance, especially arsenic, alkalies and acids; arrack liquor, toddy; **carakku-k-kat.t.u-tal, carakku-p-pit.i-ttal** to pack and forward merchandise; to buy up goods wholesale for trade; to solidify liquids, as mercury for medicinal purposes; **carakku-k-kat.ai** toddy shop; **carakku-p-par-i-ttal** to unload cargo (**Maturaik. 85, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **cara_sti < cara +** movable property (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sarku** materials (Kond.a); **harku** thing, instrument, furniture, jewels (Kuwi)(DEDR 2353). **carajindigi, carajindige** moveable property (Kon.lex.) **carakkar-ai** storehouse (**Te_va_. 1198,5**); treasury (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,4**); jewel-house (**Cilap. 5,7,Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **Load to be carried**: **sa_ro** load to be carried, removal of loads (Ku.); **sa_rn.o** to convey, remove (Ku.); **sa_ra** course, motion (Skt.); component (Sus'r.); **sa_rasa_rin** running races (TBr.); **sa_r** defile, pass (K.); procession of Hindu women (L.)(CDIAL 13354). cf. **sor-** to send (Nk.)(DEDR 2866). cf. **sarri_** road, walk (Go.); **sar-i** (pl. **saRku**) way, path (Kond.a)(DEDR 2417). **caram** moving, going; category of movables (Ta.);

cf. **cara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_caram** for the sake of, on account of (Ta.); **o_suga, o_sugara, o_skara** cause, reason, sake (Ka.); **ko_saramu, ko_samu** for the sake of, on account of (Te.)(DEDR 1034). **sarjayati** causes to let go, causes to create (Skt.); **visarjayati** releases (A_s'vGr..); creates (BhP.); **sajje_ti** sends out (Pali); **sadanava_, hadanava_** to make, complete (Si.)(CDIAL 13268). **sara** going (Pa_n..); course (VS.); **sr.** move (Skt.)(CDIAL 13247). **salana** moving, shaking (Pali); **salna_** rivulet (H.)(CDIAL 13285). **To collect; to transport grain from one place to another**: **sa_rayati** makes move, removes (Skt.); **sarayate_** begins to flow (RV.); **sa_rayate_** has oneself driven in a carriage (As'vGr..); **sa_re_ti** causes to move (Pali); **sa_re_i, sa_ra_ve_i** (Pkt.); **seroiki** (1 sg. **sa_umus**) to bring in, fetch (water, grass, crops)(Sh.); **sa_run** to transport gradually from one place to another (e.g. from threshing floor to house), collect (K.); **sa_ran.u** to compare (S.); **sa_rna_** to fill up, repair, accomplish (P.); **sa_rn.o** to convey, remove, transplant, copy, separate grain from dirt (Ku.); **sa_rnu** to move (N.); **sa_ra_** to repair, finish, ruin (B.); **sa_riba_** to make move, remove, squander, finish, exhaust, complete (Or.); **sa_rai** applies, cuts, paints (OAw.); **sa_rna_** to remove, make an end of, complete, make (H.); **sa_rvu~** to fill the place of, serve the purpose of, accomplish (G.); **sa_rn.e~** to move aside, despatch, finish (M.); **harinava_** to dismiss (Si.); **sara, sari, sira_** to loosen, release (Wg.)(CDIAL 13358). **saran.yu** quickly moving (prob. ep. of wind)(RV.); wind (Skt.); **sari_man** rush (as of wind)(RV.); **sariman** wind (Skt.); **saran** blast of wind (H.); **sira~_** wind (Kal.)(CDIAL 13249). **sarati** runs, flows, glides (RV.); goes, flows (Pali); **sarai** moves, slips aside (Pkt.); **saran.u** to move, be completed (S.); **sarna_** to be performed (P.); **sarn.o** to move, attack, descend (Ku.); **sarnu** to move (N.); **sara_** to move, glide (B.); **sariba_** to pass by, come to an end, be finished (Or.); **sarna_** to move, advance, be performed, live, come to an end (H.); **sarai** is completed (OMarw.OG.); **sarvu~** to move (G.); **sarn.e~** to move, slip, yield, advance, succeed (M.); **saria_** moves (Konkan.i); **serik** to glide, slip, slide (Ash.); **serik** (Wg.); **sarkn.a_** to move, get out of the way (P.); **sarkan.o** to move, disappear (Ku.); **sarkanu** to go the wrong way (of food)(N.); **sarkinu** to move a little, withdraw (N.); **xarkiba** to go through, flee (A.); **saraka_iba_** to move to one side (Or.); **sarakna_** to retire (H.); **sarakvu~** to move, slip, slide (G.); **sarakn.e~** (M.); **si_run** to go round, circulate (S.); **s'irn.e~** to enter, go in forcibly or smartly (M.)(CDIAL 13250). **siran.u** to flow, glide (S.); **seran.u** to move, put on one side (S.); **sirra** spoutingly (of blood or water flowing)(N.); **s'irn.e~** to enter, go in (usu. forcibly or smartly); caus. **s'iravin.e~** to insert (M.); **sirko** flowing, gliding (S.); **sirko** a rush or stream (of milk)(N.); **s'irakn.e~** to enter; **s'irkavin.e~** to thrust, pierce (M.)(CDIAL 13420).

3787.**Image: ornaments; equipment**: cf. **sajjana** preparation, equipment (Skt.); equipping (Pali); **xa_zani** clothes and ornaments (A.); **sa_jan** dressing, fitting (B.); **sa_jani** (OMth.); **sa_jan** preparation (H.); **sadum** ornament (Si.)(CDIAL 13089). **sajjayati** equips, prepares (MBh.); **sajje_ti** equips (Pali); **sajje_i** (Pkt.); **xa_ziba** to build, prepare, make (A.); **sa_ja_** to make ready, dress (B.); **sa_jab** to adorn (Mth.); **sa_jvu~** to clean (G.); **sa_jai** prepares, decorates (OAw.); **sa_jai** adorns (OMarw.); **sa_jna_** prepares, decorates (H.); **sadanava_, hadanava_** to make, construct (Si.); **sajja_pe_ti** causes to be prepared (Pali); **sajavanae** (NiDoc.); **saja_van.** to adorn (L.); **saja_un.a_** to prepare (P.); **sajaun.o** to make repay, adorn; **s'ajo~r.~** arrangement (Ku.); **saja_unu** to mend (N.); **xaza_iba** to arrange (A.); **sa_ja_na** to make ready (B.); **saja_iba_** to put in order, decorate (Or.); **saja_na_** (H.); **sajavin.e~** to equip (H.)(CDIAL 13091). **sajjita** equipped (MBh.); prepared (Pali); **sajjia** (Pkt.); **sadi** equipped, ready, adorned (Si.)(CDIAL 13092). **sajjyate_** is equipped, is prepared (HParis'.); **sa_jiba_** to be dressed, dress oneself (Or.); **sa_jna_** to be prepared (H.); **sa_jvu~** to suit (G.)(CDIAL 13093).

3788.**Lover, bridegroom's party**: **sajjana** good man (**sant + jana**)(Mn.Pali); **sajjan.a** (Pkt.); **sajan.u** a benevolent person, friend (S.); **sajjan., sajan.** freind (L.); **sajjan.** (P.); **sa_jni, sajni** female friend (Mth.); **sa_jana** lover (OAw.); **sa_jan** lover, paramour (H.); **sa_jan.a** bridegroom's party (OG.); **sa_jan., sajan.** lover; **sa_jn.i_** lover, mistress (M.); **sadana_** good person (Si.)(CDIAL 13090). **sa_jan** gathering of respectable gentlemen attending a wedding, the bridegroom's party; **sa_jnu~** a meeting of caste-members to decide a caste question (G.); **sa_janem.** association, friendship (OM.)(CDIAL 13330). **Marriage**: **ka_za_r, ka_za_ra_** marriage; **ka_za_r kar** celebrate a marriage; **ka_za_ra_tso, ka_za_rapra_yetso** marriageable (Kon.); **ka_za_ri, ka_za_r za_llo** married; **ka_za_kar** to marry, give away in marriage; **ka_za_r za_** get married (Kon.lex.) **saja_ta** kinsman (RV.); **sia_u** male member of a family with which one is connected by marriage (S.); **sia_lu** a relative (S.); **siya_** kinsman (Si.)(CDIAL 13086). **saja_tya** kinship (RV.); **saja_ti** (Pali); **saja_tya, saja_ti_ya** of same caste (Mn.); **sa_i_** relatives (Ku.)(CDIAL 13087).

3789.**Prepare for a journey; celebrate a wedding**: **sam.ka_rayati** causes to arrange, celebrates (a wedding)(MBh.); **san:ga_rno~_** to dispose (e.g. of a dead body)(WPah.); **sam.ka_ra** a religious ceremony (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12821). cf. **sa~_ka_, sa_ka_** straw etc. collected and blocking a stream, dregs, a mixture of copper and inferior gold for soldering trinkets (M.)(CDIAL 12829). cf. **sam.kr.ti** bringing together (TS.)(CDIAL 12830). cf. **sam.ska_ra** preparation (Gr.S.); **san:kha_ra** preparation (Pali)(CDIAL 33038). **sa~o, son:ge lon:ge, jomok, jomka jumki, sajha** together (Santali.lex.) **Preparation for a journey**: **sakharun** to prepare for a journey, busy oneself with (K.)(CDIAL 13037). cf. **sakhar** immediate preparation before starting a journey (K.); **san:khati** cookery (Pali)(CDIAL 13040). **sat.ka sut.ku** to make preparations for cooking (Santali.lex.) **Present to bards; food carried by labourers**: **sa_k, sa_ke, sa_ki_** palm of hand hollowed to hold water or grain, etc. (M.); **chaka_in.u** to cause to eat (S.); **chakk** present to bards (P.); **chakn.a_** to eat (P.); **cha_k** anything sufficient for one time, a meal (N.); ready prepared food carried by labourers (H.); **cha_knu** to drink by letting water drop into mouth (N.)(CDIAL 4957).

3790.**Resin; sal tree**: **sarga** emission (RV. ii.30.1); flow, stream (RV. vii.87.1); flow of soma (RV. ix.22.1)(Vedic.lex.) **sajjarasa** (Tadbhava of **sarjarasa**) the resinous exudation of the tree vatica robusta; bahuru_pa, sarvarasa, ra_la, ra_l.a (Ka.lex.) **ca_run.** (prob. **carun.**) sa_l tree (Pa.); **harn., arn:gi, haran:g, arn:g ma_r.a** id. (Go.); **sargi** id. (Kond.a); **hergi mar** id. (Pe.); **jargi** id. (Kui); **hargi** id. (Kuwi); **sargi** (Halbi)(DEDR 2420). **sarjom, jaher, sal** shorea robusta (Santali.lex.) For semant. 'flow' ~ 'resin' cf. **jha_la_** local rain (H.)(CDIAL 5378). **jha_lra_** spring of water (H.)(CDIAL 5380). cf. **sarja** the tree vatica robusta (MBh.); its resin (VarBr.S.)(CDIAL 13267). cf. **a_cca_** shorea robusta (Ta.lex.) ?< **ka_s'ya** or **ka_rs.ya** sal [?related to its use in making natron, alkali: **ks.a_ra**](Skt.lex.) [**yaks.adhu_pah- sarjaraso_ (a)ra_la sarvarasa_** = resin (Amarako_s'a. VI.III. 29); **sa_le_ sarja ka_rs.ya_** (var. **ka_s'ya**) are synonyms of **sa_l** or **sak'hwa** a common timber tree, polyandria monigynia (but not yet named by botanists)(Amarako_s'a. IV.II. 25); **sarjika_ks.a_ra ka_po_ta, sukhavarcaka** are synonyms of natron, alkali (Amarako_s'a. IX.109)]. cf. **ja_rige-hul.i-mara** Mysore gamboge tree, garcinia morella (Ka.); **ja_rig** garcinia pictoria = garcinia morella (Tu.)(DEDR 2467). **Dammar resin**: **ca_l.am** dammar resin; cf. **sa_la** (Skt.); **ca_l.am** kun:kiliyam (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **sa_la, s'a_la** the timber tree vatica robusta; its resin (Ka.lex.) **Lac tree; red dye**: **ja_la_ri** a tree yielding a kind of lac, shorea talura = shorea laccifera (Ka.Te.); **kempu-ja_la_ri gid.a** a tree yielding a red dye: redness, red colour; kramuka tree (Ka.lex.) **ja_la_ri** vatica laccifera = shorea laccifera (Te.)(DEDR 2473). cf. **sa_la** (Skt.); **sa_l**

(H.P.B.M.); **kun:kiliyam** (Ta.); **sarjakamu** (Te.)(GIMP, p.226). **Weaver**: cf. **ca_likan-, ca_liyan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.)(DEDR 2475). cf. **ca_liyan-** member of a caste of cinnamon peelers (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **chal** bark of tree (Santali.lex.) **Ebony**: **s'almali** wood used to make chariot-wheels (RV. x.85.20)(Vedic.lex.) **s'a_la** the tree vatica robusta or shorea robusta (MBh.); **sa_la** shorea robusta (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_l** (P.N.B.H.M.); **xa_l** (A.); **sa_l.a** (Or.); **sal, hal** the tree vateria acuminata (Si.)(CDIAL 12412). **ca_lam** sal; Ceylon ebony; tree (Ta.lex.) **yamakasa_la_** pl. the two sa_l trees between which Buddha died (Pali); **imal** pair of sa_l trees (Si.)(CDIAL 10423). cf. **karumaram** shorea robusta, ebony (Ma.)(DEDR 1282). cf. **tumpi** Ceylon ebony, diospyros tomentosa (Ta.)(DEDR 3329). cf. **ke_ndu** a kind of ebony, diospyros embryopteris (SKt.)(CDIAL 3464). **Vatica robusta**: **ca_lam** Ceylon ebony; **ca_li** id. (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tuvan. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **banapu** a large timber-tree, terminalia tomentosa, var. coriacea (Ka.)(DEDR 3885). **sarja** the tree vatica robusta (MBh.); its resin (VarBr.S.); terminalia tomentosa (Skt.); **sarjaka** (Skt.); **sarjya** its resin (Skt.)[< Drav. ***sa_rc/j** in Ta. **a_cca_** shorea robusta T. Burrow BSOAS xii 137]; **sajju-lasa** resin (Pali); **sajja** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **sa_j** terminalia tomentosa; **pa_ni-sa_j** terminalia myriocarpa (N.); **sa_j** teak tree, plane tree (H.)(CDIAL 13267). **sagun** tectona grandis (Santali.lex.) **s'arapattra** the tree tectona grandis (Skt.)(CDIAL 12330). **sajjiun** the teak tree tectona grandis (N.)(CDIAL 13269). **s'a_ka** the teak tree tectona grandis (Gr.S.); **s'a_ka_** terminalia chebula; **s'an:ku** a partic. tree (Skt.); **sa_ka** teak tree (Pali); **sa_ga** (Pkt.); **sa_y, sa_ya_, sa_va_, sa~_va_, sa_yla_** (M.); **sakhuwa_** (N.); **sa_khu_, sa~_khu_, sakhua_** (N.); **sa_gu_** (S.)(CDIAL 12369). **sa_yva_n** teak forest (M.); **sa_gu_n** teak (P.); **sagwa_n, sa_gun** (N.); **sa_gua_na, sa_gua_n.i** (Or.); **sa_gu_n, sa_gaun, sa_gon, sa_gwa_n** (H.); **sa_gva_n** (G.); teak forest, teak tree (M.)(CDIAL 12374). **sarja** the timber tree vatica robusta, s'a_la, a_su; **sarja-rasa** the resinous exudation of the tree vatica robusta; resin (Skt.Ka.); **sajjarasa, sarvarasa** id. (Ka.); **sarjaka** the tree terminalia tomentosa, sarja (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'a_la, sa_la** the timber tree vatica robusta or shorea robusta, vanaspati; its resin; a tree in general (Ka.); **bevaru-sa_le** sweat pimple (Ka.); **sa_la** bark, rind, husk (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **jaher**, **jaher than** the sacred grove of the Santals; there is one attached to each village and they are principally composed of trees of shorea robusta; **jaher dareko** the trees that compose the sacred grove; **Image: a female deity on the sacred tree sa_l shorea robusta**: **jaher era** a female deity who has a place in the jaher or sacred grove (Santali.lex.) **sal** a gregarious forest tree, shorea robusta; **salbon khon modhubon akaran** from a forest of sal trees I have made a forest of honey, i.e. I have reclaimed the land from jungle and made it productive (Santali.lex.) **s'arku** a kind of evil spirit (AV. viii.6.2) (Vedic.lex.) **sarjom** shorea robusta common in the Santal country; this is the sacred tree of the Santals; their principal deities are supposed to reside in sacred groves of this tree; **bon:ga sarjom** a common scandent shrub, ventilago calyculata, tulasne; the bark yields a strong fibre, and the seeds give an oil used for cooking purposes (Santali.lex.) Gurjun balsam is yielded by several trees of the genus **dipterocarpus** (**dipterocarpaceoe** family which include vateria indica and shorea robusta) native to India, Siam and other countries of Southern Asia... it is a thick and viscid liquid with an odor resembling it but weaker than **copaiba balsam** [**copahu** (Fr.); **copaiva balsam** (Ger.) found in the tropical regions of South America], and a bitter aromatic taste... oil of turpentine, paraffin oils, castor oil, olive oil are adulterants... Balsam of Illurine or African copaiba is obtained from probably hardwickia mannii, fam. leguminosoe growing in the Niger region; it is dark yellow with a peppery odour ... an adulterant of **copaiba balsam**. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 435). **ja_la_ri** shorea or vatica talura or laccifera (Ka.)(DEDR 2473). **Synonyms**: **a_cca_** sa_l shorea robusta (**Ci_vaka. 2613, Urai.**)(Ta.); **a_su, a_ca, a_rse** the sal tree, shorea robusta (Ka.) (DEDR 343). **e_pi** a heavy wood like mahagony, shorea robusta (Ka.lex.); **e_pe** id., the sal tree (Te.)(DEDR

896). cf. **karumaram** shorea robusta (Ta.); **kar-maru** vatica laccifera (Tu.)(DEDR 1282). **makka_** the sal tree, shorea robusta (Kur.); **make** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4621). **matti, maddi, mar..ti** shorea robusta [also terminalia tomentosa](Ka.); **merdengi** the sa_j tree (Pa.); **mardi** sa_j tree (Kui); **maddi** sa_j tree (Kond.a); **mard** sa_j tree (Go.)(DEDR 4718). **ya_** a tree (**ya_n-ai yot.ittun.t.eciya ya_ : Tol. Er..ut. 229**), hardwickia binata (Ta.); **e_pe** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5150). Hardwickia pinnata: **kodapalla** (Ma.); **enne** (Ka.); **anjana** (M.); **kodapalai** (Ta.); balsam: used for gonorrhea; yields balsam similar to copaiba balsam; habitat: evergreen forests of the W. ghats from S. Kanara to Travancore (GIMP, p.130). cf. **sarja, sarja-gud.a, sarja-da_ru, sarja-rasa, vana-sarja, s'ri_-sarja, cha_ga, ra_la** vateria indica (**Ganga_dhara's Gandhasa_ra**). **Shorea robusta**: Gudea of Lagash, a Mesopotamian ruler seems to have imported from Magan (perhaps Makran, southern Iran and the Gulf): timber, **haluppu** wood (**ha-lu-ub** = **tatitu, haluppu**, eastern species of oak), **musukannu** (**mis-ma kan. na**) or **mesu** wood, **makkanu** (**^{gis}gis'immar**), 'magan reed' (bamboo), magan onion (? or garlic or asafoetida which grows in the Kerman region) (**sum.sar.ma.gan^{ki}**), diorite (**na.esi = us'u_**; an alternative interpretation is that **gis'.es'u** may be a wood resembling diorite, and therefore hard and black, perhapys ebony), red ochre, carnelian, semi-precious stones, often beads... **haluppu** wood was not a wood used for ship-building, but for furniture, chariots, buildings. **Mesu** wood was used for vehicles and furniture... this is called **yaka_** by Darius ('came from Gandara and Karmana) and **^{gis}s'e-i**; dalbergia sissoo (used for ceiling rafters at Mohenjo-daro, boats and agricultural implements) is called **yax** or **jag** in Kerman (cf. **yaka_** old Persian) (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, pp. 39-41; pp.104-105; Gershevitch, I., 'Sisso at Susa', Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, 19: 317-20, 1957). **Vatica robusta**: Shorea robusta: **sala** (Skt.); **sal** (H.P.B.M.); **kungiliyam** (Ta.); **sarjakamu** (Te.); **mulappumarutu** (Ma.); resin: astringent, detergent, used in dysentery and for fumigations and plasters; resin contains essential oil 62%; habitat: Kangra district of the Punjab, from the Kalesar forest in the Ambala district along the sub-Himalayan tract to the Darrang district of Assam upto 5000 ft.; Garo Hills, Kamrup, Khasia Hills, Jaintia Hills, from the Santal Parganas through Chota Nagpur and Orissa to Ganjam, Jeypore, Madhya Pradesh and Vizagapatam (GIMP, p.226). **sarji** natron (Skt.); **sajji_** the sal-sola plant from which alkali is made (L.); **sa_ji** a kind of medicinal plant (Ku.)(CDIAL 13270). **sajji_, sajja_** an impure carbonate of soda, manufactured various plants anabs multiflora; caroxylon foetidum, griffithii, salsola kali. The plants are burned in special pits. The purest **sajji_** appears as a liquid which runs away into earthen vessels. From the ashes, coarser kinds of **sajji** are prepared. The centres of manufacture are Sirsa, Gugaira and Jhang... The best variety is termed **lot.t.a_ sajji_** (Gugaira), **chuwa_ sajji_** (Sirsa), the second **kan:gan kha_r sajji_** (Gugaira) **bu_tha_ sajji_** (devil's sajji_ : Sirsa)(Punjabi.lex.) **sarja** shorea robusta, **s'a_la** (cf. **Amara**, II.4.44)(Skt.) The exudation of **sarja** formed an ingredient of **vajralepa** and **vajrakalka** and of certain perfumes.(**B.Sam..**) **sa_la, s'a_la** the timber tree vatica robusta or shorea robusta and its resin (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **ja_la_ri** shorea talura, shorea laccifera (Ka.); vatica laccifera (Te.)(DEDR 2473). **s'a_la** the tree vatica robusta or shorea robusta (MBh.); **sa_la** shorea robusta (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_l** (P.N.); **xa_l** (A.); **sa_l** (B.); **sa_l.a** (Or.); **sa_l** (H.M.); **sal, hal** the tree vateria acuminata (Si.)(CDIAL 12412). **yamakasa_la_** pl. the two sa_l trees between which Buddha died (Pali); **imal** pair of sa_l trees (Si.)(CDIAL 10423). cf. Semant. **hal** (Si.)(CDIAL 12412) and **haluppu** wood imported into Mesopotamia by Gudea of Lagash. **sa_l** the tree shorea robusta, vatica robusta (dipterocarpaceae) found in the west of the Jammu river, in the Siwalik region below Kangra. The timber is hard, heavy and durable, and is one of the best possible for all purposes where great strength is required and weight is no objection. The resin (**ra_l zard**) which exudes from

the tree is used medicinally and in the arts; a kind of sugar press used in the Simla hills (Punjabi.lex.) Shorea robusta: **s'a_la**, **as'vakarn.a**; the resin of shorea robusta, called **ra_la** in Sanskrit and **dhuna_** or **ra_l** in the vernacular, is regarded as astringent and detergent and is used in dysentery, and for fumigations, plasters etc. The resin thrown over the fire gives out thick volumes of fragrant smoke, and is much used for fumigating rooms occupied by the sick. It is also common practice with natives to burn some **ra_l** in their rooms every evening, about the time that **chirags** or lamps are lighted, as also during the worship of idols. In the dysentery of children, **ra_l** is recommended to be given in doses of about twenty grains, with an equal quantity of sugar or treacle. **ra_l** enters into the composition of some plasters and ointments. The following is an illustration. Take of **ra_l**, rock salt, treacle, wax, honey, bdellium, red ochre and clarified butter, in equal parts, boil them together and prepare an ointment (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.121). cf. **ka_d.ige** collyrium (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_jal** collyrium (Or.)(CDIAL 2622).

3791.**Image: six**: **sa_ru_ng, harung, a_ru_, ha_ru_m., ha_ru_ng** six (Go.); **a_r** six (Kol.); **a_r-u** six (Ka.Ma.Ta.); **sa_ji** six (Tu.); **a_jane** sixth (Tu.); **s_arvur, sa_vir, ha_rvur, ha_rur-, a_rvur** six (Go.); **sajgi** six (Kui); **sa_ja pattu** six times twelve dozen = 864 (Kui); **saj** six; **sajgi** six things; **ha_ja** six (Kui); **a~_ji** six (Tu.); **ajipa, ajippa, a_jipa, a_jpa** sixty (Tu.); **sa_rk** six each (Nk.); **sa_rung** six (Go.); **a_r-u** (Ta.Ma.Ka.Te.); **a.r** (Ko.); **o.r.** (To.); **ar-uvar** six persons (Ma.); **ar-umai** six (Ta.); **aru-vadi** sixty (Kod..)(DEDR 2485). [cf. the short vowel in compounds.] **a_kha_** whole, undivided (M.); **a_kho** complete (Konkan.i); **a_khu~** whole, uncastrated (G.)(CDIAL 28). **Image: circle with six spokes**: **s.at.ka** consisting of six (Rigveda Pra_tis'a_khya); collection of six (A's'vGr..); **chakka** set of six (Pali); consisting of six (Pkt.); sixth (Ku.); **chako** the figure six (S.); **chakka_** id. (P.); aggregate of six, the six (at cards or dice)(H.); **sak** aggregate of six (M.); **sakd.a_** id. (M.); **sakko** the six at cards (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12780). **s.at.t.anka** weight of six **t.anka** (Skt.); **chat.a_k** 1/16 of a **ser** (about 2 ounces)(B.H.N.P.) (CDIAL 12785). [= **s.as. + t.anka**]. **chakar.a_** throw in dice when all three pieces show two (N.); **chakr.a_** six cowries (B.); **chaka_** card with six pips (Or.); **chak^{a}r.i_** calf with six teeth (Mth.); **chakko** a throw of six (G.); **chakiyo** cart with six oxen (G.)(CDIAL 12780). **s.as.** six (RV.); **s.as.a** (As'.ka_l.); **s.o** (whence **s.odhama** sixth)(NiDoc.); **s'as** (Gy.); **s.a** (D..); **s'e, s'eh** (K.); **s'a_h, s'a_** (WPah.); **s'ov** (Gy.); **s.u** (Ash.); **s.o_** (Dm.); **cha, chal.** in cmpds. (Pali); **cha** (Pkt.); **c.ha_** (Pas'.); **c.hoi** (Kho.); **cha, chi_h** (**chaho_** sixth)(S.); **che~, chi_** (L.); **che, chi_** (P.); **chai** (WPah.); **chai** (Ku.); **chai** (**chait.au~** sixth)(N.); **say** (A.); **chay** (B.); **cha** (Or.); **chao** (Mth.); **chahum.** (OAw.); **cha** (H.Marw.G.); **saha_, sa_** (M.); **sa** (Konkan.i.Si.); **ha, saya, haya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12803). **chakhan.d.a** bier (consisting of 2 poles and 4 crosspieces)(Or.) (CDIAL 12782).

3792.**Collected**: **ce_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become mixed, blended, be collected, aggregated, join; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to join, attach, admix, admit to one's society, insert, gather, assemble; **ce_rkkai** collecting, gathering, combining, mixing, fellowship (Ta.); **ce_rppu** place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture; **ce_rpu** residence, house; village, union, junction, connexion, collection; **ce_rvai** collection, assemblage (Ta.); **ce_rikka** to have collected; **ce_rkka** to make to arrive or join, collect as men, money; **ce_rppu** joining, assemblage; **ce_rppikka** to have assembled or collected (Ma.); **ce.r- (ce.d-), ce.d- (ce.dy-)** to arrive, join, gather; **ce.rek a.l.**, fem. **ce.reka.c** people between whom verbal taboos do not operate (including people of opposite sex who may marry)(Ko.); **so.rc** to collect (To.); **se_r (se_rd-)** to enter, be connected with, join, assemble, be collected; **se_ruve, se_rve** collection, assemblage, mass, herd of cattle (Ka.); **se.r- (se.ri-)** to join; **ke.r- (ke.ri-)** to go up to house; **ke.t (ke.ti-)** to take (person) into house (Kod..); **s'e_runi** to be added or joined to, enter as a member of sect etc. (Tu.); **ce_ru** be connected or

related to, assemble, come to hand, belong; **ce_rika** union, junction, nearness; **cendu** to get, obtain; **centa** neighbourhood (Te.); **ser-** to go (Kol.); **s'er** id. (Nk.); **se_r** to arrange, reach (Ga.); **se_ra_na_** to occupy a house (Go.); **se_rpu** neighbourhood (Kond.a); **he_rinai** to reach; **herpinai** to deliver (Kuwi); **ker-** (past stem of **ka_na_** to go)(Kur.); **ke_b** nearness, vicinity; near; **ke_b kanning** to approach (Br.)(DEDR 2814).

3793.**Mensuration**: **ce_rvai** twenty bundles of betel (Ta.lex.) **jhu_r.i_** bundle of jute or tobacco leaves (L.)(CDIAL 5258).

3794.**Panicum crusgalli**: **ir.i** panicum crusgalli; **jan:ga ir.i** id. (Santali.lex.) cf. **ir-un:ku** great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.)(DEDR 525). cf. **jera janhe** panicum flavidum (Santali.lex.)

3795.**Rattan**: **cu_ral** common rattan, calamus rotang (Ta.); **cu_ral** rattan (Ma.); **tu.ra** cane (Kod..); **su_rolu, tu_rolu** a kind of rattan, calamus rotang (Tu.)(DEDR 2727).

3796.**Musatard**: cf. **aiyavi** mustard (Ta.)(DEDR 921). **sars.apa** brassica campestris (Car. Su. 4.14,25,271). **sars.apa** mustard seed (S.ad.vBr.); **sa_sapa** mustard seed (Pali); **sarisava, sa_sava** (Pkt.); **sarheo~, sarhiu~_, sarho~** the oil seed brassica campestris (L.); **saria_** rape seed (L.); **sarheo~, sarho~** rape seed (P.); **sarhya** mustard or sinapis glauca (S.); **s'erio** mustard; **s'i_ras', s'ero_** sinapis dichotoma (WPah.); **xariyah** the oil seed brassica nigra (A.); **sarsyu~_** mustard (Ku.); **sarsiu~** (N.); **sarisa_, sarsa_** mustard (B.); **sorisa** (Or.); **sariso~, sariso, sarso~** brassica campestris (Bi.); **sariso** (Mth.); **sarso** mustard (Bhoj.); **sarso~, sarso** sinapis dichotoma (H.); **sarsav** rape seed; **sarsiyu~** rape seed oil (G.); **s'iri_s, s'iras** sinapis dichotoma (M.); **s'irs'i_** esculent vegetable like mustard (M.)(CDIAL 13281). **sars.apataila** mustard-seed oil (Sus'r.); **s'irs'el, s'irsel** oil made from seed of sinapis dichotoma (M.)(CDIAL 13282). Mustard seed is the seed of sinapis alba(white mustard), brassica nigra (black mustard), brassica juncea... black mustard is employed externally in the form of the ground drug moistened with water as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. It is used internally as a condiment and emetic. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 391-396). **a_suri_** sinapis ramosa [Sinapis alba (Ancient Egyptian: Demotic **hltm**; Coptic **ciname** or **wragtam**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **hardal**) 'Mustard is a branched annual growing to 1 m. the flowers are yellow, and the seeds, set in pods, are yellowish... In medicine it is used as a stimulant. A variety of mustard was included in the Assyrian Herbal as **haldappa_nu**... Dioscorides says that the Egyptians called it **euthmoi**.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.148)]. **tro~_yak** clover (Kal.); **torya_** mustard plant (P.); **tor.i_** mustard plant; **tori_** a kind of mustard (Ku.); **tori** mustard oil plant (N.); **tor.i, t.or.i** a partic. leguminous plant (B.); **tori** an oil seed plant, mustard (Bi.); **tor.i_** mustard plant and seed, rape seed (H.)(CDIAL 6080). **toriyat.h** dry stalks of mustard (Bi.); **toriya_t.hi_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 6081).

3797.**Swertia chirayta**: **chirayta** (H.); **chirata** (B.); **nelabevu** (Ka.); **chirogita** (M.); **kirata-tikta** (Skt.); **nila vembu** (Ta.Te.); habitat: temperate Himalayas between 1,200 and 3,000 m. from Kashmir to Assam; the whole plant: bitter, stomachic, febrifuge and anthelmintic; in fever, diarrhoea. (S.K.Jain, Medicinal Plants, National Book Trust, 1968, pp. 139-140).

3798.**Image: temple enclosure**: **cur-r-r-a_lai (cur-r-u + a_lai** hall**)** temple enclosure; **tiru-c-cur-r-a_lai** id. (Ta.lex.)

3799.**Receptacle**: **cur..alai** receptacle (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,3,1**)(Ta.lex.)

3800.**Image: pit for the cogwheel**: **cur..al** to whirl, spin, rotate, roll, turn on an axis, as wheel (**Perun.. Vattava. 12,205**); **cur..aluka** id. (Ma.); **sud.iyu** id. (Te.); **cur..i-c-cakkaram** an ancient gold coin in Madura (Ta.); **cur..i-p-pan.am** an ancient coin = 2 annas (Ta.lex.) **Images: to whirl, spin, rotate; pivot of a door**: **cur..aluka** to surround, be giddy (Ma.); **cur..ali** whirling (Ma.); **cur..alca** rotation, giddiness; **cur..ar-r-uka** to whirl round, brandish, swing, fling; feel giddy; **curl** hinge or pivot of a door; **cur..iyuka** to curl, whirl, crouch as before a conqueror, revolve in mind; **cur..ivu** whirlpool (Ma.); **cur..ikka** to whirl; **cur..ippu** whirl, wriggling, untruth; **cu_r..uka** to encompass, surround; **cu_r..a, cu_r..ave_** round about; **cu_r..i** surrounder, ocean (Ma.); **Images: twisting machine; to roam; to turn round**: **cur..ar-r-i** a fan, a twisting machine, a fishing net (Ma.); **cur..ar-r-u** a swinging, turn, time; **cur..ar-r-ikka** to cause to swing (Ma.); **cur..i** circle, whirl, whirlpool (Ma.); n. whirling; whirl, vortex (**Ci_vaka. 1096**); eddy, curl, curved marks on head or body indicating one's luck (Ta.); **cur..i (-v-, -nt-)** to become curved, curled, involved, form eddies as on the surface of water, screw up one's face in disgust, be cunning, guileful, be distracted, agitated; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to whirl as a whirlwind (**Tiruva_ca. 4,55**); to form whirlpools or eddies (**Kampara_. Kukap. 63**); to form curls; to cause to roam (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 49**); screw up one's face in disgust (Ta.); to curl, incurve, curve (**Kampara_. Cittira. 21**); **cur..al (cur..alv-, cur..an-r--)** to revolve in an orbit (**Tiv. Periyati. 9,4,5**); to roam, wander (**Kampara_. Kan:kaip. 3**)(Ta.); to be tossed about, driven to and fro; to be agitated, troubled, distressed in mind (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,48**); to droop, faint, languish, be dizzy, swim as the eyes (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,4,1**); n. whirling, revolving (**Ce_tupu. Ve_ta_l.a. 72**); curl (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 43**); eddy, whirlpool; **Image: whirligig**: machine on an axle turned by the wind; whirligig, kite (Ta.); revolving, vortex (Ma.); **cur..an:kur-u-tal** to whirl, be tossed about (**Ka_cippu. Pan-n-iru. 276**); **cur..alvan-** living creatures, as being in restless activity, dist. fr. **nir-pan-a** (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,3,10**)(Ta.lex.); **cur..ar-ci** whirling, spinning, rotating, wandering to and fro, trouble, agitation; **cur..ar-r-al** giddiness; **cur..ar-r-i** handle as of a spinning-wheel, fan; **Image: to brandish (in fencing)**: **cur..ar-r-u (cur..ar-r-i-)** to whirl, spin, swing round, turn, roll (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,8,8**); to brandish, flourish; [cf. **cur..ar-r-u-tat.i** a kind of fencing staff (Ta.lex.)]; wave, cause dizziness, make giddy; n. whirling, wheeling, spinning (Ta.); **cur..ippu** agitation; **cur..iyal** curling as of hair; **cur..iyan-** deceitful person; **cur..ivu** circumvention, anxiety; **cu_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to encompass, surround, envelop, go round, hover about, flow round; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to wind, wrap round, surround, hover about; n. surrounding; **cu_r..ttu (cu_r..tti-)** to cause to surround, involve; **cu_r..vu** surrounding, encompassing; **cu_r..vo_r** bystanders, spectators, neighbours; **cu_r..al** surrounding, neighbourhood (Ta.); **cul.y** whirlpool in river; **cuyg** hair-whorl on person's head, whorls of hair on animal's back indicating by position excellence or badness (Ko.); **tl.y** deep pool; **tud.y- (tud.s-)** to move in a circle, lounge, loaf about; **(tud.c-)** to turn in a circle; **t.s-** churning stick;(at ti. dairy; lit. to lift or erect the churnstick); **t.l me.n.** post by which the churstick is held erect with ring-fastenings (To.)[for **me.n.** tree, post, cf. **maram** (in cmpds. **marattu-**) tree, wood, timber (Ta.); **me.n.** (obl. **me.n.t-**) tree (To.)(DEDR 4711a)]; **t.l got.y** ring-fastening which attaches churnstick to post (To.); **tor..al (tor..ald-)** to move round, go or turn round, revolve, roam or wander about, get perplexed or bewildered, roam over, cross in wandering about, roll; **tor..akal** act of turning, wandering, etc.; **tor..ali** moving around; **tor..alike** wandering about etc.; **tor..alicu** to cause to roam about, send about; **tor..alisu** id., surround; **tor..aluvike** roaming or wandering about; **tor..asu** to nauseate; **tur..i** to turn round; **sur..i** to be turned round, go round, revolve, curl, wander, roam, walk, go, be unsteady, flicker, waver, fluctuate; n. turning round, waving, whirling,

curling, moving about, motion, whirl, whirlpool, eddy, the tender still-folded leaf of a plantain, coco- or areca-nut, a vagrant, an idle or lazy man, deception, deceit, fraud; **sur..ivu** turning or moving about, motion, going, waving, a flickering shine, glimpse; **sur..isu** to cause to move or go, turn round; **sur..uvu, sur..uhu** turning round, etc. (Ka.); **sulipini, sulipuni** to whirl, go round; **tulipuni, tuliyuni** to churn, make butter; **Image: to turn in a lathe**: **tul.ipuni, sul.ipuni** to shake, agitate, turn in a lathe; **sul.i** an eddy, whirlpool, ominous curve on a person, hinge; **sul.iyuni** to shake, be agitated as water (Tu.); **sud.i** a whirl, circlet, whirlpool, whirlwind, curl or twist in the hair, esp. in the hair of horses, mark; **sud.iyu** to turn round, blow in a wind; **sud.ivad.u** to turn round, be puzzled, confused, entangled (Te.); **d.ur.i** rolling, writhing (Kui); **d.od.ga (d.od.gi-)** to roll on the ground, grovel, sprawl, wallow; n. act of sprawling, etc. (Kui); **coe~_da'a_na_** to turn and twist (Kur.); **ur..al (ur..alv-, ur..an-r--)** to oscillate, swing, be in motion, whirl, revolve, wander, roam about; **ur..alai** cylindrical beam of wood in an oil or sugar-cane press, by the revolution of which the oil or juice is expressed (Ta.); **ur..ar-ci** whirling, revolving, roaming, wandering; **ur..ar-r-u (ur..ar-r-i-)** to drive to and fro, cause to wander, twist, whirl about, pass (time) tediously, writhe about (in pain); n. whirling, revolving; **ur..ar-u (ur..ar-i-)** to move about, be disturbed, disturb, disperse; **ur..i (-v-, -nt-)** to wander about (Ta.); **ur..aluka** to rove, ramble, be fatigued, perplexed; **ur..alca** vagabond; **ur..alikka** to vex; **ur..ar-uka** to be in hurry; **ur..ar-r-u** haste, agitation; **ur..ar-r-uka** to urge on; **ur..ial** a swing, swinging bed (Ma.); **ur..al** to whirl around, to be unsteady, swing, be loosed and fly away (Ka.); **d.ollu** to roll; **d.ol(u)cu, dolupu** id. (Te.); **ud.** to turn round, revolve, roam; caus. **ur.sp-**; **ud.d.** to turn round, wander (Go.)(DEDR 2698). **Whirlwind**: **cur..al-ka_l** whirlwind (**Nan-n-er-i. 9**); **sud.iga_li** id. (Te.); **cur..al-ka_r-r-u** id. (**Pirapo_ta. 30,75**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **cu_r-a_val.i, cu_r-a_va_ri, cu_r-al** whirlwind (**Nan-n-er-i. 11**)(Ta.lex.); **surakaruvali, suraga_li** id. (Te.); **curaga_li** id. (Kol.); **suragha_l.i** id. (Nk.);[cf. **cur-r-u** to revolve (Ta.)(DEDR 2715); cf. **ga_l.(i)** wind (Ka.)(DEDR 1499)]; **hura ma_t.ya** id. (**ma_t.ya** id.); **ur.a-var.i, urga_l** id.; **su_rga_li** id. (Go.); **sura-ga_li** id. (Kond.a); **huza-van.i** id. (Pe.); **su_jambat.uli** id. (Kui); **rua-ga_li, ruwa ga_li** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2743). **cu_r-ai** whirlwind (**Tiruva_ca. 3,10**)(Ta.lex.)

3801.**Image: a hair-knot**: **cur-ai** a kind of dressing the hair in a knot (**Ci_vaka. 632**)(Ta.lex.)

3802.**Image: surrounding wall**: **sutta_le** the surrounding wall of a temple, i.e. a_laya; **suttu** to surround, to encompass, to inwrap; **suttu** that surrounds, encloses or is round about; an enclosure; **suttago_n.t.e** a wall round a town (Ka.lex.) **sutta** circumference, periphery, bounding space (Tu.); **cur-r-u** id. (**S.I.I. ii,194**)(Ta.); **cur-r-u** surrounding arcade of a temple (**Civaraka. Me_ru. 10**); fortification, compound wall (**Pin..**); **cur-r-u-matil** surrounding wall, as of temple (**Cilap. 10,31, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: coil**: **cur-r-uppe_r..ai** coils of the lower part of snake's body as basket-shaped (**S.I.I. ii,219**); **cur-r-um** all around (**Kampara_. Varun.an-ai. 55**)(Ta.); **cur-r-uman.** outer coating of the clay-mound for receiving molten metal, as in casting brass (Ta.lex.) **suttisu** to cause to go round; to cause to wind or roll round or up; **suttu** to go or turn round; to go or walk about; to circumambulate (Ka.); **cut.t.u** (Te.); **cur-r-u** (Ta.Ma.); **cur-ai** (Ma.); **suttal, suttalu** around, round about (Ka.); **cur-r-al** (Ta.); **cuttu** that of being round about (Ka.); a coil, a roll, a cheeroot or cigar (Ka.); **curut.t.u** (Ta.); **suttu** a round, a walk round; a turn (of the hand, e.g. in preparing pill on a slab)(Ka.); around, round about (Ka.); **suttuvike** turning round, being giddy etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cur-r-ilai** wrapper or cover-leaf of cigar (**W.**); **cur-r-u-tal** to revolve, circulate, turn around, spin, whirl; to go round, to circle (**Na_lat.i, 337**)(Ta.lex.)

3803.**Image: felloe of wheel**: **cu_t.t.u** felloe of wheel (**Perumpa_n.. 46**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: circumference: cur-r-u** what is circular, circumference, a ring (Ma.); circumference, circuit, coil (Ta.); **cut.t.u** a round, circuit, a going round, ring; circuitous, roundabout; **adv.** all around, on all sides (Te.); **cur-a** a circle, coil, once round (Ma.); **tud-py** circle, round place (To.); **suttu** circumambulate; n. circumference, compass, coil, cheroot, coiled metal ring, a turn (Ka.); **sutta** circumference, circuit, round, about (Tu.); **sunduni** to wind, roll, spool (Tu.); **sutta mutta** all around (Ka.); **suttamutta** round about (Tu.) **cur-r-u-mur-r-um** all around, on all sides (T.); **tut-mutm** all around (To.)(DEDR 2715). **To wear round; to wrap on (waistcloth)**: **cur-r-u** to wear round (Ta.); **cut- (cuty-)** to wrap around, coil (rope), twirl (sling), wrap on (waistcloth)(Ko.); **tut- - (tut-y-)** to whirl, wear (waistcloth)(To.); **suttuni** to wrap, surround (Tu.); **suttu, huttu** to wear clothes by tying them round the waist (Tu.); **tuttuni** to wear, dress, clothe (Tu.); **tuttu** dressing (Tu.); **cut.t.u** to wrap (as thread, cloth, turban)(Te.); **sut.- (sut.t.-)** to wind (turban)(Kol.); **cutt** to wind round (Pa.); **hutt-, utt-** to put on, wear; caus. **huttih-** (Go.); **sos- (-t-)** to put on (ring,shoes)(Kond.); **hucc-** to put on cloth (Kui); **tusa (tusi-)** to gird (Kui); **su_tali** to roll up (cloth <Te.)(Kuwi); **hu_cali** to put on clothes (Kuwi); **hucinai** to dress (Kuwi); **hoc-, oc- (-it-)** to put on, wear (loincloth)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2715). cf. **utuku, uduku** to wash (as clothes)(Te.) (DEDR 2667).

3804.**Image: to revolve**: **culavu-tal** to revolve, hover about (**Nait.ata. An-n-ata. 45**); to whirl; to coil round as a cord; to surround (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,4,2**); **cula_vu-tal** id. (**Te_va_. 418,1**)(Ta.lex.)

3805.**Cord**: **s'ulba**, **s'ulva** string, cord (S'rS.); **suvva** cord (Pkt.); **sub** (L.); **sub-** band on a sheaf of corn (L.); **subb, chubb** id., twist of tobacco, swab to clean utensils (P.); **subba_, chubba_** band of twisted straw, bandage (P.); **subbar.** id. (P.); **su~b, su~bh** fibrous integuments of coconut (M.)(CDIAL 12544). **curut.t.u** a sheaf, a roll (Ma.); **curul.al** roll (Ta.); **surul.i** a coil, roll (Ka.); a coil, roll of anything (Tu.)(DEDR 2684).

3806.**Luxuriance**: **survu** exuberance, luxuriance; a mass; **survu-gid.u** luxuriance to be lost; to lose (one's) luxuriance (Ka.lex.)

3807.**Plunder**: **cu_r-ai** robbery, dacoity, pillage (Ta.); **su.r-y** loot (To.); **su_r-e** plundering, pillaging, ransacking, plunder, spoil (Ka.); **su_re** plundering, ransacking, pillaging (Tu.); **cu_r-a** plunder, loot (Te.); **juria** dacoit (Kuwi)(DEDR 2744). **cu_r-ai-k-ka_ran-** robber, plunderer (**Tiruppu. 170**); **cu_r-ai-kol.** to rob, plunder (**Pat.t.in-at. Tiruppa_. Necot.u. 32**); **cu_rakonu** id. (Te.); **su_r-ekol.** id. (Ka.); **cu_r-ai-ko_t.-par-ai** robber's drum (**Tol. Po. 18, Urai.**); **cu_r-ai-y-a_t.u** to plunder, pillage (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 209**); **cu_ra_d.u** id. (Te.); **su_r-eya_d.u** id. (Ka.); **Image: robber's horn**: **cu_r-ai-c-cin-n-am** robber's horn (**Cilap. 12,40**)(Ta.lex.)

3809.**Peace! Safety! Compliments**: **sala_m, sala_mu** safety, peace (the word used in salutation by and to most people, accompanied with the raising of the hand to the forehead; it well answers also to compliments, respects and thanks)(Ka.); **sala_ma** (M.H.); **sala_mu-, sala_m- ma_d.u** to make sala_mu, to compliment by lifting the hand to the forehead (and uttering the term), to greet (Ka.lex.)

3810.**Image: boatman's pole**: **callam** boatman's pole (Ma.); **jallu** id. (Ka.); **jalla** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2380). **jalle, jar..ave** a bamboo pole; a sugar-cane (Ka.); **jalle** cane of sugar (Kod..)(DEDR 2383). **cel.** long, round stick, stick of fairly large size (Ko.); **sel.e** twig, small branch, stick, rod, also one

for training or punishing children; to cane with a stick; **cal.l.u, cel.u, cel.l.u, sel.l.u** a long flexible twig or rod (Ka.); **jal.e** long thin pliable stick; **(jal.ev-, jal.and-)** to sway like a long pliable stick; **jal.a- (jal.ap-, jal.at-)** to make sway (Kod..); **cil, s'il** a fishing-rod (Tu.); **sela** twig (Te.)(DEDR 2790). **Image: pitchfork, fishing rod; spiked stick**: [The image is related to pearl fishery: a forked lance, to hook a mother-of-pearl shell]: **salage** (Tadbhava of **s'ala_ke**) a javelin, a dart (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'alyas'an:ku** spiked stick (Skt.); **salhan:g, salhan:ga_, salan:gh, salan:gha_** small pitchfork (P.)(CDIAL 12355). **s'ala_ka_** small stake (S'Br.)(CDIAL 12355). cf. **sa~_gi_** pitchfork (P.)(CDIAL 12260). [The etyma with consonants **csp** semantics: oyster shell] and the associated images of the spiked stick and lance **cil-** clash resulting in the description of the business of pearl fishery]: **s'ila_pam** pearl fishery (Ma.); **sala_pam** id. (Ma.); **sala_pamu** id. (Te.); **cala_pam, cila_pam** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 2369). **cala_pam** pearl fishery (**S.I.I. iii,145**); **cala_patturai** id. (Ta.lex.) **Image: bow**: **cila** bow (Ma.); **cilai** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 2571). **Image: arrow**: **gi'erri** arrow shaft (Kuwi); **keeri** arrow (Kui)(DEDR 1932). **Images: fork; dart**: **cil.l.u** a fork (Te.); **cil.l.a** bifurcated (Te.); **cella, jella** branch, bough (Pa.); **cil.l.e** a fork (Ka.); **cil** branch of a tree (Ko.); **cilla** small branch of a tree (Ma.)(DEDR 2587). **s'ili_** dart, arrow (Skt.); **s'e_lla (<? s'ailya), se_la**, **se_lla** a kind of weapon (Skt.); **s'ili_pr.s.t.ha** epithet of a sword (MBh.) > **sil** (Persian.Psht.); **sil** spear, arrow (Ash.); **siu** spear (Kal.); **s.il** id. (Wg.Gaw.); **sel** arrowhead (K.); **sella, silla** spear, arrow (Pkt.); **se_l** spear (Wg.); **sel** (Kal.); **selhu** large thorn (S.); **sel** long spear (P.); **sela_** spear (P.); **xel** dart, stake (A.); **sel** dart, javelin, spit (B.): **sella, helle_** (pl. **hella**) spear, dart (Si.)(CDIAL 12466). **cili_mukam** arrow, **ampu (cilai-y-itu cili_muka-n-kal.ivai (Parata. Tirau. 31**); bee; nipple of woman's breast; battle, fight (Ta.lex.) **cili_muka-k-kai** hand-pose in which the tip of the thumb touches the first line of the forefinger and the tips of the other fingers touch the palm (Ta.lex.) **sili_muha** arrow (Pkt.); **silimuva_** bee (Si. < prob.Skt.); **s'ili_mukha** arrow (MBh.)(CDIAL 12469). For semant. 'bee' cf. **cil.-van.t.u** cricket (Ta.)(DEDR 2588). **Image: arrow; lance, javelin, sharp stick to dart a fish**: **cilukku** iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb (Ta.); spike, iron barb, javelin (Ma.); **cille_li** a sharp stick to dart (sic) a fish with (Tu.); **cillako_la** lance, javelin (Te.); **ciluku, sela** arrow (Te.); **selago_la** goad (Te.); **selapandi** porcupine (Te.)(DEDR 2568). [cf. **s'alyaka** porcupine (VS.); **sallaka** porcupine (Pali); **salla_** armadillo (L.); **sellaga** porcupine (Pkt.); **-sayake** prob. porcupine (As'.); **ka~_t.a_-sariyo** hedgehog (G.)(cf. **kan.t.aka** thorny and **ka~_** porcupine (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12353; poss. non-Aryan origin). **ey, ey-p-pan-r-i** porcupine (Ta.); **s'e_d** id. (Kol.Nk.); **ce_dir** (Pa.); **e_du, e_du-pandi** (Te.)(DEDR 2776). cf. **s'va_vidh** porcupine (AV.); **se_dha, se_ha** (Pkt.); **seh, si_, si~_h** (H.)(CDIAL 12766).] **jhi~k** the Indian porcupine (Santali.lex.) **Image: arrow**: **s'aru** missile (RV.); arrow (AV.); **s'ur** arrow (Kt.); **sari_** straight like an arrow (P.); **sara** arrow (Or.); **sar** (Mth.); **sara** (OAw.); **sar** (H.); **sara** (OMarw.); **sar** (G.); **sara, sara-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12336). **s'ara** reed from which arrows are made (RV.); the reed saccharum sara, arrow (Mun.d.Up.)(CDIAL 12324). **s'arya** arrow (RV.); **s'e_ra, s'a** arrow (Kal.)(CDIAL 12339). **s'alya** arrow, javelin (RV.); **salla** arrow, dart, piercing sting (Pali); spear, javelin, thorn in body (Pkt.); **s'al** spear; **s'il** (Ash.); **s'al** (Bshk.); **salu** hole (S.); **sall** dart, perforation, hole (P.); **xa_l** spike, wedge; **xli** thin long slip of bamboo or iron etc. (A.); **sa_l** impaling stake (B.); **sa_la** thin projection of wood fitting into mortise, tenon (Or.); **sa_l** thorn, pang, pain (Mth.); thorn, pain, hole made in ground by a spike (H.); tenon, cause of pain, impediment (G.); splinter remaining in flesh (M.); **sala** arrow, spear (Si.)(CDIAL 12352).

3812.**Boat**: **jalibut** a sail boat of the Gulf. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 162). **Medium-sized boat**: **sa_lika_** a medium-sized boat (Jain.Skt.) **e_l.e** name of a metre (Ka.); **e_la** a kind of song, a catch used by rowers of boats (Te.); **le** to sing (Malt.)(DEDR 913). **jalla, jal.l.a** a boatman's pole (Tu.lex.) **jallu, jalle** a

boatman's pole; a bamboo pole; **gar..e, jar..ave** (Ka.lex.) **callu-tal** to sprinkle water (Ta.); **tcallu** (Te.); **cellu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **calan:ku** small boat, barge, coasting vessel (**W.**); **calan:ku-kka_ran-** pearl-diver; **calan:ku-par-i-ttal** to unload a boat (**W**.); **calan:kai-kka_rar** fishermen; **calakai** boat, raft (**Can.. Aka.**); **calaku** < **jala-ja** pearl-oyster (**I_t.u, 5,1,5**); **calavar** inhabitants of a coastal district, as sea-faring men (**Pin..**); **cala_pa-kkul.i** pearl-fishery; diving for pearls; **cala_pam** id. (**S.I.I. III,145**) (Ta.lex.) **jal.ako** the plunge bath at the end of a temple festival (Tu.lex.) cf. **cara_n:ku < sar-hang** (U.) native boatswain, chief of a lascar crew, skipper of a small native vessel (Ta.lex.) **salal** water (P.lex.)

3813.**Image: mosquito**: **cala_n:ku** gnat, mosquito (Ta.lex.) **zala_r** mosquito, gnat (Kon.lex.)

3814.**Image: gelded boar**: **calakan--pan-r-i** gelded boar (**J.**); **calakan-** id. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

3815.**Image: entering; current, onward motion**: **sala** entering, entrance, ingress; **salavu** (Ka.); **salu, sal** to enter; to be (Ka.); **saluha** entering; current, onward motion (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3817.**Lean; weak**: **cal.l.u-kka_y** tender and undeveloped green fruit (Ta.); **cal.l.u** unsubstantial, unripe (Ma.); **jal.l.u** unsubstantiality, emptiness, hollowness, worthlessness, defect; **jal.l.uga** a weak, feeble man; **ja_l.u** worthlessness, emptiness, hollowness; **jarad.u** unsubstantiality, uselessness; **sal.ke** lean (Ka.); **callu, cal.l.u** stupid, dull, timorous, imbecile, weak, useless; **calla_pini** to get weak, become useless; **calle** a weak or timid man (Tu.); **sad.u** (pl. **sat.ka**) an empty ear of corn; an unformed grain, husk with no grain inside (Kui)(DEDR 2415). **hat.un** to become lean; **hut.^{u}** that which has become thin, stick, (at end of cmpds.) dried up (K.); **sad.h** stupid, bewildered, stiff, motionless (G.); **sad.** stump of sugarcane, etc.; **sad.a_** bare, void, standing alone (as a person unmarried)(M.); **sa~_t.ho** stalk, reed (G.); **ho~_t.h^{u}** (of women or animals) barren (K.); **hand.ur^{u}** dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field (K.); **s'am.d.a** epithet of horse (castrated) (NiDoc.); **san.d.hi** adj. barren (S.); **san.d.h, sad.d.h**, pl. **sad.d.hi_** barren (of women and animals)(L.); **san.d..h** barren (P.); **s'ann, s'a~_d.** barren cow or buffalo (WPah.); **san.d.ha, san.d.a, san.d.ha_, san.d.a_** stout and strong, (of a tree) unfruitful from luxuriant growth, (of woman) incapable of conception, (of man) too corpulent for sexual relations (Or.); **sa_d.a_** tall and strong (M.); **san.d.a** eunuch (Si.)(CDIAL 12270). **s'ar.an:ga_, s'ar.in:ga_** thin and long, tall and slender (B.)(CDIAL 12271).

3818.**Purse**: **ca_l.ikai** money-bag (Ta.); **ca_l.ika** id. (Ma.); **ja_l.ige** id., purse (Ka.); **ja_liya, ja_le, ja_leya** a sort of purse (Te.) ?< **ja_laka** (Skt.)(DEDR 2477).

3819.**Shop**: **sa_la, sa_le** a man who has a room or shop; **s'a_li** belonging to a house; endowed with, possessed of, possessing, having (Ka.lex.) **A tax on shops**: **ca_li-pakuti** a tax on shops (**R.T.**); **ca_likai** toll, customs, duty (Ta.lex.) **sa_liga** a man who has a room or shop; **sa_liti** a woman who belongs to a man that has a shop or room; **sa_le, s'a_le, sa_li** a hall, a room etc.; a school; a man who has a room or shop; **sa_like** business in a room or shop; **s'a_lika** belonging to a house; **s'a_lika** a village of artificers; **s'a_like** a small house, a room; **s'a_li_na** attached to the house or to one's own room; **s'a_le** a hall, a sloon (Ka.lex.) **Feeding-house**: **ca_lai < s'a_la_** alms-house, feeding-house (**T.A.S. I,9**); sacrificial hall (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 84**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_lam** surrounding wall, fortress; **ca_lampam < sa_lamba** that which has a support (**Ta_yu. Tikruvarul.vi. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_la_** shed, stable, house (AV.); **s'a_lam** adv. at home (S'Br.); **s'a_lika_** house, shop (Skt.); **sa_la_** shed, stable, large open-sided hall, house (Pali.Pkt.); **sa_la**

house (Pkt.); **sal** cattleshed (Ash.); **s'a_l** (Wg.Dm.); **sa_l** cattleshed on summer pasture (Pas'.); shed, workshop (B.); hall, house, school (.); **s'al** cattleshed (Kho.); **s'eli** goat-pen (Kho.); **hal** hall, house (K.); **sa_lh** house with thatched roof (L.); **xa_l, xa_li** house, workshop, factory (A.); **sa_l.a** shed, stable (Or.); **sa_r** cowshed (Bi.); cowshed (H.); **sa_l.** workshop, school (M.); **sal-a, hal-a** hall, market-hall (Si.)(CDIAL 12414). **ka_l** family, relationship (Ta.); **ka_li** herd of cows (Ta.); cow, cattle (Ma.); **ka_l** pillar (Ma.); **trikkal** tripod of three sticks on which tent is hung (Br.)(DEDR 1479).

3820.**To go**: **s'at.** go (Skt.); **s'at.ati** goes (Dha_tup.); **s'adati** goes (Skt.); **s'a_dayati** drives (cattle)(Pa_n..com.); **sad.ai** goes (Pkt.); **s'a_r., s'a_r, s'ar., s'or., s'ur.** to go away, wander, flow (Pas'.); **sa_t.e_tar** one who drives away or dispels (Pali); **s'a_r.ai** to carry off, lead away; **s'ari** to herd (cattle)(Pas'.); **apas'a_tayati** drives away (AV.); **a_s'adati** goes (Skt.); **satta** gone away (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12269). **To go; depart**: **ser-** (*also stems* **sa-, se-**; *past* **sedd-**) to go; **serp- (serept-)** to let (cattle) get lost (Kol.); **ca- (can.d.-, cam-)** to go; **s'er- (s'edd-)** id. (Nk.); **ser-/sen-/se- (sedd-)** to go, creep (Nk.); **cen- (cend-)** to go (Pa.); **sen- (sey-, send.-), cen- (cey-)** id. (Ga.); **sonda_na_, son-, handa_na_, han- (hat-), han-, an-, hon- (hott-)** to go (Go.);[cf. **ottu** to make room for (Ta.colloq.); id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.); cf. **otun:ku** to get out of the way (Ta.)(DEDR 973)]; caus. **hansta_na_** to cause to be lost or wasted (Go.); **son- (soR-)** to go, (time) to pass; **solp-** to pass (time)(Kond.a); **hal- (hac-)** to go (Pe.Mand..); **salba (sas-**; imperative sg. or pl. **sa**) id., depart (Kui); **hajjali (hac-**; imperative **halla), hal- (hacc-)** to go; **helo** permission; **hel- (-it-)** to be valid, accepted (Kuwi); **calrna_** to continue, go on, be current (as coin), wield power, go away, quit, behave; **cala_ba'ana_** to set going, guide to a place; **cala_** off (Kur.); **canu (can.t.-)** to go, depart, pass, be fit, proper, becoming; **canupa** a caravan, a company of travellers (Te.); **sanduni** to pass (as time, pass from this world, die, be due, indebted, be paid, liquidated, come to pass, be accomplished; **sanda_vuni** to pay, liquidate, perform, accomplish, retort; **sanda_ya** delivering over, making payment (Tu.)(DEDR 2781). **cuvat.u** trace, footstep, sign (Ta.); footmark, vestige, foot, base, step (Ma.); **cumat.u, co_t.u** id. (Ma.); **cuvat.t.uka** to track, search after (Ma.)(DEDR 2695). cf. **cavt.- (cavt.i-)** to step on; **cavt.i** footprint (Kod..)(DEDR 2387). **co_t.u** trace, mark, footprint (Ta.lex.) **To drive off**: **se_dhati** drives off (RV.); **siddha** driven off (PacavBr.); **sijjhai** goes (Pkt.); **se_hai** drives off (Pkt.); **sejhna_** to get out of the way (H.); **sidh** departure (P.); **sidha_u** departure (S.); **sidha_na_** to go, set out, die (H.); **siddha_vvu~** to go, depart (G.); **sidh karn.a_** to depart (P.); **sidha_ran.u** to go (S.); **sidha_rna_** (P.); **sidha_rnu** to depart (N.); **sidha_rna_** (H.); **sidha_rvu~** (G.); **sidh** depart, repel (Skt.)(CDIAL 13407). **pratis.e_d.ha** warding off, prevention (S'rS.); **pat.ise_dha** warding off (Pali); **pad.ise_ha** prevention (Pkt.); **pil.iseva** prohibition (Si.)(CDIAL 8606). **To send**: **sor-** to send; **so_rta_n** he sent (Nk.); **codp- (codt-)** to send (Pa.); **soyp- (soyt-)**, **co_y-, soyp- (soyup-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2866). **To deliver**: cf. **ce_r (-v-, -nt-)** to become united (Ta.); **ce_r(u)cu** to cause to reach or be delivered (Te.); **se_r-** to arrange, reach (Ga.); **se_r.a_na_** to invade a country, enter or occupy a house (Go.); **he_rinai** to reach; **herpinai** to deliver (Kuwi); **ker-** (past stem of **ka_na_** to go)(Kur.); **ke_b kanning** to approach (Br.)(DEDR 2814). **To move**: **calati** goes away (MBh.); moves (Pali); **caleyu, calitaviye** practise, perform (dharma)(As'.); **calai** goes (Pkt.); **cal** to open (Pas'.); **cal** to move (Pas'.); **calun** to move, run away (K.); **caln.u** to go, walk (K.); **calnu_** to flow (WPah.); **caln.a_** to go (WPah.); **caln.o** to move, go (Ku.); **calnu** to move, walk (N.); **saliba** (A.); **cala_** id. (B.); **cal.iba_** to move, go on, pass (Or.); **calna_** to move, go on or away, be in use (H.); **calab** to go, hasten (Mth.); **calal** to go (Bhoj.); **calai** starts off, goes (OAw.); goes (OMarw.); **calai** to shake (Pkt.); **cal.vu~** to move away from (G.); **calati** trembles (Pali)(CDIAL 4715). **calana** trembling (Pa_n..Pali); **calan.a** going, conduct (Pk.); **calan.** circulation (of

coin)(P.); **calan** gait, practice, usage (B.); **calan.a** walk, gait (OMarw.); **cal.an.-val.an.** movement, deportment (M.)(CDIAL 4716). **callai** moves (Pkt.); **calan.u** to go (S.); **callan.** to start, go, move (L.); **ca_la_** to be moved (B.); **ca_lvu~** to move, walk, act (G.); **ca_ln.e~** (M.); **ca_ln.o** to go (Marw.); **ca_lai** goes (OG.); **calta_** moves (Konkan.i); **calma_** (H.)(CDIAL 4721). **ca_l** conduct (N.); gait, behaviour (B.G.M.); trick (OAw.); behaviour (H.P.); **ca_la** gait, movement (OAw.); **ca_li** behaviour (S.)(CDIAL 4722). **To pass through**: **cel (celv-, cen-r--)** to go, flow, pass, occur, pass (as coin), be suitable, acceptable, pass away as time, disappear in anger, perish, die; n. career, course, payment of debt, period that has elapsed; **celavu** going, passing, running, flowing, manner or mode of walk, pace (of horse), journey, expedition, way, passage, route, street, conduct, behaviour, expense, charges, provisions needed for consumption, leave; **celuttu (celutti-)** to cause to go or proceed, dispatch, circulate, deliver, discharge (as a missile), drive, impel, push forward, execute (as orders), administer (as justice), perform, observe, pay as tribute or debt; **calikai** excessive familiarity, intimacy, indulgent treatment (Ta.); **celka** to pass through, enter upon, pass on, pass, be current, valid, cost, be required; **celavu** income, expense; **celavan** spendthrift, expensive person; fem. **celavi**; **celuttuka** to put in, drive in, make to pass on, pay, perform (as promise); **cellikka** to make to pass in or on (Ma.); **cal- (cad-)** (prayer) is acceptable to god, (coin) is genuine, (wife) is suitable mate; **calc-** to pay (debt, vow), inform; **calv, celv** money for expenses, articles for sale, articles given by Kotas for Toda funeral (Ko.); **sal- (sad-)** to belong to (e.g. a person's property, a person to a clan, inherited property, etc.); **salf** expenses, necessities (for family, funeral, etc.); **talc-** to cause to be well known (to a person), inform (To.); **sal (sand-)** to enter, engage in, associate oneself to, agree to, accrue, arise, enter upon a course, pass, be current, be in use, pass by general consent, be valid, proper or fit, pass from one person to another, be given, be paid, become agreeable, become well known or famous; **sala** entering, a coming to pass, a time; **salapu, salavu, salahu** to forward, foster, tend, preserve, bring up; **salavu** entrance, validity, force, valid reason; **salahuvike** fostering; **salike** delivering over, paying payment; **salige, saluge** familiar intercourse, familiarity, excessive familiarity, indulgence, improper familiarity, freedom; **salisu** to cause to enter, execute, perform, use, employ, fulful, give, bestow, show, spend; **saluha** entering, current, onward motion; **sale** currently, perpetually, constantly; payment, the sum paid; **sallisu** to serve up food; **selavu** leave, permission, order (Ka.); **salluni** to be valid, fit, proper (Tu.); **salaguni** to nourish, shelter, succour, take care of; **sala_yisuni** to clear, liquidate as a debt; **salig** friendship, amity, familiarity, indulgence, freedom, liberty (Tu.); **cellu** to pass as time, be over or exhausted as money, die or pass away, come to pass, be accomplished, be current, pass (as coin), be valid, be successful, prevail, be paid or liquidated (as money or a debt), be possible, be proper, fit or becoming; n. payment, return, compensation, equivalent (Te.); **calupu, salupu** to pass (as time), do, perform, drive (boat, etc.); **selavu** order, leave, permission, expense, expenditure; **selaviccu** to order, permit, allow, give leave, give a holiday (Te.) (DEDR 2781). **To obtain; to deliver, reach**: cf. **se_dhati** drives off (RV.); **sidh** departure (P.); **sidha_u** departure (S.)(CDIAL 13407). **zod.** obtain; cf. Lat. **adipisci**; **zod., zod.i** acquirement (Kon.lex.) **eytu (eyti-)** to obtain, approach, reach; be suitable (Ta.); **eytuka** to get, obtain; **ettuka** to streatch as far as, reach, arrive (Ma.); **ettam** reach, length (Ma.); **ic-** to reach, be sufficient (To.< Badaga); **aydu, eydu** to approach, reach, go to, join, obtain, be suitable (Ka.); **ay-tar-, ey- tar-** to approach, come, go (Ka.); **ett- (etti-)** to arrive (Kod..); **etta_vuni, etta_d.uni** to reach, deliver (Tu.); **ettu, ekku** to reach (Tu.); **ey(i)du, e_du** to attain, go to, join, obtain; suit, be proper (Te.); **e_tencu** to come, arrive, go (Te.); **egudu** to be obtained (Te.); **end- (ent-)** to arrive (Kol.); **e_d-, e_y-** to arrive; **epip- (epit-), eypip- (eypit-)** to reach (Pa.); **ed-** to arrive (Ga.); **ev, awwa_na_, av-** to arrive, reach (Go.); **a_wsahta_na_** to

dispatch (Go.); **avh-/avih-** to make to reach, bring, obtain (Go.); **i- (-t-)** to arive (Kond.a); **ika-, ika va_-** id. (Pe.); **ipka-, ipka va_-** id. (Pe. intensive; < **ik-pa-**); **neyka va_**- (Mand..); **epa (et-)** to cause to reach, cause to arrive at, cause to suffice (Kui); **ejali** to arrive, reach, overtake; **egowa_-** to arrive (compound with **va_-** to come)(Kuwi); **ega-** to arrive; **eda-** to arrive; **ep- (-it-)** to cause to reach; **e- (-t-), ne- (-t-)** to arrive (Kuwi); **hining** (i.e. stem **in-;** pres.stem **ka_-**) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow (Br.)(DEDR 809). **hining [**(pres. indef. **ka_v, ka_s, ka_e, ka_n, ka_re, ka_r**; pres.-fut. **ka_va, ka_sa, ka_ik, ka_na, ka_re, ka_ra; ka_mbo** let us (inc.) go] to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond (Br.); **kale** (no past tense) to go, come to (Malt.); **ka_na_** (past. **keras** [cf. **ce_r** (Ta.)(DEDR 2814)]; fut. **ka_los, ka_os**; imper. **kala_**; gerund **ka_la_**) to go, lead to (as a road), progress favourably, go on, continue, perish, pass (of time), come to an end, bring oneself to, be able to (Kur.)(DEDR 1419).

3821.**Image: leap**: **ca_l.eya** the act of going by artificial leaps or jumps; the act of skilfully assaulting; **ca_l.avisu, ca_l.isu** to go; **ca_lisu** to move to and fro; **ca_lu, ca_la** moving, walking (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Movement**: **cel (celv-, cen-r--)** to go; n. course, payment of debt; **celavu** going, running, manner or mode of walk, pace (of horse), journey, expedition, way; **celuttu (celutti-)** to cause to go or proceed, dispatch, deliver; **celka** to pass through; **celuttuka** to drive in, make to pass on, pay (Ma.); **sal (sand-)** to enter, engage in; **sala** entering, a coming to pass, a time; **salapu, salavu, salahu** to forward, foster; **salavu** entrance; **salike** delivering over, paying, payment; **salisu** to cause to enter, employ, spend; **saluha** entering, current, onward motion; **sale** payment, the sum paid; **sallisu** to serve up food; **selavu** leave, permission, order (Ka.); **sanduni** to pass as time, be due, indebted, be paid, liquidated, be accomplished; **sanda_vuni** to pay, liquidate, perform; **sanda_ya** delivering over, making payment; **salguni** to nourish, shelter, succour, take care of; **sala_yisuni** to clear, liquidate as a debt (Tu.); **cellu** payment, return, compensation, equivalent; **canu (can.t.-)** to go, depart, pass, be fit, proper, becoming; **canupa** a caravan, a company of travellers; **calupu, salupu** to pass (as time), do, perform, drive (boat etc.); **selavu** order, leave, permission, expense; **selaviccu** to order, permit, allow, give leave (Te.); **ser-** (also stems **sa-, se-**; past **sedd-**) to go; **serp- (serept-)** to let (cattle) get lost (Kol.); **ca- (can.d.-, cam-)** to go; **s'er- (s'edd-)** id.; **ser-/sen-/se- (sedd-)** to go, creep (Nk.); **cen- (cend-)** to go (Pa.); **sen- (sey-, send.-), cen- (cey-)** id. (Ga.); **sonda_na_, son-, handa_na_, han- (hat-), han-, an-, hon- (hott-)** to go (Go.); caus.**hansta_na_** to cause to be lost or wasted (Go.); **son- (soR-)** to go, (time) to pass; **solp-** to pass (time)(Kond.a); **hal- (hac-)** to go (Pe.Mand..); salba (sas-; imperative sg. or pl. **sa**) to go, depart (Kui); **hajjali (hac-**; imperative **hallamu_), hannai (hazz [z = ts]**; imperative **halla)**, **hal- (hacc-)** to go; **helo** permission; **hel- (-it-)** to be valid, accepted (Kuwi); **calrna_** to continue, go on, be current (as coin), wield power, go away, quit, behave; **cala_ba'ana_** to set going, guide to a place; **cala_** off (Kur.)(DEDR 2781). cf. **cal** go (Skt.)(CDIAL 4715). **halcali** movement (S.); **halcal** (Ku.); **halla-calla, halcal** (N.)(CDIAL 14017). **hallai** moves (Pkt.); **halan.u** to move, shake (S.); **halab** to put in motion (Mth.); **ha_lna_** to move (H.)(CDIAL 14018). **alla_t.u, allalla_d.u, allala_d.u** to move, shake (Te.)(DEDR 240). **a_t.u** to move (Ta.); **a_t.t.u** to move (Ta.); **a_t.t.ai** turn in a game (Ta.); **a.r.-** to move (Ko.); **a_d.u, a_t.u** to be in motion, move about (Ka.); **a_t.a, a_t.u** motion (Ka.); **a_d.u** to move, work (Te.)(DEDR 347). **To move, shake**: **hal, hall** move, shake (Skt.); **alun** to shake (K.); **hal.an.** to move, shake (L.); **halahalia** shaken (Pkt.); **halakna_** to move (H.)(CDIAL 14003).[< Drav. **ale, alaku** to shake (Ka.)] **halla** movement (skt.); **halla_** tumult, noise (Or.H.)(CDIAL 14017). **ha_lta_** shakes, rocks (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14018). **alaku, alagu, aluku, alugu, alungu, al.aku, al.uku, al.ku** to move about, shake, be shaky, tremble (Ka.); **ale** to move about, move to and fro, shake,

dangle (Ka.); **alaguni** to shake (Tu.); **la_nga** to be fickle, changeable, be changed from good to bad (Kui)[the **la_ng-** initial in **la_ngu_la** plough (Skt.) is concordant]; **alan:ku** to move, shake, be in motion (Ta.); **alukka, alannuka** to shake (Ma.); **alg** to shake (Ko.)(DEDR 240).

3822.**To follow**: **sac** follow (Skt.); **sas'cati** (3 pl.) follow, obey, favour (RV.); **socik** to agree with, be auspicious, come right (Kho.)(CDIAL 13293). **za_** become, happen (Kon.lex.) **panja** to follow (Santali.lex.)

3823.**Debt**: **ca.lm** (obl. **ca.lt-**) debt, loan, account of all debts and credits, account of one's life, piece of advice (Ko.); **so.lm** assets and liabilities (To.); **sa_l, sa_lu** to be bound to, become indebted, be placed under a debt, be obliged or under obligation, be required, fit or proper; **sa_la** debt; **sa_liga** debtor, creditor; **sa_lan:gul.i** person who is wont to contract debt (Ka.); **sa.la** a loan (Kod..); **sa_la** debt (Tu.)(DEDR 2472). **Payment**: **salike, sallike** delivering over, paying, payment (Ka.); **sallisu** to serve up; to eat (Ka.); **sale** payment, the sum paid; that is come by: the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers, product (Ka.); **salegaja** a square yard; **sale ma_d.u** to find the area by multiplication (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3824.**Slacken, abate**: **cal.l.u (cal.l.i-)** to slacken, abate (Ta.); **cal.l.uka** to slacken (Ma.)(DEDR 2413). **s'ithira** loose, slack (RV.); **s'ithila** loose (TS.); languid, feeble (MBh.); **sat.hila, sithila** loose (Pali); **s'is'ila** (Dhp.NiDoc.); **sad.hila, sid.hila** (Pkt.); **cicila** soft (Ash.); **cicil** (Wg.); **ccil** (Kt.); **cʲcil** (Pr.); **chil** (Bashg.); **s'i_lu** roomy, loose, slack (Sh.); **sad.hal.** lavish, liberal (M.); **lihil** loose, slack, soft, simple (Si.); **silyo** lazy (S.); **s'illo, s'ello** loose (WPah.); **sahil, sail** (M.); **sad.lu** (Konkan.i); **d.haila_** lazy, loose (P.)(CDIAL 12601). **s'ithilayati** loosens (Skt.); **sihirna_** to liquefy, dissolve (H.); **sahil_vin.e~, saila_vin.e~** to loosen (M.); **siliyanava_** to loosen (Si.)(CDIAL 12602). **s'ithili_karo_ti** loosens (MBh.); **s'ilhe_rnu_** to loosen (WPah.)(CDIAL 12603).

3825.**Image: hole**: **randan.u** to test precious metals my making a hole in them, refute (S.)(CDIAL 10613). **randu** cut or hole made in metal to test it (S.)(CDIAL 10612). **randhra** fontanel (RV. VarBr.S.); cleft, hollow (MBh.); **randha** opening, cleft, flaw (Pali); **ram.dha** hole (Pkt.); **ra_nh, ra_nhe~** earthen baking plate (esp. one drilled with little holes)(M.)(CDIAL 10617).

3826.**To flavour; cook**: **ar.j-** (flavour of something) is perceived (particularly salt, **cup ar.joto**); **ar.cip- (ar.cit-)** to add as flavouring (Pa.); **al- (at.-, an.-)** (tongue) to get the taste of (Kond.a); **and.- (-t-)** (taste) comes out, is perceived (Pe.); **and.-** (taste, e.g. of salt) to pervade food, be present, be perceived (Mand..); **an.d.na_** to spread throughout, pervade, be felt, tasted in every portion of the mass prepared (of spices and ferments; e.g. salt, **be_k an.d.ca_**)(Kur.)(DEDR 288). cf. **at.u (at.uv-, at.t.-)** to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (Ta.); **at.ukkalai** kitchen (Ta.)(DEDR 76). **randh** cook (Skt.); **randhi** the being cooked (BhP.); **randha** cooked; **randhaka** cook (Pali); **randha_, randha_-randhi** cooking; **ra~_dha_** feast (Or.); **ra_nh, ra_n** a boiling of sugarcane juice (Bi.Mth.); **ra~_dha_** cooking, cooked food (M.); **randezu** fried meat (Kho.)(CDIAL 10614). **randhana** destruction (BhP.); cooking (TS.com.); **ram.dhan.a** cooking (Pkt.); **ranan** (K.); **randhin.o** cookhouse (S.); **randhin.i_** boiling (S.); **ra_ndhani** cook (A.); **ra~_dhan, ra_nna_** cooking, **ra~_dhuni** cook (B.); **ra_ndhan.a_** cooking, cookery; **ra_ndhun.i_** cook; **ra_ndhun.ia_** (Or.); **ra~_dhan.-chat.h** 6th day of light half of S'ra_van.a (when food is prepared for the next day, i.e. **s'il.i_ sa_tam** the cold seventh); **ra~_dhn.u~** things to be cooked; **ra~_dhn.iyu~** cook-room; **ra~_dhn.i_** cook; **ra~_dhn.iyo** (G.); **ra~_dhan.** cooking (esp.

by boiling), earthen baking plate (M.)(CDIAL 10615). **randhayati** prepares or cooks food (Ma_nGr..); **randhe_ti** hurts, cooks (Pali); **ram.dhe_i, ram.dhai_** cooks (Pkt.); **eranth** (Gypsy); **ran** (D..); **ranun** to cook (K.); **randhan.u** to boil, stew; **ra~_dho** cook (S.); **ra_ndhiba** to cook (A.); **ra~_dha_** (B.); **ra_ndhiba_** (Or.); **ra~_dhab** (Aw.); **ra~_dhna_** (H.); **randhna_** (H.); **ra~_dhvu~** (G.); **ra~_dhn.e~** (M.); **ra~_dapa** cooking (Konkan.i); **ranoiki, run.o_nu** to cook; **run.izo_nu** to be cooked (Sh.)(CDIAL 10616). **randhayati** cooks (Ma_nGr..); **razoiki** to be cooked (in a pot) (Sh.); **rajhan.u** to be boiled or stewed, be inflamed or angry (S.); **rajhna_** to be cooked or boiled (H.); caus. **rajha_na_** (H.); **raddha** cooked (Pkt.); pp. **radu** (Sh.); pp. **radho** (S.)(CDIAL 10611).

3827.**To limp**: **lan:gati** limps (Dha_tup.); **lang-** to limp (Gypsy); **langun** (K.); **lan.n.n.u_** (WPah.); **la~gn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 10902). **led.go, lempa, lica lace** limping; **led.hak, led.hok, lecok, lacak lucuk, lencok** to be limp; **lacak lucuk** m., **lacuk** f. to limp from sore on foot; **lencok** limping from injury to leg; **led.ha, lid.hi** to limp (Santali.lex.) **Image: somersault**: **la_gi, lya_pu** to jump, leap; **la_ga** a somersault jump, leap (Tu.lex.)

3828.**Shameless**: **Ölajj** be ashamed (Skt.); **lazba_nd.o** impudent; **lazba_nd.pon.** impudence; **lajis.t.** shameful; **laz, laje** shame; **laz, laje, loje** to be ashamed (Kon.lex.) **lan.d.o** shameless (S.); **la~_t.h** stout, rude; **la~_t.ho** paramour (G.)(CDIAL 10917). **lazband.o** shameless; **lazband.pon.** shamelessness (Kon.lex.)

3829.**Image: to laugh**: **nakla_ kar** to make fun, to laugh (Kon.lex.) **alkhna_** to laugh, laught at, mock, seduce; **alkha_ankhrna_** to laugh together, have unlawful intercourse; **alkha_ban'na_** joking relations (Kur.); **alqe** to laugh; **alqro** person addicted to laughter (Malt.)(DEDR 254). cf. **naku (nakuv-, nakk-)** to laugh; **nakkal** laughing, mockery (Ta.)(DEDR 3569).

3830.**To play**: **nayl.- (nal.c-)** to play; **nayl.k** play (Ko.); **na.s-- (na.s-y-)** to play (a game); **ne.s-k** play (To.); **nali** to dance; **naliyutt(e)** dancing with delight (Ka.); **nali- (naliv-, nalij-)** to play (Kod..); **nalipuni** to dance, leap; **nalik** dancing, jumping (Tu.); **nalna_** to dance, skip or jump about, bound up (as running water amidst boulders); caus. **nalta'a_na_, nalda'a_na_, nal^{a}dna_** (Kur.); **lale (lad.a)** to dance; **lalde** to make to dance, lead about (Malt.)(DEDR 3612). **lalati** sports, dallies (MBh.)(CDIAL 10968).

3831.**Image: bowstring**: **alliya, alle** bow-string (Te.); **alka** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 259).

3832.**Image: capacious pot**: **al.ige, al.age** a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain (Ka.); **alaki** an earthen pot (Te.)(DEDR 303).

3833.**To melt**: **li_** melt; **lau** absorption, devotion (H.); **laya** absorption (Skt.)(CDIAL 10962). **ri_** melt, flow (Skt.); **ri_yate_** melts, flows (RV.); **ri_n.a** melted (Skt.); **riik** to leak (of contents), drip; **rieik** to leak (of vessels), let drip (Kho.); **rijan.u** to water, to irrigate; to melt (S.); **ri_n.a** leaked, dripped (Pkt.); **runna_** pret. of **ren.ava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10753). cf. **re_n.i** mud (Pkt.); **ren.i_** ingot (L.)(CDIAL 10639). **aliyuka** to melt, dissolve (as salt, heart); **alika, aliyikka** to melt; **aliccal, alivu** melting, compassion; **ali-ppun.n.u** foul ulcer (Ma.); **ali- (aliv-, alij-)** to dissolve; **(alip-, alic-)** to dissolve (Kod..); **aliyuni** to dissolve, decay; **eliyuni, e_luni** to melt (as any soft substance, butter, lead etc.); **elipuni, elpuni, e_la_vuni** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 250). **Image: to be delivered of a child**: **allna_** to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed)(Kur.); **le** to get clear (as water when

left undisturbed)(Malt.); **alga** tidy, clear; **alga a_va** to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child (Kui)(DEDR 261). **Fluids**: **al.akam** water (Ta.); **al.aka, al.l.aka** neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids (Ka.); **anuku** semiliquid, semifluid (Te.)(DEDR 298). cf. **al.acu** to agitate (liquid)(Ka.)(DEDR 294).

3834.**Image: flying squirrel**: **s'e~_s.t.ri_** flying squirrel (Phal.); **s'ris.** stick to (Skt.)(CDIAL 12723). **ci_kuru-va_yi** bat (Te.); **civuka-pit.t.a** a bat (Te.)(DEDR 2606). **nariccal** a kind of bat (Ta.); **nariccil, naricci_r** a bat (Ma.)(DEDR 3607).

3835.**Softness; gum**: **las'a** gum (Skt.); **lasi_ka_** serum, sugar-cane juice (Car.); **lasika_** spittle (Skt.); **lasa-gata** sticky; **lasi_** brains; **lasika_** fluid in joints (Pali); **lasaka** milk of a tree; **lasira** sticky; **lasua** oil (Pkt.); **lasyailo** sticky, slippery (N.); **lasa_, nasa_** pus, juice of tree or fruit; **lasi** sticky juice (Or.); **las** viscosity (H.); serum, pus (M.); **lahat.u, la_t.u** gum, resin (Si.); **laso** smooth (S.); **las** glue (P.); **la_sa** clamminess, juice, gum, birdlime (Or.); **lassa_** viscosity (H.); glue (N.); **la_sa_** viscous sap of plants, gum, birdlime (H.)(CDIAL 10992). **nisge** to smooth; **nisgro** smooth (Malt.); **nis^{i}gna_ (nisgyas)** to besmear with any adhesive substance; refl. pass. **nis^{i}grna_** (Kur.)(DEDR 3666). **nas** soft, gentle; softness (Tu.); **naya** softness, smoothness, fineness (Ka.); **naya^{n}** gentle, smooth (Kod..); **naya** gentleness, polish, fineness, softness; fine, smooth, soft, glossy, gentle, meek (Tu.); **naiya** soft (Tu.); **neyime** fine; **neyi-muli** soft grass; **neyi-panti** a smooth kind of grass, soft straw; **neyyol.i** a tender palm-leaf (Tu.); **naya** beauty; **nayamu** softness, smoothness, liking, excellence; **neyyamu** tenderness, love (Te.); **neyyapu-r-e~_d.u** epithet of Cupid (Te.); **neyp-** to make smooth (Go.); **ne_m** smooth (Go.); **naya (-pp-, -nt-)** to desire greaty, please, love, pleasing; **nayam, nayan-** desire, joy, love, tenderness, fineness; **ne_** love, compassion, grace (Ta.); **nayam** gentleness (Ma.)(DEDR 3602). **navuru, navaru, naviru** that is tender, soft, find, thin, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles (Ka.); **navuru, nauru** soft, delicate (Te.)(DEDR 3618). cf. **navir** man's hair (Ta.)(DEDR 3615). **navu (-v-, -nt)** to become soft, be soddened by boiling, rot, decay (as clothes, books, wood), be weary (as the limbs by labour)(Ta.); **nav- (navd-)** (cloth) becomes damp and chilly; **(navt-)** to make (cloth) to become damp and chilly (Ko.)(DEDR 3617). **nama (-pp-, -tt-), namar (-pp-, -tt-), namu (-pp-, -tt-)** to become damp, moist (Ta.); **nemmu** moisture, damp; **nemmukonu** to become damp (Te.)(DEDR 3594). **To descend; to drop**: **lasai** sticks (Pkt.); **las-** to be left over (Wg.); **lasun** to survive, live, live well; pp. **luch^{u}** (K.); **lahan.u** to descend, dismount, stop; pp. **latho** (S.); **lahan.** to descend; pp. **lattha_** (L.); **lahin.a_** (P.); **lasna_** to be sticky (H.); **lasvu~** to slip (G.)(CDIAL 10994). **latho** descended (S.); **lattha_** (L.P.); **la_thi_n.o** to stick to one another, be dependent on another (Ku.)(CDIAL 10995). **elkhrna_** to go down (sun, moon, stars), be well past the meridian (Kur.); **elqre** to descend (as the sun)(Malt.)(DEDR 841). **latth** gummy infusion of certain medicinal seeds (P.)(CDIAL 10996). **les-** to slip, slide; **lisay-** to loosen, untie (Pas'.); **liso** (N.); **la_sna_** to be sticky or glutinous (H.)(CDIAL 10997). cf. **s'lis.yati** (Skt.) **la_sa** broth (Skt.); **la_s** pea-soup (B.); borht, pea-water (H.)(CDIAL 11040). **lase_w** to untie (Par.); **lasete** lets loose (Kt.); **la_s-** to release (Pas'.); **lasim** I let fall, loose, release (Kal.); **lazoiki** to unstring (a bow)(Sh.); **la_hin.u** to lower; pp. **la_tho** (S.); **la_han.** to take down (L.); **la_hn.a_** to bring down, unload (P.)(CDIAL 11042). **lasati** flashes, shines (MBh.)(CDIAL 10993). **To squash**: **naci (-v-, -nt-)** to be crushed, bruised, mashed, crumpled; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to crush, bruise, mash, press, squeeze, demolish, destroy; **naciyal** anything crushed or mashed; **nacivu** bruise, contusion, destruction, loss, injury; **nacukku (nacukki-)** to press, squeeze, crush, subdue; n. bruise; **nacun:ku (nacun:ki-)** to be mashed, crushed; **nai (-v-, -nt-)** to be crushed, destroyed, perish; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to crush, destroy (Ta.); **nacak in- (id--)** to make noise in cutting through flesh (Ko.); **najugu** to squash,

crush, bruise (as dry ginger); be squashed or bruised; **najju** a squashed state (Ka.); **nasiyuni** to submit, subdue; **nesipuni** to press down, make tight (Tu.); **najju** crushed, cut up into small bits, minced; a bit, fragment (Tu.); **nasa (nasi-)** to press, crush; n. act of crushing; **nahi, nahiki** destroyed, ruined, demolished; **nacc-** to press (Kui)(DEDR 3574). **Be wet**: **nas'** moist, damp, humid; moistness (Tu.); **nacai** dampness, moisture; **nacaivu** moisture of the earth; **nacunacu (-pp-, -tt-)** to be damp as a floor, be continually drizzling; **nacu-nacu-en-al** expr. signifying dampness, drizzling; **naya (-pp-, -tt-)** to become damp (Ta.); **na.nc-** to make to be wetted (Ko.); **nenja (nenji-)** to water plants etc.; watering (Kui)(DEDR 3630). **ras** be wet (Skt.); **rasa** sap or juice of plants (RV.); condiment, taste (MBh.); **rasaka** meat-soup (Skt.); **rasa** juice, broth, taste (Pali.Pkt.); **ras** juice of plant or fruit (K.); **raho** broth (S.); **rau** sugarcane juice (L.); **raha_** broth (L.); **rauh** sugarcane juice (P.); **ras** juice, syrup, soup (Ku.); juice (N.); **rah** (A.); **ras** juice, sap, broth (B.); **rasa** juice (Or.); **rasa_** juice, gravy, broth (Or.); **ras** sugar-cane juice (Bi.Mth.); **rasa** sap, juice (OAw.); **ras** juice; **rasa_** sauce, soup (H.); **ras** sap, juice; **raso** spicy liquid from boiled vegetables (G.); **ras** juice; **rasa_** sauce of pounded spices with water (M.); **rassu** juice, essence (Konkan.i); **raha, ra_, raha** juice, flavour, sweetness (Si.); **ras, raha** taste (Md.); **ras, rasai** sap, juice (Sh.); **rasu** juice (S.)(CDIAL 10650). cf. **lay** boiled rice (Pe.Mand..) (DEDR 5186). **rasya_ro** one who dresses victuals, cook (Ku.)(CDIAL 10651). **rasati** is wet (sne_hane_) (Dha_tup. com.); **rasayati** (Dha_tup.); **rasa_yya** juicy (RV.); **rasa_** moisture (RV.); **rasita** overlaid with gold (Skt.)[cf. **rasa_yana**]; **rasinu** to leak out (N.); **rasa_** to be wet (B.); **rasiba_** to become juicy, be blinded by love; **rasa_iba_** to make lustful (Or.); **rasyu_n.o** to solder (Ku.); **rasa_unu** (N.); **rasa_na_** (H.); **rasvu~** to solder; **rasa_vvu~** to gild (G.)(CDIAL 10653). **rasayati** relishes (Br.A_rUp.); **rasyati, rasati** (MBh.); **rasi_yati** relishes, delights in (Pali); **rasa_un.a_** to gratify (P.); **rasai** relishes, tastes (OAw.)(CDIAL 10655). **rasavati_** kitchen (Skt.); cooking place (Pali); **rasavai** (Pkt.); **rasya_** (Ku.); **rasoi** (N.); **rasui** kitchen, cooking (B.); **rasoi, rasui** kitchen, cooked meal; **rosa_i** cooking (Or.); **rasoi_** a meal (Bi.); kitchen (Aw.H.P.L.S.); a meal (Marw.); **rasavai** a prepared dish (OG.); **rasoi_** kitchen (G.); **rasoyo** cook (S.); **rasoya_, rasuya_** (Or.); **rasoya_** (H.); **rasoiyo** (G.)(CDIAL 10656). **rasavant** juicy, tasty (RV.); sweet (Pa_n..); **rasamam.ta** juicy, tasty (Pkt.); **aruswo_** sweet (Kt.); **arsem, ero-sto_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 10657). **raswa_r.o** place where food is cooked and eaten (Ku.); **rasor.u~** kitchen (G.)(CDIAL 10658). **rasa_la** mango tree, sugarcane (Skt.); curds mixed with sugar and spices (MBh.); **raza_lu, raza_lo** sweet (Sh.); **rasa_l** juicy (B.); **rasa_l.a** (Or.); **rasa_l** (H.); **rasa_l.** (G.M.Konkan.i); **rasa_la** mango tree (Pkt.); **rasa_l.a** id.; **rasa_l.i** a species of sugarcane (Or.)(CDIAL 10660). **rasika_** sugarcane juice (Skt.); **lasi_ka_** (Skt.); **rasia_** pus, pus and blood (Pkt.); **rasi_** thick liquid, pus (G.); **ras'i** pus (Konkan.i); **rahi** sugarcane juice (A.); **rasi** (B.)(CDIAL 10661). **rasia_wal, rasia_war, rasia_ur** rice cooked in sugarcane juice (H.)(CDIAL 10662). **rasin** juicy (RV.); **rasika** tasteful, libertine (Skt.); **rasia** juicy, voluptuous (Pkt.); **rasiya_** jovial (Ku.); **rasiyo** a partic. sond at rice-sowing (N.); **rahiya_** juicy (A.); **rasia_** juicy, witty, foppish (Or.); a gallant (Mth.); **rasiya_** voluptuary (H.); **rasiyu~** merry (G.); **resilo** sweet (Pas'.); **rasila** (Shum.); **rasyul^{u}** sappy, juice (K.); **rasilo** (N.); **rasi_la_** (H.)(CDIAL 10663). **rasya** juicy (MBh.); blood (Skt.); **ras** sweet (Dm.); **ra_s** (Pas'.); **ras**, gen. **rasai** sap, juice (Sh.); **rasu** juice (S.); **rassa_** watery discharge from sore (L.)(CDIAL 10664). **virasa** juiceless, tasteless (A_past.); **virasa** juiceless, dry, tasteless (Pkt.); **veros^{u}** (K.); **birasa** insipid (Or.); **viras** tasteless, dispirited (G.); **viras** juiceless, dry (M.)(CDIAL 11849). **sarasa** juicy (TS.); moist, beautiful (Skt.); having its essential properties (Pali); juicy (Pkt.); **saraho** pleased, prosperous, in good health; **sarahijan.u** to be well; **saraha_in.u** to please (S.); **sarasa** juicy, fresh, tasty (Or.); **saras** (Mth.H.); **sarsa_i_** wateriness, moisture (H.); **sarasa** tasty (OG.); **saras** juicy, excellent; **sarsu~** relishing, enjoying (G.); **saras** juicy, excellent; **sarsa_** superior (M.); **sarsa_** better (L.)(CDIAL 13255). **ni_rasa** sapless, tasteless (Skt.); sapless, insipid (Pali); **n.i_rasa** (Pkt.);

nirah slightly dry, slightly wet; **niraha_iba** to make slightly dry (A.); **niras** dry, sapless (B.); **nirasa_** sapless, defective, bad (Or.); **ni_ras** deficient, less (Mth.); **nirasa_, nirsa_** tasteless, insipid (H.); **ni_ras** tasteless, insipid, without juice, dry; **naras, narsu~** of inferior quality, wicked (G.); **niras, naras, nirsa_** of inferior quality; **nirsa_** unscalded and unmixed with water (of milk); **nirs'i_** tastelessness, disgust (M.)(CDIAL 7556).

3836.**Juniper**: **serec** juniper (Kt.); **saras, sa_ras** (Dm.); **sa_ras** (Kal.); **saru_s** (Kho.)(CDIAL 13256).

3837.**Elixir vitae**: **rasa_yana** elixir vitae (MBh.); **rasa_yani_** channel for fluids in the body (Car.); **rasa_yan.a** a partic. drug (Pkt.); **rasa_in** substance (e.g. wax or lac) put in the joint of a water-vessel to prevent it leaking (N.); **rahan** varnish (A.); **rasa_n** ingredients in working metals (B.); **rasa_n.a** substances for polishing metals (Or.)(CDIAL 10659).

3838.**Image; yell**: **ras** cry out (Skt.); **rasati** yells (S'Br.); praises (Naigh.); **rasati** calls out (Pali); **rasai** (Pkt.); **res-** to low (Kt.); **rayoiki**, 1 sg. **ra_m** to say, speak, read; **razo_nu** to tell (Sh.)(CDIAL 10652). **ra_sa** din, uproar (Skt.); **ra_sabha** ass (RV.); **ra_s, ra_sa_** noise, uproar, affray (H.); **ra_sau** (Brj.)(CDIAL 10725). **virasati** cries out (Skt.); **virasam.ta** screaming (Pkt.); **virasn.e~** to be touched in a tender or sore spot (M.)(CDIAL 11850). cf. **al.ukku (al.ukki-)** to be perturbed, frightened (Ta.); **al.ukkuka** to start, shrink, cramp of limbs; **al.ukkam** awe, fear; **al.arkka** to lament, cry; **al.arcca** bellowing; **al.appu** shriek (Ta.); **al.ar-, al.aku, al.iku, al.uku, al.ku, al.kar-** to fear; **al.ar-isu, al.akisu, al.ikisu** to frighten; **al.ar-, al.aku, al.ku, al.arpu** fear, anguish; **al.asu** sound in coitu (Ka.); **alkuni, al.kuni** to be afraid, start, shudder; **alku** timidity; timid, frightened (Tu.); **aluku** to be afraid; n. fear, dread; **al.uku = aluku**; **al.ukari** coward (Te.)(DEDR 306). cf. **ar-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to speak, sound (Ta.); **ar-acu** to cry or cry out, shout, clamour (Te.)(DEDR 319).

3839.**Image: to jump**: **la_sa** jumping, sporting (Skt.); **la_sya** dancing (MBh.); **la_sa** sporting, dancing (Pali); **la_hu** jump (of an animal)(S.); **la_h** adornment of the body (A.); **la_s** sport, dance (B.); **laya** sport, pastime (Si.)(CDIAL 11039). **las** move quickly, flash, sport (Skt.); **la_sayati** sports, dances (R.); **la_sna_** to shine (H.); **la_se_ti** sports, amuses oneself (Pali); **la_s-** to play a trick on (Pas'.); **la_sjan.u** to be scorched (S.)(CDIAL 11041). **lasati** sports (Skt.); shines, sports (Pali); **lasai, lhasai** (Pkt.); **lasai** shines, looks beautiful (OAw.); **lasna_** to shine, look well, befit (H.); **lasvu~, lasa_vu~** to look beautiful, play (G.); **lahakan.u** to flare up, be kindled (S.); **lasakna_** to shine, become (H.); **lask** flashing (L.); **lahakna_** to shine (H.)(CDIAL 10993). **vilasati** gleams; sports, dallies (Skt.); shines forth, sports, dallies (Pali); **vilasai** (Pkt.); **bil.asiba_** to sport (Or.); **bilasna_, birasna_** to be delighted, enjoy oneself (H.)(CDIAL 11894). **vila_sa** sport, coquetry (MBh.); sport, dalliance (Pali.Pkt.); **bil.a_sa** (Or.); **bira_sa** (OAw.); **vilasa** sport, wantoning (Si.)(CDIAL 11900). **vila_sini_** coquette, mistress (Skt.); charming woman (Pali); **vila_sin.i_** courtesan (Pkt.); **bil.a_sun.i** coquette, whore (Or.) **vila_sayati** causes to dance (Skt.); **vila_un.a_, bala_un.a_** to amuse, entertain (P.)(CDIAL 11901).

3840.**Image: bait for alligators**: **naya** a bait for alligators (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3603).

3841.**Load; to heap up**: **lard** load (Skt.); **lad, luz^{u}** heaped-up load (K.); **ladd** load (P.); **la_d** transport of articles, goods (Ku.); an elephant's load (A.); **la_d** load, burden (H.); **lada_, nada_** loading; **lada_-ladi** loading up (Or.)(CDIAL 10965). **lardayati** loads (Skt.); **ladde_i** loads; **laddan.a** (Pkt.); **lad-, ladav-** (Gypsy); **lady** (Dm.); **ladun** to raise, set up, send, despatch (K.);

lad.an.u to load; **la_d.u_** carrying a load (S.); **lad.d.an., lad.an.**, pres. part. **lad.d.e_nda_, laadun.** to load, carry; **ladi_vun.** (L.); **laddn.a_** to load (P.); **la_dnu** (N.); **la_diba** (A.); **lada_na** (B.); **la_diba_, ladiba_, nadiba_** (Or.); **la_dab** (Mth.Aw.); **la_dna_** to load, pile up, oppress (H.); **la_dai** loads (OMarw.); **la_dvu~** to heap up, load (G.); **la_dn.e~** (M.); **lar-** to load (Gypsy); **lhadu_m** I load (Phal.)(CDIAL 10966). **alth-** to load, saddle (Gypsy); **lhadu_** to load (Phal.) (CDIAL 10946). **To drive a cart; manage; image: procession**: **nar.pis-** to drive a cart, to cause to run; **nar.p-** to drive, cause to walk (Kond.a); **nad.a, nad.aka** movement, walking (Te.); **nad.ea** passage to shrine of temple (Kod..); **nar.t- (nar.ty-)** to teach to walk, make to proceed, manage affair (Ko.); **nat.a** procession, pace; **nat.attuka** to drive, direct, manage; **nat.akka** to be carried out, to walk (Ma.); **nat.avu (nat.avi-)** to cause to go, drive; manage, administer; **nat.attu (nat.atti-_** to lead, transact, administer; **nat.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to proceed, happen, pass, walk, go (Ta.)(DEDR 3582). cf. **andu** to hand in, hand over (Te.); **and- (andit-/ant-)** to reach, be within reach (Kond.a)(DEDR 149). cf. **at.ukku** to heap up in order (Ta.); **ad.uku** to pile up (Te.)(DEDR 80). cf. **at.ai** delivering, conveying; **at.aiyal** reaching (Ta.)(DEDR 79). **e_r-u (e_r-i-)** to mount, be laden (as cargo); **e_r-r-u (e_r-r-i-)** to lift up, load (as a cart or ship); **e_l (e_r-p-, e_r-r--**; **e_lv-, e_n-r--)** to abound; bear, lift up, carry (Ta.); **e_r-r-uka** to embark, raise (Ma.); **e_r-r-am** embarkation (Ma.); **o.r-- (o.r-y-)** to load (bullock, cart)(To.); **e_r-u** to mount, climb; **e_r-isu** to raise, place upon (Ka.); **e.r- (e.ri-)** (liquor) raises to head (Kod..); **e_ra_vuni** to load, embark (Tu.); **e_t.ava_lu** slope, slant (Te.); **les-** to get up (Kol.); **ehi_-** to place pot on a fireplace for cooking (Go.); **le-** to get up, rise (found only in imperative 2 sg. **le'e**, pl. **ledu**)(Kond.a)(DEDR 916). **Heap**: **ra_s'i** heap (RV.); a measure of quantity = 1 dron.a (S'a_rn:gS.); **ra_si** heap (Pali.Pkt.); **ras'** heap of grain (Kho.); **rai_** id. (Pas'.); **la_,** pp. **laie** heap (Sh.); **ra_hi** (S.); **ra_si** principal sum (S.); **ra_s** stock (P.H.); id. (Ku.N.B.); **ra_si** (Or.); **ra_s** heap of grain after winnowing; large milkpail (Bi.); heap (Mth.); **ra_si, ra_is** large milkpail (Mth.); **ra_si_** heap (OAw.); **ra_s** (H.G.M.); **ras-a, raha** mass, crowd (Si.); **res** (Md.); **rasya_unu** to collect (N.); **ra_hi** accumulated, saved (A.)(CDIAL 10720).

3842.**Seized; found**: **labdha** taken, seized (MBh.); **a_labdha** (RV.); **laddha** taken (Pali.Pkt.); **ladha** (As'.); **ladha, ladhaga** (NiDoc.); **ladyem** I obtained (Dm.); **la_d** found (Wot..); **lat.h, lad.** he found (Bshk.); **la_du**, pret. of **luw-** to find (Sv.); **la_du**, pret. of **lahe-** (Phal.); **ladu_en.i_** was found by him (K.); **ladho** pp. of **lahan.u, labhan.u** (S.); **laddha_** (L.P.); **ladha_** was taken (OB.); **la_dhau** pp. of **lahai** (OG.); **lad-a, lat** pret. of **labanava_** of reach, get (Si.); **laddhia** obtained (Pkt.); **lath-, lat-** to find, meet with (Gypsy); **laddhn.a_** to be found, seek (P.); **laddhiya_** taken; **la_dhna_** to take, get (H.); **la_dhai** finds (OMarw.); **la_dhvu~** to be found, accrue (G.); **la_dhn.e~** (M.); **lac-** to find (Gypsy); **lajjhn.a_** to be obtained, find, get; caus. **lajha_un.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 10946). **labdhi** gaining, profit (Ya_j.); **laddhi** religious belief (Pali); gain, peace (Pkt.); **la_d** peace (Wg.); **lad** (Pr.); **la_t** (Ash.); **lot** (Kt.); **la_dhi** gain (S.); **lad** faith; **ladi** inclined to, devoted (Si.)(CDIAL 10947). **lo_ta, lo_ete** found (Ash.); **lato_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 10937).

3843.**Possessions**: **labdhrima** possessed (Skt.); **latri_** things, goods (Kt.); **letri_** possessions (Pr.); **lateri** thing (Dm.); **lac** goats (Sh.)(CDIAL 10938). **Image: saddle; load**: **a_labdha** seized (RV.); touched (MBh.); **a_laddha** joined, touched (Pkt.); **alth-** to load, saddle (Gypsy)(CDIAL 14281). **To apply, touch, lay on**: **la_yta_** applies, touches (Konkan.i); **a_sa_dane_** = **la_gayati** lays on (Dha_tup.); **la_e_i** lays on; **la_yan.a** (Pkt.); **laeina** to put on (clothes)(D..); **la_-** id. (Wot..); **la_yun** to apply, fix; **la_weni** was attached by him (K.); **la_in.u** to apply (S.); **la_van.** to apply (e.g. water to a field); **la_vun.** (L.); **la_un.a_** (P.); **la_n.u_** to apply, use; **lu_n.a_** to clothe (WPah.); **la_n.a_** to put (WPah.); **la_n.o** to apply, use, put on (clothes)(Ku.); **la_eb** to apply

(Bi.); **la_i, la_vai** applies, fixes, kindles (OAw.); **la_na_** to apply, persuade, beget (H.); **la_vvu~** to apply (G.); **len.e~** to put on (clothes)(M.); **la_vn.e~** to place on, send (M.)(CDIAL 11004). **lata_** rag (Pas'.); **latta_** clothes (L.); rag (P.); **natta_** piece of woollen cloth to wipe out oil-press (P.); **lato** small rag put in a gun (WPah.); **la_ta_, latta_, lata_** pl. clothes (Ku.); **latta_** tattered cloth (H.); **lattu~** rag (G.); **latti_** torn strip (M.); **latra_** tattered, torn (H.); **laddhar** clumsily patched (H.); **nantaka** shred, rag; **n.am.taga** cloth, clothes (Pkt.); **lantara_** rags (Ku.)(CDIAL 10930). **lapet.n.a_** to wrap (P.); **lapet.n.o** (Ku.); **lapet.nu** (N.); **lapet.** a fold (B.); **lapt.a_na** to fold (B.); **lapet.an** wooden roller on which cloth is wound as weaved (Bi.); **lapet.ai** wraps up (OAw.); **lapet.na_** to wrap, fold, wind (H.); **lapet.vu~** (G.); **lapet.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 10942).

3844.**Bill; debt**: {**Echo word**} **labhana** obtaining (BhP.); **labh** take, obtain (Skt.); **labhana** gift (Pali); **lahan.a** gain (Pkt.); **lahan.o** debt, credit; **lahan.an.u** to have due (S.); **lahna_** debt, loan (L.); **lahin.a_** (P.); **lahan.o, lahan.i_, lain.o, lain.i_** one's share, luck, fate (Ku.); **lahana_ ma_** at interest; **lahan-tahan** long-dated loan (N.); **lahana_** outstanding debt (B.); **lahna_** profit, outstanding debt (H.); **len., lehen.u~, len.u~** outstanding debt (G.); **lahn.e~** bill, order of payment (M.)(CDIAL 10949). **labhyate_** is taken (R.); **labbhati** is permitted (Pali); **labbhai** is taken (Pkt.); **labun** to get, gain (K.); **labhan.u** to be obtained; pp. **ladho** (S.); **labhan.**; pp. **laddha_** (L.); **labbhn.a_** ; pp. **laddha_** to be gained, seek, find, get (P.); **la_bhai** obtains (OAw.); is obtained (OG.); **la_bhvu~** to find (G.); **la_bhn.e~** to be acquired, accrue (M.); **labanava_**, pp. **lad, lat** to reach, get (Si.)(CDIAL 10950). **To find; to see; to take; to buy**: **labhate_** catches, takes (AitBr.); **labhe_t** (AV.); **labhati** (MBh.); **lahe_i** (Pkt.); **labhati** obtains (Pali); **laheyu, lahevu** they should receive (As'.); **laham.ti** (NiDoc.); **labhai, lahai** takes; pp. **laddha, lahia** (Pkt.); **low-** to find, obtain; pret. **lo_ete** (Ash.); **la_-, lawr-**, pret. **la_toi** (Wg.); **lay-** to find; pret. **ladyem** (Dm.); **lay-** to find; to see (Pas'.); **le_-**, pret. **lho_us** to find (Gaw.); **leik** (agent noun **lak**) to obtain, find (Kho.); **la_-ga~_** to receive (Bshk.); **lahe-** to find; pret. **la_du** (Phal.); **layoiki** to obtain, find; **lhaunu** (Sh.); **lahan.u** to obtain; pp. **ladho** (S.); **lvan., laihan., lahan.** to take, receive (L.); **lahin.a_** to find; **lain.a_** to take (P.); **lain.a_** to take (WPah.); **lhia~r.~** (Ku.); **laiba** (A.); **laha_** (B.); **laiba_** to take, hold, observe (Or.); **lahai** obtains (OAw.); **lahna_** to find, get, get on well, experience (H.); **lahai** gets; pp. **la_dhau** (OG.); **lahevu~** to listen attentively (G.); **la_hn.e~** to acquire (M.); **ada_t, da_tum** take (Skt.); **la_ti** takes, receives (M.); id. (Pali.Skt.); pp. **la_ya** (Pkt.); **la_n.o** (Ku.); **la_nu** (N.); **laoya_** (B.); **la_iba_** (Or.); **la_na_** to bring, buy (H.); **de_ti, ne_ti** takes (Skt.); **le_i** takes (Pkt.); 3 sg. pres. **lel** takes; pp. **lino**; **li-** to take, buy (Gypsy); **le_na** to take (D..); **leti_** taking (S.); **leva_-devi_** giving and taking (P.); **le_wa_-de_vi_** (K.); **le_n** to take; **le_n.a_** (WPah.); **lin.o** (Ku.); **linu** (N.); **len.a_** act of taking, dues (Or.); **lei** takes; pp. **li_nha, leb** (OAw.); **lena_** (H.); **lei**, pp. **li_nau** and **liyo** (OMarw.); **levu~**, pp. **li_dhu~** (G.); **len.e~** to put on (clothes etc.)(M.); **la_nar** brings (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10948). **endr-, enderp- (endert-)** to bring (Pa.); **indr-** id. (Ga.); **ond^{o}rna_** (Kur.)(DEDR 802). For semant. 'see', cf. **vir..i** eye (Ta.)(DEDR 5429). **lambha** finding, obtaining (ChUp.); **lam.bha** profit (Pkt.); **la~_bhu~** lot, lottery (G.)(CDIAL 10960). **lambhayati** causes to get, presents (MBh.); gets, finds out (Mn.); **lambhe_ti** causes to be obtained (Pali); **lam.bhai, lam.bhaidavva** (Pkt.); **lam-** to seize, dash (Pas'.); **lamoiki** to seize, catch, begin; **lamo_nu** to begin (Sh.); **lomina** to catch (D..); **la~_bhab, lambhab** to drive cattle to graze on another's crops (Bi.)(CDIAL 10961). **la_bha** finding, profit (Mn.); gain (Pali.Pkt.); **la_ha** (Pkt.); **la_ho** (S.); **la_h, la_hu, la_ha_** (P.); **la_hu** (OAw.); **la_h, la_ha_, la_u-sa_u** (H.); **la_hu** profit (OG.); **la_v, la_ha_vo, la_vo** fruition, enjoyment of pleasure (G.); **la_ho** acquisition, gain; **la_ho, hla_v** greed, covetousness (M.); **lab** profit (Si.)(CDIAL 11018). **la_hn.a_, lha_n.a~_** outstanding debt, loan given to another (L.); **laha_n., la_n.** profit; **laha_n.u~, laha_n.i_, la_hn.u~, la_n.u~, la_n.i_** distribution of presents to

members of a community (G.); **la_hn.i_, la_n.i_** reaping (M.)(CDIAL 11019). cf. **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.); **aran.amu** a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage (Te.)(DEDR 203). **la_han.** to pay off a debt (L.); **la_ha_vu~, la_vu~** to distribute (G.); **la_hn.e~** to acquire (M.)(CDIAL 11020). **pralabhate_** seizes (MBh.); **cha_la_-thu_** he has found; **ca_l** 1 sg., aor. **calam** to find, get (Mai.); **calo~** to receive (Chil.)(CDIAL 8751). **pralambhayati** cheats, deceives; **pralambhana** (BhP.); **palambhe_ti** deceives (Pali); **polambanava_** to entice, desire, instigate (Si.)(CDIAL 8754). **vilambha** gift (Skt.); **viraha** division; **virau** fixed allowance of food (S.); **bilo** present of meat (Ku.); share in the spoil (N.)(CDIAL 11888). **vilabhate_** consigns, allots (Ka_tyS'r.); **bil.ahiba_, bil.ohiba_** to distribute, serve food, choose (Or.); **bila_** to distribute (B.)(CDIAL 11889). **vilambhayati** causes to receive (Skt.); **vilha_van.** to divide, allot; pass. **vilhappan.** (L.); **bila_iba** to bestow, distribute, serve out (food)(A.); **bila_na** to distribute (B.); **bila_iba_** to distribute, give away (Or.); **bila_na_** to bestow (H.); **vira_han.u** to distribute (S.); **vara_vvu~** to give (G.)(CDIAL 11899). **vilipsate_** desires to distribute (S'Br.); **virchan.u** to divide, apportion (S.); **vilchn.a_** to live extravagantly (P.)(CDIAL 11903). **vircha** dividing, rations or money in lieu (S.)(CDIAL 11904). X **vil. (vil.v-, vin.t.-)** to split; **vil.kai** leaving; **vil.l.al** separation; **vil.avu (vil.avi-)** to split; n. cleft, crack (Ta.)(DEDR 5432). cf. **vil.ampu (vil.ampi-)** to serve food; **vir..ampu** boiled rice (Ta.); **vil.ampuka** to distribute food, serve out; **vil.ampan** one who superintends the distribution, esp. in victualing houses; **vil.ampikka, vil.appikka** to ask for more food (Ma.)(DEDR 5434). cf. **lay** boiled rice (Pe.Mand..); **lahi** id. (Kuwi); **la_h'i** boiled mand.eya grain (Kuwi)(DEDR 5186). **sam.labhate_** takes hold of each other (TBr.); **sam.labdha** (Skt.); **sam.liddha** embraced (Pkt.); **salhn.a_** to collect, bring together (P.); **salha_r.an.u** to tie (two animals) together when grazing; **salhar.u** a pair of animals (S.); **salha_r.an.** to tie (two animals) together when grazing (L.)(CDIAL 13002). **rabh** take hold (Skt.); **rabhate_** takes hold of (RV.); **-zo-** to find, get, obtain (Pr.)(CDIAL 10624). **rambhati** takes hold of (MBh.); **ram.bhai** begins (Pkt.); **rammh^{a}na_** (P.); **zama** learning (Wg.); **reme** (Kt.); **labhate_** learns (Skt.)(CDIAL 10633). cf. **harrifing** to inquire, ask (Br.); **ar-iha** knowledge; **ar-ime** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 314). **he_l kanning** to learn (Br.); **e_lu, elki** mind, reason, wisdom (Kui)(DEDR 912). **sama_rabhate_** takes in hand (TS.); **sama_rabhati** undertakes (Pali); **sama_rabhai, sama_rahai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13220). **To receive, take**: **e_l (e_r-p-, e_r-r--**; **e_lv- e_n-r--)** to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just; to receive, welcome, admit, consent, beg, undertake, engage in; **e_l** suitability, appropriateness, fitness; **e_r-pu** id., acceptance, reception; **e_r-po_n-** beggar; **e_r-r-atu** that which is fit, proper; **e_r-r-am** acceptance; **e_r-pat.u** to come into existence, be produced, be engaged in, agree, consent; **e_r-pat.uttu** to create, establish, persuade, prepare, arrange, appoint; **e_r-pa_t.u** arrangement, rule, appointment to an office (Ta.); **e_l** possibility, reach; preparation, responsibility; **e_luka** to suit, fit; **e_lkka** to receive, take in charge, admit, confess; **e_lpet.uka** to engage in, be responsible for; vb.n. **e_lpa_t.u**; **e_lpet.ukka, e_lpet.uttuka, e_lpikka** to entrust with; **e_r-r-a** admitted, agreed, undertaken (Ma.); **e.l- (e.t--)** to catch something held up; **e.rpa.r.-** (obl. **e.rpa.t.-**) preparation, selection of a man to do something; **e.rpar.t- (e.rpar.ty-)** to prepare (thing or to do something), appoint (a person)(Ko.); **e.f- (e.t-)** to receive, take (To.); **e_r-** to become, be fit, be suitable, be possible, be able; n. state of being fit etc.; **e_rpad.u** to be arranged, be ready to act; **e_rpad.isu** to arrange, set in order; **e_rpa_d.u, e_rpa_t.u** decision, arrangement (Ka.); **e_puni** to catch (as a ball), take, lift, or toss up a child in the arms (Tu.); **e_lu** to accept, admit, take; **elayu** to arise, be produced, increase, be suitable, become favourable; **elara_ru** to increase; **elaru** increase; **elarucu** to arise, be produced or manifested; **e_rcu** to set in order; **e_rpad.u** to be arranged, established, determined, appointed; **e_rpar-acu, e_rparincu** to arrange, settle, establish; **e_rpa_t.u** arrangement, system, settlement, decision, appointment (Te.); **e_k-** to take, lift (Nk.); **e_p-**

(e_t-) to get (Pa.); **e_p-** to receive, take (Ga.); **e_ta_na_** to take, accept, receive; **erpa_na_** to spread; **e_n-** to receive, hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle (Ga.); [cf. **e_ntu** (Ta.lex.)]; **els- (-t-)** to become large, (family) to increase in size (Kond.a); **e_n- (-t-), en- (-t-)** to beg (Pe.Mand..); **e_n.ba (e_t.-)** to put forth the hand to receive, accept, accept the word of, obey; n. acceptance, reception; **e_n.pa** (**e_n.t-**) to accept, receive (Kui); **e_'nai** to accept; **e_nh'nai** to receive; **erhali** to hold out the hand; **e_r.-** id.; **e_n.-** to cup the hand, make cloth, etc. into a container for receiving something (Kuwi); **(h)e_ling** to spread out (carpet, clothes to dry, table-cloth) (Br.) (DEDR 905). **e_ntu (e_nti-)** to stretch out the hands, receive or hold in the hands, hold up, support; **e_ntal** stretching out the hands (as a beggar), holding up, supporting (Ta.); **e_ntuka** to take up, wield, stretch arms or legs; **e_ttam** praising, extolling; **e_ttuka** to praise, extol (Ma.)(DEDR 894).

3845.**Relative**: **lektso, lekcya_** relative, relation; Lat. **consanguineus** (Kon.lex.) **lekko** a term employed to effect comparisons having the same meaning like resembling etc. **imby a_ya lekkon ul.l.e** this man resembles that man (Tu.lex.) **legun** also, even (Kon.lex.)

3846.**Images: to kick; foot**: **latta_, lattia_** blow with the heel (Pkt.); **latedi_ni** blow, kick of a horse; **lats-** to kick (Gypsy); **lath, lati** kick (K.); **lata** foot, leg, kick (S.); **latt**, pl. **latta_** leg (hip to foot), kick; **lat** (L.); **latt** leg (P.); **la_t** foot (WPah.); kick (Ku.N.B.); **na_t, na_ti** (B.); **la_ta, la_ti, na_ta** (Or.); **la_t** (Mth.H.); **la_ta** (OAw.OMarw.); **la_t** (G.M.); **lata_run** to trample on (K.); **lata_rnu** to spurn (N.); **lata_r.na_** (H.); **latya_unu** to kick (N.); **latiya_na_** (H.); **ler.i** heel, spur, blow with the heel (Or.); **la_th, la_thi** kick (A.B.); **la_th** (M.); **latha_u** kicking (H.)(CDIAL 10931). **lata_ndi_** foot-end of a bed (L.)(CDIAL 10932). **la_t** kick (Kon.Tu.lex.) **la_ttu** to belabour, beat heavily; to seize and jerk to and fro; **latta_ < lat** (H.) blow, kick; **latta_t.u** vexation; agitation (Ta.); **lata_d.u** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.)

3847.**Image: whip**: **ca_t.t.i** whip (Ta.); **ja_d.i_** (M.); **ja_t.i** (U.); **ca_t.t.ai** (Ta.); **ja_t.i** whip (Te.); **ca_t.i** (Ka.); **ca_t.t.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **carnao, chir chirau** to whip (Santali.lex.)

3848.**Image: river**: **levni** river; **nevli** (Kol.); **lavni** big river, streamlet; **lavd.i_** stream; **lavr.i, lavni** stream, streamlet (Go.)(DEDR 5192).

3849.**Rock cell used by ascetics**: **le_n.a, le_na** rock cell used by ascetics (Pali); **le_n.a** cave, hole, den of animal (Pkt.); **len.e** nom. sg. cave (OSi.); **len-a** (Si.); **layana** place of rest, house, cell (Skt.)(CDIAL 10963). **la~_ga** hole, burrow (Te.); **al^{a}p** hollow place underground, cavern; **la_ta** hole, cavity, den (Kur.); **ol.b** animal's den, cave (To.); **al.** cave (Ko.); **al.e** hole (Kurub.); **al.a** hole in trees, in the ground; **al.l.a_ppu** hollow, hole (Ma.); **al.ai** anthill, hole in the ground, hollow in tree, cave (Ta.)(DEDR 308). **nul^{u}gna_** to insert a thing into another by a sliding push, thrust or slip into or under lengthwise; **nulg^{u}rna_** to enter into or under, head foremost, creep into; **nu_xrna_** to hide oneself, be kept secret; **nur.na_ (nud.d.as)** to hide, conceal, screen from sight, veil, mask off (Kur.); **nu_r..ai** postern, chink, hole, bore, a kind of lattice window, cave (Ta.); **no.lan:g- (no.lan:kt-)** (snake) crawls (Kol.); **r.ug- (-it-)** to enter, steal in, get into, enter through a passage (Kond.a); **lugnai, ru_gali** to hide oneself; **ru_ga** secretly; **ru_khali** to hide (Kuwi); **lulgre** to hide oneself; **lulqre** to disappear (as in a crowd or jungle); **lulqe** to thrust in; **nud.gre** to hide, disappear; **nud.e** to hide, conceal (Malt.)(DEDR 3714).

3850.**Euphorbia antiquorum**: **s'a_kho_t.a** the small tree trophis aspera; **s'a_kho_t.aka** (Bhpr.); **xa~_wla_, xa~_wra_** trophis aspera (A.); **seor.a_, sewr.a_** trophis aspera; **sahor, sihor** a kind of tree (H.)(CDIAL 12378). **se_hun.d.a** euphorbia ligularia (Ka_s'i_kh.); **si_hun.d.a, sihun.d.a** euphorbia antiquorum (Skt.); **syu_no, si_no** a milky plant with a poisonous juice (Ku.); **siu~r.i** a plant with a juice used for poisoning fish (N.); **se~ur.a_** the small tree trophis aspera (B.); **se~hur., sihu~r., sehun.d., sehn.d.** euphorbia antiquorum (H.); **syu_n.o, si_no** nettle (Ku.); **xizu** a variety of euphorbia (A.); **siju** (B.); **sijhu, siju** several species of a milky plant (Or.); **si_j** euphorbia neriifolia, euphorbia antiquorum (H.)(CDIAL 13599). **sisun., sisn.o** nettle (Ku.); **sisnu** (N.)(CDIAL 13425). **sij** euphorbia antiquorum (Santali.lex.) **kal.l.i** spurge, euphorbia; milk-hedge, euphorbia tirucalli (Ta.)(DEDR 1383). cf. euphorbia resinifera: part used: the dried resinous latex; habitat: Morocco; Uses: vesicant in veterinary medicine and as a constituent of anti-fould paints for ship hulls.

3851.**Image: row, line**: **sa_ha_** crossbars between shafts of bullock carts (Or.); **sa_hi** line, row, row of neighbouring houses (WPah.)(CDIAL 12376). **se_d.hi_** line, row; **pase_d.hi** id. (Pkt.); **s're_d.hi_, s're_t.i_, s're_d.i_, s're_dhi_** a particular progression of arithmetical figures (Skt.)(CDIAL 12724).

3852.**Fragrant mango tree**: **sa_ha_ra** mango tree (Pkt.); **saha_ra** (OAw.); **sahayuru, shyuru** (Si.); **sahaka_ra** a kind of fragrant mango tree (MBh.Pali); its juice (VarBr.S.); its blossom (Skt.)(CDIAL 13300).

3853.**Image: shark**: **cor-a** a shark (Ka.); **cur-a_** (Ta.); **cir-a_gu, cur-a_vu, tur-a_vu, s'ra_vu, ir-a_vu** (Ma.); **cu_r-ai, su_r-ai** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3854.**Cola, a perfume ingredient**: **co_raka, co_ra** the plant trigonella corniculata, a kind of perfume (Skt.); **co_raka** a plant used for preparing perfume (Pali); **cora_, cor-ka~_t.a_** a species of grass (B.)(CDIAL 4932). cf. **ko_laka** a kind of perfume (Bhpr.); **kakko_la** (R.)(CDIAL 2586). **cola** an ingredient in a perfume (Ajay Mitra Shastri, **India as seen in the Br.hatsam.hita_ of Vara_hamihira**, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1969, pp.241-243). **cola** perhaps is the same as the popularly known **coraka** or **cora**; Utpala gives **ka_s.t.haguggula** as a synonym of **ks.e_ma_** angelica glauca. [**coraka** angelica glauca (**Car. Su.4.48, Ci. 9.52**); **ks.emaka** id. (**Car. Ci. 3.267**)]. cf. angelica archangelica and other species of angelica. Part used: the dried ripe fruit. Habitat: Northern Europe and Siberia. Constituents: volatile oil containing a terpene with a pepper odor, resin. Uses: stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and ingredient in the formerly official Warburg's pills and tinctures. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 623-625). **Seed of mahua**: cf. **to_la** seed of mahua (Pa.); **t.olamba** mahua tree; **d.ola** fruit of mahua tree (Pkt.)(DEDR 3561). **co_r-r-ilai** yellow flowered aloe; **co_r-r-uk-kar-r-a_r..ai** yellow-flowered aloe, aloe typica (Ta.lex.) **co_laippul.i** Ceylon gamboge, ire_var-cin-n-i (Ta.lex.) **ko_lakam** long-pepper, tippali (**Malai.**)(Ta.); prob. **ko_lika_** (Ta.lex.) Angelica glauca: **chora, chura** (P.) herb: cordial, stimulant; habitat: W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Simla, 8000 - 10,000 ft. (GIMP, p.19).

3855.**A perfume**: **cua_** a sweet-scented oil (Or.); **cuya_, coa_** a perfume (Mth.); **cu_a_** amaranthus oleraceus (H.); **cuvo** a perfumed ointment (G.); **cuva_** sandal perfume (M.); **zewa, soa** sour (Pr.); **cu_ta** mango tree (MBh.Pali); **cu_taka** (Skt.); **cu_a** (Pkt.); **cu_o** a perfumed oil (S.)(CDIAL 4888). **cu_a~_** a kind of pumpkin (P.); **cuwa~_** amaranth (Ku.); **cuwa_** careya

herbacea or clerodendron serratum (N.); **sowa_** a kind of sago palm (A.); **cuya_** the plant celosia argentea (B.)(CDIAL 4888).

3856.**Threshing floor**: **cali** threshing floor (Malt.); **ca_li** the 3 or 4 feet of free ground immediately in front of a house (Kur.)(DEDR 2476).

3857.**Image: hump on bull**: **cu_r.a** hump on bull or other animals (Or.); **cu_l.a** hump on certain animals (Or.)(CDIAL 4883).

3858.**Spindle**: **su_a_** spit used in fishing (L.); sprout, blade of grass, turner's spindle (P.)(CDIAL 12560).

3859.**Oriza sativa**: **s'a_li** oriza sativa (Car. Su. 4.17, 5.5).

3860.**Desmodium gangeticum**: **s'a_laparn.i_** desmodium gangeticum (Car. Su. 21,38); **s'a_liparn.i_** id. (Car. Si. 12.17(5). **s'a_laparn.i_** desmodium, hedysarum gangeticum (Skt.); **s'a_laparn.ika_** a partic. shrub (Skt.); **sa_l.van.i_** the shrub hedysarum gangeticum (M.)(CDIAL 12413).

3861.**Image: gaur**: **sal** the Indian gaur, gavoeus gaurus; **sal sakwa** a horn made from a horn of the gaur (Santali.lex.)

3862.**Image: a leading animal; a bull**: **salaga** a leading animal, the leader of a herd (especially an elephant); a bull; go_l.i; **salagu** (Ka.); **salaga_ne** (Ka.); **suli** a cow; kine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3863.**Images: a pot; a bullock load**: **calakai** a grain measure = 1/3 poti or a bullock load = 60 to 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one calakai of paddy (**I.M.P.Cm. 74**)(Ta.lex.) **calg** a grain measure (Ko.); **solage, solige, sollage, sollige** a measure of capacity = 1/4 kud.ava or of a bal.l.a (Ka.); **salaka** a small sack; 2 1/2 times the measure called tu_mu (Te.)(DEDR 2365). **so_le** a measure of capacity (Te.); **culuka, culaka** a small vessel or pot, a gallipot (Ka.); **culaka, culuka** the palm of the hand hollowed so as to receive or contain a liquid (Ka.); **cul.aka_** (M.); **culuka** (Skt.Te.); **cul.uga** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **culuka** a small vessel; a mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything (Skt.lex.)

3864.**Needle, probe, bodkin; arrow**: **xala_** pin (of bamboo, wood, or iron)(A.); **sala_i_** pin (in spinning yarn)(L.); **sal.a_i_** needle in shuttle, spindle (P.); needle, probe, bodkin (H.); coarse needle, short stick (Bi.); **sara_i** iron or wooden poker (Mth.); **sal.a_, sal.ai_, sal.i_** pin, spike, skewer (M.)(CDIAL 12349). **salay** spike (K.); **s'ala_ka_** arrow (Pali)(CDIAL 12349). **Engraver's tool; burin**: **cala_kku** burin, engraver's tool; **cala_kai** needle-like tool of steel (**cala_kai nur..ainta man.ittul.ai**)(**Man.i. 12,66**); surgeon's probe; ramrod; spear, javelin; iron rod or stake; lath for roofing; **cala_kai-p-pa_rai** sharp pointed implement for digging; **cala_kai-y-at.i** to nail on laths, prepare laths; **cala_kai-y-a_n.i** lath-nail (Ta.lex.)

3865.**Sandalwood**: **calliyam** red sandalwood (Ta.lex.) **sala_ki** a stem (of the sandal tree)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3866.**Image: hawk**: **sa_l.va, sa_l.uva** a kind of bird, a hawk used in hunting (Ka.); **sa_l.uva, sa_l.uvamu, sa_l.vamu** a species of hawk (Te.); **ja_liva-, s'a_liva** a kind of hawk (Skt.)(DEDR

2478). **Image: falcon**: **simca_n.a** falcon (Pkt.); **se_ca_n.a** (Ap.); **sa_ca_n, seca_n** hawk (B.); **saca_n.a** hawk, falcon (Or.); **si~ca_n.o** falcon (G.)(CDIAL 13097). **Image: kite**: **ci_l < cilla** kite, milvus govinda (Ta.lex.) cf. **cilla, culla** the Bengal kite, falco cheela (Ka.lex.) **pakki-sal.o, pakki-sal.ea_** a hawk (Kon.lex.) **kalur..an- < garud.a** eagle (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

3867.**Image: quail; myna**: **sa_le_, salle, sa_le** quail (Kol.); **sa_l.e (sa_r.e)** id. (Nk.)(DED 2480). **callakan.t.am < jhallakan.t.ha** dove (Ta.lex.) **ca_rikai** myna (**karuntalai-c-ca_rikai**)(**Kalla_.**7)(Ta.lex.) **sa_liya, sa_liya_** the maina bird (= sa_lika_); **sa_liya-cha_pa** a young bird of that kind (Pali.lex.) **lovo, lovea_** a small quail (Kon.lex.) **kurakam** myna, starling (Ta.); **goravan:ka, goravan:ke** the common maina, acridotheres tristis or the pastor (Ka.); **goruvan:ka, go_ra, goran:ka, go_rin:ka, go_ruvan:ka** myna (Te.); **go_ro_d.** id. (Go.)(DED 1766). **Image: heron**: **s'ara_d.i** a kind of heron; **s'ara_li_, s'ara_t.i_, s'ara_ti** (Skt.); **s'ara_ri_** (Sus'r.); **sara_d.i** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **xara_li** the whistling teal (A.); **sara_r.i, sara_li** (B.); **sara_r.i, sara_l.i** teal, anas carolinensis (Or.)(CDIAL 12333). **s'a_rika_, sa_rika_** graculus religiosa or maina (MBh.); **sa_ri** maina; a partic. bird (TS.); **sa_lika_, sa_l.ika_, sa_liya, sa_liya_** the maina (Pali); **sa_lika_** (As'.); **sa_ri_, sa_ria_, sa_lahi_, sa_lahia_** (Pkt.); **hru** (K.); **sa_ru caro** (N.); **sa_ri** (B.); **sa_ra, sa_ri** (Or.); **sa_ri_** (OAw.); **sa_r, sa_ru_** (H.); **sa_ri_** (M.); **sla, hla** (Si.); **sa_lakkia_** (Pkt.); **s'a_rak, s'ora_k** a talking bird, blackbird (Pas'.); **s'areki** the maina (Kho.); **s'a_rekur.uk** a partic. bird (Ash.); **s'a_ragur.e'k** young blackbird (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12405).

3868.**Acacia arabica**: **ja_li, ja_le** the thorny babool tree, acacia arabica; babbul.i, barbu_ra; the thorny shrub acacia farnesiana (Ka.lex.)

3869.**Image: a female watching a rice-field**: **s'a_li-go_pi_** a female appointed to watch a rice-field; **s'a_li** rice; **go_pi_** a cowherd's wife (esp. applied to the cowherdesses of vr.nda_vana, the companions of Kr.s.n.a in his juvenile sports (Skt.lex.) cf. **go_pa-rasa** gum myrrh; **go_paka** myrrh (Skt.lex.) **ca_lini < s'a_lini_** woman employed in pronouncing oracles under the influence of a spirit (**Cilap. 12,7**)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_labhajike** a wooden puppet, a doll (Ka.lex.) **s'a_lini_** a mistress of the house, housewife (Skt.lex.) **sa_n.** oracle; Hindu temple (Kon.lex.)

3870.**Village of artisans**: **s'a_lika** a village of artisans; a weaver; a toll, tax (Skt.lex.)

3871.**Collection**: **ca_la-kat.an:kat.ar < s'a_la-ghat.an:ghat.a** ra_ks.asas as born of S'a_laghat.an:ghat.a_ (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.a. 50**)(Ta.lex.) {**Echo word**} Semant. 'collection' cf.: **ja_la** a collection (Skt.lex.) **ghat.a, gat.a, gad.a** coming to; joining; a collection, bringing or putting together (Ka.lex.)

3872.**Image: an interlocking of bodies**: **ca_li, ca_l.e** a form of interlocking of bodies or parts. e.g. that of the fingers intertwined with the ends downwards (Ka.M.); **beral.u-ca_l.i** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3873.**A herd of cows**: **ja_la** a collection, a multitude, an assemblage; samu_ha (Skt.Ka.); a herd of cows; **ja_laka, ja_l.aka** a multitude (Ka.lex.) **ca_lam** multitude, company, flock, herd, shoal (**Kampara_. Varun.an-ai. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **ja_la** collection (MBh.Pkt.); **ja_liya_** bunch (Pkt.); **ja_l, zal, za_r.** many (Wg.)(CDIAL 5213). **ca_la** adv. very well, very much (**Tiruva_ca. 16,8**)(Ta.); **tca_la** (Te.); **sale** (Ka.); **ca_la** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Possessor**: **ca_li < s'a_lin** word meaning possessor, used at the end of compounds, as in putti-ca_li, pa_kkiyaca_li (Ta.lex.) **s'a_li** endowed with,

possessed of, possessing, having (Ka.lex.) **Great, noble; abundant; fitting**: **s'a_l** to be endowed with; **s'a_lin** (usu. at the end of cmpd.) endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with (Skt.lex.) **ca_lpul.i** adv. in the prescribed manner (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 3,81**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_l** to be suitable, fitting: **(intiran-e_ ca_lun. kari : Kur-al., 25)**; **sa_l** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_l** fullness, abundance (Ta.); **ca_la** richly, fully (Ma.); (**ca_lv-, ca_n-r--)** be great, noble (Ta.); **ca_lpu** excellence, nobility (**Kur-al., 987**)(Ta.); **ca_n-r-o_r** the great, the noble (Ta.); **ta.r na.t.o.n** a Toda of the division that includes the clans of To.r-o.r. and Nir.y (**ta.r na.r.** = To. **to.ro.r.**); **ta.d- nay** ghee brought to the Kota village ceremony by the Todas (of the clan related in the jajmani economy)(Ko.); **to.r-** important man; clan(s), people of the clan, esp. of the clans of the higher-ranking moiety; the higher-ranking moiety (usually called **to.r-0as-**); the Todas (in contrast to the Tamilians); **to.r-o.r.** n. pr. of the chief hamlet of one of the clans (lit. place of the **to.r-**)(To.); **sa_l, sa_lu** to be sufficient or enough, suffice (Ka.); **ca_lu** to be able, capable, bear, endure, be enough, sufficient; n. sufficiency; **ca_la** abundant, abundantly; **ca_lika** ability (Te.); **sa_l** to be able, can (Kol.); **ha_lna** completely (Go.); **a_l** to be able (Go.); **sa_l- (-it-)** to be capable of, be suitable (Kond.a); **ha_l** to suffice, be enough to (Kuwi)(DEDR 2470).

3874.**Image: drain**: **ca_lakam** drain (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

3875.**Image: a morbid issue of blood**: **s'a_lero_ga, sa_lero_ga** a morbid issue of blood from the yo_ni (Ka.lex.)

3876.**Image: space between fingers and toes**: **zl^{u}** space between fingers and toes (K.)(CDIAL 5213). **Furrow; watercourse, line, ridge; image: row, range, line**: **ca_l** track of a sower in passing and repassing while sowing grain (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ca_l** furrow in ploughing [**ca_l** furrow in ploughing: **ur..uta ceca_l** (**Ci_vaka. 817**)(Ta.lex.)], track of a sower while passing and repassing in sowing (Ta.); furrow, channel, track, line, direction (Ma.); **ca_lai** street, avenue, road (Ta.); **ca.l** furrow (Ko.); **so.l** id. (To.); **sa_l** a continuous line, a furrow (Ka.); **ca.lli** line, furrow, one complete ploughing of a field, people related in any way by descent (Kod..); **sa_lu** furrow made by plough (Ga.); line, row, furrow (Tu.); **ca_lu** id.,groove, track (Te.); **ca_lupu** line, row, series (Te.); **a_l** furrow (Go.); **sa_l** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2471). **a_li** row, range, line (Skt.); **a_l.i** line, dam (Pali); **a_li** line, dam (Pal); row (of plants), bed (for plants), old measure of land (Ku.); ridge in a field (N.); embankment across a rice-field, road (A.); dividing ridge in a field (B.); **a_li_** line, row (Pkt.); row, embankment (H.); **d.ad.d.ha_d.i_** line of forest-fire (Pkt.); **a_r.a_** sandhill, highlying land (L.); **a_r.i_** id. (P.); ridge in a field (Or.); **a_l** tract of land (Ku.); **ail** dividing ridge in a field (B.); **a_l.i_** a class (Or.); lane, row (M.); **a_l.** id. (M.); **a_r, a_ri_, a_ri, a_il, a_l** boundary of a field (Bi.Mth.); **a_ri_** id. (H.); **ad.i** canal (Si.inscr.); **ala, aliya** stream, canal (Si.)(CDIAL 1102). **ca_t.i** furrow: **mu_ri tavira mut.ukku mutuca_t.i : Paripa_. 20,54)**; **cat.t.a-p-parampu** a kind of roller for smoothing land newly ploughed, harrow, drag (Ta.lex.) **Images: joining; line**: **sa_l, sa_lu** to be joined or bound to, to become indebted; **sa_l** a joining, a continuous line, a row; a furrow; a mass, a multitude (Ka.lex.) **sa_lugat.t.u** to form a line or row; **sa_lu-to_pu** a row of trees (along roads); **sa_ludale** a mass of heads (Ka.lex.) **ca_lu** a line, row, furrow, track, trace (Te.); **ja_d.u, ja_d.e** a line, row, furrow; the mark of a footstep, or of a carriage-wheel, a track, a trace (Ka.Te.); a slight or faint notice (Ka.); **ca_t.ai** (Ta.); **ja_d.e** (Ma.); a wink, a hint (Ka.Te.); **chad.a_** a trace, vestige and indication of a thing sought (M.) (Ka.lex.) **ca_t.ai** hint, significant gesture (**Tiruppu. 572**); **tja_d.a** appearance, feature (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ca_lai** avenue, public road shaded by trees (Ta.lex.)

3877.**Image: sieve**: **ja_l.i** sieve (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5213). **A kind of covered sieve**: **ca_lani** a sieve, strainer (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **tsa_l., tsa_l.n.e** sieve (Kon.lex.) **cilli-y-at.ai** a kind of covered sieve (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 22**); **cilli-rattam** oozing blood; **cilli-va_yan-** a babbler, as leaky-mouthed (**Periyapu. Tirua_n-. 776**)(Ta.lex.) **Sieve**: **chanaut.a_** iron sieve with a handle (Bi.); **sanaut.a_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 3666). **Image: pot with a narrow mouth; sieve**: **jharjhara** a strainer (Bhpr.); **jhajhari** a large kind of hookah bottom (S.); **jhajjhar, jhajjhari_** earthen pot with a narrow neck (P.); **jha~_jra_** cullender, strainer (B.); **jha~_jhar** porous (Bhoj.); **jhajjhar** large porous water jug (H.); **jhajhri_** full of holes, riddled (H.)(CDIAL 5349). **Shake**: **jha_d.an.a** sweeping (Pkt.); **ja_r.** to shake down (Pas'.); **za_l.** splashing (of water)(Kho.); **jha_r.an.u** to exorcise (S.); **jha_r.an.** to thresh, sweep (L.); **jha_r.n.a_** to shake off, thresh, sweep (P.); **jha_rnu** to put down (N.); **jha_rinu** to be shaken off (N.); **za_riba** to winnow, exorcize (A.); **jha_r.a_** to shake off, thresh, exorcise (B.); **jha_rab** to sweep (Mth.); **jha_r.na_** to shake off, strain (H.); **jha_r.vu~** to shake, sift (G.); **jha_d.n.e~** to shake, flap, sweep, exorcize (M.)(CDIAL 5328-b). **jad.i** to wave, brandishn as a sword, etc.; to move to and fro (Ka.); ***ja_d.ipuni** to shake off (Tu.); **ja_d.incu** to flap or toss about, shake (Te.); **jad.iyu** to fly, brandish as a weapon (Te.)(DEDR 2298). **jhar.hutta_na_** to shake violently (Go.); **sar.** to remove dust by shaking, shake off a hand (Kond.a); **jar.pa** to shake, shake dust off, flap, flick, beat the wings (Kui)(DEDR 2403). **Image: sieve**: **cali, callu** to sift (Ta.); **calikka** to sift (Ma.); **jallisu** to sift; **jalad.e, jarad.e** sieve (Ka.); **jallincu** to sift (Te.); **jalor.(a), jalor., sa_lir.i, co_lir., so_lir., jo_li** sieve (Go.); **ha_n.el** id. (Pe.); **sa_leri** id. (Kui); **ha_n.i ki** to sift (Kuwi)(DEDR 2370). **callat.ai** sieve (Ta.); **tjalled.a** (Te.); **jallad.a** (Ka.); **callat.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **za_ran** a metallic calx (A.); **jhar^{a}na_** iron sieve with handle (Bi.)(CDIAL 5375). **jha_rvu~** to sift, wash with hot water, solder (G.)(CDIAL 5376). **c.o_rien** sieve (Pas'.); **ca_rn.i_** sieve; **ca_rn.o** large sieve (G.)(CDIAL 4759). **ca_lan.i_, ca_lan.iya_** sieve, strainer (Pkt.); **ca_lana** strainer, sieve (Skt.); causing to move (MBh.); **caln.i_** iron sieve (P.); **ca_lnu, ca_lni** sieve (N.); **sa_lani_** sieve (A.); **ca_lan** causing to move, sieve (B.); **ca_luni_** sieve (B.H.); **ca_lni_** sieve (B.); **ca_lun.i_, ca_l.ani_, ca_l.un.i_** sieve (Or.); **ca_lna_** grain-parcher's sieve (Bi.); **ca_lni_** grain-parcher's sieve (Bi.Mth.); **ca_l.n.i_** sieve (G.M.)(CDIAL 4771). **ca_layati** shakes, jogs, drives away (MBh.); **ca_le_ti** shakes, scatters, sifts (Pali); **ca_le_i** moves, shakes (Pkt.); **calav** to move, touch, strike (Gypsy); **ca_l** to take out, open (Pas'.); **cha_wn.o~_** to strain (WPah.); **ca_ln.o** to winnow, sift (Ku.); **ca_lnu** to sift (N.); **sala_iba** to cause to be sifted (A.); **ca_la_** to dispel, sift (B.); **ca_l.a_iba_** to sift (Or.); **ca_lna_** to shake, sift (H.); **ca_lab** to sift (Aw.); **ca_l.vu~** to turn tiles on roof, to sift (G.); **salanava_, halanava_** to move, shake, upset, sift (Si.)(CDIAL 4772). **Image: to sift, strain; to flow**: **chan.in.i_** sifting (S.); **chonik** to beat down, shake down (Kho.); **khayo** pp. of **khan.an.u** to fall (S.); ***ks.an.ati** is sifted, is strained, falls (Skt.); **chanun** to be sifted (K.); **chan.anu** to be strained; to strain (S.); **chan.na_** to be sifted (P.); **channa_** to be strained (H.); **chan.vu~** to filter, strain (G.); **ca~r.** to pour out (Wg.); **cha_n.** to pour, sow, throw (Dm.); **cha_nun** to sift, strain, shake down (K.); **cha_n.an.** to strain (L.); **cha_na_** to knead, mould (B.); **cha_n.iba_** to sift, strain (Or.); **cha_nna_** to sift (H.); **cha_n.vu~** to filter, strain (G.); **cha_n.an.a** sifting (Pkt.); **Image: sieve**: **cha_n.an.i_** sieve (L.); **cha_n.ni_** (P.); **cha_nnu** (WPah.); **channa_** sieve or strainer placed over receptacle for juice in a sugar-cane mill (Bi.); **chanana_** strainer (Bhoj.); **Image: strainer**: **cha_n.o** strainer (S.); **cani, canri** sieve (Gypsy); **cha_n.i_** metal strainer (S.)(CDIAL 3643).

3881.**Image: camel**: **sa_hnan.i_** properly a she-camel kept for riding, also applied to a male camel; **sa_hnan.i_ sua_r** a camel rider (P.lex.)

3882.**Image: lattice**: **ca_lakam** latticed window (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,4,1**); **ca_lam** id. (**Pin..**) (Ta.); **ja_la** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ja_la, ja_l.a, ja_laka** a lattice, an eyelet or loophole, a window; **ja_l.a-ar-ive** cloth of a web-like or loose, thin, texture; **ja_l.aka, ja_laka** a loop-hole, an air-hole; **ja_like** a net (Ka.lex.) **ja_lin** having a net, having a window (Skt.); **ja_li_aum.** barred window (OG.); **ja_liyu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5218). **Image: spider**: **s'alaka** spider (Skt.)(CDIAL 12345). **cilampi** spider (**Perumpa_n.. 236**) (Ta.lex.) **cilanti** spider (Ta.); **cilanni** (Ma.); **seladi, selandi** (Ka.); **cela~di, celagamu** (Te.)(DEDR 2562). **kucer** dress (Bshk.); **kuce_la** a wretched garment (Mn.) (CDIAL 3218). **qacro** broken; torn cloth (Malt.)(DEDR 1100). **ce_l** cloth; **ce_lai** id., saree; half a piece of cloth measuring 36 to 40 cubits (Ta.lex.) **ci_lai** cloth, garment (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,3,1**); **ci_la** id. (Ma.); **ci_ra** id. (Te.); **se_la** id. (Ka.); **ci_lai** woman's cloth; cloth of 2 1/4 cubits; man's forelap, ko_van.am (Ta.lex.) **Image: woman's garment**: **s'a_le** (Tadbhava of **ce_la**), **sa_le** a woman's garment (Ka.lex.) **sa_le, s'a_le** cloth; **sa_leya** a weaver, kuvindaka, sa_l.eya; **sa_leyava** a weaver (especially of coloured cloth; **sa_lehur..a** a spider (Ka.); **sa_le** weaver (Te.)(Ka. lex.) **ja_d.a, je_d.a** a weaver, belonging to the lin:gavanta sect (Ka.); **je_n.d.ra, de_n.d.ra** (Te.); **ce_t.an-** (Ta.); **ja_la, s'a_t.a, s'a_lika** (Skt.); **ja_d.a** a spider (Ka.); **ja_d.ike** a weaver's business; an assemblage or number of weavers (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ca_t.i** cloth, clothing (Ta.lex.) **cat.t.ai** jacket, coat, gown, cloak (**Tiruva_lava_. 16,19**); **cat.t.e** (Ka.); **cat.t.a** (Ka.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: short drawers**: **callat.am** short drawers (Ta.Ma.); **tcallad.amu** (Te.); **calal.m, cal.m, colal.m, co.l.m** perineal cloth (Ko.); **cad.d.i, can.aka, can.n.a, cen.n.a** breeches which reach only to the middle of the thighs; **callan.a, cal(a)n.a, collana, col.n.a** drawers or breeches of different length (Ka.); **callan.a, calla_na** short breeches reaching only to the middle of the thighs (Tu.); **calla_d.amu, ced.d.i** short trousers reaching only to the knee or the middle of the thigh (Te.); **can.d.a_taka-, calanaka-** a short petticoat (Skt.); **can.d.a_taka-** id. (Pkt.); **cad.d.i_** short underwear; **col.n.a_** short breeches and drawers (M.) (DEDR 2379). **Muslin; spider; fibre; spider web; weaver**: **callam, callakam**, **callapam** fibre; **callaki** fibre (Ta.); **calla_** ?< **ce_la** muslin: **nat.u-c-ca_mattile_ calla_-p-put.avai kul.ir ta_n:kumo_ (Tanippa_.i,240,2)**; thin mull of loose texture (Ta.); **sella** muslin (Te.); **s'alla** (Ka.Ma.); **s'alle** (Tu.); **callari** to hack or cut to pieces; **calla_ri** cloth of loose texture < **jala_li_** coloured strips of cloth hanging from buffoon's dress (U.); **ca_lar** id. (Ta.); **calli** short pendant in ornaments, hangings (**Man.i. 18,46, Urai)**; **ca_likan-** cloth manufactured by weavers (**Nan-. 289, Mayilai)**; a caste of weavers; member of a caste of cinnamon peelers; **ca_likai** armour, coat of mail (**Ci_vaka. 2217**); **ca_liyacci** woman of the weaver caste; **ca_liyan--ku_r-ai** bride's wedding cloth; **ca_luvai** shawl: **tan.t.ikaiyum po_rttit.t.a ca_luvaiyum : Pan.avit.u. 245)**; **sa_luve** id. (Ka.); **ca_lvai** id. (Ta.); **ca_lakam < ja_laka** net, rope-net; cobweb; bird's nest (Ta.lex.) **s'a_mulya** thick woollen shirt (RV.); **s'a_mu_la** (Kaus'.); **s'armara** sort of garment or cloth (Skt.); **halam** front skirt of long gown worn by men (K.)(CDIAL 12396). **ca_likan-, ca_liyan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.); **ca_liyan** a weaver (Ma.); **sa_liga, sa_liya** id. (Ka.); **ta_lye** weaver; spider (Tu.); **sa_lye** caste of weavers (Tu.); **sa_lyetti** f. (Tu.); **sa_le** caste of weavers (Te.); **sa_li~_d.u, sa_leva~_d.u** a weaver (Te.); **sa_le pind.ake** spider (Ga.); **sa_le pat.t.u** spider-web (Ga.); **sa_liesi** weaver (Kuwi)(DEDR 2475). **ja_la** net, snare (AV.Pali); collection, lattice (MBh.); net, window, collection (Pkt.); **ja_lika_** veil (S'Br.); **ja_lika_** chain armour (Pali); **ja_li_** spider's web (Pas'.); small net (L.); small net, lattice-work (P.); network, net to carry grass, etc., bullock's muzzle (H.); **zal** net (Kho.); **ja_l** net, web (Bshk.); net, snare (P.); net (WPah.Ku.N.); net, snare, lattice (B.); net for catching birds, fish, etc. (H.); **za_l** net, spider's web (K.); **zol^{u}** net-work, space between fingers and toes (K.); **bizal** spider (Dm.)(CDIAL 5213). **jalakhri** cord net for carrying goods on the head (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 5216). **s'a_lu_** fine red cloth (M.) [cf.**s'a_lmali_, s'almali_** red silk cotton]; **sol^{u}** a fine red cloth (K.); **sa_lu_** a kind of cloth (P.H.); **sa_lu** (N.B.); **sa_l.u** (Mth.Or.); fine upper garment worn by women (G.)(CDIAL

13372). **sa_hula-ci_vara** a coarse cloth (Pali); **sa_hunna** strip of ragged cloth (Pali); **sa_huli_, sa_hulia_** cloth (Pkt.); **saur.h, saur.** quilt, quilt worn as a cloak (P.); **saur.** blanket (Ku.); **sor.**[i] portion of **sa_r.i_** drawn over the eyes as a veil (G.); **sor.o** upper garment of men or women (G.)(CDIAL 13382). cf. etyma concordant with **-ci_vara** in Pali form: **ci_rai** cloth (Ta.); **ci_la, s'i_la** cloth (Ma.); **s'i_re** female's garment (Tu.)(DED 2629). **ci_val** that which is loosely woven (Ta.); thinness of cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2637). **ca_likai** (**Ci_vaka**. **2217**), **ca_rikai** (prob. **ja_gara**) armour, coat of mail (Ta.lex.) **ce_lai** cloth, saree (Ta.); **s'alla_vu** muslin (Ma.); **calla_** cloth without a border, as muslin (Ma.); **ce_la** cloth, esp. of women (Ma.); **s'alya, s'alle** muslin cloth without a border (Ka.); **ce_la, s'alya, s'alle, s'elle, s'e_le, se_le** cloth, clothes, garment (Ka.); **ce.le** belt, sash worn by Kod.agu man (Kod..); **s'alya, s'alle, se_le, ce_le** a thin upper cloth, generally without border (Tu.); **sella_** a cloth without a border (Te.); **ce_la, ce_lamu** cloth, clothing (Te.); **cela** clothes, garment (Skt.); **s'ela_** a sort of robe (M.)(DBIA 149). cf. **ce_la** cloth, garment (Pali.); id. (Gaut.Pkt.); **cel.a** id. (Or.); **celet.i_** shirt (Pas'.); **cel** dress, cloak (Dm.); **ceu, ce_l** cloak (Kal.); **hela** carpet (Si.)(CDIAL 4910). **ce_l** cloth; **ce_lai** id., saree; half a piece of cloth measuring 36 to 40 cubits (Ta.lex.) **Piece-goods, cloth**: **caval.i** cloth, piece-goods (Ta.); any cloth (Ma.); **javal.i** cloth of any kind (Ka.); cloth (Tu.); cloths, drapery (Te.); **jaul.i** cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2394). **chavi_** skin, hide (TS.); skin (Pali); **chavad.i_** leather (Pali)(CDIAL 5006). **s'e_le, se_le** (Tadbhava of **ce_la**) cloth; a garment (Ka.); **ce_la, s'alya, s'alle, s'a_le** cloth, clothes; a garment (Ka.lex.) **calla-vat.t.am** a kind of shield (**callavat.t.a men-ucul.aka_r-r-avit.uvit.a-p-put.aiyi_re_** : **Kalin.. 352**)(Ta.lex.) **Silk cotton tree**: **s'almali** silk-cotton tree bombax heptaphyllum (RV.)(CDIAL 12351). **kukui, kukui-ne:b-en** the silk cotton tree (Savara) **Synonyms:** Kirtikar and Basu, Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.I, pp.356-357: **simul, tula** (B.); **didu, lepanbin, letpan** (Burma); **roka** (Cambodia); **buraga, kempuburaga, dudi, elava** (Ka.); **boicho, panchu** (Garo); **vallaiki** (Gond); **kamba** (Khond); **chamblero** (Lambadi); **sunglu** (Lepcha); **edelsanga** (Mundari); **edel** (Santal); **buroh** (Saora); **quesero, salay, talutu** (Visayan.Philippines); **shirlan** (Sutlej).[The seeds of bombax heptaphyllum are numerous, smooth, and embedded in silky hairs. The fiber is used for stuffing pillows. cf. E. Quisumbing, Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, 1978, p. 599].

3883.**Cucumber**: **hir.ka, ir.ka, hi_rrka_** cucumber (Go.); **r.i_ka** id. (Kond.a); **r.i_la** id. (Pe.); **cilli, cill** a kind of cucumber (Tu.)(DEDR 2583).

3884.**Poverty; non-existence**: **il** non-existence, death; **illai** it is not (in Old Tamil with a complete neg. paradigm); no; **illa_mai** absence, non-existence, poverty, want; **illa_tavan-** one utterly destitute; **illa_n-** poor man; **ill-en-al** death, negating existence; **ilam, ilampai** poverty; **ili** one who is without (at end of cpd.); **in-mai** total negation of existence, poverty; **in-r-iya** that which is not (Ta.); **illa** does not exist, there is not; no, not; adj. **illa_**; **illa_yma** not existence, poverty, want (Ma.); **il-** not to exist, not to be in a place (complete negative paradigm)(Ko.); **il-** id.; **ilo0** not being; **id-y** which is not (Ko.); **illa, illam., illavu** is or are not; no, not; **ila** a man who has not, a place that is free from; **illade** gerund not being; **illada** adj. not being; **illave** state of not being (Ka.); **ille** be not (for all persons and numbers)(Kod..); **ijji, iddi** not to exist, not to be (Tu.); **le_-** (complete neg. paradigm; 3 sg. non-m. **le_du**) be not; **le_ka** without, not having; or, else; **le_du** no, none; **le_ni** absent, wanting, not having, having nothing, poor, needy; **le_baramu** nothing; **le_mi, le_mid.i** absence, non-existence, not being, want, poverty, neediness; **-id.i** he who has not (Te.); **cila** does not exist (also inflected for gender and number; 3 sg. m. **cilad**, neut. **cila**, pl. m. **cilar**, neut. **cilav**); **cilaka** without (Pa.); **sile, sille, hille, hi_lle, hile, ille** not no; **hill-** to be not (complete neg. paradigm; with conjugated forms of **sil(l)[**); **ill-** to

be not (Go.); **sil-** not to be (Kond.a); **hil-, sil-** id. (Pe.); **la_-** id. (Mand..); **sid.a** id. (complete neg. paradigm; **sid.-nanju** poor man; fem. **sid.anari**)(Kui); **hill-** to be not (**hille'e** it is not)(Kuwi); **hille** is not (Kuwi); **cile** to forbid (Malt.); **illa**- poor (Pkt.)(DEDR 2559).

3886.**Image: scorpion**: **so_r kupi** scorpion (Kond.a)(DEDR 2888). **Image: scorpion**: **ce_l.u** scorpion (Tu.); **ce_r..u** (Ka.); **te_l.u** id. (Tu.); **te_r..u** (Ka.); **te_lu** id. (Tu.Te.); **te_l.** (Ta.Ma.); **te.l.i** black insect with poisonous bite (Kod..); **ce_lgon.d.i** sting of a scorpion (Tu.); **tele** scorpion (Malt.); **te_lh** id. (Br.)(DEDR 3470). **ali**, **a_li** scorpion (Skt.VarBr.S.); **alina** (Pkt.); **ali_** (H.); **a_li** (Pali); **a_li_** (H.); **aliya** (Si.)(CDIAL 716). **te_r.., ce_r.., ce_r..u** scorpion; **te_r..de_ra** whose vehicle is a scorpion: Bhairava (Ka.lex.) **Image: to sting**: **te_r-u** sting (as of a wasp (Ta.); **ter-u (ter-uv-, ter-r--)** to burn, scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy (Ta.)(DEDR 3440). cf. **te_l.** scorpion (Ta.lex.) cf. semant. 'scorpion' and cordia: **viracu, viricu, virucu** large sebesten; **viriyan-** common sebesten (Ta.); **viris'u** a tree (Ma.); **virigi** cordia sebestena (Ma.)(DEDR 5408). cf. **vr.s'cikapattrika_** the tree basella cordifolia (Skt.)(CDIAL 12082). cf. **vrs'cika_** scorpion (Skt.lex.) **vitsu, itsu, itsa_** scorpion (Kon.lex.)

3887.**Image: crab**: **ho_ru kuppi** crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 2888).

3888.**Holy oil**: **te_l** oil; **benja_r te_l** holy oil (Kon.lex.) **benja_r** blessed; **benja_r kar** to bless, consecrate (Kon.lex.)

3891.**Gummy matter**: **ci_p, ci_par.** glue, any viscous substance (P.); **cipyaru** one whose eyes are full of gummy matter (S.); **cippn.a_, cipakn.a_, cipat.n.a_** to stick; **cipr.a_** having the eyes full of gummy secretion; **ci_pla_** sticky (P.); **cepr.o** gummy secretion in eyes (WPah.); **cipro** id. (N.); **ciplo** smooth, slimy; **ciplinu** to slip (N.); **cep, ci_par.** gummy secretion in eyes; **cepna_** to stick on; **cepi_, cippi_** a little piece stuck on (H.); **cipr.u~, cipr.o** gummy secretion in eyes (G.); **cipa~_d., cipd.e~, cipd.a_** id.; **cipph** resin from pine trees (WPah.); **cipn.e~** to have eyes closed by it; **cipd.a_** affected by it (M.); **ciphlo, cibhlo** slippery (Ku.); **chep** spittle (B.); **chipa, chepa** spittle with phlegm (Or.)(CDIAL 4819). **Phlegm**: **semha** phlegm (Pali); **semha, sem.bha, sim.bha, seppha, se_pha** (Pkt.); **si_pho** blubber of fish (S.); **s'im** mucus; **s'i_m** (WPah.); **sep** vaginal secretion of goats and cows in heat (N.); **xep** spittle (A.); **chep** (B.); **chepa, chipa** spittle with phlegm (Or.); **se_bha_** rheum, watery humour (H.); **s'e~b, s'em** mucus (of nose or bowels); **s'e~ba_** discharge from horse's nostrils (M.); **sem-a** mucus (Si.)(CDIAL 12727). **s.i_a~_** (Ash.); **s.i~_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12727). **s'immar** mucus (WPah.)(CDIAL 12728). **Phlegm; spittle**: **khe_t.a** watery humour of the body, phlegm, snot (Car.); **ks.ve_d.a** poison, snake's poison (MBh.); **khe_l.a** phlegm, saliva (Pali); **khe_d.aya** poison; **khe_la, khella** phlegm, spittle (Pkt.); **kel.a** spittle (Si.); **sond.a** poison, snake's poison (Si.)(CDIAL 3759). **Phlegm**: **cal.i** catarrh, mucus blown out of the nose; phlegm; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to catch cold; **cal.ippu** catarrh (Ta.); **cal.i** mucus; semen (Ma.); **jalubu** a cold, catarrh, influenza (Te.); **jalbu** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 2409). **ko_r..ai** phlegm, mucus, saliva (Ta.); **ko_r..e** thick phlegm (Ka.); **groho** phlegm (Kui); **krahu ki-** to spit out phlegm (Kuwi); **-xo_**, in: **tuppalxo_** saliva, spittle (Kur.)(DEDR 2249). **Phlegm**: **i_l.ai** phlegm, asthma, consumption (Ta.); **i_l.a** phlegm, saliva, spittle; **il.i-ni_r** saliva, spittle (Ma.); **i.n.m** (obl. **i.n.t-**) snot (To.)(DEDR 551). **ci_** pus; mucous matter; **ci_kkai** phlegm; **ci_ttai** rottenness; **ci_ttai-kkan.** blear eyes; **ci_r..** pus (Ta.); **ci_** putrid matter, secretion of eyelids; **ci_ka (ci_nnu)** to rot, be spoiled; **ci_kka; ci_kku** rotten; **ci_ccal, ci_yal** rottenness, caries (Ma.); **kiv** pus, ear-wax; **kit- (kity-)** to rot, (wound, corpse) decays and stinks; **gin.** snot, dirt, esp. excrement (Ko.); **kitil** rotten (To.); **ki_** to become pus, matter of a sore; **kin.i** any impurity of the teeth (Ka.); **ki.y**

(ki.yuv-, ki.j-) to become rotten; **cela** pus (Kod..); **ki_vu** pus (Tu.); **ci_ku, civuku, cimuku** to rot; **ci_mu** pus; **ci_mid.i** snot; **ci_d.a** any disease of animals or plants, rot, blight (Te.); **sivk- (sivikt-)** to become rotten; **si.m** pus; **ci_mur., simu_d** nasal discharge; **cirmur., si_mud.** ear-wax (Kol.); **s'i_m** pus (Nk.); **si_m** id. (Go.); **hi_ven** id. (Mand..); **si_vend.i, si_venji, hi_venji** pus; **sri_va (sri_t-), srihpa (sriht-)** to rot, decay (Kui); **si_wessi, si_vesi, simesi, si_mesi, si_mu, si_vend.i** pus; **sirhali, sri_nai** to rot; **sir- (sirh-)** to go bad (Kuwi); **kittna_** to rot (Kur.); **kite** id. (Malt); **kitor** rotten (Malt.); **ki_sh** pus, snot (Br.)(DEDR 1606). **To rot; rubbish**: **cet.i** bad odour, stench; that which is decayed, faded, spoiled (Ta.); dirty, as ground, dung (Ma.); **cet.ikka** to be dirty (Ma.); **ceyt., cet., cet. ceyr.** bad smell (Ko.); **sid-y** id. (To.); **s'et.t.uni** to decay, be spoiled; **s'et.t.a_vuni** to spoil, destroy, ruin; **s'et.t.i, s'et.t.** spoiled, ruined; **tet.t.uni** to rot, decay, be damaged, fail; **tet.t.a_vuni** to cause to be damaged, corrupted or failed; **tet.t.u, s'et.t.u, het.t.u** bad, rotten; **sed.i** strong, affecting the smell powerfully (Tu.); **ced.u** to be rotten; **ced.d.a, ced.u** rotten (Te.); **sen.d.-** to decay (Kond.a)(DEDR 2760). **cetukku** rottenness; **cetukkikka** to be rotten (Ma.); **cetu (-pp-, -tt-)** to lose lustre, shrink, be weak; **cetukku** that which is faded, dried as flowers; **cetuval** withering (Ta.)(DEDR 2769). cf. **ket.u** to decay, rot, become damaged, spoiled (Ta.); **ket.uka** to be spoilt, damaged (Ma.); **ket.umpikka** to be spoiled by drying up; **ket.t.a** lost, bad (Ma.); **ker.- (ket.-)** to be ruined, be lost (Ko.); **he_d.inai** to mar; **hersinai** to destroy, pollute (Kuwi)(DEDR 1942). **Rotten**: **kar.ita_na_** to be rotten, rot, decay; **kar.i** to be rotten, go rotten; **kar.ista_na_** to rot, ret (hemp)(Go.); **kar.k-** to go bad, become rotten (Kond.a); **kr.an(g)- (kr.ant-)** to go bad, become rotten (Pe.)(DEDR 1360). **cettai** dry rubbish, dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw; **cettal** dry, over-ripe coconut on the tree, shrivelled palmyra or other fruit, dried chillies, plantain trees, vegetables or grass; **cetuku** rubbish, chaff, dried leaves (Ta.); **cetta, cer-r-a** little sticks or leaves for kindling fire or covering a hut, what is made of it, screen or wicket of wicker work (Ma.); **satte, sade, sedage** rubbish, dirt, stuff, trash (Ka.); **sed** sweeping, rubbish (Tu.); **sada** rubbish (Kor.); **cetta** id., dirt, trash, refuse; **ceda_ramu** trash (Te.)(DEDR 2770). **cal.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to become stale and sour, grow mouldy as food, as liquors in incipient fermentation, rot (Ta.); **cal.ikka** to grow mouldy, rotten (Ma.); **cal.iya** state of growing putrid (Ka.)(DEDR 2406). **tusai** to rot; **kusa_p** id. (Kon.lex.)

3892.**Snow**: **lekor** dew (Pe.); **lekur** id. (Mand..); **liheri** id. (Kui); **leuri** id., snow (Kuwi)(DEDR 5191). **Cold**: **negad.i, nigad.i, nagad.i** a cold, catarrh (Ka.); **negad.i, negad.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3731).

3893.**Cold**: **rompa** cold, catarrh (Te.); **ropa** (Kond.a); **rumpa** cold (in the nose)(Kuwi)(DEDR 5174). **bepa_rvai** coldness (Kon.lex.)

3894.**Cold**: **s'el.o** cold (e.g. water)(Kon.lex.) **s'ala** (Dm.); **s'ale** (Tir.); **s'le** cold (Wg.); **s'ile** (Wg.); **s'ile** (Kt.); **s'l^{y}u** (Pr.); **s'e_l** (Wot..); **s'al** fever (Gaw.); **s'ala, s'ol** cold (Gaw.); **s'al** fever; **s'alo** cold (Sv.); **s'al** fever (Sh.); **s'ehol^{u}**, **s'ehul^{u}**, **s'ihol^{u}** cool; cool place (K.)(CDIAL 12487). **cal.i** cold, chillness (**Ci_vaka. 1673**); **tcali** (Te.); **cal.i** (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **cal.i** catarrh (Ta.); **tcali** (Te.); **cali** (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **cal.i** mucus blown out of the nose (**Tiruppu. 90**); id. (Ma.); phlegm (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **nal.i** coldness, frigidity; **nal.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to be cool, shake, tremble; n. cold, fridigidity, coolness, ague, shivering fits, malaria; **nal.ukku (nal.ukki-)** to shake, tremble (Ta.); **al.un.n.uka** to shake from damp, fear; **al.uppu, al.uppam** dampness; **nal.ir** a cold fit of fever (Ma.)(DEDR 2905). **cal.i** cold, chilliness; **al.i, tal.i** coolness (Ta.); **cal.i, cali, sal.i** coldness, cold, coolness, chill, frost, snow, etc. (Ka.); **cal.i, cali, sali** cold, chilliness, shivering as in ague; cold, chilly; **cavul.i, cavuli** cold (Tu.); **talli** id. (Kor.); **cali** cold, low temperature, sensation of cold, chilliness; **calimiri,**

caluva, callana, calla~damu coolness, cold; **calla** cool, cold; **calla~ga_** in a cool or cold manner, calmly, gently; **calidi** rice cooked in the evening and kept for use in the following morning, stale food, breakfast (Te.); **talla** coolness (Pa.); **calandi** cold rice serving for breakfast; **saldi** early morning (Ga.); **salan** cold, cool; **salva** breakfast; **saldi** id., early morning (Kond.a); **salma** cool; **saldi** mid-morning (Kuri)(DEDR 2408). **sel.za_li** make cold; **sel., sel.i** cold (Kon.lex.) **jad.a** cold (Skt.); **jad.a, jala** cold; n. coldness (Pkt.); **jar.** cold, numb (B.); **jar.a** (Or.); **jar.** id. (H.); **jar.a_** cold, crost, winter (H.) **jad.** cold (M.); **ja_r.o** cold (WPah.); **ja_r.** cold (B.); **zur** cool (A.); **jur.a_** to grow cool, rest (B.); **jur.a** cold (Or.); **ju_r., ju_r** cold (Mth.); **ju_r., ju_r.a_** cold; coldness (H.)(CDIAL 5090). **ja_d.ya** chilliness (Skt.); **jad.d.an jad.d.a_** foldness (Pkt.); **ja_d.d.a_** cold, chill (O.); **ja_r.o** coldness (Ku.); coldness, winter (N.); **za_r** (A.); **ja_r., ja_r.a_** (B.); **ja_r.a** (Or.); **ja_r.** (Bhoj.); **ja_d.a_** (OAw.); **ja_r.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 5180). **jar.ahan** winter rice (Bhoj.); **jar.han** rice reaped at the end of the rains (H.)(CDIAL 5181). **thadhi** cold, a cold; **thadhi_** cold (S.); **t.had.d.h** (L.); **ta_d.hi** (OG.); **t.a_d.h** (G.)(CDIAL 13677). **thaddha** slow (Pali); **t.had.d.ha** blunted, cold (Pkt.); **t.had.d.ha_, t.had.a_** cold (L.); **thadho** (S.); **t.ha_r.o** rude, gauche (N.); **ta_d.hu~, t.a_d.hu~** sluggish, contented, cold (G.); **dhandha** dull, slow (Pali.BHSk.); **than.d.** cold; **thand.i_** coldness (K.); **t.hano** cold (Ku.); **t.ha~_r.o** abusive name for useless cooking pot (N.); **t.hand.h, t.han.d.ha_, t.han.d.u_** cold; **t.han.d.a_, t.han.d.o_, t.hen.d.yon.u_** to become cold (WPah.); **t.han.d.a_** cold (N.); **t.ha_n.d.a_** (B.); **than.d.a_, t.han.d.a_** (Or.); **t.han.d.ha_** (Bhoj.); **t.han.d.** (Aw.); **tha~d.u~, t.ha~d.u~** (G.); **than.d., than.d.a_** (M.); **tham.d.** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13676). **s'u_r** cold (Wkh.); **s'o_ro** ice (Pas'.); **s'a_r** (Shum.); **s'aru** cold (Kho.)(CDIAL 12671). **s'ya_na** congealed (Skt.); dry or hardened (of a sandbank)(Skt.); **sa_n.a** thickened, congealed (Pkt.); **ha_nun** to become very cold; **hn^{e}run** (K.); **sa_n.o** shrunk up, torpid, wearied, powerless (S.)(CDIAL 12663). **s'ya_yant** freezing, pres. part. of **s'ya_yati** (S'Br.); **hond^{u}** extreme coldness of a liquid (K.); **handur^{u}** frozen hard (of a lake), very cold (K.); **shandur** name of a lake of SE of Pi_o_d (Bshk.); **had^{u}r^{u}** pain from piercingly cold wind or frostbite (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12670). **can.d.i** wetness; wet, moist, humid; **saniyuni** to become cold, be cool, be softened; **san.ipuni, sanipuni** to cool, render cool, refresh, set at ease; **sanipa_vuni** to make cold or cool, pacify, conciliate, comfort; **sampu** coolness, coldness, sufficiency, competency, plenty, abundance; cool, cold, refreshing, pleasant, mild, sufficient, plenty; coolly, gently; **sampa_vuni** to become calm or cool; **cammi** dampness, moisture; **can.d.ru** cold water (Tu.); **tan.** cold, cool; grace, love; **tan.uppu** chilliness, cold; **tan.n.i_r, tan.n.i** cold water, water; **tat.pam** cold, coolness, fanning cold and other acts necessary for cooling the body, love, mercy; **tan.n.am** coldness, coolness; **tan.n.-en-al** expr. of (a) being cool, refreshing, (b) being merciful; **tan.pu** coldness, coolness; **tan.mai** id., calmness, gentleness, agreeableness; **tan.al** shade, shady spot; **tan.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be allayed, mitigated, appeased, soothed, abate, go out (fire); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to relive, appease, satisfy, moderate, put out, extinguish; n. coolness, coldness; **tan.ivu** abatement, etc. (Ta.); **tan.** cold; **tan.n.i_r, tan.n.i** cold water, drinking water; **tan.ukka** to grow cold, be cool, be refreshed, assuaged; **tan.uppu** coldness, moisture, appeasing; **tan.uppikka** to cool, refresh; **tan.uvu** cold; **tan.al** shade, shady spot; **tan.iyuka** to grow cool, be subdued; **tan.ikka** to cool, subdue, calm; **tan.uvu, tan.ma** coldness (Ma.); **tan.** coldness, calmness, satisfaction (e.g. **tan.i.r** cold water, **ta bit.** cold food, **ta gu.** cold cooked grain); **tan. in- (id--)** to become cool, abate; **tayn. (tan.c--)** (body) becomes cool (in fever, at point of death); **tan.c-** to make to become cool, calm; **dan.ak in- (id--)** to become limp with fatigue (Ko.); **ton.f** coldness; **tod.wi.r- (< ton-twi.r-)** stale food; **to moz** stale buttermilk; **to(n.) n.es-of** cool moonlight; **ton. in- (id--)** to give blessings, give prosperity; **ton.y- (ton.s-)** to become damp, cool, calm; **ton.c-** to make cool, calm (To.); **tan.** coolness, cold; **tan.n.i_r** cold or cool water; **tan.asu, tan.isu, tan.n.asa** coldness, frigidity, cold, coolness, wetness; **tan.i** to grow cool, be refreshed,

satisfied, calmed, appeased, be subdued, get feeble or fatigued; n. shame, modesty; **tan.ipu, tan.isu** to satisfy, repress, appease; **tan.ivu** satiety, satiation; **tan.n.age, tan.n.ane** cool, cold, cooling, refreshing, in good health, happy, calm, finished (as work), extinguished (as a light); **tan.n.itu, tan.n.ittu** that is cold, coldness, wetness, refreshing quality, satisfaction; **tan:gal.a, tan:gal.u** any cold food as rice, bread, etc., stale food; **dan.i** to grow fatigued or tired, be satisfied or satiated; **dan.ivu** fatigue, satisfaction, satiety; **dan.isu** to cause to grow fatigued or tired, satisfy; **tad.i** wet, damp, moistness; **cen.d.i** wet (Ka.); **tan.i (tan.iv-, tan.ij-)** (thing) becomes cold; **tan.i, tan.ipi** coolness; **tan.n.ane** comfortably, without trouble (of living); **tan-gu.l.i** rice cooked previous day (Kod..); **tan.u, tanu** coolness, cold, quenching, appeasement; **tan.n.i_r** cold water; **tan.asu, tanasu** wetness, dampness; wet; **tan.ipuni, tanipuni** to cool, pacify, soothe, comfort; **tan.iyuni, taniyuni** to become cool, calm; **tan.n.asu, tan.n.i** cold; **tannena** cold, cool; **talmena, tan.n.ana, tan.n.umen.a** refreshment, revival, relief; **tampu** coolness, cold; cool, cold; **taana** rice boiled in the preceding evening, stale food (Tu.); **taniyu** to be satisfied or contented; **taniyincu** to satisfy; **tanivi** satisfaction, contentment; **tanupu** to satisfy; n. satisfaction, content, coolness (Te.)(DEDR 3045).

3895.**Cold**: {**Echo word**} **cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-), jilujilu** to feel chill, be cool; **cilucil-en-al, jilujil-en-al** onom. expr. of being cool; **cill-it.u, jill-it.u** to become chill; **cill-en-l, jill-en-al** onom. expr. of being very chill; **jillu** extreme cold; **jilu-jiluppu** coolness (Ta.); **jillu** the sensation produced by touching cold water (Ka.); **jillum-anu** to feel or be very cold or chill (Te.); **jila** cold (Pe.); **jilin** (pl.) cold (water)(Mand..); **jili** cold, chill; **jili inba** to be cold, cool; **jilna** coldly, coolly (Kui); **julla innai** to be very cold (Kuwi)(DEDR 2576). **ciso** cold (N.)(CDIAL 5044). **s'is'ira** cold (R.); cold season (AV.); coldness, dew (MBh.); **sisira** cold; winter (Pali.Pkt.); frost (Pkt.); **sisir** cold and dewy season January - March (Mth.); **sisira** cool season (OAw.); **sisir** cold; dew, hoarfrost (H.); **sisara** cold (OG.); **sisil, sihil, hi_l-a, il-** cold (Si.); **s'ehol^{u}**, **s'ehul^{u}**, **s'ihol^{u}** cool; coolness (K.)(CDIAL 12475). **s'ais'ira** relating to the cold season (AV.); **hl, l** cold (Si.)(CDIAL 12617). **s'i_tala** cold (MBh.); **si_tala** cold (Pali); **si_ala, silha_** (Pkt.); **sialli** stormy day in winter (Pkt.); **s'ilalo < s'il < s'i_ta**, **silda** cold, unhappy (Gypsy); **s'ida_l** cold (Pas'.); **s'idol, seda_l** (Pas'.); **s'ida_l** (Shum.); **s'idul** (Tor.); **s'ida_lo** (Phal.); **s'ida_lu** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12487). **s'i_talayati** cools (Skt.); **sira_vai** makes cool, becomes cool (OAw.); **si_lna_** to become cool or damp; **sila_na_** to cool, moisten, be damp, sweat (H.)(CDIAL 12488). **selo** cold, shady, damp (Ku.); **selu_n.o** to let get cold (Ku.); **sela_unu** to become cold, be disheartened (N.); **sera_vai** cools (OAw.); **sera_b** to become cool (OAw.); **sera_na_** to become cold (H.); **s'el.** rice land which keeps humidity and coolness throughout the hot weather (M.); **s'eln.e~** to grow stale (M.); **s'el.o** humid (Konkan.); **hl, l** cold, frigid, coldness (Si.); **sela_pan.u** to let get damp (S.); **s'ellu** coldness (WPah.)(CDIAL 12613). **s'aitya** coldness (Ya_jc.); **secca** coldness (Pkt.); **s'e_i, s'e_** ice (Wg.); **s'e_** ice (Kt.)(CDIAL 12614). **s'irol.** cool time [e.g. **s'irol. ca_ vel.** cool time of day): **s'il.a_vel., s'ila_val.** (M.)](CDIAL 12489). **s'i_ta** cold (RV.); **s'i_taka** cool (AV.); **si_ta, si_taka** cold (Pali); **si_a** (Pkt.); **s'il** cold; a cold (Gypsy); **s'e** cold (Kt.); **si_u** cold; **si_o** lighty chilly fever (S.); **si_** cold (L.); **si_a_** adj. (L.); **si_, si~_** adj. (L.); **si_u** cold, coolness, shivering (OAw.); **s'i~_** cold (Konkan.i); **s'e_r.o_** cold (WPah.); **si_r.** dew (H.); **si**, **sis** cold (Gypsy); **s'i_yate_** is cold (TBr.); **s'uh, s'uh^{u}** ice frozen solid, frostbite of feet (K.)(CDIAL 12485). **Cool, damp, stale**: **sil** cool; cold, coolness; **si_la_** cold, dampness; **si_llha_, sillha_** damp; **sillh** dampness (P.); **s'ilu** coldness (WPah.); **s'illu, s'i_l, s'i_lo_** moist; **s'ila_** not sunny, a place where sun shines only a short time; **s'al.a_** cold, chilly (WPah.); **silo** damp, moist (e.g. of a cellar)(Ku.); **sial.a** cold, cool (of weather)(Or.); **siyara, si_l** (OAw.); **si_la_** cool, moist; **si_l** (H.); **s'i_l.u~** cold, stale; shady place (G.); **s'il.a_** cold, sluggish, stale (M.); **hi_l** cold; **hiyil** (Si.)(CDIAL 12487). **Smallpox; hectic fever**: **sill** hectic fever (P.); **s'i_tala_** smallpox

(Skt.); **s'i_tala_** goddess of smallpox (Skt.); **si_ari~_** small pox; **siaro** pock mark (S.); **si_l.i_** smallpox (G.)(CDIAL 12490). **s'i_to_da** name of a lake (Skt.); **si_to_daka** having cold water (Pali); **si_o_a_** name of a river (Pkt.); **syodo** damp, dampness (Ku.)(CDIAL 12491). **Winter**: **s'i_taka_la** cold season (Sus'r.); **sia_ro** winter (S.); **sea_l., sia_la_** (L.); **sea_l, sia_l, sia_la_** (P.); **siya_la_** (H.OAw.); **s'iya_l.o** (G.); **hl** (Si.)(CDIAL 12486). **Numb**: **sid.e, sed.e** to become stiff as a limb, rope, etc., become erect from cold as the hair on the body (Ka.); **si.d.- (si.d.-)** (part of body), gets numb (Kol.); **ci_d.-** (limb) becomes numb (Pa.); **sirum saia_na_** to have pins and needles after a limb has gone to sleep (Go.); **d.i_ma** numbness, loss of sensation in the limbs (Kui)(DEDR 2613). cf. **cit.icit.i** the throbbing pain of a boil when suppurating or forming (Tu.)(DEDR 2508). **Image: bristle**: **ilir (-pp- -tt-)** to stand erect as the hair stands on end from fright, etc.; sprout, germinate; **cilir (-pp-, -tt-)** to sprout, shoot, bristle as the hair on the body; **cilir-cilir-** to get goose-skin from intense emotion; **ciluppu (ciluppi-)** to bristle; **cilumpu (cilumpi-)** id., have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres, etc.; **cilumpu, cilukku** splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood (Ta.); **sli_nga (sli_ngi-)** to stand on end (hair)(Kui)(DEDR 2565).

3896.**Grass-hopper**: **carapam** grass-hopper (Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_mi** grasshopper (Pe.); **pa_me** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4084). **dempo** grass-hopper (Kon.lex.) **s'alabha** grasshopper, locust, moth (MBh.); **s'arabha** id. (Skt.); **salabha** moth (Pali); grasshopper, moth (Pkt.); **salaha** id. (Pkt.); **ha_lav** locust (K.); **sala_** grasshopper (P.); **s'alo** locust (WPah.); **s'alo~, s'ala_, s'owa_, s'alo_** (WPah.); **salau, salau~, sala_u~_, s'awo** (Ku.); **salaha, salau** (N.); **sal** large green grasshopper, mantis (H.); **salam.ba** grasshopper (Si.); **Lizard**: **sarabhu_** lizard (Pali); **sarat.a** lizard (Skt.); **sarah** grasshopper (H.); **saraba-ya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12347). **s'alak** grasshopper (Dm.Shum.Gaw.Kho.); **s'alo_k** (Gaw.); **s'alako_** (Sv.); **s'a_laka** (Phal.); **go_dha_-s'a_laka** (Phal.); **Lizard**: **s'alaka-gok** varnus lizard (Kal.); **sala_n.** grasshopper (Pas'.); **s'alagu_** large lizard (Kho.); **s'ala_ku** lizard; centipede (Yid.)(CDIAL 12345). **i_cal, i_yal** winged white ants (Ta.); **i_yal** winged termites; **i_ya_mpa_r-r-a** moth, winged termite, grasshopper (Ma.); **i_cal** the white ant when winged (Ka.); **isul.l.u** winged white ants (Te.)(DEDR 536). cf. **i_** fly, bee (Ta.)(DEDR 533). cf. **cil.-van.t.u** cricket (Ta.); **cil.-vi_t.u** id. (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 2588). cf. **tul.l.an** grasshopper; devil-dancer (Ma.); **tul.l.u** to leap, jump up (Ta.)(DEDR 3364). **Image: cricket**: **cilli < jhila** cricket (**cilli cillen-r.ollar.a_ta: Tiv. Periyati. 1,7,9**); **cillikai < jhillika_** cricket; **cil.-van.t.u** cricket (**M.M. 670**); **cil.-vi_t.u** id. (**Nar-. 252**); id. (Ma.); **cil.l.i_t.u** id.; **cillu_r-u** cricket (Ta.); **cillai** id., cicada cf. **cill-en-al** shrill sound (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,7,9**); **cil** sound,noise (Ta.lex.) **Image: cricket**: **ci_ri_** cricket (Skt.); **ci_rika_, ci_ruka_** (Skt.); **ci_ri_va_ka** (Mn.); **ci_ri_, ci_rika_, ci_ril.ika_** (Pali); **siruva_** (Si.); **siriya_** grasshopper (Si.)(CDIAL 4845). **jurrela, jur..ela, ju_rel** cricket (Go.); **cirra** cricket (Go.); **jhirra** id.; **jir.o_la_** the hot-weather cicada bug (Go.); **ju_ral** id. (Pa.); **ju_rol** (**j = dz**) id. (Nk.)(DEDR 2732). **ci_kuru-va_yi, ci_kura_yi** cricket (Te.); **ci_kuru-va_yi** cockroach (Ka.)(DEDR 2606). **ce_rat.e, co_rat.e, te_ran.t.i, s'e_rat.e_, s'e_ran.t.e** centipede (Tu.lex.) **Image: cricket**: **ci_ri, ci_rike** a cricket (Ka.); **jhi_ruke** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ci_r..** whistle, whistling (Ta.)(DEDR 2638). cf. **jhilli_ka** cricket (MBh.)(CDIAL 5394). **High-pitched sound**: **cu_l.am** a whistle (Ta.); **cu_l.a** id. (Ma.); **tul.y- (tul.c-)** to twitter (To.)(DEDR 2739). **el. (el.v-, en.t.-)** to sound; **el.l.al** sounding; **el.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to sound in a high pitch; n. gentle vibrant sound, sound; **nel.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to make noise; n. voice at high pitch (Ta.); **el.l.u** imit, sound of crash, burst (Ma.); **nil.f- (nil.t-)** to whistle; n. act of whistling (To.); **nel.l.u** to groan, moan; **ner..il, nir..i** a sound imitating that of breaking (Ka.)(DEDR 2932). **cillat.a** a creeping animal (Car.); **cillaka_** cricket (Skt.); **ci_l(h)ar., ci_l(h)ar, cillar., cillar** louse (H.); **c.yol^{u}** a certain insect or worm found in mountain lakes (K.); **cilso** rice-weevil (N.)(CDIAL 4828). **jhilli_ka** cricket (MBh.); **jhillika_** (R.); **jhilli_** (BhP.); a kind of

insect (P.); **jhillia_** id. (P.); **jhallika_** cricket (Pali); **zili_** cicada (A.)(CDIAL 5394). **Image: cricket**: **cimili** id. (Ta.); **simri** dragon fly (?Kol.)(DEDR 2541); **cil.l.-en-al** onom.expr. of being noisy, boisterous (Ta.)(DEDR 2588). **Image: beetle**: **cel.lu** flea, tick (Ta.Ma.); a large beetle on coconut trees, palm-worm, wood-worm (Ma.); **tel., tel.l.u, tel.ku** flea (Ta.); **cel.l.i** flea (Kod..); **cek** flea (Ko.); **tl.** flea (To.)(DEDR 2792). **car.ak bhut** a dog flea; **camki** the cow tick (Santali.lex.) **s'ili** a small earth-worm (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cel.l.u** flea, pulicidae (**W.**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **cer..ukai** a worm (**Civataru. 8,88**); **cer..ukam < jaluka_** leech (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 4,2, Pak. 264**); **cel.ukai** id. (**Civataru. 7,56**)(Ta.lex.)

3897.**Image: a small stick**: **cilli-k-ko_l** a kind of small stick (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 79**); **cillako_la** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: splinter**: **laha_** slip of wood used as ticket in distributing food (Si.); **laha** invitation tablet, label (Si.); **sala_** thin stick or bamboo, pin, spit (B.); long slender rod (Or.); **s'ala_ka_** any small stake or stick (S'Br.); twig, peg, thin bar, blade of grass, arrow (Pali); **s'ala_kala_** any small stake or stick (AV.); **s'ala_ya-, sila_ga_** twig, splinter (Pkt.); **sala_** wood, tree (Tir.); **s'ala_** wood, sticks for fuel (Wot..); wood, tree (Tor.); **shala~^{n}** wood (Mai.); **s'ula** wood (Kal.);[cf. **s'u_la** javelin, trident (Skt.Ta.)]; **s'ala** wood, roof-board (Bshk.); **sara_i_** thin stick (S.); **sala_i** matchstick (N.); quill or twig to scratch earhole with (Or.); **xala_** pin (of bamboo or wood or iron)(A.); **sala_i_** short stick, coarse needle (Bi.); **sara_i** iron or wooden poker (Mth.); **sala_i_** needle, probe, bodkin (H.); **sal.a_, sal.ai_, sal.i_** pin, spike, skewer (M.)(CDIAL 12349). cf. **cilpa** chip of wood (Pe.); **cilike** stick and other small pieces of wood (Ka.); **silpa** piece of wood (Halbi); **cilurka** (pl. **cilurkel**) chips of wood (Pa.); **hir.pe** fuel; **hi_rpe** firewood; **hirp** a chip or shaving (Go.); **si_lpa** chip of wood (Kond.a)(DEDR 2586).

3898.**Cross**: **silube, s'ilube** a crucifix, a cross (Ka.); **siluve** (Te.Ma.); **s'libo** (Syriac); **s'ali_b** (H.); **s'alb** crucifixion (H.)(Ka.lex.)

3899.**Bowl of huka**: **cilim** the bowl of the huka in which the fire and tobacco are placed (the cilim is often smoked without being placed in the huka); **cilim sengelte jalapurire hakoko lok** a false alarm, a mare's nest (Santali.lex.)

3900.**Image: hare**: **seir.i_, ser.hi_, seiyur., seiyhar., saha_, sa_ha_, sehir, sa~_** hare (L.); **s'as'a** hare (RV.); **s'as'aka** little hare (MBh.); **sasa, sasaka** (Pali); **s'as'aka** (NiDoc.); **sasa, sasaga** (Pkt.); **s's'oi**, pl. **s'os'a** hare, rabbit (Gypsy); **scyun.** hare (Wg.); **soce** (Wg.); **si** (Kat..); **ca_ska** (Pas'.); **s'as'i_ak, s'e_s'e_k** (Phal.); **saho, sahyar.o** (S.); **saha_, saiha_, sayhar.** (P.); **sahot.a_** leveret (P.); **sas'a_, chas'a_** hare (WPah.); **saso** (Ku.); **xaha_** (A.); **sasa_** (MB.Or.); **sas, sasa_** (H.); **saso** (G.); **saslu~** (G.); **sasa_** hare (M.); **sa_-va_, ha_-va_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12357). **saphon kulai** a hare (Santali.lex.) **s'as'a_ru** hare (MB.)(CDIAL 12358). **soso, sosea_** hare (Kon.lex.)

3901.**Image: blind in one eye**: **s.er.o** blind in one eye (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12717).

3902.**Joining of metal**: **sala_yi** joining of metal pieces by heating them in furnace and striking (Tu.lex.) cf. **kala_yi** tinning (Te.lex.) **sala_yisu** to clear, liquidate (Tu.lex.)

3903.**Measure**: **sala_yi** a measure of paddy, varying from 5 to 12 muras; a bundle of straw having 100 sheaves (Tu.lex.)

3904.**Split pulse**: **sala_yi** split pulse as in tubari; **sala_yi** split dhal (Tu.lex.)

3906.**Bride**: **tsali, tsalye** girl, bride (Kon.lex. esp. among Hindu Konkans). **tsalo, tsalea_** boy, used by some for bridegroom (Kon.lex.) cf. **ka_sada_ra, ka_saga_r-a** a groom (Ka.); **kha_sa-da_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ka_za_ri** married; **ka_za_r, ka_za_ra_** marriage; **ka_za_r zata_** marry; **ka_za_r kar** copulate; Lat. **conjunge in matrimonium**; **ka_za_ra_tso, ka_za_r, ka_za_ra_** bridal (Kon.lex.) **khasm** a husband, a master, an owner; **khas** own, particular, private; excellent; favourite (P.lex.)

3907.**Bride**: **se_r.i** bride (Kui); **cer..umai** excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness (Ta.); **cer..ikka** to be fertile; **cer..u** fine (Ma.)(DEDR 2789). **celvi** wealthy woman, lady of rank (Ta.); **celvi, celve, calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi** handsome woman (Ka.); **celuva** a beautiful woman, a woman (Te.)(DEDR 2786). **Companion; servant**: **cilatan-** male companion, associate, servant (Ta.); **cilati** confidante, female servant or companion (Ta.); **celi** female friend or companion, woman; **celiya** woman; **celimi** friendship; **celimari** male or female friend or companion; **cilika~_d.u** friend, companion (Te.)(DEDR 2783). **Image: mischievous woman**: **cillai** unruly mischievous disposition (as of a bull), wicked and libidinous woman (Ta.); **cille** a worthless, mischievous, misbehaving woman (Ka.)(DEDR 2577). **ce_t.a** slave (Skt.); **ce_t.i_** (Mn.); **ce_t.aka** (Skt.); **che_t.ika_** (Skt.); **ce_d.a, ce_d.aka, ce_d.i_** (MBh.); **ce_d.ika_, ce_la** (MBh.com.); **bha_ya_ce_la** bad wife (Skt.); **ce_t.a, ce_t.aka** slave boy, rogue (Pali); **ce_d.a, ce_d.aya** boy, slave (Pkt.); **ce_d.i_, ce_d.iya_** gir, slave girl (Pkt.); **cera_** servant, slave (P.); **ser** inferior; **seri_** maidservant (A.); **cer.** male servant or slave; **cer.i_** maid-servant (B.); **cer.a** servant; **cer.i** maidservant, concubine (Or.); **cera_** manservant; **ceri_** maidservant (Mth.); **cer$_i$** (Bhoj.); **cera_, ceri_** (OAw.); **cer** slave (OH.); **cer.a_, cera_** servant, pupil; **cer.i_, ceri_** maidservant (H.); **ced.** little girl; **ced.a_** boy, son; **ced.u~** little child (M.); **ced.u~** maidservant (Konkan.i); **ced.o** boy, manservant (Konkan.i); **sal.aya** servant (OSi.)(CDIAL 4902). **cerd.u~** boy (Konkan.i); **ceru_a_** slave (H.); **ced.ru~_** little child (M.); maidservant (Kon.); **ciruwa_da_r** groom (N.)(CDIAL 4903). cf. **cen.da** young; **cet.ra** dwarfish (Sant.); **cet.e** stupid (Wg.); **cit.** (Pr.); **cat.a_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4904). **Pupil**: **celvan-** Buddha (Ta.); son (**Kampara_. Makutapan:ka. 45**); **celvi** daughter (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ce_luka** Buddhist novice (Skt.); **cellaka** a class of novice (distinct from **ce_t.aka**)(Pali); **cella, cellaya, cilla** boy (Pkt.); **romani-cel** the Gypsies (Gypsy); **celo** disciple (S.); **celr.i_** female disciple (L.); **cela_, celi_** (P.); **celo** son, disciple (Ku.); **celo** pupil, apprentice (N.); **cela_** (B.Or.Mth.H.); **cela** (K.); **celi** (H.); **celo, celi_** pupil (G.); **celko** boy (G.); **celki_** girl (as terms of endearment)(G.); **cela_, celi_** disciple; **cili_-pili_** pl. brats, children (M.); **celli, calli** girl, daughter (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4911). **cella-k-kaliya_n.am** child-marriage; **cella-mat.i** premature udder of a heifer; **celli** female child or girl brought up delicately; petted girl (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 12**); a village goddess; **cella_yi** id. (Ta.lex.) **Sister**: **celikatte** female companion; **celli, celliya, cel(l)iyalu, celle, cellelu** younger sister (Te.); **sellay (**? = **selle)** id. (Kol.); **ca_lal** (pl. **ca_lacil**) sister (Pa.); **se_lal** (pl. **se_lasil**)(Ga.); **cella_l** (pl. **se_la_hk**), **se_la_r** sister, younger sister (Go.); **hela_r.** sister (Go.); **he_lar.** (pl. **he_lahk**), **e_lar.** (pl. **e_lask**) younger sister; **se_la_r.** (pl. **se_la_k**) id.; **eld** a sister (Go.)(DEDR 2783). **Young woman, wife**: {**Echo word**} **callepille** youngsters (Tu.lex.) **salige** friendship, familiarity (Tu.lex.) **tsali, tsalye** girl (H.Kon.) (Kon.lex.) **celvi** wealthy woman, lady of rank, Laks.mi_ (Ta.); **cellan-** wealthy person (Ta.); **calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve** handsome woman (Ka.); **celuvik** beauty, comeliness; **celuve** handsome man (Tu.); **celuvamu, celuvu** beauty, loveliness; **celuva** a beautiful woman, a woman (Te.); **celvam, celvu** wealth, beauty, pleasure, happiness, enjoyment (Ta.); **celvikkai** luxury, affluence (Ta.); **callu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvike, calvike, celuvva, celuvu, celva, celuvike, celvike** beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; **caluvatana** beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour (Ka.)(DEDR 2786).

ya_ma_-gi tune played when the bridegroom takes the bride (Sh.); **ya_man** going, flight (RV.)(CDIAL 10468). **juvel, juvli, zuvli, zuli** woman, girl; **ju_ar, ju_ri** woman (Gypsy); **yuvati** young woman (RV.); **juvai, juai** (Pkt.); **joi** woman, female (D..); **joi s'uno** botch (D..); **jo_i_, zu_i_** woman (Wot..); **joi** wife; **joyo** effeminate (S.); **jo, joi_, joe** (L.); **jo_, jolli_** (WPah.); **joi_, jwe** woman, wife (Ku.); **joi** wife (N.); **jo_i** (Bhoj.); **joi_** (H.)(CDIAL 10504). **joila ja_nu** to take a wife and maintain oneself at her expense (N.)(CDIAL 10505). **joru_** wife (P.WPah.); **jaru** (B.); **joru** (Or.); **joru_** (H.)(CDIAL 10506). **yo_s.it (yo_s.a, yo_s.an)** young woman (RV.); **jo_sia_** woman (Pkt.); **dos'e** girl, woman, wife (WPah.)(CDIAL 10536). **yuvan** young; **yu_nah-** (RV.); **junak** child; adj. young, little (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10508). **yuvara_ja** crown-prince (R.); **yuvara_jan** (Skt.); **juvara_a** crown-prince (Pkt.); **yuvarad-a** viceroy (Si.)(CDIAL 10509). **yuva_naka** young (Skt.); **yuva_na** young (Pali); **juva_n.a, jua_n.a** young man; **juva_n.i_** f. (Pkt.); **jua_n.u, jua_n.i_** a youth (S.); **jua_nu** (S.) **< java_n** (Pers.); **java_n., jua_n., jua_n.i_** (P.); **juwa_n, jwa_n** (N.); **zowa_n** (A.); **juya_n** young, strong (B.); **jua_n.a** young, a youth (Or.); **jua_n** (< Pers.); **jua_ni_** youth, manhood (Mth.); **jama_n** young man < Pers. (Mth.); **juwa_n** a youth (H.); **yuvan** young, best; **yona** young woman (Si.)(CDIAL 10510). **yauvana** youth, puberty (AV.); **yobbana** (Pali); **jo_an.a, jovvan.a, juvvan.a** (Pkt.); **ya_wun** prime or vigour of youth (K.); **joban.** youth (P.); **jo_ba~r.~** (Ku.); **joban** (N.); **jobana** (MB.); **jo_ban** (Aw.); **joban, jobana_** i(H.); **joban** (G.L.); **jobhanu** (S.); **joban** woman's breast (M.); **yovun** youth (Si.)(CDIAL 10537). **yobbana, yobbaa** youth; **yobbanat.t.ha** youthful; **yuva** young man (Pali.lex.) **ce_y** son, child, juvenility, youth (Ta.); **cevala** child at the breast (Ma.); **je_vu** child, lad, youth; **jo_vu** id., baby, female child; **je_vu, jo_vu** girl; **jo_kulu** children; **je_ru** pariah child (Tu.); **ce_pal** (pl. **ce_pkul**) boy, lad (Pa.); **se_pal** (pl. **se_pakil**) id.; **sa_pal** boy (Ga.); **jo~_xas** lad, youth; servant (Kur.)(DEDR 2813).

3908.**To redeem**: **co_l(l)utal** to redeem, as a mortgage (**Te_va_. 1040,9**); **co_r-u-va_yttal** to render a suitable return to one who has provided food (**Mullaip. 72**)(Ta.lex.)

3909.**Image: tail**: **s'e_pha, s'e_pa** tail (RV. viii.112.4; VS. xxv.7); **s'e_pas** skin covering the tail (Vedic.lex.)

3910.**Image: penis**: **s'e_pha, s'e_pa** penis (RV. viii.112.4; VS. xxv.7); **s'epya_vant** having manly power (AV. vii.113.1)(Vedic.lex.)

3911.**Image: gambol, sport; handsome**: **celvu** beauty, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness (Ta.); **calu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvike, calvike, celuva, celuvu, celva, celvu, celuvike, celvike** beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; **caluvatana** beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour; **calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve** handsome woman (Ka.); **celuvik** beauty, comeliness; **celuve** handsome man (Tu.); **celuvamu, celuvu** beauty, loveliness; **celuva** a beautiful woman, a woman (Te.)(DEDR 2786). **calla, cella** great mirth, fun, jest, smiling, laughter; **callava_d.u** to frolic, sport, gambol (Ka.); **calla_t.a, cella_t.a** sport, fun (Ka.); **cella_t.amu** sport, play, toying; **cella_d.u** to sport, play, frolic; **ceral-a_d.u** to sport, play, roam about for pleasure; **ceral-a_t.amu** sport, play, roaming for pleasure (Te.)(DEDR 2378). cf. **o_l-a_d.u** to sport in water, swim, bathe (Ka.); to sport in water (Te.); **o_lal-a_d.u** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1068). cf. **allala_d.u, allalla_d.u, alla_d.u** to move, shake, tremble (Te.); **alla_t.u (alla_t.i-)** to wander from place to place (Ta.)(DEDR 240). **lad.ati** sports (Skt.); **la_d.ayati** courts; **la_d.ayate_** desires (Dha_tup.); **lalati** sports; **la_layati** fondles (MBh.); **lal.ati** sports, dallies (Pali); **lalai** (Pkt.); **ler-** to desire (Gypsy); **la_l.e_ti** makes sport (Pali); **la_le_i** caresses (Pkt.); **lar.a_vvu~** (G.); **la_l.ile~** fondles (OM.); **nalavanava_** to fondle, coax (Si.); **lad.**

dally, fondle (Skt.)(CDIAL 10922). **la_d.ana** fondling (Skt.); **la_laka** (Skt.); **la_ra** husband (K.); **lori_** wife (K.); **la_r.a_** bridegroom (P.); **la_r.i_** wife (P.); **le_r.ot.u** very young bridegroom; **la_r.a_** bridegroom (WPah.); **la_r.i_** bride (WPah.)(CDIAL 11012). cf. **o_l a_t.t.u** to sing a lullaby (Ta.)(DEDR 996). cf. **o_l-a_d.u** to have affection for, love; **o_l-a_t.a** affection, friendship (Ka.); **or.pa (or.t-)** to pine for, lust after; n. desire, lust (Kui)(DEDR 1006). **lad.d.ia** fondling (Pkt.); **la_d.u** caressing (S.); **la_d.** love (P.); **la_d.o** bridegroom; **la_d.i** bride (S.); **la_d.la_** spoilt (of children)(L.); **la_r.** (Ku.); amorous dalliance (N.); fondling (Aw.); affection (H.); **la_d.a_** darling (H.); **la_d.ali_** (OMarw.); **la_d.** caress; **la_d.li_** spoilt darling; **la_d.o** darling; **la_d.i_** bride (G.); **la_d.** fondling; **la_d.akn.e~** to fondle (M.)(CDIAL 11013). **Beautiful**: **lad.aha** lovely (Skt.); **lat.abha** (Skt.); **lat.aha** (VarBr.S.); **lad.aha** pleasing, beautiful (Pkt.); **lad.ahi** adj. beautiful (OG.)(CDIAL 10923). **la_d.i_ka** boy, servant (Skt.); **lat.ati** acts childishly; **lat.va** dancing boy (Skt.); **lar.ka_** boy; **lar.ki_** girl (P.); **larika_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **raklo, rakli** (Gypsy); **lar.ka_** (WPah.); **lar.i_k** (Ku.); **ler.ka_** (B.); **lar.ika_, lar.ka_** (Mth.); **lar.ka_** (H.); **lad.ikka_** spoilt child (P.); **lar.ko, lar.ki** (N.); **la_rika_** (A.); **la_d.ku~** darling (G.); **la_d.ka_** (M.)(CDIAL 10924). **lata_** young woman (Skt.); **landa** id. (Si.); **lai_** term of affection for a woman (S.)(CDIAL 10929). cf. **alari** beauty (Ta.); **alampu, lampu** beauty, ornament, pleasure, magnificence (Ka.); **alara_ru** to shine, glitter; suit well, be proper, fit; rejoice, be pleased; **alarincu** to please, gratify (Te.)(DEDR 248). **Delirium**: **alat.t.u (alat.t.i-)** to tease, annoy, pester, bluster, be boisterous; n. trouble, annoyance, importunity; raving, delirium; **alat.t.i** bully, blusterer (Ta.); **alat.t.uka** to importune (Ma.)(DEDR 243).

3912.**Pretty; foppish**: **chai** appearance, conduct; **chaia_** foppish (Or.); **chai_l.** beautiful, good (P.); **chail, che_l., chail.** (WPah.); **chail.a, chail.a_** handsome, foppish (Or.); **chavilla, chavilla_kara** (Skt.); **chail, chailla_** handsome (P.); **chayalla** foppish (N.); **chail, chailla_** (Mth.); handsome, foppish, spruce (H.); **chel** id. (H.); elegant, foppish (G.); **cha_illa** bright, beautiful (Pkt.); **chaila, chailla** (Pkt.); **chail.a, chail.a_** cunning, clever (Or.)(CDIAL 5006). **chavi_** colour of skin, colour (MBh.); beauty (Skt.); **ahi-cchavi** snake's slough (JaimBr.); **chavi** skin (Pali); **chavi, chai** skin, body, beauty (Pkt.); **savaya, havaya** skin, snake's slough; **siviya** skin, hide (Si.)(CDIAL 5006). **chabi_la_** sprightly, pretty; **chabilo** foppish (P.); **chabi_la_** pretty (H.); **chabila_** (M.); **cabi_lu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5022). cf. **ca.y** beauty; **ca.yli** well; **ca.yka.re** handsome man (Kod..); **ca_yal** beauty, gracefulness (Ta.); beauty (Ma.); **ca_y** beauty (Ma.)(DEDR 2457).

3913.**Image: copper vessel for burying treasure**: **cellam** copper vessel as for keeping or burying treasure (Ma.); **callam, calla-p-pet.t.i** small brass box containing money, and betel (Ma.); **cellam, cella-ppet.t.i** metallic box for keeping betel leaves and areca nut (Ta.)(DEDR 2787). **jeli** onom. of jingle of money (Kod..); **celucela** tinkling noise (Ma.)(DEDR 2784). cf. **co_ra** milk-pot (Kor.); an earthen pot (Pa.); **so_r.a_** a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food (Go.); **so_ra** pot; **so_ra_** pitcher (Go.)(DEDR 2886). **Image: vessel with long neck**: cf. **jha_ri_** metal vessel with a long neck (S.); drinking vessel with spout (H.G.M.); **jha_r.i_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 5377).

3914.**Image: to beat a drum**: **cilaittal** to beat, as a drum (**Pur-ana_. 170**)(Ta.lex.)

3915.**Image: to retreat**: **cilaittal** to retreat (**Pu. Ve. 1,16**)(Ta.lex.)

3916.**Image: tail**: **cilai** tail (**Kalla_. 26,24**)(Ta.lex.)

3917.**Image: bow**: **cilai** bow (**Pu. Ve. 1,10**); sagittarius of the zodiac (**Vita_n-a. Ya_t. 13**); rainbow (**Pur-ana_. 61,14**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cila** bow (Ma.)(DEDR 2571).

3918.**Image: mountain**: **cilampu** mountain (**Pur-ana_. 143,10**); mountain slope (**Perumpa_n.. 330**); mountain cave, cavern (**Paripa_. 15,44**); **cilai < s'ila** mountain, hill (**Pu. Ve. 2,12**)(Ta.lex.) **s'ila_nadi** name of a river on the Hima_laya; **s'ila_-vr.s.t.i** stone-rain: hail; **s'ile, sile, sele** a stone; a rock; **s'aila** of stone; stony, rocky; a mountain; **s'aila_t.a** a mountaineer, a savage; **s'ailya** rockiness; a mountain (Ka.M.) (Ka.lex.) **cilli** small broken piece of stone, etc; shivers (**Kampara_. Ce_tupan. 22**); **jalli** id. (Ka.); **cillu** broken piece, as of stone (**Tiruppo_. Can. Alan.. 18**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cilampan-** chief of a hilly tract (**Ain:kur-u. 264**); Skanda as lord of the hilly tract (**Pu. Ve. 12, Irupa_r-. 10, Kol.u**.); **cilavar** chiefs of the desert tract (**Tiva_.**); people of the desert tract (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.lex.) **calli** small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd, small chips as of stone, rubble, small flat shells used for lime, small copper coin (Ta.); chip, potsherds, copper cash (Ma.); chip, potsherd (Tu.); **jalli** broken stone, metal (Ka.); road metal, broken stone (Te.); broken stones (Tu.); **jalub** small stone chips (Pa.)(DEDR 2381). **Rock, crag**: **sil** a hone, to rub and sharpen on a hone; **silau** to sharpen, to put an edge on; **jhile mile, jilmil** shining, polished, burnished, beautiful; **jhalkao** to shine, to flash, be burnished; **jhalmal** resplendent, clean and bright; **jhalmalao** to be trim, clean; neatly executed; **jhal jhal** to glisten, to glitter (Santali.lex.) **s'ila_** rock, crag (AV.); lower millstone (Skt.); **sila_** rock, stone, quartz (Pali); **sila_** stone (As'.); stone slab (Pkt.); **s'il** stone for braying things on (Sh.); **s'e_l** large stone, rock (K.); **sira** brick (S.); **sil** (L.); stone slab used for sharpening knives or grinding spices (P.); **s'il** (WPah.); **sili_** whetstone, hone; **silo** stone for grinding spices on (Ku.); **sili** whetstone (N.); **xil** stone, hailstone (A.); **sil** flat stone for grinding on, hail (B.); **sil.a** stone, grinding stone; **sil.a_** hailstone (Or.); **sil** rock, flat grinding stone; **sili_** stone, whetstone, hone, touchstone (H.); **sal., sal.i_** whetstone; **sala_r.i_, sala_r.u~** cobbler's whetstone (G.); **s'i_l.** stone (esp. smooth flat stone)(M.); **sal-a** rock, mountain (Si.); **sillh, silh** brick, hone (L.); **si_l** grindstone; **silla_, silli_** barber's whetstone (Bi.); **si_l** stone (Mth.); **silli_, sili_** (H.)(CDIAL 12459). **sala_t.** stone-cutter (G.)(CDIAL 12460). **s'ila_pat.t.a** stone slab (for sitting or grinding on)(MBh.); **sila_pat.t.a** stone slab, stone bench (Pali); **sirot.o** brickbat (S.); **silaut.o** stone to grind spices on (Ku.N.); **silaut., silawat.** (Bi.); **sila_wat.** (Bi.); **silaut.** (Mth.); **silwat., silaut., silot.** (H.)(CDIAL 12461). **sira_n.i** large whetstone (S.); **sara_n.** (G.)(CDIAL 12462). **s'ila_sana** stone-seat (Skt.); adj. seated on a stone-seat (R.); **salasun** stone seat (OSi.)(CDIAL 12463). **s'aila** made of stone, rocky; rock, hill (MBh.); **se_la** rocky; rock, crystal (Pali); **se_la, sella** collection of stones (Pkt.); **s'e_l** rock (K.); **sel-khar.i** soapstone (P.); **sel** stone slab for washing on (G.); **sel-a, hel-a** rock, mountain (Si.)(CDIAL 12616).

3919.**A fragrance**: **silhaka** a fragrance (Skt.lex.) **sihla, silha** olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense; **sihlaka** olibanum, u_da, lo_ba_na (Ka.lex.) **s'allaki_-drava** incense; **s'allaki_** a kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); **sallaki** name of a tree (Skt.lex.) **callaki < s'allaki_** konkany resin, vel.l.aikkun:kiliyam; cinnamon tree (Ta.lex.) **Benzoin**: **s'aile_ya** produced from rocks or in the mountains (Ka.); benzoin or storax (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Olibanum**. **sallaki, s'allaki** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) The gum of the **salai** tree of India (boswellia thurifera) is called **kunduru** in Sanskrit... used as an incense and a local application to buboes. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 133-137). **Boswellia serrata**: **salga** boswellia serrata (Santali.lex.) **sa_lhe, sa_lhi_** a tree, boswellia glabra (amyrideae) which is found to the west of Jamna in the Siwalik tract within the Punjab, but not in numbers sufficient to render it of much economic interest (Punjabi.lex.) **sila_ci_** a partic. medicinal plant (AV.); **sulei_** partic. bitter

herb (WPah.)(CDIAL 13424). cf. **sihla, sihlaka** benzoin, incense; **sihlaki_, sihli_** the olibanum tree (Skt.lex.) **cilan:kam** bark of the wood-apple tree, vil.a_mpat.t.ai (**W.**); cf. **e_lava_luka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **silha** (Skt.lex.) cf. **ci_d.a_** tree from which turpentine is obtained (Skt.); a kind of perfume (Jain.Skt.); **ci_d.a** pine (Pkt.); **cili** juniper (Phal.)(CDIAL 4837). Liquidambar orientalis: **silhaka** (Skt.); **liquid storax, rose malloes** (Eng.); **styra linquide** (Fr.); **silaras** (H.B. G.); id.(Ka.Te.M.); **asli, lubhani, meihsila** (Pers.); **mih sayelaha** (Arab.); **neri-arishippal, meri-arishippal** [**neriya_cam = erika_cu, akir-ku_t.t.u** (one of five)(Ta.lex.)]; **rasamalla** (Ma.); is a forest tree of Asia Minor, yielding liquid storax which is an article of import at Bombay. The balsam obtained from the trunk of the tree and purified is called 'prepared storax'... It is stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, antiseptic, disinfectant and astringent. Mahomedan physicians regard it to be tonic, resolvent, and astringent... **Liquid storax** obtained by boiling the inner bark of the tree in water is an aromatic, semi-fluid, opaque, grey balsam. It is used for perfuming medicinal oils; also useful in bronchitis, chronic coughs of the aged, and pulmonary affections and in chronic catarrh of the genito-urinary organs, as cystitis, pyelitis, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea etc. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 747). Liquidambar orientalis: Storax... from a small tree found in the south-west of Turkey... Collection and preparation. In the early summer the bark is injured by bruising or by making incisions. After a time the outer bark may be pared off, or the whole bark may be left until the autumn, when it is removed. The pieces of bark are pressed in horse-hair bags... The exhausted bark is used in the East for fumigation. The crude or liquid storax is exported in casks from Izmir... Crude storax is a greyish, viscous liquid with a pleasant odour and bitter taste... characteristic balsamic odour and taste... Uses: Storax is chiefly used in the preparation of friars' balsam and benzoin inhalation. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 326-327). Hamamelidaceae: Trees or shrubs, often with stellate indumentum... They yield stimulating expectorant balsams... hamamelis virginiana, liquidambar orientale = platanus orientalis, liquidambar styraciflua = liquidambar macrophylla official in many pharmacopoeia. Altingia excelsa: Distribution: Assam, Bhutan, Pegu, Mergui, Java and Yunnan. The resin is bitter, pungent, hot and oily; antipyretic, aphrodisiac; cures leucoderma, bronchitis, biliousness; used in scabies (Ayurveda)... The resin is known as 'storax.'... Rassamala resin contains benzoic and cinnamic aldehydes. Arabic: **basiasayal, meaahesayelah**; Assam: **jutili**; Burma: **nantayok, nantayop, nantayu**; Ceylon: **rasamala**; Deccan: **silaras**; Gujarat: **silaras**; Hindi: **silaras**; Indo China: **to hap binh khang**; Malayalam: **rasamala**; Marathi: **shilaras**; Persian: **aslelubni**; Sanskrit: **ashmapushpa, chala, chanchalatailaka, dhumra, dhumravarna, java, kalka, kapichanchala, kapinama, kapisha, kapitail, karevar, kritrima, kritrimaka, lepana, muktimukta, pavana, pindatavara, pindita, pinyaka, pishtaka, pitasara, sainhikarasa, shaja, shalakidrava, siddha, silhapindaka, silharasa, sugandhika, tailakhya, tailaparni, turashka, vrikadhupa, yava, yavala**; Tamil: **neriyurishippal**; Telugu: **shilarasamu**; Urdu: **silaras**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 1007-1008).

3920.**Image: river**: cf. **silka, ilka** small river (Go.)(DEDR 2569). **siliku, siluku** to come in contact with, to fall on (as water)(Ka.lex.) **cilampam** the freshet in the river Ka_ve_ri as in the month of Cittirai; **cilampam-a_r-u** the sacred stream of the Ar..akar hills, in Madura district (**Cilap. 11,108**)(Ta.lex.) **Tributary stream, rivulet**: **cir-r-a_r-u** rivulet (Ta.); id. (Ma.); tributary stream; **cir-r-i-ya_r-u** small river (**Man.i. 15,82**) (Ta.lex.)

3921.**Image: a hasp**: **cilaka** a hasp (Ka.); **silka** a leaf-cup pin (Go.)(DEDR 2561). **Image: mixed, joined**: {**Echo word**} **hilu** mixed (S.); **hili-mili** unitedly, jointly (N.); **hil-mil** (H.); **hel-mel** unitedly

(P.)(CDIAL 14119). **Image: entangled**: **silku** an object to entangle or catch game; **silukisu** to cause to be entangled; **siluku, siliku, sikku** to become entangled; **siluku, sid.uku, sillu** troublesomeness (Ka.); **cilugu, silugu, ceruvu** mischief (Te.); **cilukku** intricacy; trouble, impediment; **siluku-gudure** a troublesome, vicious, restive horse (Ka.lex.)

3922.**Image: churning**: cf. **ciluku** to churn (Te.); **ciluppi** a churning staff (Ta.)(DEDR 2570). **ciluppu-tal** to whirl round (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,8,2**); to churn (Ta. colloq.); to stir, agitate (Ta.lex.) **Image: circle, car wheel**: **cilli < cil** circle (**Pin..**); car wheel (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 71**)(Ta.lex.)

3923.**Image: to distil; drop; stone**: **jalugu** place where water drops or oozes (Ka.); **jalug, jalub** id. (Pa.); **jalla** spring (Kuwi); **jalka'a_na_** (of the rains) to percolate and soak the ground thoroughly, so that in low-lying spots water oozes out or opens new springs; refl. pass. **jalka_rna_** (Kur.)(DEDR 2373). **ks.alati** flows (Skt.)(CDIAL 3664). **gal.a** a drop; **gal.a_gal.am. gachati** goes from fall to fall (Pali); **gar.o** hail (S.); **gar.a_** (L.P.); **gad.a** large stone (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3969). **gad.ati** drops, distils, runs as liquid (Dha_tup.); **gal.ati** drips, trickles, rains, falls (Pali); **gar.an.u** to drip (S.); **gariba** to roll (as water)(A.); **gar.a_** to ooze out; **gar.a_na_** to make slide or roll (B.); **gar.iba_** to flow down, fall, wallow, roll, pass (of time)(Or.); **gar.hab** to be melted, dissolve (Mth.); **gar.na_** to sink into (H.); **gar.vu~** (G.); **gad.n.e~** (M.); **galanava_** to ooze (Si.); **gal.anava_** to dissolve (OSi.)(CDIAL 3973). **gad.ita** distilled (Skt.); **gar.i** rainwater flowing out from a village on to the fields (B.)(CDIAL 3976). **kha_ra** flowing, dropping (Pkt.); **ks.a_ra** flowing; juice, essence; treacle (Skt.)(CDIAL 3675). **jha_ra_** stream of water from the perforated bottom of a pot to water a plant (B.); dropping of water, water fall (L.); **jha_ro** diluted with water (S.)(CDIAL 5373). **jha_rnu** to pour out (N.); **jha_riba_** to let fall, drop (Or.)(CDIAL 5376). **jha_lra_** spring of water (H.)(CDIAL 5380). **jhara** waterfall; **jhari_** river (Skt.); waterfall (H.); fountain-head (M.); **jhar** cloud (L.); flow, fall (Mth.); **zori** ravine (A.); **jhar, jhari** waterfall (B.); **jhara** natural spring, waterfall (Or.); **jharo** fountain, spring (G.); **jhar-mar** drizzle (G.); **jhara_** spring of water (M.)(CDIAL 5343). **jharan.a** water from a cascade (Npr.Skt.); falling, dripping (Pkt.); oozing or trickling down, spring, cascade (Or.); **jharn.o** spring of water (S.); **jharna_** grating in a waterway, cullender (P.); waterfall (N.); cascade, waterfall (Mth.Bhoj.); **jharan** an oozing out, dropping (of corn)(B.); **jharan.** flow of water, leakage, spring (G.)(CDIAL 5344). **jharai** drips, falls (Pkt.); **jharan.u** to ooze, trickle, emit semen (S.); falls off (OAw.); **jharan.** to ooze, leak, drop, fall (L.); **jharna_** to have emission of semen in sleep (P.); to ooze, trickle away (H.); **jharnu** to drip, fall (N.); **zariba** to ooze out, shed tears (A.); **jhara_** to ooze out, drip, fall off (as leaves)(B.); **jhariba_** (Or.); **jharab** to trickle, fall (Or.); **jharal** to fall (Bhoj.); **jharab** to fall (of leaves)(OAw.); **jharvu~** to ooze, drip, shed, melt (G.); **jharn.e~** to trickle, ooze (M.); **jharta_** subsides (Konkan.i); **jharakn.e~** to run off (M.)(CDIAL 5346). **jhara_l, jhala_r** excavation by the side of a river from which water is drawn for irrigation (P.)(CDIAL 5347). **jhad.ai** hastens, makes fall (Pkt.); **jar.** to fall off (Pas'.); **jharan.** to drip, ooze (L.); **jhar.n.a_** to fall off, be shaken off, be emitted (of semen)(P.); **jhar.nu_** to fall (WPah.); **jhar.n.o** to drop down (Ku.); **jharnu** to fall (N.); **jhar.iba_** to fall (Or.); **jhar.na_** (H.); **jhad.n.e~** to be shed or cast (of leaves, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 5328-a). **sar.a_na_** to drip (of water from wet clothes)(Go.); **ha_r.** (leaves) to fall (Pe.); (leaves) to fall off (Mand..)(DEDR 2404). **jad.i**, **jid.i** fine continuous rain (Ka.); **jhad.i_** continuous rain (Pkt.); long continued rain (M.); **jhari** showers (N.); **zari** continuous rain for several days (A.); **jhar.i_** continued rain or wind (S.); continued rain (P.); rain (WPah.); incessant rain (Ku.); continuous wind and rain (Or.); showers (H.); continuous heavy rain (Marw.G.); **jhar.** large cloud (L.); clouds covering sky, heavy rain (P.); storm, high wind (B.); **jhur.u** heavy clouds (S.); **jhur.i_** rainy weather (Si.)(CDIAL 5329). **ca_r-u** flow, issue

(Ta.); **ca_ral** drizzling rain (Ta.); **ca_r-uka** drizzle (Ma.); **ca_r-al, ca_r-r-al** (Ma.); **mar..a ca_r-r-al** drizzling rain (Ma.); **ja_ru** drop or ooze out, flow (Ka.)(DEDR 2482).

3924.**Image: spring, fountain-head**: **sela, selaye_r-u** waterfall, cascade (Te.); **sele** spring, fountain-head (Ka.); **jela** a spring of water (Te.)(DEDR 2785). **zar, zari** fountain (Kon.lex.) **To trickle**: **co_r.-** to trickle (Pa.); **ho_r.- (-t-)** to drip (Pe.)(DEDR 2893). cf. **co_r (-v-, -nt-)** to trickle down as tears, fall, drop, exude, ooze out (Ta.)(DEDR 2883). **jo_gu** waterfall (Ka.); id., cataract (Tu.)(DEDR 2874). **To oscillate**: **jo_l(u) (jo_ld-/jo_t-)** to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle (Ka.); **jo_li, jo_le** swinging, hanging (Ka.); **jo_la_t.a** oscillation, hanging; **jo_ta_d.uni** to wave, move, oscillate (Tu.); **jo_la** lullaby, cradle song (Te.); **ho_l-, o_l-** to shake; caus. **ho_lh-** (Go.)(DEDR 2889). **To move**: **ca_lana** causing to move or go; causing to pass through a sieve, sifting; moving to and fro; wagging; making loose; **sam.ca_lana** the act of causing to move about, that of shaking (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **ca_lita** moved to and fro, shaken; **ca_lata_** that is in motion (M.); **ca_lati-daptara** the records required for current business; **ca_la, ca_lu** the state of being movable or in motion, shaking (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **salila** water, sea (RV.); **sarira** (VS.); **salila** water (Pali.Pkt.); **salila_** large river (Pkt.); **silil-a** water (Si.); **sal** move (Skt.)(CDIAL 13288). cf. **salbal** restless movement (e.g of insects)(N.); **sal.val.vu~** to move (G.)(CDIAL 13284). **s'alati** moves, goes (Dha_tup.); **salana** moving, shaking; **salayati** shakes (Pali); **s'al** to occur, be found (Ash.); **s'al** move (Skt.)(CDIAL 12346). **cala** movement (Skt.); **cal** spreading out of a river over low lands, flood (L.); **cal.** deviation from rule or promise, slipperiness (M.)(CDIAL 4714). **cala** trembling, unsteady (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **col** bankrupt (Kho.); **sala** shaking, moving (Si.)(CDIAL 4713). {**Echo word**} **calana** tembling (Pa_n..); adj. **calana** wandering (MBh.); trembling; excitement (Pali); **calan.a, calan.a_** going, conduct (Pkt.); **calan** gait, practice, usage (B.); **cal.an.i** (Or.); **calan.a** walk, gait (OMarw.); **cal.an.** conduct, currency (G.); **cal.an.-val.an.** movement, deportment (M.)(CDIAL 4716). [**calli** small copper coin (Ta.); copper cash (Ma.); **jalli** metal (Ka.); road metal (Te.)(DEDR 2381) **jeli.** onom. of jingle of money (Kod..); **celucela** with a frizzling, tinkling noise (Ma.)(DEDR 2784)]. **cal** move, tremble (Skt.); **calayati** causes to move (Pa_n..); **cale_ti** shakes (Pali); **pa~_-cal** to chase away (Ash.); **ca_li** to summon (Pr.)(CDIAL 4717). **calavalan.a** fidgeting (Pkt.); **cal-bal** restlessness (N.); **cal.val.vu~** to fidget (G.); **cal.val.** (M.)(CDIAL 4718). **cala_cala** evermoving (Pa_n.); **cara_cara** (Pa_n..); movable (Pali); in constant motion, unsteady (Pali.Pkt.); **cola_l** belongings, property (Pas'.); **cal.a_l.** excessive trembling through fear; **cal.a_ln.e~** to flow copiously (M.)(CDIAL 4719). [cf. **celvam, celvu** wealth, prosperity (Ta.); **cellam** prosperity, private treasury (as of a king)(Ta.); wealth (Ma.)(DEDR 2786)]. **calita** shaking, trembling (MBh.); disordered of mind (Skt.); shaking, wavering (Pali); **calia** (Pkt.); **caryo** mad (S.); **carya_, caria_** (L.)(CDIAL 4720). **sel.e** to draw, pull, pull off, rob, pull about, (also **sal.e**) to rush forward with impetuosity (as the water of a stream or river); n. pulling, pulling off, robbing, force of a stream (Ka.); **sel.** force (Tu.); **celuku** to pull out (as the eyes)(Te.)(DEDR 2791). **Image: to pour out water; to overflow**: cf. **jala** water (MBh.)(CDIAL 5155). **callu (calli-)** to sprinkle water (Ta.); **callu, cel, cellu, celan:ku** to scatter, pour out, shed, spill; **callisu, cellisu** to cause to scatter etc.; **calaku, calan:ku, calan:gu** to let go from the hand, discharge, throw away; **jellane** with a violent gush (of water); **cal.e, cal.eya, cal.aka, cal.aya, cal.iya** sprinkling (Ka.); **cell- (celli-)** to throw away (liquid), scatter (grain)(Kod..); **calluni** to spill, shed; **celluni** to sprinkle, spill, shed; spill, drop; **cella_t.a** scattering, spilling (Tu.); **callu** to sprinkle, scatter, strew, spread, cast or throw loosely, sow; **callakamu** sprinkling, watering, irrigation; **jallu** rain, a shower, spray of rainwater etc.; v.i. = **callu** (Te.); **sall-** to sprinkle (Nk.); **cal-** (rain) falls in a shower (Pa.); **jall-** to sow seed, scatter (Ga.); **jal-** to strain water from boiled rice; **jall-** to swill with water; **all-** to sprinkle (water)(Go.);

jallinai to scatter; **jal- (-it-)** to throw out liquids (Kuwi)(DEDR 2384). **jalla_** mass of water, reservoir (H.); **jalla** moisture, wet dirt, sweat; **jallika_** drop of sweat, dirt (Pali); **dli** dirt (Si.)(CDIAL 5165). **jalthal** broad sheet of water (P.); flood (N.); sheet of water (H.); **jalt.hal** id. (H.)(CDIAL 5159). **jala_s'aya** expanse of water, lake (Mn.); **zala_h** large expanse of standing water (A.)(CDIAL 5160). **al.akam** water (Ta.); **al.aka, al.l.aka** neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids (Ka.); **anuku** semiliquid, semifluid (Te.)(DEDR 298). **aluku** to sprinkle, scatter (rice etc. in a net to lure birds)(Te.); **alk-** to sprinkle (Kol.); **al.k-** id. (Nk.); **alk-** id. (Pa.); **r.anj-** to bail out (water) by sprinkling (Mand..); **la_nja (la_nji-)** to sprinkle, scatter around; n. sprinkling; **lanj-** to bail water with hands (Kui); **r.anj-** to bail out (pool, by sprinkling action); **ra_njali** to bail out; **lanjinai** to scatter, speckle (Kuwi); **alavu (alavi-)** to spill (Ta.)(DEDR 305). cf. **nol.** to bale out as water (Ta.)(DEDR 3790). cf. **calacala** onom. expr. of purling as of water (Ta.); **cala-cal-en-al** onom. expr. of rustling as of dried leaves, sounding as of drizzling rain; **calacala (-pp-, -tt-)** to rustle, be talking incessantly (Ta.); **calacala** the rippling of a current or streamlet, the noise of falling leaves etc. (Te.)(DEDR 2366). **chara** flood (S.); **chalnu** to churn (e.g. whey)(WPah.); **chalchali mutnu** to micturate through fear (N.); **sal.n.e~** to boil up (M.); **chalakna_** to be split (P.); **chalakka** splashingly; **chalkanu** to splash, fluctuate; **chachalkinu** to be shaken up in a bottle (N.); **chalakna_** to be split (N.); **chal.ko** splash (G.); **cha_l** jump (K.); **chall** overflowing of water, very heavy rain (L.P.); **chala_r** wave (Ku.); **cha_l** (N.); spray, wave (H.); **alla** waterfall, rapids (Si.); **chalko** shower of rain (S.); **cha_lak** waver (G.); **chalka_vu~** to be split (G.)(CDIAL 5002). cf. **jala** water (MBh.); **jad.a** (BHSkt. ii,237); **jala** water (Pali.Pkt.); **zal** urine (K.); **jaru** water (S.); **jal-thal** flood; **jal** water (N.); **zal** (A.); **jala_-ta_l** flood (N.); **zali_ya_** river-bank (A.); **jal.ia_** watery (Or.); **jalua_** (B.); **jal** water (B.H.); **jal.** (G.M.); **jala_** mass of water, tank, lake (H.); marsh, marshy (B.); **jal.a_** watery, moist (Or.); **jal.i_** moat, fen, bog (Or.); **jol** cream (Pas'.); **zilar** (Dm.); **jile_r.i_** (Phal.)(CDIAL 5155). **jhal.iba_** to drip, be soldered (Or.)(CDIAL 5353). **jha_lra_** spring of water (H.)(CDIAL 5380). **jha_l.an.** soldering, solder (G.)(CDIAL 5381). **jaloiki** to throw, sprinkle, scatter (e.g. seed, earth, manure)(Sh.); **jha_lan.a_** to gild (P.); **za_liba** to solder (A.); **jha_la_** (B.); **jha_l.iba_** to clear out silt from a well, to solder (Or.)(CDIAL 5382). cf. **jhillai** bathes; **jhilli_** wave (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5392). cf. **jha_ro** diluted with water (S.); **jha_ra_** dropping of water, waterfall (L.); stream of water from the perforated bottom of a pot to water a plant (B.)(CDIAL 5373). cf. **ca_ral** drizzling rain (Ta.); **ca_r-r-u mar..a** id. ()Ma.); **ja_r-a, ja_r-ike, ja_r-uvike** flowing, trickling (Ka.); **ja_rupad.i, ja_rpad.i** running away (Tu.)(DEDR 2482).

3925.**Treasure**: **se_vadhi, s'e_vadhi** wealth-receptacle: one of the treasures of Kube_ra; a hoard, a treasure; **s'e_va** treasure, wealth; hapiness (Ka.lex.) **s'e_va_ra** treasury (RV. viii.1.22); **s'e_va** dear, precious (RV. i.73.2; i.69.4; i.58.6); **s'e_vadhi** treasure, wealth (RV. ii.13.6); **s'e_vadhi-pa_** guarding treasure (**da_sah s'e_vadhipa_ arih**: RV. viii. 51.9); **s'e_vr.dha** affording delight, dear (RV. v.87.4); **s'e_vya** dear (RV. i.156.1)(Vedic.lex.) **se_v** to watch over, guard, protect; **se_vita** protected, preserved; attended upon; **se_vya** to be taken care of or guarded (Skt.lex.) cf. **celvam, celvu** wealth (Ta.); **cellam** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2786). **ce_maniti** riches kept in reserve, reserve funds; deposit to meet one's needs in the future; treasure-trove; **ce_ma-vaippu** id. (**Tiv. Ira_ma_n-uca. Nu_r-. 22**); **ce_mam** stronghold, secure place (**Periyapu. Amarniti. 16**); hoard, treasure-trove (**Pirapulin.. Cittara_. 49**); **ce_ma-cey-tal** to keep covered, protected (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 69**); **ce_ma-vil** bow kept in reserve (**Cilap. 2,42, Urai.**); **ce_matte_r** war-chariot kept in reserve (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_r. 105**)(Ta.lex.) **ks.e_ma** guarding something got, good fortune (Pkt.); habitable (MBh.); ease, happiness (RV.); **khe_ma** tranquil; peace (Pali); living at ease (Pkt.); **khi~_** welfare (S.); **khem** well-being (G.); **khev** an evil accident (M.); **kema** feast, happiness, magic to avert mischief (Si.); **semin, hemin** softly, quietly

(Si.)(CDIAL 3745). **s'e_va, se_va** happiness; treasure, wealth (Ka.lex.) **cemmai** goodness, soundness, good condition; **ceyya** correct, perfect, sound; **cevvi** season, gracefulness; **cevvu** rectitude, soundness; **ce-ceve_** properly; **cevvai** correctness, sound condition as of mind, body (Ta.); **cemmu** straightness, prosperity; **cemme_** well, straightly; **cevva** correctness; **cevvu, covvu** propriety, straightness (Ma.); **say, sey, cey** straightness, propriety, merit; **saytu** straightness, propriety; **sayte** rectitude; **sayda** man of rectitude, honest man; **saypu** propriety, justice, virtue, merit; **sasina** straightness, rectitude, propriety; **sasine** straightly, properly, nicely; **sa_vagisu** to make straight, proper or nice (Ka.); **sajji** good, proper, healthy; well, nicely (Tu.); **sai** adv. it is right; **sahi** proper, correct, right (Tu.); **sasi** straight, good, proper, well, healthy; soundness, good order (Te.); **sasiga_** straightly, well, properly (Te.); **saki_** straight (Kol.)(DEDR 2747). **ks.e_pan.a** putting or placing anything on or in; **ks.e_pa** throwing, casting; laying on (Ka.lex.) **se_ma, ce_ma, ke_ma, ks.e_ma** residence, place of rest; well-being (Ka.lex.)

3926.**Treasury**: cf. **s'eva_ra** treasury (RV. viii.1.22); **s'e_vadhi-pa_** guarding treasure (RV. viii.51.9); **s'e_va** dear, precious (RV. i.73.2; RV. i.69.4; RV. i.58.6); **s'e_vadhi** treasure, wealth (RV. ii.13.6) (Vedic.lex.) cf. **seur.a_** a Jain mendicant (P.); **sevir.o** a class of Hindu devotees (S.); **sevr.o** a Jain monk (G.)(CDIAL 13592). **Treasure**: **cellam** private treasury, as of a king (**Na_.**); **cellan-** wealthy person (Ta.lex.) **celvam** wealth, riches (**Na_lat.i, 2**); immensity, prosperity, flourishing state (**Tiruvil.ai. Meykka_. 29**); **celvu** wealth, prosperity, beauty, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 4,7**); **celvan-** wealthy man (**Na_lat.i, 298**); lord (**Cirupa_n.. 97**); **celvi** wealthy woman, lady of rank (**Ka_cippu. Talavi. 29**); Laks.mi_; **celvikkai** luxury, affluence; **cellam** opulence, prosperity (Ta.); **cellam** wealth (Ma.)(DEDR 2786). **cellit.am** prosperous circumstances (**Na_lat.i, 149**); **celva-k-kit.appu** immense wealth (**I_t.u, 1,3,1**)(Ta.lex.)

3927.**Perfume**: **ks.e_ma, ce_ma** a kind of perfume (**ks.e_ma villa diddaru_ he_mada_s'e bid.a** = does not give up the desire for gold, though not possessing the ks.e_ma perfume)(Ka.lex.) **s'aivalam** a kind of fragrant wood; **s'aile_ya** fragrant resin; benzoin (Skt.lex.) **ce_lo_tam** sandalwood tree (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ca_yam** colour (Ta.) **Sandal; aromatic**: **ce_va-maram** Malay sandal; **ce_vai** Malay sandal, sandoricum indicum; **ca_yamaram** id. (**M.M. 464**) Sandoricum indicum = sandoricum koetjape: **thitto** (Burmese); **sevai** (Ta.); **sevamanu** (Te.); root: aromatic, carminative, stomachic, antiseptic, astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery; toxic bitter substance; habitat: tropical forests of Pegu and Tenasserim; largely cultivated in the Western Peninsula, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula and Burma (GIMP, p.220). Sandoricum koetjape or indicum or melia koetjape or sandoricum ternatum: **santo_l** (Philippines); also reported from Siam and Indo-China throughout the Malayan region... the leaves are trifoliate... the seeds are large and are surrounded by translucent or pale, acid, edible pulp of good flavour. Peeled, quartered, and cooked in syrup, santo_ls make delicious preserves... the fresh leaves, applied to the skin are sudorific, and in decoction they are used for baths in cases of fever... Kartikar and Basu state that the roots, which are bitter, are prescribed in Amboina, bruised with vinegar and water, as a carminative and also in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery... the roots are much used in Malayan medicine as a preventive after childbirth and a generl tonic. The pounded bark may be applied to ringworm. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 486-487).

3928.**Sandal**: **ce_va-maram** Malay sandal; cf. **ca_yamaram < cha_ya_ +** Malay sandal, sandoricum indicum (**M.M. 464**); **ca_yappet.t.i** small lacquer boxes with compartments; dyed

ola-covered baskets with compartments (Ta.); **ca_yucciyakka_rar < sa_yujya +** Lin:ga_yats as seeking absorption into the deity (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ce_rvai-c-cantan-am** compound sandal paste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

3929.**Gum**: **cal.i** resin (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **s'e_vala** slimy (AV. i.11.4)(Vedic.lex.) **silesa** gum (Pali.lex.) **To stick**: **jilet** to stick to, to adhere, as a plaster; **jalat** to stick, to adhere, to press against (Santali.lex.) **jir** gum, any adhesive (Ko.); **jerre_** gum, resin (Kur.)(DEDR 2556). **Stickiness**: **s'lis.t.a** clinging to (Skt.); **silit.t.ha** adhering (Pali.Pkt.); embraced, touching (Pkt.); **silut.u** sticking to, smooth, polished (Si.); **silit.u** touching (Si.)(CDIAL 12739). **s'lis.yati** adheres to (ChUp.); **lissai, sili_sai** embraces (Pkt.); **lisinu** to adhere to, be sticky (N.); **lisna_** to be sticky (H.); **lihanava_** to unloose, untie; **lissanava_** to slide, cause to untie (Si.)(CDIAL 12740). **s'le_s.a** adhering to (R.); **sile_sa** embrace (Pali.Pkt.); **le_sa** (Pkt.); **lhes, les** stickiness (H.)(CDIAL 12741). **s'le_s.ayati** connects (Dha_tup.); **s'le_s.ita** (MBh.); **sile_sai** embraces (Pkt.); **le_san.a** joining (Pkt.); **lesn.o** to stick together (Ku.); **lesi_n.o** to be stuck, be entangled, be confused (Ku.); **lesnu** to stick, besmear (N.); **lesiba_, nesiba_** to smear, plaster (Or.); **lhesna_, lesna_** (H.); **lesn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 12742). **se_sia** connected, made slippery (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12722). **s'ranthayati** ties, connects, arranges (Dha_tup.); **s'a~_dn.u** to attach (a ploughshare) (WPah.)(CDIAL 12680). **sisai** embraces (Pkt.); **abhis'ris.** binding together (RV.); **a_-s'lis.ati** embraces (R.)(CDIAL 12795). **sit.t.ha** joined (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12706). cf. **ca_ttu** to anoint (Ta.)(DEDR 2448). **Merchants**: **cile_t.t.ar < s're_s.t.hin** merchants; **cile_t.t.i** member of the Chet.t.i caste (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **s're_s.t.hi, set.t.i** the head or chief of a company following the same trade, a president or foreman of a guild or corporation (Ka.); **set.t.i, set.t.a** a respectful compellation for a banker, merchant or tradesman, and for certain men of the arts of industry (potters and oil-millers); the head or chief of a caste (Ka.); **s'e_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Resin; gum; glutinous**: **s'lis.yati** ahders to (ChUp.); **lissai, sili_sai** embraces; **sisai** (Pkt.); **lisinu** to adhere to, be sticky (N.); **lisna_** to be sticky (H.); **lihanava_** to unloose, untie; **lissanava_** to slide, cause to untie (Si.)(CDIAL 12740). **s'lis.t.a** clinging to (Skt.); **silit.t.ha** adhering (Pali.Pkt.); embraced, touching (Pkt.); **silut.u** stiking to, smooth, polished; **silit.u** touching (Si.)(CDIAL 12739). **s'le_s.a** adhering to (R.); **sile_sa** embrace (Pali.Pkt.); **le_sa** (Pkt.); **lhes, les** stickiness (H.)(CDIAL 12741). **s'lis.t.a** clung to, adhered to; **s'le_s.a** adhering or clinging to; embracing; union, junction, contact (Ka.lex.) **cile_t.ai < s'le_s.a** pleasing combination of words (**Jn-ava_. Ta_cu_ra. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: joining**: **pras'lita** a type of sandhi (< joining?); **s'lis.** stick to (Skt.); **s'le_s.yati** connects (Dha_tup.); **s'le_s.ita** (MBh.); **sile_sai** embraces (Pkt.); **le_san.a** joining (Pkt.); **lesn.o** to stick together (Ku.); **lesi_n.o** to be stuck, be entangled, be confused (Ku.); **lesnu** to stick, besmear (N.); **lesiba_, nesiba_** to smear, plaster (Or.); **lhesna_, lesna_** (H.); **lesn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 12742). **s'le_s.man** mucus, phlegm (S'Br.); glue (A_past.); **sile_suma** phlegm (Pali); **silemha, silimha** (Pkt.); **lim** mucus from nose (Gypsy); **li_ma** (D..); **lim** phlegm, mucus from nose (L.); **sile_sa** phlegm (Pkt.); **les'** glue (D..); **s.ile_s.** (Kal.); **s.olos.p** (Kho.); **lesu** mucus from nose, glutinosity (S.); **les** glue (L.); glutinosity (P.); **liso** glue, resin (Ku.); **liso** birdlime (N.); **lesyailo, lisyailo** sticky, slippery, flexible, soft (Ku.); **lehuka_** flexible (A.); **lhes, les** stickiness, paste (H.); **sile_s** glue (WPah.); **siri_s'** (Pers.); **salex** (Psht.); **li_s'** small amount left remaining in a receptacle (K.); **lesat.** oil or other substance left sticking in a pot (M.)(CDIAL 12744). **Small portion**: **le_s'a** small portion, bit, atom (ChUp.); **le_sa** bit, a little (Pali.Pkt.); **le_s'a** a little (Pas'.); **les** small portion (Ku.); **les** a little (N.); littleness (H.); **lesa** a little (Si.); **lis', l^{a}s', la_s'** small portion, fragment (K.)(CDIAL 11117). **s'le_s.mala** abounding in mucus (Pa_n..gan.a); **s'le_s.man.a** slimy (S'Br.); **lesiru** sticky, viscid (S.); **s'le_s.mika** relating to phlegm (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12745). **lesva_** a common field weed (P.); **lisu** ficus elastica, fruit of lauranthus, sticky substance made of mistletoe

berries (N.); **lehu** a coarse grass (A.)(CDIAL 12747). **Gum**: **las'a** gum (Skt.); **las'i_ka_** serum, sugar-cane juice (Car.); **lasika_** spittle (Skt.); **lasa-gata** sticky; **lasi_** brains; **lasika_** fluid in joints (Pali); **lasaka** milk of a tree; **lasira** sticky; **lasua** oil (Pkt.); **lasyailo** sticky, slippery (N.); **lasa_, nasa_** pus, juice of tree or fruit; **lasi** sticky juice (Or.); **las** viscosity (H.); **las** serum, pus (M.); **lahat.u, la_t.u** gum, resin (Si.); **laso** smooth (S.); **las** glue (P.); **la_sa** clamminess, juice, gum, birdlime (Or.); **lassa_** viscosity (H.); glue (N.); **la_sa_** viscous sap of plants, gum, birdlime (H.)(CDIAL 10992). **rasika_** sugarcane juice (Skt.); **rasia_** pus, pus and blood (Pkt.); **rasi_** thick liquid, pus (G.); **ras'i** pus (Konkan.i); **rahi** sugarcane juice (A.); **rasi** (B.;)(CDIAL 10661). **lasai** sticks (Pkt.); **las-** to be left over (Wg.); **lasun** to survive, live, live well (K.); **lahan.u** to descend, dismount, stop; pp. **latho** (S.); **lahan.** to descend; pp. **lattha_** (L.); **lahin.a_** (P.); **lasna_** to be sticky (H.); **lasvu~** to slip (G.)(CDIAL 10994). **latth** gummy infusion of certain medicinal seeds (P.)(CDIAL 10996). **les-** to slip, slide; **lisay** to loosen, untie (Pas'.); **la_sna_** to be sticky or glutinous (H.)(CDIAL 10997). **la_sa** broth (Skt.); **la_s** pea-soup (B.); **la_s** broth, pea-water (H.)(CDIAL 11040). **Loose**: **slinga (slingi-)** to be plucked, untied, loosened; **slipka (< slik-p-; slikt-)** to loose, untie, pluck off (Kui)(DEDR 2585). **s'ithira** loose, slack (RV.); **s'ithila** loose (TS.); **sat.hila, sithila** loose Pali); **s'is'ila** (Dhp.NiDoc.); **sad.hila, sid.hila** (Pkt.); **cicila** soft (Ash.); **cicil** (Wg.); **cicil** (Kt.); **c^{i}cil** (Pr.); **chil** (Bashg.); **s'i_lu** roomy, slack, loose (Sh.); **lihil** loose, slack, soft, simple (Si.); **silyo** lazy (S.); **s'illo, s'ello** loose (WPah.); **sahil, sail** (M.); **sad.lu** (Konkan.i); **d.haila_** lazy, loose (P.)(CDIAL 12601). **siliyanava_** to loosen (Si.)(CDIAL 12602). **s'ilhe_rnu_** to loosen (WPah.); **sahila_vin.e~, saila_vin.e~** to loosen (M.)(CDIAL 12603). **lase_w** to untie (Par.); **laseie** lets loose (Kt.); **la_s-** to release (Pas'.); **lasim** I let fall, loose, release (Kal.); **lazoiki** to unstring (a bow)(Sh.); **la_hin.u** to lower (S.); **la_han.** to take down (in mng. to pay off a debt)(L.); **la_hn.a_** to bring down, unload (P.)(CDIAL 11042). cf. **la_ks.a_** lac, red dye (Mn.)(CDIAL 11002).

3930.**Image: to be joined**: **s'ris.** stick to (Skt.); **a_-s'lis.ati** embraces (R.); **abhis'ris.** binding together (RV.); **sisai** embraces (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12705). **sit.t.ha** joined (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12706). **se_sia** connected, made slippery (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12722). **kula-s're_s.t.hi** of good family, eminent by birth; the chief of a guild (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **s'le_s.man** mucus, phlegm (S'Br.); glue (A_past.); **sile_suma** phlegm (Pali); **silemha, silimha** (Pkt.) **lim** mucus from nose (Gypsy); **li_ma** (D..); **lim** phlegm, mucus from nose (L.); **sile_sa** phlegm (Pkt.); **les'** glue (D..); **s.ile_s.** (Kal.); **s.olos.p** (Kho.); **lesu** mucus from nose, glutinosity (S.); **les** glue (L.); glutinosity (P.); **liso** glue, resin (Ku.); birdlime (N.); **lesyailo, lisyailo** sticky, slippery, flexible, soft (N.); **lehuka_** flexible (A.); **lhes, les** stickiness, paste (H.); **sile_s** glue (WPah.); **siri_s'** (Pers.); **salex** (Psht.); **li_s'** small amount left in a receptacle (K.); **lesat.** oil or other substance left sticking in a pot (M.)(CDIAL 12744). **s'le_s.mala** abounding in mucus (Pa_n..gan.a); **s'le_s.man.a** slimy (S'Br.); **lesiru** sticky, viscid (S.); **s'le_s.mika** relating to phlegm (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 12745).

3931.**Sebestan plum**: **s'e_lu, cel.l.e** the sepistan plum, cordia myxa, cordia latifolia; **bon:ke-ka_yi-gid.a** id.; s'le_s.ma_taka (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **s'le_s.ma** phlegm, rheum, the phlegmatic humour; **s'le_s.ma_taka** the tree cordia latifolia; **cal.l.e, cel.l.a, cel.l.u, cel.l.e, sel.l.a** (Tadbhava of **s'e_lu**) the sepistan plum, of a gummy character, cordia myxa; s'i_ta, udda_la, bahuva_raka (Ka.lex.) cf. Four species of cordia identified in GIMP: c. dichotama; c. rothii; c. vestita; c. walichii, all species containing morphemes in local languages with semant. 'gum'. **s'le_s.man** (Lat. **limus**) phlegm, mucus; grease of the axle (TMB. xvi.1.13)(Vedic.lex.) **lisu** ficus elastica, fruit of lauranthus, sticky substance made of mistletoe berries (N.)(CDIAL 12747). cf. **go_l.i** all kinds of fig trees which no apparent flowers; banyan; ficus elastica; **go_n.i** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2254). **Sticky substance; braid; cord**: **as're_s.man** without bands (AV.); **s'le_s.man** cord

(AitBr.); **sepha_** fringe of a woman's petticoat; **sept.i** braid, hem of a garment; **sepnu** to twine (thread)(N.)(CDIAL 12727). **s'le_s.ma_ta** cordia latifolia (Skt.); **s'le_s.ma_taka** (MBh.); **s'le_s.ma_ntaka** (Ya_j.com.); **lesu_r.i_** cordia latifolia (S.); **lasu_r.a_** the tree cordia myxa (L.); **lasu_r.ha_, lasia_ra_** cordia myxa and its fruit (P.); **lisaur.a_, lasaur.a_, lasora_** the fruit (H.)(CDIAL 12746). **s'e_lu, cal.l.e** the sepistan plum, cordia myxa, cordia latifolia (Skt.Ka.); the sepistan plum, of a gummy character (Ka.); **Synonyms**: **s'le_s.ma_taka, s'i_ta, udda_la, bahuva_raka, bon:keka_yigid.a** (Ka.lex.) **Egyptian plum**: **baha_l.u, ba_ha_lu, boa_l.u, bhua~_ra, bhua~_l.a** cordia myxa (Or.); **bahu_a_r** its fruit (H.); **bhokar, bho~kar.** the tre; its fruit; **bhokri_, bho~kri_** the tree (M.); **bahuva_ra** the tree cordia myxa (Bhpr.); **bahuva_raka** (Skt.Pali)(CDIAL 9197). cf. **nar-uvili** sebesten plum, cordia myxa (Ta.)(DEDR 3627). **lisu** ficus elastica, fruit of lauranthus, sticky substance made of mistletoe berries (N.)(CDIAL 12747). cf. **go_l.i** all kinds of fig trees which no apparentflowers; banyan; ficus elastica; **go_n.i** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2254). **Cordia myxa**: **s'e_lu, se_lu** the tree cordia myxa (Sus'r.); **se_lu** the tree used as a remedy for catarrh (Pkt.); **sel.u, sil.u** cordia myxa, dillenia speciosa (Or.); **seru_, selu** cordia myxa (H.); **s'elu_** the tree; the fruit (M.)(CDIAL 12610). **s'le_s.ma_ta** cordia latifolia (Skt.); **s'le_s.ma_taka** (MBh.); **s'le_s.ma_ntaka** (Ya_j.com.); **lesu_r.i_** cordia latifolia (S.); **lasu_r.a_** the tree cordia myxa (L.); **lasu_r.ha_, lasia_ra_** cordia myxa and its fruit (P.); **lisaur.a_, lasaur.a_, lasora_** the fruit (H.)(CDIAL 12746). **s'e_lu, cal.l.e** the sepistan plum, cordia myxa, cordia latifolia (Skt.Ka.); the sepistan plum, of a gummy character; **Synonyms**: **s'le_s.ma_taka, s'i_ta, udda_la, bahuva_raka, bon:keka_yigid.a** (Ka.lex.) **Egyptian plum**: **baha_l.u, ba_ha_lu, boa_l.u, bhua~_ra, bhua~_l.a** cordia myxa (Or.); **bahu_a_r** its fruit (H.); **bhokar, bho~kar.** the tre; its fruit; **bhokri_, bho~kri_** the tree (M.); **bahuva_ra** the tree cordia myxa (Bhpr.); **bahuva_raka** (Skt.Pali)(CDIAL 9197). Cordia vestita: **kumpaiman** (H.); **kumbi** (P.); **bairola** (DehraDun and Garhwal); fruit: demulcent, expectorant, astringent; habitat: Punjab, westwards as far as the Jhelum, sub-Himalayan forests from Dehra Dun and the Siwalik range eastwards to the Sarda river in N. Oudh (GIMP, p.77). **val.aku** common sebesten, cordia myxa (**Kalit. 43**)(Ta.lex.) Cordia myxa (Modern Egyptian Arabic **muhe_t.**) "The tree grows to about 5m, carrying orange fruits. It is found wild in India and is cultivated in Egyptian gardens. The fruit 'sebesten' is used in folk medicine as a laxative and as a soothing remedy for pulmonary ailments... Theophrastus... says that the people of Upper Egypt harvest so many plums that they dry them, remove the stones, bruise the pulp and make cakes of it. Pliny adds that the fruit was used for making wine... Prospero Alpini... considered it emollient and used to treat coughs and tumours..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.93). Cordia myxa = cordia dichotoma = cordia oblique: **lasora, chota-lasora** (H.); **buhul, bohodari** (B.); **gondan** (M.); **naruvili** (Ta.); **chinna nakkeru** (Te.); fruit: astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, expectorant, used in affections of urinary passages, diseases of lungs and spleen; juice of bark: in grips; decoction of bark: used in dyspepsia and fevers; kernels: remedy in ringworm; leaves: application to ulcers and in headache; bark contains 20% tannin; habitat: common throughout India (GIMP, p.77). **Bark used in rope-making**: **udal** a jungle tree, the bark of which yields fibres used in rope-making (Kur.); **udali** a tree the fibre of which is used in decorating the chamd.a bamboos (Malt.)(DEDR App.14). **udda_la** the tree cordia myxa or latifolia (Skt.)(CDIAL 1990). **nar-uvili, nar-ul.i** sebesten plum, cordia myxa (Ta.)(DEDR 3627). cf. **viriyan-** common sebesten (Ta.); **virigi** cordia sebestena (Te.)(DEDR 5408). **akuli** nar-uvili; sebestan species and its varieties: **cir-u nar-uvili** cordia myxa; **peru nar-uvili** a variety bearing large fruits: cordia obliqua; **na_y nar-uvili** cordia monoica; **pon- nar-uvili** cordia sebestena (speciosa); **na_r-u nar-uvili** eugenia jambolana (caryophyllifolia); **acci nar-uvili** cordia sebestena (Ta.)(TED). cf.

gondhan (M.) = cordia dichotama = cordia myxa (GIMP, p.77). X semant. 'gum': **ko_ndu** (Ta.lex.)

3932.**Image: fencing**: **cilampam, cilamam** fencing (Ta.); **cilampam** id. (Ma.); **cilampi** fencer (Ma.)(DEDR 2564). **cilampam** practice of the art of using quarterstaff, fencing (**Pata_rtta. 1294**); **cilambam** id. (Ma.); **cilampam-a_t.u-tal** to fence, brandish, parry with quarterstaff (**J.**); **cilampa-k-ku_t.am** palaestra, fencing school (**W.**); **cilampa-k-ka_ran-** person clever in the use of quarterstaff; **cilampan.-ka_t.t.utal** lit. to brandish staff in fencing; to menace, threaten (Ta.lex.)

3933.**Corner of the mouth**: **celavi** corner of the mouth (Te.); **silwi, silvi_, silvi, sivli, hilvi, hivil, ilvi, (h)ilvi, ir.vi, ir.uv** lip; **sivli_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2782). cf. **cavl, calv** to chew (Pa.); **cappu (cappi-)** to masticate, chew, suck, sip (Ta.)(DEDR 2334). **ho_k- (-i-)** to chew (Kui); **ho_k- (-t-), ho_kali, ho_kinai** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2873). **nol. (nol.v-, non.t.-)** to swallow, devour (Ta.); **nun.a** smack, slaver, greediness; **nun.ayuka** to eat greedily; **nun.accal** smacking the lips, greedines; **nun.ayan** voracious; fem. **nun.acci**; **nun.ekka** to smack the lips, have a ravenous appetite (Ma.); **non.e** to swallow (Ka.); **nollu** (children) to suck fingers (Te.); **nolayeng** to swallow (Kol.); **ro_pa_na_, lo_p-** to swallow, gulp down (Go.); **nulxna_** to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily (Kur.)(DEDR 3791). cf. **nun:ku** to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts (Ta.)(DEDR 3697). **Saliva**: **col.l.u** dribbling at the mouth as of a child (Ta.); **ca_l.ai** dribble, saliva flowing from the mouth (Ta.); **jol** saliva (Ko.); **jollu** saliva, slaver (Ka.); **saul.** the imitative sound of spitting (Ka.); **joll, doll, dol.l.** saliva, spittle (Tu.); **collu, jollu, con:ga** slaver, saliva drivelling from the mouth (Te.); **zoll** saliva (Kol.); **jol** id. (Go.); **col, jol** id. (Go.); **so_na** id. (Kond.a); **deoli, deori** id., spittle (Kui); **huod.i** spittle; **hu'ur.i** slobber, saliva; **ho'or.i** saliva, dribble (Kuwi); **tulgpe, tupgle** spittle (Malt.); [cf. **tuppu** to spit (Ta.)(DEDR 3323)](DEDR 2862). **o_l.a** saliva; **no_l.a** slaver; glutinous fluid in fish, fruit, snails, etc. (Ma.); **we.l.** saliva (To.); **lo_l.a, lo_l.i, lo_l.u, lo_l.e, logad.i, lodad.i, lodal.i, lod.al.e, lodle, lo_yi** saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm; **no_l.i** sticky (juice)(Ka.); **no_n.e** saliva, spittle; **o_li** anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva; **udal** saliva, spittle (Tu.); **noccil.l.u** saliva, spittle (Te.)(DEDR 2937). **la_la_** spittle, saliva (Sus'r.); saliva (Pali.Pkt.); **la_la** (D..); **la_l** (Sh.K.L.); **ra_l, ra_w** (Ku.); **la_r, ra_l** (N.); **la_l** (A.B.H.); **na_l** (B.); **la_l.a, na_l.a** (Or.); **la_r** (H.); **ra_l** (H.); **la_la_** mucous (H.); **la_l.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 11027).

3935.**Coat of clay on calcinatory pot**: **ci_lai-man.** coat of clay on cloth spread over the mouth of a calcinatory pot (Ta.); **ci_lamannu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ci_le** (Tadbhava of **ki_la**) a pin, a peg, any fastening (Ka.Te.); **ci_lemannu** the luting round a crucible (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

3938.**Computation**: **hisa_bu** numbers, practical arithmetic; computation, calculation; an account, a register of debts, costs etc. (Ka.); **his'e_ba, his'o_ba, hisa_ba** (M.H.); **hisse-da_ra** a shareholder (Ka.); **hisse_-da_ra** (M.H.); **hisse** a share, a part (Ka.); **hissa_** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.)

3939.**Clearing nut**: **il, illam, illi, ilavu, cillam** clearing-nut tree, strychnos potatorum (Ta.); **cilla, cillu, cittu, cali** id. (Ka.); **cilla** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2560).

3940.**Anklet ring**: **cilampu** tinkling anklets worn by women (**Ain:kur-u. 389**); id. (Ma.); oblong hollow ring filled with pebbles and shaken before an idol in worship (**W.**); **cilampu-kar..i-no_n-pu** ancient ceremony preliminary to marriage, probably consisting in removing the anklet of a

bride (**Ain:kur-u. 399, Urai**.); **cilampu-ku_r-al** story of Ko_valan- selling the ankle; **cilappatika_ram < cilampu + atika_ram** an ancient poem by Il.an:ko_v-at.ikal. dealing with the story of Ko_valan- and Kan.n.aki, one of paca-ka_viyam (Ta.lex.) **jelk** anklet with bells (Ko.); **zilal** small bell (one with a string) on strap on bullock's neck (Kol.); **ji_la_** small bell tied to the neck of an ox (Go.)(DEDR 2572). cf. **zid.nga** cattle-bell (Kol.)(DEDR 2515). cf. **cilai** twang, sound, roar, bellow; **cilampu** to make a tinkling noise (Ta.)(DEDR 1574). **jha~_jh** anklet (OAw.); cymbal (H.G.N.B.); **jha~_jhu** cymbal (S.)(CDIAL 5361). **Image: drum**: **calli, callari** drum (**Te_va_.89,2**) < **jhallari_** (Skt.); **callikai**: **(callikaiyen-patu callen-r-a o_caiyut.amaiya_r- per-r-a peyar : Cilap. 3,27, Urai)** (Ta.lex.) **Drum, cymbals**: **jharjhara** drum (MBh.); **jhajjhara** drum, cymbals (Pkt.); **jha_jhar** cymbals (H.); **jha~_jri_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 5348).

3941.**Image: pair of cymbals**: **caile** a pair of large cymbals (Tu.lex.) **callakam < jhallaka** large cymbal (Ta.lex.)

3942.**Mast tree**: **ce_lai** mast tree, **as'o_ka** tree (Ta.lex.)

3943.**Image: whip**: **cul.l.ar--ko_l** whip (**Tol. Col. 53, Il.ampu_.**); **cul.l.i-k-ko_l** id. (**Ci. Ci. Al.avai. 1, Mar-aija_.**)(Ta.lex.)

3944.**Image: band on a sheaf of corn**: **s'ulba, s'ulva** string, cord (S'rS.); **suvva** cord (Pkt.); **sub** band on a sheaf of corn (L.); **sub, chubb** id. (P.); **subba_, chubba_** band of twisted straw (P.)(CDIAL 12544).

3945.**Gargle**: **kuli** gargling (B.); **kul.i** (Or.); **kuri_** act of rinsing the mouth (Mth.); **kul.i_** mouthful of water (M.); **kulna_** mouth-wash (Ku.); **kulla_** gargling (N.H.); **kulli** (B.); **kuli** (Or.); **kulkuliba** to gargle (A.)[cf. **koppal.i (-pp-, -tt-), koppul.i (-pp, -tt-)** to gargle (Ta.); **koppul.ikka** id. (Ma.); **koppal.ipuni** to gargle, rinse the mouth (Tu.); **kupulp- (kupult-)** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 2107); **kopli** mouth (Kol.Nk.)(DEDR 2114)]; **kulkula_** gargling (H.)(CDIAL 3344). **Handful; mouthful; gargling**: **culu** handful of water (Skt.); **culuka** hand hollowed to hold water, handful or mouthful of water (Skt.) **cu_luka** (Skt.); **calu** mouthful of water (Skt.); **caluka** (Skt.); **culua** handful (Pkt.); **curu_** hollowed palm of hand (S.); **cula_** handful, gargling (P.); **cu_l** palmful (Ku.); **cullu_** mouthful of water (H.); **cal.u~** rinsing the mouth after eating; **callu~** hollowed hand to hold water (G.); **cu_l., cul.i_** (M.); **salu** handful of water (A.); **cal.u** (Or.); **calu_** mouthful of water (H.)(CDIAL 4875). cf. **khakoln.o** to gargle (Ku.); **kha~ga_l.vu~** to rinse the mouth in the morning (G.)(CDIAL 3762). **gar.gar.ao** to gargle (Santali.lex.) cf. **callu** to sprinkle water (Ta.)(DEDR 2384). cf. **calacala** onom. expr. of purling as of water (Ta.)(DEDR 2366).

3946.**Timber tree**: **cul.l.i** the timber tree diospyros (Ta.); **cul.l.i, kari-cul.l.i** a very prickly under-shrub, barleria buxifolia (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3947.**Image: fuel stick; small nail**: **cul.k** long pliable stick, stalk of plant (Ko.); **cul.l.i** a dry spray, sprig, brushwood (Ma.); **cul.l.al** a chip, fuel stick; **nul.l.i** small sticks for firewood (Ma.)(DEDR 2706). cf. **oliki** a funeral pile (Te.)(DEDR 1001). **cul.l.i** dry twigs, esp. for fuel (**Tan-ippa_. i,277,20**); small stick; branch, bough (**Kampara_. Yut. Mantirap. 25**); smallness (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_. 139**); **cul.l.a_n.i** small nail (**Malaipat.u. 27, Urai**.); small, thin nail; cf. **cur..i-y-a_n.i** projecting pin of a door serving as pivot to move on (Ta.lex.); a dry spray, sprig, brushwood (Ma.); **cul.l.al** a chip, fuel stick; **nul.l.i** small sticks for firewood (Ma.)(DEDR 2706). **Image:**

pikestaff: **cul.ikku** pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travellers (Ta.); **cul.ike** a stout stick to beat cotton with (Ka.)(DEDR 2701). **kulleng** to measure (Kol.); **kull** id. (Nk.); **kul** id. (Nk.); **ko_la** a measure (Kuwi)(DEDR 1827-b). **ko_lu_** (pl. **ko_lka**) pestle (Kuwi); **ko_la_** stick, arrow (Go.); **ko_l** stick, arrow (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(DEDR 2237).

3948.**Image: spot, mark; spotted cow**: **cul.l.i** spot, mark; **cul.l.i payyu** spotted cow (Kod..); **cun.an:ku** yellow spreading spots on the body of women (regarded as beautiful); **cun.am** id. (Ta.); **cun.an.n.u** id., scales of fish, spots on the skin (Ma.)(DEDR 2659).

3949.**Image: membrum virile**: **culla, culli** penis (Te.); **con.d.o_** id. (Kur.); **tun.n.i, tun.n.e** id. (Ka.); **cun.n.i** id. (Ma.); membrum virile (Ta.)(DEDR 2666). **Penis**: **cusn.o** penis (Ku.)(CDIAL 4897). **cuy** (child's) penis (Pe.); **hu_y** penis (Mand..); **cu_co_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2681).

3950.**To suck**: **ciu** to suck as a child; **lunts** to suck as an animal; **ciuntolo, duda_tso burgo** suckling; **piye** vulgar (Kon.lex.) **cu_s.** suck; **cu_s.an.a** sucking (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 4897). **cus.ati** sucks (Dha_tup.); **cu_s.yati** is sucked (Sus'r.); **c^{a}hun** to suck (K.); **cu_sna_** (H.); **cuhan.u** (S.); **cusn.o** (Ku.); **cu_siba_** to suck (Or.); **cusa_** (B.); **cusnu** (N.); **sohiba** (A.); **cu~_sna_, cu_hna_** (H.); **cusvu~** (G.); **cu_san.** to absorb; **cu_sun.** (L.); **cus.oiki** to suck (Sh.); **cu_sa** taste (S.); **cu_sn.a_** to suck (P.); **cut.ho** pp. sucked (S.)(CDIAL 4898). **co_s.a** sucking (Skt.); **c^{a}h** (K.); **cos** (B.)(CDIAL 4934). **co_s.ayati** sucks (Sus'r.); **cosiba_** to suck (Or.); **cosvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 4935). **ur-i (-v-, -nt-)** to snuff up, sip up; **ur-icu (ur-ici-)** to sip, suck up, draw into the mouth as in tasting liquids, snuff up, sniff, draw in sharply through the nose, take in, absorb as a sponge (Ta.); **ur-icuka** to sip, suck (Ma.); **r-- (r-0-)** to drink (intoxicants)(To.); **ur-ita** sucking; **urpu** to drink (Ka.); **ujumbu** to suck; **ujumbun.a** sucking (Tu.); **u_mburseng** to suck (Kol.); **uj- (ucc-)** id. (Pe.); **ju_'nai** to imbibe, inhale, sip (Kuwi)(DEDR 709).

3951.**Enjoys; attends**: **jo_s.ati** enjoys (RV.)(CDIAL 5271). **jus.t.a** pleased (RV.); **jus.ate_** enjoys (RV.); **jut.ho** defiled, dirty, enjoyed (of a girl by a man), unchaste (of a girl unmarried after 12 years of age)(N.); **jhut.a_** defiled (M.); **ju_t.ho** defiled from having been used (S.)(CDIAL 5255). **jus.** enjoy (Skt.); **jus.t.i** service, satisfaction (RV.)(CDIAL 5256). **jo_s.t.r.** nom. du. **jo_s.t.ri_** loving (RV.); **jot.hi_** paramour (Sh.); **zotr, zatr** friend (Kt.); **zat.e** (Pr.)(CDIAL 5272). **Prostitute**: **cu_l.ai** prostitute (**Upate_ca. Uruttira_. 113**); **cu_l.a** (Ma.); **su_l.e** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **cu_r-aiyar** prostitutes (**Tacaiva_. 377**)(Ta.lex.) **cu.l.** woman who as sexual intercourse with men of all castes, prostitute (Ko.); **cu.l.e** dancing-girl (Kod..); **s'u_la_** harlot, prostitute (Skt.); **cu_l.acci** harlot; **cu_l.an** whoremonger (Ma.)(DEDR 2741).

3952.**Image: fire; fireplace**: **culha** fireplace; **sulgao, salgao** to light a fire; **sen:gel, sokol** fire (Santali.lex.) **cul.l.ai** potter's kiln, furnace; **cu_l.ai** kiln, furnace, funeral pile (Ta.); **cul.l.a** potter's furnace; **cu_l.a** brick-kiln (Ma.)(DEDR 2709). cf. **culli_** fireplace (Skt.); **culli_, ulli_** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4879). cf. **cul.l.i** dry twigs, esp. for fuel, small stick, branch (Ta.); a dry spray, sprig, brushwood; **cul.l.al** a chip, fuel stick; **nul.l.i** small sticks for firewood (Ma.); **cul.k** pliable stick, stalk of plant (Ko.)(DEDR 2706).

3955.**Image: eye**: **lo_cana** lighting (BhP.); eye (MBh.Pali); **lo_an.a** (Pkt.); **loin.** eye, eye-sight (P.); **loyan** eye (H.); **loan.a** (OG.)(CDIAL 11128). **Images: to look, glance; watch; eye**: **lo_k** see (Skt.); **lo_kate_** sees (Dha_tup.); **lulo_ke_** (Skt.); **lo_kayati** shines (Dha_tup.); sees (R.); **lo_cate_** sees; **lo_cayati** shines (Dha_tup.)[forms with **lo_k-** esp. cmpds. are much more widely

attested in literature than those with **lo_c-**]; **lo-** to see (Shum.); **le_l** visible (Sh.); **lo_e_i** shines (Pkt.); **lo_en:g-** (lightning) to flash (Bshk.)(CDIAL 11122). **palo_e_i, palo_ai** sees (Pkt.); **pal.ayta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8767). **lor.iba_, nor.iba_** to search for (Or.); **lor.na_** to search for (P.); **lol.ik** to look for, look at (Kho.)(CDIAL 11080). **Seeing**: **su_r.a (su_r.i-)** to see; n. act of seeing, sight; (pl. action) **su_r.ka (su_r.ki-)**(Kui); **hur.- (-t-)** to see (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 2735). **Likes; deliberates**: **jo_s.ati** likes, resolves (RV.); **jo_sai** attends (Pkt.); **jos.** to mind, care (Kal.); **jos.ik**, 1 sg. **jas.um** to consider, understand, see (Kho.)(CDIAL 5271). **no_kku (no_kki-)** to see, look at, behold, view, consider, reflect, regard, pay attention to, arrange, put in order, keep, protect, save, do, perform, resemble, compare, read, desire; n. eye, sight, look, beauty, meaning, intention, knowledge, greatness, mode, style; **no_kkam** eye, eyesight, look, gaze, glance, view, aspects of a planet, appearance, expression, cast of countenance, beauty, attractiveness, watch, design, object, intention, aim, sense, intelligence, attention, observation, desire, indication, sign (Ta.); **no_kkuka** to look at, view, observe, look after, examine, be in a certain direction, seek, consider, regard, intend; **no_kkam** view, beauty, eye; **no_kkal** a look; **no_kku** look, watchfulness, sight, beauty (Ma.); **no_t.t.am** examination of coins, assaying, scrutiny of gems, precious metals, etc., value, criticism as by a rival artist or workman, attempt at wit, endeavour to excel, hinder or baffle another in speech (Ta.); viewing, examination, experienced eye, sharp sight, shroffage, fortune-telling (Ma.); **no.t.- (no.c-)** to look at, look for, examine, be looked at; **no.t., no.t.m** (obl. **no.t.t-**) a sight (Ko.); **nwi.t.- (nwi.t.y-)** to look at; **nwi.t.** a sight (To.); **no_d.u** to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; **no_d.uvike** looking etc.; **no_d.isu** to cause to look; **no_t.a** looking at or on, viewing, beholding, seeing, examination, a sight, spectacle, sight, the power of seeing, a look, appearance (Ka.); **no_t.aka** a looker-on, spectator, eyewitness (Ka.); **no.t.- (no.t.i-)** to look at (Kod..); **no_t.a** sight, view, vision, aim; **no_d.ad.runi, no_d.a_vuni** to point at, show; **nu_t.a_vuni** to show (Tu.)(DEDR 3794). cf. **o.l- (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.); **ol-** to see; **olip-** to show (Nk.)(DEDR 1066). **To consider, investigate; to listen**: **o_r (-v-, -nt-)** to consider attentively, examine, know; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to consider, select, choose, think, regard, listen attentively; **o_rcci** investigation, wisdom, knowledge, consciousness; **o_rppu** investigation, clear understanding; **o_rppu, o_rvu** consideration, research (Ta.); **o_rkka** to think, remember, expect; **o_rmma** thought, recollection, memory; **o_rkkal, o_rcca, o_rppu** remembering, recollection; **o_rpikkuka** to cause to remember, remind; **o_rmikkuka** to remember; **o_ruvu** memory (Ma.); **o.rid.- (o.rit.-)** to listen (Ko.); **wi.rid.- (wi.rit.-)** id.; to listen in spite of all difficulties (To.); **o_ru** to think, ponder, consider, inquire (Ka.); **ro_yu, r-o_yu** to seek, search, look for; **va_r(u)cu** to look for, wait, expect, wish (Te.)(DEDR 1059). **Rumour**: **o_mal** rumour (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1055).

3959.**Image: back of the house**: **colla_** back wall or back side of a house (Kur.); **cole** the back of the house (Malt.)(DEDR 2859). cf. **kollai** backyard (Ta.lex.)

3960.**Raft**: cf. **suli** a raft used to cross flooded rivers and made of pith: **suli** raft; a kind of raft generally made of sol used to cross rivers when in flood (Santali.lex.) **Pith**: **sol** a small bush frequenting marshes, aeschynomene aspera; this plant is valuable for its pith which is put to many uses, not the least of which is the manufacture of sun hats for Europeans; **khol** hollow (Santali.lex.) **ul.umpa, kulla** raft; **kullan. bandhati** binds raft; pp. **baddhakulla**; **kullena ta_reti**, pp. **kullata_rita** crosses by raft (Pali.lex.) **ko_l, ko_lam** raft, float (Ta.); **ko_lam** raft (Ma.); **ko_l** raft, float (Ka.); **ko_lamu** id. (Te.); **kola-** boat, raft (Skt.BHSkt.); **kulla-** id. (Pali)(DEDR 2238).

Sailing vessel: cf. **tol.l.ai** sailing vessel; **tol.l.am** float, raft (**Vina_yakapu. 37,33**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **do_n.i, d.o_n.i** (Tadbhava of **dro_n.i**) a float (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3961.**Religious vow**: **no_l (no_r-p-, no_r-r--)** to endure, suffer patiently as hunder, practise, do penance, practise austerities; n. a means of attaining salvation; **no_r-pa_r** ascetics, those who practise religious austerities; **no_r-pu** bearing, endurance, performing penance; **no_n- (no_n-p-, no_n-r--)** to endure, bear, renounce as secular things, practise austerities; **no_n-pi** ascetic; **no_n-pu, no_mpu** ceremonial fasting, abstinence, penance; **no_n-mai** bearing, endurance, tolerance, power, greatness; **no_n-r-al** patience, endurance (Ta.); **no_lkka (no_r-r--)** to fast, lead an austere life; **no_npu, no_mpu** penance, fasting; **no_lpikka** to cause to fast (Ma.); **no.m(b)** period when cloak is covered over head of relative of dead person (three days at green funeral, eight days at dry funeral)(Ko.); **no_n (no_nt-)** to observe a vow or religious obligation, perform anything as a meritorious act of devotion or austerity; caus. **no_nisu**; **no_mpi, no_mpu** any religious act or obligation enjoined by thegods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity (Ka.); **namme** festival (Kod..); **no_mpu** any meritorious act of devotion; a festival, esp. the one observed on the 14th day of the 6th lunar month in honour of Ananta; **no_mbu** fasting among the Mohammedans, fast, penance; **no_mbuni** to fast; **no_hi** a meritorious act or vow (Tu.); **no~_cu** to perform an act of religious merit; **no~_ta** performing a meritorious act; **no_mu** to perform an act of religious merit; n. vow, meritorious act (Te.)(DEDR 3800). cf. **o_rppu** patience, forbearance; **o_rmam** fortitude, courage, bravery; **o_rmi (-pp-, -tt-)** to be courageous; **o_rmai** fortitude, bravery (Ta.); **o_r(u)cu** to bear, endure, be patient, allow, pardon; **o_r(u)pu, o_rmi** patience, tolerance; **o_r(u)pari** one who is patient; **o_pu** to bear, endure, be patient; n. (also **o_pika**) patience (Te.); **orh'nai** to endure; **o_rhinai** to sustain (Kuwi); **o_rna_** to suffer willingly (Kur.)(DEDR 1063).

3962.**Prunus armeniaca**: **chola** (Kumaon); **khubani** (H.); **zardalu** (H.); **gurdlu** (P.); dried fruit: used as laxative and refrigerant in fevers; habitat: commonly cultivated in NW India, especially in the hills at 6,000 - 9,000 ft. (GIMP, p.204). **el(a)va_luka** prunus cerasus (Car. Su. 4.18(20), 24(47); Ci. 15.166). **e_la-va_luka** a perfume, the fragrant bark of feronia elephantum (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Prunus mahaleb: **gavala** (M.); **priyunger** (Skt.); kernels: used as substitute for hydrocyanic acid, tonic, in scorpion-sting; habitat: cultivated in Baluchistan; probably also occurs in NW India (GIMP, p.205). Prunus avium: **gilas** (K.Kumaon); fruit: tonic, astringent; cultivated in NW Himalayas up to 8,000 ft., especially in Kashmir (GIMP, p.204). Prunus avium: bark of prunus avium, commonly known as sweet cherry... of a light reddish-brown on twigs and reddish-gray on trunk. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 413). Prunus cerasus: **gilas, olchi** (P.); **alubalu** (H.); bark: bitter, astringent, febrifuge; kernel: nerve tonic; used for same purposes as hydrocyanic acid; habitat: cultivated in the Himalayas of the Punjab and NW Frontier province upto 8,000 ft. (GIMP, pp. 204-205). Prunus domestica = prunus communis = prunus insititia: **alu-bokhara** (H.M.); **alpogada-par..am** (Ma.); fruit: laxative, refrigerant; given in combination with other drugs in leucorrhoea, irregular menstruation and debility following miscarriage; habitat: cultivated in kashmir and the Punjab plains (GIMP, p.205). Prunus insititia: **alubokhara** (M.H.); **viraruruka** (M.); **aluka** (Skt.); fruit: laxative, refrigerant; habitat: Himalayan region (GIMP, p.205). **vi_ravr.ks.a** the marking-nut plant, semecarpus anacardium (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) 'Bark of prunus cerasus, commonly known as sour or morello cherry. This bark is smooth, darker than either prunus serotina or prunus avium... The lenticles are fewer and larger than those of the prunus serotina bark of similar age... possesses smaller and more scattered groups of bast fibers...

contains very few calcium oxalate crystals which occur as rosette aggregates... Prunus cerasus: **sauerkirche** (Ger.); part used: the liquid expressed from the fresh, ripe fruit; habitat: Asia Minor and probably southeastern Europe; plant: a round crowned tree which suckers readily from the roots. Its bark is gray to grayish brown with prominent lenticles, its leaves ovate to obovate... red fruit with a sub-globular stone; description of cherry juice: a clear liquid with an aromatic, characteristic odour and a sour taste. The colour of the freshly prepared juice is red to reddish orange... Preparation: the unpitted sour cherries are washed, stemmed and coarsely crushed in a grinder so as to break the pits but not to mash the kernels; 0.1% of benzoic acid is dissolved in the mixture and the whole allowed to stand at room temperature until a small portion of the filtered juice forms a clear solution when mixed with one-half of its volume of alcohol; use: Cherry juice is used in the preparation of a pleasantly flavoured syrup which is used as a vehicle (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 414-416). Prunus persica: **aru** (H.P.Kumaon); **pichesu** (Ka.); flowers: diuretic, purgative; fruit: stomachic, demulcent, antiscorbutic; considered to be useful as ascaricide; habitat: cultivated in the Himalayas, Kunawar upto 10,000 ft., Nilgiris at 5,000 - 7,000 ft., in the plains of N. India, Manipur and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.205). Prunus undulata: **aruwa** (Almora); **aria** (Garhwal); **gadharu** (Garhwal); kernels: contain an oil similar to bitter almonds; habitat: Kumaon, 6,000 - 8,000 ft., Sikkim, 8,000 - 12,00 ft., Khasia hills, Bhutan and Nepal (GIMP, p.205). **a_ruka** prunus sp. (Car. Su. 27.133). ?**a_luka** a kind of ebony (Ka.lex.)

3963.**Business; temple; workshop**: **co_li** business, concern, affair (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 8**); **jo_li** id. (Ka.Ma.); **tjo_li** (Te.); **co_li-k-ka_ran-** man of business; **co_li-ceytal** to do work or business (Ta.lex.) cf. **kole.l** smithy, temple in Kota village (Ko.)(DEDR 2133). **kollan--pat.t.arai** blacksmith's workshop, smithy; **kollan-kamma_lai < kollan- + karma-s'a_la_** id. (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

3964.**Image: bullock with one horn?**: **hola_** bullock with loose horn (L.P.); **holo** relaxed, slack (N.)(CDIAL 14179). **bala_su** loose, slack (Tu.); **valavalana** loose (Te.)(DEDR 5280). **Image: dangling**: **ulavu (ulavi-), ula_vu (ula_vi-/ula_y-)** to move about, walk or ride for recreation, take a jaunt, stroll or ramble, go in procession; **ula_** procession; **ula_ttu (ula_tti-)** to ride about, pass in procession; take out for a walk as a child, lead about as a horse; n. walking up and down for amusement, display or exercise, moving to and fro; **culavu (culavi-)** to revolve, move round, hover about; **la_ntu** to walk about, wander about; **la_ttu** to walk about, ride about; take out for a walk (Ta.); **ula_vuka, ila_vuka** to take a walk; **ula_ttuka** to take for a walk (children, etc.)(Ma.); **cul-** to go round, wander about (Pa.)(DEDR 2693). **jo_l(u) (jo_ld-/jo_t-)** to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle; to let hand down; **jo_l(u)** hanging down; **jo_li, jo_le** hanging, swinging, dangling (Ka.); **jo_lu** pendent, flapping; **jo_la_t.a** oscillation, hanging; **jo_ta_d.uni** to wave, move, oscillate (Tu.); **jo_la** lullaby, cradle song (Te.); **ho_l-, o_l-** to shake; caus. **ho_lh-** (Go.)(DEDR 2889). **lulita** shaken (MBh.); **lo_d.ayati** agitates (MBh.); **lo_layati** (R.); **lo_d.ati** (Dha_tup.); **lo_lati** (Skt.); **lo_d.yate_** is set in motion (MBh.); **lud.** roll, swing, agitate (Skt.); **lulai** rolls, swings (Pkt.); **lur.an.u** to shake, swing (S>); **lur.-lur.** dangling (B.); **lul.iba_** to dangle, be wrinkled (Or.); **lurna_, lulna_** to swing up and down (H.); **lul.n.e~** to roll (M.); **lur.ko** pendant, tear (S.); **lurko** pendant; **lurkan** hanging ear-ornament (N.); **lud.an.u** to swing (S.); **lud.d.an.** to be moved; **lud.an.** to rock to and fro; **lud.d.un.** to dangle (L.); **lu~d.iya_na_** to roll (H.); **lo_le_ti** shakes (Pali); **lo_le_i** makes lie down (Pkt.); **lol.iba_** to hang, wave (Or.); **lolna_** to cause to vibrate, wag; **lorna_, rolna_** to roll, rub, winnow, pick out (H.); **lol.n.e~** to roll (M.); **lel.avanava_** to shake (Si.)(CDIAL 11080). cf. **o_r.-** to roll (Pa.); to lie down, sleep (Ga.)(DEDR 1072). cf. **ku_l.i** ox, covering bull (Ta.); **gu.l.y** bull belonging to a dead man

that is released from work until its death (Ko.); **ku.l.y** stud bull (To.); **gu_l.i** bull, esp. a bull allowed to roam at liberty and dedicated to a deity (Ka.); **gu.l.i** a bull (Kod..)(DEDR 1917). cf. **pol.** bull dedicated to the gods (M.)(CDIAL 8399). cf. **po.ry** young bullock (Ko.); **bo_ri** bull, ox (Tu.)(DEDR 4593). cf. **por-u** to bear, sustain (Ta.); **pore** a load (Kod..)(DEDR 4565). **Image: sack**: cf. **bori_** sack (Sh.)(CDIAL 9320).

3965.**Image: harrow**: **nolla** a harrow; **nollu** to level, scrape, gather, collect (Te.); **lol- (-it-)** to level soil in new paddy field (Kuwi)(DEDR 3788).

3966.**Image: chignon**: **colleya, colleha, jolleha** the pointed end of a female's bundle of hair at the back of the head (Ka.); **jollemu, jol.l.emu** a tire formed by weaving the tresses in chains and then coiling them up at the bad of the head; a wreath of Mogili flowers (Te.)(DEDR 2858). **co_li** a kind of chignon made of some hair of te camari (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

3967.**Image: mane**: cf. **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **hora** a single hair of the beard; **horan.a** beard, moustache; **ho_d.anga** beard; **so_n.ayya~_, so_r.a ba_n.aa~_** id.; **ho_r.a** (pl. **ho_r.aya~_**) id. (Kuwi); **sorkoo** man with a beard (Go.)(DEDR 2894). **sol.l.e** nostril (Ka.); **col.l.e** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 2863). **xolla_** razor (Kur.); **qole** id. (Malt.); **hola'd** razor (Santali)(DEDR 2141). **cal** long hair, mane (Dm.); mane (Kal.); **ca_l** woman's long hair, mane (Pas'.); mane (Kho.); **ca_lo** mane (Yid.)(CDIAL 4768). **sili** a rope made of hair; **sili baber** a hair rope about 1/4 in. in diameter and 3 or 4 feet long; **sili mala** beads threaded on twisted hair and worn on the neck; **sili** a neck ornament of plaited hair and small white beads, worn by females (Santali.lex.) **selhi_** hair, rope (Pkt.); **selhi_, sehli_** hair rope (L.); **selhi_, seli_** necklace of thread or hair (P.); **sel, seli_** hair cord tied from neck to feet of calf when milking cow (Bi.)(CDIAL 13591). **jhallari_** curl (Skt.Pkt.); **jha_lar** fringe (N.)(CDIAL 5356). **s'iror.a** hair of head (Pas'.); **sira_l.** (P.); **s'ira_l., s'ra_h** (WPah.); **s'irua_l.** id. (WPah.)(CDIAL 12456). **jha_l** tassel of hair (M.)(CDIAL 5357).

3968.**Name of a people**: **co_la** name of a people on the Coromandel coast (MBh.); **cod.a_** name of a people (As'.); **hel.a** Ceylon (SriLanka); **el.uva** the ancient Sinhalese language (Si.)(CDIAL 4924). **sim.hala** Ceylon; Sinhalese (MBh.); **sim.halaka** (VarBr.S.); **si_hala, si_halaka** Sinhalese (Pali); **sim.hala, si_hala** (Pkt.); **(h)el.u** pertaining to the language of Ceylon (Si.)(CDIAL 13385). **co_l.a** the coast of coromandel; the titular name of a dynasty of that country; name of its people (Ka.); **co_r..an-** (Ta.); **co_r..a** (Ma.); **co_l.a-man.d.ala** coromandel (Ka.); **co_r..a-man.t.alam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

3969.**Image: grove; thicket; shade**: **co_lai** flower garden (**Akana_. 109**); grove (Ta.); **co_la** grove, shade, cool retreat, fresh spring (Ma.); **te.l** forest (Ko.); **te.l uk-** to menstruate (lit. enter forest); **te.l ul.** (lit. the inside of the forest), **te.l ul. pay** (lit. house inside forest) menstrual house; **co.lgn** man of a forest tribe living near Bokkapur (Ko.); **twa.s-** grove, thicket; **swa.l** jungle (To.); **so.le** jungle with trees (Badaga); **swa.lgn** = Ko. **co.lgn** (To.); **ca_la_** grove, sacred grove (Kur.); **cle** grove (Malt.)(DEDR 2891). **Back side of a house**: **colla_** back wall or back side of a house (Kur.); **cole** the back of the house (Malt.)(DEDR 2859). **kollai** backyard, open space behind and attached to a house (Ta.lex.) **cha_ye, cha_ya, cha_yi** shade; shadow (Ka.lex.) **apaccha_ya_** unlucky shadow (Skt.); **ocha** shade (Dm.); **ocha_** (Pas'.); shady side of a valley (Phal.); **oce** shade (Shum.); **wuco** (Gaw.); **osva_, vasva_, os'et.a_** shade of trees considered as hostile to growth of plants (M.); **acewe** shade (Ash.); **wuca_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 422). **ca_yal** shadow (Ta.)(DEDR 2457).

3970.**Cinnamon peeler**: **ca_liyan-** member of a caste of cinnamon peelers (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Bark; exudation, sweat**: **sa_le** bark, rind; **sa_la** bark, rind; husk; the skin, of man or beast, as rubbed off; the dried rind of the mangosteen (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **coli** skin, rind (Ta.lex.) cf. **Sweat**: **bemaru-sa_le** a line of sweat; **bevaru, bemaru** sweat, perspiration; a drop of sweat (Ka.); **viyar, ve_r** to perspire, sweat (Ta.); **viyar** (Ma.); **bemarcu** (Te.); **bega, begar** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bodice**: **co_laka** a bodice, a jacket; a cuirass, mail (Ka.); **co_la, co_l.a** a short jacket, a bodice (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **co_l.a, co_l.aka** piece of cloth (Pali); **col.a_** long bodice (L.); bodice (M.); **co_d.a, co_d.aka** jacket (BHSk.); **co_la** (Nais..); **cod.aga, cot.aga** clothing (NiDoc.); **co_laa** armour (Pkt.); **col.i_** short bodice (L.); bodice (Or.G.M.); **cola_** cloak (P.); bodice, jacket (H.); gown (OAw.); **coli_** bodice (P.N.OAw.); tight-fitting bodice worn by prostitutes (Mth.); bodice, jacket (H.)led for **oil of cinnamon**... Uses: aromatic and flavoring agent. Oleum cinnamomi (cinnamon oil or oil of cassia) represents the volatile oil distilled with steam from the leaves and twigs of cinnamomum cassia, rectified by distillation... produced in the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung in southeastern China. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 364-374). Cinnamomum verum (Ceylon cinnamon) 'the bark as the condiment, cinnamon, is used in food, dentifrices, incenses, and perfumes. Cinnamon bark oil, distilled from chips and bark of inferior quality, used in foods, perfumes, soaps, cordials, and in drug and dental preparations. Cinnamon leaf oil, distilled from dried green leaves, is a powerful germicide, and is also used in perfumes, spices, and in the synthesis of vanillin... Ceylon cinnamon considered aromatic, astringent, carimnative, and stimulant.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.127). **tvak-patra** laurus cassia the plant and its bark (Ka.lex.) **pattra** laurus cassia or cinnamomum inens, **gandhapatra** or **sugandha patra** much used in perfumes. (B.Sam..) **bhr.n:ga** woody cassia, laurus cassia (Ka.lex.) **co_ca** the bark of a kind of cinnamon; cf. **tvaca, tvac** laurus cassia; **togal** skin (Ka.lex.) cf. **s'alka** bark (Skt.); **s'e_kar.** bark of tree; **s'e_kr.o** rind, bark; **s'a_kr.a_** bark (WPah.)(CDIAL 12350). **sak** peel of pomegranate fruit (L.)(CDIAL 14815). Cinnamomum cassia = cinnamomum aromaticum: **salikha** (Arabic); **taj** (Urdu); bark: tonic, stomachic, carminative, substitute for Ceylon cinnamon; habitat: Burma, and China, introduced into Ceylon (GIMP, p.65). Laurus nobilis: **hab-el-ghar** (Indian bazaar); berries: emmenagogue, used in diarrhea, leucorrhea, and dropsy; used in Europe to promote miscarriages; essential oil; habitat: S. Europe; planted in Indian gardens (GIMP, pp.150-151). Laurus nobilis (bay, grecian laurel, green bay) 'In biblical times, the bay was symbolic of wealth and wickedness... The evergreen leaves, when broken, emit a sweet scent and furnish an extract used by the Orientals in making perfumed oil... An essential oil, distilled from the leaves, is used in perfumery and for flavouring food products.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.271). **cakkai** bark; chips (Ta.); **cekka** (Te.); **cakke** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **tvak-patri** the leaf of the asafoetida = ka_ravi or the leaf of the laurus cassia (Ka.lex.) **tejpat** laurus cassia (Santali.lex.) "**Cinnamon**... In Ormuz, because it is the bark brought for sale from china, they call it **darchini**, which in Persian means Chinese skin. They send the same to Alexandria... calling it **cinamomo**, which means odoriferous skin, like **amomo** brought from China. To the bad kind from Malabar and Java they put another name, which is what it is known by in Java, **caismanis**, which means sweet skin in Malay... The name for cinnamon in Arabic is **querfa** or **querfe**... The Greeks corrupted the word to **cassia**, and it was **caismanis** that they called **cassia**... the Persians call it **darcini**, those of Ceylon **cuuro**, the Malays **caismao**, and the people of Malabar **camea**... Pliny calls it **zegir**... cassia lignea or Chinese cinnamon, is the bark of cinnamomum cassia and cinnamomum loureirii of Cochin China, and both also yield the 'cassia-buds' of modern pharmacy..." (G. De Orta, pp.118-127). Cinnamomum tamala: **tama_la** cinnamomum tamala

(Car. Ci. 23.192, Ka. 1.8, Ci. 3.267, 7.117). **tvak** bark (Skt.); **tvak** bark of tamala tree (Car. Su. 3.28, 5.21). **patra** leaves of tama_la tree (Car. Su. 3.29, 5.21). **tamalaka** (Skt.); **darchini** (M.); **tejput** (B.H.); **talishappattiri** (Ta.); **talisapatri** (Te.); bark: aromatic, used in gonorrhea; leaves: stimulant, carminative, used in rheumatism, colic, diarrhea; essential oil which resembles cinnamon leaf oil; habitat: tropical and subtropical Himalayas, 3,000-7,800 ft., Sylhet and Khasia Hills, 3,000-4,000 ft. (GIMP, p.66). cf. **ta_mbu_la** piper betle (Car. Su. 5.77). Cinnamon zeylanicum: **tamalapatra** (Skt.); **dalchini** (B.M.H.); **ilayangam** (Ta.); **lavangamu** (Te.); bark: aromatic, astringent; stimulant, carminative, useful for checking nausea; cinnamon leaf oil equals clove oil in eugenol content; habitat: wild in the southern coastal regions of western India upto an altitude of 6,000 ft; cultivated in S. India (GIMP, p.66). **Leaf of India**: "**Folio indo**... is called **cadegi indi**, and the betre **tambul**... **Folio indo** is called by the natives of India **tamalapatra**, which the Greeks and Latins corrupted into **malabatrum**. In Arabic **cadegi indi**, which means the 'leaf of India'... they look like leaves from an orange tree except that they are sharper, and the colour is dark green... (the **malabatron** of Dioscorides and **malobathrum** of Pliny, the Sanskrit **tamalapatra** (i.e. **cassia leaf**), and **tejapatra** (i.e. aromatic leaf), was from the earliest historical ages a renowned article of commerce between India and the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, and has now been clearly determined to be the lea of various species of cinnamomu, of which the principal are: cinnamomum tamala, cinnamomum cassia, cinnamomum zeylanicum. The Arabic **kadigi** is a corruption of the Indian word **tejpat**, a vulgar contraction of **tejapatra**)... the vendors of medicine, called **gandis**, will understand you if you ask for **tamalapatra**... All say that it is useful to provoke urine and for foul breath..." (G. De Orta, pp.202-206). **Cinnamon**: **can:kaput.pam** cinnamon, cinnamomum (Ta.); cf. **san:kha-pus.pa** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.). **s'an:kha** a particular perfume; one of Kube_ra's treasures (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **can:kaniti** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (**Te_va_. 1230,10**)(Ta.lex.) Cinnamomum zeylanicum or laurus cinnamomum. According to Fluckiger and Hanbury, the most noteworthy constituent of cinnamon is the essential oil which the bark yields to the extent of 1/2 to 1 percent... with a powerful cinnamon odor, and a sweet and aromatic but burning taste... The high content of eugenol in cinnamon-leaf makes it useful in the perfume and flavouring industries... Cinnamon-root oil contains camphor... Cinnamon seeds contain 33 per cent of a fat which formerly was made into costly candles, such as are still used in churches. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.323-324). Apakva karpu_ra (obtained without heat) is the camphor obtained from Borneo from the trunk of dryobalanops aromatica (shorea camphorifera) and pakva karpu_ra, the China camphor is obtained by sublimation from the wood of cinnamomum camphora... oil of camphor is karpu_ra taila... cinnamomum zeylanicum is **gud.e_tvak**... used as an aromatic adjunct in compound prescriptions. A combination of cinnamon, cardamoms and tejapatra leaves, passes by the name of trija_taka, these three aromatics being often used together... cinnamomum tamala... furnish the leaves called tejapatra... essential in Indian cookery (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 223-225). Dryobalanops aromatica: diaphoretic, antiseptic, stimulant, in hysteria; oleo-resin contains borneol, camphene, terpeniol etc.; habitat: Sumatra and Borneo (GIMP, p.102).

3971.**Image: tail**: **xola_** tail (Kur.); **qoli** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2135).

3972.**Betel leaf**: **cu_lin-i** betel leaf (**Tailava.taila.70**)(Ta.lex.)

3973.**Image: saddle**: **cu_r..i** saddle; ornamental covering for the elephant's face (Ta.lex.)

3974.**Image: ornament worn on the crown of the head; ornamental cloth-cover for elephants, etc.**: **cu_l.i, cu_r..iyam** ornament worn on the crown of the head (**Tiruvil.ai.kat.a_takai.16)**; **cu_l** < **jhu_l** ornamental cloth-cover for elephants, horses, etc. (Ta.lex.)

3975.**Food prepared from maize**: **co_l.a-c-co_r-u** food prepared from maize (Ta.lex.) **Great millet**: cf. **co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **jo_l.a** a generic name for several species of millet (Ka.); great millet (Tu.) **jo.l.a** great millet (Kod..)(DEDR 2896). cf. **ko'la, kohala, ko_hala_** panicum miliare (Go.); **korra** mand.eya corn, eleusine coracana (Go.); **kural** Italian millet (Ta.); **kor-ale, korle** a kind of millet, panicum italicum (Ka.)(DEDR 2163). **ho_laka** half-ripe pulse cooked over a light fire (Bhpr.); **hurad.a, hurad.a_** pulse or grain cooked over a light fire or grass (Pkt.); **hul.a_, haul.a_** green pods of pulse or peas parched (M.)(CDIAL 14180). cf. **kol.** horse gram, dolichos uniflorus (Ta.)(DEDR 2153). **Maize, great millet**: **co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.Ma.); **swi.l.m** maize (To.); **jo_l.a** a generic name for several species of millet (Ka.); great millet (Tu.); **jo.l.a** great millet (Kod..); (DEDR 2896). **The particle co_- is from the morphemes for 'barley'**:[cf. **zo-dha_n** (A.)]; **jov, zou, jav, jau** barley (Gypsy); **job** oats (Gypsy); **zo_, za_, zau, zu_, zo, yo_, ya_, yu_, yo_u, yaw, zo_** (Tor.Mai.Dm.); **jau** (S.L.P.WPah.N.Bi.Mth.H.); **jau~** (Ku.); **jo** (L.)[obl.pl.**java~** whence > **yava** (RV.Si.Pali); **jav** (G.M.); **java** (Pkt.)]; **ju_** (P.); **ja** (B.Or.)**; jaa** (Or.); **jo~** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 10431). **yo_** (Bshk.); **zo-dha_n** (A.); **yava-vi (<-vri_hi)**(Si.)(CDIAL 10431). cf. **vi_yam** seed;rice(Ta.); **bi_ya** rice, food (Ka.); **biyyamu** seeds or grains of oryza sativa without husks, rice (Te.); **bi.am** rice (Kol.)(DEDR App.60). cf. **bi_ja** seed (Skt.); **bi_a_, bi_ya_** (H.); **bi~_, bi_** (M.)(CDIAL 9250).] **Linseed**: **javas** linseed plant; n. linseed (M.); **javs'i_** the flax plant (M.); **yavasa** grass (RV.); grass, hay (Pali); **javasa** grass, wheat and other grains (Pkt.); **yu_s** (Ash.); **yus** (Kt.); **jos** (Kho.)(CDIAL 10436). **Stream 1: emphasis on the particle**: **ka_'wa jo_na** millet (Kuwi); **co- > jo ; jonna** great millet (Te.); jowar, maize (Go.); **jona** jowar (Go.); **jo_nnang** id. (Go.); **jona_** maize (Go.); **janna_** id. (Go.); **jandra** jowar (Go.); **jonnalu** great millet (Te.); **sonna** (pl.**sonnal**) id. (Kol.); juwari (Nk.); **jenna** (pl.**jennel**) small maize, juwar (Pa.); **jo_nel** maize (**j = dz**)(Ga.); **jonne_l** cholam, millet (Ga.)(DEDR 2896). [For **-jo_na** cf. **con-n-al, co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.)(DEDR 2896)]. [andropogon sorghum = holcus sorghum = sorghum vulgare.] cf. **makku** awn (Ka.); awn or bead of greain; adj. bristly, rough (Tu.)(DEDR 4623). **mokka jonna** maize (Te.lex.) **Stream 2: diversions from Stream 1: variations in vowels**: **j(u/a/o~/i) : jon.n.a_lia_** millet (Pkt.); **jod.u_l** oats, a weed like oats (L.); **juna_lo** maize (Ku.); **junya_lo, junelo** big millet (N.); **jana_r** a kind of maize (B.Or.); **janer(a_), jonhri_, jo~dhri_, jinora_** millet, maize (Bi.); **janer** tall winter millet (Mth.); **junha_r** millet (H.); **ju_n(h)ri_, jundri_, jo~d.ri_, jo~d.i_** millet (H.); **jo~dhl.a_** the grain holcus sorghum (M.)(CDIAL 10434). **yaviya** consisting of grain (RV.); **yavya_** stock of grain (TS.); **yavika** = **yavin** (Pa_n..gan.a); **jai** oats (B.)(semant. cf. **ya_va- >** S. consisting of barley; **jai** oats (N.)(CDIAL 10441). **ya_va** consisting of or prepared from barley (Ka_tyS'r.); **ya_vaka** a partic. dish of barley (Gaut.Pali); grains of barley (MBh.); **ya_vi_** andrographis paniculata (Skt.); **ja_o** consisting of barley (S.); oats (N.)(CDIAL 10472). **pavana_la** andropogon bicolor (Skt. a mistake for **yavana_la**?); **panara_** a kind of maize (Or.); **punera_** a kind of grain (H.)(CDIAL 7980). **Maize**: **tjonna** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Te.); **jo_l.a** (Ka.Tu.); **co_l.an-** maize; Indian corn, makka_-c-co_l.am; **co_l.a-k-kon.t.ai** ear of the maize; **co_l.a-t-tat.t.ai** stalks of maize (Ta.lex.) **co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (**Pata_rtta. 1399**)(Ta.) id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **A variety of millet**: **co_n.a_cala-k-kampu** a variety of kampu (**G.Sm.D.I, i,219**); **co_n.a_calam, co_n.acailam, co_n.a-kiri** Tiruvan.n.a_malai hill in south Arcot district, sacred to S'iva (**Pat.t.in-**

at. Ta_ya_rtakan-a. 9); **co_n.e_can-** S'iva, as the Lord of co_n.a_calam or Tiruvan.n.a_malai (**Arun.akiriyan. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **Maize**: cf. **jon.n.a_lia_** millet (Pkt.); **juna_lo** maize (Ku.); **jo~dhl.a_** the grain holcus sorghum (M.); **junelo** big millet (N.); **yavana_la** andropogon bicolor (Sus'r.); **yo_nala** (Skt.); **jd.u_l** oats, a weed like oats (L.); **junya_lo** big millet (N.); **jana_r** a kind of maize (B.Or.); **janer(a_), jonhri_, jo~dhri_, jinora_** millet, maize (Bi.); **janer** tall winter millet (Mth.); **junha_r** (H.); **ju_n(h)ri_, jundri_, jo~d.ri_, jo~d.i_** millet (H.)(CDIAL 10434). Sorghum vulgare = sorghum saccharatum: **dirghamala** (Skt.); **joar, jowar** (H.P.B.M.); **cholam** (Ta.); **jonnalu** (Te.); **chavela** (Ma.); **jolah** (Ka.); seeds: diuretic, demulcent; aphrodisiac; widely cultivated in India; **deo-dhan** (H.M.); **tella-jonna** (Te.)(GIMP, p.231). cf. **jonna** jowar, maize (Go.); **co_l.am** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.); **jandra** jowar (Go.); **ka_'wa jo_na** millet (Kuwi)[For **ka_'wa** cf. **kambu_**](DEDR 2896). **janhe** paspalum scrobiculatum; **jera janhe** panicum flavidum (Santali.lex.) cf. **unna_lu** (Ka.); **jonnalu** (Te.)(Ka.Te.lex.) cf. **bajr.a** a cultivated grain (Santali. lex. cf. **tin-ai** Italian millet, setaria italica (Ta.)(DEDR 3265). cf. **nuvan.ai** black Italian millet (Ta.)(DEDR 3712). **kokor jan:ga** a cultivated millet (Santali.lex.) **na~r.i gha~s** panicum vestitum (Santali.lex.) **con-n-al** maize, great millet, sorghum vulgare (Ta.); **swi.l.m** maize (To.); **jo_l.a** a generic name for several species of millet (Ka.); great millet (Tu.): **jo.l.a** great millet (Kod..); **jonna, jonnalu** great millet (Te.); **sonna** (pl. **sonnal**) id. (Kol.); **sonna** juwari (Nk.); **jenna** (pl. **jennel**) small maize, juwar (Pa.); **jo_nel (j = dz)** maize; **jonne_l** cholam, millet (Ga.); **jonna** jowar, maize (Go.); **janna_** maize (Go.); **jona, jo_nnang** jowar; **jona_** maize; **jandra** jowar (Go.)(DEDR 2896). **yava_ka_ra** barley-shaped (Skt.); **jua_ri, jo_va_ri_** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **zua_r** the great millet, jowar (Shum.); **jua_ri** (S.); **joa_r** (L.); pl. **joa_ri_** (L.); **jova_r, jua_r, jama_r** (P.); **jawa_ro** a kind of soft grass growing at high altitudes (WPah.); **joya_r, juya_r** the great millet, sorghum vulgare (B.); **jua_ra** the great millet; **jua_ra_** maize (Or.); **joa_r, juwa_r, jwa_r** andropogon sorghum, holcus sorghum (H.); **jawa_ra_, juwa_ra_** maize, blade of barley (H.); **juva_ri** millet (OMarw.); **juva_r, ja_r** a kind of grain (G.); **java_ra_, juva_ra_** pl. tender plants of corn grown on the altar before a goddess (G.); **java_r, javha_r, javha~_ri_, juva_ri_** millet, holcus sorghum (M.)(CDIAL 10437). **Gruel**: **ya_gu** rice-gruel (Pali); **yava_gu** rice-gruel (TS.); **yva_guli_** sour scum of boiled rice (Skt.); **ja_u** boiled crushed food (B.); overboiled rice, gruel of rice and other grains (Or.); **ya_ku** rice-gruel (OSi.Bra_hmi_); **jaulo** gruel (Ku.); **ja_ulo** pap of soft rice for children or invalids (N.); **ja_ur** milk cooked with rice and sugar (H.); **ja_vri_** rice and pulse (G.)(CDIAL 10438). cf. **ca_val** rice (H.) **Barley**: **yava_ni_** a kind of bad barley (Pa_n.. com.); ptychotis ajowan (Sus'r.); **yava_nika_** (Car.); **yama_ni_, yama_nika_** (Sus'r.); **yohon.i_, yohan.i_** oats (Phal.); **ja_n.i_** ligusticum ajowan and its seed (S.); **java_in., jama_in., ajva_in.** (P.); **jwa_n.** dill seed (remedy for stomach-ache)(Ku.); **juwa_nu** ligusticum ajowan (N.); **zani, azani** (A.); **zaniya_** smelling of this (A.); **joya_n, joya_ni, jama_ni** carroway, ptychotis ajowan (B.); **jua_n.i_** carroway, carum copticum ajowan (Or.); **jua_n.ia_** a cornfield weed (Or.); **jawa_in, ajwa_in** ligusticum or ptychotis ajowan (Bi.); **jwa_in, jawa_ni_, ajwa_in, ajwa_n** ptychotis ajowan (H.); **ajva_n** (M.)(CDIAL 10439). **yviya** consisting of grain (RV.); **yavya_** stock of grain (TS.); **yvika = yavin-** (Pa_n.. com.); **ja, jai** oats (B.)(CDIAL 10441). **ya_va** consisting of or prepared from barley (Ka_tyS'r.); **ya_vaka** a partic. dish of barley (Gaut.); grains of barley (MBh.); **ya_vi_** andrographis paniculata (Skt.); **ya_vaka** a dish prepared from barley (Pali); **ja_o** consisting of barley (S.); **ja_o** oats (N.)(CDIAL 10472). **A weed among rice**: **sa_ma_** a weed among rice (N.); millet (B.); panicum frumentaceum (H.)(CDIAL 12667). **sa~_wa_, sa~_wa~_** panicum frumentaceum (H.); **sa~_va_, sa_va_** panicum frumentaceum or miliaceum (M.); **sama_k, samak** oats (Wg.); **soak** a kind of millet (P.); **s'ya_ma_ka** the millet panicum frumentaceum (VS.); **sa~_o~** panicum frumentaceum and its grass (S.); **s'a_ma_u** a kind of darkish grass (WPah.)(CDIAL 12267). **sa_vya_n.** straw of panicum frumentaceum (M.)(CDIAL

12668). **ca_mya** food (Skt.); **cam** bread (Gypsy); **camikani_** pancake (Gypsy)(CDIAL 4752). **sa_ma_** a medicinal plant (= **priyan:gu** which means a medicinal plant and the millet panicum italicum (Pali); **s'ya_ma_** a kind of plant (used for curing leprosy)(Skt.); **ha_ma** the fodder grass p. colonum (K.); **sa_m** a kind of autumn millet (Mth.)(CDIAL 12666). **sama_xa, samu_xa** (Psht.); **sua~_ ca_ul.a_** panicum frumentaceum (**sua~_ bha_t** a dish prepared from it (Or.); **sa~_wa~_, sa_ma_, sa~_i~_** panicum mileaceum (Bi.) **sa_ma_, sama_** panicum mileaceum (Mth.)(CDIAL 12667). **Oats**: **s'ama_k, s'amk** oats (Wg.); **sava~_k, sava_k** the grass panicum colonum (L.); **sa~_vak** the grain ophismenus frumentaceus (L.); p. colonum (P.);(CDIAL 12667). **Beard of maize**: **caa~ra** beard of maize (Or.)(CDIAL 4677). **Millet**: **kamp-ari** holcus spicatus (Ma.); **kampu, kampam-pul** bulrush millet, Italian millet (Ta.); **kampu** id. (Ma.); **kampam** a grain (Ma.); **kambu** holcus spicatus (Ka.Tu.); **kambu_** = **kuruvinda** (Skt.)[pennisetum typhoideum = panicum spicatum = holcus spicatus](DEDR 1242). **kaba_in.u** to shrink, yield (S.); **ka_ba_** foolish (Or.); **kabru, kambu_ka** husk of rice (AV.); **ka_bu_** feeble, prostrate (B.); feeble (Or.)(CDIAL 2759). **Elephant grass**: **campan.-ko_rai** elephant grass; **can.pu** elephant grass; a species of sedge grass (Ta.); **jon.d.u** elephant grass (Ka.); **jambu** a bulrush, sedge; a kind of reed or sedge, typha angustifolia (Te.); **campu** elephant grass, typha elephantina; sola pith (Ta.)(DEDR 2347). cf. **campa_-** a prefix to a variety of grains (Ta.lex.) **Field of millet**: **sur.vu~** to cut off or pluck up weeds in a field of millet (G.); **su_r.** simple, direct, straight (G.)(CDIAL 12562).

3976.**Soup, juice**: **jhor** soup (Mth.); **ju_li** soup (Sh.); **jhol** (Ku.B.H.); juice, soup (N.); **zol** soup (A.); **jhol.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 5416). **Image: bag for food; glutton**: **co_r-u** boiled rice (**Pur-ana_. 172**); id. (Ma.); **co_r-r-a_vi** vapour emitted by boiled rice or sacrificial offering to the gods (**Cilap. 10,144, Arum.**); **co_r-r-a_latti** boiled rice waved before an idol, a married couple, etc., to avert the evil eye (Ta.lex.) **twi.r-** cooked food (To.); **co_r-u** boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith (Ma.); **co_cci, con-r-i** boiled rice (Ta.)(DEDR 2897). **co_r-r-u-p-pakka_l.i, co_ttu-p-pakka_l.i, co_r-r-u-p-pakkarai** a glutton, as a bag for food; **co_r-r-u-p-pat.i** batta; **co_r-r-u-p-poti** food tied up in a cloth for use on journey; **co_r-r-u-k-kat.t.i** lump of boiled rice (**Pur-ana_. 177, Urai**); **co_r-r-amalai** id. (**Perumpa_n.. 224**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **amalai** boiled rice (**Tiva_.**); rice ball (**Malaipat.u. 441**); **co_r-r-u-t-tat.i** lump of boiled rice (**Malaipat.u. 441, Urai**.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tat.i** rice-field (**Tiva_. Iraku. Na_t.. 21**); plot of a field; **tat.i-c-campa_** a kind of paddy maturing in 8 months (Ta.lex.) **co_r-r-u-t-tiral.ai** lump of boiled rice (**Pur-ana_. 33, Urai.**); **co_r-r-u-p-parukkai** grains of boiled rice; (Ta.lex.) **co_l.ikai** satchel, bag, as of a beggar (Ta.); **jo_l.ige** (Ka.Tu.); **tjo_liya** (Te.); **co_r..iyappai** a large kind of bag used by mendicants (Ta.); **djo_le** (Te.); **jo_l.ige** (Ka.); **jo_lna**+ (H.)(Ta.lex.) **jhaulika_** small bag (Skt.); **jholun:go** swinging cradle (N.); **zolon:ga_** beggar's bag (A.); **jho_lia_** bag (Pkt.); **jhol.i_** skirt used as a bag, lap (L.); **jhola_, jholi_** bag (P.); **jholo, jholi_** (Ku.); **jholi** small wallet (N.); **zuli** bag, scrotum (A.); **jholi, jhuli** bag (B.); **jhola_, jholi_** feeding bag for cattle (Bi.); **jhori_** bag (Mth.); **jho_ra_** (Bhoj.); **jholi_** (H.); **jhol.i_, jhorn.o, jhorn.i_** (G.); **jhol.i_** mendicant's bag (M.); **jhollia_** bag (Pkt.); **jhola** skirt used to hold anything in; **jholi_** fakir's bag, nest of eggs, brood of young birds (S.)(CDIAL 5415). **ci_ra, ci_la, ci_lu** a bag, a sack (Ka.lex.) **Serving food into plates or bowls**: **co_r-u-pat.aittal** to serve boiled rice on plates or leaves (Ta.lex.) **xollna_** to serve (rice, meat, potatoes, etc.) out of the cooking vessel, transfer by means of a ladle from the cooking pot into the plates or bowls ready for a meal (Kur.); **qole** to take up liquids (as with a spoon)(Malt.)(DEDR 2140).

3977.**Image: defeat**: **to_l (to_r-p-, to_r-r--), to_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be defeated, discomfited, vanquished (as in battle, game, dispute etc.), fail in comparison, yield, flinch, give way

voluntarily, lose; n. defeat, discomfiture, misfortune, ill-luck, loss; **to_lvi, to_lvu, to_r-r-al, to_r-pu** discomfiture, loss, defeat; **to_rvai** defeat (Ta.); **to_lka** to be defeated, lose in a game, battle, or suit, be cheated in a bargain; **to_li** defeat, loss; **to_lpikka** to defeat, beat, baffle, excel (Ma.); **co.l- (co.t-)** to be defeated, be inferior, fail; **co.v- (co.t-)** to be defeated (Ko.); **twi.l- (twi.-t--)** to be defeated, become old (To.); **twi.lc-** to defeat; **swi.l- (swi.t-)** to be defeated (To.); **so_l(u)** to be defeated or overcome, not to win; **so_lisu** to defeat, overcome, vanquish; **so_la, so_lu** defeat, loss; **so_luvike, so_luve, so_lme** id., losing (Ka.); **co.l- (co.p-, co.t-)** to be defeated (Kod..); **to_lpuni, so_puni, so_luni** to lose at a game, be defeated, overcome; **so_pa_vuni, so_la_vuni** to make one lose at a game, defeat, overcome; **so_pu, so_lpu** defeat, discomfiture; defeated, overcome; **so_la** defeat, failure, disappointment (Tu.); **so_tu, so_ti** to be defeated (Kor.)(DEDR 3558).

3978.**Images: pair, junction**: **savad.a, javal.a** pair; **savad.agat.t.u** a double structure or wall; a wall built on the outer side of another to support it (Ka.lex.) **savad.i, javal.i** a pair; a junction; a confluence (Ka.lex.)

3979.**Rival wife**: **savati** (Tadbhava of **sapatni**) a rival wife (Ka.Te.); **savata** (M.); **savati-maga** a step-son; **savarimatsara** the enmity between rival wives (Ka.lex.)

3980.**Stay, rope**: **cava_y < sawa_'i_** (naut.) stay, rope supporting mast (Ta.lex.) **Bow; quiver**: **ca_pa** bow (Mn.Pali.); **ca_va** (Pkt.); **sa_v** (Si.)(CDIAL 4746). **a_vam** quiver, bow-string; **a_va-na_r..i, a_va-na_r..ikai** quiver (Ta.); **a_va-na_r..i** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 390). **tavar** bow (**Pa_rata. Tirel.a. 47**)(Ta.lex.)

3981.**To hear; disciple; celebrity**: {**Echo word**} **Ös'ru** hear (Skt.); **s'ravan.a** act of hearing (S'Br.);[cmpd. **Ös'ru** (Skt.)+ **Övinu** hear (Te.)] **savana** hearing, ear (Pali); **savan.a** ear (Pkt.); **sunu, hunu** hearing (Si.)(CDIAL 12688). **s'ra_vaka** pupil, disciple (Skt.); **sa_vaka** disciple (Pali); **sa_vaya** Jain adherent (Pkt.); **sav-, savu-va_** schoolboy, disciple, layman (Si.)(CDIAL 12697). **s'ra_van.a** announcing (MBh.); **sa_van.a** id. (Pali); **sa_van.a, sa_van.a_** (Pkt.); **savuna** preaching (Si.)(CDIAL 12698). **s'ra_vayati** proclaims (RV.); **sa_ve_ti** proclaims (Pali); **savite, sa_va_paya_mi** pp. (As'.); **s'ravakam., sra_va_pakam.** connected with a proclamation (As'.); **sa_ve_i, sa_vai** (Pkt.); **ha_wun** to explain, show (K.)(CDIAL 12701). **s'r.n.o_ti** hears (RV.); **sun.a_ti** hears (Pali); 3 pl. opt. **s'run.eyu, srun.a_ru, s.uneyu** (As'.); 1 sg. **s'runa_mi**, absol. **s'runiti** (NiDoc.); **sun.e_di, sun.ai, sun.an.a** (Pkt.); **s'un, as'un**, 3 sg. **sinar** (Gypsy); **us'trun-** (1 sg. **us'trunum, chinum, sanum < chininum**; stem **us'tru**)(Dm.); **s'uni** (Nin:g); **s'u_ne** (Shum.); **s'uni- (s'un.d.i-)**(Gaw.); **s'un-** (Mai.); **s.un.-, s'un.-** (Phal.); **hunnu, s'un.n.o_** (K.); **sun.an.u**, pp. **suo** (S.); **sun.an.** (L.); **sunana_** (P.); **s'un.n.u_, s'un.n.u, s'u_n.no~_** (WPah.); **sun.no** (Ku.); **sunnu** (N.); **xuniba** (A.); **suna_** (B.); **sun.iba_** (Or.); **sunab** (Mth.); **sunal** (Bhoj.); **sunab** (Aw.); **sunna_** (H.); **sun.n.o** (Marw.); **sun.vu~, san.vu~** (G.); caus. **sun.a_pe_ti** makes hear, announces (Pali); **sun.a_ve_di** (Pkt.); **snauar** informs (Gypsy); **sun.a_van.** (L.); **s'un.a_n.a_** (WPah.); **sun.u_n.o** (Ku.); **suna_unu** (N.); **xuna_iba** (A.); **suna_na** (B.); **sun.a_iba_** (Or.); **suna_na_** (H.); **sun.a_vvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12598). **s'ruta** heard (RV.); **suta** heard (Pali); **s'ruda**, 1 sg. pret. **s'rudemi**, 3 pl. **s'rutam.ti** (NiDoc.); **s.uta** (Kharl.); **stru_** to hear (Tir.); **suo** pp. of **sun.an.u** (S.)(CDIAL 12714). **s'ru_yate_** is heard (RV.); **su_yati, suyyati** is heard (Pali); **s'ruyadi** (NiDoc.); **sujan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 12716). **s'lo_ka** sound, hymn of praise (RV.); stanza (S'Br.); **silo_ka** fame, verse (Pali); **salo_ga, salo_ya, silo_ga, silo_a, sulo_a** praise (Pkt.); **s'ilog** tale (Kho.); **s'ulok** (Dm.); **s'ulug** (Phal.); **s'ilo_k** (Sh.); **s'ilo_k** (D..); **sova** singing (Si.); **silev, silova, solo_va** stanza

(Si.)(CDIAL 12748). **s'ro_tra** ear (RV.); **so_ta** ear (Pali); **so_a** (Pkt.); **so_** (Si.); **s'ro_tas** (Skt.)(CDIAL 12730). **s'ro_triya** learned in the Veda (AV.); brahman so versed (Mn.); **sottiya, sotthiya** wise man (Pali); **soti_** a partic. brahman clan (Mth.H.); **set** nom. prop. of a brahman (OSi.)(CDIAL 12731). **n.isun.e_i, n.isun.ai** listens to (Pkt.); **nisun.ai, nisan.ai** (OG.)(CDIAL 7437). **pin.isva_** having instructed (OSi.); **pin.isvu_van** persons who have been instructed (OSi.)(CDIAL 8531). **To hear; listening; celebrity**: **vin-a_ (vin-a_y-), vin-a_vu (vin-a_vi-)** to ask, investigate, give ear to, listen, hear; **vin-a_** question (Ta.); **vinavuka** to ask (Ma.); **vent- (veynt-)** id. (Ko.); **pint- (pinty-)** id. (To.); **vinu (vin.t.-)** to hear, listen, obey; **vinukali** hearing; **vinucu, vinipincu** to cause to hear; **vin(u)cu** to be heard; tell; **vin(i)ki, vinikid.i** hearing, listening, audience, hear-say; **vi_nu** the ear; celebrity (Te.); **vin- (vint-)** to hear (Kol.); **vin-** id. (Nk.); **ven- (vend.-)** id. (Ga.); **ven- (vett-, vend-)** id. (Pa.); **ven- (vet.-, vey-), ven- (veyy-)** id., **ven- (ven.t.-)** id.; **ven.up-** to make to hear (Ga.); **ven-** to hear (Go.); **ven- (veR-)** id.; **venba- (-t-)** to ask (Kond.a); **ven- (vec-)** to hear; **venba- (-t-)** to ask, inquire (Pe.); **ven- (vec-)** to hear; **venba-** to ask (Mand..); **venba (ves-)** to hear, listen, ask, question; n. hearing, listening, inquiry (Kui); **ven- (vecc-)** to hear; **venjali (vec-)**, **ven (vec-)** to hear, ask; **vengali** to be rumoured; **wennai, wenbinai** to hear, question; **ven.bu, wenumbu** hearing (Kuwi); **menna_ (menj-)** to hear, listen, obey, question, ask; **mendna_** to tell, inform (Kur.); **mene (menj-)** to hear, ask; **mendre** to be heard, be rumoured (Malt.); **bining (bing-)** to hear (Br.)(DEDR 5516). cf. **veha_na_, veh-** to tell (Go.)(DEDR 5514).

3982.**Cloth**: **caval.i** cloth, piece-goods (Ta.); any cloth (Ma.); **javal.i** cloth of any kind (Ka.); cloth (Tu.); **jaul.i** id. (Tu.); **javal.i** cloths (Te.)(DEDR 2393).

3983.**Bezel; jewelry**: **java_ri** relating or or produced in one's own country, as wool, cloth, cotton etc. (Ka.M.H.); **jawa_hi_ru** id. (Ka.); a jewel, gem; jewelry (Ka.Te.M.H.); **cavi** (Tadbhava of **chavi**) light, lustre (Ka.); **chavi** colour, beauty, light, lustre (Ka.Skt.); **chavivad.e** to bloom (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cavat.i** an ornament for the neck consisting of three or more gold cords (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **java_hir < java_hir** (Arab.) precious stone; jewel (**C.G.**); **javai** bezel, socket or bed for a gem in a jewel, kuval.ai or socket for setting gems; **cavai-y-aram, javai-y-aram** tenon file (**C.E.M.**)(Ta.lex.)

3984.**Excess by a fourth**: **sava_i** excess by a fourth; having the excess of a fourth (Ka.); **sava_i_** (M.); **sava_, savva_** having a fourth more; more by a fourth (Ka.M.); **sava_se_ru** 1 1/4 se_ru (in weight)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **catutthavasena** adv. fourthly (Pali.lex.) **Plus a quarter**: **sapa_da** increased by a fourth (Mn.); **sava_ya** plus a quarter (Pkt.); **sawa_** (K.); **sava_** (S.L.P.); **sua_, saua_** (WPah.); **sawa_** (N.); **saoya_** (B.); **saa_** (Or.); **sawa_** one and a quarter (Mth.); **sawa_u** (Aw.); **sawa_** plus a quarter (H.); **sava_** (Marw.G.M.); **sava_y** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13134).

3985.**Image: hair of tail**: **javi, jame, jave** the hair of a horse's tail (Ka.); **javvi** (Te.); **javivale** a net made of javi (Ka.lex.)

3986.**Image: speedy**: **javi** hastening, speedy; a horse, a camel (Ka.); **prajavi** hastening, rapid, quick (Ka.Skt.); **yavana** speed, velocity (Ka.); **javana** fleet, swift; speed, velocity (Ka.lex.) **cavan-am < javana** (Skt.) speed, quickness (**Pa_rata. Pan-n-iran.t.a_m. 59**)(Ta.lex.)

3987.**Image: to cut off trees**: **cavr- (cavry-)** to cut down a whole collection of standing plants, bushes, etc. (Ko.); **savaru** to cut off the side branches of a branch of a tree, the branches of a

bush or bamboo, or the bark of a tree; diminish prominence of the soil by cutting away a little at a time, chip, cut, cut down; caus. **savarisu** (Ka.); **tavuruni, tauruni** to strip off as the leaves of a tree, cut away any leaves or brushwood, clear a bush; **taberu, saberu** to chop off, trip (Tu.)(DEDR 2390).

3988.**Robust man**: **java_n- < yava_n** (Pers.) strong, robust man, peon (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **java_na** a peon (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **yavana** an Ionian, a Greek; a Mahomedan, an individual of a foreign race, turuka, turus.ka, jo_nega (Ka.); **yavana-de_s'a** the country of the yavanas: Ionia, Bactria, Turkishtha_n, Arabia (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ya_vana** (fr. **yavana**) produced or born in the land of the Yavanas (Ka.); incense (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

3989.**Hunters**: **cavari < s'abari_** woman of the hunting tribe (**Tiruppu. 1254, Putup.**); **cavaran- < s'abara** mountaineer, hunter (**Perun.. Ucaik. 55,68**); inhabitants of the desert tract (**Tiva_.**); a tribal chief of the desert tract (Ta.lex.) **s'abara** (often **s'avara-**) a wild mountain tribe in the Deccan (AitBr.); **s'abaraka** a savage (Ka_v.); **savara** an aboriginal tribe (Pali.Pkt.); **sahara, saara, sara, saarun.i** a caste of aboriginal Gar-aja_ts (Or.); **savara** a savage; **habaraya_** archer, a Va_dda_ (Si.)(CDIAL 12296). **A country near the Indus**: **cavvi_ram** a country near the mouth of the Indus, one of 56 te_cam (**Tiruvil.ai. Naripari. 106**)(Ta.lex.)

3990.**Great personage; equipage**: **sava_ri** equipage, retinue or train of a great personage (Ka.); **sva_ri_** (M.H.); **sava_ri, sva_ri** riding upon the back of any animal or in a carriage, riding; going, walking; the great personage singly; any person in the customary adulatory or complimentary style (Ka.M.); **sava_ra, sva_ra** mounted upon or seated in (a horse, a coach, etc.)(Ka.M.); a man on horseback, a horseman (Ka.M.H.); **sava_ra-kace_ri** the office of troopers or native cavalry (Ka.lex.) **sva_ra** mounted upon or seated in; **sa_di, ra_vuta** (Ka.); **sva_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cavaran.ai** preparedness, readiness (Ta.); **savaran.a** (Te.); **savaran.e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

3991.**Woman with living husband; wife of a village official**: **sava_s.t., sava_sn.i_** woman with living husband; wife of a village official (M.); **sava_san.** woman devoted to husband (P.); **sava_sin** living together (AV.); **sava_s'i_n.** woman with living husband; wife of a village official (M.); **suva_s'i_n.** (M.); **sawa_sin** married girl living in father's house (Mth.); **sua_sin, suwa_sini_** (H.); **suva_san.iya** woman with living husband (OG.); **suva_sn.i_, soha_san.** (X **soha_g < saubha_gya**)(G.); **suva_sin.i_** woman, wife (Pkt.); **svava_sini** a married or unmarried woman living after maturity in her father's house (Ya_j.); **suva_sini_** (Gaut.Mn.); term of courtesy for a woman whose husband is alive (Skt.); **sowa_se** woman whose husband is alive (K.); **sisin.i_, si_sn.i_** woman (Ku.); **swa_sni** woman, wife (N.); **sua_sin** married girl living in father's house (Bi.)(CDIAL 13912). **sustri_** chaste wife (Skt.); **sava_n.i_** woman, wife (L.); **sua_n.i_** clever woman, woman of good family (among Rajputs)(P.)(CDIAL 13464). **Wife**: **sva_mini_** king's favourite wife (MBh.); **sa_mini_** wife (Pali); **sa_we_n^{u}** lady (K.); **sa~_in.i** mistress (S.); **se_n., sa_in.** (S.); **sa_man.i** (OG.); **seni** in: **gurun.-seni** wife of a Gurung (N.)(CDIAL 13931). **suja_na** intelligence (Kat.hUp.); **suna_r.i_, suna_ri_** clever (H.)(CDIAL 13466). **suge_hini_** good housewife (Skt.); **swain., swen.** wife (Ku.)(CDIAL 13457). **subhava** of high birth (VS.); **subhavas** (TS.); **suhava** fortunate (Pkt.); **su_hava** beautiful (OG.)(CDIAL 13487).

3992.**Swampy ground**: **javal.u, javul.u,javugu, jo_gu** swampy ground (Ka.); **javuka, jauku** to be marshy, to be shaky, unsteady, loose, (wall) becomes weak before falling, lose courage;

javajava onom. denoting trembling, softness, weakness; **jo_ku** to tremble, totter, stagger (Te.)(DEDR 2398). cf. **tuval.** to quiver, tremble (Ta.)(DEDR 3354). **cavadi, cavati** mud; **cakati** mud, mire (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 2266). **javaku** a swamp (Te.); **cavuku** to ooze; to become soft; to rot (Ta.); **javu-ge_r..** to become morassy; **jhala_va** swamp (M.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **jo_gu** waterfall (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 2874). **jha_la_** local rain (H.)(CDIAL 5378). **jha_lra_** spring of water (H.)(CDIAL 5380). cf. **jhirna_** to ooze, trickle away (H.)(CDIAL 5389).

3993.**To taste**: **chaganam.** to taste (OH.)(CDIAL 4982). **cavi** taste (Ta.); **cayv** taste left in the mouth for food just eaten (Ko.); **savi, sam.vi** that has taste, that is palatable, savoury, sweet or nice; taste, sweetness; **savi, save** to test by eating, taste, eat; **saviga_r-a** a man who creates pleasant feelings, a jocose or witty man, etc.; **savisu** to cause to taste or eat; **saviha** taste, flavour (Ka.); **sabi, savi** flavour, taste; palatable, sweet; **sabipuni** to taste, try the flavour; **savipuni** to be tasteful, savoury, sweet; **tabi** flavour, taste, savoury, delicious; **tabipuni** to appease (as the appetite); **tabat.uni** to remain as an aftertaste (Tu.); **cavi** taste; **cavi-gonu** to taste (Te.); **cuvat.u** sweetness, taste (Ta.); **savvi** sweet (Kol.); **savad** id. (Nk.); **cuvat.an-** person of refined taste; **cuvai (-pp-, -tt-)** to taste, eat, chew, kiss, experience, enjoy; be palatable, agreeable, pleasing; n. taste, flavour, deliciousness, sweetness, that which is pleasing or gratifying to the senses, the sense of taste (Ta.); **cuva** taste, flavour, unpleasant taste (as in fever), slight after-effects of former troubles; **cuvekka** to taste, produce a taste, remain as after-taste (Ma.)(DEDR 2396). **svad** relish (Skt.); **svadana** act of tasting (Skt.); **sva_dana** making savoury (RV.); **syun**^{u}, **sinis** vegetable sauce, what is eaten with rice (vegetables, meat, fish)(K.)(CDIAL 13899). **sva_da** taste, flavour (Skt.); **sa_ya** taste (Pkt.); **ispa_** juice of fruit (Sh.); **sa_u** taste, flavour (S.)(CDIAL 13923). **sva_du** sweet, palatable (RV.); **sa_du** sweet (Pali); **sa_u** (Pkt.); **ispa_vu, uspau_, ispa_** sweet, tasty (Sh.)(CDIAL 13924). **sav** taste, relish (M.)(CDIAL 13900).

3994.**Death**: **ca_** (**ca_v-ca_kuv-, cett-**) to die, be spoiled or blighted (as crops), be exhausted (Ta.); **ca_vu** death, ghost; **ca_kka_t.u** death; **cettal** dying; **ceku (-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, kill (Ta.); **ca_ka a (catt-)** to die; **ca_kku** death, mortality; **ca_vu** death, case of death, mourning feast; **catta** dead (Ma.); **ka.r. ca.v** person who dies somewhere so that his body is not found (**ka.r.** jungle)(Ko.); **soy- (sot-)** to die (of others than Todas); **so.f** Badaga funeral (To.); **sa_y (sattu)** to die; **sa_vu** death, a corpse (Ka.); **ca.l.- (ca.v-, catt-)** to die; **ca.vu** corpse (Kod..); **saipini, taipini** to die, be starved; **sail** ghost; **sa_vu, ta_vu** death, mourning feast (Tu.); **caccu (ca_-, ca_v-)** to die, fade, wither, cease, disappear; adj. dead, vigourless, insipid; **ca_vu** death; **campu** to kill, put to death; **campud.u** killing (Te.); **cay- (ca-)** to die; **ca_** corpse (Pe.); **say- (sad-, san-), cay-, sa_- (sa_g-, say-** etc.**)** to die (Ga.); **saia_na_ (sa_s-)**, **sa_ya_na_, ha_na_, ha_** to die; **sa_na_l** corpse; **ha_va, sa_ta_l** dead (Go.); **sa_- (-t-)** to die; **sap-** to kill (Kond.a); **ha_- (-t-)** to die, to go out (Pe.); **ha_tpa** to extinguish (fire)(Pe.); **ha_** to die, (fire) to go out; **ha_t-** to extinguish (fire)(Mand..); **sa_va (sa_t-)** to die, be ill, suffer; n. death, illness, suffering; **sa_ppa (sa_pt-)** to kill, extinguish; n. act of killing, extinguishing (Kui); **haiali (hat-)**, **ha_nai**, **ha_- (-t-)** to die; **ha_ki** death (Kuwi); **khe_'ena_ (keccas)** to die, fall out of use (as a law); **khi_u_, khi'u_** mortal (Kur.); **keye (kec-)** to die (Malt.); **kahing** (past **kask-**, neg. **kas-**) to die, die down (of fire); **kasifing, kasfing** to kill (Br.)(DEDR 2426); **s'ava-** corpse (Skt.); **sava** id. (Pkt.); **siva_** burnt corpse, funeral pyre (P.); **s'au** grave (WPah.); **xa** corpse (A.); **sau** id. (H.); **chava** id. (Pali.); **sava-ya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 12356). **sa_ti** end, destruction (Skt.); **s'a_ta** falling out (Sus'r.); **s'a_tita** destroyed (MBh.); **sa_y** end, conclusion, destruction (B.); **sa_ya** (Or.)(CDIAL 13333). cf. semant. 'to go': '...primary forms alone are employed (in speech) among some people; secondary forms among others.

The verb **s'avati**, meaning to go, is used by the Kambojas only...Its modified form **s'ava** is used by the Aryans... In this manner, one should explain single words.' (**Niruktam 2.2**); **tapu (-pp-, -tt-)** to perish, come to an end, die; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy; **taputi** ruin, death; **tappu (tappi-)** to die; **tava (-pp-, -nt-)** to cease; **tavar-u (tavar-i-)** to die; **tavu (-v-, -nt-,** or **-pp-, -tt-)** to shrink, be reduced, be ruined; **taval** diminishing, decreasing, failure, death, poverty; **tavvu (tavvi-)** to lessen, decrease, shrink, perish, decay, waste away; n. shrinking, perishing, decay; **ta_vu (ta_vi-)** to perish, decay (usually in neg. forms), be removed, disappear, n. ruin; **ta_** decay, destruction, fault, blemish, defect, deficiency (Ta.); **tav- (tat-)** to die; **tavi.r (< tav-ayr-**; **tavrc- < tav-arc-)** to kill; **ta.v** death, corpse, funeral; **ta. pay, ta. vay, ta. vi.** house where there is a death; **ta. na.r.** place where corpse is cremated (Ko.); **to.n** the deceased (e.g. **to.n mox** the dead by, **to.n wis-e.n** the decreased wis-e.n)(To.); **taval.isu** to destroy, cause to droop or fade; **tavir, tavil** want, poverty, trouble; **tavisu** to cause to decrease or be diminished, make an end of, destroy, remove; **tavu** to decrease, be diminished, waste away, come to an end, perish, diminish, destroy; n. decrease, destruction, ruin, drooping, depressed or humble state; **tavuge** decrease, end; **tavun:ku = tavu** vb.; **tavun:kal** diminution, ruin; **tave** to decrease, wane, be insufficient; **tagusi** decrease, want, deficiency; **tappudu** it will be wasted, it will perish, wane, decrease, come to an end (Ka.)(DEDR 3068).

3996.**Junction**: **java_** junction (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **To go; pass from one state of existence to another; death**: **s'av, s'avati** to go, approach; to alter, change, transform (Skt.lex.) **cavati** (Vedic **cyavate** from **cyu**, Lat. **cieo**, **cio**, Goth. **haitan** = OHG. **heizan**) to move, get into motion, shift, to fall away, decease, esp. to pass from one state of existence into another (**sasaranti cavati upapajjanti**); **cavana** shifting, moving, passing away, **cavana-dhamma** doomed to fall, destined to decease; **cavanata_** state of shifting, removal; caus. **ca_veti**; pp. **cuta** shifted, disappeared, deceased, passed from one existence to another; **cuta-accuta** permanent, not under the sway of death; **cutupapa_ta** disappearance and reappearance, transmigration; **cuti** (Skt. **cyuti**, to **cavati**) vanishing, passing away, decease, shifting out of existence (opp. upapatti)(Pali.lex.) **cyavate_** moves to and fro, retires (RV.); drops from, trickles from (MBh.); falls (R.); perishes (Mn.); **cyut** trickle (Skt.); **cavati** moves, falls away, dies (Pali); **cavai, cayai** goes from birth to birth, dies (Pkt.);[cf. **ca_vu** death (Ta.)]**cu_** to walk, go away, flow (Wg.); **-co-** in: **li-comasem** I stand up (Pr.); **coy** 2 sg. imper. **co_** go! (Dm.); **co_ di** (Shum); **co_** (pret. **ga_ < gata**)(Wot.); **co** (Gaw.); **co_** 1 pl. fut. **com** (Bshk.); **coh** (Tor.); **co_** rise, go! (Phal.); **cavai** falls; **cavi** fallen, reborn (OG.); **cavn.e~** to fall into debauchery, become mad (M.); **senava_, henava_** to fall (Si.); **cua_un.o** to cause (water or branches or leaves) to fall; **cuun.a** causing to fall (Ku.)(CDIAL 4939). **cyuta** shaken (AV.); fallen (Mn.); **cuta** fallen (Pali); **cua** (Pkt.); **suwa_** orts (A.)(CDIAL 4943). **suwa_ni** place where leavings, etc. are thrown (A.)(CDIAL 4944). **cya_vayati** causes to move (RV.); **ca_ve_ti** causes to fall, drives away (Pali); **ca_ve_i** causes to be killed (Pkt.); **ca_in.u** to raise, lift, carry (S.); **ca_van.** to remove, lift; **ca_vun.** to raise (L.)(CDIAL 4941). **cya_vita** fallen out (Skt.); **ca_via** destroyed (Pkt.); **ca_ya_, ca_ya~_** mange, scurf (N.); **ca_i~** mange (H.); **ca_i_, cai_** a disease of hair and wool (M.)(CDIAL 4942).

3997.**Sublimated mercuric compound**: **cavvi_ram** a mineral poison; strong medicinal compound containing quicksilver, alum, ammonia etc. sublimated (**W.**); vinegar (**Tailava. Taila. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **Sediment, fuller's earth, natron**: **cavat.u** sediment; fuller's earth, alkaline soil (Ta.); **cavar** brackishness (Ta.); astringent (Ma.); **cavarkka** to have an astringent or unripe taste (Ma.); **cavul.u, savul.u, saval.u** brackishness (Ka.); **cavul.u, cavulu** brackish, saline; **tabat.u** unsavoriness, acerbity (Tu.); **caud.u** fuller's earth; **cavaka** brackishness (Te.); **saul., saul** rather

brackish (M.)(DEDR 2386). **sarji** natron; **svarji** id. (Sus'r.); **sajjia_** id. (Pkt.); **saz** (K.); **sajji_** the salsola plant (from which alkali is made)(L.); natron (P.); fuller's earth (WPah.); **sa_ji_** a kind of medicinal plant (Ku.); **sa_j-ma_t.i**, **sa_ji** natron, fuller's earth (B.); **sa_ji_-ma_t.i** (Or.); **sajji_, sajji_mat.t.i_** (B.); **sajji-mat.t.i** (N.); **sa_ji_-kha_r** (G.M.)(CDIAL 13270).

3998.**Image: pipal**: **cuvalai** pipal (Ta.); **ju_ meri** ficus religiosa (Pa.)(DEDR 2697). **kecan-ta_ti** pipal (Ta.lex.)

3999.**Inn, choultry**: **ca_vat.i** inn, choultry (**Ira_mana_. Cuntara. 3**); id. (Ma.Te.Ka.); **sa_vat.i_** (M.); **ca_vat.i** a public building in a village; police station, office of village magistrate, customs station; open dais in front of a house for general use (**Pan.avit.u. 163**)(Ta.lex.)

4000.**Food ticket**: **ca_vat.i-c-ci_t.t.u** a chit or ticket permitting one to obtain food at a choultry; royal or government grant (Ta.lex.)

4001.**Custom-house**: **cavikkai** custom-house (Ta.); **cavukkai** id. (Ma.); **cauki_** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

4002.**Witness**: **s'a_yidi** a witness at law; witness, deposition (Ka.H.M.); **s'a_hidi_** (H.); **s'a_hidi** (Te.); **s'a_yidida_ra** a witness (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **A copy**: **cava_tu < sawa_d** (U.) copy, transcript, duplicate; **cava_tucci_t.t.u** id. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **An authorizing document**: **ja_bu** an answer; a letter of advice respecting a hun.d.i (Ka.M.H.); a letter of correspondence (Ka.Te.); cf. **jawa_b** reply, answer (U.H.lex.) **java_bu, jaba_bu** an answer, a reply; **java_buda_ra** a responsible man (Ka.lex.) **cava_l < sawa_l** (U.) question, interrogation (**C.G.**); a sacred song of the moors (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ja_bita_** a law, regulation; an authorizing document; a passport (Ka.); **ja_bata_** (M.H.); **ja_bita_** a memorandum, a list, an inventory, a catalogue (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **japta_, ca_vita_ < za_bita** (U.) < **za_bta** (Arab.) list, inventory (Ta.lex.)

4003.**Fuller's earth**: **ka_i** fuller's earth, natron (Or.); **ka_vi_** green substance (Pkt.); **ka_i** coating sticking to the side of a vessel in which milk or other liquid is kept (N.); **ka_i_** thin layer or covering (G.); starch (B. < **kva_tha-**); id. (Or.); green scum on stagnant water (H.)(CDIAL 3109). **saji hasa** fuller's earth; **nar.kan hasa** fuller's earth for washing hair (Santali.lex.) cf. **cavat.u** fuller's earth (Ta.)(DEDR 2386). cf. **mashing** to wash the head, clean the head with fuller's earth (Br.)(DEDR 4634).

4004.**Image: lid**: **cibbala, cibbalu, cibbil, cibbul** a bamboo lid (Ka.); **sibbi** lid, dish (Te.)(DEDR 2537).

4005.**Moss filter**: **s'eba_l** moss (WPah.); **sewa_r, se~wa_r** filter made of river grass for filtering sugar-cane juice (Bi.); **sema_r** (Mth.); **sewa_r** a green mosslike waterweed (Aw.); **seva_l.** moss (G.); **s'el.o** (Konkan.i_); **s'eva_l., s'eval.** vallisneria octandra, moss on ponds and rocks, etc. (M.); **se~varu = si~aru** blyxa octandra (S.); **che_bal** a green slimy waterweed (L.); **s'i_pa_la** the waterweed blyxa octandra (RV.); adj. abounding in it (AV.)(CDIAL 12493). **cappal** refuse of food, leavings (Ta.); **campu** leavings, refuse (Ma.); **sap** to pour away water from hand-washing (Kol.)(DEDR 2332). **cavar-u** sweepings, rubbish (Ta.); **cavar-u, cavar** green leaves and rubbish used as manure, sweepings (Ma.)(DEDR 2395).

4006.**Thin strip**: **ci_vu** to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing (Ta.); to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, polish (Ka.); **sigur-, sivar-u, sivur-u** that is

pared off, rind (Ka.); **ci_ka** to scrape, smooth, polish (Ma.); **civvu** to cut, shave, pare, mend (Te.); **civva** thin strip or shaving of wood (Te.); **s'ivva** wood (Nk.)(DEDR 2600). **civar, ci_var** fibre surrounding pulp of breadfruit (M.); **ciuri** a plant from which fibre is obtained, sterculia coxinia (N.)(CDIAL 4776).

4007.**Cucumber**: **cirbhat.a** cucumis utilissimus (Car.); **cibbhad.a** cucumber (Pkt.); **cibbhad.iya_** the plant (Pkt.); **cibbhar.** a wild creeper among the crops grown in the Rains (L.); a small wild fruit (P.); **cibbad.a** musk melon (Konkan.i); **cibbhid.a** cucumber (Pkt.); **cibhir.u** the small bitter gourd cucumis pubescens (S.); **cibhu_d., jibhu_d., jibu_d.** the fruit of a creeping plant resembling the musk melon; the plant (M.)(CDIAL 4826). cf. **kumpal.am** wax-gourd (Ta.); **kumr.a_** sp. gourd (Or.); **kumhan.d.a** gourd (Pkt.)(DEDR App.28). **savute, saute, savate, savati, savunte** a kind of cucumber, cucumis utilissimus (Ka.); **cavte** cucumber (Kod..); **saute, savute, taute, tavute** id. (Tu.); **ca_vu, tavnte** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 2399).

4008.**To suck; tongue**: **ci_pputal** to suck (Ta.); **ci_pu** id. (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ci_ppu (ci_ppi-)** to suck (Ta.); **i_mpuka** to suck, lick, sip (Ma.); **ci.p- (ci.py-)** to suck out at one draught; n. **ci.p** (Ko.); **ci_pu, si_pu** to suck the substance out of anything, suck (Ka.); **ci~_ku, ci_ku** to smack, suck, place (as fruit or the like) partly in the mouth and draw in the juice; **ci_pu** to make a sound with the lips; **cibuku, civuku** to smack, suck (Te.); **ci_pna_ (cipyas)** to suck (Kur.); **cpe** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2621). **jihva_** tongue (RV.); **juhu** (RV.); **jivha_** (Pali); **jibbha_, ji_ha_** (Pkt.); **chib, cib, dib, jib** (Gypsy); **jiba** (D..); **dic** (Kt.); **jip** (Wg.); **zip** (Dm.); **jub** (Tir.); **jiba-m** my tongue (Pas'.); **zi_p** (Pas'.); **zip** (Nin:g.); **zi_b** (Shum.); **zib** (Wot..); **zib, zip** (Gaw.); **jip** (Kal.); **jib** (Bshk.); **ji_b** (Tor.); **zi_b** (Mai.); **zip** (Kand.); **zibale_** (Sv.); **jib** (Phal.); **jip**, pl. **jibe** (Sh.); **jib, zib** (Sh.); **zev, siu_, zeou, zibh, jib** (K.); **jibha** (S.); **jibbh, jibh, ji_bh** (L.); **ji_bh, jibbh, jibh** (P.); **zibbh, jib**, pl. **jibba** (WPah.); **jibh, jibbh** (WPah.); **ji_bh, jibr.o, jibr.i_, jibar.** (Ku.); **jib(h)ro** tongue; **jibri** barb of the fish hook, tongue of flame (N.); **zibha_** tongue (A.); **jib** (B.); **jibha** (Or.); **ji_bh**^{i} (Bhoj.); **ji_bh** (A.); **ji_b(h)** (H.); **ji_bh, jibhr.i_** (G.); **ji_bh** (M.); **ji_b(h)a** (Konkan.i); **diva** (Si.); **ji_ha_, jiha_** (Pkt.); **ji_h**^{a}, **jih**^{a} (Mth.); **ji_ha** (OAw.); **ji_h** (H.); **kal-ji_ha_** black-tongued (H.); **zu_** tongue (Ash.); **luzuk** (Pr.)(CDIAL 5228). **jibhela_** right-hand post passing through roller of looom and preventing it from turning (Bi.); **jihela_, jihla_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 5229). **jihva_gra** tip of the tongue (Sus'r.); **jivhagga** (Pali); **divaga** (Si.)(CDIAL 5230). **jibbhiya** tongue, something shaped like a tongue (Pkt.); **jibhi_** flame (S.); [cf. **ti_ppi** fire (Ta.)(DEDR 3266)]; **jibhi** tongue scraper (N.Or.); **ji_bhi_** (H.); sail hung on foremast (G.)(CDIAL 5231).

4009.**A kind of paddy; livelihood**: **ci_van--campa_** a kind of paddy; **ci_van-am** water; rice-water (**Na_.Pariah.**); lifelihood, means of sustenance (**Civaraka. Civarakaciyavarala_. 3**); **ci_van-a-ce_s.am** maintenance (**S.I.I. iii,47**)(Ta.lex.) **tix**^{i}**l** rice, paddy cleaned of its husk (Kur.); **tiqalu** rice (Malt.)(DEDR 3271). **ci_van-akam** < **ji_vanaka** cooked rice; **s'ri_** to cook, dress, boil, prepare (Ta.lex.)

4010.**Indian ash tree**: **ji_vanti_** name of a medicinal plant (AV.Pali); cocculus cordifolius (Skt.); **ji_vantika_** cocculus cordifolius (Skt.);[cf. **gad.u_chau, amr.ta_** the stem, leaves, roots and watery extract of which are all used in Hindu medicine; The Materia Medica of the Hindus, p.106]; **jiam.ti** a partic. climbing plant (Pkt.); **ji_tei** plant giving a black colour (WPah.); **jiuti** the plant odina wodier (B.)(CDIAL 5245). **ji_vala** the tree odina wodier (AV.); **ji_va_la_** (Skt.); **jiul., jiuli** the gum exuding from odina wodier (B.); **jiul.a, jiul.i, jial.a** (Or.); **ji_yal** odina wodier (used while growing as post to support lever of water-lift)(Bi.); **divul** feronia elephantum (Si.)(CDIAL

5248). [cf. **bela, bel.ala** wood-apple, feronia elephantum (Ka.)(DEDR 5509). **jin:gin.i_** the tree odina wodier (Car.); **jin:gi_, jin:gini_, jhin:gi_, jhin:gini_** (Bhpr.); **jigin, jigan** (H.)(CDIAL 5223). [cocculus cordifolius = tinospora rumphii : "The Filipinos and Malays in general consider this vine as a universal medicine. It is the most popular of local medicinal plants. Makabhai, the common Tagalog name, means 'to give life'." Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.301].

4014.**Perforated rice-strainer**: **cippal** colander, perforated rice-strainer (Ta.); **sibbi** id. (Te.); **cibbalu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

4015.**Image: ladle**: **si_por.i** a leaf ladle or spoon (Kui); **sipr.i** container made from leaf (Kuwi); **hipr.i** leaf-cup (Pe.); **cipr.i** leaf-cup (Pa.); **hi_pi** spoon (Go.)(DEDR 2619).

4016.**Wild animal**: **s'va_pada** beast of prey (RV.); **sa_pada** (Pali); **sa_vaya** wild animal (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12764). **sa_iya** wild animal (OAw.); **sa_waj** savage, wild; wild animal (deer, tiger, etc.)(H.); **sa_vaj** savage, barbarian (G.); **sa_vju~** wild animal, tiger (G.); **sa_vaj, sa_vi_j** wild animal (M.)(CDIAL 12765). **s'vapad, s'va_pad** wild animal (AV.)(CDIAL 12751).

4017.**Image: afterbirth**: **ora** afterbirth, second crop springing up after reaping (S.); **aur** afterbirth (L.); **aul, a_ul, a~_ul** umbilical cord (P.); **a~wal, ambal, a~_wal** afterbirth, umbilical cord (H.); **or** (G.); **var, va_r** caul, afterbirth (M.); **avara_** the afterbirth (Pa_rGr..); **amara_, amala_** afterbirth, umbilical cord (Skt.); **sa_vara** together with the afterbirth (S'Br.)(CDIAL 813).

4018.**Turpentine**: **s'ri_va_sa** the resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine (Ka.lex.) Pinus palustris and other species of pinus: **gum thus**, crude turpentine, **gum turpentine**, lump terpentine; **terpentin** (Ger.); **terebenthine commune** (Fr.); part used: the concrete oleoresin; habitat: From Viginia to Florida and Texas; uses: lump turpentine is used as an ingredient in preparing compound rosin cerate and some unofficial plasters. Most of the crude article is distilled for oil or turpentine and rosin; oil of turpentine is used as a stimulant and counterirritant in liniments. Pine oil is a volatile oil composed of tertiary and secondary terpene alcohols obtained by extraction and fractionation or by steam distillation of the wood of pinus palustris and other species of pinus. Uses: to prepare pine oil emulsion concentrate and some disinfectants in pharmacy; to treat cotton, wool and rayon fabrics before dyeing; to make some soaps and insecticides; to devulcanize rubber. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 115-117).

4019.**Symplocos racemosa, symplocos theofolia**: **s'a_bara** the tree symplocos racemosa (Skt.Ka.lex.) **lodhra, tillaka, srinata, savura** (Skt.); **loth tree** (Eng.); **lotur bark, small bark tree** (Eng.); **lodh** (H.); **lodhra** (B.M.); **lodhar** (G.); **lodhuga chettu** (Te.); **velli-lothi** (Ta.); **pachotti** (Ma.); **balaloddugina-mara, pachettu** (Ka.); **moogama** (Arab.); habitat: this is a small tree found very commonly in the plains and lower hills of Bengal, Assam and Burma, and dry forests of Chota-Nagpur plateau... action: bark is considered cooling and astringent... bark is useful in bowel complaints such as diarrhoea, dysentery etc., in dropsy, eye diseases, liver complaints, fevers, ulcers, scorpion-sting etc... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1186-1187).

4020.**Rice**: **yavaka** an inferior variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.12).

4021.**To lash**: **cabuku, cabaku, cabuku** a horse-whip (Ka.); **ca_bu_ka** (M.H.); **cavukku** (Ta.Ma.); **cappuku, cabuku** (Te.); **camaka_yisu, camakisu** to lash soundly (Ka.); **camakavin.e_m., camaka_vin.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **camad.a** the skin (Ka.); **camad.i_, ca_mad.i_, ca_mad.e_m.** skin, hide, leather (M.H.); **ca_vat.i, ca_t.i** (Ka.); **camad.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4022.**Extracting/pressing of soma**: **s'ravan.a** certain sacrificial ceremonies; adhvarabhe_da, yaja bhe_da; **s'ravan.a, savan.a** a Jaina; **s'ra_van.a** the ceremony of renewing the sacrificial thread (Ka.); **s'ra_van.i_** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **savana** pressing of soma (RV.); any rite (Ya_j.); **cavan-am** sacrifice (Ta.lex.) cf. **cya_vana** in cmpds. causing to fall (MBh.)(CDIAL 4940). cf. **pum.savana** rite performed in third month after conception (Gr.S.); **pusvan.** purificatory rite when vitality begins in the foetus (M.)(CDIAL 8245). **pucavan-am** ceremony performed in the fourth, sixth or eighth month of pregnancy of a woman, with a view to have a male child (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **savanam.** extracting the soma juice or drinking it; a sacrifice; a libation, sacrificial libation; bathing, purificatory ablution; generation, bearing or bringing forth children; **savah.** extraction of soma juice; progeny; **savam.** extracting the soma juice; making libations (Skt.lex.)[The semant. of 'progeny', 'pressing of soma' indicates that soma 'sacrifice' was a 'production' process].

4026.**Flowing**: **jani** to flow, to drop (Ka.); **janiyuvike** flowing, dropping (Ka.lex.)

4027.**Image: born**: **janita** born, begotten; produce, occasioned (Ka.); **janus** birth, production, origin; **janma, januma, jaluma, jalma** birth, production, origin; **janmi** creature, living being (Ka.lex.)

4028.**Sacrificial thread**: **jani, jani, jeni, janiva_ra, jannavira, janniva_ra, jeniva_ra** the sacrificial thread (which originally was a leather strap)(Ka.); **janni** the brahmanical thread (Te.); **ja_nave_m.** (M.); **jannan.i** a sacrificial shed or house; **janna** (= jani, janni sacrificial thread) (Tadbhava of **yaja**) a sacrifice; **janna-pageya** the enemy of (Daks.a's) sacrifice: Vi_rabhadra; **janna-val.a** Indra; **jannige** (Tadbhava of **ya_jike**) that belongs to sacrifice or is suitable for sacrifice, or that is dedicated to be offered to an idol, especially used of cattle and of their milk (Ka.lex.)

4029.**Woman**: **jani** a woman; a daughter-in-law (Ka.lex.) cf. **ja_ni** wife; **arundhati_-ja_ni** whose wife is Arundhati: Vasis.t.ha; **ja_naki_-ja_ni** whose wife is Ja_naki_ : Ra_ma (Skt.lex.) **Wife**: **jani** woman, wife (RV.); **janika_** mother (Pali); **janiyo**, pl. wives (As'.); **janika** woman (As'.); **jan.i** (Pkt.); **jin kar-** to marry (Bshk.); **jhn.i_** (Phal.); **z^{u}** woman (K.); **jan.i_** (S.L.); **jan.i_, jan.i_a~_** (P.); **zani_** (A.); **jani_** (B.Mth.H.); **jan.i_** (G.); **jan.**, pl. **jan.i_** person (M.); **ja_njo_r.a_** girl, grown-up daughter (Pas'.); **janrav** newly married wife (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5103). **jana_ni** made for, or suitable to, women, belonging to the harem (Ka.M.H.); a seraglio, harem (Ka.); **jana_nakha_na_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ja_ni** wife; at end of cmpds. e.g. **saptaja_ni, dvija_ni** (Skt.); **ja_ni-patayo_** husband and wife (Pali); **ja_n.** expert midwife (Ku.)(CDIAL 5194). **de_(v)ara_n.i_** husband's younger brother's wife (Pkt.); **de_ra_n, di_ra_n** sister-inlaw (i.e. husband's brother's wife)(Gaw.); co-wife (Gaw.); **abe_n.i** (Dm.); **abhi_n.i** (Phal.); **ben** co-wife (Psht.); **dera_n.i_** husband's brother's wife (S.); **dira_n.i_** husband's younger brother's wife; **dera_n.i_, d.era_n.i_** (L.); **deura_n.i_, dira_n.i_, dara_n.i_** (P.); **dyora_n.(i_)**(Ku.); **deura_ni** (N.); **deura_ni_, dyora_ni_, dira_ni_** (H.); **derwani_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6534). **sava_n.i_** woman, wife (L.); **sua_n.i_** clever woman, woman of good family (among Rajputs)(P.)(CDIAL 13464). **pitra_n.i_,**

pitren.[i] wife of a member of one's family (G.); **pit.l.ia_n.i** paternal aunt (WPah.); **pit(i)ya_ni_** father's brother's wife (H.)(CDIAL 8189). **ban:gya_ni_** husband's brother's wife (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9456). **bha_ma, bha_maka** sister's husband (BhP.); **bha_vuka** (Skt.); **bema** (K.)(CDIAL 9455). **bha_n.i** brother's wife (WPah.)(CDIAL 9664).

4030.**Image: plough-bullock**: **za_mali_** plough-bullock; **zamala_** bullock; **yamela_** ploughing (Pas'.); **za~_wale** with both hands, forcibly (A.);[cf. **sel.** force (Tu.)(DEDR 2791)]; **ya_mala** pair (Skt.); **ja_a~l.a, ja_a~la_, ja_a~_l.a_, jua~_la** twins (Or.); **ja_vl.a_** a twin (f. pl. wives of brothers)(M.); **ja_vl.e~** twins (M.)(CDIAL 10469). **yamala** twin, paired (Sus'r.); m. du. twins (MBh.); **yamala** twin (Pali); **jamala** n. pair (Pkt.); **jau~la_** m. pl. twins; **jo~_ya_** m. pl., **jo~_ae** f. pl. (Ku.); **jau~le, jamle, jau~leha_, jamleha_** twins (N.); **jamalau** paired (OG.); **jav[a]l.a_** twins (Konkan.i); **yamala** a pair (Si.) (CDIAL 10426). **yama, yami_** twin (RV.); **yamaka** adj. (MBh.); **yama** twin; pair; **yamaka** double; twin; pair (Pali); **je~u~a~_** twins (Bhoj.); **java_** exact meeting (e.g. of two pieces of wod), agreement (M.); **yama_** a twin (Si.); **jaur.** pair (P.); **jaur.a_, jaur.i_** a twin (P.); **javat.a** pair, twins (OM.); **yaminde** twins (Ash.); **yamu~_rke** (Wg.); **yameni_** pair, double (Kt.); **jamiz** twin (Kho.); **ja_wa~_** adj. and m. twin (H.)(CDIAL 10421). **upa-yama, upa-ya_ma** marriage (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **javal.i, jo_l.i, savad.i** (Tadbhava of **yamala**) a pair; twins; sameness, similarity (Ka.); **javal.i-gada** double (i.e. folding-) doors or gates; **javal.inud.i** a pair of words, two words (Ka.lex.) cf. **co_t.i < jo_d.i** (H.) couple, pair; similarity, match (Ta.lex.)

4031.**Agreement; collection**: **jama_van.i** agreement, harmony (in music)(Ka.); **jama_, jame** receipts, income, revenue (Ka.M.H.0; collected, gathered together (Ka.M.); **jama_-kharcu** receipts and disbursements (Ka.M.H.Te.); **jama_da_ra** the head of a body (of peons etc.)(Ka.M.); a commander of a body of troops (Ka.M.); **jama_-vasu_lu-ba_ki** the collections and the oustanding balances (Ka.M.H.Te.); **jama_-bandi** the general assessment of lands, etc., settlement of the assessments (Ka.M.); **jama_yisu** to assemble, to come together (Ka.); **jaman.e_m.** (M.); **jama_yisu** to collect (Ka.); to succeed or answer, as a business (Ka.M.); **jami_da_ra, jami_nuda_ru** a zemindar, a land-holder, a hereditary officer (Ka.M.H.); **jami_nu** land or ground (Ka.M.H.) (Ka. lex.)

4032.**Image: copulation of two animals**: **joel** copulation of two animals (Or.); **jolt.inu** to be coupled (as dogs when mating), to be united; **jolt.e** born at a birth, twin (N.)(CDIAL 10489). **ya_bha** copulation (BhP.); **ja_hu** id. (S.)(CDIAL 10463). **ya_vun.** enjoys (a woman)(L.); **zeik** (Kho.)(CDIAL 10464). **ja_hu_** lustful; debauchee (S.P.)(CDIAL 10465). **ayabhya_, suyabhya_** to be sexually enjoyed (AV.); **ja_bhar.i_** prostitute; **ja_bhar.a-kha_no** brothel (S.)(CDIAL 10466). **yabh** copulate (Skt.); **yabhati** copulates (AV.Pali); **zi-** (Ash.); **yi_v-** (Kt.); **zaw-, yaw-** (Pas'.); **zav-** (Kal.); **zoiik** (Kho.); **jahan.u, yahan.u** (S.); **yahan., ye_vun.** (L.); **jaihn.a_, jahin.a_, yaihna_** (P.); **jhavn.e~, jha~vn.e~** (M.); **jaha_un.a_** to ravish (P.)(CDIAL 10418). **jadho, yadho**, pp. of **jahan.u** copulated (S.); **yaddha_** (L.); **jaddha_** a term of abuse (P.); **jaddho, jaddhar.** a wanton; **yaddhar.** bastard; **jaddhn.a_, yaddhn.a_** to copulate (P.)(CDIAL 10416). **yaddhi_** rogue (L.)(CDIAL 10417). **yabhana** copulation (Skt.); **jahan.i_** id. (S.); **jahin.i_, yahin.i_** id. (S.)(CDIAL 10419). **jabhan.u, yabhan.u** to be sexually enjoyed, be tired (S.); **yabhan.** to have sexual relations (L.); **yabbhal** corpulent but weak (P.)(CDIAL 10420). **pratiyabdhum** to copulate (TBr. com.); **pariya_eb** to be covered (by a bull)(Bi.)(CDIAL 8586). **prayabhati** copulates (TBr.); **piyamba** copulation (Si.)(CDIAL 8733). **armeli pe_r-** to mate (animals); **armeli** period of heat in animals (Kuwi); **a_rvam** affection, love, desire, hankering, devotion (Ta.)(DEDR 381).

4033.**A woman who resides in her father's house**: **ciran.t.i** a woman, married or single, who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house; a young woman (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ciran.t.i_, cirin.t.i_** id. (Skt.lex.) **Synonyms**: **javvane, yavvane, javvani, vadhu_t.i**; **e_r-um.-javvana** risng youth, bloom of youth, prime; **e_r-ujavvane** a very young woman (Ka.lex.)

4035.**Cut in a palm tree to make the juice flow**: **s'ev** cut in a palm tree to make the juice flow (M.); **chev, cheo** (H.); **chehu** (S.); **chea** (Pkt.); **cheda** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 412). cf. **cekku** to cut, to scrape (Te.lex.)

4036.**Image: betel garden**: **ce_rvaikat.t.u-tal** to tie scaling pieces in a betel garden (Ta.); to tie the stalks of akatti trees in pairs, for growing betel creeper (Ta.); **ce_rvai** twenty bundles of betel (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4037.**Extremity**: **s'ev** bank, extremity; **s'evat.** end (M.); **s'evat. chevat.** end; **chek** end; adv. entirely, very (G.); **chehu** (S.); **chee** at the end (H.); **sevat.** extremity, conclusion (H.); **cheo anto** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 412). cf. **civara** end (Te.lex.)

4038.**Barley**: **jav** barley (M.G.S.H.); **jau** (G.S.H.); **jov** (Romany); **iabadion** name of Java according to Ptolemy; **yava** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 334). **davasa, tavasa** (Tadbhava of **yavasa**) corn, grain (Ka.Te.); **tavacam** (Ta.); **davasa dha_nya** reit. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4039.**Soldier, warrior**: **se_rve, se_ruve** connection; company; a herd of cattle (Ka.); **ce_ruve** assemblage, mass (Te.); to be joined together (Ka.); **ce_rvai** mixture, commixture (Ta.lex.) **ce_rvai** a body of soldiers (Ta.); **se_rvega_r-a** a commander of a body of soldiers (Ka.); **ce_rvai-kka_ran-** id. (Ta.); **se_ruve-ga_r-a** the native officer in charge of the public establishment for rearing cattle (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

4040.**Image: watchman**: **ce_val** watching (**Kalla_. 84,9**); **ce_vala_l.** watchman in corn-field; **ce_val-ka_ttal** keeping watch over corn-field, protecting it from birds, beasts, etc. (**E_rer..u.**)(Ta.lex.) For **-sa_yika** in: **sunka-sa_yika** customs' officer (Pali) cf. **ce_kan-** soldier, warrior; veteran (**ce_ka_ ... kutiraiyo_ vi_r-iyatu : Kalit. 96**); **ce_vakan-** id. (**Tiruva_ca. 2,81**); **ce_vakan-a_r** Aiyan-a_r, as a warrior-deity, vi_rattaivam (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **ce_vakan- < se_vaka** servant, peon, attendant (**Tan-ippa_. ii,6,12**); **ce_vakan** id. (Ma.); **se_vake** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Service**: **ce_vi < s'e_v** to serve, as under a master; to render service (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-i_r. 24**); **ce_kikka** id. (Ma.); **ce_vai** service (**Ce_tupu. Ira_man-ar-uc. 114**);(Ta.lex.) **ce_vakam** service, as of soldier, peon: **cilatiyara_ki-c- cu_r..ntu ce_vaka ceyya (Tiruvil.ai. At.t.ama_. 7)**; valour, bravery; **ce_vaka-mo_t.i** accoutrements of a soldier [**mo_t.i** military bearing; dignified bearing; style, pomp](Ta.lex.) **Temple service**: **ce_van-ai** < **se_vana** temple serice; **ce_van-ai-k-ka_rar** pipers and drummers attached to a temple; **ce_van-ai** playing on drums, pipes, etc., at a festival, wedding, etc. (Ta.lex.) **Images: to serve, slanting, bow**: **se_v** wait on (Skt.); **se_vaka** votary (Skt.); servant (R.A.); **se_vaya, se_uya** (Pkt.); **xeo** bowed down, humble, slanting (A.); whence, **xeola_** very slanting (A.); **sevir.o** a class of Hindu devotees (S.); **seur.a_** a Jain mendicant (P.); **sevr.o**, **sevr.i_** f. a Jain monk (G.)(CDIAL 13592). **se_vate_** associates with (RV.); attends on, serves (Mn.); **se_vati** associates with, serves, makes use of (Pali); **se_vae_, se_vai** serves (Pkt.); **siwun** to wait on, honour, domesticate (K.); **sevan.u** to serve, worship (S.); **sevn.a_** (P.); **sewal** to serve (Bhoj.); **sevai** waits on (OAw.); **sewna_, syona_** to wait on, incubate, hatch (H.); **sevvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 13593). **se_vana** waiting

on (Mn.); **se_vana, se_vana_** cohabiting with (Pali); **se_van.a_, se_van.aya_** service (Pkt.); **sevan** (Si.)(CDIAL 13594). **se_va_** attendance on, homage (Mn.); service (Pali.Pkt.); **se_a_, sevva_** (Pkt.); **syo** (Ku.)(**meri syo** form of greeting to a superior)(Ku.); **xew** humble salutation, whence **xewali** service, worship (A.); **sew** obeisance (H.); **sev** attendance on (G.)(CDIAL 13595). **se_vita** served (MBh.Pali); **se_via** (Pkt.); **siv**[i] tame, domesticated (K.)(CDIAL 13597). **e_vu** to command, direct, incite, speak, inspire (as god)(Ta.); **e_val** instigation, command (Ta.); **e_valan-, e_var-ka_ran-** a servant (Ta.); **e_kuka** to say, command; **e_kal** a command; **e_val** command, work (Ma.); **e_valan** a servant, attendant (Ma.); **e.lv** matter, affair, errand; **e.lvga.rn** servant (Ko.); **o.fil, e.fil** a command, order; **e.fil o.l., e.f o.l.** servant (To.)(DEDR 909). **Image: to worship**: **ce_vi < s'e_v** to worship, make obeisance to, render homage to (**Ar..akarkalam. Ka_ppu.**); to obtain sight, as of a deity, a great person, a sacred place (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 29**); **ce_vitam** service; **ce_vai** worship rendered to a deity or guru, homage, prostration; obtaining sight, as of god, in devotion (**Ce_tupu. To_t. 55**)(Ta.lex.)

4041.**Image: creeper**: **s'e_pha_lika_** vitex negundo, nyctanthes arbor tristis (Sus'r.); **s'e_pha_li_, s'e_pa_la, s'i_pha_lika_** (Skt.); **se_bha_lia_, se_ha_li_, se_ha_lia_** a kind of creeper (Pkt.); **xewa_li** the flower of nyctanthes arbor tristis (A.); **siuli** (B.); **sia_l.i, sia_ri** a wild creeper with a drinkable watery juice (Or.)(CDIAL 12608). **ce_pa_likai** willow-leaved justicia, karunocci (Ta.lex.) cf. **nocci** five-leaved chaste tree, vitex negundo; three-leaved chaste tree, vitex trifolia (**karu-nocci**)(Ta.); **nekki, lakki, lakkili, lekki, lokki** id. (Ka.); **lokki** vitex leucoxylon (Te.)(DEDR 3781). cf. **nirgun.d.i_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 7308).

4042.**Handful**: **ce_r-ai** handful, as of rice; **ce_rai, ce_ran.-kai, cir-an.-kai, cir-a_n.-kai** quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful (**Parata. Pa_va. 23**)(Ta.); **ce_rai** id. (**Pa_lava_. 874**); **tirkai** handful (Tu.); **de.r** (obl. **de.t--**) handful (with open hand)(Ko.); **ter-** handful (To.); **sa_re, se_re** the palm of the hand bent so as to receive or hold anything (To.); **se_re** id. (Tu.); **ce_ra** the hand held so as to contain anything (Te.); **ce_re_d.u** handful (Te.); **Double handful**: **hera, era mend.u** double handful (Go.); **hera** a handful (Go.); **reka** id. (<*sreka; but sr- is commonly preserved in Kui)(?Kui); **hera** handful (Kuwi); **hereka** one handful (Kuwi); **se_ra, se_rend.** handful (Go.)(DEDR 2821).

4043.**Snake**: **s'e_va** a snake (Ka.lex.) **Image: snake**: **sapola_** young snake (P.); **sa~pola_** (H.); **sappapo_taka** (Pali)(CDIAL 13272). **sarpi_** snake (MBh.); **sarpa** (RV.); **sappa** (Pali.Pkt.); **sap, sa_pi** (Gy.); **sapu** (S.); **sapp** (L.P.WPah.); **sya_p** (Ku.); **sa_p** (N.B.H.G.M.); **sa~_p** (Mth.H.); **sappa_** (Mth.); **xa_p** (A.); **sa_pa, sa~_pa** (Or.); **sap-a_, hap-a_, sapu, hapu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13271). **sapehra_, sapera_, sa~pera_** snake-catcher, snake-charmer (H.); **sarpadha_raka** (Pali)(CDIAL 13273). **sarpin.i_** female snake (Ka_s'i_kh.); **sappini_** id. (Pali); **sapni** (Gypsy); **sapin.i;** (S.); **sapn.i_** (L.); **sappn.i_** (P.); **sa_pun.i** (Or.); **sa_pini** (Mth.); **sa_m.pini** (OAw.); **sa~_pin, sa~_pan** (H.); **sa_pen., sa_pan.** (G.); **hpinna** female cobra (Si.); **sa~_pin.** (M.)(CDIAL 13274). **jambr.o, kod jambr.o** a rock snake; **sapaharia** snake charmer; **buka sobok bin.** a large snake (Santali.lex.) **Image: foetus**: **arbuda** snake (RV.); long round mass, esp. foetus in 1st or 2nd month (Ya_j.); tumour, polypus (Sus'r.); **abbuda** foetus in 1st or 2nd month, tumour (Pali); **abbuya** clot of semen and blood (Pkt.); **a_bu** wen (B.Or.)(CDIAL 686). cf. **aravu, aravam** snake (Ta.); serpent (Ma.)(DEDR 2359). **Image: snake**: **saras(u)** snake (Kond.a); **sra_su** (pl. **sra_ska**), **sra_cu** id. (Kui); **aravu, aravam, ara, ara_** snake (Ta.); **aravu, aravam** serpent (ma.); **tra~_cu** id. (Te.); **ta_su** krait (Ga.); **tara_sh, tara_s, taranj** (pl. **tarask**), **taras, ta_rs, taras(u)** snake; **turashee** cobra (Go.); **ra_c** id. (Pe.); **trehe** id. (Mand..); **ra_cu** id., in: **na_gara_cu** cobra (Kuwi);

ra_cu snake, snail (Kuwi); **sara_haya** snake (Pkt.)(DEDR 2359). **ce_rai, ca_rai** rat snake, ptyas mucosus (Ta.); **ce_ra** rat snake, amphisbaena or coryphodon (Ma.); **ke.r va.b** sp. harmless snake (Ko.); **ke.r, ke.r fo.b** sp. snake (To.); **ke_re** a harmless snake (Tu.); rat snake, whip-snake (Ka.); **ke.re pa.mbi** sp. non-poisonous snake (Kod..); **karin ge.re pa.mbi** rat snake (Kod.. **kari** black)(DEDR 2011). **kos.** snake (Wg.); **keres'** snake (Ash.); **kos.** dragging or trailing on the ground (Wg.)(CDIAL 2995). **ks.o_** to creep (Kt.); **kas.alem** I creep (Kal.)(CDIAL 2908). cf. **kr.s'a** lean, thin (RV.); **kisa, kisaka** lean (Pali)(CDIAL 3441). **To slip, slide; creep; moving hither and thither**: **salati** moves (Dha_tup.); **salayati** moves, shakes (Pali); **xala_iba** to change (A.); **selkye_** to slip, slide (Kt.); **silk** (Bashg.); **salku_n.o** to slide, slip in, run along the surface, sew loosely (Ku.); **salki** absol. with **hi_r.nu** to creep along (N.); **sal.akn.e~** to glide along (M.); **ishle_g** to slip (Kal.); **salbala_n.o** to creep, slide (Ku.); **salbal** restless movement (e.g. of insects)(N.); **salbala_unu** to move restlessly (N.); **sal.val.** writhing about; **sal.val.vu~** to move (G.)(CDIAL 13284). cf. **cala-cal-en-al** rustling as of dried leaves (Ta.)(DEDR 2366). **chalchala_na_** to move with a rustling sound (H.)(CDIAL 5002). **salasala** going, moving (Skt.); **salsala_unu** to move restlessly (N.); **salsala_na_** to glide along (H.); **sal.sal.n.e~** to throb (M.); **sal** move (Skt.)(CDIAL 13287). **suran.u** to creep (S.); **soran.u** to remove (S.); **sursura_unu** to creep (P.); **sursuri** itching (S.); **sursure** quiet, gentle (of breeze)(N.); **sursura_na_** to creep (H.); **sursuri_** creeping (H.); **surko** creeping motion (S.); **surkan.** to slip (L.); **surkn.a_** to move, crawl, creep (P.); **surkanu** to slip off; **surko** slip-knot (N.); [**curukku** to draw tight, as noose, net, string of a purse (**Kalit. 106**); slip-knot, sliding knot (Ta.Ma.); **suluku** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)]; **xuruka_ ma_riba** to steal away (A.)(CDIAL 13497). **sulusulem.ta** teeming (Pkt.); **sulsule** lice on fowls (N.); **sulsuli_** creeping (H.); **sul.sul.n.e~** to swarm, feel creepy (M.); **sulkanu** to slip along the ground (N.)(CDIAL 13510). **sarasara** moving hither and thither (Skt.); **sarsar** briskly, fast (N.); **xaxar** smoothly and rapidly (A.); **sarsar** slipping quickly (G.M.); **sasarab** to creep (Mth.); **sarsara_na_** to creep, glide, tingle, prick (H.)(CDIAL 13257). **sar** going (Pa_n..); course (VS.)(CDIAL 13247). **cari** to slip away, slide; **carukku** to slip (Ta.); **cariyuka** to slip (Ma.); **carkuka** to glide, slide; **arikka** to creep as snakes, worms (Ma.); **jarv- (jard-)** to slip and fall (Ko.); **sari** to move, go, slide (Ka.); **saraku, saruku** to slip, slide (Ka.); **jaragu, jarugu** to creep, slip, crawl, move on, be slippery (Te.); **jara_g-** to slip (Kol.)(DEDR 2360). {**Echo word**}: **cara-car-en-al** onom. expr. of (a) rustling, as of dry leaves, (b) gliding along, moving quickly without impediment; **caracara** to rustle, as dry leaves; **caracarappu** rustling; **caruku** dried leaf (Ta.); **s'ara** a rustling sound (Ma.); **car cur in-**b to make noise as of a snake's motion, glidingly; **cor cor in- (id--), cork cork in- (id--)** to make noise in walking over fallen leaves (Ko.); **sara sara** the sound of rustling (produced by snakes, birds, etc., in leaves, bushes, etc. (Ka.); **sarasaram.** a rustling sound (Pali); **sarasara_yate** rustles (of garlands)(BHSk.)(DEDR 2355). **carakka** quickly, speedily (Ta.); **sarakkane** swiftly; **sarasarane** quickly, hastily (Ka.); **saraga** quickly, rapidly, soon; **saragu** quickness, swiftness, speed (Te.); **carkne** immediately (Go.); **sra_k** quickly, speedily, instantly (Skt.)(DEDR 2352a). **caccara** haste, with haste; **ceccara** quickness, quickly; **caccariga, ceccariga** a zealously active, restless, quick man (Ka.); **caccara** haste, speed, hurry (Tu.); **ceccera** quickly, speedily (Te.); **carat.t.en-al** onom. expr. of moving quickly; **carat.t.u-carat.t.-en-al** onom. expr. of swishing, rushing sound as of air in motion (Ta.); **carat.** pair-word with **cadm** sound, noise (**cadm carat.**)(Ko.); **jar-r-ane** quickly, rushingly (Ka.); **jarra** suddenly, quickly (Tu.); **jar-una** quickly (Te.)(DEDR 2352).

4044.**Image: afterbirth**: **kheri_** afterbirth (H.)(CDIAL 3689). **Foetus; to give birth to; outstretched legs**: **kar-** to give birth to (Ga.); **gr.a_sa (gr.a_si-)** to pass something over or through, pass a thing through the outstretched legs (Kui)(DEDR 1109). **tofir** afterbirth (of

goddess or buffalo)(To.); **cavar-u** rubbish, sweepings (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2395). **cavvu** the omentum (Ma.); membrane as of the diaphragm or the eye (Ta.)(DEDR 2400). **Image: afterbirth**: **cavul** pregnancy (Ta.); **cu_l, su_l** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2733). **cavar-u** green leaves and rubbish used as manure, sweepings (Ma.); **cavar** id. (Ma.); **cavar-r--ila** dried leaves (Ma.)(DEDR 2395). **cavar-u-vir..utal** abortion; **cavar-u** (Ta.Ma.) worthless person (Ta.lex.) **s'e_j** after-birth (WPah.)(CDIAL 12339). **savai** gives birth to (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13289). **cavvu** membrane as of the diaphragm or the eye, envelope round the pulp of fruit (Ta.); the omentum (Ma.)(DEDR 2400). **jaru, jaura** afterbirth (S.); **jar** (Mth.); **ja_r** (M.); **jeri** (S.); **jer** umbilical cord and placenta (L.P.); **je_'r** womb (of cattle)(WPah.); **jer** afterbirth (H.); **jara_yu** covering of embryo, afterbirth (RV.); snake's slough (AV.); **jara_yuga** afterbirth (Sa_mavBr.)[MIA. and NIA. forms with **-l-** possibly X **ja_la** omentum (Bhpr.), veil (S'a_n:khGr..)(CDIAL 5213).] **jalayuga** pl. viviparous (Skt.MIA. form)--All other forms are aberrant: **jala_bu** embryo, placenta, womb (Pali); **jala_m** afterbirth (B.); **dalambuva, dalabuva** embryo, womb (Si.)(CDIAL 5152). **avara_** the afterbirth (Pa_rGr..); **amara_, ala_ra_** afterbirth, umbilical cord (Skt.); [cf. **sa_vara** together with the afterbirth (S'Br.)]; **ora** afterbirth, second crop springing up after reaping (S.); **aur** afterbirth (L.); **aul, a~ul, a~_ul** umbilical cord (P.); **a~wal, ambal, a~_wal** afterbirth, umbilical cord (H.); **or** (G.); **var, va_r** caul, afterbirth (M.)(CDIAL 813). **s'ava** young of an animal (MBh.); **sa_va, saya** boy, child (Pkt.); **cu~_** kid (Kt.); **saweli_** pregnant (Kt.)(CDIAL 12417).

4045.**Rice**: **cori-kurumpai** a kind of paddy; **cori-va_y** aperture or opening of a receptacle through which paddy can be taken out (**Na_.**) (Ta.lex.) **col** paddy (**Ci_vaka. 53**); **con-r-i** boiled rice (**Pur-ana_. 197,12**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **copla_** skin or shell of fruits (Kur.); **copr.a** husk, scabbard (Malt.); **sopa** chaff of grain, rind of fruit (Kond.a); **coppa_** skin of fruits, husk of grain, shell of pulses (Kur.)(DEDR 2846). **ca_ula_** pl., **cavala** rice (Pkt.)[Poss. of ultimately of same non-Aryan origin as **tand.ula**]; **ca~_uru, ca~_varu** a grain of rice (S.); **ca~_uro** pertaining to husked rice (S.); **ca_val** husked rice (L.P.); **ca_vul** (L.); **ca_var** (P.); **ca_ul** (P.B.); **caul** (P.); **cau** (WPah.); **cau~l** (Ku.); **ca~_wo_w** (Ku.); **ca~_wal** (N.H.); **ca_mal** (N.); **sa_ul** (A.); **ta_ula** (OB.); **ca_l** (B.); **ca~_ul.a** (Or.); **ca_ul.a, ca_ura** (Or.); **ca_ur** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **ca_wal** (H.); **ca~_war** (H.); **ca_vala** (OMarw.); **ca_val.** usu. pl. (G.)(CDIAL 4749). **cauret.ha_, caurat.ha_** rice soaked and dried and pounded (Bi.); **cauret.ha_** rice ground up with water (H.)(CDIAL 4750). cf. **avi** to be boiled, cooked by boiling or steaming, swelter; n. boiled rice, food (Ta.); **avir..** boiled rice (Ta.); **avikka, amikka** to boil, digest (Ma.)(DEDR 268). **aval** rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it; **avaiyal** well-husked rice (Ta.); **avil** rice bruised and dried; **avekka** to beat rice; **aval** flattened rice obtained from paddy by pestling it (Ma.); **kac av- (avt-)** to pestle (millet) second time; **aky av- (avt-)** to pestle (millet) third time (Ko.); **af- (aft-)** to pound with light strokes; **ofil** puffed rice (To.); **aval** pound, beat; n. pounding, beating in a mortar; (also **aval-akki**) rice bruised and crushed (Ka.); **avl-akki** rice fried and each grain pounded flat (Kod..); **abepuni, abeyuni, abeccuni** to beat or pound rice (Tu.); **Mortar**: **cavli** mortar (Kol.); **savli** id. (Nk.); **savli** id. (Nk.); **cavil** id. (Pa.); **cavkol** (pl. **cavkocil**) pestle (Pa.); **savul** mortare; **savkol** pestle; **savvul** mortar; **savko_l** pestle (Ga.); **sahki_, sa_hki, sahki, cahki, hahki, ahki, a'ki, ahk** id. (?Go.)(DEDR 2391). **sonki** mortar for pounding, fixed in the veranda floor (Kond.a); **henki** mortar (Pe.); **heni** id. (Mand..); **seni** a bamboo or wooden mortar for pounding rice (Kui); **he'ni, henni, heni** mortar for pounding rice (Kuwi)(DEDR 2799).

4046.**Hollow stalk**: cf. **ca_van.am** kaus grass < **s'ara-van.a** (Ta.lex.) **ca_van.am** hollow stalk, as of a lotus (Ta.lex.)

4047.**Image: empty corn**: **cavala** empty corn (Ma.); **ca_vi** empty grain (Ta.Ma.); **ca_r..i** id. (Ma.); **cavalai** tenderness, immaturity; **cavan:ku (cavan:ki-)** to become lean, emaciated, shrink, subside, faint, languish; **cavu (-pp-, -tt-)** to become weak, be emaciated (Ta.); **ca_vi** withered crop, blighted or empty grain (**Arut.pa_. vi, Apayattir-an-. 13**); **ca_vat.t.ai** withered grain, chaff, emaciated person, dried betel leaves (Ta.); **ca_vi, ca_r..i** empty grain, blighted corn; cankerworm, palmer-worm (Ma.); **cavala** hollowness, leanness; **ca_t.a** seedless, empty as husk (Ma.); **jag- (jagy-)** to become lean; **jalv- (jald-)** to become lean and stringy with old age (Tu.); **cavul.i** old (Tu.); **cavile** leanness, thinness; **cavile-po_yina** lean, thin as an infant; **sa_vi** a blasted stalk of withered corn (Te.)(DEDR 2392). **Orphan**: **saur.e-kur.i** orphan (Ash.)[cf. **kur..antai** child (Ta.)]; **cau-kre** (Wg.); **car** (Kt.); **cogu, cowu** (Kho.); **s'orun.d.a** (Dm.Gaw.); **s'o_run.d., s'o_rin.d.** (Bshk.); **s'oru_n.d.o** (Phal.)(CDIAL 12618). **tava.ry** orphan (Ko.); **tobe.ry** id. (To.); **taruvali** id. (Ka.); **tabbali,tabbili, tabli** state of child's being bereaved of its mother or parents; a wretched, mean or inferior person or thing (Ka.); **tabbilu, tabbuli** an orphan; low, vulgar, weak, infirm, cowardly, timid (Tu.)(DEDR 3101). **cavalai** leanness of an infant not fed on mother's milk (**Tan.t.alai. Cata. 97**); **tcavile** id. (Te.); **cavalai-pa_ytal** id. (Ta.); **cavalai** sucking child which grows lean for want of mother's milk (**Tiruva_ca. 50,5**); **cavalai-k-kur..antai** id.; **cavalai-k-kan-r-u** young calf (Ta.lex.)

4048.**Image: bend**: **caval. (caval.v-, cavan.t.-)** to bend, be supple (as the arms of a fencer); **cavat.t.u (cavat.t.i-)** to bend, twist (Ta.); **caval.uka** to be flexible (Ma.)(DEDR 2393). **cavalai-mati** crescent moon (Ta.lex.) **xeo** bowed down, humble, slanting; **xeola_** very slanting (A.)(CDIAL 13592).

4049.**Tailor**: **Ösiv** sew (Skt.); **cipiga, cimpiga, simpiga** a or (Ka.); **s'imbi_** (M.); **cippiva_d.u, cippeva_d.u, cippe** (Te.); **cippiyan-** (Ta.); **cippigaravanu**; **cippigiti** a female tailor or a female artisan (Ka.lex.)

4050.**Image: jump**: **cimpu** to jump (Ta.); **cen:gu, can:gu** to jump, to skip, to frisk about, to caper; to pass by a leap (Ka.); to run away; **cen:gu cen:gane ha_ru** to run, jumping (Ka.lex.)

4051.**Copper**: **cembige, cembu, combu, cambu** the red metal: copper; **tambige** id.; **cempu** (Ta.Ma.); **ta_mra** (Skt.); **cambu_** a goglet (M.); **cembu-kut.aga** a coppersmith (Ka.); **cempon** the red metal: gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

t-th-d-dh/ t.-t.h-d.-d.h

4053.**Residence for fagirs**: **takkiya_ < takya** (Pers.) residence for fakirs (**C.G.**) (Ta.lex.)

4054.**Taking possession; documentary evidence**:{**Echo word**} **ta_kkal < da_khil** (U.) registration, entry (**W.G.**); giving of a notice; reference (**C.G.**); taking possession, occupancy; connection; **takkala_ < da_khila** (U.) entry in an account; **ta_kki_tu < ta_ki_d** (U.) injunction, command, order (**W.G.**)(Ta.); **ta_kku** order, command (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Manta. 98**); **ta_kku-tal** to adjust or settle as accounts; to increase the profits of an article; to make up for losses (Ta.lex.) **Taking possession (of land)**: **dakhila** a receipt for money paid; **dakhilau** to arrive, to deliver; **dakal kar** to introduce, e.g. a person (make known) a custom, enter in a register, enroll; **da_kal ja** to get registered (Kon.lex.) **da_khal** entering, penetrating; inserted, entered;

deposited; registered, filed; enlisted, enrolled, an entry in a book of accounts; taking possession (of land); **da_khal daftar** placed on record; **da_khal kha_raj** (lit. inclusion or seclusion) a transfer of land under one name to another name in the government register of landed proprietors, mutation of names; **da_khala_** entrance of a wedding party into a city or village; entrance fees; **dakhal** entrance, access; occupation, possession (P.lex.) **ta_kkal < da_khil** (U.) registration entry; giving of notice; taking possession (Ta.lex.) **Village revenue account**: **ad.an:gal** village revenue account (Tu.lex.) **da_khala_tu** proof, documentary evidence; **da_khalu** arrived at, reached (Ka.); **da_khala** (M.H.); **da_khalu** entered as into an account (Ka.); **dakhala, da_khala** (M.H.); **da_khalu** insertion, entry of an item in an account, deed or register (Ka.); **da_khil** (H.); **da_khalu ma_d.u** to present a petition; to enter as money in an account; **da_khale** examination or comparison of accounts, records etc.; proof, documentary evidence (Ka.); **da_khala_** (M.); **da_khale gra_ma** a village that has branched out from a principal or original one, a subordinate village; **da_khale du_khale** redupl. (Ka.lex.) **Possession: dakhal, dakal, dokol** possession; to gain or acquire possession; **dakhal-en** to claim possession; **dakhal-o** to pass into someone's possession; **da-n-akhal** the amount of possessions required; **dakhalda_r** the actual possessor; **dakhil** the presentation of a document in court; the deposit of the rent due to the landlord into the court treasury (Mu.); cf. **da_khil** (Sadani.Arabic)(Mu.lex.)

4055.**Image: three strings suspended from either end of a carrying pole**: **t.rangar.u, t.rangir.i_** network case or bag for carrying thing in (**ng < nk**); **trangar.** a large-meshed net for carrying straw, etc. on a camel (L.); **ta~_gad.** a beast's load of empty oil or ghee vessels (M.); **tryankat.a, tryangat.a** three strings suspended from either end of a carrying pole (?Mun.d.a origin); **ta_nr.a_, ta_mr.a_** to store up (B.)(CDIAL 6085). **Image: balance**: **ta_k, tak** large balance (H.); **c.akae** pair of scales (Sh. < ***tarkad.a-**); **t.rakir.i_, t.akir.i_** (S.); **trakk^{a}r.i** (L.); **trakr.i_** (L.); **takkar.i_** (P.); **t.a~_k** guess, estimate (B.); **tarka** inquiry (Skt.); **takka** reasoning, argumentation (Si.)(CDIAL 5714). **takkat.i** balance on the principle of a steelyard (Ta.); **takkat.ai** a pair of scales (Ta.); **takkit.i** scales (Ma.); cheating in weighing (Ma.); **takkad.i** balance (Ka.); large scales (Tu.); **takkad.ida_ye** one who cheats in weighing (Tu.); **takked.a** a balance (Te.); **takhar.i_** id. (Go.); **thakd.i** scales (Kuwi); **ta_kd.i_, ta_gd.i_** balance, scales (M.)(DEDR App.41). **Deceit**: **takkat.i** deceit (Ta.); **takkari** rogue (Te.); **takkali** theft, deceit, trick (Te.); **takkalika~_d.u** thief, deceiver (Te.); **takkid.i** deceit (Te.); **takkula~_d.u** a trickish person (Te.)(DEDR App.42). **t.hak** thief (M.); **t.hakn.e_** to be deceived (M.); **thakiba_** to deceive (Or.)(CDIAL 5489). **t.hagiya** cheated (Pkt.); **t.hagun** to cheat, rob (K.); **t.hagan.u** (S.); **t.hagan.** (L.); **t.haggn.a_** (P.); **t.hagn.o** (Ku.); **t.hagnu** (N.); **t.hagiba** (A.); **t.hagna_** (H.); **t.hagvu~** (G.); **t.haga** thief (Pkt.); **t.hag** (Sh.K.L.Ku.A.B.H.G.M.); **t.hagu** (S.); **t.hagg** (P.); **t.haga** (OAw.); **t.hak** thief (Pas'.M.); **t.haka_na** to deceive (B.); **t.hakiba_, t.haka** (Or.); **t.hakab, t.hak** (Mth.); **t.hakn.e~** to be deceived (M.); **t.ha~_u~** knavery (G.)(CDIAL 5489). cf. **thug** (English) cf. **d.a_ku_** robber (P.); **d.a_ka_** robbery, band of robbers (P.)(CDIAL 5543).

4056.**Rude; idle talker**: **dagad.i, dan.t.i** a rude, dissolute or licentious female (Ka.); **dha_n:gad.a** a gallant (M.H.); **dagal, dagalu, tagalu, tagulu** trick, fraud (Ka.); **dagala** (M.H.); **dagalba_ji** roguery (Ka.M.H.); **dagal** a knave, a dishonest person, an idle talker (Ka.); **dagalba_ja** (M.H.); **daga_ba_ji** id. (Ka.); **dage_ba_ja** (M.H.); **dage, d.age, daga_, takka_** deceit, fraud (Ka.M.H.); **daga_kho_ratana** bamboozling, deceiving (Ka.); **daga_kho_ra** a dishonest man, a knave (Ka.); **dage_kho_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **dan:ge, d.an:ge** tumult and confusion, as of a mutiny or an insurrection (Ka.); **dan:ga_** (M.H.); **dan:ge** outrageous anger (Ka.M.H.); bullying,

dunning (Ka.Te.); **dan:ge-ga_r-a** a man who raises a tumult or uproar; a tumultuous or rebellious man; **d.an:ge-ga_r-a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **d.in:gu** crook; **d.in:go** crooked (S.); **d.i~g** lie (G.); **d.iger** unpleasant, bad (Kt.); **d.in:gar** vile (B.); **d.in:gara** rogue (Or.); rogue, servant (Skt.); **d.in:gara_** wicked (Or.); **d.in:gar** rogue (H.); **dha~_gad.** rude, loutish (M.)(CDIAL 5524). **t.on:ku** crookedness (Ta.); **d.on:ku** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **takilan- < tagara** (Te.) cheat, deceiver (Ta.lex.) **dakiti < dhagari** (U.) exclamation of defiance, surprise; **takit.ikkai < dhakdhaka_na** (H.) id. (Ta.lex.) **takkat.i < takkid.i** (Te.) guile, deceit; treachery, insidiousness, villainy; rudeness; falsehood, lie (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Balance**: {**Echo word**} **takkat.i < takkad.i** (Ka.) balance on the principle of a steelyard (**G.Sm.D. I,i,284**)(Ta.); **takke_d.a** (Te.); **takkat.ai** a pair of scales (**C.G. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **takkad.i** a balance or pair of scales (Ka.); **takkid.i** (Ma.); **takked.e** (Te.); **ta_gad.i_, ta_java_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **akkad.i-takkad.i** fraud in weighing or measuring, deceit in words etc. (Ka.lex.) **Image: furrow**: **akkad.i, akkad.e** a furrow for growing especially different kinds of pulse between two furrows of the main crop (Ka.lex.) cf. **t.hagiya** cheated (Pkt.); **t.ha~_gu~** knavery (G.)(CDIAL 5489). **To moralize**: **ten:gna_ (tin:gyas)** to tell, narrate, explain; **ten:grna_** to confess, profess; **tin:ga_ba'-ana_** to moralize, preach, impress upon, inculcate; refl. pass. **tin:ga_rna_** (Kur.); **ten-ge** to tell, point out, relate (Malt.)(DEDR 3409). cf. **dha_k** pomp, boasting (N.)(CDIAL 6769). cf. **d.a_kn.o** to lecture, chide (Ku.)(CDIAL 5516). **Confusion**: **dan:ge, d.an:ge** tumult and confusion, as of a mutiny or an insurrection (Ka.); **dan:ga_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **te_n:ku (te_n:ki-)** to be puzzled, be in trepidation; **tiyan:ku (tiyan:ki-)** to be confounded, deluded; **tiyakku (tiyakki-)** to cause confusion, confound; **tiyakkam** bewilderment, delusion (Ta.); **te~_gu** to be afraid, shake, tremble (Te.); **te_gali a_va** to be confused, confounded (Kui)(DEDR 3454).

4057.**Image: to resemble**: **takai-tal** to resemble (**Tol. Po. 287**)(Ta.lex.)

4058.**Float, raft**: **takkai** float, raft (Ta.)(DEDR 3012). **takkai** trunk of a palm tree thrown across a channel to bridge it; dried stalk of great millet or castor plant used as tinder; **takkam** cavity in the palla_n:kur..i board made empty during a game; **takkam** attachment (**Cir-upaca. 77**); stability (**Par..a. 362**); **takai** binding, fastening (**Man.i. 24,175**)(Ta.lex.)

4059.**Eagle-wood; aromatic; incense**: cf. **kakko_la** bdellium (Pali); **takko_la** (Pali)(CDIAL 2586). **kakkola** a species of plant bearing a berry, the inner part of which is waxy and aromatic (Jain.Skt.) **gavala-kaco_ra** a kind of bad-smelling kaco_ra, kakko_laka, ko_laka; **gavulu, gavalu, gavul.u** a fetid smell as that of sweat or of oil on the body (Ka.lex.) **takko_lam** betel-leaf and areca-nut; ruddy black plum, cir-u na_val; **takko_li** a kind of eagle-wood, used as incense (**Cilap. 14, 108, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **takko_laka** the aromatic fruit of clerodendrum inerme; **takko_la** the tree pimenta acris; a particular fragrant drug, dvije, hare_n.u, re_n.uka; illicium anisatum (Ma.); clerodendrum inerme heyne (Te.); different kinds of perfume (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) Pimenta racemosa = pimenta acris: **kattukkaruva** (Ta.); **gandamenasu** (Ka.); **kappalmulaku** (Ma.); powdered fruit: used in flatulence, dyspepsia, diarrhoea; habitat: west Indies (GIMP, p. 193). Pimenta acris: Myrcia oil (oleum myrciae) or bay oil is a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of pimenta racemosa or pimenta acris (fam. myrtaceoe), a tree indigenous to the West Indies. It yields phenols. It is a yellow or brownish yellow liquid with an agreeable aromatic odour and a spicy, pungent taste... Bay oil contains eugenol, methylchavicol, cineol, aldehydes... It is used in the preparation of compound spirit of myrcia (bay rum), in toilet waters and perfumes, in the scenting of soaps etc... Pimenta officinalis yields allspice oil, used as an aromatic and condiment... (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston

Co., 1950, p. 600). **kharbari** clerodendron infortunatum (Santali.lex.) **tarka_ri_** clerodendrum phlomidis (Car. Ci. 8.176, 26.38). cf. **kakka_la** (Skt.) **ka_koli_, ks.i_raka_koli_** roscoea procera (Car. Su.4.1,2,19). Clerodendrum inerme: **kundali** (Skt.); **lanjai** (H.); **bonjoi** (B.); **vanajai** (M.); **nirnochi** (Ma.); **pinarichanganguppi** (Ta.); **takkolakamu** (Te.); juice of leaves: alterative, febrifuge; leaves: in form of poultice used to resolve buboes; juice of root: alterative; root: by boiling in oil a liniment is obtained which is useful in rheumatism; resin, gum; habitat: throughout India near the sea (GIMP, p.71). Clerodendron inerme, clerodendron neriifolium: **kundali, kshudragnimantha** (Skt.); **garden quinine** (Eng.); **benjuen, bonjoi** (B.); **dariajai** (G.); **koivel, vanajai, lahankhari narval** (M.); **binjoam, sagan-kuppi, chhoti-arni** (H.); **nirnotijil** (Ma.); **pinasangam-koppi** (Ta.); **pishinika, utichettu, erup-pichha** (Te.); **naitakkilay** (Ka.); **volkmeria** (Fr.); **wael-buraenda** (Si.); it is called 'garden quinine' on account of its intense bitte taste; habitat: common shrub on the eastern and western ghats of India near the sea-coast; Ceylon; parts used: leaves, and juice of the root and the leaves... action: tonic, febrifuge and alterative; leaves are musilaginous, bitter and fragrant... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 352).

4060.**Dunning**: **taga_de** urging for payment, dunning (Ka.); **taga_da_** (M.H.); **taga_de** a claim, suit, or dispute (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

4156.**Image: hindquarters**: **t.iki** hindquarters (Santali.lex.) **Image: body below waist**: **trakh, trakas** lower part of backbone (where three bones are said to meet)(K.); **tikk** waist, loins, body below waist (P.); **trikkal** back; **trikkul** neck (L.); **trika** loins, hips, part between the shoulders (Sus'r.); **tiya** buttock (Pkt.); **trikat.ik** ankle-joint (Ash.); **tregard** (Kt.); **cigi_** (Pr.); **chik** shoulder (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6019). **d.eke, d.uke** the hip; **d.ubhi** the hip-joint (Santali.lex.) **trika** the lower part of the spine or regio sacra; the part about the hips (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **jra_mbu** (pl. **jra_pka**) udder (Kui)(DEDR 2364). **Waist**: **t.ikir** waist (Go.); **t.ikur.** buttock (Kui); **t.ik'uri, t.ikun.i, t.ikun.(i), t.ik'ur.i** id. (Kuwi); **tika_ne_** waist (Kol.)(DEDR 2953). **d.aka_** waist (Wg.); **d.a~_k, d.an.** back (Dm.); **d.ag** (Shum.); **d.a_g** (Wot..); **d.aka** (Gaw.); **d.hak** (Kal.); **d.ha~_k** back (Kal.); **d.a_k** waist (Bshk.); **d(h)a_k** back (Bshk.); **d.a_k, d.a_g** back (Tor.); **d.a_g, d.a_** (Mai.); **d.o_k** waist, back (Phal.); **d.a_ki** back, small of back (Sh.); **d.ha_ka** hip (S.); **d.ha_k** (L.); side, hip (P.)(CDIAL 5582). **d.e_t.i** waist (Kui); **t.ed.eli, tidelli, ted.eli** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2972). **t.on:ka** the hip and loins, waist (Ka.); loins, hip (Tu.)(DEDR 2980). **t.o~_** thigh (Pr.); **s'ro_n.i** usu. du. hip and loins, buttocks (RV.); **so_n.i_** buttock (Pali); **so_n.i** hips (Pkt.); **cu~_, cʳu~_** thigh, hip (Wg.); **cu~_** inside of thigh (Kt.); **ᵘstru~, ᵘstru~_runa** hip (Kal.); **s'ron** buttocks, pudenda, hip (Kho.); **hin.a** waist (Si.); **s.u_n** navel (Ash.); **s.un.ik** (Wg.); **s.un.** (Kt.Gaw.)(DEDR 12729). **Back**: **d.ogor** (pl. **d.ogod.l**) back (Kol.); **d.ogor per.eka** back-bone (Go.); **t.o_koli** rear part of the cranium, base of the skull (Kui)(DEDR 2979). **Image: loins, waist**: **t.onka** the hip and loins, waist (Ka.); loins, hip (Tu.)(DEDR 2980). **t.am.ka** leg (Pkt.); **t.an:ga** (S.); **t.an:g** (L.P.); **t.a~_g** (Ku.); **t.a_n.** (N.); **t.a_n:ka** leg, thigh (Or.); **t.a_n:ku** thigh, buttock (Or.); **t.a_n., t.en.ri** leg, thigh (B.); **t.a~_g, t.a~gri** leg, foot (Mth.); **t.a_n., t.an.ari** leg (Bhoj.); **t.a~_g** (Aw.H.M.); leg from hip to foot (G.); **t.a~_go** id. (G.)(CDIAL 5428).

4089.**Images: notch; cup-like depression**: **d.an:kad** a small cup-like depression in the ground; a round and deep sore; to make a small cup-like depression in the ground; **d.avkad-o** of such a depression, to be made; with affixes **ange** or **ge** in the form of a cup (Mu.); **d.eke** a notch, an indent, a jag made into wood or metal or in a wall; **d.eke-o** to be indented, notched, jagged, knotted (Mu.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1193; p. 1197).

4099.**Artificial pond**: **t.am.ka** ditch, reservoir, shore (Pkt.); **t.a~_kh** underground reservoir of water (H.); **t.a~_ku~** reservoir (G.); **t.a~_ki_** cistern, small well (G.); **t.a~_ke~, t.a_ke~** hole dug in rock as a boundary mark, reservoir, cistern (M.)(CDIAL 5430). ?**tank** (English). **Hollowed tree; hollow bamboo**: **t.hon:ga** a piece of hollow bamboo; **t.un:ki** small bamboo basket; **t.ukri** bamboo basket; **con:ga** a bamboo pipe; **cun t.honga** lime bamboo box (Santali.lex.) cf. **dun:gi** a small boat; **d.hon:ga** a boat of hollowed tree (Santali.lex.) **t.on:ku** hole in a tree or wall (Ta.); **to_kkuka** to bore a hole into vessel or fruit containing a liquid (Ma.); **do_kari** instrument for grubbing up grass (Ka.); **to_guni** to grub up the grass (Tu.); **do~_ku, d.o~_ku** to dig slightly so as to loosen the soil for weeding, pare the ground cutting up the turf; **d.on:gu** hollow in a tree (Te.); **t.o~_k** inner part of an anthill (Ga.); **doga** hole in a tree (Kond.a); **t.u_ki** nest of a white anthill (Kui)(DEDR 2990). cf. **d.okka** shell (Te.)(DEDR 2989). cf. **tokre** shell (Kol.)(DEDR 2978). **Images: gap in a wall; bend in baskets**: **cokkar-ai** bend in baskets, walls, etc; breach or gap in a wall, hedge or mound (Ta.lex.); **cokkutal** to be pressed in, bent in, as the surface of a wall, the edge of a mat, a basket (Ta.lex.) **d.oge, doge** to make a hole, to excavate a hole (with the hand, a crow, the nails or claws etc. (Ka.); cf. **d.ogar-u, d.o_r-u, dogar-u, do_r-u** a hollow, a hole in a wall, in a tree, in the ground (Ka.); **do_ku** (Te.); **t.on:ku** (Ta.); **d.on:gu** id. (Te.); **d.ogar-u bi_r..u** a hole to be formed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tor-alu, tor-al.e** hole; **tor-e, d.or-e** hollow, hole (Ka.); **tor-a, tor-at.a, tor-r-a** hole, cavity in a tree (Te.); **dora** hole in tree (Go.)(DEDR 3533).

4091.**Shallow place**: **tha_ga** shallow place; **tha_ha** bottom, depth, deep water (Pkt.); **stha_gha** base, bottom, ford, shallow; **stha_gam. labhate_** is established (Skt.); **tha_h** plunging oneself into water (K.); **tha_hu** bottom (e.g. of sea)(S.); **tha~_** bottom (L.); **ha_th** sounding (L.); **tha_h** bottom, depth (P.); **tha_hu la_un.i_** to understand (P.); **tha_** bottom (Ku.); **tha_ha_** bottom, depth, understanding (N.); **tha_iba** to be within one's depth (A.); **tha_, tha_i** bottom, ford (B.); **tha_h** bottom, depth (Mth.Aw.H.); **tha_** base; **tha_v** bottom (M.)(CDIAL 13748). **thaggha, thaggha_** bottom, bottom of water (Pkt.); **tha~_g** trace of stolen property, track, clue (H.); **tha_g** bottom, depth, exact spot (G.); **tha~_g** bottom, depth, exact spot (of a thing lost and sought)(M.); **tha~_ga_** place (M.)(CDIAL 13749). **sthagan.a_** the earth (Skt.); **thaha** resting-place (Pkt.) **thahu** station, place, fixed abode, bottom (S.); **tha_** boundary (Ku.); **thai** depth, bottom of a sheet of water (B.); **tha_ro** boundary (marked by stone hung in a sling)(N.); **tha_k, tha_g** boundary (G.); **tha_k** boundary pillar (H.)(CDIAL 13738).

4071.**Image: trough**: **tagar.e** a trough; **tagar.re suri aur cunko sipia** they mix surti (or **surki** ground bricks) and lime in a trough (Santali.lex.)

4275.**Image: big pot**:{**Echo word**} **tat.avu-t-ta_r..i** big jar (**Ar..akar. Pil..**); **tat.a_** a kind of earthen grate, kan.appu-c-cat.t.i, i.e. earthen vessel with charcoal etc. used for warming oneself; a kind of grate used in Indian households(Ta.lex.) **tat.t.aka** bowl for holding food, flat bowl (Pali > **tat.t.am** eating plate, salver (**S.I.I. ii,419**)(Ta.lex.); a flat plate (Ma.); **tat.t.u** anything flat, plain surface (Ta.); a flat plate of metal or wood (Ma.); level ground (Tu.); **tat.t.a** tray, salver, plate (Ta.); a wide basket (Ga.); basket of medium size (Go.); flatness, levelness (Ka.); **tat.t.e** id. (Ka.); any flat plate except eating vessel (Kod..)(DEDR 3035). **ta_t.** rimmed metal dining plate (M.); **tat.t.e~** small metal tumbler (Ko.); **tat.uva** metal vessel, dish (Si.)(CDIAL 5631). cf. **tat.t.uga** a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice (Tu.)(DEDR 3035). **tat.a_** pot, big pot (**Tiva_.**); big pot (**nar-uney yorotat.a_ vun.n.a : Tiv. Periya_r... 1,2,4**); largeness, greatness (**Kalla_. 8,15**); **tat.avu** id. (**Pur-ana_. 199**); **tat.a** large, big, full (**Pur-ana_. 14,11**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.** big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking (Ko.); churning vessel

(To.)(DEDRE 3027). **t.and.i** small pot, cup (Pa.); **t.andi** earthen pot of medium size (Go.); **t.a_nd.i** pot (Pe.); **ta_nd.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2946). **Image: burial urn; pot with a wide mouth**: **ta_r..i** burial urn: (**ta_r..iyir- kavippo_r** : **Man.i.6,67**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_r..i** large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth (**Tiruva_ca. 24,6**); jar, burial urn (**Man.i. 6,67**)(Ta.); an earthen washhand basin (Ma.); **takar..i, takal.i** bowl of a lamp, plate from which food is eaten (Ta.)(DEDR 3182). **stha_li_** earthen dish (Skt.); **tha_li_, tha_la** plate, dish (Pali.Pkt.); **ta_l** iron tray (Sh.); **tha_l** metal platter (K.L.P.Ku.A.B.); **thoj**^{i} large metal platter (K.); **tha_lu** (Si.); **tha_'l.** (WPah.); **tha_l.a** id. (Or.); **tha_ri_, thariya_** (Bi.); **tha_r** (Bhoj.); **thariya_** (Aw.H.); **tha_la_** (H.); **tha_l.** flat dish (G.); **tha_l.u~** basin of a well (G.); **tha_l.i_** dish (M.); **tha_li_** cooking pot (H.); **tali-ya** cooking pot (Si.); **teli** (Md.); **tha_l., tha_l.i_** hole in the ground to hold fire (H.)(CDIAL 13766).

4276.**Image: censer**: **tat.avu** censer, tu_pa-k-ka_l, censer-stand (**Tiruvil.ai. Mu_rttivi. 28**)(Ta.lex.)

4072.**Images: lampstand; bowl of a lamp**: **takal.i = takar..i** bowl of a lamp (**Tiva_.**); plate from which food is eaten, dish; **takar..cci** camphor; **takal.i** bowl of a lamp (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,1**)(Ta.); **tan.t.u** tube, anything tubular; bamboo receptacle (**Ka_cippu. Tirukkan.. 36**); **tan.t.u** lampstand (**tan.t.in-in- r-eriyun takal.i : Kalla_. 23,33**) (Ta.lex.) **tagad.u** metal beaten into a plate, a flat piece or sheet of metal (Ka.Te.Ta.); **tagad.u, tagid.u** (Ma.); **takat.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: burial urn; pot with a wide mouth**: **ta_r..i** large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth (**Tiruva_ca. 24,6**); jar, burial urn (**Man.i. 6,67**)(Ta.); an earthen washhand basin (Ma.)(DEDR 3182). **ta_r..i** burial urn (**ta_r..iyir- kavippo_r** : **Man.i. 6,67**)(Ta.lex.) **stha_li_** earthen dish (Skt.); **tha_li_, tha_la** plate, dish (Pali.Pkt.); **ta_l** iron tray (Sh.); **tha_l** metal platter (K.L.P.Ku.A.B.); **thoj**^{i} large metal platter (K.); **tha_lu** (Si.); **tha_'l.** (WPah.); **tha_l.a** (Or.); **tha_ri_, thariya_** (Bi.); **tha_r** (Bhoj.); **thariya_** (Aw.H.); **tha_la_** (H.); **tha_l.** flat dish (G.); **tha_l.i_** dish (M.); **tha_li_** cooking pot (H.); **tha_l., tha_l.i_** hole in the ground to hold fire (H.); **tali-ya** cooking pot (Si.); **teli** (Md.)(CDIAL 13766). **? a_r..i** circle, ring, discus weapon (Ta.); roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.)(Ma.); roundness, a circle, a discus (Ka.); **a_re** potter's wheel (?Go.)(DEDR 398).

4098.**Image: stone-cutter's chisel**: **t.an:kam < t.an:ka** stone-cutter's chisel (Ta.lex.) cf. **t.an:ka-s'a_le** a mint (Ka.); **t.an:kasa_le** (Te.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mace, cudgel; chisel**: **t.an:kam** mace (Ma.); **t.an:ke, d.an:ke, d.an:gi, d.an:ge** staff, cudgel, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 2940). **t.an:ka** stone mason's chisel (Pali); spade, hoe, chisel (R.); **t.an:ga** sword, spade (Skt.); **t.am.ka** stone-chisel, sword (Pkt.); **t.ho~** axe (Wot..); **t.hon.** battle-axe (Bshk.); **t.hen.** small axe (Bshk.); **tunger** axe (Tor.); **t.ho_n:gi** (Phal.); **t.on:gur**^{u} a kind of hoe (K.); **t.a~_gi** adze (N.); **t.a~_ki_** chisel (H.M.); **t.a~_k** pen nib (G.M.); **t.a_n.i** battle-axe (Or.); **t.a_n:gi** stone chisel (A.); **t.a_n:g, t.a_n:gi** spade, axe (B.); **t.a~_ga_, t.a~_gi_** adze (Bi.); **t.a_n.i_** axe (Bhoj.); **t.a~_gi_** hatchet (H.)(CDIAL 5427). **t.an:kita-maca** a stone (i.e.chiselled) platform (Pali); **t.a~_kvu~** to chisel (G.); **t.a~_kn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5433). **t.angi** axe (Didey); **t.angia** id. (Bonda); **t.anga** big axe (Asur); **t.angeja** small axe (Asur); **t.engoc** small axe (Santali); **t.anga** axe (large) (Santali). (S.Bhattacharya, Some Munda Etymologies, 1966, p.29). **Image: staff, cudgel**: **t.an:ke, d.an:ke, d.an:gi, d.an:ge** a staff, a cudgel etc. (Ka.); **t.an:ga** (Ma.); **tey, tay** to strike, beat (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Rod, spike**: **t.an:g** projecting spike which acts as a bolt at one corner of a door (K.); **t.a_n.o** rod, fishing rod (N.); **t.a_n.i** measuring rod (N.); **t.a~_k** iron pin, rivet (H.); **t.a~_ki** thin iron bar (Ku.)(CDIAL 5428). **dasi** stake, pointed wooden peg, silver in the foot (Ka.); a painted (?pointed) palmyra stick, a stake (made of wood) (Tu.); **dasiku** a pointed wooden peg (Ka.)(DEDR 3017). **d.a_ha_**

piece of wood fastened to neck of cattle to prevent straying (L.); **da_so** rooftree (Ku.); beam (N.); **da_sa_** broad and thin piece of stone or wood (H.); **da_s'a_** lath used to reinforce a thin wall (M.)(CDIAL 6318).

4052.**Anvil**: **d.a_gili** an anvil (Ka.); **d.a_kallu, da_gali** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **nehae, ni~ha~i** an anvil (Santali.lex.)

4061.**Cudgel; stalk, stem**: **d.an.** a pole; **banak d.an.** a pole with a hook at one end used to pull down dried branches or fruit from trees (Santali.lex.) **t.hinga_** stick (P.); **t.hi~ga_** stick, block socket for post (M.); **t.hi~gd.a_** cudgel (M.); **t.hi~_ga_** stick (P.); **t.hya~_gro, t.hen.ro** stocks, fetter (N.); **t.hen:ga_** cudgel (B.Or.); **t.he~ga_** bludgeon (H.); stick (M.); **t.he~gd.a_** cudgel (M.)(CDIAL 5500). **d.aku** stick put up to keep a door shut (S.); **d.akaru** stick, straw (S.); **d.akka_** straw (P.); **d.akkra_** bit of anything (P.); **d.a~_klo** stalk, stem (N.); **d.an:ga_** stick (Pkt.); **d.a_n.** thick stick (A.); pole for hanging things on (B.); **d.a_n:ga** stick (Or.); **d.a~_g** club (H.) > stick (P.G.); club, mace (K.); **d.a~_go, d.a~goro, d.a~goru~** stick (G.); **d.a~garn.e~** short thick stick (M.); **d.a~_gl.i_** small branch (M.); **d.a~_s'i_** (M.)(CDIAL 5520). [cf. **dasiku** a pointed wooden peg; **dasi** stake (Ka.); a stake (Tu.)(DEDR 3017).] **ta_n.n.u** support, a vault, staff of a spear (Ma.); **t.a_ku** a support, a vault (Ka.); **ta_n:gu** a support, prop (Tu.)(DEDR 3153). **Punt, pole**: **ta_n:ku** to row, pole, as boat; **ta_n:ku** staff of a pike; **ta_n:ku-ko_l** punt pole; support (Ta.lex.) **Image: club**: **d.o_n.i** club, cudgel (Ka.); **don.n.e, d.on.n.e** id. (Ka.Tu.); **don.** big club (Ko.); **don.n.e** club (Kond.a); **don.elu** club (Tu.)(DEDR 3502). **d.angi, d.ange** staff, cudgel, etc. (Ka.); **d.anke, t.anke** id. (Ka.); **t.ankam** mace (Ma.)(DEDR 2940). **t.in:gri_** bough (L.); **t.in:gar** contemptuous term for a tall and thin man (N.); **t.ikorn.e~** stick (M.)(CDIAL 5460). **To endure; support**: **tagun** to be possible, be known how to be done (K.); **tagan.u** to last, endure (S.); **tagn.a_** to persevere, hold out (P.); **tagnu** to last, endure (N.); **tagn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5625). **taxma** strong (Av.); **tancis'ta** superlative of strong (Av.); **ta~_gr.o** strong (Ku.); **tan:grinu** to get better in health (N.); **ta_n.ariba** to improve (A.)(CDIAL 5627). **To uphold, support; attack**: **d.a_ku** an attack (Ka.); **d.a_n:ka_** an attack of robbers (M.H.); **d.ha_ke** inroad, invasion (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_n:ku (ta_n:ki-)** to uphold, bear up, support (**Tiruva_ca. 6,1**); protect, guard (**Perumpa_n.. 18**); to give shelter, rest (**Kalit. 20**); to bear (**Kur-al., 151**); to oppose, attack (**Tol. Po. 76**);[cf. **ta_kku** attack, assault; army, forces (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 440**)(Ta.); **ta_gu** attack, assault (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)]; **ta_n:kunan-** saviour, protector (**Perumpa_n.. 18**); **ta_n:kal** supporting; enduring, bearing (**Kantapu. Pa_n-uko_pa. 40**); **ta_n:ki** support, prop, defence; one who supports (**Perunto. 1153**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_n.n.u** support (Ma.); **ta_n.n.uka** to support, keep, sustain; **ta_n.n.al** support (Ma.); **ta_n.n.ikka** to make to support (Ma.); **ta.ng- (ta.ngy-)** to support (burden), endure, make to escape from death or ill-treatment (Ko.); **to.g- (to.gy-)** to support (burden); be stuck in branch; delay (To.); **ta_n:gu** to support, keep, sustain, bear up; **t.a_ku** a support (Ka.); **ta.ng- (ta.ngi-)** to lean; **ta.k- (ta.ki-)** id.; **ta_n., ta_k** leaning (Kod..); **ta_n:gu** a support, prop; **ta_n:guni** to assist, help, prop, support; sustain; **ta_n:gol.ipuni** to support; **ta_nkuni** to take care of, nourish, foster (Tu.)(DEDR 3153). cf. **ca.k- (ca.yk-)** to make to grow, rear, support (Ko.); **sa_n:kuni** to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter (Tu.)(DEDR 2427).

4062.**To butt against**: **d.an:ga** to fight, or strike each other; a free fight; to assault (Santali.lex.) cf. **tunra** of a buffalo or bullock with long protruding horns, to butt against, to poke another buffalo or bullock (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.4510). **Blow; attack**: **ta_kku** dash, blow, clash (Ta.); **ta_n:ku** to hit against, strike (Ta.); **ta_kkuka** to hit, touch, beat (Ma.); **ta_ku, ta_gu,**

ta_n:gu to hit, strike or dash against, collide with, attack; **ta_pu** to hit, strike, attack (Ka.); **ta~_ku** to hit, attack, touch, encounter, oppose in battle; n. combat, attack (Te.); **ta~_cu** to kick; **ta~_pu** a kick (Te.)(DEDR 3150). **Hammer, clatter**: onom. **t.ha_kun** to hammer (K.); **t.haka_u** clatter (S.); **t.hak-t.hak** (P.); **t.hakt.hakya_unu** to knock against; **t.ha_k-t.huk** thumping and bumping (N.); **t.hakkar** collision (N.); **t.hak-t.hak** clatter (A.B.H.G.M.); **t.haka-t.haka** (Or.); **t.aka-po_ruva** piece of board (po_ruva) hung on a tree to frighten birds (Si.)(CDIAL 5487). **Images: kick; butting; knock**: **ta_kku** to attack, assault, pounce upon, charge (Ta.); **ta_guni** to come in collision or contact with (Tu.)(DEDR 3150). **t.akaru** knocking the head against anything,butting (S.); **t.ak^{a}ra** collision (K.); **t.akkara** id. (Pkt.); **t.akkara_** blow on the head (Skt.); **t.akkar** pushing, knocking (P.); shock, jerk (Ku.); **t.akar** obstacle, collision (N.); **t.akkar** blow (B.H.G.M.); **t.akkara, t.a_kara** (Or.)(CDIAL 5424). **Image: blow**: **t.akkar** blow (B.H.G.M.); **t.akkara, t.a_kara** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 5424).

4063.**Image: bullock; horned cattle**: **d.an:gur** bullock (K.) horned cattle (L.); **d.a~gar** horned cattle (L.); **d.an:gar** cattle (P.); **d.an:gara** (Or.); **d.a~_gar** old worn-out beast, dead cattle (Bi.); **dhu_r da~_gar** cattle in general (Bi.); **d.a_n:gar** cattle (Bhoj.); **d.a~_gar, d.a~_gra_** horned cattle (H.); **da~_gar** id. (H.); **d.hagga_** small weak ox (L.)(CDIAL 5526). **d.an:gra** an ox, a bullock; **mun.d.ra d.an:gra** a polled ox; **ran:gia d.an:gra** a red ox; **d.an:gri** cattle in general, a cow (Santali.lex.) [cf. **kot.u** (Ta.) **> d.o_ng** (Kuwi) bent, crooked (DEDR 2054). cf. **mat.an:kal** bending, being bent, crook, angle (Ta.)(DEDR 4645)]. **d.ege** old, weak (Wg.); **d.a_g, d.ye_g** old (Wot..); **d.aga** (Gaw.); **d.a~_go** lean (eg. of oxen)(Ku.); **d.ha~_go** lean; skeleton (Ku.); **d.a~_go** male of animals (N.); **d.a_n.** wicked (A.); **d.a_n:ga** one who is reduced to a skeleton (Or.); **dan:gor** lazy (Bashg.); **d.angur, d.angaras** fool (K.); **d.an:gar** stupid man (P.); **d.a_n.re** large and lazy (N.); **d.in:gar** contemptuous term for an inhabitant of the Tarai (N.); **d.in:gar** vile (B.); **di~glo** lean, emaciated (Ku.); **d.in:gu** crook; **d.in:go** crooked (S.); **d.in:ga_** (L.P.); **d.i~go, d.in:go** abusive word for a cow (N.); **d.hagga_** small weak ox (L.); **d.han:garu** lean emaciated beast (S.); **d.hin:garu** id. (S.)(CDIAL 5524). **t.u_n.d.a_** decrepit (L.); **t.un.d.a** one who has a naturally crooked or withered arm (K.)(CDIAL 5468). **d.ha~_kal., d.ha~_ku_l.** old and decaying, bare of leaves etc. (M.); **d.han:garu** lean emaciated beast (S.); **d.in:gu** crook; **d.in:go** crooked (S.); **d.in:ga_** (L.P.)(CDIAL 5524). **ton:ku-kir..avan-** decrepit, old man (Ta.lex.) **Strong**: **tumra** big, strong (RV.); **trum**, **trom** to dare; **trom** to be able (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5873). **Images: hanging down (of breasts); hunched up**: **t.on:ku < d.on:ku** (Te.) crookedness (Ta.); **d.on:ku** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **dhokar.a** decrepit, hanging down (of breasts)(Or.); **duk** hunched up, hump of camel (Kho.); **dok^{u}** hump-backed (K.); **d.okro, d.okhro** old man (Ku.); **d.okra_** old, decrepit (B.); decrepit (H.); old man (M.)(CDIAL 5567). **d.osa, d.usa** having a maimed or bent body (from disease etc.)(K.)(CDIAL 5563).

4064.**Blacksmith**: **t.ha_kur** blacksmith (Mth.)(CDIAL 5488). **d.a_n.ro** term of contempt for a blacksmith (N.); **d.a_n.re** large and lazy (N.); **d.an.ura** living alone without wife or children (A.); **d.a~_gar, d.a~_gra_** starving (H.); **d.an.or** unwell (Ash.); **dan:gor** lazy (Bashg.); **d.angur** (dat. **d.anguras**) fool (K.); **d.a~_go** lean (of oxen)(Ku.); **d.a~_go** male (of animals); **d.a_n.** wicked (A.); **d.a_n:ga** one who is reduced to a skeleton (Or.); **d.i~glo** lean, emaciated (Ku.); **d.i~go, d.in.o** abusive word for a cow (N.); **d.in:gar** contemptuous term for an inhabitant of the Tarai (N.); **d.in:gara** rogue (Or.); **d.hagga_** small weak ox (L.); **d.han:garu, d.hin:garu** lean emaciated beast (S.)(CDIAL 5524). **A tribe**: **d.ha~_gar., dha~_gar** a non-Aryan tribe in the Vindhyas, digger of wells and tanks (H.); **dhan:gar** herdsman (H.); **d.ha_n:gar.** herdsman, name of a Santal tribe, young servant (Or.); **dha_n:gar.a_** unmarried youth (Or.); **dha~_gad.** rude, loutish (M.); f.

hoyden (M.)(CDIAL 5524). **t.an:kan.a, t.an:gan.a** name of a people living northwest of Madhyades'a (R.); **t.am.kan.a** a non-Aryan tribe (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5454). [cf. association of blacksmith and goldsmithy terms: **t.an:ka-ca_lai < t.an:ka-s'a_la_** mint; **t.an:kan.am** borax (Ta.lex.) **t.an:ka** stone-cutter's chisel (Ta.lex.); spade, hoe, chisel (R.); stone-mason's chisel(CDIAL 5427). **t.an:kam** mace (Ma.)(DEDR 2940)].

4065.**Image: chief man, village headman**: **takka_r** worthy, virtuous people, the noble, impartial upright persons (Ta.); **takal** fitness (Ta.); **takai** greatness, superiority, dignity, mercy (Ta.); **takke** chief man, headman of village, man who superintends property and ceremonies of a god (Kod..); **takka** (pl.) chief family (Kod..); **tagavu** justice, virtue, presents given by parents to their daughter at the time of her marriage (Te.); **tagl** preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (Ko.); **tev- (tevt-)** (woman) has anticipatory menstruation ceremony before village festival (Ko.); **taku** to get ready (Ta.)(DEDR 3005). **takko_r** worthy persons (Ta.); **tak-appan-** father (Ta.Ma.)[**ta.k** father (Ko.); **ta.k ammaner** parents (Kol.); **ta_k, ta_k-jaran (j=dz)** father; **amma ta_k** parents (Nk.)(DEDR 3152)]; **takku** largeness, greatness, exalted position (Ka.); **tagu, tavu** to be proper, suitable, worthy, competent; **tagan** duly, properly (Te.)(DEDR 3005). **Rajput, chief man of a village**: **t.hakkura** idol, deity [cf. **d.hakka_ri_**-), title (prob. originally a tribal name; ?non-Aryan borrowing of **s'akvara** bull, mighty (AV.)(CDIAL 12256); **sakka** Indra (Pali.Pkt.); **s'akra** mighty (RV.); Indra (MBh.)(CDIAL 12255)]; **t.hakkura** Rajput, chief man of a village; **takur** barber (Kho.); **t.akur** (Sh.); **t.hokur** idol (K.); **t.hakuru** fakir, term of address between fathers of a husband and wife (S.); **t.ha_kar** landholder; **t.haukar** lord (P.); **t.ha_kur** master, title of a Rajput (Ku.); term of address from slave to master (N.); a Brahman (A.); barber (Bi.); blacksmith (Mth.); lord, master (Bhoj.Aw.); master, landlord, god, idol (H.); jungle tribe in North Konkan, family priest, god, idol (M.); **t.hakuri** a clan of Chetris (N.); **t.ha_kura_ni_** goddess (A.); mistress, goddess (H.); **t.ha_kura_in** id. (H.); **t.ha_kura_ni, t.ha_kra_n, t.ha_krun** honoured lady, goddess (B.); **t.ha_kura** term of address to a Brahman, god, idol (Or.); **t.ha_kura_n.i_** goddess (Or.); **t.ha_kor, t.ha_kar** member of a clan of Rajputs (G.); **t.ha_kra_n.i_** wife of a member of a clan of Rajputs (G.); **t.ha_kor** god, idol (G.); **tacourou** title added to names of noblemen (Si.)(CDIAL 5488). **Relations**: **takappan-ma_r** title of Mutuvar, a hill tribe, used by outsiders (E.T.v,86)(Ta.lex.) **takka_r** (Ta.); **tagunava_ru** (Te.); **takkava_ru** (Ka.) worthy, virtuous persons, the noble (**Kural. 446**); impartial, upright person (**Kural. 114**); relations (Ta.lex.) **t.ha_ku_ra** an object of reverence or worship; a honorific title, Tagore (Ka.); **t.hakkura** (Skt.); **t.ha_kuri_** state of credit and reputation in the world (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4066.**Image: bald spot; head, esp. forepart**: **t.akure~, t.akori_, t.akule~, t.akuli_** slang term for head, esp. fore part (M.); **t.akkal** bald spot (M.); **t.ha_kera_** bald (Or.); **t.a_k** bald patch (B.)(CDIAL 5422). **Spot**: **d.a_ku, d.a_gu** a spot, stain, blot; a mark put on cattle with a red-hot iron; inoculated cow-pox (Ka.); **d.a_ga** (M.H.); **d.a_gu** (Te.); **t.a_ku** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4067.**Love, embrace**: **takku** love, affection (Ka.); **tan:kai, takavu** (Ta.); **tan:ga** (Ma.); **takku** desire (Ka.); **takke, t.ikke, tarke, tar..ke, tar..pu, tekki, tekke** embracing; an embrace; **takke-gondisu** to link (to one's self) for an embrace, to embrace; **takkeysu, tarkayisu, tarkavisu, tar..isu** to embrace; **takke** the amount of wood etc. that can be grasped with the arms at once; **takke-kol.** to embrace (Ka.lex.) **tar..u** embracing; **tar..uval** a handful of ears of grain; **tar..uvu (tar..uvi-)** to clasp, embrace, hug, entwine; adopt as an opinion or course of life, treat kindly, make friendship, surround, compress, contain, keep within oneself, mix with, join, copulate; n.

embracing, clasping, armful; **tar..u_u** embracing, uniting, women's dance with clasped hands; **tar..a_l** embrace, union (Ta.); **tar..ukuka** to embrace, also of sexual embrace, hold fast (Ma.); **dab- (daby-)** to put arms around; **takc-** to carry in arms under the cloak; **ka.l tek id.- (it.-)** to sit with feet crossed, throw in wrestling by hooking opponent's leg with one's own (Ko.); **tak** lap, act of sitting on lap under cloak; **tes'kwil.- (tes'kwid.-)** to hug; **tel.k, sel.k** crook or circle of arms (To.); **tar..ke, takke** an embrace (Ka.); **tar..keysu** to embrace; **tarbu, tabbu** to embrace, clasp in the arms as a quantity of wood etc., that can be taken in the arms at once; **tabbisu** to cause to embrace; **tekke** embracing, an embrace (Ka.); **tabb- (tabbi-)** to embrace (Kod..); **tarkon.uni** to hold up in one's arms as a sick person; **tarvelu** holding up in the arms (Tu.)(DEDR 3116). **takke, t.ikke, tal.aku, tekke** joining, coupling; an associate, a mate (used of animals); an accumulation, a number of persons or beasts assembled together, a putting together (of clothes etc.); **takke ha_ku** to tie any restive animal to a tame one (Ka.lex.) **tohop** to grasp (Santali.lex.)

4068.**To tremble, to unsettle**:{**Echo word**} **d.agamagai** trembles (Pkt.); **d.agd.aga_un.a_** to tremble (P.); **d.agmag** trembling (P.); **d.agmaga_n.o** to hesitate (Ku.); **d.agnu** to recoil; **d.agd.aga_unu, d.agmaga_unu** to tremble (N.); **d.agmag** trembling (B.); **d.agad.aga** briskly, hastily (of walking)(Or.); **d.agri_** winnowing basket; **d.agmag** trembling (Mth.); **d.agd.aga_na_, d.agmaga_na_** to tremble (H.); **d.agai** quivers (OMarw.); **d.agvu~, d.agd.agvu~, d.agmagvu~** to tremble (G.); **d.agn.e~, d.agd.agn.e~, d.agmagn.e~** to tremble (M.); **d.aga_gn.e~** to totter (M.); **d.akan.u** to tremble; **d.akad.akato** just caught (of a fish)(S.); **d.aknu** to harass (N.); **d.akd.akn.e~** to tremble (M.); **d.ed.ek** to tremble (Ash.); **d.t.kyitum, dtkye** (Kt.); **d.ad.ek** (Wg.); **azuzu** (Pr.); **d.igna_** to unsettle (H.); **d.igmig** trembling (H.); **d.igai** fails (OMarw.); **digmiga_unu** to shudder at one's food (N.)(CDIAL 5522). **d.ha_kar** a kind of large basket; **d.ha_ki** basket (N.)(CDIAL 5574). **d.age** fear, danger of tottering or of failing (Ka.); **d.aga** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **To confuse**: cf. **tiki, tikir** fright, terror (Ta.)(DEDR 3202). cf. **tikku (tikki-)** to stammer (Ta.)(DEDR 3210). **tikai (-pp-, -tt-)** to be taken aback, confused, perplexed, bewildered, be astonished, amazed; n. amazement; **tikaippu** amazement (Ta.); **tix- (tix0-)** to take to heels, bolt away; **tixi- (tixt-)** to make (buffaloes) stand in swamp (i.e. confused and unable to run away) before they are caught and killed at funeral (To.); **tikkalu** state of being confused or deranged of mind (Ka.); **tikamaka** intricacy, confusion, perplexity; **tikamaka-gonu, tikamakal-a_d.u** to be puzzled, perplexed, confused; **tikka** madness, craziness; mad, crazy; **tikka-gonu** to become mad; **tikkat.amakkat.a** confusion, perplexity (Te.)(DEDR 3207). **Terror**: **tikil**, **tikir** fright, terror (Ta.); **digi.l. in- (id-)** to be thunderstruck or astounded because found out in wrong-doing (Ko.); **digil, digilu, digalu, digulu, dhigil** consternation, horror, alarm, fear (Ka.); **digilu** fear, alarm, cowardice (Tu.); **digulu** fear, alarm (Te.); **tiyel** fear (Kond.a); **tiyeli ki-** to frighten (Kond.a)(DEDR 3202). **tikai** amazement (Ta.)(DEDR 3207).

4069.**Image: pile**: **thaho** pile; **thahi_** small pile (S.); **thaha_** pile (P.); **tha_k** pile of things placed one on another (N.); **tha_k** shelf (A.); layer (B.); **tha_ka** recess in wall, layer (Or.)(CDIAL 13738). **takat.u** layer of earth (Ta.)(DEDR 2995). **dha_ya** layer, stratum (Kaus'.)(CDIAL 6786).

4070.**Banner**: **t.akkiyam, t.akkayam, it.akkiyam** flag, swallow-tail banner, standard hoisted on a car (Ta.); **t.akke, t.ekke, t.ekkeya, t.hekke** banner, standard (Ka.); **t.ekkemu, t.ekkiyamu** flag, banner (Te.)(DEDR 2938). **Image: banner: tukil** ensign, **tukir-kot.i** banner, flag ; **tukirikai, tukilikai** picture; sandal paste (Ta.lex.)

4073.**Gold-embroidered silk**: **takat.i** gold-embroidered silk (Ta.); **tagat.i** id. (Te.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **takat.u** foil set below a precious stone to enhance its luster; metal plate (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **Thin metal plate**: **takat.u** quality of being thin and flat, metal plate, leaf blade (Ta.); **takat.u, takit.u** thin metal plate, spangle (Ma.); **takit.a** copper leaf written over and worn as an amulet (Ma.); **tagad.u** metal beaten into a plate, flat piece or sheet of metal (Ka.); thin metal plate (Tu.); **takat., takt.e_** metal beaten into a plate or leaf (M.)(DEDR 2995). **Tin**: **takaram** tin, white lead, metal sheet, coated with tin (Ta.); tin, tinned iron plate (Ma.); **tagarm** tin (Ko.); **tagara, tamara, tavara** id. (Ka.) **tamaru, tamara, tavara** id. (Ta.): **tagaramu, tamaramu, tavaramu** id. (Te.); **t.agromi** tin metal, alloy (Kuwi); **tamara** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 3001). **trapu** tin (AV.); **tipu** (Pali); **tau, taua** lead (Pkt.); **tu~_** tin (P.); **t.au** zinc, pewter (Or.); **taru_aum** lead (OG.); **tarvu~** (G.); **tumba** lead (Si.)(CDIAL 5992). cf. **Alloy**: **tara_** alloy of 8 parts of copper to 5 of tin, used for making metal vessels (**pukar.. tara_-p-po_kkillai**)(**Cine_n-. 169**)(Ta.lex.)

4074.Nelumbium speciosum**: pa_bor.o** thorns of the water-lily nelumbium speciosum, pod of the giant swallow-wort calotropis gigantea (S.)(CDIAL 8080). **phaji_** synonym of **padmacara_t.i_** (Car. Su. 27.98). **pus.kara** inula racemosa (Car. Ci. 1-1.63, 3.213); **pus.kara_khya** id. (Car. Ci. 8.101); **pus.kara_hva** id. (Car. Ci. 12.60). **pus.karapatra** leaves of **pus.kara** (Car. Ci. 14.218). **pus.karabi_ja** seeds of **pus.kara** (Car. Su. 26.84, 27.119, Ci. 3.258). **puskaramu_la** root of **pus.kara** (Car. Su. 4.30,37).

4075.**Redwood**: **padmaka** [a Nepalese timber tree yielding a red wood; **padmaka** prunus cerasoides (Car. Su. 4.8,47) **padma_** synonym of ca_rat.i_ (Car. Su. 4.31); **ca_rat.i_** inula sp. (Car. Ci. 9.45,52); **padmaca_rat.i_** id. (Car. Ci. 23.55). **padmaka** wood of cerasus puddum (MBh.); a kind of tree (R.); **padmavr.ks.a** cerasus puddum (Skt.); **padmaka** the tre costus speciosus or arabicus (Pali); **pa_ya~_** the wild cherry prunus puddum (Ku.); **paiyu~** (N.)(CDIAL 7771). **padma_t.a** a medicinal plant, cassia tora or alata (Ka.lex.) **prapuna_t.a, prapuna_d.a** the tree cassia tora (Sus'r.); **prapum.nad.a, prapum.na_t.a, prapum.na_da, prapum.na_la** (Skt.); **pdma_t.a** (Bhpr.); **pum.na_t.a, pum.na_d.a** (Skt.); **pan.a_a, pama_d.a, pama_ra, pa_ma_d.a, po_ma_d.a** cassia tora (Pkt.); **pa~wa_r., pu~wa_r.** (H.)(CDIAL 8689). **bhed.a deren.** cassia tora (Santali.lex.) [**bhed.a deren.** 'ram's horn', a common annual, cassia tora the leaves of which are eaten as a pot herb (Santali.lex.) 'Watt reports that in India the seeds (of cassia tora) are used in dyeing and along with indigo' (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.387.)

4076.**Tanner's senna**: Cassia tora = cassia toroides = cassia foetida = cassia obtusifolia = cassia tagara: **takarai** fetid cassia, cassia tora (Ta.); **takara** id. (Ma.); **tagaci, tagarce, cagace** cassia occidentalis (Ka.); **tange_d.i** cassia auriculata (Ka.); **tagara** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3003). **cakragaja, cakramarda** cassia tora; used as a remedy for ringworm (Skt.); **cakwa~d., cako~r.** id. (H.)(CDIAL 4546). **taravat.a** cassia auriculata (Skt.); **tarvad., tarod.** cassia auriculata or tora (M.); **tad.vad.a_** a small kind of myrobalan (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5705). **a_va_rai, a_virai** tanner's senna, cassia auriculata; Tinnevelly senna (Ta.); **a_va_kai** T.senna (Ta.); **a_viram** c. auriculata (Ma.); **a.vrm** (obl. **a.vrt**-) id. (Ko.); **a_varike gid.a** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 391). {Watt, G.A., A dictionary of economic products of India, Calcutta, Vols. 1-6, 1885-1893 reports the use of the seeds of cassia tora in India in dyeing and along with indigo. The ether extract soluble in water solution of potash yields a blood-red colour. (Elborn, W., A proximate analysis of the seeds of **Cassia Tora**, Pharm. Jour. Ser.3,19 (1888), pp.242-243.)}. The etymon **a_virai** is cognate with the morpheme for indigo : **avuri, aviri** indigo plant, indigofera tinctoria (Ta.); **avari, amari** (Ma.);

aviri id. (Te.)(DEDR 269). **cakaod.a** cassia tora (Santali.lex.) **cakramarda** cassia tora (Skt.); **chakundia** (B.); **chakaund** (H.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, Uday Chand Dutt, p.156). **dadrughna** cassia alata (Skt.); **dadmardan** (B.H.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, Uday Chand Dutt, p.156). **Senna**: cf. **kon-r-ai** Indian laburnum, cassia fistula; red Indian laburnum, cassia marginata; Siamese tree senna, cassia siamea (Ta.)(DEDR 2175). Cassia acutifolia, cassia angustifolia: synonyms: senna leaves; **alexandrinische senna** (Ger.); **sene d'Alexandrie** (Fr.); Indian or Tinnevelly senna; **indische senna, sennesblatter** (Ger.); **sene de tinnevelly; feuilles de sene** (Fr.); introduced by Arabian physicians into Europe; part used: the dried leaflets; habitat: the middle and upper Nile districts of Africa; Arabia and Africa; Indian senna is grown in southern India (Tinnevelly senna); use: senna leaflets and pods are extensively used as a purgative. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 459-465). Cassia angustifolia: **hindisana** (H.); **sonamukhi** (M.); **sanna-makki** (B.); **nila virai** (Ta.); **nela-tangedu** (Te.); **nila vaka** (Ma.); leaves and fruits: laxative, purgative; sennoside believed to be the laxative principle of senna has been isolated; cultivated in South India in Tinnevelly, Madura and Trichinopoly districts (GIMP, p. 54). Cassia angustifolia, Indian Senna, Tinnevelley Senna. 'Cultivated for the medicinal senna, sold and used as a laxative... sennosides rank among the more important pharmaceuticals of plant origin... A paste made from powdered leaves in vinegar is applied to skin ailments and to remove pimples. A mixture of powdered senna seed and gurmala (cassia fistula) made with curds is a useful ointment for the cure of ringworm.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.102). cf. **iral.i, ir-ali** cassia (Ta.); **r-e_la** purging cassia, cassia (cathartocarpus) fistula (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 477). Cassia fistula: **a_ragu, a_ragvadha** the tree cassia fistula (Ka.lex.) **svarn.adru, svarn.apus.pa** cassia fistula (Skt.); **suvarn.aka** cathartocarpus fistula (Bhpr.); **xona_ru** cassia fistula (A.)(CDIAL 13521). **pragraha** synonym of **a_ragvadha**, cassia fistula (Car. Ka. 8.3, Si. 10.30). **suvarnaka** (Skt.); **amaltas** (H.); **sundali** (B.); **konnei** (Ta.); **rela** (Te.); **bhava** (M.); root, bark, seeds and leaves: laxative; seeds: emetic; root: astringent, tonic, ferbifuge; juice of leaves: in skin diseases; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p. 54). **a_ragvadha** cassia fistula (Car. Su. 1.84, 2.10, 3.3). **nu~r.u~c** cassia fistula (Santali.lex.) {An Egyptian ointment scented with lilies was much esteemed, particularly if the smell of lilies was strong... ingredients for the oil of lilies: sweet flag, myrrh, scented wine, cardamom, one thousand lilies, crushed cardamom, crocus, cinnamon... Both cinnamon and cassia are mentioned in the Bible... Egyptian perfume called **megaleion** was made of burnt resin and balanos oil to which is added cassia, cinnamon and myrrh. (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.51; p.89)}. "Cassia fistula, cathartocarpus fistula... a good medicine for purging... the Arabs calls it **hiarxamber** (Persian, **khiyar-i-chambar**, i.e. 'cucumber of necklaces' from its long strings of golden flowers)... Avicenna has **chiarsamdar**... **comdaca** (**konna**, i.e. the king) is the form it takes with the Malabar people and Canarese, while the Gentios of our land of Goa have **bava simgua**. The Deccanis and Brahmasis have **bava simgua**, the Guzeratis and Deccani moors **gramalla** (**girmala** of Gujerat). They call it tree **baho** among the people of this Canarese country... The flowers are yellow, like those of broom, and the scent is like that of green cloves..." (G. De Orta, pp.112-117). Cassia fistula, cathatocarpus fistula: purging cassia, cassia pods, Indian laburnum; **casse officinale** (Fr.); **purgiercassie** (Ger.); part used: the dried fruit; habitat: India; use: as a laxative. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 469-470). **a_ragbadha, suvarn.aka** cassia fistula (SKt.); **amultas** (H.); **sondhali** (B.): 'The tree is uncommonly beautiful when in flower, few surpassing it in the elegance of its numerous long pendulous racemes of large bright yellow flowers, intermixed with the young lively green foliage." Hence, perhaps, the Sanskrit name of

ra_jataru or king of trees (Uday Chand Dutt, Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.156). 'Da Orta writes that the Arabs were the inventors of the use of the pulp of the fruit (of cassia fistula). He adds that Arabs have given such a good medicine for purging without trouble or injury to the patient.' (loc. cit. Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p. 381). **kakke, kakki** cassia fistula (Ka.); **kakke** id. (Tu.); **kat.ukkai** Indian laburnum, cassia fistula (Ta.); **ke.ki** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 1081). Cassia tora = cassia obtusifolia: **chakramarda** (Skt.); **dadamari** (Skt.); **chakunda** (H.B.); **tagarai** (Ta.); **tantemu** (Te.); **takla** (M.); decoction of leaves: laxative; leaves and seeds: in skin diseases, for ringworm and itch; a pleasant smelling fixed oil (5%); habitat: throughout India as a weed (GIMP, p.55). **Synonym**: **prapunna_d.a** cakramarda (Car. Su. 3.13). **ka_s'amarda** cassia occidentalis (Car. Ci. 17.99, 18.117).

4077.**Wax-flower**: **takaram** wax-flower dog-bane, tabernaemontana; aromatic unguent for the hair, fragrance (Ta.); **takaram** tabernaemontana coronaria (Ma.); **tagara** id. (Ka.); **t.agara** (Pkt.)(DEDR 3002). Tabernaemontana coronaria, tabernaemontana heyncana: **nandivraksha, tagara** (Skt.); **chandni, tagar** (H.); **siulicop, tagar** (B.); **East Indian rose-bay wax-flower plant, ceylon jasmine** (Eng.); **nandivardhanamu** (Te.); **nandiyavertam, gandhitagarappu** (Ma.); **maddarasagida** (Ka.); **vadli namdit** (Konkan.i); is met with in Bengal and south India. Root contains resin, extractive matter and a bitter alkaloit... root or bark is chewed for the relief of toothache... root rubbed with lime-juice is applied to remove opacities of the cornea... milky juice of leaves is dropped into the eye to cure ophthalmia. (Indian materia Medica, p. 1189). cf. **tagara** a shrub with fragrant white flowers, cultivated in gardens, tabernaemontana coronaria (Ka.lex.) **takara-ja_r..al** an aromatic unguent for the hair, mayircca_ntu (**Nan-. 368, Mayilai.**); **tagaram** wax-flower dog-bane, tabernae montana (**Ci_vaka. 349**); aroamtic unguent for the hair (**Kur-icip. 108**); fragrance (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **tagara** the shrub tabernaemontana coronaria and a fragrant powder obtained from it (Kaus'.); **tagaraka** (VarBr.S.); **sthagara, sthakara** a partic. fragrant powder (TBr.); **tagara** (Pali); **takara** (Dhp.); **tagara, t.ayara** a kind of tree, a kind of scented wood (Pkt.); **tuvara, tra** a species of cassia plant (Si.)(CDIAL 5622). **tagaravalli_** cassia auriculata (Skt.); **tuvarala_** an incense prepared from a species of tabernaemontana (Si.)(CDIAL 5624). **tagara** tabernaemontana coronarea, an ingredient of perfumes (Jain.Skt.); bignonia chelonoides (Skt.); delphinium brunonianum (Car. Su. 4.42, Ci. 3.268). **nata** synonym of **tagara** (Car. Su. 3.23,28). Delphinium ajacis: larkspur seed, field larkspur, **feldrittersporn samen** (Ger.); part used: the dried ripe seed; habitat: Europe; use: externally as tincture as a parasiticide in pediculosis; internally its action resembles aconite. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 337-338). **Aromatic unguent**: **kokke-gid.a** tabernaemontana coronaria a shrub with fragrant flowers cultivated in gardens (Ka.lex.); **kokke-ka_yi** fruit of the tree tabernaemontana coronaria (Tu.)(DEDR 2035). **nandi bat.lu gid.a** a shrub with fragrant white flowers, cultivated in gardens, tabernaemontana coronaria (Ka.); **nandya_varta, nandi-vat.t.a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) The juice of the flowers is mixed with oil is used to relieve the burning sensation of sore eyes; is rubbed into the head to cure pain in the eyes. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.739). Ervatamia coronaria = ervatamia divaricata = tabernaemontana coronaria: **tagar** (B.M.H.Skt.); **nandiyavattam** (Ta.); **gandhitagarapu** (Te.); wood: refrigerant; milky juice: used for diseases of eye; root: acrid, bitter, used as local anodyne and chewed for relief of tooth-ache; habitat: upper gangetic plain, Garhwal, E. Bengal, Khasia Hills, Assam, N. Circars and hills 9f Vizagapatam (GIMP, p.110).

4078.**Betel-nut**: **sthakaram, sthagaram** a betel-nut; **sthagika_** the office of betel-bearer; **sthagi_** a betel-box (Skt.lex.) **?sthagala > ta_mbu_li_** betel (Skt.lex.)

4079.**Butea frondosa; Bengal kino; Butea gum**: **takaru** pun-amurukku, puracu, butea frondosa (Ta.lex.) Butea superba: **lata palas** (Skt.); **palas lata** (H.B.); **kodimurukkan** (Ta.); leaf juice: given with curds and yellow zedoary in heat-eruptions of children; gum-kino; habitat: forests of Oudh eastwards through Bihar and Bengal to Assam, and southwards to Burma; common central and south India. (GIMP, pp.42-43). cf. Butea frondosa: **palasha** (Skt.); gum: astringent; gum -- Bengal kino (GIMP, p.42). **takarai** fetid cassia, cassia tora (Ta.); **takari** pinnate-leaves honey sweet tree, meliosma arnottiana (Ta.); **takaru** palas tree, pun-amurukku (Ta.); **punaminna** (Ma.); **pun-a-murukku = puracu** battle of plassey tree, butea frondosa (**Pata_rtta. 212**)(Ta.lex.) **parn.a** the tree butea frondosa; muttula gid.a (Ka.lex.)[Pa_n.ini refers to both **parn.i_** and **tagara**; perh. connoting them as distinct species; cf. **tagara** tabernaemontana coronaria with fragrant white flowers (Ka.lex.)]. **tagara** delphinium brunonianum (Car. Su. 4.42, Ci.3.268); Delphinium brunonianum: **laskar** (P.); juice of leaves: used to destroy ticks in animals; habitat: Western Himalayas and Tibet 13,000-17,000 ft. (GIMP, p.92). "Bark furnishes a very important exudation which hardens into a red brittle resin known as butea-gum or Bengal kino or magugo, largely used as a substitute for the kino in India and to a limited extent in Europe also." (Indian Materia Medica, p. 223).

4081.**Name of a town**: **tagara** name of a town (Skt.); **Ter** (M.)(CDIAL 5623).

4082.**Borax**: **t.agara**, borax (Si.Skt.) **t.angan.a, t.anka, t.ankaks.a_ra** borax (Skt.); **t.a_kan:kha_r** brute borax, tincal (M.); **t.a_ngan.a_** id. (Or.); **dana_ka_r** borax, alum (Kho.) < Prob.Ir., cf. Persian **tanga_r** (CDIAL 5431. 5437). **Borax, gold**: **ran:ga, ran:gada** borax (Skt.); **run.** saline ground with white efflorescence, salt in earth (Kho.)(CDIAL 10563). **run:got** solution of saline earth (Kho.)(CDIAL 10573). cf. **ka_ram** pungency; caustic, alkali (Ta.); different salts (Ma.); **ka_ra** pungency; alkali; caustic (Ka.); **ka_ru** saltness; salt, brackish (Te.)(CDIAL 1466). Prob. influenced by **ks.a_ra** (Skt.)[for extension of meaning, to pungency?] **Chrysocolla**: "**Crisocola**, or 'gold solder' or 'terra virdis' or 'green earth' of our older pharmacists is a bi-borate of soda, found in its crude form in Cashmere, Ladakh, and Thibet. Its Sanskrit name is **tankana**, in Hindustani **tangar**, in Arabic **tinkal**, and in modern European commerce 'tincal'; taken, it is thought, from the people (the **tagganoi** of Ptolemy), who import it into India on their little pack-ponies called **tangun**... It is called **borax** and **crisocola**, and in Arabic **tincar**, as well as in Guzerat. It is very little used in Indian medicine, or for skin diseases or surgery. Nor do we use it much, except in unguents, or for the teeth. As merchandise, ther is a demand in all parts, for gold and other metals to be well conglutinated. As to whence it comes, there is a mine or a mountain distant from the city of Cambayete about a hundred of our leages, and it is brought for sale to amadabar, and to the borders of Chitor and Mandou in great quantity, for in all those lands a great deal is used." (G. De Orta, pp. 162-163). **suha_go** borax (S.)(CDIAL 13618). [A basic brazier's flux in metallurgy, smelting operations]. **saubha_gya** red lead used for marking forehead of a woman whose husband is alive (Skt.)(CDIAL 13618).

4083.**Threshold; sill**: **d.r.a_pa** to step over, overflow; n. step, sill, threshold (Kui)(DEDR 1109). **de_hali_** sill, threshold (Skt.lex.) **dewal, deuli** heap of earth (N.)(CDIAL 6559). **d.akhil** on the threshold (Santali.lex.) **it.ai-kar..i** intermediate space between the entrance door and the

second doorway in an Indian dwelling house, it.ai-k-kat.t.u (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,86**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.vot.i** threshold (Kon.lex.)

4084.**Image: attack**: **ta_kkal** striking, attacking (**Kur-al., 486**)(Ta.lex.)

4085.**Running; walking; image: to attack**: **ta_k** to walk (Pa.Ga.Go.Kuwi); **ta_n(g)** id. (Pe.); **ta_ka** id. (Kui)(DEDR 3151). **ta_vu (ta_vi-)** to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread, be luxuriant; n. jumping, leaping, moving, going, galloping; **tavvu (tavvi-)** to leap, jump, spring, tread gently, boast, be arrogant; n. hopping, jumping, leaping (Ta.); **ta_** attacking, rushing, jumping (Ta.); **ta_vuka** to rush in upon, spread (Ma.); **ta_gu** to jump, skip, leap over (Ka.)(DEDR 3177). **Running; attack**: **dha_va** running (Pali); **dhavva** speed (Pkt.); **dha_va_, dha_i_** running, assault, invasion (P.); **dha~_i~_** attack (Ku.); **dha_wa_** speed, attack (N.); **dha_wa_, dhewa_** war (A.); **dha_oya_** running (B.); **dha_a~_, dha~_** haste; **dha_i~** walking fast (Or.); **dha_wa_** speed, attack (H.); **dha_v** running (M.); **dhaur.** race (WPah.); **dha_ur.a** race (Or.); **dha_ur.i** attack (Or.)(CDIAL 6800). **dha_vaka** one who runs in: **purato_-dha_vaka** forerunner (R.); **dha_va_** messenger (P.)(CDIAL 6801). cf. **ta_k-** to walk; **ta_kip-(ta_kit-)** to make to walk (Pa.); **ta_k-** to walk (Ga.Go.Kuwi); caus. **ta_ksta_na_, ta_ksahta_na_, ta_kmar.** walking (Go.); **ta_n(g)- (ta_nt-)** to walk (Pe.); **ta_n-** id. (Mand..); **ta_ka (ta_ki-)** id.; n. act of walking; **ta_ngu** (pl. **ta_kaka**) hoof (Kui); **ta_kali, ta_kinai** to walk (Kuwi)(DEDR 3151). **dha_vati** runs, flows (RV.); **dha_vayati** makes run, drives (S'Br.); **dha_vati** runs (Pali); **dha_vai, dha_ai, dha_i** (Pkt.); **thab** to run, flow; **thavd-, tavd-, daua_r** hastens, runs, flows (Gypsy); **daw** to run (Pas'.); **dha_w** (Par.); **dawun** to run (K.); **dhau~nu** to walk (K.); **dha_van.** to enter with a rush, pervade (L.); **dha_un.a_** to run, make an attack (P.); **dha_unu** to follow closely, go to and fro, frequent (N.); **dha_iba** to run, rush into battle (A.); **dha_oya_** to run (B.); **dha~_iba_** (Or.); **dha_eb** (Mth.); **dha_vai** (OAw.); **dha_wna_, dha_na_** to run, hasten (H.); **dha_vu~** (G.); **dha_vn.e~, d.ha~_vn.e~** (M.); **dha~_vta_, da_u** (Konkan.i); **dhaurab** to run (Aw.); **dha_vad.n.e~** to run, make run (M.); **dhau~tulnu** to run (K.); **dhabr.nu** (pret. **dhavr.a_**)(WPah.); **dhupiba_** (Or.); **da_w** to make run (Pas'.); **deik** to make run; to run, gallop (Kho.); **dei** to run (D..)(CDIAL 6802). **dha_vana** running (Sus'r.); attack (Skt.); **dha_vana** running (Pali); **dha_van.a** (Pkt.); **dha_un.i_** attack (P.); **dha_uni** frequenting, going to and fro (N.); **dha_van., dha_vn.i_** running, pursuit (M.); **dha_vayati** makes run (Skt.)(CDIAL 6804). **dhua~_** running (Or.); **dhava** man (Naigh.); husband (BhP.)(CDIAL 6765a). **dhavate_** runs (RV.); **dawun** to run (K.); **dhavvu~** to rush to (G.)(CDIAL 6766). **dawun, dhau~u** runs, flows (K.)(CDIAL 14648). **Image: to leap**: **ta_vu** to jump up, leap; to skip over (**Maturaik. 332**); cf. **dha_v** (Skt.); **ta_vu** to leap over, cross (**Kampara_.**); to pace out a distance (**Kur-al., 610**)(Ta.lex.) **tavvu** hopping, jumping, leaping; **tavvutal** to leap, jump, spring (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,32**); **tavu** id. (Ka.); **tavut.u** running, galloping (Ta.); **daur** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Jumps**: **tr.pra** hasty (RV.); **trap** leap (Psht.); **trap** to run (Dm.) **dap** (Gaw.); **t.rapan.u** to frisk, leap, throb (S.); **trappan.** to jump (L.); **trappun., trapp^{a}n.a_** (L.); **t.appn.a_** to skip, jump; **trappana_** to jump over (P.); **t.a_pn.o** to leap, jump over, cross (Ku.); **t.apnu** to jump over, go in front (N.); **t.apiba_** to jump over (Or.); **t.a_pna_** to jump, be restless (H.); **t.apvu~** to leap, jump over (G.); **t.a_p** fretting (M.); **t.apkanu** to jump, skip; **t.apka_unu** to filch; **pas'u-trp** stealing cattle (RV.); **t.apka_na** to leap over (B.); **t.apakiba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 5727). **sam.dha_vati** runs together (AV.); arrives at (MBh.); runs through (births)(Skt.); **sandha_vati** runs through, transmigrates (Pali); **sam.dha_vai** runs (Pkt.); **sana_-am** I run (Wg.); **sa~_dha_na** to go into, penetrate (B.)(CDIAL 12912).

4086.**Long**: **dra_ghman** length (MaitrS.); **dra_ghma_** in length, along (RV.); **drag** ridge, side or swell of a mountain where people rest on their way up (K.)(CDIAL 6629). **d.ri_nja (d.ri_nji-)** to be elongaged, lengthened; adj. elongated, lengthened; pl. action **d.ri_ska (d.ri_ski-)**; **d.ru_ inba, d.ru_su inba** to be lengthened, stretched, drawn out, opened out; **d.ru_nja** long, lengthened, stretched out, drawn out; **d.ru_na** in a long-drawn-out manner (Kui); **ni_lba (ni_t.-)** to be standing (corn), stand, be set up (Kui); **niluwu** long (in measuring)(Kuwi); **ni_l. (ni_l.v-, ni_n.t.-)** to be long, be great; n. length, extension, elongation, long time, duration, height, tallness, loftiness, depth, order, series, row; **ni_l.a** to a great length or distance, all along, at a great distance; **ni_l.am** extension, length, distance, remoteness, delay, procrastination; **ni_l.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be lengthened, extended, be long as time or life, last long, endure, be protracted, delayed; n. that which is long, lofty, tall person; **nil.ippu** prolongation; **ni_l.iyatu** that which is long, that which is omnipresent; **ni_n.u (ni_n.i-)** to go a long distance; **ni_t.u ni_t.i-)** to grow long, be lengthened, be extended through space or time, spread, extend, abound, be copious, thrive, grow well, rise high, last long, endure, be permanent, delay; n. long time, permanence; **ni_t.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to lengthen (time, distance etc.), endure, last, be permanent; **ni_t.t.u (ni_t.t.i-)** to lengthen, extend, strech out, straighten, offer as oblations, give, insert, drive into, speak at length or too much, prolong as a note, delay, procrastinate, retard, defer; **ni_t.t.u** length as of time or space, distance; **ni_t.t.am** length, elongation of sound, strengthening, lengthening, procrastination; **ni_t.t.al** lengthening, extending, stretching; **ni_t.t.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to length, delay; be prolonged, endure long; **nikal.am** length (Ta.); **ni_l.uka** to extend oneself, grow long, be delayed, protracted; **ni_l.a, ni_l.e_, ni_l.ave_** far; **ni_l.am** length, distance; **ni_l.al** growing longer; **ni_l., ni_r..** length (in cpds.); **ni_t.uka** to be long; **ni_t.u** length, long; **ni_t.t.uka** to lengthen, stretch out, allow to grow, delay, hold out, give; **ni_t.t.am** length, stretching out, delay; **ni_t.t.al** lengthening; **ni_t.t.u** a royal handwriting, stroke, a grant of the Travancore raja, a ladder; **ni_t.t.ikka** to get lengthened, stretched (Ma.); **ni.r.- (ni.c-), ni.n.- (ni.d.-)** (iron) becomes longer by expansion; **ni.t.- (ni.t.y-)** to lengthen (iron); **ni.t.- (ni.c-)** id., stretch out (limb)(Ko.)[**nu_t^{u}rna_** to stretch out one's legs in sitting or lying down; **nu_tur okkna_** to stretch out one's legs while sitting (Kur.); **ntre** to stretch out the legs when lying down (Malt.)(DEDR 3725)]; **ni.r.- (ni.r.y-)** to be stretched out (hand); **ni.t.- (ni.t.y-)** to stretch out (hand); **ni.l.- (ni.d.-)** to be stretched out straight (rope), stretch oneself over or into, peep over (wall)(To.); **ni_l** to grow long or high, extend, extend onself, be stretched out, spread; **ni_l.a** extension, length, height, tallness; **ni_l.itu** that is long; **ni_l.pu** length; **ni_d.u** to extend, stretch out (as the fingers, arms, tongue etc.), hold out, offer, present,give, serve out; n. extension, length, delay; further, abundantly, much, presenting; **ni_t.a** length (Ka.); **ni.l.a** length; **ni.d.-(ni.n.d.-)** to stretch out straight; **ni.t.- (ni.t.i-)** id., offer; **ni_t.a** length (Kod..); **ni_t.uni, ni_d.uni** to stretch out or forth, hold out, lengthen; **ni_t.a_vuni** to cause to stretch, lengthen; **ni_t.a, ni_t.u** long, extended, high; **ni_t.a_ni_t.i** lengthwise; **nicuni** to extend; **ne_lya** great, large, extensive (Tu.); **ni_lugu** to stretch, stretch one's limbs, strut, be conceited, presumptuous or impudent; n. stretching one's limbs, strutting, impudence (Te.); **nilba** straight, erect (Kond.a)(DEDR 3692). **adi_rgha** not long (Skt.); **adi_ha** small, fine (H.)(CDIAL 236). **diran:g** long (Pers.); **longus** (Lat.); **dru_n:g** long, tail (Kho.); **zugo** (Gau.Sh.)(CDIAL 6616). **dairgha, dairghya** length (MBh.); **drhe_g du_m** I lie down (lit. I place my length)(Phal.); **d.reghu** height (S.)(CDIAL 6568). **di_gha_yu**, **di_gha_yuka** long-lived; **di_gha_vu** venerable (Pali); **di_rgha_yus**, voc. **di_rgha_yo** long-lived (RV.); **di_gha_vuse** nom. sg. long-lived; dat. sg. for a long life (As'.); **di_ha_u, di_ha_uya** long-lived (Pkt.); **diga_** longevity (Si.)(CDIAL 6371). **di_rgha** long (RV.); **di_gha** long (Pali); **diggha, di_ha** (Pkt.); **dirga** (Gy.); **dr.ge~r** (Kt.); **dri_ga** (Dm.); **ziga** (Mai.); **zin:go** (Chil.); **driggha_, dirigha_** (L.); **di_gh, di_gha_** length (A.); **digh, dig** (B.); **di_ha** long

(H.poet.); **diga** long, length (Si.); **di_hara** long (Pkt.); **drigala** long (Ash.); **di_ghala** long (MB.); **di_ghal** long, stretched out (A.)(CDIAL 6368). **dru~_n:g** long, tall (Kho.); **zugo** (Gau.)(CDIAL 6617). **d.ugo** stick, yoke-peg (Pr.)(CDIAL 6617). **dragheran.** to lengthen (L.); **drighera_** rather long (L.)(CDIAL 6369). **Straight**: **tinna** straight, direct, shortest; straightforward, honest, candid; proper, right, correct; **tinna~ga_** straight, straightly, directly, in a straight or direct line; straightforwardly, honestly, properly, well; **tinna_danamu** straightness, directness, etc.; **tinnani** straight, straightforward, honest (Te.); **tinan.** straight; **teenta** id.; **tigne** short, straight (Go.); **tinan.a** straight (Kond.a); **tinan.a, tinana, tiamne, ti_ye** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3264).

4087.**Vault**: **ta_n.n.u** a vault (Ma.); **ta_n.n.al** reservoir (Ma.); **t.a_ku** a vault (Ka.)(DEDR 3153).

4088.**Rice field**: **ta_kku** plot of land; rice field (Ta.lex.) **da_ra** a ploughed field; a rent, a cleft, a hole (Ka.lex.) **Valley**: **d.ahar** lowlying land (L.P.); **d.ahar, d.ahra_** deep water, lake (B.); **d.ahara, d.aa_ra** deep pool made by eddy in river-bed (Or.); **d.ahura_** water-hole (M.); **daha** pond, lake (Pali.Pkt.); **da** deep water (A.); **da(h)** tank, lake, deep pool, eddy (B.); **daha** lake, deep water, marsh, mud (Or.); **dah** deep pool (H.); **daha** very deep water (OMarw.); lake, pond (Si.); **daha_** muddy (Or.); **dahala** mud (Or.); **dahala_** muddy (Or.)(CDIAL 6627). **Islet in a river**: **dr.daka** hole in the ground for cooking (Skt.); **dr.ka** hole (Skt.); **der.u** valley (Sh.)[cf. **dehra_du_n** name of a place at the foot of a mountain](CDIAL 6510). **Valley**: **taggu** low ground, a depression, declivity, hole, a flat valley (Te.); low ground, dale, valley, descent, declivity; low, depressed (Tu.); **ta_r..vu** depth (as of a pit); **ta_r..ppam** depth (as of water)(Ta.); **ta_r..** being low, sinking, sloping, inclining, the bottom (Ka.)(DEDR 3178). **Image: incline**: **dan:gi, dan:gidi** bent, inclined; **dan:gelu** id., bending, inclination; **dan:ga_vuni** to cause to bend, bow (Tu.); **taggisu** to bow as the face or head (Ka.); **tagme** man servant, male slave (Tu.)(DEDR 3178).

4090.**Image: mark by notching**: **t.akkan.** to cut, mark by notching (L.); **t.akk** cut (L.); **t.aka** broken (Ash.); **t.ak thoiki** to break, open (e.g., a pomegranate) (Sh.); **t.akun** to gnaw, crunch (K.); **t.akkn.a_** to cut, strike (P.); **t.akka** bite (P.); **t.akk** gash (CDIAL 5421). **Adze, carpenter, artisan**: **tarkha_n.** (P.WPah.); **tarkha_n** (H.); **d.rakhan.u** (S.); **drakha_n.**, **dhrikkha_n.** m., **dhrikkhan.i_** f., **dhirkha_n.** (L.); **darkha_n.** (L.)**[darkha_n. pakkhi_** woodpecker; **ka_ri** woodpecker (Ma.)(DEDR 1474), concordant with **ka_rikan-** weaver (of bark?)(Ta.)]; **drikkha_n.** (L.); **taks.a_** (Si.); **taks.an** carpenter (RV.); **taks.an.am** (RV.); **taks.a_n.am** (Pa_n..); **takkha_n.a** (Pkt.); **tas.a_n, tac.an-ko_r** (Pas'.); **kat.-tacon** (Kal.); **tacon** (Kho.); **thac.on** (Sh.); **cha_n** (K.);f. **cho^{u}** (K.); **takha_n.** (P.); **takha_n** (H.); **tracon** carpenter (Kho.)(CDIAL 5621). **taks.a** cutting; carpenter (Skt.); **vr.ks.-taks.aka** tree-feller (R.); **tacchaka** carpenter (Pali); **takkha, takkhaya** carpenter, artisan (Pkt.); **sam-tac.h** hoe (Bshk.); **tec.h** adze (Bshk.); **tac.i** adze (Sh.); **te_rc.hi** adze (Phal.)(CDIAL 5618). **taccan-** carpenter (**Man.i.28,37); taccan--kuruvi** wood-pecker; **taccu** carpenter's work (**Tiruva_ca.14,3)**; **taccu-vin-ai-ma_kkal.** carpenters (**Tol.Po.393,urai**)(Ta.lex.) **tar-i** a kind of axe; cutting off; weaver's loom (Ta.); sharp knife or sword (Ka.); **targ** to cut (Kol.Nk.); **tari** to chop into small bits; **tarip** cutting (Kod..)(DEDR 3140). **To smooth off; scrape, level, cut with adze**: **tarca_na_, tar.c** to scrape (Go.); **tarsk** to plane , scrape (Go.); **task, tarsk-/tarisk-** to level, scrape (Go.); **tar-h-** (i.e. **taR-**) to scrape (Kond.a); **teeh- (trest-)** to scrape, plane, cut with adze (Pe.); **teh- (-t-)** to shave (Mand..); **tahpa (taht-)** to smooth off, level down, chip, scrape; n. act of smoothing off (Kui); **tah- (tast-)** to scrape, plane (Kuwi) **tah'nai** to engrave (Kuwi)(DEDR 3146). **tari- (tarip-, taric-)** to chop into small bits (Kod..); **tar-i, tar-e** to strip off, cut off, cut (Ka.)(DEDR 3140). **turuvu** hole, scraping (Ta.); grating, scraping out, etc.(DEDR 3339). **taccan** carpenter (Ta.) **tar.c** to scrape (Go.); **tah'nai** to engrave (Kuwi)(DEDR

3146). **tachyun^{u}** wood-shavings (K.); **taccan.a** act of cutting or scraping (Pkt.); **taks.an.a** cutting and paring (Ka_tyS'r.); **tacchani_** hatchet (Pali); **ta_sn.i_** act of chipping, etc., adze (M.)(CDIAL 5619). **tetchkani** knife (Gy.); **tac** to cut (Gaw.); **ta_chnu** to scrape (N.); **tachun** to shave, pare, scratch (K.); **tachan.u** (S.); **tochik** to cut with an axe (Kho.); **tachan.** to scrape, to rough hew (L.); **tacchn.a_, tacch^{a}na_** to hew (P.); **ta_chn.o** to square out (Ku.); **ta_chnu** to scrape, peel, chip off (N.); **tachuwa_** chopped square (N.); **tacha_rnu** to lop, chop (N.); **ca~_cha_** to scrape (B.); **ta~_chiba_, cha~_chiba_, cha~_ciba_** to scrape off, clip, peel (Or.); **ca~_chal** to smooth with an adze (Bhoj.); **ca~_chna_** to scrape up (H.); **ta_chvu~** to scrape, carve, peel (G.); **ta_sn.e~** to cut with an adze (M.); **sahinava_, hahinava_** to cut with an adze (Si.); **trocik** to hew (Kho.); **taks.ati** forms by cutting, chisels (MBh.RV.); **tacchati** builds (Pali); **tacche_ti** does woodwork, chips (Pali); **takkhai, tacchai, cacchai, cam.cai** cuts, scrapes, peels (Pkt.); **tax-** to paint (Gypsy); **tac.** to cut (Dm.Gaw.); **ta~_c** (Kal.); **tac.** to cut, chop, whittle (Phal.); **tacoiki** to fashion (wood)(Sh.)(CDIAL 5620).

4092.**Stop, halt**: **sthagita-gir-** with speech impeded (BhP.); **sthagayati** hides (Dha_tup.); **thakka** stopped, remaining, tired; **thakkai** comes to a stop, becomes tired (Pkt.); **thakh, thakas** fatigue, resting; **thok^{u}** tired (K.); **thakun** to become tired (K.); **thaku** weariness; **thakan.u** to be weary (S.); **thakkan., thakkn.a_** to be weary (P.); **tha_kn.a_, t.ha_kn.a_** to stop, interrupt (P.); **tha_kn.o, thakn.o** to be weary (Ku.); **tha_knu** (N.); **tha_kiba** to stay (A.); **tha_ka_, thaka_** to be at a standstill, exist, be (B.); **tha_kiba_** to stay (Or.); **t.ha_kiba_** to have a firm footing; **thakiba_** to become tired (Or.); **tha_kab** to remain, continue, be weary (Mth.); **tha_kal** to become weary (Bhoj.); **tha_kai** (OAw.); **thakna_** (H.); **tha_kvu~** (G.); **tha_kn.e~, thakn.e~** to become tired (M.); **t.ha_kn.e~** to stop still, stand, remain (M.)(CDIAL 13737).

4093.**Fruit of feronia elephantum**: **t.an:ka** fruit of feronia elephantum (Sus'r.); the plant (Skt.); **t.on.** pear (Kt.Wg.); **t.n:gu, t.n:gi** (Dm.); **t.an:guro** (Gaw.); **t.on.** (Kal.); **t.on:g** (Kho.); **t.a_n:gu_r.u** (Phal.); **t.a_n:gu_, t.a_n.** (Sh.); **t.an:g** (K.); **t.o~c^{u}**, **to~j^{u}** a kind of small pear (K.); **t.a~_ki** a partic. tree the fruit of which is eaten in curry, bauhinea malabarica (N.); **tan:go_r** pear (Bshk.); **ton:gu_** (Tor.); **tan:gi_** the wild pear tree, pirus communis (P.)(CDIAL 5429). cf. **e_lava_lu** the fragrant bark of **kapittha**, feronia elephantum; a granular substance (used as a drug and perfume)(Skt.lex.)

4094.**Pure gold**: **tankam** pure gold, that which is precious, of great worth (Ta.); pure gold (Ma..); ?< **t.anka** a stamped (gold) coin (Skt.)(DEDR 3013). **Coin; button**: **t.akka** a coin (Skt. < **tanka** (Tatar); **tanka = ka_rs.a_pan.a** (Khotanese); **t.anka** a coin; weight of 4 **ma_s.a**, a stamped coin (Skt.); **t.ankaka** a silver coin (Skt.); **t.anga** weight of 4 **ma_s.a** (Skt.); **t.anka** rupee (Or.); **t.a_k** a particular weight (H.M.); **t.aka_** a copper coin (P.)(CDIAL 5426) **t.ako** pl. money in general (S.); money (N.); **t.aka_, t.akka_, t.akwa_** money (Mth.); **t.a_ka_** money (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5426). **t.a_k** a particular weight equivalent to 1/72 **ser** (G.); **t.anka**, **t.anga** weight of 4 **ma_s.a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5426). [The remarkable fraction : 1/72 **ser** is consistent with: **t.anga_** a coin worth 2 **paisa_**. (H.); **t.aka_** id. (H.M.); **t.a_ka_** id. (Ku.); **t.ako** id. (S.G.)**; t.rakaku** worth two **paisa_**; coin of that value (S.) i.e., 1/6th of **anna_** (which is equal to 12 **paisa_**. The division of the rupee into 16 **anna_** may be a later-day development; the fractions of antiquity are likely to be: 1/12 and 1/6 which may explain the 1/72 **ser** for **t.a_k** weight.); **t.aka_** rupee (A.)(CDIAL 5426).] **tanka** (Tatar); **tanka = kars.a_pan.a** (Khot.)[cf. the element: **kars.a-** = **ks.a_ra-** metath.?]; **t.am. ka** a stamped coin (Pkt.); **t.a~_k** button (N.); **t.ak** button (Sh.); **t.aka_** a copper coin (P.); **t.ako** money (N.)(CDIAL 5426). **t.an:kas'a_la_** mint (Skt.); **t.aksa_l** (N.H.M.); **t.aksa_r**

(N.Bhoj.); **t.a_ksa_l** (B.M.); **t.a~_ksa_l** (B.M.); **t.eksa_l** (B.); **t.a~ksa_l.** (G.); **t.a~ksa_l** (M.); **t.aksa_l.i_** mint-master (G.); **t.a_ksa_l.ya_** (M.)(CDIAL 5434).

4095.**Image: loft**: **jan:ga, den:go** loft over a fireplace (Tu.lex.)

4096.**Image: fireplace, oven**: **dunkeli** oven (Kor.); **digelu** hearth, fireplace; **dikk, dikkelu** hearth, fireplace (Tu.)(DEDR 3212). **damha** a fireplace (Santali.lex.)

4097.**Image: blazing**:{**Echo word**} **daga-daga, d.aga-d.aga, danga-danga, dangar-dangar, dingir-dingir, dongo-dongo, dongob-dongob, dongor-dongor** a blazing fire; to cause a fire to blaze brightly; to blaze, to burn with a bright flame (Mu.); cf. **dah** to burn (Skt.); **dagdaga_na_** to burn brightly (H.)(Mu.lex.) **dagadaga** adv. brightly (with reference to fire, heat)(Tu.lex.) **dahana** consuming by fire, burning, scorching; destroying; fire; Agni (Ka.lex.) **Image: bubbling**: **tiku-tik-en-al** expr. signifying bubbling of water (Ta.); **tikakka** to boil, bubble up; **tikattuka** to boil (Ma.)(DEDR 3203). **tiku-tik-en-al** expr. signifying smarting of a sore (Ta.); **dig dig in- (id--)** to feel slight burning pain (as of hunger after several days of fasting, or after a very severe pain has stopped)(Ko.)(DEDR 3204). **takan-am** burning, combustion, consumption by fire; cremation of a corpse; purification by burning (**Va_yucan.. Paca_k. 46**); **taka_** thirst, hunger, appetite; **taki-ttal** to burn as fire; to cremate; to burn, to be hot; to be digested; **takam** heat; combustion, burning; **ta_kakam** burning (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **Blooming trees**: **doch^{u}** dark-coloured, black (esp. of bears and other wild animals), black-hearted (K.); **d.hakk** the tree butea frondosa which in bloom looks like fire on horizon; **d.hakki_** forest of these trees (P.); **d.ha_m.kha** butea frondosa (OAw.); **d.ha_kh, d.ha_k** (H.); **d.ha_k** (P.); **dha_kha_** the tree; **d.ha_k(h)a_** thick wood of these trees (H.)(CDIAL 6702). **Burning**: **da_ha** burning (Ka_tyS'r.); place of cremation (Skt.); fever (Sus'r.); **da_ha, d.a_ha** burning (Pali.Pkt.); **da_gha** (Pkt.); **da_h** conflagration, envy (K.); **d.a_hu** affliction, grief (S.); **d.a_h** dysentery (L.); **d.a_h** flame; **d.a_h** malice; **da_h** drought (P.); **da_h** compassion; **da_** noon (WPah.); **da_h, daha_** abnormal heat, pain; **d.a_** pain, inflammation, hatred; **da_i** enemy; **d.a_** jealousy (Ku.); **da_h, da_ha_** burning, cremation; **d.a_h, d.a_hi** envy, hate; **d.a_hi, d.a_hilo** spiteful (N.); **da_h** burning, heat, grief (A.); **da_h, da_** burning, heat, misfortune (B.); **da_ha_** burning, burning sensation; **da_u** heat, burning pain, torture, oppression (Or.); **da_h deb** to burn (a corpse)(Bi.); **dha_h** flame, blaze (Mth.); **da_h, d.a_h** fire, inflammation, jealousy, rage; **d.a_hi_** jealous (H.); **da_h** burning, hunger (G.); **da_h, daha_** burning; **d.a_ha_** envy; **d.a_h** (poet. **d.a_ho**) sensation of burning; **d.a_v** mark made with a hot iron; **d.a_i_** malice (M.); **dha** anger (OSi.); **da_ya** heat; **d.aha, d.a_** sweat (Si.)(CDIAL 6321). **da_hana** reducing to ashes (MBh.); **da_han.a** burning up (Pkt.); **da_n.o** diarrhoea (Ku.); **da_a_n.i, da_un.i** branding iron (Or.); **d.a_hn.i_** branding iron; **d.a_han.** adv. very (with adjectives expressing sourness, bitterness etc.); **d.a_han.ya_** exceedingly sour (M.)(CDIAL 6322). **dawa_** fireplace (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6323). **da_hayati** causes to be burnt (Mn.); **da_hita** (Skt.); **dayoiki, dayo_nu** to burn (Sh.); **da_hiba_, da_iba_** to burn; to be burnt (Or.); **d.a_hab** to burn (Bi.); **da_hai** (OAw.); **da_hna_** to set fire to, kindle, burn; **d.a_hna_** to burn, be hot, be envious (H.); **da_hn.e~** to burn (M.); **d.a_hi_** weeds burnt as manure (Bi.)(CDIAL 6324). **da_hya** to be burnt (Skt.); **da_jh, da_haj** burning thirst in fever (P.)(CDIAL 6325). **dahaka, d.ahaka** heat of fire; **dahakiba_, d.ahakiba_** to be full of live charcoal; **dahar.a** burning, steaming (Or.); **daho, dao** strong light of fire, sun etc. (S.); **dou** torch (Kho.)(CDIAL 6244). **dahati** burns, roasts (RV.); **dahati, d.ahati** (Pali); **dahai, d.ahai** (Pkt.); **daeina** (D..); **d.ahan.u** to torment, excite (S.); **dahin.a_** to burn, be burnt (P.); **d.ahanu** to burn (of a wound)(N.); **dahiba** to burn, grieve, be grieved (A.); **daha_, d.aha_** to burn, heat (B.);

dahiba_ to burn, be burnt (Or.); **dahab** (Mth.); **dahai** (OAw.); **dahna_** to burn, be burnt, blaze (H.); **dahvu~** (G.); **da_hn.e~** (M.); **dahita** (NiDoc.); **dahia** (Pkt.); **d.e** scorched, half-burnt (A.); **d.ewa_iba** to overcook (A.); **daha_van.a** burning (Pkt.); **lavav** to burn, heat (Gypsy); **d.ahakn.a_** to be kindled (P.); **dahakai** blazes up (OAw.); **dahakna_** (H.)(CDIAL 6245). **dahana** fire; burning by fire (Kaus'.); fire; burning (Pali); **dahan.a, d.ahan.a** (Pkt.); **dahan** burning (B.); **d.aan.a_** branding iron (Or.); **dahan** fire, anguish (Mth.); **dahani** burning (OH.); **dahan** (H.Si.)(CDIAL 6246). **de_z** fire; adj. burning (Wg.)(CDIAL 6247). **dahyate_** is burnt (AV.); is distressed (MBh.); **d.ayhati** is burnt (Pali); **dajjham.ta, d.ajjhai** (Pkt.); **daza_** to burn (Wot..); **daj** to be burnt (Phal.); **dazoiki** to burn; to be frostbitten, rot; pp. **dadu**; **dazonu** to burn (Sh.); **daja_na** to burn; pret. **dada** (D..); **dazun** to be burnt (K.); **d.ajhan.u** to be afflicted, be envious (S.); **d.a_jho, d.a_jhi** burning desire (S.); **d.ajjhan.** to be burnt (L.); **da_jhna_, da_jna_** to burn, be jealous (H.); **da_jhn.u~** burning; **da_jh**^{i} (G.); **da_jhvu~** to be burnt, be scalded, feel pity for (G.); **d.a_jn.e~** to be hot or sultry (M.)(CDIAL 6248). **dagdha** burnt (AV.); pp. of **dahati** (Skt.); **daddha** (Pkt.); **dada** has been burnt (D..); **dadu_** (pret. of **dazoiki**)(Sh.); **dod**^{u} (K.); **d.adho** (pp. of **dajhan.u**); **d.adhir.i_** peas and lentils cooked in their pods; **d.adhoru** half-cooked (S.); **d.adhr.i_, d.adhr.i_** green ears of wheat or pods of gram roasted (L.); **d.addh**^{a}**n.a_** to be burnt, be vexed (P.); **da_dha_** burnt (OAw.); **da_dhna_** to burn; **dadha_na_** to blaze furiously (H.); **da_dhvu~** (G.); **dhadhkanu** to blaze (N.); **dadhakna_** to blaze furiously; **dhadka_r** igniting (H.); **-dad.d.ha-** (in cmpd.) burnt (Pali); **dad.d.ha-, d.ad.d.ha-** (Pkt.); **thar-** to burn (Gypsy); **d.a_rn.o** to be scorched; **d.a_r.i_** remainder of oil in which cakes have been fried; **d.ad.io~** burnt (Ku.); **d.a_r.nu** to be burnt up; **d.ar.nu** (N.); **da_d.hai** burns; **d.a_d.hi_** burnt rice (OB.); **da_r.ha** hot, sharp (Or.); **d.a_r.hi_** refuse left in boiling down ghee; **d.ha_r.ha_, d.ha_r.hi_** hot dry wind; **dar.hua_** extracted by heat (of safflower seed oil)(Bi.); **d.a_r.hi_** burnt grain or milk (Mth.); **d.a_r.ha_** conflagration; **d.ar.ha_el** to burn; **d.ar.hua_** burnt (Bhoj.); **da_r.hna_** to burn; **d.a_d.ha_** burnt; fire (H.); **dad.a** tame (i.e. branded)(Si.); fr. pp. **daddha**: **d.am.bhan.a** branding-iron; **d.am.bhan.a_, d.am.bhan.aya_** act of branding (Pkt.); **d.ambhan.u** to burn, brand; **d.ambhu** a burn; **d.ambhin.i_** branding-iron (S.); **d.ambhan.** to apply a cautery; **damban.** to brand (L.); **dambhn.a_, d.ambhn.a_, d.ammhn.a_** to burn, brand, taunt; **d.ambh, d.ammh** a burn (P.); **d.a_mn.o** to scorch; **d.a_m, d.a_mo** a burn, blister; **da_mr.o** swelling (such as caused by burning with hot oil)(Ku.); **d.a_mnu** to brand; **d.a_m** brand scar; **d.a_mro** dried blister (N.); **d.a~_bhvu~, d.a_mvu~** to brand; **d.a~bha_vu~** to be burnt; **d.a_m** brand, cautery (G.); **da~_bha_rn.e~** to prepare (a medicament) by throwing into it a red-hot tile (M.); **thab** to burn; **tablo** hot; **tabar** to ignite, burn (Gypsy); **d.a_bh** brand, cautery (G.)(CDIAL 6121). **da_d.hel** oil remaining in pan after frying (M.); **da_d.el** burnt oil (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6122). **d.a_r.** ill-will, envy, sharp rebuke (N.); sharpness, bitterness (B.); **d.a_ri** menace (A.); **da_r.ha** sharp edge (Or.); **da_dh** burning (H.); **da_d.h**^{i} vindictiveness (G.); **da_d.h** ground burnt in preparation for seed, loppings strewn to be burnt, corn growing on such land (M.)(CDIAL 6123). **dagdhr.** one who burns (RV.); **d.a_d.hu** burner of the dead (G.)(CDIAL 6124). cf. **dhaks.u, daks.u, daks.us** burning, flaming (RV.)(CDIAL 6702). **dhakh** thirst (G.); fut. part. **vidhaks.yant** burns; aor.part. **dhaks.at** (RV.)(CDIAL 6703). cf. **didahs.ati** is about to burn (MBh.); **dhiks.ate_** kindles (Dha_tup.); **dhi_kdhi_ktu~** burning (G.); **dhikna_** to be hot, be red hot (H.)(CDIAL 6809). **apa-dahati** drives away by burning (RV.); burns up (MBh.); **aur.a_ha_** feverishness, restlessness (N.); **avad.a_he_i** weeps in a loud voice (Pkt.); **avadda_han.a_** cauterizing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 426). **ud.d.ahati** burns up (Pali); **urahiba** to become bad smelling by being burnt (as milk); **uraha_iba** to melt by boiling (sugar)(A.); **udda_ha** fire; **ud.d.a_ha** conflagration (Pkt.); **ur.a_heb** (a member of the family) to make first use of a new earthen vessel (Bi.); **ur.ha_eb** (Mth.)(CDIAL 1985). cf. **ud.uku** to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; n. heat, boiling (Te.)(DEDR 588).

a_dhara_ fire-brand (A.); **a_n:gul ha_r.a_** whitlow (B.); **ar.ha_ a_n:gut.hi** (Or.); **a_r.o** bonfire (Ku.)(CDIAL 1139). **a_dahati** sets fire (Pali); **a_da_hye_ta** burns up (ChUp.); **a_d.ahai** burns all round (Pkt.); **ar.ya_** heaps of grass and thorns collected to be burnt (Ku.); **ar.yu_n.o** to burn grass and stubble on a field (Ku.)(CDIAL 1145). **a_dahana** a place where anything is burnt (AV.); **a_l.ahana** place of cremation, funeral pyre (Pali); **aun.o** burning of heaps of grass and weeds in a field (Ku.)(CDIAL 1146). **a_r.o** heap of grass and thorns gathered in a field to burn and use as fertilizer (Ku.); **ala_h** weeds burnt as manure (Bi.); **a_r.-har.u** hot season (Si.)(CDIAL 1150). **ayon.o** to collect dry stalks and grass in a heap for burning (Ku.); **alav-** to set on fire (Gypsy)(CDIAL 1151). **niya_nu** hot (esp. of weather)(N.); **niyan** hot dry season (Si.); **nidahati** burning (RV.)(CDIAL 7192). **nida_gha** heat, hot season (S'Br.); heat, summer, heat, drought (Pali); **n.ida_ha, n.ia_ha** hot season (Pkt.); **nilay, niyal, linay, lilei** summer (Gypsy); **nira, nela** summer (Kal.); **nira~** early spring (Ash.); **nilu_, nyile** spring festival (Kt.); **ni_lu-basand** spring (Phal.); **nia~_** fire, burnt or spoiled condition, anger (Or.)(CDIAL 7193). **nida_ghaka_la** heat of summer (MBh.); **nia_lo** summer; **niya_le** in summer (Gypsy)(CDIAL 7194). **nigh** heat (L.); **niggh** warmth; **niggha_** moderately warm (P.); **niggo** warm (WPah.); **niyaga, niyan:ga, niyan.** dry hot season (Si.)(CDIAL 7195). **nirdahati** burns up (RV.); **n.iddhai** (Pkt.); **nidahna_** to burn (H.); **nidhn.e~** to become hot or glowing (of body, ground, food)(M.)(CDIAL 7343). **nirda_ha** adj. burning (AV.); **nidha_** glow (of fire or anything heated)(M.)(CDIAL 7344). **pradahati** burns, consumes (AV.); **pradahyate_** (Skt.); **pad.ayhati** (Pali); **pad.ajjhama_n.a** (Pkt.); **palahanava_** to burn (Si.); **padahan.a** heat (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8658). **Dazzling, glowing**:{**Echo word**} **tak-tak-enal, taka-takav-en-al** onom. expr. of dazzling, glowing, glittering (Ta.); **dag dag in-**(flame) burns brightly; **dagdagn** with a good light (Ko.); **daggane** with a blaze (Ka.); **dagadaga, dagabaga** brightly; **dagga, daggan** (to blaze) suddenly (Tu.); **dagadaga** glitter; **dagadagam-anu** to glitter, shine (Te.); **dagna_** to light, set fire to, burn; **dagrna_** to catch fire, be burned (Kur.); **dagdagre** to glitter, shine (Malt.)(DEDR 2998). **dhagdhagai** flares (Pkt.); **dagdagiya_** glowing (H.)(DEDR 2998). **dhagadhaggama_n.a, dhaggi_kaya** blazing (Pkt.); **dhagdhagvu~** to burn fiercely (G.); **dhakdhaka_na** to throb, glitter (B.); to blaze (H.); **dhakadhaka** throbbing, blazing (Or.); **dhagg** throb, glitter (Skt.)(CDIAL 6704). **To burn brightly; shine**: **d.agd.aga_na_, d.agmaga_na_** to burn brightly (H.); **d.agd.agiya_** glowing (B.); **d.agmag** unsteadiness, sparkle; **d.agmaga_iba** to glitter (A.); **dagdaga_una_** to shine (P.)(CDIAL 5522). **vidhaks.yant** burnt; aor. part. **dhaks.at** (RV.); **dhakhvu~** to get into a passion (G.); **dhakha_vvu~** to make hot; **dhakh** thirst (G.)(CDIAL 6703). cf. **da_ha** thirst (Skt.); **ta_kam** (Ta.lex.) **dhaks.u, daks.u, daks.us** flaming, burning (RV.)(CDIAL 6702). **dhagiti** at once (Skt.); **dhagad-dhagiti** crack! (HParis'.); **dhagadhaggama_n.a, dhaggi_kaya** blazing (Pkt.); **dhagadhagai** flares (Pkt.); **dhagdhaga_na_** to throb, glitter; **dhakdhaka_na_, dhadhakna_** to blaze (H.); **dhagdhagvu~** to burn fiercely (G.); **dhagdhagn.e~** id., to beat (of heart)(M.); **dhakdhaki_** palpitation (S.); **dhaka_unu** to pant (N.); **dhak** sudden blaze; **dhakdhaka_na** to throb, glitter (B.); **dhaka** blaze (Or.); **dhakdhakvu~** to blaze (G.); **dhakadhaka** throbbing, blazing (Or.); **dhakdhakn.e~** to palpitate (M.)(CDIAL 6704). **Boiling**: **taka-tak-en-al, taka-takav-en-al** onom. expr. of boiling, bubbling (Ta.); **taka taka** beating time (Ma.); **takatakane** quickly (of dancing); **taka pakane** id., vehemently (used of boiling) (Ka.); **takataka, takapaka** agility in dancing; bubbling in boiling, nimbly, briskly (Tu.); **takapikala_d.u** to dance about, dangle (Te.)(DEDR 2997). **tigma** hot, fiery, heat; **tigmate** heat; **tigma_m.s'u** hot-rayed, the sun (Ka.lex.)

4100.**A tribe**: **t.an:kan.a, t.an:gan.a** name of a people living northwest of Madhyades'a (R.); **t.am.kan.a** a non-Aryan tribe (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5454). **Image: stick**: **t.inkara** stick (Skt.); **t.ingri_**

bough (L.); **t.ingar** contemptuous term for a tall and thin man (N.); **t.ikora_** large-sized (M.); **t.ikorn.e~** stick (M.)(CDIAL 5460).

4101.**Pony**: **t.a~_gun** a species of hill pony (K.); **t.a~_gan, t.a~_n.an** (N.); **t.an:kan** (B.); **t.a~_kan.., t.a_kan.** a species of small horse (M.); **t.a_n.na_** a smart horse (A.); **t.a_n:gan** a species of pony (B.); **t.a_n:gan.a** (Or.); **t.a~_gan** hill pony (H.); **t.a~_gan.** a species of pony (G.)(CDIAL 5454). **t.a_kan.a, t.a_n:kn.a_** a pony (Ka.); **t.a_kana_, t.ha_kan.a_** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **Tonga**: **ta_n:ka_ < ta_n:ga_** (U.) Tonga, wheeled conveyance drawn by two ponies (Ta.lex.)

4102.**Image: saddle-girth**: **t.an:kuva_r** braces of a horse-carriage; saddle-girth (Ta.); **t.an:guva_ru** (Te.); **t.an:guba_r** (Ka.); **t.an:ka_-k-kutirai** horse used to carry kettle-drums in a procession (Ta.); **t.an:ka_** < **d.an:ka_** (U.) < **d.hakka_** a small drum; a pair of kettle-drums (Ta.lex.) **Image: elephant's or horse's trappings**: **tan:gu** tight (Ka.M.H.); **tan:gud.a, tan:gul.a** a horse'r or an elephant's trappings (Ka.lex.) **Image: saddle**: **t.an:kuva_r** braces of a horse-carriage; saddle-girth (Ta.); **t.an:guva_ru** id. (Te.); **t.an:guba_r** (Ka.); **t.an:ku** id. (Ta.); **t.an:ku-va_rar-u-tal** lit., breaking of the saddle girth; being overworked and exhausted; **t.an:ka_-k-kir..i-tal** exhaustion from overwork, as a drum spoiled by over-beating; [cf. **t.an:ka_ < d.an:ka_** (U.) **< d.hakka_** a pair of kettle-drums (Ta.)]; **t.an:ka_-k-kutirai** horse used to carry kettle-drums in a procession (Ta.lex.) **t.an:gu, tan:gu** a girth, especially of a horse-saddle (Ka.Te.); **tan:ga** (M.H.); **t.an:gu-har-i** the girth to be broken: to be reduced to poverty (Ka.lex.)

4103.**Image: copulation**: **tanuku** to touch, reach, occur, befall, (fear) arises in mind; **danuku** to touch, affect; **daniyu** to join, copulate (Te.); **danivu** copulation (Te.); **tan-n-u (tan-n-i-)** to approach (Ta.)(DEDR 3148). cf. **ta_kku (ta_kki-)** to come in contact, collide (Ta.)(DEDR 3150). **Image: fastening**: **ta_n:ki** fastening clasp of an ornament (Ta.lex.) **ton:ge** to join, to unite, to join end to end, to tie two ends together; **tonol** a fastening, what is used to tie or fasten with (Santali.lex.)

4104.**Lungs, liver**: **tang** liver (Nk.); **tanka** lungs, liver (Tu.); **sanka** liver (Tu.); **tarngud.** id. (Kol.); **tarngur.** id. (Nk.); **tan.anil** id. (Ga.); **tar.in** id. (Go.); **tudakee** the heart (Go. Perh. onamatopoeic); **tan.a_ki** liver (Kond.a); **tla_d.a, tr.a_d.anga** id. (Kui); **tra'na** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3120).

4105.**To exude**: **dike** exudes (Kon.lex.)

4106.**Daily labour**: **diha_r.i_** a day; daily labour, wages, daily (P.lex.)

4107.**Image: triad**: **tika** triad (P.lex.)

4108.**Summons**: **d.ak** summons, call; **d.alu bulau** to fix a date and give invitation to join a hunting party, fishing meet etc. (Santali.lex.)

4109.**Image: marriage ceremony**: **t.e_kai-y-a_t.t.am** an amusing dance by uncles, with the bride and bridegroom on their shoulders, when the latter exchange garlands (Ta.); **d.e_ga_t.a** id. (Ta.lex.)

4110.**Image: lifting; support; carrying**: **d.e_ka** to carry on the shoulder (Kui); **d.ehka** act of carrying (Kui); **et.ukkal** lifting (Ta.); **d.e_k** to carry on the shoulder (Mand..); **d.e_** to carry

(Kuwi); **dekali, de_ki'nai** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 851-a). **t.ek** support (G.); **t.eknu** to set up (N.); **t.ekvu~** support (G.); **t.ekn.a_** to prop (P.H.); **t.ekan.** prop (P.); **t.ekan** prop (N.); **t.ekn.o** to prop (Ku.); **t.eko** prop (Ku.); **t.ekiba_** to lift up (Or.); **t.eka** prop (OAw.)(CDIAL 5420). **d.higi_** a prop (M.)(CDIAL 5585).

4111.**Marriage badge**: **dekka_yi** the betrothal badge (Tu.lex.) [For semant. **-a_yi** (1) a woman whose husband is alive; and (2) wealth cf.: (1) **ayire, ayar, ayra, ayduve, ayde** a wife whose husband is alive (Tadbhava of **acira_**); (2) **ayivaju** property, wealth (Ka.M.); cash, money (Ka.Te.); **aivaja** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)] **tekkan.ai < daks.in.a_** offering or present, as to a guru (**Upate_caka_. Civana_ma. 123**)(Ta.lex.) **daks.a** welfare (RV. i.76.1); **daks.a_yya** to be propitiated (RV. i.129.2; RV. vii.92.8; RV. ii.4.3 **daks.a_yyo da_svate_ dama a_** who is to be propitiated by the pious man in his house); **daks.in.a_** personified goddess (RV. i.18.5); **daks.in.i_ya** worthy of the sacrificial gift (AV. viii.10.4); **daks.in.ya** capable of giving daks.in.a_ (TBr. i.3.3)(Vedic.lex.) **di_ks.an.a** initiation, consecration; **di_ks.an.i_ya** a particular ceremony connected with the initiation of the yajama_na for the soma-sacrifice; **di_ks.ita** consecrated (AV. xi.5.6)(Vedic.lex.) **ti_t.cai** allowing the hair to grow for a specified period, as after marriage, during wife's pregnancy etc. (Ta.lex.) **viva_ha-di_ks.e** the marriage rite, marriage ceremony (Ka.Skt.); the rite of not shaving the head for six months after marriage (Ka.lex.) **taks.in.a-me_ru-vit.an:kan-** stone-weight stamped with the royal seal, used in the time of Ra_jara_ja I for weighing gems (**S.I.I. ii,203**)(Ta.lex.) **daks.in.i_ya** meriting a fee or present; **daks.in.e** fees or gifts in general; a fee, a gift; property acquired by taking presents (money) or fees (Ka.lex.) **daks.in.a_** fee to priest (RV.); gift (Mn.); **dakkhin.a_** fee, gif t (Pali.Pkt.); **aroga-daks.in.ae** for the bestowal of health (KharI.); **dachi^{u}** fee to priest (K.); **dakun.a, dakuma** gift, giving (Si.); **da_hin** present to brahmans (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 6120). **das.man** priest (Kho.)(CDIAL 6117). **dakkhita** [Vedic **di_ks.ita** pp. of **di_ks.** intens to **das'ayati**] consecrated, dedicated; **dikkhita** [Skt. **di_ks.ita** 'having commenced the preparatory rites for sacrifice'] initiated, consecrated; **cira-dikkhita** initiated long since; **dakkhita** id. (Pali.lex.) **dakkha** adj. [Vedic **daks.a**; **daks.ati** to be able; to please, satisfy; **das'asyati** to honour; Lat. **decus** honour, skill] dexterous, skilled, handy, able, clever (Pali.lex.) **dakkhin.a_** [Vedic **daks.in.a_** to **daks.** as in **das'asyati** to honour, to consecrate, but taken as f. of **dakkhin.a** and by grammarians expl. as gift by the 'giving' (i.e. the right) hand with popular analogy to **da_** to give] a gift, a fee, a donation; a donation given to a holy person with ref. to unhappy beings in the Peta existence (manes), intended to induce the alleviation of their sufferings; **dakkhin.a_raha** a worthy recipient of a dedicatory gift; **dakkhin.eyya** one worthy of a dakkin.a_; **dakkhin.eyya-aggi** the (holy) fire of a good receiver of gifts; a metaphor taken from the brahmanic rite of sacrifice, as one of the 7 fires (= duties) to be kept up (or discarded) by a follower of the Buddha; **dakkhin.eyya khetta** the fruitful soil of a worthy recipient of a gift (Pali.lex.) cf. **ta_li** a sacred token of marriage usually made of gold, tied to the bride by the bridegroom at the auspicious time of marriage (Tu.lex.) **ka_s'i-ta_li** a marriage badge attached to an ornamental necklace (Ka.lex.) [For semant. parallel 'wife' x 'string' in **da_ra** wife and **da_ram** cord; cf.: **tale** rope for climbing palm trees (Tu.); **talugu, talagu** tether or halter for cattle (Te.); **tal.ai** fastening, cord, rope (Ta.); **tal.a** foot-rope for climbing palm tree4s (Ma.); **tal.e** a tie, tether (Ka.); **tal(u)gu, tagulu, golugu, taluvu, tanugu** tether or halter for cattle (Te. ***tal.p-** or ***tal.v-** with ellision of -**l.**-)(DEDR 3133)]. cf. **deju** dowry (S.); **dej** gift made by bridegroom or his party to the bride (G.); **de_ya** fit for a gift (AV.) (CDIAL 6522). cf. **da_yajja** dowry, inheritance (Pali)(CDIAL 9290). **da_yo** heritage, inherance (Tu.lex.) **dya_ji, dya_jya_** heir; **to yemakand.a_ntlo dya_ji** he is condemned to hell; **dya_jin.** heiress; **dya_j, dya_ja_** inheritance; **dya_za_ntlo** hereditary

(Kon.lex.) **dakku, darku** acquirement, attainment; possession; property (Ka.lex.) **da_ya** share, inheritance, wealth (RV. x.114.10); **da_ya_da** receiving inheritance (Vedic); **da_ra_** pl. wife (Vedic.lex.) **da_ra-parigraha** taking a wife, marrying; **da_ra_gr.ha** women's apartments; **da_ra** (Tadbhava of **dha_ra**) a string, a thread (Ka.lex.) **da_yi** giving, granting; **da_ya** a special gift, a nuptial present, that which a bride anbd bridegroom receive at their marriage; **da_yaka, da_yiga** an heir, a kinsman (Ka.lex.) cf. **ta_n:ki** one who supports (**Porunto. 1153**); **ta_n:kunan-** saviour, protector (**Perumpa_n.. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_yattu, ta_yittu < ta_'it** small gold or silver case worn on the person as amulet; cylindrical talisman (Ta.lex.) **ta_yattavar < ta_yam** agnates (**Na_lat.i, 278**); cf. **da_ya** paternal relationship (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **te_vimai** wifehood (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,2,6**); **de_vi_** wife (**Ci_vaka. 1403**)(Ta.lex.) **dehra_, d.ehra_** a sacred sepulchral monument, a Guru's seat, a temple, a shrine (P.lex.) **thei_** a ceremony in which curd or milk and rice are offered to devta_s and saints, or are eaten at home (P.lex.) **teca_kam** ceremony on the tenth day after death; cf. **taca_kam** < **das'a_ha** (Skt.)(**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **agelu** a kind of religious rite wherein rice, jaggery, cocoanuts etc. are served on plantain leaves and offered to deities (Tu.lex.) **de_khi_lu** of or belonging to, together with (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ten:kam** an annular continent (**Te_va_. 846,3**); **ten:ku** id. (Ta.lex.)

4112.**Goddess**: **dikkal.u, dikke** A_di Dravid.a woman (Tu.lex.) **dhis.an.a_** name of a goddess (RV.); **dhis.an.a** name of an evil being (RV.); **dhisan.a** Br.haspati (Pkt.); **dasani** ogress (Ash.); **disa~ri** name of a goddess (Kt.); **di_sni_, dissaune** wife of Geesh (gi_s.)(Pr.)(CDIAL 6813).

4114.**Bride**: **dhiatta** belonging to a bride, bridal, on the side of a bride; **dhi, dhia** a daughter; **dhi dhia_n.i** daughter and sister of one's family; **dhi putt, dhi puttar** son and daughter; children; **dhia putta, puttar** sons and daughters; children; **dhiahan., dhiahn.i** a daughter, a sister; any female descendant of a daughter or sister (sometimes applied to the daugher etc. of a son, brother or friend); **dhiana** the sone or other male descendant of a daughter or sister (P.); **dhian.i, dhiahan.** a daughter or sister of one's family (the word is used by brahmins, mira_sis, or any other to a daughter or sister of a jajma_n.) (P.lex.) **du, duv, duve** daughter (Kon.lex.) **dhi damad** daughter and her husband; **dhia puta** the entire family; **joto dhia putako calacena** the entire family is gone (Santali.lex.) **Sister**: **-di, -ti** a suffix used to convert masculine noins into feminine nouns; **podv** relation; **podveti** a female relation; **megdi** younger sister; **mautudi** sister-in-law (Tu.lex.)

4115.**Hindu**: **deko** a Hindu; a courteous term applied to Hindus; **deko pera janum jhan.t.i rorokgea** a Hindu and a thorn fence prick; **deko pusi** a Hindu cat; a term of contempt applied to Hindus (Santali.lex.)

4116.**Superintendent of an annual hunt**: **diguar** rural police maintained by those zemindars who hold ghatwali or service tenures; **dih** a hamlet; **dihali, dihat** the small villages or country surrounding a populous village or city; the hamlet or hamlets within the village boundary; **dih d.an.d.i** the whole area within the village boundary; **dihdar** an official whose duty is to look after the interests of a landholder in the villages on his estate; **dihe d.an.d.i** hamlet and boundaries; **dihri** the superintendent of an annual hunt (lo bir sendra) and president of the supreme court of the santals of the district (lo bir baisi) for the settlement of social matters. (Santali.lex.)

4117.**Tamils**: **tikal.ar** the appellation by which the Karna_t.akas style the Tamilians (Ta.); **tigul.ar** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tigal.a, tigul.a** a Tamir.. man, especially an emigrant; dravid.a, dra_vid.a (Ka.); **tigul.a-ra_vuta** a Tamir.. horseman (Ka.); **tigal.iti, tigul.ati** a Tamir.. woman (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4118.**Abode**: **t.ika_n.i, t.hika_n.i** a place; a spot, an abode; seat, home; ground, basis of a rumour et. (Ka.); **t.hika_n.a_** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Station**: **t.hika_na_** station (H.); **t.hi_ka** trace, whereabouts (OMarw.); **t.hi_kun** to stand firm (K.); **t.hika_n, t.hika_n.a_** abode (M.); station (P.); **t.hi_k** correct (P.Ku.); firm, correct (H.); **t.hik** (N.A.B.); **t.hika** accuracy, stability (Or.)(CDIAL 5503). **t.eko, t.heka_n.u~** station (G.); **t.hek** anything fixed (N.); prop (B.H.)(CDIAL 5509). **t.ika** support (Kho.); **t.ikan.u** to remain, be firm (S.); **t.ikkan.** to stay (L.); **t.ikn.a_** to stay (P.); **t.iknu** to remain, last (N.); **t.ikiba** to last, be of service (A.); **t.ika_** to remain (B.); **t.ikiba_** to last, be effective (Or.); **t.ikna_** to stop, remain (H.); **t.ekn.e~** to rest (M.); **t.ikn.e~** to stay (M.)(CDIAL 5420). **t.akkaran.** to meet, agree (L.); **t.akiran.u** to encounter, be compared with (S.)(CDIAL 5424). **t.akk** settlement of price (P.)(CDIAL 5420). **To remain**: **tan.n.uka** to stop, come into possession, be there, be arrested in the midst of progress; **tan.n.al** rest, shelter; **tan.n.ikka** to delay, stop; **takkuka** to be obtained; **tacuka** to stop, remain; **tacam** being at rest, posture (Ma.); **tang- (tangy-)** to spend time in a place away from home (Ko.); **tok- (toky-)** to last long (money, situation), (child) lives long; **to** other, different (i.e. the remaining one, the other one)(To.); **tan:gu** to stop, stay, tarry, sojourn, lodge; n. stoppage, halt, a day's journey; **dakku** to accrue to, be obtained, fall to one's share, come into and remain in one's possession, remain, be preserved; n. acquirement, attainment, possession, property; **dakkisu** to cause to be obtained, etc. (Ka.); **dakkati** possession, control, apporpriation, digest; **dakka_von.uni** to retain or digest anything eaten, misappropriate successfully, take charge of; **daksa_vuni** to bring into another's possession; **daksuni** to be retained or digested as food, medicine etc., be misappropriated successfully (Tu.); **takku** to remain, be left, be excepted or omitted; n. remainder, other; **takkina** remaining, other; **dakku, d.akku** to remain, be left as a balance or residue, be saved or spared (Te.); **tak- (takt-)** to live (in a place), remain, stay (e.g. silent)(Kol.); **tak-** to stay, remain (Nk.); **tagga_na_** to wear well (of clothes), remain in one's service (of servants); **tagg-** to stay, last (Go.)(DEDR 3014).

4119.**Image: span**: **d.hin:gur** a span between thumb and fore-finger (Santali.lex.)

4120.**Image: lamp**: **diue** a lamp; **bati** wick; **mali** earthenware vessel for holding the oil; **diuhe jeredme** light the lamp (Santali.lex.) cf. **di_pa** lamp (Skt.)

4121.**True love**: **ikula_cu < ikhlas** (Arab.) sincerity, true love, piety; **ikuva_n- < ikhwan** (Arab.) brethren; fellow members of a religious community (Ta.lex.)

4136.**Image: to kneel**: **ikr.um** to kneel (Santali.lex.)

4134.**Pledge**: **ikrar.** to promise, to pledge oneself, to agree to; **ikrar.okan** I will pledge myself; **car ana sud ikrar.kate t.akan od.on:keda** I got the money, pledging myself to pay 25 percent interest; **ikrar. nama** a written agreement, bond or contract; **ekrar.** to promise, to agree to, to confess; **ekrar. nama** a written agreement or promise; **ekrar.enae** he has promised; **ekrar. ocokedinae** he caused me to come to the agreement (Santali.lex.)

4113.**Plural suffix for relations**: **-ad.ikl.u, ad.lu** a plural suffix usually used in the case of nouns denoting relationship; **ajjad.ikl.u** grand fathers (Tu.lex.) cf. **ikul.ai** woman's confidante (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**); kindred, friendship (**Pin.. Cu_t.a_**)(Ta.lex.) **iguya_** mother's younger sister; **iguva_** father's younger brother (Kuwwi)(DEDR 417).

4122.**Image: pincers**: cf. **ikl.** tongs (Ko.); **ikkur.., ikkur..a, ikkar..a, ikr..a** pair of tongs, pair of pincers; **ir..kur..i** tongs, pincers (Ka.)(DEDR 444). **dekkatti, ad.akkattari, ad.akkatteri, id.akkattari, ed.akkattari** a kind of scissors used to crush arecanuts (Tu.lex.) cf. **d.i_pa** tongs, pincers (Kui); **ikkulu** pair of pincers (Tu.)(DEDR 444).

4123.**Image: meditation**: **dhianni** contemplative, given to meditation; a religious man given to divine contemplation; **dhiaun.** to remember, to meditate on, to think on, to repeat (P.lex.) **To reflect**: **dhi_** reflect; thought (RV.); **du_d.hi_** malevolent (RV.)(CDIAL 6487). **dhyai** reflect (Skt.); **dhiya_yati** notices (RV.); **dhya_yayati** thinks of (AitBr.); **dhya~_in.u** to ponder (S.); **dhya_n.o** to think about, wish well for (Ku.); **dhiya_iba** to reflect on (A.); **dheya_na** (B.); **dhia_iba** (Or.); **dhya_wna_, dhia_na_** (H.); **dhiya_nau** (Brj.); **dhya_vu~** (G.); **dhya_n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6812). **dhya_na** meditation (ChUp.); **jha_na** contemplation (Pali); **jhana** (KharI.); **ja_na** (NiDoc.); **jha_n.a** (Pkt.OB.OG.); **dan, dahan** (Si.)(CDIAL 6889).

4124.**Image: rod**: **dhia, dhiha** a stick, a rod (P.lex.)

4125.**Image: pupil of the eye**: **dhi, dhia** the pupil of the eye; **mai kun. akkhin. di dhi kanun. pidre** it is dearer to me than the pupil of my eyes (P.lex.)

4126.**Greatness**: **-dige, -tike, -tige** a suffix used to make derivative abstract nouns; **bad.a-tige** poverty; **malla-dige** greatness (Tu.lex.)

4127.**Bundle of wood**: **t.ekan.** bundle of wood (P.)(CDIAL 5420).

4128.**To settle**: **tekud** to pay off (debts, rent, etc.); to decide a dispute, to settle an affair; to be finished, to be decided ; **takkud**, **takko:d** (**tad + kud**; ?caus. of **tekud**) to decide, to adjudge, to settle a dispute (Sora.); **tako:li** (Mundari); **takko, takkod, takkud** to deduct, to abate (Sora.)

4129.**Image: falcon**: **d.e_ge** a hawk, a falcon (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **t.e_kai** a wild bird (Ta.lex.)

4130.**Image: ring**: **t.hikari** a ring worn on the fingers or toes (Santali.lex.) **t.ikke, t.i_ke** the gem or boss in the middle of a finger-ring (Ka.); **t.hi_ka** (M.H.); **t.ikke** a mock gem (Ka.); **d.a_n:ka, d.a_ka** (M.H.); **ma_n.ika-t.ikke** a finger-ring gem consisting of a ruby (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: mark, spot**: **t.ika** stone in a ring (S.); **t.ikk** (L.); **t.ikka_** mark (L.P.); **t.ikku** caste-mark (WPah.); **t.i_ko** (Ku.Marw.); **t.ika_** (N.); mark (B.Or.M.); **t.i_k** (Bi.); **t.i_ka_** (Mth.); caste-mark (H.); **t.ikuli_** mark (Mth.); **t.i_ke** spot (D..); **t.i_ku** (Sh.); **t.yok^{u}** caste-mark (K.); **t.iko** mark, stain, caste-mark (S.); **t.ikkika_** white mark on forehead of a horse (VarBr.S.); **t.ikka** caste-mark (Pkt.); **t.ikkida** marked with one (Pkt.); **t.iko** mark (G.); **t.ike~, t.hike~** mole, freckle (M.); **t.ik** mark (OSi.); **tik** spot, mark, freckle (Si.)(CDIAL 5458). ?cf. **t.a_ku** mark, spot, brand (Ta. < **d.a_gh** (Pers.); **t.a_ku-po_t.u** to brand cattle or horses with a red-hot iron (Ta.lex.) **Image: vaccination scar**: **t.ika** to vaccinate, vaccination scar; **t.ika** to put a mark on the forehead: it is customary when certain rajas succeed to their estates for the neighbouring rajas to meet together and mark the forehead with redlead as a sign that he has succeeded to the throne.

This is equivalent to coronation; **t.ikadar raj** a king who has received the t.ika a crowned king; **bin t.ika raj** an uncrowned king, Santal chief or pargana who although uncrowned is like a king among his people; **t.ikak** to mark with the tip of the finger previously dipped in some colouring matter; **t.ikla, t.ikli** having a white blaze on the forehead; **t.ikli** a wafer ornament worn on the forehead by Hindu women, a spangle; **tilak** a mark which Hindus make on their foreheads with coloured earths or unguents, to mark the forehead (Santali.lex.) **Mole**: **te_l-** (spot, rash, etc.) to appear on skin (Pa.); **tel-** (ringworm etc.) to appear, break out on skin (Ga.)(DEDR 3465). **tila** mole on skin (Skt.); **tilaka** sectarial mark on the forehead (Ya_j.); freckle (VarBr.S.); **tiru** mole, freckle; **til** mole (P.); black spot, mole (H.); **ti_l.** mole, freckle (M.); **tilka_** freckled (H.); **tilaka** stain, mole, freckle (Pali); **tilaya** caste-mark (Pkt.); **tilo** mole (Ku.); **tili** small mole (N.); **tila_** freckled (B.); **til.a_** bits of metal put on ornaments (Or.); **tala_-t.ik** caste-mark (Si.); **tilaiha_** turtle-dove (H.); **til.ia_, til.ua_** freckled, having moles (Or.); **tillr.i_** partic. kind of ornament (P.); **tilahari** gold ornament on a woman's breast (N.); **t.ilo** piece of iron presented as a coin to the departed spirit (N.); **t.i_lo, t.i_lu~** caste-mark (G.); **t.ila_** (M.); **t.ili_, t.eli_** forehead (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5828).

4131.**Image: dwarf**: **t.hikri** small, a short woman, a female dwarf; **t.himki, t.hemka** small, short in stature; **t.emel, t.emel, t.emel** little, dwarfish, trippingly; **t.emret, t.emret t.emret** small, little; **t.emso, t.emsok** short in stature; **t.hipci, t.hepca** small, short of stature (Santali.lex.)

4132.**Contract**: **theka_** hire, fare, fixed price, a contract work done by contract, a job, a task (P.lex.) **tegu** (work) to be finished, ended; **tegudala** end, termination, completion (Te.)(DEDR 3405).

4133.**Contract**: **t.hika** lease, contract; **t.hikaten. hatao akata** I have taken it on contract; **t.hikatele kami kana** we are working by contract, or by piece work; **noa aton. t.hika akata** I have taken a lease of this village; **t.hikadar** a contractor, a lessee; **t.hikan** to find out, to trace, to detect, to place, to fix, to settle, to ascertain; **t.hekan** id.; **t.hikedar** a contractor, a lessee (Santali.lex.) **t.hika** a contract (Mu. H. Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

4135.**Solar dynasty**: **ikkuva_ku < iks.va_ku** first king of the solar dynasty who ruled in Ayo_dhya_ (**Kalin.. Ira_ca. 11**)(Ta.lex.)

4137.**Image: shoot**: **iguru** to bud, shoot up; **ege, egulu** tender shoot, branch; **eulu bud.u** to have a tender, side branch; **tegulu** a sprout, a bud (Tu.lex.) **agge** shoot of a branch (Tu.lex.) **igaru** a sprout, a young leaf (Ka.); **iguru, ivuru** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4138.**Trust**: **dhija** dependence, reliance, trust; **dhijn.** to have confidence, to place reliance (P.lex.) **dhi_rya** intelligence (RV.); **dhi_riya** (RV.); **dhija_** trust, reliance (P.); **dhi_j** ordeal (G.)[cf. **di_ks.a_** (Skt.)]; **dhi_ria** courage (Pkt.); **di_ri_** firmmness of a mind (K.); **diriya** courage (Si.)(CDIAL 6818). **dhi_ra** wise, clever (RV.); steady, resolute (R.); **dhi_ra** wise, firm (Pali.Pkt.); courage (Pkt.); **dhi_rai** is courageous (Pkt.); **di_r** steady, constant (K.); **dhi_ru** firm, patient; **dhi_re** slowly (P.); **dhiro** thoughtful, slow (Ku.); **dhir** peaceful; **dhiro** sedate (N.); **dhir** steady; **dhire** slowly (A.B.); **dhira_** adj. , **dhire** adv. (Or.); **dhi_r** patience; **dhi_re** slowly (Mth.); **dhi_r, dhi_ra_** steadfast (H.); **dhi_ru~** slow; **dhi_re** adv., **dhi_r** patience, trust; **dhi_rvu~** to trust, led (G.); **dhira_** slow; **dhire** adv., **dhi_r** patience (M.)(CDIAL 6817).

4139.**Image: three times**: **tehr.a, tebor., tebr.a** thrice, three times; **tebr.age emok hoyoktama** you will have to give three times that; **t.eka** tassar silk-worms at third moult (Santali.lex.) **Image: three-fold**: **tika, tiga, trika** triple, threefold; trine, forming a triad; the aggregate of three, a triad; **tri-kakud** three-peaked; name of a mountain in the Himalayas; **tri-kat.u** the aggregate of three spices, viz. black and long pepper and dry ginger (Ka.); **tikad.i, tikkad.i, tigat.a** a triangle, a mason's level (Ka.); **tikat.e** (M.); **tikad.i** a cross-stick instrument used in spinning thread and ropes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ti** three (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Triple**: **tru**^{u} the three in cards (K.); **trakh, trakas** group of three (K.); **tika_** the three in cards (Or.); **trika** triple (RV.); **tika** triple (Pali); **tiga, tiya** triple (Pkt.); collection of three = **tiaya** (Pkt.); **tika** place where three roads meet (Pkt.); **trila** group of three (K.); **t.ria_i_** tripleness; **t.rir.o** plus three (S.); **ti_a_** the number three (P.); **tiyo** three in counting in a game (N.); **tia_** a throw of cowries in which the number 3,7,11 or 15 comes out (Or.); **ti_ya_** consisting of three, multiplied by three; aggregate of three, the three in dice (H.); **tariyu~** of three kinds (G.)(CDIAL 6019). **t.riha_ra, t.ri_hara** thrice (S.); **tehara_** triple (P.); **teharo, tehero** (N.); **teha_ra_** (B.); **tihori_** folded thrice (Or.); **tihra_, tehra_** triple; **tihra_na_** to triplicate (H.); **tihera_, tiheri_, tihiri_** triple (M.)(CDIAL 6027). **Three**: **trayah.** three (RV.); **0ra_yo_** (Av.); **tri_n.i** (RV.); **tri_n.am** (Skt.); **tayo_** (Pali); **trayo** (As'.); **treya, tre** (NiDoc.); **tao_, ta** (Pkt.); **tre** (Ash.Kt.); **tre_** (Wg.); **ci_** (Pr.); **tr, tre_**^{a}, **te_** (Pas'.); **s.le_** (Nin:g.); **tye_** (Shum.); **te_** (Gaw.); **tre_** (Kal.); **troi** (Kho.); **ce, ce_, ce_i** (Sh.); **caei** (D..); **t.r.e_** (Sh.); **trih, ce_i_, tre~, tre_i_** (K.); **t.re** (S.); **tre_** (L.); **tare** (P.); **te** (OSi.); **tr** (Dm.); **tra_** (Tir.); **t.a_, ta_** (Wot..); **ca_** (Tor.); **xa_** (Sv.); **ta_** (Bshk.); **t.r.a_** (Kand.); **ca_** (Mai.); **tro_** (Phal.); **ca_e_** (K.); **tra_e** (L.); **trai, trae_** (L.); **trai** (P.); **t.l.a_, t.l.ai, tla_i_, tla_e_, tra_i** (WPah.); **ti_n.i** (Pali); **tini, tim.ni** (As'.); **trini** (NiDoc.); **tin.n.i** (Pkt.); **trin, taran** (Gypsy); **tinn** (P.); **tin** (Ku.N.); **tini** (A.); **tin** (B.); **tini** (Or.); **ti_ni** (Mth.); **ti_n**^{i} (Aw.); **ti_n** (Bhoj.H.Marw.); **trin.n.i** (OG.); **tran.**^{i} (G.); **ti_n** (M.); **ti_ni** (Konkan.i); **tin., tun** (OSi.); **tuna** (Si.); **tin** (Md.); **tin.n.am.** (Pali.Pkt.); **trina** (NiDoc.); **tren** (K.); **t.rini** (S.)(CDIAL 5994). **Threefold**: **tekhar.** third repetition (G.); **tekhr.u~** threefold (G.); **tikkhattum.** thrice (Pali); **tikkhutto_ < trayas kr.tvah.** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5999). **Name of a district**: **ti_rabhukti** name of a district (Skt.); **tirhutia_** an inhabitant of Tirhut (Mth.); **tirhut** the district of Tirhut; **tirhutiya_** adj. (H.)(CDIAL 5843). **Third part**: **tribha_ga** a third part (Skt.); **tibha_ga** consisting of three portions (Pali); **tibha_ya, tiha_a** a third (Pkt.); **t.riha_i_** (S.); **triha_i_** (L.); **tiha_i_** (P.); **teha_i** (B.); **tiha_i_** (Bhoj.); harvest (in which the cultivator takes one third of the produce of the first field)(H.); **tiha_r.a_** division into three equal parts (H.); **tiha_li_** cotton pods the fibre of which is one third of the whole (H.)(CDIAL 6037); **tihai_** a third share (H.); **t.l.iha_g** arbitrator, judge (WPah.)(CDIAL 6038). **ater** day after tomorrow (Wg.)(CDIAL 5910). [For **a_-** cf. **a_caturam** to the fourth generation (MaitrS.); **as'-ruc** the day before yesterday (Par.)]; **tri_** the day after tomorrow (Ash.); **tri_** (Kt.); **ter, atrim** (Wg.); **itri_** the day before yesterday (Dm.); **ye_wr.ei** (Wot..); **atri_li** (Kal.); **ortiri** (Kho.); **a_di_, a_deug do_s** (Bshk.); **e_trili** (Phal.); **ici_** (Sh.); **atreu~** two days off (past or future)(L.); **atro~_** the day after tomorrow (L.); **attru~** two days off (P.); **et.l.u** the day before yesterday (WPah.);[cf. **ne_r-r-u** yesterday (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)]; **at.l.u, atru** (WPah.)(CDIAL 1130). **attarsu~** three days ago (L.); **tarso~** the day before yesterday or after tomorrow (P.); **atarso~** the day after tomorrow [**-tar-** for **-t(r)i-**; cf. **parso~ < paras'vas**](H.)(CDIAL 1138). **tr.ti_ya** a third part (VS.); adj. forming a third part (Pa_n..); **tri_a_** a third part (L.)(CDIAL 5913). **tri_in., tri_jin., tri_jin.** (with a nasal from **tri_n** '3') cow having its its third calf; **tari_jan** (L.)(CDIAL 5917). **tiyavaka** third day after new or full moon (Si.)(CDIAL 5918). **tihwa~_sa_** festival for a woman three months after conception (H.)(CDIAL 5919). **t.l.ia_n.** third day of the lunar month (WPah.)(CDIAL 5921). **tr.ti_ya_** (cf. **tithi**) third day of the lunar fortnight (Skt.); **taia_** (Pkt.); **tray, trey** (K.); **t.ri_ja** (S.); **ti_j** (P.Aw.H.Marw.); **tri_j, ti_j** (G.); **ti_j** (M.); **tiy** loc. sg. (OSi.)(CDIAL 5920). **tr.ti_ya** third (RV.); **tatiya** (Pali); **triti** (NiDoc.); **tai~_a,**

te_a, tiiya, ti_a, taijja, tiijja (Pkt.); **de_** (Bshk.); **cu_i_** (Tor.); **t_ri_jo** (S.); **tri_ja_, tari_ja_, tri_a_** (L.); **ti_a_, ti_jja_, tri_yya_** (P.); **tiaja** (MBh.); **tej-bariya_** bridegroom for the third time (B.); **tijai** third (Mth.); **ti_ja_** (OAw.H.); **tariyu~, tri_ju~, ti_ju~** (G.); **tija_** (M.); **ce_e-dos** day after tomorrow (D..); **truida** (Dm.); **di_d** (Bshk.); **cu_i_-di_** (Tor.); **tru~_izdi_, tru_i~de** (Phal.); **ortiri, ohortiri** day before yesterday (Kho.); **asti** (N.); **triyum^{u}**, **trey^{o}**, **trayy^{o}** third (K.); **trio~** (S.); **t.l.eiyau~, tre_a~_** (WPah.); **et.r.i_ze** day after tomorrow; **ici_zi, ic(h)i** day before yesterday (Sh.); **nutri_** day before yesterday (Ash.Kt.); **nutrim** (Wg.); **nuter.i_** (Pas'.); **nuta_r.i, nutar.i_, nteri_-de** day before yesterday or after tomorrow (Pas'.); **nu~di_** (Gaw.); **nudia** (Sv.)(CDIAL 5912). **anura_tram** in the night (AitBr.); **nudia** day before yesterday (Savi)(CDIAL 318). For **nu-** cf.: **ne_r-r-u** adv. yesterday (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 298**); lately, recently; **ne_r-r-aikku** id.; **ne_r-r-u-munta_-na_l.** lately, recently (Ta.Tinn.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: triple**: **tehara_** treble, triple, three; **tehar** a third time, three times, a triplication; **teha_n., tehin., tehun.** all three, three, the three (P.lex.) **tehr.a** thrice, three times (Santali.lex.)

4140.**Image: three-peaked**: **triku_t.a** three-peaked; **trikakud**; name of a mountain (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **tiri-ku_t.am < tri-ku_t.a** a sacred mountain (**Iraku. Tik. 224**); the mountain at Kur-r-a_lam in Tinnevelly district, as having three peaks (**Kur-r-a_. Tala.**)(Ta.lex.) **tirikarttam < trigarta** an arid country between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati rivers, containing Ludhiana and Patiala on the north and some portion of the deserts on the south, one of 56 te_cam (**Pa_rata. Ira_ca. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **trigarta** name of a people inhabiting the modern Lahore; the country of the Trigartas, and their kind (Ka.lex.) **A mythical range of mountains**: **perun-tikiri** a mythical range of mountains beyond the mountain cakkarava_l.am (**Takkaya_kap. 403**); **tikiri** hill, mountain; **tikiri-k-kal** a mythical range of mountains, cakkarava_l.am; **tikiri man-n-avar** the six famous emperors, viz., Ariccantiran-, Nal.an-, Mucukuntan-, Purukuccan-, Puru_rava_, Ka_rttavi_riyan- (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **cikari < s'ikharin** mountain as being peaked (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 1,182**)(Ta.lex.)

4141.**Lever; pounding machine; beam of a well**: **d.hem.ka** beam of a well (Pkt.); **d.hi~_go** waterwheel (S.); **d.he~ki** rice-husking pedal (A.B.Or.); **d.he~ka_** id. (Bi.); **d.he~ki** id., lever for raising water (Bi.); **d.he~ki_** pounding or husking machine (Mth.Bhoj.); **d.he~ka_, d.he~ki_** rice-husking pedal; **d.he~kua_** lever for drawing water (H.); **d.e~_kali_** machine for drawing water, dip well (K.); **d.hi~_gulo** waterwheel (S.); **d.hi~_gali_** well-bucket on a lever (P.); **d.he~kul., d.he~kula_** lever for raising water (Bi.); **dhe~kul** counterpoise for such a lever (Mth.); **d.he~kli_** the lever (H.); **d.heki_** pounding machine (Mth.); pedal for crushing lime; **d.heke_** curved piece of wood which presses down roller of oil mill (M.); **d.hin:ki** rice-husking machine (Or.); **d.hiki** id. (N.Or.); **d.hikuwa_** horizontal beam of oil press (N.)(CDIAL 5596).

4142.**Image: cake of powdered charcoal**: **t.ikira_** cake of powdered charcoal (A.); **t.ika_** (B.); **t.ike** (B.); **t.ikia_** (Or.H.); **t.iki_** cake (S.); **t.ikki_** food (L.); small cake (P.); **t.ikkar** thick cake of bread (H.); **t.i_ki_** cake (G.); **t.ikkar.** thick small cake (G.); **t.ili_** cake (M.); **t.ikiya_** cake of powdered charcoal (N.)(CDIAL 5459).

4143.**Image: junction**: **tehar.a, tehr.a** a pillar or mark placed at the junction of three boundaries (Santali.lex.)

4144.**Image: obstruct**: **t.ekao** to bar, to obstruct, to prevent, to obstruct, prevent or hinder by interposing an obstacle; **t.ekao ruar.kedeako** they turned him back, they barred his way and

turned him back; **gai t.ekaoe sen akana** he has gone to prevent the cows (from straying); **dak dokin t.ekaokeda** they barred the way of the water, dammed it (Santali.lex.)

4145.**Image: potter's wheel**: **tikiri** wheel (**Cilap. 4,2**); potter's wheel (**Ka_cippu. Tirunakarap. 76**); discus weapon (**Kampara_. cittira. 40**); royal authority (**Man.i. 22,16**); chariot, car (**Ja_n-a_. 7,17**); sun (**Akana_. 53**); **tikirikai** wheel; potter's wheel (Ta.lex.) **Image: wheel**: **tiguri, tigari, tiguru** a wheel, especially a potter's wheel (Ka.); **tigiri** (Ta.); **kumba_r-ada tiguri** kula_la cakra (Ka.lex.) **tekos, tekos tekos** imitative of the sound produced by the charka or spinning wheel, to whir; **tekos marte sad.e gotena** it gave a whir, it sounded whir; **tekhar** times; **bar pe tekharic nelkedea** I saw him two or three times (Santali.lex.)

4146.**Image: sexual union**: **den:gu** sexual union (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4147.**To seize**: **t.ekur** to seize with the teeth (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5466). **Neighbourhood; image: corner**: **d.hig** near, by, with (P.); **d.hi_k** edge, corner (Ku.); **d.hig** side, quarter, postp. with **ke** near (H.); **rig** side; **rik** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5586). cf. **cekkal** near (Pa.); **caxa_** around, near, in the vicinity of (Kur.); **cen:gat.a(n)** near, close by; **cen:gali** nearness, neighbourhood (Te.)(DEDR 2753). Metath. **kit.t.u (kit.t.i-)** to draw near (in time or place), be on friendly terms with, be attained, accomplished, be clenched (as the teeth in lockjaw); approach, attack, meet, tie, bind; **kit.t.a** near, close by; **kit.t.am** nearness, vicinity; **kit.t.i** clamps (used in torture, etc.); **kit.t.in-ar** relations, friends, associates; **kit.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to be obtained, found, come into one's possession, join, come together; approach, encounter, oppose; n. comparison, likeness, equality (Ta.); **kit.a** approach, match, equality; **kit.ayuka** to knock against, quarrel, be found or obtained; **kit.accal** meeting, quarrelling; **kit.ekka** to be obtained, engage in; **kit.t.uka** to come to hand, be obtained, reach; **kit.t.am** vicinity, nearness; **kit.t.i** torture by pressing the hands between two sticks (Ma.); **kit.- (kit.y-)** to be caught (in crowd, by buffalo's horns, by promise that one must keep, etc.); **kid.-** vicinity (**kid.k, kid.s.**)(To.); **kit.t.u** to touch, reach, come to hand, be obtained; **git.t.u, gi_t.u** to be obtained, etc., be pressed closely one to the other; **git.t.isu, gi_t.isu** to cause oneself to be reached; **kit.t.i** torture in which hands, ears or noses are pressed between two sticks; **kid.u** touching, approach; **gad.e** touching, fitting, meeting; match, comparison, equality; **ged.e** touching; match; friendship, intimacy (Ka.); **kit.t.- (kit.t.i-)** to be got, come into possession of (Kod..); **kit.t.a** proximity; near; **git.t.a** proximate, near (Tu.); **kit.t.i** to touch (Kor.); **kit.t.u** to approach, draw near, agree, suit; **git.t.u** to be agreeable or favourable, friendly terms or feelings to exist; suit, agree, match or meet, be met, (teeth) are set, attack, meet with; **git.t.ani** inimical, hostile (Te.); **git.- (-t-)** to be fair (of price in bargain) (Kond.a); **git.a_- (git.a a_-)** to correspond (Pe.); **kit.e** near, nigh; **kitre** to approach (Malt.)(DEDR 1538).

4148.**Image: fly**: **hi_gn.e** mosquito; **hen.n.e** a fly (Mand..); **tingli_** fly (Kur.); **tiln-gru** the common fly (Malt.)(DEDR 3214). **cigl.a** a fly (Ka.)(DEDR 2506).

4149.**Image: honeycomb**: **tiga** beehive (Tu.); **ti_n-tot.ai** beehive (Ta.); **tin.isa** honeycomb (Pkt.); **te.n-eri** (Kod..);(DEDR 3268-b). **tot.t.e** honeycomb (Tu.); a bee's empty shell (Ka.)(DEDR 3490). cf. **tot.u** to put on clothes (Ta.)(DEDR 3482).

4150.**Images: string of a lute; betel-leaf; a creeper, vine, climbing plant**: **t.in:g** the sound produced by any stringed instrument played upon with the fingers (Ka.); **t.in:g t.in:g** the sound

of a guitar, cittern etc. (Ka.lex.) **takat.u** black betel-leaf (Ta.); **kamma_r ver-r-ilai** id. (Ta.lex.) **ti_ge** a creeping plant, vine, tendril on spray, the string of a lute, wire (Ka.); **ti~_ga, ti~_ge, ti~_giya** wire, string of a musical instrument, a creeping or climbing plant, creeper, vine, a necklace of gold wire (Te.); **ti_g** creeper (Kol.Ga.); **tivavu** bands of a catgut for a ya_r..; **ti_n-tot.tai** string of a lute, lute (Ta.); **tiv** thread (Pa.); **tiya_** iron neck-ring; **teeg** wire (Go.); **tiva** creeper of a plant or shrub (Kond.a); **tiga** wire (Pe.); **ti_ge_** guitar string; **tri_ga** wire (Kuwi)(DEDR 3269). **Image: cord**: **tikir** cord used in sacrificial ceremonies (**W.**); **tikir-at.ittal** to shake the tikir, as a signal to the sacrificer (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **tagur**^{u} thread round a woman's waist (K.); **tagga** gold thread, thread bracelet (Pkt.); **tara_gi_, tara_gar.i_, tar.a_gi_, tar.a_gar.i_** string round waist (P.); **ta_ga_, tagga_** thread (P.); **ta_go** thread-ceremony (Ku.); **ta_ga_** thread, sacred thread (N.); thread (B.Or.OAw.H.); **tra_go, tra_gr., ta_gr.o** (G.); **ta_g** plant from which a kind of hemp is made (M.); **ta_gan.u** to stitch (S.); **ta_giba_** to sew with thick cotton (Or.); **tagahi_** tethering rope for cattle (Bi.)(CDIAL 6010). **To stitch, tack**: **t.a_kan.** to stitch (S.); **t.a~_ko** a stitch (S.); **t.a~_ko** sewing, joining, patch (Ku.); **t.a~_knu** to join, tack, button up (N.); **t.a~_ko** stitch, seam (N.); **t.a_kiba** to tie loosely (A.); **t.a~_ka_** to stitch (B.); **t.a_n:kiba_, t.a_kiba_** hand-stitching (Or.); **t.a~_kal** to sew (Bhoj.); **t.a~_kna_** to stitch, join, rivet, solder (H.); **t.a~_ka_** to stitch (M.); stitch, join (H.); **t.a~_kvu~** to stitch (G.); **t.a~_ko** (G.); **t.a_ka_** (M.); **t.a_cvu~** to stitch (G.); **t.a~_cn.i_** small pin (G.); **t.a~_cn.e~, t.a_cn.e~** to sew lightly (M.); **t.a~_cn.i_, t.a_cn.i_** pin (M.); **t.an:kati, t.akayati** ties (Skt.)(CDIAL 5432). **t.a_ka_, t.a_ki, t.a_ku** a stitch (Ka.); **t.a_ka_, t.a_ca_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Patch**: **ta_g** quilting cotton (Ku.); **tagn.u** to quilt with cotton (N.); **ta_gna_** to quilt (H.)(CDIAL 6010). **Image: a patch**: **te_pe, tya_pe** a patch (Ka.); **tai** to sew, stitch, fasten (Ta.Ma.); **taippu** needle-work (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Patch for mending**: **thiggala** patch for mending (Pkt.); **thigli_** (P.); **thigir.i_** rag (S.); **thigr.i_** (L.); **thegli_** patch of cloth (H.); **thi~gr.u~, thi~gr.i_** (G.); **thigr.a_** cloth (L.); **thigr.u~, thigr.i_** patch (G.)(CDIAL 6096). **t.henga_** pantaloons (A.)(CDIAL 5500). **Image: pannier**: **takkai** patch on cloth (Ta.lex.) **trong**^{u} worn rag (K.); **taran:gar., taran:gar.i_, tara_n:gar.i_** large-meshed net for loading on pack animals (L.); **tan:gar.** (P.); **t.a_n.-t.un.** odds and ends (N.)(CDIAL 5987). **tro_ng**^{u} bundle of rags (K.); **t.un:geiba_** to cut into pieces (Or.)(CDIAL 6062). [The semantics 'skein, bark' may be linked to: **taral(i)** bark coat (Go.); **taghali_** a raincoat made of strips of retted bark of the tree kydia calycina (Go.); **tar-la** big container made of **ad.a** leaves (bauhinia racemosa) and conical in shape (Kond.a); **t.ad.uri** a rain hat made of bamboo and leaves (Kui); **tarla** leaf coat covering the back; **terla** rain cap made of leaves (Kuwi)(DEDR 3139).[cf.**-d.uri** suffix in the Kui. form cognate with **d.hero** ball of thread (S.)(CDIAL 5474)].

4151.**Image: monkey**: **ti_ga_** monkey (Kur.); **tige** monkey (Malt.)(DEDR 3270).

4152.**Image: goose**: **tikiri-p-pul.** ruddy goose, cakkarava_kam (**tikar..un tikirip pul.l.uk kuyam : Tiruppo_. Can. Alan:ka_. 31**); **tikiri** circle, circular form (Ta.); wheel (**Cilap. 4,2**)(Ta.lex.)

4153.**Quick**: **tikkane** swiftly (Ma.); **dikkane, diggane** suddenly, all at once, quickly (Ka.); **dikka** quickly, speedily (Tu.); **diggana, digguna** suddenly, abruptly (Te.)(DEDR 3209). **tikhru** quick (A.)(CDIAL 5841). **tum.tuikkhud.ia** quick, hasty (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5849).

4154.**Image: sunshine**: **t.hikari** sunshine (Santali.lex.) **Image: sun; sun's rays**: **tikiri** sun (**vicumput.an- vil.an:kum viraicelar- r-ikiri : Akana_. 53)**; the discus weapon (**Kampara_. Cittira. 40**); circular form; wheel; royal authority (**Man.i. 22,16**); **tikar..vu** brightness, lustre, splendour (**Ko_yir-pu. Pataca. 88**)(Ta.lex.) **? dinakara** sun (Skt.); **din.ayara** (Pkt.); **diniyara,**

dinera (H.)(CDIAL 6329). **tik** powerful rays of the sun (Si.)(CDIAL 5808). **tekir..** to be manifest, shine (Ta.); **teqe** to shine, glow (Malt.); **tikar..uka** to shine (Ma.); **tikar..** to shine (as diamonds), glimmer (as stars), be brilliant (Ta.); **tikar..cci, tikar..vu** brightness, lustre, splendour (Ta.); **tikar..ttu** to beautify, adorn (Ta.); **tege-tegre** to be or become glossy (Malt.)(DEDR 3200).

4155.**Image: buttocks**: **deke** the hip, rump, buttocks (Santali.lex.) **it.uppu** the hip (Ma.)(DEDR 448). cf. **t.ikir** waist (Go.)(DEDR 2953).

4157.**Image: to comb**: **hikku, pikku** to separate: to comb (Ka.lex.)

4158.**Image: branch channel**: **hikkalu** a separation: a small branch-channel in gardens or rice-fields (Ka.lex.)

4159.**Images: to straddle to open legs wide**: **higgalisu** to separate or disjoin, as the legs, to straddle; to open wide, as an eye with the fingers; to open as the mouth of a bag, of a bullock, or of the yo_ni (Ka.lex.)

4160.**Image: space between legs**: **dekki** space, room; **dekka_r, ed.ekka_r** the space between the legs; **ba_lenu ed.ekka_rut.u pa_d.uni** to keep the baby between the legs [ed.e + ka_r](Tu.lex.) **dekka_ji, ed.ekka_ji** an intermediate bangle, usually worn between two bangles of the same variety [ed.e + ka_ji](Tu.lex.) **dekkuli, ed.ekku_l.i** an extra tooth in between two regular teeth [ed.e + ku_l.i](Tu.lex.)

4161.**Image: space between the legs**: **dekka_ru** space between the legs (Tu.)(DEDR 448). **Image: to stand with legs separated**: **tra dik** to stand with the legs separated, to straddle (Kho.)(CDIAL 5822). **Image: middle part of a dam**: **t.ek** middle part of a dam (A.)(CDIAL 5420). **Image: gap, space; space between legs**: **dekki** place, room (Tu.); **ed.a** place, spot (Te.); **ed.amu** place, space, room, opportunity, time, occasion (Te.); **it.am** place, room, spot (Ta.); **it.ai** place, space, suitable time (Ta.); **it.aviya** wide, extensive, spacious (Ta.); **it.a, et.a, it.am, et.am, e_t.am** place, spot, house, time (Ma.); **er.m** place (Ko.); **ir.n.** place (To.); **id.e, ed.e, ed.a** place, spot, ground (Ka.); **ed.e** the company or proximity of a person (Kod..); **id.e** place, room, space, abode (Tu.)(DEDR 434). **it.ai** middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist (Ta.); **it., et.a** interval, place between, interval of time, middle, waist (Ma.); **er.** place or time between, interval (Ko.); **ir. kwa.y** intrmediate **kwa.y** vessel (To.); **ed.a, ed.e** place or time between, interval, distance, middle, waist (Ka.); **id.e** interval, space between, interval of time (TU.); **ed.avat.t.u** middling, indifferent (Tu.); **ed.a** space, interval, distance, difference (Te.); **ed.amu** intervening space, distance (Te.)(DEDR 448).

4162.**Image: body**: **de_ha** body (TA_r.); body (Pali.Pkt.); **de_haka** pl. limbs (Pali); **diz** idol (Pr.); **dih** body (esp. human)(K.); **deh, dih, dehi_** (P.); **de_h** (WPah.); **deha_** (A.); **de** (MB.); **diha** (Or.); **deh** (Mth.); **de~_h** (Aw.); **deh, deha_, dehi_** (H.); **dehad.i_** (OG.); **deh** (G.M.)(CDIAL 6557). **d.okke** the body (Ka.); **dokk** id. (Tu.); **d.okka** skeleton, belly (Te.); bone (Nk.); belly (Go.); **do_kku_** skeleton (Kuwi); **ciparta d.okka** rib (Nk.); **nenja-d.aki** chest (Pe.); **hi_pa-d.aki, si_pa-d.aki** chest (Kuwi)(DEDR 2976). **kad.uku** a headless trunk (Ka.); **kat.t.ai** body, corpse (Ta.); **kat.a** corpse (Skt.)(DEDR 1152). cf. **d.oi_** head (H.M.); **d.oku** head (G.); **d.oke** (M.); **d.eka** forehead (K.)(CDIAL 5566). **deh** the body (Santali.lex.) **deha** [Skt. **deha** to ***dheigh** to form,

knead, heap up; Goth. **deigan** (knead) = OHG. **teig** = E. **dough**] body; **deha-nikkhepana** laying down the body (Pali.lex.)

4163.**Image: passage**: **te_kal.i < de_hali_** the passage from the outer door to the inner door-way, often provided with a pial (Ta.lex.) cf. **de_hali_** raised terrace in front of threshold, threshold (Gr.S.)(CDIAL 6559).

4164.**Temple**: **de_gala, de_gula** (Tadbhava of **de_vakula**) a temple (Ka.); **de_u_l.a** (M.); **de_guliga, de_vad.iga** an attendant on an idol, de_vala, de_valaka (Ka.lex.) **de_va_n:gadavaru** a class of s'aiva weavers (Ta.); **de_van:gi** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **te_val.am** temple (**W.**)(Ta.); **de_val.amu** (Te.); **de_va_laya** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **te_vil** temple (**karuvut.ai-t- te_vilkal. ella_m : Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,4,8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **te_vakulam** temple (**Man.i. 26,72**); **te_varkulam** id. (**Ir-ai. 1, Pa_yi. Pak. 88**); **de_gula** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **de_vaula, de_vala, de_ula** temple (Pkt.); **dyol** (Ku.); **dyoli** small temple dedicated to a goddess (Ku.)[cf. **jes.t.ak** goddess of the hearth (Kal.); **de_s.t.ri_** name of a female divinity (RV.)(CDIAL 6556); **de_vi_** goddess (RV.)(CDIAL 6545)]; **daul, dal** temple (A.); **deul** (B.); **deul.a, daul.a** (Or.); **dewal** (H.); **dewali_** small shrine (H.); **deval.** temple (G.M.); **deu_l.** (M.); **devola, devela** (Si.); **deura_li** place of worship (N.)(CDIA 6524). **de.r** god, possession of a diviner by a god (Ko.); **te.r** possession of a diviner by a god; **te.rka.rn** diviner; **te.rka.rc** wife of diviner (Ko.); **to.r o.d.- (o.d.y-)** (shaman) is dancing and divining (To.); **te_r(u)** chariot, idol car (Ka.); **te_ru** idol-car, the car festival (Tu.); car, chariot (Te.); **te_r** car, chariot, vehicle (Ta.); chariot, temple car (Ma.)(DEDR 3459). **det.hu, dyot.he** temple, god (WPah.)(CDIAL 6527). **de_vagr.ha** temple (TBr.); **de_vagaha** id. (Pali); **de_vahara, de_vaharaya** (Pkt.); **diwur**^{u} lofty stone shrine (K.); **d.e_hri_, d.e~hri_** domed tomb of a Hindu saint (L.); **deuhra_, dehra_, d.ehra_, dihra_, d.ihra_** sacred sepulchral monument, temple (P.); **deuri_** officer of a temple (A.); **dehara_** temple (MB.); **dehuri, deheri** temple servant (Or.); **devahara** temple (OAw.); **dehar, deuhra_, dihura_, dehra_, dihra_** Hindu or Jain temple (H.); **deharam.** (OG.); **dehru~, deru~** small domed temple (G.); **devha_ra_** shrine (M.); **devha_re~** image in a shrine (M.)(CDIAL 6528). **te_var** dieties, objects of worship (**Tol. Po. 450**); **te_var-ko_n-** Indra, the lord of the celestials (**Cilap. 17, Pak. 447**); **te_va_ram** diety worshipped privately in a house; worship (Ta.lex.) **dalai** chief officer of a temple (A.)(CDIAL 6525). **deuri_** temple servant (A.); **dehuri, deheri** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 6528). **de_ulia** temple attendant (Pkt.); **dewali_ya_** (A.); **deuliya_** (B.); **deul.ia_** (Or.); **de_vakulika** temple attendant (Skt.)(CDIAL 6526).

4165.**Image: scorpion**: **te_kat.ai** scorpion (**Can.. Aka.**); **tekut.t.i** turnsole (**Malai.**); **te_t.kot.ukki** turnsole, heliotropim indicum (**Pata_rtta. 263**)(Ta.lex.)

4166.**Head of a district**: **de_sa_yi, de_s'a_yi** a hereditary officer; the head of a district (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_cil < tahsi_l** (U.) collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land, the revenue collected (Ta.lex.)

4167.**Rampart**: **de_hi_** rampart, mound (RV. vi.47.2; TBr. ii.4.7 : **de_hinih- praja_h-**)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **de_hali_** threshold (Gr.S.)(CDIAL 6559). **deha_i_** fellow-villager (S.); **de_s'in** native(MBh.)(CDIAL 6549). cf. **des'** cultivated field (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6547). cf. **deh** village (L.P.); **de_h, dih** (Pers.); **dihi** mound (N.)(CDIAL 6562). **d.egha** a place outside the threshing floor where the grain carts stad when unloading It is smoothed so that the grain which falls can easily be mopped up (Santali.lex.)

4168.**High, rising ground**: **t.ekra_, t.ekri_** a rock, a height, high or rising ground (P.lex.) **t.ikkara, t.i_kara** a mound; **t.i** abbreviation of **t.i_kar, t.ikkara** a mound (IE 8-1)(IEG, p. 340). **Anthill**: **t.ikara_, t.i_kira_** anthill (Or.)(CDIAL 5423). **t.u_ki** nest of a white anthill (Kui); **t.o~_k** inner part of an anthill (Ga.)(DEDR 2990). **de_hika_** a sort of ant which throws up earth (Ma_rkP.); **di_via_** termite (Pkt.); **di_u~_, di~_** termite; **dea_r.a_** anthill (H.); **dhyu_r.o** termite; **dhyu_r.-kot.** anthill (Ku.); **dhimilo, dhamilo** termite (N.); **d.ia~_, dia~_-poka** (Or.); **dimiya_** red ant (Si.)(CDIAL 6561). **diya~_r** termite (H.)(CDIAL 6564). **dewal, deuli** heap of earth (e.g. termite mound) (N.) (CDIAL 6559). **de_hud.d.(h)i_** mound, threshold (Skt.)(CDIAL 6565). **Image: mound; village**: **de_hi_** mound (RV.); **dihu** mound, sandhill (S.); **d.i_u** mound, heap (S.); **d.ihi** mound (N.); **d.eh**, pl. **d.eha~** site of deserted village (L.); **deh** village (L.P.); **de_h, dih** (Pers.)(CDIAL 6562). **dhurya_n, dhuren** dunghill, midden (N.)(CDIAL 6836). cf. **dulo** hole (Ku.); **du_ra** hole (Ash.); **duri, dori_g** smoke-hole (Wg.)(CDIAL 6452). **Mound**: **t.ikkara** (EI 28), **t.i_kara** (EI 8-1). **t.i** (abbreviation in epigraphs; cf. Sircar, D.C., Indian Epigraphy, 1965, p.329) a mound. **tigul.a-dan.d.a** name of a tax (IE 8-5.IEG.) **Highland**: **t.ikara** high land, sandbank (Or.); **t.a_ngi_** hill, stony country (Or.); **t.angara** rocky hilly land (Or.); **d.a_g, d.a_k** stony land (Ku.); **d.a_n** heap (B.); **d.a_nga_** dry upland (B.); **d.ak^{i}** rising ground (K.); **d.ak^{u}r^{u}** hill on a road (K.); **da_gi_** belonging to hill country (H.); **da_g** precipice (H.); **t.inna_** elevated piece of land (A.); **t.e_g** mound (K.); **t.u~g** mound, lump (M.); **t.u~gar** bump, mound (M.); **t.u~gal., t.u~gu_l.** bump, mound (M.); **d.a_g** mountain-ridge (H.); hill-tract (M.); **d.a_gan., d.a_ga_n., d.a~ga_n.** id. (M.); **d.u~ga_** eminence (M.); **tunga** high (Pali); **tumga** high (Pkt.); **uttunga** lofty (MBh.); **tung** importance (A.); **tungu** lofty (Si.)(CDIAL 5423). **t.akk** cutting in a field of grain (P.)(CDIAL 5421). **d.hikuro** heap, mound (N.); **d.hikana_** lump, clod (N.); **d.hikl.i_** small heap (M.); **dhikal.** clot, clod, lump (M.); **d.higu** lump (S.); **d.hig** heap (L.); **d.higg** high bank, hill (P.); **d.hig** bank (N.); **d.hi~_g** large mass (H.); **d.hi_ga** heap (OG.); **d.hi_g** large heap, mass (M.); **d.heko** pl. **d.hya_ka_** clod, lump (Ku.); **d.heko** protuberance (G.); **d.hekl.i_** clot, small heap (M.); **d.hen:kal.a_** clods of earth for throwing, brickbats (Or.); **d.he~kal., d.he~ku_l.** clod (M.)(CDIAL 5585). **d.higa_r** heap, pile (H.); **d.hi_ga_r** id. (G.)(CDIAL 5587). **t.ikara_, t.i_kira_** anthill (Or.); **t.akuru** mountain (S.); **t.akiri_** hillock (S.); **t.a_kara** low hill (S.); **t.a_kiru** mountaineer (S.); **t.a_kuro** hill top (N.); **t.in** mountain peak (A.); **t.ek, t.eka_d., t.ekd.i_, t.e~kd.i_** hillock (M.); **t.ekra_** rock, hill (P.); **t.ekar, t.ekra_** heap, hillock (H.); **t.ekro, t.ekri_** mountain, hillock (G.); **t.e_g** hillock (K.); **t.u~k** peak (G.); **t.u~g** mound, lump (M.); **t.unguri** hillock (Or.); **d.ak^{i}** hill (K.); **d.a_nga_** hill (B.); **d.angur** heap (N.); **d.u~g** hill, pile (M.)[cf. **dru_g** ravine (Phal.)(CDIAL 6429)]; **d.u~gi_** heap (M.); **d.umgara** mountain (Pkt.); **d.u~gar** mountain (Ku.H.G.); **d.ungar** heap (N.); **d.u~gri_** mountain (Ku.G.); **d.unguri** hillock (Or.); **d.u_garu** hill (S.); **d.o~gar** hill (H.M.); **tumgi_ya** mountain (Pkt.); **tong** peak (K.); **tungu** mountain (Si.); **thong** peak (K.); **da_g** hill (H.)(CDIAL 5423). **High bank; prop**: **d.higg** high bank, hill (P.); **d.higu** lump (S.); **d.hig** heap (L.); bank (N.); **d.hi_g** large mass (H.); large heap, mass (M.); **d.hi_ga** heap (OG.); **d.higi_** a prop (M.); **d.heko (**pl. **d.hya_ka)** clod, lump (Ku.); **d.hekl.i_** clot, small heap (M.)(CDIAL 5585). **d.higa_r** heap, pile (H.); **d.hi_ga_r** (G.)(CDIAL 5587). **Strong and stout**: **d.hi_c** strong and stout (G.); heap, abundance (Ku.)(CDIAL 5588). **digar.o** lump, clod of earth (Ku.)(CDIAL 6326). **Elevated ground**: **takar** elevated ground, **me_t.t.u nilam**; earth (Ta.lex.) **Image: hill**: **tu_nk** Jain; top of a mountain or hill on which there is a shrine or several shrines (HA.IEG.) **t.unka, t.unga** hill (CDIAL 5467). **t.an:ka** peak, crag (MBh.); **tun:ga** mountain (MBh.); lofty (MBh.) [Variety of form indicates non-Aryan, perh. Munda origin.](CDIAL 5423). **Mound**: **de_hi_** mound, bank, surrounding wall (RV.); **d.ihu** mound, sandhill (S.)[cf. **te_ri** sandhill (Ta.); hillock, swelling on the ground (Ma.)(DEDR 3461)]; **Mound**: **d.i~u** mound heap (S.); **d.eh, d.eha_** (pl.) site of deserted village (L.); **deh** village (L.P.)(CDIAL 6562). **dewal, deuli** heap of earth (N.); **deul**

mound, old wall (B.); **de_hali_** threshold (Pkt.); raised terrace in front of a threshold (Skt.); **dehal** threshold (P.); **dehli** (B.); **dehal.i_** (Or.); **dehari_** outer entrance room (Bi.); **dehli_, dihli_, dahli_, dehri_** doorway, threshold (H.); **dehari** (Mth.); **d.elu~** open space in front of house, gate of a street (G.)(CDIAL 65599). **High bank**: **d.ok** high ground, hillock, heap (Kho.); **d.hok** large piece of broken stone (H.); **d.hu~go** stone (Ku.); **d.hun:go** (N.)(CDIAL 5603). **d.hu~yer** carrier of stone (Ku.)(CDIAL 5604).

4169.**Image: hill, peak**: **t.an:ka** peak, crag (MBh.); **tun:ga** lofty; mountain (MBh.); **t.akuru** mountain; **t.akiri_** hillock; **t.a_kara** low hill; **t.a_kiru_** mountaineer (S.); **t.a_kuro, t.a_kuri** hill top (N.); **t.a_n:gi_** hill, stony country (Or.); **t.a_n:garo** rocky hilly land (Or.); **t.ikara** high land, sandbank (Or.); **t.in.** mountain peak; **t.in.na_** elevated piece of land; **t.in.a_li** very high (A.); **t.ek, t.eka_d., t.ekd.i_, t.e_kd.i_** hillock (M.); **t.ekra_, t.ekri_** rock, hill (P.); **t.ekar, t.ekra_** heap, hillock (H.); **t.ekro, t.ekri_** mountain, hillock (G.); **t.e~_g** hillock, mound (K.); **t.u~k** peak (G.); **t.u~g** mound, lump (M.); **t.un:guri** hillock (Or.); **t.u~gar** bump, mound (M.); **t.u~gal., t.u~gu_l.** (M.); **d.ak**^{i} hill, rising ground (K.); **d.ak**^{u}**r**^{u} hill on a road (K.); **d.aggara** upper terrace of a house (Pkt.); **d.agar** little hill, slope (M.); **d.a~_g, d.a~_k** stony land (Ku.); **d.a_n.** heap; **d.a_n:ga_** hill, dry upland (B.); **d.a~_g** mountain-ridge (H.); hill-tract (M.); **d.a~_gan., d.a~_ga_n., d.a~ga_n.** hill-tract (M.); **d.an:gur** heap (N.); **d.u~g** hill, pile (M.); **d.u~ga_** eminence (M.); **d.un:gi_** heap (M.); **d.um.gara** mountain (Pkt.); **d.u~gar, d.u~gri_** (Ku.); **d.un:gar** heap (N.); **d.un:guri** hillock (Or.); **d.u~_gar** (H.); **d.u~gar, d.u~gri_** (G.); **tun:ga** high (Pali); **tum.ga** high (Pkt.); **tum.gi_ya** mountain (Pkt.); **tong, tong**^{u} peak (K.); **tun:g** (P.); **tun:g** importance (A.); **tungu** lofty, mountain (Si.); **uttun:ga** lofty (MBh.); **thong**^{u} peak (K.); **da~_g** hill, precipice (H.); **da~_gi_** belonging to hill country (H.)(CDIAL 5423). cf. **d.ok** high ground, hillock, heap (Kho.); **d.hok** large piece of broken stone (H.); **d.hu_go** stone (Ku.); **d.hun:go** (N.)(CDIAL 5603). cf. **d.hikuro** heap, mound (N.); **d.higu** lump (S.); **d.higg** high bank, hill (P.); **d.hig** bank (N.)(CDIAL 5585). **tun:kam** height, elevation (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,4,6**); dignity, exaltedness, excellence; mountain; **tun:kan-** eminent man (**Tiv. Tiruppal. 11**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uttun:ga** lofty, swollen as a river (MBh.)(CDIAL 1794). cf. **ut.i~gal.** mount (M.)(CDIAL 1688). **uttun:kam** height, eminence, grandeur, loftiness (**Kantapu. Cin:ka. 475**); that which is superior, excellent (**Vikkirama. Ula_.**)(Ta.lex.) **tun:kam** tip, edge; **tun:kan-** apogee of the moon (**Cen. viii,217**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tikar..** to shine (Ta.)(DEDR 3200). **tigl.** moon (Ko.); **tigil.** moon (To.); **bel. dingal.** moonlight (Ka.); **tingal danju** crescent moon (Kui); **tinkal.** moon, month (Ta.)(DEDR 3213).

4170.**Grant of entire village**: **te_ke_va_r** adv. < **de_hva_ri_** (M.) village by village (Ta.lex.) **deh** a village < **deh** (Pers.) village; **na_n. wad.d.a_ deh sun.j** a great name and a ruined village (P.lex.) **t.aika_t < d.e_ha_t** entire village held as inam (Ta.lex.)

4171.**To live**: **dehara_** livelihood (N.); **de_hadha_ran.a** living (MBh.)(CDIAL 6558). **t.ek** to live, survive, be living; **hor.ote khuble t.ekkeda** we lived a long time on the rice (Santali.lex.) **Rich**: **d.heke, d.hekela** rich, wealthy, fat, corpulent, very, applied to fatness (Santali.lex.) **t.ek** a prop, support, defence, rest, staying; **t.ek a_un.i_** to stay; **t.ek rakkhn.i_** to make stable, to make firm; **t.ekn.** to rest, to support, to place, to prop (P.lex.)

4172.**Pomp**: **dha_ka, dha_ko** fame, awe (S.); pomp (P.); eager wish (Ku.); pomp, boasting (N.); pomp, grandeur (H.); awe (G.M.)(CDIAL 6769).

4173.**Showy, sightly**: **dekkha_ye** showiness, pompousness (Ka.); **de_kha_vu** showy, gaudy (M.); **dekkha_l.a, dekkha_n.a** greatness, grandeur, pomp (Ka.); **de_khan.a_** sightly, comely; **de_khan.a_vu** showy, gaudy (Ka.lex.) **desi, de_si** beauty, fitness, niceness, comeliness, finish; **dese-ga_ra** a fortunate man (Ka.lex.)

4174.**Images: water; to become full; to overflow**: **daka (= udaka)** water; **daka_saya** adj. (beings) living in water; **daka-ja** adj. sprung from water, aquatic; **daka-rakkhasa** a water-spirit (Pali.lex.) **t.hehlan.** to cause to pour more water in a degcha_ than is required (P.lex.) **tekir..tal** to be manifest, to shine (**Vina_yakapu. 59,29**); to be full (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 261, Uta_. 651**); **tekul.-tal, tekut.al** to be full (**Pin..**); to increase, overflow; **tekul.am** fullness, abundance (**Catu.**)(Ta.lex.) **te_kkam** being brimful; fullness, satiety; **te_kkar** abundance (**Kampara_. Etirkol.. 13**); **te_n:ku-tal** to fill, become full, rise to the brim (**Tiruppu. 501**); to be crowded, abundant, copious; **te_kku** to be full, copious, abundant, replete (**Kalla_. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **te_n:ku (te_n:ki-)** to fill, become full, rise to the brim, be crowded, abundant, copious; stagnate; **te_kku (te_kki-)** to drink to the fill, be full, copious, abundant, replete, be sated, glutted; n. fullness, repletion, satiety (Ta.); **te_kkit.u** to brim over (**Tiruva_ca. 3,171**); **te_kku-tal** to stop the flow of water; to dam up (**Kampara_. Kumpakarun.a. 99**); to drink to the full (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 215**)(Ta.lex.) **To swallow, to drink**: **tra_gu, tra_vu** to drink, swallow, eat, smoke; **tra_gud.u, tra_vud.u** drinking (Te.); **ta_r-** to swallow (Pa.); **ta_rg-** id.; **sark-** to drink (as ox in tank)(Ga.)(DEDR 3174). **te_n:ki** mass, multitude (Ka.); **te_k** brimful, up to the brim only (Tu.); **te_kla, te_kli** fastidious person (Kuwi); **te_kl te_khrna_** to have an overfilled stomach; **te_kh te~_khrna_** to suffer from heavy dinner, feel puffed up; **tekhtekhrna_, textexrna_** to grow short of breath (as child with overfilled stomach)(Kur.) (DEDR 3453). cf. **te_kkam** eructation (Ta.)(DEDR 3451). **takc-** to sprinkle (water) from palm of hand (Ko.); **takkal.isu** to sprinkle water (Ka.); **akkal.isu** to sprinkle (Ka.)(DEDR 3008). **tevil.-(l.)u-tal** to become full, filled; to overflow, increase (**Net.unal. 25**); **tevul.** id. (Ta.); **tevit.t.utal** to be sated, glutted, as the stomach (**I_t.u. 2,6,5**); **te_gat.t.u** id. (OK.); to chew the cud (**Pur-ana_. 161**); **tevit.t.u-tal** to become full (**Tiruva_ca. 3,77**); **tevvu-tal** to fill (**Paripa_. 11,69**)(Ta.lex.) **tekul. (tekul.v-, tekun.t.-), tevil. (tevil.v-, tevin.t.-)** to be full, increase, overflow; **tekir.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be full; **tekul.am** fullness, abundance; **tekut.t.u (tekut.t.i-)** to cloy, glut; **tekit.t.u** surfeit; **tevit.t.u (tevit.t.i-)** to become full, be sated, glutted, cloyed; n. loathing (as of food from satiety); **tikai (-v-, -nt-)** to complete, come to an end (Ta.); **tikayuka** to become full, complete, be fulfilled, finished; **tika** fullness; **tikaccal, tikavu** completion, satiety; **tikekka** to complete, fill up, fulfil; **tivir-r-uka** to force into a vessel, cram (Ma.); **ti_vu** to become full, abound, spread; fill (Ka.); **tegu** (work) to be finished, ended; **tegudala** end, termination, completion (Te.)(DEDR 3405). **To abide, stay, remain**: **tevit.t.u** to abide, stay, remain (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

4175.**Image: full to the brim**: {**Echo word**} **d.ak d.ak** full to the brim (a vessel); **d.ak d.ak hon.a_** to overflow; **d.a_kar** any fertile clayey ground where water collects (P.lex.)

4176.**Image: brim**: **deg, dege** brim e.g. of a pot; lip (Kon.lex.) **das'a_** brim of a cloth (Skt.lex.) **deg, dege** stripe; skirt, border of a dress (Kon.lex.) **t.heka** an iron guard ring for a wristlet (Santali.lex.) cf. **te_k** brimful, up to the brim only (Tu.); **te_n:ku** to the brim (Ta.); **te_kkam** being brimful (Ta.)(DEDR 3453).

4177.**Image: cover of grain pot**: **d.hakna_** cover of grain-pot (Bi.); **d.ha_kni** (Mth.); **d.hakni_** lid (Bhoj.); **d.hakkai** shuts (Pkt.); **d.hakan.u** to cover (S.); **d.hakkn.a_** to cover (P.); **d.hakn.o** (Ku.);

d.ha_knu (N.); **d.ha_kiba** (A.); **d.ha_ka_** (B.); **d.ha_kal** (Bhoj.); **d.hakai** (OMarw.); **d.hakkin.i_** lid (Pkt.); **d.hakkan.i_** (S.); **d.hakn.a_** (P.); **d.hakkan.** (WPah.); **d.ha_kan** (Ku.); **d.hakni** (N.); **d.ha_kni** (A.); **d.ha_kan** (B.)(CDIAL 5574). **To stop; armour**: **takai** armour, coat of mail; garland, binding, fastening, obstruction (Ta.); to resist, check (Ta.); **takaippu** battle array of an army, fortress (Ta.); **taga, tagave, tagahu, tage** delay, obstacle, impediment (Ka.); **tage** to stop, arrest, impede, stun (Ka.); **tagar** to be stopped or impeded, impede, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 3006).

4178.**Image: to hide**: **ad.en:g, d.en., dan:g** to hide (Tu.lex.) **Image: to be concealed; theft**: **don:gu, d.on:gu** to be hidden or concealed, abscond; **don:gilu, don:gilincu** to steal (Te.); **ton:kan-** robber, thief; fem. **ton:ki** (Ta.); **ton.n.an** impudent, a rogue, worthless (Ma.); **d.on:ga, don:ga** false, deceitful, secret, furtive; thief, knave, swindler (Te.); **dongli** secret, a secret act; **d.onga** thief; **d.ongrip- (d.ongript-)** to steal (Nk.); **d.ongak** (pl. **-er**) thief (Nk.); **d.ong-** to steal; **d.ongal** thief (Pa.); **d.onga** id. (Ga.); **don:ga** id.; **don:ga_na_** to steal; **d.onga, d.ongal** (pl. **d.ongalor**) thief; **d.ong-** to steal (Go.); **d.ona, d.onari** thief (Kond.a); **dona, donga, d.ona, d.onesi, d.on.a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2982). cf. **ot.un:ku** to be concealed, hidden (**Kur-al., 828**); **ot.ukkam** place of concealment (**Maturaik. 642**)(Ta.lex.); secrecy (Ta.)(DEDR 954). **do_cu** to plunder, rob (Ka.); **do~_guru** theft; **do~_cu** to plunder, pillage, sack, rob, loot; **do~_pari** thief, robber, plundered; **do~_pid.i** plunder, pillage, sack; **do~_pu** to plunder, pillage, sack, loot (Te.); **d.o_s- (-t-)** to pillage, plunder (Kond.a)(DEDR 3541). **du_r.i~_** thief (Wg.); **du_d.hi** malevolent (RV.); **durdhi_** (MBh.)(CDIAL 6487). **ton.d.a** thief; **tud.uga** id.; **tud.ugu, tud.i** theft (Ka.); **tohk-** to steal (Go.); **tor.kenji** thief; **torka** id. (Kui)(DEDR 3483). cf. **on.d.al** hiding-place (Ir.); **on.t.u** to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey)(Ta.)(DEDR 969). **ot.ukku** to rob (**I_t.u. 5,3,9**); **ot.ukku-ma_t.u** plundered property, booty (Ta.lex.)

4179.**Image: to block**: **ad.epu** to close, obstruct, block; **ad.eppu** obstruction, stop (Tu.lex.) **tek** to stop, stay, to hinder, to obstruct; **t.hek** hindrance, obstacle, impediment; **d.he~k** impediment, obstacle; to stick (Santali.lex.)

4180.**Image: protuberance**: **de~he~** a lump or swelling; any protuberant deformity; **jo** id. (Santali.lex.)

4181.**Image: a piece**: **d.akkara_** a piece of anything; **dak** a division, a piece (P.lex.) **t.ukh** piece (K.); **t.uku** cut, hole (S.); **t.ukka_** cut in a canal (L.); **t.ukk** cut, piece (P.); **t.uk** a little (P.H.); piece (N.); particle denoting a small quantity (B.); **t.u_k** small piece (H.Bi.Mth.); piece of cloth (Bhoj.); **t.u~k** small, brief (G.); **t.ukr.a_** piece (P.H.); **t.ukur.o** piece (Ku.); **t.ukar.i** scrap, bread (Ku.); **t.ukro** piece, splinter (N.); **t.ukar.** piece (H.); **t.ukd.a_** piece (G.); **t.ukr.o** piece (G.); **tukd.a_** piece (G.)(CDIAL 5466). **t.u_ka-t.u_ka** small pieces (OAw.)(CDIAL 5466). **[With -r-:] t.uk^{a}ra** piece (K.); **t.ukaru, t.ukiro** piece (S.); **t.ukkur** (pl.**t.ukkar**) piece of bread (L.); **t.ukura_** small piece (A.); **t.ukra_** small piece (B.); **t.ukura_** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 5466). **t.ukri_** quarter of a cake (Bi.)(CDIAL 5466)[Poss. influenced by **t.iki_** cake (S.)] **Broken; cut**: **t.aka** broken (Ash.); **t.ak thoiki** to break, open (e.g. a pomegranate) (Sh.); **t.akun** to gnaw, crunch (K.); **t.akkan.** to cut, mark by notching (L.); **t.akk** cut (L.); **t.a_ka_** vaccinator (L.); **t.akkn.a_** to cut, strike (P.); **t.akk** gash, cutting in a field of grain (P.); **t.akka** bite (P.)(CDIAL 5421). **takar** to be broken to pieces; dust, powder; shiver, fragment (Ta.lex.) **takkin.i, tukkun.i** a small quantity, a little (Ta.); **takkan.a, takkana** little (Te.)(DEDR 3011). **t.hika_** piecework (A.B. Or.); **t.hi_ka_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 5503).

4182.**Presents**: **dihal** sweetmeat and money given to brahmins at weddings and other joyful occasions (P.lex.)

4183.**Image: small earthen pot**: **t.heko, t.heki_** round wooden vessel (Ku.N.); **t.hyak, t.hek**[i] (Ku.); **t.heki, t.he~ki** small earthen pot (Or.)(CDIAL 5510). **Image: potsherd**: {**Echo word**} **t.hikkaria_** potsherd (Pkt.); **t.hikaru, t.hikiri_** (S.); **t.hi_kri_** (L.); **t.hi_kar** (P.); **t.hi_kra_** (P.H.); **t.hi_kri_** (P.H.G.); **t.hi_kro** (Marw.); **t.hi_kru~** earthen vessel (G.); **t.hikri_** potsherd (M.)(CDIAL 5504). **t.hi_kru~** earthen vessel (G.); **t.hi_kro** potsherd (Marw.)(CDIAL 5504). cf. **tikiri** potter's wheel (Ta.)(DEDR 3201). cf. **d.rik- (-t-)** to break (Pe.); **d.rin:g-** to be broken (Mand..)(DEDR 2955). **tigga_ mugga_, tiruga_ mur-uga_** so that a turning and breaking takes place: in a very rough manner (Ka.lex.)

4184.**Image: small earthen pot**: **dhihalu** a small earthen pot, used to carry small presents of curd, ghi_ etc., which a man takes to a friend or a patron's house, when he goes to visit him (P.lex.) **Image: cauldron**: **te_kca_ < te_ksa_** (U.) a cauldron (Ta.lex.) **deg** a cauldron, a large metallic pot; a place of the Sikhs where bhan:g is bruised and distributed for drinking to the Aka_lis; **deg teg fatah** lit. victory of kitchen (emblem of material wealth) and sword (emblem of political power) (a Sikh term, used also on the coins issued by the Sikhs in their independence); **degcha_, degchi_** a large metallic pot for cooking; copper or stew pan; **dechka_, dechki_, dejka_, dekcha_** a metallic pot for cooking; **dejki_, dekchi_** a small copper pot for cooking (P.lex.) cf. **dikk, dikkelu, digelu** hearth, fireplace (Tu.); **dunkeli** oven (Kor.)(DEDR 3212). cf. **tiguri, tigari, tiguru** a potter's wheel (Ka.)(DEDR 3201). **Image: small earthen pot**: **dhu~r.a~** resin; **dhu~r.a~ dhup** a small earthen vessel in which resin is burned as incence (Santali.lex.) **Image: receptacle**: **dhi-** in cmpds. 'receptacle' e.g. **is.u-dhi-** quiver (RV.); **Ödha_** place; **dha_ka** receptacle (Skt.); **dha_ka_** (Pa_n..); **dhi_yate_** is placed, is made (RV.); **dhi_yati** is contained (Pali); **dhi_yae_** is held (Pkt.); **dijoiki** to be loaded on, be build, be struck, strike against (Sh.)(CDIAL 6815). **nidhi** setting down (food), hoard (RV.); receptacle, treasure (Pali); **n.ihi** storehouse (Pkt.); **ni_** subterranean treasure-chamber, mine (Si.)(CDIAL 7207). cf. **a_dhi** pledge, pawn (RV.)(CDIAL 1164). **a_dha_** to put, place, deposit, implant, lodge; **a_dhamanam** a deposit, pledge; fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale (Skt.); **a_dhi-bho_ga** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow etc. when pledged); **a_dhi-ste_nah.** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent (Skt.); **upa_dhi** the object or purpose for which a pledge is given; **a_dhitvam, a_dhita_** the nature or circumstance of a pledge; **a_dhi_kr.** to pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit; **a_dhe_ya** to be placed, pledged, appointed etc.; to be assigned, attributed, or given; **a_dhi-karan.ika** a judge; **a_dhi-ka_rika** supreme, superior; official, belonging to any office or duty; **a_dhika_ran.yam** possession, locatiion; **a_dhi-ra_jyam** royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; **a_dhyaks.am** superintendence (Vedic); presence (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **dhita** placed; **dhita_-va_n** rich in gifts, bountiful (RV. iii.27.2; RV. iii.40.3)(Vedic.lex.) **dhis.an.a** the container; the planks for pressing soma (TS. iii.1.10.1); **dhis.an.a_** offering (of songs or soma or both)(RV. i.102.10); soma-bowl (RV. viii.61.2); heaven and earth as two cups (RV. i.160.1 '**dhars.an.o_pe_ta svavya_pa_re_s.u pragalbhe_**'); three bowls, i.e. the three worlds: earth, sky, heaven (RV. v.69.2); a goddess presiding over wealth (RV. i.96.1; RV. iii.56.6); goddess of learning (RV. iii.32.14; TS. i.3.13.2); **dhis.an.ya** to offer songs or oblations (RV. iv.21.6); **dhis.a_** desire to bestow (RV. i.173.8); **dhis.an.iya** soma-protecting gods (TS. iii.1.3.1); **dhis.an.ya** liberal, devout, attentive, mindful, pious (RV. i.3.2; RV. i.89.4; RV. i.117.19); fire altar (RV. iv.3.6)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: receptacle**: **dhi** in cmpds. 'receptacle' [e.g. **is.u-dhi** quiver (RV.)]; **dha_ka** receptacle (Pa_n..); **dha_** place (Skt.); **dha_na**

(in cmpds.) receptacle (RV.); receptacle (e.g. of dust, ashes etc.)(Pali); **da_n** earthen fireplace (K.); **ra_ja-dha_ni_** royal town (Pali)(CDIAL 6775). **dhi** what holds, contains etc.; any receptacle (Ka.); **abdhi, abudi, jaladhi** holding water; the ocean; **a_dhi** putting, placing; location; a deposit, a pledge; cf. **bho_gya_dhi** a pledge or deposit which may be used by the mortgagee until redeemed; **sama_dhi** putting together; a religious vow; requital; collecting and laying up grain in times of dearth (ni_va_ka); a grave, a tomb; **upadhi** imposition; **nidhi, nidi** putting down; a receptacle; a treasure; a store (Ka.lex.)

4185.**Country wine**: **sekke** country wine (Ka.); **hekka** sago (Kuwi); **he_ka marnu** toddy palm (Kuwi)(DEDR 2749).

4186.**Image: large grain-sack**: **t.heki_** bamboo frame to hold grain (P.); **t.heki_** large grain sack (H.)(CDIAL 5510).

4187.**Storehouse for grain**: **t.hek** a storehouse for grain; **t.heka** a large bamboo basket (Santali.lex.) **thek** a sheaf of wheat as made up for carriage from the field; **t.heki_** a kind of bamboo granary, a kind of granary made of tappar.; a square frame of wood, with no cover of bottom used to measure kan:kar: a t.heki_ contains 50 to 200 square feet of the limestone (P.lex.)

4188.**Image: to strike with fist**: **thegr.ao** to strike with the heel of the fist, a wristlet etc., to strike with a stick (Santali.lex.)

4189.**Image: one**: **t.ek** about one; **mahina t.ek hoyok kana** it is about one month; **t.ec** used with the numeral one (unit) to form the indefinite article a or an; a single animal or thing; **mitt.ec pit.hae koelere ban. do mitt.ec dhiriye calae?** If he ask a loaf will he give him a stone? **mitt.ec aguime** bring one; **t.en** one; **mitt.en** one individual; **mitt.en hor.e calak kana** a man is going (Santali.lex.) **yek** one (cardinal number and indef. article); **yeklo** an individual; **yek pa_ut.i** at one time; **yekameka** one another (Kon.lex.)

4190.**Southern**: **daks.in.a** southern (AV.); **dakkhin.a** southern (Pali.Pkt.); **dakkhin.a_** the south (Pkt.); **d.akhin.u, d.akhan.u** the south, south wind (S.); **d.akkhan., dakkhin.**, **d.akhan.** (L.); **dakkhan., dakhan** the south (P.); **dakkhan.** (WPah.); **dakkhin** (N.); **dakhin** righthand direction (Bhoj.); **dakkhin, dakhin** southern; the south (H.); **dakhn.i_** southern (G.); **d.a_khi_n.** south wind (M.); **dakun.u** right, southern, the south (Si.)(CDIAL 6119). **ter-ku, tekku** south (Ta.); **tekku** south (Ma.); **tekkan** southern (Ma.); **ten:ka, ten:kal, ten:ku, tembu, t.en:kalu, t.en:ku** the south (Ka.); **tekki** south; **tekkie** southern (Kod.); **tenuka_yi, tenka_yi, ten:ka_yi** the south, southern (Tu.); **ten-** south, southern region; right side (Ta.); **ten-n-ar** south; people of the south (Ta.); **ten** south (Ma.); **ten.-ga_li** south wind (Ka.); **tenn.a_r.** south (Go.)(DEDR 3449).

4191.**Teak**: **te_kkanti_vu** an annular continent named after the tree called te_kku; **te_kku** teak, tectona grandis (**Akana_. 107**); id. (Ma.); **te_ku** id. (Te.); **te_gu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **te_gu** teak (Ka.)(DEDR 3452). **s'a_ka** the teak tree tectona grandis (Gr.S'r.); **s'a_ka_** terminalia chebula; **s'an:ku** a partic. tree (Skt.); **sa_ka** teak tree (Pali); **sa_ga** (Pkt.); **sa_y, sa_ya_, sa_va_, sa~_va_, sa_yla_** (M.); **sakhuwa_** (N.); **sa_khu_, sa~_khu_, sakhua_** (H.); **sa_gu_** (S.)(CDIAL 12369). **sa_yva_n** teak forest (M.); **sa_gu_n** teak (P.); **sagwa_n, sa_gun** (N.); **sa_gua_na, sa_gua_n.i** (Or.); **sa_gu_n, sa_gaun, sa_gon, sa_gwa_n** (H.); **sa_gva_n** (G.); teak forest, teak

tree (M.)(CDIAL 12374). **sarja** the tree vatica robusta (MBh.); its resin (VarBr.S.); terminalia tomentosa (Skt.); **sarjaka** (Skt.); **sarjya** its resin (Skt.); cf. **a_cca_** shorea robusta (Ta.); **sjju-lasa** resin (Pali); **sajja** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **sa_j** terminalia tomentosa; **pa_ni-sa_j** terminalia myriocarpa (N.); **sa_j** teak tree, plane tree (H.)(CDIAL 13267). **sajjiun** the tea tree tectona grandis (N.)(CDIAL 13269). Tectona grandis: **saka** (Skt.); **teak tree** (Eng.); **segan** (B.); **sagwan** (H.G.M.Deccan); **takku-maram** (Ta.); **tekkoo** (Te.); **tekka, jati** (Ma.); **sal** (Pers.); **saj** (Arab.); **ky-won** (Burmese); **jaddi, tegu** (Ka.); **tekka** (Si.); habitat: growing in higher situations is a native of central India, Konkan, W. Deccan peninsula, South India, and Burma. Wood contains in its cavities white crystalline deposits of aalcium phosphate, silica and ammon ium and magenesum phosphate, also a resin; seed contains a bland fatty oil. Paste is made fom the wood. It is a local refrigerant and sedative... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1197). **An ancient province**: **ten:ka-na_t.u** an ancient province in the Tamil land, said to have been submerged by the sea (**Cilap. 8,1, Urai.**); **ten:kan.am** a country; prob. tan:kan.a; **ten:ku** an annular continent, te_kkanti_vu (Ta.lex.) **Distant island**: **ti_vu-c-carakku** foreign articles; **ti_vu** island (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 1,23**); id. (Ma.); **di_vi** id. (Ka.); **ti_vu** distant country (Ta.lex.) cf. **dvi_pa** land, island (RV.); **di_pa, di_paka** island (Pali); **di_va** (Pkt.); **-di_ya_, -de** (B.); **di_v** island, name of a partic. island (G.); **diva, du_va** island (Si.); **zuw^{u}** island (K.); **juve~, ju~_** island in a river (M.)(CDIAL 6691). **di_yar** field on island in a river (Bi.Mth.); **diya_ra_, diya_r.a_** alluvial land; island formed in the middle of a river (H.)(CDIAL 6693). **s'aka** name of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the sacae of the classical writers, and generally identified with the scythians (Skt.lex.) The s'akas are located in the western division (Br.hatsam.hita_. XIV.21); kanakas'aka (Br.Sam. XIV.21) = ?gold-scythians; s'akas are located in south-west India according to Agni-pura_n.a (LV.16). Many inscriptions of western Indian caves refer to s'akas (circa to 4th cent. A.D.)

4192.**Image: seed of mango**: **t.ek(k)a** seed of mango (Go.); **t.en:ka** the stone of the mango and other similar fruits (Te.); **t.akka** pip (Pa.); **t.ahi** stone of the mango fruit (Kui); **t.a_ku** id., kidney (Kuwi)(DEDR 2941). **Image: split**: cf. **cakkai** chips (Ta.); **cakke** chip (Ka.); **cekk, cekki** chip, split, splinter (Tu.)(DEDR 2748).

4193.**Sight; appearance, manifestation**: **Ödr.s'** see (Skt.); **sam.dars'ana** view (Ka_tyS'r.); seeing, showing (MBh.); **sandassana** showing (Pali); **handahana** horoscope (Si.)(CDIAL 12899). **tsoi** to see; **dis, dis.t.i pod.** to appear, fall in sight (usu. of visions); **disa_p** appearance (Kon.lex.) **so_rik, to_rig, to_rik** appearance, show, exhibition; **to_ja_vuni** to show, point out; **to_juni, so_juni** to appear, seem, be seen, think (Tu.); **co_-** to appear (Kor.); **co_nj- (co_nc-)/to_nj- (to_nc-)** to appear; **co_c- (co_cc-)/to_c- (to_cc-)** to show (Pe.); **hu_nj-** to appear; **tu_c-** to show (Mand..); **to_nja (to_nji-), to_mba (to_mbi-)** to appear, seem; n. appearance; **to_spa (to_st-)** to cause to appear, show, expose; n. demonstration, revelation (Kui); **tonja-aiyali** to appear; **to_ssali** to show; **to_njinai** to seem; **tuh'nai** to manifest; **co_nj- (-it-)** to appear; **to_h- (to_st-)** to show; **to_nj- (-it-)** to appear; **to_h- (-t-)** to show (Kuwi); **to_r-- (-it-)** to appear, to be seen; to show; **to'-** [only negative; negative base of **sur.-** to see (Kond.a); **cu_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to deliberate, know (Ta.); **su_k** perception (Tu.); **cu_d.iki** vision (Te.)(DEDR 2735)] not to see (Kond.a); **to_t-** neg. vb.; **to_di, to_yi** not; **to_ted** it is not; pl. **to_te** (Nk.); **to_nd-** to appear, be got; **t.o_t.p- (t.o_t.it-)** to show (Pa.)[cf. **cut.t.u (cut.t.i-)** to point out, show (Ta); pointing (Ma.); **cu_t.i** aim (Te.); **hu_tali** to point out (Kuwi)(DEDR 2658)]; **to_nd.-** to appear, be got; **to_t.p- (to_t.t-)** to show; **to_n.-** to appear; **to_d.p- (to_d.up-)** to show (Ga.); **toha_na_, to_h-, to_'-** to show; **to_p-** to appear; **to_ht-** to make to appear; **to_p-** to be seen; **tawwa_na_** to be seen; to

see; to comprehend; **tavva_na_** to be visible, be understood (Go.); **to.t-** (neg. paradigm only), **tott-** (past tense paradigm only, with past neg. meaning) to be not, not to be in a place; **to.d, to. to. to.** no! (Kol.); **to_cu** to occur to the mind, seem, appear; **to~_pika** that which strikes the mind, a thought; **to~_pu** id., manifestation, appearance (Te.); **to.ndici** it came in a flash, as a sudden idea (Kod..); **to_r- (to_r-d-), to_r-u (to_r-i-)** to appear, be visible, seem, be conspicuous, come into existence, occur, show, evince, caue oneself to appear, appear, occur; **to_r-ike** appearance, sight, seeming, conjecture, exhibiting, exhibition; **to_r-isuvike** showing etc.; **to_r-u** appearing, showing; **to_r-uvike, to_rke, to_rpu, to_rpe** appearing; **to_cu** to appear, seem, occur to the mind; **do_vil, do_hil** making publicly known, disclosure (Ka.); **twi.l- (twi.d--), twi.t-- (twi.t-y-)** to be foreseen; **twi.r-- (twi.r-y-)** id., be visible; **ne.t-wi.r-- (ne.t-wi.r-y-)** to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection [cf. **ne.s-** shade, reflection (To.); **nir..al** shade, shadow, reflection (Ta.)(DEDR 3679)]; **to.r- (to.ry-)** to be visible; **to.g- (to.yg-)** intuition comes (to person)(Ko.); **to_nnuka** to spring up, occur, appear to the sight, come into the mind, please; **to_nnal** imagination, suggestion, instinct; **to_nnikka** to produce an appearance, reveal, inspire; **to_r-r-uka** to produce, restore to life; **to_r-r-am** appearance, rise (of the sun), show, spectacle, festivity; **to_r-um** all, each (Ma.)(DEDR 3566). **to_n-r-u (to_n-r-i-)** to be visible (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 74**); to come to mind; to appear, seem, spring up, come into existence (**Na_lat., 2**); to be born (**Kur-al., 236**); to exist (**Tol. Er..ut. 482**); **to_r-r-u (to_r-r-i-)** id.; cause to appear, show, produce, create; n. appearance (**Te_va_. 448,2**); **to_n-r-al** appearance (**Maturaik. 46**); splendour, superiority (**Ci_vaka. 316**); great person, chief (**Pur-ana_. 21**); chief of a jungle tract; king; **to_r-r-am** appearance (**Kampara_. Kumpakarun.a. 231**); conspicuousness, prominence, distinctness in appearance (**Kur-al., 124**); origin, rise, beginning (**Man.i. 27,181**); birth, avatar (**Kampara_. Cir-ap. 11**); fame, reputation (**Kur-al., 1059**); form (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,6,6**); member, limb, part (**Tol. Po. 221**); nature (**Pur-ana_. 31**); idea (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-vatai. 78**); creation (**Tirukko_. 1, Uariyakaval**); **to_r-r-al** appearance; **to_r-r-avu** appearance, coming into existence, conspicuousness, incarnation; **to_r-um** each, every, whenever (i.e. as much as appears); a distributive suffix (**Tiruva_ca. 10,3**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.). **dakkhati** sees (Pali); **dakhati, dakhitaviye** (As'.); **dacchai, dakkhai** sees; **dakkhai, dakkha_vai** shows (Pkt.); **dr.ks., dra_ks.** sees (RV.); **dr.ks.ase_** may you appear; **adra_ks.i_t** he has seen; fut. **draks.yati**; **dakkhati, dakkhiti** (Pali); **d.e_s'un** to see (K.); **da_khvu~, da_khavvu~** to show (G.); **da_khavin.e~** (M.); **dakinava_** to see (Si.); **dakvanava_** to show (Si.); **dach-** to see (Dm.); **dacha_, daha_, darca_** (Phal.)(CDIAL 6507). **dekhati** sees (As'.); **decchiha** 2 pl.fut. **de_hai, dekkhai** (Pkt.); **dikh** to see (Gypsy); **lekh, diknauar** shows (Gypsy); **dek** to see (D..); **d.ekhan.u** (S.); **d.ekhan.**, pres. part. **d.e_dha_**, pp. **d.it.t.ha_** (L.); **dekhn.a_, dekhn.u** (WPah.); **dekhn.o** (Ku.); **dekhnu** (absol. **dekhi** as postp. 'from')(N.); **dekhiba** (A.); **dekha_** (B.); **dekhiba_** (Or.); **dekhab** (Mth.); **de_khal** (Bhoj.); **dekhai** (OAw.); **dekhna_** (H.); **dekhn.o** (Marw.); **dekhvu~** (G.); **dekhn.e~** (M.); caus.: **dekkha_lia** (Pkt.); **d.ekha_ran.u** (S.); **dekha_l.i** judge (Or.); **di_khai** is seen (OAw.); **di_khna_, dikhna_** (H.)(CDIAL 6507). **dr.s'i_** power of seeing (Skt.); **dr.s'aye_** (RV.); **drih, drihi** frown, contraction of the brows (K.); **das** sight (Si.)(CDIAL 6513). **dr.s'ika** splendid (RV.); **dr.s'ika_** appearance (RV.); **-dasika** in: **duddasika** fierce, ugly (Pali); **jis'i, dis'ike** early morning; tomorrow (WPah.); **desi_** appearance (H.)(CDIAL 6514). **dr.s'ya** visible, conspicuous (RV.); beautiful (Skt.); **-dassa** in cmpd. to be seen (Pali); **dessa** fit to be seen (Pkt.); **disi** visible, bright (Si.)(CDIAL 6515). cf. **tikar..** to shine, glimmer, be brilliant (Ta.)(DEDR 3200). **dr.s'yate_** is seen, appears (RV.); **dissati** is seen (Pali); **dissai, di_sai** is seen (Pkt.); fut. **di_sihisi** (Pkt.); **d.isan.u** to see, look, expect; pres. part. **d.isando** expected (of month, year etc.; i.e. next, coming)(S.); **dis'n.o~** to appear (WPah.); **dissan., d.issan., dissun.** to appear, be seen (L.); **dissn.a_** (P.); **disaun.a_** to tell (P.); **disai** i sseen, appears (OB.); **dis'n.u, dhis'n.u** to see

(WPah.); **disiba_, dusiba_**, caus. **disa_iba_** (Or.); **di_sai** (OAw.); **disna_, dasna_** to be seen (H.); **disna_** to see (H.); **di_sai** is seen (OMarw.); **di_sai** sees (OG.); **di_svu~** to appear, seem (G.); **disn.e~** (M.); **dista_** (Konkan.i); **disenava_** (3 sg. pres. **disi**)(Si.); **d.e_s'un** to see (K.)(CDIAL 6516). **dr.s.t.a** seen (AV.); **dit.t.ha** seen; **dit.t.haka** visible (Pali); **dr.t.ham.ti** they saw; **drr.t.haga** seen (NiDoc.); **dat.t.ha, dit.t.ha, det.t.ha** seen (Pkt.); **dit.** to see (pret. of **pas'-** to see)(Wot..); **lit.h, li_ch** saw (pret. of **bi_ch**)(Bshk.); **d.it.h** (Tor.); **drhis.t.u** (pret. of **dacha_-**)(Pahl.); **d.it.ho** seen (S.); **d.it.t.ha_** (pret. of **vekhan.**)(L.); **dit.ha** was seen (OB.); **di_t.ha_** (pret. of **dekhai**)(OAw.); **dhi_t.h, dhi_t.ha_** seen (H.); **d.i_t.hna_, di_t.hna_** to see, look at, take aim; **d.it.hna_** to be seen; **dit.hauna_** patch put on child's forehead to avert evil eye (H.); **di_t.hu~** seen (G.); **dut.u** seen (Si.)(CDIAL 6518). **dr.s.t.apu_rva** seen before (MBh.); **dut.uviri_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6519). {Echo word.} **dr.s.t.i** seeing, sight (S'Br.); **dit.t.hi** view (Pali.Pkt.); **di_t.h, d.i_t.h** sight, jealous glance, evil eye; **d.i_t.h-bhet.** meeting (Ku.); **d.it.h** sight (N.); **dit.hak, d.it.hak** waking state (A.); **dit.hi** sight (MB.); **di_t.h, d.i_t.h**^{i} (Bhoj.); **di_t.hi~_, d.i_t.hi~_** (OAw.); **di_t.h, di_t.hi_, d.i_t.h** (H.); **di_t.h** (M.); **dit.a** (Si.); **d.et.hi~_** meeting (S.); **dret.hi** sight (OG.)(CDIAL 6520). **dr.s.t.va_** having seen (AV.); **dat.t.hu, dit.t.ha_** (Pali); **dat.t.hu_n.a** (Pkt.); **dut.a, dat.aya, dt.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 6521). **tarican-am** auspicious sight, perception, view; eye (**Kuruparam.**); appearance; sight as of a great person, a deity (**Ja_n-ava_. Ma_vali. 48**); mirror, looking glass; **tarican-ai** sight; understanding (**Man.i. 30,258**); mirror;[cf. **a_dars'a** mirror (S'Br.); **a_dars'aka** (R.); **a_da_sa** (Pali)(CDIAL 1143)]; **tarici-ttal** to see, behold; to obtain sight as of an idol, a great person, a sacred place (Ta.lex.) **dars'a** moon when just visible (AV.MBh.); **da_sa** seeing (Pkt.); **d.asu** sign (S.); **das** sight (Si.)(CDIAL 6207). **dars'ana** seeing (RV.); **dassana** (Pali); **dras'ana, dasana, dasan.a** (As'.); **dars'ana** (NiDoc.); **dassan.a, dam.san.a, darisan.a** (Pkt.); **d.asin.i_** pointing out, forefinger (S.); **dasuna** sight, view (Si.)(CDIAL 6208). **dars'ani_ya** to be looked at, beautiful (TS.); **dassani_ya** beautiful (Pali); **dassan.i_a, dam.san.i_a, dam.san.ijja, darisan.i_ya, darisan.ijja** (Pkt.); **las'ani_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6209). **dars'ayati** shows (AV.); **dasse_ti** (Pali); **dras'ayitu, dras'eti, dasayitu, dasayitpa_** (As'.); **dars'aveti** (NiDoc.); **dasse_i, dam.se_i, dam.sai, darise_i, darisai** (Pkt.); **d.asan.u** to point out (S.); **das'n.u** to point out (WPah.); **dassan., d.assan.** to show, tell (P.); **dam.sa_vai** makes show (Pkt.); **d.asa_van.** (L.); **dasa_un.a_** (P.); **da~_jnu, da~_dnu** to compare, compete (N.)(CDIAL 6210). **dars'ita** exposed to view (R.); **dam.sia** (Pkt.); **dassi_** pattern (L.); **dasi** evidence, sign, trace (N.)(CDIAL 6211).

4194.**Image: to look at**: **tha_r** to observe (Par.); **stare_n** to star, keep eyes fixed on (OHG.); **thar** to look, see; **tho_r, tar-** (Pas'.); **thar** to look at (Shum); **tha_r-** to see, read (Wot..); **tha-, ta-** to see; 1 sg. **tawum** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13743). **tarucu** to search, examine, investigate (Te.); **da_h-(da_st-)** to seek, search; motion base **da_ska-** (Pe.); **da_h-** id. (Mand..); **dahpa (daht-)** to seek, search for, desire, want; n. search, desire, longing (Kui); **ta_h'nai** to seek; **da_h'nai** to trace; **dah'-** to search (Kuwi); **dajna_** to guess, grope for (Kur.)(DEDR 3100).

4195.**Image: seeing**: **dakkhin** adj, [fr. **dakkhati**] seeing, perceiving; **ati_ra-dakkhin.i_ na_va_** a ship out of sight of land; **dassa** to see or to be seen, perceiving; **dasika** to be seen, to behold; **dasa** to be seen, seeing; **dassana** seeing, looking; **dassita** shown, exhibited, performed; **dassa_vin** seeing, being aware of; one who sees (Pali.lex.) **das.t.oiki** to know, recognize (Sh.); **das.t.ini** experience (Sh.)(CDIAL 14589). **daks.ata_** dexterity (Skt.); **das.t.an** a charm (Kho.)(CDIAL 6118). **draks.u** intelligence (Dhp.); **daks.a** able, clever; ability, skill (of hostile or injurious being)(RV.); **dakkha** skiled; skill (Pali); **dakkha, daccha** clever (Pkt.); **dakkh** beautiful; taste, relish (P.); **das** clever; skill (Si.); **Ödaks.** be able (Skt.)(CDIAL 6116). **da~_ho** skilfully (H.);

da_ks.ya skill (MBh.)(CDIAL 6252). cf. **da_sa** knowing man (Skt.)(CDIAL 6317). **daks.a_** living energy (JBr. i.151); **daks.a** spiritual power, spirit (RV. viii.48.8)(Vedic.lex.)

4196.**Images: seeing; vying with**: **dekkha_** seeing (Ka.); **de_kha_va** seeing; sight, view, prospect (M.); **dekkha_ dekkhi** emulation, vying with (Ka.); **de_kho_ de_khi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4197.**Opportunity; stare; inquiry**: **tarka** inquiry (Skt.); conjecture (MBh.); **takka** doubt (Pali); guess (Pkt.); reasoning, argumentation (Si. st. **taku-**); **t.a~_k** guess, estimate (B.); **takk** guess, sight (P.); **t.akar** stare (P.); **ta_k** stare (B.); fixed stare (Or.); **ta_k** time, opportunity (N.); opportunity (Aw.)(CDIAL 5489). **takkan.a** conjecturing (Skt.Pali); **takkan.a_** wish (Pkt.); **c.akini** take care of (Sh.); **takan.** looking blank (Ku.); **takan.a** seeing (Ku.)(CDIAL 5715). **tarkayati** thinks, guesses (MBh.); **takke_ti** thinks of (Pali); **takke_i** guesses (Pkt.); **c.akoiki** to look at, inspect (Sh.); **takk^{a}na_** to guess, see (P.); **takkan.** to watch (L.); **takun.** to think, see (L.); **takan.u** to guess, look at (S.); **ta_kn.o** to look at (Ku.); **ta_knu** to aim at (N.); **ta_ka_** to behold, aim at (B.); **t.a~_ka_** to guess at (B.); **ta_kiba_, t.a_kiba_** to stare, wait for, expect (Or.); **ta_kab** to look at, seek (Mth.); **ta_kal** to gaze (Bhoj.); **ta_kai** (OAw.); **ta_kna_** to look for (H.); **t.ak** stare (H.); **ta_kvu~, taka_svu~** to look at (G.); **t.akn.e~** to gaze at (M.); **takanava_** to regard, heed (Si.)(CDIAL 5716).

4198.**Instruct**: **de_s'in** showing, instructing (Mn.); **de_s'aka** one who shows (Ma_rkP.); **su-de_sika** good teacher (Pali); **de_saka** showing (Pali); **de_siya, de_saya** teacher (Pkt.); **yak-dessa_** exorcist (Si.)(CDIAL 6554). **de_s'ayati** shows, orders (MBh.); teaches (Skt.); **de_se_ti** points out (Pali); **des'is.yam.ti** will order (NiDoc.); **de_se_i** tells, orders (Pkt.); **desanava_** to teach, preach (Si.)(CDIAL 6551). **de_s'ana_** instruction (SaddhP.); **de_sana_** instruction (Pali); **de_san.a_** (Pkt.); **desan.a** (OG.); **desun** pl. discourses (OSi.); **desnen** by preaching (OSi.)(CDIAL 6550). **Inspector**: **de_s.t.r.** in cmpd. 'pointer' (BhP.); **de_s.t.ra** indication (RV.); **d.it.t.ha_, d.it.ha_** inspector, watchman (Ku.); **d.it.t.ho** official next in rank above mukhiya_ (N.); **d.i_t.h** conjuror (H.)(CDIAL 6344). **Direction**: **tikku < dik** nom. sg. of **dis'** cardinal and intermediate points, eight quarters; protection, shelter, aid, asylum, refuge (**Upate_caka_. Civara_ma. 42**); season, opportunity (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 215**)(Ta.lex.) **dis'** show (Skt.); direction, region (RV.); **dis'a_** (MBh.); **disa_** (Pali); **disa_su** loc. pl. in the provinces (As'.); **disa_, disi** (**disi_** in cmpds.) direction, quarter (Pkt.); **payim dis'e_** on the far side; **dis'a_** towards (Tor.); **di_s'** place (Sh.); **dih, diha_** means, direction; **di** by help of; **diha_-dihi** in different directions; **dih-moh** loss of direction, loss of one's way (A.); **disi** direction (OAw.); **dis** direction, side (H.); **disi** (OG.); **dasaya** (Si.)(CDIAL 6339). **dis'ati** points out (RV.); pres. part. (Mn.); **disati** points out (Pali); **disai** tells (Pkt.); **disna_** to show, exhibit (H.)(CDIAL 6340). **dis'a_ri_** pilot (MB.)(CDIAL 6341). **dis'yate_** is shown (MBh.)(CDIAL 6342). cf. **de_s'a** point, region, part (VS.); province, country (R.)(CDIAL 6547). **d.eha_n.o** of one's country (S.)(CDIAL 6548). **de_s'aja_ta** native (MBh.); **d.eha_i_** fellow-villager (S.)(CDIAL 6549). **de_s'a_ntarin** living in a foreign country; **de_s'a_ntarita** (Gaut.); **de_s'a_ntara** foreign country (Mn.); **de_sam.taria** (Pkt.); **di_e_l** foreign, strange (Bshk.)(CDIAL 6552). **disa_war** foreign country or market, foreign goods (H.); **disa_ur, disaur** (P.); **disa_wari_, desa_wari_** foreign (H.)(CDIAL 6553). **de_s'i_ya** peculiar to or inhabiting a country (S'rS.); **de_s'ya** indigenous (R.); **de_sia** (Pkt.); **d.ehi_** of one's own country (S.); **desi** native, of the plains of India (N.); **desi** country-made or -born (B.Or.); **desi_** inhabitant (OAw.); **desi_** native (Mth.H.Marw.); **des'i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 6555). **Cultivated field**: **des'** cultivated field (Pas'.); **des** plaints of India (Ku.N.); **de_s'a** point, region, part (VS.); province, country (R.); **de_sa** place, country (Pali); **de_s', di_s'** village (Phal.); **desr.o** a small country

(Marw.); **des'i_** village (Ash.); **les** earth, world, life (Gypsy)(CDIAL 6547). **de_s'a** place, country (As'.); **desa** portion (As'.); **des'a** region, country (NiDoc.Kharl.); **de_sa** part, country (Pkt.); **les** earth, world, life; **de_s** place, camping-ground (Gypsy); **de_s'** village (Wg.); country (Kal.); **de_s'a** far, distant (Kaql.); **dis'** country (K.); **d.ehu** (S.); **de_s'** (WPah.); **des** country, the plains of India (Ku.N.); **des** country (B.); **desa** (Or.); **des** (Mth.); **desa** (OAw.); **des** (H.); **desr.o** a small country (Marw.); **des** country (G.M.); **desa** (Si.)(CDIAL 6547).

4199.**Indian jalap**: **tigad.e, tigud.u, tigud.e, tegad.e** Indian jalap, ipomoea turpethum (Ka.); **tigad.i** id. (Tu.); **tegad.a** id. (Te.); **triput.a_, tripus.a_, tribhan.d.i_** (Skt.)(DEDR 3199). **trivr.ta_** ipomoea turpethum (Sus'r.); **trola_** (Khot.); **tivuta_** convolvulus turpethum (Pali); **tirvi_** ipomoea turpethum (used as a purgative)(P.); **tiure** a partic. plant (used for staining nails)(N.); **tiur.i_, teur.i_** i. turpethum (B.); **tiur.i** the creepers i. turpethum and operculina turpethum (root used as a laxative)(Or.); **tewr.i_** convolvulus or ipomoea turpethum (H.); **ted.** c. turpethum (M.); **tevd.i_** i. turpethum (M.)(CDIAL 6055).

4200.**Image: crab**: **deji, ed.eji, d.eji, jeji** a crab (Tu.lex.) **kad.ala-deji, kallu-deji, kudure-deji, bapponi-deji, mad.ake-deni, mukkuru-deji, mette-deji, varka_ra-deji** are some of the species of crab (Tu.lex.) cf. **tekku** to seize, grasp, receive (Ta.)(DEDR 3407). cf. **it.ukku** claws of lobster (Ma.)(DEDR 444). cf. **esad.i, en.d.raka_yi, e_d.i** a crab (Ka.); **nan.t.u** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4201.**Sour**: **tissa_** sour; **tissna_** to turn sour, acid (Kur.); **tise** sour (Malt.)(DEDR 3215). **tiri (-v-, -nt-)** to become sour as milk (Ta.)(DEDR 3246). **trok** bitter, rancid (Kho.); **t.rako** sour, fusty; **t.rakijan.u** to become sour or unpalatable from keeping (S.); **trakkah., tarakkhan.** to rot, go putrid, ferment, stink; **trak** stink; **trakkun.** to stink (L.); **tarakn.a_, tarkkan.a_** to rot, go putrid, ferment (P.); **tak** sour, acid; **t.aka_** to grow sour or acid; **t.ak** sourness; **t.aka, t.akuya_** sour (B.); **t.aka** sour, acid, any sour or acid substance (Or.); **dak, dek** rotten (of food)(Bshk.); **daka, dag** rotten, old (Gaw.)(CDIAL 5617). **tikta** pungent, bitter (MBh.); **tiktaka** (R.); **titta** pungent, acrid, bitter (Pali.Pkt.); **ti_to, tit** (Ku.); **titi_n.o** to be offended (Ku.); **tito** bitter, acrid, pungent (N.); **tita_** bitter; **titika_** slightly bitter (A.); **tita, tita_** bitter (B.); **ti_t** (Mth.); **ti~_t** (Bhoj.); **ti~ta_** pungent; **titta_l, titta_r** sharp, astute, knavish (H.); **tit** pungent, bitter (Si.); **t.i_t.** bitter (P.); **ti_d, tid** bitter (Tor.); **cit.u_** bitter (Sh.)(CDIAL 5806). **savita_na_, sawi_ta_na_** to set the teeth on edge, be sour; **hovi-, oy-** to be sour; **savta** sour; **sovit_ta_** bitter (Go.); **soy- (-t-)** to be sour, become sour (Kond.a); **hoy- (-t-)** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 2860). **cikku** rancid smell of oil or ghee on clothes etc. (**Tiruva_lava_. 16,23**); **sikku** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **raita_** vegetable preparation with mustard and curds (Bhoj.); **ra_yta_, ra_eta_** pumpkins or cucumbers sliced and pickled (H.); **ra_itu~** a mustard pickle (G.); **ra_yte~** seasoning made by mixing mustard, sour milk etc. with various fruits (M.); cf. **ra_jika_ + tikta** (CDIAL 10689).

4202.**Belch**: **denk, denka_** belching (Kon.lex.) **d.a_kur** belch (K.); **d.aka_ru** (S.); **d.aka_r, d.aka_rna_** (P.); **d.aka_r** belch; **d.aka_rn.o** to belch, digest (Ku.); **d.aka_r** belch; **d.aka_rnu** vb. (N.); **d.aka_ra** vomiting (Or.); **d.aka_r** belch; **d.aka_rna_, d.a~ka_rna_** vb. (H.); **d.aka_r** (M.); **d.haka_ra, d.han:ka_ra, d.he~ka_ra** belch (Or.); **d.he~ka_r** (Mth.); **d.haka_r, d.hika_r** (H.); **d.he~ka_r** (M.); **d.re~_k** to belch (Dm.)(CDIAL 5521). **te_kkam** eructation (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 20, Vya_. Pak. 155**); **te_kku (te_kki-)** to belch (**Te_va_. 529,3**); n. belching, eructation (**Kur-al., 942, Urai.**); **te_kk-it.u** to belch, eructate (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaiyeri. 46); te_kk-er-i** to belch (**Kampara_. Pa_laka_. A_r-r-up. 10**); **tekit.t.u** vomiting sensation; **tevit.t.u (tevit.t.i-)** to chew the cud (**Pur-ana_. 161**)(Ta.lex.) **te_kkuka** to belch; **te_kkam** nausea, unsubdued anger;

te_n.n.uka to feel nausea, sob; **tekit.t.u** belching; **tikat.t.uka** to belch, feel nausea; **te_t.t.uka** to belch, ruminate (Ma.); **te.kl** a belch (Ko.); **t.k- (t.ky-)** to belch (To.); **te_gu, te_ku** id.; n. a belch; **te_guvike** belching; **d.e_gu, d.e_ku** to belch (Ka.); **t.kili** a belch (Kod..); **te_gu** id. (Tu.); **te_guni** to belch (Tu.); **de_vu** (nausea) to be caused in stomach (Te.); **d.e_kur** a belch (Nk.); **de_k- (-t-)** to belch; **de_kun.** a belch (Kond.a); **te_pka (< te_k-p-; te_kt-)** to vomit; n. vomiting (Kui); **te_mpu (te_mpi-)** to sob violently (**Ven:kaikko_. 329**)(Ta.lex.); **deriki** a belch (Ka.); **t(r)e~_cu, tre_n(u)cu, te_ncu** to belch, eructate; **t(r)e~_pu, tre_n(u)pu, te_npu** belching, a belch (Te.); **d.e_rg, d.e_rk, d.erka_** id. (Kol.); **de_r** a belch due to indigestion; **de_r** (pl. **d.e_rk-**; sic), **d.erka** a belch (Go.); **d.e_rk-** to belch (Kond.a); **d.reb in-** id. (Pe.); **drebali, d.reb- (-it-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3451). **To make noise**: **tevit.t.u** to make noise (**Ain:kur-u. 468**)(Ta.lex.)

4203.**Broken to pieces**: **tig- (-it-)** to press down hard, lay pressure on (Kond.a); **tig- (tikt-)** to push (Pe.); **tig-** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3205). **takar (-v-, -nt-)** to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), be shattered, crushed, bruised, be scattered (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to break to pieces, strike, dash to the ground, cuff, strike with the knuckled (as on the head), bruise, fracture (as a bone), break the ranks of an army, ruin, destroy, break open (a blister, boil); n. dust, powder, shiver, fragment (Ta.); **takaruka** to be crushed, smashed; **takarkka** to smash, crush, demolish, be noisy, play boisterously; **takarcca** breaking in pieces; **takarppu** loud noise, great profusion (Ma.)(DEDR 2999). **deg-** to break off, come to an end; **deg-** to burst; **deha_na_** to break; **deg-** to break; **degana_** id.; **dekhana_** to tear, rend (Go.); **tegis- (-t-)** to abandon (as one's life) in recklessness, put an end to (Kond.a); **tege, tegi, tegu** to put or extinguish (Ka.); **tekkuni** to be extinguished; **tekka_vu, tokka_vu, tokko_vu** to extinguish as fire (Tu.); **tekki** to be extinguished; **tekd.i** to extinguish (Kor.); **tegu** to die; **tegulu, tevulu** disease, sickness; **tegat.a_r-u** to die, perish, come to an end (Te.); **tik- (tikt-)** to die (Kol.); **tikk-** id. (Nk.); **tik-** to die (Nk.)(DEDR 3406). **Image: to press down hard**: **dhakkayati** annihilates (Dha_tup.); **daka** a push, blow (K.); **dhaku** (S.); **dhakka_** (L.P.); collision, push (N.Ku.); **dha_kka_** push (B.); **dha~_ka_** forcibly pushing (Ku.); **dhaka_** (Or.); **dhak** shock, sudden terror (H.); **dhakka_** push (H.); **dhaka_-dhaki_** rush (OMarw.); **dhakko** push (G.); **dhaka_, d.haka_** (M.); **dhakkn.a_** to push, oust (P.); **dhakir.an.u** to half-clean rice by beating it in a mortar (S.); **dhakeln.o** to push (Ku.); **dhakelnu** (N.); **dhakelna_, d.hakelna_** (H.); **dhakelvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 6701). **dak- (-t-)** to remove, take off (Pe.); **dak-** to take off, peel (Mand..)(DEDR 3007).

4204.**Image: lute**: **cen:ko_t.t.i-ya_r..** a kind of stringed musical instrument, one of four kinds of ya_r.. (Ta.lex.)

4205.**Image: crane**: **d.hi_n:g** ardea nivea (L.); **d.hem.ka** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **d.hem.ki_** crane (Pkt.); **bad.hi~_g** (L.); **d.hi~_g** (P.); **d.he~ka_, d.hek** ardea sibirica, a long-legged person (H.); **d.him.ka, d.him.ga** a kind of bird (Pkt.); **d.hikicya_u** a kind of bird, longlegged spider (N.); **dhi_n:g** crane (L.); **dhan:ka** crow (Pali); **dham.kha, d.ham.kha, d.ham.ka** (Pkt.); **dhva_n:ks.a** crow, the white crane ardea nivea (Skt.); **dhu_n:ks.n.a_** white crane (TS.); **d.hun:ks.a_** (VS.); **d.he_n:ka** a kind of bird (Skt.)(CDIAL 6903). **Image:heron**: **co_n:ku** heron (**Aka. Ni.**); cf. **kon:ga** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4206.**Pond**: **digi, dighi** oblong pond (B.); **dighi** (Or.); **di_ghi** large tank, small lake (A.); **digi_, di_ghi_, digg(h)i_** pond (H.); **di_rghika_** oblong pond (MBh.); **digghia_, di_hiya_** pond (Pkt.); **digu-vil** (Si.)(CDIAL 6372).

4207.**Image: house lizard**: **kudur d.okka** a kind of lizard (Pa.); **kudur d.okke** id. (Go.); **kudur d.ekke** garden lizard (Go.); **kidri d.okke** house lizard (Go.)(DEDR 1712). **d.okke** lizard (Kol.Go.); **d.okka** id. (Pa.); **d.okod.e** a kind of lizard (Ga.); **pidri_-d.okke_** the house-lizard (Go.); **d.ru'i** sp. lizard (Kuwi); **d.o_ki** lizard (Kond.a); **d.oi** chameleon (Kui)(DEDR 2977). **kudur** a wall; ke_r, go_d.e (Ka.lex.) **torhot, ghirr.i** a lizard (Santali.lex.) **sarat.u** a lizard (Skt.lex.) **tuska** iguana (Kur.); **tusge** a kind of lizard (Malt.)(DEDR 3289).

4208.**Shop**: **duka_nu** a shop (Ka.M.H.); **duka_nuda_ra, duka_nda_ra** a shop-keeper (Ka.lex.)

4209.**Naked**: cf. **t.hugga_** idiotic, stupid (P.); **t.hun:ga_** lopped off, pollard, naked, solitary (Or.); **t.hu~gna_** dwarfish (H.)(CDIAL 5505). **t.hin:gn.a_** dwarfish (P.); **t.hi~gna_** (H.); **t.hi~gn.u~** (G.); **t.hen:guya_** broken, weak, defective (B.); **t.he~ga_, t.he~gya_, t.he~gn.a_** dwarfish (M.)(CDIAL 5501). **Image: broken**: **t.hen:guya_** broken (B.)(CDIAL 5501). **To nip**: **t.un:gau** to snip off with the fingers, to break off (Santali.lex.) **tonkhna_** to break any part of a plant with the fingers, cull or pluck a leaf or flower, prune a tree (Kur.); **toqe** to nip off (as herbs), cut off (as bamboos); end, finish (as a narrative); **toqre** to be at an end, be finished, be cut off, die; **toqro** broken, ending (Malt.)(DEDR 3479). **t.un:gau** to break off with fingers (Santali.lex.)

4210.**Image: branch of a tree**: **t.on:ge, kon:ge** the branch of a tree; **d.on:ku** to bend, to be crooked (Ka.); to shrink or retreat, hide (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **Front end of cloth**: **cun:ku** end of cloth left hanging out in dressing, pleat or fold of garment, silken tassel used in plaiting girl's hair (Ta. < Te.); **cun:gu, jun:gu** end of a turban sticking out, a small part torn and hanging to the thing, a dangling tatter (Ka.); **cun:gulu** the end(s) of a garment (Te.); **cun:gu** a skirt, the end of a cloth (Te.); **june** cloth (Kol.); **junne** dhoti (Kol.)(DEDR 2648). **to_kai** front end of cloth, plaited folds of a woman's cloth (Ta.); **to_ka** portion of men's cloth dangling behind (Go.)(DEDR 3538). **ton:kal** end of a garment hanging down, decorative hangings as of cloth, festoons, garland (Ta.); **ton.n.al** hangings, drapery, tassel (Ma.)(DEDR 3478). **soga_** skirt of a garment (as trailing along or hanging loosely)(M.)(DEDR 2875). **Image: upper garment**: **ton:kal** cloth worn as upper garment by women; **ton:kal-po_t.u-tal** to wear a cloth as upper garment (Ta.lex.) **Image: cloth spread over waterpots**: **ton:kal** cloth spread over the water-pots while carrying water to wash a corpse (**Ci. Ci. 2,95**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: to incline; bend; head or ear of corn; dangling**: **to~gal** a head or ear of corn (M.); **ton:kal** peacock's tail; **ton:gu** to hang, be pendent, hang down, swing, stoop; (Ka.); to lie down, recline, bend, incline, sleep; **ton:gun.d.u** to sleep, lie down, recline; **ton:gi cu_cu** to peep; **ton:god.lu** (pl.) bundle, bunch (Te.); **ton:gal, ton:ge** a cluster, bundle, bunch, mass, tassel, tuft; **ton:ku** to stoop (Ka.); **ton:g, ton:glu** cluster of blossoms, bunch of fruit (Tu.); **d.ongu** suspended, dangling, hanging, dependent from; **d.ongu inba** to be suspended (Kui); **t.angna_** to suspend, hang; refl. pass. **t.angrna_** (Kur.); **tonqe** to bend, bend the knees slightly while dancing; **tonqro** bent (Malt.) **ton:ku (ton:ki-)** to hang, be suspended, hang down, dangle, be dependent, servile (Ta.); **ton:kuka** to hang, be pendent, depend on; **ton.n.al** hangings, drapery, tassel (Ma.); **tong- (tongy-)** to hang, hang oneself; **tongc-** to hang (Ko.)(DEDR 3478). **t.u~gni_** cutting ears of corn without stalks (Bi.); **t.ugna_** ear of wheat (Bi.)(CDIAL 5467). **t.ukulo** shoot, twig (Ku.); **t.u_k** id. (Ku.)(CDIAL 5466). **ton:kor** to hang down, to hang down loosely (Santali.lex.) **Image: wheat-sheaf**: **t.hek** wheat-sheaf (L.)(CDIAL 5509). cf. **jeki, jiki** the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs (Pe.); **je_n:gu** (pl. **je_ka**) head of rice (Kui)(DEDR 2750). cf. **sa_kha_, sa_kha** branch (Pali); **s'a_kha_** branch (RV.)(CDIAL 12376). **Image: awn**: **sun:ga** a sting, an awn, as of grain, grass etc.; **sun:gawanic kanae** it has a sting; **sun:ga hor. ho~ menaka** there is also dhan that has awns (Santali.lex.) **A grain**: **s'un:ga_** sheath

or calyx of young bud (Gr.S.); awn of barley etc. (Skt.); **honga** root of certain wild creeper (used medicinally for relief of fistula, ulcers and similar diseases)(K.); **su~_g, su~_gh** beard of wheat (Bi.); **xun.** awn of corn, anything pointed (A.); **sun:g** awn, hair of caterpillar (B.); **sun:ga, sun:ka** awn of barley etc. (Or.); **sun:ga_** hair of caterpillar (Or.); **s'un:gulu** ear of corn with grain in it (Kho.); **su_ala** (Pkt.); **t.u~gna_** ear of wheat; **t.u~gni_** cutting ears without stalks (Bi.)(CDIAL 12509). **su~a_, sua~_** a kind of grass and its seed, panicum frumentaceum, sarsaparilla (Or.); **s'u_kaka** barley, a bearded kind of wheat (Skt.)(CDIAL 12561). **sur.vu~** to cut off pluck up weeds in a field of millet (G.)(CDIAL 12562). **Image: barley**: **s'u_kaka** a kind of grain; **s'u_ka-dha_nyam** any awned grain, as barley (Skt.lex.) **Image: awn of grain**: **s'u_ka** awn of grain (R.); bristle, spike (esp. of insects)(Skt.); **su_ka** awn of barley, etc. (Pali); **su_a** awn of rice, etc. (Pkt.H.); bristle, hair (H.); **s'u** reed (Wg.); **suo** porcupine's quill (S.); **su~a_** tendril (B.); **sua~_** beard of some grains, tendril (Or.); **suwa_** awn of grain, bristle, hair (H.); **sua_-ba_l.ia_** hairy caterpillar (Or.); **su_ala** awn of rice, etc. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12560). **to_gal** a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament (M.)(DEDR 3478). **tu_n:gu** the beard of barley etc. (Tu.); **tu_n:galu** awny, full of beard as corn (Tu.)(DEDR 3376). **tu_n:ku** to hang, be suspended, droop as a plant; **tu_n:kall** pendant, anything suspended (Ta.); **tu_kkam** ornamental hanging (Ta.); **tu_n.n.uka** to hang, dangle (Ma.); **tu.g** to hang (Ko.); **tu_n:ku, gu_gu** to hang, dangle (Ka.); **tu_ku** hanging (Tu.); **tu~_gu** to hang (Te.); **du_n** to dangle (Kond.a); **tu_ng** to hang (Kuwi); **tu_k** to hang (Kuwi)(DEDR 3376). **su~_r.** beard of wheat (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 12516). **t.u~_r., t.u~_r.a_** beard of wheat (Bi.); **thor.i** lower lip, beard (Or.)(CDIAL 5853). **t.od.o** beard (Pe.); **t.od.i** chin (Ga.)(DEDR App.40). **t.hod.i_** chin (S.P.); **t.hor.i_, t.hor.hi_** (H.)(CDIAL 5853). **Image: oblique**: **co_n:kutal** to incline, to be oblique; **co_n:ku-vet.t.u** rough dressing in timber; slanting cut, as of rafters (Ta.lex.) **Image: to incline**: **co_n:ku** to incline; to be oblique (**Na_.**); **cen:kuttu** perpendicularity, steepness; steep side of a mountain, precipice (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **cen:ko_t.u** steep precipice, precipitous cliff (**Na_lat.i, 372**)(Ta.lex.)

4211.**Image: fig**: **to_ga** fig, fig-tree (Kui); ficus glomerata (Kond.a); **to_ya** fig (Kuwi); **to_y** ficus glomerata (Pa.); **to_y marin** id. (Ga.); **toia_, to_ya** id. (Go.); **to_ga mar** id. (Pe.); **gu_ge** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3537). **loa** ficus glomerata (Santali.lex.) Ficus glomerata, ficus racemosa: **udumbara** (Skt.); **cluster-fig, gular fig** (Eng.); **gular, paroa, lelka, umar, tue, dimeri** (H.); **jajnadumar, jagya-domur** (B.); **umbar, audumbara** (M.); **umbaro** (G.); **kath-gular, krumbal, rumbal, batbor, palak, kakammal, dadhuri** (P.); **attimanu, moyui, bodda, paid, mari, medi** (Te.); **atti** (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **rumdi-rooku** (Kon.); habitat: all parts of India; parts used: root, root-bark, leaves, fruit, milky-juice and galls... action: bark, leaves and unripe fruit are astringent... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 548).

4212.**Boatman**: **don:gait** a boatman, a man of the Jora caste; **d.on:ga_** (H.)(Mundari.lex.) **d.onga** a canoe; d.ongako caloala, gar.a peregea: they have put the canoe in motion, the river is full (Mu.) (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1251). **Boat, vessel, junk**: **co_n:ku** boat, vessel, junk (**Tiruvil.ai. Valaivi_. 34**); **djong** (Javanese); **tjo_gu** (Te.); **jo_ga** (Ka.); **co_n:ku-vet.t.u** rough dressing of timber; slanting cut as of rafters (Ta.lex.) **d.on:ga** a canoe; rancira talaore begar d.a_n.te, da gompar.aidijadte d.on:gako calaojada: on the Ranchi lake they row a boat, lit., they set a boat in motion without a pole, by continually moving the water aside; **d.on:ga d.umbuitana, calaotam**: the canoe sinks, make it go, i.e., I have nothing more to eat, give me a loan (Mundari.lex.) **Boat**: **d.u~_d.o** boat (S.); **d.o~_gi_** boat (Aw.Bhoj.); **d.o_n.d.a_** boat (L.); **d.u_n.d.a_** boat (L.); **d.ungi** dug-out canoe (Or.); **d.u~r., d.u~r.h** trough, wooden or bamboo water-channel, gutter (N.)(CDIAL 5568). **duna:n** a small boat; **duna:n patte:ji** they are plying

the boat (Sora.lex.) **d.uno** ferry boat (Ku.); small boat (usu. of one piece of wood)(N.); **d.u_no** small earthen vessel (Sh.); **d.u~_ga** a kind of covered boat (K.); **d.o~ga_** trough, canoe, ladle (H.); a sort of boat or canoe (M.); **d.onga_** canoe made of plantain-sheath (A.); **d.ona** canoe, boat (B.); **d.uni** canoe, boat (B.); **d.u~go** small boat (usu. of one piece of wood)(N.); **d.e~_gi** boat (Bhoj.); **d.e~gi_** small boat, canoe (H.); **d.omgi_** small box for betel (Pkt.); **d.u~go** tobacco pipe (G.); **d.anga_** small country boat, dug-out canoe (Or.); **d.angi** canoe (Or.); **d.ina_** boat, canoe (B.A.); **d.inga_** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 5568). **donwa_h** man who works the hollow irrigation log (Bi.)(CDIAL 6643). **d.o_ga_, d.o_gha_** a deep boat (P.); **d.ungi** dug-out canoe (Or.); **d.o_gi_** boat (Bhoj.Aw.); **d.o_ga_** trough, canoe, ladle (H.); a sort of boat or canoe (M.)(CDIAL 5568). **pun-aikalam peyta to_n.i : Ci_vaka. 967**)(Ta.lex.) **to_n.i** dhoney (Ta.Ma.); **do_ni** (Te.); **do_n.i** (Tu.) boat, dhoney; ship; float, raft, canoe; water-trough; projections, bastions in a fortress wall; mud, mire; water (Ta.); **to_n.i-k-kuttakai** contract for a whole **to_n.i** without reference to the number of trips or weight of cargo (Ta.); **to_n.i-t-tur-ai** port, harbour (Ta.lex.){2 **padakku** = 1 **tu_n.i** [cf. **patakku** a mesure of capacity = 2 kurun.i (**patakkumun- ... tu_n.ikkil.avi : Tol. Er..ut. 239**); 4 **a_d.haka** = one **dro_n.a**; **tu_n.i** a measure of capacity = 4 marakka_l (**cen:kol.l.um karun:kol.l.um tu_n.i patakken-r-u : Na_lat.i. 387**); id. (Ma.)]}

4213.**Image: small bamboo basket with a contracted opening**: **t.un:ki** a small bamboo basket with a contracted opening (Santali.lex.) cf. **te_n:ku-tal** to rise to the brim, fill, become full (**Tiruppu. 501**); **te_n:ku- mukantal.a-ttal** mesuring grain etc. with a standard measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 7, Urai.**); **ten:ku** coconut-palm, cocos nucifera (**Pur-ana_. 29**); **ten:gu** id. (Ka.); **ten.n.u** id. (Ma.); **te_n:ka_y** coconut (**Nan-. 186, Mayilai.**); **t.en:ka_ya** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Water-vessel made of coconut shell**: **d.omgi_, d.omgali_** small box for betel (Pkt.); **d.umgha** water-vessel made of coconut shell (Pkt.); **d.u_n.o** small earthen vessel (Sh.)(CDIAL 5568). cf. **d.oiyo** coconut shell used as bowl (G.)(CDIAL 5573). **Shell**: **d.o_ki** tortoise shell (Pa.); **d.okka** hard covering of a nut, etc., shell (Te.); **d.o_k** shell (of tortoise, egg)(Go.); **d.a_ki** shell (of tortoise, coconut, egg)(Kui)(DEDR 2989). **tokre** shell (Kol.); **t.okre** shell of egg (Go.)(DEDR 2978).

4214.**Distant**: **tu_ram** remoteness, distance (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-vatai. 240**); **tu_ratai** distance; **tu_rantolai** great distance, long way (Ta.){Echo word.}; **tu_ra-ka_ri** far sighted man of action (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **dunik** far, distant (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6492). **du_ra** distant (RV.); distance (S'Br.); **du_ram, du_re_** adv. far away (RV.); **du_ra** distant (Pali.Pkt.); **dura** (NiDoc.); **dur, dura, du_r, du_ro, di_ra** (Gypsy); **du_r, du_ra** (Dm.); **du_r** (Tir.Pas'.Bshk.Mai.Sh.); **du_** (Tor.); **duro** (Sv.); **dhu_ro** (Phal.); **du_r^{u}** adj., **du_ri** adv. (K.); **d.u_ri** adv.; **d.u_ryo** adj. (S.); **dur, dhur** be off! (L.); **du_r** adv. far off (L.); **du_r** adv. (P.); **du_r** adv., **du_ro** adj., **du_ru~** (WPah.); pl. **du_ria~** (Wpah.); **duro** adj., **du_ri** adv. (Mth.); **dur** (N.A.B.); **du_ra** (Or.); **du_r** adj., **du_ri** adv. (Mth.); **du_r** (Bhoj.); **du_ri** (OAw.); **du_r** adj. and adv., **dur** be off! (H.); **dura_na_** to make disappear; **durna_** to get out of the way (H.); **duri_** adv. (OMarw.); **du_ru~** adj., **du_r** adv. (G.); **du_r** (M.); **dhu_ra** (Konkan.i); **dura** adj., **durin** from afar (Si.); **derea_r** distant (Pas'.); **duda_r** (Wg.); **duderi** (Kho.); **dura_r.** (Pas'.); **dura_r.i** (Gaw.); **dura_d.d.a_** (P.); **bedyu_r** (Kt.)(CDIAL 6495). **du_rata_** distance (Skt.); **dura** distance (Si.)(CDIAL 6497). **sudu_ra** very far (Mun.d.Up.); **sedu** distant (Ash.); **sudu_** (Wg.); **sudu_r** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13469).

4215.**Image: ear of wheat**: **d.un.d.ga** cropped bare; **d.un.d.ge, d.un.d.gi, d.un.d.i, d.un.d.la, d.un.d.li** bald or shaven head (Santali.lex.) **t.u_gar** orphaned of one parent (Mth.); **t.u~gni_**

cutting ears of corn without stalks (Bi.); **t.ugna_** ear of wheat (Bi.); **t.u~ga_** docked tail (H.); **t.o~g** wilful; **t.o~gal.** thick and rude (M.)(CDIAL 5467).

4216.**Image: scorpion**: **t.o~k** beak, point (H.M.); **t.o~kri_** (M.); **t.o~_ka, tu_n:ga** scorpion (Wg.); **t.a~_uke** (Shum.); **t.o~g** beak, point (H.); **t.hon:go** peck (S.); **t.hu~_gn.a_** to peck (P.); **t.hun.n.o** (Ku.); **t.hun.nu** (N.); **t.ho~gona_** blow on cheek (A.); **t.ho~g** beak (H.); **t.ho~gna_, t.hu~_gna_** to peck (H.)(CDIAL 5478). **d.akka, dakka** bitten (Pkt.); **d.akkijjai** is bitten (Pkt.); **d.a_kiba** to bite, sting (A.); **d.akori_** hornet (H.); **d.am.ka** bite, sting (Pkt.); **d.an:gan.u** bite (L.); **d.a~gan.** to bite (L.); **d.an:gn.u_, d.an:g** (P.); **d.an:ka** fangs of a snake, insect bite (Or.); **d.an:k** bite of insect or reptile (Mth.); **d.a~_k** insect sting (H.); large green wasp (G.); **d.a~_kh** a kind of wasp (G.); bite, sting (M.); **d.a~_khn.e~** to bite (M.); **dan.inu** to be cheated (N.)(CDIAL 5517).

4217.**Image: to kneel; to move on hands and knees**: **d.o~_gu, do~_gu, do~_ga_d.u** to crawl or move on the hands and knees, go on all fours as an infant (Te.); **do_guni** to crawl on hands and knees, or in a sitting position; **do_ga** crawling; **dogguni** to kneel (Tu.); **dor(a)lu** to roll, turn over; **dor(a)lincu, doral(u)cu** id. (Te.); **dorg-, dor.g-** (buffalo) to wallow (Go.); **tronga (trongi-)** to roll, (child) crawls; n. crawling, rolling; **tropka (< trok-p-**; **trokt-)** to cause to roll, roll something over and over; **torga (torgi-)** to writhe; n. writhing (Kui); **torg-** to fall; **torginai** to fall down; **torg-/trog- (-it-)** to fall; **trok- (-h-)** to drop, demolish, fell (Kuwi)(DEDR 3514). **Projecting part of the body; elbow; lower leg; knee**: **d.on:g, d.on., za~_-d.a~_** knee (Ash.); **d.ua~_lik** knee; **d.un:gurik** elbow (Shum.); **d.un:go** knee (Gaw.); **d.o_n:ga** lower leg (Wot..); **d.un:gi_** elbow (Wot..); **d.ho~ga_** hip (H.); **d.uin:gya** elbow, ankle-bone (Sv.); **do_ni** knee (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5605). **tonge** knee (Kol.); **t.onge** id. (Nk.); **t.ongre** elbow, knee (Nk.); **t.ongra, t.on:gra_** knee; **t.ongi** elbow (Go.); **kot.u** curved, bent, crooked; **kot.un.-kai** folded arm (Ta.)(DEDR 2983). **Image: hoof**: **d.ekka** hoof (Te.Nk.Ga.); **d.eka** id. (Kond.a); **dekka** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2970). **ta_ngu** (pl. **ta_kaka**) hoof (Kui)(DEDR 5523). **Image: finger-joint, knee**: **d.ho~pa_** knee (M.); **d.ho~par, d.hopar** knee, elbow, shoulder, middle joint of fingers, cheekbone, hip (Ma.)(CDIAL 5580).

4218.**Whole amount, sum**: **tuka** sum, whole amount; collection (Ma.); **toku (tokuv-, tokk-)** to be summed up, totalled; **tokuti** aggregate, total; **tokuppu** sum total; **tokai** sum, total, addition, summary (Ta.)(DEDR 3476).

4219.**Shoal of fish**: **thok** shoal of fish (A.); **thuki** remaining in a cluster (A.)(CDIAL 13675).

4220.**Collection**: **toku (tokuv-, tokk-)** to assemble, collect, accumulate, form as a whole or lump, aggregate, be summed up, totalled; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to assemble, bring together, gather, sum up, total, add, summarize; **tokuti** assembly, collection, aggregation, society, company, association, class, flock, herd, aggregate, total; **tokuppu** sum total, multitude, crowd; **tokai** assembly, collection, association, flock, herd, swarm, school, bunch, sum, total, addition, summary; **tuku (tukuv-, tukk-)** to be gathered in a mass, as the hair; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to bring together, gather in a mass as hair (Ta.); **tuka** sum, whole amount, assembly, collection; **tokuka** to join (Ma.); **tokkula_d.u** a crowd together, throng; (inscr.); **toga** party (Te.); **to_y-, toia_na_, toiya_na_** to swell (Go.)(DEDR 3476). **to_y (-v, -nt-)** to come in contact with, reach, unite, embrace, associate with, resemble (Ta.); **to_ynta_r** friends (Ta.); **to_yuka** to unite (Ma.)(DEDR 3556). **thava_** crowd, troop (of living creatures)(M.); **thavakka** collection (Pkt.); **thoku** thing (S.); **thok** party, faction, thing (L.); **thok** amount, ready money (P.); **thok** a division

of the people (Ku.); **thok** thing, affair (N.); **thoka** collection (Or.); **t.hok** mass, total (Or.); **thok** mass, body (H.); **thok** group, collection, bundle (G.); a quantity of silk (M.)(CDIAL 13675).

4221.**Whole number; wholesale**: **t.o_ku** whole or round, as a number; wholesale (Ka.); **t.ho_ka, t.ho_kal.a** (M.Te.); **t.o_ku-ta_l.e** a rough estimate (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **toku** to add, summarize (Ta.)(DEDR 3476).

4222.**Image: round mark; drop**: **thipa, thipa_** round mark, a drop (Or.); **thippai** dissolves (Pkt.); **stip** ooze, drip (Skt.)(CDIAL 13694). **the_va** drop (Pali.Pkt.); **ste_pate_** drips, drops, oozes (Dha_tup.); **te_pati** sprinkles (Dha_tup.); **thivuya** drop of water (Pkt.); **thiv-thiv** spitting (of rain)(M.)(CDIAL 13719). **sto_ka** drop (RV.); **sto_kam** adv. gradually, a little (MBh.); **tho_ka** trifle; adj. small, insignificant; **tho_kaka** (Pali); **tho_ga, thoa, tho_va, tho_vaga** little, a little (Pkt.); **thova** gradually (OG.); **thor.o_^{u}** (Sv.); **tho_r.o_** (K.); **thor.a_, thor.** scarcity (P.); **tho_r.eg** a little few (Wot..); **tho_r.o_, thor.a_** a little, few; **tho_r.o_** short (WPah.); **thor.o** a little, few (Ku.); **thor** (N.); **thor.a_** (B.Or.); **thor.** (Mth.); **tho_r** (Bhoj.); **tho_ra_** (Aw.); **thor** (Bi.); **thor.a_** (H.); **thur.na_** to fall short (H.); **thor.o** (Marw.); **thor.u~** (G.); **thox.a_** (M.); **thoro** small, few (S.); **tho_la_** (L.)(CDIAL 13720). **t.o_la** lump, excrescence, egg (Kui); **to_la** egg (Kuwi); **-to_l** in: **zarto_l** tortoise egg (Br.)(**zar- < z.ahr** (Ar.)(DEDR 3560). **sto_kya** relating to drops (TBr.); **sto_kiya** (S'Br.); **thokka** little (Pkt.); **thoko**, pl. **thwa_ka_** a little, few (Ku.); **thoka** a little (Or.); **thokkad.aa** (Skt.); **thukr.ien** obl. pl. (K.); **thik, thuk** drop (Sh.); **t.ika** little (Si.)(CDIAL 13721). **s'trok** a little (Wg.); **s'tuk** (Kt.)(CDIAL 13722).

4223.**Image: to pierce**: **so.ng- (so.nkt)** to enter (Kol.); **so_n-** id. (Nk.); **co_ng** (thorn) pierces (Pa.); **so_ng-** to be pierced into; **so_n-** to pierce, penetrate (Ga.); **ho_n:ga-** to enter (Pe.)(DEDR 2876).

4224.**Image: cluster of trees**: **co_n:ku** hilly tract thickly clustered with trees and waterd by streams or cataracts (Ta.lex.)

4225.**Image: man's hair**: **ton:kal** man's hair (**Tiva_.**); a mode of dressing woman's hair, one of aim-pa_l or dressed in five modes: **kon.t.ai, kur..al, pan-iccai, mut.i, curul.** (**Tiva_.**); the first three supra are substituted with: **al.akam, tucai** (**Ci_vaka. 2437, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4226.**Image: insignia of royalty**: **ton:kal** insignia of royalty (**A_tiyula_, 57**); white umbrella as an emblem of royalty (**Tiruppu. 871**)(Ta.lex.)

4227.**Image: projection**: **ton:kal** projection, cape, headland (Ta.lex.)

4228.**Image: clasp of an ornament**: **ton:kal** clasp of an ornament (Ta.lex.)

4229.**Image: slanting**: **toe** off the square, not at a right angle, slanting (Santali. lex.)

4230.**Image: to strike**: **t.o_kar < t.akkar** (H.) blow, stroke, collision (Ta.lex.)

4231.**A man who makes mud or plaster; mud, quagmire**: **tagor^{i}** a man who makes mud or plaster (K.); **ta_ga_r.** mortar, pit in which it is prepared (B.); **toq** mud, quagmire (Kho.); **taga_** mud (Sh.); **ta_gar.** mortar (Ku.)(CDIAL 5626). cf. **tayrgan.** potter's wheel (Ko.); **tagori** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3200). **t.ag** mud (Par.); cf. **s'a_ka** (CDIAL 5489). **tukal.** dust (Ta.); **tu_l.** dust (Ma.);

tu.j dust (Ko.); **du_l.u** dust (Tu.); **du_gar-a** dust, dirt, soot (Te.); **tu.k** dust, earth, clay (Kol.); **tu_k** earth, clay (Nk.); id., soil (Pa.); **tu_kur.** earth, clay (Ga.); **to_r.i, tor.ei, to_r.i, tor.iy, tar.i** earth, soil (Go.); **to_r.i_** dry clay, cleansing mud (Go.)(DEDR 3283). **Bog**: **cakati** mud, mire, bog, puddle (Ta.); **cavati, cavadi** mud (Ta.); **cakati** clay, mire (Ma.)(DEDR 2266).

4232.**Image: standing**: **d.in** to stand on one's toes (Go.); **d.inga_na_** to become erect (obscene)(Go.)(DEDR 851-a).

4233.**Images: weaver-bird; cord with a loop to carry a pot**: **tu_kkan.an:kuri_i** (**tu_kkan.an:kuri_i...pen.n.ai-t-tot.utta ku_t.inum**)(Kur-un.374); **tu_kkan.a_n-, tu_kkan.an:kuruvi, tu_kkan.a_n:kuruvi, tu_n:kan.an:kuri_i** weaver bird, ploceus baya, as building hanging nests (Ta.lex.)

4234.**Head watchman**: **tu_kkiri** head watchman of a village (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ta_riki** (Te.); **tu_kkiri-ma_n-iyam** rent-free land given to village-watchmen in return for their services; **tu_kkiri-me_rai** the quantity of grain given from the threshing floor to the watchman (**C.G.**); **tu_kkam** weighing (**S.I.I. ii,339**)(Ta.); **tu_kamu** (Te.); **tu_ka** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tu_kku** a bazaar weight = 50 palams; standard weight = 1 tula_m = 100 palams; **tu_kku** a balance; yoke, piece of timber shaped to fit a person's shoulders and support pail etc. at each end (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

4235.**Image: rope and pot**: **tu_kku** suspended net-work of rope supporting a pot, **ur-i**; **tu_kkan.am** id., pendant, anything suspended (Ta.lex.)

4236.**Image: balance**: **tu_kula** a hanging lamp (Tu.); **tu~_cu** to weigh (Te.); **tu_n:kal** pendant, anything suspended, balance, scales (Ta.); **tu_kku** id., weight, plumb-line, height (Ta.); **tu_kkam** weighing, weight, perpendicular (Ma.); **tu_gu, tu_n:ku** to weigh, hold or lift up and wave, swing (Ka.); **tu.g- (tu.yg-)** to weigh; **tu.k- (tu.yk-)** to weigh; **tu.gm** (obl. **tu.gt-**) weight (Ko.); **tu_nika** weighing, weight; **tu~_cu** to weigh, find the weight of (Te.); **tu_ka** weight, weighing; **tu_ka_vuni** to cause to weigh (Tu.); **tu_ku** weight; **tu_kike, tu_gike** act of weighing; **tu_ka** weighing, weight, the quantity determined by weighing, worth, dignity; **tu_ka** weight (Ka.); **tu_khali** to weigh (Kuwi); **tu_k- (-h-)** to weigh (Kuwi); **tu_gisu** to cause to weigh (Ka.); **tu_k-** to weigh, nod (OM.)(DEDR 3376). **tu_kku-k-ko_l** (Ta.); **tu_kku-ko_l** (Ma.); steelyard (Ta.lex.) **Weigh**: **tukuni, t.ukuni** small liquid measure (N.); **tukn.e~** to weigh (M.); **tu_k** weighing (M)(CDIAL 5466). [Connexion with **t.ukk** 'cut,break' very doubtful, according to CDIAL.]

4237.**Plot of land**: **tukam** plot of land (Ta.); **tukamu** id. (Te.); **tukam** share as in a partition or lottery (Ta.lex.)

4238.**Image: a bit**: **tukad.i, tukad.a, tukkad.a, tukkad.i** a bit; a bit of bread etc.; bread in general; a detachment from a body; a party (Ka.); **tukad.a_, tukad.i_** (M.H.); **tukad.i** a division, a district, a province (Ka.); **tukad.i, tukkud.i** (Te.); **tukkud.i** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

4239.**Image: a drum**: **ta_se, ta_sa_ma_ru** a flat drum that is fastened in front of the belly when beaten (Ka.); **ta_s'a_** (M.); **ta_se_dava** a man who beats that drum (Ka.lex.)

4240.**Fisherman; ferryman**: **ta_can- < da_s'a** fisherman (**Pa_rata. Kuru. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **da_sa** a fisherman; fem. **da_sal.u**; **da_sa** a vais.n.ava religious mendicant (Ka.); **da_sari, da_sara** id. (Ka.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **da_s'a** fisherman, ferryman (VS. xxx.16); a mixed caste (Mn.); **d.aha_** a tribe of Jats (L.)(CDIAL 6314). **taciyu** a non-Aryan tribe; cf. **dasyu** (RV.); **tacanavam** (perh. das'a_rn.a) a country (**Kampara_. A_r-ucel. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **da_sa** knowing man (Skt.); **d.a_ho** wise; **d.a_hi, d.a_hapa** wisdom (S.); **d.a_h** news, information; **d.a_hi_** informer (L.); **d.a_hyu~** wise (G.)(CDIAL 6317). **dasa** ancestor of the da_sas (RV. vi.21.11); **da_sa** da_sa-like, barbarian, non-aryan, slave (RV. x.38.3); fiend, a man of fiendish nature, demon (RV. i.158.5); barbarian, foreigner (RV. x.138.3); slave, servant (RV. x.62.10); **da_sa-karmakara** slave-servant (Sat. xxvii.1); **da_sa-patni_** having a demon as lord (RV. i.32.11); **da_sa-pravarga** wealth connected with a multitude of servants (RV. i.92.8); **da_sa-ve_s'a** name of a person (RV. ii.13.8); **da_sya** servitude, slavery (S'Br.); **dasyu** enemy (of the gods), impious, barbarian (RV. iv.16.9; RV. ii.11.19); **dasyu-ju_t** instigated by dasyu (RV. vi.24.8); **dasyu-tarhan.a** crushing the dasyus (RV. ix.47.2); **dasyu-hatya** destruction of the dasyus (RV. i.51.6); **dasya-han** destroying the dasyus (RV. i.100.12); **dasyu-hantama** most destructive to the dasyus (RV. iv.16.15)(Vedic.lex.)

4241.Pious: **da_s'anta** worshipper; **da_s'uri** pious (RV. viii.4.12); **da_s'va_m.s** worshipping (RV. i.74.8)(Vedic.lex.) **ta_cari** vais.n.ava non-brahmin mendicant (**E.T. ii,112**)(Ta.); **da_sari** id. (Te.Ka.); **ta_cari-pantam** big torch used in S'rirangam temple; **ta_ca-nampi < da_sa +** title of the Ca_tta_n-i caste; **cariyai < carya_** conduct, good behaviour; first of the four-fold means of attaining salvation, which consists in worshipping god-in-form in a temple (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 8,1, Pak. 359**); alms (Ta.); **cariyai-yir--kiriyai** worship of S'iva's manifested forms in a temple (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 8,1, Pak. 357**); **cariyai-yir--cariyai** personal service in temple such as cleaning; **cariyayil-yo_kam** meditation on S'iva; **ta_caner-i** = **cariyai** (**Ci. Ci. 8,18, Cuppira.**); **ta_ca-ma_rkkam, ta_ta-ma_rkkam** id. (**Ci. Ci. 8,19**); **ta_ca-pa_lan-am** protection of slaves and dependents one of 14 taya_-virutti (Ta.lex.) **da_sara, da_sari** (Tadbhava of **da_se_ra**) a male servant, a slave (Ka.lex.) **da_s'e_raka, das'e_raka** pl. name of the people of Maru (Marwar) (MBh.); **da_s'e_raka** name of a people (Pa_n.. Ka_s'.); **d.a~hra_** a division of the Kera_r tribe (L.); **da_se_ra** slave girl's son (Skt.); **d.a_hiri, d.ahari_** name of a Sindhi tribe (S.)(CDIAL 6315). **da_sa** a non-Aryan slave (RV.); **dasa, da_sa** slave (As'.); **das-a, dajha, dajhi** (NiDoc.); **da_sa, da_si_** (Pkt.); **das** a Bulgarian; **dasni, das** man; **des'no** slave (Gypsy); **da_si_** slave girl (AV.); **da_sa** slave (Pali); **da_si_, da_sika_, da_siya_** f. (Pali); **da_s** slave (K.); slave, serf (Ku.); **da_si_** f. (Ku.); **da_s** slave (N.); **da_sa, da_si_** (Or.); **da_s, da_si_** (H.G.M.); **dasa** (OSi.); **dsi** f. (OSi.); **das, ds** (Si.)(CDIAL 6316). **da_satva** slavery (MBh.); **da_sut, da_satas** slavery (K.)(CDIAL 6319). **da_sya** slavery (S'Br..); **da_s** slavery, serice (G.)(CDIAL 6320). **ta_can- < da_sa** servant (**Vina_yakapu. 53,57**); slave, devotee; title of the S'u_dra caste (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_c. 69**); a term used in salutation among vais.n.avas (**Pirapo_ta. 11,11**); **ta_ci < da_si_** maid servant (**Cilap. 6,125**); dancing-girl devoted to temple service, commonly a prostitute; harlot, whore (**Cu_t.a_.**); female slave (Ta.lex.)

4242.**Revenue**: **ta_cuvam** (prob. **da_s'va**) gift; **ta_tam < da_da** gift; **tacarippu < tashri_f** (Arab.) reward, present; **ta_cil < tah.si_l** (U.); collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land, the revenue collected; a revenue taluk; **ta_ci_l** id. (Ta.lex.) **tasil, ta_sil** the right of collecting rent (Mu. Sadani. Oraon); **tahsil** (H.)(Mu.lex.) **da_s'** to pay homage to (RV. i.127.4); **kada_ nu_nam te_ da_s'e_ma** when may we now serve thee? (RV. vii.29.3); **da_s'** worship (RV. i.127.7); **das'asya** to favour, serve, oblige (RV. viii.88.6); **kada_ na indra ra_ya a_ das'asye_h-** when wouldst thou, O Indra bestow riches upon us? (RV. viii.46.11); **das'asya_**

paying homage to (RV. vii.99.3); **da_sya** disposed to give, liberal (RV. iv.2.7) (Vedic.lex.) cf. **das'ata** grasping with two hands (A_pS'S.); **das'ataya** tenfold (RV. i.158.4); **das'a-bhuji** id. (RV. i.52.11)(Vedic.lex.) **taca-pantam** < **das'a + bandha** deduction of 1/10 of the land-tax to compensate for some public work as the construction of a tank; **tacavantam** id. (**S.I.I. iii,161**); cf. **das'an** ten (Skt.); **taca** ten (**Nal.a. Kalini_. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

4243.**Image: boa constrictor**: **da_sara-ha_vu, da_sa-ha_vu, da_sari-ha_vu** the boa, boa constrictor (Ka.Te.); so-called (it is said) because like a vais.n.ava mendicant it wears an upright white line on the forehead (Ka.Te.), because it is marked with white streaks, like the mark used by vais.n.avas (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4244.**Wonderful**: **dasma** worth-seeing, wonderful, performing heroic deeds (RV. vii.22.8); **vasani_ dasmami_mahe_** we approach the wondrous one for riches (RV. i.42.10); **dasma-tama** most wondrous or wonderful (RV. ii.20.6); **dasma-varcas** of wonderful lustre (RV. i.173.4); **dasmya** wonderful, pleasing (RV. viii.24.20); **dasra** accomplishing wonderful deeds, giving marvellous help (RV. i.42.5; RV. x.26.1)(Vedic.lex.)

4245.**Coagulate**: **tac** coagulate (Skt.)(CDIAL 5617). **a_tanakti** coagulates (VS.)(CDIAL 5628). **tonjeik** to lose, ruin, spoil, waste (Kho.)(CDIAL 5628). **to_ytal** to be curdled, as milk; to be thickened, clotted, coagulated as blood (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 28**); to come into contact with, reach, touch (**Pur-ana_. 14**); to mix, blend, mingle, associate with, keep company (**Kampara_. Carapan.. 27**); to temper by dipping in water, as heated metal; **to_yccal** curdling, as milk; **to_ytal** to thicken, curdle (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 2,4**)(Ta.lex.) **a_tanakti** causes to coagulate by throwing one liquid into another (VS.); **a_tacana** rennet (TS.); admixture of medicine during decoction (Car.) = prati_va_pa (Skt.); **a_yam.cai, a_im.cai** sprinkles (Pkt.); **isto_n:gem** I sprinkle (Kal.)(CDIAL 13665). **Buttermilk**: **cha_chi_** buttermilk (S.Marw.); whey (OAw.); **cha~_c(h)** whey (Ku.); **cha~_cr.o** rice and whey boiled together (Ku.); **cha~_chi_** earthen pot in which milk is curdled (Mth.); **cha_c(h)** buttermilk (H.); **cha_si_** buttermilk (Pkt.); **cha_hi_** (S.); **cha_** (L.); **cha_h** (P.WPah.H.); **cha~_s, cha~_** whey (Ku.)(CDIAL 5012). **tayir** curds, tyre, brain matter (Ta.); curds (Ma.); **takra** buttermilk mixed with water (SKt.)(DEDR 3088). **tacci** curds (Ta.lex.) **dadhi** thick sour milk (Pkt.Pali); gen. **dadhnah.** (RV.); in cmpd. **-dadhika** (Skt.); **dahi** (Pkt.N.Or.); **dai** (K.); **dahi_** (S.L.H.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **dahi~_** (P.G.M.); **da~i** (WPah.); **dai** (Ku.N.A.B.Or.); **dahiu** (Aw.); **dhai_** (H.); **dha~i** (Konkan.i); **di** (OSi.Bra_hmi_.); **dihi, di_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6146). **dye_d, dyed** curds (Wot..); **de_th** (Tor.)(CDIAL 6148). **takra** buttermilk with a third part of water (Mn.); **talx** bitter (Pers.); **tarku** (Par.); **takku** bitter (Par.); **takka** buttermilk, whey (Pali.Pkt.); **ta_k** (G.M.Konkan.i); **tk** (Si.); **ta_gar.a_** thickened milk (Or.)(CDIAL 5617).

4246.**Shuttle**: **tasara** shuttle (RV.Pali); cloth in loom (TBr.com.); **tasarika_** weaving (Skt.); **trasara** shuttle (Skt.); **thasuro** piece of wood in cloth loom on which the threads are wound (Kho.); **tassar** rod in loom round which yarn is wrapped in order to be put in the shuttle (WPah..); **tosro** stick for twisting thread (N.); **tasra_** reel on which yarn is wound (Or.); **tasar** shuttle (H.); **taras-dan.d.a < tasar** (prob. < Pali)--Connection uncertain with **tasara-, t.asara-** a kind of thread (Pkt.); **tasar, t.asar** coarse silk produced by the caterpillar bombyx paphia (H. > **t.asar** a coarse silk (P.); **tasari** silk of bombyx paphia (S.); **tasar** the moth bombyx paphia, coarse silk (M.)(CDIAL 5744). **ta_san.a** brushing the warp threads with gum before weaving, weaver's brush (Or.)(CDIAL 5613). **tam.sayati** draws to and fro (VS.); **a_tam.saye_the_,**

tatasre_ (RV.); **t.a~_snu** to fasten up, fasten, stick, join; **t.a~_sinu** to lean on; **t.a~_s** posting (of notices, etc.); **t.a~_so** deposit (N.)(CDIAL 5614).

4247.**Wild cotton**: **tuy** cotton (**Pur-ana_. 158**); soft end of cotton thread (**Kur-icip. 37, Urai.**); fibre (**Ci_vaka. 559**)(Ta.lex.) **tu_t.t.ikam** white dead nettle (**Malai.**) (Ta.); **tu_cam < du_s.ya_** elephant's neck-band (**Ci_vaka. 1602**); **tu_cu** id. (Ta.); **tu_car** washermen (**Tiva_.**); **tu_cu** cleanness (**Tamir..na_. 69**); **tu_cu** cloth, garment (**Ci_vaka. 1302**); cotton (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **tuyya** pure (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **turastu < durast** (U.) cleanliness (Ta.lex.) **t.u_sa_** bud of wild cotton (P.); **t.uso, t.oso** (pl. **t.wa_sa_**) blade of grass, sprout; **t.usn.o** to germinate (Ku.); **t.uso** (N.); **t.usi, t.osa_** drop, particle (B.); **t.u_sa_** shoot (H.)(CDIAL 5471). **thusa** husk of grain (Pali); **thus** chaff (Dm.)(CDIAL 5892). **dusuku** to slip, slide (as a tied knot, something held in hand, foot in clay etc.); **dusikil(l)u** to slip, slide (Te.); **tus^{u}gna_ (tusgyas)** to loosen threads that are knot, undo a piece of plaited straw, tamper with, unsettle, derange something tidily bound up; refl. pass. **tusg^{u}rna_** (Kur.)(DEDR 3288). **du_rs'a** some kind of coarse cloth (AV.); **du_s.ya** fine cotton cloth (BHSkt. ii.268); **du_s'ya** tent (Skt.); **dussa** woven material, clothes (Pali); **dusa_ni** pl. clothes (As'.); **du_sa** cloth (Pkt.); **dussa_** blanket (L.); coarse woollen stuff (H.); **dusa** a kind of stuff (OM.); **juhun** garments (Si.); **dhuso** woollen mantle (S.); **dhussa** coarse blanket; **dhussa_** (L.); **dhussa_** a fine woollen stuff; **dhussar.** coarse cotton cloth (P.); **dhussa_** blanket or rug (of fur or soft and fine hari)(Ku.); **dhusso** blanket (N.); **dhussa_** a grey woollen stuff (B.); **dhusa_** coarse thick woollen wrapper (Or.); **dhu_s** a thick blanket (Bi.); **dhussa_** coarse woollen stuff (H.); **dhu~so** (G.); **dhusa_** (M.); **dhosa_** coarse woollen cloth (B.H.); **dho~so** (G.)(CDIAL 6502). **daus.ika, daus.yika** cloth-seller (Jain.Skt.); **do_sia** id. (Pkt.); **dosi_** id. (G.)(CDIAL 6502). **dhou** thread (wool or cotton)(WPah.)(CDIAL 6883). cf. **tu_val** sprout, shoot; **tu_vi** swan's down (Ta.)(DEDR 3393). **tu_la** cotton (Skt.)(CDIAL 5904). **Goat's hair**: **das'a_** fringe of a garment (S'Br.); wick (Skt.); **dasa_** unwoven thread of the web, fringe (Pali); **dahi_** an untwisted thread, thrum (S.); **dasi** fibres of hemp etc. from which rope is twisted (N.)(CDIAL 6236). **durs** goat's hair (Wkh.); **lurs** (Mj.); **do_s'** goat's hair (Par.); **da~_s'** (Or.); **drassam** (Br.); **d.a_sa** (S.); **d.a_si_** made of it (S.)(CDIAL 6307). **Cloth merchant**: **du_s.ya, du_sa, du_su** cloth or a kind of cloth; cotton, calico; **du_siga** a cloth merchant; **du_siga-vasara** the shop of a cloth merchant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Cloth shop**: **dosiyasa_la_** shop selling cloth; **du_sa** or **du_s.ya** was a high variety of cloth; cf. **di_ba_** (Pers.)(Jain.Skt.)

4248.**Image: tangled herbage; hair**: **dacol, dacola** the tuft of long hair hanging on the forehead of a horse (Mu.); cf. **daca, dacla_** (Sadani); **daghal** long and tangled herbage (Persian)(Mu.lex.)

4249.**Image: blow with clenched fist**: **t.u_s^{u}** blow with clenched fist (K.); **t.o_sa_-t.o_s** mutual cudgelling (K.); **t.oso** fit of anger (Ku.)(CDIAL 5485). **To cram**: **t.hosn.o** to strike into, strike, shake (Ku.); **t.hosn.o** to poke, chide (N.); **t.hosna_** to press down (H.); **t.husa_** to cram (B.); **t.hoso** blow (G.); **t.hosra_** (M.); **t.hau~so** blow (S.); **t.ho~svu~** to cram; **t.ho~so** blow (G.)(CDIAL 5511). cf. **d.hos** thrust (H.); **d.hoso** blow (G.); **d.hosa_, d.ho~sa_** (M.)(CDIAL 5595). **tur-umu-tal** to be close, be crowded (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 15,6**)(Ta.); **turugu** (Ka.); **turumpu-tal** id. (**Te_va_. 370,5**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4250.**Spoil**: **tu_t.an.am** defect, fault (**Ilak. vi. 897, Urai.**)(Ta.); **tu_t.an.an-** a ra_ks.asa (**Kampara_. karan-. 51**); **tu_t.itam** that which is spoiled or made dirty (**Civataru. Parika_ra. 6**)(Ta.); **tun-mati** folly (**Te_va_. 414,6**); **tun-i-ttal** to loathe, abhor (**Ci_vaka. 745**); **tun-i** disgust, dissatisfaction, loathing (**Kalit. 14**); protracted sulk in a love-quarrel (**Kur-al., 1306**); affliction,

sorrow, distress (**Tol. Po. 303**); sin (**Ja_n-a_. 43,32**); flaw (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 32**); poverty (**Kur-al. 1010**)(Ta.lex.) **dus.** spoil (Skt.); **dus.t.a** defiled, bad (S'rS.); villain (Skt.); **dut.t.ha** corrupt, spoilt (Pali.Pkt.); **d.hut.t.a_** morally bad (L.); **du_t.h** goblin, ghost; **ba_g-du_t.h** expression used to frighten children from going outside at night (Ku.); [cf. **vya_ghra** tiger (Skt.)]; **dut.u** evil; **dut.a** enemy (Si.)(CDIAL 6472). **du_s.an.a** corrupting (AV.); fault (Mn.); **du_sana** spoiling (Pali); **d^{a}sen** fault, flaw (K.)(CDIAL 6503). **du_s.ayati** corrupts (AV.); violates (a woman)(Mn.); blames (MBh.); **du_se_ti** spoils (Pali); **du_se_i, du_sai** (Pkt.); **d^{a}s'^{e}run** to blame, malign (K.); **dusa_** to blame, impute (B.); **du_siba_** (Or.); **du_sab** to jeer at (Mth.); **du_sna_** to censure (H.); **dis'eik** to speak ill of, harm (Kho.); **dis'oiki** (Sh.)(CDIAL 6504). **du_s.ika_** secretion in the eyes (AV.Mn.); **du_s.i** poison (AV.); **du_s.ya** (Sus'r.); pus (Skt.); **du_sia_** secretion in the eyes (Pkt.); **dusi** (B.); **du_si** (Or.)(CDIAL 6505). **du_s.ya** corruptible, wicked (MBh.); **dis'** evil, bad, distasteful (ho.); **dis'i** wickedness (Kho.)(CDIAL 6506). **dus.-** perjorative prefix (Skt.)[**duh-kha, duh-s'a_sana, duh-s'i_la, duh-s.ama, duh-saha, dura_s'a, durga, durgata, durgandha, durghat.a, durjana, durdama, durdr.s.t.a, durdhara, durbala, durbhaga, durbhara, durbha_va, durbhiks.a, durmanas, durlabha, durvacas, durvarn.a, durha_rd, dus'cara, dus'carita, dus'citta, dus.ka_la, dus.kr.ta, dus.t.hu, dustara, du_d.abha, du_d.hi_, du_raks.ya, daurhr.da**]; **dus.ka_la** evil time (R.); **dukka_la** famine (Pkt.); **duka_ru** (S.); **duka_l** (B.); **duka_la** (OAw.OMarw.); **duka_l** (H.); **duka_l., duka_l.i_** (G.); **duka_ri_** one who stores grain and so raises prices (S.)(CDIAL 6470). **dus'cara** difficult to pass (MBh.); **duccara** difficult to enter (Pkt.); **duduru, dudul.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 6466). **dus'carita** misbehaviour (AV.); **duccarita** ill-conducted; misconduct (Pali); **duccaria** adj. and n. (Pkt.); **dusiri** of bad habits, sin (Si.)(CDIAL 6467). **dus'citta** sad (Skt.); **dus'cit** evil-minded (AV.); **dusit** evil-minded; **dusita** evil mind (Si.)(CDIAL 6469). **dus.kr.ta** wrongly done (S'Br.); evil action (RV.); **dukkata, dukkat.a** sin (Pali); **dukat.a, dukata** (As'.); **dukkiya, dukkaya, dukkad.a, dukkhad.a** (Pkt.); **dukul.a_va** (Si.)(CDIAL 6471). **dus.t.hu** adv. badly; adj. ill, bad (skt.); **dut.t.hu** bad (Pkt.); **dut.t.hulla** wicked, lewd (Pali); **dut.ul** wicked; **tul.ul** wicked, lewd (Si.)(CDIAL 6473). **dupria_ra** not loved (L.); **dupia_r** hatred; **dupia_ra_, dupirya_ra_, dup(p)ira_ra_** unloved (P.)(CDIAL 6474). **dustara** difficult to overcome (MBh.); **dus.t.ara** (RV.); **duttara** hard to cross (Pali); **dutta_ra** (Pkt.); **dutar** severe calamity (A.); **du_tar** difficult (H.); **du_tara** hard to cross (OG.)(CDIAL 6475). **durdha_** imperfectly ripened (M.)(CDIAL 6499). **du_raks.ya** hard to be guarded (Skt.); **du_rakkha** hard to guard (Pali); **durkha_, dulkhi_** a kind of butterfly which damages various crops (H.)(CDIAL 6496). **durasa** ill-tasting (Pkt.); **dros^{u}** unpalatable, not cleaned (of vegetables), unpalatably prepared vegetables; **dros'^{u}** one who eats such (K.); **dorsa_** half-rotten, putrid (B.); **dorasa_** (Or.)(CDIAL 6498). **dura_s'a** despairing (Skt.); **dura_sa** (Pkt.); **dura_s** (H.)(CDIAL 6427). **duriha** silent curse, complaint to god of another's tyranny (S.); **duri_ha** ill-meaning (Skt.)(CDIAL 6428). **durgata** unfortunate (MBh.); **duggata** unfortunate (Pali); **duggaya** (Pkt.); **dugi_** poor (Si.)(CDIAL 6430). **durgandha** ill-smelling (Sus'r.); bad smell (Skt.); **durgandhi** adj. (AV.); **duggandha** stinking (Pali); **duggam.dha, duggam.dhi** adj. (Pkt.); **duganda** stink (Si.)(CDIAL 6431). **durjana** villain (Mn.Pali); **dujjan.a** (Pkt.); **dujan.u** one who breeds quarrels (S.); **du_jan.a** villain (OG.); **dudana_** (Si.); **durzan** naughty (of a child)(Kho.)(CDIAL 6434). **durdama** hard to be subdued (MBh.); **duddama** hard to tame or conquer (Pali.Pkt.); **du~diya_** unruly, intractable (B.)(CDIAL 6435). **durdr.s.t.a** ill-seen, unjustly decided (Ya_j.); **duddit.t.ha** badly seen (Pkt.) **dudut.** (Si.)(CDIAL 6436). **durdhara** irresistible (RV.); **duddhara** (Pkt.); **dudara** stout and strong (of animate and inanimate)(K.)(CDIAL 6437). **durbala** weak, impotent (Mn.); slender (R.); emaciated (Ka_tyS'r.); **dubbala** weak (Pali); **durbala, durbhale** (NiDoc.); **dubbala, dubbaliya** weak, thin (Pkt.); **dabala** boy; **dabili_** woman (Wg.) **ju_bal** thin (Tor.); **druba_lu** (Phal.); **dubiro** (S.) **dubla_, dubbla_, dubla_, dublera_** thin (of an animal)(S.); **dubal** wak; **dubla_** emaciated

(P.); **dubalo** thin; **dubaw** weak (Ku.); **dublo** thin, weak (N.); **dubal, dubala_** thin (B.); **dubula_** weak, emaciated (Or.); **du_bar** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **du_bla_, du_bra_** (H.); **du_bara** weak, bad (OMarw.); **du_balau** lean (OMarw.); **dubl.u~** (G.); **dubl.a_** poor (M.); **dubl.o** weak (Konkan.i); **dubala** weak (Si.); **dumbula_** old infirm person (Si.); **dubla_n.o** to become weak (Ku.); **dubla_na_** (H.); **duba_lu** unable (Sh.); **duboiki** to be unable (Sh.); **dabalu** weak, emaciated (S.); **dublo da_blo** emaciated (N.)(CDIAL 6438). **durbha_ga** ugly (esp. of women)(AV.); unfortunate (Sus'r.); **dubbhaga** unfor-tunate (Pali. Pkt.); **du_bhaga** (Pkt.); **duhaga** (Pkt.); **duha_, duo, do** disliked, neglected; **do ma_gi** a neglected wife (B.)(CDIAL 6439). **durbhara** hard to bear (R.); **dubbhara** (Pali); **dubbhar, dubbar** difficult (P.); **du_bhara** (OAw.); **du_bhar** hard to bear; incubus (H.)(CDIAL 6440). **dubbha_va** bad state (Pkt.); **dubha_vo** pain, wasting away (G.)(CDIAL 6441). **durbhiks.a** famine (TA_r.); **dubbhikkha** famine (Pali.Pkt.); **trubhicha, tum.bhicha** (NiDoc.); **dubhuk** (H.); **dubik** (Si.)(CDIAL 6442). **durmanas** bad disposition (R.); sad (MBh.); **dummana** sad (Pali); **dumman.a, du_man.a** sad, hatred (Pkt.); **duman** unsatisfied, ill at ease, tired (H.); **du_man.i_** sad (OG.); **a_man.-dumn.u~** dejected, deeply in debt (G.); **duman** a bad or sorrowful mind (Si.)(CDIAL 6443). **duman., dumaga** bad road (Si.)(CDIAL 6444). **dulada** heresy (Si.)(CDIAL 6445). **durlabha** hard to obtain, scarce (Mn.); eminent; beloved (Skt.); **dullabha** hard to get, rare (Pali.Pkt.); **dullaha, du_laha** (Pkt.); **dulho** bridegroom (Ku.); **duloho** (N.); **dulha_** (Bi.); **dulaha_** (Aw.); **du_lah** (H.); **du_lo** (P.); **du_lahu** (S.); **du_lha_** (H.); **du_lo** generous, simple, frank (G.); **dulahi** bride (N.); **dulahini** (Mth.OAw.); **du_lhin, dulhan** (H.); **du_lahu** a fine person (S.); **du_la_** brave man (P.); **dulaba** hard to obtain, failure (Si.)(CDIAL 6446). **dullam.bha** hard to obtain (Pkt.); **du_lam** (H.)(CDIAL 6447). **durvacas** harsh language (MBh.); abusive (R.); **durva_c** (AV.); **dubbaca** abusive (Pali); **duvada** abuse (Si.)(CDIAL 6448). **tu_can-am** abusive language (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,9,8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **durvarn.a** of bad colour, inferior (TBr.); **dubban.n.a** ugly (Pali); **duvvan.n.a, duvan.n.a** of bad colour (Pkt.); **duwan** wicked; enemy (H.); **duvan.a** bad colour (Si.)(CDIAL 6449). **durha_rd** malignant (AV.); **duhudu** enemy (Si.); **suhuda** friend (Si.)(CDIAL 6451). **daurhr.da** wickedness (MBh.); **durhr.d** wicked (MBh.); **daurha_rda** (Pa_n.. gan.a); **d.ol.** evil surmising, suspicion (M.)(CDIAL 6603). **daurbalya** weakness (MBh.); **dobballa** weakness (Pkt.); **dobal** leanness (L.)(CDIAL 6599). **daurbha_gya** unhappiness of a woman disliked by her husband (AV.); mis-fortune (Ya_j.); **dobbhagga** misfortune (Pali); **dobha_gapan.aum** (OG.); **du_bhagga** misfortune (Pkt.); **duha_gu, daha_gu** want or lessening of a husband's affection; **duha_gi_** losing the affection of others; **duha_gin.i_** wife who has lost husband's love, widow (S.); **duha_g** misfortune (H.) **duha_gi_** unfortunate; **duha_gan.** woman who has lost husband's love (G.)(CDIAL 6600). **daurmanasya** dejection (Skt.); **do_manassa** dejec-tion (Pali); **domnasa** (Si.)(CDIAL 6601).

4251.**Image: to turn round**: cf. **tija** to turn back, return (Kui); **tiruppam** turning, twist etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 3246).

4252.**Chiretta**: **de_s'a_vara** chiretta, cir-a_yita (Ka.lex.) Gentiana chirayta = ophelia chirata : **kira_ta-tikta** (Skt.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 201-202).

4253.**Imports**: **de_s'a_vara** foreign countries; imports (Ka.M.); wandering from country to country (Ka.lex.)

4254.**Record-keeper**: **de_s'a-pa_n.d.ye** an hereditary officer of a maha_l (Ka.M.); a record-keeper, a registrar, a clerk (Ka.Te.); the head revenue-officer of a district (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_n.d.i, pa_n.d.ye** a village-officer (Ka.); **pa_n.d.ya_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4255.**Husk**: **tus.a** chaff of grain (AV.)[variation **t ~~ th ~~ dh** suggests non-Aryan origin]; **thusa** husk of grain (Pali); **thus** chaff (Dm.); **dhu~i_** jowar chaff (L.); **dhuso** husk, powder (Ku.); **dhusi** heap of burnt millet husks, burning millet husks (for lye)(Ku.); **dhusnu** dry grass or straw used as fuel (N.); **dhusa** refuse of corn (Or.); **tusa** chaff (As'.Pkt.); **tyus** straw (Kt.); **tus** (Wg.); **tu_s.** (Pas'.); **tus** wheat straw (Wot..); **tus.** hay (Gaw.); straw (Kal.Kho.); **toh, to_h, tuh** chaff (K.); **tuhu** (S.); **tuh, tuha_, toh, toha_** (P.); **tuso** husk of pulse (Ku.); **tu~h** husk (A.); **tus, tu~s** husk of rice (B.); **tusa** chaff (Or.); **tu_s, tusa_** husk of rice, straw (H.); **tu_s** chaff (M. whence **tus'i_** yellowish red); **toho, to_** (Si.); **tu~r.i_** straw, chaff (L.)(CDIAL 5892). **tusa_t.i, tusut.i** chaff and earth mixed (B.)(CDIAL 5893). **tu_ci, tu_cu** dust (Ta.); **tu_l.i** husk (Ma.); **tu.j** dust (Ko.); **du_su** fine powder (Tu.); **dhu_li** dust, powder (Skt.)(DEDR 3283). **Empty**: **tucchya** empty, vain (RV.); emptiness (RV.); **tuccha** empty; trifle (BhP.); **tucchaka** (Skt.); **tus'ya** (prob. < Ir.); **tus's'a** (Khot.); **tas'** (Psht.); **tuccha, tucchaka** empty (Pali); **tuccha, cuccha, chuccha** empty, small, light (Pkt.); **cuco** empty (Gypsy); **t^{a}ch** trifle; **choc^{u}** empty, worthless (K.); **tucch** contemptible (P.); **chu_co** light, contemptible (Ku.); **chuco** mean, vile (N.); **chu~_c, chu~_ca_, chu~cho** mean vile rogue (B.); **tucha_, cucha_, chucha_** empty, alone (Or.); **chu~_ch** empty (Bhoj.); **chu_cha_, chu~_ch** (OAw.); **chu_ch, chu_cha_** empty, contemptible (H.); **chu_cha_** empty, vile (P.); **sis, his** empty, useless (Si.); **tu_c** floor (Ash.); **t.ucca_** mean, worthless (H.); **tu_s'i** a little (Bshk.); **tu_s'** empty (Tor.); **tis'** (Phal.Sh.)(CDIAL 5850). **tuccam** lowness, meanness, vileness (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 81**); emptiness; non-existence (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 59**); chaff; **tuccan-** mean, worthless fellow; **tucca_ri < dus'-ca_rin** licentious person, profligate (**Na_lat.i, 84**); **tuccu** meanness, base deeds (**Tiruvicai. Ve_n.a_t.. 1**); **tu_ci** dust; trifle < **dhu_li** (Ta.lex.) cf. **tukal.** dust, particle of dust, pollen (Ta.); **tu.j** dust (Kol.); **dhu_l.uka** to fly about as dust (Ma.)(DEDR 3283).

4256.**Tejpat**: **tvac, tvak** laurus cassia, the plant and its bark (Ka.Skt.lex.) **tejpat** laurus cassia (Santali.lex.) **tvak** a fragrant substance used in perfumes (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXVI. 23-26**). **tikesa_l** cinnamon (Kon.lex.) Laurus nobilis: bay laurel leaves, grecian laurel leaves, bay leaves; **lorbeerblatter** (Ger.); **feuilles de laurier** (Fr.); part used: the dried leaf; habitat: Mediterranean region; uses: as spice and flavouring agent for meats, poultry, meat sauces and pickles. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 378-379). Cinnamomum cassia, cinnamomum zeylanicum, cinnamomum saigonicum, cinnamomum aromaticum, cinnamomum laurus: **gudatvak, thwak, varangam, thracham** (Skt.); **chinese cassia, cinnamon** (Eng.); **saila-myah** (Pers.); **qualami** (Deccan); **darsini, darchini** (Arab.); **yuh, juh, kevei** (Chinese); **dalchini, daruchini** (H.P.K.G.B.M.Ka.); **lowangapatta** (Te.Ta.Ma.); **kirfa** (P.); **kulit-manis** (Malay); **kurundo** (Si.); **timbotikyobo** (Burmese); **zimmt** (Ger.); **kinnamomon** (Greek); habitat: indigenous to Ceylon (Galle district in the southern province and in the region of Negumbo in the western province), southern India and growing in a wild state in the western ghats from the Konkan southwards, and in the forests of Tennasserim (Burma); part used: dried inner bark of the shoots from truncated stalks and essential oil ... preparations: oils are obtained by distillation of the leaves and roots also, besides the bark. Uses: This spice is the bark of young shoots. The bark in infusion, decoction or powder or oil is prescribed in bowel complaints such as dyspepsia, flatulency, diarrhoea and voming... cinnamon is sold in the form of long slender sticks containing numerous small quills which are extremely thin and brittle... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 328-330). Cinnamomum iners, cinnamomum lignea, cinnamomum tamala, cinnamomum nitidum, cinnamomum eucalyptoides: **tejpatra, tamalapatra** (Skt.); **cassia cinnamon** (Eng.); **tejpat** (leaves); **dalchini** (bark)(H.B.); **tikhi** (Bombay); **tarnelly** (Arab.); **sazaj-i-hindi** (Pers.); **jangli darchini** (leaves)(H.Deccan); **ranachadal, tejpat** (M.); **kattu-kurrnap, kattu-karuvappattai** (Ta.);

karuntoli (Ma.); **adavi-lavangpatte** (Ka.); **sikeyabo** (Burmese); habitat: tropical and sub-tropical Himalayas, U.P., eastern Bengal, the Khasia and Jaintia hills and Burma; parts used: leaves, bark and oil... action: carminative, stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, deobstruent and lactagogue. The oil distilled from the leaves is a powerful stimulant... Cinnamomum malabathrum: **tilaka** (Skt.); **country cinnamon** (Eng.); **jangli-dalchin** (H.); **ilavangam** (Ta.Ma.); **kadu dalchini** (Ka.); **tikke** (Kon:kan.i); habitat: the konkans and malabar coast; parts used: seeds, bark, and dried buds; constituents: similar to cinnamomum iners (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 331-332).

4257.**Image: leaf**: **pat.a** a leaf; **patatet seterakome** send them a small bit of meat in a leaf; **pat, patta, patti** a leaf; **patkar** a cess levied on the rearing of tusser silk worms; **tejpat** an aromatic leaf used in curries, the leaf of cinnamomum obtusifolium (Santali.lex.) **patram** a leaf (of a tree); a leaf written upon (Skt.lex.)

4258.**Sleep**: **soth, soc^{u}** deep sleep (K.); **su_t, su_ti** sleeping (K.); **sot** (P.); **supti** sleep (BhP.); numbness (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 13480). **sotis** 1 sg. pret. (D..); **sot** slow (Tor.); **suttu** (Phal.); **sutu** slept, lay down (Sh.); **sot^{u}** calmed, extinguished; **sutto_ro_** asleep (K.); **suto** asleep, numb (of a limb), dead (S.); **sutta_** (L.); **su_tn.o~_** to sleep; **sutn.u** (WPah.); **sutn.o** to lie down; **sitn.o** to sleep [X **swin.n.o** to dream; cf. **svapna** (Skt.)]; **sutnu** to sleep (N.); **suta_** (B.); **sutiba_** to sleep, lie flat on the ground (Or.); **su_tab** to sleep (Bi.Mth.); **su_tal** (Bhoj.); **su_tna_, sutna_** to sleep, lie down (H.); **su_to** asleep (OMarw.); **su_tau** (OG.); **hot, ot** reclining (Si.)(CDIAL 13479). **sauptika** connected with sleep (Skt.); attack on sleeping men (MBh.); **sotta** asleep (Pali); **sota_** sleepy (P.); **sotar.** sleeper (P.); **sot** sleep (P.); **soti_** bedding (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13615). **sutta** asleep, sleep (Pali); **sutu** asleep (Dhp.); **sutta** asleep, lying down (Pkt.); **sutu** asleep; **sutav** sleep; **sita** pret. slept (Gypsy); **supta** asleep (VS.); lain down to sleep (R.)(CDIAL 13749). **sundu** to lie down, repose, sleep, le with; n. coiton; **susil** sexual embrace (Ka.); **tu-, cu-** to sleep; **tuip- (tuit-)** to put to sleep (Pa.); **tun.** sleep (Ga.); **tu-, tuyn.-** to go to sleep; **sunj-** to sleep, lie down; caus. **hunjih-**; **unj-** to sleep; **huskar.** sleep; **huska_r, uskar., uskand.** id.; **hunchkaree** id. (Go.); **sus- (-t-)** to sleep; **sunz- (-it-)** id.; **su_skan:ku** sleepiness, sleepy eyes (Kond.a); **hunj- (hunc-)** to sleep; **ju_c- (ju_cc-)** to close the eyes (Pe.); **hunj-** to sleep; **hu_skanke** sleepiness, sleepy eyes (Mand..); **sunja (sunji-)** to sleep; n. sleep; **su_sa (su_si-)** to close the eyes; pl. action **su_ska (su_ski-)**; **su_sa kanga** sleepy eyes, drowsiness; **su_seri** half-closed eyes; **su_saka** 9.30 to 12.0 p.m. (Kui); **hu_njali** to lie down; **hunjinai, hunj- (-it-)** to sleep; **d.u_c-** (written **r.u_c-**) id. (Kuwi); **tucu (tuci-)** to sleep, doze, slumber, rest without work, be drowzy, sluggish, indolent, droop, die, perish, diminish, decrease, abide, stay, settle, hang; [cf. **tu_n:ku** to sleep (Ta.)(DEDR 3376a)]; **tucin-a_r** the dead (euphemistically); **tuyil (tuyilv-, tuyin-r-)** to sleep, abide, stay, set as the sun, die; n. sleep, dream, death, abiding, staying, cohabitation; **tuyilvu, tuyir-ci** sleep; **tuyir-r-u (tuyir-r-i-)** to put to sleep, cause to stay (Ta.); **tucuka** to be entangled, sleep, die, remain as money in the pocket; **tuyil** sleep; **tuyiluka** to sleep (Ma.); **tugu.r.- (tugu.c-)** to fall asleep while talking (Ko.); **tu.s-** sleep; **tu.s- (tu.sy-)** to become useless or damaged, (woman) is not married (To.); **tu_ling** (imper. **tu_lh**, past **tu_s-**) to sit, seat oneself, remain sitting, wait, dwell, calmly to do something, be made to sit, remain a maiden (unmarried); **tu_sing** to sit (Br.)(DEDR 3291). **tu_n:ku (tu_n:ki-)** to sleep, slumber, hang, be suspended, sway from side to side (Ta.); **tu_kkam** sleep, drowsiness, fatigue, drooping (Ta.); **tu_n.n.uka** to be drowsy, sleep; **tu_kkuka** to hang up, be drowsy, nod; **tu_kkal** drooping, drowsiness, grief (Ma.); **ju_galisu** to nod, doze, move or proceed slowly as vehicles or work; **tu_ku** nodding; **tu_gu, tu_n:ku** to swing, nod as in sleep or be drowsy, hang (Ka.); **ju.n:g- (ju.n:gi-)** to sway (snake, tree, person,

baby in cradle); **ju.k- (ju.ki-)** to sway (Kod..); **tu_n:kuni, tu_n:guni** to dozxe, be drowsy, swing; **tu_n:kaliyuni, tu_kal(i)yuni** to doze, be drowsy; **tu_n:ku** swinging, drowsiness (Tu.); **tu_gad.i** drowsiness, sleepiness; **tu_gad.ipuni** to be drowsy, sleepy; **su_n:kan.a, su_n:kuni, su_n:gu, su_ka = t^{o}** etc. (Tu.); **tu~_gu** to hang, swing, doze, slumber; **tu~_ga_d.u** to swing, move (Te.); **du_n.-** to be shaken, dangle, swing (Kond.a); **tu_n:g- (tu_n.t-)** to hang; **tu_k- (-t-)** id.; **d.u_g-** to hang down, (head) to nod (Pe.); **tru_n.-** to swing; **tru_k-** id. (Mand..); **dru_nga (dru_ngi-)** to swing, sway, shake, oscillate; n. a swinging motion (Kui); **tu_ngali** to sway; **tu_n:g- (-it-)** to hang (Kuwi); **tungul** a dream (Kur.); **tumgle** id. (Malt.); **tugh** sleep, dream; **tughi** sleepy; **tunga_n** asleep, sound asleep (Br.)(DEDR 3376a). **tuyal (tuyalv-, tuyan-r--)** to sway, wave, swing (Ta.); **tu_luni** to totter, reel, nod, be drowsy; **succa_lu** to swing (Tu.); **tu_lu** to move, shake, reel, faint, stagger, swing, dangle, hang down; caus. **tu_lucu**; **tu_l-a_d.u** to shake, tremble, reel in intoxication (Te.); **tuy-** to swing (Ga.)(DEDR 3376b). cf. **ton:ku (ton:ki-)** to hand, dangle (Ta.); **ton:gu** to lie down, recline, bend, incline, sleep; **ton:gun.d.u** to sleep, lie down, recline; **ton:gi cu_cu** to peep (Te.); **d.ongu** suspended, dangling, hanging (Kui); **t.an:gna_** to suspend, hang; refl. pass. **t.an:grna_** (Kur.); **tonqe** to bend, bend the knees slightly while dancing; **tonqro** bent (Malt.); **to_gal** a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament (M.)(DEDR 3478). **ur-an:ku (ur-an:ki-)** to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary; **ur-aku (ur-aki-)** to sleep; **ur-akku (ur-akki-)** to put to sleep (as a child). weigh down the eyelids as in sleep; **ur-akkam, ur-akku** sleep, drowsiness, weariness (Ta.); **ur-an.n.uka** to sleep; **ur-akkuka** to put to sleep; **ur-akkam, ur-akku** sleep (Ma.); **ron:gu** to sleep (Ir.); **org- (orgy-)** to sleep; **ork** sleep (Ko.); **war-x- (war-xy-), war-- (war-y-)** to sleep; **war-k- (war-ky-)** to make to sleep (by lullaby etc.); **war-k** sleep (To.); **ur-ugu** to be crooked, bent, distorted; **or-agu, or-an:gu** id., incline, recline, lean upon, lie down, rest, sleep; **ur-ugu** state of being crooked; **or-agu** id., cushion to lean the back against (Ka.); **or- (ori-)** to fall asleep; **oraki** sleep (Kod..); **oraguni** to recline, lean the back against; **orduni** to bend, bow, lean on one side; **orda** bent; **orva** crookedness (Tu.); **or-agu, oragu** to bend, bow down, lean, incline, recline; n. slant, inclination; large pillow for reclining on; adj. slanting; **or-ava** crooked, bent; **oragud.u** slant, incline; **oragincu** to place in a slanting position; **oggu** to offer, present, give, lend, yield (Te.); **org-** to lean (Pa.); **urn:g-** to be bent; **urh-/uhr-**; **variya_na_, varah-** to bend; **vari_-** to bend; **varu_s-** id. (Go.)(DEDR 707). **To suspend**: **r.o- (-t-)** to fasten, attach, suspend; **r.oser** bamboo frame for drying things in winter (Kond.a); **r.o- (-t-)** to hang up (Pe.)(DEDR 5184). **Image: having a bent body**: **d.osa, d.usa** having a maimed or bent body (from disease etc.)(K.)(CDIAL 5563). **t.hossa_** gesture of denial with thumb (P.) **t.hoso** stalk after a plant is cut, stubble (N.); **t.hosa_** gesture with thumb (H.); **t.hosa_** penis (WPah.)(CDIAL 5515). cf. **o_r.-** to roll (Pa.); to lie down, sleep (Ga.)(DEDR 1072). **d.o_pa (d.o_t-)** to lie down, recline, sleep; n. act of lying down, sleep (Kui); **du_linai** to sleep; **d.ul- (-it-)** (hair, leaves) to fall; **dulh-** to shake off; **d.o_- (-t-)** to sleep (Kuwi); **d.ollu** to fall (Te.)(DEDR 2988). **Dream**: **supina** dream (Pali); **suvin.a, sumin.a, sivin.a, simin.a, siun.a, savin.a**; vb. **savai** (Pkt.); **sumim.na** (NiDoc.); **suno** (Gypsy); **su_n(a)** (Bshk.); **sen** (Tor.); **se_n** (Phal.); **suina** in a dream; **swi_n.o** dream (WPah.); **swi_n.o** (Ku.); **swin.n.o** to dream, talk in one's sleep (Ku.); **swi~_r.~** (Ku.); **suina** (OB.); **sumin.um., saman.ad.aum** (OG.); **samn.u~** (G.); **sihina, si_naya, hi_naya** (Si.); **suhan.o** (S.); **suhan.aum.** (OG.); **so(h)n.u~** something auspicious (G.); cf. **s'o_bhana** (Skt.)(CDIAL 13481). **supyate_** impers. pass. (R.); **suppati** sleeps (Pali); **suppai** (Pkt.); **supn.u_** dream; **supna_** (WPah.); **supu-va** sleep (Si.); **soppati** (Pali); **soppana** sleep, dream (Pali)(CDIAL 13483). **svap** sleep (Skt.); **svapati** sleeps (RV.); 3 sg. **svapiti** (Pa_n..); **supati** (Pali); **su(v)ai** (Pkt.); **savai, sayai, so_i** < **svapati** (Pkt.)[cf. **s'ayana** bed (Skt.)]; **sov-** (pret. **suto**), **sev-, su-**, 3 sg. **swar** (pret. **sita**)(Gypsy); **so-** (pret. **sotis**)(D..); **su_-** (pret. **suttu**)(Phal.); **soiki** (pret. **sutu**), **so_nu** (D..); **se~an.**, pres. part. **snda** (pp. **sutta_**), 2 sg. imper.

sau~ (L.); **saun.a_**, pres. part. **saunda_** (P.); 3 sg. **soe**, **son.a_** (WPah.); **xoiba** to lie down; **xowan** state of sleeping (A.); **soya_** to sleep, lie down (B.); **soiba_, suiba_** (Or.); **sowab** to sleep (Mth.); **sowal** (Bhoj.); **sovai** (OAw.); **so_wab** (OAw.); **sona_** (H.); **saunau** (Brj.); **soai** (pp. **su_tau**)(OMarw.); **su_i** (OG.); **su_vu~** (G.); **hovinava_, ho_nava_** (G.)(CDIAL 13902). **japit, janapit** sleep (Santali.lex.) **Numbness**: **svapana** sleepy (VS.); sleeping, numbness (Sus'r.); **saun., saun.i_** sleeping (P.)(CDIAL 13903). **sapon** dream (Santali.lex.) **svapna** sleep, dream (RV.); **sam** sleep (L.); **soppa** sleep, dream (Pali); **soppati** sleeps (Pali); **sa_pan** dream (Pas'.); **sapana_** (N.)(CDIAL 13904). cf. **jumjum** numbness; **jiva jiva** numbness of limb (Te.); **jum, jumy, juma, jumu, jummu** numbness (Ka.)(DEDR 2578). **tukun** numb (Santali.lex.) cf. **somma** swoon, torpidity; **jo_mu** torpidity (Te.); **so_ma_ri** indolent (Tu.); **jompu, jo_mpu** stupor (Ka.); **co_mpal** drowsiness, stupor (Ta.)(DEDR 2882). **timir** numbness (Ta.); **timuru, timiri, timmiri** (Te.); **tame** to tingle (as a limb when asleep)(Malt.)(DEDR 3235). **svapna_yate_** is sleepy (MBh.); **sumhan.u** to go to sleep (S.); **samm(h)an., summ(h)an.** to sleep (pp. **sutta_**)(L.)(CDIAL 13905). **sva_pa** sleep (Sus'r.); **sa_va** sleep (Pkt.); **suu** (Pr.); **sau** (L.)(CDIAL 13927). **sva_payati** lulls to sleep (RV.); **sa_wun** to put to sleep (K.); **sava_un.a_** (P.); **sua_iba_** to cause to lie down or sleep (P.); **suwa_na_** to put to sleep (H.); **slauar** (Gypsy); **sua_ln.a_** (P.); **sula_na_** (H.); **saroiki** (Sh.); **sora_na** (D..);[cf. **curan.ai** consciousness (Ta.lex.)]; **soya_na** to lay down (B.); **hovanava_** to put to sleep (Si.)(CDIAL 13928). **sopor** sleep (Lat.); **plo_wo, pla_bo~, lau** dream (Pas'.); **lau** sleep (Shum.); **lap** (Gaw.Sv.); **sa~cu** dream (Sh.); **sa_cu, sa_s.u** (Sh.)(CDIAL 13929). **nis.vapati** falls asleep (RV.); **nih-s.upta** (Pa_n..); **nisut** sound asleep (B.); **nisuti** sound asleep (B.)(CDIAL 7468). **nik-kala** a true dream (Te.)(DEDR 3663). **prasupti** sleepiness (S'a_rn.S.); **pasutti** a sort of leprosy ending in unconsciousness (Pkt.); **pasutta** asleep (Pkt.); **prust, plus** bed (Ash.); **pruis't** (Kt.); **pu_st, pus't** (Pr.); **pro_s't, pro_s', pru_s't** sleep, dream, bed (Wg.)(CDIAL 8846). **passupati** sleeps, rests (Pali); **prasu_im** I fall asleep (Kal.); **prasvapiti** falls asleep (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8845). **maramara** sleepy, drowsy (Tu.); **mra_lu** to droop, eyes to close; **mra~_gu** to droop; **mra~_-gannu** half-closed eyes; **mra~_-gannid.u, mra~_-gannu-vad.u, mra~_-gannu-ve_yu** to have the eyes half-closed; **mra_ncu** to close (the eyes)(Te.)(DEDR 4710). **prasva_pa** soporific (MBh.); sleep, dream (BhP.); **pra_s'a** dream (Dm.)(CDIAL 8893). **svapana, vis.upta** asleep (Skt.); **bisuna_b, bisana_b** to dream (Mth.)(CDIAL 11994). **o_so_van.i_** hypnotic powder (Pkt.); **ostom** to fall asleep (Pr.)(CDIAL 863). cf. **jon:gur..i, jon:gul.i** fainting, faitness (Ka.); **sokku, cokku** ecstacy, trance (Te.); **so_su** intoxication (Kond.a)(DEDR 2853). **samek** representation seen in a dream (Santali.lex.) **a_supta** goes to sleep (BHSkt.); **hu_b** to sleep (Tor.); **hut** he slept (Tor.)(CDIAL 1495). **utsvapna_yate_** talks in one's sleep (Skt.); **osan.a_vn.e~, osan.avn.e~** to talk in one's sleep, rave; **osan.n.e~, osa~d.n.e~ < utsvapna**? (M.)(CDIAL 1918). **uca_wa_** talking in sleep, nightmare (H.)(CDIAL 1919). **besi** dream (Pr.)(CDIAL 2278).

4259.**Friendship**: **do_sti** friendship (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **dusti** friendship, intimacy (Santali.lex.) **tottu-tal** to cling, adhere (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 117**); **tottu** connection (**Tiruman. 2653**); attachment (**Ja_n-ava_. Curaku. 23**); dependence (**Pin..**); slave, dependant, menial (**Pin..**); **tottu** (Ka.); long-established intimacy (**Tiva_.**); concubine; **tottan-** slave (**W.**); **tontakka_rar < dvandva** persons connected by ties of relationship, relations; **tottukka_ran-** lover, paramour; **tontam** < **dvandva** connection (**Te_va_. 4,4**); familiarity, close intimacy (Ta.lex.) **dost** a friend; a lover, sweetheart, paramour; **dosti_** friendship, affection, amity, love (P.lex.) **dost** favourite, e.g. of a king; **dosti, doste** favor, e.g. of a king; **dostini rig** gain favor (Kon.lex.) ?**tor..ukai** worshipping, adoration (**Tiruva_ca. 20,4**)(Ta.lex.) **do_sil.i < do_sili** (Te.) double handful of grain given as a perquisite to village servants (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) **dotli_** a term used in Kullu to describe the grazing grounds round villages (P.lex.)

4260.**Village weighman**: **dhar.va_i_** village weighman (S.L.P.); **dhar.awa_i_** market officer who weighs grain (H.); **dhad.vai** id. (M.)(CDIAL 6710). **Great person**: **ta_t.a_l.an- (ta_t.u + a_l.an-)** great person (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,4,1**); person of great energy and application (**W.**); **ta_t.u** strength (**Te_va_. 17,9**); leadership (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **dha_tu** strength, courage (Ka.); **dha_tu-ged.u** strength to be impaired or be gone; to become deprived of strength or courage (Ka.); **dha_tunas.t.a** loss of strength (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: beam of scales**: **d.an.t.i_** beam of scales (Mth.)(CDIAL 5527). **d.anni_** beam of balance (WPah.); **d.a~_r.i** id. (B.); **dan.d.i** id. (Or.); **d.an.d.i_** id. (H.); **d.a~_d.i_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 6128). **Image: scale of a balance; a balance; village weighman**: **dhat.a** a large fixed balance, a pair of scales; ordeal by the balance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dibya** (Tadbhava of **divya**) an ordeal; **dibyada tole** the balance used at ordeals (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dhat.a** scale of a balance, a balance (Skt.); **dhat.ika_** measured, weighed (MBh.)[**dhr.ta** held, supported (RV.); worn (MBh.); weighed (MBh.); **dhata** firm, resolved (Pali); **thil** to hold, grasp (Gypsy); **dhar.a_** cloak (B.); **dhail** held (Mth.)(CDIAL 6872)]; **dar** large fixed scales for heavy loads, calculation of the weight of a load (K.); **dhar.u** weighing (S.); **dhar.** weighing of one's body against grain to be given in alms (Ku.); **dhar.o** a weight (for weighing)(S.); weight, weighing (Ku.); counterweight (G.); **dhar.i_** a particular weight = 5 ser (S.L.P.) (P. = 10 ser); a weight, guess (H.G.); **dhar.i** weight of 5 ser (Ku.); **dha_r.a_** balance, weight of 5 ser (B.); **dhar.a_** scale-beam, counterpoise (Or.); counterbalancing weight (H.); **dhad.a_** weight of 10 ser (M.); **dhad.i_** counterweight (M.); **dhar.ath** charge on weighing (L.); **dhar.at(h)** id. (P.)(CDIAL 6706). **Token weight given by a goldsmith to show the amount of gold delivered**: **tat.ai** allowance weight to balance the vessel containing the articles to be weighed; **tat.aiyam** id. (**Pan.avit.u. 181**); token weight given by a goldsmith, as showing the amount of gold delivered to him; **tat.ai** a measure of weight = 80 palam; **tat.ai-kat.t.u** office of inspector of weights, measures etc. (**Vir-alivit.u. 453**)(Ta.lex.) **dad.e, dad.eya, dad.iya** a weight of ten se_rs and equivalent to the fourth of a maund (Ka.Te.); **dhad.a_** (M.H.); **dad.e** a weight put into the opposite side to counterbalance the receiving vessel (Ka.Te.); **dhad.a_, dhad.i_** (M.); **tat.ai, tat.aiyam** (Ta.); **tad.aya** (Ma.); **dad.e kat.t.u** to produce equipoise (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4261.**Deceit**: **tat.avat.a = at.amat.a** fraud, trickery, untruth (Ka.); **tat.amat.e, tat.avat.e** (Te.); **tat.avat.aga_r-a** a deceitful man, a liar (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_t.t.o_t.t.am, ta_t.t.o_t.t.u** fraud, deception; perplexity, confusion (Ta.); **ta_t.o_t.u** deceit, knavery; deceitful, knavish; **tat.avat.a, tat.amat.a** deceit; **tat.amat.incu** to deceive (Te.)(DEDR 3157). **chadmana** deceptive dress (Mn.); **chamma, chauma** deceit (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4981). **cha_dmika** fraudulent (Mn.); **chadmin** in cmpds. having the appearance of (MBh.); **chabilo** foppish (P.)(CDIAL 5022). **daza** ostentatious pride (K.); **dhaju** dressed up (S.); **dhaj** style (P.); immense riches (Ku.); pomp (N.); style (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 6705). **Tight-fitting; well-knit; pompous**: **that.t.a** pomp, ceremony (Pkt.); **t.ha_t.** pomp, glory, property (Ku.); pomp, dignity (A.); affectation (B.); **t.ha~_t.** fashion (N.); **t.ha_t.h** pomp, posture, fashion, goods (H.); **that.n.e~** to act pompously (M.)(CDIAL 6090). **tas.t.a** fashioned, formed in mind (RV.); **t.a~_t.ha_, t.a~_t.a_** well-knit (H.); **ta_t.h, tha_t.** tight-fitting, firm (M.)(CDIAL 5743).

4262.**Police officer**: **dan.d.a** one of the three attendants of the sun; name of a man (Ka.); **dan.d.a-dhara** a staff-bearer; a king; a magistrate; Yama; a porter; **dan.d.ana, dan.d.an.e** beating, punishing, chastising; **dan.d.ana_tha** the leader of an army, a general; a judge, a magistrate; a head police-officer; **dan.d.a-ni_ti** application of the rod, administration of justice; the system of civil and military administration taught by Ca_n.akya and others; **dan.d.a-pa_n.i** staff-handed; Yama; a mace-bearer, a peon or o_leka_r-a or va_le-ka_r-a (a

servant in the employ of government who carries letters etc.; cf. **o_laka, va_laga** service, homage)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mischief**: **tan.t.a_** difficulty, mischief, vexation; dispute, squabble; **tan.t.a_-k-ko_r < + kho_r** (H.) troublesome person; quarrelsome fellow (**C.G.**); **tan.t.a-t-takara_r** dispute, contest (**C.G.**); **tappu-t-tan.t.a_** < **tan.t.a_** (U.) misdemeanour; trouble (Ta.lex.) **t.an.t.a_** dispute, bother (N.); wrangling (H.); **t.an.t.o** (G.)(CDIAL 5442). **tan.t.ai** trouble, vexation; **tan.t.ai-k-ka_ran-** troublesome fellow; crafty person; **tan.t.u** to trouble; to insist (**Poruna. 104**)(Ta.lex.) **dan.d.akamma** punishment (Pali); **dan.d.akarman** punishment (Ya_j.); **dand.uvama** (Si.)(CDIAL 6131). **dan.d.am** hard labour (Ma.); **tan.t.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to take pains, try hard (Ta.); **dan.d.ikka** to work hard; **dan.d.ippu** hard work and its result, expertness (Ma.)(DEDR 3051).

4263.**Image: attack by a band**: **dad.avad.a** quick; attack (Pkt.); **daror.o** attack by a band of robbers (G.); **darod.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 6127). **dha_t.i_** assault (Skt.); **dha_d.i_** assault, robber band (Pkt.); **dha_r.** sudden assault, attack by robbers (G.); robber band (P.); attack by robbers (H.)(CDIAL 6772). **tan.t.ai-ma_n-am** raising, coiling, and waving of the tail, as of beasts when mettlesome or angry (Ta.lex.) **tat.t.i-k-kol.(l.)utal** to steal; to grasp anything within reach; **tat.t.i-p-par-i-ttal** to rob by force; **tat.t.u-tal** to steal, pilfer, swindle; get by stratagem (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 24**); **tat.aiyam** stolen property; material object concerned in crime (Ta.lex.) **To attack**: **tar.an.u** to drive off, expel (S.); **tar.iba_** to drive away, attack (Or.); **tar.vu~** to run to strike, attack, rise in revolt (G.); **tar.ka** forcibly; **tar.as** to knock (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5632). **tat.t.i-k-kar..i-ttal** to repel, get rid of; **tat.t.i-t-tirital** to knock about, go about in distress (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 5, Vya_.**); **tat.t.i-p-po_t.u-tal** to overcome as in a game; **tat.t.i-ma_r-u-tal** to strike a heavy blow; **tat.t.i-y-ar..ai-ttal** to challenge to combat (**Ci_vaka. 1109, Urai.**); **tat.t.i-y-o_t.t.u-tal** to drive bullocks by beating; **tat.t.u-tal** to strike against, dash against, run aground as a vessel; **tat.t.u** striking against, collision; opposition (**I_t.u, 1,2,3**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to quarrel**: **ta_t.u** to strike against (Ka.); **ta_n.d.uni** quarrel, fight (Tu.)(DEDR 3156). **dandannao** quickly, furiously, rushing angrily (Santali.lex.) **Fear,palpitation**: **dhar.nu** to press (for payment)(N.); **dhar.a_dhar.** boldly (N.); **dhar.dhar.** palpitation (Or.); **dhar.a_dhar.** dashingly (H.G.); **dhad.a_dhad.** id. (M.); **dhad.-dhad.** palpitatingly (M.); **dhar.kan.u** to palpitate, winnow (S.); **dhar.kn.a_** to palpitate with fear (P.); **dhar.ka_** fear (P.); **dharkanu** to be torn, be grieved; **dhar.kanu** to beat loudly (of heart), walk smartly (N.); **dharkab** to throb (Aw.); **dhar.akna_** to throb, blaze up (H.); **dhar.akvu~** to throb; **dhar.ak, dhar.a_ko** quick push (G.); **dhar.kan.** timid (G.); **dhad.akn.e~** to throb (M.); **dhad.a_ka** throbbing (M.)(CDIAL 6711). cf. **je_n:ku** to hesitate (Ka.); **je_n:kuni** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2805). cf. **jan:ku** to hesitate (Te.); **januku** to fear (Te.); **can:ku (can:ki-)** to be dispirited (Ta.)(DEDR 2281). **dad.a** an imitating sound imitating trembling, quivering, palpitation; **dad.adad.isu** to tremble, etc. (Ka.); **dad.iyu** to tremble; **dad.a** shaking, trembling; **dad.adad.am-anu** to palpitate (Te.)(DEDR 3021). **cal.ikka, cal.un.n.uka** to be frightened, to shake (Ma.); **cal.i** to fear, succumb, be deprived of one's power or high spirit (Ka.); **calipuni** to shake (Tu.); **jal.uka** trembling, tremor, fear (Te.)(DEDR 2407). **Tottering**: **tat.avu (tat.avi-)** to be halting, hesitating, sway as a drunken man; **tat.atat.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to totter, be confused in speech; **tat.uma_r-u (tat.uma_r-i-)** to be deranged, thrown into a jumble, totter, stagger, be unsteady, be troubled, tossed about, be confused, troubled, perplexed, doubt, hesitate, be mistaken; **tat.uma_r-r-u, tat.uma_r-r-am** disorder, derangement, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering, perplexity, confusion, bewilderment, doubt, hesitation, mistake; **tat.uma_r-utti** a figure of speech in which cause and effect are inverted (Ta.); **tad.a** perplexity, confusion, embarrassment, fear; **tad.am-a_gu** to get perplexed or confused; **tad.am.-ma_d.u, tad.ama_d.u** to perplex (Ka.); **tad.ama_t.amu** faltering, confusion,

bewildermenet; **tat.apat.a_yincu** to hesitate; **tad.a~bad.u** to be confused, bewildered; **tad.a~ba_t.u** bewilderment (Te.); **tad.ama_t.a** fumbling (Tu.); **tad.amad.a** disturbed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3033). **tattaram** tremulousness, quivering, overhastiness, flurry; **tattal.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be greatly agitated (Ta.); **tattaram** precipitation, agitation (Ma.); **tattar-a, tattar-i, tattal.a, tar-atar-a** perplexity, confusion, embarrassment (Ka.); **tattar-a, tattar-amu, tar-atar-a** id.; **tattar-incu, tattar-illu, tattar-a-pad.u** to be perplexed, confused, embarrassed; **daddar-u, daddar-illu** to be alarmed, perplexed (Te.); **tataring, tatare_nging** to struggle convulsively (Br.)(DEDR 3061).

4264.**Image: trunk of body or tree; headless body**: **dhad.** headless body (M.); **dhar** (Mth.); **dhad.a** trunk of body (Pkt.); **dhar.u** (S.); **dhar.** (P.B.H.Mth.N.G.); heap, party?(L.); trunk of body or tree, middle part of anything (Ku.); **dhar.a** trunk of body or tree (Or.); trunk of body (OMarw.); **dhara** body, heart (OAw.)(CDIAL 6712). **dhar.an:ga_** partly consumed body (L.)(CDIAL 6713). **at.t.a** a headless trunk (Te.); **at.t.ai-y-a_t.al** hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment (Ta.); **at.t.e** a headless trunk, esp. one retaining vitality (Ka.) (DEDR 100). **tan.t.am** body (**Te_va_. 1107,3**)(Ta.lex.) **t.o_t.** side (Kur.); **totto, t.ot.t.o** (Kuwi); **t.ut.e** side of body (Mand..); **tat.t.u** side (Ta.Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3040).

4265.**Image: split bamboo; spiny bamboo**: **tat.t.ai** spiny bamboo (**Ain:kur-u. 340**); a mechanism made of split bamboo for scaring away parrots from grain fields (**Pur-ana_. 49,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: split bamboo**: **tat.t.a** a large rattle (Ma.); **tat.t.e** a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two (Ka.); wooden bell on cattle (Kod..) (DEDR 3042). **Image: split in two; bamboo rattle**: **ta_r.a_** piece of bamboo on a string beaten against a tree to scare birds (P.); cotton-scutcher's mallet (L.P.); door bar (B.)(CDIAL 5749). **ta_r.ana** act of striking (OA.); **ta_d.an.** beating (M.)(CDIAL 5751). **tar.i** stroke, beating (Or.); **tar.i_** beating (H.G.)(CDIAL 5636). **tat.t.a** a large rattle (Ma.); **tat.t.e** a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two (Ka.); wooden bell on cattle (Kod..)(DEDR 3042). **Bamboo frame-work**: **tad.aku, tad.ike** frame of bamboos, straw, leaves, etc. used as a door, blind, screen, etc., tatty (Ka.); **tat.ukku** little mat for sitting on, as of school children (Ma.); screen, mat, seat (Ta.); **tad.ka_** plaited bamboos, thatch (Kol.); **tar.ka** mat (Kol.); **tan.d.aka** bamboo curtain (Ga.); **t.a_t.i_** mat door (Go.); mat (Pe.); **tat.i** a leaf screen, coarse bamboo screen (Kui); **dad.d.i** tatty, screen, curtain, what screens or encloses, cage; flat roof of a house (Ka.); **dad.e** screen, blind (Tu.); **tad.ame** a kind of stile or narrow entrance to a garden (Tu.); **tad.ambe** a gate (Kor.); **dat.am** door (Kol.); **tad.aka** hurdle or tatty, screen made of bamboos, etc. (Te.); **dad.i** screen of mats, leaves, or the like, fence (Te.); **tat.t.i** screen as of cuscuss grass, rattan,etc., tatty (Ta.); screen, tatty, mat used as a door (Ma.); frame of bamboos, etc., a tatti, matting, bamboo mat (Ka.); screen or blind made of split bamboos, cadjan, palm-leaves, etc. (Tu.); mat (Go.); **tat.t.u** screen folded or plain (Ta.)(DEDR 3036). **t.at.t.eh pa_ka** mat-wall bathroom (Go.)(DEDR 3036). **t.ha_t.** framework (B.); bamboo frame of a thatch or of a mat house (Mth.); frame of a roof (M.); **tha_t.a** framework, skeleton (Or.); **t.ha_t.a** bamboo framework for decoration, build of one's body, body (Or.); frame of a roof on which thatch is laid (OAw.); **t.hot.h^{u}** bridge-pier of logs piled horizontally (K.); **t.hat.hur** part of a house-wall made of logs laid horizontally (K.); **t.hat.h** bridge-pier (P.); frame of a roof (H.); **t.ha_t.ar** bamboo frame (H.); **t.ha~_t.i** inn (lit. shed made of or covered with bamboo matting?)(N.); **t.ha_t.hu~** framework, body (G.); **t.ha~_t.hu~** skeleton (G.); **t.ha_t.hr.i_** bamboo bier (G.); **tha_t.** frame of a roof (M.)(CDIAL 6089). **t.at.i_** Hindu bier (S.); **tat.t.ika_** mat (Pali); **t.at.t.i_, t.at.t.ia_, t.at.t.aia_** screen, curtain (Pkt.); **trat.t.i_** screen (L.); **tarat.t.i_** bamboo matting, screen (P.); **tat.t.i_** bamboo matting, screen

(P.); **t.a_t.i_** bamboo mat (B.Or.); bamboo thatch (Bhoj.); bamboo fence (A.); **t.a_t.** temporary roofing, shed (B.); mat, screen (Mth.); mat (H.); bamboo thatch (Bhoj.); **t.a_t.a** big wicker tray (Or.); **t.a_t.i** bamboo mat (Or.); **t.a_t.i_** bamboo matting (H.); **ta_t.u~** bamboo seat (G.); **tra_t.i_** bamboo matting (G.); **ta_t.i_** bamboo matting (G.); light bamboo frame (M.); **t.a_t.i_** bamboo matting (G.); **ta_t.** quickset hedge (M.); **tat.ke~** matted or wattled frame (M.); **tra_r., t.l.a_t.** common grass (WPah.); **trad.d.a_** torn mat (L.)(CDIAL 5990). **Framework**: **cat.t.am** wooden frame (Ta.)(DEDR 2304). **sat.t.e** mat (Kol.)(DEDR 2311). **sat.t.a** two pieces of timber at the side of a door (Skt.)(CDIAL 13102). ***cat.t.a** bamboo matting (CDIAL 4574).

4266.**Palm**: **ta_l.i** palmyra-palm; talipot-palm, corypha umbraculifera; a medicinal plant; **ta_l.i-p-pan-ai** south Indian talipot-palm, corypha umbraculifera (Ta.lex.) **kara-ta_l.am** palmyra palm (Ta.); **kara-ta_l.a** fan-palm, corypha umbraculfera (Ka.); cadjan (Tu.); **kara-ta_l.amu** the small-leaved palm-tree (Te.)(DEDR 1270). **ta_lavr.nta** palm-leaf fan (MBh.); **ta_lavan.t.a** fan (Pali); **ta_lavem.t.a** (Pkt.); **talvat.a** palmyra fan (Si.)(CDIAL 5802). **ta_d.a** fan-palm; **ta_d.i_-put.a** palm-leaf (Skt.); **ta_la** borassus flabelliformis (Mn.); **ta_li_** palm-wine (W.); **ta_la** fan-palm (Pali); **ta_d.a, ta_la, tala, ta_d.i_, ta_li_** (Pkt.); **ta_l** (K.); **ta_r.** (P.H.B.Bi.H.G.); **ta_r** (N.); **ta_l** (A.); **ta_r.a** (Or.); **ta_r.i** (Or.); **ta_l.a** (Or.); **ta_ra** (OAw.); **ta_d.** (M.); **tala** (Si.); **taro, tari** rum (Gypsy); **tari** brandy (Gypsy); **tar** date-spirit (Gypsy); **Juice of the palmyra** **ta_r.i_** juice of the palmyra (S.); the fermented juice (P.); id., yeast (N.H.); **ta_ri** the fermented juice (A.); **ta_r.i** (B.Or.); **ta_ri_** (Bi.); **ta_r.i_** (Bi.Bhoj.); the juice, the fermented juice (H.); the juice (G.); **ta_d.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 5750). cf. **ma_r.i_** the fermented juice of the palmyra (H.)(CDIAL 9774). **Image: palm**: **ta_r..** palmyra or toddy palm (Ka.); **ta_ri, ta_l.i** id. (Tu.); **ta_d.u** id. (Te.); **ta_r..u** id. (Inscr.Te.); **ta_t.i cet.t.u** palmyra tree (Te.); **ta_t.-a_ku** palmyra leaf (Te.); **ta_r.** toddy palm (Nk.Pa.Go.Pe.Kur.); **ta_d.i** toddy palm (Ga.)(DEDR 3180). **ta_lapattra** palm-leaf, ear-ornament; gold cylinder (Skt.); **tarki_** a kind of earring (made orig. from palm-leaf)(H.)((CDIAL 5747). **Branch**: **d.a_la** branch (Skt.); **d.a_la** branch (Pkt.); **d.a_ru** large branch (S.); **d.a_ri_** branch (S.); **d.a_l** branch; **d.a_la_** large branch; **d.a_li_** twig (P.); **d.a_** branch (WPah.); **d.a_lo** tree(Ku.); branch (N.); **d.a_l** (A.B.); **d.a_l.a** (Or.); **d.a_r** branch (Mth.); **d.a_ri** twig (Mth.); **d.a_r** branch (Aw.); **d.a_l, d.a_la_** (H.); **d.a_l.**^{i}, **d.a_l.i_**, **d.a_l.u~** (G.); **t.ha_l** branch; **t.ha_li** twig (A.); **t.ha_l, t.ha_la_** leafy branch (esp. one lopped off)(H.); **d.a_r.hi_** branch (Bhoj.); **d.a_hal.** loppings of trees; **d.a_hl.a_** leafy branch; **d.a_hl.i_** twig; **d.ha_l.a_** sprig; **d.ha_l.i_** branch (M.)(CDIAL 5546). **Palm**: **jhin:gat.u** palmyra tree (Te.);[cf. **kijur** palm tree (Santali.lex.)]; **ta_t.-a_ku** palmleaf (Te.); **ta_r. ma_ks'et.t.** toddy palm (Nk.); **ta_r.** id. (Nk.Pa.Go.); **ta_t.i ma_k** palmyra tree (Kol.); **ta_t.i** palmyra palm (Ga.); **ta_r.i, ta_d.i** toddy palm (Go.); **ta_di_ kal** palm liquor (Go.); **t.a_r. maran, t.a_t.i maran** palmyra tree (Kond.a); **ta_r. mar** toddy palm (Pe.); **ta_t.i ma_rnu, ta_ti** id. (Kuwi); **ta_r.** palm tree (Kur.); **talmi** borassus flabelliformis (Malt.)(DEDR 3180).

4267.**Image: bent down, drooped**: **tat.ai-i** bent down, drooped (**Akana_. 26**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: curve, bend**: **tat.a_m** curve, bend (**Ci_vaka. 806**); **tat.avu** curve, bend (**Pin..**); **tat.a** bent, curved (**Ain:kur-u. 98**); **tat.avaral** bending, curving (**Pur-ana_. 135,3**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.a** bent, curved (**Ain:kur-u. 98**); **tat.a_vu-tal** to bend, curve (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 6**)(Ta.lex.)

4268.**Image: mark of lash**: **d.anu** mark of lash (S.)(CDIAL 6128). **t.ad.a** scar, spot (Malt.); **tal.m** swelling raised by a blow, weal (Ko.); **tar..umpu** scar, weal, injury (Ta..); scar, wart (Ma.)(DEDR 3118). **ca_buk, ca_bka_** a whip (Kon.lex.)

4269.**Signature-mark**: **tat.i** signature-mark of an illiterate person; **tat.i-ca_ttutal** to affix signature-mark (Ta.lex.) **To convey by signs**: **t.ha_riba_** to convey by signs (Or.); **t.ha_ra_** to signal, beckon (B.); **t.ha_rn.o** to determine, design (Ku.)(CDIAL 13742).

4270.**Rabbet plane**: **tat.t.i-y-ir..aippul.i** rabbet plane (**C.E.M.**); **tat.t.ir..ai-p-pul.i** id. (**Kat.t.at.a. Na_ma_. 39**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to make a notch**: **tat.t.at.ittal** to cut out or make a notch or mortise in the edge of a board (Ta.lex.)

4271.**Skin eruptions**: **tat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to swell in patches (as the skin by slight poison); **tat.ippu** disease causing eruptions in the body, urticaria (Ta.); **tar.v- (tar.d-)** to become marked with itching spots by irritant plant (Ko.); **tor.y- (tor.c-)** mark comes on skin (from blow, bite)(To.); **dad.ik, dad.al** a kind of rash, blotch (Tu.); **tat.t.-amma, tat.t.-ammava_ru, tad.upu, tad.apara** measles (cf. **amma** mother-goddess)(Te.)(DEDR 3028). **daddarisu** the skin to get pustules from inward heat, swellings from bites, blows etc. (Ka.); **taddu, daddu** (Tadbhava of **dadru**) cutaneous and herpetic eruptions, rash, herpes; a kind of leprosy; a ring worm; **dad.a_ra, tardru** id. (Ka.); **dadrun.a** herpetic, afflicted with cutaneous diseases or ringworm (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ta_d.a** blow (AV.)(CDIAL 5748). **dadru** cutaneous eruption (Sur.); **dadru_** (Pa_n..va_rtt.); **dardu_, dardru_** (Skt.); **daddu** a skin disease (Pali); **daddu** ringworm (Pkt.); **ja~_zi** (Sh.); **dad^{u}r^{u}** the itch (K.); **daddar** ringworm (L.); **daddari_** (P.); **dadd** (EP.); **d.l.ad.l.** ringworm, eczema (WPah.); **da_d** ringworm (Ku.N.); **da_ud, da_id, da_d** (H.); **da_dar** ringworm; **dara_j** (G.); **da_d** (M.); **dadaya** (Si.); **dad.hu** ringworm (S.); **d.adhr, d.adhar, dhaddur** (L.); **da_dhar** (G.); **drazauuk** eruption, itch (Kho.)(CDIAL 6142). [cf. **-r..-** in: **tar..utan.al** ringworm (Ta.)(DEDR 3117)] **dadrula** suffering from ringworm; **dardula, dardura, dradula** (BHSkt.); **d.ad.aru** name of a cutaneous disease (S.); **da_dura_** any eruption on skin, erysipelas, measles (Ku.N.); **da_dar** herpes (M.)(CDIAL 6143). **dad.a_ra** measles (Ka.); **da_dara** herpetic eruptions (M.); **go_n.i-dad.a_ra** a confluent kind of small-pox (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Ringworm**: **soha** ringworm (Kui); **corng** an itch (Ko.); **torikke** itch (Ka.); **tojji** itching (Tu.); **coji, cojji, cogi** to itch (Kor.); **durada** itching (Te.); **soh-, coh-, hoh-, oh-** to itch (Go.)(DEDR 2865). **tar..utan.al** ringworm (Ta.); **tar..utan.am, taritan.am** id., herpetic eruptions (Ma.)(DEDR 3117). cf. **te_l-** (spot, rash etc.) to appear on skin (Pa.); (ringworm etc.) to appear, break out on skin (Ga.)(DEDR 3465). For **-dula** in **dradula** (BHSkt.): cf. **dali** an inflamed patch of skin, blotch (Kui); **dali inba** to be blotchy, spread in patches (Kui); **tal.m** (obl. **tal.t-**) swelling raised by a blowl, weal (Ko.); **tar..ampu** scar (Ma.); **tar..umpu** scar, mark (Ta.)(DEDR 3118). **ta_mare** ringworm (Ka.); **ta_mara** id. (Te.); **ta_mra-** a kind of leprosy with large red spots (Skt.)(DEDR 3164).

4272.**Image: to pierce, to bore**: **tat.a_rittal** to bore, pierce through (**Tan-ippa_. i,380,26**); **tat.a_yisu** id. (Ka.); **tat.a_rittal** to give a good scolding (Ta.); **dat.a_yicu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4273.**Image: age-worn monkey**: **tat.t.a_n-, ta_t.t.a_n-ai** age-worn monkey (**Vir-ali-vit.u. 890**); **ta_t.t.an-, ta_t.t.ayan-** leading male monkey < **dha_rs.t.a** a disrespectful term meaning a certain person, a fellow; self-important person (Ta.lex.) **Bold; impudent; false**: **dha_rs.t.ya** boldness, violence (R.); **dro~t.h^{u}** audacious, rough, hard, hardened (as a fruit or sprout previously soft)(K.); **d.ha_r.as** courage (Ku.); **dha_r.(h)as** (H.)(CDIAL 6799). **dhr.s.at** bold; **dhr.s.ata_** boldly; **dhr.s.aj** hero (RV.); **dhasa_la** rash, thoughtless (OM.)(CDIAL 6874). **dhr.s.t.a** impudent, bold (RV.); perjorative at end of cmpds. (Pa_n..); **dhit.t.ha, dhat.t.ha** bold (Pkt.); **dri_st** false (Tir.); **dit.** brave (Bshk.); **dre~_t.hun** to become hard (K.); **drot.h^{u}** audacious, hard (K.); **di_t.hu, dit.ho** obstinate (S.); **dari_t.h** impudent (L.)(CDIAL 6875). **d.hi_t.h(a_)** bold;

d.het.h, d.het.ha_ frowardness (P.); **d.hit.o** bold (Ku.); **d.hi_t.** (Ku.) **d.hit.o** impudent (N.); **d.hit.(h), dhit.** snubbed (B.); **dhit.a** shameless (Or.); **d.hi_t.h** firm (Mth.); **d.hi~_t.h** insolent (Bhoj.); **d.hi_t.h** obstinate (Aw.); **d.hi_t.(h)** bold, impudent (H.); **dhi_t.hi_** adj. deceitful (OG.); **dhi_t.** bold (G.); **dhat.(t.), dhi_t., dhit.t.** bold (M.)(CDIAL 6875). [For semant. 'deceit' cf. **ta_t.t.o_t.t.am, ta_t.t.o_t.t.u** fraud, deception; perplexity, confusion (Ta.); **tat.avat.a** fraud, untruth (Ka.); **ta_t.o_t.u** deceit, knavery; deceitful, knavish; **tat.avat.a, tat.amat.a** deceit; **tar.phar.vu~, tarphar.vu~** to toss about, flounce, be agitated (G.); **tad.phad.n.e~** to toss about (M.); **tal.apn.e~** to be brandished (M.)(CDIAL 5634)]. **tallan.a, tallar..a** agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief; **tallan.isu** to be or become agitated from fear or amazement, be troubled, alarmed, anxious; **tal.l.an:ka** embarrassment, fear, etc. (Ka.); **tallad.amu** agitation, commotion, anxiety, turmoil (Te.); **tallan.a** wavering, vexed (Tu.); **tallad.incu, tallad.illu, tallad.akud.ucu, tallad.a-pad.u** to be agitated or in a state of turmoil, commotion or anxiety; **tallad.apa_t.u** agitation, turmoil, commotion; **tallad.a-pet.t.u** to throw into a state of turmoil, agitation or anxiety (Te.)(DEDR 3104).

4278.**To shampoo; massage; press; rub; fragrant unguent made by trituration; to rub out; wash off**: **dat.t.isu, dad.isu** to rub out, obliterate (Ka.); **dat.t.iyuni** id., wash off (Tu.)(DEDR 3037). **dad.akn.e~, dad.apn.e~** to press down (M.); **sam.dat.t.a, sam.dat.t.aya** touching, rubbed (Pkt.); **dad.n.e~** to press down (M.); **da_t.** thick; **da_t.n.e~** to be pressed in, become thick (M.)(CDIAL 6618). **dhr.ta** worn (MBh.)(CDIAL 6872). **tat.avu (tat.avi-)** to stroke, anoint as with liniment, smear, spread on (plaster), grope, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark; **tat.a-var-** to stroke, blow gently over, rub, besmear, seek, play (e.g. lute) (Ta.); **tat.avuka** to stroke, pat, smear, rub into the body; **tat.aval** rubbing gently; **tat.avaruka** to stroke (Ma.); **tar.mbar.- (tar.mbat.-)** to make one's way in the dark by groping; **tar.va.t- (tar.va.ty-)** to explore with hand something out of sight or in dark; **tar.k- (tar.ky-)** to search for (Ko.); **to.d.bo.r.- (to.d.bot.-)** to feel way in dark (To.); **tad.avu** to touch or rub gently with the hand, stroke, feel one's way with the hands, grope; **tad.a-varisu** to feel one's way as with the hands or feet, grope, seek, stroke; **tad.ahu** to stroke; **tad.aku** to grope for, seek; **tal.uku** to stroke (Ka.); **tavd.- (tavd.i-)** to feel way in dark, search for in dark (Kod..); **tat.t.i** to stroke (Kor.); **tad.avu, tad.amu, tavud.u** to grope, feel about with the hands, feel for something in the dark, touch, handle, stroke; **tad.avud.u** searching (Te.); **tarv-** to stroke; **tarh-** to anoint (Go.)(DEDR 3025).

4279.**Image: lute**: **dan.d.ige** the neck or long rounded board of a lute (Ka.); the lute itself (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tan.t.u** lute (**Pa_rata. In. 42**)(Ta.lex.) **dan.d.am** the cross bar of a lute or of a stringed instrument; the stick with which an instrument is played (Skt.lex.) **tat.avu (tat.avi-)** to play (e.g. lute)(Ta.); **tat.avaruka** to stroke (Ma.); **tarv-** to stroke (Go.); **tad.a-varisu** to stroke (Ka.)(DEDR 3025).

4280.**To enchase, set in**: **tat.avi-k-kat.t.u** to enchase, set in (**S.I.I. ii,15**); **tat.ava_-tal, tat.avarutal** to stroke; to blow gently over (**Tiv. Periyati. 8,5,1**); **tat.avi-k-kot.u** to stroke (Ta.lex.)

4281.**Chief, master**: **ta_t.t.a_n-** chief, master; husband; **ta_t.u** strength (**Te_va_. 17,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Greatness; pride**: **dan.d.i** greatness, eminence, power, might, vigour (Ka.); **tan.i** to proeper, thrive, grow, increase (Ta.); **dan.d.a** pride (Skt.); **ta_t.a** pride, haughtiness; stiffness, tightness; robustness, strength, stoutness (Ka.); **ta_t.ha** pride (M.); **ta_t.agitti** a (haughty), quarrelsome,

wicked woman (Ka.); **ta_t.u** pompous array; pomp, show (Ka.); **dha_t.a** (M.H.); **ta_t.uga_r-a** a pompous, or proud, man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tat.a_** largeness, greatness (**Kalla_. 8,15**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **din.d.u** stoutness, strength, pride (Ka.)(DEDR 3222). **Boldness; firmness; courage**: **dhr.s.t.i** boldness (S'a_n:khS'r.); **dhr.s.t.i** bold (VS.); **d.hit.h** firmness of mind (P.); **d.hi_t.** courage (Ku.); **d.hit.** impudence (N.); **d.a_t.hi kaiba** to speak firmly or emphatically (A.)(CDIAL 6876). **da_rd.hya** hardness, firmness, strength (Pa_n..Sus'r.); **drad.** strength (K.); **d.a_d.hu** severity (S.); **d.a_d.h** strength (L.); firmness of mind (P.); **da_r.ha** might, stubbornness, pride (Or.); as adj.: **taro** strong, firm (Gyppsy); **d.a_d.a** tightly fastened, bold (K.); **d.a_d.ho** hard (S.); **d.a_d.ha_** strong (L.); **d.a_d.d.ha_** strong, impertinent (P.); **d.a_d.i** strong and well-built (of a goat)(WPah.); **da_d.ha_** bold (M.); **drd.** strength (K.); **d.a_ri** gravely (A.); **dd.i** bulk, growth; hardness (Si.); as adj.: **d.ha_r.i** massive, large (N.); **da_d.i** hard, firm, strong (Si.); **d.ha_r.as** courage (Ku.); **d.ha_r.(h)as** (H.)(CDIAL 6302). **Firmness**: **dhr.ti** firmness (RV.); **dhiti** steadfastness (Pali); **dhr.** hold (Skt.)(CDIAL 6873). **decali (det-)** to become hardened; **de'ni** hard; **te_'-** to be strong; **de'ne** hard; **dee** is not strong; **deppi ki_nai** to stiffen; **depi ki_nai** to harden (Kuwi); **d.ehpa (d.eht-)** to be firm, stiff, hard, tough; n. stiffness, hardness, toughness (Kui)(DEDR 3443). **Dense, fat, strong**: **tat.a** large, broad, full; **tat.am** greatness, largeness, width, expanse, richness; **tat.avu, tat.a_** largeness, greatness; **tat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to grow large, ful, become stout, swell, become enhanced, increase, grow, thicken, congeal, grow stiff, hard; **tat.ippu** thickness, swelling, inspissation, plumpness, pride; **tat.iyan-** stout, fat man, rude, senseless fellow; **tat.aiiya** plump; **tat.impal** bulk, thickness; **tan.t.i** bulkiness (Ta.); **tat.a** large, great (e.g. **tat.a-vala** large fishing net); **tat.i** stout, robust; **tat.ikkuka** to swell, become round and full, stout and heavy; **tat.iccavan** fat, robust; **tat.ippikka** to fatten; **tat.ippu** corpulency, stoutness; **tat.iyan** a fat, lusty person; fem. **tat.icci** (Ma.); **dat.** thick thread woven into cloth to produce raised effect (Ko.); **dat.t.a** state of being thick, stout, robust, crowded or close together, thickset, dense; **dat.t.age** in a thickset manner, densely, in large numbers; **dat.t.anisu** to be crowded together; **dat.t.ane** state of being thick, crowded together, close; **dat.t.anna** thick, dense; **dat.t.ayisu, dat.t.aysu** to grow thick, assemble in large numbers; **dat.t.itu** that is thick, etc.; **dat.t.u** mass, crowd, host, army; **dad.a_n.i, dad.a_li** a very stout woman; **dad.umu** thickness, stoutness; **dad.d.u** closeness, union; **dan.d.i** greatness, eminence, power (Ka.); **dat.a** thickness, coarseness, closeness; thick, stout, coarse, close; **dat.t.iyuni, dat.t.yuni** to be dense, crowded; **dad.avante** a strong, poweful or influential man; **did.umbu** corpulent (Tu.); **dad.d.a** big (Kor.); **dat.t.amu** thick, close, dense, compact, thickset; **dan.d.i** large, great, abundant, plentiful, ample, abundance, plenty; **dandad.i** excessiveness; much, great, excessive (Te.); **dad.pa_** good (Kol.); **dhar.apa** id. (Nk.); **dandad.incu** to grow, increase (Te.); **d.ar.ga_l** pot-bellied man; **d.arga_l** glutton (Go.); **d.at.am** too much, many; thickly (Kond.a); **d.a_t.a** strength, power, hardness, stiffness, touchness, difficulty; strong, powerful, etc.; **d.a_d.a (d.a_d.i-)** to increase in numbers, multiply; n. increase; **d.a_d.a giva** to cause to increase in number, multiply; **d.ad.aki** protruding, corpulent, obese (Kui); **dar.ya_** stout, thick (Kur.); **d.at.e** difficult, hard (Malt.); **da_t.** thick, tight, close (M.)(DEDR 3020). **d.hat.t.h** thick (P.); **d.hat.t.a_** over-bearing, strong, heavy, fat; bull (P.); **d.a_t.h** strong, firm; **d.a_t.huwa_** courageous (A.); **d.a~_t.** strong, hard, unripe (B.); **dr.m.h** be firm; **dr.d.ha, dr.l.ha** firm, hard, strong (RV.); **d.al.ha** (Pali); **dridh(r)a, did.ha, dad.ha** (As'.); **did.ha, dad.ha, did.d.ha** (Pkt.); **dol.** strong, forceful, heavy (of snowfall)(Kho.); **dor^{u}** firm, strong (K.); **d.l.er.a_** obstinate (WPah.); **dar.o** firm, strong and fat; constipation (Ku.); **daro** firm (N.); **d.ar** (A.); **did.ha** (OB.); **dar.a** firm, stiff, capable (B.); **dar.(h)a** firm (Or.); **dir.ha_i_** firmness (Mth.); adj. **did.ha** (OAw.); **dir.h, dahar., dhar.** (H.); **dal.a** thick, coarse (Si.); **darun** to become steady (K.); **darnu** to confirm, put in writing (N.); **d.ara_iba** to strengthen (A.); **dir.ha_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 6508). **dr.d.dhi_ka_ra** adj.

strengthening (MBh.); **darir.h** firmness of mind (P.); **d.ir.hi** firm (S.); **darilo** (N.)(CDIAL 6509). **Large, broad, full**: **tat.am** greatness, largeness; width, expanse; richness; curve, bend (**Tiva_.**); **tat.a** large, broad, full (**ta_t.o_y tat.akkai : Pur-ana_. 14,11**)(Ta.lex.) **tata** extended, spread; spreading or raching over, extending to; covered over, concealed; protected, continued; bent as a bow; spreading wide etc.; **tan** (**tano_ti, tanute_, tata_na, te_ne_, tanitam tata**; pass. **tanyate_** or **ta_yate_**; desid. **titasati, tita_m.sati, titanis.ati**) to stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; to spread, shed, diffuse; to cover, fill; to cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; to emboss; to direct one's way towards; to prepare (a way for)(Skt.lex.) **tit.am < dr.d.ha** strength, vigour, power; certainty, positiveness (**Te_va_. 171,4**); truth (**Te_va_. 617,2**); **dit.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

4274.**Image: potter's wheel**: **tat.t.u** potter's wheel; handmill; curve or bend; circle; scales of a balance; perforated tin stencil for drawing ornamental figures **tat.t.u-k-ko_l** potter's turning stick (Ta.lex.) **tan.t.a_ram < dan.d.a_ra** potter's wheel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **dan.d.a_rah.** a carriage; a potter's wheel (Skt.lex.) **tan.t.ataran-** potter; **tan.t.a-c-cakkaram** potter's stick and wheel (**Nan-. 297, Urai**); **tan.t.ataran-** potter (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.a-bhr.t** a potter (Skt.lex.) **Image: rounded**: **tat.ai-i-ya** rounded (**Net.unal. 149**)(Ta.lex.) **? a_r..i** circle, ring, discus weapon (Ta.); roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.)(Ma.); roundness, a circle, a discus (Ka.); **a_re** potter's wheel (?Go.)(DEDR 398).

4277.**Image: six**: **tat.aval** six, a slang term (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)[Perh. derived from the practice of counting upto 'six' on the knots of two fingers, after which the two fingers are folded down to connote one 'count of six', as a landing point in numeration.] cf. **s.as.** nom. **s.at.** six (RV.); **s.as.u** loc. pl. (As'.); **s.o** (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 12803). cf. **tat.avaral** bending, curving (**Pur-ana_. 135,3**); **tat.avu** curve, bend; portion (Ta.lex.) cf. **viral** finger (Ta.)(DEDR 5409)]. cf. **tat.avu (tat.avi-)** to stroke, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark (Ta.)(DEDR 3025).

4282.**Brassworker; strike with hammer**: **t.hat.t.ar** an alloy of copper and bell metal (N.)(CDIAL 5491). **t.hat.t.ha_ra** brass worker (Pkt.); **t.ho~_t.hur** (K.); **t.ha~_t.ha_ro** (S.); **t.hat.hia_r** (P.); **t.hat.ia_ra_** (P.); **t.hat.hera_** (P.Bi.H.); **t.hat.hero** (Ku.N.); **t.hat.eri** (Mth.)(CDIAL 5493). **t.hat.a_unu** to strike, beat (N.); **t.hat.a_i** striking (N.); **t.hat.ha_na_** to beat (H.); **t.hat.ha_i_** noise of beating (H.)(CDIAL 5490 **onom.**?) **t.hapan.u** to beat out (metals) (S.); **t.hapo** seal (S.); **t.happa_** stroke, stamp (L.); **t.ha_p** seal (Ku.); **t.happa_** stamp, mould (H.)(CDIAL 5495). **Hammering**: **tat.t.utal** to drive in by hammering (**Na_lat.i, 355**); to hammer out, flatten, as malleable metal; to batter, demolish (Ta.lex.) **Goldsmith**: **tat.t.u (tat.t.i-)** to knock, tap, pat, strike against, dash against, strike, beat, hammer, thresh; n. knocking, striking, clapping, tapping, beating time (Ta.); **tat.t.u** to strike, beat, knock, pat, clap, slap; n. stripe, welt (Te.); **tat.t.u** a blow, knock (Ma.); to tap, touch, come close, pat, strike, beat, clap, slap, knock, clap on a thing (as cowdung on a wall), drive, beat off or back, remove; n. slap or pat, blow, blow or knock of disease, danger, death, fatigue, exhaustion (Ka.);[cf. **da~t ran:gao** to tire out, exhaust (Santali.lex.)]; **tat.t.ikka** to cause to hit; **tat.t.uka** to tap, dash, hit, strike against, knock; **tat.t.ippu** beating (Ma.); **tat.- (tac-)** to pat, strike, kill, (curse) affects, sharpen, disregard (words); **tat. a.r.- (a.c)** to stagger from fatigue (Ko.); **tat.t.a_n-** gold or silver smith (Ta.); goldsmith (Ma.): f. **tat.t.a_tti** (Ta.Ma.); **tot.** a slap; **tot.- (tot.y-)** to strike (with hammer), pat, sin (strikes); **tor.- (tot.-)** to bump foot; **tot.k in- (id--)** to be tired, exhausted (To.); **tot.xn, tot.xin** goldsmith (To.); f. **tot.ty, tot.xity** (To.); **tat.t.- (tat.t.i-)** to touch, pat, ward off, to strike off, (curse) effects (Kod..); **tat.t.a_vuni** to cause to hit, strike (Tu.); **tar.na_ (tar.cas)** to flog,

lash, whip (Kur.); **tar.ce** to slap (Malt.) **tat.t.e** goldsmith (Kod..); f. **tat.t.ati** (Kod..); **tat.rava~_d.u** goldsmith or silversmith (Te.)(DEDR 3039). **A weapon**: **tat.t.i** a weapon (**Kantapu. Cu_rapa. Iran.t.a_na_l.. 6**); shield (**Pin..**); defence, safeguard (**Cu_t.a_.**); jail, prison (**I_t.u., 5,7,1**); cf. **tat.t.u** to knock at, rap at; to tap, pat (Ta.); id. (Te.Ka.); **tat.t.uka** id. (Ma.); **tat.t.u-tal** to strike against, dash against, run aground, as a vessel (Ta.); (Ta.lex.) **Rich**: **dad.o_ti** wealth, respectability (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ta_t.u** to strike against; strike (Ka.); **ta_n.t.i** to hit (Kor.); **ta_t.incu** to pat, slap (Te.)(DEDR 3156). **Noise of a thud**: **tat.a-tat.-en-al** onom. expr. of falling sound (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 186**)(Ta.lex.); **tat.utat.a** (to beat) soundly (Ma.); **tat.a** sound in imitation of beating; **tat.atat.ane** with repeated blows; **dad.d.u dad.d.u** sound of pounding by means of an e_ta, that of knocking at a door with the fist (Ka.); **dad., dad.a** noise of a thud; **dad.d.d.a, dad.d.u-bud.d.u** noise of a heavy fall (as of a coconut from a tree)(Kod..); **dad.abad.a, dad.abad.i, dad.ubad.u** noise of falling suddenly (Tu.)(DEDR 3023). **dar.vu~** to make hard and smooth (G.); **dad.n.e~** to beat down (M.)(CDIAL 6508). **tadaku, taduku, tade** to strike, beat (Ka.); **sadi** striking, beating (Tu.); **jajjuni** to bruise, squash, pound (Tu.); **cadiyu** to be crushed or broken (Te.); **cadupu** to crush, kill ((Te.); **catip, cacip** to trample, kick (Pa.); **cati** to destroy, kill (Ta.); **catai** to be bruised, crushed (Ta.); **tatar** to be crushed (Ta.); **catekka** to squash, crush, pound, bray (Ma.); **cac** to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal)(Ko.); **sadaku** to beat (Ka.); **sade, sadi** to pound to some extent, bruise, crush (Ka.)(DEDR 2322). **cat.ai** to flatten, as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows, rivet (Ta.); **ca_t.t.u** to beat, strike (Ta.); **jad.i** to beat, pound, crush, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail (Ka.); **cad.i** a whip, stripe (Tu.); **sad.incu** to pound, beat (Te.); **jad.iyu** to beat, hit (Te.); **cad.p- (cad.t-)** to hammer, strike, beat (Pa.); **jar.sa** a whip, scourge (Kui); **jar.e** to shake down, beat down as fruits (Malt.)(DEDR 2300). cf. **tuta_ti_** thong of a ploughman's whip (M.)(CDIAL 5966). **to_da** striking, guiding, driving etc.; sharp, shooting or pricking pain (Ka.); **to_dana** striking etc.; a goad for driving cattle; pain (Ka.); **prato_da** id. (Skt.Ka.); **to_dya** to be struck, fit to be beaten (Ka.); **a_to_dhya** to be struck; a musical instrument (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: blow**: **ta_d.a** blow (AV.); **ta_r.** a beating (B.); palm of hand (Skt.); **ta_la** blow, clapping (Pkt.); clap, rhythm (MBh.); palm of hand (Skt.); **ta_l.a** blow (Pali)(CDIAL 5748). [cf. **mala** palm of the hand, sole of the foot (Kuwi); **mad.a** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4732).] **ta_d.ana** beating (Ya_j.); beating, slap (Pkt.); **tad.anae** (NiDoc.); **ta_r.ana** act of striking (OA.); **ta_r.ni** whip, goad (B.); **ta_r.an.a** whipping, crowbar (Or.); **ta_d.an.** beating (Ma.)(CDIAL 5751). **ta_d.ayati** beats, strikes, punishes (Mn.); **ta_l.e_ti** beats (Pali); **ta_d.ai, ta_le_i** (Pkt.); **ta_d.un** to slap, reprove (K.); **ta_r.iba_** to strike, push to one side, uproot (Or.); **ta_r.vu~** to beat (G.); **ta_d.n.e~** to beat, punish (Ma.); **tal.anava_** to flog (Si.)(CDIAL 5752). **Image: attack, to propel with the finger**: **at.-** to strike, (rain) comes in torrents, (finger) to snap (Ga.); **at.t.-** to strike, beat (Ga.); **at.- (-t-)** to hit, as an arrow (Kond.a); **ad.e** to strike or throw with finger (Ka.); **an.e** to strike, push, drive; to strike or propel with the fingers (Ka.); **an.epuni** to push, strike against (Tu.); **at.u** to pound (as rice), kill, destroy, conquer (Ta.); **a_t.u** killing, ruining, victory (Ta.); **at.i** blow, stroke (Ta.Ma.); **at.alai** battle (Ta.); **at.arppu** attack (Ta.); **at.al** a fight (Ma.); **at.ala_r** enemies (Ma.); **at.ar** war (Ma.); **ar.dar.y** act of quarrelling with blows (Ko.); **ad.aru** an attack (Ka.); to fight, do battle, kill (Te.); **a_t.u** a blow (Te.); **ad.i** beating, a blow (Ka.); **darpuni** to thrash, beat, strike, break (Tu.); **dartele, darpele** a striker, breaker (Tu.); **ad.ucu** to beat, strike, break, destroy (Te.)(DEDR 77). **Hammer**: **astera** hammer (Dm.); **aster.o_** (Pas.); **hathor.a_** (L.); **hathaur.a_** (P.); **hathor.a_** (P.); **hathaur.a** (Ku.); **hothro** (N.); **ha_thuri** (A.); **ha_tur.i, ha_tar.i** (B.); **ha_tur.a_** (Or.); **ha~_thal.** (Or.); **hathaur.a_** (Bi.H.); **hathaur** (Bhoj.); **hathor.o, athor.o** (G.); **hatod.a_** (M.); ***hastaku_t.a** hand hammer (Skt.)(CDIAL 14028). **hatowa_h** hatchet (A.)(CDIAL 14033. ***hastava_s'i_**). [For **-r.a_, od.a_**, etc. cf. **ku_t.am** blacksmith's sledge hammer, hammer (Ta.)(DEDR App.29); **ku_t.a** iron mallet

(MBh.); sledge hammer (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3391). **To kill**: **hantr.** killer, robber (RV.); **hantar** killer (Pali); **ham.tu** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13969). **hata** struck, killed (RV.); killed (Pali.As'.); **haya** struck, killed (Pkt.); **hayo** pp. of **han.an.u** to throw, shoot (S.); **hayo** pret. killed (OAw.); **haya_** smitten, murdered (H.); **hayal** wounded (H.)(CDIAL 13955). **hati** killing (MBh.); destruction (Pali); **hai** killing (Pkt.Sh.)(CDIAL 13957). **hatya_** killing [only in compound: **mus.t.ihatya_** (RV.)]; **huc^{u}** murder (K.); **haca_** (S.)(CDIAL 13958). **hanti** strikes, kills (RV.); **hanai** kills (OAw.); **hanati** strikes, kills (Pkt.); **annava_** to strike, stab, pierce (Si.)(CDIAL 13963). **han.a_** killing with a sharp weapon, cutting (Or.); **han.a** killing (RV.Pkt.); **hana_** act of piercing with a pointed weapon (A.)(CDIAL 13962). **hanana, hanani_** killing; act of killing or striking (Nir.); **hanana** killing (Skt.); **han.an.a** (Pkt.); **hanan** act of killing (A.)(CDIAL 13964). **hantavya** to be killed (Mn.); **hantabba** to be struck or killed (Pali); **ham.taviya** (As'.); **ham.tavva** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13968). **ad.upu** a stroke, blow (Te.)(DEDR 77). **Tax on goldsmiths**: **tat.t.a_r-pa_t.t.am** profession tax on goldsmiths (**S.I.I. ii,117**); **tat.t.a_ara-p-pa_t.t.am** id. (**S.I.I. iii,115**); **tat.t.a_n-** gold or silver smith (**Tiva_.**); **tat.t.a_-k-kut.i** goldsmith's quarters (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4283.**Axe, adze, sword**: cf. **da_tra** knife, sickle (RV.)(CDIAL 6260). **da_tra** knife, sickle (RV.); **da_tta** sickle (Pali); **datta** (Pkt.); **drot^{u}** (K.); **d.a~_t.ro** (S.); **d.a_tr** (L.); **da_ttar** large toothless sickle (P.); **d.l.a_t** sickle; curved knife for cutting wood (WPah.); **dra't.** sickle (WPah.); **da_** large knife (A.B.); bill, chopper (B.); **da_o** sickle, bill, chopper (B.Or.H.); **da_a_** id. (Or.); **dara~_t** (H.); **dra~_t** (Brajbha_s.a_); **da_tarr.u~** sickle (G.); **da_-kati** sickle (Si.); **dattiya_** little sickle (Pkt.); **dra_^{e}t, la_it** sickle (Pas.); **droc^{u}** (K.); **d.a_tri_, d.a_tri_** (L.P.); **da_t(t)i_** (P.); **dra_t.i_, d.l.a_ti, la_t.i_, dace** (WPah.); **da_thi, dath^{a}r.i_** (Garh.); **da_ti_** (Ku.); **dara~_ti_** (P.H.); **dara_t.i_** (P.); **da_tarr.i_** (G.);--Extension **-ll-: da_tulo** sickle (Ku.); **dataliya_** large scythe (Ku.); **datul, dachul** sickle (Ku.); **da_il, da_ili** small weeding sickle (Or.); **let.ege** sickle (Prasun.Kafiri) (CDIAL 6260). For **-katti** in Si. form: cf. **katti** sickle (Ta.); **katy** billhook knife (Ko.)(DEDR 1204). **da_ta** mowed (Pa_n.. com. Pali); **dua_** harvested or cut (of rice); substantive. harvesting of rice (Or.); **dua_-dui** id. (Or. whence **dua_l.i** reaper)(CDIAL 6256). **da_ti** cuts, mows (RV.); **da_yati** mows (Pali); **da_iba** (pres.part. **da_u~ta_**, f. **da~_ti**)(A.); **da_oya_** (B.); **da_iba_** to cut rice with a sickle, mow grass (B.)(CDIAL 6257). **One-edged sword**: **tarava_ri** one-edged sword (Skt.); **tirwali** sword (Gypsy); **tirwarir** your sword (Gypsy); **tarali_** sword (Ash.); **tarwili_, toro_li_** (Wg.); **tarbe_l** (Bshk.); **terbel** (Tor.); **tarwa_r** (K.Ku.N.H.); **tara_ri** (S.); **tarva_r, talva_r** (P.); **taruwa_r** (WPah.); **talwa_r** (N.H.); **tarowa_l** (A.); **taroya_l** (B.); **tarua_ri, tarua_ra, tarua_l.i, tarua_l.a** (Or.); **tarua_ri** (Mth.); **tarwa_r^{i}** (Aw.); **tarva_r** (G.M.); **terwo_c** (Kt.); **tra_z** (Pr.); **tara_r.i** (Or.); **tarwar.e** (Sant.)(CDIAL 5706). cf. **va_l.** sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness (Ta.); sword, saw (Ma.); **va.l.** id. (Ko.); **va_lu** sword; sharp (Te.)(DEDR 5376). **va_cci, va_ycci, va_t.ci** adze (Ta.); **va_cci** adze, scraper (Ma.); **pod.c** adze (To.); **ba_ci** id. (Ka.Tu.); **ba_ji** (Tu.)(DEDR 5339). **va_s'i** adze (Skt.)(CDIAL 11588). **tayr (tarc-)** to cut, using implement with one hand, cut path through jungle (Ko.); **tar-i** cutting off, sharp knife or sword (Ka.); a kind of axe (Ta.); **taripuni** to lop off, clear (jungle)(Tu.); **da_cali** to cut with knife (Kuwi); **da_' (da_t-), da_'nai, dre- (-t-)** to cut (Kuwi); **de_** to cut (e.g. string)(Mand..); **tar-ikai** a kind of axe, chisel (Ta.); **tar-i** cutting, slaughter; stake, post, sharp knife or sword (Ka.)(DEDR 3140). **tar-i** to cut off, chop off, lop, cut down (Ta.Ka.); **tar-ikka** (Ma.); to untie, unfasten; cutting down, chopping off (Ta.lex.) **tari** to chop into small bits (Kod..); **tarip** cutting (Kod..); **targ** to cut (Nk.); **taruh si_a_na_** to sacrifice (Go.); **targ-** to cut (Nk.); **tar-ikka** to cut down (Ma.); **tar-i** cutting (Ma.)(DEDR 3140). cf. **kati.r (katrc- < katy-tayr, katy-tarc-)** to cut (Ko.)(DEDR 1204). **hat.ar.** pl. **hat.ahk**, **set.er, sat.a_r, het.t.ar., et.ar., set.t.e_r.** sickle (Go.); **hetaree** a sickle for cutting grass (Go.); **cetal** sickle (Pa.); **set.** id. (Ga.); **set.um kiyb** knife used for cutting fire-wood (Ga.)(DEDR 2756).

4284.**Mango**: **t.at.xa_** mango (Kur.); **t.at.ge** (Malt.)(DEDR 2943). **tu.d.e** hill mango, meliosma pungens and wightii (A_lKu.); **tu.r. marm** id. (Ko.); **ti.r.** id. (To.); **tod.e, tu.d.e** id. (Ka.); **tukd.e** id. (Ir.)(DEDR 3377).

4285.**Image: drop**: **tat.aku** a drop, as of water, honey etc.; a small quantity, a little; **tot.t.u** (Ka.); **tat.akkane, tot.akkane** in drops (Ka.); **tat.a, tot.a** an imitative sound; **tat.atat.ane** in many drops (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cot.t.u (cot.t.i-)** to fall in drops, drizzle; n. a drop (Ta.)(DEDR 2835).

4286.**Irrigated land; pool**: **tad.a_ga** pool (S'a_n:khGr..); pond, tank (Pkt.); **tat.a_ka** pool (R.); **tat.a_kini_** (MBh.); **tal.a_ka** pond, pool, reservoir (Pali); **tala_ga, tala_ya tala_va** pond, tank (Pkt.); **tala_i_** small pond (Pkt.); **tala_u** pool, tank (S.P.N.B.Or.H.); **tala_** (L.P.); **talayya_** small pond (P.); **talau** pool, irrigated land (Ku.); **ta_la_u** pool, tank (B.); **tala_w** (Bi.); **tala_i** (Bi.H.); **tala_vo** (M.); **tal.a_** (OSi.); **tala_va** (Si.); **talau, talai** tank, pond (Or.); **tal.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5635). **talla** pond (Yas'. Pkt.); **ta_l** (WPah.); pool, lake (Ku.N.H.M.); canal (Bi.); **ta_la** pond (OAw.)(CDIAL 5742). **d.ham.d.ha, d.ham.d.haria** mud (Pkt.); **d.han.d.ha** pond (S.); **d.hann** deep pool (L.); **d.hannh, d.hann, d.han.d.** pond, lake (P.)(CDIAL 5578).

4287.**Agitated**: **tad.pphad.ai** crackles, is perturbed (Pkt.); **tar.phan.u** to writhe, wriggle, be agitated (S.); **tar.phar.a_un.a_** to cause to flutter, to flutter (P.); **tar.pha_un.a_** to agitate (P.); **tar.pa_na_** to frisk, flounce, wriggle (like a fish)(B.); **tar.phar.na_, tar.apna_** to toss, roll about, be anxious (H.); **tar.phar.vu~, tarphar.vu~** to toss about, flounce, be agitated (G.); **tad.phad.n.e~** to toss about (M.); **tal.apn.e~** to be brandished (M.)(CDIAL 5634). **tallan.a, tallar..a** agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief; **tallan.isu** to be or become agitated from fear or amazement, be troubled, alarmed, anxious; **tal.l.an:ka** embarrassment, fear, etc. (Ka.); **tallad.amu** agitation, commotion, anxiety, turmoil (Te.); **tallan.a** wavering, vexed (Tu.); **tallad.incu, tallad.illu, tallad.akud.ucu, tallad.a-pad.u** to be agitated or in a state of turmoil, commotion or anxiety; **tallad.apa_t.u** agitation, turmoil, commotion; **tallad.a-pet.t.u** to throw into a state of turmoil, agitation or anxiety (Te.)(DEDR 3104).

4288.**Image: dishevelled hair**: **dadane-purae, danda-pura, danda-pur.a, danda-punda** adj. with u_b, bo_, hor.o, tousled, dishevelled; comb decently; to dishevel, to tousle someone's hair; of hair, to ruffle (Mu.); **dandapura, dandurpura** (Sadani); **dandaibindai** (Oraon); **dandarca, dandan, daudau** of hair, rough, wiry; with rough, wiry hair; of wiry hair, to stand on end (Mu.lex.) **dandle** hair hanging loose, hair unfastened and unkempt; **up dandlegetaea** her hair is flying loose (Santali. lex.)

4289.**Feronia elephantum**: **dadhittha** the wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum; **dadhi-phala** the wood-apple tree (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **danta-phala** the wood-apple tree (Skt.lex.) **danta-s'at.ha** the wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum (Skt.Ka.lex.)

4290.**Kunda**: **dantana** the Bakula tree; the Khadira tree; **danta-patrakam** a Kunda flower; **danta-patrika_** kunda; **danta-pus.pam** the kunda flower; fruit of the clearing nut plant (Skt.lex.)

4291.**Boswellia thurifera**: **tadiku, taduku** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera (Ka.lex.)

4292.**Season**: **tati, tatuvu** (Tadbhava of **tat**) a proper time or season (Ka.Te.); **tati** (Ta.); **tadhi_** on that day, at that time (M.); **taddina** that day, during the day; the day of mourning for deceased relations (Ka.lex.) **tati** < **tati** (Te.) season, opportunity, suitable time (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-n-r-i_r. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **tatha_stu** amen! so be it! (Skt.lex.) **tattu** in **tattu-gottu** 'the master of that' (Ka.lex.)

4293.**That**: **a** part. base of the demonst. pron. expressing the remoter person or thing (**Ci. Po_. 1**); pref. to nouns, expressing remoteness (Ta.lex.) **Also**: **tatha_pi** even so, nevertheless (R.); **thai** also (Gypsy); **the, te** then, again; **ti** also (Kho.); **ti** also (K.); **ta~_hvi_** moreover, still, yet (L.); **te** and; **tai_** again (WPah.P.); **tai** nevertheless (N.); **teo** yet, still (A.); **taio** nevertheless (Mth.); **tahai** even then, yet (OG.); **tava** moreover, yet (Si.)(CDIAL 5647). **Beside**: **tatastha** being in or beside that (Pa_n..); **tatthaya** one there (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5645). **ata_n-r-u < atu + an-r-u** conj. besides, moreover (**Nan-. 180**); **ata_-an-r-u** conj. id. (**Tol. Er..ut. 258, Urai.**); **a(h.)ta_n-r-u** besides (**Tiruva_ca. 3,28**)(Ta.lex.) **Thus**: **ta_dr.s'a** suchlike (S'Br.); **ta_dr.s'** (RV.); **ta_disa, ta_disaka** (Pali); **tadis'e, ta_dise** (As'.); **ta_disa** (Pkt.); **taisa, te_ha** (Skt.); **teho, tiho** (S.); **teha_, tiha_** (P.); **taso** (Ku.); **tesa_** (Or.); **taisai** thus (OMth.); **taise, tehi~** thus (Mth.); **tehan** such (Mth.); **taisa, tasa, tais, tas** (OAw.); **taisa_** (after which **aisa_, waisa_**)(H.); **tasu~** (G.); **taisa_, tasa_** (M.); **aiyo** such (Sh.); **ta_rise** (As'.); **ta_risa** (Pkt.); **te_rhu_, tou_rh, tero** (WPah.); **eles** (Si.)(CDIAL 5760). **ta_t** thus (RV.); **tat** then (RV.); thus (AV.); **ta, tam.** so, therefore (As'.); **ta_** then, therefore (Pkt.); **ta** (K.); **ta~_** then (S.); **ta_, ta~_** (L.); **ta** although (WPah.); **ta_, ta** then, so (N.); **ta** surely, then (B.Or.); **ta_** then, but, still (Or.); **ta** then (Mth.); a slightly adversative particle (OAw.)(CDIAL 5753). **tatha_** so, in that way (RV.); so also (Mn.); thus (Pali.As'.); **tatha, taha, daha** (NiDoc.); **tadha_, taha_, tahi** (Pkt.); **uti_** (Lat.); **tha_, ta** and (Gypsy); **ta** (D..); **te** and, or (Ash.); **tha_** then (Pas'.); **ta** and (K.); **ta~_h, ta~_** so, indeed, then (L.) (CDIAL 5646). **attu** part. a euphonic increment, usu. inserted between a noun which ends in **am** and its case-ending (**am** being dropped), as in **marattai** from **maram** (Ta.lex.) **So much**: **tattaka** so much (Pali); **tatta_** (WPah.); **tat** (A.); **tata** (B.); **tatro, tatn.o** (Ku.); **tatek** (Mth.); **titta_, titna_** (H.); **tet.lu~** (G.); **tetalam.** (OG.); **titla_, titka_** (M.); **tattiya** (Pkt.); **tati** (NiDoc.); **tati** so much, so many (N.); **tati** so many (B.); **tettia, tittia, tettila, tittila** (Skt.); **tete** (Or.)(CDIAL 5641). **atatk** only so much as that; **atk** that much (To.); **attan-ai** so many, of such size or measure (Ta.); **atatu** each, several (Ma.); **attaram** thus (Ma.); **antal** so many as that (Ko.); **at.a, at.u, at.t.u, as.t.u, asa, anitu, anittu, ay(i)su, a_t.u, a_su** that much, that many (Ka.); **anta** so much, all, whole; **antaga_** much, very; **ante_** only so much (Te.)(DEDR 1). **ta_vat** adv. so much, so long, in that time (RV.); **ta_vant** so great, so long (RV.); **ta_va, ta_vata_** so long, just (Pali); **tava** (NiDoc.); **ta_we** up to that time (A.); **ta_va, ta_vam., da_va** (Pkt.); **ta_va_, ta_um., ta_va_him., ta_ma, ta_mahi, ta_mahim.** (Skt.); **ta_ma, ta_m.** up till (OG.); **ta~v** (M.); **tava** more, yet, still (Si.)(CDIAL 5804). cf. **tava** much, intensely (Ta.); **tave** abundantly, wholly (Ka.)(DEDR 3106). **ta_vatka** bought for so much (Pa_n..); **tak** up to, so long as (N.B.Or.); **tak** till, as much as (H.); **tuvak, ta_k, tuva_k** so many, so much (OSi.); **ta_k, tek** till, as far as (Si.)(CDIAL 5805). **True; reality**: **tattva** real state (S'vetUp.); **tatta** reality, truth (Pali.Pkt.); **tatu** fact, state, disposition (SI.)(CDIAL 5642). **tathya** true (MBh.); trth (Mn.); **taccha** true, real; **tathiya** (Pali); **tahia** truth; **tacca** (Pkt.); **tic** true (Kt.); **caco** true, right (of hand); **taco** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5648). **tattuvam** truth, reality, substance (**Na_n-man.i. 29**); **tattuvan-** god as the ultimate reality (**Te_va_. 12,1**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tattin-am** annual ceremony for the manes (Ta.); **taddinamu** id. (Te.); **tatti** gift (Ta.); cf. **dadhi** given; **dattam** gift (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) [lit. that day, **tat+ dinam**.]

4294.**Image: parrot**: **tattai** parrot, parakeet, paloeornis (**Tol. Po. 623**)(Ta.); **tatta** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 3063). cf. **to_ta_** id. (H.)(Ta.lex.)

4295.**Settlement of accounts**: **ja_d.e** settlement of accounts (Tu.lex.)

4296.**Image: jar**: **ja_d.i** a large jar made usually of porcelain (Tu.lex.)

4297.**Send**: **daha_d.** to send (Kon.lex.)

4298.**Vicinity; bank; shore; raised ground**: **dan.d.i, dan.d.e, tat.a** a bank, a shore (Ka.); **da_n.d.i_** (M.); **dan.d.e** the state of being adjoining or close by, vicinity (Ka.Te.); side (Te.); **dan.d.egun.t.a** along the shore (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tad.ivid.i** to be along shore (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tat.t.u** side, direction (Ka.Te.); **tot.t.u** (Te.); **dhad.a** a side or face (M.); **tat.t.uparayisu** to make go to one side or aside (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tat.a, tad.a, tad.i, tad.e, dad.a** the declivity or side of a hill; a bank or shore; a bound; a field (Ka.); **tat.aja** born or near the shore (Ka.); **tat.astha** situated on a bank or shore; standing near; awaiting intently (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **tat.al** high land (Ta.) [**tat.al-pucai** highland unsuitable for cultivation (Ta.lex.) cf. **tit.al** high land; **tat.am < tat.a** bank, shore; tank, bathing-ghat; **tat.t.u** plot of a field, of a garden-bed; area, plain surface; anything flat (Ta.lex.) **tit.ar** (**tit.ar vil.an:ku karai-p-pon-n-i (Tiv. Peruma_l..1,11)**; **(tit.alit.ai-c-ceyta ko_yil : Te_va_.893,3)**; open space; **tit.al-ka_l, tit.ar--pun-cey** dry land on a high level in the midst of a wet-land area (Ta.lex.)]; **tin.t.u** earthen wall, bank, shoal (Ma.); **di_n.t.u** rising ground, hillock (Ka.); **tit.** hill (Ko.); mountain (To.); **tit.t.a** mass, quantity, number; **tit.t.u, tit.t.e** rising ground, hillock (Ka.); **did.d.u, did.d.a** eminence, elevation, hillock (Ka.); **Image: earthen seat**: **s'rita** situated in (RV.); **sita** stuck to, depending on (Pali); **sia** (Pkt.); **hiya** situated (OSi.); **s.** for, to (Wg.); **s'ri** be in, enter (Skt.)(CDIAL 12702). **cit.t.e** earthen seat (Ka.); the foundation platform of a house (Tu.); **tit.t.e** id. (Tu.); **tit.t.u** wall separating elephant stables (Ta.); mound, shoal (Ma.); **tit.t.i** raised ground; **tit.t.ai** rising ground, bank, elevation, raised floor; **tit.ar, tit.al** rising ground, bank, elevation, island, rubbish heap, prominence, protuberance; **tit.ar-u** mound (Ta.); **tit.t.a** raised ground, hillock, shoal, raised seat as in a veranda (Ka.); heap, mound (Ta.)(DEDR 3221). **Image: narrow walk all around house**: **ter-r-i** raised veranda (Ta.); **tetti** narrow walk built on all round house (Kod..)(DEDR 3444). **Ford**: **ti_rtha** ford, steps to a river, place of pilgrimage (RV.); **tittha** ford, descent to a river, landing place (Pali.Pkt.); **tithu** place of residence, end (S.); **ti_tha_** catch-basin into which the bucket at the well is emptied (Bi.)(CDIAL 5846). **Image: platform**: **tit.t.a_n.i** turfing around a shady tree (**Ira_mana_. Cun. 4**); **tit.t.i** raised ground (Ta.); cf. **tit.t.u** rising ground, bank, elevation (Ta.Ka.Ma.); sand bank, ait in a river (**Kampara_. Va_n-ara. 8**); **tit.t.ai** raised floor (Ta.); **tit.t.a** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Island; bank, shore, land**: **ta_t.u** the sloping frame of a roof (Ka.); **ta_t.ha** deviation from rectitude, as of a balance (M.)(Ka.lex.) **d.ani_** bank of stream (S.); **d.a~_ra_** channel (A.)(CDIAL 6128). **Image: small gap**: **tattu** a small opening in a dam thrown across a canal, through which a small quantity of water is allowed to flow during the drought season (**Na_.**) (Ta.lex.) **d.a~n.d.** part of a tank at each of the embankments where it is prolonged into a narrow channel, often leading to the overflow channel (Santali.lex.) **tat.a** bank, side of hill (Pali); slope, shore (MBh.); **tat.i_** bank (Pali); **tar.a_** island (H.); **tad.a, tad.i_** shore (Pkt.); **tar.u** landing place, bathing place, bathing (S.); **tar.i_** mooring peg on shore (S.); **tar.** bank, shore, land (B.); bank, land (as opposed to water)(Ku.); adj. shallow (Ku.); side, party, faction (H.); party, sect (G.); **ter.** bank, edge, end (G.); **tad.** party, faction, feud (M.); bank, side, end (M.); **tala** sea-shore, bank (Si.); **tar.a_** bank, shore, land (B.); bank of pond or river (Or.); **tar.i** id. (Or.); **tar.a** bank, shore (Or.);

(CDIAL 5629). **tri_i** border (Kal.); **tir.** sloping bank cut out of steep sides of a river etc., for landing or for watering cattle, landing place, ford (L.); ford, crossing place of river or canal (L.)(CDIAL 5629). **Uplands**: **tha_l** mud (M.); **thalli_** uplands from which water runs off (P.); **thalli** rice plant from the seed bed (WPah.)(CDIAL 13745). **dhara_t.i** earth heaped up for an embankment (B.)(CDIAL 6794). ?cf. **te_ri** sandhill (Ta.); hillock, swelling on the ground (Ma.)(DEDR 3461). **Level ground**: **t.a_r., t.a~_r.** stretch of raised infertile soil (Bi.); **t.a_l.i_** open terrace (M.); **t.a_r** level piece of ground above a stream (N.); **t.a_ri** unirrigated rice-field (N.)(CDIAL 5455). **thall** name of a village built in terraces on a plateau above the right bank of Panjkora river (Bshk.); **thalo** terrace, raised foundation for a house (S.)(CDIAL 13745). **thar.i_** quadrangular heap of cotton or cloth (G.); **thad.** valley or strath near a river, bank, shore, limit, end (M.); **thai_** mass, heap (H.)(CDIAL 13715). **Surface; level, ground**: **tala** surface, flat roof (MBh.); level, ground surface, bottom (Pali. Pkt.); **taru** surface, floor, bottom (of pond, etc.)(S.); **tal** ground, floor of a house (WPah.); **tal.a** flat surface (Or.); **tal.** central board in a potter's wheel (M.); **tal.iyu~** flat surface, bottom (G.); **tall** ground, floor (WPah.)(CDIAL 5731). **talam** place, site; sacred place, shrine; earth, land; worlds; chief or principal place, as the metropolis, head-quarters, the court; that part of a town where the authorities reside; **tala-va_ri** enumeration of cultivated lands; **talatta_r** officers of a temple (**T.A.S.iv,114**); **tala-k-ka_val** system of guarding a tract of country against open marauders; office of watching produce and performing general duties, as collecting revenue; **talai-k-karai** land adjoining a field (**T.A.S. i,199**); **talaikkai** most eminent person (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 7,83**)(Ta.lex.) **Dry land; field of crops**: **sthala** dry land (TS.); ground, place (Mn.); flat surface, roof (Skt.); **sthala_** heap of earth (TS.); **sthali_** eminence, tableland (MBh.); **thala** dry ground (Pali); dry place, place (Pkt.); high dry land (OAw.); land (OMarw.); **thali_** dry place (Pkt.); doorstep (OMarw.); **thal** place (K.); sandy upland (L.); sandy soil (L.); sandy region, desert (P.); dry or firm ground, place, shrine (Ku.); place (N.); dry ground, flat ground, plain, place (A.); flat surface, bottom, place (B.); firm dry ground, ground, mound, den (H.); **thuj^{u}** dry ground suitable for seed beds (K.); **tharu** desert, esp. that east of Sindh (whence **thari_** pertaining to the desert)(S.)[cf. **sthu_r** thick saline crust on the surface of the soil that renders it unproductive; the phenomenon afflicts extensive tracts of land in Sindh province of Pakistan; **sthu_ri** unproductive (RV. x.131.3)(Vedic.lex.)]; **tharjan.u** to be filled with sand (S.); **thali** flat raised land (Ku.); place where something is planted (N.); dry place, field of crops (A.); **thalo** place where bullocks tread out rice (N.); earth (OMarw.); **thal.a** ground, ford, plain, place (Or.); **thal.i** level field (Or.); **gor.tharia_** foot board of a bed (Mth.); **thal.** place, haunted spot (G.); plantation, place, haunted spot (M.); **thal.i_** plantation (M.); **tala-ya, tala_** dry land, high ground, hill (Si.)(CDIAL 13744). **thalu** firm land (S.)(CDIAL 13745). **Hillock, mound**: **t.illa_** hillock (L.); hillock, mound (P.); **t.i_la_** hillock, mound (H.)(CDIAL 5451). **Mound**: **sthala** raised ground (TS. iii.48.8); **sthala-tar** a very high place, i.e. hillock, etc. (La_t.ya_yana-S'rautasu_tra. i.1.17); **sthali_** place (Jaimini_yo_panis.ad-bra_hman.a. ii.3.1.1)(Vedic.lex.) **ter-r-i** elevated ground, mound (**S.I.I. iii,410**); **ter-r-i-yampalam** raised hall in a palace or temple; **ter-r-i** raised verandah (**Pur-ana_. 53**)(Ta.lex.)

4299.**Rent-roll showing the tax due from ryots**: **tan.t.a-p-pe_r < tan.t.al +** rent-roll showing the tax due from the ryots (**Na_.**); cf. **tan.t.al** collecting as tax; collection, amount collected (Ta.lex.) cf. **pe_r-u** a kind of land tenure (**G.Tn.D. I,189**)(Ta.lex.)

4300.**Sedge**: **tan.t.a_n-** a species of sedge, cyperus rotundus-tuberosus (**Perumpa_n.. 217, Urai.**); a kind of snake-gourd (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tun:ge, tun:ga** a grass (Ka.); **tun:ga** cyperus rotundus (Tu.)(DEDR 3287). **t.an.d.i sur.a** cyperus rotundus (Santali.lex.)

4301.**Image: creeper**: **ta_t.i-macam** a kind of creeper, catti-k-kot.i; cf. **catti** a small water-melon; wild snake-gourd (Ta.lex.)

4302.**Pomegranate**: **ta_tu** pomegranate (**Mu_. A.**); **ta_tu-ma_tal.ai** id. (**Mu_. A.**); **ta_tu-ma_tul.ai** pomegranate, punica granatum; **ta_t.imam** pomegranate (Ta.lex.) **ma_tal.ai, ma_tul.ai, ma_tul.am** pomegranate (Ta.); **ma_tal.am** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4809). **da_d.ima** pomegranate tree (MBh.); its fruit (Sus'r.); **da_lima, d.a_lima, da_d.imba** (Skt.); **da_lima** (Pali); **dad.ima** (NiDoc.); **da_d.ima, da_lima, da_d.imi_** the tree (Pkt.); **da~_rim** (Dm.); **da_r.im** (Sh.Gaw.); **da_rem** (Kal.); **ta_l.um** (Kho.); **dhe_r.um** (Phal.); **d.a_r.hu~_** (S.); **da_r.u~_, da_r.u_, da_r.am, dariu_n.** (P.); **de_r.u~** sour pomegranate; **da_r.u_** (WPah.); **da_rivam.** (OAw.); **da_riu~** (H.); **da_d.imi** the tree (OG.); **da_r.am, da_r.em** the tree (G.); **del.um** (Si.); **da_r.im** (WPah.); **da_r.im, da_lim, da_limo** (Ku.); **da_rim** (N.); **d.a_lim** (A.); **da_r.im, da_lim** (B.); **d.a_limba, d.arami, da_r.ima, da_limba, da_lima** tree and fruit (Or.); **da_rim** pomegranate (Mth.); **dar.imi** dried mango (Mth.); **da_r.imb, da_r.im, da_lim, d.a_r.im, d.a_rim, d.a_lim** (H.); **da_l.i~b, da_l.i~b** the fruit; the tree (M.)(CDIAL 6254). **d.al.im, anar** punica granatum (Santali.lex.) **Punica granatum**: **dalima** (Tagalog): is a native of southwestern Asia... Tanret isolated from the bark four alkaloids: pelletierine, isopelletierine, methyl-pelletierine, pseudopelletierine... the fruit is a rich source of vitamin C... the bark of the roots, the flowers, the peel of the fruit and the seeds, are official in many pharmacopoeias... the root bark is a perfect specific in cases of tapeworm... the bark and flowers are prescribed against haemorrhages... the leaves are used as an eyewash... the flower buds... useful in bronchitis... Nadkarni and Dymock state that the rind of the fruit, and the flowers, combined with aromatics such as cloves, cinnamon, coriander, pepper etc., are employed as an astringent in such bowel affections as are not accompanied with tenesmus... In the Konkan the juice of the green fruit rubbed with galls, cloves, and ginger is given in honey as a remedy for piles... The juice of the fruit is much esteemed in dyspepsia... rind of the fruit and root bark... as a vermifuge. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.645-646). **Pomegranate**: **da_d.ima** punica granatum (Car. Su. 4.10, 28.40). Punica granatum: pomegranate bark, carthaginian apple, grenadier; **granatrinde** (Ger.); **ecorce de balaustier** (Fr.); part used: dried bark of the stem or root; habitat: India; uses: pomegranate bark is used as a taeniafuge usually in the form of a decoction and for the preparation of **pelletierine tannate**... with an astringent taste. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 588-592). Punica granatum (Ancient Egyptian **inhmn**; Coptic **zpman**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **rumma_n**) "The pomegranate grows wild in south-west Asia an dis cultivated in Mediterranean countries. It is a shrub with scarlet, scented flowers and later a hard yellowish fruit full of bright-red seeds. The tree was introduced into Egypt in the New Kingdom (1567-1085 BC). It was one of the trees planted in the garden of Ineni at Thebes and Tuthmosis III (1567-1320 BC) brought it back from exploits into Asia and depicted it in his 'botanical garden'... In the Graeco-Roman world the pomegranate was synonymous with fertility... the bark of the trunk and the root... efficient for expelling tapeworm... for plague fever... wine made from sour pomegranates... rind was used to dye leather yellow (Pliny)... If **nurmu_** in the Assyrian Herbal is pomegranate, its juice was here prescribed to treat eyes and ears; as an enema; in massage with fish oil; and in poultices for burns and swelling." (Lise Manniche, An

Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.139-140). Punica granatum: **dadima** (Skt.); **anar-ke-per** (H.); **anar** (P.); **dalimgachh** (B.); **dalimba** (M.); **madalai** (Ta.); **dalimma** (Te.); **dadiman** (Ma.); **dalim** (Ma.); root bark and stem bark: astringent, anthelmintic, specific in tapeworm; rind of fruit: combined with aromatics like cloves, etc., useful in diarrhea and dysentery; seeds: stomachic; pulp: cardiac, stomachic; fresh juice: cooling, refrigerant; habitat: wild in the Salt Range and in the Himalayas from 3,000-6,000 ft. and cultivated in many parts of India. (GIMP, p.207). cf. **muttu** succulent seed of pomegranate (Ta.)(DEDR 4959). **pin.d.a_ra** punica granatum, pomegranate (Skt.) **da_limba (da_d.ima**) the pomegranate tree was transplanted according to Sino Iranica by Laufer, 1919, pp. 285-86, into India from Iranian regions in the first centuries of the Christian era. This tree is not mentioned in Vedic, Pali or early Sanskrit literature. The word **da_lima, da_d.ima** is traceable to Iranian **duli_m** reconstructed on the basis of Chinese inscriptions. (P.K. Gode, op cit., p.119; p.129).

4303.**Image: ladle, spoon**: **t.a_d.ge** gourd spoon (Mand..); **t.ad.u** a wooden spoon (Malt.); **t(r)ed.d.u** wooden ladle or spoon, oar or paddle (Te.); **ted.d.** ladle (Kol.); **t.ed.d.** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 3411). **tardu_** wooden ladle (Skt.); **tad.d.u_** ladle (Pkt.); **t.a_ru** stick used for stirring in cooking (A.); **ta_r.u** wooden ladle (B.); **d.a_r.u_** wooden ladle (Ku.); **d.a_r.u**, **da_bilo** (N.)(CDIAL 5723).

4304.**Victory**: **ta_n.t.u** victory, success (Ta.lex.)

4305.**Tribe**: **thar.o** tribe, sect (Ku.); **thad.a** collection (Pkt.); **thar** family, clan, sub-caste; **thari** head of a clan (N.); **thari** sort, kind (N.)(CDIAL 13714). **Caravan**: **tan.t.u** army, troops (Ta.); detachment, troop (Ma.); **tod.** army (To.); **tan.d.u, tan.d.a** multitude, crowd, host, army (Tu.); **tan.d.a** mass, multitude, crowd, troop, company, party (Ka.); **ten.d.i** herd (Kor.); **tan.d.a_** caravan, herd, troop, encampment (Te.); **dan.d.u** army, multitude (Te.); **tan.d.amu** group, troop, flock (Te.); cf. Apabhram.s'a **tan.d.aa** a group, party, assemblage (DEDR 3055). **tan.d.amber..** to meet or come together, to convene (Ka.); **ta_n.d.a_** a mass; a crows; a troop; a company, a party (M.)(Ka.lex.) **tan.t.am** array of troops in column (**Kural., 767, Urai**); **tan.t.a-na_yakam** commandership of an army (**S.I.I. ii,306**); **tan.t.at.i** to encamp, as an invading army (Ta.lex.)

4306.**Image: pony**: **tat.t.u** a small breed of horses, a pony or tattoo (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.); **tat.o, tat.t.o** id. (M.H.); **tat.ava_n.i** a female of the tat.t.u breed (Ka.); **tat.a_n.i_** (M.H.); **tat.t.uva_n.i** (Ta.); **tat.ava_n.i** a trickish, deceitful woman (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4307.**Deck of a ship**: **tat.t.u** deck as of a ship, kappar-r-at.t.u; upper storey of a building; platform, balcony; mat to sit on (**Te_va_. 439,10**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.am** deck of a ship; loft, storey; terrace roof; upper open roof or balcony (Ta.lex.) **Image: platform; seat**: **tal.ikai** book-stand (**Tiruvil.ai. Tirumukam. 24**); cf. **sthali_** (Ta.lex.) **thallha_, thalla_** platform, piece of wood for a seat (L.); **thalla_** bottom of anything (P.); **thalle~_** down (P.); **tha_le_** underneath (WPah.); **tha_la_** bottom (WPah.)(CDIAL 13745). **Pad under saddle; platform**: **thar.o** platform, terrace, pad under saddle (S.); **tar.** ceiling (Sv.); **thar.a_** platform, terrace (H.); **thad.e~** erection over spot where a corpse has been buried or burnt (M.); **t.hya_** raised platform on which an idol is placed (Ku.); **t.hiya_** heap, mound, lump (H.)(CDIAL 13714). **Layer; platform**: **stara** layer (Skt.); **istro_** ceiling (Wg.); **s'tro_-kat.e** roof board (Kt.); **isteru** sticks laid over rafters of roof (Kho.); **ther thorki** to unroll, open out (**thuryoiki** to open)(Sh.); **thara** sitting place of brick or stone round a house or tree (K.); **thara_** platform (L.); **thari** wooden handle of sickle, etc. (WPah.);

tharpa terrace, hill-top (Ku.); **thar** 5 or 6 or 8 bundles of paddy laid out (A.); layer, row (B.); layer (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 13685).

4309.**Images: noose; loop**: **tat.am** noose, gin, snare, trap, toil; knot, loop; **tat.am-po_t.u-tal** to set a trap for catching small animals; **tat.ayam** fetters (Ta.lex.)

4310.**Saddle**: **tad.i, dad.i** a saddle made of woollen or cotton cloth; a mattress (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tat.ai** coat of mail; hindrance, obstacle, impediment, interruption (**Kampara_. Mi_t.ci. 163**)(Ta.lex.) **dhat.i** old cloth or raiment; a piece of cloth worn over the privities (Ka.); **dhat.ini** a cotton cloth or string fastened round the loins (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Sackcloth**: **tat.t.u, tat.t.i, ta_t.u** sackcloth; **ta_t.a pat.t.e** id. (Ka.); **tarat.a, ta_t.a** (M.); **tat.t.u** the cloth or cloak of a Bauddha or Jaina mendicant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dad.u_ti** of close texture, thick and heavy as cloth (Ka.); **dhad.avati_, dhad.o_ti** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **t.a_t.h,** dat. **t.a_t.as** sackcloth (K.); **t.a_t.** sackcloth (Ku.N.H.G.); **ta_t.** id. (N.M.G.); **tarat.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 5990). **cat.t.ai** jacket, coat, gown, cloak, slough of a snake (ta.); **cat.t.a** mailcoat, armour, jacket, bodice (Ma.)(DEDR 2310). **Waist-band**: **d.an.d.a** the loins, waist; **d.an.d.a dor** a cord worn by males round the loins and by girls before being invested with a garment; **d.an.d.oli** a string worn round the waist (**d.ora**) with a large tassel attached to it (Santali.lex.) **dat.t.i** waist-band, sash, zone (Ka.); waist-band (Tu.); waist-band or girdle of cloth, sash (Te.); **d.at.a** a long cloth (Kui); **tat.t.i** drawers (Ta.)(DEDR 3038). **tat.uppu** foreign cloth as worn by Ma_ppil.l.accis (Ma.); **tor.p** waist cloth (To.); **tad.pu** small cloth that occasionally is tied to the lower part of the body, also over one's clothes to do the service of an apron (Ka.); **dan.iba, dan.imba** a woman's cloth (Ka.); **tad.pu** a foreign cloth (Tu.); **ted.ep, tar.ep** cloth, waistcloth (Kol.); **tipur.** cloth (metathesis)(Nk.); **dr.a'li** (pl. **dr.apka**) rag (Kuwi); **tra'li** handkerchief (Kuwi)(DEDR 3032). **dhat.i_** old cloth, loincloth (Skt.); piece of cloth worn over the privities (Skt.)(DEDR 3038); **dhat.ini_** string round the loins (Skt.)(DEDR 3038); **dhad.i_** dhotee (M.)(DEDR 3038); **dhar.o** piece of cloth (Ku.); **dharo** (N.); **dhar.a_** (B.); rag, loincloth (Or.); **dhar.i** rag (Or.); **dharia_** child's narrow loincloth (Mth.)(CDIAL 6707). **dhad.ot** any piece of strong and common clothing (M.)(CDIAL 6709). **dhar.i_** coloured edge to cloth (S.); **dhad.i_** border of cloth (M.); **dharcho, dharso** shred of cloth, long narrow piece of land (N.)(CDIAL 6708). **d.ho~gd.a_** coarse cloth, **d.ho~gt.i_** wallet (Ma.)(CDIAL 6880). **dhotli_** small loin-cloth (G.); **dut**[i] (with definite article **do_tya_h**) loin-cloth (K.); **dho_tra** cloth (Skt.)[**dhauta** washed, cloth, thread (Skt.); **dhautaka** made of bleached silk (Skt.); **dhautakat.a** bag of coarse cloth (Skt.); **dhou** thread (wool or cotton?) (WPah.)(CDIAL 6883); if **dho_tra-** is old, then it could be source of all **MIA.** forms (Eastern forms with meaning 'loin-cloth' with **-t(t)-** having spread to Kashmiri, Sindhi, Landa, Punjabi.) But if it is sanskritization of **MIA. *dhotta-**, then the **dhotar** of Landa, Punjabi, Kumaoni, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi may derive from an extended ***dhotta-ra-**]; **dhoti_** f. loin-cloth (S.); **dhotyo** m. (S.); **dhotti_** (P.); **dhoti_, dhota_** m.pl. **dhwet**[i] (Ku.); **dhoti** (N.B.Or.); **dhuti** (A.B.Or.); **dhoti_** (Bi.Mth.H.G.); **dhotiyu~** (G.); **dhotar.a** worn out and torn (Or.)(CDIAL 6881). **dho_ta** washed, bleached (Pali); **dho_a** (Pkt.); **dhoa_** (WPah.); **dhua_** bleached (Or.); **dhowa_** (Bhoj.)--anal. **-tt-** in **dhota_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 6886). **dho_tar** thin country cloth (L.); **dhotar** very thin coarse cotton-cloth (P.> Ku.H.); loin-cloth (G.>M.)--connexion (unexplained) with **adho_tar** thin country cloth (L.); **adhotara** a coarse country cloth (OH.)(CDIAL 6881). **ba_l.otiyu~** cloth for a baby (G.)(CDIAL 9219 explains as: **ba_la-, dho_tta-.**). **tal.uvam** small piece of cloth, towel (**Kuruparam. 572**); **tal.ai-tal** to fasten, bind, chain (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tarumaca_mi. 74**); **tal.ai-ttal** to tie, bind, fasten; entangle (**Arut.pa_. i, Tiruvarul.. 215**); **tal.ai** tie, fastening, bandage (**Na_lat.i, 12**); **tal.a** id. (Ma.); **tal.e** id. (Ka.); **tal.ai** cord, rope (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_pa_ta. 6**); fetters, shackles (**Tiruva_ca. 3,143**); **tal.aiyam** bond,

fetters (**Tiruppu. 303**); **tal.aiyal** binding, tying; **tal.ai-na_r** foot-brace for a tree-climber (**J.**); **tal.ai-y-it.u-tal** to enchain, fetter (**Ta_yu. Pa_yappuli. 55**); **tal.ai-va_r** leather thong binding the feet of an animal; foot-brace for a tree climber (Ta.lex.) cf. **dar.a_** rope (B.)(CDIAL 6511). **Rope**: **tat.ku (tat.ki-)** to bind, enchain (Ta.); **tal.a** fetters, foot-rope for climbing palm-trees (Ma.); **tale** id. (Tu.); **tal.ekka** to fetter, shackle; **tal.eppu** fettering (Ma.); **tal.a** fetters (Ma.); **tol.c** sp. plant from whose bark string is made (To.); **tal.** to be joined, intertwined, yoked; **tal.l.i** connexion, association, company; **tal.e** a tie, tether; **dal.e** to join by sewing together, seam (Ka.); **tal.e, dal.e** loop of rope, noose (Kod..); **tal** rope for climbing palm trees (Tu.); **tal.l.i** intercourse, association; **sal.** a sling, snare (Tu.); **talugu, talagu** tether or halter for cattle (Te.); **tal(u)gu, tagulu, tolugu, taluvu, tanugu** id. (Te.); **ta_l(u)cu** to twist, twine (Te.); **tafing** to tie up, bind, bewitch, build, construct (embankment); become congealed, gather (of clouds)(Br.)(DEDR 3133). **tot.u-kayir-u** rope used in ploughing (Ta.); **tot.u-kayar-u** id. (Ma.); **tot.ai** string (Ta.); **tot.ai** braiding, weaving (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_. 109**)(Ta.lex.) **Rope, cord**: **d.ora** a string round the waist with which every Santal child is provided immediately after birth (Santali.lex.) **t(r)a_d.u** rope (Te.lex.) **ta_r, ta_ram** cord, rope (Ta.); **to.rm** one string of bead necklace with several strands, one thread of skein hanging from woman's armlet (To.); **da_ra** string, thread (Ka.Tu.); **da_ramu** id., cord, twine (Te.)(DEDR 3167). **davara (ka)-** string (Skt.Pkt.); **do_raka** leather strap (Ka_tyS'r.com.); **davariya_, do_ra, d.o_ra** thread, string, mat fibre (Pkt.); **dori** string, rope, girdle (Gy.); **d.ora** cord (K.); string, thread (Or.); **d.u_r^{u}** string (K.); **d.oro** kite string (S.); black woollen girdle (WPah.); thread, line, path (N.); string (Ku.); **d.ori** twine (S.); fillet in a woman's hair (WPah.); rope, tether (N.); string, thread (Or.); **d.ori_** string (Ku.); thread, string (H.); string for drawing water (S.); string, lace (Mth.); rope (Bi.); **d.or** rope (Bi.); cotton rope (L.); string (P.Ku.A.); string, thread (B.H.); string, lace (Mth.); **d.ora_** string (L.P.); thread (Bhoj.); thread, string (H.); rope (WPah.); strip of cloth (A.); threads (Aw.); **d.ol** string (A.); **d.uri** cord on a seam (A.); string, thread (B.); **d.or^{i}** rope (Bhoj.); **dor, daur** strings for slinging irrigation-basket (H.); **dori_, dauri_** rope to which a string of cattle are fastened (as bullocks when threshing)(H.); **d.uriya_na_** to lead with a rope (H.); **d.orya_unu** to lead (N.); **dor, doro, dori_** string, rope (G.); **dor, dora_, dori_** (M.); **dori_, d.ori_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6225). **Cloth**: **dho_tar** thin country cloth (L.); **dhautavastra** (Skt.) cloth worn around the waist by men (Ta.lex.) cf. **dhautaka** made of bleached silk (Skt.); **dhou** thread (wool or cotton)? (WPah.); **du_t^{i}** loin-cloth (K.)(CDIAL 6881, 6883). cf. **cem-potti** a kind of cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**); **potti** cloth, **ci_lai** (Ta.Te.Ka.); **pottu-p-pa_y** rough or coarse mat; **potti-k-ko_rai** a kind of sedge; **potti-t-to_vatti** garment of fibres, **na_rmat.i**; **to_vatti** (Ta.); **do_vati** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4308.**Image: petioles of leaf**: **d.at.hi, d.at.i** the petioles and mid-ribs of a compound leaf after the leaflets have been plucked off, stalks of certain plants, as Indian corn, after the grain has been taken off; **munga ar.ak d.at.hi** petioles and mid-ribs of the leaves of moringa pterygosperma, after the leaves have been plucked off for cooking (Santali.lex.) **d.ant.ala, d.ant.ila, d.ant.ula** the petiole or stalk of a stemless plant, in contrast to **karmar.a, kamarkom** the petiole of a stem or branch leaf (Mu.); cf. **d.a_nt.hal** pedicle, stalk (H.); **d.anti** (Sadani); **d.ant.i** the petiole and ribs of a tobacco leaf only (Mu.Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

4311.**Image: crab**: **d.r.** a leg of a crab; the two small hind legs of crabs are called **hond.r.** which name is also applied to the little finger and the little toe of men, just as **d.ar.o** claw of a crab is also used for the thumb and the big toe (Mu.lex.)

4312.**Image: pincers**: **d.at.o** the claws or pincers (chelae) of crabs etc.; **d.at.om** to seize with the claws or pincers, as crabs, scorpions etc.; **kat.kom d.at.omkedinae** the crab seized me with its pincers; **da~t** a pick, a mattock; **datrom** a toothed sickle (Santali.lex.) **dit.om** claws or pincers (chelae) of crabs, to grip by pressing together (Santali.lex.) **Image: claws**: **d.r.** a leg of a crab; the two small hind legs of crabs are called **hond.r.** which name is also applied to the little finger and the little toe of men, just as **d.ar.o** claw of a crab is also used for the thumb and the big toe (Mu.lex.) **tan.d.asa, ta_n.d.asa** pincers, tweezers, tongs (Ka.); **tan.t.isa, tan.d.asa** (Te.); **tana_ssu** portuguese tenaz (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **sam.dam.s'a** tongs, pincers (AV.)(CDIAL 12897). **sa~r.si, san.d.asi, cimt.a** pincers; **d.it.om** pincers of a crab (Santali.lex.) **To bite; pincers**: **das.t.a** bitten, stung (Mn.); a bite (Sus'r.); **d.at.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **dat.t.ha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6243). **dam.s'** bite (Skt.); **sam.dam.s'a** tongs, pincers (AV.); **sam.dam.s'aka** (Skt.); **sam.dam.s'ika_** small tongs (Skt.); **sam.dam.sa** right hand (Pkt.); **s'ranz, sranz** blacksmith's tongs, pincers (K.); **san.ju** (S.); **san.d.a_sa** pincers (Pali); **sam.da_sa** (Pkt.); **sandus** (Ash.); **sunuc, cunuc** (Kt.); **sanac, saran.na_c** (Wg.); **sundec** (Pr.); **sanha~_** brazier's tongs; **sanhi_** small tongs (L.); **sannhi_, san.d.asi_** pincers (P.); **sanas**[i] (K.); **sa~r.a_so, sana~so** (N.); **xa~ra_** (A.); **sa~_r.a_si** (B.); **san.d.ua_sa** pair of split bamboos keeping sloping rafters of a thatched roof in position; **san.d.ua_si** pincers (Or.); **sa~r.si_** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **san.d.a_si_, san.d.si_, sa~r.si_, sa~si_** pincers (H.); **sa~_d.as, sa~_d.so, sa_n.so** large pincers; **sa~_d.s'i_, sa_n.s'i_** small pincers (G.); **sa~_d.as, sa~_d.s'i_** (M.); **and.uva** pincers; **an.d.a** crabs' claw (Si.); **s'ni_s'** pincers (Bshk.); **hand.is'** goldsmith's pincers (K.); **san.d.is** forceps (B.)(CDIAL 12897). cf. **kat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to bite, bite off, bite and eat (Ta.); **kat.t.na_** to cut with the teeth, gnaw holes (Kur.)(DEDR 1124). cf. **kaccu, karcu** to bite, sting (Ka.); **qaswe** to eat greedily, nip off with the teeth (Malt.)(DEDR 1097). **dam.s'a** stinging insect (ChUp.); **d.am.sa** biting insect (Pali.Pkt.); **dam.sa** id., bite of snake or insect (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6110). **dam.s'ati** bites (Ca_n..); **d.am.sati** bites (esp. of insects and snakes)(Pali); **dam.sai, d.am.sai** (Pkt.); **d.a~_sn.o** to bite, scold (Ku.)(CDIAL 6111). **d.ass**[a]**na_** to bite, sting (P.); **das'yate_** is bitten (MBh.)(CDIAL 6242). ?cf. **dasi** stake, pointed wooden peg (Ka.)(DEDR 3017).

4313.**Image: harrow**: **tantam** tusk as of elephant (**Kantapu. Teyvaya_. 105**)(Ta.); **tanta-p-pu_n.** ferrule or metal cap on the tip of an elephant's tusk (**Cu_t.a_. 11,146**); **tanta-c-ci_ppu** comb made of horn or ivory (Ta.lex.) **dam.ta_la, dam.ta_li_** grass-cutting instrument (Pkt.) **d.anda_ri_** rake (S.); **d.a~da_l, d.a~da_li_** (L.); **danya_lo** harrow; **danya_w** (Ku.); **da~ta_r** tusked (N.); **da~ta_l** adj. tusked (A.); spade (A.); **da~_ta_l** toothed (B.); **da~ta_l., da~ta_l.i_** harrow (G.); **da~_ta_l.** having projecting teeth; **da~_ta_l., da~_ta_l.e~, da~ta_l.** harrow, rake (M.)(CDIAL 6160). **da~ta_wli_** rake, harrow (H.); **danta_vala** tusked (Skt.)(CDIAL 6162). **danta_li** row of teeth (Skt.); **da~_ta_l.i_** the teeth (collectively)(M.)(CDIAL 6161). **da~diau** harrow < **da~di hau** < **hala** (WPah.); **dani_r.o** harrow (Ku.); **da~_de** toothed; harrow (N.); **da~tiya_** having new teeth in place of the first; **da~_tini_** woman with projecting teeth (A.); **da_ntia_** toothed (Or.); **da~_ti_** harrow (H.); **da~_tiyo** semicircular comb; **da~tiyo** harrow (G.)(CDIAL 6163). **Images: harrow; teeth of comb**: **da~_de** harrow, a kind of grass (N.)(CDIAL 6152). **da~_to** a kind of rake or harrow (G.); **d.anda_** tooth (of rake etc.)(L.); **da~_ta_** tooth (of comb etc.)(H.)(CDIAL 6153). **d.andiru** having large teeth, toothed (S.)(CDIAL 6165). **dam.s.t.ra** tusk, fang (RV.); **dam.s.t.ra_** (Pa_n..); **dam.s.t.rika_** tusk, beard (Skt.); **da_d.ha_** tusk (Skt.); **da_d.hika_** beard (Mn.); **da_d.aka** tooth (Skt.); **dat.t.ha_** large tooth, fang, tusk (Pali); **dam.t.ha_** fang (Pkt.); **d.a_t.ha** molar (S.); **da_t.ha_** (P.); **d.a_t.ho** jaw (WPah.); **dam.t.hi** having big fangs (Pkt.); **d.a_t.hiru** tusked (S.); **da_t.ha, da_t.ha_** large tooth, tusk (Pali); **da_d.ha_** (Pkt.); **thar**, pl. **thara** back tooth; **tar** gums; **tar** jaw, gums (Gypsy); **-do_ryak** in: **dhando_ryak**

tooth (Kal.); **d.a_r.ha** molar (S.); **da_har.** molar; **d.a_r.h** tusk, root of tooth, bite (of an animal); **da~_r.** long tooth (L.); **da_r.h, da_hr.** molar (P.); **da_r.** jaws; projecting tooth (Ku.); **da_ro** tusk, fang (N.); **da_r** row of teeth of fish or reptile; teeth of saw or sickle (A.); **da_r., da_r.(h)a_, d.a_r.** tooth, fang (B.); **da_r.ha~_** tusk, fang, sting (Or.); **da_r.h, d.a_r.h** molar; **da_r.ha_, d.a_r.ha_** large tooth, tusk (H.); **da_d.h, d.a_d.h** molar (G.); **da_d.h** fang, jaw (M.); **dal.a** tusk, fang (Si.); **da_t.hin** tusked (Pali); **da_d.hi** tusked; boar (Pkt.); **da_re** tusked, male (of stag)(N.); **d.a_r.han.u** to bite (S.); **da_r.an.o** to bite, injure (Ku.); **ja_r.ha, ja_r.i_** jaw (S.); **ja_r.h** molar (P.); **da_bha_d.** jaw (M.)(CDIAL 6250). **Image: snake**: **tanti < dantin** snake as having fangs (**Kantapu. Cayantan-kan-vu. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tusk, fang**: **da_d.e, davad.e** (Tadbhava of **dam.s.t.ra**) a tusk, a fang; a jawbone (Ka.lex.) **davad.e, d.avad.e, d.avud.e, david.i, davad.u, davud.u** the jawbone, the mandible (Ka.); **ta_d.i** (Te.Ma.); **tavat.ai, ta_t.ai, ta_l.** (Ta.); **da_d.ha** a molar tooth; a jaw; **ja_bha_d.a, da_bha_d.a** a jaw (M.); **da_d.ha_** a large tusk, tooth (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **da_d.i** the beard (Ka.Te.); **da_d.hi_** the beard (M.); **ta_t.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: tusk**: **da_d.o** tusk; **da_d.i** jaw (Kon.lex.) **Image: tooth, tusk**: cf. **te_r-r-a** tusk of a boar (Ma.)(DEDR 3448). **te_r-r-a** tusk of a boar or young elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 3448). **ter-r-u-p-pal** supernumerary tooth; snagged tooth; **ter-r-u** mistake, wrong (Ta.Ma.); **ter-r-uka** to commit a fault (**Periyapu. Tiruni_lakan.t.a. 3**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4313a.**Image: beard; chin**: **ta_t.i** chin (**Cilap. 27,181**); **da_d.i** id. (Ka.); **ta_t.i** beard (**Kalit. 15**); hanging excrescence under a cock's neck (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **da_t.hika_** beard (Pali); **da_d.hia_** (Pkt.); **dari** (Gypsy); **dr.i_** (Ash.); **dri_, dyi_** (Kt.); **dr, da_** (Wg.); **dri, da_i_** (Dm.); **da_r.i_** (Tir.Pas'.); **dhr.i_** (Par.); **da_r.i** (Shum.); **dea_r.** (Wot..); **da_r.i_** (Gaw.) **de_'r** (Bshk.); **dai_** (Tor.); **di** (Kand.); **dha_i** (Mai.); **de_r.i_** (Phal.); **pan.ar-dho_r.** greybeard (Phal.); **da~_i, dai, dri_** beard (Sh.); **dai_** chin (Sh.); **dr**^{u} beard (K.); **da_r.h**^{i} (K.); **d.a_r.hi_** (S.); **da_rhi_, d.a_rhi_** (L.); **da_r.hi_, da_r.ha_** (P.); **da_r.i** (WPah.); **da_r.i_** (Ku.); **da_ri** (N.); **da~_ri, d.a_ri** beard, whiskers (A.); **da_r.(h)i** beard, chin (B.Or.); **da_r.h** long beard (Mth.); **da_r.hi_** beard (Mth.Bhoj.); **da_r.hi_, d.a_r.hi_** beard; **d.a_r.ha_** hanging root of banyan tree (H.); **da_d.hi_** beard, chin; **da_d.hu~** (contemptuous) unshaven chin; **d.ha_d.hi_** beard (G.); **da_d.hi_** (M.); **dliya** beard, moustache (**rvul** beard)(Si.)(CDIAL 6250). **Cheek**: **cottai** cheek (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **thu~tari** chin (A.); **thu~ti** chin (Or.B.); **thutari** chin (A.); **thuti, thutani** chin (B.); **thotri_, thodri_** side of cheek (M.); **tho~ta_** chin (B.); **t.hun.d.i** chin (Or.); **t.hu~d.i_** chin (H.); **t.hod.i_** chin (S.P.); **t.hor.i_, t.hor.hi_** (H.); **t.hun.t.hi** chin (Or.)(CDIAL 5853). cf. **s'ro_tra** ear (RV.)(CDIAL 12730). **Image: snout of animal; chin; beard**: **t.od.i** chin (Ga.); **t.ud.d.i, t.od., t.od.d.u** id.; **tot.or** id. (Go.); **t.od.i** id. (Kond.a); **t.od.o** beard (Pe.); **t.od.i, t.o_r.i** chin (Kuwi)(DEDR App. 40). **t.ut.li** fleshy protuberance under chin (A.); **thu~tari** chin (A.); **thu~ti, thu~tani** (B.); **thu~ti** chin, snout (Or.); **thutari** chin (A.); **thuti, thutani** chin, mouth of animal (B.); **thuthi, thuti** snout, chin, beard (Or.); **thu_thun** mouth of animal (Mth.); **thor.i** lower lip, chin, beard (Or.); **thothi_** mouth (Mth.); **toth** snout; **thoti_** forepart of animal's face (H.); **thotri_, thodri_** side of cheek (M.); **tho~ta_** chin (B.); **t.hun.d.i** lip, chin (Or.); **t.hu~d.i_** chin (G.); **t.hud.d.i_, t.hud.d.hi_** chin (H.); **t.hod.i_** (S.); **t.ho~r.i_** chin (H.); **t.hod.i_** chin (P.); **t.hor.i_, t.hor.hi_** (H.); **t.hun.t.hi** lip, chin, beak (Or.); **d.ond.**^{u} front of face (K.); **dut** lip (Dm.Bshk.); **du_t** (Tor.Sh.); **dut** mouth (Phal.)(CDIAL 5853). **ta_t.ai** cheeks, chaps (**Ira_mana_. Uyu. 58**); **da_d.e** id. (Ka.); **ta_t.ai** jaw-bone; chin (Ta.lex.)

4314.**Image: male elephant**: **tanti** male elephant (**Kampara_. Cittiraku_t.a. 43**); **tanti-y-uriyo_n-** S'iva as wearing elephant's skin (**Cu_t.a_.**); **tanti-k-kat.avul.** Gan.e_s'a as elephant-faced (**Pin..**); **tantitti_** morbid appetite, as elephantine (**Man.i. 17,44**) (Ta.lex.) **danti** having teeth, tusks or fangs (Ka.); an elephant (Skt.Ka.); **danti-kapo_la** the tem-les of an elephant;

danti-mukha Gan.apati; **danti-vr.nda** a troop or herd of elephants, ghat.i (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tanta_val.am < danta_vala** elephant (**Pa_rata. Na_n-ka_m. 9**); **tanti < dantin** male elephant (**Kampara_. Cittiraku_t.a. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **dantin** tusked (MaitrS.); elephant (MBh.); **dam.ti** elephant (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6163). **dantin, danta_vala** an elephant (Skt.lex.)

4315.**Image: trunk of an elephant**: **dan.d.am** the trunk of an elephant (Skt.lex.)

4316.**Image: tusk**: **da~t** a tooth; **d.at.a** a tooth, the teeth; **togoc d.at.a** to gnash the teeth; **datani, dataoni** a twig used as a tooth brugh; to clean the teeth; **da~tela** a large wild boar with huge tusks (Santali.lex.) **danta** the tusks of elephants and wild boars (Mu.); tooth (H.Sadani); **dantu** adj. with protruding front teeth (Mu.H.Sadani); **datula** id. (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **dam.t, da_m.t** tooth, elephant-tooth (M.); **da_m.t** (G.H.); **d.am.du** (S.); **d.am.d dam.d** (P.); **dand** (K.Romany); **data** (Si.); **danta** (Pkt.Skt.)(Bloch, p. 348). **danta, janta** a tooth; a tusk; a fang; an elephant's tusk, ivory; a thorn; **dantado_le** an o_le (strip) of ivory (Ka.lex.) **Image: tusk; tooth**: **dandem** my tooth (Shum.); **do_nda_** tooth (Gypsy); **do_nt** (Ash.); **do~_t** (Wg.); **dodi** (Kand.); **do_n** (Pas'.); **don** (Kho.); **don**, pl. **do_nye** (Sh.); **don** (D..); **du~_t** (Wg.); **dut** (Kt.); **dand** tooth (Gypsy); **danta** tooth (RV.); **dant** (RV.); **danta** tooth, tusk (Pali); **dam.ta** tooth, part of a mountain (Pkt.); **letum, ltem, tem** my tooth (Pr.); **dan** (Dm.); **dando** (Tir.); **dan(d)** (Pas'.); **dan.** (Nin:g.); **dan** (Wot..); **dant** (Gaw.); **dan** (Kal.); **dhando_ryak** (lit. front and back teeth)(Kal.); **dande** (Bshk.); **dan** (Tor.); **da_n** (Mai.); **da_nd** (Sv.); **da_n**, pl. **da_nda** (Phal.); **dan** (Sh.); **dand, dant** (K.); **d.andu** (S.); **dand, d.and, d.a~d, dant** tooth (L.); **dand** tooth (P.); **dant, dand, dann** (WPah.); **da~_t** (Ku.N.A.B.); **da_nta** (Or.); **da~_t** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); id.(H.Marw.G.M.); **da_ntu** (Konkan.i); **data** (Si.); **danderi, danduri** horse's bit (Dm.); **dandar.i** (Phal.)(CDIAL 6152). **dantya** dental, on the teeth (Pa_n..); **de_ndi_** horse's bit (Bshk.); **da~_ti_** lockjaw (Mth.)(CDIAL 6164). **danta, dante** ivory (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dond^{u}** tusked (K.); **dantaka** having teeth; in cmpd. tooth (TS.); **da_nta_** having teeth (Or.); **dantaka** ivory pin (Pali); **d.ando** tooth of an instrument (S.); **d.anda_** tooth (of rake etc.)(L.); **dandi_** milk-tooth (L.); **da~_ta_** large tooth (H.); **da_nti_** toothlike projection (Or.); **da~_ti_** tooth, cog (H.); **da~_to** cog; **da~_ti_** wedge between the teeth of a comb (G.); **da~_ta_** tooth (of rake etc.), cog (M.); **dtta, dti** tooth (of a saw)(Si.)(CDIAL 6153). **dantaki_la** tooth-like joinery (Skt.); **d.anderi_, d.andi_ri_** toothpick (S.)(CDIAL 6154). **dantakru_ram** adv. fiercely with the teeth (MBh.); **datku_ru-kanava_** to gnash the teeth (Si.)(CDIAL 6155). **dantadha_vana** cleaning the teeth (Kaus'.); tooth twig (R.); **dam.tadha_van.a** cleaning the teeth (Pkt.); **da_ntua_n.i** (Or.)(CDIAL 6156). **dantapavana** small piece of wood to clean the teeth with (Car.); **dantapo_n.a** tooth stick (Pali); **dam.tavan.a** (Pkt.); **d.andan.u** (S.); **d.a~dvan.** (L.); **da~_tan** (B.); **datuan** (Bi.); **da~_twan, da_twan, dataun, da~_tan, da_tun** (H.); **do~_tun** (K.); **da_tan.** (P.); **datu_n.** (Ku.); **datiun** (N.); **da_tan., da_tarr.u~_** (G.); **da~_tvan.** (M.)(CDIAL 6157). **dantama_m.sa** the gums (Sus'r.); **do~_tmo~_s, du~_tmo~_s** the gums (Wg.); **donmos** (Kal.)(CDIAL 6158). **d.a~dvan.** tetanus [convulsive clenching of teeth](L.)(CDIAL 6159). **Image: tusk**: **tantam < danta** tooth (Ta.lex.) **dantura** having projecting teeth (Pa_n..); **danturaka** (VarBr.S.); **dam.tura, dam.turiya** having projecting teeth (Pkt.); **dandur** a sort of harrow (Sh.); **da_ntura_** having prominent teeth (Or.); **da~_tra_** (M.)(CDIAL 6167). **dantu_la** having teeth (Pa_n..gan.a.); **dandla_** large-toothed (L.); **da~tulo** having prominent teeth (N.); **da~tula_** (H.)(CDIAL 6168).

4317.**Image: tooth**: **danta** the tusks of elephants and wild boars (Mu.); tooth (H.Sadani); **dantu** adj. with protruding front teeth (Mu.H.Sadani); **datula** id. (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) **d.at.a** a tooth, the teeth (Santali.lex.)

4318.**Image: dewlap**: **ta_t.i** dewlap (**Tiruva_lava_. 36,24**); cf. **da_d.hika_** (Ta.lex.) cf. **ta_t.i** chin (**Cilap. 27,181**); **da_d.i** id. (Ka.); **ta_t.ai** cheeks, chaps (**Ira_mana_. Uyu. 58**); jaw-bone (Ta.lex.) cf. **je_n:g** shin-bone (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5084).

4319.**Image: fish**: **tat.i** dried fish (**Akana_. 60, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **d.andyo** a species of fish (S.)(CDIAL 6163).

4320.**Rice-field**: **tat.i** rice-field (**Iraku. Na_t.. 21**); plot of a field; **tat.avu** portion (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.a** a field (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tan.t.ulam < tan.d.ula** rice (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 85**)(Ta.lex.) **Houses and lands**: **kut.iyun-tat.iyum** houses and lands (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 6, Sva_. Vya_. Pak. 56**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tat.ital** to hew down, cut down, cut off (**Pu. Ve. 5,8**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.am** open site (Ta.lex.) **Pond**: **tat.t.am** tank, pond (**Tiruman. 2904**)(Ta.lex.) **Ridge of earth**: **d.a~_r.a_** ridge of earth in a field, water-channel (B.); boundary-line, ridge of earth (H.); **d.a~_d.a_** id. (H.); **d.a~_r.** field boundary (Bi.); **da~_d.** ridge (M.); **da~_d.a_** ridge (M.); **d.a~ra_r** boundary line of a field (Mth.= **dan.d.a + a_li/a_d.i** row); **danda_li** boundary ridge (Skt.)(CDIAL 6137)(CDIAL 6128). **Island; bank, shore, land**: **tat.am** bank, shore (**Cu_t.a_**); mountain slope (**Tirukko_. 70, Urai.**)(Ka.lex.) **tar.a_** island (H.); **tat.a** bank, side of hill (Pali); slope, shore (MBh.); **tat.i_** bank (Pali); **tad.a, tad.i_** shore (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5629). **d.ad.d.ha_d.i_** line of forest-fire (< **dagdha_d.i** Pkt.)(CDIAL 1102). **Image: peak of a mountain**: **buru d.an.d.om** end of a hill; **buru d.an.d.omrepe or.ak akata** you have built your house at the end of the hill (Santali.lex.) **tantam** peak of a mountain (Ta.lex.) **danta** the side or ridge of a mountain; a class of mountains; the peak of a mountain (Ka.lex.) **dam.ta** part of a mountain (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6152). **da~d** cliff, precipice (L.)(CDIAL 6152). **dantaka** projection on a rock (Skt.); **dandi_** cliff (L.); **da~_ti** edge of a hole used in a game (N.); **da~_ti** edge (A.); **dandri_** edge (L.); **da~_tri** edge of platform (A.); **d.andi** selvage of a web (S.); **dand** precipice (L.)(CDIAL 6153). **Image: mountain**: **tat.am** mountain, hill; mountain slope (**Tirukko_. 70, Urai.**); elevated place, prominence (**Tirukko_. 4**); place (**Pirapulin.. Ma_yaiko_. 35**); **taram** hill, mountain (**As.t.ap. Ar..akar. 24**); **dhara** (Skt.); **tara_taram** mountain (**Iraku. Kulamu. 1**); **tara_y** mound, elevated place (**Malaipat.u. 460**); **tat.al-pucai** high land unsuitable for cultivation (**R.T.**); **tat.avu-va_y** mountain pool (**Pur-ana_. 105**)(Ta.lex.)

4321.**Proximity; image: compound or double consonant**: **dad.d.akara** a compound or double consonant (Ka.); **jad.d.akkara** one consonant written below another (Ka.); **dan.d.a** nearness, proximity, side (Te.); **jad.d.a** a compound consonant (Te.)(DEDR 2313).

4322.**Careya arborea**: **dadda_la** careya arborea (Ka.); **dad.d.alu** id.; **dad.d.a_lu** a kind of tree (Tu.)(DEDR 3043).

4323.**Rice**: **tan.d.ula** grain, esp. rice, after threshing and winnowing (AV.); husked rice (Pali.Or.); **tam.d.ula** (NiDoc.Pkt.); **tam.dula** (Pkt.); **tanulo, taul** (Wg.); **talun** (Dm.); **thar.un** (Tir.); **to~_** (Nin:g.); **tan.ul, tanul** (Wot..); **to_n.d.ul** rice in the fields (Gaw.); **talun** (Bshk.); **ta~_r.ul** (Shum.); **tuno_l** (Tor.); **t.ala^{n}** (Mai.); **taru_n** boiled rice (Sh..); **ta~_r.ula** husked rice (MB.); **tan.d.ula** (Or.); **ta~_dul.** rice; pl. **ta~_dl.a_** grains of rice, grains of certain kinds of corn (G.); **ta_m.dula** (OM.); **ta~_d.ul.** rice (M.); **tomul** husked rice (K.); **ta_ula** (OB.); **sand.ela** (Si.); **can.t.ikka_r** a kind of rice (Ta.)[cf. a kind of **ka_r** paddy; **ka_r** paddy harvested in the rainy season (Ta.lex.)](CDIAL 5637). **tan.t.ulam** rice (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 85**)(Ta.lex.) **can.t.u** chaff, broken chips of split straw (Ta.); straw (Ma.); **can.t.i** sediment, husks, dry leaves (Ma.);

carat.a, cat.t.a extraneous matter separated by straining, sifting, or filtering (?Ka.)(DEDR 2317).

4324.**Image: tail; waving the tail**: **tan.t.ai** tail (**ve_n:kaivarittan.t.ai : Tiruva_lava_. 46,19**); **tan.t.ava_l** waving the tail (**W.**); **tan.t.a-ma_n-am** waving the tail; **tan.t.ai-ma_n-am** raising, coiling, and waving of the tail, as of beasts when mettlesome or angry (Ta.lex.)

4325.**Image: way, road**: **dam.d.aya** road (Pkt.); **d.a~_r.a, da_n.d.a** main road of a village (Or.); **da~_d.** path (M.); **da_n.d.i** bypath (Or.); **dan.d.a_** path (Or.); **d.a~_d.a_** (H.); **d.a~_r.a_** path (H.)(CDIAL 6128). **tat.am** road, way, path, route, gate, footstep (Ta.); **dad.d.a** road (Ir.); **dar.v** path, way (Ko.)(DEDR 3024). **ta_ri** way, road, path, right mode (Ta.); **ta_rai** way, path (< Te.)(Ta.); **a.da.ry** road, path ((Ko.); **da_ri** way, road, path (Ka.Tu.Te.); manner, mode (Te.); **atar** way, path, public road, rule (?Ta.)(DEDR 3170). **vi_rar po_ka-t-ta_rai per-r-ilar** (**Uttarara_. varaiye.**17)(Ta.lex.) **a_li** road (A.); **a_l.** lane (M.); **a_l.i_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 1102). **Images: footstep**: **tat.am** foostep, track (**Ka_cippu. Pan-n-iru. 374**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: way, road**: **dan.d.a-ma_tha** a principal road, highway (Skt.lex.) **a_li** road (A.); **a_l.** lane (M.); **a_l.i_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 1102). **ta_ri** way, road, path, right mode; **ta_rai** way, path (Ta.); **a.da.ry** road, path (Ko.); **da_ri** way, road, path (Ka.Tu.Te.); manner, mode (Te.); **atar** way, path, public road, rule (Ta.)(DEDR 3170). **vi_rar po_ka-t-ta_rai per-r-ilar** (**Uttarara_. Varaiye. 17**)(Ta.lex.)

4326.**Attendant**: **tan.d.u** one of S'iva's door-keepers or attendants, and an original teacher of the arts of dancing and mimicry (Ka.Skt.); **ta_n.t.u, da_n.t.u** to jump, to dance, to leap; to skip over; to cross (Ka.); **ta_n.t.u** (Ta.Ma.); **ta_n.t.ava** dancing withh violent gesticulation, as that of S'iva and his votaries (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **tattu (tatti-)** to jump over, measure as in pacing; n. anxiety, peril, misfortune, mistake, error (Ta.); **tattuka** to trip, hop (as a frog), skip along, walk lightly; caus. **tattikka** (Ma.); **tat** inauspicious time; **tatpotn** with a sudden starting up from sleep (Ko.); **tattu** tripping, stumbling, peril, misfortune (Ka.)(DEDR 3062). **Image: to jump across; leap, cross over**: **ta_ra** carrying across (VS.); **ta_r** crossing a river (K.); **tara** crossing over, road (Si.)(CDIAL 5793). **da_t.u, da_n.t.u** passing over; stepping over, stepping; a jump across; **da_t.uga_lu** a foot that steps far (Ka.); **da_t.isu** to make cross, to cause to pass over, to transport over, etc. (Ka.); **da_t.i, dha_t.i** quickness, expediency in writing; haste (Ka.); **ta_t.t.i** (Ta.); **dha_t.i** (Te.); **da_d.a_yana** one who goes behind and praises (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to leap**: **tattu** to leap, jump, skip, hop (**Kampara_. Nirumpalai. 121**); **tattuka** id. (Ma.); **tattu** to go by leaps and jumps; to move by jerks and starts (Ta.); **tattuka** id. (Ma.); **tattu** to jump over (**Kalit. 103,34**); **tattuka** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **tattu** springing forward, hopping, moving by jerks (Ta.); **tattu** id. (Ka.); **tattu-k-kal** stone obstructing waterfall and making it leap anew (**W.**); **tattu-k-kil.i** grasshopper, locust (**W.**); game of leap-frog; **tattur-u** to spring or leap forward as a waterfall (**Tirumuru. 305**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_n.t.u** to leap across, jump, jump over, cross, dance, skip; n. a leap, jump (Ta.Ka.); **ta_n.t.avam** leaping, jumping (Ta.); **ta_n.t.uka** to jump across (Ma.); **da.t.** to cross (Ko.Kol.Kod..); **to.t.** to cross (To.); **da_n.t.uni** to cross (Tu.); **da~_t.u** to leap, jump, cross over, pass over; n. a leap, jump, crossing or passing over (Te.); **d.a_t.** to hop, jump, hop in dance, jump over (Kond.a); **ta_n.d.ava** S'iva's dance (Skt.)(DEDR 3158). **Image: dance**: **a_t.al** dancing (Ta.Ma.); **a_t.a** dance (Ka.Go.); amusement (Tu.); **a.d.i** a dance (Kod..); **a_d.u** to dance (Te.); **a_rcu** to shake, move (Te.); **a.t.** dance (Ko.); **a.r.- (a.c-)** to dance (Ko.); **a_t.u** to dance (Ta.)(DEDR 347). **ta_vu** to jump, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack (Ta.); **ta_** attacking, rushing, jumping (Ta.); **ta_vuka** to rush in upon, spread (Ma.); **ta_gu** to jump, skip, leap over (Ka.)(DEDR 3177). **ta_kku** attack, asssault, dash, blow, clash (Ta.); **ta_n:ku**

to hit against, strike (Ta.); **ta_kkuka** to hit, touch, beat (Ma.); **ta_ku, ta_gu, ta_n:gu** to hit, strike or dash against, collide with, attack; **ta_pu** to hit, strike, attack (Ka.); **ta~_ku** to hit, attack, touch, encounter, oppose in battle; n. combat, attack (Te.); **ta~_cu** to kick; **ta~_pu** a kick (Te.)(DEDR 3150). **Image: dance**: **tat.u-kut.t.am** a kind of dance, kun.a_lai-k-ku_ttu (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,5,3**)(Ta.lex.)

4327.**Image: to kick**: **tand.** to kick (Kol.Nk.); **tand** to kick (Go.); **dand** to kick, beat (Kond.a); **tand.eng** to kick (Kol.); **tan(d)** to beat, play on drum (Go.); **tana_na** to beat (Go.); **tannu** to kick; n. a kick (Te.)(DEDR 3053).

4328.**Wreath, garland**: **tan.t.ai** a kind of small wreath (Ta.); **dan.d.e, dan.d.i** garland, wreath (Ta.); **dan.d.a, don.d.a** (inscr.)(Te.)(DEDR 3060). **dan.d.ika_** a string of pearls, a necklace (Skt.lex.) **Image: to join, attach**: **tan.t.u-tal** to join, attach (**Te_va_. 387,10**)(Ta.lex.)

4329.**A country**: **tan.t.a_ran.iyam** an aryan country (**tan.t.a_ran.iyattuk ko_t.pat.t.a varut.aiyai : Patir-r-up. 60, Pati.**); the forest of Dan.d.aka in Deccan, a famous resort of ascetics (**Ci_vaka. 337**); **Deccan forest**: **dan.d.aka** name of a forest in the Deccan (MBh.); **dam.d.aya** a forest in the South (Pkt.); **dad.aya** forest, wilderness (Si.)(CDIAL 6129). **dad.ayam** hunting (Si.)(CDIAL 6130). **tan.n.at.ai** country; village in an agricultural tract (**Pin-an:ku katiralamarun. kar..an-t- tan.t.ai : Pur-ana_. 285)**; a small town; forest; **tan.t.aka_ran.iyam < dan.d.aka + aran.ya** id. (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,2,3**); **tan.t.akai** id. (**Can.. Aka.**); **tan.t.akam** id. (**Uttarara_. Campuvan-va. 65**); Ton.t.aiman.t.alam, an ancient division of the Tamil country which included the district of Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore, with Conjeevaram as its capital; **ton.t.ai-na_t.u** id. (**Periyapu. Tirukkur-ippu. 4**); **tan.t.aka-na_t.u** id. (**Kampara_. A_r-ucel. 38**); **tan.t.akan- < dan.d.aka** a king, after whom tan.t.aka_ran.iyam and tan.t.aka-na_t.u took their names (**Kantapu. Tirunakara. 74**); **ton.t.ai-ma_n-** ruler of ton.t.aiman.t.alam (**Pur-ana_. 95, Kur-ippu**); title of certain castes, as kal.l.ar, mar-avar, pal.l.i, ce_n.iyar (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.aka** name of a forest district in the Deccan (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ton.t.ai-man.t.ala-ve_l.a_l.ar** a section of the ve_l.a_l.a caste (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.aka_** name of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmada_ and Goda_vari_ (a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Ra_ma)(Skt.lex.) **dan.d.a_ji_vaka** a brahmaca_ri or an ascetic who uses the staff that distinguishes him as such a one, merely to get a livelihood: a hypocrite, a deceiver; a staff-beggar (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4330.**Image: horn of ibex**: **d.an.d.u** horn of ibex (S.)(CDIAL 6128). **Image: curve of a horn**: **tesk** loop, curve of a horn (To.)(DEDR 3244)[?cf. **task** to scrape (Go.); **tah** to scrape, plane (Kuwi)(DEDR 3146).] **d.an.d.om** a handle, shaft (Santali.lex.)

4331.**Image: crow pheasant**: **tan.t.aka_kam < dan.d.aka_ka** (raven) crow pheasant, cempo_ttu (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

4332.**Image: bow**: **tan.t.a_ram** bow (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.a_rah.** a bow or any other instrument (Skt.lex.)

4333.**Image: ladder**: **d.an.d.a_** ladder (L.)(CDIAL 6128).

4334.**Image: to pull; extract**: **tan.d.a_na_** to extract (oil)(Go.); **t.and., t.end., tend.** to take out, remove; draw (water)(Go.); **t.and.** to pull (Pa.); **tind.** to pull; to pull a cart, as oxen (Ga.)(DEDR 3052).

4335.**An ancient tax**: **tan.t.al-ilakkai** an ancient tax (Ta.inscr.); **tan.t.ar--kat.amai** tax on rent-farming (**S.I.I. iii,115**); **tan.t.ar--kur-ippu** account of rents, tribute or other dues (Ta.lex.). **tan.t.u-va_ram** landlord's right (Ta.lex.) **tan.d.alu** collections of money (Tu.)(DEDR 3054). **tan.t.u (tan.t.i-)** to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes etc.); **tan.t.am** tax (Ta.); **ten.t.uka** to obtain; **tan.t.uka** to collect (Ma.); **tan.d.- (tan.d.y-)** to win in contest or strife; (debt) is paid; pay off (debt); **dan.d.- (dan.d.y-)** to work off (a debt); keep up with a person (Ko.); **tod.- (tod.y-)** to have ability or strength to, be capable of (To.); **tan.d.aka_r-a** one who amasses, man who has a large amount of (Ka.); **dan.d.(i)yuni** to put forth the hand to receive anything (Tu.); **tan.d.u, dan.d.u** to collect or demand (as money due); **tan.d.alu** collections of money (Te.)(DEDR 3054). **Tribute**: **d.anu** tribute (S.); **d.an.d.u** fine (S.); **d.an** force (L.); **dann, d.ann** fine (P.); **d.a_n** fine, loss (Ku.); **d.a~_r.** fine (N.); fine, loss (Ku.); **d.a~_r.^{u}** fine (Aw.); **da~_d.** fine (H.); **d.a~r** fine (A.); **dad., dand.** fine, punishment (OSi.); **da~_r., da~_r.** fine (B.) **d.ann** bride-price (WPah.)(CDIAL 6128). **da_na** giving, presenting; a gift, a present, a donation; ojberality (Ka.); **da_nam i_** to grant a gift; **da_na ma_d.u** to make gifts etc., to be liberal; **da_ni** giving; liberal, benevolent; a donor (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **danda:n** fine, fee (It is of two kinds when levied by the Sora community, **bajer-danda: luner-danda** (Sora.lex.) [These compounds may be interpreted as: outside fee; inside fee; perh. related to the community (one's own or external) involved). cf. the practices of Toda ~ Kota economic association; **mut.ga.rn** Kota economic associate with Toda--less formal than **kel.** (Ko.) relationship; **mut.** things given by Kotas to Todas, including tools (To.); **mut.ga.rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba gives tools, etc. (Ko.)(DEDR 4937).] [If the compensation given is a buffalo, the phrase is: **danru-u:l-bon-en** (**bon-en** is a contraction of **bonte:len** buffalo); if it is cash: **danru-u:l-tanka:n**; if it is liquor: **danru-u:l-sa:l-en**. The compound: **dan(d)rul** (**dul-** with double infix): compensation; penalty; the term is used generally with **ti-** to give.](Sora.lex.) **dan.d.a** control (Mn.)(CDIAL 6128). **Customary donation**: **da_tr.** giving, bestowing etc.; a giver, a donor; **da_ta_ra** (Tadbhava of **da_tr.**); **da_tr.tva** liberality; **da_da** (Tadbhava of **ta_ta**) a respectful term of address for an elderly man (Ka.); **da_da_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **dha_ro** law, custom (G.)(CDIAL 6787). **dham.mapekha** regard for morality (As'.); **dhamek** name of the stu_pa at Sa_rna_th (H.); **dharmya** customary (Mn.); endowed with qualities (Kat.hUp.); a customary donation (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 6759). **dharma** what is established, law, duty, right (AV.)(CDIAL 6753). cf. **tarugu** brokerage or fees called custom (Te.); **taragu** customary deduction; fees called customs, brokerage, small allowance or gratuity given by the seller, borrower of money, etc., to the broker (Ka.); **taraku** customary deduction, brokerage (Ma.)(DEDR 3090). **Instalment**: **tan.t.a_yam < tan.t.u + a_yam** instalment (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Tax-collector**: **tan.t.u** to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes, etc.)(**S.I.I. iii,211**); **tan.t.a-k-ku_r-r-am** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Cm. 454**); **tan.t.a-k-kat.t.u** ryot's perquisite of the grains carried away by wind while winnowing (**G.Sm.D. I,ii,49**); **tan.t.an.-kot.u** to pay a fine, suffer a penalty (Ta.lex.); **tan.t.am** tax (?Ta.); **tan.d.** (debt) is paid paid; pay off (debt)(Ko.); **tan.d.u, dan.d.u** to collect or demand (as money due)(Te.)(DEDR 3054). **tan.tuka** to collect (Ma.); **tan.d.aka_ra** one who amasses, man who has a large amount of (Ka.)(DEDR 3054). **tan.t.am** impost, tax (**I.M.P. II,1240,56**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasury**: **tan.t.am** treasury, karuku_lam (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **tan.t.i** collector of dues, tax-collector (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **tan.t.ar--ka_ran-** collector of village revenue; one who collects amounts due from creditors; a village servant under the headman of a village, employed in

collecting revenue; **tan.t.al, tan.t.ala_l.an-** tax-collector (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tirupperun. 116**) (Ta.lex.) **tan.d.alir.-kat.amai** fee payable for the maintenance of tax-collectors; or, tax on bill-collectors (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **tan.d.aka_r-a** one who amasses; a man who has a large amount of (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4336.**Chief of a small vessel**: **tan.d.e_l** the master of a boat, a tindal (Ka.Te.); **ta_n.d.e_la** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **tan.t.al, tan.t.e_l** chief of a small vessel or ship (Ta.lex.) **tan.t.al** a native ship-officer, tindal (Ma.); **tan.d.e_l** master of a , tindal (Ka.); **tan.d.elu, tan.d.ele** captain of a native vessel, -man, tindal (Tu.); **tan.d.e~_lu** a tindal or boat-swain (Te.); **ta~_d.el** id. (M.)(DEDR 3049). cf. **tan.d.e_l** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **tan.t.ar--ka_ran-** chief of a small vessel or ship (Ta.lex.) **Iron-pointed pole for punting**: **tan.t.u, tan.t.u-maram, tan.t.u-k-ko_l** iron-pointed pole for punting a boat, a caval.a-maram (**W.**); **caval.am** bearded dart or lance (**Kalin.. 524**)(Ta.lex.) **tan.t.u-vali** to row, paddle; **tan.t.u-k-ko_l** oar, paddle; iron-pointed pole for punting a boat (Ta.lex.) **tan.t.u-vali** to row, paddle; **tan.t.u-k-ko_l** oar, paddle; iron-pointed pole for punting a (Ta.lex.)

4337.**Watchmen; rower**: **dan.d.apa_s'ika** hangman; chief of police (Skt.); **dan.d.pa_s'aka** policeman (Skt.); **dan.d.apa_sika** city governor (Skt.); **dan.d.ava_sin, dan.d.ava_sika** chief magistrate (Skt.); watchman (BHSk.); **dam.d.ava_siya, dam.d.apa_si** policeman (Pkt.); **dan.d.ua_si, dan.d.a_si** caste of watchmen (Or.)(CDIAL 6134). **dam.d.ia** having a stick (Pkt.); **dan.d.ika** carrying a stick (Pa_n..); **dan.d.in** id. (S'Br.); rower (Skt.); **da~_r.i, d.a~_r.i** rower, waterman (B.); **dan.d.ia_** collector of market taxes (Or.); **d.a~_r.i** rower (Mth.); **da~_d.i_, d.a~_d.i_, d.a~_r.i_** (H.); **da~_d.iyo, d.a~_d.iyo** watchman (G.)(CDIAL 6139). **d.a~r.eru, d.aneru** palanquin-bearer (Ku.); **d.a~r.er, d.a~r.el** (N.)(CDIAL 6139). **Image: watchman**: **tal.ava_ra, tal.a_ra, tala_ri** watchman, beadle (Ka.); **tal.ava_re** village watchman (Tu.); **tala_ri** watchman (Te.); **tala_ra(ka), talavarga** city guard (Skt.); **tala_ra** town watchman (Pkt.); **tal.va_r** an officer of a village; **tara_l.** a man of low caste whose duty it is to protect a village (M.)(DEDR 3129).

4338.**Image: pole for carrying a burden**: **tan.t.a_yam** pole for carrying a burden or vehicle, yoke (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: a kind of palanquin**: **tan.t.i** a kind of palanquin (**Cu_l.a_. Kal. 23**); **dan.d.ige** id. (Ka.); **tan.t.a_ram** carriage; **tan.t.iya-k-kompu** palanquin-poles (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.)[perh. **dan.d.ika_** stick (Skt.); cf. **dan.d.ikah.** a staff-bearer, a mace-bearer; **dan.d.a_rah.** a carriage (Skt.lex.)] **tan.t.u** cane, staff, stick (**Akana_. 274**); bludgeon, club, as a weapon especially of Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,9,1**); pole of a palanquin or other vehicle (**Kampara_. Ka_rmuka. 3**); palanquin (**I_t.u, 4,6,2**); pestle (**Pin..**); **tan.t.u-po_t.u** to carry a vehicle by its poles; to row, paddle; **tan.t.e_r-u** to ride in a palanquin (**S.I.I. v,103**)(Ta.lex.) **dan.d.ige** the pole of a palankeen; a kind of soft-going palankeen (Ka.Te.); **da_n.d.i_** the pole of a palankeen (M.); **tan.t.ikai** a palankeen (Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.)

4339.**Work, business**: **dhan.da_l** business, engagement, work; entanglement; **dhan.da_li_** engaged in business, occupied (P.lex.) **dhanda_** business, work, employment, avocation, occupation; **kar karsa_ne jhad. shaita_ne, karsa_ne chokha_ dhan.da; jinha_n. karsa_ne chhad.d.e bhana_e hal, ohan.da_ man.da_** till the land and quit devilry, it is the best occupation, those who leave it off, their condition is bad (i.e. prefer culivation of land to beggary and idleness)(P.lex.) **than** thing (Gypsy); **dhandho** business, perplexing affair (S.); **dhanda_** business, work (P.Ku.); **dhand(h)a_** household affair, worry (N.); **dhand** (A.); **dha~_da_** (B.); **dhanda_** (Or.); **dhandha_** craft, way of life (H.); **dhando** fuss (G.); **dhanda_**

trade (M.); **dha~da_l** business, entanglement (P.); **dha~_dhal** fuss (G.); **dham.dha_** shame (Pkt.); **dhandha, dha_ndhya** awkwardness (Skt.)(CDIAL 6727). **tan.t.a_** puzzle, intricacy; squabble, dispute; vexation (Ta.) < **tan.t.a_** (U.); **tan.t.a-mun.t.a_** id.; **tan.t.al** collecting as tax; **tappu-t-tan.t.a_** misdemeanour; trouble (Ta.){Echo word.}(Ta.lex.) **A necessary and troublesome business**: **tan.t.e** a quarrel, a dispute; a troublesome and a necessary business (Ka.); **tan.t.a_** (M.H.); **tan.t.e** trouble, annoyance (Ka.Te.); **tan.t.ai** (Ta.); **tan.t.eyava** a troublesome man; **tan.t.lama_ri** a troublesome person (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4340.**Image: cross-pole for the roof of a house**: **tan.t.iyam** under-prop of a bracket (**C.G.**); lintel (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 12, Vya_.**); corbel, pur-ak ku_raiyait ta_n:kun. kat.t.ai, i.e. pole that bears the roof; **tan.t.iya-k- kompu** cross-pole for the roof sloping towards the back of a house; **tan.t.aya-maram** wall-bracket, ko_kka_li; **tan.t.iya-maram** id. (Ta.lex.) **tat.ai-maram** cross-piece in a loom, used for rolling the cloth when woven (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4341.**Measure of length; numeration**: **da_d.e, dan.d.a** a staff or pole as a measure of length, 4 hastas or 96 finger-breadths (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **jamada_d.e** a kind of weapon (Ka.); **jamada_d.i, jamuda_d.i, jamuda_l.i, janda_d.u** (Te.); **camuta_t.u** a sword, a cutlass, a dagger (Ta.); **jamdhar** (H.); **javadan.d.a** (Tadbhava of **yama-dan.d.a**) Yama's rod (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tan.t.atta_n-** Yama (**Piramo_t. 3,23**); **tan.t.am** pole as a linear measure = the height of a man = 4 cubits = 2 tan-u = a linear measure = 4 karam, as the length of a bow (Ta.)(**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ta_d.-** to spread bedding (Kol.)(DEDR 3154). **tan.t.a_ka_ram** (math.) arrangement of cowries in a straight line representing numbers in calculation, opp. to carppa_ka_ram (serpentine form)(Ta.lex.) **tan.t.ava_l.am** cast iron, iron rail, girder (Ta.); **ta_n.d.ava_l.a** cast iron (Ka.)(DEDR 3050). **Image: hand, forearm**: **tan.t.a** arm, generally forearm; the upper arm (Ma.); **tat.t.u** forearm (Tu.); **dan.d.a ce_yi** upper arm (Te.); **dand.a** id. (Kol.); **dand., d.and.** id. (Nk.); **d.and.a** id. (Pa.); **dand., dand.a, d.and.** id. (Go.); **d.an.d.a** id. (Kond.a); **d.and.e** id. (Kuwi); **dor-dan.d.a-, ba_hu-dan.d.a** a long arm (Skt.)(DEDR 3048). {There is a clash of semantics which may explain **c- ~~ k-**: **dan.d.a ce_yi** upper arm (Te.)(DEDR 3047) and **ce_ran-kai, cir.an-kai** quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful (Ta.)(DEDR 2821).} **Image: prostration in worship**: **tat.t.am** prostration in worship (**Ci. Ci. 12,2, Mar-aija_.**); cf. **dan.d.a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: obeisance**: **tan.t.am** obeisance, adoration, prostration; **tan.t.am-pan.n.u-tal** to worship by prostration (**Kokko_. Pa_yi. 4**); **tan.t.an--it.u-tal** to make obeisance, by prostration (**Cilap. 23,121, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.)

4342.**Measuring rod; image: stick; bow**: **tat.i** stick, staff, rod, cane (Ta.Ma.); **tat.i** a piece, as of wood (**Paripa_. 4,20**); measuring rod (**Nan-. 290, Virut.**); pestle; bow (**Iraku. Ya_ka. 79**); **tat.i-ka_ran-** destroyer, as one with a cudgel (**Ta_yu. Cir-cu. 1**); **tat.i-po_t.utal** to measure ground, as in the game of tip-cat (Ta.lex.) **Image: pestle**: **tan.t.am** pestle (**Tailava. Taila. 56**); **tan.t.u** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stick**: **tayr.** wooden shaft of plough (Ko.); **dad.i, dan.d.i** staff, cudgel (Ka.); **Man who bears a club**: **dad.igaN** a man who bears a club (Ka.); **tat.i** stick, staff (Ma.); **tac** stick, walking stick, hitting stick in tipcat (Ko.)[For **-c-**, cf. **tarc-** to scrape (Go.)(DEDR 3146)]; **tor.y** pole used at funeral (To.); **tad.i** stick, staff, cudgel (Ka.); **den.t.u** a stick (Ka.)(DEDR 3030). **Image: rod**: **tandelu** cudgel, club (Tu.); **tannu** to kick; n. a kick (Te.); **dand- (-it-)** to kick, beat (Go.)(DEDR 3053). {Semant.: 'arm' X 'holding': **dan.d.a ce_yi** upper arm (Te.)(DEDR 3047) and **ce_ran-kai, cir.an-kai** quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful (Ta.)(DEDR 2821).} **Image: plough-handle**: **dan.d.ala** plough-handle; **dan.d.a_** roof-beam (Pas'.); **kam-d.en** yoke pole (Kt.)(CDIAL 6128). **Potter's wheel**: **tan.t.a_ram** potter's

wheel; **tan.t.ataran-** potter; **tan.t.a-c-cakkaram** potter's stick and wheel (**Nan-. 297, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stalk**: **d.ant.ala, d.ant.ila, d.ant.ula** the petiole or stalk of a stemless plant, in contrast to **karmar.a, kamarkom** the petiole of a stem or branch leaf (Mu.); cf. **d.a_nt.hal** pedicle, stalk (H.); **d.anti** (Sadani); **d.ant.i** the petiole and ribs of a tobacco leaf only (Mu.Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **thom.t.** trunk (M.); **t.humt.hu** (S.); **t.hu_m.t** (H.); **t.hom.t** (B.); **thom.t.** (O.)(Bloch, p. 348). cf. **tan.t.u** plantain stalk (Ta.lex.) **Image: stalk, stem**: **dan.d.a** stalk, stem (MBh.); **d.a~_t.h** stem, stalk (H.); **d.an.t.ha_** id. (H.); **d.a~_t.** id. (B.H.); foot stalk of lotus (Mth.); **d.an.t.i_** foot stalk of a plant, beam of scales (Mth.); **d.a~_d.i_** stalk of flower or fruit (H.); **d.at.ha_** stalk (H.); **d.a_t.ho** fibres and stalk of tobacco leaf (S.); **d.i~_t.u~** leaf stalk (G.); **t.a_n.d.a_** dry stalk of **ba_jra_** (L.); **t.a~_d.a_** id. (P.); **t.a~_d.ha_** id. (P.); **ta_ndro** dry stalk or straw (N.); **ta~_t.** stem (M.); **da_n.t.hi** hard stalk of a creeper, stalk-like bean (Or.)(CDIAL 5527). **d.a~_t.h, d.a~_t.hal, d.an.t.ha_, d.an.t.hal, d.an.t.hla_** stem, stalk (H.); **d.a~d.i_** stem of poppy (L.); **d.an.t.a_** stick (Bhoj.); **d.at.t.hal** hull of gram (P.); **d.a~_d.i_** stalk of flower or fruit (S.); **d.at.ha_** stalk (H.); (CDIAL 5527). **d.a~_r.a_** stalk (Aw.)(CDIAL 6128). **d.ha_k** old decaying stump (M.); **d.hamkara** branch without leaves or fruit (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5524). **Hollow anklet**: **tan.t.ai** hollow anklet, a silver ornament put round the feet of horses (Ta.); **tat.t.ai** a tinkling anklet (Ta.); **tan.t.a** a foot ornament of women (Ma.); **tan.d.e** id. (Ka.); a silver anklet (Tu.)(DEDR 3059). **Image: tube**: **tan.t.u** anything tubular, bamboo receptacle (Ta.); what is long and hollow (Ma.)(DEDR 3058). **tan.t.u** stalk, stem (Ta.Ma.); **tat.t.u, tat.t.ai** stalk of grain (Ta.); **tad., tan.d.** stem of plant, trunk of tree (Ko.); **tod.** trunk of tree (To.); **dan.t.u, dan.d.a** stalk (Ka.); **den.d.e** id. (Kol.); **dan.d.i** id. (Kui); **tad.i_** trunk (of tree, body)(Kod..); **dan.t.u** stalk of certain grains and vegetables; any potherb, as spinach (Tu.); stalk of great millet, etc.; the pith of a plantain tree and the like (Te.); **dan.d.u** stalk, as of a plantain leaf (Tu.); **dad.d.u** short stubble left after reaping (Tu.); **tan.d.aka** trunk of a tree (Skt.); **d.a_n.d.a** (Pa.); **d.and.a** (Ga.Kuwi.) sugarcane < Halbi **d.a_d.a_** or other IA source)(DEDR 3056). **dan.d.a** stick, club (RV.), handle (AitBr.); **dan.d.ika_** stick (Mn.); **dan.d.a** stick, handle (Pali); **dam.d.a**, **d.am.d.a** id. (Pkt.); **dam.d.a** (As'.NiDoc.); **ran** stick (Gypsy); **do_n.** handle (Ash.); **dun.**, **d.un** handle (Kt.); **du_n.** stick, handle; **d.u_n.in.** stick; **den.d.i_** shinbone (Wg.); **ban-d.un.d.u** hay fork; **kun.-d.un.d.u_** = Kt. **kam-d.en** yoke pole (Pr.); **dan.d.a_** roof-beam; **dan.d.ala** plough-handle; **da~_r.i_** stick; **d.a_n.i_** (Pas'.); **da~r.a** stubble (Shum.); **d.o_n** wood (Wot..); **d.an.d.-ba_r** large broom (Gaw.); **do_n.d.i_k** stick; **d.en.d.i_** calf of leg, shinbone (Gaw.); **dan** handle; **dun.i** shinbone (Kand.); **don.u** handle (Sh.); **d.o_ni_** shinbone (Sh.); **dan.d.a_** side-piece of a cart, stick (Or.); **dan** hilt, handle (of hammer), stalk (of pear), **don^{u}** churning stick (K.); **d.an.d.o** club (S.); **d.anna~_** carrying pole, small pieces of wood between rafters (L.); **d.anni_** wooden handle (L.); handle (P.); **d.anno** handle of hammer (WPah.); **d.an** roof-beam (Ku.); **d.a~_r.o** rafter (N.); **d.a~_r.o** beam (N.); **d.a~_r.i** stick, pole (N.); **d.a~_r** long pole (A.); **d.a~_ri** fishing-rod (A.); **dan.d.a** a kind of oar, wood, timber (Si.); **da~_r.** oar (B.); paddle (Bi.); **da~_r.a_** stick (B.); **d.a~_r.** oar (Bhoj.); stick, oar (H.); staff (Mth.); **d.a~_d.** stick, oar (H.); **dan.d.a_, d.an.d.a_** stake, pole of cart (H.); **d.a~_d.o, da~_d.o** pole, club, handle (G.); **da~_d.i_, d.a~_d.i_** stick (G.); **da~_d.** stick (M.); **da~_d.a_** club, handle, penis (M.)(CDIAL 6128 < Prob. non-Aryan, cf. **d.an.t.ha.**). **Image: club**: **d.an.d.om** a handle, a shaft; **kud.i d.an.d.om** a hoe handle; **t.en:goc d.an.d.om** an axe handle; **t.amak d.an.d.om** a drum stick (Santali.lex.) **d.o_n.i** club, cudgel (Ka.); **don.n.e, d.on.n.e** id. (Ka.Tu.); **don.** big club (Ko.); **don.n.e** club (Kond.a); **don.elu** club (Tu.)(DEDR 3502). **d. angi, d.ange** staff, cudgel, etc. (Ka.); **d.anke, t.anke** id. (Ka.); **t.ankam** mace (Ma.)(DEDR 2940). **t.in:gri_** bough (L.); **t.in:gar** contemptuous term for a tall and thin man (N.); **t.ikorn.e~** stick (M.)(CDIAL 5460). **t.hinga_** stick (P.); **t.hi~ga_** stick, block socket for post (M.); **t.hi~gd.a_** cudgel (M.); **t.hi~_ga_** stick (P.); **t.hya~_gro, t.hen.ro** stocks, fetter (N.);

t.hen:ga_ cudgel (B.Or.); **t.he~ga_** bludgeon (H.); stick (M.); **t.he~gd.a_** cudgel (M.)(CDIAL 5500). **d.aku** stick put up to keep a door shut (S.); **d.akaru** stick, straw (S.); **d.akka_** straw (P.); **d.akkra_** bit of anything (P.); **d.a~_klo** stalk, stem (N.); **d.an:ga_** stick (Pkt.); **d.a_n.** thick stick (A.); pole for hanging things on (B.); **d.a_n:ga** stick (Or.); **d.a~_g** club (H.)> stick (P.G.); club, mace (K.); **d.a~_go, d.a~goro, d.a~goru~** stick (G.); **d.a~garn.e~** short thick stick (M.); **d.a~_gl.i_** small branch (M.); **d.a~_s'i_** (M.)(CDIAL 5520). [cf. **dasiku** a pointed wooden peg; **dasi** stake (Ka.); a stake (Tu.)(DEDR 3017).]

4343.**Stick**: **dan.d.a, dan.d.u, da_d.e, da_n.d.a** a stick, a staff, a rod; a pole; a cudgel (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dan.d.a** (Vedic **dan.d.a**, dialectical = ***dal[d]ra**; (on **n.: l** cf. **gun.a : gul.a**) to ***del** as in Skt. **dala, dalati**. cf. Latin **dolare** to cut, split, work in wood; **delere** to destroy; Middle High German **zelge** twig; **zol** a stick.) 1. stem of a tree, wood worked into something, e.g. a handle; 2. a stick, staff, rod, to lean on and as support in walking; the walking-stick of a wanderer (**na sakkoti vina_ dan.d.ena a_hin.d.itun**); 3. a stick as means of punishment; 4.a stick as a weapon in general, only in certain phrases and usually in combination with **sattha** sword; **dan.d.an a_diyati** to take up the stick, to use violence; **a_dinna-dan.d.a a_dinna-sattha**; opposite of **nihita-dan.d.a nihita-sattha** using neither stick nor sword; **dan.d.a-sattha para_masana** taking up arms (stick and sword); **dan.d.a-sattha-abbhukkirana** drawing a stick or sword; **dan.da-sattha-abhinipa_tana** attacking with stick or knife; **pat.idan.d.a** retribution; 5. a fine, penalty, penance in general; **dan.d.ena nikkin.a_ti** to redeem with a penalty; **dan.d.adan.d.a** without a stick, i.e. without force or violence, usually in phrase **adan.d.ena asatthena na_go danto mahesina_**; thus of a Cakkavattin who rules the world peacefully: **pat.havin adan.d.ena asatthena dhammena abhivijiya ajjha_vasati**. **dan.d.'a_da_na satth'a_da_na** taking up a stick (weapon) and sword (weapon); **dan.d.a-kat.hina** kat.hina cloth stretched on a stick for the purpose of measuring; **dan.d.a-di_pika_** a torch; **dan.d.a-pa_n.in** carrying a staff, staff in hand; **dan.d.a-va_kara_** a net on a stick, as a snare; **dan.d.aka** a (small) stick, a twig; a staff, a rod; a handle; **ubhhato-dan.d.aka** two handled (of a saw)(Pali.lex.)[**kat.hina** hard, firm, stiff; the cotton cloth which was annually supplied by the laity to the bhikkhus for the purpose of making robes; also a wooden frame used by the bhikkhus in sewing their robes; **kat.hina-attharan.a** the dedication of the **kat.hina** cloth; **kat.hina-attha_ra** the spreading out, i.e., dedication of the **kat.hina** cloth by the people to the community of bhikkhus. (Pali.lex.)] **Army, clad in armour**: **sannaddha** [pp. of **sannayhati**] fastened, bound; put on, clothed (with); **sannaddha-dussa** armed, accoutred; **sannaddha-dhanu-kala_pa** (Pali); **sannayhati** [**san + nayhati**] to tie, bind, fasten, to arm oneself; to arry, arm; to arrange, fit; > **sanna_ha** dressing, fastening together; armour, mail (Pali.lex.) **nayhati** (Vedic **nahyati**; Idg. ***nedh** as in Latin **nodus** and Vedic **nahu**] to tie, bind; only in compounds with preposition as **upanayhati** [cf. **upa_hana_** sandal], **pilandhati** etc.--pp. **naddha** tied, bound, fastened, put on. (Pali.lex.) **kata-sanna_ha** clad in armour (Pali.lex.)[**kata** pp. of **karoti** done, worked, made].

4344.**Image: kneeling down**: **dan.d.e** the position of the knees being firmly put down, or the hands (Ka.); the position of the hands when they hold the bow and push or discharge it (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4345.**Boat**: **dati** a very small boat (Jain.Skt.)

4346.**Boat, raft**: **tan.t.a_ram** boat (Ta.lex.) **tat.t.u-mat.i** fishing net used in deep sea, dist. fr. karai-mat.i (Ta.lex.) cf. **tan.t.u-** in: **tan.t.u-k-ko_l** oar, paddle; iron pointed pole for punting a boat (Ta.lex.) **Rafter, boat**: **d.a~_r.o** rafter (N.)(CDIAL 6128). **dan.d.in** an oarsman; **dan.d.am** the oar of a boat (Skt.lex.) **Raft,**: **dan.d.a_rah.** a raft, boat (Skt.lex.) cf. **tan.t.al** chief of a small vessel or ship (Ta.)(DEDR 3049). **Hollow; sailing vessel**: **d.had.haru** hollow in tree-trunk, belly of a vessel (S.)(CDIAL 5577).

4347.**Image: cork; resistance; stoppage**: **tan.t.al** obstruction, hindrance (**Ku_rmapu. Cu_taka_. 33**); resisting, opposing (**Marutu_ran. 60**); **tan.t.u (tan.t.i-)** to be hindered (Ta.); **tat.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to hinder, stop, obstruct, forbid, prohibit, resist, dam, block up, partition off, curb, check, restrain, control, ward off, avert; n. hindering, checking, resisting; **tat.uppu** hindering, obstructing, resisting, restraint; **tat.akku (tat.akki-)** to be obstructed, impeded, detained, obstruct, hinder, detain; n. obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction; **tat.an:ku (tat.an:ki-)** to be obstructed; **tat.avu** prison; **tat.ukkal** stumbling block, impediment; **tat.ukku (tat.ukki-)** to obstruct, impede; n. impediment (Ta.); **tat.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to hinder, stop; **(-pp-, -tt-)** id.; n. resisting, obstructing, hindrance, obstacle, impediment, objection; coat of mail, guard, watch, door, gate, bund, embankment (Ta.); **tat.t.u (tat.t.i-)** to obstruct, hinder, ward off, oppose, frustrate; n. warding off, averting, impediment, frustration (Ta.); **tat.a** resistance, warding off (as with a shield), what resists, resists, stays or stops, a prop; **tat.a-ku_t.uka** to hinder (Ma.); **tat.an.n.al** hindrance, stoppage; **tat.accal** impeding, stop, stumbling; **tat.ayuka** to be obstructed, stop between, stop; **tat.avu** what resists, wards off, a prison; **tat.assu** obstruction, hindrance; **tat.ukkuka** to stop, hinder; **tat.ekka** to stop; **tat.t.uka** to ward off, beat off, oppose (Ma.); **tar.v- (tar.t-)** to obstruct, stop; **tar., tar.v** obstruction (Ko.); **tar.f- (tar.t-)** to delay, prevent, screen; **tar.** prevention, screen; **tad.gil** hindrance, obstruction, delay (To.); **tad.a** impeding, check, impediment, obstacle, delay (Ka.); hindrance, obstruction, prevention (Te.); **tad.ata** act of restraining, state of being stopped (as water), wearing well (cloth)(Ka.); **tad.apa** delay, slowness; **tad.apu** hindrance, impediment (Ka.); **tad.avu** to stop; n. delay; **tad.asu** to stay, wait; stop, hinder, keep off; **tad.e** to delay, wait, stop, detain, restrain, check, keep down, endure, bear patiently, last, wear well (cloth etc.); n. check, impediment, obstacle, restraing (Ka.); to be obstructed (by person or thing)(Kod..); **tad.ev-, tad.and-** id. (Kod..); **tad.i- (tad.ip-, tad.it-)** to stop, obstruct, endure; **tad.u** lateness, delay (Kod..); **tad.** hindrance, obstacle, a charm of serpents; **tad.avu** delay, hindrance, impediment; a slowcoach or dilatory person; **tad.epa_vuni** to hinder, impede, obstruct; **tad.epini, tad.epuni** to hold off, hinder, keep back, prevent, stop, oppose; **tad.eppu** stoppage, resistance, anything put up to stop a passage; **tad.eyuni, tad.evuni** a halt, stopping, tarrying, impediment, hindrance; **tad.evon.uni** to bear, suffer, be patient; **dad.** an obstacle, hindrance; **tat.t.an:ku** id. (Tu.); **tad.ayu** to delay; **tad.avu** delay, loss of time; **tat.a_yincu** to hinder, prevent (Te.); **tat.t.i** bund, dam (Go.); **t.an.d.na_** to prevent, hinder, impede (Kur.); **tad.** power to resist (Br.)(DEDR 3031). **tat.t.i-k-kol.(l.)utal** to strike against; to be resisted by an obstacle; to run aground as a ship (Ta.lex.) **Image: resisting**: **tat.ai** resisting, obstructing (**Kampara_. Atika_yan-. 251**); **tat.a** id. (Ma.); **tad.a** id. (Te.); **tad.e** id. (Ka.); **tat.ai-tal** to hinder, stop (**Kalla_. 31,1**); **tad.e** id. (Ka.); **tat.aittal** id. (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,5,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to obstruct**: **tal. (tat.p-, tat.t.-)** to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up (Ta.); impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay (Ka.); **Image: floodgate, sluice**: **tal.ampu** floodgate, sluice (Ta.); **tal.-poy** to obstruct, impede, hinder, oppose; **tal.uvu** to stop, delay; n. delay; **tal.pu** to obstruct (Ka.); **talepuni** to hinder, detain; **tal.pu** to interrupt, cause to stop (Tu.); **talupu** door (Te.)(DEDR 3123). **tar.an.u** to drive off, expel (S.); **tar.iba_** to drive away, attack (Or.); **tar.vu~** to run to strike, attack, rise in revolt (G.); **tar.ka** forcibly; **tar.as** to

knock (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5632). **Stumble; obstacle; hindrance**: **t.hed.a_** stumble (P.) (CDIAL 5512). **t.okn.a_** to hinder (P.); **t.okknu_** to fix in, interrupt (WPah.); **t.okn.o** to destroy, reprimand (Ku.); **t.oka_** to thwart (B.); **t.oko** prop, obstacle (Ku.)(CDIAL 5476). **t.hu_k^{a}ra** stumble (K.); **t.hokar** stumble (Ku.); **t.hokar** obstacle (N.); **t.hokar** stumbling (M.)(CDIAL 5513). **tat.ukkal** stumbling block, impediment; **tat.ukku (tat.ukki-)** to obstruct, impede, hit against, trip up; n. impediment; **tat.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to hinder, stop; **(-pp-, -tt-)** id.; n. resisting, obstructing, hindrance, obstacle, impediment (Ta.); **tat.akku (tat.akki-)** to be obstructed, impeded, detained; obstruct, hinder, detain; n. obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction (Ta.); **tat.ukkuka** to stop, hinder; **tat.ekka** to stop; **tat.t.uka** to ward off, beat off, oppose (Ma.); **tad.gil** hindrance, obstruction, delay (Ko.); **tad.ahu** stop, cessation (Tu.); **tad.eppu** stoppage, resistance, anything put up to stop a passage (Tu.); **tat.t.an:ku** an obstacle, hindrance; **dad.** id. (Tu.); **tad.a** hindrance, obstruction, prevention; **tat.a_yincu** to hinder, oprevent (Te.); **tad.** power to resist (Br.)(DEDR 3031). **Stop; check**: **dad.an.** hiding place (M.); **dad.a_** plug (M.); **drot.^{u}** tough; **dro~t.h^{u}** hardened (K.); **d.at.an.u** to bury, cork up (S.); **d.at.o** cork (S.); **d.at.t.a_** stopper (L.P.); **d.at.n.a_** to stop (P.); **d.a_t.na_** to threaten, check, plug (H.); **d.a_t.n.a_** to check, cram (P.); **da_t.vu~, d.a_t.vu~** to bury; **da_t.o, d.a_t.o** cork; **da_t.** crowd (G.); **da_t.i_** crowd (G.); **d.a~_t.a_** to threaten (B.); **d.a_n.t.iba_** to check (Or.); **d.a~_t.na_** to threaten, check, plug (H.); **d.a~_t.nu, da~_t.nu** to threaten (N.)(CDIAL 6618).

4348.**Bare open ground**: **sthan.d.ila** bare open ground (MBh.); such ground prepared for performance of sacrifice (S'a_n:khBr.); **sthan.d.ilya** (ChUp.); **than.d.ila** bare hard stony ground (Pali); **tham.d.ila, tham.d.illa, t.ham.d.illa** clear land free from animals (Pkt.) **than.d.il.a** sand altar for sacrifice (Or.); **t.ha~d.il** spot prepared for sacrifice (G.)(CDIAL 13739). **Image; place for sacrificial fire**: **tan.t.ilam < sthan.d.ila** place designed for the sacrificial fire (**Ci_vaka. 2464, Urai.**); place designed for worshipping S'iva (**Ka_cippu. Can-r-ku. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **sthan.d.ila** a piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; **sthan.d.ila-sitaka** an altar (Skt.lex.) **tan.t.ulam** place designed for sacrificial fire (**Cu_l.a_. Cuyamvara. 277**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.avu** sacrificial pit (**tat.ava nimir mutti_ppe_n.iya : Paripa_. 5,42**) (Ta.lex.)

4349.**Image: goose**: **ta_d.igya** the barred-headed goose, anser indicus (Ka.lex.) cf. **ta_r.a_vu** duck (Ma.); **ta_ra_** duck, heron (Ta.)(DEDR 3169).

4350.4351.**Piece of fruit cut for sale**: **tantam** piece of fruit as cut for sale or use (Ta.lex.)

4352.**Lineage**: **tantati < santati** lineage (**irivi cirikan.t.an- tantatip pirakirutiya_y : T.A.S. ii,175**)(Ta.lex.)

4353.**Drill plough used for indigo culture**: **t.a~_r.i_** drill plough used for indigo culture (N.)(CDIAL 5668). **Image: hay fork**: **d.an.d.-ba_r** large broom (**ba_rik** broom)(GAw.); **ban-d.un.d.u** hay fork (Pr.)(CDIAL 6128). **va_ru-ko_l** broom (Ta.); **va_ri** rake (Ta.)(DEDR 5362).

4354.**Ficus siela**: **da~_tur** the tree ficus siela; **da~_tar** ficus parasitica (M.)(CDIAL 6167).

4355.**Datura alba**: **dhu_rta** the thorn-apple (Ka.Skt.lex.) **dhattu_ra** the white thorn-apple (Skt.); **dho_tara_** (M.)(Skt.lex.) **dhutrel** oil of thorn-apple (M.)(CDIAL 6715). **dat^{a}r^{i}wath^{a}r**, **dat^{a}r^{i}watras** datur leaf (K.)(CDIAL 6716). **dhattu_ra** the white thorn-apple, datura alba; **dhattu_raka** (Sus'r.); **dhuttu_raka** (BHSk.); **dhustu_ra, dhu_stu_ra, dhustura** (Skt.); **dhu_rta,**

dhu_rtakr.t (Skt.); **dhattu_ra** datura; its flower (Pkt.); **datu_ro** datura (Sh.); **datur^{u}** datura alba (K.); **dha_tu_ro** datura fastuosa (S.); **dhatu_ra_** datura strmonium (P.); **dhaturo, dhatur** (Ku.); **dhaturo** datura fistulosa (N.); **dha_tura_** (A.); **dha_tura_** datur fastuosa (Or.); **dhatu_r, dhatu_ra_** datura alba (hence **dhatu_riya_** poisoner, knave, cheat)(H.); **dhatura_** trickery (M.); **dhatu_ro** datura alba (Marw.); **dhutra_, dhotra_** (M.); **dhatu_ro, dha~tu_ro** (G.); **dhathu_r** (Mth.); **dhu~tura_** (A.); **dhutura_** (B.Or.H.); **dhuthura_** (B.); **dhuthur** (Mth.); **dudura_** (Or.); **dhutta** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6714). **dhattu_ra** datura fastuosa; " **dhatura** is its Indian native name... consists of the leaves of datura fastuosa, datura alba, datura metel. The leaves of datura stramonium and datura tatula are used as cigatettes in cases of asthma..." (G. De Orta, p.174). Datura fastuosa, datura alba are allied species of datura stramonium... the dried leaf and flowering or fruiting parts with branches are used. Habitat. Asia... Stramonium is chiefly used to relax the bronchial muscle in the bronchial spams of asthma. It is also employed in postencephalitic Parkinsonism, paralysis agitans, and as an anodyne. Its properties are similar to belladonna and it has been used interchangeably with it... possesses scopolamine as the dominant alkaloid ..." (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 766-770). Datura fastuosa = datura metel: **dhatura** (B.); **dhutura** (M.); **sadah-dhatura** (H.); **dhustura** (S.); **vellummattai** (Ta.)(GIMP, p.91). Datura metel = datura alba: The leaves are official in the British, Dutch, Japanese pharmacopoeias; and the seeds are official in the British pharmacopoeia. Nadkarni says that the plant as a whole has narcotic, anodyne, and antispasmodic properties analogous to those of belladonna... an overdose acts as a violent narcotic poison... With regard to the toxicity of the plant, Bacon writes that in all parts of the East this plant is considered to be poisonous and in India and Indo-China is used quite commonly with criminal intent... Gross says that when the leaves are dried and burned with a little saltpetre, the fumes give relief to asthmatic attacks. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 840-847). **chattraparn.a** the tree alstonia scholaris (Skt.); **saptaparn.a** (MBh.); its flower (Skt.); **saptaparn.aka** (Car.); **chattapan.n.a** a partic. tree (Pali); **chattavan.n.a, chattivan.n.a** (Pkt.); **chatiwan** alstonia scholaris (N.); **cha_tiana** (MBh.); **cha_tim** echites scholaris (B.); **chacina_** alstonia scholaris (Or.); **chat.iman** echites scholaris (Bi.); **sa_tvan., sa_tvi_n.** alstonia or echites scholaris (M.); **sattapan.n.i-rukkha** a kind of tree (Pali); **sattavan.n.a, sattivan.n.a** (Pkt.); **atvana, attana** the medicinal plant datura fastuosa, **ruk-attana** alstonia scholaris (A.); **sa_tvan., sa_tvi_n.** (M.)(CDIAL 4974).

4356.**Image: pillar**: **ta_n.u** pillar (**Pu.Ve. 4,20**); post (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,43**); prop, support; firmness, stability; category of the immoveables (**Kampara_. Miti. 117**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to stand upright**: **d.a~_r.ab** to stand upright (Mth.)(CDIAL 6128). **Image: standing; upright; in front of**: **sthita** standing, settled (S'Br.); **t.hita** standing, lasting, steadfast (Pali); **thiye~** in front of, in the presence of (K.); **thia, t.hiya** standing, upright (Pkt.); **thiya** perpendicular (A.); **t.hia_** standing up; upright position, height, stature (Or.); **thu_** he was (Tir.); **thia_** became (L.); **tha_,** f. **thi_** was (P.H.); **thio** (WPah.); **thiu~** (WPah.); **thiyo** (N.); **thayo** (G.); **thel** to be present, be (Gypsy); **tha**, f. **the_** (Tir.); **thu_,** f. **thi_** is (Wot..Bshk.); **thu** (K.); **thian.u** to be, become, grow (S.); **thi_(v)an.**, pp. **thi_a_** to be, become, exist, be done (L.); **thi_van** to be (L.); **thi~dai** pres.part. being (N.); **thiba_** to be (Or.); **thi~k** 3 sg. became (Pas'.); **thi~kun** to stand firm (K.); **t.hikiba_** to be fixed (Or.); **thi~_kab** to be (Mth.); **tinoi** he stayed (Wg.); **thana, thini** is (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13768). **High rank**: **sthiti** standing, upright, continued existence (MBh.); high rank (Mn.); steadiness (R.); **t.hiti** state, steadfastness (Pali); **thii, t.hii-** place, condition, conduct (Pkt.); **thi~_** steadiness, sense of propriety or shame or religion (P.); **t.hia** prop, support, prestige (Or.); **t.hi_ha_** reliance (Aw.); **t.hi_** appointed spot or moment, place in reading or

writing reached at moment of interruption, proper method (M.)(CDIAL 13769). **t.hitika** lasting (Pali); **cira-t.hitika** long lasting (As'.); **-thitika, -thitika_, -thitikya_** (As'.)(CDIAL 13770). **sthira** firm, hard, strong, durable (RV.); **thira** solid, firm (Pali.Pkt.); **ther, thyor^{u}** firm (K.); **thiri** firm, fixed, permanent (S.); **sthiri-bhavati** becomes firm (R.); **thir** firm (P.G.); id., steadfast (A.B.); firm, quiet (Mth.Bhoj.); firm, fixed (H.); **thiro** lasting (Ku.); **thir, thiro** firm, steadfast (N.); **thira** firm, fixed (OAw.); **thi_r** (M.); **tara** (Si.); **t.hira** firm (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13771). cf. **t.hi_kun** to stand firm (K.); **t.hika_n.a_** station (P.); abode (M.); **t.hi~ka** whereabouts, trace (OMarw.); **t.hika_na_** station (B.H.)(CDIAL 5593). **sthi_yate_** stands (MBh.); **thiyam.ti** they are or become (NiDoc.); **ti-** to be (Kt.); **thiik, tiik** to remain still or seated or fixed (Kho.); **thi_(v)an.** to become (L.); **thian.u** (S.); **tiyenava_** to be (Si.); **thi~dai** pres.part. being (N.); **thiba_** to become (Or.)(CDIAL 13773). **Permanent; proper**: **tir-avatu** that which is proper, that which is complete (**Tol. Po. 521**); that which is certain, permanent (**Tirikat.u. 72**); **tir-avitu** id. (**Ci_vaka. 124**)(Ta.); **tir-avo_n-** person of discernment or discrimination; **tira_n.i** ability, capacity, strenth, power (Ta.); **tir-ava_n-** able man (Ta.); **tir-am, tir-avu** vigour, ability, fine manner, stateliness (Ma.); **ter-a** way, course, manner, form, sort, kind; **ter-avu** way, manner; **ter-apu** manner; **ter-aN** id., kind (Ka.); **ter-a~gu, ter-avu** way, manner, mode, fashion, style, condition, state, order, good condition or state (Te.); **tir-am, tir-an-** way, manner, costume, quality, state, nature, means, method, strength, power, goodness, excellence; **tir-amai** strength, power, ability, courage, excellence (Ta.); **tir-al** strength, courage, victory, lustre as of precious stones (Ta.)(DEDR 3260).

4357.**Father**: **ta_ta** father (Pali.lex.) **tantai** father (Ta.); **entai** my father, our father; my master, lord (Ta.); **nantai** our father; **nuntai, untai** your father (Ta.); **ar..a_ntai** father of **Ar..a_n**; **a_ntai** father of **a_tan**; **pur..a_ntai** father of **Pur..a_n** (Ta.); **tanta** father, also of animals (Ma.); **tande** father (Ka.); **tan.d.ri,** (inscr.) **tanr-i** id. (Te.Kond.a); **tanji** id. (Kui.Kuwi); **tanjeru** pl. (Kui); **tend** (Pa.)(DEDR 3067). **Shepherds**: **an.t.ar** shepherds (Ta.Ma.); **in.t.ar** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 125). **Support**: **an.ai** support, prop, protection (Ta.); **an.t.ai** support (Ta.); **an.a** support (Ma.); **an.a.r** by the help of (Ko.); **an.d.e** support, prop (Ka.); **an.d.a** support (Te.)(DEDR 123). **an.ai** a yoke of oxen, with an ordinal number prefixed, as **o_ran.ai, i_ran.ai** (Ta.lex.) **an.ai** to join, put close to, as earth to a tree; to tie, fasten, as animals (**kat.t.utal**); to tie up in a bunch; to produce (Ta.lex.); **an.a** yoke, pair (Ma.); **an.ayam** vicinity, neighbourhood (Ma.); **on.c** ferrule on stick or pounder (To.); **an.i** joining, fitness, order (Ka.); **an.t.u** to come or be in contact with (Ka.); **an.epuni** to come in contact, press (Tu.); **an.d.a** nearness, support, protection, patronage (Te.); **an.t.incu** to unite, join (Te.)(DEDR 120); **nan.mai, nan.i** nearness, proximity (Ta.)(DEDR 3588). **Elder; grandfather; father; brother**: **ta_tai** father (**Tiruva_ca. 9,3**); grandfather; **ta_ta_** great man (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 140,541**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_tta_** grandfather (Ta.); **ta_ta_** id., father (Ta.); **ta_tan** father (Ma.); **ta_ta** grandfather, father (Ka.Te.); grandfather (Nk.); father (Pa.); **ta_do** father's father (Go.); **ta_ta(l)** mother's father (Go.); **tado** grandfather (Go.); **ta.t** grandfather (Kod..); **ta_te** id. (Tu.); **ta_ta** father (Skt.)(DEDR 3160). **ta_ta** (in voc.) affectionate address to junior (S'Br.); id. to senior (MBh.); father (MBh.); **tata** father (RV.); **ta_ta** term of respectful or affectionate address to an elder or younger (Pali); **ta_a** father, son (Pkt.); **tatta** father (Gypsy); **tata_, ta_t, ta_ti_** father; **dus't-t, des't-te** father's elder brother (Wg.); **tati_** father (Pas'.); **tat** (Kho.); **ta_ya** (OG.)(CDIAL 5754). **ta_tagu** paternal (Skt.); father's brother (Skt.); **ta_u** father's elder brother; **ta_i_** his wife (Ku.); **ta_wai** father's friend, friend's father (A.); **ta_ui** brother's or sister's spouse's father (B.); **ta_u_, ta~_u_** father's elder brother (H.)(CDIAL 5755). **ta_era_** descended from father's elder brother (H.)(CDIAl 5756). **ta_tala** paternal; senior relative (Skt.); **ta_lui** brother's or sister's spouse's father (B.)(CDIAL 5756a). **ta_yasra_** father-in-law's elder brother (H.)(CDIAL 5757). **ta_yas** father-in-law's elder brother's wife (H.)(CDIAL 5758). **ta_tya**

fatherly (RV.); **ta_e_** pl. uncles; **ta_i_** father's elder brother's wife (L.); **ta_ia_, ta_ea_** father's elder brother; **ta_i_** his wife (P.); **ta_ya_** m., **ta_i_** f. (H.)(CDIAL 5759). **tan-n-ai** lord, chief, elder brother (Ta.)(DEDR 3196). **da_d** father (Gypsy); **da_do** grandfather (D..); **dadi** father (Dm.); **dada_** elder brother; **da_da_** father; **da_do** father's brother (Pas'.); **da_da** father (Kal.); **da_d** grandfather; **de_d** grandmother (Bshk.); **do_do** father's father; **de_di** father's mother (Phal.); **da_do** grandfather; **da_di** f. (Sh.); **d.a_d.o** father's father; **d.a_d.i_** f. (S.); **d.a_d.a_, d.a_d.i_, da_da_, da_di_** father (L.); **da_dda_** father (P.); **d.a_dda_, da_ddi_, d.a_ddi_** (P.); **da_do** (WPah.); **da_da_** grandfather, elder brother (Ku.); **da_di_** grandmother, elder sister; **da_** term of address to an elder brother (Ku.); **da_da_** old servant; **da_jyu, da_i** elder brother (N.); **da_da_** elder brother (A.); grandfather, elder brother (B.); **da_di** grandmother (B.); **da_da_, da_di** grandfather, father's brother, elder brother (Or.); **da_da_** grandfather (Mth.; father's father, elder brother; **da_di_** father's mother (H.); **da_do** father's father; **da_di_** f. (G.); **da_da_** elder brother (G.); **da_di_** f. respectful term for an old woman (M.)(CDIAL 6261). **dada_i** father's brother (A.); **dadei** father's elder brother, (among Ks.atriyas) father (Or.)(CDIAL 6262). **dadauhra_** wife's or husband's father's father (P.); **da_dsusra_, da_dasra_** wife's or husband's father-in-law (H.)(CDIAL 6263). **dadehas** wife's or husband's father's mother (P.); **da_das** wife's or husband's mother-in-law's mother (H.)(CDIAL 6264). **Brother**: **tajeriaka, tajeriaru** brothers (Kui); **taiyi, taii_** brother; **tayi** brother, parallel cousin; **tayi ma_n:ga** niece, brother's daughter (Kuwi); **tayi mir'esi** nephew, brother's son (Kuwi)(DEDR 3018). **Sister**: **didda_** name of a Kashmir princess (Skt.); **ded** elderly lady, chief wife in a household; **dedi** respectful term of address to an older woman (K.); **de_ddi, daiddi_** elder sister (WPah.); **didi_, di_** (Ku.); **didi** elder sister (B.Or.); grandmother (B.); **di_di_** elder sister (H.)(CDIAL 6327). **ji_ji_** elder sister; **ji_ji** husband's brother's wife (Pas'.); **ji_ja_, ji_ji_** affectionate term for mother, aunt etc. (S.); **ji_jali** affectionate term for mother (S.); **ji_jja_, ji_ja_** sister's husband, child, bridegroom; **ji_ji_** woman's breast for suckling, girl, bride; **ji_ja_** sister's husband (P.); **jiju** great-grandfather (N.); **jeji** grandfather, grandmother (Or.); **ji_ji, jijji_, jiji_, jijiya_** breast, elder sister, wet-nurse (H.); **ji_ja_** sister's husband (H.); **jiji_** mother; **ji_ji_-ma_** grandmother; **ji_jo** grandfather; **ji_ji_-ba_** husband's sister (G.); **jiji_** elder sister (M.)(CDIAL 5232). cf. **-ji_** a suffix of respect (to elders)(H.lex.) cf. **ca_ci** mother's milk (Ta.); woman's breast (Te.Ka.)(DEDR 2436).

4358.**Image: male cat**: **d.ha_r.u_** male cat (WPah.); **d.ha_r.e** male (usu. of cats)(N.)(CDIAL 5575).

4359.**Ornaments; goods, articles; pawned goods**: **tat.ayam** ornaments (Ta.Tinn.); goods, furniture, articles, things (**Can.. Aka.**); recovered stolen property (Ta.lex.) **tat.aiyam** ornaments (Ta.Tinn.); utensils, articles; stolen property; material object concerned in a crime; pawned goods (Ta.lex.) **Chattels** {**Echo word**}: **tat.t.u-mut.t.u** furniture, goods and chattels, articles of various kinds; apparatus, tools, instruments, utensils; luggage, baggage (Ta.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **tat.t.u-mut.t.u** kitchen utensils, household stuff (Ma.); **tat.t.i-mut.t.u** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3041). cf. **mut.t.u** tool, instrument, sundry things (Ta.); **kut.ga.rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba (he gives tool, etc.); Kota economic associate with Toda (less formal than kel. relationship)(Ko.)(DEDR 4937). [cf. **mut.t.u** battering, butting (Ta.); **mut.t.ikai** jeweller's small hammer (Ta.); **mut.t.i** hammer (Ma.)(DEDR 4932)]. cf. **mut.uku** bracelet made of lac, ring (Ta.); bracelet, woodbind to tie up sugar-cane (Ma.)(DEDR 4926).

4360.**Image: to butt with horns**: **ta_d.u** to butt with horns (Ka.); to strike against (Ka.); **ta_n.t.i** to hit (Kor.); **ta_d.uni** to gore, butt; **ta_d.u** goring (Tu.); **ta_d.elu** act of goring or butting (Tu.);

ta_t.incu to pat, slap (Kor.)(DEDR 3156). **Image: to butt with both horns; gore**: **tav- (tavd-)** to butt with both horns, gore (Ko.)(DEDR 3078). **Synonym**: cf. **mut.t.u (mut.t.i-)** to dash against; n. battering, butting (Ta.)(DEDR 4932). **Image: to quarrel**: **ta_t.u** to strike against (Ka.); **ta_n.d.uni** quarrel, fight (Tu.)(DEDR 3156). **tan.t.alar** enemies (**Ce_tupu. Man:kalati_rt. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

4361.**Image:bullock**: **d.ha_n.d.a_** a bullock, a bull; an ox; a foolish or stupid man; a simple man (P.lex.)

4362.**Image: series, line; caravan, herd**: **ten.d.i** herd (Kor.); **ta~_d.a_** a train or line (as of cattle), troop, party (M.)(DEDR 3055). **taran.d.i_** large herd of bullocks taken about for sale (L.); **t.ran.d.ru** herd of cattle (S.)(CDIAL 5668). cf. **tiral. (tiral.v-, tiran.t.-)** to assemble, congregate, collect in large numbers; **terul.u** to assemble (Tinn.Ta.); **tirat.t.u** assemblage (Ma.); **teral.ke** a multitude (Ka.)(DEDR 3245). **tandra** row, line (VS.S'Br.); **t.ran.d.ru** herd of cattle (S.); **t.ran.d.ro** a town built by a chieftain and named after him (S.); **taran.d.i_** large herd of bullocks taken about for sale (L.); **Image: platform**: **dan.d.aga, dan.d.iga, dan.d.ige** a pole set horizontally in the corner of a room and used as a shelf (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **t.an.d.** platform for storing wood above cowstall; **can.d.** upper part of house used as store-room (WPah.); **t.a_n.** extra wooden erection on second storey of a house (Ku.); **t.a~_r.** bamboo platform for sitting on (N.); platform, shelf (H.); **Image: line of cattle**: **t.a~_d.u~** line of bullocks, caravan, head of a series, front, top (G.); **t.a~_r.a_** line of cattle (H.); **ta~_d.a_** line (of cattle, ants, etc.), troop, company (M.); **ta~_d.i_** line or string (of clothes, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 5668). **ta~_ta_** series, line (H.)(CDIAL 5661). **a_l.** row (M.); **a_li_** line, row (Pkt.); row (H.); **a_d.i** row, line; **a_li** row, range, line (Skt.); **a_l.i, a_li** dam (Pali); **a_l.i_** row (M.); **a_ri_** row (H.)(CDIAL 1102). **Image: stick, row, line**: **da~_d.ol., da~_dal.** line, row, long narrow building (M.)(CDIAL 6132). **d.a~_r.i** line (Mth.); **dan.d.aka** row, line (S'a_n:khS'r.)(CDIAL 6128). **Image: series, line**: **dan.d.am** a form of military array; an uninterrupted row or series, a line; standing upright or erect; **dan.d.a-ya_mah.** an epithet of Agastya; **dan.d.akah.** a line, row; **dan.d.a_yate_** to stand erect (like a stick); **dan.d.avat** erect or upright like a stick; **dan.d.ika_** a row, line, series; a rope; a stick (Skt.lex.) **dan.d.a** row, line (S'a_n:khS'r.); **d.a~_r.i** line (Mth.)(CDIAL 6128). **tati** extent; a series, a line, a range; a number, a crowd, a troop; sto_ma; a sacrificial act, a ceremony (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dan.d.a** a form of military array; a long line or column of troops (Ka.); **dan.d.a-ya_tre** a line-procession: a solemn or festive procession in state or with attendants, especially a bridal procession; warlike expedition, conquest of a region (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4363.**Image: to tame; castrated bullock**: **da_n.t.isu, da_t.isu** to make one's self to get beyond or the upperhand: to subdue, to tame (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **da_nta** tamed (TBr.); tamed ox (Skt.); **danta** tamed (Pali); **dam.ta** (Pkt.); **danda** bull (Gypsy); **do_n**, pl. **da_na** castrated bullock (D..Sh.); **dn** bull (Dm.); **do_n**, obl. **do_ndas** (Kal.); **do_nu** bull; castrated bullock (Sh.); **da_nd, da_nt** (Sh.); **d.a~_du** (S.); **da~_d, d.a~_d** bullock fit for the plough; **da~_d** bull (L.); **da_nd, da_nt** (WPah.)(CDIAL 6273). **da~_twa_l** ploughman (WPah.)(CDIAL 6274). **Image: ox**: **d.ha~_d.ho** ox; **d.ha~_d.hu~** dead ox or buffalo (G.)(CDIAL 5575). cf. **dhavala** an old bull, an excellent ox (Ka.lex.) **Tamed**: **danta** tamed, controlled, restrained (Pali)[Skt. da_nta, pp. da_myati to make or to be tame; Lat. domitus]; **sudanta** well-tamed, restrained; **danta-bhu_mi** a safe place, or the condition of one wo is tamed; **dameti** to make tame, chastise, punish, master, conquer, convert (Pali)[Skt. damayati, caus. da_mayati to bring into the house, to domesticate; Lat. domare; OIR. dam (ox); Goth. tamjan = OHG. zemman = Ags. temian = E.

tame]; **dametar** one who tames or subdues, a trainer (Pali); **dampati** master of the house, householder (Pali)[Skt. dampati master of the house; dual; husband and wife; Ved. dama; Lat. domus to build; Goth. timrjan; OHG. zimbar; E. timber]; **damma** to be tamed or restrained; esp. with ref. to a young bullock (Pali)[Skt. damya grd. of da_myati; cf. damaya (damiya)]; **damaka** subduing, taming; converting; one who practices self-control; **damatha** taming, subduing, mastery, restraint, control; **damana** taming, subduing, mastery; **damaya** to be tamed; **damita** subdued, tamed (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **dhava** a man, a husband (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **da_nti** restraint (Skt.); **da~_ti** trouble, vexation (A.); **da~_tiya_iba** to control by harsh words (A.)(CDIAL 6275). **ta_man.i < da_mani_** long line of rope with halters attached for fastening cattle; headstall of a halter (**Perumpa_n.. 244, Urai.**); string, rope; sheet in boat tackle; **ta_man-i** tethering rope for cattle; **ta_mai** id.; **ta_man.i-p-pin.aiyal** yoking of five or seven bulls in a long rope for threshing corn; **ta_mam < da_mam** line to tie cattle; necklace of beads; string as of pearls (**Man.i. 1,49**); woman's waist ornament of 16 or 18 string of beads; row, line (**Ci_vaka. 1358**); **ta_ma_n-** lower back rope of a dhoney sail, back clew line (Ta.); **dama_n** (Te.); **temina_n** (Ma.); **ta_ma_n-pa_l.** sheet, rope for a vessel; **ta_ma_n-ile_va_-tal** to let a vessel drive before the wind (Ta.lex.) cf. **da_man** rope (RV.)(CDIAL 6283). **dama** self-restraint (S'Br.); **dama** (Pali.Pkt.); subjugation of one's passions (Si.)(CDIAL 6176). **damayati** subdues (RV.); **damita** tamed (Pa_n..); **dame_ti** (Pali); **dame_i** (Pkt.); **dai_ya_na** to train, break in (an animal)(B.); **damai** controls (OG.); **damvu~** to tire, trouble (G.); **damanava_** to tame, subdue (Si.); **damita** subdued (Pali); **damia** (Pkt.); **da_mi** submissive (Si.)(CDIAL 6179).

4364.**Image: basket; hencoop**: **tir-r-i** a sort of basket for catching fish (Te.); **tirr** hencoop, cage for carrying fowls (Go.); **t.ir-i** a small fish-basket (Kond.a); **ti_ri** small bamboo cage to catch fish or crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 3262).

4365.**Wicket**: **did.d.i, jid.d.i, did.d.e** a wicket; a hole in a wall expressly made for egress or ingress; a sallly port (Ka.Te.); **tit.t.a** (Ta.); **din.d.a, din.d.i_** (M.); **did.d.i-ba_gilu** a sally port; a wicket (Ka.lex.)

4366.**Those who work with bellows; sea-god**: **taittiyar**; for **daitya**: cf. **taittiya-te_van-** Varun.a the Sea-god; alt. since the next class on the list is vaittiyar, by professional classification, the term **daitya** may relate to those who work with bellows: **titti** bellows (**Yaco_tara. 4,12**)(Ta.); id. (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.); cf. **dr.ti** (Skt.); **titti** sacrificial pit (**W.**)(Ta.); perh. **di_pti** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)[cf. **Image: rhino**: **taitilam < taitila** rhinoceros (Ta.lex.)]

4367.**Clearing nut**: **te_r-r-an:kot.t.ai** clearing nut (Ka.); **te_r-r-a_maram** strychnos potatorum; **te_r-r-uka** to make strong; **te_r-al** clearness, nectar (Ma.); **te_r-al** clearness, clarified toddy, clarified juice, honey (Ta.)(DEDR 3471).

4368.**Clitoria ternatea**: **vis.n.ukra_nta_** clitoria ternatea [**din.d.a** clitoria ternatea (Ka.); **din.t.ena** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3223)](A Concise History of Science in India, pp.348-349). Synonym: **apara_jita_** (Skt.B.); **apra_jit** (H.). The root of clitorea terbatea is regarded as laxative and diuretic, and is generally used in combination with other medicines of the sort in ascites, fever, etc. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.148). Clitoria ternatea: **kakkanan** (M.); seeds contain a fixed oil and a bitter resinous principle; both seeds and root-bark contain tannin; a common garden plant (GIMP, p.71). **girikarn.ika_** clitoria ternatea (Car. Su. 23.195).

4369.**Italian millet**: **tit.t.i** Italian millet, tin-ai (Ta.lex.)

4370.**Estimate; valuation**: **di_t.u** valuation, estimate (Ka.)(DEDR 3272). **tit.t.am < dr.s.t.a** that which is perceptible (**Pirapo_ta. 43,2**); estimate, guess, conjecture; rate, allowance, determined quantity; estimated aggregate of the revenue of a village for the year from investigation of each separate holding; scheme of expenditure; memorandum taken from each ryot of the extent which he intends to cultivate (**R.F.**); a deduction (from rights) of fixed extent of land originally granted as inam (**G.Tn.D. i,311**); permanence (**Te_va_. 1118,1**); cettainty, explicitness (**Cevvanti. Pu. Piramate_va. 25**); **dit.t.a** id. (Ka.); **dit.t.amu** id. (Te.); cf. **dr.d.ha** (Skt.); **tit.t.a-vat.t.am** accuracy, precision, exactness, strictness; arrangement, establishment, settlement; **tit.t.am-pa_rttal** to guess, estimate, conjecture; to verify the sale account on a given date (Ta.lex.)

4371.**A snake**: **tit.t.i-vit.am < dr.s.t.i + vis.a** a poisonous serpent whose look is considered fatal (**Man.i. 11,100**)(Ta.lex.)

4372.**Image: mortar**: **tit.t.ai** mortar for pounding (Ta.lex.)

4373.**Architect**: **tit.t.i** the celestial architect (Ta.); cf. **tvas.t.r.** (Ta.lex.) cf. **sr.s.t.i** creation (TS.)(CDIAL 13579). **sit.t.ha** created, arranged (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13578).

4374.**Batch of 100**: **tit.t.u** batch, unit of number, as of 100 horses (e.g. **oru tit.t.u-k-kutirai**)(Ta.lex.)

4375.**Image: resemblance**: **di_t.u** similarity, equality (Ka.); equality, similarity, resemblance; equal (Te.)(DEDR 3272).

4376.**To abuse, revile; vulgar abuse**: **sit.hin.o** marriage song at wedding; **sit.han.u** to compose abusive verses (S.); **sit.t.h** satirical poem (L.); an obscene composition (P.); **sit.t.hn.a_** to compose obscene compositions (P.); **sit.t.hn.i_** obscene song sung by women at weddings (P.); **s'it.hr.i_** vulgar jokes made by bride's female friends and relatives at the bridegroom's party; **s'it.t.hn.u~** to make faces at (WPah.); **sit.hni_, sit.hna_** abuse uttered at weddings (H.); **as'is.t.a** rude (Skt.)(CDIAL 12481). **tit.t.u** reviling, scolding; vulgar abuse (**Arut.pa_. i, Tiruvarul.. 156**); **tit.t.ittal < sr.s.t.i** to create, fabricate (Ta.); **tit.t.a_ntaram < dr.s.t.a_nta** fabrication, concoction; **tit.t.a_ntam** illustration, example (**Man.i. 29,61**); **tit.t.i-k-karukkutal** to scold, abuse violently; **tit.t.u-mut.t.u** mutual abuse (Ta.lex.) **tit.t.u (tit.t.i-)** to abuse, revile, curse, utter imprecations (Ta.); **tit.t.u** to abuse, scold; n. abuse, scolding (Ka.); to curse, swear at, abuse, revile, rail at, rebuke, scold, chide; n. a curse, abuse, abusive language; **tit.t.a_d.u** to revile, abuse, quarrel; **tit.t.a_t.a** reviling, abusing, a quarrel; **tit.t.u~bo_tu** a scold, person who habitually uses obscene or abusive language (Te.)(DEDR 3220). **ci_ttai** want of character, lowness, badness; low, base person (Ta.); **ci_tta** lowness, badness (Ma.)(DEDR 2616).

4377.**Reprimand**: **s'is.t.i** direction (Skt.); punishment (Gaut.)(CDIAL 12481). **s'it.ha** punishment; **s'it.hidavya** to be punished (NiDoc.); **sit.nu** to reprimand (N.)(CDIAL 12479). **Disciplined, taught**: **s'is.t.a** taught (AV.); disciplined (S'Br.); learned (Mn.); **sit.t.ha** ordered, taught (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12479). **s'is.ya** pupil (S.ad.vBr.NiDoc.); **sissa** pupil (Pali); **sissa, s.i_sa** (Pkt.); **sis** (H.);

s'i_s (G.); **sisu** (Si.)(CDIAL 12482). **tit.t.aceytal** to bid, order, direct; to settle, arrange (**Kuruparam. 476**)(Ta.lex.)

4378.**To anoint**: **ti_t.t.u** to rub, smear, anoint (**Cu_l.a_. Tu_tu. 41**); to smooth as the hair (**Purana_. 62**)(Ta.); **ti_d.uni** to rub, smear, anoint (Tu.); **ti_t.t.u** touching (**Ci. Ci. Para. A_ci_vaka. 8**); **ti_t.t.am** id. (Ta.); **ti_t.t.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4379.**Image: lighted torch signal for mariners; brazier**: **ti_-na_** a large lamp lighted on an earthen vessel and mounted on palmyra trunks, used in ancient days as a signal for mariners (**Cilap. 6,143, Urai**); lighted torch kept on ships or on shore, as a signal; **ti_-na_kku** flame, as the tongue of fire (Ta.lex.) **di_un.i_** brazier on a stand on which pinewood is burnt to give light (WPah.); **diyana_** lamp (H.); **zyun^{u}** firewood (K.); **di_van.a** lighting (Pkt.); **di_pana** kindling (MBh.)(CDIAL 6352). **dyol, dya_l** inner part of pine wood used for torches; **diya_lo** pine root used as torch (N.); **di_pa_lo_ka** burning torch (Skt.)(CDIAL 6357). **di_vt.ha_n.** place where main light of house is suspended (M.)(CDIAL 6356). **daipa** belonging to a lamp (Skt.); **de_w** pine-wood torch (Wg.); **diwa_** (Ash.); **de_wa_** light, brightnes, lamp (Pas'.); **de_wa** lamp (Gaw.); **de_i_** brazier in which pinewood is burnt for light (WPah.)(CDIAL 6567). **Image: process of calcination: ti_pa-put.am** the process of calcination in which a medicine is covered with mud and heated in an oven for as long a time as it will take to prepare boiled rice; **ti_pam** lamp, light; lamp-stand; **ti_pa-mattikai** lamp-stand; **ti_pikai** lamp; **ti_pa-k-ka_l** candelabrum used in temples (**Tiruvil.ai. Mu_rtti. 28**); lamp-stand, candlestick; **ti_pa-canta_n-am** uninterrupted succession, as of light continuously kept up from lamp to lamp (**Man.i. 30,38, Urai**); **ti_pamattikai** lamp-stand; **ti_kkat.aital** to produce fire by fire-drill (**Periyapu. Kan.n.appa. 115**); **ti_kkat.aiko_l** fire-drill (**Perumpa_n., 177, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: fireplace; implement for smelting; spark**: **d.i_ba- (-t-)** (fire) to crackle (Pe.); (fire) to spark out (Mand..)(DEDR 2961). **tikha_ro** spark (G.); **tikha_rn.e~** to sharpen (M.)(CDIAL 5840). **digelu**, **dikke, dikkelu** hearth, fireplace (Tu.); **dunkeli** oven (Kor.)(DEDR 3212). **dhiks.ate_** kindles (Skt.); **didhaks.ati** is about to burn (MBh.); **dhina_** to be hot, be red hot (H.); **dhika_na_** to heat (H.); **dhi_kvu~** to be heated, be lighted; **dhika_vvu~** to light (a fire)(G.); **dhi_kr.i_** heat; **dhi_kdhi_ktu~** burning (G.)(CDIAL 6809). **dhi_khn.a~_** livelihood, means of subsistence (L.); **dhiks.ate_** lives (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 6810). **dhma_tr.** implement for smelting (RV.); **dhata_r, dahata_r** fireplace (Phal.); **da_tar** id. (Bshk.); **da_ntar-kut.ha** (Sv.)(CDIAL 6888). **ti_ks.n.a** sharp (RV.); **tikkha** (Pali); **tikhin.a** sharp, pointed (Pali); **tikkha, tin.ha** sharp, fine, pure (Pkt.); **tikno** small (Gy.); **ti_'n** sharp (Bshk.); **ti_n** sharp, edge (Tor.); **ti_n.u** sharp, bright (Sh.); **tikho** sharp, fiery, quick (S.); sharp (Ku.); sharp, pointed (N.); **ti_kha_** sharp, pointed, quick (P.); sharp, pungent (H.); **ti_kha** sharp (MB.Or.); **tikha_** thin sharp-edged metal or grass bracelet (Or.); **ti_khu~, ti_nu~** sharp (G.); **ti_khe~** steel (M.); **tik** sharp, fine (Si.); **tiyun.u** sharp, pricking (Si.); **tikkha_lia** sharpened (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5839). **tigga** sharp, pungent (Pkt.); **timma_** heat (H.)(CDIAL 5808). **To whet, sharpen**: **ti_t.t.u (ti_t.t.i-)** to whet, sharpen, polish, rub, smear, anoint, smooth as the hair, inscribe, draw, belabour, thrash; n. whetting, cleansing, polishing, plastering, blow, stroke; **ti_r-r-u (ti_r-r-i-)** to smear, rub, polish (as plater), cover and fill up a hole or crevice with mortar or clay, put on an outer coat of mortar or clay, rub and smooth as the folds of a cloth, clean the teeth (Ta.); **ti.t.- (ti.c-)** to paint, rub on (liquid); **ter.v- (ter.t-)** to clean up by rubbing (excrement, vomit, pus)(Ko.); **ti_d.u** to press, squeeze, rub out as fire, rub with the finger as snuff etc., rub, clean, rub or smear on, whet, sharpen; **si_n.t.i** having wiped out (Ka.); **ti.t.- (ti.t.i-)** to rub on or off, stroke (Kod..); **ti_d.uni** to rub, press, irritate; **ti_n.t.uni, ci_n.t.uni, si_n.t.uni** to scrape, rub, wipe; **si_n.t.u, si_n.t.elu** scraping, wiping (Tu.); **ci_n.t.u** to

scrape off (vessels)(Kor.); **ti_d.u** to sharpen, gnash teeth; **di_t.u** to set right, mend as hair with fingers; gnash teeth (Te.); **da_sina di_t.-** to rub teeth; **nu_ne di_t.-** to oil (Kol.); **dhi_t.-** to wipe (Nk.); **t.i_nd.- (-t-)** to sharpen (Pe.); **ti_ti ki_ali** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3273). **Image: spark**: **ti_n** scorching, scorching heat; **ti_ru_nk** spark (Br.); **ti_** fire (Ma.); to burn, scorch, singe, parch; n. fire (Ka.); **si_** to be scorched, burnt, singed, parched; n. state of being scorched; **si_ku** that which is burnt, scorched (Ka.); **ti_n.d.ra** light, brightness, heat; **ti_n.d.ramu** heat, light, splendour; hot, bright, fierce; **ti_n.d.rincu, ti~_d.irincu** to shine; **ti_pu** severe pain (Te.); **ti_** to be burnt, charred, blighted; n. fire, lamp, heat, anger; **ti_ppu** scorching, blackening by fire (Ta.); **ci_cuni** to be scorched, burnt; **ci_ntuni** to burn; **tu_, su_** fire, fiery (Tu.); **ti.y** to be singed, roasted, (flame) burns low (Ko.); to be singed; to singe, roast (To.)(DEDR 3266). cf. **-pu- : pu_** spark, as of fire (Ta.); **pua** embers (Kui); **puva, pu_ya** spark (Kuwi); **puya_** burning coal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4347). **Blaze**: **ziti** spark (K.)(CDIAL 6366). **di_na_** to be kindled, blaze (H.); **di~_pvu~** to shine, be dazzled (G.); **dipn.e~, dipa_vn.e~** to be dazzled (M.); **di_pyate_** blazes (AV.); **dippati** shines (Pali); **dippai, deppai, d.ippai** (Pkt.); **d.ipil** to be dazzles (Kho.); **d.ipeik** to dazzle (Kho.); **di_piba_** to radiate heat or light (Or.); **dipai** shines (OAw.); (CDIAL 6362). **di_pra** bright; fire (Skt.); **di_pa** brilliant (OMarw.)(CDIAL 6363). **dhippai** shines; **dhippira** shining (Pkt.); **dhipdhip** glimmering light (N.); **dhipdhipa_unu** to flicker (N.); **dhipko** gleam (N.); **dhipdhipa_iba** to palpitate (A.); **dhi_pal** warm (Mth.); **dhipa_eb** to set alight, to warm (Mth.); **dhuppa** faint gleam; **dhupdhupa_n.o** to glimmer, twinkle, flame (Ku.)(CDIAL 6811). **di_pta** burning (MBh.); **ditta** blazing (Pali.Pkt.); **zeta** ashes with fire still in them (K.)(CDIAL 6360). **di_pti** brightness, light (S'Br.); flash of an arrow (Mn.); **ditti** brilliance (Pkt.); **z^{a}c** ray of light (K.); **d.iti** making much use of the eyes, looking earnestly (S.)(CDIAL 6361). **d.ippai** melts, falls (Pkt.); **d.i_n.a** descended (Pkt.); **dizoiki** to fall (Sh.)(CDIAL 6366). {The clash of morphemes: **di_pa** small earthen lamp and **ti_na_** large mariner's lamp may explain the **-pp-** inserts. **digelu** fireplace, hearth and **ti~_ga** wire are concordant, specific to the smelting operations, for drawing long metallic wires}. **Fire**: **ti_ (-v-, -nt-), ti_y** to be burnt, charred, blighted; n. fire, lamp, heat, anger (Ta.); **ti_ppi** fire (Ta.); **ti_** to burn, scorch, singe, parch; n. fire (Ka.); fire (Ma.); **ti.c-** to singe (Ko.); **ti.y-** to be singed, roast (To.); **si_** to be scorched, burnt, singed, parched; n. state of being scorched, burnt (Ka.); **si_kari** state of being scorched (Ka.); **ci_ncuni** to be scorched, burnt (Tu.); **ci_ntuni** to burn, roast as a fruit (Tu.); **tu_, su_** fire; fiery (Tu.); **ti_n.d.ra** light, brightness, heat (Te.); **ti_n.d.ramu** heat, light, splendour; hot, bright, fierce (Te.); **ti_n.d.rincu, ti~_d.irincu** to shine (Te.); **ti_pu** severe pain (Te.); **ti_n** scorching, scorching heat (Br.); **ti_ru_nk** spark (Br.)(DEDR 3266). **Image: sun's ray**: **tirup** sun's ray (Nk.); **ted** to be fierce (of sun's heat)(Pa.); **ter** to be fierce (heat of the sun)(Go.); **tar** to be fierce (of sun)(Go.); **tars, taris** to heat (Go.); **ter.** to be fierce (heat of sun)(Kond.a); **ter.vel** sunshine (Kond.a); **ter.veli** sunshine (Kond.a); **tiri_p** gleam of sunshine, hot blaze (M.)(DEDR 3440). **ti_** fire, heat (Ta.); fire (Ma.)(DEDR 3266). **Images: torchbearer; lamp-stand: weaver**: **d.i_vat., d.i_vat.i_** candlestick, light-holder (L.); **diut., d.i_vut.** wick (L.); **d.i_u~_t., di_ut., di_vat.** lampstand (P.); **di_u_t.a_** (WPah.); **diut.i, deut.** lamp, torch (B.); **di_wat., di_yat.** lamp-stand (B.); **d.iyat.**^{i} (Bhoj.); **d.iat.**^{i} (Aw.); **di_wat., dewat.** (H.); **divet.** wick (G.); **divt.a_, divt.i_** torch made of oiled cloth round a stick (M.); **diut.iya_** torch-bearer (B.); **di_vat.i_u** servant carrying a torch before a king (OG.); **d.ia_t.i_** torch, kind of lamp (S.)(CDIAL 6354). **diur.a_, diur.i** torch, hand-lamp (Or.); **divr.o** lamp made of wheat-flour (G.)(CDIAL 6348). **di_at.hi** lampstand (Mth.)(CDIAL 6349). **di_parukkha** lampstand (Pali); **dro_kha_, darokha_** (L.); **diarakh, dekhar, diarkha_, de~khra_** wall-bracket for lamp (Bi.); **deorkha_** (H.)(CDIAL 6353). **di_va_kha_** lampstand (P.)(CDIAL 6355). **ti_vat.t.i** torch, flambeau: (**irul.ar-u ti_vat.t.ika l.en.n.ila mun-cella : Pan.avi_tu. 76**); **divit.i** (Te.); **di_vat.i** (Ka.Tu.); **ti_pat.t.i** (Ma.); **ti_vaka-c-ca_nti** an ancient

festival celebrated to propitiate Indra at Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in-m (**Man.i.1,35**); **ti_vat.t.i-k-ka_ran-** torch-bearer; **ti_ve_l. (ti_ve_t.t.al)** to perform Ve_dic sacrifice: (**centi_ve_t.t.u...puricat.ai pularttuvo_n-e_** : **Purana_.251**); to marry: (**pen.t.iruvai yulakar-iya-t- ti_ve_t.t.a_n- : Tiruva_caka. 12,13**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vat.t.i** basket made of palm stem fibre (**Pur-ana_. 33**); **vat.t.il** measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Il.ampu_.)**; clepsydra, a time-clock; **bat.t.alu** cup, plate (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vat.i** filter (Ka.); to drip, trickle; filtration (Ta.)(DEDR 5221). cf. **vat.i** small cane or stick (Ta.)(DEDR 5224). **vat.i-k-katir, vat.i-k-karuvi** spindle, instrument for twisting threads; **vat.i-tan:kam** purified gold; **vat.i-te_y** to polish, as jewels; to burnish, as gold; **vat.ivu** that which is strained or filtered; **vat.ivam** form, shape, figure; lustre; complexion, colour (Ta.lex.) **Lamp-saucer; torch; lamp; lamp-stand**: **di_wla_, di_wli_, dewla_, dewli_** small lamp, socket (H.)[whence, **de_va_laya** temple]; **di_ya_** lamp-saucer (Bi.); lamp (H.); **diuri_, diyari_, di_ri_** very small lamp-saucer (Bi.); **diuli_** small lamp-saucer (Bi.); **di_vi_** lamp-stand (G.); **di_pa** lamp (A's'vGr..Pali.); **di_va, di_vaya, di_vi_, di_via_** (Pkt.); **di_a** (D..); **diwa_** torch (of pine wood)(Ash.); **de_w** (Wg.); **d-io** lamp (S.); **d.iva_** (L.); **di_wa** lamp (Kho.); **d.eva_** (Sh.); **di_va_** (P.); **di_a_** (P.Mth.); **diyo, dyu_** (Kho.); **diyo** (N.); **diya_** (B.); **d.ia_** (Or.); **dia_** (Aw.); **di_wa_** (H.); **di_vo** (G.)(CDIAL 6348). **divai_** festival of lamps on the full-moon day of A's.a_d.ha (M.)(CDIAL 6350). **di_pa_vali** row of lamps, festival on the new moon of A's'vina (BhP.); **di_va_li_, di_va_vali** (Pkt.); **zuwu_l^{u}** festal arrangement of lamps (K.); **d.ia_r.i_** the festival (S.); **diva_li_, dava_lli_, dua_li_** festival on the new moon of Ka_rtik celebrated by putting out rows of lamps (P.); **diwa_li_** (Ku.H.); **diwa_li** (N.); **dea_li** (B.); **dia_li_** (Or.); **dia_ri_** (Bhoj.); **dewa_ri_k** id. (Aw.); **diva_l.i_** (G.M.): deriv. the failure of a merchant being indicated by one or more lamps being attached to his house (G.M.); **diwa_liya_** bankrupt (H.); **deule** pauper (P.); **diwa_la_** bankruptcy (H.); **dava_la_** id. (P.)(CDIAL 6358). **divu_sava** new moon of Ka_rtik (Pkt.); **deusi** festival beginning on the 5th day of Diwa_li (N.); **di_po_tsava** festival of lights (BhavP.)(CDIAL 6359). **divel** lamp-oil, castor-oil; **divelo** castor-oil plant; **diveli_** its seed (G.)(CDIAL 6351). cf. **di_r.a (**pl.**di_r.el**) castor-oil plant (Pa.)(DEDR 3281). **ti_vam** lamp: (**cempor- r-i_van:ka l.umalitara : Ko_yir-pu. Tiruvir..a_. 30)** (Ta.lex.)

4380.**Cricket**: **tid.d.a**, **tid.d.i_**, **ted.d.a** a grain-eating insect, locust (Pkt.); **tid.o** cricket, cockroach (S.); **tid.i~_** insects such as these (S.); **trid.d.a_** an acrid insect; **tid.d.a_** grasshopper (L.); locust (P.H.); **t.id.d.a_** locust (P.); **t.i_r.i_, t.irri_** (Bi.); **tid.d.i_, t.id.d.i_, t.i_r.i_** (H.); **ti_d., t.i_d.** (G.); **t.in.d.a_n.a_** firefly (L.); **t.id.a_n.a_, t.ad.a_n.a_, tina_n.a_, tan.a_n.a_** firefly; **t.in.d.an., t.in.d.a_n.i_** general name for beetles (P.)(CDIAL 6024). **ci_t.u, cil.-vi_t.u, ci_vi_t.u** cricket (Ma.); **cil.-vi_t.u, cil.l.i_t.u, cil.-van.t.u** cricket (Ta.)(DEDR 2588).

4381.**Beetle**: **t.rin.d.in.u** beetle; **t.in.d.in.i_** a kind of small beetle (S.); **t.in.d.an., t.in.d.an.i_** insects of the beetle tribe (L.); **t.in.d.a_n.a_** firefly (L.); **t.in.d.an.** general name for beetles; **tin.d.a_n.i_** a beetle which eats flowers and leaves of cucumbers and melons (P.)(CDIAL 5928).

4382.**A round bale of cloth**: **di_d.** a bale of cloth (M.); **tin.t.u** id. (Ma.); **din.d.u** id., a heap, roundish mass or piece, bundle of wood or grass (Ka.); pillow, cushion, bundle, bolster, cylinder (Te.); **tin.t.u** semicircular cushion, any small construction of brick built as support (Ta.)(DEDR 3224). **d.hin.d.a_** anything round (WPah.); lump, handful (Or.); **d.hino** lump, ball, heap (Ku.); **d.he~_n.da_** circular (WPah.); **d.hi_r.** heap (H.)(CDIAL 5598). [cf. **tin.t.u** stoutness, thickness (Ta.); **din.d.u** stoutness, strength, pride (Ka.)(DEDR 3222)].

4383.**Partridge**: **ti_ta** bird (Pa.); **ti_te** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 3275). **tittira** partridge (MaitrS.); **tittiri** (VS.TS.); **tittirika** (MBh.); **titiri** (Skt.); **tittira** (Pali.Pkt.); **tittiri** (Pkt.); **ti~_tar** (K.); **titiru** (S.); **tittar, tittur, tittir, tittri_, t.it.t.ir** (L.); **tittar** (P.); **tittir, tittar** (WPah.); **titiro, titur** (Ku.); **titro** (N.); **titir** (B.); **titira, titiri, t.it.ira, titer** francoline partridge, sandpiper (Or.); **ti_tir** partridge (Bi.); **ti_tar, ti_tari, ti_tri_** (H.); **ti_tar** (Marw.G.); **titar** (M.); **tala-kiritta_** francoline partridge (Si.)(CDIAL 5809). **taittira** coming from a partridge (A_s'vGr..); partridge; covey of partridges (Skt.); **tettira** partridge (Pkt.); **tetar** (G.)(CDIAL 5953).

4384.**Image: span**: **dis.t.i** a measure of length (Kaus'.); **dis'ti** id. (Av.); **dit.hi** measure of length (NiDoc.); **dis.t.** span (Dm.); **jis.t.** span from thumb to little finger (Kal.); **dis.t.** (Kho.); span (Phal.); **dit., di_s.** (Sh.); **tes'tik** (Werch.); **tis.c.i** (Bur.); **tis.c.i** (D..); **derist, dris** span from thumb to little finger (Ash.); **dris.t.** (Kt.); **dres.t.** (Wg.); **lic.** (Bshk.); **dre_s.t., le_s.t.** (Pas'.); **lis.t.** (Gaw.Shum.); **les.t.** (Sv.); **drisht** (Bashg.); **dus** (Pr.); **d.hl.it.t.h** (WPah.); **grit.t., ghrit.t.** (WPah.)(CDIAL 6343). **kudis.t.i** a partic. measure of length (longer than **dis.t.i**- !)(Kaus'.); **kulic.** span (from thumb to forefinger, i.e. smaller than **lic**)(Bshk.); **godris.t.** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 3285).

4385.**Image: to flee**: **d.ay-, d.aiya_na_** to flee; caus. **d.ayh-** (Go.); **d.eh- (-it-)** to flee (Kuwi)(DEDR 2950). **Fly**: **d.i_** fly (Skt.)(CDIAL 5554). [Replacement of **di_** fly; **di_yati** flies (RV.)(CDIAL 6364)? Contamination with **dru-, dra_-** run; **uddra_va** going upwards (Pa_n..); **vudra** to fly (Kt.)(CDIAL 5554)]. cf. **ti_ta** bird (Pa.)(DEDR 3275). **ud.d.ayana** flying up (Skt.); **ud.d.i_yana** (MBh.); **ud.d.a_n.a** (Pkt.); **ur.an** flight (B.); **ur.a_n.a** (Or.); **ur.a_n.a** jump (OMarw.)(CDIAL 1696). **ud.d.i_yate_** flies up (MBh.); **ud.d.ayati** (MBh.); caus. **ud.d.a_payati** (Skt.); **ury, ori_, ur.i** to fly (Gypsy); **ud.d.e_ti** flies up (Pali); **ud.d.e_i** flies (Pkt.); **wud.un** (K.); **ud.d.an., ud.an.** (L.); **ud.d.n.a_** (P.); **ur.na_** (EP.); **ur.n.o** (Ku.); **ur.nu** (N.); **uriba** (A.); **ur.a_, or.a_** (B.); **uriba_** (Or.); **u_r.ab** (Bi.); **u_d.ai** (OMth.); **ur.al** (Bhoj.); **ur.ab** (Aw.); **ur.na_** (H.) **u_d.ai** (OMarw.); **ud.vu~** (G.); **ud.n.e~** (M.); **ud.ta_** (Konkan.i); **ud.iran.u** to fly (S.); **ud.ran.** (L.); caus. **ud.a_ran.** (L.); **ud.d.a_rna_** (P.); **ud.arn.u, ud.irn.u** (WPah.); **ud.aman.u** (S.); **ud.d.avai** causes to fly up (Pkt.); **wuda_wun, ud.a_un^{u}** (K.); **ud.a_in.u** to cause to fly, to squander (K.); **ud.a_van.** (L.); **ud.a_un.a_** (P.); **ud.a_n.u_** (WPah.); **ur.u_n.o** (Ku.); **ur.a_unu** (N.); **ur.a_na, or.a_na** (B.); **ur.a_iba_** (Or.); **ur.a_na_** (H.); **ud.a_vvu~, ud.a_r.vu~, ura_d.vu~** (G.); **ud.avin.e~** (M.); **ur.u_m** I leave, let loose; **wi_ ur.u_m** I irrigate (Phal.)(CDIAL 1697). **d.ayana** bird's flight (Skt.); **d.i_na** (MBh.); **d.ena_, d.a_na_** bird's wing, fish's fin (B.); **d.en.a_** wind, fin, arm (Or.); **d.en** wing, arm (Mth.); **d.ain** wing; **d.aina_** wing, branch (H.)(CDIAL 5535). **di_yati** flies (RV.); intens. inf. **de_di_yitavai** to hasten away (S'Br.); **dayati** flies (Pali); **dizoiki** to fall (Sh.); **di** to go (Ash.Wg.Shum.Gaw.); **di_** (Kt.)(CDIAL 6364). **atye_ti** comes upon, goes by (RV.); enters (MBh.); **acce_ti** goes by, overcomes (Pali); **acce_i** surpasses (Pkt.)(CDIAL 227). **o_di** to ascend (Ash.)(CDIAL 1995). cf. **o_r.a_** bird (in general)(Kur.)(DEDR 1040). **d.ayate_** flies (Pa_n..); **d.e_ti** (Pali); **d.eiba** to step over (A.); **d.ei~ba_** to jump (Or.); **d.ia~_iba_** to toss up (Or.); **d.eo** jump (A.); **d.ia_** jump, throbbing (Or.); **d.euka_** a bird's wing (A.)(CDIAL 5534).

4386.**Gruel**: **tel.i** gruel, rice-water (Tu.); **til.i** distilled, transparent (Tu.); **tel.l.u** refined (as language), to be clear, lucid (Ta.); **tel.ippu** clearing, refinement, purification, straining off (Ta.); **til.i, tal.i** to become clear, pellucid, pure; n. clearness, serum-like substance (Ka.); **teli** white, pure (Te.)(DEDR 3433). **te_rgad.e** settlement, conclusion (Kod..); **te_r-r-am** certainty, assurance, luxuriant growth (Ta.); firmness, faith, trust (Ma.); **te_r-al** clarified toddy, clarified juice (Ta.); [**te_kkat. t.e_r-al (Pur-ana_.115)** pure, clarified toddy (Ta.lex.)]; **te_r-u** to be clarified, prove, result, amount to (as profit), trust, confide, decide; n. clearness, certainty

(Ta.); **te_r-ucu** to clarify, settle (Te.); **te_lu** to be settled or decided, terminate (Te.); **te_rsap** to clear (as a liquid)(Ga.); **te_rs** to filter (Go.); **te_t.a** clearness, purity (as that of water, etc.)(Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3471). **thir, thira** cold rice gruel (Or.)(CDIAL 13771). **Settlement**: **te_r-u-kat.ai** settlement, decision (Ta.); **te_rugad.a** (Te.); **te_rugad.e** (Ka.); **te_r-u** to decide (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_ci_tai. 89**); to unite with, arrive at (**Kur-al., 876**); **te_r-u-mukam** support, comfort (**Kantapu. Te_varkal.po_r-. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **t.harn.e~** to be settled (M.); **t.harvu~** to become fixed, be settled (M.); **tharia** upright (Pkt.); **tharai** stops, stays (OMarw.); **t.ha_rn.o** to determine (Ku.)(CDIAL 13742). **tari (-pp-, -tt-)** to stop, stand still, rest, abide, stand firm, be firm, bear patiently, endure; n. abiding, tarrying, rest; **tarippu** staying, abiding, remaining, enduring, tolerating, etc. (Ta.); **tarahara** staying, exercise of patience, forbearance; **taraharisu** to be or become quiet or patient, be able to endure with patience, bear patiently, hold out patiently (Ka.); **tariyuni** to stay, stop, tarry, delay (Tu.)(DEDR 3094). **stabhi** rigidity (Skt.); **t.haharun** to become fixed, stay (K.); **thairn.o** to wait (Ku.); **t.haharnu** to stand firm, stop (N.); **t.hahara** settled (Or.); **t.hervu~** to be settled, stay (G.); **t.hahariba_** settled (Or.); **t.haharna_** to stop, decide (H.); **t.harn.e~** to be settled (G.)(CDIAL 13680). **Frost; firm; to be decided**: **thar** rendered stiff by want of motion (A.); **t.har** frost (P.); **tharro** firm (NB.); **thar** steadiness, patience (A.)(CDIAL 13741). **thirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.hihiro** very cold (N.); **t.hit.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.hir** extreme cold, frost (H.); **t.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.harvu~** to congeal, freeze, be cold, be firm, be decided (G.); **t.hervu~** to decide (G.)(CDIAL 13771). **thi_jvu~** to thicken from cold, congeal (G.); **thijn.e~** to coagulate (M.)(CDIAL 13772).

4387.**Image: throwing off**: **tir-i** throwing off a thing by quick motion, tossing (Ka.); **tet-- (tet-y-)** (cattle) stray from a herd (Ko.); **ter-r-ikka** to shoot or throw with a bow; **ter-r-uka** to shoot with a crossbow; **ter-r-u** throwing stones, flipping marbles (Ma.); **ter-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to strike and fly off, start as the eyes, splash as water, fly off as sparks, be scattered as an army, spring, leap, bound, give throbbing pain, twang as bowstring with finger and thumb, thrum as the strings of a lute; n. spattering, splashing; **ten-r-u (ten-r-i-)** to be scatterd, split to pieces, stray away as from a group (Ta.); **ter-i** snappish, dashing, clashing; **ter-ikka** to rebound, recoil, fly in pieces, make to fly off, splash, sputter; **ter-ippikka** to make to bounce or splash (Ma.)(DEDR 3438). cf. **te_ruka** to attack, pursue (Ma.); **do.t- (do.ti-), de.t- (de.ti-)** to drive away (cattle, persons)(Kod..); **de_runi** to drive, drive away (Tu.)(DEDR 3472).

4388.**Image: filter**: **te_r-r-u** to refine; **te_r-r-u** making clear; becoming clear (**Civap. Pirapan. Na_lvar. 28**); **te_r-al** clearness; pure, clarified toddy (**Pur-ana_. 115**); clarified juice (**Tiruva_ca. 5,38**); **te_r-al** clearness (Ma.); **te_ra** id. (Te.); **te_r-utal** to be clarified, made clear, as water (Ta.lex.) **te_rs-** to filter (Ga.); **te_rsap-** to clear (as a liquid) (Ga.); **te_r-u (te_r-i-)** to be clarified, made clear a water; **te_r-al** clearness, pure, clarified toddy, honey, clarified juice; **te_t.t.ai** clearness, transparency, clear water (Ta.); **te_r-al** clearness, nectar (Ma.); **te_t.a, te_t.e** clearness, purity (as that of water etc.)(Ka.); **te_t.u** pure, clear; **te_rgad.** settlement, conclusion (Tu.); **te_r-u, te_ru** to become clear or free from suspended matter, clarify, settle; **te_r-ugad.a** settlement, conclusion (Te.)(DEDR 3471). **Pure, real**: **sthe_s.t.a** most fixed, durable (Pa_n..); **the_ta** firm (Pali); **t.het.h** real, genuine (P.Ku.N.); adv. quiet (N.); entirely (Aw.); real (H.); direct, straight (G.); adv. precisely (G.); genuine, pure (Mth.); **t.het.ha_** id. (Mth.); **then.t.a** complete, pure (Or.); adv. wholly (Or.); **t.het., thet.** genuine (CDIAL 13778).

4389.**To entwine; tie a knot**: **tettu** to become intertwined; braid, plait, entwine, weave (Ta.); **tettu** to intertwine, interweave, twist, be twisted (Ka.); **tessna_** (**tissyas**) to plait, intertwine so

as to form a long narrow strip, tie a knot (Kur.)(DEDR 3446). **Image: to braid, plait**: **ter-r-utal** to braid, plait, entwine, weave (**Kalla_. Kan.apatituti.**); **tettu** id. (Ka.); **ter-r-utal** to string up, tie together (**Perun.. Vattava. 7,26**); **ter-r-u** entwining; **ter-r-utal** to become intertwined (**Te_va_. 622,6**) (Ta.lex.) **Braid**: **tiri** braid of hair (Te.); **tiruku** braid as hair (Ta.); **tirukkal** plaiting the hair (Ma.)(DEDR 3246). **To weave; curtain**: **te.t. (te.t.y)** to fold (leaf for drinking-cup)(To.)(DEDR 3446). **tirai** plait the ends of a cloth as in dressing; curtain as rolled up; ripple (Ta.); **tiraippu** place screened by a curtain (Ta.); **tira** curtain (Ma.); **tere** a wave, curtain (Ka.)(DEDR 3244).

4390.**Whetting**: **ti_t.t.u** to whet as a weapon to sharpen or rub knives on a board (**Ven:kaikko_. 232**)(Ta.); **ti_d.u** (Te.Ka.); **ti_t.t.u** to purify, polish (**Pin..**); cleaning, polishing (Ta.); **ti_t.t.u** whetting (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,22**)(Ta.lex.)

4391.**To inscribe**: **ti_t.t.u** to write, inscribe (**Tirukko_. 79**); to paint, draw pictures (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,112**); to express (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 167**); **ti_t.t.u** ola note, slip (**Maturaip. Patir-. 67**); **ti_t.t.u-k-ko_l** brush used in painting (Ta.lex.)

4392.**Image: menses**: **ti_t.t.u** woman's monthly course; defilement, pollution, as from catamena, child-birth, death of a relation (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 113**)(Ta.lex.)

4393.**Acquiring; image: to seek**: **te_t.u (te_t.i-), te_n.t.u (te_n.t.i-)** to seek,. search for, inquire after, acquire, earn, procure, take care of, cherish, provide for, seek, try (as to do a thing); **te_t.t.am, te_t.t.u** acquiring, earning, accumulation, seeking, search, pursuit, acquisition, that which is earned or hoarded, anxiety, solicitude, earnest desire, appetite, longing (Ta.); **te_t.uka** to seek, pray, acquire; **te_t.ikka** to cause to search or hunt; **te_t.t.am** pursing of game, importunity, coveting (Ma.); **tor.k- (tor.ky-)** to search for (To.); **te_.d.- (te_.d.i-)** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 3456).

4394.**Image: chaplet of flowers**: **ton.d.al, ton.d.il** a chaplet of pearls worn on the forehead (Ka.lex.) **tot.alai** garland (**Kur-al., 1135**); jewelled girdle (**Pur-ana_. 339**); **tot.aval** garland (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tot.ai** fastening, tying; **tot.aiyal** fastening, tying, garland; **tot.al, tut.ar** chain (Ta.); **tut.aruka** to be linked; **tut.ar, tut.al** chain, string (Ma.); **t.od.u** rope (Pa.); **toru, torru** rope, string (Ga.); **tod.ara** a kind of garland (Pkt.)(DEDR 3480).

4395.**Image: a pair**: **tontam < dvandva** pair, couple (Ta.lex.) **to_d.u** a pair; an equal; equality, resemblance (Ka.); **dore, ton.i** id. (Ka.); **jo_d.u, jo_l.i, javal.i** (Ka.); **to_d.i, to_d.e** joint, fellow; with, together; **to_ya** company; **do_yi** couple, pair (Te.); **to_t.u** a crowd; **to_r..i** a companion; **to_y, tuvai** to unite (Ta.); **to_yu** to unite (Ma.); **to_d.uvoylu** a double blow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **to_t.t.imai** symmetry, harmony (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.t.imai** uniformity, union (**Ci_vaka. 2047**); beauty (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,8**)(Ta.lex.) **dvitiye** (Tadbhava of **dviti_ye, dvitaya**) a pair, two (Ka.); **dviti_ye** second; the second; **dvitaya** twofold, double (Ka.); a pair, two (Ka.Skt.); **dvandva** a pair, a couple (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

4396.**Half**: cf. **tan:ka_n-** slang for half (**Tan-ippa_. i,87,171**); cost price (Ta.lex.) **Image: pair, two**: **dod.o** double (Kon.lex.) **dondu** a couple, a pair (Tu.lex.) **dvam.dva** pair (TS.); **dam.da** pair (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6649). **dvam.dvin** forming a pair (S'Br.); **dvaya** double (RV.); pair (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 6650). **dva** two; **dvau (duvau), dva_ (duva_), dve_ (duve_)** (RV.); **dve_, duve_** (Pali); **duvi, duve, dvo, dve** (As'.); **due, duvi, dui, du, dvi** (NiDoc.); **do_, be_, duve_** (Pkt.); **du_, do_** (Ash.);

d.u~_, ba, do, dui, do_ (L.)(CDIAL 6648). cf. **ren.t.u, iran.t.u** two (Ta.); **ran.d.u, ren.d.u** two (Ir.); **dan.d.i** two things; **dan.d.ane** second (Kod..); **rad.d.u** two things; **rad.d.an** second; middling (Tu.); **ren.d.u** two things; **ren.d.ava** second, another; **ret.t.i** twice as much; **ret.t.incu** to double; **ret.t.impu** doubling; double; **ind.i** two things (Ga.); **inding** two things (Nk.); **indin** two things; **iddar** two men (Kol.); **eyd.i** two (Kor.); **erad.u, erd.u, erar..** two (Ka.); **eyd-** two (Ko.); **ran.t.u** two (Ma.); **id.d.ig** two (Ga.); **rend.** two (Go.); **rant.e** both, pair (Go.); **rund.i** two (Kond.a); **ri** two (Mand..); **rind.i** two (Kui); **e~_r., e_n.d.** two things (Kur.); **irat.** two (entities)(Br.)(DEDR 474). **-du** two (in cmpds.); **dutiya** second (Pali)(CDIAL 6402). **dujhin.** having a second calf; **dhu_in, dhu_jin** (L.)(CDIAL 6403). **d.o~r., d.o~r.i_** fishing net attached to two poles (Bi.); **dvidandin** (Skt.)(CDIAL 6404). **dunda_, d.unda_, d.u_da_** having two teeth (of cattle)(L.); **do_dda_** (P.)(CDIAL 6405). **dubor^{u}** having two doors (K.)(CDIAL 6406). **duhuro** double (S.); **dohar** doubled cloth (L.); **dohar** doubling (P.); **doha_ro, duharo** double, second, other, stranger (Ku.); **doharo, dohoro** double (N.); **dohora_** (A.); **doha_ra_** (B.); **dohara_** double; **duhura_** second time; **dua_ra** two-pronged weapon (Or.); **dohari** double sheet (Mth.); **doharaun** doubling (Mth.); **dohar** cloth of two folds (H.); **dohra_** double (H.); **dohro** couplet (G.); **dohra_** (M.)(CDIAL 6407). **dunaya_** junction of two rivers (H.)(CDIAL 6408). **dunov^{u}** having two names, having an alias (K.); **dvina_man** (Skt.)(CDIAL 6409). **dvibha_rya** having two wives (Ka_ty.); **duha_jju, duhajan.** twice-married; **duha_ju_, duha_jar.** second husband or wife (P.); **duha_ju~** taking a second wife after death of the first (H.)(CDIAL 6416). **dums^{u}** two months old (K.); **duma_sika** (Pali); **duma_siya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6417). **duit** ploughbeam and whole plough (Wot..)(CDIAL 6422). **doran:ga, doran:ga_** piebald (Or.); **doran:ga_** two-coloured (B.); **dura~ga_** of two colours, of two kinds (H.)(CDIAL 6424). **dura~dha_** having holes on both sides (H.)(CDIAL 6425). cf. **du_a_** the figure 2 (P.); **du_o** (S.); **duwo** two (in counting in a game)(N.)(CDIAL 6455). **duchiri** two year old male castrated goat (Sh.)(CDIAL 6456). **d.o_t.a_** double (L.)(CDIAL 6457). **dwain.o** having borne two calves (Ku.)(CDIAL 6462). **doa_h** widower married for second time (Bi.)(CDIAL 6463). **duhanthi_** smith's bellows worked with both hands (Bi.)(CDIAL 6477). **doha_n** two year old bullock (H.)(CDIAL 6478). **du_be** name of a class of brahmans familiar with two vedas (H.); **dave** (G.); **dvive_da** (Pa_n.. com.)(CDIAL 6465). **Image: double**: **duna_** double (A.); **duun.a** double (Pkt.); **du_n.a** (Skt.); **d.u_n.o** (S.); **d.u_n.a_** (L.); **du_n.a_** (P.); **du_n.o** double (Ku.); **du~r.~** twice (Ku.); **dunot.** multiplication table; **duninu** to be bent (N.); **duna~_** double (B.); **dunna_, dun** (H.); **du_n** state of being doubled (H.); **du_n.u** double (G.); **dun.a_** double (M.); **du_n.** fold in cloth (M.); **dun.o** double (Konkan.i); **du_gu_n.u** (Sh.); **duun.ia** doubled (Pkt.); **duni** double (Or.)(CDIAL 6390). **dvigun.a** double (S'Br.); **digun.a** double (Pali); **diguna** (NiDoc.); **diun.a** (Pkt.); **biun.a** (Pkt.); **bi_n.o** (S.); **diyun.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 6677). **dzun-za_le** heifer in its third year (Wg.)(CDIAL 6484).

4397.**Excess of price**: **tut.t.i** dearness, excess of price; dear; dearly, at a high rate (Ka.); **tut.t.u** loss, failure in mercantile profits (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tun.t.u** loss as in trade; balance (remaining, pa_kki)(Ta.lex.)

4398.**Image: narrow passage**: **ton.t.u** gap, narrow passage (Ta.); passage between two mud-walls (Ma.)(DEDR 3497). **d.on:ka** footpath (Te.); **d.ong** way, road (Nk.); **it.an:kar** narrow path (Ta.)(DEDR 2981). **t.un.t.i** to spurt, to issue with force through a small opening; **t.uni, t.una** small, very small; **t.uni t.uni** id. (Santali.lex.)

4399.**Image: old woman**: **ton.d.i** an old woman; **ton.d.e** an old man (Tu.lex.)

4400.**Image: drum**: **dad.d.asa** the drum of a do_mba (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ton.t.akam** a small drum used in kur-ici tracts (**Nar-. 104**); drum beaten while capturing the enemy's cows (**Ci_vaka. 418**); **tut.umai** a kind of drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai. Pak. 104**); **tud.umu** (Te.); **tud.ubu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: drummer**: **tut.i** drummer (**Pu. Ve. 1,19, Kol.u**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hour-glass drum**: **tut.i** a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (**Pur-ana_. 170,6**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ton.t.akam** a small drum used in kur-ici tracts (**Nar-. 104**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: a drum**: **tut.umai** a kind of drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai. Pak. 104**); **tud.ubu** id. (Ka.); **tut.i** a small drum shaped like an hour-glass, ut.ukkai (**Pur-ana_. 170,6**); id. (Ma.); drummer (**Pu. Ve. 1,19, Kol.u.**); a dance of victory performed to the accompaniment of drum-beat by Skanda and the catta-ma_tar, one of 11 ku_ttu (**Cilap. 6,51**); **tut.iya_t.al** id. (**Cilap. 6,51, Urai.**); **tut.i-k-ku_ttu** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Dancing girl**: **ton.t.i** dancing girl (**Ta_yu. Enna_t.. Ma_taraip. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **tut.i-nilai** theme of arousing the courage of warriors by beating the tut.i drum (**Tol. Po. 59**); theme of praising the faithful services of a hereditary drummer (**Pu. Ve. 1,19**); **tut.iyan-** drummer who beats the tut.i drum (**Pur-ana_. 233,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: long drum of A'di Dra_vid.a; hour-glass-shaped drum**: **dud.i** a drum (Ka.Kod..); A'di Dra_vid.as' long drum (Tu.); **did.umbu** a big drum (Tu.); **tud.umu** a kind of drum, tomtom (Te.); **tud.um** a drum (Go.); **turam** kettle drum (Go.); **t.ir.mi** a small drum (Kond.a); **t.ud.umi** a kind of drum (Kui); **tud.u_m, tud.u~b** a sort of kettle-drum (M.)(DEDR 3297). cf. **ut.ukkai** small drum tepering in the middle (Ta.); **ut.ukka** a tabor resembling an hour-glass (Ma.); **ud.uka** small drum of the shape of an hour-glass (Te.); **hud.ukka** a kind of rattle or small drum; **hud.ukka_** a kind of drum (Skt.)(DEDR 589). **Image: proclamation**: **d.i_n.d.ima** a kind of drum (R.); **d.i_n.d.ima_** (Skt.); **dindima, den.d.ima** small drum (Pali); **d.im.d.ima** (Pkt.) **d.e~r.i** proclamation by beat of drum (B.); **d.au~d.i_** kind of tambourine, proclamation by beat of drum (P.); **d.o~r.i_** such proclamation (H.); **dava~d.i_** drum beaten by public crier (M.); **dal.a_mu~, dala_mu~, dada_mu~** war-drum (G.)(CDIAL 5548). **d.an.d.an.** sound of the drum called d.avan.e (Ka.); **d.an.d.an.u** sound of a large drum (Tu.); **tan.n.umai** a kind of drum (Ta.)(DEDR 2945). **Image: hour-glass-shaped drum**: **tat.a_ri** drum shaped like an hour-glass (**Poruna. 70**); a drum or tabor of the agricultural tract (**Pu. Ve. 9,30**); a kind of drum (**Pin..**); **tat.t.ar..i** a kind of drum (**S.I.I. ii,527**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tad.it** stroke (Skt.); **tar.i** stroke, beating (Or.); **tar.i_** beating (G.H.)(CDIAL 5636). **tat.avai** time, turn (Ta.); **tat.** time, turn (To.); **tad.ave** id. (Ka.); **tad.ava** a time or repetition (Te.); **tad.avu** time, period (Te.)(DEDR 3026). **Image: time, turn; instalment**: **tad.aval** time, turn (**tarumaputtiran-orutat.aval poycolli : I_t.u., 5,5,7**); **tat.avai** id.; instalment (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tapping**: **ta_t.i** tapping, patting (**Tiruppu. 363**); to beat; to beat a drum (**Tiruman. 2317**); **ta_t.an-am < ta_d.ana** patting, tapping (**Kokko_.**); **ta_t.am < ta_d.a** beating (**Te_va_. 699,10**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tad.it** stroke (Skt.); **tar.i** stroke, beating (Or.); **tar.i_** beating (G.H.)(CDIAL 5636). **d.aur, d.avra_** hour-glass tabor (M.); **d.amarua** drum (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5531).

4401.**Image: round vessel**: **d.ud.umd.hukak, d.umd.hukak** an earthenware vessel which before the introduction of glass bottle was employed to hold or carry liquor; round, globular; **d.umka** round, globular; **d.umkuc d.umkuc** small (Santali.lex.) **d.unt.i** a bag-shaped basket for holding fish caught in fishing; **d.t.i** (Sadani) (Mu.) (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1267). **tudu-den, todo-den, todo.r-en** a basket which holds 8 measures (Sora.lex.) **Image: handle of a vessel**: **d.od.oma** handle of a vessel (Pa.)(DEDR 3487). **twit.** handle (made of loop of cane) of bamboo milking-vessel, loops of cane that tie thatch (To.); **tot.uka** handle (Ma.); **tot.** handle (of pot or basket)(Ko.); **tor.v- (tor.d-)** to put arms around (Ko.); **tud.uku, tud.iku, tud.un:ku** to touch, snatch; **tud.uku** grasping quickly; **tud.ukisu** to cause to seize etc. (Ka.); **tod.- (tod.uv-, tot.t.-)** to touch (Kod..); **tot.t.uni, tot.t.on.uni** to hold fast (Tu.); **tot.t.u** to touch, be joined,

come in contact with; **tod.uku** to hold, grasp; **tod.ikilu** to seize, hold tightly, snatch (Te.); **t.od.-(t.ot.t.-)** to touch (Pa.)(DEDR 3480). **Image: joining**: **to_d.u** joining: putting (an arrow) to (the bow)(Ka.lex.) **tot.uvai** boat attached to a dhoney (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: thick-brimmed pot**: **con.t.u** thick brim of a pot or vessel (Ta.); **con.t.u-p-pa_n-ai** thick-brimmed pot (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tut.avu, tut.am** a liquid measure (Ta.)(DEDR 3292). cf. **dutta** small earthen pot (Te.)(DEDR 3385). cf. **tun.d.a, tun.d.aka** mouth (Pali); **tum.d.a** mouth (Pkt.); **tun.d.a** mouth (Or.); **tud.a** mouth (Si.); **tom.d.a** mouth (Pkt.Konkan.i); **to~d.** mouth (M.); **t.un.d.a** mouth (Or.); **t.o~t.i_** snout of drinking vessel (Bi.); **thothi_** mouth (Mth.); **dut** mouth (Wg.Wot..Phal.)(CDIAL 5853). **Image: spatula, float**: **tut.uppu** spatula, ladle, oar (Ta.); stirrer, spatula, paddle (Ma.); **tut.uvai** wooden ladle for taking ghee (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.ap. 184**)(Ta.lex.); **tut.ippu** boating stick (Ta.); **tud.upu** oar, flat wooden spoon (Ka.)(DEDR 3299). **tur..a** to stir as with a ladle (Ta.); **tur..avu, tur..a_** to stir with the hand, stir with a ladle, paddle or row a boat (Ta.); **tur..ai** to propel by oars (Ta.); **tur..a** paddle, rudder (Ma.); **tor..asu** to turn round as with a ladle, row (Ka.); **sulayi** rudder (Tu.); **sula_vuni** to row a boat (Tu.); **tul.apuni, tul.a_vuni** to row, paddle, steer (Tu.)(DEDR 3356). **su_ri** ladle-like spoon (Gu.); **sukkur, sukkur., sukur, hukkur, hukur., ukkur.i** ladle, spoon (?Go.)(DEDR 2728). **ul.unka** a ladle, a spoon (Pali.lex.) **d.u_n.o** small earthen vessel (Sh.)(CDIAL 5568). **Milkpot**: **tu_tai** small vessel made of earth, etc. (**Tiv. Na_yc. 2,8**); toy utensils of wood (**Kalit. 59**); a small measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai**.)(Ta.); **tu_ta** milkpot, cup (Ma.); **dutta** small earthen pot (Te.); **dutta_** earthen pot (Kol.)(DEDR 3385). **tut.avu** a liquid measure (**T.A.S. ii,86**); cf. **sruva** (Ta.lex.) **tut.am** a liquid measure (Ta.); id., 1/16 of an **id.angar..i** (Ma.); **tut.avu** a liquid measure (Ta.); **tut.aku** a small earthen vessel holding two **nar..i**, chiefly for toddy (Ma.)(DEDR 3292). cf. **d.o_va**-, **d.o_a** wooden spoon or vessel or handle (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5573). **tot.u-ttal** to seize by surrounding (**Pur-ana_. 135**)(Ta.lex.) **To touch**: **t.ohn.a_, t.uhun.a_** to feel about, seek out (P.); **t.on.u** to seek by touch (WPah.); **t.ohna_** to feel for (H.); **t.oh** touch, search; **t.oa_** groping (H.)(CDIAL 5486). **Milkpail**: **do_hana** milking (RV.); milkpail (MBh.); **do_hani_** milkpail (Kaus'.); **do_hanika_** (Skt.); **do_han.a** milking (Pkt.); **donik** milking vessel (Kho.); **dohna_** milkpail (P.); **dohni_** small milkpail (P.); **dohan** act of milking (A.); **dohan, dohni** milkpail (B.); **dohan.i_, dohun.i_** cord tied to leg of vicious cow while being milked (Or.); **dohan, dohna_, dohni_** milkpail (H.); **dohn.u~** pot for coagulating milk; **dohn.i_** milk-trough (G.); **dohon.a** milkpail (Si.); **duhn.a_, duhn.i_** milkpail (P.); **duhan.i_, duhun.i_** (Or.); **duhni_** (Mth.); **du_hni_** (H.)(CDIAL 6593). **dunhya_ro, dunero** milkpail (N.)(CDIAL 6595). cf. **ton-n-ai** a cup made of plantain or other leaf pinned up at the forners (Ta.); **donne** id. (Ka.Te.); **ton-n-ai-k-ka_tu** prominent ears slightly bent as cup-shaped (Ta.lex.) cf. **t.and.i** small pot, cup (Pa.)(DEDR 2946). **Image: earthen pot**: cf. **dro_n.i** an oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, a basin, baling-vessel; a water-reservoir; a measure of capacity equal to two su_rpas or 128 shers; **dro_n.ika** sown with a dro_n.a of grain (as a field); **dro_n.iki_** a vessel holding the measure dro_n.a (Skt.lex.) **cuntu** water (**Ci_vaka. 2774**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sunda, sundi** a very small earthenware pot (Kui); **sonde** earthen pot (Kol.)(DEDR 2844). cf. **cut.u-man.** earthen vessel (**Cilap. 14,146, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **s'un.d.a_** spirituous liquid (Skt.)(CDIAL 12517). **cun.t.ai** reservoir, tank (Ta.lex.) **ton.t.i, ton.t.i-k-kal.** toddy made from paddy (**Ci_vaka. 1233**)(Ta.lex.) **kut.a, kut.am** a water-pot, a jar, pitcher; name of Agastya; **kut.apa** a measure of grain (**= kud.ava**); **kut.i_** a vessel with openings used for fumigation; spirituous liquor; **kud.ika_** an earthen or wooden water-pot (Skt.lex.) cf. **kun.d.a** bowl, waterpot (Ka_tyS'r.); **go~r.a_** reservoir used in irrigation (H.)(CDIAL 3264). cf. **dro_n.i** (Skt.) **tut.avu** a liquid measure (Ta.lex.) **Image: pot; to ladle out**: **to_n.t.i** pot of earth or metal used for drawing water (Ta.); small earthen vessel for drawing water (Ma.); **to_d.u** to take water out of large vessel with a small one, bail out water (Ka.); **to.d.- (to.d.i-)** to

dig (a well)(Kod..); **to_d.uni** to dig, burrow, mine; **to~_d.u** to ladle out, dip out, draw up, scoop or scoop out (Te.); **t.o~_d.-** to draw water from well (Pa.); **to_nd.-** to bale out (water)(Ga.); **to_nd.p** to draw water (Ga.); **to_r-** to draw water from a well (Go.); **to_n.t.u (to_n.t.i-)** to scoop out, bore, dig, hollow, excavate; **tot.u (tot.uv-, tot.t.-)** to dig, scoop out, excavate, pierce through (Ta.); **to.d.- (to.j-)** to dig a deep hole (Ko.); **twi.r.- (twi.r.y-)** to dig with fingers (To.)(DEDR 3549). **Vessel to hold liquid**: **d.ot.ho** hollow trunk, box (Ku.); vessel to hold liquid (N.)(CDIAL 5569). **t.or.ko** big hole in a tree (N.); **t.ot.a_** hollow bamboo tube, cartridge (H.)(CDIAL 5479). **Image: small mouth of a vessel**: **ot.ukku-va_y** small mouth as of a vessel; **ot.ukku** contraction, compression; corner, narrow strip of space; that which is narrow, of little breadth (Ta.lex.)

4402.**Sound of plunging into water**: **tut.um-en-al** onom. expr. signifying jumping sound as into water (**Ain:kur-u. 61**)(Ta.); **dud.um, dud.hum** imitation of the sound of a body suddenly falling or plunging into water; **dud.hum ir..i** to plunge (Ka.); **dud.m- (dud.umt-)** to swim (Kol.)(DEDR 3300). **Ladle; oar, paddle**: **tut.uppu** oar; spatula, ladle (Ta.); **tut.ippu** boating stick (Ta.); **tut.uppu** stirrer, spatula, paddle (Ma.); **tud.upu** oar, flat wooden spoon (Ka.)(DEDR 3299). **tut.t.u-kkat.t.ai, tut.t.u-ttat.i** short club (Ta.); **dod.d.e** the bat used at tipcat (Ka.); **dud.d.u** a stout stick, club, cudgel; **dud.d.u~-gar-r-a** a stout stick or staff (Te.); **d.ud.u** stick; **d.u_d.i** id., cane (Go.); **d.ud.u** stout stick (Kond.a); **d.u_r.a** stick, staff, rod (Kond.a); **d.ud.u** carrying-stick (Kuwi)(DEDR 3304). **Ladle**: **tavvi** ladle (Ta.Ma.); **darvi_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **d.o_va**-, **d.o_a** wooden spoon or vessel or handle (Pkt.); **roi**, **r.oy** spoon; **do_wi** large wooden spoon (Gypsy); **d.oi_** spoon (S.); **doi_** small wooden spoon (L.); **d.oi_** id. (L.); spoon (P.Bi.H.G.); **d.ua_** spoon for stirring boiling rice (Or.); **d.oi** spoon (Mth. used by Muslims ~~ **da_bi < darvi**- used by Hindus); **d.owa_** large ladle (H.); **d.oiyo** coconut shell used as bowl (G.); **d.o_ri** big wooden ladle (Sh.); **d.ora_** large ladle (H.); **d.oilo** spoon (S.); **d.ori_** ladle (H.); **d.oyli_** oil-dipper (made of coconut shell, mango stone or wood)(M.)(CDIAL 5573). **darvi** ladle (RV.VS.); **darvika_** (Skt.); **dabbi_** ladle (Pali); **davvi_** (Pkt.); **d.a_bbi_** wooden ladle used in cooking (P.); **da_bi_** ladle (Bi.); **da_b, dabiya_** grain-parcher's flat wooden stirrer (Mth.); **da_bi** spoon for stirring pottage [(used by Hindus) ~~ **d.oi** (used by Moslems)](Mth.); **dabiya_** measure of ten handfuls of corn (H.); **d.abbu_, d.abua_** (H.); **da_viya** spoon (Si.); **da_blo** piece of bamboo or wood used as a spoon (N.); **dabila_** [(Bi. = **da_b** (Mth.)]; **dabi_la_** paddle (H.); **dur** ladle (Kt.Wg.Pr.); **dori** (Kho.); **da_ba_** ladle for stirring hot syrup in the cooling pan (Bi.); **dabba_** ladle (H.); **d.abbu** big deep cup (N.); **d.abbu_ = da_ba_** (Bi.); **d.abbu_, d.abua_** large spoon (H.); **d.abako** large bowl (N.)(CDIAL 6206).

4403.**Image: spatula, float**: **tut.uppu** spatula, ladle, oar (Ta.); stirrer, spatula, paddle (Ma.); **tut.uvai** wooden ladle for taking ghee (Ta.); **tut.ippu** boating stick (Ta.); **tud.upu** oar, flat wooden spoon (Ka.)(DEDR 3299). **tur..a** to stir as with a ladle (Ta.); **tur..avu, tur..a_** to stir with the hand, stir with a ladle, paddle or row a boat (Ta.); **tur..ai** to propel by oars (Ta.); **tur..a** paddle, rudder (Ma.); **tor..asu** to turn round as with a ladle, row (Ka.); **sulayi** rudder (Tu.); **sula_vuni** to row a boat (Tu.); **tul.apuni, tul.a_vuni** to row, paddle, steer (Tu.)(DEDR 3356). **su_ri** ladle-like spoon (Go.); **sukkur, sukkur., sukur, hukkur, hukur., ukkur.i** ladle, spoon (?Go.)(DEDR 2728). **ul.unka** a ladle, a spoon (Pali.lex.)

4404.**Image: to be poured out; scatter, spill**: **tundna_** to be poured out, spill, pour into; **tundrna_** to be poured out, be spilt (Kur.); **tunde** to spill, shed, throw out as water; **tundgre** to be spilt, be shed (Malt.)(DEDR 3321). **d.huln.a_** to incline, be attentive (P.); **d.huliba** to rock to

and fro (A.); **d.hula_** to stagger, nod, doze (B.); **d.hul.a_** drowsing; **d.hul.a_iba** to doze (Or.); **d.hulna_** to slope, slip forward, sink (H.); **d.horan.u** to pour out (S.); **d.holan.a_** to lean towards (P.); **d.holn.o** to fling, carry; to fall (Ku.); **d.holnu** to spill; to flow smoothly (N.); **d.hol.vu~** to pour out (G.); **bdora, bd.ora_** flood (Dm.); **d.ullhan.a_** to be poured out (P.)(CDIAL 5593). **tor..i-tal** to be spilt, scatterd (**Ci_vaka. 2673**)(Ta.lex.) **doriyuni** to flow etc. (Tu.); **to_r.g-** (water) to be spilt (Go.); **to_r.a (to_r.i-)** to be liquid, flow, trickle (Kui)(DEDR 3523). **Image: water-course**: **to_n.t.u-c-ca_l** a small channel to drain the excess water in a seed-bed (Ta.lex.) **d.ho_d.a_, d.or.a_, d.o_d.a, d.hor.gi** river, nullah; **dora** running brook (Go.); **to_d.u** drain, sewer, gutter, brook, canal (Tu.); **to_d.a** stream (Kor.); **to.d.i** small stream, drain in paddy fields (Kod..); **to_d.u** water-course; **co_d.i** rivulet (Ka.); **to_t.u** water-course, natural and artificial (Ma.)(DEDR 3543). **d.u~r., d.u~r.h** wooden or bamboo water-channel, gutter (N.)(CDIAL 5568). **dodon** to pour off the water from the boiling rice; cf. **tundna_** (Oraon)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1078.) **River Yamuna**: **tor..un-ai** the river Jumna (**Akana_. 59**)(Ta.lex.)

4405.**Image: stand for jars**: **tor..u** stand for toddy jars (**tor..uvir- kut.akkan.i_ kon.t.uva_ : Pu. Ve. 1,4**) (Ta.lex.)

4406.**Image: bend**: **tun.** to curve, make crooked, bend; to be crooked (Skt.lex.) **ot.u-tat.an:kal** crook, bent, flexure (Ta.lex.) **Image: curve, bend**: **tot.i** curve, bend (**Cilap. 10,128**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: to crouch down; to turn the back upon a person**: **tu_t- (-h-)** to stoop, bend down (Kuwi); **mud.i tuttad** turned the backside to (Kond.a); **tu_t- (-t-)** to crouch down; **hend.ru tu_t-** to lower the buttocks (Pe.); **tu_spa (tu_st-)** to bend down and turn the back upon a person (Kui)(DEDR 3382).

4407.A capital: **tun.t.i_-puram** Conjeevaram, as the capital of Tun.t.i_ran, an ancient king (**Kantapu. Tirunakarap. 73; 87**)(Ta.lex.)

4408.**Boswellia thurifera**: **tuduku = tadiku = taduku** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera (Ka.lex.) cf. **turukkam < kunduruka** Konkay resin (Ta.lex.) **tuttam** a scent used in bathing (**Ci_vaka. 623, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to mark with dots**: **t.u_r.na_ (t.ud.d.yas)** to mark with dots, streaks etc. (Kur.); **t.d.e** to smear, paint (Malt.)(DEDR 2968).

4409.**Image: shaking**: **dhu_ta** shaken (RV.Pali); **dhuta** (MBh.); **dhu_a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6840). **tutam** motion, vibration, oscillation, agitation (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

4410.**Image: elephant's trunk**: **tutikkai** elephant's trunk, tumpikkai (**Kalin.. 560**); **tutikkaram** id. (**Cevvanti. Pu. Ur-aiyu_rar..it. 92**); **tuti** point; sharp edge (**Pur-ana_. 353**); **tudi** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tudikey** the tip of an elephant's trunk (Ka.) (Ka. lex.) **Image: trunk of an elephant**: **ton.d.alu, ton.d.la, ton.d.lu, sun.d.alu** the trunk of an elephant (Ka.); **ton.t.ala** (Ta.); **ton.d.amu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tun.d.a** a beak, the mouth (Skt.Ka.lex.) **sun.d.alu, sun.d.ilu, sun.d.ila, son.d.alu, son.d.lu** (Tadbhava of **s'un.d.a_ra**) an elephant's trunk (Ka.lex.) **Image: elephant**: **sun.d.a_la, s'un.d.a_la, sun.d.alu, son.d.il** an elephant (Ka.lex.) **Drum-footed**: **tut.i-yat.i** the young of an elephant, as drum-footed; cf. **tut.i** a drum shaped like an hour-glass (**Te_va_. 1157,4**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: trunk of elephant**: cf. **ton.t.alam** elephant's trunk (**Kantapu. Amararci. 83**); **ton.d.il** (OKa.)(Ta.lex.) **ton.t.ai** elephant's trunk (**Tiruppo_. Can. Alan:ka_. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **tun.t.am** elephant's trunk; **ton.t.ai, ton.t.alam** id. (Ta.); **sun.d.ilu, son.d.ilu** id. (Tu.); **ton.d.amu** id. (Te.); **son.d.am** id. (Nk.); **ond.i_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3311).

tun.d.ika having a trunk (AV.); **tun.d.a** trunk (TA'r.MBh.); snout (Pali); **t.hu_n** elephant's trunk, beak (Ku.)(CDIAL 5853). **s'un.d.a_** elephant's trunk (MBh.); **sum.d.a_** id. (Pkt.); **sunn, sun.d.** (P.); **su~r.** (N.); **xu~r** (A.); **su~r.** proboscis, tentacle (B.); **sun.d.a** eleplhant's trunk (Or); **su~_r.** (Bi.Mth.H.); **su~r.h** (Bhoj.); **su_r.h** (Mth.); **su~_r.**^{i} id. (Aw.); **su~_d.** (H.); **sun.d.** (H.); **su~d.**^{i} (G.); **son.d.a_, son.d.a** (Pali); **som.d.a_** (Pkt.); **su~_d.i** id. (S.); **so~d.** (M.); **sond.aya, hond.aya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12516). [Prob. < Munda.]. **to:d-en** mouth (of animals and vessels); jaw (Sora.); **troti** Te.); **tond** (M.); **thotna** (Mundari); **thor** jaw (Birhor); **tomod** (Kharia); **tamar** (Juang); **sa:rmo**, **tummo** (Gutob); **to.t** (Pareng); **tontha** beak (Santali). **Lip; beak**: **tut.i** lip (Ta.Ka.); **cot.i** id. (Ma.); **tuc** id. (Ko.); **tod.i** lip (Ka.); **dud.i** id., snout of an animal (Tu.); **ton.d.i** lip (Kor.); **t.ot.e** id. (Go.); **tod.d.i_,** pl. **tor.k** mouth, face (Go.); **t.o_d.a** lip (Kui); **toro** mouth (Malt.); **toto** beak, bill (Malt.)(DEDR 3296). **Lip, beak**: **t^{u}ru_t.i** lip (Sh.); **thuru_t.i, thuru_t.u** beak (Sh.); **tro_t.i** beak, fish's mouth (Skt.)(CDIAL 5853). **Bill, beak**: **cun.t.u** a short beak or bill, lips, snout (Ma.); bill, beak, lower lip (Ta.); **con.t.u** id. (Ta.); **ton.n.a, tol.l.a** mouth (Ma.); **cun.d.u** a bird's beak (Ka.); **jul.l.i** beak (Kor.); **salla** mouth, face (N.); **cond.** mouth, beak (Pa.); **sollu, sol(lu)** mouth (Ga.); **sond.i** beak (Ga.); **sond.e** lip (Go.); **cond.i** beak of bird (Pe.); **sud.a** mouth, beak, brim (Kui); **hond.i** mouth (Kuwi); **colo_** pointed (said of the mouth of animals)(Kur.)(DEDR 2664). **tun.d.a** beak, snout (TA'r.MBh.); beak, mouth (Pali); **tum.d.a** mouth, front part (Pkt.); lips, mouth, beak (Or.); **tud.a** beak, snout, mouth (Si.); **to~_th** beak (K.); **t.u~r.o** mouth of animal, beak, point of ploughshare (N.); **t.un.d.a** lips, mouth, beak (Or.); **thunn** thick lips (opprobrious term)(L.); **thun** lips (L.); **thutunu** nose, snout (N.); **thu_thun** mouth of animal (Mth.); **thu_than** snout, mouth (H.); **thor.i** lower lip, chin, beard (Or.); **t.hu_n** beak, elephant's trunk (Ku.); **t.hu~d.i_** chin (G.); **then.t.a, than.t.a** beak (Or.); **t.hu~r.o** beak (N.); **t.hun.d.i** lip, chin (Or.); **t.hud.d.a_** beak of a paper kite (P.); **t.ho~t.** beak (A.B.); **t.hun.t.hi** lip, chin, beak (Or.); **t.ho~t.h** beak (H.); **dunn, dun** wild pig's snout (L.); **d.o.nd.**^{u} front of face (K.); **dut** mouth (Wg.Wot..Bshk.); lip (Dm.); **du_t** lip (Tor.Sh.)(CDIAL 5853). **tut.i** lip (Ta.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) 4423.**Image: elephant's trunk**: **tun.d.a** trunk, beak, snout (TA_r.)(CDIAL 5853).**One-armed person**: **t.hum.t.han.** trunk, amputated member (M.); **t.hum.t.hum.** trunk, one-armed person, to break off a piece (G.); **t.hut.hu** leaf-less, dry (S.); **t.hot.h** stupid (P.); **t.hu_m.t.h** trunk, leafless branch, amputated arm (H.); **t.um.t.o chinnakarah-** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 340).

4411.**Image: cross-beam**: **tut.ai** a long cross-beam, vit.t.am (Ta.lex.)

4412.**Bale, bundle**: **tun.t.u** bale of tobacco consisting of four small or two large cippam (**J.**); a bale of betel leaves containing 20 kavul.i, packs of betel leaves, number varying in different places (Ta.lex.) **cippam** parcel, bundle; a man's load of tobacco leaves (Ta.); piece, bundle (Ma.); **cippamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dondi, donde** bundle of sticks, grass, rags etc. used as a torch (Ka.); **dondi** small torch made of a rag (Tu.)(DEDR 3508).

4413.**Piece**: **tun.t.am** piece, fragment, bit, slice (Ta.Ma.); **tun.t.i** to cut, sever, tear up, divide, separate, cut (Ta.); **tun.t.u** piece, bit, fragment, slice, section, division, strip, chit, ticket, small piece of cloth, towel (Ta.); **tun.t.ikka** to cut to pieces, cut off as the throat (Ma.); **tun.d.** piece (Ko.); **tun.d.isu** to cut or break into pieces, make piecemeal (Ka.); **tun.d.u** fragment, piece, bit, a little (Ka.); **tun.d.- (tun.d.i-)** to break (Kod..); **tun.d.i** piece (Kod..); **tun.d.u, sun.d.u** piece, slice (Tu.); **tun.t.a, tun.d.amu** piece, fragment (Te.); **tun.d.incu** to cut, sever (Te.); **tun.d.u, tun.d.e, tun.d.emu** piece (Te.); **tur.ge** to break (as a stick)(Malt); **tur.gre** to be broken (Malt.); **tut.gro** broken (Malt.)(DEDR 3310). **tun.ta_yam** gold sand, **pon-man.al**; gold fanam (Ta.lex.) cf. **tud.** piece; cloth worn from armpits to knees by Badaga woman (< **tun.d.u** Badaga)(To.);

t.und.a strip of cloth used as bandage (Pa.); **tun.t.u** small piece of cloth, towel (Ta.); **tun.t.am** piece, fragment, small piece of cloth (Ta.); piece, bit, slice (Ma.); **tun.d.** to break (**intr.** thread, rope, flower-stem, tip); **tun.d.i** piece (Kod..); **tun.d.u, sun.d.u** piece, slice (Tu.); **tun.t.a, tun.d.amu** piece, fragment; **tun.d.incu** to cut, sever; **tun.d.u, tun.d.e, tun.d.emu** piece (Te.)(DEDR 3310). **tun.iyal, tun.ukku** small piece, as of flesh (Ta.); **tunuka** (Te.); **tun.aku** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tol.ukku** to tie loosely, wear or attach loosely (as clothes) (Ta.) (DEDR 3529). **tun.iyal, tun.ukku** small piece, as of flesh (Ta.); **tunuka** (Te.); **tun.aku** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tub** to do work; to divide, to share, to apportion; to keep in reserve; deriv. **tenub-en** a share, a piece; **bar-tub** two parts, **er-tub** three parts, **tub-en** a part, a piece (Sora.) **Classifier: clothing or dress; ornaments (worn around the belly)**: **tun.d.u** cloth (Kor.); **tun.i** cloth for wear, hangings, pendants, decorations as of cloth, flag of a car, bark-cloth (Ta.); cloth (Ma.Kod.); **tun.y** priest's cloak (worn only at the milk-placing ceremony); Toda priest's garment (Ko.); dairyman's black garment of a single cloth (To.)(DEDR 3307). **tun.i** flag of a car; **tun.ip-p-pantam** torch made of rags (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.aka** staff of banner (MBh.)(CDIAL 6120). **tud.ige, tud.age, tud.uge, tod.age, tod.ige, tod.uge, tod.a, tod.avu, to_d.a** certain clothing or dress, ornaments (Ka.); **tod.ige** clothes, dress, ornaments (Tu.);(DEDR 3482). cf. **tumda** belly (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5858). **To wear, put on (as adapted to the body)**: **tot.u (tot.uv-, tot.t.-)** to put on (as a ring, clothes), wear (as shoes); (**-pp-, -tt-**) to wear (as clothes); **tot.akku (tot.akki-)** to wear, put on; **tot.alai** leaf-garment; jewelled girdle (Ta.); **tud.u/tod.u (tot.t.-)** to put on (as ornaments or clothes adapted to the body); **tud.isu, tud.iyisu, tod.asu, tod.isu** to put on another; **tud.ige, tud.age, tud.uge, tod.age, tod.ige, tod.uge, tod.a, tod.avu, to_d.a** certain clothing or dress, an ornament (Ka.); **tod.ig** clothes, dress, ornaments (Tu.); **tuz- (tust-)** to wear, put on (Pe.); **tuy-** to wear (Mand..); **tubga (<tug-b-; tugd-)** to fasten a necklace; n. act of fastening (Kui); **tur- (-h-)** to put on, wear (shoes); **turh-/truh- (-it-)** to put on, wear (shoes, clothing etc.)(Kuwi); **turh'nai** to wear (Kuwi); **tud.ige, tod.age, tod.uge, tod.a, to_d.a** certain clothing or dress, an ornament (Ka.); **tod.(u)gu, tod.(u)vu** to clothe, invest (Te.); **tod.ugu konu** to put on, wear; **tod.igincu** to cause to wear or put on; **tod.avu** ornament, jewel; **tod.upu** armour; **tod.u, tot.t.u** to put on, wear (Te.); **tod.- (tot.t.-)** to put on (shirt); **tor.-** to put on (shoes, etc.); **tod.a** anklet; **tord.yal** anklet (Kol.); **tor.- (tot.t.-)** to wear (bodice or shirt)(Nk.); **tod.g-** to wear (clothes); **tut.t.-** to wear, put on (Ga.); **toR- (-t-)** to wear, put on (as saree); **toRay a_-** to get dressed (Kond.a); **tubga (< tug-b-; tugd-)** to fasten a necklace; n. act of fastening (Kui); **tod.aka-** an anklet (Jaina Skt.)(DEDR 3482).

4414.**Image: scorpion**: **t.unt.or, t.u_mt.or, t.umt.er, tit.or** scorpion (Kol.); **t.it.or, kit.or** id. (Nk.); **t.it.t.o, cit.u, cit.ukli** id. (Nk.); **kir.kar., e_t.e kir.kar., e_t.e kikkar., e_t.e kihkar., e_t.okar.** id. (**e_t.e** crab)(Go.)(DEDR 2956). **dro_n.ah.** a scorpion (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

4415.**Wealth**: **tut.t.u** money of the value of 2 or 4 pies, money (Ta.); **tut.t.u** a copper coin - 20 cash or 1/2 pice (Ma.); **dud.d.u** a copper coin, 1/3 of an anna; money (Ka.); **dud.d.i** 4 pice (pies); money (Kod..); **dud.d.u** a copper coin worth 4 pies, copper coin in general, money (Tu.); a coin of the value of 2 pies, and in some places of 4 pies; money, wealth (Te.)(DEDR 3303). **d.hapuwa_** pice, money (Ku.); **d.hau_a_** copper coin of 2 pice (P.); **d.habu_a_** id. (P.); **d.hepuwa_** pice, money (Ku.); **d.heuwa_** pice, money (N.); **d.hebuwa_** pice, money (N.); **d.hebua_** pice (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5580). **d.hebua_** unstamped lump of copper equal to one paisa_ (H.); **d.habbu_, d.habua_** unstamped lump of copper (H.); **d.hi_p, d.hi_pa_** lump, clump (H.); **d.hipal., d.hipu_l.** lump, clod (M.); **d.hibua_** unstamped lump of copper (H.); **d.hibka_** lump, protuberance (H.); **d.hep, d.hepa_** lump (H.); **d.hepu~, d.hephu~, d.heplu~** clod (G.); **d.hep**

clod (M.); **d.hepn.e~** to close and get firm (M.); **d.he~p** clod (M.); **d.he~pal.** clod (M.); **d.hebri_** lump (H.); **d.he~bu_s** lump, bump (M.)(CDIAL 5580). {The middle joint of a finger constitutes a fractional count of 2 in duo-decimal numeration based on 12 phalanges or joints on four fingers; hence the value assigned to **dud.d.u** : **2 paisa_**. Since the tip of the thumb is used to reckon the joints of the other four fingers, the joints of the thumb are not counted to reach the landing-point: **'12'.]** [For etyma related to **paisa_** cf. **paspa** to divide, distribute (Pe.); **pacu, pasu** to divide, distribute, share; be divided (Ka.); **pasuge** dividing, separation, division (Ka.); **pasalu** the share of the fisherman (Tu.); **pay** to divide (Kol.); to divide into shares (Ga.); **payk** to distribute (Nk.)(DEDR 3936). These etyma are perhaps a confluence of two semantic streams: **Stream 1**: **d.e** part, share (Tor.)(CDIAL 5580). **Stream 2**: **pa_yuni** to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **payal** share, half (Ta.); **pasalu** the share of the fisherman (Tu.); **pampa** equal share or division (Ka.); **pampu** share (Te.)(DEDR 3936). **pakir** share, section, piece (Ta.)(DEDR 3808). **pa_ya_** parting of the hair (Go.)(DEDR 4089). **pa_ti** half, a share (Ma.); **pa.dy** half (Ko.)(DEDR 4074).}

4416.**Established rate; device; goods**: **to_tu** established rate; connection (Ta.); **to_du** connection (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **to_tu** device, means (Ta.); **to.d** trick (Ko.); **twi.0** cunning, trickery (To.); **to_du** expedient (Ka.)(DEDR 3550). **za_nt.o** skilful (Kon.lex.) **Cleverness, skill**: **tot.pam** cleverness, skill; **ot.pam** intelligence, prescience; wisdom (**Kur-al., 404**); **tut.i** acuteness of intellect, cleverness; industry; superiority; speed, quickness (**Ar-ap. Cata. 31**); **dud.uku** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Clever; quick**: **toch** power, ability, power to endure (K.); **tukhar.** strong, clever (B.); **tukhar.a** strong, active, clever; quarrel (Or.)(CDIAL 5849). **tum.tukkhud.ia** quick, hasty (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5849). **dad.avad.a** quick; attack (Pkt.); **daror.o** attack by a band of robbers (G.); **darod.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 6127). **tot.an:ku-tal** to undertake, enter upon, engage in (Ta.); **tod.an:ku** id. (Ka.); **tod.aguni** id. (Tu.); **tod.ar-tal** to form (**Kampara_. Vira_tan-. 14**); **tot.uttal** to create (**Ta_yu. En:kunir-ai. 4**); to undertake (**Ka_cika. Kan.apati. 1**)(Ta.lex.)

4417.**Girdle (worn around the thigh/hip)**: **tot.alai** leaf-garment, jewelled girdle (Ta.); **tor.dyal** anklet (Kol.); **tod.a** anklet (Kol.); **tod.aka** an anklet (Jaina Skt.) (DEDR 3482). **Image: bracelet**: **tot.i** bracelet (**Pur-ana_. 77**); armlet (**Nar-. 136**); armelet, warrior's armlet (**Maturaik. 720**)(Ta.lex.) **Armour**: **tod.upu** armour (Te.); **tod.ugu konu** to put on, wear (Te.); **tot.alai** leaf-garment; jewelled girdle (Ta.); **tud.u, tod.u (tot.t.-)** to put on (as ornaments or clothes adapted to the body)(Ka.) (DEDR 3482). **Shoes**: **tot.t.atu** shoes (Ta.)(DEDR 3482). **Ear-jewel**: **to_t.u** ear-jewel (Ta.); **to_t.a** ear-ring of women (Ma.)(DEDR 3545). **Thigh**: **d.ond.o** thigh (Kui); **tot.ai, tut.ai** thigh (Ta.); **tut.a** id. (Ma.); **twar.** thigh (To.); **tod.e** id. (Ka.Kod..); **tud.** thigh, shank, side piece (Tu.); **tod.a** thigh; **tun.t.i** hip, haunch (Te.); **dut.** (pl. **dut.l**) hip (Kol.); **d.ond.o** thigh (Kui); **tuntu** hip (Kuwi)(DEDR 3302). **Image: thigh**: **tot.ai** thigh (Ta.); **tod.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hip, loins, waist**: **son.t.a** hip, loins, waist (Ka.); **son.t.a, on.t.a** id. (Tu.); **ton.t.i** loins, hip (Te.)(DEDR 2840).

4418.**Image: roundness**: **dun.d.u** roundness (Ka.lex.) **Image: a round chisel**: **dun.d.a-ul.i** a round chisel (Ka.lex.) **Image: wristlet**: **t.od.or** a wristlet worn by males; **pitar t.od.or** a brass wristlet; **ran. t.od.or** a pewter wristlet; **rupa t.od.or** a silver wristlet (Santali.lex.) **Image: bracelet**: **tot.i** bracelet (**Pur-ana_. 77**)(Ta.)(DEDR 3482); armlet (**Nar-. 136**); armlet, warrior's armlet (**Maturaik. 720**); circular projections in stone-walls serving as steps (Ta.); ring, ferrule, ornamental knob of an elephant's tusk (**Pur-ana_. 243**)(Ta.); **tod.i** id. (Te.); **tot.u** to put on as ring, clothes (**Kalit. 84,23**); **tod.u** id. (Ka.); **tot.u** to fasten, insert (**Pur-ana_. 77**) (Ta.lex.) **to_t.a_**

< to_ra_ (U.) an armlet; gold bracelet as a reward of merit (Ta.lex.) **Circularity; bracelet**: **dun.d.age, dun.d.ige, dun.d.uge** roundly, round, roundness, state of being without corners, well-proportioned, regular etc. (Ka.); **dun.d.u** id., a female's hollow, plain bracelet; **dun.d.ane, dun.d.anna, dun.d.a_ne** round; **dun.d.isu** to become round, form round masses, move circularly (Ka.); **dun.d.u** round, globular (Tu.)(DEDR 3309).

4419.**Bundle of sticks; image: stout stick**: **dondi, donde** bundle of sticks, grass, rags, etc., used as a torch (Ka.); **dondi** small torch made of rags (Tu.)(DEDR 3508). **dud.d.u** a stout stick, club, cudgel (Te.); **dud.d.u-gar.r.a** a stout stick or staff (Te.); **dud.u** stick (Go.); **d.u_d.i** id., cane (Go.); **d.ud.u** stout stick (Kond.a); carrying stick (Kuwi); **d.u_ra** stick, staff, rod (Kui); **dod.d.e** the bat used at tipcat (Ka.); **tut.t.u-k-kat.t.ai, tut.t.u-t-tat.i** short club (Ta.)(DEDR 3304). **Image: to wave a torch**: **d.un.d.uk** to wave a firebrand to give light (Santali.lex.)

4420.**Images: upper arm: raised arm**: **dondo** to put up one's hand or some object at arm's length; to brandish a weapon; to raise a weapon as if ready to strike; **okoeokoe ne kajirepe he_jada, ti_ dondoepe**: those who agree with this, let them put up their hand; **dondo-o** to be raised at arm's length, to be brandished; **do-n-ondo** the extent to which something is put up or brandished: **miad d.and.a donondoe dondola, mutule turubuteria**, he brandished a stick so high that it touched the ridge beam; **dondo-idi** to carry away in one's hands with raised arms; **dondo-parom** to raise at arm's length and carry across; **gomkea baisikal dondoparomi_am**, carry the master's bicycle across (the river)(Hoffmann, John and Emelen, Arthur Van, Encyclopaedia Mundarica, New Delhi, 1990, vol. IV, p. 1082) ; **dand.a** upper arm (Go.Kol.); **d.an.d.a** id. (Kond.a); **tan.t.a** arm, upper arm (Ma.)(DEDR 3048). **Upper arm**: **tan.t.a** arm, generally forearm, the upper arm (Ma.); **tat.t.u** forearm (Tu.); **dan.d.a ce_yi** upper arm (Te.); **dand.a** id. (Kol.Pa.Go.); **d.an.d.a** id. (Kond.a); **d.and.e** id. (Kuwi); **dor-dan.d.a** a long arm (Skt.)(DEDR 3048). **Image: staff banner**: **dan.d.aka** staff of banner (MBh.); **kam-d.en** yoke pole (Kt.); **d.anna~_** carrying pole (L.)(CDIAL 6120).

4421.**Whip**: **tuta_ti_** thong of a ploughman's whip (M.)(CDIAL 5967). **tot.** to slap (To.); **tar-at.u, tarat.u** to whip; n. whip, whipping (Te.); **teh** to strike (Mand..); **tassali** to slap (Kuwi)(DEDR 3138). **ti_r, ti_ra_** thong; a strip (Kon.lex.)

4422.**Image: to seize with the mouth:** **tur-r-u** to eat, seize with the mouth, lie close; n. boiled rice, food, ball of boiled rice as a mouthful, crowd, multitude (Ta.)(DEDR 3367).

4424.**Cardamom**: **tut.i** cardamom plant (Ta.); cardamoms (Ma.); **trut.i** small cardamoms (Skt.)(DEDR 3298).

4425.**Image: thumb held up as a sign of rejection**: **t.hut.hyo** thumb held up in representation of penis (S.); **t.hut.t.h** thumb held up as a sign of rejection (L.)(CDIAL 5506).

4426.**Image: small pebble; dust, powder; to winnow**: **tu_tu** small pebble (**Kalit. 56,16**); **tu_tun.am** a dove that eats pebbles; weaver bird; **tu_tun.ampuravu** id. (**Pat.t.in-ap. 58**)(Ta.lex.)

4427.**Image: pericarp of a lotus**: **tutturu** ornament like the pericarp of a lotus; **tuttu-k-kammal** ear ornament worn by women (Ta.); **duddu** the inner pulpy mass of a cucumber or pumpkin

that contains the seeds (Ka.); pericarp of a lotus; a sort of ear ornament worn by women (Te.)(DEDR 3318). **Bud**: **d.u~_d.i** bud (Pa.); **d.und.i** id. (Ga.); **d.ind.a, d.ond.a** id. (Go.); **d.und.a** bud (of flower or fruit)(Kond.a); **d.und.i** bud; **d.hu~_d.i_** id. (Halbi)(DEDR 2963). cf. **tul.ir** to bud (Ta.)(DEDR 3362). **Image: a spoon**: **tud.upu** an oar (Ka.Ta.); a flat wooden spoon (Ka.); **tut.uppu** a stirrer (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4428.**Push; pierce; hurt**: **tujanti** 3rd pl. pushes, urges (RV.); **tuan.u** to darn (S.)(CDIAL 5851). **tujjati** is struck (Pali); **tujai** wastes away (of a body) (OMarw.); **tudyate_** hurts (of a wound)(Car.)(CDIAL 5857). **tud** strike (Skt.); **tudati** strikes, pierces, hurts (RV.Pali); **tuae_** hurts (Pkt.); **tim** I beat (Kal.)(DEDR 5856). **tund** piercing, sharp, keen, strong, pure (P.); **nitundate_** pierces (RV.) (CDIAL 5859). **Image: to pierce through; to dig**: **tot.u-tal** to pierce through (**Kalit. 106**)(Ta.lex.) **tu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to enter (Ta.); **tu_r-u** to enter, enter a hole as a mouse, go through a hole or eye as a thread, etc., penetrate, pierce; n. penetrating, etc. (Ta.); **tu_r-isu** to cause to enter, make go through as a thread through the eye of a needle (Ka.); **tu_r-u** to enter, penetrate; **tu_r-ucu, tu_rcu** to insert, put in, thrust, introduce, push in; **du_r-u** to enter, penetrate, pierce, force a way, rush in; **tu_r(u)pu** east (< **tu_r-u** to enter); **d.u_yu, du_yu, d.uyyu, duyyu** to enter, penetrate, pierce, pass through as an arrow or bullet; **tu_-konu** to enter, etc. (Te.); **turs-** to prod, poke (fire); **turrv-** to thrust into (Go.); **dursa_na_** to push; **duriya_na_** to press; **dursa_na_** to stir, to thrust in; **durra_na_** id.; **durs-** to push; **dorra_na_** to penetrate (Go.); **du_h- (du_st-)** to pierce, go right through (Kuwi); **turdna_** to pass through any narrow aperture, slip through a narrow passage of any form, fall through a hole, ooze out; **turda'a_na_** to pass (a thread, string, etc.) through a hole, let pass an animal, help or allow someone to pass through any narrow aperture (Kur.); **tuthr-kat.e** to pass through a place, pass through (as an arrow)(Malt.)(DEDR 3399a). **To push; cram**: **thecn.o** to crush; **thecr.o** footmark (Ku.); **theccinu** to be pressed down, squat; **thicnu** to press on (N.); **t.hes** stumble, blow (Ku.); **t.hesnu** to ram, thrust in; **t.hessinu** to stumble; **t.hes** stumble, knock; **t.hesan** additional weight placed on a load to balance it (N.); **t.heha_-t.hehi** crammed, crowded (A.); **t.hes** leaning against, push; **t.hesa_na** to lean against (B.); **t.hesiba_** to bruise, beat; **t.he~siba_** to jostle, crowd (Or.); **t.hes** stumbling (Mth.); **t.hesna_** to ram in; **t.hes** knock (H.); knock (G.); **t.hesan.iyu~** anything that helps in pushing (G.); **t.he~s** knock (M.); **t.hu_sna_** to stuff, cram, eat (P.); **t.hosn.o** to strike into, strike, shake (Ku.); **To poke, chide**: **t.hu_s** quarrel (K.); **t.hosn.o** to poke, chide (N.);[cf. **du_s.an.a** abuse (Skt.); **tu_r-al** abuse (Ta.lex.)]; **t.husa_** to cram (B.); **t.hosna_** to press down (H.); **t.hoso** blow (G.); **t.hosro** blow (G.); **t.hosra_** (M.); **t.hau~so** blow (S.); **t.ho~svu~** to cram (G.); **t.ho~so** blow (G.)(CDIAL 5511). **du_ku, du_ki, du~ku** to push (Ka.); **tukkna_** to give a push to, shove (Kur.); **tuke** to push, remove (Malt.) (DEDR 3286). **To drive in**: **te_sna_** to drive in by surrounding when hunting or fishing (Kur.); **tse** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3455). **tas-** to be suffocated (Gypsy); **tasav** to throttle (Gypsy); **tasnauar** throttles (Gypsy); **t.ha_sun** to hammer into; **t.ha~_s** crash, bang (K.); **t.hasn.a_** to be forced in; **t.ha~_sn.a_** to force in (P.); **t.ha~_sn.o** to thrust, cram (Ku.); **t.hos-t.ha_s** poking (N.); **t.ha_siba_** to cram; **t.hasa_** a mould (Or.); **t.ha_sna_, t.ha~_sna_** to press down; **t.has** closely pressed (H.); **t.ha~_svu~** to cram; **t.hasvu~** to sink in; **t.has(s)o** impression; **t.has** closely (G.); **t.ha_sn.e~, t.ha~_sn.e~** to cram (M.); **t.hasn.e~** to sink in deeply (M.); **t.ha_s, t.ha~_s** closely rammed (M.)(CDIAL 5499). **tha_so** heap (usu. of dung)(N.); **tha_sa_** to ram down (B.)(CDIAL 6094).

4429.**Blue vitriol**: **turu** rust, verdigris, flaw; **turucu, turuci** blue vitriol, spot, dirt, blemish, stain, defect, rust; **turicu** fault, crime, sorrow, affliction, perversity, blue vitriol; **tukku, tuppu** rust (Ta.); **turis'u** blue vitriol; **turumpu, turuvu** rust (Ma.); **tukku** rust of iron; **tutta, tuttu, tutte** blue

vitriol (Ka.); **tukku** rust; **mair(u)suttu, mairututtu** blue vitriol (Tu.); **t(r)uppu** rust; **trukku** id., verdigris (Te.)(DEDR 3343). **tuttha, tutthaka** blue vitriol (used as an eye ointment)(Sus'r.); **tu_taka** (Skt.); **dhu_rta** iron filings (SKt.); **tutho** blue vitriol or sulphate of copper (N.); **tuth** (B.); **thoth, thothas** (K.); **thotha_** (P.); **tu_tio** (S.); **tutiya_** (A.); **tu~te** (B.); **tutia_** (Or.); **tu_ta_, tu_tiya** (H.); **tutiya_** (M.); **tota_** (M.)(CDIAL 5855). **tuttam < tuttha** a prepared arsenic, vitrio, sulphate or zinc or copper (**Cu_t.a_.**); tutty, blue or white vitrio, used as collyrium (**Tailava. Taila. 69**); **tutta-na_kam < tuttha-na_ga** zinc (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

4430.**Image: water-snake**: **dundhubha** non-venomous water-snake (AitBr.); **dun.d.ubha** (MBh.); **dho_d.a** a sort of snake (Skt.); **du~duh** a kind of water-snake (H.); **dum.d.ubha** , **dum.d.uha** a kind of snake (Pkt.); **d.un.d.u** non-venomous water-snake (Or.); the footless lizard amphisboena, a kind of snake (H.); **ded.d.ubha, ded.d.ubhaka** water-snake (Pali); **ded.uba_** (Si.); **de~d.vu~** a small water-snake (G.); **d.un.d.** (H.); **d.o~_r.** water-snake (Bhoj.); **d.o~r., d.o~r.a_** footless lizard (H.); **d.aud.ha** non-venomous water-snake (OB.); **dhor., dho~r.a_-sa_p** (B.); **dhor.a** (Or.); **d.ho~r.h** (Mth.); **dhor.** a species of water-snake (H.); **dhen.d.ua** (Or.); **d.e~r.ha_** (H.); **dhan.d.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 6411). **d.ond.ya_** water-snake (Kol.); **d.ond.ul(i), dho_ndi_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2985).

4431.**Image: two hind legs cut from the trunk**: **d.und.i** the two hind legs when they form one whole cut from the trunk at the waist; one hind leg of a slain animal, when it is sundered from the other; to sunder the hind legs from the trunk at the waist; merom d.und.ipe, taeomtee gedoka, cut off the hind quarters of the goat, let the rest be cut up in small pieces afterwards; kula birre miad hor.oe d.und.ikia, the tiger in the forest has left uneaten one leg or the two legs of a man; **d.und.i-o** to cut asunder at the waist; **d.u-n-und.i** the extent to which animals are cut asunder at the waist (Mu.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1265).

4432.**Seek**: **d.hun.d.hati** seeks (Skt.); **dhun.d.hiba_, dhun.d.iba_, dhundiba_** to search (Or.); **d.hun.d.vu~** (G.); **dhu~d.n.e~, dhu~d.a_l.n.e~** (M.); **d.hum.d.hullai, d.ham.d.hullai, d.ham.d.ho_lai** wanders round, seeks (Pkt.); **rod-** to seek; **lor-** to find (Gypsy); **d.hu~_d.han.u** to seek (S.); **d.hu_n.d.han., d.hu_d.an.** (L.); **d.hu~_d.hn.a_** (P.); **d.hunn.o** (Ku.); **d.hu~r.a_lnu** (N.); **d.hu~r.a_, d.ho~r.a_** (B.); **d.hu~_r.hab** (Aw.); **d.hu~_d.hna_** (H.); **d.hu~d.hvu~, d.hu~d.vu~** (G.); **d.hu~d.ha_l.ne~, d.ha~_d.hul.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6839). **turuvu (turuvi-)** to seek; searching (Ta.); **turuval** searching; **turu-ppit.i** to detect, trace, search; **turappu (turappi-)** to seek; **turavu** spying (Ta.)(DEDR 3347).

4433.**Image: large black ant**: **d.u_nd.u, d.u_nd.uri** a large black ant (Kui); **dondori, d.und.unu orla_** ant (black); **d.ond.o'or.i** big black ant; **dond.odi** ant (Kuwi)(DEDR 2969).

4434.**Image: length of a furrow**: **d.un.d.ak** the length of a furrow (Santali.lex.)

4435.**Image: calf**: **du_d.a** a calf (Te.); **d.ud.d.e** female young of buffalo (Go.); **du_r.a** calf (Kond.a)(DEDR 3378).

4436.**Image: bullock with one horn**: **d.u~_d.a_** bullock with one horn (H.); **d.u_r.iya_** hornless bullock (Bi.); **d.udeste_i** blunt (Ash.); **d.u_d.e, d.ur.u** (Kt.)(CDIAL 5560). **t.hut.o** hornless (N.); **t.hu_t.ha_** hornless bullock (Bi.)(CDIAL 5506). **d.und.ula, mund.ula** adj. without a top-knot, whether the hair be clean shaven, close cropped; **d.und.ula** (Sadani) a bullock with only one

horn (Mu.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1267). **Image: bullock with a loose horn**: **hola_** bullock with loose horn (L.P.)(CDIAL 14179). **Image: long-necked bullock; erect**: **tun.t.in** name of the bull of S'iva (Skt.lex.) **donda** adj. of bullocks, long-necked: **donda har-a harauipe**; also used as adj. noun: **donda harauipe**; **dondorcod** var. of **domcorod** used of animals which have neither crest nor raised tuft of hair, in the meaning of: to raise the head and stretch the neck to its full length: **sadom dondorcodla** (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1082.) **t.oet.oe** erect, upright (Santali.lex.) **d.on.d.on.** erect, applied to tall persons (Santali.lex.)

4437.**Image: naked; corpulent**: **tun.t.urut.t.i-k-ka_l.ai** fat bull (Ta.lex.) **Image: naked; bareheaded**: **d.umd.a** naked (Kond.a.Pe.); having only loincloth (Kuwi); **d.umal** bare-headed (Go.)(DEDR 2966). **Image: female organ**: **t.oe** a part of the female organ, the clitoris (Santali.lex.) **Belly**: **tunda** belly, pot-belly (Pa_n..)[Possibly of same origin as **tun.d.i, tundi** navel, esp. prominent or swollen navel < Munda < Dravidian; and **tun.d.a** beak, trunk, snout (MBh.) < Prob.Munda.]; **tumda** belly (Pkt.); **ton^{u}** belly below the navel (K.); **tu~_d** pot-belly (H.); **tu~d** fat, plump (M.); **to~d** pot-belly (P.N.H.); **dud.** id. (G.); **dhun.d.a_** corpulent man (Or.); **dhodh** pot-belly (Mth.)(CDIAL 5858). **tumdila, tumdilla** pot-bellied (Pkt.); **to~di_la_** (H.)(CDIAL 5862). **unti** navel, belly (Ta.); navel (Ma.); **tunti** navel, belly (?Ta.)(DEDR 624). **Image: pregnant**: **tu_dri** pregnant; **t.u_t.i** stomach; **tu_dri aiyali** to be pregnant (Kuwi); **t.u_d.ri a_-** to be pregnant (Kuwi); **t.u_t.u** (pl. **t.u_t.ka**) stomach, abdomen, belly, seat of understanding (Kui)(DEDR 2967). **dondi** big belly (Ta.); **tonti** large belly, abdomen, fold or collop of fat, obesity (Ta.); pot-belly (Ma.); **tonde** big, distended (Tu.); **tonde baji** a big belly (Tu.); **doddu** one who is pot-bellied (Te.)(DEDR 3507). **tumra** big, strong (RV.); **trum, trom** to dare (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5873). **tot.t.a** big (Ta.); **tut.am** stoutness, plumpness (Ma.); **dod.** big, great (Ko.); **dod.- (dod.y-)** to grow big (Ko.); **dod.d.a** big, large, stout, thick, great, extensive, spacious, respectable, eminent, important, chief, principal, loud; **dod.d.atana** greatness etc. (Ka.); **dod.d.itu, dod.d.ittu** that is large etc. (Ka.); **dod.d.a** big; **dod.d.astig** greatness, loftiness, riches, power, ostentaion, pride (Tu.); **dod.d.a, dod.d.u** big (Te.); **doo** big, great, elder; **dood** big thing; **dod.a_nd** big (Kol.); **dor.a** big, elder; **dohon** big (Nk.); **d.o_r.a** big, stout (in: **d.o_r.a pot.t.eta** pregnant; **pot.t.a** belly)(Pa.); **tot.o vande** thumb, big toe (Ga.); **d.hod.d.hal, dho_dal, dho_da_l** stout; **do_dra_l ur.u_m** the very largest cattle tick (Go.); **d.od.ori** distended, swollen, pregnant (Kui); **d.ot.a vanju** thumb (Kuwi); **d.ond.a_ potta_** large-bellied (Kur.); **d.ud.o** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3491). **d.umma** with the belly fat from eating (of children and cattle)(N.); **d.umn.a_** fat-bellied (M.)(CDIAL 5562). **Image: belly below navel**: **tonti** large belly, abdomen, fold or collop of fat, obesity; **dondi** big belly (Ta.); pot-belly (Ma.); **tond** big, distended; **tond baji** a big belly (Tu.); **doddu** one who is pot-bellied (Te.)(DEDR 3507). **tunda** belly, pot-belly (Pa_n..); **tum.da** belly (Pkt.); **ton^{u}** belly below the navel (K.); **tu~_d** pot-belly (H.); **tu~d** fat, plump (M.); **to~d** pot-belly (P.); **to~, taun** (N.); **ton** (Mth.); **to~_d** (Aw.); **tona_il** pot-bellied (Bhoj.); **to~di_la_** (H.); **to~del** (M.); **dud.** pot-belly (G.); **dund^{i}** (G.); **do~d**, adj. **do~di_, do~di_l** (M.); **d.un.d.** (G.); **dhun.d.a_** corpulent man (Or.); **dhudhla_** corpulent (Or.); **dhodh** pot-belly (Mth.); **dho~dha_il** pot-bellied (Bhoj.); **dho~dha_** pot-belly, hillock (H.)(CDIAL 5858). **tundila** pot-bellied (S'a_n:khGr..); **tum.dila, tum.dilla** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5862). **tundi_** pot-bellied (H.); **tundika** id. (Pa_n..gan.a)(CDIAL 5861). **dodoro, d.od.oro, d.or.oro, d.ar.ara, d.ar.ari** a long and broad belly; adj. with a long and broad belly; **dodoro-n** to cause one's own corpulence; **dodoro-o** to become corpulent; **dodran, dodran-dudrin, doran-durin** impolite and indecent term; adj. of women, naked or clothed in tatters (Mundari); cf. **thotha_** entirely naked (Oraon); cf. **dodoro** corpulent (Sadani); **dhodho** (Or.); **dhondha_** (H.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1078.) **dumer.ae** stout (Santali.lex.)

4438.**Fat; flesh**: **tid.g** flesh (Ko.); **tid.x** piece of flesh (To.); **tat.i** flesh (Ta.)(DEDR 3226). **thutba, thutma, thothma** thick; **thutma, thutmi** stout (Santali.lex.) **tonti < tundi** fold or callop of fat; obesity, enteroptosis; large belly, abdomen (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,36**)(Ta.); **tondi** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **tundi** gorbellied, corpulent; having a prominent navel; **tonti-k-kan.apati** big-bellied Gan.e_s'a (**Tiruppu. 136**) (Ta.lex.)

4439.**Image: child-birth**: **to_r.a_** blood which precedes the birth of a child (Go.); **to_r.g-**(water) to be spilt (Go.); **to_r.a** to be liquid, flow, trickle (Kui); **tor..i** to be spilt (Ta..)(DEDR 3523). **dvandve** a menstruating woman; a woman recently delivered (Ka.lex.) **co_r** to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk (Ta.); **to_rai** blood (Ta.); **so_r** to drop, drip, trickle (Ka.); **co_ruka** to flow, ooze, trickle, leak (Ma.); **joru** trickling, flowing (Ka.); **curxna_** to let fall in drops; trickle (Kur.); **curgtre** to tap a tree (Malt.); **cort.o** blood (Nahali)(DEDR 2883). **tul.an:ku** to move, shake, be perturbed (Ta.); **tul.aku** to be agitated, shake (Ka.); **tol.ki** to be shaken (as water or oil in a pot)(Ka.); **tola_ku** slight agitation or motion in a liquid (Te.)(DEDR 3359). **olku** to shake, move, wave (Ta.); **ulayuka** to be agitated (Ma.); **ole** to swing, wave, shake (Ka.); **uliyu** to move, shake (Te.)(DEDR 1003). **o_la** trickling (Ma.); **olivu** flowing (Ma.); **o_lo_la** falling in drops, trickling (Ma.); **oluku** to be spilled, run, flow, overflow, gush out (Te.)(DEDR 999). **va_li** drizzle (Ta.); **va_luka** to drip, be strained, be distilled (Ma.); **o_luka** to flow, ooze; **va_l** spittle; **va_r-r-u** straining, distilling (Ma.); **ba_luni** to run over, go out (Te.)(DEDR 5367). **or..uku** to flow, leak, trickle down (Ta.); **or..ukku** leaking, dripping, flowing (Ta.); **or..ukal;** flowing (Ma.); **ok** to ooze (Ko.); **or..ku** to flow (Ka.); **ugguni** to spurt (Tu.)(DEDR 1010). **tol.e, tol.i** to wash, remove by washing (Ka.); **tul.ai** to disport in water, be immersed (Ta.); **torapuni** to wash superficially (Tu.); **tola_cu** to wash (Te.)(DEDR 3530). **holn.e~** to wash (Konkan.i); **hulai** rubs, cleans (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14178). **oli** to wash as clothes, remove as dirt (Ta.); to wash (clothes)(Kod..); **olumpuka** to wash clothes by shaking them in water, rub off, shake off, cleanse; **ulampuka** to rinse (Ma.); **olapu, olampu, olpe** cleanliness, purity (Tu.); **lumbuni** to wash, plunge, rinse (Tu.)(DEDR 998).

4440.**Malabar glory lily**: **ton.t.i** Malabar glory-lily (**Tailava. Taila.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ka_ntal.** malabar glory lily, red or white species, gloria superba; ka_rttikaippu_ (**Na_lat.i, 283**); the flower sacred to Skanda (**Pu. Ve. 6,9**)(Ta.lex.) **la_n:gali_** gloriosa superba (Car. Su. 27.108, Ci. 7.109). **ka_ntal.** Malabar glory lily, gloriosa superba (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **kondale** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 1451). **to_n-r-i, to_t.t.i** Malabar glory lily, gloriosa superba (Ta.); **me_tto_nni** (Ma.); **tot.il** (Ka.)(DEDR 3565). **Petal of ka_ntal.**: **tut.uppu** petal of ka_ntal. as resembling a ladle (**Malaipat.u. 336**)(Ta.lex.)

4441.**Image: hole**: **t.ot.a_** hollow bamboo tube (H.); **t.or.ko** big hole in a tree (N.)(CDIAL 5479). cf. **tor-alu** hole (Ka.)(DEDR 3533). **ton.t.i** hole (Ta.); **don.d.i** id. (Te.) (Ta.lex.) **d.od.d.o** pit; **d.hod.d.o_** id.; **d.ho_d.hur** hole in a tree; **t.o_t.i_** the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called mas-phuki (Go.); **dod.a** a pitted surface, pitted sore (Kui); **tol.e** hole, bored hole (Ka.); **tol.kai** perforating; **tol.l.al** hole; **tol.l.ai** hole, perforation, pit; **tol.ai** hole (Ta.)(DEDR 3528). **Image: holes**: **dodoro** holes in a leaf, basket or other receptacle; adj. of a receptacle of some kind with several holes: dodoro t.unkir.e baba alom doea; to cause to get holes; to get holes: ne t.unki dodorotana; **dodoro-o** to get holes; **dodoroange, dodoroge** with holes in it (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p. 1078.) **d.on.d.hor** a hole, a hollow; **dare d.on.d.hor** a hollow in a tree; **dondorpak** a cavity, hollow; **dongad.a** a small pit or hole; any water course etc. that cannot be stepped over, but must be jumped (Santali.lex.) **Hole; hollow**: **tun-** hole, cavity; **eli-ttun-** rat-hole (Ta.); **tu_tu, tu_ntu** hole (Ka.); **tu_ntu** to make to enter (Ka.); **tu~_t.u** hole;

tu~_t.a_d.u to bore, make holes (Te.); **tu_thali** to bore (Kuwi); **ttro** hole (Malt.); **du_n** well-shaft, well, pit (Br.)(DEDR 3399b). **d.hun.ro** hollow stem, funnel (N.); **d.on.** hole (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5606).

4442.**Image: to jump over**: **du_n.t.u, du_t.u** to walk on one leg, hop, rock; **dun.t.u** having uneven legs, rocking, unevenness (Ka.); **du~_t.u** to jump over, run away (Te.)(DEDR 3381).

4443.**Image: shell of a fruit**: **to_t.u** shell of a fruit, as of a wood-apple; sheath of grain (Ta.); shell (of various fruits), husk, pomegranate rind (Ma.); **to_t.e, togat.u, togat.e** bark, rind, peel, pod (Ka.); **to_ta_** outer skin of the mahua fruit (Go.)(DEDR 3544). cf. **to_l** skin (Ta.)(DEDR 3559).

4444.**Image: to resemble**: **tot.t.imai** uniformity, unison (**Ci_vaka. 2047**); beauty (**Perun.. Ucaik. 50,8**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **od.d.amne** beautiful (Kuwi)(DEDR 967). **tot.an:ku-tal** to resemble (**Nan-. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

4445.**Gold**: **tot.ukkam** gold (Ta.lex.)

4446.**Image: yoke carried by two persons**: **tot.t.a_ppu** yoke for carrying a load (**J.**); **tut.t.a_ppu** carrying a load hung on a pole between two persons; a kind of pole; cit.t.ai-maram, yoke for load carried on the shoulders between two persons, dist. fr. ka_-maram carried by a single person (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.t.a_t.t.u-man.iyam** minor domestic duties as of menials (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

4447.**Image: water-trough**: **tot.t.i** water-trough, tub, cistern, reservoir (**Paripa_. 20,51**); manger, crib (Ta.lex.) **tot.t.i** refuse bin (Ta.); trough of stone or wood, manger, font (Ma.); trough, font, tub (Ka.); bucket (Kod..); bucket, trough, tub (Tu.); tub, trough, manger (Te.)(DEDR 3484). **Image: cradle**: **tot.t.il** cradle, cot for infant (Ta.); cradle (Ma.Ka.); **tot.t.ilu** id. cot (Tu.); **tot.la, tot.liya, tot.le** cradle (Te.)(DEDR 3486).

4448.**Insignia of kings**: **to_t.t.i** an insignia of kings (Ta.lex.)

4449.**Image: throat**: **t.od.ra** neck (Go.Pe.); **d.u_t.ra** id. (Mand..); **t.ot.ro, to_tro, t.o_t.ra** throat (lower)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2984). **tond.** mouth, face; **tond.a_tso** of the mouth (Kon.); **tond.pa_s'i** oral (Kon.lex.) **tot.i** throat (Or.); **t.ot.o** throat (G.)(CDIAL 5853). **ton.t.ai** throat, gullet; windpipe, larynx (Ta.); **ton.d.a** (Ma.); **d.on.d.e** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ton.t.u** gap, narrow passage (Ta.Ma.); **tol.kal** perforating; **tol.l.ai** anything tubular (Ta.lex.) **Image: throat**: **don.d.** throat (Tu.); **ton.t.ai** throat, gullet, windpipe, larynx, voice, singing voice; **don.t.e** throat (Ta.); **ton.t.a** windpipe, throat, gullet (Ma.); **tod.** throat (inside and outside)(Ko.); **don.d.E, don.d.e** throat (Ka.); **ton.d.e** (Kod..); **to_r.sa, to_sa, tosu, so_sa** id. (G.); **tn-r-e** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3498).

4450.**Image: bison**: **dod.d.u** a bison (Tu.lex.)

4451.**Image: nipple**: **tottu** nipple (Ma.); **tot.t.u** id., point (Ka.); **tot.t.u** nipple of a breast (Tu.)(DEDR 3488).

4452.**Image: extremity; a sort of horn**: **tutta_ri** a kind of bugle-horn (Ta.); horn, trumpet (Ma.); **tutu_ri** a long trumpet (Ka.); **tutta_ri, tuttu_ri** a long trumpet (Ka.); trumpet, horn, pipe

(Tu.); **tuta_ra_** a kind of trumpet (Te.); **tuta_ri** a wind instrument, a sort of horn (M.)(DEDR 3316). **tudi, tutta** an extremity, an end, a point, a top, a tip; **tude, sude** (Te.); **tuti, tuy, toci, topi** (Ta.); **tuccha, tuja, tunbi, tumbu, tuyya** (Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **tuti** point, sharp edge (Ta.); **tut.t.atudi, tuttatudi** the very point or end (Ka.); **tudi** point, end, extremity, top (Tu.); **tuda** end, extremity, tip; **tudi** end, termination; **tut.t.a-tuda** the very end or extremity; **suda** end, tip, point (Te.); **tota** point, pointed (Malt.)(DEDR 3314). **Pointed**: **t.od.a** the sharp point of a wooden plough in which the share is fixed; **t.un.d.i** the point where the shafts of a bullock cart unite, and where the yoke is attached (Santali.lex.) **Trumpet**: **tu_ra** a musical instrument (Yas'.); **tu_la** (BHSk.); **tu_rya** (Pa_n..Mn.); **tu_ra, turu** (Pkt.); **turhi_** trumpet (P.); **turar.i** (B.); **tura** (Or.); **turahi, turai** (N.); **turhi_, turai** (H.); **tu_r, tura_i_** (G.); **turu** drum (Si.); **tujja** a musical instrument (Pkt.); **tu_riya** (Pali); **tu_ria** (Pkt.); **tu_ri_** trumpet (K.); **turi** (Ku.); **turi_** (S.H.G.)(CDIAL 5901). **ta_rai** large brass trumpet, long reed instrument (Ta.); **ta_ra** a large trumpet (Ma.)(DEDR 3172).

4453.**Bark**: **to_t.i, togat.u, tigat.u, togat.i** bark, rind; peel; a pod, legume (Ka.); **tugal, ton.d.u, to_d.u, to_li, to_l** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_t.i** skin, bark (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **to_t.u** sheath of grain (Ta.)(DEDR 3544).

4454.**Image: beehive**: **tod.d.e, tod.ve** a large kind of bee or its hive (Tu.lex.) **Image: honeycomb**: **tot.aiyal** honeycomb (**Ci_vaka. 1198**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: beehive**: cf. **tod.d.uv** beehive, honeycomb (Tu.); **tot.t.e** a bee's empty cell (Ka.); **tot.t.** honeycomb (Tu.); **tot.aiyal** honeycomb (Ta.); **tot.** wax in honeycomb (To.)(DEDR 3490). **Image: beehive: t.o_t.i_** the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called **mas-phuki_** (Go.); **d.olla** hollow (Te.); **t.ol.l.e** cavity, hollow (Ka.)(DEDR 3528). **Image: honeycomb**: **tot.aiyal** honeycomb; fastening, tying, weaving; flower-garland worn over shoulders (Ta.lex.) cf. **ti_n-tot.ai** beehive (Ta.)(DEDR 3268b). **Homonymous compound**: **ti_n** corcordant with **ti~_** wire; **tot.ai** concordant with **tor.dyal** anklet (Kol.); **tot.alai** leaf-garment, jewelled girdle (Ta.)(DEDR 3482). **Fastening**: **tot.ai** fastening, tying (**Kalit. 37**); string (**Paripa_. 6,16**); cluster, bunch (**Ci_vaka. 2708**); flower-garland; bunch of fruits; lute-string; **tot.aiyal** fastening, tying, weaving (**Ci_vaka. 464**); flower-garland worn over shoulders; a kind of garland; succession, continuation (**Poruna. 18**)(Ta.lex.)

4455.**Affairs of a person: service and wealth or service and religious vow or cultivation and irrigation**: {**Echo word**} **tondu** to work hard (Tu.lex.) **ton.t.u-turavu** service; movements, concerns, affairs of a person, as watched by a thief or spy (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) Literally, **ton.t.u-turavu** may be interpreted as garden and kine, with semant. extensions: (i) 'service' and (ownership of) 'kine' or 'service and wealth' or as (ii) 'service and religious vow' : cf. etyma for the terms in the compound: **to_n.t.a** garden; **turavu** sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes; i.e. cultivation and irrigation. cf. **dot.t.e** a device for lifting water from wells, tanks etc., for irrigational purposes (Tu.lex.) **Homonyms**: **ton.t.u** devotedness to a deity, devoted service (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 5**); slave, devoted servant (**Na_lat.i. 224**); **tol.t.u** (OK.)(Ta.lex.) **-turavu** may mean 'kine' or 'religous vow. For semant. **turavu** 'kine' cf. **tur-u** cow, kine; **tor-u, tur-upu, turuhu = tur-u**; **tur-uka_r-a** cowherd, owner of cows; **tur-uval.a, tur-uva_l.a** cowherd; fem. **tur-uval.ti** (Ka.); **tor-r-u** cow (Te.); **tor-u, tor-uvu** herd of cows, cattle-stall, shepherd caste, crowd, multitude, host; **tor-uvan-** shepherd; fem. **tor-uvi, tor-utti** (Ta.)(DEDR 3534). For semant. **tuRpa** 'religious vow' cf. **Image: to worship, fulfil a vow**: **tuRpa-** to invoke gods, fulfil a religous vow, adore, worship (?Kond.a)(DEDR 3525). **Priest**: **tlo_mba mi_d.a** a Kond boy through whom the offering is made to the earth god at the meriah sacrifice (Kui); **thr.omba** priest; **tro_mba,**

trombeesi id.; fem. **trombe_ni**; **tromba** priest of the village (Kuwi)(DEDR 3567). cf. **tod.(u)vu** to invest (Te.)(DEDR 3482). **Redness**: cf. **to_mpu** redness, red dye (Ta.); **to_peri** red, rosy (Kui); **to_pu** a red-coloured cloth; red (Tu.)(DEDR 3553). cf. **turavu** a large well (Ma.); **doruvu** id., a tank, a dock for ships; **doravi, doravu** a large well (Te.); **turavu** sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes (Ta.)(DEDR 3341). **Image: gimlet**: cf. **turappan.am** auger, drill, tool for making holes; **turuvu (turuvi-)** to bore, drill, perforate (Ta.)(DEDR 3339). cf. **tor-alu, tor-al.e** hole; **tor-e, d.or-e** hollow, hole (Ka.); **tor-a, tor-at.a, tor-r-a** hole, cavity in a tree (Te.); **dora** hole in tree (Go.)(DEDR 3533).

4456.**Image: copper vessel**: **tonduru** a copper vessel for baking cakes by steam; **tondareta kara** an earthen vessel used in preparing a kind of pudding called tondareta ad.ye, a kind of pudding cooked in steam (Tu.lex.)

4457.**Image: entanglement**: **tondare** entanglement, trouble (Tu.lex.) **tontaravu** trouble, vexation, difficulty (Ta.); **tondara** (Te.); **tondare** (Ka.); **tontaram** (Ma.); **tontarai** id. (**Tiruppu. 623**)(Ta.lex.) **Distress, vexation**: **tontaravu, tontarai** trouble, vexation, difficulty; **tontari (-pp-, -tt-)** to trouble, vex, annoy (Ta.); **tontaram** intricacy, vexation (Ma.); **tondarv** (obl. **tondart-**) act of troubling or disturbing a person; **tonda.rm** (obl. **tonda.rt**-) persistent trouble or pressure put upon a person (Ko.); **tondare, tondaru, tondre** intricacy, embarrassment, entanglement, difficulty, trouble, vexation, molestation, impediment, drawback (Ka.); **tondare** trouble (Kod..); **tondar** entanglement, confusion, perplexity, annoyance, trouble, vexation, misfortune, distress (Tu.); **tondara** trouble, annoyance, vexation, haste, hurry, confusion, perplexity, embarrassment (Te.)(DEDR 3506). **ta_nta** fainting, languishing (S'Br.); **tam.ta** distressed, wearied (Pkt.); **ta_ta_vn.e~** to be worried (M.)(CDIAL 5763). **ta_nti** suffocation (A_pS'r.); **tam.ti** harassed thought (Pkt.); **ta~_tad., ta_tad., ta~_td.i_, ta_td.i_** urgency, flurriedness (M.); **ta~_tad.n.e~** to be in a flurry (M.)(CDIAL 5764).

4458.**Authority**: **to_t.t.i** authority (**Paripa_. 8,86**)(Ta.lex.) **to_t.t.i** watch, guard (**Patir-r-up. 25,5**)(Ta.lex.) **ton.t.u** service (Ta.lex.) **Office; appointment; image: to investigate**: **todarok, todarot, todonto** to investigate, to enquire into; **tondehi, tondohi** id.; **tondori** id.; **tondari** office, appointment (Santali.lex.) cf. **tor..il** act, action, deed, work, office, calling, profession, order, command, workmanship, verb (Ta.); **tonduni, dunduni** to work hard (Tu.)(DEDR 3524). **Labourer; village messenger**: **t.o_t.al, to_t.a** labourer (Pa.); **to_t.t.i** sweeper (Ma.); menial servant of a village, scavenger; fem. **to_t.t.icci** (Ta.Ma.); **to_t.t.imai** occupation of village messenger or scavenger (Ta.); **to_t.i** an inferior village servant, esp. one who performs the lowest offices, a sweeper, scavenger (Ka.); scavenger, sweeper (Tu.); a pariah (Te.); **to.t.i** scavenger; fem. **to.t.t.ici** (Kod..)(DEDR 3546). **to_ce, to_t.i, to_t.iga** scavenger etc. (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4466.**Elephant's hook**: **tuda** striking, pricking, stinging (Ka.lex.) **t.ror.an.u** to pluck (S.); **t.l.or.nu_** to pluck a flower (WPah.)(CDIAL 6079). **to_d.ai** breaks (Pkt.); **tor.a_, tur.a_** to break (B.); **tor.na_** to break, pluck (H.); **tor.al** id. (Bhoj.); **tor.nu** id. (N.); **tor.n.o** (Marw.); **tror.vu~, tor.vu~** (G.); **tod.n.e~** (M.); **tro_t.ayati** breaks, tears (Skt.)(CDIAL 6079). **trun.d.un.** to pluck (L.)(CDIAL 6066). **turo_t.t.i** elephant's hook; gardener's crook; **tur-at.t.u-k-ko_l** pole with an iron hook fixed at one end to pluck fruits and leaves; **trut.** break (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Goad; crooked instrument to pluck fruits**: **tur-at.t.i, tur-at.u, tur-o_t.t.i** iron crook, elephant goad, pole with iron hook to pluck fruits, entanglement (Ta.lex.); **cor-at.u** a rod for plucking coconuts (Ta.); **tur-at.u** a hook, crook (Ma.); **tor-ad.u** crook, hook, crooked instrument for taking down fruits from

trees (Ka.)(DEDR 3366). cf. **tro_t.i** (Skt.); **tur-at.t.u-k-ko_l** id. (Ta.); **tur-at.t.u-mul.** iron hook for hook-swinging, cf. **cet.il** (Ta.lex.) **to_t.t.i** An insignia of kings (Ta.lex.) **to_ttra** goad for cattle or elephants (SBr.); **tutta** (Pali); **totta, tutta** (Pkt.); **tutta** (Si.)(CDIAL 5966). **to_da** driver (RV.); **to_daga** one who hurts (Pkt.)(CDIA 5969). **to_ya** pain (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5968). **Image: pole with an iron hook**: **t.o_r.o_** a long stick with an iron hook; a pole with an iron hook or branch curved down at one extremity (Kur.); **t.o_r.na_** to hook in (Kur.); **tu~r.i_** a variety of the native rake or **t.o_r.o_** (Kur.); **to_t.t.i** elephant hook or goad, hook, clasp, sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies (Ta.); hook for driving an elephant, hook for plucking fruit (Ma.); **do_t.i, lo_t.i** pole with a hook for plucking fruit, gathering flowers (Ka.); **do_n.t.i** long pole with hook to pluck fruit (Tu.); **do_t.i** long pole with hook for cutting off fruit from high trees (Te.); **t.o_t.al** bamboo rake (Pa.)(DEDR 3547). **Image: elephant hook or goad**: **to_t.t.i** elephant hook or goad (**Man.i. 27,47**); sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies (**Tol. Po. 65, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **to_da** driver (RV.); **to_daga** one who hurts (Pkt.)(CDIA 5969). **codeti**, pp. **codita** to goad (Pali.lex.) **d.o_n.i** a particular thing or article of a peasant's cart (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Fish-hook; to goad**: **cu_n.t.a, cu_n.t.al** fishing hook (Ma.); **tu_n.t.il** fish-hook, fishing tackle, hook (Ta.)(DEDR 3379). **Spear**: **s'o_^{u}n.t.h, s'o_o~t.** bow (for arrows)(Phal.); **sot.a_** staff, cudgel (K.); **so~t.h** long bamboo (Bi.); **sot.a_, so~t.a_** stout short stick (Bi.); **sot.o** staff, cudgel (G.); **sot.iya, hot.iya** spear (Si.); **s'ota_** sharp stick (WPah.)(CDIAL 12622). **Image: elephant hook**: **do_n.t.i** long pole with hook to pluck fruit (Tu.); **do~_t.i** long pole with hook for cutting off fruit from high trees (Te.); **to_t.t.i** elephant hook or goad, hook, clasp, sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies (Ta.); hook for driving an elephant, hook for plucking fruit (Ma.); **to_t.t.uka** to pluck fruit with a to_t.t.i (Ma.); **do_t.i, lo_t.i** pole with a hook for plucking fruit, gathering flowers (Ka.); **to_t.al** bamboo rake (Pa.); **t.o~_r.na_** to hook in; **t.o_r.o~_** a pole with an iron hook or branch curved down at one extremity; **tu_r.si_** a variety of the native rake or **t.o_r.o~_** (Kur.); **t.o_r.o_** a long stick with an iron hook (Kur.)(DEDR 3547). **tu_r- (-t-)** to shake down (mangoes)(Pe.); **du_r-** id. (Mand..); **tu_r-** to fall down (Go.)(DEDR 3391). **tur-at.u** a hook, (Ma.); **tor-ad.u** crook, hook, crooked instrument for taking down fruits from trees (Ka.)(DEDR 3366). **tur-at.t.i, tur-at.u, tur-o_t.t.i** iron crook, elephant goad, pole with iron hook to pluck fruits, entanglement (Ta.lex.); **cor-at.u** a rod for plucking coconuts (Ta.)(DEDR 3366). cf. **tu_n.t.il** fish-hook, fishing tackle, hook (Ta.); **cu_n.t.al, cu_n.t.a** fishing hook (Ma.)(DEDR 3379). **tu_n.t.u (tu_n.t.i-)** to shoot, discharge, propel an arrow, command, direct, incite, goat, remind, suggest, bring to notice as by word or signal, trim a lamp; n. exciting, rousing (Ta.); **cu_n.t.uka** to shoot with a cross-bow, catch fish, trim a lamp (Ma.); **tu.n.d.- (tu.n.d.y-)** to force to an action (Ko.); **du_d.u** to push, thrust, shove away or aside, throw out, as out of a village, caste; **du_d.isu** to cause to push, etc., cause oneself to be pushed, etc. (Ka.); **du_d.uni** to thrust, push, reject (Tu.); **du~_t.u** to butt, push, thrust (Te.); **ct.e** to cast, throw; **cut.are** to spirt (Malt.)(DEDR 3380). **to_ttiram < to_tra** goad fo driving cattle (Ta.lex.)

4459.**Image: hand-to-hand fight**: **to_t.i** a hand-to-hand conflict, an affray; a scuffle, a struggle; fight, a quarrel; **tod.aku, hod.aku** (Ka.); **tod.aru = po_ra_d.u, yuddhamu ce_su** (Te.); **to_t.agey** to come to a hand-to-hand fight (Ka.); **to_t.a-ka_r-a** a hand-to-hand fighter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tonta-yuttam** duel, hand-to-hand fight (**Ce_tupu. Ci_taikun.t.a. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.ar-tal** to assail, attack (Ta.); **tod.aru** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **dvandva** strife, dispute, contest, fight; **dvandva-yuddha** a duel, a single combat (Ka.lex.)

4460.**To compund medicines**: **tontittal** to compound, as medicines, mix (**Pan.avit.u. Pak. 22**)(Ta.lex.)

4461.**Image: wolf**: **to_n.t.a_n-** wolf (Ta.); **to_l.a** id. (Ka.); **to_l.u, to_l.e** id. (Tu.); **to~_d.e~_lu** id. (Te.); **to_la** jackal (Br.)(DEDR 3548). **Image: wild cat**: **togot** a kind of wild cat; **t.ot.ok** id.; **toyo** the jackal, canis auerus (Santali.lex.) **on.t.an-** jackal (Ta.lex.)

4462.**Invocation**: **to_t.ayam** (perh. **tro_t.aka**) song at the beginning of a drama invoking the aid of the gods (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 1**); **to_t.aiyam** id. (Ta.lex.) **tro_t.akam** a species of drama, e.g. Ka_lida_sa's Vikramorvasiyam; an angry speech; **sto_tr.** a praiser, panegyrist; **sto_tavyam** fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy (Skt.lex.) **stunvanti** 3 pl. praise (BhP.); **stunva_na** pres. part. (Up.); **thunati** praises, proclaims (Pali); **thun.ai** praises (Pkt.); chants hyumns (OG.)(CDIAL 13700). **stuti** praise (RV.); **thuti** praise (Pali); **thui** (Pkt.); hymn of praise (OG.); **tiyu, tivu** praise, thanks (Si.)(CDIAL 13698). **sto_tram** praise, eulogium; a hymn of praise, panegyric (Skt.lex.); **stu** praise (Skt.); **stavana** praise (BhP.); **stavanya** to be praised (Skt.); **thun.n.a** proud, puffed up (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13689). **sta_va** praise (Skt.inscr.); **stava** (RV.); **ista-kaun** praise; **ista_o** entreating (Wg.)(CDIAL 13691). **sto_ma** praise, hymn (RV.); **tho_ma** praise (Pali)(CDIAL 13726). **sto_mayati** praises (Dha_tup.); **tho_me_ti** praises (Pali); **temanava_, temum** praise (Si.)(CDIAL 13728). **sam.sta_va** hymning in chorus (ChUp.); place where this is done (S'Br.)(CDIAL 13045). **to_ttiri-ttal < sto_tra** to praise, extol, belaud (**Vina_yakapu. 75,336**); **to_ttiram** words of salutation (**Tiruva_ca. 20,4**)(Ta.lex.) **To begin; work**: **tot.u (tot.uv-, tot.t.-)** to begin, occur, happen; come into being; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to commence, undertake; **tot.akku (tot.akki-), tut.akku (tut.akki-)** to begin; **tot.akkam, tut.akkam** origin, beginning; **tot.an:ku (tot.an:ki-), tut.an:ku (tut.an:ki-)** to begin, originate, undertake, engage in; **tot.an:kal** beginning, first creation, attempt; **tot.uppu** commencement (Ta.); **tot.uka** to commence; **tot.ukka** to commence a work; **tot.t.u** beginning from; **tot.an.n.uka** to begin, commence, undertake, do; **tut.an.n.ikka** to cause to commence or undertake; **tut.akkam** beginning; **tut.aruka** to commence, undertake, do (Ma.); **tot.l. te.l** first menses (Ko.); **tod.aku, tod.an:ku, tod.agu** to engage (as in work), begin, commence, undertake; **tod.agisu** to cause to commence or undertake; **tod.aguha** beginning, undertaking; **tod.avu** the beginning, the bottom; **tod.u** to begin, start with (Ka.); **tod.aguni** to begin, commence, undertake; **tod.agelu** beginning (Tu.); **tot.t.u** to commence; **tod.a~gu, ton.a~gu** to begin, commence; **tod.aru** to undertake (Te.); **t.o_n.d.a (t.o_n.d.i-)** to begin, initiate, attempt; n. beginning, attempt; pl. action **t.o_t.ka (t.o_t.ki-)** (Kui); **tor.ge** to be in readiness for action (Malt.); **durring, durre_nging** to dare, venture (Br.)(DEDR 3481). **d.^{a}run** to begin (K.); **a_raddha** begun (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 1305).

4463.**Garden and fruit store-house**: {**Echo word**} **to_t.a tud.ike** dupl. a garden and what belongs to it (Ka.); **Fruit store-house**: **tud.ike** a fruit store-house (Ka.lex.)[cf. **ton.t.u-turavu** service (Ta.lex.)]; **to_t.ava_l.a** a gardener (Ka.); **to_t.iga, to_n.t.iga, to_t.aga_r-a** a gardener, a florist (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Todas of the Nilgiris**: **tut.avai** grove, garden (**Man.i. 13,10**); cultivated field (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,1,5**)(Ta.lex.) **tut.ari** a hill in Tinnevelly district (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 96,157**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.t.iyan-** person of a Telugu caste of cultivators, settled in the western portion of the Madura district, who assume the title of Na_ykkar (**E.T.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ton.t.iyo_r** the Cholas (**Cilap. U_rka_n.. 107**); the Cheras (**Patir-r-up. 88**)(Ta.lex.) **Toda man**: **ton** Toda man (< ***tod-n**); **tody** Toda woman (Ko.); **toz,-mox** Toda woman (To.); **toda, todava** a Toda (Ka.); **tut.avar, to_t.ar** Todas of the Nilgiris; the words are made on the basis of English pronunciation (Ta.)(DEDR 3504). **t.ud.u** a Santal sept; **tur.i** a semi-Hinduized caste of aborigines, by profession drummers (Santali.lex.) **d.und.un** name of a sept of Mundas (Mu.)(Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1267). **Garden**: **tot.u** garden (Ta.lex.) **to_t.a, to_n.t.a** a

garden (Ka.); **to_t.e** (Te.); **to_t.t.am** (Ta.Ma.); **tod.i, tod.ige** (Ma.); **tot.u** (Ta.); **tod.uge, tod.uve** an enclosure, compound (Ma.); **to_t.a, tot.uvu** an enclosed ground adjoining a house; **tut.avai** a cultivated high ground; a flower garden (Ta.); **to_n.t.avesan:geya** to cultivate a garden (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **to_t.t.am** garden, orchard, plantation (**Perun.. Ucaik. 39,63**); grove; backyard, enclosure; **to_t.t.a-va_riyam** supervision of gardens (**T.A.S. iii,78**); **to_t.t.akka_ran-** gardener, husbandman; proprietor of a garden (Ta.Ma.); **to_t.aga_r-a** (Ka.); **to_t.t.akka_l** garden lands watered by means of a well and rendered fit for the growth of vegetables, tobacco, fruit-trees, crop of grain (**W.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.t.i** fence, yard, pound (Ta.); **dod.d.i** (Te.); **dot.t.i** (Ma.); **tot.t.i** enclosure for selling timber, fire-wood; small village (**Tan-ippa_. 8,142,37**)(Ta.lex.) **tot.u (tot.uv-, tot.t.-)** to dig, scoop out, excavate, pierce through; n. field, garden; **tut.aval** garden, cultivated field (Ta.); **tot.i** garden (Ma.); **to.t.m** (obl. **to.t.t-**) fenced field (Ko.); **twi.t.m (twi.d.t-)** garden; **to.t. = twi.t.m**: **tot.is 0o.r-** man on an estate, i.e. European (To.); **to.t.a** garden (Kod..); **tud.a** bored, scooped out; **to_t.a** garden, orchard, plantation (Tu.); **to_t.ige** a class of brahmans working in plantations (Tu.); **to~_t.a** garden, grove, tope; **to~_t.ava~_d.u, to~_t.i~_d.u** gardener (Te.); **to_nt.a** garden (Ga.); **t.o_n.t.a** garden, grove (Kond.a); **t.ot.a** mango grove; **t.o_t.a** garden, grove (Kuwi); **tot.a_** pleasure-garden, mango-tope (Or.)(DEDR 3549). cf. **tu.d.e** hill mango, meliosma pungens and wightii (A_lKu.); **tod.e, tu.d.e** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 3377). **Image; spying; service; field**: **tot.u** to undertake (**Ka_cika. Kan.apati. 1**); field, agricultural land; garden (Ta.lex.) **ton.t.u-turavu** service; movements, concerns, affairs of a person,as watched by a thief or spy; **ton.t.i-va_ram** cultivator's share in the produce (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.)

4464.**Advance**: **co_ntai** interest, concern, connection; advance in coin or kind given by a land-owner to his cultivating tenant in order that the latter may remain continually attached to him (Ta.lex.) **tun.t.a-k-ka_n.i-me_rai** fees in kind paid to the village officers calculated from the number of ka_n.i in a village and the average produce per ka_n.i (**M.N.A.D. I,173**); **tun.t.am** a small plot of field (Ta.lex.) For semant. 'thief' in **ton.t.u-turavu** affairs watched by a spy or thief (Ta.) cf. **tud.ugu, tud.i** theft; **tud.uga** thief; **ton.d.a** id. (Ka.); **tor.kenji** thief (Kui)(DEDR 3483). cf. **turuval** searching (Ta.)(DEDR 3347).

4465.**Gateway**: **to_t.t.i** door (**Maturaik. 693**); gateway, gate (Ta.lex.)

4467.**Kinsman**: **tungre** to be collected, assemble (Malt.); **tunge** to collect (Malt.); **ton.e** a person's support (physical or another person)(Kod..); likeness, parity, equality (Ka.); **tun.a** match, companion, help, assistance, guard, convoy (Ma.); **tun.ar** to cluster as flowers (Ta.); **tun.aivan** husband, friend, companion, minister, helper, assistant, brother, cousin (Ta.)(DEDR 3308). **tun-r-unar** friends (as being near)(Ta.); **tunniya_r, tunninar** friends, relations, adherents (Ta.)(DEDR 3367). [cf. **to_r..an** friend (Ta.); **to_nd.** kinsman (Ga.); **tor., tor, to_r.o_** with, help (Go.); **torata_ ma_naval** partner, fellow (Go.); **to_r.u** help, company, assistance (Kond.a); **t.o_n.d.a** friendship (Kond.a); **to_r-e** friend, friendship (Ka.); **to_r.u** friendship (Kui); **to_r.u** companion (Kuwi); **to_r.a-a_** to accompany (Kuwi)(DEDR 3563). cf. **tun.ai** association, company, help (Ta.)(DEDR 3308).] **Married life**: **tor..u** married life (**Ci_vaka. 856**)(Ta.lex.)

4468.**Image: to worship, adore, pay homage to**: **tudi < stuti** praise, eulogy (**Ven:kaikko_. 62**); **tutittal** to praise, eulogise (**Tiruvaca. 7,10**); to worship (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **stu** praise (Skt.); **stuti** praise (RV.)(CDIAL 13698). **tor..u-tal** to worship, adore, pay homage to (**Kur-al., 828**); **tor..uga** id. (Ma.); **tul.il** id. (Ka.); **tor..uvu** worshipping, adoration (**A_ca_rak. 63**); **tor..ukai** worshipping,

adoration (**Tiruva_ca. 20,4**); **tor..u-taku-tal** to esteem, admire (**Ci_vaka. 2076**); to love, desire (**Ci_vaka. 2807**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to worship**: **tor..uvu** worshipping, adoration (Ta.); **tor..uka** to salute by joining the hands, acknowledge superiority (Ma.); **tur..il** salutation, obeisance, bow (Ka.); **to- (topp-, tott-)** to salute (Kod..); **turli** obeisance; **solma, solme** salutation (Tu.); **dor.i_** to bow (Go.); **t.od. (t.ot.t-)** id. (Pe.); **t.ud.** to bow head (Mand..); **tuRpa** to invoke gods, fulfil a religious vow, adore, worship (?Kond.a)(DEDR 3525).

4469.**Image: cage for wild animals**: **tor..u** cage for wild animals (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 181**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cattle-pound**: **tor..u** stable (Ma.); married life (Ta.); **tor..uti** multitude, crowd, herd, flock of birds (Ta.); **to_r.., to_r..am** cattle-stall (Ta.); **ton.t.u** cattle pound (Ta.); **tor..uttu** stable, sheepfold, pen for goats (Ma.); **to.y** buffalo pen (Ko.); **twi.** corral, pen (To.); **-tol** in **cakur-tol** cattle shed (Pa.)(DEDR 3526). [cf. **tot.t.i** fence, yard, pound, small village (Ta.)(DEDR 3485).] **tor-u, tor-uvu** herd of cows, cattle-stall, shepherd caste, crowd, multitude, host (Ta.); **tur-u** cow, kine (Ka.); **tor-u, tur-upu, turuhu = tur-u** cow, kine (OKa.); **tor-r-u** cow (Te.)(DEDR 3534). **tor..uvan** shepherd (Ta.); **tur.uka_r.a** cowherd, owner of cows (Ka.); **tur-uval.a, tur-uva_l.a** cowherd (Ka.)(DEDR 3534). **d.od.i** back-yard of house (for plants, etc.)(Kond.a.); id., used for kitchen garden (Kuwi); cow-pen (Go.); **d.od.i_** id. (Go.); **tot.t.i** fence, yard, pound, enclosure for selling timber or firewood, small village (Ta.); long narrow garden, loft in a house (Ma.); building with a square open court at the centre, the court itself (Ka.); **dot.t.i** cattle-pound (Ma.); **dod.d.i** backyard, stable for cattle (Te.); cow-pen, cattle-pound, fold, stable (Ka.); **dad.d.i** id. (Ka.); **tod.ia** small garden adjoining a house (Kod..); **dud.d.i** cattle-pound (Tu.)(DEDR 3485). **Manger**: **tor..u** cattlestall, manger (**e_r-u-tor..u_up pukuttan-ar : Kalit. 101**); pound; stocks; prison (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,2,3**); **tor..u-k-kat.t.ai** pound (Ta.); **tor..uku** cattle-stall, manger; **tor..uvam** cattle-stall, manger (**Kur-un. 190**); **tor..uttu** id. (Ma.); **torrupat.t.u** id. (Te.); **tor..uvar-ai** cattle-shed (**Akana_. 253**); **tor..uti** multitude, crowd; herd (**Pur-ana_. 44**); denseness, fullness as of a bird's feather (**Ci_vaka. 1187**)(Ta.lex.) **Herd**: **t.ola** any clan of high-caste Hindus (K.); **t.oro** flock of sheep, herd, gang (S.); **t.ola_** herd (of bulls); **t.oli_** pack (of wolves or jackals)(L.); **t.oli_** party; **t.olko** herd, flock (Ku.); **t.ol** division of a town, party, gang (N.); **t.ol** premises (A.); shed, school (B.); hamlet, party (H.); **t.oli_** group, band (H.); **t.ol.u~** flock of sheep; **t.ol.ki_** bank (G.); **t.o_l.i_** flock of sheep (M.); **t.olo** party; **t.oli_** band of musicians (S.); **t.olla_, t.ola_** clan, quarter of a town (P.); **t.ola** Sanskrit school; **t.ula_** hamlet, part of a village (Or.); **t.ol** village, quarter of a town (Mth.); **tul** herd of cattle, company, society (A.)(CDIAL 5483). **tor..ukulatto_r** brahmins (**Cu_t.a_.**); **tor..ukular** id. (**Pin..**); **tor..ukulam** the brahmin caste, as worthy of worship (**Tiruvil.ai. Ya_n-ai. 32**); family deity (**Tiruva_ca. 6,28**); persons who make their family worthy of being worshipped (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,8**)(Ta.lex.) **tor-u** herd of cows (**Ci_vaka. 474**); **tor-r-u** id. (Te.); **tur-u** id. (Ka.); **tor-uvu** herd of cows (**Te_va_. 628,2**); **tor-u** cattle-stall (**Pin..**); shepherd caste (**Ci_vaka. 477**); crowd, multitude, host (**Kantapu. Yutta. Mutan-a_t.. 15**); **tor-utti** shepherdess (**Ci_vaka. 488**); **tor-uvan-** shepherd; **tor-uvi** shepherdess (**Cu_t.a_.**); **tor-u-v-it.am** cattle-stall (Ta.lex.) **Distribute suffix of place, time**: **tor-u** part. a distributive suffix of place, time; ta_n-pun.arnta mor..iyin- porun.maiyin-aip palava_kki at.uttat.uttu a_n:ka_n:ku en-pan-a pat.a nir-kum o_rit.ai-c-col (**navir-or-um nu_n-ayam po_lum : Kur-al., 783; Nan-. 420, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4470.**Image: heap; pile**: **dondad.i, dondan.a, dondan.i, dondul.i** mass, crowd, throng, squeeze, tumult, fray; **dodde** mass, heap, crowd (Ka.); **dondad.i** crowd, throng; **dontara, donti** pile, heap (Te.)(DEDR 3505). **Image: to press together**: **tutai-tal** to be crowded, thick, close, intense (**Akana_. 82**); **tutai-ttal** to press together (Ta.lex.) **tutai (-v-, -nt-)** to be crowded thick,

close, intense, abount, be copious; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to press together; n. closeness, crowded state; **tatai (-v-, -nt-)** to be thickset, crowded, densely-packed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be full, abundant; **tatumpu (tatumpi-)** to become full (Ta.); **tod- (tody-)** to cook (grain or flour) into solid mass by compressing it with a stick (Ko.)(DEDR 3315). **dumhe** to heap, to collect together, to assemble; ad.i hor.ko dumhe akana: many people are assembled; **tudra** to assemble together, to crowd together; to cluster (Santali.lex.)

4471.**Image: bull**: **tor..u-ma_t.u** bull trained for the baiting sport; sport of bull-baiting (**E.T. iii,89**)(Ta.lex.)

4472.**Image: entanglement**: cf. **tod.aru** entanglement (Tu.)(DEDR 3480). cf. **tondar** entanglement (Tu.)(DEDR 3506). **To build, tie, bind**: **tot.t.a_** < **tvas.t.a_** nom. sg. of **tvas.t.r.** one of tuva_taca_tittar (**Nal.l.iru l.er-i tot.t.a_ : Ku_rmapu. A_tavarcir-ap. 2**); **tot.t.a_cci, tot.t.a_ycci** godmother, ja_n-atta_y (Ta.lex.) [The twelve manifestations of Sun, tuva_taca_tittar < dva_das'a_ditya are: **ta_tturu, cakkaran-, ariyaman-, mittiran-, varun.an-, acuman, iran.iyan-, pakava_n-, tivaccuvan-, pu_t.an-, cavitturu, tuvat.t.an-** according to Tiva_karam; **vaikattan-, vivaccutan-, va_can-, ma_rtta_n.t.an-, pa_r-karan-, iravi, ulo_kappiraka_can-, ulo_kaca_t.ci, tirivikkiraman-, a_tittan-, tiva_karan-, an:kicama_li** according to Pin:kala-nikan.t.u; **ta_ta_,** ariyama_, mittiran-**, varun.anna, cakkaran-, vivaccuva_n-, pu_ta_, parccan-n-iyan-, acan-, pakan-, tot.t.a_, vit.t.un.u** according to Ku_rmapura_n.am (Ta.lex.) **dohta_na_** to bind, tie, build a house, weave a fish-trap; **tohta_na_, to'-, do'-, toh-, doh-** to tie (Go.); **toR- (-t-)** to tie, bind, build (Kond.a); **tohpa (toht-)** to tie, bind, fasten; n. act of tying, binding (Kui); **do_ssali, do_h'nai** to bind, tie; **doh- (-t-)** to tie, build (Kuwi)(DEDR 3536). **tot.uttal** to bind, fasten, enchain, tie, continue as a series (**Mullaip. 12**); to link together, to string as beads (**Na_lat.i, 393**); to store, preserve (**Kalit. 40**)(Ta.lex.)

4473.**Image: sexual intercourse**: **tontan-ai** sexual union (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-a. 26**)(Ta.lex.) **Collection, assemblage; accompanying**: **tot.u (tot.uv-, tot.t.-)** to touch, come in contact with, feel or perceive by the touch (**Kur-al., 1159**); to handle, take hold of, use (**Kantapu. Vi_rapat. 38**); to be connected, united with or joined to; to feel, use, have illicit intercourse (as with another's wife); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to connect, join, bind, fasten, fix (as arrow on bow), enchanin, tie, surround; **tot.t.al** touching, tying, binding; **tot.t.u** touching, concerning, in reference to; **tot.akku (tot.akki-), tut.akku (tut.akki-)** to catch hold of (**Kalla_. 62,28**); to tie; get entangled, obstructed (**Periyapu. A_n-a_ya. 4**); n. tying, binding, entanglement (**Perun.. Makata. 2,13**); bondage (**Tiruva_ca. 37,10**); connexion, attachment (**Kampara_. Carapan.. 27**); **tut.an:ku** shackles; **tot.uppu** continuity, fastening, linking, tie, chain, illicit connexion, paramour, concubine; **tot.uvai** that which is joined or appended, man and woman living in concubinage; **tot.ai** fastening, tying (**Kalit. 37**); series, succession (**Kalla_. 39,10**); joints of the body (**Pur-ana_. 78**); surrounding wall; **tot.aiyal** succession, continuation (**Poruna. 18**); fastening, tying (**Ci_vaka. 464**); garland; **tot.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to follow uninterruptedly, be linked, pursue, persist in with energy; to connect, tie, bind (**Nar-. 220**); n. following, succession; chain (**Pur-ana_. 74**); fetters (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,7,1**); friendship, connexion, touch, relationship, friendship, series, chain; **tot.arnto_r** friends; **tot.al, tut.ar** chain; **tut.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to follow one after another; **to_t.u** collection, assemblage; **tot.arcci** association, connection, touch (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cu. 13**); friendship, intimacy (**Tirikat.u. 1**); series, train, range, row, chain (**Kalla_. 26,30**); effort; **tot.arppa_t.u** connection, attachment (**Kur-al., 345**); **tot.arvu** effort (**Tiruva_ca. 8,120**); **tot.arar** dependants; **tot.arit.utal** to work at continuously (**Ta_yu.**

Malaival.ar. 4); **tot.alai** garland (**Kur-al., 1135**); jewelled girdle (**Pur-ana_. 339**)(Ta.lex.); **tot.al** touching, being close, a chain; **tot.uvikka** to make to touch; **tot.t.u** concerning, about; **tot.ukka** to bring into contact, put together, put the arrow on the bow; **tut.a** connexion (as of an arrow with a bow); **tut.aruka** to be linked, continue, pursue; **tut.ar, tut.al** chain, string, woman's waistchain; **tut.arcca** continuation, friendship; **tut.ara** unremittingly (Ma.); **twad.- (twad.0-)** to be polluted; **twad.f- (twad.t-)** to pollute; **twir.f- (twir.t-)** to entangle (To.); **twir.k** hook, link of chain; **to.t.- (to.t.y-)** to bring up (child), take (woman of the other moiety) as concubine; **to.t.yfoy mox** concubine (To.); **tud.u/tod.u (tot.t.-)** to join, put to or on, put (arrow) on (bow); n. putting on etc.; **tud.uku, tud.iku,tud.un:ku** to touch, touch with some force, grasp quickly, snatch; **tud.uku** grasping quickly etc.; **tud.ukisu** to cause to seize etc.; **tod.aku, tod.an:ku** to get entangled, caught; entangle, involve; n. (also **tod.agu, tod.aka**) entangling, impediment, hindrance, perplexity; **tod.akisu** to cause to join, bring in contact, involve; **tod.acu** to put on (as arrows on the bow)(Ka.); **tod.ar, tod.ru, ton.d.ar** to be linked to, connected with or tied to, join, enter, meet, be bound, arrested, entangled, caught, wind oneself round; n. joining, connexion, a tie, chain, impediment; **tod.arcu** to tie, link, fasten, insert; **tod.ambe** cluster, bundle, bunch; **tod.arpu** entanglement, connection, impediment, obstacle (Ka.); **tod.- (tod.uv-, tot.t.-)** to touch (Kod..); **tot.t.uni, tot.t.on.uni** to embrace, hug, hold fast; **tod.aru** entanglement, obstacle; **tod.umb** a cluster of flowers (Tu.); **tot.t.u** to carry a child (Kor.); **tod.u, tod.(u)gu, tod.(u)vu** to put arrow on bow; **tod.aru** to follow, accompany, happen, occur; endeavour, attempt; reach, obtain, hold, copulate with, attack; **tod.arika** following, accompanying; **tod.aruvu** endeavour, attempt; **tod.usu** business, affair, connection; **tot.t.u** to touch, be joined, come in contact with (Te.); **t.od.- (t.ot.t.-)** to touch; **t.od.ip- (tod.it-)** to make to touch; **t.od.u** rope (Pa.); **toru** rope (Ga.); **torru** string, rope (Ga.); **to_r.ha_na_** to sleep with, have intercourse with (only in marriage song); **turs-** to gather, collect (Go.); **tor.s^{o}gna_ (tur.sygyas)** to touch slightly with foot (Kur.); **tr.e** to string the bow (Malt.); **tod.ara** a kind of garland (Pkt.)(DEDR 3480). **dhou** thread (wool or cotton)(WPah.); **dhautakat.a** bag of coarse cloth (Skt.)(CDIAL 6883). **Joints**: **tot.ai** joints of the body (**Pur-ana_. 78**) (Ta.lex.)

4474.**Expenditure**: **tu_r-u, tu_r-r-u** to scatter; to squander or waste a property (Ta.); **dundu** excessive expenditure, waste, prodigality (Ka.Ta.); **dundavutana** a sumptuous dinner prepared without an adequate occasion; **dundud.a_yisu** to scatter squanderingly, to squander; **dundu ma_d.u** to squander; **dunduga_r-a** a male spendthrift, a prodigal; **dunduga_rti** a female spendthrift (Ka.lex.)

4475.**Block of wood**: **ton.t.u** block of wood suspended from the neck of an animal to prevent it passing through hedges (Ta.); log of wood (Ma.); **tor.pa** wooden log (tied to the necks of refractory cattle)(Kuwi)(DEDR 3496). **Image: latch, bolt**: **tu_nda_m** the bar of wood which secures a screen door at night (Go.); **t.und.a (t.und.i-)** to shut, close, stop up; n. act of shutting; pl. action **t.ut.ka (t.ut.ki-)**; **t.ond. = t.und.a** (Kui); **tund.inai** to close; **dundinai** to shut; **d.undinai** to latch; **talomi d.undinai** to lock; **thundamu** bolt; **sund.- (-it-)** to shut; **su_ndali** to close, shut; **s'und.-** to close; **sut.-** to shut (door), block up hole (Kuwi)(DEDR 2962).

4476.**Funeral dinner**: **tod.ale** funeral dinner, hardship (Tu.lex.)

4477.**Stammer**: **todal(u), todal., todul., toval** faltering, stammering, speaking inarticulately or indistinctly, lisping; untruth; **dodde** indistinct or inarticulate speech connected with stuttering (Ka.); **todale** stammerer; **todal.** stammering, indistinct pronunciation, untruth; **dodd** lisping,

stammering; **dojjuni** to stammer; **dojje** stammerer (Tu.); **totr-** to stammer (Pa.); **tothali** to mumble, stammer; **toth'nai** to stammer (Kuwi); **todli** stammerer; **todlqot.e** to stammer, lisp (Malt.)(DEDR 3503). **totla_** stammering (P.); **totl.a_** lisping (WPah.); **tote** babbling, lisping (N.); **totla_** stammering (B.); **total.a_, totala_** (Or.); **totra_h** (Mth.); **totar, totla_** (H.); **totl.u~, totlu~, totr.u~** (G.); **totl.a_, totra_** (M.); **totla_un.a_** to stammer (P.); **tutla_n.o** to talk wildly (Ku.); **thotha_, thotar.a_, thutra_, thathra_** stammering; **thota_** idiot (Or.); **tho_ta_** stammering (A.); **tho~ti_** babbler, garrulous (Mth.)(CDIAL 5965). **todale** a stammerer; todal.e stammering (Tu.lex.) **ter-r-u (ter-r-i-)** to stammer, stutter, stumble, be obstructed, hindered, mistake, commit a fault, do wrong; n. tripping, mistake, wrong (Ta.); **ter-r-u** slip, stumble, mistake, something aside or out of order; **ter-r-uka** to slip, fail, mistake, err, be asunder or aside; **ter-r-a** aside, not in array; **ter-r-al** slippery place, mistake etc.(Ma.); **ter-r-ikka** to make to slip, err (Ma.); **teri- (terip-, teric-)** to totter about (as a child or through weakness)(Kod..); **dat.t.u** stumbling, tripping (Ka.); **dan.t.uni, s'en.t.uni** to stumble (Tu.); **dan.t.i** id. (Kor.)(DEDR 3445). **tikku (tikki-)** to stutter, stammer, err or hesitate as in recitation, reading etc.; n. stuttering, halting in speech; **tikku-va_yan-** stammerer, stutterer (Ta.); **tikk** stuttering; **tikkuka** to stammer (Ma.); **tekva-yn.** stammerer, stutterr (Ko.); **tikkalu** stuttering (Ka.)(DEDR 3210). **tar-uku** to stammer (Ta.)(DEDR 3143).

4478.**Image: creeper**: **tun.d.ika_** momordica monadelpha (Skt.); **tun.d.ike_ri_** (Sus'r.); **to~d.ya_, to~d.a_** an esculent herb (M.); **to~d.li_, to~d.ol.i_** momordica monadelpha; **to~d.le~, to~d.ol.e~** its fruit (M.)(CDIAL 5854). **ton.t.ai** a common creeper of the hedges (= **ko_vai** bryonia epigaea)(Ta.); **ton.t.i** b. grandis (Ma.); **ton.d.e, ton.d.i, don.d.e, kon.d.e** the gourd momordica monadelpha = b. grandis (Ka.); **don.d.a** coccinia indica, bryonia, m. monadelpha (Te.); **t.und.a** creeper (Pa.); **t.ond.a** id. (Go.); **t.ond.ri** tondla vegetable (Go.); **t.o_nd.o_ri** coccinia indica (Go.); **d.on.d.a** c. indica (Kond.a); **d.o_nd.i** pumpkin (Kui); **tun.d.i_** a kind of gourd (Skt.)(DEDR 3499). **o_s.t.hi_** the plant coccinia grandis (with the red fruit to which lips are compared)(Skt.); **o~t.** a partic. tree; its fruit (M.)(CDIAL 2564). cf. **ko_vai** coccinia indica (Ta.)(DEDR 2247). **tori_** a small gourd (P.); **toriya~_** autumnal fruit of a creeper of which vegetable food is made (Ku.); **toriyo, toriu~,** pl. **toriya_, toriya~_** gourd (eaten as a vegetable)(N.); **tora_** pottage (B.)(CDIAL 5977).

4479.**Pumpkin**: **duddhia** pumpkin (Pkt.); **duddhin.i_, duddhin.ia_** gourd (Pkt.); **dudhi_n.** gourd (M.)(CDIAL 6399). cf. **d.o_nd.i** pumpkin (Kui); **don.d.e** the gourd momordica monadelpha (Ka.)(DEDR 3499).

4480.**Image: creeper**: **ton:ki_n- < tonquin** Rangoon creeper, quisqualis indica (Ta.); **ton:kippu_** Indian cowslip creeper, kot.i-c-campan:ki (Ta.lex.) **Image: creeper**: **dolu** a creeper plant, shrub, pl,ant of shoot height (Kond.a); **dol** plant; stem, trunk (Pe.); **dul** plant; sapling (Mand..); **ku_d.i-d.od.u** rice plant; **d.od.u** tree (Kui); **ku_li-dolu** rice plant; **dulomi** plant (Kuwi)(DEDR 3517). **Image: shrub**: **dod.li** a large shrub or small tree, atalantia monophylla (Ka.); **dod.d.al, dod.l** wild orange (lime), atalantia monophylla (Tu.)(DEDR 3493). **New shoot of creeper**: **d.uku** girl's breast when it begins to swell (S.); **d.uku** new shoot of a creeper (N.); **d.oki_n.o** to be satiated (Ku.)(CDIAL 5556).

4481.**Image: chameleon**: **t.on.d.o** chameleon (Kond.a); **d.on.n.e, ton.d.e, ton.n.e** chameleon (Ka.); **ton.d.a** id.; blood-sucker (Te.)(DEDR 3501). **donda** calotes versicolor, the blood-sucker or garden-lizard (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, p.1082.)

4482.**Produce of a single dive at pearl-fishery**: **to_t.ai** produce of a single dive at a pearl-fishery (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

4483.**Image: squatting**: **dondhor.o, dondkor.o** squatting, cowering, sitting close to the ground; dondkor.o kulaiye obor akana: the hare is sitting cowering (Santali.lex.)

4484.**Small quantity**: **to_ttai** small quantity, as can be held in the hollow of the hand (**J.**)(Ta.); **to_de** (Ka.); **to_d.emu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4485.**Gyrocarpus jacquini**: **tan.akku** whirling nut, gyrocarpus jacquini (Ta.); **tan.akku** id. (Ma.); **tan.uku** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3046).

4486.**Gong**: **t.an.n.-en-l** onom. expr. signifying the sound of a bell (Ta.); **t.an., t.an.a** sound of a gong being struck, of a metal vessel falling and striking hard things (Ka.); **d.han.a, d.han.al, dan., dan.a, dan.al, dan.-dan.a_-dan.a** a sound to imitate that emitted by a gong when struck (Ka.); **t.an.t.an.u** a noise made in sounding a brass vessel, etc., with the knuckles, the striking of a clock (Tu.); **d.an.d.an.u** sound of a gong (Tu.); **d.an.a-d.an.a** sound of a large bell (Tu.); **dan.alu** sound of a bell (Tu.)(DEDR 2944). **t.han.akn.a_** to jingle (P.); **t.han.a_ka_** jingling (P.); **t.han-t.han** clanging (B.H.); **t.han.a-t.han.a** (Or.); **t.han.t.han.vu~** to clank; **t.han.akvu~** to beat, throb (G.); **t.han.-t.han.** with the sound of hammering (M.); **t.han.t.han.n.e~** to clank, beat, throb (M.); **t.han:ka_vin.e~** to ring (of a vessel)(M.)(CDIAL 5494).

4487.**Until**: **tanaka, tanka, anaka** upto that measure; till, until, as far as (Ka.); **danake, da_ka_, da_ke** (Te.); **tane** (Ma.); **tan-ai** quantity, number, measure (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tan-ai** a particle denoting quantity and time-limit (Ta.)(DEDR 3147). **ittun** till, until (Kon.lex.) **dhabic, habic, dharic** till; **enec** not till then (Santali.lex.)

4488.**Revenue**: **tankega_r** auditor, reviser; **tankeka_l** novitiate, time of trial; **tanke ka_ga_d** proof-sheet; **tanki, tanke** inquiry, trial; **mona_ tanki** examination of conscience; **tanki kar** inquire into, audit, discuss, revise (Kon.lex.) **tanakhe** an assignment on the revenues, an order for money; a standard rent-roll of villages (Ka.); **tanakha_** (H.M.); **tanakha_, tanikhi** (Te.); **tanaki** ascertaining, examination (Ka.); **tanqih** (H.); **tanaki, tanakki, tanikhi** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tankhah** wages, pay; a fine among the Sikhs, for breaking any of the religious precepts laid down by Guru Gobind Singh, i.e. for cutting hair, eating kut.t.ha, meat killed according to Moslem rite, smoking and cohabitation with a woman of another religion; **tankha_hia** one to procure money to pay wages; one who is fined among the Sikhs on account of a breach of religious principles (P.lex.) **tan.ikkai < tanqiya** (Arabic) inspection, inquiry, supervision; **tan.iki** id. (**C.G.**); **tan-ikkai, tan-iki, tan-ikki < tanqi_h** (U.) audit, investigation (Ta.lex.)

4489.**Female breast; udder; nipple**: **stana** female breast, nipple, udder (RV.); **thana** woman's breast, cow's udder (Pali); **thanaka** girl's breast (Pali); **than.a** breast (Pkt.); **than** udder (of cow etc.)(K.); **than.u** (S>); **than.** teat (L.P.); **than** (P.); **than** teat, udder (N.); **thana** (MB.); **than** (of animals only)(Aw.Mth.); **than** breast, teat, (usu. of animals only) udder (H.); **tana-ya** female breast, coconut (as holding milk)(Si.); **thaun.o** breast, teat; **tho~_r.~** (of animals only)(Ku.); **thun** teat, udder (N.)(CDIAL 13666). **than.ilo, thaun.ilo** abscess in a woman's breast (Ku.); **thunelo** (N.); **thanela_** (H.); **thanaili_** inability to suckle owing to pain in and hardness of breast (Bi.)(CDIAL 13670). **thanauro** cow's udder (N.)(CDIAL 13671). **stana_gra** nipple (Skt.); **stanya**

milk (MBh.); **thaa** milk (Pali); **than.n.a** (Pkt.); **thau** woman's milk (S.); **thaj** (L.); **thana** woman's milk, breast (Or.); **tha_n** udder (Bhoj.); woman's breast (G.M.); **thana_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13673). **sr.a_ngu** (pl. **sr.aka, sr.a_kaka**), **sr_n:gu** (pl. **sra_kaka**) breast (Kui); **harva** udder; **rawa** id. (Go.); **jra_mbu** (pl. **jra_pka**) id. (Kui); **ran:gu, ra_ngu_, ra_ngu** id. (Kuwi); **sakka_** breast; **sakk** chest (Kol.)(DEDR 2364). **ciu** breast, nipple (Kon.lex.)

4490.**Image: to be put to bull**: **dhan.i_van.** to be put to bull (of cows); **dhan.a_van.** to put to bull (L.); **dhanayati** sets in motion; **dhanayate_** hastens (RV.); **dhana_yati** strives for, desires (Pali); **dhan.e_o_** cow in heat, milch cow (L.); **dhan.n.a_** to mount (of bull on cow), subdue (P.)(CDIAL 6719). **daniyu** to join, copulate (Te.); **danivu** copulation; **danuku** to touch, affect; **tanuku** to touch, reach, occur, befall, (fear) arises in mind (Te.); **tan-n-u (tan-n-i-)** to approach (Ta.)(DEDR 3148).

4491.**Herd of cattle**: **ta_n-aiyam** herd of cattle; **ta_n.aiyam** flock, herd; **ta_n.aiyam-po_t.u-tal** to camp; to tarry, overstay as guests in one's house; **tan-am** < **tarn.a** calf (Ta.lex.) cf. **tarun.a** young, tender (RV.); **tarun.** young man (Ku.); **terno** young (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5712). **Head of cattle**: **tha_n** head of cattle (e.g. **bis tha_n bhai~si** = 20 buffaloes)(N.)(CDIAL 6095). **Unit of counting**: **tha_n** unit (in counting)(H.)(CDIAL 6095). **tana** measure (Ma.); **tanaka** until, as far as (Ka.); **danuka, da~_ka** until, up to, as far as, to (Te.); **tan-ai** a particle denoting quantity and time-limit, as **ittan-ai** (Ta.)(DEDR 3147).

4492.**Image: thin**: **tanu** thin, delicate (S'Br.); **tanuka** (Pa_n..); **tanu, tanuka** thin, small (Pali); **tan.u, tan.ua** (Pkt.); **ton^{u}** thin (K.); **tan.uwa~_** sparsely, thinly (Ku.); **tanu_** thin (A.); **tunu** thin, fine (Si.); **tanuk, tanak, tanik** small (H.); **tonuk** thin, delicate (Kho.); **tanuk** (Pers.)(CDIAL 5654). **tu~reke** thin, flat (of stone slab etc.)(Kt.); **tuni** thin, fine (Md.)(CDIAL 14552).

4493.**Dowry**: **da_n, da_na_** dowry; alms, charity (Kon.lex.)

4494.**Wealth**: **dhna** contest, prize, booty, property (RV.); **dhana** wealth (Pali.Or.); **dhan.a** (Pkt.); **don** herd of goats (Sh.); **dhan.u** herd of cattle, flock of sheep (S.); **dhan.** herd of cattle, wealth (P.); herd (WPah.); flock of goats and sheep (WPah.); herd of cattle (G.); **dhan** wealth in cattle (B.); cattle (H.); enrichment (M.); wealth (A.B.Mth.H.Ku.G.M.); **dhanu** id. (S.); **dana** possessions (Si.); wealth (K.) (CDIAL 6717). **dhanapa_la** guardian of possessions (AV.); **dhan.a_ru, dhana_ru, dhara_ru** cowherd, goatherd (A.); **dhan.n.va_l, dhan.n.va_lin., dhan.va_l, dhanva_l** cowherd (L.)(CDIAL 6718). **dhan.a_i_** cowherd (L.); **dhan.n.** his wife; **dhana_i_** (L.)(CDIAL 6720). **dhanin** rich (RV.); creditor (Mn.); **dhanika** (Skt.Mn.Pali); **dhaniya** creditor (Pali); **dhan.ia** rich; master (Pkt.); **dhan.i_** master; **dhaan.i_, dha_ya_n.i_** mistress (S.); **dhan.i_** rich; rich man (WPah.); master (M.G.); **dhani** (N.); rich (A.B.Mth.); **dhani_** moneylender (Bi.); master (Aw.); rich; owner, creditor (H.); husband (H.); **dhanya_ni_** mistress (H.); **dhan.i~_** owner (M.); **dhan.iya_n.i_** mistress (G.); **dhan.i_n.** mistress (M.); **dhan.i_** husband (G.)(CDIAL 6722). **dhanika_** virtuous woman, wife; **dhanika** virtuous; husband (skt.); **dhan.ia** praiseworthy (Pkt.); having or bringing good fortune (MBh.); rich (RV.); virtuous (Skt.); **dhanya_** name of Dhruva's wife (Skt.); **dhan.ia_** praiseworthy wife (Pkt.); **dhani** lady (Bi.Mth.); young woman (H.); **dhania** lady (Mth.)(CDIAL 6721). **Owner**: **dhani, dan.i** possessing wealth, opulent, rich; a rich man; the possessor of anything; an owner, a master; Kube_ra; **dhanika** rich; a wealthy man; a money-lender; an owner; **dhana_dhipa** Kube_ra; **dhanapa, dhanapati** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tan-i (-v-, -nt-)** to abound, be profuse, increase in size, grow fat; **tan.icu**

picking up, putting on flesh (Ta.); **tani** to thrive, develop, become full-grown; n. state of having thriven, full, strong, fully develooped, complete, matured, abounding in agreeable quantities, rich etc. (Ka.); **tanaru, tanara_ru, tanar(u)cu** to increase, rise, shine, be well, good or excellent; **tanar(u)pu** increase, progress, advancement, height, width, breadth; **taniyu** to thrive, flourish (Te.); **tanyare** to become rich (Malt.)(DEDR 3047). **Augmenting, granting**: **ta_ti** augmenting, granting; **s'iva-ta_ti = s'ivan:kara** causing happiness; **ta_ti** offspring, a son (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4495.**Portion of a village inhabited by Gonds; abode**: **dha_na_** the portion of a village inhabited by Gonds (H.)(CDIAL 6775). **stha_naka** a place; an abode (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Site of habitation**: **dha_ni_** site of habitation (Skt.); **dha_ni_-** in: **ra_ja-dha_ni_** royal town (Pali); **dha_nnu** to support, maintain, manage to do (N.)(CDIAL 6775). **d.uma_n.o** D.om settlement (Ku.)(CDIAL 5572). **ga_mahan.a, ga_man.aha** site of a village (Pkt.); **gauha_n** village made over to anyone as a permanent settlement (H.); < * **gra_madha_na** site of a village (Skt.)(CDIAL 4372). **Dry land**: **dha_nu** dry land (Skt.); **dhanu_** id. (AV.); **dhnvan** desert (RV.); **dha_n, da_n** hillside (Phal.)(CDIAL 6724). **?dhanhar** rice-land, land which has been under rice (Bi.)(CDIAL 6781). cf. **dha_na** corn, grain (esp. parched grain)(RV.)(CDIAL 6777). **Hamlet; lowest level portion of a house**: **ta_n.i** to ram down, make firm, to hammer down; to ply hard, as in churning (Ta.lex.) **ta_r..vu** depth, as of a pit; shortness (**Akana_. 23**); **ta_vu** valley, depression (Ta.Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **t.ha_o_**, **theu~** lowest level portion of a house (WPah.); **tha_ma** steadfastness (Pali); place, strength (Pkt.); **stha_man** station, place (RV.); **tha_u~** place, station (S.); **tha~_** (L.); place, room (P.); **t.ha~_** id. (P.); **t.ha_u** hamlet (WPah.); place (N.); **t.ha_w** (A.Bi.Bhoj.H.); ground smoothed for eating on (Mth.); **t.ha~_i** place (B.Bhoj.); place, situation, residence (H.); **t.ha_um.** place (OAw.); **tha_w** (H.); **tha_a~_** place, place for eating in (Or.); **t.ha_i~** place, direction (Or.); **t.ha_m** place (G.); **tha_m.va** strength, bottom (OM.); **t.ha_v** place, free space (M.); **tha~o~** from (L.); **tha_u~** instead of (P.); **t.heie** in place of (WPah.); **tha~** from (WPah.); **thai~** near, from, by, with (Ku.); **tha_i~** near, to (N.); **t.ha_i~** in (Or.); **eit.ha_i~, eit.hi~** here (Or.); **eit.hau~_, eit.hu~, eit.hu** from here (Or.); **ketha~_, ketha_i~_** where (H.); **jait.ha, je~t.hai** where (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13760). **stha_tavya** to be stood in (MBh.); **t.ha_yavva** to be waited for (Pkt.); **tha_ba** dwelling place, room, shelter, receptacle (Or.); **t.ha_vku~** steady, firm, discreet (G.)(CDIAL 13751).

4496.**Rank, position; place**: **stha_na** place of abode (RV.); **t.ha_na** place, condition (Pali); **tha_n.a** place (Pkt.); **tha_n.aya** seed bed, watch (Pkt.); **than** region, place, post (Gypsy); **thenav** place, market, village (Gypsy); **tha_n** house (Tir.Pas'.); place, stable, manger (H.); **ta_n** place, home (Pas'.); **t.han** place (Gaw.); **thon** (Kal.); **tha_na** dwelling place (K.); **t.ha_n.u** stall in stable (S.); **tha_n.o** place, station (S.); **tha_n.** place (P.); place, stable (M.); horse-stall; posture of mare on heat (G.); **t.han.a_** residence, niche, apporpriate place (Or.); **tha_n.o** police station (Ku.); **tha_na_** police station (A.H.); post, resort of thieves, police station (B.); **t.ha_n.** place for tying up an animal, stall (H.); **t.ha_n.u~** place, police station (G.); **t.ha_n.e~** place, police station (M.); **t.ha_n.a** camp (Konkan.i); **t.a_na** place (OSi.); **tan-a** (Si.); **tana, ta~_r.a** place (Ash.); **sta_n** place, abode (Wg.); **tha_n** place, land (of farm or field)(Dm.); **tha_n** stall (P.L.); shrine (Ku.N.); **tha_nak** rank, position (G.); **tha_nko** (N.); **tha_nak** (H.); **tha_nn.a_** to settle, determine (P.); **tha_nn.o** (Ku.); **tha_nnu** (N.); **t.ha_nna_** (H.)(CDIAL 13753). **t.ha_ya** place (Ap.); **t.ha_i** (A.); **tha_, tha_a~_** (Or.); **t.ha_** (H.); **t.ha_i_** (H.); **t.ha_y** (M.); **stha_ya** station; **stha_ya_** earth (Skt.); **jala-stha_ya** pond (MBh.)(CDIAL 13762). **tha_et** permanence (Or.); **stha_yitva** permanence (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 13763).

4497.**Protection**: **ta_n.a** protection (Pali.lex.) **ta_n.a** protection (Pali.lex.) **Watch**: **tha_n.aya** watch (Pkt.); **tha_na_** watch-house (B.); **tha_n** shrine (Ku.N.); **t.ha_n.a_** sentinel's post (Or.)(CDIAL 13753). **tat.ai** guard, watch (**Periyapu. Tirua_n-a. 647**)(Ta.lex.) **Garrison; police station**: **ta_n.aiyam** garrison; military camp; flock, herd; **ta_n.aiyam-po_t.u** to camp; **ta_n-ai** army (**Pur-ana_. 110**); weapon in general; a kind of sledge-hammer, a weapon; **ta_n-ai-nilai** theme describing the heroic stand of infantry holding the enemies in awe (**Tol. Po. 72**); theme of the warrior whose valour compels the admiration of the contending armies in battle (**Pu. Ve. 7,22)**; **ta_n-ai-mar-am** theme of the warrior who appears between the armies in battle and saves them from further destruction by bringing them to terms (**Pu. Ve. 7,3**); theme describing the heroism of a king who regardless of consequences rushes forward at the call of battle (**Pu. Ve. 7,4**); theme of compassion for foes because they have to meet a valiant army (**Pu. Ve. 7,5**); **ta_n-ai-ma_lai** martial poem describing the van of an army in **a_ciriyappa_** (**Ilak. Vi. 869**)(Ta.lex.) **Position; station under the civil authority**: **ta_n.a** = **ta_n.a** ca_vad.i, station; a dwelling-place, an abode, a house; a country, region, district; a town, city (Ka.); **t.ha_n.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **t.ha_n.a_, t.a_n.eya, t.ha_n.e, t.ha_n.ya** (Tadbhava of **stha_na**) the head station of a district (Ka.); **t.ha_n.e_m** (M.); **t.ha_n.a** station under the civil authority (Ka.M.); the establishment of peons etc. maintained there (Ka.Te.M.H.); an encampment (Ka.); a police station; a garrison (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **stha_na** firm stance (AV.); place of abode (RV.); **stha_naka** position, place (MBh.)(CDIAL 13753). cf. **t.ha~_i~_** place, situation, residence (H.); **t.ha_u~** place (N.)(CDIAL 13760).

4498.**Employment; post or office**: **stha_na_ntara** another place (Skt.); **t.ha_nantara** a partic. post or office (Pali); **tanatura** employment, occupation (Si.)(CDIAL 13754). **stha_payati** causes to stand, establishes (S'Br.); appoints (Mn.); causes to be, makes (S'vetUp.); **t.hape_ti** establishes (Pali); **t.hapaicam.** (KharI.); **sthavem.ti** 3 pl. pres., **thavides-i** 2 sg. pret. (NiDoc.); **t.ha_ve_i, t.ha~_vai** (Pkt.); **thov** to place, lay, plant, set up (Gypsy); **thav-** to place, lay; **tauar** puts, places, pays (Gypsy); **the_ina** to place, put down (D..); **tiw** to place, put, send (Ash.); **te-** (Kt.); **ty-, tawun** (Wg.); **thay** to place (Dm.); **tha_** 2 sg. imper. put (Tir.); **tho_ye** to place (Shum.); **tho_-** to be placed (Shum.); **the~-** (pret. **tha_u**) to lay, leave (Wot..); **thow-** to put (Gaw.); **them** I place (Kal.); **tha_** w sg. imper. (pret. **tha_u**)(Tor.); **tha_um, tha_m, thu_m** I make, do (Phal.); **thoiki**, 1 sg. **tham** or **the_m**, **tho_nu, thyo_nu** (Sh.); **tho_n.a_** (pret. **tho_ya_**) to find out (P.); **tha~_wun** to place, put by, lay; **tho_yiu_** w sg. imper. (K.); **tha_n.o** to support, endure (Ku.); **thaiba** to place, keep (A.); **thuoya_** (B.); **thoiba_, thuiba_** (Or.); **tiyanava_** to place, set; **tiyenava_** to be (Si.)(CDIAL 13756). **stha_yin** standing (MBh.); lasting (A_s'vGr.S.); **-t.ha_yin-** in cmpd. 'being in a state of' (Pali); **tha_i-, t.ha_i**- stopping still (Pkt.); **tha_i** permanent (Or.)(CDIAL 13764). **tavircci** abiding, staying (**Ir-ai. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **Firmly fixed**: **stabdha** firmly fixed (S'vetUp.); stiff, paralysed, dull (MBh.); solidified as water (Skt.); **thaddha** hard, firm (Pali); **thaddha, thad.d.ha, thad.d.hia** fixed, firm (Pkt.); **tardo** upright (Gypsy); **ta_r.e** adv. above, up (Shum.); **thod^{u}** high, erect (K.); **t.had.d.a_** boundary pillar (P.); **t.ha_d.ha_** upright (P.); **t.ha_r.o_** standing; **t.ha_d.a_** boundary pillar (WPah.); **t.ha_r.o** upright, ascent (Ku.); **t.ha_r.o** upright (N.); **tha_ru** straight (A.); **t.ha_r.a, t.ha_r.a_** upright (B.); **t.ha_d.** erect, standing (Or.); **t.ha_r.hab** to remain, stay (Bi.); **t.ha_r.h** standing (Bhoj.); **t.ha_d.ha** standing up, pret. he stood up; **t.ha_r.h** standing; **t.har.hiya_wab** to make stand up (OAw.); **t.ha_r.h, t.ha_r., t.ha_r.a_, t.har.ha_** fixed, stationary, erect, steep; **t.ha_r.hna_** to be fixed, stand up; **t.had.d.a_** erect (M.); **tada** firm, hard (Si.)(CDIAL 13676). **tda** bond, covenant (Si.); **stabdhi** fixedness, stupor, numbness (Skt.)(CDIAL 13677). **stabhayati** makes firm, stops (RV.); **t.ha_han.u** to appoint, make agree, get ready; **t.haha_in.u** caus. whence **t.hahan.u** to agree,

be made ready (S.)(CDIAL 13678). **stabhita** fixed (RV.); **thaya** fixed, firm, settled, ascertained, still; fixity, etc. (Or.); **t.hai_** firm, solid (H.)(CDIAL 13679). Semant. firm--sluggish--cold: cf. **thaddha** slow (Pali); **t.had.d.ha** blunted, cold (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13676).

4499.**Image: lever beam**: **tan-i** lever beam for starting a temple-car (**I_t.u, 3,10,2, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **can-n-ai** timber used as a lever to help the movement of temple car (Ta.); **sanne-ko_lu** a lever (Tu.); **sanne, sonne** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 2425).

4500.**Category of immoveables**: **ta_n.u** category of the immoveables (**Kampara_. Miti. 117**)(Ta.lex.) **Capital sum; ancestral property; birthplace**: **tha_t** ancestral property (Ku.); place (N.); **tha_ti** birthplace (Ku.); postponement, stake in gambling (N.); deposit (Or.); **thattia** rest (Pkt.); **tha_thi_** capital sum (P.); money laid by deposit (H.); **tha_thi_** id. (H.); (CDIAL 13758). **Any stationary object; real estate; immovable property**: **ta_vara-can:kamam** the category of the movable and the immovable (**Kampara_.Kuka.1**); movable and immovable property; **ta_varam** category of immovables, opp. to **can:kamam** (**Tiruva_ca.1,30**); immovable property, as house; the vegetable kingdom; basis, foundation; **ta_vari** to lodge, abide, obtain shelter; to protect, shelter, maintain, preserve; **ta_varan-** God; **ta_vara-lin:kam** Lingam set up in temples for general worship (Ta.lex.) **stha_yin** standing (MBh.); lasting (A's'vGr.S.); **-t.ha_yin** in cmpd. being in a state of (Pali); **tha_i-, t.ha_i** stopping still (Pkt.); **tha_i** permanent (Or.)(CDIAL 13764). **stha_vara** stationary, fixed (TS.); firm, constant (R.); any stationary object (MBh.); **thavara** (Dhp.); **tha_vara** firm, strong (Pali); stationary, fixed (Pkt.); **Mountain range**: **ta_n.u** mountain (Ta.lex.) **tha_wur, tha_waras** mountain, mountain range (K.); **t.hawa_r** stationary, fixed, unbendable (Ku.); **tha~_varu** inanimate (S.); **t.ha_war** fixed (A.); **t.haur** certainty, firmness (B.); **t.ha_ura_na, t.ha_hara_na** to stop, consider, ascertain (B.); **t.haura** stable, firm, certain; firm footing, certainty (Or.); **t.hauriba_** to remain fixed, be determined, be guessed (Or.); **tha_war., tha_wal** any inanimate object (H.); **tha_var** inanimate (G.); **t.ha_var** a renewed boil or tumour (M.); **t.ha_r** outright, completely (M.); **tavara, tavura** strong, firm, solid (Si.)(CDIAL 13767). **Residence**: **t.ha_r** firmness of mind, frost (H.); **tha_ri** calm (Or.); **t.ha_r** cold (L.); **tha_ra_** residence (M.)(CDIAL 13765). cf. **t.ha_ru** cold (S.); **t.ha_r** frost (G.); **t.ha_ra** hoarfrost (Ka_tyS'r. com.) (CDIAL 13765).

4544.**Table-land**: **tappala si_me** a table land; **tappal, tappala, tappalu, tar..pal** a level expanse round the foot of a mountain, level ground on the top or edge of a mountain, table-land (Ka.lex.) cf. **temar** rising ground, hillock; **dimba** bank of a river (Ka.); **dimma** any elevation or eminence, mound (Te.); **demma** elevated ground; **ni_r demma** island (Pa.); **damaka** flat ground on top of a mountain (Kuwi)(DEDR 3239). cf. **tippai** mound, elevated ground (Ta.)(DEDR 3229).

4550.**Image: peak**: **tembet., tembet.i** peak; tip of a finger (Kon.lex.) cf. **dibbu** eminence, hillock (Ka.)(DEDR 3229)

4501.**Image: receptacle for frankincense**: **da_ni** (Tadbhava of **dha_ni**); **u_du-da_ni = u_dubatti-gid.a** a receptacle for the u_dubatti made of metal in the form of a tree; **u_da, u_du** frankincense; **u_dabatti** a thin stick covered with frankincense (Ka.); **u_dubatti** id. (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **dha_na** putting, placing; holding, containing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dha_ni** anything which holds or contains, a receptacle, a place where anything is kept, seat (Ka.); **an:ga_ra-dha_nike** a portable fireplace (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **aggit.t.ha_na** fireplace (Pali); **a~_than** (Shum.)(CDIAL

66). Compound terms with **-dha_na** semant. 'receptacle': **agnidha_na** receptacle for the sacred fire (RV.); **agya_n.** tinderbox (WPah.); **aghya_nu, agenu** a fire for sitting round (N.)(CDIAL 60). **Image: mousetrap**: **dha_na** in cmpds.: receptacle (RV.); **dha_ni_** id. (Kaus'.); **dha_na** receptacle (e.g. of dust, ashes, etc.)(Pali); **da_n** earthen fireplace (K.); **dha_n.ik** mousetrap (Ku.)(CDIAL 6775). **an:ga_radha_ni_, an:ga_radha_nika_** portable stove (Skt.); **an:garan, an:garani_** fireplace (Pas'.)(CDIAL 127). **khara_ni** ashes (N.); <* **ks.a_radha_nika_** receptacle for ashes (Skt.)(CDIAL 3677). **khaladha_na** threshing floor (Skt.); **khale_dha_ni** post of a threshing floor (Skt.); **khulha_n** threshing floor (P.); **khaliha_n** granary, farmyard (N.); **khariha_n, khariha_ni_** threshing floor (Bi.Mth.); **khariha_na** (OAw.); **khali_ha_n, khaliya_n** (H.); **khale_dha_ni_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 3839). **tila_ni** a pot to keep a mixture of sesamum, water, barley and kus'a grass for use in ceremonies (N.)(CDIAL 5831). **poya_n** potter's kiln (B.); **pa_kastha_na** kiln (Skt.)(CDIAL 8023). **achya_n** dust-hole, rubbish-hole (N.); **rasa_n.e~** glowing embers (M.)(CDIAL 10554). **richa_han., raccha_n.i_, richa_hn.i_** barber's case of tools (L.); **racha_ni_** (P.)(CDIAL 10608). **cita_dha_na** funeral pile (Skt.); **caha_n.i_** cremation ground (L.); **ciha_n** grave (N.); **ciwa_na_, ciha_ni_** cremation ground (H.)(CDIAL 4797). **culya_n.** hearth, kitchen (Ku.); **cula_n.** fireplace (M.); **cula_n.e~** small fireplace (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4881). **jut.hya_n** dunghill (N.)(CDIAL 5257). **dhurya_n, dhuren** dunghill, midden (N.)(CDIAL 6836). **ta_n.adi_vige = t.a_n.adi_vige** (Tadbhava of **stha_na**) a lamp that always stands in the same place before an idol and is constantly kept burning (Ka.); **stha_nadi_pike** (Ka.); **ta_n.adi_vige-vel.agu** light of the ta_n.adi_vige (Ka.); **stha_na** standing, staying; a place; office, rank, dignity (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **divt.ha_n.** place where main light of house is suspended (M.)(CDIAL 6356).

4502.**Weaver**: **ta~_ti** weaver (A.B.); Hindu weaver (Bi.); **ta~_ti_** weaver (H.)(CDIAL 5665). **tra~_s'e** spider (Wg.)(CDIAL 5665). cf. **tam.tukkho_d.i** peg in a loom (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3748). **Thread, warp**: **ta~_t** warp in the loom, cloth being woven (A.); cord (B.); **tantu** thread, warp (RV.); thread, cord (Pali); **tam.tu** (Pkt.); **ton** warp (Kho. <***tand** whence **tandeni** threads between wings of a spinning wheel); **tand** (pl. **tandu~**) yarn, thread being spun, string of the tongue (L.); thread (P.); **tandua_, tandu_a_** string of the tongue, frenum of glans penis (P.); **ta~_tu_** thread (M.)-- with **-o-, -a** to retain original gender: **tando** cord, twine, strand of rope (S.); **ta~_do** bowstring (N.); **ta~_to** thread (G.); **ta_mtan.au** thread < ***ta_mtad.au** (OG.); **ta~_tn.o** (G.)(CDIAL 5661). **To prepare woof, weave, work hard**: **tan.an.** to prepare the woof (L.); to arrange the cotton threads for forming the warp (whence **tan.** warp); **tan.un.** to stretch (L.); **tan.na_** to prepare the woof, stretch, pull (P.); **tan.n.a_** to weave, work hard (P.); **tano_ti** stretches (RV.Pali); **tan.ai** spreads out, makes (Pkt.); **tan.a_vu~** to be dragged (G.); **tan.n.e~** to draw tight (M.); **tanakka** tensely (n.); **tankanu** to stretch (N.); **ta_nn.o** to stretch, write in detail, fix (Ku.); **ta_nn.e~** to stretch (M.)(CDIAL 5659). **ta_nna_** to lie at full length (H.)(CDIAL 5669). **ta_n.a_** woof; **ta_n.i_** prepared woof (both in error for warp?)(CDIAL 5761). **ta_n.ia** stretched (Pkt.); **ta_n.an.u** to pull, drop (S.); **ta_n.an.** to spread, to prepare the warp (L.); **ta_n^{a}na_** to stretch (P.); **ta_n.n.o** to stretch (Ku.); **ta_nnu** to pull (n.); **ta_nab** to pull, tighten, pitch (a tent)(Mth.); **ta_nai** stretches (OAw.); **ta_nna_** to stretch, pull, tighten (H.); **ta_n.vu~** to stretch, pull (G.); **ta_n.n.e~** (M.); **ta_n.** (Konkan.i); **tananava_** to make, do, build, rear (Si.)(CDIAL 5762). **ta_n** of strong texture (of cloth)(M.)(CDIAL 5765). **ta_nu** a web or piece of cloth (Ka.); **tha_na** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **than** piece of cloth (P.lex.) **Warp**: **ta_na** fibre (Sus'r.); **ta_n** thread, fibre, rigid bar, beam of a house (K.); warp (N.); expanse ((B.); string braces to keep awning of litter steady (Bi.); **ta_n.o** warp (S.); **ta_n.a_** warp (L.B.Bi.M.); **ta_n.a_** warp (P.); **ta_n.i** unsewn woollen cloth (Wah.); **ta_n.o** tape or string for fastening clothes (Ku.); **ta_ni_** warp, strings of a balance (Bi.); warp, price paid for weaving (H.); warp (Mth.); **tana** warp (H.);

ta_na_-ba_na_ warp and woof (H.); apparatus (N.); **ta_n.o** warp (G.); **ta_n**. strain (G.M.)(CDIAL 5761). **To pull; pull tight**: **t.a_n.i** warp (Or.); **t.a_n.iba_** to pull tight (Or.); **t.a_n.an.u** to pull tight (S.); **t.a_niba** id. (A.); **t.a_na_** to tighten (B.); **t.a_nna_** to pull tight (H.): **t.a_n.n.e~** (M.); **t.ha_nab** to drag (Mth.)(CDIAL 5443). **t.and.** to pull (Pa.); **tind.** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 3052). **Strings for fastening clothes**: **tanika_** cord (Skt.); **tu^{u}** string of a garment (K.); **tan.i_** (L.P.); **tani_** (H.); **taniya_** narrow strip of cloth for the loins (H.); **tan.a~_** clothes-line (L.); **tan.a_va~_** cords of scales (L.); **tan.a_** tapes or strings for fastening clothes (Ku.); **tunu** (N.); **tuna** cord, string (Si.)(CDIAL 5652). **ta~_ti** weaver (A.B.); **ta~_ti_** Hindu weaver (Bi.); weaver (H.)(CDIAL 5666). **tantava_ya** weaver (Pali); **tantrava_ya** weaver (R.); spider (Skt.); **tra_mbu, tra_hambu** spider (Phal.)(CDIAL 5664). **tantuva_ya** weaver (Mn.); spider (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); **tamtuva_ya** weaver (Pkt.); **ta~_twa_** Hindu weaver (Bi.)(CDIAL 5662). {Consistent with the **-tc-** phonetic nexus: cf. **ce_n.t.iravar** weavers (Ta.)(DEDR 2809). **sendra** cloth (Ga.)(DEDR 2770). **cen.t.u** ball of thread (Ta.)(DEDR 2766).} **Thread, loom**: **ta~_t** thread, loom (H.); thread (M.); cord, leather thong (Ku.); thin leather thong tied round horse's hocks (Bi.); gut (Bhoj.); line, string (N.B.); **ta~_ti** id. (N.); **ta_nti_** (OB.); **ta_i~t** (B.); **tanti** cord, string (RV.Pali); string of ginning machine (WPah.); **tamti** string, leather thong (Pkt.); **to~_th** (dat. **to~c^{u}**) thread (K.); **tand, tandi_** catgut (P.); **tamta** catgut (Or.); **tandi_** dried gut, strip of buffalo hide, bowstring (L.); string of cotton-carder's bow (L.); **ta~_ti_** leather thong (Mth.); link, series, posterity (H.); **ta~_t^{i}** string (Bhoj.); thread, catgut (G.); **tant** thread, string, wire (H.); **tata** string, cord (Si.)(CDIAL 5660). **tantra** web (RV.); loom (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); weaving, thread (Skt.); **tanta** loom, string (Pali); **tantaka** loom (Pali); **tamta** loom, string (Pkt.); **tru_tr** loom (Kt.); **ut.ak (<*tutr-)**(Pr.); **tran** weaving, loom (Dm.); **trun** (stem. **tro_nd-**) loom (Kal.); **tra_nd** spider's web, weaving (Phal.); **ta~_t** loom (A.B.); **tanta** (Or.)(CDIAL 5663). **Image: covering of a horse; roll of cloth or silk**: **tha_n** complete roll of cloth or silk (Sh.K.); a web of cloth (P.Ku.); piece of cloth, piece, bundle (used in numbering), whole piece of cloth (A.B.); piece of cloth, covering of a horse, piece (of corn, etc.)(H.); piece of cloth (G.M.); **than** cloth, bed (Gy.); **tha_nu** a web of cloth (S.); **tha_na** whole piece of cloth (Or.); **tha_n.u** piece of cloth (S.); **tha_n.** (M.)(CDIAL 6095). **tanula** spread, expanded (Skt.); **talun.a** think (Sh.); **tanulo** thin (of cloth)(Sh.)(CDIAL 5655). cf. **tanika_** cord (Skt.); **t^{u}** string of a garment (K.)(CDIAL 5652). **Image: lute; string**: **ta_mti** string of a musical instrument (OAw.); **tant** (H.); **tata** string of a lute (Si.); **tantri_** string of a lute (S'a_nkhS'r.); **tanti** lute (Pali); **tam.ti_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5667). **tatu** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 5661). **tan.t.u** lute (Ta.); **tan.t.i** a musical instrument (Ma.)(DEDR 3057). **Image: lute**: **tanti < tantri_** wire (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 22**); catgut, string of a musical instrument; **tanti < tantrin** lute; **tanti-k-kampi** string of a lute; **tantiram** wire or string of a lute (**W.**); **tantirar** celestial musicians, as lute-players (**Iraku. Ayan-e., 17**); **tantiri** lute (**Tiruva_lava_. 57,24**); holes of a lute (**Periyapu. A_n-a_ya. 27**); **tantiri** string of musical instruments (**Piramo_t. 2,62**); **tantirikaram** a part of cen:ko_t.t.iya_r.. (**Cilap. 13,107**); **tantirikai < tantrika_** wire (**Tailava. Taila. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **Tune**: **ta_n.a** tune (Pkt.); **ta_na** id. (MBh.); **ta_na_** tune (N.); **ta_n** tune (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5761).

4503.**Honey; fragrance**: **te_r-al** honey (**Te_va_. 94,3**); clarified juice (**Tiruva_ca. 5,38**); **ta_vi** fragrance; **tittippu** (Ta.); **te_r-al** palm-tree juice, nectar (Ma.Ta.); **te_r-u** palm wine; sweetness (Ta.); **je_n** honey (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **te_n-** fragrance, odour (Ta.); swwet juice (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 9**); honey (**Kur-al., 1121**)(Ta.lex.)

4504.**Image: honeycomb**: **te_n-** honey-comb (**Ain:kur-u. 272**); **te_n-ir-a_l** id. (**Ain:kur-u. 214**)(Ta.lex.)

4505.**Bee, fly**: **i_** fly, bee; **te_n--i_** honey bee; **i_ccal** fly; **i_cco_ppi** fly-flapper (Ta.); **i_cca** fly (Ma.); **i.ppi** id. (Ir.); **i.pi** id. (Pa_kKu.A_lKu.); **i.p** id. (Ko.); **i.py** (To.); **ippi** eggs laid by a fly, usually in ulcers (Tu.); **i~_ga** id. (Te.); **te~_t.i** a large black humble-bee, bombinatrix glabra (Te.); **ni.n:ga** fly (Kol.); **ni_n:ga** id. (Nk.); **phuki_** bee (Go.); **pu_ki** id. (Kui); **i_pu** maggot (Kuwi); **ti_ni_** fly; **e_xa_** gadly, horsefly (Kur.); **tni** bee (Malt.); **hi_lh** fly (Br.)(DEDR 533). cf. **i_cal** winged white ants (Ta.)(DEDR 536).

4506.**Coriander**: Coriandrum sativum (Ancient Egyptian **s'3w**; Coptic **bepwrhoy**; Greek **xotiannon**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **kusbara**) "This umbelliferous herb is cultivated throughout the world... It is a stimulant, carminative and digestive and is used for coughs and in bandages for rheumatism... Prospero Alpini... it was added to a lukewarm bath to expel fever... to treat fever and flatulence... Pliny refers to treatment of spreading sores... burns, carbuncles, and sore ears, fluxes of the eyes, too, if woman's milk be added... taken in drink with rue for cholera... used in bandaging a broken bone... Coriander was included in unguents, among others one to treat herpes... Coriander was among the herbs offered to the temple by the king. Some seeds were found in the tomb of Tutankhamum (1567-1320 BC)..." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.94). Coriandrum sativum: **dha_nyaka** (Skt.); **dhane** (B.); **dhanya, dhania** (H.); **kothamalli** (Ta.); **dhaniyalu** (Te.); **kothumpalari** (Ma.); fruits: aromatic, stimulant, carminative, tonic, stomachic; seeds: chewed to correct foul breath; essential oil seeds contain 19-21% of a fatty oil (GIMP, pp.77-78). Coriandrum sativum **dha_nya, dha_nyaka_phala** was used in cosmetic preparations in ancient India (B.Sam..) **dhanya_ka** coriandrum sativum (Car. Ci. 5.69); **dha_nya(ka)** id. (Car. Su. 3.8, 4.29,42). Coriandrum sativum: coriander-seed, **koriandersamen** (Ger.); **coriandre** (Fr.); part used: the dried ripe fruit; habitat: Mediterranean and Caucasian regions... cultivated in India... exported to the USA... Uses: aromatic stimulant, corrective purgative preparations and source of oil of coriander, condiment in bread, cake and pastry, and flavouring agent in cordials, confectionery and tobacco... coriander oil... stimulant and flavouring agent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 629-632).

4507.**Image: ear of corn**: **tene** (a point); a spike, an ear of corn (Ka.); **cin-ai** to branch out (Ta.); **cane** id. (Ma.); **cen-ai** (Ta.); **cine, cane** branching out as an ear of corn (Ma.); **tellu** a point (Ma.); **tene-po_gu** to get ears; **tene-gid.a** the Indian millet, panicum italicum (Ka.lex.) **Italian millet**: **tin-ai** Italian millet, setaria italical wild Bermuda grass, panicum burmanni; little millet (= **ca_mai**); paddy-field grass, panicum fluitans (Ta.); **tina** p. italicum (Ma.); **tene** ear of corn, a spike (Ka.); **tene-gid.a** Italian millet, panicum italicum = setaria italica); **ten** ear (of any grain)(Ko.)(DEDR 3265). **Food, victuals**: **ti_n-** food, victuals; **ti_n-an-** glutton (Ta.); **ti_ni** food, eating (Ka.); **ti_n** any food besides rice, a meal (Ma.); **ti.nj** food in general (Ko.); **ti_n-i** light refreshment; food for animals, fodder; rich food (Ta.)(DEDR 3263).

4508.**Poor**: **hi_na** abandoned (RV.); inferior, poor (Pali); **hi_n.o** emaciated, lean (S.); **hi_n.ati** privation (OMarw.); **ka_m-hi_n** unemployed (H.)(CDIAL 14124). cf. **di_na** scanty (RV.); poor, miserable (Pali); depressed, sad (Mn.); **di_n.a** (Pkt.); **dinilo, dilino** foolish (Gypsy); **dyu_n^{u}** wretched, depressed (K.)(CDIAL 6347).

4512.**People; tribe, family**: **tin.ai** tribe, caste, race, family (**Kur-un. 224**); **tin.ai-nilai-p-peyar** noun denoting class or caste; name of the chieftains of **aintin.ai** (**Tol. Po. 22**); **tin.aippeyar** names of the peoples occupying **aintin.ai** (**Tol. Col. 167**)(Ta.lex.) **Friendship**: **ti_n-am** friendship

(Ta.lex.) **adhi_na** dependent on (Mn.MBh.Pali); **ahi_n.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 266). **tin.ai** conduct, custom (**Malaipat.u. 401**); conventional rules of conduct laid down in the Tamil works, of two classes, viz., **aka-t-tin.ai** and **pur-attin.ai** (**aintin.ai ner-iyal.a_vi**: **Kampara_. Cu_rppan.akai. 1**); **tin.ai-k-kal.am** department (**S.I.I. ii,412**); **tin.aikal.** people (**Perun.. Vattava. 2,45**); **tin.ai-p-pa_t.t.u** a poem dealing in general terms with a particular tin.ai (**Ilak. Vi. 603, Urai.**); **tin.ai-mayakku** harmonious blending of the features of one tin.ai with those of another (**Tirukko_. 4, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) [**ain-tin.ai** love between man and woman as manifested in five situations pertaining to the five tracts of land (**Nampiyakap. 4, Urai.**); the five tracts of land (**Tiva_.**): viz., (i) **kur-ici** [hilly tract (**Ci_vaka. 1563**)]; (ii) **pa_lai** [arid, desert tract (**Cilap. 11,6506**)]; (iii) **mullai** [forest, pastoral tract (**Tol. Po. 5**)]; (iv) **marutam** [agricultural tract (**Tol. Po. 6**)]; (v) **neytal** [maritime tract (**Tol. Po. 8**)](Ta.lex.)

4513.**Wooden ladle; wooden trough; ship, boat, float**: **dron.a** a particular wood used to make sacrificial ladle used for pouring clarified butter on the fire (RV. vi.2.8)(Vedic.lex.) **dro_n.a** wooden trough (RV.); **dro_n.ya** pertaining to a trough (RV.)[In meaning 'boat' perh. X ***d.o_n:ga-** of separate non-Aryan origin; but for semantic relationship of 'trough--boat' cf. **na_w** (Bi.) < **na_va**.]; **do_n.a** wooden pail (Pali); **dro_n.i_** a measure of capacity (MBh.); **do_n.i_, do_n.ika_** wooden trough, roughly shaped canoe (Pali); **do_n.a** a measure (Pkt.); **do_n.i_** boat (Pkt.); **duni** wooden trough, canoe (B.); **don** long log of wood hollowed like a spoon to act as irrigating lever (Bi.); wooden trough or channel used in irrigation (H.); **d.on_** small trough, small boat, boat shaped receptacle of leaves for ghee (H.); **don.** trough (M.); **d.on.** scooped out tree as trough (M.); **d.on.i_** small trough, canoe (M.); **d.on:ge~** wooden trough (M.); **den.iya** trough (Si.); **den.a** canoe (Si.); **do_i** boat (Md.)(CDIAL 6641). **to_n.i** boat, dhoney (**Ci_vaka. 967**); ship (**kat.an- man.t.u to_n.iyil : Pur-ana_. 299,3**); float, raft, canoe (**Pin..**); water-trough (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 293**)(Ta.lex.); trough, bathing tub, boat (Ma.); **do_n.i, d.o_n.i** id. (Ka.); **do_n.i** boat (Tu.); **do_ne** a large boat, a small vessel or ship, a trough (Te.)(DBIA 220). **turo_n.i** boat (**Ilak. Aka.**); **to_n.i-k-kuttakai** contract for a whole to_n.i without reference to the number of trips or weight of cargo; **to_n.i-tal.l.utal** to launch a boat (**W.**); **to_n.i-ta_n:ku-tal** to punt a boat; **to_n.i-k-ka_ran-** boatman (Ta.lex.) **Image: wooden trough: d.oni_** small trough, canoe (M.); **do_n.ika_** wooden trough, roughly shaped canoe (Pali); **don.** trough (M.); **dro_n.a** wooden trough (RV.); **dro_n.ya** pertaining to a trough (RV.); **do_n.a** wooden pail, a measure (Pali); **do_n.i_** wooden trough, roughly shaped canoe (Pali); **do_n.a** a measure (Pkt.); **duni, dunari** small basket containing rice etc. and carried in a procession to fetch water at a marriage (A.); **duni** wooden trough, canoe (B.); **don** long log of wood hollowed like a spoon to act as irrigating lever (Bi.); **don** wooden trough or channel used in irrigation (H.); **d.oni_** small trough, small boat, boat-shaped receptacle of leaves for ghee (H.); **d.on.** scooped out tree as trough (M.); **d.on.i_** small trough, canoe (M.); **d.on:ge~** wooden trough (M.); **den.iya** trough (Si.); **den.a** canoe (Si.); **do_ni** boat (Md.)(CDIAL 6641). **don.a** a wooden pail, vat, trough; usually as measure of capacity (4 a_l.haka generally)(Pali)[dron.a Skt. conn. with ***dereuo** tree, wood, wooden; cf. da_ru and Skt. drun.i_ pail]; **don.ika** measuring a don.a in capacity; a hollow wooden vessel, tub, vat; **doni_** a (wooden) trough, a vat; **teladoni_** an oil vat; **doni_** a trough-shaped canoe (cf. Mara_thi **d.on** a long flat-bottomed boat made of und.i wood and Kanarese d.oni a canoe hallowed from a log; **doni_** = gambhi_ra maha_na_va_; a hollow, dug in the ground (Pali.lex.) **donwa_h** man who works the hollow irrigation log (Bi.)(CDIAL 6643). **Indigo plant; indigo vat**: **dronika** (Skt.Ma.); **tu_li_, tu_n.i, dro_n.i_, do_la_** the indigo plant (Monier-Williams.lex.) **Image: water-vessel**: **tonnai** cup made of plantain or other leaf (Ta.); **donna** id. (Ma.); **donne**, **jonne** leaf-cup (Ka.); **donne** id.

(Tu.); **dona** id. (Ga.); **d.ona** id. (Go.); **done** id. (Kond.a); **duna** id. (Mand..); **d.ono, d.oho, d.ono** id. (Kui); **dunno_**, **dono** id. (Kuwi); **t.ono** id. (Kuwi); **dona_** leaf-cup (H.B.); **dun.o** id. (Ku.); **dunu** id. (N.); **d.on.a_** leaf-cup (L.M.G.); **d.u_na** leaf plate (K.); **dona_** id. (Bi.)(DEDR App.45.) **dron.a** cup-like container made of leaves (Skt.)(CDIAL 6641).

4514.**Measure**: **turo_n.am** a measure of capacity = 2 marakka_l (**Pin..**; **Ce_tupu. Can:kara. 75**) **draun.ika** containing one dron.a (Pa_n..); **do_n.ika** (Pali); **duni_ya_** holding one don or five ser (A.)(CDIAL 6647). **ju_n.** a grain measure = 16 pa_tha_s (WPah.); **don., du_n.** a grain measure = 32 ser (Ku.); **don** a grain measure = 5 ser, one bigha_ of land (A.)(CDIAL 6641). **dro_n.am** a measure of capacity, either the same as an a_d.haka or equal to 4 a_d.hakas or 1/16 of a kha_ri_, or 32 or 64 shers; **dro_n.i_** a measure of capacity, equal to 2 s'u_rpas or 128 shers (Skt.lex.) **dro_n.a** a measure of capacity (MBh.); **do_n.a** a measure (Pali); a measure (Pkt.); **tu_n.i** (Ta.Ma.) a measure of capacity = 4 marakka_l; cf. **dro_n.a** ; **patakkumun...tu_n.i-k-kil.avi** (**Tol. Er..ut. 239**)(Ta.lex.) [**duni_ya_** holding one don or five ser (A.); do_n.ika id. (Pali)(CDIAL 6647)]. Halige and koda were used as measures of oil in Karna_t.aka inscriptions (MIAI, p.85; EI.III, p.23). Hara is used as a corn measure in Kathiawar, perhaps a variant of hala (MIAI, p.47.). Hala is mentioned in the inscriptions of S'a_tava_hana, Pallava, Ra_s.t.raku_t.a, Ca_lukya, Parama_ra, Kalachuri and Ca_hama_na dynasties (loc.cit.MIAI, pp.46-47. "...the lands were allotted to agriculturists, who had to give 1/6th of the produce from the land to the Sangha. The Sangha had to provide bulls, the land for cultivation, etc., but was not responsible for any other requirements." [Beal Samuel, Si-yu-ki, I, p.61.] "...In a copper plate of Candella Madanavarmadeva, 7 1/2 dro_n.a of seed are stated to have been used for sowing 10 hala i.e., one hala required 3/4 dro_n.a of seed. [IA, XVI, p.206.]... In the Sunak grant of the Ca_lukya king Karn.a, it is stated that 4 hala of land, required 12 pa_ilam of seed corn for sowing. Hence 1 hala required 3 pa_ilam or 12 seer of seed. [EI, I, p. 316].") These equivalences establish a rough equation: One hala of land: (sowing) grain measure-- 3/4 dro_n.a = 3 pa_ilam = 12 ser; a_d.haka = 50 pala (King's measure in Arthas'a_stra : dro_n.a = 200 pala). A variant: 5 prastha = 1 a_d.haka (S'ukra).[It may be seen that hala was a variant of kalam [cf. MIAI, pp.73,83.]: 2 a_r..a_kku = 1 ur..akku; 4 a_r..a_kku = 1 uri (800 c.c.); 8 a_r..a_kku = 1 ciru-na_r..i; 4 ciru-na_r..i = 1 id.angar..i; 8 na_r..i = 1 mara-k-ka_l; 4 ciru-na_r..i = 1 prastha; A possible Synonym: ciru-na_r..i = kud.ava; cf. MIAI, p.90: 4 kud.ava = 1 prastha.] 16 ciru-na_r..i = 1 a_d.haka; 16 na_r..i = 1 padakku; A possible Synonym: padakku = prastha; 32 na_r..i = 1 tu_n.i; A possible Synonym: tu_n.i = dro_n.a; 40 na_r..i = 1 parra or parai; 64 ciru-na_r..i = 1 dro_n.a; 96 na_r..i = 1 kalam (3 tu_n.i); A possible Synonym: kalam = hala; 80 ciru-na_r..i = 1 podhi; 21/24 mara-k-ka_l = 1 ko_t.t.ai (or 168/192 na_r..i); 4 dro_n.a = 1 ma_n.i (cf.MIAI, p.90); 8 dro_n.a = 1 kulya (Bharata Kaumudi, Part II, p.947; MIAI, p.73.); 4 ma_n.ika/bol.l.a = 1 kumca/kolaga; 16 dro_n.a = 1 kha_ri (MIAI, p.83); 20 dro_n.a = 1 kumbha (MIAI, p.90); 4 kumca/kolaga = 1 tu_mu; 20 kumca/kolaga = 1 khanduga; 20 tu_mu = 1 pella put.t.i; 400 kumca/kolaga = 1 malaca put.t.i; (Karna_t.aka Inscription [IA, VIII, p.236.]: Vikrama_ditya II 752 A.D.): ma_na, peru, vi_sa and bhanda peru. 5 vi_sa on each bhanda peru (heru = 60 ser or 1 sack of corn. In Karna_t.aka, 1 ma_na = 16 ser; cf. MIAI, p.96.); 1 vi_sa = 40 pala = 5 ser = 1/8 maund; 1 bisi = 1/12 kalasa = 1/4 ma_na = 1/16 panti (Alberuni's India, I, p.166; cf. MIAI, p.95..); In a Gujarati commentary on Pa_tigan.ita: 1 ma_n = 24 pala. (JNSI, VIII, p.146; MIAI, p.96.); [cf. Gan.itasa_ra of Sridhara; loc.cit. MIAI, p.78.]; pa_vala = pa_li; 4 pa_li = ma_na; 4 ma_na = sei; 3 sei = padaka; 4 padaka = ha_ri [cf. 64 ma_n.i or 16 dro_n.a = 1 kha_ri.]; 4 ha_ri = ma_ni; [cf. Bhandarkar's equations based on local enquiries at Godwad; loc.cit. MIAI, p.78.]; 4 pa_ila = pa_yali; 5 pa_yali = ma_na; 4 ma_na = sei; 2 sei = man; [This table is perhaps traceable to practices of antiquity since it

combines both gan.d.a and kur.i -- '4` and '20` as landing-points in numeration.] suvarn.a (gol) ma_s.a = maca_t.i = 5 kunri or guja (abrus precatorius); 320 guja = 1 pala (cf. MIAI, p.106); 16 ma_s.a = 1 kars.a.

4515.**Float, raft**: **to_n.t.u-tal** < **tol.-** to dig, hollow, excavate (Ta.); **to_n.t.uka** id. (Ma.); **to_d.u** id. (Te.Ka.); **to_d.uni** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **tol.(l.u)-tal** to perforate, bore with an instrument (Ta.lex.) **dhodro, dhotro** hollow (N.); **dhond** hollow in a tree (A.)(CDIAL 6882). **tot.u-tal** to dig, scoop out, excavate (**Pur-ana_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hollow trunk; vessel to hold liquid**: **dot.ha** hollow trunk, box (Ku.); **d.ot.ho** vessel to hold liquid (N.)(CDIAL 5569). **Boat**: **dundi** a boat with a slightly convex bottom and upturned stern, with a square sail on a mast placed far forward; cf. sketch from Mohenjo-daro of a river (?) boat. (Mackay, E., Further Excavations at Mohenjo Daro, 1938,pl. LXIX-4). **dundun** to rise and fall like waves; **dun:gi** a small boat; **dun:gi dhiri** a stone trough; **duni** a trough lever for lifting water for irrigation (Santali.lex.) **Ferry boat**: **d.o_n.d.a_** boat; **d.u_n.d.a_, d.u~_d.i_** boat (L.); **d.u~_d.o, d.u~_d.i_** boat (S.); **d.u~r., d.u~r.h** trough, wooden or bamboo water-channel, gutter (N.); **d.on.a, d.un.i** canoe, boat (B.); **dun.o** ferry boat (Ku.)(CDIAL 5568). cf. **to_n.i < dro_n.i** boat, dhoney (Ta.Ma.); **to_n.t.u** to unload as a ship (**Pur-ana_. 30**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **d.on:gu** hollow in a tree (Te.)(DEDR 2990). **tol.l.am** float, raft (**Vina_yakapu. 37,33**); **tol.ku** excavation, pit (Ta.); **tol.l.ai** pit (**Pur-ana_. 333**); sailing vessel (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **tot.uvai-val.l.am** boat attached to a dhoney; **tot.uvai** that which is joined or appended; **to_n.t.u** to unload as a ship (**Pur-ana_. 30**)(Ta.); cf. **to_n.i** boat, dhoney; ship (**Pur-ana_. 299,3**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **val.l.am** boat made of trunk of a tree, canoe (Ta.); **vallam** ola basket (Ta.); **val.l.am** canoe, boat of one trunk, large bamboo basket holding 200-400 par-a of rice; **vallam** large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal (Ma.); **pol.m** (obl. **pol.t-**) a bamboo vessel (To.)(DEDR 5315).

4516.**A seaport**: **to_n.i-t-tur-ai** harbour, port (Ta.lex.) **ton.t.i** an ancient seaport of the Cholas in Ramnad district (**Cilap. 14, 107, Urai.**); an ancient seaport of the Cheras in Malabar (**Ain:kur-u. 178**); **ton.t.i** small arm of the sea (**Tj.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: junction**: **tot.uva_y** confluence or junction as of two rivers or of a river with the sea (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

4517.**Cholas; Cheras**: **ton.t.iyo_r** the Cholas (**Cilap. U_rka_n.. 107**); the Cheras (**Patir-r-up. 88**)(Ta.lex.)

4518.**Big club**: **don.** big club (Ko.); **don.n.e, d.on.n.e, d.o_n.i** cudgel, club (Ka.); **don.n.e** club (Kod..); **don.n.e, d.on.n.e** cudgel, club (Tu.); **don.elu** club (Tu.)(DEDR 3502). **lumen.d.** stick (Bshk.); ***drumadan.d.a**(CDIAL 6638).

4519.**Quiver**: **tu_n.a, tu_n.i** quiver (MBh.); **tu_ni_** id. (Ka_tyS'r.); **tu_n.i_** (Pali); **tu_n.a** (Pkt.); **to_n.a** (Pkt.); **tu_na** (OAw.); **tu_n** (H.)(CDIAL 5898). **tu_n.i_ra** quiver (MBh.Pali); **to_ni_ra** (Pkt.); **tu_ni_ra** (OAw.); **tuni_r** (H.)(CDIAL 5899). **tu_n.i** quiver (**Patir-r-up. 45,1-2**)(Ta.); id.; **tu_n.i_ra** id. (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **tu_n.i** quiver (**ampu-p-pat.t.il**)(Ta.lex.) **don-si** to carry in the hand (as a club, or sword)(Sora.)(Sora.lex.)

4520.**Image: bow**: **dro_na_k** bow (Pas'.); **dron** bow (Kho.); **dro_nha_nu** rainbow (Kho.); **d.l.un.o** string of balance, hemp rope (WPah.); **drun** bow (Dm.); **dro~_, dru~_** (Ash.Wg.); **dro~_** (Kt.); **uru~_** bow; **duru-s'tar** bow and quiver (Pr.); **dret.** pellet-bow (Pr.); **dre_n, lu_n** bow (Pas'.); **lyen** (Shum.)(CDIAL 6636). **ora** quiver, scabbard (Pa.); sheath, quiver (Ga.)(DEDR 723).

***dru~** + **wot. = dret.** pellet-bow (Pr.)(CDIAL 6636). -**wot.** < Drav. **vat.t.il** quiver for arrows, measure of capacity (Ta.)(DEDR 5231). **dhanu, dhanus, dhanur, dhunus.** a bow; an arc or part of a circle (Ka.)((Ka.lex.) **tan-u** bow (**Kalin..**); a linear measure = 4 karam as the length of a bow (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 6**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dhanus** bow (RV.); **dhanu** bow (Pali.Pkt.); **da_nu** (Sh.); **dhan.uk** (OP.); **dhan.u** (WPah.); **d.han.a** (Or.); **dhan, dhanua_** (H.); **dhan.um.** (OG.); **dunna, dunu** (Si.); **dhunwi_** cotton-carding bow (H.)(CDIAL 6726). **danuwa_** bowman (OSi.)(CDIAL 6725). **dhamma** bow (Pkt.); **dhanvan** (RV.MBh.); **thum, tha_m** (Kal.); **danvare** (Av.)(CDIAL 6728). **turo_n.am** bow (**Tiva_.**); **turo_n.an** a brahmin warrior who taught archery to Pa_n.d.avas and Kurus (**Pa_rata. Patin-o. 2**); **turo_n.a_-ca_riyan-** id. (**Kalit. 101, Urai.**); **to_n.i** arrow (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 103**)(Ta.lex.)

4521.**To be joined**: **tun-r-utal** to be close, thick, crowded together (**Kampara_. kukap. 28**); to get attached to; to lie (**Tiruva_ca. 17,10**); **tun-n-utal** to be fitted, joined, attached; to be thick, crowded; to press close (**Na_lat.i, 167**); to approach, approximate, adhere to (**Pur-ana_. 23**); to join; to undertake (**Kur-al., 316**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bunch**: **tun.ar** bunch of flowers; to cluster, as flowers; **tun.ari** bunch of flowers. **tun.i** piece, slice, fragment; cloth for wear (**tun.i-c-citar** : **Man.i. 11,109**); hangings, pendants, decorations, as of cloth; bark-cloth; **tun.ikkai** small piece, slice (Ta.); **tunuka** (Te.OKa.); **tun.ai** to string, as a garland (**Maturaik. 551**); **tun.aiyal** garland, wreath of flowers (Te_va_. 562,2); **tun.ai-y-ar-ai** ornamental hangings (Ta.lex.) **tun.i** piece, slice, chop, fragment, bit, morsel (Ta.); **tunke** half portion (of bread)(Nk.)(DEDR 3305). **To darn, mend, patch, sew; goad, needle; image: tailor-bird**: **tunna** struck (RV.Pali); goaded (R.); goad, needle (Pali) (CDIAL 5863). **tun-n-u_ci** needle, shoemaker's awl: (**kor-ce_ri nun.t.ul.ai-t- tun-n-u_ci vir-pa_rin- : Ain. Aim. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **tun-n-aka_rar, tun-n-a-na_yakar** tailors (**Cilap. 5,32)**; **tun-n-am** seam, sewing, needle-work: (**ir..aivalanta pa(h)r-un-n-attu : Purana_. 136**); eye of a needle; **tun-n-am-pey** to be stitched, sewed; **tun-n-ar** tailors, cobblers; **tun-n-al** sewing (Ta.); **tunnal** id. (Ma.); **tun-n--vinaiar** tailors (**Man.i. 28,39**); **tun-n-u** to sew (**Arut..pa_. i, Ka_t.cipperu. 4**); **tun.i** to be sundered, cut, severed; to be torn; piece, slice, chop, fragment, bit, morsel; **tun.ikkai** small piece, slice (Ta.); **tunuka** id. (Te.OK.)(Ta.lex.) **tun.n.a** darned, patched (Pkt.); **tun.n.an.a** patching (Pkt.); **tun.n.a_ya** patcher, darner (Pkt.); **tunan.u** to darn, mend (S.); **tunu** darning (S.); **tuu** id. (S.); {**tuan.u** to darn X **guu** wrinkle; or < **tujanti** 3rd. pl. pushes, urges (RV.)(CDIAL 5851)}; **toik** to stuff, cram into, pack (Kho.); **tunvu~** to darn (G.)--[altern. < **nitundate_** pierces (RV.); **ton.a_** to stuff (P.)(CDIAL 5970)]: **tunnn.a_, tunn^{a}na_** to stow, stuff (P.); **t.uni, t.unt.uni** tailor-bird (B. perhaps, onom. cf. **t.unt.un** ticking noise); --X **granthayati** ties (MBh.)(CDIAL 4353)**: tun.d.hn.a_** to darn (P.); **t.un.d.hn.a_** to sew a patch on (P.);**--X vina_ti** weaves (Skt.)(CDIAL 11773)**: tunnava_ya** tailor (Mn.Pa.); **tun.vu~** to darn (G.); **tun.n.e~** id. (M.); **tunna** struck (RV. Pali.); goad, needle; **tunna-kamma** patching (Pali); goaded (R.); **tun.n.ia** darned, patched (Pkt.); **tun.n.an.a** patching; **tun.n.a_ya** patcher, darner (Pkt.); **tunan.u** to darn, mend; **tunu** darning (S.); **tunnu** to patch, darn; **ta_n-tun** darning (N.); **tuniba_** to sew torn cloth (Or.)(CDIAL 5863). **tun-n-u** to sew, stitch; **tun-n-am** sewing, needlework; **tun-ar** tailors, cobbers (Ta.); **tunnuka** to sew, stitch; **tunnal** sewing; **tunnikka** to get clothes made (Ma.); **tunna_** to plait or repair baskets, mats, etc. mend, repair (Kur.); **tunye** to sew (Malt.)(DBIA 215 ?NIA ***tun** to mend, darn). **tuniya** piece, fit, fragment; **tuniyu, tunu~gu** to be cut or broken to pieces (Te.); **tun(u)mu** to cut (Te.); **tun.i** to cut, be torn; n. piece, slice, fragment, morsel (Ta.); piece (Ma.); **tunke** half portion (of bread)(Nk.); **tunki_** a piece (Go.); **tuns** to be broken in pieces; become worn out (as a cloth)(Kond.a)(DEDR 3305). {**Tailor-bird**: **porke** (Malt.); **put.ki_-pitte_** (Go.)(DEDR 4267) makes its nest in a leaf sewn cup or by sewing teak leaves together: cf. **poru** to join, unite; **poruntar** weavers, makers of mats and baskets

(Ta.)(DEDR 4541). **po_ra** joint (Pkt.); **por** hollow bamboo for drilling seed (P.); **por** space between two joints (H.); **per** joint, articulation (M.)(CDIAL 8406). cf. **t.unt.uni** tailor-bird (B.)(CDIAL 4353). **tonnai** cup made of plantain or other leaf (Ta.)(DEDR App.45). **tr.n.a** blade of grass, straw (RV.); **tin.a** small piece of silver or gold leaf (P.)(CDIAL 5906). **tr.n.n.a** pierced, cracked (S'Br.); **tron^{u}** dark hole, chasm (K.); **tinakna_, tinakhna_** to prick, break into passion, throb (H.)(CDIAL 5908)}.

4522.**Image: joined**: **ton.e, ton.i** (the state of being joined)(Ka.); **tun-n-u** to come near, to be close together, to sew (Ta.); **tul.i** to solder; **tunnal** sewing (Ma.) (Ka.lex.)

4523.**Image: the body of a lute**: **doni_** the body of a lute, the sounding board (Pali.lex.) cf. **dhvani** sound (Skt.lex.) **Image: string of a lute**: **ti_n-tot.ai** string of a lute, lute (Ta.)(DEDR 3133). **tot.ai** bowstring (**Ci_vaka. 2320**); lute string (Ta.lex.) **t.an:ka_ram < t.an:ka_ra** twang of a bowstring (Ta.lex.)

4524.**Image: crow**: **turo_n.am, turo_n.a-ka_kam < dro_n.a-ka_ka** a species of crow; crow, raven; **turo_n.am** a fabulous eight-legged bird (Ta.lex.)

4525.**Image: projections**: **to_n.i** projections, bastions in a fortress wall (**Pin..**) (Ta.lex.)

4526.**Instrument**: **tun.ai-k-karuvi** implement, tool, instrument (**Nan-. 297, Virut.**) (Ta.lex.) **tun.ai** sharp end of an instrument or a weapon (Ta.lex.)

4527.**Image: small drops of water**: **tun-n-al** small drops of water (**i_t.u,6,2,10**); **tun-i** river (Ta.lex.)

4528.**Image: to miscarry**: **tu_na_** to leak, fall, miscarry (of foetus or child) (H.); **tu_n.a_** to miscarry (P.); **tuia~** aborted (of cattle)(Ku.); **trupati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **t.ruijan.u** to miscarry (only of animals)(S.); **taru_n.a_** (L.); **tarva_vu~** to miscarry (only of animals)(G.); **tuhunu** to have a miscarriage, die in the womb; **tuha_unu** to miscarry, cast young (N.)(CDIAL 6067). **t.l.oi gei** (the cow) aborted (WPah.)(CDIAL 6083). **duvet.** miscarriage (M.); **duvet.n.e~** to miscarry (M.)(CDIAL 6450). **tro_phati** miscarries (Dha_tup.); **tru_un.** to give still birth to (L.); **tuhunu** to have a miscarriage, to be still-born; **tuha_unu** to miscarry, cast young (N.)(CDIAL 6069). **turban.** to drop young prematurely (L.); pass. **t.rumbijan.u** to abort (of cattle (S.)(CDIAL 6070).

4529.**Gum of the fig**: **tu_n.iyan:kam** gum of the cluster fig, attippicin- (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4530.**To touch**: **t.ohn.a_, t.uhun.a_** to feel about, seek out (P.); **t.on.u** to seek by touch (WPah.); **t.ohna_** to feel for (H.); **t.oh** touch, search; **t.oa_** groping (H.)(CDIAL 5486). **thukr.au** to grope with feet; **tahao** groping as with stick (Santali.lex.) **tat.avu (tat.avi-)** to grope, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark, seek (Ta.); **tar.mbar.- (tar.mbat.-)** to make one's way in the dark by groping; **tar.va.t- (tar.va.ty-)** to explore with hand something out of sight or in dark; **tar.k- (tar.ky)** to search for (Ko.); **to.d.bor.- (to.d.bot.-)** to feel way in dark (To.); **tad.avu** to feel one's way with the hands, grope (K.); **tavd.- (tavd.i-)** to feel way in dark, search for in dark (Kod..); **tad.avu, tad.amu, tavud.u** to grope, feel about with the hands, feel for something in the dark, touch; **tad.avud.u** searching (Te.)(DEDR 3025). **hatr.a hatr.i, hutr.a hutr.i** groping; **t.amd.ao, hat.rao** to grope (Santali.lex.)

4531.**Milkpail**: **do_hana** milking (RV.); milkpail (MBh.); **do_hani_** milkpail (Kaus'.); **do_hanika_** (Skt.); **do_han.a** milking (Pkt.); **donik** milking vessel (Kho.); **dohna_** milkpail (P.); **dohni_** small milkpail (P.); **dohan** act of milking (A.); **dohan, dohni** milkpail (B.); **dohan.i_, dohun.i_** cord tied to leg of vicious cow while being milked (Or.); **dohan, dohna_, dohni_** milkpail (H.); **dohn.u~** pot for coagulating milk; **dohn.i_** milk-trough (G.); **dohon.a** milkpail (Si.); **duhn.a_, duhn.i_** milkpail (P.); **duhan.i_, duhun.i_** (Or.); **duhni_** (Mth.); **du_hni_** (H.)(CDIAL 6593). **dunhya_ro, dunero** milkpail (N.)(CDIAL 6595). cf. **ton-n-ai** a cup made of plantain or other leaf pinned up at the corners (Ta.); **donne** id. (Ka.Te.); **ton-n-ai-k-ka_tu** prominent ears slightly bent as cup-shaped (Ta.lex.) cf. **t.and.i** small pot, cup (Pa.)(DEDR 2946).

4532.**Image: cord to carry a pot**: **tu_n.am < tu_kkan.am** cord with a loop or rings to carry a pot (Ta.); **tu_n.i** < **dro_n.a** a measure of capacity = 4 marakka_l (**Na_lat.i, 387**); **tu_n.i** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tu_kku** suspended net-work of rope supporting a pot, **ur-i**; **tu_kkan.am** id., pendant, anything suspended (Ta.lex.) **duna** to carry in a sling (Mundari) (Sora.lex.)

4533.**Image: projecting pin**: **t.huni** a projecting pin to prevent anything slipping or coming off (Santali.lex.)

4534.**Image: hole**: **tun** hole, cavity (Ta.); **du_n** well-shaft, well, pit (Br.); **tu_tu** hole (Ka.); **tu_t.u** hole (Te.)(DEDR 3399-b).

4535.**Image: a crack**: **timmna_** to bungle at husking paddy, break the grains in the process of pounding; **timmrna_** (paddy grains) to be brittle (Kur.); **teme** to prove false (as an arrow not going off)(Malt.)(DEDR 3241). **tappai** bamboo splints for a broken bone, bamboo splits for roofing (Ta.); **dabbe, debbe, d.abbe, d.ebbe** a slip, slit, split, strip, esp. of a bamboo, the half of a split bamboo; **dambe** slice of bamboo, arecanut, etc., used to lead water (Ka.); **dabbu** a crack, break; **dabb, debb** a splinter, slip of bamboo, etc.; cracked, split; **dabbelu** a split, cleft, chink; cracked, split; **damb** the hollow slip of a palm or bamboo used as a drain (Tu.); **dabba** a slip, strip, piece of split wood, thin rafter (Te.)(DEDR 3076).

4536.**Sound of tabor, when struck**: **t.apa_r-en-al** onom. expr. signifying cracking sound; **t.api_r-en-al** onom. expr. signifying the sound produced in firing a gun; **t.apa-t.apav-en-al** onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum (Ta.); **d.aba.r in- (id--)** to make noise as of gun shooting or bamboo joints exploding in fire; **d.ab d.ab in- (id-)** to make noise of the big flat drum (**tabat.k-**); **d.ab d.ob in- (id--)** to make noise of gun shooting (Ko.); **d.abbu** sound emitted by a hollow box, a sort of tabor etc., when struck (Ka.); **d.abbu** noise of a drum (Te.)(DEDR 2947). **Blow, slap**: **tabir.i, tabr.i** a slap; a stroke with the palm of the hand (Mu.); **tupto_** (Greek); **tapper** (French); **thappar.** (H.); **thapr.a** (Sadani); **thapr.i** (Oraon)(Mu.lex.) **taputi** ruin, death (**Tol.Po. 72**); **tavudi** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tu** to injure, hurt, strike; to have authority or power, to be strong (Skt.); **tauti, tavi_ti** (Skt.lex.) **tuppul.i** armoury; **tuppu** means, instrument (**Cilap. 14,176**); weapon; **tuppan-** mighty, powerful person (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,10,6**); **tuppu** effort, activity; ability, dexterity (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,7,5**); zeal (Ta.lex.) **tappu (tappi-)** to strike, beat, kill; **tappai** a blow (Ta.); **dabbe, debbe, d.abbe, d.ebbe** a blow, stroke (Ka.); **dabbad.incu** to slap; **debba** blow, stroke, attack (Te.); **tapp-** to strike, kill; **tapor.** a slap (Ga.); **tapr.i** a slap (Go.); **tap-** to strike, hit (Kond.a); **tapu_r vecali** to slap (Kuwi)(DEDR 3075). **thepco** flattened (e.g. of nose)(N.); **thebra_** flat-nosed (B.); **thebar.a_** flat (Or.); **t.hibba_** club-footed (P.)(CDIAL 6107). **thaphan.u** to pat (S.); **thapthapi** slapping (S.); **thappan.** to slap, pat; **thapp** slap (L.); **thapa_**

slap (A.); **thappn.a_** to hammer, beat, fix (P.); **tha_p** beating the ground (Ku.); **tha_pa** stroke of whole palm on a drum (Or.); **tha_pi** flat piece of wood used by potters for patting clay (Or.); **tha_pi_** wooden mallet (Bhoj.); **tha_pna_** to pat (H.); **tha_p** slap (G.); **tha_pn.e~, tha_p** id. (M.); **tha_pa_** wooden instrument for breaking clods; **tha_pi_** mason's patter (M.); **tha_pur** slap (K.); **thapar.a** (S.); **thappar.** (P.); **thapar.** slap (Ku.); **thappar.** (N.); **thapar** slight thud; **thapariya_iba** to slap (A.); **tha_par., thapr.a_** slap (B.); **tha_par.a, tha_pur.a** (Or.); **thapara_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **thappar.** (H.); **tha_par.** (G.); **tha_pad.** (M.); **tha_pat.** (G.M.); **tha_ba_** to slap (B.); **tha_ba_** paw (Or.); **tha_bar.vu~** to pat (G.); **tha_bn.e~** (M.); **tha_bo** trip, stumble (S.); **thipun** to slap, pat (K.); **thapa** seal; **thp^{u}** patting (K.)(CDIAL 6091). **t.hapan.u** to beat out (metals); **t.hapo** seal (S.); **t.happan.** to close a book; **t.happa_** stroke, stamp (L.); **t.happn.a_** to strike, close a book, stamp, print (P.); **t.happa_** stamp, mould (H.); **t.ha_p** thumb impression, seal (Ku.); **t.happa_** a partic. rhythm in music (N.); **t.ha_pa_na** to press home (in copulating)(B.); **t.ha_p** so doing (B.); **t.hapko** rebuke (G.); **t.hapka_rn.e~** to strike (M.)(CDIAL 5495). **dhappa_** blow with both hands (L.); slap (P.Ku.); **dha_p** striking the earth with the hand in cursing (Ku.); slap (N.); leap (B.); **dha_pa** oppression, attack; **dha_par.a** slap (Or.); **dhappa_** slap (H.); **dhappo, dha_plu~** (G.); **dha_p** panting (M.); **dhapyon.o** to force to run; **dhapkan.o** to leap (Ku.); **dha_pinu** to be strained (N.); **dhapa_unu** to drive away (N.); **dha~_pna_** to be weary (H.); **dhapvu~** to proceed (G.); **dha_pn.e~** to pant (M.)(CDIAL 6729). **t.happa_** a die, a stamp, a wooden stamp; a print, a mark, a handful of earth put on a grain heap, to prevent the grain from being secretly stolen; **t.hapa_** a wooden seal used for marking heaps of corn in the threshing floor. It is a flat slip of wood with marks cut on it. The person responsible for the security of the heaps places a number of lumps of mud on each heap and marks them with the **t.hapa_; t.hapa_i_** embossing or ornaments; the price of stamping; calico-printing; beating; price of beating cloth, price of stamping a book (Punjabi. lex.) **Rebuke; stamp**: **drabel** to press down (Psht.); **dap(p)at., d.apat.** rebuke (P.); **dapat.n.a_, d.pat.n.a_** to rebuke (P.); **dapka_unu** to rebuke; **dapot.** hiding (N.); **da_piba** to control, reprove; **dapa_liba** to rebuke (A.); **da_pa_** to stamp (B.); **da_pab** to press, squeeze (Mth.); **da_p** stamping forcibly, strength; **dapat.na_** to rebuke (H.); **da_pn.e~** to menace; **dapn.e~** to lie hid; **dapat.n.e~** to cram in, menace (M.); **dappa** force (Pkt.); **d.rapu** fear (S.); **d.rp** to copulate (of man)(Wg.)(CDIAL 6619). **Blow; press down**: **dab** blow, kick; **daber** to pummel (Gypsy); **dab-** to bury (Mai.); **dabun** to press into (K.); **daban.u, daba_in.u** to press down (S.); **dabban.** to press, bury; **daban.** to be pressed down, be buried (L.); **dabb** pressure; **dabbn.a_, daba_un.a_** to press down (P.); **dabn.a_, dabi_rn.a_** to press back (P.); **da_bn.o** to press, force, bury; **dabn.o** id. (Ku.); **da_bnu** to press down; **daba_unu** to crush, bury; **dabinu** to be put out of sight (N.); **da_biba** to sink; **daba_iba** to press (A.); **da_ba** to press down (B.); **da_biba_** to press down; **dabiba_, dabakiba_** to shrink back (Or.); **da_b** pressure; **da_bna_** to press, rule (H.); **dabna_, dabakna_** to be covered, be hidden (H.); **da_b** restraint; **da_bvu~** to press; **daba_vvu~** to press (G.); **da_bn.e~** to press; **dabn.e~, dabakn.e~** to bend under a weight (M.); **d.aba_iba** to press down (A.); **d.a_biba_** to cover (Or.); **d.aba_vvu~** to press (G.); **daphe_ik** to crush (Kho.)(CDIAL 6173).

4537.**Amulet**: **tabit** an amulet; **tabij < tawiz** (Arabic) an amulet worn by Hindus and Muhammadans, a charm; **jadu tawij** a magic square; **tabitia** one who writes amulets (P.lex.) cf. **ta_yiti, ta_ti, ta_yata** a small box or tube worn round the neck or arm, also tied to the waist-band, containing an amulet and occasionally small gold coins (Ka.); **ta_yitu, ta_yete** (Te.); **ta_yittu** (Ta.); **ta_yi_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_yittu** small gold or silver case worn on the person as amulet; cylindrical talisman; an ornament (Ta.); **ta_yitu** amulet (Te.); **ta_yattu** id. (Ta.); **ta_'it** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Protector**: **ta_yati** v.t. to protect; pp. **ta_yita**; **ta_yana, ta_n.a** protection;

ta_n.abhu_ta protective; **ta_yaka** protector (Pali.lex.) **Praise**: **tavam < stava** praise, adoration (**Ko_yir-pu. Iran.iya. 81**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **stavana** praise (Bhp.); **stavanya** to be praised (Skt.)(CDIAL 13689). **ni_thun.a** without pride (OG.)(CDIAL 7133).

4538.**Image: left side**: **d.avva** left (Pkt.); **d.abri** left side or hand (Or.); **d.a_va** left hand (Pkt.); **d.a_o** left (S.); **d_a_var.u** left-handed (S.); **d.awa_** left (H.); **d.a_va_** id. (M.); **d.a_vra_** lefthanded (M.); **d.a_bar.u** lefthanded (S.); **d.a_bau** left (OG.); **d.a_bu~** id. (G.); **d.ibba_** left hand (H.); **d.ebre** left (N.); **d.ebra_** left-handed (B.); **d.ebiri** pertaining to the left (Or.); **dewra_** left (H.); **debre** left (H.); **debra_** left (H.)(CDIAL 5539). **it.ai, it.am** left side; **it.an** one on the left side (Ta.); **it.am, et.am** left side (Ma.); **er.** id. (Ko.); **ed.a** left, left side (Ka.); **yad.a** id. (Tu.); **ed.anku** on the left side (Tu.); **yad.ambu** left side (Tu.); **damma, datta** left (Tu.); **ed.ama** left, left-hand, the left-hand side (Te.); **d.a_, da_** left (Te.); **edamakei** left (i.e. left hand <Te.)(Kol.); **d.a_kiyan ki_** left hand (Nk.)[cf. **daks.in.a** right hand (RV)(CDIAL 6119); **daks.in.a_** fee to priest (RV)(CDIAL 6120)](DEDR 449). **d.avva** crosswise, lefthand (Non-Aryan < Drav.)(Skt.)(CDIAL 5539).

4539.**Image: tiger's cub**: **d.ambaru, d.ammaru** tiger's cub (N.)(CDIAL 5533). **dvi_pya** spotted (living on an island)(VS.); **dipr.o** panther, tiger; **dipr.u~** small panther, small tiger (G.)(CDIAL 6695). **ti_pi** tiger (**Me_ruman. 366**); **ti_vi** tiger (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **d.imba** child (Skt.); **d.imbha** new-born child, young animal (Skt.); **silimba** child (Pkt.); **d.im.bha** child (Pkt.); **d.im.bhiya_** small girl (Pkt.); **d.i~b** son (M.); **d.i~bhi_** sprout (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5553).**Image: leopard**: **ti_pi** tiger (**Me_ruman. 366**); **ti_vi < dvi_pin** tiger (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: leopard**: **dvi_pin** tiger, panther, leopard (AV.); **di_pin, di_pika** panther (Pali); **di_vi, di_via** leopard (Pkt.); **dewio** young leopard (Pas'.); **di~_(h)** tiger; **di~_** leopard (Sh.); **di_n.** (D..); **diviya_** leopard (Si.)(CDIAL 6694). **Image: leopard**: **tarup** an animal of the tiger kind, a leopard; **napr.ak tarup, maran. tarup** a tiger; **pot.ea tarup** a small species of leopard; **sona cita tarup** a leopard; **kurse baha tarup** a panther (Santali.lex.)

4540.**Arrogance**: **darpa** arrogance (Mn.); **dr.pra, du_pra** strong (Skt.); **dappa** arrogance (Pali.Pkt.); **da_p** arrogance (B.); **da_pat.** might (B.); **da_pa, da_pat.a** arrogance, oppression, strength (Or.); **da_p** pride, anguish (Mth.); **da_p** arrogance, strength (H.); **dapa** pride (Si.)(CDIAL 6200). **dr.p** to be excited, inflamed, arrogant (Skt.); **darpayati** makes arrogant (Skt.); inflames, kindles (Dha_tup.); **da_pnu, da~_pnu** to sharpen, whet (N.); **dappita** arrogant (Pali); **dappia** (Pkt.); **dpiya** arrogance (Si.); **dpi < darpaka** god of love, Kandarpa (Si.)(CDIAL 6202). **dr.pyati** is mad, is wildly excited (S'Br.); **dr.pta** pp. (S'Br.); **ditta** arrogant (Pali.Pkt.); **dippai** is pleased (Pkt.); **dru_pem** I eat something hot (Kal.)(CDIAL 6512). **Strength, bravery**: **tempu, ten-pu** physical strength, daring, bravery, arrogance, energy (Ta.); **tempu** boldness; **tempari** a brave, etc., man; **tegu, tega~-bad.u, tegincu** to dare, venture; **teguva** daring, boldness; **te~_kuva** courage (Te.)(DEDR 3416). **Image: opposing power; to conquer**: **tev-** enmity, hostility; war, battle, fight; opposing power, enemy (**Kampara_. Pal.l.iyat.ai. 59**); **tevvu** id. (**Tol. Col. 346**); **tevit.t.u** to conquer (**Ce_tupu. Man:kala. 69**); **tevvin-ai** battle, war, fight; **tevvan-** foe, enemy (**Perun.. Makata. 14,28**); **tevvam** enemy (**Tirukko_. 304**); **tevvar-mun-aippati** camp of an invading hostile army (Ta.lex.) **To gather in a crowd**: **tevit.t.u** to gather in a crowd, assemble (**Kur-icip. 217**)(Ta.lex.) **d.imba** affray (Skt.); obstacle (Pkt.); **d.imba_, d.imma_** hard blow with the palm (N.); **d.im.ba** obstruction (OG.)(CDIAL 5552).

4541.**Image: pot**: **taburi** a pot (Tu.lex.) **taba_k** dish, tray (Kon.lex.) **dabare** a kind of brazen pot (Tu.lex.) **tabak** a cover, a plate, a leaf, a dish; a story of a house; **d.abba_** a leather oil vessel with a large mouth; **d.abbi_** a very small round wooden or metallic box, a casket in which gems are deposited (P.lex.) **tampikai** a kind of small water-pot (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**); **tambuga** (Te.); **tambige** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

4542.**To smear**: **tappal.am** smearing, rubbing as oil; **tappal.am-po_t.utal** to smear profusely as oil; **tappu-tal** to smear as sandal paste; to put on and rub as cooling ingredients (Ta.lex.) **tapa_lya** name given to the community of oil-mongers (Tu.lex.)

4543.**Image: large-mouthed vessel**: **tapale** a large-mouthed metallic vessel (Tu.lex.) **tapalai** a kind of metal vessel (**Vir-alivit.u. 747**); **tapela** (Te.); **tapala** (Ka.); **tavalai** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4545.**Image: bowstring**: **tebbu** a bow-string (Tu.lex.) **tiru** bow-string (Tu.); **tiru, tiruvu, tirpu, tirbu, tibbu** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 3248).

4546.**Image: to jump**: **tebbu** to fly or jump about (Ka.lex.)

4547.4548.**Image: fish**: **tebat.e** a kind of fish (Tu.lex.)

4549.**Image: drop**: **tembo, tembea_, thembo** drop; **tembe pod.ta_t** drop (Kon.lex.)

4551.**Image: needle**: **dabban.a, dabbal.a, d.abbal.a** a pack-needle (Ka.); **dabbana** (Te.); **da_bhan.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **dabban.o** a large packing needle (Tu.lex.) **dabban., dabban.a_** a long packing needle (Kon.lex.) **tappan.am** tacking needle (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tippili, tirpul.i** a kind of boring instrument (Tu.)(DEDR 3246). cf. **dimmu** giddiness (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3240). cf. **tamar** hole made by a gimlet (Ma.); **tavar** to bore a hole (Ta.)(DEDR 3078).

4552.**Image: turning**: **trippu** to turn, to change the direction of; n. a turn (Te.); **tirivu** change, alternation, variation, motion, ruin (Ta.)(DEDR 3246). **tr.i_m- (-t-)** to turn round; intens. **tri_mba-**; **tr.i_p- (-t-)** to turn round (Pe.); **tli_pa (tli_t-)** to twist (Kui); **t.in.-** (Kuwi)(DEDR 3256).

4553.**Image: monkey**: **timman-** male of a species of monkey (Ta.); **timmad.u** (Te.); **timma** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4554.**Marriage party**: **dibban.o** a bridal party (Tu.lex.) **dibban., dibban.a_** a number of people going together to a marriage-feast (Kon.lex.) cf. **dibban.a** a nuptial procession, esp. of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom; **nibban.a** a marriage festival with all its display, esp. with its processions and gifts, the display of the gifts or the gifts themselves; **nibban.iga** the friend or attendant or companion of a bridegroom (Ka.)(DEDR 3230). **nirvapan.a** gift, donation (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **tiruman.am** marriage (Ta.lex.) cf. **tarpan.am** offering (Skt.lex.)

4555.**Post, pillar**: **sthu_n.a_** post, pillar (RV.); **thu_n.a_** post, pillar (Pali.Pkt.); **thu_n.ira** house-top, gable (Pali); **thun.a** pillar (KharI.); **thu_n** pillar, post (D..Pas'.Sh..Bshk.); **ustu~** (Ash.); **us'tu_n** (Wg.); **s'tyu~** (Kt.); **ust^{y}u~** (Pr.); **us'tun** (Dm.); **uthu_n** (Par.); **thu~** (Shum.); **thun** (Wot..Gaw.Kho.); **thu~r** (Kal.); **ton.** (Mai.); **thu~r.u** (Sv.); **thu_n.i, thu_ni** (Phal.); **thu_n.i_** stake, bridge of nose (S.); **thun., thun.i_** post, stake (L.); **t.hun** a tender and small stem (A.); **Stand**: **thu_nu_** stand supporting fringe-maker's hook (Bi.); **thu_ni_** small pillar (OAw.); **thu_hn.,**

thu_hn.i_ post, stake (L.); **thu_hn.i_** pillar, prop, blind man's staff (P.); **thu_nhi_** prop (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 13774). **tu_n., tu_n.am** pillar, post, column, mainstay, support (Ta.); **du_n.u** pillar (Ta.); **tu_n.** post, pillar (Ma.); **tu_na** stake, post (Ka.); **tu_n.a, tu_na** id. (Tu.)(DEDR App.44). **ta_n.u** pillar (**Pu. Ve. 4,20**); post (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,43**); prop, support (Ta.lex.); cf. **stha_n.u** (Skt.); **tha_n.a_** < **tha_na_** (U.) < **stha_na_** (Skt.) police station (U.)(Ta.lex.) **tu_n.am** pillar, post, column (**Man.i. 1,48**); **sthu_n.a_** (Skt.); **tu_n.** pillar, post, column (**Pur-ana_. 86**); id. (Ma.); mainstay, support (**Kur-al., 615**); **tu_n.a_-nikan-an-a-niya_yam** < **sthu_n.a_ + nikhanana +** nya_ya of firmly setting a pillar, illustrating the principle of establishing a matter once for all by examining it critically from all points of view (**Ci. Po_. Ti_. Va. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **tu_na** (Tadbhava of **sthu_n.a_**) a stake, post (Ka.Tu.); **ko_na** a yam (M.Kon:kan.i); **tu_na-gen.asu** the west Indian yam, a climbing plant, dioscorea alata (Ka.); **tona-keren:g** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Mound**: **thube** stu_pa (As'.); **thuba, thuva** (KharI.)(CDIAL 13702). **thoba** round piece of earthenware (K.); **thobun^{u}** short and thick tree (K.); **thubu** tuft (S.); **thuba_** bunch (B.); **tubu** tail of an animal (Si.); **thobi_** flagstone placed over fire for baking bread on (S.); **thoba_, thobi_** lump of mud used in building a wall (L.); **thobba_** lump of mud (P.); **thob, thubi** bud (A.); **thoba_** bunch, cluster (B.)(CDIAL 13703). **thum** ridge of a mountain, space round a hilltop (N.); **thu~_ba_** lump of earth (H.); **thumr.u~** a collection of ears of corn (G.); **tho~b** clump (M.)(CDIAL 13705). **us'tum** pillar (Wg.); **thumi** wooden or masonry pillar to support roof (Ku.); **thumar.o, thumar.i** prop, pillar; **thum^{i}** post for churning curds (Ku.); **thum** pillar (A.); **thu_m, thumbha_** pillar supporting the wood which supports the woof; **thu_mhi_** support of a broken wall (Bi.); **thu_mhi_** wooden pillar supporting roof (Mth.)(CDIAL 13707). **stu_pa** tuft of hair, crest (RV.); mound (Skt.); main beam of house (A_pGr..); **thu_pa** tomb, stu_pa; **thu_pi-kata** heaped up (Pali); **thu_va** heap (Pkt.); **s'tu** pillar, post (Wg.); **thu_a** thorn of date tree (L.); **thu_a_** boundary pillar of mud, heap, clod (H.); **t.hul(h)u** tower (S.); **t.hulh, thu_l** tower, walled village (L.)(CDIAL 13710). **thu_ha_** pillar, prop (P.); **thoa_** tethering post (WPah.); **tube** stu_pa (Si. inscr.) (CDIAL 13712). **thobhan.** support, prop (G.)(CDIAL 13724). **Image: upper storey**: **dubbil.i, dubbul.i, dobbul.i** a beautiful upper storey (Ka.); **toppa_ra, tomba_ra** a large building (Ta.); **du-majili_** of two stories, as a house (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Large building**: **toppa_ram** large building (**W.**)(Ta.); **tcapparamu** id. (Te.); **tomparam** id. (Ta.); **tompa_ram** id. (Ta.lex.) **Image: a crown**: **toppa_ram** a kind of crown (**Tiruva_lava_. 4,12**)(Ta.); **tapa_ramu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Testered bedstead**: **capparam < cappar** (U.) testered bedstead, i.e. upper-canopied decorative bedstead (**Tan-ippa_.i, 385,36**)(Ta.lex.); **capparamu** (Te.); **cappara** (Ka.); **capparam** (Ma.); canopied car-like vehicle in which idols are carried during festivals (Ta.); **cappira-macam** id. (Ta.); **cappara-macam** id. (**Civaraka. Paca_cu**)(Ta.lex.); id. (Ma.); **capparamaca** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **chaparu** grass thatched on a frame and put up for covering (S.); **chapiri_, chipiri_** framework of reeds (S.); **chappar** thatched roof; **chappur** (L.); **chappar** thatched roof; **chappri_** thatched hut (P.); **chapar** temporary hut (K.); **chappar** straw hut, thatched roof (WPah.); **cha_pro** hut; **cha_pri** trap consisting of a pit covered with twigs etc. (N.); **cha_par** thatched roof, bedstead with a frame for curtains (B.); **chapara, chapara_** thatched roof (Or.); **chappar, chapra_, chapri_** shed over watchman's platform (Bi.); **chapri_** (Mth.); **chappar, chapra_, chapri_** sloping thatch, hut (H.); **cha_pru~** thatched roof, cottage; **cha_pri_** small thatched roof, small cottage (G.)(CDIAL 4976). **Thatched roof**: **tepesa** thatched roof (Kui); **tepori, temberi** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3415). **Image: pinnacle**: **tu_pi < stu_pa** pinnacle, as of a tower, temple, palace, etc.; finial (Ta.); **tu_pi** id. (Te.); tower (**Caivaca. Potu. 127**); mountain peak (**Kantapu. Nakarar..i. 5**); **tu_pikai** pinnacle; < **stu_pika_** (**Kantapu. Nakarar..i. 22**); **tu_pai** id. (**Ci_vaka. 3003**); **tu_ma-mu**(Ta.lex.) **Heap**: **thu_bha, thu_ha** heap; **thu_biya_, thu_bhiya_ga_** little heap (Pkt.); **thu_ho** camel's hump (S.); **thu_ha_** pillar, prop (P.); **tha_** tethering post (WPah.); **thu_ha_** heap (H.); **tube**

nom. sg. stu_pa (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 13712). **Collected; heap; crowd**: **stu_pyati** heaps up (Dha_tup.); **thu_p** heap (Ku.); **thup** heap, multitude (A.); **thupa_** heap of straw (A.); **thupur.o** dunghill (Ku.); **thupro** heap, crowd; **thupa_rnu** to heap up (N.); **thupuri** collected (A.); **thop** cluster, bunch (A.B.); **thopana_** (B.); **thopa** bunch of flowers; **thopa_** bunch, tuft of thread (Or.)(CDIAL 13711). **Image: bush**: **topy** shrub, bush (To.); **tuppa** small bush (Te.); bird's nest (Kol.); tuft of reeds or similar plants (Pa.); shrub (Ga.); nest (Go.); **tupa, dubu** bush, shrub; **dupa** shrub (Kond.a); small thick bushes (Kuwi); **relli tuppa** bulrush (Kuwi); **duba** bush, tuft, cluster, clump of trees (Kui); **dubbu** bunch or tuft of grass, small shrub (Te.); **dopeli** a small bunch (Malt.)(DEDR 3322). **tho~b** clump (M.)(CDIAL 13705). **thop** cluster, bunch (A.B.); **thopana_** (B.); **thopa** bunch of flowers; **thopa_** bunch, tuft of thread (Or.)(CDIAL 13711). **thob, thubi** bud (A.); **thoba_** bunch, cluster (B.)(CDIAL 13703). **stamba** tuft or clump of grass, cluster, bunch (AV.); **thambha, thambhaka** clump of grass (Pali); **tham.ba** bunch, tuft of grass etc.(Pkt.); **istam** first blossoms of spring (Kal.)(CDIAL 13681). **stabaka** cluster of flowers, tuft (MBh.); quantity (Skt.); **thavaya** cluster of flowers (Pkt.); **thok** clump (H.); cluster, bunch (A.); **thol.a_, thola_** cluster (Or.)(CDIAL 13675). **stibhi** clump, cluster, bunch (Ka_tyS'r.); **stimbhi** (Skt.)(CDIAL 13695). **tup, tu** a bunch of feathers worn on the head or turban (Sora.) cf. **t.o_pika_** turban (Skt.); **t.o_pia_** helmet (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5481). **Grove**: **to_ppu** clump of trees, tope (Ta.); **to_ppu** grove, clump of trees (Ma.); **to_pu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **to~_pu** garden, grove, tope (Te.)(DEDR 3551). **tumpai** assembly, crowd (Ta.); **thumba** much (Ir.); **tub- (tuby-)** to be filled full; **tubc-** to fill; **tumn** full (Ko.); **tumbu** to become full, filled up, complete, abound, be amassed, become plump and strong; n. becoming full; **tumbisu** to fill; **tumbike** repletion; **tombe** multitude, assemblage, host, cluster, etc.; **tomba_ra** mass, heap (of grain); **timbu** to fill (Ka.); **tumbuni** to be filled; **tumba_vuni** to cause to fill; **tumukuni, timukuni, timuruni, dimuku** to throng, crowd; **tombara** abundant, much (Kod..); **tumd.i** to fill (Kor.)(DEDR 3331). **toppan** much, plenty; **to_na** much, greatly (Ma.); **toppane** greatly, much, thoroughly; **to_lu** much, plenty (Ka.); **tappena** much (Kor.)(DEDR 3509). **tuppe** a heap of grain (Ta.); **tupe** granary (Kon.lex.)

4556.**Treasure**: **thovo, thovya_** treasure (Kon.lex.) **tombara** abundant, much; **to_va_l.e** a gardener, cultivator (Tu.lex.) **to_pu, to_hu** a clump of trees, a grove, a wood (Ka.Te.); **to_ppu** (Ma.); **tokuppu, to_ppu** a crowd; a grove (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **tomba_ra** a mass, a heap (of grain); **tombe** a large, high, bamboo basket for storing corn (Ka.); **toppai-k-kot.u** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4557.**Image: bird-trap**: **dabba_** a bird-trap of ka_na_n. reeds. One side rests on the ground; the other is raised and supported by a stick to which a string is attached. The other end of the string is held by a concealed person who, on seeing birds come under the trap, pulls the string, and the trap falls on them (P.lex.) **tu_pi** rat-trap (Kond.a); **tu_pi** trap for fish, rats, etc. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3386). **t.apok, t.epok** a bird trap; **dhar.ap** to be caught in trap (Santali.lex.)

4558.**Image: spot**: **d.abb** a spot, a mark; **d.abb pai ja_n.a_** to become spotted (P.lex.) **d.ob^{u}** spotted (K.); **d.abb** spot (P.); **d.abba_** spotted (P.); **d.a_bar** spot, small swelling (N.); **d.abko** drop, bolt (G.); **d.ribur.u** mark of sting or bite (S.); **dhabba_** spot (P.); **dhabbo** stain, spot (N.); **dhabba_** (H.); **dha_bu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5529). **Spotted deer**: **d.uppi** spotted deer (Ga.); deer (Kol.); **duppi** spotted deeer with branching horns, the axis (Ka.); **d.uppal, duppi, luppi, lu_pi** spotted deer (Go.); **d.upi** axis deer (Kond.a); **ur.up** (pl. **ur.pul**) spotted deer (Pa.); **duppi** deer (Te.); **ure, ule, ul.e** deer (Tu.); **ur..ai** deer (Ta.); **ur..a-ma_n, ur..al-ma_n** porcine deer (Ma.); **duppi** stag (Ga.)(DEDR 694).

4559.**History, annals**: **taba_ri_kh < tava_ri_k** (Arabic) history, annals (P.lex.)

4560.**Bier**: **ta_bu_tu** a bier, especially that which is carried about in the Moharam by Muhammadans (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **tu_mb, tu_mba_** bier, a frame for carrying corpses on to the grave (Kon.lex.) **Ladder**: **ta_pa** a ladder, rung of a ladder, steps, stairs (Te.); ladder (Go.); **da_pa** ladder, steps, stairs (Kond.a)(DEDR 3160A). **dhap** a stair, a step; **t.ahuc** with long steps; **d.ebe** with short steps (Santali.lex.)

4561.**Company**: **ta_pe, ta_phe** a set or company as of dancing girls and musicians (Ka.); **ta_pha_** id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

4562.**Gong**: **ta_su** an hour (Ka.); **ta_sa** id. (M.H.); **ta_su** a gong (Ka.M.H.); **ta_sina bat.t.alu** the metal vessel by the sinking of which in water the house is measured (Ka.lex.) **ta_ppu** [cf. **ta_s** (U.)] expected moment, appointed time, wished-for occasion (Ta.); **ta_pu** (Ka.); **ta_ppu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4563.**Clarified butter**: **tuppa** clarified butter, ghee (Ka.); **ghr.ta, va_ja, a_jya** (Skt.); **tuppakam, tuppu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4564.**Image: shaken; rinsed**: **dhu_** shake (Skt.); **dhuvati** shakes (AV.); **dhu_vati** (Skt.); **dhu(v)ai** shakes (Pkt.); **dhuvan.a** adj. (Pkt.); **d.uwun** to sweep (K.); **dhuban.u** to shake (S.); **dhu~n.u_** to sweep (WPah.); **dhuvai** to shake (S.); **dhuvvai** washes (Pkt.); **dhu_ta** rinsed (of soma)(RV.)(CDIAL 6832). **dhu_ta** shaken (RV.Pali); **dhuta** (MBh.); **dhu_a** (Pkt.); **dhu_i_** jowar chaff (L.)(CDIAL 6840). **dhu_na** shaken (Pa_n..); **dunu** agitation (Si.); **jhu_n.a_** shaking a tree (P.)(CDIAL 6842). **dhujo** piece, shred (N.); **dhujj** heap (P.)(CDIAL 6862). **dhuta** cleansed (R.); **dhu(v)ai** washes (Pkt.); **du_wa_y** to wash (Dm.); **du** (Bshk.); **dhu_v** (Phal.); **d.uwun** to sweep (K.); **dhu_n.u** to wash (WPah.); **dhu_n.a_** (WPah.); **dhu(v)n.e~** (M.); **dhutta_** washes (Konkan.i); **dhuvan.a** washing (Konkan.i); **dhuan.u** (S.); **dhunu** (N.); pp. **dhoyo** (S.); pp. **dhoyo** (N.); **dhuppn.a_** to be washed (P.); **dhupn.e~** to be washed, to wash; caus. **dhupavin.e~** (P.); **dhuccn.a_** (P.); **duhend** they washed off (Gypsy); **duwam** I washed (Dm.); **dhu_we_li** (Phal.); pp.**dhuho** washed (WPah.); **dhua_** bleached (Or.)(CDIAL 6833). cf. **uddhu_ta, uddhuta** shaken, shaken off, thrown up (MBh.); **uddhu_no_ti** (RV.); **uddhuta** (Pali); **uddhu_da**, **uddhuya** shaken, scattered (Pkt.); **uduhu_** shaken, kicked up (Si.); **udhui~_** to tear asunder (Kal.)(CDIAL 2026). **To wash**: **to_, to_yu** to become wet or moist, be dipped in; wet, moisten, dip, soak, steep (Ka.); **to_kul.i** act of dipping, steeping (Ka.); **toy, tuy, toyyu** to be or become wet or moist (Ka.); **toyisu, toyyisu, to_yisu** to cause to become wet, steep in water (Ka.); **to.y- /to.t.-(to.c-)** to wash clean (cloth)(Ko.); **twi.y- (twi.c-)** to wash (clothes)(To.); **to_y- (-v-, -nt-)** to become wet, soaked, temper by dipping in water (as heated metal); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to dip, soak, temper as iron, dye, tinge, stain, imbue, wash, cleanse (Ta.); **to_yccal, to_yppu** tempering heated metal (Ta.); **to_ykka** to temper metal (Ma.); **to_yuka** to dip, soak (Ma.); **toyal.i, toyili** washerwoman (Tu.); **toipuni, toyipuni, to_yipuni** to wash (as clothes)(Tu.); **to~_gu, do_gu, do~_gu** to become wet or moist; to bathe, sink in water (Te.); **to~_cu** to sink, bathe, dip in (Te.); **to_nj** to dive, submerge head under water while bathing (Go.)(DEDR 3555). **toya-** water (Skt.)(CDIAL 5974). **dat.t.iyuni** to rub out, obliterate; wash off (Tu.); **dat.t.isu, dad.isu** to rub out, obliterate (Ka.) (DEDR 3037). cf. **dat.t.i** waistband or girdle of cloth (Te.)(DEDR 3038). **dhu_ta** rinsed (of soma)(RV.); **du** to wash (Bshk.); **dhu_v** (Phal.); **dhuhend** they washed off (Gypsy); **dhuwam** I washed (Dm.); **dhuho** washed (WPah.); **dhua_** bleached (Or.)(CDIAL 6833). **tho_v, thov**

(Gypsy.); **do** (D..); **do_** (Tir.); **do_y** (Shum.); **do_a** (Gaw.); **dhoeb** to beat (clothes in washing)(Bi.); to wash (Mth.); **dho_** (Kal.); **dhovan.** (L.); **dhauta-** washed (Skt.); **dho_vati** washes (Pali); **dho(v)ai** (Pkt.); **dhuan.u** (S.); **dhon.a_** (P.); **dho** a washing (P.); **dhunu** (N.); **dhoiba** (A.); **dhoiba_** (Or.); **dhowan** act of washing (A.); **dhuya_, dhoy, dhoya_** (B.); **dhowal** to wash (Bhoj.); **dho_ab** (Aw.); **dhon.o** (Marw.); **dhowna_, dhona_** (H.); **dhovu~** (G.); **dho** a wash (G.)--Forms with **b** originated in the East from **MIA.**, pass.**dhovvai: dhob** a washing (A.); **dhoba_** washerman (A.B.Or.); **dhoba** washed clean, a washing (Or.); **dhobala_** white ((Or.); **dhob** a wash (H.); **dhobi_** washerman (H.); **dhobin** his wife [(H.) > into all languages: **dhobi_, dhoba_** (P.) > **do.b^{u}** (K.) > **dubu, dubi** (Sh.); **dhobi_** (S.G.M.etc.)](CDIAL 6886). **dha_vati** rinses, washes, polishees (RV.); cleans, washes (Pali); **dha_vai** (Pkt.); **dauar** washes (Gy.); **dha~_van.uu** to washy one's body (G.); **dha~_van.** id. (L.); **dho_n.u_** to wash (WPah.); **dha_vayati** washes (Mn.); **dha_vita** purified (MBh.)(CDIAL 6803). **dauni** soap (Gy.); **dha_vana** washing (Pali); **dhaun.** water that has been used for washing (P.); **dhaun** water in which rice has been washed (H.)(CDIAL 6805). **dhon.** water that has been used for washing (P.); **dhowan** id. (H.)(CDIAL 6886). cf. **to_n.i** water (Ta.lex.) **Pure, clean**: **tuyya** pure, holy; conclusive, certain; **tuppu** cleanness; **tu_** purity, cleanliness, immaculateness, that which is pure, brightness, whiteness; **tu_cu** cleanness; **tu_ytu** that which is pure, clean, immaculate, holy; **tu_ymai, tu_mai** purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness, truth, salvation, goodness; **tu_ya** clean, pure, holy; **tu_yavan-, tu_yan-** pure an dholy man, sage, ascetic; **tu_ya_l.** pure, spotless woman (Ta.); **tuyya** fair, spotless; **tu_** pure, bright; **tuyma, tu_ma** purity, perfection (Ma.); **tu_be_** moon (Br.)(DEDR 3338). **Purity, cleanliness**: **tuppuravu** purity, cleanliness (**Te_va_. 577,10**); **tupparavu** id.; **tuppu** cleanness, purity (**Kampara_. Etirko_t.. 2**); **tuyya** pure; holy (**Kampara_. Pirama_ttira. 189**); id. (Ma.); **tuyyan-** holy, sacred person; sand containing silver ore; **tu_ymai** purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness (**Kur-al., 298**); **tu_ya** clean, pure, holy (**Tiruva_ca. 2,112**); **tu_yam** purity, cleanness (**Tiruman. 2451**); **tu_ma** id. (Ma.); **tu_ytan-mai** impurity, uncleanness, as of body (**Na_lat.i, Ati. 5**); **tu_y-ner-i** spiritual path; path of virtue (**Tiruva_ca. 51,4**); **tu_yan-** pure and holy man, sage, ascetic (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,9,6**); **tu_yavan-** id. (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 54**); **tu_ya_l.** pure, spotless woman (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 199**); Sarasvati_ (Ta.lex.)

4565.**Armoury; weapon**: **tuppak** a gun, a cannon (P.lex.) **tuppul.i** (prob. **tuppu + ul.**) armoury; **tuppu** vigour, strength, valour (**Akana_. 105**); ability, dexterity (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,7,5**); effort, activity; zeal; greatness, eminence (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.. 15**); means, instrument (**Cilap. 14,176**); weapon (Ta.lex.) **tuppuravu** ability, cleverness (**I_t.u, 1,5,3**); experience (**Upate_caka_. Uruttira_k. 179**); **tuppan-** mighty, powerful person (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,10,6**); **tuppu** enmity (**Kur-al., 1165**); **tumpan-** wicked person (**J.**); **tumpi, tumpicci** wicked woman; **tumital** to be cut off, severed (**Pur-ana_. 211**); to perish, to be rushed (**Akana_. 254**); **tumittal** to cut off (**Tiva_.**) (**Perumpa_n.. 266**); to keep off, obstruct (**Kalit. 116,5**); **tumi** cut, severance (**Kantapu. Acamukico_. 2**); **tuy** sharpness (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,35**) (Ta.lex.) **To obstruct**: **tumi (-v-, -nt-)** to be cut off, severe, perish, be crushed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cut off, saw, keep off, obstruct; n. cut, severance (Ta.)(DEDR 3325). **Image: small bit**: **tumuru** a small piece or bit; **tuttumuru** small bits or fragments, powder, dust (Te.)(DEDR 3325). cf. **tupak** musket, gun (Turk.) [For **-ul.i** in **tuppul.i** cf. **ul.** inside, interior of a place; that which is private, secret, esoteric; place; **ul.i** place; part. 'in, at', a loc. ending (**Tirumuru. 95**); by or along, a particle having the force of an instr. ending (**Kur-al., 545, Urai.**); an expletive suffix (**Malaipat.u. 153, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. also **ul.i** chisel (**Net.unal. 119**); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **uli** id. (Te.); **ul.i** battle-axe; burin, engraver's tool; barber's instrument for paring nails (**J.**); **ul.i-t-talai-k-ko_l** crowbar (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 28**); **ul.i-p-**

pa_rai id. (Ta.); **ul.i-vaittal** to split wood with an iron tool; **ul.i-k-kompu** stump of a horn (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)]

4566.**Wool:** **tuppat.a, tubat.a** wool (Ka.); **tuppar..u** wool, fine soft hair as of cats (Ka.); **tuy** cotton (Ta.); **toppa** wool, animal's hair (Ma.)(DEDR 3393). **tu_la** cotton (SKt.)(CDIAL 5904). **Fine soft hair**: **tu_val** feather; **tu_vi** feather or down of birds, swan's down, swan (Ta.); **tuy** cotton (Ta.); **toppa** animal's hair (Ma.); **Image: rabbit and bush**: **tuppur..** the fine soft hair of rabbits (Ka.); **tuppar..u** wool, fine soft hair as of cats (Ka.); **tuppat.a, tubat.a** wool (Ka.); **toppit.a** feather (Kod..); **tuyi, suyi** feather, the plume of birds (Tu.); **truppud.u** hair, down (Te.)(DEDR 3393). **tu_la** cotton (Skt.)(CDIAL 5904). **Veil**: **tuppat.t.i** (Ta.Ma.) **duppat.i** (Ka.) < **dvi-pat.i_** a coarse cloth used to cover oneself in cold; veil, cloth used by Parava women for covering themselves on public occasions; sheet, table-cloth; cotton-blanket (Ta.lex.) **Small headgear**: **davat.t.i_** small headgear (P.); **dupat.t.ika_** two cloths (Skt.); **daur.o** folded double, sewn in two layers (Ku.); **dviput.a** (Skt.) (CDIAL 6413).

4567.**Red**: **tuppu** red coral (**Ci_vaka. 550**); gum lac; red, redness (Ta.lex.) **Red-coloured cloth; red dye**: **to_pu** a red-coloured cloth; red (Tu.); **to_mpu** red dye, redness (Ta.); **to~_pu** a red-coloured cloth, red (Te.); **t.o_peri** red, rosy (Kui)(DEDR 3553). **To dip cloth in dye**: **tuvai (-pp-, -tt-)** to dip in, soak, temper (steel)(Ta.); **(-v-, -nt-)** to be dipped (as cloth in dye), be moistened with starch, be tempered (as steel)(Ta.); **tuvekka** to steep, soak in water, temper (iron)(Ma.); **tuva** overflowing, running over (Tu.)(DEDR 3355). **Red**: **tudr-n** seed of abrus precatorius (Sora.lex.) **Red ochre**: **tuvar** coral, red colour, scarlet, red ochre (**ka_vi**); to be red (Ta.); (**tuvarur-ukinr-a va_t.ai yut.alpo_rttu** : **Te_vva_. 608,10**); **tuvari** salmon colour (as of an ascetic's dress), flower of silk-cotton tree; to dye with salmon colour (Ta.); **tuppu** red coral, gum llac, red, redness (Ta.); **to_rai** pale reddish colour (Ta.); **togaru** red colour, scarlet (Ka.); red colour, thread of a red colour; red (Te.); **do_ra** reddish, half-ripe (Te.); **tukir** red coral, coral seaweed (Ta.)[**pon-n-un tukiri muttum** (**Pur-ana_. 218**)(Ta.lex.)]; **tu_gu** blood, bloody fluid (?Kui)(DEDR 3284). **tun:karikam** < prob. **gairika** red ochre, **ka_vi-k-kal**. **tun:kam** cleanliness, purity; victory; height, breadth; tip, edge; dignity, exaltedness, excellence; **tun:kan-** eminent man; **tun:ki_can** sun, S'iva, Vis.n.u, moon < **tun:gi_s'a** (Ta.lex.) **to_mpu** redness, red dye (Ta.); **to_pu** id. (Te.); **t.o_peri** red, rosy (Kui)(DEDR 3553). **Thread of red colour; silk-cotton**: **tuvari** flower of silk-cotton tree, **ilavam-pu_** (Ta.); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to dye with salmon colour (Ta.)(DEDR 3284). **tukir--pi_cam** cotton seed; **tukin-u_l** white thread (**Ci_vaka. 235**)(Ta.lex.) **togaru** thread of a red colour (Te.)(DEDR 3284). **Cloth dyed in ochre**: **tuvari** to dye with salmon colour; (**tuvaritta vut.aiyavarkkum** : **Tiv. Periyati. 5,6,8**); **tuvan.t.ai** cloth dyed in ochre (**ka_s.a_ya**)(Ta.lex.) <perhaps **tuval.** to be flexible, supple, as a tender tree (**Kampara_. Pu_kkoy. 11**); to be rumpled, as a new cloth; **tuvara_t.ai** salmon-coloured cloth (**Kalit. 102,35**)(Ta.lex.) **tuvarai** loin-cloth (Ta.lex.){Possibly **tuvar > *daurs'ika** cloth-seller; **daus.ika**, **daus.yika** (Skt.); **do_sia** id. (Pkt.); **dosi_** (OG.)(CDIAL 6602). **du_rs'a** some kind of coarse cloth (AV.); **du_s.ya** fine cotton cloth (BHSkt.); **du_s'ya** tent (Skt.); **dussa** woven material, clothes (Pali); **dusa_ni** n.pl. clothes (As'.); **du_sa** cloth (Pkt.); **dussa_** coarse woollen stuff (H.)(CDIAL 6502).} **Cloth**: **tu_cu** cloth, garment, cotton (Ta.); **tu_car** washermen (Ta.); **du_su, du_sa, du_s.ya** cloth, cotton, calico (Ka.); **du_s.ya** a tent; cotton, cloth (Skt.); **dussa** cloth, clothes (Pali); **du_sa** id. (Pkt.)(DBIA. 216). **tu_r** cleaned cotton (Bi.); cotton wool (Mth.); tree-cotton (G.)[Poss. < Drav. **tu_val** painter's brush, shoot (Ta.)]; **tu_la** cotton (MBh.Pali); cotton-wool (Pkt.); **tu_laka** cotton (Skt.); **tu_la_** cotton, wick (Skt.); **tu_da** the cotton tree (Skt.); **tulca** spindle (Pas.); **tulu** iron spindle on which bobbin is placed (Sh.); **tu_l** cotton wool (K.); **tula_**

ginned cotton (A.); cotton (B.)(CDIAL 5904). **du.dy** silk-cotton tree (Ko.); **du_di** cotton after being cleaned (Ka.); silk of the silk-cotton tree used as tinder (Ka.); **du_di** cotton (Te.); **dudli** down (of birds)(Go.); **lu_di_** silk-cotton tree (Go.)(DEDR 3383). cf. **tun.t.a-ke_ri** cotton (Ta.lex.) [**ke_ri** kiln, dust, pounded bricks (P.)(CDIAL 3468). **kern.a_** to scatter, spread, pour; **kera_na_** to sift, winnow (H.)(CDIAL 3467).] **tu_riyam** a kind of fine cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)[?cf. **du_s.ya**] **du_rs'a** some kind of coarse cloth (AV.); **du_s.ya** fine cotton cloth (Skt.); **du_s'ya** tent (Skt.); **dhu_rs'a, dho_rs'a** cloth (Skt.)[Prob. non-Aryan]; **dussa** woven material, clothes (Pali); **dusa_ni** clothes (As.); **du_sa** cloth (Pkt.); **dussa_** blanket (L.); **dussa_** coarse woollen stuff (H.); **dusa** a kind of stuff (OM.); **juhun** (spelling for **duhun < du_rs'a_ni**) garments (Si.); **dhuso** woollen mantle (S.); **dhussa** coarse blanket (L.); **dhussa_** id. (L.); blanket or rug (of fur or soft and fine hair)(Ku.); coarse woollen stuff (H.); a fine woollen stuff (P.); **dhussar.** coarse cotton cloth (P.); **dhusso** blanket (N.); **dhusa_** a grey woollen stuff (B.); coarse woollen stuff (H.); **dhusa_** coarse thick woollen wrapper (Or.); **dhu_s** a thick blanket (Bi.); **dhu_so** coarse woollen stuff (G.); **dhosa_** coarse woollen cloth (B.H.); **dho~so** id. (G.)(CDIAL 6502). **do_sia** cloth seller (Pkt.); **dosi_** id. (OG.); ***daurs'ika** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 6602). **Picked, ginned cotton**: **tul.i** cotton (Or.); **tul.a_** picked cotton (Or.); **tula_** ginned cotton (A.); cotton (B.); **tola_** id. (B.); **tu_l** cotton wool (K.); **tu_la** tuft of reeds, panicle of flower or plant (AV.); cotton (MBh.); tuft of grass, cotton (Pali); cotton-wool (Pkt.); **tu_laka** cotton; **tulec** thread (Pas'.); **tu_r** cleaned cotton (Bi.); cotton-wool (Mth.); treee-cotton (G.)(CDIAL 5904). **tu_da** the cotton tree; silk-cotton tree (Skt.); **tu_ta** mulberry tree (Bhpr.); **tu_t, tuti_** id. (M.); **tu_la** mulberry (Skt.)(CDIAL 5900). **toli, tolpu = suli** to peel off, remove as the bark or skin; **tollu** to pluck out (as feathers, etc.)(Tu.); **coli** to strip off, peel off (Ta.)(DEDR 2856). **chollai** skins (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5973). **chila** bark, skin (S.)(CDIAL 5952).

4568.**To stitch; pin**: **te_pe, tya_pe** a patch (Ka.); **tai (-pp-, -tt-)** to sew, stitch, nail (Ta.)(DEDR 3473). **Decoration, sewing, stitching, embroidery, needlework**: **taiyal** sewing, stitching, needlework, embroidery, lace, that which is adorned or decorated (Ta.); sewing (Ma.); **taippu** needlework (Ma.); **tacali, ta_cinai, ca_c** to sew (Kuwi); **tai** sewing, decoration, embellishment; to weave as a wreath, string as beads, adorn, decorate, set, enchase, wear, put on, paint, join, pierce, penetrate, plait, sew, stitch, nail, fasten beams with nails, spikes or pegs, pin or stitch leaves into a plate, prick as a thorn or arrow, tie (Ta.)(DEDR 3473).

4569.**Image: sitting cross-legged; stool**: **palyan:ka** sitting cross-legged (Skt.); **pallan:ka** id. (Pali); **palan:ga** id., stool (Si.)(CDIAL 7964). { cf. **cappal.a_m, cappan.am** act of sitting flat and cross-legged; **cappal.ittiru** to sit flat and cross-legged; **cappal.i** to flatten (Ta.lex.)

4570.**Cloth**: **cappal.a~ci** cloth from Sappal.am near Conjeevaram (Ta.lex.) **Piece-goods, cloth**: **caval.i** cloth, piece-goods (Ta.); any cloth (Ma.); **javal.i** cloth of any kind (Ka.); cloth (Tu.); cloths, drapery (Te.); **jaul.i** cloth (Tu.)(DEDR 2394). **chavi_** skin, hide (TS.); skin (Pali); **chavad.i_** leather (Pali)(CDIAL 5006).

4571.**Image: finger breadth**: {**Echo word**} **t.ep** a finger breadth; **t.epa t.epe** small,little; **t.epen., t.epen. t.epen.** narrow in width and short when worn round the waist (Santali.lex.) **To contract and dilate**: **t.eph-t.ephrna_** to contract and dilate alternately (as a worm in its progress), go up and down in quick succession (as the shoulder-stick of native carriers)(Kur.); **t.ep-t.eptre** to flap the wings (Malt.)(DEDR 2973).

4572.**To wipe**: cf. **te_y** to rub off, cleanse by rubbing; to rub between the hand and fingers, as millet, rice etc. (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **de_-** to wipe; **de_sk-** id., clean (Kuwi); **tai-ua_** to shampoo, rub, massage, wipe off (Ta.); **tacc-, cacc-** to wipe (Pa.); **tas-** id. (Ga.); **ta_ja (ta_ji-)** id.; n. wiping (Kui)(DEDR 3019). **te_l- (-it-)** to wipe off (as tears)(Kond.a); **de_lka-** to wipe (intens.)(Mand..)(DEDR 3466). cf. **tila** sesamum indicum (AV.)(CDIAL 5827). cf. **tellia** oilman (Pkt.); **teli_** (S.L.P.); id. (WPah.); **teli** (N.A.B.Or.)(CDIAL 5963). cf. **te_jate_** is sharp, sharpens (RV.); **te_jayati** sharpens, incites (R.); **t.ewna_**, pp. **t.ewa_** to sharpen (H.); **tevn.e~** to shine, burn (M.)(CDIAL 5945). **tappu (tappi-)** to grope, feel about (Ta.); **tappuka** id.; **tappal** groping; **tappikka** to make to grope (Ma.); **tabbuni** to feel, grope (Tu.)(DEDR 3072). **te_y (-v-, -nt-)** to wear away by friction, be rubbed, wane as the moon, wase away as oil in a lamp, be emaciated, grow thin, become weakened, pass away (time), be effaced, erased, obliterated, destroyed, die; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to rub, rub away, waste by rubbing, reduce, destroy, scrub, scour, polish, efface, erase, obliterate, pare, shave, rub in (ointment); **te_y-ma_n-am** loss by wear and tear; **te_yvu** wearing away, lessening, abrasion, diminution, emaciation, decay, decline; **te_yvai** fragrant unguent made by trituration (Ta.); **te_yuka** to be rubbed off, be worn out, waste; **te_kkuka (te_cc-)** to rub, smear, clean, polish, sharpen; caus. **te_ppikka**; **te_ccal** waste from rubbing; **te_ppu** rubbing, scratch, polishing; **te_ma_nam** waste from rubbing (Ma.); **te.y-(te.c-)** to become worn down, lean; rub, wear down; **te.v** leanness; **te.vn** n. pr. man; fem. **te.vy** (Ko.); **te_, te_y(u)** to grind, triturate or macerate in water on a slab, waste by use, wear away as a metal vessel, be chafed or galled as the foot; **te_ma_na** waste from rubbing, esp. metals; **tege** to grind one substance on another, as sandalwood on stone (Ka.); **te.y- (te.yuv-, te.j-)** to wear off; **(te.p-, te.c-)** id., smear, white-wash (Kod..); **te_puni** to rub, polish; **te_pu** rubbing, whetting, polishing as a precious stone; **te_pa-kallu** a polishing stone, whetstone; **te_pan** rubbing, polishing as a precious stone; **te_ma_na** loss in assaying metals, waste by polishing; **te_duni** to grind, macerate; **se_juni** to sharpen, whet, polish (Tu.); **te_gad.a** worn out, wasted; **te_yu** to be worn or wasted; wear by use, handling or rubbing (Te.); **de_-, jejali, je_nai** to wipe (Kuwi)(DEDR 3458). **To grow thin**: **te_mpu (te_mpi-)** to fade, wither, droop, be tired, faint, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish; **te_mpal** fading, being faded, reduced or diminished state, difficulty, faded flower (Ta.); **te_mpuka** to waste, grow thin (M.)(DEDR 3457). **To pick up one by one**: **t.epun** to fill a receptacle forcibly (K.); **t.ipan.u** to squeeze (S.); **t.ipn.o** to pluck (Ku.); **t.ipnu** (N.); **t.ipiba** to squeeze, pinch (A.); **t.ipa_** to pinch (B.); **t.ipiba_** id. (Or.); **t.i_pna_** to squeeze, press (H.); **t.i_pvu~** to pick up one by one (G.); **t.ipn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 5464). **To sprinkle, to ooze**: cf. **tip** to sprinkle; to drop, distil, ooze, leak; **te_p** to sprinkle; to ooze (Skt.lex.) **tippili-y-a_t.t.am < dabbili** (Te.) a kind of play in which one teases, pinches, pulls the ears of another; puzzles, riddles; **tippila_t.t.am** id. (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

4573.**Heap of corn or rice; heap**: **thumr.u~** a collection of ears of corn (G.)(CDIAL 13705). cf. **dhu_i_** jowar chaff (L.)(CDIAL 6840). cf. **tus.a** chaff of grain (AV.); **toh, tuh** chaff (K.); **tuhu** (S.)(CDIAL 5892). **tupp** heap of corn or rice, stack (Tu.); **tip** rubbish heap (Ko.); **tippe** heap (Ka.); **tipp** heap (Tu.); **tube** a heap of filth or sweepings (Malt.); **tippa** heap (Te.); **di_be** heap (Go.); **d.ibba** heap (Te.); **d.ippa** heap (Pa.)(DEDR 3229). **thabba_** heap, pile (of grass, paper, etc.)(P.); **thok** heap (P.H.); **t.hoka** heap (Or.)(CDIAL 13765). **thu_pi-kata** heaped up (Pali); **stu_pa** tuft of hair, crest (RV.); mound (Skt.); **thu_va** heap (Pkt.); **thu_a_** heap (H.)(CDIAL 13710). **thu_p** heap (Ku.); **stu_pyati** heaps up (Dha_tup.); **thup** heap, multitude; **thupa_** heap of straw (A.); **thupur.o** dunghill (Ku.); **thupro** heap, crowd (N.); **thupa_rnu** to heap up (N.); **thupuri** collected (A.)(CDIAL 13711). **thu_bha, thu_ha** heap; **thu_bhiya_, thu_ya_ga_** little heap (Pkt.); **thu_ha_**

heap (H.)(CDIAL 13712). **toma** clump of growing corn (Si.); **sto_ma** heap, mass (Skt.); riches, head, corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 13727).

4574.**Food laid out for the dead; spirit of the dead**: **du_p** food laid out for the dead (Tu.); **du_ba** spirit of the dead (Kond.a); **duben** a sacrifice for the ancestors (**akor duben**)(Pe.)(DEDR 3387).

4575.**Mess prepared for many**: **tomparam** a mess prepared for many, an open table, as in a palace (**W.**)(Ta.); **dommaramu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4576.**Image: spy**: **to_pu, so_vu** spying, watching; trace, mark; secret information (Tu.lex.) **tuppan-** spy, secret agent, detective; **tuppa_l.** spy; **tuppu** investigation (Ta.); **tubbu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **tuppu** spying; sign, trace, evidence as of a crime; **tuppu-k-ku_li** wage of an informer or spy; remuneration of a detective (Ta.lex.) **tumpu-po_t.u** to probe, spy out; **turnutu (turunti-)** to explore, examine (Ta.); **tubbu** to point out a thief or spy out a thief and make him known; be found out or discovered; n. state of being found out or detected (Ka.); **tubbu** discovery of stolen property, detection as of an offence (Tu.); **turuvu (turuvi-)** to seek, inquire into, search out, trace, pursue; n. searching; **turuval** searching; **turu-p-pit.i** to detect, trace, search; **turappu (turappi-)** to seek; **tuppu** spying, investigation, sign, trace, evidence, as of a crime (Ta.)(DEDR 3347). **tur-tur** to watch, to guard (Sora.lex.) **turavu** spying; **turital** to search after (**Tiruman. 2454**); **turuvu** searching (Ta.Ka.); **turuvutal** to seek, enquire into, search out, trace, pursue (**Kur-al., 929**); **turumu** id. (Te.); **tur-avu** private affairs, secrets (**Ci_tak. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **tirakku (tirakki-)** to search, inquire (Ta.); **tirayuka, tirakkuka** to seek; **tiraccal** a search; **tirayikka** to cause a search to be made (Ma.)(DEDR 3242).

4577.**Image: boring instrument, drill; to bore a hole**: **tavar** to bore a hole (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,9,1**); **tamar** hole, as in a plank, commonly bored or cut (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_n.ikka. 61**); **tavan.ai** joint, in carpentry (Ta.lex.) **Image: groove or mortise**: **tavan.ai-p-poruttu** a groove or mortise on the top of a gate or door-post (Ta.lex.) **Image: gimlet**: **tamar** boring instrument; gimlet, spring awl (Ta.); **tavar (-v-, -nt-)** to bore a hole; n. hole in a board (Ta.); **tamar** hole made by a gimlet; a borer, gimlet, drill (Ma.); **tamiru** gimlet (Tu.); **tamire, tagire** the pin in the middle of a yoke (Te.)(DEDR 3078). **tau~ri** giddiness, dizziness (Ku.); **tavar** id. (M.)(CDIAL 5688). **ta~v, tav, tava_** giddiness (M.)(CDIAL 5689).

4578.**One who gives a bride away in marriage**: **tamer** one who gives a bride away in marriage (Tu.lex.) **To entrust**: cf. **ta_be** possession; **ta_ben kar** subject; **ta_ben di** entrust (Kon.lex.)

4579.Image: pot: **taur.a_, ta_ur.a_** an earthen cooking pot; a pot with a broad mouth used for water; **ta_ur.i_, taur.i_** a small earthen pot for cooking; **tawa_** an iron griddle; a thin plate of iron convex on the upper side on which bread is baked; **daur** an earthen vessel with a wide mouth; a circular pot round trees for watering them; **dauri_** a small earthen vessel with a wide mouth (esp. in which spices are bruised) (P.lex.)

4580.Images: creeper; crooked tail: **t.aur** the name of a vine or creeper, the leaves of which are very broad and long, and used for making umbrellas; the crooked tail of a lion or bull (P.lex.)

4581.**Counsellors**: **tamar** counsellors, men guiding one's affairs (**tammir- periya_r tamara_ vor..ukutal : Kur-al., 444**); friends, well-wishers (**Pur-ana_. 157**); relations, kindred (**Pu. Ve. 3,6**)(Ta.); **tamar** relations, kindred (Ka.Ta.); **tamarmai** friendship (**Kur-al., 814, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **tamar, tavar, tavaru, tavuru** those who are his, hers or theirs = **tamavar** one's own people (Ka.); **tamaru, ta_ru** (Te.); **tamar** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **tavar mane** a woman's native house; **tavaru** the house of a woman's own people **(Ka.lex.)**

4582.**Family**: **tabbar** a family, a house-hold; a husband, a wife; children; **tabbardan** a man who has a wife and children, the mother of children, a person who has a family; **tabbarda_ri_** the married state, the condition of having a family; **tabbari_** a wife (P.lex.) **Kindred**: **tavaru** the house of a woman's own people; **tavarmane** a woman's native house (Ka.lex.) **tamar** relations, kindred (**Pu. Ve. 3,6**); id. (Ka.Ma.); **tamar** counsellors, men guiding one's affairs (**Kur-al., 444**); servants (**Te_va_. 907,1**); **tamarmai** friendship (**Kur-al., 814, Urai**); **tamal.** a female relative or friend (**Nan-. 276, Urai**); **taman-** a male relative or friend (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 182**)(Ta.lex.) **Own**: **ta_m** (obl. **tam**; before vowels **tamm-**) they themselves, you (hon. pl.); **ta_n:kal.** you (hon. pl.); **tamar** one's own people, relatives, kindred, friends, servants; **tamarmai** friendship; **taman-** a male relative or friend; fem. **tamal.**; **tami** solitude, loneliness, destitution; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be alone, lonely; **tamiyan-** solitary, lonely man, destitute person; fem. **tamiyal.**; **tam-appan-** father (Ta.); **ta_n:kal., tan.n.al.** they, themselves; you (hon.); **ta_m** (obl. **tam-, tamm-**) themselves; **tamar** one's own people; **tam-appan** father (Ma.); **ta.m** (obl. **tam-**) themselves (Ko.); **tam** id. (To.); **tadam** each his own, separate, different; **tada(m) ma.r-** seaprately (To.); **ta_m** (obl. **tam-**), **ta_vu** (obl. **tav-**) they, themselves; you (hon.); **tamtu, tamattu, tammatu, tammutu, tammadu** theirs; **tamar, tavar** those who are his, hers or theirs, one's own people (Ka.); **tanga** themselves (Kod..); **ta_mu** (obl. **tam-, tamm-**), **tamaru, ta_ru** they, themselves; you (hon.)(Te.); obl. **tam-** they, themselves; **tamne** their own; **tam ba.n** his, her, their own father (Kol.); **ta_m** they, themselves (Nk.Pa.Ga.); **tamma_, tammat.** id. (Go.); **ta_m** id. (Kond.a); **ta_ru** (masc.), **ta_i** (neut.)(obl. **ta_r.an-**) id. (Kui); **tambu_** (obl. **tam-**), **ta_mbu** (obl. **tam-**) id. (Kuwi); **ta_m** (obl. **tam-**) id. (Kur.); **tm, tmi** (obl. **tam-**) id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3162). **ta_nva** one's own (son)(RV.); **tan** own (Kho.); **ta~_, tai_** (Mai.); **tanuvaka, tanuvaga, tanu** own (NiDoc.); **tanuvaka, tanuvaa** (KharI.); **tanu** (Ash.); **tan** (Wg.); **ta_nu** (Dm.Tir.); **ta_nuk, to_nuk** (Pas'.); **ta_nu_** (Wot..); **ta_nu, tanu** (Gaw.); **tanu** (Tor.); **ta_ni** (Bshk.); **te_n.i** (Phal.); **tan.u~, tan.i_** postp. of (G.)(CDIAL 5766). **tan** self (RV.); **tanaya** offspring (RV.); son; **tanyha_** daughter (Mn.); **tanaya** son (Pali); **tanuya** (Pali); **tan.ayes.u** pl. (NiDoc.); **tan.aya, tan.aya_** (Pkt.); **tan** one year old child; **tana-mana** boy, small children (Wg.); **tene_** son (Si.)(CDIAL 5651). **tanu_** body, person, self (RV.); **tanu** (AitBr.); body (Pali); **tan.u_** (Pkt.); **tan** body; **tan-nano** naked (Sh.); **tan, tani** body; **ton^{u}** belly below the navel (K.)[cf. **tondi** navel (Ta.)]; **tan., tan.a_** side of belly (P.); **tan-man** with mind and body (N.); **tanu** body, skin (B.); **tan** body (H.); **tunuva** body, shape (Si.)(CDIAL 5656). **tanu_ja** born of the body (AV.); son (MBh.); **tanuja** (BhP.); **tan.u_a** son (Pkt.); **tanu_** (H.)(CDIAL 5657). **tanu_pa_** protecting life and body (epithet of Indra and Agni)(RV.); **tanuo_** friend (Wg.)(CDIAL 5658). **tannavu** one's own, his own; **tanna_te, tanna_tegu** for oneself, himself, itself; of one's own accord, by itself; **tanna_ye** one's own man, a dependent, friend, favourite (Tu.); **ta_** one's own, his (Pe.); **tanne (?tane)** his own (Kol.); **tanwa_** his own (Go.); **te_na_i_** that which belongs to self etc.; brotherhood, friendship (Br.); **tan-atu** that which is one's own, friendship, amity, intimacy; **ta_n-** (obl. **tan--**; before vowels **tan-n--**) oneself; **tan-ata_l.** one's own permanent servant, associate, mate; **ta_n-e_** himself, only, just; **tan-i** singleness, seclusion, solitude, independence; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be alone, single, solitary, be separate, detached from company, have no equal or match, be deserted; **tan-icci** woman

separated from her husband; **tan-itti** lonely woman forsaken and left helpless; **tan-itta_l.** single man or woman as a bachelor or widow; **tan-itar** persons in solitude; **tan-imai** singleness, seclusion, solitude, retirement, incomparableness, matchlessness, forlorn condition, helplessness; **tan-n-an-tan-i** quite alone; **tan-n-o_r** one's kith and kin, relatives or dependants (Ta.); **tan-mai** nature, essence, property, inherent or abstract quality, character, temper, disposition, state, condition, position, circumstances; **ta_n** (obl. **tan-**) self, oneself; **ta_num** notwithstanding; **ta_ne_** by himself; **tani, taniccu** by itself, alone; **tanima** loneliness; **tanikku** to himself, to oneself (Ma.); **ta.n** (obl. **tan-/ta-**) oneself; **-dan** also, even (concessive), ever (indefinite)(Ko.); **to.n** (obl. **tan-**) oneself; **-ton (-0on, -don**) only, just (= Skt. **eva**); **atton** just that much, in that same way (To.); **ta_n** (obl. **tan-**) he, she, it, in the refl. or reciprocal sense; **tanatu, tanattu, tannadu, tandu** his, hers, its (Ka.); **ta.ni** (obl. **tan-**) oneself (Kod..); **ta_nu** self, oneself; **ta_nu** (hon. pl.) (Tu.); **ta_nu** (obl. **tan-**) one's self, he or himself, she or herself; **tanantu, tanantat.a, tanakuta_nu** of one's self, of one's own accord, voluntarily, of itself, spontaneously, automatically (Te.); **ta.n** oneself; **tannad.i** by himself alone, just by itself, accidentally (Kol.); **ta_n** (obl. **tan-**) oneself, self (Pa.Ga.); **tana_, tanna_, tanai, ta_na_, ta_n** (obl. **tan-**) self (Go.); **ta_n** he, himself; gen. **ta_** one's own, his; acc. dat. **tangen** (Pe.); **ta_nu** (obl. **ta_r.an-**) himself or herself (Kui); **tanu_, ta_nu** (obl. **tan-**) self, oneself (Kuwi); **ta_n** (obl. **tang-**) refl. pron. of the 3rd pers. himself (Kur.); **tn, tni** (obl. **tan-g-**) himself, herself, itself (Malt.); **te_n** self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves etc.; **te_n-pa-te_n** among ourselves, yourselves, themselves (Br.)(DEDR 3196).

4583.**Image: overflow**: **tamel, hamel** to overflow (Tu.lex.)

4584.**Term of endearment**: **tampi** younger brother or male parallel cousin; **empi** my younger brother; **numpi, umpi** your younger brother; **tan-mun-** younger brother; **nampi** the elite among men, a term of endearment, a title of inferior priests (Ta.); **ampi** younger brother (Ta.); **tampi, tampa_n** younger brother (Ma.); **tamma** younger brother (Ka.); **tamman.e** (voc. **tammayya.**^{n}) younger brother (Kod..); **tammaiya** an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother (Tu.); **tammu~d.u** younger brother; (inscr.); **tabunr-u**, (inscr.) **tambul, tammu** id. (Te.); **tammur**, (hon.) **tammur.a_l, tammor, tammun** (pl. **tammur**) younger brother; **tamma_l** id.; **tammun.d.u** (pl. **tammask**) id. (Go.); **tamber-i** id.; **tamber-si** id. (referring to 3rd person)(Kond.a); **ambesa, tambesa** id. (Kui)(DEDR 3085). **tampi** younger brother (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,9,1**); younger male cousin who is the son of a paternal uncle or maternal aunt (Ta.lex.)

4633.**Image: fish**: **timi** a fish in general; a fabulous fish of an enormous size; **timin:gila** swallowing even the timi: a large fabulous fish; **timin:gilagila** a large fabulous fish (Ka.lex.) **timil** a kind of big fish (**Kantapu. Umaivaru. 20**); cf. **timilar** fishermen, inhabitants of the maritime tract (**Te_va_. 532,2**)(Ta.lex.) **timilam < timila** a kind of big fish; **timi < timi** an aquatic animal of enormous size (Ta.); **timin:kilakilam** an aquatic animal believed to be large enough to swallow a timin:kalam (**Kampara_. Kat.r-a_vu. 38**); **timin:kalam** id.; whale, cetaceac; **timitimi** id.; **timi-ko_t.am** sea; **timilai** sea-fish, dull reddish olive, attaining 10 in. in length, astrape dipterygia (Ta.lex.)

4585.**Tamil**: **tambar..a, tamir..a** the Tamil language; Tamir.. (Ka.); **tamir..** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **dravil.a, dravid.a** The Tamil country; name of a people and district of the east coast of the Dekhan: Tamil, tigul.a; **dra_vid.a** relating to Dravid.a: a Tamil man; Tamil (Ka.lex.) **tamir..** Tamil

language (Ma.Ta.); the Tamils, the Tamil country (Ta.); **tamir..an-** a Tamilian (Ta.); **tamir..a, tambar..a** Tamil language (Ka.); **tobil.** id. (To.); **tamul.u, tamul.u, tambul.u** Tamil (Tu.)(DEDR 3080). **damila, david.a, davila** name of a people, Dravidian (Pkt.); **demel.** Tamil (OSi.); **demal.a_** (Si.); **dramid.a, dra_vid.a** (MBh.); **dravid.a** (Mn.)(CDIAL 6632).

4586.**Name of a people**: **tammad.i** an attendant of an idol (Ka.); **nambi** a Malabar brahman (Kod..); a Vais.n.ava priest (Tu.); n**ambi** a class of priests employed in Vaishnava temples (Te.); **nampi** the elite among men, a term of endearment, a title of inferior priests; **nampan- = nampi**; **nampiya_n-** the title of officiating temple-priests (Ta.); **nampi** Vais.n.ava priests, inferior brahmans, actors; fem. **nampicci**; **nampiya_n** a title of princes; the steward of a pagoda (hon. **nampiya_r**)(Ma.); **tambal.a** a certain caste (of temple priests), a caste of S'aivaite priests (Te.); **tambal.i** a member of that caste; (inscr.) **tammad.i, tammalava_r** priest of a S'iva temple (Te.)(DEDR 3085). **tampira_n-** master, lord, king (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 3,5**); title of Travancore kings (**Na_.**); non-brahman monk of S'aiva mutt; overseer of monks (Ta.lex.)

4587.**Attendant of an idol**: **tammad.i** an attendant of an idol (Ka.); **tambal.ava_d.u, tambal.i, tammad.i, tammali, tammal.ava_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tampira_n-** god (**Periyapu. Il.aiya_n-kut.i, 1**); **tambura_n** (Ma.); **tampira_n-** master, lord, king (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 3,5**); title of Travancore kings (**Na_.**); non-brahman monk of s'aiva mutt; overseer of monks; **tampira_n--ma_t.u** leader of the herd of cattle brought by the Ka_ppiliyar when they originally migrated to the Kambamvalley in Madura district (Ta.lex.) **Chief**: **tamma_n-** lord, chief (**Te_va_. 973,1**); **tammo_n-** id. (**Nar-. 88**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dasma** a sacrificer; beautiful; extraordinary; destroying, destructive; a thief, rogue (Skt.lex.)

4588.**Merchants**: **to_n-r-ikar** Chetti merchants (Ta.lex.) **tu_n.ikar < dravin.aka** vais'ya caste, the caste of merchants (**Nikan.t.u.**)(Ta.lex.) **dravin.a** property, wealth; a thing; gold, silver, money (Ka.lex.) **dhan.i_** wealthy, rich, a rich person (P.lex.) **Treasure**: **dirve, dirvya_** treasure, riches; **dirvest** rich; **diva_l.i** bankrupcy (Kon.lex.) **dravyam** wealth (Skt.lex.) **turai** abundance, plenty, increase (**Tiruva_ca. 15,14**; **Ci.Ci. 2,32, Civaja_.**)(Ta.lex.)

4589.**Medicine**: **drava** dropping, dripping, oozing; flowing, fluid; liquid; a liquid substance; moisture, juice, essence; decoction (Ka.); **druta** melted, dissolved, liquid, fluid (Skt.Ka.); **dra_va** liquefaction; distilling; **dra_vaka** a drug prepared by distillation; a flux to assist the fusion of metals; **dravi_karan.a** cuasing to drop or drip, making wet; **dravisu** to become liquid, to melt (Ka.); **drava-dravya** a fluid substance; a fluid; a substance having juice; **dravan.a** dropping, flowing, exuding (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dravya** a drug (Ka.lex.) **drab, drap** drug, poison, herb, root, tobacco (Gypsy); **dru** yeast (Wg.); **d.rabhu** medicine for the eyes (S.); **d.a_ba** medical prescription (Or.); **dva, da~_, deya, de_** thing (Si.); **davviya** (Pkt.); **jaba_ti, zaba_t.i** medicine (Sh.)(CDIAL 6625). **tiraviyam** substance (**Ja_n-ava_. Te_vapu_. 52**); property (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 233**); gold (Ta.lex.) **tiraviyapa_n.am** the Indian cupid's arrows, opp. to pa_va-pa_n.am; aravintam, ma_mpu_, aco_kampu_, mullai, ni_lo_r-palam constituting the arrows (**Ci_vaka. 706, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **tiravam < drava** flowing property of liquids; oozing of liquids; juice, essence; liquid, tira_vakam (**Tailava. Taila.**); **tiravattuvam < dravatva** flowing property of liquids (**Pirapo_ta. 42,2**)(Ta.lex.) **dra_vayati** causes to run, makes flow, melts (RV.); drives away (MBh.); **da_via** dropping, dripped, made soft (Pkt.); **dreik** to pour out, put in or down, lay (an egg), sow, cut down (a tree), shave (Kho.); **dri_** to pour out, shave (Ir.Yid.)(CDIAL 6634). cf. **drava** running (RV.)(CDIAL 6623).

4590.**Property**: **dravya** substance; property (MBh.); drug (Sus'r.); **dabba** material, property (Pali); **davva, davia, davvia** (Pkt.); **jap, jab** property (Sh.)(CDIAL 6625). **tiraviyava_n- < dravyava_n** nom. sing. of **dravyavat** wealthy man (Ta.lex.) **dravyavanta** a man having property, a rich, wealthy man; **dravya** a substance, a thing, an object; wealth, money (Ka.Skt.); **dravin.a** property, wealth; a thing; gold; silver; money (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dravin.** wealth, goods, property (RV. i.94.14); **dravin.as** movable property, property (RV. iv.34.5); bestowing wealth (RV. iii.7.10); **dravin.asyu** desiring wealth (RV. vi.16.34; VS. xxxiii.9); **dravin.asvant** possessing wealth (RV. ix.85.1); **dravin.o_da_** Soma (TS. iv.4.7.1); **dravitnu** giver (RV. x.11.9); **dravya-parigraha** earning of wealth (Sat. xxvii.3); **dravya-vatta_** inheritance (Sat. iii.1)(Vedic.lex.)

4591.**Wedding present; image: betel leaf**: **tambilo** an ordinary offering to demons (Tu.lex.) **tambol** a wedding present; a due record is kept of the presents made, when any who have given are married the man who has received tambol, refunds with with something extra. It is, therefore, a loan rather than a wedding present in the ordinary sense; betel leaf; **tambolan., tamboli_** the wife of a betel-nut seller, a seller of betel-nut (P.lex.) cf. **ta_be** possession (Kon.lex.) **tampal** red spittle caused by chewing betel (**Kampara_. Varaikka_. 49**); **tampar** id. (**Ma_r-analan.. 470, Uta_.**); **tampalam** id. (**Tirukko_. 396**); **tamma** id. (Te.); **tampalam** betel with arecanut (**Kalit. 65**); cf. **ta_mbu_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **tumpai** betel leaf (**Malai**.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_mbu_la** betel, betel leaf (Sus'r.) < Austro.as.; **tambu_la, tambu_li_** (Pali); **ta_mbul.a, ta_mbal.a** (Or.); **tamu_l** (OH.); **ta~_bu_l.** (M.); **bulat, tabala** (Si.); **tim.pura, drim.pura** (NiDoc.); **tam.bo_la** betel leaf (Pkt.); **tam.bo_li_** the plant (Pkt.); **tambol, tammol** (P.); **ta~bol, tamol** (N.); **ta_mol** (A.); **ta~_bola_** (OB.); **ta~_bul** (B.); **tam.bora** (OAw.); **tambol, tamol, tamor** (H.); **ta~bol.** (G.)(CDIAL 5776). **bilat** betel (Md.)(CDIAL 14562). **tiraiyal** roll of betel prepared for chewing (**Cilap. 16,55**); betel (Ta.lex.) **ta_mbu_lika** seller of betel (R.); **tam.bo_lia** (Pkt.); **tamboli_, tambolan.** (P.); **tamoli** (N.); **ta_muli** attendant who prepares and serves betel (A.); **ta_muli_** betel nut seller (MB.); **ta~bo_li_** (Aw.); **ta~boli_, tamoli_, tamolin, tamori_** (H.); **ta~bol.i_** (G.); **ta~_bol.i_** (M.); **ta_mli** (B.); **ta_mal.i** (Or.); **ta_moli_** (Mth.); **tamoli_** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5777). **ta_mpu_lan.-kot.u-ttal** to offer betel as a courtesy; to give betel as a signal for the dispersion or dismissal of a company; to dispense with one's services; **ta_mpu_la-caruvan.am** < **ta_mbu_la + carvan.a** finishing ceremony of a marriage, when betel leaf is first chewed by the bridegroom and bride; **ta_mpu_la-ta_ran.am** chewing betel and areca (**Ar-ap. Cata. 34**); **ta_mpu_lam** betel leaves and areca nuts, pansupari (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 91**); **ta_mpu_lam-vai-ttal** to invite to a wedding by the distribution of betel; **ta_mpu_la-ma_r-r-u-tal** to settle a marriage solemnly by exchanging betels; **ta_mpu_la-valli** betel pepper, piper betle (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ta_mpu_li** id. ; **ta_mpu_la-va_kakan-** valet employed to give betel and areca for chewing; **ta_mpu_likan-** betel dealer (Ta.lex.) **Image: leaf; betel leaf**: **tama_lam** leaf (Ta.lex.) cf. **tamol, tamor** betel leaf (H.)(CDIAL 5776).

4592.**To pull by jerks**: **ta_mpu** rope (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **da_vu** (Ka.); **ta_mpu** rope to tie cattle, tether (**Kalit. 111**); **ta_mpukkayir-u** id.; **ta_mpun-to_n.t.i-y-um-a_tal** lit., to be like drawing rope and pitcher; to be familiar, intimate, hand and glove with (Ta.lex.) **ca_mpu (ca_mpi-)** to pull in by jerks, haul, draw in, pump (Ta.); **ca_mbuni** to lift with a lever; **ca_pan.** a lever (Tu.)(DEDR 2454). **Image: capstan**: **tavar-ai** capstan, machine for winding up a cable in small craft (Ta.); **dabara** id. (Te.); **tavar** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **da_van.a, da_man.i_** tethering rope (Pkt.); **d.a_van.u, d.a_n.u** forefeet shackles; **d.a_vin.i_, d.a_n.i_** guard to support nose-ring (S.); **d.a~_van., d.a~_van.i_, d.a_un.i_** hobble; **da_un.i_** strip at foot of bed, triple cord of silk worn by women on head; **da_vun.** picket rope (L.); **da_un., daun., daun** string for bedstead, hobble for horse;

da_un.i_ gold ornament worn on woman's forehead (P.); **daun.o, daun.i_** peg for tying cattle to; **do~r.** place for keeping cattle, bedding for cattle (Ku.); **dan** long cord on which a net or screen is stretched, thong; **dana_** bridle (A.); **da_mni** rope (B.); **daan.a** string at the fringe of a casting net on which pebbles are strung; **da_un.i** rope for tying bullocks together when threshing (Or.); **da_wan** girdle (H.); **da_wani_** rope; **da~_wani_** a woman's ornament (H.); **da_man., d.a_man.** tether, hobble (G.); **da_mn.u~** thin rope, string; **da_mn.i_** rope, women's head ornament (G.); **da_van.** picket-rope (M.)(CDIAL 6283). **ta_van.i** a piece of cloth worn generally by girls over their petticoats; pieces from the shroud kept as relic of the deceased (**Chr.**); saddle cloth (Ta.lex.) **ta_van.i** long rope to tie cattle in a row; cattle-fair; cattle-shed (Ta.lex.) **da_ma-**, inst. **da_me_na** rope, fetter, garland (Pali); **da_ma-** (Pkt.); **da_m** rope, thread, bandage (Wg.); rope (Tir.Shum.); thick thread (Pas'.); **du_m** net snare (Pas'.); **do_mo** twine, short bit of goat's cord; **do_m** thread (Sh.); **do_n.** thread (D..); **gu-dm^{u}** cow's tethering rope (K.); **da~_u, da_va~_** hobble for a horse (P.); dau~, dao~, **da_ma_** peg to tie a buffalo-calf to (A.); **da_m, da_ma_** cord (B.); **da~_w** rope to tie cattle (WPah.); **dua~_** tether; **da_i_** long tether to which many beasts are tied (Or.); **da_m** tether (G.); rope, string, fetter; **da_ma_** id., garland (H.); **da_ve~** (M.); **dama** chain, rope; **dam** garland (Si.); **damat.a_, damat.i_, damat.k** rope (Pas'.); **d.amat.ik** (Shum.); **damo_r.** (Wot..); **damor.i_** (Sv.); **da_mlo** tether for cow (N.); **da~_wali, da_u~li, da_mli** bird-trap of string; **da~_wal, da_mal** coeval (< tied together)(N.); **da~_vli_** small tie-rope (M.)(CDIAL 6283). **Thread; rope**: **ta_ram** cord, rope (**Pirapulin:k. It.t.avil. 20**); **da_ramu** id. (Te.); **ta_r** cord (**Patin-o. Pat.t.an.at. Ko_yin-a_. 16**); **ta_r-ira_t.t.in-am** reeling machine; **ta_r-in--va_r..nan-** weaver, as living by bobbin (**Perun.. Vattava. 2,48**)(Ta.lex.) **to.rm** (obl. **to.rt-**) one string of bead necklace with several strands, one thread of skein hanging from woman's armlet (To.); **da_ra** string, thread (Ka.Tu.); **da_ra-** waistband, girdle (Pkt.); **davara(ka)-** string (Skt.)(DEDR 3167). cf. **davara** string (Skt.); **davaraka** (Jain.); **do_raka** leather strap (Ka_tyS'r.); **d.o_ra** thread, string, mat fibre (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6225). **daye~ro** the man who drives the animals treading out rice (N.)(CDIAL 6282). **da_vur, da~var, d.a~_var** spider (L.)(CDIAL 6281). **Image: a necklace**: **ta_vad.a** a kind of necklace formed of lotus beads hanging as low as the navel, worn by men (Ka.Ma.); **ta_r..vat.am** (Ta.); **ta_vad.a, ta_val.a, ta_l.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **To shackle; to tie**: **da_mvu~** to tie with a cord (G.); **da_e~** tying a number of bullocks together for treading corn (H.)(CDIAL 6285). **d.a_vara_van., d.a~_vara_van.** to hobble (L.); **da_mri** long rope for tying several buffalo-calves together (A.); **dau~ra_, dara_** rope (Or.); **dau~ri_** rope to which threshing bullocks are tied (Bi.); **da~_mar, dau~rar.** rope to which the bullocks are tied (Mth.); **da~_wri_** id., rope, string (H.)(CDIAL 6283). **da_in.u** to shackle (the forelegs of an animal)(S.); **da_un.a_** to hobble horse or ass (P.)(CDIAL 6289). **Image: to drive bullocks treading out grain**: **da~_wab** to drive bullocks treading out grain (Bi.); **da_wna_, da~_na_** (H.); **da_uni** threshing (N.); **dauni_** treading out corn (Bi.); **da_uni** (Mth.); **dai~** driving oxen or buffaloes to tread out grain (Ku.); **da_i, da~_i** (N.); **dawa~_hi_** (Bi.); **dama_hi_** (Mth.); **da_e~** the treading out, the unthreshed corn (H.)(CDIAL 6285). **dau~ri_** rope to which threshing bullocks are tied, the act of treading out the grain (Bi.); **da~wri_** the act of driving bullocks round to tread out the corn (H.)(CDIAL 6283). cf. **tukai** to trample; **tuvai** to tread down (Ta.); **doy-** to tread on, trample (Kuwi)(DEDR 3539).

4607.**Tinsel**: **ta_bulu** a tinsel; the cut as of a precious stone; **ta_bulu ka_ji** an artistic bangle; **ta_mba_n.o** a metallic dish (Tu.lex.) **ta_mbt.i** coppersmith (Kon.lex.) **d.abbu** a dub or copper coin, four pays (Ka.Te.); **t.appu** (Ta.); **d.habbu_** a double pice (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tampit.i, tampat.i < damri** (H.) cash, a small coin = 1/12 anna (Ta.lex.) cf. **damad.i, dammad.i** a ka_su, the fourth part of a dud.d.u or paisa (Ka.); **damad.i_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_mra** copper (Skt.lex.)

4593.**Image: tortoise, turtle**: **ta_mbeli, he_mbi** tortoise (Kuwi); **se_mbi** id. (Kui); **ya_mai, a_mai** turtle, tortoise (Ta.); **a_ma** id. (Ma.); **e.m(b)** tortoise (Ko.); **a.my** id. (To.); **a_me, a_ve, e_ve, e_me** tortoise, turtle; **ta_be_lu, ta_mbe_lu** a sea or land turtle; **a_lve** tortoise (Ka.); **a.me** id. (Kod..); **e_me** turtle (Tu.); **ta~_be_lu, ta_me_lu** id., tortoise (Te.); **he_mul, e_mul, samel, hamul, hemu_l** tortoise; **emilee, ya_mo_l** id. (Go.)(DEDR 5155). **horo** tortoise; **t.an.d.i horo, buru horo, lapr.a horo, t.ukuc horo, t.oklak horo** varieties of tortoise distinguished by the Santals; **kat. horo, kumd.hia horo, kachim** tortoise (Santali.lex.) cf. **ku_rma, kamat.ha, kacchapa** tortoise; **d.uli** female of tortoise (Skt.lex.) **d.uli, duli** female tortoise, hen.d.a_ve (Ka.lex.)

4594.**Image: neck**: **dhn., dhaun.** nape of neck; **dhaun., dhaun.i_** neck (L.); **dhaun., dhaun** nape of neck (P.); **dhamani** vein, nerve (AV.); throat, neck (Skt.); **dhamani** vein (Pali); **dhaman.i_** (Pkt.); **gerek-deme** adam's apple (Kt.); **damre~, dame~r** neck (Wg.); **lumu, lmi_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 6733).

4595.**Bellows**: **dhamani_** bellows (Ka_tySm.); sort of perfume (Bhpr.); **dhaman.i_** bellows (Pkt.); **dha_van.i** (S.); **dhauni_** (H.); **dhaman.**^{i} (G.); **dhaman.vu~** to blow with bellows (G.); **daman, dam**^{u} bad smell (esp. of stale curd or other bad food)(K.)(CDIAL 6734). **dhau~kan.** to blow (with bellows)(L.); **dhauk(h)n.a_, dhau~k(h)n.a_** to blow (with bellows), bellow, brawl (P.); **dhau~kn.o** to blow, breathe; **dhau~kalo** bellows (Ku.); **dhau~kna_** to blow (with bellows), breathe on, pant (H.)(CDIAL 6731). **damun** bellows (K.); **dhamana** blowing with bellows (Skt.); **domo_** wind (Ash.); **dumu_** (Pr.); **dyi_mi** (Kt.); **damu~_** (Wg.); **damu** (Bashg.); **da_ma_n** (Pas'.); **domon, damu_n** rain (Pas'.); **dhama_n** wind (Par.)(CDIAL 6732). **dhma_ta** blown (RV.); **dhwa~_** being out of breath, panting (Ku.); **dha_i_** panting, asthma (A.)(CDIAL 6887).

4596.**Wormwood**: **damana** wormwood, artemisia indica (Skt.); **damanaka** (VarBr.S.); **dranna** artemisia (Br.); **dramnak, dramnag** wormwood (Pahl.); **daman.aka, daman.aga, daman.aya, davan.aya** a plant with fragrant leaves (Pkt.); **dona_** the shrub daphne oleoides (infusion of bark and leaves used medicinally for colic and gonorrhoea), artemisia elegans (P.); **damana_** artemisia indica (N.); **damana_, dawana_** (A.); **dona_** (B.); **dayan.a_, daan.a_** artemisia indica, artemisia chinensis, artemisia latifolia, thyme (Or.); **dauna_, dona_** artemisia indica or lactifolia (H.); **na_g-daun** asparagus (H.); **daman.** a fragrant medicinal plant; **damro, d.amro** artemisia indica (G.); **davan.a_** artemisia abrotanum (M.); **dramun** a species of grass (K.); **dre~** a kind of artemisia (Wg.); **dro_n** wormwood, kinds of small scrub used for firewood (Kho.); **ju_n** a kind of shrub (twigs of which are ground and given as vermifuge for children)(Sh.); **duru~ga_** artemisia elegans (P.)(CDIAL 6620). **tamanakam** southernwood (**taman-akkato_t.u pa_tirippu_c cu_t.t.avara_y : Tiv. Periya_r... 2,7,3**)(Ta.lex.) **davana, javana, damana** the plant artemisia indica and its flower, southern-wood (Ka.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **marukkor..untu** southern wood, artemisia abrotannum pallens; **kor..untu** id. (**Kantapu. Intiran-ka. 42**) (Ta.lex.) **macari_kam** southernwood (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **ban.sin.** artemisia parviflora (Santali.lex.) **mdiri-ya** name of a tree (Si.); **kal.u-mdiri-ya** diospyros oppositifolia (Si.); **majari_** a particular tree (Skt.)(CDIAL 9716). cf. artemisia absinthium: wormwood, absinth, maderwort, mugwort, mingwort; **wermut, alseikraut, magenkraut, bitterkraut** (Ger.); part used: dried leaves and flowering tops; uses: aromatic bitter, diaphoretic and flavoring agent. **Wormwood**: **ban.si** artemisia parviflora, a medicinal herb (Santali.lex.) Artemisia persica: **pardesi dawano** (M.); **shih** (Arab.Pers.); **davana** (M.); plant: tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge; habitat: W. Tibet, 9000-10,000 ft. (GIMP, p.26). Artemisia scoparia: **dona, jhan** (P.); **churisaroj, danti** (M.); infusion of

plant: purgative; plant: used as cure for pain in the ear and smoke is considered good for burns; habitat: W. Himalayas from Kashmir to Lahul at 5,000-7,000 ft., in Sind, Punjab, Upper Gangetic Plain and W. Tibet at 7,000-12,000 ft. (GIMP, p.26). Artemisia siversiana: **dona** (B.); **afsantin** (Arab.); **downa** (M.); **damro** (G.); **dauna** (H.); **damana** (Skt.); plant: tonic, febrifuge, deobstruent, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, applied externally as a discutient and antiseptic; habitat: W. Himalayas, from Kashmir to Lahul, at 8,000-10,000 ft. and W. Tibet at 12,000-14,000 ft. (GIMP, p.26). Artemisis absinthium (Modern Egyptian Arabic **afsantin**). "Wormwood... has a hairy stem and aromatic leaves covered in down... It grows wild in central Europe, North America and Asia... the bitter leaves are used to flavour vermouth and absinth... aids digestion, stimulates the appetite and is anticeptic... Dioscorides quotes it as being used to expel intestinal worms... used to cure inflammation of the skin... Prospero Alpini quotes... (its use) to expel a bilious fever." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.80). Artemisia absinthium: **vilayati afsantin** (H. Deccan); **damar** (Skt.); **afsanthin** (Pers.Arabic); flowers: vermifuge, tonic in intermittent fevers; habitat: Kashmir and Kurrum agency at 5,000-7,000 ft. (GIMP, p.25). Artemisia absinthium: wormwood, absinth, maderwort, mugwort, mingwort, **absinthe grande** (Fr.); **wermut, alseikraut, magenkraut, bitterkraut** (Ger.); part used: the dried leaves and flowering tops; habitat: Europe, Asia and Northern Africa; uses: aromatic bitter, diaphoretic and flavouring agent... used for flavouring beer and for the manufacture of a liquor termed 'absinthe'. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 873-875).

4597.**Image: a cloak**: **tama_n** long trousers; a kind of cloak worn by moors (Ta.); **tama_n** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

4598.**Mysore gamboge**: **paccilai** Mysore gamboge, garcinia xanthochymus (Ta.); **paccila** xanthochymus pictorius (Ma.); **pacca_ri** name of a tree [= Ta. **paccilai**, according to Ta. lex.][garcinia xanthochymus = xanthochymus pictorius](DEDR 3832). **tama_la_** the tree xanthochymus pictorius (with very dark bark and white flowers)(MBh.); **tama_laka** (Skt.); **tama_la** xanthochymus pictorius (Pali); a partic. tree; its fruit (Pkt.); **tamalu** xanthochymus pictorius (Si.); **tavi_r** xanthochymus ovalifolius (M.)(CDIAL 5690). cf. **ta~wa_la_** darkness befor the eyes (H.)(CDIAL 5691). **tama_la** a tree bearing dark blossoms, xanthochymus pictorius; **ka_laskandha**, **ta_piccha, gahvara** a tree with a very dark bark, xanthochymus pictorius (Ka.lex.) garcinia xanthochymus: **dampel** (H.); **tamal** (H.B.); **jharambi** (M.); **dampel** (M.); **tamala, tapinjha** (Skt.); **kulavi** (Ta.); **sitakamraku** (Te.); fruit: antiscorbutic, cooling, cholagogue, emollient, demulcent; bark: astringent; oil: soothing, used in skin diseases; habitat: east Bengal, east Himalayas, N. Circars, Ganjam, W. Peninsula on the ghats from Bombay to N. kanara, Mysore, Coorg, Nilgiris, Travancore and the Andamans (GIMP, p.123). **Mysore gamboge tree**: **tama_lam** Mysore gamboge (**campaka ma_tavi tama_lan. karumukai : Cilap. 8,45**)(Ta.lex.) **tama_la** a tree with very dark bark, but white blossoms, xantochymus pictorius, gahvara, kadda_l.i gid.a, ka_laskanda, hon:ge, ta_piccha; **tama_lapatra** id. (Ka.lex.) cf. **hon:ge** the tree xantochymus pictorius; the Indian beech, pongamia glabra; the tree dalbergia oujeinensis (Ka.lex.) **pun-ku** Indian beech, pongamia glabra (Ta.)(DEDR 4341). **paccilai** a fragrant ceeper, nar-aikkot.i (**Pur-ana_. 168, Urai.**); a fumigating substance (**Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Mysore gamboge tree**: **o_t.e** the tree garcinia pictoria, the Mysore gamboge tree; **o_t.e-pul.i** its fruit (Ka.); **o_n.t.e-pul.i, o_t.e-pul.i** the sour fruit of garcinia cambogia (Tu.)(DEDR 1044). **ja_rige-hul.i-mara** Mysore gamboge tree, garcinia morella (Ka.); **ja_rig** garcinia pictoria (Tu.) [garcinia morella = garcinia pictoria](DEDR 2467). "Guttiferae

(**gamboge** family): Tropical trees (garcinia spp. including the Mangosteen, Mamey and Gamboge), rarely shrubs, containing resinous principles in schizogenous resin canals found in cortex, pith of stems, leaves, and in mesocarp of fruits... **Synonyms**: Pipe Gamboge, Gutta Gamba, Cambodia; **gummigutt** (Ger.); **gommegutte** (Fr.); part used: a gum resin: botanical origin: garcinia hanburyi; habitat: Siam, Cochin China and Annam... garcinia hanburyi, the Siam Gamboge tree, is a spreading tree with orange-brown bark, opposite, ovate, leathery leaves... the fruit is an orange-green, oily berry... production and commerce: the gum oleo-resin constituting the drug occurs as a yellowish juice in schizogenous resin canals... the juice is collected in hollow internodes of bamboo stems, allowed to harden, the stems then heated until they crack, when the gamboge is readily removed... Uses: Gamboge is employed medicinally as a hydragogue cathartic. It is also used by violin makers in preparing a stain for their wood... (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 572-574).

4599.**Image: to tame**: **da_miya** tamed (Pkt.); **dmi** submissive (Si.)(CDIAL 6286). **da_myati** is tamed (S'Br.); tames (MBh.); **dama_** to subside (B.); **damiba_** to be subdued (Or.); **damvu~** to become tamed (G.); **damn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6287). **da_unu** to break in (bullock or horse); **halo da_unu** to plough (N.); **da_wna_** to subdue, destroy (H.); **damanava_** to tame, subdue (Si.)(CDIAL 6284).

4600.**Hurt**: **dabh** hurt, deceive (Skt.); **dabhati** hurts (RV.); **d.ahan.u** to torment (S.)(CDIAL 6174). **Image: to butt with both horns**: **tav** to but with both horns, gore (Ko.)(DEDR 3078). **dabdhi** hurting (TS.)(CDIAL 6172). **dabhno_ti** hurts, deceives (RV.); **dubbhati** hurts, deceives (Pali); **du_bhai** is unhappy (Pkt.); **du_bhna_** (H.); **dubhvu~, dubha_vvu~** to tease, vex (G.)(CDIAL 6175). **du_d.abha, du_l.abha** hard to deceive (RV.)(CDIAL 6486). **dambha** deceit (Mn.); **dam.bha, d.am.bha** deceit (Pkt.); **d.a~_b** (K.); **dambh** deceit, arrogance (H.); **da~bh, d.a~bh** hypocricy (M.)(CDIAL 6181). **dambhayati** hurts (RV.); **damijoiki** to suffer (pain etc.); **damija_r** trouble, discomfort (Sh.); **dambhn.a_, d.ambhn.a_, d.ammhn.a_** to taunt (P.)(CDIAL 6182). **dambhin** hypocrite (Ya_j.); **d.am.bhia** deceiver, gamester (Pkt.); **dambhi_** deceitful, arrogant (H.); **da~bhi_, d.a~bhi_** hypocrite (M.)(CDIAL 6183). **tappu (tappi-)** deception, falsehood; fault, error (Ta.); **tappar-ai < dabbar-a** (Te.) falsehood, deception, irregularity, error (Ta.); **tap- (tapy-)** to make mistake (Ko.); **tappal** stumbling, erring (Ka.); **tabbarisu** to slip, stumble (Ka.); **tappu** fault (Tu.); **tappu** error, mistake (Te.); **tappud.u** erring (Te.); **dabbar-a** a lie; false, dishonest; **dabbu** to lie; n. deceit, lying (Te.); **tap-** (**-t-**) to miss or fail, falter (Kond.a); **dapa** lie; false (Kui); **tappu ki_nai** to misdo; **tapu** wrong, sin, error (Kuwi)(DEDR 3071). **d.adhi** incorrectness (S.)(CDIAL 6172). **Treachery**: {**Echo word**} **ka_vo-da_vo** treachery (G.); [cf. **ka_pat.a** fraudulent (VarBr.S.); **ka_vr.u~** roguish, ungrateful (G.); **ka_val** fraud (G.)(CDIAL 3037)]; **da_bha** hurting (TS.)(CDIAL 6280). **Intimidation**: **da_bna_** snub (B.); **da_br.i** intimitation (B.); **da_biba_** to prohibit, reprimand (Or.); **da_bna_** to snub (H.); **daba_vvu~** to intimidate (G.); **d.a_bi** threat (A.); **d.aba_vvu~** to intimidate (G.); **d.abko, d.apko** fear, apprehension (G.)(CDIAL 6173). **Terrorized; bewildered**: **tabbarisu** to be overcome by terror, grief etc., be amazed or bewildered; **tabbibbu** state of being overcome by terror etc., bewilderment, maze (Ka.); **tabbibbu, tapputippu, tabbudibbu** distraction, confusion, variation, difference; irregular (Tu.); **tabbibbu** faltering, confusion, embarrassment (Te.)(DEDR 3074). **adabn.e~** to be oppressed, be overwhelmed (M.); **a_avvai** shakes, trembles (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1141). **d.rapu** terror (S.); **drap** terrified (Bal.) (CDIAL 6200).

4601.**Image: pillar; prop**: **tampam** pillar, column (**Pa_kavata. 1,1,31**); post to which elephants are tied; lamp-post; flagstaff, mast, temple flag-pole (**Tirunu_r-. 22**); support (**Uttarara_. Ira_van.anpir-a. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **stambha** pillar, post (Skt.); **stambhaka** is. (Skt.); **thambha** pillar (Pali); **thabha**, loc. **thabhe** top; **tham.bhe, t.ha(m.)bhasi** (As'.); **tham.bha, tham.bhaya, tam.bha, t.ham.bha** (Pkt.); **s'to_ma** stem, tree (Wg.); **s'tom** (Kt.); **s'tyobu** (Pr.); **t.am** tree (Bshk.); **tha_m** (Tor.); **tham** pillar, post (K.); **thambhu** (S.); **thamm, thamma_** prop; **tham, thama_, thamba_** (L.); **thamb(h), thamm(h)** pillar, post (P.); **tha_m** (Ku.N.B.); **thamba** (Or.); **mar-thamh** upright post of oil-mill (Bi.)[cf. **maram** tree (Ta.)]; **tha~_bh, tha_m, thamba_** prop, pillar, stem of plantain tree (H.); **tha_ma** pillar (OMarw.); **t.am.ba** (Si.); **tambu, tabu** pillar, post (Md.); **thambhir.i_** inside peg of yoke (S.); **tha_n.ro** prop (N.); **tha~bhara_** post (Aw.); **tha~_bhlo, thablo** post, pillar (G.)(CDIAL 13682). **stambhate_** supports, arrests (Dha_tup.); **stambhant** supporting (Skt.); **stambhayati** supports (MBh.); **astabhna_t** imperf. **tastambha** perf. (RV.); **upa-stabha_yati** (RV.); **pratistabdha** (MBh.); **upatthambhe_ti** makes firm; **pat.itthambhati** stands firm against (Pali); **tham.bhai, t.ham.bhai** stops; is stopped (Pkt.); **thamun, tha_mun** to be stopped, be at rest (K.); **thambhan.u** to support; **thaman.u** to stop, subside; **t.hambhan.u** to numb, make torpid (S.); **thannan.** to make firm by pressing in (L.); **thammun.** to hold (L.); **thambhn.a_, thambn.a_, thambhn.a_, thammhn.a_** to support, restrain (P.); **tha~_bhn.o~_** to catch, hold, conceive; **tha_mbhn.u** to hold (WPah.); **tha~_bhn.o, tha_mn.o** to prop, hold, stop (whence **thamn.o** to stop)(Ku.); **tha_mnu** to support, hold, stop, wait (N.); **thama_-dai** solid curd (A.); **tha_ma_** to stop, be silent (B.); **tha_miba_** to stop (whence **thambiba_, thamiba_** to come to a stop)(Or.); **tha_m(h)ab** to hold up; to stop (Bhoj.); **tha~_bhna_, tha~_bna_, tha_m(h)na_** to prop, stop, resist (whence **thambhna_** to stand still)(H.); **tha~bhvu~** to stand firm (G.); **tha~_bn.e~, tha_mn.e~, thamn.e~** to stop (M.); **tabanava_** to fix, place, preserve; **tibanava_** (Si.); **thamakiba** to come to a sudden stop (A.); **thamka_na** to stand still from surprise (B.)(CDIAL 13683). **stambhana** stopping (MBh.); stiffening (Sus'r.); means of making stiff (Skt.); **thambhana_** firmness (Pali); **tham.bhan.a, tham.bhan.aya_** act of stopping (Pkt.); **thambhan.u** glue (S.); **thambhan.** (L.)(CDIAL 13684). **Place, land, neighbourhood**: **t.ha_ma** formation, make, build (Or.); **t.ha_m** fixed, firm, settled (M.); **them** place, land, neighbourhood (Gypsy)(CDIAL 13761). **sthe_man** stability (TS.)(CDIAL 13761).

4602.**Made of copper**: **tampikai** a kind of small water-pot (Ta.); **cempu** metal vessel, liquid measure (Ta.); copper vessel (Ma.); **cambu, cembu, combu** globular copper or glass vessel used for drinking water (Ka.); **cambige, tambige, tambuge** id. (Ka.); **cembi** small metal pot (Kod..); **cembu** goblet, pitcher, ewer (Te.); small copper or brass pot (Tu.); **tambige** small, round, metal vessel (Tu.); **tambuga** a sort of drinking-vessel (Te.); **ca~bu_** a metal vessel with a belly and a tapering neck, a goglet (M.)(DEDR 2775). ?Influenced by Pkt. **tamba** and Skt. **ta_mra** copper? **t.ra_mir.o** a kind of cooking pot (S.); **t.ra_mir.i_** copper pot (S.); sunburnt, red with anger (S>); **ta_mra_** copper vessel (Bhoj.); **ta~_bar., tra~_br.i_, ta~_br.i_** copper pot (G.)(CDIAL 5779). **tamher.i_** copper vessel (Bi.)(CDIAL 5782). **tam^{a}ha_** drinking vessel made of red alloy (Bi.)(CDIAL 5785). **tamoi** copper vessel for water (Ku.); **ta_mrapa_tra** copper vessel (MBh.); **ta_mar.a_, ta_mr.a_** copper vessel (Bhoj.); **tarbha_n.u~** copper dish used in religious ceremonies (G.)(CDIAL 5789). **ta_mrika** coppery (Mn.); **tambiya** an article of an ascetic's equipment (a copper vessel?)(Pkt.); **tra_mi_** large open vessel for kneading bread (L.); **tra_mbi_** brass plate for kneading on (L.); **ta_mi** copper plate (Ku.); copper vessel used in worship (A.); **ta_mi_, tamiya_** large brass vessel for cooking pulses at marriages and other ceremonies (B.); **tambiya_** copper or brass vessel (H.)(CDIAL 5792). **Copper plate (for**

inscribing): **ta_mrapat.t.a** copper plate (for inscribing)(Ya_j.); **ta_mra-pattra** id. (Skt.); **tamot**[i] copper plate (Ku.); **ta~_bot.i_** piece of copper of shape and size of a brick (M.)(CDIAL 5786-7). **Coppersmith**: **ta_mbara_** coppersmith (Or.)(CDIAL 5780). **tamaut.e, tamot.e** coppersmith (N.); **ta_mrakut.t.a** coppersmith (R.)(CDIAL 5781). **tamher.a_** brass-founder (Bi.)(CDIAL 5783). **Copper; gold**: **compu** copper (Ta.); **combu** (Ka.Tu.); **cempu** (Ta.); **cambu_** (U.); **cembu** copper, cuprum, as reddish (Ka.Ma.); id. (**Cilkap. 14,174**); **cempu** gold; metal vessel (Ta.); **cembu** id. (Ka.Tu.); **cempu-tat.t.i, cempu-kot.t.i** coppersmith (**Cilap. 5,28, Urai**)(Ta.); **cembu-kot.t.i** (Ma.); **cembukut.t.iga** (Ka.); **cembukut.t.i** (Te.); **cempu-t-ti_kkal** copper pyrites, sulphide of copper and iron (Ta.); **cempu-p-par-r-u** alloy of copper in gold (Ta.); **cempir--poruppu** Mt. Potiyam, as containing copper (**Kalla_. 51,11**); **cempu-varai** id. (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tiruma_l. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Property, wealth**: **com** < **svam** neut. nom. sing. of **sva** property, wealth, one's own goods (**com man-aivait teppat.i nat.appi_r**: **Kumara. Pira. Ka_cik. 34**); **com-pa_ti** owner's share of produce; **comma_l.i** heir, owner; **commet.uttal** to inherit (Ta.lex.) **sovan.n.a, sovan.n.aya, suvan.n.a** [**suvarn.a** (Skt.)] golden; **suvan.n.a-ka_ra** goldsmith; **suvan.n.a-gabbha** a safe (-room) for gold; **suvan.n.a-guha_** golden cave; **suvan.n.a-pat.t.a** a golden (writing) slab; **suvan.n.a-pan.aka** a golden diadem (Pali.lex.) **Gold**: **co_n.am** gold (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tiruvampala. 51**); cf. **svarn.a** (Ta.lex.)

4603.**Image: whiskers**: **thobha_** pl., **thobhiyo** whiskers (G.)(CDIAL 13725).

4604.**Image: lump of metal**: **thobbhi_** lump of metal (P.)(CDIAL 13725). **thu_a_** clod (H.)(CDIAL 13710). **Clod**: **d.hi_m, d.hi_ma~** clod (L.); **d.him** lump (L.); **d.hi_mh, d.hi_m** f., **d.hi_ma_** m. clod (P); **d.hima_** pebble, rubble; **d.hi_m, d.hi_ma_** lump, clod (H.); **d.hi_mu~, d.hi_mr.u~**, **d.himn.u~** big swelling or bump, block of wood (G.); **d.hima_** lump (M.); **d.hem** clod (L.); **d.hemh** (P.)(CDIAL 5591). **d.epla** sod (Kol.Kuwi); **d.opla** clod (Kuwi); **d.ema** sod (Kuwi)(DEDR 2974). **it.avan-** clod, lump of earth (Ta.); **it.appu** clod of earth thrown out by ploughing (Ta.)(DEDR 432). **thu~_ba** lump of earth (H.)(CDIAL 13705). **thoba_, thobi_** lump of mud used in building a wall (L.); **thobba_** lump of mud (P.)(CDIAL 13703). **thok** lump (B.); **thoka** lump (Or.)(CDIAL 13675). **Lump of copper**: **tampit.i, tampat.i** cash, a small coin = 1/12 anna (Ta.); **<** **damri** (H.)(Ta.lex.) **dud.d.u** a coin of the value of 2 pies, and in some places of 4 pies (Te.); money, wealth (Te.Tu.); **dud.d.i** 4 pice; money (Kod..); **tut.t.u** a coper coin + 20 cash **or 1/2** pice (Ma.); money of the value of 2 or 4 pies, money (Ta.)(DEDR 3303). **d.hapuwa_** pice, money (Ku.); **d.hau_a_** copper coin of 2 pice (P.); **d.habu_a_** id. (P.); **d.hepuwa_** pice, money (Ku.); **d.heuwa_** pice, money (N.); **d.hebuwa_** pice, money (N.); **d.hebua_** pice (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5580). **d.hebua_** unstamped lump of copper equal to one paisa_ (H.); **d.habbu_, d.habua_** unstamped lump of copper (H.); **d.hi_p, d.hi_pa_** lump, clump (H.); **d.hipal., d.hipu_l.** lump, clod (M.); **d.hibua_** unstamped lump of copper (H.); **d.hibka_** lump, protuberance (H.); **d.hep, d.hepa_** lump (H.); **d.hepu~, d.hephu~, d.heplu~** clod (G.); **d.hep** clod (M.); **d.hepn.e~** to close and get firm (M.); **d.he~p** clod (M.); **d.he~pal.** clod (M.); **d.hebri_** lump (H.); **d.he~bu_s** lump, bump (M.)(CDIAL 5580). {The middle joint of a finger constitutes a fractional count of 2 in duodecimal numeration based on 12 phalanges or joints on four fingers; hence the value assigned to **dud.d.u** : **2 paisa_**. Since the tip of the thumb is used to reckon the joints of the other four fingers, the joints of the thumb are not counted to reach the landing-point: **'12'.]** [For etyma related to **paisa_** cf. **paspa** to divide, distribute (Pe.); **pacu, pasu** to divide, distribute, share; be divided (Ka.); **pasuge** dividing, separation, division (Ka.); **pasalu** the share of the fisherman (Tu.); **pay** to divide (Kol.); to divide into shares (Ga.); **payk** to distribute (Nk.)(DEDR 3936). These etyma are perhaps a confluence of two semantic streams: **Stream 1**: **d.e** part, share

(Tor.)(CDIAL 5580). **Stream 2**: **pa_yuni** to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **payal** share, half (Ta.); **pasalu** the share of the fisherman (Tu.); **pampa** equal share or division (Ka.); **pampu** share (Te.)(DEDR 3936). **pakir** share, section, piece (Ta.)(DEDR 3808). **pa_ya_** parting of the hair (Go.)(DEDR 4089). **pa_ti** half, a share (Ma.); **pa.dy** half (Ko.)(DEDR 4074)}.

4605.**Red lotus**: **ta_marasa** a lotus (Skt.Ka.); **ta_mare, ta_vare** a lotus (Ka.); **ta_marai** (Ta.); **tammi, ta_mare** (Te.); **ta_r** (Ta.Ma.); synonyms: kamala, ra_ji_va, pun.d.ari_ka, pus.kara, sarasija, kumuda, ambuja, amburuha, nalina, aravinda, padma, pan:kaja; **ta_vare-gol.a** a pond abounding with the lotus; **ta_vare-yaral** a lotus flower (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_maracam** red lotus (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Lotus**: **tammi** lotus (**Kampara_. Er..ucci. 30**); **tammi** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_marasa** red lotus (MBh.); copper (Skt.); **ta_marasa** lotus (Pkt.); **tambara** red lotus (Si.); **taburu** (Md.)(CDIAL 5774). **ta_marai** lotus, nelumbium speciosum (**Kur-al., 1103**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_mara** id. (Ma.); **ta_mare, ta_vare** id. (Ka.); **ta.vare** id. (Kod..); **ta_mar** lotus flower, nymphaea pubescens (Tu.); **ta_mara** lotus (Te.); **ta_mar** id. (Pa.Go.); **da_mera_** flower (Go.); **ta_mel bond.a** lotus bud (Kuwi); **tamberi** lotus (Kuwi); **ta_marasa** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 3163). **ta_maracam** red lotus; copper; gold (Ta.lex.) **ta_marai-k-kan.n.an-** Vis.n.u as lotus-eyed (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,3,1**); **ta_marai-k-kan.n.a_n-** id. (**Kur-al., 1103**); **ta_marai-c-cir-aki** a kind of teal in lotus-tanks; **ta_marai-na_tan-** sun as the lord of the lotus (**Civap. Pira. Ven:kaiyula_, 40**); **ta_marai-na_yakan-** id. (**Kantapu. Ka_ppu. 1**); **ta_maraiya_l.** Laks.mi_ as seated on lotus (**Tiv. Iyar-. Mutar-. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **Tawny-coloured bull**: **ce-, cem-, cevv-, ceyya, ce_takam, ce_ttu** red (Ta.); **ce_kil** tawny-coloured bull (Ta.); **ken, ke.t** red (Ko.); **ke-, kem.-** red (Ka.); **co.nde** red (Kod..); **cem.-** red (Te.); **kempu** red; redness (Te.); redness; ruby (Tu.); **key** dark red, reddish-brown (Pa.); **gende** a reddish-coloured ox (Tu.); **xe~_so** red (Kur.); **qeso** red (Malt.)(DEDR 1931).

4606.**Copper**: **tambesar, tamesar** a variety of copper; **ta_mba_** copper; **ta_mbar.a_** a copper-coloured gem of inferior value; a copper vessel with a wide mouth; money given in connection with certain rites to the barber's wife on the fourth day after the death of the master of a family (P.lex.) **ta_mra** copper (Kaus'.); **ta_mraka** copper (Ya_j.); **ta_m** copper (Bshk.); **ta_mba** copper (Phal.); **ta_mba_** copper (Sh.); **tra_m** copper (K.Sh.); **t.ra_mo** (S.); **tra_ma_, tara_ma~_** (L.); **ta_mba_** (P.); **t.l.a_m** (WPah.); **ta~_bo_** (WPah.); **ta_mo** pl. young bamboo shoots (N.); **ta_m** (A.); **ta~_ba_, ta_ma_** (B.); **tamba_** (Or.); **ta_m, ta_ma_** (Mth.); **ta_ma_** (Bhoj.); **ta_m** in compounds, **ta~_ba_, ta_ma_** (H.); **tra~_bu~, ta~_bu~** (G.); **ta~_be~** (M.); **ta_mbe** copper (Konkan.i); **tama, tam** copper (Si.)(CDIAL 5779). **ca_mba, cambo** copper (WPah.)(CDIAL 5779). **Made of copper**: **ta_ram** a copper coin, 12 pice of 13 fanam (Ma.); **ta_ra** a copper coin of 2 ka_su (Ka.); two pie (Tu.)(DEDR 3168). **teb** copper (To.); **cambu, cembu, combu** copper (Ka.); **cembi** copper (Kod..); **cembu** brass, copper (Tu.); **cempu** copper (Ma.); copper, gold (Ta.)(DEDR 2775). **cempan-** brown-coloured cow or bull (Ta.)(DEDR 2775). **ta_mra** dark red, copper-coloured (VS.); **tamba** red, copper (Pali); **tamba** adj. and n. (Pkt.); **tra_mba** red (Dm.); **tamba** reddish, copper (Si.); **ta~_be** rust, redness of sky (M.); **tam.bira** copper-coloured, red (Pkt.); **ta_mra_** copper-coloured (of pigeons)(L.); **ta~_br.a_, ta_mr.a_** copper-coloured, dark red; stone resembling a ruby (H.); **ta_m.bad.a_** red (OM.)(CDIAL 5779). **tambavan** copper-coloured, dark red (Si.); **ta_mravarn.a** copper-coloured (TA'r.)(CDIAL 5790).

4608.**Wet mud; soma**: **tr.pala** ep. of soma (RV.); **tr.pra, trapis.t.ha** (most) satisfying (Skt.); **trupal** wet, wet mud (Ash.); **trupala** wet (Wg.); **trewele** (Kt.); **tapaliwo_** (Pas'.); **phyo_** wet

(Par.)(CDIAL 5929). **d.ahar** lowlying land (L.P.); **d.ahar, d.ahra_** deep water, lake (B.); **d.ahura_** water-hole (M.); **d.ahara, d.aa_ra** deep pool made by eddy in river-bed (Or.); **daha** pond, lake (Pali.Pkt.); **da** deep water (A.); **da(h)** tank, lake, deep pool, eddy (B.); **daha** lake, deep water, marsh, mud (Or.); **dah** deep pool (H.); **daha** very deep water (OMarw.); lake, pond (Si.); **daha_** muddy (Or.); **dahala** mud (Or.); **dahala_** muddy (Or.)(CDIAL 6627). **dammu** mud, mire, wet ground (Te.)(DEDR 3083).

4609.**Slap**: **thaph, thapi** grasping with the hand (K.); **thapa** seal (K.); **thop^{u}** patting (K.); **thapthapi** slapping (S.); **thappan.** to slap, pat (L.); **thapp** slap (L.); **tha_p** beating the ground (Ku.); **thapa_** slap (A.); **tha_pna_** to pat (H.); **tha_p** slap (G.M.); **tha_pur** slap (K.); **thapar.a** (S.); **thappar.** (P.N.); **thapar.** slap (Ku.); **thapar** slight thud; **thapariya_iba** to slap (A.); **tha_par.** slap (B.G.); **thapr.a_** slap (B.); **tha_par.a, tha_pur.a** (Or.); **thapara_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **thappar.** (G.); **tha_pad.** (M.); **tha_pat.** (G.M.); **thapka_un.o** to tap (Ku.); **tha_ba_** to slap (B.); **tha_bar.vu~** to pat (G.); **thipun** to slap, pat (K.)(CDIAL 6091). **t.aph, t.apas** blow, kick; **t.a_ph, t.a_pi** slap (K.); **t.apur.a** tapping (S.); **t.a_p** step (Ku.); horse's hoof (N.); **t.a_b** horse's hoofprint (A.); **t.a_par** slight stroke (B.); **t.a_pu** horse's hoof; **t.a_para_-t.a_puri** poking at each other (Or.); **t.a_p** sound of a horse's hoof, hoof (H.); **t.aplo** slap; **t.apa_rvu~** to beat (G.); **t.a_p** kick from a horse; **t.a_parn.e~** to hammer; **t.apla_** smack (M.); **t.rapura** tapping (S.)(CDIAL 5445). **tappu** to strike, beat, kill (Ta.); **dabbe, debbe, d.abbe, d.ebbe** a blow, stroke (Ka.); **dabbad.incu** to slap; **debba** blow, stroke, attack (Te.); **tapp** to strike, kill (Pa.); **debba** cut, blow (Ga.); **tapr.i** a slap (Go.); **tap** to strike, hit (Kond.a); **tapu_r vecali** to slap (Kuwi)(DEDR 3075). cf. **tappu** to err, mistake (Ta.Ma.Ka.Te.Tu.)(DEDR 3071). **cappal.isu, capparisu** to slap, pat (Ka.); **cappat.e** clapping the hands (Ka.); **cappat.a** a slap of the hand (Te.); **cappat.incu** to clap, slap (Te.); **camaru, camuru** to slap with the open hand (Te.); **capat.** a slap (Nk.); **capur, ca_pt.a, ca_por.** a blow with the hand, slap (Go.); **japka japka ve_pa** to slap, beat with open hand (Kui); **sapor.** a slap (Kuwi)(DEDR 2335). **cape_t.a** slap with open hand (Skt.); **cape_t.a_** (Pa_n..); **cavid.a_, cave_la_** slap (Pkt.); **camer.n.a_** to slap (P.); **ce_r.e** slaps pl. (WPah.); **sawar** slap on cheek (A.); **car.** (B.); **caper.** slap (P.); **caper.n.a_** to slap (P.); **capet.a** blow (S.); **capet., capet.a_** slap (P.); **capet.o** (Ku.); **capet.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 4673). **capa** slap (Kt.); **capo** palm of hand, hand-breadth (S.); **capilu_** slap (Pas'.); **capa_t.a** slap (S.); **ca_par.** open palm, slap (B.)(CDIAL 4696).

4610.**Hardening of ricefields; irrigation**: **tampal** hardening of rice-fields after heavy rain (Ta.); **tampal-a_t.utal** to water a field and turn it soft and muddy by trampling; **tampal-at.ittal** to plough a field after it has been hardened by rain; to become even and hardened after rain (Ta.lex.) **dammu** mud, mire, wet ground (Ta.); irrigation (Ta.); **dampa-na~_gali, dampa-na_gali** plough used in wet fields (Te.)(DEDR 3083). **ca_p** solidified clod (B.); **ca_por.o** flat clod of dried earth (S.); **ca_par.** flake of sun-dried mud (P.); **capari** clod of earth, turf (N.); **ca_pr.a_** square or oblong clod (B.); **ca_par.** flattened, level (H.); **capar.vu~** to flatten (G.); **capd.a_** flat (M.); **capat., capt.u~** low and flat (G.); **capt.a_** flattened, compressed (P.); **c.apt.a_** flat (M.); **cape_r.** flat of hand (Ash.)(CDIAL 4696). **tappal, tappala, tappalu, tar..pil** a level expanse round the foot of a mountain, level ground on the top or edge of a mountain, table-land; **tappala-si_me** a table-land (Ka.lex.) **cappal, cappat.i**, **cappat.t.ai** flatness (Ta.); **cappad.i** id. (Ka.) (Ta.lex.)
Flattened: **cibu** dent, bruise (S.); **cibo** dented; **ciba, cibiro** owl (S.); **cibba_** crooked, paralysed, having facial paralysis; **cibr.i_** spotted owlet (L.); **ci_bu~**, pl. **cibr.u~** flat-faced; **ci_br.i_** owl (G.); **ci~ba_** flattened (M.)(CDIAL 4821). **cipit.a** flat, flatnosed (Pa_n..); flattened (Pali); **civid.(h)a, cimid.ha** flattened, flatnosed (Pkt.); **cyu_r.a_** parched and flattened rice (Ku.); **ciura_** (N.); **sira_** (A.); **cir.a_** (B.); **cur.a_** (Or.); **ciuri_** unripe parched barley (Bi.); **cauri_** (Mth.); **cyu_r.a_**

rice boiled in the husk and pounded (H.); **cu_r.a_** rice boiled in the husk and pounded (H.Mth.); **cival.** flattened (M.); **cival.n.e~** to flatten, squeeze (M.); **civd.a_** medley of parched grains (M.); **civad.n.e~** to crush (M.); **cepr.o** flat (Ku.); **c.e_mbor^{u}** flatnosed (K.); **c.epot.^{u}** flatnosed (K.); **cept.o** flat (N.); **cept.a_** flattened (B.); **cipt.a_** (Or.)(CDIAL 4818). **Flat; pressed**: **cappat.t.ai** flatness, anything flat; **cappat.i** anything flat; **cappal.i** to flatten, be crushed, pressed out of form; **cappai** that which is flattened (Ta.); **cappat.a** flat; **cippu** what is smoothed, flat (Ma.); **cappat.e, capat.e, appat.e** flatness, flat; **cappad.i** a large flat stone; **cappe** that which is flattened or pressed down (Ka.); **cappi** flat, not projecting; **cappid.i** flat, not projecting, snub (Te.); **sapat.** flat (Kol.); **sapat.am ki-** to crush (Kond.a)(DEDR 2331). **jappa_** attachment, lust (Pali); **jappati** longs for (Pali); **ja_pt.a_** to hold tight, embrace (B.); **ja_piba_** to press, squeeze; **ja_pat.iba_** to hold tight (Or.); **dapa** sexual union (Si.)(CDIAL 5122). **carpat.a** lying flat to the head (of ears)(VarBr.S.); **carpat.i_** flat cake (Skt.); **cape_r.** flat of hand (Ash.); **capr.i_** small flat piece of wood (L.P.); **caplet.i** flat (N.); **ca_par.a, ca_par.a_, ca_pur.a_** flat palm (Or.); **ca_par.** flattened, level (H.); **capar.vu~** to flatten (G.); **c.apd.a_** flat (M.); **capt.a_** flattened, compressed (P.); **capat., capt.u~** low and flat (G.); **c.apt.a_** flat (M.)(CDIAL 4696). **To press**: **cappai** presses (Pkt.); **copik** to gather, pick (Kho.); **ca_pan.u** to shampoo the limbs (S.); **cappan.** cover (P.); **cya_pnu, cepnu** to press, squeeze (N.); **capet.nu** to press, follow, goad to work (N.); **sapiba** to be contracted (A.); **ca_pa_** to press, get upon, cover (B.); **ca_piba_** to press down; **capiba_** to sink into (Or.); **capna_** to be pressed (H.); **capni_** flat lid (H.); **ca_pr.o** clasp (G.); **ca_pn.e~** to press (M.); **cam.pai** pressed (Pkt.); **ca~_pvu~** to press (G.); **ca~_pab** to press, squeeze (Mth.); **ca_m.pai** (OAw.); **ca~_pna_** to pound (H.); **cipyate_** is crushed; **-cippitaka** crushed (BHSkt.); **cippiyama_na** crushed flat (BHSkt.); **chipallun** to squeeze (Wg.); **cip** to bite off (Pas'.); **cipi~** punching (K.); **cipan.u** to press, stamp (S.); **cipo** bruised, flattened; **cipu** silence (S.); **sepiba** to press, squeeze (A.); **cipa_** (B.); **cipiba_** (Or.); **ci_pvu~** (G.); **cipn.e~, cepn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 4674). **To cram into**: **capayati** kneads, pounds; **capati** caresses (Dha_tup.); **caw** to cram into (Pas'.)(CDIAL 4671). **kappu (kappi-)** to gorge, cram into mouth (Ta.); **kava.l.m** offering of plantain fruits to gods by stuffing them into diviners' mouths (Ko.)(DEDR 1222). **To put**: **tap- (tapt-)** to put (spell on buffalo), turn upside down (**bo.d.la tap-**), jump down (**urki tap-**)(Kol.); **tap-** to put (Nk.); to make to lie down, add (fuel), put on (shirt)(Nk.); **tapp-** to put, plant (seeds), (cow) gives birth (Pa.); **tap-** to put, add (salt etc.) to food (Ga.)(DEDR 3073).

4611.**Image: bull calf**: **damr.a** m. a steer; **damr.i** a heifer f.; **damkom** a bull calf (Santali.lex.)

4612.**Image: sun**: **dha_man-** sun (Skt.); **ta_man-** id. (**Pa_rata. Mutar-po_r. 42**)(Ta.lex.)

4613.**A perfume**: **dhamani** a sort of perfume (Skt.Ka.lex.) cf. **taman-akam** southernwood, marukkor..untu (Ta.); **damanaka** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tama_lam** Mysore gamboge, paccilai (**Cilap. 8,45**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paccilai** Mysore gamboge, garcinia xanthochymus (Ta.)(DEDR 3832).

4614.**Gum-lac**: **tamaram** lac, gum-lac, sealing-wax (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

4615.**Gold**: **taman-iyam** gold; **taman-iya-p-potiyal** public hall roofed with gold (**Man.i. 28,66**); **taman-iya-k-ku_t.am** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,101**)(Ta.lex.)

4616.**Image: throat**: **dhamani** the throat (Skt.Ka.lex.) **tamarakam** windpipe, trachea (Ta.lex.)

4617.**Averrhoea carambola**: **tamaram, tamarattai** carambola tree, averrhoea carambola (**Pata_rtta. 743**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tamarta** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3079). Averrhoa carambola: **karmal, kamrakh** (H.); **kamranga** (B.); **karamara** (M.); **tamarattai** (Ta.); **tamarta** (Te.); dried fruits: cooling, antiscorbutic, used in fevers; ripe fruit: remedy for bleeding piles and useful in relieving thirst and febrile excitement; cultivated in gardens throughout the hotter parts of India (GIMP, p.31).

4618.**Drum**: **it.ama_n-am** double drum carried on the back of an animal; **t.ama_yi** kettle-drum mounted on an ox (Ta.); **t.ama_ram, t.ama_n-am, t.amma_ram, t.amma_n-am** a kind of drum (Ta.); **t.ama_nam, d.hama_nam** kettle-drums beaten before princes (Ma.); **d.ama_ra, d.ama_n.a** a pair of kettle-drums (Ka.); **d.ama_ra, d.ama_na** a kettle-drum (Tu.); **d.ama_ramu, d.ama_yi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 2949). **d.amaru** drum (Skt.)[Perh. < Mu.]; **d.amarua** (Pkt.); **d.auru_** tabor, small drum (L.P.); **d.au~r, d.au~ru** drum (Ku.); **d.aur, d.avra_** hour-glass tabor (M.); **d.auri_** itinerant musician (M.); **d.ambaru, d.amaru** small drum (N.); **d.amru_** (H.); **d.amru** (G.M.); **d.a_bᵘrᵘ** large drum used for proclamations (K.); **d.empha** shallow kettledrum (Or.); **d.amphu, d.ampho** small drum or tambourine (N.); **d.amphu** drum (B.); **d.a~phr.i_** drum (Ku.); **d.aphulo, d.aphuwa_** small drum (Ku.); **d.aph** a partic. musical instrument played during Holi (N.); **d.aph** a kind of tabor (G.); **d.amko** drum (G.)(CDIAL 5531). **tappu** a small tomtom (**Tiruva_lava_. 58,6**); **tappit.t.a** one-headed drum (Ma.); **tappet.a** id. (Te.); **tappat.e** id. (Ka.); **tappai** tabret used by Ta_cari mendicants; **tampat.t.am** a small drum, tomtom (**Tiruppu. 18**); **tappat.t.ai** one-headed drum (Ta.); **tammat.amu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **dhamadhama_** with the noise of bellows or trumpet (Skt.); **dhamadhama_yate_** roars (Skt.); quakes (Skt.); **dhamadhamai** makes a noise (Pkt.); **dhama_dham** noise of beating (P.Ku.); **dhama_dham** incessantly (N.); with a thump (Or.); noisily, suddenly (H.); scuffle (G.); **dhamdhama_iba** to roar (A.); **dhamdham** blowing repeatedly (B.); **dhamari** tumultuous movement; **dhamadhama** tumult (OAw.); **dhama_dhami_** (M.); **dhammar.dhussa_** noisy stamping (P.); **dhamardhus** fat, stalwart (N.); **dhamdhu_sar** (H.)(CDIAL 6735). **Image: tumult**: **d.amara** riot (Skt.); quarrel (Pkt.); **d.ambara** sonority (Skt.); tumult (Skt.); **d.abara** quarrel, riot (Si.)(CDIAL 5532). **Image: kettle-drum**: **damaur.a** a very large drum; **damana** a kind of large drum (Santali.lex.) **d.ama_ra, d.ama_n.a** a pair of kettle-drums (Ka.); **d.ama_, d.ama_na, d.ma_ra, d.amma_na, d.amma_ra** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **it.ama_n-am** double drum carried on the back of an animal (Ta.); **d.hama_nam** kettle-drums beaten before princes (Ma.)(DEDR 2949b). **t.amma_ram** a kind of drum (**Vir-alivit.u. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **d.ama_n-am** a kind of drum (**Tan-ippa_. i,320,12**)(Ta.lex.) **tamaram** noise, din, sound (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 126**)(Ta.lex.) **tamarukam** kettle-drum (**Kalin.. 100**)(Ta.lex.) **tampat.t.am** small drum, tomtom; **tappat.t.ai, tappat.t.am** a kind of drum (Ta.); **tappit.t.a** tabret, cymbal; **tammit.t.am** large drum, tambourine (Ma.); **tabat.k** a big, flat drum (Ko.); **tomk/tobk wad.-** to beat drum, publish by drum (To.); **tambat.a, tambat.e, tapat.e, tappat.e, tabat.e, tamat.e, tammat.a, tammat.e** large tambourine beaten with sticks (Ka.); **tambat.a, tambat.** tambourine, war-drum; **tambad.a** a large drum; **tamat., tabit.e** tambour, a little drum (Tu.); **tammat.amu** large drum; **tappet.a** a kind of drum; **tamuku** drum, tambourine (Te.); **tappa** id. (Nk.); **tappat.e** small drum (Nk.)(DEDR 3082). **Image: proclamation**: **d.i_n.d.ima** a kind of drum (R.); **d.i_n.d.ima_** (Skt.); **dindima, den.d.ima** small drum (Pali); **d.im.d.ima** (Pkt.); **d.e~r.i** proclamation by beat of drum (B.); **d.au~d.i_** kind of tambourine, proclamation by beat of drum (P.); **d.o~r.i_** such proclation (H.); **dava~d.i_** drum beaten by public crier (M.); **dal.a_mu~, dala_mu~, dada_mu~** war-drum (G.)(CDIAL 5548).

4619.**Slow**: **ta_macan-** slow, inactive person; **ta_macam** dilatoriness, delay; slowness, dullness (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 9**); **ta_matam** id.; **ta_mati-ttal** to delay; to be tardy (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:katta. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **tavan:ku (tavan:ki-)** to be hindered, impeded, be in distress, be dejected; **tavakkam** impediment, hindrance, destitution, delay; **tavakku** sense of shame; **tavan:kam** sorrow, grief (Ta.); **tamak** delay, procrastination (Tu.); **tamaku** to hesitate, draw back; fail, recede (Te.)(DEDR 3107). **Tired**: **ta_myati** gasps for breath, is exhausted (TBr.); **tamat** aor. sbj. will exhaust (RV.); **tammai** is tired (Pkt.); **ta_mab** to dig, dig up weeds before ploughing (Bi.); **kama_eb** to weed a field (Mth.)(CDIAL 5778).

4620.**Anger**: **ta_mas** an attack of anger (K.); **ta_masa** dark (Skt.); ignorant (Mn.); **andha-ta_masa** darkness (Skt.)(CDIAL 5775). **tamak** anger (P.); **tamakhai** to be angry (Bhoj.); **tamakna_** to become red in the face, be angry (H.)(CDIAL 5791). **Desire**: **ta_maca-ve_l.ai** time when one is in anger or passion; **tamai** passion, desire; **tami** id. (Te.); **tamam** id. (**Kaival. Tattuva. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **tabakuni** to desire, wihs, covet, be allured, enticed, tempted; **tabepuni** to long, eagerly desire (Tu.); **tamaka-pad.u** to be eager, impatient, hurry, be enamoured; **tamakamu** eagerness, impatience, hurry, haste, love, desire; **tamaki** one who is eager or impatient, one who is enamoured, a lover; **tamakincu** to hurry, hasten; **tami** love, desire (Te.)(DEDR 3077). **tavaka, tavaku** love (Ka.); **tamaka, tamaga, tami** (Te.); **tamba_na, ta_ti** (M.); **tavaka** desire (Ka.Te.); **ta_r..til** (Ta.); **tam** to wish, desire (Skt.); **tavaka** eagerness, ardour; haste, hurry; **tavaki** a person full of desire; **tavakiga** a man full of eagerness; **tavakisu** to desire; to be eager; to hasten (Ka.lex.)

4621.**Darkness**: **tamam < tamas** darkness, gloom (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 132**); **tamacu** darkness; mental blindness, delusion; **tamam** id. (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 60**); moon's ascending node (Ta.lex.) **tamisra_** dark night (RV.); **tamisra** darkness (MBh.); **tamisa** darkness; **timisika_** darkness, dark night (Pali); **tamissa, tamisa** dark night (Pkt.); **tremis', trems'i_** evening (Kt.); **trmis', tramas'** darkness (Wg.); **tremchuk** lamp time (Bashg.); **trimshihi** evening (Pas'.); **tromis'** darkness; **tramas'un.** late evening (Kal.); **tami, tami_** night (Si.)(CDIAL 5692). **tamo_vant** gloomy, dark (R.); **tamasvant** (AV.); **tamasvan** (TS.); **tomowa_** darkened, dark, darkness (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5693). **tu~wa_lo, tu~ya_lo** heat haze, fog (N.); **ta~wa_r** dizziness; **ta~wa_la_** darkness before the eyes (H.); **tava_lo** swoon (OMarw.)(CDIAL 5691). **tamlo** dark, obscure (Gypsy); **tamra** darkening (RV.); **tambalun** to be perplexed (K.); **tam** blindly (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5694). cf. **timiram** darkness, obscurity, gloom (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 161**)(Ta.lex.) **tami** night (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **tama-p-pirapai** a hell of darkness, one of er..u-narakam (**Ci_vaka. 2817, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Darkness; giddiness**: **taimira** dimness of the eyes (Sus'r.); **tyu_ro** state of being dazzled (Ku.); **tewar** darkness before the eyes, giddiness; **tewra_na_** to be giddy (H.); **te~ur** faintness; **te~uriya_** adj. fainting (A.)(CDIAL 5955). **tembar** pl. cataract of the eyes (K.); **timira** dark, gloomy (MBh.); dark; darkness (Pali.Pkt.); **timar** darkness (P.); **timiri-ge_, timbiri-ge_** lying-in room or hut (Si.)(CDIAL 5817). **Mistiness; dazzle**: **tirviri** dazzling, dimness, greasy spots on water (S.); **tirvira_** pl. a disease of the eyes in which things appear indistinct, particles of dust in the air (S.); **tirimiri** dazzle, mistiness; **tirmir** dazzling light; **tirmira_unu** to be dazzled; **tiribiri** sound of dripping water (N.); **tirbir** sparkle (A.); **tirimiri_** giddiness (H.M.); **tirmira_na_** to be dazzled (H.)(CDIAL 5824). **timira-ka_cam** darkness of the eyes, gutta serena producing an affection of the optic nerves; **timiram** darkness, obscurity, gloom (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 161**); blackness, dark colour (**Kampara_. Varaik. 56**); **timira_karan-** fool, idiot, as being a mine of darkness and delusion (**Tiruppu. 189**); **timira_ri** sun as the foe of darkness (**Cu_t.a_.**)

(Ta.lex.) **Giddiness**: **dimmu** giddiness, confusedness (Ka.); **dimmu, dimma** giddiness; **dimmari, dimmari~_d.u** a giddy-headed person (Te.)(DEDR 3240).

4622.**Platform**: **tamukkam** place where elephants are sent together for battle; summer house, royal pavilion, as the Na_yak building at Madura (Ta.); place where elephants fight (Ma.); **taman:ga, tavaga, tavan:ga** platform, stage (Ka.); **tamagamu** platform, tabernacle or summer house, having no walls but a roof on pillars (Te.); **taman:ga** platform (Skt.Pkt.)(DEDR 3081). **cetiyan:gan.a** platform around a pagoda (Pali.lex.)

4623.**Image: to seize**: **da_m** to seize, reach (Ash.); **dam-** (Kt.Bashg.); **da_m** to seize, bite, sting (Wg.); to seize (Gaw.)(CDIAL 6284). **Dragnet**: **tevvalai** < **tevvu-** + dragnet that spreads to a distance of about 80 yards, requiring for its use 20 men, who gradually form a semi-circle and then capture fish (Ta.lex.) **Image: to seize**: **tevvu-tal** to seize, grasp, steal (**Vina_yakapu. 80,131**)(Ta.lex.)

4624.**Goddess**: **dya_mi, de_mi, de_vi, dya_mavva, de_mavva** Durga_ (Ka.lex.)

4625.**Image: drum**: **timilai** a kind of drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**.)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **timila_** a musical instrument (Skt.); **timila, timila_** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 3237).

4626.**East Indian kino**: **timicu** east Indian kino, ve_n:kai (**Ci_vaka. 1901**); **timil** id. (Ta.lex.)

4627.**Image: hump of a bullock**: **timil** hump of bullock (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 144**)(Ta.)(DEDR 3239). cf. **imil** hump on the withers of an Indian bull; hump on the zebu (**Ci_vaka. 2437**); **cimir..** hump (Ta.lex.) **thu_ho** camel's hump (S.)(CDIAL 13712). **tam.ba** dew-lap of a bullock (Si.)(CDIAL 13681). **d.ubari, d.ubba, d.ubbu** the hunch on the back of a camel; the state of having a curved form, roundness (Ka.lex.)

4628.**Image: rammer**: **timicu** rammer (Ta.); **dimisa** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **thapi** a wooden implement for beating down earth etc. (Santali.lex.)

4629.**Image: male monkey**: **timman-** male of a species of monkey (Ta.); **timma_d.u, timmanna, tippa-trimmari** a monkey (Te.)(DEDR 3238). **timma** male of a species of monkey (Ka.); **timma-k-kuran:ku** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: monkey**: **timma** a monkey (Ka.Te.Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4630.**Catamaran; small boat**: **timil** catamaran, small boat (**Pur-ana_. 24**); vessel, ship; **timilar** fishermen, inhabitants of the maritime tract (**Te_va_. 532,2**); **timil-va_r..nar** fishermen, as boatmen (**Cilap. 7,11, 'Kayaler..uti'**)(Ta.lex.)

4631.**A measure**: **thimi_** a measure amounting to eight seers kachcha_ (P.lex.)

4632.**A woman; wife**: **ti_mat, ti_mi_** a woman, a wife (P.lex.) **timmali, timmili** stout, strong woman (Ta.lex.) **timmappa** name also of Vis.n.u's idol at Tirupati; **timmarasi** name of Vis.n.u's wife; **vara_ha-timmappa** the Ven:kat.araman.a of Tirupati (Te.)

4634.**Decoy**: **di_hade_n.a** a decoy antelope; **di_hada miga, di_hada mr.ga** a decoy animal or decoy antelope (Ka.); **di_va** a decoy: a bird, an elephant, an antelope etc. trained as a decoy (Ka.); **di_m., di_mamu, di_mu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4635.**Image: body; tree-trunk**: **d.imba** body (Skt.); **d.imbha** (Skt.); **d.im** body (D..); body, belly, tree-trunk (Kho.); body, person, tree-trunk (Sh.); **d.imbur^{u}** belly (K.); **d.a_mu** belly (Sv.); **d.omb^{u}** stomach, womb (K.)(CDIAL 5551). **toppai** abdomen, paunch, protruding belly (**Takkaya_kap. 229**); **dobba** id. (Te.); **toppul.** navel (**Takkaya_kap. 110, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4636.**Image: cork**: **t.hipi** a cork, a stopper, anything used to stop a bottle etc.; **t.hipitet lagaoakme** put in the stopper (Santali.lex.) cf. **dibban.a** wooden stopple or cork (Ka.); **dimm** wedge, stopple, plug (Tu.); **dibbad.amu** lid or earthen cover for a jar; **dimme** wooden cork or stopple; **dimmu** wooden stopple for a leathern bottle (Te.)(DEDR 3231).

4637.**Unguent**: **timir, tiguru, tivir** an unguent, perfume; **temar** to rub, rub out, destroy; **tevaru** to rub, tease, thwart (Ka.); **timir (-v-, -nt-)** to throw or scatter as on one's body; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to beat; **tuvar (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-)** to smear (Ta.); **timir** to rub and clean the skin; **tiguru** to rub, annoy, rub on as an unguent (Ka.)(DEDR 3234). **ti_vi pu_suvudu** smearing; vile_pana, anule_pana, udvarta, an:gara_ga (Ka.lex.) **te_yvai** fragrant unguent from sandalwood, formed by trituration (**Tirumru. 33**); **te_yan-am < te_jana** lustre, brilliance (**Te_va_. 838,2**)(Ta.lex.) **tempa_n:ku** a kind of sandal paste (Ta.lex.) **tivviyam** a kind of sandal (Ta.lex.) **timir-tal** to smear as sandal paste (**Man.i. 19,86**); to rub (**Pur-ana_. 258**); to apply to, as a flower to the skin (**Ain:kur-u. 347**); **timir-ttal** to rub, besmear (Ta.lex.) **Rub, polish**: **tikku** to rub, scour, treat harshly (Ka.); **tikkisu** to cause to rub,etc. (Ka.); **tikkuni** to rub, brush, polish (Tu.)(DEDR 3211). **ti_ks.n.adha_ra** sharp-edged (Skt.); sword (MBh.); **tin.hadha_ra** sharp-bladed (Pali); **tikha_rn.o** to sharpen (Ku.); **tikha_rnu** (N.); **tikha_r** pungent; n. steel (M.); **tikha_rn.e~** to sharpen (M.)(CDIAL 5840). **tig- (-it-)** to press down hard, lay pressure on (Kond.a); **tig-** to push (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 3205). **tirakkuka** to press (Ma.); **tirge** to press, shampoo (Malt.)(DEDR 3243). cf. **tikar..** to shine (Ta.)(DEDR 3200). **Synonyms**: **vile_pana** smearing over, besmearing, plastering, spreading over, anointing; smearing or spreading on; anointing the body with fragrant oils etc.; an:gara_ga, udvarta, ti_vi pu_suvudu; unguent for perfuming the body; go_mukha, anule_pana; **vile_pita** smeared over, besmeared, smeared, plastered, anointed; **vile_pisu** to smear over etc.; **anule_pana, anule_pane** anointing (the body); unguent, ointment; **anule_pisu** to smear to or on; haccu (Ka.lex.) **udvarta** rubbing and cleansing the body with fragrant unguents; the unguents used for that purpose; varn.a, tol.evudu, tod.evudu; urbu (i.e. to be puffed up) (Ka.lex.) **go_mukha** spreading unguents, plastering, smearing; ointment, unguent; vile_pana, anule_pana; purity, purification (Ka.lex.) **Image: square or round platter**: **go_mukha** a square or round platter of wood, metal or stone, to which a snout or spout is attached and which is used to put idols on; **go_mukha-su_tra** the snout or spout of the go_mukha platter; pran.a_li (Ka.lex.) **tij** a thing, an article, property, goods; **tij darib, tij basut** goods and chattels; **khube tij akata** he has much moveable property (Santali.lex.) **tiguri, tivir, tiguru, timir** an unguent, a perfume; **paccedimir** gold-coloured unguent (Ka.lex.) **tevar, temar** to rub; to tease; to thwart; **tigura-nikkuvudu = udvartana, utsa_dana**; **tigurina aracina = kal.avajal.a** a kind of superior turmeric; **tiguru, timir, ti_d.u, tikku** to rub; to rub on, as an unguent etc., on the body (Ka.); **timir, tuvar** (Ta.); **tigurida anule_pana**; **paccekarpurada pud.iya meye tiguridod.e**; **timir, timiru, temar, tiguru** to rub and clean the skin; **te_ma, te_va, te_vu, tya_va, tya_vu, tya_ve** becoming wet; wetness, damp, moisture; **te_mana, te_vana** moistening, moisture; a sauce, a condiment; **te_vu-gol.l.u** to become damp or moist (Ka.lex.) **te_, te_y, te_yu** to grind, triturate or macerate in water on a slab (Ka.); **ca_du** (Te.); **te_** to waste by use, to wear away, as a metal vessel; to be chafed or galled as the foot (Ka.); **te_y, te_mpu** (Ta.); **te_yu, te_mbu** to be rubbed off; to be worn out,

waste, grow thin etc. (Ma.); **te_y** to rub off, cleanse by rubbing; to rub between the hand and fingers, as millet, rice etc. (Ta.); **te_ma_na** waste from rubbing, especiallly metals (Ka.); **te_gad.e** (Te.); **te_ma_na** loss in assaying metals (Ka.Ma.); **te_yma_n-am** (Ta.); **te_y** to grind on a stone etc. (Ka.) **tim, tin, timmase** to rub an itching; **timara, tim, timaru, timira, timiru, ti_t.i, tevalu, tevulu** irritation in the skin, itching; the itch (Ka.); **timiri** (Te.); **tevalu** an itching desire, an inordinate addiction (Ka.); **tevaluga_r-a** a man who is inordinately addicted to (Ka.lex.) **Desire**: **tevalu, tevulu** an itching desire (Ka.); **tevalu** desire, wish, attachment (Tu.); **tivuru** to desire; **tivut.a** desire (Te.)(DEDR 3431). **Relish**: **ti_bu** the clove tree; cloves; **ti_pu** sweetness, taste, relish (Te.); **ti_vu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **tivviya-kantam < divya-gandha** cloves (Ta.lex.) **tireor. boreor.** smooth, soft, delicious; **tir.goc tor.goc** smoooth, slippery; **tirhol** to rub in the hands, to rub the eyes, to twist by rubbing in the palms of the hands (Santali.lex.) **tivviya** sweet (**Ci_vaka. 581**); **ti_viya** adj. < **ti_m** sweet, delicious (**Kalit. 19**); **ti_m** sweetness, pleasantness (**Ci_vaka. 2419**); nectar; adj. sweet (**Akana_. 239**); **te_m** sweetness, pleasantness (**Ci_vaka. 12**); fragrance, odour (**Pu. Ve. 12,7**); honey (**Na_lat.i, 239**); oil (**Kur-icip. 111**); **te_m, te_mam** wetness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ti_mpu_** a fragrant substance; a tree (**ti_mpu_marak karppu_racco_lai : Ci_vaka. 1497**); **ti_mpur..al** mahua flower, iruppaippu_ (**Akana_. 171**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **matkom** bassia latifolia = madhuka indica (Santali.lex; GMIP, p.159). **madhu_kam** a flower of the madhu_ka tree; liquorice; **madhu_li_** liquorice; **madhuka** sweet; the as'oka tree; the liquorice root; name of a tree = madhu_ka; **madhukam** liquorice (Skt.lex.)

4638.**Image: dancing**: **timi-timi** syllables sung to keep time in dancing (Ta.); **timi-timi-y-en-al** onom. expr. of (a) keeping time in dancing or music, (b) repeated sounds in rapid succession (Ta.); **dim** a sound in imitation of tingling or ringing; **dimi** sound produced by the quick motion of the feet in dancing (Ka.); **dimidimi** dancing nimbly, agility; **dimma** the sound of a small finger-drum (Tu.); **dimidimi, dim.dim., dhimindhimin** dingdong (Te.)(DEDR 3232). **Work song**: **ti.m ik- (iky-)** to sob; **ti.va.p** panting (Ko.); **ti.m** song sung by women when pounding grain, any work-song (e.g. of Badagas when digging)(To.); **ti_mpuni** to snort, breathe heavily, snivel; **ti_mpele** sniveller (Tu.)(DEDR 3276)

4639.**Image: to turn round**: **tr.i_m- (-t-)** to turn round; intens. **tr.i_mba-**; **tr.i_p- (-t-)** to turn round (Pe.); **tli_pa (tli_t-)** to twist (Kui); **t.in.-** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3258). cf. **tiri (-v-, -nt-)** to turn, revolve, be twisted (Ta.); **tirumpu (tirumpi-)** to turn, turn back (Ta.)(DEDR 3246).

4640.**Stupefied**: **timir** numbness, stiffness from cold, dullness, sluggishness, anaesthesia; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed, be stupefied; **timircci, timirppu** numbness etc.; **timiran-** dull, slow, inactive person (Ta.); **timir** numbness (Ma.); **timuru, timiri, timmiri** numbness, palsy (Te.); **tame** to tingle (as a limb when asleep)(Malt.)(DEDR 3235). **Slow**: **dhi_ma_** slow P.); **dhi_mo** (Ku.); **dhima_** (N.A.B.Or.); **dhi_ma_** (H.); **dhi_mu~** (G.); **dhim(m)a_** (M.)(CDIAL 6814).

4641.**Hurt; deceit; arrogance**: **timir (-v-, -nt-)** to grow, increase, become more intense; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to grow stout from obesity; n. obesity; wantonness; **timir-u (timir-i-)** to grow tall and big (Ta.); **timiruka** to swell, grow, be angry; **timirkka** triumph, arrogance (Ma.); **timuru** to be proud, abound, increase, bubble with desires, hasten; n. pride, arrogance, excessive or superabundant strength, vigour or spirits, pruriency, haste; **tivuru** to hasten, increase, abound, swell (as the sound of war drums etc.), rage (Te.)(DEDR 3233).

4644.**Ear of millet**: **dumb** ear of millet (L.)(CDIAL 6419). **dumb** an ear of the grain called jua_r (P.lex.) **dumber, dumbi_r** < **dabi_r** (Pers.) the person who divides the grain at the threshing floor. He is paid usually from one to four t.opas per path of grain weighed or measured. Under the Sikh government the revenue was taken in kind. A portion was kept apart for dumbi_r's pay. The government appropriated one-half and the dumbi_r the other half. After annexation pat.wa_ri_s were appointed, but the word dumbi_r is often used for a pat.wa_ri_ (P.lex.)

4645.**Image: to leap; jump**: **dumuku, dumiku** to leap or jump down from above; **dum, dhum** sound in imitation of that produced by a body going or coming down suddenly from above; **dumikku, dummikku, dhummikku** to leap or jump down with the sound of dum, etc.; **dhummene** with the sound of dhum (Ka.); **dumukuni** to jump down, alight quickly (Tu.); **dumuku, du~_ku** to leap, jump, leap over, leap down from; n. a leap, jump; **dumukul-a_d.u** to leap or skip about, caper, frisk (Te.); **dum- (-t-)** to ascend, climb; caus. **dup- (-t-)** (Pe.); **dum-** to ascend, climb (Mand..)(DEDR 3326). **Image: jump, leap**: **don** to leap over, to jump across: ne huan doneme; they leap for joy: sukuteko dontana; **don-o** to be crossed by a jump: ne huan donoa ci ka_ donoa? Can this pit be cleared or not with a jump?; **do-n-on** the extent of jumping: donone donkeda, kat.ikano cupadre kae tonjana, he jumped so high over the scrub that he did not touch it even lightly; **dodon** to jump (Encyclopaedia Mundarica, pp. 1078-1082.) **don** to leap, to jump, to frisk; don bar.ae kanae: he is frisking about (Santali.lex.)

4646.**Image: process of lengthening gold or silver threads**: **tuma_la_** a final process in lengthening gold or silver threads (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

4647.**Globular pendant in marriage badge**: **tumpu** small globular pendant suspended from the ta_li of Vallampar and Na_t.t.u-k-ko_t.t.ai Chetti women; **tumpai-man.i** a kind of ta_li worn by women of certain Mar-ava sub-caste (**G.Tn.D. I,136**)(Ta.lex.) **Dust**: **tumuru** a small piece of bit (Te.); **tuttumuru** small bits or fragments, powder, dust (Te.)(DEDR 3325). **Fine sand**: **tumpu** dust (Ta.); **dumbu** id. (Ka.); **dummu, duma_rumu, duvva** id. (Te.); **tu_va, tuva, tuvva, dubba** fine sand (Te.); **dubba** small dust cloud; dust (Kol.); **duba_** dust; **d.uba** id., earth; **dumu, dumul** dust; **dubba_** dirt (Go.); **du_mburu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3332). **dhu_pa** incense (Skt.); **du_villa** dust (Si.)(CDIAL 6847). **Chaff**: **tavit.u** bran, minute particle (Ta.); bran (Ma.); **tavud.u, tavad.u** id. (Ka.); **tavd.i** inmost skin of rice grains (Kod..); **taud.u** bran, husk (Tu.); **tavud.u** bran (Te.); **tavr.** chaff (Nk.)(DEDR 3111). **thusa** bran, chaff (Pali.lex.) **tus.a** bran (Skt.lex.) cf. **tuh, tuha_, toh, toha_** chaff (P.); **tus.a** chaff of grain (AV.)(CDIAL 5892). **Thin; to scatter away in particles**: **durmbu** to drizzle (Kor.); **tu_ru** id.; **tu_ra, tuvvara** raindrop, drizzling rain; **tuppara** drop of water, thin or drizzling rain, drizzle; **tumpara** a particle or drop of water etc., a particle of spray, esp. spittle accidentally ejected from the mouth in speaking; **tumpil.l.u** thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, spray, rain driven by wind (Te.); **tu_l- (tu_R-)** (water etc.) to be splashed, scatter away in particles (Kond.a); **tu_th'nai** to speckle, intersperse, powder (Kuwi); **tu_r-u (tu_r-i-)** to drizzle; **tu_r-al, tu_r-r-al** drizzling; **tuvar-r-u (tuvar-r-i-)** to scatter drops, sprinkle; **tuvar-al** raining, drizzling, sprinkling; **tuval (tuvalv-, tuvan-r--)** to drip as water, sprinkle, drizzle; **tuvalai** water particle, drop, spray, drizzle; **tivalai** small drop, spray, raindrop, rain; **tumi (-pp-, -tt-)** to drizzle, sprinkle; n. raindrops, light drizzling rain, drop of water, spray; **tumitam** raindrops (Ta.); **tu_r-r-al** drizzling rain (Ma.); **tu_r-u** to fall in fine particles, drizzle, cause to drizzle or drop; n. falling in fine particles, drizzling; **tu_r-alu** to drizzle; **tuntur-, tuntur-i** drizzling, spray, a drop; **tu_par-u** to drizzle; **ju_par-a, ju_par-u** thin, drizzling rain, spray (Ka.)(DEDR 3398).

4648.**Border, fringe; cleaning cotton; rope**: **tumpu** frayed ends as of a gut; border, fringe; rope (Ta.); rope (Ma.); end of a rope or string (Ma.); **tunpu** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 3333). **tuy** cotton (**Pur-ana_. 158**); soft end of cotton thread (**Kur-icip. 37, Urai.**)(Ta.); a soft part in the ears of corn, in the petals of flowers, etc. (**Kur-icip. 37**); softness (**Malaipat.u. 418**); fibre (**Ci_vaka. 559**); fibre covering the tamarind pulp (**Malaipat.u. 178**); **tuyya_** a kind of lace-braid stitched on the border of curtains (**G.Tp.D. I,161**); imitation lace; braided cord; **tuyya_ppat.t.ai** imitation lace (Ta.lex.) **tumpi-k-kayir-u** rope of coconut, palmyra or other fibres; halter, tethering rope (Ta.lex.) **To card**: **tu~_bna_, tu_mna_** to pull cotton or wool to pieces and separate with the fingers before combing (H.); **tu~bn.e~** to accumulate through being obstructed (M.); **tummun.** to card cotton (L.); **tumn.a~_** carding (L.); **tummana_** to clean cotton (P.); **tu_mab** (Bi.); **tu_mal** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5870). **tuppa-n** to tease (wool)(Wg.); **tombun** to card cotton (K.); **tumban.** to re-pick old cotton, be strung repeatedly by wasps (L.); **tumbn.a_** to tease cotton (P.)f(CDIAL 5867). **tu~_biya_, tu_miya_** thread made of cotton separated before combing (H.)(CDIAL 5871). **To rub**: **ho_mb** to rub, stroke (Kui); **hombali, ho_mbinai** to scour, scrub (Kuwi)(DEDR 2879). **to_mu** to rub, clean (Te.); **do_m-** to wash and clean by rubbing (Ga.)(DEDR 3552). **To strike, hurt, distress**: **tup, tub** strike (Skt.)(CDIAL 5867). **tumbati** distresses (Dha_tup.); **lib-** (Mj.); **demb** (Sang.); **dum** (Kho.)(CDIAL 5870). **tumpati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **tumban.u** to beat (S.);(CDIAL 5867). **prastumpati** strikes, obstructs (Pa_n..gan.a); **stubhna_ti** 'ro_dhane_'(CDIAL 13723). **skubhna_ti** hinders, stops (Pa_n..); **skubhno_ti** (Ka_s'.)(CDIAL 13657). **kubbhai** dives into, sinks down (Pkt.); **khubb(h)an., khub(h)an.** to stick in mud, penetrate, prick (L.); **khubbhin.** morass (L.); **khubbun.** to stick in (L.); **khubbhun.a_** to sink into, penetrate, affect (P.); **khobhn.a_** to pierce (P.); **khubbhan., khobha_** marshy ground (P.); **khubhna_, khubna_** to pierce, enter, affect, adorn (H.); metath. **bhukna_** to be pierced (H.)(CDIAL 13657).

4649.**Nettle**: **tumpai** white dead nettle, leucas; bitter toombay, leucas aspera (Ta.); **tumpa** phlomis or leucas indica (Ma.); **tumbi** phlomis indica; the very common weed leucas linifolia (Ka.); **tumbe, tumbi** phlomis indica (Tu.); **tummi** leucas cephalotes (Te.)(DEDR 3334). Leucas aspera: **chota-halkusa** (H.B.); **tamba** (M.); **tumbai** (Ta.); **tummachettu** (Te.); plant: antipyretic, insecticide; flowers: useful in cold; juice of leaves: applied in psoriasis, scabies and chronic skin eruptions; leaves: considered useful in chronic rheumatism; found throughout India in the plains. (GIMP, p.153). **Image: thorn**: **thu_a** thorn of date tree (L.)(CDIAL 13710).

4650.**Image: quail**: **tumba** quail (Kui.Kuwi); **tu_mba** id. (Kuwi); **tumma** id. (Pa.); **tumme** a kind of bird (Ga.)(DEDR 3328).

4651.**Boat**: **tumba** a very small boat prepared by filling up a net (ja_la) with a number of bottle-gourds (**ala_bu**)(Jain.Skt.) **tumbi_, ala_bu** lagenaria siceraria (Car. Su. 27.112; Ci. 26.15, Ka. 3.3); **pin.d.aphala_** id. (Car. Ka. 3.3). cf. **tumpi** calabash, lagenaria vulgaris (Ta.)(DEDR App.43). cf. **tumba** lagenaria vulgaris (Skt.)(CDIAL 5868). **Image: gourd vessel; narrow-necked, big-bellied**: **tumpa_ < tumba** hollowed gourd or rind of a gourd, used as a vessel; a kind of drinking vessel (Ta.lex.) For shape, cf.: **tumar.i_, tumur.i_** bagpipe made of a narrow-necked big-bellied bitter gourd (Or.)(CDIAL 5868). **Gourd**: **tumba** the gourd lagenaria vulgaris (Skt.); **tumbika_** (Sus'r.); **go_d.umbika_** a kind of cucumber; **go_d.imba** watermelon (Skt. < Austro.-as.); **tumba** calabash (Pali); **tumbi_** l. vulgaris (Pali); **tum.ba,tum.bi_** gourd (Pkt.); **tumba, tombu** l. vulgaris (K.); **tumbo** gourd for supporting swimmers (S.); **tumbi_** small hollowed gourd to keep water in (S.); **tumba_, tumma~_** the creeper colocynthus citrillus (L.); **tomba_** hollowed gourd for water (L.); **tumma_** c. citrillus (P.); **tu_mba_** l. vulgaris (P.); **gu_mbar.** a

hollow gourd (P.); **tu_mbi_** small hollowed gourd for drinking water (P.); **tomr.i_** the gourd cucurbita lagenaria (P.); **tumr.o, tumr.i_** gourd (Ku.); **tumbo** large dried gourd; **tumbi, tummi_** small dried gourd for drinking water (N.); **tumba_, tumbi** gourd (B.Or.); **tuma_** l. vulgaris (Or.); **tumar.i_, tumur.i_** bagpipe made of a narrow-necked big-bellied bitter gourd (Or.); **tu_ma_** gourd (Bi.Bhoj.); **tumr.i_** gourd (Bi.Mth.); **tumba_, tumma_** mendicant's gourd (Bi.); **tum.bari** (OAw.); **tumba_** (H.); **tumbi_** (H.); **to~ba_, to~bi_, tu~_br.a_, tu~_br.i_, to~br.a_, to~br.i_** l. vulgaris (H.); **tomr.a_** dried gourd (H.); **tu~br.i_, tu~br.u~** gourd (G.); **tu~_ba_, tu~_bi_, tu~bd.i_** (M.); **tumba** the long gourd momordica (Si.)(CDIAL 5868). **tumpi** calabash, lagenaria vulgaris (Ta.); **tumbam** a long gourd, lagenaria (Ma.); **tumbi, tumba** l. vulgaris (Ka.); **tumbamu, tumbi, tummi** gourd vine (Te.); **tumma** gourd, gourd vessel (Te.)(DEDR App.43). **tumpa_lai** calabash, curai; **tu_mpal** id. (Ta.lex.) **Image: climber**: **tummat.t.i** country cucumber, climber, cucumis trigonus; sweet water-melon; bitter water-melon; **tummit.t.i** a kind of small cucumber; cultivated date-palm, pe_ri_ntu; **tummut.t.i** country cucumber (Ta.lex.)

4652.**Image: footstalk of a leaf**: **tumbu, tod.ambe** the footstalk of a leaf, flower or fruit, a stalk (Ka.lex.)

4653.**Image: to be full**: **tumbu** to become full, to be filled up, to become full or complete; to abound (Ka.); **tuvalu, tugaru, tu_ru** (Ta.Ma.); **tuvalu** to be close pressed together; **tuppu** plenty; **tumpai** host (Ta.); **tumbu** the becoming full; **tumbisu** to fill (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tuppe** a heap; a heap of grain (Tu.lex.) **t.omba, t.ombao** to accumulate, as water in a hollow etc., full; **dak t.omba akana** water has accumulated; **tombr.e** to gather together, to assemble, to huddle; **tomboe tomboe** to go in a crowd (Santali.lex.) **tumra** stout (RV. iii.50.1)(Vedic.lex.) **A mesure of capacity**: **tombe** a large, high bamboo basket for storing corn (Ka.); **toppai-k-ku_t.u** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **tu_mbu** (**SITI**) Ta., a measure of capacity; **tu_mu** (**EI 27**) a grain measure (**IEG**, p.345). **tu_mu** a measure (Pa.); **tum** hollowed trunk of tree for draining water (Go.); **tu_m** a measure of grain equal to four seers (Kond.a); **tu_mu** a measure varying in capacity for different localities (Te.); **tu_mpu** tube, bamboo, bamboo flute, a measure of capacity for grain, leathern bucket for bailing water, path, way, narrow or difficult path, defile, pass; **tu_m** a dry measure of capacity (Ta.); **tumba** measure (of paddy)(Ir.)(DEDR 3389). **dumber, dumbi_r** < **dabi_r** (Pers.) the person who divides the grain at the threshing-floor. He is paid usually from one to four t.opa_s per path of grain weighed or measured. Under the Sikh Government the revenue was taken in kind. A portion was set apart for the **dumbi_r's** pay. The government appropriated one-half and the **dumbi_r** the other half. After annexation **pat.wa_ri_s** were appointed, but the word **dumbi_r** is often used for a **pat.wa_ri_**. cf. **d.u_m** the name of a caste of Muhammadan musicians and bards (P.lex.) **t.um** small, insignificant, frivolous; **tumal** to glean; **tumal tasan., tumal tosan.** gleaning, poor, indigent; **tumal tasan.teko asulok gana** they live by gleaning; **t.uman.** an earthen pot larger than a celan. and smaller than a t.ukuc (**t.ukuc t.ukuce daka akata** she has cooked several pots of rice); **tumba, tumbr.i** a water bottle made out of a hollowed gourd; **tumba dak** fig. urine; **tumbri** a small drum used by snake charmers and made out of a hollow gourd (Santali.lex.) **t.omt.ombao** to the brim, full to the brim; **band perec t.omt.ombacena** the tank is full to the brim (Santali.lex.)

4654.**Image: vessel with a wide mouth**: **tippi** shallow earthen vessel with a wide mouth; piece of a coconut shell used as a ladle (Ta.); **cippa** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **thoba** round piece of earthenware (K.); **thobi_** flagstone placed over fire for baking bread on (S.); **thobba_** lump of mud (P.)(CDIAL 13703). **Image: a tub**: **to_mpu** a tub (Ta.); **tombe** large high bamboo basket kept for

storing grain (Ka.); **toposhee** a basket-work receptacle for grain (Go.)(DEDR 3511). **Measure of grain**: **tumba** a measure of capacity, esp. used for grain; **maha_tumba**; = 4 na_l.i; a kind of water vessel (**udaka-tumba**), made of copper, wood or a fruit (like a calabash, cocoanut, etc.); **loha-tumba, kat.t.ha-tumba, phala-tumba; tumba-kat.a_ha** of gourd (Pali); **tumra** swollen (of shape)(Skt.); **tumeo, tumulus, tumultus** swelling (Latin)(Pali.lex.) cf. **tu_mu** a measure of grain equal to four seers (Kond.a)(DEDR 3389). **ud.umbara** a kars.a, a measure of two tolas; copper (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **tut.aku** a small earthen measure holding 2 na_r..i, chiefly for toddy; **tut.am** a liquid measure (Ma.)(DEDR 3292).

4655.**Image: pack**: **toppa_ram** a large bundle of things tied in a cloth, as carried over the shoulders; pack; a large truss of grass; **tompai** grain bin, high wicker-basked used as a receptacle for grain (**Pacatan. Mittira. 183**); **tombe** id. (Ka.); **tompai-k-ku_t.u** id. (**Vir-alivit.u. 824**); **tompai-k-ku_n.t.u** id. (Ta.); **tommai** id. (**Carva_. Cir-. 17**); **tomman-ai** id. (Ta.); **tommai** bulkiness, corpulence (Ta.); **tompai-ma_lai** a kind of cylindrical cloth-ornament hung about a chariot or pandal (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta. lex.) **Bundle**: **cippam** parcel, bundle, a man's load of tobacco leaves (Ta.); bundle, bale, chiefly of tobacco (Ma.); **cippamu** a bundle or parcel (Te.)(DEDR 2534). **jhu_r.i_** bundle of jute or tobacco leaves (L.)(CDIAL 5258). **Grain bin**: **tompai, tommai** grain bin, high wicket basket used as a receptacle for grain; **to_mpu** a tub (Ta.); **tombe** large high bamboo basket kept for storing grain (Ka.); **toposhee** a basket-work receptacle for grain (Go.)(DEDR 3511). **Image: moneybag**: **t.o_para** small bag (Skt.); ***tu_braka** (Iranian); **to_bra, tu_bra** nose-bag [Persian.Psht. > **tobra_** (P.H.) > **tobr.a_** (Bi.); **tobro** (M.); **tobra_** (M.)]; **tu_ra** (Br.); **turba** (Bakhtiyari); **tu_rik** (Kurd.)(CDIAL 5972). **t.or.a_** bag hung round a cluster of dates (L.); **tor.a_** leather moneybag (H.Or.B.N.); moneybag (P.); **tor.o** bag (esp. of rupees)(Ku.); leather moneybag (G.); **tod.a_** bag (M.); **tora_** purse (B ?< Bi.)(CDIAL 5972). **tobra_** a share of grain taken by the proprietor of land on the pretence of feeding his horse, in addition to his rent (P.lex.) **Leaf-cup; basket**: **d.oppe, doppe** cup or dish of leaves (Ka.); **d.oppa, doppa** cup formed of leaf or leaves (Te.); **d.ompa_, d.ompa** leaf-cup (Kol.); **d.oppa** id. (Nk.Pa.); **d.oppo_** a small leaf-cup (Go.)(DEDR 2986). **t.opara** small bag (Skt.); **t.upa_** big basket (Or.); **t.opri_** basket (WPah.); **t.opro** deep basket (Ku.); **t.upli_** little basket (Or.); **t.oplo** basket (G.); **t.opla_** (M.)(CDIAL 5482). **Clothes-bag**: **ur-uppa** large bag chiefly for clothes (Ma.); **uripe** small bag in which the makings of betel-quid are carried (Kod..)(DEDR 716).

4656.**Land gifted; free of assessment**: **to_mpu** public register of lands (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **tumpa_l < dumba_l** (U.) inam land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent (**W.**); **tuma_l, tuma_la_** id. (Ta.lex.) **tumpa_la-ma_n-iyam** Inam land held free of assessment or at a favourable rent, ma_n-iya-pu_mi (**W.G.**); **tumpa_la_-ina_m** id. (**R.T.**); **tumpa_la_-ma_n-iyam** id. (**R.T.**); **tumpa_la_** an order giving up the government share of produce (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **in-a_m < ina_m** (U.) gift from a superior to an inferior, present, reward; grant of land made by government for religious or charitable purposes or for services rendered, sometimes given rent-free and sometimes with a light quit-rent, ma_n-iyam; **in-a_m-can-a_m < ina_m** (U.); redupl. small gift, present, baksheesh; **in-a_m-ta_r** < **ina_m + da_r** holder of land granted rent-free; **in-a_yat-na_ma_** < **ina_yat + na_ma** deed of gift; grant in writing; written order or patent from a superior (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **en-a_ti** an ancient title conferred by a king on his minister (**Man.i. 22,205**); general; soldier, warrior (Ta.lex.) **Distribution of honours and rewards**: **tumpai-y-aravam** theme describing a king distributing honours and rewards to his troops after a victory (**Pu. Ve. 7,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Warrior**: **tumpai** major theme of a king or warrior heroically fighting against his enemy (**Tol. Po. 70**); **tumpai-t-tin-ai** id.; **tumpai** battle

(**Kampara_. Pirama_. 113**)(Ta.lex.) **Valour**: **tumpai** flower toombay [cf. **ka_ci-t-tumpai**]; a garland of flowers worn by warriors when engaged in battle, as a mark of their valour (**tod.iyan.ito_ l.a_t.avar tumpai punaiya** : **Pu.ve. 10,2**)(Ta.lex.); **tumpai-y-aravam** theme describing a king distributing honours and rewards to his troops after a victory; **tumpai-ma_lai** panegyric on a warrior who has fought valiantly against his enemy, wearing a tumpai garland (**Ton-. Vi. 283, Urai.**)(Ta.); **tumilam < tumula** din, tumult (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,8,3**); **tumulam** confusion (Ta.lex.) **tumula** tumultuous, noisy; fierce, raging; excited; perplexed, confused; an uproar, tumult, clang; a confused combat, melee; **tumbu_** to distress, trouble; to kill, hurt (Skt.lex.) **timilam** great noise, tumult (**Tiruva_ca. 29,4**)(Ta.lex.)

4657.**Image: to bore**: **top** to bore; to prick, to thrust (Kon.lex.) **to_pad.e** (a pusher): a carpenter's plane (Ka.); **to_pad.e, to_pud.u** (Te.); **to_pu** a push; **to_pudz.u** id. (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tumbu, tu_bu** a bore, a tube: the nave of a wheel through which the axle passes (Ka.); **tu_mpu** perforation; a pipe or tube (Ta.Ma.); **tu_mu** a bore, hole, fissure (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4658.**Image: nave of a wheel**: **tumbu, tu_bu** a bore, a tube: the nave of a wheel through which the axle passes (Ka.); **tu_mpu** perforation; a pipe or tube (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a bore**: **tu_mu** a bore, hole, fissure (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **d.ombu** a hole or deep part in a river or tank (Ka.); **d.o_ha** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: hole**: **tu_mpu** small hole in a wall (Tu.); narrow or difficult path, defile, pass (Ta.); **tu_bu** hole or eye of an axe, hoe etc. into which the handle goes (Ka.); **tumbu** a bore, tube (Ka.); **tu_mbara** eye of a spade; **tu_mbaru** big hole; **tu_b** hole; **sumb** small hole in a wall (Tu.); **tu_paramu** hole (Te.); **tu_mu** bore, hole (Te.)(DEDR 3389). **do_pa** to put within, insert, introduce, plunge into (Kui); **do'** to put hand into something (water, etc.)(Kuwi); **do~_pu** to put or thrust in, insert, introduce (Te.); **do~_gu** to enter into, make a passage in the wall (Te.)(DEDR 3554). **Image: sluice**: **tu_bu** sluice (Ka.)(DEDR 3389). **t.obha** an unwalled tank, a pond, a pool; a diver (P.lex.) **tumbu** an outlet, a sluice, a floodgate, a water-course (Ka.); **tu_mpu** (Ma.); **tu_mu** (Te.); **tumbuvariyisu** to cause (something) to overflow a floodgate (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tumb, tumba_** a drain, a covered sluice (Kon.lex.) **sumbe** a small hole in a wall (Tu.lex.)

4659.**Image: bull-necked**: **tombrot** short-necked, bull-necked; **tombrote mot.a akana** he is so fat as to be short-necked (Santali.lex.) **thom thorok** bull-necked, corpulent (Santali.lex.) **dhumr.a~, dhumr.i~** stout, fat, corpulent (Santali.lex.)

4660.**Image: bier**: **tumb, tumba_** bier (Kon.lex.) **tumbu, sumbu, humbu** to bear, to carry as a load (Tu.lex.)

4661.**Image: knots tied for accounts**: **d.hompo** lump, knot; **gira d.hompo** the knots tied on a string to keep accounts with (Santali.lex.)

4662.**Mound**: **d.hompo** mound; **ot d.hompo** lepidagathis cristata, a plant found on elevated dry situations, with inflorescence resembling a ball; **non.degen. ar.e d.hompo no_ga** I shall raise a ridge (or an embankment) there (Santali.lex.) cf. **dampa-na_gali** a plough (Te.lex.)

4663.**Image: gateway; sluice**: **tu_mpu** gateway, doorway; sluice, outlet; vent in a sluice; channel for irrigation; drain, gutter (**Man.i. 28,5**); **tu_mpu-va_y** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Tube**: **tu_mpu** tubularity (**Pur-ana_. 19**); bamboo tube (**Patir-r-up. 81,21**)(Ta.lex.) **tu_bu** nave of a wheel,

sluice, etc., of a tank, hole or eye of an axe, hoe, etc., into which the handle goes, tube of an ear-ornament; **tumbha** nave of wheel (Or.); **tu~ba_, tu~ba_d.a_** plug, back of axe, nave of wheel (M.)(CDIAL 5869). **tu_mpu** sluice, floodgate, drain, spout, perforation (Ma.); **tumbu** a bore, tube, nave of the wheel through which the axle passes, outlet, sluice, watercourse (Ka.); **tu_mbu** outlet for a tank, sluice (Ka.); **tu_mbara** eye of a spade; **tu_mbaru** big hole, sluice, gutter; **tu_b** hole; **tu_mbu, tu_mb, su_mbu, sumbu** sluice, gutter; **sumb** small hole in a wall (Tu.); **tu_paramu** hole; a sluice, floodgate, drain, watercourse, outlet, bore, hole (Te.); **tum botta, tum bukka** hollow trunk of the tree used for draining water off fields (Halbi **tum**); **tumbra** tube, tunnel; **tombra** tube (Malt.); **tu_b** the nave of a wheel (M.)(DEDR 3389).

4664.**Image: root**: **dumpa** a root (Ka.); a bulbous root (Te.); **d.umpa** root, tuber (Ga.)(DEDR 3326A).

4665.**Image: incense holder; smoke; incense; dust**: **dhu_n.** incense-holder (WPah.); **dhu_ni_** burning of incense, smoke, smoky fire (H.); **dhu_n.i_** fire kindled before an ascetic (Ku.); **dhuni** (N.); fire which is kept burning (A.); ascetic's fire, incense-pot (B.); ascetic's smoky fire (Or.); **dhun.i_** ascetic's smoky fire (G.M.); **dhu_pana** incensing, fumigation (Ka_tyS'r.); incense (Mn.); **dhu_payati** fumigates (VS.); **dhu_pana** burning of incense (Pali); **dhu_van.a** (Pkt.); **dowan** to expose to smoke, let smell smoke (Pas'.); **du_^{u}** smoke-fire over which an ascetic sits and inhales (K.); **dhu_n.i_** smoky fire (S.); **dhu_n.i~_** (L.); **dhu_n.i_** exorcising with aromatic smoke (P.); **dun-kud.u** snuff (Si.); **dun-kola** tobacco (Si.)(CDIAL 6848). **dun** smoke (Md.)(CDIAL 14653). **da_ntar** fireplace (Gaw.); **dadan** (Tor.); **de_gda_n** (Psht.Pers.)(CDIAL 14654). **door.hi** dust (Kal.)(CDIAL 14651). **Image: censer**: **tu_pa-mut.t.i, tu_pa-k-kin.n.i, tu_pa-k-kut.am, tu_pa-kalacam**, **tu_ma-k-kut.am**, **tu_ma-mut.t.i** censer, thurible (**Ci_vaka.558**); **tu_pam** incense, fragrant smoke, aromatic vapour (**Te_va_.946,6**); fire; **tu_mam** smoke; perfume; censer; potter's kiln; a deity first met with on the way to the world of the manes (Ta.lex.) **dhu_ma** smoke, vapour, mist (RV.); **dhu_mika_** smoke; fog (Skt.); **dhu_mya_** thick cloud of smoke (Skt.); **dhu_ma** smoke (Pali.Pkt.); **thuv** smoke; **dif** tobacco (Gypsy); **du_m** smoke (D..); **du_m** (Ash.); **dum** (Wg.); **dyu_m** (Kt.); **ulyu_mo** (Pr.); **dum** (Dm.); **dhung** (Tir.); **dhu_m, du_m** (Pas'.); **du_m** (Shum.); **dum** (Wot..Gaw.); **thum** (Kal.); **thumar.a** dust-storm (Kal.); **dhu_m** smoke (Kal.); **dum, du_m, d(h)u_m, d'u_m** (Sh.); **udum** dust (Sh.); **dhu~_** smoke (L.); **dhu_a~_** small lighted, heap of rubbish, place where such rubbish is kept (L.); **dhu_a~_** smoke (L.); **dhu~_, dhu_a~_** smoke (P.); **dhuwa~_, dhu~w** (Ku.); **dhuwa~_** (N.); **dhu~wa_, dho~wa_** smoke (A.); **dhu~ya_, dho~ya_** (B.); **dhua~_** (Or.Mth.Bhoj.); **dhu_am.** (OAw.); **dhu_a~_, dhuwa~_** (H.); **dhu_m, dhu~vo dhuma_r.o** (G.); **duma** (Si.); **du~_ho~** (S.); **dhu_mia_** fog, mist (Pkt.); **di_mi_** smoke (Bshk.); **dhimi_** smoke (Tor.); **dhu_mi_** (Phal.); **dhume_** (Sv.); **dhu_i~_** small heap of burning chaff round which Moslems sit while listening to praises of Pir Sayad Ahmad (P.); **dhu~i** an ascetic's fire (B.)(CDIAL 6849). **dumol.osu** ladle filled with incense (Si.)(CDIAL 6850). **dhu_magandhi** smelling of smoke (RV.); **dhua~_ya_dh** smelling of smoke (H.)(CDIAL 6851). **dhu_ma_ka_ra** having the form of smoke (Skt.); **du~_ha_ro** smoky (S.); **dhu~a_ri** mist (WPah.)(CDIAL 6856). **dhu_r** smoke, haze (M.); **dhuvo_ru** smoke (Konkan.i); **dumburu** tawny (Si.)(CDIAL 6852). **tu_mpiram** < **dhu_mra** purple, dark red (Ta.lex.) **dhu_ri_** fumigation (M.); **dhu~var, dhumar** fog, mist (G.); **dhu_mari_** fog, mist (Skt.Pkt.) (CDIAL 6853). **dumbul** smoke, soot (Si.); **dhu_mala** smoke-coloured, purple (Skt.)(CDIAL 6854). **dhu_mra** smoke-coloured, grey, purple (VS.); **dhumma** smoke-coloured (Pkt.); smoke (Pkt.); **dhumro** brown, dusky, reddish or yellowish, mild (of sunshine)(Ku.); **dhumala** smoke-coloured (B.); **dhuma_** smoky, smoke-coloured (Or.); **dhumn.e~** to smoulder (G.)(CDIAL 6861). **tu_malam** purple, dark red;

tu_miram id. (Ta.lex.) **du~_ho~** smoke, vapour (S.); **du~_hi_** slight smoky fire (S.); **d^{a}h, d^{u}h** smoke (K.); **du~_ha~_in.u** to smoke, be smoky (S.); **dhu~_s** embers, cinders (B.); **dhumas** smoky (G.); **dhua~_h** soot (L.); **dhava~_h, dhua_ha~_, dhama_ha~_** (P.); **dhuwa~_so** smoky, soot (N.); **dhuwa~_sa_** smoky (H.)(CDIAL 6855). **dhwa~_ro** chimney (Ku.); **dhu~a_ra_** ventilator (Aw.); **dhua~_ra_** smoke-hole in roof (H.)(CDIAL 6857). **dhu_ma_yati** smokes, smoulders, chokes, is obscured (Pali); smokes, is smoky (S'a_n:khBr.); **dhu_ma_ai** smokes, is smoky (Pkt.); **dhuwa_unu** (N.); **dhua~_na_** (B.); **dhua~_na_** to be smoked (H.); **duha~_in.u** to be smoky (S.)(CDIAL 6859). **dhu~ga_r, d.hu~ga_r** smoking a milk vessel with fumes of ghee (P.); **dhu~ga_rna_, d.hu~ga_rna_** so to do (P.); **dhu_mo_dga_ra** ascending of smoke (Skt.)(CDIAL 6860). **dhu_mandha** blind with smoke (Pali); **dhu_ma_ks.a** dim-eyed (AV.); **dhundhu** mist; **dhundha_ro** dust-storm (S.); **dhund** mist, haziness; **dhundla_** misty (P.); **dhu~_dh** daytime fog (Bi.); **dhum.dha** mist, gloom (OAw.); **dhund(h)** purblindness, haze (H.); **dhu~dhl.u~** misty (G.); **dhu~d** purblind, misty (M.)(CDIAL 6858). **du_na** burnt, inflamed; pained, distressed (Ka.); **du_** pain, distress (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Incense**: **tu_pa-varukkam** are six: **ne_rkat.t.i cente_n- iriya_cam paccilai a_ra makilur-uppo_ t.a_r-u** (**Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**)(TED). **dhup** incense; to burn incense; **dhup dhuman, dhup dhunan** to offer incense; **dhudup** to burn incense; **dhup dan** incense holder; **dhuman** to offer incense (Santali.lex.) **dhu_pa, du_pa** incense, frankincense, perfume; aromatic vapour or smoke that proceeds from fragrant gum or resin; **dhu_pada mara** the white dammer tree, vateria indica; **dhu_paka** a perfumer; **dhu_pa-dhu_ma-niro_dha-kriye** aromatic vapour and smoke being shut in or unable to escape; **dhu_pa-vartti** a thin stick covered with frankincense; **dhu_pa_yita** incensed, perfumed, fumigated; **dhu_pa_rati** an a_rati in which incense is burning: a censer; **dhu_pisu** to incense, to set on fire or burn (any incense); to perfume, to make fragrant; **dhu_ma, du_ma, du_ve** smoke, vapour; **dhu_ma-ke_tu** whose sign is smoke: Agni, fire; **dhu_mala** of a smoky hue; a colour composed of black and red; purple; dhu_mra; **dhu_mra, dhu_mala** smoke-coloured, of a smoky hue, grey; dark-red; purple (Ka.lex.)

4666.**Resin used as incense**: **dhu_n.a** gum or resin esp. of shorea robusta (Skt.); **dhu_naka, dhu_rn.a** (Skt.); **dhuna_** a kind of resin of canarium bengalense or artemisiaindica (A.); **dhun, dhuna_** resin (B.); **jhun.a_** resin (used as incense)(Or.); **dhu_na_** gum, resin of shorea robusta (H.); **dun-gaha** the large resinous tree doona zeylanica (diptero-carpaceae)(Si.)(CDIAL 6838). **Dhup**: Canarium strictum: **kala-dammar** (H.B.); **dhup** (M.); **karupu-damar** (Ta.); **nalla rojanamu** (Te.); **karuttukungiliyam** (Ma.); **raladhupa** (Skt.); gum used with gingili oil in rheumatic pains; in chronic skin diseases; habita: forests of the west coast from Konkan southwards through Kanara, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore to Travancore and Cochin up to about 5,000 ft. (GIMP, p.48). 'Dammar is one of the harder resins and is usually secured in the form of clear, pale-yellow beads, melting at about 140^{0} C. Various other coloured varieties are obtained from the dammara orientalis, which is indigenous to Malaya and the East Indies... Excellent varnishes can be made from the solution in alcohol... This resin in combination with nitro-cellulose enabled the formulation of rapid-drying lacquers.' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 210A). **Canarium strictum**: Piper cubeba: cubebs, cubeb-berries, tailed pepper; **kubeben** (Ger.); **cubebe** (Fr.); part used: dried, nearly full-grown, unripe fruit; habitat: Java, Sumatra and Borneo... cultivated in Ceylon... Uses: diuretic, expectorant and genito-urinary antiseptic. 'Canarium commune or strictum or bengalensis... Balsimoferous trees which yield oleo-resins known as elemi... A native of the Moluccas. Introdced and planted in India and the Malay peninsula... Cambodia, **romdeng**; Canarese, **kagga libija, kaglimaram, javabadami, sambrani**; Cutch, **jangali bedana**; French, **canari, canaris**; Hindi, **jangali badam**; Malayalam, **canari,**

karaichingasi; Papua, **keanee**; Sinhalese, **ratakakana, rakakekuna**; Tagalog, **pilipilauay**... canarium strictum: Bengal, Gujarat, Hindi **kala dammar**; Canarese, **halemaddu, karedupa**; Malayalam, **karuttukungiliam, kungiliam, kunturukkapayam**; Sanskrit, **mandadhupa, raladhupa**; Tamil, **attam, karungundurukkam, karunkungiliyam**; Telugu, **nallarojanamu**' (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp.530-532). **cavi_, cavi** piper chava (Skt.); **chavika_, cavika** (Sus'r.); **cavya, cavya_** (Sus'r.); **cavia_** (Pkt.); **sai** (A.); **cai** (B.); **cai_-ka_t.ha, ca_i-ka_t.ha** (Or.); **cai_** (H.); **siviya** (Si.); **ca_b, ca_bh** a kind of pepper plant, scindapsus officinalis (H.)(CDIAL 4726). Piper cubeba, the source of 'cubebs', the **kubaba** of the Arabs, is also a native of the Indian archipeago... **Cubebas**. Those of Goa and Calicut, the Guzeratis and Arabs here it called **cumuc**, which they corrupt into **cubabchini** because the Chinese bring it... **kumunkus** (Javanese)... 'carpesium' is, with the older pharmacists a synonym of 'cubebes'. " (Note in G. De Orta, p.276; pp. 169-173). **kan:kola, kakkola** piper cubeba (Car. Su. 5.77; Ci. 26.210, 28.153). **kat.uka** a variety of **kakkola** (Car. Su. 5.77; Ci. 23.66). **katturika_ma** a kind of drug and perfume, va_luka (Ka.lex.) **kattu_rikai** cubebs, va_lmil.aku (**Tailava. Taila. 135**)(Ta.lex.) **are_n.ukam** cubebs, va_lmil.aku; flat-branched pepper (Ta.lex.) **takko_lam** cubeb, va_lmil.aku (Ta.); **takko_la** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) According to Brown, (v.2, p.244), the name 'elemi' is a term applied to a variety of resinous products obtained from different countries and having different origins. All belong to the family burseracea. The spanish term is 'brea blanca' (white pitch) for the resin (oleoresin) from canarium luzonicum. Brea is sticky, opaque, slightly yellow, has a very agreeable resinous odour, and burns with a smoky flame. It is used as a varnish, for caulking boats, and for torches (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.476). Canarium bengalense: **nerebi, dhuna** (Assam. Sylhet); **dhuna** (B.); leaves and bark used externally for rheumatic swellings; resin; habitat: Assam, Sylhet and North Bengal up to 3000 ft. (GIMP, p.48). Canarium commune: **jangli-badam** (H.); **jangli-badana** (M.); **kagli-mara** (Ka.); **karaichingasi** (Ma.); resin in form of ointment applied to indolent ulcers; substitute for mistura amygdalae; cultivated in India particularly in Travancore (GIMP, p.48).

4667.**Wood-oil tree**: **en.n.ey** Malabar wood-oil tree, having oil in the pores of the wood, dipterocarpus indicus (**L.**)(Ta.); oil; gingili oil (Ta.); **en.n.e** (Ka.Tu.); **en.n.a** (Ma.); **en.n.ai-var..ukku** oleaginousness, greasiness; oily brightness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) Dipterocarpus alatus: **garjan** (B.); **garjan-ka-tel** (H.); **yennai** (Ta.); habitat: several species of dipterocarpus plants grow in Chittagong, Burma and Siam; part used: essential oil; plant yields an oleoresinous extract popularly known as 'gurjanbalsam' or 'wood-oil'; oil has a pale grey or light brown colour and may be as thick as honey. It resembles copaiba balsam; preparation: balsam... a substitute for oil of copaiba... the 'gurjan oil' procurable in Indian bazars, is chiefly the product of dipterocarpus laevis and dipterocarpus alatus (Indian Materia Medica, p. 455). Dipterocarpus tuberculatus: **eng** (Burmese); found in Chittagong and Burma, which yields as oleo-resin is used with asafoetida and cocoanut oil as an application for large ulcers... Dipterocarpus turbinatus, dipterocarpus incanus, dipterocarpus laevis, dipterocarpus alatus: **gurjun-oil, wood oil** (Eng.); **garjan** (H.B.) **tihya-garjan, teli-garjan** (H.B.); **horatel** (Si.); **gurjun** (M.); **kanyensi** (Burm.); **duhun-el-garjan** (M.); **yennar, challani** (Ta.); habitat: forests of eastern India from Bengal, Burma to Singapore; parts used: oleo-resin (balsamic exudation from the trunk). This thick honey-like oleo-resin or liquid is known as garjan balsam. It is usually found in the bazars in three principal varieties: the pale, the red or reddish brown and the black or dark-brown... has copaiba-like odour and taste without the persistent acriditiy of copaiba... balsam... used in chronic bronchitis... oil... used in gonorrhoea... oleo-resin is applied to indolent ulcers, psoriasis, leprosy etc., in the form of an emultion or ointment... Dipterocarpus indicus: **ennei**

(Ta.) resin is used in rheumatism (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 455-457). Shorea tumbuggaia: **kala-damar** (H.B.M.Deccan); **karappu-damar, tumbugai-pishin** (Ta.); **nalha-damar** (Te.); **kara-kundurukam** (Ma.); is a tree of the western peninsula found in forests of Cuddapah, Palghat and Mysore. Resin is an external stimulant, a good basis for some plasters and ointments... Resin is used as a substitute for burgandy pitch. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1133).

4668.**Image: to frown**: **duma-gut.t.u** to be fuming, frowning or grim as the look of one's face (Ka.); **dumaduma** an angry look, frown; **duma-dumal-a_d.u** to be or look angry, frown, scowl (Te.)(DEDR 3324). **Hurt**: **tura** ill or wounded (RV.); **a_tura** ill (RV.); **turyate_** hurts (Dha_tup.); **turan.u** to hurt (S.)(CDIAL 5876). cf. **tumbati** distresses (Dha_tup.); **demb** (Sang.); **lib-** (Mj.); **dum** (Kho.); **tummun.** to card cotton (L.)(CDIAL 5870). **turuvu** to harass (Ta.); cf. **durv** hurt (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **du_rvati** hurts (**Dha_tup.**); **dubbn.u_** to close (e.g. a bullock's nostrils in taming)(WPah.)(CDIAL 6500). **du_da** afflicting (Skt.); **duta** pained (Skt.); **du_taka** name of Agni in the form of forest-fire (Gr.hyaS.); **dutaga** burnt (NiDoc.); **duya_, do** in pain, hated (B.)(CDIAL 6489). **d.ua_ri** illness; **d.ua_ri_** ill (S.)(CDIAL 6490). **du_na** afflicted (AV.); exhausted (Pkt.); **dun.o** state of being burnt in cooking, smell of burnt food (G.)(CDIAL 6491). **du_maga** producing pain (Pkt.); **du_mai, dummai** troubles, hurts (Pkt.); **du_man.a** hurting (Pkt.); **koi-dum** work, worry (Wg.); **dumvu~** to distress, trouble (G.)(CDIAL 6493). {**Echo word**} **du_yate_** is burnt, is consumed with sorrow (MBh.); **dujjai** is tormented (Pkt.); **du_-** to ache (Wg.); **-lu-** to hurt, ache in: **ji_ wulumaso** my head aches (Pr.); **du_an** they become frozen (Kal.); **d^{a}yun**, pp. **d^{o}y^{u}** to regret (K.); **du_jvu~** to suppurate, exude pus (G.)(CDIAL 6494). **duno_ti** torments (AV.); caus. **da_vayati** (Skt.); **udda_van.aya** distress, disaster (Pkt.); **uddanava_** to give pain (Si.)(CDIAL 1993). **tun-pan-** person in distress (**Pirapulin.. Ma_yaiko_. 73**)(Ta.); **tun-pur-uttu-tal** to cause suffering; to afflict (Ta.lex.) **tun-pam, tun-pu** pain, disease, misfortune, calamity, penury; **tun-mai** harm, evil; **tun-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to loathe, abhor, be angry at, displeased with, be sulky as in love-quarrel; n. disgust, dissatisfaction, loathing, anger, displeasure, affliction, sorrow, distress, disease, sin, trouble, poverty; **tun-ippu** aversion (Ta.); **tunpam** affliction (Ma.)(DEDR 3372). **duno_ti** distresses (AV.); is consumed with internal heat or sorrow (MBh.); **dunik** to think, meditate (Kho.); **du_n.vu~** to pain with harsh words; **du_n.a_vu~** to be burnt, bear malice, be pained by harsh words (G.)(CDIAL 6410).

4669.**Image: motion**: **tu_n-am < dhu_na** motion (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tu_n.a, tu_l.aga, tu_l.u** violent agitation, frenzy, demoniac possession (Ka.); **tuval.** to shake, be agitated; **tu_n.am** hatred; **tu_n.t.u** to stir, as the fire; to irritate, to incite; to spur on as horses, to goad as oxen; **tun.avu** haste, swiftness (Ta.); **tun.uku, tun.aku, tul.aka_yisu, tul.aku** to shake or be agitated as water (Ka.); **tut.uppu** a stirrer, an oar; **tut.ippu** palpitation (Ta.); **tud.i** to splash violently (Ma.); **tone** to swing, to wave, to move to and fro (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **dhu_na** shaken (**Pa_n..**)(CDIAL 6842). cf. **dhu_n.a** shaking (S.)(CDIAL 6845). **dhu_** shake (Skt.); **dha_vayati** causes to be shaken (Skt.); **thav** a shake (Gypsy); **thavyer, tab** to shake (Gypsy); **da_-** to winnow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6806). cf. **dhuvati** shakes (AV.)(CDIAL 6832). **dhuvati** shakes up (AV.); **dhavati** (Dha_tup.); **uddhuno_ti** (RV.); **uddhun.iya, uddhu_n.iya** blown by the wind, scattered (Pkt.); **uddhuvvai** shakes, fans (Pkt.); **udhavan.em.** to scatter, rise up; **udhavan.i_** chimney (OM.)(CDIAL 2024). **vidhu_no_ti** shakes about (RV.); **vidhuno_ti** destroys (MBh.); **vidhuna_ti** shakes, removes, skins (an animal) (Pali); **vihun.ai** shakes, makes tremble; **vihuya** crushed (Pkt.); **bhin.iba_** to scutch cotton, tear to shreds; **bhin.a_** carding, tearing, splitting up (Or.)(CDIAL 11757). **To scutch cotton; agitation**: **dhu_ni** agitation, shaking (Skt.); **dhu_n.a** shaking (S.); **dhun.** agitation, eagerness (Ku.); **dhun** agitation, ardent desire (H.); **dhun.** (P. Ku.);

dhu_n^{i} deep thought (G.); **dhun.** absorbing thought (P.)(CDIAL 6845). **dhu_no_ti** shakes (RV.); **dhuna_ti** shakes (Pali); **dhun.a_i** (Pkt.); **dun** to card wool (Pas'.); **d**^{a}**nun** to shake (K.); **do_nun** to scutch cotton (K.); **dhu_n.an.u** to shake (S.); **dhun.ya~_** cotton-carder (P.); **dhunnu** to scutch cotton (N.); **dhuniba** (A.); **dhuna_, dhona_, dhunan** (B.); **dhuniba_** (Or.); **Carding bow**: **dhun** carding bow (Or.); **dhu_nab** (Bi.); **dhunia_** cotton-carder (Mth.); **dhuna_i_** carding (Bhoj.); **dhunai** scutches cotton (OAw.); **dhunna_** to scutch cotton, make strenuous effort, beat (H.); **dhuniya_** carder (H.); **dhu_n.vu~** to shake (G.); **jhun.iba_** to shake (Or.); **dhun.ak(k)n.a_** to scutch cotton (P.); **dhunki** carding bow (Or.); **dhunakna_** to scutch (H.); **dhunki_** carding bow (H.); **dhun.akn.e~** to scutch (M.); **dunik** to consider (Kho.); **dhuna~r.~** to scutch cotton or wool (Ku.)(CDIAL 6846). **dhu_yate_** is shaken (AV.); **dhujvu~** to tremble, be shaken (G.); **dhuja_vvu~** trembling (G.); **dhrujvu~, dhruja_vvu~, dhruja_ro** (G.)(CDIAL 6863). **dhu_na** shaken (Pa_n..); **dunu** agitation (Si.); **jhu_n.a_** shaking a tree (P.)(CDIAL 6842). **dhunait.h, dunet.hi_** machine for carding cotton (Bi.); **dhunait.h, dunahat.h** id. (Mth.)(CDIAL 6844). **dhuna_ri, dhunuri** cotton-carder (B.)(CDIAL 6843). **To pull**: **tu.n- (tu.nd--)** to pull along (something or someone), rape (Ko.); **tuyi (tuyid-, tu_d-)** to pull, draw, stretch (Ka.); **d.uyyu, duyyu, d.u_yu, du_yu** to draw as a sword out of the scabbard, remove or strip of leaves, etc., as a twig by drawing it through the hand or between the fingers (Te.); **d.uy-** to strip (leaves of bough)(Go.)(DEDR 3337).

4670.**Image: wasp**: **tumpi** male bee, dragon-fly, bee (Ta.); a black beetle flying at night, dragon-fly (Ma.); a large black bee resembling the humble-bee (Ka.); flying beetle (Kod..); the black bee (Tu.); **tummeda** a large black humble-bee (Te.); **dumdi** beetle (Pa.); **tuhmeli_** hornet (Go.); **tumber-i** bee (Kond.a); **dumba_** wasp, hornet (Kur.); **tumba_** black wasp; **tumbil** wasp (Kur.); **tumbe** wasp (Malt.); **tumbr.are** black wasp (Malt.)(DEDR 3328). **Honeycomb**: **tumbilli_** honeycomb (Pkt.)(DEDR 3328). For black: cf. **tumpi** black ceylon ebony, diospyros tomentosa (Ta.)(DEDR 3329). **d.e~bhu~** a kind of wasp, hornet (S.); **d.ihmu~_, d.e_mbhu_** wasp (L.); **d.ehmu_, d.ehmu~_** yellow hornet (P.); **d.ebara_, debara_** hornet (Si.)(CDIAL 5065). **do_me** mosquito, gnat (Ka.); **do_ma** id. (Te.); **d.o.me** mosquito (Kol.); **d.ome** blind bee (Kol.); **d.o_ma** mosquito (Kond.a)(DEDR 2991).

4671.**Image: a fish**: **tumpi** a genus of fish, pterois; a sea-fish, reddish, attaining 11 1/2 in. in length, pterois rusellii; **tumpili** a sea-fish, brownish, grey, attaining at least 1 ft. in length, saurida tumbil; **tumpai** a genus of fish, pterois; **tumpai-p-pa_rai** the large tumpai fish; **tumpaiyan-** a fish (**Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u. 16**)(Ta.lex.)

4672.**Olibanum**: **tumbi-hu_** synonym of **kunda** olibanum, the resin of boswellia thurifera, one of Kubera's nine treasures (Ka.lex.)

4673.**Country fig**: **tumparam < udumbara** country fig, atti (Ta.lex.) **timilo** wild fig tree (Ku.N.); **timiru** the tree avicenna tomentosa (S.); **taremal, tiamle, timbal** ficus roxburghii macrophylla (P.)(CDIAL 5819). **tumburu** zanthoxylum alatum (Car. Su. 2.3, 27.171). cf. **ra_man.a** diospyros embryopteris (Skt.)(CDIAL 10627).

4674.**Glue; wild mangosteen**: **tumburu, tumaki, tumari, tumbara, tumbari, tu_pare, tu_bare** the wild mangosteen tree, diospyros embryopteris, embryopteris glutinifera, the fruit of which contains a powerful glue; tinduka, titisa_raka, ka_laskanda, sphu_rjaka (Ka.); **tumpi** (Ta.); **tumburu** the fruit of diospyros embryopteris (Skt.); **tumburuti_rtha** name of a lake at Tirupati;

tumbura name of a gandharva (Ka.lex.) **makar.kenda** diospyros embryopteris (Santali.lex.) Diospyros embryopteris, diospyros glutinosa, diospyros cordifolia, diospyros urginiana: **tinduka** (Skt.); **Indian persimon, gab, wild mangosteen** (Eng.); **gaba** (B.); **taindu, gab** (H.); **timar, temburani** (M.); **bandarooku** (Konkan.i); **temru** (G.); **tumika, tumbilik-kay** (Ta.); **bandadamara** (Ka.); **tumil** (Te.); **tumikichettu** (Te.); **panichhi maram** (Ma.); **plaque-miner visqueux** (Fr.); habitat: throughout India, especially in Bengal; parts used: fruit, bark, and dried seeds (Indian Materia Medica, p. 452). **Ebony**: **tumpi** ceylon ebony, diospyros ebenum; diospyros tomentosa (Ta.); **tumpili** coromandel ebony, diospyros melanoxylon; diospyros tupru; **tumpai** diospyros tomentosa (Ta.); **tumaki, tumari, tumbara, tumbari, tumburu, tu~pare, tu_bare** wild mangosteen tree, diospyros embryopteris = embryopteris glutenifera (Ka.); **tubiki, tumiki** diospyros embryopteris; **tumida** diospyros melanoxylon (Te.); **tumki** id. (Kol.Nk.); **tumik, turmig** tendu tree (Nk.); **tumbri** (stem **tumbr-**) diospyros melanoxylon (Pa.); **tumur** ebony (Ga.); **tumri_-mar.a_, tumri, tumri_, tumir, tumeri, tumer** id., tendu tree, diopsyros melanoxylon (Go.); **duri, dureni, du_ri** coromandel ebony (Kui); **du_ri** ebony (Kuwi)(DEDR 3329). **timbaru** diospyrosembryopteris, strychnos nux vomica (Pali); **ti~_bar, ti~_bru_** xanthoxyion hostile (K.); **timbar, timmal** id. (seeds and bark used as a drug, twigs for cleaning teeth)(P.); **timu_r** a partic. thorny tree (Ku.); **timur** xanthoxyion acanthopodium, xanthoxyion alatum (N.); **timbiri** diospyros embryopteris (Si.); **tumburu** fruit of diospyros embryopteris (Pa_n.. Ka_s'.); **tumbara** name of a tree (Kaus'.); its fruit (Skt.); **tum.buru, tum.baru** a tree (Pkt.); **timbarukkha, timburu_-saka** diospyros or strychnos (Pali); **t.imbaru, t.imbarua, t.imbarun.i_** diospyros embryopteris (Pkt.); **t.imur** = **timur**, **t.immur** id. (N.); **t.i~bru~** diospyros embryopteris (G.); **t.i~barva~_** pl. its fruit (G.); **t.e~burn.i_** diospyros glutinosa, **t.e~bru~_, t.e~bhru~_, t.e~bhre~** its fruit (M.)(CDIAL 5872). **udumbara** wood used to make three types of bedsteads: talpa, pros.t.ha and vahya (RV. vii.55.8; AV. v.17.12). **udumbara** (Pali); **ud.umbara** (AV.) the tree ficus glomerata (TS.)[Prob. <Austro-as.]; **udumara** (Dhp.); **udumbara, uumbara, umbara** (Pkt..); **umar** a particular kind of tree used for burnt offerings (Ku.); **u_mar, u_mari_** ficus glomerata (H.); **u_mbara** (OG.); **umro, u~_bro, umarr.o** wild fig tree (G.); **umarr.u~** its fruit (G.); **u~bar** ficus glomerata; its fruit (M.); **u~bar** ficus glomerata (M.); **umbar** (Konkan.i); **du~bur** (H.); **ur.umara** ficus glomerata (Or.); **du~bur** (H.); **dim.bul, dum.bul** (Si.); **d.umri** (N.); **d.imaru** (A.); **d.umur** (B.); **d.umara, d.dambura, d.imbiri** (Or.); **d.u_mri** (Mth.); **du_mar**[i] (Bhoj.); **d.u_mar** (H.)(CDIAL 1942). **tinduka** the tree diospyros embryopteris; its fruit (giving a resin used for calking)(MBh.); **tindu, tindula, tinduki, tindini_** (Skt.); **tindu_** diospyros lanceolata (P.); **tinduka, tin.d.uka** (Pali); **tim.duya** (Pkt.); **t.in.d.a_** diospyros melanoxylon (H.); **tem.du, tem.duya, tem.d.ua** the tree; its fruit (Pkt.); **t.endu_** diospyros lanceolata (P.); **tendu_** resinous fruit of the tree diospyros embryopteris or diospyros glutinosa (H.)(CDIAL 5814). **tainduka** derived from the tree diospyros embryopteris (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 5954).

4675.**Elephant's trunk; snout of an animal**: **tumpi-k-kai, tumpiccan.-kai, tumpicci-k-kai** elephant's trunk; **tumpi-kkai** elephant's trunk (Ma.); **tumbikay** id.; **ba.-tumbi** bird's tail (**ba.li** tail)(Kod..); **tumbi** elephant's trunk (Tu.)(DEDR 3330). **stuva** snout of an animal (Skt.)(CDIAL 13709). **stuva** a partic. part of a horse's head (Skt.); **thol** snout, lips (Ku.); **thobn.o** snout, lips (Ku.); **thobana_, thubna_** face or mouth of animal (B.); **thobr.a_** snout, muzzle (H.)(CDIAL 6109). cf. **tun.d.a** beak, trunk, snout (Skt.MBh.); contemptuous term for mouth (Skt.); **tn.d.ika** having a trunk (AV.)(CDIAL 5853). **Elephant's trunk**: **tu_mpu-k-kai, tumpikkai** elephant's trunk (**Mu_turaik. Ka_ppu**); id. (Ma.); **tumpi** elephant (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **tumpi** elephant's trunk (Ta.lex.) **Image: face of an animal; mouth; snout**: **thobn.o** snout, lips (Ku.);

thobana_, thubna_ face or mouth of animal (B.); **thobr.a_** snout, muzzle (H.)(CDIAL 6109). **stuva** particular part of a horse's head (Skt.)(CDIAL 13709).

4676.**Fishermen; celestial musicians**: **dombisva_dhya_ya** a vain repetition or study of the ve_da (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **to_mam** < **sto_ma** group of sa_ma ve_dic chants (**Ka_cippu. Tiruve_ka. 12**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sto_ma** praise, eulogium; a hymn; a sacrifice, an oblation; a heap, collection (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **do_bi** a washerman (Ka.); **dho_bi** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **d.ombaragi** a particular thing or article of a peasant's cart (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dombara gan.e** a tumbler's pole (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tompai** a paraphernal article carried before an idol (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tomparai** a vagabond; **tompan-** a person belonging to the tribe of tumblers, acrobats and pole-dancers (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 88**); **tompa-k-ku_tta_t.i, tompan-ku_tta_t.i** id. (Ta.); **dombam** pole-dancing (Ka.); **tompam** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **temma_t.i, temma_n.t.i** senseless person, fool, incompetent person (Ta.); **temma_t.i** vagabond, debauchee (Ma.)(DEDR 3417). **d.omba, d.ombara, domba, dombiga, dombara** a caste of tumblers and merry-andrews (Ka.Ma.Ta.); kollat.aga (Ka.); **domme, dombare, dommare** (Te.); **d.o_mba_ri** (M.); **d.ama, d.umba, d.o_ma, d.o_mba** a man of low caste, a Dom (Skt.M.); **d.o_ha** a ca_n.d.a_la (Ka.); **d.o_mba** (M.); **d.omba** (Skt.); **d.o_hara kakkayya, d.o_hara kakkade_vayya** a name (Ka.); **d.o_mbara hur..** an insect used by children to perform tumbling feats (Ka.); **d.omba var-ai** a tumbler's drum; dad.d.asa (Ka.); **dombiti, d.ombaragitti** a woman of the d.ombas (Ka.); **dombara po_ri** a domba girl: a harlot; **dombara_t.a** tumbling act (Ka.); **dombi-da_sari** one of a company of stage players (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **d.o_mbini_** f. [connected with Mu. words for 'drum']; **d.om.ba, d.um.ba-, d.om.bilaya** (Pkt.); **d.o_mba** man of low caste living by singing and music (Skt.); **rom** man, husband (Gypsy); **romni** woman, wife (Gypsy); **r.om** a Gypsy; **do_m** a Nuri Gypsy; **lom** a Gypsy; **damini** woman (SEeur.Gypsy); **d.o_m** pl. **d.o_ma** a D.om (D..); **d.o_mb** barber (Pas'.); **d.om** musician, bandsman (Kho.); **d.om** a Dom (Sh.); **d.u_mb, d.u_m** m., **d.u_mbi** f. (K.); **d.u_mu** m., **d.u_mr.i_** caste of wandering musicians (S.); **d.u_m** m., **d.u_mn.i_** f.; **nat.-d.u_m** menials (L.); **d.u_m, d.omra_** m., **d.u_mn.i_** strolling musician; **d.u_mn.a_** a caste of basket-makers (P.); **d.um** a very low-caste blackskinned fellow (WPah.); a low caste (N.); **d.u_m** m., **d.u_man** an aboriginal hill tribe (Ku.); **d.om** m., **d.umini** f. fisherman (A.); **d.om, d.am** m., **d.umni** f. [**d.ombi_** (OB.)] a D.om (B.); **d.oma** m., **d.oman.i_** f., **d.uma, d.uman.i_, d.amba, d.ama, d.aman.i_** a low caste who weave baskets and sound drums (Or.); **d.o_m** a low caste of musicians (Bhoj.); **d.omb, d.om, d.omr.a_, d.uma_r** m., **d.omni_** f. (H.); **d.u_ma** m., **d.umar.i_** f. (OMarw.); **d.o~b, d.om** m. (M.); **romano_** adj. Gypsy; **romano_ rai** m. Gypsy gentleman; **romani_ cib** Gypsy language (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5570). **d.umaur.o** habitation of the D.oms (Ku.)(CDIAL 5571). **d.uma_n.o** D.om settlement (Ku.)(CDIAL 5572). **Turbulent man**: **dombe, dombi, d.ombi, d.ombu** crowd, mob, disorderly riotous mob, fray, quarrel; **dombiga_r-a** man that belongs to a riotous mob, rioter (Ka.); **dombi, d.ombi, d.ombe** mob, rabble, riot, uproar; **dombiga_re** rioter, turbulent man (Tu.); **dommi** mingled or confused noise, crowd, throng, mob, rabble, mle, affray; **dommul-a_d.u** to squabble, scuffle (Te.)(DEDR 3510). **to_mam < sto_ma** crowd, company, multitude (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4677.**Image: lute**: **tumpuru** a celestial musician (**Tiv. Tiruppal.l.i. 8**); a kind of lute (**Kalla_. 81**)(Ta.lex.) **tumbarah.** name of a Gandharva; **tumbaru, tumburu** id. (Skt.lex.) **t.humiri_** a tune (S.); **sto_bhati** chants (RV.); **t.humri_** a tune (P.); **t.humri** (N.); **t.hu~bri_** (H.); **t.humri_** (H.G.M.); **t.hu~bri_** (M.)(CDIAL 13706). **thumthumya_unu** to lull (N.); **thoma_l.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13708). **t.oyela** stringed instrument for music (Pa.); **t.oyli** id. (Go.); **t.oyla** id. (Kond.a); **t.oyela**

id. (Pe.)(DEDR 2987). **A guitar**; **tampuru < tambr** (H.) a kind of guitar producing the key-note (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 13**); **tampuru** id. (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 511**)(Ta.lex.)

4678.**Fishermen**: **ti_yan, ti_van** the caste of the palm-cultivators, toddy-drawers, sugar-makers, etc. (said to be 'islanders' from Ceylon)(Ma.); **ti_yar** a caste in Malabar (Ta.); fem. **ti_yatti** (Ma.); **ti.ye** Tiyan fem. **ti.yatti** (Kod..)(DEDR 3277). **dhi_vara** a partic. mixed caste (Gaut.); fisherman (MBh.); a caste of fishermen (Pkt.); **dhi_vari_** a woman of this caste (MBh.); fisherman's wife (L.); **ti_vara** caste of hunters (offspring of a Ks.atriya with a Rajput woman)(BrahmavP.); **d.hi_vur** cook (L.); **dhi_war, dhi~_war, dhi_mar** caste of fishermen (H.); **dhi_mar** (G.); **d.hivar, d.hi~var** (M.); **divaru** (Konkan.i); **ti_vara_** name of a people (Pali); **tiyar** sub-caste of fishermen (B.); **tiara** (Or.)(CDIAL 6819). cf. **timilar** fishermen (**Te_va_. 532,2**); **timil** catamaran, small boat (**Pur-ana_. 24**)(Ta.lex.)

4679.**Island**: **tivaram** country or rural tract (Ta.); **tivara** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **?< dvi_pa** island (RV.); **di_pa** island (Pali); **di_va** (Pkt.); **-di_ya_, -de** in cmpds. (B.); **di_v** island, name of a partic. island (G.); **diva, du_va** island (Si.); **zuw^{u}** (K.); **juve~, ju~_** island in a river (M.)(CDIAL 6691); **bire_ti_** sandy island (L.); **dia_ra_** land newly formed by the recession of a river (Or.); **di_yar** field on island in a river (Bi.Mth.); **diya_ra_, dia_r.a_** island formed in the middle of a river, alluvial land (H.)(CDIAL 6693). **Sandy soil**: For **-re_ti_** in **bire_ti_** sandy soil (L.)(CDIAL 6693): **ret.u** sandbank (S.); **re_t** sand (L.); **re_tur.** sandy soil (L.); **ret, reti~** sand (P.); **retta_** sand, sandy land (K.); **sekh** sand (K.); **retar** sandy soil (K.); **ret, letar** sand (WPah.); **ret, reto** sand (Ku.); **reti** sand, sandy beach (N.); **ret, reti_** sand (H.G.); **reta** sand (OMarw.); **reti_** sand (M.)(CDIAL 10816); **et.a_r** plain, open field (Ta.); **ed.a_ri** a desert (Te.)(DEDR 781); **rethal.** desert (G.)(CDIAL 10825); **rew** sand (H.); **rev, re~v** fine sand or gravel (M.); **re~va** sand (Konkan.i); **rer.o** sand and stones, debris washed down by a stream (Ku.); **revar.o** dunghill (OMarw.); **revd.a_** fine sand or gravel (M.)(CDIAL 10821).

4680.**Image: drum**: **to_maram** drum (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

4681.**Image: lance**: **to_maram < to_mara** lance, javelin, dart (**Pin..**)(Ta.); large club (**Patir-r-up. 54,14**)(Ta.lex.) **to_mara** lance (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); spear, lance (Pali); **tomuru** lance (Si.)(CDIAL 5973).

4682.**A bond**: **t.ombu_** a note, a small letter, an order, a draft; **t.ombu_ karna_** to give an order in writing; **t.ombu_ ta_rn.a_** to pay a bill (P.lex.) **tamassak** a note of hand, a bond, a receipt; a written acknowledgement (P.lex.) **tamacu_k < tamassuk** (Arabic) bond, note of hand (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) **tamasu_ku** a note of hand, a bond (Ka.); **tama_su_ka** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.)

4683.**Throw in dice**: **da_v** stroke, move in a game (Pers.); turn, opportunity, throw in dice (K.); **d.a~_u** mode (S.); **da_** direction (L.); **d.a_, d.a~_** way, manner (L.); **da_u** ambush (P.); **da~_w** turn, opportunity, bet, throw in dice (Ku.); **da_u** (N.); **da_u, da~_u** turn, opportunity (B.); **da_u, da_u~** opportunity, revenge (Or.); **da_u** trick (in wrestling, etc.)(Mth.); **da_u** opportunity, throw in dice (OAw.); **da_u_, da~_w** turn (H.); **da_v** turn, throw; **d.a_v** throw (G.); **da_va_** revenge (M.); **da_ya** gift (MBh.); **aks.-da_ya** playing of dice (Nais..)(CDIAL 6258).

4684.**Image: dice**: **da_ya** a kind of backgammon (Ka.); **ta_yam** (Ta.Ma.); **da_ya** a throw of dice (Ka.); **d.a_va** a game at chess etc.; a throw of dice; a hand at cards (M.H.); **cauka-duga** four

times (a throw of) two dice of which both exhibit the number one; **cauka-da_ya** a throw of dice that exhibits the even numbers from 4-12, one exceeding the other at the rate of four (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: squares for playing dice**: **ta_yakkat.t.am** squares for playing dice; **ta_yama_t.utal** to play dice; to play the child's game of ta_yam (Ta.lex.) **ta_yam** a fall of the dice (**Kalit.136,Urai**); cubical pieces in dice-play; number one in the game of dice; a child's game played with seeds or shells on the ground; **ta_yan:ku_r-utal** to call out the required number in throwing dice; **ta_yakkat.t.ai** dice (Ta.lex.)

4685.**Image: line, row**: **da_ya** a line, a row, sa_lu; a division, a partion; **da_yavibha_ga** partion or portioning of inheritance; a portion of inheritance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4686.**Property; inheritance**: **dot, doti** dowry (Kon.lex.) **da_ytu~** property (esp. a field) given by father to the bride (G.)[X **khet**]; **da_vdda** dowry (Si.); **da_ya_dya** inheritance (Gr.S.); near relationship (MBh.); **da_ya_da** kinsman (MBh.); **da_yajja** inheritance, dowry (Pali); **da_j** dowry (L.P.WPah.); **daijo** (Ku.); **da_ijo** (N.); **da_yaja** (OAw.); **da_ij, da_ija_, daija_** (H.)[like **dahez** < **de_ya-** X Per. **jahez**]; **da_yajo** (Marw.); **da_yjo** (G.); **deiji_** whole-blooded kinsman (B.); **da_ij, da_yaji_** one entitled to share in an inheritance, kinsman, ill-wisher, jealous person (B.); **da_yco** dowry (G.) (CDIAL 6290). **da_yin** giving (ChUp.); **-da_yin, da_yika** donor (Pali); **da_i** generous (Pkt.); **da_i_** generous; donor (H.)(CDIAL 6291). **da_ya** a gift, a present (Ka.); a special gift, a nuptial present, that which a bride and bridegroom receive at their marriage (Ka.Skt.); **da_ya** a share, portion, propety to be divided, inheritance; property, wealth (Ka.); **da_ya_da** the receiver of a portion of heritage: an heir (Ka.); **da_ya_dya** inheritance; a son born from a rival wife or from a step-mother (Ka.); **da_yiga** (Tabhava of **da_yaka** a giver, donor; an heir, a kinsman) a cognate kinsman in a remote degree, one subsequent in right of inheritance to the sago_tra (Ka.); **da_yi_ja** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Patrimony; inheritance**: **ta_yam** patrimony, inheritance, wealth of an ancestor capable of inheritance and partition; share; paternal relationship; gift, donation; excellence, superiority (**Kokko_. 1,28**); **ta_yavitaippu** seasonable sowing; **ta_ya-tarumam** law of inheritance, rule of partition; **ta_yappati** city or town got by inheritance (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,6,9**); **ta_ya-pa_kam** [**< da_ya + bha_ga**] division of an estate among heirs; a treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance by Ji_mu_tava_kan-a; chapter of the law of inheritance in the Mita_ks.ara of Vije_s'vara, 12th cent.(Ta.lex.) **da_ya** share, portion (RV.); nuptial fee (Skt.); gift (Pali); **da_a** (Pkt.); **da_ya** (MBh.)(CDIAL 6288). **ta_yakam** support; shelter; place of refuge (**Ta_yu. A_ka_ra. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_ya_tittan-am** deception, fraud, as practised among relations in regard to hereditary property; jealousy; **ta_ya_tippat.t.am** rule of succession in a zamin by which the senior member succeeds in preference to the sons of the last male holder (**Madu**.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_ya_ti** agnate < **da_ya_da** (Ta.lex.) **a_ta_yam** profit, gain, income (**Kumare_. Cata. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **System of inheritance**: **maruma-k-kat.t.a_yam < marumakkal. + ta_yam** the system of inheritance by which a man's sister's sons become heirs to his property instead of his sons (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **datta** given (RV.Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 6140). **ta_yattavar** agnates (**Na_lat.i, 278**)(Ta.lex.)

4687.**Dowry**: **da_ya_dya** inheritance (Gr.S.); **da_yco** dowry (G.); **da_ytu~** property (esp. a field) given by her father to the bride (G.); **da_ij, da_ija_, daija_, dahez** dowry (H.); **da_j, d.a_j** dowry (L.); **da_j** (P.WPah.); **daijo** ()Ku.N.); **da_yaja** (OAw.); **dahez** (H.); **jahez** (Pers.); **da_yajo** (Marw.); **da_yjo** (G.)(CDIAL 6290). **dehara_** livelihood (N.); **de_hadha_ran.a** living (MBh.)(CDIAL 6558). **de_ya** to be given, fit for a gift (AV.); gift (MBh.); **deyya** gift (Pali); **deya-dharme** religious gift (KharI.); **dejja, dijja** to be given (Pkt.); **d.eju** dowry (S.); **deja_** (H.); **dej** gift made by bridegroom

or his party to the bride (G.); money given by the bridegroom to bride's father (M.); **di_-dham** (Si.);[cf. hyper-sanskritism in: **stri_-dhanam** (Skt.)]; **deyya-dhamma** (Pali)(CDIAL 6522). cf. **aive_ci, aive_cu** property, wealth, stock, capital (Ta.); **aiwaz** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **dahej < dahez** (Arabic) a bride's portion, dowry; **dahejar.** pertaining to a dower (P.lex.) cf. **dekka_yi** the betrothal badge (Tu.lex.) cf. **ta_yittu, ta_yattu < ta_'it** (U.) small gold or silver case worn on the person as amulet; cylindrical talisman (Ta.); **ta_yitu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ta_yiti, ta_ti, ta_yata** a small box or tube worn round the neck or arm, also tied to the waist-band, containing an amulet and occasionally small gold coins (Ka.); **ta_yitu, ta_yete** (Te.); **ta_i_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **tawi_t < ta_wiz** (Arabic) an amulet, a charm (P.lex.) **mantra_cen a_id** article of charm, amulet (Kon.lex.) **jaituk, jor.a jaituk** presents given at marriage; **jaituk** a gift to a bride by her father; **jor.a jaituk** a pair of heifers given to a bride by her father; **jaituk tok** a pestle brought by a bride from her father's house (Santali.lex.)

4688.**Image: brim**: **deg, dege** brim (Kon.lex.)

4689.**Cultivated moist land; water**: **toyyil** cultivated moist land; **toyyal** mud (Ta.); **to_y** to dip, soak, dye, wash (Ta.); **to_yuka** to dip, soak (Ma.); **to_, to_yu** to become wet or moist, be dipped in; wet, moisten, dip, soak, steep; **to_kul.i** act of dipping, steeping (Ka.)(DEDR 3555). **to_ya** water (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **to_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5974). **totani** water basin (Si.)(CDIAL 5975). **jo_ku** to wash (Kor.); **ho_k** to wash, rub (Pe.); **joh** to wash clothes (Kui); **co_shing** to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub (Br.)(DEDR 2872). **jo_gu** waterfall (Ka.); id., cataract (Tu.)(DEDR 2874). **to_ya** water; **to_yada** giving water; a cloud; **to_yanidhi** the ocean; **toyisu, toyyisu, to_yisu, to_su** to cause to become wet; to steep in water; **toyisu** to become wet or be drenched; **toyyuvike** becoming wet (Ka.lex.)

4690.**Image: tall banner**: **ad.ha_l.a, d.ha_l.a** tall banner (Ka.lex.) **d.hal** a shield, a buckler; **d.halwa** a plate, shield; **khokro d.hal** a targe of hide studded with brass nails; **d.hal sikria** an attendant who carries a sportsman's gun (Santali.lex.) **d.ha_la, d.a_lu** a shield (Ka.lex.) **tala_yattu < dala_ith** (U.) liveried attendant, peon (Ta.lex.) cf. **d.ha_la** shield (Skt.)(CDIAL 5583).

4691.**Image: to pour out**: **d.a_ln.o** to throw, pour, put in (Ku.); **d.a_rab** to throw (Mth.); **d.a_rai** throws, puts away (Mth.); **d.a_lna_** to pour, put, scatter, destroy; caus. **d.ala_na_, d.ala_u** rubbish (H.); **d.a_rn.a_** to throw (P.); **d.a_rna_ = d.a_lna_** (H.)(CDIAL 5545). cf. **d.halai** falls, drips (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5581). **a_d.hal.n.e~, ad.hal.n.e~** to fall in the way of, to meet (M.); **od.^{a}run** to mix up together (K.)(CDIAL 1105). cf. **o_d.hal** flood (Bshk.)(CDIAL 773). **ud.ha_ran.u** to gather up flour thrown out of a mill (S.); **or.a_lnu** to stir up rice (N.)(CDIAL 1698). cf. **uddha_rayati** raises (Skt.)(CDIAL 2009).

4692.**Official: tal.ai** officer or ut.aiya_r in certain districts (**J**.)(Ta.lex.) **tal.aiyan-** headman of certain castes, viz., mar-avan-, kuyavan-, ca_n-r-a_r (**J**.)(Ta.); [**ut.aiya_n-** master, lord (**Ci. Po_. Avaiyat.akkam, Cir-.**); **ut.aiya_r** village official in North and East Ceylon; lord, master; hon. pl. (**S.I.I. ii,306**); **tal.ava_t.am** tools, materials, requisites, tackle, furniture (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **udha_r** loan (B.); **udha_ra_** to borrow (B.); **udha_riba** to save (A.); **udha_riba_** to deliver, borrow (Or.); **udha_rna_** to save (H.); **udharvu~** to be nourished, be debited (G.)(CDIAL 2009). cf. **uddha_ra** tax, debt (Pali); loan (Pkt.); **udha_ra** loan (S.); **udha_r** (L.P.WPah.Ku.N.); purchase on credit (Bi.); debt (Bhoj.H.); buying and selling on credit (M.); **udha_ro** credit on account (G.);

dha_r loan (B.)(CDIAL 2018). **dala_la** a broker (M.H.); **dala_li** broker (Ka.); **dala_li_** the business of a broker, brokerage; commission (M.H.); **dalla_l.a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tala_li < dalla_li_** (U.) brokerage; **dala_l < dalla_l** (U.) broker (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **d.hal** to obtain goods on credit in the name of another and keep them oneself; **d.halkate hor.e idikeda** he got dhan on credit by saying it was for another person whom he named; **ine d.halkedina** he obtained goods in my name (Santali.lex.) **d.ha_l.a** a clever fellow; **d.ha_l.u** cast, mould; way, style (Ka.); **d.ha_l.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

4693.**Ready**: **taya_r < taiya_r** (U.) readiness, preparedness (Ta.lex.) **taya_ra, taya_ru** prepared, made; ready, waiting to do (Ka.); **taya_ra** (M.H.); **taya_ri** readiness; preparation (Ka.); taya_ri_(H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

4694.**Bald**: **tar-at.adale** bald head (Ka.lex.) **tar-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to be or become bald; **tat.t.ai** baldness (Ta.); **tarv- (tard-)** (head) becomes bald (Ko.); **tar-- (tar-0-)** to become bald; **tar-f- (tar-t-)** to make bald, pluck (hair, fowl); **tar- mad.** bald head (To.); **tar-at.a, tarat.a, tarat.u** baldness; bald (Ka.); **tart.e~** baldness (M.)(DEDR 3145). **cad.ra, cad.ri** bald; **cad.ra, ced.e** bald on the crown (Santali.lex.)

4695.**A place of worship**: **daraga** a mohammadan place of worship (Ka.); **daraga_** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **dargaha_, darga_h** a court; royal presence; a muhammadan shrine, or the tomb of some reputed saint, an object of worship and pilgrimage (P.lex.)

4696.**Uncultivated land**: **taricu** land lying waste or fallow; pebbles, pieces of metal put into anklet for tinkling; **taravai** waste or uncultivated land; saline soil over-grown with weeds (Ta.lex.); **tari** grit, sand, rough uncultivated, unbroken lumps; **tarutare_** rough, coarse; **taris'u** lying waste or fallow (Ma.); **taraku, tarakalu, torasalu** roughness of surface, unsmoothness, unevenness, grittiness, grit; **daraku** id., hoarseness; **tarasu** rough, uncultivated, fallow land; **tari** roughness, granule, grit; **doragu** rough, coarse (Te.); **daruduru, doragu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3097). cf. **caracara** to be rough of surface (Ta.); **caralu** small rounded pebbles (Ka.); **jari** grit, sand (Tu.); **srogu** a rough surface (Kui)(DEDR 2354). **Dry**: **ta_r-uka** to become thin, droop (Ma.); **targ ar.- (at.-)** to become lean (Ko.); **to.x- (to.xy-)** to become lean, slender (To.); **ta_r-, ta_r-u** to become dry, dry up, wither, wane, become emaciated; **ta_r-ad.i** state of becoming or being dry; **ta_r-iga** a dry, sapless man; **tar-agu** that which is dried or to be dried, dry, fallen or dead leaves, a cake fried in oil and dried; **taral.u, tarl.u, tal.l.u, tar-al** a ripe fruit that has become dry, esp. a coconut (Ka.); **tarn.t.uni, tarun.t.u** to shrivel; **targod.** leanness; **sarn:god.e** a slender man (Tu.); **darla** dried leaves (Kor.); **ta_r-u, ta_ru** to fall away in flesh, become lean, diminish, be reduced; **tra_d.vad.u** to become lean (Te.)(DEDR 3192). **tar-u, ta_r-u** to sink, decline, become thin (Ma.); **ca_mpu** to shrink, fade (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **tar-al.e, tar-ale, tarle** the state of being dry, useless or vain; a useless business (Ka.lex.)

4697.**Earth**: **tarai** the earth (**taraiyot.u tiritala nalitaru...calataran-** : **Te_va_. 568,2**); soil, land, ground (**Ko_yir-pu. Pataca. 43**); **tarai-p-par-r-u** plains; **taraiyar** people on the earth, earthly beings (**Marutu_. 98**); **tarai-va_ram** owner's share of agricultural produce; **tarai-k-ka_ran-** owner of the land, distinct from: **ceykai-k-ka_ran-** (Ta.lex.) **dhara_** the earth (Mn.Pkt.); **dhar** (G.); **daraya** (Si.)(CDIAL 6748). **dharitri_** female carrier (VS.); the earth (BhP.); **dharti_** the earth (S.); **dharut** bottom (L.); **dhar^{a}t** the earth (P.); **dharti_** the earth (P.Ku.H.G.M.OMarw.OAw.); **dharti** (N.); **dharati** (Or.); **dahrti-palas'** weeds (Kho.)(CDIAL 6750). **dharan.i_** ground

(MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **darin** (Bshk.); **deri_n** (Tor.); **daharin.** (Sv.); **dharan., dahara_n.** (Phal.); **dran, dru^{u}** low marshy ground near lakes (K.); **dharne** adv. on the ground, down (WPah.); **dharani** the earth (OAw.); **dharan.** (G.); **deran.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 6744). **dha_njal** earthquake (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6746). **taram** earth (Ta.); **dhara_** earth (Skt.); **tara_talam** earth (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 47**); **tarai** the earth (**Te_va_. 568,2**); soil, land, ground (**Ko_yir-pu. Pataca. 43**); **tarai-k-ka_ran-** owner of the land, dist. fr. ceykai-k-ka_ran-; **tarai-p-par-r-u** plains; **tarai-va_ram** owner's share of agricultural produce (**J.**); **tarai-p-pan:ku** id. (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Lowlying land**: **tari** marshy lowlying land (N.); **taro** slope made by landslip or torrent (N.); **tari_** lowlying land (Bi.H.); **tara_i_** id. (S.P.H.); **tara_i** id. (esp. that at the foot of Himalaya)(N.Or.); **tarei** pond (Or.); **tariyani, tareni** lowlying land, valley (N.); **tarya_ni** (Bi.); **taraut.** moisture, wetness (Ku.); **talla_** lowlying ground (L.P.)(CDIAL 5697). **ta_r** land inside a tank, used for dry cultivation (Ta.lex.) **tall** floor (L.); **tall** ground, floor (WPah.); **tala** level, ground, surface, bottom (Pali.Pkt.); surface, flat roof (MBh.)(CDIAL 5731). **dalahi, daldalahi, dalhi, har., thala, jarhi, jola** a marsh; **jhil** shallow marsh; **dola** like a marsh (Santali.lex.) **dhara_t.i** earth heaped up for an embankment (B.)(CDIAL 6794).

4698.**Image: layer of earth and stones; strewing**: **tharn.i_** layer of earth and stones (e.g. over a dam), act of laying it (M.); **istan** roof (Kho.); **istara~, ista, sta** coverlet, rug, bedding (Wg.); **tharan.a** in cmpds. strewing (Pali); **staran.a** act of strewing (S'rS.)(CDIAL 13686). **tharvu~** to spread straw for storing corn on (G.); **starati** strews (MBh.); **starate_** overthrows (RV.)(CDIAL 13687). cf. **ca_ram** scaffolding (Ta.)(DEDR 2463). **is'teri_am** 1 sg.put the roof on (Wg.); **tha_rn.u** to bury (WPah.)(CDIAL 13690). **thaya** spread out (Pkt.); **thir.na_** to be driven asunder, be dispersed (P.)(CDIAL 13714). **Flat slate**: **thar.o** thick flat slate (Ku.)(CDIAL 13714). **str.ttya** to be strewn; to be overthrown (AitBr.)(CDIAL 13716). **str.ti** overthrowing (TS.); act of bestrewing (Skt.)(CDIAL 13715). **ta_r-r-u (ta_r-r-i-)** to sift, winnow; n. winnowing; **ta_ttu (ta_tti-)** to winnow; **tar-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sift by a winnowing fan (Ta.); **sa_runi, sa_riyuni** to sift (Tu.); **ta_l(u)cu** to sift or separate larger particles from flour in a winnowing basket (Te.); **dalngi ki-** to winnow with a sideways motion (Pe.); **dranzing, dra_zing** to throw up in the air, winnow (Br.)(DEDR 3195).

4699.**Image: nape of the neck**: **taravu** nape of the neck (Ta.lex.) cf. **car** (obl. **carr-**, pl. **cartil**) neck (Pa.)(DEDR 2419).

4700.**Giving; share**: **taru (ta_r-**, imper. **ta_**; past. **tant-**) to give to 1st or 2nd person; to give as to equals (**Tol. Col. 446**); **ta_-tal** to grant, bestow; to serve (**Maturaik. 535**); **ta_** id. (Ka.Ma.); **ta_-tal** to cause to get (**Pur-ana_. 35,25**); to acquire, gather (**Tirikat.u. 47**); to yield, bring forth, as trees (Ta.lex.); **taruvi** to cause to bring (Ta.); **taruka, tarika** (**ta_r-, ta_; tann-**) to give to 1st or 2nd person; **taruvikka** to cause to give (Ma.); **takc-** to make to give to 1st or 2nd person or to oneself (Ko.); **ta.r- (ta-, ta.; tad--**) to give to 1st or 2nd person (Ko.); **to.r- (ta-, tas'-, to.; tod-**) to give to 1st or 2nd person or reflexive (To.); **Image: to lead or conduct near; to cause to bring**: **tar, ta_r** (**ta_; tand-**) to lead or conduct near, bring; give; to give to 1st or 2nd person; **tarisu, tarasu** to cause to lead or conduct near, cause to bring; **taru, taruvike, taruka** bringing; **taru, taruvike, taruha** bringing (Ka.); **tar- (ta.; tapp-, tand-**) to give to 1st or 2nd person; **tand** an offer to marry a girl (Kod..); **tarpa_vuni, tarpud.uni** to cause to bring, send for, get, obtain (Tu.); **teccu (te_-, te_r-)** to bring, get, cause to produce, create; **teppincu** to send for, get down, obtain, procure; **-tencu** (**-te_-, -te_r-**) aux. with refl. meaning; to come (e.g. **canu-dencu** to come; **canu-de~_ka, canu-de_raka** not coming)(Te.); **ko-ta, ko-tar** imper. 2 sg. and 2 pl. of

kor- to bring (Kol.); **tar-, tatta_na_** (impv. **tar.a_**), **ta-/tar- (tatt-)** to bring (Go.); **ta- (-t-;**neg. **te'-**) id. (Kond.a); **ta- (tat-)** id. (Pe.); **ta-** id. (Mand..); **tapa (tat-)** id.; bringing (Kui); **ta'- (tat-), ta_cali (ta_t-), ta'nai** to bring (Kuwi); **tining (tir-**, neg. **ti-**, present **e_t-, te_-**, imper. **e_te**, past. **tiss-**) to give; **tiss** act of giving, generosity; **hatining, hatiring, hataring, hating** (neg. **hati-**, present **hate_-, hatare_-**, imper. **hata, hatar**, past. **he_s-**) to bring, give birth to, think of doing something, attempt, intend (Br.)(DEDR 3098). **taina_ (taiyyas), te_yna_ (te_yyas)** to send, carry newly married girl out of village (Kur.); **teye** to send (Malt.)(DEDR 3418). **diru** given (Kho.); **to_mi, to_ri, ta_** pret. sg. given (Gypsy); **dete** (Tir.); **di_t** (Bshk.); **dit** (Tor.Mai.); **dito** (Phal.); **dyut^{u}, ditto** (K.); **ditta_, d.itta_** (L.); **ditta_** (P.); **dittu_, dyitta_, ditta_** (WPah.); **datt** given (RV.); **da_ta** in: **tva_-da_ta** (RV.); **datta** given (Pali.Pkt.); **dattika, dattiya** given as a present (Pali); **da_t** liberality (H.); **diya_** given; gift (H.); **daya, da** gave (OSi.); **dita, ditaga, ditam.ti, dida, didae, didam.ti** (NiDoc.); **diyo** (Ku.N.); **diya_, de** with (B.); **dia_** given (Or.); **dila, dila_** given, gift (B.); **di_dhau** (OH.); **di_dhu~** (G.); **di_dhala_** (OM.); pres. st. **didhn.e~** (OM.); **dinna** given (Pali); **dinnaka** adopted (son)(Pali); **dina, dim.na** given (As'.); **a-din.a = a-din.n.a** (Dhp.); **din.n.a- (din.n.aya-** adopted son)(Pkt.); **din, dino_, dinilo_, dilo_** (Gypsy); **denim** I gave (D..); **d.ino** (S.); **di_nau, di_no_** (WPah.); **di_nha, di_nh** (OAw.); **di_nau** (Brj.); **di_n, di_nha_** (OH.); **dinhala_** (OM.); **dine, dini** (OSi.); **dunu, dun**, 1 sg. **dinim** I gave (Si.)(CDIAL 6140). **da_ta** given; **da_ti** in cmpds. 'giving' (RV.); **da_tu** share (RV.); **s'atda_tu, sahsrada_tu** hundredfold, thousandfold (Skt.)(CDIAL 6258). **da_tra** gift (RV.); **da_t** liberality (H.)(CDIAL 6259). **Gift; debt**: **da_man** gift (RV.); **da_na** giving, gift (RV.Pali.As'.); **da_n.a** (Pkt.OG.); **dana** (As'.NiDoc.KharI.); **da~_** debt (Bashg.); **da_n** gift (esp. religious or charitable)(K.); gift, duty on goods for sale, cost of ferrying (N.); gift (Bhoj.); gift, alms, dowry (H.); **d.a_n.u** gift, charity (S.); **da_n.** (P.); charity (WPah.); dowry (WPah.); gift, alms (Ku.); road cess, transit duty (G.); **dane** (Si.); **dan** gift, alms (Si.)(CDIAL 6265). **da_namaya** consisting of liberality (Skt.Pali); **danumuva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6267). **da_navant** having gifts (RV.); **da~_w** debtor (Ash.)(CDIAL 6269). **danva_t.a** regular almsgiving (Si.); **da_navat.t.a** alms (Pali)(CDIAL 6270). **da_nas'a_la** hall of almsgiving (Skt.); **da_nasa_la_** (Pali); **da_n.asa_la_** (Pkt.); **dansala** almshouse (Si.)(CDIAL 6271). **da_nin** giving (BhP.); **dni** debtor (Wg.)(CDIAL 6272).

4701.**Image: pupil of eye**: **ta_ra_** pupil of eye (Pali.Pkt.B.); **ta_ri_** pupil of eye (Ku.)(CDIAL 5798). **ta_ra, ta_rake, ta_rage** the pupil of the eye (Ka.lex.) **ta_ram** eyesight (**Cu_t.a_.**); the mystic syllable, o_m (**tiruman. 1405**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_rai** apple of the eye, kan.man.i (**Pin..**); eye (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 103**)(Ta.lex.)

4702.**Image: apple of the eye**: **ta_rai < ta_ra_** apple of the eye (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-ava. 38**); eye (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 103**); Ta_ra_ wife of Jupiter, one of paca-kan-n-iyar (**Ka_cika. 15,17**); star (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

4703.**Wife**: **da_ra_** pl. wife (Gr.S.); sg. (BhP.); **da_rika_** girl; harlot (Skt.) [?da_ra_ = home]; **da_ra, da_ra_** sg. or pl. a wife (Pali); **puta-da_le** son and wife (As'.); **saputra-darasa** gen. sg. with son and wife (KharI.); **da_ra** wife, woman (Pkt.); **da_ra_** wife (A.B.); **da_ra** woman (OAw.); **da_r** wife (G.); **da_rika_** girl (Pali); **da_ria_** girl, harlot (Pkt.); **da_ri** bride (Gypsy); **dari** married (Kt.); **dri** (Pr.); **dor^{u}** child's doll (K.); **da_ri_** female slave taken in war (P.); harlot (Or.); female slave, harlot (H.); **dariya** girl (Si.)(CDIAL 6293). **da_raka** boy, son, child (MBh.); boy (Pali); **da_laka** sohn (As'.); **da_raga, da_raya** boy (Pkt.); **da_ri, da_re** pl. boys, sons (Sh.); **daruva_** son, child Si.); **d.a_ri** friend (Dm.); **da_ri** (Kal.)(CDIAL 6294). **ga_mada_raka** village boy (Pali); **ga_ma_ra, gava_ra** living in a small village, rustic, fool (Pkt.); **gamma_r** insolent ignorant fool

(K.); **ga_va_r, gava_r** rustic (P.); **gama_r** rustic, uncouth (N.); **go~wa_r** obstinate (A.); **goya~_r** stubborn and ignorant (B.); **gama_r, gua~_ra** (Or.); **gama_r** rustic (Mth.); **ga_wa_r** villager (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **gama_r, guma_r, gava_r** boorish (G.); **ga~va_r** (M.)(CDIAL 4371). cf. **ta_rai-va_rttal** to make gifts by pouring water on the right hand of the donee (**Aric. Pu. Cu_r..vi. 79**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_ram < da_ra** wife (**Tol. Po. 79**); married state (**W.**); gemini, mithuna ra_ci (**Can.. Aka.**); **ta_ra-parikkirakam < da_ra-parigraha** wedding (Ta.lex.) **daharaka, dahara** young; **daharika_** a young girl; **dahara** young; a young boy, youth, lad (Pali.lex.) **da_ra, da_ra_** orig. 'wives, womenfolk'; female members of the household; Ger. **frauenzimmer**; Eng. **womanhood**; **da_ra_** a young woman, esp. married woman, wife (Pali); **da_ri_** maiden, young girl; **parada_ra** the wife of another; **da_rika_** a young girl, daughter (Pali.lex.) **dahra** small (Skt.); **dahram** a little (TS.); **dahara** (ChUp.); younger brother (Skt.); **daharaka** short (of day)(S'a_n:khBr.); **dabhra** small (RV.); **dahara** small, delicate, young (Pali); **dha_ra** small, light (Pkt.); **dha_ra_** short, shorter (M.); younger (M.)(CDIAL 6249).

4704.**Price, value**: **da_ran.e** rate, price, value (Tu.lex.) cf. **dha_ran.e** rate, market price (Te.); **ta_ran.ai** (Ta.); **dha_ran.a** (M.); **da_ran.e, da_rn.e, dha_ran.e** (Ka.lex.)

4705.**Image: stream of a jet of water**: **da_re** stream of a jet of water (Tu.lex.)

4706.**Price paid for a wife; assessed lands**: **teran.t.u** to make a gift of raiment to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding (Ka.lex.) **dhorat., dhorat.i** a premium on a loan of money or grain; the amount of premium given is generally one anna in the rupee (1/16), and is returned to the money lender, out of the amount given on loan, at the time the loan is made; **mit t.aka eman.me, mit ana dhorat.in emama** give me one rupee, I shall return you one anna as premium (Santali.lex.) cf. **dravyam** wealth (Skt.lex.) **Marriage**: **ta_rika_-ta_n-am < da_rika_** giving away of a daughter in marriage; **ta_rai-va_rttal** to make gifts by pouring water on the right hand of the donee (**Aric. Pu. Cu_r..vi. 79**); to lose, as property; **terat.i-campa_van-ai** present given by a person to his son-in-law on the day of car festival (Ta.lex.) **Bringing a girl for marriage**: **taru** bringing; **taru-val.i** the act of bringing or taking home, as a girl for marriage; **taruvike** bringing; **tarun.i** a young owman, a girl from about sixteen years of age; a girl; **tarun.isu** youth, juvenility; **tarun.a, tarala** young, tender, juvelinile; new, fresh; a young man, one of the virile age; **tad.d.u, tarad.u, torad.u** a testicle (Ka.lex.) **da_re** wedding ceremony (so called because of solemnising the wedding day by pouring water on the hands of the bride and the bridegroom (Tu.lex.) **dha_ra_-atta** (a present) given wet from the water that has been poured over it in the donor's hand; **dha_ra_-gr.hi_ta** (a present) received wet from the water that has been poured over it in the donor's hand; if the present is a cow, the tail is kept in the donor's hand, water is poured over it, and then it is given into the receiver's hand (Ka.); **dha_re er-e, da_re er-e** (the donor of anything) to pour water (on the gift, and thus to deliver it to the recipient, in order to make it irrevocable; **dha_ra_l.a** (stream-like extension): profusion (Ka.); freedom from reserve (Ka.Ta.Te.); liberality, generosity (Ka.Ma.Ta.Te.) (Ka.lex.)

4707.**Ashes**: **darmu** ashes (Pe.); **ni_y-darambu** id. (Mand..); **darmbu, darambu_, dharmbu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3092). **toroc** ashes; **digir** id. (Santali.lex.)

4708.**Lac**: **taram** sealing-wax, lac (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.)

4709.**Custom**: **dha_ro** law, custom (G.)(CDIAL 6787). **dham.mapekha** regard for morality (As'.); **dhamek** name of the stu_pa at Sa_rna_th (H.); **dharmya** customary (Mn.); endowed with qualities (Kat.hUp.); a customary donation (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 6759). **dharma** what is established, law, duty, right (AV.)(CDIAL 6753). **dha_rmika** righteous, just, virtuous; conformable to justice; **dharma, damma** that which is to be held fast or kept; duty; right, justice; propriety; usage, practice, custom; **dharma-karta** the superintendent of the expenses of a temple, of an alms-house etc.; **dharmaka_rya** an act of charity, of duty or religion (Ka.lex.) cf. **tarugu** brokerage or fees called custom (Te.)(DEDR 3090).

4710.**Superintendent of peons**: **tarapta_r, tarapputa_ran- < tarfda_r** inferior servant, as under a Tahsildar; **taravu-k-ka_ran-** one who executes the command of a chief (**Kuruparam. Pak. 190**); **tarappu < taraf** party, faction side; office-rank; government lands; **ta_ro_ka_ < da_ro_gha** (U.) superintendent of peons (Ta.lex.)

4711.**Frontier post; customs officer**: **dran:ga** frontier watch-station; **udran:ga, udran:ka** town; **kudran:ga** watch-house (Skt.); **dram.ga** frontier-post (NiDoc.); **drang** frontier station, toll house (K.); **d.a~_gi_** customs officer (M.)(CDIAL 6615). **daraja_sti** an extra assessment, an extra tax (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

4712.**Winnow**: **tarse** to be scattered by falling; **ilat.akre hor.e idiet tahe_kana, gurente sanam tarse gotena** he was carrying rice in a hat.ak by his falling it was all scattered; **bae sambraolaka tarsekedae** he could not hold it, he allowed it to fall and be scattered; **taral basal** scatterd, dispersed, here and there, sparse (Santali.lex.) **tharan.a** in cmpds. strewing (Pali); **staran.a** act of strewing (S'rS.)(CDIAL 13686). **tharvu~** to spread straw for storing corn on (G.); **starati** strews (MBh.); **starate_** overthrows (RV.)(CDIAL 13687). **str.ttya** to be strewn; to be overthrown (AitBr.)(CDIAL 13716). **str.ti** overthrowing (TS.); act of bestrewing (Skt.)(CDIAL 13715). **ta_r-r-u (ta_r-r-i-)** to sift, winnow; n. winnowing; **ta_ttu (ta_tti-)** to winnow; **tar-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sift by a winnowing fan (Ta.); **sa_runi, sa_riyuni** to sift (Tu.); **ta_l(u)cu** to sift or separate larger particles from flour in a winnowing basket (Te.); **dalngi ki-** to winnow with a sideways motion (Pe.); **dranzing, dra_zing** to throw up in the air, winnow (Br.)(DEDR 3195).

4719.**Image: little stool with a plate of sweetmeats**: **tarni_** little stool on which a plate of sweetmeats is set (H.)(CDIAL 5700).

4713.**To pound; goldsmith's instrument for making gold-leaf**: **tharna_** goldsmith's instrument for making gold-leaf (H.)(CDIAL 13686). **tharna_** to beat metal out with a small hammer (H.)(CDIAL 13687). **tarukku (tarukki-)** to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment (Ta.); **tarakkuka** to deprive rice of its husk (Ma.)(DEDR 3099). **taykkuka (tacc-), takkuka, taikka** to strike (Ma.); **tac-** to kill (animal)(Ko.); **toc-** to beat (To.)(DEDR 3089). **talaut.a_, taraut.a_** lower millstone (Bi.)(CDIAL 5737). **tioli** lower millstone (WPah.)(CDIAL 5241). **To strike**: **tallu (talli-)** to beat, crush (Ta.); **tallu** a blow, stroke, beating; **talluka** to strike, beat; **tallikka** to cause to beat (Ma.); **dalliyuni** to slap, beat (Tu.); **talgu** to strike (Te.); **talg-** to strike, hit, hit the mark (Go.)(DEDR 3105). **tal.isu** to pound, beat, deprive rice of its bran by pounding (Ka.); **talpuni** to thresh as paddy; **talu** threshed, beaten; **ta_l.pu** to knock, shake off (Tu.); **dalsa_na_** to pound (with fists or club), thresh with a flail; **dalsa_na_, dolsa_na_** to pound (Go.); **talappa** a stroke, slap with the palm (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 3130). **talati** fixes, accomplishes; **ta_layati** (Dha_tup.); **talita**

placed (Skt.); **tel** to throw (Wot..); **tilai** to place, put on (Gaw.); **tal** to place, put, pour out, strike (Bshk.); **talu_sa** to throw, pour (Tor.); **tal, thal** to throw (Sv.)(CDIAL 5735).

4714.**Image: panther**: **tarup** an animal of the tiger kind, a leopard; **napr.ak tarup, maran. tarup** a tiger; **pot.ea tarup** a small species of leopard; **sona cita tarup** a leopard; **kurse baha tarup** a panther (Santali.lex.) cf. **bolpo, bolpya_** panther (Kon.lex.) **taraccha, taracchi** [Skt. **taraks.u, taraks.a**] hyena (Pali.lex.) **Image: leopard**: **turuka_** small tiger, leopard (Or.Bastar); **patara turuki** wolf, hyena (Or.); **taraks.u** hyena (VS.); tiger (S'ukas.); **taraks.uka, taraks.a** hyena (VarBr.S.); wolf (Npr.); **taraccha** hyena (Pali.Pkt.); **tarakh**, **tarkh** (L.); **taras** (H.G.M.); **tara_s** (M.); **tarasa_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5698). **taraks.u** hyena (VS. xxiv.40; TS. v.5.19) (Vedic.lex.) **taraks.u** the striped hyena (Skt.Ka.); a tiger, vya_ghra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **taraks.u** = **mr.ga_dana** a hunting leopard; a hyena (Ka.lex.) **tarakku** < **taraks.u** tiger (**tar..ar-kat.t.arakkin- : Kalla_. 3,17**); hyena (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: leopard**: **tarup** felis pardus; felis leopardus (Santali.lex.)

4715.**Image: ridicule**: **tarjana** threatening, blaming; censuring; pointing at in ridicule or contempt; putting to shame; wrath, anger (Ka.lex.)

4716.**Grind, rub**: **tarepu, tal.epu** to grind, rub (Tu.lex.) **tarv- (tard-)** to become abraded by moving over rough surface or having something rubbed over it; **(tart-)** id. (Ko.); **tar-i** to be chafed, abraded or grazed (Ka.)(DEDR 3141). cf. **tarca_na_, tar.c-** to scrape (Go.)(DEDR 3146). **tarakalu, taraku, tarasu, orasalu, daraku** roughness of surface, unsmoothness (as that of cloth, stones, vessels, palnks, leaves), unevenness (of soil); grittiness; grit (that is involuntarily produced in pounding rice)(Ka.); **taru** (Ma.); **caracarappu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4717.**Broker**: **tarakan-** broker (**Cilap. 14, 209, Urai.**)(Ta.); **tarakan** (Ma.); **taraku** brokerage, fee, commission to a middleman (**Cilap. 1,209**); **taraku** (Ma.); **taragu** (Ka.); **taraku** discount allowed in cash payment; broker; an ancient tax levied from brokers (**S.I.I. ii,509**); **taraku-pa_t.t.am** id. (**S.I.I. ii,521**)(Ta.lex.)

4718.**A measure**: **taraku** a measure = 2 pat.i (**W.**)(Ta.); **taraku-k-ka_cu** wages of a person who measures out grain to a purchaser (Ta.lex.) **Imag: balance**: **tara_, tara_si** balance (instrument)(Kon.lex.) **tarju tula** a balance (Santali.lex.) **tara_su, tra_su** a balance, scales (Ka.); **tara_ju_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

4720.**Young**: **tarun.a** afreshly arisen, newly born, young (RV. viii.43.7)(Vedic.lex.)

4721.**Opportune time**: **ter-u (ter-uv-, ter-r--)** to tarry (Ta.); **tet-- (tet-y-)** opportunity or time is, be possible (with dative of person); **tepn** well, in good circumstances, not widowed (said of the priest)(Ko.); **tet-- (tet-y-)** leisure is; **ter-n** opportunity, right moment (To.)[cf. **tarun.a** young, tender (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **tarun.** young (G.); **tarn.a_** young (M.); **tarno** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 5712)]; **ter-apu, ter-ahu, terpu** leisure, opportunity; **ter-avu** leisure; **teppage, teppane** at leisure, at ease, comfortable, well (Ka.); **te_pa** a time (e.g. **ren.d.u te_palu** twice)(Te.); **tepka (< tek-p-; tekt-)** to have time for, overtake (Kui)(DEDR 3439). **tar-uva_y** seasonable time, opportunity (OK.); **taruva_yi** id. (Te.); **taruva_y** seasonable time, opportunity (**Perun.. Vattava. 9,55**); **tar-uva_y** occasion, particular juncture, crisis (Ta.); **taruva_ya** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4722.**Image: wave**: **taran:ga** a wave (Pali.lex.); **taran:kam < taran:ga** wave, billow (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 165**); ocean (**As.t.ap. Tiruve_n:kat.attan. 56**)(Ta.lex.)

4723.**Grade**: **taro** sort, kind, class (Tu.); **tara** (Skt.)(Tu.lex.) **tarja_ < darja** (U.) grade, rank, class; **taram** (Ta.lex.)

4724.**Image: fish**: **taru** a small kind of fish (Tu.lex.)

4725.**Generation**: **tare** generation (Tu.lex.)

4726.**Boat**: **Ötar** to press through, cross water, cross over difficulties (RV. vii.65.3); **tara** the act of going across (RV. ii.13.12)(Vedic.lex.) **tarvot.i** sailor; **ta_ru, ta_rva_** ship; **duvra_cen ta_ru** steamer; **sid.a_ce ta_ru** sailing vessel (Kon.lex.) **taritatta** the fact of having traversed, crossed or passed through; **taran.a** going across, passng over, traversing (Pali.lex.) **tar** ferry boat, raft (G.M.); **tari** boat (Pali.Pkt.); raft of pots (S.); boat, raft (Or.); **tari_** boat (MBh.Pkt.); **tarika, tarika_** (Skt.); **taro** boat (G.); **tarki_** triangular raft of reeds supported on pots (L.)(CDIAL 5696). **tara** carrying across (Pa_n..gan.a)(CDIAL 5696); crossing, passage (RV.); road (Skt.); **ku_r-ter, a_bo_-ter** ford (Ash.); **ao-ter** (Kt.); **tar** path (L.); **tara_** fordableness (B.); **tari_** journey by water (P.G.M.); **turu** journey (Si.)(CDIAL 5695). **Ferry fee**: **ta_r** ferry fee, crossing a river (K.); beyond one's depth (of water)(L.); bank of a river, opposite bank, end (G.); **ta_ra** carrying across (VS.); descent to a river (AV.); **ta_ra_** ford, fordableness (M.); **tara** crossing over, road (Si.); **tiro-ta_ro** payment (N.); **ta_r** swimming (Skt.)(CDIAL 5793). **Ferryman**: **ta_rya_** ferryman (M.); **ta_rin** enabling to cross (MBh.); **ta_rika** ferryman (Vis.n.uP.)(CDIAL 5799). **Deliverer**: **ta_raka** rescuing (MBh.); helmsman (Skt.); float, raft (Skt.); **ta_raya** taking across (Pkt.); **ta_ro** deliverer (S.); **ta_ra_** swimmer (L.); **ta_ro** strong swimmer (G.); **tara** float, raft (Si.)(CDIAL 5794). cf. **To cross**: **a_r.** to cross; **ar.ip- (ar.it-)** to make to cross (Pa.); **ahka_na_, ahaka_na_** to cross, pass over; **ahk gar.m** on the other side (Go.)(DEDR 289). **Pay, repay**: **ta_rayati** causes to arrive at (AV.); leads across (Kaus'.); rescues (Mn.); **ta_re_ti** takes across (Pali); **ta_re_i** (Pkt.); **ta_ri** to cross (Gaw.); **tareik** to deliver, to pass to, hand to (Kho.); **taroiki** to take across; **tarizoiki** to cross (Sh.); **ta_ran.u** to cause to swim, save (S.); **ta_ran.** to discharge, pay; to float, lift up, pay (L.); **ta_rn.a_** to cause to swim, convey across, pay the taxes of a village, discharge a debt (P.); **ta_rn.o** to take across a river, help ford, save, repay (Ku.); **ta_rnu** to take across, ferry over (N.); **ta_riba** to save (A.); **ta_ra_** (B.); **ta_riba_** to take across (Or.); **ta_ral** to save (Bhoj.); **ta_rai** takes across (OAw.); **ta_rna_** to enable to cross, save (H.); **ta_rvu~** to bring to the surface, raise, preserve (G.); **ta_rn.e~** to take across (M.)(CDIAL 5796). **Deposited pledge; mutual giving and taking**: cf. **dharn.o** to hold, place, deposit (Ku.); **dharnu** (A.); **dhariba** (A.); **dharati** holds, keeps (Dha_tup.); **dharna_** to keep, place, pledge (H.); **dharn.o** (Marw.); **dharab** to put down (Aw.)(CDIAL 6747). **ta_ran.a** crossing, safe passage, surmounting of difficulties (MBh.); taking across (Pkt.); **ta_ran** the sending across (N.); **tiran-ta_ran** squaring of accounts; **sa_ran-ta_ran** mutual giving and taking (N.); **ta_ran.** taking across, preservation, deposited pledge (G.); **ta_ran.** deposit made against a debt or other agreement (M.)(CDIAL 5795). **Ford**: **ti_rtha** ford, steps to a river, place of pilgrimage (RV.); **tittha** ford, descent to a river, landing place (Pkt.Pali); **tithu** place of residence, end (S.)(CDIAL 5846). **ta_ra** rescuer (VS.); **ta_rita** ferried across (MBh.); **a_ri_** helpless (P.)(CDIAL 199). **atitarati** crosses over (RV.Pali); **aiyarai** (Pkt.); **yi_run** to float about, drift whirling about, be distracted (K.)(CDIAL 205). **abhitarate_** approaches (RV.); **helnu** to cause to wade (N.); **hela_** to swim (B.); **helna_** to float, swim (H.)(CDIAL 517). cf. **uttarati** passes over (MBh.); alights, descends (Skt.); **utta_rayati** makes

descend (Skt.); **uttarati** crosses over, comes out (of water)(Pali)(CDIAL 1770). cf. **utta_ra** landing, delivery (MBh.); crossing over (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 1791). **Border**: **tri_i** border (Kal.); **tir.** ford, crossing place of river or canal (L.)(CDIAL 5911). **avatara** further down (S'Br.); **ora_ru** the near side (S.); **ure_re** nearer (L.); **urere** a little on this side (P.); **arere** nearer (P.)(CDIAL 806). **Fare**: **a_ta_ra** fare for ferrying (Skt.); **a_tara** id. (Skt.); crossing a river (Skt.); **a_tar, a_ta_r** fare for being ferried (B.); **a_tara** (Or.)(CDIAL 1125). **a_tirati** overcomes (RV.); **ora_na_** to be completed (H.)(CDIAL 1129). **sou ter.i_ste_i** a bridge has been laid (Ash.); **pa_-tero_m** I crossed a river; pres. **pa_n-te_ri_m** (Ash.)(CDIAL 5909). cf. **tat.a** slope, shore (MBh.); **tar.** land (as opposed to water), bank (Ku.); **tir.** sloping bank cut out of steep sides of a river etc. for landing or for watering cattle, landing place, ford (L.); **ter.** bank, edge, end (G.)(CDIAL 5629). **tirate_** crosses over, sails across (RV.); **te_run** to conquer, gain prestige (K.); **tirn.u_** to swim (WPah.); **tiraun.o** to cause to be passed over, to omit (Ku.); **tirai** swims across, floats; **tirab** to come near (OAw.); **tirna_** to cross over, swim (H.); **tirn.e~** to swim, float (M.); **te_run.** to swim (L.); **tairna_** to swim, float (H.)(CDIAL 5821). **ti_ra** shore, bank (AitBr.Pali.Pkt.OAw.OMarw.); **ti_r** river bank (K.); **ti_ru** (S.); **ti_r** (Ku.Mth.); id. (H.G.M.); **tir** (N.A.B.); **tira** (Or.); **tera** (Si.)(CDIAL 5842). **ti_rn.a** one who has crossed (MBh.); fulfilled, completed (MBh.); **ati_rn.a** endless (RV.); **tin.n.a** one who has crossed (Pali.Pkt.); **trinun** to become or be prosperous in having many sons, grandsons etc.; cf. **te_run** to gain prestige (K.)(CDIAL 5845). cf. **ti_rtha** fords, steps to a river, place of pilgrimage (RV.)(CDIAL 5846). **Float, raft**: **tarih., tari_h.** a boat; **tarikah.** a ferry-man; a float, raft; **tarika_** a boat; **tarikin** a ferry-man; **taritram, taritri_, tarin.i_** a boat, ship; **tari_s.ah.** a boat, raft; the ocean; work, business, practice, profession; a fine shape or form; **ta_rakah.** carrying-over; **ta_rakah.** a pilot, helmsman; **ta_ran.a** enabling to cross; crossing; carrying or conveying across; **ta_ran.ih., ta_ran.i_** a float, raft; **ta_rikam** freight; **ta_rita** made to cross, conveyed across; **ta_rin** enabling to cross; **ta_rya** to be crossed, passable; **ta_ryam** fare, freight, toll; **ti_rn.a** crossed, passed over; **taranti_** a boat; **tarad** a boat; **taran.yati** to cross over; **taran.d.ah** a boat; **taran.d.am** a raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds; an oar; **taran.d.a-pa_da_** a kind of boat; **taran.ah.** a boat, raft; crossing over; **taran.i** passing through; **taran.i_** a raft, boat; **taran.i-pe_t.kah.** an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat; **tara** crossing; passing over, passage; freight; a ferry-boat (Skt.); **tara-pan.yikah.** one who received the freight; **tara-stha_nam** a landing-place, wharf; **tr._** to cross over, cross; to sail across, navigate (as a river); to float, swim (Skt.lex.) **taran.a** raft, boat (Skt.); crossing; **nadi_-taran.a** (Ka_tyS'r.); **su-taran.a** (RV.); **taran.i_** boat (Skt.); **taran.a** passing over (Pali); crossing, swimming (Pkt.); **taran.** crossing a river (H.); floating, swimming (G.); **taran.a, taran.i** boat (Pkt.); **tarni_** boat (H.); **taran., tarn.i_** boat (G.)(CDIAL 5700). **tarati** crosses (e.g. a river), escapes (RV.); floats, swims (VarBr.S.); crosses (Pali); **tarai** crosses, swims, is able (Pkt.); **pa_n-ter-** to pass, cross (Ash.); **pe_-tr** (Wg.); **tar-** (Dm.); **torik** (1 sg. **tarim**) to reach, arrive, become ripe (Kho.); **taroiki** (1 sg. **ta_ram**) to cross (Sh.); **tarun** (K.); **taran.u** to cross, escape, float, swim (S.); **taran.** to swim; **tarun.** (L.); **tarna_** (P.); **tarn.o** to cross, ford (Ku.); **tarnu** to cross, float, swim (N.); **tariba** to cross over, descend, escape (A.); **tara_** to cross, escape (B.); **tariba_** to cross, escape (a difficulty)(Or.); **tarai** crosses (OAw.); **tarna_** (H.); **tara_na_** to make cross, make swim (H.); **tarvu~** to surmount, float over, swim (G.); **tarn.e~** (M.); **tarna_** to be saved (H.)[intr. formed from **ta_r**-]; **taranava_** to cross (a river)(Si.); **taran.** to be paid (L.)(CDIAL 5702). cf. **taru** to give to 1st or 2nd person (**Tol. Coll. 1.29**)(DEDR 3098). **talapu, talupu** to reach, come to hand, be received, arrive; **talapisu** to cause to reach (Ka.); **talapuni** to arrive, reach (Tu.)(DEDR 3102). For semant. 'able' in Pkt. cf.: **tarabe_tu** able, skilled; education, training (Ka.Te.); **tarabe_ja, tarabe_ta** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **taritra** oar (MBh.); **taret** float on fishing line, buoy (H.); **tar.er.a_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 5709). **Getting across**:

nistaran.a coming out (Skt.); **nistaran.a** getting across (Pali); **n.ittharan.a** going through or across (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7527). **nittharati** crosses over (Pali)(CDIAL 7528). **nista_rayati** delivers from (Mn.); **nitta_re_ti, nittha_re_ti** brings through (Pali); **n.ittha_re_i** takes across, saves, lets go (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7532).

4727.**Moving to and fro**: **tarala, taral.a** moving to and fro, tembling, fickle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tal.ampu** to stagger (Ta.); **tar-alu** to move, shake (Te.)(DEDR 3128). **dharpar.ao** to toss from side to side (Santali.lex.) **Dragging**: **dardarn** noise of dragging something along ground (Ko.); **dara dara, jara jara** noise in dragging anything on the ground (Ka.); **daradara** noise of dragging (Tu.)(DEDR 3093). **Boat**: cf. **taran.i_** boat (Skt.)(CDIAL 5700). cf. **taro** boat (G.)(CDIAL 5696). **tr._** to cross over, cross; **tara** crossing; freight; a ferry-boat; **taran.i-pa_n.yika** one who receives the freight; **taran.a** a boat, raft; crossing over; an oar; **taran.i-pe_t.aka** an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat; **taran.d.a** a boat; a raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds; an oar; **taran.d.a-pa_da_** a kind of boat; **tarat.** a boat; **taranti_** a boat; **tari, tari_** a boat; **tarika** a ferry-man; a float, raft; **tarika_** a boat; **tarikin** a ferry-man; **tari_** a small wooden baling-vessel; **taritram, taritri_, tarin.i_** a boat, ship; **tari_s.a** a boat, raft; the ocean; **ta_raka** a pilot, helmsman; **ta_ryam** fare, freight, toll (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **taran.i** crossing over; moving forwards; a float, a raft, a boat; **tara** passing over or beyond, crossing, passing, freight (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: sun**: **taran.i** the sun (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4728.**Image: fish**: **ta_rlo, ta_rlya_** sardine (Kon.lex.)

4729.**Image: star**: **ta_ra_** fixed star (Ya_j.); **ta_rah.** nom. pl. (RV.); **ta_raka_** star (AV.); **ta_raka** belonging to the stars (VS.); **ta_ra_** star (Pali.Pkt.); **ta_r** star (Wot..Bhsk.); **ta_** (Tor.Kand.); **ta_ra** f. pl., **ta_r-gan** (K.); **ta_raka_** (Pali); **ta_raya_** (Pkt.); **ta_r** (Wg.); **ta_ra** (Gaw.Mai.Sv.); **tare_** (Sv.); **ta_rei** (Sh.); **ta_ri** star (Kal.); **ta_ro** star (D..); **ta_ra** (Pas'.); **le_toro_** (Pas'.); **to_ru**, pl. **to_ra** (Phal.); **ta_ro, ta_ru** (Sh.); **ta_ro** (S.Ku.N.G.); **ta_ra_** (L.P.A.B.Or.Mth.OAw.H.M.); **ta_ro_, ta_ra_** (WPah.); **taruva** (Si.); **tari** (Md.)(CDIAL 5798). **ta_rah.** pl. collection of stars (RV.); **tajur.i_, taj** star (Pas'.)(CDIAL 5800).

4730.**Image: umbilical vein**: **dhara_** womb (Bhpr.)(CDIAL 6749). **dharitri_** female carrier (VS.)(CDIAL 6750). cf. **da_ra** woman (OAw.)(CDIAL 6293). **Image: displacement of the umbilical vein**: **dhar** umbilical vein, its displacement (P.); **dhar-naro** tendon Achilles (N.); **dhar** artery (A.); **dhar** rope (H.); **dhara_** womb (Bhpr.); vein or other tubular vessel (Skt.)(CDIAL 6749). **dharan.i_** vein in the body (Skt.); **dharan** umbilical vein, its painful displacement (P.)(CDIAL 6745). **Image: rope**: cf. **tal.e, dal.e** loop of rope, noose (Kod..); **dal.e** to join by sewing together, seam (Ka.); **tal.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to fasten, bind, chain (Ta.); **talugu, talagu** tether or halter for cattle (Te.)(DEDR 3133). cf. **ta_r, ta_ram** cord, rope (Ta.); **da_ra** string, thread (Ka.Tu.); waist-band, girdle (Te.)(DEDR 3167). **dharitri_** female carrier (VS.)(CDIAL 6750).

4731.**Image:strings of a lute**: **ta_ram** one of the seven strings of the lute (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

4732.**Receptacle**: **dha_ran** vessel into which flour falls from the millstones (Phal.)(CDIAL 6789). **dha_ra** in cmpds. holding; **dha_raka** receptacle; **dha_rika_** prop (Skt.)(CDIAL 6787). **tarmuccil, tarmucci, harmuccil** a wooden lid (plate) used to drain off water by placing it on the vessel of boiled rice and bending it over another vessel at a lower level to which the boiled rice water runs out (Tu.lex.) **tar, taru, ta_r** to lead or conduct near or somewhere near (Ka.lex.)

4733.**Support; prop**: **dhara** usu. in cmpd.: holding, supporting (MBh.); **dor** hopper of a mill (Kho.); **dhor** (Kal.); **dho_r** (Phal.); **dara, daras** prop (K.); **dhare ja_n.a_** to be imprisoned (P.); **dhar** embankment, boundary (A.); **dhari_** a support (G.); **dhar** power of holding, hold (M.); **dharar., dharar.o** scaffold (Ku.)(CDIAL 6740). **dhara_t.** special deck in a boat (MB.)(CDIAL 6741). **Image: holding up**: **dha_ran.a, dha_ra** the act of holding, bearing, upholding, keeping, wearing, supporting; the act of sustaining, preserving, maintaining, protecting; **dha_raka** a post, a pillar; **dha_ra** holding, bearing (Ka.lex.) **Debtor**: **dharan.a** the sitting by a creditor fasting at his debtor's door to enforce payment (Pkt.); **dharn.o** (S.Ku.); **dharna_ basnu** so to sit (N.); **dharna_, dhanna_** (B.); **dharan.a_** (Or.); **dharna_** (H.); **dharn.u~** (G.); **dharn.e~** (M.); **dharn.i_** last and fatal stage of a cattle-disease (consisting of constipation)(Ku.)(CDIAL 6742). **dha_ran.aka** debtor (Ya_j.Pali); **dharam.naga** id. (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 6790). **darun** to fast; to become steady or firm (K.)(CDIAL 6747). **dha_re** on credit (A.)(CDIAL 6795). **dharao, dharua** to incur debt; **nidharua** free from debt; **dharna** mode of extorting payment; **dharua** a debtor (Santali.lex.) **dharan.a** supporting (VS.); prop (Skt.); in cmpd. supporting (Pali); support (Pkt.) **dharun.a** adj. and n. (RV.); **dharan.** timber (Ku.); **dharan** large beam (N.); **dharna_** beam; **dharni** cross-beam, ligature to prevent spread of snake-poison (A.); **dharan** cross-beam supporting ridge-pole (Bi.); **dharan.a_** prop (Or.); **dharna_** beam over well on which drawer stands (Bi.); **dharan.** dam (G.M.); **dharan** beam for pressing indigo (Mth.); **dharan.-kha~_b** the main post reaching from ground to roof (M.)[cf. **ka_mpu** flower-stak, shaft (Ta.); stalk, stem (Ma.)(DEDR 1454)](CDIAL 6742). **dharati** holds, keeps (Dha_tup.)[pres. st. formed from fut. **dharis.ye_** (AV.); inf. **dhartum, dadha_ra** (RV.); **dharati** holds, supports; continues (Pali); **dharai** holds, catches (Pkt.); **ther, ter** to hold, have; **ther, ter** to stand; **thar** to have (Gypsy); **durren** to survive (Wg.); **la-** pret. **lyo** to have (Pr.); **daro** it is (Dm.); **dhar** to remain, stay (Pas'.Par.); **daredal** (Psht.); **dar-** (Wot..); **dorik** to hold, keep, rear (a child), set (a trap); to wait, rest (Kho.); **de_ri_** they remained (Tor.); **dharan.u** to place, keep (S.); **dharan., dharun.** (L.); **dharna_** (P.); **dharn.o** to hold, place, deposit (Ku.); **dharnu** (N.); **dhariba** (A.); **dhara_** to hold, catch; to contine, hold off, cease (of rain)(B.); **dhariba_** to hold (Or.) **dharab**, pp. **dhail** (Mth.); **dharab** to put down (Aw.); **dharna_** to keep, place, pledge (H.); **dharn.o** (Marw.); **dharvu~** to hold, catch (G.); **dharn.e~** to hold; to sit on, stick to (M.); **dharta_** holds (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6747). **dha_rayati** holds, carries, keeps (RV.); **dha_re_ti** carries, gives, owes (Pali); **dhareti** owes (NiDoc.); **dha_re_i** pres. part. **dha_rim.ta, dha_ram.ta** holds, owes (Pkt.); **mui gi_ da_rum** I had beaten (Gaw.) **dha_r** to keep (pret. **dharila < dharita**)(Kal.); **darik** to hold, bear, endure (Kho.); **da_run** to place, have on loan, owe (K.); **dha_ran.u** to have, keep, rear, engage (a servant)(S.) **dha_rna_** to keep, wear, take on oneself, owe (P.); **dha_rnu_** to support, rear (WPah.); **dha_ra_** to be indebted, owe (B.); **dha_riba_** to be in debt to, owe (Or.); **dha_rai_** holds, places (OAw.); **dha_rvu~** to consider, guess, stare at (G.); **dha_rna_** to hold, have, support, owe (H.); **dha_rai** supports (OMarw.); **daranava_** (pret. **druva_ < dha_rita**) to support, suffer (Si.); **da_r** to have, hold (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6791). **dha_rayitavya** to be held (Skt.) **dha_re_yavva** (Pkt.); **dha_rva~_** that which is kept selected (esp. of the sheaf selected by the reaper as his wages)(L.)(CDIAL 6792). **dha_ran.a** keeping (Pkt.); act of holding (S'Br.); **dha_ran.a_** id. (MBh.); fixed rule (Mn.); limit (Pkt.); **dha_ran.a_** lintel of doorway or window, prop (Or.); **dha_ran.** holding (G.); prop, support of a building, weighing, weight (G.); **dha_rn.iyo** prop, pillar (G.); **dha_ran., dha_rn.i_** main post from ground to roof (M.); **daran.uva_** circle of twined canes to place vessels on (Si.)(CDIAL 6789). **dha_r** hollow tree inserted into a well to keep it from falling in (H.); **dha_ra_** veranda (Kal.)(CDIAL 6787). **dha_rita** borne, held (TA_r.); **dhariya** (Pkt.); **dharila** guarded (Pkt.); **dha_ryo** supported (OMarw.); **druva_** bore (Si.)(CDIAL 6795). **dhara** suppport, prop (S.)(CDIAL 6748). **dhartra** prop, support

(VS.)(CDIAL 6752). **dhr.ta** held, supported (RV.); worn (MBh.); weighed (MBh.); **dhata** firm, resolved (Pali); **thil** to hold, grasp (Gypsy); **dhail** held (pp. of **dharab**)(Mth.); **dhar.a_** cloak (B.)(CDIAL 6872). **dhr.ti** holding, firmness (RV.); **dhiti** steadfastness (Pali); **dhiti** id. (As'.); **dhii, dihi** (Pkt.); **driy** solemn obligation, vow (K.); **dhiya_** fortitude (M.)(CDIAL 6873). **dhr.ti** satisfaction (Skt.); **dhar** peace (N.); satisfaction (G.); **dhi_t** satisfaction, satiety (Ku.); **dhit** satisfaction, trust (N.); **dhad.** well-being; **dhad.a_** satisfaction (M.)(CDIAL 6873a).

4734.**Frightened**: **darati** is frightened (Dha_tup.); **d.arai** fears; **daria, d.aria** frightened (Pkt.); **der-** to fear; pp. **derino** (Gypsy); **d.arun** (K.); **d.aran.u** (S.); **d.aran.** (L.); **d.arna_** (P.); **d.aran.** scarecrow; **d.ara_i** threat (WPah.); **d.arn.o** to fear (Ku.); **d.arnu** (N.); **d.ariba** (A.); **d.ara_** (B.); **d.ariba_** (Or.); **d.arab** (Aw.); **d.arna_** (H.); **d.arn.o** (Marw.); **d.arvu~** (G.); **d.arn.e~** (M.); **d.arapna_** to be afraid (H.); **d.arapai** (OMarw.); **d.arapvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 6190). **dara** fear (MBh.); **d.ara** (Pkt.); **d.ar** (K.); **d.aru** (S.); **d.ar** (L.P.Ku.N.A.B.); **d.ara** (Or.); **d.ar** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw. H.Marw.G.M.); **d.arakka_** alarm (H.)(CDIAL 6186). **Image: split**: **da_ran.a** splitting, tearing asunder; opening, bursting; **kraunca-da_ran.a** the splitter of the kraunca hill: Skanda (Ka.lex.) **di_ryate_** is split (S'Br.); is dispersed (of an army)(MBh.); is frightened (Dha_tup.); **di_rn.a** rent (S'a_n:khS'r.); frightened (MBh.); **d.rijan.u** to be afraid; **d.riju** fear; **d.rijin.u** timid; **d.reja_ran.u** to frighten (S.); **a-din.n.a** not broken (Pali); **dri_ra** cracked; **derino** feared (Gypsy); **d.rino** pp. of **d.rijan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 6373). **To tremble**: **tirg-** to tremble (Nk.); **tir-, tirv-, tiri-** id.; **tirk-** to shudder, throb (pulse); **tirbir-, tirbir er-** to tremble (Pa.); **tirg-** id.; **tirg- (tirig-)** to shiver (Ga.); **tirg-** to tremble (Kond.a); **tri_g- (tri_kt-)** id.; **tripka- (< trik-pa-)** to be startled (Pe.); **tri_g-** to tremble (Mand..); **tirga (tirgi-)** to shiver, tremble; n. shivering, trembling; **trikna** in a startled manner; **triki inba** to be startled (Kui); **tr.i_gali** to shiver; **tri_ginai** to tremble; **trig- (-it-)** to shiver (Kuwi)(DEDR 3253).

4735.**Trembling; collective body of living things**: **tartaro, tartarya_** tremble; **tartar** to shiver; **tartarai** cause trembling; **tartarountso** id.; terrible (Kon.lex.) **uttrasati** is afraid (Skt.); **uttrasta** frightened (Skt.); **apatrasati** flees in terro (RV.); **uttasati** is frightened (Pali); **uttasai** (Pkt.); **ucoiki** to run away (Sh.); **utrasta, uttasta** frighteed (Pali); **uttattha** (Pkt.); **ucutus** I ran away (Si.)(CDIAL 1801). **uttra_sa** fear; **uttra_saka** scaring (Skt.); **utta_sa** (Pali.Pkt.); **uca_o** scare-crow (Sh.)(CDIAL 1802). **tras** tremble (Skt.); **trasa** trembling (n. collective body of living things)(MBh.); **tasa** living beings (Pkt.); **trauh** alarm (P.); **t.raharu** shying horse (S.); **tarahar.** timid (L.); **trus** avalanche (Kt.)(CDIAL 6005). **trasati** trembles, is afraid (RV.); **tarasanti_** pres. part. trembling (RV.); **trasyati** (Dha_tup.); **tasati** trembles, is afraid (Pali); **tasai** fears (Pkt.); **trasun** to become afraid (K.); **t.rahan.u** to shy, be frightened (S.); **tarahan.** to be timid (L.); **traihn.a_** to be startled (P.); **tahikn.a_** to be frightened (P.); pp. **tasita** (Pali); **tasia** (Pkt.); **tre_** terrified (L.); **cayo_nu, co_nu, cuzo_nu** to be cold (Sh.); **tarsun** to be afraid (K.); **tarahan.** to be timid (L.); **tarsanu, tarchanu** to be afriad; caus. **tarsa_unu, tarcha_unu, tarso** terror; **tarsuwa_** nervous (N.); **tarachiba_** to take sudden fright (Or.); **tra_svu~** to be vexed (G.); **tras'** to fear; **tras'av** to frighten (Gypsy); **tra_svu~** (G.); **traharun** to become alarmed (K.)(CDIAL 6006). **trasana** alarm (Skt.); **tasan.a** trembling (Pkt.); **t.rahin.o** shy, starting (S.)(CDIAL 6007). **trasta** frightened, trembling (MBh.); **tattha** (Pkt.); **tat.t.ha** (Pkt.); **t.rat.ho** pp. of **t.rahan.u** (S.); **trat.t.ha_** frightened (L.); **tra_t.ha** (OG.)(CDIAL 6008). **ttiya** fear, trembling (Si.)(CDIAL 6009). **tra_sa** fear (MBh.); **ta_sa** fear, trembling (Pali.Pkt.); **tras-a** (NiDoc.); **tro_s** ice (Ash.); **s'a~kur** ice (Dm.); **istro_s** ice (Dm.); **isu** icy (Av.); **trus** avalanche (Kt.); **tro_s** (Wg.); **tra_s** terror (K.); **t.ra_hu, t.ra_ha** start, timidity (S.); **tra~_** dread (L.); **tara_h** alarm, consternation (P.); **t.l.a_hakar.** restive bullock (WPah.); **tra_s** fear, vexation (G.); **ca_** cold (Sh.); **tramo_nc** cold,

fever (Kal.)(CDIAL 6013). **tra_sayati** makes tremble, frightenes (MBh.); **ta_sia** frightened (Pkt.); **t.ra_han.u** to frighten, startle (S.); **tra_hn.a_** id.; **ta_hn.a_** to drive (P.); **ta_sa_** to brush, dust, shuffle (cards)(B.); **ta~_sna_** to terrify, threaten, treat severely (H.); **ta_sad.n.e~** to abuse (M.)(CDIAL 6014). **aral. (aral.v-, aran.t.-)**, **arul. (arul.v-,arun.t.-)** to be terrified; **arat.t.u (arat.t.i-), arut.t.u (arut.t.i-)** to terrify, frighten; n. fear; **arat.t.i** fear; **arut.t.i** quaking, trembling, agitation; **arat.ci, arut.ci** confusion of mind, bewilderment; **aruku (aruki-), arukku (arukki-)** to be afraid (Ta.); **aral.uka** to shrink; **arat.t.uka** to frighten, alarm (Ma.); **arkl** fear because discovery of one's misdeeds is expected, feeling of anxiety about getting a living, sorrow because of bereavement (Ko.); **aral., aral.a, arulu, arulu, arlu, aralu** bewilderment, terror, fear; **are, aremare, aremarike** hesitation, doub (Ka.); **naran:guni** to waver, hesitate, be reluctant; **naraguri** a sheepish man, coward; **naren:guni** to hesitate; **naren.ele** a dull, tardy, slow, hesitating man (Tu.); **aragali** hesitation, doubt; **aramara, aramarika** id., consciousness of being a stranger; **arava_yi** diffidence, hesitation (Te.); **ari** fear; **ars- (arast-)** to fear; **arp- (arapt-), arsip- (arsipt-), arplip-** to terrify (Kol.); **ari** fear; **ars-** to fear; **artip-** to terrify (Nk.); **ari-** fea; **arus-/ars-** to fear; **arup-/arp-** to frighten (Nk.); **nar** fear; **narc-** to fear; **narpip- (narpit-)** to frighten (Pa.); **nar** fear; **narsj-** to fear; **narupp- (narupt-)** to terrify; **nbar** fear; **narc-** to fear (Ga.); **arkare** to be terrified; **arkatre** to terrify (Malt.); **narring** to flee, run away (Br.)(DEDR 3605). **a_tas** fear, anxiety (N.)(CDIAL 1137).

4736.**Liquid**: **taral** liquid, fluid (A.); **taral.a** liquid, melted (Or.)(CDIAL 5703). **taral.atana, taralate** tremulousness, shaking; unsteadiness (Ka.lex.) cf. **drava** liquid (Skt.lex.) **Cream**: **tari_** floating layer (Skt.); **tarika_** skin on milk (VS.); **tar** cream (N.G.); **tariya** cream on milk (Pkt.); **tari_** oily substance floating on soup or similar liquids (P.); **tari_t** (P.)(CDIAL 5710). **thara** cream (Pkt.); **tharu, thari_** (S.); **thiri_, tharri_, thari_** (L.); **thar** skin on boiled milk (P.); **thar** cream (WPah.N.)(CDIAL 13685). **dai** heap of corn or straw (on threshing floor)(Kho.); **dai** fat on the top of soup (Sh.); **dau** fat meat (Sh.); **day** fat, stout (Burushaski) (CDIAL 6786). **Sour**: **trui-zu_** sour milk (Kt.); **terpkiy** sour (Russ.); **tri_w** (Psht.); **trifs'** (Parthian.Iranian); **trus'p** (Bal.); **turus'** sour (Pers.); **trui-zer** sour milk (Wg.); **tru-chi_ra** (Dm.); **trua-chi_r, dui-ci_r** (Pas'.); **duzan-chir** (Gaw.); **trun.u-chi_r** (Phal.); **tre_** salt (Tir.)(CDIAL 5930). **Pungent**: **tr.pra** pungent (RV.); salty (Ka_tyS'r.); **tr.pradam.s'in** (AV.); **tfr** a kind of cheese (Parthian.Iranian); **tarf** white milk cheese (Pers.)(CDIAL 5934). cf. **tayir** curds (Ta.); **takra** buttermilk (Skt.)(DEDR 3088).

4737.**Axe; image: fence rails; weaver's beam**: **tar-i** wooden post, stake, weaver's loom, a kind of axe (Ta.) [**tar-icer-i kal.iru mace_n- : Tiruva_ca. 35,8)**; pillar, column; **kan-kan-er-r-un tar-iyit.ai (Kantapu. Val.l. i.15)**; peg; **kot.untar-ic cilampi va_n-u_l valantana tu_n:ka (Net.unal. 58)**; **tar-i-y-ar-ai** to drive down stakes (Ta.lex.)]; post, stick, hedge-stake, weaver's loom, cutting (Ma.); **tayr, tary** fence-rails between which and the posts brush is filled in (Ko.)(DEDR 3140). cf. **accu** weaver's reed or stay (Ma.)(DEDR 48). **tar-i-maram** web beam, wooden revolving bar round which the woven cloth is wound (Ta.lex.)

4738.**Image: to lie in wait**: **ta_r-u, ta_ru** to lurk, lie in wait (Te.); **tar-uku** to linger, loiter (Ta.); **ta_ri** to wait (Kor.)(DEDR 3193).

4739.**Bobbin**: **ta_r-u-k-kan.t.u** weaver's shuttle; weaver's bobbin, reel (Ta.lex.) **turi** weaver's beam (S.); **tur** beam of a loom (P.); **tu_r, tura_i_** toggle, weaver's beam (G.); **turi_** toggle, nail pointed at both ends (G.); **tu_r, turai_** id., weaver's beam (M.)(CDIAL 5880). **tar-i** button-hook, clasp of thread or metal; **tar-i-k-kit.an:ku** weaver's loom-pit; **tar-i-k-kit.ai** thrum in a weaver's

loom, fringe of threads in a loom; **tar-i-put.avai** a tax on looms (**S.I.I. iii,115**); **tar-i-y-ir-ai** id.; **tar-i-pat.uku** warp of a loom (Te. **pad.ugu**); **tar-i-maram** web beam, wooden revolving bar round which the woven cloth is wound (Ta.lex.) **tar-i-po_t.u** to weave cloth in a loom (Ta.lex.) **Weaver's reed or stay; Image: comb-like frame; to dye** : **accu-t-tar-i** (inscr. 13th cent. S.I.I i,64; the inscr. also refers to **saligaitar-i** (a loom used by Saliya weavers?); **par-ai-t-tar-i** (cf. **par-ai-t-tun.i** coarse cloth); **tu_cakai-t-tari** (**tu_cu** cf. **du_s.ya** cloth, garment; cotton). **accu-tar-i, accu-ttar-i** a variety of loom; tax payable on looms (Ta.)(SITI, IEG.) **par-ai-t-tar- i** a variety of handloom; tax for the same (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **accu** weaver`s reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together (Ta.); weaver`s reed or stay (Ma.Ka.Te.); **acci** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 48). **sa~r.a_ri** rollers in machine for cleaning cotton (Bi.)(CDIAL 12902). **a_cu** small tube through which yarn is conducted from the spindle of a spinning wheel to a machine (Ta.lex.) **accu-k-kat.t.i** one who folds and ties cloth in dyeing, whereby any desired figure is printed (**Cilap. 5,17, Arum**.); **accu-k-kat.t.u** id., weaver's reed (Ta.lex.) **accu-k-kat.t.i** Indian country surgeon; **accu-p-palakai** weaver's bar; **accu-p-pu_t.t.i-ir..u** to pass the thread through the loom (Ta.lex.) **Bobbin**: **ta_r-u** weaver's bobbin, reel (Ta.); the arrow of weavers which holds the yarn (Ma.)(DEDR 3190). **ta_r-i ra_t.t.in-am** reeling machine; **ta_rin-va_r..nan-** weaver, as living by bobbin (**Perun..Vattava.2,48**); **ta_rai** thread-bareness; long reed instrument; **ta_rai-p-pat.t.u** striped silk (Ta.lex.) **ta_l.u** to tolerate (Ta.); wear well (Ka.); **tal.e** put on (as clothes)(Ka.); **ta_l(u)cu** to wear, put on (Te.)(DEDR 3188). **ta_r-u**, **ta_r-u-pa_ycci-k-kat.t.u** putting on a cloth in the fashion of the divided skirt, **pin-kacca-k-kat.t.u**; **ta_r-u-k-kan.t.u** weaver's shuttle; weaver's bobbin, reel; **ta_r-u-cur-r-u** to wind yarn on a bobbin or reel (Ta.lex.) **ta_r-u** wearing clothes tucked in (Ma.); **tar-uka** to wear tightly as a cloth; to fasten (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **tar-u** to wear tightly as a cloth (Ta.); **tar-ai** to drive in (nails)(DEDR 3142). **ta_rai-kavan.i** a fine variety of striped muslin (Ta.); **ta_rai-p-pat.t.u** striped silk (Ta.lex.)

4740.**Image: row, line**: **ta_rai** row, range, line, series; running in a straight line; stripe, streak; order arrangement, regularity (**ner-i-t-ta_rai cella_ta nirutar** : **Kampara_. Cu_rp. 137**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: row**: **taram** row, series (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 42**); id. (Ma.); **tara** id. (Ka.); **dha_ra_** (Skt.); **taram** time, turn (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 65**); **taramu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **taram** company, assembly, party, gang, herd, drove (**Marutu_. 89**)(Ta.lex.) **taram-taram** generation after generation (Ta.lex.) **taram-vit.t.a-ta_ya_ti** agnates beyond the fourteenth remove who do not observe pollution on occasions of birth or death in the house of the propositus (Ta.lex.) **tara, taraha, tara_, tala** a line, a row; succession, order; a layer, a stratum (Ka.); **taran:gol.** to form a line, to get one's self into regular order; **taran:gol.isu** to cause to form a line, to put into proper order etc.; **tarambid.i** to form a row or rows (Ka.); **taramber-u** to form a row or rows (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_rai < dha_ra_** row, range, line, series; stripe, streak (Ta.lex.)

4741.**Image: to churn (?use of a bow-drill); unsteady; tottering**: **ta_ralya** unsteadiness (Skt.)(CDIAL 5797). **tal.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to droop, faint, grow weary, enfeebled, infirm, or decrepit, grow slack, become relaxed as a tie or grasp, become flabby from age; n. slackening; **tal.arcci**, **tal.artti** slackness, looseness, flexibility, weakness, infirmity, faintness, langour, depression, laziness, remissness; **tal.arvu** growing slack, relaxing, faintness, weakness, depression, sorrow; **tal.arttu (tal.artti-)** to loosen; **tal.atal.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to become loose, as a cloth worn upon the person (Ta.); **tal.aruka** to relax, slacken, be allayed, grow faint, weary; **tal.arcca** slackness, weariness, faintness; **tal.arkka, tal.arttuka** to moderate, abate (Ma.); **tal.a.r- (tal.a.ry-)** to take

rest (Ko.); **tal.e- (tal.ev-, tal.and-)** to become weak; **tal.at- (tal.ati-)** to make weak, exhaust (Kod..); **tal.abal.a, tal.amal.a** exhaustion, weariness; **dal.abal.a, dal.an:k** loose (Tu.); **talqro** tender, delicate, weak (Malt.)(DEDR 3127). **tal.ampu (tal.ampi-)** to stagger, totter; **tal.l.a_t.u (tal.l.a_t.i-)** id. (Ta.); **tal.ar** to move, tremble, totter, move on or forward, start off, set out, depart; n. moving, trembling, tottering; **tal.arcu** to go away from a place, start, depart; **teral.** to move, stir, tremble, shake, quive, move forward, go, set out, depart; **teral.ike, teral.ke** moving, etc.; **teral.icu, teral.cu** to cause to move or tremble, cause to go away, etc. (Ka.); **tal.abal.a, tal.amal.a** alarm, agitation (Tu.); **taralu** to set out or start; **tar-alu** to move, shake; **talaru** id., be agitated, disturbed; **teralu** to start, set out, boil; **terlu** to boil, bubble up as water; **teral(u)cu** to remove, stir, cause to go; **tala_ku** to move, fear; n. motion, fear (Te.); **ter-li (-t-)** (water) to boil excessively (Kond.a); **dalka** to tremble (Mand..); **tarala** (Skt.)(DEDR 3128). **tirg-** to tremble (Nk.); **tir-, tirv-, tiri-** id.; **tirk-** to shudder, throb (pulse); **tirbir-, tirbir er-** to tremble (Pa.); **tirg-** id.; **tirg- (tirig-)** to shiver (Ga.); **tirg-** to tremble (Kond.a); **tri_g- (tri_kt-)** id.; **tripka- (< trik-pa-)** to be startled (Pe.); **tri_g-** to tremble (Mand..); **tirga (tirgi-)** to shiver, tremble; n. shivering, trembling; **trikna** in a startled manner; **triki inba** to be startled (Kui); **tr.i_gali** to shiver; **tri_ginai** to tremble; **trig- (-it-)** to shiver (Kuwi)(DEDR 3253). **Trembling; ill; flabby; decrepit**: **tharathara_ya-ma_na** trembling (BHSk.); **tha_run** to tremble (K.); **thara** trembling; **tha_r** trepidation (K.); **thariba_** to tremble (Or.); **thara_** a shiver (Or.); **tharra** trembling, convulsion (N.); **tharr.a_i_** (G.); **tharkan.** to shake (L.); **tharkan.u** (S.); **tharakn.a_** (P.); **tharakiba** (A.); **tharakna_** (H.); **tharakvu~** (G.); **tharakn.e~** (M.); **tharaharai** feels giddy (Pkt.); **tharra_n.o** to tremble (Ku.); **tharahari** trembling (N.); **tharahara** shivering (Or.); **tharhara_na_, tharra_na_** to tremble (H.); **thara_r.n.e~** (M.); **tharathare_di, tharattharai** feels giddy (Pkt.); **tha_rtha_r, thatharai** shivering (Sh.); **tho~_tharun** to be flurried (K.); **tharthara_un.a_** to tremble (P.); **tharthara_n.o** (Ku.); **tharthara_unu** (N.); **tharthari** trembling (A.); **thartharna_** to quiver (H.); **thartharvu~, thatharvu~** to tremble (G.); **thartharn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6092). **thalinu** to be ill (N.); **thalthala_un.a_** to shake (as flabby flesh)(P.); **tharthalla_** earthquake (P.); **thalthal** shaking of loose flabby flesh (N.); **thalthale** marshy ground (N.); **thalthal** shaking (H.); flabbiness (B.); **thalthalinu** to shake (of flabby flesh)(N.); **thalathala** flabby (Or.); **thalthal.n.e~** to shake flabbily (M.); **thalthal** flabbiness (M.)(CDIAL 6093). **thurthuri** convulsively (N.); **thurthiriya_** tremulous with age (A.); **thurthur** trembling (B.); **thurathura_** decrepit (Or.); **thud.thud.n.e~** to tremble; **thurthuravin.e~** to bristle up (M.)(CDIAL 6101). **taralayati** sets in tremulous motion; **tarala_yate_** moves oneself to and fro (Skt.); **taralita** dangling, tremulous (S'a_rn.P.); **tarale_i** moves restlessly (Pkt.); pp. **taralia** (Pkt.); **taral.iba_** to become soft (of heart), be melted (Or.); **taral.n.e~, tara_l.n.e~** to wander wildly (of eyes)(M.)(CDIAL 5704). **To creep; to go**: **tillati** goes (Dha_tup.); **tlel** (Psht.); **til-** to go (Bshk.); **till-** (Gau.); **til-** to creep (Phal.)(CDIAL 5836). **tavar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to creep, crawl (as infants, lizards, snakes), leap and flow (as waves), extend, traverse, spread on all sides; **tival. (tival.v-, tivan.t-)** to move as on the ground (Ta.); **tavir..uka** to creep along (Ma.); **tof- (tof0-)** to go on all fours (To.); **teval.u** to creep along on the ground (Ka.); **temalu** to set out, stir, get ready to go, go away, slip, slide (Te.)(DEDR 3109). **Image: to churn (?use of a bow-drill)**: **tarala** trembling, moving to and fro (MBh.); trembling, unsteady, restless (Pali.Pkt.); **taral** wantonly sportive; pl. amorous frolics (K.); **tarala** agitation (Si.)(CDIAL 5703). **tari** churning (Te.); **tar(u)cu, traccu** to churn, produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together (Te.); **traccana** churning (Te.); **terip** to churn (Pa.)(DEDR 3095). **thara** cream (Pkt.); **tharu, thari_** (S.); **thiri_, tharri_, thari_** (L.); **thar** skin on boiled milk (P.); **thar** cream (WPah.N.)(CDIAL 13685). **dha_ya** layer, stratum (Kaus'.); **dai** heap of corn or straw (on threshing floor)(Kho.); **dai** fat on the top of soup (Sh.); **dau** fat meat (Sh.); **day** fat, stout (Burushaski)(CDIAL 6786). **tari_** floating layer (Skt.); **tarika_** skin on milk (VS.); **tar**

cream (N.G.); **tariya** cream on milk (Pkt.); **tari_** oily substance floating on soup or similar liquids (P.); **tari_t** (P.)(CDIAL 5710). **Buttermilk**: **cha_chi_** buttermilk (S.Marw.); whey (OAw.); **cha~_c(h)** whey (Ku.); **cha~_cr.o** rice and whey boiled together (Ku.); **cha~_chi_** earthen pot in which milk is curdled (Mth.); **cha_c(h)** buttermilk (H.); **cha_si_** buttermilk (Pkt.); **cha_hi_** (S.); **cha_** (L.); **cha_h** (P.WPah.H.); **cha~_s, cha~_** whey (Ku.)(CDIAL 5012). **tayir** curds, tyre, brain matter (Ta.); curds (Ma.); **takra** buttermilk mixed with water (Skt.)(DEDR 3088). **tacci** curds (Ta.lex.) **dadhi** thick sour milk (Pkt.Pali); gen. **dadhnah.** (RV.); in cmpd. **-dadhika** (Skt.); **dahi** (Pkt.N.Or.); **dai** (K.); **dahi_** (S.L.H.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **dahi~_** (P.G.M.); **da~i** (WPah.); **dai** (Ku.N.A.B.Or.); **dahiu** (Aw.); **dhai_** (H.); **dha~i** (Konkan.i); **di** (OSi.Bra_hmi_.); **dihi, di_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6146). **dye_d, dyed** curds (Wot..); **de_th** (Tor.)(CDIAL 6148).

4742.**Goad**: **ta_r-u** ox goad, sharp-pointed stick for driving oxen (**Pa_rata. Nirai. 94**); elephant goad: **ta_r-at.u kal.ir-r-in-** (**Kuricip. 150**); sharp iron-piece at the end of a goad; ends of a bow, notch; **ta_r-r-u-k-ko_l** ox goad; elephant goad (Ta.lex.)

4743.**Mahogany; oleo-resin**: **tu_n.-maram, tu_n.a_-maram** cedrela toona (L.); Indian mahogany (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **tun.i** the tree cedrela toona (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) Cedrus deodara: **vrikashapa, snehaviddha; devadaru; badra daru, suradaru** (Skt.); **pinus deodara; Himalayan cedar** (Eng.); **deodar, toona** (H.); **toon** (B.); **toon-maram, devadaru** (Ta.); **devdari** (Te.); **devadaru** (Ma.); **devdari, devadaru** (Ka.); **devataram** (M.); **pahari-keli** (P.); habitat: all over the northern Himalayas; largely cultivated in India as an ornamental tree; parts used: wood, bark, leaves and turpentine; contituents: wood yields an oleo-resin known as **kelanka-tel** and a dark-coloured oil or tar resembling crude turpentine is obtained by destructive distillation... oleo-resin and dark-coloured oil or turpentine, are applied to ulcers and skin diseases. They are valuable in mange in horses and sore-feet of cattle (Indian Materia Medica, p. 295). Cadreia toona: **tuna, kuberaka**; **nandi-vraksha** (Skt.); **red toon** or **Indian mahogany** (Eng.); **toona, tun** (H.); **nandibriksha** (B.); **mahalimbu** (Or.); **khusing** (P.); **labshi** (N.); **deodari** (M.); **tunumarak, sevvagil** (Ta.); **nandi-chettu** (Te.); **aranamaram** (Ma.); **devadari, kempu-gandhagiri** (Ka.); **kooruk, tuni** (M.); **thit-kma-du** (Burm.); habitat: tropical Himalayas from the Indus eastwards and throughout the hilly districts of central and southern India; parts used: bark, gum and flowers; constituents: resin, extractive matter, gum... flowers known as **gultar** in Bombay are considered emmenagogue. (IndianMateria Medica, p. 294). **Red cedar**: **ta_ram** red cedar, prob. de_vada_ru (**Tailava. Taila.**); a celestial tree (**Cilap. 15,157, Urai.**); **manda_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. cedrus deodara = cedrus libani = pinus deodara **de_vada_ru** producing gum, cholesterin, essential oil; wood yields oil with balsamic odour (Skt.lex.) **de_vada_ru** red cedar, erythroxylon monogynum (Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **coppat.e** the red cedar, erythroxylon monogynum (Ka.lex.) Erythroxylum monogynum: **devadaru, chemanatti** (Ta.); **devadaru, gadara** (Te.); **devadaru** (Ka.); **devataru** (Ma.); infusion of wood and bark: stomachic, diaphoretic, stimulant, diuretic, useful in slight cases of dyspepsia; leaves: refrigerant; essential oil; cocaine; habitat: N. circars, Deccan and Carnatic in dry evergreen forests, and W. Ghats in dry hill forests of Travancore, upto 3,000 ft. (GIMP, p.111). **Image: tree**: **dare** a tree (Santali.lex.) **taru** tree (MBh.); **tar(u)ka** nom. pl. (KharI.); **tarua_** cudgel of wood or bamboo (Or.); **tura** tree (Si.)(CDIAL 5711). **taru** tree (**Kampara_. Kaiyat.aip. 10**); the kar-pakam tree of Svarga (**Man.i. 5,114**); **ta_ru** tree (**Kantapu. Ta_raka. 71**); cf. **da_ru** (Ta.lex.) **da_ru** piece of wood (MBh.); wood (Pali.Pkt.); **da_ru, drun.ah, dro_h.** (RV.); **da_ruka** (Skt.); **da_r, do_r, do_** firewood; **do_r** tree (Pas'.); **da_r** wood, tree (Gaw.Shum.); **dar** timber, fire-wood, gallows (Kho.); **da_r** log (K.); **da_'r** timber (WPah.Ku.N.H.); **dara** firewood (Si.); **dar** ridge-pole (Kal.);

da_ruka wooden (Pali); **dru, daro** wood (Dm.); **da_ru, da_r.u** rafter, plank (Gaw.)(CDIAL 6298). **da_rava** made of wood (Mn.); **dru, dro** wood (Dm.); **da_rav** beam, rafter (K.); **da_ruv^{u}** wooden (K.)(CDIAL 6296). **da_rva** wooden (BhP.); **dabba** wooden, tree (Pali); **da_b** curved branch of sisoo wood passing under point of axle of cart (Bi.); **da_va** trunk of felled tree, timber (Si.)(CDIAL 6395). **dabehra_** large wooden plough share fixed behind the iron share (H.)(CDIAL 6306). **dara_nu** stack of wood, pile (e.g. of dead ibex)(Kho.)(CDIAL 6301). **lumen.d.** stick (Bshk.)(CDIAL 6638). **drume_s'vara** the coral tree (Skt.); **duminda** the Bodhi tree (Pali); **duminau** ficus religiosa (Si.)(CDIAL 6639). **da_run.a** hard, harsh (S'Br.Pali.Pkt.); dreadful (Pkt.); **da_run** (Mth.); **da_runa** terrible, cruel (OAw.); **da_run** (H.); **da_run.** (G.M.); **darun.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 6299). **de_vada_ru** Himalayan cedar (MBh.); **de_vada_ruka** (Pali); **de_vada_ru** (Pkt.); **di_a_r** (K.); **diya_l** (L.); **dia_r** (P.); **dya_r** (WPah.Ku.); **dya_ra_n.i** deodar forest (Ku.); **dewa_r** (N.); **de_ri** a tree (used for timber, leaves like those of melia azidirachta) (WPah.)(CDIAL 6531). cf. **pha~zur, pzdur** wooden spade (Dm.); **phando_r** (Bshk.); **phe_ndu_ru** (Phal.)(CDIAL 13830). cf. **turu < dru** tree (Ta.lex.) **druma** tree (MBh.); **dru** wood; **duma** tree (Pali.Pkt.); **duma** (Si.)(CDIAL 6637). cf. : **kunduruka** = resin of **de_vada_ru** (Br.hatsam.hita_ com.) Semant. **dru, turu** tree (Skt.Ta.) **Wood**: **dru** wood (Skt.); **da_rva** wooden (BhP.); **dabba** wooden; tree (Pali); **da_b** curved branch of sissoo wood passing under the point of axle cart (Bi.)(CDIAL 6305). **turuvakam < dhruvaka** stump (Ta.lex.) **tur-uve, tur-ubi** a tall plant, the country mallow, sida indica (Ka.); **tutti** (Ta.); **tutti, tuttari** (Te.); **tur-uve_gid.a, tur-uve** abutilum indicum (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **dravya** a wooden image; **drukilima** a sort of pine, pinus deodora (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **dru-u** wood, wooden vessel (RV. viii.96.11); drun.a_ na pa_rami_raya_ nadi_na_m 'na_va_', RV. x.101.10 dro_rupasthe_ 'drumavika_rasya pa_trasya'; **dru-ghan.a** wooden club (RV. x.102.9); **drumbh-u_li_** missile, thunderbolt (MS. iii.8.3); **dru-vaya** wooden dish or vessel; **dro_n.a** wooden vessel (RV. vi.44.20); **dru_vanna** having wood for food (RV. ii.7.6; TS. iv.1.9.2); **Image: sitting on tree**: **drus.ad** sitting on tree (RV. ix.72.5; TS. 8.7.12.1) (Vedic.lex.) **turun.** a heavy piece of wood with a hole through it into which the foot of a criminal is placed and then wedged tightly (Santali.lex.) **dhruva** the trunk of a lopped tree; a post, stake (Skt.Ka.); a wooden roller used in an oil-mill (Ka.); **dhruvaka** a post, a pole, a stake (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **turakam** a wooden contrivance for closing a branch in an embakment, kutiraittar-i (**Aric. Pu. Na_t.t.uc. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

4744.**Bush**: **d.a_hal.** tree-loppings; **d.a_hl.a_** plant, branch with leaves (M.); **d.a_l.** (G.); **d.a_ru** (S.); **d.a_l** branch (H.B.); **d.a_li_ s'a_kha_** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 341). cf. **da_ru** tree (Skt.lex.) **jha_d.** tree, bush (M.G.); **jha_r.u** tree (S.); **jha_r.** bush (P.H.B.); **jha_t.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 338). **ja_l.** bush; **ja_l.i_, ja_l.em.** net (M.); **ja_l.um.** net; **ja_rum.** spider-web (G.); **ja_ru** (S.); **ja_l** (P.H.); **za_l** (K.); **da_la** (Si.); **ja_la** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 336).

4745.**Valley**: **dari_** valley, vale (Skt.lex.) **d.hip** valley (Santali.lex.) **der.u** valley (Sh.)(CDIAL 6510). **d.ahar** lowlying land (L.P.); **d.ahar, d.ahra_** deep water, lake (B.); **d.ahara, d.aa_ra** deep pool made by eddy in river-bed (Or.); **daha** pond, lake (Pali.Pkt.); **da** deep water (A.); **da(h)** tank, lake, deep pool, eddy (B.); **d.ahura_** water-hole (M.); **daha** lake, deep water, marsh, mud (Or.); **dah** deep pool (H.); **daha** very deep water (OMarw.); lake, pond (Si.); **daha_** muddy (Or.); **dahala** mud (Or.); **dahala_** muddy (Or.)(CDIAL 6627).

4746.**Lowlying land**: {**Echo word**} **taggu** low ground, dale, valley, descent, declivity (Tu.); **ta_r..ttu** a slope (Ma.); **ta_r..u** the bottom (Ka.); **tat.** underneath (Nk.); **taggu** low ground, a depression, valley (Te.)(DEDR 3178). **taggu gadde** a low paddy-field; **taggu dinne** dale and hill,

low and rising ground, flats and prominences; **taggu bhu_mi** low ground; a flat; **taggu muggu** ups and downs, unevenness (Ka.); **taggu moggu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4747.**Sloping roof**: **ta_r..-va_ram** sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse (Ta.); veranda lower than the house, a slope (Ma.); **ta_r..-va_ra** id. (Ka.); **ta_l.va_ramu** veranda (Te.)(DEDR 3178). **dhartra** house (Skt.); **tari** (with low rising tone) roof (WPah.)(CDIAL 6752). **dharman** support, prop, established order (RV.); **lye_mi_** roof (Shum.); **dra_mi_** (Kal.); **dha_m** big cross beam supporting a platform (A.)(CDIAL 6757).

4748.**Image: to look at**: **tha_r** to observe (Par.); **stare_n** to stare, keep eyes fixed on (OHG.); **thar** to look, see; **tho_r, tar-** (Pas'.); **thar** to look at (Shum); **tha_r-** to see, read (Wot..); **tha-, ta-** to see; 1 sg. **tawum** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13743). **tarucu** to search, examine, investigate (Te.); **da_h-(da_st-)** to seek, search; motion base **da_ska-** (Pe.); **da_h-** id. (Mand..); **dahpa (daht-)** to seek, search for, desire, want; n. search, desire, longing (Kui); **ta_h'nai** to seek; **da_h'nai** to trace; **dah'-** to search (Kuwi); **dajna_** to guess, grope for (Kur.)(DEDR 3100).

4749.**To convey by signs**: **t.ha_riba_** to convey by signs (Or.); **t.ha_ra_** to signal, beckon (B.); **t.ha_rn.o** to determine, design (Ku.)(CDIAL 13742).

4750.**Measured**: **ta'red** to measure (quantity); **tar-gad** to cut up into small pieces; to mince (Sora.lex.)[cf.the morpheme **-gad** and Zide's insights on **-kad** as a reflex connoting '20'. **gad + tam** (cut-month) **= gattam** to reduce the quantity measured; **gad-** to cut, split; **gad-gad** to cut repeatedly (Sora); **had** (Mundari); **get, ged** (Birhor); **gada** (Kachari)(Sora.lex.)]

4751.**Image: split in two; bamboo rattle**: **ta_r.a_** piece of bamboo on a string beaten against a tree to scare birds (P.); cotton-scutcher's mallet (L.P.); door-bar (B.)(CDIAL 5749). **ta_r.ana** act of strking (OA.); **ta_d.an.** beating (M.)(CDIAL 5751). **tar.i** stroke, beating (Or.); **tar.i_** beating (H.G.)(CDIAL 5636). **tat.t.ai** mechanism made of split bamboo for scaring away parrots from grain fields (Ta.); **tat.t.a** a large rattle (Ma.); **tat.t.e** a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two (Ka.); wooden bell on cattle (Kod..)(DEDR 3042).

4752.**Image: bolt, latch**: **ta_r..** bar, bolt, latch; blocks in a wall to support beams (Ta.); bolt or bar of a door (Ka.); **ta.l.i** bolt of door (Kod..); bolt, bar, lock (Ma.); **tost** bar at gate or pen (To.); **tar..-k-ko_l**, **ta_r..a-k-ko_l**, **ta_r..-p-pa_l.** bolt, bar (Ta.)(DEDR 3179). **ta_l.a** door-bar (Pali); **ta_r.a_** id. (B.); **ta_l.** bolt (Kho.); **ta_la** bolt (Pkt.); **ta_r.o** cotton-scutcher's mallet (S.); **ta_r.a_** id. (L.P.); **ta_r.i_** bar or bolt of door (S.); **ta_r.** part of driving wheel of spinning wheel (L.); **talaya** the blade of any instrument (Si.)(CDIAL 5749). **Image: pin that holds a tenon in mortise**: **ta_l.** tying string of a jacket; wooden catch turning on a central screw that fastens a pair of shutters; pin that holds a tenon in mortise: **ta_l.ut.ai-k-kat.ikai nur..ainuti net.uve_l (Akana_.35)**; **ta_r..a-k-ko_l** bar, bolt; key (**Tol.Er..u.384, Urai**); **ta_l.uko_l** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

4753.**Image: potter's wheel**: **tayrgan.** potter's wheel (?Ko.); **tagori** the potter's wheel (Tu.) **tikiri** wheel, potter's wheel, the discus weapon (Ta.); **tiguri, tigari, tiguru** a wheel, esp. a potter's wheel (Ka.)(DEDR 3201). **Image: discus weapon**: **ta_rai** discus weapon; a quality of the diamond (**Cilap. 14,180, Urai**.); thread-bareness, **a_t.aiyin vila-k-kir..ai** (Ta.lex.) **ta_ra_** fixed star (Skt.)(CDIAL 5798). **ta_rai** blade of a weapon (**ta_rai kol. mukkavai-c-cut.ar ve_l** : **Kalla_. 86,34**)(Ta.lex.) **dha_ra_** sharp edge, rim, blade (RV.); edge of weapon (Pali.Pkt.); **chura-dhara**

knife-blade (NiDoc.); **da_r** edge or point of weapon or tool (K.); **dha_ra** id. (S.P.); blade (Or.); sharpness (Konkan.i); **dha_r** line (Mth.); edge, line, boundary (H.); edge (Ku.); edge of tool, brink (G.M.); edge or point of ploughshare (Bi.); curved blade of mattock (Bhoj.); edge, sharpness of a blade (B.); edge of weapon, blade (A. whence **dhara_iba** to sharpen); **dha_ri** line, row (A.); edge, edge of mud veranda (B.); **dha_ri_** deep furrow (Bi.); line (OAw.); line, groove (H.); **daraya** edge, sharpness (Si.); **dar** ridge-pole (Kal.)(CDIAL 6793). [cf. **codha_ru~** a weapon with four edges (G.); **caudha_ri_** having 4 edges (M.)(CDIAL 4613)]. **Circle**: **a_ru** circle of people (K.); **or^{u}** circle, band, fillet (K.); **ha_ra** necklace (MBh.); garland (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14059). **Potter's wheel**: **a_r..i** circle, ring, wheel, discus weapon (Ta.Ma.Ka.); roundness, funeral pile (Ma.); **a_re** potter`s wheel (?Go.); **a_n.i** spherical, round, globular (Te.); roundness (Ka.)(DEDR 398). [cf.**a_ni** axle-pin (RV.); linch-pin, bolt, peg (Pali); **aniya** prow of a canoe (Si.); **a_n.i** corner of a house, boundary (Skt.)(CDIAL 1110). **a_n.i** roundness (Ka.); spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls)(Te.)(DEDR 398). **an.iyam** forepart of a vessel, stem, prow (Ta.)(DEDR 118).] [**Spoke of a wheel**: cf. **ara_** spoke of a wheel (RV.); **a_ra** (MBh.Or.); **ara** (Pali.Pkt.); felloe of a wheel (Or.); spoke (Si.); **aro** spoke, cog (S.); **ar** one of the crosspieces in a cart-wheel (P.); **a_ra_** first pair of spokes in a cart-wheel (Bi.); spoke (H.); **a_ro** spoke (G.)(CDIAL 594).] **a_r..i** discus weapon; (**ar..iyer..u-c- can:kum villumer..a : Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,4,1)**; royal power, as symbolised by the discus weapon; **ar..ive_ntan (Kampara_. Taila. 70)**; command, rule; (**ar..inir-kuti yallaiye_r- par..ivarum : Upate_caka_. Civavirata. 16)**; **ar..ima_lvarai** (myth.) range of mountains believed to be encircling the orb of the earth; (**ar..r..ima_varai-k- kappur-am pugin-um : Pur-at. A_ciriyama_lai)**; **a_r..iya_n-** Vis.n.u, as wielding the discus; (**a_r..iya_n-en-n-u ma_r..amo_r..aiyir- pa_ycci : Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,4**); king, emperor; **ar..iviral** ring finger (Ta.lex.) **tikiri** circle, circular form, wheel [(**Cilap. 4,2**)(Ta.lex.)], potter's wheel [(**Ka_cippu. Tirunagarap. 76**) (Ta.lex.)], the discus weapon [(**Kampara_. Cittira. 40**)(Ta.lex.)], chariot, car (Ta.); royal authority (**Man.i. 22,16**)(Ta.lex.); **tikirikai** wheel; circle; potter's wheel (Ta.lex.); **tikiriya_n-** Vis.n.u, as holding a discus (**tolkatir-t- tikiriya_r- paravutum : Kalit. 104,77**) (Ta.lex.) **tikiri-man-n-avar** the six famous emperors, viz., Ariccantiran-, Nalan-, Mucukuntan-, Purukuccan-, Puru_rava_, Ka_rttavi_riyan- (Ta.lex.) **tirgan** wheel (Ko.); **tiragan.i, tiragan.e, tirugan.i, tirugan.e, tirugun.i** that which turns, a wheel for raising water; windlass, roller (Ka.); **tirugali, tirugalli** a mill, handmill, gristmill (Te.); **tirgal** mortar, pestle (Kol.)(DEDR 3246). **Image: wheel**: **tirikai** potter's wheel (Ta.)(DEDR 3246). [cf.**cakra** oil mill (Mn.); **cak(h)** stone--mill (Ku.); **cakki_** mill (WPah.); **ca_k(h)o** hand-mill (Ku.); **caki_** hand-mill (S.); **caka_** round stone (Or.); **ca_ki_** grindstone (B.); millstone (H.); circular piece fixed in axle (G.); **caki_** mill-stone (Or.); **cakia_** stone-mill (Aw.); **ca_k** any kind of wheel, millstone (H.)(CDIAL 4538). **Image: to turn round the head**: **tirugu** a turn, change of direction, turning back; **tirugud.u** turning; **tirugudala** a turning back; **trippu** a turn (Te.); **trikku** a twist or turn (Te.); **tiri** to turn (Ta.); **tirumpu** to turn back (Ta.); **tiriyuka** to turn round (Ma.); **tirivu** turning, returning (Ma.); **tirikka** to turn round, return; **tirippu** turning, change (Ma.); **tirk** a turn (To.); **tirigu, tiragu, tirugu** to turn round, roam about; **tiruvu** to turn as the head; n. going around, turning; **tiruhu** act of turning (Ka.); **tir (tiri)** to turn round (Kod..); **tirduni** to turn (Tu.); **tirahta_na_** to turn (Go.); **tirvi** to return, turn back (Kond.a); **tirp** to turn round (Kond.a); **tihpa** act of turning about or back (Kui); **tipali** to turn round; **tir.vali** to turn oneself round (Kuwi)(DEDR 3246). **Cart**: **chakir.o** cart (S.); **chakr.a_, chikr.a_** large two-wheeled bullock-cart (P.); **chakr.a_, s'akr.a_** cart (B.); **chakar.a** hackney carriage (Or.); **chakar.a_** large cart (Bi.); **chakkar., chakr.i_** (Mth.); **chakr.a_** two-wheeled bullock-cart (H.); **chakr.u~** cart (G.); **sa_kd.a_** the box of a load-cart (M.); **s'akat.a** cart (R.); **s'akat.i_** (RV.); **s'akat.ika** adj. (Pa_n..gan.a); **sakat.a** cart, waggon, cartload (Pali); **sagad.a, sayad.a, sad.ha** (Pkt.); **hakat.a, hakad.a, yahad.a** a measure of capacity (OSi.); **ya_l.a** cart (Si.);

hagor^{u} cart (K.); **sagr.a_** bullock-cart (B.); **sagar.a** (Or.); **sa_gar., saggar.a_** smaller cart (Bi.); **sagar.** (Mth.); **saggar., sagar.** cart (H.)(CDIAL 12236). **cakriya** pertaining to wheels (RV.)(CDIAL 4555). Proto-Indo-European word for 'wheel': ***k^{w}elo-** (Old Prussian **kelan**, Old Church Slavonic **kolo**, Old Norse **hvel**) or ***k^{w}ek^{w}lo-** (Greek **kuklos**, Skt. **cakra-,** Old English **hwe_ol**, Tocharian **kuka_l**). [cf. Mallory, J.P., Time perspective and proto-Indo-European culture. World Archaeology, 8.1: 44-56, 1976; p.51; Parpola, Asko, The coming of the Aryans to Iran and India and the cultural and ethnic identity of the Da_sas. Studia Orientalia, vol.64, pp.195-302, Helsinki 1988; p.199.] cf. the radical **k*l** in Ta. **ka_l** 'wheel' and Tocharian **kuka_l** etc. **a_r-a_ra-c-cakkaram** stanza of four lines so composed that it can be written in the form of a wheel with six spokes, some of the letters being repeated in reading as one goes on reading the lines from spoke to spoke, a variety of **cakkara-pantam** (**Ma_r.analanka_ram**, 282, **urai.**) **cakkara-pantam** a fantastic metrical composition in the diagrammatic form of a cart-wheel (**Ma_r.analanka_ram**. 281.) **Province; image: wheel**: **cakra** wheel (RV.); potter's wheel (S'Br.); oil mill (Mn.); circle (R.); **cakri_** wheel (RV.); **cakka** wheel (Pali.Pkt.); **cakka_** wheel (Bi.); **cakur** spinning wheel (Kho.); **caxur** (Ir.); **carku_** wheel, spinning wheel (Sh.); **c.akh^{a}r**, **c.akras, c.akh^{u}r^{u}** wheel (K.); **caku** potter's wheel (S.); **caki_** hand-mill (S.); mill-stone (Or.); mill-stone (H.); **cakkar** wheel (L.); circuit, ring (P.); **cakkur** wheel (L.); **cakk** potter's wheel (P.); **cakki_** mill (WPah.); **ca_k(h)o** hand-mill (Ku.); **c.ak(h)** stone-mill (Ku.); **ca_ko** anything round (N.); **Image: honeycomb**: **mah ko ca_ko** honeycomb (N.); **sa_k** potter's wheel (A.); **ca_k** wheel, comb or hive of bees or wasps (B.); wheel, potter's wheel (Bi.Mth.G.); wheel (Bhoj.M.); any kind of wheel, mill-stone (H.); mill-stone (G.); **mau-ca_k** honeycomb (H.); **sa_ka_** wheel (A.); **ca_ka_** wheel (B.); wheel, sod of turf (H.); **caka** wheel, potter's wheel (Or.); **ca_ki_** circular piece fixed in axle (G.); circular flat piece of metal (M.); **ca_ku~** a thick roundish mass (G.); **ca_ka** wheel (Konkan.i); **saka** wheel, circle (Si.)(CDIAL 4538). **cakka_ga** circular (Pkt.); **caka_** (Or.); **ca_ka_** (H.)(CDEIAL 4539). **caka_ri_** wheel rut, wheeling round (of a carriage)(M.); **cakraca_rin** flying in a circle (Skt.)(CDIAL 4541). **cakrana_bhi** hub of a wheel (Sus'r.); **saknaba** hub (Si.)(CDIAL 4543). **sakat.a** cart (Pali); **s'akat.a** cart (R.); **chakr.a_** two-wheeled bullock-cart (H.)(CDIAL 12236). **cakkalaka** disc, tuft (Pali); **cakkala** round (Skt.); id., extensive; n. circle (Pkt.); **cokul** avalanche of stones (Kho.); **cakul** anything circular (K.); **cakaru** circle (S.); **cakkul** horizontal wheel of well gear (L.); **cakkli_** vertical wheel of well gear (L.); wheel (L.); **cakla_** round, wide; n. open square in city, district, brothel (P.); **sa_kli** any flat circular thing, coin (A.); **ca_kla_** round and flat, piece of bread, province (B.); **Province; boundary**: **ca_kal, cakla_** circular, round and flat, broad; province (H.); **ca_kl.o** water-wheel, circular leather seat, pot (G.)(CDIAL 4548). **cakrava_t.a** boundary (Skt.); **cakrava_la** circle (MBh.BHSk.) **cakrin.i_** driving in a carriage (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 4554). **caket.h** pointed stick with which potter twirls his wheel (H.); **cakait.h** id. (Bi.); **cakrayas.t.i** stick for potter's wheel (Skt.)(CDIAL 4547). **yas.t.i** stick, pole (S'Br.); **yat.t.hi** staff (Pali); **jat.t.hi** stick (Pkt.); **ja_t.hi_, ja_t.ho** stick (Ku.); **ja_t.ha_** stick (MB.); **ja_it.(h)** cylinder of an oil mill (B.); **ja_t.h** beam in sugar mill, post in a tank (H.); **ja_t.hi** iron rod used as a weapon (Or.); **yat.i-ya** stick, measure of length = 7 ells (Si.)(CDIAL 10444). **kattarayat.t.hi** mendicant's staff (Pali); **katuruyat.iya** walking stick (Si.)[prob. Pali or Si.. compound] (CDIAL 2699). **cakravartin** a universal ruler (MBh.); **cakkavattin** (Pali); **cakravarti** (NiDoc.); **cakkavat.t.i, cakkavatti** (Pkt.); **sakviti** universal ruler (Si.)(CDIAL 4549). **cakoha** whirlpool (OH.)(CDIAL 4550). **ca_ki_** circular flat piece of metal (M.)(CDIAL 4538). **takat.u** quality of being thin and flat (as a plate of metal), metal plate, leaf blade (Ta.); thin metal plate, spangle (Ma.); **takit.u** id. (Ma.); **takit.a** copper leaf written over and worn as amulet (Ma.); **tagad.u** thin metal plate (Tu.); plate, sheet, leaf or foil of metal; **takat., takt.e_** metal beaten into a plate or leaf (M.)(DEDR 2995). **cakkaram** ancient silver coin formerly current in South India = 1/16 pagod.a; a coin in

Travancore nearly equal to 6 pies (**arai-y-an.a_** value); a measure of capacity. cf. **kali pan.am** (Ta.Ma.), **kar..i-p-pan.am** (Ta.) a coin of ancient times used in funeral ceremonies = 3 1/2 annas = 4 **cakkaram,** (in Trav.) = 1/10 pon. (Ta.lex.) cf. **vi.ra.n.y van.m** small gold coin put in mouth of dead man and burned with body (**pan.m** coin)(Ko.); **pi.r bon.m** small, old coins in bag, used at funeral (To.); **bira.ni** pagoda = 4 rupees (Kod..)(DEDR 5457). **Image: spindle**: **t.a_ku** spindle (B.Or.); skewer (Mth.); **t.a_kuya_** (B.); **t.ekuya_** (B.); **t.a_kua_** spindle for hemp or jute (Or.); spinning axle of spinning wheel (Bi.); **t.raku** spindle of spinning wheel (S.); **t.akuo** spike with a knob of wood by spinning which cord is twisted (S.); **ta_ku_** spindle (Ku.); **takuwa_** spindle (Ku.N.); **t.akua_** small skewer (Mth.); **t.ekua_** spindle (Bhoj.); **takwa_** (H.); **tra_k** (G.); **tra~_k** (G.)- Ext. **-d.-: t.a_kuri** spindle (A.). Ext. **-d.-** or **-r-**): **t.a_kur.i** (Or.); **t.akuri** needle, spindle (Mth.). Ext. **-r-: t.a_kur** (B.); **t.akru** (B.); **t.akru** (Or.). Ext. **-l-: trakkl.a_** iron pin (L.). Ext. **-ll-: t.akulo** (S.); **trakkula_, trakla_** (L.); **takla_** spindle (H.); **tarakkula_, tarakla_, takkula_, takkla_** spindle, shaft of a wheel (P.); **takkuli_** small spindle (P.); **katuwa_** spindle (Ku.N.H.)[This form re-inforces the phonetic equivalence: **ka-duru** (Tu.) = **tar-ku** (Pa_rGr.)] **cakur** spinning wheel (Kho. < Iranian); **carku** spinning wheel, wheel (Sh.); **caku** potter's wheel (S.); **cakk** id. (P.); **sa_k** id. (A.); **caka** id. (Or.); **ca_k** id. (Bi.); **ca_ki_** circular flat piece of metal (M.)(CDIAL 4538). {The morpheme tir- as in **tirai** roll of cotton prepared for spinning (Ta.)(DEDR 3245) links with a hand-held tool; any hand-held (**kai** hand) tool or portable or small object can semantically be denoted by the phoneme ka-. cf. **katir** spinner's spindle (Ta.Ma.); **kadir, kadaru, kaduru** id. (Ka.); **kaduru, kadiru, kadru** id. (Tu.); **kaduru** id. (Te.); **kadur** an instrument used to spin threads from cotton (Ga.)(DEDR 1195). In a cognate linguistic aerial etymon, the emphasis is on the element tr- **to turn**: cf. **tarku** spindle (Pa_rGr.); **tarkut.a_, tarkut.a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 5717). The suffix **-kut.** and forms **-kuri, -kula_, -kla_** are fundamental components in the wherewithal of **kaulika_** weaver. cf. **kut.-** to sew (Ga.Kol.)(DEDR 1672). **t.raku** spindle of spinning wheel (S.); **t.akuo** spike with a knob of wood by spinning which cord is twisted (S.); **ta_ku_, takuwa_** spindle (Ku.); **t.a_ku, t.a_kuya_, t.ekuya_** spindle (B.); **takuwa_** (N.); **t.a_ku** spindle (Or.); **t.akua_** spindle for hemp or jute (Or.); **t.a_kua_, t.ekua_** spinning axle for spinning wheel (Bi.); **t.a_ku** skewer (Mth.); **t.akua_** small skewer (Mth.); **t.ekua_** spindle (Bhoj.); **takwa_** (H.); **tra_k, tra~_k** (G.); **t.a_kuri** spindle (A.); **t.a_kur.i** (Or.); **t.akuri** needle, spindle (Mth.); **t.a_kur, t.akru** spindle (B.); **t.akru** (Or.); **trakkl.a_** iron pin (L.); **t.akulo** spindle (S.); **trakkula_, trakla_** (L.); **tarakkula_, tarakla_, takkla_** spindle, shaft of a wheel (P.); **takkuli_** small spindle (P.); **takla_** spindle (H.); **katuwa_** spindle (Ku.N.H. X ***kartati** spins); **takku** spindle (Pkt.); **tra_ku** spindle (Kal.); **c.a_ko** (Sh.)(CDIAL 5717). These forms provide a clue to the equivalence of phonemes: **tar- = car-; tagori** (Tu.)(DEDR 3201) **= cakra** wheel (RV.); potter's wheel (S'Br.); **ca_k** (B.)(CDIAL 4538). **cakna_** to sharpen an edge instrument, whet (Kur.); **cake** to sharpen, whet (Malt.)(DEDR 2277). The apparent link is the use and turning of a circular hard stone to whet}.

4754.**Class, sort, kind**: **ta_ram** rare, valuable articles or things (**Pur-ana_. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **tara** a taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to **tara_m**. It is added like **tama**, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two', e.g. **katara, tatara, yatara** etc. (Skt.lex.) **tara** the termination of the comparative degree; more, uncommonly; cf. adhikatara (Ka.lex.) **ta_rai** order, arrangement, regularity (Ta.lex.) **tara, taraha, tara_, tala** kind, manner, fashion; sort; likeness (Ka.); id. (Te.); **tarha_, thara** id. (M.H.); sort, kind; classification (Ka.Te.); **tarambid.i** to seize or select everything in its order; **taratama, ta_ratamya** gradation, the state or condition of more or less; discrimination (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **taraha** a kind; a way, fashion, method; **tara_** various kinds of ways; differences of rank, variety in the grades of society; **tara_va_ri, tara_va_ru** various kinds

(Ka.lex.) **tara_-taram** distinction of rank, place, class or other particulars (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.a. 94**); id. (Ma.); **tara_tara** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tara_ < tarah** (U.) sort, kind, manner, mode (Ta.lex.)

4755.**Image: duck**: **ta_ra_** heron (Ta.); **ta_r-a_vu** duck (Ma.)(DEDR 3169). **tarat.** a kind of duck (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **ta.r, t.a_reng** (hen) cackles (Kol.); **tarp-** to cackle (Pa.)(DEDR 3173). **a_ri** duck (Dm.Kal.); **a_ri_** (Gaw.); **al.i** (Kho.); **e_r** (Bshk.); **a_r** (Tor.); **he_r.i_** (Phal.); **a_r.i_** (S.); **a_r.i** turdus ginginianus (B.); a web-footed bird (Or.); **a_r.** turdus ginginianus (H.); **a_d.l.i_** (M.); **a_d.i_** (M.); **a_reli_** duck (Gaw.); **a_ti** an aquatic bird (RV.); **a_t.a** a partic. kind of bird (Pali); **a_d.i** (Pkt.); **a_r.i** duck (Wg.); **warg-a_r.i_** lit. 'water-duck'(Ash.)(CDIAL 1127). **ta_ra_** duck (**Pata_rtta. 890**)(Ta.lex.) **tarad** a kind of duck (Skt.lex.) cf. **taran:ga** wave (R.Pali); **taram.ga** (Pkt.); **taran:g** (P.); **taran.** brook, current, stream of water (Ku.); **taran:ga, tagara** wave (Si.)(CIDAL 5699).

4756.**Belerica**: **ta_r-e, tar-e, ta_r-ai** a large timber tree, the beleric myrobalan, terminalia belerica (kali, aks.a, vibhi_ta)(Ka.); **ta_d.i, ta_n.d.i** (Te.); **na_n-r-i** (Ta.); **ta_nnri** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_n-r-i, ta_n.i** belleric myrobalan, terminalia belerica (Ta.); **ta_nni** id. (Ma.); **da_n.d.i mara** id. (Tu.); **ta~_d.i, ta_n.d.ra** id.; (inscr.) **ta_nr-i** id. (in place names)(Te.); **ta_n.d.i** id. (Kol.); **de_ndi, de_ni** id. (Pa.); **t.a_hka_, t.a_hka, ta_hka_** id. (Go.); **t.a_n.d.i mra_nu** id. (Kond.a); **t.a_nd.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3198). **lopon. dare** terminalia belerica (Santali.lex.)

4757.**Stalk of millet**: **turan** jua_r stalk; of which the leaves are green and silky; **tu_ri_** the chaff of wheat; dry crushed or broken or chopped straw of wheat or barley (P.lex.) **turumbu** chaff and waste (Tu.lex.) **turuppuk-ku_t.u** unwinnowed heap of grain (**I_t.u, 6,5,1**); **turumpu** bits of straw (**Perumpa_n.. 239**); refuse stalks as of sugarcane (**Na_lat.i, 35**); **turumpu** bits of straw (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4758.**Image: tortoise, turtle**: **dadru** tortoise (Skt.)(CDIAL 6199). **duli** (Pkt.); **dud.i** small tortoise (Skt.As'.); **dura_** turtle (A.); **dur.i** small or female tortoise (B.); **dur.o, dur.a_** a kind of small edible tortoise or turtle (B.); **dul.i_** female tortoise (Or.); **dur.i, d.uli** small turtle, female turtle (H.); **n.ad.(d.)uli_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6400).

4759.**Contract for usufructs from trees**: **tu_ra** a contract, particularly for toddy (Tu.lex.)

4760.**Bigness; a stout man**: **to_ra** bigness, largeness, plumpness, stoutness, greatness, dignity, a stout man, a great man; **to_ritu** that which is big; **to_rida** a big man (Ka.); **to_ra** stoutness, thickness; thick, stout, large (Tu.); **to_ramu** thick, stout, large (Te.); **tro_ja (tro_ji-)** to grow in body, become mature and well-developed; pl. action **tro_ska (tro_ski-)** (Kui)(DEDR 3557). **Headman**: **dhur** wealth; chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent; a man of business; a leader; an epithet of S'iva (Skt.lex.) **dhurya** a minister, one charged with important duties; one who carries a burden (of responsibility); a chief, leader, a head (R.); **dhuri_ya, dhuri_n.a** charged with important duties (Skt.); a man of business or one charged with important duties; a chief, head, leader (Skt.lex.) **caturdhara** name of a family or race (Skt.); **caudhiri_** headman (S.); **caudhari_** (P.); **caudhari** (N.); **saudhuri, saudha_ri** title of a respectable land-holder (A.); **caudhuri** a title (B.); **caudhuri** headman (Or.); **caudhar** robust, stout (H.); **caudhari_** headman of a caste or trade or village (H.); **codhro, caudhri_** (G.); **caudhri_** (M.)(CDIAL 4612). **Large, stout**: **sthu_la** large, thick, stout (AV.); **thu_la, thulla** big, stout, strong (Pali.Pkt.); **thulo, tulo** fat; **tilla_** big (Gypsy); **thula** stout (D..); **thu_la** fat (Dm.); **tla** (Kal.); **thul** (Kho.); **thulu** (Phal.);

thulu fast, thick (Sh.); **thu~_la** large, coarse (K.); **thulho** thick, fat, coarse (as cloth)(S.); **t.hulla_, t.hu_lha_** large, thick, coarse (P.L.); **thullha_** large; **t.hullha_** fat, coarse (P.); **thu_l** corpulent, heavy, dull; **t.hu_lo** large (Ku.); **t.hulo** large (N.); **tholoka_** (A.); **thu_la_** fat (H.); **t.hula_** dumpy; **thuli_, t.huli_** coarsely ground meal (M.); **tul** large, fat (Si.); **t.hu_l** egg (K.); **t.hu_l** (WPah.)(CDIAL 13776).

4761.**Trust; responsibility; collector of revenues**: **tur-r-u-tal** to undertake (**Akana_.10**); **tur-ai-po_tal** to be accomplished, completed as a business (**Kalit. 67**) (Ta.); **turai-ttan-am** government (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 29**); **turaippa_n:ku** majestic or dignified air; affected pose as of a lord or nobleman; lord, noble (**Vir-alivit..**); **turai-makal.** mistress; lady; queen (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Pilai. 27**); **turai** chief, lord; master, ruler; gentleman, nobleman (**Tiruppu. 70**); **dora** (Te.); **dore** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **turam** charge, trust, responsibility; **turantaram** responsibility; **tur-avo_r** ascetics, recluses (**Na_lat.i, 273**)(Ta.lex.) **turakka_ran-** collector of revenues in respect of temple properties (**Na_.**); **turam < dhura** the department for collecting revenues in respect of temple properties (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **turantaran-** one who assumes a responsibility; conqueror, victor (**Ir-ai. 23,172**); **turantari** woman who assumes a responsibility (**Civaraka. Nantikan.a. 8**); **turantarikan-** one who assumes responsibility (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 320**); cf. **dhuram-dhara** (Ta.lex.) **tur-aiyar** (Ta.); **toreya** (Ka.) a Kanarese cultivating caste in Coimbatore and Salem Districts (**E.T. vii,276**); **tur-aiya_r** temple servants; **tur-aivan** chief of a maritime tract (**Ain:kur-u. 158**); **tur-aiyar** a Kanarese cultivating caste in Coimbatore and Salem districts (**E.T. vii,176**)(Ta.); **toreya** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

4763.**Pack bullock**: **tu_ri** pack bullock (**W.**); **tu_riyam < dhurya** pack bullock (**Pin..**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: draught cattle**: **dhur** draught cattle, either oxen or buffaloes (Santali.lex.) **turyava_h** four-year old ox (VS. xviii.26)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: beast of burden**: **dhurya** fit to be harnessed (Pa_n..); foremost (AV.); beast of burden (SKt.); **duri_** bull (Wg.); **dhu_ri_, dhuriya_** the wheeler in a team of three bullocks (Bi.); **dhu_r** bullock, cattle (in general)(Bi.)(CDIAL 6831). **dhaure_ya** beast of burden; **dhaure_yaka** (Skt.); being foremost (Skt.); **dhrya** foremost (AV.); **dho_reyya** accustomed to the yoke (Pali); **dho_rayha** beast of burden (Pali); **dho_re_ya**, **dho_riya** capable of beaing a load (Pkt.); **dhori_, dhorya_** ox (P.); **dhori_** (H.G.); **dho_re_ya, dho_riya** leader (Pkt.); **dhore** near (H.); **dhori_** main (of a road)(G.); **do_r** face, mouth, side (Pas'.); **d.hor** cattle (H.); **dhojja** capable of bearing a load; leader (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6884). **Pack bullock**: **turiyam** < **dhuri_ya** pack-bullock; bearing, carrying (Ta.lex.) **Pack-bull**: **turantaram** pack-bull; responsibility; cf. **dhuram-dhara** (Skt.); **turam** burden; charge, trust, responsibility; the department for collecting revenues in respect of temple properties; **turi < dhura, dhuri** loc. sg. of **dhur** burden, weight (**turiper.a-c-caripor..il** : **Tiruppu. 508**); **turiyam** pack-bullock; bearing, carrying (Ta.lex.) **tura (-pp-, -nt-)** to drive, urge; **turappu** driving (Ta.); **tro_cu** to push, shove, thrust (Te.); **tro_-pat.u** to be pushed or driven; **tro_-pa_t.u** being pushed or driven; **tro_pu, tro_pud.u** a push; **tro_yu** to push, drive; **t(r)o_lu** to drive; **d(r)obbu** to push (Te.); **dobbu** pushing, shoving (Tu.); **d.hobb-** to push (Nk.); **turkip- (turkit-)** to push, shove (Pa.); **turus key-** to push in, shove (Ga.); **ro'-, roppa_na_, rosna_** to drive (Go.)(DEDR 3340). **Beast of burden**: **stho_ra** beast of burden (BHSk.)(CDIAL 13779). **dhur** draught cattle, either oxen or buffaloes; **dhur menakkotaea se ban.?** Has he got plough cattle or not? (Santali. lex.) **stho_rin, sthaurin** pack-horse (Skt.); **stwr** horse (Pahl.); **stora** horse (NiDoc.); **storavara** horseman (NiDoc.); **isto_r** horse (Kho.); **isto_ri** mounted, horseman (Kho.)(CDIAL 13779). **Buffalo heifer; big**: **tho_ra** large (Pkt.); **thor** (G.M.); **tho_ru** fat, big (Konkan.i); **thoro** young buffalo bull (Ku.); **thori_** yearling buffalo heifer (Ku.); **thore** full-grown buffalo beifer (N.)(CDIAL 13780). **sthaula**

stout, robust (RV.); **t.ho_hl** fat man (L.); **thohllu_** (P.)(CDIAL 13781). **tholhi** corpulence (S.)(CDIAL 13782). **Image: two-year old heifer**: **t.hair** two year old heifer (Mth.)(CDIAL 13747). **Image: fat bull**: **te_r-r-u-ma_t.u** bull or cow fattened or soiled for sale; **te_r-r-am** thriving, luxurious growth; certainty, assurance; determination (**Tol. Col. 259**); id. (Ma.); **te_r-utal** to thrive, improve, flourish, as vegetation; **te_r-uka** to be strengthened (Ma.); **te_r-u-cu_t.u** branding cattle to promote their fattening; brand on cattle (Ta.lex.) **sthu_ra** big, strong (RV.); m. du. parts of a horse (VS.); buttocks, ankles; lower part of thigh (Skt.)(CDIAL 13775).

4764.**Heap of threshed grain**: **turuppu-ku_t.u, turumput.an-** unwinnowed heap of grain (Ta.); **turumpu** heap of threshed grain (Ma.); **tupp** stack, heap of corn or rice (Tu.)(DEDR 3345). **turru-n** white anthill (Sora.lex.) **To be joined**: **tun-r-utal** to be close, thick, crowded together (**Kampara_. kukap. 28**); to get attached to; to lie (**Tiruva_ca. 17,10**); **tun-n-utal** to be fitted, joined, attached; to be thick, crowded; to press close (**Na_lat.i, 167**); to approach, approximate, adhere to (**Pur-ana_. 23**); to join; to undertake (**Kur-al., 316**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crowdedness**: **tur-u** crowdedness, closeness, eating (Ta.); **tur-umpu, tur-umu** to be close, crowded (Ta.); **tur-uval** thronging, crowding, eating (Ta.); **tun-r-i**, **tun-r-u** to be crowded together, approximate, get attached to (Ta.)(DEDR 3367). **tur-uga, tur-agu** a throng, crowd (Ka.); **tur-ugal, tur-ungal** a crowd, mass (Ka.); **tur-ugu** to appear in numbers, to be thronged, closely packed, enveloped, concealed, surrounded or clothed (Ka.); **tut.t.e** collection, group, heap (Te.)(DEDR 3367). **turumba** gahanah (Skt.); **turu~b** full (M.)(DEDR 3367). **tur-ugal, tur-ungal** thicket (Ka.)(DEDR 3367). **tur-utur-e_** throngingly, pressingly (Ma.)(DEDR 3367).

4765.**Troop**: **turupu** a troop (Ka.); **turuphu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **turuppu** troop, army (**Tan-ippa_. i,381,28**)(Ta.lex.)

4766.**Image: tufted ornament on the head**: **tura_y < tura_** (U.) an ornament for the head made of pearls (**Vir-alivit.u.**)(Ta.lex.) **tura_** one end of a turban allowed to hang down the back; **turra_** an ornament worn in the turban; a ringlet, a curl; a gulp, a draught (P.lex.) **tur-uttal** to bedeck as garland on the head (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 81**)(Ta.); **tur-umu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **tur-avo_r** ascetics, recluses (**Na_lat.i, 273**); **tur-avi** (**Cilap. 27,95**); **tur-am** id. (**Te_va_. 14,3**)(Ta.lex.) **tura_ya, tura_yi** an ornament for the turban, of flowers, pearls etc.; a plume, a crest, a nosegay; the tufted head of certain flowers and vegetables (Ka.); **tura_** (H.M.); **tura_, tura_yi** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4767.**Religious rites**: **turiya-c-canti** (S'aiva) religious rites ordained to be performed after nightfall (**Tacaka_. Kurupu_. 5**); **turiya-civan-** S'iva as the supreme lord; **turiya-tta_n-am** a mystic region near the navel into which the soul retires in its turiyam stage (**Ci. Po_. Cir-. 4,3, Pak. 99**); **turiyam** the fourth state of the soul in which it is in the navel with the pira_n.an- (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 4,3, Pak. 278, Putup.**); (yo_ga.) highest state of yo_ga in which one attains entire quiescence (**Ja_n-ava_. Mur..u. 26**); (Jaina) the fourth of captapan:ki (**Me_ruman. 709**); **turiyan-** soul in the highest state (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 79**); god (**Can.. Aka.**); **turiya_ciramam** asceticism as the fourth stage; **turiya_ti_tatta_n-am** the mu_la_ta_ram into which the soul retires in its turiya_ti_tam stage (**Ci. Po_. Cir-. 4,3, Pak. 99**); **turiya_ti_tam < turya_ti_ta** the transcendent fifth state of the soul in which it is in the mula_ta_ram and is cognizant of aviccai alone (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 4,3, Pak. 278, Putup.**) (Ta.lex.) **turi_ya_ti_ta** an attribute of S'iva; **turi_yavarn.a** belonging to the fourth caste; a s'u_dra (Ka.lex.) **tura_t** the law of Moses; the Pentateuch (P.lex.) cf. **tuyya** pure, holy (Ta.); fair, spotless (Ma.)(DEDR 3338). **turya_awastha_**

the state of abstraction from external things and absorption in the contemplation of supreme being (P.lex.)

4768.**Image: a large drum; musical instrument**: **turiya, tu_riya** musical instruments in general, usually referreed to as comprosing 5 kinds of special instruments, viz., a_tata, vitata, a_tata-vitata, ghana, susira; **turiya-sadda** the sound of music, music (Pali.lex.) **tu_riyam < tu_rya** musical instruments (**Maturaik. 460**); drum beaten on festive or joyful occasions (**Pin..**); a large drum; **tu_riya-kan.t.am** a musical instrument (Ta.lex.) **tu_rya, turi** a bugle; **tu_rya** a musical instrument (wind instrument, stringed instruments etc. of four kinds)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a trumpet**: **turhi_, tura_, turam** a turmpet; **turamchi_a trumpeter** (P.lex.) **tu_ryakhan.d.a** a sort of tabor (Skt.lex.)

4769.**Image: hen**: **turi_** a hen (Pali.lex.)

4770.**Image: conical shed**: **tuppu:n, turpu:n** a small thatched shed, conical in shape erected temporarily in the field for the watchman (Sora.lex.) **turu-kulen** a lid on the pot (Sora.lex.) **tu_r** to hide, cover (**Kampara_. Kaike_yi. 74**)(Ta.lex.)

4771.**Image: earthen vessel with a long neck**: **tu_ri** a kind of earthen vessel with a long neck (Tu.lex.) **tura_** mixed metal of copper and spelter; **tara_** alloy of 8 parts of copper to 5 of tin, used for making metal vessels (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.lex.) **tura_y-k-kat.t.ai** a metallic vessel (Ta.lex.)

4772.**Image: bottom of a vessel**: **tu_r** bottom of a vessel (**Tinn.**)(Ta.lex.)

4773.**Image: six**: **turi_ya** fouth; a fourth, a quarter; the fourth state of the soul in which it has become one with the brahma or universal soul (Ka.lex.) Perh. **turui** six [as a fourth of the landing point in numeration: two twelve's on phalanges of of eight fingers (excluding the thumbs) of the two hands]. **turi_ya** fourth (RV. viii.5.7); **turiyame_va tarhi va_n. niruktam vidis.yati**: then Va_c will speak distinctly to the extent of one-fourth (S'Br.)(Vedic.lex.) **Six**: **turui** six (Santali.lex.) **ti:ri** (Remo.); **ti:r** (Gutob); **tud.ru, turru** six (Sora.); **turur** (Kurku); **tiburu** (Kharia); **turu.i** (Santali. Mundari. Mahle. Birhor. Dhangar. Kurku); **tur-gi** (Pareng); **teru** (Kuki Chin); **taruk** (Meithei); **drug** (Tibetan); **tug** (Byangsi)(Sora.lex.) **Image: Numeral '6'**: ***(t)sa_r-u** [A remarkable confirmation that '6' was a landing point in numeration is provided by a compound form which means: half of six or three: **kana_hi_** three-cornered file for sharpening saws (Si.); **ka_nas** file, saw (G.M); **ka_nasn.e~** to file (M.) < **kan** 'joint' [twelve joints in four fingers] + **as** 'half'][cf. **a~_k** axle (G.); **a_s, a~_s** axle (M.); **aka** axle (S.); **aks.a** axle (RV.)(CDIAL 21). {Proto-Munda numeral '6': **tVruX (**i.e., **tuXruX)** or **tVdruX** (cf. Zide, op. cit., p.26.) [The re-construction of **tVruX** as the Proto-Munda '6' has to be distinguished from : **Image: slanting**: **tiras'cata_** transversely (RV.); **tiras'ca** crossboard of bedstead (AV.); **tiraccha-bhu_ta** going wrong (Pali.); **tiriccha, tiricchi, te_riccha, te_ricchia** slanting, crosswise (Pkt.); **tircha_va_** oblique, slanting (L.); **tircha_** id. (P.H.); **tircho, tercho, tyarch** id. (Ku.); **tercho, terso** id. (N.); **tircha_, tercha_** id. (B.); **teracha, teracha_** id. (Or.); **tiri_che** crossways (OAw.); **tirchu~** slanting (G.); **tirsa_, tersa_** id. (M.); **haras** transverse (Si.); **tra_su~** slanting, oblique (G.) < **tara_ch** balance?(CDIAL 5822). **Image: balance**: **tara_cu** balance (**Tiruman. 2918**); **tara_su** id. (Te.Ka.); **tara_zu** id. (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to straddle**: **tracdik** to stand with legs separated, to straddle (Kho.); **harahat.a** athwart (Si.)(CDIAL 5822). cf. **bagat.u** to disjoin the legs, open the legs, straddle (Ka.)(DEDR 3818). **tiriyan** (Pali); **tiryac** (Vedic) transversely, horizontally (as opposed

to vertically), slanting, across. (cf. **tiras** across (RV.); **tiro_** across, beyond (Pali); **tirka_, tirpa_** oblique (M.); **tirikka** slanting, crosswise (Pkt.); **tirkas** oblique (G.); **tirka_, tirpa_** oblique (M.)(CDIAL 5823). **tiryak** across, obliquely (S'Br.); **tiriyam** across (Pali); **tiria** slanting, crosswise (Pkt.); **tiryac** oblique (AV.)(CDIAL 5825). **Slanting**: **tre_d.d.a** slanting, squinting (Skt.); **t.red.o** slanting, cross-eyed (S.); **t.er.o** cross, perverse (Ku.); slanting, squinting (N.); **t.era_** crooked (A.); **ter.a_** crooked (Or.); **tred.au** crooked (OG.); **ted.u~** id. (G.); **t.ed.u~** id. (G.); **ted.a_** id. (M.); **tid.a_** warped (M.); **d.eur.ho** crooked, crosswise (N.); **teor.a_** id. (B.)(CDIAL 6071). **t.e_ru** slanting, crooked, squinting (Sh.); **t.i_ra_** squinting (P.); **t.eruwa_** squinting (A.); **t.era_** crooked (A.); squinting (H.); **t.era** squinting (B.); **t.era_** squinting (Or.); **d.e_ra** squinting (Pkt.); **d.ero, d.er.o** squinting (N.); **d.era_** squinting (H.); **d.hera_** squinting (H.)(CDIAL 5474). **Image: squinting**: **t.agara** squinting (Skt.); **t.agra_** cross-eyed (H. ?< **t.aggara**)(CDIAL 5425). **t.akkar** pushing, knocking (P.)(CDIAL 5424). **s're_d.a, s'rid.d.a, s're_d.ha, s're_d.d.ha** slanting, squinting (Skt.) **s.er.o** blind in one eye (Pas'.); **s.er.e** blind (Wg.); **s.ura, s.era** blind (Dm.); **s.e_r.a** blind in one eye (Shum.); **s.ir.** blind (Kat..); **s.e_r.o** (Gaw.); **s.e_ʳa, s.e_a** (Kal.); **s.a_r, s.i_r** (Bshk.); **ser.o** (Sv.); **s.i_r.u** (Phal.); **s.evo** (Sh.); **ser.a_** having one eye smaller than the other, squinting (WH); **s'ed.a_** the indistinct and shadowy appearance of an object seen by weak or short-sighted eyes or under deficient light (M.); **ser.ha_, si_hr.a_** perverse, ignorant (P.); **ser.ha** bloodless, anaemic (Or.); **ser.o** having cataract in one eye (Ku.); **ser.ho** (WN.); **ser.o** squinting (N.); **sid.d.a_** obstinacy (P.)(CDIAL 12717). **Tusk**: **te_r-r-a** tusk of a boar or young elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 3448). **Image: curve of horn; rippling**: **tira** wave (Ma.); **tesk** curve of horn (To.); **tere** wave (Ka.); **tiraippu** rippling (Ta.); **tiraivu** rolling as of waves (Ma.)(DEDR 3244). **Curtain, veil**: **tiraya** curtain, veil (Si.)(CDIAL 5825). **tirai** plait the ends of a cloth; to become wrinkled (Ta.); **tera** screen, curtain, wave (Te.)(DEDR 3244). **tiria** animals (OG.)(CDIAL 5825). **The slanted line = a fraction: 1/4th**: **turya-va_h** four-year old ox (VS. xviii.26; TS. iv.3.3.2); **turi_ya** fourth (RV > viii.5.2.7); one-fourth (S'Br.)(Vedic.lex.) **turi_ya** a quarter (AV.); **turyaka** id. (Pa_n.); **turia** fourth (Pkt.); **truyᵘ** votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the fourth day after delivery (K.); **turi_ya_ngula** having 4 fingers; **turya_s'ra** four-cornered; **turyavah** cow four years old (Skt.)(CDIAL 5881). cf. **tu:r-en** as in **unji-tu:r** four times; **unji tango:r** four times (Sora.); **a:di-tu:r** how manytimes (Gutob); **tu:ru** (Te.)(Sora. lex.) **turi_yaka** (Ya_j.); **turya** (Pa_n..Va_rtt.)(CDIAL 5881). cf. **turya < catura** square court (CDIAL 4595)]. A possible integration of the two conepts of the 'fourth' **turi_ya** and 'six' **tudru** is that 'six' may interpreted as 'one-fourth' of a group in a duo-decimal series: '24' (2 four-finger breadths; **vet.** X 12 (**gal**) phalanges). The group '24' was, perhaps, later reduced to '20' **ko_t.i** or -**kunr.i** or **kur.i** impacted by the decimal numeration concept.] **tir-am** half, constituents, component parts (Ta.)(DEDR 3260) [posssibly half of '12', a landing point in numeration]. cf. **caturam** four-sided (Ta.lex.)

4774.**Image: broom**: **turappai** broom (**Na_.**); **turappu** to seek (**Tan-ippa_. i.181,3**)(Ta.lex.)

4775.**Image: cowry**: **tu_ri** small shell, cowry (**W.**); **tu_r** to be filled up (**Kalit. 120**); to be closed, choked up (**Poruna. 10**)(Ta.); **tu_ruka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4776.**Image: sluice**: **tu_ri** small outlet for irrigation (Ta.lex.)

4777.**Image:menses**: **tu_ra-cu_lai** obstruction of the menses, dysmenorrhoea (**Ci_varat.. 124**); **tu_rakka_ri** woman in her periods, as one that stays outside her house; **tu_ram** menstruation (Ta.lex.)

4778.**Image: root, stump**: **tu_r** root (**Pin..**); stump of a tree; bottom (**Na_lat.i, 138**); root-like formation about the stump of palmyras (**Paripa_. 2,42**)(Ta.lex.)

4779.**Image: to uproot a tree**: **ter-** to uproot a tree (Go.); **ter-- (teRt-)** to pluck out (Kond.a); **ter-** to extract (teeth), pluck (feathers); **tarra_na_** to root up; **tarr-** to dig up; **tar-** to uproot, weed; **teh-** to pull out (plant from ground); **tahka_na_** to uproot; **te'k-** to pull out (e.g. hair), pluck (feathers); **tahk-** to pull out (hair); **tah-** to pick (fruit)(Go.)(DEDR 3442). **ut.kau** to uproot (Santali.lex.) **uddhr.** to uproot (Skt.lex.)

4780.**Dock for ships; irrigation well**: **turavu** sultan-, large well for irrigation purposes (**S.I.I. ii,509**); well made by excavating sand, unwalled well (Ta.); **turavu-va_rakam** loan for sinking a well (**R.T.**); cf. **va_rakamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **turavu** a large well (Ma.); **doravi, dorau** id. (Te.); **doravu** id., a tank, a dock for ships (Te.)(DEDR 3341); **Islet in a river**: **tu_rvai-k-ka_ran-** sole proprietor of the soil about a well (Ta.lex.) **tur-ai** place, location, situation, way, path (as of justice), branch, section, category; seaport, harbour, roadstead, sea, river, place where washermen wash clothes, bathing ghat, frequented place, place of meeting; proper arrangement, codification (Ta.); **tur-a** frequented place, rendezvous, harbour, place for washing clothes, natural pond or cavern (Ma.); **tode** river (Kor.); **tor-e** a stream, river (Ka.); **tude** id. (Tu.) (DEDR 3370). **Islet**: **tur-ai-k-kur-ai** ait (**Pa_rata. Campava. 6**); **turutti** ait, islet in a river (**Tirumuru. 223**); **tur-avai** open ground, plain (Ta.); **tur-ai** seaport, harbour, roadstead; sea (**Maturaik. 85**); river (Ta.); **tur-ai** ghat, bathing ghat (**Man.i. 1,65**); frequented place, place of meeting, rendezvous (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **turutti** island (Ma.)(DEDR 3344). **tur-ai-mur..ukku** ceremonial river-bath of women in the month of Aippaci (Ta.); **tur-ai-mukam** harbour, seaport (**Cilap. 6,154, Urai**); seaport town; **tur-ai-y-at.ukka-p-pit.i** to sail toward port; to anchor in or near the harbour; **tur-ai-pit.i** to touch at a port, gain the haven; **tur-ai-ka_rar** agents, accountants and other servants of a temple (Ta.lex.)

4781.**Articles of enjoyment**: **tur-r-avai** articles of enjoyment (**Tiruva_ca. 3,137**)(Ta.); **tur-r-ar** those who eat (**Te_va_. 204,9**); **tur-r-u-tal** to eat (**Akana_. 36**); **tuttu** (Ka.); **tur-r-u** boiled rice, food (**Pu. Ve. 10,4**); **tuttu** (Ka.); **tur-uval** eating (**Pin..**); enjoyment of the senses, experience (**Ja_n-a_. 34,6**)(Ta.lex.)

4782.**History**: **tur-ai** history (**Kampara_. Mi_t.ci. 255**); **tur-aippe_ccu** vulgar dialect, provicialism; vernacular (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Family; herd**: **tur-uval** thronging, crowding (Ta.lex.) **tir-am, tir-an-** a herd of 80 sheep, 80 cows and 80 buffaloes (**Kan.akkati. 19**); party, side (**Kalit. 42**); history (**Man.i. 12,27**); family (**Ci_vaka. 548**); relations (**Ci_vaka. 2071**); multitude, crowd (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,1,3**)(Ta.lex.) **tun-n-iya_r** friends, relations, adherents (**Na_lat.i, 167**); **tun-n-in-ar** id. (**Kampara_. Ve_l.vi. 28**); **tun-n-unar, tun-r-unar** id. (Ta.lex.)

4783.**Image: to seize with the mouth**: **tur-r-u-tal** to seize with mouth (**Kal.avar..i. 28**); **tur-r-u** ball of boiled rice, as a mouthful (**Na_lat.i, 190**); crowd, multitude (**Pin.**); **tutta** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4784.**Ground adjacent to a well**: **tu_r** dregs, mud (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.u. 6**); rubbish at the bottom of a well; **tu_rvai-k-ka_ran-** sole proprietor of the soil about a well; cleaner of wells; **tu_rva_ri** id.; **tu_rvu** closing up, filling up as of a well with rubbish; **tu_rva_ru-tal** to clean out, as a well; **tu_rvai** ground adjacent to a well; loosened earth from digging or poloughing; rubbish such as dry sticks, straws, dry leaves etc.; accumulation of rubbish in a well (**Tiv. Iyar-.**

Tiruvirut. 12, Vya_. 85)(Ta.lex.) **turavu-mur..uku-tal** to sink a well by gradually lowering a curb (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

4785.**Image: dregs; to be filled up**: **tr** to fill (Pr.); **atipu_ryati** becomes full (MBh.)(CDIAL 5815). **tu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to be filled up, be closed, choked up; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to fill up, close up as a well, choke up as a pit, hide, cover; n. rubbish at the bottom of a well, dregs, mud; **tu_rvu** filling up, closing up as of a well with rubbish; **tu_rvai** accumulation of rubbish in a well, loosened earth from digging or ploughing, rubbish such as dry sticks, straws, dy leaves, etc.; **tu_ral** filling up (Ta.); **tu_ruka** to be filled up as a well; **tu_rkka** to fill up; **tuvaruka** to be filled up, as wells, etc. (Ma.); **cu_rna_** to get obstructed, blocked up as a rat-hole, pipe, etc.; **cu_rta'a_na_** to obstruct, block up (Kur.)(DEDR 3390).

4786.**Fort**: **durga** impassable (AV.); difficult passage, danger (RV.); **dugga** difficult to pass or enter (Pali.Pkt.); fort (Pali.Pkt.); **dru_g** ravine (Phal.)(CDIAL 6429). **durga_** wife of S'iva (MBh.); **durga_ de_vi_** (TA_r.); **dugga_** (Pkt.); **du_gi_** contemptuous village term for Durga_ (B.)(CDIAL 6432). **dugga, durga** difficult of access or approach; a strong-hold, fort (Ka.lex.) **dugga** a difficult road (Pali.lex.) **turukkam** mountain fortress, stronghold, fastness (**Iraku. Ma_laiyi_. 113**); rampart (Ta.); **tukkai** Durga_ (**S.I.I. i,91**)(Ta.lex.) **Goddess**: **turkkai, turkka_-te_vi** Durga_ (**Pu. Ve. 1,20, Urai.**; **Cilap. 6,58, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **turkkam** fortress, hill-fort, stronghold (**palama_na turkkamum** : **Pu. Ve. 1,20, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) < **durga. turkkai** Durga_, goddess of the desert tract; consort of S'iva; **turkkai mara-k-ka_lin me_nin r.a_t.ina_l. : Cilap. 6,58, Arum.**); the 11th **naks.atra**, **pu_rana_l.** (Ta.lex.) **turka_ navami** a festival in honour of Durga_ in the bright half of Ka_rttikai (Ta.lex.)

4787.**Image: hill**: **turuvam** hill, fortress (**W.**); cf. **durga** (Skt.); **tur-ukal** hillock (**Ain:kur-u. 210**); rock (**Ain:kur-u. 239**)(Ta.lex.)

4788.**Mountain, jungle**: **turukka-ve_mpu** mountain neem; **turukkam** forest, jungle (**Pin..**) (Ta.lex.)

4790.**Tax**: **tir-ai** tribute (**Cilap. 25,36**); **tir-a** id. (Ma.); **ter-a** id. (Ka.); **terige** id. (Tu.); **tir-ai-y-al.attal** to pay tribute (**Pu. Ve. 10,3**); **tirai-k-ka_cu** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Cg. 1068**)(Ta.lex.) **ter-u-porul.** indemnity, tribute; **tir-ai** tribute; (inscr.)(Ta.lex.) **ti_rvai-c-carakku** dutiable goods (Ta.lex.) **ti_rvaija_sti** additional assessment made on dry lands for raising wet crops on them (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ter-ige, ter-age, ter-ege** tribute, tax; **ter-ige ettu** to levy taxes (Ka.); **ter-ige kat.t.u** to assess or impose a tax; **ter-ige kod.u** to pay taxes; **ter-ige bid.u** to free from or quit taxes; **ter-isu** to cause to pay, as taxes, fines (Ka.); **ter-u, ter-** to pay; pp. **tettu** (Ka.); **ter-uvike** paying etc.; **ter-e** tribute, tax (Ka.); **tir-ai** (Ta.); **tir-e** (Ma.); **ter-edir-** to pay tribute or taxes (Ka.lex.) **tirvo, tirvya_** tribute (Kon.lex.) **ti_rpu** judgement, settlement, conclusion; **ti_rve** land assessment; **ti_rma_no** judgement, conclusion, settlement (Tu.lex.) **ter-age kod.u** to pay taxes; **ter-age dore** taxes to be got or to accrue; **ter-age bi_r..u** taxes to be laid upon or to be levied (Ka.lex.) **tir-appu** assessed lands (Ta.); **tir-a** tribute, taxes; an offering, an inferior feast (Ma.); **ter- (tet--)** to pay (debt)(Ko.); **tel- (tet--)** to pay (fine, debt); **ter-** a fine, compensation paid in buffaloes to man whose wife is taken by another (To.); **ter-u (tett-)** to pay; **ter-uvike** paying; **ter-isu, tettisu** to cause to pay (as taxes, fines, etc.); **ter-e, ter-age, ter-ige, ter-ege** tribute, tax; **tir-(u)** to exchange, barter, pay, offer, present, give; **ter-a** price paid for a wife; **ter-avu** id., tribute, tax (Ka.); **terig** taxes; **tirmuru** exchange (Tu.); **ter-e** a kind of tax (Te.inscr.);

tera_na_ to repay (Go.); **tehpa- (teht-)** to repay, return, make restitution; n. restitution, repaying (Kui)(DEDR 3441). **taravu** tax (**Kuruparam. 115**); tax-gathering, collectiong; **taravu** giving, handing over (**Akana_. 338**); **tir-appu** assessed lands; **ti_rvai** duty, tax, toll; **ti_rve** id. (Tu.); **ti_ruva** id. (Te.); **ti_ruve** id. (Ka.); **ti_rvai-k-kammi** remission granted on irrigable lands when dry crop is cultivated (**C.G.**); **ti_rvai-t-tur-ai** custom-house;; **ti_rvai-p-par-r-u** lands held on condition of paying a fixed money assessment irrespective of the crop, opp. to va_ra-p-par-r-u; **tir-appu** open, unfortified place (**S.I.I. i,163**); **terapi** id. (Te.); **ter-apu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tir-, tirda_** to pay; **tirnauar** causes to pay (Gypsy); **tirn.i_** a kind of fee or tax (L.); **tirnu** to pay back; caus. **tira_unu** (L.); **ti_rayati** finishes (Dha_tup.); **ti_rita** finished (Mn.); **ti_re_ti** accomplishes (Pali); **ti_re_i, ti_rai** finishes (Pkt.); **ti_rai** is able (Pkt.); **ti_lita-dam.d.a_nam.** of those on whom judgment has been passed (As'.)(CDIAL 5844). **tirnauar** causes to pay (Gypsy); **tirda** to pay (Gypsy); **ati_rn.a** endless (RV.)(CDIAL 5844). **Gift; assessment**: **teritti:n** a gift, donation, a payment, quit rent, etc. (Sora.); **teritti:na:n, terti:na:n** an assessment; payment made by every householder to the chief; **teritti** (**tij** with inf. **er** redupl.) to make a donation, to give a boon, or gift; as in **teritti:-run-en** rice dole; **teri-jum-en** (**tij** with inf. **er + jum-en**) the place where bait is put in the trap set for wild beasts (Sora.) **Settlement**: **ti_rppu** settlement, judgement, determination (Ma.); **ti_rma_nam** settlement, conclusion, judgement (Ma.); **ti_ru** settlement, discharge of a claim upon land (Ma.); **ti_r** to pay off (as debt), settle (dispute)(Ta.); to be paid, be settled (Ka.); **ti_rike** settlement (Ka.); **ti_rma_na** settlement, decision (Ka.); **ti_rpuni** to settle, pay off (debt)(Tu.); **ti.rc** to settle (Ko.); bring to an agreement (To.); **ti_rpu, ti_rupu** decree, settlement, decision (Te.)(DEDR 3278). **ti_rpari** judge (Te.)(DEDR 3278). **ti_rvai** duty, tax, toll (Ta.); **ti_ruva** (Te.); **ti_ruve** (Ka.); **ti_rve** (Tu.); **ti_rvai-c-carakku** dutiable goods; **ti_rvai-ca_tam** rice-offering in a temple made at mid-night; **ti_rvai-t-tur-ai** custom-house (Ta.); **ti_rvai-p-par-r-u** lands held on condition of paying a fixed money assessment irrespective of the crop, opp. to **va_ra-p-par-r-u**; **ti_rvai-et.u** to levy or collect duty (Ta.lex.) **ti_r** to finish, complete, to pay off (as debt)(Ta.); **ti_rpu** settlement, decision (Ka.)(DEDR 3278). **tiru-muka-k-ka_n.am** an ancient tax (S.I.I.ii,521); expenses as wages, etc. payable to the person who brings the royal order to a village (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **tiru-mukam** royal order (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.); id., letter from a great person; divine presence (Ta.lex.) **Discharge of a claim on land; settlement**: **ti_r** to be settled (as a quarrel); **ti_rppu** settlement, judgement (Ta.); **ti_ru** settlement, discharge of a claim upon land (Ma.); **ti.r** to be settled (To.); **ti_ra, ti_ru** settlement (Ka.); **ti_rpari, ti_rupari** judge (Te.)(DEDR 3278). **isthir** settled (Santali.lex.) **t.hervu~** to decide (G.); **t.harvu~** to be decided, be firm (G.); **thir, thiro** firm, steadfast (N.); **thir** (A.B.); firm (P.); **sthiri_-bhavati** becomes firm (R.); **ther, thyor^{u}** firm; **thiri** firm, fixed, permanent (K.); **thira** solid, firm (Pali.Pkt.); **sthira** firm, durable (RV.)(CDIAL 13771). **Settlement**: **te_r-u-kat.ai** settlement, decision (Ta.); **te_rugad.a** (Te.); **te_rugad.e** (Ka.); **te_r-u** to decide (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_ci_tai. 89**); to unite with, arrive at (**Kur-al., 876**); **te_r-u-mukam** support, comfort (**Kantapu. Te_varkal.po_r-. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **t.harn.e~** to be settled (M.); **t.harvu~** to become fixed, be settled (M.); **tharia** upright (Pkt.); **tharai** stops, stays (OMarw.); **t.ha_rn.o** to determine (Ku.)(CDIAL 13742). **tari (-pp-, -tt-)** to stop, stand still, rest, abide, stand firm, be firm, bear patiently, endure; n. abiding, tarrying, rest; **tarippu** staying, abiding, remaining, enduring, tolerating, etc. (Ta.); **tarahara** staying, exercise of patience, forbearance; **taraharisu** to be or become quiet or patient, be able to endure with patience, bear patiently, hold out patiently (Ka.); **tariyuni** to stay, stop, tarry, delay (Tu.)(DEDR 3094). **stabhi** rigidity (Skt.); **t.haharun** to become fixed, stay (K.); **thairn.o** to wait (Ku.); **t.haharnu** to stand firm, stop (N.); **t.hahara** settled; **t.hahariba_** (Or.); **t.haharna_** to stop, decide (H.); **t.harn.e~** to be settled (G.); **t.hervu~** to be settled, stay (G.)(CDIAL 13680). **Frost;firm; to be decided**: **thar** rendered stiff by want of motion (A.); **t.har**

frost (P.); **tharro** firm (NB.); **thar** steadiness, patience (A.)(CDIAL 13741). **thirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.hihiro** very cold (N.); **t.hit.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.hir** extreme cold, frost (H.); **t.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.harvu~** to congeal, freeze, be cold (G.)(CDIAL 13771). **thi_jvu~** to thicken from cold, congeal (G.); **thijn.e~** to coagulate (M.)(CDIAL 13772). **tiri-tal** to change in quality; to become sour, as milk; **tiri-ttal** to change, alter, vary (**Man.i. 23,39**)(Ta.); **tirikka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4791.**Image: seven**: **tirai** seven, a slang term (**E.T. ii,96**)(Ta.lex.) **turaga** the number seven, because of the seven horses of the sun (Ka.lex.) [Poss. an ancient landing point in numeration was six, counting on the joints of the fingers; after six joints are counted on the little and ring fingers, to complete the enumeration of six units, the two fingers are folded down; hence, perhaps the next series starts with a term semant. 'ripple' or **tirai**; alternaively, 'to open' the next series: **ter-e**.] An alternative interpretation: one unit of tribute, **tir-ai**, paid for every six units, i.e. **tirai** constitutes the seventh unit?

4792.**Image: interstice**: **ter-apu, ter-avu, ter-ahu, terpu** opening; an opening, a gap; an interval, an interstice; **ter-apugud.u** to give cessation, i.e. to cease; **ter-avi** opening; **ter-ave** opening; becoming manifest, appearance (Ka.lex.) **tavukka_r** curves of a cornice; interstices between the bricks of a wall (Ta.lex.) **Image: split**: **trith, tr^{a}th, tr^{a}tas** slit, rent, fissure (K.)(CDIAL 5922). **tr.d** split (Skt.); **tr.n.atti** splits open, sets free (RV.); **tad.ai** spreads (Pkt.); **tar.** to flay (Wg.); **t.rir.an.u** to open (S.); **trir.an.** to blossom, expand (L.); **tir.na_** to be split, crack through dryness, be proud (P.); **t.rir.kan.u** to crack, split, itch (S.)(CDIAL 5925). **tr.dila** making fissures (for release of water)(RV.); **trer.** crack in soil (L.); **tarer., tarer, ter.** crack, crevice (P.); **t.l.ir.** crack in soil or wood (WPah.); **ti_d.** crack, fissure in ground (M.)(CDIAL 5926). **tr.n.atti** splits (RV.); **tinnh^{a}na_** to prick (P.)(CDIAL 5927). **t.rar.kan.u** to split (S.)(CDIAL 5722). **tir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to cut open; **tir-appu** open, unfortified place; cleft, opening; **tir-avu** opening, unveiling; open space (**Tiruva_ca. 37,6**)(Ta.lex.) **tur-appu** a key (Ta.); **tur-appu** opening (Ma.); **terv- (terd-)** to open (door, etc.)(Ko.); **ter-a** an opening, clearing; **ter-apu, ter-ahu** opening, an opening, gap, an interval, interstice (Ka.); **ter-avu** opening; **ter-ave** opening; **ter-e** make open; opening (Ka.); **tora- (torap-, torand-)** to open (Kod..); **ter-a** open (Te.); **terapu** space, room; **jappuni** to open (Tu.); **ter-api** intermission, break (Te.); **tari_ta_na_** (doors) to be open (Go.); **tari_-** to open (eyes, mouth, door etc.)(Go.)(DEDR 3259). **tirbe, sirbe** a piece, chip, splinter (Tu.lex.)

4793.**Goddess of wealth**: **tiru, tira, tiri, siri** (Tadhava of **s'ri_**) sacred; **tiruna_ma** the two perpendicular marks on the forehead, etc., of a vais.n.ava to the right and left of the tirucu_rn.a (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.); **tirupa_t.ha** a sacred song or hymn (Ka.); **tiruppa_t.t.u** (Ta.); **tiruman.n.u** sacred clay, used by the vais.n.avas in making the sectarian marks to the right and left of the tirucu_rn.a (Ka.Ta.); **tirumara** ficus religiosa (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tiru ~~ s'ri_** Laks.mi_, the goddess of wealth and prosperity (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,7,1**); **tiru** (Te.Ka.Ma.); wealth, riches, affluence (**Kur-al., 568**); fertility (**Tirukko_. 114**); **tirumakal.** Laks.mi_ (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 58**); **tiru-mat.antai** Laks.mi_ (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,10,1**)(Ta.lex.) **tiru-mut.t.u** plates and vessels used in worship (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Me_n-mai. 52**)(Ta.lex.) **Auspicious mark of sovereignty**: **tiruppor-i** auspicious mark as of sovereignty (**araicu vi_r-r-irukkun tiruppor-iyun.t.u : Cilap. 30,175**)(Ta.lex.) **Wedding badge**: **tiru** wedding badge (**S.I.I. ii,157**); an ancient head-ornament (**Ku_l.appa. 140**); blessing, fortune (**Kur-al., 1072**); fertility (**Tirukko_. 114**); wealth, riches (**Kur-al., 568**); prosperity (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,7,1**); beauty (**Maturaik. 448**); brilliance (**I_t.u, 3,5,10**); **tiru-p-pu_t.t.utal** to tie the ta_li round the neck of a bride (**Tacaiva_. 359, Urai**); **tiruppu_t.t.u** tying the wedding badge round the neck of a bride; wedding badge;

tiruman:kiliyam wedding badge (**Ira_mana_. Pa_ka_. 29**); **tiruman:kaliyam** id. (Ta.); **tiru-v-ur-uppu** ci_te_vi, a gold ornament worn by women on the forehead; **ci_te_vi** a woman's head ornament (**Tirumuru. 23, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Distinction, eminence**: **tiru** distinction, eminence; brilliance (**I_t.u, 3,5,10**); holiness, sacredness (Ta.lex.) **Royal order**: **tiru-mukam** royal order (**I_t.u, 1,4,4**); letter from a great person (**Cilap. 8,53**); **tiru-muka-k-ka_n.am** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,521**)(Ta.lex.) **Signet ring**: **tirukkai-c-cir-appu** signet-ring given as badge of the title e_na_ti (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: discus; ring**: **tiruva_r..i** discus of Vis.n.u (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kattu. 1**); signet ring (**Ci_vaka. 1032, Urai**); **tiru-v-a_r..i-k-kal** boundary stone with the seal of discus (**S.I.I. i,87**)(Ta.lex.) **Caste of bricklayers**: **tirumut.i** head of the chief idol in a temple; caste of bricklayers among Ve_t.t.uvar or Kaikko_l.ar (**E.T. vii,35**); **tiru-mut.iyo_n-** king, as wearing a crown (**Kampara_. Pal.l.i. 2**); **tiru-mur-r-atta_r** temple-servants (**Kuruparam. 77**); **tiru-mur-r-am** court-yard in front of the chief idol of a temple (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 1,10**); **tiru-me_r--kat.t.i** canopy over an idol in a temple (**S.I.I. ii,76**); **tiru-v-atikai** S'iva shrine; **tiru-va_cikai** ornamental arch over the head of an idol, ornamental arch under which anything sacred is carried (**Ko_yir-pu. Tiruvir..a_. 28**); **tiruva_ci** id. (**Un.maivil.ak. 34**); **tiruva_t.ci** id. (Ta.); **tiru-vil.akku-nakaratta_r** a title of the va_n.iyar caste (**E.T. vii,36**)(Ta.lex.) **Service in a temple**: **tiruppan.i** service in a temple (**S.I.I. i,126**); work of temple-building, repairing, etc.; temple-income derived from po_rppiccai (**G.Tn.D. i,313**); [**po_r-p-piccai** a tax collected in ancient times at the time of the harvest from the ryots for repairs to temples; **po_rppu** heap of threshed paddy; **po_rpu** grain heap (**Pur-ana_. 353**)(Ta.lex.)]; **tiru-mut.t.u** plates and vessels used in worship (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Me_n-mai. 52**); **tiruppan.i-mut.t.u** materials for building a temple; temple utensils, implements, vessels **tiruppat.i-ma_r-utal** to provide for the offering to a deity (Ta.inscr.); **tiru-vit.ai-y-a_t.t.am** temple endowments (**S.I.I. i,69**); temple business (Ta.inscr.); **tiru-v-iruppu** temple business, temple site (**S.I.I. i,69**); **tiru-vir..a_ppur-am** endowments for temple festivals (**T.A.S. i,7**); **tiru-vil.akku** light burnt in the presence of a deity (**Ci. Ci. 8,19**); lighted lamp in a house, regarded as auspicious (**Pirapulin.. Cu_n-iyacin:ka_tan-ata. 14**); **tiruvil.akkut.aiya_r** lamp-lighters in a temple (**S.I.I. iii,188**); **tiru-vil.akku-na_cciya_r** lamp in a house, regarded as a deity (Ta.lex.) **tiruppat.ai-vi_t.u** place sacred to a deity (**T.A.S.**); **tiru-p-pal.ikkam, tiruppat.ikkam, tiruvat.ikkam** a large vessel to receive the water used in worshipping an idol; **tiruppat.i-ma_r-r-u** articles of offering to a deity (**Tirukkal.ir-r-up. 19**); **tiruvat.i-te_cam** the Travancore state (**Pan.avit.u. 29**)(Ta.inscr.); **tiruvat.i-tor..utal** to worship a deity or a holy person (**Kuruparam. 168**); **tiruppati** any sacred shrine; Tirupati, a Vis.n.u shrine (Ta.lex.) **Stone temple**: **tiru-k-kar-r-al.i = tiru + kal + tal.i** stone temple (**S.I.I. i,113**)(Ta.lex.) **Distribution to worshippers**: **tirukkai-var..akkam** distribution to worshippers of offerings in a temple on special occasions (Ta.inscr.); a poem on the liberality of the Ve_l.a_l.a chiefs (Ta.lex.) **Store-room in temple**: **tiru-k-kot.t.a_ram** store-room; store-house in a temple (**Ko_yilo. 62**); **tiru-c-cur-r-u** temple enclosure (**Ko_yilo. 13**); **tiru-matil** compound wall of a temple (**I.M.P.S.A. 862**)(Ta.lex.)

4794.**Image: haste**: **tara_turi** haste, speed (Tu.lex.) **tarati** [**tvarate**, pp. **tvarita**; also **turati, turayati** to turn round, move quickly; cf. OHG. **dweran** = Eng. **twirl**; Lat. **trua** = Ger. **quirl** twirling-stick; Lat. **torqueo, turba**, Ger. **sturen, zerstoren**, Eng. **storm**] to be in a hurry, to make haste; **tarama_na** hurriedly (Pali.lex.) **taran.i** energetic (taran.irij jayati ks.e_ti pus.yati : the energetic alone conquers, rules and thrives (RV. vii.32.9); **taras** strength, zeal, velocitty, quickness, speed (RV. i.33.12); **taru** quick (RV. v.44.5)(Vedic.lex.)

4795.**Image: to run**: **turai < tvara_** quickness, speed, haste (**Cat.ako_paran. 47**) (Ta. lex.) **dru** run (Skt.); **dra_pe_ti** causes to run (S'Br.); **da_pe_ti** (Pali); **dra_** run (Skt.); **dru** run (Skt.)(CDIAL 6631). **drava** running (RV.); **dava** id. (Pali) **dra_ti** runs (RV.); **dhra_ti** goes (Naigh.); **ja_n.o~** to go; **ja_** it is necessary (WPah.); **drakun** to run (K.); **d.rakan.u** to trot roughly (S.); **dra_v** come out; pp. of **ne_run** (K.)(CDIAL 6630). **durwa_na** to drive away (D..); **dra_vayati** causes to run (RV.); drives away (MBh.)(CDIAL 6634). **dravati** runs (RV.); **dei** to run (D..); **dorun** to run (K.); **daur.nu, do_r.unu**, **daur.n.o_** (K.); **d.ror.an.u** to run, gallop (S.); **drr.an, dr.an.** to run (L.); **daur.n.a_** (P.); **do_ur.n.a_** (WPah.); **daur.an.o** to run, hunt (Ku.); **da_uriba** to run (A.); **daur.a_** (B.); **dar.iba_** (Or.); **daurab** (Aw.); **daur.na_** (H.); **daur.ab** (Mth.); **daur.nu** (N.); **dor.n.o** (Marw.); **dor.vu~** (G.); **davad.n.e~, daud.n.e~** (M.); **d.rokan.u** to gallop; **d.rukan.u** to run (S.); **drukkan., drukan., durkan.** to run; **dhrukkan.** (L.); **dugurnu** (N.)(CDIAL 662). **dra_va** speed, flight (Skt.); **dra_van.a** putting to flight (MBh.)(CDIAL 6633). **tur-appu** separation, parting (**Kalit. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **turaki-nad.ike** a horse's trot; **turaki** a Turkish horse (Ka.); **turiki** (Te.); **turaga** going quickly: a horse (Ka.); **tura** quick, swift (Ka.); **turan:ga-vadana** horse-faced: a kinnara; **turata, turita, turuta, turta, turtu** smartly, quickly; haste, urgency (Ka.); **turu_ta, turta, tu_rta** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **tura_s.a_h-, tura_s.a_t.** quickly overpowering: Indra (Ka.lex.) **tur-u** running (Ka.lex.) **druta** run, flown; runnina away; rushed at, attacked; quick, swift (Skt.Ka.); **dra_va, da_va** running, flowing; flight; speed, gowing quickly (Ka.); **dra_vaka** causing to run (Ka.); **dravan.a** running; flight; **drava** running; quick motion; flight (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Quick**: {**Echo word**} **tur-u-tur-uv-en-al, turu-turuv-en-al, turu-tur-en-al** expr. signifying restlessness, impatience, state of being always in motion; **tututuru (-pp-, -tt-)** to be fidgety, restless, quiver (as the lips or tongue through desire to speak), be in great haste; **turuturuppu** restlessness, impatience, haste (Ta.); **turuturu** swiftly, quickly; **turuta, turita, turta, turtu** swiftness, haste; quick, swift (Tu.); **tur-utu** haste, quickness (Te.); **tur-r-u** haste; **tora-pad.u** to hasten (Te.)(DEDR 3368). **tura** adj. [Vedic. **tura**; cf. **tvaran.a**] swift, quick; only in composition with **-ga** i.e. **turaga** going swiftly denoting the horse; **turati = tarati** to be in a hurry, to be quick, hasten; pp. **turia**; **turita** pp. of **turati** hastening, speedy, quick; hastily, in a hurry; **aturita** leisurely, with leisure, slow (Pali.lex.) **turakam** horse (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,47**)(Ta.lex.) **turaka-me_tam** a Ve_dic sacrifice, acuvame_tam (**Uttarara_. Acuva. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **tur.uk tur.uk** trippingly, with short and quick steps (Santali.lex.) **turya_** speed (TS. ii.2.12.4); **turan.** quick, speeding (RV. i.121.5); **turga_tu** going quickly (RV. i.164.30); **tur** running a race, racing (RV. i.112.4); **turan.yati** goes rapidly (RV. iv.40.4); **turan.yu** quick, swift (RV. i.134.5); **turayant** showing speed or haste (RV. viii.99.6; VS. xxxiii.67); **turaya_** going quickly (RV. i.134.5); **drava** running (as a horse)(RV. iv.40.1); **drabh** to run; **drava-cakra** having swift heels (RV. viii.34.18); **dravat** swiftly (RV. i.2.5); **dravara** running (RV. iv.40.2); **dravitr.** runner (RV. vi.12.3); **dra_pe_** causes to run (TS. iv.5.10.1); **dru** to run (RV. ii.30.3; TS. iv.4.4.4)(Vedic.lex.) **Melting**: **dravi** melting (RV. vi.3.4); **drapas** semen, drop (RV. vii.33.1); Soma-juice (RV. x.11.4); **drafsa** run (Av.); **drapsin** falling in drops (RV. i.64.2)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: drips**: **dhvarati** causes to fall, bends (RV.); **d.halai** falls, drips (Pkt.); **d.haran.u** to descend, run down, pour in (of water)(S.); **d.halan.** to decline, flow down a slope (L.); **d.haln.a_** to be poured out, fall, melt (P.); **d.haln.u_** to fall (WPah.); **d.haln.o** (Ku.); **d.harab** to empty (the bucket at a well)(Bi.); to flow, drop, hang down (Mth.); **d.harai** flows down, falls, melts (OAw.); **d.halai** falls, declines (OMarw.); **d.hal.vu~** to slip, be poured out (G.); **d.ha_lai** throws down, makes nod (Pkt.); **d.ha_lan.a_** to pour, throw, melt (P.); **d.ha_liba** to pour (A.); **d.ha_la_** (B.); **d.ha_l.iba_** (Or.); **d.ha_rab** (Mth.); **d.ha_ral** (Bhoj.); **d.ha_rna_, d.ha_lna_** (H.)(CDIAL 5581). **d.a_ln.o** to throw, pour, put in (Ku.); **d.a_rab** to throw (Mth.); **d.a_rai** throws, puts away (OAw.); **d.a_lna_** to pour, put, scatter, destroy; caus. **d.ala_na_, d.ala_u** rubbish (H.); **d.a_l.n.e~** to pile up orderly; **d.a_l.** pile (M.); **d.a_rn.a_** to throw (P.); **d.a_rna_ = d.a_lna_**

(H.)(CDIAL 5545). **ta_rai** downpour of rain (**Pin..**); stream as of water (**Tiruva_ca. 7,15**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_r-t-tayilam** creosote, oily fluid distilled from wood-tar; **ta_r** < English: liquid or wood tar, pitch, pix liquido (Modern)(Ta.lex.) **Stream**: **dha_ra** stream in: **dha_ra-pu_ta** (RV.); adj. streaming down (Sus'r.); heavy rain (Skt.); **dha_ra_** flood, stream (RV.); **dha_ra** spring water (Pkt.); **dar** flowing rapidly (Kho.); **dha_ra_** stream, current (P.); **dha_ro** spring (Ku.); spring, stream (e.g. of tears)(Ku.); **dha_r** heavy rain (H.); **dha_la_** stream, current (H.); **dha_re~** hole in roof or wall for smoke (M.); **dha_ra_** hole in pitcher (M.); stream, current (Pali); stream, rain (Pkt.); **da_r** stream of falling liquid (K.); **dar** swift water in river (Kho.); **dha_ra** stream, current (S.); **dha_r**, pl. **dha_ra_** stream (esp. of milk); **dha_r** current (L.); stream, current (P.); **nak-dha_r** nose-bleeding (WPah.); **dha_r** flow of water (Ku.); current (A.B.); **dha_ra** (Or.); **dha_r** (Mth.); **dha_ra** spring, stream (OAw.); **dha_r** stream, current, flow of milk from cow (H.); current (G.M.); **diya-dara** in the flow of ther waters (OSi.); **daraya** torrent, heavy rain (Si.)(CDIAL 6788).

4797.**Image: quarrelling**: **turphi** contentious, given to quarrelling; a faction, party; **tupun** the reciprocal form of **tun**; to shoot at each other with bows and arrows; **hulreko tupunena** in the rebellion they shot at each other with bows and arrows (Santali.lex.)

4798.**To press**: **tirge** to press, shampoo (Malt.); **tirakkuka** to press (Ma.); **tirakku** pressing (Ma.); **tirxna_** to press with the foot upon anything lying on the ground (Kur.); refl. pass. **tirxrna_**; caus. **tirxta'a_na_** (Kur.)(DEDR 3243). **tikkane** pressing on (Ma.)(DEDR 3209). **ti_na_** to turn on one's heels over a few grains of scalded paddy to see if it has become sufficiently dry to husk, make pirouettes (Kur.) (DEDR 3246). **tir-ro** to level with the ground; to cover up a pit with earth; to be covered; to be closed (Sora.) **Pressing for juice; image: to be refined; to fall in drops**: **nistarati** comes forth (MBh.); **nittharati** comes out (Pali); **n.ittharai** comes through; **n.itthare_i** caus. (Pkt.); **nitran.** to be refined; **nitrun.** to be separated (L.); **nittarna_** to go aside, be squeezed, be clarified; **nittharna~_** to be distilled (P.); **nitrn.u** to dry by letting drop (WPah.); **nitarn.o, nitharn.o** to fall in drops, drip, leak (Ku.); **nitalnu** to continue pressing for juice after juice has been extracted (N.); **nitala_ni** free from dregs (B.); **nitharna_** to be made clear (H.); **nitarvu~** to ooze, settle (G.); **nitarn.e~, nitharn.e~** to run off (of liquids); **nital., nithal.** clear, limpid (M.)(CDIAL 7528). **nita_v** unassayed by fire (M.)(CDIAL 7530). **nitran.** that which has oozed out (G.)(CDIAL 7527). **nita_ran.** to skim, decant, pour off; **nita_run.** to be clarified (L.); **nita_rn.a_** to clarify (P.); **nata_rna_** (P.); **nita_rn.o, nitha_rn.o** to set free, drain off, distil (Ku.); **nita_rnu** to press the last juice out; **nitha_rnu** to pour right out (N.); **nita_rna_, nitha_rna_** to draw off, purify (H.); **nita_rvu~** to make settle or ooze (G.)(CDIAL 7532). **nisti_rn.a** rescued, escaped (MBh.); **n.itthin.n.a** (Pkt.); **nitri_a_** limpid, clear (L.); **n.ittharia** pp. of **n.ittharai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7533). **nizmerik** to pronounce clearly, make clear, distinguish, separate (Kho.)(CDIAL 7525).

4799.**Image: to protrude, bulge**: **turuttu (turutti-)** to bulge, protrude; thrust out; **turuntu (turunti-)** to enlarge, as a hole or cavity (Ta.); **tur-ikka** to project, protrude; **tur-ippikka** to press out (Ma.)(DEDR 3369). **Image: waterskin**: **turutti < dr.ti** skin, leather; bellows (**Akana_. 224**); id. (Ma.); leathern bag or bottle for carrying water, leather bag (**Te_va_. 953**); id. (Ma.); a kind of bag for sprinkling water (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 14**); bass-pipe, made of the entire skin of a sheep or goat with two pipes, one to blow with and the other to let out air; stomach; **turutti-p-pa_n.am** leathern bag filled with gunpowder used as a rocket; **turutti-k-kur..a_y** nozzle of bellows; **turutti-k-kur..ar--p-pan.n.ai** id.; **tur-uttal** to stuff, press or crowd into a bag

or box (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **dr.ti** skin of leather, leather bag, hide, bellows (RV.); **dii, dai** waterskin (Pkt.); **dri_** inflated goatskin (Dm.); **lyri_** skin bag (Gaw.); **dril** inflated goatskin (Kal.); **driu**, obl. **dri_lu_na** (Kal.); **darai~_** inflated buffalo-skin used as a float (P.); **dril** (Kho.); **dr^{h}il** (Phal.); **dryu_r^{u}, dru_r^{u}, dru_l^{u}** skin of men or animals (K.); **dar.i_** sinew, tendon, cord, string; **dar.a_** rope (B.); **daid.a** leather ball (OG.); **der.o** (G.); **del** skin (of body), rind, husk (K.)(CDIAL 6511). **da_rte_ya** derived from skin (Pa_n..); **jataie** large skin bag for keeping clean rice in (Sh.)(CDIAL 6303). **Boat**: **daiya-dr.ti** a leather bag; a goat-skin was also used to cross a river; the crossing of river Sindhu by Sovereign king Bharata was with the assistance of his 'skin-jewel' which shaped into a boat; the ships bore special names; e.g. the daughters of king Pan.d.usena of Pa_n.d.umahura_ made a sea-voyage to Saurashtra by ship called Va_rivr.s.abha (Jain.Skt.) **dr.ti, titti, tidi** a leather bag for holding liquids; a pair of bellows, a bellows (Ka.lex.)

4800.**Image: bugle-horn; bellows**: **tuttari** a bugle-horn (**Kampara_. Kan:kaip. 30**)(Ta.); **tuta_ra** (Te.); **tuttari-k-kompu** a kind of bugle-horn (**Ci_vaka. 434, Urai.**); **tutta_ri** long, straight pipe (Ta.Ka.Ma.); **tuta_ra** (Te.); **tutti** bass-pipe (Ta.); **titti** (Ka.)' **turutti** bellows (**Akana_. 224**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); < **dr.ti** (Skt.); skin, leather (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **tutu_ri, tutta_ri, tuttu_ri** a long trumpet (Ka.); **tuta_ri_** (M.); **titti** a leather bag; a bag in general (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **d.ond.a** (Sadani. Oraon.) a kind of buguli, a money bag, made of cloth, one yard long and 2" broad, and worn tied round the waist (Mundari.lex.) **turutti** skin, leather (**Pin..**); bellows (**Akana_. 224**) (Ta.); id. (Ma.); leather bag (**Te_va_. 953,4**); ait, islet in a river (**Tirumuru. 223**)(Ta.lex.)

4801.**Valley, glen; tract at the foot of hills**: **du_n** valley, tract at the foot of hills (H.); **den.iya** valley, glen (Si.); **do_n.i_** hollow dug in the ground (Pali); big pond (Pkt.); **du_n.** tract between two ridges, valley (P.); **du_n.i_** valley (P.); **dun** foothills of Himalayas (N.); **don** valley (H.)(CDIAL 6644). cf. **dha_n, da_n** hillside (Phal.)(CDIAL 6724). **Valley**: **donna_** a country lying between two streams (P.); name of part of the country in the Jullundar Doab (P.); **don** junction of two rivers, land between two rivers (H.)(CDIAL 6598). **dunaya_** junction of two rivers (H.)(CDIAL 6408).

4802.**Proprietor of soil; islet in a river**: **tu_rvai-k-ka_ran-** sole proprietor of the soil about a well (Ta.lex.) **dr.daka** hole in the ground for cooking (Skt.); **dr.ka** hole (Skt.); **der.u** valley (Sh.)[cf. **dehra_du_n** name of a place at the foot of a mountain](CDIAL 6510). **turutti** island (Ma.)(DEDR 3344). **Irrigation well**: **turavu** sultan-, large well for irrigation urposes (**S.I.I. ii,509**); well made by excavating sand, unwalled well (Ta.); **turavu-va_rakam** loan for sinking a well (**R.T.**); cf. **va_rakamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **turavu** a large well (Ma.); **doravi, dorau** id. (Te.); **doravu** id., a tank, a dock for ships (Te.)(DEDR 3341); **tur-ai-pat.ital** to bathe in a river (**Cilap. 18,5**)(Ta.lex.) **tur-ai-mur..ukku** ceremonial river-bath of women in the month of Aippaci; **tur-ai-mukam** harbour, seaport (**Cilap. 6, 154, Urai**); seaport town; **tur-ai-y-at.ukka-p-pit.i** to sail toward port; to anchor in or near the harbour; **tur-ai-pit.i** to touch at a port, gain the haven; **tur-ai-ka_rar** agents, accountants and other servants of a temple (Ta.lex.) **Ford; ferryman**: **tu_ha** ford (Pkt.); **tut.ha_yatana_ni** abodes of suitable recipients (As'.); **thu_rt** ford (Kho.Kal.); **turt** id. (Phal.); **tut.ha, tot.ha** ford, landing or bathing place (Or.); **tot.a** ford, ferry, landing place (Si.); **tot.iya_** ferryman (Si.); **tot.u** heretical (Si.)(CDIAL 5903). **tura** ford (Skt.); **tur** ford (Kt.)(CDIAL 5875). **tara** carrying across (Pa_n..gan.a)(CDIAL 5696); crossing, passage (RV.); road (Skt.); **tar** path (L.); **ku_r-ter, a_bo_-ter** ford (Ash.); **ao-ter** (Kt.); **tara_** fordableness (B.); **tari_** journey by water (P.G.M.); **turu** journey (Si.)(CDIAL 5695). cf. **tar** ferry boat, raft (G.M.); **tari** boat (Pali.Pkt.); raft of pots (S.); boat, raft (Or.)(CDIAL 5696). **Ferryman**: **ta_rya_** ferryman (M.);

ta_rin enabling to cross (MBh.); **ta_rika** ferryman (Vis.n.uP.)(CDIAL 5799). cf. **To cross**: **a_r.** to cross; **ar.ip- (ar.it-)** to make to cross (Pa.); **ahka_na_, ahaka_na_** to cross, pass over; **ahk gar.m** on the other side (Go.)(DEDR 289). **ti_rtha** ford, steps to a river, place of pilgrimage (RV.); **tittha** ford, descent to a river, landing place (Pkt.Pali); **tithu** place of residence, end (S.)(CDIAL 5846). **River bank**: **ti_ra** shore, bank (Skt.Pkt.Pali.); id. (OAw.OMarw.); **ti_r** river bank (K.); **ti_ru** shore, bank (S.); **ti_r** id. (Ku.); id. (Mth.H.); id. (G.M.); **tir** id. (N.A.B.); **tira** id. (Or.); **tera** (Si.)(CDIAL 5842). **Islet**: **tur-ai-k-kur-ai** ait (**Pa_rata. Campava. 6**); **turutti** ait, islet in a river (**Tirumuru. 223**); **tur-avai** open ground, plain (Ta.); **tur-ai** seaport, harbour, roadstead; sea (**Maturaik. 85**); river (Ta.); **tor-e** river (Ka.); **tur-ai** ghat, bathing ghat (**Man.i. 1,65**); frequented place, place of meeting, rendezvous (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

4803.**Image: throw in the game of dice**: **turutti** a throw in the game of dice (**Kantapu. Cuyamukan-ur-. 167**)(Ta.lonex.)

4804.**Image: spying**: **turavu** spying; **turital** to search after (**Tiruman. 2454**); **turuvu** searching (Ta.Ka.); **turuvutal** to seek, enquire into, search out, trace, pursue (**Kur-al., 929**); **turumu** id. (Te.); **tur-avu** private affairs, secrets (**Ci_tak. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **tirakku (tirakki-)** to search, inquire (Ta.); **tirayuka, tirakkuka** to sek; **tiraccal** a search; **tirayikka** to cause a search to be made (Ma.)(DEDR 3242). **turuvu (turuvi-)** to seek, inquire into, search out, trace, pursue; n. searching; **turuval** searching; **turu-p-pit.i** to detect, trace, search; **turappu (turappi-)** to seek; **tuppu** spying, investigation, sign, trace, evidence, as of a crime; **tumpu-po_t.u** to probe, spy out; **turnutu (turunti-)** to explore, examine (Ta.); **tubbu** to point out a thief or spy out a thief and make him known; be found out or discovered; n. state of being found out or detected (Ka.); **tubbu** discovery of stolen property, detection as of an offence (Tu.)(DEDR 3347).

4805.**Image: bush: tu_r-u** bushes, shrubbery, thick underwood, jungle (Ta.); **tu_r-i** to become busy, sprout forth, become shaggy and rough (Ta.); **tu.r** bushy bunch of leaves of tree (Ko.); branch, with leaves, leafy part of a tree; (in songs) bushes (To.); **to_r-u** thicket, bush (Kond.a)(DEDR 3401).

4806.**Old**: **terke_** old (of clothes); **traga** destitute (Kt.); **t.ag** ill, sick (Pr.); **traka** old, worn (of clothes)(Dm.); **daka, dag** old (Gaw.); **tra_ka** weak (Kal.)(CDIAL 5617). **tac** contract (Skt.); **tanakti** contracts (Dha_tup.); **tajan.u** to wrap in swaddling clothes; **tajan.u, tajan.o** swaddling clothes (S.)(CDIAL 5628). **toy (-v-, -nt-)** to languish, pine, grow weak, be weary, fatigued, fall in energy, droop, faint, flag, become slack, be loose, supple, yielding, bend through weakness or want of support; **toyyal** fainting, languishing, despondency, affliction; **toyvu** laxity, looseness as of a rope, faintness; **toyan:ku (tuyan:ki-)** to be exhausted, faint; **tuyakku (tuyakki-)** to slacken, relax; n. fatigue, loss of strength or courage; **tuyavu** mental distraction, perturbation; **tuyar (-v-, -nt-)** to grieve, sorrow, lament; n. affliction, grief, sorrow; **tuyarat.i** fatigue, fainting, drooping, grief; **tuyaram** sorrow, grief, calamity, trouble, pity (Ta.); **tuyaruka** to grieve; **tuyaram, tuyar** calamity, grief, pity (Ma.); **tuyarkka** to afflict (Ma.); **dosa~gu, dosavu** calamity (Te.); **tusing, tuse_nging** to faint, become unconscious (Br.)(DEDR 3513).

4807.**Image: fish**: **turakkattalai** (Perh. **turu + kar-r-alai**) sea-fish, dark grey, sciaeva belongeri (Ta.lex.) **tur-at.t.ai** sea-fish, greyish green, ephippus orbis (Ta.lex.)

4808.**Rust**: **turu** rust (**Kuramare_. Cata. 90**); **turuvu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_rye, turiye** be corroded, e.g. timber (Kon.lex.) **turucu** rust (Ta.); **tukku, tuppu** rust (Ta.); **turumpu** (Ma.); **tukku** rust of iron (Ka.); rust (Tu.); **t(r)uppu** rust; **trukku** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3343). cf. **tuttha** blue vitriol (Skt.)(CDIAL 5855).

4809.**Image: woman's hair**: **dro** woman's hair (Ash.); **dru_** (Kt.Wg.); **dru~_** (Wg.); **d.ui** a hair (Pr.); **dro(h)** hair, hair (of animal), body hair (human)(Kho.); **dr^{a}, dri_** (Orm.); **pal** fringe of hair over forehead (Psht.)(CDIAL 6623). **dadar.cam, dadur.ham, dhalgum, dhapra** bushy hair; **dhadri, dharkul markul** hair in disorder; **jhapri, jhupri** id.; **dhacri, jhapr.u, jhapr.i** hair hanging over brow (Santali.lex.) cf. **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **hora** a single hair of the beard (Kuwi)(DEDR 2894). **Image: knot of hair on the head**: **tur-ubu, tur-umbu** a bundle or knot of the hair of the head, the bundle of hair at the back of the head into which the mud.i has been tucked (Ka.); **cu_r-uku** (Ta.); **tur-umu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tur-ugu, tur-uga** clustered; **tur-ugemegan.** an eye with bushy lashes; **tur-ugeve** bushy eyelashes (Ka.lex.)

4810.**Jar of fragrant water**: **dharma-ghat.a** jar of fragrant water offered daily in the month Vais'a_kha (Skt.); **t.emaer.a** daily offering meals to a priest in the month A_s.a_d.ha (P.)(CDIAL 6754).

4811.**Image: scorpion**: **druta** a scorpion (Ka.Skt.); **druta-puccha** a scorpion's tail; **drun.a** a scorpion (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: scorpion**: **dro_n.ah.** a scorpion (Ta.lex.)

4812.**Image: menstruant**: **tur-e** to gush out; **tur-ai** to be opened (Ma.); **tukkai** menstruation; **cur-a_** the filth or nastiness of the body (Ta.); **tur-umin.d.i** a girl at the age of puberty, a female that has become menstruant (Ka.lex.)

4813.**Pole star**: **turuvan:kat.t.utal** < **dhruva** + to invent a method for finding out an eclipse or other astronomical phenomenon; **turuva-cakkaram** the wheel of Dhruva, turning the heavens and causing the diurnal motions (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.a. 161**); Ursa major; **turuva-patam** region of the Pole star, as attained by Dhruva (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tirukkur-r-a_. 25**); **turuvan- < Dhruva** the son of King Utta_napa_da believed to have become the pole-star (**Ku_rmapu. Takkan-aiccapitta. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **dhruva** the polar star; the north pole (Ka.lex.) **dhruv, dhruva_** pole (of the earth)(Kon.lex.)

4814.**Sanseviera zeylanica**: **dhruve** the plant desmodium gangeticum; the small tree sanseviera zeylanica, from the fibres of which bow-strings are made (Ka.lex.)

4815.**Woman**: **tiri, tiri_** woman; **tiri_-lin:kam** feminine gender (**Pi. Vi. 44**)(Ta.lex.) **thi_, itthi_, itthika_** woman (Pali); **istri, itthi_** (As'.); **istri, stri** (NiDoc.); **thin.a** pl. (Dhp.); **thi_, itthi_** (Pkt.); **istri_** wife, female (of animals)(Ash.); **is'tri_** wife, woman (Wg.); **stri_** (Kt.); **westi_** (Pr.); **is'tri** (Dm.); **stri_** (Tir.); **estri_** female (of animals); **is'tri_, is'ti_ri, istri_, esteri_, ester, ti_**(Pas'.); **istri** (Kho.); **i_s, is** woman, wife (Bshk.); **ci_** (Tor.); **t.hl.i_, t.l.i_, t.hl.a~s**; cf. **bet.i_ ma_nukh** woman (WPah.); **-ti** (in **diriti** old woman)(Si.); **itiri** (Si.); **striyaka** woman (As'.); **tri_k** woman, female (of animals); **iti(k)** female (of animals); **ti_k** woman, wife (Pas'.); **stri_za** adj. female (Tir.); **istri_za** woman, wife (**ja_** wife, **-zayu** (Kho.)(Kal.); **s'tyar** wife (Kt.); **istrimali_** wife (Ash.); **is'li_** wife (Nin:g.); **isa_l** pl. (Bshk.); **s'iga_li_** wife (Gaw.); **stri_** woman, wife (RV.)[**stri_-** with its derivatives is the only word in Skt. with initial **str-**)]; **triy** woman, wife (K.); **tiriya_** id. (P.); **triya_**

(H.); **tiriya_** (N.); **tiri** (A.Or.); **tiya** (H.)(CDIAL 13734). **stri_maya, stri_mayi_** woman (BhP.); **ti_vi~_, ti_mi_** woman, wife (P.)(CDIAL 13735). **tri_mat, tri_mit, tre_mit**, pl. **tri_miti_** woman, wife (L.); **tari_mat, tri_mat** (P.); **tt, te_t**, pl. **tte, te_te** woman, female (Bshk.)(CDIAL 13735a). **strain.a** female (RV.); **-stri_ka** in cmpds. (Skt.); **is'trei** adj. female (of animals)(Dm.); **cei**, pl. **ca_e, ci, ce_i_** young woman; **cer, ce_yo** pertaining to women (Sh.); **as'treka** woman, female (of animals)(Dm.); **teka_-m** my wife; **is'terka_** (Pas'.); **stre_ak** female (of animals)(Kal.) **led.ek** female (of animals)(Pas'.); **ter.i_** woman (Sv.)(CDIAL 13736). cf. **ce_y** child (Ta.); **je_vu, jo_vu** female child (Tu.)(DEDR 2813).

4816.**Three**: **tiri** three, used in compounds (**Kaival. Can. 80**)(Ta.lex.)

4817.**To abandon**: **tor-e** to put away, abandon, give up, quit, renounce, repudiate, reject; **tor-avi** leaving, abandoning (Ka.); **tur-a (-v-, -nt-)** to leave, relinquish, forsake, quit, abandon, desert, reject, discard, neglect, dispense with, omit, avoid, renounce worldly pleasures, become an ascetic; **tur-anta_r, tur-anto_r** ascetics; **tur-appu** separation, parting, relinquishment, rejection; **tur-avi** renunciation; **tur-avu** relinquishment, rejection, renunciation; **tuvvu (tuvvi-)** to leave (Ta.); **tot- (toty-)** to escape (Ko.); **twar-- (twar-0-)** to become on bad terms with, abandon (friendship); **(twar-t-)** to make to be on bad terms (with oneself or with one another)(To.); **torevuni** to abandon, give up; **torelu** abandonment (Tu.); **tor-a~gu, tora~gu** separation; to abandon, quit, renounce (Te.); **tuR- (-t-)** to remove (weeds, etc.)(Kond.a); **tuhi_-, tussi_-** to throw away (Pe.); **tuh-** id., (cow) to calve (Mand..); **tuhpa (tuht-)** to cast away, throw off, abandon, leave, except, relinquish, let alone, let be; n. abandonment, relinquishing (Kui); **tu_ssali (tu_st-)** to throw away; **tuh- (tust-)** to throw away; also used as an auxiliary (Kuwi); **tuwe** to throw away, disregard (Malt.)(DEDR 3365). **tor-avi** leaving, abandoning; an object to be abandoned; **tor-asu, tor-ayisu** to cause to give up (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

4818.**To obtain, acquire**: **doraku, dore** to suit, fit, come about, appear, be obtained or found, accrue; **dorakisu** to cause to obtain, acquire for oneself, obtain (Ka.); **dorakuni, doran:kuni** to be got, obtained, procured, found; **doraka_vuni** to cause to obtain, procure (Tu.); **darki** to obtain (Kor.); **doraku** to be found, got, procured, obtained, gained; **dor-ayu** to obtain; **doralu** to occur, happen, accrue, join with; **toralu** to happen, occur, arise, meet, join, meet in battle (Te.); **dork-** to be found; **dorokto_r** he was found (Go.); **doRk-** to be got or acquired, be available; **doRkis-** to make available, bring out (Kond.a)(DEDR 3535). **To rivet; settle**: **tar-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to rivet, drive in (nails)(Ta.); **tar-a** foundation, nailing, riveting; **tar-ekka** to drive in, hammer, fasten; enter, be fixed (Ma.); **tar-i** state of being joined, of being put in or down, fixed or settled; **tar-u (tatt-)** to join, approach; state of being joined, of being fit, of being settled (Ka.); **tarapuni, tarpuni** to rivet, fasten firmly; be riveted, fixed (Tu.); **tar-upu** to join together, to amass (wealth)(Te.)(DEDR 3142).

4819.**Brush**: **turi** brush or fibrous stick, used to clean and separate the threads of the woof (Ta.lex.)

4820.**Spittle**: **tuppu** spittle (Ta.Ma.);j to spit (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 8**)(Ta.); **tuppuka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **evur** spittle (Kol.Nk.); **nevur., nevud.** (Pa.); **nevur.** (Ga.); **evur., er.vo, er.vu, er.vunj, er.vonj** (Go.); **evr.i** (Pe.); **evr.in.** pl. id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3756). **s.t.hi_v** to spit; correct **s.t.hutva** into **s.t.hyu_tva_** in A_pS'r.; forms: pr. **s.t.hi_vati**; imper. **as.t.hi_van**; perf. **tis.t.have_**; pp. **s.t.hyu_ta**; gerund **s.t.hyu_tva_** (Vedic.lex.) **t.hik** spittle (Bshk.); **t.hok**

(Kal.)(CDIAL 12814). cf. **nis.t.hi_vati** spits; **nis.t.hyu_ta** spittle (Mn.); **lis'tik** (Ash.); **lus'ti_k** saliva (Wg.); **lez-, les-** to lick (Wg.)(CDIAL 7504). **thukka** spittle, phlegm (Pkt.); **tuk** spitting (Ash.); **thu_k** spittle (Pas'.Bhoj.H.M.); **tuk** (Wot..); **thuki** (Phal.Sh.); **thokh, thoki** (K.); **thuka** (S.Or.); **thukk** (L.); **thuk** (WPah.N.B.); **thu_k** (Ku.); **thu_k^{u}** (Aw.); **thu~k** (G.); **thukkai** spits (Pkt.); **thokun** (K.); **thukan.u** (S.); **thukkan.** (L.); **thukkn.a_** (P.); **thukn.o** (Ku.); **thuknu** (N.); **thuka_** (B.); **thukiba_** (Or.); **thukab** (Mth.); **thu_kna_** H.); **thu~kvu~** (G.); **thukn.e~, thu~kn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 6097). **Spittle; curse; abuse**: **thu_t** sound of spitting (Skt.); **thu_** fie (Pkt.); **tu_, tui** spittle (Gypsy); **thuik** to spit (Kho.); **thuye_** (K.); **thu** spitting (Sh.); **thu_** fie (S.); **thu_** spit, curse (P.); **thu_ thu_** fie (Ku.); **thu** (N.); spittle (A.B.Or.); **thuwa_iba** to spit (A.); **thu_** spitting (H.); **thu thu** fie (G.); **thu_** (M.); spitting (Konkan.i); **tu** fie (Si.); **thur.u_** curse (P.); **thurnu** to abuse, curse (N.); **thur.i** spitting, challenge (B.); **thur.i_** spitting, disgrace (H.)(CDIAL 6102). **thu_tka_ra** sound made in spitting (Skt.); **thukka_ra** spitting (Pkt.); **thuka_ra** spitting, spittle (Or.)(CDIAL 6103). **thu_thu_** imit. sound of spitting (Skt.); **thuru** spitting, saliva (Kho.)(CDIAL 6104). **utthru_, utthn.u_** fit of choking (L.); **utthu_, utthru_** violent coughing (P.)(CDIAL 1806). cf. **tummal** sneezing (**Kur-al., 1253**); **tummu** id. (Te.); **tummu** id. (**Kur-al., 1318**)(Ta.); **tummutal** to sneeze (**Kur-al., 1312**); **tummut.a** id. (Te.); **tumpuka** id. (Ma.); **tumital** to spit, umital (**Ka_cippu. Kar..uva_y. 63**)(Ta.lex.) **To puff**: **tu_b- (-it-)** to blow with the mouth, puff, blow out (lamp) (Kond.a); **tu_b- (tu_pt-)** to blow with the mouth (Pe.)(DEDR 3388). cf. **phukkai** blows (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9102). cf. **phu_tkaro_ti** blows (Skt.)(CDIAL 9103). cf. **dhma_, dham** blow (Skt.); **dhama** blowing (Pa_n.); **dhamaka** blacksmith (Skt.); **dhama, dhamaka** one who blows (Pali); **dhamaga** (Pkt.); **dam** blast of furnace or oven, steam of stewing (K.); **dam** breath, magical spell (Kho.); **dam** (Pers.)(CDIAL 6730). **dhma_na** puffing (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 6888).

4821.**Image: spittle; to spit; puff away**: **tumpi-y-u_tutal** to blow bubbles from the mouth as with spittle, soapy water, etc. (Ta.lex.) **Images: bubble; egg; spawn of fish**: **d.imba** egg (Skt.); **d.imbha** (Skt.); **d.imbika_** bubble (Skt.); **d.ima_** egg (A.); **d.im** egg, spawn of fish (B.); **d.imba** (Or.)(CDIAL 5550). **tuppu (tuppi-)** to spit (**Ira_mana_. A_ran.i. 8**); n. spittle; **tuppal** saliva, spittle (Ta.); **tuppuka** to spit; **tuppu, tuppal** spittle (Ma.); **tf n- (id--)** to spit (To.); **tu_** imit. sound of spitting and puffing away with breath; **tu_ntir-i** to spit; **tu_pu** to spit, blow, puff away (Ka.); **tupp- (tuppi-)** to spit (Kod..); **tupukku, tuppu** the sound made in spitting suddenly; **tuppuna** with the wound of tuppu; **tu_pod.ucu** (i.e. **tu_-pod.ucu**) to spit (Te.); **tuhkul** spit, saliva (Go.); **cup- (-t-)** to spit (Pe.); **su_pa (su_pi-)** id.; n. expectoration (Kui); **hu_pali** to spit; **hu_pki aiyali** to vomit; **hu_pinai** to spew; **hu_pkinai** to vomit; **hu_pki** vomiting; **hu_p- (-it-)** to spit; **hu_pka** (pl.) saliva, spittle; **hu_p (-it-)** to spit; **hu_pki-** to vomit; **hu_pka** vomit, spittle; **dopoki** spittle (Kuwi); **tuppna_** to spit; **tuppalxo_** saliva (Kur.)[For **-xo_** cf. **ko_r..ai** phlegm, saliva (Ta.)(DEDR 2249)]; **tupe** to spit; **tupgle, tulgpe** spittle (Malt.)(DEDR 3323). **tho** to spit; **ula** to spit out; **uli dak** spittle (Santali.lex.) **thimpi, thimpye** spit; **thimpi ud.ai** to spit; **thimpi, thimpye** spittle (Kon.lex.)

4822.**Abuse**: **tu_r-u (tur-i-)** to traduce, slander; n. calumny, slander, ill-report (Ta.); **tu_r-al** slander, abuse; **tu_r-r-u (tu_r-r-i-)** to publish abroad evil reports, slander, defame (Ta.); **tud-y- (tud-c-)** to tell a lie (To.); **tu_r-r-i** tale-bearer (Ta.); **tu_r-r-uka** to abuse, blame; **du_r-u** blame, slander (Ma.); **du_r-u** to bear tales, report evil of others, blame, reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate, slander, asperse; n. aspersion, blame, slander, calumny; **du_r-isu** to cause to abuse (Ka.); **du.r** information laid against a person (Kod..); **du_runi** to accuse, complain, blame, reproach, censure; **du_ra_t.a, du_ru** aspersion, blame, reproach; **du_runa_ye, du_rele** an accuser, censurer, complainant; **tu_puni** to blame, abuse (Tu.); **du_r-u** to reproach, blame,

censure, abuse; n. reproach, blame, censure, abuse (Te.); **dohpa (doht-)** to mention the name of a person, cite, accuse, blame; praise, honour; n.citation, accusation, praise (Kui)(DEDR 3397). cf. **a_r-a_tu_r-u** slander, calumny (Ta.); **a_rsa_vuni** to despise, disparage (Tu.); **a_r-ad.i** slander, disgrace; **a_rudu_r-u** ridicule, scorn (Te.)(DEDR 403). **sarap** curse (Santali.lex.) **s'ira_p gha_l** to put curse; **s'ira_p** curse; **s'ira_p pod.ullo** cursed (Kon.lex.) **Tale-bearer**: **dhu_rta** cunning; rogue (Ya_j.); **dhu_rtaka** (MBh.); **dhutta** adj. and n., **dhuttika_** courtesan (Pali); **dhutta, dhutti_** rogue, gambler (Pkt.); **dhu_to** pimp; **dhu_ti_** bawd; **dhutiru** cheat (S.); **dhu_ta_** tale-bearer; **dhu_ta_** stupid (L.); **dhu_tta_** stupid, fat (like a buffalo); male buffalo (P.); **dhu_t** oppressive (Ku.); **dhuta_ha_** cheat (N.); **dhu_t** rogue (H.); **dut** crafty, vicious (Si.); **dhuttayam.ta** cheating (Pkt.); **dhutan.u** to swindle (S.); **dhutnu** (N.); **dhu_tna_** (H.); **dhu_tvu~** (G.); **d.hut.(t.)a_** depraved wretch (L.)(CDIAL 6865). **dhuta_ru** cheat (S.); **dhuta_ru~** cheating (G.); **dhuta_ra_** cheat; **dhatura_** trickery (M.); **dhuta_ha_r** (N.); **dhutta_rai** cheats (Pkt.); **dhuta_ran.u** (S.); **dhu_trivam.** cheating (OG.); **dhuta_rn.e~** to cheat (M.)(CDIAL 6866). **du_ti** a lie; **du_tda** liar (Gaw.); **dhu_t** calumny (L.); **dhut** extortion (N.)(CDIAL 6867). **dhaurtaka** roguery (Pa_n..gan.a); **dhota_** cunning; rogue (H.)(CDIAL 6885).

4823.**Nettle**: **tur-ike gid.a** the Neilgherry nettle, utrica heterophylla (Ka.); **toyr, toyrv** utrica heterophylla (Ko.); **cor-i** climbing nettle (Ta.); **ka_cor-i, ka_con-r-i** climbing nettle, tragia involucrata (Ta.); **ka_cor-i** a nettle (Ma.)(DEDR 1435). [cf. concordant phoneme: **ka_jiva_ra** syrychnine tree (Ka.); **ka_ciram** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 1434); whence, **ka_ci** a place name famed for clothing.]

4824.**Peak**: **cur** point, tip (Kt.); **co_ru, cu~r** peak, high mountain (Dm.); **culi** mountain peak (N.); **cu_l.i** conical peak of hill (Or.); **cot.u** cone (S.); **cot.i_** peak (L.); **cot.t.a_** peak (P.)(CDIAL 4883). **Image: shark, swordfish**: **cur-a_** shark, swordfish (Ta.); shark (Ma.)(DEDR 2710).

4825.**Image: bat**: **turicil**, **turucil** bat (Ta.lex.)

4826.**Image: white ant**: **turican-, tirica_n-** termites, white ants (Ta.lex.)

4827.**Image: delivery**: **tur-kud, tul-kud** to be delivered of a child (Sora.lex.)

4828.**Image: hare**: **turdan-en** hare; **pande:r-en**, **pan-en** id. (Sora.)

4829.**Image: basket; hencoop**: **tir-r-i** a sort of basket for catching fish (Te.); **tirr** hencoop, cage for carrying fowls (Go.); **t.ir-i** a small fish-basket (Kond.a); **ti_ri** small bamboo cage to catch fish or crab (Kuwi)(DEDR 3262).

4830.**Bark garment**: **tiri_t.a** the tree; a garment made of its bark (Pali); **tiri_t.a** the tree symplocos racemosa (Bhpr.); **tiri_t.aka** (Car.); **tiri_d.a** a kind of tree (Pkt.); **tird.a_, terd.a_** the flowering tree impatiens balsamina (M.)(CDIAL 5826). **Hedge cotton**: **kirut.t.i, kiri_t.t.i** square-stalked vine, piran.t.ai; **kiri_t.am** hedge cotton (Ta.lex.)

4831.**Palm**: **kiri_t.i_** andropogon aciculatus; **kirit.i** fruit of the marshy date palm, phoenix paludosa (Skt.); **kirir.i** a tree growing in salt marshes, ceriops canollena (S.)(CDIAL 3177). **ki~_da_** palm tree, date tree (Kur.); **i_ndi** phoenix acaulis; wild date-palm (Go.); **ci_nd** date-palm (Pa.)(DEDR 2617).

4832.**Image: crown**: **kiri_t.am < kiri_t.a** crown, diadem (Ta.lex.) cf. **kiri_t.a** diadem, crest (MBh.); **tiri_t.a** id. (Skt.); **tiri_d.a** headdress (Pkt.); **kiri_d.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3176).

4833.**Image: a piece**: **te_r-u** a piece (**Maturaik. 532, Urai**); **ter-ittal** to break; to burst asunder, snap in twin, as a rope; to split (**Kampara_. Kin:kara. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cut; snap in two**: cf. **ter-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to burst asunder, snap in twain as a rope, split; break, cut (Ta.); **ter-ikka** to cut off (Ma.); **tir-i** to cut, cut off; cutting (Ka.); **t(r)egu, treyyu** to be cut, divided or severed, snap (as a rope), be breached (as a dike); **trevvu** to be cut, be snapped (as a rope); **t(r)encu** to snap, break, tear, cut, divide, sever (as a thread or string etc.); **t(r)empu** id.; n. state of being cut, divided etc., discontinuity, pause (Te.); **tivv-** to be broken (as a rope)(Go.); **tev- (-it-)** to be broken or snapped (as thread), be disjointed; **tep- (-t-)** to break, snap, nip off (as flowers), finish, redeem (a vow), discharge (as religious obligation)(Kond.a); **tre_z- (tre_st-)** to cut (e.g. crops)(Pe.); **trey-** to cut (paddy)(Mand..)(DEDR 3437). cf. **tar-i (-v-, -nt-)** to be cut off, broken (Ta.)(DEDR 3140).

4834.**Image: clasp**: **ter-i** clasp, as of an ornament (Ta.lex.)

4835.**To spring**: **ter-i** to spring, leap, hop, as a stag (**Pur-ana_. 259**); **ter-ittu-nat.ai** hopping gait (**Kur-un. 213**); **ter-i-nat.ai** id. (**Akana_. 224**); **ter-i-vil** a small bow for shooting pellets (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,4,3**) (Ta.lex.)

4836.**Fish**: **te_r-ai** a kind of fish (Ta.lex.)

4837.**Senior member of the San:gha**: **tiraiyan-** ruler or chief in a maritime tract; an ancient chief of Ton.t.aina_t.u, who was believed to have come from across the sea (**venve_r-r-iraiyan- ve_n:kat.a net.uvarai**: **Akana_. 85**); **tiraiyal** id. (**Cilap. Pati. 1,2, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **ter-r-al** clear-sighted person (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,4,9**); **te_r-r-e_ka_ram** the particle 'e_' expressing emphasis or certainty (**Kur-al., 261, Urai**); **te_r-u** clearness; certainty (Ta.lex.) **te_r-am** that which exceeds; **te_r-r-an-** a person of true knowledge (**Tiruva_ca. 1,82**); **te_r-utal** to be accepted as true (**Kur-al., 589**); **te_ru** id. (Te.); **te_r-r-an-mai** certainty, clearness (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,9,9**); **te_r-r-utal** to make clear, convince, assure, relieve from doubt (**Kalit. 144**)(Ta.); **te_rucu** id. (Te.); **te_r-r-utal** to know, understand (**Kur-al.. 1054**); to swear, take an oath (**Kalit. 71**); to clear, clarify (**As.t.ap. Ar..akarkalam. 85**); **te_r-r-uka** id. (Ma.) **ter-r-u** certainty, ascertainment, assurance, persuasion, confidence; **ter-r-en-vu** certainty, clearness (**Tirikat.u. 54**); **te_r-r-am** clearness (**Na_lat.i, 259**); **te_t.a** id. (Te.); **te_t.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tha_vara** old age; **tha_vareyya** the rank of a Thera (Pali.lex.) **sthavira** old, venerable (S'Br.); **thera** term used with reference to the bhikkhus of Gotama Buddha's community: adj. senior; in **sangha-thera** used of Bhikkhus not senior in the order, the word 'thera' means distinguished; a bhikkhu however junior, may be called thera on account of his wisdom; four characteristics make a man a thera: high character, knowing the essential doctrines by heart, practising the four jha_nas, and being conscious of having attained freedom through the destruction of the mental intoxications; at a vey early date, before the Anguttara reached its extant shape, a secondary meaning of **thera** was tending to supplant that of senior--that is, not the senior of the whole Order, but the senior of such a part of the Sangha as live in the same locality, or are carrying out the same function; **thera-tara** very senior, opp. to navatara, novice; **thera-va_da** the doctrine of the Theras, the original Buddhist doctrine (Pali.lex.)[cf. the differences between **thera-va_da** (the way of the elders) and **maha_ya_na** (the great vehicle) in Buddhist

doctrines]. **the_ra** (with or without **bhikkhu-**) senior member of the San:gha (Pali); **the_ri_, the_rika_** f.(Pali); **t.era** (NiDoc.); **sthe_ra** old; an elder; **the_ra** old decrepit man (BHSk.); **thaira_nam.** older persons (As'.); **thavira-, t.havira-, t.he_ra-** old; **the_ra-** m., **the_ri_** f. Jain elder (Pkt.); **t.hera_** aged person (P.); **thair.o** old man (G.); **ther, therd.a_** decrepit (M.); **tera** senior monk (Si.); **teri** f.(Si.); **ther** caste of strolling players (M.)(CDIAL 13747). **te_rar** Bhiks.us (**Te_va_. 139,11**); **te_ro_r** a class of minstrels who go on chariots and with drum-accompaniment sing the praises of the cultivators at the threshing floor or of the warriors on the battlefield (**Tol. Po. 76**); **te_ro_n-** the sun, as having a chariot (**Tin.ai-ma_lai. 112**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dehra_, d.ehra_** a sacred sepulchral monument, a guru's seat, a temple, a shrine (P.lex.) **To know**: **teri (-v-, -nt-)** to be seen, perceived, ascertained, become evident, be understood, intelligible, clear, possess the power of sight, be conscious (as of one's guilt); investigate, test, ascertain, inquire, know, understand, select, choose, learn through listening, sift; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to make evident, bring to view, tell, declare, inform, explain specifically, write, inscribe, sift, choose, select, divide; **terikkal** narration in detail; **terippu** informing, acquainting, communicating, investigation, saying, mentioning, writing, inscription, sifting, dividing; **teriyal** selection; **terivi (-pp-, -tt-)** to explain, point out, show, teach, bring to light, manifest, reveal, display; **terivu** knowledge, understanding, choosing, picking, selecting, anything selected or chosen, appearance, visibility, that which is known or ascertained; **terul. (terul.v-, terun.t.-)** to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned, be clear, lucid; n. knowledge, intelligence, clear perception, comprehension, wisdom; **terut.ci** knowledge, wisdom, understanding; **terut.t.u (terut.t.i-)** to inform, make known, convince, persuade, enlighten the mind, confirm, assure, rub and test the tone of a lute-string; n. informing, convincing; **terut.t.al** rubbing a lute-string to test the tone; **te_r (-v-, -nt-)** to examine, investigate, inquire into, understand, know, consider, deliberate, ponder well, elect, seek, ascertain, form a conclusion, doubt, question, be well versed in; **te_rcci** examination, investigation, learning, discernment, deliberation, experience; **te_rvu** examination, search, experience, proficiency (Ta.); **teriyuka** to understand, know, choose, examine; **terikkuka** to select; **terivu** selection; **tiriyuka** to be distinct, known and to know; **tirivu** distinction, appreciation, knowledge; **tirikka** to make known, distinguish, separate, sort; **te_ruka** to know, understand; **te_rcca** asserting a claim (Ma.); **teyr- (terc-)** to choose, divide out or off; **tern.- (tern.d.-)** to leave the company or crowd (Ko.); **tiry- (tirs-)** to choose, separate (calves from buffaloes etc.)(To.); **tirc-** to separate, excommunicate; **tirc-** to separate (To.); **tiri- (tiriv-, tirij-)** to come to be known (Kod..); **teriyuni, teripuni** to be known, understood, comprehended; understand (with dative); be able, feel, perceive, conceive; **teripa_vuni** to make known, communicate, inform, explain, expose; **terpuni** to separate (esp. outcastes), excommunicate (Tu.); **tiri** clear, shining, bright, pure, holy; **tiri giva** to make clear and pure, refine; **tiri tiri inba** to be clear, shining, pure, holy; **tirna** clearly, brightly, purely, completely (Kui); **tripu a_-** to come to one's senses (Kuwi); **ca_ing** (dial. **ta_-, tia_-**; neg. **tipp-, titt-**) to understand, know, realize, regard (Br.)(DEDR 3419). **tohor** to know; **tuhkit** to know for certain (Santali.lex.)

4838.**Image: axle-pin; pole; axle**: **dhur** yoke or yoke-pin (RV.); **dhura_** id. (Skt.); **dhurika_** axle-pin (Ka_tyS'r.com.); **dhura** burden (MBh.); **dhura** yoke, pole, forepart of anything, leader (Pali); pole, load (Pkt.); **dhura_** id. (Pkt.); **dhuri_** cart yoke, pole, axle (Pkt.); **dhuru, dhuri_** origin, source; **dhuri_** side, party; **dhuro** side stick of a lathe holding the article being turned (S.); **dhur** beginning; **dhura_** base of spinning-wheel, cross-piece (L.); **dhur** axletree, extremity, beginning; **dhuri_** axletree; **dhura_** pole (P.); **dhu_r, dhuri** ridge on a roof; **dhuro** ridge, mountain peak (Ku.); **dhuro** pole between a pair of yoked animals; **dhuri** axletree, rooftree

(N.); **dhur** a partic. measure of land (N.A.); **dhura_** axle (A.); **dhura_** pole (B.Or.); **dhuri** in front; **d.huri** triangular prop for front of a cart (Or.); **dhu_ra_, dhu_ri_** axle (Bi.); **dhur** forepart of pole where yoke is fixed, beginning, limit, end; **dhura_** axle, axletree, pole, yoke, border, limits of village; **dhuri_** pole, iron part of axle (H.); **dhur** yoke (G.); **dhar** yoke, beginning; **dhari_** axle (G.); **dhu_r** pole, thill-yoke, front part; **dhura_** boundary of village; **dhuri_** pole of cart or plough (M.)(CDIAL 6826). **dhuram.dhara** bearing a yoke, fit to be harnessed (MBh.); capable of bearing a load (Pkt.); **dhara_r, dhara_l.** able to bear the yoke (G.)(CDIAL 6828). **dhuraut.i_** sides of cart projecting over wheels (Bi.)(CDIAL 6829). **dhura_n.i_** yoke-pin (M.)(CDIAL 6830).

4839.**Turk**: **turus.ka** an Indo-Scythian or Turk; a Mahomedan; any foreigner, a Greek etc.; Turan or Turkestan (Ka.lex.) **turukkan-** native of Turkey (**turukkartaravanta ... vayapparikal. : Kampara_. Varaik. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **turku lumam** a sub-sept of Besra, Murmu and Tud.u septs (Santali.lex.)

4840.**Musk, saffron**: **turukkam** musk (**Tiva_.**); musk deer (**Tiva_.**); saffron; arnotto, kun:kuma maram (**Pin..**); **turakaram** musk, kastu_ri (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

4841.**Image: beam**: **uttaram.ga** wooden arch over doorframe (Skt.); **uttara_n:ga** upper part (Pkt.); **uttaram.ga** upper framework of a door (Pkt.); **utran:g** (H.); **otra~g** (G.)(CDIAL 1768). **uttaram** beam, crossbeam in a building (**Net.unal. 82, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

4842.**Land tax**: **udran:ga** explained as the 'fixed tax', the 'land tax', the 'principal tax' or the 'tax on the permanent tenants' (**IE 8-3; 8-5; EI 22; CII 3,4; HRS**); generally mentioned along with **uparikara**, i.e. minor taxes or the tax on temporary tenants; same as **kl.pta**. Udran:ga may have been pad in grains at least in some regions since the **audran:gika** (collector of **udran:ga**) is sometimes separately mentioned together with the **hiran.yasa_muda_yika** (collector of revenues in cash). In one case, the land is said to have been granted after making it **udran:ga**, i.e. **s-odran:ga**. cf. **s-odran:ga** (**IA 10**; **sodran:ga-kr.tya** used in respect of a gift land (**IE 8-3**), **dran:ga** [**navagra_ma-dran:ga**, the dran:ga of navagra_ma; possibly a station for the collection of revenue (**EI 10**); a town or watch-station; possibly also a station for the collection of revenue; also called udran:ga which may thus indicate both revenue and the station for its collection (**EI 8-3**); **dran:gapa_la, dra_n:gika** an officer in charge of a dran:ga probably meaning a watch-station or a station for revenue collection (**IE 8-3; EI 10,30; CII 3,4; HD**); similar to audran:gika in the latter sense; mentioned along with the **dhruvastha_n-a_dhikaran.a** or the collector of the king's grain-share (**CII**, Vol. III, p.169); **dra_n:ges'a** supposed to be the designation of a guardian of the frontiers (**EI 20; HD**)], **utta_ra** (a regular fixed payment). cf. **mah-odran:ga** in **pravarita-mahodran:g-a_di-da_na-vyasan-a_nupaja_ta-santos.a** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXII, p.118, text line 40; IEG, p.349; IEG, p.101). **dran:ga** used to indicate **dramma**; name of a coin (**EI 32**)(IEG, p.100). **draks.an.am** a measure of weight, a tola (Skt.lex.) ?**daraga** a mohammadan place of worship (Ka.Te.); **daraga_** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **dran:ga** frontier watch-station (Stein, Ra_jataran:gin.i, ii,291); **drang** frontier station, toll-house (K.) < Ir. (CDIAL 6615).

4843.**Collector oof fixed royal share**: **s.as.t.h-a_dhikr.ta** a collector of the king's grain share which was originally one-sixth of the produce according to many authorities (**IE 8-3; HD**); cf. Ghosal, Hindu Revenue System, p.246**;** IEG, p.305). **dhruva** (**EI 16, 32; HD**) [a collector of] the fixed royal share of grains; contraction of **dhruv-a_dhikaran.ika**; cf. the Gujara_ti_ family

name **dhruva**; same as **dhruva-stha_na** (cf. Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, Part i, p. 477); **dhruva** one (**IE 7-1-2**); regular (**CII 1**); **dhruva_** certainty (**CII 1**); **dhruv-a_dhikaran.a** office of (the collector of) the king's share of the produce of the fields from the farmers (**EI 30**); **dhruv-a_dhikaran.ika** (**IE 8-3; CII 3; HD; HRS**), known from Maitraka records; according to some, the officer in charge of persons entrusted with the superintendence of the collection of the king's grain-share from the farmers; an official title of the Kathiawar region indicating an officer collecting the king's share of grains (Ep. Ind., Vol. VII, p. 339); **dhruvapati** id. (**EI 32**); **dhruva-stha_na** a station for the collection of the king's fixed grain share (**IE 8-3**); **dhruva-stha_n-a_dhikaran.a** the station for collecting the king's share or the office in its charge (**IE 8-3; EI 30**)(IEG, p. 96).

4844.**Image: wooden roller**: **dhruva** a wooden roller used in an oil-mill (Ka.lex.)

4845.**Image: piece of cloth; pannier**: **t.un:geiba_** to cut into pieces (Or.)(CDIAL 6062). **trong^{u}** worn rag (K.); **taran:gar., taran:gar.i_, tara_n:gar.i_** large-meshed net for loading on pack animals (L.); **tan:gar.** (P.)(CDIAL 5987). **terve** a circular ring made of rope or cloth used to rest loads and sometimes used as pad for heavy loads (Tu.lex.) **trong^{u}** bundle of rags (K.); **t.a_n.-t.un.** odds and ends (N.)(CDIAL 6062).

4846.**Image: pitchfork**: **thringul** pitchfork with three or four prongs (Kho.); **tri~gal** pitchfork (L.); **tareingu_l** three-pronged pitchfork (L.); **trangli_** pitchfork (L.); **tara_ngal** wooden pitchfork with four or five prongs (L.)(CDIAL 6040). **tur-umu** to scrap with a toothed instrument as the kernel of a coconut (Te.)(DEDR 3339). cf. **turya_sra** four-cornered; **turyavah** cow 4 years old (TS.); **turi_ya** fourth (RV.)(CDIAL 5881).

4847.**Boar**: **turra** sp.animal (not pig)(Pa.); **turre** pig (Kol.Nk.Go.); **tur, turre** id. (Nk.); **tore** animal called in Halbi **kebr.i** (Go.); **turne** animal called in local Oriya **kebr.a** (Mand..)(DEDR 3348).

4848.**Image: sun's ray**: **tirup** sun's ray (Nk.); **ted- (tett-), t.ed.- (t.et.t.-)** to be fierce (of sun's heat)(Pa.); **ter-** to be fierce (heat of the sun)(Go.); **tari_ta_na_** to be hot (of sun)(Go.); **tari_sta_na_** to heat bread over a flame after it has been cooked on the iron; **tarra_na_, tar-** to be fierce (of sun); **tars-/taris-** to heat; **terk-** to warm oneself by fire; recover from illness (Go.); **ter-u** to burn (Ta.); **ter-** to be fierce (heat of sun); **ter-vel** sunshine; **ter-veli** id. (Kond.a); **tiri_p** gleam of sunshine, hot blaze (M.)(DEDR 3440). **Image: to burn**: **ter-al** anger, heat, affliction (Ta.)(DEDR 3440). cf. **til.ai** to boil (Ta.)(DEDR 3257).

4849.**Gifts**: **tellat.i, tellat.u, tellan.t.i** a gift, a present, especially one given to the bride and bridegroom at their marriage by relations etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made at such an occasion in their own house; muy (Ka.lex.) cf. **teran.t.u** to make a gift of raiment to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding (Ka.lex.)

4850.**Physician**: **ti_rppa_n-** physician (**Kur-al., 950**); **ti_rvu** antidote, remedy (**Kampara_. Iran.i. 113**)(Ta.lex.)

4851.**Image: timber tree**: **tirva, sirve** a kind of timber tree (Tu.lex.)

4852.**Images; to twirl round; to return**: **tirpu** to twirl round; **tirpu** thread of a screw; **tirputa pu_** a head ornament havin concentric circles (Tu.lex.) **tirumutal** to turn, return, go back

(**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 136**)(Ta.lex.) **tiri** twisting, turning (**Pat.t.in-ap. 254**)(Ta.); id. (Te.Ka.Ma.); **tiriya** again (**I_t.u, 8,1,5**); id. (Ma.); **tirigi** id. (Te.); **tirugi** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to go back, retreat**: **terayisu, te_rayisu, te_raysu** to go back, to retreat; to fail in one's endeavours; to cause to go backwards (Ka.lex.) **Image: to turn back**: **tirumpu** to turn, turn back (Ta.); **tiri** to cause to revolve as a wheel, twist as yarn or rope (Ta.); roll or twist of cloth or thread for a wick, torch of twisted cloth (Ta.); **tirukkal** plaiting the hair (Ma.); **tirk** turn in road; a time, turn (To.); **tiri** a twist, a turn, braid of hair (Te.)(DEDR 3246). **Change**: **tiri** to change, vary (Ta.); **tirivu** change, alternation, variation (Ta.); **tirivu** change, a shift (Ma.); **tirigu, tiragu, tirugu** change a shift as the wind (Ka.); **tirupu** a changing, transitory feeling of state (Ka.); **tirugu** change of direction (Te.)(DEDR 3246). **tirumu** (Ta.); **tirugu** (Te.Ka.) to turn, return, go back (Ta.lex.) **tr.i_m- (-t-)** to turn round; intens. **tr_i_mba-**; **tr.i_p- (-t-)** to turn round (Pe.); **tli_pa (tli_t-)** to twist (Kui); **t.in.-** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3258). cf. **tir-ampu (tir-ampi-)** to sprain (Ta.); **tir-ampuka** to be wrenched, strained (Ma.)(DEDR 3261).

4853.**Heart of a tree; essence**: **tiral.u, tirul., tirul.u, tirul.e, til.alu, til.l.u, teral.e** pith (of plants and trees); pulp (of fruits); kernel (of nuts); essence; the vital essential part; strength (of body); value, importance (of words)(Ka.lex.) **tirlu** core, heart of a tree (Tu.)(DEDR 3252). **teral.eya hur..u** a silk-worm; **teral.e** a worm or insect living in fruits (Ka.lex.) **taru-sa_ra** essence of trees: camphor; the pith, or core, of trees (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **keccu** the heart of a tree (Ka.lex.) cf. **toral, soral.e** mucus of the nose (Tu.)(DEDR 3342).

4854.**Image: globe**: **teral.u** to ball itself; to become round (Ka.); **tiral., tiral.u** (Ta.); **tiral.u** (Ma.); **teral.u** to coalesce, to join (Ka.Ta.Ma.); to be numerous (Ka.Ta.); to be amassed, to come together, to assemble (Ka.lex.) **tirat.ci** pearl; globularity, rotundity (Ta.lex). **tiral.** ball, globe, round,mass (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 3245). **tiran:kal** a pearl; a flaw in pearls (**cuppiramum tirankalum ut.aiyana ut.pat.a muttu onpatina_l**) (S.I.I.ii,78)(Tal.lex.)[The shape of **tiran:kal** pearls is perhaps imaged by the verb form: **tiran:ku-** to be wrinkled, curled up (Ta.)(DEDR 3244)]. **Roll of cotton**: **tiral.ai** a solid round object as a ball of rice, skein of thread, assemblage, pearl (Ta.); **tirai** roll of cotton prepared for spinning; **tiral.** ball, globe, round mass, cluster, clump, tuft, army, abundance (Ta.); **tirai** roll of betel leaves, betel (Ta.); to coagulate, form into a clot as milk (Ta.); **tira** a roll as of paper, betel leaves, mass (Ma.); **tirappam** a bundle of palm leaves (Ma.); **tera** state of being balled or heaped one upon the other, a mass (Ka.); **teral.e** a round lump (Ka.); **terep** bundle (Go.); **terb-** to coil round (Kond.a); **terp- (-t-)** to roll up, coil up (Kond.a)(DEDR 3245). **Instrument for twisting yarn: ?tablet loom**: **d.hera_** crosspiece of wood for threading yarns on (H.); **d.he_ra_** instrument for twisting yarn; **d.hero** ball of thread (S.)(CDIAL 5474). **dhokr.u~**, **dhokn.u~** bale of cotton (G.)(CDIAL 6880). **Hem, border**: **tirukku** hem, border (Ma.); **tirukkuka** to roll up clothes, tuck in (Ma.); **tirukuka** to wind thread (Ma.)(DEDR 3246). **Skein of thread; roll of betel leaves; to coil up**: **tiral.ai** skein of thread, a solid round object; **tiraiyal** roll of betel prepared for chewing (Ta.); **tiral.a** a ball, mass; **tira** a roll as of paper, betel eaves; **tirappam** a bundle of palm leaves (Ma.); **tert.** to turn (wood in a lathe); **ter** lump of clay put on wheel (Ko.); **terat.u** to make round, roll up (Ka.)(DEDR 3245). **Pad**: **teriya** circular pad of wicker or straw placed under a vessel to make it steady; **terve** circular ring for carrying loads on the head (Tu.); **terika** pad to put under vessels or for the head to carry burdens (Ma.)(DEDR 3420). **sar** a pad for an elephant's back (Santali.lex.)

4855.**Gruel**: **te_r-al** clarified toddy, clarified juice (Ta.);[**te_kkat. t.e_r-al (Pur-ana_.115)** pure, clarified toddy (Ta.lex.)]; **te_r-u** to be clarified, prove, result, amount to (as profit), trust,

confide, decide; n. clearness, certainty (Ta.); **te_r-r-am** certainty, assurance, luxuriant growth (Ta.); firmness, faith, trust (Ma.); **te_rgad.e** settlement, conclusion (Kod..); **te_r-ucu** to clarify, settle (Te.); **te_lu** to be settled or decided, terminate (Te.); **te_rsap** to clear (as a liquid)(Ga.); **te_rs** to filter (Go.); **te_t.a** clearness, purity (as that of water, etc.)(Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3471). **thir, thira** cold rice gruel (Or.)(CDIAL 13771). **tel.i** gruel, rice-water (Tu.); **til.i** distilled, transparent (Tu.); **tel.l.u** refined (as language), to be clear, lucid (Ta.); **tel.ippu** clearing, refinement, purification, straining off (Ta.); **til.i, tal.i** to become clear, pellucid, pure; n. clearness, serum-like substance (Ka.); **teli** white, pure (Te.)(DEDR 3433).

4856.**Image: mortar, pestle**: **tirgal** mortar, pestle (Kol.)(DEDR 3245).

4857.**Image: frog, toad**: **te_rai** frog, toad (Ta.); **te_ra** a lean frog (Ma.)(DEDR 3462).

4858.**Image: ray-fish**: **tirukkai** ray-fish, trygon seption; electrical ray, **nareine timilei** (Ta.); **tiran.t.i** a large flat sea-fish, ray or skate (Ma.); **tiryan.d.e** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 3249).

4859.**Mountain range**: **tikiri-k-kal, tikiri-k-kiri** a mythical range of mountains (Ta.lex.) **cakrava_d.a** a mountain range encircling the earth (Skt.); **cakkava_l.a** id. (Pali); **cakkava_la** circle (Pkt.); **sakval.a** the world (Si.)(CDIAL 4552).

4860.**Tender leaf**: **tiri** tender leaf; tender nut (Ka.); a sprout, shoot, sprig, germ; the tender branch of a palm (Tu.)(DEDR 3247).

4861.**Image: gate; house; raised terrace; sandhill**: **ter-r-i** raised veranda (Ta.); **tetti** narrow walk built on all round house (Kod..)(DEDR 3444). **ter-r-u** hedge of throns protecting a passage; **tettu** hedge of bamboo or thorns (Ta.); **tadalu, tadlu** frame of throns etc., used as a gate in a hedge (Ka.); **tet.t.e** fencing; **tet.t.e-go_da** a wall fence (Te.)(DEDR 3447). **To build a house**: **ten-n-u (ten-n-i-)** to rise, lift with a lever (Ta.); **tend-** to rise, be raised; **tetip- (tetit-)** to raise (Pa.); **t.et.p- (t.et.t.-)** to raise, lift (Ga.); **te_t.p- (te_t.up-)** to lift (Ga.); **te_d-, te_d.a_na_** to rise; **tehta_na_** to cause to rise, build a house; **te_h-** to lift, rouse; **te_(h)-** to make to rise; **teha_na_, ta_ha_na_** to lift; **teh-** to rouse from sleep, revive to life (Go.); **te_tna_ (te_tcas/tettas)** to assist a woman in raising a load to her head (Kur.)(DEDR 3450). **Heap of earth; wall**: **de_hali_** raised terrace in front of threshold, threshold (Gr.S.); **de_hali_** threshold (Pkt.); **dehal** (P.); **deli, dya_la_** threshold, dwelling, house (Ku.); **dehli** threshold (B.); **dehal.i_** threshold, raised terrace in front of door (Or.); **dehari_** outer entrance room (Bi.); **dehari** doorway, threshold (Mth.); **dehli_, dihli_, dahli_, dehri_** threshold; **dehar** low ground near a riverbank liable to flooding (H.); **deri_, deli_** raised terrace in front of house, porch, vestibule, police station; **d.eli_** low-roofed house, police gate or station; **d.elu~** open space in front of house, gate of a street (G.); **dailo** door, threshold (N.); **dewal, deuli** heap of earth (N.); **deul** mound, old wall (B.)(CDIAL 6559). **Wall of a house**: **dio~_r.** wall of a house; **dio_n.** (Pas'.); **di_a~** (Shum.); **dya_n.d.a** (Gaw.); **dya_n.d.o** (Sv.); **dyn^{u}** solid foundation of a wall or the like (K.)(CDIAL 6563). **Image: gate; threshold**: **di_d., di_d.i** a wicket (M.); **tit.t.i** window (Ta.); **did.d.i, did.d.e, jid.d.e** a wicket, a hole expressly made for egress or ingress (Ka.); **did.d.i, jid.d.** back, postern (Tu.); **did.d.i** a small door or gate, wicket, postern or back door, sallyport (Te.); **did.d.i** lane (Go.)(DEDR 3219). **tit.t.i-va_cal** wicket, small door or gate, within compass of a larger one (**Ira_mana_. Ayo_t. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **de_hud.d.(h)i_** mound, threshold (Skt.); **dae_za** (Av.); **devr.i_** platform in front of house, police-station (G.); **d.yor.i_** threshold, gate, enclosure

(Ku.); **de(h)ur.i** threshold, vestibule, outer gate of mansion (B.); **dehur.i** (whence **dehur.ia_** gatekeeper)(Or.); **dihur.i_, d.ehur.hi_, d.eor.hi_, d.yor.hi_, d.ihur.i_, d.ihar.i_** threshold, porch (H.); **dehud.i_, devd.hi_, devd.i_** platform in front of a house, porch, vestibule (M.); **d.i_d.**[i], **d.e_d.e** entrance of a large house, portico (K.); **d.eud.hi_, d.ed.hi_** porch (S.); **d.eud.hi_, d.ed.hi_** (L.); **d.eud.hi_, d.eur.hi_** threshold (P.); **d.eur.ho, d.eur.o, d.eur.i** porch, door, house (N.); **d.eur.hi_** doorway of a house (Mth.); **deor.hi_** gate (Bhoj.); **d.u_d.hi_** threshold, porch (Ma_l.); **d.od.hi_** watchman's seat near entrance gate (G.)(CDIAL 6565). cf. **takaippu** surrounding wall, fortress, palatial building, section of house, apartment (Ta.); **taga, tagave, tagahu, tage** obstacle (Ka.)(DEDR 3006). cf. **dehra_, d.ehra_** a sacred sepulchral monument, a guru's seat, a temple, a shrine (P.lex.)

4862.**Image: hill**: **taram < dhara** mountain, hill (**As.t.ap. Ar..akar. 24**); **tara_-taram < dhara_-dhara** mountain (**Iraku. Kulamu. 1**)(Ta.); **tara_y** mound, elevated place (**Malaipat.u. 460**)(Ta.lex.) **tara** a heap (Ka.); **thara** (M.H.); **stara** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_ra** a mountain (Ka.lex.) **Sandhill**: **te_ri** sandhill (Ta.); hillock, swelling on the ground (Ma.)(DEDR 3461). **Heap; bundle**: **d.e_r** heap (Pas'.); heap, store, granary (K.); **d.heru** heap (S.); **d.her** much, many (L.); heap (WPah.); id., large quantity (Ku.); heap, mass, bundle (N.); much (A.); heap, quantity, much (Mth.); heap (H.G.); large lump (M.); **d.heri** hillock, heap (L.); heap (Ku.); heap, mass, bundle (N.); heap, quantity, much (Mth.); **d.hera** much (B.); **d.erhi** surplus, excess (Or.); **d.heri_** heap (of grain or manure)(Bi.); heap (H.); little heap (M.); **d.he_r** heap, many (Aw.); **dher, dherai** much, many (N.)(CDIAL 5599).{Whence the use of **d.he_r.** one and a half; i.e. surplus or excess over one (H.)} **teral.cu** to amass, join (Ka.); **teralu** to abound, increase, swell up (Te.); **terep** bundle (Go.); **tira** a roll as of paper, betel leaves, a mass (Ma.); **tirappam** a bundle of palm leaves (Ma.); **ter** lump of clay put on wheel to throw a pot (Ko.); **tiral.** a bass, mass; first menstruation (Ma.); **terul.u** to assemble (Ta.); **tiral.ai** a skein of thread, assemblage, pearl (Ta.); **tiral.** round mass, crowd, assembly, flock, aggregation, cluster, clump, tuft, army, abundance (Ta.)(DEDR 3245).

4863.**To cease**: **t.hahran.u** to stop, stand, be decided (S.); **t.ha_hran., t.hehran.** to hold to the bull; **tahran.** to stop, cease (L.); **t.hahirna_** to stop, be settled, be proved (P.)(CDIAL 13680). **tavir (-v-, -nt-)** to abstain, refrain, cease, stay, abide, subside, give up, cease from; **tavir (-pp-, -tt-)** to chase away, exclude, restrain; **tavircci** abiding, staying, interruption, cessation, break; **tavira** except (Ta.); **taviruka** to be put aside; **tavirkka** to exclude, omit (Ma.); **tevru** to drive away (Ka.); **tauruni** to remove (Tu.)(DEDR 3113). **te_ruka** to attack, pursue (Ma.); **do.t- (do.ti-), de.t- (de.ti-)** to drive away (cattle, persons)(Kod..); **de_runi** to drive, drive away (Tu.)(DEDR 3472).

4864.**Component parts**: **tir-am, tir-an-** constituents, component parts, necessary elements (**Pur-ana_. 6**); kind, class, sort (**muttir-a vun.arva_l**: **Tan.ikaippu. Nantiyu. 120**); quality, state, nature (**Man.i. 4,96**); matter, affair, case (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 34**); **tir-appa_t.u** necessary equipment, as discretion, strength of mind, etc. (**Kur-al., 640**)(Ta.lex.) **tur-ai** branch, section, category (**Kampara_. Va_li. 82**); proper arrangement, codification (**Kumara. Pira. Citampa. Cey. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **taram-cit.t.a_** rough valuation or classification of lands; **taram-ta_r** one who superintends the classification of lands for purposes of revenue assessment, classifier; **taram-ti_rvai** an assessment made according to the class of land; **taram-pe_ri_j** fixed rent or rate of assessment; **taram-paical** settlement of the classification of soils, revenue settlement; **taram-va_ri** arrangement according to classes, as of land; cf. **va_ri** (U.); **tara-va_ri** settlement with

each individual cultivator without the intervention of a third party (Ta.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **taratti_rvai, taram-ti_rvai** an assessment made according to the class of land; **tarattu_tu < taraddud** (U.) exertion, endeavour; cultivation (**C.G.**); **tarattu_tu-jami_n-** land that is always under cultivation (**R.T.**); **taratu_tu** id.; **tarattu_tu-ja_pta_** account showing the species and quantity of the seed sown and the extent of the lands under cultivation, etc. (**R.T.**); **tarappat.i, tarapat.i** classification, statement of village-lands as arranged in classes (Ta.Ma.); **taram** sort, kind, class (Ta.Ma.); **tara** id. (Ka.); **taram < tara** (Skt.) different classes of village lands separately assessed according to the quality of the soil; assessment; **taravar..i** kind, sort, class, assortment; **tara_taram** distinction of rank, place, class or other particulars (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.a. 94**); id. (Ma.); **tara_tara** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tarappurat.t.u** fraud in classifying the lands in a village (Ta.lex.)

4865.**Image: to sting**: **te_r-u** sting as of a wasp (Ta.); **ter-u (ter-uv-, ter-r--)** to burn,scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy (Ta.)(DEDR 3440).

4866.**Bowstring**: **tiru, tiruvu, tirpu, tirbu, tibbu** bow-string (Ka.); **tiru, tebbu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3248).

4867.**To plait, braid; spin**: **tirukkal** plaiting the hair (Ma.); **tiri** braid of hair (Te.); **tiruku** to braid as hair (Ta.)(DEDR 3246). **tir-i** a twist of anything flexible; **tiri** a twist, turn (Te.); twist as yarn of rope (Ta.); a turn, twist, wick (Ma.); a turn, twist (Ka.); **tri_cali** to twist (Kuwi); **tirgip** to twist (Kol.); **triv** to spin, revolve (Kuwi)(DEDR 3246).

4868.**Image: to sting**: **te_r-u** sting (as of a wasp (Ta.); **ter-u (ter-uv-, ter-r--)** to burn, scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy (Ta.)(DEDR 3440).

4869.**Tender bamboo, weaver**: **d.e_r(u)** tender bamboo; **d.e_r dubu** bamboo thicket (Kond.a); **de_r** bamboo; bamboo shoot (Pe.); bamboo shoot (Mand..); **te_ru** bamboo (Kui); a shoot, bud (Kui); **de_ru** bamboo shoot (Kuwi)(DEDR 5485). **Ball of thread; instrument for twisting yarn**: **d.hero** ball of thread (S.); **d.hera_** crosspiece of wood for threading yarn on (H.); **d.he_ra_** instrument for twisting yarn (P.)(CDIAL 5474). **d.eren:ga_** weaver (Kui); **d.e'ra_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2975). **Weaver village; street**: **teru, teruvam, teruvu** street, highway, public road (Ta.); **teru** street, bazaar street, a weaver village (Ma.); **tervi.** neighbourhood (in: **i tervi., a tervi.; al. tervi.** in various caves)(Ko.); **teru** way (Bel.); **teruvu** way, road, path (Te.); **tennu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3422). cf. **ce_ri** town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs (Ta.); **se_ri_** street, quarter (Pkt.); **s'e_ri_** lane, alley (M.)(DEDR 2007). cf. **ce_rvu** residence, town, village, collection (Ta.)(DEDR 2814).

4870.**Animals**: **tiria** animals (OG.)(CDIAL 5825). **tiraccha_na** animal (as opposed to man)(Pali); **tirisana_** animal (Si.); **tiras** horizontally (Si.); **tiras'ca** crosswise (RV.); **tiras'cata_** transversely (RV.); **tiriccha, te_riccha, te_ricchia, tiricchi** crosswise (Pkt.); **tiri_ce** adv. crossways (OAw.); **haras** transverse (Si.); **tra_su~** slanting, oblique (G.)(CDIAL 5822). **tiraccha_na-gata** (Pali)= **tiras'ci_na** (Skt.); **tras'ca** 'going horizontally, i.e. not erect; **tiraccha_na** an animal [**tiraccha_nan ca yoniyo; tiraccha_na-ga_mini_ pat.ipada_** leading to rebirth among beasts; **manussa-tiraccha_na** an animal-man, wild man; 'werwolf']; **tiraccha_na-katha_** animal talk; **tiraccha_na-gata** an animal, a beast; **tiraccha_na-yoni** the realm of the brute creation, the animals; **tiraccha_na-yonika, tiraccha_na-yoniya** belonging to the realm of the animals;

tiraccha across, obliquely (Pali); cf. Vedic **tiryac** obliquely; **pairh** (Goth.); **durh** (OHG.); through (E.); **tiriyan** adv. transversely, horiontally (as opp. to **uddhan** vertically), slanting, across (Pali)(cf. **quer** (G.) = thwart (E.)(Pali.lex.) **tirukkam** crookedness; dishonesty (**Kampara_. Tiruvat.i. 76**)(Ta.lex.)

4871.**Images: curve of horn; wave; rolling, rippling**: **tirukal** twist, as of a horn; crookedness (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 33**); **tiruku-kompu** twisted or crumpled horn (Ta.lex.) **tesk** loop, curve of horn (To.); **tiraccal** wrinkles; **tirappu** rolling (Ma.); **tiraippu** rolling, rippling; **tiraiyal** wrinkling (Ta.); **tiraya** curtain (Si.)(DEDR 3244). **tiryak** across, obliquely (S'Br.); **tiryac** oblique (AV.); **tiria** slanting, crosswise (Pkt.); **tiriyam.** across (Pali); **tiraya** curtain, veil (Si.); **tiraskarin.i_** veil (Skt.)(CDIAL 5825). **tiras** across (RV.); **tiro_** across, beyond (Pali); **tirokkha** one who is outside or absent (Pali); **tirikkha** slanting, crosswise (Pkt.); **tirko** reflection of the sun's rays in a glass; **tirkan.u** to slip (S.); **tirka_un.a_** to let (trousers) slip (P.); **tirkas** oblique (G.); **tirka_, tirpa_** oblique (M.); **tird.e~** board transpierced with a stick (M.)(CDIAL 5823). **Image: oblique, slanting**: **t.e_ru** slanting, crooked, squinting (Sh.); **t.i_ra_** squinting (P.); **t.era_** crooked (P.); **t.era** squinting (B.)(CDIAL 5474). **tirl.a_, tirva_** squinting (M.)(CDIAL 5823). **tiras'cata_** transversely (RV.); **tiras'ca** slanting, crosswise (Skt.); **tiriccha, tiricchi, te_riccha** id. (Pali); **tirchava~_** oblique, slanting (L.); **tircho, tercho, tyarch** (Ku.); **tiri_che** crossways (OAw.); **tircha_** crooked (OAw.); **tircha_** slanting (H.); **tirchu~** (G.); **tirsa_, tersa_** (M.); **haras** transverse (Si.); **tra_su~** slanting, oblique (G.)(CDIAL 5822). **tid.a_** warped (M.); **t.ero** slanting, squinting (N.); **t.red.o** slanting, cross-eyed (S.); **t.ed.h** crookedness (P.); **ter.ha_** crooked (Or.); **ter.h** (Mth.); **d.eur.ho** crooked, crosswise (N.); **teor.a_** (B.)(CDIAL 6071). **s.er.e** blind (Wg.); **ser.o** squinting (N.); **ser.a_** having one eye smaller than the other, squinting (WH.); **s'ed.a_** the indistinct and shadowy appearance of an object seen by weak or shor-sighted eyes or under deficient light (M.)(CDIAL 12717). **Bullock with crooked eyebrows**: **bhau~a~_-t.er** bullock with crooked eyebrows (Or.)(CDIAL 5474). **Image: bull with hanging horns**: **d.her-sin:go** bullock with hanging horns (WPah.); **d.heru** bullock with one horn hanging down (WPah.)(CDIAL 5474). **Rippled, contracted, plaited cloth**: **tiran:kal** being shrivelled, wrinkled, crumpled (Ta.); **tirai** plait the ends of a cloth as in dressing; tuck up as one's cloth (Ta.); **tirappu** rolling (Ma.); **serasare, serasre** curtain, screen (Tu.)(DEDR 3244). **tiraya** curtain, veil (Si.); **tiraskarin.i_** veil (Skt.)(CDIAL 5825). **tiran:ku** to be folded in as the fingers of a closed hand, be curled up as the hair, to be wrinkled, crumpled, dry up as dead leaves (Ta.); **tirakku (tirakki-)** to be crumpled, shrivel, wrinkle (Ta.); **tirai (-v-, -nt-)** to become wrinkled as the skin by age, be wrinkled, creased as a cloth, roll as waves (Ta.); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to gather up, contract, curtain as rolled up, wave, billow, ripple (Ta.); **tiraippu** wrinkling, rolling, rippling, place screened by a curtain (Ta.); **tiraiyal** wrinkling (Ta.); **tiraivu** wrinkling as by age, rolling as of waves (Ta.); **tira** wave, billow, curtain (Ma.); **tiraccal** wrinkles (Ma.); **tirekkuka** to roll as waves (Ma.); **tirappu** rolling (Ma.); **terf- (tert-)** to make a loop (of cane); **s'ere, sere** a wave, billow (Tu.); **trikking** to wither up, change colour, fade (Br.)(DEDR 3244). **tere** screen (Kod.Ka.); **tera** screen, curtain (Te.); **tirai** curtain as rolled up (Ta.); **tira** curtain (Ma.); **serasre** curtain, screen (Tu.)(DEDR 3244). **Wave, billow, curtain**: **tere** a wave, billow, curtain, cloth for concealing oneself used by huntsmen (Ka.); **tere** dress, wave (Kod..); **tera** wave (Te.)(DEDR 3244).

4872.**Tent**: **d.era** tent (K.); **d.era_** tent, encampment (P.); tent, booth (N.); tent, shelter, temporary resting place (A.B.Or.Mth.H.M.); **d.ero** lodging place, shelter (WPah.); tent, shelter, house, esp. temporary lodging (Ku.G.Marw.); **dera_** a sort of tent (B.); tent, house (H.); **dero** tent (S.)(CDIAL 5564). [cf. Semantic concordance: cloth and tent: **gud.d.ara** tent (Pkt.);

gud.ha_r tent, howdah (M.); **kut.aru** tent (Skt.); **gud.a_ramu, gud.a_ru** (Te.); **gud.a_ra** (Tu.Ka.); **ku_t.a_ram** (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1881). {Including the morpheme: **gud.d.a** cloth; a bit or piece of cloth (Te.(DEDR 1681).}] **tera** screen, curtain (Te.); **tere** screen (Kod..); **serasre** curtain, screen (Tu.); **tirappu** place screened by a curtain (Ta.); **tirai** curtain, as rolled up (Ta.)(DEDR 3244). **tiraya** curtain, veil (Si.); **tiraskarin.i_** veil(Skt.)(CDIAL 3825).

4873.**Arched doorway**: **to_ran.am** festooned arch (Ta.lex.)[cf. **to_ran.am** beam of a balance (Ta.lex.) **to_ran.a** arched or festooned doorway (MBh.); triangle supporting a large balance (Skt.); arched doorway (Pali); outer door, gate (Pkt.); **torn.e~** that part of a waterwheel on which rests the fore-extremity of the beam and under which the bullock moves (M.); **toran.a** arched gateway (Si.)(CDIAL 5976). **to_ran.a-k-ka_l** pillar of aureola over the idol (S.I.I.ii,179)(Ta.lex.) **to_ran.am** festoons of leaves and flowers suspended across streets and entrances on auspicious occasions (**Tiv. Na_yc. 6,1**); ornamented gateway surmounted with an arch (Kampara_.at.ca.21); mound raised near a bathing place for a mark; beam of a balance (Ta.lex.); **to_ran.a-k-kal** stone pillar erected in a large tank to show the depth of water (Ta.lex.)

4874.**Image: gateway**: **tir-avu** gateway (Ta.); **tur-akka** to open; **tur-appu** opening; **tur-avu** opening, entrance (Ma.); **terv- (terd-)** to open (door, etc.), release (buffaloes) from enclosure or shed (Ko.); **ter- (ter-0-)** to open (container, door, pen, etc.); **ter- ir** buffalo let out to graze early in the morning before milking; **tir- a.r-** (obl. **a.t-**) open space between front wall and entrance of house (To.); **tari_ta_na_** (doors) to be open; **tarrita_na_** to open (Go.); **r-e_-, ter-e** to open (Kond.a); **je_- (-t-)** id. (Pe.Mand..); **da_pa (da_t-)** to open a door, clear a passage; n. act of opening; **dari inba** to be opened, spread forth; **dari ispa** (Kui); **de'- (det-), de'nai** to open (Kuwi); **tis^{i}gna_ (tisgas)** to open (door, shutter); refl. and pass. **tisgrna_** (Kur.); **tisge** to lift the latch (Malt.)(DEDR 3251). **tiru-k-ka_ppu** door of a temple (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 18,172, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to open the mouth**: **tur-akku** opening of the mouth (Ma.); **tari_-** to open (eyes, mouth, door, etc.); caus. **tarih-/tarh-**; **tari-, ter-, terr-** to open; **reha_na_** id.; **tugaituna** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3251).

4875.**Image: split**: **trith, tr^{a}th, tr^{a}tas** slit, rent, fissure (K.)(CDIAL 5922). **tr.d** split (Skt.); **tr.n.atti** splits open, sets free (RV.); **tad.ai** spreads (Pkt.); **tar.** to flay (Wg.); **t.rir.an.u** to open (S.); **trir.an.** to blossom, expand (L.); **tir.na_** to be split, crack through dryness, be proud (P.); **t.rir.kan.u** to crack, split, itch (S.)(CDIAL 5925). **tr.dila** making fissures (for release of water)(RV.); **trer.** crack in soil (L.); **tarer., tarer, ter.** crack, crevice (P.); **t.l.ir.** crack in soil or wood (WPah.); **ti_d.** crack, fissure in ground (M.)(CDIAL 5926). **tr.n.atti** splits (RV.); **tinnh^{a}na_** to prick (P.)(CDIAL 5927). **tardman** hole (AV.); **tad.o** pit over which a waterwheel is fixed (S.)(CDIAL 5724). **t.rar.kan.u** to split (S.)(CDIAL 5722). **tardati** splits open (Dha_tup.); **tad.d.ai** spreads (Pkt.); **t.ad.d.^{a}na_** to open wide (P.)(CDIAL 5721). **tir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to cut open; **tir-appu** open, unfortified place; cleft, opening; **tir-avu** opening, unveiling; open space (**Tiruva_ca. 37,6**); **tur-appu** a key (Ta.); **tirp** key (To.); **ter-a** an opening, clearing, state of being clear or bright; **ter-apu, ter-ahu** opening, an opening, gap, an interval, cessation, intermission (of sounds, rain), interstice, room, place; **ter-avu** opening; **ter-ave** opening, becoming manifest, appearing; **ter-e** to be unclosed, be uncovered, open; make open, open, uncover, unfold; n. oipening, state of being open (Ka.); **tora- (torap-, torand-)** to open (Kod..); **terapu** space, room; **jappuni** to open; **jatton.uni** id. (Tu.); **depp** id. (Tu.); **ter-a** open; **ter-acu** to open, set open, uncover, expose, exhibit, display, unfasten, unlock; **ter-apa** open, exposed; **ter-api** intermission, cessation, pause, break (Te.)(DEDR 3259).

4876.**Gracious look**: **tiru-k-kan.** divine eye, gracious look; **tiru-k-kan.-ca_ttutal** to bestow a look of grace, as a deity (Ta.lex.)

4877.**Paddy field**: **tiruttu** cultivated wet land, paddy field (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 11,2**); **tiruttutal** to arrange properly (**Periuyapu. Cir-utton.. 73**); to prepare and make a land suitable for cultivation (**Ta_yu. A_n-antama_n-a. 6**); to supervise (**S.I.I. iii,21**)(Ta.lex.)

4878.**Cot**: **te.r** pl. **te.d.l** cot (Kol.); **te_r** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 3460). cf. **terp-** to put to sleep (Kond.a)(DEDR 3425).

4879.**Image: woman**: **ter-ava** woman (Te.); **taral.e** girl (Ka.); **terivai** woman between 25 and 31 years of age, woman (Ta.)(DEDR 3421). **r-i_pa** (pl. **r-i_pek**) grown-up girl (Kond.a); **ji_poli** (pl. **ji_pok**) young woman (Pe.); **ji_par.** (pl. **ji_pahin.**) grown-up girl (Mand..)(DEDR 5167).

4880.**Tiger's milk tree**: **tillai** blinding tree, excoecaria agallocha; mountain slender tiger's milk, excoecaria crenulata (Ta.); **tella** excoecaria agallocha (Te.); **telaki_riya** id. (Si.)(DEDR 3256). Excoecaria agallocha, excoecaria camettia, arbor execans: **ugaru, gaourai, gangwa, geria** (Skt.B.); **gangiva, tejbala** (H.); **kametti, phungali** (Ma.); **tilla-chedi** (Ta.); **tillachettu, chilla** (Te.); **haro** (Ka.); **arbre aveuglant** (Fr.); habitat: found in the forests of India, plentifully in Cochin and Travancore, in salt swamps near the sea... used in epilepsy (Indian Materia Medica, p. 532).

4881.**Rice**: **tu_rn.aka** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.8). **dardura** a variety of s.as.t.ika (Car. Su. 27.14).

4882.**Faeces**: **tu_ru (tu_ri-)** to go to stool (Ta.); **tu_r-uka** id. (Ma.); **tu.t- (tu.yt-)** to void (excrement); **torl pi.** ordinary loose excrement (Ko.); **tu_ru** to have a loose motion (Ka.); **tu.r- (tu.ri-)** to defecate (Kod..); **tu_ru** to purge (Tu.); **du_rya** faeces (Skt.)(DEDR 3400).

4883.**Idiot**: **dra_pa** mud, mire; heaven, sky; a fool, a blockhead, an idiot; **dra_be** (Tadbhava of **dra_pa**) a blockhead, fool, slut (Ka.); **de_be, dra_be, dra_bhe** (Te.); **dra_be** wretchedness, poverty, feebleness (Ka.); trash, rubbish (Ka.Te.); a wretched, poor, feeble person (Ka.); **dra_be-ma_tu** a word lacking force of meaning; **dra_be mo_r-e** a care-worn, low-spirited face (Ka.lex.)

4884.**Image: to turn round**: **tir-ampu (tir-ampi-)** to sprain (Ta.); **tir-ampuka** to be wrenched, strained (Ma.)(DEDR 3261). cf. **tr.i_m- (-t-)** to turn round (Pe.); **t.in.-** to twist (Kuwi)(DEDR 3258).

4885.**Fragrance**: **ti_rre** sweet (Kol.); **tirre** id. (Nk.); **tirra(t.)** id. (Pa.); **tiren, tirent.e, tiro_n** (Ga.)(DEDR 3254). **ti_m** sweet; **ti_vu** sweetness; **ti_yam** id., deliciousness; **te_m** sweetness, pleasantness, fragrance, odour, honey, honey-bee, must of an elephant, toddy; **titti** sweetness; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be sweet, savoury, delicious, pleasing; **tittippu** sweetness, any sweet eatable (Ta.); **tittu, tittippu** sweetness (Ma.); **tic** sweetness (To.); **tic in- (id--)** to taste sweet; **ticil** pleasant taste, sweetness; **sic = tic**, in woman's name **Sici.z** (also known as **Tici.z**)(To.); **si_, si_yi, siyyane, sihi** sweet; **si_ya_l.a** a tender coconut, water of unripe coconut (Ka.); **ti_ku** tasteful, savoury; **ti_kara, ti_keru** sweetish; **ti_p** sweetness; sweet, fresh; **s'i_** sweet; **s'i_p** sweetness, pleasantness; sweet, pleasant; **ci_p** sweet (Tu.); **tiyya, tiyyani, ti_ya, ti_yana** sweet; **tiyyadanamu, tiyyana** sweetness; **ti_pi, ti_pu** sweetness, liking, attachment, fondness;

sweet; **ti_pa_ru** to be pleasing, beautiful (Te.); **ti_yat.** sweet (Go.); **tiyani** id. (Kond.a); **he-** to be sweet (Mand..); **semba (sembi-), sepa (set-)** to be sweet, tasty, palatable; n. sweetness, palatable taste (Kui); **he_'ni** tasty; **hempu he'nai** to taste; **henu** sweetness; **he'- (-t-)** to be tasty; **ti_pa** sweet (Kuwi); **ti_nna_** to have a sweet aste, be a relish for, please (Kur.)(DEDR 3268a). **Honey**: **te_n-** honey; **te_n--i_** honey-bee; **ti_n-tot.ai** beehive (**ti_n < ti_m**)(Ta.); **te_n** honey (Ma.); **te.n** honey, bee (Ko.); **to.n** id. (To.); **je_n, je_nu, te_nu, ge_nu** honey (Ka.); **te.ni** id.; **te.n-eri** honeycomb; **te.m-pul.u** honey-bee (Kod..); **tiga** beehive, honey; **ti_ya** honey; **ci_yata ney** id. (Tu.); **jigin tuppu** id. (Kor.); **te_ne** id. (Te.); **te~_t.i** a large black humble-bee, bombinatris glabra (Te.); **te.ne** honey (Kol.); **te_ne** id. (Nk.); **ti_n ney** id. (Pa.); **ti_n pinda, ti_ni** bee (Pa.); **ti_n, ti_nu** honey (Ga.); **te_ne** bee; **te_ne ni_y** honey (Go.); **te_ne** honey (Kond.a); **ti_ni_** bee (Kur.); **tni** hohey, bee (Malt.); **tin.isa** honeycomb (Pkt.)(DEDR 3268b).

4886.**To move aside; evade**: **t.al** move aside (Skt.); **t.alati** is disturbed (Dha_tup.); caus. **t.a_layati** (Skt.); **t.valati** is disturbed; **a_d.va_layati** mixes (Dha_tup.); **tvarate_** hurries (Skt.); **t.alun** to move, stir, get out of the way, elapse (of time)(K.); **t.aran.u** to move off, be warded off (S.); **t.alan.** to depart (L.); **t.aln.a_** to slip away (P.); **t.alan** staggering, slipping (B.); **t.aln.o** (Ku.); **t.aliba** to be moved (A.); **t.al.iba_** to vacillate, be displaced (Or.); **t.arab** to be broken (of sleep (Mth.); **t.arna_** (EH.); **t.alna_** to pass by, be displaced (H.); **t.alab** (Mth.); **t.alal** to be moved (Bhoj.); **t.alvu~** to pass off (G.); **t.aln.e~** (M.); **t.a_lai** removes, frightens away (Pkt.); **t.a_lun** to defer (K.); **t.a_ran.u** to drive away (S.); **t.a_l** evasion, overflow drain; **t.a_lan.** to remove one thing from the top of another (L.); **t.a_ln.a_** to evade, choose (P.); **t.a_lo** evasion (WPah.); **t.a_ln.o** to avoid, drive away (Ku.); **a_l-t.a_l** evasion (N.); **t.a_liba** to ward off (a blow)(A.); **t.a_la_** to evade (B.); **t.a_l.iba_** (Or.); **t.a_rab** to push aside (Mth.); **t.a_rna_** (EH.); **t.alna_** to avert, evade (H.); **t.a_l.vu~** to avoid (G.); **t.a_l.n.e~** (M.); **t.a_ln.o** to pass (time)(Marw.); **ta_lna_** to pick out (as weeds)(P.); **t.a_layati** moves aside (Skt.)(CDIAL 5450). **t.arakn.o** to withdraw, shun (Ku.); **t.arnu** to pass by (N.); **t.arakiba_** to steal away from a place (Or.); **t.a_rnu** to spurn, neglect, evade (N.)(CDIAL 5447). **To drive**: **ter..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to drive or control by shouting, bluster, casue to sound (as a drum); resound, roar; n. sound, noise; **ter..ippu** sound, noise, noisy rage (Ta.); **tel.ikka** to drive cattle with shouts (Ma.)(DEDR 3432). **ut.a_l.n.e~** to turn over (M.); **ut.a_l.a_** pushing, a lever (M.)(CDIAL 1687). **ot.a_riba_** to pull, drag, draw water, lift (Or.); **ut.t.a_ra** landing place, bank (of a lake etc.)(Pkt.)(CDIAL 1686). **To pull**: **tel^{e}gna_ (telgcas)** to tuck up (e.g. garment before sitting)(Kur.); **tle** to lift (as the corner of a curtain or hem of a dress) (Malt.); **ter-ukka** to pull up the clothes, as when wading (Ma.)(DEDR 3428). **To push**: **t.helhan.u** to push (S.); **t.hehlan.a_** to thrust into water (P.); **t.hillhn.a_** to plunge into water (P.); **t.heln.o** to push (Ku.); **t.helnu** to push, poke; to protrude (N.); **t.heliba** to push (A.); **t.hela_** (B.); **t.heliba_** (Or.); **t.helab** (Mth.); **t.hela_** push-cart (H.); **t.hela_** id. (Bhoj.P.); **t.helvu~** to push (G.); **t.heln.e~** (M.); **t.elan.o** to push, thrust (Ku.); **t.helna_** to push (H.); **t.iln.o** to cram (Ku.)(CDIAL 5512). **To push, shove away; reject**: **tal.l.u (tal.l.i-)** to be lost, to fail (**Kur-al.,290**); to stagger, reel, stumble (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,10,6**); to push, force forward, shove away, expel; to reject, disapprove (**Tiruva_lava_. 57,22**); to neglect (**Tan.ikaippu. Kal.avu. 499**); to press down (**Kampara_. Ula_vi. 4**); to turn over, turn back as the leaves of a book; to pass as one's days; to dismiss; be removed, be lost, fail; to incite, stimulate (**Kampara_. Campa_. 54**); n. pushing, rejecting (Ta.); **tal.l.uka** to push, thrust, reject, cast off; **tal.l.al** pushing, rejection (Ma.); **tal.- (tayl.-)** to push, outcaste (Ko.); **tol.- (tol.y-)** to push (To.); **tal.l.u** thrust, push (Ma.); **tal.l.u** to push, shove away, thrust, drive, throw, reject, dismiss, heave; n. pushing etc. (Ka.); **talluni, tal.l.uni** to push in, press through (Tu.); **tala~gu** (allomorph **tala-**), **talgu, talu~gu** to be lost or removed; remove; way to be cleared of crowds

(Te.)(DEDR 3135). **tal.l.u** to be removed (Ka.); **tal.** id. (Ta.Tinn.); **tal.l.uka** id. (Ma.); **tal.l.i-vai-ttal** to remove a little further off, shift; **tal.l.u-p-pul.l.u** scuffle; pushing and pulling; **tal.l.u-mul.l.u** id.; **tal.l.u-mel.l.u** id.; **tal.l.ur-u-tal** to be rejected, removed; to be in distress (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_ci_. 94**)(Ta.lex.) **To stagger**: **tal.l.am-pa_r-u-tal** to reel, stagger (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 7,6**); to totter as a house about to fall; to sway as a tree; to be in perturbation as a family on the death of its head or on the verge of ruin; **tal.l.a_t.u-tal** to move with faltering steps (**Pa_rata. Kirut.t.in.a. 238**); **tal.ampu-tal** to be unsteady as a floating pot (Ta.lex.)

4887.**Boiling**: **tal.-tal.-en-al** expr. of bubbling, as boiling water (Ta.); **tal.atal.ane, tal.apal.ane** with a briskly bubbling noise in boiling; **tal.apal.ala** the noise of boiling water or the brisk bubbling up of water in boiling; **dal.** sound in imitation of that of boiling (Ka.); **tal.apal.a** a bubbling noise (Tu.)(DEDR 3126). **Image: to boil**: **til.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to boil (**Na_.**); **tal.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** id., to bubble (Ta.); **til.a** bubbling up; **til.ekka** to bubble up, boil over, overbear, presume; **til.eppu** bubbling over, arrogance, triumph; **til.appikka** to boil, rouse passion (Ma.)(DEDR 3257). **tulan:ku-tal** to be agitated, disturbed (**Tiruva_ca. 6,28**)(Ta.lex.)

4888.**Slander**: **tal.ukan-** deceitful fellow, liar; **tal.uku** fraud, lie (Ta.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **tal.l.i** calumny, slander (Ka.); **taral.e** slander (Ka.); **tal.l.i** id., defamation; **taral.** id., backbiting, tale-bearing (Tu.)(DEDR 3134). **dalba_** a bait; deceit, fraud, deception; **dalba_ den.a_** to deceive, to bait, to entice by baiting (P.lex.)

4889.**Empty**: **t.halla** poor, penniless (Pkt.) **t.haliya** empty (Pkt.); **t.halho** empty; **t.halhi** unproductive (P.); **t.ha_la_** unemployed; **t.ha_l** leisure (H.); **t.ha_la** empty (OG.); **t.ha_lu~** empty, unemployed (G.)(CDIAL 5497). **ta_l.ikkam** prosperity; **ta_l.ikkai** high price or value (Ta.lex.)

4890.**Race**: **tal.i** a race, a family; a stock or breed (Ka.); **thal.a** (M.); **tal.i-dana** cattle of a good breed (Ka.lex.) **tal.ai** relationship, friendship (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Tribe**: **thar.o** tribe, sect (Ku.); **thad.a** collection (Pkt.); **thar** family, clan, sub-caste; **thari** head of a clan (N.); **thari** sort, kind (N.)(CDIAL 13714). **Tribe, family**: **carapat.i, caravat.i** tribe, family (Ta.); **sarabad.i** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tar-va_t.** a system of heredity (Ma.lex.) **da_dak** paternal ancestors (generally used in the plural); **da_daka_** pertaining to paternal ancestors (P.lex.) cf. **da_ya_da** receiving inheritance (Vedic.lex.)

4891.**Image: drop of water**: **tal.i** drop of water, rain drop (**Kalit. 13**); first shower of rain (**Paripa_. 8,91**); cloud (**Kalit. 50,16**); coolness (**Ilak. Aka.**); **tal.i-ttal** to drip as rain (**Ain:kur-u. 328**); to sprinkle (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **tul.l.am** little drop of water (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,1,7**)(Ta.lex.) **ti_rpa-** to cleanse the floor with cowdung and water (Kond.a); **ti_r- (-t-)** to sprinkle; intens. **ti_rpa-** (Pe.); **dir- (-h-), dri-, dir.hali** to sprinkle (Kuwi)(DEDR 3280). **tel.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow; n. sowing as of seeds in a field; **tel.ippu** winnowing, sprinkling, scattering, sowing; **tel.l.u (tel.l.i-)** to winnow, waft (as the sea), cast upon the shore; **tal.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to drip as rain (Ta.); **tel.l.uka** to sift or winnow by casting up gently in a fan; **tel.l.al** winnowing; **tel.l.i** sifted powder; **tal.i** sprinkling water (Ma.); **tal.ikka** to sprinkle (Ma.); **tel.- (teyl.-)** to winnow (flour) gently; **teyl.-/tel.c-** to sprinkle (Ko.); **tal.i** to spread by scattering, strew, sprinkle; be scattered about; n. scattering, sprinkling; **tal.isu** to sprinkle, cause to sprinkle; **ten.t.u** to winnow corn (Ka.); **tal.i- (tal.ip-, tal.ic-)** to sprinkle (liquid)(Kod..); **talipu** sprinkling; **talipuni, tal.ipu** to sprinkle; **telluni** to winnow, sift (Tu.); **talpi**

to sprinkle (Kor.); **tehc-, tahca_na_, tahci_ta_na_** to winnow; **tehca_na_** to sift in a su_pa_ with a tossing motion, not sidewise; **tir.pa_na_** to sift earth from grain in a su_pa_; **ti_rpa_na_** to sift (Go.); **tle** to sift (Malt.); **telna_** to winnow flour so as to separate it from stones or unground grain (Kur.)(DEDR 3435). **te, lapuk** to winnow; **tirr.i** to sprinkle (Santali.lex.) **Drop; to shake**: **tul.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to drip, fall in drops as rain, tears, trickle down, rain; sprinkle, let fall in drops; n. raining dripping, globule of water, small quantity (Ta.); a drop of liquid (Kod..); a drop (Ma.); **tul.ikka** to drop, flow freely (as toddy); **tul.umpu** to brim over, melt (Ta.); **tul.l.i** a drop (Ta.Ma.); **tol.l.i** a drop (Ma.); **tol.g** to wash one's hands with tears (Ko.); **toly- (tolc-)** to sprinkle (To.); **tol.b- (tol.by-)** (liquid) slops over (To.); **tul.y** a drop (To.); **tul.aku** to be scatterd in drops, spill, run over (Ka.); **tul.uku** to sprinkle, scatter in drops, shed, throw as arrows (Ka.); **sul.iyuni** to overflow (Tu.); **tol.nki** id. (Kor.); **toluku** to rain (Te.); be spilled, overflow (Te.); **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season (Te.); **tulucu** to shed, as fruit, powder, etc. (Te.); **tod.a_ku, tona_ku, tola_ku** slight agitation or motion in a liquid (Te.); **tonk-e_r** to trickle out (Ga.); **tor.k-** to spill (water) from a vessel by shaking (Kond.a)(DEDR 3361). **tul.anku** to move, sway from side to side as an elephant, shake, be uprooted, droop (Ta.)(DEDR 3359). **tu_l.u, tul.aga, tu_n.a** violent agitation, frenzy, demoniac possession (Ka.); **tuval. (tuval.v-, tuvan.t.-)** to quiver, tremble (Ta.); **tu.l.** power of a god (To.)(DEDR 3354). [cf. **oliyal** river (Ta.); **oliyuka, olikka** to flow (Ma.); **o_lo_la** falling in drops, trickling (Ma.); **uli** waterfall (Ir.)(DEDR 999). **va_luka** to be distilled, strained (Ma.); **va_r-r-u** straining, distilling (Ma.)(DEDR 5367). **olku (olki-)** to shake, move, wave (Ta.); **ulukku (ulukki-)** to shake, tremble (as in an earthquake)(Ta.); **ulavu** agitation (Ma.); **ulakkam** shake, shudder (Ma.); **ole** act of shaking, trembling, etc. (Ka.); **ul.ku, ulku, ul.uku** the body to shake, tremble, be agitated (Ka.); **oli- (oliv-, olinj-)** (fruit) drops from tree in large quantities (Kod..); **ulucu** to brandish, wave, shake; **olayu** to swing, shake, move (Te.)(DEDR 1003)].

4892.**Image: rimmed plate**: **tal.ige, tan.ige** a metal plate turned up at the rim (Ka.Ma.); **tal.ikai** (Ta.); **tal.ige, tal.iye, tal.ihe** (Te.); **stha_li_, stha_la** (Skt.); **tha_li_, tha_l.a_, tha_l.i_** (M.); **tallika_** a certain vessel (Skt.); **ta_r..i** an earthen wash-hand basin (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Basin of a well**: **tha_l.u~** basin of a well (G.)(CDIAL 13766). **tarsoa_** side spring in a well (Mth.)(CDIAL 5630). **tha_l.a_** metal plate (M.); **tha_l.o** (G.); **tha_lu tha_lhu** (S.); **tha_l** (P.H.); **tali** (Si.); **tha_la** (Pkt.); **stha_la** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 348). **tha_li_** a small metallic dish; a dish like a soap plate made of bell metal (P.lex.) **Image: oil-vessel of a lamp**: **tal.i < stha_li_** oil-vessel of a lamp; lamp-stand; **ta_l.i < stha_li_** earthen lamp-bowl (Ta.lex.) **sthala_** receptacle (TS. i.6.10.5)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: eating-plate**: **tal.am** jar, waterpot (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.ikai** eating-plate, platter (**S.I.I. ii,211**); **tal.ukai** id. (Ta.); **tal.ika** id. (Ma.); **taliga** id. (Te.); **talige** id. (Ka.); **tal.ikai** cooking (Ta.Vais.n..); a certain quantity of boiled rice offered to idols in temples (Ta.Vais.n.. **I.M.P.S.A. 148**); solidified porridge; **tal.icai** id.; **tal.ikai-camarppittal** to take boiled rice etc. for offering to idols; to offer boiled rice to idols (Ta.lex.)

4893.**Image: throat**: **ta_luge, ta_l.ige, ta_luka, ta_luge, ta_l.ige, ta_l.uge, ta_l.ge** the palate; the throat (Ka.); **ta_luka** palate (Skt.); the cheek (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **ta_lu-jihva** a crocodile; the uvula (Ka.lex.) **Image: neck**: **ta_lu** palate; **ta_luka** the two sides of the tonsil (Vedic.lex.) **taren** the shoulder of a human being, the neck of an animal on which the yoke rests; **kadape taren ocokedea** you allowed the neck of the buffalo to be galled by the yoke (Santali.lex.) **ta_l.** jaws; Adam's apple (Ta.lex.)

4894.**Wet-crop; double-crop land**: **ta_l.-mat.an:kal** close of the wet-crop harvest (**W.G. 506**); **ta_l.** stem, pedicle, stalk (**Ci_vaka. 2802**); id. (Ma.); **ta_r..** (Ka.); **ta_l.at.i** stubble (Ta.Ma.); second cultivation (**G.Tj.D. I,91**); cultivation season; stubble-ploughig season (**C.G.**); double-crop land (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **matan:kal** termination of a yuga (**Kalit. 10**); summer catch-crop sown after campa_ has been reaped; **mat.an:kal** ripened sheaf of grain, prostrate in the field (Ta.lex.)

4895.**Image: foot of a mountain; spreading over; image: empty ears of corn**: **ta_r..** stem or stalk of corn, flowers, etc. (Ka.); **ta.l.i** stem (Kod..); **ta_lu** empty ears of corn (i.e. straw after threshing)(Te.); **ta_l.** pin that holds a tenon in mortise (**Akana_. 35**); bolt, bar, latch (**Pu. Ve. 9,24**); id. (Ma.); **ta_r..** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Stem**: **ta_l.** lampstand, candle-stick (Ta.lex.) **ta_l.** foot of a tree or mountain; stem, pedicle, stalk (**Ci_vaka. 2802**)(Ta.); stalk, stem (chiefly of edible plants), the foot (Ma.); **ta.l.** stem, trunk, (Ko.); **to.l.** trunk of tree, slope of hill (To.)(DEDR 3185). **Foot of a mountain**: **ta_l.** foot of a tree or mountain (**Te_va_. 1156,1**); **ta_r..varai** foot of a mountain (**Tirukko_. 130**); **ta_r..vara** id. (Ma.); **ta_r..var** (Ka.); id. (**Cu_l.a_. Ci_ya. 115**); **ta_r..vu** foot of a mountain; **ta_l.** foot of a tree or mountain (**Te_va_. 1156,1**); **ta_l.varai** foot of a mountain (**Tiruva_lava_. 44,36**)(Ta.lex.) **Double-crop land**: **ta_l.at.i** stubble; second cultivation (**G.Tj. D. i,91**); id. (Ma.); cultivation season; stubble-ploughing season; double-crop land; second beat of sheaves in threshing; **ta_l.ati-karu-nilattil** at the cultivation season; **ta_l.at.i-nat.avu** cultivation after ploughing the stubble of the first crop; **ta_t.po_r** corn-stack that has been threshed by hand but not yet trodden by cattle (**C.G.**); **ta_l.at.i-p-po_r** id.; **ta_l.a_l.an-** person of enterprise, application (Ta.lex.)

4896.**Marriage badge**: **tal.ivam < dala** flat piece as of gold (**Ci_vaka. 2303**)(Ta.lex.) **d.ha_ln.** a kind of stone used for magical purposes; a gold or silver ornament worn sometimes as an amulet (P.lex.) **ta_li** marriage badge (Ta.Ma.Ka.Tu.Te.Skt.); **ta.l.y** a heavy necklace (Ko.); **to.ly** woman's gold neck ornament (To.); **ta_li, ta_l.i** a small round plate of gold worn at the neck as a marriage badge, that plate used as an ornament (Ka.)(DEDR 3175). **ta_l.ibot.t.u** a marriage badge (Te.); **ka_ti-ta_li, ka_ti** coir; coir made of it (Ka.); **kayir-u** (Ta.Ma.); **katta** (Tu.); **ka_tha_** (M.); **ayar, ayarda_l.i** the marriage badge (Ka.); **ayire** a wife whose husband is alive (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_l.isara** a necklace composed of ta_l.is, worn by women (Ka.lex.) **ta_li** central piece of a neck ornament solemnly tied by the bridegroom around the bride's neck as marriage-badge (**Ci_vaka. 2697**); a child's necklet (**Pur-ana_. 77**); amulet tied on a child's neck (**Pur-ana_. 374**); cowry, cypraea moneta (**Ain:kur-u. 166**); **ta_liyampat.ai** a child's necklet (**Kampara_. Na_t.u. 58**); **ta_li-k-kat.t.u** marriage, as tying the ta_li; **ta_li-k-kayir-u** twisted thread on which is hung the ta_li; **ta_li-c-carat.u** id.; **ta_likka_ri** married woman, as wearing a ta_li; **ta_li-k-kot.i** braided gold string on which is hung the ta_li; **ta_likko_vai** string of beads to which the wedding badge is attached; **ta_li-kat.t.utal** to marry, as tying ta_li (**Tan-ippa_. i,195,10**); **ta_li-kat.t.u-k-kaliya_n.am** a nominal marriage in which a ta_li is tied round the neck of a girl, but the person tying is not entitled to the rights of a husband; **ta_li-p-pot.t.u** disc-shaped ta_li; **ta_li-man.i-vat.am** string of beads to which the ta_li is attached (**S.I.I. ii,171**); **ta_li-yuru** beads of different forms attached to the ta_li; necklace containing the ta_li; **ta_li-va_n:kutal** to remove the ta_li of a woman on the death of her husband (Ta.lex.)

4897.**Image: rope**: **tal.e** a tie, a tether or halter; fetters (Ka.Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **tal.aiyam** bonds, fetters (**Tiruppu. 303**); **tal.aiya_l.ar** those who are fettered in chains, prisoners (**E_la_ti, 56**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tal.e, dal.e** loop of rope, noose (Kod..); **dal.e** to join by sewing together, seam

(Ka.); **tal.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to fasten, bind, chain (Ta.); **talugu, talagu** tether or halter for cattle (Te.)(DEDR 3133). cf. **ta_r, ta_ram** cord, rope (Ta.); **da_ra** string, thread (Ka.Tu.); waist-band, girdle (Te.)(DEDR 3167). **Image: entanglement**: **tol.asu, tod.aku** entanglement (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to tie two beasts together**: **tal.aku, takke, tal.aku ha_ku** to tie two beasts together (Ka.lex.) **dhalia_ra_** ropes tied so as to put them to the neck and mouth of a cow, bullock and buffalo and ended to the nape of neck (P.lex.)

4898.**Image: to split; fissure**: **dala** piece split off, fragment (Sus'r.); a half (VarBr.S.); piece (Pkt.); **dj^{u}** smalll piece of cloth (K.); **d.aru** a breadth of cloth (S.); **dali_** bundle of lighted sticks of pine (WPah.); **dal** fragment, thickness (of a board, etc.)(B.); **dal.** half (M.); **dalaya** division, part (Si.)(CDIAL 6213). **dara** piece; **daram** a little; adj. little (Skt.); little; a half (Pkt.); a little, partially (common in cmpds.)(Or.)(CDIAL 6187). **dari_** carpet (P.H.); **d.ari_** piece of matting (S.); **dari** carpet (N.B.Or.)(CDIAL 6194). **dalana** splitting (BhP.); breaking (Skt.); **dalan.a** one who grinds; grinding, crushing (Pkt.); **dalali_** small roof-beam (Ash.); **dalyun^{u}, dali** splitting (of timber), husking (K.); **dalin** small cross rafter (N.); **d.alan** rolling or flattening with a muller; **d.alna_** small roller, muller (B.); **dal.an.a_** kneading; **Brickbat, stones**: **dal.an.i_** brickbat, stones (Or.); **dal.n.u~** corn prepared for grinding, grist (G.); **dal.an.** (M.); **dalim = dalin** small cross rafter (N.); **dalama** building material (Or.)(CDIAL 6217). **dalati** cracks, splits (Sus'r.); **dalayati** (Dha_tup.); **dalati** bursts (Pali); **dale_ti** (Pali); **dalai, daliu_n.a**, pp. **dalia** (Pkt.); **dal** to burst (Pas'.); **dalun** to husk grain, skin (K.); **d.aran.u** to split into two; to grind coarsely (S.); **dal.n.a_** to chop firewood, crush grain, grind coarsely (P.); **daln.u~** to churn (WPah.); **daln.o** to split, oppress, rule over (Ku.); **dalnu** to crush, grind, rub, trample (N.); **dala_, d.ala_** to rub, grind (on a stone), knead, shampoo, flatten (B.); **dal.iba_** to bruise, press together, destroy (Or.); **dalna_** to grind coarsely (H.); **dal.vu~** to crush, grind, work hard for wages (G.); **dal.n.e~** to grind (M.); **dal.ta_** (Konkan.i); **daliba** to crush, destroy (A.)(CDIAL 6216). **d.allan.** to split, burst (L.)(CDIAL 6222). **d.al** crack, split (L.); **d.ali_k** crack in the soil (L.)(CDIAL 6221). **darayati** causes to split (RV.); **darya_unu** to half-crush (N.); **darakn.a_** to be split, have diarrhoea (P.); **darkan.o** to split (Ku.); **darkanu** to split, be scarred (of a hillside), fall in torrents (of rain)(N.); **darakiba_** to be torn (Or.); **darakna_** (H.); **darar.na_** to grind coarsely (P.); **dara_r.** crack (H.); **dara_d.n.e~** to storm at, threaten (M.); **daral.iba_** to knead, press together in a mass (Or.); **dardara_** coarsely ground (P.); **dardarnu** to pound (N.); **dardarn.e~** to froth up (M.)(CDIAL 6192). **dara_r** crack, rent (P.H.)(CDIAL 6193). **dardara** split, broken (Skt.); **daddara** noise of grinding (pali); **dodur^{u}** decayed, rotten; **dadr^{u}** hollow tree, hollow in a tree (K.); **d.ad.aru** coarsely ground; piece of anything coarsely ground or pounded (S.); **d.ad.ra_** coarsely ground (L.); **dardara_** (P.); **dadara_** cracked, slightly broken, worn (Or.); **dadri_** unripe corn cut from time to time and brought home for eating without being taken to the threshing floor (H.); **dodru~** shattered (G.); **da~_dru~** roughness of skin (G.); **ddura** a rent, a split, sound as of distant thunder; **diya-ddura** showering bath (Si.); **daddara** ladder, staircase (Pkt.); **da_dar** slats on roof to which slates or tiles are fastened (Ku.); ladderlike and movable staircase, shutter over a staircase, bridge (M.); **da_dri_** bridge; **da_dra_** shutter over staircase, hole in roof for smoke-vent, cloth tied over a vessel (M.)(CDIAL 6196). **dardarti** splits (RV.); **dodarun** to be worn out (of clothes), be weak (of men), decay, rot (K.); **d.ad.iran.u** to pound or grind coarsely (S.); **dedaranava_** to split, rend, perforate (Si.); **da_diri** opened, expanded (Si.)(CDIAL 6197). **dalita** burst (MBh.); ground (Skt.); **dai** powdering coarsely, splitting grain (Ku.); **d.aryo** coarsely ground wheat (S.); **dalia_, dalya_** coarsely ground grain (P.); **daliya_** bruised grain, split pulse (H.)(CDIAL 6220). **dalai~ti_, dale~ti_, dalaiti_** handmill for grinding, bruising or splitting (H.)(CDIAL 6219). **da_li_, da_liya_** split pea (Pkt.); **da_l** (K.); **d.a_ri** pulse; **d.a_ro** split half of

ground grain (S.); **da_l** peas of gram etc. (L.); **d.a_la_** wheatmeal (L.); **da_l, d.a_l** split pulse (P.); **da_li_** lentils (WPah.); **da_l, da_li_, da_w, da_r** split peas (Ku.); **da_l** lentils (N.); **da_il** split pulse (A.); **d.a_li, d.a_il, d.a_l** (B.); **d.a_li, da_el** split peas (Or.); **da_l** (Bi.); **da_li** pulse, vetch (Mth.); **da_r**[i] (Aw.); **da_l, da_r** (H.); **da_l.**[i] split peas (G.); **da_l., d.a_l.** (M.); **da_la** split peas (Skt.)(CDIAL 6309). **da_ra** rent, hole, cleft (Ta_n.d.yar.); **da_ri_** (Sus'r.); **da_ru** fissure, cleft (S.)(CDIAL 6292). **da_rayati** tears asunder, scatters (MBh.); **da_ram.ta** tearing, crushing (Pkt.); pp. **da_ria** (Pkt.); **d.a_ran.u** to split, crack (S.); **da_riba** (A.); **da_rna_** (H.); **da_rvu~** (G.); **dar**- to fear (Gypsy)(CDIAL 6295). **da_l** crack (in soil, wood, etc.)(WPah.)(CDIAL 6308). **da_layati** causes to burst (Sus'r.); **da_le_ti** causes to burst or split (Pali); **da_l** to break, tear, chop (of wood)(Pas'.); **d.a_li** to tear asunder (Gaw.); **d.a_lan.** to split, break, crush (L.); **da_liya** half (Si.)(CDIAL 6310).

4899.**A defensive weapon**: **tal.l.i-vet.t.i** a military engine for defence, matir-por-i-vakai (**Cilap. 15,216, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4900.**Hole in the ground to hold fire**: **tha_l., tha_l.i_** hole in the ground to hold fire (M.)(CDIAL 13766). **tar..umpu (tar..umpi-)** to be scarred, bruised, marked; n. scar, cicatrice, bruise (Ta.); **tar..ampu** scar, wart (Ma.); **tal.m** (obl. **tal.t-**) swelling raised by a blow, weal (Ko.); **dali** an inflamed patch of skin, blotch (Kui); **t.ad.a** scar, spot (Malt.)(DEDR 3118).

4901.**Image: to pour**: **cellisu, callisu** to cause to pour, as brandy on the ground, to cause to throw or put down, as a tree, to cause to throw about or spread as grass (Ka.lex.)

4902.**Marshy**: **daluya_** boggy (B.); **dalakna_** to tremble, glitter (H.); **daldal** marsh, mud (N.); **daldalni** quagmire (A.); **daldaliya_** muddy (A.); **daldal** quagmire, flabbiness (B.); **daldaliya_** boggy (B.); **daladala** tremulous (Or.); **daldal** marsh (H.M.)(CDIAL 6212). cf. **dalahi, daldalahi, dalhi, thala** a marsh; **jhil** a shallow marsh (Santali.lex.) **tal.e, tal.ea_** marsh (Kon.lex.) **Mud, mire**: **tol.ku** slush, mire (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 73**); **tol.l.am** mud, mire (**Iraku. Ilavan.an-. 15**); **tol.l.i** mud, soft mire (**Kalla_. 36,1**); **tol.i** mud, soft mire (**ur..a_ nun.t.ol.i : Cilap. 10,120**)(Ta.lex.)

4903.**Valley; bank**: **thar.i_** quadrangular heap of cotton or cloth (G.); **thad.** valley or strath near a river, bank, shore, limit, end (M.); **thai_** mass, heap (H.)(CDIAL 13715). **Uplands**: **tha_l** mud (M.); **thalli_** uplands from which water runs off (P.); **thalli** rice plant from the seed bed (WPah.)(CDIAL 13745). **dhara_t.i** earth heaped up for an embankment (B.)(CDIAL 6794). ?cf. **te_ri** sandhill (Ta.); hillock, swelling on the ground (Ma.)(DEDR 3461). **Island; bank, shore, land**: **tar.a_** island (H.); **tat.a** bank, side of hill (Pali); slope, shore (MBh.); **tat.i_** bank (Pali); **tad.a, tad.i_** shore (Pkt.); **tar.u** landing place, bathing place, bathing; **tar.i_** mooring peg on shore (S.); **ter.** bank, edge, end (G.); **tar.** bank, shore, land (B.); bank, land (as opposed to water)(Ku.); adj. shallow (Ku.); side, party, faction (H.); party, sect (G.); **tad.** party, faction, feud (M.); bank, side, end (M.); **tala** sea-shore, bank (Si.); **tar.a_** bank, shore, land (B.); bank of pond or river (Or.); **tar.i** id. (Or.); **tar.a** bank, shore (Or.)(CDIAL 5629). **tri_i** border (Kal.); **tir.** sloping bank cut out of steep sides of a river etc., for landing or for watering cattle, landing place, ford (L.); ford, crossing place of river or canal (L.)(CDIAL 5629).

4904.**Bank of stream**: **d.ani_** bank of stream (S.); **d.a~_ra_** channel (A.)(CDIAL 6128).

4905.**Floor**: **dol** ground, floor (Pe.); **dojjo** floor; **tojjo** ground; **tojo, cho_jjo_** floor (Kuwi)[the Kuwi forms are originally locatives of ***tol**](DEDR 3518). **talima** floor (Skt.); upper storey of a house (Pkt.); **talyum^{u}** lowest, lower (K.); **talva~_** low (L.)(CDIAL 5740). cf. **ta_r..** to fall low, be lowered (Ta.)(DEDR 3178). **Level ground**: **t.a_r., t.a~_r.** stretch of raised infertile soil (Bi.); **t.a_l.i_** open terrace (M.); **t.a_r** level piece of ground above a stream (N.); **t.a_ri** unirrigated rice-field (N.)(CDIAL 5455). **Surface; level, ground**: **tala** surface, flat roof (MBh.); level, ground surface, bottom (Pali.Pkt.); **taru** surface, floor, bottom (of pond, etc.)(S.); **tal** ground, floor of a house (WPah.); **tal.a** flat surface (Or.); **tal.** central board in a potter's wheel (M.); **tal.iyu~** flat surface, bottom (G.); **tall** ground, floor (WPah.)(CDIAL 5731). **talam** place, site; sacred place, shrine; earth, land; worlds; chief or principal place, as the metropolis, head-quarters, the court; that part of a town where the authorities reside; **tala-va_ri** enumeration of cultivated lands; **talatta_r** officers of a temple (**T.A.S. iv,114**); **tala-k-ka_val** system of guarding a tract of country against open marauders; office of watching produce and performing general duties, as collecting revenue; **talai-k-karai** land adjoining a field (**T.A.S. i,199**); **talaikkai** most eminent person (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 7,83**)(Ta.lex.) **Dry land; field of crops**: **sthala** dry land (TS.); ground, place (Mn.); flat surface, roof (Skt.); **sthala_** heap of earth (TS.); **sthali_** eminence, tableland (MBh.); **thala** dry ground (Pali); dry place, place (Pkt.); high dry land (OAw.); land (OMarw.); **thali_** dry place (Pkt.); doorstep (OMarw.); **thal** place (K.); sandy upland (L.); sandy soil (L.); sandy region, desert (P.); dry or firm ground, place, shrine (Ku.); place (N.); dry ground, flat ground, plain, place (A.); flat surface, bottom, place (B.); firm dry ground, ground, mound, den (H.); **thuj^{u}** dry ground suitable for seed beds (K.); **tharu** desert, esp. that east of Sindh (whence **thari_** pertaining to the desert)(S.)[cf. **sthu_r** thick saline crust on the surface of the soil that renders it unproductive; the phenomenon afflicts extensive tracts of land in Sindh province of Pakistan; **sthu_ri** unproductive (RV. x.131.3)(Vedic.lex.)]; **tharjan.u** to be filled with sand (S.); **thali** flat raised land (Ku.); place where something is planted (N.); dry place, field of crops (A.); **thalo** place where bullocks tread out rice (N.); earth (OMarw.); **thal.a** ground, ford, plain, place (Or.); **thal.i** level field (Or.); **gor.tharia_** foot board of a bed (Mth.); **thal.** place, haunted spot (G.); plantation, place, haunted spot (M.); **thal.i_** plantation (M.); **tala-ya, tala_** dry land, high ground, hill (Si.)(CDIAL 13744). **thalu** firm land (S.)(CDIAL 13745). **Dry**: **ta_r-uka** to become thin, droop (Ma.); **targ ar.- (at.-)** to become lean (Ko.); **to.x- (to.xy-)** to become lean, slender (To.); **ta_r-, ta_r-u** to become dry, dry up, wither, wane, become emaciated; **ta_r-ad.i** state of becoming or being dry; **ta_r-iga** a dry, sapless man; **tar-agu** that which is dried or to be dried, dry, fallen or dead leaves, a cake fried in oil and dried; **tar-al.e** state of being dry, useless, vain; **taral.u, tarl.u, tal.l.u, tar-al** a ripe fruit that has become dry, esp. a coconut (Ka.); **tarn.t.uni, tarun.t.u** to shrivel; **targod.** leanness; **sarn:god.e** a slender man (Tu.); **darla** dried leaves (Kor.); **ta_r-u, ta_ru** to fall away in flesh, become lean, diminish, be reduced; **tra_d.vad.u** to become lean (Te.)(DEDR 3192).

4906.**Patch of ground**: **dal.e~, dal.he~** patch of ground (M.); **dal.a_, dal.ha_** banked-up plot in a garden for vegetables (M.); **dj^{u}** small plot of ground (e.g. seed-bed)(K.)(CDIAL 6213). **thalli_** high lands from which the water runs off quickly (P.lex.) **dal.e** (Tadbhava of **dala**) a portion or division of a paddy-field; **dala** a part, portion (Ka.lex.) **tal.ai** paddy field as divided into plots (**Kampara_. Kan:kai. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.ai-po_t.u-tal** to put up ridge as in a field (Ta.lex.) **Image: piece**: **tol.e** a separate piece of division, one of the divisions in an orange, jack fruit, cotton-pod etc. (Ka.); **tone, tole** (Te.); **col.ai, cul.ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tor..i** to be split, scatterd (**Ci_vaka. 2673**)(Ta.lex.) **talla_, tallah** low ground, that part of a plain which is contiguous to a mountain; a portion of the heap of the grain which is reserved to pay the kamins (each of whom gets

what he is entitled to therefrom) after it is divided between land-lord and tenant (P.lex.) **talka < ta'aluqah** (Arabic) landed possessions, an estate; a district, a division of a province; **talka_ da_r** the holder of a talka_; the original proprietor. In the Jhang district a cultivator, who, during the reign of Diwan Sawan Mal, became so independent that he was created proprietor of the soil at the first Settlemet, subject to a small cash ma_lika_na_ payment (P.lex.)

4907.**Image: young corn plant**: **tu_r** young corn plants (G.)(CDIAL 5904). cf. **tul.ir** bud, sprout, young leaf, tender foliage (Ta.)(DEDR 3362). cf. **dul** sapling (Mand..)(DEDR 3517). **Spreading over; image: sprout**: **ta_r..** stem or stalk or corn, flowers, etc. (Ka.); **ta.l.i** stem (Kod..); **ta_lu** empty ears of corn (i.e. straw after threshing)(Te.); **ta_l.** foot of a tree or mountain, stem, pedicle, stalk (Ta.); stalk, stem (chiefly of edible plants), the foot (Ma.); **ta.l.** stem, trunk, (Ko.); **to.l.** trunk of tree (To.)(DEDR 3185). **tar..uval** a handful of ears of grain; **tar..aital** to thrive, grow luxuriant, as plants (**Kampara_. Cittira. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: leaf**: **dala** leaf, petal (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **dal.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 6214). **caruku** dried leaf (**Ven:kaikko_. 173**); **taragu** id. (Ka.); **caruku** betel leaf (Ta.lex.) cf. **s'us.** dry (Skt.) **tal.am** leaf; petal (Ta.lex.) **tal.i, tal.al** to shoot, to sprout, to put forth leaves etc. (Ka.); **tar..e** (Ma.); **tar..ai** (Ta.); **tar..e** a shoot, a green twig with leaves (Ma.); **tal.ir** to shoot, to sprout, to put forth leaves (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **talircu** (Te.); **tal.ir** a young shoot, a sprout, a new leaf or new leaves (Ka.Ta.Ma.Tu.); **taliru** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: tender sprout**: **d.i_ra** new shoot (Pkt.); **d.i_r** (M.)(CDIAL 5555). **d.i_- (-t-)** (flower) to bloom, (person) to wear flower (Pe.); (flower) to bloom (Mand..)(DEDR 2960). **tal.ir** sprout, tender shoot, bud (**Tol. Po. 642**); id. (Ka.Ma.); **tal.ir-ttal** to shoot forth, sprout; to put forth leaves (**Ci_vaka. 545**); to rejoice (**Kampara_. Ta_n-aika_n.. 28**); **tal.irppu** sprouting; enthusiasm, rejoicing (**Kantapu. Vi_rapat. 39**); **tal.iriyal** damsel tender as a sprout (**Ci_vaka. 1147**)(Ta.lex.) **tar..uval** a handful of ears of grain; **tar..aital** to thrive, grow luxuriant, as plants (**Kampara_. Cittira. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **tar..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to sprout, shoot forth, grow luxuriant (as plants); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to flourish, thrive, prosper (as a family, people, state); n. sprouting, sprout, shoot, twig, bough with leaves, peacock's tail, fan, a kind of garland; **tar..aivu** sprouting, shooting, germinating, foliage; **tar..aippu** flourishing, thriving (Ta.); **tar..** shoot, green twig with leaves, royal umbrella; **tar..ekka** to shoot, sprout, thrive; **tar..appu** thriving condition; **tar..appikka** to make to thrive or prosper; **ter..uku** new leaves; **ter..ukka** (trees) bud, sprout, thrive (as a house after misfortunes)(Ma.); **dal.e, dal.i** to become abundant as fruits, leaves, etc., on a tree, spread smallpox or itch over the body; **dal.l.isu** to spread widely, increase; **tar..e** parasol, umbrella (Ka.); **dalga (dalgi-)** to spread over a space, increase in extent, overspread, overcast; n. extention, a spreading over (Kui); **trikking** to sprout, protrude; **trikk** sprouting, shoot (Br.)(DEDR 3119). **tal.ir** sprout, tender shoot (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(DEDR 3131). **ta_r-r-u-k-katir** clustered ears of grain [cf. **ta_r-u** bunch, cluster (Ta.Ka.)(DEDR 3189) (Ta.lex.)] **tal.ir** sprout, tender shoot (Ta.); bud, new leaf, shoot (Ma.); young shoot, sprout, new leaf or new leaves (Ka.); **tayl.** breed of cattle (Ko.); **tal.al** to bud, sprout, shoot (Ka.); **tal.i** to shoot, sprout; n. race, family stock, breed (Ka.); **talaru** to bloom, shine, thrive (Te.); **taliru** a sprout, shoot (Te.); **da_l- (-it-)** to blossom (Kuwi)(DEDR 3131). **tul.ir- (-pp-, -tt-)** to bud, sprout, shoot, put forth leaves, prosper, thrive; n. bud, sprout, young leaf, tender foliage (Ta.); a bud (Ma.); **tul.irkka** to bud (Ma.); **sur..i** tender sprout (Ka.); **sul.i, culi** sprout (Ka.); **tel.elu** mango shoot (Ka.); **cul.i** leaf shoot (Kod..); **sul.i** a tender shoot, germ or bud (Tu.); **cule** to sprout (Malt.); **culo** blade of grass or corn (Malt.)(DEDR 3362). **oliyal** luxuriance, shoot, sprout (Ta.); **oli** to shoot forth, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive (Ta.); **ulavai** green twig with leaves upon it, branch of a tree, grove (Ta.); **ole** to appear, come to light (Ka.); **ulevuni** to shine (Tu.); **olayu** to appear, arise, happen, occur, increase, shine (Te.)(DEDR 997).

4908.**To pound; goldsmith's instrument for making gold-leaf**: **tharna_** goldsmith's instrument for making gold-leaf (H.)(CDIAL 13686). **tharna_** to beat metal out with a small hammer (H.)(CDIAL 13687). **tarukku (tarukki-)** to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment (Ta.); **tarakkuka** to deprive rice of its husk (Ma.)(DEDR 3099). **taykkuka (tacc-), takkuka, taikka** to strike (Ma.); **tac-** to kill (animal)(Ko.); **toc-** to beat (To.)(DEDR 3089). **talaut.a_, taraut.a_** lower millstone (Bi.)(CDIAL 5737). **tioli** lower millstone (WPah.)(CDIAL 5241). **To strike**: **tallu (talli-)** to beat, crush (Ta.); **tallu** a blow, stroke, beating; **talluka** to strike, beat; **tallikka** to cause to beat (Ma.); **dalliyuni** to slap, beat (Tu.); **talgu** to strike (Te.); **talg-** to strike, hit, hit the mark (Go.)(DEDR 3105). **tal.isu** to pound, beat, deprice rice of its bran by pounding (Ka.); **talpuni** to thresh as paddy; **talu** threshed, beaten; **ta_l.pu** to knock, shake off (Tu.); **dalsa_na_** to pound (with fists or club), thresh with a flail; **dalsa_na_, dolsa_na_** to pound (Go.); **talappa** a stroke, slap with the palm (Apabhram.s'a)(DEDR 3130). **talati** fixes, accomplishes; **ta_layati** (Dha_tup.); **talita** placed (Skt.); **tel** to throw (Wot..); **tilai** to place, put on (Gaw.); **tal** to place, put, pour out, strike (Bshk.); **talu_sa** to throw, pour (Tor.); **tal, thal** to throw (Sv.)(CDIAL 5735). **alai (-pp-, -tt-)** to beat, slap (Ta.); **hal-, hala_sna_** to beat; **halhi-halha a_-** to exchange blows; **halsna_** to beat (Go.)(DEDR 2374).

4909.**Temple**: **talatta_r** officers of a temple (**T.A.S. iv,114**); **talam** sacred place, shrine (**Piramo_t. Paca_. 42**); **talai-nilam** first place (**Na_lat.i, 133**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.i** temple, sacred shrine (**Ci_vaka. 306**); id. (Ka.Ma.); place, room (**Ci_vaka. 2579**); **tal.i-c-ce_ri** street of the dancing-girls attached to a temple (**S.I.I. ii,261**); **tal.i-p-pen.t.ukal.** dancing-girls attached to a temple (**Cilap. 16,103, Urai.**); **tal.iyala_r** id. (**Cilap. 22,142, Arum.**); **tal.iyala_l.** dancing-girl attached to a temple (**Vir-alivit.u. 151**); cf. **sthali_** (Ta.lex.) **d.halain.t** an armed servant in the train of a great man; a constable, a targeteer (P.lex.) **Choultry**: **tal.i** a fence; a place of refuge, an asylum, a covert; a choultry for travellers; the building appointed for the distribution of food to bra_hman.as (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **tal.igo_n.t.e** a fort with a choultry etc. (Ka.lex.) **d.ha_lan.** to offer stores for sale where encamped (merchants)(P.lex.)

4910.**Village headman; general**: **dalai, dalui** a surname (B.); **dalapati** nom. prop. inscr. (Skt.); **dal.a_i** village headman, head constable, family title of a class of S'u_dras (Or.); **dal.vai, dal.vi_** general (M.)(CDIAL 6218). **Party; army**: **d.a_r, d.a_l** herd (of deer), flock (of birds), flight (of locusts)(L.)(CDIAL 6292). cf. **dala** party, band (Skt. < Drav.); army (Pkt.); **dalo** party, group (Sh.); **dal, d.al** company, party (K.); army, flight of locusts (L.); **d.al, d.a_l, da_l** party, section, herd of horses (Kho.)(CDIAL 6215). **Army**: **dar..a** an army containing infantr, cavalry, elephants, and chariots; a common force or troop; dat.t.u (Ka.); **dala, dal.a** a detachment, a body of men (Ka.); **dar..apati, dar..ava_yi** a general; **dar..amukhaya_ditya** a sun among generals (Ka.lex.) **dala** party, band (Skt.); army (Pkt.); **dalo** party, group (Sh.); **dal., d.al** company, party (K.); **dal, d.al** army, flight of locusts (L.); **dal** army, swarm (P.); army, band, flock (N.); company (A.B.); troop, company (H.Bhoj.); **dal.a** party, herd (Or.); **dara** army (OAw.); **dal.** army (G.M.); **d.al, d.a_l, da_l** party, section, herd of horses (Kho.)(CDIAL 6215). **tal.akarttam** office of commander (**Maturaittirup. Maturaittala. Pak. 2**); **tal.akarttan-** captain, general, marshal, commander-in-chief (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 8**); **tal.apati** id.; **tal.acin:kam** a valiant soldier, as a lion in battle (**Pirapo_ta. 24,28**); **tal.am** army (**Ta_yu.Para_yara. 283**); id. (Ma.) **dal.am** id. (Ka.); **tal.ava_y** military commander, minister of war (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 89**); **dalava_y** (Ka.); **dal.ava_yi** (Te.); **tal.ava_n-** id. (**Iraku. Nakara. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **tal.ava_ra, tal.a_ra, tala_ri** watchman, beadle (Ka.); **tal.ava_re** village watchman (Tu.); **tala_ri** watchman (Te.); **tala_ra(ka)-, talavarga** city guard (Skt.); **tala_ra** town watchman (Pkt.); **tal.va_r** an officer of a village; **tara_l.** a man of low

caste whose duty it is to protect a village (M.)(DEDR 3129). **Watchman**: **tal.ava_ra, tala_ri, tal.avara, tal.a_ra, tal.a_r-a** (Tadbhava of **sthalava_ra**) a watchman, a beadle (who in Mysore generally is a besta, occasionally a holeya)(Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **talaimai** leadership, pre-eminence; **talaivan-** chief, headman, lord; fem. **talaivi** (Ta.); **tas-** superior division of ti. dairy (To.)(DEDR 3103). **tal.ai** office of Ut.aiya_r in certain districts (**J.**); **tal.ai-vaittal** to invest with the office of Ut.aiya_r; **tal.aiyan-** headman of certain castes viz., mar-avan-, kuyavan-, ca_n-r-a_r (**J.**); **tal.ai-k-ka_n.am** a kind of tax (Insc.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ut.aiya_r** hon. pl. lord, master (**S.I.I. ii,306**); a village official in north and east Ceylon; **ut.aiya_r-ca_lai** place where food is served in a temple (**S.I.I. ii,133**) (Ta.lex.)

4911.**Masquerade**: **jala_li** a sort of masquerade at the Moharam (Ka.); **jala_ri, jala_li** (Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

4912.**Head, forehead**: **talak** crown of head (Orm.); **ta_lu, ta_lua** top of head (Pkt.); **ta_k** forehead (Wg.); **talu** top of head (Dm.); **ta_lug** top of head, temples (Shum.);; **ta_luk** top of head (Gaw.); **ta_l** top of head (Tor.Phal.); crown of head (K.); **ta_lo** forehead (Chil.); **ta_lu** forehead (Sh.); top of head (N.A.B.); crown of head (G.); **ta_lu_** top of head (L.); lower part of skull (H.); **ta_lu~_** crown of head (L.); **ta_l.u** top of head (Or.); crown of head (Konkan.i); **ta_l.u_, t.a_l.u_** forepart of head (M.); **ta_lko** upper part of a cap (WPah.); **ta_lki_** crown of head (G.); **ta_lku~, t.a_lku~** crown of head (G.); **t.a_uko** head (N.); **t.au~ki~** forepart of skull (M.); **ista_li** top of head (Kal.)(CDIAL 5803). **d.oi_** head (H.M.); **d.ok korik** to take someone on one's back (Kho.); **d.ok** neck; **d.oku~** head (G.); **d.oke~** (M.); **d.oko** basket carried on back and shoulders (Ku.N.); **d.eka** forehead (K.); **ta_l.ua_** top of head (Or.); **ta_ru_** (OH.)(CDIAL 5566). **talai** head, top, hair (Ta.); **talaivan-** chief, headman, lord (Ta.); **tala** head, top, point (Ma.); head, hair of the head, top, end, front; place, side, quarter (Te.); head (Kond.a): **tal** head (Kol.Nk.Ga.); head, top, above (Ko.); head, end, edge (To.); **tale, tala** head (Ka.); **tallu** (pl. **talkil**) head (Ga.); **talla, tala_, tala** id. (Go.); **tlau** (pl. **tla_ka**) head, hair of head (Kui); **thr.a_yu_, tra_yu** (pl. **tra_ka**) head (Kuwi); **tali** hair of head (Malt.); **tala** hair (Kuwi)(DEDR 3103).

4913.**Image: hair of the males**: **tal.ai** hair of the males (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

4914.**Tools**: **talava_t.am, tal.ava_t.am** tools, materials, requisites, tackle, furniture (Ta.Ma.); **tal.ampu** an instrument for working in mud (**Pur-ana_. 61,3**); flood-gate, sluice (Ta.lex.) **tala** the hilt or handle of a sword etc. (Ka.lex.)

4915.**Image: platform; seat**: **ta_r..** the bottom of a carriage (Ka.lex.) **thallha_, thalla_** platform, piece of wood for a seat (L.); **thalla_** bottom of anything (P.); **thalle~_** down (P.); **tha_le_** underneath (WPah.); **tha_la_** bottom (WPah.)(CDIAL 13745). **thall** name of a village built in terraces on a plateau above the right bank of Panjkora river (Bshk.); **thalo** terrace, raised foundation for a house (S.)(CDIAL 13745). **stara** layer (Skt.); **istro_** ceiling (Wg.); **s'tro_-kat.e** roof board (Kt.); **isteru** sticks laid over rafters of roof (Kho.); **ther thorki** to unroll, open out (**thuryoiki** to open)(Sh.); **thara** sitting place of brick or stone round a house or tree (K.); **thara_** platform (L.); **thari** wooden handle of sickle, etc. (WPah.); **tharpa** terrace, hill-top (Ku.); **thar** 5 or 6 or 8 bundles of paddy laid out (A.); layer, row (B.); layer (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 13685). **Pad under saddle; platform**: **thar.o** platform, terrace, pad under saddle (S.); **tar.** ceiling (Sv.); **thar.a_** platform, terrace (H.); **thad.e~** erection over spot where a corpse has been buried or burnt

(M.); **t.hya_** raised platform on which an idol is placed (Ku.); **t.hiya_** heap, mound, lump (H.)(CDIAL 13714).

4916.**Seasoned food**: **a_l.ea_n** all the spices commonly used in seasoning (Kon.lex.) **ta_l.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to season and flavour curry etc., with spices fried in ghee or oil, flavour medicine as with ghee, oil; **ta_l.ikkai, ta_l.ippu** seasoning and flavouring curry (Ta.); **ta_l.ikka** to season food (Ma.); **ta_l.isu** to season food, temper, sharpen as weapons; **ta_l.ida, ta_l.ada, ta_l.da, ta_l.l.u** boiled ad seasoned vegetables (Ka.); **ta_lincu** to season; **ta_limpu** seasoning, a seasoned curry; **ta_la_bo_yu** to season food by pouring in fried spices; n. **ta_lupu** (Te.); **ta_lep** seasoning of meats, etc. with spices (Kond.a)(DER 3186). **ta_l.ippu** seasoning and flavouring curry (**Pur-ana_. 127, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4917.**Tally**: **ta_l.e** tallying, agreement, as of accounts; correspondence, relation of different statements, stories (Ka.); **ta_l.a, ta_l.a_** (M.); **ta_l.e no_d.u** to compare together; **ta_l.e bi_r..u** to agree with (Ka.lex.)

4918.**Interest; wages**: **thal.a** the portion of the produce of a field due from an under-tenant to the landlord (M.)(Ka.lex.) **talabu** pay, wages; a demand from the creditor upon the debtor; summoning; a summons (Ka.); **talaba** (M.H.); **talabu** desire after (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **dala_li** brokerage (Ka.lex.) **talappu < tala_fi** (U.) salary, pay (**W.G. 504**)(Ta.lex.) **talaippeyar-tal** to redeem, recover (**Tol. Po. 147**) (Ta.lex.) **Brokerage**: **dalal** a broker; **dalali, dasturi** brokerage (Santali.lex.) **dalla_l.i, dala_li, dal.a_l.i, dalla_l.i, dalla_l.itana** the business of a broker, brokerage; commission (Ka.); **dala_li_** (M.H.); **dalla_l.i** a broker (Ka.); **dala_la** (M.H.); **dal.a, dala** a part, a portion, a fragment (Ka.lex.) **taraku** brokerage, fee, commission to a middleman, discount allowed in cash payment; **taravu** id., tax; **tarakan-** broker (Ta.); **taraku** percentage, brokerage, customary deduction, paid mediation; **tarakan** broker (Ma.); **targ** rent for use of buffaloes (Ko.); **taragad.e** wastage, loss, deficiency (Ka.); **taragu** diminishing, wastage; customary deduction, brokerage, commission, fees called customs, small allowance or gratuity given by th eseller, borrower of money, etc., to the broker (Ka.); **tar-u~gu, tar-ugu, targu, tar-a_ku** to become less, diminish, decrease; deficiency, wastage, loss, wear and tear; **tarvu, tar-uvu** to become less, decrease; **tarugu** brokerage or fees called custom; **taragu, taragari** broker; **tarapu** to remove, destroy, lower, reduce, deduct (Te.)(DEDR 3090).

4919.**Image: whole skin of animal**: **da_la** skin (esp. a whole skin) of sheep, goat etc. (K.)(CDIAL 6308).

4920.**Fragrant screwpine**: **ta_r..e** the fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus (Ka.Ta.); **katta_r..e, kadda_r..e** the barbadoes aloe, aloe barbadensis (Ka.); **kar-r-a_r..ai** (Ta.); **kar-r-a-va_r..e, kar-r-a_rva_r..e** (Ma.); **kalabande** (Te.); **ta_r..aivarukka** aloe (Ta.); **kat** the small aloe, aloe litoralis; **a_ne-katta_r..e** the american aloe, agave americana (Ka.lex.) Pandanus odoratissimus, pandanus sativa, anthrodactylis spinosa: **ketaki, dhuli puspika** (Skt.); **fragrant screwpine**, **caldera bush** (Eng.); **keora** (H.); **keora, keya, kea, ketaki** (B.); **kevda** (M.); **mogili, gajangi, ketaki** (Te.); **talum, talamchedi, kedagai, thazhai** (Ta.); **kaitha, ketaki** (Ma.); **kedage, mundige** (Ka.); **kedagi, bondayi** (Kon:kan.i); is a shrub with fragran flowers found wild in southern India, Burma and the Andamans; cultivated in gardens in Bengal... Action: bitter, purgative, aromatic... A perfumed oil called **kevda oil** is extracted from the floral brackets, by means of sesamum oil, and a fragrant **otto** and **aqua**-- **keorra-ka-arak** (prepared by distilling

flowering tops or bracts in water 20 parts to 1 of ketaki) are also prepared; both are employed medicinally... oil and the otto are stimulant and antispasmodic and are used in headache and rheumatism... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 894). Aloe indica, aloe barbadensis, aloe barbados, aloe vera: **ghrita-kumari** (Skt.); **Indian aloes** (Eng.); **ghikanvar, kumari** (H.); **ghrit-kumari, musabbar** (B.); **kunvar** (G.); **pivalaboel, korphad** (M.); **kalabanda** (Te.); **kattalai, kumari** (Ta.); **kathaligida** (Ka.); **kattavala** (Ma.); **musanbar** (Deccan); **elwa** (P.); **musabbar** (K.); habitat: cultivated throughout India in many varieties some of which run wild as on the coasts of Bombay, Gujerat and south India... Parts used: expressed and dried juice of leaves and pulp... Arabian aloes or Aden aloes known as **yamini** or **moka**, yielded by aloes indica... Action: stomachic-tonic in small doses... Preparations: confection, tincture, lotion, and juice... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 73-74).

4921.**Leg, foot**: **ta_l.** leg, foot (**Kur-al., 9**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_l.** the foot (Ma.); **to.l.** thigh of animal's hind leg (To.)(DEDR 3185). **tal.l.u** pushing; **tal.** push (Ta.); **tal.l.u** (Ka.); **tal.l.uka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tal.ar** to move, move on or forward (Ka.)(DEDR 3128). **dala_n:g** a man's pace (P.lex.) **Sole**: **talu_a_** sole of foot (P.); **tua_o** (WPah.); **taluwa_** (Ku.N.); **talwa_** (N.); **taluwa_** sole, palm (A.); **talua_, talwa_** sole (H.); **tal.va_vu~** to have tender soles from walking (G.)[cf. **tar..umpu** scar, bruise (Ta.)(DEDR 3118)]; **tal.va_** sole, palm (M.)(CDIAL 5738). **talwa~_sa_** abrasion on sole of foot; **talwa_sna_** to have soles rubbed by treading on stony ground (H.)(CDIAL 5739). **tala** (in cmpd. with 'hand' or 'foot') palm, sole (MBh.); **tala** sole (Pali.Pkt.); **ta_l** sole of foot (Sh.); **tal** palm (Sh.); **taro** sole of shoe (S.); **tal** sole, palm (B.); **tal.a** sole, palm (Or.); **tal** palm (Mth.); **tal., tal.u~** sole (G.); **taliga_, taliya_** shoe (Pkt.); **til** palm (Bshk.); **tali_** sole, palm (Sh.); **tari_, tiri_** palm, sole (S.); **tali_** palm, sole (L.); **tali_** sole (of shoe or foot), palm (P.); **hattei tali** (pl. **teli_**) palm (WPah.); **tali_** sole of shoe, hoof of camel (H.); **tal.iyu~** sole (G.); **tili_** palm, sole (S.); **talli_** palm, sole (L.)(CDIAL 5731).

4922.**Cast, mould**: **d.ha_l.u** cast, mould; way, style (Ka.); **d.ha_l.a** (M.); **d.a_l.a** lustre, radiance; beauty, loveliness, gracefulness (Ka.); **d.ha_l.a** (M.); **d.a_lu, d.a_l.u, da_l.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **d.ha_lan.** to melt, to mould, to form, to figure, to shape, to coin; **d.hala_i_, d.hala_un.** the price of casting, pouring, melting; **d.halna_, d.halja_n.a_** to be cast, to be poured out (as wine into a cup); **d.halwa_i_** pouring out, melting; the price of pouring out, melting out (P.lex.)

4923.**Image: tall banner**: **d.ha_l.a, ad.ha_l.a** a tall banner; **d.a_l.isu** to wave around, a fan etc. (Ka.); **d.ha_l.an.e_m.** (M.) (Ka.lex.)

4924.**Shield**: **d.ha_la** shield (Skt.); **dl** shield (Tir.); **d.a_l** (Bshk.); **d.ha_l, d.ha_w** (Ku.); **d.ha_l** (N.A.B.); **d.ha_l.a** (Or.); **d.ha_l** (H.); **d.al** (pl. **d.ale**)(Sh.); **d.a_l** (K.); **d.ha_la** (S.); **d.ha_l** (pl. **d.ha_la~**)(L.); **d.ha_l** (P.G.M.)(CDIAL 5583). **d.ha_la** a shield (Ka.); **d.a_lu** a shield (Ka.Te.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ad.d.al** crossing, obstructing, obstacle, across, sideways; **ad.d.ana, ad.d.an.a** a shield (Ka.); **ad.d.an.a, ad.d.an.** a shield (Tu.); **ad.d.anamu** a shield (Te.); **d.a_koli** a hide shield (Kui)(DEDR 83). For semant. 'across' cf. **d.ha_l** a declivity, a slope; an animal or thing with one horn or side erect and the other bent downward (P.lex.)

4925.**Image: irrigation channel**: **thelu** a block of wood which is fitted into an irrigation channel so that the water flows evenly over it; the water is then divided into several channels by pegs which fit into the block; **t.helan.** to cause to ford (P.lex.) **Image: flood-gate**: **tulai** flood-gate (Ta.lex.) **t.halhan.u** to put a stop to (S.); **t.hallh** stoppage, obstruction (P.)(CDIAL 5497). **Image:**

to obstruct: **tal. (tat.p-, tat.t.-)** to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up (Ta.); impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay (Ka.); **Image: floodgate, sluice**: **tal.ampu** floodgate, sluice (Ta.); **tal.-poy** to obstruct, impede, hinder, oppose; **tal.uvu** to stop, delay; n. delay; **tal.pu** to obstruct (Ka.); **talepuni** to hinder, detain; **tal.pu** to interrupt, cause to stop (Tu.); **talupu** door (Te.)(DEDR 3123).

4926.**Image: bow down**: **tar..ai** to bow down (Ta.); **ta_r..mai** humility, inferiority (as in rank)(Ta.); **ta_r..ppu** burying, lowering, inserting, planting (Ta.)[cf.**ta_r..i** burial urn (Ta.)(DEDR 3182)]; **dangi, dangidi** bent, inclined (Tu.); **dangelu** bending, inclination (Tu.)(DEDR 3178). cf. **stha_li_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 13766). **Underground cellar**: **ta_r..-var-ai** vault, underground cellar (Ta.lex.)

4927.**Image: necklace worn by men, hanging very low**: **ta_vad.a** a kind of necklace formed of lotus beads hanging as low as the navel, worn by men (Ka.); **ta_r..vat.am** necklace of pearls or beads, string or rudra_ks.a beads (Ta.); necklace of gold, pearls, etc., hanging very low (Ma.); **ta_vad.amu, ta_val.amu** string of beads, rosary (Te.)(DEDR 3184). cf. **vat.am** rope, chaains of a necklace (Ta.)(DEDR 5220).

4928.**Sloping roof**: **ta_r..-va_ram** sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse (Ta.); veranda lower than the house, a slope (Ma.); **ta_r..-va_ra** id. (Ka.); **ta_l.va_ramu** veranda (Te.)(DEDR 3178). **dhartra** house (Skt.); **tari** (with low rising tone) roof (WPah.)(CDIAL 6752). **dharman** support, prop, established order (RV.); **lye_mi_** roof (Shum.); **dra_mi_** (Kal.); **dha_m** big cross beam supporting a platform (A.)(CDIAL 6757). **Residence**: **ta_r..vu** resting-place, abode (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,62**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_val.am, ta_vat.am** lodging, place of residence (Ta.) (**Uttarara_. Acuvame_ta. 23**); **ta_valamu** (Te.); **ta_val.am** town or city of **marutam** tract; support, prop; **ta_val.am-po_t.u** to quarter oneself unnecessarily in another's house (Ta.lex.) **ta_van-am** establishing (**Ce_tupu. Ira_mana_. 2**); **stha_pana** (Skt.); **ta_vu** resting-place, lodging, shelter; harbour (Ta.Te.Ka.); **ta_r..va_ram** sloping roof (Ta.); leaning-to, penthouse (Ma.); **ta_l.va_ramu** sloping roof (Te.); **ta_r..vara** id. (Ka.); **ta_r..vu** resting-place, abode (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,62**)(Ta.lex.) **Residence**: **tha_ra_** residence (M.)(CDIAL 13765). **t.haur** residence (P.); **t.haur** place (Mth.); **t.haor-t.hehar** fixed residence, home (Mth.); **stha_vara** real estate (Yaj.) (CDIAL 13767). **ta_r..i, ta_r..** the bottom of a carriage; **ta_r..u** the bottom; **ta_r..vare** declivity; a valley (Ma.); **ta_r..vari** the bottom of a tree or of a hill (Ka.); **ta_r..va_ra** a slope: a sloping front of a house, a veranda lower than the house (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **ta_va_ra, ta_rva_ra, ta_rva_l.a** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4929.**Flacourtia cataphracta = clacourtia jangomas**: **talisha** (Skt.); **talispatri** (H.M.); **paniyala** (B.); **jaggam** (M.); fruit: for biliousness, in liver complaints; leaves: in diarrhoea, diaphoretic; decoction of bark: in biliousness; habitat: Kumaon, Orissa, Lower Bengal, Assam and Chittagong (GIMP, p.120). **ta_lisapatra** (flacourtia cataphracta) **cacali, caricali** a small tree commonly cultivated, flacourtia cataphracta (Ka.); **cencali** digera muricata (Te.)(DEDR 2292). **kuttijara** digera muricata (Car. Su. 27.99). **pa_ni_ya_malaka** flacourtia cataphracta (Skt.); **paniya_la_, paniya_ra_, paniya_r** the fruit flacourtia cataphracta (H.)(CDIAL 8090). **ta_li** the small tree flacourtia cataphracta; **ta_l.isa-patre, ca_l.isapatre, ta_l.i_sapatre, ta_l.e_sapatre** name of a drug (Ka.); **ta_li_sapatra** id. (M.)(Ka.lex.) Flacourtia indica = flacourtia cataphracta: According to Nadkarni, the astringent bark in diffusion is a remedy for hoarseness. It is used as a gargle. Caius states that in Madagascar the bark triturated in oil is used as a liniment in rheumatism... Nadkarni reports that the dried leaves are carminative, expectorant, tonic and

astringent... In Bengal it is given as a tonic in parturition. Nadkarni adds that the fruit is recommended for bilious conditions to relieve the nausea and to check purging. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.626-627).

4930.**Fir**: **ta_li_s'a** abies webbiana (Car. Ci. 8.145, 9.43). Abies balsamea: balsam of fir; Indian balsam; **baume du canada** (Fr.); **canadischer balsam** (Ger.); habitat: North America; part used: the oleoresin; uses: Canada balsam is chiefly used as a cement for optical lenses; in preparing printing inks. Alsatian turpentine is yielded by abies alba, a European fir. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 119). **badar, badul^{u}** the fir-tree abies webbiana (K.); **bhadda** a kind of fruit, hogplum (Pali); **bhadraka** cyperus pertenuis, pinus deodara (Skt.)(CDIAL 9378). **bhadra-da_ru** a sort of pine, pinus deodora (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bhadra-mustaka** a kind of sedge, cyperus hexastachyus (the root of the grass cyperus pertenuis = gundre)(Ka.lex.) Abies cilicia (Ancient Egyptian **s'**; the oil probably **sft**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **tannu_b anato_li** or **s'o_h**) 'The source for fir timber and fir resin was Syria and Asia Minor. Fir trees still grow in Lebanon... fir resin has been found in Old Kingdom tombs... The timber was used for carpentry, and the resin in mummification and in medicine... fir oil... was used as a face wash with honey and an unidentified ingredient... Fir lotion to promote hair growth... (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp. 64-65). Abies webbiana = abies spectabilis: **gobra salla** (N.); **dumshing** (Bhutia); leaves: carminative, expectorant, stomachic, tonic, astringent, used in asthma, bronchitis; juice of leaves: antiperiodic; essential oil; habitat: Sikkim and Bhutan at 9,000-13,000 ft. (GIMP, p.1). Abies webbiana: **talisapatram, manduparani** (Skt.); **himalayan silver fir** (Eng.); **talispatra** (H.B.); **talispatri** (Te.Ta.Ka.); **barami** (Bombay); **taleesaptram** (Ma.); **badar** (K.); **chili ragha, morunda** (Garhwali); **ragha** (Kumaon); **gobria sulah** (N.); **dumshirg** (Bhutia); habitat: this lofty fir is widely distributed on higher ranges of Himalayas; Parts used: leaves... Preparations: tincture, infusion, powder and confection... Juice of the fresh leaves is administered in fevers of infants during dentition and also in affections of the chest... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 3).

4931.**Mortgage**: **d.ol** a mortgage in which the money is not to be refunded, in contrast to **jarpeski** in which the money must be refunded at a stated time, and **do_bandar** in which the money may be refunded at any time; to mortgage as described; to fill up the price of a mortgage by paying still so much every year after an initial lump sum has been paid; to hold back, to appropriate, to seize somebody's wages; adv., with **ote** or **uri**, mortgaged so that the money must not be refunded; **d.olo-o** to be mortgaged as described; of wages or pledge to be forfeited (Mundari.lex.) **Assurance of protection; memorandum to ryots for cultivation**: **tulu-ci_t.t.u** a chit containing any memorandum; memoranda given to ryots who take up lands for cultivation, serving as voucher until a formal patta is granted (**Sm.**)(Ta.); **tul.l.u-ci_t.t.u** letter giving assurance of saftey or protection (**Vir-alivit.u. 903**) (Ta.lex.) **tul-en** prop, support (Sora.) **tullad'di** joint cultivation (Sora.) **Image: oblong plots**: **tel, tellu** oblong plots bounded by small ridges in a field (**W.**) (Ta.lex.)

4932.**People of the Dom tribe**: **tule** people of the Dom tribe (Ga.); **tulle** an untouchable (Ga.); **tula** weaver (Pa.)(DEDR 3349). **to_l.a_ra** family name among Bunts (Tu.lex.)

4933.**A country**: **tul.u, tul.avam** the Tul.u country; the Tul.u language (Ta.); **tul.u** Northern Ke_ral.a from Go_karn.a to Perumpur..a; **tul.uvan** a Tul.u man (Ta.); **tul.u** the Tul.u country;

tul.ava, tul.uva a Tul.u man, the Tul.u language (Ka.); **tul.u** Tul.u; of or belonging to Tul.u; **tul.uve, tul.uta_ye** a Tul.u man (Tu.)(DEDR 3363).

4937.**Marriage**: **tul.l.el, ul.l.el** marriage among a_di dra_vid.as (Tu.lex.)

4938.**Image: to jump over, run**: **du~_t.u** to jump over, run away (Te.)(DEDR 3381). **Images: to dance; to leap, jump: tul.l.u (tul.l.i-)** to leap, frisk, spring up, jump up (**Na_lat.i, 64**); to trip along in a frolicsome manner (**Te_va_. 93,5**); n. leap, jump, spring; arrogance (**Arut.pa_. ii, Arut.t.ir-at. 7**) (Ta.Ka.); **t(r)ul.l.u** id. (Te.); **tul.l.al** jumping, demoniac possession (Ma.); frisking, leaping (**Kalit. 94**); dancing, dance (**Uri. Ni.**); dancer (**Te_va_. 489,6**)(Ta.lex.); **tul.l.- (tul.l.i-)** to make small jumps (Kod..); **tul.l.uni, tulluni** to roll, turn, leap, jump (Tu.); **tul.l.elu** a marriage amongst Pariahs (Tu.); **tul-** to jump (Go.)(DEDR 3364).

4939.**Image: capital of a pillar**: **tula_** ornamental portion in the capital of a pillar, shaped like plantain-flower (**tula_ ceyirar-ap po_tikai : Kampara_. Nakarap. 29**); **tula_m** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,102, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

4940.**Image: beam of a house**: **to_l., to_l.a_** joist (Kon.lex.) **to_l.u** a beam; **tole** a beam, log (Tu.lex.) **tu_lam** beam of a house (**Cin-e_n. 170, Urai.**); **du_lamu** (Te.); **du_la** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **du_la** a beam of timber; tole (Tadbhava of **tula_**) a beam of wood (Ka.); **tut.ai** (Ta.); **tul.ai_** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: main beam in the roof**: **tula_m** main beam in the roof of a house (**Kampara_. Nakarap. 30**); joist; **tula_-k-kat.t.ai** id., joist in a terraced house; cross-beam of a cart containing the axle; **tula_** single shaft of a cart or carriage; **tula_k-kat.t.ai-k-ku_rai** truss roof (**Kat.t.at.a. Na_ma_.**)(Ta.lex.)

4941.**Tower**: **t.hul(h)u** tower (S.); **t.hulh, thu_l** tower, walled village (L.)(CDIAL 13710). **to_r, to_ri** tower; **gha_nt.ici to_r** belfrey (Kon.lex.)

4942.**Image: canal**: **to_d., to_d.a_** canal; rivulet (Kon.lex.) **to_d.u** a brook, a water-course (Tu.lex.)

4943.**Stylus**: **tul** stylus for applying collyrium to eyes (K.); **tu_li** little stick or splinter (e.g. that used for threading through waistband) (Sh.); **tuleini** pin with which antimony is applied to eyes (Kho.); **t^{u}l^{u}**, **t^{u}j^{u}** small stick (such as a straw or hair of a brush)(K.); **tuli** painter's brush (B.)(CDIAL 5904). **tu_rikai** painting reed or pencil; painter's brush (**kaiya_ let.uttatu tu_rikai ye_yan-r-u ka_rikaiye_: Venkaikko_. 108**)(Ta.lex.) **tu_val** painter's brush of cat's or squirrel's hair (Ta.)(DEDR 3393). **Weaver's brush; spindle; beam of loom**: **tu_li_** paint-brush (Pkt.); **tu_lia_** id. (Pkt.); **tu_val** painter's brush, shoot (Ta.); **tulec** thread; **tulca** spindle (D..); **tulu** iron spindle on which bobbin is placed (Sh.); **t^{a}l, tul** needle, stylus for applying collyrium to eyes, painter's brush (K.); **tul^{u}** single blade of grass or straw (K.); **tuli** painter's brush (A.B.); **tul.i** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 5904). **turi_, tuli_** weaver's brush (Skt.); **tulika_** painter's brush (Pali); **turi** weaver's brush (B.); weaver's beam (S.); **tur** fibrous stick used as a brush by weavers to clean threads of woof, brush, painter's brush (B.); beam of loom (P.); **tu_r, tura_i_** toggle, weaver's beam (G.); **turi_** toggle, nail pointed at both ends (G.); **tu_, turai_** id. (M.); weaver's beam (M.); **tuli_** fibrous brush used by weavers (Si.)(CDIAL 5880). **Weaver's brush; fine hair of rabbits, cats, etc.**: **tu_val** feather, painter's brush of cat's or squirrel's hair, sprout, shoot (Ta.); feather, a painter's brush (Ma.); **toppa** wool, animal's hair (Ma.); **tu.fy** feather, bird's tail (To.); **tuppur..** a feather,

the soft plumage or down of bird;; the fine soft hair of rabbits; **tuppar..u** wool, fine soft hair as of cats; **tuppat.a, tubat.a** wool (Ma.); **toppit.a** feather (Kod.); **tuyi, suyi** feather, quill, the plume of birds (Tu.); **su_vi** feather (Tu.); **truppud.u** feather, hair, down (Te.); **to_r(i)** large feather, **tokenj, tokonji** feather (Go.); **tu_ku** id. (Mand..) **tu_vi** feather or down of birds, peacock's tail, swan's down; **tu_** feather, plumage; **tuy** cotton (Ta.)(DEDR 3393). **Image: swan**: **tu_vi** swan (Ta.)(DEDR 3393). cf. **tu_val** painter's (?weaver's) brush (Ta.)(CDIAL 5904).

4944.**Sacred basil**: **tur..a_y, tul.aci, tul.avam, tul.avu** sacred basil, ocimum sanctum (Ta.); **tul.asi** (Ma.); **tol.aci, tol.ace, tol.ace, tol.asi, tulasi** (Ka.); **tol.asi, tul.asi** (Kod..); **tulaci, tulasi, tul.asi, tol.aci** (Tu.); **tulasi** (Te.); **tulca** (Pa.)(DEDR 3357). **tulasi_** basil (Pkt.Ku.); the sacred basil plant (BhP.); **tul.asi-gaccha** basil (Pali); **tulasia_** basil (Pkt.); **tul.asi_, tul.usi_** (Or.); **tulsi_** (H.); **tul.si_** (G.); **tul.as**, **tul.s'i_** (M.); **tala_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5885). Ocimum sanctum: **tulasi** (Skt.Ta.Te.Ma.); **tulsi** (H.B.); **tulasa** (M.); leaves: expectorant; juice of leaves: diaphoretic; antiperiodic and stimulating expectorant; used in catarrh and bronchitis; dropped into the ear as remedy for earache; dried leaves: powdered and used as snuff in ozaena; seeds: used in disorders fo the genito-urinary system; root: used in malarial fevers; habitat: throughout India, cultivated but doubtfully indigenous (GIMP, p.179). **tulsi dare** ocimum sanctum (Santali.lex.) **tulasi_viva_ha** the annually celebrated marriage between an image of Vis.n.u and the ocymum sanctum; **tulasi, tul.asi, tol.aci, tol.ace, tol.ace, tol.asi** a small shrub (said to have been produced from the hair of the goddess Tulasi_ and held in veneration by the worshippers of Vis.n.u), the holy basil, ocymum sanctum; surase, bahumajari (Ka.lex.)

4945.**Image: resemblance**: **tolai** resemblance, equality (Ta.lex.) **tulita** made equal or like; weighed; **tuli** a person who is equal to (Ka.); **tulya** equal, like, similar, comparable (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)**Image: comparison**: **ta_l.a_** < **da_l.a_** (U.) comparison (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: equality, likeness**: **tulai** resemblance, equality (**Kur-al., 986**)(Ta.lex.) **doraku, dore** to come or draw near, be equal to, resemble (Ka.); **dore** coming near, resemblance, similarity, likeness, equality, adequacy, propriety (Ka.); **dorayu** to occur, happen, be an equal or match, resemble (Te.)(DEDR 3535). **Image: to be caught or defeated**: **doRk-** to be caught or defeated (Kond.a)(DEDR 3535).

4946.**A wooden vessel**: **toli** (Tadbhava of **tule**) a kind of wooden sacrificial vessel (Ka.lex.)

4947.**Pudendum mulibre**: **tullu** the pudendum muliebre (Ka.); **dubbe, du_be** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

4948.**Weaver, fine cloth**: **tu_la** tuft of grass or reeds, panicle of flower or plant (AV.); cotton (MBh.); **tu_laka** cotton; **tu_la_** cotton, wick (Skt.); **tu_li** painter's brush; **tu_da** the cotton tree (Skt.); **tu_la** tuft of grass, cotton (Pali); **tu_lika_** mattress (of layers of grass or wool)(Pali); **tu_la** cotton-wool (Pkt.); **tu_l** cotton wool (K.); **tula_** ginned cottonn (A.); **tula_, tola_** cotton (B.); **tul.a_** picked cotton (Or.); **tuli** wick (B.); **tul.i** cotton, quilt stuffed with cotton (Or.); **tu_r** cleaned cotton (Bi.)[cf. **cukir** to card cotton, rub clean and smooth as a lute-string (Ta.); **cu_r** to pick, separate (Ta.); **cu_ruka** to pick cotton (Ma.)(DEDR 2645)]; cotton-wool (Mth.); tree-cotton (G.); **tu_l** young corn plants (G.)(CDIAL 5904). **tula_i_** quilted mattress (L.); **tula_(h)i_** (P.); **tura_i_** quilt (H.); **tal.a_i_** bedding (G.)(CDIAL 5905). **tula** weaver (Pa.); **tule** people of the Dom tribe; **tulle** an untouchable (Ga.)(DEDR 3349). **tukil, tuyil** fine cloth, rich attire (Ta.); cloth, dress (Ma.); **dukula, dugula, duku_la** woven silk, very fine cloth or raiment (Ka.)(DEDR 3285). **tuku_lam** white silk, **ven. pat.t.u**; thin cloth, **noyya put.avai**; **tukil valai** a kind of net; **tukir--**

kir..i sheath, cover (**Ci_vaka**. **164**); **tukin--man-ai** tent (**Ce_tupu.akat. 40**); **tukin--mut.i** to tie a turban on the head (**Mullaip. 53**); head-dress (**Ci_vaka. 1558**) (Ta.lex.) **duku_la** a kind of plant (Skt.);[whence **duku_la** (Ka.)]; fine cloth made of the inner bark of this plant (MBh.); a particular kind of fine cloth (Pali); **dugu_la** id. (Skt.); **duku_la, duu_la, dualla** a partic. kind of fine cloth (Pkt.); **du_l** the fibrous plant anodendron paniculatum, its fibre (Si.); **diyul, duhul** fine cloth made from this fibre (Si.); **duli** a hood or shawl fastened round neck and covering head and ears? (B.); **?xugulo siri** a kind of barley (Kho.)(CDIAL 6389). **dudli** down (of birds); **lu_di** silk-cotton tree (Go.); **du.dy** id. (Ko.); **du_di** cotton after being cleaned; silk of the silk-cotton tree used as tinder (Ka.); **du_di** cotton (Te.)(DEDR 3383).

4949.**Images: to overflow; a drop; to drip**: **tul.umpu (tul.umpi-)** to brim over, overflow as tears in the eyes, melt (Ta.); **tul.l.i** a drop (**Me_ruman. 121**)(Ta.lex.) **sul.iyuni** to overflow (Tu.); **tol.nki** id. (Kor.); **toluku** to rain; be spilled, overflow (Te.); **tol.l.i** a drop (Ma.); **tul.l.am** little drop of water (Ta.); **tul.ikka** to drop, flow freely (as toddy)(Ma.); **tul.i** to drip, fall in drops as rain, tears; n. dripping, raindrop, globule of water, small quantity (Ta.); a drop (Ma.); a drop of liquid (Kod..); **tol.y- (tol.c-)** to sprinkle; **tul.y** a drop (To.); **tul.aku** to be scattered in drops, spill, run over; **tul.uku** to sprinkle, scatter in drops, shed; **tul.ukuvike** running over or out (Ka.); **tolakari** beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tod.a~ku, tona~ku, tola~ku** slight agitation or motion in a liquid (Te.); **tolk** to spill; **tolk-** to spill; **tolkip- (tolkit-), tolcip- (tolcit-)** to spill; **tolc-** to spill (water out of a pot)(Pa.); **tolc** to spill (water out of a pot)(Pa.); **tolker ka_lam** rainy season; **tonk-e_r** to trickle out (Ga.); **tor.n** (water) to be spilt; **tor.k** to spill (water) from a vessel by shaking (Kond.a)(DEDR 3361). **Rains**: **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season; **toluka_ru** the rainy season; **toli** beginning, commencement; first, former, old, ancient (Te.); **tol** old, ancient (Ta.)(DEDR 3516). **ker** NE monsoon (Ko.); **ker-** id. (To.)(DEDR 1982). **tul.akku (tul.akki-)** to move, shake, bow, nod (Ta.); **tol.ki** to be shaken (as water or oil in a pot)(Ka.); **tola_ku, tona_ku, tod.a_ku** to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; n. slight agitation or motion in a liquid (Te.); **tla_nga (tla_ngi-)** to be rocked to and fro, pitch, sway, be tossed violently backwards and forwards and up and down (Kui); **tla_pka (< tla_k-p; tla_kt-)**(Kui); **dulp- (-it-)** to shake (Kuwi)(DEDR 3359). **tul.akku** shaking (**Te_va_. 13,6**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to fluctuate as water**: **tal.ampu-tal** to wabble, flap, fluctuate as water in a moving vessel; **tal.umpu-tal** id. (**Par..a. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **Bucket**: **d.o_l** brass pot (Bshk.); **d.ol** bucket (K.); **d.olu** (S.); **d.ol** (P.WPah.Ku.N.); id. (B.Mth.H.G.M.); **d.o_l^{u}** (Aw.); **dol** (H.)(CDIAL 6583).

4950.**Image: to tumble over; to fall**: **d.ollu** to fall; **d.olligillu** to fall or tumble over; **d.ullu** to fall off; **d.ul(u)cu, d.ulupu** to cause to fall; **u_d.u** to fall off, come off, drop, give way, fail (Te.); **d.ol- (d.olt-)** to lie down, be felled; **d.olp- (d.olopt-)** to fell (trees), pull down (wall)(Kol.); **d.ol-** to die; **dolana_** to perish, be destroyed (Go.); **d.o_pa (d.o_t-)** to lie down, recline, sleep; n. act of lying down, sleep (Kui); **du_linai** to sleep; **d.ul (-it-)** (hair, leaves) to fall; **dulh-** to shake off; **d.o_- (-t-)** to sleep (Kuwi)(DEDR 2988).

4951.**Image: well-sweep**: **tulai** well-sweep, picotah; **tula_-k-kot.i** rope or pole attached to a well-sweep (**J.**); **tula_** well-sweep, piccotah; **tulai-k-kit.an:ku** a wide plot of ground where water baled from a well is stored; **tulai-p-pal.l.am, tul.ai-k-kur..i** id. (Ta.lex.)

4952.**Swing**: **tuyal (tuyalv-, tuyan-r--)** to sway, wave, swing, hang, fly (Ta.); **tu_luni** to totter, reel, nod, be drowsy; **succa_lu** a swing (Ta.); **tu_lu** to move, shake, reel, faint, stagger, grow

feeble, swing, dangle, hang down; caus. **tu_lucu**; **tu_l-a_d.u** to shake, tremble, reel in intoxication (Te.) **tuy-** to swing (Ga.)(DEDR 3376). **Bewildered**: **t.ola_ko** wandering; **t.ulkan.u** to wander (S.); **t.olan.a_** to search for (P.); **t.olyu_n.o** to neglect (Ku.); **t.ol(h)inu** to be doing nothing, look bewildered; **t.ol(h)a_unu** to get puzzled; **t.ol(h)** absent-minded person (N.)(CDIAL 5484). **tut.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to quiver, trembe, throb, palpitate, be in great flurry or agitation, be eager, suffer acutely (hunger), be rude, mischievous, roguish, be fidgety, giddy, glitter; n. quivering, trepidation, speed, quickness, acuteness of intellect, cleverness, industry, superiority, strength; **tut.itut.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be in a great flurry, fret and fume; **tut.ippu** flurry, diligence, trembling, palpitation, pride, arrogance, anger, whirl (as of a whip); **tut.iyan-** man of irritable temper, wicked mischievous person; **tut.ukku** insolence, surliness, wickedness, mischief, quickness, expedition, activity (Ta.); **tut.ikka** to throb, quiver, splash violently (Ma.); **dud.i** to throb and pain as a boil; **dud.ita** throbbing (of boil); **dud.uku** to act rashly, without deliberation, impudently, violently, profligately or wickedly; n. rashness, insolence (Ka.); **dud.uku, dud.ukutana** hurry, rashness, violence, injustice, pride; **dud.ukuni** to be rash or hasty, be violent, haughty; **dun.ipuni** to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings in agitation as a bird, bustle, be in a hurry; **dun.ipelu** struggling, striving, flutterin,g bustling; **dun.ipele** bustler, busybody (Tu.); **dud.uku** rashness, inconsiderateness, precipitancy or precipitation; **tod.i~bad.u** to be perplexed, confused (Te.)(DEDR 3294). **Litter**: **d.o_li, d.o_li, do_li, do_le** a dooly or litter (Ka.); **d.o_la_** the taboot, a kind of bier (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Swinging; shaking**: **to_l** saddle (**Mullaip. 72**)(Ta.lex.) **do_la** swinging (MBh.); litter, swing (MBh.); **d.o_la_** swing (Skt.); **do_la_** swing (Pali); **d.o_la_** swinging to and fro, litter (Pkt.); **d.ula** rolling stone; **d.u_l^{u}**, **d.u_l^{i}** litter (K.); **d.ora** wandering (S.); **d.oli_** litter (L.); **d.ol** rambling; **d.ola_, d.oli_** litter (P.); **d.ol** hanging basket or box; **d.olo** litter (Ku.); **d.oli** (N.); **dola_** litter (A.); **d.ola_** a kind of ear-ornament (A.); **dola_** litter (B.); **dol.a, dol.a_, dol.i** cradle, swing, sedan-chair; **d.ol** swinging; **d.ola_** cradle, swing, litter; **d.oli_** litter (H.); **doli, dolei** (Kho.); **d.oli** (Sh.); **d.oli_** (S.); **d.ol^{i}** (Ku.); **d.olo** (Ku.); **d.uli** (B.); **d.ola_, d.uli** (Or.); **d.oli_** (Bi.Bhoj.); **d.oli_** (M.); **d.ola** (OMarw.); **d.ol.** swaggering; **d.ol.i_** litter (G.); **d.ol.i_** litter (M.)(CDIAL 6582). **dolaway** zigzag path (K.)(CDIAL 6584). **do_la_yati** moves to and fro (MBh.); **do_layati** swings (Skt.); **do_la_yati** swings (Pali); **d.o_la_am.ta** shaking (Pkt.); **d.oran.u** to wander in search of (S.); **d.oln.o** to wander, roam (Ku.); **doliba** to swing (A.); **dol.iba_** (Or.); **d.olna_** to oscillate (H.); **d.olai** wanders (OMarw.); **do_lai** shakes (Pkt.); **d.o_lai** shakes (Pkt.); **d.oli_n.o** to be made to roam (Ku.); **dola_na** to swing (B.); **dolab** to shake (fruit) down (Bi.); **d.ol.vu~** to shake (G.); **d.olan.u** to wander in search of (S.); **d.oliba** to be suspended (A.); **d.olab** to swing, be shaken (Mth.); **d.olai** wanders, swings (OAw.); **d.olvu~** to dangle, oscillate (G.)(CDIAL 6585). **to_lan-am** < **to_lana** weighing; **to_la_** weight of a rupee, 180 grams (Ta. **< to_la_** (U.) < **tula_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Sail or rock as a boat**: **tal.l.u** to launch, row, sail as a vessel (**J.**); **tal.l.am-pa_r-u-tal** to rock or roll as a boat (**J.**); to struggle as in water; **tal.l.ama_r-u-tal** id.; **tal.l.a_t.u-tal** to rock as a ship, vacillate, sway as a tree in a storm (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_. 177**); **tulun:ku-tal** to shake, toss (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,6,9**); **tul.an:ku-tal** to move; to sway from side to side as an elephant; to shake (**Kalit. 106**); **tulaku** id. (Ma.); **tol.an:ku** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4953.**Image: millet**: **jo_l.a** millet (Tu.lex.)

4954.**Image: wolf**: **to_l.e** a wolf (Tu.lex.) **to_l.a** a wolf (Ka.); **to_d.elu** (Te.); **to_n.t.a_n-** a kind of wolf (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4955.**Bridegroom; brave man**: **du_la_** a good man, a brave man; **du_lo, du_llo** a bridegroom; (in parlance) O master; a brave man; a son in affection is also so named (P.lex.) **tu_lam < sthu_la** grossness, tangibility (**Ci.Ci. 2,50**); **tu_littal** to increase, abound (**Ja_n-ava_. Ta_ma. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **to_r..an-** friend, companion, intimate acquaintance (**Pur-ana_. 201**); id. (Ma.); **to_r..amai** friendship, companionship (**Kampara_. Kukap. 15**); **to_r..ama** (Ma.); **to_r..i** a lady's maid (**Tiv. Na_yc. 10,10**); heroine's confidante, being the daughter of her fostermother (**Tol. Po. 125**); wife (**Perun.. Vattava. 12,19**); **to_r..icci** id. (**Perun.. Makata. 22,39**); **to_r..i-ppon:kal** bride's procession on the fourth day of marriage, conducted by her maternal uncle (Ta.); **to_r..i** maidservant (**Ilak. Vi. 207, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Friend**: **to_r..an-** friend; **to_r..i, to_r..icci** heroine's confidante, maidservant; **to_r..amai** friendship (Ta.); **to_r..an** companion, friend; **to_r..i** confidante, bridesmaid; **to_r..am, to_r..ama** friendship (Ma.); **to_d.a, to_d.i**, (inscr.) **to_r..a** with; **to_d.u** help, aid, assistance; companion, associate; **to_d.upad.u** to assist; **to_d.iva~_d.u** companion (Te.); **to.ren** (pl. **to.renl**) younger brother; **to.rndal** (pl. **to.rndasil**) younger sister (Kol.); **to_ren** (pl. **to_rens'il**) brother; **to_rndal** (pl. **to_rndas'il**, **to_rndas'ikul.**) sister (Nk.); **to_len** brother, mother's sister's son; **to_nd** sister, mother's sister's daughter (Nk.); **toled** (pl. **toler, tolenkul**), **toled.** brother, younger brother (Pa.); **tor.on** (pl. **tor.onkul**) younger brother; **to_nd.** kinsman (Ga.); **to_nd.o_nd.** brother; **to_nd.ud** sister; **to_n.ek** a relative (Ga.); **tor., tor, to_r.o_** with, help; **torata_ ma_naval** partner, fellow (Go.); **t.o_n.d.a** intimate, friend; wife's brother; friendship; **to_r.u** help, company, assistance; **tor.an** brother (younger or elder), younger brother (Kond.a); **t.ond.en** brother; **tor.ndel** sister (Pe.); **to_r.e** friend, friendship; **to_r.u** friendship; **to_r.enja, to_r.enju** male friend (Kuwi); fem. **to_r.eli, to_r.ali** (Kui); **tonesi** friend (amongst men); **to_n.e, to_n.e'esi, to_n.esi** friend; **to_r.u** companion; **to_r.a a_-** to accompany (Kuwi)(DEDR 3563). **tun.ai** association, company, help, assistance, support, protection, companion, escort, friend, pair, couple, husband, wife, mate, brother or sister, comparison, similitude, conjugal union; **(-v-, -nt-**; **-pp-, -tt-)** to resemble, be like; **tun.aimai** union, help, ability, power; **tun.aivan-** husband, friend, companion, minister, helper, assistant, brother, cousin; **tun.aivi** wife, sister, heroine's confidance, lady's maid; **tun.a** match, companion, help, assistance, guard, convoy; **tun.avan** friend; **tun.ekka** to help, succour, protect, accompany (Ma.); **ton.e** likeness, parity, equality (Ka.); a person's support (physical or another person)(Kod..); **tunge** to collect; **tungre** to be collected, assemble (Malt.)(DEDR 3308).

4956.**Image: eye**: **do_l.o, do_l.yo** eye (Kon.lex.) **to_le** a film over the eye, cataract (Ka.lex.)

4957.**Image: to kick**: **tol.ipu, corpu, toripu, torpu** to kick (Tu.lex.)

4958.**Treasury**: **to_s.e-kha_ne** a treasury; **to_s.i_-kha_ne** (Ka.Te.); **to_s.a_kha_na_** (M.); **to_s.a** satisfaction, gratification, happiness (Ka.lex.)

4959.**Tortoise**: **duli, d.uli** a female tortoise (Ka.); **duli** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

4960.**Image: balance**: **tole** (Tadbhava of **tula_**) a beam of wood (Ka.); **tut.ai** (Ta.); **tul.ai_** (M.); **tole, tula, toli, to_la** a balance (Ka.); a certain weight, tu_ka; a tola, being the weight of one rupee; equality; **tule** the rite of weighing against one's person gold, jewels etc., and the equivalent of gold etc. so ascertained (Ka.M.); weighing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: scales**: **to_layati** lifts, weighs, considers (MBh.); **to_le_i, to_lai** weighs (Pkt.); **turetum** I weigh (Kt.); **to_l-** to weigh, measure (Dm.Pas'.Gaw.Kal.Phal.); **tol-** to weigh, think (Bshk.); **toloiki, tolo_nu,**

tolyo_nu to weigh, measure (Sh.); **to_lun** to weigh (K.); **toran.u** (S.); **tolan.** (L.); **tol.na_** (P.); **toln.o** (Ku.); **toliba** to lift, bring up (a child)(A.); **tola_** to weigh (B.); **tol.iba_** to raise, build, collect, pluck (fruit or flowers)(Or.); **tolna_** to weigh; **taulna_** (H.); **taulanu** to weigh (N.); **tol.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 5979). **to_laka** a weight of gold or silver (Skt.); **to_la** (Skt.); a weight (Pkt.); **tolo** unit of value = 12 rupees (Sh.); **toro** weight (for weighing)(S.); **tola_** a partic. weight = one rupee (L.); **tolo** a partic. weight = 90 rati_s (S.); **tola_** a weight = 12 ma_s.as (P.); **tol** weight, prestige (Ku.); **twa_la_** weight of one rupee; **to_l** weight (Ku.); **tola_** weight of one rupee (A.B.); **tol.a_** id. (M.Or.); **tola_** (OAw.H.); 1/80 of a seer (N.); **tolo** id. (G.)(CDIAL 5978). **to_lya** to be weighed; **taulya** weight (Skt.); **tolla** weight (Pkt.); **to_l** weight (K.L.); **tol** (P.); a standard weight (H.); weight for weighing (H.)(CDIAL 5980). **tul** lift (Skt.); **tulana** lifting (Skt.); **tulana_** weighing (Pali.); **tulan.a, tulan.a_** (Pkt.); **talan** beam, rafter (Si.)(CDIAL 5883). **tulayati** lifts (R.); weighs (MBh.); **tule_ti** weighs, examines (Pali); **tule_i, tulai** (Pkt.); **tur-** to weigh (Kt.); **tul-** (Wg.); **tuloiki, tuli_** to make ready (a plough), saddle (a horse), load (a gun)(Sh.); **tulun** to lift (K.); **turan.u** to be weighed (S.); **tulan.** (L.); **tul.na_** to lift (K.); **turan.u** to be weighed (S.); **tulan.** (L.); **tul.na_, tul.a_un.a_** (P.); **tulinu** to be made; caus. **tulya_unu** (N.); **tula_** to raise, weigh (B.); **tul.iba_** to weigh, pick (Or.); **tulna_** to weigh, be weighed (H.); **tul.n.e~** to weigh, be equal with (M.)(CDIAL 5884). **tula_** balance, weight (VS.); balance, scales (Pali.Pkt.); **tul** weight, strength (Sh.); **tul** weight, balance (K.); **to_l** the sign libra in the zodiac (K.); **turi_** jeweller's scales; **tura_r.o** balance (S.); **tul.** lever, support, strength (P.); **tu_l, tuli** scales; **tue** weighing ceremony (Ku.); **tulo** scales (N.); **tul** (A.B.); **tul.a** scales; **tul.i** ridge of a triangular thatch (Or.); **tu_l** weaver's scales (Mth.); **tuli_** small scales (H.); **tula_** large scales (H.); **tul.a_** balance (G.); **tu_l.** scales; **tul.i_, tul.ai_** beam (M.); **tula_wa_** two pieces of wood supporting the body of cart on axle (Bi.)(CDIAL 5886). **tula_dha_ra** bearing a balance (Ya_j.); name of a merchant (MBh.); merchant (Skt.); jeweller (Pali); **tarahala_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5887). **Image: steelyard; balance**: **tulai < tula_** steelyard (**Ja_n-a_. 31,11**); libra in the zodiac (**Cilap. 3,123, Urai.**); ceremony of weighing a great person like a king against gold which is then offered as a gift to brahmins (**Ce_tupu. An-umakun.. 8**); **tula_pa_ram** id. (**I.M.P.Tj. 412**; **Ko_yilo. 12**); **tula_** balance, steelyard; libra in the zodiac; **tulai-t-ta_lam** pointer in a balance (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 19**); **tulai-na_** id. (Ta.lex.) **Balance; lifting; swinging; weighing**: [cf. concordant transforms: **duku_la ~~ tu_la**] **tu_ka** weighing; weight, the quantity determined by weighing (Ka.); weight, weighing (Tu.); **tu_n:kal** balance, scales; **tu_kku** to weigh, balance; n. balance, weight; **tu_kkam** weighing (Ta.); id., weight (Ma.); **tu_kkuka** to weigh (Ma.); **tu.g** to weigh (Ko.); **tu.k** to carry on shoulder, weigh (Ko.); to weigh (kod..); **tu.gm** weight (Ko.); **tu_gu, tu_n:ku** to weigh; weighing; **tu~_cu** to weigh (Te.); **tu_khali** to swing, weigh; **tu_k** to weigh (Kuwi); **tu_ka** weight (OMar.); **tu_k** to weigh (M.)(DEDR 3376). cf. **u_n:ku** to swing; **u_kku** id. (Ta.); **u~_ka** swinging (Te.)(DEDR 731). **tulana** lifting (Skt.); **tulana_** weighing (Pali); **tulan.a, tulan.a_** (Pkt.); **talan** beam, rafter (Si.)(CDIAL 5883). **tulayati** lifts (R.); weighs (MBh.); **tule_ti** weighs, examines (Pali); **tule_i, tulai** (Pkt.); **tur** to weigh (Kt.); **tuloiki** to make ready (a plough)(Sh.); **tulun** to lift (K.); **turan.u** to be weighed (S.); **tulan.** (L.); **tul.na_** (P.); **tula_** to raise, weigh (B.); **tul.iba_** to weigh, pick (Or.); **tulna_** to weigh, be weighed (H.); **tul.n.e~** to weigh, be equal with (H.)(CDIAL 5884). **tu_l** weaver's scales (Mth.); **tula_** balance, weight (VS.); balance, scale (Pali.Pkt.); **to_l** the sign Libra in the zodiac (K.); **tul** weight, strength (Sh.); weight, balance (K.); **turi_** jeweller's scales (S.) [cf. **turi_ya** fourth (RV.); a quarter (AV.); **turi_yaka** (Ya_j.); **turya** (Pa_n..Va_rtt.); **turia** fourth (Pkt.); **truy^{u}** votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the fourth day after delivery (K.)(CDIAL 5881). cf. Proto-Indus binary weights.]; **tura_r.o** balance (S.); **tul.** lever, support, strength (P.); **tu_l, tuli** scales (Ku.); **tue** weighing ceremony (Ku.); **tulo** scales (N.); **tul** (A.B.); **tul.a** scales (Or.); **tuli_** small scales (H.); **tul.a_** balance (G.); **tu_l.** scales (M.); **tul.i_,**

tul.ai_ beam (M.)(CDIAL 5886). **tulai** steelyard, weight, -sweep (Ta.); **tula_** id., balance, single shaft of a cart (Ta.)[cf. **tula_wa_** two pieces of wood supporting body of cart on axle (Bi.)(CDIAL 5886).]; **tula_m** balance, stelyard; beam of a house (Ta.)[cf. **tul.i** ridge of a triangular thatch (Or.)(CDIAL 5886)]; **tula** balance; **tula_m** id., beam, joist, sloping beam in a roof, -sweep (Ma.); **tol** log used in breaking bullocks to plow (Ko.); **tula, tule, tula_, tole** balance, scales, weight, beams in roof of a house; **du_la** a beam of timber (Ka.); **tole, tule** beam, log (Tu.); **du_lamu** beam (Te.); **tu_li** ridge of a house (Kui)(DBIA 214). **tula_dha_ra** jeweller (Pali); bearing a balance (Ya_j.); name of a merchant (MBh.); **tarahala_** goldsmith (Si.)(CDIAL 5887). **tu_lu** to move, shake, swing, dangle (Te.); **tuy** to swing (Ga.); **tuyal** to sway, swing (Ta.)(DEDR 3376-b). **d.ulai** shakes (Pkt.); **d.ulun** to roll (K.); **dula_** to swing (B.); **d.uln.e~** to stagger (M.)(CDIAL 6453). **do_la** swinging (MBh.); **do_la_** swing (Pali)(CDIAL 6582). **Image: skinny person; hanging down**: **col.l.ai** that which is decayed, worm-eaten, carious, lean, skinny person, useless, good-for-nothing person (Ta.); **col.l.u** stunted, worm-eaten, unsubstantial (Ma.); **jol.l.u** unsubstantiality, emptiness, state of being pithless o without stuff (Ka.); **jot.t.i** unsubstantiality, uselessness (?Ka.); **colle** cripple (Tu.); **sol.l.u** empty (Te.)(DEDR 2864). **jo_l(u) (jo_ld-/jo_t-)** to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle; to let hand down (Ka.); hanging down (Ka.); **jo_li, jo_le** hanging, swinging, dangling (Ka.); **jo_lu** pendent, flapping (Tu.); **jo_la** lullaby, cradle song (Te.); **ho_l-, o_l-** to shake (Go.)(DEDR 2889).

4961.**Dust, powder**: **du_l.u, du_l., du_l.a** (Tadbhava of **dhu_li**) dust, powder; pollen (Ka.lex.) **dhut.o** powder, bran (N.)(CDIAL 6834). **dhu_li** dust, powder; **dhu_lika_** pollen, fog, mist (Skt.); cf. **duzdi** rain (OSlav.)[the variation **dh ~~ t** seen in **tu_sta** dust (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); **tusta** (Skt.) though suggesting non-Aryan origin, may be due to influence of **tus.a** (So, CDIAL)]; **dhu_li_** dust (Pkt.); **thuli** earth, ashes, snow; **di_l, di_li** dust, ashes, clay; **diri-kerar** makes ashes, scatters, winnows (Gypsy); **duda** dust (Tir.); **dur.i_, du_ri** dust-storm (Pas'.); **dur** mist (Tor.); **dur.i** dust (Phal.); **dhu_r.i** (S.); **dhu_r.** dust (in the air)(L.); dust (P.); **dhu_l, dhor** id. (P.); **dhu_r.a_** fine dust of anything pulverized (P.); **dhu_r** thick mist or cloud (P.); **dhur.** dust; **dhu_r., dhur.o** grey (WPah.); **dhu_l, dhuli** dust (Ku.); **dhulo** dust, flour (Ku.); **dhuliya_** flour (Ku.); **dhulo** dust, powder (N.); **dhuli, dhu_ri** dust, pollen (Or.); **dhu_ri_** dust (OAw,); **dhu_l, dhu_r, dhu_liya_** (H.); **dhu_riya_na_** to throw dust on, winnow (H.); **dhu_li** dust, ashes (OMarw.); **dhu_r., dhu_l.**^{i} dust (G.); **dhu_l.** (M.); **dhu_l.i** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6835). **dhulaut.o** board with dust sprinkled on it for writing on (N.)(CDIAL 6837). **udur.u_, odu_r.** dust (Ash.); **udur., dur** dust storm (Wg.); **udhru~_** dust (Kal.); **udu_, u_du, udu_h** (Sh.); **idhuil** dust (Or.); **udum** dust (Sh.)(CDIAL 2025). **uddhu_layati** sprinkles with powder (Skt.); **uddhu_lana** act of so doing (Skt.); **uddhu_le_i** powders, scatters (Pkt.); **udhal.n.e~** to throw about (dust, etc.), scatter, winnow, expend lavishly (M.); **uddhu_lan.a** sprinkling with dust (Pkt.); **udhal.an., udhal.n.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 2027). **Sweep**: **tu_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to sweep; **tu_r-r-i** a sweeper (Ta.); **tu_lkkuka (tu_r-r--)** to sweep; **tu_ppu** sweeping (Ma.); **twa.nf- (twa.nt-)** to sweep (To.)(DEDR 3396).

4962.**Image: hole**: **d.ol.l.u, d.ol., dol.l.u, t.ol.l.u** (what is hollow: hollowness)(Ka.); **d.olle, dolle** (Te.); **d.ho_la** a cavity in a tree, rock etc. (M.); **d.ol.l.a** a hollow protuberance: a protuberant, huge belly (Ka.); **d.ho_la** (M.); **d.ol.l.u-gan.apati** Gan.apati with his huge belly (Ka.lex.) **tole, tol.e** a hole, a socket (Ka.Te.); **tol.e** a hole, a bored hole (Ka.); **tol.ai** (Ta.); **tul.e** (Ma.); **tol.ai** to cut out a hole; to bore a hole; **tel.i** to bore, make a hole (Ta.); **tol.l.e** a hole, hollow, cavity (Ka.); **tol.l.ai** (Ta.); **tol.l.u** to make a hole with any instrument (Ta.); **to_kku** to bore a hole (Ma.); **tolle** pithless grain (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tor-alu, tor-al.e** hole (Ka.)(DEDR 3533). **Cavity**; **tol.l.e**

a hollow, a hole, a cavity (Ka.Ma.); **tol.l.ai** (Ta.); **tol.l.u** (Te.); **to_kku** to bore a hole (Ma.); **tolle** pithless grain (Te.); **t.ol.l.u, t.ol.l.e, d.ol.l.u, tol.l.u** the state of being hollow, empty or void within (Ka.); **t.ol.l.e** a hollow, a cavity; a fistula or an eye-socket in which the ball has perished; **tol.e, toli** a hole, a bored hole (Ka.); **tol.ai** (Ta.); **tul.e** (Ma.); **tol.ai** to cut out a hole; to bore a hole; **tel.i** to bore, make a hole (Ta.); **tol.e ma_d.u** to make or bore a hole; **tor-alu** a hole (Ka.); **tor-e, tor-r-e** (Te.); **tor-e, d.or-e** a hollow or hole (in a tree); a cave (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tu~_t.u** hole (Te.)(DEDR 3399b). **d.od.ho, d.ond.hor** hole (Santali.lex.) **col.l.ai** that which is decayed, worm-eaten, carious, lean, skinny person, useless, good-for-nothing person (Ta.); **col.l.u** stunted, worm-eaten, unsubstantial; **cor-r-a, cotta** worm-eaten (Ma.); **jol.l.u** unsubstantiality, emptiness, state of being pithless or without stuff; **jot.t.i** unsubstantiality, uselessness (Ka.); **colle** cripple (Tu.); **sol.l.u** empty (Te.)(DEDR 2864). **Image: cleft, hole**: **da_ra** rent, hole, cleft (Ta_n.d.yaBr.); **da_ri_** (Sus'r.); **da_ru** fissure, cleft (S.)(CDIAL 6292). cf. **da_l** crack (in soil, wood etc.)(WPah.)(CDIAL 6308). cf. **da_li_** split pea (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6309). cf. **dalana** splitting (BhP.); breaking (Skt.)(CDIAL 6217). cf. **dala** piece split off, fragment (Sus'r.); a half (VarBr.S.); **dal** split (Skt.)(CDIAL 6213). **Valley**: **dara** in cmpds. 'cleaving' (RV.Pa_n..); hole in the ground, cave (R.); **daratha** (Skt.); **dari_** (MBh.); **dar** cave (K.); cave, hole, hollow in the ground (B.); hole, burrow (G.); hole for putting a tree or stake in (M.); **dara** cave, chasm (Si.); **d.aro** hole in the ground to fix anything in (S.); **dara_** passage (P.); **daro** hole, crack (Ku.); **dara_** cave, valley (B.); deep ravine (M.); **darak** crack, landslip (Ku.); **darkan.o** to crack; **darkon.o** to sever, lacerate (Ku.); **dari_** cave (Pali); **dari_, daria_** (Pkt.); **deri** cupboard in wall (Kho.); **der**, pl. **deri** underground place for storing ghee (Sh.); **deri** hole (D..); **d.ari, d.arir.u** hole, den, burrow (of wild animal or reptile)(S.); **dari** cave, hole, hollow in ground (B.); cave (Or.); **daer** ditch, canal (Or.); **dari_** cave, valley (H.G.); chasm (M.)(CDIAL 6188). **daran.a** splitting (S'a_n:khS'r.); **darn.u~** grist (G.)(CDIAL 6189). **darad** bank, precipice, mountain (Skt.); a people adjoining Kashmir (Skt.); **darada** (MBh.); **dara** name of a mountain (Vis.n.uP.); **dardara** a mountain in the south (MBh.); **daddara** (Pali); **darad.** steep acclivity or high ground, bank (M.)(CDIAL 6191). **dulo, duli_, dulno** hole, cavity, animal's den (Ku.); **dulo** hole, animal's hole (e.g. of a mouse)(N.); **dulko** little hole (N.); **d.ulu~_** little hole; **d.ola_** (M.); **na_ka ko dulo** nostril (N.); **du_ra** hole (Ash.); **ksradu_ra** nostril; **dum-dure_k** smoke-hole (Ash.); **duri, dori_g** smoke-hole (Wg.); **dud.(h)** wolf's den (P.); **d.ud.d.** mouse-hole (P.)(CDIAL 6452). **To bore with an instrument**: **tul.y- (tul.c-)** to make hole in stone or tree (To.); **tul.y** gate-post of pen with holes for bars (To.); **tol. (tot.p-, tot.t.-)** to perforate, bore with an instrument (Ta.); **tol.kal** perforating (Ta..); **tol.ku** excavation, pit (Ta.); **tol.ai** to perforate, bore (Ta.); **tul.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to make a hole, bore, drill, punch, pierce as with an arrow; n. hole, orifice, aperture, perforation, hollow of a tube, bamboo, gateway, passage, flaw in a diamond (Ta.); **tol.l.a** hole, cavity (Ma.); **tul.a** hole, bored hole (Ma.); **toyl.- (tol.c-)** to pierce (Ko.); **toyl.** hole in pen-post (Ko.); **tol.** hole, vagina (Ko.); **tol.e** hole, bored hole (Ka.); **tol.l.e** hollow, hole, cavity, deficit, debt (Ka.); **toli** hole, socket (Ka.); **tol(u)cu** to bore, perforate, hollow, dig, scoop, carve (Te.); **don.d.i** hole (Te.); **d.olla** hollow, concave (Te.)(DEDR 3528). **Nine hundred; ninety; nine**: **tol.l.-a_yiram** 900; **ton.-n.u_r-u** ninety; **ton.t.u** nine (Ta.); **tol.l.-a_yiram** 900; **ton.-n.u_r-u** ninety (Ma.); **tombat** ninety (Ko.); **tom-battu, tom-bhattu** ninety (Ka.); **tom-badi** id. (Kod..); **son.pa** id. (Tu.); **tommidi** nine; **tomman.d.uguru, tomman.d.ru** nine persons; **tombadi, tombhai** ninety; **tomban.d.ru** ninety persons; **tommanu_r-u, tommannu_ru** 900 (Te.); **tomdi_, tomdi** nine; **toma_ter** nine persons (Kol.); **tomidi, tumi_di_** nine; **tombai** ninety (Go.)(DEDR 3532). cf. **on-patu, ompatu, ompo_tu** nine (Ta.); **ompatu** id. (Ma.); **orba.d, onba.d** id.; **patrmba.d, potrmba.d** nineteen; **orba. calg** nine calg measures (Ko.); **winbo0 (winbo** before nouns) nine; **pu.n.bo0** nineteen; **e.n. bo0** ninety; **winbo nu.r-** 900 (To.); **ombattu, ombhattu** nine; **ombay-nu_r-u** 900 (Ka.); **oymbadi** nine; **ombay nu.ri** 900

(Kod..); **ormba** nine (Tu.); **unma_** id.; **unma_k, unmahk** nine each; **unmak, ed.mu** nine (Go.)(DEDR 1025). [For **un-** in Go. cf. **u_na** deficient (Skt.lex.); also **un-** used as a prefix in Hindi etc. numerals to denote 'one less' than a decimal landing point e.g. unti_s '29'] cf. **olku (olki-)** to grow weak, become reduced (Ta.)(DEDR 1004). cf. **oru** (before consonant), **o_r** (before vowel) one (Ta.)(DEDR 990a).

4963.**Plumb; out of plumb**: **lambaka, olambaka** plumb; adj. **lambama_na**; vt. **lambakan ota_reti**, v.i. **olambati**, pp. **ota_rita-lambaka, ota_rita-lambita**; **lambakasutta** plumb-line; **appameyya** plumb-less (Pali.lex.) **lambaya** plumbline (Si.); **lamba** pendent (MBh.); **lambaka** plumbline (Skt.)(CDIAL 10951). **lambate_** hangs down, loiters (MBh.); **lambati** hangs down (Pali); **lam.bai** (Pkt.); **lamun** to pull, pull at, tow (K.); **laman.u** to hover (of birds)(S.); **lamyu_n.o** to pull down, catch a falling thing (Ku.); **la~_bn.e~** to become distant (M.); **la~_mbta_** hangs (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10954). **lam-salamma_** very long (L.)(CDIAL 13003). **ramb** hang down (Skt.); **rambate_** hangs down (RV.); **ra~_bn.e~, ra_bn.e~** to continue, stay, come and go customarily to work, live (M.); **ra_bta_** stays, rests (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10631). **vira~bn.e~** to hang the head, be downcast (M.)(CDIAL 11845). **To be out of plumb; to go aside or out of the way**: **twalx- (twalxy-)** (plank) is out of plumb, (coagulant agent) is polluted; **twalk- (twalky-)** to make to be out of plumb; **twal- (twal0-)** to be settled and finished with; **twalf- (twalt-)** to settle (debt) (To.); **tolagu, tolan:gu** to go away, depart, to go aside or out of the way, retire, separate, be separated, be excluded, fail; **tolagisu** to cause to go away, etc.; **tole** to stand away; get rid of (Ka.); **tolaguni** to depart, move away, leave, forsake, desert; **telavuni, tela_vuni** to go aside, make way, avoid, shun (Tu.); **tola~gu** (imper. stem **tola-** is used alternatively) to move, step aside, get out of the way, go off, be removed, recede, vanish, disappear, terminate, cease, end; **tola~gincu** to remove, free one from; **tola~cu** to remove (Te.); **tulayuka** to be at an end, die; **tulaccal** end, difficulty; **tulekka** to consume, finish (Ma.); **tolg- (tolgy-)** to be released from debt; **tolk- (tolky-)** to release from debt; **telg- (telgy-)** (hair, bushes) are divided; **telk- (telky-)** to dive (hair, cloak, bushes) so as to examine or go through (Ko.); **tolai (-v-, -nt-)** to become extinct, perish, die, be exhausted, terminated, liquidated, end (as a way), expire (as time), be over, finished, be weary, be defeated, fail, be lost, leave, depart; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy, kill, exterminate, spend, pass (as time), remove, wipe off, bring to an end, settle, lose, surpass, defeat; n. ruin, distance, great distance; **tolaiccu (tolaicci-)** to kill, destroy, exhaust, pay, discharge (a debt); **tolaipu** perishing, destruction; **tolaivu** completion, end, extinction, destruction, defeat, failure, fatigue, weariness, dwindling, decrease, distance; **tulai (-v-, -nt-)** to perish; caus. **(-pp-, -tt-)** (Ta.)(DEDR 3519).

4964.**To polish, shine**: **tul.an:ku (tul.an:ki-)** to shine, be bright, luminous, radiate; **tul.akkam** brightness, splendour; **tul.akku (tul.akki-)** to polish; **tul.umpu (tul.umpi-)** to sparkle, glitter, shine; **tulan:ku (tulan:ki-)** to shine, glitter, be bright, be polished, be clear; **tulakku (tulakki-)** to polish, burnish, cause to shine, illumine, make clear, sharpen; n. lustre, polish; **tulakkam** lustre, brightness, splendour, polish, gloss, clearness (Ta.); **tul.an.n.uka** to glitter; **tul.akkuka** to burnish; **tul.akkam** splendour; **til.an.n.uka, tel.an.n.uka** to shine, glitter; **til.akkam, tel.akkam** splendour;[cf. **tilakam** vermilion mark on the forehead of women (Ta.)]; **tol.agu** to shine, be full of splendour; n. shine, splendour; **tol.apu** shine, lustre (Ka.); **tulakincu** to shine, rejoice; **tulakimpu** shining, rejoicing; **tola~ku** to shine, be splendid (Te.)(DEDR 3360). **ol.i** light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty (Ta.); splendour, light (Tu.); splendid, bright; the light (Ma.); **ol.iyavan-**, **ol.iyo_n-** sun; **ol.ir, ol.ir-u** brightness (Ta.); **ol.a**, **ol.apu** shine, blaze (Ka.); **ul.ku** to shine, blaze, appear (Ka.): **ul.ku, ul.uku** a shining

substance, a meteor (or, cf. **ulka_** (Skt.); **or.ini(ka)** white, bright (Kond.a.)(DEDR 1016). **ulka_** meteor, fire falling from heaven (RV.); fire-brand (S'Br.); torch (Pali); **ukka_** meteor, fire-ball (Pkt.); **u_k, uka_** torch (B.); **uka** torch, flash of fire, meteor (Or.); **ukia_** sun's rays (Or.); **u_k** torch (Mth.); torch, blaze, meteor (H.)(CDIAL 2362). **ul.u** (Skt.**ud.u**, dialectical) a lunar mansion (Pali.lex.) **ud.u** constellation (Pkt.); **ul.u** star (Si.)(CDIAL 1694).

4965.**To smear the body with an unguent**: **du_l.isu** to smear on; to be smeared on; **tol.asu, tol.ayisu** to cause to wash (Ka.); **tolacu, tolucu** to wash (Te.); **tolipincu** to get washed (Te.); **tol.apu** shine, lustre; **tal.apa** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tol.e, tol.i** to wash; to remove by washing; ks.a_lana; **tol.eyuvike** washing (Ka.lex.)**tut.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to rub, apply (Ta.); **tut.ekka** to rub off, clean (Ma.); **tod.e** to smear, besmear, daub, anoint, rub on (as oil on the hand), apply (as whitewash), remove by rubbing (as tears); **tod.asu, tod.ayisu, tod.isu** to wipe, cause to smear or apply to (as chunam, cowdung etc.); **tod.aka** smearing (Ka.); **tod.epuni, tud.epuni** to anoint, paint, smear, rub (Tu.); **tud.(u)cu** to wipe, rub; **tud.(u)pu** wiping, rubbing out; **tod.ayu** to wipe, wash (Te.); **turs-** to rub (Ga.); to dry the body with a cloth after bathing (Go.)(DEDR 3301). **tal.ku** to smear or anoint the body with an unguent; anule_pana (Ka.); **tal.ukku** to glitter (Ta.); **tal.ku** the state of being anointed; anule_panadha_va; glitter, lustre (Ka.); **tal.apa, tal.apu, tal.upu** splendour, lustre, shine; a dye to embellish or colour the hair (Ka.); **tal.a** plaster, sandal paste; a topical liniment (Ta.); **tal.apan.e_m.** to shine (M.); **tal.a, cal.a** id. (Ka.); **tal.at, tar..a** to shine (Ka.); **tel.ajju** to glitter (Ma.); **tal.a tal.a** brightness, gleam, glitter; sunrise (Ka.); **tal.a tal.e, telatele** (Te.); **t.al.at.al.a** clearly, brightly (M.); **tal.atal.ane** gleamingly, flashingly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To rub; cover**: **taranava_**, pret. **ta_revva_** to rub on, daub (Si.); **starati** covers (MBh.)(CDIAL 13690). **sta_rayati** spreads, covers (Skt.)(CDIAL 13690). **tar-ayuka** to be worn out, rubbed (as a rope), ground (as a knife), be habituated, practised; **tar..akkam** practice, use; **tar..akkuka** to exercise, habituate, break in; **tar..ekka** to rub down, grind (as sandal)(Ma.); **tal.e** to be worn out, rubbed; to rub (Ka.); **tarepuni** to grind, rub, try, assay (metal); **tareyuni, tarevuni** to be rubbed off, abrade, wear away, become thin, wasted; **tarelu** worn out; **tal.epun.a** to rub (Tu.)(DEDR 3114). **tarv- (tard-)** to become abraded by moving over rough surface or by having something rubbed over it; **(tart-)** id. (Ko.); **tar-i** to be chafed, abraded or grazed (Ka.)(DEDR 3141). **tar-u** to wear tightly as a cloth (Ta.)(DEDR 3142). **tal.ukku (tal.ukki-)** to smear, rub in (Ta.); **tal.ku** to smear or anoint the body with an anguent; n. state of being anointed (Ka.)(DEDR 3132). **Polished gold; to polish**: **tal.ukku** to be bright; to glitter, shine; to smear, rub in (**Vina_yakapu. 39,14**); shining, glittering, splendour, brightness; showiness, ostentation (Ta.lex.); **tal.ukku < talq** (U.) mica; **tal.ukku-p-pot.t.u** small round piece of mica worn on the forehead by women (Ta.lex.) **tul.ai-nir-ai** refined gold of superior quality (**S.I.I. i,140**); **tul.ai-p-pon-** id. (**I.M.P. Tj. 138**; **Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 6,63**); **tul.ai-nir-ai-pon-** id. (**I.M.P. Cg. 200**); **tul.nir-ai-cem-pon-** id. (**S.I.I. v,85**)(Ta.lex.) **Glitter**: **t.alat.alai** tinkles (Pkt.); **t.al-t.al** glitter (N.); clear (A.); **t.alkanu** to shine (N.); **t.al.-t.al.** lustrously (M.); **t.alak** winking (A.); **t.al-bal** glistening (A.); **t.ali_**, **t.alia_ro** bell hung round neck of cattle (S.); **t.ali_** (L.)(CDIAL 5449). **tal.atal.a** to be brilliant (Ta.); brightness, gleam, glitter, sunrise (Ka.); glitter, lustre (Tu.); id., brilliancy, shining (Te.); **tal.ukku** to be bright, glitter, shine; n. shining, glittering, splendour (Ta.); **tal.atal.isu** to glitter, flash, shine (Ka.); **tal.aku, tal.ku** shine, glitter, lustre, flash (Ka.); **tal.apa, tal.apu, tal.upu** splendour, lustre, shine (Ka.); **tal.uku** glitter, shining, lustre (Te.); **tal.atal.appu** brilliance; **tal.a-tal.-en-al** expr. of being brilliant (Ta.); **tan. tan. in- (id--)** (surface, cattle's coat) shines; **tan.tan:k in- (id--)** (surface) feels smooth and satiny (Ko.); **tal.atal.ane, tar..atar..ane** gleamingly, flashingly; **tal.akkane** flashingly, brightly; **tal.arpu** diffusion of splendour (Ka.); **tal.atal.ala_d.u** to glitter, glisten (Te.); **tal.apn.e~** to shine, sparkle (M.)(DEDR

3125). **Melting, as gold**: **tal.atal.en-al** melting, as gold (**Arut.pa_, vi, Amaiyan:ku_r-a. 5**); being brilliant (Ta.lex.) **d.oul** pomp, curious thing (Kon.lex.)

4966.**Image: road**: **to_l** a way, a road (Ka.); **to_ya, to_ve, tro_ve, do_ve** way, road, means, expedient = da_ri (Te.); **tur..ai, tumpu** a road, a way = var..i; a narrow, difficult way (Ta.); **prato_li** a highway (Ka.lex.) **tol.i** street (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,10,5**)(Ta.lex.) **prato_li_** a street, mainroad, principal street through a town (Skt.lex.) **t.olo** line of houses (Ku.); **t.ola_** quarter of a town; **t.oli_** quarter of a town, group (H.); **t.uli** quarter of a town (B.); **t.ol** premises (A.); **t.ula_** hamlet, part of a village (Or.); **t.ol** village, quarter of a town (Mth.)(CDIAL 5483). **t.ola** a hamlet, i.e. a small group of houses within the boundaries of a village or a town (Mu.); **t.ola** (Sadani); **t.oli** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **tol.l.ai-k-ka_tar** a caste of itinerant vendors of brassware from Tinnevelly and Palghat as having pierced ear-lobes (Ta.lex.) cf. **prato_li_** gate of town or fort, main street (MBh.); **pao_li_** city gate, main street (Pkt.); **praul., praul.i, paul., paul.i** gateway of a chief; **prol.** village ward (WPah.); **paul, pol** gate, courtyard, town quarter with its own gate; **pauli_** gate (H.); **poli** door (OG.); **pol.**^{i} street (G.); **paul., pol.** wall of loose stones (M.); **pari** gatepost (OAw.); **paur, pauri_, pa_war, pa_wari_** gate, door (H.)(CDIAL 8633). **pauliya_, poliya_, pauriya_** gatekeeper (H.); **pol.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 8632). cf. **pro_lu, pr..o_l(u)** city (Te.); **por..al** town, city (Ka.)(DEDR 4555). cf. **por..il** country, district (Ta.); sandy shore (Ma.)(DEDR 4558). **to_lika_** wall round a watch tower (BhP.); **to_ran.a** arched doorway (Pali); arched or festooned doorway (MBh.); outder door, gate (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5976). cf. **bha_gol., bha_gal.** gate in wall of town or village, precincts of a village (G.)(CDIAL 9352).

4967.**Image: net for trapping; cage; manger**: **tol.l.a** snare, trap (Ma.)(DEDR 3531). **tol.ku** net for trapping (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 130**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pajara_-khe_t.ah** trap (Skt.); **khe_t.a** grass (Skt.)(CDIAL 3917).

4973.**Weeding instrument**: **dauli** instrument for weeds; a weeding knife, of iron or wood (Santali.lex.) **tol.l.ika, likki** weeding hook (Te.lex.) **do_kari** an instrument for grubbing up grass (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5033.**Gold washer; rich person**: **d.aula, daula** a gold or silver washer, one who washes the sand of a river to obtain gold; **daulat** wealth, money, riches, fortunes; **daulat kha_na** a treasure house; a dwelling place, a seraglio; **daulat man.d** rich, wealthy; a rich person; **daulat man.di** wealthiness, the state of being rich (P.lex.) **daulat** wealth, property; **daulatan** wealthy, possessed of property; **taula tauli** to be busy in, occupied with (Santali.lex.) **jala-ga_r-a, ja_la-ga_r-a** a man who gathers the contents of drains, sweepings, and the sand of rivers, and washes them for gold (Ka.); **jha_re_kari_** (M.); **jalagari-va_d.u, jalakad.ugu-va_du, ja_lari-va_d.u, jeragad.ugu-va_d.u** (Te.); **jala-gad.ugu** to wash gold (Te.); **jalagu, jaragu** gold; **jalagam. kaccu** to wash gold (Ka.lex.) **dhaular** a palace (P.lex.)

5005.**Image: stand of fringemaker's hook**: **thauna_** stand supporting fringemaker's hook (Bi.)(CDIAL 13755). **tavan.ai-p-poruttu** a groove or mortise on the top of a gate or post; **tavan.ai** joint in carpentry; **tava_l.ipppu** cavity in a moulding, groove; **tava_l.ittal** to make flutings or grooves, as in carpentry; to dig a channel; **tuva_l.ittal** to groove, flute; cf. **dva_ra** door (Skt.) (Ta.lex.)

5026.**Image: a stick**: **t.havan.ika, ravan.ika** a stick put through one of the two holes in a book of cadjan leaves to keep them together (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

4992.**Image: bull with one horn**: **dhaul** a bull (according to Hindu mythology) who upholds the earth on one horn, and when tired upholds it on another horn, the earthquake occurs; natural law that sustains the globe (used by Guru Na_nak in the Japji_)(P.lex.) **d.eb** bullock with one erect and one hanging horn (Bi.Mth.); **d.a_va_, d.a_vra_** lefthanded, crooked-horned; **da_vre~** crooked horn (M.)(CDIAL 5539). **d.aula_, d.aul** curious thing; pomp (Kon.lex.) **dhavala** an excellent bull; **dhavala_, dhavali_** a white cow; **dha_valyam** whiteness, paleness; **dhaure_ya** fit for a burden; a beast of burden; a horse (Skt.lex.) **dhavala paks.a** the light half of a month; **dhavitra, dhuvitra** a fan, made of antelope's skin and used especially for blowing a sacrificial fire (Ka.lex.) **Image: an excellent ox**: **dhavala** an old bull, an excellent ox (Ka.); **dhavale** a white cow (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **godho** bull (G.); **godhu~** young bull (G.); **godhalu** entire bull (OG.)(CDIAL 4315). **Image: heifer**: **t.hair** two year old heifer (Mth.)(CDIAL 13747). **sthaura** strength, firmness (Skt.); **tho_ra** large (Pkt.); **thor** (G.M.); **tho_ru** fat, big (Konkan.i); **thori_** yearling buffalo heifer; **thoro** young buffalo bull (Ku.); **thore** full-grown buffalo heifer (N.)(CDIAL 13780). **Image: stout**: **sthavira** stout (RV. i.171.5); **stha_vira** thick (RV. ix.86.4); **sthira** hard, firm, solid (RV. iii.35.4); strength (TS. i.2.14.2); **sthu_ra** thick, stout, abundant great (RV. x.156.3); **sthu_la** gross (AV. xi.10.28); massive (AV. vi.72.2)(Vedic.lex.) **dapm** (obl. **dapt-**) stoutness, thickness; **dabar., dabal.** stoutness of body (Ko.); **dappa, doppa** thickness, stoutness, coarseness; **dappane, dappanna, dappa_ne, doppa_ne** thick, stout, coarse (Ka.); **dappa** thickness; thick, stout (Tu.); **dappamu** thick, close-woven; thickness (Te.)(DEDR 3070). **thamr.a_** thick, corpulent (H.)(CDIAL 13682). **Image: short**: **thawara** low, short (Dm.); **thwara** flat, low (Dm.);[cf. **tavar..tal** crawling on the knees (of an infant)(Ta.lex.)]; **tawere** low (Wg.); **tewela** flat (Ash.); **thaweri_k** short (Kal.)(CDIAL 13747). **sthaula** stout, robust (RV.); **t.ho_hl** fat man (L.); **thohllu_** (P.)(CDIAL 13781). **sthaulya** stoutness (Sus'r.); **tholhi** corpulence (S.)(CDIAL 13782). **stho_ra** beast of burden (BHSkt.); **stho_rin, sthaurin** pack-horse (Skt.); **stwr** horse (Pahl.); **stora** horse (NiDoc.); **storavara** horseman (NiDoc.); **isto_r** horse (Kho.); **isto_ri** mounted, horseman (Kho.)(CDIAL 13779). **sthavira** broad, thick, strong (RV.)(CDIAL 13747). **sthu_ra** big, strong (RV.); du. parts of a horse (VS.); buttocks, ankles; lower part of thigh (Skt.); **thuri** heel (Phal.Sh.); **thuni** (Dm.)(CDIAL 13775).

4968.**Manger**: **tor..u** cattle-stall, manger, pound, stocks, cage for wild animals (Ta.); stable (Ma.); **tor..uvam, tor..uku** manger, cattle-stall (Ta.); **to_r.., to_r..am** cattle-stall (Ta.); **tor..uttu** stable, sheepfold (Ma.); **-tol** in **cakur-tol** cattle-shed (Pa.) [cf. **sakki_** bull (Ga.)(DEDR 2267)]; **ton.t.u** cattle pound (Ta.)(DEDR 3526). cf. **tor..u** to worship, adore (Ta.)(DEDR 3525).

5006.**Image: sun**: **tavan.a** sun (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5672). **Day; sun**: **div** shine (Skt.); **diva** sky (MBh.); day (in cmpds.)(Pa_n..); **diva_** by day; **dive_-dive_** daily (RV.); **diva, dia** sky; day (Pkt.); **di_** sky (Ash.Wg.); **dyo_** day (Dm.); **du_** day; **de_** (used with num.)(Pas'.); **de_u** (Wot..); **di_** (Tor.); **di_** sky (Kal.); **ar.-di_** noon (Mai.); **di_** day (K.); **t.l.e_-di_** day after tomorrow; **t.l.ei-di** day before yesterday (lit. 'the third day')(K.); **bid-dyo, bido dyo** clear sky, rainless day (Ku.)[cf. **vi_dhra** (Skt.)]; **di_** a day (G.M.); **diya_va_** du. night and day (RV.)(CDIAL 6331). **divave_la_** daytime (Skt.); **diwye_l, diwe_l** noon (Dm.)(CDIAL 6332). **divasa** heaven (TBr.); day (MBh.); **divasa** day (Pali.As'.); **divas-a** (NiDoc.); **divase** (KharI.); **divasa, diasa** (Pkt.); **dives, di_s** (Gypsy); **do_s** (D..); **das** (Tir.); **duwa_s, diwo_s, di_a_s** (Pas'.); **dews** (Par.); **do_s** (Gaw.Bshk.); **dis** (Mai.); **de_s** (Sv.Phal.); **dez**, pl. **de_zi**; **de_s**, pl. **di_zi** (Sh.); **du_s** sun; **do_, di_s** (K.); **d.i~_hu, d.i~hu** daytime

(S.); **de_hu~, d.e_he~_** sun; **d.i~_h, d.e~h** day, sun; **d.i~h, d.e~h** daytime (WPah.); **de_o~_** sun; **d.e_u~_** day (L.); **deh, di_h, de~h, d.e~h, dihu~_** day, sun (P.); **di_su_** day; **di_us** sun; **de_s** sun; **di_h** day, sun; **du_s** (WPah.); **dis** day (Ku.); **diu~so** daytime (N.); **divasai** (OB.); **divasa** (OAw.); **daus** day, dawn (H.); **di_s** (OG.); **divas, di_s** daytime (G.M.); **di_** a day (G.M.); **di_su** (Konkan.i); **davasa, davaha, daha (-da_** in cmpds.**), dava-ra_** day and night (Si.); **divaha, diaha, di_ha** day (Pkt.); **di_ha** day (OG.); **d.iha_r.o** the whole day and night; **d.iha_r.i_** a day's pay (S.); **diha_r.a_, d.i_ha_r.a_** day (L.P.); **diha_r.i_, d.iha_r.i_** the whole day, a day's work or pay; **diha_r.a_** sun (P.); **diha_r.o** sun; **diha_r.i** day; **diha_r.a_** sun; **diha_r.i_** day (WPah.); **diha_r.a_, diha_r.i_** day (H.); **diha_d.o, dhya_d.o** (OMarw.); **di~_ha_d.a, dya_d.hi** (OG.); **daha_r.o** (G.)(CDIAL 6333). **divasakale** daytime (KharI.); **dohul^{u}**, **duhul^{u}** (K.); **davahala, dava_la, dahaval, da_val** (Si.)(CDIAL 6334). **divasava_ra** day of the week (Skt.); **dihva_r, d.ivha_r, diha_r** day, daytime; **d.iha_ra_** a day (L.)(CDIAL 6335). **diva_kara** sun (AV.Pali.); **diva_gara** (Pkt.); **divayuru** (Si.)(CDIAL 6336). **divya** heavenly, divine (RV.Pa_n..); **dibba** (Pali); **diva, divya, diviya** (As'.); **divya** (NiDoc.); **divva** (Pkt.); **diva** heavenly, shining (OG.); **diva** divine (Si.)(CDIAL 6337). **divyacaks.us** supernatural vision (Skt.); **dibbacakkhuka** adj. (Pali); **divasin** by divination; **divas kiyanava_** to foretell (Si.)(CDIAL 6338). **de_va** heavenly; a god (RV.); devil (AV.); **daivalaka** demon-worshipper (Skt.); **de_va** god, demon, rain-god, rain (**de_vo_ vassati = de_vo_ vars.ati**)(Pali); **deva_** nom. pl. gods (As'.); **deva** (NiDoc.); **de_va, de_a, de_vaya** god, cloud, sky (Pkt.); **de_i** god; gen. pl. **dea_** in: **dea_ wir^{e}cu_** the gods' path, i.e the Milky Way (Ash.); **de_** god, oath (Wg.); **de_w, do_** demon (Pas'.); **de_wa** god (Kal.); **de_u** demon, ogre (Kho.Sh.); **deu** (D..); **di~_v, de_v** god; **dev** devil (K. ?<Pers.); **d.eu** devil (S.); **deo** (L.); **deu** god, devil; **de** demon, idol (in: **de tha_pn.a_** to set up an image on a wall)(P.); **de_u_** rain; **deu, deo** cloud; **deo** god (WPah.); **dyo** god, rain; **dio** rain (Ku.); **deu** god (N.); **deu** evil spirit (A.); **deya_** cloud, sky; **de** demigod (MB.); **deu** prince (Or.); **dew** god, demon (H.); **dev** god, idol (G.); god, demon (M.); **devaha** god (OSi.); **deva** rain, cloud (Si.); **de_-dunna** the gods' bow i.e. rainbow (Si.); **devi** demon (Md.)(CDIAL 6523). **de_vata_** godhead, divinity (RV.); god (Pali); **de_vaya_** (Pkt.); **devel** God; **leval** (Gypsy); **deu** divine being, fairy (Kal.); **de_lu** (Kt.); **deva_** goddess (P.); **dia_** deity, idol (Or.); **dewa_** deity (H.); **deviya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6530). **de_vaputra** son of a god (Skt.); **de_vaputta** demogod (Pali); **de_vatta** (Pkt.); **dewutr** King of the fairies (Kt.); **do~_tr (do~_tr-pu~_t** D.'s path, i.e. the Milky Way**)**(Wg.); **dewutr** fairy; **wyci_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 6532). **de_vara_ja** ruler of the gods (TBr.); Indra (MBh.Pali); **de_vara_ya** (Pkt.); **devrada** (Si.)(CDIAL 6536). **de_varu_pa** having the form of a god; **de_varu_]pa_** name of an Apsaras (Skt.); **de_varu_pin** of divine form (MBh.); **devaru_pa** of divine appearance (Pali); **deru~** an evil spirit possessing a person (G.)(CDIAL 6537). **de_valo_ka** world of the gods (TS.Pali); **de_valo_a** (Pkt.); **dilu_** sky (Wg.); **devlova** world of the gods (Si.)(CDIAL 6539). **de_walo_ken pha_n** path of the heavenly ones, i.e. the Milky Way (Kal.)(CDIAL 6540). **de_vasaras** name of a district in Kashmir (Skt.); **div^{a}sar** name of a Pargana (K.)(CDIAL 6541). **de_va_laya** temple (Skt.); **de_va_laa** (Pkt.); **de_walai** sky (Dm.); **dewa_la_, diwa_la_** temple (P.); **dewa_l** (A.); **dewa_lai_** (H.); **deva_lam.** (OG.); **dl, daul** (A.); **dewal, dewali_** (H.)(CDIAL 6542). **deya_sini_** female temple attendant (MBh.); **dia_si** one who foretells the future (Or.)(CDIAL 6543). **daiva** divine power, destiny; adj. divine (AV.); **de_** oath (Wg.)(CDIAL 6569). **dewal** a brahman priest living on offerings made at a temple (A.); **de_vala, de_valaka** hawker of idols (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 6570). **deyume** most divine (Kt.)(CDIAL 6571). **daivasaka** happening in one day (MBh.); **de_vasika** daily; **de_vasikam.** adv. every day (Pali); **de_vasia** realtive to day (Pkt.); **deha~_, d.eha~_** adv. by day, tomorrow; **de~_a~_** tomorrow (L.)(CDIAL 6573). **daivya** divine; divine strength (RV.); fate (Skt.); **de_vya** divine (Mn.); fatal chance (Ya_j.); **devva** divine; fate (Pkt.); **de_bi** divine; **deb-lole** chanting priest (Kt.); **deb** sun, day; **deba ki gha_m** sunstroke (Ku.); **de_viya** connected with the

gods (Pkt.); **dai_** god, destiny (P.); **dai_** godhead, destiny (H.); fate (OMarw.); **divi** fate, oath (Si.)(CDIAL 6574). **tin-a-karan- < dina-kara** sun as maker of the day (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 163**)(Ta.); **tin-a-ka_ri < + ka_rin** id. (**Pa_rata. Patin-e. 235**); **tin-an-to_r-um** adv. daily (**Arut.pa_. ii, Necur-u. 18**); **tin-a-na_tan-** sun as lord of the day (**Pa_rata. Tirau. 86**); **tin-am < dina** day of 24 hours; daytime; constellation (**Tiruva_lava_. 1,33**); daily; **tin-a-man.i** sun (**Civap. Pira. Periyana_. 1**); **tin-a-mukam** sunrise as the face of the day (**Iraku. Tacaratan-ca_pa. 22**); **tin-a-va_ri** daily (Ta.); **dinava_ri** id. (Tu.); **dinavahi** id. (Ka.); **tivam** heaven (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,3,10**); sky; daytime (**Can. Aka.**)(Ta.)[cf. **diva_** (Skt.)]; **tivacam** daytime; day (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 171**); **tivalai** small drop, spray; rain drop; rain; **tiva_ < diva_** daytime (**Piramo_t. 6,2**); day (**Iraku. Ayan-u. 14**); **tiva_karan- < diva_-kara** sun (**Tacaiva_. 119**); **tiva_ntaka_lam < diva_ + anta + ka_la** evening (**Iraku. Tikku. 1**); **tivi < divi** Indra's heaven (**Te_va_. 568,2**); **te_va-kan.am** celestial hosts; **te_va-ta_yam < de_vada_ya** lands or other endowments to a temple (**R.F.**; **Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kavur-can-a. 62**); **te_va-ta_n-am < de_va +** endowment of tax-free land to a temple (**Tiruva_lava_. 48,22**); **te_vate_vu** the supreme being (**Tiruvil.ai. At.t.ama_. 29**); **te_var < de_va** deities, objects of worship (**Tol. Po. 450**); **te_van- < de_va** (Skt.) god (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 2**); **te_va_ram** worship (**Ko_yir-pu. Tiruvir..a_. 27**); id. (Ma.); **te_vu** deity (**Te_va_. 696,2**); godhead (**Ci. Ci. Ka_ppu. Ja_n-ap. Urai.**); **teyva-k-kil.avi** divine speech (**Man.i. 7,97**); **teyva-kan.am** celestial host (**Man.i. 21,130**); **teyvatam** deity, divinity (**Man.i. 9,70**); **teyva-t-ta_n-am** temple (**Perun.. Ucaik. 43,177**); **teyva-mayakku** trance induced by a deity (**Man.i. 21,109**); **taivam** divine form (**Ci. Po_. 12,4,1**); **taivatam** worship of a deity (**Tailava. Pa_yi. 16**); **taivikam** the supernatural (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Tiruvat.i. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **Burning**: **dava** burning (Car.); fire (Skt.); forest on fire (BhP.); **dava** fire; **davad.a_ha** forest-fire (Pali); **dava-** forest-fire, forest (Pkt.); **dou** torch, a kind of conifer (Kho.); **d.au** envy (S.); burning, burning of jungle, indignation, thirst (P.); **d.ah-** burn (Skt.); **dava_** forest-fire (OAw.); **dau** (H.); **dav** (G.); **dava** fire, forest-fire (Si.)(CDIAL 6223). **dava_r.** forest-fire (G.)(CDIAL 6224). **da_va** forest-fire (S'Br.); burning (Skt.); fores (always associated with fire)(MBh.); **da_vaggi** forest-fire (Pali); **da_va_gni** (MBh.); **da_ve** forest (As'.); **da_va** forest, forest-fire (Pkt.); **dau** firewood (Ash.Kt.); **da_u** (Wg.); **lo_** (Pr.); **da_va_** forest-fire (OAw.); **da~_wa~_** forest-fire, burning stubble (H.); **da_v** forest on fire, forest (M.); **da_vi, da_vu** conflagration (Si.); **davaya** forest (Si.); **l.a_v, la_v** forest (Si.); **val** forest; poss. metathesis of **l.a_v** (Si.); **da_uro** firewood (N.); **dawa_r** forest conflagration (H.)(CDIAL 6311). **da_vayati** burns; **duno_ti** (AV.); **deik** to feel cold (Kho.); **lavav-** to burn, heat (Gypsy)(CDIAL 6313). **Heat**: **ta_pita** heated (VarBr.S.); **ta_via** (Pkt.); **ta_i** red hot, burning, sharp (Or.); **tavi_** scorched (Si.)(CDIAL 5773). **te_jate_** is sharp, sharpens (RV.); **te_jayati** sharpens, incites (R.); **te_jati** is sharp, sharpens, incites (Pali); **te_ai** sharpens (Pkt.); **t.eiba_** to incite (Or.); **te_avai** burns, shines; **te_avia** burning, sharpened (Pkt.); **tia_iba_** to blow with bellows (Or.); **tevn.e~** to shine, burn (M.); **t.ewna_**, pp. **t.ewa_, t.ea_** to sharpen (H.)(CDIAL 5945). **te_jas** sharp edge of a knife, glow (RV.); clearness of eyes (VS.); fiery energy (AV.); **te_ja, te_jo_, te_jam.** heat, splendour (Pali); **te_a** heat, brightness, courage, strength (Pkt.); **teh, tehi** arrogance (K.); **te_h** fire, passionateness, arrogance (K.); **teh, teha_** anger, passion (H.); **teya, te** light, splendour (OG.); **-te~** in **uste~** first morning light (M.); **tejin** splendour (OSi.); **teda** light, nobility, value (Si.)(CDIAL 5946). **tawa_ra_** heat, burning (H.)(CDIAL 5769). **ta_pa** heat, glow (Mn.); pain (MBh.); **ta_va, ta_a** heat (Pkt.); **ta_v** extreme heat, parching dryness, distress (K.); **tuv^{u}** secret anger (K.); **ta_u** heat, sweat (S.); **ta_** heat of sun or fire (L.); **ta_u, ta_** id., haste (P.); **ta_u** heat, one cooking of rice (A.); red heat, blaze (of fire)(Or.); heating (H.); **ta_, ta_o** heat (B.); **ta_, ta_a_** heat, hatching of eggs (Or.); **ta_w** one boiling of sugarcane juice (Bi.); **ta~_u** heating (H.); **ta_va** heat, fire (OMarw.); **ta_v** heating to red heat (G.M.); **tav** heat, torment (Si.); **ta_ur.i_** blaze of heat (S.); **ta_ur-ta_ur** activity (N.); **ta_war, ta_uri_** heat,

faintness (H.); **ta_vad.u** heat of the sun (OG.)(CDIAL 5767). **Refined**: **tapita-** refined (of gold)(Skt.); **tavia-** heated, hot (Pkt.); **tailo** hot (Ku.)(CDIAL 5677). **Hot**: **tapta** heated, hot (RV.); **tatta, tattaka** hot, burning (Pali); **tatta** (Pkt.); **tata, tatav, tato** (Gypsy); **tata, tati** (D..); **tata** (Tir.); **tat, tyet** (Wot..); **tatt, tett** (Bshk.); **ta_to, ta_ti** (Phal.); **ta_tu, tato, ta_ttu** (Sh.); **tot^{u}** (K.); **tato (**pp. of **tapan.u)** (S.); **tatta_** (L.P.H.WPah.); **tattu_** (WPah.); **ta_to** (N.Ku.Marw.); **ta_t** (Ku.B.OAw.H.); **tata_** (Or.); **ta_ta_** (OAw.H.); **ta_tu~** (G.); **tatun** to become hot (K.); **taton.o** to warm (Ku.); **ta_tnu, ta_tinu** to be hot, be energetic (N.); **tata_unu** to warm (N.); **ta_ta_** to be heated (B.); **ta_ta_na** to heat (B.); **ta_tiba_, ta_teiba_** (Or.); **ta_tal** hot (B.H.); to be hot (Bhoj.); **tata_na_** to heat (H.); **ta_ta_vn.e~** to be worried (M.); **ta_tala_, ta_tila_** hot (Or.)(CDIAL 5679). **tata_r** fomentation (H.)(CDIAL 5680). **tattar., tatahr.a_, tatahir.a_** large earthen pot for boiling water in (P.); **tatahr.a_, tatahra_, tatair.a_, tatera_** (H.)(CDIAL 5681). **ta_r** red-hot needle (for pricking an abscess, etc.)(Ku.)(CDIAL 5682). **tatti** intentness (Pkt.); **tapti** heat (Skt.); **tati** heat, fever (Gypsy); **tati_** heat (S.); **ta_t** heat (B.); heat, fever (Ku.); **ta_ta_-ta_t** hot haste (N.); **ta_ti, ta_ta** heat (Or.); **tata** effort, aim (Si.)(CDIAL 5683). **tapyati** is hot (RV.); **tappati** burns, is tormented (Pali); **tappai** (Pkt.); **tapoiki** to heat (Sh.); **To take a brazier for warmth**: **tapun** to warm oneself, take a brazier for warmth (K.); **tapan.u** to be hot, be angry (S.); **tappan., tapan.** to be hot (L.); **tapn.a_** to be heated (P.); **ta_pn.o** to warm oneself, bask in the sun (Ku.); **ta_pnu** (N.); **ta_pa_** to get hot (B.); **ta_piba_** to warm oneself (Or.); **ta_pab** (Mth.); **ta_pal** to get hot (Bhoj.); **ta_pna_** to warm oneself (H.); **ta_pvu~** (G.); **ta_pn.e~** (M.); **ta_p** (Konkan.i); **tapinava_** (Si.); **tapija_l** warm (Bshk.); **tapij** to be heated (Phal.); **tapizoiki, tapizyo_nu** to warm oneself (Sh.); **tapijan.u** to be seized by fever, be angry (S.); **tapan** sunny side of valley (Dm.); **tapun** (Gaw.); heap of charcoal (K.); **Sunny field**: **ta_pn.u** a sunny field (WPah.); **tapani** sunshine (N.); **ta_pn.i_** fire, hearth (G.); **tablo** warm (Gypsy); **ta_'b** fever, heat (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5684). **tapyati** heat (TS.); **tipi_, tapi_** hot (Kt.); **tape_** (Wg.); **tabe** (Pr.); **tape_, tapi_a_** hot (Pas'.); **tapik** sweat (Shum.); **tapi_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 5685). **tapyatu** hot (RV.); **tafnu** fever (Av.); **tapu_** sweat (Ash.); **tapo** hot (Ash.); **tapa, tapo** hot (Dm.); **tapo_^{u}, tapi_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 5686). **to_** sunshine (D..); **tau** heat, warmth (S.); heat of sun or fire (P.)(CDIAL 5674). **tau~_** heat, the hot season of May and June (P.); **to~di_** the three months preceding the Rains (P.); **tau~di** summer (WPah.)(CDIAL 5673). **tapati** shines (Pali); is hot, heats (RV.); **tavai** is hot (Pkt.); **tawun** to roast, parch (K.); **tawana_, tayana_** to be very hot, suffer pain (H.); **tavvu~** to be heated (G.); **tave_i** makes hot (Pkt.); **tain.u** to heat, warm (S.); **tambanava_** to cook by boiling (Si.)(CDIAL 5671). **tapana** causing pain (RV.); heat (TBr.); **tapani_** heat (RV.); **tapana** burning, austerity (Pali)(CDIAL 5672). **tavan-am** heat (**Tiruppukar..t. 308,50**); longing, desire (**Tiruppu. 121**); distress (**Kaival. Tat. 12**); **tavan-i < tapani_** woman in a feverish condition (**Te_va_. 710,8**)(Ta.lex.)

4969.**Ancient**: **ton-r-u** oldness, antiquity (**Maturaik. 72**); that which is old, ancient (**Vina_yakapu. Kat.avu. 8**); **ton-mai** oldness, antiquity (**Na_lat.i, 216**); **ton--maram** common banyan as the ancient tree (**Ci_vaka. 498**)(Ta.lex.) **tol** old, ancient; **tollai, tol.l.ai** antiquity, ancientness; **ton.t.u** antiquity, old times (Ta.); **ton.t.an** old man; **ton.t.i** old woman (Ma.); **tol vi.r** first pregnancy (Ko.); **coc-**, in: **coccal** first pregnancy (Ka.); **tot.e** old man; **tot.i** old woman; **ton.d.** old man; **ton.d.i** old woman (Tu.); **toli** beginning, commencement; first, former, previous, old, ancient; formerly, previously; **ton.t.i** former, earlier, previous; ancient, old (Te.); **tolli** tomorrow; early in the morning (Kol.); tomorrow (Nk.Pa.); **tond.un, tond.unun** id. (Ga.); **tolle** first; **totta_y** old; **tottu_r** ancestors; **tolle_** previous, in ancient times (Go.); **tolli, tollie, toli** before, formerly (Kuwi)(DEDR 3516).

4970.**Image: to run**: **tu_l.** to go, move or proceed off, drive away, pursue; **tu_l.u** to go off or away, rush forward, attack, chase, recoil; **tu_l.du** to drive away, remove, scatter; **tu_l.isu** to cause to proceed, spur on (Ka.); **tu_lu** to be scatterd as army in battle, be chased, run away; **tu_l(u)cu** to chase (Te.); **tu.l (tu.t.-)** to run; **tu.lp- (tu.lupt-)** to make to run (Kol.); **tu_l. (tu_t.-)** to run, flow (Nk.); **t.u_- (t.u_t.-)** to run; **tu_-** to drive away (Nk.); **tu_l-** to run, run away (Pa.); **tu_r.-** to fly away, rise (dust, etc.), arise, be scatterd (sparks); **tu_ra_na_** to fly away, of dust, clothes, in the wind, fly up; caus. **tu_r.h-/tu_r.ih-** to separate dirt from grain with the help of the wind; **turehta_na_** to winnow; **tu_rahta_na_** to cause to fly up, squander (Go.)(DEDR 3395).

4971.**Profession, office**: **tol.ilu** trade, business (Tu.); **tor..il** office, calling, profession, order, command, workmanship, verb; act, action, deed, work; **tor..i_i** working woman, maidservant, female slave; **tor..ukkan-** slave; **tor..uttai** slave-woman, immoral woman, maid-servant; **tor..umpan-** slave, base person; **tor..umpi** slave-woman; **tor..umpu** slavery, servitude, servile work, drudgery, devotion to the service fo god; **tor..uvar** servants, agriculturists, ploughmen; **tor..un-i** servant woman; **ton.t.u** slavery, devoted service, slave, devoted servant; **tottan-** slave; **tottu** slave, dependent, menial, concubine (Ta.); **tor..il** business, occupation (Ma.); **tur..il** work, servitude, slavery; **tor..tu, tottu** (a male, but esp. also a female) servant, a strumpet (Ka.); **tonduni, dunduni** to work hard; **tottu** maid servant; **sonduni** to exert, labour, work hard; **sondu** exertion, effort (Tu.); **tottu** female servant or slave, wench, prostitute, mistress of concubine (Te.)(DEDR 3524). **Property, acquisition by one's own labour or efforts**: **dud.ime** acquiring, requisition, gain (Ka.); **dud.it, dud.ita** gain, acquisition, property; **dud.iyuni, dud.ipini** to acquire, gain, earn, obtain (Tu.); **dud.i** to labour, acquire by one's labour or efforts (Ka.); **tut.iyan-** industrious, busy person (Ta.)(DEDR 3295). cf. **tut.ita-lo_kam < tus.ita** a celestial world (**Man.i. 12,73**)(Ta.lex.) **zod, zod.i** acquirement (Kon.lex.)

4972.**Image: turning**: **tor..akal** the act of turning, wandering etc.; **tor..il, tor..ilu** to move round; to go or turn round, to revolve; to roam or wander about; to get perplexed or bewildered; to roam over, to cross in wandering about; **tor..ili** moving round etc.; **tor..lu bar..lu** to roam about and become wearied; **tor..asu** to turn round; turning round, revolving, rolling; wandering of mind, deviation from rectitude; **tor..ttu** a male or female servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **tollai** trouble, perplexity, difficulty, work (Ta.); **tolla** trouble, vexation, danger (Ma.)(DEDR 3521).

4974.**Image: trodden**: **tor..-tur..i** the state of being perfectly trodden down (Ka.); **tottar..a, tottal.a** the state of being quite trodden down (Ka.); **tol.asu, tal.isu, tol.isu** to pound, to beat; to pound rice so as to deprive it of its bran (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **tur..iha** treading (Ka.)(DEDR 3522).

4975.**Thin**: **tel., tel.u** thinness, fineness, delicateness, smallness; **tel.upu, tel.pu, tel.uvu** thinness, delicateness, fineness, diluted, watery state; **tel.ulu** fineness; **tel.l.age, tel.l.ane, tel.l.anna, tel.l.ana, tel.l.a_na, tel.l.a_ne** thin, delicate etc.; thinly, etc.; thinness, diluted state; **tel.l.itu, tel.l.ittu** that is thin; **tel.l.ida** thin or delicate man (Ka.); **tel.l.ane** thin (of a person or thing)(Kod..); **telpu** thinness; thin, lean; few, a little; **tellavu, tella_vu** thin flat cake; **tellena** thinnish; **telun.t.uni, telun.t.uni, tel.un.t.uni** to contract, shrivel, wither, grow thin (Kod..); **t.et.t.e** thin (Kol.); **talina** thin, fine, slender, meagre (Skt.); **talin.a** small, slender, weak; **tad.in.a = virala** (Pkt.)(DEDR 3434).

4976.**Telugu**: **telugu, telun:ku, telun:kam, telin:kam** Telugu country, Telugu language; **telun:kan-** Telugu man (Ta.); **telun:ku** Telugu country, language and people (Ma.); **telugu, telagu, telun:gu** Telugu language; **teluga, telaga, telun:ga** Telugu man (Ka.); **telun:gu, telugu** Telugu; **telun:gu** Telugu language (Te.); **telgi** Telugu man (Kol.); **tela_ga_** Telugu man; adj. **tala~gi_** (M.)(DEDR 3426).

4977.**Praise, worship**: **ten.t.u (ten.t.i-)** to beg; **ten.t.i** beggar (Ta.); **ten.t.uka** to wander about as for alms; **ten.t.al** going about as fo begging or obtaining something; **ten.t.i** beggar (Ma.)(DEDR 3412). **telucu** to praise, worship, request, pray (Te.); **talehka_na_, talahkana** to beg, ask for anything, esp. a bride (Go.); **talk-** to ask; **talp-** id., beg (Go.)(DEDR 3427). **tevvu (tevvi-)** to beg hard, importune (Ta.); **te_ra** beggar (Ma.); **de_vurincu** to beg humbly, importune (Te.); **tembna_** to beg for alms; **temb^{a}rus** mendicant, beggar (Kur.)(DEDR 3431A).

4978.**Image: scorpion**: **te_l.** scorpion; **te_l.i** scorpion-fish (Ta.); **te_l.** scorpion (Ma.); **ce_r..(u), te_r..** id. (Ka.); **te.l.i** black insect with poisonous bite (Kod..); **ce_l.u, te_l.u, te_lu** scorpion; **ce_lgon.d.i** sting of a scorpion (Tu.); **te_lu** scorpion (Te.); **tle** scorpion (Malt.); **te_lh** (Br.)(DEDR 3470).

4979.**Paddle for catamaran**: **ta_l.a_** paddle for catamaran (Ta.lex.) **Raft of timbers**: **t.alo** raft of timbers (S.); **t.a_l** pile of wood (N.); pile of wood etc. (H.); pile of cowdung (Bi.); **t.illa_** heap of grass or timber (used as a raft), raft (P.)(CDIAL 5451). **til.ai-ttal** to swing to and fro; to move (**Pu. Ve. 1,21**); **til.uppu** cabin steps (Ta.Naut.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **Float, raft**: **tol.l.am** raft, float (**te_rkal.u_r tol.l.a ma_tikal.a_ : Vina_yakapu. 37,33**); **tol.l.ai** sailing vessel (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **te_lu** being afloat; **te_lisu** to make float (Ka.); **te_lincu** id. (Te.); **te_l** to be afloat (Ka.); **te_lu** (Tu.Te.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **talpa, tarpa** raft, float (Skt.); **teppam, teppal** raft, float (Ta.)(DEDR 3414). **te_lu (te_li-)** to get rid of, escape danger (as a ship); **te_likkai** lightness (Ta.); **te_l(u)** to be afloat, float; slip, slide or glide off, go backwards or away, become loose, sink into a fainting fit, faint; **te_lisu** to make float, open the eyes wide and stare upwards, as at the point of death, cause to fail as a promise; **te_ku** to float; **tekku** to cause to float; faint; **ten:ku** to be afloat, swim, float; **te_n:ku** to float (Ka.); **te.l- (-i-)** id. (Kod..); **te_luni** id. (Tu.); **te_lu** to float, swim, stare upwards (as at death); **te_lucu** to cause to float; **te_lika** lightness, levity, easiness; light, easy (Te.); **te_leng** to float (Kol.); **te_l-** id. (Pa.); to float, (dust) to rise (Go.); **te_l-e_r-** to float; **te_lupp-, te_lsap-** to float something (Ga.); **de_l- (-it-)** to float on water (Kond.a); **tle_pa (tle_t-)** (liquid) to stand in a depression (Kui); **te_lali** to float; **te_l- (-it-)** id., overflow (Kuwi)(DEDR 3464). **ceppo, teppo** a float, a raft (Tu.lex.) **terpo, teppo, teppea_** a raft, a float (Kon.lex.) cf. **uphlau, uphla uphli** to float (Santali.lex.)

4980.**Ebony**: **te_la_** ebony tree (Kur.); **t$^{e'}$lo** a sort of ebony tree and its fruit, diospyros glutinosa (Malt.)(DEDR 3463). **te_l.** cedar wood (cedrus deodara used for rafters, buildings, oars, boats; principal timber of the Punjab). **tinduka** diospyros glutinosa, also called **tendu_** (**B.Sam..**) **tinduka** diospyros tomentosa (Car. Su. 4.43, 25.38, 27.147). **pan-iccai, pan-icci-kka_y, pan-iccan:ka_y** gaub (i.e. sp. diospyros)(Ta.); **panicci** diospyros embryopteris (Ma.)(DEDR 4036). Diospyros ebenum: **ebony** (Eng.); **tendu** (H.M.); **acha** (Ta.); action: astringent (Indian Materia Medica, p. 452). Diospyros melanoxylon: **tumvuru, kenduka** (Skt.); **kendu** (H.); **kend** (B.); **temru** (M.); **tumbi** (Ta.); **plaqueminier-a-bis noir** (Fr.); **schwatzholzbaum** (Ger.); it is a species found on the coromandal coast where the astringent bark is applied to

ulcerations, and mixed with black-pepper it is given in dysentery, dyspepsia, diarrhoea and as a tonic (Indian Materia Medica, p. 453).

4981.**Sesamum**: cf. **nu_, nu_vu** sesamum (Ta.); **nuvul** sesamum indicum (Ga.)(DEDR 3720). **tila** sesamum indicum (Car. Su. 2.28, 3.14). cf. **el., en.** sesamum indicum (Ta.)(DEDR 854). Sesamum indicum: teel oil, benne oil, gingelly oil; **benne-oel** (Ger.); part used: the fixed oil obtained from the seeds; habitat: Asia; uses: emollient and nutrient and in ammonia liniment. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 800-802). {Sesamum indicum (Ancient Egyptian plant **ikw**; oil **nhh**; Coptic plant **oke**; seeds **cimcim**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **simsim**) 'Sesame is an annual plant growing to 90 cm, with oblong leaves, purple or whitish flowers and a 3 cm-long capsule containing flat seeds... the Indians use the seeds as an emmenagogue (stimulating menstrual flow)... In ancient Egypt the oil was used for unguents and as a lamp oil, and for the workmen at Deir el-Medina it was a major part of the diet... Dioscorides knew that the Egyptians made sesame oil... Copts... the boiled seeds were eaten by women to help lactation, a custom still used in India. Remains of sesame were found in the tomb of Tutankhamum (1567-1320 BC).' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.147). **tila, sne_haphala** sesamum indicum (Skt.); **til** (B.H.) 'The word **taila**, the sanskrit for oil, is derived from **tila**; it would therefore seem, that sesamum oil, was one of the first, if not the first oil manufactured from oil-seeds by the ancient Hindus. The Bha_vapraka_sa describes three varieties of **til** seeds, namely, black, white and red... They form an essential article of certain religious ceremonies of the Hindus... Sesamum oil forms the basis of most of the fragrant or scented oils used by the natives for inunction before bathing and of medicated oils prepared with various vegetable drugs.' (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 217-218).

4982.**Forearm**: cf. **do_h** nom. sg. of **do_s.** forearm (RV.)(CDIAL 6586). **do_s.an** forearm, lower part of animal's leg (AV.); **d.ohli_, d.ol.i_** upper part of quadruped's leg (L.); **d.aula_** upper arm, foreleg of animal from knee to shoulder (L.)(CDIAL 6586). **to_l.** shoulder, arm (Ta.); shoulder (Ma.); **to.l.** upper arm, elbow to shoulder (Ko.); **to_l.(u)** the arm (Ka.); **to_l.u** id. (Tu.); **to_l.an:gu** shaking of the arm (Tu.)(DEDR 3564).

4983.**Image: wolf**: **to_l.e** wolf (Tu.)(DEDR 3548). **to_l.a** a wolf (Ka.); **to_d.elu** id. (Te.); **to_n.t.a_n-** a kind of wolf (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

4984.**Image: bat**: **to_l.e** the large bat called flying fox; **to_l.e-vin.d.u** a flock of to_l.es (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **togala ba_vuli** the large bat called flying fox (Ka.lex.)

4985.**Lac**: **to_li, to_r..i** gum lac, arakku (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **to_r..i** lac, arakku (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

4986.**Bark**: **to_l** bark, rind, peel, scates or coats of onion or other bulbous roots (Ta.); skin, leather, hide (**Na_lat.i. 26**)(Ta.); **to_l** (Ka.); **to_lu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **togal, togalu, toval, to_l** the skin; a hide; leather; the skin or peel of an orange (Ka.lex.) **tolittal** to strip off, as rind, bark; to flay; **toli** skin, rind (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

4987.**Image: a fish**: **to_li** a fresh-water fish, saccobranchus fossilis (Ta.lex.) cf. **to_l.i** id. (Ta.lex.) **to_r-pa_r-ai** sea-fish, chorinemus lysam, as having a thick skin (Ta.); **to_lupa_ra** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

4988.**Image: arched festoon**: cf. **to_lika_** wall round a watchtower (BhP.); **to_ran.a** arched or festooned doorway (MBh.); arched doorway (Pali); triangle supporting a large balance (Skt.); outer door, gate (Pkt.); **toran.a** arched gateway (Si.); **torn.e~** that part of a waterwheel on which rests the fore-extremity of the beam and under which the bullock moves (M.)(CDIAL 5976). **to_rn, to_rna_** festoon (Kon.lex.) **to_ran.a** (Tatsama) a festoon suspended across gateways, streets etc. on festive occasions; vandanama_le (Ka.lex.) **to_ran.am** festoons of leaves and flowers suspended across streets and entrances on auspicious occasions (**Tiv. Na_yc. 6,1**); ornamented gateway surmounted with an arch (**Kampara_. At.ca. 21**); mound raised near a bathing place for a mark; beam of a balance (**W.**); **to_ran.ava_yil** ornamented gateway surmounted with an arch (**Cilap. 5,104**; **Tiv. Tiruppa_. 16**); **to_ran.a-vi_ti** streets decorated with festoons (**Man.i. 1,43**); **to_ran.akampam** posts at the entrance, as of a temple surmounted by an arch (**Tan.ikaippu. Ka_ppu. 2**); **to_ranakkantu** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 47,6**) **to_ran.akka_l** pole supporting ornamental arches of twigs or leaves; pillar of the aureola over the idol (**S.I.I. ii,179**)(Ta.lex.)

4989.**Image:monkey**: **to_ran.am** monkey (**Pin..**)(Ta.); perh. **do_lana** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

4990.**Slack**: **d.hi_la_, dhi_la** slack (M.H.); **d.i_li** loose, slack (Ka.); backwardness, delay (Ka.); **d.i_li bid.u** to slacken; to delay (Ka.lex.)

4991.**Mucus**: **suluc** mucus from nose (Santali.lex.) **tural.a, toral.a** cold, catarrh (Ma.); **toral, soral.e** mucus of the nose (Tu.)(DEDR 3342). **s'le_s.man** catarrh; **s'le_s.mala** catarrhous; mucus (Skt.lex.) **s'le_s.ma** phlegm, rheum, the phlegmatic humour; a cold (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **cal.l.e, cel.l.a, sel.l.a** (Tadbhava of **s'e_lu**) the sepistan plum, of a gummy character, cordia myxa; **s'le_s.ma_taka** cordia latifolia (Ka.lex.)

4993.**Image: bullock**: **d.hibba_** a bullock (P.lex.) **Hornless bull**: **tu_bara** hornless bull, beardless man (Skt.); **tu_par** hornless goat (AV.); blunt (TBr.); **thubur.a_** blunt, past marriageable age (B.); **thubur.a_** blunt, past sexual enjoyment, shameless (Or.); **thobr.a_ = thubur.a_** (B.); **thobar.a_, thobara_ = thubur.a_** (Or.)(CDIAL 6100). **Dwarf**: **t.upa** short, dwarfish; **t.upagat.anju** a short man or boy, dwarf; fem. **t.upagat.ari**; **t.upri** short; **t.upura** a short man or boy; fem. **t.upuri** (Kui); **tu_pla** short; **tu_pla** short; **tu_pla ki_ali** to shorten; **tubla** short; **tupla** dwarf (Kuwi)(DEDR 2964). **Low, short**: **tewela** flat (Ash.); **tawere** low (Wg.); **tha_waru** flat, low (Dm.); **thawara** low, short (Dm.); **thaweri_k** short (Kal.)(CDIAL 13747).

4994.**Image: palm of hand**: **thaweri_** short as 'palm of hand' (Kal.); **thora** palm of hand (Gaw.); **the_r, ther, thair** hand (Bshk.); **t.he** lower part of arm (Tor.)(CDIAL 13747). **talka** palm of hand (Santali.lex.)

4995.**Image: bag; grain store**: **sthavi_** grain store (RV. x.68.3); **sthavi_-mant** having a store of grain (RV. x.27.15) (Vedic.lex.) **thavika_** a knapsack, bag, purse; esp. used for the carrying of the bhikkhu's strainer [**parissa_vana_ni pi thavika_yo pi pu_retva_; patta-thavikato parissa_vanan ni_haritva_**]; also for carrying money (Pali.lex.) **Interest payable in paddy**: **tavacam** grain, especially dry; grain and other provisions laid by in store (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 70,19**)(Ta.); **tavasa** id. (Ka.); **davasamu** id. (Te.); cf. **tasati** to dry up (Pali.lex.) **tavantu** grain (Ta.lex.) **tavaca-vat.t.i** interest payable in paddy (Ta.lex.) **talava_si** interest on grain or money paid in grain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Hoard, store**: **d.a_payate_ = sam.gha_te_** accumulates (Dha_tup);

d.a_vke~ hoard, store (M.)(CDIAL 5544). **To place**: **tyam** I place (Wg.); **thai** (Dm.)(CDIAL 5856). **da_cu** to hide (Te.lex.) **sthavi** sack, bag (Skt.); **thavika_** net round begging bowl, purse (Pali); **thaia_** bag (Pkt.); **thail.i** bag (Or.); **t.he_la** large bag; **t.hi_l**[i]; **t.he_li** small sack (K.); **t.hi_la** bag (Kho.); **thelo** post bag (S.); **theli_** purse (S.); **thaila_, thaili_** bag (P.); **thailo** bag, belly (Ku.); **thailo** bag; **thaili** purse (N.); **thaila_** bag (A.Bi.H.); **thaili** (B.Or.); **thaili_** bag (Bi.H.); **thelo** (G.); **t.hela_, t.heli_** sack; **thaila_** bag (M.); **thalyo_** large bag or basket (Sh.); **thali, thaliya_** bag (B.); **thal.i_** bag, pouch (Or.)(CDIAL 13746). **Storage of grain**: **stha_pana** storage of grain (Skt.); causing to stand (Sus'r.); fastening (Bhp.); **stha_pana_** supporting (MBh.); **t.hapana, t.hapana_** establishment, arrangement (Pali); **thavam.nae** (NiDoc.); **tha_van.a, t.ha_van.a, t.ha_van.a_** (Pkt.); **is'ta~_, s.ta~_** bolt of a door; **tawunye_k** big box (Wg.); **tawanik, tawani_k** box, coffin (Pas'.); **tauun** box (Kal.); **thowan** act of placing (A.)(CDIAL 13755). **Place**: **t.a_vu, t.ha_vu, ta_vu** a place; room; an abode (Ka.); **t.ha_vu, ta_vu** (Te.); **t.ha_ya** (M.); **t.ha_va** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **thov-** to place, lay, plant, set up (Gypsy); **thav-** to place, lay; **tauar** puts, places, pays (Gypsy); **the_ina** to place, put down (D..); **tiw-** to place, put, send (Ash.); **te-, ti-** (Kt.); **tay-, tawun** (Wg.); **thay-** to place (Dm.); **tha_** 2 sg. imper. put (Tir.); **tho_ye** to place; **tho_** to be placed (Shum.); **the~-**, pret. **tha_u** to lay, leave (Wot..); **0ow-, thow** to put (Gaw.); **them** I place (Kal.); **tha_** 2 sg. imper.; **tha_u** pret. (Tor.); **tha_um, tha_m, thu_m** I make, do (Phal.); **thoiki**, 1 sg. **tham, them, tho_nu, thyo_nu** (Sh.); **tha_wun** to place, put by, lay; **tho_yiu_** 2 sg. imper. (K.); **tho_n.a_** (pret. **tho_ya_**) to find out (P.); **tha_n.o** to support, endure (Ku.); **thaiba** to place, keep (A.); **thuoya_** (B.); **thoiba_, thuiba_** (Or.); **tiyanava_** to place, set; **tiyenava_** to be (Si.)(CDIAL 13756). **stha_pita** made to stand (R.); **t.ha_via** placed (Pkt.); **t.ha_yu~** steady (G.); **tha_u** (Wot..Tor.); **tho_ya_** (P.)(CDIAL 13757). **thattia** rest (Pkt.); **tha_thi_, tha_ti_** money laid by, deposit (H.); **tha_ti** deposit (Or.)(CDIAL 13758). **stha_pyate_** is instituted, is erected (Skt.); **thappia** placed; **thappan.a** (Pkt.); **tha_pan.u** to set up, establish (S.); **tha_pn.a_** (P.); **tha_pn.o** (Ku.); **tha_piba_** (Or.); **tha_pnu** (N.); **tha_pna_, thapna_** (H.); **tha_pvu~** (G.); **tha_pn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13759).

4996.**Upper storey of a house painted white**: **dhavalagr.ha** upper storey of a house painted white (Skt.); **dhaulhar, dhaular** palace (P.); **dharahar** (Mth.); **daura_hara** (OAw.); **dhaura_har, dhawarhar, dhawara_har, dhara_har, dharhara_** upper balcony or terrace of a large house (H.); **dhavla_r** house with a whitened balcony (M.)(CDIAL 6768). **dhavala** dazzling white (Skt.); white (Pali.Pkt.); **dhau~ro** (S.); **dhl.a** whitish (of cattle)(L.); **dhaula_** white (P.); **dhaul.a_** white (of hair)(WPah.); **dhaulo** white; **dho_l** (Ku.); **dhala, dhala_** (A.B.); **dhau_l.a_, dhal.a_** (Or.); **dha_war, dhaur** light grey (of cattle)(Bi.); **dhaura_** white (OAw.); **dhaur** white pigeon; **dhaula_, dhaura_, dhora_** white (H.); **dhaulau** (OG.); **dhol.u~** (G.); **dhaval., d.havl.a_** (M.); **davalu** (Si.); **dhavalai** whitens; **dhavala_i** is whie (Pkt.); **dhau~ra_in.u** to whiten (S.); **dhawali** whitewashed (A.); **dhaal.iba_, dhaul.a_iba_, dhaal.a_iba_** to whitewash (Or.); dhol.vu~ **(G.)**(CDIAL 6767). **dhava_** white (M.); **dhavo** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 6765). For semant. 'balcony' cf.: **ta_r..-va_ram** sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse (Ta.); veranda lower than the house, a slope (Ma.); **ta_r..va_ra** id. (Ka.); **ta_l.va_ramu** veranda (Te.)(DEDR 3178).

4997.**A fire-wood tree**: **dhava** grislea tomentosa or anogeissus latifolia (AV.); **dha_taki_** grislea tomentosa (Sus'r.); **dha_vani** (Skt.); **dhavala** anogeissus latifolia; **dhaura** grislea tomentosa (Bhpr.); **dhava** grislea tomentosa (Pali); a partic. tree (Pkt.); **dou, do, dok** blue pine, orch (Kho.); **dhaa, d.hau, d.haa** anogeissus latifolia, anogeissus tomentosa (Or.); **dhau, dhawa_** grislea tomentosa (used in dyeing) or lythrum fruticosum (H.); **davu** the timber tree anogeissus latifolia (Si.); **dha_yai_** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **dha_va_, dha_vi_, d.ha_vi_** grislea tomentosa;

dha_, da_vi_ (P.); **d.ha_u** anogeissus latifolia, anogeissus toentosa; **dha_i** grislea tomentosa or woodfordia floribunda (Or.); **dha_w, dha_wa_** grislea tomentosa (H.); **dha_yt.i_** (M.); **dha_iro, dha~ya_ro, dhan.ero** name of various flowering trees (N.); **dha_wr.a_** grislea tomentosa (H.); **dha_vri_** a partic. tree (roots and flowers used medicinally)(G.); **dha_vd.a_** grislea tomentosa (M.); **dhaul** a partic. tree used for firewood (Ku.); **dhaura** anogeissus latifolia (Or.); **dhauli_** a partic. large tree (H.); **dha_yri_** a partic. tree (M.)(CDIAL 6764). Woodfordia floribunda, woodfordia fruticosa, lythrum fruticosum, grislea tomentosa: **dhataki, dhauri, agnijvala** (Skt.); **dhauta** (H.); **dhaiphul** (B.); **dhai** (B.H.); **dha** (P.); **daheri** (N.); **pulsathi** (M.); **dhavadina** (G.); **seringi, sirinji, jaji, errapurvu** (Te.); **tamrapushpi** (Ma.Ka.); **dhatari-jargi** (Ta.); is a large shrub common in many parts of India. Bright red flowers... stimulant and astringent... flowers are added to prepared liquids in making most of the aristas and asavas for causing alcoholic fermentation, before the pots containing the materials are sealed and put away... (Indian MateriaMedica, pp. 1295-1296). cf. **namai, vel.l.ai-namai** button tree, anogeissus latifolia (Ta.)(DEDR 3599). cf. **min.iya** anogeissus latifolia (Pe.)(DEDR 4855). **Woodfordia fruticosa = grislea tomentosa**: **dhava** the plant grislea tomentosa (Ka.lex.) **dhataki** (Skt.Te.); **dhai** (H.M.); **dhauri** (M.); **dhaur** (P.); **bela** (Ka.); **tatire** (Ma.); **velakkai** (Ta.); dried flowers: astringent, used in dysentery, menorrhagia, in derangements of the liver, disorders of the mucous membrane and in haemorrhoids; considered a safe stimulant in pregnancy; habitat: throughout India and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.259).

4998.**Image: tiger of great strength**: **ta_ppuli** tiger of great strength (**Pu. Ve. 2,10**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_ < ta_vu-** strength, might (**Tol. Col. 344**); **Images: jumping, attacking; leaving**: attacking, rushing, jumping (**Tol. Col. 344, Urai.**); **ta_vu-tal** to jump up; to skip over (**Maturaik. 332**); to fly (**Periyapu. Tiruna_. 305**); to leap over, cross (**Kampara_.**); to spring upon, attack, prey upon; to pace out a distance (**Kur-al., 610**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dhava** run; **dha_va** run (Skt.); **dhavate_** runs (RV.); **dawun** to run (K.)(CDIAL 6765a). **taval-(lu)-tal** to leave, depart (**Man.i. 4,119**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **tavut.u < daur** (U.) running, galloping; **ta_val** leaping, crossing (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ta_vu** jumping, leaping; moving, going; golloping, a pace of horse (Ta.lex.) **To measure by striding**: **ta_vat.i-y-it.u-tal** to measure by striding (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,10,7**); **ta_val.attal** to measure by striding (**Tiv. Periyati. 4,6,1**)(Ta.lex.)

4999.**Shape, form**: **d.aul** mode, manner, method, shape; constitution, health; **ki d.aul hai** how do you do? how are you? what is about your health? **bedaul** shapeless, ill-shaped; **daulan., d.auln.** to form, to shape (P.lex.) **d.avulu, d.aulu** shape, form; way, manner; signs, indications, appearance (Ka.); **d.aula** (M.H.); **d.avulu** a pompous air; buckishness, empty display (Ka.M..H.); **d.avulu-koccu** to brag, to boast; **d.avulu-da_ra** an ostentatious man; **d.avulu-da_ri** well-shaped (Ka.); **d.aula-da_ra** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **d.abad.d.a_l.ike** showiness, an empty display of authority or good circumstances, boast (Ka.); **d.haba** an imposing air; greatness as boasted of; **d.haba-da_ra** large, showy (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **d.aulu, daulu** appearance, spectacular demeanour (Tu.lex.) **daulat, daulati** vain-glory; **d.aul, d.aula_** pomp (Kon.lex.)

5000.**Marriage**: **dawa_t.hi_** one who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange (P.lex.) **dhaulia, dhaulia sagai** relationship between brother-in-law and sister-in-law; **dhaulia kanakin** they are brother-in-law and sister-in-law. Great freedom is accorded to these in their intercourse with each other, and what is regarded as criminal intercourse in others is propriety with them. (Santali.lex.)

5001.**Saucepan**: **dabra, dabr.i** a flat stand of clay on which pots are placed when taken off the fire (P.lex.) **d.abari, dabari** a cylindrical copper or brass saucepan or cooking vessel (Ka.); **d.abari, dabbari** (Te.); **d.abbi** a small box, as a snuff-box, one used as a powder-horn, a pill-box, an offering-box (Ka.Te.Ta.); **d.aba_, d.abi_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **d.abba** a small box; a leather vessel with a large mouth (P.lex.) **dabgar, dabkaia** a drawer of silver or gold wire; a manufacturer of kuppas (a large vessel made of raw hide or jar for holding oil or ghee)(P.lex.)

5002.**Writer**: **d.abi_ri** a moonshee, writer (Ka.); **d.abi_ra** a ra_ja's secretary (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **dabail** a subject, one under authority (P.lex.)

5003.**Frying pan**: **tavaya, tavia_** (Pkt.); **tawa** griddle (K.); **tao, tai_** fryin gpan (S.); **tava_** circular griddle (P.); **tavi_** large griddle (P.); small griddle (G.); metal or earthen vessel (M.); **tawa_** iron plate for baking bread on (Ku.); iron griddle plate (Bi.); frying pan (H.); **tai** iron pan (Ku.); iron pan without handles (B.Or.); **tai_** griddle (H.); **tavo** griddle (G.); **tavai_** earthen vessel (M.); **tavo** roasting pan (Konkan.i); **taulla_** large-mouthed earthen pot (P.); **taulo, tauli_** cooking vessel (Ku.); **to_l** id. (Ku.); **taula_** large earthen cooking vessel (Bi.Mth.); **tavali_** metal or earthen vessel (M.); **tavva_** frying pan (L.); **tauwo** (Ku.WPah.); **tawwa_** (H.)(CDIAL 5670). **tapale, tappale, tape_li** a round brass or copper cooking-vessel (Ka.); **tapele, tape_la_** (Te.); **tavalai** (Ta.); **tagale, tavale** (Ma.); **tape_le_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_paka** cooking-stove (Skt.); **ta_pika_** frying pan (Skt.); **ta_via_** id. (Pkt.); **tov^{u}** (K.); **ta_i, tai** iron griddle (Ku.); **ta_yo** flat iron pan (N.); **ta_wa_** iron griddle for cooking chapattis (N.Bi.H.Bhoj.A.); **ta_oya_** pot for heating or for dry cooking (B.); **ta_vi_** iron pan (G.)(CDIAL 5768). **Steam; breath**: **a_vi** breath (Ta.Te.Ka.Ma.); steam, vapour; smoke (**Tacaiva_. 20**); **a_vittailam** distilled oil; **a_vini_r** distilled water; **a_vipar-ital** steam exhaling, as from hot food (Ta.lex.) **a_vi** to sigh, let out (as smoke)(Ta.); **a_vat** breath, life, vapour, steam (Ma.); **a.yv** soul, steam, vapour (Ko.); **ofy** breath; **o.foj, o.fy** vapour, visible breath (To.); **a_vi, a_vari, a_viri** steam, vapour, heat (Ka.); **a_viri** vapour, exhalation, heat of the breath (Te.); **a_virillu** to sweat, steam, evaporate (Te.); **a_kub** steam, vapour (Pa.); **a_kum, a_vir** steam (Ga.); **a_viri** steam, vapour (Kuwi)(DEDR 393). **Image: to glitter; boil, melt, drip**: **avir** to glitter, glisten, shine; **avir matikku-p-po_la** (**Kural..**1117)(Ta.lex.); **avir** splendour, glitter (**at.arpon-n-aviye_rukkum**)(**Kalit. 22,19**)(Ta.lex.) **avimuttam** Benares [**a-vi-mukta**](Ta.lex.) **avi-p-pa_kam** oblation offered to the de_vas; **avi-p-pali** (<**havis +**) oblation; warrior's offering his own life to fire in fulfilment of a vow (**tolluyir var..an:kiya avi-p-paliya_num: Tol. Po. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **avi (-v-, -nt-)** to be boiled, cooked by boiling or steaming, swelter; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to boil in a liquid, cook by boiling or by steaming; n. boiled rice, food (Ta.); **aviyal** boiling, cooking, food, swelter, sultriness (Ta.); **avai (-pp-, -tt-)** to cook, boil (Ta.); **avir..** boiled rice (Ta.); **aviyuka** to boil on fire, be digested (Ma.); **avikka, amikka** to boil, digest (Ma.); **aviyal** a kind of vegetable curry (Ta.Ma.); boiling, cooking (Ma.)(DEDR 268). cf. **avir..** single grain of boiled rice (Ta.); **agal.u, agul.u** id. (Ka.); **avri** cooked rice (Kor.)(DEDR 270). **avir..** to open, expand; to drip; to soften, melt; to unpack (Ta.lex.) **havis** oblation (of ghee, milk, rice, etc.)(RV.); **zo_** milk (Ash.); **zu_** (Kt.); **zo_r** (Wg.. ?<**huta-** poured out as an oblation (RV.)(CDIAL 14019).][**cot.t.u** a drop (Ta.); **cot.-** to fall in drops (Ko.)(DEDR 2835).] **Intense**: **tava** much, intensely (**Tol. Col. 301**)(Ta.lex.); **tof in- (id--)** to be perfect (To.); **tave** abundantly, greatly, wholly, completely, exceedingly (Ka.)(DEDR 3106). **tavacca_lai** hermitage, as a place for the performance of austerities (**Man.i. 28, 67, Urai**); **tavam** penance, religious auterities (**Kur-al., 266**); **tavappal.l.i** hermitage (**Ci_vaka. 347**)(Ta.lex.) **tapas** heat, pain, religious austerity (RV.); **tpus** heat (RV.); **tapo_, tapam.** torment, austerity (Pali); **tava** (Pkt.Si.); **ta** heat, warmth (S.); **tau** heat of sun or fire (P.)(CDIAL 5674). **tpasyati** undergoes austerity

(S'Br.); **tau~sn.a_** to be overcome by heat, faint from heat, be very thirsty (P.); **tau~sna_** (H.)(CDIAL 5675). **ta_kam** thirst, one of 12 uyir-ve_tan-ai (**Perun.. Ucaik. 52,59**); eagerness, desire (**Te_va_. 410,5**); lust (**Tiruppu. 751**)(Ta.lex.) **tapasya_** austerity (Skt.); **tapasy** produced by heat (Ka_tyS'r.); **to_s** parching thirst (K.); **tau~sa** heat of fever, thirst (S.); **tau~s** great heat, great thirst (P.); sweat, exhaustion, anger (Ku.); heat of sun, great heat, thirst (H.); **tau~sa_** sunstroke (H.)(CDIAL 5676). **Image: vessel for cooking or dyeing**: **ta_war.i_** vessel for cooking or dyeing (L.); **ta_ur.a_, taur.a_** earthen cooking pot (P.); ta_ur.i_, taur.i_ small earthen cooking pot (P.); **taulo** pot in which rice is cooked (Ku.); **ta_ulo** id. (N.); **ta_uli** saucepan (N.); **ta_uko** brass or copper vessel for cooking rice (N.); **ta_o** griddle (Kho.Sh.)(CDIAL 5768). **ta_ven.** pot for making ghee (G.); **ta_vn.i_** heating (ghee, etc.) to the necessary degree (G.)(CDIAL 5770). cf. **ven.n.ai**, **ven.-n.ey** butter (Ta.); **ven.n.a** id. (Ma.); **ben.n.e** (Ka.Tu.); **venna** (Te.)(DEDR 5496a). **Image: trough**: **d.a_ba_** large hollow vessel to feed cattle from (B.); **d.a_bu** small jar (B.); **d.abasa_** round vessel (Bhoj.); **d.abri_** earthen cup (H.); **d.ibi** small vessel or box (Ku.); **d.a_wa_** large earthen cup (Mth.); **d.a_v, d.av, d.au_** hollowed coconut used as a vessel (M.)(CDIAL 5528). **d.a_bar** water-vessel (B.);[Semant. for 'pool' ~~ 'vessel' cf. **kun.d.a, kumbha**]; **d.avra_** hole dug for water (M.); **d.abura_, d.abra_** id. (M.); **d.abbar** clayey hollow (L.); **d.a_bara** pool (OMarw.); **dabar** clay (Ash.): wet (Pas'.); **da_bar** clay (P.)(CDIAL 5530). **tampikai** a kind of small water-pot (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**); **tambuga** id. (Te.); **tambige** id. (Ka.); **tapalai** a kind of metal vessel (**Vir-alivit.u. 747**); **tapela** id. (Te.); **tapala** id. (Ka.); **ta_mpa_l.am** salver of a large size (**Pirapo_ta. 11,31**); **ta_mba_l.amu** id. (Te.); **ta_mba_l.a** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

5004.**Capital**: **thaun.i_** stock, capital (P.)(CDIAL 13755). **tha_thi_** capital sum (P.); **tha_ti** postponement, stake in gambling (N.); **tha_t** ancestral property (Ku.)(CDIAL 13758). cf. **tat.i** rice-field (**Tiva_.**); plot of a field (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **tat.ayam** goods, furniture, articles, things (**Can.. Aka.**); ornaments (Ta.Tinn.)(Ta.lex.) **tat.iyam** standard weight of 2 viss (**G.Sm.D. I.i,283**)(Ta.); **dad.iyamu** (Te.); **dad.aya** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **stha_payati** causes to stand, establishes (S'Br.); appoints (Mn.); causes to be, makes (S'vetUp.); **t.hape_ti** establishes (Pali); **t.hapaicam.** (KharI.); **sthavem.ti** 3 pl. pres., **thavidesi** 2 sg. pret. (NiDoc.); **t.ha_ve_i, t.ha_vai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13756). **To stand**: **tha_i, t.ha_i, t.ha_ai** remains (Pkt.); **at.t.ha_** stands (Pali); **th-** to become (Kal.); **tha_i** becomes (OG.); **tha~_vu~** to be (G.); **stha_** stand (Skt.); **tha_** 2 sg. imper. stop! (Or.)(CDIAL 13752). **te_r-utal** to stay, abide; **te_r-uka** to trust, confide in, believe (Ma.); **te_r-u** id. (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **stha_vara** standing still, not to be dried up (Vedic.lex.) **stha_** to stand (opp. to **car**)(RV. i.113.3); **upa-stha_** to stand near to (R.V. ii.3.10); **stha_** standing (RV. x.35.9); stationary, inanimate (RV. i.80.14); **stha_tru** stationary (RV. i.72.6); supporter, maintainer (RV. vi.49.6); **stha_stra** station (RV. i.164.15); **stha_na** the act of standing; place (RV. v.76.4); **stha_man** station, seat, place (RV. i.139.4); **stha_yuka** abiding (Ta_n.d.ya-maha_bra_hman.a. vii.7.16); **stha_na_sanika** always standing (Satya_s.a_d.ha-S'rautasu_tra. xxvii.5); **stha_n.u** stump (RV. x.40.13); **sthita** stood, standing; **sthiti** established practice; **sthira-dha_man** of firm abode, belonging to a strong race (AV. x.4.11); **sthira-pi_ta** having a strong shelter (RV. x.27.15) (Vedic.lex.) **tha_vara** standing still, immovable (opp. to tasa), firm, strong; always in connection with **tasa**, contrasting or comparing the movable creation (animal world) and the immovable (vegetable world)[**sabbesu bhu_tesu nidha_ya dan.d.an ye tha_vara_ ye ca tasanti loke**; **tasan va_ tha_varan va_**](Pali); cf. **re-stauro** (Lat.); **tha_variya** immobility, firmness, security, solidity, an undisturbed state [cf. **tasa** trembling; moving, running (Pali); **tasa-tha_vara_** (pl.) movable and immovable beings; **tasara** shuttle (Vedic.Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **trasa** trembling (MBh.)(CDIAL 6005). **thappia** placed (Pkt.); **thappan.a** (Pkt.); **tha_pan.u** to set up, establish (S.); **tha_pn.a_** (P.); **tha_pn.o** (Ku.); **tha_pnu** (N.);

tha_piba_ (Or.); **tha_pna_** (H.); **tha_pvu~** (G.); **tha_pn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13759). **stha_payati** causes to stand, establishes (S'Br.); appoints (Mn.); **t.hape_ti** establishes (Pali); **t.ha~_ve_i, t.ha~_vai** (Pkt.); **thov** place, lay, plant, set up (Gypsy); **thav** to place, lay (Gypsy); **tauar** puts, places, pays (Gypsy); **the_ina** to place, put down (D..); **tiw** to put, place, send (Ash.); **thay** to place (Dm.); **tha_** put (Tir.); **tho_ye** to place (Shum.); **tha~_wun** to place, put by, lay (K.); **tha_n.o** to support, endure (Ku.); **thaiba** to place, keep (A.); **thuoya_** (B.); **thoiba_, thuiba_** (Or.); **tiyanava_** to place, set (Si.)(CDIAL 13756). **stha_pita** made to stand (R.); **t.ha_via** placed (Pkt.); **t.ha_yu~** steady (G.); **tha_u** (Wot..Tor.); **tho_ya_** (P.)(CDIAL 13757). **Fixing**: **tha_pan.e, stha_pana** the act of causing to stand, placing, fixing, establishing, erecting, founding, instituting; regulating, directing, appointing, arranging (Ka.lex.) **Real estate; place**: **stha_vara** real estate (Ya_j.); stationary, fixed (TS.); firm, constant (R.); any stationary object (MBh.); **tha_wur, tha_waras** mountain, mountain range (K.); **t.haur** residence (P.); **t.haur** place; **t.haor-t.hehar** fixed residence, home (Mth.);[cf. **ta_vu** place (Te.lex.)]; **tha_war, tha_wal** any inanimate object (H.); **tha_var** inanimate (G.); **t.ha_var** a renewed boil or tumour; **t.ha_r** outright, completely (M.); **tha_varn.e~** to rest (M.); **tavara, tavura** strong, firm, solid (Si.); **tha~_varu** inanimate (S.); **tha_vara** firm, strong (Pali); **thavara** (Dhp.); **tha_vara, t.ha_vara** stationary, fixed (Pkt.); **t.hawa_r** stationary, fixed, unbendable (Ku.); **t.ha_war** fixed (A.); **t.haur** certainty, firmness (B.); **t.ha_ura_na, t.ha_hara_na** to stop, consider, ascertain (B.); **t.aura** stable, firm, certain; firm footing, certainty; **t.hauriba_** to remain fixed, be determined, be guessed (Or.); (CDIAL 13767). **them** place, land, neighbourhood (Gypsy)(CDIAL 13761). **tha_ti_** birthplace (Ku.); **tha_t** place (N.)(CDIAL 13758). **stha_man** station, place (RV.); strength (Skt.); **tha_ma** steadfastness (Pali); place, strength (Pkt.); **tha_u~** station, place (S.); **tha~_** (L.); **tha~_, t.ha~_** place, room; **t.hau~** (P.); **t.ha_u** hamlet; **t.ha_o_, theu~** lowest level portion of a house (WPah.);[cf. **ta_r..-va_ram** (Ta.lex.)];; **t.ha_u~** place (N.); **t.ha_w** (A.); **t.ha~_i** (B.); **tha_a~_** place, place for eating in; **t.ha_i_** place, direction (Or.); **t.ha~_w** place (Bi.); ground smoothed for eating on (Mth.); place (Bhoj.); **t.ha~_i~_** place (Bhoj.); **t.ha_um.** (OAw.); **t.ha~_w, t.ha_w, t.ha~_i~_** place, situation, residence (H.); **t.ha_m** place (G.); **tha_m.va** strength, bottom (OM.); **t.ha_v** place, free space (M.)(CDIAL 13760). Obl. cases as adv. and postp.: **tha~o~** from (L.); **tha_u_** instead of (P.); **t.heie** in place of; **the_** from (WPah.); **thai~** near, from, by, with (Ku.); **tha_i~** near, to (N.); **t.ha_i~** in (Or.); with pronominal elements: **eit.ha_i~, eit.hi~** here; **eit.hau~, eit.hu~, eit.hu** from here (Or.); **jait.ha, je~t.hai** where (OMarw.); **ketha~_, ketha_i~_** where (H.)(CDIAL 13760). **stha_ya** station; **stha_man** station (Skt.); **stha_ya_** earth (Skt.); **jala-stha_ya** pond (MBh.); **t.ha_ya** place (Ap.); **t.ha_i** (A.); **tha_, tha_a~_** (Or.); **t.ha_, t.ha_i_** (H.); **t.ha_y** (M.)(CDIAL 13762). **Permanence**: **stha_yitva** permanence (Sus'r.); **tha_et** permanence (Or.)(CDIAL 13763). **stha_yin** standing (MBh.); lasting (A_s'vGr.S.); **-t.ha_yin-** in cmpd. 'being in a state of' (Pali); **tha_i-, t.ha_i**- stopping still (Pkt.); **tha_i** permanent (Or.)(CDIAL 13764). **Image: standing up; perpendicular; upright position**: **stha_** stand (Skt.)(CDIAL 13751). **thiya** perpendicular (A.); **t.hia_** standing up; upright position, height, stature (A.)(CDIAL 13768). **sthita** standing, settled (S'Br.); **t.hita** standing, lasting, steadfast; **t.hitaka** standing, erect (Pali); **st.ita_** standing, being in (As'.); **t.hida** constant (Dhp.); **stita, stitaga, stidaga, thida, thidaga** (NiDoc.); **thia, t.hiya** standing, upright; **t.hiaa** upright, high (Pkt.); **thiye** adv. in front of, in the presence of (K.); as past tense of verb to be: **stita, stitam.ti** (NiDoc.); **thu_** he was (Tir.); **thia_** became (L.); **tha_** was (P.); **thi_** was (P.); **thio,thi_, thiu~, the_[a], thea_, thiya_** (WPah.); **thiyo** (N.); **tha_, thi_** (H.); **thayo** (G.); as pres. st. : **thel** to be present, be (Gypsy); **tha, thiu** is (2 sg. **thop < sthito_ tvam**)(Dm.); **thi_, the_** (Tir.); **th-, t-** to become, be (Pas'.); **thu_, thi_** is (Wot..); **thu_, ci_** (as auxiliary **-tu** after consonant, **-du** after vowel)(Tor.); [cf. **-tu** in: **iruntu** to be; **iruntatu** was (Ta.lex.)]; **thi_** (Phal.); **thu** (K.); **thian.u,**

thain.u to be, become, grow (S.); **thi_(v)an.**, pp. **thi_a_** to be, become, exist, be done; **thi_van** to be (L.); **thi~dai** pres. part. being (N.); **thiba_** to be (Or.); **thi_k** 3 sg. became (Pas'.); **t.hi_kun** to stand firm (K.); **t.hikiba_** to be fixed (Or.); **thi~_kab** to be (Mth.); **tinoi** he stayed (Wg.); **thana, thini** is (Gaw.)(CDIAL 13768). **sthiti** standing, upright, continued existence (MBh.); settled rule (S'Br.); high rank (Mn.); steadiness (R.); **t.hiti** state, steadfastness (Pali); **thii, t.hii** place, condition, conduct (Pkt.); **thi~_** steadiness, sense of prorpriety or shame or religion (P.); **t.hia** prop, support, prestige (Or.); **t.hi_ha_** reliance (Aw.); **t.hi_** appointed spot or moment, place in reading or writing reached at moment of interruption, proper method (M.)(CDIAL 13769). **t.hitika** lasting (Pali); (with **cira-, cila(m.)-**) long lasting: **-thitika, thitika_, thitikya_** nom. sg. f., **-thiti_ke** nom. sg. m., **-thiti_ka_**, **-t.hitike, t.hitika_, t.hitikya_, -t.hiti_ke, -t.hiti_ka, -t.hiti_ka_** firm (As'.)(CDIAL 13770). **shi_yate_** stands (MBh.); **thiyam.ti** they are or become (NiDoc.); **ti-** to be seated or fixed; **thieik, tieik** to stop, make keep still (Kho.); **thi_(v)an.** to become (L.); **thian.u** (S.); **tiyenava_** to be (Si.); **thi~dai** pres. part. being (N.); **thiba_** to become (Or.)(CDIAL 13773). **sthe_yas** firmer (TS.); **sthe_ya** to be stationed (S'a_n:khGr..); **the_a, thejja** durable (Pkt.); **t.hen.e~** to stand still; **t.hevn.e~** to place, keep; **t.hepn.e~** to be stopped, lean against (M.); **theka_** to be checked; **theka_na** to check, obstruct (B.); **thegnu** to last, endure (N.)(CDIAL 13777). **sthe_s.t.ha** most fixed, durable (Pa_n..); **the_ta** firm, true (Pali); **t.het.h** real, genuine (P.); **t.het.** (Ku.N.); adv. quite (N.); **then.t.a** complete, pure; adv. wholly (Or.); **t.het.h, t.het.ha_** genuine, pure (Mth.); **t.het.h** entirely (Aw.); **t.het.h** real (H.); **t.het.h** direct, straight; adv. precisely (G.); **thet., t.het.** genuine (M.)(CDIAL 13778). **Firm; coagulate**: **sthira** firm, hard, strong, durable (RV.); **thira** solid, firm (Pali.Pkt.); **ther, thyor**^{u} firm (K.); **thiri** firm, fixed, permanent (S.); **sthiri_-bhavati** becomes firm (R.); **thir** firm (P.); **thiro** lasting (Ku.); **thir, thiro** firm, steadfast (N.); **thir** (A.B.); **thira, thir** cold rice gruel (Or.); **thir** firm, quiet (Mth.Bhoj.); **thira** firm, fixed (OAw.); **thir** (whence **thirna_** to freeze; **thirakna_** to be set, strut, stalk)(H.); **thir** firm (G.); **thi_r** (M.); **tara** (Si.); **tira** (Pali); **t.hira** firm (Pkt.); frozen, cold (Pkt.); **t.hihiro** very cold (N.); **t.hit.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.hirikiba_** to dry up and harden (of soil)(Or.); **t.hir** extreme cold, frost; **t.hirna_** to freeze (H.); **t.harvu~** to congeal, freeze, be cold, be firm, be decided; **t.hervu~** to decide (G.)(CDIAL 13771). **thi_jvu~** to thicken from cold, congeal (G.); **thijn.e~** to coagulate (M.)(CDIAL 13772). cf. **tin.** strong, hard, firm, close, compact (Ta.)(DEDR 3222).

5007.**Earnest money**: **t.e_van.i** < **t.he_wni** (U.) earnest money, cash security (Ta.); **t.e_van.i** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

5008.**Instalment of revenue**: **davan.e** a fixed term of payment (Kon.lex.) cf. **tavan.ai** limited time, fixed term for payment of a due or instalment (Ta.)(DEDR 3108). **d.ha_l** usage, custom, fashion, currency; an instalment of revenue; a collection of different duties; **d.ha_l pain.i** to collect revenue (P.lex.) **Fixed term for payment**: **tavan.a** a fixed term or time, an instalment (Ma.)(DEDR 3108). **t.avan.e** simple and compound addition (Ka.); **t.ha_san.e_m.** to add together or sum up several times (M.); **icca-t.avan.e** putting random figures and adding them together (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_ppu** expected moment, appointed time, convenience (Ta.); proper time, opportunity (Ma.); **top** time, chance (To.)(DEDR 3161). **Memorandum, bond, document**: **t.ippan.a, t.ippan.aka, t.ippan.i_** commentary, gloss (Skt.); **t.ippit.aka** (BHSkt.) ; **t.ipvu~** to note down (G.); **t.ipn.e~** (M.); **t.i_p, t.i_p-t.a_p** bond, document (Ku.); **t.i_p** list, note (M.); **t.ippan.aya** commentary (Pkt.); **t.ipin.o** almanac (S.); **t.ipan.a_** note, notch, fingermark (Or.); **t.i_pan** horoscope of boy and girl for marriage (Bi.); **t.ipn.u~** almanac; **t.ipn.i_** memorandum (G.); **t.ipan.** note (M.)(CDIAL 5465). **Appointed time**: **t.eva** habit (S.); **t.eva_** birth record from

which horoscope is calculated (P.); **t.ewa_** support, prop (N.); **t.ew, t.ewa_** habit (H.); **t.ev** (G.); fancy (M.); **t.evan.** appointed time or place (M.)(CDIAL 5475). **Register; periodical accounts**: **tavan.ai-pa_rttal** to record and inspect the register of growing crops; **tavan.ai** limited time, fixed term for payment of a due or instalment, period of revenue collection, especially of land tax (**Ce_tup. Ve_ta_l.a. 70**); **tavana** id. (Te.); **tavan.ai-k-kan.akku** periodical accounts of land-revenues; **tavan.ai-k-kirayam** mortgage by conditional sale; **tavan.ai-t-tirat.t.u** kistbundy or account showing the demand and collection of east kist; **tavan.ai-p-pan.am** money payable in instalments (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 28**); **tavan.ai-mut.akkam** annual account showing particulars of the demand, collection and balance of land-revenue, arrears and current (Ta.lex.)

5009.**Image: rows**: **davan.e** in: **davan.e bal.l.u** a long rope to which cattle are tied in rows; **ballu, bal.l.u** a rope, a cord (Tu.lex.)

5010.**Image: a drum**: **d.avud.e, d.avad.e** a kind of small drum or tabour; **d.in.d.ima** (Ka.lex.) **tavan.t.ai** a small drum (**Ku_l.appa. 282**); **tavate** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **d.ol, d.ho_l** a large drum, never used by the Mundas; **d.hulki, d.ulki** drum (Mundari.lex.) **d.ho_la, d.o_lu, d.o_l.u** (Tadbhava of **d.ho_la**) a large drum, one of pacamaha_va_dya (Ka.lex.)

5011.**An estimator of harvest**: **d.avulu, d.aulu** estimated revenue; probable produce; the amount of the government demand (Ka.); fixed rate of assessment (Ka.Te.); **d.avulanda_ju** a probable estimate; **d.avulu-jama_bandi** the probable assessment (of a village)(Ka.); **d.avulu-ja_sti** too high an estimate; **d.avulu-da_ra** a man who estimates the probable harvest (Ka.lex.) **dhaure_ya** a chief leader (Skt.lex.) **davaso** produce of the field; grain in general (Tu.lex.) cf. **davasa** (Tadbhava of **yavasa**) corn, grain (Ka.Te.); **tavacam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **dawa** to lay claim to, to insist; **dawa dokhol banuktaea** he has no claim whatsoever (Santali.lex.) **t.avul < t.aul** (H.) estimate, valuation, estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield; agreement between a wholesale renter and his shopkeeper by which the latter agrees to take each month a certain quantity of liquor for sale; **t.avul-kan.akku** extract from the estimated assessment, given for the information of the tax-payer; **t.avul-na_ma_** id. (R.T.); **t.avul-vacu_l-pa_kki** a revenue account containing particulars of demand, collection and balance (Ta.lex.)

5012.**Detailed account**: **tapsil** detail; **tapsil sa_ng** to detail (Kon.lex.) **tapci_l, tapacil, tapci_lva_r < tafsil** (Arab.) particulars, details of an account and the like; **taptar < daftar** (Pers.) record, register, account, official statement, report; bundle of written documents tied together in a cloth (**C.G.**) (Ta.lex.) **tapas'i_lu, tapasi_lu** a detailed account, details, a minute narration (Ka.Te.); **tapasi_la** (M.H.); **taphari_ku** allotment, division into shares (Ka.); **taphri_ku** (Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **tapri < tafri_k** (Arab.) any extra contribution which the village officers, suo moto, used to impose on the villagers (Ta.lex.) cf. **tavalattu < daulat** (U.) managing, reigning, governing (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

5013.**Village headman**: **sthapati** village headman (TS. iv.5.2.2; AV. ii.32.4); **soithra-pati** satrap (Av.); **sthapati-sava** a sacrifice to be performed by a village headman (Ta_n.d.ya-maha_bra_hman.a. xvii.11.6); **sthas'as** according to station (RV. ii.38.8)(Vedic.lex.) **sthapati** chief, chariot-driver of king (AV.); carpenter, wheelwright (MBh.); **thapati** overseer, master-carpenter, builder (Pali); **thavai** carpenter (Pkt.); **thawai_** mason, bricklayer (H.)(CDIAL 13740).

5014.**Account kept by the managing committee of a temple**: **tava-k-kan.akku** account kept by the managing committee of a temple (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **cavai** assembly of men (**Pin..**); assembly of the learned; learned persons (**Tiva_.**); **cavai-ya_r** < **sabha_** members of a village council (**S.I.I. II,132**); a sect of brahmins (**G.Tj.D.I. 78**); **cavai-va_riyar** managing committee of a village assembly (**I.M.P.Tn.29**)(Ta.lex.)

5015.Exchange: **tabhdi_l** exchange, transposition, transfer (Ka.); **tabdi_l** (Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **tapti_l < tabdi_l** (Arab.) change, alteration, substitution (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5016.**Image: necklace of beads**: **ta_vat.am** sacred elaeocarpus beads (Ta.); **ta_vad.amu** (Te.); **ta_vat.am** necklace; a mode of wearing the sacred thread around the neck like a garland (Ta.lex.)

5017.**Image: raft or float**: **tavan.ai** raft or float for crossing rivers, especially one made of earthen pots and bamboos (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ta_vat.i** journey; battle (Ta.); **da_d.i** id. (Te.); **ta_vat.i-t-to_n.i** boat going near the shore to cut out the vessels of an enemy (**W.**); **ta_vat.i-po_tal** to make an expedition (**Nan-. 51, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5018.**Traders**: **ta_val.a-k-ka_rar** traders from distant parts; those who keep oxen for carrying burdens; **ta_val.am-po_t.u** to quarter oneself unnecessarily in another's house; cf. **ta_vat.am** lodging (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ta_val.am** lodging, place of residence (**Uttarara_. Acuvame_ta. 23**); **ta_valamu** (Te.); **ta_val.am** town or city of marutam tract (**Pin..**); **ta_vu** resting-place, lodging, shelter (**W.**); id. (Te.Ka.); harbour (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5019.**Woollen cloth**: **dabbul.i, d.a_val.i, da_val.i** a sort of woollen cloth, a fine, white cumley or blanket (Ka.); **dha_bal.i** (M.); **dha_val.i, ja_vili** (Te.); **ta_val.i** (Ta.); **ka_si-da_val.i** a soft woollen da_val.i (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ta_val.i** woollen cloth, blanket (Ta.lex.) cf. **dha_valya** whiteness; the colour white (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5020.**Image: metal lid of pots**: **tave**, **tavi** a metal lid of cooking pots (Ka.); **tava_** a griddle (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5021.**Image: griddle**: **tavan.a** heating (Pkt.); **taman.a** fireplace (Pkt.); **Griddle**: **tavan.i_** griddle (Pkt.); **tavyun^{u}** parching of grain (K.); **tawani_, tau_** small frying pan (H.); **tamen.** large fireplace (G.)(CDIAL 5672). **Image: fireplace and pot**: **thaun.a_** earthen vessel or fireplace of unburnt clay in which a pot is placed (P.)(CDIAL 13755). **Image: trough; to bale out for irrigation**: **te_pale** a kind of trough or bucket used for watering trees, etc. (Tu.); **te_puni** to throw water with a bucket or trough, irrigate (Tu.); **te_vuka, te_kuka** to draw water, empty a well, bale out for irrigation; spatter (Ma.); **se_puni** to bale out (Tu.); **de_vu** to search or grope for anything in water, take anything out of water with the hand (Te.)(DEDR 3468).

5022.**Image: cooking utensil**: **tople, toplya_** a cooking utensil (Kon.lex.) **Image: pot with a wide mouth**: **tavalai** metallic pot with a wide mouth (Ta.); **tavala** (Ma.); **tapela** (Te.); **tapale_** (Ka.); **tavalai-c-cempu** a kind of vessel (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

5023.**Clayey hollow; hole dug for water; pool; mud**: **d.abbar** clayey hollow (L.); **d.a_bar** water-vessel (B.)[Semant. for 'pool' ~~ 'vessel' cf. **kun.d.a, kumbha**]; **d.a_bar** low hollow ground where water collects (H.); **d.a_bara** pool (OMarw.); **d.abura_, d.abra_** hole dug for water (M.);

dabar clay (Ash.): wet (Pas'.); **da_bar** clay (P.); **d.avra_** hole dug for water (M.)(CDIAL 5530). **s'vabhra** hole, pit, den (RV.); **sobbha** hole, pit, pool (Pali); **heb-a, hop** water-filled hollow, small pond (Si.); **cu_** hole (Wg.)(CDIAL 12752). cf. **tura (-pp-, -nt-)** to bore, tunnel (Ta.)(DEDR 3339). **Clayey land**: **dabar** a land of stiff clay; **kheti bije dabar na gor na khappan.** if you cultivate dabar (stiff clay), you will have neither tomb nor burial, i.e. you will be ruined (P.lex.)

5024.**Stable**: **tabe_li** a stable (Ka.); **tabe_la_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **tabeli, tabele** stable for a horse (Kon.lex.)

5025.**Image: turtle**: **ta_be_lu, ta_mbe_lu** a sea or land turtle (Ka.); **ta_be_lu, ta_me_lu** (Te.) (Ka.lex.)

5027.**Image: pair**: **cavai** gemini of the zodiac; mithuna ra_ci (**Uri. Ni.**); cf. **yama** (Ta.lex.)

5028.**Wearing a badge**: **da_vika** adj. in **pin.d.a da_vika, pin.d.a-da_yika** a certain rank in the army: sa_hasika-maha_yo_dha (Pali.lex.) **d.ava_li, dava_li** a peon's belt on which a badge is worn (Ka.Te.H.); **d.ala_yita** a peon of a district office (Ka.Te.); **d.hala_yt** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **t.awa_li < dawa_li** (Pers.) peon's belt on which a badge is worn (Ta.lex.) **dauva_rika_** doorkeeper (Skt.); **do_va_rika** (Pali); **do_va_ria, duva_ria** (Pkt.); **duwa_re, dwa_re** village official who can arrest and try petty offenders (N.); **duwa_ri_** doorkeeper; **duwari_ya_** officer in charge of place of entry into a country (A.); **dua_ri_** doorkeeper (Or.)(CDIAL 6604). **dvarem** door (Av.); **dare** threshold (Wg.); **dar** door (Dm.); **daro_°ki** window (Dm.); **daram** adv. out (Tir.); **dar** door (Wot..); door (Gaw.); **deri_** window, smoke-hole (Gaw.); **dar** door (Bshk.); **der** (Tor.); **dara~_** (Mai.); **dare_** (Sv.); **da_r** door (Phal.); **daru_r.i** window (Phal.); **da_r** id.; **da_ru** outside; **da_ri_nu** foreign; **der** door (Sh.); **dar, bar** door; **bara** at the door; **bor^{u}** hole peremitting entrance, crack or fissure in wall; **bur^{u}** spy-hole, crack in wood or stone or door (K.)(CDIAL 6651).

5029.**To travel, to explore**: **da~wa~o** to travel, to explore (Santali.lex.) **sava_ri** excursion on horseback (Kon.lex.) cf. **taval(l)u-tal** to leave, depart (**Man.i. 4,119**)(Ta.lex.)

5030.**Managing, governing**: **tavalattu < daulat** (U.) managing, reigning, governing (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

5031.**Husband**: **dhava** [Skt. **dhava**, a newly formed word after vidhava, widow] a husband (Pali.lex.) **dhava** a man; a husband, as in vidhava_; a master, lord (Skt.lex.) **dhava** man, husband (Vedic.lex.) **vidhava_** [Vedic **vidhava_** widow, **vidhu** lohely, **vidhura** separated; Av. **vidava_** = Goth. **widuwo_** = OHG. **wiuwa** (Ger. **witwe** = Eng. **widow**); Lat. **vidua** widow etc. in all Indo-germanic languages] a widow (Pali.lex.) **vidhava_** [connected with **vidhu** lonely, from Övidh to bewail] widow (RV. x.40.8: **yuva vidhantam vidhava_murus.yathah-** you rescue the one who wails and the widow); **vidhu** solitary (RV. x.55.5); **vidhura** distressed, miserable (A_pS'r.S. x.27.2) (Vedic.lex.) **tavan- < dhava** husband (**Cu_t.a_.**); **tavam** house-holder's life, dist. fr. **nar-r-avam** (penance wih a view to salvation)(**Ci_vaka. 77**)(Ta.lex.) **dhava** man (Naigh.); husband (BhP.)(Skt.lex.) **vidhava_** widow (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **vihava_** (Pkt.); **beva_** widower (P.); **be~wa_** surname added after a widow's name (A.); **phibli, phiuli, pivli** (Gypsy); **phivlo manus', phiblo, pivlo** widower (Gypsy); **bewa_** widow (Bi.)(CDIAL 11752). **avidhava_** not a widow (RV.); **avihava_** a woman with a living husband (Pkt.); **a_iha** (MB.); **a_io, eo** (B.); **ahia** (Or.); **aihab** (Mth.); **ahavi** (OG.); **ahyav, ahev, ahyo, ayo** (M.)(CDIAL 890). **a_iot** the state of a woman

whose husband is living (B.); **ahiva_ta, auha_t** (OAw.); **ahiwa_t, ahi_va_t** (H.); **awaiti_** a woman whose husband is living (Ku.); **uha_ti** (Or.); **ahiwa_ti_, ehwa_ti_** (Bi.); **ahiwa_ti_** (H.); **eheva_tran., eva_tan., heva_tan, eva_tan** (G.)(CDIAL 891). **vidhave, vedhave** husbandless woman (Ka.lex.) **mo_ppi** widow (used dis-respect-fully) (Ta.); **mo_cu** to become a widow (Ka.); **mo_pi** widow; **mo_yu** to be widowed (non-elegant)(Te.)(DEDR 5139). **vidou, vidvi** widow; **vidou, vidova_** widower (Kon.lex.)

5032.**Give in care, entrust; possession**: **ta_pari-ttal** to lodge, abide, obtain shelter (**Tiruppu. 731**); to protect, shelter, maintain (Ta.lex.) **ta_be, ta_bebe** possession; **ta_ben kar** subject; **ta_ben di** entrust, give in care; **ta_beda_r** subject; entrusted with (person) (Kon.lex.) **tabia** a servant, a subordinate, a follower, a dependent; sitting by the Granth; **tabiadari** submission, dependence (P.lex.) **ta_be, ta_pe** dependence; charge (Ka.H.); **ta_beda_ra** a dependent or follower (Ka.lex.) **tamil** to take possession; **tapos** to take care of (Santali.lex.) **ta_pe_** < **ta_be_** (U.) dependant, follower; charge, custody (**W.**); **ta_pe_-ta_r < ta_be_-da_r** dependant, follower, subordinate (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5034.**Image: pregnant woman**: **do_hada** pregnancy (R.); **dauhr.da** (Skt.); **do_hada** morbid longings of pregnant owman (Ya_j.); **do_hala** id. (Skt.); **do_halaka** (Skt.); **do_hal.a** longing of pregnant woman, intense longing (Pali); **do_hala, d.o_hala** (Pkt.); **dohal** longing (B.); morbid longing of pregnant woman (H.); **d.ohl.a_, d.oha_l.a_** (M.); **dol.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 6690). cf. **tavan-i < tapani_** woman in a feverish condition (**Te_va_. 710,8**)(Ta.lex.)

5035.**Image: salver**: **tavukkai < tabaku** (Ka.) a kind of salver (**S.I.I. ii,15, Vari 7**)(Ta.lex.) **tabaka, tabaku** a platter or plate for betel leaf, betel nut (Ka.); **tabaka** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5036.**Pulse**: **a_d.haki_** the pulse cajanus indicus (Sus'r.); **a_d.hai_** (Pkt.); **arrhi_** (Aw.); **arhar.**, **arhar** (H.)(CDIAL 1107). cf. **ka_ndula** pigeon-pea (Or.); **kanti** dhal (Ta.); **kandi** pigeon pea, cajanus indicus (Te.)(DEDR 1213). cf. **tuvarai** cajanus indicus (Ta.)(DEDR 3353). **Lentils**: **tuvarai** cajanus indicus, dhal (Ta.); **tuvara** id. (Ma.); **tifiry** atylosia candollei, jungle dhal (To.); **togari, tovari** c. indicus (Ka.); **to.ri be.l.e** id. (Kod..)[cf. **be_l.e** split pulse (Tu.Ka.); **Image: abrus precatorius**: the half of a seed of abrus precatorius (Ka.); **be.l.e** each of the halves of a seed that can be divided (Kod..); **be_d.alu** split pulse (Te.); **ve.l.** badly ground coarse flour (Ko.)(DEDR 4444)]; **togari, togare** c. indicus (Tu.)(DEDR 3353).

5037.**Ruin**: **tawa_i** consternation, ruin, destreuction (P.lex.) **tava_yi** a fine; a blow, as in trade (Ka.); **tava_-i_** (M.H.); **tava_yi** misfortune, peril, great trouble (Ka.Te.); **taval.isu** to destroy, to cause to droop or fade; **tavir, tavil** want, poverty, trouble (Ka.); **tavir, tavir..** to be avoided; to be dismissed, sent away; to be left or abandoned; to be excepted or excluded; to cease (Ta.); **tavu** decrease; destruction, ruin; drooping, depressed or humbled state; **tavudale** a drooping head; **tavuge, tauge** decrease, end (Ka.lex.) **tavu-tal** to shrink; to bereduced; to be ruined (**Kur-al., 361**)(Ta.lex.) **tave, save** to decrease, to wane; to be insufficient: to be not satisfied by or conten with (Ka.lex.)

5038.**To cease**: **t.hahran.u** to stop, stand, be decided (S.); **t.ha_hran., t.hehran.** to hold to the bull; **tahran.** to stop, cease (L.); **t.hahirna_** to stop, be settled, be proved (P.)(CDIAL 13680). **tavir (-v-, -nt-)** to abstain, refrain, cease, stay, abide, subside, give up, cease from; **tavir (-pp-, -tt-)** to chase away, exclude, restrain; **tavircci** abiding, staying, interruption, cessation, break;

tavira except (Ta.); **taviruka** to be put aside; **tavirkka** to exclude, omit (Ma.); **tevru** to drive away (Ka.); **tauruni** to remove (Tu.)(DEDR 3113). **te_ruka** to attack, pursue (Ma.); **do.t- (do.ti-), de.t- (de.ti-)** to drive away (cattle, persons)(Kod..); **de_runi** to drive, drive away (Tu.)(DEDR 3472).

5039.**Young**: **tavval** young of animals and plants (Ta.); **davva** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

5040.**Gum olibanum**: **dvije** the resin of the olibanum tree, gum olibanum (Ka.lex.) **Synonyms**: **takko_la, re_n.uka, bhasmagandhini, hare_n.u** (Ka.lex.)

5041.**Camphor**: **taval.am < dhavala** white; ash-colour, grey (**Cilap. 4,55**); camphor (Ta.lex.) **daval.a_rti** an a_rti for which camphor is used (Ta.lex.) **dhavala** a kind of camphor (Ka.lex.) **dhavala** China camphor (Skt.lex.) **dvija_laya, dvijara_ja** camphor (Skt.lex.)

5042.**Whiteness**: **takan-, tavan.** white pulpy matter in the palmyra nut (**Tinn.**)(Ta.lex.) **daval.a_ra = dhaval.a_ga_ra** (Tadbhava of **dhavala_ga_ra**) a house whitened with chunam or stucco, a palace; **daval.a** the conch-shell (used for blowing) (Ka.lex.) **dhavala** clear, pure; the white colour (Skt.lex.) **dhavala, daval.a, dhavad.a, dhaval.a** white, dazzling white (Ka.lex.) **White umbrella**: **taval.acattiram < dhavala + chatra** white umbrella, one of the insignia of royalty (**Pu. Ve. 9,23, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5043.**A possessor, master**: **dhava** a possessor, a master, lord (Ka.lex.)

5044.**Image: goose**: **dvijaka** the ruddy goose (there being two **ka**-s in the word **ko_ka**)(Skt.lex.)

5045.**Image: tooth**: **dvija** a tooth (Ka.lex.) **tu-vicam** lit. that which has two births; tooth (Ta.lex.) cf. **davad.e, d.avad.e, d.avud.e, davad.i, davad.u, davud.u, da_d.e** the jaw bone, the mandible (Ka.Te.); **ta_d.i** (Ma.); **tavat.ai, ta_t.ai, ta_l.** (Ta.); **da_d.ha** a molar tooth; a jaw; **ja_bha_d.a, da_bha_d.a** a jaw (M.); **da_d.ha_** a large tooth, tusk (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **danta** a tooth, a tusk (Skt.lex.)

5046.**Image: pair**: **dvika, duga** consisting of two, twofold; a pair; **dvi, du, duhi, du_** two, both (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **duo, dis** (Gr.); **dva** (Zend); **twi** (Anglo-Saxon); **dvika** two-fold, forming a pair (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **tuvitam < dvita_** doubleness, duality (**Ta_yu. Maun-akuru. 10**)(Ta.lex.)

5047.**Medicine**: **dava_** medicine (Ka.M.H.); **dava_kha_ne** a storeroom of medicines; a medicine-shop (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5048.**Garland of tumpai flowers**: **taval.attot.ai** garland of tumpai flowers (**Ka_l.at. Ula_, 132**)(Ta.lex.)

5049.**Complaint**: **da_va_, d.a_vu, d.a_ve, da_ve** enmity, spite (Ka.); **d.a_va, da_va_** (M.H.); **da_va_** in law: a suit, a complaint (Ka.M.H.); **da_va_-sottu** property in litigation; **da_va_-da_ra, da_ve-da_ra** a prosecutor, a complainant; a man who bears spite against (Ka.lex.)

5050.**Image: wooden stopple**: **dibban.a** a wooden stopple or cork (Ka.); **dibbad.a, dibban.e, dimme** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **timbu** to fill; **timba** fullness (Ka.lex.)

5051.**Image: nuptial procession**: **dibban.o** a bridal party (Tu.lex.) **dibban., dibban.a_** a number of people going together to a marriage-feast (Kon.lex.) **Image: procession**: **dibban.a, nibban.a** a nuptial procession, especially of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom (Ka.lex.) **nibban.a** a marriage festival with all its display, especially with its processions and gifts; the display of the gifts or the gifts themselves; tellan.t.i (Ka.lex.) **nibban.iga** the friend or attendant or companion of a bridegroom (Ka.); **dibban.a** bridal party, marriage procession (Tu.)(DEDR 3230). **neun.da_, neun.dra_** invitation to a feast of a brahman, a feast, an entertainment; a contribution given by the guests at a wedding to defray the expenses of the festival (P.lex.) **te_vai** first wedding feast held in the parent's house of a bride (Ta.lex.) cf. **pavan-i < bavani** (Te.) procession (**Tan-ippa_. ii,159,397**)(Ta.lex.) **tamma_no** a feast usually in honour of the relatives of a newly married couple (Tu.lex.) cf. **sanma_na** respect for the good (Ka.Te.M.); **sanma_nita** respected, honoured (Ka.lex.)

5052.**Affair, business**: **de_vana** affair, business, profession (Ka.lex.) **An officer**: **diva_n.a, diva_na, diva_nu** a prime minister (Ka.Te.M.H.); the officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district (Ka.M.H.); a royal hall; a court of justice (Ka.M.H.); the sarka_r or government (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5053.**Image: dice**: **de_vana** play at dice (RV. x.43.5)(Vedic.lex.) **de_vana** a die, dice for gambling (Ka.); gaming, gambling (Ka.lex.)

5054.**Image: going**: **de_vana** going, motion; emulation, desire to excel or overcome (Ka.lex.)

5055.**Present**: **de_vi, de_n.a** giving; a thing to be given; **le_va_ de_vi** taking and giving (Ka.lex.) **Öda_** give (Skt.); **dada_ti** gives (RV.); fut. **da_ham.ti** < **da_syanti; dada_ti**, ger. **dadavo** (NiDoc.); **day-** (Pas'.); 2 sg. imper. **deh < de_hi** (Kal.); 3 sg. imper. **diya_r < dada_tu**, 2 sg. **det < daddhi** (Kho.); **da-**, 1st sg. pres. **ya da_nt** (< pres. part. **dadat-**, Pali. **dadanto_**)(Bshk.); 1 sg. **dam**, imper. **de_** (Mai.); **du_m, deh** (Phal.); **deh** (Sh.); **dih** (K.); pres. st. **da_ti** (RV. > **da_i** (Pkt.); **de_ti** (Skt.Pali); **dedi** (**denati**)(NiDoc.); **de_i** (Pkt.); 3 sg. **del, der, le-** (Gypsy); **dena** (D..); **a_-lye-** (Pr.); **de_m** 1 sg. (Tir.); **de_-** (Pas'.Wot..); **dem** (pret. **pra** < **pra_da_t**)(Kal.); **de-** (Tor.); **dem** (Sh.); **dyun^{u}**, **de_n.u, deun, dyun^{u}**, **de_n.o** (K.); **dian.u**, pres. part. **d.i~_do** (S.); **devan., d.evan., deun.** (L.); **den.a_** (P.); **de_-** (WPah.); **din.o** (Ku.); **dinu** (N.); **diba** (A.); **deoya_** (B.); **deba_** (Or.); **deb** (Mth.); 3 sg. fut. **dihi_** (Bhoj.); **dei** (OAw.); **dena_** (H.); **den.o** (Marw.); **devu~** (G.); **den.e~** (M.); **denava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6141). **adatta** not having given (AV.); not given (Mn.); **adinna** (Pali); **adin.n.a** (Pkt.); **ayin** stolen (Si.)(CDIAL 235). **-a_da** in cmpds. 'taking' (Skt.)[cf. **da_ya_dya** inheritane (Gr.S.); **da_yco** dowry (G.)(CDIAL 6290)]; **a_da_na** act of taking (S'Br.); taking away (Mn.Pali); **a_ya_n.a** (Pkt.); **a_n, a_na_, a_en** the hole through which grain is removed from a granary (Bi.)(CDIAL 1147). **i_-tal** to give to inferiors, give alms, bestow, grant (**Tol. Col. 445**)(Ta.); **ittsu** (Te.); **i_** (Ka.); to give; to distribute, apportion (Ta.lex.) {**Echo word**} **i_yi_, i_** to give, bestow; to allow, to permit (Ka.); **e_gu** (Ma.); **ittu** pp. (Ka.); **in:gu** to give (Ka.); **i_kai** (Ta.); **iccu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **i_kai** gift, grant (**Kur-al., 221**); kalpaka tree of cuvarkkam which, according to Hindu myth, bestows everything that one may desire (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

5056.**God, goddess**: **de_mi, dya_mi** (Tadbhava of **de_vi**) goddess; **de_va, de_, dya_va** (shining, bring bright); divine, celestial; a deity, a god; a king, a prince; a title of honour added to names; his majesty, his honour; **de_var** your honour; Indra; S'iva; **de_vagal.** the plural honorific is used also with regard to men, but especially with regard to a deity or an idol, the verb appearing in

the singular or in the neuter; **de_varol. nirdo_s.iya_ptam; de_varu din.d.aru** gods (Ka.lex.) cf. **did.d.u** an eminence, an elevation (Ka.lex.) **de_vada_ya** lands allotted free of rent for the support of pagodas (Ka.Te.); **de_vasva** the property of the gods; property applicable to the service of idols (Ka.lex.)

5057.**Writing**: **de_vanagara, de_vapura** the residence of Indra; **de_vana_gari** the divine city writing: the character in which Sam.skr.ta is usually written; **de_valipi** a divine writing (Ka.lex.)

5058.**Image: threshold**: **de_vad.i, de_hali** a porch, or vestibule; the threshold; a raised terrace in front of the door (Ka.); **de_vad.i_, de_hud.i_** (M.); **de_vad.i** a house (Ka.lex.)

5059.**Flag**: **tuvacam** banner, flag (**Kampara_. Carapan:kar. 26**); sign; virile membrum; **tuvacapat.am** flag; **tuvacan:kat.t.u** to hoist a flag, erect a banner, as a challenge or as a sign of victory; **tuvaca-t-tampam** flag-staff in a temple, pillar or column erected before a temple, having a vertical wooden frame at the top to represent a flag (Ta.lex.) **dhvajapat.a** flag (Ka_v.); **dhayavad.a** flag (Pkt.OG.)(CDIAL 6890). **dhvaja** flag (RV.); penis (S'Br.); **dhaja** flag (Pali.Pkt.); **dhaa-, jhaya-, jhaya_** (Pkt.); **dadaya** flag, erected penis (Si.); **dida** flag (Md.)(CDIAL 6897). cf. **vajra_s'ani** Indra's thunderbolt (R.)(CDIAL 11207). **vajra** thunderbolt (RV.); **vidu** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 11204). **Toddy sellers; image: sign of a tavern**: **tuvacam** the sign of any trade, especially of a tavern (Ta.); **tuvaca man:kaiyar** women selling toddy (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Mantama_.4**)(Ta.); **tuvacar** toddy-sellers, dealers in spirituous liquors (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 112**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kal.i** toddy (**Maturaik. 662**)(Ta.Te.Tu.); silt, sediment (**Net.unal**); liquid metal; **kal.i-k-kan.** instrument for drawing wire for chain-work in jewelry; **kali** to trickle, flow gently < **skhal** (Skt.)((Ta.lex.) **Flagstaff**: **dhvajayas.t.i** flagstaff (MBh.); **jhan.d.o** flagstaff, flag (S.); **jhan.d.a_** (L.).N.B.Or.H.); **dhan.d.a_** (Or.); **jha~d.o** (G.); **jhun.d.o** (G.); **jhe~d.a_** flagstaff, flag (M.); **Torch of grass**: **dhe~d.ol.i_, dhe~d.oli_, jhe~d.ol.i_, jhe~d.oli_** torch of grass waved round cattle (M.)(CDIAL 6898).

5060.**Weaver**: **de_vat.a** artist, artisan (Skt.); **de_u_r., doi_r.** weaver (Pas'.); **dye_u_r, diu_r.** spider (Pas'.); **du_r.** weaver (Orm.); **di_wur.uk** spider (Par.)(CDIAL 6529). **d.erenga_** weaver (Kui); **d.e'ra_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 2975). **de_n.d.ra** a caste of weavers (Te.); **je_n.d.ra** id. (Te.); **ja_d.e, ja_d.ye** weaver; spider (Tu.); **ja_d.a, je_d.a** a weaver belonging to the Lin:gavanta sect; spider (Ka.); **ce_n.t.iravar** weavers (Ta.)(DEDR 2809). {cf. **gun.d.er(i)** saree, a loincloth for women (Kond.a)(DEDR 1681). **kud.na_** to thread, string, throw the woof-thread in weaving (Kur.)(DEDR 1677). **kun.t.e** the web-beam in a loom (Ka.)(DEDR 1689). **te_va_n:ka-cet.t.i** a caste of weavers; **te_va_n:kam** silk cloth; **te_van:ku** embroidered cloth of superior quality; **te_vakiri** a kind of cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**); **te_varan:kam** cloth worn by women while engaged in household work; **te_van-** a title of Mar-avar, Akampat.iyar and Kal.l.ar; shield-bearer (Ta.lex.)} **dewutr** King of the fairies; fairy (Kt.); **de_vaputta** demigod (Pali)(CDIAL 6532).

5061.**Saddle**: **tavicu** small seat, stool, mat to sit on (**Tirukko_. 238**); cushion, padded seat, saddle, as on an elephant (**Ci_vaka. 202**); **tavican.ai** bed, cot (Ta.lex.)

5062.**Wealth**: **te_yam < de_ya** wealth (**Ja_n-ava_. Pun.. 18**)(Ta.lex.)

5063.**Image: body**: **te_yam < de_ha** body (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

5064.**You two; you; your**: **tu** pron. sg. you; **tumi** pl. (Kon.lex.) **yu_yam** you; **yus.madi_ya, tvadi_ya** your; **ta_vaka, yaus.maka** your (Skt.lex.) **tu** pron. you; pl. **tumi**; **tuzo** sg. pron. your; **tumtso** pl. (Kon.lex.) **am, aben, ape, aprug** you; **alan., abon.** you and I; **er.ong** yourselves; **abenak, apeak, taben, tape** yours; **aprug** yourself (Santali.lex.) **yuva-drik** directed towards both of you (RV. iv.43.7); **yuva-dhita** established by you two (RV. vi.67.9); **yuvayu, yuva_yu** desiring you two (RV. vi.63.3); **yuva_ku** devoted to both of you (RV. vii.68.7); **yuva_yuj** yoked by you two (RV. i.119.5); **yuva_vant** devoted to both of you (RV. iii.62.1); **yus.mayant** desiring you (RV. ii.39.7); **yus.ma_ka** your (RV. i.166.14); **yus.ma_ko_ti_** with your help (TS. iv.3.13.3); **yus.ma_datta** given by you (RV. vi.54.13); **yus.ma_ni_ta** led by you (RV. ii.27.11); **yus.ma_vant** belonging to you (RV. ii.29.4); **yus.me_s.ita** urged or sent by you (RV. i.39.8); **yus.mo_ta** helped by you (RV. vii.58.4)(Vedic.lex.) **num** you (Br.); **numan-** your relation, party or associate (Ta.); **num-** obl. (Old Ta.); **um-, un:kal.** (mod. Ta.); **ni_m, ni_r, ni_yir, ni_vir, ni_n:kal.** you pl. (Ta.); **ni_r** you (sg. hon.)(Ta.); **nin.n.al.** (obl. **nin.n.al.-**) you pl. (Ma.); **ni.m** (obl. **nim-**)(Ko.); **nim** (To.); **ni_m, ni_vu, ni_ngal.** (obl. **nim(m)**-)(Ka.); **nin:ga** (Kod..); **i_ru, nikul.u** (Tu.); **i_ru, mi_ru** (obl. **mi_-, mim-**)(Te.); **ni.r** (obl. **im-**(Kol.); **ni_r, i_m** (obl. **im-**)(Nk.); **i_m** (obl. **im-**)(Pa.Ga.); **immat., imma_t., imet., nimet., nimat., ni_mat, mi_t.** (obl. **mi_-**)(Go.); **mi_r(u), ni_m** (obl. **mi_-**)(Kond.a); **e_p, e_pen.** (acc. dat. **min:gen.**, gen. **mi_**)(Pe.); **i_m** (Mand..); **i_ru, mi_ru** (obl. **mi_-**)(Kui); **mi_mbu_, mi_mbu, mi_ru** (obl. **mi_-**)(Kuwi); **ni_m** (obl. **nim-**)(Kur.); **nim** (Malt.)(DEDR 3688). **ni_** (obl. Old Ta. **nin-(n-)-**, mod. Ta. **un-(n-)-**) thou, you (2 sg.); hon. **ni_r**; **nin-ava** yours (nt. pl.)(Ta.); **ni_** (obl. **nin(n)-**) you (sg.)(Ma.); **ni.** (obl. **nin-/ni-/di-**)(Ko.); **ni.** (obl. **nin-**)(To.); **ni_m., ni_n(u)** (obl. **nin(n)-**)(Ka.); **ni.ni/ni.** (obl. **nin-/ni.**)(Kod..); **i_** (obl. **nin-**)(Tu.); **ni_vu, i_vu** (obl. **ni_-, nin-**)(Te.); **ni.v** (obl. **in-**)(Kol.); **ni_v, i_v** (obl. **in-**)(Nk.); **i_n** (obl. **in-**)(Pa.Ga.); **imma_, ima, nime, nim(m)a, nima** (obl. **ni_-**)(Go.); **e_n, e_nen.** (acc. dat. **nin:gen.**, gen. **ni_**)(Pe.); **i_n** (Mand..); **i_nu, ni_nu** (obl. **ni_-**)(Kui); **ni_nu_, ni_nu** (obl. **ni_-**)(Kuwi); **ni_n** (obl. **nin:g-**)(Kur.); **nin** (obl. **nin-g-**)(Malt.); **ni_** (obl. **ne_, n-**; encliic gen., dat., acc. **-ne**)(Br.)(DEDR 3684). **yus.mad**, nom. **yu_yam**, acc. **yus.man**, gen. **yus.ma_kam** pron.2 pl, adj. **yus.ma_ka** (RV.); **jumha** (Pkt.); **yam** (Ash.); **s'o** (Kt.); **va_me** (Wg.); **mi_u_, asen** (Pr.); **mya_, mina** (Dm.); **ima**, obl. **mya_** (Pas'.); **me_**, adj. **me_na** (Gaw.); **a_bi**, obl. **me_mi_** (Kal.); **bisa** (Kho.); **umba** (familiar)(Si.); with **t-** from **tuvam** and **-e_** from nom. pl. of pronouns **te_**: **tumhe_**, inst. **tumhe_hi**, gen. **tumha_kam.** (Pali); **imba** (to inferior)(Md.) < **umhe_him.** (Pkt.); **tuphe**, inst. **tuphehi**, gen. **tupha_kam.** (EAs'.); **tumahu, dumahu** (NiDoc.); **tumhe_, tubbhe_, tumhe_him., tubbhe_him.**, gen. **tumha_n.am., tubbha_n.am.** (Pkt.); **tume, tumen, a_tme** (Gypsy); **tume** (D..); **tu** (Tir.); **tha** (Bshk.); **twa** (Tor.); **tus**, gen. **sa** (Mai.); **tus, tsa~_** (Chil.); **tus, tusa~_** (Gau.); **tus**, dat. **tusa_m** (Phal.); **ts'o, tso, co_(h)** (Sh.); **tahi~_, tusi_**, avhi~_ (S.); **toh**^{i}, inst. **tohe, tuh, tus** (K.); **tusi_, tussa~** (L.); **tusi~_, tusa~_, tuha~_** (P.); **tus** (WPah.); **tum** (H.); **tumhe** (OG.); **tame** (G.); **tuhmi_** (M.); **tummi** (Konkan.i); **tepi** (OSi.); **topi**, obl. **topa** (Si.); possessive adj. : **tumha_ra** (Ap.); **tuha_ra** (Ap.); **tumaro** (Gypsy); **tumaro** (Ku.); **timro** (N.); **tumbhara** (Or.); **toha_r** (Bhoj.); **tumha_ra** (OAw.); **tuma_r** (OAw.); **tumha_ra_** (H.); **tha_harau** (OMarw.); **tha_ro** (Marw.)(CDIAL 10511). **tuvam, tvam** thou; acc. **tuva_m, tva_m**; inst. **tva_**; gen. **tava**; dat. **tubhya(m)** (RV.); nom.: **tuvam., tvam.** (Pali); **tu, tuo** (NiDoc.); **tumam., tum., tam.** (Pkt.); **tu, a_tu** (Gypsy); **tu** (D..); **tu_** (Ash.); **tu, tu_** (Wg.); **iyu_** (Pr.); **tu** (Dm.); **tu, te, ta** (Tir.); **tu** (Pas'.Shum.Gaw.); **tu_, tui** (Kal.); **tu** (Kho.); **tu_** (Bshk.Tor.Mai.); **tu** (Sv.Phal.Sh.); **tu** (K.); **tu~_** (S.); **tu_** (L.P.); **tu_, tu~** (WPah.); **tu~_** (Ku.); **ta~** (N.); **tu** (B.Or.Bhoj.); **tu_m.** (OAw.); **tu_, tu~_** (H.OMarw.); **tu~_** (M.); **tu_** (Konkan.i); **tuo** (NiDoc.); **tuham.** (Pkt.); **tuhu** (Ap.)[with **-hu** from **ehu** this]; **tuha~_** (OA.); **tu_** (G.) < **taum.** (OG.)[after **haum.** 'I']; acc.: **tam.** (Pali); **tuvam., tumam., tum., tam.** (Pkt.); **tu_** (Wg.); inst.: **kuro_p** it was done by thee (Dm.); **pai~** by yourself (Ap.); gen. : **tava** (Pali.NiDoc.Pkt.); **to_** (Dm.Gaw.); **to** (B.Or.); **to_** (Shum.Sh.); as nom.;

to_ (Si.); **tuha** (Pkt.); dat. **tubbham., tubbha** (Pkt.); **tuyham.** (Pali); **tujjha~_** (as gen. abl.)(Pkt.); **tazi** gen. (A.); **gujh** gen. obl. (H.); **tujha** thine (G.); **tujha_** (M.); **cha~_** thine (Bshk.); **chi_** (Tor.); **c-** (nom. **c^{a}h**, acc. dat. **ce_**, inst. **ce**, possessive aadj. **cyn^{u}** (K.); **tudhra** (Ap.); **tuddh** gen. obl. (L.); **tut** (Gypsy); possessive adj.: **tuhara** (Ap.); **tora** (B.Or.); **tera_** (P.H.); **tero** (Ku.N.); **ta_ro** (G.); **tiro, terav, tor.o, tir.i** (Gypsy); **ted.a_** (L.)(CDIAL 5889).

5065.**Image: dam**: **tevar, tevad.e** a small dam or bank constructed to form a bed in a field (Ka.lex.)

5066.**Image: goring**: **tivi** striking; piercing, goring; **tivinud.iga_r-a** a man of piercing or vexing speech; **tivida_d.u** to strike, box, or pierce mutually, to gore (Ka.); **tivisu** to cause to strike or pierce (Ka.lex.)

5067.**Image: to strike with the fist**: **tivi, timi** to strike with the fist, to box, to strike; to pierce, to stab; **tivida_t.a** mutual piercing, vexing or challenging (Ka.lex.)

5068.**Image: bands of catgut of a lute**: **tivavu** bands of catgut in a ya_r.. (**Tirumuru. 140**)(Ta.lex.)

5069.**Image: hillock**: **tevaru, tevar** rising ground, a hillock; a balk (Ka.); **te_ri** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **tivavu** steps cut on the sides of a mountain (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **t.ikur** a small plot of land surrounded by water, a piece of highland surrounded by fields that are submerged during the rains; **gobindpur band talare t.ikur menaka** there is a small island in the middle of the gobindpur tank; **t.an.d.i t.ikur** plain and island, all varieties of land; **t.ilha t.ikurko or.ak akata** they have built houses on the rising grounds; **t.ikuria** of or belonging to an island, rising ground of small area (Santali.lex.) **Sandbank; mound of earth**: **thum** ridge of a mountain, space round a hilltop (N.); **tum.basa** white ant mound (Si.)(CDIAL 13705). **t.i_po, t.ippo** ridge, peak (Ku.); **t.ipi_r** ridge, peak (Ku.); **t.ipri** hilltop (N.); **t.ep** mound (M.); **t.epar** mound (M.); **t.epulo** mound, ridge (Ku.); **t.ibba_** mound, sandbank, hill (L.P.); ridge, peak (Ku.); **t.ibar.i_** ridge, peak (Ku.); **t.ibba_** hill; **t.i_ba_** hill, sandbank (H.); **t.i~_ba_** hill (WPah.); **t.i~_bo** sandbank, hill (G.); **t.emeka_, t.emuna_** small protuberance (A.); **t.e~bo** large heap (G.); **t.e~b, t.e~bh, t.e~ba_, t.e~bha_** hill, summit (M.); **t.ummi** high bank (A.); **t.u~bar** mound, bump, wart (M.)(CDIAL 5446). **d.i_p** hillock, ridge (Ku.); **d.ino** hilltop (Ku.); **d.iba** mound of earth (S.)(CDIAL 5549). **ut.a~bar** rugged with mounds (M.); **ut.a~bra** mound (M.)(CDIAL 1692). **ut.i~bar** rugged with mounds (M.); **ut.i~bra_** round hill, bump (M.)(CDIAL 1689). **d.hei_** heap, small pile (P.); **d.heu** swelling (B.); **d.hip** mound of earth raised as a mark (A.); **d.hipko** hillock, ridge (Ku.); **d.hipi** heap (B.); **d.hipa** mound of earth, hillock, high ground (Or.)[cf.**dvi_pa** island]; **d.hibbi_** rocky knoll, hill (L.); **d.hibba_** heap of sand, hill (P.); **d.hibi** heap (B.); **d.hepa** high (of land)(Or.); **d.huba_** little hill (M.)(CDIAL 5580). **Island**: **t.op^{u}** island (K.); **t.a_pu_** (S.L.H.G.M.); **t.a_ppu_** (P.); **t.a_pu** (N.B.Or.); **t.a_pu~_** (M.)(CDIAL 5456). **Mound; high-land for cultivation**: **tippai** mound, elevated ground (**Cin-e_n. 368, Urai.**); that which is bulky (Ta.); **tippe** hillock (Ka.); **dibba, dibbu** eminence, hillock; **tevar(u), tevari** rising ground, hillock (Ka.); **tipp** pile, hill (Tu.); **tippa** hill, hillock, rock, mountain, small island, mound (Te.); **dibba** hillock, mound (Te.); **d.ibba** mound (Pa.); **dibbe** hillock, mound (Ga.); **dippa** highland for cultivation, forest field (Go.); **Image: dais**: **d.epa** rising ground, high land, lower slopes of a hill, shore, earth platform, veranda, dais (Kui); **debbe** hill (Kuwi); **ba_'ali dibba** sandhill (Kuwi)[cf.**a_li** ridge in a field (N.)(CDIAL 1102)]; **d.ippa_** mound, hillock (Kur.)(DEDR 3229). ?cf. **dimba** bank of a river (Ka.); **dimmi** elevated spot, an eminence

(Ka.); **temar** rising ground, hillock (Ka.); **dimma** any elevation or eminence, mound (Te.); **demma** elevated ground (Pa.); **ni_r demma** island (Pa.); **damaka** flat ground on top of a mountain (Kuwi)(DEDR 3239). **d.hem, d.hema_** (H.); dry spot in a river (M.)(CDIAL 5591). **d.himira_** hillocks (Or.); **d.hima_** hillock (M.)(CDIAL 5591).

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5072.**Image: bowstring**: **ña_n.** string, cord (**Mullaip. 63**); bowstring (**Pur-ana_. 14,9**); **ña_n.** string, cord (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5073.**Image: to hang, decline**: **ña_l(l)utal** to hang (**Ci_vaka. 140**); **ña_luga** id. (Ma.); **jo_l** (Ka.); **va_lu** id. (Te.); **ña_llutal** to decline, descend, as the sun (**Pur-ana_. 82,2**); **ña_l.am** flower-stalk (**Ja_n-va_. Ur-pa. 30**); cf. **na_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

5074.**Image: lute**: **ña_r..** a stringed musical instrument (**Perun.. Makata. 6,17**); **ya_r..** id. (Ta.lex.)

5075.**Image: bastion**: **ña_yil** breastwork in fortification, bastion (**Cilap. 15,217**); **ña_yal** id. (Ma.); **ña_yil-ka_val** guarding a town, as keeping watch over its fortress (Ta.lex.)

5076.**Image: pedestal**: **ña_n-am** a pedestal for seating a lin:ga when bathing it for worship, one of cala_can-am (**Caivaca. Potu. 523**)(Ta.lex.)

5077.**Earth**: **ña_n-am** earth; **ña_lam** earth (**Pu. Ve. 2,14, Kol.u.**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5078.**Intellect**: **ña_n-am** intellect, intelligence, wisdom (**Na_lat.i, 308**); sacred or divine knowledge, spiritual wisdom (**Tiruva_ca. 2,74**); **ña_n-a_n-a-k-kan.** spiritual vision, inward illumination, opp. to **u_n-a-k-kan.** (**As.t.ap. Tiruve_n:kat.atta. 76**); **ña_n-a-k-ku_ttan-** S'iva, as who revels in wisdom (**Civappira. 2,31**); **ña_n-a-k-kai** spiritual knowledge, as a means of deliverance (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,9,2**); **ña_n-a-kuruparan-** spiritual preceptor, guru (**Tiruva_ta. Pu. Mantiri. 22**); **a_n-a-c-cut.ar** light of wisdom (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,1**); **ña_n-a-campantar** a canonized S'aiva saint (**Te_va_. 2,11**); an ascetic, the founder of Dharmapuram mutt, and author of Civapo_kaca_ram, Muttiniccayam, etc. 15th c.; **a_n-a-t-ta_l.an-** wise person, sage (**Perun.. Vattava. 15,42**); **ña_n-a-na_yakan-** master of spiritual knowledge (**Kampara_. Iran.iyan-. 23**); **ña_n-a-p-putalvan-** disciple, as spiritual son (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,54**); **ña_n-a-p-pu_n:ko_tai** goddess of S'ri Ka_l.ahasti (**Te_va_. 1099,9**); **ña_n-a-pu_cai** worship appropriate to **a_n-a** stage consisting of studying, teaching, etc. of sacred knowledge (**Ci. Ci. 8,23**); **ña_n-a-mu_rtti** God, as the embodiment of wisdom (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,7,1**); **ña_n-a-valliyam** a treatise dealing with the suitability of sites for sinking wells, tanks, etc. (**Perun.. Makata. 12,17**); **ña_n-a-viruttan-** one who is ripe in knowledge or wisdom (**Cilap. 15,94, Urai.**); **ña_ta_** one who knows (**Ci. Ci. 4,29, Civa_k.**); **a_turu** id. (**Tiruman. 2381**); **ña_tam** id. (**Pa_rata. Intirap. 1**)(Ta.lex.)

5113.**Image: chisel**: **naiha_** turner's gouge (P.); **niha_n.i_** turner's gouge (P.); **niha_n.** chisel for wood or stone (Ku.); **nin** chisel (B.); **niha_n.a, niha_n.i_, nihan.a** (Or.); **niha_ni_, nahani_** (H.); **niyana** (Si.); **nikha_dana** a particular sharp instrument, chisel (Pali); **naha_n.** (P.); (CDIAL 7156). cf. **a_n.i** linch-pin (RV.); id., bolt, peg (Pali)(DEDR App.10). cf. **n.ighasa, n.ihasa** touchstone

(Pkt.)(CDIAL 7170). **Image: a tool used in turning**: **na_ka-va_y** tool used in turning (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **na_ga-yas.t.i, na_ga-yas.t.ika_** a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond; a boring-rod driven into the earth (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **na_gaha** a certain deep place in the Go_da_vari_ (Ka.); **na_gahrada** name of a ti_rtha of the Go_da_vari_ (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **nikha_ta** (pp. of **nikhan.ati**) dug, dug out (of a hole), buried (of a body); dug in, erected (of a post)(Pali)(Pali.lex.) **To pierce**: **ni_cuni** to go through, pierce (Tu.); **i~_ gu** to enter, penetrate (?Te.); **i_keng** to pierce, thrust in (knife)(?Kol.)(DEDR 3686). **Image: eye of needle**: **na_ko** eye of needle (S.); **na_ki** eye of a needle (Or.); **na_ka_** eye-end of needle (Or.H.); **na_ku~** (G.); **na_ke~** end of road (M.)(CDIAL 7037). **na_ko** eye of needle (S.)[semantically, cf. **na_thro** eye of a needle (N.)(CDIAL 7031).**Image: to pierce**: **ne_n.-** to enter (Go.); **ne_nga_na_** id.; **ne_ngusa_na_** to thrust, pierce; **nenga_na_** to intrude; **nenga_na_** to enter; **necahta_na_** to make to enter; **nehta_na_** to shut in (cattle); **ne_n.-** to enter; **ne_h-** to push in, thrust in; **ne_n:g-** to enter; **ne_n.-** to enter, pierce (Go.); **nen:g-** to enter (Mand..); **neh-** to put in (Kuwi)(DEDR 3764). **niya** place where there is litter and rubbish (Kho.)(CDIAL 7204). **nighr.s.t.a** rubbed (MBh.); **n.ihat.t.ha** (Pkt.); **nihat.an.em.** to rush forcibly (OM.); **nehat.n.e~, nehet.n.e~, net.n.e~** to press hard on (M.)(CDIAL 7176). **To bore right through**: **nis.parati** comes out (TS.); **nis.pa_rayati** takes out, rescues (RV.); **nis.piparti** brings out (RV.); **nipharna_** to pierce right through, come right through and out the other side (H.); **nipha_rna_** to bore right through, take right through and out the other side (H.)(CDIAL 7512). **Öniks.** to pierce (AV. xix.29.1; RV. v.2.9)(Vedic.lex.) **A blacksmith's tool**: **nia_rin** a tool used by blacksmiths for planing wood? (WPah.)(CDIAL 7198)

5412.**Image: harrow**: **nolla** a harrow; **nollu** to level, scrape, gather, collect (Te.); **lol- (-it-)** to level soil in new paddy field (Kuwi)(DEDR 3788).

5119.**Image: harrow**: **nikas.a** harrow, roller (A_past.); touchstone (MBh.); **nikasa** whetstone (Pali)(CDIAL 7139). **nikas.a** wooden implement to level up ploughed field (Sat. xxvi.2); **nikr.s.** to drag down (TS.)(Vedic.lex.) **nisiba_** to whet (Or.); **nis'yati** sharpens (AitBr.)(CDIAL 7456). **nis'ita** sharpened (RV.); **nisita** (Pali); **n.isia** (Pkt.); **nisila_** (OM.); **niyu** (Si.)(CDIAL 7435). **nikas.a** the touchstone; the streak of gold or test made on it (Ka.); **nikars.a** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **nis.ka** a golden coin, a golden ornament for the neck, ornament (RV. vii.47.15; i.126.2; TMB. xviii.1.14); **nis.ka-gri_va** necklace-necked (RV. v.29.3)(Vedic.lex.) **nis.ka** gold ornament for neck or breast (RV.); specific weight of gold (Ya_j.); **n.ikkha** gold; a coin (Pkt.); **nik** a goldsmith's weight (Si.)(CDIAL 7470). **nighr.s.va** very brilliant, rubbed off (TA_r.)(Vedic.lex.)

5113a.**Anvil**: **naha_i, niha_i_** anvil(Bhoj.); **niya_ri** anvil (A.); **niha_n, neha_n, neya_n, niha_ni, neha_ni, niha_li** (B.); **niha_ni_ (-n-?)**(Or.); **niha_li_** (H.)(CDIAL 7171). **nigha_ti** iron hammer (Skt.); **nigha_ta** blow (Skt.); **lihi** anvil (N.); **niha_i, neha_i, neya_i** (B.); **neha_i, nehi, liha_i** (Or.); **niha_i, neha_i** (Bi.); **neha_i_, naha_i_, liha_i, laha_i** (Mth.); **niha_u** iron hammer (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 7172). **liha_war** large hammer (Mth.)(CDIAL 7173). **nehae, ni~ha~i** an anvil (Santali) (Santali.lex.)

5107.**Image: axle of cart**: **nin:gha** axle of cart etc. (Santali) (Santali. lex.)

5113a.**Axle; axle-tree**: **ni_rsu** axle (Go.); **hi_rsu_** id. (Kuwi); **irucu** axle tree (Ta.); **irasu, iracu, iricu, irucu, irci, ircu, era-ko_lu** an iron axle-tree (Ka.); **irusu** axle, axle-tree (Te.); **i.rcu** axle (Kol.); **irsu** axle (Ga.); **irs(u), irs** id. (Go.)(DEDR 484).

5094.**Image: trough**: **na_w** feeding trough (Bi.)(CDIAL 7081). **nipa_na** watering place (Mn.); **n.i(v)a_n.a** watering trough for cattle beside well or tank (Pkt.); **nava_n.** watering place (G.)(CDIAL 7216).

5184.**Image: resemblance**: **nakhrna_ (nakkhras)** aux. vb. with idea of reciprocity, dispersion or severance (Kur.); **naqe** to act or be one to another (Malt.)(DEDR 3571). **nakai** resemblance (**Tan.t.i. 33**); **nakal < naql** duplicate, copy, opp. to acal (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nakali** imitation (Tu.)(DEDR 3569). **Battle; enemies**: **nikarttal** battle, fight; **nikar** id. (Ta.); **nikara_r** enemies (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 384**); **nikitam** army, troops (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nisina_** similar, alike (A.)(CDIAL 7448). **Comparison**: **nikara** a term of comparison (**Nan-. 367**); **nikar-ttal** to be similar, alike (**Tol. Po. 290**); to rival (**Ain:kur-u. 67**); **nikar** comparison, simile, likeness (**Kantapu. Tati_ciyut. 150**); equal, parallel, match (**Na_lat.i, 64**); **nika_cam < ni-ka_s'a** likeness, similitude; resemblance (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nikar** equality (Ma.)(DEDR 3660). **Pair**: **yugma** even (Gr.S'r.); pair (S'a_n:khGr..); **yugmaka** (Skt.); **jugga, jumma** pair (Pkt.); **jug** (L.H.); **yuga-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 10493). **nakkitam** two (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

5079.**Image;like: na_i~_** like, after the manner of (H.)(CDIAL 5277). **Knowing**: **ña_paka-k-karuvi** that which serves as a means to knowledge, opp. to ka_raka-k-karuvi (**Tol. Col. 74, Urai.**); **ña_pakan.-ku_r-al** an art whereby the full content of a su_tra is merely indicated in general terms, one of 32 utti (**Tol. Po. 666**)(Ta.lex.) **jña**- at end of cmpds. 'knowing' (e.g. sarvaja, aja)(Skt.); **jñapta** instructed (S'Br.); **jñapti** understanding (Skt.); [**-** replaced by **j-** after **ja_na_ti** etc.:] **jata_in.u** to inform (S.); **jata_un.a_** to remind, warn (P.); **jataun.o** to inform (Ku.); **jata_unu** to warn, reprimand (N.); **jata_na_** to make known (H.); **dat** pret. of **dananava_** (Si.); **jata_vin.e~** to warn (M.); **ñatti** announcement (Pali); **ja_ta** publication (Or.)(CDIAL 5273). **ja_** know; **ja_ta** known (AV.); **ña_ta** (Pali); in cmpds.: **ñata, ñada** (NiDoc.); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5274). **ja_taputra** name of Maha_vi_ra (Jain.); **n.a_yaputta** (Pkt.); **na_ut** exorcizer, wizard (H.)(CDIAL 5275). **n.a_i** knowledge (Pkt.); like, as if (Skt.); **n.a_vai** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 5277). **ja_yate_** is known (Skt.); **najjai** knows (Pkt.); **noik**, 3 sg. **nar** to become visible, appear (Kho.)(CDIAL 5284). **Acknowledgement of favors**: **ja_na** knowledge (S'a_n:khS'r.); **ja_na_** (Skt.); **na_i~_** like, after the manner of (H.)(CDIAL 5277). **ña_n.a** (Pali); **ñanam.** (As'.); **ñana** (NiDoc.); **n.a_n.a** (Pkt.); **na_rna_** to learn, conjecture (H.); **na_n.a** knowledge (OG.); **na_n.vu~** to know, experience (G.); **na_na** (Si.); **ja_n.a** knowledge (Pkt.); **za_n** (K.); **ja_n.u** presentiment, inkling (S.); **ja_n.** knowledge (P.G.); acknowdgement of favours (M.); **ja_n** knowledge (N.B.H.)(CDIAL 5281). **ja_nin** having knowledge (Mn.); **ña_n.in** (Pali); **-nani** the wise one (Si.inscr.); **ja_n.i** knowing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 5282). **ja_pyate_** is made known (MBh.); **n.appai** knows (Pkt.); **na_pn.a_** to measure (P.); **na_pn.o** (Ku.); **na_pnu** (N.); **na_piba_** (Or.); **na_pab** (Mth.Aw.); **na_pna_** (H.); **ja_pan.** to become known (L.); **ja_pn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 5283). **je_ya** to be known (Mn.); **neya** fit to be known, knowledge (Si.)(CDIAL 5285). **Representation**; **binnapa, binna, binnaha** (Tadbhava of **vija_pana**) representing, informing; respectful communication or representation; respectful petition (Ta.); **vinnapa** (Te.); **binnapagey** to make a respectful representation or humble petition (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vin.n.appam** representation (Ta.lex.) **binnavisu, binnayisu, binnaysu** (Tadbhava of **vija_pisu**) to communicate or represent respectfully; to petition respectfully (Ka.lex.)

5080.**Deputy**: **na_yaba** a deputy (Ka.); **na_i_ba, na_yaba** (M.H.); **na_yabatirasteda_ra** a native head clerk in an assistant collector's office (ka.lex.)

5081.**Kinsman**: **ña_ti** agnate (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 27**); relations; distant kinsman, one who does not participate in the oblations of food or water offered to deceased ancestors (Ta.lex.) **ja_ti** kinsman (RV.); **ña_ti** kinsman (Pali. As'.NiDoc. KharI.); **ña_tika** kinsman (As'.); **na_tikye** nom. sg., **atika** kinsman (As'.); **ñati** (NiDoc.KharI.); **ñatiga, nadiga** (KharI.); **n.a_i** (Pkt.); **izna_ri** sort (Kho.); **na_** related (OSi.); **na_ya_** relative (Si.); **na~_na_** female cousin (Si.)(CDIAL 5276). **na_to** acquaintance (Ku.); **na_to** relationship (N.); **na_ta_-gota_** relatives (N.); **na_t** relative (Aw.); kinsman (H.); kinship, alliance (H.); **na_ta_** (H.); **na_tara** relationship, betrothal (OG.); **na_tra_** pl. kin (OG.); **na_tru~** widow's relationship as mistress; **na_tu~, na_to** kinship (G.); **na_te~** (M.); **na_to** (S.); **na_ta_** (L.); **na_tta_** id., relative (P.); **na_to** wife's brother; **ne_tt.u** young relative (WPah.); **a_taka** kinsman (Pali)(CDIAL 5279). **nat.t.lia_n.i** wife's brother's wife (WPah.)(CDIAL 5280). **a_tighara** paternal home (Pali); **na_yer, la_ihar, la_ihor** wife's father's house (B.); **naihar, nahira_** (Bi.); **naihar, nehra_** (Mth.); **naihar** (Bhoj.Aw.H.)(CDIAL 5278). **na_ti** relation (**Tiruvil.ai. Payakara. 41**); protector ; **na_tiyan-** lord, master (**Te_va_. 508,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Relationship: nan.t.u, nen.t.u** relationship, friendship; **nan.t.a, nen.t.a** relative, kinsman, friend; **nan.t.ike, nan.t.atana** relationship (Ka.); **nan.t.u, nan.t.asige, nen.t.asige** kin, relationship; **nen.t.e** a relation (Tu.); **nan.t.u** friendship, a friend (Te.); **nan.t.uka~_d.u** friend, companion; fem. **nan.t.ukatte** (Te.); **nan.n.u** to be attached to; **nan.n.unar** friends, adherents; **nat.pu, nan.pu** friendship, relationship; **nat.t.a_r, nat.t.o_r** friends, relations; **nan.iyan-** one who is near (Ta.); **nan.n.uka** to remember with love and gratitude (Ma.)(DEDR 3588). **Sister-in-law**: **na_ttan-a_r, na_tti, na_ttu_n.** husband's sister (Ta.); **na_ttu_n** id., brother's wife (Ma.); **na.tu.n.y** sister-in-law, female cross-cousin (woman speaking in all cases)(Ko.); **na_dani, na_dini, na_duni** husband's sister, brother's wife; husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife (Ka.); **andil, tantil** elder brother's wife (Pa.); **na_nr-a** wife's younger sister (Kond.a); **na_njar.** id. (Mand..); **nanjo** sister-in-law (Kuwi); **na_nja** younger sister-in-law (Kui); **na_sgo** elder brother's wife (Kur.)(DEDR 3644). **nana_ndr.** husband's sister (RV.); **nanandr., nanda_, nandini_** (Skt.); **nanandar** (Pali); **n.an.am.da_** husband's younger sister (Pkt.); **nana_nikyem** my brother's wife (Shum.); **nin.un** husband's sister (S.); **nina_n.** husband's brother's wife, husband's sister (L.); **nina_n.** his sister (L.); **nana_n., nan.ad** his sister (P.); **nan.a_nu_** his younger sister (P.); **nana~d** his sister (Ku.); **nan.ad** (WPah.); **nanda** (N.); **nandi** (A.); **nanad** (B.); **nan.a(n)da** (Or.); **nan(a)di_** husband's sister (Mth.); **nana(n)d, nanadi_, nanadiya_, nandi_** (H.); **nanadini_** husband's or wife's sister (H.); **nan.ad** husband's sister (Marw.); **nan.am.dara** (OG.); **nan.a~d, nan.al, nan.di_** his younger sister (G.); **nan.a~d, nan.ad, nan.doli_, nan.duli_** his sister (M.); **nan.ada** (Konkan.i); **na(n)di_, nanda_** father's sister, wife's mother (Si.)(CDIAL 6946).

5082.**Image: crab**: **ñen.t.u** crab (**Akana_. 176**); cancer in the zodiac (Ta.); **ñan.t.u** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5083.**Sweet**: **napka (< nak-p; nakt-)** to be sweet (Kui); **r.ak- (-h-)** id.; **rakhni, lakne** sweet (Kuwi)(DEDR 5180). **mahka mahki** sweet of smell (Santali.lex.) **mousa_n.** sweetness (Kon.lex.)

5084.**Ornamentation**: **nakasi, naka_s'a, naka_si, naka_su, naks.a, naks.e** ornamental representation; figured work, carved or sculptured work; engraving; embroidery (Ka.Te.); **nakas'a_, nakas'i_, naka_s'a_** (M.H.); **nakasi** a picture, a drawing, a map, a plan (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **nakalu, nakali** a copy, a transcript (Ka.Te.); **nakala** (M.H.); **nakalu** imitation: mimicry, an anecdote; a ludicrous incident (Ka.M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **namu_ne** a specimen, a sample; a model; a copy (Ka.)Te.); **namu_na_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5085.**Image: guarding**: **nigu_t** keeping carefully, care, heed, aptitude (M.): **nirjugo_pa** guarded (Skt.)(CDIAL 7309).

5086.**Sail**: **laka_ra** sail (Pali.lex.) **layar** sail (Malay. Indonesian); **ruval-a** sail of a boat (Si.)(CDIAL 10964). **Wave**: **lahari_** large wave (Skt.); wave (Pkt.); **na_ri** wave, rapids, water shooting up (Kho.); **lahari** wave, fancy; **laharo** quaver, trill, whim (S.); **lahir** wave, whim (P.); **lahar** excitement (Ku.); **lahari** wave (A.); **lahar** (B.); **nahara_** whirlpool (Or.); **lahara** wave (OAw.); **lahar** wave, emotion; **lahra_** trill, lively air (H.); **lahar.i, lahar.a_** wave (Or.); **leher, ler** wave, caprice (G.); **lahar** (M.); **ral.a, rlla, rli** wave, fold, wrinkle (Si.)(CDIAL 10999). **ñalai-tal** to wave, shake (**Kantapu. Mutan-a_t.. 50**)(Ta.); **ala** (Te.Ma.); **ale** (Ka.Tu.); **alai** wave, billow, ripple (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ala** (Ta.Ma.); **ale** (Ka.Tu.); **alai** sea (**Nait.ata. Na_t.t.u. 22**); **alai-y-e_r-u** dashing of the waves (**I_t.u, 7,2,2**)(Ta.lex.) **ale** that moves to and fro: a wave, a billow (Ka.lex.) **Stream**: **levni** rivers (Kol.); **lavni** big river, streamlet; **lavd.i_** stream; **lavr.i, lavni** stream, streamlet (Go.)(DEDR 5192). **Crossing**: cf. **lan:ghana** crossing (Pa_rGr.)(CDIAL 10906). cf. **la~_gho** fordable; ford (S.)(CDIAL 11010). **Oarsman**: cf. **la_t.h, la_t.** large beam, timber, water raising contrivance of three poles (M.); **lar.h, lar.hi_** pole (S.)(CDIAL 10991). **laur.i** a stick which is twirled round on the fingers in much the same way as the Irishman twirls his shellalah, an oar; **laur.iye acureda** he is twirling his shellalah; **laur.ia** one who can twirl a shellalah, an oarsman; **laur.ia kanae** he is a twirler of the shellalah (Santali.lex.) **River**: **na_gur.i** river (Pe.); **na_gur.** id. (Mand..); **na_gur.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3636). **ni_ra** water (MBh.); **ni_vara** water, marsh (Skt.)[< Drav.](CDIAL 7552). **ni_r** water, sea, juice, liquor (Ta.); **ni_ru** water (Ka.Tu.Te.); **di_r** id., flood-water, juice (Br.)(DEDR 3690-a). **Image: canal**: **nahar** a canal, a large open drain (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **na_vya_** navigable stream, stream (RV.); **na_vya** (Ka_s'. on Pa_n..); **na_va_** canal (Pali); **no~_, nu~_, na_wa** mill-race (Ash.); **nu~_** (Wg.Kt.); **nawa_, na_a_k, nu_a_k** (Pas'.); **nuk** (Kal.); **na** mill-race or aqueduct consisting of hollowed logs (Kho.); **n** mill-race, gun-barrel, hookah tube; **na_i**, pl. **na_ya_** stream, ravine, pipe of bellows (these WPah. words have same range of meaning as **nd.i_** which also provides word for 'mill-race' in Bshk. and Phal.); **na_va** gutter (Pers.); **nx** gutter (Par.)(CDIAL 7083). **Freight; river**: **nai, nayi** river; **no_r, no_ra_** freight (Kon.lex.) **na_vya** accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river etc.) (RV. i.80.8); boatman (A_pGS. vi.2)(Vedic.lex.) **na~i** a river, the Damuda river; **na~i gad.a** the Damuda river (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **na_vya_** a navigable river (Skt.lex.) **nadi_** river (RV.Pali); **n.ai_** (Pkt.); **len** (Gypsy); **nay** a hill forest (K.); **na~i~** mountain torrent (S.); **nai~** natural watercourse, flood from the hills (L.); **nai~_, nai** river (P.); **nei** stream (WPah.); **nai** river (A.B.); small river (Or.); **nai_** id. (Or.H.); **nai(m.)** (OG.); **na(h)i_** (M.); **nha~i** (Konkan.i); **niya** (Si.); **ne~_di_, ne_di_** (Ash.); **na~di_** (Wg.); **nani_** (Kt.); **nali_** (Dm.); **nandi_, nadi_** (Pas'.); **nandi_** (Nin:g.); **nadi_** (Shum.); **nyed** (Wot..); **ne_ndi** (Gaw.); **ne_eli_** (Sv.); **nande** (Bshk.); **ned** (Tor.)(CDIAL 6943). **nada** roarer (RV.); roaring (Pali); **n.ada** (Pkt.); **na~ho** gong (S.)(CDIAL 6942). **na_da** roaring (RV.); sound, noise (R.); roar, loud noise (Pali); **n.a_ya** noise (Pkt.); **si_-nay** lion's roar (Si.); **nay, na_** noise (Si.)(CDIAL 7052). **To scoop out**: **na_r- (-t-)** to scoop out (e.g. pulp of gourd for making vessel)(Pe.); **na_r-** (rat, etc.) to excavate, scratch out earth (Mand..)(DEDR 3652).

5087.**Tribe; people**: **lo_k** free space, world (RV.); space, territory (S'Br.); people (Mn.); world (Pali); **loke** the people (As'.); **ia-lokam., hida-logam.** this world (As'.); **loo** place (KharI.); **lo_ga, lo_a** world, people (KharI.); **lo_** wide open ground (Wg.); **lou** tribe, family (S.); **loi** place of residence, lover's village (S.); **lo_** village (L.); **loa** plural affix (OB.); **loi** people (OAw.); **loe, loi_** (H.); **loi** the world (OG.); **lov, lev, lo_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11119). Metath. **kul.i, kul.ye** tribe (Kon.lex.) **lo_kya** pertaining to this or the next world (S'Br.); **laukya** (AV.); **laukika** (S'rS.); **lo_kiya, lo_kika**

mundane, worldwide (Pali); **lo_ia** mundane (Pkt.); **lovi_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11125). **ulakam < lo_ka** the earth (**Pin..**); any world (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,10,1**); country, territory, region (**Tol. Po. 5**); inhabitants of the world, manking in general (**Tol. Col. 57, Ce_n-a_.**); created beings (**Tirumuru. 1**); usage, custom (**Ma_r-an-a. 320**); **ulakiyar-kai** custom of the world (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,9,1**); **ulakiyal-var..akku** actual usage of the world, dist. fr. na_t.aka-var..akku, i.e. stage usage (**Tol. Po. 53**); **ulakar** people of the world (**Civatattuva. 7; Can. Aka.**); **ulako_r** id. (**Ko_yir-pu. Tiruvir..a_. 50**); **ulakurai** tradition (**Man.i. 27,49**); **ulaka-no_n-pu** observance of religious rites by householders among Buddhists and Jains (**Man.i. 5,99**); **ulaka-nat.ai** fashion, custom, usage (**Kur-al, 22, Ati. Ava.**); **ulakatta_r** great men, men of eminence (**Kur-al., 850**)(Ta.); **ulahu** the earth, any world (Ma.); **ulaka-vit.ai-kar..i** public passage, as the gateway of a city (**Cilap. 10,27**); **ulaka-viruttam** statement that is at variance with public opinion or accepted notion (**Man.i. 29,162**); **ulaka-v-ar-avi** any big charitable institution; rest-house established for the benefit of all castes and classes (**Man.i. 7,93**)(Ta.lex.)

5088.**To take the lead**: **no_k- (-t-)** to go first, precede (Pe.); **no_ka (no_ki-)** to precede, go ahead of; **no_ki** ahead, in front of, in the van, in advance (Kui); **no_kit.i** ahead, in front of (Kui); **no_kali** to advance; **no_k-, no_khee hannai** to precede; **no_ki** ahead; **no_kiti** in front; **no_kigattasi** the first one; **no_kita** in front of, before; **no_k- (-it-)** to go ahead, precede; **no_kita, no_ke'e** in front of; **o_khee hannai** to precede (Kuwi); **no_l.** to precede, take the lead (Ka.)(DEDR 3799). **cu_like, cu_l.ike** the front, the van (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **luhu cuhu** to take precedence (Santali.lex.)

5089.**Boat**: **na_va_** a large ship (Jain.Skt.) **Image: drum**: **na_va_y-p-par-ai** drum used in neytal (maritime) tract (**Ir-ai. 1, Pak. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ship**: **na_va_y** vessel, ship (**Pur-ana_. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **no_danam** impelling, driving, urging forward; **no_dayitr.** one who urges forward or propels (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **nau** a ship, boat, vessel; **nau-a_ro_hah.** a passenger on board a ship; a sailor; **nau-karn.adha_rah.** a helmsman, pilot; **nau-karman** the occupation of a sailor; **nau-carah., nau-upaji_vanah., nau-ji_vikah.** a sailor, boatman; **nau-ta_rya** navigable, to be traversed in a ship; **nau-dan.d.ah.** an oar; **nau-va_nam** navigation; **nau-va_hah.** a steersman, pilot, captain; **nau-sa_dhanam** fleet, navy; **nauka_** a small boat, a boat in general (Skt.lex.) **nauji_vika** boatman (VarBr.S.); **noi** boatman, head boatman (Or.)(CDIAL 7608). **na_va_yika** [cf. Lat. **navigo**; Skt. **na_va_ja**] a mariner, sailor, skipper (Pali.lex.) **na_va_** boat (RV.Pali); **n.a_va_** (Pkt.); **na_o**, pl. **nawi** (Sh.); **na_v, na_wi**(K.); **na_u, na_o** (P.); **nau** (Ku.); **na_i_** (OB.); **na_, la_** (B.); **na_, na_(h)a_** (Or.); **na_w, naiya_** boat (Bi.); **na_o** boat (Mth.); **na_u** (N.A.Aw.H.); **na_v** (G.M.); **na_vr.i_, na_vr.u~** (G.); **nva** (Si.)(CDIAL 7081). **gharnai_** temporary raft made of waterpots and bamboos (Bi.H.)(CDIAL 4408). **pana_i_** very small boat (such as is used on the Narmada_)(G.)(CDIAL 7921). **nauka_-dan.d.a, nau-dan.d.a** an oar (Ka.); **nauka_nayana** ship-leading (or building)(Ka.); **nauke, nauka_** a small ship, a boat; **nau-ta_rya** navigable (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **One without a boat**: **nina_o, nina_i** one without a boat (B.)(CDIAL 7335). cf. **uru** schooner, small vessel (Ta.); **uru, uruvu** vessel, ship (Ma.)(DEDR 659). **lauka** a boat, a dinghi (Santali. lex.) **ro_ka** boat (Skt.lex.) **nauka_-ta_n-am** present of a boat made of sugar-canes given to a bra_hmin on behalf of a deceased person on the eleventh day after his death (Ta.); **nauka_, nau** boat, ship (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Cover of a boat**: **varaka** cover of a boat, cloth (Skt.)(CDIAL 11310). cf. **varatra_** strap, thong (RV.); **varta** leathern thong (S.)(CDIAL 11320).

5090.**Boat used on the Indus; a liner**: **na_uk** a boat used on the Indus (S.)(CDIAL 7081). **na_vr.i_, na_vr.u~** boat (G.)(CDIAL 7081). **na_vi** vessel, ship (**Man.i. 26,85**); **na_va_y** vessel,

ship (**Pur-ana_. 13**); **navvi** (Lat. **navis**; E. navy) boat, vessel, ship, dhoney (**Kampara_. Pat.aitta. 47**); **navvu** id. (**Pa_rata. Ira_. 60**); **ni_va_n-** steersman; **ni_vu** to pass beyond (**Kur-icip. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **nava_t.a_** boat, dhoney (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **na_va_** a boat, ship (Pali); **na_uh., na_va_** (Vedic); **navis** (Latin); **na_va-tittha** a ferry; **na_va-sacaran.a** (a place for) the traffic of boats, a port (Pali); **na_va_ = sa_muddika_** a liner; with '500' passengers; **= pota = don.i**; 100 cubits long (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **na_va_** boat, ship (sa nah. sindhumiva na_vayati pars.a_ 'na_va_'; RV. i.97.8); **na_va_ja** boatman, karn.adha_ra (S'Br.); **nau** boat, ship, nauka_ (RV. v.59.2; naurna pu_rn.a_ : TA_r.); **nau-man.d.a** side of a ship (S'Br.)(Vedic.lex.) **na_vikan- < na_vika** mariner (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **na_va, nau, na_vu, na_ve** a boat, a ship, a vessl; **na_va_d.iga** a boatman; a helmsman (Ka.); **na_va_d.i_, na_va_d.ya_** id. (M.); **na_va_ro_ha** a passenger on board ship: a sailor etc. (Ka.Skt.); **na_vika** a passenger on board ship: a navigator, a sailor, the steersman, a pilot (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **na_va- prabhras'ana** ship-wreck (AV. xix.39.8) (Vedic.lex.) **Boatman**: **nur., nr.iya_** boatman (B.); **na_ur.i** (Or.); **na_va_d.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 7081). **na_vika** sailor, helmsman (MBh.); sailor (Pali)[mariner, captain, ferryman (Pali.lex.)]; **n.a_via** (Pkt.); **na_iya** (MB.); **neye** (B.); **naiya_** boatman, ferryman (H.); **nvi** sailor (Si.)(CDIAL 7082). **Boat made of reeds**: **lauka** a boat, a dinghi (Santali.lex.) **Boat made of reeds**: **ro_ka** boat (Skt.lex.) **r.o- (-t-)** to fasten, attach, suspend; **r.oser** bamboo frame for drying things in winter (Kond.a); **r.o- (-t-)** to hang up (Pe.)(DEDR 5184). **nauka_, nau** boat, ship (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.); **nauka_-ta_n-am** present of a boat made of sugar-canes given to a bra_hmin on behalf of a deceased person on the eleventh day after his death (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **niya_maka** controlling (MBh.); charioteer, sailor (Skt.); **nirya_ma** sailor (Skt.); **n.ijja_maya, n.ijja_vaya** (Pkt.); **niya_ma, niya_maka** ship's captain, pilot (Pali); **n.ia_maya** controlling (Pkt.); **niyamuva_** pilot, captain (Si.)(CDIAL 7253).

5091.**Ship**: **naga** a ship (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nag, naga_** ship, vessel; **naga_ga_r, naga_ga_ra_** sailor; **na_ik, na_ika_** captain (Kon.lex.) **na_kai** a sea-port town in Tanjore district (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 173**); **na_ka-p-pat.t.in-am** id. (**Perumpa_n.. 37, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Oar**: **na_kku** blade of an oar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nakuta_** captain of a ship (Ta.); **na_khuda_** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Anchor**: **nan:ku_rm** anchor ((**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 38, Vya_. Pak. 128**)(Ta.lex.) id. (Ma.); **nan:kuram** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2231, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **nan:gal, lan:gar** id. (Ka.); **nan:garu, nan:galu, lan:garu** id. (Tu.); **lan:garu** id. (Te.); **na_gara** anchor (Skt.); **na_gar** (M.); **la_n:gar** (H.); **lan:gar** (Pers.); cf. Gr. **agku˜pa** (DBIA 222). **na_ngor, na_ngra_** anchor (Kon.lex.) **na_kara** an anchor (Ka.); **na_gara, na_n:gara** an anchor (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5092.**Image: ox treading sheaves on threshing floor**: **na_val** a shout of driving the oxen while treading sheaves on the threshing floor (**Nan-. 101, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5093.**Image: shout**: **na_val** a shout of joy made while heaping grain on the threshing-floor (**E_rer..u. 59**); a shout of victory in the form of na_valo_-na_val (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **na_vayati** makes shout (Gr.); **navate_** shouts, bellows (RV.); **naieik** to frighten (game)(Kho.)(CDIAL 7080). **na_va** shout of joy or triumph (RV. viii.25.11; ix.4.5.5)(Vedic.lex.) **Learned**: **na_valar** poets, orators, the learned (**Tiruva_ca. 34,1**); ministers (**Ci_vaka. 206**); the Brahmins (**Te_va_. 297,3**); **na_va_l.** Sarasvati_ (**Ce_tupu. Civati_r. 46**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to say, declare**: **navil (navilv-, navin-r--)** to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance); **navir-r-u (navir-r-i-)** to say, utter, declare with authority; **nuval (nuvalv-, nuvan-r--)** to say, declare, utter; n. word, saying; **nuvar-ci** saying, utterance (Ta.); **nw** voice; song (To.)(DEDR 3616). **nivacana** invocation (RV.); **nivakti** reviles (MBh.); **niva_cayati** (Skt.); **neosa_** a curse (A.); **neosiba** to curse (A.)(CDIAL 7415).

5095.**Acampe papillosa**: Acampe papillosa = saccolabium papillosum: **nakuli** (M.); **rasna** (Skt.Ma.); root: bitter tonic, used in rheumatism; alkaloid, bitter resin; habitat: Bengal and the lower Himalayan mountains from Sikkim eastwards, Assam, Gangetic delta, the Circars (GIMP, p.3) **ra_sna_, gandhana_kuli_** (Skt.); **ra_sna_** (B.H.); Synonym: cymbidium tessaloides "under the name of **ra_sna_**, the roots of vanda roxburghii and acampe papillosa, are both indiscriminately used by native physicians... **ra_sna_** root is said to be fragrant, bitter and useful in rheumatism and allied disorders, in which it is prescribed in a variety of forms... with gulancha, devada_ru, ginger... with bdellium (ra_sna_ guggulu)... **ra_sna_** enters into the composition of several medicated oils for external application in rheumatism and diseases of the nervous system, such as the maha_ma_s.a taila, madhyama nara_yana taila etc." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 259-260). cf. **ra_sne** the ichneumon plant = na_kuli (Ka.lex.)

5096.**Unguis odoratus**: **nakhi** unguis odoratus; "this **nakhi** according to Rumphius who describes ten kinds of the odoriferous onyx which serve as the basis of the principal perfumes in the Indian Islands (Herb. Amb. ii.c.17) is the operculum or lid of the shells of purpura and murex. This being flat and something like a nail explains the origin of its name." (Royle's Antiquity of Hindu Medicine, p. 144; loc. cit. Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.15). **nakha** a particular perfume, apparently a dried shell-fish (Ka.lex.)

5097.**Cyperus pertenuis**: **nagare, na_gara** the fragrant root of cyperus pertenuis (Ka.lex.)

5098.**Oleander**: **nakha** a fragrant substance used in perfumes (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXVI. 23-26**); **nakhara_hva** fragrant oleander, karavi_ra (Skt.lex.) **na_, na_r-u** smell; **na_bal.l.i, na_r-ambe_l.e** an annual strongly smelling herb, gynandropsia pentaphylla, ajagandhike (Ka.lex.) cf. **na.r-** smells (Kod..)(DEDR 2918). **Oleander**: **karavi_ra** a fragrant oleander, nerium odorum (Ka.lex.) **pon.d. raj baha, raj baha** nerium odorum (Santali.lex.) **aral.i, arali, aralai** oleander, nerium odorum; **aral.i** fetid tree, sterculia foetida (Ta.); **aral.i, alari** nerium odorum; plumeria acuminata (Ma.)(DEDR 210). cf. **kan.avi_ram** red oleander (Ta.)(DEDR 1164). **karavi_ra** (Skt.)(CDIAL 2800). **gulanj baha** plumeria acutifolia (Santali.lex.)

5099.**An incense**: **nakam** an article of incense (**kat.inakan te_vatu_pa mutaliya viraika l.it.t.u : Tailava. Taila. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **nakha** a perfume (Ka.lex.) cf. **karaja** a perfume (Ka.lex.) cf. **na_kan.am** an aromatic substance; prob. na_gagandha_ (**Tailava. Taila. 43, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **na_kam** cinnamon, cinnamomum, ja_r..al vakai (**Tiva_.**); mastwood, pun-n-ai; long-leaved two-sepalled gamboge (**Cir-upa_n. 88**); cf. **curapun-n-ai**; **punna_ga** (Skt.); **na_kam** cuscus root (**Can.. Aka.**); white basil (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **na_ga-da_l.e** name of a strong-smelling shrub; **na_gasampage** a middle-sized tree, mesua ferrea; **na_gake_sara** the tree mesua ferrea; the tree mimusops elengi (**Synonym**: **bakul.a**)(Ka.lex.)

5100.**Milkwort**: **nan:kai** species of milkwort, polygala glabra; large milkwort, polygala telephoides (Ta.); **nan.n.a** a herb, polygala (Ma.)(DEDR 3573).

5101.**Dalbergia arborea**: cf. **ka_nagu** dalbergia arborea, dalbergia lanceolaria rosewood (Ka.); **kr.a_n. mra_nu** Indian beech tree (Kond.a)(DEDR 1507). **pun:ku** rosewood, dalbergia lanceolaria (Ta.)(DEDR 4341). cf. **iruvil., iru_l.** dalbergia sisu (Ma.); **bi_t.i** blackwood (Tu.); **kari-bi_t.i** ebony, dalbergia latifolia (Tu.)(DEDR 483). cf. **nu_kku** sissoo wood, dalbergia sissoo (Ta.)(DEDR 3721). **tinis'a** ougeinia dalbergioides (Car. Ci. 1-2.12, 1-3.3). **nu_kkam, nu_kku**

sissoo wood, dalbergia sissoo (Ta.); **nu_ke** blackwood (Ka.); **nu~_ka** a kind of tree; **nu_ka-ma_nu** blackwood (Te.)(DEDR 3721). **nemmi** dalberga oujeinensis (Ka.); **nemmi** id. (Te.); **nemi** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 3744). Ougeinia dalbergioides = ougeinia dalbergioides = dalbergia ougeinensis: **tinisha** (Skt.); **sandan** (H.P.); **tinis** (B.); **timas** (M.); **malavenna** (Ma.); **narivengai** (Ta.); **tallamotuku** (Te.); bark: ferbifuge; when incised furnishes a kino-like exudation which is used in dysentery and diarrhea; in decoction, given when the urine is highly coloured; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract and outer Himalayan valleys and slopes up to 5,000 ft., from the Punjab to Bhutan, Oudh, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat, Orissa, and the Circars, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Marwar of Rajputana (GIMP, p.183). cf. **hulivili** dalbergia oujeinensis = ougeinia dalbergioides (Ka.lex.)

5103. **A bullock load**: **naga** a load of articles; a bullock load; an ornament; an article, a piece (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5104.**Image: number '7'**: **na_ga, naga** the number 'seven' (Skt.lex.) **naga** the number seven, e_r..u (Ka.lex.)

5105.**Image: procession; coat of armour**: **can-n-a_kam** coat of armour (**Ci_vaka. 2236, Urai.**); preparation, preparedness, as for war; royal procession with paraphernalia (Ta.lex.) **Armour**: **sam.na_ha** tying on, girding on armour (MBh.); coat of mail (AitBr.); **sanna_ha** armour (Pali); **sam.n.a_ha** (Pkt.); **sana_** cloak (Ash.); **senemno** clothes (Kt.); **sa_na_** corselet (MB.); **sana_h** armour, accoutrements (H.)(CDIAL 12928). **nah** tie (Skt.); **nahati** binds,. ties (MBh.); **nahyati** (RV.); **nahna_** to bind, tie (H.); **na_thn.o** to bind, entangle, subdue (Ku.); **na_thiba** to tie with several coils of rope (A.); **nandhiba_** to tie front end of beam of cart to middle of yoke (Or.)(CDIAL 7034). cf. **naddha** tied; n. band, fetter, trace (AV.) (CDIAL 6044). **nandhi** thong (Pali); **naddhi** tying of a knot (AitBr.)(CDIAL 6945). cf. **nakai** garland of pearls (**Kalit. 92,33**); jewels (Ta.); **naga** id. (Te. Ka.Ma.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **can-n-a-vi_ram** a garland indicative of victory (**Patin-o. Tirukkaila_yaa_. 19**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nayhati** [Vedic **nahyati**] to tie, bind; **nodus** (Lat.); **nahu** (Vedic); **nandhi** a strap, thong (Pali)[Skt. **naddhri, naddha**, pp. of **nah** to bind]; **na_ha** armour (Pali); **onayhati [ava + nayhati]** to tie down, to cover over, envelop, shroud; pp. **onaddha** bound, tied, put over, covered; **unnahana_** [**ud + nah**] flattering, tying or pushing oneself on to somebody, begging; **pil.ahyati [api + nayhati**; cf. Skt. **pinahyate**] to fasten on, put on, cover, dress, adorn (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **pin.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to entwine; tie, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing (Ta.); **pun.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to unite, tie; n. fetters, pledge, security, surety (Ta.)(DEDR 4160). **A weapon**: **can-n-akam** a weapon (Ta.lex.) cf. **san-na_ha** dressing, fastening together; armour, mail; **sannayhati [san + nayhati]** to tie, bind, fasten, to arm oneself; pp. **sannaddha** fastened, bound; put on, clothed; armed, accoutred (Pali.lex.)

5106.**Image: dent**: **nokku** dent, impression, pressure, squeeze; to press, squeeze, pinch, indent (Te.); **okkuka** to indent (Ma.); **okku** to scratch, make furrows (Tu.); **nogulu** to be pressed, squeezed, suffer under physical pressure; **nogul(u)cu** to crush (Te.)(DEDR 3780). **lecke** dent (Santali.lex.) cf. **neku (nekuv-, nekk-)** to suffer, be distressed (Ta.)(DEDR 3733). **nekku (nekki-)** to press, push; push, thrust (Ta.); **ekkuka** to press, strangle, squeeze, crush (Ma.); **nerk-(nerky-)** to rub between the hands, twirl; **nag- (nagy-)** to become dented, slightly hollowed; **nagc-** to dent (Ko.); **naggu** a bruise in metal vessels; **nekku** to be depressed, sink; **ner..gu, neggu** to be curved or bent inward (Ka.); **an.n.u, akku** crushing, bruising into a jelly or mass (Tu.); **nek- (-t-)** to push, push out, kick off (Kond.a)(DEDR 2927). **cokr.o, lecke** to dent

(Santali.lex.) **anukrakaca** serrated, dentated like a saw; **anukrakatam chid** indent; **anukrakaca** indented (Skt.lex.) cf. **ner-i** curvedness; crooked, curved (Te.)(DEDR 2935).

5108.**Image: ring**: **nikka, nilka, nis.ka** a golden ornament for the neck or breast; a weight of gold varying in value at different times; gold (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **nikkha** a ring, a golden ornament for neck or breast (Pali)[**nis.ka** (Vedic); **nasc** ring (Old Irish); **nusca** bracelet (Old High German); **nikkha** (already Vedic) a golden coin or a weight of gold, equal to 15 suvan.n.as; **suvan.n.a-nikkha, singi-nikkha**; **suvan.n.a-nikkha-satan** 100 gold pieces (Pali); **nekkha** a golden ornament, a certain coin of gold; **jambonada nikkha** (Pali.lex.)

5110.**Gap, crack**: **ni_kka, ni_kku** gap, chin, crack; **ni_kkal** hole, opening; **ni_kki** leakage; **ni_ppu** separation, parting; **ni_kku** separation, removal, opening, cleft, crack, deduction, remainder, balance (Ta.); **ni_kki** except (Ma.); **ni_gu** to take away (Ka.); **i~_gu** to remove; **ni~_gu** id., get rid of (Te.); **ni_mpal** interstice; **ni_vu** to break asunder as a chain (Ta.)(DEDR 3685). **Image: to cut**: **nit.h** to cut, shear, clip (Dm.); **nya_t.** to shear (wool)(Phal.); **netun** to cut or pluck off hair of an animal, shear (K.)(CDIAL 7138). **nikut.t.ana** pounding (Skt.); **n.ikut.t.e_i** cuts, beats (Pkt.); **ne~u~t.** the block or plank on which a carpenter hews his timber (P.)(CDIAL 7144). **nikr.tta** cutting off (MBh.); **neth**, dat. **ne_c^{u}** removing wool of sheep etc. by cutting or plucking (K.)(CDIAL 7145). **nikr.ntate_** cuts oneself; **nakha_ni nikr.ntati** cuts one's nails (TS.); **nikr.ntati** cuts off (Ka_tyS'r.); **nikantati** cuts off (Pali); **n.ikim.tai** (Pkt.); **ne~r.** to shave (Pas'.)(CDIAL 7146). **nakhut.t.n.a_** to be decreased, be reduced to nothing (P.)(CDIAL 7148). **nikreno_nu** a horizontal cutting in a hill-side (Kho.)(CDIAL 7152). **Image: bit, piece; narrow passage**: **nukku** bit, piece; **nukku-tal** to break in pieces, grind to powder, crush (Ta.); **nuggu** (Te.Ka.); **nokkuka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **nugul., nusul.** to enter a door or a small, narrow passage or opening, to go in with difficulty, to squeeze through, to creep in, to get into, to enter (Ka.); **nor..ai** (Ta.Ma.); pp. **nugul.du** (Ka.); **nugul.cu** to cause to enter a small, narrow passage etc.; **nuggu** to pass by pressing, to squeeze through, to force one's self into, to enter without permission, as a door, a house, to creep into, as into a hole (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5111.**Image: aim, mark**: **nika_** mark, aim; idea, notion (**W.**)(Ta.); **ni_ga_** (U.); **nika_ya** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

5112.**Image: trembling**: **nigha, ni_gha** rage, trembling, confusion; **anigha** not trembling, undisturbed, calm (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **nukna_** to shake, cause to oscillate, esp. up an down; refl. pass. **nuk^{u}rna_**; **nukru_** shaky, tottering (Kur.); **nukta'a_na_** to cause another to shake something (Kur.); **nuke** to shake; **nukre** to swing, rock, be shaken (Malt.)(DEDR 3696). **nimir(ru)-tal** to bend, shake (**Maturaik. 679**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to shake**: **ruku** to shake; **rukum rukum** to shake, to shiver; **lokoe lokoe** to shake, tremble; **lukur, lukur lukur** to tremble, shake, quiver; **lukluk** to shiver, to tremble (Santali.lex.)

5114.**Exchange**: **ni_ha_ra** a thing that is given in exchange for a thing purchased (Ka_t.haka Sam.hita_. ix.5)(Vedic.lex.)

5115.**To bestow; image: piece of cloth wrapped round the waist**: **Öni_** to bestow (TS. ii.3.12.1); **nihr.** to offer as a gift or reward (TS. i.8.4.1); **niha_** to bow before, yield to (RV. v.57.3); **ni_ta** brought (RV. ix.6.24); **ni_vya_** present, gift (RV. vi.32.4); **ni_vi** a piece of cloth (or

a money-container) wrapped round the waist, petticoat (AV. iii.2.16); **ni_vi-bha_rya** to be worn in a skirt (AV. viii.6.20) (Vedic.lex.)

5116.**Present to a weaver**: **nin:gr.auni** a present given to the weaver by the person for whom he is weaving on finishing the web (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **To finish the work**: **nin:grau** to finish, to complete, to exhaust; **kamile nin:gharkeda** we finished the work (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **Price, worth**: **nis.kr.ta** completely made, prepared (RV. v.67.1; TS. iv.3.11.2); **nis.kr.ti** complete development; price, worth (TS. v.4.2.3); requittal (VS. xxx.9) (Vedic.lex.) **Treasure**: **nikaram** treasure, gift (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_n.-kot.ai** customary offering made to relations, friends etc., on auspicious occasions (**Cukkirani_ti. 145**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nigara** (Tadbhava of **nikara**) the uppermost or best of anything, the state of being very charming, beautiful or good, excellence (Ka.); **nikara** a treasure, the best of anything; a suitable gift (Ka.lex.) **nikarili-co_r..aman.t.alam** a division of Mysore when it formed part of the co_r..a dominion; **nikarilico_r..an-** one of the titles of Ra_jara_ja I (**I.M.P.Tn. 109**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nigadi** fixing (as daily hire, salary, or tribute); deciding, decision (in a discussion) (Ka.H.) (Ka.lex.) **Fee, tribute**: **nikuti** fee, tribute (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5117.**Wild rice**: **ni_va_ra** wild rice; sg. the plant; pl. the grains (TS. iv.7.4.2) (Vedic.lex.)

5118.**Image: comb**: **nakic** a comb; **rot nakic** to comb the hair and tie up; **kat. rakic** a wooden comb; **deren. nakic** a comb made of horn; **kundag nakic** a comb worn in the hair by men; **kakri nakic** a small toothed comb (Santali.lex.) **Image: comb**: **naki** a haircomb; hence the cmpds. **darunaki, dirinnaki, jannaki, madnaki, mer.ednaki** a comb made of wood, horn, horn, bone, bamboo, iron; **d.ulianaki** a comb made of bamboo by the D.ulia caste; **bur.ianaki** a plain comb; **sadomnaki** a horse comb; **pr.naki** a weaver's comb; **naki** a garden rake; a layer of cells in a honey comb, either full or empty (Mu.lex.) **nanari** comb (Gypsy)(CDIAL 11006).

5120.**Image: to subdue**: **nikr.** to bring down, subdue, overcome (RV. i.164.29) (Vedic.lex.)

5121.**To besmear, to smooth**: **nis^{i}gna_ (nisgyas)** to overlay with a coating of earth carefully smoothed down, stop a hole with earth, besmear with any adhesive substance; refl.-pass. **nis^{i}grna_** (Kur.); **nisge** to smooth; **nisgro** smooth; **nisye** to shampoo (Malt.)(DEDR 3666). **nimajjati** dives in, sinks in (AitBr.); **nimujjati** dives in (Pali); **n.imajjai, n.umajjai** (Pkt.); **namijoiki** to bathe, be washed (Sh.); **namoiki** to dip (sheep)(Sh.)(CDIAL 7232). **nival.** clear, pure, limpid (M.)(CDIAL 7236). **ne_jaka** washerman (Mn.); **nio** id. (S.)(CDIAL 7585). **ne_cakan-** washerman (Ta.lex.) **Bleaching, dyeing**: **nikha_r** any substance for cleaning clothes (L.); **nakha_r** soap or potash for bleaching or washing cloth (P.); **nikha_r** drainage, distillation (Ku.); ebbing of tide (G.); **nicha_r** investigation (Sh.)(CDIAL 7097). X cf. **ka_ram** (Ta.Ma.) caustic, alkali, soda (Ta.lex.) **nikkharna_** to clear (of the sky), be cleared, be bleached (P.); **nikharn.o** to flow gently, drip, drop (Ku.); **nikhranu** to come to an end (N.); **nikharal** to clean (Bhoj.); **nikharna_** to be strained, be settled, become clear, be peeled (H.); **nikharvu~** to be strained, be settled, become clear, be peeled (H.); **nikharn.e~** to be clean gone (of clouds etc.); **nisarn.e~** to slip, slide (M.); **nikharvu_** to be washed clean (G.)(CDIAL 7095). **nicharab** to beat (clothes in washing)(Bi.)(CDIAL 7096). **nicharoiki** to pick out, separate, investigate (Sh.); **nikha_ran.** to clean or bleach clothes (L.); **nikha_rn.a_, nakha_rn.a_** to cleanse (P.); **nikha_rn.o** to let fall in drops, distil (Ku.); **nikha_rnu** to wring out water, take away completely (N.); **nikha_riba_** to examine a thing by scratching, examine closely (Or.); **nikha_rna_** to strain,

clarify, make settle, peel (H.); **nikha_rvu~** to bleach (G.); **nikha_rn.e~** to clear away (M.)(CDIAL 7098). **nikha_r** well-washed clothes (P.)(CDIAL 7099). **nikha_rab** to beat (clothes in washing) (Mth.); **nicha_l.vu~** to cleanse an earthen vessel by rubbing it inside with cloth (G.)(CDIAL 7100). **To be purified, shine, glitter**: **nij, ninj** to wash (Ash.); **nijyate_** washes (MBh.); **nij, niz** (Wg.); **nij, ninj** (Kt.)(CDIAL 7185). **nigim** I wash (Kal.); **nigik** to wash (hands, clothes, etc.)(Kho.); **nigeik** to wash something for someone else (Kho.)(CDIAL 7167). **nikta** washed, purified (RV.); **n.ikka** clear (Pkt.); **nikki lo** early dawn (WPah.); **nika_** clean (A.); to wipe, plaster with cowdung (B.); sweeping a house clean (Or.); **nika_iba** to cleanse (Or.); **nika** fine and clean (only of rice)(Or.); **ni_k, nika_h** good (Mth.); **ni_ka_, neka_** good, beautiful (H.);[cf. **ne_k** (Pers.)]; **ni_k** good (Aw.); **ni_ka_** adv. well (OMarw.); **ni_ku~** clear, pure, fine (G.); **nika_** pure, good (M.)(CDIAL 7150). **nirjhara** waterfall, torrent (MBh.); **nijjhara** waterfall (Pali); **n.ijjhara** (Pkt.); **nizara_** small hill stream, spring (A.); **ni_jhar, nijjhar** waterfall, spring (H.); **nijhar** gentle trickling (M.); **nidara** cascade (Si.)(CDIAL 7327). **nizariba** to flow gently, ooze out, drip (A.); **nijharn.e~** to drip, leak (M.); **n.ijjharan.a** waterfall; **n.ijjharan.i_** river (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7329). **nigra_bhya_** the water which is sprinkled on the soma plants before they are pressed (TS. iii.1.8.1)(Vedic.lex.)

5122.**Image: to trample**: **nighus.** to trample down, crush, destroy (RV. viii.50.8) (Vedic.lex.)

5123.**Image: procession**: **ni_ka_si_** bridegroom's procession in the marriage ceremony (OMarw.)(CDIAL 7485).

5109.**To throw out**: **nikkad.d.hati** to throw out; pp. **geha_ nikkad.d.hita** to throw out; **ni_hat.a** [(pp. of **niharate** = **nirhr.ta** (Skt.)] thrown out, removed; **ni_haran.a** taking out, carrying away; **ni_harati** to take out, to throw out, drive out (Pali) (Pali. lex.) **ni_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to separate from, leave, be removed; **ni_n:ku (ni_n:ki-)** to leave, be released, discharged, be excluded; **ni_n:kal** removing, separating; **ni_kku (ni_kki-)** to remove, exclude (Ta.); **ni_kkam** removal, departure; **ni_kkuka** to put away, aside, remove, abolish; **ni_kkikka** to cause to remove, withdraw a complaint (Ma.); **ni.k- (ni.ky-)** to brush away (dirt)(To.); **ni_gu** to quit, leave, get rid of, remove, take away, be got rid of; **ni_gisu** to cause to quit (Ka.); **ni.ng- (ni.ngi-)** to go aside; **ni.k- (ni.ki-)** to put aside, remove (Kod..); **i~_gu** to remove; **ni~_gu** id., get rid of (Te.)(DEDR 3685).

5124.**Images: spring of water; doorway; channel**: **nika_s, nika_so** issue, source, spring (of water)(Ku.); **nika_s** outlet (N.); **nika_s** outlet for water (B.); **nika_si** exit (N.); **nika_s** main doorway (Bi.); **niksa_r** main doorway (Bi.)(CDIAL 7485). **nire_ti** goes out, departs (RV.); **ni_i** goes (Pkt.); **ne_-, ni_-** to go out (Pas'.)(CDIAL 7288). **ni_t.t.u** distance (**Tiruva_lava_. 26,8**)(Ta.lex.) **nirga_t** aor. goes out (RV.); **n.iggai** comes out (Pkt.); **nigan.em.** (OM.); **niga_le** m. pl. (OM.)(CDIAL 7303). **nirgama** departure, outlet (R.); **niggama** conclusion (Pali); **n.iggama** going out, road leading out (Pkt.); **niga_va_** way out (OM.); **niggamana** going away (Pali); aor. subj. **nirgama_ni** departs (RV.); **n.iggamama_n.a** pres. part. (Pkt.); **nigamvu~** to elapse, drop gently (G.); **nirgamayati** makes set out (BhP.); **n.iggamia** expelled (Pkt.); **nim.gamai, ni_gavai_** loses (OG.); **nigamvu~** to get rid of (G.)(CDIAL 7296). **nin:gra_** spring of water, hill streamlet (Or.)(CDIAL 7297). **nirgi_rn.a** vomited out (R.); **nin:griba_** to be squeezed out (Or.)(CDIAL 7298). **nigrai_n** branch of a shallow spring (Bi.)(CDIAL 7300). **nirgalita** flowed out (Skt.); **ni~galno** pres. part. coming to an end (of a period of time)(Ku.); **nigaldo** (N.); **ni~_gal.vu~** to drip (G.); **n.iggiliya** vomited (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7301). **niga_r.iba_** to squeeze out juice, pour off liquid to the last drop (Or.)(CDIAL 7302). **nicha_l.n.o** to throw water, let water drip from (Ku.) (CDIAL

7446). **nis'ca_rayati** makes issue (Car.); **niccha_re_ti** emits (Pali)(CDIAL 7445). **n.iccalai** drips, falls, leaks (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7442). **nicarnu** to wring out (N.); **nicarn.e~** to ooze out (M.); **nis'carati** comes forth (RV.); **niccharati** comes out (Pali); **niccharan.a** emanation (Pali)(CDIAL 7441). **Oozing liquid**: **niga_l** water running from a well, right to irrigate from a well (L.); **ni~ga_l, nin.a_l** expiry, latter part (of a period of time)(Ku.); **ni~ga_l.o** stream of dripping or oozing liquid; **ni~ga_l.a_** pl. sediment (G.)(CDIAL 7305). **n.igga_liya** melted (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7306). **nin.a_rn.o** to dissolve, digest, grind (Ku.); **nigra_na_** to separate, decide, make clear (H.)(CDIAL 7304). **ni~_ghal.vu~** to be ripe and ready to fall (G.); **nighal.n.e~** (grist) to pass through the mill (M.)(CDIAL 7316). **nigha_r** foam on fermented rice liquor (N.); **nighal.** grist which adheres to pin of mill (and is afterwards let down to grind)(M.)(CDIAL 7317). **nigha_ran.u** to purify (S.); **nighal.n.e~** to let (grist) run through mill (M.)(CDIAL 7318). **nigar.a_** squeezing out the juice, liquid squeezed out; **nin:gr.a_** spring of water, hill streamlet (Or.)(CDIAL 7292). **nin.r.a_na** to cause to drip, squeeze (B.); **nigir.iba_** to ooze, be squeezed out; caus. **nigar.eiba_** (Or.); **nigariba** to drip, come out; caus. **nigara_iba** (A.); **nigra_** squeezed out in: **nigra_ ras** thick sugarcane juice (H.)(CDIAL 7293). **Image: to polish up; clean**: **nighan.sati** to rub, rub against, graze, chafe; to polish up, clean; **nighan.sa** rubbing, chafing (Pali); **nighars.a** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **Bright**: **nikar-ttal** to shine; to be visible (**Tirukko_. 183**) (**Akana_. 11**); **nikam** brightness, brilliance; cf. **nij** wash (Skt.); **nikar..-tal** to shine (**Patir-r-up. 49,15, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Purified, clean**: **ne_ga** beauty, nicety (Tu.); **niya, niya_t.** good (Ga.); **nehna_** good, handsome (Go.); **nihna_, nehna, ne'na** good (Go.); **nahnal** excellent, good (Go.); **negi** good (Kond.a); **nekri** good (Pe.); **nehi, negi** good (Kui); **nehi, nehi_** id. (Kuwi); **neke** to get well (Malt.)(DEDR 3735). **negar..**to undertake, engage in, prepare, perform, do, make, cause to act, come, be used, be finished (Ka.); **negar..te** action, work, practice, rites, conduct (Ka.); **negad.u** to increase, spread, extend, progress (Te.); **neggu** to be successful, thrive, prosper (Te.); **nikar..** to happen, occur, continue, be performed, enter (Ta.)(DEDR 3661). **nege** to be purified, become clear, shine (Ka.); **niga_su** glitter, shining (Tu.); **niganiga** brilliancy, lustre (Te.); **niga_rincu** to shine, glitter (Te.); **niggu** brilliancy (Te.); **negad.u** to be published, be well-known or famous (Te.); **negar..** to become manifest, shine, appear (Ka.); **nikar** to shine; n. lustre, splendour (Ta.); **nikar..** to shine (Ta.); **niga, nigi** glow (Ka.); **niga niga, nigi nigi** very glowingly or brightly (Ka.); **negar..te** fame, accomplishment (Ka.); **negad.(i)ta** fame (Te.)(DEDR 3659). **nikhur** pure (of colour), all of one colour (N.); **nikharo** pure, unalloyed (N.)(CDIAL 7496). **Firebrand**: **negad.i** large fire lighted for warmth in cold weather or to keep off wild beasts (Te.); **nekit.i** id. (Ta.); **ekir..i** firebrand, piece of wood used for kindling fire by friction, fire, fuel; **nekir..i** fire (Ta.)(DEDR 2924). **Image: potter's kiln**: **niha~_i** potter's kiln (S.)(CDIAL 7206). **nia_tau**, **nia_tu** hot (WPah.); **nitapti** emits heat, consumes by fire (AV.)(CDIAL 7188). **niya_nu** hot (esp. of weather)(N.); **niyan** hot dry season (Si.); **nidahati** burning (RV.)(CDIAL 7193). **nigh** heat (L.); **niggh** warmth; **niggha_** moderately warm (P.); **niggo** warm (WPah.); **niyaga, niyan:ga, niyan.** dry hot season (Si.)(CDIAL 7195). **Image: to shine; to melt**: **neku-tal** to melt (**Tol. Po. 114**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **nege, nese** to be purified, to become clear, to shine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **niga, nega** glow (Ka.); **nidha_** (M.); **niga-niga, nigi-nigi** very glowingly or brightly (Ka.Te.); **negar..** to become manifest, notorious, well known; to be finished (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5125.**Settlement of accounts; export**: **nikar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be performed, transacted, carried out; **nikar..cci** event, business; **nikar..pu** occurrence, event (Ta.); **negar..** to undertake, engage in, be finished; **negar..cu** to cause to undertake or do, perform, produce; **negar..te** action, work (Ka.); **neggu** to be successful, thrive, prosper; **neggincu** to fulfil, effect; **niggu** to manage, cope; **niggincu** to manage, carry through, accomplish (Te.)(DEDR 3661). **nika_sa** settlement of

accounts (Or.); **nis.ka_sa** egress (R.); **nika_s, nika_so** export (Ku.); **nika_sa_** release; **nika_si** export (N.); **nika_hi** the projecting part of anything (A.); **nika_s** removal of obstacle, settlement, end (B.); **nika_si** finish (Or.); **nika_s** exit, export (H.); **nika_si** output (H.); **nika_s** export (G.)(CDIAL 7485). **nis.ka_sayati** drives out (Skt.); **n.ikka_siya** expelled (Pkt.); **nika_sn.o** to drive out (Ku.); **nika_snu** (N.); **nika_siba_** to settle, finish (Or.); **nika_sab** to make (an animal) get up and to drive it along a village road (Mth.); **nika_sai** drives out (OAw.); **nika_sna_** (H.); **nika_sn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 7486). For semant. 'to rise' cf. **ninginai** to rise; **nin:g- (-it-)** to rise; **nik- (-h-)** to lift up, raise; **nin:g- (-it-)** to get up, wake up; **nik- (-h-)** to lift up; to awaken (Kuwi)(DEDR 3665). **Embarkation**: **neggu** to lift; **egu** embarkation; **negapu, negavu** to lift up, hold uplifted (Ka.); **negi** to lift (Kor.); **egumati** embarkation, putting goods on board of a ship, exportation (Te.); **ekarttuka, ekattuka** to lift, raise (Ta.)(DEDR 3730).

5126.**Image: throat**: **nikalam** nape, pit.ar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nip** shoulder (To.); **nippi** id. (Kod..); **nipi** id. (Kond.a); **nepe** (Mand..); **nipi** back of the neck; **nippin.a** pl. shoulders (Kui); **neppu, nipu** shoiulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 3671). **nigala, niga_la** the throat or neck of a horse (Ka.Skt.); swallowing; **nigaran.a** the throat; swallowing (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **nigr._** to swallow down (AV. v.18.7)(Vedic.lex.)

5127.**Image: joining together**: **nigrahan.a** joining together (Sat. vii.2)(Vedic.lex.)

5128.**Image: to catch in the mouth**: **loka** to catch in the mouth as a dog anything thrown to it; to catch in the hands as a ball; **mase pudi neleme cet lekae lokaede kana** come look at the cat, how she is playing with it (a mouse)(Santali.lex.) **Images: swallowing**: **nikaram** swallowing (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-ava. 154**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nin:guni, nin:gud.uni, din:guni, din:gud.uni, nun:gu** to swallow (Tu.); **nun:ku (nun:ki-)** to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts, take possession of, capture (Ta.); **non:ku (non:ki-)** to swallow (Ta.); **nun:g- (nun:gy-)** to gulp down without chewing (Ko.); **nug- (nugy-)** to gulp down (To.); **nun:gu** to swallow, devour (Ka.); **nun.udu, nunu** to swallow (Kor.); **nun^{u}xna_** to swallow without chewing, devour (Kur.); **nunge** to swallow (Malt.); **nughushing** to swallow, devour, gulp down (Br.); **nun.udu, nunu** to swallow (Kor.)(DEDR 3697). **nukaruka** to swallow (Ma.); **no_ru** mouth (Te.); **nukar (-v-, -nt-)** to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, eat, drink, do, perform; **nukarcci, nukarvu** enjoyment, experience of pleasure or pain, as from former deeds; eating, feeding; sensation (Ta.); **nukarcca** sipping, imbibing (Ma.); **no_ru** mouth (Te.)(DEDR 3695). **nighasa** food (Skt.); **niya_so** leavings of animals' fodder (N.)(CDIAL 7174). **niga_ra** swallowing (Pa_n..); **niya_r, nya_r** fodder for cattle (H.)(CDIAL 7166). **nigara** swallowing (Skt.); **ni_ra_** fodder (P.)(CDIAL 7160). **ni_rvu~**to place grass before cattle as fodder (G.); **niga_rayati** makes swallow (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 7162). **nelan.o** to swallow (Ku.); **nengalun** to swallow (K.); **niglan** (L.); **nigaln.a_** (P.); **nilnu** (N.); **li_lna_** (H.)(CDIAL 7163). **nengalan** act of swallowing (K.)(CDIAL 7164). **nigaran.a** eating (Skt.); **nigiran.a** swallowing (Skt.); **ni_ran.** grass thrown to cattle as fodder (G.)(CDIAL 7161).

5129.**Near**: **nikat.am, nikat.e, nikat.a_t** adv. near (R.); **nikat.a** near (Pali); **n.iad.a, n.iala, n.iad.ia** (Pkt.); **nyeir, nyay^{a}** (Dm.); **nyo_r.o_** (Pas'.); **nya_r.o** (Gaw.); **ni_er** (Bshk.); **nio~** (Tor.); **nyer.o** (Sv.); **niha_r.a** (Phal.); adj. **nyu_r^{u}**, **ni_r^{u}** (K.); **ner.e** (L.); **ner.a_** vicinity (P.); **ner.e** near (P.); **ne_r.o, ni_r.** (WPah.); **ner.o** adj. (Ku.); **nira** adv. (N.); **niad.i** (OB.); **niyar.** (B.); **nia_r.a** (Or.); **niyar** (Mth.Bhoj.); **niyara** (OAw.); **ne_re_** (OAw.); **ner.e, nir.e, ni_re** (H.); **ner.e** (G.)(CDIAL 7136). **naikat.ya** nearness (Skt.); **net.i** adv. near (M.); **nikat.am** (Si.)(CDIAL 7598). **nikat.t.he_**

near (Pali); **net.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 7147). **nide_s'a** vicinity; **nide_s'e_** near (Mn.); **nis'a** postp. near; **nis'i** than (K.)(CDIAL 7198).

5130.**Manured land; cultivation round a village**: **nia_i~_** midden, cesspool, cultivation round a house or village (P.); **nia_i~** manured land near a village (L.); **n.ika_ya** heap (Pkt.); **nika_ya** collection (Pali); heap (Mn.)(CDIAL 7140). **Stack**: **nika_ra** tossing up, piling up or winnowing corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 7141). **nirun**, dat. **niranas** thatching grass (K.); **ni_ran** layer of straw (P.)(CDIAL 7142). **ni_ra_** stack, fodder (in latter sense prob. < **nigara** swallowing)(P.); **nikara** multitude (Pali); **n.igara, n.iara** heap (Pkt.); **nikara** heap (MBh.)(CDIAL 7137). [cf. **nar**^{i} a kind of reed used as swamp-fodder (K.)(CDIAL 6936).] **nivar-u (nivar-i-)** to swarm, gather thick (Ta.); **nivar-u** a throng (Ma.)(DEDR 3677). **nigr._** to swallow down (AV. v.18.7)(Vedic.lex.)

5131.**Gratitude**: **nungun** gratitude (Santali.lex.)

5132.**Cinnamon**: **na_kam** cinnamon, cinnamomum, ja_r..al; mastwood, pun-n-ai (Ta.lex.)

5133.**Image: dog**: **ja_r..al** dog (**Akana_. 122**); **jamali** dog (**Pat.t.in-ap. 140**)(Ta.lex.) **n~a_l.i, na_l.i, n~el.l.ai, n~amali** dog (Ta.); **alla_** id. (Kur.); **ale** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2916).

5234.**Image: dog**: **nekur., nikur.** dog (Pe.); **nukur.i** id. (Kond.a); **nakur.i** (pl. **nakur.aka, nahur.ka**), **nahor.i** (pl. **nahor.ka, nahka**) id. (Kui); **neh'u_ri** (pl. **neska**), **nehud.i** (pl. **neska**), **ni'hur.i, neh'ur.i** (pl. **neska**) (Kuwi); **na_y** (Nahali.Ta.Ma.Ka.); **na_i** (Ta.); **na.y** (Ko.Kod..); **no.y** (To.); **na_yi** (Ka.Tu.); **a.te** (Kol.); **na_yitana** doggishness (Ka.); **resn a.te** wild dog (Kol.); **a_te** dog (Nk.); **netta** (pl. **nettel**) id.; **iric netta** wild dog (Pa.); **ne_te, nette** dog; **kope nete** wild dog (Ga.); **nai, na_i, na_i_, ney** dog; **rac na_i, rasi ney** wild dog (Go.)(DEDR 3650). The element **kur.i** in Kond.a, etc. is probably connected with **kur..antai** child (Ta.)(DEDR 2149).

5134.**Image: leaf**: **jemal** dry leaf (**Akana_. 39,7**); **jamai** a tree (**Akana_. 395**)(Ta.lex.)

5135.**Image: to wander**: **jemal(lu)-tal** to wander, roam about (**Paripa_. 8,44**)(Ta.lex.)

5136.**Image: yoke**: **nukam** burden, power, strength, protecting bar of a door (Ta.); yoke, harness which joins the necks of two oxen (Ma.); **nu.n** a yoke (Ko.); **noga, naga** yoke (Ka.); **noga** id. (Kod..); pole or poles which connect the carriage with the yoke (Te.); **nuga, noga** yoke (Tu.)(DEDR 3694). **nuka-t-ta_n.i** stud of the yoke (**E_rer..u. 8**); **nuka-t-tul.ai** hole at end of a yoke (**Perun.. Ucaik. 32,18**); **nukattul.a** (Ma.); **nukam < yuga** yoke (**Pur-ana_. 102**); **nukam** (Ma.); **noga** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nu_kku (nu_kki-)** to shove, push, thrust aside, impel (Ta.)(DEDR 3722). **na_kara** a plough (Ka.); **na_gara, na_n:gara** a plough (M.); **na_kara-kun.t.e** a kind of kun.t.e (Ka.M.); **na_kara-ne_gala** a kind of plough (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Part of a plough**: **na_vai** the part of the plough that receives the share; lower end of the ploughshare (**W.**)(Ta.); **na_** tongue (**Kur-al., 127**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Plough**: **na_ngor, na_ngra_** plough (Kon.lex.) **naeal, nahel, nael** the wooden body of a plough; a plough with its share (cf. Pl. XIII,1)(Mu.); **na_ngal** (H.)(Mu.lex.) cf. **nahel** plough; **nahel pal** ploughshare; **nahel gad.a** a furrow; **nahel ar.a ber** time to loose the cattle from the plough; **nahel jor.ao** to yoke the plough; **tinak nahelpa jor.aoeda ?** how many ploughs have you in use? (Santali.lex.) **Interest on debt paid in grain; agriculture; plough**: **na_n:kar < nan:kar** (U.) cultivation, agriculture (**C.G.**); **na_n:ku < na_gha_** (U.) interest on debt paid in grain (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **na_cil** plough (**Pur-ana_. 19**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ne_gal, ne_gala,**

ne_gali, ne_galu, ne_gil, ne_gila (Tadbhava of **la_n:gala**) a plough (Ka.); **na_gali, na_ge_lu** (Te.); **a_cil, a_yil, na_cil** (Ta.); **e_o_l, neel** (Ma.); **na_gara, na_n:gara** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **a_cil** plough (Ta.); **e_n.n.o_l, ne_il** ploughshaft (Ma.); **ne.lg** plough (Ko.); **ne_gal, ne_gil, ne_gila** id. (Ka.); **ne.n:gi** id. (Kod..); **na_yeru** id. (Tu.); **ne_veri** id. (Kor.); **na~_gali, na~_gelu, na~_ge_lu** id. (Te.); **na.n:gli, na_n.eli** id. (Kol.); **na_n:gar** id. (Nk.); **na~_gil** id. (Pa.); **na_n:gal, na_ngal** id. (Ga.); **na_n:ge_l, na_ngyal, na_n:gel, na_n:gal, na_n:gli** (pl. **na_n:gisku**) id.; **na_yna_l, na_n.e_l, na_yn.e_l** id. (Go.); **na_n:gel** id. (Kond.a.Pe.); **ne_n:gel** id. (Mand..); **na_ngeli** id. (Kui); **nangelli** ploughshare (Kuwi); **na_n:geli** plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 2907). cf. **la_n:gala** plough (RV.); **lin:go_r** id. (Iranian)(CDIAL 11006). **Plough**: **nahel** a plough; **nahel pal** ploughshare (Santali.lex.) **nan:gala, hala** plough; **nan:gali_sa_** beam of a plough (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **naga, noga** (Tadbhava of **yuga**) a yoke (Ka.Te.); **nukam** (Ta.Ma.); **noga-pat.t.e** the broad strap attached to a yoke and passed round the ox's neck (Ka.); **kal.enaga** the yoke that is fastened round the neck of the bullocks which precedes the chief pair in a team (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **zuga_t.a, zu_gat.a** yoke (Gaw.) **yugat.o_u** (Sv.); **yuj** in cmpd. 'yoked'; yoke-fellow (RV.)(CDIAL 10494). **juharu** plough-yoke (S.); **ju_la_** upper horizontal bar of bullock yoke (L.); **ju_la_** crossbar of yoke (P.); **jhu_l** yoke (L.)(CDIAL 10491). **yugadha_ra** the pin which fastens yoke to pole (Ma_nGr..)); **ju(y)a_l, joya_l, jol** yoke (B.) **juha_l.a, jua_l.i, joa_l.i** yoke of cart or plough (Or.); **ju_a_r, juwa_r** yoke; **juwa_ra_** yoke of oxen (H.)(CDIAL 10486). **juul.i, joal.a** nail hooked at both ends and thrust into blade of plough over groove into which ploughshare is fitted (Or.)(CDIAL 10484). **Yoke**: **yo_ga** yoking (RV.); yoke (S'Br.); yoking (Pali); **yoga** (NiDoc.); **jo** proper time for ploughing or sowing (B.Or.); **z.o_et.i_** yoke (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10526). **yo_gya** fit for yoking (Pa_n..); draught animal (AV.); **yogga** fit (Pali)(CDIAL 10528). **yo_jayati** yokes, sets to work (MBh.); **yo_je_ti** yokes, ties (Pali); **jo_e_i** yokes, joins (Pkt.); **joenda_** to yoke, harness (L.); **jon.a_** to yoke (P.)(CDIAL 10531). **yuga** yoke (RV.); couple (Gr.S'r.); plough-yoke, pair (Pali); **jua** (Pkt.); **yu~_, uyu_** plough (Pr.); **yu~_** (Bshk.); **yu_** (Tor.); **yi-put.^{u}** plough-yoke (K.)[cf. **pu_t.t.u** to yoke (Ta.)(DEDR 4361)]; **ju~_** (WPah.); **ju_wa_** to yoke (Ku.); **juwa_** (N.); **ju_** (B.); **jua_** (Or.i.); **ju_a_, ju_h** (H.); **ju~v, ju~_** (M.); **viya** yoke (Si.); **zuga_t.a** yoke (Gaw.); **yugat.o_u** (Sv.)(CDIAL 10482). **jua_t.h** yoke of plough (Bi.Mth.); **jot.h** bullock yoke with two bars (Bi.); **ju_a_t.h, ju_a_t.** yoke (H.); **yu_wat.i_** yoke (Pas'.); **z.o_t.i_** neck of yoke (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10483). **juharu** plough-yoke (S.); **yugam.dhara** pole of carriage to which yoke is fixed (MBh.); **jhura_** front end of pole of cart fixed to middle of yoke, middle part of yoke where this is fixed (Or.)(CDIAL 10485). **niruyo_ga** rope for tying cows (BhP.); **ni_j, ni_ju_** rope (H.)(CDIAL 7383). **jodhan** rope tying wooden bars of the yoke (H.)(CDIAL 10488). **yugala** pair, couple (Skt.); pair (Pali); **juala** (Pkt.); **juwalu** couple (Kho.); **jolo, joli_** pair (Ku.); **joel** copulation of two animals (Or.); **jol.** twins (G.); **dula** pair, couple (of anything) (K.)(CDIAL 10489). **jusri_** yoke (G.); **jhusri_, jhu~sri_** (G.)(CDIAL 10490). **en:got.o_** yoke (Pas'.); **z.o_n:gola_** rope to fasten yoke round bullock's neck (Pas'.); **jun:gu** pair of waterwheels (S.)(CDIAL 10495). **yo_ktra** thong, halter (RV.); tie of yoke to plough (Skt.); **yo_tra** (R.); **yautra** (Skt.); **yota** yoke-tie; **yottaka** tie, rope (Pali); **jotta, jottaya** thong (Pkt.); **jot.ro** grass cord (S.); **jotra_** single ploughing of a field; **jo_tur** strap (L.); **jotar** leather yoke thong; **jot** yoke, cultivation; **jotra_** string attaching parts of loom, one round of the plough **=** **jotta_** (P.); **jot.l.r.i** tie of plough yoke; **jo_c, jo_t.e~_ de_n.** to plough (WPah.); **jot** plough; **jutyu_r.o** cord tying bullock to plough (Ku.); **jot** yoke, plough, string of nettle fibre in pellet bow (N.); **zo~t** cord tying yoke to neck (A.); **jot** id., a yoke of oxen (B.); **jota, juta** yoke-tie, farm (Or.); **jot** breast-strap of horse; **jota_, joti_** tie rope of plough yoke (Bi.); **jo_ta_** id., yoke (Bhoj.); **jo_t** yoke (Aw.); **jot** cord, rope tying yoke to neck; **joti_** string of a balance (H.); **jotar, jotru~** leather yoke-strap (G.); **jot** yoke of oxen (M.); **jote~** yoke-strap (M.); **yota-a** cord, string (Si.)(CDIAL 10523). **yo_ktr., yo_ktram** one who yokes (VS.MBh.); **jota_ro** rope fastening yoke

to bullock (N.); **jota_r** ploughman (H.)(CDIAL 10522). **yo_ktrayati** fastens, ties (MBh.); **jo_trun.** to conspire (L.); **jotn.a_** to yoke, plough (P.); **jot.l.n.u_, jo_cn.a_, jotarn.a_** to yoke to the plough (WPah.); **jotn.o** to plough (Ku.); **jotnu** to yoke, plough (N.); **jota_** to yoke, fasten (B.); **jotiba_, jutiba_** to yoke, plough (Or.); **jotab** (Bi.); **jotna_** (H.); **jotarvu~** to yoke (G.)(CDIAL 10524).

5137.**Mungoose-plant**: **na_kuli** the mungoose-plant; **gandha-na_kuli, nakule_s.a, ra_sne** id.; **gandha-na_kuli** the ichneumon plant, perhaps ophioxylon serpentinum (Ka.lex.) **nakuli_** saffron (Skt.lex.)

5138.**Twenty**: **nakha** twenty; **naka** id. (Ka.lex.)

5139.**Female; naked**: **na_ku** youthfulness, tenderness, female of **erumai, marai,** and **per.r.am** (Ta.lex.) **nagna** wanton woman (AV.); girl before menstruation (Skt.); **nagnika_** small girl (MBh.); **naga_, nan:ga_** younger sister (term of endearment)(Si.)(CDIAL 6928). **na_n.al** feeling bashful, modest (**Tirikat.u. 6**); **na_n.u** shyness (**Kur-al., 1011**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_cike, na_cikge** modesty, shame (Tu.lex.)

5140.**Marriage**: **na_gole** concluding ceremony of a marriage among brahmins (Tu.lex.) **na_gavali** (Tadbhava of **na_gavalli**) betel-nut: the first chewing of betel-nut at a marriage, that takes place on its last day, before which no guest can depart without giving offence and being severely blamed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_kavalli** betel (**Pin..**); concluding ceremony of a marriage on the fifth day (Ta.lex.)

5141.**Image: betel leaf**: **na_vilai** betel leaf (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: betel**: **na_kin-i < na_gini** betel (Ta.lex.) **Image: piper betel; betel vine**: **a_li** a hanging tendril of the pepper or betel vine, the common betel vine; ornament for a sword hilt (Ma.); **ne_la, ne_langu** a hanging rope (Tu.)(DEDR 2912). **na_liya** betel (Si.); **na_galata_** piper betel (Pali); id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 7044). **na_ga, na_gavallari_, na_gavalli_** piper betel (Skt.lex.) **na~r.i~** a creeping, trailing, twining or scandent plant; **nar.i siris** a large jungle scandent bush; **na~r.i~ nirup** a huge jungle climber bearing gorgeous yellow flowers, butea superb (Santali) (Santali.lex.) cf. **na_gole** concluding ceremony of a marriage among brahmins (Tu.lex.) cf. **na_gavali, na_gava_li** (Tadbhava of **na_gavalli**) betel-nut: the first chewing of betel-nut at a marriage, that takes place on its last day, before which no guest can depart without giving offence and being severely blamed; **na_gavali nis.t.u_ra**; **na_gavalli haccad.a** a cloth given to the son-in-law on the last day of his marriage (Ka.lex.)

5142.**Image: heifer**: **na_ku-kan-r-u** heifer (**S.I.I. ii,489,491**); **na_ku** youthfulness, tenderness, juvenility (**Ci_vaka. 2102**); female of erumai, marai, per-r-am (**Tol. Po. 617**); female snail, sea-snail (**Tol. Po. 618**); female calf, heifer (Ta.lex.) **na_ku** n. pr. of women; **a_-na_ku** heifer (Ma.); **na.g** female buffalo calf between two and three years old (Ko.); **no.x** id. (To.); **na_ku** female calf (Tu.); **ela-na_ga** damsel (Te.); **na_ti, na_tuka** woman (Te.); **ne_va** female pig (Pa.)(DEDR 3634). cf. **navala_** woman (Te.)(DEDR 3619).

5143.**Image: hiding**: **nakku** to hide or conceal one's self; to crouch down; to lie in wait (Te.); to prowl (Te.); **nakku basale** a lewd woman lying in wait (Ka.lex.)

5144.**Milkwort**: **nan:kai** species of milkwort, polygala glabra; large milkwort (Ta.); polygala telephoides (Ta.); **nan.n.a** a herb, polygala (Ma.)(DEDR 3573).

5145.**Image: fish**: **nakarai** red mullet; **navarai** id. (Ta.lex.) **nan:ku** a fish (Ma.); **nan:gu** a kind of fish (Tu.)(DEDR 3572). **na_ka** female fish, sea-snail, female snail, conch, sapling (Ta.)(DEDR 3634). **Image: fish**: **na_kku-mi_n-** flat fish, brownish or purplish black, attaining 16 in. in length, psettodes erumier; Indian sole, pleuronectidoe solea (Ta.Ma.); **na_lukace_pa** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

5146.**Image: elephant**: **na_ga** elephant (Pali); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **na_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7039).

5147.**A fabulous animal**: **nagad.ha** a fabulous animal called s'arabha (Skt.lex.)

5148.**Side of cart**: **nyan:ka** the pieces of wood that hang at the forepart and at the back of a cart to keep its balance when fully loaded; side of a cart (TS. i.7.7.2); rolling fast (TBr. i.7.5) (Vedic.lex.)

5149.**Image: mountain**: **na_ku, na_kam < naga** mountain (**Kampara_. Ka_rmuka. 32**); **na_ku** < **na_ku** ant-hill (Ta.lex.) **na_ku** an ant-hill (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **naviram** mountain; a mountain belonging to Nan-n-an-, the hero of Malaipat.ukat.a_m (**Malaipat.u. 579**) (Ta.lex.) **nage_ndra** Hima_laya mountain; the Sumeru mountain (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

5150.**Image: monkey**: **na_kam** monkey (**Tiruppo_. Can. Alan.. 14**); black monkey (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **naga-at.ana** a monkey (SKt.lex.) **Images: monkey; tail**: cf. **la_n:gu_la** tail (S'a_n:khS'r.); **lan:gu_r** the langur monkey semnopithecus schistaceus (K.)(CDIAL 11009). **lin.un.i_** tail of sheep or goat (WPah.)(CDIAL 11051). **Image: tail**: **nin:gun** tail (Pe.); **nen:gun.** id. (Mand..); **d.re_nd.u** (pl. **d.re_t.ka**), **d.re_ngoni, d.re_nguni, d.re_onji, d.re_oli, d.re_lu, d.e_d.ru** (pl. **d.re_t.ka**) id. (Kui); **len:guni, len.un.i, lengu_ni, lenguni** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5201). **laja** tail (Skt.); **laj, la_j** peacock's tail; **la_ji_** peacock with a long tail (P.); **la~_z, nez** tail (A.); **lej, nej, neja_** tail; **neja_r.** crupper (B.); **la_ja, na_ja, neja** tail; **la_ji, na_ji** back part of rice-crushing machine; **la_jia_** having a tail (Or.)(CDIAL 10915).

5151.**Image: snake**: **nakar..-tal** to creep, crawl along (**Kampara_. Atika_. 136**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_ga, na_gara, na_gala** a snake, especially the coluber or cobra capella (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_ga** snake (S'Br.NiDoc.); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **nay, na_, naya_** snake (Si.); **na_ga-danta** elephant tusk, ivory < snake-shaped tusk (Skt.); **na_ga** (Pali); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **n** (Gypsy); **naa** euphem. term for snake (Or.); **na_ng** (Bshk.); **non.** (Kt.Pr.); **nhon.** name of a god (Kal.)[<? Pers. **nahang**](CDIAL 7039). **na_kam** cobra (**Man.i. 25,195**); serpent (**Kampara_. Kalan-ka_n.. 37**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_gappa** father cobra; **na_ga-murige** a serpentine bracelet (sometimes with the figure of a snake-hood) worn on the upper arm; **na_ga-kan:kan.a** who has a snake for his bracelet: S'iva (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5152.**Image: platform to sit on**: **nax** floor, platform (for sitting or sleeping on)(Kho.); **nax-da_ru** roof beam (Kho.); **ne_x** vestibule (Shgh.)(CDIAL 7036).

5153.**River-mouth; pass**: **na_kka_** river-mouth (P.); **na_thro** entrance, pass (S.)(CDIAL 7037). **na_** neighbourhood (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5154.**Image: town-gate**: **na_ka_** town-gate (Or.); **nakka_** edge (L.); **na_thro** entrance (S.); **na_ka_** end of road, passage, gap (H.); **na_ku~** (G.); **na_ke~, na_ka_** end of road (M.)(CDIAL 7037). **nax-daru** roof beam (Kho.Mj.); **na_ka** firmament, vault of heaven (RV.)(CDIAL 7036). **nu_kku-va_y** a small entrance leading to a garden (Ta.lex.) cf. **na_gara** relating to a town (MBh.)(CDIAL 7043). cf. **nakar** house, abode, mansion, temple, palace, town, city (Ta.)(DEDR 3568).

5155.**Town; temple**: **nakar** town, city (**Pur-ana_. 23**); house, abode, mansion (**Akana_. 15**); temple, sacred shrine (**Pur-ana_. 6**); palace (**Cilap. 27,200**); dais for performing ceremonies (**Ci_vaka. 2633**); a furnished hall or place, decorated for ceremonial functions (**Ci_vaka. 701**); **nakaram** city, town, capital, metropolis (**Cu_t.a_.**); palace; temple (**Cilap. 14,9**); residence, place (**Tiv. Iyar-. Mutar-. 33**); **nakara-k-ko_yil** exogamous section of Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chet.t.is; **nakaratta_r** Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chet.t.ies; **nakarattu-c-cet.t.i** a sub-caste of Chet.t.ies (**E.T. v,92**); **nakarattu-vel.l.a_l.ar** a sub-sect of Ve_l.a_l.as (Ta.lex.); **nakar** town, city (Ma.); **nagaru** id. (Tu.); **nagaru** palace; (Inscr.) **nakaramu** temple; **navaru** id. (Te.); **nagari-adhika_ri** temple manager (Te.); **nagara** town, city (Skt.)(DEDR 3568). **nagara** town (TA_r.); **nagari_** (Mn.); **nagara, nagari_** stronghold, city (Pali); **nagaraka** small stronghold, small city (Pali); **nagares.u, nagalesu** (As'.); **nagara** (NiDoc.); **nakara** (Dhp.); **n.agara, n.ayara, n.ayari_** (Pkt.); **nogor** fort, castle (Kho.); **Alam-nr^{u}** name of a village (K.); **na(h)ara** palace, king's harem (Or.); **nair** town (H.); **nayara, nayari_, niyari** (OG.); **-na_r** in place-names (G.); **Ner, Nere~, Neri_** names of places in Khandesh (M.); **nagaraka** town; **nakara = nayara** (OSi.); **nuvara, niyari** (Si.)(CDIAL 6924). **nagari_ya** belonging to a town (Skt.); **naaria_** relating to a palace (Or.)(CDIAL 6925). **na_gara** relating to a town (Skt.); citizen (MBh.); **na_garaka** police officer (Skt.); **na_garika** id. (Skt.); **na_gara** citizen (Pali); **nagarakasa** inhabitant of Nagara (KharI.); **n.a_yara** citizen (Pkt.); **na_yer, na_yar** agent, steward (B.); **n.akaraka** citizen (OSi.); **nuvara_** (Si.); **na_garika** urbane (Pali); **n.a_yaria** citizen (Pkt.); **niyariya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7043). **nakari** city, capital; land belonging to the government (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Temple; town, city**: **nagara** stronghold, city (Pali); **nagara** town (TA_r.); **nagari_** (Mn.); **nagari_** stronghold, city; **nagaraka** small city (Pali); **nagares.u, nagalesu** (As'.); **nagara** (NiDoc.); **nakara** (Dhp.); **n.agara, n.ayara, n.ayari_** (Pkt.); **nogor** fort, castle (Kho.); **alam-nr^{u}** name of a village (K.); **na(h)ara** palace, king's harem (Or.); **nair** town (H.); **nayara, nayari_, niyari** (OG.); -**na_r** in place-names (G.); **ner, nere~, neri_** names of places in Khandesh (M.); **nagaraka** town; **nakara (= nayara)** (OSi.**Bra_hmi_**); **nuvara, niyari** (Si.)(CDIAL 6924). **nan:gar** a city, a town, the town or village in which the raja or zemindar of a large estate resides (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **naaria_** relating to a palace (Or.)(CDIAL 6925).

5171.**Image: lance, dart**: **n~a_n:kar** lance, dart (**Nar-. 171**)(Ta.lex.)

5102.**Image: crocodile**: **nakra** a crocodile, an alligator, kumbhi_ra, mosal.e (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: alligator**: **negar.., negar..e** alligator (Ka.); **negal.u** id.; **negaru** a sea-animal, the vehicle of Varun.a (Tu.); **negad.u** a polypus or marine animal supposed to entangle swimmers (Te.)(DEDR 3732). **nakra-** crocodile; **na_kra-** a kind of aquatic animal (Skt.)(CDIAL 7038).

5182.**Image: tiger**: **na~_har** tiger (P.); **na_har** tiger (H.); ***nakharin** having claws (Skt.)(CDIAL 6921). **Image: jackal**: **nakke** a jackal (Ka.lex.) **nyan:ka** jackal (TS. v.5.17.1; VS. xxiv.27) (Vedic.lex.) **Image: claw of a tiger**: **nakhacche_da** nail-cutting (Skt.); **nakhacche_dana** (Mn.); **lauchua_** ceremony of cutting bride's nails (Mth.)(CDIAL 6918). **nakhada_ran.a** falcon (Skt.);

na_har tiger (P.H.)(CDIAL 7919). **nakam** nail; talon, claw (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 113**); extremity or lower part of a hoof; **naka_yutam < nakha_yudha** lit., that which uses its claws as weapon; lion; tiger; **nakai** teeth (**man.i. 20,49**)(Ta.lex.)

5170.**Images: above; in front**: **n~a_n:kar** in front, before, forward (**Tol. Po. 141**); there (**Kalit. 50**); above, on, over (**Perumpa_n.. 196**); place, situation, locality (Ta.lex.)

5166.**Lead**: **na_g** lead (K.); **na_ga** id. (Skt.); **nan** lead (Sh.)(CDIAL 7040).

5156.**Chief**: **na_ga** any great or pre-eminent man, modaliga (Ka.Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **na_kuta_ < na_khuda_** (Pers.) captain of a ship (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_ka-puram** the ancient capital of Ca_vakam (**Man.i. 24,169**); **na_kar** a powerful scythian race having the serpent as their totem (**Man.i. 16,15**)(Ta.lex.) **nak** a naik, a corporal (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **na_yakkan-** captain, soldier; headman; title of certain Telugu castes; title of certain Tamil castes as van-n-iyar, ve_t.ar, irul.ar; **na_yakam** headship, superiority (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,10,11**); **na_yakan- < na_yaka** lord, master, chief (**Kampara_. An:kata. 21**); a person appointed to the headship of ten villages (**Cukkirani_ti. 27**); **na_yan-** master, lord (**Tiruva_lava_. 54,36**); **na_yan-a_r** title of certain castes as cain-ar, kaikko_l.ar, ut.aiyar and a section of ve_l.a_l.ar (Ta.lex.) **na_ya** leader (RV. vi.24.10)(Vedic.lex.) **na~aiya** a semi-hinduized caste of aborigines; **na~iyali man** a piece of rent free land given to the na~iya priest of a village (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **na_ya** leader, chief (Skt.); **na_yar** a caste of Hindus in Malabar (Ta.); **na_yan, na_yar** the Su_dras of Ke_ral.a; soldiers of all castes (Ma.); **na'yamm** a Na_yar man; fem. **na'yarci** (Kod..); **na_yare, na_yima_re** a Na_yar of Malabar (Tu.)(DBIA 226). **nakka-p-par-aiyan-** headman of the Paraiyas (**G.Tp.D. I, 131**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **na_val** the central annular continent (**Man.i. 22,29**); **na_var-por..il** id. (**Pu. Ve. 9,38**); **na_valanti_vu** id. (**E_la_ti, 56**)(Ta.lex.) **Steward**: **na_yer, na_yar** steward, agent (B.); **n.a_yara** citizen (Pkt.); **n.akaraka** citizen (OSi.); **na_gara** citizen (MBh.Pali); **na_garaka** police officer (Skt.); **na_garika** id. (Skt.); **n.a_yaria** citizen (Pkt.); **na_garika** urbane (Pali); **niyariya_** (Si.); **nuvara_** citizen (Si.) (CDIAL 7043). **na_karikam** civilization (**Perun.. Ucaik. 41,83**)(Ta.lex.) **Leads; bought**: **ne_ta_ < ne_ta_** nom. sg. of **ne_tr.** ruler, master, lord (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Piravara. 6**); **ne_ti** routine duty (**Tiruppu. 394**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ne_tra** leading (AV.); **netta** guidance (Pali); **ne_th^{a}r,** dat. **ne_thras** marriage ceremony (K.)(CDIAL 7586). **net puri** applied to presents brought by invited guess to a marriage (Santali.lex.) **nayati** leads (RV.); carries off (AV.); **neoya_** to take, carry, receive (B.); **nayati, ne_ti** leads (Pali); **n.ayai, n.e_i** takes (Pkt.); **ni_r, nar** leads, sends (Gypsy); **ne_ina** to take away, carry off (D..); **nayh, ne_** to lead, carry away (Pas'.); **ni_** to lead (Shum.); **ne_** to take away (Wot..); **neik**, 1 sg. pret. **oncitam** to take out, put on, wear (Kho.); **ni_** to take away, take to wife (Bshk.); **ne** to take away (Tor.); **nyun**^{u} (fut. 1 sg. **nima**, 3 sg. **niyi**, 3 pl. **nin**) to lead, take away (K.); **nihan.u** to take away (S.); **nevan.** (L.); **nen.a_, nena~_** (P.); **ne_n.u_, nen.a_, ne_n.o~_** (WPah.); **niba** to carry from one place to another; caus. **niya_iba** (A.); **neoya_** to take, carry, receive (B.); **neba_** to take, remove, spend (time), caus. **nia_iba_** id. (Or.); **nen.e~** to lead away, take away (M.)(CDIAL 6966). **n.ayan.a** taking (Pkt.); **den. nen.** giving and taking (Or.); **nen.a_** act of taking, money or anything due (Or.)(CDIAL 6967). **na_yayati** causes to be led (Mn.); **nauar** seeks; **naun** to bring, fetch (Gypsy); **ku-na_iba_** to send word (Or.)(CDIAL 7071). **ninayati** leads to (RV.); **nin.an.em.** to lead to (OM.) (CDIAL 7210). **ni_ta** led (RV.Pali); **nita, nitaga** (NiDoc.); **n.ia** taken away (Pkt.); **nu_** he took away (Tor.); **nyu_v** 3 sg. m., **ni_y** 3 pl. (K.); **nio** (and **neo** after pres. st. **nen.u_**)(WPah.); **ni_a_, nitta_** (WPah.); **nia_** act of taking, buying (Or.); **nila** bought (B.)(CDIAL 7544). **ni_yate_** is led, is taken (RV.); **ni_yati, niyyati** is led away (Pali); **niyati** (NiDoc.); **nijan.u** to be carried away

(S.)(CDIAL 7551). **Master; newly wed husband**: **na_ha_** husband, master (A.Or.); **na_h** husband, lover (Mth.); **na_hu** husband, master (OAw.); **na_hu, na_halu** husband (OG.); **na_v, na_vlo, na_vliyo** newly wed husband (G.); **anatha, ana_tha** helpless, poor (As'.); **na_tha** refuge, help (AV.); protector, master (MBh.Pali); **n.a_ha** (Pkt.); **na_h(a_)** protector, master (H.); **na~_** in: **dhoba-na~_** address to a washerman (OMarw.); **na_h** master (M.); **na_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7051). **naihar** applied to parents' house after marriage (Santali)(Santali.lex.)

5157.**Indian turnsole, scorpion**: **nakir** Indian turnsole (**Mu_. A.**); **nakkirai, nakkira_, nakki-p-pu_** Indian turnsole, **te_t.-kot.ukki** (Ta.lex.)

5158.**Image: banyan**: **nyagro_dha** the banyan tree or ficus indica (AV.); **nigro_dha** banyan (Pali); **n.aggo_ha, n.iggo_ha** (Pkt.); **nigo_ha_ni** nom. pl. (As'.); **nuga** (Si.)(CDIAL 7610). **niyac, nyac** bent down, downward (RV.); **nija_** south (L.)(CDIAL 7248).

5159.**Image: claw**: **naka, nakha** a nail of a finger or of a toe; a claw, a talon; **nakhara** a finger-nail, a claw (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **karaja** a finger-nail (Ka.lex.) **nakhara** shaped like a claw (S'Br.); claw (Skt.); nail-scratch (Skt.); **n.ahara** nail; **n.ahari_** knife (Pkt.); **naura** pl. fingernails (D..); **nawur** claw (Dm.); **nawar** nail; **nawari** (Pas'.); **no_ru, no_r** (Sh.); **nan.iro** claw, nail (Ku.); **nan.ro** claw (N.); **nahor** claw; **nor** scratch made on body with nails (G.)(CDIAL 6920). **nakha** a claw, a nail of finger or toe (Pali); [Vedic. **nakha**; Skt. andhgri, foot; Lat. **unguis** = Oir. **inga**; OHG. **nagal** = E. **nail**]; **nakhaka** belonging to or consisting of or resembling a claw (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **nakha** nail (of finger or toe), claw (RV.); **n.aha** (Pkt.); **nai** (Gypsy); **na~hu~** (S.); **nau~h, na~hu~, nao~** (L.); **nahi, nahi~, nahu~, nau~h, ne~_** (P.); **na_, ne** (WPah.); **na~, nan.** (Ku.); **nan.** (N.); **naha** (Or.); **nah, nauh** (Mth.); **no~_h** (Bhoj.); **naha~** (H.); **bagh-na~** claws of tiger worn as necklace (H.); **naha** (OG.); **nahiyu~** skin near nail (G.); **niya** (Si.); **nau~ca** (Ash.); **nu~_ca** (Wg.); **nace~_** (Kt.); **nau~cikye-m** (Shum.); **ne_s'** (WPah.); **nan.** (Dm.); **nec** (Pr.); **naweco** (Pas'.); **na_n:g, no_n:g** (Phal.); **nam** (K.); **na_n:gus'** (Kal.); **n.akkha** (Pkt.); **nakh** (Bshk.); **nake_** (Sv.); **no_kh** (Tor.); **nakucik** (Pas'.); **nekher, neger** (WPah.)(CDIAL 6914). **nakha_ni karo_ti** cuts nails (Kaus'.); **nahar** nail-cutter (N.); **naheri** barber (Mth.)(CDIAL 6915). **nya_ryun^{u}** nail-cutter (K.); **na~hern.i** (S.); **naheran., nahe_run.** (L.); **naherna_** (P.); **nhernu** (WPah.); **naran.i** (Ku.); **narun** (B.); **nahurun.i, narun.i** (Or.); **lahurun.i** (Or.); **nahran** (Bi.); **naharni_, laharni_** (Mth.); **naharni_** (Bhoj.); **naharna_, nuharna_, naharni_, nuharni_, nahanni_, nahani_** (H.); **nara_n.i_, naren.i_, nern.i_** (G.); **nar(h)a_n.i_, narn.i_** (M.); **n.aharan.i_, n.aharan.i_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6916). **Image: tweezers**: **naharni_** a small instrument containing tweezers, needle for extracting thorns, and knife for cutting nails, carried suspended to a string round the loins (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **nahat.t.a_, nuhat.t.a_** scratch with nail or talon (H.) (CDIAL 6917).

5160.**Area**: **nager caker** area of village (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **Land**: **nakari-nilam** unassessed cultivable land (**R.T.**); **nakari** land belonging to Government (**R.T.**); city, capital (Ta.lex.)

5161.**Rent free land**: **nakhraj** rent free land; **nankar** an allowance of money or land to zemindars etc. for subsistence, land granted to servants for their maintenance; **naokar** a servant (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **noukor, noukra_** servant (Kon.lex.)

5162.**Veda**: **nigamam** Ve_das (**Civappira. Civaa_. Ne. 21,7**); conclusion (**I_t.u, 1,8,11**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nigama** the Veda or Vedic text; any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; a root (as the source of a word) (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **nyaga_t** went down

(RV.); **nigantavya** to be learnt (A_past.); **nigacchati** acquires knowledge (Skt.); **n.iacchai** sees (Pkt.); **n.iai** sees (Pkt.); **nin.a_** to know, recognize (Ash.); **nin.a_** to understand (Wg.)(CDIAL 7165).

5163.**To peep**: **nin:ku, nilkuni** to peep; to reach; **ni_kaliyuni** to peep (Tu.); **ni_ki** to peep (Kor.); **nilki** to peep (Ka.);(DEDR 3662). **ni_jh** looking closely at (P.); **nij** peeping (WPah.)(CDIAL 7208). **nidhya_yati** sees, observes (AitBr.); **nijjha_yati** meditates; **nijjha_pe_ti** wins over (Pali); **nijhapayitave** to reflect on (As'.); **n.ijjha_ai, n.ijjha_i** looks at, reflects (Pkt.); **nijjhon.u_** to peep (WPah.); **nijha_na_** to see, pry into (H.)(CDIAL 7209). **nis'cino_ti** investigates (MBh.); **cike_ti** observes (TS.); **n.icchayai** investigates (Pkt.); **-nje-** to see, look (Pr.)(CDIAL 7440). **nibha_layati** perceives (ChUp.); **n.i(b)ha_le_i** sees (Pkt.); **niha_la** look; **naha_l** (Mai.); **niha_ran.u** (S.); **nhya_l.n.u** to wait for (WPah.); **niya_lnu** to look (N.); **niha_liba** (A.); **niha_le** (MBh.); **niha_rab** to look toward, spy (Mth.); **niha_ral** to see (Bhoj.); **niha_rab** (Aw.); **niha_l.vu~** (G.); **niha_l.n.e~, neha_l.n.e~** to look at carefully (M.); **niha_rna_** to look for, expect (P.); **niha_riba** to look at (A.); **niha_ra_, neha_ra_** to look at (B.); **niha_riba_** (Or.); **niha_rna_** (H.)[Poss. forms with **r** have spread from Bi. Mth. area on one hand into H. (whence or fromk S. into P.) and on the other into Or., B. (with older **l**-form) and A. (with variant **l**-form)](CDIAL 7228). cf. **no_t.am** examination of coins, assaying; **no_kku (no_kki-)** to see, look at, behold, view, consider (Ta.)(DEDR 3794). **lol.ik** to look for, look at (Kho.); **lor.n.a_** to search for (P.); **lor.iba_, nor.iba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 11156).

5164.**Image: the tusk of an elephant**: **niggama, niggava** the tusks of an elephant : ivory (fr. **nid.u-kave**); gaja-danta (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5165.**Marketplace**: **nigama** marketplace (Skt.) < Drav. (? metathesis, **maganma**); market town (Pali); **n.igama** id. (Pkt.); **niyama** marketplace (OSi.)(CDIAL 7158). **niyamgama** large village (Si.)(CDIAL 7159). **negama** the inhabitant of a (small) town; citizen; often combined with **ja_napada** (pl.) townsmen and country (Pali.lex.); **nigama** a small town, market town (opp. **janapada**); often combined with **-ga_ma, si_ma** (Pali.lex.); **ga_ma** a collection of houses, a hamlet [vedic. **gra_ma** heap, collection, parish]; a habitable place, a parish or village having boundaries and distinct from the surrounding country; in size varying, but usually small and distinguished from **nigama**, a market town; **ga_ma nigama ra_jadha_niyo, ga_ma-nigama=nagara-rat.t.ha-janapada**; **ga_ma-kamma** that which is to be done to, or in a village; **ga_ma-vara** an excellent village (Pali.lex.) **Bazaar street; accessories**: **nigam** the way of the traders (Sat. xxvi.9); to come to, get (RV. x.10.11) (Vedic.lex.) **nigamam** town, city; street, thorough-fare (**Kantapu. Tati_ciyut. 83**); bazaar; trade; a caravan of merchants (Ta.); **niyamam** town, city (**Ci_vaka. 2601**); temple (**Cilap. 14,8**); bazaar street (**Maturaik. 365**); street; place, location; a hall (**Perun.. Vattava. 2,73**); **ne_makam** hall, residence (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 58**); **ne_makam** orderliness (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 406**)(Ta.); **niyama-vican-am < niyama + vyajana** necessary accessories (**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,171-2**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) [cf. **vyajana** decoration (RV.); sign (A_pS'r.); **vam.jan.a** mark (Pkt.); **vyajana** mark (Pali); **viam.jan.a** (Pkt.); **viyadun** distinctive mark (Si.)(CDIAL 12160).] **nigama** (Skt.Pali) market town; **n.igama** id. (Pkt.); **niyama** id. (OSi.)(CDIAL 7158). **niyama-gama** large village (Si.)(CDIAL 7159). **negama** the inhabitant of a (small) town; citizen; **negama jana** people; **negama-ja_napada_** pl. townsmen and country-folk; **nigama** (fr. **nigacchati** = a meeting place or market) a small town, market town (opp. janapada); **nigama-ga_ma; nigama-si_ma; nigama-katha_, setakan.n.ika-nigama; nigama-sa_manta; Asitajana-nigama** (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

5167.**This (person)**: **nui** this, this one, applied to animate objects only; **nui hor.** this man; **nui d.an:gra** this bullock; **nuigeye hataokeda** this (person) took it; **nuit.ak** this particular one, applied to animate objects only; **nukin** these two, applied to animal objects only; **nukinkin senlena** these two went; **nukinak or.ak kana** it is the house of these two; **nu~ku~i** this one here, applied to animate objects only; **nu~ku~i non.d.e n.elepe** this one here is he, look at him; **num** to name, to call by name, to praise; **celepe numkedea?** what name have you given him (Santali.lex.)

5168.**Mouldy**: **nulayuka** to rot, moulder (Ma.); **nubbu** mouldy, musty (Tu.); **nilk** mould on leather (Go.)(DEDR 3713). **mu~hu~t** mouldy, to become mouldy (Santali.lex.) **ba_tello** musty; **ba_te** get mouldy (owing to monsoon-weather) (Kon.lex.)

5169.**Image: broken rice; grit**: **nin:galu, nin:gol.u** broken rice, grit (Tu.); **nen:g-** to grind (Pa.); **nen:ga** that which has been ground (Pa.); **nen.-** to grind (Ga.); **neng-** to rub, grind (Ga.); **naggu** to be powdered; **neccu** rice flour, small rice grits (Te.); **an.n.u, akku** crushing, bruising into a jelly or mass (Tu.); **neggu, ner..gu** to be curved or bent inward (Ka.); **naggu** to become bruised (as a metal vessel); n. a bruise in metal vessels (Ka.); **nagc-** to dent (Ko.); **nakal.** to be crushed (Ta.)(DEDR 2927).

5172.**Image: to stand up; to lift up**: **nin.- (-it-)** to rise up from a sitting position, wake up (from sleep); **nik-** to lift up, raise, rouse from sleep (Kond.a); **nin.(g)- (nin.t-)** to rise, get up; **nik- (-t-)** to raise (Pe.); **nin.(g)-** to rise; **nik-** to raise (Mand..); **ninga (ningi-)** to rise, arise, stand up; n. act of rising, standing up; **nipka (< nik-p; nikt-)** to raise, cause to stand up (Kui); **ningali** to arise; **nikhali** to arouse; **ninginai** to rise; **nikkh'nai** to rouse; **nin:g- (-it-)** to rise; **nik- (-h-)** to lift up, raise; **nin:g- (-it-)** to get up, wake up; **nik- (-h-)** to lift up; to awaken (Kuwi)(DEDR 3665). **negapu, negepu, negavu, negahu** to raise, to lift up; to hold uplifted or elevated (Ka.); **nekku, nempu** (Ta.); **nigud.incu** (Te.); **nege** to raise (also used of light), to ascend, to go upward (Ka.); **er..** (Ka.); **egi** (Te.); **ekkat.iga** (Te.); **nige** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to stand erect**: **nikal.am, nigal.am** haughtiness; **nikal.ikka, nigal.ikka** to swell, strut (Ma.); **nikkul.isu** to bend oneself from coquetry or in coquetish manner; **ni_l.ku** to stretch oneself upwards, rise up to one's full height, stretch oneself; **nil(u)ku** to stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs from fatigue etc., stand on tiptoe, rise up to (Ka.); **nikku** to become or stand erect, rise; be proud, conceited or presumptuous; n. erectness, rising; pride, conceit; make erect, perk, strut; **nikku~bo_tu** conceited person; **nikkud.u** act of becoming erect, erectness, erection, rise (Te.); **nikk-** to stretch forward (Go.)(DEDR 3662). **Images: to be erect; to be out-stretched**: **ni_kku-tal, ni_n:ku-tal** to spread out, as the legs, fingers (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nigul., nimir, nimiru** to be stretched forth, to be extended, to lengthen out to the full; to spread, to expand; to become erect; to raise one's self, to take an upright position; to rise; to swell; to become proud, to strut (Ka.); **nigura tege** to make go out to the full length (Ka.); **nigurcu, nimircu** to stretch forth, stretch out to its full length etc. (Ka.); **nigud.incu, nivud.incu** (Te.); **ni_l.** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **nimir(ru)tal** to be out-stretched, as the arm (**Kampara_. Kan:kai. 62**); to grow tall as a youth; to shoot up (**Te_va_. 1160,5**); to extend, expand, spread out (**Kampara_. Kulamur-ai. 4**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to hold aloft**: **nimirtti-p-pit.i-ttal** to hold erect; to hold aloft, lift up (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mi_kai** uplifted arm (**Patir-r-up. 40,12**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to run**: **nimir(ru)-tal** to walk, proceed (**Pu. Ve. 7,5**); to run (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: erect**: **imir (-v-, -nt-)** to be straight, erect; **nimir (-v-, -nt-)** to become erect, be straightened, stand upright, be outstretched, grow tall; **nimirttu (nimirtti-)** to straighten up, set upright (as a pot), straighten out, unfold; **nimiral** straightening

out, becoming erect; **mu_ri-nimir** to stretch oneself as from laziness (**mu_ri-** shaking off laziness, laziness); **emir (-v-, -nt-)** to spread, extend (Ta.); **niviruka, ni_ruka** to rise, stand, erect, revive; **nivirikka, ni_rkka** to erect, rase, unbend, straighten; **nivircca** straightness, height of body; **nivirttuka** to raise, erect, straighten, unfurl; **nivirttikka** to raise; **nivirppikka** to refresh; **nu_r-** to straighten (Ma.); **muniv- (munivd-)** to stretch and groan when one wakes (Ko.); **nimir** to be stretched, become straight, stand up to one's full length, become erect, grow high, be lifted up, be unfurled, become extensive, spread; **nimirike** state of being stretched etc.; **nirmircu** to cause to be stretched etc.; lengthen, lift up, raise, cause to spread or increase; **nigur(u), nigaru** to be stretched forth, be extended, lengthen out to the full, spread, expand, become erect, raise oneself, take an upright position, rise, swell, become proud, strut; **nigiru** to be extended; **nigurisu, nigarisu** to stretch forth, stretch out to its full length, etc.; **nigarike** state of being stretched or lengthened out; **nigul.** to take an upright position, stand erect, expand, increase (Ka.); **nimuruni** to become straight; **nigacuni** to stretch (Tu.); **nigud.u, nivud.u** to extend, stretch, spread, become erect, rise, increas, swell; **nigud.(u)cu** to stretch, extend, make erect (Te.); **nikip- (nikit-)** to stretch out (Pa.); **nigr.i- (-t-)** (body) is stretched full length, become erect; caus. **nigr.is-** (Kond.a); **nde** to make straight (Malt.)(DEDR 2922). **To extend, expand**: **nimir(ru)-tal** to be excessive (**Pur-ana_. 14**); to extend, expand, spread out (**Kampara_. Kulamur-ai. 4**); to be of superior quality as gold (**Ci_vaka. 1376**)(Ta.lex.)

5173.**Image: to return**: **n.iho_d.ai** returns, drives back (Pkt.); **nihur.** to return (MB.)(CDIAL 7175).

5174.**Pilot of a ship; seam of a ship**: **ni_kkal** seam of a ship, pat.akin taiyalin.aippu = sewn joint of a ship (**J.**); **ni_ka_n-** pilot, steersman (**Paripa_. 10,55**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nikkat.astu_r** foresail, kappalin mun-marappa_y (Ta.Naut.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **Captain of a ship**: **mi_ka_n-** pilot, captain of a vessel (**Tan.t.i, 37, Urai. Uta_.**); **mi_ka_man-** pilot, captain of a vessel, ma_lumi (**Maturaik. 321, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5175.**To quilt**: **nigandn.a_** to quilt (Pali); **nagandn.a_** id. (Pali); **niganda_, naganda_** a stitch in quilting (Pali); **nigrantham** intertwining (AitBr.)(CDIAL 7168). cf. **ga_nd.a** women's cloth (Go.); **gand.a** cloth (Pa.); **ganda_** cloth (Kuwi)(DEDR 1180).

5176.**Image: anklet**: **nigal.a** bracelet; an (iron) chain for the feet (Pali) (Pali. lex.) **ne_vura, nu_pura** an anklet (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) [cf. Semant. **ke_yu_ra** armlet (Skt.)] **nu_pura** ornament for ankles or toes (MBh.); anklet (Pali); **n.e_ura** (Skt.);[cf. (as distinct from:) **ke_yu_ra** armlet (Skt.); **sekra sakom** an armlet of bell metal (Santali); (thus, **ke_yu_ra** for the arm; **n.e_ura** for the ankle)]; **lipur** anklet (Santali); **n.u_ura** (Pkt.); **nu_ra_** silver anklet (L.); **nuruva** rings etc. on the hands and feet of dancers (L.); **n.e_ura, n.i_yura, n.iura** anklet (Pkt.); **neur** (P.B.H.); bell on necks of cattle (Ku.); **newar** anklet (N.); **newar, nyaur** anklet (H.); ankle or pastern joint of horse (H.); **neura** anklet (OG.); **nevar, neval.** id. (G.); **nevar, neu_r** contrivance placed over ankles or pasterns of horses to prevent rubbing (M.)(CDIAL 7577). **ni_dhura** bracelet, bangle; **nivara, ni_yura** (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **ne_varisu, nivarisu** to make straight, smooth or proper by gently rubbing with the hand or by fingering; to rub gently with the hand, to stroke (Ka.); **ne_varincu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: shackles for legs**: **nelu, neru, niaru** shackles for forefeet of animals (S.); **nayal** chain for legs of camel or horse (L.); **nelo** (Ku.); **nya_la_** pl. fetters (Ku.); **nel** (N.); **nihal** (A.); **nia_li_** (B.); **neval.** (G.); **nigad.a** iron chain for legs (Skt.); **nigal.a** fetter (Pali); **n.aiad.a, n.aiala** fetter, anklet like a fetter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7157). **Image: woman with an**

ornamental foot-chain: **nigad.a, nigala, nigal.a** a chain for the feet, especially the chain used to secure the hind feet of an elephant; a fetter or shackle in general; an ornamental foot-chain; **nigal.e** a woman with ornamental foot-chain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5177.**Image: to jump**: **negacu, negasu, negisu** to cause to jump or jump away; **nege** jumping etc. (Ka.); **negata** the act of leaping or having leaped (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **niva (-pp-, -nt-)** to rise, be elevated, grow, spread, overflow; **nivar (-v-, -nt-)** to rise high; **nivappu** elevation, height; **ivar (-v-, -nt-)** to rise on high, ascend, spring, leap, rush out, climb over, mount; **ika (-pp-, -nt-)** to leap over, cross over, transgress, overflow; **iya (-pp-, -nt-)** to pass beyond, excel, transcend; **iyakkam** greatness, excellence (Ta.); **nikakka** to rise; **ivaram** height; **ivaruka** to rise up; **ivarttuka** to lift, raise; **ekaruka** to ascend, rise; **ekarttuka, ekattuka** to lift, raise; **ekaram** height, uphill; **ikaykkuka** to transgress (Ma.); **nege, nese** to rise, ascend, go upward, jump; **negapu, negavu** to lift up, hold uplifted; **egarisu** to cause to rise, cause to fly, cause to jump; **egarisu** to cause to rise, cause to fly, cause to jump, shoplift; **egarike** jumping; **egu** rising, embarkation; **ega_ diga_** up and down; **neggu** to lift (Ka.); **nekkura** cliff (Kod..); **negiyuni** to rise, come up; **negipuni** to leap, jump, spring up; **negapuni** to overflow; **negattu** overflowing (Kod..); **negi** to lift (Kor.); **negayu, egayu, nevayu** to fly, go up, rise up, jump; **negavu, egavu** flying, flight; **eguru, evuru** to fly, jump up; n. flying, flight, jump; **eguva** te top; **eguvu** flying, flight of bird; **egupu** flight, increase; **egu, egud.u** high, raised; **egayincu** to toss up; **egacu** to cause to fly; **egirincu** to toss up, cause to fly; **ega** upwards; **ega diga** up and down; **eydu** to fly; **egumati** embarkation, putting goods on board of a ship, exportation; **egudala** the upper or high part or region (as of a river); increase, rise (Te.); **negay- (negayt-)** to fly; **negap- (negapt-)** to make to fly (Kol.); **negay-** to fly, rise; **negap-** to make to fly or rise (Nk.); **egur-** to jump (Nk.); **egr-** to dance; **egermur.** a dance (Go.); **egr.i- (-t-)** to fly (as a bird)(Kond.a)(DEDR 3730).

5178.**Temple manager; merchants; a bullock load**: **navaru** temple; **nagari-adhika_ri** temple manager; **nakaramu** temple (Te.); **nakar** temple (Ta.)(DEDR 3568). **nagarta** a Vais'ya merchant class (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **naga** an ornament; an article, a piece (Ka.M.); **nage** (Te.Ma.); **nakai** (Ta.); a load of articles; a bullock load (Ka.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **nakai** jewels (Ta.); **naka** (Ma.); **naxy** id. (To.); **naga** jewelry (Kod..); jewels, ornaments; goods, property (Tu.); a jewel or ornament, a metal vessel, a bullock load of tobacco etc. (Te.); **naga-** mountain (Skt.); **nag** id., rock, precious stone, jewel (H.); **nag** id., an article or item (as of implements, pieces of apparel, etc., in enumerating them), a piece (M.)(DBIA 221). **nukam** burden, weight (**Ci_vaka. 203**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nakai-na_n.ayam, nakai-nat.t.u** jewels and other valuables (Ta.lex.) **navuru, navaru, naviru** that is tender, soft, fine, thin, small, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Cash**: **nagadi** ready money (Ka.M.H.); fiscal, financial (Ka.M.H.); **nagadi-guma_sta** a cashier; **nagadi-ya_tu** the land revenue which is paid in money (Ka.); **nagadu** ready money or cash (Ka.); **nagada** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5179.**Village priest**: **naeke** the village priest of the Santals; **kud.am naeke** the priest who conducts the worship of the lesser dieties of the villages; **naeke era** the priest's wife; **naeke man** rent free land cultivated by the priest; **uniko naekekedea** they elected him to be priest; **naeke khil** a sub-sept of all the Santal septs; **naeke-khil-God.a** a sub-sept of Marn.d.i sept (Santali)(Santali.lex.)

5180.**Customary**: **ne_mo** the annual festival of a demon; **ne_mo-deccud.u** a priest seized with demon (Tu.lex.) **ne_ng** custom (Go.); **ne_keri** customary, usual; usually (Kui); **ne_g** ceremony,

sacrificial rite, received custom (Kur.)(DEDR 3763). **nikuti** method, custom (Ta.); cf. **niyati** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nikka_** marriage among Muhammadans (Ta.); **nikka_** (U.); **nikka_** remarriage of a widow (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **la_kana, la_ka_nj** the sacrifice after a successful hunt (Go.); **r.a_k- (-t-)** to offer worship, sacrifice; intens. **r.a_bga-**; **r.a_kel ja_ni** priest who offers sacrifice (Pe.); **r.a_k-** to offer worship, sacrifice (Mand..); **la_ka (la_ki-)** id.; n. a sacrifice, worship; **la_ka so_ka** a sacrifice, worship (Kui); **la_k-** to sacrifice; **la_kinai** to praise; **la_kwinai**to invoke; **la_gu** offering to a deity; **r.a_k- (-it-)** to sacrifice (Kuwi); **ale_j** sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood)(Br.)(DEDR 297). **neg, nege** a religious feast (Mu.Sadani.Oraon)(Mu.lex.) **Image: offering**: **nivap** to scatter about, sow (as seed); to offer (as oblations), especially to the manes; **nivapanam** sowing; an offering to the manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; **niva_pa** seed, grain, seed-corn; an offering to the manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water etc. as the s'ra_ddha ceremony; a gift or offering in general; **nive_danam** delivering; dedication; an offering or oblation (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **n.e_vajja, n.e_vijja** food offered to a deity (Pkt.); **naive_dya** offering of food to an idol (BhP.); **nive_dya** (MBh.); **nive_dayati** offers (S'Br.); **nevaju, neju** a kind of cake eaten cold on 7th day of dark of S'ra_van.a (S.)(CDIAL 7606).

5181.**Image: large drum**: **naga_ri** a large kettle-drum (Ka.Te.); **naga_ra_** (M.H.); **bhe_ri** (G.); **naga_ri-navavattu** the naga_ri and eight other instruments; **naga_rakha_ne** the place in which the drums and other instruments of a band are kept (Ka.M.H.); the place where a band performs (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nakkara_, nakara_ < naqa_ra_** (U.); **naqqa_ra** (Arabic) a large kettle-drum (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 508**); **naka_ra_, naka_r** id. (Ta.lex.) **nagera, nagara, nagra** a kettle-drum (cf. Pl.XXVII,A) (Mu.); **naka_ra** (Sadani. Arabic); **nugara** a drum (Abyssinian)(Mu.lex.) **ne_k-** (musical instrument) to sound, be played on; **ne_kup-/ne_kp-** to play an instrument (Nk.); **ne_ka_na_** to sound (of a pot, gong, bell), to ring; **ne_k-** (musical instrument) to sound (Go.); (bell) to sound; caus. **ne_ksta_na_, ne_ksa_na_, ne_kih-**; **eksa_na_** to beat (drum); **eganta** (spelled **yegant.a**) o'clock = 3 sg. neut. pres. (Go.)(DEDR 3762).

5183.**Barber**: **na_pita** barber (S'Br.); **na_piti_, na_pini_** (BHSk.); **sna_paka** bath attendant (R.); **naha_pita** barber (Pali); **n.ha_via, n.a_vi(d)a** (Pkt.); **na_i_** (S.L.P.); id. (Bi.Mth.H.); **na_in.** his wife (P.); **na_i** (WPah.B.); **na_wi_, na_yan.** (WPah.); **na_i_** (Ku.); **neyo** (B.); **nha_wi_, na_in** (H.); **na_vi_** (G.); **na_ha_vi_, nha_vi_** (M.); **nhvi, nvi** (Si.); **na_wid, nyid** (K.); **naha_paka** barber (Pali); **na_u** (N.B.Or.Bi.Mth.B.M.); **na_u_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **na_uni** (Mth.); **naua_** (Bi.); **nauwa_** (H.)(CDIAL 13792). **na_vicam** the barber's profession (**S.I.I. ii,278**); **na_vican-** barber (**S.I.I. ii,277**); **na_vitan-** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2491**)(Ta.lex.)

5185.**Image: joking**: **nakali, nakalu** ridicule, joking, jesting, witticism, satire (Ka.); **nakali_** diverting, as a story or a story-teller (M.H.); **nakali** mimicry (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: smiling, laughing**: **nakal** smiling, laughing; rejoicing, gladness (**Na_lat.i, 137**); **nakali** id. (Ka.Tu.); **naka_ar** tooth as appearing in laughter (**Cir-upa_n.. 57**); **naka_al** laughter (**Kalit. 142,16**); **naku-tal** to laugh, smile (**Kur-al., 784**); **nagu** id. (Te.Ka.); **nakai-ttal** id. (**Kalla_. 88,1**); **nakai** laughter, smile (**Ci_vaka. 1568**); **nage** id. (Ka.); cheerfulness, delight (Ka.); **nakai** id. (**Patir-r-up. 68,14**); contemptuous laughter, sneer, derision, scorn (**Na_lat.i, 377**); **nage** id. (Ka.); **nakai** grinning (Ta.); **nage** id. (Ka.); **nakaippu** smiling (Ta.); **nagavu** id. (Te.); **nakai-y-a_t.u-tal** to jeer, rail at; to joke (**Ain:kur-u. 79, Urai.**); **nan:ku-tal** to deride, mock at (**Par..amalai. 50**); **nan:gu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **nakkal** laughing, mockery, brightness, splendour (Ta.); **nakekka** to laugh (Ma.); **nagu (nakk-), nage** to laugh, smile, laugh at, deride; n. a laugh, smile, laughter, derision,

blooming, blossoming (Ka.); **nagega_r-a** a man who causes to laugh, a ridiculer, joker (Ka.); **nakali** ridicule, satire, caricature (Tu.); **nakeruni** to titter, giggle (Tu.); **nagavu** a laugh, smile; **nagu** to laugh, smile; n. a laugh, smile (Te.); **naguba_t.u** ridicule, derision, mockery; **navvu** to laugh, smile, joke, ridicule; n. laughter, smile, jest, joke, fun, ridicule, derision; **navvincu** to cause to laugh, excite mirth in, amuse (Te.); **nav-** to laugh; **nava jeri** joke, joking; **navip- (navit-)** to cause to laugh (Pa.); **nag-, nagg-, nag- (nak-)** to laugh (Ga.)(DEDR 3569).

5186.**Certainty; one's own**: **nidho, nido** confirmation (N.); **nidhd.a_, nidha_d.a_** certainty (M.)(CDIAL 7354). **nij** the original sept from which the sub-septs of all Santal septs have been derived; **nij, nije** one's own, oneself, special, original; **ac nijegeye kamieda** he is working himself; **nij jot** one's own farm cultivated by oneself; **nij bhai, nije bhai** one's own brother; **nijat** without any recognized caste, having been out-casted; **nayad.ih e nijat hor. menakkoa** there are casteless people in Nayadih; **nije** one's own, oneself, themselves, himself; **adren nije hor.ko t.hen** to his own people; **nijgut** for certain, by oneself, at first hand (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **nija** constant (AV.); innate, of one's own country, one's own (Skt.); **nija, niya, niyaka** own (Pali); **ni-** genetive affix (NiDoc.); **n.ia-** own (Pkt.); **nia** (Mth.); **niya** (OG.)(CDIAL 7181). **ne_ili~_, ne_ili_n, ne_ili_** always (Wot..)(CDIAL 7182). **nitya** continual; **nityam** always (RV.); **nicca** constant (Pali); **nice** nom. sg., **nica_** pl. permanent, indispensable (As'.); **n.icca** constant; **n.iiya, n.i_ya** (Pkt.); **nico** very nearly, exactly, by all means, constantly (Kho.); **nich** always (WPah.); **nica** constant (OM.); **nisa-di_, nisa-di** always (**-di_ < divasa**)(Si.); **niti** always (Si.Skt.)(CDIAL 7190). **nitara_m** especially (R.); completely (Skt.); **nirha~_** completely, extremely (OM.)(CDIAL 7189). **Certainty**: **n.ikkhutta** certainty (Pkt.); **nikkhu_m.ti** adj. absorbed in (OG.)(CDIAL 7155). **nikkuva** truth, certainty; truly, certainly (Ka.); **nikkamu, nikkuvamu, nikkemu** truth, fact, reality, certainty; true, real, certain; **nik-kala** a true dream (Te.)(DEDR 3663). **nis'caya** enquiry, conviction (Mn.); **nis'cayena_** certainly (Mn.); **nicchaya** discrimination, certainty (Pali); **n.iccaya, n.icchaya** (Pkt.); **nico** exactly (Kho.); **nihico** conference, certainty (S.); **nicher.o, nichor.o** decision, settlement (S.); **ni_hca_** belief, patience (WPah.); **nicaya** certainty (MB.); **nice~** certainly (Or.)(CDIAL 7439).

5187.**Firmament**: **na_ka-lo_ka** the heavenly world; **na_ka-sadana** an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; **na_ki** a deity, a god (Ka.); **na_ka** heaven, the sky, the atmosphere; heaven, the abode of the gods (Ka.Skt.); cf. **na_ks.atra** relating or belonging to the lunar asterism, sidereal; cf. **naks.atra** star (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **nhon.** name of a god (Kal.); **non.** (Kt.Pr.); **nahang** (Pers.); **na_ga** (Skt.)(CDIAL 7039). **na_ka-nakar** the nether world (**Cilap. 1,21, Arum.**); **na_ka-na_t.u** heavenly region; land of the Na_ga race (**Man.i. 8,54**); the nether world; **na_ka-na_tan-** Indra as the lord of the celestial world; **na_kiyar** women of the celestial world (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 121**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

5188.**Image: to be bent inward**: **nawan, newan** bent, curved, to bend, to curve (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **neggu** to be curved or bent inward, to sink in, to sink; to get a bruise (Ka.); **n.n.u** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **neggu** to crush, to smash, to break, to destroy (Ka.); **kku** (Ma.); **neru** to be ground small (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **naggu, nekku** to become bruised, as a metal vessel (Ka.); **nokku** (Te.); **neri** to break, to burst, be crushed or smashed (Ta.); **naggu, neggu** a bruise in metal vessels (Ka.); **nekku** to be depressed, to sink (Ka.lex.) **Image: to be cracked**: **nekku-vit.utal** to be broken, cracked (**Nalvar..i. 33**); to part at the joint as wood-work (Ta.); **neku-tal** to be ruined, scattered, broken (**Ci_vaka. 426**); **ne_ka** very minutely; **ne_kal** fine, flinty sand (**G.Tp.D. I,175**)(Ta.lex.)

5189.**To press; to thrust**: **nu_kku** to shove, push (Ta.); **nu_ku** to shove, push, thrust aside (Ka.); to push violently, shove; n. a thrust (Te.); **nu.k** to push (Kod..); to push so as to move (Kol.)(DEDR 3722). **nur..ai** to insert, put (Ta.); **nokkuka** to pierce, bore through (?Ma.); **r.upka** to twist something into a cloth, insert (Kui); **nulugna_** to insert, thrust (Kur.); **lulqe** to thrust in (Malt.)(DEDR 3714). **nekku, nerukku** to press, push (Ta.); **neggicu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **niba_dhate_** presses down (RV.); **nioiki** to press, oppress (Sh.); **niezoiki, niajoiki** to be pressed, be squeezed, be squashed (Sh.); **nimju_n.o** to oppress, harass, torment; **nimjyu_n.o** id. (Ku.); **nimaji_n.o** to be vexed, get tired, dislike (Ku.)(CDIAL 7224). **nihor.an.u** to press down (S.)(CDIAL 7227). **nigra_bha** pressing down, power to press down (TS. iv.6.3.4; KS. i.2.12; TS. i.4.14.2)(Vedic.lex.)

5190.**A caste**: **nan:kut.i-ve_l.a_l.ar** a division of the ve_l.a_la caste in Tinnevelley district (**E.T. v,246**)(Ta.lex.)

5191.**Braid stitched on to garments**: **nakki** < **nakki_** (U.) a kind of braid ornamentally stitched on to the borders of garments and curtains (G.Tp.D.I,161)(Ta.lex.) **naka_cu-ve_lai** delicate ornamental work done by goldsmiths; **< naqa_si_** (U.) cf. **punar-nigrantham** intertwining again (AitBr.); **nigandn.a_, nagandn.a_** to quilt; **niganda_, naganda_** a stitch in quilting (Pali)(CDIAL 7168).

5192.**To take the lead**: **no_l.** to precede, take the lead (Ka.); **no_k- (-t-)** to go first, precede (Pe.); **no_ka (no_ki-)** to precede, go ahead of; **no_ki** ahead, in front of, in the van, in advance; **no_kit.i** ahead, in front of (Kui); **no_kali** to advance; **no_k-, no_khee hannai** to precede; **no_ki** ahead; **no_kiti** in front; **no_kigattasi** the first one; **no_kita** in front of, before; **no_k- (-it-)** to go ahead, precede; **no_kita, no_ke'e** in front of; **o_khee hannai** to precede (Kuwi)(DEDR 3799).

5193.**House**: **nike_tan-am** house, habitation (**Periyapu. Tiruna_t.. 33**); temple (**Kantapu. Tiruvi. 119**); town, city (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **nike_takam, nike_tam** house (Ta.Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

5194.**Seasmum**: **nu_, nu_vu** sesamum; **no_lai** a sesame ball, a preparation of sesame seed (Ta.); **nu_vu, nuvvu** gingily seed; **nu_ne, nu_niya** oil; **nu~_-bin.d.i** flour of gingili seeds; **nu_gulu = nuvvulu** (Te.); **nuvvu_** sesamum, til (Kol.); **nu.ne** oil (Kol.) **nuvv** (pl. **nuvvul.**) sesamum; **nu_ne** oil (Kol.); **u_** sesamum (Nk.); **nuvul** (pl.) sesamum (Pa.); **nu_ ney** sesamum oil (Pa.); **nuvul** (pl.) sesamum indicum (Ga.); **nu_n(g), nung** sesamum (Go.); **nu_** (Kond.a)(DEDR 3720).

5195.**Cold**: **negad.i** cold, catarrh (Ka.Tu.); **nigad.i, nagad.i** a cold, catarrh (Ka.); **negad.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3731).

5196.**Rauwofia serpentina**: **na_kuli_** rauwofia serpentina (Car. Ci. 3.267, 10.34)(Skt.); **mukta_** id. (Car. Su. 4.50, Ci. 23.200).

5197.**Aristolochia indica**: **gandhana_kuli** aristolochia indica (Car. Ci. 3.267). **na_kuli_-dvaya** na_kuli_ and gandhana_kuli (Car. Ci. 9.46). Aristolochia serpentaria and aristolochia reticulata: part used: the dried rhizome and roots; constituents: volatile oil containing borneol; bitter principle called aristolochin; use: aromatic bitter. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 289-290).

5198.**Tribulus terrestris: nerucil, neruci** cow's thorn, tribulus terrestris; **akkilu** tribulum plant (Ta.); **eruil** tribulus terrestris (Ma.); **neg** carduus pycnocephalus, a kind of thistle (Ko.); **nex** id. (To.); **nerigilu, neggil(u), neggali, neggalu, neggulu, naggilu** the small caltrops, tribulum terrestris or lanuginosus (Ka.); **ne~gilu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 2928).

5199.**Regard**: {**Echo word**} **najar, najaru, nadaru** regard, favourable look; a present to a superior; presents made and received amongst people of rank when they visit (Ka.M.H.); **najaru-ga_n.ike, najara_n.i, najara_n.ike** id.; **naraju mujare** presents and obeisance (Ka.); **najara_n.i** a present to a superior (Ka.); **najara_n.a_** (M.H.); **najara_n.i** a forced tax levied on all the people under the title of free presents, an unjust fine (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Care**: **niga_, niga_va_ni, niga_vu, nige, nige_va_ni** care in looking after; tending; regard to (Ka.Te.); **niga_, nigha_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **mula_ju, mula_ji** regard for (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5200.**To decay, ruin**: **naci (-v-, -nt-)** to be worn, frayed (as cloth), be reduced in circumstances; **nai (-v-, -nt-)** to waste away, be frayed (as cloth); **nacey** disease (Ta.); **naital** decay (Ma.); **nasi, nasiku** to wear out, wear away, waste away, wither, wane, decay, spoil, be faint, become poor or poorly; n. wasting, waning, faint twilight (of the morning); **nasu** minuteness, smallness, fineness, a little, a trifle (Ka.); **nasku** twilight, dawn, early morning; **neyilun** to fade, as a bunch of coconuts (Tu.); **nasna_** to cause men or cattle to sicken, languish, or die; **nasrna_** to be ill or pine away (Kur.)(DEDR 3575). **na_s'a** destruction, ruin, death (Ka_tyS'r.); **na_sa** destruction (Pali); loss (Pkt.); **nas'** miscarriage; **nas'yat-prasu_ti** woman who has had a still-birth (Skt.); **naher.a_** ruin (P.); **na_s'** destruction (WPah.); **na_s** loss (Ku.N.B.H.M.); **na~_s** (Ku.); **na_sa** (Or.); **na_sa_d., na_sa_d.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 7084). **na_s'aka** destroying, wasting (MBh.); **wata-nos'^{u}** highway-robber (K.); **na_ha_** destroyer (A.); **na_s'ana** destroying (VS.); destruction, removing (A_past.); **na_sana** destruction (Pali); **n.a_san.a** (Pkt.); **nas'onu** prematurely delivered (of a woman) (Kho.); **na_san** ruin (H.)(CDIAL 7086). **nas'** perish (Skt.); **nan:ks.yati** will perish (MHh.); **na_khna_** to destroy, spoil, throw (H.); **na_m.khai, na_khai** puts, lays, drops, strews (OMarw.); **na_m.khan.aha_ra** one who throws away (OG.); **la_m.khai** throws (OG.); **na~_khvu~, na_khvu~** to throw, put on, leave, vomit (G.); **na~kha_vu~** to be fatigued, to vomit (G.)(CDIAL 6930). **nasis'ta** most destructive (Av.); **nasi_t.h** bad omen (H.) (CDIAL 7026). **na_s'ayati** destroys, drives away, removes (RV.); **na_se_ti** (Pali); **n.a_se_i, n.a_sai, n.a_savai** (Pkt.); **nas'av-** to lose, be lost (Gypsy); **nas'a** to expel, lose (D..); **nashun** to waste; **nachun** t ravage; **masshun** to ruin; **nas'-** to throw, put (Wg.); **naw-** to disappear (Pas'.); **na_s'-** to kill (Kal.); **nas'ik** to deceive, decoy away (Kho.); **nas'a_o** to destroy (Mai.); **nayoiki** to lose, waste, destroy; **nayo_nu** (Sh.); **naha_wun** to pull down, erase (K.); **na_snu** to destroy (N.); **na_sa_** id. (B.); **na_siba_** (Or.); **na_sna_** id. (H.); **na_sn.e~** id. (M.); **na_sayta_** id. (Konkan.i); **nasanava_, nahanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7087). **na_s'in** destroying (MBh.); **n.a_si** perishing (Pkt.); **na_si_** destroying (H.)(CDIAL 7088). **nir ani_nas'at** drives away, destroys (RV.); **n.in.n.a_se_i** destroys (Pkt.); **nina_san.em.** to destroy completely (OM.)(CDIAL 7336). **pran.asyati** is los, disappears (RV.); **panassati** is lost (Pali); **panas'is.yati** (NiDoc.); **pan.at.t.ha** pp. **pan.a_se_i** caus. (Pkt.); **pansa_unu, pancha_unu** to push aside, put on one side (N.)(CDIAL 8528). **vinas'yati** perishes (RV.); **vinassati** is lost (Pali); **vin.assai** (Pkt.); **binasna_** to be killed (P.); **binasai** is destroyed (OAw.); **binasna_** to be spoilt (H.); **vin.asai** dies (OG.); **van.asvu~** to perish, be spoilt (G.)(CDIAL 11770). **vinas.t.a** ruined, lost (MBh.); corrupted (Mn.); **vinat.t.ha** lost (Pali); **vinat.ha, vinat.haga, vinat.ham.ti** (NiDoc.); **vin.at.t.ha** (Pkt.); **bin.at.ha_** was destroyed (OB.); **bilat.na_** to be destroyed, be lost, become bad (H.); **binat.hi_** wretch (OMarw.); **vinat.hau** destroyed (OG.)(CDIAL 11771). **vina_s'a** destruction, death (TPra_t.); **vina_sa** destruction (Pali); **vin.a_sa**

(Pkt.); **vin.a_hu** murder (S.); **van.a_h** (P.); **bina_s** destrution, loss (N.H.); **vin.a_sa** (OG.); **vanasa** (Si.)(CDIAL 11777). **vina_s'ana** destroying (Ya_j.); destruction (MBh.); **avina_sana** imperishable (Pali); **vin.a_san.a** destruction (Pkt.); **vin.a_san.aha_ra** destroyer (OG.); **vina_s'ayati** causes to be ruined (RV.); **vina_se_ti** destroys (Pali); **vinajis.yam.ti** (NiDoc.); **vin.a_se_i** (Pkt.); **viya_es** he spoilt them (L.); **bina_sai** destroys (OAw.); **bina_sna_** (H.); **vanasanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11779). **vina_s'in** destroying (MBh.); **vin.a_hi_** murderer (S.)(CDIAL 11780). **sam.nas.t.a** perished, disappeared (R.); **sanna_t.o** solitary (of a place)(N.)(CDIAL 12925). **sanna_t.a_** desolate silence, fearstrickenness; **san(n)a_t.a_** loud whistling or whizzing noise; **sansana_na_** to whizz, whistle (H.)(CDIAL 14831). **na_cam** < **na_s'a** destruction, ruin, dissolution, annihilation, loss, damage (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,3,8**); **na_can-** destroyer (**Tiruva_ca. 5,51**); **na_can-an-** id. (**Pa_rata. Cu_tu. 141**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to flee**: **nas'yati** is lost, perishes, runs away (RV.); pp. **nas.t.a** (RV.); **nassati** (Pali); **nas'yati, nas'ati** (NiDoc.); **nassai, n.a_sai** perishes, runs away (Pk.); **nas'-** to run away, go away; **nasu-** to run away, be lost (Gypsy); **nas'-** to be lost (D..); **nas-** to flow (of tears, water etc.)(Shum.); **nas'** to become bad of milk); **nas'el** bad (of milk)(Wot..); **na_s'-** to die (Kal.); **nas'oiki** to be lost; **nos'o_nu, nas'o_nu** (Sh.); **nas'un** to be destroyed, disappear (K.); **nas'n.o** to run (K.); **nassn.a_, nhasn.a_** to flee (P.); **nassan.** to flee; **nasun.** (L.); **nas'n.u_** to run (WPah.); **nas's'u** pp. **nas'n.a_** (WPah.); **na_sn.o** to perish, leave, go; **nasn.o** to distinguish from (Ku.); **nasiba_** to be destroyed, shrink back in fear (Or.); caus. **nasa_iba_** (Or.); **na_sai** perishes (OAw.); **na_sna_** to be lost, escape, flee (H.); **na_svu~** to flee (G.); **na_sn.e~** to be spoilt (M.); **na_sta_** curdles (of milk)(Konkan.i); **nasinava_, nahinava_** to die (Si.); pp. and pret. to present stem from **nas'yati**: **nat.t.ha** (Pali.Pkt.); **nas'to** gone away; **nas't** to flee (Gypsy); **natha** (D..); **nas.t.o** he died (Dm.); **na_s'ta** (Kal.); **nas.t.a-ji_re** burial feast (Kal.); **nat.u_** (Sh.); **nu_t.h^{u}**, **nu~_t.h^{u}** (K.); **nat.t.ha_** (L.); **nat.t.hn.a_** to flee (P.); **nat.ha_, nat.hn.u** to flee (WPah.); **na_t.h** lost (A.); **na_t.(h)** spoilt, corrupted; **nat.ha_** to go four (of milk)(B.); **na_t.hi** she was lost (OAw.); **na_t.h** destruction; **na_t.hna_, na~_t.hna_** to be destroyed (H.); **nat.hna_** to be destroyed (H.); **na_t.hu~** fled (G.); **na _t.** lost (M.); **nat.a** destroyed (Si.); **na_t.** bankrupt (M.); **nat.hiya_** scoundrel (H.); **na_t.(h)a_** vile (M.); **nat.ha_ra_** bad, useless (M.); **nat.ha_ru~** rude, unbecoming (G.) (CDIAL 7027). **nas'vara** perishing (Pa_n..); destructive (Skt.); **n.assara** perishable (Pkt.); **na_r** spoilt, defiled (A.); **na_sra_** destrutive (M.)(CDIAL 7028). **nas.t.i** loss, destruction (BhP.); **na_s.t.ra_** destroying, destruction (AV.); **we-nat.h** palsy (K.); **na_t.h** flight (P.); **na_t.** loss, disappearance, childlessness (Ku.); **na~_t.** (Ku.); **na_t.h** loss (A.); **n(a)ha_t.** flight (H.)(CDIAL 7029).

5201.**Shade, shadow; lustre; transparent**: **nisa_** shady side of a valley (Pers.Fars.); **nusi_y** (Yid.); **ni_ce** shady, shady side of a valley, shade (Ash.); **nichag** shady side of anything (Kho.); **nica_g** (Yid.)(CDIAL 7180). **nir..al, ni_r..al** shade, shadow, reflection, lustre; **nir..al (nir..alv-, nir..an-r--)** to cast shadow, give shelter, shine, be reflected; **nir..ali** lustre, light; **nir..ar-r-u (nir..ar-r-i-)** to shed radiance, shade, protect; **nir..ar-u (nir..ar-i-)** to shine; **ni_r..ai** light, lustre (Ta.); **nir..al** shadow, likeness; **nir..alikka** to be reflected, appear faintly (as a tooth through the gums) (Ma.); **nerl** shade (Ko.); **ne.s-** shade, reflection, relics preserved for second funeral; **ne.l pol.y** house in which relics are kept, hut at male funeral place; **ne.l kal** flin; **ne.t-wi.r-- (ne.t-wi.r-y-)** to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection); **ne.t-wi.k- (ne.t-wi.ky-)** to toll bell while mourning over relicts between funerals (lit. to lift bell for/over the relics)(To.)[cf. **tu.k** to hang, lift up, stir (To.)(DEDR 3376a)]; **ner..aql, neral., nel.l.u** shade, shadow, reflection (Ka.); **nel.a** shade, shadow (Kod..); **nirelu, irelu** id. (Tu.); **ni_d.a** id., reflection (Te.); **ni.d.a** shade (Kol.); **ni_r.a** id. (Pa.); **nikir.** id. (Ga.); **ni_ra_** shadow; **ni_r.a, ni_r.ka** shade (Go.); **ni_r.a** shadow, shade, reflection; **ni_r.ga** shadow (Kond.a); **r.i_ga** id. (Pe.); **r.i_ge** id. (Mand..); **r.u_ga** id. shade,

reflection, picture; **ru_ged.i** shade, shadow (Kui); **r.i~_a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3679). **accha** clear, transparent (Sus'r.)[poss. shadowless; cf. **accha_ya** without shade (RV. x.27.14)(Vedic.lex.)]; **accha** clear, transparent, pure, clean (Pali.Pkt.); **och^{u}** thin, weak (K.); **acho** clear, white (S.); **acch_** clean, good (L.); **accha_** good (P.H.N.); **a_cho** (Ku.); **a_ccha_** (B.); **a_cha_** (Or.H.); **a_chyo, a_chi_** (OMarw.); **a_chu~** thin, elegant, dim (G.); **a_sat., a~_sat.** thin, watery, dilute (M.); **haccha_** clear (L.); good (P.); **haccho** good; **haccha_** white (WPah.); **acha** anything spread out over a considerable space (flood, clouds, plain etc.)(S.); **a_ch^{i}** elegance (G.); **laco** good (Gypsy)(CDIAL 142). **apaccha_ya_** unlucky shadow (Skt.); **apaccha_ya** unshadowed (Skt.); **ocha** shade (Dm.); **ocha_** (Pas'.); shady side of a valley (Phal.); **oce** shade (Shum.); **wuco** (Gaw.); **osva_, vasva_, os'et.a_** shade of trees considered as hostile to the growh of plants (M.); **acewe** shade (Ash.); **wuca_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 422). **praticcha_ya_** reflection (Skt.); **pad.iccha_ya_** id. (Pkt.); **picha_va~_** shade, shadow (L.); **par.cha_i~_, par.cha_va~_** (P.); **paricha_hi_m.** (OAw.); **parcha~_, parcha~_(h)i_, parcha~_wa_** reflection, influence of an evil spirit (H.); **par.cha_yo** shadow, reflection (G.); **peco_u** shade (Wg.)(CDIAL 8560). **praccha_ya** dense shade (Skt.); **paccha_ya** place in the shade (Pali); **paccha_a-** very shady (Pkt.); **pacha~_o** shadow, shade; **pa_cho, pa_chuo** (S.); **pacha_va~_** (L.); **parcha_va~_** (P.)(CDIAL 8500). **Shade; shadow; ink**: **ca_yi** < **siya_hi** (U.) ink (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **s'a_yi** ink (Ka.M. H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ca_yam** < **cha_ya_** colour; dye (Ta.lex.) **Dye**: **ca_yam** colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature (Ta.); colour, dye (Ma.); **ca_yal** colour, likeness (Ta.); colour (Ma.); **ca.yv** colour (Ko.)(DEDR 2457). **ca_yal** colour; **ca_ya-p-pan.i** work of dyeing with red, distinct from: **ni_la-p-pan.i**; **ca_yam, ca_ya-ve_r** dye; chayroot, Indian madder, oldenlandia umbellata; **ca_ya-ve_t.t.i** dyed cloth worn by men; **ca_yam-ka_yccu** to dye, colour (Ta.lex.) **Beautiful**: **cha_ya_** shade, shadow, reflection (RV.); complexion (Sus'r.); beauty (VarBr.S.); **cha_ya_** shade, shadow (Pali.Pkt.); **cha_a_, cha_i_** (Pkt.); **cha_di** shade (Pali); **cha_yopaga_ni** pl. giving shade (As'.); **caj-ymy (j = y)** in the shade (Gypsy); **cakara** shade (Wg.); **ca_ya** (Tir.); **cha_s'** (Sh.); **cha~_** (S.L.P.); **cha_** (P.); **sa~_** (A.); **cha_a** (OB.); ; **chak** shade (Kal.); **chag** (Kho.); **chei** (Phal.); **cha_i** (Sh.); **cha_y** (K.); **cha_i_** black spots on moon or face; **cha_ya_n:ka** moon (L.); **choyo** marks on skin; **chai** shade (Ku.); **cha_ya_** freckle (N.); **cha_i** shade, reflection (Or.); **cha_i~_** (H.); **cha~_i** (G.); **seya** (Si.); **cawe~_** shade (Kt.); **cave** (Bashg.); **cha~_va** shade (S.); **cha~_vilo** shadow of a demon (S.); **chau~** shade; **chaur, cha_ura_** shady place (P.); **cha_va** shade (OB.); **cha_oya_** (B.); **cha_vali_** (OMarw.); **sa_ul.i_** shade; **sa_vat.** shady place (M.); **sa_vl.i_** shade; **sa_vat.** shady place (M.); **sa_vl.i_** shade (Konkan.i); **seya**(Si.); **cha_ha_ri** shade (N.); **cha_yr.a_** (B.); **cha~_yr.i_** (G.); **chaera_** shadow (Or.); **cha_illa** shady, bright, beautiful (Pkt.); **sa_il** shade (Wot..); **cha_ilat** (Gaw.); **cojol** (Tor.); **chail, chailo** (Ku.); **chel** shade, shelter (N.); **chayela_** shady (H.); **sa_vli_** shade (M.); X Pkt. **a_ha_-, paha_-** 'light': **cha_ha_, cha_hi_, cha_hiya_** shade (Pkt.); **cha_ha_ri** (N.); **cha~_(h), cha_hari** shade; **cha_hi_** shade over a watchman's platform (Mth.); **cha~_h** shade (Bhoj.); **cha_m.ha_m.** (OAw.); **cha~_(h)** (H.); **chahai** (OMarw.); **chizot., chij** (Sh.)(CDIAL 5027). **cha_mur.ia_** temporary awning, shelter of branches and twigs (Or.)(CDIAL 5028). **ca_y** brilliance, light, beauty,colour, fame, reputation; **ca_yal** beauty, gracefulness, likeness, resemblance, reflected image, shadow; **a_y (-v-, -nt-)** to be or become beautiful; n. beauty; **ai** beauty; **aitu** that which is beaituful, beauty; **aiya** beautiful (Ta.); **ca_y** beauty; **ca_yal** shape, figure, resemblance, beauty (Ma.); **ca.y** beauty; **ca.yli** well (adv.); **ca.yka.r** handsome man; fem. **ca.ykarati** (Kod..); **sa_nja (sa_nji-)** to be proper, good, right, beautiful, bright; n. goodness, beauty; adv. beautifully; pl. action **sa_ska (sa_ski-)** (Kui)(DEDR 2457).

5202.**To breathe**: **nis'vasiti** draws in breath (MBh.); **nis'vasita** breathing (S'Br.); **n.issasai, n.isasai** breathes (Pkt.); **n.i_sasia** breathing (Pkt.); **nisa~sna_** to pant (H.) (CDIAL 7461).

nis'va_sa breathing in or out (R.); **nisa_sa** inhalation; **nisa_siba_** to breathe (Or.); **nisa_s** breathing (Mth.)(CDIAL 7462). **nih-s'va_sa** sigh (Mn.); **n.issa_sa, n.i_sa_sa** sigh (Pkt.); **nisa_s** sorrow; **nisa_si_n.o** to sigh after, be melancholy (Ku.); **nisa_snu** to sigh; **nisa_sinu** to be suffocated (N.); **nisa_sa** sigh (MB.); **nisa_s(a_), nisa~_s(a_)** (H.); **nisa_so** (Marw.); **ni_sa_sa** exhalation (OG.); **nisa_so** respiration, sigh, groan (G.); **nisa_s** exhalation; **nisa_sn.e~** to pant (M.)(CDIAL 7111). **nisa_ha_** breathless (L.)(CDIAL 7112). **s'vas** breathe (Skt.lex. **ne_sa** asthma (Tu.); **ne_(j)-** to breathe; **ne_al, ne_jkal** breath; **ne_(j)kud.** panting (Pa.); **ne_nj-** to breathe (Ga.); **ne_njkar.(i)** breath, pulse which throbs in a child's head; **ne_j-** to breathe; **ne_s** breath; **ne_sk-** to breathe; **ne_ska_na_** to pant, to breathe heavily, pant; **ne_ska_na_** to breathe (Go.); **ne_nz- (-it-)** to sigh, respire when exhausted or tired, have hiccups while weeping; to breathe; **ne_nzu** breath (Kond.a); **ne_nj- (ne_nc-)** to breathe; intens. **ne_cka-** (Pe.); **ne_nj-** id.; intens. **ne_cka-** (Mand..); **ne_nja (ne_nji-)** to breathe; n. breathing (Kui); **nenjali, ne_njinai** to breathe, gasp; **ne_nj- (-it-)** to breathe, moan with pain; **nesteri, ne_steri** breath (Kuwi); **na_xna_** to breathe, rest, recover oneself; **ni~_xca_rna_** to experience a convulsive and somewhat prolonged heaving of the breast, sigh, sob, draw in a long breath (Kur.); **ngye** to breathe; **nge** breath (Malt.)(DEDR 3765).

5203.**Chaste tree**: **nocci** five-leaved chaste tree (**Ci_vaka. 2163**); **ven.n.occi** id., vitex negundo (**Pata_rtta. 528**)(Ta.); **nocci-t-tin.ai** major theme describing the defence of a fort by warriors wearing nocci garlands (**Pu. Ve. 5, Kol.u**); **nocci** a minor theme eulogising the nocci garland worn by the warriors defending a fort (**Pu. Ve. 5,1, Kol.u**); defence of a fort (**Tol. Po. 68**); **nocci-ma_lai** a poem describing the defence of a fort (Ta.lex.) cf. **karu-nocci** three-leaved chaste tree, vitex trifolia (Ta.lex.) cf. Vitex negundo: Nadkarni records that the leaves contain a colourless essential oil of the odour of the drug; and a resin; the fruit contains an acid resin... in Mysore, febrile, catarrhal, and rheumatic affections are treated by means of a vapour bath prepared with this plant... Nadkarni continues that the leaves are considered insecticide. They are placed between the leaves of books and folds of silk and woollen clothes to preserve them from insects... (for sprained limbs, contusions, leech bites, etc.) the fresh leaves are put into an earthen pot, heated over a fire, and applied as hot as can be borne without pain... (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 807-808). cf. **nekki, lakki, lokki** vitex negundo or trifolia (Ka.)(DEDR 3781). cf. **nirgun.d.i_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 7308). cf. **va_vili** vitex negundo (Ka.)(DEDR 5371). **ni_r-nocci** water peacock's-foot tree, vitex leucoxylon (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) Vitex glabrata: **goda** (B.); **sheraz** (M.); **bhodiya** (A.); **sengeni** (Ka.); **luki** (Te.); bark and root: astringent; habitat: from Assan and Cachar to Malacca (GIMP, p.256). Vitex leuocoxylon: **mayilila** (Ma.); **nebedda** (Si.); **nirnochi** (Ta.); **nevaledi** (Te.); **hole-nekki** (Ka.); bark and root: astringent; root: used in intermittent fever; leaves: smoked in catarrh and headache; habitat: all forest districts of Madras state and W. Peninsula (GIMP, p.256). Vitex pubescens: **myladi** (Ta.); **busi** (Te.); **muria** (Or.); resin: burnt with dhatura seeds to produce lethargy in Malaya; habitat: Deccan Peninsula and E. Bengal (GIMP, p.257). Vitex peduncularis: **nagbail** (H.); **goda** (B.); **osai** (A.); **navaladi** (Ka.); bark: used for making an external application for pains in the chest; infusion of leaves or of root bark or young stem bark: useful in malarial and blackwater fever; habitat: Assam, Bihar and Bengal (GIMP, p.257). Vitex agnus-castus: **panjangusht** (Pers.); **athlak** (A.); seeds: bitter, boiled in ghee and the mixture given to horses for colic; plant: used as a cure for eye diseases and stomachache; used for pains due to chills, one who has caught cold takes a bath in water in which the leaves have been boiled; habitat: Baluchistan (GIMP, p.256).

5204.**Chaste tree**: **nocci** three-leaved chaste tree; **karunocci** willow-leaved justicia, justicia gendarussa (**Pais.aja. 50**)(Ta.); **noccil** willow-leaved genderussa (**Pata_rtta. 507**); **karunoccil** id. (**Malai.**); **karu-nocci** three-leaved chaste tree, vitex trifolia (Ta.); id. (Ma.); a plant, dark-leaved evergreen, planted in gardens by the side of walks, gendarussa vulgaris (**W.**); **ni_r-nocci** three-leaved chaste tree, vitex trifolia (Ta.lex.) Justicia gendarussa = pseuderanthemum bicolor = eranthemum bicolor: ... an erect, slender undershrub or half-woody plant usually about 1 meter in height... in the Philippines the roots, stems, and leaves in decoction are used against aphthae and also as a cicatrizant of wounds, ulcers etc. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 891-892). Vitex trifolia: **surasa** (Skt.); **pani-ki-sanbhalu** (H.); **panisamalu** (B.); **nirgundi** (M.); **nirnochi** (Ta.); **nochili** (Te.); **nochi** (Ma.Ka.); leaves: considered useful as an external application to rheumatic pains, sprains etc.; pillows stuffed with these used to cure catarrh and headache; powdered and given in intermittent fevers; flowers: prescribed with honey in fevers accompanied by vomiting and severe thirst; fruit: used in amenorrhoea; habitat: scattered throughout India in the tropical and subtropical region (GIMP, p.257).

5205.**Poison**: {**Echo word**} **najom** prepared poison (Mu.); **nacu** poison, evil (Ta.)(Mu.lex.) **nacam** poison, venom (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 10**); **nacun.t.o_n-** S'iva (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,9**); a division of Kal.l.ars (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,9, Vice_t.avurai.**); **nacu_t.t.utal** to administer poison (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 103**)(Ta.lex.) **nanji, nanje** poison (Kon.lex.) **nacu** [perh. **nai-**] poison, venom (**Kur-al., 580**); **naju** (Ka.Tu.); **nai-tal** to be crushed, bruised; **nai-ttal** to destro (**Pur-ana_. 97**)(Ta.lex.) **nacukku** to crush (Ta.lex.) **najugu, naggu, neggu** to squash, to crush, to bruise as dry ginger, pepper corns, medicinal roots etc. (Ka.); **nacun:ku** to be squashed (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **najju** a crushed, squashed or bruised state; **najju gujju** a completely crushed mass; **naccu, naju** poison (Ma.); **naju** paralysis of the brain (Ka.Te.); **najujo_gi** a dealer in antidotes; **naju-ro_ga** paralysis of the brain (Ka.lex.) **ma~hu~r, jahar** poison; **jahar mahra** poison for arrows (Santali.lex.)

5206.**Fortress**: **nocci** surrounding wall, fortress (**Tan.ikaippu. Ci_pari. 342**); village, hamlet (**Cu_t.a_**.)(Ta.lex.)

5207.**Cooked rice**: **nocci** rice cooked with ghee, coconut etc. (Tu.); **nicci** cooked rice (Kurub.); **neccu** rice flour or small rice grits (Te.)(DEDR 3782).

5208.**Image: placenta**: **n.a_la** covering of foetus (Pkt.); **na_l** placenta (N.)(CDIAL 7047). **noz** afterbirth (of human beings)(To.); **naji, naju** afterbirth (Tu.); **nacu** afterbirth, placenta (Ta.)(DEDR 3580).

5209.**Broth; to lick**: **leu** to lick; **tsa_k** taste (Kon.lex.) **lih** to lick (Skt.lex.) cf. **lihati** licks (MBh.)(CDIAL 11069). **jal** to lick with the tongue; **jal jhel bar.awatfeako** they entertained us (Santali.lex.) **prale_ha** a kind of broth (Skt.); **paleha_** juice, sap (L.); **palyo** a kind of curry made of curds and whey boiled with spices (Ku.); **pa_lo** gruel (B.); **pareh** pea soup, sauce (Bi.); **paleo, pareh** rice soup (H.)(CDIAL 8765). **a_le_ha** licking (Skt.); **a_lihati** licks (BhP.); pp. **a_li_d.ha** (MBh.); **a_lihai** touches (Pkt.); **a_lih** salts in the earth (Kho.)(CDIAL 1399). cf. **palya, palye, palle, palleya, palleha, pallye** [perh. connected with **payir**; Skt. **phala**: a flower, a bud] any garden green, any vegetable; a vegetable dish (Ka.); **pacal.ai, paciri, payiri, vacal.ai, vayalai** spinage (Ta.); **pa_la_** leaves, blades, tuft of leaves (M.)(Ka.lex.) **nanjrk** a small amount of food which will blunt the pangs of hunger (Ko.); **naju, nacu** to take a little lick, eat a little of anything

like pickles and as a relish to the principal food (Ka.); **nesaru, nesalu** seasoning (Tu.); **nanju, nancu** to eat in small bits or quantities, eat as a relish to the principal food, take a lick; **nanju_d.u** flesh; **nanjud.u** relish, pickle (Te.); **nenjen** meat, vegetable; **na_nju_d., na_n.dzul.** flesh (Kol.); **nenjur. (j = dz)** id.; **nenjen** broth (Nk.); **menjan** tidbit (meat, fish, etc.) cooked together with meal to impart relish or flavour to it (?Kur.)(DEDR 3581).

5210.**Image: fish; fish bladder**: **nettali, neytto_li, nettili** anchovy, silvery, engraulis indicus (**Pata_rtta. 938**); **nettili-p-pot.i** anchovy salted and dried (Ta.) (Ta.lex) **Images: fish; conch**: **nattu** conch; snail (**Paripa_. 10,85**)(Ta.); **nattai** snail, buccinum (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nantam** conch (Ta.); **nattam, nattu, nantu** conch, snail; **natta** a shellfish (Ma.); snail (Te.); **netka** id. (Go.); **nattai, nantan-am** snail (Ta.); **narte** a bivalved shellfish, mollusc (Ma.)(DEDR 3591). **natti** swimming bladder of a fish; **netti** swimming bladder of a fish (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_ta-k-kut.am** conch (< **na_dam** sound (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **neyttirukkai** a kind of thorn-back fish (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) Helix aspera: **nakhala** (M.G.): this is a fresh water mollusk. The shell is of dark-brown colour and made of numerous plates placed one upon another, just as in bivalve shells. It is hard, bony and opaque, concave on its under-surface where the mollusk resides; the other surface is convex. On this surface the layers are most distinctly marked. The shell is used in the form of a paste, as a perfume and in the preparation of various medicated oils. It is an ingredient of **dhupela tela**. As a a hair cosmetic it is highly recommended. (Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, Vol.II, p.166).

5211.**A perfume ingredient**: **nata** bignonia chelonoides, a fragrant ingredient to make a perfume with the fragrance of **vakula** (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXVI. 29-30**). cf. **pa_tiri** trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum chelonoides, suaveolens, and xylocarpum (Ta.); trumpet-flower, bignonia suaveolens (Ma.); **pa_dari** sterospermum chelonoides (Ka.); bignonia chelonoides (Tu.); **pa_diri** id. (Te.); **pa_t.ala_, pa_t.ali_** bignonia suaveolens (Skt)[stereospermum chenonoides = bignonia chelonoides; stereospermum suaveolens = bignonia suaveolens](DEDR 4075). Stereospermum suaveolens: **patala, kamaduti, madhuduti** (Skt.); **paral** (H.M.); **parul** (B.); **kalgoripadi** (M.Te.); **pandan** (G.); **madan-kamapu** flowers of padri; **padri** (Ta.); **hudai** (Ka.); **kusgol** (Konkan.i); flowers contain albuminous saccharine and mucilaginous matters and wax... Ashes are used in the preparation of alkaline water and caustic pastes. (Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, Vol. I, p.1168). Stereospermum tetragonum = stereospermum chelonoides: **pader** (H.); **dharmar** (B.); **padal** (M.); **patoli** (Skt.); **kaludi** (Ka.); **karinkara** (Ma.); **kural** (Ta.); **kaligottu** (Te.); root, leaves and flowers: used in decoction as febrifuge; juice of leaves: mixed with lime juice used in maniacal cases; flower and fruit: in scorpion-sting; bark contains crystallite bitter substance; habitat: throughout most regions of India (GIMP, p.234). Stereospermum suaveolens: **pa_t.ala_** (Skt.); **pa_rul** (B.); **pa_d** (H.); this is a middle sized flowering tree, native of Bengal. The flowers are large, of a dark crimson colour and exquisitely fragrant. Steeped in water they impart their fragrance to it. Rubbed up with honey they are given to check hiccup. The root bark is an ingredient of **dasamula** and is thus largely used in native medicine. It is regarded as cooling, diuretic, and tonic, and is generally used in combination with other medicines. The ashes of this plant are used in the preparation of alkaline water and caustic pastes (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.204). **nat.a, nalake, nal.i, nali** a kind of fragrant substance, a perfume (Ka.); **gu_vaguttige** a sort of perfume = **kapo_ta_n:ghri** (semant. **gu_va** dove) = **nat.a, nali, dhamani, ajanake_ti** (Ka.); **guvveguttigad.d.i** a sort of perfume (Te.)[?grey-coloured](Ka.lex.) **ajanake_s'i** name of a vegetable perfume

(**hat.t.avila_sini_-na_makam gandhadravyam yatsam.yo_ga_t ke_s'asya_ti_va kr.s.n.atvam**); **nakhala_** (M.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **nakha** a particular perfume (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5212.Lobella nicotianaefolia: **nala** (B.H.); **dhaval** (M.); **kattuppugaiyilai** (Ta.); **adavipogaku** (Te.); **kattupukayila** (Ma.); **devanala** (Skt.); infusion of leaves: antiseptic; leaves and seeds: acrid, poisonous; root: in scorpion-sting; habitat: W. Ghats from Bombay to Travancore at 3,000-7,000 ft., Konkan, Matheran, Deccan, S. Mahrata country, the Nilgiris, Malabar and Mysore. **Lobellia excelsa**: leaves: smoked in the same way as tobacco; milk of the plant: extremely acrd; habitat: W. Ghats of S. India, the Nilgiris, Pulney Hills and hills of Travancore, above 6,000 ft. (GIMP, p.156). Lobelia nicotianaefolia: This tall, erect, much branched, somewhat hairy herb grows from 1.5 to 3 metres in height. The leaves, resembling those of tobacco, are narrowly obovate-lanceolate... The flowers are large, white... In the Pharmacopoeia of India an infusion of the leaves is said to be used as an antispasmodic. Dymock reports that the dry herb, when handled, is extremely acrid, the dust irritating the throat and nostrils like tobacco. Kirtikar and Basu quote Lisboa, who states that the seeds contain an acro-narcotic poison, and that they are preferred to **datura** as a poison in India, when a rapid effect is desired (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 952-953).

5213.**Cosmetic**: **pu_tikaraja** (Skt.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.315). cf. **kecca-kka_y, kar..ar--ka_y, kar..ar-ci, kar..al, kar..an:ku** molucca bean, caesalpinia bonducella, bonduc nut (Ta.); **kar..acci, kar..aci, kar..ar-r-i** guilandina bonducella (Ma.); **gajuga, gajjuga, gajiga, gajjiga, gajige, gajaga, kel.ijika_yE** molucca bean (Ka.); **gajig, kad.eji, kal.eji** molucca bean (Tu.); **g(r)acca** caesalpinia bonducella, bonduc (Te.)[caesalpinia = guilandina](DEDR 1347). **gajuga** a prickly climbing shrub of which the seeds are used for marbles, the molucca bean, guilandina bonducella; a protuberance from the eye-ball resembling a moucca bean (Ka.); **ud.d.i-gajuga** a heap or pile, especially a pile of three (with a fourth set on the top) made of the beads of the molucca bean (Ka.); cf. **ud.d.i** (Tu.); **ud.d.e** (Te.); **kurud.u-gajuga** a kind of gajuga plant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) Caesalpinia crista = caesalpinia bonducella: Bacon isolated a bitter, resinous substance called bonducin from the seeds and concludes that it is not a glucoside. Bhaduri states that the seeds yield an alkaloid for which he suggested the name **natin**... Chopra says that it is doubtful whether the **natin** of Bhaduri is a glucoside or an alkaloid, as details are not available... Greshoff reports the presence of a bitter resin, a bitter principle, and some alkaloid. According to Bruntz and Jaloux the seeds are official in the Mexican pharmacopoeia... in French Guiana as febrifuge. The roots are also used for the cure of gonorrhoea... Kirtikar and Basu and Nadkarni state that the tender leaves are efficacious in disorders of the liver... Dalzeil states that the bark is said to be rubefacient... Kirtikar and Basu and Nadkarni report that the ointment from the seeds, with castor oil, forms an excellent application to hydrocele, acute orchitis and glandular swellings... oil also used as an embrocation in rheumatism... Chopra adds that the fixed oil expressed from the seeds is emollient and is used as an embrocation to remove freckles, as a cosmetic, and also as a means to stop discharges from the ear... Baillon and Chopra say that the seed is a powerful tonic and a valuable febrifuge. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 369-371).

5214.**Euphorbia neriifolia**: **nanda_, gud.a_, snuhi_** euphorbia neriifolia (Car. Ka. 10.8, Su. 1.114,115); **nistrims'apatraka** id. (Car. Ka. 10.8); **maha_vr.ks.a** id. (Car. Su. 4.4); **sudha_** id. (Car. Ci. 5.107,153,174). cf. **kal.l.i** spurge, euphorbia; milk-hedge, euphorbia tirucalli (Ta.); id., milk-hedge plant (Ma.Ka.Te.); a sp. tree (Kod..); milk-hedge, opuntia dilenii (Tu.)(DEDR 1383).

cf. **sudu-sudu** common milk sedge, euphorbia neriifolia (Tagalog. Philippines). "... cultivated in gardens... It also occurs in India to Malaya, probably introduced in the latter region... a fluid extracted from the roasted leaves is used for earache... Nadkarni states that the milky juice is used by vaidyans as a drastic cathartic... beneficial in asthma... the root mixed with black pepper is employed in snake bites... root is considered antiseptic. the milky juice is regarded as a purgative internally and a rubefacient externally... Externally the juice is applied to remove warts and similar excrescences... Turmeric powder mixed with the juice of euphorbia neriifolia is recommended as an application to piles." (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 503-504). cf. euphorbia resinifera. Part used: the dried resinous latex. Habitat: Morocco. The Arabs collect Euphorbium from shrubs growing in the mountainous sections of Morocco by cutting incisions dep into the branches of the plants during the rainy season when the flow of latex is abudant... brought to the town of Morocco, then carried to Mogadore from whence it is exported. Uses: vesicant in veterinary medicine, drastic cathartic, and as a constituent of anti-mould paints for ship hulls. Euphorbia pilulifera: euphorbia, pill-bearing spurge, snake weed, cat's hair; part used: the dried plant; habitat: India; use: euphorbia is employed as a constituent of certain asthma preparations, including Hare's elixir. It is an antihistaminic. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 526-527).

5215.**Image: to lurk**: **nar..ukku (nar..ukki-)** to evade, slip away; **nar..unar..u (-pp-, -tt-)** to speak evasively, shuffle; **nar..uppu (nar..uppi-)** to shrink from, shirk; **nar..uvu (**n**ar..uvi-)** to steal or skulk away, evade, shift, shuffle; **nar..uval** evading, skulking; **nar..uvi** one who gives indirect answers, slippery person (Ta.); **nakku** to hide or conceal oneseelf, crouch, lie in wait (Te.); **nad.i- (nad.it-)** to hide, (tiger) crouches; **nad.as-, nars- (= nar.s-)** to hide (Kol.); **ar.k**- to lurk, crouch, bend down (Go.); **nan.d.- (-it-)** to go underneath, hide (Kuwi)(DEDR 3620).

5216.**Yellow sandalwood**: **nandajam** yellow sandalwood, haricandanam (Skt.lex.)

5217.**Long pepper**: **nandaki** long pepper (Skt.lex.)

5218.**Holy basil**: **nandini_** the holy basil (Skt.lex.)

5219.**Image: small water-jar**: **nandika_** a small water-jar; **nanda_** id. (Skt.lex.)

5220.**Image: lid**: **na_ndi_pat.a, na_ndi_kha** the lid or cover of a well (Skt.lex.)

5221.**Image: a lute**: **nanda** a kind of lute (11 inches long)(Skt.lex.)

5222.**Image: to cut**: **nat.k-** to cut wood; **net.k** to cut (firewood), to cut by splitting (Go.); **nad.- (nat.t-)** to be torn, severed; **nat.- (-t-)** to tear, sever (Pe.); **nad.-** to be broken, snapped (Mand..)(DEDR 3586).

5223.**Price, sale; merchandise**: **not.u-ttal** to sell (**Pur-ana_. 33**); **not.ai** price (**Patir-r-up. 30,12**); selling, sale (**Cilap. 5,24**); merchandise (**Cilap. 6,139**); **not.aimai** price (**Patir-r-up. 68,11**)(Ta.lex.)

5224.**Image: bowing; crooked**: **nata** bent, bowed; depressed, sunk; crooked, curved; inclined to; **nati** bending, bowing; crookedness (Ka.); a bow; a courtesy (Ka.lex.) **nat.t.u** the bent grass

that infests cornfields (having widely spreading perennial roots or underground stems)(Te.); the wide-spreading roots of several kinds of grass and this grass itself (Ka.); **no.t.y 0e.d.t** the sweeping ceremony (performed with **kakar-x** grass, eragrostis nigra)(To.)(DEDR 3587).

5225.**Image: stooping woman**: **natagi_** woman with stooping limbs; a woman in general (Skt.lex.) **na_t.ya** dancing, mimic or dramatic representation; nr.tya (Ka.lex.) **nartana, naccan.a, naccana** dancing; acting, performing on the stage (Ka.lex.) **Stunted; cripple**: **na_t.a_** dwarf (P.); stunted bullock (Bi.); **nat.wa_** id. (Bi.); **na_t.** dwarf (Mth.); **na_t.a_** short, dwarfish, vile (H.); vile (M.); **na_t.ha_** dwarfish (Or.); **nan.d.ho** small, short, low (S.)(CDIAL 6935). **non.t.u (non.t.i-)** to walk lamely, limp, hobble from lameness or weariness; **non.t.al** limping; **non.t.i** lame person or creature; crippled condition as of leg or arm; persons who dance on stilts; **nen.t.u (nen.t.i-)** to limp (Ta.); **non.t.uka** to limp; halt (Ma.); **non.t.i** cripple; **non.t.ikka** to maim (Ma.); **non.d.- (non.d.y-)** to limp dragging one leg uselessly; **non.d.y** lame peron, person who has arm or leg amputated (Ko.)(DEDR 3786). cf. **mot.t.ai** incompleteness, imperfection (Ta.)(DEDR 5114). **ru_lo** weak, feeble, useless, worthless (Sh.); **lu_lo** maimed (S.); **lulli_** penis (L.); **lull** penis puerilis (P.); **lu_l** thin, tall man; **lu_lo** lame; **luli_** penis (Ku.); **lulo** maimed, crippled, limp (N.); **nul, nula_** handless, lame in hand; arm without hand, arm (in general)(B.); **lula_** simpleton, maimed in hand (Or.); **nula_** (Or.); **lulh** one-armed (Mth.); **lu_lh** armless man (Bhoj.); **lu_la_** maimed, handless (H.); **lulau** lame (OMarw.); **lu_lu~** (G.); **lula_** maimed (M.); **lolo** impotent, fat but not strong (Or.); penis puerilis (H.)(CDIAL 11090). **nyu_na** shortened, wanting, defective (S'Br.); **pa_dair nyu_na** having a defect in the feet (BhP.); vulva (TS.); **n.u_n.a** wanting, less (Pkt.); **nu_ni** paralysed in hands or feet (Ku.); **nuni** penis puerilis (B.); **nu_ni, nunni** id., breast of a young woman (Or.); **nu_ni_** penis puerilis (H.); **nunni_** (M.)(CDIAL 7616). cf. **ku_n-** bend, curve, himpback (Ta.)(DEDR 1927). **u_na** deficient (AV.); **u_naka** (S'a_n:khS'r.); **u_na, u_naka** (Pali); **u_n.a** (Pkt.); **u~_n.o** (S.); **u_n.a_** not quite full (P.); **un.** uneven, odd (of numbers); **un.o** secluded, lonely (Ku.); **un** less in size, number or quality (A.); **un.a, un.a_** less (Or.); **u_n.u~** wanting, faulty, weak (G.); **u_na_** less; sword worn down by grinding (H.); **un.a_** deficient, mean; **un.e~** deficiency, fault (M.); **u_n.e** less (Konkan.i); **unu** deficient (Si.)[In composition with numerals with varying degrees of re-formation after the uncompounded form.](CDIAL 2405). **u_n-am** defect, deficiency as of a member; flaw (**Kampara_. Paracura_. 25**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **niyac, nyac** bent down, downward (RV.); **nija_** south (L.)(CDIAL 7248). cf. **cun.n.i** membrum virile (Ta.); penis (Ma.); **tun.n.i, tun.e** id. (Ka.); **culla, culli** (Te.); **con.d.o_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 2666). **cuy** (child's) penis (Pe.); **hu_y** penis (Mand..); **cu_co_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 2681).

5281.**Image: bent, crooked**: **lu_lo** maimed (S.); lame (Ku.); **lulo** maimed, crippled, limp (N.); **nul, nula_** handless, lame in hand; arm without hand, arm (in general) (B.); **lula_ = nula_** maimed in hand (Or.); **lulh** one-armed (Mth.); **lu_lh** armless man (Bhoj.); **lu_la_** maimed, handless (H.); **lulau** lame (OMarw.); **lu_lu~** (G.); **lula_** maimed (M.)(CDIAL 11090). **lango, lan.o_, langelo** lame (Gypsy); **lun.** shaven-headed (Kho.); **long^{u}**, **lunj^{u}** lame (K.); **lan.u** lameness; **lan.o** lame, sick (S.); **lan:ga_** lame (P.); **lan.ro, lan.ar.** (Ku.); **lan.ro** (N.); **lan.ar.o** (H.); **lan.ranu** to limp (N.); **na_n.** paramour (B.); **la~gr.a_** lame; **la~gr.a_na_** to limp (H.); **la~gr.u~, la~gr.a_vu~** (G.); **la~g** enfeebled (M.); **la~gd.a_** paralysed (M.)(CDIAL 10877). **lan:ga** lameness; **lan:g** to go lame, limp (Skt.lex.) **lang** lame (Pers.)(CDIAL 10877). **lan:gati** limps (Dha_tup.); **lang-** to limp (Gypsy); **langun** (K.); **lan.n.n.u_** (WPah.); **la~gn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 10902). **lokbe** crooked, bent, twisted (Santali.lex.) **lacna_** to bend, give way (H.); **lacvu~** (G.); **lacn.e~** (M.); **lacakn.a_** to yield under a load (P.); **lackinu** be bent, droop, sway (as a bridge)(N.); **lacakna_** to be bent (H.);

lacakvu~ (G.); **lacakn.e~** to slip down (M.); **la~_vu~** to bend down (G.)(CDIAL 10908). **Image: dwarf**: **rugur.ia_** stunted, dwarfish, sickly; **ruga_** ailing (Or.); **ru~ga_l.a_, ruga_l.a_** lean and meagre (M.)(CDIAL 10759). **Image: stiff wrist; disabled arm**: **lun:ka, lun:ki** having a stiff wrist or elbow joint; **lun:kar, lun:ker** to be stiff; **lokore** having a stiff disabled arm (Santali. lex.) cf. **mu_l.i** defect of limb, deformity, one who is deformed or has defective limbs, that which has lost a part or piece esp. at the top, that which is defective, person or thing devoid of the usual ornaments, ugly woman; a term of abuse (Ta.)(DEDR 5049).

5226.**Pith**: **net.t.i** sola pith, aeschynomena aspera (**Na_mati_pa. 343**); **net.t.i-k-ko_rai** a kind of sedge (**Mu_. A.**); **net.t.i-p-pori** garland made of pith-flowers (**W.**); **net.t.i-ve_lai** ornamental pith-work; **net.ili** a kind of grass (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ney-ttal** to be glossy, polished (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 57**); to be fleshy, fat, plump (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **sol** aeschynomene aspera (Santali.lex.) ?Influenced by **co_l.am** jowar (Ta.lex.)

5227.**Image: cord round neck of oil-flask**: **neti** cord round neck of oil-flask (N.); **ne_tra** cord of churning stick (MBh.); **netra_** (L.P.); **ne_t.l.i** (WPah.); **net** cord of churning stick (Bi.); **neto** (Mth.); **neti_** (H.); **netru~** (G.); **netn.i** cord of churning stick (Ku.); **netli_** thin cord (H.)(CDIAL 7588). **newat, newata_** cord of churning stick; **joti_** (Bi.)(CDIAL 7590). **Cord of churning stick**: cf. **tari** churning (Te.); **tar(u)cu, traccu** to churn (Te.); **traccana** churning (Te.); **terip** to churn (Pe.)(DEDR 3095). cf. **tar-i** weaver's loom (Ta.)(DEDR 3140). cf. **tar-ikai** a chisel, a kind of axe (Ta.); **tar-i** sharp knife or sword (Ka.)(DEDR 3140). **ta_r-u** wearing clothes tucked in (Ma.); putting on a cloth in the fashion of a divided skirt (Ta.)(DEDR 3142). **Rope**: **na_d.a_** thong, rope (M.); **na_d.i_** tape (M.)--Derivatives: **na_rnu** to yoke (N.); **na_r.vu~** id. (G.); **na_ran** leather thongs attaching yoke to beam of plough (Bi.); **la_ran** (Bi.); **naraili** (Bi.Shahabad); **laran**[i] (Mth.); **na_r.a_** trousers-string (H.); rawhide rope (P.); **na_r.o** rope or strap tying oxen to yoke, trousers-string (N.); rope attaching yoke to plough (S.); **na_r.i_** thong (L.); **na_l.a_** trousers-string (L.); **na_d.i_** rope (Skt.); strap, rope (Pkt.); **na_ro** gut or leather strap attaching yoke to plough (N.); **na_r., na_r.an.** leather thong (G.); **na_r.u~** rope, string, tape (G.); **na_yr.i_** thin leather thong (G.)(CDIAL 7049). **nan:gle** the thong which binds the yoke to the plough beam (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **no_d.e, no_nd.e** rope (Go.); **a_n.** string, cord, bowstring (Ta.); **ne_n.a, ne_n.u** bowstring, cord, rope (Tu.)(DEDR 2908). **Tied**: **niyo_jana** that with which anything is tied (AV.); **nu_an.u** rope for tying cow's hind leg when milking (S.); **nihni_** forked branch on which pots are hung (L.); **ne~hun.** rope attaching yoke to tongue of a hackery (P.); **nain, naina_** rope round neck or legs of bullock or cow (H.); **noini_** tether for cow when milking (OH.)(CDIAL 7259). **niyuknati** fastens (AV.); **niyo_jayati** harnesses (Skt.); **nowna_, nauna_, nona_** to tether cow's legs when milking (H.)(CDIAL 7260). **niyuvati** binds on, fastens (RV.); **niyut** team of horses; **niyuta** fastened (RV.); **n.iua** well joined (Pkt.); **nu~_** to plough (Pr.)(CDIAL 7256). **nibhadhyate_** is bound (Mn.); **nojha_n.u~, no~jhn.u~** cord for tying cow's hind legs at milking (G.)(CDIAL 7221).

5228.**Red; red sandalwood**: **netta ca.ci** sp. sandalwood which is red (Kod..); **neytto_r** blood (Ta.); **netr** id. (Ko.); **nots'/nets-** id. (To.); **nettar(u), nettara, nettra** id. (Ka.); **netteru** blood (Tu.); **netturu, netru** id. (Te.); **netur, nettur** id. (Kol.); **nettur, ettur** id. (Nk.); **netir** id.; **netro** red (Pa.); **netrat.** red; **netir, nettu_r** blood (Ga.); **nettur, netur, nattur** blood; **nattur ran.** red; **natral** blackish red; **netral** red (Go.); **neter** blood (Kond.a.Mand..); **neter** id.; red (Pe.); **nederi** balance word with **raka** blood (which is Or.)(Kui); **netori, neteri** blood; **neteri/netori** id.; red (Kuwi); **ditar** blood (Br.)(DEDR 3748). For **-tor** in **neytto_r** blood (Ta.); cf. **to_rai** blood; **co_r (-v-, -nt-)**

to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk, fall, drop, be dropped, exude, ooze out (Ta.); **curring** to flow, gush (Br.)(DEDR 2883). **ne-** to come (down?)(Pas'.); **nye_ti** comes into (RV.)(CDIAL 7617). **ni_rith** absol., **ne_run** to come out, be produced, be completed (K.); **nureik** to separate (Kho.); **nurik** to be separated from part, from (Kho.)(CDIAL 7559).

5229.**Chief priest**: **nes.t.t.a** one of the chief officiating priests at the soma sacrifice (Vedic); he who leads forward the wife of the sacrificer and prepares the sura_; Tvas.t.r. has been so called (RV. i.15.3; ii.1.5); **nes.t.r.** the soma vessel of the nes.t.r., the duties or office of the nes.t.r. (RV. ii.1.2); **nes.an.i** to lead (RV. x.126.3); **nes.a** guiding, leading (RV. i.141.12); **ne_tra** guidance (AV. x.10.22); procurer (ChBr. i.7.12); **ne_tr.** leader (RV. ii.12.7; RV. vii.776.6); **ne_ta_** the sun (TS. vi.1.2); **ne_to_s** to carry (TS. vi.1.3)(Vedic.lex.) **nis.t.ha_** decision (Gaut.); firmness (Mn.); **nit.t.ha_** foundation, base, conclusion (Pali); **nit.h** certain (A.); **nit.ha_** perseverance; adj. thorough-going (Or.); **ni_t.h** basis, confirmation (H.); **nit.ha_iba_** to do things thoroughly, persevere (Or.); **nit.h**^{i} certainly (G.)(CDIAL 7503). **ni_t.** right, proper; **ni_t.um, ni_tum** indeed, truly (Go.); **net.t.age, net.t.a_na, net.t.a_ne, net.t.anna** proper (Ka.)(DEDR 3739). **Collection**: **net.hi_** quantity of anything gathered together (P.); **nis.t.ya_yate_** crowds together (VS.)(CDIAL 7501).

5230.**Relation**: **nin.ar-u** affection, love, benefit, good (Ta.); **nenaru** affection, love, tenderness, pity (Te.)(DEDR 3669). **nan.t.u, nen.t.u** relationship; friendship (Ka.); **nan.pu** (Ka.); **nan.t.ugol.uha** conciliation; **nan.t.iti** a female relative; **nan.t.a, nen.t.a** a relative, kinsman; a friend (Ka.); **nan.t.ika_d.u** a friend (Te.); **nan.n.unan-** a friend (Ta.); **nan.n.u, nen.n.u** to remember with love and gratitude (Ma.); **nen.t.aris.t.aru** relations and other beloved ones (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **nan.t.ike** relationship (Ka.); **nan.t.u** friendship, a friend (Te.); **nan.t.uka~_d.u** friend, companion; fem. **nan.t.ukatte, nan(u)pu** amiability, agreeability (Te.); **not.** friendship (To.); **nan.t.atana, nen.t.atana, nan.t.artana, nan.t.asike, nan.t.ike** relationship; **nan.pu, nen.pu** friendship, affection, love, favour, confidential relationship, delightfulness, charm, pleasantness, agreeability (Ka.); **nan.t.u, nan.t.asig, nen.t.asig** kin, relationship; **nen.t.e** a relation (Tu.) **nat.t.a_r** friends, relations (Ta.); **nan.n.u (nan.n.i-)** to draw near, approach, reach, be attached to, united with, adhere; **nan.n.unar** friends, adherents; **nan.pu, nat.pu** love, attachment, affection, amity, friendship, relationship; **nan.pan-** friend, companion, associate; **nan.mai, nan.i** nearness, proximity; **nan.iya_n-** one who is near; **nan.un:ku (nan.un:ki-), nan.uku (nan.uki-)** to approach, draw nigh, arrive at, become attached to or united with; **nal. (nat.p-, nat.t.-), nal.l.u (nal.l.i-)** to approach, join, associate with, contract friendship, befriend, like, accept; **nal.l.unar** friends, adherents, associates (Ta.); **nan.n.uka, nen.n.uka** to remember with love and gratitude (Ma.); **nan.y** gratitude for help given by another (or perhaps 'friendly help')(Ko.); **nanucu** to like, love, be fond of; **nanuvu** agreeableness (Te.); **nan-, nann-** to enter (Ga.)(DEDR 3588).

5231.**Gratitude**: **nan-r-i** gratitude; virtue, merit (**Kur-al., 994**); goodness; help, kindness, benefit, favour (**Na_lat.i, 357**)(Ta.); **nan-r-i-kol(lu)-tal** to be ungrateful (**Kur-al., 110**); **nan-r-u** that which is good, goodness (**Tiruva_ca. 49,8**); excellence; greatness, largeness (**Tol. Col. 343**); virtue, merit (**Kur-al., 908**); happiness, felicity (**Kur-al., 328**); good deed (**Pur-ana_. 34**); benefit (**Na_lat.i, 327**); prosperity (**Kur-al., 379**); expr. signifying approval (**Ci_vaka. 1932**); **nan-n-ar** goodness; that which is good (**Tirumuru. 64**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Festive occasion**: **nan-na_l.** festive occasion, festival day (**Man.i. 1,35**); **nan-r-a_ka** well, satisfactorily (**Tiruva_ca. 12,16**); a term of benediction (Ta.inscr.); **nan-ku** that which is good (**Kur-al., 719**); happiness (**Tiruva_lava_.**

16,6); **nan--kot.ai** donation, gratuity, benefaction, present; gift with full power of disposal conferred on the donee; **nan-mai** goodness (**Tiruva_ca. 33,5**); utility, usefulness (**Kur-al., 103**); **nalme** (Ka.); **nan-mai** happy occasion (**S.I.I. iii,47**)(Ta.lex.) **a_nanda** happiness (RV.); **a_nandin** happy; **a_nandita** (Skt.); **a_nanda** (Pali); **a_n.am.da** (OG.); **a_n.a~d** joy, satisfaction (G.); **a_nandin** (Pali); **a_n.am.diya** (Pkt.); **a_n.am.di_u** (OG.); **a_n.a~di_** (G.)(CDIAL 1172).

5240.**Gambling; pleasure garden**: **nandika** joy, pleasure; name of Indra's pleasure-ground; **nanda** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra; **nandi** gambling, gaming; **na_ndi_** prosperity; praise of a deity; **nandanam** name of the garden of Indra, the elysium (Skt.lex.) **nit.t.a** pleasure, pleasant (Tu.); **nit.-** to become sweet; **nit.ni**, (non-masc.) **nit.nat** sweet (Kond.a)(DEDR 3667). **Luxuriant, fertile; prosperity**: **nantu** increase, prosperity (**A_ca_rak. 97**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nanta** part. a particle of comparison (**Tol. Po. 291**); **nantu** to be luxuriant, fertile (**Mullaip. 97**); to prosper, flourish (**Patir-r-up. 69,16**); increase, prosperity (**A_ca_rak. 97**); **nantal** increase, prosperity (**Kalit. 136**)(Ta.lex.) **nanda** joy (RV.); **nandi** (MBh.); **nandi_** (Pali); **n.am.di** (Pkt.); **na~_di_** joy, prosperity, praise (H.); **nada** joy (Si.)(CDIAL 6949). **nandati** rejoices (RV.Pali); **n.am.dai** (Pkt.); **na~_dna_** to be happy, live long and well (H.); **na_m.dai** takes delight in (OG.); **na_m.dan.em** to stay long, dwell (OM.); **na~_dn.e~** to suit (OM.)(CDIAL 6950). **nandana** gladness (MBh.); rejoicing (Pali); **n.am.dan.a** (Pkt.); **na(n)dana** (Si.)(CDIAL 6951). **nandin** rejoicing (MBh.)(CDIAL 6953). **Garden**: **na_ndana** pleasure garden (Skt.); **nandana** Indra's paradise (MBh.); **nam.dan.a** Indra's pleasure garden on Meru (Pkt.); **nadun** (Si.)(CDIAL 7058). **nanta-van-am** flower garden, especially attached to a temple (**Kampara_. Kil.aikan.t.u. 14**); **nantan-am** flower-garden; **nantan-a-van-m** Indra's flower-garden (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 12,49**); flower-garden; grove (Ta.lex.)

5232.**Good, delight, pleasure, beauty, prosperity**: **nal (nar--)** good; **nalla** good, fine, excellent, abundant, copious, intense, severe; **nallatu** that which is good; **nallavar** the good, the holy, friends, the learned, women; **nallavai** good things or deeds; **nalla_r** the good, the great, the learned, women; **nalla_l.** woman of noble character; **nallo_r** the good, women; **nala (-pp-, -nt-)** to result in good, take a favourable turn; **nalappu** goodness, benefit, success, efficacy; **nalam** goodness, virtue, beauty, fairness, profit, advantage, reputation, fame, prosperity, welfare, delight, pleasure; **nalavar** good, virtuous persons; **nalavu** goodness; **nalku (nalki-)** to rejoice; show favour, bestow, grant, give; **nar-ku** good; adv. well; **nar-pu, nar-r-am** goodnes; **nar-r-u** that which is good; **nan-ku** that which is good, abundance, beauty, health, stability, happiness; adv. well; **nan-mai** goodness, excellence, benefit, virtue; **nan-r-u** that which is good, goodness, excellence, greatness, virtue, benefit, prosperity; **nan-n-ar** goodness, that which is good (Ta.); **nal** good, fine; **nalam, nallam** goodness, beauty; **nalkuka** to bestow, grant; **nalpu, nalma** goodness; **nalla** good, right, fine, handsome, real, true; **nallatu** that which is good; **nallan, nallavan** a good, happy man; **nalla_r** fine ladies; **nanni** goodness; **nannu** good, advisable; **nanma** goodness, prosperity (Ma.); **nalva.yn** one whose mouth (**va.y**) smells good, who enjoys food and prosperity; **na pal** teeth that grow straight and regular (Ko.); **nas-, nas-O** beauty; **nas-o.** n. pr. man (To.); **nal** goodness, fairness, fineness; **nalme** goodness, welfare, prosperity; **nalla** a good etc. man; goodness, excellence, beauty; **nala, nalavu, nalivu, naluvu, nalvu** pleasure, delight; **nali** to be delighted, rejoice, be pleased with, be fond of; n. pleasure; **nanni** truth, love, affection (= Ta. **nan-r-i**, Ka.lex.)(Ka.); **nalle** good (Kod..); **nalu, nala** good, cheap; **nalm** goodness, friendship (Tu.); **naluvu** beauty, ability; beautiful (Te.); **nela_** good (Go.); **Nala** n. pr. of a man (Skt.) (DEDR 3610).

5233.**To kiss, fondle; to pet, to spoil**: {**Echo word**} **lad.** dally, fondle Skt.); **lad.ati** sports (Skt.); **la_d.ayati** courts; **la_d.ayate_** desires (Dha_tup.); **lalati** sports; **la_layati** fondles (MBh.); **lal.ati** sports, dallies (Pali); **lalai** (Pkt.); **ler-** to desire (Gypsy); **lol.ik** to look at (Kho.); **la_l.eti** makes sport (Pali); **la_le_i** caresses (Pkt.); **lar.a_vvu~** (G.); **la_l.ile~** fondled (OM.); **nalavanava_** to fondle, coax (Si.)(CDIAL 10922). **lad.aha** lovely (Skt.); **lat.abha** (Skt.); **lat.aha** (VarBr.S. com.); **lad.aha** pleasing, beautiful (Pkt.); **lad.ahi** adj. beautiful (OG.)(CDIAL 10923). **lal** fondle (Skt.); **lalati** sports, dallies (MBh.); **lalawun** to fondle (K.); **lal.vu~** to be in an ecstasy of love (G.); **lalakna_** to long for (H.)(CDIAL 10968). **la_d.ana** fondling; **la_laka** (Skt.); **la_ra** husband (K.); **lo_ri_** wife (K.); **la_r.a_** bridegroom; **la_r.i_** wife (P.); **le_r.o_t.u** very young bridegroom; **la_r.a_** bridegroom; **la_r.i_** bride (WPah.)(CDIAL 11012). **lad.d.ia** fondling (Pkt.); **la_d.u** caressing; **la_d.o** bridegroom; **la_d.i_** bride (S.); **la_d.la_** spoilt (of children)(L.); **la_d.** love (P.); **la_r.** fondling (Aw.); love (Ku.); amorous dalliance (N.); affection (H.); **la_d.a_** darling (H.); **la_d.ali_** (OMarw.); **la_d.** caress (G.); **la_d.li_** spoilt darling; **la_d.o** darling; **la_d.i_** bride (G.); **la_d.** fondling; **la_d.akn.e~** to fondle (M.)(CDIAL 11013). **la_lana** caressing (BhP.); **la_lan.a** fondling (Pkt.); **la_lan-pa_lan** caresssing and cherishing; **la_lan** mistress (H.)(CDIAL 11025). **la_lasa** eagerly longing for (MBh.); eager desire (Skt.); **la_las** desire, wanton dance (B.); **lalsa_na_** to lust after (H.); **la_lac** cupidity (H.); **lala** desiring (Si.)(CDIAL 11020). **nalan:ku** festive ceremony in a marriage in which the bride and bridegroom daub each other with sandal, saffron and other things (Ta.); **nalugu** id. (Te.); **nalan:kan-ital < nalam +** to overflow with love (**Ci_vaka. 2060**); **nalam** love, affection; delight, pleasure, gratification (**Ci_vaka. 2067**); **nalan:kit.u-tal** to perform the preliminary ceremony of anointing the feet of the bride and bridegroom with oil, soap-pod, turmeric and a powder called nalan:kuma_ (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **la_litya** amorousness; **lalita** amorous (Skt.); **lalca_na_** to lust after (H.)(CDIAL 11029). **la_lya** to be caressed (Skt.); **la_la** woman (OAw.); **la_l** darling, infant son (H.); **la_la_** darling (H.)(CDIAL 11030). **To kiss**: **nond.a_na_** to spoil, pet, to kiss; **lond.-** to caress, to pet, fondle (Go.); **non.d.-(-it-)** to caress (Kond.a); **nond.- (-t-)** to kiss; **not.kaha a_-** to kiss one another (Pe.); **nut.ka-** to caress (intens.)(Mand..); **nond.-** to kiss, caress; **nonja (nonji-)** to kiss; n. a kiss (Kui); **notkali, lond.inai** to kiss; **nond.-** id.; intens. **not.k- (-it-)** to kiss (= sexual intercourse)(Kuwi); **nad.re** to caress (Malt.)(DEDR 3787). **Lip**: **lut.i** a lip, the lips; **cetan lut.i** the upper lip; **latar lut.i** the under lip (Santali.lex.) **ta_t.na_ (t.at.t.yas)** to lick, kiss; **t.at.t.-e_rna_** to taste (Kur.); **t.at.t.e** to lick; **t.at.re** to taste (Malt.)(DEDR 2952).

5235.**Weaver; net-work: texture; web; to link together**: **ne_ka_r-a** weaver (Ka.); **neyiga_re** weaver (Tu.); **ne_ge, neyige** texture (Tu.); **ne_ge, ne_yge, ne_yige** weaving, a web; entwining or being entwined (Ka.); **negc-** to make close-woven (?Ko.); **ney** to weave as clothes, string, link together (Ta.); **neyva_r** the caste of weavers (Ta.); **neyvu** weaving (Ta.); **necavu** weaving, act of weaving, texture, inter-texture, web (Ta.); **neyka** to weave, plait mats (Ma.); **neyttu** weaving (Ma.); **neyyal** weaving (Ma.); **nec-** to weave (Ko.); **nic-** to darn (To.); **nes-** to weave (To.); **ne_y, ne_yi, neyyu, ne_, ne_yu** to weave, entwine (Ka.); **neyi, ne_, ne_yu** weaving, a web (Ka.); **ne_yika_r-a, neygeka_r-a** weaver (Ka.); **ne.y- (ne.yuv-, nejj-)** to spin (thread)(Kod..); **neyv** braiding, weaving (Kod..); **neyuni** to weave (as a spider) (Tu.); **neyipini, ne_pini, ne_yuni** to weave, plait, braid (Tu.); **ne_yu** to weave (Te.); **ne~_ta** weaving, texture (Te.); **ne~_taka~_d.u, ne~_tari** weaver (Te.); **ne~_ta-purugu** spider (Te.); **ne_cc-** to weave (Go.); **ney- (-t-)** to weave or thatch the roof with leaves (Kond.a); **nehpa (neht-)** to build a fence (Kui); **neh'nai** to interweave (Kur.); **essna_ (issyas)** to weave, entwine into a fabric, furnish or adorn any article with net-work or plait-work (Kur.); **ese** to plait, do mat-work (Malt.)(DEDR 3745). **n.e_vaccha** dress, arranging of dress, dressing up, disguise (Pkt.); **n.e_vattha** (Pkt.);

neucha_ adornment (MB.); **nichani** dressing (B.); **neocha** adornment (OMth.)(CDIAL 7604). **Cloth**: **ne_tra** a kind of cloth (Skt.); veil (R.); **net.** a kind of fine silk cloth (A.); **net** a kind of fine cloth (B.); **neta** a kind of thin silk, banner (Or.)(CDIAL 7589). cf. **ne_tra** cord of churning stick (MBh.)(CDIAL 7588).

5236.**Image: stubble**: **nand.a, nad.a, nar.a, nr.** the haulms of food grains before reaping; their stubble after they have been reaped (Mu.Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **net.t.u** stalk, peduncle (Ta.); **et.t.u, et.t.i** footstalk of a leaf or fruit (Ma.)(DEDR 2925).

5237.**Image: pincers**: **la_l.i** a pair of tongs, a pair of pincers; tan.d.asa, ikkar..a, ga_l.uka (Ka.); **la_gu, la_cu** to pull, drag, draw, twitch (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5238.**Image: scorpion**: **an.drike** scorpion (Kod..)(DEDR 2901). **tit.or, t.umt.er, t.u_mt.or, t.unt.or** scorpion (Kol.); **t.it.or**, **kit.or** id. (Nk.); **t.it.t.o, cit.u, cit.ukli** id. (Nk.); **kir.kar., e_t.e kir.kar, e_t.e kikkar., e_t.e kihkar., e_t.okar.** id. (**e_t.e** crab)(Go.)(DEDR 2956). **Image: scorpion, Indian turnsole**: **a_n.t.ai** Indian turnsole, **te_t.-kot.ukki** (Ta.lex.)

5239.**Image: crab**: **ñen.t.u** crab (**Akana_. 176**); cancer in the zodiac (Ta.); **ñan.t.u** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crab: end.erke**, **ye_t.e, e_t.e**, **irid** (pl. **irdil**), crab (Go.); **en.d.raka_yi, esad.i, e_d.i, nal.l.i, lal.l.i** id. (Ka.); **an.d.i** id. (Kod..); **deji, ed.eji, d.eji, jeji** crab (Tu.); **dengi** id. (Kor.); **en.d.ri, en.d.rika, en.d.raka_ya** id. (Te.); **end.e** id. (Kol.Nk.); **ende** id. (Kol.); **ir.di** id. (Pa.); **an.t.u, en.t.u, nan.t.u, nal.l.i, nal.ir** crab, lobster (Ta.); **an.t.u, nan.t.u** crab (Ma.); **nayl.(n.)** id. (Ko.); **r-e_to** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2901). **kul.ira, kakkat.a** a crab (Pali.lex.) **Image: crab**: **ni_la-k-ka_li** (**ni_l.am + ka_l**) a kind of crab; **ni_la-k-ka_li nan.t.u** id. (Ta.lex.)

5241.**Image: seat**: **niti-p-palakai** golden seat (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 18,41**)(Ta.lex.)

5242.**Middle**: **nar.pi** middle, second (child)(Ga.); **nad.ave, nad.uve, nad.ive** between, an intervening space, the very middle, difference (Ka.); **nat.u** middle, centre, waist, equity (Ta.Ma.); **nad.u** id. (Ka.); middle, centre (Kod..); id., waist, loins (Tu.); middle, waist (Te.); **nad.i, nad.umu** id. (Te.); **nar.v** middle, centre (Ko.); **nat.a** very centre (Ko.); **nar.y ke.r** the centre one of the three exogamous divisions of the Kota village (Ko.); **nat.t.a, nat.t.e** belonging to the middle, central (Ka.); **nad.d.i** back of the waist, hollow above the loins (Ka.); small of the back, back of the waist (Te.); **ad.d.umta** middle (Nk.); **ad.mun** in the middle (Nk.); **nar.ub** middle (Pa.); **nar.bul** in the middle (Pa.); **nad.d.um** among, middle (Go.); **nad.um** middle, between (Go.); **nar.mita** internal (Go.); **nar.i-mursu_l** waist (Go.)[cf. **mutuku** (Ta.)(DEDR 4955)]; **nar.mu** waist, middle (Kond.a); **nal.** middle, centre (Ta.)(DEDR 3584).

5243.**Idol**: **na_d** idol, devil, evil spirit (Kur.); **na_das** devil-worshipper; rascal, rogue, knave; **na_d-xall** any field where an idol has been set up (Kur.); **nade** a stone set up in the name of a deity; **nado** relating to **nade**, or a deity; **nado-maku** the intestines of a slaughtered animal, such as the liver, heart, etc., which are supposed to belong to the gods (Malt.)(DEDR 3645).

5244.**Image: perpetual lamp**: cf. **ananta** endless, boundless (RV.Pali); **anam.ta** (As'.Dardic.Pkt.); **nat** endless (OSi.)(CDIAL 286). **nanta_-vil.akku** perpetual or ever-burning lamp kept in the inner sanctum of a temple or in a place (**nanta_vil.akku-c-cut.ar nan-man.i na_t.t.a-p-per-r-e_** : **Ci_vaka. 3144**)(Ta.lex.)

5245.**To redeem**: **na~_r.na_ (nan.d.yas), la~_d.na_ (lan.d.yas)** to rescue, free, redeem (Kur.); **na~_d.na_, la~_d.na_** to set free, rescue, deliver (Kur.); **nd.e, lnd.e** to help out of danger (Malt.)(DEDR 3643). **nis.kri_n.i_te_** buys back (AV.); **nikkin.ati** redeems (Pali); **n.ikkin.a_i** (Pkt.); **nikhin.an.o, nikhan.an.o** to buy back, redeem, ransom (Ku.); **nikhannu** (N.)(CDIAL 7493). **Poor ryot**: **na_ta_r** poor ryot (< **na_ + da_r** (U.); **na_ta_r-kat.an-** amounts due by debtors who have become insolvents; irrecoverable debts; **na_ta_r-pa_kki** arrears due from por ryots (Ta.lex.) **Acquired property**: **ne_t.u (ne_t.i-)** to earn; **ne_t.t.am** acquired property (Ta.); **ne_t.uka** to obtain, get; **ne_t.t.am** acquisition, gain (Ma.); **ne.d.- (ne.d.i-)** to earn; **ne.t.a** earning (Kod..); **de_r.u_** borrowing of milch animals for their milk, animal borrowed for its milk (Br.)(DEDR 3766).

5246.**Inheritance; deposit; stake**: **nattikam** that on which a person stakes his credit (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nya_sa** deposit, pledge (Mn.); **n.a_sa** deposit (Pkt.); **na_so** (N.); **na_s** (G.)(CDIAL 7615). **nyasta** deposited (Mn.); **n.atthia** deposited (Pkt.); **natuva** inheritance; **natuva_** heir (Si.)(CDIAL 7612). **nyasyati** throws down, puts down (AV.); **nas'** to throw, put (Wg.); **nis-** to send down (Wg.)(CDIAL 7613). **Treasury**: **nakti < naqdi** (Arabic) treasury (**C.G. 145**); **nakti-kuma_sta_** treasury clerk, cash-keeper (**C.G. 145**); **nakti-cit.t.a_** account showing cash receipts in a treasury (**C.G. 145**); **nakt-jama_-karcu < naqdi-jama_ +** (Arabic) account of cash receipts and disbursements (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Deposited**: **niks.ipati** puts down, throws, leaves (Ya_j.); **nikkhipati** puts down, leaves (Pali); **n.ikkhivai** (Pkt.); **ni_m.khi_u** thrown away, left (OG.)(CDIAL 7153). **niks.ipta** deposited, abandoned (Mn.); **nikkhitta** laid down; **nikkhittaka** one to whose charge something has been committed (Pali); **nikhita_** deposited (As'.); **n.ikkhitta** put down, abandoned (Pkt.); **nikata** deposited (Si.inscr.); **nakhiddh** worthless (L.); **nikhiddh, nakhiddh** unfit to be touched, of the lowest sort (P.); **nikhedan.u** to disgrace (S.)(CDIAL 7154). **nidadha_ti** lays down (RV.); **nidahati** lays down, accumulates (Pali); **n.iha_ya, n.ihe_u** put down (Pkt.); **nehn.a_** to make (a pot) stand on the ground (P.); **nihiba_** to place (Or.); **ner.a_eb, nar.a_eb** to lay, place, lay aside (Mth.)(CDIAL 7191).

5247.**Saving**: **nista_ra** deliverance (Skt.); discharge of debt (Skt.); **nittha_ra** rescue, payment, acquittance (Pali); **n.ittha_ra** saving (Pkt.); **nita_r** clear liquid remaining after all sediment is deposited (P.); **nita_r, nitha_r** drainage, watershed (Ku.); **nitha_r** residue, sediment (N.); **natara** support, sustenance, livelihood (Si.)(CDIAL 7531).

5248.**Store**: **nidha_na** place for depositing anything (RV.); store (Mn.); receptacle, accumulation (Pali); **n.idha_na, n.iha_n.a** store (Pkt.); **niha_n.a** receptacle (OG.)(CDIAL 7205). **nihuran.u** to bury (S.); **n.ibhua, n.ihua, n.ibhia** hidden, still (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7227). **nivaha** multitude, quantity, heap (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **nuhunjik, nihinjik** to put to rest, make keep still, establish (Kho.); **nuhujik** to be at peace, be pleased (Kho.)(CDIAL 7231). **nidadha_ti** lays down (RV.); **nidahati** lays down, accumulates (Pali); **n.iha_ya, n.ihe_u** put down (Pkt.); **nehn.a_** to make (a pot) stand on the ground (P.); **nihiba_** to place (Or.); **ner.a_eb, nar.a_eb** to lay, place, lay aside (Mth.)(CDIAL 7191). **nidhi** setting down (food), hoard (RV.); receptacle, treasure (Pali); **n.ihi** storehouse (Pkt.); **ni_** subterranean treasure-chamber, mine (Si.); **niya** a place where there is litter and rubbish (Kho.)(CDIAL 7207). **nitiyin--kir..avan-** Kube_ra as lord of riches; **niti-k-kir..avan-** id. (**Perun.. Vattava. 5,77**); **niti-k-ko_n-** (**Tiva_.**); **niti-pati** (Ta.lex.) **nitiyam** treasure-hoard (**Malaipat.u. 575**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasure**: **nantam** a treasure of Kubera; **neti < nidhi** treasure, riches (**Nar-. 16**); **netiyam** riches (**Te_va_. 556,5**); **neti-y-a_l.an-** Kube_ra (Te_va_, 688,7)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5249.**Herdsmen**: **nanta-ko_pa_lan- < nandago_pa_la** Nanda, the foster-father of Kr.s.n.a (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 18**); Kr.s.n.a, the foster-son of Nanda; **nantan < nanda** cowherd (**i_t.t.in-an-paintot.ai nantarko_n- pan.n.ika_rame_** : **Pa_kavata. 10, Ko_vart. 1**); Vis.n.u (**Ven:kaikko_. 324**); a king of the Nanda dynasty, ruler of Pa_t.aliputra (**Akana_. 251**); a king believed to have issued leather coin; a s'aiva saint; son (Ta.lex.) **Hereditary village official**: **nanti-k-ko_l** hereditary village official among Val.l.uvar caste (**E.T. vii,310**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **in.t.ar** shepherds (Ta.)(DEDR 450).

5250.**Image: snout**: **n.attha_** nose string (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7031). **nathni** a nose-ring, to pierce the nose of a bullock to insert a card by which to guide it; **nat** id.; **nathu** the snout of an animal, the septum of the nose, to lead by the nose (Santali) (Santali.lex.)

5251.**Night**: **nattam > nakta** night (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,3**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nendub** (pl. **nendbul**) middle; **mendu nal** midnight; **nend va_v** middle of the way (Pa.); **nend.in** in the middle; **nend. gap** midnight; **nin.d.in** in the middle; **nin.d.it. vande** middle finger (Ga.)(DEDR 3761). **naktam** night; at night, by night (Skt.lex.) **nal.** night (Ta.); **a.le** id. (Kol.); **a_l.e** (Nk.); **a_len** (Nk.); **nendu nal** midnight (Pa.); **a_n.d.ek** evening (Pa.); **na_r.a** night (Kond.a); **na_n.a** night (Pe.); **na_lan.** night, darkness (Mand..); **la'an.a, la'a, la'anga, la_anga, la_l'ana, la_'a** night (Kuwi); **nan** night (Br.)(DEDR 3621).

5252.**Night**: **nhara_tta_, adhra_ta_** night blind (P.)(CDIAL 389). **nallam** charcoal, blackness, darkness (Ta.); **nalupu** black, blackness; **nalla** id., charcoal; **nallana** blackness; **nallani** black (Te.); **nalam** black, dirty; **narkam, narka_, narka_m** night; **nisa narkam** midnight (Ga.); **narka_, narka, nah-ka** night (Go.)(DEDR 3613). **hana_ra_** dark; **anha_ra_, andha_ra_** dark (L.); **anha_ra_** (P.); **a_ndha_r** dark, darkness (A.); **a_nhar** (Bi.); **anha_r** (Mth.Bhoj.); **anha_ri_** darkness (Aw.); **am.dha_raum.** darkness, dark (OG.); **a~dha_ru~** (G.); **andhaka_ra** darkness (R.); **aner, andere** dark (Kt.); **nhe_ri_** storm (P.); **anhe_ra_, hane_ra_** (L.); **anher, anhera_** (P.); **near, nya_ro** darkness (WPah.); **anya_r, a~dhya_r** darkness (N.); **anya_ro** dark (N.)(CDIAL 386). For **nis** in **nis narkam** midnight (Ga.) cf.: **nis'a_** night (Gr.S'r.); **nis'** (Mn.); **nisa_** (Pali); **n.isa_** (Pkt.); **nis'** (G.); **nis** (H.); **neh** sleep (K.)(CDIAL 7428). **nis'a_kara** moon (MBh.); **nisa_kara** (Pali); **n.isa_ara** (Pkt.); **nisayuru** (Si.)(CDIAL 7429). **nis'itha** midnight, night (MBh.); **nis'ita_** night (TS.); **nisi_ta** midnight (Pali); **nisi_ha** (Pkt.); **nisi** night (B.Or.Mth.); **nis'i** (G.)(CDIAL 7436).

5253.**To drag a boat using a rope**: **natta_r-vaittal** to warp a vessel (**J.**); **nantai** rope for fastening a yoke to the beam of a plough (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **naddha** tied; band, fetter, trace (AV.)(CDIAL 6944). cf. **nandhi** thong (Pali)(CDIAL 6945).

5254.**Transplanting**: **na_t.t.u** (**na_t.t.i**) to set up, fix, plant, place in the ground (as a pole), erect, insert, create; n. position, posture (Ta.); **na_t.t.a, na_t.t.i** post (Ma.); **na.t.y** young paddy and ragi plants ready for transplanting (Ko.); **nad.u, ned.u** to fix firmly, stick or fix in the ground, enter, pierce; **na_t.u, na_n.t.u** to get within, enter, be pierced or stuck into (as a thorn), fix in the ground (Ka); **na_t.i, nat.t.i** young plants fit for transplanting (Ka.); **na.t.i** act of transplanting (Kod..); **nat.t.i, net.t.i** planting, transplanting (Tu.); transplanting (Te.); **na_t.namu** transplantation (Te.); **na_d.u** to enter, penetrate (as an arrow)(Te.); **nad.iyuni** to be planted or transplanted (Tu.)(DEDR 3583). **Sapling**: **na_t.a, nat.t.i** young plants, especially of rice, fit for transplanting (Ka.); **na_r-u** (Te.); **na_r-u, na_r-r-u** (Ta.); **a_r-u** (Ma.); **na_r-u** to grow up, shoot up, arise, come into existence (Ta.Ma.); **na_t.a** the act of planting or

transplanting (Ka.); **na_t.t.a, na_t.t.i** (Ma.); **na_t.aka** the act of planting (Ka.); **na_t.u** to fix int he ground, to plant (Ka.Te.); **na_t.t.u** (Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: seedling**: **na_r-u** seedlings reared for transplantation, shoot, sprout (Ta.); young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted (Te.); **na_ru** id.; **ne_r-** (a plant) to rise from the seed (Kond.a); **ne_r** rice-seedling (Go.); **a_r-u** young plant fit for transplanting (Ma.); **na.t** seedlings reared for transplanting (Ko.); **na_t.u** to sprout (Ka.); **na_t.gi** a sprout (Ka.); **ne_ji** nursling, young plant of rice, etc. (Tu.); **ne_z** to sprout (Pe.); **ne_y** id. (Mand..); **ne_ja** to sprout up out of the ground; n. sprouting (Kui); **ney** to sprout (Kuwi)(DEDR 2919). **Image: post fixed in the ground; establish one in life; residence**: **na_t.t.a, na_t.t.i** post (Ma.); **nat.ukal** memorial stone (for eminent person); **na_t.t.am** establishing (**Tol. Po. 41**)(Ta.); **na_t.t.u** to set up, fix, planjt, place in the ground as a pole (**Tiruva_ca. 9,3**); establish (as laws, etc.) (**Cilap. Pati. 60**); establish one in life (**Kampara_. Nakarni_. 122**); write (with style on palm leaf)(**I_t.u. 4,5,2**)(Ta.); **ned.ige** a post or pillar fixed in the ground (Ka.); **nad.i- (nat.t.-, nad.ip-)** to plant (post, seeds)(Kod..); **na_t.a** a pole used for a hedge, a pole used for supporting a plantain tree, etc. (Tu.); **nat.t.u** residence, a place (Te.); **na_t.u, na~_t.u** transplanting (Te.)(DEDR 3583).

5255.**Country**: **la_t.a, la_d.a, la_r..a** name of a people and of the district inhabited by them (Ka.lex.) **na.d.i** district (Kod..); **na_t.u** country, district, province (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,5**; **S.I.I. ii,48**); locality, situation (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaike_. 45**); earth, land; world (**Kur-al., 1323**); kingdom (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_can-. 180**); state, rural tracts (opposite to **nakaram**), open place, side, agricultural tract (**Cilap. 8,61, Arum.**)(Ta.); cultivated land (opposite to **ka_t.u**), the country (opposite to town), kingdom, province, smaller district (Ma.); **na_d.u** (cultivated, planted) country (in opposition to **ka_d.u**), province, district, country (in opposition to the town) (Ka.); district, village (Tu.Te.); **na_d.ika,** (inscr.) **na_n.d.u** a country (Te.); **na_t.t.am** chiefship of a district (Ta.); **na_d.iga** village superintendent in the service of a sma_rta guru (Ka.); **na_d.a_di** countryman, rustic, an ordinary common person (Ka.); **na_t.t.a_n-** inhabitant of a country (**Tiruva_ca. 1,90**); a revenue officer under native administration whose duty it was to superintend cultivation; **na_t.t.a_n.mai** office of village headman; soverignty, over-lordship of a country; hereditary overlord of a tribe (**Arut.pa_. vi, An-upava. 80**)(Ta.); **na_t.t.a_n.ma** (Ma.); **na_t.t.a_r** people of a country (**Tiruva_ca. 8,6**); assembly of country people (**S.I.I. ii,514**); chief men; title of certain castes as Kal.l.ar, Cempat.avar; an ancient division of cultivators in South Arcot district (**G.S.A.D. I,323**)(Ta.); the people (Ma.); **na_d.ige** one of the cultivating classes in northern part of Canara (Tu.); **na_t.oki** towards home, to the village (Kui); **na_t.** a place (M.)(DEDR 3638). **nd.o** at, in, at the place of, in the country of (Kui); **no.r.** (obl. **na.t.**) sacred place, dairy complex which is a god (To.); **na.r.** (obl. **no.t.**) country, settled area (opposite to jungle), place where dead go (Ko.)(DEDR 3638). **naiyu_** (pl. **na_ska**), **na_yu** (pl. **na_ka**) village (Kuwi); **na_y** (obl. **na_t.**) village (Mand..); **na_ju** (pl. **na_ka**) village, town, hamlet (Kui); **na_z/na_s** (obl.**na_t.**) village (Pe.); **na_r** (obl.**na_t.,** pl. **na_hk**) village (Go.); **nagoo** id. (Go.); **na_r.u** (pl.**na_Rku**) village (Kond.a)(DEDR 3638). **nan.d.o** a flock; many (Kond.a); **nal.** dense (Ta.); **nal.i** to be vast in extent; n. closeness, density, multitude (Ta.); **na_l.i** thickening of the skin (Ka.)(DEDR 3622).

5256.**Image: nest**: **ni_d.a, ni_l.a** resting place, nest (RV.); seat of a carriage (S'Br.); **ni_d.aka** nest (MBh.); **ni_d.a, nid.d.a** nest (Pali); **n.i_d.a, n.e_d.a, n.id.d.a, n.ed.d.a** (Pkt.); **neal ameh** nest (Wg.); **nyu_r^{u}**, dat. **ni_ris** a meadow (at the foot of or in the midst of mountains)(K.)(CDIAL 7541). **ni_d.a** shade (Te.lex.)

5257.**Pungent smell**: **net.i** pungent odour causing a choking sensation, as of fried chillies; strong pungent smell, stench (Ta.); **nid.i** a strong, pungent, stifling smell, as that of tobacco or tobacco smoke, of cayenne pepper or its vapour when being roasted (Ka.)(DEDR 3737).

5258.**Document writer**: **net.t.er..uttu-k-ka_ran-** document-writer; **net.t.er..uttu** signature in full; autograph; **net.t.o_lai** epistle, message (**Tiruva_lava_. 26,2**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Alphabet**: **net.un:kan.akku** alphabet (**Tol. Er..ut. 94, Urai.**); a long account or reckoning (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Account book**: **nathi** a bundle of papers, records of a law suit, an account book (Santali) (Santali.lex.)

5259.**Beautiful woman; nice**: **ni_r-e** a fine, beautiful woman, a beauty; a damsel; a gay woman; a courtesan (Ka.); **ni_t.u** properness, neatness, elegance, beauty, tidiness (Ka.); **ni_t.u, ne_t.u** (Te.); **ne_tti, ne_r-r-i** (Ta.); **ne_r-r-i** (Ma.); **ni_t.a** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **ni_r-a** a fine, gay man, a beau; a gallant; a lover; a dear man (Ka.lex.) **Image: upright; tallness**: **net.u** long; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to be long (as time), continue (as rain), become tall; **net.umai** length, extension, tallness, height as of a person or tree, continuation, protraction, greatness, boundlessness, excessiveness, depth; **net.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to make delay; **net.itu** after a long delay; **net.ippu** long time (Ta.); **net.iyo_n-** tall person, great person, Vis.n.u; **net.il** length, long vowel, that which is great or excessive; **net.ukku** length, as of a wall; **net.uka** lengthwise, longitudinally, straight on, continuously; **net.uku (net.uki-)** to extend, be lengthened, grow tall, high or long, be protracted, delayed; **net.upam** length, height; **net.uman-** anything long; **net.umi** tall woman, tall tree (as palm-tree); **net.t.a-net.umai** great length, excessive tallness or height; **net.t.am** tallness, length; **net.t.a_n:k** lengthiness; **net.t.a_yam** stretchers, piling up bricks perpendicularly or upright; **net.t.u** length, tallness, long distance, extent, as of the breadth of a pial; **net.t.ai** tallness (Ta.); **net.u** long; **net.ukkam** tallness; **net.un:kan** tall; **net.uppu, net.uppam** length, height; **net.umpu** pride; **net.umpan** arrogant; **net.uman** tall man; **net.t.a_yam** a straight part in a river; a stretcher (brick or stone); **nit.u** long, tall, straight; **nit.iyo_n** tall person; **nit.uppam** tallness; **nit.t.al, nit.t.an.-ka_l** shin (Ma.); **ner.n.er.n.** flat on back (of lying or falling)(Ko.); **nor.- (nor.y-), nor.x- (nor.xy-)** to be or become tall; **nor.k- (nor.ky-)** to lengthen, let (hair) grow (To.); **nid.u, nit.t.u** state of being drawn out in length, stretched or extended, that of being long, length, that of being tall, extensiveness, greatness, bigness (Tu.); **nit.t.-eluvu** backbone; **nid.idu** that which is extended, long, etc., length, etc. (Ka.); **nid.i** straight, high, lofty; **nid.u** long, tall, high; **nid.uppa** tallness, length; **nit.t.-usuru** a deep sigh; **ned.i** long (Tu.); **nid.u, nid.uda** long; **nid.ivi, nid.upu** length; long; **nid.ucanu** to extend; **nit.t.-u_rucu** to make a deep, long-drawn respiration or sigh (Te.); **nit.t.-u_rupu** a deep, long-drawn respiration, a sigh (Te.); **nir-i** straight, long; **nir-ikan** a tall man (Kond.a)(DEDR 3738). cf. **ni_l.** to be long (Ta.)(DEDR 3692). **Image: length, long line**: **ni_t.a, ni_l.a** length (Ka.); **ni_t.t.am** (Ta.); **ni_t.t.a, ni_d.u** (Ma.); **ni_t.a-sa_lu** a long line or row; **ni_t.u** straightness; the state of not being curved, that of standing upright; the re_pha (i.e. the embeded **r-** sound), visarja, gi_t.u (in script); **ni_d.u, ni_l.** to extend, to stretch out as the fingers, the arms, the tongue etc. (Ka.); **ni_t.t.u** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: tallness, perpendicularity**: **net.t.ai** tallness (**Tiruppu. 1038**); **nit.ra** (Te.); **net.t.ane** (Ka.); **net.ukkam** (Ma.); **net.t.aiyan-** tall man (Ta.); **nid.iyan** (Ka.); **net.iyo_n-** tall person; great person (**Pur-ana_. 9**); Vis.n.u as in his Trivikrama incarnation (**Cilap. 11,51**); **net.uma_l** Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,10,1**)(Ta.lex.) **net.t.am** tallness, length; perpendicularity (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: piling up perpendicularly**: **net.t.a_yam** stretchers, piling up bricks perpendicularly or upright, opp. to kat.t.a_yam (**W.**) (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **net.t.u-kkuttu, net.t.ai-kkuttu** perpendicularity; **net.umai**

tallness, height as of a person or tree (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,1,4**)(Ta.lex.) **Length**: **net.t.a_n:ku** lengthiness (Ta.); **net.t.it.ai** long distance (**Man.i. 3,41**); **net.t.u** id. (**Ta_yu. Malaival.ar. 2**); **net.ittal** to make delay (**Cilap. 16,21**); **net.itu** after a long delay (**Pur-ana_. 296**); **net.ippu** long time (**Ce_tupu. Para_vacu. 37**); **net.uppam** length, height (Ta.); **nid.upu** (Te.); **net.uppu** (Ma.); **net.umai** length, extension (**Tol. Er..ut. 50**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: camel**: **net.un:ko_n.i** (net.u-mai + ko_n.u = long + curved) camel (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: elephant trunk**: **net.un:kai** elephant, as having a long trunk (**Pu. Ve. 7,13**); **net.u-mu_kku** elephant's trunk as a long nose (**Te_va_. 1232,8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Main street**: **net.un-teru** bazaar street (**Tiva_.**); main street, high road (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 187**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Large goad**: **net.un-to_t.t.i** a large goad (**Ci_vaka. 1835, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: long conch**: **net.t.u_ti** a long spiral conch (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: gateway**: **net.un:kat.ai** lofty gateway, portico (**Pu. Ve. 9,2, Kol.u.**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Voyage; long journey**: **net.umpayan.am** long journey or voyage (Ta.); **nid.uvayam** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Long line**: **net.uvari** long row or line (**Patir-r-up. 83,2**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: symmmetry, row, column; to classify**: **net.t.am** perpendicular-ity; **nat.t.am** erectness (Ta.); **nit.t.-ena** in a standing position, perpendicularly (Ma.); **net.t.age** straight, upright, properly (Tu.Ka.); **net.t.ana, net.t.ane, net.t.anna** straightly, straight, erect, proper, orderly, plainly, distinctly (Ka.); **net.t.i, nat.t.i** niceness, beauty, charm (Ka.); **ni_t.a, ni_t.u** straightness, state of standing upright; neatness, elegance, beauty (Ka.); **ni_t.uga_r.a** a tidy man (Ka.); **ne_t.u** truth, directness (Ka.); **nid.pa, nidpa, nit.t.a** straight, upright, erect (Tu.); **ni_t.a** upright, straight, direct (Tu.); **nit.t.a, nit.ramu, nit.ra, net.ramu** erect (Te.); **ni_t.u** elegance, beauty (Te.); **ni_t.uka_d.u** a beau (Te.); **ni_t.ukattiya** a belle (Te.); **net.t.ana** adv. straight, clearly (Te.); **t.it.t.a** straight (Pa.); **ni_t.** right, proper; **ni_t.um** indeed, truly (Go.); **nit.a koRi** a straight pole on which the roof of a house rests (Kond.a); **ni_t.** straight, fit, proper, right (M.)(DEDR 3739). **nisssla_, nissli_a~_** straight (P.)(CDIAL 7123). **nira** line, row (Ma.); to arrange in order, divide equally (Ta.); **nirakka** to stand in a line, agree (Ma.); **niravu** a straight line (Ma.); **nerv** (**nerd-**) to stand or be in a line (Ko.); **ner** row, line (To.); **er- (er0-)** to sit in rows, walk in a single file (To.); **nirappam** symmetry, uniformity (Ta.); **niral** to be placed in a row, arranged in order; n. order, arrangement (Ta.); **niravu** to lie in rows; **nirai** to place in a row; be in a row, form a column, be regular, orderly (Ta.); to arrange in order, classify, string together, follow in succession; n. row, column, linel series, order, regularity, arrangement, collection, herd (Ta.)(DEDR 3673). **ne_r** straightness, row, series, verticality (Ta.); straightness (Ma.); **ne_re_** adv. straight (Ma.); **ne.re** direct, straight (Kod..); **ne_re** straightness (Tu.); **nertama** straight ploughing (Tu.)(DEDR 3772). **Image: furrow**: **rad** scrape (Skt.); **rada** scratching, scratch (Skt.); **rod** furrow, score, incised line, crack, seam (in rock), narrow track on difficult mountain or cliff (Kho.); **rod** goat track (Yid.); **rai** long narrow channel made for flow of water from a higher level; **rai ka_t.iba_** to cut such a one (Or.)(CDIAL 10610). **Footmark, road**: **radati** cuts open (a road or path)(RV.); **randu** footmark, road, path (S.); **rand** road, path (P.)(CDIAL 10612). **radati** scrapes (RV.); **randi_tan** to scrape (MPers.); **rondik** to scrape, clear, clean (Kho.)(CDIAL 10613). **Image: road, highway**: **nirattu** road, highway (Ma.)(DEDR 3672).

5260.**Image: heron; stork**: **net.ili** a large sea heron (**W.**)(Ta.); **net.alai** a kind of stork (**Nar-. 211, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5261.**Image: cricket**: **net.i** cricket (**Pu. Ve. 1,3**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5262.**Image: finger joint**: **net.t.i** joints of the body; cracking noise of the finger-joints (Ta.); **net.ika** id. (Te.); **net.t.i** idleness, laziness (**Na_mati_pa. 711**); **net.t.i-y-et.u-ttal** to crack the

fingers, knuckles or toes; **net.t.i-mur-ittal** to stretch oneself, co_mpal mur-ittal; **net.t.ai** id.; cracking the finger-joints (**W.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **not.i** crack or snap as of the thumb and middle finger, instant as the time measure of the snap of the finger; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to snap as the thumb and middle finger; **not.ippu** instant, moment; **not.t.ai** smack as a sign of keen relish or anticipation; **net.t.i, net.t.ai** cracking of the finger joints; **net.a-net.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying a crashing noise, as of a falling tree (Ta.); **ot.i** snap of fingers; **ot.t.a** cracking the joints of the fingers; **not.i** a snap with the thumb and middle finger, a moment; **not.ikka** to fillip, snap with the fingers; **not.ippu** fillipping; **not.t.a** the cracking noise of the finger joints, smacking the lips, pressing a vesicle; **et.a** sound of falling, crashing trees; **et.t.uka** to crash, burst (Ma.); **not.** sound of clicking the tongue; **not. in- (id--)** to click the tongue; **not.va.yn.** man who stutters and splutters when he talks; fem. **not.va.c**; **nocarc-** to click the tongue in disapproval or grief (Ko.); **nat.ike, nat.aku, nat.ige, nat.uku, nat.t.u, net.ike, net.t.u** the cracking noise of the finger and other joints; **nat.akkane** onom. of cracking or breaking; **nat., nat.a** sound of cracking the finger joints, that of a faling branch; **lot.t.e** a smack or cluck with the tongue; **net.t.i** sound produced by pulling knuckles (Ka.); **nat.anat.a** with a cracking noise; **nat.uku** cracking the fingers; **net.t.i** making a cracking noise by pulling the knuckles (Tu.); **net.ika** a knuckle, cracking or snapping the knuckles (Te.)(DEDR 2936).

5263.**Dipterocarp dammar**: **net.uva_r--ko_n:ku** dipterocarp dammar, hopea racophloea (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ko_n:ku** common caung, hopea wightiana; ironwood of Malabar, hopea parviflora (Ta.); **ko_n:ku**, in: **neduva_r go_n:gu** hopea parviflora (Ma.)(DEDR 2185). cf. **ur-uppa_** a timber tree used in ship-building, hopea decandra (Ta.)(DEDR 717). Gurjun balsam is yielded by several trees of the genus dipterocarpus native to India, Siam and other countries of Southern Asia... a thick and viscid liquid with an odour resembling **copaiba balsam** and a bitter aromatic taste.

5264.**Images: to push; to give birth; to strike**: **rer.** push, shove (Mth.); **relna_** to push (H.)(CDIAL 10638). **nur^{u}gna_** to push back into the fire unburnt ends of logs protruding; **nurgna_** to shove in, insert, put fuel or half-burnt bricks into the fire (Kur.); **nurge** to drag or draw (as a net); **nurgre** to move onward or slide (Malt.); **nu_r-u** to force one's way through (Ka.)(DEDR 3711). cf. **nugga_d.u** to be addicted to passing through by force, as cattle through a hedge or fence; **nuggisu** to cause to squeeze thorugh or creep in; **nugul.u** to cause to enter a small, narrow passage (Ka.lex.) cf. **ner-r-u (ner-r-i-)** to thrust, dash, strike, a mark (as with balls); **net.t.u (net.t.i-)** to thrust, push, strike as a stone or ball; n. pushing, thrusting, striking, skipping as a stone or ball (Ta.); **net.t.- (net.t.i-)** to give a sharp shake; (slee) is suddenly broken (Kod..); **net.t.u** to push, shove; n. push, shove; **neppu** to push out, thrust (Te.); **natta_na_** to dash or throw down, discard, throw away, abandon (esp. a habit), to give birth to, calve; **natt-** to throw down; **nacca_na_, naccha_na_** to cast, fling (Go.)(DEDR 3760).

5265.**To give**: **ni_d.u** to hold out, to offer, to present, to give, to serve out, to set (before one, as rice); to put (Ka.); **ni_t.t.u** (Ta.Ma.); **ni_d.u-ka_r-a** a man who presents (arrows to a warrior)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5266.**Image: crown of head; the forehead**: **ner-uka** crown of the head (Ma.); **netti** crown of head (Ka.Tu.); **nitlu** crown of the head (Malt.); **ne_c (tala_)** the crown of the head (Go.); **ner-r-i** forehead, front, top, summit; **ner-i** temples (Ta.); **ner-r-i** forehead (Ma.); **nec** forehead (Ko.); **nity** id. (To.); **netti** id., head (Ka.); forehead (Kod..); id. (Tu.); front, the peak of a mountain or

hill (Tu.); the head (Te.); forehead (Kol.Nk.); **nedid.e** scalp (Ga.); **nir.il, niril** pulse in child's head (Go.); **neti** top of the head; **neda** vertex (Kond.a); **mitil, nitil** fontanelle (Kur.); **nepe** forehead, brow (Malt.)(DEDR 3759).

5267.**Platform to store salt**: **net.t.u** platform for the storage of salt (**C.G.**); **net.t.u-k-kan.-palakai** lintel, man.ta_n:kippalakai (**C.E.M.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5268.**High land**: **nettamu** high land or elevated ground, such as the crest or terrace of a hill (Te.)(DEDR 3759).

5269.**Bull**: **nandin** S'iva's attendant (MBh.); S'iva's bull (Skt.); **na_diya_** bull dedicated to S'iva, image of S'iva's bull (Ku.); **na~_diya_, na_diya_, na~_r.iya_** the bull and vehicle of S'iva (H.)(CDIAL 6953). **nanti** < **nandi** bull; Nandi, chief attendant of S'iva, having a bull's face; taurus in the zodiac; name of some Pallava kings; a Jaina title; **nanti-kalampakam** a poem on the Pallava king Nandi III, 9th cent.; **nanti-k-kira_mam** < **nandi-gra_ma** village near Ayo_dhya_, where Bharata resided during Rama's banishment (Ta.lex.)

5270.**Ragi**: **natta-ra_ki** a kind of ragi called pu_va_t.am ke_r..varaku (**G.Sm.D.I, i,218**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5271.**A script**: **nanti-na_karam < na_garaka** (Skt.) a kind of Na_gari script (**Civataru. Civaja_n-ta_. 32, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **na_nti < na_ndi_** an invocatory verse, as in a drama; prologue (**Pi. Vi. 3, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **na_ndi** eulogium or praise of a deity; a prayer recited in benedictory verses at the opening of a religious ceremony or of a drama, generally a kind of blessing pronounced as a prologue to a na_t.aka or play; **na_ndi_mukha** the class of manes of deceased progenitors to whom the na_ndi_mukha-s'ra_ddha is offered; na_ndi-de_vate; the na_ndi_mukha-s'ra_ddha, i.e., a s'ra_ddha or commemorative offering to the manes preliminary to any joyous occasion, as initiation, marriage etc. (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

5272.**Image: roof**: **net.t.a_n:ku-vi_t.u** house with a slanting roof supported by a wooden post, but without trusses, standing erect on a beam (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5273.**Grease**: **ne~_ta_** grease, fat, lard (Kur.); **nen-ya** fat of an animal (Malt.); **ney** butter, gheee, oil, grease, fat, honey; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be glossy, polished, be fat, plump, become greasy, unctuous, or sticky; **neyppu** unctuousness, oiliness, gloss, polish; **ne_yam** ghee, oil (Ta.); **ney** any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee (Ma.); **nay** ghee (Ko.); **niy** id. (To.); **ney, ne_y** id. (Ka.); **ney** id. (Kod..); **ne_yi** ghee, grease, fat (Tu.); **neyyi, ne_yi** ghee, oil; **nu_ne, nu_niya** oil, gingily oil (Te.); **ney** butter, ghee; **nu.ne** oil; **pa_l nu_ne** ghee (Kol.); **ney** ghee; **nu_ne** sesamum oil (Nk.); **ey** oil (Nk.); **ney** oil, fat; **nu_ ney** sesamum oil (Pa.); **ney, neyyu_** (pl. **neygi_l**), **ney(yu)** oil (Ga.); **ni_, neyi, nei_, ni_y, ney, ni_y(i), ni_y(y)u** id.; **ni_y** ghee; **pa_l ni_** ghee; **phuki_ ni_** honey (**phuki_** bee)(Go.); **niyu** oil (Kond.a); **ney** id. (Mand..); **ni_ju** id.; **pu_ki ni_ju** honey (Kui); **ni_yu_, ni_yu, ni_yu~** oil (Kuwi)(DEDR 3746). cf. **sne_ha** grease (S'a_n:khBr.); oiliness (Ya_j.); **sine_ha** unctuous moisture, sap, fat, affection, love (Pali); **sin.e_ha** hoarfrost, snow, mist (Pkt.); **sin.e_ha, san.e_ha, n.e_ha** oil, ghee, affection, love (Pkt.); **sineha, s.ineha** affection (As'.); **nehu, ni~_hu** (S.); **nehu~, ni~_** (L.); **ne~_h, ni~h, nehu~, ne~ho, nihu~, nehur.a_** (P.); **neh** (Ku.); **neha_** (A.); **neh, nei** (B.); **neh, nehu** (Mth.); **neh** (Bhoj.); **neha** (OAw.); **neh, neha_** oiliness, love (H.); **neh, ne(h)r.o** affection (G.); **senehe, sene_, sine_**

oil; **sanaha, sana_** oil, grease, affection (Si.)(CDIAL 13802). **neot.a_** affectionate (B.)(CDIAL 13803). **sne_hin** unctuous (Skt.); affectionate (Skt.); **nehi_** (S.); **nehi_, nehi~_** loving; friend (P.); **nehi_** affectionate (Mth.H.); **snih** be wet, be unctuous, be loving (Skt.)(CDIAL 13803). **snigdha** unctuous, sticky (MBh.); oily (Sus'r.); **siniddha** wet, greasy (Pali); **sin.iddha, san.iddha** wet, juicy, greasy (Pkt.); **sinidu, sinindu** oily, fat, sticky (Si.); **thindha_** greasy; **thidda_** (L.); **thind(h)a_** greasy, containing ghee; **thinda_** oil (P.); oily, greasy (WPah.)(CDIAL 13797). **snih** wetness, moisture (TS.); **sne_hiti, sni_hiti** pl. waters (RV.); moisture (TA_r.); **sni_han, sni_ha_** mucus of nose (S'Br.); **sin.ha_** snow, dew, mist, drop of water falling from sky (Pkt.); **hin, hi~_n, hinn** snow (Sh.); **hina** (Sv.); **he_yan** winter (Sv.); **hi_n** snow, ice (Tor.); **hi_n.** snow (Mai.); **sinnha_** unseasoned wood; **sinna~_** moist, wet (L.); **sinnha_** wet; **sinnhn.a_** to be wet (P.)(CDIAL 13798). cf. **iznera, izne_ra** winter (Pr.)(CDIAL 14107). cf. **hima** cold, frost, snow (in **himavant-**)(RV.)(CDIAL 14096). **stimita** wet (Nais..); **sindo** wet (Phal.); **stim** be wet (Skt.)(CDIAL 13693). For semant. 'affection' x 'smoothness' cf.: **naya (-pp-, -nt-)** to desire greatly, long for, appreciate, respect, esteem, please, beseech, implore, love, woo, show affection for, be glad, rejoice, be sweet, pleasing, agreeable, be cheap; **nayappi (-pp-, -tt-)** to induce to love or desire, persuade, win one's compliance; **nayappu** affection, love, desire, delight, pleasure, cheapness; **nayam, nayan-** grace, favour, desire, happiness, joy, gladness, goodness, civility, courtesy, love, affection, tenderness, piety, devotion, cheapness, fineness; **nayavar** lovers, friends; **ne_** love, compassion, mercy, grace; **ne_cam** love, affection, piety, desire as for learning, suitability; **ne_can-** friend, ally, votary, devotee; fem. **ne_ci**; **ne_ci (-pp-, -tt-)** to love; **ne_yam** love, affection, piety, devotion, good, benefit; **nimmati** tranquility (Ta.); **nayam** gentleness, cheapness; **ne_s'an** friend (Ma.); **naya** softness, smoothness, fineness, mildness, gentleness, pleasantness, cheapness (Ka.); **naya**^{n} gentle, smooth (Kod..); **naya** gentleness, meekness, kindness, fineness, polish, softness, delicacy, cheapness; fine, soft, smooth, glossy, gentle, meek, kind, cheap; **naiya** soft; **nas** soft, gentle; softness; **neyim** fine; **neyi-muli** soft grass; **neyi-panti** a smooth kind of grass, soft straw; **neyyol.i** a tender palm-leaf (Tu.); **naya** beauty; **nayamu** softness, smoothness, cheapness, liking, excellence; **necceli** friend; **nemmadi** tranquility; tranquil; **nemmi** love, affection, attachment, happiness, delight, peace of mind; **nemmika** love, affection, tenderness; **neyyama_d.u** to be kind or loving; **neyyapu-r-e~_d.u** epithet of Cupid; **neyyari, neyyu_d.u** friend; fem. **neyyura_lu**; **ne_yamu** friendship, justice; **ne_stamu** friendship, love (Te.); **neyp-** to make smooth; **ne_m** smooth (Go.); **ne_'ena_ (ne_cas)** to ask for, beg, pray (Kur.)(DEDR 3602). cf. **navu (-v-, -nt-)** to become soft (Ta.)(DEDR 3617). cf. **nama (-pp-, -tt-)** to become damp (Ta.)(DEDR 3594). **naccu (nacci-)** to desire, long for, like, love; n. desire, hankering, liking; **nacai** desire, eagerness, avarice, love, affection, hope, expectation; **(-v-, -nt-)** to love, desire; **nattu (natti-)** to desire, long for, hanker after, love (Ta.); **nac-** to have great liking for (with dat.), feel desire; **nacl** desire for a person (Ko.); **naccu, narcu, neccu** to confide, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, desire, love; n. confidence, trust, faith, belief, reliance, longing, desire, love (Ka.); **naccu** to trust, be agreeable, be lovable, be trusted, like, be attached to; **naccika, nacciga** trust, faith, belief; **neccili** a friend (Te.)(DEDR 3576). **nampu (nampi-)** to long for, desire intensely, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect, accept; n. desire, hope; **nampikkai** hope, trust, faith, vow; **nampal** desire, trusting, believing; **nampakam** confidence, trust; **navvu (navvi-)** to trust unreservedly, expect eagerly (Ta.); **nampuka** to confide, desire; verbal n. **nampikka** (Ma.); **namb- (namby-)** to believe, trust; **nambyk** belief, trust (Ko.); **nob- (noby-)** to believe, trust; **nobky** belief, promise; **noby** promise (To.); **nambu, nemmu** to confide, trust, believe; **nambike, nambige, nembuge** confideence (Ka.); **namb- (nambi-)** to trust; **nambike** belief (Kod..); **nambuni, nammuni** to believe, trust, rely on; **nambig** fidelity (Tu.); **nammu** to believe, trust;

nammakamu, nammika, nammiga trust, faith, belief, confidence, reliance (Te.); **nami- (-t-)** to believe (Kond.a); **nam-** id. (Kui); **na_mali** id.; **na_mminai, nam- (-it-)** id., trust (Kuwi)(DEDR 3600).

5274.**A class of brahmans**: **nampu_tiri, nampu_ri** a class of brahmans in Malabar (Ta.); **nampu_tiri, nampu_ri_** a high class of brahmans (Ma.); **nambu_ri** a class of sma_rta bra_hman.as in the Malaya_l.a country (Ka.); **nambu_ri** a brahman of Malabar (Tu.)(DEDR 3601).

5275.**Next**: **nanna_** other; **nantara_** elsewhere, in another direction (Kur.); **nana, nanala_** yet, still, once more, farther on; **nan.a, na_n.a** next, further on; **nanala, na_n.ala_** yet, still (Ta.); **nan** other; **nane** another; **nandu** again (Malt.)(DEDR 3628). **anantara** having no interval (S'Br.); **anantaram** immediately after (R.); **an.am.tara** (Pkt.); **na~tar** afterwards, then (M.); **anaturu** next (Si.)(CDIAL 287). cf. **antara** inside, interval (Pali); interior, near (RV.)(CDIAL 357). **turu** postp. till (Si.); **a~_tar** space between two partic. parts of a weaver's loom (H.); **a~_tara** intervening space (OMth.)(CDIAL 357). **antara** different, other (S'Br.); **am.tara** difference; **am.tare_n.a** without (Pkt.)(CDIAL 358). **antara_la** intermediate space (Pa_n..); interior, interval (Pali); **am.tara_la** (Pkt.); **antra_l** inner portion of a house, room (WPah.); **a~tra_l.** space, sky (G.); sky, air (M.)(CDIAL 367). **antare_ti** comes between, separates (RV.); **antarita** separated (Pali); **am.tare_i** separates, puts between (Pkt.); **a~_tarvu~** to partition (G.); **a~tarn.e~** to pass, omit, outstrip, lose, be lost (M.); **a~tara_na_** to separate, set apart (H.); **a~tra_vvu~** to separate, intervene (G.)(CDIAL 370). **antarya** inner (Pa_n.. gan.a); **atarye_** within (Wg.); **antarika** inner, intermediate (Pali); **antarika_** inside, interval (Pali); **am.tariya_** small interval (Pkt.)(CDIAL 374).

5276.**Rice**: **nais.adha** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.12, Ni. 4.5).

5277.**Bathing**: **no~_r.na_ (nu~_r.yas)** to wash; **no~_r.h°rna_** to wash oneself, one's own hands, feet etc. (Kur.); **nr.e** to wash anything; **nd.re** to wash one's hands and feet (Malt.); **no_rh'nai, nor- (-h-)** to wash (Kuwi); **nobga (< nog-b-; nogd-)** to wash; act of washing (Kui); **noz- (nost-), nuz- (nust-)** to wash (Pe.); **nuy** id. (Mand..); **nor-- (noRt-)** to wash, clean utensils etc.; refl. **nor-ba-** to wash (one's own hands, face etc.)(Kond.a); **nor- (noh-t-)** to wash (hands); **norra_na_** to wash (hands or feet); **nurra_na_** to wash; **nor-, norr-** to wash (hands, etc.)(Go.); **nor-** to wash; **norr- (not.t.-)** to wash (clothes etc.)(Ga.); **nod.- (not.t.-)** to wash; **nod.ip- (nod.it-)** to wash (another)(Pa.); **or.- (ot.t.-)** to wash (hands, feet, etc.); to wash, bathe (Nk.); **od.- (ot.t.-)** to wash (body or part of body); **o.d.p- (o.d.opt-)** to bath (Kol.); **nod.i** to wash (Bel.); **nid.iyuni, nid.ipini, ned.i** to wash (Tu.); **nut.akku (nut.akki-)** to wash, wipe off moisture, destroy, dissolve (Ta.)(DEDR 3783). **snapana** used for bathing (AV.); act of bathing (S'Br.); **n.havan.a** bathing (Pkt.); **naun.** bath (P.); **nhavan.a** bathing (OG.); **naha_van., na_van.** bathing, bathing place (G.); **na_van.iyu~** bathroom (G.)(CDIAL 13783). **snava** oozing (Skt.); **prasnavana** (A_pS'r.com.); **naun.** artificial reservoir, spring (P.); **naun** watering place, place with wells; **naun.** a place for water (WPah.)(CDIAL 13873a). **sna_** bathe; **sna_ta** bathed (AV.); **sina_ta** bathed, bathing; **naha_ta** one who has bathed (Pali); **sin.a_ya** initiated; **n.ha_ya** bathed (Pkt.); **isnar** (upper part of) body (esp. with reference to bathing)(Kho.); **sanaha** act of bathing (Si.)(CDIAL 13785). **snati** bathes (RV.); **sna_yati** (Nir.); **sna_yate_** (MBh.); **sina_ti, n(a)ha_yati** bathes (Pali); **n.ha_i, sin.a_i, sin.a_yai** (Pkt.); **naha_n.u_** bathes (WPah.); **na_n.o** (Ku.); **na_oya_** (B.); **naha_b** (Mth.); **nha_il** (Bhoj.); **naha_b, hana_b** (Aw.); **n(a)ha_na_, anha_na_**

(H.); **na_hvu~** (G.); **na_hn.e~** (M.); 3 sg. pres. **nha_tta_** (Konkan.i); **nahanava_, na_nava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 13786). **a-sna_tr.** not wetting oneself (RV.); **isnatri** swimmer (Kho.)(CDIAL 13787). **sna_tra** bathing (Skt.); **no_c** landing place (as side of river)(Sh.)(CDIAL 13788). **sna_na** bathing (Gr.S'r.); **sina_na, naha_na** bathing (Pali); **sin.a_n.a, san.a_n.a, n.ha_n.a** (Pkt.); **n.ha_n.e_i** washes; **n.ha_n.ia_** bathing (Pkt.); **niha_n.** (WPah.); **na~_r.~e** (Ku.); **naha_nu** (OAw.); **n(a)ha_n, hana_n** (H.); **naha_n.** bathing place; **na_hn.u~** bathing, ceremonial bathing of bridegroom (H.); **nha_n., na_ha_n.** bathing (M.); **nha_n.a** (Konkan.i); **nahana-tot.a** bathing gha_t. (OSi.); **sina_n** a bath (Gaw.); **s'ina_n** (Shum.)[with **s'-** from Pers. **s'ina_**); **s'ena_n, s'ela_n, s'ilo_n** a bath, swimming (Pas'.)(CDIAL 13789). **sna_nati_rtha** sacred bathing place (Skt.); **naha_natittha** shallow place for bathing (Pali); **sa~_nat.e** swimming (Bshk.)(CDIAL 13790). **sna_ayati** causes to bathe, washes (S'a_n:khS'r.); **sna_pana** (Mn.); **snapayati** (AV.); **snapita** bathed (Skt.); **naha_pe_ti** bathes, washes; **naha_pana** (Pali); **sin.a_ve_di, nha_vei** (Pkt.); **na_wun** to bathe, scrub, scour (K.); **nha_un.a_** to wash; **nhauna_** (P.); **naha_n.u_** to make bathe (WPah.); **nuha_unu, nuwa_unu** to bathe (N.); **nowa_iba** to give a ceremonial bath (to bride or bridegroom or girl after first menstruation)(A.); **na_oya_na** to bathe (B.); **naha_wab** to wash (Mth.); **nahavanava_, na_vanava_** (Si.); **n.have_i**, pp. **n.havia** (Pkt.); pret. (impersonal construction) **mi_ nahi_u** I washed (WPah.)(CDIAL 13791). **na_pita** barber (S'Br.); **na_piti, na_pini_** (BHSkt.); **sna_paka** bath attendant (R.); **naha_pita** barber (Pali); **n.ha_via, n.a_vi(d)a** (Pkt.); **na_i_** barber (S.L.P.); **na_in.** his wife (P.); **na_i, na_wi_, na_yan.** (WPah.); **na_i_** (Ku.); **na_i, neyo** (B.); **na_i_** (Bi.Mth.); **nha_wi_, na_in** (H.); **na_vi_** (G.); **na~_ha_vi_, nha_vi_** (M.); **nahavi, navi** (Si.); **na_wid, noyid** (K.); **naha_paka** barber (Pali); **na_u** (N.B.Or.); **na_u, naua_** (Bi.); **na_u** (Mth.); **na_uni** (Mth.); **na_u_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **nauwa_** (H.); **na_hu_, nha_u_, na_u** (M.)(CDIAL 13792). cf. **na_yan-a-ka_ran-** player on clarionet; **na_yan-am** native clarionet (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sam.sna_payati** bath (BHP.); **sam.sna_na** regular bathing (Skt.); **sna_tra** bath (Skt.); **sanahanava_** to bathe (Si.); **sanaha** bathing (Si.); **sina_ti, sina_ta** (Pali)(CDIAL 13054). **avasna_payati** washes (Kaus'.); **avasna_ta** bathed in (MBh.); **usneik** to swim (Kho.); **u_nho** deep (S.); **avan.ha_n.a** washing (Pkt.); **usna_nu** deep water where it is necessary to swim (Kho.); **u_nha_r.u** (S.); **u_nha_n.i_** depth (S.)(CDIAL 876). **a_sna_na** water for washing, bath (AV.); **ahna_na** bath (OAw.)(CDIAL 1523). **anha_wab** to cause to bathe (Aw.)(CDIAL 1524). **anha_w** flooding a field before planting with rice (Mth.)(CDIAL 1525). **pras'na_ti** enters water (RV.); **pa_n(h)a_** turned yellowish or musty by rain after being stacked or while ripening, uncut (of grain crops)(M.)(CDIAL 8878). **nan-d** to bathe (Gypsy) (CDIAL 14838). **nayuvav** I bathe myself; pret. **nail'o_m** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 14839). cf. **nan-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to become wet, be moistened, soaked (Ta.); **na_ntuka** to become wet (Ma.); **na_ntu (na_nti-)** to become wet (Ta.); **na.n- (na.nd--)** to become wet in rain (Ko.); **nanja** wet land (Te.)(DEDR 3630). **Swimming**: **ni_ntu (ni_nti-)** to swim in water, overflow, swim, across, cross over, escape from, get over, overcome; n. ocean; **ni_ttam** flood, depth, sea, abundance; **ni_ttu** swimming, water of swimming depth, flood; **ni_ccu** swimming, flood, swimming, depth as of water; **ni_ccan-, ni_cca_l.** swimmer; **ni_cu = ni_nti**; to be actively engaged as in a stupendous work, drink to excess, esp. toddy (Ta.); **ni_ntuka** to swim, sprawl on the ground or in the water; **ni_ntam, ni_ntal** swimming; **ni_ntikka** to make to swim (Ma.); **ni.nj-, ni.cid.- (ni.cit.-)** to swim (Ko.); **ni.z,- (ni.j-), ni.d- (ni.dy-), ni.s- (ni.sy-)** id. (To.); **i_su, i_ju, hi_ju** id.; n. (also **i_sa**) swimming; **i_jisu** to make swim (as a horse)(Ka.); **mi.nd- (mi.ndi-)** to swim (Kod..); **i_cuni, i_juni** id.; **ni_nduni** id., float; **ni_nda_vuni** to set afloat, cause to swim; **ni_nda_t.a** swimming, floating (Tu.); **mi_ndi** to swim (Kor.); **i~_du** id.; **i~_dula_d.u** id., hang; **i~_ta** swimming; **i~_taka~_d.u** swimmer (Te.); **i_nd-** to swim (Kol.); **i_tar-** id.; **i_nta** swimming; **i_nd-** to swim (Go.); **iyba- (-t-)** to bathe (Kond.a); **i_ba-** id.; caus. **i_tpa-** (Pe.)(DEDR 3687).

5278.**Small**: **nanha** thin, slim, slight; sharp, high as a tone or note; **ad.i nanhageae** he is very slim (Santali.lex.) **nan-n-i** that which is small, short (Ta.); **nanna** short (Te.)(DEDR 3632).

5279.**Fly or flea on dogs**: **ton.asi** a fly on dogs (Ta.); **ton.aci, ton.ace, tonaci, tonace, tonase** a gadfly, a dog-fly, a horse fly (Ka.)(DEDR 3495). **nal.l.u, nallu** a kind of flea which infests poultry, cats etc. (Tu.); **nalli** bedbug (Te.); **nand.ke, nan:ke** bug (Ga.); **nar., nar.(i), nar** id.; **nar** (Go.); **nalu** (pl. **nalku**), **nar.u** (pl. **nar.ku**), **nar.** id. (Kond.a); **nan:ka, nar.ka** id. (Pe.); **nakt.a, nukta** (i.e. **nakt.a**), **nat.ka, nat.'a** id. (**nakt.a** metath. from **nat.ka**, originally a pl. form)(Kuwi); **nar.ga_** id. (Kur.); **nar.ge** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3621A). **man:kun.a** bug; **man:kun.a-bahula** buggy (Pali.lex.) **matkun.a** bed bug (Mn.); **makkun.a** bug (Pkt.); **ma_khun** bug, flea (H.); **ma_kan.** bug (G.); **makun.a_** bug, spider (Si.); **makunu** spider (Md.); **bhiku_n.** bug (M.); **man:kun.a, man:kuna** bug, flea (Pali); **mam.kun.a, mam.kan.a** bug (Pkt.); **mo~kun** (K.); **mun:ghin.u** (S.); **ma~_gnu~_** (P.)(CDIAL 9747).

5280.**Image: sign, penis**: **lin:ga** characteristic attribute (MaitrUp.); penis (Mn.); mark, penis (Pali); **lim.ga** sign, penis (Pkt.); **lin.u** limb (S.); **lin:g** leg (L.); leg, limb, penis (P.)(CDIAL 11051). **laur.a** scrotum (Orm.); **lawu~r.** penis (Par.); **laur.o** penis (S.); **laur.a_** (P.); **lor.i** stick freshly cut from tree (WPah.); **lauro** stick (N.); **lor.** penis (WPah.); **laur.o** penis (Ku.); **leur.a_** penis (B.); **lahur.a_** penis (Or.); **laur.a_** penis (H.); **laor.a_** (Mth.); **lor.o** penis (G.); **lavd.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 10875). **Loincloth**: **laja** end of cloth tucked in behind (Skt.); **lun.** loincloth (Kho.); **la~_g** fold of cloth between thighs (H.); **la~_gar.** loincloth (P.)(CDIAL 10901). **langu_t.**[i] loincloth (K.); **lan:got.u** (S.); **lan.d.oka_** (L.); **la~got., la~got.t.a_, la~got.t.i_** (P.); **la~gaut.i_** (Ku.); **lan.aut.i** (N.); **len.t.i** (A.); **la_n:gat., len:gat.** (B.); **lan:got.a_** (Or.); **la~got., la~got.a_, la~got.i_, na~got., na~got.i_** (Bi.); **na~gaut.i_** (Mth.); **la~got.** (H.G.); **la~got.i_** (M.); **d.an:gat.** turban (Wot..)(CDIAL 10903). **Cloth**: **luga, lugr.i** cloth, clothing; **niate dole lugr.ijon.a** with this we will provide ourselves with clothes (Santali.lex.) **len.-** to be destroyed, demolished; **leh-** to destroy, demolish (Go.); **lenga- (lengi-)** to be broken, snap off; **lepka (< lek-p-; lekt-)** to break, snap off, strike a bargain; n. act of breaking (Kui); **r.eng- (-it-)** to be broken (Kuwi)(DEDR 5200). cf. **nin:gun** tail (Pe.)(DEDR 5201). cf. **kho_ra** limping (SKt.lex.)

5282.**Dirty; shameless**: **nigged.i** a shameless (or foolish) person (Ka.); **niggu, niggira** inelegance, filthiness, nastiness, disgust; **niggi_su** an unclean man (Tu.); **niggad.i** cruel (Te.)(DEDR 3664). **neku (nekuv-, nekk-)** to suffer, be distressed; **evvu (evvi-)** to cause pain; **evvai** care, anxiety; **evvam** affliction, distress, pestilence, dislike; **e_val** poverty, want (Ta.); **neg- (negy-)** to suffer from reverse of fortune; caus. **negc-** (Ko.); **negaru** to suffer in sickbed (Ka.); **neggi, negi** shyness, shame; **nigaru, negaru** to linger as a sick person (Tu.); **nevva** poverty, calamity, misfortune, distress, peril; **nevulu** to grieve, be distressed; n. (also **negulu**) regret, disquiet (Te.)(DEDR 3733). **luk** stark naked, featherless, unworthy (of person), miserable (of hut); rag, very old clothes (Kho.); **lukka_** bad, dissolute (P.); **luka_** starveling; **lukad.** lean, meagre (M.); **lugir.o** dirty (S.); **lugg** desolute; **lugga_** alone; **lugr.a_** empty (of houses)(L.); **luga_** clothes (N.); **lum.khia** dirty (Pkt.); **lun.** shaven-headed, bald (Kho.); **lukka** hairless, shaven (Pkt.); **lun:gur.a_, nun:gur.a_** lewd, lecherous (Or.); **lu~ga_r.a_** lecher; **lu~ga_ra_** dissolute, lewd (H.); **lu~ga_** diminutive, poor; **lu~gn.e~** to become infirm (M.); **non.ara_** filthy (B.); **nun:gura_** dirty, wicked; refuse (Or.); **loku** dirty (Sh.)(CDIAL 11072). cf. **nagna** naked (RV.)(CDIAL 6926). **Poverty**: **alku (alki-)** to shrink, diminish, lessen; **alkal** deficiency, poverty; **akku (akki-)** to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); **nalku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to be poor, indigent, destitute; n. poverty (Ta.); **akkud.isu** to

become small, wane (Ka.)(DEDR 252). **rocu~** wrinkled, dried up, rustic (G.)(CDIAL 10834). **re~ciyo-pe~ciyo** weak, cowardly, worthless (G.); **re~ji-pe~ji** id. (G.)(CDIAL 10812). **likar., likr.a~_** piece of cloth, rag (WPah.); **lingun** to get distorted (K.); **le~_g** tail (WPah.); **len.era_** crippled, lame (A.); **len.ur** humpbacked and lame (A.); **len:ga_** naked, lefthanded; **len:gr.a_** limping, lefthanded; **len.at., len.t.a_** naked; **nen.a_** lefthanded; **nen.ar.a_** lame (B.); **len:gar.a_, nen:gar.a_** lame (Or.); **le~gha_vu~** to limp (G.)(CDIAL 11044). **re~gi_-pe~gi_** weak, cowardly, worthless (G.); **riga** lazy or importunate person (S.)(CDIAL 10732). **lo_caka** stupid (Skt.); **luc, lunj** naked (Pers.); **lu_ca** unembroidered part of cloak (Kal.); **luc** wicked (K.); **lucu** blackguard (S.); **luco** infamous (S.); **lucca_** of bad character; **luc, lucca_** quarrelsome; **lucca_** rascal (L.); **lucc** lecher; **lucca_** profligate (P.); **lucpon.** debauchery (WPah.); **lucca_** miserly; **lucr.o** lean, mean; **luc** miser (Ku.); **lucco** profligate (N.); **lussa_** licentious (A.); **lucca_** (B.Or.); **luc** naked, bare; **lucca_** profligate; **lucr.a_** silly, sycophantic (H.); **luccu~** lewd (G.); **lucca_** (M.); **luj** paralysis (of a limb), crookedness (P.); **luja_** crippled (P.); **lu~j** devoid of use of hands or feet, gouty (Ku.); **lu~j, luj, luja_** crippled in hands or feet (H.); **locca_** profligate, lewd (Or.); **lojhva~_** crooked (L.); **lojho** slack, slow (N.)(CDIAL 11073). **Shamless; naked**: **nagna** naked (RV.); **nagnaka** (AV.); **nagga, naggiya_** (Pali); **n.agga, n.agin.a** (Pkt.); **nan.o, nango** naked; **negal** to unclothe; **nangoldi** (Gypsy); **nan** naked (Bshk.); **na_ano** (Phal.); **na_l-po** barefoot (Phal.); **nanu, nonu** (Sh.); **non^{u}** (K.); **nan:gu, nan:go** (S.); **nan:ga_** (L.P.); **nago** (WPah.); **na~_g, na_n.** nakedness; **na_gr.o, na_n.r.o** naked; **na_go** a class of ascetics; **na_g** naked (Ku.); **na_n:go** naked; **na_go** debauched or wanton soldier (N.); **nan:ginu** to be uncovered (N.); **la_ga** naked (OB.); **na_n:ga_, na_n.a_, nen.at., nen.t.a_** (B.); **nan:g(h)a_, lan:gha_** naked, unsheathed; **nan:gal.a_, lan:gal.a_** naked; **nan:gul.i_ lan:gul.i_** naked ascetic; **na_ga_** a class of naked ascetics (Or.); **na~_gat.** naked (Mth.); **na_ga_, lan.a_** (Bhoj.); **na~g, na~gna_, na~gt.a_** naked; **na~giya_na_** to strip; **na_ga_** naked mendicant (H.); **na_gu~** naked; **na_gr.u_** naked, lean, shameless (G.); **na_ga_, na_gd.a_, na_kt.a_, na_gva_** naked; **nan:ga_** penniless (M.); **na_gd.o** naked (Konkan.i); **n.igin.a** naked (Pkt.); **nutur.in., lutur.in.** (Ash.); **ni~git.i** in want (Wg.); **niton.** (Wg.); **niptere~** naked (Wg.); **ninje~_yigi** (Pr.); **nicin.** (Dm.); **lis.t.an** (Kal.); **nicha_n:g** (Gaw.); **nican.** (Sv.)(CDIAL 6926). **nanawr^{u}** barefoot (K.)(CDIAL 6927). **neno_n.o_** naked (Kt.); **nenai_n** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 6929). **ulan:ga** naked (A.Or.); **ulan:g** (B.); **ula~g, ala~g** (H.)(CDIAL 2097). **Image: nakedness**: **na_n.u, na_n.a** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks (Tu.); **na_n.** that is a cause of shame, an organ of generation (Ka.); **na_n., na_n.mai** sense of shame (**Kur-al., 902**); bashfulness, modesty (**Tol. Po. 99**); **na_n.am** shyness, coyness (as a feminine quality)(Ta.); shame, modesty, disgrace; **na_n.ikka** to be ashamed, bashful (Ma.); **na.n.d.- (na.n.d.y-)** to feel modesty before elder person (Ko.); **na.ckm** shame (Ko.); **na_n.** bashfulness, embarrassment (Ka.); **a_.n.a** shame (Kod..); **na_cuni** to be ashamed (Tu.); **na_na** shame, modesty (Te.); **na_n.am** bashfulness in certain relationships (as the mother-in-law towards her son-in-law, as a man in a gathering of women), embarrassment, delicate, regard, esteem, respect, sensitive dread of evil (Ta.); **na_n.u (na_n.i-)** to be shy, feel bashful, embarrassed, be abashed, shrink back, feel repugnance or dislike; **na_n.al** feeling bashful, modest; **na_n.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be shy, bashful; n. bashful person (Ta.); **na_n.ippikka** to make ashamed; **na_n.uka** to be ashamed (Ma.); **kan.a.n.(d.)- (kan.a.n.d.y-)** to be modest, abashed, feel self-effacing; **kan.a.n.m** sense of shake; **na.ckm** (obl. **na.ckt-**) shame (Ko.); **no.n.- (no.n.y-)** to be ashamed, be shy; **no.n., no.s'ky** shame (To.); **na_n.** shame, modesty, inherent excellence, grace; that is a cause of shame, an organ of generation; **na_n.cu, na_cu, na_cu** to become abashed, ashamed or embarrassed; caus. **na_n.cisu** etc.; **na_cike, na_cike, na_cige** bashfulness, sense of shame, shame, modesty, decorum, inherent excellence, grace (Ka.); **a.n.a** shame (Kod..); **na_n.u, na_n.a** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks; **na_cuni** to blush, be ashamed; **na_cik, na_cig** shame, modesty, blushing

(Tu.)(DEDR 3639). **lajj** be ashamed (MBh.); **lajja_payati** shames (Skt.); **lejj** to be ashamed (Par.); **lajjati** is ashamed (Pali); **lajjana** (Pali); **lajjai** (Pkt.); **laj** (Gypsy.Pas'.); **laz** (Wot..); **lajan.u** (S.); **la_jai** (OAw.); **la_jna_** to blush, be ashamed (H.); **la_jvu~** to be ashamed (G.); **la_jn.e~** (M.); **lajij** to feel ashamed (Phal.); **lajja_pe_ti** shames (Pali); **lajja_ve_di** (Pkt.); **lazav** to be ashamed (Gypsy); **laja_in.u** to shame (S.); **laja_van.** (L.); **laja_un.a_** (P.); **laja_unu** to be ashamed (N.); **laja_eb** (Mth.); **laja_i** (OAw.); **laja_na_** to shame, be ashamed (H.); **laja_vvu~** to shame (G.); **lajavvu~** to shame, be ashamed (G.); **la_ja_vin.e~** to shame (M.)(CDIAL 10909). **lajja_** shame, modesty (MBh.); shame (Pali.Pkt.); **laj, laji** disgrace, shame (Gypsy); **laz, la~_z** shame (Wg.); **las'** (Dm.); **lajj, laj** (Pas'.); **laz** (Gaw.); **lac** (Kal.); **laj** (Bshk.); **laz** (Sv.); **la_j** (Phal.); **las', las'ai** (Sh.); **laz** (K.); **laja** (S.); **laj** (L.); **lajj** (P.); **la_j** (Ku.N.B.); id. (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); id. (H. Marw.G.M.); **la_ja, na_ja** (Or.); **la_ja** (Konkan.i); **lada** (Si.); **ladu** (Md.)(CDIAL 10910). **lajja_lu** bashful (Skt.Pkt.); **laja_ro** (S.); **la_ja_l.u~** (G.); **lajja_lu, lajja_lua_** a species of creeper (Pkt.); mimosa pudica (Bhpr.)(CDIAL 10911). **lajjita** ashamed (MBh.Pali); **lajjia** (Pkt.); **laji_** (S.); **lajji_** (P.)(CDIAL 10912). **lajjiri_, lajjari_** the sensitive plant mimosa pudica (Skt.); **la_jra_, la_jirva_n.a_** bashful (M.); **la_jri_** mimosa pudica (M.)(CDIAL 10913). **salajja** feeling shame (Skt.); **salaja** ashamed, modest (Or.)(CDIAL 13283). **nirlajja** shameless (MBh.); **n.ilajja** shameless (Pkt.); **nilajo** (Ku.); **nila_z** (A.); **nila_j** (B.); **nilajja** (Bhoj.); **nilaja** (OAw.); **nilaj, nilajja** (H.); **ni_laja** (OG.); **nila_jra_** (M.)(CDIAL 7385). **nilja_o, nilja_i** put to shame (Sh.)(CDIAL 7406). **alajja** shameless (Skt.Pkt.); **alajj** (P.); **alaj** (H.); **alajjin** (Pali); **alajia_** (Or.)(CDIAL 702). **Woman's breast**: **nakil** woman's breast (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 45**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **nakkan-** ancient title of dancing-girls attached to temples (**S.I.I. ii,261**); naked person (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,8, Pan-n-i_.**); **nakkam < nakka** (Pkt.) **< nagna** nakedness (**Te_va_. 91,2**); **nakku** nakedness (**Te_va_. 215,6**)(Ta.lex.) **neno_n.o_** naked (Kt.); **nenai_n** (Pas'.); **na_n.an** (P.)(CDIAL 6929). **nicin.** naked (Dm.); **lis.t.an** (Kal.); **nicha_n:g** (Gaw.); **nican.** (Sv.)(CDIAL 7502).

5283.**Hill bamboo**: **niga_lo, nin.a_lo** a small bamboo (Ku.); **ni~ga_lo, nin.a_lo** the small bamboo arundinaria intermedia (N.); **niga_li_** cane stem of hookah (Bi.H.); **nirgal, nirgali_, rin:gal** the hill bamboo arundinaria utilis (P.); **nin.a_wo, nin.ali_** (WPah.); [cf. **na_r..i** bamboo tube (Ta.lex.)](CDIAL 7178).

5284.**Rope; fibre; bow-string**: **narca** a cultivated fibre yielding plant (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **na_r** fibre, string, cord, rope (Ta.); fibres of bark, strings and ropes from fibre (Ma.); fibre, hemp of plants, cloth made of fibres or hemp (Ka.); **na_ri** bow-string (Te.); bow-string, the web which surrounds the stripes of a palm-tree branch (Ka.); bowstring, fibrous covering at the bottom of a leaf-stalk, as of a coconut palm (Ta.); **na_ram** cord (Ta.); **na.r** thin rope (Ko.); **no.r** string made from bark (To.); **na.ri** fibre of plant (Kod..); **na_ru** fibrous bark or hemp of plants (Tu.); fibrous bark of trees (Te.); **na_ra_** rope (Kol.); **na_ra** id., hanging rope-shelf (Kol.); **nari vilu** bow with bow-string (Kond.a)(DEDR 3651).

5285.**Saccharum sara**: **rel.l.u** a reed used to write with, saccharum sara (Ka.); **rellu, r-ellu** a reed, s. spontaneum (Te.); **relli tuppa** bulrush (Kuwi)(DEDR 5171). **na_n.al** kaus, a large and coarse grass, saccharum spontaneum; penreed grass, s. arundinaceum; bulrush (= **ko_rai**); lalong grass, imperata arundinacea (Ta.); a reed (Ma.); **na_an.a** id. (Ma.); **na_nal, nal.l.u** a kind of reed (Ka.); **na_nci** bambusa arundinacea (Go.)(DEDR 2909). **naruvolu** saccharum munja[sic] (Tu.)(DEDR 3624). **a_n.al** kaus, a large and coarse grass, saccharum spontaneum; bulrush (= **ko_rai**)(Ta.); reed (Ma.)(DEDR 2909).

5286.**Straw**: **varen.** straw of the grain coix barbata (M.)(CDIAL 11329). **vari_** asparagus racemosus (Skt.); **varaia** a kind of rice (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11328). **kedar na~r.i~** asparagus racemosus (Santali.lex.) cf. **na_r.a_** rawhide rope (P.); **na_d.i_** rope; **na_yr.i_** thin leather thong (G.)(CDIAL 7049). cf. **na_la** made of reeds (BhP.); **na_d.a** hollow stalk (Skt.)(CDIAL 7047). cf. **a_n.** string, cord (Ta.)(DEDR 2908).

5287.**Dealer in ropes; image: bowstring**: **n~a_n.** string, cord (**Mullaip. 63**); bowstring (**Purana_. 14,9**)(Ta.lex.) **na_n.** string (**Cu_t.a_.**); bowstring (**Kalit. 15,2**); woman's necklet containing the marriage badge (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n.. 49**); waist-string (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,2,4**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ne_n., ne_n.u** a cord; a rope (Ka.); **na_n., na_n.i, a_n** (Ta.); **a_n.** (Ma.); **ne_n.a holeya** an outcast with a sacrificial cord: a bra_hman.a; **ne_n:geyya** he who has a rope or noose in his hand: Varun.a; **ne_n.uga** a man who deals in ropes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_n.i** bowstring (**Te_va_. 616,4**); **na_n.er-i-tal** to twang the bowstring (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 61**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **niyuta** fastened (Skt.); **niyuvati** binds on, fastens (RV.); **niyut** team of horses; **niyuta** fastened (RV.); **n.iua** well joined (Pkt.); **nu~_** to plough (Pr.)(CDIAL 7256). **niyo_jayati** harnesses (Skt.); **niyunakti** fastens (AV.); **niyo_je_ti** urges (Pali); **nowna_, nauna_, nona_** to tether cow's legs when milking (H.); **n.io_e_di** engages in (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7260). **niyo_jana** that with which anything is tied (AV.); **nu_an.u** rope for tying cow's hind leg when milking (S.); **nihni_** forked branch on which pots are hung (L.); **ne~hun.** rope for attaching yoke to tongue of a hackery (P.); **noini_** tether for cow when milking (OH.); **naina_, nain** rope round neck or legs of bullock or cow (H.)(CDIAL 7259). **Rope**: **nya_n.an.** to tie calf to leg of cow when being milked (L.); **nia_n.a_** rope to tie legs of cow when milking, strap with which dasher of churn is twisted (P.); **niha_na_** rope to tie legs of cow when milking (H.)(CDIAL 7196). **nanga_li, nangali** a skein of yarn (Mu.); **na_r.kali_** skein (Ta.)(Mu.lex.) **nin.a (-pp-, -tt-/-nt-)** to tie up, fasten, braid; **nin.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to tie, fasten; **nin.avai** tying, bondage, that which is plaited (Ta.); **nin.** twisted string; **ar nin.** silver waist-string (**ar** waist)(To.); **nene, nEn.E** wick (Ka.); **nin., nen., nin** a wick (Tu.)(DEDR 3668). **a_n.** string, cord, bow-string (Ta.Ma.); **nu_n.i** rope (Kurub.); **ne_n.(u)** cord, rope (Ka.); **non.e** rope (Go.); **na_su** string, rope (Konda.a); **no_n.u** string, cord made from a forest climbing plant (Kui); **no.l.** to make rope of bark (To.); **no_n.o** rope (Kuwi)(DEDR 2908).

5288.**Image: bird**: **na_n.uvam** common myna, gracula tristis (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 3641).

5289.**Fire; hot coal**: **na_n.i** fire (Pe.Kui.Kuwi); **na_r.i** id. (Kui); **na'ni** id., hot coal (Kuwi)(DEDR 3640). cf. **nala, anala** fire (Si.); **anala** fire (Skt.Pali.); **an.ala** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 292). **an-al** fire, heat, glow (Ta.); **an-ali** fire, sun (Ta.); **anal, analca, anacca, anappu** fire, heat (Ma.); **analu** heat (Ka.)(DEDR 327). **Wick**: **nan** a wick (Ko.)(DEDR 3631). **neruppu** fire (Ta.); **erippu, nerippu** id.; **eri** heat, burning, pungency (Ma.); **nep** live coal (Ko.To.); **nippu, nippuka** fire (Te.); **nipp-** to kindle; **nipka** small piece of fire (Kol.); **nipka** burning coal (Nk.); **nir-** to blaze; **nirkip- (nirkit-)** to kindle (Pa.); **nirik-, niruk-** to light a lamp (Ga.); **nirwa_na_** to burn; caus. **nirusta_na_** (Go.); **dre_** ignition, a flare; **dre_ inba** to be ignited, flare; **dre_na** with a flare (Kui); **niyu~_r** embers, live coals, wood glowing with fire, brand (Kur.); **nare** flame; **narge** to rise up in flames; **nargtre** to blow up a fire, reproach severely (Malt.)(DEDR 2929). cf. **eri** to burn (Ta.)(DEDR 811). cf. **dhi_** splendour (RV. vi.3.3)(Vedic.lex.)

5290.**Coin**: **na_n.aka** anything stamped, coin (Ya_jn~.); **n.a_n.aka, n.a_n.aga** (Pkt.); **na_n.o** money (S.); **na_n.u~** a coin, money, price (G.); **na_n.e~** a coin (M.)(CDIAL 7050). **na_n.ayam** stamped coin (**Pan.avit.u. 128**); **na_n.yamu** (Te.); **na_n.ya** (K.); **na_n.iyam** (M.)(Ta.lex.)

5291.**Rock cell used by ascetics**: **le_n.a, le_na** rock cell used by ascetics (Pali); **le_n.a** cave, hole, den of animal (Pkt.); **len.e** nom. sg. cave (OSi.); **len-a** (Si.); **layana** place of rest, house, cell (Skt.)(CDIAL 10963). **Down, hidden, secret**: **nin.ya** hidden, secret, inner (RV.); **nyire** down; **ni~_r** east (Kt.); **n^{y}e_ra, nyora~** under, below; **n^{y}ar-pa** sole of foot (Dm.); **ne~r** lower part; **ne~runa** below (Kal.); **nija_** south (L.)(CDIAL 7187). **ner(e)** down (Sh.); **nitara_m** downwards (TBr.)(CDIAL 7189).

5292.**Image: eye**: **nayana** eye (MBh.Pali); **n.ayan.a** eye (Pkt.); **nen.u** (S.); **nain.a** (OMarw.); **nen.** (G.); **nuvana** eye, insight, intelligence (Si.)(CDIAL 6968). **nayas'a_lin** schooled in political wisdom (Skt.); **nesa_la** school (OG.); **nis'a_l.** (G.); **nesa_li_u** scholar (OG.); **nis'a_l.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 6969). cf. **ja_na** wisdom (Skt.lex.)

5293.**Image: bud; sprout**: **nan-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to bud, to appear; n. flower-bud (Ta.); **nan** a bud (Ko.); leaf-shoot (To.); **nane** flower-bud, unblown flower, opening bud; vb. flower-buds to come forth, to bud (Ka.); **nana** flower, bud, sprout; **nanayu** to blossom; **nanucu** id., sprout; **nan(u)pu** to cause to blossom (Te.)(DEDR 3631).

5295.**Wet land**: **nan--cey** wet lands, wet cultivation; **na_ntu** to become wet; **nan-ai** to become wet, soaked (Ta.); **nana** moisture, irrigation (Ma.); **na.t** to make to become wet in rain (Ko.); **nane, nene** to become wet (Ka.); **nele** gets wet (Kod..); **nena** to wet (Kod..); **nan.e** wet, moist (Tu.); **naneri** wet rice (Tu.); **nanja** wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (Te.); **nenja** to water plants, etc.; n. watering (Kui); **nan-ye** cold season (Malt.)(DEDR 3630). **Image: to liquefy; to become wet**: **na_ntu** to become wet (Ta.); **na_ndu** (Ka.); **na_ntal** cloudiness; dampness (Ta.); **na_nud.u** (Te.); **na_ndu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **na_ntuka** to become wet (Ma.); **nanv- (nand-)** to become wet so as to be softened (Ko.); **na_n- (na_nd-)** to get wet, moist, damp, soaked; **na_du** to moisten, wet, soak, steep; **na_ndu** to make damp, cool, etc., liquefy, dissolve, melt (Ka.); **na_nud.u** moist, wet, soaked, steeped (Te.); **na_nd-** to be or get wet (Go.); **nan-ye** cold season (Malt.)(DEDR 3630).

5296.**Sarasaparilla**: **nan-n-a_ri** Indian sarasaparilla, hemidesmus indicus (**Pata_rtta. 492**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) hemidesmus indicus: **ananta** (Skt.); **magrabu** (H.); **anantamul** (B.M.); **uparsara** (M.); **nannari** (Ta.Ma.); **gudisugandhi** (Te.); roots: used as substitute for sarsaparilla, demulcent, diaphoretic, diuretic, tonic; habitat: upper gangetic plain, eastwards to Bengal and the Sundarbans, and from the Madhya Pradesh to south India (GIMP, p.132).

5297.**Image: tip**: **nun-i** point, tip, minuteness, fineness, smallness; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to sharpen to a point, whet, examine carefully, look intently; **nun-ai** point, tip, end (Ta.); **nuni** very thin and meagre (Ma.)(DEDR 3719).

5298.**Tuber**: **na_pa** tuber, edible bulb (Kui); **napa** forest food, edible tuber (Kuwi)(DEDR 3646).

5299.**Croton**: **ne_rva_l.am, ne_pa_l.am** croton-oil plant, croton tiglium (Ta.); **ne_rva_l.am, ni_rva_l.am** id. (Ma.); **ne_pa_l.a, ne_pa_la** purgative nut plant (Ka.); **ne_pa_l.amu** croton tiglium (Te.)(DEDR 3776). croton tiglium: **jayapala** (Skt.); **jamalgota** (H.M.); **jaypal** (B.); **nervalam** (Ta.Ma.); **nepala** (Te.); seeds and oil: drastic purgative, irritant, rubefacient, cathartic, fish poison; wood: diaphoretic in small doses and purgative and emetic in large doses (GIMP, p.82). **kedar na~r.i~** asparagus racemosa (Santali.lex.) **danti_** croton polyandrum

(yielding a pungent oil)(Sus'r.); **dantika_** (Skt.); **dam.ti_, dam.tiya_** a big variety of asparagus racemosa, a species of tree (Pkt.); **dtta, dti** the plant baliospermum axillare (Si.)(CDIAL 6166).

5300.**Rice**: **nakarai** a kind of rice (Ta.); **navarai** a kind of paddy (Ta.); **navira, naviri, nakara** a rice that ripens within two or three months; **navara** id.; paspalum frumentaceum (Ma.); **navara** a kind of grain (Tu.); **navare** a kind of rice (Tu.); **nivari, nivvari** oryza (Te.); **ni_va_ra** wild rice (Skt.)(DEDR 3614). **ni_vara** wild rice (VS.); **ni_varaka** (Sus'r.); **ni_va_ra** wild rice (Pali); **niwar** a kind of hardy rice growing at high altitudes (K.); **nya_r** wild rice (H.); **nava_r, nama_r** rice growing spontaneously (G.)(CDIAL 7571). **naiva_ra** made of wild rice (TS.); **neya_l** rice-straw, cord made of rice-straw, straw-rope (B.)(CDIAL 7605). **nuvan.ai** black Italian millet (Ta.); **navan.e, navan.i** a small grain, the Italian millet or panic seed, panicum italicum (Ka.)(DEDR 3712). **varaku-c-campa_** a kind of paddy, sown in the months of a_n-i, a_t.i, and a_van.i, and maturing in six months (**Rd.M.44**); **varaku-c-cir-u-kur-uvai** a kind of paddy, sown in the season of a_van.i to ka_rttikai and maturing in four months (**Rd.M. 45**)(Ta.lex.) **Rice, paddy**: **neya_l** rice-straw, cord made of rice-straw, straw-rope (B.); **naiva_ra** made of wild rice (TS.)(CDIAL 7605). **Straw of paddy**: **vai** straw of paddy, grass; **vaikko_l** id. (Ta.); straw (Ma.); **bai** id. (Tu.); **ve_vel** (pl.) id. (Ga.); **bei** grass fit for grazing, any shrub fit for grazing (Br.)(DEDR 5553). [cf. **me_y** to graze (Ta.)(DEDR 5093)]. **nihan.a** rice plants spread out in rows after reaping (Or.)(CDIAL 7205). **ni_va_ra** raw rice, paddy; **ni_va_ra-ya_gu** (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

5301.**Intercourse**: **neut.** coming and going, intercourse (B.)(CDIAL 7410).

5302.**Image: turning back**: cf. **nivarta** causing to turn back (RV.); **n.iat.t.a** turning back (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7410).

5303.**Wealthy; residence**: **neva_sika, naivasika, necayika** rich, wealthy; **nicaya** heaping up, accumulation; wealth, provisions; **nicita** heaped up, full, thick, massed, dense; **neva_sika, naiva_sika** (fr. **niva_sa**) one who inhabits, an inmate; living in a place, local (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **ni_vara** a dwelling, residence; a place fit for the site of a house; **ni_vr.t** any inhabited country, realm, kingdom (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **niva_ra_** shelter (from wind, rain or sun)(M.); **n.iva_raya** warding off (Pkt.); **niva_raka** defender (MBh.)(CDIAL 7417). **niva_ta** sheltered from wind (Skt.Pali); place so sheltered (S'Br.); **niva_taka** sheltered place (Pali); **nava_** rest; **niva_-tana, nava_tana** place screened from wind, rest house, rest (Si.); **niva_ta** safe (VS.); impregnable (MBh.)(CDIAL 7416). **niva_sa** resting place, dwelling, night quarters (MBh.); stopping-place (Pali); **n.iva_sa** (Pkt.); **neva_su** dwelling (OAw.); **niva_si** stay (OG.); **nivasaga** neighbour (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 7421). **niva_sin** inhabitant (Mn.); dwelling (Pali); **niva_sika** dwelling (Pali); **n.iva_si** stopping at (Pkt.); **niwa_si_** inhabitant (H.)(CDIAL 7422). **nive_s'a** dwelling place (RV.); encamping (MBh.); **nive_sa** house, entrance (Pali); **n.ive_sa** resting-place, camp, entrance (Pkt.); **nesad.u** hut (OG.); **nes, nesr.o, nehr.o** shepherd's hut (G.); **nivesa** dwelling-place, camp, entrance; **ni_ya** approach (Si.)(CDIAL 7424). **nive_s'ana** entrance (RV.); **nive_sana** entrance (Pali); **n.ive_san.a** resting-place, several houses with only one door (Pkt.); **niwesonu** piece of wood with which or place where water for mill is turned on or off (Kho.)(CDIAL 7425). **Produced**: **nirvartate_** comes forth, develops (S'Br.); is accomplished, finished (Mn.); **nirvr.tta** accomplished, produced, ended (Mn.); **nirvartayati** creates, finishes (RV.); **nibbattati** comes out of, is produced (Pali); **nimat.n.o** to end, perish, disappear (Ku.); **nibat.na_** to be settled (H.); **nivat.n.e~** to come out clear (M.); **navatinava_** to stop (Si.); **nibbatta** existing (Pali); **nivut.aspi, nivut.asi** attained (As'.); **n.ivvatta, n.ivvutta** produced, made (Pkt.); **nibit.i_n.o,**

nimit.i_n.o to end, perish, be done for (Ku.); **nibbatte_ti** produced, performs (Pali); **nivat.eti, nivateti** attains, accomplishes (As'.); **n.ivatte_i, n.ivat.t.e_i** produces, makes (Pkt.); **nibt.aun.o, nimt.aun.o** to dispose (of a contention), decide, exhaust, destroy (Ku.); **nibt.a_na_** (H.); **nivat.n.e~** to destroy, kill (M.)(CDIAL 7395). **nis.patti** going forth (Skt.); **nipp(h)atti** result (Pali); **niphatiya_** abl. sg. attainment (As'.); **n.ipp(h)atti** origin (Pkt.); **niput** birth (Si.)(CDIAL 7509). **nis.padyate_** falls out (S'Br.); comes forth, becomes ripe (Mn.); **nis.panna** pp. (R.); caus. **nis.pa_dayati** (MBh.); **nipp(h)ajjati** is produced, happens (Pali); **n.ipp(h)ajjai** (Pkt.); **nipajan.u** to be reared, be cherished (S.); **nipajna_** to be produced (H.); **nipajvu~** (G.); **nip(h)ajan.em.** (OM.); **nipajn.e~** (M.); caus. **nipja_vvu~** to produce (G.); **nipadavanava_** (S.); **nipp(h)anna** accomplished (Pali); **n.ipp(h)an.n.a** produced (Pkt.); **niphano** pp. of **nipajan.u** (S.); **niphan** complete (H.); **ni_panam.** befallen (OG.); **niphanan.em.** to be produced, happen (OM.); **nipan** born, birth, origin (Si.); **nipp(h)a_de_ti** produces (Pali); **n.ippha_ei** (Pkt.); **nipa_in.u** to rear, support (S.); **ni_pa_yam.** pp. to produce (OG.); **nipa_vvu~** id. (G.)(CDIAL 7511). **nivr.tti** originating, growth (Mn.); **nibbatti** constitution, product, rebirth (Pali); **nivut.i** attainment, success (As'.); **n.ivvatti, n.ivvitti, n.ivvutti** production, making (Pkt.); **nivat** birth, existence (Si.)(CDIAL 7401). **nirvahati** leads out of (RV.); accomplishes (Sus'r.); succeeds (Skt.); **nirva_hayati** performs; passes (time); **nirva_ha** accomplishing, completing; livelihood (Skt.); **nibbahati** leads out (Pali); **n.ivvahai** passes (time), is finished (Pkt.); **nibahan.u** to live, pass (time), be ended (S.); **nibbhun.** to be finished (L.)[cf. **nipun.a** expert (Skt.)]; **nibhn.a_** to be accomplished (P.); **nibhan.o** to pass time well, go on, live with honour (Ku.); **nibahai** is completed (OAw.); **nibahna_, nibhna_** to last, be accomplished, succeed (H.); **nibun** to be accomplished (K.); **nibhvu~, nabhvu~** to endure, continue, be held on (G.); **nibhn.e~** to be accomplished, get through, come well out of (M.); **nibba_hati** leads out, removes; **nirba_dhati** removes, wards off (Pali); **n.ivva_hia** passed (of life); **n.ivva_han.a** completion (Pkt.); **niba_han.u, nibha_in.u** to accomplish, pass (time)(S.); **nibha_van.** to accomplish (L.); **niba_hun.a_, naba_hun.a_, nibha_un.a_** (P.); **nibhaun.o** to manage, maintain, help (Ku.); **niba_hal** to carry on, pass on (Bhoj.); **niba_hai** completes, accomplishes (OAw.); **niba_hna_** to accomplish, conduct, carry on (H.); **nibba_ha_pe_ti** causes to be led out (Pali); **niba_wun** to accomplish, conduct, manage, pass (time)(K.); **nabhava_vai** accomplishes (OG.); **nibha_vvu~** to accomplish, bring safely and well out of, overlook, pass by; **nibha_van., nabha_van.** act of so doing; **nibha_v, nibha_vo, nabha_vo** passing through well, endurance (G.); **nibha_vin.e~** to accomplish, bring safely through; **nibha_vn.e~** to be accomplished, come well out of; **nibha_v** success (M.); **n.ivva_ha** completion (Pkt.); **niba_hu, niba_ho** living, getting on, settlement (S.); **niba_h, naba_h, nibha_u** accomplishment, sufficiency, concord (P.); **niba_h** accomplishment, protecting (Mth.); **niba_ha** success, livelihood (OAw.); **niba_h** accomplishing (H.)(CDIAL 7397). **nim-** settle, cease (M.Si.)(CDIAL 7399). **Birth; livelihood; settlement; to last; permanence; immovables; site of house**: **ni_mba (ni_mbi-)** to live, survive, revive; n. life, survival; **ni_ppa (ni_pt-)** to cause to live, give life to; **ni_r.e** living, alive (Kui); **ni_dali, ni_d.inai, ni_d.- (-it-)** to live, be alive; **ni_t.- (-h-)** to make alive; **ni_r.eyyu** alive (Kuwi)(DEDR 3689). **niva_d.a_** settlement, decision (M.); **niva_d.a** id. (Ka.lex.) **nirvr.ta** satisfied (Mn.); at peace, extinguished, ceased (Ma_rkP.); **nibiran.u** to be finished; caus. **niberan.u** (S.); **nibbuta** happy (Pali); **n.ivvud.a, n.ivvua, n.ivvaya** calm; **n.ivvad.ai** ceases from pain (Pkt.); **nibbar.na_** to be finished, be settled; **niber.na_, naber.na_** (P.); **nimar.no** to be finished, be spent, disappear; **nima_r.n.o, nima_n.no** to consume spend (Ku.); **nibr.a_** to be finished; caus. **nibr.a_na** (B.); **nibar.iba_, niba_r.iba_** to accomplish (Or.); **nibar.na_** to be accomplished; **niba_r.na_, niber.na_** to accomplish, settle, adjust (H.); **nivar.vu~, nimar.vu~** to turn out, come up, become conspicuous; **niva_r.o, niver.o** settlement, decision (G.); **nivad.n.e~** to decide;

niva_d.a_ settlement (M.); **niviya_** pleasant i.e. the contented (Si.)(CDIAL 7392). **nibt.ero** settlement, agreement (N.); **nibt.era_** (H.)(CDIAL 7394).

5304.**Profit**: **napa_** profit, gain, advantage (Ta.); **nafa_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **naphe** profit, gain (Ka.); **napha_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Taking, buying**:{**Echo words**.} **nen.a_, nen.i** act of taking, money or anything due; **den. nen.** giving and taking (Or.); **n.ayan.a** taking (Pkt.); **nayana** leading (Skt.)(CDIAL 6967). **ni_ta** led (RV.Pali); **nita, nitaga** (NiDoc.); **n.ia** taken away (Pkt.); **nu_** he took away (Tor.); **nyu_v** 3 sg., **ni_y** 3 pl. (K.); **nio, ni_a_, neo, nen.u~** (WPah.); **nia_** act of taking, buying (Or.); **nila** brought (B.)(CDIAL 7544). **la_u-sa_u, la_o-sa_o** gain (H.)(CDIAL 13332). **leva_-devi_** giving and taking (P.); **lewa_-de_vi_** (K.)(CDIAL 10948). {**Echo word**}. **labh** obtain (NW. W. and SW.); take (C. and E.); **lo_ta_, lo_ete** found (Ash.); **lato_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 10937). **labdhrima** possessed (Skt.); **ltri_** things, goods (Kt.); **letri_** possessions (Pr.); **lateri** thing (Dm.); **la_c** goats (Sh.)(CDIAL 10938). **Find**: **labdha** taken, seized (MBh.); **a_labdha** (RV.); **laddha** taken (Pali.Pkt.); **ladha** (As'.); **ladha, ladhaga** (NiDoc.); **ladyem.** I obtained (Dm.); **la_d** (Wot..); **lat.h, lad.** he found (Bshk.); **la_du** pret. of **luw-** to find (Sv.); **la_du** pret. of **lahe-** (Phal.); **ladu_en.i_** was found by him (K.); **ladho** pp. of **lahan.u, labhan.u** (S.); **laddha_** (L.P.); **ladha_** was taken (OB.); **la_dha** pp. of **lahai** (OG.); **lad-a, lat** pret. of **labanava_** to reach, get (Si.); **laddhia** obtained (Pkt.); **lath, lat** to find, meet with; **alth-** to load,saddle (Gypsy)[cf. **a_labdha** seized (RV.); touched (MBh.); **a_laddha** joined, touched (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14281); **al.apn.e~** to bind round by wrapping (M.)(CDIAL 1360)]; **lhadu_** to load (Phal.); **laddhn.a_** to be found, seek (P.); **laddhiya_** taken (H.); **la_dhna_** to take, get (H.); **la_dhai** finds (OMarw.); **la_vu~** to be found, accure (G.); **la_dhn.e~** (M.); **lac** to find (Gypsy); **lajjhn.a_** to be obtained, find, get; caus. **lajha_un.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 10946). **To find; to see; to take; to buy**: **labhate_** catches, takes (AitBr.); **labhe_t** (AV.); **labhati** (MBh.); **lahe_i** (Pkt.); **labhati** obtains (Pali); **laheyu, lahevu** they should receive (As'.); **laham.ti** (NiDoc.); **labhai, lahai** takes; pp. **laddha, lahia** (Pkt.); **low-** to find, obtain; pret. **lo_ete** (Ash.); **la_-, lawr-**, pret. **la_toi** (Wg.); **lay-** to find; pret. **ladyem** (Dm.); **lay-** to find; to see (Pas'.); **le_-**, pret. **lho_us** to find (Gaw.); **leik** (agent noun **lak**) to obtain, find (Kho.); **la_-ga~_** to receive (Bshk.); **lahe-** to find; pret. **la_du** (Phal.); **layoiki** to obtain, find; **lhaunu** (Sh.); **lahan.u** to obtain; pp. **ladho** (S.); **lvan., laihan., lahan.** to take, receive (L.); **lahin.a_** to find; **lain.a_** to take (P.); **lain.a_** to take (WPah.); **lhia~r.~** (Ku.); **laiba** (A.); **laha_** (B.); **laiba_** to take, hold, observe (Or.); **lahai** obtains (OAw.); **lahna_** to find, get, get on well, experience (H.); **lahai** gets; pp. **la_dhau** (OG.); **lahevu~** to listen attentively (G.); **la_hn.e~** to acquire (M.); **ada_t, da_tum** take (Skt.); **la_ti** takes, receives (M.); id. (Pali.Skt.); pp. **la_ya** (Pkt.); **la_n.o** (Ku.); **la_nu** (N.); **laoya_** (B.); **la_iba_** (Or.); **la_na_** to bring, buy (H.); **de_ti, ne_ti** takes (Skt.); **le_i** takes (Pkt.); 3 sg. pres. **lel** takes; pp. **lino**; **li-** to take, buy (Gypsy); **le_na** to take (D..); **leti_** taking (S.); **leva_-devi_** giving and taking (P.); **le_wa_-de_vi_** (K.); **le_n** to take; **le_n.a_** (WPah.); **lin.o** (Ku.); **linu** (N.); **len.a_** act of taking, dues (Or.); **lei** takes; pp. **li_nha, leb** (OAw.); **lena_** (H.); **lei**, pp. **li_nau** and **liyo** (OMarw.); **levu~**, pp. **li_dhu~** (G.); **len.e~** to put on (clothes etc.)(M.); **la_nar** brings (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10948). **endr-, enderp- (endert-)** to bring (Pa.); **indr-** id. (Ga.); **ond°rna_** (Kur.)(DEDR 802). For semant. 'see', cf. **vir..i** eye (Ta.)(DEDR 5429). **labhana** obtaining (BhP.); **labh** take, obtain (Skt.); **labhana** gift (Pali); **lahan.a** gain (Pkt.); **lahan.o** debt, credit; **lahan.an.u** to have due (S.); **lahna_** debt, loan (L.); **lahin.a_** (P.); **lahan.o, lahan.i_, lain.o, lain.i_** one's share, luck, fate (Ku.); **lahana_ ma_** at interest; **lahan-tahan** long-dated loan (N.); **lahana_** outstanding debt (B.); **lahna_** profit, outstanding debt (H.); **len., lehen.u~, len.u~** outstanding debt (G.); **lahn.e~** bill, order of payment (M.)(CDIAL 10949). **labhyate_** is taken (R.); **labbhati** is permitted (Pali); **labbhai** is taken (Pkt.); **labun** to get, gain (K.); **labhan.u** to be obtained; pp. **ladho** (S.); **labhan.**; pp. **laddha_** (L.); **labbhn.a_** ; pp. **laddha_**

to be gained, seek, find, get (P.); **la_bhai** obtains (OAw.); is obtained (OG.); **la_bhvu~** to find (G.); **la_bhn.e~** to be acquired, accrue (M.); **labanava_**, pp. **lad, lat** to reach, get (Si.)(CDIAL 10950). **lambhayati** causes to get, presents (MBh.); gets, finds out (Mn.); **lambhe_ti** causes to be obtained (Pali); **lam.bhai, lam.bhaidavva** (Pkt.); **lam-** to seize, dash (Pas'.); **lamoiki** to seize, catch, begin; **lamo_nu** to begin (Sh.); **lomina** to catch (D..); **la~_bhab, lambhab** to drive cattle to graze on another's crops (Bi.)(CDIAL 10961). **Profit**: **lambha** finding, obtaining (ChUp.); **lam.bha** profit (Pkt.); **la~_bhu~** lot, lottery (G.)(CDIAL 10960). **labdhi** gaining, profit (Ya_j.); **laddhi** religious belief (Pali); gain, peace (Pkt.); **la_d** peace (Wg.); **lad** (Pr.); **la_t** (Ash.); **lot** (Kt.); **la_dhi** gain (S.); **ld** faith (Si.); **ldi** inclined to, devoted (Si.)(CDIAL 10947). **la_bha** finding, profit (Mn.); gain (Pali.Pkt.); **la_ha** (Pkt.); **la_ho** (S.); **la_h, la_hu, la_ha_** (P.); **la_hu** (OAw.); **la_h, la_ha_, la_u-sa_u** (H.); **la_hu** profit (OG.); **la_v, la_ha_vo, la_vo** fruition, enjoyment of pleasure (G.); **la_ho** acquisition, gain; **la_ho, hla_v** greed, covetousness (M.); **lab** profit (Si.)(CDIAL 11018). **Gain; bill; debt**: **labhana** obtaining (BhP.); gift (Pali); **lahan.a** gain (Pkt.); **lahan.o** debt, credit; **lahanan.u** to have due (S.); **lahna_** debt, loan (L.); **lahin.a_** (P.); **lahan.o, lahan.i_, lain.o** one's share, luck, fate (Ku.); **lahana_ ma_** at interest (N.); **lahan-tahan** long-dated loan (N.); **lahana_** outstanding debt (B.); **lahna_** profit, outstanding debt (H.); **len., lehen.u~, len.u~** outstanding debt (G.); **lahn.e~** bill, order of payment (M.)(CDIAL 10949). **la_hn.a_, lha_n.a~_** outstanding debt, loan given to another (L.); **laha_n., la_n.** profit; **laha_n.u~, laha_n.i_, la_hn.u~, la_n.u~, la_n.i_** distribution of presents to members of a community (G.); **la_hn.i_, la_n.i_** reaping (M.)(CDIAL 11019). cf. **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.); **aran.amu** a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage (Te.)(DEDR 203). cf. **la_va** reaping, cutting (Skt.); **lau** reaping (Psht.)(CDIAL 11031). **la_han.** to pay off a debt (L.); **la~_ha_vu~, la_vu~** to distribute (G.); **la_hn.e~** to acquire (M.)(CDIAL 11020). **Harvest**: **la_ba_ro** harvest (S.)(CDIAL 11037). **la_vya** to be reaped (Pa_n..com.); **la_b** harvesting (Br.)(CDIAL 11036). **la_vayati** causes to be cut (Skt.); **la_ve_ti** (Pali); **la_iavva** (Pkt.); **la_van.** row of 40 sheaves in harvest field (one of which is the reaper's wage (L.); **la_uni_** harvest (H.); **la_n, la_n.i_** reaping; **la_hn.i_** reaping, rice or other grain; **la_n.i_** sickle (M.); **la_n., la_n.i** reaping (Konkan.i); **la_yana** cutting X **da_yana** (Pali)(CDIAL 11035). **la_vaka** reaper (Ma_rkP.Pali); **la_yaka** X **da_yati** (Pali); **la_wa_** hired reaper (P.H.)(CDIAL 11032). **Harvest; reaper; sickle**: **da_ta** mowed (Pa_n..com.Pali); **dua_** harvested or cut (of rice); harvesting of rice (Or.); **dua_-dui** id. (Or.); **dua_l.i** reaper (Or.)(CDIAL 6256). **da_ti** cuts, mows (RV.); **da_yati** mows (Pali); **da_iba** pres. part. **da_u~ta_, da~_ti** (A.); **da_oya_** (B.); **da_iba_** to cut rice with a sickle, mow grass (Or.)(CDIAL 6257). cf. **da_tra** knife, sickle (RV.); **let.g** sickle (Pr.)(CDIAL 6260). **pralabhate_** seizes (MBh.); **cha_la_-thu_** he has found; **ca_l** 1 sg., aor. **calam** to find, get (Mai.); **calo~** to receive (Chil.)(CDIAL 8751). **pralambhayati** cheats, deceives; **pralambhana** (BhP.); **palambhe_ti** deceives (Pali); **polambanava_** to entice, desire, instigate (Si.)(CDIAL 8754). **vilambha** gift (Skt.); **viraha** division; **virau** fixed allowance of food (S.); **bilo** present of meat (Ku.); share in the spoil (N.)(CDIAL 11888). **bil.ahiba_, bil.ohiba_** to distribute, serve food, choose (Or.); **vilabhate_** consigns, allots (Ka_tyS'r.); **bila_** to distribute (B.)(CDIAL 11889). **vilambhayati** causes to receive (Skt.); **vilha_van.** to divide, allot; pass. **vilhappan.** (L.); **bila_iba** to bestow, distribute, serve out (food)(A.); **bila_na** to distribute (B.); **bila_iba_** to distribute, give away (Or.); **bila_na_** to bestow (H.); **vira_han.u** to distribute (S.); **vara_vvu~** to give (G.)(CDIAL 11899). **vilipsate_** desires to distribute (S'Br.); **virchan.u** to divide, apportion (S.); **vilchn.a_** to live extravagantly (P.)(CDIAL 11903). **vircha** dividing, rations or money in lieu (S.)(CDIAL 11904). X **vil. (vil.v-, vin.t.-)** to split; **vil.kai** leaving; **vil.l.al** separation; **vil.avu (vil.avi-)** to split; n. cleft, crack (Ta.)(DEDR 5432). cf. **vil.ampu (vil.ampi-)** to serve food; **vir..ampu** boiled rice (Ta.); **vil.ampuka** to distribute food, serve out; **vil.ampan** one who superintends the

distribution, esp. in victualing houses; **vil.ampikka, vil.appikka** to ask for more food (Ma.)(DEDR 5434). **sam.labhate_** takes hold of each other (TBr.); **sam.labdha** (Skt.); **sam.liddha** embraced (Pkt.); **salhn.a_** to collect, bring together (P.); **salha_r.an.u** to tie (two animals) together when grazing; **salhar.u** a pair of animals (S.); **salha_r.an.** to tie (two animals) together when grazing (L.)(CDIAL 13002). **rabh** take hold (Skt.); **rabhate_** takes hold of (RV.); **-zo-** to find, get, obtain (Pr.)(CDIAL 10624). **rambhati** takes hold of (MBh.); **ram.bhai** begins (Pkt.); **rammh[a]na_** (P.); **zama** learning (Wg.); **reme** (Kt.); **labhate_** learns (Skt.)(CDIAL 10633). cf. **harrifing** to inquire, ask (Br.); **ar-iha** knowledge; **ar-ime** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 314). **he_l kanning** to learn (Br.); **e_lu, elki** mind, reason, wisdom (Kui)(DEDR 912). **sama_rabhate_** takes in hand (TS.); **sama_rabhati** undertakes (Pali); **sama_rabhai, sama_rahai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13220). **To receive, take**: **e_l (e_r-p-, e_r-r--**; **e_lv- e_n-r--)** to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just; to receive, welcome, admit, consent, beg, undertake, engage in; **e_l** suitability, appropriateness, fitness; **e_r-pu** id., acceptance, reception; **e_r-po_n-** beggar; **e_r-r-atu** that which is fit, proper; **e_r-r-am** acceptance; **e_r-pat.u** to come into existence, be produced, be engaged in, agree, consent; **e_r-pat.uttu** to create, establish, persuade, prepare, arrange, appoint; **e_r-pa_t.u** arrangement, rule, appointment to an office (Ta.); **e_l** possibility, reach; preparation, responsibility; **e_luka** to suit, fit; **e_lkka** to receive, take in charge, admit, confess; **e_lpet.uka** to engage in, be responsible for; vb.n. **e_lpa_t.u**; **e_lpet.ukka, e_lpet.uttuka, e_lpikka** to entrust with; **e_r-r-a** admitted, agreed, undertaken (Ma.); **e.l- (e.t--)** to catch in something held up; **e.rpa.r.-** (obl. **e.rpa.t.-**) preparation, selection of a man to do something; **e.rpar.t- (e.rpar.ty-)** to prepare (thing or to do something), appoint (a person)(Ko.); **e.f- (e.t-)** to receive, take (To.); **e_r-** to become, be fit, be suitable, be possible, be able; n. state of being fit etc.; **e_rpad.u** to be arranged, be ready to act; **e_rpad.isu** to arrange, set in order; **e_rpa_d.u, e_rpa_t.u** decision, arrangement (Ka.); **e_puni** to catch (as a ball), take, lift, or toss up a child in the arms (Tu.); **e_lu** to accept, admit, take; **elayu** to arise, be produced, increase, be suitable, become favourable; **elara_ru** to increase; **e_rcu** to set in order; **e_rpad.u** to be arranged, established, determined, appointed; **e_rpar-acu, e_rparincu** to arrange, settle, establish; **elaru** increase; **elarucu** to arise, be produced or manifested; **e_rpa_t.u** arrangement, system, settlement, decision, appointment (Te.); **e_k-** to take, lift (Nk.); **e_p- (e_t-)** to get (Pa.); **e_p-** to receive, take (Ga.); **e_ta_na_** to take, accept, receive; **erpa_na_** to spread; **e_n-** to receive, hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle (Ga.);[cf. **e_ntu** (Ta.lex.)]; **els- (-t-)** to become large, (family) to increase in size (Kond.a); **e_n- (-t-), en- (-t-)** to beg (Pe.Mand..); **e_n.ba (e_t.-)** to put forth the hand to receive, accept, accept the word of, obey; n. acceptance, reception; **e_n.pa** (**e_n.t-**) to accept, receive (Kui); **e_'nai** to accept; **e_nh'nai** to receive; **erhali** to hold out the hand; **e_r.-** id.; **e_n.-** to cup the hand, make cloth, etc. into a container for receiving something (Kuwi); **(h)e_ling** to spread out (carpet, clothes to dry, tablecloth)(Br.)(DEDR 905). **e_ntu (e_nti-)** to stretch out the hands, receive or hold in the hands, hold up, support; **e_ntal** stretching out the hands (as a beggar), holding up, supporting (Ta.); **e_ntuka** to take up, wield, stretch arms or legs; **e_ttam** praising, extolling; **e_ttuka** to praise, extol (Ma.) (DEDR 894).

5305.**Individual**: **naphara** a servant for low work (Ka.M.H.); a mean wretch (Ka.); an individual, a poll (Ka.Te.M.H.); **naphara-ja_mi_nu** personal bail (Ka.Te.); **napar-ja_mi_n-** id. (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **nafar** individual, person (U.)(Ka.Ta.lex.) cf. **-na_bhi** in a Pali text reference: the Vessa_ (Vais'yas) are said to have sprung from the navel of Brahma (Sumangala-vila_sini_: DA I.254)(Pali.lex.)

5306.**Image: seated**: **nive_s'ayati** brings to rest (RV.); causes to sit (MBh.); **nive_se_ti** causes to enter (Pali); **n.ive_se_i, n.ive_sai** seats (Pkt.); **nivesi_ya** seated (OG.)(CDIAL 7426). cf. **nis.an.n.a** seated (S'Br.)(CDIAL 7464).

5307.**Amazement**: **nivver-a, nivver-agu** great surprise, wonder, astonishment (Te.); **nivver-a-pad.u** to be astonished or frightened; **nivver-a-pa_t.u** astonishment, great fear, alarm (Te.); **nibber-agu** forgetting oneself as a result of long or continuous amazement (Ka.)(DEDR 3678).

5308.**Images: bend; to stoop, to bow**: **nipatati** falls in ruin (AV.); settles down (MBh.); falls at the feet of (Skt.); **nipa_tayati** makes fall (RV.); **nipatati** falls down (Pali); **n.iyam.ta** pres. part., **n.ivaia** pp., **n.ivad.ai** (Pkt.); **niur.an.u** to bend down, stoop, bow (S.); **nivr.an.** to bend, stoop; **nivar.** standing with hands on knees (L.); **nyu_r.an.o** to stoop (Ku.); **niwar.na_** to bend down (H.); **nihor.an.u** to press down (S.); **ni(h)uranu** to bend, crouch (N.); **nihur.iba_, lehur.iba_** to kneel down (Or.); **nihur.na_** to stoop (H.); **nivan.u** to bow, steep (S.); **nivan., nimun.** (L.); **neun.a_** (P.); **niwna_, neuna_** (H.); **n.iva_yai, n.iva_d.e_i** makes fall (Pkt.); **niva_r.an.** to cause to bend or stoop (L.); **nua_i-cha_n.a_** to squander (WPah.); **ni_va_in.u** to make bend (S.); **niva_van.** (L.); **niva_un.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 7214). **nihurna_** to bow, stoop (P.H.); **ni(h)uranu** to bend, stoop (N.); **nyu_r.an.o** to stoop (Ku.); **nihur.iba_, lehur.iba_** to kneel down (Or.); **nihur.na_** to stoop (H.)(CDIAL 7227). **nibhugna** bent (MBh.); **n.ihutta** sunken (Pkt.); **nihu~kna_** to bend, stoop (H.)(CDIAL 7229). **nibhujati** bends (head and knees)(Skt.) (CDIAL 7231). **Image: bent**: **na_mita** bent (R.); **n.a_miya** bent (Pkt.); **nmi** (Si.)(CDIAL 7069). **na_ma-mat.i-k-kol.l.u-tal** to double the tongue (**I_t.u, 4,8,7**)(Ta.lex.) **na_mayati** makes bend (R.); **n.a_me_i** (Pkt.); **naun.o** (pres. **na_ma**) to cause (somebody to do something)(WPah.); **na_ma_na** to make bend (B.); **na_vai** causes to bow, lowers; **na_wab** to pour (OAw.); **na_wna_** to make bend (H.); **na_mvu~** to pour out, spill (G.)(CDIAL 7068). **namati** bends; **namate_** bows (RV.); **namayati** makes bend (RV.); **namati** bends (Pali); **n.amai, n.avai** bows, stoops (Pkt.); **namun** (K.); **nam^{a}run** (K.); **na_va~n.u, nu~_n.u** (S.); **naun.o~_** (WPah.); **nuhunu** (N.); **nuya_** (B.); **nai_ba_, lai_ba_** (Or.); **navai** (OAw.); **namvu~** (G.); **lavn.e~** (M.); **namanava_, navanava_** (Si.); **nivan.u** to bow, stoop (S.); **nivan., nimun.** (L.); **neun.a_** (P.); **niuna_, neuna_** (H.); **namandinava_** to bow down, worship (Si.); **name_ti** makes bow or bend (Pali); **n.ame_i** (Pkt.); **nuwa_unu** (N.); **nuya_na** (B.); **nua~_iba_, lua~_iba_** (Or.); **nama_eb** (Mth.); **nawa_na_** (H.); **nama_vvu~** (G.); **niva_in.u** to make bend (S.); **niva_van.** (L.); **niva_un.a_** (P.); **niwa_na_, newa_na_** (H.); **niva_vai** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 6956). **namana** bowing down (Ma_rkP.); **n.aman.a** bending (Pkt.); **nami** humility (K.); **non.i, nu~_n.i** stooping, low land (S.); **neul.a-muha~_, neul.a_** dragging loads with head bent downward (Or.); **navan.i** salute (OMarw.); **namn.u~** bent and well-shaped; **namn.i_** rope tied to horns and forelegs of a bull to make him hold his down (G.); **lavan.** depressed or low spot, hollow; **lavn.i_** hollow under bent body or limb (M.)(CDIAL 6957). **namas** bow, adortation (AV.); **namas, nama** homage (Pali); **n.amo_** hail! (Pkt.); **ne_u~** standing with bent head (L.); **nua~_** act of bending (Or.)(CDIAL 6958). **namaskaro_ti** salutes (Skt.); **namah. kr.n.o_ti** (RV.); **namaskr.ta** (Skt.); **namakaranava_** to salute (Si.); **namakal.a** worshipped (Si.)(CDIAL 6959). **namaska_ra** adoration (AV.); **n.amakka_ra, n.avaka_ra** obeisance (Pkt.); **naka_ra** (OG.); **namakara** (Si.)(CDIAL 6960). **namasyati** pays homage, worships; **namasya** adj., **namasya_** (RV.); **namassati** honours (Pali); **namasyati** (NiDoc.); **namam.sai** (Pkt.); **navasn.e~** to consecrate, vow; **navas** vow (M.); **n.amasia, n.avasia** request (Pkt.); **navasi_** vow (OM.)(CDIAL 6961). cf. **nama_s** paryer in a mosque (U.lex.) **namita** bent down (Skt.); in cmpds. bent on, disposed to (Pali); **n.amia-, n.avia-** bent (OAw.); **lai_** stooping, hunchbacked (Or.); **naeu** bent (OAw.); **namyu~** yielding (G.)(CDIAL 6962). **namra** bent,

submissive (RV.); **namraka** bowed down (Skt.); **namrita** (Skt.inscr.); **n.amira** bending (Pkt.); **na_m** lower part, bottom (A.); **n(m.)buru** bent (Si.); **na_miba** to descend; caus. **nama_iba** (A.); **na_ma_** (B.); **la_ma_** (EB.); **na_mbe** (MB.); **na_ba_** (B.)(CDIAL 6964). **ninna_me_ti** bends down, puts out (tongue)(Pali); **nirn.a_ma** joint of a wing (S'Br.); **nirn.ata** bent outwards (Skt.); **ninauna_** to make bend, lower (H.)(CDIAL 7334). **parin.a_me_ti** bends to, turns to use (Pali); **parin.a_me_i** brings to fruition (Pkt.); **parin.a_mayati** ripens (S'vetUp.) (CDIAL 7822). **pran.amati** bows, makes obeisance (MBh.); **pan.amati** bows (Pali); **pan.amai** (Pkt.OG.)(CDIAL 8524). **vinati** obeisance (Skt.); **binaya** request (OAw.)(CDIAL 11763). **vinamati** bows down (MBh.); **vinamita** bent towards (Skt.); **vina_me_ti** (Pa.); **vin.amam.ta** bowing (Pkt.); **binavai** bows (OAw.); **binauna_** to adore (H.); **vinamia** bent right over (Pkt.); **binai_** bent; suppliant (H.)(CDIAL 11766). **sam.nata** bent towards (VS.); bent, stooping (Mn.); **sannata** bent down (Pali); **sam.n.aya** (Pkt.); **sanna** thin; **sane-ge_n, sana_-ge_ni_** back, side of waist (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12922). For semant. 'thin' cf.: **na_mpu (na_mpi-)** to become meagre, thin, emaciated; n. anything lean; **na_mpal** emaciation (Ta.); **na_mbu** to be slack, devoid of energy, slothful or idle; **na_mba** an idle or slothful man (Ka.)(DEDR 3648). **namai (-pp-, -tt-)** to vex, trouble; **navai (-pp-, -tt-)** to kill; n. blemish, defect, fault, evil, disgrace, meanness, punishment (Ta.); **name, nave** to become insignificant in bulk or importance, fall away in flesh, become lean or thin, wear away, become less, become poor; **navasiga** man who harasses, troubles or torments (Ka.); **nameyuni** to wear away, become poor; **nappu** injury, degradation (Tu.); **navayu, naviyu** to languish, sink, perish, fall away in flesh; **nava_ta** languishing, grief, illness, decline (Te.); **name** to reproach (Malt.)(DEDR 3598). **nama < namas** bowing, salutation, obeisance, reverence (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,3,6**); **nama-c-civa_ya < namas'-s'iva_ya** the sacred five-letterd mantra of the S'aivaites (**Te_va_. 1182,1**)(Ta.lex.)

5309.**Cadamba**: **ni_pa** the tree nauclea cadamba (Skt.); **nipa** (Skt.); **ni_pa** the kadamba tree (Pali); **n.i_va, n.i_ma** (Pkt.); **ni_v** a partic. kind of tree; its fruit (M.); **ni_** nauclea (or anthocephalus) cadamba (Si.)(CDIAL 7549). Nauclea cadamba: **dhara-kadambo** (Skt.); **haldee** (H.); **keli-kadamba** (B.); **dharkalambu** (M.); **dharujakaur** (Ka.); **magulikarimi**: a variety of kadamba found in most tropical parts of India, especially in Bengal. It is bitterish acrid, astringent, refrigerant, aphrodisiac, antibilious and beneficial in convulsions and poison. Juice of its capsules is used in Malabar in colic. Its leaves are used for bandaging boils. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 843). Anthocephalus cadamba: **kadamba, nipa, halipriya, sisupala** (Skt.); **wild cinchona** (Eng.); **kadamba** (G.H.); **heltege, kadvala, arsenatega** (Ka.); **vella-kadamba** (Ta.); **rudrakshkamba** (Te.); **kalamb** (M.); **kadam** (B.); habitat: all over India; parts used: fruit, leaves and bark; action: bark is tonic, febrifuge and astringent... juice of the fruit is given to children with cumin and sugar in gastric irritabiity... decoction of the leaves is used as a gargle in aphthae or stomatitis... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 118-119). **kadam dare** anthocephalus cadamba (Santali.lex.)

5310.**Image: watering trough**: **nipa_na** watering place (Mn.); **n.i(v)a_n.a** watering trough for cattle beside well or tank (Pkt.); **nava_n.** watering place (G.)(CDIAL 7216).

5311.**Image: to stroke the hair; to rub gently; to smear**: cf. **navu (-v-, -nt-)** to become soft (Ta.)(DEDR 3617). cf. **navuru, navaru, naviru** that is tender, soft (Ka.); **navuru, nauru** soft, delicate (Te.)(DEDR 3618). **ni_geng** to massage (Kol.); **ni_vu (ni_vi-)** to stroke, rub gently, handle softly, smooth by passing the fingers over, wipe off, daub, smear; **ni_vi** wiping (Ta.); **niv- (nivd-)** to stroke, massage, comb (hair)(Ko.); **ni.f- (ni.fy-)** to stroke (To.); **ni_vu** to rub

softly, use gentle friction, stroke down any member of the body, make straight or smooth by stroking, as the hair, beard, cloth, etc.; **ni_visu** to cause to use gentle friction; **nivaru** to pass the hand gently over, stroke or rub gently; caus. **nivarisu**; **ne_varisu** to make straight, smooth, or peroper by gently rubbing with the hand or fingering, rub gently with the hand or stroke (Ka.); **ne_varipuni** to fondle, caress (Tu.); **nivuru, nimuru** to stroke, pass the hand over gently and caressingly (Tu.); **ne_ra (ne_ri-)** to rub, stroke, polish, massage; n. act of rubbing (Kui); **nir.na_** to rub down, powder, scrape into bits (as medicinal rock, kitchen nuts etc.); **nir.^{i}gna_** to besmear, soil with dirt, rub; **nin.d.na_** to mark with chalk (Kur.)(DEDR 3691). **Write**: **nive_s'** to write (Kho.); **nuvis'** (Yid.); **nuvus'** (Mj.); **nevis'** (Sang.Wkh.); **nipista** (As'.); **novi_sta** or **nimis'ta kanag** to write (SBal.Ir.); **pis'** carve (Skt.)(CDIAL 7220). **Poultice; to smear; to plaster**: **lipyate_** is smeared (Skt.); **lippati** is soiled, smears (Pali); **lippai** is smeared (Pkt.); **lipun** to plaster (Wg.); **li_pim** I plaster (a wall)(Kal.); **lipva_van.** (L.); **lipa_i_** plaster (L.); **lipeik** (Kho.); **lippn.a_** to plaster (P.); **li_pn.o** (Ku.); **lipnu** (N.); **lipa_** (B.); **lipiba** (A.); **lipiba_**, caus. **lipa_iba_, nipa_iba_** (Or.); **nipa_-nipi** plastering (Or.); **ni_pab** to plaster (Mth.); **lipal** to wash with water (Bhoj.); **li_pna_** to smear; **lipna_** to be smeared, stick close to (H.); **lipvu~** to plaster (G.); **lepn.e~** to smear (M.); **lepta_** (Konkan.i); **lipat.n.a_** to stick (P.); **lipat.na_** (H.); **laper.vu~** to smear (G.); **lipsanu** to repair cracks in walls with mud or cowdung (N.); **lipikka** closely (of sticking) (N.) (CDIAL 11061). **limpa** one who smears (Pa_n..); **le_mbi_** plastering with mud (L.); **le~bi_** (P.)(CDIAL 11065). **limpati** smears (TBr.Pali); **lim.pai** (Pkt.); **limoiki** to plaster with mud (Sh.); **limban.u** to besmear (S.); pp. **lito** (S.); **limban.**; pp. **litta_**; **limmun.** (L.); **limbn.a_, limmn.a_** (P.); **li~_bn.o~_** (WPah.); **ni_pab** (Mth.); **li~_pvu~** (G.); **li~pn.e~, lipn.e~** (M.); **le~pta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11066). **le_pana** act of smearing (A_s'vGr..); smearing (Pali); **le_van.a** (Pkt.); **livi^{u}** a smear (K.); **le_n.o** mud plaster (for floor or wall)(WPah.); **niuni** plasterer's wooden trowel for fine work (B.); **lewan** ashes smeared on cooking pot (B.)(CDIAL 11111). **le_pa** smearing (Ya_j.); ointment, plaster (MBh.); plaster (Pali); **le_va** (Pkt.); **leh** lime (Wg.); **liwa** in cmpds. plastering (K.); **leu** coating of mud outside a pot (S.); **le_** mud, plaster, **le~_** (L.); **leu, le** plaster (P.); **leu** old cowdung plaster that is becoming loose (N.); **leu** plaster, coating of mud outside a pot (A.); **leoya_** a smearing (B.); **lew, lewa_** ashes plastered on cooking pot to protect it from fire (Bi.); process of flooding a rice field and ploughing to kill weeds, sowing in a wet field (Bi.); **leu** old plaster off a wall; **lewa_** plaster, ashes smeared on cooking pot (H.); **leva_** coating (of paint etc.)(M.); **lei_** paste (S.); **le_vi_** (L.); **levi_, lei_** coat of plaster on wall (P.); **lei** paste (A.); **lei** gum (B.); **le(h)i, neha_i** paste (Or.); **lei** mud mortar (Bi.Mth.); **le(h)i_** paste (H.); **leur.** plaster fallen from a wall (P.); **leur.a_** plaster (H.); **let.i_** plaster, paste (S.); **let.t.i_** thick paste (L.); **let.i_** plaster, paste (P.); **lyet.o** paste of flour and water boiled with salt and spices (Ku.); **lit.o** paste, flour gruel (N.); **let.** plaster, paste (H.); **li_t.** mucus, snot (G.)(CDIAL 11110). **le_payati** covers (R.); smears with (Sus'r.); **le_pe_ti** causes to be plastered (Pali); **le_w** to plaster (Tor.); **liwun** (K.); **le_n.u_** (WPah.); **levn.e~** to lay dry sticks and earth etc. over loppings strewed on a piece of ground to be burnt (M.)(CDIAL 11112). **leto, ledo** sediment (of clay or oil or any liquid substance)(N.); **let-ket** viscid (A.); **neta_** rag used in plastering (B.); **let** plaster, paste (H.)(CDIAL 11113). **le_pya** to be smeared (MaitrUp.); plaster (Skt.); **leppa, lippa** wall (Pkt.); **lepu** salve applied to the body (S.); **lepo** plastering, lump of mud for smearing with (S.); **lep** plaster, ointment, collyrium (L.); **lepa_** plaster, daubing (L.); **lep** a plaster (P.); ointment (N.); salve (A.); **lepa_** soft and sticky (A.); **lep, nep** a smearing, a plaster; **lepa_, nepa_** plastered (B.); to plaster (B.); **lepa, nepa** plaster, unguent, wipings of the hands (Or.); **lepa_** act of smearing (Or.); **lepar.** plaster scaling from wall (L.); **lep** plastering, unguent (H.); a salve, a plaster (G.M.); **lepr.i_** thick coating, poultice (G.)(CDIAL 11114). **Image: a vessel containing ghee**: **vila_pani_** in: **a_jya-vila_pani_** vessel containing ghee (S'Br.); **bila_uni** dregs of melted

ghee (N.)(CDIAL 11897). **Ointment**: **vile_pana** ointment (MBh.Pali); **vilimpati** smears over (S'Br.); **vile_van.a** sweet smelling unguent (Pkt.); **vilavun** pl. ointments, perfume (Si.)(CDIAL 11909). **avalimpati** smears (Kaus.Br.); **avale_pana** ointment (Sus'r.); **o_lim.pati** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 835). **a_lim.pana** whitening, painting (Skt.); **a_limpati** smears (S'Br.); **a_limpe_ti** smears (Pali); **a_lim.pana** whitewashing (Pkt.); **e_^{e}ba~r.~** decoration of walls with lines of rice-paste (Ku.); **a_lipan** decorative designs on floor with rice-paste (B.); **a_lipna_, a_lpana_** whitening of floor on festive occasions (B.); **a_l.ipan.a_** luncheon at the bride's house on the arrival of the bridegroom (Or.)(CDIAL 1385). **Writing**: **lipi** writing (Skt.); painting, drawing (Skt.); **dipi** (OPers.); **dipi** (As'.); **limpi** writing (Skt.); **lipikara** plasterer (R.); **lipi** writing (Pali.As'.); **livi~_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11058). **lit-a** almanac, calendar (Si.)(CDIAL 11060). **Ointment**: **a_le_pa** smearing, plastering, ointment (Sus'r.); ointment (Pali); **a_le_va** smearing (Pkt.); **alevuva** anointing (Si.)(CDIAL 1396). **a_le_pana** smearing, plastering, ointment (Sus'r.); anointing (Pali); **a_le_van.a** smearing, plaster (Pkt.); **alevun** ointment (Si.)(CDIAL 1397). **a_le_payati** besmears (Kaus'.); **alavanava_, alevuva_** to paste together (Si.)(CDIAL 1398). **a_lipta** smeared (Skt.); **ali_t** dirty (Ku.)(CDIAL 1384). **upale_payati** smears (Mn.); **upalimpati** (A_s'vGr..Pali); **uvalim.pai** (Pkt.); **uvale_viya** smeared (Pkt.); **ol.ivn.e~, ul.ivn.e~** to besmear (M.)(CDIAL 2235). **pralipta** smeared (MBh.); **palitta** smeared (Pali); **palita_** pl. pieces of cake steeped in ghee and allowed to cool (G.)(CDIAL 8760). **prale_payati** rubs on (MBh.); **pale_pana** smearing (Pali); **paloiki** to rub on, apply to (Sh.); **pal** to rub on (D..); **palijoiki** to be smeared on, be in contact with, stick to (Sh.)(CDIAL 8764). **salata_** slightly wet, cold (Or.)(CDIAL 13007). **sa_lan, sa_lna_** curry of meat or fish or vegetables (H.); **sam.le_pa** mud (Skt.)(CDIAL 13010). **a_la_van.a** material for binding or tying (Pkt.); **a_l.van., al.van.** flour used for thickening (M.); **a_lan** straw and mud mixed for brickmaking, mixture of boiled lentils and dough (H.)(CDIAL 1375). **alli_yati** sticks to (Pali); **a_l.n.e~** to become inspissated (M.); **a_li_i** is attached to (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1387). **lipta** smeared (AV.); sticking to (S'Br.); **ripta** smeared (RV.); **liptaka** smeared; poisoned arrow (Skt.); **litta** smeared (Pali.Pkt.); **lito** pp. of **limban.u** to besmear (S.); **litta_** pp. of **limban.** (L.); **litn.u_** to touch (WPah.); **lito** close, resolutely bent on; **lwe-lito** bloodthirsty (of a leopard)(Ku.); **neta_** a touch with something; **neta_r., neta_r.i, netur.** a touch, remainder of anything undone; adj. half-done (B.); **lippa** smeared (Pkt.); **ni_pe** plaster (Bi.)(CDIAL 11059). **lipyate_** is smeared (I_s'Up.); **lippati** smears (Pali); **lippai** is smeared (Pkt.); **li_pna_** to smear; **lipna_** to be smeared, to stick close to (H.); **lipvu~** to smear (G.); **lepn.e~** to smear (M.); **lepta_** (Konkan.i); **lipat.na_** to stick (P.H.); **laper.vu~** to smear (G.); **lipikka** closely (of sticking)(N.) (CDIAL 11061). cf. **limpati** smears (TBr.)(CDIAL 11066). cf. **limpa** one who smears (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 11065). **Medicine; unguent**: **bile_n** medicine, drug, gunpowder (Sh.); **vilayana** melting, dissolution (Sus'r.); a partic. product of milk (Gaut.)(CDIAL 11892). cf. **vili_n.a** melted, destroyed (Pkt.); **vili_yate_** is dissolved, melts (AV.)(CDIAL 11996). **To melt**: **virenava_, viri_yanava_** to become liquid, melt (Si.); **vira_i** melts (Pkt.); **buruik** (Kho.); **vira_vu~, vara_vu~** to be expended, be exhausted (G.); **virn.e~** to melt (M.); **bireik** to melt (Kho.); **vara_vvu~** to expend (G.); **virun.u, vurun.u** liquified by heat, hot, become dry (Si.)(CDIAL 11862). **vili_yate_** is dissolved, melts (AV.); **vila_yaka** causing to melt (VS.); **vili_na** dissolved (ChUp.); **vili_yati** is dissolved, melts, perishes (Pali); **vilijjai** (Pkt.); **wili** to melt (Ash.); **weli_** (Kt.); **wel-** (Pas'.); **bili_u** (Kal.); **bilizoiki** (Sh.); **bilinu** to melt, disappear (N.); **bilijiba_** to be dissolved (Or.); **vila_i** melts; **bilano** melted (Gypsy); **bila_y** to melt (Dm.); **bila_joiki,** pret. **bila_do** to become wet, melt (Sh.); **bila_n.o** to abate, perish (Ku.); **bila_unu** to melt, disappear (N.); **bila_i** (OAw.); **bila_na_** to disappear (H.); **bilav**- to cause to melt (Gypsy); **biloiki** to melt, wet, moisten (Sh.); **bilaun.o** to melt (Ku.); **vili_na** refined (of metals, etc.)(Pali); **vili_n.a** melted, destroyed (Pkt.); **vilin-a** liquid, clear,

mature, ripe (Si.)(CDIAL 11906). cf. **vil.akku** to solder (Ta.); **vil.akkuka** id. (Ma.); **bolakuni** id., weld (Tu.)(DEDR 5496).

5312.**Image: stake at play**: **ni_vi** a stake at play, a wager (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5313.**Image: junction**: **ni_vi** junction, union (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5314.**Image: pair**: **ni_vi** a pair (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5315.**Image: saddle**: **ni_vi** a saddle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ni_vi < ni_vi_** ornamenal plaiting in a saree hanging from the waist (**Tiva_**.); knot of a saree tied at the wais when dressing (**Periyapu. A_n-a_ya. 2**); cloth; money or other valuables tied up in a cloth (**Tiruva_lava_. 16,11**)(Ta.lex.)

5316.**Image: sexual intercourse**: **ni_vi** sexual intercourse (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5317.**Image: deer**: **nauvi** deer (**Maturaik. 275**); **navvi** female deer, hind (**Tol. Po. 612**); young of a deer (**Pur-ana_. 2**); youth, tender age, beauty (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **navvi** female deer (Ta.); **nauvi** deer (Ta.); **na_vi** a kind of deer (Ta.); **navala_** woman (Te.)(DEDR 3619). **nyan:ku** a kind of antelope (Skt.lex.) **na_vi** a kind of deer; a musk deer (**Pirapulin.. Pirapute_. 28**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **na_bhi** musk (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **ni_ka, nika, ninga** a kind of deer (or pig)(Pali.lex.) **nan:ku** an antelope (Ka.); cf. **jin:ke** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **niyakki** deer (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **jhan:kar** axis maculatus (Santali.lex.)

5318.**Image: crown of head**: **navir** man's hair; **naviram** man's tuft of hair, crown of head, head (Ta.); **navir(u)** hair (Ka.)(DEDR 3615). **nima_l.a~_** pl. hair (G.)(CDIAL 7420).

5319.**Image: eaves of a roof**: **ni_vra** eaves of a roof (Skt.); **n.ivva** roof, eaves (Pkt.); **nev**, pl. **neva~_** eaves of a roof, streams of water from the roof, tiles (G.)(CDIAL 7573). **ni_vra** the edge of a thatch, the edge or side of a sloping roof, eaves; a thatch, a roof (Ka.); **ni_dhra** id. (Ka.lex.) **nivara** covering (RV.)(CDIAL 7417).

5320.**Trade; trader**: **ni_vara** trade, traffic; a trader; a religious mendicant (Skt.); **naive_s'ikam** any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture; a present to a bra_hman.a householder, e.g. a girl or ornaments given with her (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **ni_va_ka** the increased demand for grain in times of dearth, competition of buyers in consequence of scarcity; dearth, scarcity (Ka.Skt.); collecting or laying up grain in times of dearth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5321.**Chief; paramount sovereign**: **na_bhi, na_bhi_** chief, leader, head; near relationship, community (of race etc.) as in : **sana_bhi**; a paramount sovereign or lord; a near relation; a ks.atriya (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **napa_p, napa_pu, nava_p** nabob, Muhammadan official or governor under the great mogul; a title conferred on Muhammadan gentlemen of distinction (**W.**)(Ta.); **nawa_b** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **nava_b** a nabob (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **naib** a deputy (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **The Prophet**: **nabi_** Prophet; Muhammad as the Prophet (**W.**) (U.Ta.Te.Ka.) (Ta.Ka.lex.)

5322.**Image: dike**: **niyara** dike, dam between rice-fields; **nera** abattis (Si.); **niva_ra** prevention (Pali); keeping off, impediment (Skt.)(CDIAL 7417). **niva_rayati** wards off, restrains (MBh.); removes (Skt.); **niva_re_ti** keeps back, obstructs (Pali); **n.iva_re_i** wards off (Pkt.); **newa_run** to ward off, prevent (K.); **niva_ran.u** to prevent (S.); **niva_rna_** to remove, accomplish (P.);

niwa_ral to protect (Bhoj.); **niva_rai** wards off (OAw.); **niwa_rna_, nawa_rna_** to prevent, surround, forbid (H.); **niva_rai** keeps back, allays (OMarw.); **neba_rab** to prevent (Mth.); **niva_rvu~** to turn back, ward off, avert (G.); **niva_rn.e~** (M.) (CDIAL 7419).

5323.**Image: nave of wheel**: **na_vi** navel (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,10,3**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **nabhi, na_bhi** a wheel (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_bhika_** navel-like cavity (S'Br.); **na_bhi** navel, nave of wheel (RV.); the centre, focus, chief point (Skt.lex.); **na_bha** in cmpds. 'navel-like cavity' (Skt.); **na_bhi_** navel, nave (Pali); **n.a_(b)hi** (Pkt.); **nya** navel (Dm.); **na_i** (Tir.); **nyo_yak** (Kal.); **nai** (Kho.); **na~_hi** nave (S.); **na_i** navel; **na_i_** (WPah.); **na_i** (A.B.); **na_, la_i** (B.); **na_(h)i** navel, nave (Or.); **na_hi** navel (OG.); **na_ir.i_** nave (G.); **na_n, na_ni** navel (K.); **na_** nave (B.); **na~_h, na_ha_** (Bi.); **naha~_** (H.); **ne_wi** navel (Phal.)(CDIAL 7062). **nabhya** nave of a wheel (AV.); **na_bha_** nave (M.); **nba** navel, nave (Si.)(CDIAL 6955e). **naut.o, naut.i_** navel (Ku.); **na_it.o** (N.); **na_bhya_varta** navel cavity (Skt.)(CDIAL 7063). **Wooden ring**: **niwa_r** wooden ring or wheel at bottom of a well forming foundation for the superstructure of earth or masonry (H.)(CDIAL 7594). **neo** a foundation; **neo basisau** to lay a foundation (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **ne_ma** the foundation of a wall (Skt.lex.) **Image: rim; wheel; spokes of a cartwheel; earthen support for jars**: **ne_mi** the circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; edge, rim; a circumference (in general) (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **neiya~_** earthen support for jars (Aw.); **ni~_w, neu, nei** f., **ni_wa_** foundation (H.); **ne_mi** rim, felly (RV.Pali); framework for well-rope, foundation of wall (Skt.); **ne_ma** boundary, foundation of wall (Skt.); **ne_ma** edge, point, root (Pali); **n.e_mi** felly (Pkt.); **ni_u~, ni~_** foundation (P.); **niu~** (WPah.); **neo** (B.); **nia~** (Or.); **new** foundation of a house wall (Bi.); **nei~_** (Bhoj.); **niu** foundation (Aw.); **nima** iron rim of wheel (Si.)(CDIAL 7592). **ne_miya** having a rim (Pali); **ni_m dhu_ri_** the second pair of spokes of a cartwheel (Mth.)(CDIAL 7593). **lewa_ra_** second pair of spokes of a cartwheel (Bi.); **neba_ra_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 7595). **newnat.h** support of a washerman's board (Bi.)(CDIAL 7596). **ne_mi** circle (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); wheel of a chariot (**Kur-un. 189**); discus (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 9**); wheel of sovereignty (**Pur-ana_. 3**); mythical range of mountains (**Paripa_. 15,4**); earth; sea, ocean; Vis.n.u as wielding the discus (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_t.. 70**); **ne_mi-valavan-** id. (**Tiv. Tiruva_y, 6,10,2**); king; **ne_miyacelvan-** emperor (**Ci_vaka. 2417**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5324.**Image: fissure**: **ne_mam** fissure; share; upper part; hedge, fence (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ne_ma** half; a part; a boundary, limit; an enclosure, fence; **ne_madhita** divided (Vedic); **ve_da-dhiti** dividing into two (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **ne_ma** half; a part, a portion (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5325.**Bread: nippat.i**, **nippat.t.u** a sort of cake or biscuit (Te.); **ipat.** (pl. **ipad.l.**) bread (Nk.); **ipat.e, ni_pat.e, nipat.e** bread (Kol.)(DEDR 3670). **nippu** fire (Te.lex.) **ner-uppu** fire (Ta.lex.)

5326.**To lick**: **le_hana** licking (Skt.); **le_han.a** (Pkt.); **le_wan** (K.); **lehna_** cattle fodder (in stall)(Bi.); fodder, pasture (H.)(CDIAL 11118). **lihati** licks (MBh.); **le_d.hi** (R.); **lihanti** (Skt.); **re_l.hi, rihanti** (RV.); **lihai** licks (Pkt.); **li_** (Kal.); **lik**, caus. **lieik** (Kho.); **lihiba_** (Or.); **le_hati** (Pali); **le_hai** (Pkt.); **le_s** (Ash.); **le_ij** (Ash.); **lezi** (Kt.); **le_y** (Dm.); **lay** (Pas'.); **le_** (Kal.); **lewun, lehnu** (K.); **lehan.** (a calf) to suck milk; **le_vun., lehnan** (L.); **lehiba_** to suck (Or.); **le~vta_** (Konkan.i); **lovinava_, lo_nava_**, pret. **levva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11069). cf. **ney** butter, ghee, oil, grease, fat, honey; to be sticky (Ta.)(DEDR 3746). **ne_k-** to lick (Pa.Mand..); **nekku, nakku** to lick (Ka.); **nekkisu** to cause to lick (Ka.); **nekkuni** to lick, lap; **nakkuni** id. (Tu.); **nakku (nakki-)** to lick, lap; n. licking; **nakkal** food taken by licking; **nakki** a destitute person, as one who licks scrapings (Ta.); **nakkuka** to lick; **nakki** a licker, a beggar (Ma.); **nak- (naky-)** to lick (Ko.); **nok- (noky-)** id. (To.); **nakk- (nakki-)** to lick; **nakk** licking (Kod..); **nakka_vuni** to cause to lick; **nakkele** a man

who licks, esp. the plate in which food has been served; a greedy man; fem. **nakkeldi** (Tu.); **na_ku** to lick (Te.); **na.k- (na.kt-)** id. (Kol.); **na_k-** id. (Nk.); **na_k-** id. (Ga.); **na_ka_na_, na_kina_, na_k-** id. (Go.); **na_k- (-t-), na_n.(g)- (na_n-t-)** id. (Pe.); intens. **ne_bga** (Mand..); **na_ka- (na_ki-)** to lick, lap (Kui); **na_kali, na_k- (-it-)** to lick, lap (Kuwi)(DEDR 3570). **Chewing the cud**: **namalu, nevaru** to chew, masticate, munch, chew the cud, ruminate; **namalu, nemaru** chewing the cud (Ka.); **nauntuni, naumpuni** to chew; **nauntu** chewing; **mauruni** to masticate, chew; **maura_vuni** to mumble, chew softly (Tu.); **namalu** to chew, masticate; **navulu, naulu** to chew; **nemaru, nevuru** rumination, chewing the cud, cud; **nemarucu** to chew the cud (Te.); **nalm-** to chew (Go.); **namli- (-t-)** to munch with noise, ruminate (Kond.a)(DEDR 3595).

5327.**Reverence**: **namasye** reverence, respect, worship, adoration (Ka.Skt.); **nama_ju, nima_ju** worship; divine service (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5328.**Recorded**: **namu_du** represented, declared, mentioned, shown; recorded; settled (Ka.Te.M.H.); mentioning, notice (Ka.); **namu_du ma_d.u** to record, to mention, to show, to bring to notice (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5329.**Sectarian mark**: **na_mam** the vais.n.ava sectarian mark, worn on the person in 12 places, reciting the 12 names of Vis.n.u (**Kamapara_. Kat.iman.a. 49**); **na_maca_ttu-tal** to wear the vais.n.ava tridental mark (Ta.lex.)

5330.**Button-tree**: **velma** anogeissus latifolia (Kol.); **ved.ma_, ver.ma, er.ma** id. (Go.); **ar.ma, ar.ma_, arma_, or.ma** anogeissus latifolia (Go.)(DEDR 5510). **namai, vel.l.ai-namai, vel.l.ai-na_kai** button-tree, anogeissus latifolia; **emai** a kind of tree (= **namai** anogeissus latifolia)(Ta.); **vel.l.a-na_va** anogeissus latifolia (Ma.); **nammi**(stem **nam(m)-**) id. (Pa.); **nauka** dhaura tree, anogeissus latifolia (Kur.)(DEDR 3599). For **-vel-** cf. **dhava** anogeissus latifolia or grislea tomentosa (AV.); **dhaura_** anogeissus latifolia (Or.)(CDIAL 6764).

5331.**Image: sprout**: **na_mpu** a small climber (Ta.); a sprout; **nampu** shoot, sprout; the scion of a family (Ma.); **na_mu** new sprout growing from the stumps of the great millet (Ma.)(DEDR 3649).

5332.**Citrus acida**: **nimba** citrus acida or citrus bergamia [**elumiccai, elumiccan. ka_y** sour lime, citrus medica acida (Ta.); **elumicca** lemon tree; **ilumpicci, irimpicci, irumpicci** lime (Ma.); **elimic** id. (Ko.); **us-mic, us-muc, us-mis'ky** id. (To.); **ilimici** lemon (Ka.)(DEDR 836); cf. **gaja nimma** the large hill orange, citrus bergamia (Te.)(DEDR 1093)]; **Lemon peel** (limonis cortex). citrus lemon. Habitat: Northern India. Used as flavoring agent, stimulant and aromatic. **Bergamot oil** (oleum bergamottae) Bergamot oil is a volatile oil obtained by expression from the rind of the fresh fruit of citrus bergamia... It is used in the preparation of perfumed spirit and in the perfume and cosmetic industries. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 503-504). **nimba** azadirachta indica (Car. Su. 2.7, 3.3); **picumarda** id. (Car. Vi. 7.17, 8.135). **karun.a** citrus decumana (Skt.); **karuna_** citrus decumana (B.); **karun.a_** citrus medica (Or.); **karna_, karan-phal** a species of citron (H.)(CDIAL 2810).

5333.**Image: eyelid**: **nimai, imai** eyelid (**Par..a.**); **nimai-ttal** to wink (**Tiruppu. 497**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5334.**Barer; by means of, owing to**: **nia, nia~te** by means of, through, owing to; **am nia~te noan namkeda** I got this owing to, or through you; **manjhi nia~ten d.an.d.omlena** I was fined through the village chief (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **nimaya** barter, change, exchange (Skt.Ka.); **vinimaya** exchange, barter (Skt.Ka.); a pledge, a deposit, a security (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5335.**Written document; deed**: **nama** joint to another word implies written; written document, a deed; **hukum nama** a written order or authority (Santali) (Santali. lex.) **na_me** a deed: letters patent (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5336.**Name; price**: **na_man** name (RV.Pali); **n.a_ma** (Pkt.); **nav, anav, nam** (Gypsy); **no_m**, pl. **na_ma** (D..); **na_m** (Ash.); **nam** (Kt.); **nom, neme** (Pr.); **na_m** (Tir.Pas'.); **na_mim** my name (Pas'.); **no_m** (Pas'.); **na_m** (Wot..Shum.); **nam** (Gaw.); **nom** (Kal.); **nam** (Kho.); **na_m** (Bshk.Tor.); **na~_** (Mai.); **nou~** (Gau.); **no~_** (Phal.); **nom, no_m** (Sh.); **na_m, na_v** (K.); **na~_u~** (S.); **na~**, obl. pl. **na~va~, na~_, na_** (L.); **na~_, na_u~** (P.); **nau~, na~_w, na~_, na_** (WPah.); **na~_w, no~_** (Ku.); **na_u~** (H.); **na_m** (B.); **na_, na~_, na_a~_** (Or.); **na~_u** (Bhoj.Aw.); **na~_u** name; **na~_wa~_** name, price (H.); **na_va** name (OMarw.); **na_m** (G.); **na~_v, na_v** (M.); **na~_va** (Konkan.i); **nama** (Si.); **n.a_me_n.a** by name (Pkt.); **namen** (Kho.); **nm^{i}** (K.); **na~_i_** (S.)(CDIAL 7067). **na_maka** in cmpds. 'having the name of' (Skt.); **nm^{u}** having a name (K.)(CDIAL 7065). **na_makaran.a** ceremony of naving after birth (Kaus'.); ceremony of naming a child (Pali); **na_u~ra_n, nwa_ran** (N.)(CDIAL 7066). **na_min** named (Skt.); **na_mika** relating to nouns (Pa_n..); **nmi_** famous (K.); **-nm** having the name of (Si.)(CDIAL 7070). **Nameless**: **nina_u** nameless (A.); **nina~_wa_** anything unlucky to name, (esp.) cholera, the thrush; **nina_ya_** the thrush, bug (H.); **nana_mu~** anonymous (G.); **nina~_va_, nina_va_, nina_vya_** (M.)(CDIAL 7333). **ana_man** nameless (S'Br.); **ana_maka** (Skt.Pali); **an.a_miya** (Pkt.); **anw^{u}** (K.)(CDIAL 295). **na_macey-tal** to give name to (**Man.i. 7,35**); **na_ma-te_yam < na_ma-dhe_ya** name, appellation (**Te_va_. 650,8**); **na_mam** name, appellation (**Kur-al., 360**); reputation, fame (**Tacaiva_. 7**); **na_ma-t-ta_li** a kind of ta_li worn by the bride in the vil.akkit.u-kaliya_n.am of Ka_rka_tta-ve_l.a_l.ar (**G.Tn.D. I,241**); **na_ma-mo_tiram** signet, peyar er..utiya mo_tiram (**Ci_vaka. 1040**)(Ta.lex.) **na_m** you, used honorifically (**Kamapara_. Cu_rppa. 119**); we (**Tol. Col. 164**); **na_vu** we (Ka.); **nam** an affix added to the word **ella_m** before case suffixes when it is **uyirtin.ai** (**Tol. Er..ut. 190**)(Ta.lex.)

5337.**Image: saddle cloth**: **namta_ < namda_** (U.) felt or woollen saddle-cloth (Ta.lex.)

5338.**Valley**: **ni_wa_** low, land fertilized by alluvial silt (L.); **neo** depressed, low, soft and muddy (of soil)(Bi.); **niva_n., nima_n.** valley, low ground (P.); **niwa_n** low (as ground), level (H.)(CDIAL 7548).

5339.**Image: duck**: **ne_mi** cakra bird (**Kur-un. 227**); **ne_mi-p-pul.** id. (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

5340.**Image: bait for alligators**: **naya** a bait for alligators (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3603).

5341.**Desire**: **naya** to desire greatly, long for, be glad, be cheap (Ta.); **nayavar** friends, lovers (Ta.); **nayam** gentleness; cheapness (Ma.); **naya** softness, fineness, cheapness (Ka.); **neyyamu** friendship (Te.); **naya** beauty (Te.)(DEDR 3602).

5342.**Prawn**: **ney-m-mi_n-** prawn, vel.l.ir-a_l (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

5343.**Maritime tract**: **neytal** maritime tract (**Tol. Po. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

5344.**Image: funeral drum**: **neytal** funeral drum (**Pur-ana_. 194**); **neytar-par-ai** drum peculiar to maritime tracts (**Nampiyakap. 34**); funeral drum (**Kur-al., 1115, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5345.**Image: lamp; to anoint**: **ney-ta_n:ki** a lamp (**I.M.P. S.A. 402**); **ney** ghee, clarified butter (**Pur-ana_. 166,21**)(Ta.); **ney** (Ka.Ma.); **neyyi** (Te.); **neyyan.i** the ceremonial oil-bath taken after the birth of a son (**Tol. Po. 147**); **ney-vir..a_** oil-bath taken on festive occasions (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 106**); **neyya_t.u** id. (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,1,5**); to anoint, neyya_t.iya ve_l (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5346.**To string, to link together; to weave**: **ney-tal** to weave as clothes (**Ci_vaka. 3019**); **ney** id. (Ka.); **neyka** id. (Ma.); **ney-tal** to string; to link together (**neytavai tu_kka : Paripa_. 19,80**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Weaver's instrument**: **neyyar-kayir-u** a weaver's implement (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5347.**Cassytha filiformis**: **narantai, nattai, nantai** parasitic leafless plant, cassytha filiformis (Ta.); **naranta** a creeper used medicinally against asthma and obstruction (Ma.)(DEDR 3604).

5348.**Orange**: **na_rattai, na_ram** orange; **narantam** flower of bitter orange (Ta.); **na_ram** lemon plant (Ma.); **na_riva_n.a, na_rul.i** the lime fruit (Ka.); **na_ran:ga_yi, na_ren:gi** a kind of orange (Tu.)(DEDR 3653). cf. **na_ran:ga** orange (Skt.)(CDIAL 7073).

5349.**Stunted**: **narun:ku (narun:ki-)** to be deficient in growth, decay, grow lean as a child, fail as a business or harvest; **narun:kal** stunted growth; **nara_n:ku (nara_n:ki-)** to be stunted in growth (Ta.); **narat.u** to become deficient or stunted in growth; n. state of being stunted in growth (Ka.); **naggu** stunted, not fully developed; **narad.u** stuntedness; stunted; **akkat.u, agapat.u** lean, thin, stunted, faded; **nan.d.u** shrunken, shrivelled (Tu.); **narma'a_na_** to soften down, render less acute or vehement, render thinner, reduce in point of stoutess; **narma_rna_** to decrease, diminish; abate; **narma'ana_** to become less, give way, waste (Kur.)(DEDR 3608). cf. **rokh, roas** hindrance (K.)(CDIAL 10827). **udarautsi_t** has pushed away (S'Br.); **ullakka** stopped, broken; **ullukka** broken (Pkt.); **urakna_** to halt, be stopped (H.)(CDIAL 2068). **prarun.addhi** stops (S'Br.); **pa_rukhan.em.** to stop (OM.)(CDIAL 8744). **nirunddhe_** restrains, wards off (RV.); pp. **niruddha** (RV.); **nirundhati** stops (Pali); **n.irum.bhai** (Pkt.); **nirum.dhan.em.** to confine, restrain (OM.); **niruddha** broken up, dissolved (Pali); **niludhasi** loc. sg. limited (As'.); **n.iruddha** hindered (Pkt.); **niru~d** narrow (M.); **rudh** obstruct (Skt.)(CDIAL 7286). **ruddha** obstructed (RV.); **ruddha** blocked, stopped (Pali.Pkt.); **ru_d^{u}** pp. of **ro_zun** to remain (K.); **rudho** pp. of **rujhan.u** to be busy (S.); **ruddha_** pp. of **rujjhan.** (L.); **ru_dhiu** pp. of **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **rudha_** to prevent (B.); **ruddhn.a_** to be engaged in, to engage, bring into use (P.); **rudhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **rodhna_** to block (H.); **rodhn.e~** (M.); **rubbha** is blocked (Pkt.); **rubhan.u** to be engaged in, busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rumbhati** obstructs, besieges (Pali); **rum.bhai** blocks (Pkt.); **rumbhan.u** to set to work (pp. **rudho**), **rumbha, rumbho** closeness of weather (S.); **rumalnu** to engage in work, overwork (N.); **run.nu** to watch, guard (N.)(CDIAL 10775). **rudhyate_** is stopped, is obstructed (MBh.); **rujjhati** is destroyed (Pali); **rujjhai** is blocked (Pkt.); **ro_zun** to stop, remain (pp. **ru_d^{u}**); **rujhan.u** to be engaged in, be busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rujjhan., rujhan.** to be engaged in, be filled up (e.g. of holes in ears for earrings)(L.); **rujjhn.a_** to be occupied; **rujjana~_** (P.); **ru_jhna_** to oppress, harass, tease; **rujhna_** to be blocked up, be stopped (H.); **rujhvu~** to be healed (of a wound)(G.)(CDIAL 10779). **rundhati** obstructs (MBh.); **run.addhi** (RV.); **rundhati** obstructs, conceals (Pali); **rum.dhai** blocks (Pkt.);

runnhn.a_, runnh^{a}na_ to engage, bring into use (P.); **ru~dinu** to become foggy; **ru~d** fog, mistiness (N.); **rundhiba_** to confine, restrain, hold up (Or.); **runhal** to enclose (Bhoj.); **ru_m.dhai** stops (OAw.); **ru~_dhna_** to confine, restrict, enclose; **rundhna_** to be confined (H.); **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **ru~dhvu~** (G.); **ru~dhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **ru~_dna_** to tread on, tread out (corn)(H.)(CDIAL 10782). **ro_ddhr.** one who blocks (Skt.); **ro_dhayati** fetters (BhP.); **zu_tr** rope (Ash.Wg.); **zet.** (Pr.); **ru_t** rope; **ru_ti** thin rope (Dm.); **aru_ti** rope (Kal.)(CDIAL 10842). cf. **su_tra** string (Skt.lex.) **ro_dhayati** stops (MBh.); **ro_dhati** (R.); **rohe_i** obstructs (Pkt.); **ruha_iba_** to cause to stay, settle, restrain (Or.)(CDIAL 10844). **a_run.addhi** keeps off (RV.); blocks, impedes (MBh.); **a_ru~_dhna_, aro~dhna_** to throttle (H.)(CDIAL 1325). **uparundhati** obstructs; **uparun.addhi** (S'Br.); pass. **uparudhyate_** (Skt.); **uparundhati** (Pali); **uvarum.dhai** (Pkt.); **urumbhiba_** to obstruct, be pent up (Or.); **vara~bha_, vara~ba_, varbha_, ora~ba_** mound or ridge of earth (M.)(CDIAL 2221). cf. **varampu** boundary, limit, ridge of a field, rim (Ta.)(DEDR 5261). **uparujjhati** is stopped (Pali); **uarujjhadi** (Pkt.); **urjhan.u** to be tangled (S.); **aljhiba_** to stop at a place (Or.) (CDIAL 2221). **uparo_dha** obstruction (MBh.Pali); **uvaro_ha, uaro_ha, uaro_a** id. (Pkt.); **ura_** earthen pot tied o a palm tree to collect toddy juice, cross beam of a thatched house (Or.); **urol.i_** bank thrown up in a field by a surveyor to mark the boundary (M.)(CDIAL 2222). **virudhyate_** is opposed, is at variance with (MBh.); **virujjhati** is obstructed; **virujjhana** (Pali); **birijhiba_** to fly into a rage (Or.)(CDIAL 11866). **baljhinu** to be entangled (N.); **vya_ruddha, bya_ruddha** obstructed (Pali) (CDIAL 12211). **sam.runddhe_** blocks completely (Gr.); **sam.run.addhi** (MBh.); **sam.rudhya** (S'Br.); **sam.rum.dhai** blocks (Pkt.); **salanda** obstacle (Si.)(CDIAL 12996).

5350.**Guilt**: **ane_nas** guiltless (RV. i.129.2); **ane_nasya** freedom from fault or guilt (S'Br.); **e_nas** sin (RV. i.189.1; RV. i.24.9); bad luck, misfortune (RV. iv.12.5); **e_nasya** desiring sin (TBr. ii.4.4); sinful, produced by sin (AV. vi.115.2); sinful (AV. vii.7.3); **e_nasvant** sinful, wicked (RV. viii.18.12); **e_nasvin** greatly sinful (TMB. viii.1.10); **e_no_muc** releasing from sin (MS. iii.15.11)(Vedic.lex.) **ane_nas** sinless, blameless; **ane_d.a, ane_la, ne_la** pure (BHSkt.); stupid (Skt.); [assimilation of **n.-- n.** to **n.-- d.**]; **ane_l.a** faultless, pure; **ane_l.aka** pure (Pali); **ani_l** spotless (P.); **anela_** simple, artless (H.)(CDIAL 346). **ne_ram** guilt, fault; fine (Ta.); **ne_ramu** fault, offence, crime, delinquency, misdemeanour, misdeed (Te.); **ne_romi** fault, guilt (Kuwi)(DEDR 3775).

5351.**Malicious**: **nr.s'am.sa** malicious (Ka_tyS'r.); **nisa~sia_, nisa~si_, nisa~sei_** cruel (Or.); **nisa~s** (H.); **nis'as** evil intent (TBr.); **nr.s'am.sa** (RV.)(CDIAL 7584). **naccu (nacci-)** to tease, vex, trouble harass; n. trouble, worry; **nacuval** one who is always teasing (Ta.); **naccu** to tease, trouble; n. troubling; **naccupet.t.u** to annoy, tease, fret (Te.)(DEDR 3577).

5352.**Dancers**: **nirutar** < **nairr.ta** Ra_ks.as (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvu. 79**); **niruti** ra_ks.asa woman (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.akai. 138**); but, cf. **niruti** < **nirr.ti** regent of the south-west (**Cu_t.a_.**); a liberal chief, one of seven mutalval.l.alkal.; hence, perh. **nirutar** were inhabitants of the south-west; alt. consistent with the classification of kin-n-arar and kantaruvar, **nirutar** may be related to **niruttam** dancing (**Ci_vaka. 682**); **iruttan-** dancer (**Te_va_. 194,5**); hence, **nirutar** may be dancers (Ta.lex.)

5353.**To scrape**: **na_r- (-t-)** to scoop out (e.g. pulp of gourd for making vessel)(Pe.); **na_r-** (rat, etc.) to excavate, scratch out earth (Mand..)(DEDR 3652). **nirarpayati** ruins, destroys (S'Br.);

nirapn.e~ to push aside with the hand, scrape off (M.); **nerapanava_** to put away, set aside, expel, do away with, persecute (Si.)(CDIAL 7268).

5354.**White bull**: **narai** whiteness (**Kur-un. 317**); **nare_** id. (Ka.Tu.); **nara** id. (Te.Ma.); **narai** bull, chiefly a white one (**Na_lat.i. 186**)(Ta.lex.) **naraye** a grey-haired man; **nare** greyness (Tu.lex.)

5355.**Bull**: **narai** bull, chiefly a white one (**Na_lat.i, 186**); taurus in the zodiac (Ta.lex.) cf. **nahira_, na_hira_** an ox whose horns are straight and project upwards (P.lex.) **narad.** protuberance (Tu.lex.)

5356.**Nerve, tendon**: **narampu** nerve, tendon, sinew, blood-vessel (**Na_lat.. 153**)(Ta.); **arampu, narampu** snew, tendon, nerve, pulse; **eravu** vein (Ma.); **narb** muscle, sinew (Ko.); **narb** muscle, vein (To.); **nara, naravu** sinew, tendon, nerve, vein, artery (Ka.); **nara** vein, nerve, tendon; **narambu** sinew, nerve, pulse (Tu.); **narmu** vein, artery, nerve, tendon (Te.); **naram** vein (Kol.); **nerub** (pl. **nerbul**) id. (Pa.); **narub** (pl. **narbul**) vein; **narma** id., nerve (Ga.); **naral** (pl. **-ku**), **naram** (pl. **narask**) id. (Go.); **naram** id. (Kond.a); **d.ra_mbu** tendon, sinew (Kui); **naromi** nerve (Kuwi); **nari_** pulse (Kur.); **nru** the veins (Malt.)(DEDR 2903). **nr^{u}** conduit, tube (K.); **na_r.** vein (L.P.); pulse (Ku.); **na_r.i_** vein (P.); pulse (Ku.); **na_ri** pulse, wrist (N.); **na_r.i** vein (B.); **na_r., na_r** pulse (H.); **na_r.i_, na_ri_** pulse, vein (H.); **na_r.** vein, pulse (G.); **na_r.i_** pulse (G.); **na_d.** artery (M.); **na_d.i_** pulse (M.)(CDIAL 7047). **nha_ru, naha_ru** sinew, tendon, muscle (Pali); **n.ha_ru** (Pkt.); **nu_ra** vein (Phal.); **na_r**, pl. **na_re** sinew, vein, pulse (Sh.); **nr^{u}** tendon, muscle, vein, tough fibre of vegetables (K.); **na_ru** catgut, bowstring (S.); **na_r** dried muscle (L.); **nahar** sinew (N.); **nahru** (Mth.); **naha_ru** piece of leather (H.); **nahara-ya** nerve, sinew, artery; **na_ru** filaments in pulp of some fruits (Si.); **na_ru** sinew (Md.); **na_rva_** guinea worm (L.P.); **naha_ru_, na_ru_, naha_rua_** any threadlike insect, guinea worm (H.); **na_ru** guinea worm (G.); **na_ru_** (M.)(CDIAL 13794). cf. **na_r** fibre, string, cord, rope (Ta.); **nari vilu** bow with bowstring (Kond.a); **na_ri** bow-string (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 3651). **sna_van** tendon, sinew, muscle, bowstring (AV.); **sa_v, sa~_v** muscle, sinew, catgut (M.)(CDIAL 13795). **asna_vira** without sinews (VS.); **sa_var** sinew, muscle (M.)(CDIAL 13796). **snasa_** tendon, muscle (Skt.); **n.asa_** vein (Pkt.); **istnos, iznos** root (Kal.); **naso, nasi** muscle (Ku.); **naso** artery, nerve, muscle, fibre (of a cocnut)(N.); **nasa**, pl. **nasaim.** sinew, vein, nerve (OAw.); **nas** muscle, tendon, vein, nerve, penis, fibre; **nasaha_, nasi_la_** veined, sinewy (H.); **nas** vein, nerve, tendon (G.); **nas** (M.); **nasa** vein, nerve, tendon (S.); **nas** (P.); **nuc** sinew, tendon (Ash.)(CDIAL 13784). **ghurnas** tendon achilles (H.)(CDIAL 4480). **sna_yu** tendon, muscle, sinew, bowstring (TS.); **sin.a_u** sinew (Pkt.); **sa_v, sa~_v** muscle, sinew, catgut (M.)(CDIAL 13793).

5357.**Vein**: **n.a_la_, n.a_li_** vein (Pkt.); **na_r.i_** vein, pulse (S.H.); **na_r.** vein (L.P.Ku.); vein, pulse (G.); **na_r.i_** pulse (Ku.G.); **na_l** gut (Ku.); **na_ri** pulse (N.); vein, pulse, gut (A.); **na_r.i** vein (B.Or.); **na_r., na_r** pulse (H.); **na_d.i_** tubular organ, tube (RV.); pulse (M.); **na_ri_** vein, pulse (H.); **na_d.** artery (M.)(CDIAL 7047). **narampu** nerve, blood-vessel (Ta.); nerve, pulse (Ma.); **arampu** id. (Ma.); **eravu** vein (Ma.); **narb** vein (To.); **nara, naravu** nerve, vein, artery (Ka.); **nara** vein, nerve (Tu.); **narambu** nerve, pulse (Tu.); **naramu** vein, artery, nerve (Te.); **naram** vein (Kol.); **nerub** id. (Pa.); **narub** vein (Ga.); **naram** id., nerve (Ga.<Te.); **naral, naram** id. (Go.); **naram** id. (Kond.a); **naromi** nerve (Kuwi); **nari_** pulse (Kur.); **naru** the veins (Malt.)(DEDR 2903).

5358.**Gift; image: pouring out**: **nirvapan.a** pouring out, sprinkling, scattering; libation, oblation; spending, bestowing present; gift, donation (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

5359.**Image: chaplet on the head**: **niryu_ha, nirvyu_ha** a chaplet worn on the crown of the head, a crest, a head ornament; cf. ba_siga (Ka.lex.)

5360.**Fumigant**: **ne_rkat.t.i** is interpreted as **ayir**: (**irun:ka_ r..akilot.u vel.l.ayir pukaippa : Cilap. 4,35-6**), i.e. **ayir** is a fumigant in combination with **akil**; **ayir** vel.ve_lampat.t.ai, the bark of white acacia, acacia leucophloea (**Ca_. Aka.**)(TED). **khayar** acacia catechu (Santli.lex.) cf. **ve_lampicin-** gum arabic (Ta.lex.) **ayir** an imported white fragrant substance for burning (**kut.aticai marun:kin- vel.l.ayir tan-n.ot.u : Cilap. 4,35**), i.e. from the west or **kut.aticai** (TED). **Incense**: **ne_rkat.t.i** a kind of incense (**Ci_vaka. 534, Urai.**); **ne_r** to be soft; to yield to the touch (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) ?**ne_r-al** a common tree with purple berries, eugenia jambolana, calyptranthes caryophyllata (Ka.lex.)

5361.**A fragrance**: **nar-umpun-n-ai** a fragrant substance, one of 32 o_ma_likai (**Cilap. 6,77, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **nar-unta_tu** a fragrant substance, one of 32 o_ma_likai (**Cilap. 6,77, Urai.**); **nar-umpukai** incense, perfume (Ta.lex.) In Caraka, the grouping: **pacanirya_sa** (Car. Ci. 23.77) or five exudations, perhaps refers to **guggulu, sarjarasa, s'rives.t.aka** (resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine), **turuska, bola** (P.V. Sharma, **Caraka Sam.hita_**, vol.II, p.758). In this grouping **nirya_sa** connotes exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; any thick fluid substance.

5362.**Incense**: **nirya_sam** may be treated as a synonym of: **picin-** or **nar-umpicin-** karumpo_l.am, socotrine aloe (Ta.lex.) **Incense**: **niryu_ha, nirvyu_ha** extract, decoction (Ka.lex.) **niroh** exit for oil from oil-mill together with cavity containing the oil vessel (Bi.); **naroh** (Mth.)(CDIAL 7290). **niriya_cam** a kind of resin used as an incense, one of six tu_pavarkkam or articles of incense (**Cilap. 5,14**) (Ta.); **nirya_sa** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **nirya_sa** exudation of trees or plants, as gum, resin, juice, milk etc.; marada ban:ke (Ka.lex.); id., extract, infusion, decoction; any thick fluid substance (Skt.lex.) **nirya_sa** exudation from a tree or plant, resin (TS. ii.5.1.5); go_nda, ra_la (Vedic.lex.)

5363.**Aloe**: **nar-umpicin-** socotrine aloe, kariyapo_l.am, aloe succotrina (**Pata_rtta. 1051**); hepatic aloes, iratta-po_l.am (gum myrrh)(**Mu_. A.**); a kind of fragrant gum (**Cilap. 6,76, Arum. Me_r-ko_l.**)(Ta.lex.)

5364.**Incense**: **nar-ai** fragrance (**Tirukko_. 258**); incense (**Kalit. 101**); spices (**Periyapu. Cir-utton.t.a. 66**); a fragrant creeper (**Pur-ana_. 168**); **nar-avu** odour, fragrance (**Na_lat.i, 108**); **nar-a_** (**W.**); **nar-umai** odour, scent, perfume (Ta.); **nar-u** (OK.)(Ta.lex.) **nar-ukku-mu_lam** root of long-pepper (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nar-u, nar-a, na_r-u** fragrance, odour, scent; smell (Ka.); **nar-avu, nar-a_, nar-u, nar-ai** (Ta.); **nanna, nappu, nar-u** (Ma.); **nar-ugampu** a good smell, fragrance (Ka.lex.) **nal** to smell; **nala** a lotus; smell, odour; **naladam** a fragrant root, us'i_ra (Skt.lex.) cf. **nar-u** fragrance, odour; fragrant (Ma.); **nar-a, nar-avam, nar-avu, nar-a_, nar-ai** odour, fragrance, incense (Ta.); **na_nta, na_tu, na_ta** smell in general, a bad smell (Ka.)(DEDR 2918).

5365.**Image: a cutting, a cut**: **nar-ukku** piece cut off; **nar-ukku-tal** to cut off (**Pu. Ve. 3,10, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **nar-ukku (nar-ukki-)** to cut off, mince, chop, smash; n. a piece cut off (Ta.); **nar-ukkuka** to cut off, clip, cut in pieces as paper; **nar-ukku** a bit of palm-leaf (Ta.); **nar-aku, nar-**

uku, narku to cut, hew, fell, sever, chop; n. a cut, wound; **nar-akud.u, nar-ukud.u** cutting, a cut (Te.); **narka_na_** to cut (but not of meat nor of crops, but generally of wood); **narkana_, nar.ka_na_** to cut; **nark-** to cut (wood); **narka_na_** to chop; **nar.k-** to cut with axe; **nar.k-** to cut (firewood); **nark-** to cut (fuel)Go.); **naRk-** to chop, cut (Kond.a); **nan:g- (-it-)** to lop off branches (Kuwi); **narke** to claw, scartch (Malt.)(DEDR 3625). cf. **ar-u** to be severed, break as a rope (Ta.); **ar-ake** fragment, piece (Ka.)(DEDR 315). cf. **nat.k-** to cut (wood)(Go.)(DEDR 3586).

5366.**Image: to roar**: **naraku** to groan, etc.; **narat.u** grumbling; **naral, neral.u** to groan, moan; caus. **naralisu, naral.isu** (Ka.); aral (**aralv-, aran-r--**) to sound, make noise; **eral** sound, noise; **naral (naralv-, naran-r--)** to sound, make noise, creak, roar, low (as cows), caw, hum (as many voices), cry; **naralvu** sounding, roaring, high pitch, vibrating sound of a lute; **naralai** roaring, sea (as roaring); **narar-r-u (narar-r-i-)** to cause to sound, produce sound (Ta.); **aran.n.uka, naran.n.uka** to grumble, groan; **arakka, narakkam** moan, groan (Ma.); **nerak- (neraki-)** to groan (Kod..); **narakuni, narkuni, naraluni, narluni, nerluni, naral.uni** to sigh, groan, moan, grumble; **narakele, nargele** a grumbler; **narat.uni** to grumble (Tu.); **naraga** a drum (Te.); **narya'a_na_** to hum, weep and sob loudly so as to attract attention (Kur.); **nire** to groan; **nirqe** to growl, roar; **nire** to sound, roar (as the wind)(Malt.)(DEDR 2904).

5367.**Image: hitting with the knuckles**: cf. **narukku (narukki-)** hitting with the knuckles (Ta.)(DEDR 2927).

5368.**Cratraeva religiosa**: **na_r-umbe_l.amara** a tree, wild and cultivated, cratraeva religiosa or nirvala (Ka.lex.) crataeva nurvala or religiosa: **varuna** (Skt.); **barun** (H.B.); **barna** (P.); **vayavarna** (M.); **maralingam** (Ta.); **magalingam** (Te.); bark: demulcent, stomachic, laxative; fresh leaves and root bark: rubiefacient; habitat: all over India (GIMP, p.79). cf. **makalin:kam** weaver's beam, schrebera swietenioides (Ta.); **mogalin:gam** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) schrebera swietenioides: **ghantaparul** (B.); **mokagantha** (M.); **moka** (H.); **ghantapatali** (Skt.); **magalingum** (Ta.); **magalinga** (Te.); root: used in leprosy; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract from Kumaon eastwards, Madhya Bharat, Rajputana (GIMP, p.223).

5369.**Image: coconut**: **narkol, narkor.** coconut (Santali.lex.) cf. **na_r** fibre, string, cord (Ta.)(DEDR 3651). **na_rike_la** coconut palm and fruit (MBh.); **na_rike_ra**, **na_like_la** (Sus'r.); **na_d.i_ke_ri_, na_li_ke_ra** (BHSk.)[< Drav. cmpd. cf. **na_ri** fibre; **ke_l.i** coconut palm (Ta.)]; **na_l.ike_ra** coconut palm (Pali); **na_l.ke_raka** adj. (Pali); **n.a_rie_la, n.a_rie_ra, n.a_lie_ra** the nut; **n.a_lie_ri_** the palm (Pkt.); **nrila** coconut (K.); **na_relu, na_iru** (S.); **nare_l** (L.); **na_rel, naler(a_), laner(a_), laler(a_), nailyar, nariyal, nirel** (P.); **na_ru_l** (Ku.); **nariwal** (N.); **nar.hera, nar.ia_** (Or.); **nariyari_** (Bi.); **nariar** (Bhoj.Aw.); **na_riyal, na_riyar** (H.); **na_rela, na_lera** (OMarw.); **nariyel., na_riyal.** the nut; **na_riyal.i_** the palm (G.); **na_rel.** the nut; the palm (M.); **na_rl.i_** the nut (M.); **na_rlu** (Konkan.i); **nrul** (OSi.); **nerala** (Si.); **na_ri** coconut shell (Md.)(CDIAL 7075). **na_rl.el** coconut-oil (M.)(CDIAL 7076).

5370.**Image: male**: **na_ra** human (Mn.); man (TA_r.); **nara** human (Si.)(CDIAL 7072). **hor.** man; **hor. manwa** human being (Santali.lex.) **na_rya** name of a man (RV.); **nari** male; **nari-kuku** cock (Kho.)(CDIAL 7077). **nara** man, male (TS.); man, pl. people (Pali); **nr.** man (RV.); **n.ara** (Pkt.); **ner-kuk** cock (Kt.); **ner-kuku_** (Wg.); **no~-cu~_** he-dog; **na~re-gur** stallion (Wg.); **nar-kʳu_ku** cock (Kal.); **naru** male (S.); **nare** people (Or.); **nar** man (Bi.); **nar, nara_** (H.); **naraya_, nara_** (Si.)(CDIAL 6970). **narapati** king (Pa_n..); **n.aravai** king (Pkt.); **naravai** (OG.)(CDIAL 6972).

nara_dhipa king (Mn.); **n.ara_hiva** king (Pkt.OG.)(CDIAL 6973). **nare_s'a** king (MBh.); **n.ari_sa** (Pkt.); **naresu** (OG.)(CDIAL 6975). **na_ri_** woman, wife (RV.Pali); **n.a_ri_** (Pkt.); **na_ri** (S.OMarw.); **na_r** (L.P.H.M.); **na_r^{i}** (G.)(CDIAL 7078).

5371.**Gold-dust; scatter**: **nera_** rubbish of a goldsmith's shop (M.)-- Derivative: **nia_rya_** washer of gold and silver filings (P.); **nia_ra_** mass of rubbish containing gold or silver (P.); **nya_ro** dust in a goldsmith's shop which contains atoms of gold and silver (Ku.); **niya_ra_** ashes collected by a gold-washer (Bi.); **niya_r-dhoa_** gold-washer (Mth.); **niya_ra_, nya_ra_** scoria left after refining gold (H.); **niya_ria_** a person who picks out different articles from a miscellaneous heap, one who searches for gold dust in a goldsmith's shop (Or.); **niya_riya_** gold-washer (Bi.); one who buys ashes and rubbish from a goldsmith's shop for sifting (H.)(CDIAL 7141). **nikin.n.a** hidden away (Pali); **ni_ran.**, pres. part. **nire_nda_** to scatter (L.); **ni_rna_** to scatter, sprinkle, water (H.)(CDIAL 7143). **Powder, ashes**: **ni_r-u** powder; ashes (Ka.Ta.); **ni_r-u, nu_r-u** (Ma.); **nigur-u, nivur-u, ni_r-u** (Te.); **ni_r-u, nu_r-u** to be reduced to powder (Ma.); **ni_r-u** to reduce to powder (Ta.); **ni_r-r-u, nu_r-u** (Ta.); **ni_r-u** (Ma.); **nu_r-u** to reduce to powder (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **ni_r-u (ni_r-i-)** to be turned to ashes or calcined (as metals or stones); n. ashes, dross of any substance after it has been burned, sacred ashes, dust, slaked lime (Ta.); **ni_r-r-u** to slake (as lime), reduce to ashes or powder, calcine (as metals), calcinate (Ta.); **nivar-u** to be powdered (Ta.); **ni_r-uka** burn to ashes (Ma.); **ni_r-u** ashes (Ma.Kond.a); powder, ashes (Ka.); **nigur-u, nivur-u, ni_r-u** ashes upon live coal (Te.); **i_d** ashes (Nk.); **ni_d** id. (Pa.); **ni_r** id. (Ga.Go.); **ni_z/ni_s** id. (Pe.); **ni_y-darambu** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3693). [cf. **darmu** ashes (Pe.); **darmbu, darambu_, dharmbu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3092). **ne_ra (ne_ri-)** to rub, stroke, polish, massage; n. act of rubbing (Kui.); **ni_r.na_** to rub down, powder, scrape into bits (?Kur.)(DEDR 3691).

5372.**To level; to fill; to load**: **nira (-pp-, -nt-)** to be full, be thick, crowded, spread, expand (as air or water); **nirattu (niratti-)** to level up; **nirappu (nirappi-)** to fill, replenish, cause to abound, complete, spread; n. fullness, completeness, levelness; **nirappam** fullness, repletion, perfection, excellence; **nirampu (nirampi-)** to become full, complete, replete, be abundant, end, terminate, attain puberty, mature (as grain); **nirampa** fully, abundantly; **niravu (niravi-)** to be filled, become level, full, coveted, spread, expand; level, fill up, equalize (as threads for weaving)(Ta.); **nirattuka** to lay prostrate, level; **niravuka** to level ground; **nirattu** road, highway (Ma.); **rombu** to become full (Ir.); **romba** fully (Ta.); **nerap** levelling (Kod..); **nerayu, ner-ayu** to spread, extend, be filled; **nerayika** becoming full; **nerapu, ner-apu** to spread, fill; n. spreading; adj. much; **nera, ner-a** full; **neravu, ner-avu** fullness, spreading, full, much, well-spread, broad; **reppamu** fullness (Te.); **neray- (nerayt-)** to spread; **nerap- (nerapt-)** to spread (grain, chillies)(Kol.)(DEDR 3672). **nir-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to become full, be replete, abound, be copious, pervade, be satisfied, contented; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to fill, make full, diffuse, cause to pervade, stuff, cram; n. completion, fullness, copiousness, excellence, splendour; **nir-aiya** abundantly, plentifully; **nir-aivu** fullness, completeness, perfection, abundance, filling, satisfaction, excellence; **nir-aive_r-u** to be fulfilled, accomplished; **nir-aive_r-r-u** to fulfil, complete, perform, effect; **nir-aive_r-r-am** fulfilment, accomplishment, performance (Ta.); **nir-a** fullness; ceremonies for bringing wealth and blessing (beginning by taking home a handful of ears of corn as the first fruits); **illan-nir-a** the annual cleansing of the house-door with offerings of rice and sticking over it new ears of corn (and 6 or 10 or 16 different kinds of leaves) with cowdung; **nir-ayuka** to become full, be full; **nir-ekka** to fill; **nir-avu** fullness (Ma.); **nir-appu** filling (Ma.); **nerv- (nerd-)** (girl) reaches puberty, (affair) comes to fruition; **nert- (nerty-)** to

bring to fruition (Ko.); **ner-- (ner-0-)** to become full, (girl) reaches puberty, (beard) begins to grow, (moon) becomes full; **ner-f- (ner-t-)** to fill; **ner-f** full moon; **ner- no.l.** day of full moon; **ner-il.y** full moon (To.); **ner-e (ner-ed-, ner-ad-)** to become entire, full, complete, accomplished, ready, perfect, mature, arrive at the age of menstruating, be realized, occur, suffice; n. completeness, maturity, etc.; adv. completely, perfectly; **ner-ate** fullness, comleteness; **ner-apu** complete; **ner-ayisu** to make complete, supply; **ner-avu, ner-avan.ige, ner-evan.ige** fullness, completeness; **ner-eyuvike** menstruation to take place (Ka.); **nere- (nerev-, nerand-)** to attain puberty; **nera- (nerap-, nerat-)** to fill (harvest-festival pot), load (muzzle-loading gun); **nere** that which fills up something (bag, pot, etc.); bundle of seven leaves, made at the rice-harvest festival and tied on house (Kod..); **neriyuni, nerevuni** to be full; **nirevuni** to be ready; **dijuni** to be filled, full, replete; fill; **dija_vuni** to cause to fill, load, heap; **dija** plenty, abundance; full, complete, replete; **dijelu** fullness, flood-tide; **diju, jiju, hiju** to fill, load (Tu.); **jiju** to fill (Kor.); **ner-ayu, nerayu** to become full, be fulfilled or accomplished; **ner-apu, nerapu** to fill, fulfil, perform; **ner-a, nera** full, complete, whole, perfect; **ner-avu, neravu** full, proper, fit; **ner-i** fullness; **nin.d.u** to be filled, become full, teem; adj. full, complete, entire, perfect, copious, ample, abundant; n. fullness, satisfaction, strength, absence of anxiety; **nin.d.a** abundantly, much, amply, very; **nin(u)cu** to fill; **ninupu, nimpu** id.; n. fullness, abundance; **nir-u** very, much, utterly; **nir-r-a-ni_lugu** to be very haughty (Te.); **nind.- (nind.t-)** to become full, (meeting) is convened; **nind.p- (nind.ipt-)** to fill, convene (meeting)(Kol.); **nind.-** to become full; **nipp-** to fill; **in-** to be filled; **indup-/inp-** to fill (Nk.); **ninda_na_** to be filled (of pots, of a bazaar or assembly); **nind-, nind.-, nend.-** to be filled; **nihta_na_, nih-, ni'-** to fill (Go.); **ninr-i- (-t-)** to be filled, become full; **niR-** ot fill up; thrust in fully; **niRay a_-** to become full; **nir--** (only in negative) to be filled, become full (Kond.a); **neni- (nenc-)** to be filled; **nec- (-c-)** to fill; put in, insert (Pe.); **nenja (nenji-)** to be filled; **nehpa (neht-)** to fill in, load up; n. act of filling in; **nespa (nest-)** to fill, load; **nemba (nembi-)** to be finished, ended, used up, come to an end; **neppa (nept-)** to finish, complete, use up, bring to an end; n. act of finishing (Kui); **neh-** to fill, put in (Mand..); **nenjali, nenjinai** to become full; **nessali (nest-**; future **neh-**) to load; **neh'nai, nespi ki_nai** to plenish; **nejj- (-it-)** to be filled; **neh- (nest-)** to fill (Kuwi); **ni_ndna_, nindrna_** to be filled, (river) is full, (bees) spread over (body); **nindna_** to fill, pour in up to the brim (Kur.); **ninde** to fill; **nindgre** to be filled (Malt.)(DEDR 3682). **niro** complete (WPah.); pure, unmixed (Ku.); pure, unalloyed (S.); **nira_** pure, simple (M.); only, merely (L.P.); pure, unalloyed; adv. completely (H.); **n.iraya** free from dust, pure (MBh.Pkt.); **niru~, naru~** pure, unmixed (G.); **niru~** pure, unmixed (M.)(CDIAL 7557). **ni_ruja** well, in health (MBh.); in good health (Pali); **n.irua** (Pkt.); **narvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7566). **Image: to swarm**: **nivar-u** to swarm, gather thick (Ta.); a throng (Ma.)(DEDR 3677). **Fullness**: **nikaram** company, assemblage, flock, multitude (**Pa_rata. An.i. 6**); heap (**Malaipat.u. 516, Urai.**); total; treasure; gift (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nikakka, nikal.uka, nikar..uga** to fill up as a hole; **nikappu** filling up, levelling; **nikattuka, nikarttuka** to fill up, level, mend, perfect; **nikar..ttuka** to fulfil (Ta.); **nigi** to fill a hole (Ka.); **neggi, neggya, niggyu, niggya** full, complete; **nigiyuni** to be levelled, be filled up as a pit; **nigipuni** to level; **nigipa_vuni** to cause to level; **nugiyuni, nuggiyuni** to be filled up; **nugipuni, nugupuni** to fill up, as a pit (Tu.)(DEDR 3658).

5373.**Image: eel, fish**: **na_ri** the ba_m fish (Nk.); **na_r** sp. fish (H. ba_mi_)(Go.); **na_r.i_** the eel-like ba_m fish (Go.); **na_ri_** a kind of fish (Go.)(DEDR 3654).

5374.**An aromatic tree**: **nar-avalu, nar-uval, narval** the tree premna spinosa or longifolia (Ta.); **naruvolu** a kind of aromatic tree, the leaves of which are used for curry or medicine (Tu.)(DEDR 3624).

5375.**Image: arrange in order**: **nira** to arrange in order, divide equally (Ta.); line, row (Ma.); **nerake, nerike** fence or wall of bamboos (Ka.)(DEDR 3673).

5376.**Image: roar, bellow (of a leopard)**: **na_da** roaring (RV.); roar, loud noise (Pali); **n.a_ya** noise (Pkt.); **nay, na_** noise (Si.)(CDIAL 7052). **na_da** roaring (Or.); **narda** bellowing in: **go_-narda**; a name of S'iva (MBh.)(CDIAL 6981). **n.addia** noise (Pkt.); **nardati** roars, bellows (RV.); **na~_dn.o~_** to roar (of tiger or leopard)(WPah.); **na_diba** to roar (A.); **na_da_** to bellow (B.); **na_diba_** to roar, bellow (Or.); **na_dna_, na~_dna_** to roar, bellow, thunder (H.)(CDIAL 6982). **el.ir** voice at high pitch (Ta.)(DEDR 2932). **aral** to sound, make noise (Ta.); **naraga** a drum (Te.)(DEDR 2904). cf. **na_vayati** makes shout (Gr.); **na_vate_** shouts, bellows (RV.); **naieik** to frighten (game)(Kho.)(CDIAL 7080).

5377.**Image: arrow, javelin**: **narada** arrow (Si.); **na_ra_ca** iron arrow (MBh.); arrow, javelin (Pali); **nara_** penis (esp. of horse or bull)(P.); **narada** plough (Si.)(CDIAL 7074).

5378.**Dye, colour**: **nir-a** to take on colour, deepen in colour, be distinguished, brilliant, be bright and fresh in appearance (Ta.); **nir-am** colour, complexion, dye, tincture, quality, property, temper, lustre, fame, reputation (Ta.); colour, light, splendour (Ma.); **nir-akka** to shine (Ma.); **nerm** (obl.**nert-**) colour (Ko.)(DEDR 3680).

5379.**Image: to weigh**: **nir-u** to weigh, balance (Ta.); **nir-ukka** to weigh (Ma.)(DEDR 3675). **nir-ai** weighing; scale, balance; weight of 100 palam; measure, standard, degree (Ta.lex.) **nir-ai-kal** standard weights (Ta.lex.) **nir-ai-y-ar-i-karuvi** balance; touch-stone; **nir-ai-y-urai** weight and quality of precious metals; **nir-ai-y-et.u** to weigh (**S.I.I. ii,178**)(Ta.lex.) **niruti_** to put on the scale of a balance more wares than is necessary to counter-balance the weights (and thus cheat) (Mu.); **neoti karek** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

5380.**Mud**: **nurampu** mud, mire (Ta.); **nurumbu** alluvium (Tu.)(DEDR 3707). **ubir, ubra_** mud (Kon.lex.) **pulina, pur..il** a sandbank; an island of alluvial formation, or one from which the water has recently withdrawn, a small island or bank left in the middle of a river by the subsiding of its waters, an islet (Ka.Skt.); saikata, dvi_pa, mal.alot.t.il (Ka.lex.)

5381.**Image: turning of the road**: **ner-i** way, road, path (Ta.); **er-i** way (Ma.)(DEDR 2934). **ner-i** turning of the road, bend, curve (Ta.)(DEDR 2935). **nirattu** road, highway (Ma.)(DEDR 3672).

5382.**Sari worn by goddesses and nymphs; image: to bow, bend**: **ner-y** sari worn by goddesses and nymphs (To.); **ner-ivu** folded front of a Musulman's gown (Ma.); **er-i** fold, tuck (Ma.); **er-iyuka** to tuck or fold a cloth, esp. as for idols; wrinkle (Ma.); **ner-i, nir-i, ner-ige, nir-ige, nar-ige, ner-e, ni_r-ige** foldings, folds of a garment, as of a do_tra or si_re, to be tucked into the waistband in front, plaits of folds made by drawing a thread through cloth, gathers (Ka.); **neri, nerige** a fold or gather in clothes, wrinkle, crease (Tu.); **ner-i** the longitudinal folds of the lower cloth worn round the loins, hair, tresses, ringlets or curls of hair (Te.); **neri**

crookedness (Te.); **ner-ika** petticoat (Te.); **niri_** a fold or plait of the dhotar (M.)(DEDR 2935). cf. **nel.iyal** crookedness (Ta.); **nal.i** to grow bent or curved, bow, bend (Ka.)(DEDR 2933).

5383.**Image: penis of animals; bosom**: **nar.am** penis of animals (?Go.); **neravu** privities of the male sex (Tu.); **ner-u** vital organ (Ka.); **ner-a** vital point, member or organ, a secret (Ka.); **ner-m** (obl.**ner-t-**) vital spot (To.); **nir-am** bosom, breast, middle place, vital spot, body, skin (Ta.)(DEDR 3681).

5384.**Image: penis**: **nipur.o** penis (Ku.)(CDIAL 7517). **pun.t.ai** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); **pid.** id. (Ko.); **pid.y** penis (To.); **pu_tki** male organ (Kuwi)(DEDR 4273).

5385.**Image: snake**: **nerr** snake (Kur.); **neru** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3752).

5386.**Image: sun**: **ña_yir-u** solar month (**Pan--irupa_. 172**)(Ta.lex.) **ña_n-r-a-a_yir-u** sunset (**Pur-ana_. 82**); ñ**a_n-r-u** time, day (**Kalit. 37**); adv. at the time of (**Na_lat.i, 14**); **a_nnu** time, day (Ma.); **ña_n-r-ai** id. (**Pur-ana_. 378**); **ña_yir-u** the sun (**Patir-r-up. 88,38**); id. (Ma.); **ne_sar-u** id. (Ka.); **ña_yir-u** solar month (**Pan--irupa_. 172**)(Ta.lex.) **a_r-u** sun (in cmpds. e.g., **pat.i a_r-u** setting sun)(Ma.); **ña_yir-u** (Ta.Ma.); **na_yir-u** id. (Ta.); **no.r-** sun (To.); **ne.r-** id. (To.); **ne_sar-(u)** id. (Ka.); **nesuru** morning (Tu.); **nir-u** sunshine, heat (Malt.); **n.esara** (Pkt.)(DEDR 2910). **ne_ram** sun, day, light; time (**Perun.. Ucaik. 57,74**); opportunity, season (**Tirukko_. 290, Tur-aivil.akkam.**); a measure of the day - 2 ca_mam = 1/2 pakal = about six hours (**Tiva_.**); turn (Ma.); **ne.ra** sun, time (Kod..); **ne_rd.e** early in the morning (Tu.); **de_** sun, sunshine, day, time (Br.)(DEDR 3774). **na_l.** day, early dawn, forenoon; **na_l.ai, na_l.aikku** tomorrow; **na_n.a_l.um** daily (Ta.); **na_l.** day (Ma.); **na_l.a** tomorrow; (the **n** is lost in **mar-r-a_l.** after tomorrow and **atra_l.** so many days)(Ma.); **na.l.** day; tomorrow; **na.la.l.** any day after tomorrow; **nan:ky** day after tomorrow (Ko.); **no.l.** day (Tor.); **no.t.o-kos-ym** daily, every day (To.); **na_l.** day, time; **na_l.e** the very next day, tomorrow; **na_d.adu, na_d.idu, na_d.iddu, na_l.iddu, na_l.irdu** the day after tomorrow (Ka.); **na.l.e** tomorrow; **na.l.e.ki** in the near future (Kod..); **na~_d.u** (pl. **na_l.l.u**) day, time, that day, that time; **na_na~_d.u, na_na_t.iki** day by day, by degrees, gradually (Te.); **nal** (obl. **nat.-**) (**in nal** two days; **in nat.un.i** for two days only)(Kol.); **marner.** the day after tomorrow (Nk.); **na_r.i_, na_r.** tomorrow; **na_r.i** yesterday (Nk.)[cf. **kal** yesterday, tomorrow (H.); **hilok** a day; **en hilok** the same day (Santali.lex.)]; **na_n.d.in.** on that day; **na_n.d.iRi** of that day; **na_n.d.iRan.d.** from that day onwards (Kond.a); **nela_, ne_la_** tomorrow (Kur.); **lle** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3656). [Poss. divergence may be as follows: **ne_r-r-u-munta_-na_l.** yesterday (Ta.) ~~ **tr.ti_ya** third day; **mun** before; **mu_n-r-a_m** third.] **munta_na_l.** < **muntu + a_ +** day before yesterday, muntiya-na_l. (**Viralivit.u. 501**); **munti** adv. sometime before (**Te_va_. 477,8**); **muntai-na_l.** day before yesterday; the past, former time; **muntal** being first or before; **muntal** junction of three roads; **muntu-tal** to be prior in time, place etc. (**Kur-al., 715**); to take precedence; to take the lead; to be first (**Kur-al.. 67**); **muntu** priority; antiquity (**Kantapu. Me_rup. 10**); beginning (**Tiruva_ca. 18,5**); **muntai** antiquity (Ta.); **munde** id. (Ka.); **mundu** id. (Te.); **muntai** the past, former time (**Ci_vaka. 545**); ancestor (**Pu. Ve. 9,33**); adv. in front of (**Pur-ana_. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **mu_n-r-u** three (**ca_rntuvaran- marapin-mu_n-r-u talaiyit.t.a : Tol. Er..ut. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **naham nuhum** dawn (Santali.lex.)

5387.**Yesterday**: **mahnder** two days ago; **hola** yesterday [cf. **kal** (H.lex.); **ka_l** (Kon.lex.)]; **on mahnder** three days ago; **mahnder hiloke gocena** he died two days ago (Santali.lex.) **nan-avu, nan-a_** daylight (Ta.)(DEDR 3629). **ma~ha~** a day; **barsin pe ma~ha~** two or three days;

mahakal many days; **endrae** 3 days hence; **pher endrae** 4 days hence (Santali.lex.) **ahan** loc. day (RV.); **ahar** (Skt.); **ahas-su** pl. (S'Br.); **aha** acc. **aham.** and **aho_** (Pali); **aha**, **aho_** by day (Pkt.); **encera_** day (Pr.); **anus** day, daytime (Kho.); **ah** day (H.)(CDIAL 993). **Next**: **mayhin.** day after tomorrow (Pe.); **ma'hin.** id. (Mand..); **maisi** id., a future day; **ma'esi** tomorrow (Kui); **ma'e, ma'asi, ma_'e, mae** day after tomorrow (Kuwi)(DEDR 4615). **mar.galin.** next year (Pe.); **mar.getin.** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4755). **mar-u** next; **mar-u-na_l.** next day, tomorrow (Ta.); **mar-u** other, next; **mar-u-na_l.** the next day (Ma.); **mar** next, following (Ko.); **mar-** next in time (day, month etc.); **mar-c** again (To.); **makol** tomorrow (To.); **mar-u** other, next, following, second (Ka.); **ma_r-an.a** after, following, the next morning or day; **ma_r-an.e** other, following, next (Ka.); **mattiandi** day after tomorrow (Kod..); **maru** following, next (Tu.); **mar-i** after, next; **mar-u-na~_d.u** the next day, the next following day; **mar-usa** next, following; **mar-usat.i** next, following (Te.); **mari** thereafter (in past), then (in future); **ma.r tolli** day after tomorrow (Kol.); **mari** again; **marner.** day after tomorrow (Nk.); **mari** again; **mari ok** another (Pa.); **maRsa** the following (referring to time); **maRsa na_n.d.u** next day (Kond.a)(DEDR 4766). **hyas** yesterday (RV. viii.66.6)(Vedic.lex.) **hyastana** yester; **hyastya** yesterday (Skt.lex.) **a_n-r-u, na_n-r-u** time, day, at the time of; **a_n-r-i** at the time of (Ta.); **a_nnu** day; **mini-a_nnu, muni-a_nnu** day before yesterday (Ma.); **monia.ndi** id.; **ninna.ndi** yesterday (Kod..); **ne~_d.u** today (Te.); **na_n** (obl. **na_t.-**) day (Nk.); **ne_nd.** (gen. **ne_t.a_**), **ne_nd.u** today; **ne_r** id.; **net.al** from today; **ne_t.ke** for today; **ne_t.i** a day (only as a suffix); **itwa_r-ne_t.** Sunday (Go.); **ne_nr-u** today (Kond.a); **ne_ci ba_r, ne_njen** today; **ne_can** from today; **na_nj** day (Pe.); **ne_nj(e)** today (Mand..); **ne_nju** id.; **ro-nisi, ro-nese** one day; **ri-nisi, ri-nese** two days (Kui); **ro ne_cu** one day; **na_cu** day; **ninju_, ni_nju, ne_nju** today (Kuwi)(DEDR 2920). **nerunal, nerunar-r-u, nerunai, nen-n-al** yesterday; **ne_r-r-u** id.; lately, recently (Ta.); **innale_** yesterday (Ma.); **nagat-t-u, na.t-t-u** id. (Ir.); **ne.r** (obl. **ne.t--**) id.; **amne.r** two days before yesteday (Ko.); **ine.r-** yesterday (To.); **ninne** id., time lately passed (Ka.); **ninna.ndi** yesterday (Kod..); **eru** (Kor.); **ninna** (Te.); **ninne_** (obl. **ninne_t.-**), **ninne_, ninne** (Go.); **i'en** (obl. **i'eR-**), **inen** (Kond.a); **inelin** (Mand..); **rii_si, ri_si** (Kui); **re'e, re'la, re_'ini, re'eni, re'ni** (Kuwi); **daro_** id.; **dare nan** night before last (Br.)(DEDR 3758). **mun--n-a_l.** yesterday, previous day, former days; **munta_-na_l., muntai-na_l.** day before yesterday (Ta.); **munni-a_nnu, mini-a_nnu** id. (Ma.); **mine.r** any day before yesterday (Ko.); **mune.r-** day before yesterday (To.); **monne** day before yesterday; the other day, lately (Ka.); **monia.ndi** day before yesterday (Kod..); **moran.i, mora_ni** id. (Tu.); **monna** id.; the other day; adv. **monnanu** (Te.); **manit.i**, **manne_** day after tomorrow; **onne** day before yesterday (Go.); **munne, monne, manne** day before yesterday, day after tomorrow (Go.); **mu'e** (obl. **mu'eR-**) day after tomorrow (Kond.a)(DEDR 5020b). cf. **a. sid.** that day; **a_jir** that day, day before yesterday; **as'id.** day before yesterday (Kol.); **a_s'ir** that day, day before yesterday (Nk.); **accir** day before yesterday (Nk); **a_cin** that day, day before yesterday (Ga.)(DEDR 2553). **adya, adya_** today (RV.); **ajja_** (Pali); **aja, aja_** (As'.); **aja** (NiDoc.); **ajja, ajjam.** (Pkt.); **ajju** (Ap.); **ajo_ti** (Gypsy); **a_ze** (Wg.); **z** now (Dm.); **az** today (Tir.); **a_nja** (Kal.); **aj** (Bshk.); **az-di_** (Tor.); **a_z** (Mai.); **az** (Savi); **a_j** (Phal.); **as'** (Sh.); **oce** (D..); **az** (K.); **aju** (S.); **ajj** (L.P.); **az, ajj** (WPah.); **a_ja, a_ju** (N.); **a_zi** (A.); **a_j, a_ji** (B.Or.); **a_j** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **a_ji_** (OMarw.); **a_j** (G.M.Konkan.i); **a_ji** (Konkan.i); **ada** (Si.)(CDIAL 242). **adya_pi** even now, still now (R.); **ajavi** today (NiDoc.); **aja_** still, yet (Wg.)(CDIAL 243). **ida_ni_m** and **ida_ ahnah-** this very day (RV.); **ajjan.ho_, ajjun.ha_** only this day (Pali); **ajjan.** till today (L.); **a_jhun.i** even now; **aju_n, a_ju_n., ajo** (M.)(CDIAL 244). **adyaiva** even today (Skt.); **ji_** yet (Kal.); **az**^{i} even today (K.); **ajja** this very day (L.); **ajje** (WPah.); **aje** hitherto (P.); **a_jai** this very day (Ku.); **a_je** (Mth.)(CDIAL 245). **e_ka_ha** ceremony lasting one day (S'Br.); period of one day (Pa_n..); id. (Pali); **e_ga_ha** (Pkt.); **e_ka_hika** lasting one day (Pali); **e_ga_hiya** risen in one day, having an interval of one day (of

fever)(Pkt.); **ekaiya_** returning every third day, tertian (of fever)(A.); **ekua_** daily (of fever)(Or.)(CDIAL 2492). **tryaha** three days (S'Br.); lasting three days (R.); **tryahi_na** for three days (Skt.); **ti_ham.** id. (Pali); **t.l.i_en.ek** intermittent fever every three days (WPah.)(CDIAL 6043). **das'a_ha** period of ten days (S'Br.); ceremony so lasting (Ka_tyS'r.); **dasa_ha** period of ten days (Pali); **daha_** the first ten days of Muharram (P.)(CDIAL 6237). **dasa_hiya_** a partic. ceremony lasting ten days (Pkt.); **dasa_ia_** pl. ten days period after marriage during which ten feasts are given at the father-in-law's house (OG.); **dasaiya~_ carvu~** to take part in the feasts given to a bride at the father-in-law's house (G.)(CDIAL 6238). **dvyaha** period of two days, a two days' ceremony (S'Br.); **dvaiyahnika** (Pa_n.. Ka_s'.); **di_ham.** for two days (Pali); **beha_** food cooked yesterday (L.); **behi_** sweetmeats placed before wedding party at the bride's house for the two days after wedding (P.)(CDIAL 6700). **pun.ya_ha** auspicious day (S'Br.); **pon.ha_, pon.ha_o, pun.a_** first day of ploughing (WPah.)(CDIAL 8263). **paga_h** on the following day, tomorrow (K.)(CDIAL 8917). **madhya_hna** midday (Mn.); **majjhanha, majjhan.ha** midday (Pali); **majjhan.ha, majjhan.n.a** (Pkt.); **maddahana, madda_na** (Si.)(CDIAL 9818) **majhandi** early afternoon, midday meal (S.)(CDIAL 9806). **ma_dhya_hnika** of midday (Ma_rkP.); **majjhan.hiya** id. (Pkt.); **ma~_jha~_do** lunch (S.)(CDIAL 10039). **sapta_ha** period of seven days (S'Br.); **satta_ha** (Pali); **sa_ta_** week (N.); **sata_r.o** taking of the bride home a few days after the wedding (S.); **sa_tere~, sa_tre~** weather lasting for seven days (M.)(CDIAL 13161). **bariha_n.i_** new year's day (WPah.)(CDIAL 11397).

5388.**Last year**: **nirud.u** last year; **nirut.i** of the last year (Te.); **ernd.** last year (Nk.); **nird.i** id.; next year (Pa.); **nird.in** last year (Ga.); **ni_re_, ni_re, ni_r.e** id. (Go.); **ni_run.d.** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 3674). **parut** last year; **para_ri** the year before last (Skt.lex.)

5389.**Image: a bunch that three fingers can hold**: **nuri** a bunch of rice plants and the space required to plant them, what three fingers can hold; **nurikka** to put some grains, take and put with three fingers; **nurippikka** to transplant (Ma.); **nuli** cluster of paddy plants growing in one hole; **ni.ri** bundle of several paddy seedlings (Kod..); **nuru** tender shoots in paddy stubble; **noru** after-shoot from the roots of rice, millet, etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 3708). **nirharan.a** taking out (MBh.); **nehrun** weeding (Kal.)(CDIAL 7403).

5390.**Smooth; tender**: **na_l.** youth, juvenility, freshness (Ta.); **nal.i, nal.anal.ake** softness, smoothness, tenderness, beauty, brightness (Ka.)(DEDR 3657). **nal.a** to become soft or mellow, malleable as gold (Ka.); **aju, eju** (Ma.); **nal.ikever-** to become soft; **nal.anal.isu** to be soft, tender, delicate, pleasant, nice, elegant, bright, glittering etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5391.**To smell**: **nal** to smell; **nalati** smells; **nalam** smell, odour (Skt.lex.) **naladam** a fragrant sroot, us'i_ra (Skt.lex.) **nali, nat.a, nalake, nal.i** a kind of fragrant substance, a perfume; **nalada** yielding smell or fragrance: nard, spikenard, nardostachys jatamansi (Ka.); **nat.i** a species of fragrant plant (Ka.); cf. **nat.a** the tree colosanthis indica (Ka.); the tree jonesia asoka (Ka.Skt.); **nalina, nal.ina** a lotus, nelumbium speciosus; a water-lily (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **nalam** a lotus; **nalina** a lotus-flower, water-lily; the indigo plant; **nalini_** a lotus plant; an assemblage of lotuses; a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus; a pond or place abounding in lotuses; a lotus or the stalk of it; the celestial Ganges (Skt.lex.) **nala_** lotus stalk (A.); **nal** id. (Mth.); **nal.** id. (M.)(CDIAL 6936). **nala-kuvara, nala-ku_vara** name of a son of Kube_ra (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5392.**Image: crab**: **nal.l.i, lal.l.i** a crab (Ka.); **ñan.t.u, ñen.t.u, nan.t.u, nal.ir, nal.l.i** (Ta.); **en.d.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5393.**Image: curved**: **nal.i** to grow bent or curved, to bow, to bend (Ka.); **nel.i** (Ta.); **el.i** (Ma.); **nel.ivu** a flexure (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5394.**Image: a rope net-work for pots**: **nelahu** a net-work of rope (or rattan), in which pots and other things are suspended from the beams of the house, or from either end of the pole on the shoulder of a carrier or porter (Ka.lex.)

5395.**To work for wages**: **nalha** to work for wages either in money or kind (Santali); **nalha jon. hor., nalhaic** one who works for wages; **nalha jan:kanan.** I support myself by working for wages; **nalhakatele asulok kana** we support ourselves by working for wages (Santali.lex.) **nu~ lolo** to be possessed of a bare sufficiency; **uni do nalha tumalkate nu~ lolo ocoe kan tahe~kanae** by working and gleaning he provided him with a bare sufficiency (Santali.lex.)

5396.**Image: fullness**: **nilike** fullness (Tu.lex.)

5397.**Land**: **nal** land reclaimed and cultivated during a lengthened period; **nal khet** a piece of rice land which has been under cultivation for a long time; **nala** a stream, a ditch, a ravine; **lala** a drain, a ditch, a small water course (Santali.lex.) **nela** (fr. **nil**) ground, soil; land; ground, floor; a portion of the earth: a country, a kingdom; the earth (Ka.lex.) **nelm** ground (Ko.); **nela** ground, soil, land, floor (Ka.); ground (Kod..); earth, soil, floor, ground (Tu.); **nendil, ne_dil** earth, ground, floor (?Pa.); **nilam** ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world, place, region (Ta.); ground, soil, the earth, a ricefield (Ma.)(DEDR 3676). **nel, nela_** ground (Kon.lex.) **nila, nela** ground, floor, earth; **nelakara** fertility of land (Tu.lex.) **a_lam** earth, land (Ta.Ma.); **ne_la** id. (Te.); field (Kuwi); ground (Pe.); **ne_'la** field (for ordinary cultivation (Kuwi); **ne'la** field (dry)(Kuwi); **ne_la, ne_da** a plot of high ground for cultivation (Kui); **ne_d.e** ground (Kui); **na_l** low fields, terraced fields (Kur.); **e.l** earth (Kol.); **e_l** id. (Nk.); **ne_li_, ne_, le_li** field (Go.); **ne_l** land, flat land, ground, plain (Go.); **ne_le** earth, ground (Kond.a)(DEDR 2913). **ju_la_, jola_** tract of land containing 16 bi_si_s (H.); **na_la** field under cultivation (Skt.)(CDIAL 10489). cf. **ila_** earth (Skt.)

5398.**Paddy**: **nel** rice, paddy, grain of paddy (Ta.); rice (as growing), rice in the husk, paddy (Ma.); paddy, unhusked rice (Ko.); **nel aky** husked rice (Ko.); **nes-** rice (To.); **nel, nellu** paddy, rice in its husk, rice as growing, a grain of paddy (Ka.); **nelli** rice, paddy (Kod..); **nellu_ru** n. pr. a town (Te.)(DEDR 3753).

5399.**Indigo**: **nalina** the indigo plant (Skt.lex.) "... the ancient Egyptians early knew indigo which, as its name may imply, is of Indian origin. It has been found on cloth of Dynasty V (about 2500 BC) and on later mummy wrappings, though it did not become common until about 300 BC. The indigo plant, indigofera tinctoria, was then cultivated in Egypt and Syria, but not in Palestine. Classical authors like Dioscorides and Pliny believed indigo to be a mineral pigment. They knew, however, that it originally came from India. Woad, from isatis tinctoria, was well known by 300 BC both in Egypt and in Mesopotamia..." (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, p. 247). **ni_li_** indigofera tinctoria (Car. Ci. 18.87, 26.27); **ni_lini_** id. (Car. Su. 2.9, Ci. 3.299).

ni_la dark blue, dark green, black (RV.); blue substance (S'Br.); indigo (Ya_j.); dark blue, blue-green (Pali); **n.i_la** blue, green (Pkt.Gy.); blue, dark-green (D..); **nil** dark blue (Pas'.); **ni_ro** blue (S.); **ni_la_** (L.P.H.); **ni_lo** blue (N.); blue, green (WPah.); **li_lo** blue (WPah.); **nil** (A.); **nila** (B.); **nil.a** (Or.); **ni_l** dark blue, black (Mth.); **li_la_** blue (H.); **ni_l.u~, ni_lu~, li_lu~** (G.); **ni_l., nil.a_** (M.); **nil** green, blue (Si.); **nu_, nule_** blue (Md.); **ni_ru** blue colour, indigo (S.); **ni_l** indigo (L.P.); **nira_, ni_l.a_** (Or.)(CDIAL 7563). For sem. **ni_ra** cf.: **nira_li_** indigo dyer (L.); **lila_ri_** dyer (L.P.H.); **lala_ri_** (P.)(CDIAL 7564). **nel.i** blue colour (Or.); **nel.ia_** blue, bluish (Or.)(CDIAL 7602). **ni_lia** blue (Pkt.); **ni_li_** blue colour (OG.); **nili** colour of clouds; **nilla** green or blue colour (Si.)(CDIAL 7567). **ni_li_** indigo plant, indigo (Mn.); indigo (Pali.Pkt.); indigo plant (H.); **ni_li** species of edible mallow (Gy.); **ni_l** indigo (P.Ku.); **nil** (N.A.B.); **nila** (Or.); **li_l** (B.); **ni_l.** (M.)(CDIA 7568). **ni_la** dark-blue or black; dyed with indigo; one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra; indigo; **ni_la-gid.a** a low under-shrub, indigofera aspalathoides; **ni_li** the indigo shrub, indigofera tinctoria; **ni_li bi_ja** the seed of cassia tora used by indigo dyers; **ni_li-ga_r-a**, **ni_laga_r-a** a manufacturer of indigo; an indigo dyer; **ni_lini** the indigo shrub (Ka.lex.) **avuri-c-ca_ya-k-kat.t.i = ni_la-k-kat.t.i** lumps of indigo dye; **ni_l < ni_l < ni_la** blue (**ni_n-ir-a maeyum : Cilap. 12,34**); common indigo, **avuri**; **ni_la-k-ka_li** id.; **ni_la-maruntu, ni_li, ni_likai, ni_lini, ni_la_** id.; **ni_la-p-pan.i** work of dyeing with indigo; **ni_lam** blue cloth (**Kalit.**115); collyrium; an old coin (Ta.lex.) For **ni_l**, as a fermented juice: cf. **ni_r** liquor, water, juice (Ta.); **ni_ru** water (Tu.Te.Ka.); juice, sap, essence (Kui); **di_r** water, juice, sap (Br.)(DEDR 369). **ni_ra** water (MBh.), juice, liquor (Skt.); **ni_vara** water (MBh.); **n.i_ra** water (Pkt.); **ni_r** (L.WPah.); **ni_ra_** (H.); **ni_ro** toddy juice (G.); **nira_** (M.); **ni_l** lake (Ash.); **nyile** id. (Kt.)(CDIAL 7552). {**Extraction of the dye-stuff, indigo**: Indican (a glucoside), the oxidized form of Luc indigo or indigo-white, is the product obtained from the fermentation of the fresh green plant, indigofera tinctoria Linn. The oxidized product--chiefly indigotin or Indigo-blue which settles to the bottom is collected, washed, pressed into cakes 3 to 3 1/2 inches square, and finally dried. The yield of indigo may be upto 50 percent. Indigotin is insoluble in water, alcohol and dilute acids; soluble in strong sulphuric acid, forming a sulphate of indigo called 'extract of indigo'.[cf. Nadkarni, K.M.,Indian Materia Medica, Bombay, 1927.] The flowers of the plant are small, reddish or reddish yellow. The plant is a stimulant, alterative, and purgative; is antiseptic and astringent; used to treat enlargement of the liver and spleen, epilepsy, and other nervous afflictions. Leaves and indigo have been used in epilepsy, hepatitis; asthma, whooping cough, some lung diseases and kidney complaints such as dropsy; powdered indigo is also used for sprinkling on ulcers; to reduce swellings in the body, to relieve the bites and stings of venomous insects and reptiles, and also to sooth burns and scalds. Mixed with castor oil, it is applied to the navels of children to promote the action of the bowels. [Quisumbing, E., Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, Manila, 1978, p.409.] Among the Mundas of Chota Nagpur the roots, pounded and macerated in water, are drunk in urinary complaints. As in England, the blue bag is used in China as a domestic remedy for the stings of bees and wasps. In Cambodia, the leaves are given as a decoction for blennorrhagia. In Madagascar, indigo is given as an emeto-cathartic for convulsions in children. [Kirtikar, K.R. and Basu, B.D., Indian Medicinal Plants, 2nd edn., Dehradun, 1933, pp.713-714, Vol.I). **Etyma:** [Indian Medicinal Plants, p.714.] **Tayang-tayungan** (Bicol.Philippines); **trom** (Cambodia); **hom nhom, tram** (Indochina); **tarum** (Malay); **osma** (Turki)**. erva anil** (Brazil); **ajara, ajura** (Ka.); **engitra** (Madagascar); **amari** (Ma.); **aklika, asita** (Skt.); **asitai, avuri, chamundi** (Ta.); **aviri** (Te.) indigofera tinctoria. **aramuri, iruppumuri, kattavuri** indigofera articulata (Ta.). **nil** (B.); **nil, nilah** (Persian); **anil** (Philippines); **nilaj, neyleh** (Arabic); **nila** (G.); **gouli, lil, nil** (H.); **nilli** (Konkan.i); **nila** (Malay); **nili** (Ma.); **nali, nuli, nili** (M.); **lilbari, japud tasad** (Mundari); **nila, ili, nilini, ranjani, tuni, tuttha** (SKt.) **Other indigofera**

species: vekaria indigofera trifoliata (Bombay); **vekhariyo** i.glandulosa (G.); **vekhariya** id. (M.). **torki** indigofera linifolia (Bombay.H.M.); **togri** indigofera pulchella (Bhil). **jhal** (Jhalawan); **jhil** (Nasirabad); **jhilla** (Skt.); **kondavempali** (Saora); **kuttukkarchammathi** (Ta.) indigofera oblongifolia; **siralli, vuyye** indigofera pulchella (Saora); **sakena** id. (H.); **narinji** id. (Ta.). "Indigo is cultivated for the well-known blue dye. In southern India, indigo is grown as a cover or green-manure crop in coffee-plantation and rice fields. Used as a cover-crop, it is said to be an effective nematicide. Once Indigofera tinctoria was a source of Indian indigo but it was largely replaced by Indigofera arrecta. Leaves are rich in potash, and the plant is palatable to cattle. Root infusion used to kill vermin and a seed tincture to kill lice. Leaf or juice used for cancer or tumours, especially of the ovaries or stomach...Leaves applied with turmeric to bruises, inflammations, and scabies in Indo-China... In Tanganyika, the root is used for syphilis... The plant contains indigotin and a glucoside, indican...Dermatitis is common among indigo dyers but there is no direct evidence that indigo or its derivatives is responsible. Women who shell indigo develop an exceptionally long right thumb..." [Duke, James A., Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, Florida, CRC Press, 1985, p.248.] A preparation is made from the ashes of the burnt plant Indigofera aspalathoides to remove dandruff from the hair; the leaves are applied to abscesses; and an oil is obtained from the root whichis used to anoint the head in erysipelas. [Indian Medicinal Plants, p.710. Some colloquial terms used to denote the plant: **nila, sivamalli** (Ka.); **manali** (Ma.); **raktakohomba, sivanimba** (Skt.); **raktakohomba** (Si.); **iraivanvembu, shivanarbembu** (Ta.). The epithet **civa-** may be related to the purple colour of the ageing hairs of the shrub and the dark pink colour of the corolla.]} **Blue; indigo**: **ni_l** (Ta.)< **ni_l** (Pkt.) blue (**ni_n-ir-a majaiyum**) (**Cilap. 12,34**); common indigo, **avuri**; blue nelumbo; **ni_lita r..un:kan.n.a_y** (**Kalit. 33,28**); **ni_la-k-ka_li** common indigo; **ni_la_, ni_li, ni_likai, ni_lini** indigo plant; **ni_li** Western Ghats blue nail dye; **ni_lan:kat.t.u, ni_lanti_r** to dye a cloth with indigo; **ni_la-c-ca_l** the pot or jar in which indigo-dye is kept; **ni_la-p-pan.i** work of dyeing with indigo; **ni_lam-et.u** to extract blue dye from the indigo plant; **ni_lam** blue, azure or purple colour; blue dye, indigo; black colour (**ni_la-k-kuci ni_n:ka_ ta_kalin**) (**Man.i. 22,154**); blue cloth (**pu_n:karai ni_lan tar..i_i**)(**Kalit.** 115); an old coin (**Ne_mina_.col.**10,**urai**)(Ta.lex.) **nira_** indigo (Or.)(CDIAL 7563). **ni_la** [serves as a general term to designate the 'coloured-black' as opposed to the 'coloured white' (**pi_ta** yellow), which pairs (**ni_la-pi_ta**) are both set off against the 'pure' colour-sensations of red (**lohitaka**) and white **(oda_ta**), besides the distinct black or dark (cf. **kan.ha**). Therefore, **ni_la** has a fluctuating connotation, its only standard combination being that with **pi_ta**, e.g., in the enumeration of the ten **kasin.a** concentration practices: the means by which mystic meditation (**bha_vana_, jha_na**) may be attained: the ten are: earth, water, fire, air; blue, yellow, red, white; space, intellection (or consciousness): **pat.havi_-, a_po-, tejo-, va_yo, ni_la-, pi_ta-, lohita-, oda_ta-, a_ka_sa-, via_n.a-**. In enumerating the five colours of the Buddha's eye: **ni_la pi_taka lohitaka kan.ha oda_ta** are used under **cakkhuma_**; which goes even so far as to be used simply in the sense of 'black and white': e.g. applied to hair **loma_ni**. (Pali.lex.) **ni_la** dark blue, dark green, black (RV.); blue substance (S'Br.); indigo (Ya_j.); dark blue, blue-green (Pali); blue, green (Pkt.Gypsy); blue, dark green (D..); **nu_, nule_** blue (Md.); **ni_ru** blue colour, indigo (S.); **ni_l** indigo (L.)(CDIAL 7563). **lil** the indigo plant; **lil, nil** indigofera tinctoria (Santali. lex.) **ni_li_** indigo plant, indigo (Mn.); indigo (Pali.Pkt.H.); **ni_li** species of edible mallow (Gypsy)[cf. **nila-t-tutti** downy heart-leaved morning mallow, sida cordifolia (Ta.lex.)]; **ni_l** indigo (P.Ku.M.); **nil** (N.A.B.); **nila** (Or.); **li_l** (Bi.H.)(CDIAL 7567). **Indigo dyer: nira_li_** indigo dyer (L.); **lila_ri_** dyer (L.P.H.); **lala_ri_** (P.)(CDIAL 7564). cf. **ni_l** indigo (L.)(CDIAL 7563). **nil, lil** indigofera tinctoria (Santali.lex.)

5400.**Three myrobalans**: **tiripalai** fruits of the three myrobalans, **kat.u, ta_n-r-i, nelli** (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **nelli** emblic myrobalan, phyllanthus emblica (**Ain:kur-u. 334**); fruit of emblic myrobalan, one of tiripalai (**Pata_rtta. 672**)(Ta.); **nelli** emblic myrobalan (Te.Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **nel ban.** fragaria nilgerrensis (Ko.); **nis- ko.y** sp. berry (very sour, but when water is drunk immediately, tastes sweet); emblic myrobalan (To.); **nelli** phyllanthus emblica (Ka.); **nellike** id. (Kod..); **nelli** id. (Tu.); **nelli** premna esculenta (Te.); **nella** phyllanthus emblica (Pa.); **nelli, nalli_** id. (Go.); **neli** tamarind (Kond.a); **ned.i** id. (Kui); **lelli, leli** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3755). Emblica officnialis = phyllanthus emblica: **amla, amlaki** (B.); **amla, aonla** (H.); **amalaka** (Ka.); **nelli** (Ma.Ta.); **adiphala, amalaka** (Skt.); **amalakamu** (Te.); fruit: acrid, cooling, refrigerant, diuretic, laxative; raw fruit: aperitif; dried fruit: useful in haemorrhage; in combination with iron used for anaemia, jaundice and dyspepsia; fermented liquor prepared from the fruit: used in jaundice, dyspspsia and cough; exudation from incisions on the fruit: used as external application for the inflammation of the eye; root and bark: astringent; common in the mixed deciduous forests in India ascending to 4,500 ft. on the hills (GIMP, pp.106-107). **a_malaka** the small tree phyllanthus emblica or myrobalan; its fruit (ChUp.); **a_malaka, a_malaki_** (Pali); **a_malaya** the tree, its fruit; **a_malai_** the tree; **a_mala** its fruit; **a_mam.d.a** wild myrobalan (Pkt.); **amuluk** a partic. fruit-bearing tree (Kho.); **o_m^{a}la** phyllanthus emblica (K.); **a~_uro, a~_wiro** (S.); **a_vla_** (L.); **a~_ula_, a_mla_, a_mli_** (P.); **o~_a~** a partic. fruit (Ku.); **a_mlo** phyllanthus emblica (N.); **a~_ola_, a_mla_** (B.); **au~l.a_, a~l.a_, a~bra_** (Or.); **a~wa~ra_** (Bhoj.); **au~ra_** (Aw.); **a~_wla_, a_mla_** the tree; **a~_wal** its fruit (H.); **a_malam.** (OG.); **a_ml.u~, a~_bl.u~** (G.); **a~_vla_, a_vla_** the fruit; **a~_vl.i_, avl.i_** the tree (M.); **a_va_l.o** gooseberry (Konkan.i); **mbul** phyllanthus emblica (Si.); **mbilla** the plant antidesma (euphorbiaceae) (Si.)(CDIAL 1247).

5401.**Four**: **catur-** in cpds., **catuh-** four times (RV.); **caturha, chaturthi** fourth (AV.)(CDIAL 4600). **na_lvakai-c-ca_ntu** four kinds of sandal unguents which are: **kalavai, pi_tam, puli, vat.t.ikai** (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pon, ponea, car** four (Santali. lex.) [cf. in fraction as a quarter: **pa_do_na** less by a quarter (A_past.); **pa_un.a_** (Or.); **pa_un.-** in cmpd. (M.); **pa_un.** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8078). **paun.o** adj. **pau~_n.i** three quarters (S.); **paun.a~_** (L.); **paun.e** (P.)(CDIAL 7765)]. cf. **par..am** three quarters (Ta.lex.) **catur, catus.t.aya** four; **catuh-** in four ways; **caturtha** fourth; **turya, turi_ya, turya_s'a** fourth (Skt.lex.) **na_r--canti** junction of four roads or streets; **na_r--pat.ai** the four divisions of an army, viz., ya_n-ai, te_r, pari, ka_la_l. (elephant, chariot, horse and foot)(**Kalla_. 37,15**); **na_r--pa_l** the four castes (**Pur-ana_. 183**); **na_r-r-i** fourfold (**Ci_vaka. 567**); **na_r-r-icai** the four cardinal points (**Tiruva_ca. 4,3**); **na_n-ku** the number four (**Na_lat.i, 82**); **na_n--mukan-** Brahma_as four-faced (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,33**); **na_n-mar-ai** the four ve_das (**Tol. Pa_yi.**); **na_n-mar-ai-mutalvan-** brahmin (**Pur-ana_. 93**); **na_lku** the number four (**Perumpa_n.. 489**)J; **na_l** the number four (**Tol. Po. 75**)(Ta.lex.) **na_l, na_lu, na_n-ku, na_lku** four; **na_n-ka_m** fourth; **na_r-r-i** fourfold; **na_r-patu, na_ppatu** forth; **na_n-u_r-u** 400; **na_l-a_yiram** 4,000; **na_lvar** four persos; **na_r-ka_li** chair; **nanna_n-ku** by fours; four times four (Ta.); **na_l, na_lu, na_n:ku, na_n** (before nasal) four; **na_lar, na_lvar, na_luvar** four persons; **na_la_m** fourth; **na_lkka_li** quadruped; chair; **na_lkka_likka** to creep on all fours; **nanna_n:ku** four times four (Ma.); **na.ng** four; **na.ng nu.r** 400; **na.lvat, na.lat** forty; **na.r pa.n.y** four pa.n.y measures; **na.r pa.d** forty days; **na.n digl** four months; **na.n mayn.** four o'clock; **na.n janm** four castes; **na.n mu.l** four directions; **na. calg** four calg measures; **na. na.l.** four days; **na. nu.r** 400; **na. na.ng** by fours (Ko.); **no.ng** ((obl. **no.ngn-**) four; **pa.ng** fourteen; **no.xwa.w** four kwa.x measures; **no. nu.r-** 400; **nal po0** forty (To.); **na_l(u), na_l(u)ku, na_ku, na_** four; **na_lvar** four persons; **na_lvattu, nalvattu** forty; **na_lnu_r-u, na_nu_r-u, nannu_r-u**

400 (Ka.); **na.li** four; **na. padi** forty; **na. nu.ri** 400; **na.ve** four persons; **nanna.li** by fours (Kod..); **na_lu** four; **na_lane** fourth; **na_lveru** four persons; **na_lpa** forty; **na_lunu_du, na_lnu_du** 400; **na_lkol.u, nalkol.u** four times; **na_vol.a** four seers (Tu.); **na_lugu, na_luvu** fou; **naluguru, naluvuru** four persons; **naluvadi, nalubadi, nalubhai, nalabhai** forty; **naluvan.d.ru** forty persons; **nannu_r-u** 400 (Te.); **na.lin.** four things; **nalgur** four men; **nallav** four women; **na.l udul** four days; **na_lgur** four persons (Kol.); **na_lin.** four things; **nalgur** four men; **nallal.** four women; **na_li** four (non-masc.); **nalgur** id. (masc.)(Nk.); **na_lu(k)** four things; **nelvir** four men; **nelal** four women; adj. **nel** (Pa.); **nalgur, nalvur** four (masc.); **nandal, nan.d.al** id. (fem.); **na_lig, na_lug** id. (neut.)(Ga.); **na_lung** four; **na_lk** four each; **na_lvir, na_lvur, na_lgur, la_lur (jhan)** four (men); **na_lun., na_lung, na_lu_ng, nalung, la_lu~** four (non-masc.)(Go.); **na_l'er** four (masc.); **na_lgi** id. (non-masc.)(Kond.a); **na_lgi** four; **na_l pattu** four times twelve doze (= 576); **nal** four; **nalgi** four things; **na_lgi** four (non-masc.); **na_lur** four men; **na_l dina** four days (Kui); **na_x** four things; **naib** four (indef. masc. or fem.)(Kur.); **na_lku, na_lo** four (Nahali)(DEDR 3655).

5402.**To take up habitation**: **nelavu** to become established; to take up habitation, to settle; to stay, to stand; to obtain (Ka.); **nilai** (Ta.); **nile** (Ma.); **nele** standing; standing place; a place of residence, an abode; an apartment of a house; a story of a house; a place; place; ground; footing; basis; firmness; certainty; certain knowledge; bottom; a mystery; a secret (Ka.); **nilai** (Ta.); **nile** (Ma.); **nele-ged.isu** to destroy one's firm position, station or welfare (Ka.); **nele-gol.** to take footing, to take root as plants; to occupy as one's place; to touch the ground; to become established or settled; to take up habitation; **nele mane** an abode, a place of residence; **neleyupparige** an upper story with its various apartments; **nele vercisu** to increase (Ka.lex.)

5403.**Image: lamp-standard**: **nilai** standard, as of a lamp; pillar (**Na_mati_pa. 448**); standing, staying (**Pur-ana_. 23**); **nilai-c-ceru** continuous engagement in war-operation (**Patir-r-up. Ainta_m. Pati.**); **nialai-t-ta_n-am** shrine (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-. 340**); **nilai-p-pat.t.am** absolute title, as to property; permanent interest; **nilai-p-pat.ai** standing army stationed in the capital of a country;; **nilai-pe_r-u** pillar or post; firm footing or situation; honour, reputation; **nilai-vil.akku** lamp fixed to a stand, as in front of a temple (**Tiruvicai. Karuvu_rt. 7,5**); **nelavu** standing, staying (Te.); **nila** id. (Ma.); **nele** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **nilaya** den, lair, hoke (MBh.); dwelling, lair, nest (Pali); house, resting place (Pkt.); **nilaa** abode (OB.); **nila** house (Si.)(CDIAL 7407). **nilayam** house, abode, seat; temple, palace (**Te_va_. 414,5**)(Ta.lex.)

5404.**Permanence**: **nilai** standing, permanence (Ta.)(DEDR 3675). **il** to stand still, become quiet (AV. x.7.37); cease (S'Br. iii.7.3.5)(Vedic.lex.) **nil (nirp-, nin-r--)** to stand, stop, halt, be steadfast, stay, continue, cease, be stopped, remain, wait, delay; **nilavu (nilavi-)** to be permanent, fixed, stay, exist, be in use, be extant; **nila_vu (nila_vi-)** to be permanent, fixed; **niluvai** standing, staying, balance, arrears; **nilai** standing, staying, firmness, stability, permanence, condition, state, place, stopping place, residence, depth of water allowing one to stand in, usage, custom; (prob. **-v-, -nt-**) to obtain a footing, be settled, lasting, delay, be just deep enough to allow a man to stand (as a river); **nilaippu** permanence, continuance, durability, perseverance, persistence; **nir-patu** the immovables, as the vegetable kingdom; **nilaimai** condition, state (as of affairs), standing posture, firmness, truth, probity; **nin-r-u** always, permanently; **nir-r-al** standing, staying; **nir-uttu (nir-utti-), nir-uvu (nir-uvi-)** to set up, raise, erect, fix on a firm basis, determine, stop (as a person), defer, put an end to; **nir-ai** bringing to a stand, stopping,

fixed position, strength of mind, self-control; **nir-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to put, set, place, create, construct, weigh, balance, decide; **nir-uppa_n-** a balance (Ta.); **nilkka** to stand, remain, last, stop, cease; **nilpu** standing, arrears, balance; **nilpikka** to make to stand, appoint; **nila** standing, place, position, a stop, station in life, custom; **nilama** quality, state; **nilekka** to come to a stand, cease, get a footing, remain; **nilavu** balance, arrears; **nir-uttuka** to make to stand, sotp; **nir-uttu** pause, stop; **nir-uttikka** to arrest; **nir-ukka** to weigh (Ma.); **nil-/nin- (nind--)** to stand, stand still, stop; **nilc-, ninc-** to make to stand; **nel** truth; **nel** truth (Ko.); **nil- (nid--)** to stand, stand still, stop [**kar- nil-** (buffalo) stands to be milked, has in negative optionally **kar- nis--**, e.g. **kar- nis-o ir** buffalo which does not stand to be milked]; **nilc-** to stop, erect; **nis-** a place; **nis-muxul.m** mist on hills in morning; **nelp** site of house (To.); **nil (nilt-/nind-), nilu, nillu** to stand still, stand, stand up, stop, stay, wait, remain, be left, last, remain fixed, cease, rest, endure; **nila, nilu** standing, that stands upright, remainder, balance, arrears; **nilavu, niluvu** standing, position, condition, height, that stands upright, cessation, leisure, resting place, place of abode; **nilisu, nillisu** to cause to stand, stop, cease, stay, etc.; **niluvike, nilluvike** standing, height; **nillisuvike** placing etc.; **nele** standing, standing place, abode, place, basis, firmness, certainty, certain knowledge; **nelasu** to become established, stay, stand, obtain; **nir-isu** to put down, place, establish (Ka.); **nill- (nipp-, nind-)** to stand; **nele** halting place (Kod..); **nilpuni, nilipuni** to stay, cease, become quiet; **nilagad., nilgad.** settlement, conclusion, cessation; **nilavu, nila_vu, nilevu** balance, arrears, standing, residence; **nil, nel** firm, fast, abiding, quiet, still, calm; **nileppu** state, posture, station; **nilevuni** to be steadfast; **nilpu** pause, stop, interruption, stay, duration; **nilpud.uni** to put a stop, cause to stop, make stand (Tu.); **nilucu** to stand, rise, get up, last, continue, remain, exist, stop, stay, halt, cease, endure, be preserved or saved, survive; **nilupu** to cause to stand, fix, place, stop, interrupt, restrain, save, preserve, adjourn, keep back, detain; n. standing, halting, cessation, stopping, a halt, stop, pause, rest; **nilaka** standing, halting; **nilukad.a, nilkad.a** id., remaining, staying, steadiness, firmness, permanence; **nilava, niluva, nilva** remainder, balance, standing, duration, continuance; old, long-standing; **niluvu** standing, stature, height, standing crop; upright, erect, high, tall; **nela** place; **nela konu** to become firm, stay, be, stand; **nelayu** to be established, stay; **nelavu** place, baode, home, native country; **neppu** place, home, abode; **neppukonu** to become firm (Te.); **il- (ilt-)** to stand (Kol.); **il-** id. (Nk.); **ilup-/ilp-** to make to stand (Nk.); **nilp- (nilt-)** to stand; **nitip- (nitit-)** to make to stand (Pa.); **nil- (nilt-)** to stand; **nin.up-** to make to stand (Ga.); **nitta_na_, nilla_na_, nita_na_, nitta_na_** (2 sg. imper. **nilla_**), **nita_na_, nila_na_, nit-, nil- (nitt-)** to stand; caus. **nilehta_na_** to make to stand, set up (a tent); **nilahta_na_, niccahta_na_, nitih-, nipcah-, nilsp-** to make to stand (Go.); **nil- (niR-)** to stand; cease or stop; **nilp-** to let stand; let stay, rest (Kond.a); **nil- (-t-)** to stand (Pe.); **li- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **nisa (nisi-)** to stand, stand still, be set; n. act of standing still; **nilpa (nilt-)** to stand, be set up (Kui); **ni_cali, ni_nai, ni'- (nit-), li- (-t-)** to stand; **niphali, niph'nai** to cause to stand; **ni'-/li- (nit-/lit-)** to stand up; caus. **nip- (-h-)**(Kuwi); **ilna_ (ilcas/illas)** to get up, rise to one's feet; **ijna_ (Ijjas)** to be stationary in an upright position, rise to one's feet, stand on end, stop, halt, pause, maintain a fixed or steady attitude, persist, persevere; **ildna_, ilda'a_na_, ilta'a_na_, ijta'a_na_** to erect, set up, rest against (Kur.); **ile (ij-)** to stand; **ilde** to make to stand (Malt.)(DEDR 3675).

5405.**Image: standing**: **nele** standing (Ka.); **nileppu** state, posture (Tu.); **nilupu** standing (Te.); **nelavu** place, abode, home, native country (Te.); **nil** to stand, stop (Ta.); **nilai** standing, staying (Ta.); **nilpu** standing (Ma.); **nil, nilu, nillu** to stand still (Ka.)(DEDR 3675).

5406.**Price**: **niraku** current, fixed price (Tu.lex.)

5407.**Reed tube**: **nara_** reed tube for winding thread (H.); **nari_** spool of weaver's shuttle (Mth.)(CDIAL 6936). **na_r..i** weaver's shuttle (Ta.); **na_l.i** tube, weaver's shuttle (Ka.); **la_l.i** id. (Ka.)(DBIA. 224). **Image: tube; lotus**: **nal.a, nala** reed (Pali); **nal.** a species of reed (RV.); **nala** (Pa_n..MBh.); **na~ri** reed (Kt.Dardic); **nar.u** the reed arundo karka or tibialis (S.); **nar.a_** cane; **nal** bamboo tube (P.); **nara_** stubble of rice (A.); **nal** the reed arundo karka (A.); **nari_** hollow cane for blowing up jeweller's fire (Bi.); **nar** a. tibialis (H.)(CDIAL 6936). cf. **ve_r..am** a reed, esp. a. tibialis (Ma.)(DEDR 5541). **nad.a, nal.a** a species of reed (RV.); **nala** (Pa_n..MBh.); **nad.aka** hollow of bone (Skt.); **nalika_** tubular organ (Skt.); **nal.a, nala** reed (Pali); **n.ad.a, n.ala** reed (Pkt.); **nei** (Sh.Dardic); **nar** (K.); **nar., nal.a_** (L.); **nala_** lotus stalk (A.); **nar.a** reed (Or.); **nal.** lotus stalk (M.); **nal.u** pipe (Konkan.i); **nal.aya** reed (Si.); **nali_** tube (Ku.); hollow reed (P.); tube (G.)(CDIAL 6936). **nal.aka_ra** basket-maker (Pali); **nal.a_ra** (Si.)(CDIAL 6937). **n.alin.a** red lotus (Pkt.); **nalina** lotus flower (MBh.)(CDIAL 6939). **nada** reed (RV.); **no_** reed (Ash.Dardic); **nulu_** (Pr.Dardic). **el.** to become hollow (Ta.); **el.l.al** hollow, hole, depression (Ta.); **nal.l.u** a nallah or depression in the ground (Ka.); **nol.ale** a shell or tube (Ka.); **nallige, nalle, nallye** a hollow (Tu.)(DEDR 2931). **n.ad.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 6936)[poss. through contact with Munda or Drav. cf. **nal.l.u** reed (Ka.); **el.** to be hollow (Ta.); **na_d.i_** tubular stalk of any plant, tubular organ, tube (RV.); **na_ri** pulse, wrist (N.); **na_ri_** hollow cane for blowing up jeweller's fire (Bi.); **la_ri_** id. (Mth.); **na_i** pipe of bellows, river, valley (WPah.); **na_l.u~** rivulet, ravine (G.); **na_d.** tube, artery (M.)(CDIAL 7047). **Image: to hang**: **a_l(l)utal** to hang (**Ci_vaka. 140**); **a_luga** id. (Ma.); **jo_l** (Ka.); **va_lu** id. (Te.); **a_llutal** to decline, descend, as the sun (**Pur-ana_. 82,2**); **a_l.am** flower-stalk (**Ja_n-va_. Ur-pa. 30**); cf. **na_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Measure**: **na_l.i_** measure of capacity (Pali); **n.a_lia_** water-clock (Pkt.); **na_li_** wooden vessel for measuring corn, measure of land = 240 sq. yards (Ku.); **nai** wooden vessel for holding 1 1/2 seers; **na_l.ia_** large grain basket (Or.); **na_la_** a kind of ladle (N.); **naliya** a measure of capacity = 3 pints (Si.)(CDIAL 7049). **Image: drain, pipe**: **prana_d.i_** outlet pipe, drain (S'Br.); **prana_li_** (Skt.); **pran.a_li_** channel (R.); **pana_li_** watercourse, gutter, pipe (Pali); **pan.a_la** (Pkt.); **prana_la_** gutter on roof; water channel (L.); gutter, drain (P.); **panya_w** wooden drain (Ku.); **pana_lo** drain (N.); **pana_r** channel (Mth.Aw.); **pana_la_, pana_ra_** gutter, drain (H.); **parna_l.**[i] water-pipe (G.); **parn.a_l.i_** gutter, channel (M.); **panhal.** pipe, tube (M.); **penela, peneli** drain, gutter, pit (Si.)(CDIAL 8673). **Image: stream; abundance**: **raya** stream, current (MBh.); current, speed (Pali.Pkt.); **rava** speed (Pali); **rau** sediment left by river after inundation (S.); **rau** small stream from the mountains, course or flow of river (P.); **rau** current, stream, torrent, line (H.); **rai_** long narrow channel made for flow of water from higher level (Or.); **rer.vu~** to pour, purge (G.); **relli** stream, current; **rellai** levels (Pkt.); **relo** stream; **relan.u** to overflow (S.); **rel** flood, abundance (M.); **relo** torrent, attack; **relvu~** to pour down on (G.)(CDIAL 10638).

5408.**Image: dance**: **nayl.** to play (Ko.); **nali** to dance (Ka.); to play (Kod..)(DEDR 3612).

5409.**Dense**: **nal.** dense (Ta.); **nal.am** width, breadth, extent (Ta.); **nal.i** be vast in extent; closeness, density, vastness, width, multitude (Ta.); **nal.ippu** over-crowdedness (Ta.); **na_l.i** thickening of the skin, callosity (Ka.); **nan.d.o** fat, stout, bulky; many; a flock (Kond.a)(DEDR 3622). **To heap up; crowd**: **rela_** heaping up; **reln.a_** to heap up (P.); **relo** abundance (Ku.N.); **relnu** to have plenty, heap up (N.); **rela_** crowd (B.); **rel.a** crowd (Or.); **rel** crowd (H.); **rel.n.e~** to crumble down, reel (M.)(CDIAL 10638). **Thick; crowd**: **al.** closeness, thickness; **al.l.al** crowdedness, closeness; **al.l.a_t.u (al.l.a_t.i-)** to be close; **al.l.u (al.l.i-)** to be dense, thickly interwoven; **al.am** density, closeness (Te.); **al.** narrowness (Ma.)(DEDR 292).

5410.**Bedbug**: **nal.l.u** a kind of flea which infests poultry, cats, etc. (Ta.); **nalli** bedbug (Te.); **nar.** id. (Go.); **nalu, nar.u** id. (Kond.a); **nan:ka** id. (Pe.) **nakt.a, nat.ka, nat.'a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3621A). **Image: gnat**: **nul.ampu, nul.l.al, nol.l.al** gnat, eye-fly, mosquito; **nilampi** gnat; **nul.l.a_n-** small biting ant (Ta.); **nur..ampu** a gnat, chiefly an eye-fly (Ma.); **nol.a, nol.avu, non.a, non.avu** a fly; **noraju, noraju** a (mosquito or) gnat, an eye-fly; **nela** a fly; **nel.a** house-fly; **nel.avu** id. (Ka.); **mu.li** gnat, midge (Kod..); **nurn:gi** mosquito (Kor.); **nulle** fly (Kol.); **nur.i, ur.i** mosquito (Pa.); **nulle_** a flea, esp. one which damages kodon and kutki flowers; **nulle** a small insect which bites in the rainy season, gnat; **nule_, nu_le** mosquito (Pa.); **nuto** a kind of very small gnat (Malt.)(DEDR 3715). **nusi** a minute insect that destroys wool, any cloth, and paper; one that destroys grain; eye-fly, gnat (Ka.); **nusuma** eye-fly, gnat, midge (Te.); **nusme** mosquito (Go.); **nu_si_** flour-weevil, weevil; **nusi** crop rust (Go.); **ucu** woodworm (Ta.)(DEDR 3699). cf. **no** small, tiny, minute, thin, slender (Ta.); **nusi** small, little, slight; the dust into which wood is reduced by insects (Te.); powder, dust (Ka.)(DEDR 3779). cf. **ul.u** wood-worm (Ta.)(DEDR 700). **no_mbu** (pl. **no_pku**), **no_m** (pl. **-ku**) flea, tick (Kond.a); **no_m** (pl. **no_mku/no_pku**) id. (Pe.)(DEDR 3796).

5411.**To rub**: **eli** to rub one stick on another for producing fire by friction, rub, grate (as bamboos); **eli-ko_l** piece of wood for producing fire by friction (Ta.); **neyj** firesticks (Ko.); **nis kon.** hole in fireboard in which stick is twirled to make fire; **nis kwi.l** firesticks used at ti. diary (To.)(DEDR 2930). [cf. **nal.i** coldness, frigidity (Ta.)(DEDR 2905).]

5413.**Image: bit**: **nul.gu** to reduce to small fragments; be powdered (Ka.); **nuliyuni** to be broken, shattered; **nuli** a bit, fragment (Tu.); **nuliyu** to be broken, shattered (Te.)(DEDR 3716). **nul.l.u (nul.l.i-)** to pinch, nip; n. a pinch, nip (Ta.); **nul.l.uka** to pinch, pluck; **nul.l.a** a pinch, bit; **nul.l.al** a pinch, harvest of grains that are picked (Ma.); **nul.y- (nul.c-)** to pinch (Ko.); **nul.l.u** to pinch (Ka.); **nul(u)cu** to pinch, nip off, squeeze; **nulumu** to pinch (Te.)(DEDR 3717).

5414.**Fisherman**: **nollo_** fishing net, much like the English butterfly net (Kur.); **nolpa** to ladle out (Kui); **nol.** to bale out as water, measure out as grain (Ta.); **lole** to take out with a spoon (Malt.); **nul.ai** a caste of fisherman; **nul.aiyan-** fisherman, inhabitant of the maritime tract; fem. **nul.aicci** (Ta.)(DEDR 3790). **nollu** a kind of watersnake; **nol.l.u** a kind of fish (Tu.lex.)

5415.**Saliva**: **o_l.a** saliva; **no_l.a** slaver; glutinous fluid in the fish, fruit, snails, etc. (Ma.); **we.l.** saliva (To.); **lo_l.a, lo_l.i, lo_l.u, lo_l.e, logad.i, lodad.i, lodal.i, lod.al.e, lodle, lo_yi** saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm; **no_l.i** sticky (juice)(Ka.); **no_n.e** saliva, spittle (Tu.); **o_li** anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva; **udale** saliva, spittle (Tu.); **noccil.l.u** saliva, spittle (Te.)(DEDR 2937). **la _la_** spittle, saliva (Sus'r.); saliva (Pali.Pkt.); **la_la** (D..Dardic); **la_l** (Sh.K.L.A.B.H.); **ra_l** (Ku.N.H.); **ra_w** (Ku.); **la_r** (N.H.); **na_l** (B.); **la_l.a, na_l.a** (Or.); **la_la_** mucus (H.); **la_l.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 11027). **nol.** to swallow, devour (Ta.); **non.e** to swallow (Ka.); **nolayeng** id. (Kol.); **ro_pa_na_, lo_p** id., gulp down (Go.); **nulxna_** to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour (Kur.)(DEDR 3791).

5416.**Hair**: **navir, naviru** hair (Ka.); **navir** man's hair; **net.umai** woman's hair (Ta.); **ner-ulu** pl. the hair (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **na_vitan-** barber (Ta.lex.)

5417.**An annular continent**: **na_valanti_vu** a continent surrounded by the ocean of salt-water (**E_la_ti. 56**); **na_val** id. (**Man.i. 22,29**); **na_valam-puvi** id. (**Tiv. Periyati. 9,10,6**); **na_var--por..il**

id. (**Pu. Ve. 9,38**); **na_val-akal-it.am** id. (**na_val-akal-it.anti_vam po_r-r-i : Pu. Ve. 8,17**); cf. **na_val** jamoon-plum, eugenia jambolana (**Tirukko_. 191**); Arnott's mountain black plum, eugenia arnottiana (Ta.lex.)

5418.**Myrtle**: Myrtus communis: {Ancient Egyptian **ht-ds**? Modern Egyptian Arabic **s**; myrtle is an aromatic evergreen shrub with glossy dark-green leaves, white fragrant flowers and later bluish berries. It is native to the Mediterranean... The fresh or dried leaves, flowers and fruit are astringent and antiseptic and are used as a condiment and in cosmetics. In classical times it was the plant of Venus, goddess of love, and a bride would wear it on her wedding day... A wreath including myrtle and a spray of the leaves of ancient date has been found... It is often an ingredient in mixed herbs used for fumigation... a hair ointment was prepared from a red mineral, kohl, ht-ds, oil or fat; gazelle dung and hippopotamus fat... Pliny informs us that the myrtle with the most powerful scent grew in Egypt... Theophrastus who says that in that country it was marvellously fragrant (II.8.5) and that the berries tasted like wine. (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., 1989, pp.124-125). Myrtus communis: **vilayiti mehndi** (H.P.); **sutr-sowa** (B.); **abhulas** (M.); **kulinaval** (Ta.); **habulas** (U.); leaves: astringent, considered useful in cerebral affections; decoction: employed as mouth-wash in cases of aphthae; fruit: carminative, given in diarrhoea, dysentery, haemorrhage, internal ulceration and rheumatism; habitat: indigenous from the Mediterranean to NW Himalayas; often grown in gardens throughout India (GIMP, p.173). Syzygium cumini = myrtus cumini: Synonyms: black plum, Java plum; juice is considered as tasty as grape juice... a good source of calcium and a fair one of iron... seeds have come into prominence in recent years on account of their suggested value in the treatment of diabetes... the remarkable physiological property of reducing the quantity of sugar attributed to its seeds... In India the leaves are used for poulticing in skin complaints... Dutt reports that an extract of the seeds is prescribed in India for diabetes mellitus. Bardet also reports the use of the seeds for diabetes (3 to 4 grams per hour). (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 667-670). cf. **na_val** jamoon plum, eugenia jambolana = syzygium jambolanum (Ta.)(DEDR 2914). cf. **na~_d.i** eugenia jambolana (Pa.); **nendi_** (Go.)(DEDR 2917). Eugenia jambolana: **jambu** (Skt.); **ka_laja_m** (B.); **ja_mun** (H.); a vinegar prepared from the juice of the ripe fruit, is an agreeable stomachic and carminative. It is also used as a diuretic in scanty or suppressed urine... The bark is astringent and is used, alone or in combination with other medicines of its class, in the preparation of astringent decoctions, gargles and washes. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.165).

5419.**Image: nine leaves**: **navadala** a new leaf; nine leaves (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5420.**Image: trumpet**: **namari** a kind of long trumpet; **navuri** id. (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. 14,15**); id. (OKa.)(Ta.lex.)

5421.**Millet**: **navan.e** a small grain, the Italian millet or panic seed, panicum italicum; priyan:gu, kan:gu (Ka.); **na_r..al, a_r..al** (Ta.Ma.); **navan.eyakki** the seed of the millet (Ka.lex.) **ni_va_ram** wild rice (**Tiva_.**); Italian millet (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.)

r-l

5422.**Demon**: **raks.as** injury, demon; **raks.as** demon (RV.); **rasah** injury (Av.); **rakkha** demon (Pkt.); **la~_s** a female demon famous in legends, she-wolf; **la~_sru~_** term of abuse for a woman (M.)(CDIAL 10550). **ra_ks.asa** demoniacal (AitBr.); demon (Kaus'.); **rakkhasa, rakkhasi_** demon, ogre (Pali.Pkt.); **ra_khas, ra_kas** (P.H.); **ra_kas** (Ku.); virago, shrew (N.); **ra_khas** demon (Or.); **ra_kas** a spirit which breathes out fire and misleads travellers (Bi.); **ra_khas, ra_kas** demon (Mth.); **ra_khas** (H.G.); **ra_khsi_** (G.); **ra_khi_s-mukh** the south; **ra_khes-mohra_** facing south (M.); **rakus** demon (Si.); **rakussa_** harsh or morose man; **rakusi_** she-devil (Si.); **rakis-bod.u** bat (animal) (Md.)(CDIAL 10672). cf. **arakkan-** demon (Ta.lex.) **ra.n:g- (ra.n:kt-)** to be possessed by (a god)(Kol.); **r.a_nja (r.a_nji-)** (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; n. spirit-possession, demon-possession (Kui)(DEDR 5165). **raks.as, rakkasa** (Tadbhava of **ra_ks.asa**) demoniacal; an evil being or demon; a goblin; a yaks.a or attendant of Kube_ra; pun.yajana)

5423.**Ashes**: **raks.a_** ashes (Skt.); **rakkha_, raccha_** (Pkt.); **rakha** (S.); **ra_kh** (P.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **ra_kha_** (OAw.); **ra_khi_** (H.); **ra_cha** (OMarw.); **ra_kh** (G.M.)(CDIAL 10552). **ra_kho~d.a_, ra_khu~d.a_** ash-heap, ash-pit, any place for ashes (M.)(CDIAL 10553). **rachya_n** dust-hole, rubbish-hole (N.); **rasa_n.e~** glowing embers (M.)(CDIAL 10554). **ra_khor.o, ra_khor.i_** layers of ashes or clay etc., ashes (G.)(CDIAL 10555). **raks.e** a mark made with ashes on the forehead; ashes of cow-dung; **raks.e-bot.t.u** a round mark or spot of ashes, lamp-black, etc. put on the forehead to save one from fear etc.; **ragad.a** abundance, lots, heaps (Ka.M.H.) (Ka.lex.)

5424.**One who raises hopes of a gift**: **ra_ga_ru** one who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them (Skt.lex.)

5425.**Grain stored up**: **rastu** grain stored up for an army (Ka.); **rasada** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5426.**Image: road**: **raste** a road, a way (Ka.); **rasta_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **rahata_ri < rahada_ri** (M.) passport, pass (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5427.**Ornament for hair-tress**: **ra_kad.i, ra_gat.i** a golden circular ornament worn by females upon their hair-tresses (Ka.); **ra_kid.i, ra_gad.i, ra_gid.i** (Te.); **ra_khad.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ra_kkat.i, ra_kkit.i, ra_kkut.i, ra_kkot.i, ra_kko_t.i** < **ra_kkad.i_** an ornament worn by women on the crown of the head (Ta.lex.)

5428.**Filing**: **ra_vat.am** filing (**W.**)(Ta.); **ra_pad.amu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ra_yi** a stone (Ka.); **ra_, ra_yi, r-a_, r-a_yi** (Te.); **ra_cu, ra_yu** to rub, to file (Te.); **ara_vu** (Ta.); **ra_gu** (Ma.); **ra_yipud.i-sakkare** a coarse-grained candy sugar (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **aram** file, rasp; **ara_vu (ara_vi-)**, **ira_vu (ira_vi-)** to file, polish, rub, grate (Ta.); **aram** file (Ma.); **ira_vuka, ra_kuka** to file (Ma.); **arm** (obl. **art-**) file (Ko.); **ara, arna** id. (Ka.); **ara** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 228).

5559.**Saw**: **irampam** a saw (Ta.); **rampige** shoe-maker's knife or awl (Ka.); **rampi** shoemaker's knife (Tu.); **r-ampamu** a saw; **r-ampaka~_d.u** sawyer; **rampe** cobbler's knife for cutting leather (Te.); **rampa** mattock (Pa.); **rapam** saw (Kond.a)(DEDR App. 55). **rampa** knife tc. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10629).

5429.**Mud**: **ra_d.i, ravad.i** a mass of mud; slop; foul, turbid (Ka.); **raba_d.a_, ra_d.a, ra_d.a_, ra_bad.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5430.**A weight**: **ira_ttal < rat.l** (U.) Arabian pound = 40 tolas; 1 lb. about 13 palams; a jewish measure of weight (**Vivili. Lu_k. 19,13**)(Ta.lex.) **ra_tal** a weight of twelve, fifteen, or sixteen ounces (Ka.); **ratala** (M.H.); **r-a_ttal** (M.); **arratel** (Port.)(Ka.lex.)

5431.**Image: buffalo bull**: **ra~_go** buffalo bull (Ku.N.); **ran:ku** a species of deer; **ran:kuka** (Skt.)(CDIAL 10559). **ra_n:kava** made from the hair of the ran:ku deer (Ka.lex.) **ra~_kat.** big and boorish (M.)(CDIAL 10538). cf. **ran:ka** slow, dull (Skt.)(CDIAL 10538). **Image: deer**: cf. **ro_hi** a kind of deer (R.)(CDIAL 10870). **rauhis.a, ro_his.a** a kind of deer (Ka.lex.) **ron:ke, ran:ke** the grunt of a wild buffalo (Ka.lex.)

5432.**Image: fish**: **ro_his.a, rauhis.a** a species of fish (Ka.lex.) **Image: snail**: **rokoc** a snail, a snail and the shell, a snail's shell; **rokoc jel** the snail (Santali.lex.)

5433.**Slothful; poor**: **ran:ghar.** a Moslem caste who are slothful agriculturists, conceited person (P.); **ram.ka** poor (Pkt.); **ran:gur.** poor (L.); **ra_m.ka** wretched, poor (OAw.); **ra~_k** poor; **ra~_kar.** poor stony ground (H.); **ra~_k, ra~_kr.u~** poor, humble (G.); **ra~_ku~** beggar (G.); **ra_m.ga** wretch (OAw.); **ran:ka** slow, dull (Skt.); poor, hungry; starveling (Skt.); **ren:gec** poor (Sant.)(CDIAL 10538).

5434.**Tree**: **ruk birik, ruk birit** trees; **ruk birit nelte bam berellena?** Did you not take notice of the trees before you settled down? **rol** a large forest tree, terminalia chebula; this tree yields the myrobalans of commerce; **ruhen** a large forest tree, soymida febrifuga; **bir** jungle, forest; **birit** trade, calling, profession (Santali.lex.) **ru_ks.a** tree (Skt.); **rukkha** tree (Pali.Pkt.); **ruccha** (Pkt.); **rucha, lukha** (As'.); **rukh, ruk** (Gypsy); **rukkh** (L.P.); **ru_kh** (Ku.); **rukh** (N.); **rukha** (MB.); **ru_kh** (Bhoj.Aw.H.G.M.); **ru_ku** (Kon:kan.i); **ruka, rika** (Si.); **ru'** (Md.); **rukkhalla** tree (Pkt.); **rikilla** twig (Si.)(CDIAL 10757). **rukkhamu_la** foot of a tree (Pali.Pkt.); **vr.ks.amu_la** (Mn.); **rukmula** (Si.)(CDIAL 10758). **va_rks.a** of trees, wooden (Ka_tyS'r.); **rokhu~** wood, fuel (G.)(CDIAL 10871). cf. **lakut.a** club (Car.); **ruvlo_** stick (Gypsy); **laur** stick (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 10875). **vr.ks.a** tree (RV.); **ma_la_-vaccha** an ornamental shrub or tree (Pali); **vracha** tree (As'.); **vr.e_ha, vrachi** (NiDoc.); **vakkha, vaccha, vuccha** (Pkt.); **bri_c** (Tir.); **bich** pine-tree (Mai.); **buch, buc** plane-tree (Sh.); **pa_i~-bi_ch** pinus excelsa (Sh.); **bi_kh** tree (WPah.); **buk** oak-tree (N.); **bi_k** willow (D..); **bigye~_s** (Dm.)(CDIAL 12067). cf. **mor.o_ka_** plant (Go.); **mr.ogla** shoot of bamboo; eye, shoot of potato etc. (Kuwi); **mul.a** germ, shoot, young plant (Ma.)(DEDR 4997). cf. **ur-uppa_** a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in shipbuilding, hopea decandra (Ta.)(DEDR 717). cf. **gon.d.a** a forest, jungle (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4276). cf. **gond.a** man of Gond tribe (Kol.)(DEDR 2077). **vr.ks.a** a tree; sarala, s'a_la (Ka.lex.)

5435.**Image: sticking up or out**: **rokroko** sticking up or out; **deren rokroko nelok kantaea** his horns are sticking out (Santali.lex.) cf. **tur-ikka** to project, protrude (Ma.)(DEDR 3369). **ruh** growth, sprouting (RV.)(CDIAL 10795). rujhn.e~, **rujn.e~** to sprout, grow (M.)(CDIAL 10797). **ro_ha** growth (Pkt.Skt.); **roh** seed that has sprouted (M.)(CDIAL 10860). **ro_hati** grows (RV.); **ro_hai** grows (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10862). **rocroco** protruding (Santali.lex.) **ruha** rising, mounting, springing up, growing (Ka.lex.)

5436.**Image: chisel; to pierce**: **ruka** chisel; **kund ruka** a round chisel; **rok** to pierce (Santali.lex.) **ruka, rukna** a chisel (Mu.); **rukhna** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **uruvu-tal** to pierce through, penetrate, as an arrow, a needle (**Tiruva_ca. 28,2**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **uruvuka** to pierce through, penetrate

(Ma.)(DEDR 663). **Axle-bolt; linchpin**: **uru-v-a_n.i** axle-bolt; linchpin (**Upate_caka_. Civatturo_. 411**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **uru** decorative work in wood carved with the chisel (**Cir-upa_n.. 252, Urai.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: hole**: **ro_ka** a hole, an aperture, a cavity (Ka.); **ruks.a** a star (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ro_kam** a hole (Skt.lex.) **Image: particle, atom**: **rukhi** an atom, a grain, a shred (Santali.lex.)

5443.**Image: bit, piece**: **ro_ka_** < **ruqqa_** (U.) bit, piece; chit, note (Ta.lex.) **Image: breaking**: **ruj, ruk** breaking; dashing to pieces; fracture (Ka.lex.) **Image: broken**: **ruk-** to break, smash (Kond.a); **urun:ga_na_** to be broken; **uruhta_na_** to break (Go.); **run.- (it-)** to be broken (Kond.a)(DEDR 662). **Image: bend; breaking**: **ruj** to break to pieces, destroy; to bend; **ruja, ruja_** breaking, fracture; **rugn.a** broken, shattered; bent, curved (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **rujati** breaks (RV.); causes pain (VS.); hurts, aches (Pali); **rwi_n.o** to break, break off, deprive wholly (Ku.); **ridenava_** to feel pain (Si.)(CDIAL 10766). **rugn.a** broken, diseased (MBh.); cleft (RV.); **rugga** broken (Pkt.); **rugur.ia_, ruga_** ailing (Or.); **rigg** handful (P.); **lugga** broken (of road)(Pali); broke, ill (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10760). **ruja_** pain, disease (MBh.Pali); **rua_** (Pkt.); **rada-ya** pain, ache (Si.); **ruda_va** (Si.Pa.); **rihe** pain (Md.)(CDIAL 10767). **zuj** to overthrow (Tor.)(CDIAL 10768). **ro_ga** disease (AV.Pali); **ro_a** (Pkt.);**rov, ro_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10829). **ro_gya** producing sickness (Skt.); **rog, rok**, pl. **ro_gi** illness; **rogo_t.u** ill (Sh.); **rog, ru_g** (K.)(CDIAL 10830). **ruje** breaking, fracture, destruction; sickness, disease; **ruta** broken to pieces, divided; **ruj, ruk** breaking, dashing to pieces; fracture; toil, fatigue (Ka.lex.) **Image: to gore**: **rok** to gore (Santali.lex.)

5437.**Image: snare**: **r.uka** snare for birds (Pe.); **r.uke** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 5182). **tuka** a nest; **on:gra pon.ra** the whole nest (Santali.lex.)

5438.**Image: to smelt**: **ru_khnai** to smelt (Kuwi); **ru_ga (ru_gi-), u_rka (u_rki-)** to be dissolved (Kui)(DEDR 661). cf. **uruku (uruki-)** to dissolve, melt, liquefy, be fused (Ta.)(DEDR 661). **Gold**: **ro_kah.** brightness; **ro_cis** light, splendour, brightness, flame (Skt.); **ro_cis.n.u** bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant ; **ruc, ruca_** light, lustre, brightness (Skt.lex.) **Goldsmith**: **urukku-t-tat.t.a_r** goldsmiths (**Cilap. 5,31, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Ceremony of melting gold for marriage badge**: **pon-n-urukku-tal** to perform the ceremony of melting gold for the ta_li at an auspicious time (Ta.); **urukku-tal** to melt with heat, as metals or congealed substances; to dissolve, liquefy, fuse (**Kantapu. Ma_rkka. 131**)(Ta.); **urukku** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **uruku** to dissolve (Ta.)(DEDR 661). **urukku** anything melted, product of liquefaction (**Kampara_. Ka_rkka_. 91**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Copper; copper-smith**: **lo_ha-ka_ra, lo_ha-ka_raka** a copper-smith; one who sells copper-vessels; a worker in iron, a smelter of iron, an iron-smith, a black-smith; **lo_ha** red, reddish, copper-coloured; any metal (cf. **paca-lo_ha**); gold; iron; steel; copper; a weapon; **lo_hala** iron, made of iron; **lo_ha-vara** the most precious metal, gold; **lo_ha-ma_raka** calcining metal; **lo_ha-sandha_na** soldering; **lo_ha_bhiha_ra, lo_ha_bhisa_ra** lustration or arms, a military ceremony observed by kings before commencing a campaign, or for making the army ready for attack and battle (Ka.); **lo_hita** red; the colour red; copper, metal; **lo_ha-bhe_da** a kind of metal or of iron; **lo_ha-bhasma** rust of iron or a medicinal preparation from it; **lo_ha-dr.ti** steel drops; **lo_ha-kit.t.a** rust of iron or iron filings (Ka.lex.) **lo_ga** clod of earth (RV.); **loyo** ball of dough (S.); **loiya_** lump of mud used in building (Mth.); **loi_, lohi_** lump (H.)(CDIAL 11127).

5439.**Ready money**: **ro_ka** buying with ready money; **rokka** cash, ready money; change; money in general (Ka.); **rokka, r-okka** (Ma.); **rokka** (Te.); **ro_kad.a_, ro_khi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

ro_kam buying with ready money, cash transaction (Skt.lex.) **roku** cash (S.); **raukma** golden (Mn.); **rok** cash (L.P.B.); **rokh** adj. in cash (B.); **roka-t.hoka** cash (Or.); **rok** (Mth.H.); **rok, rokh** in cash (G.); **rokh, rokh-t.ok** (M.); **rokar.i** cash (S.); **rokir.** cash book (L.); **rokar.** cash (P.B.H.N.Mth.); **rokar.a** cash book (Or.); **rokar.**^{i} (G.); **rokad.** (M.)(CDIAL 10828). **rokka-k-kuttakai** lease of land for a fixed money rent (**R.T.**)(Ta.); **rokkam** cash; ready money (**Pan.avit.u. 21,22**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **A pice**: **ruvi, ruvvi** a farthing, a ka_su (Ka.); **ruvve** (Te.); **ruka_** the 12th part of an anna (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Register**: **rokir.** cash book (L.); **rokar.a** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 10828). **rokor.** hard cash; **roka** cash (Santali.lex.) **Cash**: **roka** ready money, cash; **rokagele hataokeda** we bought for cash (Santali.lex.)

5440.**Resin**: **ru, ru_-ka_no, rua** resin (Kt.); **zo_-kende** deodar (i.e. torch tree)(Ash.); **ro_ka** light, splendour (RV.)(CDIAL 10826). **lu** resin, tar; **lo_u** fat (Pas'.); **lo_u, lo_u-mut.ha** deodar (Gaw.); **lo_** (Bshk.); **lo_u** resin, tar; **lo_-mut.** deodar (Phal.); **lo_** light (L.Sh.K.); dawn (Sh.K.); **lo** light, dawn, power of seeing (P.); light (e.e.g moon)(WPah.)(CDIAL 11120). **lua_t.ha_, lua_t.hi_** burning wood (H.)(CDIAL 11121). **lo_kate_** sees (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 11122). cf. **lo_cana** eye (MBh.); **loyan** eye (H.); **loan.a** (OG.)(CDIAL 11128). **lo_i_** light (Pkt.); **lu_i** tomorrow (Pas'.); **le_wil** brightness (Wot..); **loi** light, lustre (H.)(CDIAL 11129). **ro_ka** light lustre (Ka.); **rukma** bright, radiant; gold; iron; **rukma-ka_raka** a goldsmith (Ka.); **rukmin.i** name of a daughter of king Bhi_s.maka, carried off and espoused by Kr.s.n.a; the goddess Laks.mi_; **ruc** light, lustre, brightness; a ray of light (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **rukma** bright, radiant; **rukmah.** a golden ornament; **rukmam** gold; iron; **rukma_n:gada** wearing golden armlets; **rukma-pus.t.haka** gilded, coated with gold; **rukmin** wearing golden ornaments; gilded; **ruks.a** shining brilliant (Vedic); **ro_cama_na** shining, bright; **ro_cana_** a kind of yellow pigment; **ro_cana** irradiating; bright; the bright sky, firmament (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **rucya** bright (Skt.); **rucci** brilliance (Pkt.); **luc** torch (Kal.)(CDIAL 10764). cf. **ro_cate_** shines (RV.)(CDIAL 10832). **ro_ka** light, splendour (RV.)(CDIAL 10826). cf. **lo_ka** light (Skt.)(CDIAL 11120). **ro_caka, ro_cana** making bright; **ro_cama_na** shining, bright; **ro_ci, ro_cis** light, splendour, flame; a ray of light; **ro_cis.n.u** shining bright; gaily adorned, elegantly dressed (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

5441.**Lighted torch**: **calo_** lighted torch (Sh.)(CDIAL 8766). **eli (-v-, -nt-)** to rub one stick on another for producing fire by friction, rub, grate (as bamboos); n. grating bamboo (Ta.); **nis-kwi.l** firesticks used at ti. dairy (To.) **eli-ko_l** piece of wood for producing fire by friction (Ta.); **neyj** firesticks (Ko.); **nis-f- (nis-0-)** to make fire by twirling firesticks; **nis-y** firesticks; **nis- kon.** hole in fireboard in which stick is twirled to make fire; (DEDR 2930). **lua_t.ha, lua_t.hi_** burning wood (H.)(CDIAL 11121). [cf. **ko_ra_n-** torch tree, ixora parviflora (Ta.); **goravi, goravu** an evergreen tree which makes good torches, ixora parviflora (Ka.); **kor-avi, korivi** a firebrand, touchwood tree, sapindus tetraphylla or guarea molinoea; **kor-akancu, kor-akaccu** firebrand, burning piece of wood (Te.); **kor-oy** a burning torch (Kond.a)(DEDR 2229)]. **oliki** a funeral pile (Te.); **oln:gam** blaze of fire; **olip- (olit-)** to char, scorch (Pa.); **o_lna_** to be on fire, (crop) is scorched by excessive heat; **ol^{o}dna_** to set fire to, scorch (Kur.)(DEDR 1001). **Extinguish**: **lumba (lumbi-), d.umb-** to be extinguished; **luppa (lupt-)** to extinguish (Kui); **d.umb- (-it-), du_mbali, d.omb-** to be extinguished; **d.up- (-h-, -t-), du_ph-** to extinguish (Kuwi)(DEDR 5199). cf. **ol.i** light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty; **ol.iyavan-, ol.iyo_n-** sun; **ol.ir (-v-, -nt-), ol.ir-u (ol.ir-i-)** to shine; **ol.irvu, ol.ir-u** brightness; **ol.imai** brilliance, brightness, beauty (Ta.); **ol.i** splendid, bright; the light; **ol.ima, ol.ivu** brightness; **on.ma** splendour, beauty; **ul.ayuka, ul.iyuka** to shine, glitter (Ma.); **ol.a, ol.apu** shine, blaze; **ul.ku** to shine, blaze, appear; **ul.ku, ul.uku** a shining substance, a meteor (Ka.)[cf. **ulka_** (Skt.)]; **ol.i**

light, splendour (Tu.); **or.ini(ka)** white, bright (Kond.a)(DEDR 1016). **lo_i_** light (Pkt.); **lu_i** tomorrow (Pas'.); **le_wil** brightness (Wot..); **loi** light, lustre (H.)(CDIAL 11129). **ul** (obl. **ut.-**) in: **mu.nd ul** three days (Kol.); **o_dil** day (Nk.); **ulla_** day; **ulle~_r.** two days; **ullmu_nd** three days; **ullna_x** four days; **od.ul, undul** one day (Kur.); **ulle** by day; **ulli-mqi** night and day; **ullond** day before yesterday; **ullte, ullti** of the day; **ullu** daylight (Malt.)(DEDR 677). **lec** adj. light, bright (Pas'.); **lo_c** dawn (Shum.); **loj** light (Tor.)(CDIAL 11131). **lo_cyate_** is caused to shine (Dha_tup.); **locan.u** to desire, search for (S.); **locan.** to favour, wish (L.); **locvu~** to desire earnestly (G.)(CDIAL 11132). **ro_cis** light, brightness (RV.); **ro_ca** bright (AV.); **ro_cas** light (MaitrS.); **ro_i_** light (Pkt.); **zuc** daybreak (Ash.); **wruc, zuz** (Wg.); **ruc, ric-kol** (Kt.); **urjuk, yurjuk** (Pr.); **ru_c** morning (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10833). **ros'** pleasure (Kal.); **ro_ca** bright (AV.); gladdening (Skt.); **ro_a** liking, taste for (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10831). **ro_cate_** shines (RV.); **ro_cayati** makes pleasant (AV.); **ro_cyate_** is liked (R.); **ro_cati** shines (Pali); **ro_ai** (Pkt.); **rozo_nu** to be light (Sh.); **ro_ce_ti** is pleased (Pali); **rocetu, locetu** let them find pleasure in (As'.); **ro_e_i, ro_ai** gives pleasure (Pkt.); **ro_cun**, pp. **ru_c^{u}** to be liked (K.)(CDIAL 10832). **ro_cya** shining (MaitrS.); **ru_c, ro_c** dawn (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10835). **Excellent**: **rot** sky (Pas'.); **r^{o}t^{u}**, **r^{u}c^{u}** good, excellent, beautiful, sweet (K.)(CDIAL 10755). **le_su** goodness, excellence, superiority (Ka.); an auspicious ceremony; excellent, good; goodness, excellence (Tu.)(DEDR 5193). **ol.i** excellence, fame, wisdom (Ta.); **ol.l.iyan-** good man, wise man; **on.mai** goodness, wisdom; **ot.pam** intelligence, wisdom (Ta.); **ol.y, ol.yd** good (Ko.); **wil.y** good; **wil.t** id., what is good (To.); **ol.(u), ol.itu, ol.atu, ol.l.it(t)u** that is good, handsome, excellent; **ol.(u)pu, ol.uhu, ol.tana, ol.l.etana, ol.l.e** goodness; **ol.l.ida** a good man (Ka.)(DEDR 1017). **rutiya** wish, desire (Si.); **zut** morning (Tor.)(CDIAL 10756). **ruc** shine (Skt.); **ruca** bright (VS.)(CDIAL 10761). **ruci** light, beauty (AV.); brightness, pleasure (Pali); **rui** beauty, charm (Pkt.); **risi-ya** wish, pleasant taste (Si.)(CDIAL 10762). **rucita** bright (S'Br.); **rucia** pleasant (Pkt.); **ros't** light, bright (Kho.); **ros'ti** daylight, light (Kho.); **re_t, re_d** tomorrow (Bshk.); **ras't** dawn (Sang.)(CDIAL 10763). **rucya** bright (Skt.); **rucci** brilliance (Pkt.); **luc** torch (Kal.)(CDIAL 10764). **rucyate_** is pleasant (R.); **ruccati** finds pleasure in (Pali); **ruccai** to be liked, be pleasing (Pkt.); **rucan.u** to be pleased, excite desire (S.); **rucn.a_** to be liked, be pleasing (P.); **rucn.o** to be liked, be wholesome, be digested, like (Ku.); **rucnu** to be pleasant; **ruca_unu** to like (N.); **rusiba** to be palatable (A.); **ruca_** to be liked, be relished (B.); **ruciba_** (Or.); **rucai** (OAw.); **ru_cna_** (H.); **rucvu~** to be liked, relish (G.); **rucn.e~** to be liked (M.); **russanava_** to be pleased with (Si.); **rici** desired (OSi.); **risi-ya** wish, pleasant taste (Si.)(CDIAL 10765). **praro_cana** praising (ChUp.); **praro_cate_** shines forth (RV.); **parne** morning (Pr.)(CDIAL 8745). **lo_** light, dawn (Sh.K.); light (L.); **lo** light, dawn, power of seeing, consideration (P.); **lo** light (e.g. of moon)(WPah.) (CDIAL 11120). **Bright; handsome**: **s'ukra** bright; brightness (RV.); **s'ukla** bright, white (AitBr.); bright half of month (Gr.S'r.); **sukka** bright (Pali); **s'ukar** pretty, pleasant; **s'uka_r** quietly (Gypsy); **s'u_kri** naked (woman)(Kal.); **chuk** good fortune (N.); **suk** bright, white; bright half of month (H.); **su_kad.i** sandal-wood (OG.); **sukhar.** (G.); **sukkila, sukkilla** bright, white (Pkt.); **s'ukl.i_** moon (WPah.); **s'uklo_** white (WPah.); **s'ukula** white (D..); **sukilo** white, shining (Ku.N.); **xukula_** (A.); **sukka** planet, star (Pali); **sukka** the planet Venus (Pkt.); **s'u_k-ta_ra_** (WPah.); **suk-ta_ra_** Venus (B.); **su_k, suk** Venus, Friday (H.); **su_k** Venus (M.)(CDIAL 12506). **s'ukrava_ra** Friday (Su_ryas.); **sukwa_r** Friday (H.)(CDIAL 12507). **White; silver**: **sii** green, green colour (Pkt.); **s'iti** white, in cmpds. (RV.); white (Skt.); dark blue (Skt.); **hiy** jasmine (K.)(CDIAL 12439). X **s'vitici_** white (RV.); **s'vit** be white (RV.)(CDIAL 12771). **s'yeuo** wild white cock (WPah.)(CDIAL 12440). **s'viti** whiteness (Skt.); **sita** white (Skt.Pali)(CDIAL 12771). **s'vitra** white (AV.); **s'vitraka** (MBh.); **he_t^{u}r^{u}** white leprosy (K.); **sita** white (Si.); **cit.t.a** silver (Wg.); **chit.t.a** truth (Dm.); **chat.o** white (Par.); **chitte_, chitti** white (K.); **cit.o** clear (S.); **cit.t.a_** white (L.P.); **chitto, chetto, che_ta, cit.t.o_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12772).

s'ukra bright; brightness (RV.); the planet Venus (MBh.); **s'ukla** bright, white (AitBr.); bright half of month (Gr.S'r.); **sukka** bright (Pali); **s'ukar, s'uker** pretty, pleasant; **s'uka_r** quietly (Gypsy); **s'u_kri** naked (woman)(Kal.); **chuk** good fortune (N.); **suk** bright, white; bright half of month (H.); **su_kad.i** sandal-wood (OG.); **sukhar.** (G.); **sukkila, sukkilla** bright (Pkt.); **s'ukula** white (D..); **s'ukl.i_** moon; **s'uklo_** white (WPah.); **sukilo** white, shining (Ku.N.); **xukula_** (A.); **sukka** planet, star (Pali); **sukka** the planet Venus (Pkt.); **s'u_k-ta_ra_** (WPah.); **s'uk** Friday (Ku.); **suk-ta_ra_** Venus (B.); **su_k, suk** Venus, Friday (H.); **su_k** Venus (M.)(CDIAL 12506). **s'ukrava_ra** Friday (Su_ryas.)(CDIAL 12507). **Good; clean**: **cokha_** rich (of soil (Bi.); **cokh, cokha_** pure, genuine, good (M.); **co_ks.a** pure, clean (Mn.); **cocha, cochaga** good (of land)(NiDoc.)(CDIAL 4918). cf. **cokucu** refinement (Ta.)(DEDR 2829). cf. **so_k- (-t-)** to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; **so_kpis-** (Kond.a)(DEDR 2872). cf. **cukir (-v-, -nt-)** to rub clean and smooth as a lute-string (Ta.)(DEDR 2645). **Well-shaped; clever**: **sughat.a** easily contrived (Skt.); **su_ga_r, su_ger** easy (Bshk.); **suga_** (Tor.); **sughar.u** clever (S.); **sughar., sughar.a_** elegant, clever, well-formed (P.); **sughar.** polite, clean (Ku.); **sughar** neat, clean (usu. of things)(N.); **sughad.a** well-formed, handsome (OMth.); **sughara_i** looks pretty (OAw.); **su_ghar.** well-formed (H.); **sughar.** neat, well-mannered (G.); **sughad., sugad.** clever, expert (M.)(CDIAL 13460). **sughat.ita** well arranged (Skt.); **sughari** neat, clean (of persons)(N.); **xughari** well-shaped, faultless (A.)(CDIAL 13461). **sucajja_** well-doing, well-beloved (L.)(CDIAL 13462). **Cleanliness**: **cokkal.ike** elegance, beauty (Ka.); **cokat.a, cokkat.a** purity, cleanness; **cokka** niceness, elegance, beauty, charm (Ka.); **cokka, cokku** (Ta.); **cokka** (Ma. Te.); **co_ks.a** (Skt.); **co_kha_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **cet.i** splendour (Ta.); **canu** to be fit, suiting, proper (Te.); **cem** right, excellent, royal (Ma.); **cer..umai, cevvi, ce_t.i** elegance, beauty (Ta.); **cokka, con:gu** (Ma.); **can** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **cokka** purity, cleanness (Ka.Ta.Te.); **co_ks.a** (Skt.); **co_kha** (H.); **cokkadammula** excellent tambhula; **cokkani_ru** pure water (Ka.lex.) **cokkat.ada tanisukham** = unique pleasure of purity or cleanliness; **candana_digal.inda s'ari_ra cokkat.a ma_d.uvadu** = sandalwood etc. used to purify or clean the body (Ka.lex.) **co_khat.a, co_khat.a_, co_kho_t.a** comeliness, beauty (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **To anoint; to clean**: **s'o_cayati** sets alight, burns (RV.); **s'o_cyate_** is purified (MBh.); **soccai** purified (Pkt.); **s'o_cun, s'ro_cun** to be purified (K.) (CDIAL 12621). **s'o_cis** flame, glow (RV.); splendour (BhP.)(CDIAL 12620). **jo_ku, je_ki** to wash (Kor.); **so_ka_na_** to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, rub, apply (oil, etc.); **mat soka_na_** to apply medicine, anoint; **ho_k-** to rub on (oil, etc.); **o_k-** to rub; **so_klal** washerman; **so_k** to anoint (Go.); **so_k- (-t-)** to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; caus. **so_kpis**- (Kond.a); **ho_k- (-t-)** to wash, rub, rub on (oil); intens. **ho_bga-** (Pe.); **jo_ga (jo_gi-)** to wash clothes; n. act of washing clothes; **joh-** to wash clothes (Kui); **co_shing** to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub (Br.)(DEDR 2872). **s'o_dhana** cleaning (Mn.Nir.); **so_dhana** cleaning (Pali); **so_han.a** purifying (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12629). **To purify**: **s'o_cyate_** is purified (MBh.); **soccai** purified (Pkt.); **s'o_cun, s'ro_cun** to be purified (K.)(CDIAL 12621). **s'o_cis** flame, glow (RV.); splendour (BhP.)(CDIAL 12620). **s'o_ddhum** to purify; **s'o_ddhavya** (Skt.); **sodhan.u** to examine (S.); **sodhn.a_** to scrutinize, correct (P.); **sod(h)n.o** to find out, seek, look for (Ku.); **sodhnu** to ask, ask about (N.); **xodhiba** (A.); **sudha_na** to ask (B.); **sodhiba_** to purify, scrutinize, correct (Or.); **sodhna_** to cleanse, ask (H.); **sodhai** finds out (OMarw.); **sodhivam.** to clean (OG.); **sodhvu~** to purify, search (G.); **sodhn.e~** (M.); **soddu_ka** to find, search for (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12626). **s'o_dha** purification (Skt.); **so~h** consciousness, understanding (G.)(CDIAL 12627). **s'o_dhayati** purifies (TS.); removes anything obnoxious (Mn.); **so_dhe_ti** cleans, clears; searches for (Pali); **so_he_i** cleans, searches (Pkt.); caus.: **so_ha_ve_i** causes to be cleaned (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12630). **so_hi** purity, penance (Pkt.); **su_h** news, information (P.)(CDIAL 12631). **s'o_dhya** to be cleaned (Mn.); **sojjha** to be cleansed (Pkt.); **sojjhaya** washerman (Pkt.); **sojha_**

care; **sojhla_** light, brightness (L.); **sojha_** prudent (P.); **soju~** clean (G.)(CDIAL 12632). **Broom**: **s'o_dhani_** broom (Skt.); **su_hni_** broom (P.); **s'uain** (WPah.); **soin.i_** long pricker for cleaning pipe of hookah (S.); **so_han.i_** broom (Pkt.); **so_ne** brush, broom (Ash.); **sohni_** weeding (Bi.); **sohan** coarse rasp (Bi.); **sohen** id. (Mth.); **sohani_** weeding (Bhoj.); **sohni_, soni_** broom (H.)(CDIAL 12629). **s'uvel** broom; **s'ulav** to sweep (Gypsy); **soin.u** to weed, clean pipe of hookah (S.); **s'oan.o~_** to brush (WPah.); **sohab** to weed (Bi.); **sohna_** (H.); **so~vu~** to sift, winnow (G.)(CDIAL 12630). **Broom**: **suha_ri_** broom (S.)(CDIAL 12628). **sa_varn.i** broom (G.); **sa_varn.o** large broom (G.)(CDIAL 13014).

5442.**Word not etymologically resolved**: **ru_d.isu** to be commonly known and used; to cause to grow; **ru_d.ha** traditional, generally received, popular, customary, conventional, not to be etymologically resolved; having a special meaning or one not depending directly on the etymology; obscure; **ru_d.ha-na_ma** a noun of which the meaning is not to be etymologically resolved, a word not etymologically derived, a word used in a conventional sense; **ru_d.hamu_la** well-rooted, well-established; **ru_d.hi** spring up, birth, origin; customary usage, common currency, familiarity with; a popular or conventional acceptance of words (as opposed to their direct etymological meaning); the employment of a word in a sense not borne out by its etymology; **ru_d.i ma_tu** a commonly known and used word; **ru_d.hi-s'abda** id. (Ka.lex.) **ru_t.i < ru_d.hi** (gram.) term used in its conventional sense; it.ukur-ippeyar (noun connoting the primeval sense in which it has been used, as **maram**, dist. fr. **ka_ran.a-p-peyar**) (**Nan-. 62, Can:kara.**)(Ta.); **it.ukur-i-marapu** noun used in the conventional sense which it continues to bear from the remote past, as **pan-ai** for palmyra (**Nan-. 275, Urai.**); **ka_ran.appeyar** derivative name; **ka_ran.appotuppeyar** (gram.) noun used in its etymological sense and applicable to a class or group; **ka_ran.a-c-cir-appu-ppeyar** noun used in its etymological sense and applicable to a particular object in a class or group (**Nan-. 62, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ru_d.hi** a tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; **s'a_stra_d ru_d.hirbali_yasi_** custom prevails over precept; **ru_d.hi** general prevalence, common currency; popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; samuda_yas'aktih- ru_d.hih-; **ru_d.ha** popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to **yaugika** or etymological sense); certain, ascertained (Skt.lex.)

5444.**Acknowledgement of money paid; written acknowledgement of debt**: **ro_kka_** a written acknowledgement of a debt (**R.T.**); an order issued by the government authorising specific payments or supplies (**R.T.**)(Ta.); **ruqqa_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Land register**: **or..uku (or..uki-)** to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws; n. land record, register; **or..un:ku (or..un:ki-)** to be regular or in order; place in line, set in order; n. row, line, order, regularity, propriety, regulation; **or..ukkam** acting according to established rules, good conduct, decorum (Ta.); **or..ukku** natural, smooth, plain; **or..ukkam** plainness; **or..un.n.uka** to keep within bounds; **or..un:ku** order, regularity, good conduct, propriety (Ma.)(DEDR 1011). **or. or.** regularly; **rahom rohom** rule; **t.hak t.hok** in a plain manner; **hora** a line (Santali.lex.) **Acknowledgement**: **roka** an acknowledge-ment, as of money paid; **rokae emadina** he gave me an acknowledgement (of money paid)(Santali.lex.) cf. **orun.n.uka** to be ready; **orukkam** preparation; **orukkuka** to prepare, get ready (Ma.)(DEDR 992). **rucum, rucu_m, ru_cu_m** fees, money payments received by publoic officers, as perquisites attached to their office (**R.T.**)(Ta.); **ru_su_m** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ro_ka** buying with cash (Skt.)(CDIAL 10828). **rukka_** note, chit, memorandum (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ruqqa_** (U.); **rucu** proof, signature (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ruju_** (U.); **rucu-p-por-upppu** burden of proof (**I_ccuraniccayam, 38**); **rucu-p-po_t.u-tal** to affix one's signature

(**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ru_cu_vet.t.a_** an ancient tax on jagir land in certain villages in the Tanjore district (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **Pledge**: **ruju** to present for acknowledgment, to give a pledge (Santali.lex.) **ruju** signature; proof (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **raci_tu < rasi_d** (Pers.) receipt, acquittance (Ta.lex.)

5445.**Piece by piece**: **rakamu** an item or article (of an account); an amount (of money); an appointed quantity; a dose; a piece (Ka.M.H.); **rakamuva_ru** article by article, piece by piece (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **rakam < raqam** (U.) class, sort (**C.G.**) (Ta.lex.)

5446.**Image: ornamental figure**: **ran:go_le** (Tadbhava of **ran:gavalli**), **ran:gavali, ran:ga-valli, ran:gava_li** ornamental lines and figures drawn with various powders on the floor, the walls, in front of the house, on the floor before an idol etc. (Ka.); **ra_n:go_l.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5447.**To rub fine**: **ran:gal.isu** to press and rub fine, as small articles, with the fingers on the palm of the hand (Ka.); **ragad.an.e_m.** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5448.**Sandy land**: **rug, rugg** sandy uncultivated land (L.)(CDIAL 10759). **rakkar.** poor soil (L.); hard and barren (of land)(P.); **ra~_kar.** poor stony ground (H.); **ran:gur.** poor, bad (of crops)(L.)(CDIAL 10538). **Land which requires irrigation**: **runni_** poor land which requires to be left fallow (Bi.); **ru_na_** land which requires irrigation (Bi.)(CDIAL 10780).

5449.**Perfumed powder**: **re_tra** perfumed powder (Skt.lex.)(CDIAL 10816). **re_g** dust, sand (Pers.); **re_k** sand (Bal.)(CDIAL 10809). cf. **ni_r-r-u (ni_r-r-i-)** to slake (as lime), reduce to ashes or powder, calcine (as metals), calcinate; **nivar-u (nivar-i-)** to be powdered (Ta.)(DEDR 3693). cf. **darmu** ashes (Pe.); **ni_y-darambu** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3092). **re_vat.a** dust, whirlwind (Skt.); **rew** sand (H.); **rev, re~v** fine sand or gravel; **reva_, re~va_** coarse sand or gravel (M.); **re~va** sand (Konkan.i); **re_valia_** dust-devil (Pkt.); **rer.o** sand and stones, debris washed down by a stream (Ku.); **revar.o** dunghill (OMarw.); **revd.a_** fine sand or gravel (M.)(CDIAL 10821). **re_n.u** dust, sand (RV.); pollen (MBh.); powder (Skt.); **hare_n.u = re_n.uka_** a partic. drug or perfume (Skt.); **re_n.u** dust, sand, pollen (Pali.Pkt.); **ren** dust; **ri_n** grains of sugar or sand etc. (P.); **ren** a very small quantity (N.); **ren.** dust, particle (G.); **ron-a** dust, pollen (Si.)(CDIAL 10814). **ret.u** sandbank (S.); **reti_** sand for blotting ink, filings (S.P.H.); **re_t** sand (L.); **ret, reti_** sand, file; **retn.a_** to file (P.); **sekh** file, sand (K.); **retta_** sand, sandy land; **retar** sandy soil (K.); **ret, letar** sand; **re_ti_** iron file (WPah.); **ret, reto** sand (Ku.); **reti** sand, sandy beach, file, saw; **retnu** to file, saw (N.); **reti** file (A.); **ret** line marked by sawyers with chalk or dust (B.); **reta** metal filings; **reti** file (Or.); **ret, reti_** file, saw (Bi.); **ret, reti_** sand; **retarr.i_** file, saw (G.); sand, file (H.); **retna_** to file (H.); **reta** sand (OMarw.); **reti_** sand (M.)(CDIAL 10816). **Barren soil**: **rethal.** desert (G.)(CDIAL 10825). **ne_bes** ground (Pe.); **ne_beh** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3768). **rehu~** barren soil (i.e. furrowed and left fallow) (OAw.) (CDIAL 10810). **re_tur.** sandy soil (L.)(CDIAL 10816). cf. **re_gad.i-bhu_mi** sandy soil (Te.lex.) **reh, rehi_** saltpetre with earthy mixture, manure (P.); **reh** brackish soil, fuller's earth (H.)(CDIAL 10824). **ne_rna_ (ni_ryas)** to get dry, lose moisture; **nirna_** to dry up (Kur.); **nre** to get somewhat dry (Malt.)(DEDR 3777).

5450.**Straightness**: cf. **likh** scratch, write (Skt.); **likha** writer (Pa_n.. com.); **lahiyo, laiyo** writer, scribe (G.)(CDIAL 11047). cf. **likhati** scratches (AV.); writes (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 11048). cf. **le_kha_** scratch, streak, line (S'Br.)(CDIAL 11107). cf. **le_kha** line, stroke (Ma_nGr..); writing (Skt.Pali); **le_ha** (Pkt.); **le-** (OSi.)(CDIAL 11101). cf. **le_khaka** scribe (Ya_j.Pali); **le** (OSi.)(CDIAL 11102). **ne_r**

straightness, length, row, series, verticality (Ta.); straightness, direction (Ma.); **ne_re_** adv. straight; **ne_r-r-i** straightness (Ma.); **no.s.f- (no.s.t-)** to measure the length of; **no.b** direction (To.); **ne_r** straightness, order (Ka.); **ne_rpu** straightness (Ka.); **ne.re** direct, straight (Kod..); **ne_r** straightness (Tu.); **nerta** straight (Tu.); **nertama** straight ploughing (Tu.); **ne_n, ne_po, ne_pond.** direction (Pe.)(DEDR 3772). **nira (-pp-, -nt-)** to arrange in order, divide equally; **nirappam** symmetry, uniformity (Ta.); **niral (niralv-, niran-r--)** to be placed in a row; n. order, arrangement, equality; **niravu (niravi-)** to lie in rows; **nirai (-v-, -nt-)** to place in a row; be in a row, form a column, be regular, orderly; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to arrange in order, classify, string together; follow in succession; n. row, column, line, series, order, regularity, arrangement, collection, herd; **niraiccal, niraical** screen, hedge with stakes covered with palm leaves in regular order (Ta.); **nira** line, row; **nirakka** to stand in a line, agree; **nirattuka** to put in a straight line, adjust, divide equally; **nirappu** evenness, agreement; **niravu** a straight line (Ma.); **nerv- (nerd-)** to stand or be in a line; **nert- (nerty-)** to make to stand in line (Ko.); **ner- (ner0-)** to go in a line (people, ants), be in a line (trees), sit in a line; **ner** row, line; **nerm** (obl. **nert-**) companion on journey; **er- (er0-)** to sit in rows, walk in single file (To.); **nerake, nerike** fence or wall of bamboos, palm branches etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 3673). **re_ke** (Tadbhava of **re_khe**) a line; regular arrangement, order, trim; **re_ke-ma_d.u** to put in proper order, to arrange properly (Ka.); **re_khike, re_khika_** a line drawn from the outer corner of the eye; **re_khe, le_khe** a line; a streak, a stripe; a row, series; a continuous line; drawing; fulness, satisfaction; a small quantity, a little portion; **re_khe gol.isu** to put a line to (Ka.); **re_kha_yila** a man who delineates, paints or writes (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5451.**Measure of rice-land**: **rekhja** to divide rice-land; **rek** a measure of land [other measures are: **bigha, kat.ha, mu~r.i~**); **kat.hi** measure of 2 seers (Santali.lex.) cf. **ra_jike** field (Ka.lex.) **rej** the soaking of the ground produced by the overflowing of a river; the mud left by an inundation; soaked, well-watered (a bed in a garden)(P.lex.)

5452.**Image: cleft**: **rakkhn.a_** a fracture, a cleft, a crevice, a hole, a flow; a breach in friendship (P.lex.)

5453.**Image: a mould**: **rejja_** a kind of mould used by a goldsmith (P.lex.)

5454.**Leaf**: **re_ku** petal (Te.); **rekka** leaf (Kol.); **re_ku, reku** leaves of paddy plant (Kuwi)(DEDR 5173). **re_ku** the leaf of a flower; the petal of a flower (Ka.Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **re_kku** petal of flowers (Ta.lex.)

5455.Gold plate: **re_ku** a thin plate of metal used in covering other metals instead of gilding or plating (Ka.Te.); **ire_kku** (Ta.); **re_ku** gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pon-n-irekku** gold-foil, gold-leaf (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **re_kku** foil of metal (**Tan-ippa_. i,378,21**); **re_k** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

5456.**Port**: **re_vu, r-e_vu** descending, disembarking: a landing place, a beach, a port or haven (Ka.); **ire_vu** (Ta.); **ir-an:ku** (Ta.); **ir-ajju** to descend, go down, disembark; **er-agu** to come down, to alight; **rava_ne** sending off, sending on, despatch; a pass, a permit, a passport (Ka.); **rava_na_** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **re_vu** landing place; port; ford; harbour (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5457.**To sew**: **rok** to sew (Santali.lex.)

5458.**Image: stop**: **rokh, rokas** hindrance (K.); **rokan.u** to prevent (S.); **rokn.a_** to hinder (P.); **rokn.o** (Ku.); **rukn.o** to be stopped, remain (Ku.); **roknu** to stop (N.); **roka_** to hinder (B.); **rokiba_** (Or.); **rokab** to see that crops are not carried off (Mth.); **ro_k** obstacle (Bhoj.); **rokna_** to stop; **rukna_** to be stopped (H.); **rokvu~** to stop, impede, surround (G.); **rokhn.e~** to hinder (M.)(CDIAL 10827).

5459.**Soymida febrifuga**: **rohini** (Skt.); **rohun** (H.); **rohan** (B.M.); **somadanam** (Ta.); **somida** (Te.); **sumbi** (Ka.); bark: astringent, bitter tonic, febrifuge, used in general debility, intermittent fevers, diarrhea; habitat: dry forests of the W. Peninsula, extending northwards to Merwara, the Mirzapur hills and Chota Nagpur (GIMP, p. 232). **ruhen** soymida febrifuga (Santali.lex.)[cf. **va_kai** fragrant sirissa = acacia odoratissima (DEDR 5333)], soymida febrifuga, adina cordifolia (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, pp.70-71; pp.100-104).

5460.**Boat; ship**: **ro_ka** a boat, ship (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ro_kam** a boat, ship; moving, shaking (Skt.lex.)

5461.**Image: pestle**: **ro~_kali** a large wooden pestle (Te.); cf. **ulakkai** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 672); **ro_ka** pestle (Kol.); **ru_ga- (ru_gi-)** to be smooth; **ru_sa (ru_si-)** to crush, grind; n. crushing, grinding (Kui)(DEDR 665).

5462.**To pack things for travel**: **ro_sa_na_** to lay flat things one on top of another (Go.); **ros- (-t-)** to arrange (as stones in construction), pile up, get things packed (for travel); to fashion, arrange, prepare, make (Kond.a); **ro_h- (ro_st-)** to make, construct, build (Pe.); **ru_h-** to build (house), make (bread)(Mand..); **ro_nja (ro_nji-)** to be level, smooth, well ordered, properly formed, prosperous; pl. action **ro_ska (ro_ski-)**; **ro_spa (ro_st-)** to make level or smooth, fashion properly, give form to; n. levelling, fashioning (Kui)(DEDR 5177).

5463.**To store**: **rohpa (roht-)** to put, place, put by, store (Kui); **ros-** to put; **ro_ssali (ro_st-)** to put in; **roh'-** to put; **ro_h'nai, ro_spinai** to preserve; **roh- (-t-)** to put into (a tin, cupboard etc.)(Kuwi)(DEDR 5176).

5464.**Dry**: **ru_ks.an.a** making rough, rugged or harsh; making dry or thin; **ruks.a** rough, harsh to the touch, not smooth or soft (Ka.lex.) **ro_r., ro_r.o, rohor.** with **daru, jilu, busu** etc., contrary of **berel**, without moisture; dry, without inner moisture or dampness (Mu.lex.) **roroc, rad.hua, rukar.** dry; **raga rogo, ragat, ragha rogho, rod.oak, ran:gha ron:gho, rod.ga, rod.go, rodot, rogda, rogda, rogdo** rough (Santali.lex.) **ru_ks.a** dry, rough (S'Br.); **lu_ks.a** (TS.); **rukkha** rough (Pali.Pkt.); **rukho** dry, rough, stern, unkind (S.); **rukkha_** rough, dry, without ghee (L.P.); **ru_kho** rough, dry, stiff; **rukhyu_n.o** to wipe off oil or grease (Ku.); **rukho** barren (N.); **rukha_** rough; to be angry (B.); rough, dry (Or.); **rukh** dry (Mth.); **ru_kh, ru_kha_, rukkha_** dry, rough, unsavoury, harsh, unfriendly (H.); **rukha_** rough (M.); **ruk-a** pain, care, illness (Si.); **lu_kha** rough, coarse, meagre (Pali); **lukkha, lu_ha** rough, without grease (Pkt.); **l^{o}ch^{u}**, **lyuch^{u}**, **l^{u}ch^{u}**, **lich^{u}** rough, hard, cruel, irascible (K.); **lukha_** dry, rough; **nukhura_** not oily, not smooth or glossy (Or.); **lu_kha_** dry, not greasy (H.); **lu_khu~, lukkhu~** dry, not greased, unsavoury (G.)(CDIAL 10799). **ru_ks.ayati** makes dry (S'Br.); offends (Skt.); **aru_ks.ita** unroughened (RV.); **rukha_** to be angry (B.)(CDIAL 10800). **ruks.a** dry (Skt.); shining, burning (RV.); **rut.ha_** rough, dry (A.); dry, sapless, barren (Or.); **ru_r.h, ru_r.ha_** rough, stiff, raw, angry; **ru_d.hna_** to be

offended (H.)(CDIAL 10807). cf. rude (English) cf. **rus.t.a** angry (MBh.)(CDIAL 10791). **Hardiness**: **rar.ha, rar.hu, ra_r., rar.a_, rar.ua** hardiness (Mu.lex.) f. **ra~_t.h, ra_t.h** rugged, rude, coarse, harsh (M.)(CDIAL 10593). **Stiff hair**: **rat.a, rat.ha** of hair, contrary of **lapae**; adj. with **u_b** stiff, wiry hair (Mu.); **rat.h-rat.ha** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **Dryness**: **ular (-v-, -nt-)** to become dry, wither, be parched up, pine away, droop; **ularcci** dryness, withered state, emaciated condition, weariness of the mind; **ularttu (ulartti-)** to dry, desiccate; **ular-u (ular-i-)** to dry up, wither, be injured, worn out (Ta.); **ularuka** to dry; **ularcca** dryness; **ularttuka, ularkkuka** to dry, air (Ma.)(DEDR 674).

5465.**Day before yesterday**: **ro_hi** day before yesterday (Pe.); **roo_si, ro_si** day before yesterday, the other day, some days ago (Kui); **ro'ni, ro_'ni, ro_'oni, ro'oni, ro'la** day before yesterday (Kuwi)(DEDR 5175). **ro_ju** every day (Te.lex.) **poru** last year; **por** the day before yesterday; **porva_** the day after tomorrow; **poiro** every third day; **porca_n** at every third day (Kon.lex.) **roj** a day; **roka, roka ruki** the same day; **arsin. barsin., ursin. barsin.** a day or two (Santali.lex.)

5466.**To flog**; **lagad.isu, laga_yisu** to beat, to flog (Ka.); **laga_vin.e_m.** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5467.**Light**: **sallaghuka, sallahuka** very light (Pali); **sahallu** light, easy (Si.) (CDIAL 13000). **tayal** (masc.), **tayat.** (non-masc.) light (in weight)J(Pa.); **teori** id.; **teori inba** to be light in weight (Kui)(DEDR 3087). cf. **noymai, noyvu** lightness, softness (Ta.); **noccu, nocc** light, minute (Tu.)(DEDR 3779). **culaka** light (not heavy)(Tu.); **culuka(n)** lightly, with slight or disregard, easily; **culukana** lightness, easiness, disregard, slight, contempt; **culukani** light, easy, unimportant, insignificant; **sul.uvu** easy; easiness, facility (Te.); **su_lkara** light (weight)(Kuwi); **sulabha** (Skt.); **culaka, culuku** lightness of temper or conduct, want of seriousness, levity; **sul.uvu** facility, lightness (Ka.); **cul.uvu** ease, facility, lightness, cheapness (Ta.); **cul.v** easy work, easy (Ko.)(DEDR 2703). **sallahuka** light; **agaru** light; **sukara** light; **lahuta_** lightness (Pali.lex.) **laghu** light (AV.); slight, quick (Mn.); **raghu** (RV.); **ram.h** hasten (Skt.); **nahla_** smallest trowel used by masons (Bi.); **lahu** light, quick; **lahuka** trifling (Pali); **lahu, lahuka** trifling (As'.); **lahu, lahuga** (NiDoc.); **lahu, lahua** light, small (Pkt.); **lahu_ lahu_** slowly, gently (Pas'.); **lau** small (Sv.); **lah** lightly, gently (K.); **lava_** young (L.); **lahu** (OG.); **lahu-laha_n** small and gentle (M.); **luhu** light, small, quick (Si.); **lui, lu_** light (Md.); **loko, loko_** light, small (Gypsy); **lauka, lo_ka** light, quick (D..); **lo_ukeste_i** light (Ash.); **luk** (Kt.); **lahu_k, lamuk** (Pas'.); **lamuk** (Shum.); **lo_k** light, younger (Bshk.); **lo_ku** light, quick, active (Sh.); **lu_k^{u}** small, trifling (K.); **lhka_** light; **lauka_** (L.); **lauhka_** small, young; **lahuka_** small (P.); **lahaka_, na(h)aka_** slender, weak (Or.); metath. **harir.o** light (S.); **hla, haula_** (L.); **haula_** light, gentle (P.); **hau** light (Ku.); **halu~, halau~, halun.o** (N.); **haru_, harua_** (H.); **halu_u** small (OG.); **hal.u** softly, gently; **hal.vu~** light, slow, soft (G.); **hal.u_** light; **hal.va_** ripening quickly (M.); **hal.u** slow (Konkan.i); **halko** light (S.P.H.); **halka_** (P.WPah.); **halko** (Ku.); **haluko** (N.); **ha_lka_** (B.); **ha_l.uka_** (Or.); **haluk** (Mth.Bhoj.); **haluka_, halka_** (H.); **halku~** (G.); **halka_** (M.); **hal.ka_** (M.); **lihoc** light (Kal.); **l^{h}oc** (Kho.); **harua_** light, worthless (OAw.)(CDIAL 10896). **lava_** young (L.)(CDIAL 14785).

5468.**Images: line; first beard**: **re_kha** scratch, streak, line (Gr.hyaS.); **re_kha_** line, streak (Pali); **re_ha_** line, row (Pkt.); **reha** line of downy hair on a youth's chin (S.); **re_h** spot; first beard (L.); **reha** line (MB.); **re** furrow (B.); **reha** line, long mark (Or.); **reh** furrow made in sugar-cane planting (Mth.); **reha_** line (Mth.); **rehna_** to mark with lines (H.); **reha** line (OG.); **rahil** furrow (P.); **rikkha_** line, row (Pkt.); **rikh** scratch (Skt.)(CDIAL 10810).

5469.**Writing**: For **-likka_** in **muccalikka_** written obligation: cf. **li_ka, li_ko** line, streak (S.); **li_kan.u** to trace outlines (S.); **li_k** line, crack in soil; **li_ka_** line (L.); **li_k** line, track, rut (P.); **likh, lig** line, rut, path (N.); **lik** line, rut, track (B.); **li_k** id. (H.G.)(CDIAL 11070). **le_kha_** line, stroke (Ma_nGr..); writing (Skt.); **le_kha** writing (Pali); **le_ha** id. (Pkt.); **le-** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 11101). **le_khaka** scribe (Ya_j.); id. (Pali); **le** id. (OSi.)(CDIAL 11102). **le_khana** scraping (Sus'r.); act of scraping (Car.); instrument for scraping (Kaus'.); **le_khani_** instrument for writing (MBh.); **le_khana** act of scratching (Pali); **le_khan.i_** instrument for scratching lines (Pali); **le_han.i_, nehni_** scraper used by tin-man; **lehan** the cut crop; **lehni_** id. (Bi.)(CDIAL 11103). **le_khayati** causes to scratch (S'a_n:khS'r.); writes, paints (Ya_j.); **le_khe_ti** makes a scratch (Pali); **le_khita** drawn, pencilled (Pali); **lekhita** causes to be written (As'.); **le_hai** writes (Pkt.); **lehn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11104). **le_khas'a_la_** writing school (Skt.); **le_hasa_la_** school (Pkt.); **lesa_la, nesa_la** (OG.); **nis'a_l.** (G.)(CDIAL 11105). **le_khas'a_lika** pupil in a writing school (Skt.); **lesa_li_ya** pupil (OG.); **nis'a_l.iyo** schoolboy (G.)(CDIAL 11106). **leya** line, row (Si.); **le_kha_** scratch, streak, line (S'Br.); scratch, line (Pali); **le_ha_** line (Pkt.); **li~_ha_** line (Pkt.); **li_ha** (S.); **li_h** line, rut (P.); **li_h, li_hi_** line (G.)(CDIAL 11107). **le_khya** to be written (Ya_j.); writing (MBh.); document (Ya_j.); **lekha** document (NiDoc.); **lekkha, likkha** accounts (Pkt.); **lyukh^{u}**, **likha** (K.); **lekhu** destiny; **lekho** account (S.); **lekh** fate (P.L.); **lekha_** account (P.L.); **lekkha_** account (P.); **le_kh** in: **me_ le_khe** in my opinion (WPah.); **lekh** document, opinion, destiny (Ku.); **lekho** account (Ku.N.); **lekh, lekha_** (A.); **lekha_** letter, drawing (B.); **lekha_, nekha_** written; writing (Or.); **lekha_** account (Bi.H.); **lekha** writings (OMarw.); **lekham.** calculation (OG.); **lekhu~** account (G.); **lekh** (M.); **leku_sa** to count (Tor.); **lekhu_m** I count, divide (Phal.); **lekhiba_, nekhiba_** to write (Or.)(CDIAL 11108). cf. **ekm** (obl. **ekt-**) counting, taking account of something (Ko.); **akkam** a numerical figure (Ma.)(DEDR 769). **Writer**: **lekhaka** engraver, writer; **pustapa_la** keeper of records; **ka_yastha, devara, divira** clerk, writer or accountant; **prathamaka_yastha** chief scribe (perhaps chief secretary to the administrative board, adhikaran.a (Skt.)

5470.**Image: dyers' vessel**: **lan:gara_** earthen vessel used by dyers (P.); **na_n.lo** winnowing tray (N.); **la_n:gi** net (A.); **la_n:gul** basket of corn (B.)(CDIAL 10900).

5471.**Vessel**: **luki** a brass vessel often used to cook in; **rojha** a small earthenware dish (Santali.lex.) cf. **lohra_** small iron pan (Bi.)(CDIAL 11160). **lo_ha** copper (VS.); iron (MBh.)(CDIAL 11158). cf. **lo_hi_** iron pot (Skt.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11170). **lokhar.** iron tools (Ku.); **lokhan.d.** iron tools, pots and pans (H.)(CDIAL 11171).

5472.**Wood**: **lakut.a** club (Car.); **lakut.in** having a club (R.); **lagud.a** (MBh.); **lakula** (Pa_n..gan.a); **lagura** (Skt.); **lakut., lagul.a** club (Pali); **la(g)ud.a, lau_la** (Pkt.); **ruvlo_** stick; **ruvli, ruli, lauri, rauri** stick, pole (Gypsy); **laur.a_** stick, olive tree; **laur.i_** stick (Pas'.); **lu_r^{u}**, **lo_re** stick, club, pole (K.); **lau_r.i, nau_r.i** stick (Or.); **laur** stick (Bi.Mth.); **lau_d.au_** stick (OG.); **lakkud.a** stick (Pkt.); **lakyr** tree (Gypsy); **lakar.** stick (Wot..); **le_ker.i_** stick, firewood (Gaw.); **lakar** stick, cudgel (K.); **lakur.u** wattles (S.); **lakkar.** wood; **lakkir.** stick; **lukr.i_** wood (P.); **lakkar., lakk^{a}r.i_** (P.); **lakkar.** (WPah.); **la_khar.** (Garh.); **la_kr.a_** pl. fuel; **la_kar.** (Ku.); **la_kar., lakkar., la_kr.a_** cudgel, timber; **lakr.i_** stick, firewood (H.); **lakr.i_** (Mth.); **la_kad.aum.** wood (OG.); **la_kr.u~, la_kr.i_** stick (G.); **la_kud., la_kad.** wood (M.); **ra_kku_d.a** firewood (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10875). **lakar.-ha_ra_** woodman (H.)(CDIAL 10880). **la_kur.yo** wooden (S.); **la_kur.** (G.)(CDIAL 11000). **lakad.i** wood (Ka.M.H.); **mit.ha_-lakad.i** sweet wood, liquorice root, madhuyas.t.ike; **lagud.a, lakut.a** a stick, a staff (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **lakumi** (Tadbhava of

laks.mi) good fortune, wealth, prosperity; turmeric (Ka.lex.) **laur.i** to twirl a stick round fingers (Santali.lex.) **lat.t.isu** to roll out, as a piece of pastry or dough (Ka.); **la_t.an.e_m.** (M.); **lat.t.an.ige** a rolling pin (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **la_t.n.e~** to roll (M.)(CDIAL 10916). **la_thro** young sapling, soft young branch (N.)(CDIAL 10930). **Stick, pole**: **yas.t.i** stick, pole (S'Br.); liquorice (Sus'r.); **yas.t.ika_** staff (R.); liquorice (Sus'r.); **yat.t.hi** staff (Pali); **yat.hi** post (KharI.); **jat.t.hi** stick (Pkt.); **ja~_t.hi_, ja~_t.ho, ja~_t.h** (Ku.); **ja_t.ha_** stick (MB.); **ja_it.(h)** cylinder of an oilmill (B.); **ja_t.hi** iron rod used as a weapon (Or.); **ja_t.h** upright beam of oil mill (Bi.); **ja_t.hi** roller in cotton cleaning machine (Bi.); **ja_t.(h), ja_t.(h)i_** central beam of oil or sugar mill (Mth.); **ja_t.h** beam in sugar mill, post in a tank (H.); **yt.i-ya** stick, measure of length (= 7 ells)(Si.); **yat.t.hi-madhuka_** liquorice (Pali); **jat.t.hi, jet.hi_** (H.)(CDIAL 10444). **ya_s.t.ika** carrying a club (Skt.); **jat.hiyo** club-bearer (Ku.)(CDIAL 10477). **Stick**: **las.ta** rod (Psht.); **lat.t.hi, lat.t.hika_** stick (Pali); **lat.t.hi** (Pkt.); **lal.t.i_** rod; **la_^{e}s.t.** fathom (Pas'.); **la_t.** branch (Bshk.); **la_r** (Tor.); **lot.h^{u}** club (K.); **lat.hi** stick (S.); **lat.t.h, lat.h** axle of water-wheel, beam in an oil-mill (L.); **lat.t.h** id. (P.); **lat.t.hi_** stick (P.); **lat.h** small drum-stick (WPah.); **la_t.h** log, timber (Ku.); **la_t.ho** stick (Ku.N.); **la_t.hi** stick; **lat.hiya_** wooden lever (A.); **la_t.(h)i** stick (B.); **la_t.hi, na_t.hi** club (Or.); **lat.ha_** long stick (Or.); **la_t.h** upright pestle of sugar mill (Bi.Mth.); **la_t.hi_** stick (Bhoj.Aw.); **la_t.h, la_t.hi_** staff, club; **la_t.ha_** large staff, large club (H.); **lat.t.ha_** rafter (H.); **la_t.hi_** stick (Marw.); **la_t.h, la_t.** upright pestle of oil mill (G.); **la_t.hi_** stick (G.); **la_t.h, la_t.** large beam, timber, water raising contrivance of three poles (M.); **lar.h, lar.hi_** pole (S.)(CDIAL 10991).

5473.**Artocarpus lakoocha**: **lakucha** (Skt.); **dahua** (H.B.); **lahu** (M.); **kammaregu** (Te.); **lakuchamu** (Te.); **ilagusam** (Ta.); **wotomba** (M.); seeds: purgative; bark: in powder form applied to sores to draw out purulent matter, in infusion applied to small pimples and cracked skin; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract up to 4,000 ft. from Kumaon eastwards to Assam, and southwards to Burma, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, in the west coast from Konkan southwards to Malabar and Travancore (GIMP, p.27). **d.ahu** artocarpus lakoocha, synonym: **lakuca** (Santali.lex.) **nikuca** artocarpus lakoocha (Car. Su. 26.84). cf. **kuran:kam** Darjeeling cedar, artocarpus fraxinifolius (Ta.)(DEDR 1768).

5474.**Wealth**: **lukhi** farm produce, live stock, wealth, prosperity, lucky, fortunate; **lukhi banukantaea, ninak ho_ ban.** he has no grain stored in his house, not so much as this; **lukhi maejiu kanae, ghorkornae babaea** she is a lucky woman, she lays past wealth; **lukhi chad.a** unfortunate, luckless (Santali.lex.)

5475.**Man**: **roi** people, man, person (Kho.)(CDIAL 10860). **Place of residence; people; family, tribe**: cf. **loi** place of residence, lover's village (S.); **lo_** village (L.); **loi** people (OAw.); **loe, loi_** (H.); **loo** place (KharI.); **loke** the people (Pali); **lo_ka** people (Mn.); **lo_ga, lo_a** people (Pkt.); **lou** tribe, family (S.)(CDIAL 11119). **hor.ko** people; **hor.** man; **ne hor.ko** ordinary people (Santali.lex.) **rehet, neo** foundation (Santali.lex.) cf. **u_r** village, town, city (Ta.); **u.r** village of Tamils or Badagas (To.)(DEDR 752). cf. **o.l.** man, Toda (To.); **a_l.** man (Ta.)(DEDR 399).

5476.**Coarse cereal**: **lauhitya** a coarse cereal (Car. Su. 27.17). **Rice**: **la_n:gala** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Ci. 14.95); **la_n:gula** id. (Car. Su. 27.8).

5477.**Ficus bengalensis**: **nyagroda** ficus bengalensis (Car. Su. 5.22, 25.49); **vat.a** id. (Car. Su. 4.33, Ci. 3.258).

5478.**Image: bough**: **ranja** a small bough for supporting climbing plants, a large peastick (Kui); **ranja** branch (Kuwi)(DEDR 5162).

5479.**Red sandal**: **rajaka** red sandal; raktacandana; **rajan.ige** a large jar for keeping sandal-paste, perfumed water, musk etc. (Ka.); **ra_jan.a** (M.) (Ka.lex.)

5480.**Rope**: **rasi** towline of a boat (S.); **rasi_** rope; **raso** thick rope (S.); **rassa_** cord (L.); **rassi_** rope (P.); cord, reins (H.); **rasa_** rope, halter (H.); **rasi, rasa_** rope (A.B.Or.); **rassi_, rassa_, rasri_** (Bi.); **rasari_** (Aw.); **rasi_, raso** (G.); **rassi_, rassa_** (M.); **ra_s** reins (N.Mth.H.); **ra_sa** (Or.); **ra_s'** rein; **ra_s'r.i_** string (G.); **rassa_** cord (P.Bi.M.); rope, halter (H.); **rasra_** rope (Bi.); **ra_** (Mth.H.); **lajj** rope (L. < **rajju** (SKt.); **ras'mi** rope, bridle (RV.); **rasmi** rein (Pali); **rassi, ra_si** rope (Pkt.); **lass, la_s** rope (P.); **la~h**, pl. **la~ha~** rope (esp. of a boat)(L.)(CDIAL 10648). **rasana_** rope, bridle (RV.); woman's girdle (MBh.Pali); **rasan.a_** (Pkt.); **rasan** girdle; **rahn-a, ra_n-a** cord, rein, line (Si.)(CDIAL 10647). cf. **rajju** rope, cord (RV.); rope (Pali); **raju** (NiDoc.); **rajju, lajju** (Pkt.); **rajuk** (Kal.); **ra_j, ra_z** (Phal.); **raz** rope (Sh.); **rajot.i** thick string (Sh.); **raz** rope (K.); **laja** (S.); **lajj, lajju** well-rope (P.); **raju_r.i_** rope (WPah.); **rajet.t.o~** (WPah.); **lezu** (A.); **lezuwa_** stringy (A.); **lajuri_** pad on woman's head for waterpot (Bi.); well-rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (H.); **ra_jju** (Konkan.i); **rodda, rodu** string, cord (Si.)(CDIAL 10582). **ras'mi, rasume** a rope; **ras'ane** a rope; a rein, a bridle (Ka.); a girdle (Ka.Skt.); **rajju** a rope, a cord (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **la_ra** string of any glutinous substance (S.); **la_r** line (P.); **la_ri** halter of twisted twigs for sheep (N.); **la_r** string (H.); **la_ra** at the back, behind (OMarw.); **la_r** line; **la_ru** long line; **la_re** behind (G.)(CDIAL 11024). **ran.e** a string, a rope; **aggaran.e** a rope, a tie; **hagga, agga** (Tadbhava of **pragraha**) a rope (Ka.lex.)

5481.**Image: sun's rays**: **ra_si_** bright rays of setting sun on sky (S.); **ras'mi** ray of light (RV.); **ram.si** ray (Pali); **rasmi** ray (Pali); **rassi, ra_i** ray (Pkt.); **ra_s'** light of sun or moon or lamp falling on anythin (Sh.); **rs-a** beam of light (Si.)(CDIAL 10648). **ras'miman.d.ala** circle of rays (AVParis'.); **rsmad.ala** ring of rays round sun or moon (Si.)(CDIAL 10649). **rasume, ras'mi** rays of light to spread (Ka.lex.)

5482.**Image: eyesight**: **ra_s'** eyesight (Sh.)(CDIAL 10648). **ras'mi** an eyelash (Ka.lex.)

5483.**Galangal**: **ra_sme** (Tadbhava of **ra_sne**) the thorny shrub mimosa octandra, e_la_parn.i; **ra_sme** a tall perennial plant, the greater galangal, alpinia galanga; **dumpa-ra_sme, dumpa** id.; **dumpa** a root (Ka.); **dumbe** (Te.); **ra_sne** the ichneumon plant, **na_kuli** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_kan.am** an aromatic substance (**Tailava. Taila. 43, Urai.**)(Ta.); < perh. **na_gagandha_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **na_kuli < na_kuli_** galangal, arattai, alpinia; cf. **ra_sna_** (Skt.); **pe_rarattai** alpinia galanga (**Pata_rtta. 984**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **arattai** galangal (Ta.)(DEDR 206). **na_gasampange** a middle-sized tree, mesuaa ferrea; **na_ga-ke_sara** the tree mesuia ferrea; the tree mimusops elengi (Ka.lex.)

5484.**Juice of plants**: **rasa** sap or juice of plants (RV.); condiment, taste (MBh.); **rasaka** meat-soup (Skt.); **rasa** juice, broth, taste (Pali.Pkt.); **ras** juice of plant or fruit (K.); **raho** broth (S.); **rau** sugarcane juice (L.); **raha_** broth (L.); **rauh** sugarcane juice (P.); **ras** juice, syrup, soup (Ku.); **ras** juice (N.); **rah** (A.); **ras** sap, juice, broth (B.); **rasa** juice; **rasa_** juice, gravy, broth (B.); **ras** sugarcane juice (Bi.Mth.); **rasa** sap, juice (OAw.); **ras** juice; **rasa_** sauce, soup (H.); **ras** sap, juice; **raso** spicy liquid from boiled vegetables (G.); **ras** juice; **rasa_** sauce of pounded spices

with water (M.); **rassu** juice, essence (Konkan.i); **raha, ra_, rh** juice, flavour, sweetness (Si.); **ras, raha** taste (Md.); **ras, rasai** sap, juice (Sh.); **rasu** juice (S.)(CDIAL 10650). **rasavant** juicy, tasty (RV.); sweet (Pa_n..); **rasamam.ta** juicy, tasty (Pkt.); **aruswo_** sweet (Kt.); **rsem, ero-sto_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 10657). **Drug**: **rasa_yana** elixir vitae (MBh.); **rasa_yan.a** a partic. drug (Pkt.); **rasa_in** substance (e.g. wax or lac) put in the joint of a water-vessel to prevent it leaking (N.); **rahan** varnish (A.); **rasa_n** ingredients in working metals (B.); **rasa_n.a** substances for polishing metals (Or.)(CDIAL 10659). **arasa** sapless (Kaus'.); unable to taste (S'Br.); tasteless (Pali.Pkt.); sapless (Pkt.); **aros**^{u} sapless, tasteless (K.)(CDIAL 606). **To rub, grind, smear**: **ra_yu** to be rubbed; **ra_cu, r-a_cu** to rub, grind, smear (Te.); **ra_y-** to rub (Go.); **ra_s- (-t-)** to plaster (walls), anoint (body or body parts); **ra_say a_-** to apply oil, turmeric, etc., to one's own body; **ra_spis-** to cause to apply oil, plaster; **re_s- (-t-)** to stir and mix, plate (metals)(Kond.a); **rec- (-c-)** to scrape (tongue with toothstick)(Pe.); **re_sa (re_si-)** to rub, chafe; n. act of rubbing; **re_c-** to smear, to rub (Kui); **ra_ca tuh'nai/ mlekh'nai** to rub; **ra_c-** to wash (clothes); **ra_cali** to clean; **ra_jinai** to launder (Kuwi); **arayisu, arisu** to cause to grind etc.; **araccu** to crush (Ka.); **arai (-v-, -nt-)** to become macerated, worn out; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to grind, pulverize; **arakku (arakki-)** to rub with the palm of hand or the sole of foot (Ta.); **re- (ret-)** to grind (Ir.); **arv- (art-)** to grind (chillies)(Ko.)(DEDR 228). **urasuka** to rub (Ma.); **uraicu (uraici-)** to powder (Ta.); **urs-** to wipe (sweat)(Ga.); **urisa_na_** to sprinkle or crumble salt, sugar, sandal powder etc. (Go.)(DEDR 665).

5485.**To be joyful**: **rasiya_** jovial (Ku.); **rasiyo** a partic. song at rice-sowing (N.); **rahiya_** juicy (A.); **rasia_** juicy, witty, foppish (Or.); a gallant (Mth.); **rasiya_** voluptuary (H.); **rasiyu~** merry (G.); **rasin** tasteful, libertine (Skt.); **rasia** juicy, voluptuous (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10663). **reha** pleasure, joy, gladness, desire, interest; **reha a_va** to be joyful, wish (Kui); **ra_h-** to be glad; **ra_ha** joy; **rahagatti** joyful; **ra_ha_** pleasure; **ra_ha_ ki-** to make merry (Kuwi)(DEDR 5172).

5486.**Gum-myrrh**: **rasa** the sap or juice of plants; syrup (Ka.); the best or finest or prime part of anything, essence (Ka.Skt.); **rasa-gandha** gum-myrrh, raktaba_l.a; **rasarasa_yana** an excellent boiled fruit-juice; **rase, rasa_** the plant boswellia thurifera (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

5487.**Troop of horses**: **risa_lu, risa_le** a troop of horses (Ka.); **risa_la_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5488.**Silk**: **re_s'me, re_s'ami, re_s'mi, re_s.me, re_simi, re_sime** silk; silken (Ka.); **re_s'i_ma** silk (M.H.); **re_s'ami_** silken (M.H.); **re_s'mihur..a** the silk worm (Ka.lex.)

5489.**Trooper**: **ra_kutta-ra_yan < ra_vuttan- + ra_yan-** trooper, cavalier (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,83, Pim.**); **ra_vuttan-** horseman (**Kantaralan.. 37**); a title (Ta.); **raut** (U.); **ra_yar, ira_yar** title of Vijayanagar kings (Ta.); **ra_yaru** (Ka.); **ra_yalu** (Te.); **ra_yar** title of certain kal.l.ar and other castes; title of certain brahmins; **ra_yan- < ra_jan** king (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,83**); title of certain castes like ma_dhva brahmins; **ra_v** title of Maharattas, ma_dhva brahmins etc. (Ta.); **ra_o** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **ra_vu** (Tadbhava of **ra_ja**)a king (Ka.); king (used as an honorific affix to names)(M.); **ra_vuta, ra_vta, ra_huta** a horseman, a trooper (Ka.); **ra_hutu, ra_huttu** (Te.); **ira_vutta** (Ta.); **r-a_vuttu** (M.); **ra_-u_ta** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5490.**Petty chieftains; name of a people**: **a_rat.t.a** name of a people and country in the Panjab (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **arat.t.an-** ruler of a small territory, chief; **arat.t.u** petty chieftains (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,4,10**) (Ta.lex.) **aracu** an ancient title of ve_l.a_l.a chieftains (**Tol. Po. 30, Urai.**); king (**Maturaik. 128**); **ira_cara_can-** Kube_ra, the god of wealth(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Name of a people**:

vara_t.a, vara_l.a name of a country and its people (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **varut.a, varud.a** name of a class of mlechchas (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **vira_t.am** a country of central India, probably modern Berar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **irat.t.i, ret.t.i** name of a Telugu caste of cultivators (Ta.); **rad.d.i, red.d.i** Reddi, a petty baron, title of a caste of Telugu cultivators (Ka.); **red.(d.)i, rad.(d.)i** name of a certain caste, headman of a village (Te.); **rat.t.ad.i, rad.d.i** (Te.inscr.)(DEDR App.54). **Cultivators**: **irat.t.i** name of a Telugu caste of cultivators (Ta.); **red.d.i** id. (Te.); **irat.t.ar** Ra_s.t.ra-ku_t.a kings (**Co_r..avami. Pak. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **Peasantry**: **ra_ju** body of husbandsmen or subjects, peasantry (S.); **ra_val., ra_vn.u~** caste meeting, merrymaking (G.); **ra_vl.iyo, ra_vn.iyo** man of S'u_dra caste, village watchman (G.)(CDIAL 10676). **Fisherman**: **ra_r.hi** native of West Bengal, a class of fisherman (Or.); **ra_d.ha_** belonging to the district of **ra_d.ha_** in West Bengal (Skt.)(CDIAL 10698-9). **Desert tract**: **arat.t.am** desert tract (**Cinta_man.i. Nikan.t.u. 272**)(Ta.lex.) **Village servant**: **ra_van.iyo** a village servant subordinate to the headman (G.)(CDIAL 10686). **ra_dhati** accomplishes (RV.); **ra_dhayati** (AV.); **ra_dhe_ti** pleases (Pali); **ra_han.** to cultivate; pp. **ra_ddha_** (L.); **ra_vun.** to sow (L.)(CDIAL 10701). **ra_dh** accomplish (Skt.); **ra_ddha** accomplished, prepared (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 10705). **arat.t.amukki (arat.t.(u)-amukki)** one who keeps under control harassing petty chieftains; **arat.t.at.akki (arat.t.(u)-at.akki)** one who subdues harassers and haughty persons (**Te_va_. 5,7,5**); **arat.t.ar** harrying petty chieftains (**Tiruvil.ai. Ukkira. Ve_lval.ai. 19**); harriers, mischief-makers, wicked persons (**Ka_cippu. Irupat. 384**)(T.E.D.) **To subdue**: **radhyatu** let him subdue (AV.); **raddha** subdued (RV.); **randhi** imper. subdue; **radham** may I submit; **radhra** weak (RV.)(CDIAL 10611). **rann** to beat, strike (Bshk.); **randhayati** subjects (RV.); torments (R.)(CDIAL 10616). **randh** subdue (Skt.); **randha** subjection (Ka_s'.); **randhi** id. (RV.)(CDIAL 10615). **vira_t.a** name of the king of a partic. district (MBh.); name of a northwestern or midland district (VarBr.S.); **vira_d.a** name of a country (Pkt.); **bira_r.** the modern Berar (H.); **varha_d..** (M.)(CDIAL 11856). **varat.aya_** foreigner (Si.)(CDIAL 437). **maddarat.t.ha** country of the Madras (Pali); **madurat.a** a country in India (Si.); **madra** a country in North West India, pl. its people (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9783). **gujra_t.** kingdom of the Gurjaras (B.)(CDIAl 4213). cf. **malla** pl. name of a people (MBh.)(CDIAL 9908). cf. **maldiva** the Maldive islands (Si.)(CDIAL 9911). **maha_ra_s.t.ra** kingdom; name of a people (Ma_rkP.); **maha_ra_s.t.raka, maha_ra_s.t.ri_ya** adj., **maha_ra_s.t.ri_** their language (Skt.); **marahat.t.ha**, (inscr.) **maha_rat.hi** (Pkt.); **mara_t.hi** of or belonging to the Mara_t.has, the Mara_t.hi language (N.); **marhat.t.a_** a Mara_t.ha_ (H.); **mara_t.ho, mara_t.hi_** the language (G.); **mara_t.ha_, mara_t.hi_** adj. the language (M.); **maharat.a** the land of the Mara_t.has (Si.)(CDIAL 9952). **sura_s.t.ra** having good dominion (TS.); a country in the west of India (MBh.); **surat.t.ha** name of a country (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13504). **saura_s.t.ra** coming from Sura_s.t.ra, pl. its people (VarBr.S.); **sorat.h** a district in Kathiawar (G.M.)(CDIAL 13621). **ra_t.a, rad.d.i, red.d.i, ra_j** a king; arasu (Ka.); **rad.d.i** (Tadbhava of **ra_t.**) a king, a ruler: a reddi, a petty baron, a title of a caste of Telugu cultivators (who ruled the Telugu country from A.D. 1125-1439, and who at present still frequently are the headmen of villages (Ka.); **ran.d.i, red.d.i** (Te.); **irat.t.i, iret.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ra_s.t.raku_t.a** name of a people (inscr.)(Skt.); **ra_t.hor.u** a caste of Rajputs, bold hardy man (S.); **ra_t.haur** a tribe of Rajputs (a caste name)(H.); **ra_t.hor.** (G.); **ra_t.h** title of Jats, Gujjars, and D.ogras, cruel hardhearted man (L.); gentleman, noble-hearted fellow (P.)(CDIAL 10722). **ra_s.t.rin** possessing a kingdom (S'Br.); **ra_s.t.rika** governor (Skt.); **rat.t.hika** governor (Pali); **rat.t.hiya** (Pkt.); **rat.iya** (OSi.)(CDIAL 10724). **ra_s.t.ra** kingdom, country (RV.); people (Mn.); **rat.t.ha** kingdom, country (Pali.Pkt.); **ra_t.h** faction, clan, separate division of a joing-family group (Ku.); **rat.a** district, country (Si.); **ra'** (abl. **rarun.**)(Md.)(CDIAL 10721). **ra_ulla** royal (Pkt.); **ra_vlu~** assembly of kings and courtiers (G.); **ra_jakulya** of royal descent (Skt.)(CDIAL 10678). **ra_j** rule (Skt.); **ra_ul.a_ra**

palace (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10677). **ra_s.t.rava_sin** inhabitant, subject (Skt.); **rat.t.hava_sin** subject (Pali); **rat.avsiya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10723). **ra_jana** belonging to a royal family (Skt.); **ra_n.a, ra_n.aya** king (Pkt.); **ra_n, re_n** good (Bshk.); **ra_n.a_** prince (P.M.); **ra_in.** (Ku.); **ra_na_** title of Ks.atriyas whose ancestors have been killed in battle (N.); **ra_n.a** chief, king (Or.); **ra_na_** a title (esp. among Rajputs)(H.); **ra_n.** king (G.); **ra_n.o** prince, menial servant employed in pounding rice (G.)(CDIAL 10680). **ra_japutra** king's son (RV.); **ra_japutri_** f. (MBh.); **ra_yautta, ra_utta** warrior (Pkt.); **raut** master (Ku.); **ra_ut** a Chetri clan (N.); a caste of cowherds (Bhoj.); brave man (G.); calavier (Konkan.i); **ra_(h)ut** cavalry soldier (B.); **ra_uta** a Ks.atriya clan, soldier, gardener, cowherd (Or.); **ra_u_t, ra_wat** prince, a caste of sweepers who do not eat the leavings of others (H.); **ra_u_t** cavalier (M.)(CDIAL 10682). **ra_japura** king's palace (MBh.); **ra_war** king's palace, harem (H.)(CDIAL 10683). **ra_jya** kingship (RV.AV.); kingdom (AV.); **rajja** kingdom, rule (Pali.Pkt.); **rajya, raja** (NiDoc.); **raji** rule, government (Sh.); **ra~_ju** government (S.); **ra_j** rule, government (L.P.Ku.N.H.Marw.B.Mth.Bhoj.); **ra_ja** (Or.); **ra_j^{i}** kingdom (Aw.); **ra_z** the people as a whole a country (A.); **ra_jakula** palace (Skt.Pali); **ra_yaula, ra_ula, ra_o_la** palace, king's family, collection of kings (Pkt.); **raul** head priest of a temple (Ku.); **ro_w** chief priest of the temple of Badrina_th (Ku.); **ra_u_l.** palace, temple (M.); **ra_ul** master, overseer (A.); prince, royal palace (H.)(CDIAL 10676). **Image: king**: **ars** king (To.); **arasa, arasu** king, lord (Ka.); **arasu, arase** king (Tu.); **arusu** king (Te.); **aracan-, araiyan** king (Ta.); **aracu, araicu** kingliness, king (Ta.)[**Kur-al., 384, Urai.**]; an ancient title of Ve_l.a_l.a chieftains (**Ve_l.en-vum aracenavu murimai yeytin-o_rum : Tol. Po. 30, Urai**) (Ta.lex.); **arai** politics (Ta.); **arayan, aracan** king (Ma.); **aracu** royalty (Ma.); **ara-mana** king's house, palace, court (Ma.)(DEDR 201). **Happy**: **ro_ ~~ aro_** happy (Kt.); **aro~_** (Ash.)[< **a_ro_ka** shining through (RV.); **a_ro_ai** gets happy (Pkt.); **aro~_** happy (Ash.); **aro_**, **ro_** rich, noble (Kt.)(CDIAL 1329).](CDIAL 14779). **ra_jan** chieftain, king (Skt.); **ra_jaka** petty chief (RV.); **ra_ja_**, gen. **rao_** (Pali); **la_ja, la_jine, raja, raya**, gen. **rao** (As'.); **raja, raya** (NiDoc.); **ra_a_**, nom. **ra_ya** (Pkt.); **ray** lord, gentleman (Gypsy); **ro_** rich (Kt.); **era_-manas.** (Wg.); **ra**, pl. **raji, razi, ra_, ras'** king (Sh.); **ra_u** prince, noble (S.); **ra_i** a title of honour (S.); **ra_, ra_u, ra_i** (P.); **ra_** king (OG.); king, chieftain (WPah.); **ra_u_** (Ku.); king (OAw.); **ra_ya** king (OAw.OMarw.OG.); **ra_y** prince, title of honour (A.B.); king, title of honour (H.); king (G.); at the end of titles (Bhoj.Mth.); rich man (title of honour added to names of Na_gar Brahmans)(G.); chieftain, king (M.); **ra_ya, -ra_** at the end of titles (Or.); **ra_o** king, title of honour (H.); **ra_ya_** king (H.); **ra_va** king (OMarw.); **ra_v** king, rich man (title of honour added to names of Na_gar Brahmans (G.); **ra_vo** king (M.); **ra_yu** king (Konkan.i); **ra_ja, rad, rat** (OSi.Bra_mi); **rada** (Si.)(CDIAL 10679). **Trooper**: **ra_kutta-ra_yan < ra_vuttan- + ra_yan-** trooper, cavalier (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,83, Pim.**); **ra_vuttan-** horseman (**Kantaralan.. 37**); a title (Ta.); **raut** (U.); **ra_yar, ira_yar** title of Vijayanagar kings (Ta.); **ra_yaru** (Ka.); **ra_yalu** (Te.); **ra_yar** title of certain kal.l.ar and other castes; title of certain brahmins; **ra_yan- < ra_jan** king (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,83**); title of certain castes like ma_dhva brahmins; **ra_v** title of Maharattas, ma_dhva brahmins etc. (Ta.); **ra_o** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Battle**: **ra_d.h** quarrel (G.); dispute, fight (H.); **ra_r.o** quarrel (N.); **ra_ri** (OAw.); **ra_t.i** war, battle (Skt.); **ra_d.i** battle (Pkt.); **ra_r., ra_r** quarrel (P.); **ra_r.** (Ku.G.)(CDIAL 10697). **ira_n.uvam** army (Ta.); **ra_n.uvam** (Ma.); **ra_n.uve** id. (Ka.); **ra_n.uva** id., retinue (Te.)(DBIA. 307). **ran.a** battle (RV.Pkt.Pali); **rin.u** field of battle (S.); **ran.** (L.); **ran** battle (B.); **rana** (OAw.)(CDIAL 10595). cf. semantic concordance in homonyms: **ran.a** noise (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10596); **a_rcu** to cry (Ka.)(DEDR 367). **To make war**: **a_r** to fight, make war (Ta.); **a_rppu** battle (Ta.); **arpali_pen** to attack (Kol.)(DEDR 370). cf. **ar-ai** place of encampment, camp (Ta.); **ar-uppu** fort (Ta.); **ar-upu** to secure, preserve, keep (Te.)(DEDR 317). cf. **-a_ra** suffix in: **hatthiya_ra** weapon (Pkt.); **hathia_ru** (S.); **hathea_r** (L.); **hathia_r** tool, weapon, penis (P.); **hatiya_r** tool, weapon (N.); tool (A.B.G.); **hatia_ra** tool, weapon (Or.);

hathiya_r (Mth.); **hathi_a_ra** weapon (OG.); **ha_tya_r, ha_ter** (M.); ***hastaka_ra** tool, weapon (Skt.)(CDIAL 14027). [For **-a_r** cf. **a_r** sharpness, pointedness (Ta.)(DEDR 371).] **a_t.u** to war, fight, join in battle; **mar-r-avan-o_t.a_t.i...ma_yntatan-ai : Kantapu. Cin:kamu. 460)**; **at.al** fight, battle; victory (Ta.lex.) **Frighten**: **arat.t.u** to frighten, terrify; **aral.(l.)u-tal** to be terrified (Ta.); **aral.** id. (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **arat.t.al** frightening, intimidation; **arat.t.al-purat.t.al** threatening speech, acts of intimidation; tossing restlessly, as in agonising pain caused by severe disease or venomous bite; **arat.t.an-** strong, powerful and arrogant man (**arat.t.an-van tappu_cci ka_t.t.u kin-r-a_n-: Tiv. Periya_r... 2,1,4**); **arat.t.i** fear, terror; **arat.t.u-tal** to frighten, terrify (Ta.); **arat.t.u** frightening, intimidation, severe rebuke; mischief (**Ka_cippu. Civapun.. 10**); prowess (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,1,4**); fear, tremor; **arat.t.u-purat.t.u** bluff, frightening and deceiving (**Campirata_yavakara_ti**)(T.E.D.) **arat.t.ai-y-at.ittal** to swagger, bluster; **arat.t.u-purat.t.u** humbug (Ta.lex.) **arat.ci** confusion of mind, bewilderment (Ta.); **aralu** id. (Ka.); **arul.(l.)u-tal** to be frightened, terrified (**Te_va_. 484,2**)(Ta.); **arulu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Terrible; heat**: **rudda, ludda** terrible (Pali); **rudda** (Pkt.); **rudu** terrible, fierce, cruel, big (Si.)(CDIAL 10776). **raudra** ep. of Agni and other gods (RV.); terrible (MBh.); heat, sunshine (Skt.); **rodda, rudda** the first part of the day (Pkt.); **rd** sunshine; **rda_iba** to dry in the sun (A.); **rod** sunshine, sun's rays (B.); **raudi_ (= rodi?)** drought (Mth.)(CDIAL 10872). cf. **rund- (-it-)** to ignite (Kuwi); **rund-** to ignite, set alite (Mand..); **ruta (ruti-)** to set fire to, ignite; n. setting fire to; **ru- (rut-)** to set light to (Kui); **uru (-pp-, -tt-)** to burn, smart, be angry; **urumam** heat (as of the sun, of the atmosphere), sultriness, noon (Ta.) (DEDR 656). **Shining**: **rus'ant** shining (RV.); **rus'** shine (Skt.); **les'** brightness, light (Pas'.) **lus'** bright (Pas'.) (CDIAL 10790). **lus.t.iku** matutinal, of the morning; **lus.t.ika_l, lus.t.aiki** morning; tomorrow (Sh.)(CDIAL 10792). **Wrangling; haste; overbearing**: **orat.uni, orada_d.uni** to wrangle; **orada_t.a** mutual wrangling; **oran.t.u** hatred, ill-will, retaliation; **oran.t.uni** to hate, retaliate (Tu.); **u_rinai** to ignore; **u_r- (-it-)** to disobey (Kuwi); **orp- (orpy-)** to act in overweening, desperate fashin, refuse to listen, (illness) is dangerous (Ko.); **warp- (warpy-)** to refuse to do something (To.); **ura, uru** impetuosity etc.; **uravan.i, uruvan.e** haste, rashness, passionate and overbearing behaviour; **uruvan.isu, uravan.isu** to act hastily, overbearingly etc.; **urut.u** to be overbearing; **urut.u, orat.u, ort.u** overbearing manner, gruffness; **oran.t.u** overbearing manner; **oran.t.utanam** the state of being overbearing (Ka.); **orad.- (orad.uv-, orat.-)** to answer (Kod..)(CDIAL 650). **Angry; quarrelling; vexed**: **ro_s.ita** angry (MBh.); **ro_s.in** angry (Skt.); **ro_sia** angry (Pkt.); **rosi, rosia_** fretful, angry (Or.); **rosu, roso** quarrelling with a friend (S.); **ro_sa_** entanglement (L.); **rossa_** anger (P.)(CDIAL 10859). **rot.t.ha_** anger (P.)(CDIAL 10874). **uru_s.** anger (Wg.); **erehiya** (Si.)(CDIAL 816). **a_ro_s.ayati** angers (Skt.); **a_ro_sia** (Pkt.); **arova** dispute (Si.)(CDIAL 1332). **rus.ati** is vexed (AV.); **ris.yati**, aor. **aris.at, re_s.ayati** hurts (RV.); **ulus.ik** to be torn, be torn in pieces (Kho.); **ales.ik** to tear, cut open (Kho.)(CDIAL 2062). **parum.si_i** is angry (OG.)(CDIAL 8741). **Angry**: **virus.t.a** very angry (Skt.); **virut.t.ha** a partic. place in hell (Pkt.); **birut.hn.o** to be angry (Ku.)(CDIAL 11868). **rus.t.a** angry (MBh.); **rut.t.ha** angry (Pali.Pkt.); **rus.** be angry (Skt.); **rus'to, ros'to, rus'do** (Gypsy); **ru_t.h^{u}** become angry (K.); **rut.ho** pp. of **rusan.u** (S.); **rut.t.ha_, rut.t.hra_** angry, annoyed (P.); **rut.ho** (Ku.); **rut.ha_** angry (MB.); **ru_t.ha_** (OAw.); **rut.h** anger (H.); **rut.t.hn.a_** to be angry (P.); **rut.hn.u** (WPah.); **ru_t.hn.o** (Ku.); **rut.ha_** to anger (B.); **ru_t.hal** to be angry (Bhoj.); **ru_t.hna_, rut.hna_** to be offended (H.); **rut.hvu~** (G.); **rut.hnu** to snatch by force (N.)(CDIAL 10791). **rus.t.i** anger (Skt.); **rut.** anger (B.); **ru_t.h** (H.)(CDIAL 10793). **rus.yati** is angry (MBh.); **ru_sai** is angry (Pkt.); **rus'** (Gypsy); **ru_s'** to sulk (Mai.); **rusan.o** to take offence, pp. **rut.ho** (S.); **russan.** to get angry (L.); **russn.a_** (P.); **rus'n.u_** (WPah.); **rusa_** (B.); **rusiba_** (Or.); **ru_sab** (Mth.); **ru_sai** (OAw.); **ru_sna_, rusna_** (H.); **ru_sai** (OMarw.); **rusvu~** (G.); **rusn.e~** to be offended (M.)(CDIAL 10794). **ro_s.a** anger, fury (A_past.); **ro_sa** anger (Pali.Pkt.); **ros.** (Dm.); **ros'el** angry (Wot..);

ro_s. anger (Gaw.); **ros.** (Kal.Sh.); **ro_s.** (Bshk.); st. **roz** (Sh.); **zos, zos'il** (Tor.); **ru_s.** (Phal.); **r^{a}s', ro_s'** (K.); **ro_h, ruh** (P.); **ros** (Ku.); **roha** sullen anger (A.); **ros** anger (B.); **rosa** (Or.); **ros** (Mth.Aw.H.); **ru_s** (H.); **rosa** (OMarw.OG.OM.); **li_, rosa** (Si.)(CDIAL 10856). **ro_s.ati** is hurt, is offended (RV.); **ro_se_ti** makes angry (Pali); **ro_sai** is angry (Pkt.); **ro_s.an** angry (Gaw.); **rozoiki** to be angry (Sh.); **ro_s'un**, pp. **ru_t.h^{u}** (K.); **rosiba_** (Or.); **rosna_, ro_sna_** to be vexed (H.)(CDIAL 10857). **ro_su** to dislike, to feel disgust (Ka.); **ro_yu** (Te.); **ro_s.a**. (Tadbhava of ro_s.a:) **ro_sa** anger, rage, fury (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

5491.**Ruler**: **ra_ja_, ra_jan** [Lat. **rego** to lead, direct; Old Irish **ri_** king; Gallic **catu-ri_x** battle king; Goth. **reiks** = OHG. **ri_hhi** = rich or Ger. **reich**; Anglo-saxon **ra_ecean** = reach; Ger. **reichen**; **Öra_j** = ditti, i.e. splendour (Dhp.)] king, a ruling potentate (Pali.lex.) **uju, ujju** adj. [Vedic **r.ju, r.jyati, irajyate** to stretch out; Lat. **rego** to govern; Goth. **ufrakjan** to straighten up; OHG. **recchen** = Ger. **recken** = Eng. **reach**; Old Irish **ren** span] straight, direct; straight-forward, honest, upright; **uju-angin** = **ujjangin** having straight limbs; **an-ujjangin** not having straight limbs, i.e. pliable, skilful, nimble graceful (= kacana-sannibha-sari_ra); **uju-gata** walking straight, of upright life; an**uju-ga_min** going crooked, a snake; **uju-cittata_** straightness, unwieldiness of heart; **uju-magga** the straight road; **uju-vansa** straight lineage, direct descendency; **ujuka, ujjuka** adj. straight, direct, upright; **ujukata_** straightness, rectitude; **ujuta_** straight (forward)ness, rectitude (Pali.lex.) **ra_ja_** is a third stage in the constitution of a people, the two preceding being **maha_-sammata** (general consent) and **khattiya** (the land-aristocrats); there are a number of case forms; gen. and dat. sg. **rao** (Skt. **ra_jah-**) and **ra_jino**; instr. sg. **raa_**; and **ra_jina_** (Skt. **raja**); acc. sg. **ra_ja_nan**; loc. **rae**; voc. **ra_ja**; pl. nom. **ra_ja_no**; gen. dat. **raan**; instr. **raa_hi**, **ra_ju_hi**, **ra_jubhi**. **ra_ja_** is a term of sovereignship... it is primarily an appellative (or title) of a **khattiya**, and often the two are used promiscuously... used as a designation of 'king' in the sense of an elected or successory (crowned) monarch, but also in the sense of a distinguished nobleman, or a local chieftain, or a prince with various attributes characterizing his position according to special functions... **cakkavatti ra_ja_** a world-king, over-lord... **ra_ja_** (in a larger constitutional state) the crowned (muddha_vasitta) monarch (i.e. khattiya) as the head of the principality or kingdom; (in an oligarchic sense) member of a kula of khattiyas, e.g. the kuma_ras of the sakiyans and koliyans are all called ra_ja_no of the ra_jakula_nan, or at least the heads of those kulas; (in a smaller, autocratic state) a chieftain, prince, ruler; usually (collectively) as a group: **ra_ja_no**, thus indicating their lesser importance... 3 ranks: **mahesakkha_ ra_ja_no, majjhima_ ra_ja_no, ni_ca_ ra_ja_no**; **ra_ja_** a wider range of meaning is attached to several sub-divisions (with ra_ja_ or without): officials and men who occasionally take the place of the king (royal functionaries), but are by public opinion considered almost equal to the king: **padesa-ra_ja_, man.d.alika_, antara-bhogika_, akkhadassa_, maha_matta_**, ye va_ pana chejja-bhejjan anusa_santi (i.e. those who have juridical power). In the R.gveda the ks.atriya is a person belonging to a royal family (RV. x.109,3) and **ra_janya** is an epithet of **ks.atriya**; **ra_ja_ khattiyo** muddha_ vasitta 'a crowned king'; **khattiya_ bhoja-ra_ja_no** the khattiyas, the (noble or lesser?) kings (as followers of the cakkavatti); **ra_ja_** and **maha_matta** the latter occupies the position of 'premier' but is a rank equal to the king, hence often called ra_ja_ himself; **ra_ja_-maha_matta** royal minister; **ra_ja** and **cora**: a prominent figure in the affairs of state is the 'robber-chief' (maha_-cora). The contrast pair **raja_no** (so always pl.) and **cora** is very frequent... in this **ra_ja_no** refers to either smaller kings, knights or royals, i.e. officers of the kings or 'the king's guards'; (fig.) **ra_ja_** king as sign of distinction ('princeps'), as the lion is called **ra_ja_ miga_nan**, Himavant is **pabbata-ra_ja_**; **ra_ja_ga_ra** king's (garden- or pleasure-) house; **ra_ja_nga** royal mark,

characteristic or qualification; king's property; **ra_jangan hatthi_** the elephants belong to the king; **ra_ja_ngana** royal court; **ra_ja_n.a_** the king's command, ra a_n.a'; **ra_ja_nubha_va** king's power, majesty, authority, pomp; **ra_ja_yatana** name of a tree, 'kingstead tree', the royal tree (as residence of a king of fairies); **ra_ja_-iddhi** royal power; **ra_ja_-isi** a royal seer (Skt. **ra_jars.i**); **ra_ja-kammika** a royal official, one employed by the king; **ra_ja-kut.umba** the king's property; **ra_ja-kumbhaka_ra** a royal potter, i.e. a potter being 'purveyor to the king'; **ra_ja-kula** the king's court or palace; **ra_ja-da_ya** a royal gift; **ra_ja-dha_ni_** a royal city (usually in combination with ga_ma and nigama); **ra_ja-du_ta** king's messenger, 'message', i.e. calling somebody to court, summons; **ra_ja-nivesana** the king's abode, i.e. palace; **ra_ja-pi_la** king's son, prince [cf. **pilla** child (Te.lex.)]; **ra_japurisa** king's man; only in pl. **ra_ja-purisa_** the men of the king, those in the king's service (as soldiers, body-guard, policeman etc.); **ra_ja-porisa** servant of the king, collectively: king's service, those who devote themselves to government service; **ra_ja-bali** royal tax; **ra_ja-bhat.a** king's hireling or soldier; **ra_ja-bha_ga** the king's share; **ra_ja-bhogga** (1) royal, in the service of the king; **ra_ja-bhoggan raa dinnan ra_ja-da_yaj brahma-deyan** of a flourishing place, i.e. with power over it as if he were king or where the king has proprietary rights or explained as **ra_ja-laddha**. The BHSkt. has a curious version of this phrase: **ra_ja_-agni-dattena brahmadeyyan dattan** given by the king in the place of agni?... in the stock phrase '**ra_jaraha ra_jabhogga rao angan t'eva sankhan gacchati**' i.e. worthy of a king, imperial, he justifies the royal qualitification, said of a thoroughbred horse, of a soldier, of an elephant... explained as 'royal possessions' in general; (2) royal, or royal power, one entitled to the throne. Either as **bhogga, bhogiya** or (khattiya_) **bhoja-ra_ja_no**; **ra_ja-ma_laka_ra** royal gardener; **ra_ja-mudda_** the royal seal; **ra_ja-muddika_** id.; **ra_ja-vallabha** the king's favourite, or overseer; **ra_ja-vibhu_ti** royal splendour or dignity (Pali.lex.)

5492.**Thick grove, wood: ra_i_** (Pkt.); wood, thick grove (M.)(CDIAL 10687). **Pleasure garden**: **a_ra_ma** pleasure, fondness; **a_ra_mia** finding delight in, fond of; **a_ra_ma** a pleasure-ground, park, garden; a private park, given to the Buddha or Sangha for the benefit of the bhikkhus; a place of recreation and meditation, a meeting place for religious gatherings; **ra_ma** [Vedic] pleasure, sport, amusement; **ra_makara** having pleasure, sporting, making love; **ra_man.eyyaka** pleasant, agreeable, lovely; delightfulness, lovely scenery; **rama** delighting, enjoyable; **manorama** gladdening the mind; **raman.a** pleasing, charming, delightful; **ramita** having enjoyed; **ramma** grd. of **ramati** enjoyable, charming, beautiful (Pali.lex.)

5493.**Image: mustard**: **ra_jika_** a certain (gold) weight (a seed-corn of sinapis ramosa); **kansa sata-ra_jika_** 100 mustard seeds in weight, i.e. very costly; **kanse sovan.n.e satara_jike** (Pali.lex.) **ra_jika_** mustard (sinapis racemosa)(Sus'r.); measure of weight (= 1 mustard seed)(Pali); **ra_ia_** mustard (Pkt.); **ra_i_** seasoning with mustard, any seasoning (S.); mustard (P.); **ra_i, la_i** (Ku.); **ra_yo** (N.); **la_i** (A.); **ra_i** (B.Or.); **la_hi_, ra_i** (Bi.); **ra_i_** (Mth.H.); **ra_ya_** a variety with large seeds (H.); **ra_i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 10688). **raita_** vegetable preparation with mustard and curds (Bhoj.); **ra_yta_, ra_eta_** pumpkins or cucumbers sliced and pickled (H.); **ra_itu~** a mustard pickle (G.); **ra_yte~** seasoning made by mixing mustard, sour milk etc. with various fruits (M.)(CDIAL 10689).

5494.**Decorated**: **ra_jita** resplendent, decorated (MBh.); **ra_iya** shining (Pkt.); **ra_yu~** in sound condition (e.g. of a house)(G.); **ra_j** shine (Skt.)(CDIAL 10690). **vira_jita** brilliant (MBh.Pali); **vira_ia** (Pkt.); **voradi** shining (Si.)(CDIAL 11855).

5495.**Image: a stripe**: **ra_jike** a stripe, a line, a row (Ka.); **ra_ji** a strip, a line, a row; a multitude; agreement (Ka.); **ra_ji_na_me** a written acknowledgement given by the plaintiff of a cause being finally settled; a deed of resignation, an acquittance; a written declaration of one's willingness to follow the directions of (Ka.M.H.)((Ka.lex.) **ira_ci** row, line, range, file (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ra_s'i** the figure or figures put down for an arithmetical operation (such as multiplying, dividing etc.)(Ka.); **ra_s'i, ra_si** a heap, a mass, a pile, a quantity, a number (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ira_ci** (arith.) total out-turn, aggregate (**C.G. 11**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: line, row**: **ra_ji** a streak, line, row; **ni_la-vana-ra_ji** dark line of trees; **pabbata-ra_ji** a mountain range; **di_gha-ra_ji** adj. of long lineage; **dvangula-ra_ji** a band 2 inches broad; **ra_jin** adj. having streaks or stripes; **uddhagga-ra_jin** having prominent stripes (of a lion); **ra_jimant adj.** having streaks or stripes (Pali.lex.) **ra_jimati_** shining, radiant (Pali.lex.) **ra_ji** streak, line, row (S'Br.); **ra_ji_** (MBh.); **ra_ji** line (Pali); **rada** line (Si.)(CDIAL 10687).

5496.**To bestow**: **ra_ti** [Skt. **ra_** to give, bestow (Dhp. 369)] a_da_ne, with doublet **la_**] to take up (Pali.lex.) **ra_dha** carrying out, doing; favour, good-will, kindness; a gift; liberality; success; opulence (Ka.lex.) **apa-ra_dha** an offence, a crime (Ka.Skt.); a fine, punishment, penalty (Ka.Ta.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5497.**Field**: **ra_jike** a field (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Cultivated, sown**: **ra_ddha_, ra_dha_** pp. of **ra_han.** to cultivate, sow (L.); **ra_dhan.** to sow (L.); **ra_bhan., ra_bhan** to be cultivated, sown; pp. **ra_dha_** (L.)(CDIAL 10705). **ra_ddhi** accomplishment, success (AV.)(CDIAL 10706). **ra_dhas = ra_dha_** (in voc. **ra_dha_na_m. pate_**); (in voc. **ra_dhas-pate_**) favour (RV.); **ra_dha_** name of one of the cowherdesses loved by Kr.s.n.a; **ra_dhika_** (Skt.); **ra_ha_, ra_hi_, ra_hia_** Ra_dha_ (Pkt.); **ra_i** (B.Or.); **ra_hi_** (Mth.); a woman's name (M.)(CDIAL 10708).

5498.**Settlement officer**: **rajjuka** surveyor (Pali); **rajuka, ra_ju_ka, laju_ka** settlement officer (As'.)(CDIAL 10691). cf. **rajju** rope, cord (RV.)(CDIAL 10582).

5499.**Success; pleasing: ra_ji** willing, ready (Ka.M.H.); good will and pleasure; full consent, willingness, acquiescence, agreement; **ra_ji ma_d.u** to bring to terms (Ka.lex.) **ra_ji** compromise (Tu.lex.) **ra_ji_ < ra_zi_** pleased, happy, contented; comfortable; **ra_ji_ na_ma_** a deed of agreement or compromise by which the plaintiff or persecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant; **rajj** a sufficiency, enough; **rajja_, rajjia_, rajji_** satisfied, full (P.lex.) **ra_dheti** (caus of **ra_dh** to succeed, **ra_dhyate** (Dhp. 420) sansiddhiyan, i.e. success; **ra_dheti** to please (Pali); **abhira_dheti** to please, satisfy, make happy; aor. pret. **abhira_dhayi**; pp. **abhira_dhita**; **abhira_dhin** pleasing, giving pleasure, satisfaction; **abhira_dhita** having succeeded in, fallen to one's share, attained; **apara_dha** sin, fault, offence, guilt; **a_ra_dhita** pleased; **a_ra_dhana** satisfying, accomplishing. satisfaction, accomplishment; **a_ra_dhani_ya** to be attained, to be won; successful; **a_ra_dhaka** successful, accomplishing or accomplished, undertaking, eager; pleasing, propitiating; **a_ra_dheti** to please, win favour, propitiate, convince; **cittan a_ra_dheti** to please one's heart, to gladden, win over, propitiate; to attain, accomplish, fulfill, success; pp. **a_ra_dhita**; **a_ra_mata_** pleasure, satisfaction; **vira_dheti** to miss, omit, fail, transgress, sin; **vira_dhana_** failing, failure (Pali.lex.) **vira_ddha** opposed, thwarted (Skt.); **viraddha** neglected, failed (Pali); **vira_dhai** transgresses (OG.)(CDIAL 11857). **vira_dha** opposition (Skt.); **bira_u~, bira_m** mistake (N.)(CDIAL 11858). **vira_dhayati** is at variance with (Skt.); **vira_dhana** failure (AV.); **vira_dhe_ti**

misses (Pali); **vira_he_i, vira_hai** breaks (Pkt.); **biraun.o** to omit (Ku.); **bira_unu** to make a mistake, spoil (N.); **bira_na_** to vex, rease (H.)(CDIAL 11859).

5500.**Image: hearth**: **randha** cooked (Pali); **raddha** pp. of **randhati** (Skt.); **randhati** to cook, pp. **randha** (Pali.lex.) **ra_ndan.** hearth (Kon.lex.) **randhana** destruction (BhP.); cooking (TS. com.); **ram.dhan.a** cooking (Pkt.); **ranan** (K.); **randhin.o** cookhouse (S.); **randhin.i_** boiling (S.); **ra_ndhani** cook (A.); **ra~_dhan, ra_nna_** cooking; **ra~_dhuni** cook (B.); **ra_ndhan.a_** cooking, cookery; **ra_ndhun.i_** cook; **ra_ndhun.ia_** (Or.); **ra~_dhan.-chat.h** 6th day of light half of S'ra_van.a (when food is prepared for the next day, i.e. **s'il.i_ sa_tam** the cold seventh), **ra~_dhn.u~** things to be cooked (G.); **ra~_dhan.** cooking (esp. by boiling), earthen baking plate (M.)(CDIAL 10615).

5501.**Image: tooth**: **rada, radana** tooth (**Abhidha_nappadi_pika**); **lapanaja, dasana** tooth (Pali.lex.)

5502.**Image: awl: rada** in : **sannivesa-visit.t.ha-rada-visesa-yutta** ?splitting; **radati** 'vilekhana' (Dhp. 159) to scratch (Pali.lex.) cf. **rad** scrape; **rada** scratching, scratch (Sk.)(CDIAL 10610). **randha** opening, cleft, open spot; flaw, defect, weak spot; **randhamesin** looking for somebody's weak spot; **randhati** [**radh** or **randh**, differentiated in Pali to 2 meanings and verbs: **hinsa_yan** and **pa_ke**] In the former sense, given as **ran.d.** in the latter **randh**. The root is frequent in the Vedas, in meaning 'hurting'. cf. Anglo-saxon **rendan** to rend. **randhati** to be or make subject to, to be in one's power; to harass, oppress, vex, hurt **ra_dheti** [**ra_dh** (DHp. 424) hinsa_yan] i.e. of hurting (Pali.lex.) **a_ra_** [Skt. **a_ra_**, OHG. **a_la** = Ger. **ahle**; Anglo-saxon **a_cl** = Eng. **awl**; Old Icelandish **alr**] an awl; **a_ragga** [Skt. **a_ra_gra** of a_ra_, an awl, a prick] the point of an awl, the head of certain arrows, having the shape of an awl, or an arrow of that kind (Pali.lex.)

5503.**Garlic**: **lasuna** garlic (Gaut.); **rasuna** (Skt.); **raso_na** (Sus'r.); **lasuna, lasun.a** garlic (Pali); **lasun.a, lasan.a, lhasun.a** (Pkt.); **lasan.** (P.H.); **la_san.** (Ku.); **lasun** (N.); **lahan** (A.); **lasun** (Or.); **lahsun** (Bi.); **lasun, lahsun, lahsan, lassan** (H.); **lasan.** (G.); **lasu_n., lasan.** (M.); **lasu_n.a** (Konkan.i); **luhun-a, lu_n-a** onion (Si.); **lahun-a** garlic (Si.); **rasun.a** (Or.); **rahun, ruhun** garlic (K.); **re_hen.** (WPah.); **rasun** (B.); **rasu_n, rassun** (Bi.); **rasun** (H.)(CDIAL 10990). **ka_yam** garlic, asafoetida, pungency, curry stuffs (Ta.)(DEDR 1462). **ul.l.i** onion, garlic (Ta.) (DEDR 705). **rasun** garlic (Santali.lex.)

5504.**Parched grain**: **la_ja, la_ji** commonly in the plural: **la_jan:gal.** parched grain (Ka.); **la_ja_jali** an ajali filled with parched grain; **la_ja_s'ma** the marriage-ceremony of throwing grain into the fire and of performing the as'ma_ro_pan.a (Ka.lex.) **as'ma** a stone; **as'ma_ro_pan.a** a ceremony at marriages: the husband's laying hold of his wife's right foot and placing it on the grinding stone (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

5505.**Meadow**: **laccil, ol.accil** a grove; a fenced wood near a house (Tu.lex.) **laccil** meadow (Kon.lex.) cf. **val.aiccal** growth (Ta.lex.)

5506.**A title**: **ra_t.h** a title given to ja_t.s, gujjars and d.ogas (P.lex.)

5507.**Distribution of money**: **ra_t.ha_ cha_ri_** distribution of money to mira_sis at weddings and funerals as practised by ra_t.hs (P.lex.) **ra_t.hi_** a first class su_a_ra_ (one who rides on cart, carriage, horse) who gives his daughter in marriage to a t.ha_kar; **ra_t.hi_ ka_t.h men., jau gira_l men.** the ra_t.hi_ in the stocks, the barley in the mill; the ra_thi_ is not well esteemed either for honesty or good behaviour (P.lex.)

5508.**Layer of bricks**: **rada** a layer of bricks in huilding; quantity laid on quantity, load piled on load (P.lex.)

5509.**Panicum miliaceum**: **rad** a plant, panicum miliaceum cultivated in some Punjab plains as about Multani for its grain and fodder; it is common in many parts of Himalayas upto the Indus; its grains are digestible and nutritious, and consumed unground; cf. **chi_n.a_** (P.lex.)

5510.**To watch, guard; to bring into use; to engage in**: **run.nu** to watch, guard (N.); **ruddha** blocked, stopped (Pali.Pkt.); **ru~d^{u}** pp. of **ro_zun** to remain (K.); **rudho** pp of **rujhan.u** to be busy (S.); **ruddha_** pp. of **rujhan.u** to be busy (S.); **ruddha** pp. of **rujjhan.** (L.); **ru_dhiu** pret. of **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **ruddhn.a_** to be engaged in, to engage, bring into use (P.); **rudha_** to prevent (B.); **rudhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **rodhna_** to block (H.); **rodhn.e~** (M.); **rubbhai** is blocked (Pkt.); **rubhan.u** to be engaged in, be busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rumbhati** obstructs, besieges (Pali); **rum.bhai** blocks (Pkt.); **rumbhan.u** to set to work (pp. **rudho**), **rumbha, rumbho** closeness of weather (S.); **rumalnu** to engage in work, overwork (N.)(CDIAL 10775). **rudhyate_** is stopped, is obstructed (MBh.); **rujjhati** is destroyed (Pali); **rujjhai** is blocked (Pkt.); **ro_zun** to stop, remain (pp. **ru_d^{u}**)(K.); **rujhan.u** to be engaged in, be busy (pp. **rudho**)(S.); **rujjhan., rujhan.** to be engaged in, be filled up (e.g. of holes in ears for earrings)(L.); **rujjhn.a_** to be occupied; **rujjana~_** (P.); **ru_jhna_** to oppress, harass, tease; **rujhna_** to be blocked up, be stopped (H.); **rujhvu~** to be healed (of a wound)(G.)(CDIAL 10779). **rundhati** obstructs (MBh.); **run.addhi** (RV.); **rundhati** obstructs, conceals (Pali); **rum.dhai** blocks (Pkt.); **runnhn.a_, runnh^{a}na_** to engage, bring into use (P.); **ru~dinu** to become foggy; **ru~d** fog, mistiness (N.); **rundhiba_** to confine, restrain, hold up (Or.); **runhal** to enclose (Bhoj.); **ru_m.dhai** stops (OAw.); **ru~_dhna_** to confine, restrict, enclose; **rundhna_** to be confined etc. (H.); **ru_m.dhai** obstructs (OG.); **ru~dhvu~** (G.); **ru~dhn.e~** to be blocked (M.); **ru~_dna_** to tread on, tread out (corn)(H.)(CDIAL 10782). **ro_dhayati** stops (MBh.); **ro_dhati** (R.); **rohe_i** obstructs (Pkt.); **ruha_iba_** to cause to stay, settle, restrain (Or.)(CDIAL 10844). cf. **u_r..iyam** serice due to a deity (Ta.)(DEDR 758). cf. **varai** to restrain (Ta.)(DEDR 5273). **Fetter; rope**: **ro_ddhr.** one who blocks (Skt.); **ro_dhayati** fetters (BhP.); **zu_tr** rope (Ash.Wg.); **zet.** (Pr.); **ru_t** rope (Dm.); **ru_ti** thin rope (Dm.); **aru_ti** rope (Kal.)(CDIAL 10842). cf. **r.o- (-t-)** to fasten, attach, suspend (Kond.a); to hang up (Pe.)(DEDR 5184). cf. **vari** to bind, tie, fasten (Ta.)(DEDR 5264). **Rampart; dam, wall**: **ro_dha** dam (Skt.); **ro_dhas** bank, awll (RV.); **ro_dha** dam, bank (Skt.); dam (Pali); **ro_d** high bank of a torrent (Bal.); **ro_ha** rampart, dyke (Pkt.); **roha** rampart (of fort)(OG.)(CDIAL 10846). **ruddha** stopped, checked, impeded, opposed; confined, surrounded; **ro_dha** stopping, cheking, arresting; stoppage, prohibition; confining, blocking up; seige; attacking; a dam, a bank; **nyagro_dha, negro_dha** growing downwards: the Indian fig-tree; **prati-ro_dha** opposition; an opponent; siege; **ro_dho_bha_ga** a mound, a rampart (Ka.lex.)

5511.**Image: headless body**: **run.d.a** a headless body, a mere trunk (retaining life and continuing to mix in battle; the head as separated from the body, a skull (Ka.M.); **run.d.a-**

ma_le a necklace or wreath of skulls (Ka.M.); **run.d.ike** a field of battle; superhuman power (Ka.lex.)

5512.**Go-between**: **run.d.ike** the threshold of a door; a go-between (Ka.lex.)

5513.**Rich in; wide extent**: **rundra** rich in (Skt.); **rum.da, rum.di_** wide extent (Pkt.); **ru~d(h), ru~d(h)a_** broad, wide (M.)(CDIAL 10781). **rundra** large, great; **rundi** breadth, width (Ka.lex.)

5514.**Elaeocarpus ganitrus**: **rudra_ks.a** the tree elaeocarpus ganitrus (Skt.); **ruddakkha** a partic. tree (Pkt.); **ruddra_kh** seed of the tree elaeocarpus ganitrus (used in rosaries)(P.)(CDIAL 10777). Elaeocarpus ganitrus = elaeocarpus sphaericus: **rudraksha** (Skt.Ta.Te.Ma.); **rudraki** (H.); **rudrakya** (B.); **rudraksh** (M.); fruit: used in diseases of the head and epileptic fits; habitat: Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Madhya Bharat, Bombay and Nepal (GIMP, p.105). **uruttira_kkam** rudra_ks.a nuts, worn as sacred beads and used in rosaries by S'aivas, so called because these beads represent the eyes of S'iva (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 49**)(Ta.lex.)

5515.**Thatched roof**: **ruwa_** rafter of a thatched roof (A.); **ruya_** (B.); **rua_** (Or.)(CDIAL 10846). cf. **variccal** reeper of a roof, transverse lath (Ta.)(DEDR 5264).

5516.**Image: flow, current**: **raya** the stream of a river, current; speed, velocity (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **re_tas** a flow, current (Vedic); **ri_ti** moving, flowing; motion, course; a stream, river (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **raya** stream, current (MBh.); current, speed (Pali.Pkt.); **rava** speed (Pali); **ra** sediment left by river after inundation (S.); **rau** small stream from the mountains, course or flow of river (P.); current, stream, torrent, line (H.); **rai** long narrow channel made for flow of water from higher level (Or.)(CDIAL 10638). cf. **re_n.i** mud (Pkt.); **ren.i_** ingot (L.)(CDIAL 10639). **ri_n.** name of a deserted channel of the river Jhelam (L.)(CDIAL 10750). **re_ve** the Narmada_ river (Ka.lex.) **ri_ti** stream (RV.); **ri_i** path, fashion (Pkt.); **ria** shallow narrow channel for catching fish in dry season (Or.); **ri_** method, manner (G.)(CDIAL 10751). **reju, rejo** irrigation, first watering before sowing (S.)(CDIAL 10820). **ri_ti** dropping, flowing; a course; **ri_n.a** dropping, trickling, oozing, distilling, flowing (Ka.lex.)

5517.**Tenant**: **raita, rayata** a subject as of a king; a tenant (as of a landholder); a ryot (Ka.); **raiyata** (M.); **rayata** (M.H.); **rayata_pi** peasantry; the condition, duties of a subject (Ka.); **rayata_va_** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

5518.**Brass; property**: **rayi** riches, goods, property (RV. i.66.1)(instr. **rayya_**); **rayi** as a god (RV. viii.31.11); **rayida** bestowing wealth (RV. iii.54.16); **rayi-dha_ran.a-pin.d.a** lump of clay (Kaus'. xxviii.3); **rayintama** very rich (RV. vi.44.1); **rayi-pati** lord of wealth (RV. i.60.4; RV. vi.31.1: **abhu_re_ko_ rayipate_ rayi_n.a_m** thou alone hast been the lord of riches); **rayimant** rich, wealthy (RV. x.74.1); **rayi-vat** = **rayimant** (RV. vi.68.5; VS. xviii.47); **rayi-vid** obtaining or possessing wealth (RV. ii.1.3); **rayi-vr.dh** enjoying wealth (RV. vi.91.3); **rayis.n.i** bestowing or procuring wealth; **rayi-s.a_c** possessing wealth (RV. i.180.9); **rayi-s.a_h** ruling over wealth (RV. i.58.3; cf. **-s.a_h** in ba_ds.a_h **ruler** (U.lex.)]; **rayis.t.ha_** abiding in wealth (TS. iii.4.1.2); **rayis.t.ha_na** possessing wealth (AV. vii.81.2) = **rayistha_na** (RV. vi.47.6); **rayi_y** (denom.) to desire wealth (RV. iii.62.2); **ra_ya** giving; **ra_yas-ka_ma** desiring wealth (RV. i.78.2; RV. vii.42.6); **ra_yis-po_s.a** increase of wealth, abundance (KS. v.t); **ra_yaspo_s.ada_** giver of abundance (KS. ii.8); **ra_van** bestowing (Vedic.lex.) **raitika, raitya** brazen, made of brass;

re_tyam bell-metal; **re_tas, re_tram** quicksilver (Skt.lex.) **ri_ti** brass, bell-metal; calx of brass; rust of iron; scoria of an metal; **ri_tike** brass, bell-metal (Ka.lex.) **re_, rayi, rai** property, possessions, goods, wealth, gold; costliness; grandeur, shine, glitter, lustre, beauty (Ka.); **rai-dha_re** a shower of gold; **raivata, re_vata** rich, wealthy; name of the fifth Manu; name of a mountain ; **rai-to_ran.a** a festoon of gold (Ka.)

5519.**Image: flowing**: **rayya** beauty, loveliness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ur-ai** bell metal (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **re_payati** causes to flow or melt (Gr.); **revvu~** to solder, cement (G.); **revn.e~** to sink into, fill (M.); **ahire_mai** fills (Pkt.); **ri_** melt, flow (Skt.)(CDIAL 10818). cf. **ravan.aka** a filter (BHSkt.); **ren.i_** ingot (L.)(CDIAL 10639).

5520.**Mountain**: **ro_dhas** mountain slope (R.); **rohu** mountain, bare mountainous country (S.); **roh** mountain; **rohr.i_** hill (L.); adj. **rohela_** belonging to or coming from the hills; **ruhella_, rahella_** inhabitant of Rohilkhan.d. (P.)(CDIAL 10845). cf. **wi.ry** steep hillside (To.)(DEDR 1062). cf. **varai** mountain, slope of hill (Ta.)(DEDR 5274).

5521.**Image: tail**: **lot.^{u}** tail; **lut.^{u}**, **lat.^{a}r** short tail (K.); **lat.kan.u** to hang, dangle (S.); **la_t.** tail (L.); **lat.kan.** to be hung (Ku.); **lat.akvu~** to hang down (G.); **lat.akn.e~** to hang down (M.); **latakka** bent down (N.); **latko** hanging mass (N.)(CDIAL 10918).

5522.**Images: woman's plaited hair; entangled or matted mass of hair**: **lat.** lock of hair (P.); **lat.uro** lock of hair; **lat.ulo** cluster of hair (Ku.); **lat.t.o** cluster, lock of hair; **lat.t.inu** to become matted or entangled (N.); **la_t.** entanglement (B.); **lat.** curled lock; **lat.a_** entanglement, matted hair (Mth.); **lat.a_vai** wraps round (OAw.); **lat.** curled lock; **lat.a_** entanglement, matted hair (H.); **lat.na_** to become entangled (H.); **lat.^{i}** lock of hair (G.); **lat.iya~_** pl. matted locks (G.); **lat.vu~** to become entangled (G.); **lat.** entanglement, pubic hair (M.); **lat.a-pat.a** medley, nonsense (Si.); **lat.hur^{u}** woman's plaited hair (K.); **lan.t.ha_** engagement, work, trouble (N.); **lan.d.-lan.d.a** confusion (Or.); **ladda_** matted mass of hair (M.); **lit.a** matted hair (S.); **lit.** tangled hair, splinter in skin; **lit.t.a_** matted hair (L.); **li_dai** is entangled (OMarw.)(CDIAL 10918).

5523.**Dung**: **latti** dung of horses, asses, elephants, camels (Ta.); **laddi** id. (Te. Ka.); **lan.d.a** excrement (Ka.Skt.); **le_n.d.a** (Skt.); **ilatti** dung of elephants, horses, camels and asses (**Tiruva_lava_. 26,18**); **ilan.t.am** dung (**Tol. Col. 443, Urai.**)(Ka.lex.) **ld^{u}** dung-hill (K.); **laddi_** elephant's dung (Pkt.); **la_do** excreta of belly, belly (Ku.); **la_di** excrement of goats and sheep, contemptuous term for food (N.); **la_d** round solid dung of animals; **lada_** lump, solidified mass (A.); **na_d** dung of animals; **na_di** dung pellet (as of goats)(B.); **na_da** dung of animals (Or.); **la_d^{i}** (G.); **la_da_** mass of kneaded dough (M.); **la~_do** clammy lump (G.)(CDIAL 10933). **lid** horse dung (Orm.); **dert** dung (Wk h.); **led, lez^{u}** dung or horses, mules, asses, elephants (K.); **lidi** (S.); **lidd, lid.d., lid., lid** (S.); **lidd** (P.); **lido** dung of goats (Ku.); **lidi** dung of horses and other animals (N.); **li_d, li_di_, liddi_** dung of horses and elephants (Bi.); **lidda_** (Mth.); **li_d** (G.M.H.); **nend** piled up large solidified heap of stale boiled rice (K.); **ledena_** faeces and urine of a sick person (A.); **nedi** cowdung cake (B.); **neda, ledi, nedi** solid circular bit of dung (Or.); **led, leda_, ledi_** clod used as counterpoise on a lever (Bi.); **ledho** clod as counterpoise on beam of water-lift (Bi.); **ledh** (Mth.); **lenta_** mass, collection, bundle (Or.); **lentha_** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 11057). **le_n.d.a** excrement (BhP.); **lim.d.a** elephant's dung (Pkt.); **lim.d.ia_** goat's dung (Pkt.); **lin.d.u** hard human excrement (S.); **lin.d.** big lump of human excrement (WPah.); **li~_d.u~** globule of

dung; **lid.i_** small globule of dung (G.); **li_n** human excrement (Ku.); **li_r.** hard piece of human excrement (N.); **le_d.y, le_d.ua, le_d.ukka,le_lu** lump (Pkt.); **ner, nera_** solid round lump of excrement (A.); **ler., ner.** (B.); **led.u_n.o** lump of horse's or camel's dung (S.); **led.n.a_** camel's or donkey's dung (L.); **led.r.a~_** ball of dung (L.); **led.d.a_** camel's or horse's dung (P.); **len.d.o** lump of human excrement (S.); **le_n.es** horse dung (Pas'.); **nena_, nen.a_** hardened excrement (L.); **li_d., len_** hard long excrement (P.); **len.d.** big lump of hard long excrement (WPah.); **len.d.a** ordure (Or.); **len.d .i** tiny bits of sheep dung (Or.); **le~r.i_** dung of sheep and goats (Bi.); **le~d., le~d.i_, le~d.uk** lump of dung (M.)(CDIAL 11055).

5524.**Jujube**: **ilantai** jujube tree, zizyphus jujuba (**Tiva_.**); **ilanda** (Ma.); **elaci** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

5525.**Eagle-wood**: **ila_t.avi** eagle-wood, akil (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ila_-varut.am** a continental division (Ta.lex.)

5526.**Image: attached to one another**: **lat.t.ha** attached to one another (Pkt.); **lond.^{u}** eave-border of the edge of a thatch (usu. made of birch bark and mud)(K.); **latranu** to lean over (N.)(CDIAL 10918). **Skein of silk**: **laccha_** several skeins of cotton joined together (P.); **la_cha_** tassel of sheep's wool plaited into a woman's hair (N.); **laccha_** necklace of silk or beads, bundle or skein of silk (H.); **la_cho** skein of silk (G.)(CDIAL 10944). **lar** string of necklace (K.); **lar.i_** strand of cord (L.); **lar.** (L.); **lar.i_** (P.); **lar.** garland, string (Ku.); **lar.o** cord (Ku.); **lar.i** garland, string of beads (Ku.); **lari, lariya_** skein of cotton removed after spinning (N.); **lari_** string of pearls (OAw.); **lar., lar.i_** (H.); **lar.a** (OMarw.); **lar** strand of rope (Mth.); **lad., lad.i_** string of pearls (M.)(CDIAL 10921). **Image: skein**: **luti, lati** a skein, to wind into a skein; **lati sutam** a skein of thread (Santali.lex.) **lat.i < lad.i_** (H.) skein of lace, nearly 440 yards (Ta.lex.)

5527.**Image: bee**: **luti** a small, wild honey bee (Santali.lex.)

5528.**Image: creeper**: **lat.a_** creeper (B.); **lat.a_, lat.i** creeper (Or.); **lat.iba_** to creep, trail (Or.); **lund.^{u}** creeper (K.)(CDIAL 10918). **lata_** creeper (Mn.); **latika_** slender creeper (Skt.); **lata_** creeper (Pali); **lada** (NiDoc.); **laya_, laa_** (Pkt.); **la** cucumber, pumpkin (Sh.); **lau** creeping plant (WPah.); **la_** creeper used for binding, betel creeper, (euphem.) snake (Or.); **liya** creeper (Si.); **laia_** creeper (Pkt.); **lei-jal** vine; **layu_** twig (Pas'.); **lei** vine (Sh.); **lai_** tamarix dioica (S.); **lai, nai** creeper (Or.)(CDIAL 10928). **Woman**: **lata_** young woman (Skt.); **landa** young woman (Si.)(CDIAL 10929). **late, lata_** a creeper (Ka.lex.)

5529.**Image: skin-bag**: **loth, lot** skin (Ku.); **lot** money bag; **loto** strip of leather (N.); **loti** strip of leather or metal (N.); **lotha_** bag (H.)(CDIAL 11138). **lu_do** fold of fat round belly (N.)(CDIAL 11137). **loi_** blanket made of fine wool (H.); **lo_ad.i_** blanket (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11155).

5530.**Image: buried treasure**: **lota_, nota** buried treasure, stolen property (Or.); **lotta, lutta** loot (Pkt.); **lo_ptra** stolen property (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 11145).

5531.**Image: to turn back**: **laut.au** to return, to turn back (Santali.lex.)

5532.**Iron utensils and implements**: **lot.a lut.i** brass house-hold utensils in general; **luti, loha luti** iron utensils and implements (Santali.lex.)

5533.**Pot**: **lohta** the lower part of a kan.d.a or waterpot, which has been broken across through the middle (Santali.lex.) **lotta** a hollow, ravine, pit (Ka.); dent, depression, small pit or hollow; **loddi** a valley (Te.); **loddi_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 5197). **Hollow**: **lot.** a handful, as much as the hand held scoop-wise will contain (Santali.lex.) cf. **lot.alot.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to be hollow or empty, become uselessl; **lot.alot.t.ai** anything hollow or empty, anything useless; **lot.ukku** emptiness, hollowness (Ta.); **lot.t.a** empty, vapid (Ma.); **lot.t.e** emptiness, hollowness; **lod.d.u, lad.d.u** pithlessness, weakness (Ka.); **lot.(t.)a** hollow, dried up, hollowness; **lot.a_ramu** empty, useless, pithless (Te.)(DEDR 5194). **Pot**: **lot.a** small metal or earthen pot (K.); **lot.o** (S.); **lot.a_** waterpot (L.); **lot.t.a_** (P.); **lot.iya_** (Ku.); **lohot.o** (N.); **lot.a_** (A.B.Or.H.M.); **not.a_** (Or.); **lot.ia_** (Mth.); **lot.iya_** (Aw.); **lot.o** (G.)(CDIAL 11133). **Image: drinking vessel**: **lut.i** a small drinking vessel (Santali.lex.)

5534.**Image: quarrel**: **lokt.a, lokt.ha** to quarrel, to dispute mainly with regard to possession of land or trees (Santali.lex.)

5534a. Symplocos racemosa: **lodh** (H.B.); **lodra** (G.); **lapong-dang, dieng lamaki** (A.); **lodhra** (M.Skt.); **loddugu** (Te.); **ludam-daru** (Singhbum). The Sanskrit name **lodhra**: semant. stoppage of ocular discharges. Habitat: plains and lower hills of eastern and central India; bark: in digestive disorders, eye diseases and ulcers; in excessive bleeding during menstruation. (S.K.Jain, Medicinal Plants, National Book Trust, 1968, pp. 140-141).

5535.**To stir**: **no_n.t.u (no_n.t.i-)** to stir, dig up, grub up, root out, pick off as the scab of an ulcer, pick out as wax from the ear, pilfer, pluck as an ear of grain (Ta.); **no_n.uka** to stir, dig, tease (Ma.); **no_d.ad.runi, no_d.a_vuni** to rake up, stir (Tu.)(DEDR 3795). **lud.ati** stirs; **nud.ati** strikes (Dha_tup.); **lulita** crushed, shaken (MBh.); **lun.d.i_-kr.ta** rolled up together (Skt.); **lo_d.ayati** agitates (MBh.); **lo_layati** (R.); **lo_d.ati** (Dha_tup.); **lo_d.yate_** is set in motion (MBh.); **lul.ati** stirs (Pali); **lod.vu~** caus. **lod.a_vvu~** to swing, rock (G.) **lulai** rolls, swings (Pkt.); **lur.an.u** to shake, swing (S.); **lud.an.** to rock to and fro (L.); **lo_lai** stirs up (Pkt.); **rolun.** to sift (L.); **lod.an.u** to swing, rock (S.)(CDIAL 11080). **lut.yati** rolls (Skt.); **lo_t.ati** id. (Dha_tup.); **lot.t.ai** rolls, sleeps (Pkt.); **lo_t.ana** shaking, upsetting (Pali); **lud.** roll, swing, agitate (Skt.)(CDIAL 11156). **lol.** rolling over (M.); **lo_la** tossing, hanging (MBh.)(CDIAL 11136). **lol.o, lol.ya_** contusion, bruise (Kon.lex.) **hon.d.ak** to stir when cooking (Santali.lex.) X **van.d.u** to cook, dress, boil, prepare (Te.)(DEDR 5329). **To roll**: **nalan:ku (nalan:ki-)** to grow faint, wilt, suffer, pine, lose stiffnes, become crumpled, bend as a bow; **nalakku (nalakki-)** to crumple, as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish; **nali (-v-, -nt-)** to waste, pine away, suffer, be in distress, yield before a foe, fail, slide, fall down; afflict, distress; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to afflict, cause distress; n. suffering, pain, thinness, leanness; **nalivu** trouble, distress, affliction, ruin, destruction; **nalun:ku (nalun:ki-)** to become lean, be distressed; **nalku_r (-v-, -nt-)** to suffer, be wearied (Ta.); **nalagu, nalugu** to become rumpled or fuffled (as cloth or paper), become rumpled or flabby by the heat of the sun etc., droop as vegetables etc., grow weakened, faint or feeble from sickness, trouble, grief; **nalagisu, nalugisu** to rumple, etc.; **nalavu, naluvu** weakness (Ka.); **nalaguni** to fade, wither, be reduced by sickness (Tu.); **nala~gu, nalu~gu, naliyu** to be crushed, bruised, broken or reduced to powder, be crumpled or rumpled, fade, wither, diminish (as brightness); **nala~gud.u, nalu~gud.u** state of being crushed, bruised or troubled; **nala~cu** to crush, bruise, rub; **nala_kuva, nalukuva** illness, indisposition; **nalata** disease; **nali** illness, indisposition; dust, powder; **nalikamu** smallness, littleness, thinness; **naliguli** greatly crushed or broken; **nal(u)cu, nal(u)pu** to crush, rub; **nalapu** to crumple

(flowers, etc.), harass (Te.); **nalpap-** to squeeze (Ga.); **naln.i- (-t-)** to be squeezed in handling; **nalp-** to squeeze, crush; **naln.is-** to cause to squeeze (Kond.a); **naln.u** rubbing, massage (Kuwi); **nal^{a}bna_** to clean by rubbing a little water or a moist cloh on; **nalbrna_** to rub oneself with oil; **nil^{i}bna_** to crease, crumple, crush by rubbing between both hands, rub roughly (Kur.)(DEDR 3611). **nolng- (nolonkt-)** to thrash about on ground Kol.); **nor.an-** to roll on the ground Nk.); **nokka_na_** to writhe in death, or in a fit; **nohka_na_** to writhe; **nor.k-** to crawl on stomach; **nor.kus-** to make (child) crawl on stomach (Go.)(DEDR 3789). **lu~d.iya_na_** to roll (H.); **lol.n.e~** to roll (M.)(CDIAL 11080). **lud.hai** rolls, lies down (Pkt.); **lut.hati** rolls, wallows (Dha_tup.); **lo_t.hayati** sets in motion (BhP.); **lo_t.ati, ro_t.hati** knocks down (Dha_tup.); **lur.han.u** to roll, float away, be lost, be dying (S.); **lur.han., rur.han.** to roll, be swept away by a stream (L.); **lut.ha_** to roll, wallow (B.); **lur.hna_, lur.hakna_** to roll, slip, lie down (H.); **lut.hvu~** (G.); **lut.hn.e~** (M.); **lor.han., ror.han.** to roll, sweep away (L.); **ror.hn.a_** to roll, put (a cart) in motion, cause to flow (P.); **lut.h** roll, set in motion (Skt.); **lud.** roll, swing, agitate (Skt.)(CDIAL 11079).

5536.**Sound produced by beating oneself on the mouth**: **laba, laba_, labo_, laba laba** a sound in imitation of that produced by beating one's self on the mouth (Ka.); gabble, clack (M.)(Ka.lex.) **lapo_-lapo_v-en-al** expr. of beating the open mouth with the palm of the hand on account of sorrow (Ta.); **labalaba** noise made by crying and beating the mouth; crying, weeping (Tu.); **labalaba** beating oneself on the mouth (Te.)(DEDR 5185).

5537.**Traders**: **labbe** a caste of people who originally were Arabs; they are still Mahomedans, but speak a low dialect of Tamil; they sell ghee, cloths etc. (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **lappai** a class of Tamil-speaking Muhammadans found chiefly on the coasts of South India (Ta.lex.) ?**lappam** [prob. **le_pya**] putty, a kind of cement used to fill up cracks in wood (Ta.); **lappamu** (Te.); **leppa** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **leppa-ga_r-a** a plasterer, a bricklayer; one who moulds or models; le_paka (Ka.); **le_pya, leppa** to be smeared; spreading over, plastering (Ka.Skt.); making models, moulding (Ka.); **le_pa_l.iga** a man who cover with unguents (Ka.lex.) **Priest**: **levai, leppai < levi** (Hebrew) priest in a mosque (Ta.lex.)

5538.**Traders**: **lamba_d.i, lama_n.i, lamba_n.i** a lumbadee (or brinjari), a migratory caste who trade in salt, grain, bullocks etc., and often have the character of being thieves (Ka.Te.); **ilamba_t.i** (Ta.); **lamma_gal.** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **suka_liga** a lamba_d.i (Ka.); **suka_li** a sort of gypsies (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5539.**Writing**: **dipi** writing (As'.); id. (OPers.); **lipi** writing (Skt.); **limpi** writing (Skt.); **lipikara** plasterer (R.); **livi_** writing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11058). cf. **lipyate_** is smeared (I_s'Up.)(CDIAL 11061). **limpa** one who smears (Pa_n..); **le_mbi_** plastering with mud (L.); **le~bi_** (P.)(CDIAL 11065). cf. **limpati** smears (TBr.)(CDIAL 11066). cf. **le_pana** act of smearing (A_s'vGr..); **lewan** ashes smeared on cooking pot (Bi.)(CDIAL 11111). cf. **let** plaster, paste (H.)(CDIAL 11113). cf. **le_pya** to be smeared (MaitrUp.)(CDIAL 11114).

5540.**Gum; mud, plaster**: **le_pa** smearing (Ya_j.); ointment, plaster (MBh.); plaster (Pali); **le_va** (Pkt.); **leh** lime (Wg.); **liwa** in cmpds.'plastering' (K.); **leu** coating of mud outside a pot (S.); **le_** mud, plaster; **le~_** (L.); **leu, le** plaster (P.); **leu** old cowdung plaster that is becoming loose (N.); plaster, coating of mud outside a pot (A.); **leoya_** a smearing (B.); **lew, lewa_** ashes plastered on cooking pot to protect it from fire; process of flooding a rice field and ploughing to kill

weeds, sowing in a wet field (Bi.); **leu** old plaster off a wall; **lewa_** plaster, ashes smeared on cooking pot (H.); **leva_** coating (of paint etc.)(M.); **lei_** paste (S.); **le_vi_** (L.); **levi_, lei_** coat of plaster on wall (P.); **lei** paste (A.); **lei** gum (B.); **le(h)i, neha_i** paste (Or.); **lei** mud mortar (Bi.Mth.); **le(h)i_** paste (H.); **leur.** plaster fallen from a wall (P.); **leur.a_** plaster (H.); **let.i_** plaster, paste (S.); **let.t.i_** thick paste (L.); **let.i_** plaster, paste (P.); **lyet.o** paste of flour and water boiled with salt and spices (Ku.); **lit.o** paste, flour gruel (N.); **let.** plaster, paste (H.); **li_t.** muccus, snot (G.); **lip** smear (Skt.)(CDIAL 11110).

5541.**Image: quilt**: **le_pu** a sort of quilt (Ka.); **le_pa** (M.); **le_pu** a mattress; a bed (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5542.**Cassock**: **lob, loba_, lo_b** cassock (Kon.lex.)

5543.**Frankincense**: **loba_n, loba_na** frankincense (Kon.lex.)

5544.**Resin; deodar**: **lu** resin, tar; **lo_u** fat (Pas'.); **lo_u, lo_u-mut.ha** deodar (Gaw.); **lo_** (Bshk.); **lo_u** resin, tar; **lo_-mut.** deodar (Phal.)(CDIAL 11120). **zo_i-zal** pine tree (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10833). **zo_-kende** deodar, i.e. torch-tree (Ash.); **ru, ru_-ka_no, rua** resin (Kt.); **zo, wro_** deodar (Wg.); **zumugda** (Pr.); **lo_-mut.** (Phal.); **jo_** (Gmb.); **rog** (Kho.); **rae** a partic. coniferous tree (WPah.); **rk** deodar (Dm.); **ra_, [a]rak** (Kal.)(CDIAL 10826). cf. **ra_la** resin of shorea robusta (Skt.); resin (S.); **ria_la** resin (S.); **ra_l.a** tar, yellow resin (Or.); **ra_l.** resin (G.M.)(CDIAL 10715). **da_mbor, da_mbora_** resin (Kon.lex.) **dhu~r.a_** resin (Santali.lex.) cf. **jir** gum, any adhesive (Ko.); **jerre_** gum resin (Kur.)(DEDR 2556). cf. **ya_** a tree, harwickia binata (Ta.)(DEDR 5150). cf. **ja_la_ri** shorea talura = shorea laccifera (Ka.); vatica laccifera (Te.)(DEDR 2473). cf. **ru_ks.a** tree (Skt.); **rukkha** tree (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 10757). cf. **nu_kku** sissoo wood, dalbergia sissoo (Ta.)(DEDR 3721).

5545.**Smoke-hole**: **dum-lo_enek** smoke-hole (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11128). **lat lopak** holes and cavities; **lopak** hole in a bank (Santali.lex.) **duvor, duvra_, dur, dura_** smoke; **dompl.o, domplea_** hole (Kon.lex.)

5546.**To hide**: **lep-** to hide, cover (Kt.); **lapvu~, lapa_vu~** to be hidden, hide oneself (G.); **lo_pya** concealed (VS. com.); **lipn.e~** to hide (M.); **luciba_** to hide oneself (Or.); **lukkai** hides (Pkt.); **lu_kna_** (D..); **lukan.u** (S.); **lukkan., lukan.** to be hidden (L.); **lukn.a_** (WPah.); **lukn.o** (Ku.); **luknu** (N.); **lukiba** (A.); **luka_** (B.); **lukiba_, nukiba_** (Or.); **nukab** (Mth.); **loka_vai** (OAw.); **lukna_** (H.); **lukai** (OMarw.OG.); **lhikka** hidden (Pkt.); **likkhai, likkai** hides (Pkt.); **likn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11083). **lip** to hide (Kon.lex.) **Image: spy**: **ul.l.a_l.** traitor in the guise of a friend, spy (**W.**); **ul.avan-** spy; he who is in the secret; secret agent (**Kumare_. Cata. 91**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or-r-u (or-r-i-)** to spy out; a spy (Ta.)(DEDR 1022). cf. **ol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to hide; lurking-place (Ta.)(DEDR 1015). **Image: to conceal oneself**: **ul.i** a thief; to conceal one's self; to hide; hiding; an ambush, a lurking place; a hunter's hut (Ka.); **ol.i** (Ta.Ma.); **od.i** id. (Ma.); **ul.avu** (Tu.); **olavu** a secret (Te.); **ul.iga** a man who hides or lurks; **ol.iga** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ol.i** to hide (Ta.); **ul.avu** spying (Ta.)(DEDR 1015). **ol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to hide, steal away; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to hide, conceal, disguise, lie hid (Ta.); **ol.ippu** slinking away, hiding, concealing, keeping secret (Ta.); **ol.i** concealment, ambush (Ma.); **ol.ika** to be hidden; **ol.ikka** to hide oneself; **ol.ippikka** to conceal; **ul.iyuka** to stoop, peep (Ma.); **oyl. (ol.c-)** to hide (Ko.); **wil.y- (wil.c-)** to hide (To.); **ul.i** to conceal oneself, hide; n. hiding, ambush; thief (Ka.); **ol.i (ol.ip-, ol.ic-)** to hide (Kod..); **ol.a**

secret, private (Tu.); **on.pi** to hide (Kor.); **o_lamu** a shelter, cover, screen (Te.); **ol-, ol.-** to bend down (Ga.); **o_lta_ nanna_** to hide; **o_la_** resting-place of a wild-beast, hiding-place or lair (Kur.)(DEDR 1015). **alota_** screen (H.)(CDIAL 1404). **pralu_na** cut of (Skt.); **pralava** chip (S'Br.); **paluni** small wickerwork screen to cover doors as a curtain (Ku.)(CDIAL 8763).

5547.**Diminish**: **lup** destroy (Skt.); **lupyate_** is lost, is removed (TS.); **apalupyate_** perishes (AV.); **lupyama_na** bewildered (MaitrUp.); **lumpati** destroys (Skt.); steals (BhP.); elides (RVParis'.); **lupta** robbed of, lacking, lost, destroyed (MBh.); **lo_payati** neglects, infringes (MBh.); eliminates (R.); **luppai** is destroyed (Pkt.); **lumpati** breaks, injures, plunders (Pali); **lum.pai** destroys (Pkt.); **lutta-** broken, cut off (Pali); disappeared (Pk.); (CDIAL 11083). **lo_pya** to be removed (Skt.); **lopro** bit, chip, shaving; **lopra_-lopri** parings (N.); **lo_psyati** will remove (Gr.)(CDIAL 11146). **avalumpati** takes off, cuts off (TS.); **o_lumpe_ti** wrests off (Pali); **o_lum.pa** crushing (Pkt.); **ol.avvu~** to misappropriate (G.)(CDIAL 839). **alupa** small piece (Si.)(CDIAL 1406). **a_lumpati** tears out, separates (AV.); **a_lumpati** breaks off (Pali) **a_lum.pai** takes aaway ; **a_lo_viya** covered (Pkt.); **alopvu~** to disappear; **alpa_vu~** to be hidden (G.)(CDIAL 1406). cf. **vilo_pa** loss, destruction (MBh.); theft (Skt.); plunder (Pali); **vilo_va** (Pkt.); **volo_** (Si.); **villu-chun** to pillage, plunder (Wg.)(CDIAL 11912). **pralumpati** plucks out (Skt.); **palumpati** plunders; **pralupyate_** is robbed, is destroyed (MBh.); **palovan.a_, palon.a_** to destroy (P.)(CDIAL 8768). **ullupta** taken or drawn out (AV.); **ullo_pam** (Kaus'.); **ullumpati** takes out, saves (Pali); **ullo_pana** saving (Pali); **ulvan.** the threads which remain in the comb after the completion of the web (M.)(CDIAL 2382). **ula (-pp-, -nt-)** to become diminished, be wasted, be devoid of, die, terminate; **ulakkai** end, ruin, death; **ulappu** wasting, perishing, defect, death, limit; **ulai (-v-, -nt-)** to perish, be ruined (as houses, land, crops); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to ruin; **ulaivu** ruin, destruction, defeat, poverty, trouble (Ta.); **ulakkuka** to shrink up; **ulayuka** to be impoverished, ruined; **ulaccal, ulavu** ruin (Ma.)(DEDR 671).

5548.**Wife of Agastya**: **lo_pa_mudra_pati** husband of lo_pa_mudra_: Agastya; **lo_pa_mudra** the wife of Agastya (Ka.lex.) **Image: composition: parts of different animals**: **lo_pa, lo_pa_mudra_** name of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals, so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter... Agastya was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly went to king S'rutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conqurered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife (Skt.lex.)

5549.**Image: vulture**: **lo_co, lu_c** vulture, mite (Pr.); **lo_pa_** a kind of bird (TS.); **lo_pa_yika_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 11144).

5550.**Hunting**: **lu- (lut-)** to beat game; **lup, lup gat.** part of the forest where the beaters are stationed (Pe.); **luh- (-t-)** to hunt with group of men (Kuwi)(DEDR 5190). **lubdha** covetous, greedy (Gaut.); hunter; **lubdhaka** hunter (MBh.); **luddha** greedy; **luddhaka** hunter (Pali); **luddha, loddha, lud.d.ha** greedy; hunter (Pkt.); **ludhir.o** otter (S.); **luddhi_** kite (L.); **lodha_** hunter (Or.); **lu_dhad.i_** adj. desirous (OG.)(CDIAL 11084). **vilo_bhati** allures (MBh.); **vilo_he_i** tempts (Pkt.); **bil.ohiba_, bilohiba_** to allure, charm (Or.)(CDIAL 11913). **lutstso** rascal (Kon.lex.) **Covet**: **lipsa_** desire to gain (MBh.); **liccha_** id. (Pkt.); **licch** rent paid by cultivators to

landlord (L.)(CDIAL 11062). **lubh** be desirous (Skt.); **luhna_** to be infatuated, covet (H.); aor. **alubhat** (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 11085). **lubhyati** is eager, is desirous (MBh.); **lubbhati** covets (Pali); **lubbha** (Pkt.); **lubev** to be vicious; **lubni, lublin** harlot (Gypsy); **lubha_na** to excite desire (H.); **lubha_vai** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 11086). **lo_bha** eager desire (Mn.); greed (Pali); **lo_ha** (Pkt.); **lo_** longing (L.); **loh** desire (A.); **loho** tenderness, affection (M.); **loba** desire, greed (Si.)(CDIAL 11147). **a_lo_bhi_t** aor. is desirous (Dha_tup.); **lo_hati** (Skt.); **lohan.** to desire, wish (L.)(CDIAL 11148). **lo_bhana** allurement (R.); greediness (Pali); **lohan** gentle persuation by holding out false hopes (A.)(CDIAL 11149). **lo_bhin** covetous (BhP.); **lilohi_** greedy (OH.)(CDIAL 11150). **lo_bhyate_** is enticed (Skt.); **lo_bhayati** entices; **lo_bhijjam.ta** (Pkt.); **lu_bun** to feel desire (K.)(CDIAL 11152). cf. **vilo_bhayati** perplexes (Skt.)(CDIAL 11913a). **pralubdha** seduced (Mn.); **pralubhyati** is lustful (S'a_n:khGr..); **paluddha** seduced (Pali); **paludu** fond of, greedy; desire, passio (Si.)(CDIAL 8762). **pralo_bhayati** causes to lust after, enices (MBh.); **palo_bhe_ti** is greedy (Pali); **palo_bhe_di** tempts, entices (Pkt.); **polobanava_** to entice (Si.)(CDIAL 8769). **pr.a_nj- (pr.a_nc-)** to hunt, wander about in search of game (Pe.); **pla_mba (pla_mbi-)** to hunt, chase, seek; n. hunting, a hunt (Kui)(DEDR 4612). **Violence**: **lohar** lust, violence, oppression (P.)(CDIAL 11147). **a-lo_bha** the not going astray (of **ratha**) (AitBr.)(CDIAL 11147a). **lubh** agitate, disturb (Skt.); **lubdha** confused (AitBr.); **lujhan.u, luchan.u** to be agitated by grief or anger (S.); **lujjhan.** to quarrel (L.)(CDIAL 11084a).

5551.**Bird**: **lipi-or.a_** skylark (Kur.); **lipi** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 5189). **lipi** name of several kinds of birds; **lipi, goe~tha lipi, lipi ce~r.e~** the ashy-crowned fich lark, pyrrhulauda grisea; **kumba lipi** a small bird so named from the shape of the nest it builds, the Bengal bush lark, mirafra assamica assam (Santali.lex.)

5552.**Image: fox**: **raopi** a sort of dog-like animal (Av.); **lo_w** fox (Kho.); **lo_i, lo_o** (Sh.); **lo_i_, lo** (WPah.); **zu_wi** fox (Pr.) **lo_pa_s'a** fox, jackal (RV.); **lo_pa_s'ika_** (Skt.); **liwas'a, laus'a** fox (Wg.); **lowoc, lo_ec** jackal (Pas'.); **lo_ec, lwa_inc** (Shum.); **los'^{u}, lo_h, loh^{u}, lh^{u}** fox (K.)(CDIAL 11141). **lo_paka** a kind of jackal (Sus'r.); **lo_pakika_** (Skt.); **ru_paka** fox or jackal (AV.); **lowa_** fox (H.); **zo_ki, zo_ki_** fox (Ash.); **rwe_ki** (Kt.); **wriki_** (Bashg.); **lawak** (Kal.); **ro_pak** (Dm.)(CDIAL 11140). **lowiri** fox skin (Kho.)(CDIAL 11143). **lo_mat.aka** fox (Skt.); **lomat.i_** foxes (NiDoc.); **lamasik** fox (Gaw.); **lumai** (Bshk.); **lama_** jackal (Tor.); **lu_me_i** (Phal.); **lombar.u** fox; **lombir.i_, lu~_bir.i_** (S.); **lu~_bur, lu~_br.i_, lumbar.** (L.); **lu~_br.i_** (P.); **lomr.i_** (H.); **lomr.i_** (N.); **loba~_** (H.)(CDIAL 11153). **lo_pa_s'a** a jackal, a fox (Ka.lex.)

5553.**Image: hair on body**: **ro_mam** < **ro_ma** hair (**Ta_yu. Cukava_ri. 4**) (Ta.); **ulo_mam < lo_man** hair growing over the body of men or of animals, pur-amayir (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **lo_man** hair on body of animals or men (RV.); **lo_ma** body hair (Pali.Pkt.); **lum** a single hair (Dm.); **lu_m** hair, wool (Pas'.); down on body (of men or animals), single hair of down (K.); **lu~a, lu~_** body hair (S.); **lu~_, lu_i~_** (L.); **lu~_, lu_i~_** body hair, down (P.); **nom** body hair (A.); **lom** (G.); **lo~v, lo~, la~v** (M.);. **lom** hair, wool, fur (Si.)(CDIAL 11154). **loi_** blanket made of fine wool (H.); **lo_ad.i_** blanket (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11155). **ro_man** hair (esp. short hair) on body of men and animals (RV.); body hair (Pali.Pkt.); **ru_m** hair or down on body (K.); body hair (S.); **ru~_, rom, roa~_** body hair, nap on cloth (P.); **ru~_** body hair (Ku.); **rau~, ru~** (N.); **ro~, ro~ya_, ru~ya_** (B.); **ru~a~** down on body, fur (Or.); **roma** body hair; **ruma** hair, wool, fur (Or.); **roa~_** body hair (Mth.); **ro_wa~_** (Bhoj.); **rovam., ro~_wa~_** (OAw.); **roa~_, ru_a~_** body hair, down, fur, pile on carpet, moss (H.); **rom, ru~u~** body hair (G.)(CDIAL 10851). **ro_mas'a** shaggy (RV.); **lo_mas'a** (TBr.); **ro_masa** hairy (Pkt.); **roa~_sa_, ru_a~_sa** hairy, woolly (H.)(CDIAL 10854). **Tail**:

lumbi_ bunch (Pkt.); **li_m, lembe_** tail (Pas'.); **lu_mna_** to droop (H.); **lu_m** bunch; **lumvu~** to droop (G.); **lo~bn.e~** to hang; **lo~bad., lo~bat.** cluster (of coconuts etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 11089). **lime_t.** tail (Dm.); **lu_ma, lu_man** tail (Skt.); **lumat.** (Bshk.); **lume_t.i** (Phal.); **lo_man** tail (Skt.); **rum** tail (Kho.) (CDIAL 11096). **lamba** pendent (MBh.Pali); **lam.ba** long (Pkt.); **lam** big branch (Dm.); **la_mba_** tuft of wool (Pas'.); **lamba**, in cmpd. **lam-** long tail (K.); **lamma_, lamba_** long (L.P.); **lammo** long, tail; **lamma_, la~_ba_** long; snake (WPah.); **la_mo** long, tail; **lamlamo** tall (Ku.); **la_mu** long; **la_m-kiro** snake (N.); **lamba_** long; **lama_** long bunch (A.); **lamba_** long, tall (Or.); **nama_** long (Mth.); **la_m** long, straight (Bhoj.); **la_m.ba** tall (OAw.); **la~_b, lamba_** long, tall (H.); **la_m.bau** long (OMarw.); **la~_bu~** (G.); **la~_b** (M.); **lamba** pendent; **lambaya** plumbline (Si.); **lambaka** id. (Skt.); **lamkano** long (Ku.); **lamkanu** to take long strides (N.); **lamb** hang (Skt.)(CDIAL 10951). **lame_ra_** longer (L.)(CDIAL 10953). **lambate_** hangs down, loiters (MBh.); **lambati** hangs down (Pali); **lambai** (Pkt.); **lamun** to pull, pull at, tow (K.); **laman.u** to hover (of birds)(S.); **lamyu_n.o** to pull down, catch a falling thing (Ku.); **la~_bta_** hangs (Konkan.i); **lamkun.** to hang (L.); **lamakn.a_** to hang, be long on hand (P.); **lamar.n.o** to decline, sink, drop (Ku.)(CDIAL 10954). **Image: tail of goat or sheep**: **lambana** hanging down (MBh.); fringe, long necklace (Skt.); **laman** pulling, delay (K.); **lemn.i_** tail of goat or sheep or wild beast (WPah.); **la_man.-divo** hanging lamp (G.); **la~_bn.e~** a sort of well-bucket (M.); **limun.i_, limn.i_, lin.un.i_** tail of goat or sheep (WPah.)(CDIAL 10955). **lambayati** causes to hang down (Skt.); **lame_w** to hang up (Par.); **lambe_ti** hangs up (Pali); **lam.be_i** (Pkt.); **lam-** (Pas'.); 1 sg. **lamu_m** (Phal.)(CDIAL 10956). **lambita** hanging down (MBh.); supported on (R.); **lambita** hanging down (Pali); **lam.bia, lam.biaya** (Pkt.); **lambur** barrage (Kho.)(CDIAL 10957). **lamu_tra_** longish (L.)(CDIAL 10958). **lambo_dara** pot-bellied (MBh.); a name of Gan.es'a (Skt.); **lam.bo_dara, lam.bo_yara** adj. and m. (Pkt.); **lambo_ra_** a name of Gan.es'a (Si.)(CDIAL 10959). **la_ma** length (S.)(CDIAL 11022). **Come and go customarily to work**: **ramb** hang down (Skt.); **rambate_** hangs down (RV.); **lambate_** stays behind, loiters (Skt.); **ra~_bn.e~, ra_bn.e~** to continue, stay, come and go customarily to work, live (M.); **ra_bta_** stays, rests (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 10631).

5554.**To wander about**: **rumvu~** to wander about (G.); **rumalinu** to loiter (N.); **rulai** lies down (Pkt.); **ro~val.n.e~, ro~l.n.e~** to wash rice (M.); **rulan.u** to wander about (S.); **roln.a_** to separate rice from husk (P.); **rulivaum.** wandering (OG.); **rol.vu~** to roll (G.); **rul.n.e~** to roll, trail along (M.)(CDIAL 10786). **ula_ttu-tal** to take out for a walk as a child (Ta.); **ula_ttu** (Ma.); **ula_ttu-tal** to ride about, pass in procession (**Ka_l.at. Ula_. 223**); **ula_ttu** walking up and down for amusement, display or exercise; moving to and fro (Ta.); **ula_** procession (**Can:kara. Ula_.**); **ula_vu-tal** to move about (**Periyapu. Pa_yi. 1**); **ula_vu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **To patrol**: **ro_ntat.i-ttal** to patrol, to keep watch at night; to roam, wander about; **ro_ntu < ronde** (French) night patrol (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **la_ntu-tal** to walk about, wandering about (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ra_mpa_t.i < ra_mba_d.** (M.) a wandering caste; cf. **lampa_t.i** a wandering caste (Ta.); **lamba_d.i** (Te.); **lamba_n.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

5555.**Chew the cud**: **ro_mantha** act of chewing the cud (Skt.); **ramo_t** (Wkh.); **ro_manthaka** adj. chewing the cud (Pali); **ro_mam.tha** act of chewing the cud (Pkt.); **ro~th** (H.); **rova~th, rava~th, ro~th, ro~t** (M.); **zo_mo_tr** chewing the cud (Ash.); **zemetr** (Kt.); **loimula_** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 10852). **ro_mantha_yate_** chews the cud (Pa_n..); **ro_manthayate_** (Sus'r.); **ro_manthe_ti, ro_manthati** chews the cud (Pali); **ro_mam.tha_ai, ro_mam.thai** (Pkt.); **ro~thna_** (H.); **rava~thn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 10853). ?**irami-ttal** to rejoice, feel delight; **rami-ttal** <

ram- id. (**Takkaya_kap. 327, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **manta, mantu, mantha** churning round, stirring round (Ka.lex.) **mattu** churning stick (Ta.lex.)

5556.**Image: eyelid**: **irappai, rappai, reppai** eyelid (Ta.); **r-eppe, r-appe** id. (Ka.); **reppe** id., hair of eyelashes (Kod..); **repp** eylid, eyelash (Tu.); **ramp** eyelid (Tu.); **r-eppa, reppa** id. (Te.); **kand.-repa** id. (Kol.); **kand.le reppa** eyelash (Nk.); **kand. reppa** eyebrow (Go.); **r-epa** eyelid; **r-ema** eyelash (Kond.a); **reppa** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5169).

5557.**Boat**: **ramas** an oared boat in use in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 160).

5558.**A maple**: **raman.i_** aloe indica; **ra_man.a** diospyros embryopteris (Skt.); **ra_ma_** aloe perfoliata and other plants; **ra_mi_** leaf of laurus cassia; **ra_mat.ha** alangium hexapetalum (Skt.); **wrama~_** willow (Wg.); **ramo_** (Kt.); **rome_n** aspen (Kho.); **rameno** poplar (Yid.); **ra_ma** a kind of maple (Kal.)(CDIAL 10627). **ira_mat.am, iramat.am < ra_mat.ha** asafoetida (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.)

5560.**Branch**: **rembe, rambe** twig, small bough, branch (Ka.); **remma, rebba** branchlet, twig (Te.); **r-iva** twig (Kond.a)(DEDR 5170).

5561.**Sun**: **a_r..va_n-** the sun (Ta.)(DEDR 396). **ravi** sun (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **rivi** (Si.)(CDIAL 10646). **ilaku (ilaki-)** to shine, glisten, glitter (Ta.); **el** sun, light, splendour (Ta.); lustre, splendour, light (Ma.); **ilakuka** to shine, twinkle (Ma.); **ilankuka** to shine (Ma.)(DEDR 829). **arka** flash, ray, sun (RV.); **a_k** sun (Mth.); **akka** sun (Pali.Pkt.); **aka** lightning (Si.); **vid-aki** lightning flash (Si.Inscr.)(CDIAL 624). **aks.an.a_** lightning (Skt.); **akkhan.a_** id. (Pali); **akan.a, akun.a** id., thunder (Si.)(CDIAL 27). **pakal** sun, the morning sun, day, daytime (Ta.)(DEDR 3805). **esa~gu** to arise, appear, exist, happen, shine (Te.); **ese** to shine, be brilliant (Ka.); **esaka** shine, splendour, beauty, appearance, state of being, fate, delight (Ka.); **esakamu** joy, delight, splendour (Te.)(DEDR 778). **aru** sun (Skt.); **yor** (Kho.)(CDIAL 612).

5562.**Desire**: **lavalavike, d.avad.avike** ardent desire, longing (Ka.); **lavan.e_m.** the mind to incline or be affected towards (M.); **lavalavisu** to desire ardently (Ka.) (Ka. lex.)

5563.**Image: rim**: **ne_mi** rim, felly (RV.); framework for well-rope, foundation of wall (Skt.); **ne_ma** boundary, foundation of wall (Skt.); **ne_mi** rim, felly (Pali); **ne_ma** edge, point, root (Pali); **n.e_mi, n.e_mi_** felly (Pkt.); **ni_u~, ni~_** foundation (P.)(CDIAL 7592). **lewa_ra_** second pair of spokes of a cartwheel (Bi.); **neba_ra_** (Mth.); **nima_ra_** (Bi.); **niwa_r** (H.)(CDIAL 7595). **Image: upright post for the churn**: **nehn.i_** upright post supporting staff of churn (L.)(CDIAL 7259). **ni_u~, ni~_** foundation (P.); **niu~** (WPah.); **neo** (B.); **nia~** (Or.); **new** foundation of a house wall (Bi.); **nei~_** (Bhoj.); **niu** foundation; **neiya~_** earthen support for jars (Aw.); **ni~_w, neu, nei, ni_wa_** foundation (H.)(CDIAL 7592). **ni_m dhu_ri_** the second pair of spokes of a cartwheel (Mth.); **ne_miya** having a rim (Pali)(CDIAL 7593).

5564.**Image: joining pins; rungs of a ladder**: **nen-pu** rung of a ladder; **nempu** ribs joining together the two beams of a well-sweep, serving also as steps for the man who treads it, ribs (Ta.); rung or round of a ladder (Ta.); **numpu** a nail with two points to join planks (?Ma.);

nemmu an iron nail pointed at both ends, used in joining boards (Te.)(DEDR 3743). **Joining pins for jewels**: **nempu** joining dowel or nail, pins for jewels (Ta.)(DEDR 3743).

5565.**Dalbergia oujeinensis**: **nemmi** dalbergia oujeinensis (Ka.); **nemmi** id. (Te.); **nemi**- id. (Skt.)(DEDR 3744).

5566.**To sift, winnow**: **ne_mpu (ne_mpi-)** to winnow; **no_mpu (no_mpi-)** to separate by winnowing (as stones from rice); **na_vu (na_vi-)** to winnow and clear grain from stones (Ta.); **ne_mpuka** to winnow rice grain; **na_vuka** to cleanse rice from stones (Ma.); **ne_mu** to winnow, sift (Te.); **e_ma_na_** to sift out husks of rice, pulse, etc.; **e_m-** to sift, winnow sideways (Te.); **e_mba (e_mbi-)** to separate rice grains from straw by shaking (Kui); **na_bna_** to thresh rice, winnow; tread as paddy, trample, throw down, beat (Kur.)(DEDR 3769).

5567.**Order**: **n.io_a** order, engagement (Pkt.); **niyo_ga** order (Mn.Pali); tying in: **niyo_ga-pa_s'a** carriage trace (Skt.); **niyo_** determination (Si.); **noi_** rope for trying cow's feet when milking (OAw.); **noa_, noi_** (H.); **ne_hi_** frame of churn; **ne_ho~** branching stick on which pots are hung (L.); **ne~hi~_** (P.)(CDIAL 7257). **ner-i** way, road, path; religion, precept, rule, principle, path of virtue, righteousness, style of poetic composition, order, row, series, line, lineage, method, means; **ner-imai** rule, rectitude, honesty, usage, literary usage (Ta.); **er-i** way; **ner-i** straight path, rectitude; **ner-ivu** proper road, equity (Ma.); **ner-i, nir-i** orderly arrangement, beauty, fineness, elegance; **nir-i, nir-u** to be properly arranged or prepared, be ready; **nir-ate, ni_r-ate** properness, beauty, charm, prettiness, elegance; **nir-isu** to arrange, adjust, prepare; n. arrangement, display; **nir-ige, nir-uge** arrangement, properness; **ni_r-a** a fine, handsome man, beau; fem. **ni_r-e** (Ka.); **ner-i** beauty, custom, justice, propriety, order, arrangement (Te.)(DEDR 2934). cf. **ne_r** rightness, justic, impartiality, morality, virtue, honesty (Ta.); **ne_rtti, ne_r-r-i** excellence, elegance, that which is correct, equitable or just; **ne_rmai** fidelity, honesty, impartiality, justice, propriety, morality, virtue (Ta.); **ne_r** truth, justice; **ne_r-r-i** straightness, what is right, common way, custom (Ma.); **ne_r** rightness, propriety, fitness, order; **ne_ra** propriety; **ne_ritu, ne_rittu** that which is straight, fit, proper, or right; **ne_ridu** propriety, rectitude, religious loyalty; **ne_rida** a brahman; fem. **ne_ridal.**; **ne_rpu** propriety, rectitude (Ka.); **ne.ri** truth, fact (Kod..); **ne_r** justice, truth; straight, just, true; **nerta** straight, true (Tu.)(DEDR 3772). **Master**: **niyo_gya** master (Skt.); **neog** head peon at the court of Ahom kings (A.)(CDIAL 7258). **Restraint**: **niyama** restraint (Mn.); fixed law (R.); restraint (Pali); **niyame** (As'.); **n.iama** rule, vow (Pkt.); **neo** a law, institution (B.); **newa_** custom, method (H.); **ni_m, ni_v** rule, vow (G.); **niu~e** modestly, restrainedly; **neu~e, niu~_e** slowly, humbly (WPah.); **niyamen** in accordance with the regulation (OSi.)(CDIAL 7250). **niyamayati** restrains (MBh.); **niyame_ti** ties down, fixes (Pali); **n.iamiya** pp. controlled (Pkt.); **nemvu~, nimvu~** to fix, appoint, resolve (G.)(CDIAL 7251). **Engaged in**: **niyutta** tied to, appointed (Pali); **n.iutta** engaged in (Pkt.); **niyut** busy with (Si.); **niyukta** bound on (AitBr.); appointed (MBh.)(CDIAL 7254). **n.io_e_di** engages in (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7260). **niyata** fastened (RV.); controlled (Mn.); devoted to (MBh.); **niyata** (Pali); **n.iaya** bound by a vow (Pkt.); **nyu~, nyo~** a good wife (Sh.); **niyate** he granted (OSi.)(CDIAL 7249). **nya_ya** rule, manner, method (TS.); **a_ya** method, right means, justice (Pali); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **na_ya** proper conduct (OG.); **naya** mode, manner (Si.); **n.ia_ga** conduct; **n.e_a_ia** just; **naiya_yika** studying Nya_ya (Pkt.); **nia_u** justice (S.); **nea_** (L.); **nia_u~** (P.); **nya_w, nyo** (Ku.); **niya_** (A.); **n(i)ya_w** (Bhoj.); **nia_u** (H.); **nya_vo** (OM.); **nya_v** (M.); **niya_va** way, method (Si.)(CDIAL 7614). **anya_ya** injustice (R.); **anya_yya, anya_yin** unjust (Skt.); **an.n.a_a** unjust; injustice (Pkt.); **aniya_** injustice (OSi.); **anna** unlawful (Si.)(CDIAL

304). **niyata** adj. pp. of **ni + yam** restrained, bound to, constrained to, sure (as to the future), fixed (in its consequences), certain, assured, necessary (**ariyamaggena niya_mappatta; catumagganiyamena**); **niyati** [cf. **niyati** (Skt.); **ni + yam**] necessity, fate, destiny; **niyama** restraint, constraint, training, self-control; definiteness, certainty, limitation; **aniyama** indefiniteness, choice, generality; **niyamena** adv. by necessity, necessarily; **niyamato** id.; natural law, cosmic order; **niyamana** fixing, settling, definition; **lakkha-niyamana** aiming at the target; **niyameti** to tie down, to fix; **niya_ma** way, way to an end or aim, esp. to salvation, right way; **niya_maka** sure of or in, founded in, or leading to; **niya_mata_** state of being settled, certainty, reliance, surety, being fixed in; **niya_meti** to restrain, control, govern, guide; **niyoga** command, order; necessity; **niyoga_** strictly speaking (Pali.lex.) **Commissioned; to give into charge**: **niyutta(ka)** adj. pp. of **niyujati** tied to, appointed to (with loc.), commissioned, ordered; **janapade niyutta; da_nadhika_re niyutta; da_ne niyutta**; **niyya_dita** assigned, presented, given, dedicated; **niyya_deti** to give (back), give into charge, give over, assign, dedicate, to present, denote; **niyya_taya_mi; sa_mika_nan ga_vo niyya_deti**; **niyya_desi = sampat.iccha_pesi** (Pali.lex.) **niya_maka** controlling (MBh.); **n.ia_maya** controlling (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7253). **niyo_ga** order (Mn.); tying in: **niyo_ga-pa_s'a** carriage trace (Skt.); **niyo_ga** order (Pali); **n.io_a** order, engagement (Pkt.); **niyo_** determination (Si.)(CDIAL 7257). **naya** conduct, plan (MBh.); conduct (Pali); wisdom (R.); **n.aya** conduct (Pkt.); **niya** intellect (Si.)(CDIAL 6965). **nayas'a_lin** schooled in political wisdom (Skt.); **nesa_la** school (OG.); **nis'a_l.** (G.); **nesa_li_u** scholar (OG.); **nis'a_l.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 6969). **nya_ya** rule, manner, method (TS.); **a_ya** method, right means, justice (Pali); **n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **na_ya** proper conduct (OG.); **nayo** mode, manner (Si.); **n.ia_ga** conduct; **n.e_a_ia** just; **naiya_yika** studying Nya_ya (Pkt.); **nia_u** justice (S.); **nea~** (L.); **nia_u~** (P.); **nya_w, nyo** (Ku.); **niya_** (A.); **n(i)ya_w** (Bhoj.); **nia_u** (H.); **nya_vo** (OM.); **nya_v** (M.); **niya_vu** way, method (Si.)(CDIAL 7614). **Ship's captain**: **niya_maka** charioteer, sailor (Skt.); **nirya_ma** sailor (Skt.); **n.ijja_maya, n.ijja_vaya** (Pkt.); **niya_ma, niya_maka** ship's captain, pilot (Pali); **niyamuva_** pilot, captain (Si.)(CDIAL 7253). **ni_yate_** is led, is taken (RV.); **ni_yati, niyyati** is led away (Pali); **niyati** (NiDoc.); **nijan.u** to be carried away (S.)(CDIAL 7551). **niyya_ma (ka)** [Skt. **niya_maka, nirya_ma(ka)**] a pilot, helmsman, master mariner, guide (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **na_va_yika** [Lat. **navigo**] a mariner, sailor, skipper; **na_vika** a sailor, mariner; captain; a ferryman (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **netar** a leader, guide, fore-runner; **neti** to lead, guide, conduct; to take, carry (away); **netta** a guide; guidance, anything that guides, a conductor, fig. the eye; **sa_rathi_ netta_ni gahetva_** = the reins; **dhu_ma-netta** for smoke; **tamba netta** with red eyes; **netti** a guide, conductor, support; **nettika** having as guide or fore-runner; a conduit for irrigation; one who makes conduits for watering = **udakan nenti nettika_**; **bhava-nettika** the roots of existence, clinging to existence, i.e. fig. that which supplies with food or water; **sanettika** clinging to existence (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **ned** to flow or stream over (TS.)(Vedic.lex.) **neyya** to be led, carried etc. (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Headman; tribal council**: **a_yam, na_yam, niya_yam** justice, law, argument, debate, usage (Ta.); **a_yam** reason, right, complaint, custom (Ma.); **na.ym** (obl. **na.yt-**) justice, decision, dispute; **na.ymga.rn** headman (Ko.); **no.ym** (obl. **no.yt-**) dispute, the tribal council (To.); **nya_ya, na_ya, ne_ya** right, justice, argument, dispute, quarrel, lawsuit, judgment (Ka.); **ne.ya^{n}**, **a.ya^{n}** dispute (Kod..); **nya_ya, na_ya** justice, law, quarrel; right, just (Tu.); **nya_yamu, na_yamu, ne_yamu** method, justice; just (Te.); **nya_ya** method, fitness, lawsuit, judgment, argument (Skt.); **a_ya** id. (Pali); **n.a_ya, na_ya** id. (Pkt.)(DBIA 182). **Conduct**: **ni_ti** conduct (Mn.Pali); **nitiyam.** (As'.); **n.i_i, n.itti** (Pkt.); **niya** law (Si.)(CDIAL 7546). **nis'a_l.** school; **nis'a_l.iyo** school boy, student (G.)(CDIAL 7548). **Master**: **niyo_gya** master (Skt.); **neog** head peon at the court of Ahom kings (A.)(CDIAL 7258). **Appointed**: **ne_man-** person of exemplary conduct (**Ira_mana_. Pa_laka_. 1**); **ne_mam**

regulation, rule (**Kon.t.alvit.u. 8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Appointed; engaged in**: **ne_maka** (Tadbhava of **niya_maka**) ruling etc.; a rule, an order, an appointment (Ka.); **ne_man.uka** appointment, as to a post; allowance, stipend (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **niyukta** bound on (AitBr.); appointed (MBh.); **niyutta** tied to, appointed (Pali); **n.iutta** engaged in (Pkt.); **niyut** busy with (Si.)(CDIAL 7254). **n.io_e_di** engages in (Pkt.); **niyo_je_ti** urges (Pali)(CDIAL 7260). **ne_mi (-pp-, -tt-), niyami (-pp-, -tt-)** to appoint (**Tan-ippa_. i,327,26**); to conceive (**Tiruppu. 598**)(Ta.); **ne_mam** appointment (Ta.); **niyamikka** to order, appoint; **ne_mam** rule, service of a raja (Ma.); **ne.mc-** to select, appoint (Ko.); **ne_ma, niyama** appointment; **ne_misu**; **niyamisu** to appoint (Ka.); **ne_maka** appointment, determination, choice; **ne_misuni** to appoint, determine (Tu.); **ne_mincu, niyamincu** to determine, fix, appoint, commission (Te.)(DBIA 231).

5568.**Religious regulation**: **ne_mamu, ni_mamu** rule, religious regulation (Te.); **ne_ma_na_** to obey instructions regarding diet in illness; **nema_na_** to observe vows (Go.); **niyama** rule, regulation; agreement, arrangement (Skt.); **niyam, nem** id. (H.)(DBIA 231). **To sanctify**: **ne~o** to sanctify as an officiating priest by fasting, bathing etc., previous to offering a sacrifice; **ne~t** abstinence from forbidden foods, faith, fidelity, lyalty; **ne~te dohoara** he has taken a vow of abstinence (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **Austerity, penance, vow**: **namme** festival (Kod..); **no_mpu** any meritorious act of devotion; a festival, esp. the one observed on the 14th day of the 6th lunar month in honour of Ananta; **no_mbu** fasting among the Mohammedans, fast, penance; **no_mbuni** to fast; **no_hi** a meritorious act or vow (Tu.)[cf. **ramaza_n** (Ta.U.)(Ta.lex.)]; **no~_cu** to perform an act of religious merit; **no~_ta** performing a meritorious act; **no_mu** to perform an act of religious merit; n. vow, meritorious act (Te.); **no_l (no_r-p-, no_r-r--)** to enxure, suffer patiently as hunger, practice, do penance, practise austerities; n. a means of attaining salvation; **no_r-pa_r** ascetics, those who practise religious austerities; **no_r-pu** bearing, endurance, performing penance; **no_n- (no_n-p-, no_n-r--)** to endure, bear, renounce as secular things, practise austerities; **no_n-pi** ascetic; **no_n-pu, no_mpu** ceremonial fasting, abstinence, penance; **no_n-r-al** patience, endurance; **no_n-mai** bearing, endurance, tolerance, power, greatness (Ta.); **no_lkka (no_r-r--)** to fast, lead an austere life; **no_npu, no_mpu** penance, fasting; **no_lpikka** to cause to fast (Ma.); **no.m(b)** period when cloak is covered over head of relative of dead person (three days at green funeral, eight days at dry funeral)(Ko.); **no_n (no_nt-)** to observe a vow or religious obligation, perform anything as a meritorious act of devotion or austerity; caus. **no_nisu**; **no_mpi, no_mpu** any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity (Ka.)(DEDR 3800).

5569.**Fastening**: **nibandha** fastening (R.); grant of property (Ya_j.); literary composition (BhP.); bond; **n.ibam.dha** (Pkt.); **no~d** copying into a book (M.); **nibadhna_ti** binds on (AV.); composes, writes down (Mn.); **n.ibam.dhai** binds (Pkt.); **no~dhvu~** to note down, enter in a book; **no~dh^{i}** notebook (G.); **no~dn.e~** to copy and enter a document (M.)(CDIAL 7223).

5570.**Departure**: **niyya_ti** to go out, get out; **niyya_na** going out, departure; **niyya_nika** leading out, saving, profitable, sanctifying (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

5571.**Exudation of plants**: **niyya_sa** [Skt. **nirya_sa**] any exudation (of plants or trees), as gum, resin, juice etc.; **niyya_sa-rukkha** one of the 8 kinds of trees, 360 (**paggharita-niyya_sa-rukkha**); **niva_ya_sa** oozing of trees; **ikka_sa, nikka_sa** 'slime of trees' (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **in.am, nin.am** fat, flesh, serum; **nin.a (-pp-, -nt-/-tt-)** to grow fat; **nin.ar (-v-, -nt-)** to crowd, gather thick (Ta.); **nin.am** coagulated blood (Ma.); **nan.i.g** clear fat, lard, fat in belly of animal (Ko.);

nen.a fat, marrow (Ka.); **nina** serum of the flesh, marrow of the bones (Tu.); **nenad.u** bone marrow (Te.)(DEDR 2921). **adinin** marrow (Pas'.); **eden.d.i_k** (Gaw.); **e~_tl.i~o~** inner (WPah.)(CDIAL 380). **a~_d, a~da_, a~_dan** mud, quagmire (H.); **andati** binds (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 381). cf. **le_n.o** mud plaster (for floor or wall)(WPah.); **livi^{u}** a smear (K.); **niuni** plasterer's wooden trowel for fine work(B.)(CDIAL 11111). **nun.a_vu (nun.a_vi-), nun.a_cu (nun.a_ci-), nun.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to rub and feel with the fingers, feel with the tip of the tongue as the gums or palate (Ta.); **non.e** to clean with the tongue the teeth of substances lodged between them (Ka.)(DEDR 3702).

5572.**One's own**: **niya** one's own [**nia-putta = orasaputta**] (Pali); **niyaka** adj. one's own (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **nija** constant (AV.); innate, of one's own country, one's own (Skt.); **nija, niya, niyaka** own (Pali); **ni** genitive affix (NiDoc.); **n.ia** own (Pkt.); **nia** (Mth.); **niya** (OG.)(CDIAL 7181). **ne_ili_, ne_ili_n, ne_ili_** always (Wot..)(CDIAL 7182).

5573.**Image: gate**: **niyyu_ha** [Skt. **niryu_ha**] a pinnacle, turret, gate; **pa_sa_da-niyyu_ha** (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **niryu_ha, nirvyu_ha** a peg or bracket projecting from a wall to hang or place anything upon (Ka.Skt.); a door (Ka.lex.)

v-p-ph-b-bh-m

5574.**Image: to be on heat (of cows)**: **va_s'ita_** cow desiring bull (AV.); **vahura** desire of cow, goat etc.for male; **vahurjan.u** to desire the male (S.); **va_hran.** to be on heat (of cows)(L.); **va_haran.a_** to be on heat (of animals); **bahiria_** heated with sexual desire (of cat, lion, elephant)(P.); **va_s'** cry of animals (Skt.)(CDIAL 11590). **va_hate_** bears down (Car.); makes an effort (Dha_tup.); **va_hayati** makes labour (Skt.); **prava_hate_** bears down (of a woman in labour)(Sus'r.); **ba_hab** (of animals) to copulate (Bi.); **va_han.u** to cause to labour (S.)(CDIAL 11609). **Desire**: **veh-kal** excessive desire; avarice, greed; **veh-kutal** to desire ardently (**arul. veh-ki** : **Kur-al., 176**); to covet (**ilamen-r-u veh-kutal ceyya_r** : **Kur-al., 174**); **veh-ka_mai** absence of desire; absence of cupidity or covetousness (**Kur-al.. A_ti. 18, Talaippu**)(Ta.lex.) **vegan.** to be on heat (of a mare)(L.); **veg** intense sexual desire, venereal orgasm (P.)(CDIAL 12090). **ve_ (ve_v-/ve_kv-, vent-)** to be distressed by grief or passion (Ta.)(DEDR 5517). **ve_t.kai < ve_l.-** (Ta.) desire, want, appetite (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,9,9**); **ve_t.ka** id. (Te.); **ve_t.ci** (**Tiruman. 437**); **ve_t.am** desire (**Pur-ana_. 214**)(Ta.); **ve_t.a** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_t.kai** amorousness, one of ten avattai (**Nampiya_kap. 36, Urai.**)(Ta.); **ve_t.kai-no_y** desire, appetite (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,6,7**); morbid appetite or longings of wome during pregnancy (**Pur-ana_. 20,14, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Rut**: **vekul.ikka** to rut; **vekul.i** excitement (Ma.); **vekul. (vekul.v-, vekun.t.-)** to be angry, be enraged at, hate, dislike; **vekut.t.u (vekut.t.i-)** to make angry; **vekul.i** anger, wrath, dislike, hate; **vekut.ci** wrath (Ta.); **bigad.uni** to take offence; **bigad.u** taking offence (Tu.); **vegat.u** repulsiveness, disgust, dislike (Te.)(DEDR 5464). For semant. 'anger' cf. **ve_ka_l.am** anger; heat; **ve_kam** anger (**Kalit. 103**); semen (Ta.); force (**Tiruva_lava_. 7,6**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5575.**Image: elliptical space**: **ohara_, ora_** a bout of the plough, the elliptical space ploughed (M.)(CDIAL 12174). **pa_k** bend, twist, eddy, rounds of a field in ploughing (A.B.)(CDIAL 7618).

5576.**Image: riverbank**: **bagar.** riverbank (Ku.); **bagar** shore, sandy place, shingly place; **bagarya_n** land on riverbank (N.); **vagr.o** waste land (G.); **vagad.a_** fence, hedge (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11190). **Image: water channel**: **pagar** a water channel; **paghrao** to bring, as rain (Santali.lex.) **Swampy land**: **a.k** swamp (Ko.); **a.(k) ka.r.** swampy land (Ko.)[as opposed to **ve.gad.** burnt field for shifting cultivation (Kol.)(DEDR 1438)(cf. **vey** to be burned (forest, fuel)(Kui)(DEDR 5517); cf. **gad.d.e** island (Ka.)(DEDR 1148). **ghat.t.a** landing-place, quay (Skt.); **gha_t.** mountain pass (P.N.B.G.M.)(CDIAL 4414); **vayar--ka_t.u** paddyfield (Ta.); **ka.r. (**obl. **ka.t.-)** jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field (Ko.)(DEDR 1438)]; **a.ka** biggest flat land of a man's holdings (Kod..)(DEDR 336).

5577.**Agricultural tract**: **akam** agricultural tract (**Ci_vaka. 1613**); tree; mountain; earth (Ta.); **ah.kam** grain (**Cin-e_n. 425**); **akki** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **a~_khn.e~, a~_kn.e~, a~kn.e~** sloping divisions of a flat earth roof for water to roll off (M.)(CDIAL 102). **akan.i** agricultural tract (Ma.)(DEDR 7). **agam** land kept for self-grown grass, stubble (Kho.)(CDIAL 1048). **kat.a** bank of river (Pe.); **gat.u** (pl. **gat.ku**) bund, bank (of river, tank, etc.)(Kond.a); boundary, beach, shore; end of a table, field, etc. (Kuwi); **ket.t.u** bank, dam (Ta.); **kat.** bank of river (Go.); **gat.t.u** bank (Ga.); dam, embankment (Ka.Te.); bund of field (Kuwi); pl. **gat.ka** id. (Kuwi); **ga_ttu_** (pl. **ga_ttu_na, ga_tka**) boundary; **ka_dagattu** bank of river (Kuwi); **kat.t.e** id. (Ka.); bund of tank (Kod..); **kat.t.a** dam, embankment (Te.Go.); bund of field (Kol.Pe.); id., dam, dike (Nk.); **kat.t.a_** a dam in the river for catching fish (Go.)(DEDR 1147). **Bank round field; trench; ditch**: **paga_r.** trench, ditch, trench and bank, bank round field (B.); **paga_r** id. (B.); **paga_ra** ridge round field (Or.); **paga_r** mound, bank (H.); **pagar** fence (Sant.)(CDIAL 8464). **Field; herd**: **bagr.o** field; **bagr.i_** small field (WPah.)(CDIAL 11331). **baga_r** pasture (H.); **baga_l** flock, herd, crowd (N.)(CDIAL 11332). cf. **gad.d.a** hole (Pkt.); **ga_ra_** deep hole (A.); **ga_n.** small embanked field within a field to keep water in (L.)(CDIAL 3981). **Ditch, moat**: **pahan.i** ditch, water channel (Or.)(CDIAL 8461). **pa_i_** trench round a tent (M.)(CDIAL 8462). cf. **pra_ka_ra** wall, rampart (Mn.Pali.)(CDIAL 8914). **akar..** to excavate, dig out; moat, tank, reservoir (Ta.); **akar..i** moat; **akar..a_n-, akar.. eli** field rat; **a_r..** to dig; **a_r..i** to dig deep (Ta.); **akar..uka, akir..uka** to dig out, excavate; **akir.., akar..i** moat, ditch, trench; **akil., akil** moat, earth wall (Ma.); **av- (avd-)** to dig hole with tool (Ko.); **ad.- (ad.0-)** to dig (To.); **agar..** (**agar..d-**), **agur.. (agur..d-)** to dig; **agar..** what ha been dug; **agar..te** digging, pit, ditch; **agar..ata, agar..ate** digging, ditch, moat; **agalte** ditch, moat; **agi, age** to dig, burrow, make a hole in the ground (Ka.); **agaru, agal.u** ditch, trench, moat; **agate** overturning the soil by spade (Tu.); **agad.ta** ditch, moat, trench (Te.); **agul- (agult-)** to dig (Kol.); **agul-/agl-** id. (Nk.); **agulmur** digging (Nk.); **ad.g-, ar.g-** to dig (Ga.); **arxna_** id. (Kur.); **arge** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 11). **Unploughed land**: **akk**- to make, do (Nk.); **a_kku** to effect, make, create, arrange; n. creation (Ta.); **a_kkan-** that which is artificial (Ta.); **a_gisu** to bring about, perform (Ka.)(DEDR 333). **akit.t.ha** unploughed (Pkt.); **akr.s.t.a** unploughed land (AV. cf. **kr.s.t.a** ploughed land (S'Br.)(CDIAL 3449); **a_it.ho** fallow land, farm (S.); **a_et.ha_, a_t.hia_, a_it.hia_** land round a well, part cultivated, part left fallow (L.); **a_kr.s.t.a** drawn (MBh.); ploughed (Skt.); **a_kassati** ploughs (Pali); **a_git.t.hi** drawing (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14). **git.t.e** lump of earth (Ka.); a clod or lump, usually of earth (Tu.)(DEDR 1539).

5578.**Wall, rampart; neighbourhood**: **pa_ka_r** fort-wall; place (Ta.); **pa_gal** id. (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **pra_ka_ra** wall, rampart (Mn.); **pagar** fence (Sant.); cf. **paga_r** ditch, bank (H.); **pa_ka_ra** wall, rampart (Pali); **pa_ya_ra-, pa_a_ra-, pa_ra** fort (Pkt.); **fauru** wall (Md.); **pa_ra** a layer (as of bricks on a wall)(M.)(CDIAL 8914). **Image: rampart**: **pa~_cil** rampart (B.); **pra_ci_ra** enclosure, fence, wall (Kull.)(CDIAL 8921). **pa_garo, pa_ga_ro** an enclosure (Tu.lex.)

5579.**Neighbourhood**: **pa_n:kar** side, neighbourhood, place, location; **pa_n:ko_r** friends (**Tol. Po. 41**); **pa_n:ku** side, neighbourhood, place, companionship (Ta.); **pa_n:kan-** friend, companion (Ta.); **pa_n:ku, pa_n.n.u** side, party, propriety, means (Ma.); **pa_n.n.an** companion, friend (Ma.); **pa_n:gu** manner, form, shape, likeness (Ka.); **pa_ni** in: **giton.i pa_ni** temple of head (Kond.a)(DEDR 4053). **pa_yasa_** neighbourhood (OH.); **pa_r.os** (G.); **pa_r.osi_** neighbour (S.); **pa_r.os'i_** (G.); **pa_d.ive_siya-, pa_d.o_sia-** neighbouring (Pkt.); **pra_tive_s'ya** neighbouring (Ya_j.); neighbour (Mn.)(CDIAL 8936). **pakkam** side (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,5**); neighbourhood, nearness; side of the body extending from the shoulder to the hip; **pakkatta_r** neighbours; countrymen; partisans (Ta.lex.) **Side**: **paks.a** side (RV.); **paks.as** side (RV.); **paks.aka** side (Skt.); **pakkha** side (of body or house), faction (Pali); side (Pkt.); **obuc** side (Pr.); **pach** faction (K.); **pakhu** partiality (S.); **pakkh** side (P.); **pa_kho** slope, upper part of building, roof (Ku.); **pa_kho** side (N.); **pa_kha_** side wall (A.); **pa_kho** hill-side (N.); **pakkhur.** mountain-side; plateau (L.); **pa_kha_** side; **pa_kha** side, nearness; **pakha_** side, shoulderblade (Or.); **pa_kh(a_)** gable and wall of house (Bi.); **pa_kh** side; **pa_kha_** side-wall, shed; **pakhu_a_** side, gable-end (H.); **pa_kh** side, party (G.); side of roof (M.); **pa_kha_** side of roof or bodice (M.); **pa_khe~** side of roof or udder (M.); **pa~_kh** side (G.); **pa~_khu~** branch (G.); **pa~_kh** wing, side of roof (M.)(CDIAL 7627). **pakhero** precipitous slope (N.)(CDIAL 7629). **pakhwa_r.a_, pakhwa_ra_** side, gable-end of house (H.)(CDIAL 7632). **Image: side beam of roof**: **pasel**, pl. **pasela~** side beam of roof (L.)(CDIAL 8119). cf. **pa_n:kar** side, neighbourhood, place (Ta.)(DEDR 4053). cf. **pa_kkam** seaside village (Ta.)(DEDR 4047). cf. **pakkam** side, nearness; **pakkal** side, one's class or tribe (Ta.); **pakkam, pakkal, pakku** side (Ma.); **pak** in phrases: **tan paka.r.** by himself, of his own accord, **tam paka.r.** with one another etc. (Ko.); **pak** side (To.); **pakka, pakke, pakku** id., proximity (Ka.); **pakka** near (Kod..); **pakk** side (Tu.); **pakka** side; near, adjacent; **pakkiya** side (Te.); **prakka** side, part, direction (Te.); **paki** side (Ga.)(DBIA 233a). **Covered terrace**: **pakha, pukra** races in a wall; **pacri** an enclosing wall (Santali.lex.) **paghan.a** a covered terrace before a house (Pali); **praghan.a** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **pa_ka_ra** an encircling wall, put up for obstruction and protection, a fence, rampart (3 kinds: made of bricks, of stone, or of wood, viz. it.t.haka_-, sila_-, da_ru-); **pa_ka_ra-it.t.haka_** brick or tile of wall (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **pra_ka_ra** an encircling wall, a surrounding wall elevated on a mound of earth, a rampart, a fence, an enclosure; **pa_gara, pa_gala, pa_ga_ra, pa_gal** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pra_ka_ra** wall, rampart (Mn.); **pagar** fence (Santali); **paga_r** bank, ditch (H.B.); **pa_ya_ra, pa_a_ra, pa_ra** fort (Pkt.); **pa_ka_ra** wall, rampart (Pali); **fauru** wall (Md.); **pa_ra_** a layer (as of bricks on a wall)(M.)(CDIAL 8914). cf. **pa_ravd.a_** quarter of a village (M.)(CDIAL 8915). **Fenced plot of ground**: **pa_ka_yati < ba_ga_yat** fenced plot of ground fit for garden cultivation (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Ploughed land ready for sowing**: **ba_haj** ploughed land ready for sowing (P.); **va_hya** to be driven, etc. (BhP.)(CDIAL 11614).

5580.**Image: astride**: **bakkar, bakka_r** a stride (Tu.lex.)

5581.**Image: enclosure; cluster of houses**: **pakka_ < pakka_** (U.) adj. built of brick and mortar (Ta.); **pa_kkal** paving stones, slabs for flooring (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bakher, bakhri bakhol** a homestead, a collection of houses belonging to one family; **bese bakher akata** he has made a fine homestead (Santali.lex.) **bari, bar.i** house, household; **cas bari, cas bar.i** farm and stock; **bat.e** court-yard of a house; **bathan** a temporary enclosure for cattle when taken to a distance to graze, a sheep fold (Santali.lex.) **Collection of houses in one enclosure**: **ba_khar** cluster of cattlesheds, collection of houses in one enclosure, enclosure, house (H.); **vakkhala** covered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12215). **bakkhar, ba_khar** house (H.)(CDIAL 11189). **Abode**: **bhavana** place of

abode (Mn.); dwelling (Pali); **bhavan.a** (Pkt.); **bha~_, bha_** house (Mai.)(CDIAL 9417). **pavan-am** house, dwelling, abode (**Tiruva_lava_. Nakara. 8**); palace, castle (**Iraku. Irakuvu. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **Quarter; side**: **vakkal** side (Ma.); **van:ka** direction, side, quarter (Te.); **va~_ka** quarter, side (Te.); **va_kku** side, direction (Ta.)(DEDR 5208). **Class or tribe**: **pakkal** one's class or tribe (Ta.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **Hut; village**: **pakkan.a** hut of a Can.d.a_la, village inhabited by barbarians (MBh.); **paka_n.a** woodman's hut, hamlet of woodmen's huts (Or.)(CDIAL 7620). **Cell**: cf. **pa_n:ku** cell for prayer (Ta.); id. (< Pers.)(Ta.lex.) **Horse stable**: **pa_ga_** a horse stable (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_ka** hut, hovel (Te.)(DEDR 4047). cf. **pa_n:ku** place, location (**Man.i. 1,61**); side, neighbourhood (**Cu_l.a_. Na_t.. 2**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_n:ku-tu_kki-vaittal** to put up hut etc. as a preliminary to the penning of sheep for manuring a field (Ta.Na_.)(Ta.lex.) **bha_ti_** messmate, fellow-resident (S.) (CDIAL 9428). **Inside; house**: **akam** inside, house, place (Ta.); house, room, inside, abode (Ma.); **akatta_n** master of the house; **akatta_l.** mistress of the house (Ma.); **akatta_n-** householder; **o_r-akatti** husband's brother's wife (i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself)(Ta.); **o_ragitti, va_ragitti** id. (Ka.); **akan.i** inside, interior; **akampu** inside; **akal** inner part of town or village; **aka_, aka_yi** inside of house, room (Ma.); **akna** (pl. **-n**) room of a house (Go.)(DEDR 7). **a_gvu~, a~ga_u** one's own (G.)(CDIAL 114). cf. **aga_ra** house (A's'vGr..Pkt.)(CDIAL 52). **Woodman's hut; village**: **pakvas'a** name of a barbarous tribe, a cha_n.d.a_la (Skt.lex.) **pakkan.a** hut of a Can.d.a_la, village inhabited by barbarians (MBh.); **paka_n.a** woodman's hut, hamlet of woodmen's huts (Or.)(CDIAL 7620). **pakvas'a = pulkas'a** (Ka.lex.) **pukvas'a, pukvasa** low, vile; name of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a nis.a_da by a s'u_dra woman (Skt.lex.) **pulkasa = pukvaka** (MS. i.6.11 **pulkaka**) a man born of a brahmin and a ks.atriya_ woman (Vedic.lex.) **pakkuvi < pakvin** competent person (Ta.lex.) **pulakar < pulaha** one of ten praja_patis (Ta.lex.) **praja_pati** ten personages or ancient r.is.is first created by Brahma_ : mari_ci, atri, an:gi_ras, pulastya, pulaha, kratu, prace_tas, vasis.t.ha, bhr.gu and na_rada (Ka.lex.) **pakkan.am** quarters of ve_t.ar caste; town, village; place where foreign goods are sold (Ta.); **ve_t.an-** man of the pa_lai tract (or arid, desert tract)(**Tiva_.**);[For **pa_lai** cf. **Cilap. 11,6506** (Ta.); **pa_laikkir..atti** Durga_, goddess of desert tracts (**Kalla_. 17,45**) (Ta.lex.)]; **ve_t.ai** street where merchants live; **va_t.ai** row of houses as in a street; street where herdsmen or hunters reside (**W.**); village, hamlet (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **pa_kkam** seaside village, town, village (Ta.); **pa_kkana_r** n. of a famous low-caste sage (Ma.); **pa_ka-na_d.u jo_gi** a kind of S'u_dra beggars (Ka.); **pa_ka** hut, hovel; **-pa_ka** (village name suffix); **pa_ka-na_d.u** one of the Telugu districts under the Reddi kings (Te.); **pa_ka** hut (Kond.a)(DEDR 4047). **pa_kai < pa_kkam** village, town (Ta.lex.) **Sea-side village; royal residence**: **pa_kkam** sea-side village (**Pat.t.in-ap. 27**); town, village (**Maturaik. 137**); **pa_ka** id. (Te.Ka.); **pa_kkam** royal residence (**Patir-r-up. 13,12, Urai**.); **pa_kkai** sea-side village; town, village (**Patin-o. Tiruve_. Tiruvan. 74**); **pa_n:ku** side, neighbourhood (**Cu_l.a_. Na_t.. 2**); **pa_n:gu** id. (Ka.); **pa_n.n.u** id. (Ma.); **pa_n:ku** place, location (**Man.i. 1,61**); **pa_n:ku-tu_kki-vaittal, pa_n:ket.uttu-vaittal** to put up hut, etc., as a preliminary to the penning of sheep for manuring a field; **pa_n:ku-pirittal** to divide the respective sheep of shepherds who have jointly penned them up for manuring a field (Ta.lex.) **pakkad.i** the side or flank (Ka.); **pakke, par..ke, hakke** a place for reposing: a dormitory (Ka.Te.); the lair of a wild beast; a nest; a cow-pen or a herd of kine; **pakkevane** a dormitory (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Place**: cf. **pa_ka_r** fort-wall; place (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Seaside village**: cf. **pa_kkam** seaside village, town, village (Ta.); **pakkan.a** hut of a Ca_n.d.a_la, village inhabited by barbarians (MBh.)(DEDR 4047). cf. **paka_n.a** woodman's hut, hamlet of woodmen's huts (Or.)(C1DIAL 7620). **pakkan.a** the hut or abode of a savage (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **pa_karipu** Indra; **pa_kas'a_sana** Indra, punisher of the daitya Pa_ka; **pa_ka-s'a_sani** Arjuna, Indra's son Jayanta; **pa_ka_ri** Indra (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_ka-na_d.u jo_gi** a sort of S'u_dra beggars, who hunt, sell

palmyra writing-leaves and drugs, and are fortune-tellers (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pakvas'a** name of a barbarous tribe, a Ca_n.d.a_la (Skt.lex.) **pa_can.t.an-** heretic (**Vina_yakapu. 83,77**); person of heterodox conduct; **pa_can.t.i** id. (**Ar-aner-i. 17**) (Ta.); cf. **pa_s.an.d.a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_khan.d.i, pa_khan.d.a** heterodox, heretic (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **Burning bricks**: **pa_ka** burning (as bricks), baking (Skt.lex.) cf. **pa_kad.o** heated, purified (OMarw.); **pakva** cooked, ripe (RV.); **pakka** ripe, cooked (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 7621). **pa_ka-dha_na** kiln (Skt.)(CDIAL 8023). **pa_ka** baking (of bricks)(Mn.)(CDIAL 8022). **pa_ka-put.i_** potter's kiln (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **pakva** baked, burned, annealed; **pakva-is.t.aka_** the baked brick; **pakva-is.t.aka_-citam** a building constructed with baked bricks; **pac** to bake, burn (as bricks); to melt (as metals); **paci** fire (Skt.lex.) **pe_ci_** heat (Kal.); **pec** hot (Kho.); **peci** heat; **peceik** to heat (Kho.)(CDIAL 7641). cf. **payun** to bake (earth or bricks), heat red hot, scorch (K.)(CDIAL 7650). cf. **paini** earthen vessel in which rice-spirit is distilled (N.)(CDIAL 7651). cf. **pa_en** brazier's flux or borax (Bi.); **panawa_la_** (Mth.); **pa_canaka** dissolvent (Car.); borax (Skt.)(CDIAL 8027).

5582.**Treasury**: **bakkasa, bokkasa** a treasury (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) [**bakha_ri_** granary (P.) X **Synonym**: **ko_s'a** (Skt.)] **Warehouse**: **bauka** a large-sized basket plaited out of pretty broad bamboo lamellae, generally about 5 ft. high and 4 ft. wide. Like the **d.ilingi** it is used for storing cereals (cf. Pl. XXII.4) (Mu.lex.) **vakha_ra** warehouse (S.); **vakkha_ra** granary (Pkt.); **vakkha_raya** women's quarters (Pkt.); **bakha_ra_** basket, granary (P.); **bakha_ri_, bukha_ri_** granary (P.); **vaks.aska_ra** basket; portions of Jaina works; cf. **pit.aka-vaks.aska_ra** (Jain Skt.); **bakha_r, bakha_ri_** straw or brushwood granary in the open (Bi.); **bakha_ri_** (Mth.); **bakkhar, ba_khar** house; **bakha_r, bakha_ri_** storehouse, granary (H.); **vakha_r** (G.M.); **vakha_ri_** warehouse-keeper, merchant (G.)(CDIAL 11189). cf. **ar-a** treasury (Ma.); **ar-ai** room, square on a chess-board (Ta.)(DEDR 322). **Warehouse-keeper; granary**: **vakha_r** warehouse, depot (M.G.S.); **ba_kha_r** (H.B.); **vakkha_rayam. rati-gr.ham., antah-puram** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 391). **Basket for storing grain**: **bhaka_r** large wooden box to hold grain (Ku.); **bhaka_ro** small shed (N.); **bhaka_ri** basket for storing grain (N.)(CDIAL 9345). **Store-house**: **vaippur..i** store-house (**Kur-al.. 226**)[**ur..i** place, site (**Nan-. 163, Virut**)](Ta.lex.) **vaippu** deposit, treasure (Ta.); **veppu** placing, deposit, treasure; **vayin** place (Ta.); **vaikkam** what is laid down, deposit, alluvial ground (Ma.); **bay, baycu, baccu, oy** to deposit; **bay(a)ke** deposit, treasure, hoard (Ka.); **vaicu, vayicu, ve_yu** to place, put (Te.)(DEDR 5549). **vai** to put, place (Ta.); **vekka** to deposit; **oje** to keep (Malt.); **uina_ (uyyas)** to put down; retain, keep back (Kur.)(DEDR 5549). **vaippu** place; earth, land, world, town (Ta.)(DEDR 5549). **Treasure; stores**: **pokkaca-vaippu** treasure trove; hidden treasure; **pokkacam, pokkis.am** treasure; stores (Ta.); **bokkasamu** id. (Te.); **bokkasa** id. (Ka.); **pokkis.akka_ran-, pokkis.a-ta_r** treasurer; rich man; **pokkis.a-ca_lai, pokkis.a-vi_t.u** treasury; **pokkis.a-p-pet.t.i** coffer; chest for money and other valuables (Ta.lex.) **po_kku-vaittal** to make underground cellar for hiding treasure; to find out ways of expenditure (Ta.lex.) **Royal revenue**: **po_kkiyam** royal revenue spent on coinage, jewels, army, artisans, etc. (**Cukkirani_ti. 98**); felicity, wealth; use, usufruct; object of enjoyment; mortgage with possession (Ta.lex.) **Land revenue**: **pa_ka-pat.ai** a system of land revenue in which a fixed share of the produce is collected (Ta.lex.) **Pay, salary**: **paga_ra** pay, salary (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **aprug** of rare value (Santali.lex.) **Settlement; transfer of ownership**: **po_ka_r-u** expenditure of money (**Kur-al., 478**)(Ta.lex.) **po_kku-varavu** settlement, a revenue term; transfer of pat.t.a_ (Ta.lex.)

5583.**Image: city; gate**: **bha_gol., bha_gal.** gate in wall of town or village, precincts of a village (G.)(CDIAL 9352). **Courtyard**: **va_cal < va_yil** gateway, portal, entrance (**Kalit. 97, Urai**); open

courtyard within a house; king's court (**Kuruparam. Pan-n-i_. Pak. 176**); **va_kili** gateway (Te.); **va_gil** (Ka.); **va_cikai** residential quarters of vais'yas (Ta.lex.) **Outside; view from a high place**: **bayul** open space of ground (Go.); **bail** plain (Go.); **baylu** open space (Kond.a); maidan (Kuwi); **bayalu** field (Kuwi); **baga.l** conspicuous (of a view from a high place), wide-open (of a door)(Ko.); **bayal, bayil, baylu** conspicuousness, celebrity (Ka.); **bayilu, bailu** adj. public (Tu.); **bayalu** outside, exterior, sky, publicity; public, evident, known (Te.)(DEDR 3940). **pa_vu** path (Nk.); **pa_b** road, path, journey (Kur.); **pawu** way, path, road (Malt.)(DEDR 4108). **Door**: **val** door (Ga.); **vel** doorway, gateway (Pa.); **bali_** door, screen made of bamboo mats (Kur.); **bali** matted screen for a door (Malt.)(DEDR 5277). [**burda balla** doorpost (Kuwi); **bar.da** bamboo door (Pa.)(DEDR 4009)]. **va_ri** door, path, entrance; income, produce (Ta.)(DEDR 5270). **va_yil, va_yal, va_cal** doorway, entrance, gate, place, king's court (Ta.); **va_ytal** doorway, entrance (Ta.)[cf. **talupu** door (Te.)(DEDR 3123)]; **Image: doorway**: **ba_kilu** door, gate (Tu.); **ba_dhal.a** door (Tu.); **ba_gil, ba_gal, ba_kal, va_kkil** (inscr.) gate, doorway (Ka.); **va_yil**, **va_cal, va_yal** doorway, entrance, gate, place, king's court (Ta.); **va_ytal** doorway, entrance (Ta.); **va_til** id., gateway (Ma.); **va.l** entrance door (Ko.); **va.gl** entrance (Ko.); **kava.l** ground in front of house (Ko.); **va_kili** door, doorway (Te.); **va.kal** outside (Kol.); **va_kal** id. (Nk.); **va_l** id., menses (Pa.); **va_l** outside (Ga.)(DEDR 5354). **va_yil** doorway, gate, king's court (Ta.); **va_til** doorway, gateway (Ma.); **ba_gal** gate, doorway (Ka.); **va_kili** door, doorway (Te.); **ba_gil, ba_gal, ba_kal**, (inscr.) **va_kkil** gate, doorway (Ka.); **ba_kilu** door, gate (Tu.); **ba_dhal.a** door (Tu.); **poxol** entrance (To.)(DEDR 5354).

5584.**Image: arm**: **pa_khura_** upper arm (B.); **pa_khuro** upper arm (N.); **pa_khor.** arm (H.); **pa_khar.** arm (H.); **pha~_khur-o** arm (Ku.); **paks.a** shoulder (RV.); **pa~_khr.i_** hand, arm, petal (G.); **pakhu_a_** arm (H.)(CDIAL 7627). **pakhot.u~** arm (G.)(CDIAL 7630). **pakhaur.a_** shoulder-blade (H.)(CDIAL 7633). **bar.i_** arm (Kur.Malt.)(DEDR 3855). cf. **pa_kna_ (pakkyas)** to take up into one's arms (Kur.)(CDIAL 4080). cf. **ba_kna_** to thrown in,put in with the hands (Kur.); **bke** to take up (as earth)(Malt.)(DEDR 4051).

5585.**Image: bracelets; armour for the arms**: **ba_hula** armour for the arms (Skt.); **ba_hulaga** arm (Pkt.); **baula_** bracelet (Gypsy); **bohli_, ba_hvli_, ba_lhi_** action of the arms in swimming (L.); **ba_hul.a** armour for the arms (Or.); **ba_hul.a_, ba_vl.a_** region of the shoulder-joint (M.)(CDIAL 9233). **ba_hutra** arm-armour (Skt.); **ba_hati** armour for the arms (A.)(CDIAL 9231). **bhayu_r.i** bracelet (Phal.)(CDIAL 9230). **ba_huraks.a_** armour for the upper arm (Skt.); **baurakh** wrist (Ku.); **bahirakhu, bahirakhau** bracelet (OG.)(CDIAL 9232). **ba~_h, ba~_ha_, ba~_i_** bangle (N.); **ba_ha_** arm; **ba_hi** set of bangles from wrist to elbow (Or.); **ba~_hu, ba~_hi_** bangle (Bi.); **ba_m.hu_** ornament on arm (OAw.); **ba_hut.a_** upper arm (M.); **ba_ut.a_** armlet owrn by Hindu women (H.)(CDIAL 9229). **ba_hupu_raya, ba_puri, ba_hupuri, ba_huli** a bracelet worn on the upper arm; ke_yu_ra; **ba_huvalaya, ba_hubal.e** an arm-ring (Ka.lex.) **Images: circle; bangles, bracelets; to surround**: **val.ai** to surround; circle, surrounding region, bangle, bracelet (Ta.); **val.aical, val.aippu** enclosure, courtyard (Ta.); **val.aiyam** bracelet (Ma.); ring, circle, bracelet (Ta.); **val.aiyal** bangle (Ta.); **val.a** ring, bracelet (Ma.); **val.** bangle (Ko.); **pal.** ring at head of churning stick (To.); circle, bangle (To.); **bal.e** ring, armlet, bracelet (Ka.); bracelet, hoop (Tu.); **balayu** to surround, besiege (Te.)(DEDR 5313). **val** to turn, turn around (Skt.); **valaya** bracelet (MBh. Pali. Pkt.); ring, girdle, circle, circumference (Skt.); **val.a_** turn, twist (P.); **balaya_, baraya_** pl. bracelet (OAw.); **bala_** bracelet, armlet (H.); **val.u~** circle, hoop, plot of land (G.); **val.e~** ring (M.); **val.ai** ring, enclosed space (for keeping chaff, cattle, etc.)(M.); **val** necklace; **vala** bracelet (Si.); **valate_** turns, turns to, speeds towards (Skt.);

vallate_ turns, covers (Skt.); **valai** turns (Pkt.); **varan.u** to turn, return, bend (S.); **valan.** to return (L.); **valai_** returns (OG.); **val.vu~** to turn, turn round, bend (G.); **vara_in.u** to turn back (S.); **vala_van.** to return, refund (L.); **bala_iba** to turn, wind (thread round a bamboo reel)(A.); **vale_ti** twists, turns (Pali); **walun** to roll up in, encircle, bind (K.); **va_le_i, va_lai** turns, twists, makes return (Pkt.); **va_ran.u** to make return (S.); **va_l.vu~** to fold, twist, turn, send back (G.); **vallai** turns, covers (Pkt.); **vallan.** to twist, surround (L.)(CDIAL 11407). **valaiya** twisted, turned round (Pkt.); **balai** covered (Mth.); **valayita** encircled (Skt.)(CDIAL 11408). **va_laka** bracelet; finger-ring; **va_lika_** ear ornament (Skt.); **wol^{u}** large earring (K.); **wail** ring (K.); **va_l.a_** large ear-ring (L.); **va_la_** (P.); **ba_la_** (P.); ring on wrist (Bi.); bracelet (H.); **ba_lu_** nose-ring (WPah.); **ba_lo** bracelet (A.B.); **ba_li** bracelet, ear-ring (B.); **ba_l.a_** bangle (Or.); **ba_ri_, ba_li_** small ear-ring (H.OMarw.); ear-ring worn by men (Bi.) **kan-ba_la_** ear-ring worn by men (Bi.); **ba_lea_** ring on wrist (Bi.); **ba_lo** bracelet worn by Hindus (S.); **va_l.o** wire; pl. ear ornament made of gold wire (G.); **va_l.a_** ring (M.); **va_l.i_** nose-ring (M.)(CDIAL 11573).

5586.**Incrustation of an exudation on the bark of a tree**: **hakkal.i** an incrustation, a crust or coat, as that of an exudation on the bark of a tree, of cowdung smeared on a floor, of lime applied to a wall, of serum on a wound, etc. (Ka.M.); **vakku** (Ta.Te.); **hakku** (Ka.); **hakkal.i** lac or stick-lac incrusting small sticks (Ka.); cf. **laktike, alaktike** lac (Ka.); **hakkal.eye_r..u** an incrustation to rise or come off (Ka.); **hakku** crusted or dry mucus or rheum; a scab (Ka.); **hagaru, agaru, adaru, aduru** the dandruff of the head (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Condiments; oil seeds**: **ba_khar** burnt milk sticking to a saucepan (N.); **upaskara** condiment, spice (Skt.); **vakkhar** oil seeds in general (L.P.); **bakkhar** id. (P.)(CDIAL 2265). **Condiments, groceries, drugs**: **vasa_n.u~** condiments, groceries, drugs (G.)(CDIAL 11954). **To spice; season food**: cf. **pagha_riba** to flavour curry with condiments and ghee or oil (A.)(CDIAL 8485). **bagha_rna_** to season food (P.); to brown onions and spices in heated oil (H.); **bagha_r.o** (Ku.); **baga_rnu** (N.); **bagha_riba_** to flavour water-boiled curry by frying it with spices in oil or ghee (Or.); **vagha_rvu~** to season (G.); **vaggha_ria** seasoned (Pkt.); **vagha_riya~_** pl. seasoned, mixed with spices (G.); **vagha_ru** seasoning (S.); **bagha_r** (P.Bi.H.); **baga_ra** cooking oil (K.); **baga_r** (N.); **vagha_r** (G.)(CDIAL 12191). **oggaran.e, aggaran.e** a kind of seasoning (Ka.); **oggarisu** to season, spice (Ka.); **oggaran.e** seasoning (Tu.)(DEDR App.17). **paskan.o** to distribute cooked food (Ku.); **paskanu** to take out food out of the pot, deal out (a meal)(N.) (CDIAL 8841). **Drug used as a ferment**: **ba_khara** fungus added to boiled rice to ferment it (Or.); **ba_khar** drug used as a ferment (H.)(CDIAL 12215). **Physician**: **pakkuvar** physicians; persons devoted to ve_dic practice, of three classes, viz., karuma-ka_n.t.ikar, patti-ka_n.t.ikar, a_n-a-ka_n.t.ikar (**W.**)(Ta.); **pakkuvava_l.i** physician; **pakkuvi < pakvin** competent person; competent woman (Ta.lex.) **To smear**: **vakanava_** to smear (Si.)(CDIAL 2286). **upa_kta** smeared (TS.); **upatta** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 2285). **upa_n:ga** smearing (Car.); **va~_g** oil for greasing woodwork (L.); **va~_gu** oil or soap for axles (P.); **ba~_gn.a_** to grease axles (EP.); **u~_gna_, au~gna_** id.; **u~gan** act of greasing (H.); **u~gan.** axle-grease (G.); **va~gan.** id., **va~gavin.e~** to grease axles (M.)(CDIAL 2293). **wazawun** to moisten (K.)(CDIAL 2295). **upa_jana** anointing (Mn.); **uvam.jan.a** smearing (Pkt.); **u~jan.** greasing, sticky substance into which axle-grease changes, a thing with which a spell is thrown on a child (G.); **va~jan.** materials for smearing pots with (M.); **vadana** unguent (Si.)(CDIAL 2297). **um.jissai** will wet (Pkt.); **um.jia** sprinkled (Pkt.); **upa_nakti**, pl. **upa_janti** anoints, greases (a wheel)(TS.); **u~jvu~** to oil, grease (G.); **va~jn.e~** to smear a pot with oil or marking-nut (M.)(CDIAL 2296). cf. **isun:g** oil (Kur.); **isgnu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 422). **Image: sediment**: **baggad.a** sediment, settlings, dregs as of oil, the mud or mire in a well, cow-dung mixed with water (Ka.); **pagal.a** refuse, dregs (M.); **van:gal.a** bad, foul, nasty (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ban:ga_ra,**

van:ga_ra gold (Ka.); **van:ga_ru, van:ga_ra** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **sila_-ba_k** a kind of lichen or moss (H.)(CDIAL 11417). **Scum; moss**: **pa~_kud.u** moss, mossiness, scum or greenness on putrid water (Te.); **pe_kola** fungus, moss on water; **pe_kor.** duckweed (Kond.a); **pa.n.** moss (To.)(DEDR 4052). cf. **a.ka** biggest flat land of a man's holdings (Kod..); **a.k** swamp (Ko.); **a.(k) ka.r.** swampy land (Ko.)(DEDR 336). cf. **baggad.a** sediment, dregs of oil (Ka.); **pagal.a** refuse, dregs; **van:gal.a** bad, foul, nasty (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ban:ke** gum, glue, resin (Ka.lex.) cf. **paginu, pagina, hagisu** gum, resin, exudation of trees; **pagininol.** (Ka.lex.) cf. **pakku** fracture, break, crack; outer bark of a tree (Ta.); scab of a sore (Ta.Te.); dried mucus of the nose (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pakku** scab (Te.); dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab (Ga.)(DEDR 3811). **pakku** outer bark of a tree; tartar on the teeth (**W.**); scum formed on a prepared dish (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pakkar-ai** (corr. of **par-kar-ai**) artificial blackening of the teeth (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Resin**: **pagil** to be sticky, viscid, glutinous, or adhesive, to adhere, to join (Ka.); **jigil** id. (Ka.); **pacai, payin-, picin-** resin (Ta.); **panda, paye, pas'e** (Ma.); **pase** viscous matter, gum, resin (Te.); **pagale, payale** the pulp inside the shell forming the coconut (Ma.); **pagina, paginu, haginu** gum, resin, exudation of trees, **rasa** (Ka.); **bagi** dividing, tearing etc.; **bagisu** to cause to scrape or scratch and remove, as the filth of a drain (Ka.); **bagaru** to scratch with the nails or claws (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ban:ke, bon:ka, bon:ke** gum, glue, resin (Ka.); **par..uppu** slipperiness, glue, mucus (Ma.); **var..ukku** to slip, slide (Ta.Ma.); **var..ukkai** the tender pulpy substance inside a young coconut (Ta.); **var..ikke** id. (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **pacai** stickiness, tenacity, adhesiveness; glue, paste, cement (**Malaipat.u. 26**); **pas'a** id. (Ma.); **pacai** glutinous substance in fruits, roots etc.; sap, juice (**Kampara_. Kan:kaip. 5**)(Ta.); **pas'a** (Ma.); **pasa** (Te.); moisture (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 3**); **pas'a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Stickiness**: **pai_** starch made of rice diluted in water (Kur.); **paca, pas'a, paya** gum, glue (Ma.); **pagisu, pagina** gum, resin, exudation of trees (Ka.); **paya** gum, resin (Tu.); **pas, pas'** greasiness, oiliness (Tu.); **pe_semu** juice or sap as of mango or palm fruit (Te.); **pacihta_na_** to stick (Go.); **padxna_** to thicken, acquire half consistence (as glue, paste), become soft, half-melt; render half-fluid (Kur.); **pathge** to be congealed (Malt.); **pacai** stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots etc.; **(-v-, -nt-)** to become glutinous or viscous; stick together; **payirppu** resin; **payan-** juice; **payin-** gum, glue (Ta.)(DEDR 3827). **paginu, haginu** gum, resin, exudation of trees; nirya_sa, kas.a_ya; **elavada haginu = s'a_lmali_ ve_s.t.a, picce** (Ka.lex.) For **ela-** cf. **ilavam** silk cotton (Ta.lex.) cf. **picin-** gum, exudation from certain trees; benzoin (Ta.lex.) cf. **bihibiji** gummy, greasy, sticky (Tu.); **piccha_** gum, slimy saliva (Skt.)(DEDR 4134). **pasia_** water filtered from boiled rice (Or.); **pasewa_** juice draining off fresh opium (Bi.); **prase_ka** flowing forth (MBh.); resin (R.)(CDIAL 8852). **pasyu_n.o** to drain extra water off rice while cooking (Ku.); **prasin~cati** pours out (AV.); **prase_cayati** pours into (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 8853). **Sap**: **pakara** sap, juice (Tu.); **bakka** sap (Kol.)(DEDR 3817). cf. **hakkal.e** an incrustation (Ka.); **pakku** dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab (Ga.)(DEDR 3811). **Inner bark; scale**: **vakku** skin (Ta.); cf. **tvac** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vakala** inner bark or skin of a tree (**TBr. iii.7.4**)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **valka** bark of a tree (TS.); **vakka** skin, bark (Pkt.); **va_lka** cloth or garment of bark (Ma_rkP.)(CDIAL 11417). **valkalam** cortex, a membrane that covers some parts of the body; **valkam** bark of tree (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **valkala** bark, outer garment (Ya_j.); **bokla_** bark (H.); **va_lkala** made of bark (Skt.); ascetics' bark dress (Skt.); **vakkala** bark, bark garment (Pali.Pkt.); **bakal** bark (Ku.); **ba_kal, ba_kali** scale, husk, bark garment (A.); **bakala_** piece of bark (A.); **ba_kal** bark (B.); **bakal.a, bakal.a_, bakla_** (Or.); **ba_kal** outer planking of a boat (Bi.); **bakkal, bakal, bakla_** bark, rind, skin (H.); **va_kalam.** bark garment (OG.); **va_kal.** (G.); **va_kal.** tattered garment, quilt (M.); **ba_klu** thick, coarse (WPah.); **ba_klo** (Ku.N.); **balku** branch (Sh.); **va_gala** made of bark, bark (Pkt.); **bakhala_** piece of bark or skin (A.); **va_khal., va_kal.** (M.); **bokro** bark (N.)(CDIAL 11418). **valka** bark of a tree (TS.); **va_lka** made of bark (Skt.); cloth or

garment of bark (Ma_rkP.); **vakka** skin, bark (Pkt.); **bakk** bark (P.); **bakt.a_** scale, flat portion (A.); **vak-a** inner bark of trees (Si.); **baku** branch; **balku**, **boku** (Sh.); **va_ka** bark; **ava_ka** without bark (Pali); **va_ga, va_ya** skin, bark (Pkt.); **bakkhe** branch (Sh.); **va_kh, va_k** fibres of palm leaves etc. (G.); filamentous integuments used for making ropes (M.); **bikk** bark (P.); **vukka, bukka** skin, bark (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11417). cf. **oliyal** skin, hide (Ta.); **olipu** skin, skin of a snake, shape (Tu.); **oliyu** to be peeled, flayed; **olucu** to peel, flay, strip; **olupu** peeling, flaying (Te.); **ols-** to skin (Kol.); to peel (Nk.); **olc-** to flay (Pa.)(DEDR 1000). cf. **coli-** to strip off, peel off, tear (Ta.); **chollai** to skin (Pkt.)(DEDR 2856). cf. **basge** to peel (Malt.)(DEDR 5340). **valka** bark of a tree (TS.); **vakka** a large elephant rope; **vakku-na_r** hemp fibre (Ta.); **vakku** hemp for nets, sackcloth, etc. (Ma.)(DEDR 5209).

5587.**Oil seeds; stock in trade; granary**: **wakhar** a general name for oil seeds including til, sarhon. (sesame, mustard); **wakhar a_n de ghani kud.h d.awa_in.** bring your oilseeds and I will let you have the oil press; **wakkhar, bakkhar** stock in trade, capital; (particularly spoken by oilmen); **bakhari_** a granary; **bakhara** a basket or box for holding knick-knacks attached to the underside of a cart; **bakhra, wakhra** part, portion, share; **bakkhra, wakkhra_** divided, separate (P.lex.)

5588.**Merchant**: **va_kha_ri_** warehouse-keeper, merchant (G.)(CDIAL 11189). **Trader; profession**: **va_ri** resources, income (**puyalen-n-um va_ri : Kur-al., 14**); produce (**Pur-ana_. 35**); grain; wealh (Ta.lex.) **va_ryam** pl. possessions; a blessing, a boon (Skt.lex.) **vya_r, ya_r, vya_ra_** thing to be sold; **ya_ri, ya_rya_** grocer; **ya_r, ya_ra_** things (for sale) (Kon.lex.) cf. **va_r-na_ma_** < **wari_-na_ma** (U.) bill of lading; **va_ri** part. < **wa_ri_** (U.) suffix meaning 'according to' (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **va_ru, vari** by, according to; for (Ka.); **va_ri_m.** (M.); **dinasu-va_ri** according to the articles (Ka.); **va_ra** like, in, with, or after the fashion of detail (M.H.); **tara_-va_ri** various kinds (Ka.lex.) **hamar** a granary, a storehouse for grain (Santali.lex.) **be_hara, be_ha_ra** a very clever and able man (Ka.); **be_ha_ra, be_hara, yava_ra, ve_vaha_ra** (Tadbhava of **vya_vaha_ra**) doing, performing; process; occupation, work, profession, business, transaction; dealing, traffic, commerce, trade (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vyavaha_ri, be_pa_ri** (tadbhava of **vya_pa_ra**) transacting, practising any business or trade; a trader, merchant (Ka.); **be_pa_ra** trade (M.H.); **be_pa_ra sa_pa_ra** redupl. id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **paikar., bepari** trader (Santali.lex.) **Trader**: **baikhar** corrupted from the Arabic word, **bai** sale and **khar** the root of the Persian word **kharidan** to buy. A broker. Used specially of a person who buys a crop of unripe dates, watches it while ripening, picks the fruit, and sells it by retail. Under the government of Diwan Sawan Mall the **baikhars** were an important body. The government took the whole of the date-crop, no right of the owners of the land to the fruit being admitted. Each year in har.h (June-July), the date-crop was valued and sold at a fixed price to the **baikhars**, who were usually the persons who had bought the fruit of the same trees in former years. From the time of sale they had to bear all expenses of watching, picking, drying and selling by retail. The price fixed was rigorously exacted. Rain or a fall in the price of dates of course caused them much loss, but no remissions were allowed on this or any other account. The British government has, however, admitted the right of the owners of the soil to the date trees, upon which a cash assessment has been made. **Baikhars** are now those who buy the unripe crop from the land owners, and watch, harvest and sell the fruit. The trade is very profitable. They absorb most of the profits that have arisen from the grant by government of proprietary rights: **baikhara_n. de ajab cha_le; hik ma_n.h khat.de, kha_n.de sa_ra_ sa_le** the ways of **baikhars** are wonderful; they work for one month, and live a whole year on the

profits! (Punjabi. lex.) **paikar** a trader, one who buys and sells; to trade; **adi paikare bad.aea** he knows well how to buy and sell (Santali.lex.) **One who tends tusser silk worms**: **paiha** a disciple, a follower, one who tends tusser silk worms (Santali.lex.) **pakka_** (Tadbhava of **pakva**) regular; **pakka_kharad.e** the regular account compiled from the diary (Ka.M.); **pakka_ran:gu** lasting colour (Ka.lex.) **Business**: **beor.a** business, pressure of business; **karbar** to transact business; **kabari, karbaria** one who transacts business (Santali.lex.) cf. **s'abara** (Skt.lex.) **beora_** affair (B.); **vya_pa_ra** (Pali); **vya_pa_ra** occupation, business (MBh.); **va_va_ra** business (Pkt.); **va_var** business, activity (M.); **va_vr** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12205). **vya_pr.ta** engaged in (MBh.); **va_vad.a** engaged in (Pkt.); **vya_vat.a, bya_vat.a** occupied (Pali); **via_vad.a** (Pkt.); **viyavul.u** engrossed in (Si.)(CDIAL 12207). **vya_pa_rayati** employs (MBh.); **vya_pa_rita** occupied with (Pali); **va_varn.e~** to perform, manage, do the business of (farm, house etc.) (M.)(CDIAL 12206). **vya_priyate_, vya_pr.n.uti** is engaged in (MBh.); **va_varai, va_virai** is busy (Pkt.); **va_varai** uses, eats (OG.); **va_varvu~** to use, bring into use, live in (a house), spend (G.); **va_varn.e~** to busy oneself with, live and act among (M.); **va_parvu~, va_varvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12203). **Shopkeeper**: **baka_l.a** a shopkeeper (Ka.); **baka_la** id. with contemptuous implications (M.)(Ka.lex.) **baka_l.abha_tu** shopkeepers' rice: rice mixed with curds, butter and milk (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pakka_ kharad.e** the regular account compiled from the diary (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **ba~r.ia~** shop-keeper (Santali.lex.) cf. **bania_** merchant (H.lex.) **a_pan.a** shop; **a_pan.ika** shop-keeper (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **paura gadi** liquor shop; **dokan, gadi** shop (Santali.lex.) cf. **pan.yas'a_la_** shop (Skt.)(CDIAL 7720). **Spread out**: **pakhal.** litter, rubbish; **pakhard.a_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 8854). **pakharn.e~, pakhal.n.e~** to scatter, strew; **pakharn.i_** scattering (M.); **pakheran.u** to spread out, diffuse (S.); **pakher.an.u** id. (S.)(CDIAL 8855). **Shop**: **pagga_hika** belonging to, receiving (or trading?) in cpd. **pagga_hika-sa_la_** a shop (cf. **Vinaya Pit.aka Texts III.383**: would he set up as a hawker in cloth or would he open a shop?); **paggahan.a** stretching forth, lifting, holding out; of the hands as sign of respectful salutation; **paggaha** favour, kindness, patronage; exertion, energy; **paggahita** holding up, or (being) held up (Pali); cf. **pragr.hi_ta** lofty (BHSkt.) (Pali.lex.) cf. **prasa_ra** trader's shop (Skt.); **pasa_ro** extension of family or property, household (Ku.); **pasa_r** extension (N.); extent of practice in business, popularity (B.); **pasa_ra_** expansion (P.); **pasa_ro** expansion, crowd (S.); **pasr^{u}** petty shopkeeper (K.); **paha_ra_** goldsmith's workshop (P.); **poha_r** small shop (A.); **pasa_ru** spices (S.); **pasa_r-hat.t.a_** druggist's shop (P.); **pansa_ri_** grocer's shop (Ku.); **prasa_rayati** spreads out for sale (Mn.); **puha_ra_** breaking out (of fever, smallpox etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 8835). **prasa_ran.a** spreading out (S'Br.); **pasa_ran.a** stretching out (Pali); **pasaran.a** cloth spread on ground, carpet, lacquer work, enamel (Si.)(CDIAL 8836). **prasa_rin** spreading out (Pa_rGr..); **pasa_r^{i}** shopkeeper (Ku.); **poha_ri** (A.); **pasa_ri** druggist, petty trader (B.); druggist, pedlar (Or.); **pasa_run.i_** f. (Or.); **pasa_ri_** seller of spices (H.M.S.P.); **pansa_ri** grocer (N.); **pansa_ri_, pa~sa_ri_** seller of spices (H.P.); X **pan.yas'a_la_** (CDIAL 8839). **baja_r** < **ba_za_r** (Pers.) a market, a street in which waes are sold; **baja_ri** pertaining to the market (P.lex.)cf. **pan:ka_ru** gold (Ta.); **ban:ga_ru** (Te.); **ban:ga_ra** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pakkan.am** place where foreign goods are sold; **pa_kkam** royal residence (**Patir-r-up. 13,12, Urai**); **pa_kkiyam** prosperity, riches (**Civap. Pira. Civaja_n-a. Kalam. 51**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_ka-put.i** potter's kiln (Ta.lex.) **cark** spices for curry (Ko.); **carakku** drugs (Ma.); spices, curry-stuffs (Ta.)(DEDR 2353). **pasal** booth, shop (N.); **pasara_** tray of goods for sale (B.Or.); **prasara** advance, extension (Skt.); **pasara** extension (Pkt.); **pasar** extension of family, lineage, family, household (Ku.)(CDIAL 8824). **prasa_ra** extension (Sus'r.); trader's shop (Skt.); **prasa_rayati** spreads out for sale (Mn.); **la_sar** bench-like flower beds outside the window (Pas'.); **pasa_r** rest (K.); extension (N.); extent of practice in business, popularity (B.); stretching out, expansion (G.); **pasa_ro** stretching out, expansion (G.); extension, bigness, extension of family

or property, lineage, family, household (Ku.); **pasa_ra** extent of practice in business, popularity (Or.); **pasa_ra_** stretching out, expansion (H.P.M.); **pasa_ro** expansion, crowd (S.)(CDIAL 8835). **prasa_ran.a** spreading out (SBr.); **pasa_ran.a** stretching out (Pali); **pasaran.a** cloth spread on ground, carpet, lacquer work, enamel (Si.)(CDIAL 8836). **prasa_rayati** stretches out, extends (VS.); **pasa_re_ti** extends (Pali); **pasa_re_i** (Pkt.); **prasar** to win (Gypsy); **pasa_run, pas^{a}run** to beat out a metal plate thin, pare off the edges of a metal plate (K.); **pasa_rn.o** to stretch, throw, lay flat (Ku.); **pasa_ra_** to spread out (B.); **pasa_riba_** to spread out, exhibit for sale (Or.); **pasa_rab** to spread out (Mth.Aw.); **pasa_ral** (Bhoj.); **pasa_rna_** (H.); **pasa_rn.o** (Marw.); **prasa_vu~, pasa_rvu~** (G.); **pasarn.e~** (M.); **paharanava_** (Si.); **pa_ran.u** to stretch out (S.); **pasa_rn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 8838). **prasarati** advances, extends (RV.); breaks out (of disease)(MBh.); **pasarati** extends, scatters (Pali); **pasarai** (Pkt.); **paharjan.u** to be put to graze (of cattle)(S.); **pasarn.o** to lie at full length, sleep, be idle (Ku.); **pasrinu** to lie down (N.); **pasaral** to spread (Bhoj.); **pasarai** is spread out (OAw.); **pasarab** to spread out, lie down (OAw.); **pasrata_** to spread out (Konkan.i); **pasarna_** to spread out (H.); **pasarvu~** (G.); **pasarn.e~** (M.); **pasar** grazing cattle at night on forbidden pastures (H.); **pasar** grazing cattle in the morning (G.); **pasiran.u** to expand (S.); **passarn.a_, pasarna_** to be spread out (P.)(CDIAL 8825). **pakheran.u** to spread out, diffuse (S.)(CDIAL 8855). **vakai** class, caste, manner, method (Ta.); **vakuppu** kind, sort (Ma.); **To accomplish a business**: **vakayikka** to accomplish a business (Ma.); **bage** division, section, class, caste (Ka.); **bage** kind, manner, species, income (Tu.); **vaga** manner, mode, means (Te.); **vaka** variety, sort, kind (Kui)(DEDR 5202). **Business, occupation; trade**: **va_va_ra** business (Pkt.); **va_var** business, activity (M.); **va_vr** (Konkan.i); **vya_pa_ra** (Pali); **beora_** affair (B.); **vya_pa_ra** occupation, business (MBh.)(CDIAL 12205). **vya_pa_rayati** engaged in (MBh.); **vya_pa_rita** occupied with (Pali); **va_varn.e~** to perform, manage, do the business of (farm, house, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 12206). **vya_pr.ta** engaged in (MBh.); **va_vad.a** engaged in (Pkt.); **vya_vat.a, bya_vat.a** occupied (Pali); **via_vad.a** (Pkt.); **viyavul.u** engrossed in (Si.)(CDIAL 12207). **va_yppu** wealth (**Tiruppo_. Can. Ma_lai. 73**); fertility (**Na_mati_pa.621**); profit, gain (**I_t.u., 2,10,10**)(Ta.lex.) **va_yppai** debt (Ta.); **va_yppa, va_yippa** a loan (Ma.)(DEDR 5355). **vyavasa_yin** industrious (MBh.); **vivasa_i_u** trader (OG.); **vasva_yu~** member of the artisan class who receives a fixed share of the harvest and land to build a house on (G.)(CDIAL 11832). **Merchant; granary**: **bauri** a caste of semi-hinduized aborigines (Santali.lex.) **voha_rika** merchant (Pali.lex.) cf. **kot.t.a_gha_ra** granary (Pali.lex.) **Shopkeeper**: **ba~r.ia~** the bania caste, a shopkeeper or pedlar who sells salt, spices, tobacco etc.; **bani** payment for services made in kind to oilmen, goldsmiths etc.; **bania potole** a small pannier, a small round bundle, anything of the shape of a small pannier; **banij** to trade, to obtain with some trouble, to search for, to personally call one to attend a panchayat; **banij bepar** to buy goods at one place to sell at another, to trade; **bepari, beparia** a merchant, a trader; **bepar** to trade, to traffic, to buy and sell; **pher bepar** buying and selling (Santali.lex.) **Wealthy**: **vahur.o** wealthy (S.); **vas** shine (Skt.); **vasu** good; wealth (RV.); wealth (Pali.Pkt.); **wese** goat (Ash.Kt.); **wase_i, ose_** (Wg.); **waicar** collect. 'goats' (Pas'.); **wosee** goat (OPrus.)(CDIAL 11446). **vahu_n.a~_** being in power or authority, able (L.); **vahi_n.o** submissive (S.); **basa_i** is able (OAw.)(CDIAL 11431). **vasi_yas** better, more prosperous (TS.); **vasyas** (RV.); **va_hyo~** wealthy (S.)(CDIAL 11445). cf. **vas'a** will, authority, power (RV.); **vas'e_na** on account of, by means of (S'rS.); **vasa** will, power (Pali); **vase_na** on account of (Pali); **vasa** (Pkt.); **va_h, ba_h** power (P.); **bas** authority, control (N.); **bas'a** (obl. **bas'u~** owing to)(Or.); **bas** (**basi rahab** to be under the control of)(Mth.); **bas** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **basi** loc. sg. in the power of (OMarw.); **vasi, vasu_** (OG.); **vasin** through, by means of (OSi.); **visin, vaha** control (Si.)(CDIAL 11430). **Obligation**: **vas'** will (Skt.); **vas'ya** to be subjected, obedient; in cmpd. or with gen. 'at the disposal of' (MBh.); **vassa-** subject, subject

to (Pkt.); **bas'** verbal enclitic with obl. of inf. to express necessity, propriety, obligation, ability (Kho.); particle with inf. to express necessity (Sh.); **vassa_** capable, fit, able, worthy (L.); **vass, bass** power, authority (P.)(CDIAL 11433). **vas'i_kara** subjugating (MBh.); **vas'i_karan.a** bewitching (Pa_rGr..); **vas'iyar** snake (G.)(CDIAL 11432). **bhara** support (Skt.); **bharvaso, bharoso** confidence (S.); **bharossa_** (P.); **bharosa_, bharsa_** trust, dependence, support (Ku.); **bharos, bhoras** support (N.); **bharas, bharasa_** reliance, trust (B.); **bharaxa_** (A.); **bharasa_** (Or.); **bharos** hope, consolation (Mth.); **bharos, bharosa_** confidence (H.); **bharoso** (Marw.); **bharo~so, bharu~so** (G.); **bharvasa** (M.)(CDIAL 9398). **bahbahia, bhale** wealthy; **behal** to lose wealth; **ha~sil** to come into possession (Santali.lex.) **va_hin** possessing (Skt.lex.) **vitta** found (AV.); a find (AitBr.); goods, power (RV.); wealth (Pali.Pkt.); **vitu** power, ability (S.); **bit** money (A.); **bita** wealth (Or.); **bit** (Mth.); **vi_t** (G.)(CDIAL 11727).

5589.**Trader; vendor of drugs**: **bha~oria** one who peddles salt, tobacco, spices etc. and carries his wares in a basket on his head (Santali.lex.) **buhur^{u}** vendor of drugs etc. (K.); **vyavaha_raka** trader (Skt.); **bohora_** name of a clan of Chetris (N.); **bohra_, bauhra_** class of village bankers (Muhammadans originally from Gujarat)(H.); **vahoro, voro, horo** trader (G.); **boro** (H.); **nagala-viyoha_laka_** nom. pl. city magistrates (As'.)(CDIAL 12175). **bakkasa, bokkasa** a bundle; ko_s'a, artha; **bokkasadavanu** a treasurer (Ka.lex.) **vakan- < baka** Kube_ra; Baka, an asura or demon; **vaka_ra-v-uppu** rock-salt (Ta.); **paha_r** (U.); **vakai** goods; property; means of livelihood; the principal stock in trade (**W.**); **vakaiyara_, vakaira_, vakaiyar-a_** etcetera (Ta.); **wagaira** (U.); **va_kat.am** < **va_gbhat.a** medical science; medical treatise (**Takkaya_kap. 553, Urai.**); **va_kat.ar** physicians (**Piramo_t. 10,15**)(Ta.lex.) **bokram, bokran** to apply medicine of the consistnce of paste externally to the body (Santali.lex.) **be_ri** trader (Tadbhava of **vya_pa_ri**) (Ka.Te.); **biya_ri** (Ma.); **be_ra ma_d.u** to trafic (Ka.); **be_ra** trade (Ka.Te.); **be_r** root (Ka.); **ve_r** (Ta.Ma.); **be_pa_ra** (Tadbhava of **vya_pa_ra**) trade (Ka.M.H.Te.); **parada, harada** a dealer, a merchant (Ka.Te.); **paraditi** a merchant woman; **paradu, haradu** trade, traffic; **parade_s'a** a foreign country; a remote country; **pombarada, sonnevarada** gold merchant; **si_revarada** cloth-merchant; **haradike** trade, traffic; **haradu** trade, traffic; **haradugey** to trade; **harapriya** Kube_ra; **hare** to spread, to extend; **haredu, haradu** id. (Ka.); **haravu** to spread; **harahu** id. (Ka.); **hariba** business, affair, work, concern (Ka.); **harika_r-a** a hawker, a chandler (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vyavaha_rayati** deals with (SaddhP.); **beha_riba_** will employ (MB.)(CDIAL 12176). **vyavaha_rin** trader (Mn.); **vo_ha_rika** magistrate (Pali); **vivaha_ri_** trader (OG.)(CDIAL 12178). **To collect funds**: **viya_pa_ri-ttal < vya_-pr.** to collect funds, as for a festival; to operate, act; to be worked; **vya_pa_ram** action, operation; function (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 77**); trade, commerce; transaction; **vivaca_yam, viyavaca_yam** labour, active occupation; agriculture; buying and selling, trade, traffic (Ta.lex.) **ve_t.ai** street where merchants live (Ta.); **va_t.ai < va_t.a** row of houses as in a street; street where herdsmen or hunters reside; village, hamlet (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vicam** (prob. **vihita**) rate (**S.I.I. iii,314**); expense (**S.I.I. v,307**); allowance, batta (**Na_.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **besa_d** trade (B.); **besa_ti** (B.); **bisa_ti_** (Bhoj.); **vais'yavr.tti** trade (Mn.)(CDIAL 14810). cf. **bisa_, besa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **visa_hia** accomplished (Pkt.); **viha_jhn.a_, viha_jn.a_** to buy (P.); **viha_in.u** to buy (S.); **besa_unu** to buy (N.); **bisa_hna_** to get possession of, buy (H.); **visa_hai** exchanges (OG.); **viha_jan.** to buy; **via_jhun.** to acquire (L.)(CDIAL 11979). cf. **ve_sa** to redeem (Kui)(DEDR 5523). **vi_t.u-kol. (kol.v-, kon.t.-)** to recover, get back (Ta.); **vi_t.uka** to be paid or discharged, be complete as a fast, be revenged; discharge; **vit.t.uka** to discharge what is due, repay (Ma.) **bu_t.uni** to repay, give in return, avenge, revente (Tu.) (DEDR 5453). **vessa_, ves** merchant (Si.); **beha_** trade (A.); **vais'ya** peasant as member of the third caste (RV.); adj. belonging to such (MBh.); vassalage (TS.); **vessa, vessi_, vessika_**

member of the third caste (Pali); **vessa-, ve_sa-, ve_si_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12150). **Puddling in rice plants**: **beusiba_** to puddle in rice plants (Or.); **bi_sna_** to set out pieces in a game (e.g., chess)(H.); **beusa_** act of puddling in rice plants (Or.); **beusan.a** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 11622). cf. **vyavasa_ya** agriculture (Skt. lex.) **Agriculture**: **be_sa_ya** (Tadbhava of **vyavasa_ya**) agriculture; **be_sa_yaga_r-a** an agriculturist, a farmer (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **be_sa_yo** cultivation (Tu.lex.) **besa_iga_r, besa_iga_ra_** cultivator; **besa_i, besa_ye** cultivation; **besa_i kar** to cultivate (Konkan.i.lex.) **vepa_r, vepa_ra_** trade; **vepa_ri, vepa_rya_** trader (Konkan.i.lex.) **Rate; portion; memorandum of the produce at harvest**: **va_ci** rate, as of interest; portion (**S.I.I. iii,123**); discount, in changing money (**Te_va_. 572,1**); fitness, propriety; **va_ci-ya_ta_stu** memorandum of the produce at a harvest (Ta.lex.) **va_ci_pu** propriety of conduct; regularity < **wa_jib** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **va_calviniyo_kam** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,115**); **va_car-pan.am** id. (**S.I.I. i,93**); **va_car-kan.akkan-** accountant in a palace (Ta.lex.)

5590.**Establishment in an office**: **bahali** synonym of **acu** to engage a servant, a workman; **bahali-n, ba_li-n** to engage oneself as servant or workman; **hasa dul kamiree bahalinjana** he has engaged himself as a navvy; **sindisumre kamimentee bahalinjana** he has accepted an engagement to go and work in Singbhum; **bahali-o ba_li-o** to get employment, to get engaged for service; **ba-n-ahali, ba-n-a_li** the result of the action, i.e. the men one has engaged; **bana_lii ba_likedkoa kami kamo donotana** he engaged such a number of workmen that there is not work for all (Mu.); **ba_li** (Hasada dialect); **baha_li karek** to reinstate (Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **bahali** establishment in an office (Ka.M.); **bahali barataraphu** establishment and dismissal (Ka.); **baha_li_** establishment in an office (H.M.); **bahalu** established in or invested with (Ka.); **baha_la** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.) **bowa_ti_** flowing (A.); **bau~ta_** serving as a servant; **vahant** carrying, flowing (Skt.)(CDIAL 11457). **bahal** to appoint to office; **bahali** office; **paka paki** to establish an agreement; **baisau** to establish (Santali.lex.) **To appoint to an office**: **bohal** to appoint, nominate, install; **bahal** to engage, to appoint to an office, to begin; **et.ak sahebe bahal akana** another gentleman has got the appointment; **bahali** an office, a position, an appointment; **bahali khonin chut.an ocomea** I shall cause you to be dismissed from your appointment; presuming upon one's office; presumptuous (Santali.lex.) **bahi** an account book; a heap, a pile, large quantity; **mit bahi dakae emadin** he gave me a pile of rice (Santali.lex.) **The official sacrificer; head of a village family**: **pahanr, pr.a, pahr.** the official sacrificer; the head of a village (Mu.lex.) **pahr., pr.** the public sacrificer in each Munda village; the office of pahan (Mu.); **pahan** (H.); **pa_han, pa_ha_n** (Skt.); ... in a few villages in the Hasada country, and in nearly all the villages elsewhere, a rice field, called **pahanai** or **dalikata_ri**, is attached to the office (of **pahan**). The Mundas, kept to this day as **pahans** in the villages where Oraons have superseded the Mundas, also possess such a field (Mu.lex.) **Animal for sacrifice**: **pahur., pahur** an animal or fowl intended for a sacrifice; **okatek calak kana? pahur. nan.amin. calak kana** Where are you going? I am going for an animal for a sacrifice (Santali.lex.) **Village**: [For semant. 'land' and 'farming or tenanting' cf.: **kun.t.e** pit, pool, pond (Ka.) (DEDR 1669) **kud.u** farmer (Ka.); **kut.i** house, home, tenants (Ta.)(DEDR 1655)]. **kht.kat.i_, kht.kat.i_da_r, ku_t.kat.i_, ku_t.kat.i_da_r** in reference to the Mankipatti country where there are no zamindars, i.e. no individual owners of a village, and all the land is legally owned by the village community, only a small quit-rent being paid to the rajah. The term **kht.kat.i** is used as adj. with **disum, hatu, hor.o, ote**. **kht.kat.i hor.i** is a synonym of **kht.kat.ida_r** a member of a village community which legally owns its lands; **kht.kat.i ote** is such land as is actually possessed by a kht.kat.ida_r in virtue of his membership in the village community, in contrast to raiti ote, land possessed under a landowner, i.e. land granted by the village community to an outsider... The

Mundari **khuntkattidar** as defined in the Chota-Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1913 'means a Mundari who has acquired a right to hold jungle land for the purpose of bringing suitable portions thereof under cultivation by himself or by male members of his family and includes the heirs in the male line of any such Mundari...' (Mu.lex.) **khu~_t., khu_t., ku_t.** either of two branches of the village family. These are: **pahr.khu~_t., pr.ku_t.** the elder branch, to which the official village sacrificer must belong; and the **mund.akhu_t.** the younger branch, in which the position of village chief is hereditary (Mu.); **kht.** (Oraon); ... the pure Mundari **khuntkatti** village usually contains three elements, namely (1) the **khuntkattidars**, (2) the **parjas** or raiyats, and (3) the subsidiary castes. The **khuntkattidars** are the descendants in the male line of the original founders of the village. As such they are all akin, of equal status and differing in wealth mainly owing to differences in size of the families of their ancestors. As a group they are the owners of the whole of the area included in the village boundaries, subject to the payment of a fixed annual rent to the superior landlord. This annual rent was originally made up solely out of the subscriptions (**chandas**) of the various **khuntkattidars**; but in most villages these subscriptions, or some of them, have now been reduced, the deficit being made good from the rent paid by the **parjas**. The amount of a man's subscription, no doubt, originally corresponded with the share of the cultivated lands which he inherited; but, inasmuch as the uncultivated lands, though as such held in common, were liable to be appropriated by any individual **khuntkattidar** who might reduce them to cultivation, such correspondence is not now found to exist. It is to be noted that the cultivated lands are not held in common, and that no trace is found of the existence of any custom of equalization of shares or periodic re-distribution of lands... The **parjas** are almost invariably Mundaris, and very often are relatives on the female's side of the **khuntkattidars**. They are in no sense co-owners of the village, and can bring under cultivation only such specific lands as may from time to time be given to them. The subsidiary castes (Pernains, Mahilis or Khangars, Bhogtas, and Barais) perform the non-agricultural functions necessary to the village life and rarely cultivate land... the community looks on itself as a family, and as such requiring a head or common representative, called **pahanr**, to exercise over the whole village functions exercised in his own household by the individual head of the family. These are both religious and civil... Inasmuch as the sacrificer exercises important religious functions which are incumbent on him in his quality as elder or head of the village family, he is called **pahanr**. He is **pahanr** because he is the real social elder, or head, or patriarch of the village family... The civil functions ... presiding over panchayats for the settlement of various kinds of disputes... inflicting punishments (generally fines, sometimes expulsion)... collecting and transmitting to the proper authority the various amounts owing as quit-rent and other dues... In the exercise of these civil functions the **pahanr** was assisted by the next most prominent and influential member of the community, the **mund.a**... A **khuntkatti** area is subdivided into circles called **pat.is**. The **pat.i** comprises generally at least ten or twelve villages. The **manki** is the chief of a **pat.i**, and his duties now consist mainly in realizing the quit-rents due by the villages of his **pat.i** to the superior landlord, as well as other dues, such as road-cess and **rakumats**... the villages of a **pat.i** are divided into two categories, viz., (1) **thakur** villages, or those which contribute the superior landlord's share of the rent; and (2) **chaputa** villages, or those which contribute the **manki's** share of the rent... As a rule, the **manki** makes out a collective receipt in the names of both the **mund.a** and the **pahanr**; and in some instances two separate receipts are given, one to the **mund.a** and one to the **pahanr**... In west Sonpur are found the **parhas**, consisting of groups of eight or more villages... (Mu.lex.) **par.ha** a group formed by all the villages of a clan which are grouped around the original village (Mu.); **pa_r.a_** sportive

association of a group of villages (Oraon); cf. **pat.i, pi_r.** (Mu.lex.) **pa_t.-mund.a** or **hatumund.a**, **maran mund.a** a village chief who does not collect himself the rent in all his hamlets but has under him one or several hamlet chiefs called **t.olamund.a, hur.in mund.a** (or **kiliren mund.a** when the clan of the hamlet differs from that of the village) who collect it in their respective hamlets and hand it over to him. He in his turn hands it over with the rest of the village rent to the manki (Mu.lex.) **pr.a, pahr., pahanr** the official sacrificer; the head of a village (Mu.lex.) **pat.i_** the group of villages under a **mr.ki** (Mu.); **pat.t.i** division of a village (H.); **pat.t.i_** town, village (Ta.)(Mu.lex.)

5591.**Contract; trade**: **be_ha_ra, be_hara, yava_ra, vevaha_ra, vyavahr.ti, vyavaha_ra** a contract; doing, performing; conduct, behaviour; operation, action; process, procedure, practice; affair; occupation, work, profession, business, transaction; dealing, traffic, commerce, trade; a contest at law, a lawsuit; the practice of the courts of law; fight, quarrel; use, usage, habit, custom; adherence to law; steadiness, propriety; **avaha_ra, avaharan.a** throwing away, laying aside; taking away; stealing, plundering; taking back; fining, mulcting; **vyavaha_ra-maulya-san:ke_tana** appointment of the price in a transaction; **key-ma_d.u** to make signs or gestures with the hand; to represent the form of something by means of the hands; to appoint or fix the price or to agree about the price in a transaction, to conclude a bargain (Ka.); **vyavaha_rika** relating to practice or business; transacting business, engaged in business; customary, usual, common, ordinary; **vyavahartr.** one who transacts business or is engaged in any affair; a litigant; **vyavaharisu** to be employed or used, to be in use; to deal in, to traffic with, to carry on a business or trade; to litigate; **vyavaharisuvike** carrying on a business etc. (Ka.lex.) **vivaram < vivara** particulars, details; circumstances as of a narrative; discrimination, the capacity to reason and distinguish (**Ja_n-ava_. Mumut.. 10**); **vivari-ttal < vivr.** to relate in detail, enter into particulars (**I_t.u, 5,1,3**)(Ta.lex.) **vivakari-ttal < vyava-hr.** to argue (**Ta_yu. Cittar. 10**); to expound (**Ta_yu. Paripu_. 1**); **vivaka_ram < vyava-ha_ra** judicial proceedings, litigation; disputation (**Ta_yu. Cacci. 9**); **vivaka_rikam** custom (Ta.lex.) **vyavaha_ra** behaviour (MBh.); custom, business (Skt.); **vo_ha_ra** trade, business (Pali); **vavaha_ra** daily work, lawsuit (Pkt.); **vuha_r, buha_r** trade (P.); **buha_r** custom (WPah.); **ohara_, ora_** a bout of the plough, the elliptical space ploughed (M.); **vahara** custom (Si.); **viyohala_-samata_** equity in judicial procedure (As'.); **vihiva_ra** business (OG.); **vaheva_r** intercourse, transactions (G.)(CDIAL 12174). **vohorvu~, vorvu~** to buy, collect (G.)(CDIAL 12173). **buhur^{u}** vendor of drugs etc. (K.); **bohora_** name of a clan of Chetris (N.); **bohra_, bauhra_** class of village bankers (Muhammadans originally from Gujarat)(H.); **boro** trader (H.); **vahoro, voro, horo** trader (G.) (CDIAL 12175). **vuharai** buys (OG.); **hr.** take, carry (Skt.); **vyavaharati** deals, trades (A_past.); has intercourse with (Gr.S.); **vo_harati** administers, governs (Pali); **vavaharati** works, is busy (Pkt.); **oran.u** to talk over one's troubles (S.) (CDIAL 12173). **vyavaha_rika_** servant, female slave (R.); **bwa_ri_** son's wife (Ku.); **buha_ri, buwa_ri** (N.); **bowa_ri** son's or younger brother's wife (A.); **bauha_ri_** wife, son's wife (MB.); **bori** bride, son's wife, brother's wife (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12177). **vya_priyate_, vya_pr.n.ute_** is engaged in (MBh.); **va_varai, va_virai** is busy (Pkt.); **va_varai** uses, eats (OG.); **va_varvu~** to use, bring into use, live in (a house), spend (G.); **va_varn.e~** to busy oneself with, live and act among (M.); **va_parvu~ = va_varvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12203). **vya_pa_ra** occupation, business (MBh.); **va_va_ra** business (Pkt.); **va_var** business, activity (M.); **va_vr** (Konkan.i); **vya_pa_ra** (Pali); **beora_** affair (B.)(CDIAL 12205). **vya_pa_rayati** employs (MBh.); **vya_pa_rita** occupied with (Pali); **va_varn.e~** to perform, manage, do the business of (farm, house ect.)(CDIAL 12206). **vya_pr.ta** engaged in (MBh.); **va_vad.a** engaged in (Pkt.); **vya_vat.a, bya_vat.a** occupied (Pali); **via_vad.a**

(Pkt.); **viyavul.u** engrossed in (Si.)(CDIAL 12207). **atihr.ta** added to (Skt.); **atiharati** stands out above (S'Br.); **atiharati** brings over (Pali); **ihal.a** above (Si.); **hr.** take, carry (Skt.)(CDIAL 219). **harapita, ha_ra_pita_ni, ha_la_pita_** causes to be imported (As'.); **ha_rayati** causes to be taken (MBh.)(CDIAL 14061). **Monastery; temple; arrangement**: **vihara** (OSi.Bra_hmi_); **vahara** (OSi.inscr.1 cent.B.C.); **vahera** (OSi.4 cent. A.D.); **veher** (OSi.10 cent.); **vehera** Buddhist temple, monks' residence (Si.); **viha_ra** arrangement (AitBr.); roaming, pleasure ground (MBh.); monastery (BHSk. ii 505); walking about, sojourning, monastery (Pali.Pkt.); **viha_raka** hut (Pali); **vihara-yatra, viha_la-ya_tam.** pleasure tour (As'.); **vihara** monastery (KharI.)(CDIAL 12033). **vika_ram** Buddhist temple (**intira vika_ra me_r..ume_ttutalin-** : **Man.i. 26,55**)(Ta.lex.) **vyavah.** to deal in any transaction or business; to act, behave, deal with; to manage, transact business; **vyavaha_rah.** business, work; dealing, transaction; commerce, trade, traffic; dealing in money, usury; conduct, behaviour; profsssion, occupation; **vyavaha_rakah.** a dealer, trader, merchant; **vyavaha_rika** relating to business; engaged in business, practical; **vyavaha_rika_** usage, custom (Skt.lex.) **be_ro** business (Tu.lex.) **vuharai** buys (OG.); **vohorvu~, vorvu~** to buy, collect (G.)(CDIAL 12173). **po_ka_r-u** expenditure of money (**Kur-al., 478**); **va_n:ku-tal** to buy (**Cilap. 3,171**); to get, obtain (**Te_va_. 456,8**); to receive, take (**Tiruva_ca. 5,68**); **va_n:kal** receiving, admitting; buying (Ta.lex.) **Vendor of drugs**: cf. **vo_ha_ra** trade, business (Pali)(CDIAL 12174). cf. **buhur**^{u} vendor of drugs etc. (K.)(CDIAL 12175). cf. **vivaha_ri_** trader (OG.)(CDIAL 12178). cf. **va_kat.ar** physicians (**Piramo_t. 10,15**)(Ta.lex.) **Trade**: {**Echo word**} **ohar-dohar** trade (N.); **avaha_ra** putting aside (Skt.); truce (MBh.); **avaha_ra, o_ha_ra** acquisition (Pali); **o_ha_ra** share (Pkt.)(CDIAL 882). **Produce of farm**: **got.ha-ohara** produce of farm (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 882). **Decoration articles; odds and ends, furniture, merchandise**: **va_khro, va_khl.o** furniture, odds and ends in a house (G.); **upaskara** utensil, household appurtenance (Mn.); **uvakkhara** decoration, that used in decorating (Pkt.); **wakhur** a cake offered in sacrifice (K.); **wakhiri_** small things for merchandise (S.); **okhar** implements, tools (H.)(CDIAL 2264). cf. **vakaiyara_** etcetera, miscellaneous (things) (Ta.); **vakair-a_, vakaiyar-a_** id. (**C.G.**); **wagaira** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **To be established in use**: **bese, bisu, besu** to be established in use; **be_gad.ebese** to affix laminae of tin covered over with some colouring substance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Traveller**: **po_kkan-** traveller, wayfarer (Ta.); **po_kkan** (Ma.); **po_ka** (K.); **po_-tal** to go, proceed; to depart (**Man.i. 3,83**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **po_gu** (OK.); **po_-tal** to extend, spread (**Kalit. 144,40**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Shop**: **poha_r** small shop (A.); **paha_ra_** goldsmith's workshop (P.); **pasr**^{u} petty shopkeeper (K.)(CDIAL 8835). cf. **hari** golden, yellow (RV.)(CDIAL 13981). **Öhr.** take, carry (Skt.); **hartr.** thief (Ya_j.); **ha_ri_ta** (Skt.); **ha~_ri_r, hairua** thief (Kal.)(CDIAL 13989). **h_rim.** I take (Kal.); **har** to take, take away (Mai.); **harati** carries, brings (RV.); takes away (Mn.)(CDIAL 13980). **avaharate_** brings down (Ka_tyS'r.); **o_harati** takes down (Pali)(CDIAL 881). **a_bhiha_rika** fit for presentation; a respectful offering (Skt.); **a_heri_, aheri_, a_hiri_, ahiri_** suitable to be given as a marriage present, of little value (M.)(CDIAL 1231). **a_hariba_** to collect (Or.); **a_harati** fetches, gets (RV.Pali); **a_r** to bring (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1541). **a_hr.ta** brought near, fetched (Mn.); **a_hat.a** (Pali); **a_had.a, a_haya** brought, stolen (Pkt.); **ha_d.ta_** brings (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1547). **uvaharai** presents, offers in worship (Pkt.); **upaharati** brings near, offers (food)(AV.)(CDIAL 2281). **abhiha_ra** bringing near (Skt.); **abhiharati** brings, offers (S'Br.); **ahiharai** takes, raises (Pkt.); **abhiha_ra** present (Pali); **abhiha_le** reward (As'.); **a_her, aher** presents from friends and relatives to one in whose family there is a marriage (M.)(CDIAL 534). cf. **uddharati** takes out (RV.); **udharvu~** to be debited (G.); **udha_ran.u** to save (S.); **udha_r** loan (B.); **udha_riba_** to deliver, borrow (Or.)(CDIAL 2009). cf. **uddha_ra** loan (esp. without interest)(Skt.); tax, debt (Pali); taking away, protection, loan (Pkt.); **udha_ro** credit account (G.); **udha_r** buying and selling on credit (M.); debt (H.); purchase on credit (Bi.); loan

(L.P.WPah.Ku.N.)(CDIAL 2018). **nirharan.a** taking out (MBh.); **nehrun** weeding (Kal.)(CDIAL 7403). **nirharati** takes out,destroys (RV.); gets rid of (A_past.); **ni_harati** takes out, drives out (Pali); **n.i_harai** (Pkt.); **neranava_** to set aside, put out of the way; to protrude (Si.); **neri-** to erase, put to flight (Ta.)(CDIAL 7404). **pariharati** leads round (TS.); puts aside (S'Br.); does not heed (A_past.); **pariharati** carries about, takes care of (Pali); **palihat.ave** to bring up (a child)(As'.); **pariharai** leaves (Pkt.); **palhran.** to forgive, forego (L.); **pariharna_** forsake (H.); **parharvu~** to remove, avert, abandon (G.) **pariharai, paraharai** forsakes (OAw.)(CDIAL 7899). **pariha_ra** leading round (Ka_tyS'r.); shunning (S'Br.); attention, care (Pali); serving, desertion (Pkt.); **pariha_r** exile, refuge (Pas'.); **perahara** protection, safety (Si.)(CDIAL 7901). **viharati** separates (RV.); moves on (A_s'vS'r.); wanders (MB h.); passes time (R.); diverts oneself (Gaut.); **viharan.u** to transplant (rice etc.)(S.); **viharati** stays, lives (Pali); **viharai** walks, remains, amuses oneself (Pkt.); **bihariba_** to walk about, pass the time, play (Or.); **biharna_** to walk about, be pleased (H.); **viharai** wanders from pace to place, accepts food (of an ascetic) (OG.); **viharvu~** to amuse oneself (G.); **viharn.e~** to ramble, play (M.)(CDIAL 12029). **Collect**: **sama_harati** collects (AV.); **sama_harai** collects (Pkt.); **sohrn.a_** (H.)(CDIAL 13223). cf. **ce_karam** collection (Ta.lex.) **sam.harati** draws together (RV.)(CDIAL 13064). **Image: likeness**: **sam.hr.ta** drawn together (MBh.); **sa_haya** id., enveloped (Pkt.); **sahal.u** likeness (Si.)(CDIAL 13065). **anuharate_** resembles (Skt.); **an.uharai** (Pkt.); **anuharna_** (H.)(CDIAL 341). **anuha_ra** resemblance (Skt.); **an.uha_ri** resembling (Pkt.); **nua_r** appearance (P.); **anuha_r, anwa_r** likeness, appearance, face (N.); **anuha_r, unha_r** resemblance, manner (H.); **un.aha_ra** countenance (OMarw.)(CDIAL 342). **Deed of agreement**: **viyavastitam** that which is settled, established or fixed; **viyavastai** settlement, arrangement (**S.I.I. i,65**); deed of agreement (**I.M.P.Tj. 1176-B.**); written opinion on points of law with citation of the original texts on which it is based, submitted to a court by Hindu Law pandits (**C.G.**); distinction (Ta.lex.) **vyagra** engaged (MaitrUp.); busy, agitated (MBh.); **vigra** active; activity (RV.); **vaiyagrya** preoccupation (Skt.)(CDIAL 11827). **akra** dear, high priced; **jom jinis ad.i akraena** foodstuffs are very dear (Santali.lex.) **beohar** usage, practice, custom, conduct (Santali.lex.) **Shopkeeper**: **poha_ri** shopkeeper (A.); **pasa_ri** druggist, petty trader (B.); **pasa_r**^{i} shopkeeper (Ku.); **pasa_ri** druggist, pedlar (Or.); **pasa_run.i_** f. id. (Or.); **pasa_ri_** seller of spices (H.M.S.P.); **pansa_ri** grocer (N.); **pansa_ri_, pa~sa_ri_** seller of spices (H.); **pansa_ri_** (P.)(CDIAL 8839). **To perform**: **negar..** to undertake; to engage in; to prepare; to perform, to do, to make, to cause to act; udyo_ga (Ka.); **neggincu, neggu** (Te.); **nikar..** to go, go on = **nat.ai** (Ta.); **niggu, neggu** to go on well, be effected; **negar..** to come; to be used (Ka.); **negar..cu** to cause to undertake or do; to cause one's self to undertake, to begin; to perform; to compose, to produce, to cause; **negar..te** action; work; practice; rites, conduct; **negar.., negar..u** to become manifest, notorious, well known, renowned or famous; to shine; to appear; to be finished (Ka.); **negad.u** (Te.); **nigar..** to shine; **nikaram** light; **nekit.i, jekir..** fire; **nekir..** to bloom; **neruppu** fire (Ta.); **nere** to shine (Te.); **negar..te** fame, notoriety, accomplishment; **nege, nese** to be purified, to become clear, to shine (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5592.**Image: alligator; large water animal**: **negar.., negar..u, jegar..e** an alligator; nakra; **negar..de_ra** Varun.a (Ka.lex.) **avaha_ra, avaharan.a** taking away; stealing, plundering (Ka.lex.) **avaha_ra** shark or another large water animal; gra_ha, negar.. (Ka.); **apaha_ra** stealing, snatching away (Skt.lex.)

5593.**Image: snub-nosed crocodile**: **bagun, baghun.** the snub-nosed crocodile, crocodilus palustris found in India only in one lake in Sindh. It is identical with the species found in the

Nile. In the Indian rivers the long-nosed variety, i.e. the alligator alone exists (P.lex.) **makara** alligator (Skt.lex.) **Image: crocodile**: **vr.jina** crocodile, nakra, negar..u (Ka.lex.) **vit.an:kar** crocodile (**Varata. Pa_kavata. Na_racin.. 133**); **it.an:kar** crocodile (**Kur-icip. 257**)(Ta.lex.) **tayan** a crocodile (Santali.lex.)

5594.**Image: grasp**: **pagga_ha** grasp (Pali.lex.) **Image: claws**: **bakka_** claws of a crab, forceps, shears (Kur.); **bake** forceps (Malt.)(DEDR 3814). **Image: clasp; crook; buckle**: **bakuk** a whorl in an animal's horn, a crook, a buckle, clasp of belt; **bakup** a crook, hook, clasp, buckle; **bhekr.a** crooked, bent (Santali.lex.) **Image: to seize**: **pakr.ao** to seize, to take hold of, to catch; **pakar.** id. (Santali.lex.) **Image: claws of a crab; reflexive words: 'to seize`**: **pa_kar.a_** seizes (B.); **pakarab** (Aw.); **pakar.vu~** (G.); **pakad.n.e~** (M.); **pagar.n.a_** (P.); **pagar.iba_** (Or.); **pakkad.** seize (Skt.); **paggai, pamgai, pimgai** seizes (Pkt.); **pragr.hn.a_ti** holds (AV.); **paggan.hati** (Pali); **pakar.n.a_** to seize (P.H.); **pakar.n.o** (Ku.Marw.); **pakranu** (N.); **pa_kariba** (A.)(CDIAL 7619). **Image: to seize, snatch**: **vavvu (vavvi-)** to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away; n. snatching, taking hold of; **vavvu (vavvi-), vau** to seize, snatch, commit highway robbery, steal, rivet attention, fascinate (Ta.); **vavva_yi, vavva_li** fox (Ma.); **ba_vu, ba_vukonu** to gobble, devour or swallow greedily, gulp (Te.)(DEDR 5291). cf. **pragrah** holding in front (MBh.); **paggaha** favour, kindness (Pali); **paga_** bribe (Si.)(CDIAL 8478). ?cf. metath. **pat.aka_ru** tongs, pincers (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 3864).

5595.**Image: teeth of a comb**: **bakhor.** an instrument, with which tassar cocoons are cut into narrow strips (badhi) for splicing purposes; teeth of a comb (Santali.lex.) **bagaru** to scratch with the nails or claws (Ka.lex.) **Image: comb**: **ba_grka_, ba_g^{i}rka_** wooden comb worn by boys and girls (Kur.); **ba_gna_** to comb; **ba_grna_** to comb oneself (Kur.); **va_ri** comb (Ta.); **barcan, ba_ran., ba_ran, ba_can.ig, ba_rpan.i** a comb; **barcuni, ba_cuni, ba_runi** to comb (Tu.); **ba_cu, ba_rcu** to comb (Ka.); **va_ruka (va_rnt-), va_r-uka (va_r-i-)** to comb (Ma.); **va_r (-v-, -nt-)** to comb, as hair (Ta.); **va_raki_ra** a small comb (Skt.)(DEDR 5357). **ba_can.ige** a comb; prasa_dhani (Ka.); **ba_can.ige hallu** the tooth of a comb; **prasa_dhana** arranging, setting in order; decorating, embellishment, dress, toilet (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pasa_hun.a_** to perform the ceremony of stripping and purifying and adorning a bridegroom (P.)(CDIAL 8834). **Parting in a woman's hair**: **bha~_g** parting in a woman's hair (M.)(CDIAL 9353). **vakit.u** parting in woman's hair (Ta.); **baktale, bagutale** parting of the hair by combing, combing the hair into curls, crown of the head (Tu.); **bavtale** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 5202). **vakir** to disentangle or part as the hair (Ta.lex.) **Image: comb**: **hekku, pikku** to comb; **hekku** to pick up; to take up one by one (Ka.); **per-ukku** (Ma.); **peji, pejju** (Tu.); **hekku** to pick off; **hakkal, hakkalu, ba_kal, hakkala** gleanings (of corn)(Ka.); **pad.ige, parige** (Te.); **por-ukku** to pick or peck up, from the ground as grain, small stones etc. (Ta.); **hakkalana_yu = ba_kala_yu** to glean (Ka.lex.)

5596.**Image: honeycomb**: **pakha_** honeycomb, fan (L.)(CDIAL 7627).

5599.**Image: scraper**: **okharn.e~** to smooth a field after ploughing (M.); **avaskirati** scrapes (Skt.); **avakirati** spreads (A_s'vGr.); **o_kirati** casts out (Pali)(CDIAL 864). **Image: broom**: **vyavaha_rika_** a broom (Skt.lex.) **Image: scraper**: **pakhuri_** goldwasher's iron scraper for collecting ashes (Bi.)(CDIAL 8458). cf. **khurpo** a pot-scraper (S.); **khurpa_** id. (P.Mth.); blade of hoe (Bi.); weeding knife (H.); **kharpo** scraper (G.); **ks.urapra** sharp-edged like a razor (BhP.)(CDIAL 3730). cf. **kurappam** currycomb (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 1771). **Iron-studded stick used in threshing rice**: **praharan.a** weapon, attack (MBh.); striking (Skt.); **praharan.i_ya** a weapon

(MBh.); **paharan.a** striking; adj. **praharan.aka** (Pali); **paharan.a** striking, weapon (Pkt.); **paran.a** stroke, blow, flogging (Si.); **pa_ha_run.i** iron-studded stick used in threshing rice (Or.)(CDIAL 8901). cf. **pahia** churned (Pkt.); **pahat.a** struck (Pali) (CDIAL 8902). **Ploughshare**: **ba_n** cultivation (Sh.); **do_no baiyoiki** to plough (Sh.); **va_han.** ploughed field (P.); **baha_n.o** ploughshare (Ku.); **ba~_r.~** ploughing (Ku.); **va_h** work (Skt.)(CDIAL 11610). **To plough; to use a tool**: **va_hayati** drives (a chariot), rides (a horse)(MBh.); **va_he_ti** causes to go or carry, drives away (Pali); **va_he_i, va_hai** drives (Pkt.); **ba_** to plough (**go_ ba_ant** he ploughs)(Bshk.); **bayoiki** to plough, cultivate (Sh.); **wa_yun** to drive (bullocks), plough, row (a boat), wave (the arms), use (a tool)(K.); **va_han.u** to cause to flow (S.); **va_han.** to plough (L.); **va_hn.a_, va_hun.a_, ba_hun.a_** to drive (a beast), plough, unmoor (a boat)(P.); **ba_hn.a_** to sow (P.); **ba_hn.a_** to throw (a net); **ba_hn.a_, ba~_han.u_** to strike (a ball); **baihn.u_** to sow (WPah.); **ba_n.o~_** to plough (WPah.); **ba_n.o** (Ku.); **(halo) ba_unu** (N.); **ba_ha_** to carry, row (B.); **ba_hiba_** to drive (a car), row or punt (a boat), spread (a net), invade (a country)(Or.); **ba_hna_** to drive, load, plough, open out (H.); **va_hvu~, va_vu~** to raise (a weapon)(G.); **va_hn.e~** to carry (M.); **vaha_van.** to plough (L.); **va_ha_viya** cause to be driven (Pkt.); **va_ha_un.a_** to cause to be ploughed or to float (P.); **bawa_ia~_** caused to plough (Ku.); **bowa_iba** to cause to flow or to be carried or ploughed or rowed (A.); **va_hiyama_na** pres. part. pass. (Pali); **va_hijjama_n.a** (Pkt.); **bayizoiki** to be cultivated (Sh.); **vehan.** to be ploughed (pp. **vur.ha_**)(L.)(CDIAL 11612). [Verbs in K.WPah.Or.G. with meaning 'raise (arms or weapons), strike (a ball), throw (a net)' and those in P. and WPah. with meaning 'sow' (if < 'throw' rather than < 'plough') perh. < **vya_dhayati** which in MIA coalesces with **va_hayati** (CDIAL 11612).] **ba_ic, ba_ich** boat race (B.)(CDIAL 11613). **va_hya** to be driven, etc. (BhP.); **ba_haj** ploughed land ready for sowing (P.)(CDIAL 11614). cf. **ba_ug** act of sowing (Bi.); **ba_wag** lands sown after a single ploughing (H.)(CDIAL 11528). **par.ak** first ploughing; **harwaha, halboha** ploughman (Santali.lex.)

5600.**Image: broom**: **bauha_ri_, bahuriya_, bo_ha_ri_** brush (Pkt.); **buha_ru** sweepings, refuse; **buha_ri_** broom (S.); **boha_r** sweepings, dust; **boha_r, boha_ri_** broom (L.); **buha_ra_, buha_ri_, baha_ri_, baha_ru_** broom (P.); **buha_ru_** sweeper (H.); **buha_ran.u** to sweep (S.); **buha_rna_** to sweep (P.H.); **ba_rvu~** to sweep (G.); **borvu~** to clean (a privy)(G.); **bahuka_ra** effecting much (VS.); **bahukara** sweeper (Pa_n..); **mehtar** derisory hon. term? (H.); **bahukara_, bahukari_** broom (Skt.); **bahuka_ra** of great service (Pali)(CDIAL 9188). **Sweepings; scraper**: cf. **pakka_l.i** sweepings (Ta.lex.) cf. **va_ru** to take in a sweep (Ta.); **va_ru-ko_l** broom (Ta.); **varan.t.i** rake, scraper (Ma.); **ba_rcu** to scrape together with the hand (Ka.)(DEDR 5362). cf. **ba_kalu** gleaning (Ka.); **bke** to take up (as earth)(Malt.)(DEDR 4051). **To throw; offer**: **upaharati** brings near, offers (food)(AV.); takes away (MBh.); **upaharate_** accepts (TS.); **upaharati** brings, offers (Pali); **uvaharai** presents, offers in worship (Pkt.); **war-, wo_ar** to catch (Dm.); **wa_ran.** to devote, sacrifice (L.); **uva_in.ai** makes a mental vow to do some special service for a deity on completion of some work (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2281). **upa_karo_ti** fetches (TS.); **upa a_ akaram** (RV.); **upa_karo_ti** makes preparation (for a sacred ceremonial), undertakes, begins (TS.); consecrates (Mn.); **wa_r-** to prepare, put, throw (Pas'.)(CDIAL 2284).

5601.**Image: mountain; stone**: **pahad.u** a hill (Ka.M.); **paha_d.a** (H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **paga_r.** trench, ditch, trench, bank, bank round field (B.); **paga_r** id. (B.); **paga_ra** ridge round field (Or.); **paga_r** mound , bank (H.)(CDIAL 8464). cf. **pas.i_** wall (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8140). **hara** a hill; **mand buru** a sacred hill; **buru** a hill; **bhot.koc** a small hill (Santali.lex.) **Rock**: **pa_ha_r.** hill, steep bank (B.); **pa_ha_r.a** hill (Or.); **paha_d.** hill (M.); **paha_r** mountain (K.); **paha_r.** (L.P.Ku.); **paharo**

rock, cliff (N.); **paha_r.** mountain (N.H.Mth.G.)(CDIAL 8141). **paha_r** mountain (K.); **paha_r.** (L.P.Ku.); **paharo** rock, cliff (N.); **paha_r.** mountain (N.H.Mth.G.); **pa_ha_r.** hill, steep bank (B.); **pa_ha_r.a** hill (Or.); **paha_d.** hill (M.)(CDIAL 8141). **pa_s.a_n.a** stone (Skt.); **pa_s.a_n.i_** small stone used as a weight (Skt.); **pa_sa_n.a** stone, rock (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_ha_n.a** (Pkt.); **pahan.u** stone (S.); **pa_han.** stone (P.); **pa_han** (Mth.); **pa_hana** (OAw.); **pa_ha~_n** (H.); **pa_han.iim.** inst. sg. (OG.); **pa_n., paha_n.o, pa_n.o** (G.); **pahan.a, pa_n.a** (Si.); **pa_s.a_n.** the excess of weight in one scale which disturbs the equipoise (B.)(CDIAL 8138). **pa_h** a kind of stone which is ground with alum and cloves and opium as a poultice for sore eyes (H.); **pas.u_** rock, precipice (Wg.); **pas.i_** wall (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8140). **pa_r-ai** rock, crag, stratum, hillock; **pa_r** rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock (Ta.); **pa_r-a** rock, large stone, firmness (Ma.); **pa.re** flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house (Kod..); **pa_de** rock (Tu.); **ha_de** id. (Kor.); **pa_ra** slab of stone (Pa.); **pa_rum** (pl. **pa_ru'ku**) rock, boulder (Go.)(DEDR 4121). **pahad.u** a hill (Ka.); **paha_d.a** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: cliff**: **char** cliff, precipice (Kho.)(CDIAL 3675). **pe.r** steep slope (Ko.); **p.r-** (obl. **p.t--**) cliff (To.)(DEDR 4448).

5602.**Image: flower-petal**: **pa_m.kl.i, pa_kl.i, pa_ko_li_** flower-petal (M.); **pa_m.khd.i_** (G.); **pakh(u)d.i_** (H.); ?**pamha, pamhala** (Pkt.); **paks.man** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 359). cf. **makula** bud (Pali); **baula** bud (MBh.) (CDIAL 10146). **pa~_khr.i_** hand, arm, petal (G.)(CDIAL 7630).

5603.**Image: sprout; green corn**: **pa~_gal** cutting ears without the stalks (Bi.); **pa_gar** leaves at top of sugarcane; **pagr.a_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 8916). **pa~gu_r** new leaves, germination (Ku.); **pa~gurn.o** to germinate (Ku.); **pa~_garvu~** to blossom (G.)(CDIAL 8918).

5604.**Image: green leaf; betel leaf**: **pa_kat.ai < pa_ku + at.ai** areca-nut and betel (**Ka_cippu. Valampuri. 37**); **pa_ku** areca-nut (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 29**); treacle, molasses, sugar syrup (**Tiruva_ca. 9,15**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_cat.ai** betel leaf (**Malai.**); green leaf (**Kur-un. 9**); **pa_cavar** dealers in betel leaves (**Cilap. 5,26**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_si_** seller of palm-juice (Bi.); man who taps palm trees (B.)(CDIAL 8136). cf. **pa_s'in** laying snares (Skt.)(CDIAL 8136). **Betel box**: **valgulika_** box, chest (Skt.); **va_ggulika** betel-bearer (Skt.); **ba_gul.i** metal case for betel packets (Or.); **ba_gul.i_** betel-bearer to a king (Or.)(CDIAL 11422). **vat.t.uvam** pouch in which betel leaves, nut, chunam, tobacco, etc. are kept, medicine pouch, pocket inside a pouch or purse (Ta.); betel-purse, portemonnaie (Ma.); **bat.uve** bag, purse, satchel (Tu.)(DEDR 5234). **bat.ave** a draw-purse (Ka.); **bat.ava_** (M.); **vat.t.uvam** (Ta.); **vat.ra** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5605.**Image: petiole of a leaf**: **bhekua** the petiole of a leaf (Santali.lex.) **Palmyra fibre**: **bagr.a** fibre extracted from the leaf of the palmyra palm (Santali.lex.)

5606.**Image: fig tree**: **pakar.e** a species of fig tree (Santali.lex.) **Image: opposite-leaved fig tree**: **pa_kur.** ficus infectoria (B.); **pakur.a** (Or.); **pa_k(h)ar., pa_kar, pa_kariya** f. infectoria (H.); **pa_khar** (P.); **pa_kar.**^{i} a fig tree (Bhoj.); **pa_k(h)ad., pa_khar** the scandent plant clypea burmanni (M.); **plaks.a** ficus infectoria (AV.); f. religiosa, thesperia populneoides (Skt.); **praks.a** (in etymological exegesis)(TS.); **pla_ks.a** belonging to f. infectoria (TS.); its fruit (Skt.); **parkat.i_, parkat.in** f. infectoria (Skt.); **quercus** oak (Lat.); **forha** pine (OHG.)(CDIAL 9022). **Image: ficus oppositifolia**: **pha_gu**, pl. **pha_gu_** fig tree, pl. **pha_gua~_** its fruit (WPah.); **pha_u** fig (Wot..); **phalgu** ficus oppositifolia (Skt.); **phagva_r.a_** ficus caricoides; **phagva_r.i_, phagu_r.a_** its fruit (P.); **phego~** pl. **phegu_** fig; **fegu_** fig tree; **fegr.a_** its fruit (WPah.); **pha_g** fig (Phal.Sh.P.); pl. **pha_gi** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9063). cf. **me_d.i** ficus oppositifolia (Ka.)(DEDR 5090).

pilakkha ficus infectoria (Pali); **pala_kh** ficus infectoria (P.); **pa_khal** (with metath.) f. infectoria (H.); **palakkha, pilakkhu, pilam.khu, pilim.khu, pilukkha, pilum.ka** the banyan ficus indica (Pkt.); **pilakhana** f. infectoria (H.); **pi_lkha~_** a kind of tree (H.)(CDIAL 9022). **Ficus religiosa**: **pipa_likai, pippalam**, **pippalikai, pippilam** pipal (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yappacu.16**) (Ta.lex.) **pippala** berry (esp. of ficus religiosa)(RV.); ficus religiosa (Ya_j.); **pimpari_** (Skt.); **su-pis.pala_** (MaitrS.); **pippali_** berry (AV.); **pipphala** ficus religiosa (Pali); **pippala** the tree; its fruit (Pkt.); **pipal-kul**^{u} (K.); **pipiru** (S.); **pippal, pippil, pipul** (L.); **pippal** (P.); **pi_pal, pipaw** (Ku.); **pipal** (N.); **pippal** (B.); **pipal.a_** wooden legs put on the frames of furniture (Or.); **pippal.a** f. religiosa (Or.); **pi_par** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **pi_pal** the tree (H.); **pi_pla_** appertaining to it (H.); **pi_pala** (OMarw.); **pi_pal., pipl.o** (G.); **pi_pal.** the tree (M.); **pi_pal., pi_par, pi_pre~, pi_pru~_** its fruit (M.); **pimpal.** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8205). **piplu** mole, freckle (Skt.); **pipp**, **pip**, pl. **pippu~, pipu~_** fruit of ficus religiosa (L.); **pipp** (P.)(CDIAL 8208).

5607.**Images: saddle; balustrade; central platform of a chariot**: **pa_kar** wooden balustrade in a car (**Cir-upa_n.. 258, Urai**.); car; **pa_** central platform of a chariot (Ta.lex.) **pa_khar** a saddle with all its appurtenances (P.lex.)

5608.**Image: saddle with its gear; sack with two divisions**: **pasibbaka** sack (Pali) (Pali.lex.) cf. **paiku** pouch (Tu.); **pasube** a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder as to form two division (Ka.)(DEDR 4450). cf. **pa_kku** bag (Ma.)(DEDR 4049). **satthaga_minan. yamaka-pasibbaka** pannier (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **pakha_la** waterskin (S.); **pakha_l** (P.N.H.G.); ? ***paks.a-khalla_** leather water-skin (Skt.)(CDIAL 7628). **praks.ara** iron armour for horse or elephant (Skt.); **pra(k)khara** (Skt.); **praki_rn.a** horse (?< saddled, accoutred)(Skt.); **pakkhara** bordering or trimming (of a carriage)(Pali); **pakkhara, pakkhara_** horse armour (Pkt.); **pakhara** dress given by faquir to layman (S.); **pa_khar** armour for elephant or horse (H.); saddle with its gear (P.L.); **pa_khar** net of flowers for bed-cover, horse-armour; **pa_khariyo** a species of horse (G.); **pa_khar** caparison of a horse (M.)(CDIAL 8452). **pragathana** stringing together (Skt.); **pa_gran.** bedding, decorations (G.)(CDIAL 8477). **Image: saddle**: **vakkhala** covered (Pkt.); **ba_khara** covering or cloth saddle on a horse (Or.)(CDIAL 12215). **bat.u, bat.ua** a small bag used to carry small articles in, such as money, tobacco etc. (Santali.lex.) **Leather sack; bellows**: **bhastra** leathern bag (S'Br.); bellows (Skt.); **bhastrika_** little bag (Skt.); **basta** goat (RV.); **basta_jina** goat's skin (MaitrS.); **ba_tam. carma** (Mn.); **bhasta** goat (Pali); **bhastacamma** goat's skin (Pali); **bhasta_** bellows (Pali); **va_ta-pun.n.a- bhasta-camma** goat's skin full of wind; **bil.a_ra-bhasta_** catskin bag; **bhasta** leather sack (for flour)(Pali); **kha_ra-basta** blacksmith's skin bellows (K.); **bha_ti** bellows (A.Or.); **bha_thi_, bha~_thi_** (Bi.); **bha_thi_** (H.); **bha_ta_** leathern bag, bellows (M.); **bha_tad.** bellows (M.); **bha~_t.i** bellows (N.); **bha_t.hi_** (H.)(CDIAL 9424). **bakura** bag or bellows made of goat skin; **ba_kura-dr.ti** (RV.); **va_kura** (JaimBr.); **bo_ri_** bag made of goat's or camel's hair (L.); **bori_** sack (Sh.)[Orig. of goat's hair for which jute was substituted esp. in the East]; **bori_, bora_** sack, coarse bag (for pack animals)(P.)(CDIAL 9320). **Bedding**: **par..ke, pakke** lying down, reposing; cow-pen or herd of kine; **hakke** place for reposing, bed (Ka.); **oky** sleeping place, bedding (To.); **parke** bedding, sleep, rest (Tu.); **pakka** bed, bedding (Te.)(DEDR 4007). **pa_gran.** bedding, decorations (G.); **pragrathana** stringing together (Sa_y.)(CDIAL 8477). **prasvapiti** falls asleep (S'Br.); **passupati** sleeps, rests (Pali); **prasu_im** I fall asleep (Kal.)(CDIAL 8845). **prasupti** sleepiness (Skt.); **pasutti** a sort of leprosy ending in unconsciousness (Pkt.); **pasutta** asleep (Pkt.); **prust, plus** bed (Ash.); **pruis't** (Kt.); **pu_st, pus't** (Pr.); **pro_s't, pro_s', pru_s't** sleep, dream, bed (Wg.)(CDIAL 8846). **Headdress, covering: turban**: **pag** turban (K.); **paga** (S.); **pagg**

(L.P.); **paga~** (L.); **pa_g** (Ku.N.A.B.Bi.Mth.H.); **pa_ga** (Or.); **pa_gh** (G.); **pagᵘrᵘ** (K.); **pagir.i_** (S.); **pagr.i_** (L.H.); **paggar.** (P.); **pa_gr.o** turban, loin-sheet (Ku.); **pagari** turban, cap (N.); **pa_guri** turban (A.); **pa_gr.i** (B.); **pagar.i** (Or.); **pagri_** (Bi.); **pagar.i_** (Mth.); **pa_ghr.i_** (G.); **pagd.i~** child's turban (M.)(CDIAL 7644). **pagot.e~** turban (M.)(CDIAL 7642). **pa_kai** turban, puggree, **talai-p-pa_kai**; (**pa_t.akarkkup pa_kaiyen-r-um ; Vir-alivit.u. 746)**(Ta.lex.) **Sheet**: **pam.gurai** covers (Pkt.); **pam.guran.a** cloth, garment (Pkt.); **pa~_gran.** small kind of dhoti_ worn by men, bodice (G.); **pa_m.guran.em.** to cover loosely, put on loosely; **pa_m.guran.a** covering, sheet (OM.)(CDIAL 7648). **Image: pannier**: **akkha_** one end of a bag or sack thrown over a beast of burden (L.P.); **akho** mesh of a net (S.); **akha_** gunny bag (Or.); **a~_kha_** netting in which coconuts, etc. are carried (M.); grain bag carried by pack animal (Bi.); **a_kha_** id. (Bi.); one of a pair of grain bags used as panniers (H.); **a~_khe~** half a bullock-load (M.)(CDIAL 17). **jalakhri_** cord net for carrying goods on the head (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 5216). cf. **pakku** bag (**Kalit. 65,14**; **Ain:kur-u. 271**); **pa_kku** bag (Ma.); **pakku** bag (Ta.)[fracture, break; crack; double-dealing (**Te_va_. 17,3**); outer bark of a tree; **pakutal** to be split, divided (Ta.lex.)]; **pa.kki** id. (in songs)(Kod..)(DEDR 4049). **Goat**: **paharu_** goat (S.); **poro** pl. **poru** flock of sheep or goats (WPah.); **poru_** sheep and goats (WPah.); **paha_ru_** sheep or goats (L.); ram, young lamb, one head of goats or sheep (P.)(CDIAL 7988). **ba_kura-dr.ti** bag made of goat skin; **bakura** (RV.); **va_kura** (JaimBr.)(CDIAL 9320).

5609.**Image: carrying-pole**: **va_had.iya_** carrying-pole (Pkt.); **ve~_gi_** carrying-pole (L.); **vihan:gika, vihan:gamika_** id. (Skt.); **bya_bhan:gi_** (Pali); **vaihn:ga_, bain:ga_, vaihn:gi_, baihn:gi_** (P.); **bahan:gi_** net used by bearers with sling-pole (Bi.); **bahi~ga_** (Mth.); **baha_ga_** carrying-pole (H.); **baha_gi_** small carrying-pole (H.)(CDIAL 11452a). **ve_y** bamboo; bamboo rod; tube, anything hollow; **ve_y-k-kan.** bamboo joint; **ve_yn:kur..al** bamboo pipe; **ve_yal** short-sized bamboo (Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_y** bamboo; **ve_r..am** bamboo (Ta.); a reed (Ma.)(DEDR 5541).

5610.**Image: bullock; waterskin-carrier**: **pakka_l.i** < **pakha_li_** (U.) one who carries water in a leather sack on a bullock; canvas covering (Ta.lex.) **pakhard.a_, pakhal.** litter, rubbish (M.)(CDIAL 8854). **pakharn.e~, pakhal.n.e~** to scatter, strew; **pakharn.i_** scattering (M.); **pakhern.u** to spread out, diffuse (S.); **pakher.an.u** id. (S.)(CDIAL 8855). cf. **khalla** leather, leathern garment (Skt.); **khallar.** leather bag (L.) (CDIAL 3848). **kalli** a bag of network (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 1317). **pakha_la** waterskin (S.); **pakha_l** id. (P.N.H.G.M.); ?***paks.akhalla_** leather water-skin (Skt.)(CDIAL 7628). **Pack animal**: **vahit.ru** riding or pack animal (S.); **vahitr, ve_tur** (L.); **vahitar, bahitar** id. (P.)(CDIAL 11461). **Image: a double water-skin carried on a bullock**: **bahisti_** a muhammadan water-carrier (P.lex.) **paka_li, paka_l.i** a double water-skin carried on a bullock (Ka.); **pakha_la** (M.H.); **kapa_li** (Ka.M.Skt.); **paka_li-ni_ru** Paka_li-water (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bugli, gubli** small bag (Santali.lex.) **pakka_l.i** one who carried water in a leather sack on a bullock (**W.**)(Ta.); **pakha_li_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **pakku** bag (**Kalit. 65,14**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kku** bag (Ma.); **pa.kki** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 4049). cf. **paiku, paika** pouch, scrip made of rushes or palm leaves (Tu.); **pai** sack (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 4450). cf. **boka_** well-bucket (usu. of goatskin)(H.); **bokh** bucket (G.); **bokad.** made of goatskin; **bu_kh, bu_kas** well-bucket (K.); **boko** (S.); **boka_** (L.); **bokka_** (P.)(CDIAL 9312). **Image: leather bag for water**: **pakha_l** leather bag for water (M.G.P.H.); **payah- + khalla** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 357). **Image: bullock which carries scavenger's muck**: **a_hal** manure; **aha_li_** bullock which carries the scavenger's muck (L.)(CDIAL 1055). **a_khu~** whole, uncastrated (G.); **a_khlo** uncastrated bull (G.); **a_kha_** whole, undivided (M.); **a_kho, a_ko** complete (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 28). **akan.t.a-ka_ve_ri** the undivided Ka_ve_ri,

between Erode and its point of bifurcation close to Trichinopoly (Ta.); **akan.t.itan-** god, as an undivided whole (**Maturaip. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **akan.t.am** that which is indivisible (**Ko_yir-pu. Pata. 65**); the whole (**Cu_t.a_.**); perfection (**Ja_n-va_. Upaca_nta. 34**); **akilam < a-khila** the whole, all (**Tiva_.**); universe (**Kantapu. Pa_rp. 9**); earth (**Iraku. Ci_taiva. 72**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **Image: saddle with its gear**: **praks.ara** iron armour for horse or elephant; **pra(k)khara** id. (Skt.); **pakkhara** bordering or trimming (of a carriage) (Pali); **pakkhara, pakkhara_** horse-armour (Pkt.); **pakhara** dress given by faqir to layman (S.); **pa_khar** armour for elephant or horse (H.); saddle with its gear (P.L.); net of flowers for bed-cover, horse-armour (G.); **pa_khariyo** a species of horse (G.); **pa_khar** caparison of a horse (M.)(CDIAL 8452). cf. **pa_gran.** bedding, decorations (G.)(CDIAL 8477). **pa_** the central platform of a chariot; protection (**Ka_cippu. Tiruve_kam. 48**)(Ta.lex.) **pakka_l.i-ma_t.u** bullock used for carrying water in a leather sack put on its back; a recalcitrant bull; **pat.ukka_l.i-ma_t.u, pat.ukka_n:kol.l.i** a recalcitrant bull; **pat.u-k-ka_l.i-ppayal** rascal (**Arut.pa_, vi, Tirumu. Ta_n-per-r-a. 5,707**); liar (**Can:ka.Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **Equipped; armour**: **pakkare, pakkarake, hakkarike, pakkarikke, pakkarakke** armour, mail, housings (Ka.); **pakkarake** (Te.); cf. **paks.araks.a** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **pakkhara** bordering, trimming (of a carriage)(Pali); cf. **praks.ara, prakhara** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) cf. **pakhara** bordering or trimming of a carriage (Pali); **pakhara** dress given by faqir to layman (S.); **pa_khar** saddle with its gear (P.L.)(CDIAL 8452). **paka_ra** make-up, getting up, fixing, arrangement, preparation, mode, way, manner; ingredient, way of making (a food) tasty (Pali.lex.) **To equip; harness**: **prakaro_ti** effects, makes fit for, gains (RV.); effects (Pali); **pakubbati** id. (Pali); **pakare_i, pakun.ai, pakkuvai** begins to do (Pkt.); **pakkare_i** harnesses or equips (a horse)(Pkt.); **pakkaran., pakkiran.** to come to one's aid, prove good; **pakrun.** to be serviceable in a difficulty (L.); **pakkharia** equipped, harnessed (Pkt.); **pa_kharan.em.** to organise, build up (OM.)(CDIAL 8433). **Image: pouch**: **paiku, paika** pouch, scrip made of rushes or palm leaves; **payicilu** bag made of palm leaves (Tu.); **pasube, pasumbe, hasibe, hasube, hasumbe** a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder so as to form two divisions (Ka.); **pasumbe, pasambe** sack or bag made of coir; **paimbe** bag (Tu.); **asimi** bag placed on the back of a bullock to carry things (Te.); **pai** bag, sack, purse, satchel, bladder, duct; **pacumpai** a pedlar's pack carried over the shoulder; **acampi, acampai** traveller's bag thrown over the shoulder (Ta.); **pai, payimpa** bag, sack, stomach, womb (Ma.)(DEDR 4450). **pa_kku** bag (Ma.); **pakku** bag (Ta.)[fracture, break; crack; double-dealing (**Te_va_. 17,3**); outer bark of a tree; **pakutal** to be split, divided (Ta.lex.)]; **pa.kki** id. (in songs)(Kod..)(DEDR 4049). **Image: pack-saddle; sack; bag placed on the back of a bullock**: **ba_khara** covering or cloth saddle on a horse (Or.)(CDIAL 12215). **pakkarai, vakkarai** stirrup (Ta.)(**Tiruppu. 405**); **pakkera** (Te.); **pakkare** (Ka.); **pakkarai** saddle (**Cu_l.a_. Kalya_. 14**)(Ta.); bag, pocket; **pakkar-ai** canvas covering; saddle (Ta.lex.) cf. **barkara** kid, lamb (A_pS'r.); goat (Skt.)(CDIAL 9153). **bakra_o_** goat's hair (WPah.)(CDIAL 9155).

5611.**Leather strap**: **vakir** leather girdle (**W.**); leather strap; **vakir-tal** to slice; to cut in slips (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Rein; guiding-rope**: **wag** rein, tether (K.); **va_ga** rein, halter (S.); **va_g** rein (L.G.); guiding rope of a bullock (G.); **ba_g** rein (B.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **ba_g-d.or** tether for horses (Bi.); **ba_g-dor** rein (M.); **ba_g-d.ora** (K.)(CDIAL 11420). **valge** a bridle, a rein (Ka.lex.) **Bridle**: ***va_lga_-, valga_*** bridle (Skt.)[S.L.P. forms poss. indicate earlier ***va_lga_-***]; **vagga_** bridle (Pkt.); **va_g** bridle (P.); **ba_g** bridle (P.Mth.Bhoj.H.); rein (B.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **ba_g-d.ori** bridle (P.); **ba_ga** bridle, rein (Or.OAw.)(CDIAL 11420). **kat.iva_l.am** horse's bit, bridle (Ta.Ma.); **kat.i-va_r.u** id. (Ma.); **kar.va-l.m** reins (Ko.); **kad.on.m** (obl. **kad.on.t-**) id. (To.); **kad.iya_n.a, kad.iva_n.a** bit, bridle (Ka.); **kad.iva_n.a** bridle (Tu.); **kad.d.yana** bridle, reins, bit (Tu.);

kal.l.iyamu, kal.l.emu bridle (Te.); **karia_ri_** bit of bridle; **kariya_ri_** bridle (Go.)(DEDR 1133). For **kat.i- :** cf. **kat.i-** to bite (Ta.); **kad.d.iya_na_** to bite (Go.)(DEDR 1124). **Rope**: **pragraha** bridle (Skt.); thong (MBh.); **pragra_ha** bridle, rein (Skt.); **paggaha** tether (Pkt.); **paga_ha_** tether (N.); **pagahu** rope to tie boat (S.); **pagha_** tether (A.B.Or.H.); **pagaha_** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **pa_gar** act of towing a boat (G.); **paga_ro** tether (N.); **pa_gar.a** tow-rope (Or.); **pa_g** tether (A.); tether, painter (of boat)(G.M.)(CDIAL 8478). **akkam** rope, cord (Ta.); **ogm** (obl. **ogt-**) rope (To.); **agga, agga-ran.e, hagga** rope (Ka.)(DEDR App.2). **ukkam** rope or cord attached to anything (Ta.); **uggamu** a suspender or cord attached to a pot (Te.)(DEDR 570). **udgha_ta** raising (R.); **uggha_a** collection (Pkt.); **ugha_** a reel to wind thread on (A.)(CDIAL 1974). **ugha_iba** to wind thread on a reel (A.); **ughon.o** to collect (Ku.)(CDIAL 1976).

5612.**Two-wheeled cart**: **bahal, bahali_, baheli_** two-wheeled cart (Bi.); **bahal** id. (H.); **bahli_** two-wheeled cart drawn by two oxen (H.); **bahaila** cart (OMarw.); **vhel, vel** bullock-cart (G.); **vahala** accustomed to the yoke (S'Br.)(CDIAL 11458). va_ha vehicle (S'vetUp.); act of drawing (MBh.); cart, vehicle (Pali); driver (of a waggon)(Pkt.); **vahaya** vehicle (Si.); **baha_** carrier (Or.)(CDIAL 11607). **va_hana** vehicle (Pali); **va_han.a** waggon; driving (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11610). To drive; to carry; image: to raise a weapon or hand: **va_hayati** drives (a chariot), rides (a horse)(MBh.); **va_he_ti** causes to go or carry, drives away (Pali); **va_he_i, va_hai** drives (Pkt.); **wa_yun** to drive (bullocks), use (a tool)(K.); **va_han.u** to cause to flow (S.); **va_hn.a_, va_hun.a_, ba_hun.a_** to drive (a beast)(P.); **ba_hn.a_, ba~_han.u_** to strike (a ball); **ba_hn.a_** to throw (a net)(WPah.); **ba_ha_** to carry (B.); **ba_hiba_** to drive (a car), spread (a net), invade (a country)(Or.); **ba_hna_** to drive, load (H.); **va_hvu~, va_vu~** to raise (a weapon)(G.); **va_hn.e~** to carry (M.); **va_ha_viya** caused to be driven (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11612). **va_hanika_** living by draught animals (Pa_n..gan.a); va_han.iya connected with driving or draught animals (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11611). **bohao** to carry; to carry on shoulder; **boelao** to carry away (Santali.lex.)

5613.**Image: ram's horn**: **van:ka_ < ba_n:ka_** a long winding trumpet, ram's horn (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **ba_n:ki** a trumpet-horn (Tu.lex.)

5614.**Image: spoke of a wheel; outer-rim of a wheel**: **va_n:ku** a spoke of a wheel; the felloe, outer-rim of a wheel (Tu.lex)

5615.**Salvadora indica**: **wan.** salvadora oleoides... the species flowers about April and the fruit (**pi_lhu_n.**) ripens at the beginning of the hot weather. It is sweetish and is eaten by the natives. The leaves are eaten by and occasionally collected as fodder for camels. In the southern Punjab the wood is at times used for rafters and Persian wheels.. salvadora indica... with bitter fruit... leaves used as salad and eaten by camels... pieces of the wood are carried to long distances for sale, as it is much in vogue for toothsticks or miswa_k (tooth brush) by Muhammadans, who use theirs for a number of times. (P.lex.) Salvadora indica: **jan** (H.); leaves are purgative (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1091). Salvadora persica: **pilu** (Skt.M.); **tooth brush tree** (Eng.); **chhota-pilu** (B.); **darakht-i-miswak** (Pers.); **pilvu** (Bombay); **khabhar** (S.); **varagogu** (Te.); **ughaiputtai** (Ta.); **goni-mara** (Ka.); found in the arid tracts of Sind in the Punjab and in NW India and Persia... flowers yield an oil, which is stimulant and laxative... fruits have a strong aromatic smell and are eaten... useful in enlarged spleen, rheumatism, tumours and lithiasis. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1092-1093). **banapu** a large timber tree, terminalia tomentosa (Ka.Tu.); **ban.apu** (Konkan.i)(Ka.lex.) Ash yielded by the calcareous matter in the trunk of this

tree [**maddi** (Te.)] is used by chewers of betel nut; gum from the trunk is used as a cosmetic and incense (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1211-1212).

5616.**Image: grove**: **bano** a grove; **na_ga bano** a thicket considered sacred on account of the haunting by serpents and where there are na_ga stones over which milk is poured on na_ga pacami day (Tu.lex.)

5617.**Image: drop**: **pan.n.ika, pan.n.ige** an ornamental mark on the forehead; arranging, equipping (Ka.lex.) **pani** drizzle, drop, dew; **pani barso** a drizzling rain; **pani** a little; **ban.a_ri** a tear, sob; **padpu** a particle; an atom; a dot; **ba_no** sky; **ba_no bot.t.u** rice field depending on rain water fo cultivation (Tu.lex.) **pa_ni** water (Ka.H.); **pa_n.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **pani, hani** to drop; **pani, pan, hani** a drop, of water, dew etc. (Ka.); **pani** (Ma.); **pan-i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5618.**Image: pedestal**: **pa_n.ivat.t.alu** a pedestal with a spout (for a lin:ga to carry off the water)(Ka.lex.)

5619.**Image: spinning top**: {**Echo word**} **wa_n:gga_** a large humming top; **wa_n:ggi_, ba_n:ggi_** a small humming top; **ba_n:gga_** a large top (P.lex.) **ban.aban.a** buzzing, humming, howling, singing or sounding from very emptiness or barrenness as an empty house, a deserted village (Ka.lex.)

5730.**Image: spinning top**: **bagari** a spinning top (Ka.lex.)

5620.**Image: wrist ornament**: **wan:gg, ban.** an ornament worn on the wrist, made of glass, lac; a bracelet (P.lex.)

5621.**Image: comb**: **pan.ye** a comb (Tu.lex.)

5622.**Image: ploughshare**: **panoru, pan.oru, panol.u** a plough share (Tu.lex.)

5623.**Image: a string round the neck of a pot**: **wan:ggn.a_, ban:ggn.a_** a string fastened round the neck of a pot or degchi as a handle; an ornament worn by women on the forehead; **ban:ggun.a_** an ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string attached to a cooking vessel to serve as a handle, and to vessels for drawing water from a well; **ba_n.hnu_** a small cord used for tying up a coiled rope; **banha_i_** fastening, the cost of fastening (anything); **bannhan.** a tie, a ligature, a cord with which anything is tied (P.lex.) **pa_n.e, pa_e** large earthen pot; **pan.ake** pairing together with a rope as cattle; **pan.e** contrivance for lifting water; a piece of rope tied to the horns and neck of buffalos; **pan.e kutti** the two big vertical posts supporting the picota; **nuga-pan.e** yoke-like piece of wood supported by two parts to which the picota is firmly secured and about which it moves; **dud.ip-pan.e** a tying arrangement on the snout of an animal; **pan.n.ol.ige** a basket or wooden trough for drawing water (Tu.lex.) **ba_n:k** a large vessel for oil or ghee, made of skin (P.lex.) **pa_ne** (Tadbhava of **pa_na**) a pot of metal or earth (Ka.); **pa_n-ai** (Ta.); **pa_ni** (Ma.); **ippa_ne** two pa_nes; **oppa_ne** one pa_ne; **kod.apa_ne, kod.apa_na** a kod.a of copper or brass; **kod.a** (Tadbhava of **kut.a**) an earthen pitcher or pot, also one of metal; **je_n:kod.a** a vessel containing honey (Ka.lex.) cf. **pan.ate, pan.ite** (Tadbhava of **pran.i_ta**) an earthen or metal saucer-formed receptacle for the oil and wick of a lamp (Ka.); **pan.ati_** (M.); **pramite** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5624.**Image: harlot**: **pan.aka_nte** a venal woman, a harlot; **pan.avadhu, pan.avadhu_ti** id.; **pan.ya_n:gane** a venal woman, a prostitute; **pan.ya_jana** a harlot; **pan.ye, pan.ya_** a venal woman (Ka.lex.)

5625.**Image: tiger**: **bangam** used of tigers which when they have killed a man, are said to put him behind their back and lie down for some time before eating him (Mu.lex.)

5626.**Image: lair of wild beasts**: **pan.e, han.e** a haunt or lair of wild beasts (Ka.); **pan.ai, pan.n.ai** litter or straw laid for animals (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5627.**Commodity for sale; making an agreement**: **pan.ya-vikraya-s'a_le** a hall for buying and selling (Ka.Skt.); **pan.ya-vi_thike** a market-street, bazaar (Ka.Skt.); **pan.ya** a shop; **vipan.i** id., an:gad.i; **pan.a_rpan.a** retaining-fee; earnest-money; making an agreement, contract; **pan.a** a sum reckoned in coins or cowries (Ka.); a coin of a certain weight equivalent to 80 cowries (Ka.Skt.); a commodity for sale; business, trade; a shop, stall; **pan.ya** id.; **pan.itavya** to be bought, vendible (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

5628.**Image: barren woman**: **ban.j** barren (a woman)(P.lex.) cf. **van.n.a** a woman recently delivered (Ma.)(DEDR 5347).

5629.**Farm**: **pan.e** ground that is worked; tillage; a quarry (Ka.Ma.); **pan.ai, pan.n.ai** (Ta.); **pan.n.eya, pan.ya, pan.e** a farm, a landed estate (Ka.lex.) **ba_n:ggar** land dependent on rainfall; hard, barren soil (P.lex.) cf. **va_n-am-pa_rtta-pu_mi** id. (Ta.lex.) **banjri** land irrigated by canal water alone (P.lex.) **pan.e** quarry; **kalpan.e** quarry where red laterite stones are cut (Tu.lex.)

5630.**Person who calls to prayer**: **ba_n:g** the voice of the qa_zi_ calling muhammadans to prayers; **ba_n:g den.a_** to call to prayers; **wa_n:gga_, ba_n:gga_** the person who calls to prayer; **ba_n:ggu_** the person who summons other to prayers; **wan:gg wichch a_un.a_** to come under one's power, or into one's possession, to be obedient to (P.lex.) cf. **van.an:ku** to be submissive (Ta.)(DEDR 5236). cf. **van:gu** to bend, stoop, bow (Te.) (DEDR 5335). cf. **va_n:ku (va_n:ki-)** to call; abuse, reproach (Ta.); **va~_gu** to sound; chatter (Te.)(DEDR 5337).

5631.**Image: crowing of a cock**: **ba_n:g** the crowing of a cock; **ba_n:g den.a_** to crow (a cock) (P.lex.)

5632.**To cohabit**: **ba_n:ggn.** to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse (P.lex.)

5633.**Oil**: **wa_n:g** oil used for greasing wood work; **wa_n:gg** oil, soap for the cart or carriage wheels; **wa_n:gn.** to grease the wheels of a carriage or cart; **ba_n:ggn.** to tar, to oil, to grease (whe wheels of a cart or carriage) (P.lex.) **Curved axe used in oil-press**: **wan:gg** a small curved axe used in making an oil-press; **ban:g** a small curved arc used in making an oil-press (P.lex.) cf. **wan.ja_ra_, wan.ja_ri_** a trader, a transporter of grain, salt, spices, and especially of rings (P.lex.) **Grain seller**: **banya_, ba_nya_n.** a caste among the Hindus, a grain seller; (ironic) a miser, a niggard; a timid person (P.lex.) **bagha_r** condiments prepared by frying spices with ghee or oil, seasoning for food, melted ghee; **bagha_r den.a_** to season, to fry spices in ghee (P.lex.) cf. **van-n-iyan-** a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the kal.l.ar, valaiyar etc.); **van-n-i** person of the van-n-iya caste (Ta.); **vanniyam** a Tamil tribe immigrated from

Trichinopoly (Ma.)(DEDR 5331). cf. **bani** substance, essence as of grains, milk, butter or vegetables (Ka.lex.) **ban.ajitana** trade, traffic; **van.ijya**; **ban.anjisu** to trade (Ka.lex.) **pa_nu** a leaf; the leaf of piper betel; the roll of this leaf with betel-nut, spices and lime (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **ban.upu** a kind of timber (Tu.lex.) **ban.d.asa_le** a warehouse, a big provision merchant's shop [Skt. **bha_n.d.a**]; **ban.d.a_ri** a family name; a barber; **ban.d.a_ro** a treasure, jewels and other valuable belongings [Skt. **bha_n.d.a_ga_ra**]; **ban.d.a_ro** the cowrie (ca_mara), the sword, bell, the mask etc., kept in the temple of a devil (bu_ta)(Tu.lex.)

5634.**Image: a pile of vessels**: **ba_n, ba_na** a pile of earthen vessels (Ka.); **va_n = peru** greatness (Ta.); **ba_n** a heap of cakes of (dried) cowdung (Ka.lex.) **ba_n** to make or fashion as a potter does, to form earthenware, to make pots (Ka.); **va_nu** (Te.); **mani, mane** (Ma.); **man-ai, van-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_n.asa** (Tadbhava of **maha_nasa**) a kitchen (Ka.lex.)

5635.**Wife or land**: **wanni_n. banni** a wife or land, i.e. the custom of settling a feud by giving either a girl in marriage or land to the aggrieved party (P.lex.) **banni** a bride (P.lex.) cf. **va_n.i** wife (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 5348). **banni** high-lying tracts of land infringing the ku_r or old Indus bank; **kur, kura_** a drought, a failure of a canal or of the annual rising of the rivers (P.lex.) **bana_** the cultivation of one independent cultivator (P.lex.)

5636.**Profession**: **ba_n.a_** profession, employment, calling, vocation (P.lex.)

5637.**Implements**: **ba_na_** apparatus; furniture, implements, instruments, arrangements; **ba_na_ bannhn.a_** to get ready all the necessary material and implements to build a house; to marry (P.lex.) cf. **van-ai** to form, adorn (Ta.)(DEDR 5327). **banna_** to be made (H.)(CDIAL 11260).

5638.**Image: similar**: **wa_n:gg, wa_n:ggu_n., wan:g, ba_n:gg** like, similar, resembling; **wa_gi_** similar (opposed to **sa_gi_** identical)(P.lex.)

5639.**Images: large stones; mortar**: **va_n, va_na_** large stones used for grinding spices etc.; mortar (Kon.lex.)

5640.**Image: offering of fruits and vegetables**: **paniya_ro, paniva_ro** an offering to deities, consisting of fruits and vegetables (Tu.lex.) **paniya_n.a, paniva_ra** a sweet cake, a fritter (Ka.); **pan.ika_ram, pan.iya_ram** (Ta.); **pan.ne_ramu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pan., pan.n.u, han.n.u** a ripe fruit; ripeness (Ka.); **pan.d.u** (Te.); **par..am** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

5641.**Image: sharp tooth**: **pane** a bud-like, pointed or sharp tooth; moneval, mol.eval (Ka.lex.)

5642.**Camphor**: **panne** camphor (Ka.lex.)

5643.**Image: whiskers**: **panne** the state of having the whiskers cleared away in a pecular funny manner (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5644.**To flow**: **or..uku-ma_t.am** the human body, as house from which impurities flow out through nine excretory passages (**Te_va_. 338,7**)(Ta.lex.) **or..ukal** leaking, dripping, leak (Ta.); **or..ukku (or..ukki-)** to cause to drop, drip; n. leaking, dripping, flowing; **or..ukkal** pouring (as into the mouth)(Ta.); **or..ukkuka** to flow, run down or off (of blood, water); **or..ukal** flowing,

being adrift; **or..ukkuka** to pour, inundate, set afloat; **or..ukku** current, stream; **or..ukkam** running, floating; **or..iyuka** to run off (as water); **or..ivu** watercourse; **or..ikka** to pour; **or..ippu** discharge; **o_r..uka** to flow (Ma.); **ok- (oky-)** to ooze, (liquid, e.g. blood) pours out (Ko.); **war.f- (war.t-)(po.x** blood) flows (To.); **or..ku** to flow; n. torrent or strong current of a stream (Ka.); **uggu** to throw (as water)(Ka.); **okk- (okki-)** to flow, float away, be carried away by stream; **obbe** an open drain (Kod..); **ugguni** to spurt; **uggelu** a well (Tu.)(DEDR 1010). **or..uku**- to flow, as a stream (**Kait.ata. Na_t.t.u**. **6**); to leak, drop, as water; to fall by drops, trickle down (**Tiruva_ca. 26,7**)(Ta.lex.) **vaci** rain, water (Ta.); **basi, bose** to drip, drop, trickle, ooze, flow; pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel, strain; **basu** oozing (Ka.); **basabasa** gushing, flowing in a stream; **bassa** overflowing (Tu.)(DEDR 5214). **var.** (**-t-**) to drip down (as through filter)(Kond.a); **var..iccal** overflowing (Ma.); **var..iyal** that which overflows or drains off (Ta.)(DEDR 5296). **vat.iyal** strained or filtered liquid; that which is cooked (Ta.lex.) **Image: irrigation flow**: **vagul.a_** irrigation flow (Si.); **vagghi_, vaghi_** id. (L.); **va_jn.e~** to flow, blow (of wind)(M.); **wagun** to flow (K.)(CDIAL 12190). cf. **va_ra** canal for irrigation (Kond.a); **va_ru (**pl. **va_rka**) water-channel, stream, torrent (Kui); **va_ru** flood (Kui); **barcelu** channel to empty surplus water, as from a field (Tu.); **va_ri** channel for draining off rain-water from roof, waterway, sluice (Ta.)(DEDR 5356).

5645.**Image: oozing**: **basi, bose** to drip, to drop, to trickle, to ooze, flow; to ooze as water through the small openings in a well; to pour off water from boiled rice etc., by inclining the vessel, strain (Ka.); **vat.i, var..i** (Ta.Ma.); **vad.i** (Te.); **basu** oozing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **var..i (-v-, -nt-)** to overflow, flow; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to shed, let flow; **var..iyal** that which overflows or drains off (Ta.); **var..iyuka** to flow, overflow; **var..iccal** overflowing; **var..ikka** to cause to overflow (Ma.); **bal.i** to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot)(Ka.); **var.-, vara_na_** to leak, drip; **var.a_na_, war.a_na_** to leak, drip (Go.); **var.- (-t-)** to drip down (as through filter); **var.in.-** (pl.), in: **pu_s var.in.** saliva (Kond.a)(DEDR 5296). **basabasa** gushing, flowing in a stream (Tu.); **vaci** rain, water (Ta.); **bassa** overflowing (Tu.)(DEDR 5214). cf. **or..uku (or..uki-)** to flow, leak, trickle down; n. leaking, dripping, flowing (Ta.)(DEDR 1010). cf. **vat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to drip, trickle; n. filtration, distillation (Ta.)(DEDR 5221). cf. **vanta** rivulet (Ta.)(DEDR 5250).

5646.**Image: percolation**: **bana_ri** saliva or juice of fruits etc., dripping about the corners of the mouth (Tu.lex.) **wagn.** to move, to flow (as a stream); to run, to discharge matter; to light, to fall; **dewi_ di_ ma_r wage** may the curse of dewi_ fall upon him; **waga_un.** to cause to flow (P.lex.) **va_n(g)-** to pour (Nk.); **van(g)-** to leak; **va_ng-** to leak, overflow; **va_n-** to flow out like water; **va_n.p- (va_n.up-)** to make to flow out (Ga.); **wa_nga_na_** to trickle, of water, grain, dust etc.; **va_nga_na_** to drip, drop (Go.); **vanc**- to strain off water from boiled rice; **va_n.-** (pot) to leak; **va_ng-** to drip, leak; to be poured, spilled (Go.); **va_n-** (**-it-**) to be poured, flow, drip (Kond.a); **va_k- (-t-)** to pour (Pe.Mand..); **va_n.-** to leak (Mand..); **va_nga** to leak, percolate; n.leak, percolation; **va_pka** (< **va_k-p; va_kt-**) to cause to leak, pour out from a small opening, sow in drills; n. sowing in drills (Kui)[cf. **bob** sowing of grain by the drill (H.)(CDIAL 11282)]; **vwa_ngali, wa_nginai** to leak; **vwa_khali, wa_kh'nai** to pour; **va_ng- (-it-)** to flow, be poured, leak; **va_k- (-h-)** to pour (Kuwi); **bag-bagre** to be poured out copiously (Malt.); **va_kku (va_kki-)** to pour; **va_kkal** boiled rice from which conjee has been poured (Ta.); **va.k- (va.yk-)** to pour out slowly (Ko.); **po.x- (po.xy-)** to flow down completely; **po.k- (po.ky-)** to empty out completely; **po.x** blood (To.); **ba_gu** to pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel (Ka.); **ba.k- (ba.ki-)** to pour off water from cooked rice (Kod..); **va_kku** to pour; **va.k** to pour out slowly (Ko.); **va~_ka, va~_gu** rivulet, streamlet (Te.); **vancu** to

serve from a container, empty (Te.); **va.ng- (va.nkt-)** to pour or ladle (liquid)(Kol.)(DEDR 5334). cf. **va_n-, va_n-am** sky, cloud, rain (Ta.); **bani** a current or flood of water caused by heavy rain (Malt.)(DEDR 5381). cf. **pa(h)r-ul.i** an ancient river south of the river Kumari, said to have been swallowed by sea (**en:ko_ va_r..iya ... nan-n-i_r-p- pa(h)r-ul.i man.alin-um palave_** : **Pur-ana_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_huri_** name of a river (Ra_jat.); **ma_v^{u}r^{u}** a river in the Mach^{i}pu_r Pargana (K.)(CDIAL 10115). **Brick well; sacred tank near a temple**: **pokkaran.i** < **pokkharin.i_** sacred tank, as in a temple (**Perun.. Un~caik. 53,79**); **bokkaran.i** id. (Ka.); **put.karin.i** lotus tank; sacred tank near a temple (Ta.lex.) **pus.kara** blue lotus (AV.); **pukkhara** lotus (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8298a). **paus.kara** pertaining to the blue lotus (MBh.); **pokkhara** lotus plant (Pali); pertaining to lotuses; lotus, water (Pkt.); **pukkhara** id. (Pkt.); **pokhur** irrigation basin round base of a tree; **pokh^{u}r^{u}** brick well (K.); **po(k)khar** pond (P.); **pokhar, p^{w}okhar** (Ku.); **pokhari** pool, tank, lake (N.); **pukhuri_** (A.); **pokhiri_** (OB.); **pukkhur(i), pukur, pakur** (B.); **pokhari** (Or.); **pokhar, po_khra_** (Bi.); **pokhar, pokhari_** (Mth.); **pokhara_, pokhari_** (Bhoj.); **pokhar, pokhra_** (H.); **pokhar** (M.); **pokura** lotus flower (Si.)(CDIAL 8425). **paus.karin.i_** lotus pool, pond (Skt.); **pus.karin.i_** id. (RV.); **pokkharan.i_** lotus pool (Pali); **pukarin.i, pokaran.i** pond (KharI.); **pokkharin.i_, pukkharin.i_** pond, lotus (Pkt.); **pokhran.** small lake or pond (M.); **pokurun.i, pokun.a** lake, pond (Si.)(CDIAL 8426). **Image: to trickle down; to flow**: **avagalati** falls down, slips down (Skt.); **o_galia** slipped down, fallen (Pkt.); **uwaliba** to slough off, be rotten, be shattered (A.); **ogol-** to descend, get down (D..); **ogal.vu~** to trickle down, ooze, melt (G.); **ogal.n.e~** to fall off, trickle (M.); **ogal** moisture near surface of soil (H.); **ogal.** streamlet; **vagal.** refuse, dregs (M.)[cf. **oga_r** residue of cattle fodder (G.); **oga_l.** chewing the cud, cud (G.)(CDIAL 744)]; **oga_l** to make descend, to take down (D..); **oga_l.vu~** to cause to melt (G.); **vagal.n.e~** to drop disregardfully, cast out, omit (M.)(CDIAL 742). **okhara** cow's milk (Or.)(CDIAL 733). **o_kirati** pours down or over, casts out (Pali); **avakirati** scatters, pours out (A_s'vGr..); **oirinu** with pass. suffix to drop (as corn into a mill), fall headlong (N.); **wairna_** to pour (rice, etc.) from hand or vessel, to sow (H.); **okkhin.n.a** scattered (Pkt.)(CDIAL 732). **River-mouth**: cf. **puka_r** mouth of a river (**Pur-ana_. 30**); the town of Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in-am, as situated at the mouth of the river Ka_ve_ri (**Cilap.**)(Ta.lex.) **To flood; to float; to swim**: **o_gna_ (u_gyas)** to swim, float; **o_grna_** to be swum across, (tank or stream) supports; **o_gta'a_na_** to make swim, float (trees, etc.)(Kur.); **ge** to swim, float (Malt.)(DEDR 1031). **augh** flood, stream (S'Br.); **o_gha** id.; quantity (MBh.); flood (Pali); collection (Pkt.); **o_ha** id. (Pkt.); **okanda** great flood (Si.)(CDIAL 2565). **Streamlet**: **vha_l.** streamlet (M.); **vahala, vahana** (Si.); **vaholo va_hala_ virao trayo'pi laghujala prava_hava_cakah-** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 401). **va_gul.** act of chewing (M.); **va_gol.vum.** (G.); **vaggola_i romanthayati** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 394). **ogaral** milk to come into the udder of a cow before giving milk (Bhoj.); **ogra_l.o** a large brass or copper ladle for serving liquid food (G.); **ogarn.e~** to dish or ladle out; **ogar** a mass (esp. of boiled rice) ladles out (M.)(CDIAL 741). **o_ga_l.ha** immersed, firmly grounded in (Pali); **o_ga_dha** (Pali); **o_ga_d.ha, avaya_d.ha** (Pkt.); **or.hu** very deep; deep hole in a river (S.); **avaga_d.ha** plunged into (Skt.)(CDIAL 743). **o_hat.t.a** withdrawn (Pkt.); **o_hat.t.ai** decreases, withdraws (Pkt.); **ugat.n.o** to abate, be ruined (Ku.); **ohat.n.e~, aut.hn.e~** to abate, ebb, flow down (M.)(CDIAL 748). **Image: channel**: **wakra_** an embankment thrown across an open plain to carry the rain water that falls down to the cultivated parts; the small water course leading from a main or branch stream into a ban.d (P.lex.) **vo_hara** water-channel (Pkt.); **ohri_** small water-channel from well (L.); **ohar** channel worn into land by irruptions from the sea (M.); **ohal.** oozing, streamlet (M.); **ol., ol.i_** streamlet, gutter (M.); **oghal., vaghal.** streamlet (M.)(CDIAL 750). **o_harai** throws down, upsets (Pkt.); **ohal.n.e~, vahal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle (M.); **ohal.n.e~, vahal.n.e~** to upset (M.); **oghal.n.e~, vaghal.n.e~** to slip off, make run or slip, reject (M.)(CDIAL

751). **Silt at the mouth of a river**: **oha_l., ol.**[i] silt at the mouth of a river (G.)(CDIAL 756). **o_d.ha_l** flood; **od.ha_, od.ho_l** (Phal.)(CDIAL 773). **ojjhara, ujjhara** stream coming down a mountainside (Pkt.); **ojhar** trickling, stream (M.)(CDIAL 769). **ojjharia** thrown aside (Pkt.); **ojharn.e~** to trickle, ooze, run in streamlets, graze, just touch (M.); **ojhiran.u** to nod from drowsing (S.); **ojh[a]rab** to be put in disorder, be dishevelled (Mth.)(CDIAL 770). **o_harati** takes down (Pali); **avaharate_** brings down (Skt.)(CDIAL 881). **Image: flow**: **vagul.a_** irrigation flow (Si.); **vagghi_, vaghi_** id. (L.)(CDIAL 12190). **Image: running about; flowing**: **baghai, baghaia** ravenous, running about; **baha bahi** running over; **bahi** flowing, running, as opposed to stagnant (Santali.lex.) **Image: roaring**: **bohar.ia** roaring, flowing strongly (of river)(Santali.lex.) **vaho_la** small stream (Pkt.); **vahel.o, vohel.o, vel.o** (G.); **vaha_l., ohal., ohal.i_** streamlet, oozing (M.); **vaha** in cmpds.: carrying, bearing along (of rivers)(MBh.); river (Skt.); current (Pali.Pkt.); **va_ri-vaha** river (Pali); **vah, va_h, vaha_** watercourse, canal (L.); **bah** channel conveying water into a field (Mth.); **ba_ha_** arm of river or canal (P.); **vo** flow of water (G.)(CDIAL 11452). **va_han.u** to cause to flow (S.); **va_han.** to plough (L.); **ba_hna_** to open out, plough, drive (H.)(CDIAL 11612). **o_vahati**, pass. **o_vuyhati** is carried down (a river)(Pali); **o_vahai** flows, sinks (Pkt.); **wa_-** to flow; **u_ wa_ant** the water is flowing (Bshk.); **waha_ndu** streaming, running (of water)(Phal.)(CDIAL 841). **o_bharati** bears off (Pali); **o_haria** brought down, descended (Pkt.); **oia_** to descend; caus. **ola_na** (B.); **uhliba_** to flow down, float away (Or.); **oharna_, uharna_** to subside (of swelling or flood), to settle (of a liquid)(H.)(CDIAL 797). **o_li_ai** comes down (Pkt.); **erenava_** to flow into the udder (of milk)(Si.); **oravvu~** to irrigate with well water (G.)(CDIAL 814). **o_ro_hati** descends, alights (Pali); **o_ro_hai, o_ruhai, o_rubhai** (Pali); **ora-** to descend, be immersed (Si.)(CDIAL 817). **o_rasai** descends (Pkt.); **ulahan.u** to descend, set (sun, moon, etc.); **ulahando** the West (S.); **olahyo** western (S.)(CDIAL 831). **ola_, ula_** to descend (B.)(CDIAL 833). **o_lum.d.ai** falls, drips (Pkt.)(CDIAL 834). **Image: stream; water channel**: **va_hur.u** backwater (S.); **va_hali_, va_haliya_** stream (Pkt.); **va_hl.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 11607). **vahana** flowing of water (Nir.); current (Pali); **vauhan.** mountain torrent (L.); **vahin., vaihan.** flowing of a stream; **vahn., bahn.** flowing, surface of a roughly ploughed field (P.); **ven.** stream of water (G.); **ohan.** streamlet from a mountain torrent, channel cut for it (M.); **vaha_n.** stream (M.); **vahana** flowing (Si.)(CDIAL 11456). **udaka-va_haka** flood of water (Pali); **b-dora** (Dm.); **va_hu** canal (S.); **va_h, vaha_** (L.); **ba_ha_** channel carrying water into a field (Bi.); **ba_ha_** stream, current (Mth.); outflow of water, watercourse (H.)(CDIAL 11607). **ba_hra_** man who stands at the well to pour out the water drawn up in the bucket (H.)(CDIAL 11608). **pagar** a water-channel; **pa~er.e~** overflow of a tank; **pagrao** to construct a water-channel; **banbasi** a flood; **banbasi, bhasao** to be carried by flood; **ban, bayaban** a flood (Santali.lex.) **Flow; carry**: **vaihn.a_, baihn.a_, bahn.a_** to float, flow (P.); **bahiba_, bohiba_, buhiba_** to carry, wear; to flow, blow (Or.); **bahab** to carry, work (a plough); to flow, blow (Mth.); **vahati** carries, bears along (of rivers), is carried along (RV.)(CDIAL 11453). cf. **vaha** in cmpds. 'carrying, bearing along (of rivers)'(MBh.); river (Skt.); **vaha_** id. (Skt.); **vaha** current (Pali.Pkt.); **va_ri-vaha** river (Pali); **va_hin** conveying (MBh.); **vah, va_h, vaha_** watercourse, canal (L.); **ba_ha_** arm of river or canal (P.); **bah** channel conveying water into a field (Mth.); **vo** flow of water (G.); **vaho_la** small stream (Pkt.); **vahel.o, vohel.o, vel.o** (G.); **vaha_l., ohal., ohal.i_** streamlet, oozing (M.)(CDIAL 11452). **buhel** to flow; **bhulkau** to flow out (Santali.lex.) **Image: flood; filling**: **pu_r** flow, stream (B.); **pura_** full (Pas'.); **pura** full (Shum.); **pu_r** (Gaw.); **pu_ri** (Kal.); **por** full (Gypsy); **pu_ra** filling (BhP.); flood (Sus'r.); **pu_raka** filling (MBh.); flood (BhP.); **pu_ra** full; **pu_raka** filling (Pali); **pu_ra** flood (Pkt.); **pu_raya** filling (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8330). **phurkau** to spout up, to spout out, to spout (Santali.lex.) **Image: water-channel**: **vahi_n.u, vihi_n., bihi_n.** hole (in wall of house or fort or city) to let water out, drain, sewer (P.)(CDIAL

11818). cf. **va_ru** (pl. **va_rka**) water-channel, stream, torrent (Kui)(DEDR 5356). cf. **barakelu** inundation (Tu.)(DEDR 5323). cf. **ba_ha_** watercourse (H.)(CDIAL 11607). **virha_** stream (M.)(CDIAL 11674). **Image: to distil**: **va_luka** to be distilled, to run, drip (Ma.); **o_luka** to flow, ooze; **va_r-r-u** straining, distilling; **va_l** spittle; **va_r-r-uka** to strain, drain off, distil (Ma.); **va_li** drizzle (Ta.); **ba_luni** to run over, go out (Tu.)(DEDR 5367). cf. **oliyal** river (Ta.); **oliyuka** to flow; **olikka** to flow, run as water, blood from wounds; **olippu** flowing, looseness of bowels; **olivu** flowing; **olu** water-current; **o_luka** to flow, ooze out; **o_la** trickling; **o_li** a spring, temporary well; **o_lo_la** falling in drops, trickling (Ma.); **uli** waterfall (Ir.); **oli** id. (Pa_lKu.A_lKu.); **oyl.** waterfall in channel or river (Ko.); **was-y** waterfall; **was-f- (was-t-)** to defecate (of adults); **wa.l pil.** drainage hole in wall (To.); **oluku** to be spilled, run, flow, overflow, gush out (Te.)(DEDR 999). cf. **bagre** to be poured out copiously (Malt.)(DEDR 5334). **vighr.ta** dripping (RV.); **vigharn.e~, vighurn.e~** to be melted, be dissolved (M.); **vigharvu~** to be melted, be dissolved, be scattered (G.)(CDIAL 11675). cf. **var..i** to overflow (Ta.)(DEDR 5296). cf. **vat.i** to drip, trickle (Ta.)(DEDR 5221). **To flow**: **va_hn.** mountain torrent; **va_hn.i_** gentle current, small torrent; **va_n.** streamlet (L.); **vaha_n.** current, stream; **va_n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11610). **vahana** carrying (MBh.); flowing of water (Nir.); ship (Skt.); current (Pali); **vahan.a** carriage, boat (Pkt.); **vauhan.** mountain torrent (L.); **vahin., vaihan.** flowing of a stream (P.); **vahn., bahn.** flowing, surface of a roughly ploughed field (P.); **bahni_** channel carrying juice from sugarcane mill (H.); **ven.** stream of water (G.); **ohan.** streamlet from a mountain torrent, channel cut for it (M.); **vaha_n.** stream (M.); **vahana** flowing (Si.)(CDIAL 11456). **vahant** carrying, flowing (Skt.); **vaham.ta-** pres.part. (Pkt.); **vahi~da_** flowing (of water)(P.); **bau~ta_** serving as a servant (A.); **bowa~ti_** flowing (A.)(CDIAL 11457). **vahati** carries, bears along (of rivers), is carried along (RV.); carries (Pali); **vaham.ti** (NiDoc.); **vahai** (Pkt.); **wahun** to flow (of rivers)(K.); **vahan.u** (S.); **vahan.** to flow, go, stagger (L.); **vaihn.a_, baihn.a_, bahn.a_** to flow, float (P.); **bhon.u_** to move, blow (WPah.); **bahan.o** to wander (Ku.); **bahanu** to flow, run, glide, blow (N.); **biba** to carry, serve; to flow, blow (A.); **baha_, baoya_** to carry, row, steer; to flow (B.); **bahiba_, bohiba_, buhiba_** to carry, wear; to flow, blow (Or.); **har bahab** to plough (Bi.); **bahab** to carry, work (a plough); to flow, blow (Mth.); **bahai** flows, blows (OAw.); **bahna_** (H.); **bahai** flows, moves (OMarw.); **vahevu~** to flow (G.); **va_hn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11453). **ba_hra_** man who stands at the well to pour out the water drawn up in the bucket (H.)(CDIAL 11608). **udaka-va_haka** flood of water (Pali); **ba-d.ora** (Dm.); **va_hu** canal (S.); **va_h, vaha_** (L.); **va_hur.u** backwater (S.); **ba_ha_** channel carrying water into a field (Bi.); stream, current (Mth.); outflow of water, watercourse (H.); **va_hali_, va_haliya_** stream (Pkt.); **va_hl.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 11607).

5647.**Image: catching fish**: **pa_g, pa_gai** to catch fish with a net; (ma_sl.i) **pa_gtolo** fisherman; **pa_ga_p, pa_gpa_** catching fish (Kon.lex.)

5648.**Payment**: **pa_g, pa_ga_** payment (Kon.lex.)

5649.**On account of; value of crop; estimate**: **baha_** price, value (Urdu.lex.) **paka_r** value of a crop fixed by an appraiser (Ta. < **baka_r** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kku** estimate, estimate of the crop < **ba_k** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **Settle**: **vakai (-v-, -nt-)** to consider, weigh; **vai (-pp-, -tt-)** to consider, meditate upon, suppose; **vaittu-kkol.** to suppose, take for granted (Ta.); **bage** to think, consider, suppose, conjecture, know; n. thought, concern, regard, notion, idea, intention, purpose, the mind; **bagye, bagge** the very thought, intention, purpose; on account of, with regard to; **pul-vage** a mean or low thought (Ka.); **bageyuni, bagevuni** to think, conceive, imagine (Tu.); **vagacu** to think, ponder; grieve, sorrow; **vaga, vagapu, vagalu** grief, sorrow;

vagadencu to decide, settle, determine; **vagadegu** to be finally settled or determined (Te.)(DEDR 5205). **Account-book**: **vahi_** account-book, ledger (L.S.); **vahika_** in: **ra_ja-vahika_** king's diary (Skt.); **vahiya_** accounts; **vahia** examined (Pkt.); **vahi_, bahi_** account-book, ledger (P.); **bahi** (N.A.B.Or.); **bai** (B.Or.); **bahi_** (H.); **vahi_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 11460). **Account book of native merchants**: **wahi_** an account book of native merchants or bankers, a register, a record; **wahi_ wichch char.ha_una_** to bring on the books, to place to account; **kha_ta_ wahi_** account books; **rokar. wahi_** cash book; **bahi_** an account book, a register, a merchant's or banker's book, stitched together at one end instead of the side; **bahi_ kha_tta_** account books; ledger; a set of books kept by merchants or bankers (P.lex.) **vai** to put, place (Ta.); **vaippu** placing, deposit, treasure (Ta.); **vekka** to deposit; **veppu** placing, deposit, treasure; **vaikkam** deposit (Ma.); **oje** to keep (Malt.); **uina_ (uyyas)** to put down; retain, keep back (Kur.)(DEDR 5549). **ve_yu, vaicu, vayicu** to place, put (Te.); **vaippu** place; earth, land, world, town (Ta.); **vaikkam** what is laid down, deposit, alluvial ground (Ma.); **bay(a)ke** deposit, treasure, hoard (Ka.)(DEDR 5549). **ur..uku** land-register (Ta.lex.); cf. **or..uku** register of a temple giving an account of its properties, and its history; land record containing particulars of the ownership, etc. of lands (Ta.lex.) **bahi, buhi** account book; **baki** account (Santali.lex.)

5650.**Sap, juice**: **pakara** sap, juice; **da_la pakara ijji** it is good for nothing [**ijji, iddi** negation of existence, not to be; **dallu** to smear as with mud or cow-dung] (Tu.lex.)

5651.**Image: pony**: **paiko_mat.t.am** pegu pony (Ta.)(**Pirata_pa. Vila_. 18**)(Ta.lex.)< **paigu** (Malay).

5652.**Image: bull**: **vakati < vahati** bull; **vakatu < vahatu** bull (Ta.lex.)

5653.**Images: bull, ploughing ox**: **pakat.u** bull, ploughing ox (**Tol. Po. 76**); a team of oxen harnessed to a plough (**Pur-ana_. 35**); greatness, hugeness, largeness (**Perumpa_n.. 243**); strength (**Pur-ana_. 88**); [cf. **pagat.u** force (Ta.)(CDIAL 8430)] < **br.hat** (Skt.) **pakat.t.umullai** theme of comparing a householder to a plough-ox, as bearing heavy burdens and getting wearied with intense labour (**Pu. Ve. 10, Potup. Mullaip. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **vahu_** working bullock (L.); **vahatu** ox (Skt.); bridal procession (RV.)(CDIAL 11455). **vahit.ru** riding or pack animal (S.); **vahitr, vetur** (L.); **vahitar, bahitar** (P.); **vaheta_, baheta_** carrying loads (P.); **bahita_** voyage (N.)(CDIAL 11461). **ba_hakar.** good plough ox (WPah.); **va_ha** horse, ship, carrying a load, driver (of a waggon)(Pkt.); **va_i_** ploughing (L.); **baha_** carrier (Or.); **ba~_h** a ploughing (Bi.); **ba_ha** (H.); **vahaya** vehicle (Si.)(CDIAL 11607). **halohir.** ploughed land (L.)(CDIAL 14015). **halava_haga** ploughman (Pkt.); **halva_h, halva_ha_** (P.); **hal va_hun.a_** to plough (P.); **harwa_h, harwa_ha_** (Bi.); **harwa_h** (Mth.); **halwa_ha_** (H.)(CDIAL 14009). **Draught animal**: **vahin** drawing well (TBr.); ox (Skt.); **vahilaga** camel or ox or other domestic animal (Pkt.); **vahilla** quick (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11462). **va_hana** any vehicle or draught animal (S'Br.); oar (R.); driving (Sus'r.); vehicle, draught or riding animal (Pali); **va_han.a** waggon, ship; n. driving (Pkt.); **ba_n** cultivation (Sh. cf. **do_no baiyoiki** to plough); **va_han.** ploughed field (P.); **baha_n.o** ploughshare (Ku.); **ba~_r.~** ploughing (Ku.); **bahana_** oar (N.); **ba_ha_n.a** rowing, spreading of nets in deep water (Or.); **ba_han** draught animal (N.A.B.); **ba_han** conveyance, riding animal (Mth.); **ba_han** draught or riding animal (H.); **va_ha_n.** ship (G.); **vahana-ya, vahala-ya** raft (Si.)(CDIAL 11610). **va_hanika** living by draught animals (Pa_n..gan.a); **va_han.iya** connected with driving or draught animals (Pkt.); **ba_ha_n.ia~_** boatman, man who spreads a net (Or.)(CDIAL 11611). **Image: ox**: **hakkur, hakhor^{u}** bull, bullock; **hakkr** uncalved heifer (K.);

s'akkara, s'a_kkara, s'akkari, s'a_rkkara, s'an:kara, s'a_n:kara bull (Skt.); **s'akvara, s'a_kvara** bull (Skt.); **s'akvan, s'akvari_** skilful, powerful (VS.AV.); elephant (Skt.); **s'a_kvar** mighty (of bull)(AV.); bull (VS.); **s'kkuro** unbroken ox (WPah.); **s'kkoro** well-developed bull-calf; **s'kkori_** well-developed heifer (WPah.); **sarak-a_, harak-a_** bull (Si.)(CDIAL 12256). **s'aka** a draught-ox (Skt.lex.) **sakki_** (pl. **-l**) bull; **sakkil** (pl.) bullocks (Ga.); **cakur-tol** cattle-shed (Pa.)(DEDR 2267). **s'a_kvara** a bull, an ox (Skt.Ka); **s'a_kvara_ro_ha** one who mounts or has mounted an ox; **s'a_kat.a** any yoked animal (Ka.); a draught ox (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **s'akvari** a cow (Ka.lex.) cf. **ca~_gi_** species of good horse (G.)(CDIAL 4564). **ce_** bull, bullock, ox (**Tiruva_ca. 10,1**); **ce_ma_** bull (**Na_lat.i, 377**)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 2818). **Image: bull, bullock**: **ce_kil** tawny-coloured bull (**kuru_uc ce_kil ka_n.ika_ : Kalit. 105**); **ce_n:kan-r-u** bull-calf (Ta.lex.) **ce_ta_** (**ce_tu + a_**) tawny-coloured cow (**Nar-. 359**); **ce_tu** red (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ce_ntu** redness (**Pin..**); **ce_ntu-pantam** sealing-wax; arakku (**Can.. Aka.**); **ce_ppu** red, redness (**Paripa_. 7,70**); **ce_y** redness (**Paripa_. 11,114**); **ce_yttu** that which is red (**Ci_vaka. 2622**)(Ta.); **kempu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Red**: **cekka-c-civattal** to be deep-red (**Tiruppu. 125**); **cekka-ceku-ttal** id. (**I_t.u, 1,9,5**); **cekkam** redness; anger (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,9,5**); **cekkar** redness, crimson (**Pur-ana_. 16,8**); red sky of the evening (**Kalit. 126**); **cekkavuri** spinous wild indigo (Ta.); **cekkar-va_n-am** red sky (**Kampara_. Varaik. 66**); **cekil** redness (**Tiruvirut. 69**); **ceccai** redness (**Tiruvil.ai. Valai. 24**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Red**: **ce_** red, redness (**Kalla_. 85,9**)(Ta.); **ce** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Domesticated**: **che_ka** domesticated, tame; town-bred, shrewd, clever (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **ca.kn** tameness (but not really tractable or domesticated)(Ko.); **sa~_kud.u** rearing, bringing up; **sa~_ku** to rear, bring up, foster, educate, train up (Te.); **ca.k (ca.ki-)** to rear (child, young animal)(Kod..); **ca.k (ca.yk-)** to make to grow, rear, support (Ko.)(DEDR 2427). **che_ka** clever, shrewd (Skt.); **s'ikva** skilful (AV.); **s'ikva** skilful (AV.); **s'ikvan, s'ikvas** able (RV.); **che_ka** clever, skilled (Pali); **che_a** (Pkt.); **sey-, se_** (Si.)(CDIAL 5061). **caher** adroitness, proficiency, skill (Santali.lex.) cf. **cak(i)ye** possible (As'.); **cayai** can; **caia** possible (Pkt.); 3 sg. opt. **cakkiya_** (Pkt.); **ca_yam.ta** enabling; **ca_iya** made able (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4535). **cahi, cahia** necessary, needful; **cahiye** necessary, proper, right (Santali.lex.) **chala** panniers; **dangrako chalawakoa** they put panniers on bullocks; **chala badla** a pack bullock; **chik chak, chik chok** bright, plump, looking glossy as the skin of a well fed and well groomed horse; **chik chok mot.a akanae sadom do** the horse is fat and glossy-skinned (Santali.lex.) **Image: solitary card**: **ce_kku** solitary card of any denomination in the hands of a player at a game of cards; trump-card (Ta.); **ce_kku-p-pul.l.i** solitary person having no relations (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ce_** bull, bullock, ox (**ce_ve_r-u ce_vat.ikke_ cen-r-u_ta_y : Tiruva_ca. 10,1**); taurus in the zodiac (**Vita_n-. Nal. 12**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Cowdung**: **sahar** dung, to void dung, applied mainly to cattle while on the threshing floor, or when being purchased (Santali.lex.) **cakan.am < chagan.a** cowdung (Ta.); **ca_n.am** id. (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **sa_ravin.e~** to smear with cowdung (M.)(CDIAL 12372). **chero** watery stool (Ku.); **cher** diarrhoea (N.); **sera_iba** bowels to be loose (A.); **chera_** watery stools (Or.); **cherna_** to have bad digestion (H.)(CDIAL 4954). **carpi** (prob. **car.pi**) cowdung (Pa.); **sar.pi, sad.pi** id. (Ga.); **sara_pi_, sar.p, sad.a_pi_, sar.ap, har.ap, ar.api, har.pi, ar.pi, ar.ap** id. (Go.); **r.a_pi** id. (Kond.a.Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **ra_pi** id. (Kuwi); **sanap** cowdung (Nk.);(DEDR 2402). cf. **pi_** excrement (Ta.)(DEDR 4210). **chakana, chakan.a** animal dung (Pali); **chagan.a, chagan.iya_** cowdung (Pkt.); **chen.u, chen.o** cow or buffalo dung (S.); **cha_n.** cow or buffalo dung; **cha_n.u~** cowdung cake (G.); **s'en.** cowdung (M.)(CDIAL 4952); **chaga** dung (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4951). **s'en.van.i_** thin cowdung wash (M.)(CDIAL 4953). **cha_gan.a** fire of dried cowdung (Skt.); **cha_n.a, cha_n.i_** cowdung (Pkt.); **cha_n.a_** cowdung (P.); **cha_n.** cow or buffalo dung; **cha_n.u~** cowdung cake (G.)(CDIAL 5007). **ca_n.i** cowdung (**Man.i. 30, 253, Urai**); **sagan.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Dung**: **s'a_ravin.e~** to smear with cowdung (M.)(CDIAL 12372). cf. **cha_gan.a** fire of dried cowdung (Skt.)(CDIAL 5007). **s'aka** dung (AV.);**sago_n** (Par.);

ga-sa~_ cowdung (Ash.); **cu~_** dung of horses or cows (Kt.); **zo~** cowdung (Pr.); **s'a_n:gan** dung of horses or cows (Pas'.); **s'en.** cowdung (M.); **s'en.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12238). **s'en.a_ra_** pile of cowdung cakes plastered over with cowdung and earth (M.)(CDIAL 12240). **sa_r** manure (P.); **s'er** bird dung; **s'ern.e~** to void dung (of birds)(M.); **s'argu_** horse dung (Kho.); dung (of cow, horse, donkey)(Sh.)(CDIAL 12241). **saru_r.** stack of dried cowdung cakes (L.)(CDIAL 12242). **s'akr.t** dung (RV.); **s'aknah.** (AV.); **kao-s'akror.o** a worm in dung of animals (WPah.)(CDIAL 12248). **sam.kara** dung (Car.); dust, sweepings (Skt.); **sam.kara, sam.gara** rubbish heap (Pkt.); **sa~_kar** rubbish blocking a stream (M.); **asakara_** unswept; refuse, sweepings (Or.)(CDIAL 12818). **sam.ka_ra** dust, sweepings (BHSk.); **san:ka_ra** rubbish (Pali); **sa~ka_r** sweepings, dust, rubbish (H.); **sa~_kha_ra_, sa~_kera_, sa~_kora_** rubbish and mud blocking a waterchannel (M.)(CDIAL 12820). **Dung**: **sahar** dung (Santali.lex.) cf. **cakur-tol** cattleshed (Pa.)(DEDR 2267). cf. **cakkal** rotten straw (Ta.)(DEDR 2267). **he~dar** dung, rubbish; **he~dra_** dirty (M.)(CDIAL 14161). **sa~_ka_, sa_ka_** straw etc. collected and blocking a stream, dregs; a mixture of copper and inferior gold for soldering trinkets (M.)(CDIAL 12829).

5654.**Image: heifer**: **va_har., vohur., vhar.** young bull (L.); **bahir., bahir.i_, wahir.i_** a heifer; **bahir.a, bahir.i_, wahir.a_** a bullock, a young bull, a heifer; **wahitar** an animal for riding, a beast of burden; **bahitar** a beast of burden; especially an ass, mule or pony; **wa_hi_** ploughing, agriculture; **waheta** carrying loads, work done by beasts of burden; any work done by oxen, asses; **wa_hu_** a working bullock (P.lex.) **Plough ox**: **bahar.** young bullock (Ku.); **bahar** (N.); **vhir.** heifer (L.); **va_hr.ka_, va_hr.ki_, vhr.ki_** (L.); **vahar., vahir.a_, bahir.a_** m., **vahir., bahir., vahir.i_, bahir.i_** f. (P.); **vahata, vahatu** ox (Skt.); **vahad.a** calf to be trained (Pkt.); **vahur.o** young bullock (S.); **vahur.i_** heifer (S.)(CDIAL 11459). **Pack-bullock**: **pahur.** animal for sacrifice (Santali.lex.) **paghaia** pack-bullock (Santali.lex.) **Bull; strong**: **vr.s.abha** lord, male, bull (RV.); **vasabha** bull (Pali); **basaha_** bull bought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **basah** bull (Mth.H.); **vasu_** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty (M.)(CDIAL 12085). **uks.a**-, **uks.an** large; **uks.ita** fully grown, strong (RV.); **u_s., u_x** long (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1627). **Ox**: **ukkha_** ox (Pkt.); **vaccha_n.a** ox (Pkt.); **uks.an** bull (RV.)(CDIAL 1628). **maho_ks.a** a large bull (S'Br.); **mahoch** great ox, blockhead (H.)(CDIAL 9978). **Bullock's hump**: **vas'e~, os'e~** bullock's hump (M.); **vasu~** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty (M.); **basah** bull (Mth.); **Bull brought by religious mendicants**: **basaha_** bull brought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **vasabha** bull (Pali.); **vr.s.abha** powerful; lord, male, bull (RV.); **vasaha, visaha, vusaha** bull (Pkt.); **basaha_** bull not used for ploughing (N.); bull (Bhoj.); **basaha** (OAw.); **basah** (H.); **vahap** ox, steer (Si.)CDIAL 12085). **vas'e~d., os'e~d., vas'i~d., vas'a~d., vasa~d., osa~d.(e)** bullock's hump (M.)(CDIAL 12084). **vr.s.an** strong, great; male, bull (RV.)(CDIAL 12085). **pas'u** domestic or sacrificial animal (RV.); goat (Skt.); beast (As'.NiDoc.); **pasu, pasuka** cattle (Pali); **pasu** animal, horned quadruped, goat, sheep (Pkt.); **pace-moc** shepherd (Kt.); **paha** goat (S.); animal of the deer class, any quadruped (A.); **pas** buffalo-heifer (H.); **pasu_** animal (such as goat or sheep)(H.)(CDIAL 7984). **poyo_nu** rich, prosperous (Sh.); **pas'umant** rich in cattle (RV.)(CDIAL 7989). cf. **vahu_** working bullock (L.); **vahatu** ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 11455). cf. **vahas** shoulder of a draft animal (S'Br.); **vahur.o** young bullock (S.); **vaha** shoulder of an ox (AV.)(CDIAL 11459). **To equip; harness**: **prakaro_ti** effects, makes fit for, gains (RV.); effects (Pali); **pakubbati** id. (Pali); **pakare_i, pakun.ai, pakkuvai** begins to do (Pkt.); **pakkare_i** harnesses or equips (a horse)(Pkt.); **pakkaran., pakkiran.** to come to one's aid, prove good; **pakrun.** to be serviceable in a difficulty (L.); **pakkharia** equipped, harnessed (Pkt.); **pa_kharan.em.** to organise, buildup (OM.)(CDIAL 8433). **vahilaga** camel or ox or other domestic animal (Pkt.); **vahin** ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 11462). **va_ha** draught animal (RV.)(CDIAL 11607). cf. **paghaia d.an:gra** a pack bullock (Santali.lex.) cf. **ba_hakar.** good

plough ox (WPah.); **baha_** carrier (Or.)(CDIAL 11607). **Bull; plump, chubby**: **bha_k** bull (Sh.); **bakula** thick (D..); **bakot.a_** stout, fat (Pas'.); **baku_l** strong, thick, fat (Bshk.); **bhakulo** strong (Phal.); **bhakullo** chubby, plump; **bhakku** short stout man (N.); **bha_kur.i** short and stout (B.); **bakka_** big man or animal; **bakkan** large, plump, clumsy (M.)(CDIAL 9330). cf. **bahala** thick (Sus'r.); dense, thick (Pali.Pkt.); **ba_la** much (L.); **ba_hla_** much, excessive (P.); **bahal.a** great, plentiful, thick (Or.); **bahal.** exuberant, plentiful (M.); **bahala** firm, solid (Si.)(CDIAL 9182). **phe~t.ar.** a heifer (Santali. lex.) **vahatu** ox (Skt.); **vahu_** working bullock (L.)(CDIAL 11455). **va_ha** draught animal (RV.); horse (Pkt.); **ba_hakar.** good plough ox (WPah.); **va_hin** in cmpds. conveying (MBh.); possessing (Skt.)(CDIAL 11607). **me~r.hwa_** a bullock with curved horns like a ram's (Bi.)(CDIAL 10311). **meha_** the bullock next to the post (Bi.); **mi_ha_** id. (Mth.); **meh, meha_** the post (Mth.); **mehr.** f. **mehar.** m. oxen on threshing floor (P.); **me~rha_** bullock next the post (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 10317). **me~hiya_** the bullock next the post on threshing floor (Bi.)(CDIAL 10318). **me~h, me~ha_** the post (Bi.)(CDIAL 10317). **meht.a_, me~ht.a_** the bullock next the post (Bi.); **me_this.t.ha** standing at the post (TS.)(CDIAL 10319). **Hornless**: **me_r..ai** hornless beast (**Na_mati_pa. 235**); cf. **mo_r..ai** hornless or dehorned cattle (Ta.); **mo_la** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **mar-ai, mar-aiyan-** cattle or other animal with red spots (Ta.lex.) **Plough and team of bullocks**: **e_ru** pair of oxen yoked to a plough (Ka.); **e_ru** plough with draught oxen made ready for ploughing (Te.); **ce_r** plough and team of bullocks (Kol.)[cf. **ce_rvai** assemblage, collection (Ta.)(DEDR 2814)]; plough and team of oxen, yoke of oxen, plough (Ta.Jaffna); **e_r** plough and team (of oxen)(Ma.Ta.Go.); yoke of oxen (Ma.Ta.); **he_r** set of plough and bullocks (Pe.); **he_r.** one pair of bullocks (Go.); **he_ru** (pl. **he_rka**) pair of ploughing bullocks (Kuwi); **se_ru** a yoke of oxen, a *pair, two of cattle for ploughing (Kui); yoke of oxen (Kond.a); **se_reka** two, a pair, a yoke of oxen (Kui); **cereyakul** (pl.) pair of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **Reckoning the sets: pairs of bullocks**: **e.r** pair of bullocks used in ploughing (Ko.); **cereyakul** (one) pair of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **i_rer** two pairs of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **muccer** three pairs of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **nel cer** four pairs of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **ce~_jer** five pairs of bullocks (Pa.)(DEDR 2815). **Image: pack-ox**: **er..tu** bull, ox (Ka.)(DEDR 815). **et.uttan-** pack-ox (Ta.)(DEDR 851-a). **erutu** bull, ox, steer (Ta.) (**Patir-r-up. 27,13**); bullock, ox, chiefly as a beast of burden (Ma.); **et** bull (Ko.); **est** id. (To.); **e(t.) t.esk** a circle of bullocks [**et. < et.t.u** bull, bullock (Badaga); **tesk** loop, curve of horn (To.); **tiraccal** wrinkles; **tirappu** rolling (Ma.); **tiraya** curtain (Si.) (DEDR 5825)]; **ettu, eddu** ox, bullock (Ka.); **etti** bull, bullock (Kod..); **eru** ox; male buffalo (Tu.); **eddu** (pl. **ed.lu**) ox, bullock, bull (Te.); **eddu pat.t.u** to geld (an ox)(Te.); **Bull consecrated to a temple**: **-reddu** in: **gangi-reddu** bull consecrated to a temple; **gang-eddu** id. (Te.)[cf. **ga~_garvu~** to bellow like a bull (G.)(CDIAL 3951)]; **ed.** (pl. **ed.l**) bullock (Kol.); **hed.d.** (pl. **hed.l.**) id. (Nk.); **ad.d.o_** bullock, ox (Kur.)(DEDR 815). **eruttu-k-ka_l.ai** steer; **eruttu-t-timil** hum pf a bull; **eruttu-p-purai** ox stall; **eruttu-p-pu_t.t.u** first ploughing on an ausipicious day, when every one's team is employed and a few furrows are turned up; **eruttu-ma_t.u** bull, ox (**Nan-. 183, Urai**); pack-bullock (Ta.lex.) **Image: male animal**: **e_t.t.ai** male of animals, as of the buffalo; **e_r-u** bull; Nandi, the chief of Siva's hosts; pouncing upon, as an eagle; male of certain animals (pig, deer (**pul-va_y** antelope), tiger, yak (**kavari**), bull or buffalo (**per-r-am** [**Tol. Po. 594; 400, Urai**]), buffalo (**erumai**), Indian elk, sambur, bison (**marai : Tol. Po. 571**), goat, lion; male shark; male conch (Ta.); **e_r-r-ai** male of any animal remarkable for physical strength (**Tol. Po. 604**)(Ta.lex.); **e_t.t.ai** id. (Ta.); **e_ran** bull (Ma.); **e_r-u** bullock (Ma.); **e.r-** bull (To.); **are_** (pl. **arisk**) male individual,person, husband (?Br.)(DEDR 917). **Load (bullock)**: **e_r-u (e_r-i-)** to be laden (as cargo)(Ta.); **e_r-r-u (e_r-r-i-)** to load (as a cart or ship (Ta.); **e_l** to carry (Ta.); **e.t- (e.c)** to place (burden) on (person or animal)(Ko.); **o.r- (o.r-y-)** to load (bullock, cart)(To.); **e_r-isu** to place upon (Ka.); **e_r-r-am**

embarkation (Ma.); raising up (Ta.)(DEDR 916). **Humpback**: **por-ad.u** humpback (Te.); **horad.u, horat.u** a hump (Ka.)(DEDR 4566). **Hump on bull**: **e_ri** hump on bull (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 904). **er..tu** bull, ox (Ka.) > **as.a** (Ash.); **as.e** (Kt.); **as.e_i** (Wg.); **az.a, az.u_, ajo_** (Pas'.); **r.s.abha** bull (RV.); **usabha** (Pali); **usabha, usaha, risabha, risaha** (Pkt.); **res.u** (Kho.); **ris'u** (K.); **usabaya_** ox (Si.)(CDIAL 2458). **res.ui_ri, res.i_ri** oxhide (Kho.)(CDIAL 2459). [**id.vara-** bull to be set at liberty (Skt.); **e_t.ate_** goes (Skt.); **eriba** to unfasten; **eran** act of leaving (A.); **er.a_** to let loose, reject (B.); **elavanava_** to drive away (Si.)(CDIAL 2511). cf. **itvara** walking (RV.); **ittara-** small (Pali.Pkt.); **ittarinu** to swagger (N.)(CDIAL 1566)].

5665.**Image: bull calf; bullock's hump**: **vas'e~, os'e~** bullock's hump (M.); **vasu~** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty (M.); **basah** bull (Mth.); **Bull brought by religious mendicants**: **basaha_** bull brought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **vasabha** bull (Pali.); **vr.s.abha** powerful; lord, male, bull (RV.); **vasaha, visaha, vusaha** bull (Pkt.); **basaha_** bull not used for ploughing (N.); bull (Bhoj.); **basaha** (OAw.); **basah** (H.); **vahap** ox, steer (Si.)CDIAL 12085). **vas'e~d., os'e~d., vas'i~d., vas'a~d., vasa~d., osa~d.(e)** bullock's hump (M.)(CDIAL 12084). **Bull; strong**: **vr.s.abha** lord, male, bull (RV.); **vasabha** bull (Pali); **basaha_** bull bought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **basah** bull (Mth.H.); **vasu_** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty (M.) (CDIAL 12085). **uks.a**-, **uks.an** large; **uks.ita** fully grown, strong (RV.); **u_s., u_x** long (Pas'.)(CDIAL 1627). **Ox**: **ukkha_** ox (Pkt.); **vaccha_n.a** ox (Pkt.); **uks.an** bull (RV.) (CDIAL 1628). **maho_ks.a** a large bull (S'Br.); **mahoch** great ox, blockhead (H.)(CDIAL 9978). **vr.s.an** strong, great; male, bull (RV.)(CDIAL 12085). **pas'u** domestic or sacrificial animal (RV.); goat (Skt.); beast (As'..NiDoc.); **pasu, pasuka** cattle (Pali); **pasu** animal, horned quadruped, goat, sheep (Pkt.); **pace-moc** shepherd (Kt.); **paha** goat (S.); animal of the deer class, any quadruped (A.); **pas** buffalo-heifer (H.); **pasu_** animal (such as goat or sheep)(H.)(CDIAL 7984). **poyo_nu** rich, prosperous (Sh.); **pas'umant** rich in cattle (RV.)(CDIAL 7989). cf. **vahu_** working bullock (L.); **vahatu** ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 11455). cf. **vahas** shoulder of a draft animal (S'Br.); **vaha** shoulder of an ox (AV.); **vahur.o** young bullock (S.) (CDIAL 11459). **Calf**: **vatsa** calf, child (RV.); voc. as term of endearment (MBh.); **vatsa_** (S'a_n:khS'r.); **vatsaka** little calf (Mn.); **vatsika_** heifer (Ya_j.)[orig. 'yearling': **vatsa** year; **sam.vatsam** for one year (RV.); **wucu_, uscu** year (Pr.); **vas-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11240)]; **vaccha** calf (Pali.Pkt.); **vacchaka** little calf (Pali); **baca** (Tir.); **wa_cek, wasa_k** (Pas'.); **e_ci_** cow (Gaw.); **bacha_** yearling calf (Kal.Dardi); **ba_s, bia_s** calf (Tor.); **ba_co** (Sv.); **woch^{u}**, **woc** (K.); **vacha** buffalo calf (S.); **vacch** suckling buffalo calf; **vaccha_, vacchi_** calf (L.); **vaccha_, baccha_** (P.); **vacchi_** (P.); **bachi_** cow (WPah.); **ba_cho, ba_ch** calf (Ku.); **ba_cho, ba_chi** (N.); **ba_sa_** affectionate address to a child (A.); **ba_cha_** calf, young of animal, dear child (B.); young bullock (Or.); calf (Bi.); **bacha_** young bullock (Or.); **ba_chi** heifer calf (Or.); **bachwa_** calf (Bi.); **ba_chi_** (Bi.Bhoj.); **bachiya_** (Bi.H.Aw.); **ba_ccha_** young of animal, esp. calf (Mth.); **bachawa_** (Aw.); **vassa_, va_ssi** calf (Si.); **wucur, wacir.** calf (Kt.); **buce~r.e** (Nin:g.); **bachora, bichore** new-born calf (Kal.); **bacho_, baco_i_, bachou, bacoro, bacer.o** (Sh.); **wochor^{u}, wach^{a}r, wachur^{u}, bacur.o_** (K.); **bachur.** (WPah.); **bacot.o** (D..); **bace_n.** calf (Wot..); **baco_n.** (Wot..); **bachori_, bacho** new-born calf (Dm.); **bachol.** calf (Kho.); **bachu_r.u** (Phal.)(CDIAL 11239). **vatsala** affectionate towards its young (MBh.); **vacchala** affectionate (Pali.Pkt.); **vacchal** compassionate, propitious (P.); **ocala, ucele** calf (Ash.); **ocali_, uceli_** (Ash.); **wucala** (Wg.); **wa_celik, wacula** (Pas'.); **wacolik** (Shum.); **wecela_, weceli_** (Gmb.)(CDIAL 11244). **vatsaru_pa** young calf (Skt.); **bechr^{u}a~_** calves (WPah.); **ba_churu, ba_churo, ba_chur** calf (Ku.); **ba_saru** (A.); **ba_chur** (B.); **bacharu** (Or.); **bachru** (Bi.); **baccharu_** (Bhoj.OH.); **va_chru~** (G.); **vasru~_, va~_sru_** (M.); **va_sru~** young calf (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11243). **vatsara** 5th or 6th year in a cycle of 5 or 6 years (TS.); year (Mn.MaitrUp.); **vacchara** year (Pali.Pkt.); **basar** (A.);

vasara (Si.) (CDIAL 11242). **Girl**: **buy** girl (Mand..); **boy** girl; pl. **boycka** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4532). cf. **vatsa** young calf (Skt.lex.) **Image: male calf**: **vacavan-** male calf, steer (**Tiruppu. 51**); **basava** (Ka.); **vr.s.abha** (Skt.); **vatsa** calf (Skt.); **vaccam** (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **basa, basava, vr.s.a** a bull (Tadbhava of **vr.s.abha**); the bull on which S'iva rides; its stone image worshipped by the Lin:ga_yats; and its incarnation on earth: Basava, the founder of the lin:ga_yata sect (AD 1369); a bull at liberty dedicated to some deity (synonym: **go_l.i**)(Ka.lex.)

5655.**Image: arrow**: **pagari, pagal.i** arrow, dart (Tu.); **pakar..i** arrow (**Pur-ana_. 152**)(Ta); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 3806). **bha_li, bha_lye** arrow (Kon.lex.) cf. **pun.umbu** arrow (Ka.)(DEDR 4361). **Image: arrowhead**: **pukar** a kind of arrow (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-vatai. 108**); **pur..uku** arrowhead (**Akana_. 9**); **pil.uku** id. (Ka.); **pur..utu** knob or featherd part of an arrow (Ta.lex.) **pil.uku, pil.ku** feathered part of an arrow (Ka.)(DEDR 4314). **pun:kha** feathered shaft of an arrow (MBh.); id. (Pali); [some dial. pronunciation of **pa~_kh < paks.a**]; **pon:kha_nupon:kham.** top part of arrow (Pkt.);**pwa~_kh, po~kh** wing, weather (N.)(CDIAL 8247). **pun:kam** shaft of feathered part of an arrow (**Takkaya_kap. 617**); arrow (**Takkaya_kap. 82**); **pun:kavam** arrow (**Kantapu. Cu_ravatai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5656.**Spread out**: **pakhal.** litter, rubbish; **pakhard.a_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 8854). **pakharn.e~, pakhal.n.e~** to scatter, strew; **pakharn.i_** scattering (M.); **pakheran.u** to spread out, diffuse (S.); **pakher.an.u** id. (S.)(CDIAL 8855). **uvaha_ra** spreading (Pkt.); **wa_r** putting or piling things over each other (as courses of bricks)(K.); **wa_r thawun** to keep, retain (K.); **vha_r, va_r** support, help (G.); **uha_ra** curtain (OAw.)(CDIAL 2183). **upaskara** scattering (Skt.); **bakara_ni** place for rubbish (A.)(CDIAL 2265). **Crop**: **pagara, payara** collection, heap (Pkt.); **prakara** scattered heap (MBh.); **Treading by bullocks**: **paer, paeri_** treading of paddy sheaves by bullocks (Or.); **pair** heap of grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.); crop spread out for threshing (Bi.); **pa_er, paira_** seed sown on unploughed land; mixed crop of peas, grain, barley and wheat (Bi.); **pair** id. (Mth.); **pairi** scattered heap of corn for threshing (Bhoj.); **per** rice stalks, etc. cast on threshing floor to be trodden out (M.)(CDIAL 8431). **paur, pauri_** crop spread out ready for threshing (Mth.); **paur** mixed crop of peas, gram, barley and wheat (Mth.)(CDIAL 8445). cf. **paya** to yield, produce (Ta.); an ear of rice, etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 3937). **payar-u** green gram, phaseolus mungo (Ta.)(DEDR 3941). **Layer**: **pa_ra_** a layer (as of bricks on a wall)(M.)(CDIAL 8436). **per-r-u** pile (**Tol. Col. 305, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **prathita** spread out (MBh.); **pahia** spread, published, well-known (Pkt.); **phela_u** expansion (S.); **phaila_un.a_, phaila_rn.a_** to spread (P.); **phailanu, phaila_unu, phaila_o** expanse (N.); **phela_** to throw (B.); **phaila_u** scattered (B.); **phail, phael** scatered (Or.); **phailai** (OMarw.); **phelvu~, phela_vvu~** (G.); **phaila_vn.e~, phaila_vin.e~** (M.); **phailna_** to spread (H.); **phaila_na_, phaila_w** expanse (H.)(CDIAL 8651). **Scatter**: **par-a** to fly, be scattered, dispersed; **pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to be scattered (Ta.); **pa_r-r-uka** to scatter about, let fly (Ma.); **pa.t-** to winnow (remove light grains, dust, straw, etc.)(Kod..)(DEDR 4020). **pratikirati** scatters towards (Pa_n..); **pat.ikirati** strews about (Pali); **pargelnu** to sift rice (N.)(CDIAL 8548). **prakirati** scatters (S'Br.); **pakkirama_n.a** being thrown (Pkt.); **paira_** scattering seed broadcast (Bhoj.); **pern.e~** to scatter, strew, spill, sow (M.); **pihira** to scatter, strew, comb (the hair)(Si.)(CDIAL 8443). **vikirati** scatters (Mn.); id., sprinkles (Pali); **viin.n.a, viki_rn.a** (Pkt.); **virn.e~** to strew (pieces of cowdung) thinly over loppings and straw laid on the ground to be burnt (M.)(CDIAL 11631). **vervu~** to scatter, throw about (G.)(CDIAL 11636). **vikharna_** to be spread, be scattered (P.); **bakharna_** to separate, put apart; **bikhra_un.a_** to scatter (P.); **bikharn.o** to be scattered, become separate; to alienate (Ku.); **vicharvu~** to be separated (G.)(CDIAL 11644). [cf. **pikku** to separate,

disentangle, comb; **pi_nku** to be dislocated, slip off (Ka.); **pi_nki** to slip out (Kor.); **pi.g- (pi.gy-)** to part (hair, bushes); **pik- (pi.ky-)** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4213).] **praki_rn.a** scattered, thrown about (MBh.); **pai_n.n.a** very much spread out (Pkt.); **pain, paini** deep furrow used as irrigation channel (Bi.)(CDIAL 8444). **prakiran.a** scattering (Skt.); **pern.i** sowing of seed (M.)(CDIAL 8442). **pawerna_** to scatter seed in a field (H.)(CDIAL 8449). **pawera_** scattering seed by hand (H.)(CDIAL 8780). **prapa_tayati** makes fly away (AV.); chases, throws down (MBh.); **pava_d.e_ma_n.a** making fall (Pkt.); **pua_un.a_** to cause to be cast or poured or put (P.); **pawa~_rna_** to throw, make fall, scatter seed in a field (H.)(CDIAL 8683). **Sowing**: **pampal** harvest; expanse, luxuriance, abundance; **paravu** to spread; **parappu** to spread (as grain)(Ta.); **pampu** spread (as vegetation)(Ta.); **paraka** to spread (Ma.); **parvu, parbu, habbu** to spread (Ka.); **parat-** to spread (grain); **pabb** (creeping plant) twines (Kod..); **parapu** spreading; **parvu, paruvu** to spread (Te.); **parha_na_** to spread (Go.); **prahpa** to spread out (Kui); **pressali** to spread out paddy to dry (Kuwi)(DEDR 3949). **vapa** sower (VS.); **ve_v** collection of seed grain (K.); **bua_** puddling in of rice plants, state of rice plants between 2 and 10 inches high (Or.)(CDIAL 11281). **vapati** scatters, sows (RV.); sows (Pali); **vavis'ati**, inf. **vavam.nae** (NiDoc.); **vavai** (Pkt.); **bo~** (Gau.); **wawun** (K.); **bon.o** to scatter, sow (Ku.); **boab** to sow (Bi.); **boal** (Bhoj.); **bona_** (H.); **bovu~** (G.); **vavanava_** to plant, propagate by cuttings, cultivate; **vavenava_** to spring up, thrive (Si.); **vavitaga**, pret. **vavidemi** (NiDoc.); **vavia** (Pkt.); **bayau** (OAw.); **boya_ (anboya_** unsown)(H.); **vaviavva** (Pkt.); **bob** sowing of grain by the drill (H.); caus. **vapa_pe_ti** (Pali); **bowa_iba** (A.); **buwa_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11282). **vapana** act of sowing (Skt.Pali); **vavam.mae** inf. (NiDoc.); **vavan.a** (Pkt.); **buna_** a sowing (B.); **bona_, buna_** to sow (B.); **bun.a_** act of sowing (Or.); **bun.iba_** to scatter, sow (Or.); **boni_** act of sowing (Bi.); **bu_nab** to sow (Bi.); **boani_** sowing (Mth.)(CDIAL 11284). **vapani_ya** to be sown (Skt.); **bawin** small wild oats (Kho.); **vavan.a, vavan.i_** cotton (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11285). **vapant** pres. part. sowing (Skt.); **vavam.ta** (Pkt.); **bau~_ta_** sower of seed (A.)(CDIAL 11286). **va_pa** sowing (Skt.); seed (MBh.); **va_va**, **va_ya** sowing, field (Pkt.); **va_vi_r** sprouted rice for sowing (M.)(CDIAL 11519). [cf. **vayakkuka** to clear jungle, bring into use (Ma.); **vayakku (vayakki-)** to improve (as land); to tame, break in (Ta.)(DEDR 5254)]. **va_pana** sowing (Sam.hUp.); **wa_eni_, waeni_** sowing (Pas'.); **ba_n** (Sh.); **ba_uni_** seed-time (H.); **va_vn.i_** act of sowing; **va_vn.iyo** drill-plough (G.)(CDIAL 11523). **va_payati** sows (MBh.); **va_pe_ti** causes to be sown (Pali); **va_via** sown, spread out (Pkt.); **bhayu_m** I sow (Phal.); **wa_wun** (K.); **ba_n.u_, be_n.u_, ba_n.a_** (WPah.); **va_vivaum.** (OG.); **va_vvu~** (G.); **ba_na_** to throw (D..); **wa~_** (Pas'.); **boyik** to plant (seed or cutting), set up (post, etc.), drive in (peg)(Kho.)(CDIAL 11525). **va_vetar, va_vtar** cultivated; sowing, cultivation, crop (G.)(CDIAL 11527). **ba_wag, ba_og, ba_ug** act of sowing (Bi.); **jota_-ba_wag** lands sown after a single-ploughing (BiMth.); **ba_wag, ba_ug** seed-time (H.)(CDIAL 11528). **va_pya** sown (Kaus'.); **vappa** to be sown; field to be sown (Pali); **vappa, vappia, vappi_d.ia** seed-bed (Pkt.); **va_p** sowing; field of young corn; **va_pa_** garden bed; **va_pi_** small garden bed (M.); **vap-a** sowing, levelling ground after sowing; **vap, va_p** the month September-October (Si.); **va_pho** garden bed, plantation (G.); **va_pha_** (M.)(CDIAL 11530). **vappate_** is sown (Pali); **wa_pun** (K.); **va_phn.e~** to germinate and come up (of seed); to sow (M.)(CDIAL 11531). **vai** to put, place; **vaippu** placing; land (**Pur-ana_. 18**)(Ta.); **va.y- (va.yt-), va_y** to sow; **va_y-** to sow with drill (Kol.); **vay-** to sow; **vayk-**to put (Nk.)(DEDR 5549). **pravapati** sows, scatters (RV.); **pavapati** (Pali); **prux** light sprinkling of snow on hilltops, first snow of the season, ground slightly white with snow (Kho.); **perx** hoarfrost (Ir. Yid.) (CDIAL 8779).

5657.**Image: long stick to smooth plaster**: **paht.a_, paiht.a_, pait.a_, pa_t.a_** long stick for smoothing plaster (Bi.)(CDIAL 8480). **praghars.ati** rubs to pieces (Kaus'.); **pagham.sai, pagham.san.a** rubbing again and again (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8483).

5658.**Image: flowing; washing; to scour an idol**: {**Echo word**} **pakkhalati** to wash, cleanse; **pakkha_leti** to wash, cleanse; **paggharan.a** trickling, oozing, dripping; **paggharan.aka** flowing, trickling, oozing out; **paggharati** to flow forth or out, to ooze, trickle, drip; **paggharita** flowing, trickling (Pali.lex.) **pa_khal.n.em.** to scour an idol (M.); **pakha_lvum.** (G.); **pakhaln.a_, pakharn.a_** (P.); **pakha_lna_** (H.); **praks.a_layati** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 360). **pakkale** a temporary well in a stream; **vajjara, or-ante** (Ka.lex.) **praks.a_la** flowing; **praks.a_laka** washing (Mn.); **pakha_l** pool on the floor inside the house; **phakha_l** pool, reservoir (Ku.); **pakha_la_** diarrhoea; **pakha_l-pukhul** washing thoroughly (N.); **pakha_l.a** washing, stale watered rice (Or.); **pakha_l** dysentery, rubbish, mud; **ukha_l-pukha_l** cholera (H.)(CDIAL 8455). **Muddy**: **pan:ka** mud, mire (Mn.); mud (Pali); **pamka** (Pkt.); **paga** (Dhp.); **pango** watery, weak (S.); **pa_no, pa_nar.o** wet mud (Ku.); **pa~_go** silt (N.); **pe~k** mud (A.B.); **pa~_k** mud (B.Bhoj.H.); mud at bottom of pond (Mth.); **pe~ka_** muddy (Bi.); **pa~_ka_, panka_, pa~_g** mud, alluvial deposit (H.); X **kardama-: pakama, pakuma, pakan, pakun** mud, mire (Si.)(CDIAL 7645). **pan:ka** mud, mire (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pan:kam** mud, mire (**Paripa_. 10,82**)(Ta.lex.) **praks.a_layati** washes away (S'Br.); **pakkha_le_ti** washes (Pali); **pakkha_ladi, paccha_le_i** (Pkt.); **pakha_lan.a_** (P.); **pakhoi** (Ku.); **pakha_lnu** (N.); **pakha_liba** (A.); **pa_kha_la_, pa_khala_na** (B.); **pakha_l.iba_** to wash, moisten stale rice with water (Or.); **pakha_ral** to wash the feet (Bhoj.); **pakha_re** washes (OAw.); **pakha_lna_, pakha_rna_** to rinse, wash (H.); **pakha_l.vu~** (G.); **pakha_l.n.e~, pa_khal.n.e** to scour an idol (M.); **pakkha_lia** rinsed (Pkt.); **pakha_le** lees of curds left in the dish and washed out with water, whey (N.)(CDIAL 8456). **praks.arati** flowed out (RV.); **pokhari** diarrhoea, cholera (Or.) (CDIAL 8453). **pakha_ran.a_** to wash (P.)(CDIAL 8454). cf. **pakhuri_** goldwasher's iron scraper for collecting ashes (Bi.)(CDIAL 8458). **Images: excessive menstruation**: **pagar** irregular or excessive menstruation (M.)(CDIAL 8466). **pa_can-am** diarrhoea (Ta.); **ba_su** to void excrement (Ka.); **pa_canamu, pa_sanamu** evacuation of the bowels (Te.)(DEDR 4056). **paga_r** causing the milk to flow in the breast; **paga_ro** milk with which teat is wetted to make calf suck (N.); **paga_r** wet earth or clay for building a wall or plastering (H.); **pa_ga_r** wooden instrument for sowing corn (M.)(CDIAL 8470). **pa_jhar** gentle trickle, oozing (M.)(CDIAL 8511). **pajjharai** falls, drips (Pkt.); **pa_jharn.e~** to drip down (M.)(CDIAL 8512). **pajjhalai** drips, falls (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8513). **paga_rnu** to cause to flow into the udder (N.)(CDIAL 8471). **pagharu** sweat (S.); **pagghur, pagghar** (L.); **pa_ghal.** ooze, trickling (M.)(CDIAL 8481). **pragharati** oozes out (Skt.); **paggharati** oozes, trickles, drips (Pali); **pagharan.** to melt, liquefy; **paghrun.** (L.); **pa_ghal.n.e~, paghal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle, drip, melt, dissolve (M.)(CDIAL 8482). **pagha_ra_** sweat (L.); **paha_l.** mountain stream; **paha_l.i_** shower (M.)(CDIAL 8484). **pagha_ran.u** to melt, dissolve (S.); **pagha_ran.** (L.); **pagha_rn.a_** to melt by heating (P.); **pagha_riba** to flavour curry with condiments and ghee or oil (A.); **paghal.n.e~** to spread out, widen, enlarge (M.); **pa_ghal.n.e~** to let fall in drops, let run (M.); **pigha_lna_** to melt, fuse, dissolve (H.)(CDIAL 8485). **paghiran.u** to be melted; **paghirjan.u** to be melted, sweat (S.); **pighalna_** (older **paghilna_**, caus. **paghila_na_**) to be dissolved, be melted, be fused (H.); **pighalna_** (P.); **pighal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8486). **To ooze, trickle**: **paga_rnu** to cause to flow into the udder (N.)(CDIAL 8471). **paga_r** causing the milk to flow into the breast; **paga_ro** milk with which teat is wetted to make calf suck (N.)(CDIAL 8470). **pagranu** (milk) to flow into the udder (N.)(CDIAL 8467). **pragalati** drips (Skt.); **praga_layati** causes to fall (Car.); **paggalita** dripping (Pali); **pagalam.ta** (Pkt.); **pagaln.o, pigaln.o** to melt, thaw (Ku.); **paglanu** (N.);

pa_gal.n.e~ to melt, drip (M.); **pigaln.o, pi~galn.o** to melt, be dissolved (Ku.); **pigalna_** (H.); **pigal.vu~** (G.); **pargalna_** to melt (P.); **paga_lnu** (N.)(CDIAL 8468). **parigalita** melted (Skt.)(CDIAL 14673). **pagharu** sweat (S.); **pagghur, pagghar** (L.); **pa_ghal.** ooze, trickling (M.)(CDIAL 8481). **pa_jhar** gentle trickle, oozing (M.)(CDIAL 8511). **pajjharai** falls, drips (Pkt.); **pa_jhrn.e~** to drip down (M.)(CDIAL 8512). **pajjhalai** drips, falls (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8513). **pagha_ra_** sweat (L.); **paha_l.** mountain stream (M.); **paha_l.i_** shower (M.)(CDIAL 8484). **pragharati** oozes out (Skt.); **paggharati** oozes, trickles, drips (Pali); **pagharan.** to melt, liquefy (L.); **pa_ghal.n.e~, paghal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle, drip, melt, dissolve (M.)(CDIAL 8482). **pagha_ran.** to melt, dissolve (L.); **pagha_ran.u** to melt, dissolve (S.); **pagha_rn.a_** to melt by heating (P.); **paghal.n.e~** to spread out, widen, enlarge (M.); **pa_ghal.n.e~** to let fall in drops, let run (M.); **pigha_lna_** to melt, fuse, dissolve (H.)(CDIAL 8485). **paghiran.u** to be melted (S.); **paghirjan.u** to be melted, sweat (S.); **pighalna_** to be dissolved, be melted, be fused (H.P.); **pighal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8486). **begaruni, begapuni** to perspire; **begaru, bemaru** perspiration (Tu.); **veyar, ve_r** to sweat, perspire; perspiration; **viyar** to sweat, perspire; perspiration, weariness, exhaustion; **veyarvu, veyarvai, veyarppu = viyar** n. **ve_rppu, ve_rppu, ve_rvu, ve_rvai, viyarppu, viyarvai** sweat, perspiration (Ta.); **viyarkka** to perspire; **viyarppu, ve_r** sweat (Ma.); **bemar(u), bevaru** to perspire; perspiration; **bemaruvike** perspiring; **bemarcu** to cause to perspire; **bevi** to perspire (Ka.); **bevar- (bevari-)** to sweat; **bevari** sweat (Kod..)(DEDR 5486). cf. **parso, parse, parseu** sweat (P.)(CDIAL 8898). **To stir, roll violently**: **pa~_hul** a Sikh initiatory rite involving the stirring of a bowl of sherbet (P.) **praghu_rn.a** turning round or rolling violently (Skt.); **paho_d.ai** swings; **paho_lira** one who swings or shakes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8487). **Chewing the cud (oozing)**: **pagur** to chew the cud (Santali.lex.) **paghuri_** chewing the cud; **paghura_eb** to chew the cud (Bi.)(CDIAL 8482). **pak** act of lying down, act of lying down and chewing cud; **pak var.-** to lie down and chew cud (**par.-** to lie)(Ko.); **pak me.ki.-** to rise up from chewing cud (Ko.)(DEDR 4007). **pa_gur** chewing the cud (N.); **pa_gur, pa_guri_** (Bi.); **pa_gur** (H.); **pa_gul.a_, pa_gul.i** (Or.)(CDIAL 8475). **gurate_** chews (Dha_tup.); **pa_guliba** to chew the cud (A.); **pa_gura_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 8476). **muh- (must-)** to chew (Pe.); **muhpa (muht-)** to munch, chew, grind the teeth (Kui)(DEDR 4091). **Spittle**: **pika** spittle (S.); **pi_k** spittle spat out when chewing betel (P.); **pik** juice of betel nut chewed and spat out, spittle (A.); spittle (B.); juice of betel-nut spat out; saliva (G.); **pika** betel-stained saliva (Or.); **pik-da_ni_** spittoon (Mth.); **pi_k** juice of betel-nut spat out (H.); **pi~k, pi~ki_, piki_** spittle (esp. when chewing tobacco, betel, etc.)(M.); **pi_k** spittle (M.)(CDIAL 8144). **pukkal.iyuni** to gargle, rinse the mouth (Tu.)[X **koppal.i, koppul.i** to gargle (Ta.); **koppul.ikka** id. (Ma.); **koppal.ipuni** to gargle, rinse the mouth (Tu.); **kupulp** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 2107); **kopli** mouth (Kol.Nk.); **kuplong** cheek (Pa.)(DEDR 2114)]; **pukkilincu** id. (Te.); **puski ki-** to swill out the mouth (Pe.); **gu_ti prokhali** to rinse out the mouth; **prok- (-h-)** to wipe mouth (Kuwi); **pilku (pilki-)** to gargle, spit, flow, drip (as dew), exude (as honey from flowers); **pilir-r-u** to gargle, drizzle, drop, sprinkle, let out (as milk from the udder); **pil.ir** to gargle (Ta.); **pil.ir-r-u** to spit out, vomit (Ta.)(DEDR 4241). **Image: boiling mixture**: **pakkat.t.hi_** (fr. **pa + kvat**) a boiling (-hot) mixture; explained as katita-gomaya, **chakan.aka_**; boiling cow-dung [cf. Niddesa II Culla-, 1918, 199: the interpretation as 'cowdung' is more likely than 'boiling oil']](Pali.lex.) **sahar** dung (Santali.lex.) **pa_vana** purifying, sanctifying; purified, pure, holy; fire; a means of purification: penance, water; cow-dung; **pa_va, pa_vaka** purifying; pure, clear, bright; a fire-poker (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: any liquid food; treacle**: **pa_ku** any liquid food (**Pirapulin.. A_ro_kan.a. 34**); treacle, molasses (**Tiruva_ca. 9,15**); milk (Ta.lex.) **pakka** ripe [Vedic. pakva; a pp. formation of **pac** to cook; Lat. **coquo** cook; Av. **pac**; Old Bulgarian **peka**; Lithuanian. **kepu**]; decaying; heated, glowing; **pakka-a_saya** receptacle for digested food i.e. the abdomen; **pakka-pu_va** baked cake; **pakkat.hati** to cook,

boil up; **pakkat.hita (pakkuthita), pakkut.t.hita** cooked up, boiled, boiling hot, hot; **pakopa** agitation, effervescence, anger, fury (Pali.lex.)

5659.**Footsoldier; village headman**: **paik** footsoldier (Pahl.); **paig** (Pers.); **pa_yakka-, pa_ikka-, paik(k)a-** (Pkt.); **pa_yak, pa_ik** footsoldier, messenger (H.); **pa_i_k** petty village official, armed attendant (M.)(CDIAL 8097). **pa_ya-k-kat.t.u** village headman (**Vir-alivit.u**.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_kan-** elephant driver, mahout (**Na_lat. i,213**); charioteer, muleteer, horseman, rider (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,5,2**); **pa_ga_** (M.)(Ta.lex.); **pa_kan, pa_van** an elephant instructor (Ma.)(DEDR 4046). cf. **pa_car-ai** encampment or tent of an invading army (**Patir-r-up. 83,9**); **pa_car-ai-nilai** theme of a victorious king continuing in war-camp even after the surrender of the enemies (**Pu. Ve. 3,21**); **pa_car-ai-mullai** a theme in which a hero thinks of his beloved when absent from her in war-camp (**Tol. Po. 76, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **va_ha** driver (of a waggon) (Pkt.) (CDIAL 11607). **Chief person in a village; best; messenger**: **vasis.t.ha** best; nom. prop. (RV.); **vasit.t.ha** nom. prop. (Pkt.); **basi_t.ha** messenger (OAw.); **basi_t.h** chief person in a village, messenger; **basi_t.hi_** agency (H.)(CDIAL 11444). **pat.haona** a messenger; **paekan, peada** a foot messenger (Santali.lex.) cf. **padga** footsoldier (Skt.); afoot (Skt.); **pagd.a_** foot (M.)(CDIAL 7766). **prais.ya** servant (AV.Mn.); **pre_s.ya** (MBh.); **pessa, pessiya, pessiyaka, pessiya_** messenger, servaqnt (Pali); **pres.i** servant (NiDoc.); **pessa** servant, slave (Si.)(CDIAL 9004).

5660.**Noble; brave**: **bahware** bravo, well done, excellently, well played (Santali. lex.) **bahadur** prominent, superior (Santali.lex.) **ba~hi~ duar, ba~i~h duar** names mentioned in the traditions of the Santals. The ba~hi~ door is probably an opening in some mountain range through which the Santalspassed to their present habitat in Chota Nagpur (Santali.lex.) **pa_cca_ < ba_dsha_h** king, emperor, sultan (**W.**); show of power (Ta.lex.) **baha_dar, baha_du_r, ba_ha_du_r** a hero, a warrior (Ka.H.); a title of honour given to the nobles of the court; a title of honour given to persons of inferior, although respectable station (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_kut.am** royal revenue, impost, tribute (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **baha_dari_ varaha** a gold pagoda worth about four rupees (Ka.Te.); **baha_dari** belonging to the ruler Baha_dar Sha_h (Ka.lex.) **pakat.t.u** foppery, affectation, ostentation (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 28,236**) (Ta.); **pagat.u** (Te.); **pa_kan.t.an- < pa_khan.d.a** pompous, showy person; one who puts on appearances (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) **baha_dar** < **baha_dur** (Pers.) brave, bold, courageous, high-spirited; a hero, a champion, a knight; **baha_dari_ < baha_duri_** (Pers.) bravery, courage, valour, heroism (P.lex.) **baha, ba_ha bappa, barpa, baruva** present relative participle of **bar**; **ba_ha** future (or present) of **baru**; **bahudu, baruvadu** it will come, it is possible; **bar** (the bodily members) to be at (one's) command or under (one's) control (so as to have the use of them); to be fit, becoming, useful, proper; to be possible; to fall to the share (of any one), to accrue (t oany one), to become an acquisition; to come, to arrive; (to take place, to happen); **barakattu** success, happy termination; successfulness; overplus (Ka.Te.M. H.); **bara sel.e, bare tege** to draw so as to come, to draw towards one's self; **barevar** to come onward, to continue coming (Ka.lex.) **pahatu_r < baha_du_r** (U.) a title (Ta.lex.) **Title**: **hakku, hakku-da_ri, hakku-da_rike** right, title, a true, just, legal or prescriptive right or claim (Ka.M.); **hakka** (H.); **hakku** the share due (of the revenue or of the crops) of the hereditary district or village officers (Ka.M.); a province, peculiar business (Ka.M.); **hakku-da_ra** the holder of a right, a man vested with any property, perquisite or privilege (Ka.); a holder of a share of the revenue or of the annual crops (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pan:ka_l.i** shareholder, partner, co-parcener (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **hak** claim; **hok, hak, heke, hike** correct; **hae dae** a title (Santali.lex.) **hakku < haqq** (U.) right, claim (**C.G.**); **hakku-ta_r** holder of a right (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **vakku** means, resources (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Obligation**: **han:gu, pan:gu**

the state of being bound by some favour rendered etc.; regard; **han:ga_l.u** a person under obligation (Ka.); **han:gisu** to remind a person of, or charge him with, neglecting his obligation or obligations (Ka.); **han:giga** a man who is bound by some favor rendered, a man under obligation; **han:gige** a woman under obligation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **han:gu, an:gu** obligation; the state of being in the power of another; duty (Tu.)(DEDR 3820). **Owner**: **ba_gi** (Tadbhava of **bha_gi**) an owner; a master, a lord (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pakkal** one's class or tribe (**W.**)(Ta.); side (**Periyapu. Iyar-. Pakai. 7**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **pan:kal.an-** (**pan:kal.ar kan:kar : Cilap. 25, 157**); **pan:ka_l.i < van:ga** Bengali, native of Bengal (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Land owned in common**: **pan:ku-k-ka_n.i** land owned in common (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **pakal-irukkai** council hall, durbar (**I_t.u, 8,6,4**; **S.I.I. iii,135**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vakka_man.i** bead of a kind of cockle-shell; **vakka_man.i-c-cet.t.ikal.** traders dealing in vakka_-man.i (**W.**)(Ta.Lex.) **vakka_lattu < waka_lat** (U.) power of attorney given to a lawyer for conducting a case (**W.**); **vakki_l < waki_l** (U.) authorized attorney; counsel at law, pleader; one who represents the bride in a contract of marriage (Muham.Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vaka_lattu, vaki_li** the duties or office of a vaki_l (Ka.M.H.Ma); **vaka_lattu-na_ma_** the credentials furnished to a vaki_l, a power of attorney (Ka.M.H.); **vaki_la** a lawyer, a pleader (Ka.M.H.); an ambassador, an envoy, a factor (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **pan:kal.appat.ai** a newly enlisted army, useless as chaff (**I_t.u, 1,3,1**); **pan:ka_l.i** shareholder, partner, co-parcener (Ta.); **pa_n:kan-** friend, associate, companion (**Tol. Po. 104**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5661.**Image: an ear-ring**: **baha_dari_a_n.** the name of gold ornaments worn by women in the ear; gold ear-rings (P.lex.) **baha_duri_** a small ring worn on the border of the ear (Urdu.lex.)

5662.**Command; commander**: **besa** command, order (Ka.); **viyam** id. (**Tol. Col. 67**); **viyan:ko_l.** command; **viyan:kol.l.utal** to obey orders, to submit (**Cilap. 9,78**); **viyavan-** commander, person in authority; headman (**S.I.I. ii,352**); strong, bold man; servant; **besadavan** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **Authority**: **baha_iba** to subdue, punish (A.); **vahi_n.o** submissive (S.); **basa_i** is able (OAw.); **vahu_n.a~_** being in power or authority, able (L.)(CDIAL 11431). **vas'i_kara** subjugating (MBh.); **vas'i_karan.a** bewitching (Pa_rGr..)(CDIAL 11432). **vas'ya** to be subjected, obedient; in cmpd. or with gen. 'at the disposal of' (MBh.); **vassa** subject, subjected to (Pkt.); **bas'** verbal enclitic with obl. of inf. to exptress necessity, propriety, obligation, ability (Kho.); **bas'** particle with inf. to express necessity (Sh.Dardic); **vassa_** capable, fit, able, worthy (L.); **vass, bass** power, authority (P.)(CDIAL 11433)[cf. **avaciyam** necessity, need (Ta.lex.)]. **vas'a** will, authority, power (RV.); will, power (Pali); **vase_na** on account of (Pali.Pkt.); **va_h, ba_h** power (P.); **bas** authority, control (N.); **basa** (Or.); **bas'u_** owing to (Or.); **bas** authority, control (Mth.Bhoj. Aw. H.); **(basi rahab)** to be under the control of (Mth.); **basi** in the power of (OMarw.); **vasi, vasu** (OG.); **vasin** through, by means of (OSi.); **visin, vaha** control (Si.)(CDIAL 11430). **Strength; healthy**: **va_ja** strength, vigour (RV.); **wez** alive, healthy (Pr.)(CDIAL 11477). **ugra** strong, terrible, fierce (RV.); **ugga** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **ug** fit, paroxysm (A.)(CDIAL 1631). **o_jas** strength, vigour, vitality (RV.); **o_ja_** nutritive element in food (Pali); **o_ya, o_ya_** strength, fame, glory (Pkt.); **oja** (KharI.); **oya** (NiDoc.); **oda** strength (si.)(CDIAL 2541). **o_jman** vigour, speed, power (Skt.); **oju** force, rapidity, height, arrogance (S.); **oj** strength, vigour, splendour, light (H.); **oj** life, vitality (M.); **ojjalla** strong (Pkt.); **ojho** powerful; awe (G.)(CDIAL 2543). **u_rjas** vigour, stength (Skt.); **u_rj, u_rja_, u_rja** adj. (RV.); **ujja** strength, brightness (Pkt.); **uj** energy (Ku.); **u_j** uproar, tyranny (H.); **oda** nectar (Si.)(CDIAL 2422). **Thunderbolt**: **vajra** thunderbolt (RV.); diamond (Skt.); **vajira** thunderbolt; diamond (Pali); **vajja, vayara, vaira** (Pkt.); **bac.** thunderbolt, meteorite, lightning (Sh.); **ba_j** thuunderbolt (B.); **vidu** Indra's thunderbolt, diamond (Si.); **vadura, vidura** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 11204). **vajraku_t.a** name of a mountain; mythical

town in Himalaya (Skt.); **bajur** name of a village in Waigal (Wg.); **bajaur.** (Psht.)(CDIAL 11205). **baja_gi** fire caused by lightning (OAw.)(CDIAL 11206). **vajra_s'ani** Indra's thunderbolt (R.); **baja_sani** thunderbolt (Aw.)(CDIAL 11207). **vacciram** thunderbolt, a weapon sharp-edged at both ends and held in the middle (**Cilap. 2,46-8, Urai**); that which is exceedingly strong, hard or adamant; diamond, as very hard; a weapon used by boxers (Ta.lex.) cf. **vairam** diamond; **vaccira_n:ki** invulnerable armour; armour or cloak set with diamonds; **vaccira_bhya_cam** cross multiplication; **vaccira_yutam** a mystic symbol in the form of a thunderbolt, representing the element earth; **vaccira_varttam** Rama's bow (Ta.lex.)

5663.**Image: speed**: **vesa** quickness; **vesa(n), ve_** quickly; **bisa** a spring, a catch; **bisabisa** quickness; **bisi** tension, eleasticity (Te.); **vis'a** spring trap, snare for birds, lever (Ma.); **vicai (-pp-, -tt-)** to hasten, cause to move swiftly, swing, leap, hop, burst, split, be forceful; n. haste, speed, impetus, elasticity, spring, force, contrivance as a trap, lever (Ta.); **bi_sa** quickly, rapidly, fast, straightly (Tu.); pl. action **vi_pka (vi_pki-)** act of shooting, throwing; **viska** swift, quick (Kui)(DEDR 5450). **vesa** haste, speed (Te.); **vese** haste, speed (Ka. Tu.); **visa** (Ma.); **vicai** haste, speed, impetus (**Tol. Po. 63**)(Ta.); **vicai-ttal** to hasten; to cause to move swiftly (Ta.lex.) **vij** move suddenly (Skt.); **vigna** alarmed (Skt.); **avije~** I fled (RV.); **vijitr., ve_ktr.** separating (Dha_tup.); **vizun**, pp. **vyuz^{u}** to sift, winnow (K.)(CDIAL 11709). **ve_ka_l.am** swiftness (**W.**); **ve_kam < ve_ga** swiftness, quickness (**Ci_vaka. 982**); speed, velocity, impetuosity (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_ki-ttal** to be swift (**Pa_rata. Man.ima_n-. 52**); **ve_ki < ve_gin** one who is agile or quick (**Ilak. Aka.**); **ve_kitan- < ve_gita** one who is quick, as in action (**Cukkirani_ti. 114**); **ve_kitai** swiftness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **viska** swift, quick (Kui)(DEDR 5450). **ve_kavati < ve_ga-vati_** the vaigai river in the Madura district (**Tiruva_lava_. 7,6**); the kampa_ river near Conjeevaram (**Kuruparam. 170**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5664.**Image: junction of four streets**: **va_ciram** junction where four streets meet; **va_s'ram** (Skt.)(Ta.Skt.lex.)

5666.**Groceries; drugs**: **vasa_n.u~** condiments, groceries, drugs (G.)(CDIAL 11954). **basut** property; **tij basut, cij basut** goods and chattels (Santali.lex.) **Traders**: **vaciyar < vais'ya** members of the vais'ya caste (**Caivaca. Potu. 95**); **vacu** wealth, treasure < **vasu** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Wealth**: **vahur.o** wealthy (S.); **vasu** wealth (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11446). **va_hyo~** wealthy (S.)(CDIAL 1145). **vasu** good; wealth (RV.)[<***vas** shine]; wealth (Pali.Pkt.) (CDIAL 11446). **va_cavan-** < **va_sava** Indra, as the chief of the Vasus (**Man.i. 24,69**); **va_cavan--maruko_n-** Skanda, as the son-in-law of Indra (**Na_mati_pa. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **va_su** name of Vis.n.u; **va_sude_va** particularly Kr.s.n.a, any descendant of Vasudeva; **vasu** wealthy, rich (Vedic); name of Kube_ra (Skt.lex.) **vastu** existing thing (Skt.); affair (MBh.); **vatthu** property, thing (Pali.Pkt.); **vathu** thing, article (S.); **va~th** share of patrimony (M.); **vat-a** property, thing, ceremony, story (Si.)(CDIAL 11449). **bastu** a bale of goods; a packet of letters (Ka.Te.H.); **bostu** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_sana** flour of a partic. vegetable product (Bhpr.); **ve_san.a** cummin seed, pea-flour (Pkt.); **vehan., behan.** coriander seed; **vesan., besan.** gram flour (P.); **besan** soya-bean flour (N.); gram flour (B.Bi.H.); **besana** (Or.); **vesan.** (G.)(CDIAL 12133). **ve_sava_ra** a partic. condiment (of coriander, ginger, mustard, pepper, spice etc.)(Sus'r.Pkt.); **besa_r** turmeric (N.); **beha_r** mustard (A.); **besara, besa_r** rye paste for curry (Or.); **biswa_r** mixture of spices and aromatic seeds powdered and ready for use as curry powder (H.)(CDIAL 12135). **Dealer in five aromatics**: cf. **va_cavan-** vendor of the five aromatics (**ilavan:kam, e_lam, karppu_ram, ca_ti-k-ka_y, takko_lam**)(**Cilap. 5,26**)(Ta.lex.) **Dealers in betel leaves, meat, ropes**: cf. **pa_cavar**

dealers in betel leaves (**Cilap. 5,26**); dealers in mutton (**Patir-r-up. 21,9**); dealers in meat (**Cilap. 5,26, Urai.**); those who manufacture and sell ropes (**Cilap. 5,26, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_carukam** eagle-wood, akil, a tree that yields an incense (Ta.lex.) **pacakku** substance (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paca_r** bazaar, permanent market or street of shops (Ta.); **baza_r** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pan.yas'a_la_** shop (Skt.)(CDIAL 7720). **pacama-s'a_le** a brazier's shop; **paca_l.a, paca_ruka, pa_ca_la** the five classes or castes of artificers: goldsmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, braziers, and stone-cutters (Ka.M.); the first three classes (Ka.); a goldsmith (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pacakamma_l.ar** the five castes of artisans, viz., tat.t.a_n, kan-n-a_n-, cir-pan-, taccan-, kollan- i.e. goldsmith, brazier, stone-cutter, carpenter, blacksmith (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

5667.**Image: watching a field at night**: **va_so** watching a field at night (G.); **bha~_** temporary dwelling in fields (L.); **basa_** lair of wild beast, lodging-house (B.) (CDIAL 11591).

5671.**Adze**: **va_cci, va_ycci, va_t.ci** adze (Ta.); **va_cci** adze, scraper (Ma.); **po.d.c** adze (To.); **ba_ci** id. (Ka.); **ba_ci, ba_ji** (Tu.)(DEDR 5339). **Image: to split**: **vaci-tal** to split, to cut (**Tirumuru. 106**); to be dented, or notched; to bend (**Tirumuru. 106, Urai.**); **vaci** cleft (**Malaipat.u. 303**); point, edge (**Kantapu. Maka_ka_l.a. 19**); pointed stake (**vir-alivit.u. 131**); mark, scar, cicatrice (**Patir-r-up. 42,4**)(Ta.lex.)**Image: hook; the tongue of a balance; that which is pointed; to sharpen**: **basi** to be pointed, to be sharpened; to point (a thing), to sharpen (Ka.); **vat.i** (Ta.); **basi, base** a pointed object; the tongue of a balance (Ka.); **vad.i** sharpness; **vasi** a spike, a wooden pin (Te.); **vaci, vai, val.** sharpness; the point or edge of a thing; a pointed stake; a sword; a trident (Ta.); **basidu, basadu** that which is pointed, sharp, keen, or acute (Ka.); **base** a small pointed object that sticks in the ground, a stubble of togari etc. (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **baha carec** a long pin which fixed in a rafter forms a kind of hook, by means of which the rafter is hooked on to the ridge pole of the roof; **bak** to hook on, to hang on a hook, to catch on a thorn (Santali.lex.) cf. **bakhor.** an instrument with which tassar cocoons are cut into narrow strips for splicing purposes; teeth of a comb (Santali.lex.) **Image: a pole**: **ba_se** a pole viewed as fit for a rafter; a rafter (Ka.); **va_sa_, va_m.sa_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vam.s'a** bamboo (RV.); **vajhu** punting pole (S.)(CDIAL 11175). **va_s'i_** adze (Skt.)(CDIAL 11588). **vat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to sharpen; n. sharpness (Ta.); **va~_d.i** sharp, keen, edged, pointed; n. sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour; **va~_d.imi** sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour (Te.); **va~_d.** edge, sharp edge, sharpness (Pa.)(DEDR 5349). cf. **va_l.** sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness (Ta.); **va_lika** sharp; **va_lu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5376).

5668.**Image: ornamental arch over an idol**: **va_ci** ornamental arch over an idol (**Tiru-va_lava_. 37,75**); **va_cikai** ornamental arch over an idol; **tiruva_ci** id. (Ta.lex.) cf. **bha_sin** (Skt.); **bha_sa** brightness, light, lustre; **bha_sanam** shining, glittering (Skt.lex.) cf. **bha_sa** brightness (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9480). **Image: arch**: **vacivu** arch, vault; curvature, bent (**Pin..**); **vacai-tal** to bend, incline, lean (Ta.); **vacu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **va.cr** eaves (Ko.); **va_cu_ru** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5338).

5669.**Image: chaplet**: **ba_ciga, ba_siga, ba_singa** a garland or chaplet of flowers worn on the top of the head, s'e_khara, can.d.e (Ka.); an ornament of gold, coloured wood or pith, paper, or flowers worn on the forehead of the bride and bridegroom (Ka.); id. (on the head) (M.); **ba_s'inga** (M.); **va_cikai** wreath as of flowers, pearls etc., worn on the head; garland (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 50**); garland of flowers strung thickly together (Ta.lex.) cf. **va_sa** clothes, dress (Skt.lex.) **baha dak** at the baha festival, water is thrown by certain persons on others. This is known as **baha dak** or flower water; **baha porob** the flower festival of the Santals, observed

about the middle of Phagun, or the end of February; **baha bas** at the conclusion of a dance one or more of the musicians passes each a flower along the line of girl dancers; **baha** to deck with flowers, put flowers in the hair; **bahakanme** put a flower in my hair; **kur.iko baha akana** the girls are decked with flowers; **baha** a flower; to flower (Santali.lex.) **pomba_siga** a golden ba_siga (Ka.lex.) **baktal, bagutal** crown of the head, chaplet (Tu.)(DEDR 5202). **pa_saka** a bow, for the dress; for the hair; **pa_sa** a sling, snare, tie, fetter (Pali.lex.) **Synonym**: **ba_carasa, ba_ci ra_ja** S'iva (Ka.lex.) **tiruva_cakam** the celebrated poem in praise of S'iva by Ma_n.ikka-va_cakar (Ta.lex.) **va_cavan-** Indra, as the chief of the Vasus (**Man.i. 24,69**); **va_sava** (Skt.Ka)(Ta.Ka.lex.) **tiruva_ci** a kind of garland; **tiruva_cci** yellow oleander (Ta.lex.) **vaccam** an ancient province of north India (**Vi_raco_. Alan.. 11, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5672.**Image: roof**: **besa_** one of several layers of thatch on a roof (A.)(CDIAL 11688). **To thatch**: **ve_s** to cover roof (Go.); **me_ccal** thatching (Ma.); **bese** to thatch (Malt.); **ve_k** id. (Mand..); **ve_ng** to thatch (Ga.); **ve_ytal** thatched house (Ta.); **ve_yvu** covering (Ta.); **ve_sa_na_** to thatch (Go.); **ve_nc** to cover (Go.); **vega** to roof, thatch (Kui); **ve.j** to thatch (Ko.); **ve.nz** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 5532). **Image: verandah; shop**: **vasa_re** a veranda (Ka.); **vasa_ra_** (H.); ?**an:gud.i vasaram** or **an:gad.i vasaram** = **vasara** (Ka.); **an:gad.i** a shop, a stall (Ka.); **an:ga_d.i** (Te.); **an.n.a_d.i** (Ma.); **an:gad.i** (Tu.Te.); **an:gad.i-bi_di** a market-street, a market; **an:gad.i-mal.ige** a prolongation of the front roof of a shop, a sort of verandah in front of a shop; **an:gad.i-mu_like** a shop drug; **an:gad.i-saraku** the goods of a shop; **an:gad.i-ka_r-a** a shopkeeper (Ka.lex.) **Eaves**: **va.cr** eaves (Ko.); **va_cu_ru** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5338). cf. **cu_ru, su_r, su_ru** the part of a sloping roof that projects a little beyond the walls, eaves (Ka.); **su_ri** eave line (the border of a roof)(Tu.); **cu_ru** eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice; **munju_ru** eaves (Te.); **muir** id. (Pa.); **munzuru** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 2729). **Image: grazing shrub**: **bei** any shrub fit for grazing, grass fit for grazing (Br.); **ve_vel** (pl.) straw (Ga.); **bai** id. (Tu.); **vai-k-ko_l** id. (Ma.); straw of paddy (Ta.); **vai** straw of paddy, grass (Ta.)(DEDR 5553). **To thatch**: **bai_na_ (bann-), be_na_ (be_nna-)** to cover with tiles, thatch, etc. (Kur.); **be_nifing, be_rifing** to thatch (Br.); **ben.a_** thatching grass (Or.); **ve_y** to cover (as a building), roof, thatch, put on (as a garland)(Ta.); **me_y (-v-,-nt-)** to cover fully, thatch, roof (as with tiles)(Ta.); **me_vu** (**me_vi-**) to thatch, cover over (Ta.); **me_al** thatching, tiling the house (Ma.); **be_pini** to thatch the roof of a house, etc. (Tu.); **ve_nj- (j = dz)** to thatch (Nk.); **ve_** id. (Pa.); **ve_yu** to thatch a house (Te.); **ve.nz- (ve.nst-)** to thatch (Kol.); **vi_gali** to thatch; **vi_ka** thatch; **wikka illu** thatched house; **vig- (-it-)** to thatch; **vikka** roof; **wiggnai** ceiling; **vi'uri** grass for thatching house (Kuwi)(DEDR 5532). **vam.s'ya** crossbeam (BhP.); **we_** roof beam (Par.); **bains'** (Psht.); **we_s'a** (Waz.); **ba~s', ba_s'** rafter (Dm.); **was'** (Pas'.); **wa~s', wa_s'** (Shum.); **bas', bha~s'** (Kal.); **ba_u~sa** (Or.); **va~_sa_, va_sa_** (M.); **wa~s', wra~s'** rafter (Wg.); **ba~_s'** (Dm.); **wa^{e}s'** main roof-beam (Pas'.); **bi_s'** (Bshk.); **be~_s'** (Sv.); **bhe~_s', bo~i** (Phal.)(CDIAL 11182).

5673.**House**: **va_ciram** house (Ta.lex.) **basn.a_** to live (WPah.); **basn.o** to dwell, live, be alive (Ku.) **basnu** to remain, inhabit, sit (N.); **va_sayati** makes remain (Skt.); **vas** dwell (Skt.); **vasati** stays, dwells (Skt.); **vyus.t.a** stayed (MBh.); **us.ita** (BrahmaP.); **vasati** lives, stays (Pali.As'.); **vasai** (Pkt.); **wass-un** to remain (Wg.); **basab** to dwell, remain, be (Mth.); **basai** dwells (OAw.); **basab** (OAw.); **basna_** (H.); **basai** settles (OMarw.); **vasvu~** (G.); **vasn.e~** (M.); **vasanava_** to stay, pass time (Si.)(CDIAL 11435). **Dwelling**: **us.t.a-** in cmpds.: **vyus.t.a** stayed (MBh.); **us.ita** id. (BrahmaP.); **vut.hvu~** to reside (G.); **vuttha** (Pali.Pkt.); **woth^{u}**, pp. of **wasun** (K.)(CDIAL 11435). **vasati** dwelling (Skt.); **vatthi** hut, ascetic's leaf-hut (Pkt.); **vasti** village (Gypsy)(CDIAL 11448). **Storehouse**: **pesti** storeroom for chaff, barn (Kho.); **pastiya, pastya, pastiya_, pastya~_**

dwelling (RV.); **pasti_** storehouse (Kal.)(CDIAL 8017). **va_catta_n-am** dwelling, residence (**Takkaya_kap. 474, Urai.**); **va_cam** dwelling (**Pirapulin.. Akkama_tur-a. 12**); **va_can-** dweller, inhabitant (**Ka_vat.ic.**); **va_cin-i** female resident (**Takkaya_kap. 54, Urai.**); **va_sini_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vasati** a halting place; **vasatham** an abode, dwelling, nest (of birds)(Skt.lex.) **bas** dwelling place; to place, to settle permanently; **noa atoreko bas akata** they have settled in this village (Santali.lex.) **va_hero** roost for birds, nest (S.); **baseru** inhabitant (OAw.); **basera_** place of staying (H.)(CDIAL 11594). **Inhabitant; neighbour**: **gram-bes'u** neighbour (Kho.Kal.); **ve_s'a** inhabitant, neighbour (RV.); **vis'** tribe, habitation (RV.)(CDIAL 12124). **ve_s'a** habitation (VS.)[= **vis'** : **ve_s'a_n dha_raya** (VS.) ~~ **vis'a_m. dhartr.** (RV.)](CDIAL 12125). **ve_s'anam** a house; entering, entrance; **ve_s'aka** house; **ve_s'yam** abode, residence (Vedic) (Skt.lex.) **ve_s.a** work; working (VS.); **vis.t.i** service, servants, slaves (MBh.); **ve_s.ya** work (Ta_n.d.Br.) [influenced by **ve_s'a** as 'house' or 'ingress']](CDIAL 12126). cf. **bese** to thatch (Malt.); **ve_ytal** thatched house (Ta.); **ve_sa_na_** to thatch (Ga.); **vega** to roof, thatch (Kui); **vikka** roof (Kuwi)(DEDR 5532). **ve_s'iya** metr. for **ve_s'ya** inhabitant (RV.); **vus'i_** neighbour < **ve_s'in** (Kt.)(CDIAL 12127). **Refuge**: **visa_** refuge, asylum (Si.); **vis'raya** refuge (Skt.)(CDIAL 11952). **Temporary dwelling in fields; watching a field at night**: **bha~_** temporary dwelling in fields (L.); **ba_so** halt (Ku.); **ba_s** resting-place (N.P.); a dwelling (Mth.H.); nest (H.); **va_s** resting place (P.G.M.); **basa_** lodging (N.); lodging-house (Or.); lair of a wild beast (Or.); **ba_sa_** lodging house, nest, lair, den (B.); a dwelling, nest (H.); lodging-house (Bi.); a dwelling (Mth.); **ba_sa** abode (Or.); a dwelling (OAw.); id., nest (H.); stay (OMarw.); **ba_h** nest, bee-hive (A.); **baha_** temporary house (A.); **va_so** watching a field at night (G.); **va_sa** abode (RV.); staying (R.); staying, habitation (Pali); staying (Pkt.); **va_s.a** dwelling-place (As'.); **va_saka** sleeping quarters (Skt.); **wa_s** halt (Ash.); a dwelling (K.); day (Ash.); **wos** (Kt.); **wes, wa~_s** (Pr.); **bas** (Kho.)[cf. **va_sara** relating to morning (RV.); day (Gr.S.); day (Pali.Pkt.); **va_ra-ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 11602); **vasar** dawn, in: **vasar-han-** (RV.); **va_sra** day (Skt.)(CDIAL 11442); **us.as** dawn (RV.); **usa_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2385); **usr.** morning light (RV.); **uste~** first morning light (M.); **usa** ray (Pkt.); **usra** sun, ray, day (RV.)(CDIAL 2399); **us.t.a** burnt (Skt.); **hut.t.** sultry (P.)(CDIAL 2386); **odna_ (oddas)** to kindle a fire by means of straw or shavings (Kur.); **ode** to burn (as fuel)(Malt.)(DEDR 978)]; **wo_ze** to spend the night (Pr.); **wa_i, wa_** house (Pas'.); **bas** halting-place, day and night, night; **basi** place where the night is passed, roosting (of a bird)(Kho.); **bas**, pl. **bazi** halt, stage (Sh.); **vas-a** a dwelling (Si.)(CDIAL 11591). **va_hero** roost for birds, nest (S.); **baseru** inhabitant (OAw.); **basera_** place of staying (H.)(CDIAL 11594). **bazo_lo** wild animals' lair or den (Sh.)(CDIAL 11595). **va_sagr.ha** bed-chamber (Mn.); **va_sa_ga_ra** (Skt.Pali); **va_saghara** living room, bedchamber (Pali); **va_sahara** (Pkt.); **ba_har** houses for temporary residence of king or important personages, camp for troops (A.); **ba_sahara** (OB.); **basa_r** bridal chamber (B.); **ba_sara_** house, bridal chamber (Or.)(CDIAL 11596). [cf. **o_saraka** affording shelter (Pali); **o_sa_raka** outbuilding, shed (Pali); **o_sa_ra** cow shed (Pkt.); **usa_ra_** porch, vestibule, room on the roof of a house (P.)(CDIAL 848).] **baseri** small fairly level piece of ground or pocket in a hillside where cultivation can be carried on (N.)(CDIAL 11597). **va_sin** inhabiting (TS.); **-va_sin** in cmpds. 'staying in' (Pali); **va_si-** (Pkt.); **ba_si** inhabitant (N.); **ba_si_** (OAw.); **vasiya_, vassa_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11605). **va_stu** site of house, house (RV.)(CDIAL 11606). **vasati** dwells, stays (Skt.As'.); lives, stays; caus. **vasa_pe_ti** (Pali); **vasai** (Pkt.); **bahan.** to sit, perch (L.)(CDIAL 11435). **va_sayati** lodges (S'Br.); **va_sayati** for the night (MBh.); **va_sayate_** id.(Skt.); **va_se_ti** loges, puts up (Pali); **va_sa_petaviye** should be made to dwell (As'.); **baseik** to put up for the night, billet (Kho.); **ba_i** afterwards (WPah.); **bahuwa_iba** to cause to settle (A.); **basa_iba** to establish (a village, etc.)(Or.); **va_svu~** to colonize (G.); **vassan** to dwell (L.); **vassn.a_** to be inhabited; act. to dwell (P.); **wass-un** to remain (Wg.); **wes-** to spend the night (Kt.); **wo_ze** id. (Pr.); **ba_zum** I sit, imper. **be_za** (Tir.);

ba_sem I spend the night (Kal.); **ba_yoi_ki** to dwell, sit (Sh.); **wasun** to land from a boat, descend (K.); **basun** to dwell and live long (K.); **bahan.** to sit, perch (L.); **vahin.a_, bahin.a_, bauhn.a_** to sit; caus. **baha_un.a_** (L.); **basn.a_** to live (WPah.); **basn.o** to live, dwell, be alive, sit (Ku.); **basnu** to remain, inhabit, sit (N.); **bahiba** to sit (A.); **basa_** (B.); **basiba_** to stay, sit, sink down, coagulate (Or.); **basab** to dwell, remain, be (Mth.); **basai, basab** dwells (OAw.); **basna_**, caus. **basa_na_** (H.); **basai** settles (OMarw.); **vasvu~**, caus. **vasa_vvu~** (G.); **vasn.e~** (M.); **vasanava_** to stay, pass time, caus. **vasavanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11435). **vasana** abiding, dwelling (MBh.); abode (Pali); **vasan.a** (usu. in cmpds. e.g. **vasan.a-ga_ma-**) staying (Pkt.); **basan.i** residence (Or.); **vasan-a** house, dwelling (Si.); **vahan.u** hamlet (S.)(CDIAL 11437). cf. **vraja** cowpen, cattleshed (RV.); **vaja** id. (Pali); **vaya, vaia_** (Pkt.); **vada** (Si.)(CDIAL 12224). cf. **vatha_n.u** cowpen, pasturage (S.); **batha_n** flock, herd, mob (of animals, men or birds)(N.); **ba_tha_n** animal pen (A.); cowpen (B.); **batha_n** cowpen, pasturage (Bi.); cowpen or fold (Mth.); cowpen, pasturage (H.); **bat.ha_n** (H.); **batha_nnu** to collect (N.)(CDIAL 12226). **go_vraja** cowpen (Mn.); **govada, govuda** cowpen, cowshed (Si.)(CDIAL 4332). cf. **Cattle-shed**: **bha_n.u** place where cattle are kept, cowpen, dunghill, dung of cows or buffalos (S.); **bha_n.o** cattle-fold (S.); **bha_n., bha_n.a_** cattle-shed (L.)(CDIAL 9436). **To remain, stay**: **bahao** to exist, to live, to last, wear well; **nui hor. do ad.iye bahaoa akana** this man has lived a long time; **basgad.i** to settle permanently, to take up one's residence; **ba~sgad.i** to fix bamboos upright in the ground for the purpose of giving possession of, or attaching land in pursuance of a decree of the civil court (Santali.lex.) **be_'ena_ (biccyas)** used as an auxiliary (as a separate verb, it once meant 'to remain fixedly', but has been supplanted by **ra'ana_**); to be, stay, remain (Kur.); **behe** to exist (Malt.)(DEDR 4427). For semant. **ra'ana_** cf. **rahna_** to stay (H.lex.)

5674.**Occupation; inanimate; possession; settlement**: **ve_s.an.am** occupation, possession (Skt.lex.) cf. **vis.aya** sphere, region (MBh.)(CDIAL 11973). **Work**: **vr.j** strength (Skt.); **varez** to work; **varezayant** working (Av.); **vr.j = bala = varga = vr.jana** (Naigh.); **baj-** to do (Bshk.); **bal.eik** with dat. to overcome, worst, defeat, get the better of; **bal.eik, baleik** to be superior (Kho.)(CDIAL 11334). cf. **vaya** strength, power (Ta.); **vayam** strength (Ma.); **baymbe** hero (Kod..)(DEDR 5254). **vadda, vadi** aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon (Si.); **varjita** excluded, avoided (MBh.); **vajjita** excluded (Pali); **vajjia** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11336). **Exertion**: **va_ra (va_ri-)** to be wearied, tired, cramped after exertion; pl. action **va_rka (va_rki-)**(Kui); **varuntu (varunti-)** to suffer, be distressed, grieved, become emaciated, take pains, make great efforts, make a supplication; **varuttu (varutti-)** to cause pain, afflict, vex; n. suffering, pain; **varuttam** suffering, pain, strain, difficulty, effort, exhaustion, weariness (Ta.); **varuttam** trouble, toil, affliction, sickness (Ma.); **po.r- (po.0-)** it pains; **pi.r-for- (pi.r-fo0-)** to love, kiss (**pi.r-** belly)(To.); **vandu, vanduru** to grieve, sorrow, be afflicted, grow pale, emaciated, perish; **vanta** grief, sorrow, pain, weeping (Te.); **vand- (-it-)** to get tired, be exhausted (Kond.a)(DEDR 5272). **Tired**: **ussahati** exerts; **ussa_ha** exertion; **a_vesana** workshop (Pali.lex.) **baccu** to be tired; **baccelu** tiredness; **basvel.i** to be fatigued (Ka.); **baccuni** to be wearied, tired, fatigued (Tu.); **bacca_vuni** to tire, fatigue; **baccelu** fatigue, weariness, tiredness; **baccan:gelu** tiredness, fatigue (Tu.); **va_h- (va_st-)** to be or become tired (Pe.); **vaha (vahi-)** to be tired, exhausted, tire, faint; n. weariness, exhaustion (Kui); **vwahali, wahinai** to be tired; **va_h- (-it-)** id., become tired; **va_hu** weariness (Kuwi)(DEDR 5215). **var..alikai** weariness, fatigue (Ta.); **ba.l.** fatigue; **ba.l.- (ba.l.y-)** to become exhausted from hunger (Ko.); **bar..al(u)** to become weary, be fatigued, droop, fade, to cast down, be distressed; **bar..alike, bar..alke** weakness, fatigue, distress; **bad.aluvike** fatigue (Ka.); **bal.alik** tiredness, fatigue, exhaustion (Tu.); **bad.alu** to be tired, fatigued, wearied, exhausted; **bad.alincu** to fatigue, tire, exhaust; **bad.alika** fatigue, weariness,

exhaustion (Te.); **va_r.ag a_-** to become tired (Mand..); **br.ac- (-it-)** to be tired of (Kuwi)(DEDR 5293). **viheseti, a_ya_seti** to weary; **a_ya_sakara, vihesa_-janaka** wearisome; **a_yasa-karatta** wearisomeness (Pali.lex.) **vicukku** displeasure; **vicukkit.u** to become displeased, be pained at heart; **vicai (-pp-, -tt-)** to become angry; **viyar (-pp-, -tt-)** to become angry; **veyar (-pp-, -tt-), ve_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to be angry; **viyarppu, viyarvai, veyarppu, ve_r, ve_rppu, ve_rpu, ve_rvu, ve_rvai** anger (Ta.); **visuku, visugu, visuvu** to be tired, wearied, disgusted, be sick of, have enough and more of; n. disgust, weariness, vexation, satiety; **visikincu, visigincu** to tire, weary, disgust, sicken (Te.)(DEDR 5386). **vyasana** moving to and fro (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); passion, evil passion, vice (Mn.); misfortune (Pali); **vasana, vyasana, viyas.ana** (As'.); **vasan.a** distress, pain (Pkt.); **vasana_** sin (Si.); **viyasana** misfortune (Si.)(CDIAL 12180). **pe_ca** trouble; **pe_c-a_d.u** to be involved in trouble and difficulties (Ka.); **pe.c-a.d.-** to try hard (Kod..); **pe_c-a_d.uni** to try, strive, be in trouble; **pe_c-a_t.a** affliction, distress; struggle (Tu.); **pe_ci** trouble, difficulty, embarrassment (Te.)(DEDR 4429). **vai** be exhausted (Skt.); **udva_yati** is exhausted (TS.); **va_yati** is exhausted (RV.)(CDIAL 2081). **prah, parhi** love, adoring love (K.); **pra_s'a_** ardent desire (Ta_n.d.Br.); **a_s'as** nom. sg. **a_s'a_h-** wish, expectation; **a_s'a_** (AV.); **a_sa_** hope, expectation (Pali.Pkt.); **a_ha** prayer for evil, desire to retain (S.); **a_s** hope (Ku.N.B.Mth.); id. (Bhoj.Aw.H.); id. (L.P.); id. (G.M.Konkan.i); **a_sa** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 8968). **pacca_sa_** expectation, hope (Pali.Pkt.); **pasasa** joy, happiness (Si.)(CDIAL 8643). **ve_ca_t.ai** sorrow; **ve_caram, ve_car-avu, ve_car-ikkai** id., weariness, fatigue; **ve_car-u (ve_car-uv-, ve_car-r--)** to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; **ve_ca_t.al** mental agitation; **ve_ca_r-u (ve_ca_ri-)** to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; be consoled, rest; n. weariness etc.; **ve_ca_r-al** weariness, sorrow; becoming consoled or pacified (Ta.); **ve_ca_r-u** anxiety (Ma.); **be_sar-(u)** (**be_satt-**) to grow weary or fatigued, get tired of, be disgusted, be vexed; n. weariness, fatigue, disgust, vexation, dispiritedness; **be_ja_ru** weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation), annoyance; **be_sar-a, be_sar-ake, be_sar-ike** weariness etc.; **be_sar-isu** to cause to be weary (Ka.); **be.ja.ra** sorrow (Kod..); **be_ja_ru** weariness, fatigue, disgust, offence, vexation, annoyance; **be_saru** fatigue, weariness, vexation, disgust; fatigued, weary; **be_saru a_pini** to get tired, be weary (Tu.); **bisirige** homesickness (Kor.); **ve_sat.a** fatigue, weariness; **ve_saramu** trouble, fatigue; **ve_sarincu** to trouble; **ve_sa_ru** to be troubled or fatigued, be disgusted (Te.); **be_-za_r** (H. < Pers.)(DEDR 5524). **e.c pa.c** unclean secretions of body (e.g. urine, excrement, snot, voimit)(Ko.); **e.sy/e.s' od.- (od.0-)** to dislike, hate (To.); **pe_su, he_su** to feel aversion, have a dislike; n. aversion, disgust; **pe_sike, he_sike, e_sike, he_sige** aversion, disgust, nastiness, object that causes disgust (Ka.); **he.sige** disgust at touching dirty things (Kod..); **pe_s'iyuni, pe_cuni** to loath, be disgusted; **pe_s'ig, pe_sig** disgust, loathing, dirt, filth; **he_sige, e_sige** filth, dirt (Tu.)(DEDR 4431). **Displeasure; fatigue; disgust**: **pa_sk-** to dislike; **pa_ska_na_** id., hate (Go.); **pa_ska (pa_ski-)** to disparage, despise; n. disparagement (Kui); **payir (-pp-, -tt-)** to show aversion or disgust at, be sulky or ill-humoured about; **payirppu** disgust, abhorrence; disagreeembt, estrangement (Ta.)(DEDR 4060). **par..i (-pp-, -tt-)** to blame, censure, ridicule, revile, slander; n. blame, ridicule, slander, fault, sin, revenge; **par..icai** scorn; **par..ippu** scorn, blame, guilt, defect; **par..utu** defect, fault (Ta.); **par..i** fault, false accusation, deadly vengeance; **par..ikka** to scold, blame, abuse (Ma.); **pal.c-** to abuse; **pal.y** retribution; **apr./l.yk ipr./l.yk** onom. of scolding (as in: **apr.yke. ipr.yke. (id-)r man.cuko.** he scolded vigorously); **paya.c** woman who has casual sexual intercourse (Ko.); **pa.k (pa.ky-)** to abuse (To.); **par..i** to revile, scold, rebuke, scorn, upbraid, deride; n. (also **par..ivu**) blame, rebuke, fault, guilt (Ka.); **pal.i (pal.iv-, pal.ij-), pal.e- (pal.ev-, pal.and-)** to speak ill of; **pal.ame** talk, gossip (Kod..); **prayi** blame; **prabbu** to abuse, blame, censure; n. blame (Te.); **par.^{a}gna_ (par.gyas)** to talk against one, detract, slander, run one down (Kur.)(DEDR 4002). **pisaru** infatuation, foolish pride,

arrogance, refractoriness (Ka.); **pisuru** displeasure, anger; self-conceit, arrogance; **pisan.t.u** fretfulness, peevishness, anger, displeasure (Tu.); **pisa_l.i** infatuated person (Te.); **pisa_l.n.e_** to run mad, lose one's wits (M.)(DEDR 4136). cf. **piccu** madness (Ta.)(DEDR 4142).

5675.**Vagrant**: **vra_tya** one who has undertaken **parivrajya_-vrata**, term of address for a guest, vagrant (Skt.); **boc^{u}** one who lives by gifts and without any trade (K.); one who has lost caste (Mn.)(CDIAL 12231). **vrata** ordinance, religious duty (RV.) (CDIAL 12228). **To move**: **var..an:ku (var..an:ki-)** to move, proceed (Ta.); **var..akku** moving, passing to and fro; **var..akku (var..akki-)** to cause to go (Ta.); **val.c-** to use (pots, vessels, plates etc.)(Ko.); **pol.c-** to live, be alive, get on in life (To.); **pol.p** way of living, means of livelihood (To.); **bar..asu, bar..isu** to use, spend as time (Ka.)(DEDR 5292). **Wanders about**: **parivrajati** wanders about (S'Br.); wanders about as a mendicant (Mn.); **paribbajati** wanders about as a religious mendicant (Pali); **parvarvu~** to go, depart (G.)(CDIAL 14676). **varjayati** gives up (ChUp.); excludes (Mn.); **vajje_ti** renounces (Pali); **varjavidavo** (NiDoc.); pp. **vajjiya**, pass. **vajjijam.ta** being deserted (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11335). **pravrajati** goes forth (S'Br.); leaves home to be an ascetic (Mn.); pp. **pravrajita** (Mn.); **pabbajati** goes forth, becomes an ascetic (Pali); **pavvayai** (Pkt.); **parvarvu~** to go, depart (G.); **pabbajita** gone forth as a monk (Pali); **pravrajita, pavajita** ascetic (As'.); **paviji** (OSi.); **pavidda_** gone forth as a monk (Si.)(CDIAL 8810). **To go forth**: **vajati, ya_ti, pavattati** to go; **anupariya_ti** to go about; **pat.ipajjati** go along (Pali.lex.) **vra_ja** going, motion (Skt.); **avra_jin-** stationery (Pa_n.. gan.a); **vis.t.ha_vra_jin** stationary? (S'Br.); **va_ya** motion (Pkt.); **vadda** loc. sg. entrance (OSi.)(CDIAL 12229). cf. **va_yil, va_yal, va_cal** doorway, entrance, gate (Ta.); **va_til** doorway, entrance, gateway (Ma.)(DEDR 5354). **a_vrajati** comes near, proceeds (S'Br.); **a_vajati** comes near; 3rd sg. opt. **abbaje_** (Pali); **avidinava_** to walk; absol. 10th cent. **avuj, avud**, mod. **avut < a_vrajya** (Si.)(CDIAL 1451). **Going abroad**: **pravrajya** going abroad (MBh.); wandering about (of ascetics)(Mn.); **pabbajja_** becoming an ascetic (Pali); **pavvajja_** (Pkt.); **pavvaia** (Pkt.); **pavidi, pavadi** the first order of priesthood (Si.)(CDIAL 8811). **parivrajati** wanders about (S'Br.); wanders about as a mendicant (Mn.); **paribbajati** wanders about as a religious mendicant (Pali); **parvarvu~** to go, depart (G.)(CDIAL 14676). **vadalu** to leave or leave off, abandon, relinquish, loosen, slacken, let loose; become loose or slack, disappear, go away; adj. loose, slack; **vadalincu, vadal(u)cu** to loosen, slacken, untie, separate; **udalu, udulu** to leave off (grip, hold); **udalcu** to release oneself from another's hold (Te.); **od^{o}xna_ (odxas)** to render less tight, detach, get rid of (Kur.)(DEDR 5243). **para_ri < fara_ri_** (U.) absconding fugitive, runaway (Ta.); **para_ri** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **vraj** go (Skt.); **vrajati** goes, wanders (RV.); pres. part. **vrajant** (RV.); pp. **vrajita** gone (S'Br.); **vacyate_** moves (RV.); **vajati** moves, goes to (Pali); **vajitaviye** one must walk (As'.); **vayai** moves, goes (Pkt.); **ba_** to go (Sv.Mai.); **bay** 1 sg. pres. **baya_nu**, fut. **be_m** (pret. **gu_m**)(Phal.); **ve_-** to go (L.S.); pres. part. **vaan.u, ve~do, vi~_do** (S.); pres. part. **vnda_**, fut. **vsa~_ < vrajis.ya_mi** (L.); pp. **vio < vrajita** (S.) [or < **viyant-, vye_s.yati, vi_ta**]; **vadinava_** to go in; pp. (9th cent.) **van** entered (Si.); **vannan** to enter (Md.); **vam.jai** goes (Pkt.); **vaan.u** (S.); **vajan.** (L.); **vajn.a_** to go, depart, die (P.); **vajjai** moves, goes (Pkt.); **vrajam.ti** (NiDoc.); **bazem** 1 sg. I go (Tir.); **baj-, baz-** (pret. **ga_ < gata-**)(Tor.); **buzoiki, bozo_nu** (Sh.); **vaggai** goes; leaps (Pkt.); **vagan.** to move, flow, blow; **vaggun.** (L.); **vagn.a_, bagn.a_** (P.); **bagn.o** to flow (Ku.); **bagnu** (N.); **baga_iba** to crawl, creep, climb (A.); **ba_gana_** (OH.); **bagna_** to move, go, be in use (H.); **va_gvu~** to fall upon (G.); **va_gn.e~** to move, live (M.); **vracam.ti** (As'.); **vaccai** moves (Pkt.); **bac** to go (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12190). **vye_ti** goes away (RV.); pres. part. **viyant** (RV.); pp. **vi_ta** (Skt.); fut. **vye_s.yati** (Skt.); **ve_ti** goes away (Pali); **ve_i** is lost (Pkt.); **wi-** to come out (Pr.); **we_-** to pass (of time)(Pas'.); **bik** to go; aor. 1 sg. **bim**, 3 sg. **bi_r** (pret. **bagai**, pp. **bogdu**)(Kho.); **ve_-** to go (S.L.); **ve~do, vi~_do** (S.); pres. part. of S. **vaan.u**

and L. **vajan.** (L.); **vi_ta** gone away (Pali); **vi_a-** (Pkt.); **bi_ru** pp. of **bik** (Kho.); **vio** pp. of **vaan.u** (S.); **vsa~_** fut. I shall go (L.)(CDIAL 12223). **vyaga_t** he went away (Pa_rGr..); **byaga_** he departed, was lost (Pali); **bagai** (Kho.)(CDIAL 12157). **vrajati** goes, wanders (RV.); pres. part. **vrajant-** (RV.); pp. **vrajita** gone (S'Br.); **vajati** moves, goes to (Pali); **vajitaviye** one must walk (As'.); **vayai** moves, goes (Pkt.); **ba_-** to go (Mai.Sv.); **bay-** 1 sg. pres. **baya_nu**, fut. **be_m** (pret. **gu_m**)(Phal.); **ve_-** to go (L.S.); pres. part. to **vaan.u ve~do, vi~_do** (S.); **venda_**, fut. **vsa~ (< vrajis.ya_mi)**(L.); pp. **vio** (< **vrajita-**)(S.); **vadinava_** to go in, pp. (9th cent.) **van** entered (Si.); **vannan** to enter (Md.); **vam.jai** goes (Pkt.); **vaan.u** (S.); **vajan.** (L.); **vajn.a_** to go, depart, die (P.); **vajjai** moves, goes (Pkt.); **vrajam.ti (j = jj)**(NiDoc.); **bazem** 1 sg. I go (Tir.); **baj-, baz-** (pret. **ga < gata**)(tor.); **buzoiki, bozo_nu** (Sh.); **va_jn.e~** to flow, blow (of wind)(M.); **vaggai** goes; leaps < **valgati** (Pkt.); **wagun** to flow (K.); **vagan.** to move, flow, blow; **vaggun.** (L.); **vagn.a_, bagn.a_** (P.); **bagn.o** to flow (Ku.); **bagnu** (N.); **bagna_** to move, go, be in use (H.); **va_gvu~** to fall upon (G.); **va_gn.e~** to move, live (M.)[cf. **va_r..** to live (Ta.lex.)]; **vracam.ti** (As'.); **vaccai** moves (Pkt.); **bac-** to go (Bshk.)(CDIAL 12225).

5676.**Trade: vais'yavr.tti** trade (Mn.); **besa_d, besa_ti** trade (B.); **bisa_ti_** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 14810). ?**ve_caram** the Telugu language (Ta.lex.) **vaicciravan.an-**, **vaicciravan-** Kube_ra; **ve_can-am** town in an agricultural tract; house; gate; **ve_t.ai** street where merchants live; **pe_t.t.ai** market-place near a town; caravansera; extramural suburb; **pe_t.h** id. (M.)(Ta.lex.) **Trust**: **vais'va_sika** trustworthy (Skt.); **vessa_sia, ve_sa_sia** id. (Pkt.); **vesa_i, vesa_ho** (S.)(CDIAL 12151). **vis'va_sa** trust, confidence (MBh.); **vissa_sa** trust (Pali); **vis'pas'a** (Dhp.); **vissa_sa, vi_sa_sa** (Pkt.); **visa_h** (L.P.); **vasa_h, bisa_h, basa_h, basa_** (P.); **bisa_s** (H.Ku.); **visa_sa** (OG.); **vesa_hu** (S.)(CDIAL 11966). **vis'va_sayati** causes to trust, encourages (Skt.); **vissa_se_ti** is friendly towards (Pali); **visvam.savitave** to be inspired with confidence (As'.); **vissa_siya** trusted (Pkt.); **vesa_han.u** to trust (S.); **visa_hun.a_, bisa_hun.a_** to cause to believe, inveigle (P.)(CDIAL 11967). **vis'rambhate_** trusts in (BhP.); **vis'rambhayati** encourages (MBh.); **vissam.bhai**, **vi_sam.bhai** trusts (Pk.t); **visamvu~** to give as a trust (G.)(CDIAL 11951). **vissambha** trust (Pali); **vissam.bha, vi_am.bha, ve_sam.bha** (Pkt.); **visam.ba** (Si.)(CDIAL 11950). **Vocation; performance**: **bes, besa_, bhes** vocation, state (of life)(Konkan.i. lex.) **besa, besana** (Tadbhava of **vidha, vidha_** compared with **vidha_na**) performing, making; the performance of prescribed acts or rites: act of worship; a demand, an order, an injunction; questioning, asking, inquiry; **besa key** to make, to perform; to produce; to worship; **besa keyvudu** to be submissive; parivasye, paricarye, s'us'ru_s.e, upa_sane, upa_sti, pari_s.t.e, se_ve, bhakti, prasa_dane, a_ra_dhane, upaca_ra; to be submissive, to obey; **besa keysu** to subject, to rule; **besagey** to worship, to honour; to make; to use; **besagol.** to demand, to enquire, to ask, to question, to solicit; **besan:gey** to make to cultivate; **besambad.e, besavad.e, besamber..** to get an order, to obtain permission; **To command**: **besave_r..** to give an order, to command (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **besana** (Tadbhava of **vidha_na**) order, command; **besanam sa_r** to get an order; **besana he_r..isi kol.** to obtain permission; **besani_** to give an order (Ka.); **besasu** to order, to command, to tell; to declare, to communicate; to request, to grant (Ka.lex.) **besa_u~, besa_va_** blessing (Konkan.i. lex.) **To be established in use**: **bese, bisu, besu** to be established in use; **be_gad.ebese** to affix laminae of tin covered over with some colouring substance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Profession, business**: **ve_s** to go, to move (Skt.lex.) **vyavaso_** to settle down; to decide, resolve (Vedic.lex.) **be_sa_ya, bavasu, bavase, bevasa_ya, yavasa_ya, vevasa_ya, vyavasa_ya** settled determination, resolve, obstinacy; endeavour, strenuous effort or exertion, activity, energy, diligence, industry, perseverance; action, performance; follow any business or profession; a trade, business, livelihood, cultivation,

agriculture; an artifice, a stratagem, device; **vyavasa_yi** one who acts energetically, a diligent, assiduous, enterprising or persevering man; a clever man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Trade, business, crop**: **viha_in.u** to buy (S.); **bisa_, besa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **besa_unu** to buy (N.); **bisa_hna_** to get possession of, buy (H.); **visa_hai** exchanges (OG.); **viha_jan.** to buy; **via_jhun.** to acquire (L.); **viha_jhn.a_, viha_jn.a_** to buy (P.); **visa_hia** accomplished (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11979). cf. **becnu** to sell (N.)(CDIAL 12100). **beusa_** trade, business, crop (Or.); **vyavasa_ya** resolve (MBh.); action (R.); strenuous effort (Car.); trade (Skt.) (CDIAL 11831). **vyavasa_yin** industrious (MBh.); **vivasa_i_u** trader (OG.); **vasva_yu~** member of the artisan class who receives a fixed share of the harvest and land to build a house on (G.)(CDIAL 11832). **To exchange; to buy**: **viha_in.u** to buy (S.); **bisa_, besa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **visa_hai** exchanges (OG.); **viha_jan.** to buy; **via_jhun.** to acquire (L.); **viha_jhn.a_, viha_jn.a_** to buy (P.); **besa_unu** to buy possession of, buy (H.)(CDIAL 11979).

5677.**Crop, business**: **beusa_** trade, business, crop (Or.); **vyavasa_ya** resolve (MBh.); action (R.); strenuous effort (Car.); trade (Skt.)(CDIAL 11831). **To buy; exchange** : **besa_, bisa_** purchase of grain (Ku.); **besa_unu** to buy (N.)[**-e-** from **becnu** to sell (N.)(CDIAL 12100)]; **bisa_hna_** to get possession of, buy (H.); **visa_hai** exchanges (OG.); **viha_jan.** to buy; **via_jhun.** to acquire (L.); **viha_jhn.a_, viha_jn.a_** to buy (P.)(CDIAL 11979). cf. **To sell**: **van.ic, va~r.ic** to sell (Ash.); **vrai~_c** (Kt.)(CDIAL 11233). **vi.r (vi.t.-)** to sell (Kol.); **vi_r**, **vi_y** id. (Nk.); **vi_r.** id. (Ga.Pa.); **bise** to sell (Malt.); **bi_sna_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 5459). **For sale**: cf. **bise** to sell (Malt.)(DEDR 5459). **vegn, vukn, bikin** sells (Gypsy); **brikin** (Dm.); **r.eken-, ligin-** (Pas'.); **bikin** (Gaw.); **bre~_kr** (Kal.); **bigin** (Tor.); **vikin.an.u** (S.); **vikri_n.i_te_** barters (AV.); sells (Mn.); **vikri_n.a_ti** sells (Skt.); **vikkin.a_ti** sells (Pali); **vikrinati** (NiDoc.); **vikkin.ai, viki_n.ai** (Pkt.); **vikun.anava_** to be sold (Si.); **vrai~c** sale (Kt.); **ve_can.** (L.); **vikke_i, vikke_ai** (Pkt.); **viketaviye** (As'.); inf. in **vikke_tum.** (Pali)(CDIAL 11640). **veku_** for sale (S.); **vakro** sale (G.); **vikra_, vikri_** (M.); **vikraya** sale (AV.); **vikkaya** sale (Pali); **vikraya, vikra** (NiDoc.); **vikkaa** (Pkt.); **vika_** (L.P.); **bika_, biki** (B.); **bika_** (Or.); **vikiro, vikiri_** sale (S.); **bikri** (N.); **bikaruwa_** for sale (A.); **bikri** sale (Or.); **bikri_** (H.)(CDIAL 11638). **kra_payati** sells (Pa_n..); **vikka_yama_n.a** (Pkt.); **vika_un.a_, bika_un.a_** to sell (P.); **bika_unu** (N.); **bika_iba** (A.); **bika_na** (B.); **bika_iba_** (Or.); **bika_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11639). **vikri_ta** sold (MBh.); sale (Mn.); **vikrida, vikridaga**, pret. **vikridemi** (NiDoc.); **vikki_a, vikkia** (whence pres. **vikkai** sells)(Pkt.); **vikka_** pret. of **vikun.anava_** (Si.); **biki-kini** selling and buying (B.)(CDIAL 11641). **vikri_yate_** is sold (Skt.); **vikijan.u** to be sold (S.); **vikan.u** to be sold (S.); **vikkan.** (L.); **vikn.a_, bikn.a_** (P.); **biknu** (N.); **bikiba_** (Or.); **bikna_** (H.); **vikn.e~** (M.); **bikiba** to sell (A.); **bika_** to sell (B.); **vi_kai** (OG.); **vikn.e~** (M.); **vikkan** (Md.)(CDIAL 11642). **Price**: **ve_ca_** (v.l. **ve_ta_** hire, wages; **ve_tana** id. (MBh.); **ve_tane_na kri_tah** hired (Pa_n..com.); price (Skt.); [**vikri_n.a_no_ 'lpa-ve_tanaih-**]; **ve_ti** procures (RV.); **veccai, vicce_i** spends (Pkt.); **ve_can.** to sell (L.); **vecn.a_, becn.a_** (P.); **becn.o** (Ku.); **becnu** (N.); **besiba** (A.); **beca_** (B.); **beciba_** id. (Or.); **biciba_** (Or.); **becab** (Mth.); **be~cab** (Mth.); **becna_** (H.); **vecvu~** (G.); **vecn.e~** to spend (M.) (CDIAL 12100). cf. **vi.r- (vi.t.-)** to sell (Kol.)(DEDR 5459). cf. **vel** price, cost (Ko.); **bele** cost (Ka.); price, cost (Kod..); price, value, worth (Tu.); **vela, viluva** price, value, cost (Te.); **vilai** selling, sale, price, cost, value (Ta.) (DEDR 5421). **Wage**: **ve_cai** wage, remuneration (Ta.lex.) **Expenditure**: {**Echo word**} **vecca** (Tadbhava of **vyaya**) spending, expenditure, outlay, disbursement (Ka.Te.); **ve_ca** (M.); **vecca-ma_d.u** to spend; **vecca-va_gu** to be spent, to be consumed; **vecca sacca** id.; **vecca hattu** expenditure to be called for or to be required (Ka.); **vecca hid.i** id.; **veccisu** to spend; to distribute (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vecco** expenditure (Tu.lex.) **vyaya** change, loss, expense (Mn.); **vaya, vyaya** expense (Pali); **vyaga** (NiDoc.); **vaya**

(Pkt.); **baya_** expenses (Or.); **vaya, viya, va_ya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12170). **vyayati** spends (Dha_tup.); **bayiba_** to spend (Or.)(CDIAL 12171).

5678.**Work**: **vessa** a Vais'ya, i.e. a member of the third social (i.e. lower) grade; a man of the people (Pali.lex.) **ve_s.a** work, activity, serving (S'Br. i.1.1.2); **ve_s.a** working; **ve_s.an.a** service (RV. v.7.5; iv.33.2)(Vedic.lex.) **ve_s.anam** occupation, possession (Skt.lex.) **ve_s.a** work; working (VS.); **vis.t.i** service, servants, slaves (MBh.); **ve_s.ya** work (**Ta_n.d.Br.**)(CDIAL 12126). **vis.t.i** pervading; an act, occupation; hire, wages; unpaid labour; sending; residence in hell to which one is condemned (Skt.lex.) cf. **vis.t.i** forced labour (MBh.); **vet.t.hi** forced labour (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11989). **bit.t.i** unpaid labour, labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it, press-service (Ka.); **ve_t.ha** (M.); **bit.t.i-gan.t.u** a load carried a person (or animal) pressed; that which is without remuneration or worthless; money obtained without exertion or labour; **bit.tigelasadava** a man pressed to cary a load etc. (Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_lai** work, office (Ta.)(DEDR 5540). **vis.** to undertake a work (RV. vi.32.5); to go to (RV. x.27.7); to offer (RV. i.27.10); to work or be active (RV. i.110.4); **vis.t.i** work (RV. i.20.4); **vis.t.ha_** position, place, station; variously situated or sitting (GBr. iii.1); **vis.t.hita** stationary, inanimate (RV. vi.47.29); **vis.a** servant (RV. viii.19.11)(Vedic.lex.) **Dwelling**: **baseru** inhabitant (OAw.); **basera_** place of staying (H.)(CDIAL 11594). **va_sagr.ha** bed-chamber (Mn.); **va_sa_ga_ra** (Skt.Pali); **va_saghara** living room, bedchamber (Pali); **va_sahara** (Pkt.); **ba_har** houses for temporary residence of king or important personages, camp for troops (A.); **ba_sahara** (OB.); **basa_r** bridal chamber (B.); **ba_sara_** house, bridal chamber (Or.)(CDIAL 11596). **vas** to stay, abide (Skt.); **vasati** a dwelling, abode, residence (Vedic.Pali); **ra_ja-vasati = ra_ja-paricariya_** royal service (Pali); **vasati** to live, dwell, stay, abide; to spend time (esp. with **vassan.** the rainy season); to keep, observe, live, practise (= **sam.vasati, a_vasati, parivasati**); imper. **vasatha**; **uposathan. vasan.** ppr. keeping the Sunday; **brahmacariyan. vasati** to live a chaste life; aor. **vasi**; fut. **vasissati** (= Skt. **vasis.yati**); **vacchati** (= Skt. **vatsyati**); pass. **vussati** (= Skt. **us.yate**); caus. **va_seti** to cause to live, stay or dwell; to make live; to preserve; **vasa_peti** to make live or spend, to cause to dwell, to detain [Av. **varehaiti**; Lat. **vesta** the goddess of the hearth; Gothic. **wisan** to stay, remain, be (= OHG. **wesan**, Eng. **was, were**); Old Icelandic **vist** to stay; Old Irish **foss** rest]; **vasana** dwelling (-place), abode; usually in cpds. **vasana-ga_ma** the village where (he) lived; **vasana-t.t.ha_na** residence, dwelling place; **vasanaka** living (in); **nibaddha vasanaka** of continuous abode; **adhiva_seti** (caus. of **adhivasati** to wait for; to have patience, bear, endure; to consent, agree, give in; **adhiva_sayati** to consent, agree, give in (BHSkt.); **adhiva_sa_peti** to cause to wait; **a_vasati** to live at or in, to inhabit, reside, stay; pp. **a_vuttha**; **a_vasatha** dwelling-place, habitation; abode, house, dwelling; **a_vasatha a_ga_ra** resting-house; **nivasati** to live, dwell, inhabit, stay; pp. **nivuttha**; **niva_sa** stopping, dwelling, resting-place, abode; living, sheltering; **niva_san kappeti** to put up; **pubbe-niva_san anussarati** to remember one's former abode or place of existence (in a former life); **niva_sana** dwelling, abode; **niva_sana-t.t.ha_na** place of abode; **niva_sika** staying, living, dwelling (= **nibaddha-vasanaka**); **niva_sin** adj. (to **nivasati**) dwelling, staying; n. an inhabitant; **nivisati** to enter, stop, settle down on; to resort to, establish oneself; pp. **nivit.t.ha**; ger. **nivissa**; caus. **niveseti**; **nivit.t.ha** settled, established (in); confirmed, sure; fixed on, bent on, devoted to; **nivit.t.ha ga_ma** built, situated; **su-nivit.t.ha, dun-nivit.t.ha** of a street = well and badly built or situate; **nivesa** [Vedic **nives'a**] entering, stopping, settling down; house, abode; **dit.t.hi-nivesana** settling on, attachment, clinging to a view = dogmatism; **nivesana** entering, entrance, settling; settlement, abode, house, home; **nivesita** adj. (pp. of **nivesati**) to cause to enter, to establish, to found, build, fix, settle; (fig.) to establish in, exhort

to, plead for, entreat, admonish; **parivasati** to stay, dwell, to live under probation; **parivut.t.ha, parivuttha** (pp. of **parivasati**) staying (a period), living (for a time), spending (or having spent) one's probation; **pariva_sa** sojourn, stay; period under probation; period, time (lit. stay), interval, duration; **pariva_sika** staying, i.e. usual, accustomed, common; a probationer; **cira-pariva_sika** staying long, being in use for a long time, i.e. stale: may be derived from **va_sa** odour, perfume or seasoning; hence, long-fermented or seasoned; **va_saka, va_sika** living, dwelling; **ga_ma-va_saka** villager; **ba_ra_n.asi-va_saka** living in Benares; **va_sana** dwelling; **va_sa** living, sojourn, life; **ana_tha-va_san** to lead a helpless life; **samagga-va_san vasati** to live a life of concord; **va_sa** home, house, habitation; **va_san kappeti** to live (at a place), to make one's home; **va_sa-attha** home success, luck in the house, prosperity; **vasa_ga_ra** bedroom; **va_sa-upagata** having entered one's hut or abode (for the rainy season); gone to bed; **va_sa-dhura** ordinary duty (lit. burden) or responsibility of living, or the elementary stages of saintliness; **va_sita** established, made to be or live, preserved; **va_sin** liking, dwelling (in) cf. **neva_sika** one who inhabits, an inmate; living in a place, local; cf. **necayika, nerayika** rich, wealthy; cf. **nicaya** wealth, provisions; heaping up, accumulation (Pali.lex.) **a_va_sa** sojourn, stay, dwelling, living; dwelling-place, residence; **-ana_va_sa** n. and adj. uninhabited, without a home; an uninhabited place; **a_va_sika** living in, residing at home, being in (constant or fixed) residence (Pali.lex.)

5679.**Image: to look back as one moves forward**: **be_s (-t-)** to look back as one moves forward (Kond.a.); **be_c (-it-)** to have a glance at (Kuwi); **becali** to peep (Kuwi); **be_cinai** to look, see (Kuwi)(DEDR 5533). cf. **ban-ge** to lie in wait (Malt.); **be_gu** spying (Ka.)(DEDR 5533). **Image: to turn away**: **bhecr.ao** to turn away, turn back; **bher.tan.** to whirl round, to turn sharp round (Santali.lex.) **peyar** to turn about, return, be detached (Ta.); **peyarntu, peyarttu, peyarttum** again, in return; **pe_r** to become loose, change; **pe_rttu, pe_rttum, pe_rntum** again, in return (Ta.); **pe_ruka** cattle to turn in ploughing; **pe_rttu** again (Ma.); **pijiruni** to turn, return (Tu.)(DEDR 4409). **bi_su, bisu** to swing, turn round, whirl (Ka.); **bi_sisu** to cause to turn round, mill etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 5450). **ve_pka (< ve_k-p-; ve_kt-)** to stretch forth, stretch up, crane the neck (Kui)(DEDR 5519). **vac** move (Skt.); **vacati** moves (with a stick), crawls (AV.); travels (Skt.); **vacayati** moves (with a stick)(S'vetUp.); escapes from (MBh.); **vacate_** deceives (MBh.); **vacyate_** flies, is poured forth (RV.); **vacati** walks about; **vace_ti** eludes, cheats (Pali); **vam.cai** goes; **vam.cia** avoided (Pkt.); **va_jan.u** to pass over, exclude (S.); **ba~_cn.u_** to be saved (WPah.); **ba~_cnu** to escape, be left over (N.); **ba~_ca_** to escape (B.); **baciba_** to be saved from, to live (Or.); **ba~_cab** to escape (Mth.); **ba_m.cai** (OAw.); **ba~_cna_** to escape, avoid; **bacna_** to escape; **ba~_cna_** to disregard (H.); **baca_wun** to save (K.); **baca_in.u** to escape (S.); **baca_un.a_** (P.); **baca_vvu~** (G.); **baca_vin.e~** (M.); **va~cvu~** to be saved (G.); caus. **va_cavvu~** (G.); **va~_cn.e~** to escape, continue to live (M.); **va_cta_** is saved (Konkan.i); **buzoiki** to walk, go; pret. **ga_s**; **bozo_nu** (Sh.); **vaccai** moves (Pkt.); **bac-** to go (Bshk.); **vaca_un.a_** to save (P.); **ba_siba** to escape (A.); **ba_ciba_** to exceed (Or.); **bacab** to escape (Mth.); **baca_b** to save (Mth.); **bacna_, baca_na_** (H.); **bacun** to escape (K.); **bacn.a_** (P.); **bacvu~** (P.); **vacai** is saved (OMarw.); **vacta_** goes, turns, happens (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11208). **le_nc** to go, enter (Gaw.)(CDIAL 8596). cf. **peyar (-v-, -nt-)** to move, depart, turn about, return, grow loose (Ta.); **pijiruni** to turn, return, abate (as a fever)(Tu.)(DEDR 4409). For semant. 'deception' cf. **vacakan- < vacaka** artful, cunning man (**Kampara_. Pat.ai-ttalai-varvatai. 10**); deceiver, impostor, cheat (**Ta_yu. Maun-a. 6**); **vacakam** fraud, deceit (**Tiruva_ca. 5,96**); hiding (Ta.); **vacakam** fraud, deceit (**Tiruva_ca. 1,55**); **vaci-ttal** to deceive, defraud, cheat (**Kur-al., 276**);

vacam < vacana fraud, deceit (**Na_lat.i, 172**)(Ta.); **vacan-am** fraud, deceit (**Kalit. 4, Urai.**); **vacan-** deceitful person (**Tiv. Periyati. 1,6,7**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5680.**Image: strainer**: **pavitra** strainer (RV.)(CDIAL 7983). **pavana** sieve, strainer (AV.); potter's kiln (Skt.)(CDIAL 7977).

5681.**Sea-trader**: **bhaitra** (Tadbhava of **bahitra**) a ship; ya_napa_tra, po_ta, had.agu; **bhaitra-vyavaha_ri** a sea-trader, po_tavan.ija (Ka.lex.) **vya_pa_ra** work; **bahi** abroad (Pali.lex.)

5682.**Image: sun**: **va_sara** a day (Skt.Ka.); **va_sara-pati** the sun; **va_sara-man.i** the sun (Ka.lex.) **vasar** dawn in: **vasar-han** (RV.); **va_sra** day (Skt.); **wa_s** day (Ash.Wg.Kt.Pr.); **bs** (Dm.); **wes** (Pr.); **wo_s** (Pas'.); **bas** (Kal.Kho.); **vas** shine (Skt.)(CDIAL 11442). **va_sara** relating to morning (RV.); day (Gr.S.); **va_sara** day (Pali.Pkt.); **va_ra-ya** (Si.); **va_ra** (Skt.)(CDIAL 11602). **bha_s** shine (Skt.); **bha_sa** light (MBh.); **bha_sas** (RV.); **bha_sa, bha_sa_** brightness (Pkt.); **bas** flame (Ash.); **ba_s** (Bashg.); **bhas** (Kal.); **bas** (with rising tone)(Kho.); **bha_h, bha_** flame, fire; hot (L.); **bah** fire (L.); **bha_h** splendour, fire; **bha_hi, bhahi** a slight appearance, tinge (of any colour)(P.); **ba_** rays (Si.); **bha_s** discernment, act of seeing (Ku.); appearance (Mth.); appearance, impression, fancy (G.); **bahakan.u** to shine (S.)(CDIAL 9480). **bha_sati** is bright (RV.); appears, becomes clear (Skt.); **bha_syate_** pass. of **bha_sayati** illuminates (Skt.); **bha_sai** is bright, is known (Pkt.); **bha_sna_** to shine (H.); **ba_sun** to become visible, become intelligible (K.); **bha_sa_** to appear, seem (B.); **bha_sab** (Mth.); **bha_sai** becomes known (OAw.); **bha_sna_** to appear, be known (H.); **bha_svu~** to appear, resemble (G.); **bha_sn.e~** to appear, seem, seem probable (M.); **bha_sta_** appears (Konkan.i); **bha_san.u** to be seen, appear, seem (S.)(CDIAL 9481). **bhaha_ra_, baha_ri_** little earthen furnace (P.)(CDIAL 9482). **bha_svara** shining (S'Br.); **bha_sura** (Skt.); **bhassara, bha_sura** bright (Pali); **bha_sura, bha_sira** (Pkt.); **bha_sara** (OG.)(CDIAL 9483). cf. **pakal** day, daytime, the morning sun, sun (Ta.)(DEDR 3805). **viha_n.i_** dawn (S.); **bya_n** (Ku.); **biya_na** obl. in the morning (N.); **biha_n** morning; **biha_ne** adv. in the morning (A.); **biha_n** morning, dawn (B.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **biha_na** (OAw.); **biha_n** dawn (H.); **biha_ne** adv. early (H.); **viha_n.ai** in the morning (OG.); **vaha_n.u~, va_n.u~** dawn (G.); **vibha_yana** brightening (Pali); **viha_hai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11813). **vibha_van** bright (RV.); **viha_u_** the morning star (S.)(CDIAL 11814).

5683.**Image: the number three**: **vraja** a multitude, collection, flock, group (Skt.lex.); **vraja, braja** id. (Ka.); **s'ikhi-braja** the number three (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **besi, besa** odd, not even; **vis.a** id. (Ka.); **be_si** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pe, pea, pen** three (Santali.lex.)

5684.**A will**: **vaciyat < wadi_at** (U.) will, nuncupative document (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5685.**Image: cloth for wizard to sit on**: **basnaut.o** cloth for a wizard to sit on (N.); ***vasanapat.t.a** cloth to sit on (Skt.)(CDIAL 11438). cf. **vastu** seat or place of anything (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 11449).

5686.**Image: nest**: **va_hero** roost for birds, nest (S.)(CDIAL 11594). **bazo_lo** wild animal's lair or den (Sh.)(CDIAL 11595).

5687.**Settlement: vis.akta** firmly fixed (AV. xii.3.13); **vis.** settlement (AV. v.17.5); **vis'** settlement, people, peasants; dwelling (RV. iv.2.3); race, stock (RV. viii.63.7); **vis'** to enter,

arrive, settle down (RV. ix.85.7); **vis'iks.** to share out; **vis'e_-vis'e_** in every house (RV. ix.67.9); **vis'aujas** ruling over settlements; **vis'pati** lord of the house, chief of a settlement or a tribe (RV. i.27.12); **vis'ya** of the settlement or a tribe (RV. x.91.2); a man of the third caste (AV. vi.13.1); **vis'va-go_trya** belonging to all, kinsman (AV. v.21.3)(Vedic.lex.) **vesma** (Vedic. **ves'man**; **vis'** to enter) a house (Pali.lex.)

5688.**Wife**: **bahu** a bride, a wife; **bahukic** the bride (about tobe); **bahujon** to take to oneself a wife; **bahu agu** to bring a bride from her father's house; **bahuic** a wedded bride; **bahu ja~wa~e** bride and bridegroom; **bahudean** I got him a wife; **bahuanic** a married man; **bahu** to heed, listen to, assent, support a proposal (Santali.lex.) cf. **vadhu_** bride (RV.)(CDIAL 11250). **bahu_** bride (P.H.lex.)

5689.**Married**: **Övah** carry (Skt.); **vivahati** marries (AV.); **viji_vun.** to be married (L.)(CDIAL 11838). **viva_ha** 'carrying or sending away' i.e. marriage, wedding; **a_va_ha = kaa_-gahan.an**; **viva_ha = kaa_-da_nan**; **viva_hana** giving in marriage or getting a husband for a girl; **veva_hika** wedding-guest; **a_va_ha** taking in marriage, lit. carrying away to oneself, marriage; **a_va_ha viva_ha(ka)** lit. leading to (one's home) and leading away (from the bride's home), wedding, feast; **a_va_hana** = **a_va_ha** i.e. marriage, taking a wife (= **a_va_ha-karan.a**); 'getting up, bringing together' i.e. a mass, a group or formation: in **sena-a_va_hana** a contingent of an army; **a_vahanaka** one who brings; **a_vahana** bringing, causing; **a_vaha** bringing, causing; **a_vahati** to bring, cause, entail, give (Pali.lex.) cf. **viva_ha** marriage (AV.Pali); **vivaha, viva_ha** (As'.); **viva_ha, via_ha** (Pkt.); **biav** (Gypsy); **viha~_u** (S.); **viva_h, viva~_h, via_h, vija_h, viya_** (L.); **via_h, bia_h, bea_h** (P.); **bia_** (WPah.); **bya_h, bya_u, byo, bya_** (Ku.); **biha_, bie** (N.); **biha_, biya_** (A.B.); **biha_, beha_, bhia_** (Or.); **biya_h** (Bi.); **bia_h, biha_** (Mth.); **biya_ha** (OAw.); **biwa_h, bya_h** (H.); **bya_ha** (OMarw.); **viva_h** (G.M.); **viva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11920). **viva_hana** giving in marriage (Pali); **biya_han, bya_han** marrying (H.); **bia_hn.u_** pertaining to a wedding; clothes given to bride by groom's father (P.)(CDIAL 11921). **biahauti_** first married wife (H.)(CDIAL 11922). **viva_hayati** gives (a girl) in marriage (MBh.); **viva_hate_** takes (a girl) in marriage (Skt.); [caus. of **vivahati** carries off (RV.); marries (AV.)]; **viva_he_i** marries (Pkt.); **biav-** (Gypsy); **via_hn.a_, bia_hn.a_, bea_hn.a_** (P.); **bia_ha~n.u** (WPah.); **beu~_n.o** (Ku.); **bia_hab** to give in marriage (Mth.); **biya_hai** gives or takes in marriage (OAw.); **bia_hna_, bya_hna_** to marry (H.); **bya_hai** (OMarw.); **viva_hn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11923). **viva_hita** gives (a girl) in marriage (MBh.); **viva_hiya** married (Pkt.); **bia_ha_** (P.); **bia_ho_** (WPah.); **bia_i_ hon.u_** to be married (WPah.); **an.bya_i_** virgin (WPah.); **beha_i** (Or.); **behi** f. married (Or.); **biya_hi_, bihi_** first wife (Bi.); **bia_hi_** married (Mth.); **bya_hi_** married; marriage; **anbiya_hi_** spinster (H.)(CDIAL 11924). **viva_hin** (in **a-viva_hin**) connected by marriage (Mn.); **beha_i_** son's or daughter's father-in-law (MB.); **biyai** (A.); **beya_i** (B.); **vi_va_hi_** (OG.M.); **vya_hi_** mother-in-law (M.); **biya_n, beha_n, beya_n** son's or daughter's mother-in-law (B.); **vahevan., vaheva_n., vehvan.** (G.); **vihi_n., vihi_n.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 11925). **viva_hyate**_ is married (Skt.); **via_jhn.a_** to take (a girl) in marriage (P.)(CDIAL 11926). **vaiva_hika** nuptial (Mn.); marriage ceremony (MBh.); alliance by marriage; son's or daughter's father-in-law (BhP.); **ve_va_hika** wedding guest (Pali); **ve_va_hia** related by marriage (Pkt.); **veva_hi_ya** son's or daughter's father-in-law (OG.); **vaheva_i, vevahi** (G.)(CDIAL 12148).

5690.**Caravan leader**: **sam.vahati** brings together (AV.); loads (a cart)(R.); **samva_hayati** assembles; drives a cart (MBh.); **sam.vahai** carries, is ready (Pkt.); **sambahan.u** to get ready, equip, to be accoutred, be equipped (S.); **sam.va_hai** drives, makes ready (Pkt.); **samba_hin.u**

to cause to get ready, to equip (S.); **samba_hu** preparation (S.)(CDIAL 13017). **va_ha** carrying, leading; a leader; **sattha-va_ha** a caravan leader, merchant; **vahati** [Skt. **vahitra**; Lat. **vehiculum**; Eng. **vehicle**; Av. **vazaiti** to lead; Lat. **veho** to drive; Goth. **ga-wigan** = OHG. **wegan** = **bewegen**; Goth. **we_gs** = Ger. **weg**, Eng. **way**; OHG. **wagan** = Eng. **waggon**] **vahati** to carry, bear, transport (= dha_reti); **vahati** (of iron: carry weight); **vahati** to proceed, to do one's work; to work, to be able, to have power; pass. **vuyhati** (Skt. **uhyate**) to be carried (along); caus. **va_heti** to cause to go, to cary, to drive away; ppr. **vahi_yama_na**; **vahana** carrying; **vahanaka** carrying, bearing; **dhura-vahanaka** id.; **vaha** bringing, carrying, leading; **va_hini_** an army; **va_hin** carrying, conveying; **va_hana** carrying, pulling, drawing; **va_hana-bala** army and elephants i.e. army in general, forces (Pali.lex.) **nirvahati** leads out of (RV.); accomplishes (Sus'r.); succeeds (Skt.); **nirva_hayati** performs; **nirva_ha** accomplishing, completing; livelihood (Skt.); **nibbahati** leads out (Pali); **nivvahai** passes (time), is finished (Pkt.); **nibbhun.** to be finished (L.); **nibhn.a_** to be accomplished (P.); **nibhan.o** to pass time well, go on, live with honour (Ku.); **nibahan.u** to live, pass (time), be ended (S.); **nibahai** is completed (OAw.); **nibahna_, nibhna_** to last, be accomplishd, succeed (H.); **nibun** to be accomplished (K.); **nibhvu~, nabhvu~** to endure, continue, be held on (G.); **nibhn.e~** to be accomplished, get through, come well out of (M.); **nibba_hati** leads out, removes (Pali); **n.ivva_han.a** completion (Pkt.); **niba_han.u, nibha_in.u** to accomplish, pass (time)(S.); **nibha_van.** to accomplish (L.); **niba_hun.a_, naba_hun.a_, nibha_un.a_** (P.); **nibhaun.o** to manage, maintain, help (Ku.); **naba_hal** to carry on, pass on (Bhoj.); **niba_hai** completes, accomplishes (OAw.); **niba_hna_** to accomplish, conduct, carry on (H.); **nibba_ha_pe_ti** causes to be led out (Pali); **niba_wun** to accomplish, conduct, manage, pass (time)(K.); **nabhava_vai** accomplishes (OG.); **nibha_vvu~** to accomplish, bring safely and well out of, overlook, pass by; **nibha_van., nabha_van.** act of so doing; **nibha_v, nibha_vo, nabha_vo** passing through well, endurance (G.); **nibha_vin.e~** to accomplish, bring safely through; **nibha_vn.e~** to be accomplished, come well out of; **nibha_v** success (M.); **n.ivva_ha** completion (Pkt.); **niba_hu, niba_ho** living, getting on, settlement (S.); **niba_h, naba_h, nibha_u** accomplishment, sufficiency, concord (P.); **niba_h** accomplishment, protecting (Mth.); **niba_ha** success, livelihood (OAw.); **niba_h** accomplishing (H.)(CDIAL 7397). **parivahati** carries round (RV.); **parivahai** conducts (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7873).

5691.**Messenger**: **ve_kar** ?< **ve_gin** messenger, courier (**Kampara_. Akali. 39**)(Ta.); **ve_garulu** (Te.); **ve_yar** spies; a class of Brahmins (**Tiv. Periya_r... 5,4,11**)(Ta.lex.) **be_hu, be_gu** spying (Ka.); **e_gu, ve_gu** (Te.); **ve_, ve_y, ve_gu, ve_vu** (Ta.); **ve_vu** (Ma.); **ve_gincu** to keep awake; **ve_gu** to watch without sleeping; **ve_cu** to wish for, hope, expect, watch for (Te.); **be_gu-ga_r-a, be_hu-ka_r-a** a spy (Ka.); **ve_vuka_ran-** (Ta.); **ve_gulava_d.u** (Te.); **be_hinava** a spy, a scout (Ka.); **he_riga** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to spy**: **be_gu, be_hu** spying (Ka.); **ve_y** report of a spy (**Tol. Po. 58**); a spy (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-r-a_. 15**); theme describing the choice of spies (**Pu. Ve. 1,6**) (Ta.); **ve_, ve_vu** spying, espionage (Ta.)(DEDR 5533). **ve_vuka_ran-** spy (Ta.lex.) **ve_gi** swift, fleet; a courier, an express; **ve_ga_yla** very swift, of great velocity; a runner; **ve_ga_yila** a courier, an express; harika_r-a (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Secret**: **bheu** a secret (whence **bheua_** spy)(Or.); **bheu_** (OAw.); **bheu, bhewa_** (H.); **bhev** secret (G.) (CDIAL 9610). **Spying**: **ban-ge** to lie in wait (?Malt.)(DEDR 5533). cf. **e.gar** (pl. **-sil**) watchman's raised platform (Kol.); **hegar** (pl. **hegad.l.**) id. (Nk.)(DEDR 877). **Image: to spy**: **ve_y** to spy out (**Maturaik. 642, Urai**); **ve_** spying, espionage (Ta.); **ve_y- (-pp-, -tt-)** report of a spy, a spy; **ve_, ve_vu** spying, espionage; **ve_yar** spies; **ve_ytal** spying (Ta.); **ve_vu** spying (Ma.); **ve_gu** espionage, a spy (Te.); **ve_cu** to wait for, look for (Te.); **pe.fiz-, pe.l.z** (feline) crouches for a spring (To.); **pe.f o.k- (o.ky-)** (feline) crouches for a spring (lit. place an ambush); **pe.f** ambush (To.); **ve.j** to peep, eavesdrop (Ko.);

be_du secret information; **be_pu** lurking, spying; **be_puni** to lurk, watch, spy, betray (Tu.); **ve_gu** espionage, a spy; **ve_gari, ve_gulava~_d.u, ve_guva~_d.u** spy, scout (Te.)(DEDR 5533). **Image: spying**: **ve_** spying (Ta.lex.) **Image: spy**: **he_raka, he_rika, he_riga, ho_rika, ho_riga** a spy, a secret emissary or agent (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ocaraka** spy (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **bhidia, bhiduk** spy; **bhidi** to spy (Santali.lex.) **bedaku** to seek, search for, look for; n. search (Ka.); **vedaku, vetaku, venaku, veduku, vetuku** to search, explore, rummage, examine, scrutinize, seek or search for, look for; **vedakula_d.u, vetakula~_d.u** to search; **vedakud.u** searching, search (Te.); **mehka_na_, mehk-, mahk-, mahak-** to search, grope; **ma_hakka_na_** to grope, grope in a pool for fish; **mahakka_na_** to fish (Go.)(DEDR 5483). **ve_va_l.** spy (**Pan.avit.u. 25**); **ve_vu** spying, espionage (Ta.Ma.); **ve_gu** (Te.); **be_hu** id. (Ka.); **ve_y** report as of a spy (**Tol. Po. 58**); spy (**Kampara_. ira_van.an-r-a_. 15**); theme describing the choice of spies (**Pu. Ve. 1,6**); **ve_vu-pa_rttal** to spy out; **ve_yttal** id. (**Maturaik. 642, Urai.**); **ve_ytal** spying (Ta.lex.)

5692.**Image: speed**: **ve_ga** violent agitation (AV.); speed (MBh.Pali); **ve_a** (Pkt.); **ve_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12089). **ve_jate_** recoils, moves quickly (Dha_tup.); **vijate_** (RV.); **ve_ai** trembles (Pkt.); **vegan.** to be on heat (of a mare)(L.); **veg** intense sexual desire, venereal orgasm (P.)(CDIAL 12090). **Image: speed**: **beragu** haste, speed, expedition, importunity, impertinence, rudeness (Ka.); **beria** quickly, soon (Kod..); **birsu** velocity (Tu.); **vira** swift, quick (Kui); **virai (-pp-, -nt-)** to be speedy, swift, rapid (**Kur-al., 474**); hurry, hasten, be intent, eager, be perturbed, disturbed in mind; **viraivu** swiftness, celerity, dispatch (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 5,4**)(Ta.); **virayuka** to be eager, make haste; **viravu** speed, haste (Ma.); **pern, per0fern** quickly (To.)(DEDR 5417).

5693.**Image: to see**: **ve_nati** sees, looks (RV.); **vae_n** to see (Av.); **we_n., wi_n., we~_r.** to see (Ash.); **wre~_** caus. (Wg.Kt.); **wan.a_** to show (Ash.); **we~ra** (Kt.); **(mu) binum** I saw (Dm.)(CDIAL 12111). **vinna** found (Pa_n..); considered (Skt.); **vid** know, find out (Skt.)(CDIAL 11786). **vindati** finds, gets (RV.); finds, possesses (Pali); **vim.dai** obtains, knows (Pkt.); **winda-un** to interrogate (Wg.); **wend, windar.** to find (Pas'.); **ve_ndun** to get (K.); **vindinava_** to possess, experience, suffer, enjoy (Si.) (CDIAL 1783).

5694.**Image: god, spirit**: **ve_nga, pe_nga** (pl.) gods, spirits (Kui.); **pe_nu** (pl. **pe_n:ka**) god (Kuwi)(DEDR 4438); **pe_n.** worship, protection (Ta.)(DEDR 4436). **ve_ntan** king, Indra, sun, moon, Br.haspati (Ta.)(DED 5529). **ve_ntan** king, Indra, sun, moon, Br.haspati (Ta.); **ve_ntu** kingly position, kingdom, royalty, king, Indra (Ta.); king (Ma.)(DEDR 5529). **ve_did, ve_did.** god (Pa.); **ve_ndit.** id. (Ga.); devil(s), spirit(s)(Ga.); **vand.in** in: **pe_nd.ra vand.in** the highest god of the Murias (?Go.) (DEDR 5530). **Devil; madness**: **pe_y** devil, goblin (Ta.); **pe_ycci, pe_cci** demoness, woman under possession of a demon (Ta.); **pe_, pe_yi** demon; fem. **pe_cci** (Ma.); **pe_na** ghost, spirit (Ma.); **pe.n, pe.nm** possession of woman by spirit of dead; **pe.y** demon (Ko.); **o.n** the god of the dead (To.); **pe_, he_** madness, rage, viciousness; **pe_tu, he_de** demon; **pe_n:kun.i, pe_n:kul.i, he_kul.i** demon; madness, fury [(cf. **ku_l.i** devil, demon (Ta.); demon, ghost (Ma.); **kole** ghost (Ka.); **kule** id., apparition (Tu.) (DEDR 1918)]; **he_ga** a mad, foolish man (Ka.); **pe_yi** demon (Tu.); **pe_n** pl.**-k**, **pen, ven, pe_nu** god; **pen.** (pl. **pen.d.kul**) idol, god (Go.); **pen** god (Pe.); **pe_nu** (pl. **pe_nga**), **ve_nu** (pl. **ve_nga**) a god, a spirit (Kui); **pe_nu_, pe_nu** (pl. **pn.e_ka**) god; **pe_nu** (pl. **pe_nka**) devil; **pe_ne'esi, pe_ne'esi** deceased person (Kuwi); **peypeyre** to feel fervent or animated (Malt.)(DEDR 4438). **Madness**: **pa_n:gul.a_** madness (Or.)(CDIAL 7649). **Image: hermaphrodite; conceit; pride**: **hekkal.a** inflation, conceit, pride; **hekkal.avikku** to employ a superabundance (of words); **hekkal.isu, pekkal.isu** to grow inflated, to act overbearingly (Ka.lex.) **Stupid**: **hin:ga_** worthless, boastful

(Or.); **hen:ga_** good-for-nothing (Or.); **he~ga_d., he~ga_d.a_, he~gd.a_** clumsy, stupid (Or.); **hokha_** weak, unsteady, characterless, worthless (P.); **hoga_** slack, slothful, sturdy and over-bearing (M.)(CDIAL 14078). **ha_ba_n.** stupid (A.); **ha_ba_, haba_r.i** dumb, stupid (Or.); **habr.a_** clumsy, ill-shaped (H.)(CDIAL 13972). **hi_jir.o** an impotent man (S.); **hijr.a_** eunuch (P.); **hijar., hijr.a_** (B.); **hijar.a, hijar.a** eunuch; **hijar.i_** woman with male characteristics (Or.); **hi_j** weak, lazy, cowardly; **hijr.a_** eunuch (H.); **hijr.u~** impotent (G.); **hejar.a_** shameless, laughing, loudly, impotent; **hejal.a_** impotent (Or.); **hijd.a_** hermaphrodite (M.); **hejar.a_** shameless, miserly (Or.); **hucca_** disreputable (M.); **hocho** low, mean (S.); **hoccha_** quarrelsome over trifles (L.); mean, stupid, trifling (P.); **ho~cho** mean, shallow-minded (P.); **hoco, ho~co** low, short (N.)(CDIAL 14084). **he~dra_** clownish, stupid (H.)(CDIAL 14161). **hopal.** slack, slovenly, disorderly (M.); **huma_, humya_** blockhead (M.)(CDIAL 14177). **hu_sar.** uncouth, stupid (H.)(CDIAL 14143). **Image: stupid female**: **heccal.a** pride, conceit (Ka.lex.) **pekkal.isu, hekkal.isu** to act overbearingly , arrogantly or proudly; **peggu, pegga** a backward, dull man, a fool; **pen:ga** a fool, a simpleton (Ka.); **pen:ge, peje** (Tu.); **pen:ke** (Te.); **pecci, peddi** a stupid, mad female (Ka.lex.)

5695.**Image: lame; bowlegged**: **bango** bent, lame, crippled (Gypsy)(CDIAL 11191). **bhen:gur.a_** crippled (B.)(CDIAL 9601). **pa~_gula_** lame (P.); **pan:g(u)la_** (H.); **pa~_gl.u~** (G.); **pa~_gu_l., pa~_gl.a_** (M.); **pan:gula** lame; lameness (Sus'r.); **pa_m.s'ula, pa_m.s'ura, pa_m.s'uva** cripple (Skt.); **pan:gula** lame (Pali); **pam.gula** (Pkt.); **pa_gal** ass's colt (N.); **pa~_gal** camel (Marw.); **pin:gulo** maimed in hands and feet (S.); **pin:gala_, pi~gla_** lame (P.); **pe~gl.a_** slack, dull (M.); **pen.ura_** lame (A.); **pe_n:gula** crippled (Skt.)(CDIAL 7649). **pan:gu** lame, crippled in legs (AVPar.Ya_jn~.); **pan:gu** crippled, lame (Pali); **pan:ga_** crooked, deformed (H.); **pa~gu_** lame (Ma.); **pa~_ga_** bowlegged, crippled, limping (M.); **pen:ga_** crippled, lame (Or.); **pen.a_** limping (A.); **pe~_gu** limping, powerless (G.); **pe~gn.e~** to limp, be listless; **pe~gl.a_** slack, dull (M.)(CDIAL 7647). **phakka** cripple (Skt.)(CDIAL 9037). **phalgu** small, pithless (VS.); **phalgva** weak (of voice)(RV.); **phaggu** worthless, sapless (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9064). **ba_guvatana** the state of being bent; **ba_guha** bending (Ka.lex.) **pan:ku < pan:gu** lameness (**Pin..; Kampara_. Mantirap. 66**); lame person, cripple (**Te_vaiyula_, 25**); **pan:kam** lameness (**Aka. Ni.**); distortion, contortion of the limbs, deformity (**Tiruppu. 18**); defect (**Te_va_. 46,9**)(Ta.lex.) **pan:gu** lame, crippled (Ka.lex.) **phucco** undersized, dwarfish, short (Ku.); **phuci** little girl (N.)(CDIAL 9084). **bu~gr.o, bun.r.o** small, undersized, simple, humble (Ku.)(CDIAL 9263). **put.t.a, put.a** smallness in size, shortness; a small, short man (Ka.); **pot.t.i** (Te.); **pot.icu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5696.**A kind of camphor**: **bhi_mase_na** a kind of camphor (Skt.); **bhi_vam.sena_** camphor (OAw.)(CDIAL 9514).

5697.**Image: mark of sacred ashes on cooking pot**: **piva_yam** mark of sacred ashes put on a cooking-pot (**Takkaya_kap. 750, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **bi_vu** a kind of utensil; kr.ttike (Ka.lex.)

5698.**Image: formidable appearance**: **pi_mam < bhi_ma** fearfulness, dreadfulness (**Me_ruman. 146**)(Ta.lex.) **pairavar** Durga_'s hosts (**Takkaya_kap. 429**); **pairavan- < bhairava** a manifestation of S'iva (**Pin..**); **pairavi < bhairavi_** Durga_ (**Takkaya_kap. 431**)(Ta.lex.) **bhi_ma, bi_ma** fearful, dreadful, terrible, formidable; Yama; S'iva; a strong man; a very valiant man, a hero; **bhi_kara** causing or exciting fear, formidable, terrible (Ka.lex.) **bigur** to be afraid, to fear; to get amazed; **bigur, begar** fear, amazemet; dreadfulness; **bigurvarija, bigurpariju** he who has a terrible form: Bhairava; **bigurvu, vigirban.e** that which is formidable or terrific (Ka.lex.)

bhairava (fr. **bhi_ru**), **bairava** formidable, awful, terrific; Bhairava, a form of S'iva; te_r..di_ra; gho_ramu_rti, digambara; **bhi_rutva** fearfulness, timidity; **bhi_ru** timid; afraid of (Ka.); **ka_r..u-bhairava** the ferocious Bairava (Ka.lex.) **bhi_** fear (Skt.); **bhi_ma** terrible, fearful (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **bim** afraid (Kho.); **bem** dreadful; demon, devil (Si.)(CDIAL 9513). **bhi_yate_** fears (Skt.); **bizoiki** to fear; **bi_jam** 1 sg. pres., **bizo_nu** (Sh.); **bijo_na** (D..); **bhiyana_** (H.); **bi_ar** 3 sg. pres., **bi-** (Gypsy); **biya_m** 1 sg. pres. (Tir.); **bhi_y-** (Mai.); **bhiy-** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9515). **bhi_ra** intimidating (Skt.)(CDIAL 9517). **bhairava** frightful (MBh.); **bhe_rava** frightful (Pali); fear (Pkt.); **bera** frightful (Si.inscr.)(CDIAL 9622). **bhayate_** fears (RV.); **bay-** to fear (Pas'.); **bha_yati**, 2 pl. imper. in: **ma_ bha_tha** (Pali); **bha_yai, bha_ai, bha_i** (Pkt.); 3 sg. **bayi** (Si.)(CDIAL 9391). **bhayana** fear (Skt.); **benu** fear (Si.)(CDIAL 9392). **bha_yayate_, bha_yayati** frightens (Pa_n..com.); **bha_yayate_, bha_ya_pe_ti** frightens (Pali); **bha_e_i, bha_aai, bha_a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **bhaya_uni_** frightful (MB.); **bavanu** to frighten (Si.); **bhaya_na_** to be afraid, to frighten (H.)(CDIAL 9458). **abhaya** fearless (S'Br.); safety (RV.); fearless; safety (Pali); **abaya** nom. prop. (OSi.); **abi** fearless; **abiya** fearlessness (Si.)(CDIAL 507). Semant. 'safety' cf. **bhi_ma_** insurance (U.modern)(Ta.lex.) **abhi_ta** fearless (R.Pali.As'.); **abi** (Si.); **awi_h** (H.)(CDIAL 537). **bha_yayati, bha_payati** (Pa_n..); **ubha_na_** to alarm (H.)(CDIAL 2040). **vibhi_ta** afraid (Ma_rkP.); **vi_hiya** frightened (Pkt.); **vibibhe_ti** fears (MBh.)(CDIAL 894). **vibhi_s.ayati** frightens (RV.); **vibhe_ti, vihe_ti** fears (Pali)(CDIAL 11811). **sam.bhi_ta** terrified (R.); **sambhi_ta** (Pali); **ham.banava_, am.banava_** to drive away, pursue; caus. **ham.bavanava_, am.bavanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12965).

5699.**Image: bending; to turn; crooked**: **ve_n:ku (ve_n:ki-), va_n:ku** to bend, sink, subside, move to one side, withdraw; bending (Ta.); **benkna_, benka'a_na_** to turn from a straight line, bend, curve; **benko_, banka_** crooked, bent, curved (Kur.)(DEDR 5335). **Squinting**: **bhn:ga_** squinting (L.); **bhen:gro** (WPah.); **bhen:gura_** crooked (A.); crippled (B.); **bhen:ga_na** to grimace (B.); **bhe~ga_** squinting (H.); **bhya_n:ga** ugliness (N.); **bhe_ga_** squinting (L.); **bhya_n:ga** ugliness (N.); **bhen:gura_** crooked (A.)(CDIAL 9601). **pelka, pilki, perla** to squint (Santali.lex.) **pan:ga_** crooked, deformed (H.)(CDIAL 7647). **u~ka_ri_** curve, crook, bend (H.)(CDIAL 1923). **van:ka** crooked; bend (of river)(Skt.) **va_n:kal** bending, curve, inclination; **va_kku** bend, irregularity (Ta.); **va_n.n.uka** to bend, shrink, draw back; **va_n.n.al** withdrawing (Ma.); **vag- (vagy-)** to be slightly bowed down, crouch, be obedient to orders; **vak- (vaky-)** to bend, be cowed (Ko.); **ba_gu** to bend, bow, incline, stoop; bending, inclining, curve; **ba_gisu** to bend, cause to bend; **ba_guvatana, ba_guha** bending; **ban:ku** to be crooked, bend; **baggu, boggu** to bend, bow, become submissive; **baggisu, boggisu** to bend; **bon:kane** in a bending or bent way; **bokka** with a turn, bend, or bow (Ka.); **ba.ng- (ba.ngi-)** to become bent, slope; **bagg- (baggi-)** to stoop, bend down (Kod..); **ba_guni, ba_n:guni** to bow, stoop, lean on one side; **ba_n:ga_vuni** to cause to bow or stoop; **bagguni** to bend, bow, stoop, yield, submit; **bagga_vuni** to cause to stoop, make bend; **baggele** a bending or crouching man (Tu.); **van:gu** to bend, stoop, bow, become crooked, become low or humbled; **vancu, vampu** to bend, cause to stoop, subdue, humble, overpower; **vampu** bend, curve, crookedness; bent, curved, cooked; **va_ncu** to bend head, cause to bend; **va~_ka** crooked (Te.); **vang- (vankt-)** to bend; **vangip- (vangipt-), vap- (vapt-)** id. (Kol.); **vang-** id. (Nk.Pa.); **vanka** curve (Ga.); **vak-, vang-** to bend; **vanga_na_** to be bent; **vakta** crooked, zigzag; **vankor, vanko** bent, crooked (Go.); **van- (-it-)** to bend, become bent; **vak- (-t-)** to bend; **vekor.i** crooked (Kond.a); **vwa_ngali** to be crooked; **vwakhali** to bend; **wanginai** to be bent, stoop; **vang- (-it-)** to bend, be bent; **vak- (-h-)** to bend (Kuwi)(DEDR 5335). **Sickle**: **ve_gu** (Mand..); **ve_go** sickle (Kuwi.)(DED 5518). **vivam.ka** very bent (Pkt.); **vin:gu** bend (S.); **vin:ga** defect (S.); **vin:go** crooked (S.); **vin:g**, **bin:g** crookedness (P.); **vin:ga_, bin:ga_** crooked (P.); **bi~_gar.o** silly (Ku.); **be~ka_** crooked (A.);

bi~ge~ any crooked or devious procedure (M.)(CDIAL 11914). **Dagger**: **van:ki** a certain dagger (Ma.); a sort of knife or sword (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 5211). **an:kha** sickle (Dm.); **han:ko** (Gaw.); **e_n:g** (Bshk.); **a_^{e}ng** (Tor.); **a_n:gu** (Phal.)(CDIAL 100). **Crouch**: **pal.ku (pal.ki-), par..ku (par..ki-)** to cower, crouch (Ta.); **pal.un.n.uka** to cower, stoop (Ma.); **par.g- (-it-)** (tiger) to crouch (Kond.a); **palga (palgi-)** to bend forwards, stoop down (Kui)(DEDR 4015). **van:ka** bent, crooked; bend of a river (Skt.)[belongs to or has been influenced by a prob. non-Aryan word-group for 'bent, crooked']; **van:ka** crooked, bend (Pali); **van:kaka** something crooked (Pali); **vam.ka** crooked, bend of a river (Pkt.; **bango** bent, lame, crippled (Gypsy); **ba_n.o** crooked (Ku.); **ba~_g** (Ku.); **ba~_ka_** crooked (B.); **ban:ka** curved, crooked (Or.); **ba_n:kar.a_** somewhat curved (Or.); **Oblique**: **van:ka** bend of a river (Skt.); crooked; bend; **van:kaka** something crooked (Pali); **vam.ka** crooked; bend of a river (Pkt.); **ba_n.o** crooked; **ba~_g** (Ku.); **ba~_ka_** crooked (B.); **ba_n:ka** curved, crooked; **ba_n:kar.a_** somewhat curved (Or.); **ba_n:ka_r.a-ba~_ka** oblique (Or.); **ba~_k** tranverse rib of a boat (Bi.); **ba~_k** bent, distorted, cruel (Bhoj.); **ba_m.ka** crooked; **ba~_ka_** (OAw.); **ba~_k** bend of a river; **ba~_ka_** bent (H.); **ba~_ko** (Marw.); **va~_k** curve (G.); **va_m.kau** crooked (OG.); **va~_ku~** (G.); **va~_k, va_k** curve; **va~_ka_, va_ka_** crooked (M.)(CDIAL 11191). **Image: curved; crooked; bent**: **bhan:gi** bend, curve (Skt.)(CDIAL 9357). **vakra** crooked, curved (AV.); **vakka** crooked (Pali.Pkt.); **vakkara** (Skt.); **wak^{a}r** (K.); **vak** bent (Si.); **vaka-ya** bend, curve (Si.); **vakor.an.u** to twist (S.); **bakauto** crooked (Ku.); **vakut.u** (Si.)(CDIAL 11185). **Image: to bend**: **baggisu, boggisu** to bend; **ban:ka** a bend; a corner; **ba_gisu** to bend; to cause to bend, to have bent (by another)(Ka.lex.) **Bend of a river**: **vakar.u, vakur.u** bend of a river, the gripes (S.)(CDIAL 11185). **ba~_k** bend of a river (H.); **pan:kuram** the bend of a river; curve (Ta.lex.) **bhan:gura** crooked in: **bhan:gura_vani** having crooked ways (RV.); bent, curled (Skt.)[Like **bhangi-** it belongs to a non-Aryan word group.]; bend in a river (Skt.); **bhen.ur** a bend (A.); **bhen.ura_** crooked (A.)(CDIAL 9358). **vam.ka** crooked, bend of a river (Pkt.); **van:ka** bent, crooked; bend of a river (Skt.)[belongs to or has been influenced by a prob. non-Aryan word-group for 'bent, crooked'](CDIAL 11191). **ba~_kar** crooked (Bhoj.); **van:kara** crooked; bend of a river (Skt.)(CDIAL 11193). cf. **banka_** crooked, bent, curved (Kur.)(DEDR 5335). **Image: bent, crooked**: **ba~_kura, ba~_kuira_** (H.); **va~_kd.e~** (Konkan.i); **va~_kud.a_** crooked (M.); **van:ku** going crookedly (RV.); **ba~_gu** crooked (Gar.hwa_li_.)--extension **-d.-: vam.kud.a, vam.kud.a** crooked (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11194). **vakrita** curved, bent (Skt.); **vakkida, vam.kia** bent (Pkt.); **ba_n:kia_** (Or.)(CDIAL 11187).

5597.**Image: wooden instrument for sowing corn**: **pa_ga_r** wooden instrument for sowing corn (M.)(CDIAL 8470).

5598.**Image: elephant goad**: **gaja-ba_ga** elephant goad (Or.)(CDIAL 11420).

5699a.**Elephant goad; hook**: **van:ki** a kind of iron hook or curved instrument (Ta.); hook (Ka.); **on:ki** id. (Ka.); **oggi, uggi** hook, handle (Tu.); **on:kiya, on:ke** hook or peg fixed in a wall (Te.); **vakonjee** an elephant goad (Go.) (DEDR 5210). **a~kr.i_** hook at end of a long stick for picking fruit (G.); **a~kd.i_** (M.); **an:ka** hook (RV.Pali); curved line, mark, sign (R.); **am.ka** hook (Pkt.); **a~_ko** notch (G.); **a~_khi_** pole with hook and netting for gathering mangos (M.); **a~_kr.a_** hook, tendril (B.H.); **a~_kr.i_** hook (G.)(CDIAL 100). cf. **akkhika** mesh of a net (Pali)(CDIAL 17). **anku** in cmpd. 'hook' (Av.); **an:kut.a** instrument for moving the bolt or bar of a door (Skt.); **am.kud.aga** peg (Pkt.); **an:gur.o** hooked pole for picking fruit (S.); **a~_kur.** handle of a hoe (Ku.); **a~_kuri-bag** heron with a long crooked beak (A.); **an:kur.a_, an:kura_, an:kuri_** iron poker for smith's fire (Bi.); **a_n:kur.a_** long pole with a hook (Or.); **a~kur.a_, a~kura_** fringe-

maker's hook and ring; **a~_kuri_** iron hook in the construction of a cart (Bi.); **a~kora_, o~kra_** iron poker (Mth.); **akuri_, ukri_** hook for taking glass out of crucible (Mth.)(CDIAL 108). **agura** hooked (Skt.); crooked (Gypsy); **akra** peg (Wg.)(CDIAL 109). **an:kus'a** hook, driver's hook (RV.); **an:kusa, an:kusaka** hook, elephant goad (Pali); **am.kusa, am.kusaya** (Pkt.); **an:gus** elephant goad (P.); **an:kuse** hook (N.); **a~_kuhi** long stick with a hook (A.); **a~_kusi, a~_ksi** (B.); **a_n:kusa_, a_n:kusi** elephant goad, hooked stick, tendril of creeper (Or.); **a~kusa_** fringe-maker's iron hook with rin (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); **a~_kus** elephant goad (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **a~kusi_** hook (Bhoj.); **a~_kusa** goad (OAw.); **a~kus'i_** hooked stick (M.); **akussa** elephant goad (Si.)(CDIAL 111).

5700.**Image: turning one's back**: **verin** back (**Tol. Er..ut. 300**); **beri** (Tu.); **ven** back (Ta.); **vennu** (Te.); **ben** (Ka.); **vennit.utal** to retreat, as turning one's back (**Pu. Ve. 7,12, Urai.**); **vennid.u** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ven:ka** behind (Nk.); **berin:kallu** backbone (Tu.)(DEDR 5488). **ven-** back (**Tiruppu. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **ben, bem. (bej), bennu, bem** the back; pr.s.t.ha (Ka.); **vi_pu, vi_vu** (Te.); **bentat.t.u** to pat one's back, to encourage; **bendagul.** to follow, to pursue; **bennat.t.u** to follow, to pursue; **bennasthi** the back-bone; **benni_** to turn the back, to retreat, to flee; **benni_ha** flight; **bennud.ugu** the back to contract or to be bent; **bennoggu** to follow, to pursue (Ka.lex.) **venaka** at the back (Te.lex.) **bennane** at the back, after, behind (Ka.); **ven.n.ane** (Te.); **benna hattu** to follow; to pursue; **benna_gu** to become accustomed to carry loads, a saddle, a rider, as bullocks or horses; the back of an ox, a horse etc. to get sore; to get sore-backed; **bennumu_l.e** the backbone; **bennuhuri** the spine (Ka.lex.) cf. **ver.in:gi** with face upwards; **r.e_n.(g)-, (r.e_n.t-)** to lie on the back (Pe.)(DEDR 5499). **Image: to look back**: **birampat.** to keep looking back as one flees, to flee away at full speed; **birampat.e dar.keda** he fled looking back every now and again as he ran; **biraj** to be frightened, to be worried, to harass; **birki** to be frightened, scared, nightmare; **birij birij** to harass, to worry (Santali.lex.) **bihur** to revolve, come round again as the seasons (Santali.lex.) **vilambate_** hangs to, delays (MBh.); **vilambati** loiters (Pali); **vilam.bai** (Pkt.); **vilman.** to delay, wait (L.); **vilamn.a_, bilamn.a_** to stop (P.); **bil.ambiba_** to delay (Or.); caus. **bilama_eb** (Mth.); **bilam(b)na_** (caus. **bilma_na_**)(H.); **bilam.bai** (OMarw.); **wi_lam** to roll down (Wg.)(CDIAL 11891). **vira~bn.e~** to hang the head, be downcast (M.)(CDIAL 11845). **Image: to turn back**: **ba_hur.a_, ba_har.a_** to return (B.); **va_hud.ia** gone (Pkt.); **ba_hur.iba_** to return (Or.); **bahurab** (Aw.); **vya_ghut.ya** return (Skt.); **vya_ghut.ana** return (HParis'.); **gho_t.ate_** turns (Dha_tup.); **ba_hur.an.u** to return (S.); **va_hur.n.a_, vauhr.n.a_, bauh(a)r.n.a_** to arrive, come and help; **bauhar.** again (P.); **baur.n.o** to return (Ku.); **bauranu** to return, revive (N.); **bahurna_, bahuri** again (H.); **ba_hur.ai** returns; **bahor.i** again (OMarw.)(CDIAL 12192). **byo~cna_** to writhe, twist a limb (H.); **vikun~cayati** contracts, draws back (the ears)(R.)(CDIAL 11632). **magud.u** to turn back, return (Te.); **makit.i** to be overtuned (Ta.); **magur.., mogar..** to turn round, return (Ka.); **magur..cu** to cause the face to go or turn backwards (Ka.); **magacu, magucu, magur..cu, mogacu, mogucu** to turn round, return (Ka.); **magute** again, a second time (Tu.)(DEDR 4617).

5701.**Cessation**: **be.n:g- (be.n:gi-)** (rain) stops, clears (Kod..); **ve_pka (< ve_k-p**; **ve_kt-)** to cease (rain); n. cessation of rain (Kui)(DEDR 5522).

5702.**Palate**: **van:ger** palate (Ga.); **wanje_r, vanjer** (pl. **vanjehk**), **venjer** tongue; **wunjagai** id. (Go.); **vetol** id. (Kond.a); **vendul** id. (Pe.Mand..); **vangosi, van:gosi, vanjus** id. (Kui); **vendo_ri, wend.ori, vendori** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5470).

5703.**Image: wild cat**: cf. **bekki** jungle cats of various species (Kod..); **bekku, berku** cat (Ka.)(DEDR 5490). cf. **put.t.a** fox, jackal (Ma.)(DEDR 4261). **Image: wolf**: **vr.ka** wolf (RV. i.42.2); **vaka** wolf (Pali); **vaya, vaa, viga, via** (Pkt.); **varu** (G.); **vk^{x}** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12062). **vr.ka-dvaras** killing like a wolf, covering or besetting the door (RV. ii.30.4); cf. **dvar** run, flee like a wolf (Av.); **vr.ka_yu** wolfish, murderous (RV. x.133.4)(Vedic.lex.) **vr.ka** a jackal, a wolf; **vr.ko_dara** wolf-bellied (Ka.lex.) **vit.arukam < vida_raka** cat (**Na_mati_pa. 258**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tiger; jackal**: **burkal, burka_(l), burka_l, burrkal** tiger (Go.); **burka** id. (Pe.); **burka** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4298).

5704.**Wild cat**: cf. **bagga, baggu** (Tadbhava of **vya_ghra**) tiger; **bekku, berku** a cat (Ka.lex.) **bagale** (pl. **-l**) cat (Nk.); **ba~_vli, ba~_uli, bavuli** wild cat (Kuwi); **ba_od.i, ba_oli** id. (Kui); **pa_kkan-** cat, wild-cat (Ta.); **ba_vuga** male cat (Ka.); **po_kka_n** wild cat (Ma.); **ba_vuru_-billi, ba_vuru-ga~_d.u** tomcat, wild cat; **ba_vurumanu** to cry out, echo or resound (Te.); **ba_vki** wild cat (Pa.); **bakoval** male cat; **bayok** wild cat; **bhongal** cat (Go.); **boyka** wild cat (Pe.)(DEDR 4106). cf. **bat-bial** wild cat (Kho.)(CDIAL 9237). **Image: tiger; jackal**: cf. **put.t.a** fox, jackal (Ma.)(DEDR 4261). **burkal, burka_(l), burka_l, burrkal** tiger (Go.); **burka** id. (Pe.); **burka** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4298). **Image: male cat**: **bo_ka_** a male cat (M.); **ba_vuga** a male cat, a tom cat (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: tiger**: **bagga, baggu** (Tadbhava of **vya_ghra**) tiger; **bagga-doval, bagga-toval** a tiger-skin (Ka.lex.) **Leopard**: **be_zar** leopard? (Dm.); **baco_r** leopard (Pas.); **bacor** wolf? (Pas.); **bac.ha_r** leopard (Shum.); **bhaks.amkr.a** eaten (TS.)(CDIAL 9341). **Image: tiger**: **va_ghru~** endearing or contemptuous term for a tiger (M.)(CDIAL 12194). cf. **bat-bial** wild cat (Kho.)(CDIAL 9237). **Image: leopard**: **bagherae** a tiger, leopard (Santali.lex.) **boak** a huge big headed tiger or tomcat; broad full faced; **boak asiane nelok kana** he looks like a huge big headed tomcat; **boak moca** big or wide mouthed (Santali.lex.) **va_ghu** tiger (S.); **va_gh** (G.M.); **va_gu** (Konkan.i); **vaga** (Si.); **vag** (Md.); **ba_gh, bara_gh** leopard (P.); **d.hl.a_gh, d.l.a_g, dla_hg, bra_hg, brag, bra_g** (WPah.); **bag-biar.u** leopard (Sh.)[cf. **bid.a_la** cat (Mn.); **bilo** cat (S.); **bilir.o** small cat (S.)(CDIAL 9237). **pilli** cat (Ta.Ka.Te.Kol.Nk.); **biley** id. (Pa.); **bilay** id. (Kond.a); **bileyi** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4180)]; **ba_g** tiger (Ku.); **ba_gh** tiger (N.A.B.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **ba_g** (N.B.); **ba_gha** (Or.); **vaggha** tiger (Pkt.); **vya_ghra** tiger (AV.)(CDIAL 12193). **bagambar** tiger- or leopard-skin (Ku.)(CDIAL 12195). **Tiger**: **ve_n:kai** tiger, felis tigirs (**Pu. Ve. 3,23**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_n.n.a** royal tiger (Ma.); **ve~_gi** tiger (Te.); **ve_nga_lam** leopard (Go.)(DEDR 5521). **pilli** cat (Ta.Ka.Te.Kol.Nk.); **biley** (Pa.); **bilay** (Kond.a); **bileyi** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4180). **vanara_ja** lion (Skt.); **van.ara_ya** (Pkt.); **banra_y** tiger, lion (H.)(CDIAL 11264). [cf. the extra-ordinary etyma connoting a tiger and an alligator and possible transferance of associated semantics of a homonym: **gha_t.h** landing place (K.)(CDIAL 4414); **kat.t.ai** dam (Ta.)(DEDR 1147); **kha_t.i_** bank (Go.)(DEDR 1449): **khar.yal** tiger (Go.)(DEDR 1132); **ghar.ya_lu** long-snouted porpoise (S.); **ghar.iya_l** crocodile (N.); **gha~riya_l** alligator (A.B.); **ghar.ya_** (H.); **ghar.ia_l.a** (Or.); **ghan.t.ika** alligator (Skt.); **gha~t.** protuberance on the snout of an alligator (A.)(CDIAL 4422). **Tom-cat; leopard**: **veruku** tom-cat, wild cat (**Pur-ana_. 324**); toddy cat, paradoxurus niger (Ta.); **veruku, viruku, meruku** civet cat (Ma.); **berku, bekku** cat (Ka.); **bekki** jungle cats of various species (Kod..); **beru** marten, wild cat (Tu.); **ve_rig, verrig** (pl. **vergil**), **verig** cat (Ga.); **verka_r., verkar.** cat (Go.); **varka_r** wild cat (Go.); **berxa_** id. (Kur.); **berge** id. (Malt.); **berko, berku_** id. (Nahali)(DEDR 5490). **blari, brari** cat (Gypsy); **bror^{u}**, **byor^{u}** (K.); **bera_l.**, **brail**, **ghor.-bala_** wild cat (WPah.); **bira_lo** (N.); **bira_l** (A.B.); **bag-biar.u** leopard (Sh.)(CDIAL 9237). cf. **veru** fear, dread (Ta.); **bercu, beccu** fear, dread (Ka.); **ver-a** fear, terror (Te.); **veri-, ver-** to fear (Go.); **bree inba, brehe inba** to be afraid (Kui)(DEDR 5489). **bi_ra_** coward (Gypsy); **bi_ro_m** I feared (Gypsy); **bhi_ta** frightened (RV.)(CDIAL 9511). **bi-, biar** fears (Gypsy); **bibhe_ti** fears (RV.); **bhiy** to fear (Phal.); **bihvu~** id. (G.); **bihin.e~** (M.); **bhitta_** fears (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9241). **To scratch**: **bagaru** to

scratch with the nails or claws (Ka.)(DEDR 5202). **varan.t.u** to scratch (as with fingernails or claws)(Ta.); **baruku** to scratch, claw (Te.); **bakr.ali, bark, brak** to claw (Kui); **varkara_t.a** marks of a lover's fingernails on the bosom of a woman (Skt.)(DEDR 5322).

5705.**Image: East Indian kino tree**: **be_n.n.a, ben:ga** red sandalwood, p. santalinus (Tu.); **ve_n:gor, ven:go, ven:gur ma_r.a** id. (Go.); **ve~_gisa** pterocarpus marsupium (Te.); **veuk** (Pa.); **ve_n:kai** East Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium (Ta.); **ve_n.n.a** pterocarpus marsupium or pterocarpus santalinus (Ma.); **be_n:ga** p. marsupium (Ka.); **ve_n:geri, ve_n:geri marnu** bija tree (Kuwi); **ve_n.er- maran** the bija tree (= pterocarpus marsupium)(Kond.a); **vengogai** the dhorbenla tree (Go.); **ve_ngesi** piasal tree or wood (= pterocarpus marsupium)(Kui); **begasi** a kind of tree (Malt.)(DEDR 5520). Pterocarpus marsupium = pterocarpus indicus: **pitasala** (Skt.); **Indian kino, Malabar kino** (Eng.); **damula akhavena hindi** (Arab.); **khune siyiavushane hindi** (Pers.); **natka damula** (Deccan); **bijasar** (H.); **pit-sal** (B.); **chinai-gond** (gum)(M.); **bibla** (M.); **honne** (M.); **peddagi** (Te.); **vengai-maram** (Ta.); **hanemara, bethonne** (Ka.); common in central and southern India, and Ceylon. This tree is the source of the kino of the European pharmacopoeas. Kino is the juice obtained by incisions in the trunk inspissated without artifical heat... By boiling an aqueous solution of kino-tannic acid a precipitate of kino-red is obtained... **kino** is a simple astringent, administered in diarrhoea... bark is used in powder or decoction in diarrhoea, pyrosis etc. Bruised leaves are applied as paste to boils, sores and skin diseases. Leaves and stalks which are succulent are fed to cattle... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1025). **Yields a red dye.** **veuk** p. marsupium (Pa.); **vengur ma_r.a** id. (Go.); **vengogai** the dhorbenla tree (Go.); **ve_ngesi** piasal tree or wood = p. marsupium (Kui); **ve_n:geri marnu** bija tree (Kuwi); **begasi** a kind of tree (?Malt.)(DEDR 5520). [Tu. form with two meanings has a parallel: cf. Si. synonym, which gets the two meanings: **patangi, pata_ngi** red sandal, sandalwood tree, pterocarpus santalinus, caesalpina sappan (Si.)(CDIAL 7739)] **cantanamum ve_n:kaiyum ve_me_** : **Na_lat.i**. **180**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_-** to burn (**Na_lat.i, 180**); **be_** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) {Caesalpina sappan and pterocarpus marsupium are both used in dyeing. Caesalpina sappan is referred to as: **pat.t.aranga** (CDIAL 7707 = lit. silk + red). Pterocarpus marsupium is: **ve_n:kai** (DEDR 5520). Both mean in common parlance: red sandal. "Pterocarpus marsupium is a large deciduous tree with a stout crooked stem and widely spreading branches; bark thick, yellowish grey, the outer layer corky...distribution: W.Peninsula, S.India and Ceylon...The plant and the gum are hot and bitter with a sharp taste...cure leucoderma...urinary discharges...useful in eye troubles and elephantiasis... the gum is used for toothache on the Coromandel coast... In Goa, the bark of the tree is used as an astringent... **Etyma**: **damulakhain** (Arabic); **pitsal, pitshul, piyashal** (B.); **benga, bibla, honne** (Ka.); **bijo** (Gond); **bia, bibla, bio, hiradakhana** (G.); **banda, bija, bijasal, bijasar, biya, hiradokhi, peisar, piasal, pitshola** (H.); **vengis** (Khond); **hed, hid, hilum, hitun, paisar** (Kolami); **assan, asson** (Konkan.i); **karintakara, malantakara, venna** (Ma.); **asan, asana, bibla, dhorbenla, honi, huni** (M.); **hid daru** (Mundari); **kondavegisa, vengisa** (Saora); **ganmalu, gummalu** (Sinhalese); **banda, murga** (Santal); **asanam, kani, kurinji, pidasaralam, pirasaram, pidagarama, sarvasadagam, sarudagam, tamisu, tannini, timisam, timil, timisu, udiravengai, vandunarmalar, vengai, visaga** (Ta.); **peddagi, peddavegisa, peddegi, pedegu, vegisa, vengisa, yegi** (Te.); **piyasalo** (Or.); **asana, bandhukapushpa, bijaka, bijavriksha, mahakutaja, mahasarja, nilaka, pitasalaka, pitasara, pitashala, paramayudha, priyaka, priyasalaka, sauri** (Skt.) The variety of terms may be descripive of its attributes and related to the prescriptions of substitute medicinal herbs in ancient medicinal systems. (Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.I, pp. 828-829). **Image: kino tree**: **Red sanders**: **cantan-a-ve_n:kai** red sanders, cecantan-am, pterocarpus santalinus (Ta.lex.) Pterocarpus santalinus: **rakta-**

chandana (Skt.H.B.M.Ka.); **red sanders, red sandalwood** (Eng.); **santal rouge** (Fr.); **dunkelrothe flugal-frucht** (Ger.); **lalchandana** (H.); **sandale surkh** (Pers.); **ratanili** (G.M.); **rakta gandhamu, erra-gandamu** (Te.); **shen-chandanam** (Ta.); **chan-chandanam** (Ma.); **rachandana** (Konkan.i); habitat: this small tree is generally met with in the forests of southern India; part used: wood; action: mildly astringent, cooling and tonic; Uses: heartwood of red sandalwood is called santalum rubrum. It enters into the composition of numerous astringent remedies used in complaints like bleeding piles, haemorrhages, dysentery etc. Decoction of the legume is useful in chronic dysentery. Wood powdered or beaten up into a paste is applied to eyes in ophthalmia... wood rubbed on a piece of stone with water forms an excellent cooling application and purifier of skin after bathing like white sandalwood. It is also employed as a wash in superficial excoriations of the genital organs. In British Pharmacy the wood is generally employed as a colouring agent in the compound tincture of lavender and in Indian preparations, as an ingredient of several medicated oils (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1025-1026). **cantan-a_ti** Indian kino tree, ve_n:kai (Ta.lex.) **cantan-u** < **santanu** a king of the lunar race, father of Bhi_s.ma (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Synonym**: **murukkan--maram** Bengal kino tree, butea frondosa (Ta.lex.) Pterocarpus santalinus: "A small tree, attaining 7.5 m., with extremely hard, dark purple heart-wood... Distribution: Deccan, in the hills of Cuddapha, S. Kurnool, N. Arcot and Chingleput... the wood is bitter with a flavour... inferior to white sandalwood... red sandalwood is considered astringent... external application for inflammation and headache... the wood rubbed up with water, is advantageously employed as a wash in superficial excoriation of the genital organs... **Synonyms**: **sandaleahmar, sandhulhamra, undum** (Arabic); **kuchunduana, lall chandan, rakta chandana, raktachondon, ranjana, ruktachundun, tilaparni** (B.); **nasani, sandaku** (Burma); **kempugandha, patranga, raktashandana** (Ka.); **t'an hsiang** (Chinese); **sandelhout** (Danish); **lalchandan, undum** (Deccan); **red sandalwood, red sanders, ruby wood, sanders red** (Eng.); **bois caliatour, santal rouge** (Fr.); **rotes sandelholz** (Ger.); **ratanjli** (G.); **lalchandan, ragat chandan, rukhto chandan, undum** (H.); **sandalo roso** (Italian); **raktachandan** (Konkan.i); **patrangam, raktashandanam, senshendanam, tilaparnni, uruttushandanam** (Ma.); **raktachandan, tambadachandana** (M.); **apalit, daytanag** (Pampangan); **buckum, dulsurkh, sandalesurkh, sandulsurkh, sun, undum** (Pers.); **sandalo vermelho** (Port.); **chandanlal** (P.); **agarugandha, arka, chandana, harichandana, kshudrachandana, kuchandana, kushikam, patranga, tilaparni** (Skt.); **rat-handum, ructhandun** (Si.); **naga, narra** (Tagalog); **atti, kusandanam, picanam, pidagattam, salliyam, sandauam, sandanavengai, sensandakkattai, sensandanam, sivappuchandanam** (Ta.); **agarugandhamu, ettachandamu, kuchandanamu, raktachandanamu, raktagandhamu, shandanamu** (Te.); **benne** (Tu.); **indrochondono, lohoti-chondono, roktochondono** (Or.)(Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol. I, pp. 826-827). **Red sandal-wood**: **kucandana** red sandal-wood, pterocarpus santalinus (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **kucantan-am > ku-candana** id. (**Malai**.)(Ta.lex.) **Red sandalwood**: cf. **be_n.n.a, ben:ga** red sandalwood, pterocarpus santalinus (Tu.); **ve_n.n.a** pterocarpus marsupium or santalinus or avicenna or terminalia tomentosa (Ma.)(DEDR 5520). **ben:ga** fetid smell (Or.)(CDIAL 9307). Santalum rubrum**:** Synonyms: red saunders, red sandal wood, red santal, ruby wood, chandam; **rothes santelholz** (Ger.); **santal rouge** (Fr.); botanical origin: pterocarpus santalinus; part used: the heartwood; habitat: Indo-China and southern India; cultivated in the PHilippines; plant: a tree with spreading branches, trifolate leaves and spikes of yellow papilionaceous flowers. The leaflets are oval and emarginate; use: colouring agent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 450-451). **hone, hane** a large forest tree, pterocarpus marsupium; it stains yellow if wetted; the bark when wounded yields a red gum resin, the kino, van someren; **hane, hane**

mara a tall tree, pterocarpus indicus (Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_n:kai** East Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium (Ta.)(DEDR 5520). **Image: Indian kino tree**: **akan-am** Indian kino tree; cf. **acan-am**; **acan-a_ti** ceylon leadwort, kot.uve_li (Ta.); **akulo_tikam** karun:kot.uve_li, a black variety of ceylon leadwort (Ta.)(TED). **asana** the tree terminalia tomentosa (Sus'r.); **as'ana, a_sana, a_s'ana** (Skt.); **asana** the tree pentaptera tomentosa (Pali); **asan.a** a partic. kind of tree (Pkt.); **e~_han.** a shrub with prickly leaves (WPah.); **asna_** terminalia tomentosa (N.); **a_sna_** pentaptera tomentosa (B.); **asan, a_san** terminalia alata tomentosa (H.); **asan., a_san., asn.a_, a_sn.a_, asa_n.a_, asn.i_** (M.); **asana** (Si.)(CDIAL 963). cf. **e~_han.** (WPah.) and **ve_n.n.a** terminalia tomentosa (Ma.)(DEDR 5520): Pterocarpus indicus: **vengai** (Ta.); **ettavegisa** (Te.); **padauk** (Burmese); **honne** (Ka.); gum from the tree: used as substitute for gum kino; kernel of the fruit: emetic; yields a red kino; habitat: eastern and western Peninsula (GIMP, p.206). **Synonyms**: **chalangada** (Andamans); **padauk, tounghkayai** (Burma); **chan kraham** (Cambodia); **honne** (Ka.); **andaman redwood, malay padauk, padauk** (Eng.); **diegou** (Fulah); **angsana** (Malay); **diahon, diegou** (Malinke); **daitanag** (Pampangan); **agana, antagan** (Philippines); **khembe** (Soussou); **asana, narra** (Tagalog); **vengai** (Ta.); **ettavegisa, gandamrigapunetturu, simagandamrigapunetturu** (Te.); **naga, narra** (Visayan)(Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol. I, p. 828). Pterocarpus marsupium: **vengisa** (Te.); **bijasar** (H.); **pitsal** (B.); **bibla** (M.); **pitasara** (Skt.); **karintakara** (Ma.); **pirasaram** (Ta.); gum: a good astringent, in diarrhea and pyrosis, used for toothache; bruised leaves: useful external application to boils, sores and skin diseases; bark: astringent; yields gum kino, which contains kino-tannic acid; habitat: western Peninsula and S. India (GIMP, p.206). **asana** pterocarpus marsupium (Car. Su. 4.23.(43), 5.73). Bedstead and seats were made of: **asana** (pentaptera tomentosa)[cf. **asana** pterocarpus marsupium (Car.)]; hence, **a_sana** sitting (AV.); seat (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1484). Pterocarpus marsupium: gum kino, Malabar-, East India-, Madras- or Cochin-kino; **kino de l'inde** (Fr.); **kino** (Ger.); part used: the dried juice, obtained from the trunk; habitat: forests of eastern India; a large timber tree with alternate, imparipinnate leaves having 5-7 emarginate leaflets, pale yellow flowers and an orbicular indehiscent legume containing a single seed; the phloem region of the bark of this tree contains a number of tubular cells arranged in axial rows. These cells contain a red astringent fluid which exudes to the surface when the bark is wounded. Kino is collected by the natives who make vertical incisions in the bark of the trunk with oblique lateral ones running into them. The red juice that flows is collected in cups... evaporated... broken up into small fragments; use: astringent in diarrhea. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 467-468). **ve_n:kai** East Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium (**Na_lat.i, 180**); **ve_n:kai-na_t.u, ve_n:kai-man.t.alam** the Ve_n:gi country comprising the Godavari and Kistna districts, ruled by the Co_r..aas in the 10th and 11th c. (Ta.inscr.); **ve_n:kai** id. (**Vi_raco_. Alan.. 23**); gold; cf. **i_n:kai**; cf. **ve_-tal** to be refined by burning in a crucible, as gold (**Ci_vaka. 585**)(Ta.lex.) **Caesalpinia sappan**: **cappan:ki, cappan:ku** < Malay. **sapang** Sappan-wood, caesalpina sappan (**W.**); **cappan:kam** id. (**M.M.**); **cappan:ki-c-ca_yam** colour or dye from the root of **cappan:ki** (Ta.lex.) The popular Sanskrit name is **rakta candana**, red sandalwood. Red is the colour. cf. **ranga** dye, colour (MBh. Pali); **ramga** red colour (Pkt.); **ra_ng** dye (Tor.); **rang** colour (K.); **ra_n** red colour of chewed betel (A.); **ra_na_** red (B.); **ra~_n:ga_** red, red colour (Or.); **ra~_g** dye, juice of plants (H.); **ranga** colour (Si.)(CDIAL 10560). [cf. **pat.t.aranga** dyeing silk; red sandal tree. cf. **pat.rang(a_)** silk-dyer (P.); **pat.t.aranga** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 7707). **pattra_n:ga** red sandal, caesalpinia sappan (Sus'r.); **pattran:ga** id. (Skt.); **pattrra_dhya, pat.t.ara_ga, pat.t.arajaka** id. (Skt.); **pat.ira** sandal tree (Bhpr.); **patangi, pata_ngi** red sandal, sandalwood tree, pterocarpus santalinus, caesalpina sappan (Si.)(CDIAL 7739). **pattira_n:kam** red sanders, cecantan-am, pterocarpus

santalinus (**Mu_. A.**); **cecantan-am** red sanders; Travancore red-wood, gluta travancorica (Ta.lex.) Caesalpina sappan is used in dyeing. It is a small tree, 3 to 5 metres high, with scattered prickles. The flowers are yellow with a red spot at the base. It is called **sapang** in the Philippines < Malay. It is chiefly used as a dyewood, being very popular for colouring the native fabrics. Dymock, W., The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India, London, 1885, p.205: the colouring matter of **sappan** wood is identical with brazilin obtained from brazilwood. In addition to brazilin, the resinous extract of **sappan** wood contains gallic and tannic acids. The leaves (19 %) and bark and fruit walls (44%) contain tannin. **bakam** the heart-wood of caesalpina sappan used for dyeing a kind of red, logwood; **wakam, vakam** sapan wood, caesalpinia sapan, used for dyeing a kind of red. Also medicinally as an ammanagogue and depurant, as an astringent similar to logwood (Punjabi.lex.) [**Synonyms**: **baggam** (Arabic); **bakam** (Persian); **bakam**, **patang** (G.); **bakam, patang, tairi** (B.H.); **tainniya, teinnye** (Burmese); **sheng** (Cambodia); **patranga, pattanga, sappanga** (Ka.); **patrangam, sappannam** (Ma.); **bharyavr.ks.a, kashtha, kuchandana, lohitaranga, patranga, pattura, raktaka, raktakashtha, suranga, ranjana** (Skt.); **teri** (Santali); **padangam,patungam, sappangu, varattangi** (Ta.); **bakamu, bakapu, bukkamu, kapuramaddi, okanu, patanga** (Te.); **bakomo** (Or.) Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.II, p. 848]. Santanum album: "**candana** (Skt.); **s'ri_khan.d.a** (Skt.); **chandan** (B.); **saphed chandan** (H.); Sanskrit writers describe several varieties of **chandana** and some include the woods of pterocarpus santalinus (**raktachandana**) and caesalpinia sappan (**pattanga**) under this common denomination. Excluding these last, two varieties of sandal wood are generally recognised, namely, **s'ri_khan.d.a** or white sandal wood and **pitachandana** or the yellow variety. These varieties are founded on the difference in the depth of colour in the heart-wood and not on any specific difference in the plants. The use of sandal wood in carving, and the elegant and fragrant articles made from it, are too well known to need description here. The Hindus use an emulsion of the wood in the worship of their idols and for painting or anointing their bodies after bathing. Rich natives sometimes use sandal wood for burning their dead relatives. Rich or poor, all add at least one piece of the wood to the funeral pile. The essential oil of **chandan** (chua chandana) obtained by distillation from the heart-wood and roots, is of a pale yellow colour and has a peculiar fragrant smell best appreciated by rubbing a few drops of it on the hand. It is much used as a perfume by the Hindus both for themselves and for their idols. In Orissa it is a practice with the better classes to rub a little sandal oil in the spices which they take with their betel-leaf. Sandal wood is described as bitter, cooling, astringent, and useful in biliousness, vomitting, fever, thirst and heat of the body. An emulsion of the wood is used as a cooling application to the skin in erysipelas, prurigo and sudamina... to check gastric irritability and dysentery, and to relieve thirst and heat of body." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 225-226). cf. **s'ri_gandha, siriganda, s'ri_khan.d.a, sirikan.d.a** sandal-wood; **patra_n:ga, patan:ga** sappan wood, caesalpina sappan a small prickly tree yielding sappan wood; red sanders, pterocarpus santolinus, rakta-candana; **candana, candan.a, candala, candal.a, canda_l.a** sandal, strium myrtifolium: either the tree, the wood, or the unctuous preparation of the wood; **canda_l.a** a kind of sandal, kr.s.n.a_garu candana (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) Caesalpinia sappan: **patanga, pattranjaka** (Skt.); **bakam, patang** (H.B.); **patang** (M.); **patungam** (Ta.); **bakamu** (Te.); **sappanam** (Ma.); decoction of wood: considered emmenagogue, useful in diarrhoea and dysentery; brasilin, essential oil; habitat: S. India, Bengal; usually cultivated as a hedge plant (GIMP, p.44). Caesalpinia sappan: Sapang (Tagalog) is chiefly used as a dyewood... to colour the native fabrics... brazilin is the colouring matter... The wood is official in the British and Indian pharmacopoeias... The seeds are used as a stomachic in Indo-China. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.374-375). Pterocarpus

indicus: **erravegisa** (Ta.); **padauk** (B.); gum is used as a substitute for gum kino (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1024). **Narra** (Tagalog) is a very valuable wood which is highly prized both for cabinet and building purposes. The wood is used locally as a red dye, which is called narrin by Brooks. The wood is official in the French, Portuguese and Spanish pharmacopoeias... It contains a kino, a term adopted from a West African language signifying the gum of pterocarpus, which is well known as a Malay medicine. It is given for diarrhoea and dysentery after being purified by boiling and subsequent evaporation to dryness. Its chief constituent is kino-tannic acid. It is a powerful astringent. In Java a decoction of the bark or the kino is used for thrush, and the kino is administered to arrest diarrhoea. The young leaves are applied to ripening boils, ulcers, and prickly heat. Ridley quotes Hohne, who states that the juice of the root is used as an application to syphilitic sores. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.426-427). **Compound ointment; sandal**: **ca_ntu** compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron; cement; tar (Ma.); **sa_du, sa_ndu** a fragrant substance, perfume; the black colour made of burnt rice or ragi with which females and children mark their foreheads (Ka.); **sa_dik** smearing (Tu.); **ca~_du** to rub into a paste; sharpen blade on stone; a black preparation of burnt rice etc., used for a beauty spot on the forehead; a black spot on the forehead, beauty spot (Te.); **ca.ndi** sandalwood (Kod..); **ca_ntam** sandal; **ca_ntu** sandal tree, sandal paste, black pigment made of burnt rice or ragi used as tilaka, paste, mortar, plaster; **cantu** sandalwood (Ta.); **ca_tu-pad.i** sandal paste (Te. inscr.); **candana** sandal (tree, wood, paste)(Skt.); **candanamu** (Te.); **todon.m** (To.); **sa_tana** a kind of sandal (Kaut.ilya); **ca_ttu (ca_tti-)** to daub, smear, anoint (Ta.); **catur (-pp-, -tt-)** to daub, besmear (Ta.)(DEDR 2448). cf. **sar-i** paste, gum, glue (Ka.); **car-i, sari** starch; paste or gruel used as paste (Te.); **sadali** gum, resin (Kui)(DEDR 2418). cf. **car-u** juice, sap (Ta.)(DEDR 2484). **To slip**: cf. **carukku (carukki-)** to slip (Ta.); **sari** to slip (Ka.); **carugud.u** a sledge; **jarugud.u** slipping (Te.); **jarqe** to be dropped, fall (Malt.)(DEDR 2360). cf. **ca_r-u** to slip off (Ta.); **car-ukkal** slipperiness (Ta.)(DEDR 2482). **sarakvu~** to move, slip, slide (G.)(CDIAL 13250). **saran.yu** quickly moving (Skt.)(CDIAL 13249). **To adorn; to wear a caste mark**: **ca_ttu (ca_tti-)** to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark; n. wearing as a garland (Ta.); **ca_ttu** to wear (esp. holy clothes, caste mark, etc.)(Te.)(DEDR 2449). **ca_rttuka** to put on dress, adorn; **ca_rttikka** to adorn as an image ith flowers (Ma.)(DEDR 2460). **candana** sandalwood (Nir.); sandal tree (Pali); its wood (Pali); **cam.dan.a, cam.dan.aga** sandal-wood (Pkt.); **candun** (K.); **canan.** (L.Ku.); **cannan.** (P.); **ca~_dan** (N.); **ca_nan** sandalwood, paste made therefrom (Mth.); **sandu, handun** sandalwood (Si.)(CDIAL 4658). **cana_t.hi_, carna_t.hi_** small piece of sandalwood (P.)(CDIAL 4659). **canaut.o** flat stone on which sandalwood is ground for making paste (N.); **candraut.a_** (Bi.)(CDIAL 4660). **cantam** colour, hue (**Tirukko_. 211**); sandal (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Beauty; adorning**: **cantam** beauty, colour, shape, form, pleasure, happiness, manners, habits; **antam** beauty, comeliness (Ta.); **cantam** beauty, elegance; **antam** beauty (Ma.); **canda, cenda** pleasing, beautiful, lovely, charming, propriety, fitness, niceness, beauty; appearance, shape, form, kind, manner; **anda** fitness, beauty, pleasantness; suitable, nice or good form or manner, array, manner, form, nature, faculty (Ka.); **canda** beauty, elegance; **anda** form, shape, beauty, elegance, handsomeness, symmetry; purport; beautiful, pretty; **anda-canda** very handsome, pleasant (Tu.); **candamu** manner, way, state, condition; **andamu** beauty; **andaga~_d.u** a handsome man; fem. **andakatte, andagincu** to look beautiful or nice, appear adorned, be beautiful; **andagimpu** adorning, ornamenting, beauty (Te.)(DEDR 2328). **chadyati** seems good (RV.); **chajjai** shines; **chajjita** shining, decorated (Pkt.); **cha_jn.o** to be fit, suit; **chajan.a** decoration (Ku.); **cha_jab** to be beautiful, bloom (Mth.); **cha_jai** befits, looks nice (OAw.); **cha_jna_** to befit (H.); **cha_jvu~, sa_jvu~** to suit (G.); **sa_jn.e~** to befit, be congenial to (M.); **chaguab** to be pleased

(Mth.)(CDIAL 4982). **chadayati** seems, seems good, pleases (RV.); **cal-** to please; **calo** satisfied (Gypsy)(CDIAL 5019). **Invites**: **chandayati** seems good (RV.); **chandati** (Naigh.); **cham.de_i** wishes, approves, invites (Pkt.); **sa_ndiba** to seek an opportunity (A.); **cha~_dni** style (of speaking or writing)(B.)(CDIAL 4986). **Pleasing; style, fashion**: **chnda** pleasing (RV.); pleasure, will (Ya_j.); **chanda** impulse, will (Pali); **cham.dam.** (As'.); **cham.da** wish (Pkt.); **channi** entreaty (WPah.); **cha~_d** style, fashion (B.); appearance, shape (Mth.); **sanda, snda** wish, love (Si.)(CDIAL 4983a). **Appearance, trace**: **ca_t.ai** appearance, feature, similarity, inclination (Ta.); **ca_t.a** faint notice of something, a trace (Ma.); **ja.r.** sign (made by hands, eyes, etc.)(Ko.); **ja_d.u, ja_d.e** mark of a footstep or of a carriage wheel, track, trace, a slight or faint notice, wink, hint (Ka.); **ja_d.a** a sign, trace, track; hint, intimation, way, manner (Te.)(DEDR 2442). **Image: likeness**: **sa_t.i** likeness, similarity (Ka.); equal, like, similar, likeness (Te.)(DEDR 2438). **Beauty**: **canna, cennu** straightness, beauty, grace, niceness, properness, elegance; **canna, cenna** a man of beauty, a handsome man; fem. **canni, canne, cenne; cannage** handsomely, nicely, properly; **canniga** a handsome, fine man (Ka.); **canna** handsome, well (Tu.); **cennu** beauty, grace, elegance, manner, way (Te.)(DEDR 2423). **Pleasing**: **anv** fertility of ground (Ko.); **anu, anuvu, anavu** fitness, propriety, nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful, worth, merit, readiness, success, proper or correct way, scheme, device, circumstance, opportunity (Ka.); **anutana** fitness, opportunity (Tu.); **anuvu** fitness, convenience, means, contrivance; suitable, fit, convenient (Te.); **a, am.** beautiful, pretty; **ammai** beauty, prettiness (Ta.)(DEDR 328). **can, cam.** redness (Ka.); **ce, cem, cekappu, cemmai, cey, ceva, cevappu, cevvu, ce_, ce_ye** (Ta.); **cem, cevu, ce_ye, cuvappu, cone, covvu** (Ma.); **ceva, civa, ce_** to be red (Ta.); **ceva, cuva, co_** to be red (Ma.); **ceve, cevve, ce_guru, ce_vuru** red; **ce_gurincu, ce_-** to grow red (Te.); **candana, candan.a** sandal, strium myrtifolium: either the tree, the wood or the unctuous preparation of the wood; **candana_cala** a part of the southern range of the western ghauts, where sandal-wood is found; **candano_pala** a lab on which sandal is ground; **candala** sandal; a vessel made of sandal-wood (Ka.M.); **candal.a, canda_l.a** a kind of sandal, kr.s.n.a_garucandana (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) "**Sandal**. (...the Sanskrit **chandana** (i.e. refreshing), Arabic **sandali-aswad**, Mahratti **gandha** (i.e. fragrant), and **sri-gandha** (holy incense), and Hindustani's **safid-chandan** (white sandal-wood), is the wood of santalum album. It is also **tantalon** of the Greeks; but their **tagalina**, also identified with it, was probably teak wood, the **sag, sagun**, and **sagwan** of India. Red sandal-wood or sanders is obtained from pterocarpus santalinus, **rakta chandan** and caesalpinia sappan, **bakam**... The sandal grows in Timor... and is called **chandam**, and it is known by that name in all the lands round Malacca... The Canarese, Deccanis, and Guzeratis call it **cercanda**... though the red sandal is not in Timor, it is met with in asserim and on the coast of Coromandel... white and yellow sandal is used throughout India... and the natives are very fond of pleasant scents." (G. De Orta, pp. 393-399). Santalum album: **chandana** (Skt.Ka.); **chandan, safed chandan** (H.B.M.); **chandan** (P.); **chandanam** (Ma.); **ingam** (Ta.); **chandanamu** (Te.); wood: ground up with water into a paste applied to the temples in the headache, fevers, local inflammation; oil from heartwood: used in the symptomatic treatment of dysuria, in gonorrheal urethritis and cystitis; heartwood yields essential oil, the oil contains santalol 89-96%; habitat: western Peninsula (GIMP, p.221). Pterocarpus santalinus: red sandal wood; part used: the heartwood; habitat: Indo-China and Southern India; cultivated in the Philippines; red saunders is imported from Madras... Use: colouring agent in tinctures. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 450-451). **Sandalwood**: **pattan:ga** caesalpinia sappan (Car. Ci. 26.210). **pa_tiram** sandalwood (Ta.); **pa_t.i_ra** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pattra_n:ga** red sandal; caesalpinia sappan (Sus'r.); **pattran:ga** red sandal (Skt.); **pattra_d.hya** caesalpinia sappan;

pat.t.aran:ga, pat.t.ara_ga, pat.t.arajaka (Skt.); **pat.ira** sandal tree (Bhpr.); **patan:gi, patn:gi** red sandal, sandalwood tree, pterocarpus santalinus, caesalpinia sappan (Si.)(CDIAL 7739). {There has been a convergence of semant. sandal-wood and eagle-wood in both the aerial etyma: **ven.n.a** (DEDR) and **agaru** (CDIAL)}. **nalada** = **ma_m.si_** (Car. Su. 3.25, 4.14)[since Pa_n.ini refers to **nalada** and **jat.a_ma_m.si_** these are apparently allied species, but distinct]; **jat.a_ma_m.si** Indian spikenard, nardostachys jatamansi (Ka.lex.) **cat.a_ma_ci** spikenard herb, nardostachys jatamansi (**W.**); **cat.a_ma_cil** id. (**Pata_rtta. 995**)(Ta.lex.) **cantan-a-k-ku_t.t.u** perfumery ground with sandal (Ta.Ma.); **cantan--a-c-ca_ntu** id. (**Perun.. Makata. 7,109**); **cantan-a-k-kal.i** sandal-paste (**Ci_vaka. 1719**); **cantan-a-k-kur..ampu** sandal paste (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,76**); **cantan-a-c-ce_r-u** id. (**Paripa_. 7,74, Urai.**); **cantan-a-t-te_yvai** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 41,130**); **cantan-a_ti-t-tailam** fragrant medicated oil having sandal as the chief ingredient (Ta.); **cantan-a-c-co_lai** grove of sandalwood trees (**Tirukko_. 107**); **cantan-a-k-kur-ai** small blocks of sandalwood used in preparing scented paste (**Perun.. Makata. 17,139**); **cantan-a-k-kur-at.u** platform where idol is anointed with sandal paste (Ta.Ma.); cubical or oblong block of sandalwood marked with the numbers 3, 12, 10, 100, one on each side, the number which turns up when it is thrown being looked for in a book for divining the future (**W**.); **cantan-am** sandalwood tree, santalum album (**ver-ikamar.. cantan-amum ve_n:kaiyum : Na_lat.i, 180**); sandal paste (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 9,157**); **cantan-avattar** sandal attar, perfumed liquid distilled from sandalwood; **cantan-a-villai** sandal tablet, small cake of sandal paste; **cantan-a-ver-pu** Potiya-malai, as the mountain noted for sandal trees (**Tiruvil.ai. Par..iya. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **Santalum album**: Synonyms: sandalwood, yellow sandalwood, lignum santali, white saunders; **bois de santal blanc, santal citrin** (Fr.); **weisses oder gelbes sandelholz** (Ger.); part used: the heartwood; habitat: India and Malay archipelago; uses: sandalwood is used in the arts and as a source of santal oil, the latter being used in medicine as a genito-urinary stimulant and disinfectant, and less frequently as an expectorant in bronchitis. It is also used in the perfume industry.(Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 279-280). **Sandal**: **gandha_pan.a** a shop where sandal and other perfumes are sold (Ka.); **gandhi** smelling, odoriferous (Ka.Skt.); **gandha taila, gandhada en.n.e** sandal oil; **gandha, ganda** smell, odour; a perfume (Ka.); **gandha** smell (Skt.); **gandiga** a seller of perfumes (Ka.); **gandapud.i** perfumed powder (Ka.); **gandhana** fragrance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **candana** santalum album (Car. Su. 3.23, 26.29). cf. **gandha** smell (RV.); **gan** deodar tree (WPah.); **ga~_da** sandalwood, sandalwood paste (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4014). **sam.dhai** joins (Pkt.); **sa_nn.o** to mix with ingredients, immerse in spices (Ku.); **sa_ndhiba_** to mix up, knead (Or.)(CDIAL 12898). **candana** white sandalwood, santalum album; **raktacandana** red sandalwood, pterocarpus santalinus; Indian kino tree or pterocarpus marsupium , peet sa_l (B.) (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p. 155; p. 296). Pterocarpus santalinus: **raktachandana** (B.Skt.); **raktacandan** (M.); **lalchandan** (H.); **raktashandanam** (Ma.); **sensandanam** (Ta.); **raktachandanamu** (Te.); wood: astringent, tonic, used as cooling external application for inflammation and headache, in bilious affections and skin diseases, in fever, boils, and to strengthen the sight, diaphoretic; fresh shoots yield glucoside, colouring matter; habitat: Deccan, in the hills of Cuddapah, S. Kurnool, N. Arcot and Chingleput, up to 1,500 ft. (GIMP, p.206). **netta ca.ci** sp. sandalwood which is red (Kod..); **neytto_r** blood (Ta.)(DEDR 3748).

5706.**Image: snake**: **pagela_** a harmless snake (Ka.); **pagel** a kind of harmless snake (Tu.)(DEDR 3809).

5707.**Image: to stir; tremble**: **pa~_hul** a Sikh initiatory rite involving the stirring of a bowl of sherbet (P.); **praghu_rn.a** turning round or rolling violently (Skt.); **paho_d.ai** swings; **paho_lira** one who swings or shakes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8487). **re_s- (-t-)** to stir and mix (boiling flour, etc.) with a ladle (Kond.a); **pressali (prest-), preh- (prest-)** to stir with a spoon; **pre_h- (-t-)** to stir (curry, meat, etc.) (Kuwi) (DEDR 4610). **pracala** tremulous, shaking (MBh.); **pracala_ka** springing up (TS.); peacock's tail or crest (Skt.); **pacala** tremulous (Pali); **payala** (Pkt.); **ps'lyu_** woman's long hair (Pr.)(CDIAL 8489). **pracalati** starts up from (R.); **pacalati** dangles (Pali); **payalai** goes, stumbles; **payallai** spreads out (Pkt.) (CDIAL 8490). **pracalayati** wags, jogs (Skt.); **praca_layati** causes to tremble (R.); **paca_le_ti** sways (Pali); **paccalita** shaken (Pali); **payale_i** makes go (Pkt.); **pcil** to shake (Kt.)(CDIAL 8491). **pir-ar..** to tremble; **pir-ar..cci, pir-ar..vu** shivering, trembling; **pir-akkam** awe, fear (Ta.); **pir-iki** coward (Ka.); id., timid, cowardly (Te.)(DEDR 4200). **pe_r..kan.i** to be afraid (Ta.); **pel.agu** fear, alarm (Ka.); **pel.ar-** to tremble, fear; fear, alarm; **pel.ar-isu** to cause to fear, frighten; **pel.pal.isu, bel.pal.isu** to tremble, fear (Ka.); **perci** shying, strarting suddenly; **percuni** to shy, start aside suddenly (Tu.); **pelakur-u** to fear, be alarmed (Te.); **bir.k-** to be startled (Pa.)(DEDR 4419).

5708.**Image: vessel; brim, edge**: **vakku** brim, edge (Ma.)(DEDR 5208). **pakkale, pakkare, bakarage, bakkare, bagarige, bagerage** a kind of vessel (Ka.); **pakkale, pakkare** a kind of vessel; a temporary well in a stream (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a vessel**: **bisale, bisal.e** an earthen vessel; **kinni-bisale** a small earthen vessel; **bin.d.i** a big earthen vessel (Tu.lex.) cf. **bakkari, bakri** bread (Ka.); **bha_kara** (M.); **bakkarihacu** a platter for baking bread (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **paka_lam** skull (Ta.); **bhaga_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **To stir a bowl**: **praghu_rn.a** turning round or rolling violently (Skt.); **paho_d.ai** swings; **paho_lira** one who swings or shakes (Pkt.); **pa~_hul** a Sikh initiatory rite involving the stirring of a bowl of sherbet (P.)(CDIAL 8487). **re_s- (-t-)** to stir and mix (boiling flour, etc.) with a ladle (Kond.a); **pressali (prest-), preh- (prest-)** to stir with a spoon; **pre_h- (-t-)** to stir (curry, meat, etc.)(Kuwi)(DEDR 4610). **Image: bowl**: cf. **kapa_li_** a beggar's bowl (Skt.); cf. **caput** (Latin); **kephale** (Greek); **kapa_la** a jar in general; a cup; a cover, lid; **kapa_lika_** a potsherd (Skt.lex.) **Ship; sail**: **kappar--pa_y** sail made of canvas; **kappal** ship, sailing vessel (**Or..ivi. Cattini. 22**)(Ta.); ship (Ma.); **kopol** boat (To.); **kappalu** ship (Tu.); **kappali** id. (Te.)(DED 1219). **kappalo_t.utal** to sail as a ship; to cary on trade by sea; **kappale_r-r-utal** to transport; to punish with transportation, as to the Andamans; **kappalo_t.t.utal** to sail a ship, steer a vessel; **kappalo_t.t.i** sailor, seaman; captain, chief sailor; **kappar--ka_ran-** master of a ship, ship-holder; mariner, shipman (Ta.lex.)**Little earthen furnace**: **bhaha_ra_, bhaha_ri_** little earthen furnace (P.)(CDIAL 9482). **pa_ka-stha_na** kiln (Skt.); **poya_n** potter's kiln (B.)(CDIAL 8023). **Kiln pa~_ja_** brick-kiln (B.)(CDIAL 8251). **Potter's kiln**: **pa_ka-put.i, pa_ka-p-put.i** potter's kiln (Ta.); **pa_ka-put.i_** (Skt.); **pa_ka-ca_lai** kitchen (**Pirapo_ta. 11,29**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kad.o** heated, purified (OMarw.); **pa_k** cooking (N.); **pa_kn.o** to be cooked or boiled (Ku.)(CDIAL 7621). **pa_kat.h** cooked, ripe, old, strong (H.)(CDIAL 7626). **bhrama** flame (RV.)(CDIAL 9646). **bha_svara** shining (S'Br.); **bha_sura** (Skt.); **bhassara, bha_sura** bright (Pali); **bha_sura, bha_sira** (Pkt.); **bha_sara** (G.)(CDIAL 9483). **bha_ma** blaze (of anger)(RV.); **bo_m** anger (K.); **bha_m** angry woman, young and seductive woman (G.)(CDIAL 9454). cf. **va_ku** light, brightness, beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 5332). **Flame**: **bhra_s'** shine (Skt.); **bra_h, bre_h**, dat. **bri_s'^{u}** flame (K.)(CDIAL 9681). **bhra_j, bhra_jas** shine (Skt.); **bhra_jate_** shines (RV.); **bhra_jas** shine, spark (RV.); **bha_jai** shines (Pkt.); **d.l.e~u** it dawned; burn; pain (WPah.); **bra_zo~_e, bla_ze_i** aches (Ash.); **lohi** (Pas'.); **bra_ze** painful, pain (Ash.); **braze** pain (Kt.); **brdso** (Bashg.); **b^{y}aiz, bez** ill, sick (Pr.)(CDIAL 9659). **bha_sa** light (MBh.); **bha_sas** (RV.); **bha_sa, bha_sa_** brightness (Pkt.); **bas** flame (Ash.); **ba_s** (Bashg.); **bhas** (Kal.); **bas** (with rising tone)(Kho.);

bha_h, bha_ flame, fire; **bah** fire (L.); **bha_h** fire, splendour; **bha_hi, bhahi** a slight appearance, tinge (of any colourj)(P.); **ba_** rays; **bha_s** discernment, act of seeing (Ku.); appearance (Mth.G.); impression, fancy (G.); **bahakan.u** to shine (S.)(CDIAL 9480). **bha_sati** is bright (RV.); appears, becomes clear (Skt.); **bha_syate_** Cat. pass. of **bha_sayati** illuminates (Up.); **bha_sai** is bright, is known (Pkt.); **bha_sna_** to shine (H.); **ba_sun** to become visible, become intelligible (K.); **bha_sa_** to appear, seem (B.); **bha_sab** (Mth.); **bha_sai** becomes known (OAw.); **bha_sna_** to appear, be known (H.); **bha_svu~** to appear, resemble (G.); **bha_sn.e~** to appear, seem, seem probable (M.); **bha_sta_** appears (Konkan.i); **bha_san.u** to be seen, appear, seem (S.)(CDIAL 9481). **Cooked**: **pakva** cooked, ripe (RV.); cooked food (RV.); ripe corn (AV.); **pakvaka** (AV.); **pakka** ripe, cooked (Pali.Pkt.); **pako** bald, bare (Gypsy); **pkye** (apple) ripened (Kt.); **pa_ko** cooked (Phal.); **paku** ripe, cooked (Sh.); **pop^{u}** ripe (K.); **pok^{u}** (K.); **pako** ripe, cooked (S.); **pakk** maturity (P.); **pakka_** ripe (P.); cooked, ripe, mature, real (H.); **pa_ko** ripe, well-cooked (Ku.); **pa_k** cooking, sugar boiled for conserves (N.G.); ripe (OAw.); **pa_g** cooking (A.); **pa_ka_** ripe, mature (B.); **pa_ku** syrup (Konkan.i); **pa_kawun** to cook esp. by boiling (K.); **pa_kyu** cooked (Garh.); **pa_knu** to be boiled (of water)(N.); **pikka** cooked, ripe (Pkt.); **peko** cooked (Gypsy); **pek** to cook (Gypsy); **pi_k** ripe crop (M.)(CDIAL 7621). **pakva, pakka_, pakku** cooked; digested; mature; accomplised (Ka.lex.) **papay** season of ripening (K.)(CDIAL 7623). **pacati** cooks (RV.Pali); bakes (bricks)(S'Br.); **payai** cooks (Pkt.); **paioiki** (Sh.); **payun** to bake (earth or bricks), heat red hot, scorch (K.); **pewun** to start preparations for cooking (K.)(CDIAL 7650). **pacyate_** is cooked, is digested (RV.); become ripe (RV.); **paccati** is boiled (Pali); **pac** to be boiled (Pas'.); **pazei** cooks bread, bakes, roasts, cooks on hot coals (Sh.); **pacab** to be cooked, be digested (Mth.); **pacai** is boiled (OAw.); **pa_cna_** to cook (H.); **pa_cai** is boiled (OG.); **pasi** cooked, ripe (Si.)(CDIAL 7654). **pa_ka** cooking (S'rS.Pali); baking (of bricks)(Mn.); **pa_ya** (Pkt.); in cmpd. **maha-paka** (OSi.)(CDIAL 8022). **pa_kal** quite black (TS.); ripening, causing suppuration (Skt.); **pa_il** mangos spread in grass to be ripened (P.); **pa_l** layers of straw in which unripe mangos are placed to ripen (H.)(CDIAL 8024). **pa_cayati** causes to be cooked (S'Br.); **pa_ce_ti** makes boil (Pali); **peje** to cook, boil (Pr.); **paz** (Tir.)(CDIAL 8028). **pacana** means for cooking (RV.); cooking (Pali); **pacanika_** frying pan (Skt.); **payan.a, payan.aga** cooking pot (Pkt.); **paen.i_** a partic. measure (L.)(CDIAL 7651). **pakkuvam < pakva** suitability, fitness (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. Pak. 180, Cuva_mina_.**); maturity (Ta.lex.)

5709.**Image: fish**: **vakuli** a fish (**va_riyut. payamila_tu tiriyucil vakuli po_n-r-u** : **Varata. Pa_kavata. Naracin:ka**. **234**; **Na_mati_pa. 269**)(Ta.); **va_gt.i_** a kind of fish (M.); **baggad.e** a kind of fish (Ka.)(DEDR 5203). **hako** fish; **bhed.a hako** a kind of fish; **boar., pan:gas hako** id.; **matkom hako, mat sakam hako** a kind of fish (Santali.lex.) [cf. **matkom** = mahua tree (Santali.lex.)] **Image: fish**: **baggad.e** a kind of fish (Ka.); **vakuli** (Ta.); **va_gat.i_** (M.); **va_gu, va_gusa** a sort of large fish, madgu, s'r.n:gi, hemmi_n (Ka.lex.) **Fish**: **madgura** the fish macropteronatus magur (Bhpr.); **madguraka, man:gura** (Skt.); **maggura** a kind of fish (Pali); **ma_gur** the fish silurus pelorius (B.); **ma_gura** the scaleless freshwater fish clarius magur (Or.); **ma~_gur** a kind of fish (Bhoj.); **maguri_** the fish macropteronatus magur or silurus pelorius (H.); **magura_** a river-fish, skeat-fish (Si.)(CDIAL 9781). **Fish resembling the prow of a boat**: **ma_n:kan-** (< **ma_n:ga** (Pkt.) < **man:ga**) a fish that resembles the prow of a boat (Ta.lex.) **van~ciram** a sea-fish, bluish, attaining 6 feet in length, cybium guttalum; seer, bluish, attaining 3 feet in length, c. interruptum (Ta.); **vanjaramu, vanju** coal-fish, seer-fish (Te.)(DEDR 5217). **Image: eel-like fish: mra_u** pl. **mra_nga** eel (Kui); **malan:ku** eel (Ta.); **malejji** a kind of fish (Tu.); **malu~gu** (Te.); **maluga** a kind of eel (Te.); **malanj(i)** eel-like fish (Go.); **mala_j** fish called **tambu_** in Hindi (Go.); **malnu moyya** a kind of fish (Kond.a); **mn.iya** id. (Kuwi); **minj** id.

(?Kur.)(DEDR 4737). **mi_na** fish (Mn.); **mi_n.a** fish (Pkt.); **min** (Si.) (CDIAL 10140-a). **vila_ngu-mi_n** eel (Ta.lex.) **Fish: mi_na** fish (Mn.Pkt.); **min** fish (Si.)(CDIAL 10140a). **mi_n-** fish (Ta.); **mi_n** id. (Ma.Ka.Ga.Go.Kond.a.); **mi.n** fish (Ko. To.Pe.Mand..); **mi_nu** fish (Tu.Te.Kui.Kuwi.Malt.); **mi.ni** (Kod..); **min**, pl. **minke** (Mand..); **mn.i_nu** (Kuwi); **mi_ni** (pl. **mi_nul**)(Pa.); pl. **mi_nil** (Ga.); pl. **mi_nga** (Kond.a.Kui); pl. **minku** (Pe.); pl. **mri_ka** (Kuwi); pl. **mi_nka, mni_ka, mn.i_ka** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4885). **mi_n-pit.i** a sub-division of the Pa_n.ar caste (Ta.lex.) **mi_n-e_r.u** shark, **cur.a_-mi_n** (Ta.lex.) **Fish: matti** a kind of fish (Ta.); a small fish, sardinia, used as manure (Ma.)(DEDR 4696). **maccha, macchi_** fish (Pkt..Pali); **matsya** id. (RV.); **matsyaka** little fish (MBh.); **macha** (As'.); **matsa** (DhP.); **maco, macin, macho, manchav, maca** fish (Gypsy); **mo_c** (Ash.Nin:g.); **mac** (Wg.) id., pl. **macin** (Bshk.); **to_a_-mu_su~_** (**to_a_-** from **to-** 'in' with **a_-** 'water')(Pr.); **au-mrac** (Dm.); **ma_s, ma_c** (Pas'.); **ma_c** (Shum.); **mace_t.** (Wot..); **macot.a** (Gaw.); **maj** (Tor.); **macot.o_** (Sv.); **mach**, dat. **macas** (K.); **machu** large fish (S.); **machi_** fish (S.); **macch, machi_** fish (P.); **ma_cha_** (WPah.); **ma_cho** (Ku.N.); **ma_ch, ma~_h** (Ku.); **ma_ch** (B.H); **ma_s** (A.); **ma_cha** (Or.); **ma_ch, ma_chi_** (H.); **mam.cha_, mam.chi_** (OMarw.); **ma_chau** (OG.); **ma_sa_** (M.); **masa_, maha_** (Si.); **mas** (Md.); **maci, o_-maci** (Kt.); **maci_, u_-machi_** (Kal.); **maci, machi** (Kho.); **macchi_, machi_** (L.); **mas'cali_** (Pkt.); **machli_** (WPah.Bi.); **mechli_, machli,** pl. **mi_chli_** (WPah.); **machari_** (Aw.); **ma_chali_** (OMarw.); **ma_sl.i_** (M.Konkan.i); **ma_chli_** (G.)(CDIAL 9758). **matsyaji_vin** fisherman (Skt.); **machi_** a tribe occupied in fishing (also weavers and woodcutters: the women act as bakers, corn-parchers, and midwives)(L.); **masdiv** fisherman (Si.)(CDIAL 9759). **matsyaran:ga, matsya-ran:gaka, matsyaran:ka** kingfisher (Skt.); **machra~ga_** kingfisher (H.)(CDIAL 9760). **matsyahan** fisherman (S'Br.); **macha_ni_** fisherman (L.); **macha_n.i_** wife of **ma_chi_** (L.); **ma_chan.** (P.)(CDIAL 9761). **machari_** fisherman (L.); **mahavar** fishmonger (OSi.)(CDIAL 9762).

5710.**One who buys and sells vegetables; gardener**: **ba_ga_vana** a gardener; one of a caste that buy and sell vegetables and flowers (Ka.M.H.); **ba_ga_yati** a garden; relating to garden-land (Ka.); **ba_ga_iti_** (M.H.); **ba_ga_yatu** garden-land, a garden (Ka.); **ba_ga_i_ta** (M.H.); **ba_g, ba_gu** a garden (Ka.); **ba_ga** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5711.**Image: shank of the leg**: **bagr.a_** shank of the leg (Kur.); **bagd.e** id. (Malt.); **bagd.-pot.i** calf of the leg (Malt.)(DEDR 3816). **vangel, vatgel** calf of leg (Pa.); **va_n:gul** knee (Ga.); **van.n.a** calf of leg (Ma.)(DEDR 5249). **Image: hind leg of animal**: **pugo.l** hind leg of animal (**ko.l** leg)(To.)(DEDR 4205). cf. **ka_l** leg, quarter (Ta. Ma.Ka.Kuwi.Mand..); id. (Pe.Kond.a.Ga.Go.Kol.); **kalu** id. (Te.); **ka_lu** id. (Tu.); **ka.li** (Kod..); **ke_l** leg (Pa.); **ka_li** cow, cattle; she-buffalo (Ma.)(DEDR 1479). cf. **put.h** back (CDIAL 8371).

5712.**Image: a road that bifurcates**: **pan.la** fork (Kond.a); **pan.la sar-i** a road that separates in two directions (Kond.a)(DEDR 3818). **pangal di_na** the plains country (Kui); **panga** outside (Kuwi); **pan:gen:ga** pl. plains people; **pangati** external; **pangata** outside, away; **panga ra_ji** the plains (Kuwi)(DEDR 3819).

5713.**Image: parting the legs wide; stand astride; forked branch**: **bagat.u** open the legs, straddle, to disjoin the legs (Ka.); **pan:gad.a** distinct, apart; **bagat.uni** to straddle, stand astride (Tu.); **pan:ga** parting the legs wide; forked branch of a tree (Te.); **pan:gat.i** forked, pronged, placed wide apart; **pan:gat.i-ka_l.l.u** bandy legs; **pan:gat.incu** to part wide, straddle (Te.); **panla** fork (Kond.a); **pan:ga** state of being astride or forked (Ka.)(DEDR 3818). **Image: astride**: **pan:ga** the state of being astride or forked: a fork, the forked branch of a tree (Ka.); **pan:ge**

(Te.); **pan:ga-na_ma** a large sprawling forehead mark (Ka.Te.); **pan:gad.a** astride, apart, distinct (Ka.); **pan:gat.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **phe~gd.a_, phegd.a_** bowlegged (M.)(CDIAL 9037). **To divide; images: to separate; to straddle**: **bagat.u** to disjoin the thighs, to open the legs, to straddle (Ka.); **vaku** to divide, separate (Ta.Ma.); **bagi, bagaru** to separate, to disunite; to divide, to make pieces, to cleave, to tear (Ka.); **vakir** to divide, slice (Ta.); **vagu** (Te.); **vagu, vage** to separate, divide (Ma.); **vakai** division, portion (Ta.); **vage** (Ma.); **bage** a division, a portion, a part (Ka.); a division or section, a kind, a sort, a variety; a class, a caste (Ka.); **vage** (Te.Ma.); **vakai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **higa hage, hija haje, hid.a had.e** to straddle (Santali.lex.) Semant. 'where division is done': **Threshing-floor**: **vekkai** threshing-floor (**Patir-r-up. 71,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Share of the**to **fisherman; division**: **paccekka, pa_t.iyekka** separate; **paccekkan.** separatelyeach (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **pasu (pacc-)** to divide, separate, part, distribute, be divided, etc.; **pacci, paccu** part, portion; **pasuge** dividing, division; **pampa** equal share or division (Ka.); **payal** half, share (Ta.); the share of the fisherman (Tu.); **pancu** to distribute, divide (Te.); **pay-, paiy-** pasaluseparation,share;holder with reference to quality of the soil, situation to divide (Kol.); **payk-** to distribute (Nk.)(DEDR 3936). cf. **paku** to divide **pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.)(DEDR 3808). **paka** part, share (Si.) (CDIAL 7627).(Ta.);etc. (**C.G.**); **pan:ku-va_l.i** < **pan:ku + a_l.-** mirasdars, land-lords (**G.Tn.D. I,311**); **Land owned in common**: **pan:ku-k-ka_n.i** land owned in common (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

5714.**Dry and wet land; an ancient system of land tenure**: **pan:ku** sixteen acres of dry land and two or two and a half of wet land (**C.G. 288**); **pan:ki** an obsolete system of village tenure in Tinnevelly by which the fields were divided by lot once in every six years among the villagers (**W.G.**); **pan:ku-var..i** a system of land tenure in which the lands of a village are, for purposes of convenient enjoyment, divided into many shares each consisting of a fixed number of acres and assigned split bamboo sticks (Pa.); **paka** piece, slice (Pe.)(DEDR 3808). **bakala** gash, deep incision (Tu.)(DEDR 5202). "The Hitnahebbagilu plates (Epigraphica Carnataca, Vol. IV, p. 136, Hunsur No. 18; **parihr.ta-pan:g-otkot.a**) of Kadamba Mr.ges'varman (c. 470-90 A.D.) mention a number of privileges to be enjoyed by the donee, the most interesting of them being the exemption from **pan:ga** and **utkot.ta**. **pan:ga** or **pa_n:ga** is also mentioned in other records of the Kannad.a speaking area such as Kapoli plates (Epigraphica Indica, Vol. XXXI, pp. 234 ff.) of As'an:kitavarman (6th century A.D.), the Goa plates (JBBRS, Vol. X, pp. 348 ff.) of Satya_s'raya Dhruvara_ja Indravarman, a grant (1107 A.D. Epigraphic Indica, Vol. XXX, pp. 77 ff.) of Kadamba Tribhuvanamall and the Panjim plates (ibid., Vol. XXXIII, p. 54) of Jayakes'in I. The word **pan:ga = pa_n:ga** found in the said inscriptions is no doubt the same as Telugu **pan:gamu** recognised in Brown's Telugu-English Dictionary in the sense of a 'tax in the shape of one-fourth of the produce collected in olden times by the government on lands in the possession of gods and Bra_hman.as'. But expressions like **sarva-pan:ga-parihr.ta**, 'exempt from all the **pan:gas**', suggests that sometimes the word was used to indicate a tax in general. And this is supported by the use of the word **pan:ga** (rarely **pan:ga_**) in a large number of medieval Telugu inscripions (ibid., p. 55-56) sometimes in the sense of a group of levies. In these records, we have, besides **pan:ga-tappu** and **pan:ga-s'ulka** or **pan:ga-tappu-s'ulka** in a single compound, the word used along with other levies called **a_ya-s'ulka, pannu, ka_n.ika, dars'ana, upaks.iti, put.t.i** and **ma_d.alu**. Both **a_ya** and **s'ulka** mean 'tolls, tax, customs etc.', and the compound **a_ya-s'ulka** may mean 'customs duties'. Wilson's glossary recognises **pannu** as a Tamil word meaning 'tax, tribute, custom, rent' and it is also recognised by Brown as a Telugu word meaning 'a tax'. **ka_n.ika** may be Kannad.a **ka_n.ike-ka_n.e** or **ka_n.ike-kappa** (or **kappa-ka_n.ike**) recognised by WIlson in the sense of a 'present from an inferior to

a superior, a subscription, a donation'. Brown recognises Telugu **ka_nika** or **ka_nuka** in the same sense. **dars'ana** is the Tamil **pa_vai** and Persian **nazra_na**. **put.t.i** reminds us of Telugu **put.t.idosillu** recognised by Wilson in the sense of a 'fee of two handfuls from each **put.t.i** of grain paid to the village servants'. **ma_d.alu** reminds us what Wilson says under **ma_d.a** : 'a half pagoda; where it is applied to a rate of rent, payment of 50 per cent'. The expression **pan:gatappu** may indicate interest or fine on arrears of **pan:ga**. **upaks.iti** probably means the tax on a particular kind of land such as **khajjana**. The word **utkot.a**, mentioned in the Hitnabebbagilu plates, is not known from Sanskrit lexions. But there is no doubt that it is the same as Prakrit **ukkod.a** meaning 'things to be offered to the **ra_jakula** (i.e. the king, royal officers and members of the royal family), and 'presents made to the king and others'.

5715.**Once-ploughed; to crack**: **papka (<pak-p-; pakt-)** to crack, break up the earth at a first ploughing; n. act of splitting (Kui); **pak- (-h-)** to cut open; **pakhali** to gash (Kuwi); **pa_xna_** to force open, to expand by main strength (Kur.); **pay-** to break (Nk.)(DEDR 3808). **Image: to cut in slips**: **vakir (-v-, -nt-)** to slice, cut in slips, split, cleave, tear open, divide; n. tearing, scratch, slice; **vaci (-v-, -nt-)** to split, cut (Ta.); **bagaru** to scratch with the nails or claws; **bagi** to separate, divide, make peaces, cleave, tear, lacerate, scratch, dig, scrape (bottom of pot with spoon); **bage** division, portion, part, section, sort, vanity, class, caste (Ka.); **bakala** gash, deep incision (Tu.); **bakr.ali, bark- (-it-), brak- (-h-)** to claw (Kuwi)(DEDR 5202). cf. **varan.t.u** to scratch (Ta.); **beran.t.u, berat.u, ben.t.u** to dig or scratch with nails or claws (Ka.)(DEDR 5322). **To split**: **palkna_** to cut lengthwise, split, crack (Kur.); **palke** to cut up (as fruit or vegetable)(Malt.); **palva** split piece of wood (?Pa.)(DEDR 3991). **Thin strip of metal, wedge, stake**: **pha_ri_** half a hide (Bi.); **pha_l.o** share (G.); **pha_la** board, slab (Pali); **pha_laka** splitting (Pali); **pha_la_** chip (B.); **pha_li** strip (B.); **pha_l.ia_** chip (Or.); **pha_r** piece (H.); **pha_l.** slip of wood (M.); **pha_ra** slice (S.); piece (H.) (CDIAL 9073). cf. **pha_laka** splitting (Pali.lex.) **pa_ki** lath (Kuwi); **pukee** a portion split from a bamboo (Go.)(DEDR 3808). **Property; item**: **vaku** to separate, divide, apportion, distribute; **vakuti** division, class, category; **vakuppu** dividing, classifying, section, division, class; **vakai** arrange a subject (Ta.); **vakukka** to divide (Ma.); **vakuppu** kind, sort, section, paragraph; **vaka** division, kind, item, means, property, stock; **vakayikka** to accomplish a business (Ma.); **bagi** to separate, disunite, divide, make pieces; **bage** division, portion, part, class, caste (Ka.); **bage** kind, manner, means, resource, income; **bakala** gash, deep incision (Tu.); **vaga** manner, means (Te.); **vaka** variety, sort, kind (Kui)(DEDR 5202).

5716.**Image: joints; gap**: **pakat.u** joints, gap (**pakat.t.i n-ot.ittu : Takkaya_kap. 483**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **bakka, bakkat.a, bakkambayal, bakkat.abayal, bat.t.abayal** an empty, void place, a wide, open plain; a void, a vacuum, vacuity; **bakkat.a** voidness, bareness (Ka.); **bakhal.a** open space; any void spot (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bhaj** divide, distribute; **bhanakti** divides (Skt.); **bha~jna_** to be divided (H.); **bha~_jn.e~** to distribute (M.)(CDIAL 9360). **Images: broken; split; gate; fold; turn; flee**: cf. **bhagna** broken; **bhan:ga** breaking (VS.)(CDIAL 9353). cf. **bha_gol.** gate in wall of town or village (G.)(CDIAL 9352). **bhagga** broken (Pali); **bhagga** broken, fled (Pkt.); **bhaggia** (Ap.); **phago** broken; **phag-** to break; **bag-** to break, lose (by a transac-tion)(Gypsy); **bhago** broken, fled; pp. of **bhajan.u** (S.); **bhagg^{a}na_** to run; **bhagel** cowardly (P.); **bhaggn.u_** to break; **bhage_** 3 pl. pret. were deducted (WPah.); **bha_gn.o** to flee (Ku.); **bha_gnu, bha_ga_-bha_g** flight (N.); **bhaga_** broken, cracked; **bha_giba** to crack, be ruined, flee (A.); **bha_g** flight; **bha_ga_** to flee (B.); **bhaga_** broken; **bha_giba_** to be broken, to flee (Or.); **bha_gab** to flee, run (Mth.); **bha_gal** defeated (Mth.); **bha_gab** to run away (Aw.); **bha_ga_** running (H.);

bha_gna_ to flee (H.); **bha_gai** runs (OMarw.); **bha_gu~** broken, idle (G.); **bha_gvu~** to break, flee (G.); **bha_gn.e~** to give way (of a pillar etc.), get away, be tired (M.); **bha_gta_** wastes away (Konkan.i); **bhanna_** broken, fled; pp. of **bhajjan.**; **bhannan.** to break, pass (time); **bhanun.** (L.); **bhann** crease; beating, change (of money); **bhann.a_, bhann^{a}na_** to break; **bhana_un.a_** to change (money); **bhanyon.o** id. (Ku.); **bha_nab** to be dispersed, be dissipated (Mth.); **bha_n.** flight, rout (of an army)(P.); **bha_nna_** to break; caus. **bhuna_na_, bhunna_** to be changed (of money)(H.)(CDIAL 9361). **bha~ga_r** broken pots, a collection of broken pots (G.)(CDIAL 9356). **bhajaka** breaker (of doors)(Skt.); **bhajaka** in cmpd. 'breaking' (Pali); **bham.jaa** (Pkt.); **bhau** interruption (S.); **bha~_j** flight (P.); **bha~_ci_** interruption, obstacle (Ku.); **bha~_jo, bha~_ji, bha~_ci** interruption, obstacle (N.); **bha~_ji_** interruption (H.)(CDIAL 9362). **bhanakti**, pl. **bhajanti** breaks (RV.); **bhajati** (Pali); **bham.jai** breaks (Pkt.); **bham.jia** fled (Pkt.); **bhanju_m** I beat (Phal.); **hhaan.u** to break, split (S.); **bha~_cn.o** to turn a metal article into another shape; **bha~_ja~r.~** to break (Ku.); **bha~_cnu** (N.); **bha~_ja_** to fold (B.); **bha_jiba_** to break in pieces, fold (Or.); to flee (Or.); **bha~_jal** to fold (Bhoj.); **bha~_jna_** to break, twist, turn; **bha~jna_** to be divided (H.); **bha~_jvu~** to break (G.); **bha~_jn.e~** to distribute (M.); **bham.ja_via** put to flight (Pkt.); **bha~ja_unu** to change (money)(N.); **bhajeiba_** to cause to be broken or folded (Or.); **bha~ja_na_** to change (money)(H.)(CDIAL 9363). **bhajana** breaking (MBh.); **bhajana** in cmpd. 'breaking (e.g. of an axle)' (Pali); **bham.jan.a, bham.jan.a_** (Pkt.); **bha~_jn.i_** dividing, division, dividend (G.)(CDIAL 9364). **bhajyate_** is broken (AV.); **bhagna** broken, torn, defeated, lost (MBh.); break of a bone (Sus'r.); **bhanakti** puts to flight (Skt.); **bham.ja_via** put to flight (Pkt.); **(dis'o_) 'bhyabhajata_m** fled (Skt.); **dis'o_bha_ga** fleeing (Skt.); **bhajjai** is broken (Pkt.); **bhajan.u** to be broken, flee, gallop (S.); **bha_ju_** deserter (S.); **bhajjan.** to be broken, flee; **bhajjun.** (L.); **bhajjn.a_, bhajj^{a}na_** to flee (P.); **bha_jn.o~_** to retire from a case (P.); **bha_jn.o** to flee, run, escape (Ku.); **bha_jai** is broken (OB.); **bha_jiba_** to be broken, be routed, flee (Or.); **bha_jab** to run away (Aw.); **bha_jna_, bhajna_** (H.); **bha_jai** disappears, runs (OMarw.); **bhaja_in.u** to put to flight (S.); **bhaja_van.** (L.); **bhaju_n.o** (Ku.); **bhaja_un** to change money (N.); **bhaja_na_** to put to flight (H.)(CDIAL 9361). **Image: bend**: **bha~_z** bend, contraction, distortion; **bha~zuwa_** bent (A.); **bha~_j** fold, folding (B.); **bhaja_** breaking (Or.); **bha~_j** one turn of working a sugarcane mill (Bi.); **bha~_j** twisting (H.)(CDIAL 9362). **Image: crack; break**: **pakkit.u-tal** to part, crack, give way, split; **pakku** fracture, break (**W.**); double-dealing, duplicity (**Te_va_. 17,3**); **pakavu** slice, bit (**Kur-al., 889**); share, portion; crack; **pan:ku-pakircci** share, portion; **pan:ku-ka_kam** share, portion; partition (Ta. Tinn.); **pan:ku-ma_l** list of shares (**C.G.**); cf. + **ma_l** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paku-ttal** to distribute, apportion, allot (**Kur-al., 322**); **pakukka** id. (Ma.); **paku-ttal** to classify; to divide, cut into pieces (Ta.); **pagulutcu** id. (Te.); **paku-ttal** to root out, tear off (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaiyeri. 55**); **paku-tal** to be split, divided (**Tiruppu. 841**); **pagulu** id. (Te.); cf. **paku-tal** to be at variance, disunited; to separate (**Kur-al., 187**); **pakuka** id. (Ma.); **paku-tal** to divide (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,30**); **pakuti** portion, part, allotment, division (**Tiruva_ca. 3,1**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); cf. **pakir-tal** to divide into shares, distribute, parcel out, apportion (**Kantapu. Maka_ca_t. 20**); to break, split; to separate (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 131**); **pakir** share, section, portion (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 89**); piece (**Tiruvil.ai. Na_kameyta. 15**); **pan:ki_t.u** dividing, sharing allotting, distributing (Ta.lex.)

5717.**Image: unhusked rice**: **bagad.e** rice, roughly cleaned (Ka.); **bagad.a** (M.); **bagad.eyakki** an inferior kind of rice used to feed elephants, buffaloes etc. (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Gleanings**: **hakkalu, hakkal, ba_kalu, hakkala** gleanings (of corn)(Ka.); **vad.ege, varige** (Te.); **por-ukku** to pick or peck up, from the ground as grain, small stones etc. (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **To throw in a sack**: **ba_kna_** to throw in, put in (a basket, sack, vessel, any dry goods, corn, money, etc. with the

hands)(Kur.); **bake** to take up (as earth) (Malt.); **ba_kalu** gleaning (Ka.)(DEDR 4051). **bag aenom, bag panjar, bajal** rice-plant (Santali.lex.) **paka_l.a-pa_ttu** < **baka_labha_t** rice mixed with curds and seasoned (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **baka_l.abha_tu** shopkeepers' rice: rice mixed with curds, butter and milk (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **va_kkal** boiled rice from which conjee has been strained (**Pur-ana_. 215**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5718.**Unsifted paddy on the threshing-floor**: **pon:kar..i** unsifted paddy on the threshing-floor (**Cilap. 10,151**); **pon:kar--campa_** a kind of campa_ paddy (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **hor.o, hur.u** rice-plant; **boro hur.u** variety of rice; **baihar.** first class rice-land (Santali.lex.) cf. **pulam** rice field (Ta.)(DEDR 4303). cf. **pur..ukkal** cooked rice (Ta.)(DEDR 4345). cf. **pula_ka** a lump of boiled rice (Skt.)(CDIAL 8295). **Image: unhusked rice**: cf. **val** (pl. **valkul**) grain of unhusked rice (Kol.); **valku** pl. paddy, rice (Nk.)(DEDR 5287). **Red rice**: **bagar.** coarse grass, a kind of red rice (P.); a kind of rice (Ku.); **bagar.a_** a kind of coarse rice (N.); **bagar., bagr.a_** rice roughly cleaned (H.); **bagad.** (M.)(CDIAL 9119). **pan:ka_l.a-c-campa_** a kind of paddy; **pan:ku-nel** a kind of paddy (Ta.lex.) **bha_tyan., bha_ten., bha_tyen.** rice-straw (M.)(CDIAL 9334). **pakta_ta_yam** revenue in paddy (**S.I.I. i,81**)(Ta.lex.) **pasa_i_, pasahi_** a wild rice growing in shallow ponds (H.); **prasa_tika_** a kind of small-grained rice (Ma_rkP.); **pras'a_tika_** (Car.); **prasa_dhika_** wild rice (Bhpr.); **pasa_diya_** a kind of rice (Pali); **sam.sa_diya_** a kind of rice (Pali)(CDIAL 8830). **pasia_** water filtered from boiled rice (Or.); **pasewa_** juice draining off fresh opium (Bi.); **prase_ka** flowing forth (MBh.); resin (R.)(CDIAL 8852). **pasyu_n.o** to drain extra water off rice while cooking (Ku.); **prasin~cati** pours out (AV.); **prase_cayati** pours into (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 8853). **ca_tam** boiled rice (**Kumare_. Cata. 63**)(Ta.)l; **sa_damu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

5719.**Image: pleiades**: **bahulika_** pl. pleiades; **bahula** born under the pleiades; the pleiades (Skt.lex.) **bahule, bahulegal.** the pleiades or kr.ttika_s (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: female deities of the pleiades**: **va_kulai < vahula_** the six presiding female deities of the Pleiades; **va_kule_yan-** < **va_kule_ya** Skanda (Ta.lex.) **bahula_** the Pleiades (Va_rBr.S.); **bahul** id. (Kal.); **bol, bo^{u}l, bol^{h}** (Kho.); **bale** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9195). **pa_kulam** < **ba_hula** the month of Ka_rttikai = November-December; **pa_kul.i** full moon in the month of purat.t.a_ci (**Vina_yakapu. 37,81**)(Ta.lex.) **ba_hule_ya** Ka_rttike_ya, son of S'iva; **ba_hula** the month ka_rttika (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5720.**Image: procession**: **u_ghalvu~** to start in procession for bride's father's house, go in procession (G.)(CDIAL 1970). **u_r-valam** procession (Ta.lex.) **u_rko_lam, u_rvalam** procession on festive occasions; id., round a town or village, the course of such processions being such that the village is always to one's right (Ta.lex.) **Image: parade**: **mucca_rikai** parade of horses, chariots and elephants (**E_la_ti, 12**)(Ta.lex.)

5721.**Image: beautiful women; wedding garment; beauty**: **hen:gal., pen:gal.u** women; **hen:gosu, pen:gosu** a woman; an:gane (Ka.lex.) **valgu** beautiful (RV.); **vaggu** beautiful (Pali.Pkt.); **bagg** white wood (L.); **bagga_** white (L.P.); **ba_ga_** robe of honour, wedding garment (H.)(CDIAL 11421). **va_ku** beauty; light, brightness; niceness, orderliness, propriety; skill (Ta.); **bagu** beauty (Te.); **va_ga** (Tu.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **ba_gu** good, well-being, welfare, profit, nice, proper, right, correct, beautiful (Te.); **ba_guga_** well, nicely, finely, beautifully, etc.(Te.); **ba_gula~_d.i** beautiful woman (Te.)(DEDR 5332). **hen:gasu** (abbreviation of **hen:gosu**) a female; a woman; a wife; **hem., pem. (pej)** a female, a woman; **pem., pen., pen:gosu** a woman; **pen:gosukeyya** S'iva (Ka.lex.) **Bride**: **hoka_l, hokle, oka_l, voka_l, vokle** bride (Kon. lex.) **Woman**: **pen.** woman, of four classes, viz., patumin-i, cittin-i, can:kin-i, attin-i (**Kur-al.,**

907); daughter (**Kantapu. Tiruppa. 35**); **pen.** woman (Ka.Ma.); bride (**Akana_. 112**); wife (**Purana_. 82**); female of animals and plants (**Tiva_.**); **pen.t.i** (Te.); **pen.-cako_taram** sister; **pen.t.akai** womanliness (**Kur-al., 1083**); **pen.t.u** woman (**Ven:kaikko_. 47**); **pen.t.i** (Te.); **pen.d.a** (Ka.); **pen.d.i** (Ma.); **pen.t.u** wife (**Ain:kur-u. 57**); **pen.n.at.i** female child or heir (**Viralivit.u, 152**); **pen.n.i_rmai** womanliness (**Nalvar..i, 16**); **pen.pil.l.ai** woman (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 7**); **pen.pen.t.a_t.t.i** woman (**I_t.u, 6,2, Pra.**); **pen.var..i** female line, as in inheritance (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **phen, be_n** sister (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9349). **bha_gin** having a share in (Mn.); sharing (Pali)(CDIAL 9432). **pakin-i** sister (**Civataru. Pa_va. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **bhagini** the happy or fortunate one; a sister; a woman in general (Ka.lex.) **bhagini_** sister (Mn.); **bhaginika_** (Skt.); **bhagin** an expression of good wish: **bhagah- hani_na_m** (RV. i.163.8)(CDIAL 9349). **bhaga** dispenser, epithet of the gods, assigning, granting rices (RV. ii.11.21); wealth given by the gods, possession, prosperity, good fortune, good luck, benediction (RV. iii.54.21); [**ba_ga** (Aw.)]; **bhagvant** possessing fortune, fortunate, prosperous (RV. vii.41.5); **bhagitama** fortunate, rich (KS. viii.1; AV. vi.129.1)(Vedic.lex.) cf. the marumakatta_yam system of inheritance in Malabar. A form ***baghini_** never existed between the age of As'oka and the first emergence of Pkt. **bahin.i_**... the new **bahin.i_** belonged to the Centre, the older **bhain.i_** remaining on the periphery in Dard., S.L.P., some WH. dialects, EA., Or., and Konkan.i (CDIAL 9349). **bhaginina** sister (As'.); **bhagini_** (Pali); **bhagini_nam.** gen. pl. (As'.); **bha(g)in.i_, bha(g)in.ia_, bahin.i_** (Pkt.); **phen, be_n** (Gypsy); **bem** (D..); **baine** (Wg.); **bai_n** (Wot..); **bhe~, byawn, bhi~_** (Mai.); **biha~_** (Chil.); **bhe_n., b^{e}he_n.** sister, brother's wife (Phal.); **bee** sister; **bi, bi^{u}** term of address to woman of equal or moderate age; **bhain, bahin., be_an, bi_ni** (K.); **bhen., bhen.u** (S.); **bhn., bhn.u_**, pl. **bhn.a~, bhe_n.** (L.); **bhain.** younger sister; **bhain** sister (P.); **baihn., bhe_n.**, pl. **bhe_n.i_, bhain.** younger sister (WPah.); **bain.i, be~_r.^{i}** (Ku.); **baini** younger sister (N.); **bahini, bhani** (A.); **bain, buin, bon, bhain** (B.); **bhain.i_, bhaan.i_, bhaun.i_, bhaen.i_, bhaun.d.i_, bahin.i_, bahen.i_** (Or.); **bahin, bahini** (Mth.); **bahin^{i}** (Aw.); **bahin, bahan, bhain** (H.); **bhaini_** (Brj.); **bahan.a, bhan.a** (OMarw.); **bahina** (OG.); **bahen, ben** sister; **beni_** dear sister, confidante; **bhen, bhun** (G.); **bahi_n.** (M.); **bhain.i** (Konkan.i); **buhuna_, buhun** elder sister (Si.); **bihini_, bihin** (Si.)(CDIAL 9349). **bhagini_pati** sister's husband (Skt.); **bhain.i_vai** sister's husband (Pkt.); **bema** (K.); **bhen.i_vio** sister's husband (S.); **bhanu_ia_, bhanvi_a, bhuni_a, bhan.vi_a, bhan.veia_, bhan.i_a_, bhn.i_a_** (L.); **bhan.oi_, baihnoi_, bhanoi_** (P.); **bhanoia_, ba(h)noi_, bhan.vayya_, bhanvayya_, bhanvi_yya_** (P.); **bhina_** elder sister's husband (Ku.); **bhena_, bhina_-ju** (N.); **bainai, bhauna_i, bhinihi** younger sister's husband (A.); **banui, bana_i** sister's husband (B.); **bhen.oi_, bhen.ei_, bhin.oi** (Or.); **bhinoi_, bhineu_, bahnoi_, bahneu_, bhi_na_** (H.); **bahan.eu** (OMarw.); **banevi_** (G.)(CDIAL 9350). **bhagini_suta** sister's son (Skt.); **benath^{a}r** sister's son (K.); **bahnot** (H.)(CDIAL 9351). **bha_gine_ya** sister's son (Pa_rGr..); **bha_gine_yaka** (MBh.); **bha_gine_yi_** sister's daughter (Skt.); **bha_gineyya** sister's son (Pali); **bha_gin.e_ya, bha_in.e_ya, bha_gin.ejja, bha_in.ejja, bha_yan.ijja, bha_in.ijja** (Pkt.); **ben^{a}za** sister's daughter (K.); **bha_n.ejo, bha_n.iju, bha_n.ijo** (S.); **bhan.ea_, bhan.ei_, bhan.eja_, bhan.eji_, bha~r.e_a_** (L.); **bha_n.ja_, bha_n.ji_, bha_n^{a}ja_, bhane_(v)a~_, bhane_vi~_** (P.); **bhan.e_j, bhan.e_ji** (WPah.); **bha_n.ij, bha_n.ijo, bha_n.jo** (Ku.); **bha_nij, bha_nji** (N.); **bhan.aja_, bha_n.iji** (Or.); **bhaine** (OH.); **bha~_ja_, bhanejan, bha~_ji_** (H.); **bha_n.ej, bha_n.iyo, bha_n.o, bha_n:ko, bha_n.eji_, bha_n.ji_, bha_n:ki_** (G.); **bahana_, ba_na_** sister's son, elder brother, daughter's husband (Si.)(CDIAL 9433). **paaun.i_, paun.i_** husband's elder sister (Ku.)(CDIAL 7729). **sawasin** pl. sisters; **deo bhagin** children of sister; **bahonhar renic** sister-in-law; **boeha** sister (Santali.lex.) **ja_vai_n.** daughter's husband's sister (M.)(CDIAL 5199). cf. **ja_ma_tr.** daughter's husband (RV.)(CDIAL 5198). **ja~wa~e gomket** son-in-law (Santali.lex.) **madavana, mayduna** a man connected by marriage: a husband (Ka.); **maccun-an-** a brother-in-

law; a cousin who is the mother's brother's son or the father's sister's son; **maittun-an-** a brother-in-law (Ta.); **maccuna** the son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister (Ma.); **maruka, marumakan-** son-in-law (Ta.); **mar-indalu** the daughter of a mother's brother etc.; **mar-idi** the son of a mother's brother etc. (Te.); **madavanigatana** the state of being a bridegroom; **madaval.ige** a bride (Ka.lex.) **macca_l.** wife's sister; daughter of one's paternal aunt or maternal uncle; **macca_n-** wife's brother (**Tan.t.alai. 62**); sister's husband; sone of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; **macca_n.t.a_r** husband's elder brother; **maittun-an-** (prob. **maithuna**) brother of one's wife or husband; son of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt (**Uttarara_. Tikkuvi. 107**); sister's husband; **maittuni** wife's sister; daughter of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt (**Tiruva_lava_. 62,7**)(Ta.); brother's wife; **maitun-am < maithuna** copulation; sexual union (**Or..ivi. Kiriyai. 16**); marriage (Ta.lex.) cf. **attai** father's sister (**Kampara_. Pa_ca. 19**); mother-in-law, of wife (**Kampara_. Taila. 40**); **atta** father's sister (Te.); **atte** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) For prefix **ja-** in **ja_ma_tr.** daughter's husband, cf. **ja_tya** of the same family (S'Br.); **jacca** in cmpds. of the family of (Pali); of good birth, best, beautiful (Pkt.); **ja_ti_ya** in cmpds. of the race of (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 5190). {Note: the custom of marrying the daughter to close relatives, e.g. a girl marrying her mother's brother.} **ja_ma_tr.** daughter's husband (RV.); **ja_ma_tar, ja_ma_ta** (Pali); **jamata** (NiDoc.); **ja_ma_u, ja_ma_uya** (Pkt.); **zama_** (Ash.); daughter's or sister's husband (Wg.); **zema** (Kt.); **imi_** (Pr.); **zma_** daughter's husband (Dm.); **ja_ma_i, ja_ma_, zo_mo_, ja_maye-m** (Pas'.); **ze_ma** (Pers.); **ja_ma_** daughter's or sister's husband (Pas'.); **za_maye** daughter's husband (Shum.); **jhamo_u, jhamo_las, jhamor** (Kal.); **jamar** (Kho.); **java_i_** (P.L.); **jama_i_** (P.); **jemoi** (WPah.); **jawai~, jawe~** (Ku.); **juwa~_i, jawa~_i** (N.); **zo~wa_i_** (A.); **ja~_wa_i, ja_ma_i** (B.); **jua~_i_, joi~, jai~** (Or.); **ja~wa_y** husband (so called by wife)(Bi.); **jama_i_** daughter's husband (Mth.); **jawa~_i_, ja~wa_i_, jama_i_, jawa_i_** (H.); **jama_i** (G.); **ja~_vai_, ja_va_i_, ja_vai_** (M.); **ja~_vayi** (Konkan.i); **jaftero** daughter's husband; **jatro** id., **jautro** wife's brother; **jautri** wife's sister; **jamutro** daughter's or sister's husband (Gypsy); **zamalo, jamala_** (Gaw.); **jamal** (Bshk.); **jama_r.** (Tor.); **zamalo_** (Sv.); **jha_matro_** (Phal.); **zamco** (Sh.); pl. **zamca_re** (Sh.); **jamaca** (D..); **jamacʳo_, jamco_h** sister's husband (Sh.); **za_maturᵘ** daughter's husband (K.); **ja_t.ro** (S.); **java_tra_, java~_tra_, jama_tra** (L.); **jama_ttra_** (P.)(CDIAL 5198). **ja_mi** related as brother and sister; brother; sister (RV.); relative (RV.); femnale relative, esp. son's wife (MBh.); sister (Pkt.); **zami_** wife's brother (Kt.); **imi_** (Pr.); **zami_** (Dm.Gaw.); **jo_mi_** (Kal.); **zami_** wife's brother, sister's husband (Sv.); **zame** (Phal.); **za_m** husband's sister, wife's brother's wife (K.); **jai~** husband's sister (WPah.); **jhamili** son's wife, woman (Kal.); **jameli** daughter's son (Kho.); **je_mil** husband's sister (Bshk.)(CDIAL 5200). **ja_mitva** consanguinity (RV.); **zomith-nos'** husband's sister's son's wife (K.); **zomith-gobur** husband's sister's son (K.)(CDIAL 5201). **zomiye** husband's sister's husband (K.)(CDIAL 5202). **ja_me_ya** sister's son (Skt.); **zomiza** husband's sister's daughter (K.)(CDIAL 5203). **ja_mi, ya_mi** a sister; a virtuous or respectable woman; **ja_mini** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ya_mi** a sister, female relation (Ka.lex.) **ca_mi < sva_mini_** lady, mistress (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **yami** the river Yamuna (**Can.. Aka.**); **yama-pakin-i < yama-bhagini_** the river Jumna; **yamun-ai-t-tur-aivan-** Kr.s.n.a as lord of the region of the Jumna (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

5722.**Image: low table**: **han:gul.ige** a stool or low table; **han:gul.i** a kind of seat or couch (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5723.**Image: nape of the neck; shoulder**: **bem. (bej), ben** the back; **ben:kat.t.u** the ridge of the roof of a building; **ben:gad.e** the backside; **ben:ga_val** a rear-guard: a body-guard; **ben:gon** a

hump on the back; **ben:gol.** to follow, to run after (Ka.lex.) **hegal, pegal** the shoulder or neck of an ox; **vaha**; the withers of an elephant; skandha; **hekkattu** the back of nape of the neck; **hek, hik, heg, het** the state of being behind; **heg, heggattu** the back or nape of the neck; **hegal, pegal** the shoulder (Ka.); **pugel, puggel** (Tu.); **hegalgol.isu** to join the neck (of an ox) to, to yoke (an ox); **hegala_gu** the neck of an oxen to swell; **hegalubad.ika** a shoulder-beater: a ruthless man (Ka.lex.) **vahas** shoulder of a draft animal (S'Br.); **vaha** shoulder of an ox (AV.Pkt.); **ba-** shoulder of ox (A.)(CDIAL 11459). **pakha_** shoulderblade (Or.)(CDIAL 7627). **Image: thorax**: **baggari** thorax (Ka.); **baggare** rib (Kod..)(DEDR 3815). **magar** back of shoulder, back (P.); **magir** head; **magar** (WPah.)(CDIAL 9701). **mak** neck (Kol.); **makk** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 4622).

5724.**Image: split**: **hagar-** a split of a bamboo (Ka.); **hakkal, hakkalu, akkalu, an:gala, an:galu, agala** the state of being separate or more or less apart; the thinness of corn in a field etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pakkicai-ttal** to sound, break in, as in a hiatus; to differentiate (**Ci. Po_. Cir-. 12,4, Pak. 246**)(Ta.); **pakkin.i < paks.in.i** a night with two days enclosing it (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **pakkam** portion, section (**Tol. Po. 75**); **pakal** dividing, separating; middle position (**Patir-r-up. 90,9**); middle or main peg in a yoke (**Pat.t.in-ap. 206**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: a small bit**: **pakat.u** a small bit (Ma.); **pati.r** to divide (?Ko.); **pakavu** slice, share (Ta.); **pakir (-v-,-nt-)** to divide into shares, distribute, break, split; separate; n. share, section, piece (Ta.); **pakuppu** division, classification (Ta.); **Sharing; to give alms**: **pa_kit.utal** to give alms; **pa_ki_t.u** share, portion, allotment; **pa_ku** share, portion, lot, division; alms (**Te_va_. 54,4**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ttu** dividing, sharing, share, half (Ta.); **pa_tti** division, section, part, share (Ta.); **pa_tu** division, share (Ta.); **pa_** to divide, distribute (Ta.); **pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.Tu.); **pagidi** tribute (Te.); **pagi, pagtelu** rent, split (Tu.); **pa_ngu** share, proportion (Tu.); **papp** split bamboo sticks (Pa...); **pan, pah, pa** to split (Go.); **pay** to be split (Go.); **pag- (pakt-)** to split (Pe.); **panga** to be cracked, split, divided (Kui); **paka** a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kui)(DEDR 3808). **paku** to be divided, cut into pieces, tear off, root out; **pakal** dividing; **pakai** disagree-ment, hatred, enmity; **pan:kam** portion, division (Ta.); **pakuti** division, share (Ma.); **pagiyuni** to split, rend, fall in pieces (Tu.); **pa_n:gu** share, proportion (Tu.); **pagulu** to break, crack (Te.); **pay** to break (Nk.); **pa_n:gal.a** portion, share (Tu.); **pax** to be divided (To.); **paxy** division (To.); **pak** split bamboo (Go.); **pak** to split (Mand.a); **pakme** a division of the house (Malt.); **pagi, pagtelu** rent,split (Tu.)(DEDR 3808). **Image: gap**: **pakku < paku-** fracture, break; double-dealing, duplicity (**Te_va_. 17,3**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paku-tal** to be split, divided (**Tiruppu. 841**); **pagulu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **pha~k** open space, free space, a blank, an opening, an interstice, an interval, an interspace, a gap, a rift, an opportunity; **birko mak pha~kkeda** they cut a clear space in the jungle; **nia pha~kte calakpe** go by this clear space; **pha~k pha~kteye laga idiketkina** he drove them away through the open space; **rimil pha~kena** there is a rift in the clouds (Santali. lex.) **vihalai** is broken (Pkt.); **biharai** splits open (OAw.); **biharna_, beharna_, bihara_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11804). **Image: slice; deep incision**: **bakala** gash, deep incision (Tu.); **vakir (-v-, -nt-)** to slice, cut in slips, split, cleave, tear open, divide; n. tearing, scratch, slice (Ta.)(DEDR 5202). **vihad.a_** break (Pkt.); with neg. prefix **avihad.a** continuous (OG.)(CDIAL 11672). **Cutting of sugarcane**: **pagra** a cutting of sugarcane for planting (Santali.lex.) **Image: part of a joint; horizontal piece**: cf. **ba_l.ka, ba_l.go** slices of vegetables (Tu.); **va_l.uka** to scratch, slice (e.g. coconut into horizontal pieces)(Ma.); **va_l-** to pare off with a knife (Pa.); **ba_l.ku** wafers, as of unripe banana (Ka.); **va_r.-** to pare, peel (Go.); **va_n.- (va_t.-)** to pare, slice (Pe.); **va_lba (va_t.-)** to peel, pare; n. act of paring (Kui); **va_d.- (-it-)** to peel (Kuwi); **ble** to cut the pulp of fruit or the fleshy part of a joint (Malt.); **lye** to cut up flesh (Malt.)(DEDR 5378). cf. **var.ka** division, part; **vad.ga_** half,

portion (Go.)(DEDR 5228). **vatrar.vu~, vatar.vu~** to scratch with the nails; **vatair.** scratch; **vatair.vu~** to scratch (G.)(CDIAL 11724). **vitr.n.atti** pierces, breaks asunder (AV.); **wien.d.** to flay (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11725). **To scratch with claws**: cf. **bagaru** to scratch with the nails or claws (Ka.); **bakr.ali, bark- (-it-), brak- (-h-)** to claw (Kuwi)(DEDR 5202). **Image: to cut in slips**: **vakir (-v-, -nt-)** to slice, cut in slips, split, cleave, tear open, divide; n. tearing, scratch, slice; **vaci (-v-, -nt-)** to split, cut (Ta.); **bagaru** to scratch with the nails or claws; **bagi** to separate, divide, make peaces, cleave, tear, lacerate, scratch, dig, scrape (bottom of pot with spoon); **bage** division, portion, part, section, sort, vanity, class, caste (Ka.); **bakala** gash, deep incision (Tu.); **bakr.ali, bark- (-it-), brak- (-h-)** to claw (Kuwi)(DEDR 5202). **bhon:gar** a deep scratch (Santali.lex.) cf. **varan.t.u** to scratch (Ta.); **beran.t.u, berat.u, ben.t.u** to dig or scratch with nails or claws (Ka.)(DEDR 5322).

5725.**Jeweller; affixing tinsel of brass leaf**: **be_gad.e** tinsel of brass leaf (Tu.lex.) **ve_kat.a** a jeweller, a youth (Skt.lex.) **begad., begd.i** tinsel (Konkan.i.lex.) **vegad.a** a mode of music (Ma.); **be_gad.a** tinsel (Tu.); **ve_gad.an** a jeweller, youth (Ta.Ma.)(Ma.lex.) **be_gad.e, be_gad.i** talc mineral, mica resembling glass (Ka.Te.); laminae of tin covered over with some colouring substance (Ka.Te.); **be_gad.a** (M.); **be_gad.ebese** to affix such laminae (Ka.lex.) For semant. 'colour' cf. **pe_kan.ittal** to change colour; to become pallid (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,4,2, Vya_.**); **pe_kan.ippu** (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ve_kat.acey** polish gems, ca_n.ai pit.ittu merukit.u, i.e. polish with the chisel (Ta.)(**W.lex.**) For semant. extension 'incrustation ~~ lamination' cf.: **hakkal.i** an incrustation, a crust or coat, as that of cowdung smeared on a floor, of lime applied to a wall, of serum on a wound, of an exudation on the bark of a tree etc. (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **One who cleans and polishes gems; youth**: **ve_kat.an-**< **ve_kat.a** one who cleans and polishes gems; **ve_kat.i** id. (**Upate_caka_. Cir-appup. 12**); youth; **ve_kat.am** polishing and cleaning gems (**Kampara_. Ni_rvil.ai.22**); fancy work; youthfulness; **ve_kat.ai** id.; **ve_kat.ai-t-ta_l.** foliated tinsel; **ve_ka_ri** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. v,95**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_t.ko_** potter (**Pur-ana_. 32**); **ve_t.ko_van-** id. (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pakka-cey-tal** to emit lustre, as a gem (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 21, Pak. 175**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Plated articles**: **pakat.t.u** to make a vain show; to be foppish; to shine with a false glitter, as plated articles; to be beautiful, be attractive (**Kampara_. Ka_r. 110**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'tin' cf.: **Tin; lead**: **van:ga** tin, lead (Skt.); calx of tin (used as an aphrodisiac)(S.); **van:g, ban:g** (P.); **ba~g** tin, lead, calx of tin; **ba~ga_** having a metallic or brackish taste (of water)(H.)[cf. **ven:ka_ram** a kind of caustic (Ta.lex.)](CDIAL 11195). **van:ka-cun.n.am** a kind of medicinal powder, prepared from purified lead; **van:ka-nat.am** borax [cf. **ven:ka_ram** borax, sodae soboras (**Ni_tiner-i. 59**); **van:ka_ram** gold; ingot, mass of metallic ore; **ban:ga_ramu** (Te.); **ban:ga_ra** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)]; **van:ka-ni_r-u, van:ka-man.al** lead ore; **van:ka-p-par-r-u** solder for metals; **van:ka-par-pam, van:kapasmam** carbonate of lead, ceruse; **van:kam** lead, purified lead (**Kantapu. Ma_rk. 123**); tin; zinc; silver; **van:ka-v-uppu** sugar of lead; **ven:kalam, ven:kalam** bell-metal, bronze, an alloy of copper and tin (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,9,5**); **ven:kala-nimil.ai** bismuth pyrites; **ven:kala-pa_ttiram** bronze vessel for domestic use (Ta.lex.)

5726.**Image: separate**: **beglo** separate, different (N.); **beleg** separate (A.); **begal.a** separate; **begal** other (Or.); **vegl.u~** separate, distinct, distant (G.); **vegl.a_** separate (M.)(CDIAL 11827). **vyakta** separate (Skt.); **vyakti** individual (BhP.); **vijitr.** separating (Skt.); **ve_ktr.** (Dha_tup.); **vagga, vagge_na** separate, separately (Pali); **vegyo** foreign (S.)(CDIAL 11826). **Cutting out**: **vihad.a_** break (Pkt.); **vighat.ika_** small unit of time (Skt.); with neg. prefix: **avihad.a** continuous (OG.) (CDIAL 11672). **vikartana** cutting (Nir.); **vikattana** knife (Pali); **vikattai,**

vigattai, vikat.t.ai cuts (Pkt.); **vetran.** to cut out (clothes); **vetrun.** to cut out (foundations)(L.); **vetarvu~** to cut to measure (G.)(CDIAL 11621). **viut.an.u** to cut out (clothes)(S.); **veutn.a_** (P.); **byotan.o** to dress a slain goat or other animal, cut out (clothes), fit, adapt (Ku.); **beutiba_** to distribute, arrange (Or.); **beuntiba_** to distribute, arrange (Or.); **byo_t.na_, byo_tna_** to cut up, kill, cut out clothes; **byo~t., byo~t** cutting out (H.); **beu~tan.a_, ve~utan.a_** (P.); **ve~ut.a** cutting out of clothes (S.)(CDIAL 11830).cf. **vet.t.u** to cut as with sword or axe, cut off, engrave (Ta.)(DEDR 5478). cf. **ve_gu** sickle (Mand..)(DEDR 5518).

5727.**A shrine**: **veh-ka_** a Vis.n.u shrine (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,62**); **vaikun.t.am** Vis.n.u's heaven; **vaikun.t.an-** Vis.n.u (**Na_mati_pa. 47**); **ve_n:kat.am** the Tirupati hills which formed the northern boundary of the ancient Tamil country (**Tol. Pa_yi**.); Tiruppati, a Vis.n.u shrine; **ve_n:kat.a_cala-mu_rtti** Vis.n.u as the lord of Mt. Tiruppati (**M.M. 973**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ve-kat.a, en:kat.a, en:gat.a, ven:gat.a** name of an idol of Vis.n.u on a hill at Tirupati; **ven:kat.agiri** the hill on which Vis.n.u is worshipped; a fort on that hill; **ven:kat.i, en:kat.i, en:gat.i, ven:gat.i** names of females (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vaikun.t.ha** an epithet of Vis.n.u; of Indra; the heaven of Vis.n.u (Skt.lex.) **veinkut., vainkut.a_** or **vaikun.t.** paradise (eden)(Konkan.i.lex.)

5728.**Image: male elephant**: **pakat.u** male elephant (**Pu. Ve. 8,5**)(Ta.lex.) **br.hat, br.hattu, vr.hat** great, large, vast; **br.hanta** a great man (Ka.); **br.haspati** lord of increase (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **mahut** elephant driver (Santali.lex.) **pa_kan-** elephant driver, charioteer, horseman, rider (Ta.); **pa_ku** id., art, ability (Ta.); **pa_kan, pa_van** an elephant instructor (Ma.); **pa_vu** all that an elephant has to learn in training him (Ma.)(DEDR 4046). cf. **bagad.eyakki** an inferior kind of rice used to feed elephants, buffaloes etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pon:kat.i** elephant (**Akana_. 44**) (Ta.lex.) **pakkam** royal elephant (Ta.lex.) From **-hat** in: **br.hat** great, large (Skt.)> **mr.ga-hastin** elephant (RV.); **hastin** elephant (AV.); **hastini_** f. (AV.); **hastin** having hands, clever with the hands (RV.); **hatthin** elephant; **hatthini_** f. (Pali); **hasti**, nom. pl. **hastino**, **hastine, hathi_ni, hathini** (As'.); **hasti** (Dhp.); **hatthi, hatthin.i_** f. (Pkt.); **hati** (Gaw.); **het** (Bshk.); **hati_** (Sh.); **ha_ti** (Ku.N.A.); **ha_thi_** (Ob.); **ha_ti** (B.Or.); **ha_tun.i** f. elephant (Or.); **ha_tha_** elephant bull (Bi.); **ha_thi_** elephant in general (Bi.); **hathni_** f. (Bi.); **ha_thi_** (Mth.); **ha~_thi_, hathin**^{i} (Aw.); **ha_thi_** (H.S.P.WPah.); **hathini_, hathni_** f. (H.); **ha_thi_, ha_ti_** (Marw.); **ha_thi_u** (OG.); **ha_thi_**, **ha_thn.i_** f. (G.); **hatti_, ha_tn.i_** f. (M.); **at-a_, atinna, atini_, atinni_** f. (Si.); **et, e'** (Md.); **hasto, ha_stu** (Sh.); **host**^{u} (K.)(CDIAL 14039). **hastipa_la, hastipa_laka** elephant-keepr (Skt.); **ha_tia_l.a** elephant driver (Or.)(CDIAL 14040). **hatthiru_paka** toy-elephant (Pali); **hatru~_, hatru_d.** contemptuous term for elephant (M.)(CDIAL 14042). **hastiva_ha** elephant driver (Skt.); **hathiwa_h** elephant keeper (Mth.)(CDIAL 14043). **hastis'a_la** elephant stable (MBh.); **hatthisa_la_** id. (Pali); **ha_tisa_l** (B.); **ha_tisa_l.a** (Or.); **hathisa_r** (Mth.); **athal-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 14044). **hastis'un.d.a_** elephant's trunk (Skt.); **ha_tisu~r.** id. (B.); **ha_tisun.d.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 14045). **hattha_ni_ka** troop of war-elephants (Pali); **ataniya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 14046). **hastya_ro_ha** elephant rider (MBh.); **ataruva_** (Si.); **hattha_ro_ha** elephant driver (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 14047).

5729.**Mimusops elengi**: **pogad.e, pagad.e** mimusops elengi (Ka.); **pogad.a** (Te.)(DEDR 4453). cf. **ilai, irai** mimusops elengi (Ma.); **reje** (Ka.)(DEDR 496). **magha** kind of flower; a drug (Skt.); **magha-gandha** mimusops elengi (Skt.); **maghamaghai, mahamahai** gives out fragrance (Pkt.); **mahak** fragrance (N.H.); **mahaka** (Or.); **mehek** (G.); **mehekvu~** to emit fragrance (G.); **maghmaghvu~** (G.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9703). **Fragrance**: **magha** kind of flower; a drug; **magha-gandha** mimusops elengi (Skt.); **maghamaghai, mahamahai** gives out fragrance (Pkt.); **mahak**

fragrance (N.); **mahaka** (Or.); **mahak** (H.); **mehek, mehekvu~** to emit fragrance (G.); **maghmaghvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9703). **makir.., makir..am** mimusops elengi (Ta.); **makir..-maram** id. (Ma.); **mugul.e** id. (Ka.); **makura, makula, mukura** id. (Skt.); **maulsari_** id. (H.)(DEDR 4619). (In India, the bark is used for tanning: Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.701): **bakula** the tree mimusops elengi; n. its flower (MBh.); **vakula** id. (MBh.); **makula** id. (Skt.); **bakula** m. elengi (Pali); **mara** the tree mimusops elengi (Pkt.); **baula** (Pkt.); **bo_l** the flower (Ku.); **baul.a** the tree (Or.); **baul.a_** the tree and its flower (Or.); **vakula** the tree (Pali); **o~u_l.** id. (M.); **o~val., vau~_l.** its flower (M.); **o~vl.i_** the tree and its flower (M.); **maura** the tree (Pkt.); **maulsari_, maulsiri_** (H.); **baulasiri_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9116). **ba_kula** pertaining to the tree m. elengi (Sus'r.) (CDIAL 9199). **mugul.e** mimusops elengi (Ka.); **makir.., makir..am** mimusops elengi (Ta.); **makir..-maram** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4619). **Mimusops elengi**: **sinhakesara** (Skt.); **bakula** (Skt.); **pomme** (Port.); **affengesict** (Ger.); **mulsari** (H.); **bakul** (H.); **maulsari** (P.); **baulo** (Or.); **elengi** (Malay); **bakul** (B.); **ranjanasal** (M.); **bakul** (M.); **borsali, taindu** (G.); **bolsari** (G.); **pogada** (Te.); **mogidam, vakulam, maghizham, magadam** (Ta.); **mukura** (Ma.); **ranje** (Ka.); **pagade-mara** (Ka.); **vovaliruku** (Konkan.i); **khaya** (Burmese); **munemal** (Si.); habitat: this large ornamental tree is cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers. It is found wild in Deccan and forests of South India and Burma; parts used: bark, flowers, fruit and oil of seeds. Flowers yield an oil which is used in perfumery (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 301-302). **makura, makula** the bakula tree (Skt.lex.) **makir..am** (**ve_n:kai mara_a makir..am : Paripa_. 22,7**); **makir..ampu_pan.ika_ram** a kind of cake in imitation of makir.. flowers; **makir..alaku** seed of the makir.. tree, formerly used in astrological calculations (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,49**); **makir.. < makula** pointed-leaved ape-flower,mimusops elengi (**makir.. ma_laima_rpin-an- : Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,10,11**); **makulam < makula** pointed-leaved ape-flower (**Can.. Aka.**); **makir..-tal** to joy, rejoice, exult (**Kur-al., 1057**); **makir..uka** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) 'Enki and the World Order' mentions the '**magilum**-boat of Meluhha' (Kramer, S.N., The Sumerians, Chicago, p. 297). **mukura** the bakula tree (Skt.lex.) **muh-** a reddish-brown or tawny colour (Skt.lex.) **Homonyms**: **makilam** mayilir-aku, peacock-feather; **mayilam** id. (Ta.lex.) **mukuli, mucali** fragrant screwpine (**Pari. Aka.**); **mogali** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **mucalai** the fragrant tuber of cyperus rotundus, ko_raikkir..an:ku (Ta.lex.) **mugli, mugul.i** a white acacia, acasia suma; **mugul.i** a thorny tree with leaves like those of acacia concinna or si_ge, the acacia suma (Ka.lex.) **bakula, vakula** (Skt.); **bakula, vakula** (Pali)(CDIAL 9116). **Mimusops elengi**: **baul.a_** like the flower of mimusops elengi (Or.)(CDIAL 9199). **Bdellium**: **mahis.a_ks.a** a kind of bdellium (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mahakka** a widespread fragrance (Skt.lex.) cf. **maga** smell, fragrance (Ka.lex.) Balsamodendron = commiphora: Balsamiferous trees which yield gum-resins known as bdellium and myrrh. The species used medicinally include: commiphora africana; commiphora myrrha; commiphora kataf; commiphora opobalsamum; commiphora caryaefolia. Official: 'Myrrh' or gum-resin of commiphora sp. Commiphora mukul = balsamodendron mukul = balsamodendron roxburghii; Distribution: Bellary, Mysore, Deccan, Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rajputana desert, Sind, Baluchistan; Arabia. The gum is of five kinds. It is bitter, hot, acrid; laxative, stomachic, aphrodisiac, alterative, tonic, anthelmintic; causes biliousness; heals fractures, ulcers, fistula, piles; removes 'kapha', 'vata', cures indigestion, urinary discharges, urinary concretions, leucoderma, tumours, inflammation, tubercular glands in the neck, 'tridosha'; useful in ascites, asthma, and the troubles of the chest; removes bad discharges from the ear. The fruit cures abdominal troubles (Ayurveda). Arabic: **aflatan, moql, moqlearzaqi, mukulearahi**; Bengal: **gugal, guggul, mukul, ranghanturb**; Canarese: **guggala**; Cutch: **gugal**; Deccan: **gugal, guggul, mukul, ranghanturb**; Hindi: **gogil, gugal, guggul, mukul, ranghanturb**; Marathi: **guggala, gulag, mukul**; Persian: **boejahudan**; Porebunder: **gugal,**

gugali, gugar; Sanskrit: **bhavabhishtha, bhutahara, devadhupa, deveshta, dhurta, divya, durga, guggulu, jatala, jatayu, kalaniriyasa, kaushika, kumbha, kumbhi, kumbholu, kumbholukhalaka, kunti, mahishaksha, mahishakshaka, marudishta, nishadhaka, palankasha, pavandvishta, pura, puta, rakshoha, sarvasaha, shamhava, shiva, uddipta, ulukhalaka, usha, vayughna**; Sind: **gugal, guggul, mukul, ranghanturb**; Sinhalese: **gugula, jatayu, javayu, ratadummula**; Tamil: **gukkal, gukkulu, maishakshi**; Telugu: **gugul, mahisaksh, maisakshi**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 525-529). **lan.d.a_-bakuli** name of a plant (Or.)(CDIAL 10918). cf. **bakul.a, vakula, vakul.a** the tree mimusops elengi (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mimusops elengi**: **vakul.am < vakul.a** pointed-leaved ape flower, makir.. (**Kur-icip. 70**); **vakul.a-pu_s.an.ar** Saint Namma_r..va_r, as wearing makir..am flowers (Ta.lex.) **vakula, vakul.a, bakul.a** the tree mimusops elengi, ke_sara, na_gake_sara (Ka.Skt.lex.) **bakula** mimusops elengi (Car. Vi. 7.21, Ci. 3.258); **bakul** (H.B.); **borsali** (M.); **bakulam** (Ma.); **maulsari** (P.); **magiam** (Ta.); **vakulamu** (Te.); bark: astringent, tonic, useful in fevers; pulp of ripe fruit: astringent, used in curin chronic dysentery; seeds: bruised and locally applied within the anus of children in cases of constipation; seeds contain saponin; kernel yields an oil; habitat: Western Peninsula, southwards from Khandala Ghat on the west and the N. Circars on the east side and the Andamans (GIMP, p.167). **bakula** mimusops elengi. its flowers were regarded as particularly sacred to the Sun and Mars (B.Sam.. C III.47); also called **kesara** (B.Sam.. LVIII.6). **ba_kula** pertaining to the tree mimusops elengi (Sus'r.); its fruit (Skt.); **bal.a_** like the flower of mimusops elengi (Or.)(CDIAL 9199). **bakula** the tree mimusops elengi; its flower (MBh.); **vakula** (MBh.); **makula, makura** (Skt.) [cf. **pagad.e** (Ka.); **pogad.a** (Te.)]; **bakula** mimusops elengi (Pali); **bala** (Pkt.); **bo_l** the flower (Ku.); **bal.a** the tree; **bal.a_** like its flower (Or.); **vakula** (Pali); **o~u_l.** the tree (M.); **o~val., vau~_l.** its flower; **o~vl.i_** the tree and its flower (M.); **mara** (Pkt.); **maulsari_, maulsiri_** (H.); **balasiri_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9116). **pogad.e, pagad.e** mimusops elengi (Ka.); **pogad.a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4453). cf. **makir.., makir..am** mimusops elengi (Ta.); **makir..-maram** id. (Ma.); **mugul.e** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4619). **makura, makula, mukura** (Skt.); **maulsari_** (H.)(DEDR 4619). cf. **ilaci, irici** pointed-leaves ape-flower (Ta.); **ilai, irai, erin.n.i, erii** mimusops elengi (Ma.); **reje** (Ka.); **reja, reji, rejiru, rej, rejeyi, rejevu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 496). **Image: leaf**: **ilai** leaf, petal (Ta.)(DEDR 497). cf. **makula** bud (Pali); **baula** bud (MBh.)(CDIAL 10146). **bhonot.ok** a bud; **d.og** a leaf; **mo~he~** to bud; **baha** a flower, to deck with flowers (Santali.lex.) cf. **poka** mahua flower (Te.); **pokke** flower; mahua flower (Kol.); mahua flower (Nk.)(DEDR 4461). In Malaysia, the leaves of **mimusops** are smoked with those of santalum album (sandalwood) (perhaps strictly medicinal, for asthma)(James A.Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, Boca Raton, Florida, CRC Press, Inc., 1985, p.426). **Used for ships' wheels**: Mimusops elengi, mimusops erthroxylum. The wood is useful in the Philippines and is a favorite for ships' wheels, marline-spikes, fine tool-handles, etc. Guerrero states that the bark, as well as the ripe fruit, yields a powerful astringent remedy. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.703). **Mimusops elengi; perfume**: (**kabiki** in Tagalog) is cultivated as a shade-tree in gardens and for its fragrant flowers. A lotion of the flowers is used in India as a perfume. In Java women sometimes hide the flowers in their hair. Siamese women infuse infuse them for use as a cosmetic after bathing. In India, the bark is used for tanning purposes. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.701). **kakkula** the bakula tree; **kakko_la, kakko_laka, kakko_li_, kan:ko_li_** name of a plant bearing a berry; a berry of this plant; a perfume prepared from its berries (Skt.lex.) **kakko_la, karko_la, kakko_laka** name of a plant bearing a berry, the inner part of which is a waxy and aromatic substance; a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant (Ka.lex.) **Mimusops elengi**: **sin:ga ke_sari** name of a plant (Ka.); **sim.ha**

ke_sara the plant mimusops elengi (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ke_sara** the plant mimusops elengi, rottleria tinctoria, mesua ferrea; **ke_s'a** a kind of perfume (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

5731.**Bridegroom**: **vo_l.ha_** bridegroom, husband (Mn.); **vo_d.hr.** carrying, bringing (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 12153). **vod.havya** to be borne or carried; able to be borne; **vo_d.hr.** one who carries or bears or draws; a bearer, a porter; a leader; a draught horse; a bull; a bridegroom (Ka.lex.) **vo_d.hr.** a bearer, porter; a leader, a husband; a bull; a charioteer; a draught-horse (Skt.lex.)

5732.**Image: ox**: **vo_d.hr.** drawing, a draught horse, ox (RV. vii.71.4; **rathah- vo_d.ha_**, S'Br. xiii.1.9.4; **pura_nd.va_n vo_d.ha_ jaje_** from ancient times an ox was born as a draught animal (Vedic.lex.) **o_s.t.t.a** a great ox (KS'S. v.11.13); **o_d.ha** brought near to, invoked (Sat. v.3)(Vedic.lex.)

5733.**An exclamation**: **vaus.at.** an exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or manes (Skt.lex.) **o_s.at.h** creating desire; **vas.t.i** desirous, eager (RV.v.79.5); **vas.at.** an exclamation with which oblations are offered (TS. ii.2.12.4); **vas.at-kr.ti** the pouring of oblations with the call, vas.at. (RV. i.31.5; RV. vii.15.6 **se_ma_m ve_tu vas.at. kr.tim** let him come to this vas.at. call)(Vedic.lex.)

5734.**Diamond dust**: **vacat.t.i** [prob. **vajra**] diamond dust (Ta.lex.)

5735.**Deductions**: **vaja_vat.t.a** making the required deductions and allowances and determining the several dues; making up and settling accounts betwixt parties; deducting out of a gross amont some particular amounts and bringing to account the remainder (Ka.); **vaja_va_t.a** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **vaja_ < vaza_** (ArabiC) deduction, remission, abatement, as of revenue; **vaja_pat.t.i** list of remissions made (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **wasta_** account, sake; connection, relation (P.lex.)

5736.**Image: fourth part**: **vo_d.ri_** the fourth part of a pan.a (Skt.lex.)

5737.**Image; seven**: **o_r..u, yo_r..u** seven (Ka.lex.)

5738.**Image: abortion**: **vol.** be miscarried (prove abortive); **vol.ai** cause abortion; **a_voi burgea_k vol.aita_** (Kon.lex.)

5739.**Image: a half of a cocoa nut**: **vol.em, vol.ya_** either of the two halves of a cocoanut (Kon.lex.)

5740.**Image: ace in dice**: **pagad.e** a die (or cowy) for playing a kind of black-gammon; a piece used at that play [cf. **vat.aka_** (Skt.); cf. **pa_caka** a die, dice (MBh.)(CDIAL 8132)]; the play itself; **pagad.eya ko_t.i** the centre of a dice-cloth or board; **pagad.eya mane** a square on the dice cloth or board; **pagad.eya sa_lu** the line of squares a player's pieces have to cross to arrive at the centre of a dice-board or cloth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pagd.a_** dot on dice (M.); **padga** a foot (Skt.); **pag** foot (H.)(CDIAL 7766). **pa_vara** the side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die (Skt.lex.) **pa_ga = ha_ga** the fourth part of a pan.a: 1 an.e 2 ka_su (Ka.lex.) **bha_ga** a quarter, one-fourth part; a part of any whole, a fraction; **bha_gyam** good fortune or luck (Skt.lex.) **pagad.e** a mark on a die (Ka.); **pagad.a_** (M.);

pakat.ai (Ta.); **pagad.e, pagid.e** (Ma.); **pagad.e** an ace on a die (Te.); a die (or cowry) for playing a kind of back-gammon; a piece used at that play (Ka.); cf. **vat.aka_** (Skt.); **pagad.e** the play itself; **pagad.eya letta** a die (or cowry) at pagad.e (Ka.lex.) **pa~u~** ace in dice (i.e. a quarter of the highest throw of 4 dots)(S.); **pau** (P.N.H.M.); **paa** (Or.); **po** (G.); **pav** (M.); **pa** (OAw.)(CDIAL 7764). **jua** dice (Santali.lex.) **Image: ace in dice**: **pagd.a_** dot on dice (M.); **pag** ace in dice (P.)(CDIAL 7766). **pakat.ai** ace upon dice (**pakat.ai pan-n-iran.t.et.t.u**)(Ta.); **pakat.a** (Te.Ma.); **pagad.e** (Ka.); **pagad.a** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ace in dice**: **praha_** a good throw at dice (RV. x.42.9) (Vedic.lex.) **pa~u~** ace in dice (i.e. a quarter of the highest throw of 4 dots)(S.); **pau** (P.N.OAw.H.M.); **paa** (Or.); **po** (G.); **pav** (M.)(CDIAL 7764). **Image: blank in the play of dice**: **kappar-ai** blank in the play of dice (Ta.lex.) **prabhr.ti** throwing or casting (Vedic. Skt.lex.) **pakat.ai** sudden smiles of fortune; ace upon dice (Ta.); **pakat.a** (Te.Ma.); **pagad.e** (Ka.); **pagad.a** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Material cause**: **pakat.i** primordial matter; material cause of the world (**Tirukkalam. 13**)(Ta.); **pagad.i** id. (Pkt.); **prakr.ti** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.); **pakuti < prakr.ti** primordial matter (**Kampara_. Mi_t.ci. 100**); portion, part, allotment,division (**Tiruva_ca. 3,1**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bha_gyam** entitled to a share; prosperity, affluence (Skt.lex.) **pa_kkiyam** lot, destiny; happy destiny, good fortune, auspicious fate (**Kur-al., 1141**); prosperity, riches (**Civap. Pira. Civaja_n-a. Kalam. 51**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5741.**Image: three**: **pauna_** three-quarters, i.e. one less from the unit of four (H. lex.) cf. **una** one (Skt.); **u_n-am** deficient (Ta.lex.) **Three quarters**: **pa_do_na** less by a quarter (Skt.); **paun.o** adj. **pau~_n.i** three quarters (S.); **paun.a~_** (L.); **paun.e, paun, pauna_** (P.); **paun.u_** (WPah.); **paun.** (Ku.); **paune** (B.); **pawan** (Bhoj.); **paun, pauna_** (H.); **pon.u~** (G.); **aun.a_-paun.a_** (M.); **du_n^{u}** (K.); **pa_un.a_** (Or.); **pa_un.** (M.Konkan.i)(CDIAL 7765). cf. **u_n** deficient (AV.); **u_n.e** less (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 2405).

5742.**Skim**: **pon.** what remains after straining whey from churned curd (P.); **pauniya_** confectioner's skimmer (Bi.)(CDIAL 7977).

5743.**Image: circular piece of pot used in games**: **paitu~** circular slice of fruit, circular piece of iron or pot etc. used in games (G.); **paito** powdered, mutilated, rotten (Ku.); **paito** small particle of pulse (N.); **prakr.ntati** cut up (AV.)(CDIAL 8447).

5744.**Images: eyelid; cover**: **vahula, vahun** cover, eyelid (Si.); **apidha_na** cover (Pali); cloth for covering, cover (RV.); **apidha_ni_** cover (Skt.)(CDIAL 488). **apidadha_ti** covers (AV.); **apidahati** (Pali); **vahanava_** to shut, cover, close (Si.) (CDIAL 487). **Image: saddle**: **vakkhala** covered (Pkt.); **ba_khara** covering or cloth saddle on a horse (Or.)(CDIAL 12215). **Image: lid**: **bakare, bakkare, bakre** a potsherd (occasionally used for parching seeds etc., and as a lid)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: covering**: **va_sana, ba_san.i** enveloping, covering; an envelope (Ka.); **vasana, basana** covering, clothing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **basna_, basan** covering, wrapper (H.) (CDIAL 11436). **Image: lid**: **vujjan.a** lid (Pkt.); **buco** plug, stopper (N.); **bucinu** to be plugged (N.); **buc** plug (G.M.); **bujo** plug; **bu~ji_** cork (S.); **bujja_** plug (L.); stopper, menstrual cloth; **bujji_** plug (P.); **bujn.o** to stop, shut (eyes etc.)(Ku.); **bujo** cork, stopper; **bujinu** to be stopped up (N.); **buja_, bu~ja_** to shut (B.); **buja_** shutting; **bujiba_** to shut, enclose, fence (Or.); to be closed, be filled up (Or.); **bujna_** pessary (H.); **buj** plug; **bujn.e~** to stop up (M.)(CDIAL 9267). **but.ijan.u** to be blocked (S.); **but.an.** to stop, close (ears or mouth)(L.); **but.n.e~** cork, stopper (M.)(CDIAL 9269). cf. **bu_n.a** peg, wedge (Tu.)(DEDR 4396). **jhapni** a lid (Santali.lex.) **Image: potsherd**: cf. **bakare, bakkare, bakre** a potsherd (Ka.lex.)

5745.**Heap; crop**: **pagara, payara** collection, heap (Pkt.); **prakara** scattered heap (MBh.); **Treading by bullocks**: **paer, paeri_** treading of paddy sheaves by bullocks (Or.); **pair** heap of grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.); crop spread out for threshing (Bi.); **pa_er, paira_** seed sown on unploughed land; mixed crop of peas, grain, barley and wheat (Bi.); **pair** id. (Mth.); **pairi** scattered heap of corn for threshing (Bhoj.); **per** rice stalks, etc. cast on threshing floor to be trodden out (M.)(CDIAL 8431). **paur, pauri_** crop spread out ready for threshing (Mth.); **paur** mixed crop of peas, gram, barley and wheat (Mth.)(CDIAL 8445). cf. **paya** to yield, produce (Ta.); an ear of rice, etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 3937). **payar-u** green gram, phaseolus mungo (Ta.)(DEDR 3941).

5746.**Rent paid in kind; market rate; price**: **bha_uli_** rent paid in kind (H.); **bha_u** price (H.); price, rate (S.); **bha_** (L.); **bha_va** being, thing (S'vetUp.); matter, thing, meaning (Pkt.); **bao,** pl. **bawi** thing, article (Sh.); **ba_v** market rate (K.); **bha_u** id. (P.A.B.Or.Aw.); value, rate (N.); **bhau** market rate (Ku.); **bha_o** (Mth.); **bha_um.** intention (OH.); **bha_em.** according to one's knowledge (OH.); **bha_v** market rate (G.M.); **bava, bva** existence, fact (Si.); **bvin** on account of (Si.)(CDIAL 9475). **pa_vattu < ba_bat** (U.) article, affair, item of account; **pa_vati < pa_oti** receipt for money paid, acknowledgment (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

5747.**Image: arrow**: **pagari, pagal.i** a dart, an arrow (Tu.lex.)

5748.**Gift**: **baks.i_s** a gift (Ka.); **bakkhi_sa, bakhs.i_sa** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Exchange**: **pakar** to shift, move (Ta.); **pakaram** exchange, equivalent; in exchange (Ma.); instead, in exchange (Ta.); **pakaruka** to be exchanged; exchange, barter (Ma.); **pakarcca** change as of place, kind, weather; exchange (Ma.); **pagaruni** to shift, change place; **pagapuni** to change, exchange, substitute; **pagarce, pagate** exchange, revenge; **pagara** exchange (Tu.)(DEDR 3803). **pagaru** to change, to exchange, to infect; **pagate, pagarte** exchange, return; **pagaro** exchange, instead of; **pagarogu pagaro** like for like (Tu.lex.) **pa_r.hiba_** to put off payment on various pretexts, purchase on credit (Or.); **pakad.d.ha** dragged; **pagad.d.hijjama_n.a** being dragged; **payad.d.han.i_** (Pkt.); **prakr.s.t.a** prolonged (MBh.)(CDIAL 8430). **pakarcci** price (**Cilap. Pira. Nan-n-er-i, 23**)(Ta.lex.) **pakat.u** strength (**Pur-ana_. 88**)(Ta.lex.); force (Ta.)(CDIAL 8430). **pratikr.ti** counterpart (MBh.); **padikidi, paigii, pad.ikidi** exchange (Pkt.); **pad.ikkaa** (Pkt.); **pad.kay** lending labour and cattle and receiving same in return (M.); **pal.iya** revenge, satisfaction for an injury (Si.)(CDIAL 8546). **pratikaro_ti** repays (MBh.); **pai~c, pai~co, pai~jo** loan (Ku.); **pai~co** id. (N.); **pai~c** exchange of labour by farmers (Bi.); borrowing (Mth.); **pai~ca_** id. (Mth.); **jan-pai~ca_** exchange of labour (Mth.); **pai~ca_** loan, repayment (H.)(CDIAL 8547). **To advance; to present**: **prahr.** to present (Vedic); **praha_ran.am** a desirable gift (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **praharati** thrusts forward, offers (RV.)(CDIAL 8902). **prahu** to throw ghee into fire; **prahuta** offered up; **prahuti** oblation (RV. vii.90.2); **prahr.** to advance, extend (RV. i.61.1); to put forward (RV. vi.47.15); to put in (TMB xii.10.16)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **prahita** placed (Skt.) **In exchange**: **pakaram** instead, in exchange (Ta.Na_.); **pakar-tal** to shift, move (Ta.); **pakaruka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ba_kna_** to throw in, put in a vessel (Kur.)(DEDR 4051). cf. **pa_kut.am** gift, present (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,5,8**)(Ta.lex.) **pahin.ati** to send; **pahin.ana** sending, dispatch; **pahin.a** sending, being sent; a messenger; **pahin.a-gaman.a** going as messenger, doing messages; **pahin.ana** sending, dispatch; **pa_heti** to send (Pali.lex.) **Feast; guest**: **pa_gu, phagua** the pa_gu feast, i.e. the ensemble of the pa_guma, the pa_guili, to eat cakes and drink rice beer after the annual obligatory hunt, **pa_gusendera** (Mu.lex.) **pahi_, kupul** a guest, i.e. one who has come to visit his marriage relations (Mu.); **pa_hi_** guest (Oraon)(Mu.lex.) cf. **pa_huna** a guest; meal

for a guest; **pa_hun.eyya** worthy of hospitality, deserving to be a guest (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **pra_hun.a** guest (Skt.); **prahuta** hospitality (Mn.); **pa_huna, pa_hunaka** guest; guest meal (Pali); **pahun.a, pa_hun.a, pa_hun.aya, pa_hun.ia** guest (Pkt.); **para_hn.a_, para_hna_, pira_hna_** (L.); **para_hun.a_, parauhn.a_, pa_hun.a_** (P.); **pa_on.a_, pra_wn.a_** (WPah.); **paun.o, po~_r.~** (Ku.); **pa_hun-sa_l** guest house (N.); **pa_hunu** guest (N.); **pa_huna** (MB.); **pahuna_** (Or.); **pa_hun** (Bhoj.); **pahuna_** guest, bridegroom (Mth.); **pa_huna_** guest (Aw.); **pa_hun** guest (H.); **pa_huna_** guest, daughter's husband (H.); **pa_hun.o** guest (Marw.); **paron.o, para_n.o** (G.); **pa_hun.a_, pa_hon.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 8973). **pijgim** guest (**gem** village)(Pr.); **pra_cha** (Dm.); **cac** (Bshk.); **pra_cu** (Phal.); **poch^{u}** abl.**pachi** (K.); **pa_huna_-pa_cha_** guests (N.); **prarthya** reception of a guest (TBr.)(CDIAL 8956). **Guest**: **pahi_, kupul** a guest, i.e. one who has come to visit his marriage relations (Mu.); **pa_hi_** guest (Oraon)(Mu.lex.) **pa_gu, phagua** the pa_gu feast, i.e. the ensemble of the pa_guma, the pa_guili, to eat cakes and drink rice beer after the annual obligatory hunt, **pa_gusendera** (Mu.lex.)

5749.**Shareholder**: **pan:ka_l.i** shareholder, partner, co-parcener; agnate, kinsman (Ta.lex.) **bhe_iva_l, bha_i_va_l** partner, sharer (L.); **pia_l** (low-rising tone on **pi-**)(P.)(CDIAL 9431). **Value of a crop fixed by an appraiser**: **paka_r** < **baka_r** (U.) value of a crop fixed by an appraiser (Ta.lex.) **paka_y-pa_kki < baqa_ya-baqi_** old balance, arrears (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Vow; present before a deity**: **pa_va_t.am** vow to cut off one's tongue before a deity (Ta.); **pa_vad.amu** id. (Te.); **pa_va_t.ai** cloth or carpet spread on the ground for persons of distinction to walk on (**Periyapu. e_yarko_n-. 57**); **pa_vad.a** id. (Ka.Te.); **pa_va_t.a** id. (Ma.); **pa_va_t.ai** boiled rice heaped on a cloth before a deity or eminent person (**Kalin.. 548**); cloth used for waving before a deity or a person of distinction; **pa_va_t.ai-vi_ran-, pa_va_t.ai-ra_yan-** a village deity (Ta.lex.) **pa_vad.e, pa_gud.a, pa_vad.a** a present (in cloth); **pa_vud.a** id. (Ka.); **pa_vad.a** cloths spread in the streets at a great solemnity (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Present**: **ba_gina, ba_yina** a present; **ba_yinan:gud.u** to give a present (Ka.lex.) **upa_yana** appoach (RV.); present (MBh.); going to, present (Pali); **uva_yan.a** visit, present (Pkt.); **va_yan.a** offering of food (Pkt.); **va_yana** pious gifts of sweet-meats, etc. (Skt.); **ba_yan, ba_ena, baina_** sweetmeat or cake distributed at weddings and other festivals (H.); **va_yn.u~** dinner given by relative to a wife in her first pregnancy (G.); **va_n.** pious gift of fruit, cakes, clothing, etc. (M.)(CDIAL 2309). **jaiga, jaejat** property given in pledge (Santali.lex.) **jaituk** father's gift to bride (Santali.lex.) **Offering; gift, present**: **pra_bhr.tam, pra_bhr.takam** an offering to a deity or to a king (nazeran.a); a bribe (Skt.lex.) **Royal revenue; impost; gift**: **pa_hura** gift (H.); **pa_ud.a** (Pkt.) < **pra_bhr.ta** gift (Skt.); **prbhr.ta** brought forward; **prabhr.tha** offering (RV.); **pa_bhata** present, bribe (Pali); **pahud.'a** gift (NiDoc.); **pa_hud.a, pa_hud.ia_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8948). **paggaha** favour, kindness (Pali); **paga_** bribe (Si.) (CDIAL 8478). cf. **vaku** to distribute (Ta.)(DEDR 5202). **pa_kut.am** gift, present (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,5,8**); royal revenue, impost, tribute (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_vud.a** gift, present; tribute (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **To receive, take, buy, take away**: **va_n:ku (va_n:ki-)** to receive, take, buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, take in (as breath), get back, take back, remove, take away; **va_n:kal** receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying (Ta.); **va_n.n.uka** to take, receive, choose; **va_n.n.al** purchasing; **va_n.n.ikka** to demand back; **va_n.n.ippikka** to make one take (Ma.)(DEDR 5336). **A system of land revenue**: **pa_ka-pat.ai** a system of land revenue in which a fixed share of the produce is collected; **pa_ka-pattiram** partition deed (Ta.lex.) **bha_gya** divisible (Skt.); entitled to a share (Pa_n..gan.a.); per cent (Pa_n..com.); **bhagga** share (Pkt.); **bha_g** to divide (property into shares)(Phal.); **ba_gu** share (Sh.); **bog^{u}**, **ba_gi** (K.); **bha_g** share (N.G.M.); **bagin** in order, according to order, severally (Si.); **bha_gye_na** (Si.); **bhaktya_,**

bhaktis'ah. in succession (Skt.)(CDIAL 9435). **bhajati** distributes (Mn.); **bhayai** distributes (Pali); **bhajjai** id. (Pkt.); **pha_zim** I divide (a portion)(Kal.); **bozik** to apportion, share out, divide (Kho.); **bazun** to give away (prizes, etc.), distribute (K.); **bha_je_ti** distributes (Pali); **bauar** he shares (Gypsy); **bedanava_** to apportion (Si.)(CDIAL 9360). **Indebted:pan:giga** one who is indebted or obliged (Ka.)(DEDR 3808). **pan:gu, han:gu, an:gu** the state of being obliged or indebted (Ka.); **han:gu, an:gu** obligation; the state of being in the power of another; duty (Tu.)(DEDR 3820). ?cf. **an:ka_t.i** bazaar, bazaar street (Ta.); **an:gan.a** courtyard (Skt.)(DEDR 35). **bhaga** good fortune (RV.Pkt.); **bhaya** id. (Pkt.); **bhai_** with pleasure (OG.); **Half**: **ba_** good fortune; half (Si.)(CDIAL 9346). **Share; inheritance**: **begar** separate, different; to separate, to divide the paternal inheritance, after which the sons set up on their own account; **begarenale** we have separated (we have no longer things in common); **bakhra** share, portion; to apportion, to share, to divide; **ba~t. bakhra** portion of inheritance; **kami bakhra aleme** give us each our set work; **bakhradari** sharing in,participating; **ba~t. bakhra** a share, a portion; to divide; share, particularly of ancestral property, or patrimony; **bat.ai** to divide, share; **bat.orae** share, portion, lot (of inheritance); **ba~t.** to share, to divide; share, portion (Santali); **bat.a bat.i** to divide, serve out (food); **bhag ba~t., bhag bha~t.a** share, portion; **bhag jat** a system of cultivation in which the cultivator supplies the cattle, implements and labour, and received one half of the produce (Santali.lex.) **Sort, arrange**: For semant. **bha~t.a** in cmpd. **bhag bha~t.a** : cf. **bha_ga-dhe_yam** a share, a part, a portion; property (Skt.lex.) **bhakti** worship, devotion (S'vetUp.); attribution (Nir.); decoration; arrangement (Skt.); **bhatti** service, devotion (Pali); **bhatti-kamma** making lines, decoration (Pali); **bhatti-** devotion, arrangement, sort (Pkt.); **bham.ti** sort (Ap.); **bhati** ways, manner, habit (S.); **bha_ti, bha~_ti** form, appearance (Mth.); **bha_m.ti** way, manner (OAw.); **bha~_t, bha~_ti_** sort (H.); **bha~_ti** (S.Ku.N.); **bha~_t** (P.N.M.); **bha~_ti** manner, king (OMarw.); **bha_t**^{i} (G.); **batiya** love, honour (Si.) (CDIAL 9338). **pat.i** manner, mode (Ta.); **pad.i** manner, method, way (Ka.); **bad.i, vad.i** manner (Te.)(DEDR 3851). **Share**: **payk** to distribute (Nk.); **pahar.i** part, share, portion (Kui); **payal** share, half (Ta.); **pasu, pan~cu** to divide, separate, part, distribute, share (Ka.); **pacci, paccu** part, portion; **pasuge** dividing, separation, division (Ka.); **pasalu** the share of the fishermen (Tu.); **han~cuni** to distribute, divide (Tu.); **pancu** to distribute, divide (Te.); **pay, paiy** to divide (Kol.); **payp- (payt-)** to share (Pa.); **pay** to divide into shares (Ga.); **payp- (payup-)** to distribute (Ga.); **paspa** to divide, distribute (Pe.); **pahpa** to share, apportion; n. apportionment (Kui)(DEDR 3936). **paka** part, share (Si.)(CDIAL 7627). **Property**: **pa~er.e~** to give away property of family secretly (Santali.lex.) **vakir** to divide, separate (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Worship**: **bhattika** attending (Pali); **bha_ktika** dependent (Pa_n..); **nityabha_ktika** permanent retainer (A_past.); **niccabhattika** (Pali); **bhakti** possession (RV.)(CDIAL 9428). **Agreement; property**: **pa_n:gu** propriety, agreement, fitness (Ka.); id. (Ma.); **pa_mbu** id. (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_n:ku** partisanship, agreeableness (Ta.); propriety, means (Ma.)(DEDR 4053). **Gift; fortune**: **bha_g** gift, enjoyment (RV.); **ba_** good fortune; **ba_** half (Si.)(CDIAL 9429). **bha_gya** fortune, lot (MBh.); fortune (Pali); **bhagga** id. (Pali.); good fortune, lot (Pkt.); **bog**^{u} good fortune (K.); **bha_gu** fortune, fate (S.); **bha_g** good fortune (L.P.); fortune (A.B.Mth.H.); fate (Ku.); **bhala_-bha_g** good fortune (Ku.); **bha_ga** fortune (Or.Aw.OMarw.); **bha_gyo** fortunate (S.); **bha_gi_** (H.)(CDIAL 9434). **bhagin** prosperous, happy (AV.); **bai** good (Pas'.Gaw.); **ba_i** good (of grass for pasture), well (of health)(Shum.)(CDIAL 9348). **pa_kkiyam** happy destiny, good fortune, auspicious fate (**Kur-al., 1141**); prosperity, riches (**Civap. Pira. Civajn~a_n-. Kalam. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **Tribute**: **pakuti, pakti** tribute (**Aric. Pu. Nakarni_. 111**); income; revenue or rent; portion, allotment (**Tiruva_ca. 3,1**)(Ta.); **pakuti** division, share (Ma.); **pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.); **pagadi** id. (Tu.); **pagidi** tribute (Te.)(DEDR 3808). **Possession, part**: **bhakti** possession (RV.); attribute (Nir.); decoration (Skt. in

this meaning, falls together with: **bhangi-**); ornament (**bhangi** fashion, semblance); **bhatti** service, devotion; **bhatti-kamma** marking lines, decoration (Pali)(CDIAL 9338); **bhakti** part (AitBr.); section; **su_tram bhanakti** (Skt.)(CDIAL 9339). **A system of land revenue**: **bha_** share (L.); mode of dividing produce 2/5 to landlord and 3/5 to tenant (P.); **bhau** share (P.); **ba_** share, half (Si.); **bai** share (Md.); **ba_ke** place (Bshk.); **bha_ga** portion, fraction (S'vetUp.); portion (Pali); share (Pkt.); **bhu_mi-bha_ga** piece of land, place (MBh.); **bhagi** portion (As'.); **bha_ge** part, period (As'.); **bhaga, bhagena, bagena** on behalf of (NiDoc.); **bhaga** portion (KharI.); **bha_a** share (Pkt.); **bawi** share (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9430). **bha_gin** having a share in (Mn.); sharing (Pali); **bha_gi, bha_i** (Pkt.); **bha_ya_n.o** belonging to a partner (S.); **bha_ya_t.ho, bha_yot.ho, bha_i_t.ho** that in which different people have shares (S.); partner (S.); **bha_et.hi_** partnership (S.)(CDIAL 9432). **pa_kupantu** joint interest in the property of a village or person associated (**R.F.**) (Ta.) < **ba_dband** (U.); **pa_kupantu-mira_cu** occupancy of land in coparcenery especially by members of the same family (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) **pan:ku-k-ka_ran-** co-sharer, shareholder (**C.G.**); the biggest shareholder in the lands of a village (Ta.); **pan:kuta_ran-** id.; **pan:kan-** sharer; one who has another by his side (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,10,3**); **pan:ku-va_l.i** mirasdars (**G.Tn.D.I, 311**)(Ta.lex.) **An ancient system of village tenure**: **pan:ki** one who appropriates, one who receives his share (**Te_va_. 392,6**); an obsolete system of village tenure in Tinnevelly by which the fields are divided by lot once in every six years among the villagers (**W.G.**)(Ta.); **pan:ku-var..i** a system of land tenure in which the lands of a village are, for purposes of convenient enjoyment, divided into many shares each consisting of a fixed number of acres and assigned to each holder with reference to quality of the soil, situation, etc. (**C.G.**); **pan:kukka_n.i** land owned in common; **pan:ku-var..i-nilam** land enjoyed under pan:kuvar..i system (**C.G.**); **pan:ku-vi_tam** equal shares; adv. pro rata; **pan:kit.utal** to divide, parcel out, distribute, apportion, allot; **pan:ku-pakircci** share, portion; **pan:kupa_kam** share, portion; partition; **pan:kuma_l** list of shares; **Sixteen acres of dry land and two or 2 1/2 acres of wet land**: **pan:ku** share, part (Ma.); share, portion, part (**Tiruva_ca. 16,9**); moiety, half; sixteen acres of dry land and two or two and a half of wet land (**C.G. 288**)(Ta.lex.) **pan:kan-** partner, husband (Ma.)(DEDR 3808). **Share; division of a field**: **bhan:ga** breaking (VS.); a break (Mn.); piece (Skt.); breaking up (Pkt.); **bham.ga** destruction, broken portion, piece (Pkt.); **phang** to break (Gy.); **bhan:gu** obstacle (s.); **bha_n.o** share (S.); **bha_n.iba** to break (A.); **bha~_gat.h** breakage (Mth.); **bha_na_** to be broken (B.); **bha_m.gau** piece (OG.); **bha~_gu~** broken to pieces (G.); **bha~_ga** division of a field, field (M.); **bha~_gn.e~** to divide (M.)(CDIAL 9353). **bha_jana** dividing (Skt.); **bha_n.** line made by trampling down in standing crops for purpose of division, small change of a rupee (P.)(CDIAL 9437). **bha_jya** to be divided (Skt.); **bha_j** threshing floor (where the grain is divided out (L.); **bha_jar.** heap of grain collected for threshing (and subsequent division)(L.); **bha_jar.** threshing floor (L.); **bha_ji_** share of food given at marriages, present, contribution (L.)(CDIAL 9438). **bha_jvar.** threshing floor (L.)(CDIAL 9439). **pa_-ttal** to divide, distribute (**Tirunu_r-. 89**); **pa_-tal** id. (**Tol. Po. 58, Urai.**); **pa_kam** sharing, dividing; share, part, portion (**Tiruva_ca. 5,37**); alms, charity; **pa_kama_tal** to be divided, partitioned; **pa_kan-** person who has anything at his side; partner (**Te_va_. 1172, 9**); agent; **pa_n:kan-** friend, associate, companion (**Tol. Po. 104**); id. (Ma.); husband (**Na_lat.i. 400**); **pa_n:kar--ku_t.t.am** union of a hero with his heroine effected through the aid of his companion (**Tirukko_.**); **pa_n:ki** female companion of a heroine, lady's maid (**Nampiyakap. Akat. 27**); **pa_n:kin-am** suit, company (**Man.i. 8,35**); **pa_n:ku** companionship (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,4,2**); companion (**Tin.aima_lai. 87**); partisanship, interest, favour (**Ya_p. Vi. 96, Pak. 515**)(Ta.lex.)

5750.**Threshed; abundant**: **bahuli_kr.ta** threshed, winnowed; made much or manifold; extended, augmented (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bahuli_kr.** to thresh (Skt.lex.) **bahuli_kr.** to make public, disclose, divulge; to increase, aggrandize; **bahula** abundant, copious, plentiful (Skt.lex.) **Much**: **bajek** much (Pe.); **bajon** pl. many (Pe.); **bejek** much (Mand..)(DEDR 3830). **bahe** much, too much, many (Or.); **bahutitha** manifold, many, much (MBh.)[cf. numeral suffix **-tha-**: **katitha, kati, katipayatha, katipaya**]; **bahutaya** manifold (TS.)(CDIAL 9189). **buha_e, buheka** abundantly, much (Or.); **bahudha_** in many ways (RV.Pali); **bahuha_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9191). **bahu** much, many, great (RV.); **bahuka** costing much (Skt.); **bahu, bahuka** much (Pali.As'.); **bahu** sg.and pl., **bahuve** pl. much, many (NiDoc.); **bahu, bahuga, bahu_a, bahuaya** (Pkt.); **buhu** much; **buhu** large, much, very; **bahu** (Gypsy); **bu_, bo_(h)** many (Pas'.); **bo_** (Shum.); **bo^{h}** (Kal.); **bo(h)** much, many (Kho.); **bahu~_** much (S.); **bahu~_** much, many, great; **bau~_** (L.); **bahu, bahu~** (P.); **bahu** (A.B.Or.Mth.G.); **bauha_** much (OM.); **bhav, bho** (Konkan.i); **boho_, bo_** much, many; **boso_** learned (Si.)(CDIAL 9187). **bahutva** abundance (MBh.); **bahutta** abundance, multiplicity (Pali); **bahutta, bahu_a** much (Pkt.); **bu_t** much, many (Gypsy); **but** much (Tor.); **bahut, bauhat, bahuta_** (P.); **bhaut** (Ku.); **bahut** (N.A.B.Mth.H.G.); **bahuta, bhauta, bout** (Or.); **bahuto** much, many (Mth.); **bahuta** (OAw.); **bahuta, bahota, bhota** (OMarw.); **bot** (G.); **bahu_t** (M.); **mhop, mop** (Konkan.i); **bauhtera_, bathera_** abundant (P.); **bahuter, bahutera_** very many, most; adv. for the greater part (H.); **but.e** much, many (Sh.); **bu_t.** (D..); **but** (Bur.); **bu_t.** all (Mai.); **but.a** (Mai.); **bu_t.u** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9190). **bahura** much, thick (AitBr.); **bu_ra, bu_rak** much, many (Pas'.); **be^{e}ri_** (Pas'.); **bo_re** (Shum.); **bro_k** many (Tir.); **lau** large; **la_go** many (Pas'.); **la_u, lou** much, many (Gaw.); **lao, lau** (Wot..); **zow** (Gau.); **la_ya** much, many (Dm.)(CDIAL 9193). **bahuli_kr.ta** thickened (MBh.); **bo^hli_** milk of a cow newly calved (L.)(CDIAL 9196). **bahula**, **bola** thick, solid (Si.); **bahula** large, thick (RV.); much, abundant (Pali.Pkt.); **buxlo** wide; **bo_l, bo_li** much, great (Gypsy); **bahul** much, abundant (A.); **bahul.a** much, thick (Or.)(CDIAL 9194). **la.v** fat (Kol.); **la_v** strength (Pa.); strength, force (Go.); **alavi** power; alavu power, ability, strength (Te.); **la_vu** strength, fatness, bigness, corpulence; adj. big, large, stout, corpulent, robust (Te.); **al.** strength, firmness (Ta.); **alvi, a_l** energy, stamina (Kond.a.); **a_l** endurance; **la_vu** much (Kond.a)(DEDR 3112). cf. **al-urqe** to grow up to maturity (Malt.)(DEDR 399).

5751.**Image: bat**: **pan:ka_li** bat (Ta.lex.) **pa_ko, pa_kya_** bat (the large kind)(Kon.lex.) **valgula** a flying fox; **ba_val** id. (Ka.lex.) **va_lguda** bat (Vis.n..); **va_gguda** (Mn.); **va_guli, va_lguda** flying fox (Skt.); **va_gguda** (Mn.); **valguli_** (Sus'r.); **vagguli** bat (Pali.Pkt.); **va_gol.** flying fox (G.); **va_gu_l., va_gal., va_ghu_l., va_ghal.** (M.); **ba_dur.** (B.); **ba_dur.i** (Or.); **ba_dur** (H.)(CDIAL 11584 < Drav.). **velape** bat (flying)(Kol.); **va_val, vavva_l** bat (flying)(Ta.Ma.); **va_til, kat.a-va_til, a_val** id. (Ma.); **vauva_l** bat (flying)(Ta.); **ba_val, ba_vali, ba_vul, ba_vuli** id. (Ka.); **ba.vali** bat (Kod..); **ba_vali, ba_voli** id. (Tu.); **ba_pla** (Kuwi)(DEDR 5370). **va_kuram** bat (**Na_mati_pa. 252**)(Ta.lex.)

5752.**Image: to jump up**: **ek-ku (ek-ki-)** to reach up, stretch oneself in reaching for a thing; climb, mount, get up; **ekku (ekki-)** to rise, go up; stand on tiptoe (Ta.); **ekkuka** to come up, stand on tiptoe (Ma.); **ekku** id.; **ekkala** high, tall, huge like a demon; **ekkal.su** to reach up (Ka.); **ekkalyuni** to stretch the body, stoop down in order to catch or pick up anything, spring or jump up (Tu.); **ekku** to ascend, mount, get upon; **ekkincu** to cause to ascend; (inscr.) **ekkumat.i** export (cf. DEDR 3730 **egumati**)(Te.); **ek-** to climb, (sun) rises; **a'k-** to climb (Go.); **ek-** id. (Kond.a); **ekasi, engasi** rising, ascending, uphill; **en:g-** to climb; **ek-** to load on a cart (Kui); **engali, enginai** to climb; **ekh'nai** to heighten, promote, over-burden; **epki ki-** to cause to climb

(Kuwi)(DEDR 766). **ekku** to increase, rise, be augmented (Te.); **ekkadot.t.u** to increase (Te.)(DEDR 768).

5753.**Hiccough**: **vikku** to hiccup, be super-abundant, chokeful; hiccup (Ta.); **vikkal, vikkul., vikkil.** hiccup (Ta.); **pik** to cough (To.); **bikku** to pant, sob, hiccup, stammer (Ka.); **bikkul.u** sobbing; **bikkul.isu** to throw up, vomit, eject (Ka.); **bikkuni** to hold one's breath; **bikku** holding one's breath, sob (Tu.); **vekku, vegacu** to hiccough, sob; **vekkili** hiccough, sobbing (Te.); **veksi** hiccup (Kol.); **veka** to cough; coughing, cough (Kui); **vek** to choke when drinking or eating (Kuwi); **ve'uri, kuta ve'uri** hiccough (Kuwi); **bekkhna_** to have the windpipe stopped, be choked, (animals) to cough (Kur.); **beqe** to be choked; **busge** to sob (Malt.)(DEDR 5383). cf. **vicchardita** ejected, vomited; **vicchardana** vomiting (Skt.); **vicchad.d.e_ti** throw out, vomits (Pali)(CDIAL 11689). **in:kuva** a sigh (Te.); **inka** a belch; **inkawata** hiccough (Go.); **iu~_khna_** to cough (Kur.); **inqe** id.; **inqrse** to force phlegm from the throat, hawk; **inq-pce** hiccough (Malt.); **hikking** to hiccough (Br.)(DEDR 419). **hikkati** hiccups, sobs (Skt.); **hi_k** (Kal.); **hik-** to hiccup (Dm.); 1 sg. **hiku_m** (Phal.)(CDIAL 14074). **hikka_** hiccup (Sus'r.Pali.Pkt.); **hyuk^{u}** (K.); **hi_k** (H.); **hik** (G.); **hikka_ra** (Pali.); **hikik** (N.); **hi_kat.i** (A.)(CDIAL 14075). **hin:karo_ti** lows (as a cow after its calf)(Skt.); **hin:kr.n.o_ti** (RV.); **in:garna_** on heat (of cow or buffalo)(L.); **hin:g** to neigh (Pas'.)(CDIAL 14076). **hin:ka_ra** exclamation of surprise (Pali); **hi~_ka_rna_** to low, bellow, roar (H.)(CDIAL 14077). cf. **vekkasamu** nausea (Te.)(DEDR 5466). **ekkal.ikka** to hiccough; **ekkil., ekkit.t.a, ikkil., ikkit.t.am** hiccough, last breath (Ma.); **is.kur. fat--** to hiccough (To.); **ekku (usura ekku)** to breathe as a child after crying loudly; **ekd.u** to hiccough; **ekkid.ikE** hiccough; **e_ged.ike** id. (Ka.); **ekkade, ekkale** hiccough, gasping (Tu.); **ekkili, ekku** hiccup (Te.); **ikl.u, ikkid.i** hiccough (Kor.); **ekt.i, at.ki_** (pl. **-hk**) id.; **ekku** to belch (Go.); **hikking** to hiccough (Br.)(DEDR 772).

5754.**To stay; a place**: **in:ku (in:ki-)** to abide, stay (Ta.); **in:kuva** a place, haunt (Te.)(DEDR 420). cf. **ikka** place, abode, dwelling, seat (Te.); **irukkai** sitting, seat, residence (Ta.); **ig- (ir-, it-)** to exist, be in a place (Ko.); **i.s.k** dwelling, act of dwelling; **is.k** lifetime (To.); **ikke, irke** being, abode, seat, place (Ka.); **re'nai** to abide (Kuwi)(DEDR 480). cf. **rahna_** to abide, live (H.lex.) cf. **er- (e-, a-; edd-)** to become, happen (Kol.)(DEDR 823). cf. **imbu** a halting or resting place, home, space, room (Ka.)(DEDR 467). cf. **irku, ikku** to lay or put down, put, place, beat, serve up (as food) (Ka.); **ikkuni** to put, serve up (as food)(Tu.)(DEDR 492). cf. **ir-** to put, fill, place (Ga.)(DEDR 442). **raha** remains (RV.BhP.); **rahas-** isolation, secrecy (MBh.); **raha_yate_** is lonely (Pa_n.. gan.a); **raha_yati** (Pali); **rahita** deserted; **rahati, rahayati** leaves (Dha_tup.Pali); **virahayati** leaves (S'a_n:khGr..); **viraha** the being alone (MBh.); **rahai, rahae_, rahe_i** remains; **rahia** remaining; **rahia** deserted, left (Pkt.); **za_n, zo_n, gu_n** standing (Pas'.); **rahn.u** to remain; **rahnu, riun^{u}** (K.); **rahan.u** to stay (S.); **rahan.** to remain; **ra_vun.** (L.); **rahin.a_** (P.); **re_hn.u_, re_hn.a_, ra~_n.u_, re~_he_to** pres. part. (WPah.); **raun.o** (Ku.); **rahanu** (N.); **rahiba** to abate (of hunger)(A.); **raha_** to continue to be, remain (B.); **rahiba_** to remain (Or.); **rahab** (Mth.Aw.); **rahna_** (H.); **rahevu~** (G.); **raha_n.e~, ra_hn.e~** (M.); **raha_in.u** to make stay, get on with (S.); **a-rajjhiya** not remaining (Pkt.); **randanava_, randenava_** to remain (Si.)(CDIAL 10666). **rahita** deserted, lacking (MBh.); forsaken, lonely (Pali); **rahia** deserted, left (Pkt.); **ria, re** without (S.)(CDIAL 10670). **virahita** abandoned, separated (MBh.); free from (Pali); **virahia** abandoned (Pkt.); **virahi** absent (Si.)(CDIAL 11853). **viraha** desertion, separation (esp. of lovers)(MBh.); empty, bare (Pali); separation (Pkt.); **virahu** separation of friends or lovers (S.); **birah, birha_** (P.); **biraha** sorrow of separation (OAw.); **varaha** separation (OG.)(CDIAL 11851). **virahayati** abandons (S'a_n:khGr..); **virahijjai** is left (Pkt.); **birasna_** to stop, remain (H.) (CDIAL

11852). **rahan.a** firmness, remaining (Pkt.); **rahan.i_** staying, residence (S.); **re~_r.~** staying (Ku.); **rahan-sahan** conduct, behaviour (N.); **rahani** firmness, stopping place, dwelling place (N.); **rahan.a** staying; **rahan.i_** residence (Or.); **rahana** staying (OAw.); **rahan** manner (H.); **rahen.i_** manner of life (G.); **rahn.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 10665). **rahasya** private, secret (MBh.); **rahas** lonely spot (Mn.); **rahassa** adj. and n. secret (Pali.Pkt.); **rahas** in secret (B.); **rahasi** (OAw.); **rahas** secret (H.M.); **rahasa** secret, mystery; **raha** privacy, solitariness (Si.)(CDIAL 10669).

5755.**Image: two**: **vira, ira** two (Ka.lex.)

5756.**Man, husband; hero**: **ire** man (Shum.); male (of goats, bulls, boys)(Shum.); **wer-jemi_** man (Kt.); **vira** hero (Ap.); **vir** (Lat.)(CDIAL 11840). **vi_ra** man, hero, son (RV.); male of an animal (AV.); **vi_raka** little man (RV.); **vi_ra** hero (Pali.Pkt.); **viraga, viraya** male (of camels, sheep, goats)(NiDoc.); **wiri-gor.e** stallion; **wira-kur.a** boy (Ash.); **werjimi_, warjemi_** (Pr.); **bi_ra** male, he-goat (Dm.); **bir** male (of animals)(Tir.); **wi_r** man (Pas'.); **heriu** husband (Gaw.); **bi_ra** he-goat (Kal.); **bira~e** male (Kal.); **bi_r** he-goat (Bshk.); **bhi_ro** male; he-goat (Phal.); **bi_ro, bi_ru, bi_r** male (of animals)(Sh.); **vi_r** brave man (K.); **vi_ru** hero, demon (S.); **vi_r** brother (L.); **vi_ra, bi_r** brother (address by sister)(P.); **vi_r, bi_r** hero (P.); **bi_r** hero (WPah.Ku.); **bir** wild boar (N.); **bira_** evil spirit which enjoys women (A.); **bi_r** hero (Mth.); **bi_ra_** brother, kinsman (OAw.); **bi_r** warrior (H.); **bi_ro** brother (OMarw.); **vi_r** hero, brother (G.); **vi_ro** brother (address by sister)(G.); **vi_r** hero (M.); **viru** (Si.)(CDIAL 12056). **vi_rya** manliness, virility (RV.); semen (MBh.); **vi_riya** manliness (RV.); **viriya** effort (Pali); **bi_j** semen (Mth.); **vi_ria** strength, bravery (Pkt.); **viri_** strength (M.); **vera, viriya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12061). **vaira** hostile; enmity (AV.); **ve_ra** enmity (Pali.Pkt.); **vera** hatred (NiDoc.); **veru** enmity (S.); **veru~** vindictive (S.); **ve_r, vr** enmity, feud (L.); **be_r** (WPah.); **ver** enmity, revenge (G.); **vera** (Si.)(CDIAL 12142). **vairin** enemy (Mn.); **ve_rin, ve_rika** hostile, revengeful (Pali); **ve_ri, ve_ria** enemy (Pkt.); **be_ri** (Sh.); **veri_** (S.); **vri_** (L.); **veri_** hostile; **veran.** revengeful woman (G.)(CDIAL 12145). **vi_raja_ta** consisting of male offspring (RV.); **werwo_ya_** boy (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12058). **vi_ramalla** m. nom. prop. (Skt.); **wermala_** husband, man (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12059). **matheru** champion (S.)(CDIAL 9930).

5757.**Image: serpentine horn; trumpet**: **hegga_l.e** a large metal horn; cf. **boggu** (Ka.lex.) cf. **ban:ka, van:ka** a bend (Ka.lex.) **baggu, boggu** to bend; **baggisu, boggisu** to bend; **boggu-hegga_l.e** a bent large ka_l.e (Tadbhava of **kahal.e**) = ka_hale, kahal.e, kahal.a_, ka_hale = a metal horn (trumpet) of long tapering shape or of a horn-like shape; **kahal.a_rava** the sound of a kahal.e; **kahal.e-ka_r-a** a man who blows a kahal.e; **bir-u-gahal.e** a loud-sounding horn; **kombu-ga_l.e, kombu-ka_l.e** a serpentine horn to play upon; **gavur, gavuru, gavuri** a loud, shill, harsh sound (Ka.); **gaure** (Te.); **gavuru-ga_l.e** a kind of harsh-sounding ka_l.e (Ka.); **gaureka_l.elu** (Te.); **pon:ga_l.e** a golden horn; **burugu, bur-ugu** imitation of a harsh, loud sound; **burugu-ga_l.e, bu_rga_l.e** a kind of ka_l.e (Ka.lex.) **ekka_l.am** [prob. **ekku** (to rise, go up) + **ka_hala**] trumpet, a kind of cornet (Ta.); **hegga_l.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) prob. **heg** (Ka. = largeness) + **ka_hala**. **ka_hala** a kind of musical instrument; **ka_hala, ka_hala_, ka_halam** a horn (Skt.lex.)[**ka_hale** is one of the pacamaha_va_dya; cf. **s'r.n:ga va_dyada kombu, tammat.avemba halige, s'an:khavemba daval.a, bhe_riyemba ba_ja_, jayaghan.t.eyemba ja_gat.e itter-ada pacamaha_va_dyan:gal.am.,-- bhadramemba karad.e, s'a_sakavemba naga_ri, bhi_s.an.avemba tra_sa_, gho_s.anavemba hud.ukka_, din.d.imavemba d.ikki, d.amaruvemba d.o_lu, jhurjhuravemba jha_yi, ka_halavemba gavurika_l.e, dundubhiyemba**

dho_ra, ghan.t.ikeyemba gan.t.e itter-ada das'ava_dyan:gal.am. ba_r-esalul.l.a vicaks.an.ar : Vive_kacinta_man.i, 4th prakaran.a; loc. cit. Ka. lex.)

5758.**Image: large bull**: **heggol.i** a large bull; **heggal.l.a ettu** a very large bullock; **peg, per** largeness, greatness etc. (Ka.); **pekku** (Te.); **pet.a** plenty, much (Ta.) (Ka.lex.)

5759.**Cakkiliya caste title**: **pakat.ai** title of the Cakkiliya caste (Ta.lex.) **Oil-men**: **hegga_n.a** a large oil-mill of stone worked by two oxen; **hegga_n.iga** a class of oil-men who work the hegga_n.a (Ka.lex.)

5760.**Helper**: **va_huru_** helper (S.); **va_har, vahar** crowd of people, help (P.); **va_ha_ra** help (OG.); **vaha_r, vha_r, va_r** help; **va_r** army (G.)(CDIAL 12217). **A great man**: cf. **praggad.e, pegad.e** an elder, noble, minister (Te.lex.) **heggad.ati** the wife of a headman or gavud.a; a mistress; **heggad.e, peggad.e** a headman, a chief, a master; an epithet of the blanket-weavers and shepherds of the Kur-uba caste (Ka.lex.) **veggal.a, veggal.e, eggal.a, heggal.a** a great man; abundance, greatness, excess; **veggal.isu, vekkal.isu** to become much, increase greatly, become plentiful, go beyond the common boundary (in emotions), be elated or actuated by impulse (Ka.); **veggalamu, veggalapu** excess, too much; excessive, extreme; **veggali~_d.u** a great or extraordinary man (Te.)(DEDR 5467). **heccal.a** elation; **heccal.isu** to become elated: to begin to rejoice (Ka.lex.) **vekkat.uppu** sternness of countenance, stiffness (Ta. lex.) **veku** adj. < **bahu** many; much (**Tiruppu. 20**); **vekuttal** to be excessive, abundant; **vekucu** plenty (Ta.lex.) ? **ven.-ko_l, ven:ko_n-mai** cruel government, tyrannical rule; **ven:ko_lan-** tyrant, cruel ruler (**veruvanta ceytor..ukum ven:ko_lan-** : **Kur-al., 563**)(Ta.lex.) **ekkal.a, eggal.a** abundance, excess; **ekkat.iga** a superior, noble, or great man (Ka.); **ekkad.i** (Inscr.) noble, great, superior; a hero, warrior (Te.)(DEDR 768). **peggad.e = pergad.e** an elder (Ka.); **pegad.e, pregad.e, praggad.e, preggad.e** an elder, noble, minister (Te.); **tottu-veggad.e** a superintendent of servants; **ba_n.asu-veggad.e** a kitchen-master; **mane-veggad.e, mane-peggad.e** the superintendent of a house (Ka.lex.) **ekkar** proud, haughty persons (**ekkara_ maman:kaiyarukku : Te_va_. 859,11**); **ekkal** id. (**kat.alekkali n-un.man.alir- palar : Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,1,4**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ekkar** vulgar expression, word not fit to be used in decent society (**Pin..**); avaiyal-kil.avi < **sabha_** + **al** + = language not suited to an assembly, indecent language (**Tol. Col. 442**)(Ta.lex.) **ka_hala_** a large drum (military); excessive, spacious, large; mischievous; indistinct speech; **ka_halam** very much, excessively; **ka_hali** an epithet of S'iva (Skt.lex.) **hegala vit.t.an.n.a** a name (Ka.lex.) **Image: flood-tide**: **eggal.a, heggal.a, ekkal.a, yeggal.a, veggal.a** abundance, excess (Ka.lex.) **hekkal.a** the state of being or becoming large or of increasing; flood-tide (of the sea); excessive abundance; excellence (of power; of a shower of flowers; of swords)(Ka.lex.) **ekkal.i-ttal** to be overjoyed (**Arut.pa_. 1, Civane_s'a. 78**)(Ta.lex.) **heg, peg** largeness; **heg-** in cmpds.: **heggat.t.avattige** large hatchet of female demons; **heggat.t.u** a strong band or knot; **heggan.a, peggan.a** a bandicoot; **heggal.l.a** a great thief; a great idler; **hegga_d.u** a large or thick forest; **heggid.a** a large, tall tree; **heggiri** a large mountain; **heggun.t.e** a large bullock-hoe used in weeding and stirring crops in the field; **heggombu, heggombe** a large, or the main, branch of a tree (Ka.lex.) **Great man**: **aggal.a, aggal.e, argal.a** greatness, eminence, excess; a great man; **aggal.ike** greatness, great power; **aggal.isu, aggalisu** to be or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel (Ka.); **aggalika** greatness, high degree, perseverance, eagerness; **aggalincu** to increase, grow, exert; **aggalamu** excessive, vehement (Te.); **a_glo, a_gro, agro** more, much (Go.); **a_gal** many, much; **aggeli** many (Kui); **aga_da** more; **agar.a** id., extra (Kuwi)(DEDR App. 4); **agra** top, summit (Skt.); **agl.a_**

superior (M.); **aga_r.i** (N.)(CDIAL 68). **ajgar.** great (Santali.lex.) **aggaphala** first fruit; **agga** first; **agga-tama** first-rate (Pali.lex.)

5761.**Image: width of twelve fingers**: **ba_hra_** of a length equal to twelve fingers' breadth; a term used to denote twelve villages inhabited chiefly by a caste of jats; any collection of twelve villages inhabited or owned by people of one caste (there are many such instances of ownership in the Punjab); **ba_hri_** the name of a caste of khattries; collection of twelve castes of khattries (P.lex.)

5762.**Guard**: **pahara, pahra** a guard, a watchman; to guard, to watch; **pahradar** a guard; **pahraedako** they are on guard; **pahra kanako** they are guards (Santali.lex.) **The charge for watching**: **pahara, pahra, pa_ra** the charge of watching over something (Mu.); **pahra** (H.)(Mu.lex.) **Watchman**: **pahra, pahara, pahradar** a watchman (Santali.lex.) **pahat.na_** to run behind someone in order to drive away (H.)(CDIAL 8899). cf. **prahara** a division of time = about 3 hours, a watch; **praharaka** id. (Skt.)[Sanskritization of Pers. **pahra** watch?]; **pahar** watch of 3 hours (K.); **paharu** (S.); **phur, pa_har, paur, pa_r** (L.); **pahar, pauhr, paihr** watch (P.); **pahar** watch of 3 hours (Ku.); **pahar** (N.); **par** (A.); **pahar, par** (B.); **pahara** (Or.); **pahar** (Mth.Bhoj.); **pahara** (OAw.); **pahar** (H.); **pahara** (OMarw.); **pahor, pohor, por** (G.); **paha_r, pa_r** (M.); **paihra_** watchman (P.); **paharo** watch, guard, turn, time (Ku.); **pahara_** watch, guard (N.B.); watch, watchman (H.); **pahero, pohoro, poro** a guard (G.)(CDIAL 8900). **pahare, pa_re, pa_ra_, pa_hare** a period of three hours, a watch; a watch or a guard; the business of a guard, the state of guarding (Ka.); **pahare** (M.); **paha_ra, paha_ra_** (H.); **pahare_ tirugu** to go about on guard (Ka.); **pa_hi** guard! protect! (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **prahara** the eighth part of a whole day, a watch; **praharaka** a watch; striking the hours; **praharin** a watchman, a bellman; **prahr.** to strike (Skt.); **prahr.** to seize upon; **praha_ra** striking; **prahr.ta** seized (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **praha_ra** blow (Mn.)(CDIAL 8906). cf. **praharati** strikes (AV.)(CDIAL 8902). **praha_yya** messenger (Vedic.lex.) cf. **prahin.o_ti** despaches, sends (RV.); **pahita** sent (Pali); **prahita** sent (RV.); **pahin.ati** despatches (Pali)(CDIAL 8908). **praharin** gong-man, watchman (Skt.); **pari_ya_** village watchman (A.); **pahari_** village watchman (Ku.); **pahari, pahuri** (B.); **pahari_** (Or.); **pahari_, pahariya_** (H.)(CDIAL 8903). cf. **pagadasti** immovable, as in a determination or promise; cautious, wary as in speech; painstaking (Ka.M.); **pagadasti-ga_r-a** a painstaking man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Day**: cf. **pakal** day time; a day (Ta.Ma.); **pagal** (Ka.); **pagalu, pavalu, pagulu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pakal** dividing, separating (**Pur-ana_. 249**); period of two na_r..ikai (**Ci_vaka. 2200**); midday; day time, as divided from the night (**Pur-ana_. 8**); the morning sun (**Paripa_. 11,96**)(Ta.lex.) **Attention**: **para_kku < para_k** a term of exclamation meaning 'attention' (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ra_kho** protector (S.); **ra_kha_** watchman; **raks.** guard (Skt.)(CDIAL 10671).

5763.**Pit and pillar for worship**: **bakhu_ha_** a place prepared by Hindus (and others), in memory and for the worship of departed ancestors. It consists of a pit and a pillar formed of the earth dug from it (there are generally three or four together, hence commonly used in the plural)(P.lex.)

5764.**Image: mockery**: cf. **bekkasa, bakkasa** astonishment, amazement, surprise (Ka. lex.) **ekatta_l.i** mockery, jest, ridicule (Ta.); **egata_l.i** (Te.); **egatal.i** (Ka.); **ekatta_l.am** (Ta.); **egata_l.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: laughter**: **pakan.t.ai** song of ridicule (**Patin-o. Tiruva_lan.. 1,11**)(Ta.lex.) **bakkara** laughter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9117). **bakva_, bakvo** prattle (G.)(CDIAL 9118). **Image: amazement**: **bekkasa, bakkasa** astonishment, amazement, surprise; **begad.u**

amasement; fear, alarm (Ka.); **begad.u, vegad.u, beggala, beggila** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pakat.i** mockery, ridicule; jest, witty repartee; jester, buffoon; pretender, imposter (**Or..ivi. Potu. 3**)(Ta.lex.) **bakun** to prate (K.); **bakan.u** to prattle (S.); **bakn.a_** (P.); **baknu** (N.); **bakiba** (A.); **baka_** (B.); **bakiba_** (Or.); **bakna_** (H.); **bakvu~** (G.); **bakn.e~** (M.); redupl.: **bakbaki** prattling (S.); **bakbak** (Ku.N.); **bakababaka** (Or.); **bakbak** (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 9117). **paka** imitation of the sound of laughter; **paka paka(ne) nagu** to laugh very loudly, giggle; **pakkane** suddenly; **pakkane nagu** to burst out laughing (Ka.); **pakapaka** quickly; **pakka, pakkane** suddenly, unexpectedly (Tu.); **pakapaka, paka_paka** a loud burst of laughter, the noise of laughter; **pakkuna** suddenly (applied to laughter)(Te.); **paka_l** the sound of sudden laughter (Ga.); **pakk-en-al** onom. expr. of (a) being sudden, (b) bursting as with sudden laughter (Ta.)(DEDR 3813). **Image: exhilara-tion**: **makir..** joy, exhilaration, intoxication from liquor, toddy (Ta.); **Image: to laugh**: **maxing** to laugh (Br.); **makir..uka** to rejoice (Ma.)(DEDR 4618). **pahas** insult (Si.); **praha_sa** loud laughter, derision (MBh.)(CDIAL 8907). **pakit.i** mockery (Ta.); **pagidi** id. (Te.); **pakit.ikkatai** story told to excite laughter (Ta.lex.) **Amazed; afraid; cowardly**: cf. **pukkalu, pukku** fear, timidity (Ka.)(DEDR 4200b). **vekar.. (vekat--)** to be puzzled, astounded, thunderstuck; caus. **vekarkc-** (Ko.); **pek in- (id-)** to be afraid (To.); **bekkasa** astonishment, amazement; **begad.u, begar, begar.., bigur** to be amazed, astonished, fear; n. amazement, fear, alarm; **bigurvu** that which is formidable or terrific; **vigurvisu, vigurbisu** to become or be formidable; **vigurban.e** a fearful object (Ka.); **bekkasu** surprise, wonder; **bekkasuni** to wonder, be surprised; **begad.uni** to be alarmed, bewildered (Tu.); **vegad.u** astonishment, surprise, confusion, embarrassment, anxiety; **vegad.u-pad.u** to be anxious; **begad.u-pad.u, beggad.il(l)u** to fear, be afraid; **beg(g)ad.u** to be afraid, fear; n. fear, terror; **begad.u-par-acu** to frighten; **beggalamu** fear, concern; **beggalincu** to be afraid; **beggalikamu** fear; **beggil(l)u** to be afraid, tremble (Te.); **bekad.yak** fearful, cowardly (Kol.)(DEDR 5465). **vir-ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to become bewildered; **vir-aippu** bewilderment; **vir-umi (-pp-, -tt-)** to be dazed or bewildered; **vir-umai** bewilderment (Ta.); **verk** state of being out of one's normal mind, esp. because of Kurukba magic (Ko.); **bir-u** to be astounded; **ber-agu** amazement, astonishment, alarm, wandering or confusion of mind (Ka.); **beragu** wonder, amazement; **beraguni** to be amazed, atonished (Tu.); **ver-a_gu--pad.u, ver-a~gu-par-acu, vera~gu-par-acu** to surprise, astonish, amaze (Te.); **ver-a_gu, vera_gu** surprise, astonishment, wonder; **bra_** confused, confounded, amazed, bewildered; **bra_ inba** to be confused, etc.(Kui)(DEDR 5443).

5765.**Image: heat, fire**: **bem. (bej), bisu** heat; **ben:gadir** a hot ray; **ben:gadira** the sun; **ben:gal** a hot stone; **ben:ki, ben:ke, ben:ge** heat; fire; **ben:ki bi_r..u** fire to fall upon or attack; **ben:kiya_gu** to become very angry; **ben:ki hattu** fire to be attached or to touch; fire to kindle (Ka.lex.) **Sun-god**: **pakan- < bhaga** a sun-god, one of tuva_taca_tittar (**Tirukko_. 184**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sun**: **pakal** sun (**Man.i. 4,92**), the morning sun (**Paripa_. 11,96**), daytime (**Pur-ana_. 8**)(Ta.); morning, daytime (Ma.); **pagelu** daytime (Tu.); **pakaram** brightness, splendour (Ta.); **pokkal** day (Pa.); **pakalavan, pakalo_n** sun (Ma.); **pakalavan-, pakalo_n-** sun (Ta.); **poxol** daytime (To.); **pagal** daytime, a day (Ka.); **pagalu, pavalu** day, daytime (Te.); **palgre** to dawn (Malt.); **pakt.a** day (Pa.); **panga** dawn, morning (Pa.); **pi_al** by day; **piya_l, piyal, peyal, payal** a day (Go.); **pahpahrna_** to dawn; **pairi_** morning (Kur.); **palgre** to dawn; **pohpohre** dawn (Malt.)(DEDR 3805). **pakalo_n-** sun (**Tiruva_ca. 15,5**); **pakal-va_yil** east, as the gate of the day (**Cilap. 9,10**); **pakal-ceyva_n-** sun, as day-maker (**Cilap. 7,50**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kara-p-pirapai** splendour of the sun (**Me_ruman. 1073**); **bha_-kara** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Morning; image: sun**: **pakkam < bharga** lustre, brilliance as of gems (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 21, Pak. 175**)(Ta.lex.) **pratyu_s.a** dawn (MBh.); **paccu_sa** dawn (Pali.Pkt.); **paccu_ha** (Pkt.); **pasos** (Si.)(CDIAL 8646).

prayu_s.aka_la time of dawn (MBh.); **paccu_saka_le_** in the morning (Pali); **pasossal** early dawn (Si.)(CDIAL 8647). **praro_cate_** shining forth (RV.); praising (ChUp.)(CDIAL 8745). **prakat.ana** bringing to light (Skt.); **parne** morning (Pr.)(CDIAL 8429). **bha_la** splendour (Skt.inscr.); **pral** light (Dm.); **plal, plol** light, iris of eye; adj. light, bright (Gaw.); **pralik, prelik** light (Kal.); **ca_l** (Bshk.); **culo** (Chil.); **plal** adj. light, bright (Sv.); **cou** (Gau.); **pra_l** (Phal.); **c.alo_** lighted torch (Sh.); **pa_la_** lamp (N.)(CDIAL 8711). **paha_sai** shines (Pkt.); **prabha_sate_** shines (MBh.); **pa_yanava_** to shine, become clear, rise (of sun)(Si.)(CDIAL 8712). **prabha_sayati** makes shine, illumines (MBh.); **pabha_se_ti** illumines (Pali); **pa_svu~** to make bright (G.); **pahayay** illumining (OSi.10th cent.); **pa_nava_** to show (Si.)(CDIAL 8713). **pakar** radiance, splendour (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,10,9**); to emit lustre(Ta.lex.) cf. **bharga** (Skt.) **praka_s'a** clearness, lustre (RV.); **paka_sa** lustre (Pali); **paya_sa** light (Pkt.); **pras'o, pyas'o** light (of sun, lamps, etc.)(WPah.); **paha** lustre (Si.)(CDIAL 8437). **praka_s'ate_** becomes visible (MBh.); **praca_kas'at** surveying (RV.); **paka_sati** shines forth, becomes visible or known (Pali); **pakce** to look for (Kt.); **payanava_** to rise (of sun), shine, become clear (Si.)(CDIAL 8438). **praka_s'ana** illuminating (R.); displaying (MBh.); **paka_sana** explaining, information (Pali); **paya_san.a** illumination (Pkt.); **pahan** light, morning, dawn, lamp (Si.); **peuheli, penella** torch (Si. **+ hella** spear)(CDIAL 8439). **praka_s'ayati** makes visible (Skt.); **paka_se_ti** makes known (Pali); **paya_se_i** makes shine (Pkt.); **pa_svu~** to make bright (G.); **pahayay** illuminating (OSi.); **pa_nava_** to show (Si.)(CDIAL 8440). **praka_s'ita** published (MBh.); **paka_sita** made known (Pali); **praga_sita** (NiDoc.); **paya_siya** (Pkt.); **pavasu** information (Si.)(CDIAL 8441). **prabha** light (Mn.); **pabha** light (Pali.Pkt.); **paha_** (Pkt.); **prawa**, pl. rays of light, sunshine (K.); **piriha** dawn (S.); **poh, pau, parah** dawn (L.); **pauh, paih, paihi, pao** (P.); **puha_** (OA.); **puwa_** sunrise, morning time (A.); **pah, poh, pau** dawn (H.); **pa_he** dawn, next day (OM.); **paha** fire; **pa_ha_** light, brilliance; **paba** light, brightness (Si.); **pa_ha_r** sunshine, sunny place (N.); **pohar** light (A.); **paha_t.** period before sunrise, dawn (M.)(CDIAL 8705). **prabha_kara** sun (MBh.); light (Skt.); **paha_yara** sun (Pkt.); **paha_r, pa_ha_r** sunshine, sunny place (N.)(CDIAL 8706). **prabha_ta** shone forth (MBh.); daybreak (Gaut.); **pabha_ta** shining; dawn (Pali); **paha_ya, paha_iya** (Pkt.); **paho, poh** dawn (G.); **paa~_-tara_, pua~_-tara_** morning-star (Or.); **pha_yi** tomorrow (Konkan.i); **parod.h, paror., parod.hiyu~, paror.iyu~** dawn (G.)(CDIAL 8707). **prabha_taka_la** dawn (Sus'r.); **poha_ili** dawn (OB.); **poha_la** (B.)(CDIAL 8708). **prabha_ti** shines forth (RV.); appears, seems (MBh.); **pabha_ti** shines forth (Pali); **poha_na** to dawn (B.); **pa_iba_, pa_ha_nti** dawn (Or.); **pa_he** shines (OM.); **pa_ha_ti_** dawn (OM.); **pa_yanava_** to rise (of sun), shine, become clear (Si.); **pahan.u** to consider (S.); **pa_iba** to be fit or proper (A.); **pa_iba_** to suit, tally with, seem, think (Or.); **pa_hn.e~** to see, search (M.); **pa_hije** it is necessary (M.)(CDIAL 8709). **prabha_na** light (Pa_n..com.); **pahana** light, dawn, morning, lamp (Si.)(CDIAL 8710). **Image: dawn**: **vaikar-ai** daybreak (**Ain:kur-u. 188**); **ve_kuva** id. (Te.); **vaikal** day (**Pur-ana_. 363**); **vaika_cam** dawn (Ta.) ?< **vika_sa** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vaiku-cut.ar** light that burns all night (**Akana_. 87**); **vaikutal** to dawn, as the day (**Perumpa_n.. 318**); **vaikirul.** darkness immediately before dawn (Ta.lex.) **bay, bay(i)ge** evening, evening twilight (Ka.); **vaikuka** to stay the night, delay, stay, be late (Ma.); **vaiku-ne_ram, vai-ne_ram** evening; **vaikikka** to detain, delay; **vaikkam** delay (Ma.); **vaikar-ai, vaikur-u** daybreak (Ta.); **bayt.i** evening (Kod..); **bayyuni, baiyuni** to perch, roost; **baiya, bayya** evening; **baiku** delay, stay; in the evening (Tu.); **ve_gu, ve_vu** to dawn; **ve_gincu** to keep awake; **ve_gimpu** waking from sleep, keeping awake; **ve~_gu~bo_ka, ve_gu~bo_ka, ve~_bo_ka, ve_kuva** dawn (Te.)[cf. the **suprabha_tam** the early morning invocation traditionally broadcast in Tirupati, **ve_n:kat.am**]; **veged., ve_ger.** tomorrow (Kol.); **ve_g- (ve_gt-)** to dawn (Nk.); **ve_ge(n), e_gen** tomorrow (Nk.); **ve_v-, ve_y-** to dawn, (day) breaks; **ve_pip- (ve_pit-)** to make to dawn (Pa.); **ve_g-** to dawn (Ga.); **viya_ sukum** morning star; **viy-**

(morning) to dawn; **vi_y-** to dawn; **vi_nahk** the whole night long; **vele** tomorrow (Go.); **vige** tomorrow; **ve_g-/vi_g-** to dawn (Kond.a); **vig- (vikt-)** to dawn (Pe.); **viga, vigalin** tomorrow (Pe.); **ving- (vinkt-)** to dawn; **vi_e** tomorrow; **vinge** id. (Mand..); **ve_ga (ve_gi-)** to last, outlast the night, dawn; **ve_ga d.a_nju** early dawn; **ve_gam bod.ur.i** morning star; **veiti** next day, on the day after (Kui); **ve_y- (-it-)**, **we_i_nai** to dawn; **we_d.a we_yalie** daybreak; **vi_'e, wi_e, vi'e, ve'e** tomorrow (Kuwi); **bijjna_** to dawn, begin to grow light; **bijjta'a_na_** to protract till dawn (Kur.); **bije** to dawn (Malt.)(DEDR 5554). **Dawn**: **vibha_ti** shines forth (RV.); dawns (Pali); **viha_di, viha_yai** shines (Pkt.); **bya_n.o** to dawn (Ku.); **biya_unu** to become light (N.)(CDIAL 11812). **vibha_nu** radiant (RV.); **viha_n.i_** dawn (S.); **bya_n** (Ku.); **biya_na** obl. in the morning (N.); **biha_n** morning (A.); id., dawn (B.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); dawn (H.); **biha_ne** adv. in the morning (A.); early (H.); **viha_n.ai** in the morning (OG.); **vaha_n.u_, va_n.u~** dawn (G.); **vibha_yana** brightening (Pali); **viha_yai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11813). **vibha_van** bright (RV.); **viha_u_** the morning star (S.)(CDIAL 11814). **Burnt field for shifting cultivation**: **ve_gar.** burnt field for shifting cultivation; **ve.gad.** (obl. **ve.gat.**-) field (Kol.)(DEDR 1438; DEDR 5258). **bega_, be~gwa_** loose sandy sub-soil in which a clay well does not work (Bi.)(CDIAL 9307). **Burn forest**: **ve_va (ve_t-)** to be cooked; (forest) to be fired, burned (Kui); **vey- (vet-)** to be burned (forest, fuel)(Kond.a); **ve- (-t-)** to be burnt (Kuwi)(DEDR 5517). **Soldered, united, refined (as gold)**: **ve_** to be refined (as gold)(Ta.)(DEDR 5517). **ve_vu** combustion (Ma.); **vet- (vety-)** to weld (i.e. make red-hot (Ko.); **ve_va** to be fired, burned (forest)(Kui); **ve- (-t-)** to be burnt (Kui); **bassna_** to consume to ashes, (man) destroys by fire (Kur.); **veh- (-it-)** to be hot (Kuwi)(DEDR 5517). **bhasman** ashes (AV.Pali); **bhassa** (Pkt.); **bas** fine dust or powder (of charcoal, fuel, cowdung, etc.)(K.); **bhasu** ashes (S.); **bhass** (L.P.); dust (WPah.); **bha_si** powdered tobacco leaves without molasses (Ku.); **bha_s-bhus** trifles (N.); **bhasbhasi d.ar.a_unu** to burn to ashes (N.); **bha_s** fine sand that falls in and chokes a well (Bi.); **bha_sa** ashes (Pkt.); **bha_** (L.); **bha~_s** dust from husking (M.)(CDIAL 9425). **bhassar** dusty (P.) (CDIAL 9426). **bhasa_r** dirty, untidy (N.)(CDIAL 9427). **Image: heat of sun**: **be_su** to burn up, prepare by boiling, bake (Ka.); **be_sage, be_sige** hot season (Ka.); **bisil, bisu, bisal** heat and glare of the sun, sunshine; **bisi, bisu, bisupu** heat (Ka.); **bisi** heat, warmth esp. of sun; **bisulu** sunshine (Tu.); **benge, benke, benki** heat, fire (Ka.); **be_, be_yu** to be burnt up, be scorched by the sun's heat, etc. (Ka.); **ve_ (ve_v-/ve_kuv-, vent-)** to burn, be hot (as the weather), be scorched, be boiled, be refined (as gold)(Ta.); **ve_vu** burning, boiling (Ta.); **be_nke**; heat, sultriness (Tu.); **ve~_d.imi** heat, warmth (Te.); **vey gal** to cook (Kol.); **ve_nd.i** hot (Kol.); **beru** sun (Malt.); **be_ge** fire, heat, wild fire in jungles (Ka.); **veyil** heat of the sun (Ma.); **ve_ka (vent-)** to be hot, burn, seeth, boil, (heart) burns (Ma.); **veyyo_n-** sun (Ta.); **ve_n-al** heat, hot season, anger (Ta.); **bijili** sunlight (Kor.) **beyipelu** boiling, boiled (Tu.); **vesni** hot (Kond.a); **vehini** hot (Kuwi); **ba_sing** to become hot (Br.); **bising** to bake, cook (Br.)(DEDR 5517). **ben:ga_d.u** a jungle or uncultivated wild where the grass is scorched (Ka.); **ben:ga_ru** land that has not sufficient water for growing rice (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Equinox**: **vis.uvant** supreme (TS.); a day in the middle of the year, a one-day sacrifice (AitBr.); equinox (Ya_j.); **vis.uva** id. (MBh.); **visuva** equinox (Pali); **bis'u_** the moment of the sun's reaching Aries, song sung by low-caste people in April (WPah.); **bihu** last day of A_s'vina, Paus.a, or Caitra observed as a festival, equinoctical festival (A.)(CDIAL 11982). **ve_gu** to be very anxious; **ve_d.i** heat (Te.); **ve.ndi, ve_ndi** hot (Kol.)(DEDR.5517). **Image: to burn**: **vakku-tal** to burn, singe; to roast (**Periyapu. Kan.n.appa. 145**); **vakkurittal** to scorch, burn (**I_t.u, 9,9,2**)(Ta.); cf. **vaks.** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vaks.an.am** fire; **vaks.i_** ved. 'a flame' (Skt.lex.) **prakva_tha** boiling (Skt.); **pakkat.hita** boiling (Pali)(CDIAL 8451). **vyus.** dawn (AV.); **vyus.ita** (S'a_n:khS'r.); **jua_, ju_, zu_i, ze_i_, jo_i_** dawn, morning, tomorrow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12219). **vyus.ati** burns (Dha_tup.); **vyus.t.a** brightened; **vyus.t.i** daybreak (RV.); **wuhun** go glow, smoulder (K.)(CDIAL 12220). **akan.t.am** perpetually

burning lamp; circular lamp; **akan.t.a-ti_pam** lamp that burns perpetually, used in worship (Ta.lex.) {**Echo word**}: **paka-pakav-en-al** onom. expr. of crackling of fire; expr. signifying burning or smarting sensation of hunger (Ta.); **bagn, bagbagn** blazing with sudden flame (Ko.); **baga, baga baga** sound used to express suddenly blazing up, the crackling of flames, shining brightly, and also burning of the body; **bagabagane, baggane** with the sound of bagabaga (Ka.); **bagabaga** the crackling noise of conflagration (Tu.); **bagguna** suddenly (of burning or flaming); **baggumanu** to burn, flame, catch fire suddenly (Te.)(DEDR 3802). **Image: to burn**: **vakku (vakki-)** to burn, singe, roast; n. being singed or burnt, being roasted (Ta.); **vakkuka** to singe, burn slightly; **van.n.uka** to be singed (Ma.); **varn:g-** to be burnt, charred, scorched; caus. **vars-** to scorch, burn, brand; **warsa_na_** to brand, blister; **varsa_na_** to burn, brand; **versa_na_** to blister (Go.)(DEDR 5207).

5766.**Image: hunter**: **baheliya_** hunter, fowler, retained (esp. one armed with bow and arrow)(H.); **vya_dha** hunter (Mn.Pali); **va_ha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12199). cf. **a_her.i_** hunter (S.)(CDIAL 1038). **va_gurika** deer-catcher (Skt.); hunter who uses nets (Pali); **va_guri, va_guriya, va_uriya** id. (Pkt.); **va_gura** member of a mixed caste (Skt.); **bauri_a_** member of a low caste of thieves who uses nets for catching animals (P.); **ba_uri** member of a low caste usu. employed as litter-bearers (B.); a low caste (Or.); **vagguria** living by snaring birds and beasts (Pkt.); **va_ghri_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 11470). **ma_rgika** hunter (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 10077). **Badaga man**: **mayv** Badaga man; fem. **mayt; may pat.y** Badaga village (Ko.); **ma.f** Badaga man; **ma. mox** Badaga boy (To.) (DEDR 4829). **ma_kular, ma_kulavar** hunters, savages (Ta.); **ma_vuliga** man who uses nets for catching deer, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 4790). **Net**: **valkka, vakkuka** to catch fish; **valayan** a caste of hunters (Ma.); **vala** net, web (Ma.); **valai** net (Ta.); **valaiyan-** fisherman (Ta.); **val** net, box-trap for rats made of netting (Ko.); **pal** net (To.); **bale** (Ka.Kod..); net, web, snare (Tu.); **vala** net, snare (Te.); net (Ga.); **valla** (Ga.); **olla** id. (Go.); **vala** id. (Kond.a.Kuwi)(DEDR 5288). **ma_ku** a net (Ta.); **ma_vuliga** man who uses nets for catching deer, etc. (Ka.)(DEDR 4790). **valaijan-** fisherman (**Maturaik. 256**); **valaika_ran-** id. (Ta.); **valaicce_ri** fisherman's quarters; **valaiyace_ri** maritime tract; **valaicci** woman of the maritime tract; fisherwoman; **valaiyappar-aiyan-** a sect of Par-aiyas who live by netting birds ; **valaiyan-** inhabitant of maritime tract; fisherman; person of a caste which lives by netting fish, birds and beasts, one of 18 kut.i-makkal. (Ta.lex.) **ma_l** a kind of net (Ta.); a kind of net for carrying fruits, fishing, etc. (Ma.); **ma_li** a coir net (Ma.)(DEDR 4823). **Image: trap for animals**: **va_gura_** net or trap for animals (MBh.); net (Pali); hunting-net (Pkt.); **va_gura** net (Pali); va_kara_- f., **va_kara-, va_kura-** hyper paliism **BSBU 102**); **va_ura_-** f. hunting-net (Pkt.); **va~_var** net for catching pig and deer (L.); **ba~_ur, baur** f. (P.); **vaggura_** hunting-net (Pkt.); **va_ghu_r, va_ghar, va_ghuri_, va_ghri_** net, snare (M.)(CDIAL 11469). **va_her.o** roost for birds, nest (S.); **baseru** inhabitant (OAw.); **basera_** place for staying (H.)(CDIAL 11594). **Image: net**: cf. **valkka** to catch fish (Ma.)(DEDR 5288). **vis'a** spring-trap, snare for birds, lever (Ma.); **bisa** a spring, a catch; **bisabisa** quickness; **bisi** tension, elasticity (Te.); **winja_na_, vi_nj** to pull with a jerk (Go.); **vi_ska_na_** to drag, pull (Go.)(DEDR 5450). **vesa** bowstring (Kui); **vacca, vaca, wa_ca** id. (Kuwi) (DEDR 5469). **Image: to lay a trap**: **oggu** to lay a trap, net, lay a wager (Te.); **og-** to set (fishtrap); **vagga_na_, vakka_na_** to set snare (Go.); **oga (ogi-)** to trap, snare; n. act of trapping (Kui); **u_r.u_ ogali** to noose; **og- (-it-)** to set a trap (Kuwi)(DEDR 934). cf. **u_ri** a trap for birds (Kond.a); **u_r.r.u_** (pl. **u_r.ka**) snare; **urru** hanging; **uru, huru** snare (Kuwi); **urlu** snare (Tu.)(DEDR 655). cf. **To weave**: Idg. ***ueg** to weave, as in **velum** sail (Latin); **wecca** (Anglo-saxon)= **wick** (English); **waba** (Ohg.) = **wabe** (Ger.) (Pali.lex.)

5767.**Image: partridge**: **pakan.t.ai** a kind of partridge; a bird (Ta.lex.) **pakki < paks.in** bird (**Tiruppu. 319**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pigeon**: cf. **poge** green pigeon (Malt.)(DEDR 4454). **bakbakur** cry of a pigeon; **huhar.** a pigeon (Santali.lex.) **Image: bird**: **pa_khru_m.** bird (M.); **paks.i** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 360). **Image: bubble; boil**: **phakphak, phakphakao** to puff, to bubble when boiling, an imitative word; **pheke pheke, phokphok** to bubble when boiling; **phak phak sad.e kana** it sounds puff, puff; **phakphakaok kana jon.d.ra daka** the Indian corn porridge is bubbling (producing the sound phakphak) (Santali. lex.) **Wing; tail**: **pakkam** tail; wing, feather (**Paripa_. 21,31**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: wing**: **pa_khe_l** wing (Kho.); **paks.a** wing, feather (RV.); **pakkha** wing (Pali.Pkt.); **phak, pakh** wing (Gypsy); **paki_la** feather (Gypsy); **pach** feather (Kal.); **poc(h)** feather (Kho.); **phaca_li** wing (Sh.); **pakh** wing; **pakha** fan (K.); **pakhu** feather; **pakho** fan (S.); **pakkha_, pakha_** honeycomb; fan (L.); **pakkhu_** bird (L.); **pakkha_** fan (P.); **pa_** wing (Ku.); **pa_khi** wing, fin, feather; **pkhiya_iba** to pluck off feathers or hair (A.); **pa_kh(a_)** wing, feather, fin (B.); **pa_kha_** fan (B.); **pakhi** tail (Or.); **pa_kh** wing (M.); **pa_k** wing, feather (Konkan.i); **pa_khu** fan used in a flour mill; **pa_kh** wing or bird or butterfly (H.); **pam.kha** wing; **pam.khud.i_, pam.khud.iya_** (Pkt.); **phan:gh** wing (P.); **phan:g** id. (WPah.); **pa~_kh** feather (Ku.); **pa~_khur-o** wing (of bird)(Ku.); **pwa~_kh, po~kh** wing, feather (N.); **pa_n:kha_** fan (A.); **pan:kha_** wing, fan (Or.Mth.); **pa~_khi** wing (Mth.); **pa~_kh** wing; **pa~_kh**^{i} feather (Bhoj.); **pa_m.khu** wing, feather (OAw.); **pa~_kh, pa~_khr.a_** wing; **pan:kha_** fan (H.); **pa_m.kha** wing, feather (OMarw.); **pa~_kh** wing, pectoral fin (G.); **pan:kho** fan (G.)(CDIAL 7627). **pakhaut.a_** wing (H.)(CDIAL 7630). **paks.aput.a** wing (Skt.)(CDIAL 7633). **Image: bird**: **pakhru_** bird (P.); **pokkhar, pekkhru_, pekhro~,** pl. **pekhru, pakhru_, pa_khru** (WPah.); **pa_khru~_** (M.); **pa_k(h)ru~** birdlike (Konkan.i); **pakhe_ru_** bird (L.); **pan:kheru_** (P.); **pakheru_** (OAw.); **pakheru_, pakheruwa_** (H.); **pa~kheru~** (G.); **pa~kheru~_** (M.)(CDIAL 7637). **paks.in** winged; bird (RV.); **paks.i** (MBh.); **pakkhin** adj. (Pali); **pakhi** bird (As'.); **pakkho, pakkhia, pakkhin.a, pam.khi, pam.khin.i_** (Pkt.); **usum-wici_** bat (Pr.); **phaci** bird (Dm.); **pas.in, pacin, pa_cin, paxi_n** (Pas'.); **phe_cin** (Gaw.); **pachi~ak** sparrow (Kal.); **pachin** bird (Bshk.); **pas'i_n** (Tor.); **phe_cina** (Sv.); **pachin, pachi, pachan.** (K.); **pakhi_** (S.); **pakkhi_, pakhi_** (L.); **pakkhi_, pan:khi_** (P.); **pa_khi** (B.); **pakhi_** (Or.); **pa_khi** (Mth.); **pa_m.khi_** bird; **pa~_khi_** small winged insects (OAw.); **pa~_khi_** bird, winged insect; **pa~khi_** bird (H.); **pan:khi_** bird; **pan:khiyu~** winged (G.); **pak** bird (Si.)(CDIAL 7636). **paks.i, pat.ci, pakki** bird (Ta.); **paks.i, pakki** id. (Ma.); **paky** id. (Ko.); **paks.i, pakki, hakki** id. (Ka.); **paks'i, pakki** id. (Kod..); penis of immature boy (Kod..); **pakki** bird (Tu.); **paks.i, pakki** id. (Te.); **paksiak** male bird (Ko.); **paksin** female bird (Ko.); **paks.i** (tatsama from Skt.)(M.); **paks.in** bird (Skt.); **pakkhin** id. (Pali); **pakkhi** id. (DBIA 233b). **Crane**: **bakula_, bag, bagula_, bagla_** crane (H.); **bag** (G.M..); **baka** white stork; the bird ardea nivea (Mn.); **baka** crane (Pali); **baka, bakka, baga, baya, bagi_** (Pkt.); **brag** the blue heron ardea cinerea (K.); **bagu, bago, bagulo** crane (S.); **bagla_** (P.); **bakullo** (N.); **bag** (A.); **bak** (B.); **baga** (Or.)(CDIAL 9115). **Image: white stork, crane**: **vakka_** white stork, andrea nivea (Ta.); **vanka_** a bird (Ta.); **vakku** crane (Te.)(DEDR 5206). **Image: goose**: **vakkanga** ruddy goose (Pali); **vakanga** loris or ceylon sloth (Si.); **vakra_nga** goose (Skt.)(CDIAL 11186). **Image: forktailed shrike**: **bha~ga_**, **bhu~ga_** forktailed shrike (H.); **bhr.n:ga** fork-tailed shrike (Skt.); **bhim.ga** a sort of bird (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9578). **han:ga** the jay, the Indian roller or jay; the fork-tailed shrike (Ka.lex.) cf. **-ma~_ga** in: **kukkat.ima~_ga** fork-tailed shrike (Te.)(DEDR 1627). **bala_ka_** crane (VS.); **bala_ka** (Gaut.); **bala_kika_** a small kind of crane (Skt.); **bala_ka_** crane (Pali); **bala_ya_, balaya_, bala_haga_** (Pkt.); **bala_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9168). **ke_ya** snipe or similar bird (Pa.); **ke_ga** magpie (Kui); **ke_ya** shrike bird (Kuwi)(DEDR 1994). **majjika_** female of Indian crane (Skt.); **manji_** duck (Pr.)(CDIAL 9713). **phin:gaka** forktailed shrike (Skt.); **phin:ga_** id. (B.H.); **phe~ga_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 9076).

5768.**Image: fencing**: **pakat.am** fencing (Ta.lex.). **va_ku-yuttam** fencing ?< **ba_hu** arm, shoulder (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

5769.**Image: male frog**: **pe_kam < bhe_ka** frog; **pe_kan-** male of the frog; **pe_ki** female frog (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **be_ka-na_t.a** acting like a frog, timid (RV. viii.66.10)(Vedic.lex.) **bhe_ka** a frog; **bhe_ka-rava** the croaking of frogs (Skt.lex.) **bhe_ka** frog (MaitrUp.); **bhe_kat.a, bhe_kani** kind of fish (Skt.); **bhe_ka** frog (Pali); **bhe_ga** (Pkt.); **bheka_no** frog (Ku.); **beguto, bya_guto** (N.); **bhek, bhekuli_, bhe_kola_** (A.); **bhekt.a_** a kind of fish (Or.)(CDIAL 9600). cf. **vyan:ga** speckled (AV.); freckles (Sus'r.); frog (Skt.); **va~_g** marks on skin (M.); **beng** the Devil (Gypsy); **byan., ben.** frog (N.); **ben.** (A.); **bya_n., ben.** (B.); **ben:ga** (Or.); **be~, ben.** (Mth.); **ben.** (Bhoj.); **be~g** (H.)(CDIAL 12159). cf. **bet.ka** frog; **panna, pana** (Kuwi); **bharn.d.a_** bull-frog (Kur.); **paran.t.u, poran.t.u** bull-frog (Tu.); **pande, pan.d.e** frog, toad; biceps (Kol.); **pande** frog; muscle (Nk.); **pand.ake** frog (Ga.); **panne_, panne, panga_l, pand.e** id. (Go.); **pan.a** id. (Pe.); **pana** frog, toad (Kui)(DEDR 3955).

5770.**Usurer**: **be_ka-na_t.a** an usurer; kusi_din (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **pe_kan-** a liberal chief, one of seven kat.ai-val.l.alkal. (**Cir-upa_n.. 87**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5771.**Collected; mixture**: **bhekar.** lump, mass (G.); **bheg** mixture (G.); **bhegu~** collected, mixed together (G.)(CDIAL 9602). **bhella_** lump (P.); **bhela_** lump, clod (H.)(CDIAL 9618). **vyatikara** mixture (MBh.); **vyatiki_rn.a** scatterd in various directions (MBh.); **vero** difference, distinction (G.)(CDIAL 12161).

5772.**Compulsory labour**: **be_ga_ri, be_ga_rya_** labourer (Konkan.i. lex.) **be_ga_ri** labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it (Ka.); **biga_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_kat.ai-ve_lai** unsubstantial work; **ve_ka_ri** compulsory labour < **be_ga_r** (H.); **ve_ka_vari** good-for-nothing person; cf. **be_ka_r** (H.); **ve_kat.ai-y-a_l.** fop (Ta.lex.) cf. **vegu** fool (G.); **beglo** foolish (N.); **begar** without (N.B.); **begara** (Or.); **begal.** (M.)(CDIAL 11826). **vekkasi** an unbearable, frightful or disgusting person (Te.)(DEDR 5466). **be_ku_p** adj. < **be_khu_** uneducated, foolish, stupid (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pen:ku** evil or corrupt practices (**Te_va_. 111,10**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **bhekuwa_** foolish, blunted, unlettered; **bhekal, bheklo** foolish, lazy, unreliable; **bhekaluwa_** foolish (Ku.); **bhekera_** blunt (A.); **bhe~ko** foolish, stupid (A.); **bhi~_ga** waste (S.); **bhn:ga_** squinting (L.); **bhe~ga_, bhen:ga_** (Ju.); **bhen:gro** (WPah.); **bhya_n:ga** ugliness (N.); **bhen:gura_** crooked (A.); **bhen:gur.a_** crippled (B.); **bhen:ga_na** to grimace (B.); **bhe~ga_** squinting (H.)(CDIAL 9601). **bher.** idiot, foolish, rude (Ku.); **bhera_** dull-headed; **bheruwa_** dull, stupid, timid (A.)(CDIAL 9605). **bhya_s, bhesar.** foolish, rude, uncivilized (Ku.); **bhe~hiya_iba** to make faces (A.); **bhesar.a_** ugly (Or.); **bhesara_** ugly (Or.)(CDIAL 9619). **bhedo** corpulent (Or.)(CDIAL 9612). **ben.a_** idiotic (A.); left-hand (B.); **ben:ga** fetid smell (Or.); **be~ga_, be~gwa_** loose sandy sub-soil in which a clay well does not work (Bi.)(CDIAL 9307). cf. **vyan:ga** crippled (AV.); **ba~_gar.u_** foolish (OH.); **vyong^{u}** lame (K.)(CDIAL 12158).

5773.**Image: to lift the arm preparatory to a blow**: **ben-gre** to lift the arm preparatory to a blow (Malt.); **bi_xrna_** to make a gesture of commencing a certain action, being at the same time within convenient distance for performing it, take one's aim for (Kur.)(DEDR 5450). **Image: outstretched hand**: **ben-gle** to reach with outstretched hands (Malt.)(DEDR 5519). **va_hvu~, va_vu~** to raise (a weapon); poss. also, with meaning 'sow` [if < 'throw` rather

'plough ready for sowing`](G.); **wa_yun** to wave (the arms)(K.); **ba_hn.a_** to raise a weapon (P.); **baihn.u_** id. (WPah.); to sow (WPah.)(CDIAL 12201). **ve_v** collection of seed grain (K.)(CDIAL 11281). **vapati** scatters, sows (RV.)(CDIAL 11282). **wa_eni_, waeni_** sowing (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11523).

5774.**Salt**: **be_k** salt (Kur.); **beku** id.; **bek-bkre** to taste saltish (Malt.); **be_** salt, piquancy, spirit, flavour (Br.)(DEDR 4428). **hewer** over-salted; **hewer har.hat** bitter, as some unripe fruits (Santali.lex.) **beha_** stale, not fresh; **beha_ tabeha_** stale, three days' stale; foot lying stale for three days; **behi_** the sweetmeats placed before a wedding party at the bride's house after the marriage ceremony, generally after noon for two days continuously; **behi_ tabehi_** food stale for three days; stale food; not fresh (P.lex.) **behan.** coriander seed (P.lex.) **ve_sava_ra, ve_s.ava_ra** a paricular condiment or kind of seasoning (consiting of coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger, spice etc.: u_t.ada parika_ra, i.e. codiment used for seasoning food)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_sava_ra** a partic. condiment (of coriander, ginger, mustard, pepper, spice etc.)(Sus'r.); **besa_r** turmeric (N.); **beha_r** mustard (A.)(CDIAL 12135). cf. **ve_san.a** cummin seed, pea-foour (Pkt.); **vehan., behan.** coriander seed (P.)(CDIAL 12133). **me_haghni_** turmeric (Skt.lex.) **mis'ih, mis.h** anise; spikenard (Skt.lex.) **nirbis** spice like ginger (Santali.lex.) **besaha** to traffic, to sell, to dispose of; **turi basahae sen akana** he has gone to sell mustard seed (Santali.lex.) **muhri, panmuhri** anise seed (Santali.lex.) **va_sita** spiced (Skt.lex.) **upaskara** condiment (Skt.lex.) cf. **vakkhar** oilseeds in general (L.P.); **bakkhar** id. (P.)(CDIAL 2265). cf. **wakhiri_** small things for merchandise (S.)(CDIAL 2264).

5775.**Image: bamboo joint**: **ve_ykkan.** bamboo joint (**Na_mati_pa. 297**)(Ta.lex.)

5776.**Saw**: **had** adj. with daru, bata, ar.kat.a, kant.a: sawn; to cut with a sawing motion, using any instrument at all: a saw, a knife, an axe etc., in contrast to **ma** and its diminutive **sama** to cut with a striking motion; to cut the throat; to castrate the animals by cutting; of running water, to eat away the ground on the side of the stream; **had-en** to cut oneself; **ha-p-ad** to thus cut each other (Mu.lex.)

5777.**Image: fish**: **hai, haku** a fish (of any kind); in specified names **hai** may stand as affix: cor.ahai, cod.ahaku, binhai, kar.akomhai (Mu.lex.) cf. **kakka** fish; **kayal** carp (Ta.)(DEDR 1252).

5778.**Image: live coals**: **hangar-hangar, angar-angar** a glowing fire of live coals without flames; to bring a fire to this stage of burning (Mu.); **anga_r** embers (H.)(Mu.lex.)

5779.**Earth**: **hass** soil, earth; made of earth; to mix earth into something (Mu.); **khajj** (Oraon); **hasa-n** to dirty with earth one's body or clothes; **hasa-o** to get mixed with earth; **hasa-gar.a** a grave; to bury; to dig a grave; **hasa-pucu** a kind of oath taken in the full and definitive sale of land (Mu.)(Mu.lex.)

5780.**Image: goose**: **has, hasa** the goose, anser domesticus (Mu.); **ham.s** (Skt.) (Mu.lex.)

5781.**Phaseolus mungo**: **hende ramba_r.a, hende rambr.a, hende ramr.a** phaseolus mungo, a very common pulse crop; **hende** blackness (Mu.lex.)

5782.**Pulses**: **hor.e** name given to two leguminous plants cultivated as pulses and distinguished in: **rutahor.e** (Mu.); **kurthi** (H.); the form of dolichos biflorus; **caulihor.e**;

jugihor.e glycine hispida (Mu.); **ram kurthi** (H.); **birhor.e, birjugihor.e** one of the names of atylosia scarabaeoides (Mu.lex.)

5783.**Image: neck**: **hot.o** the neck of a man, animal, bottle, pitcher etc.; to fit something with a said kind of neck; **hot.o-go** to have or be made with a neck or a said kind of neck; **ho-n-ot.o** the excessive length of a neck; **hot.okore, modhot.o** up to the neck (deep or high); **hot.o-lot.o** a wry neck (Mu.lex.) **A wry neck**: **heta** a wry neck; **heta heto** a wry neck; with the name of a person, e.g. **heta D.ond.a** a person having the habit of turning the head sideways when looking at something or speaking with somebody; **heta kar.aba** a wry plough-handle; **heta bo** to turn the head; **heta** to turn the head aside or towards something; **he-p-eta** both to turn the head and look at each other; **heta-o** to be looked at by somebody who turns the head; **heta-bar.a** to turn the face right and left; **heta-biur** to look in all directions with a circular movement, wheeling round to complete the circle; **heta kot.on** of a jackal, to spoil the omens by turning its head and looking at people who go to consult the omens before a marriage; **heta-nam** to see somebody or something by turning the head; **heta-ruar., heta-ru_r.a** to look round; **het.o-idi** to go on moving or move away (Mu.lex.)

5784.**Paddy for sowing**: **hita** anything planted or sown for propagation; to reserve or use for propagation or breeding; **hata-o** id.; **hita baba** paddy reserved or used for sowing; **hita iamam, hita-luman** live silk-cocoons reserved or sold for breeding; **hita-merom** a he- or she-goat kept for breeding (Mu.lex.)

5785.**Image: bullock**: **ho** used by little children instead of uri, bullock (Mu.); cf. **ko_** (Ta.); **go_** bull, cow (Skt.)(Mu.lex.)

5786.**Image: man**: **ho_** contraction of **hor.o** man; **ho_** a member of the Ho branch of the Munda race; Mundas call themselves **hor.oko** or **ho_ko** men (Mu.lex.)

5787.**Fertility**: **hoba, ho_ba, hobao** the fertility of a field; to give everyone a share or portion; **ho_ba** to render fertile; **hoba** of a field, to give a good crop (Mu.lex.)

5788.**Broken branch**: **hoca, honoca** the place on a tree where a large branch or the top has been broken off; to wrench, or tear off a large branch or the top of a tree (Mu.); **huckaek** (Sadani); **koc'a** a piece broken off or cut away (Oraon)(Mu.lex.)

5789.**Image: to comb hair**: **hodan, hodar** to comb hair, using neither oil nor water so that some of the hair gets torn out; **hodan-en** to comb oneself thus; **hodan-o** to be combed thus (Mu.); **khtna_** to scratch (H.)(Mu.lex.) cf. **kutar-u** to become loose, dishevelled (Ta.)(DEDR 1703).

5790.**Parboiled rice**: **hond.e** the point to be reached in parboiling paddy before husking it; **hond.e baba** parboiled rice; **hond.e** to parboil paddy to prepare it for quick and easy husking (Mu.); **ondna_** (Oraon)(Mu.lex.)

5791.**Image: hare**: **horalsi-kulae, ler.eakulae** a smaller and paler kind of hare, in contrast to **jar.akulae** the taller and darker kind (Mu.lex.)

5792.**Image: hump of a zebu**: **hocod, ucud** the hump of a zebu or camel; **hocod-o** to get a hump (Mu.lex.) cf. **kubja** hump (Skt.lex.)

5793.**Eleusine coracana**: **hud.in kode, indikode, t.eperkode** the earliest variety of eleusine coracana, ripening at the end of August. Its seeds are red (Mu.lex.) cf.**ke_r..-varaku** eleusine coracana (Ta.lex.)

5794.**Account**: **haki_katu** account, statement; affairs, events, facts (Ka.M.H.); **haki_katuna_me** a written account of occurrence (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5795.**Temporary job**: **han:ga_mi** entertained for the season or occasion (as a public servant), temporary, for the time being (Ka.Te.); **han:ga_mi_** (H.M.); **han:ga_mi** relating to the season; **han:ga_mi-sibbandi** a temporary establishment of clerks; **han:ga_mu** the season (as the products of the earth); the time at which anything or business is most abundant (Ka.); **han:ga_ma** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **ks.am** earth (Skt.lex.)

5796.**Image: tumult**: **han:ga_mu** uproar, tumult, riot; an assault, a setting upon with clamour and vociferation and furious manifestations (Ka.); **han:ga_ma_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5797.**Border**: **haddu** a limit, a border; the end or extremity of (Ka.); **hadda** (M.H.); **haddubastu** settlement or demarcation of boundaries (Ka.lex.)

5798.**Tank irrigation**: **hayanu** water: the crop that is raised by means of tank water of which the planting begins in January; **hayanugadde** lands for raising the hainu crop; **hayanu batta** the paddy of the hainu crop (Ka.lex.)

5799.**Broad**: **hara_bi, ara_bi** broad, large, extensive (Ka.H.); **ara_bi** (Ka.Tu.)(Ka.lex.)

5800.**Ruined**: **hala_ku** oppressed, overcome, spent through sickness, labour etc., ruined, destroyed, lost (Ka.Te.); **ala_kku** (Ta.); **hala_ka** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5801.**Image: portable fire-place**: **hasani** a portable fire-place, a chafing dish (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

5802.**Receipt**: **hujattu** a government receipt (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5803.**Wrangling**: **hujattu** perverse wrangling, objecting; any such objection or difficulty made; any mean, unfounded, unreasonable pretence in endeavouring to shuffle off or decline (Ka.); **hujata** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5804.**An ear ornament**: **ba_vali, ba_voli** an ornament worn by women at the tip of the ear (Tu.); **ba_vili_** an ornament or jewel hanging from the ear, an ear-pendant; **bavira** a kind of ear ornament (Te.); **ba_veli** ear ornament (Kond.a): **pa_vili** a kind of ear ornament (Ta.); **ba_vali, ba_vuli** a kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc., worn on the tip of the ear; **ba_li** a kind of earring (Ka.)(DEDR 4105). **Image: an ear ornament**: **pagra** an ear ring worn in the lobe of the ear; **makr.i** an ear ring worn higher up in the ear (Santali.lex.) **pokat.i, pukit.i, pu_t.i** ear ornament worn by women on the top of the helix (Ta.); **bugad.i, bugud.i** ear ornament of females worn in the upper part of the ear (Ka.); **bugud.i** female's ornament worn

in the tip of the ear (Tu.); **bugad.a, bogad.a** gold pin worn by women in the tip of the ear (Tu.); **bugd.i_** ear ornament (M.)(DEDR 4237).

5805.**Thorny babool tree**: **ba_uru** acacia farnesiana (S.)(CDIAL 9199). {Safford, W.E., reports that in some parts of India the bark and the (brown) pods are used as a dye-stuff and for tanning: Useful Plants of Guam, Contrib. U.S.National Herb. 9 (1905)}. Acacia farnesiana: cassia flower; **arimaedah** (Skt.); **vilayati kikar, gandbabul** (H.); **vilayati-babul** (H.); **guyababula** (B.); **gu-kikar** (Deccan); **jabbaval** (G.); **gu-baval** (G.); **kempu cumma** or **nugatumma** (Te.); **pikkaruvil, pavalam** (Ta.); **karijali** (Ka.); **kariveelum, pitumma pivelum, pikharu-vil** (Ma.); **kusri-jhad** (Konkan.i); **guibabhul** (M.); **kuebaval** (S.); habitat: it is found everywhere in India and is well known for its bright yellow flowers; parts used: bark, leaves, gum, pods and flowers; constituents: the oil of cassia flowers contains benzaldehyde; salicylic acid, methyl-salicylate, benzyl-alcohol analdehyde and essential oil; flowers (pods) yield a most delicious perfume (balsamic liquid); action: astringent, demulcent and alterative; bark is astringent; flowers are stimulating. The delicious perfume yielded by the pods is alterative; preparations: decoction, mucilage and oil... A gum exudes from the bark of the tree which is a good substitute for gum arabic, but yields a glutinous fluid on treatment with water. (Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, Vol. I, pp.34-35). **ve_l** babul tree (Ta.); **ve_la-maram** an acacia, babul tree [acacia arabica = mimosa arabica](DEDR 5537). **Synonym**: **tumma** babool tree, acacia arabica (Te.); **tumba_** id. (Kol.); **tumba maran, tumba** id. (Ga.); **tumma** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3335). **ca_li** umbrella thorn babul, acacia planifrons; elephant thorn, a. tomentosa (Ta.); **ja_li** thorny babool tree, a. arabica = a. farnesiana (Ka.); **ja_li, ja_la** a. arabica (branches are cut and used for fencing)(Te.)(DEDR 2474). cf. **ca_likan-, ca_liyan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.); **ta_lye** weaver; spider (Tu.)(DEDR 2475). **za_l^{a}r** net-maker; **zalur^{u}** spider (K.)(CDIAL 5214). **ja_li_** fisherman, sorcerer (B.)(CDIAL 5217). cf. **bi-zal** spider (Dm.); **vayyar.a_** the weaver bird (P.)(CDIAL 11298). **ja_lika_** veil (S'a_n:khGr..); net (Skt.); **za_li_** silkworm cocoon (A.); **ja_li** network (B.); **ja_ru~** cobweb (G.); **bizal** spider (Dm.); **jal** net (WPah.)(CDIAL 5213). **jha_la_** cobweb (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5219). Acacia arabica: Indian gum arabic tree, babul tree (Eng.); **vabboola, vabbula, barbara** (Skt.); **kare-mugilan** (Pers.); **kitkar** (H.); **babul, kala-babli** (M.); **babhula** (S.); **bala, kikar** (H.B.P.); **kalikikar** (Deccan); **kaloabaval, baval** (G.); **nallatumma, barbaramu, tuma** (Te.); **karuvael, karuvelum** (Ta.); **karijali, jali, bauni** (Ka.); **karuvelum, babola** (Ma.); **shameeruku** (Konkan.i); **sak** (P.K.); **ammughilam, ummughilam** (A.); **akakia** (extract)(Pers.Arab.); habitat: common all over India in dry and sandy localities; plentiful in western Peninsula, the Deccan and coromandal coast; Uses: Gum is an efficient substitute for true gum acacia (Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, Vol.I, pp. 9-10). Acacia catechu, acacia wallichiana, acacia polyacantha: **khadira** (extract) (Skt.M.Ka.); catechu (English); **khair, katha, kottha fooflee sooparee** (dye)(H.); **khair, khayer** (M.B.); **khaira, khaderi** (M.); **khair** (Gwalior); **kher, kath-khar** (G.Deccan); **podalimanu, poogamu, kachu** (dye); **kaviri-sandra** (Te.); **voadalam, karangalli, kasku-kutta, wothalay, kasha-katti** (dye)(Ta.); **khadiram** (Ma.); **kathu** (Konkan.i); **kachu** (dye)(Ka.); **khaiyar** (Santal); **khoira** (A.); **khoiru** (Or.); **ratkihiri** (S.); **sha** (Burmese); habitat: common in forests of India and Burma; lighter variety of catechu is an imported one from Malaya and Singapore and is derived from uncaria gambier; dye extracted from the inner wood is a brittle compact substance of chocolate colour containing much tannin and an acid called catechuic acid, it has a stringent taste... catechu is a resinous extract prepared from the wood by boiling it in water and inspissating the decoction; Uses: catechu is used in India as an ingredient of the packet of betel leaves chewed by the people...**kath-bol** is a mixture of catechu and myrrh given to women after confinement, as a tonic and to promote secretion of

milk... (Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, pp. 11-13). **Gambir**: **ve_n:kai** East Indian kino tree, pterocarpus marsupium (Ta.)(DEDR 5520). pterocarpus marsupium has tannin which is comparable to the tannin of uncaria gambir (pop.names: **gambir, gambier, pale catechu**); **gambir** is widely used as a tanning material; the aqueous extract is prepared from the leaves and twigs. **Gambir** is also used as a mordant in dyeing. In Malaya, **gambir** is used for chewing with the betel leaf; some believe it causes the reddening of the mouths of betel chewers. [cf. Duke, James A., Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, Boca Raton, Florida, 1985, p. 498)].

5806.**Hamlet**: **t.ola** a hamlet, i.e. a small group of houses within the boundaries of a village or a town (Mu.); **t.ola** (Sadani); **t.oli** (Sadani)(Mu.lex.)

5961.**One-fourth**: **ha_ga, pa_ga, ha_gu** one an.e two ka_sus; one-fourth; **ha_go vi_sa** a ha_ga and a vi_sa, i.e. 1 an.e 5 1/2 ka_sus (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5992.**To attack, kill**: **pa_g** to kill (Mand..); to strike, kill (Pe.); **pa_y- (-it-), pai_nai** to strike, kill; **paiyali** to hit, kill; **pay- (-it-)** to beat, kill (Kuwi); **pa_y-, pa_ya_na_, pa_na_, pai_na_** to beat, strike; **pa_-/pa_y-** id., shoot; **pe_hc-** to strike, play on a drum, clap (hands)(Go.); **pa_k-/pa_g-** to beat, shoot (Nk.); **ha_kuni** to beat, strike (Tu.); **pa_y** to butt, gore, knock against (Ka.)(DEDR 4044). **Image: to wrestle with; to spring, leap**: **pa_ga** attack, pounce upon, swoop down on, fight; to wrestle with, spring at; n. attack, fight (Kui); **pa_ska** pl.action to fly, leap (Kui); **pa_ycal, pa_ccal** bounding, jump, butting, piercing (Ta.); **pa_yttul.** spring, leap (Ta.); **pa_nja (pa_nji-)** to fly, leap (Kui); **pa_y** to spring, leap; rush against (Ta.); to jump over, step over, cross, jump, leap, leap against, assault (Ka.); **pa_vu** to leap or jump over (Ta.); **pa_yuka** to run against (as bulls), leap, rush out, flee (Ma.); **pa_ccal** running, leap, assault (Ma.); **pa.y- (pa.yuv-, pa.j-)** to dash into; **pa.yp, pa.yv** dashing (Kod..); **pa_nja (pa_nji-)** to fly, leap; n. act of flying, flight (Kui)(DEDR 4087). **pinja (pinji-)** to rebound, leap; n. a leap (Kui); pl. action **piska (piski-); pispa (pist-)** to cause to rebound (Kui); **pinj- (-it-)** to spring, jump; pl.action **pisk- (-it-); pinj-** to spring (Kuwi)(DEDR 4145A).

5807.**To be beaten(of metal): pahat.t.ha** struck, beaten (of metal); **suvan.n.a-pahat.t.ha** (pp. of **pahansati** to strike, beat, beat a metal, rub, sharpen a cutting instrument as knife, hatchet, razor etc.); **pahansita** struck, beaten of metal, refined; **paharan.a, paharan.aka** striking, beating; **paharati** to strike, hit, beat; **paha_ra** a blow, stroke; **paha_rin** striking, assaulting (Pali.lex.) **praharati** thrusts forward, offers (RV.); strikes (AV.); throws out (S'a_n:khS'r.); **prahr.ta** thrown (AV.); struck (MBh.); **paharati** strikes (Pali); **praharidavo** (NiDoc.); **paharai** (Pkt.); **pahariba_, paha~riba_, pahu~riba_** to sweep clean (Or.); **paharanava_** to strike (Si.); **pa_ranava_** to hurt (of a wound)(Si.); **pahara_pe_ti** causes to be struck (Pali); **pa_ravanava_** to squeeze or hit against a boil (Si.); **paharavaya** (OSi.); **pahat.a** struck (Pali); **pahaya** struck (Pkt.); **pahia** churned (Pkt.); **pahal.a, pa_l.a** struck (Si.)(CDIAL 8902). **praha_ra** blow (Mn.); **paha_ra** blow, wound (Pali.Pkt.); **pro_r** wound (Kt.); **pa_r, pa_re** wounded (Pr.); **praa_ru, praa_l** wound (Dm.); **laha_r, plo_or, s.awo_r** (Pas'.); **paha_r** internal wound (L.); **pa_ha_ra** blow, beating, pestle of rice-pounding machine; **pa_hura_iba_** to pound with a pestle (Or.); **paharuwa_** pestle of husking machine (Bi.); **pahara, pa_ra** blow (Si.); **fa_ru** wound (Md.)(CDIAL 8906). cf. **ha_re_i** destroys, is defeated (Pkt.); **ha_ran.u** to lose, be defeated (S.)(CDIAL 14061). **haran.** forcible seizure (G.M.); **haran.a** removing (Kaus'.)(CDIAL 13979).

5808.**Image: mortar**: **va_han., va_yan., va_i_n.** stone mortar fixed in the ground (M.); **avagha_ta** threshing corn in a mortar (Skt.)(CDIAL 754). **avagha_ta** blow, threshing corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 753). **avagha_tayati** causes to thresh (S'Br.); **avahanti** threshes (RV.); **ogha_vvu~** to thresh (corn etc.)(G.)(CDIAL 755). cf. **ukhal.** mortar (M.)(CDIAL 2360).

5809.**Yearly payment**: **pakra** yearly payment in kind (Santali.lex.)

5810.**Bark used for ropes**: **valkala** (Skt.) antiaris toxicaria, a very tall tree reaching 75 m. in height. **Synonyms**: **karwat** (Konkan.i); **riti** (Si.); **bhoonromari** (Or.); **ali, arandali, iraici, maravuri, nettavil, pattai** (Ta.); **billupale** (Tu.); **ajjanpatte, ajanapatte, aranyapatte, bairi, jajhugri, jajjuri** (Ka.)(Indian Medicinal Plants, Vol.III, p. 2335). Antiaris toxicaria = ipo toxicaria: **ipoh** (Malaya); **upas** (Java); **ipo** (Tagalog. Bisayan/ Philippines) trema orientalis = celtis orientalis. The plant is an evergreen tree. The fruit is a small fig, purple scarlet or crimson. Watt, G., A dictionary of economic products of India, Calcutta, vols.1-6, 1885-1893; vol.1, p.266: from the bark of this tree fibre is obtained which is made into cloth, and is useful for cordage, matting and sacking. (Quisumbing, E., Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, 1978, p.225). cf. **e_pi** shorea robusta (Ka.)(DEDR 896). Antiaris toxicaria = antiaris innoxia = antiaris saccidora: **chandla** (M.); **karvat** (M.); **valkala** (Skt.); **nettavil** (Ta.Ma.); **riti** (Si.); **hmyaseik** (Burmese); sap: arrow poison; seeds: febrifuge, in dysentery; habitat: evergreen forests of the W. Ghats from Konkan southwards to Travancore, upto 2,000 ft. (GIMP, p.21).

5811.**Image: climber; used for ropes**: **pa_kal** balsam-pear, climber, momordica charantia (**Tiruva_ru_. 421**); **pa_val** id. (Ma.); **ha_gal, ha_gala** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex. DEDR 4045). **Image: creeper**: **pa_hur** a creeper having large leaves used for plates; **pa_ur, paur, paurjap** bauhinia vahlii, siya_ri (Go.); **pa'eri mra_nu** sp. of wild tree, bauhinia racemosa (Kond.a); **pahur** camel's foot creeper, bauhinia vahlii (Go.); **peyar mar** siya_r tree (Pe.); **paeri** a climbing plant of which the leaves are used for making cups and runners and tendrils for ropes (Kui); **pa'eri do_ri** rope (creeper fibre); **pa'eri d.o_ri** rope made from bush vine; **pa'eri, pa_e_r ma_r.a_** siyari_ tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 3801). cf. **pa_viri** creeping purslane, portulaca quadrifida (Ta.); **pa_vila-ku_ra, pa_vili-ku_ra** portulaca meridiana (Te.)(DEDR 4104). **paciri** creeping purslane, portulaca quadrifida (**Upate_caka_. Civatturo_ka. 501**); **paciyam < pa_s'ya** rope (Ta.lex.) **pavan.** creeper (**Pur-ana_. 109, Urai. Pi. m..**)(Ta.lex.) {Synonyms for bauhinia vahlii: **mahalan, maul, sihar** (Central Provinces); **malu** (Garhwal); **paur** (Gond.); **malghan, maljan, maljhan, mahul, malo, malu, maulein, maurain** (Hindi_); **maulan** (Kharwar); **pairmal** (Khond); **mottanvalli** (Ma.); **maljan** (M.); **mantarai** (Ta.); **madapu, mudupu** (Te.); **shiali, shioli, siyali** (Or.); cf. Indian Medicinal Plants, vol.II, p.897).} **maro_j** fibre for rope; **moros, mar.os** rope prepared from fibre of paur tree; **morosm, moras, moroli** rope; **maronj** bark (Go.); **murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **mra_su** rope made from hide (Kui); **marcu** rope attaching bullock to plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 4976). **Cord; bark: murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **muraje** rope made of straw (Tu.); **mar.o_nj** strip of bark (Go.); **maro_j** fibre for rope (Go.); **morolik** rope (Go.); **mo_ru_m** bark used for tying a bundle (Go.)(DEDR 4976). **Stout rope: hor(a)ji** a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car (Ka.); **horaje** cord put round the neck of an elephant (Ka.); **puracai, puro_cai** halter or head-stall of an elephant (Ta.)(DEDR 4284). **Rope: rajju** cord, rope (RV.); rope (Pali); **raju** (NiDoc.); **rajju, lajju** (Pkt.); **rajuk** (Kal.); **ra_j, ra_z** (Phal.); **raz** rope (Sh.K.); **rajot.i** thick string (Sh.); **raju_r.i_** rope (WPah.); **rajet.t.o~** (WPah.); **lezu** (A.); **laja** rope (S.); **lajj, lajju** well-rope (P.); **lejur.** pad on woman's head for waterpot (Bi.); **lajuri_** well-rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (H.); **rajju** (Konkan:k); **rodda, rodu** string, cord (Si.)(CDIAL 10582). **restis** rope (Latin); **re~zgis**

wicker, basket (Lithuanian); **rajju** a cord, line, rope; fisherman's line; **rajju-ka_ra** rope-maker; **rajju-ga_haka** rope-holder; (king's) land-surveyor; **rajjuka** a rope, line (Pali.lex.)

5812.**Cordia myxa; used for ropes**: **bahuva_ra** the tree cordia myxa (Bhpr.); **bahuva_raka** (Skt.Pali); **baha_l.u, ba_ha_lu, boa_l.u, bhua~_ra, bhua~_l.a** (Or.); **bahu_a_r** its fruit (H.); **bhokar, bho~kar** the tree; its fruit (M.); **bhokri_, bho~kri_** the tree (M.)(CDIAL 9197). **nar-uvili, nar-ul.i** sebesten plum, cordia myxa (Ta.); **nar-uvari** id. (Ma.); **nakkera** id. (Te.)(CDIAL 3627). cf. **viriyan-** common sebesten (Ta.); **viracu, viricu, virucu** large sebesten; **viris'u** a tree (Ma.); **virigi** cordia sebestena (Te.)(DEDR 5408).[cf. Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.770: ... cordia myxa... occurs in India to southern China and Formosa, and through Malaya to tropical Australia and Polynesia... in the Philippines rope is made from the bast.] **Bark, elephant rope** : **vakku-na_r** woolly ordure tree, sterculia villosa; elephant rope tree (Ta.); **vakka** id. (Ma.); **bakka** id. (Ka.); **bakku** id.(Tu.)(DEDR 5209).

5813.**Image: to leap**: **valgati** springs, leaps (VS.); **vaggati** leaps (Pali); **vaggai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11419). **ve_l-** to fly, jump; **ve_lpip- (ve_lpit-)** to make to fly, teach to fly (Pa.); **va_l-** to fly, jump, cross over (Ga.); **v(r)a_lu** to light or perch (Te.); **va_luvike** perching (Ka.)(DEDR 5368). **Image: leap**: **va_val** jumping over; dance; **va_vutal** to jump over, gallop, leap (**Kampara_. Pan~cace_. 63**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to jump about**: **va_kudn.e~** to jump about, frisk, frolic (M.)(CDIAL 12185). cf. **kuti** to jump (Ta.lex.) **Image: to leap**: **ukal.u** to leap, bound, frisk, gambol, jump over, run about; **ukal.i** to leap, jump, delight, exult; **ukalu** to billow, rise and roll in large waves; **ukai** to rise, leap, jump up (Ta.); **uvakka** to jump up; **ukkuka** to leap, rebound (Ma.); **uka** to ascend, rise stately, soar upward (Ta.); **ukappu, uvappu** height, elevation (Ta.); **oge** to come forth, arise, be born (Ka.); **un:kincu** to spring, jump (Te.)(DEDR 559). **udaga_t** has risen (of sun)(RV.); **ugge_i, uggai** rises (Pkt.); **uga_t** he went away (Tor.); **uggn.a_** to spring up, grow (P.); **ugan.u** to spring up, shoot up (S.); **uga_na** to spring up (B.); **ugeiba_** (Or.); **u_gab** to rise, appear (Mth.); **u_gai** rises, appears (OMarw.); **ugvu~** to rise, come out (as the fruit of), grow (G.); **uga_un.a_** to cause to spring up (P.); **uga_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 1954). **oka_lu** ascent; **kwa_l.e** (WPah.); **uka_lo** uphill slope; **uka_w** (Ku.); **uka_lo** (N.); **uka_l.** rise (G.); **uka_l.a_** ebullition (M.); **oka_la_, okala_** food spat out (A. infl. by **oka_liba**); **o~_karai, u~_karai** upwards, high (Ash.); **uker** steep (Kt.)(CDIAL 1720). **ukaran.u, ukiran.u** to go out, descend (S.); **ukaln.o** to rise (Ku.); **uklanu** to ascend (N.); **ukaliba** to be in excess of a certain number in counting (A.); **ukal.vu~** to boil (G.); **ukal.n.e~** (M.); **ukalna_** to boil over (H.); **uka_ran.u** to take down, make descend (S.); **uka_ln.o** to raise (Ku.); **uka_lnu** (N.); **uka_lna_** to boil (water, etc.)(H.); **uka_l.vu~** to cause to boil, make ready, finish (G.); **ukal.n.e~** to boil (M.); **ukal.ta_** lifts (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 1716). **uccarati** rises (RV.); **uccarai** goes over or out (Pkt.); **ucaral** to go, fly (Bhoj.); **ucarna_** to rise (of boils, etc.)(H.)(CDIAL 1641). **uccalati** springs up (BhP.); **uccallai** goes (Pkt.); **ucalvu~** to rise; caus. **ucla_vvu~** (G.); **ucaln.e~** to rise, shoot up (M.); **ucca_le_ti** raises (Pali); **ucca_le_i** throws up (Pkt.); **uca_ln.a_** to arouse, excite (P.); **uca_lnu** to raise, lift (N.); **uca_l.vu~** to help in lifting (G.); **ucaln.e~** to raise (M.)(CDIAL 1642). **ucca_ra** rising (TS.); **usa_l** act of rising (A.)(CDIAL 1644).

5814.**To estimate; brand, mark**: **paka_r** value of a crop fixed by an appraiser (Ta. < **baka_r** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kku** estimate, estimate of the crop < **ba_k** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **an:ke_ti** marks, brands (Pa.); **an:kayati** id. (MBh.); **an:gn.a_** to examine, estimate (P.); **a~_kn.o** to mark, estimate (Ku.); **a~_ka_** to mark, draw (B.); **a~_kna_** to mark, appraise (H.); **a~_kvu~** (G.); **a~_khn.e~, a~_kn.e~, a~kn.e~** to mark, trace (M.); **a_n:kiba_** to brand (Or.)(CDIAL 104). **an:kana** marking

(Nir.); branding (Mit.com.); **am.kan.a** marking, branding (Pkt.); **a~_kan.** estimate, opinion (Ku.); **a~_kn.u~** carpenter's tool for marking (G.)(CDIAL 102). **Counting; marking**: **aka** mark (Si.); **an:ka** curved line, mark, sign (R.); mark, brand (Pali); **o~_kh** mark (K.); **a~_k** mark, spot (H.); digit (Ku.Aw.G.Konkan.i); mark, sign (M.); **an:gu** numerical figure, mark (S.); **an:g** (L.P.); **a~_ko** notch (G.)(CDIAL 100). **akkam** a numerical figure (?Ma. ?< **eka** (Skt.); **ekm** (obl.**ekt-**) counting, taking account of something; **ekat. (ekac-)** to count (**kat..-** to tie); **eku.t. (eku.c-)** to count (**ku.t.**- to make to join, gather); **ekmu.r. (ek.muc-)** to count (Ko.); **okm** (obl.**okt-**) arithmetic, account, figures (To.); **ekkam** the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering (Tu.); **ekkamu** a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table (Te.)(DEDR 769). **an:kita** marked, branded (Pali); **am.kia** (Pkt.); **a~ki_** numbered, marked (M.)(CDIAL 106). **a~ka_r** mark, spot (H.); **a~ga_ran.u** to sketch out before engraving or painting (S.)(CDIAL 101). **kan.akku** account, calculation, arithmetic, account book, manner, way (Ta.); account, computation, manner, way (Ma.); **kan.akkan-** accountant (Ta.); **kan.akkan** id. (Ma.); **kan:k** calculation, records (government), historical account (Ko.); **kon:k** calculation, arithmetic (To.)(DBIA 69). [**kan. + akkam** = counting on the (12) joints of the fingers; cf. **gana-kay** wrist (Go.); **kan.u-k-kai** (Ta.); **kan.u** knuckle (Ta.)(DEDR 1160)]. **gan.aka** astrologer (VS.); **gan.aya, gan.iya** id. (Pkt.); **gan.i~_u** (G.)(CDIA 3989). **gan.ana** counting (Pa_n..As'.Si.); **gan.ana_** (MBh.Pali); **gan.an.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 3992). **gan.ayati** counts (MBh.); **gan.e_ti** counts, takes notice of (Pali); **gan.i_yati** is counted (As'.); **gan.e_i, gan.ai** counts (Pkt.); **gan.** to count, read (Ash.Wg.Pas'.); **gan.an.** (L.); **gan.n.o~_** (WPah.); **gan.n.o** (K.); **gan.an.u** (S.); **gan.iba** (A.); **gan.a_** (B.); **gan.iba_** (Or.); **gannu** (N.); **ganab** (Mth.Aw.); **ganal** (Bhoj.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gan.vu~** (G.); **gan.n.e~** (M.); **gan.inava_** (Si.); **gen, gin** (Gy.); **gi~r** (Bashg.); **gin.an.** (L.); **gin.n.a_** (P.); **ginab** (Bi.); **ginna_** (H.)(CDIAL 3993). **gan.ita** counted (MBh.); **gan.iya** (Pkt.); **gin.uva_** (OSi.)(CDIAL 3996). **ganna** counting (Pkt.); **ga_n~u** (S.)(CDIAL 4120). **grand** counting (K.); **ganti** (N.); **ganti_** (H.)(CDIAL 4234).

5815.**Image: linchpin; wedge to tighten spokes**: ***pratyara** beside the spoke; **paccar** wedge (P.); wedge driven through segment of felly to tighten spokes (Bi.); **pa_car** wedge to tighten a post etc. (M.); **paccar.** wedge to tighten spokes; **pacci_** id. (Bi.); **paccar.** linch-pin (**r.** may be hyperhindiism for **r**)(Mth.); **pha_car** wedge; **pha_cru~** flat (G.)(CDIAL 8641). cf. **pasar.** side (Kol.Pa.)(DEDR 3823). cf. **paka** a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kui)(DEDR 3808). cf. **pa_cam** eye of a needle (Ta.); **pa.c** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4055). **Image: a small bit**: **pakku-vit.u-tal** < **paku + vit.u-** to be split, cracked as the ground (**Kur-al., 1068**); to break as the skin from a blow of a rattan (**W.**); **pakken-al** onom. expr. of (a) bursting as with sudden laughter; (b) splitting, cracking; (c) throbbing through fear or surprise;(d) being sudden (Ta.lex.) cf. **pakkit.u-tal** to part, crack, split (Ta.lex.) **pakavu** slice, share (Ta.); **pakat.u** a small bit (Ma.); **pati.r** to divide (?Ko.); **pakir (-v-,-nt-)** to divide into shares, distribute, break, split; separate; n. share, section, piece (Ta.); **pakuppu** division, classification (Ta.); **Sharing; to give alms**: **pa_kit.utal** to give alms; **pa_ki_t.u** share, portion, allotment; **pa_ku** share, portion, lot, division; alms (**Te_va_. 54,4**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ttu** dividing, sharing, share, half (Ta.); **pa_tti** division, section, part, share (Ta.); **pa_tu** division, share (Ta.); **pa_** to divide, distribute (Ta.); **pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.Tu.); **pagidi** tribute (Te.); **pagi, pagtelu** rent, split (Tu.); **pa_ngu** share, proportion (Tu.); **papp** split bamboo sticks (Pa...); **pan, pah, pa** to split (Go.); **pay** to be split (Go.); **pag- (pakt-)** to split (Pe.); **panga** to be cracked, split, divided (Kui); **paka** a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kui)(DEDR 3808). **paku** to be divided, cut into pieces, tear off, root out; **pakal** dividing; **pakai** disagree-ment, hatred, enmity; **pan:kam** portion, division (Ta.); **pakuti** division, share (Ma.); **pagiyuni** to split, rend, fall in pieces (Tu.); **pa_n:gu** share, proportion (Tu.); **pagulu** to break, crack (Te.); **pay** to break (Nk.); **pa_n:gal.a** portion, share

(Tu.); **pax** to be divided (To.); **paxy** division (To.); **pak** split bamboo (Go.); **pak** to split (Mand.a); **pakme** a division of the house (Malt.); **pagi, pagtelu** rent, split (Tu.)(DEDR 3808).

5816.**Herdsman**: **va_gi_, ba_ggi_** herdsman (P.)(CDIAL 11563). **Class, group**: **varga** class, group (Ka_tyS'r.); **vagga** company, collection (Pali.Pkt.); **vagra, vaga** class (of people)(As'.); **vagu** herd (of cattle or camels)(S.); **vagg, vag** herd, flock (of sheep, cattle, camels)(L.); **vag** flock, herd (of camels)(L.); **vagg, bagg** herd (of cattle)(P.); **ba_g** side, direction (B.); **ba_ga** side, direction, path, method, skill (Or.); **ba_g** flock of about 100 sheep or goats (Bi.); **va_gh** herd (G.); **vaga** sort, class, affair (Si.); **ba_gur.o** herd (of buffalos), group, crowd (Ku.)(CDIAL 11331). **baga_l** flock, herd, crowd (N.)(CDIAL 11332). **Party, group**: cf. **bala_gamu** retinue, party, the circle of friends and relatives or kinsmen (Te.)(DEDR 5308). **va_ra** crowd (Skt.); crowd, troop (Pkt.); **varin** inst. **vara** loc. clan, tribe (OSi.); pl. suffix **-var, -val** (Si. < Ta.)(CDIAL 11548).

5817.**Image: buffalo-bull**: **ba_gi_** buffalo-bull, he-goat (Ku.)(CDIAL 11563). **ba_gur.o** herd (of buffalos), group, crowd (Ku.)(CDIAL 11331). **pakat.u** buffalo bull (**Tol. Po. 76, Urai.**); **vakira_** buffalo (**Can.. Aka.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: he-buffalo**: **makit.am < mahis.a** he-buffalo (**Tiva_.**); **makit.a-marttan-i** Durga_ (**Can.. Aka.**); **makit.a-va_kan-i** Durga_ as riding on a buffalo (**Ku_rmapu. Tiru. 23**); **makit.an-** buffalo-faced Asura, slain by Durga_ (**Te_va_. 147,7**)(Ta.lex.) **mahis.a** a male buffalo (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ko_n.a** (Ka.lex.) **maha** a buffalo (Skt.lex.) **Buffalo**: **majjh, majh, majh** buffalo (L.); **majha** buffalo (S.); **majjh** (P.); **ma_hila** buffalo herdsman (Pkt.); **bhai~_** f. (Bi.)(CDIAL 9980). **ma_hyo, ma_ho** of a buffalo (S.); **ma_hyar.u** seller of milk and butter (S.); **ma_hi~_** herd of buffalo cows (L.); **ma_hi_** buffalo herdsman (P.); **bha~ysa_** buffalo milk (B.); **bhai~sa_, mai~sua_** produced from a buffalo (G.)(CDIAL 10113). **ma_hio** coming from buffaloes (milk, ghee, etc.)(CDIAL 10114). **ma~_jho** coming from buffaloes (milk, ghee, etc.)(S.); **ma_jha_** (L.P.); **ma_hila** buffalo herdsman (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10116). **mai** aries of the zodiac; cf. **me_s.a**; sheep, goat; **maiyu_n- mocitta vokkalot.u** : **Pur-ana_.** 96)(Ta.lex.) **mahis.a** buffalo; great, powerful (RV.); **mahis.o_ mr.ga_n.a_m** the great one of the beasts: 'buffalo' (SKt.); **mahis.i_** buffalo cow (RV.); **mahisa, mahim.sa, mahi_sa** (Pali); **mahisa, mahisi_** (Pkt.);**maes.o_** (Pas'.); **mai_s.e** (Wot..); **mai_s.** (Sv.Gaw.); **mes.-ga_** (Gmb.); **ga-mes.** (Kho.); **me_zh** (Tor.); **mhe_sh** (Mai.); **maiyus., me_s.** (Sh.); **mu~_s'^{u}**, **mai~s', mu~_s', mu~_s'^{i}**, **mai~** (K.); **me~hi** (S.); **me~h** (L.); **maiha~_, mahi~_, mai~h, maihi~** (P.); **bhe~_i~s** (P.); **bhai~_, bhei~, mai~h, mhai, bahe~s', mahis', mhai~s'** (WPah.); **bhai~so, bhiso, bhe~_s'** (Ku.); **bhai~si** (N.); **maih** (A.); **mai~sa** (Or.); **bhai~sa** (Or.); **bhai~sa_** (Bi.); **bhai~s** (B.Mth.Bi.Bhoj.H.); **mhai~s** (H.); **bhe~s', bhe~sar** (G.); **mahi_s, mhaisa_, mhas'a_, mhais** f. big ugly buffalo bull (M.); **mivan** (OSi.); **mi_va_, mi_ma_, miyu-, mivu-, mi_-** (Si.); **maihika_** buffalo (H.); **mahisikka** herd of buffaloes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9964). **To graze**: **me_y-tal** to graze, feed, prey on as beasts or birds; to gnaw as white ants (**Kur-al., 273**; **Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,1,1**)(Ta.); **me_yu** (Te.Ka.); **me_yga** (Ma.); **mecelu** (Tu.); **me_yttal** to graze; to feed (**Tiruman. 2883**); **me_yal** grazing (**Ain:kur-u. 217**); pasture, herbage for cattle to eat (**Akana_. 14**); **me_yppan-** herdsman, shepherd, grazier (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **me_p** to go, move (Skt.lex.) **mayyar** herdsman (L.)(CDIAL 9966). **mahia** great (Pkt.); **mahi_yas** greater, very great (S'vetUp.); **mahi_a_m.** gen. pl. superior (OG.)(CDIAL 9976). **mahis.t.ha** greatest (BhP.); **maic.** buffalo (Bshk.)(CDIAL 9973). **meha_go** herd of buffaloes (S.); **miha_g** (L.)(CDIAL 9971). **mahiru_, maihru_** buffalo (P.); **mihru_** pertaining to buffaloes (P.); **mhaisru~_, mhasru~_** buffalo (bull or cow)(M.)(CDIAL 9970). **meha~_ru** buffalo-herdsman (S.); **mahis.apa_la** id. (Skt.); **mei~hva_l, mivha_l** (L.); **bhai~swa_r** (N.); **maiha_l** (A.); **mai~_sia_l.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 9969). **maiha~_n** buffalo-owner (A.)(CDIAL 9968). **meha_ra_** grazing-ground for buffaloes, place in jungle where buffaloes are tethered (P.)(CDIAL 9967). **mai** buffalo

(**vaikupular vit.iyin- maipulam parappa** : **Akana_. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **mahisa, mahi_sa, mahinsa** (Vedic **mahis.a**, an enlarged form of maha_ + i_s', because of **mahi_sa > mahinsa**] a buffalo; **mahisa-yuddha** buffalo-fight; **mahinsaka-man.d.ala** the Andhra country; cf. **mahinsaka-rat.t.ha** (Pali.lex.) **mangu** buffalo (Malt.); **manxa_** male buffalo (Kur.); **mar..a** youth, infancy (Ta.); **man.aka, mal.aka** young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding)(DEDR 4747).

5818.**Jalap**: **pakan-r-ai** Indian jalap (a purgative root)(Ta.); **pakunna** a purgative root (Ma.)(DEDR 3807).

5819.**Image: six presiding female deities**: **vahula_** the six presiding female deities of the Pleiades (Skt.); **va_kulai** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5820.**Image: a large eye**: **bagal.a_, bagal.e, vagal.a_** a large eye (Ka.); **bagal.a_-de_vi** one of the s'akti deities by means of which one may shut the mouth of an opponent etc. (Ka.); **bakala_, bagal.a_, vagal.a_** (Te.); **bagase, bagasige, bogasi, bogase** the palms of the hands joined so as to form a cup (Ka.); **bagase-gan.** an eye like a bagase, a large eye (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **va_kku-k-kan.** squint-eye (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Pay for a vow**: **a_n:gon.e-san:gon.e, a_n:gon.sin:gon., a_n:gon., a_n:gon.e** vow; **a_n:gon. samba_l., a_n:gon. di_** (esp. if something is to be paid) keep, observe vow (Kon.lex.) **Food offering in temples**: **an:ka_l.i** Goddess Ka_l.i_, a female deity; **an:ka_l.a-te_vi** goddess (**Paca. Tirumuka. 670**); **an:ka_l.ammai** a goddess (Ta.); **an:ka_l.amma** id. (Te.); **akka_l.i-p-piraca_tam** a kind of food offering in temples (**S.I.I. iv,83**)(Ta.); **akka_l.i** id.; **akka_l.i-man.t.ai** big balls of food offered to idols in temples (**S.I.I. iv,77**); **an:kamma_** name of a form of Ka_l.i_ (Ta.); **an:kamma** id. (Ma.); **an:gamma_, an:kal.amma** (Te.Ka.); **an:katam** food of elephants (**Paca. Tirumuka. 158**)(T.E.D.)

5821.**Image: dispute**: **pake_t.a_ < bakhe_ra_** (U.) wrangling, dispute, quarrel; quarrelsome person (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **va_n:ka_vil** rivalry (Ta.lex.)

5822.**Image: circular piece**: **paitu~** circular piece of iron or pot etc. used in games; circular slice of fruit (G.); **paito** small particle of pulse (N.); **paito** powdered, mutilated, rotten (Ku.)(CDIAL 8447). cf. **pagad.e** dice (Ka.lex.)

5823.**Document (on stone, metal plate or paper)**: **agha_t.** a document (on stone, metal plate, or paper) recording a permanent gift, esp. of land (G.)(CDIAL 99). **Written testimony; legal title**: **a_gama** a legal title, a voucher or written testimony; **a_gamika** the officiating bra_hman.a of a temple; **a_gama** a traditional doctrine or precept; a tantra or any work inculcating the worship of S'iva and S'akti; knowledge, science, intelligence (Ka.lex.) **a_kama-v-al.avai** scriptures, one of three sources of knowledge (**Kur-al., 37, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **prakat.a** manifest (Pa_n..); **pa_kat.a, pa_kata** wellknown (Pali); **pragat.a nikhal**- to bring out into the open (NiDoc.); **payad.a, payala** published, open (Pkt.); **payad.u** famous, wellknown (OG.); **pahal.a, pa_l.a** clear, open, wellknown (Si.); **pal.a karanava_** to publish (Si.)(CDIAL 8428). **pakarttu** caus. of **pakar** to transcribe, copy (Ta.); **pakarttuka** id. (Ma.); **pakarppu** copy, as of an original document (Ta.lex.) cf. **pirakat.am** publicity (**Cilap. 19,23, Arum.**); that which is evident, clear or manifest (Ta.lex.)

5824.**To bring out into the open; writer of a document**: **pakalam < pa-kalam** (U.) term prefixed to the signature of the writer of a document that he is the writer thereof

(**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pahal.a, pa_l.a** clear, open, wellknown (Si.); **prakat.a** manifest (Pa_n..); **pa_kata, pa_kat.a** well-known (Pali); **pragat.a, nikhal-** to bring out into the open (NiDoc.); **payad.a, payala** published, open (Pkt.); **payad.u** well-known, famous (OG.)(CDIAL 8428). **prakat.ana** bringing to light (S'a_rn:gP.)(CDIAL 8429). **prakaran.a** treatise (Gr.S'r.); **pakaran.a** (Pali); **payaran.a** (Pkt.); **pavurun.aya** literary composition (Si.)(CDIAL 8432). **Courteous address in a letter**: **okkan.e, vakkan.e** composition, especially of a deed; title, address (Tu.lex.) ?cf. **vya_khya_na** (Skt.) **okkan.e, vakkan.e** the title with which any one is honoured at the heading of a letter etc. (Ka.); **okkan.a, vakkan.a** (Te.); **vakkan.ai** (Ta.); **okkan.isu, vakkan.isu** to tell, to say; to relate, to describe (Ka.); **okka_n.incu** (Te.); cf. **va_k** (Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **vakkan.e** (tadbhava of **vya_khya_na**) explanation, comment; statement; **vakkan.isu** to explain; to state; **vaktr.** a speaker; an orator; speaking (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vargan.a_** multiplication (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Prologue**: **pagaran.a, prakaran.a** doing much or well; treating, expounding, discussion, explanation; a section, a paragraph; an introduction, a prologue, a prelude; a drama; a poetical fiction or poem (Ka.lex.) **Title**: **vakkan.am** < **vaggan.a** < **valgan.a** formal portion of a letter or other document; honorific superscription in a letter (**Na_mati_pa. 654**); **vakkan.e** id. (Ka.); **okkan.e** id. (Ka.); **vakkan.a** id. (Te.); **vakkan.ai** id.; words of courtesy (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 213**); flowery or rhetorical speech or statement; skilful talk; **vakka_n.ittal** to expound in detail (Ta.); **vakkan.incu** id. (Te.); cf. **vya_khya_na** (Skt.); **vakka_n.am** elaboration of a tune (Ta.Ka.); cf. **vargan.a_** (Skt.); **vakkan.ittal** to expound in detail (**Me_ruman. 244**); **vakkan.incu** id. (Te.); **vakkan.isu** id. (Ka.); **vakkan.am** title; learning, scholarship; civilization, culture, refinement; order; taunt, accusation (Ta.lex.) cf. **ba_ka_** abusive language (Ku.)(CDIAL 11468). **Announce; prattle**: **pakar** to tell, utter, declare, say, announce, pronounce, publish; **pakarcci** speech, utterance, word (Ta.); **pagat.u** announce (Te.)(DEDR 3804). **Image: to shout; talk**: **vya_ha_ra** utterance, talk (Skt.) (CDIAL 12217). **vya_harati** speaks (TBr.); cries (of animals)(S'rS.); **vya_hr.ta** uttered (VS.); **vya_harati** talks (Pali); **va_harai** (Pkt.); **va_rn.e~** to cry, shout (M.)(CDIAL 12116). **prakat.a** manifest (Pa_n..); **pra kr.n.o_ti** brings to light (RV.); **pa_kata, pa_kat.a** wellknown (Pali); **pragat.a nikhal** to bring out into the open (NiDoc.); **payad.a, payala** published, open (Pkt.); **payad.u** famous, wellknown (OG.); **pahal.a, pa_l.a** clear, open, wellknown; **pal.a karanava_** to publish (Si.)(CDIAL 8428). **pakha_n.a_** proverb (P.); **prakhya_na** the being known (Pa_n..); information, report (R.); **prakhya_ta** (MBh.); **pakkha_ya** celebrated (Pkt.); **pakha_n.o** proverb (Ku.); **pakha_na_** report, story (H.)(CDIAL 8463). cf. **negar..** to become manifest, famous, shine (Ka.); **niga_su** glitter, shining (Tu.); **negad.u** to be published, well-known or famous (Te.)(DEDR 3659). **negar..** to udertake, perform, be finished (Ka.); **negad.u** to increase, spread, extend, progress (Te.)(DEDR 3661). **To hawk, sell**: **pakartal** to tell, utter, declare, say, announce, publish (**Na_lat. i,256**); to hawk, sell (**Cilap. 5,14**)(Ta.lex.) **To have a title; by the name or title of**: **veha_na_, veh-** to tell (Go.); **wehta_na_** to explain, show, announce; **vahta_na_** to preach, tell; **veh-** to tell, describe; **vehkanur, vehva_l, vehka-bital** a teller; **vehc-** to state, reply; **ve'=** to say; **vesori_, weser.i_, we_so_r.i_, we_se_ri_** story (Go.); **weh'nai** to speak, say, tell; **veh- (vest-)** to say, tell (Kuwi); **ba'ana_ (ba_cas)** to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretent, express, as one'w own view or idea, say to onself, reflect, intend; **ba_rna_** to be called, termed, have a title (Kur.)(DEDR 5514). cf. **a_ku-peyar** a name or word, which by long usage is secondarily applied to denote something connected with the thing originally denoted by it (**Nan-. 290**)(Ta.lex.) **Calling**: **a_hu** calling; cry; **a_hu_ti** calling, summoning; **a_hvaya** calling (Ka.); a name, an appellation (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **akalavan-** bard of the Pa_n.ar caste (**Patir-r-up. 43**); **akaval** calling, addressing; high tone, acute accent; rhythm peculiar to **akaval** metre; one of four chief kinds of metre (**Tol. Po. 393**); screech of the peacock; **akavan-makal** female bard of the Pa_n.ar

caste (**Kur-un. 298**); **akavar** bards who rouse the king from sleep with songs in the morning (**Maturaik. 223**)(Ta.lex.) **akaval** screech of a peacock, name of a metre in Tamil; **akar-uka, akir-uka** to roar, bellow, children to cry; **akar-al, akir-al, akir-cca** roaring, bellowing (Ma.); **akavu** to utter a sound as a peacock, sing, dance as a peacock, call, summon (Ta.)(DEDR 10). **axna_ (axcas, akkhas)** to know, realize, experience, mistake for; **axka_, akhka_** knowledge, experience (Kur.); **ge (aqqa)** to know, understand; **gre** to get accustomed to (Malt.)(DEDR 17). **Description; explanation; honorific superscription in a letter**: **vakkan.ai** formal portion of a letter or other document; honorific superscription in a letter (**Na_mati_pa. 654**); words of courtesy (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 213**); flowery or rhetorical speech or statement (**Ira_mana_ma. Uyut. 30**); **vakkan.e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **vakkan.am** title (Ta.); **vakkan.a** (Te.); **okkan.e** (Ka.); **vaggan.a** (Pkt.) < **valgan.a** (Skt.); **vakkan.am** learning, scholarship; civilization, culture; refinement; order; taunt, accusation; **vakkan.ai** words of courtesy (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5825.**Plebeian; vernacular**: **pa_gada** (Tadbhava of **pra_kr.ta**); **pa_katam** pra_kr.t (**Te_va_. 858,2**); **pa_kataccitaivu** pra_kr.t words used in Tamil in a modified form (**Tirukko_. 53, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pra_kr.ta** (fr. **prakr.ti**) original, natural, native, unchanged, unmodified; ordinary, usual, common, uncultivated, unrefined, plebeian, vulgar, low, base; vernacular; any provincial or vernacular dialect akin to sam.skr.ta (**pra_kr.tih- sam.skr.tam tatra bhavam tata a_gatam ca pra_kr.tam : Hemachandra**), especially spoken by the female characters and the inferior personages of plays (Skt.Ka.lex.) **hagaran.a, agaran.e, an:garan.e, an:gra_n.i, hagaran.e, han:garan.e** vain talk, chatter, babble; **hagaran.aga_ti** a female chatter-box; **hagaran.aga_r-a** a male chatter-box; **hagaran.iga** a babbler etc. (Ka.lex.) **pra_kpada** a preceding word, the first member of a compound (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pra_ktana** former, previous, antecedent; old, ancient, early (Skt.lex.) **prakr.ti** the subjects (of a king); an artisan; the natural condition or state of anything, natural form (opp. to vikr.ti which is a change or effect)(Skt.lex.) **prakr.ti** cause, source, nature (Mn.); **pakati** original nature (Pali); **pakiti** rule, standard (As'.); **pai_i-, pagai-, payad.i** nature (Pkt.); **piyavi** natural shape (Si.)(CDIAL 8446). **prakat.a** manifest (Pa_n..); **pra kr.n.o_ti** brings to light (RV.); **pa_kata, pa_kat.a** wellknown (Pali); **pagat.a nikhal** to bring out into the open (NiDoc.); **payad.a, payala** published, open (Pkt.); **payad.u** famous, well known (OG.); **pahal.a, pa_l.a** clear, open, wellknown (Si.); **pal.a karanava_** to publish (Si.)(CDIAL 8428). **pa_li** a division of the ve_da (Ka.lex.) **pa_li** an ancient Indian language, sacred to Buddhists (Ta.lex.) "... for about two centuries (both before the Buddha's birth and after his death), the paramount power in India was Kosala-- a kingdom stretching from Nepal on the North to the Ganges on the South, and from the Ganges on the West to the territories of the Vajjian confederacy on the East. In this, the most powerful kingdom in India; there had naturally arisen a standard vernacular differing from the local forms of speech... The Pali of the canonical books is based on that standard Kosala vernacular spoken in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. It cannot be called the 'literary' form of that vernacular, for it was not written at all till long afterwards. That vernacular was the mother tongue of the Buddha... in one of the earliest Pali documents Buddha is represented as calling himself a Kosalan. When about a thousand years afterwards, some pandits in Ceylon began to write in Pali, they wrote in a style strikingly different from that of the old texts... There is no evidence that the Sinhalese at that time knew Sanskrit... the vernacular on which Pali is based had never passed through the stage of Sanskrit... " (T.W. Rhys Davids and William Stede, Pali-English Dictionary, 1921-25, pp. v-vii).

5826.**Make known; number, counting; declaring**: **khya_** make known (Skt.); **abhikhyam** perceives (Skt.); **cikhya_payis.a_** intention to communicate (Skt.); **a_cikkhati** tells, shows

(Pali); **a_ikkhai** (Pkt.); **a_ikn.e~, aikn.e~** to hear, attend to (M.); **a_ik** to listen (Konkan.i); **abhikhyat** perceive (RV.); **abhikha_** name (Pkt.); **abhi_ks.ate_** looks towards (RV.); **ahikkhan.a** reproach (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1074). **a_yakkhai** says, relates (Pkt.); **a~_cas** to regard (Wg.); **a_ikn.e~** to hear, attend to (M.); **a_cas.t.e_** announces (TS.)(CDIAL 1063). **a_khya_ta** declared (Ka_tyS'r.); called (Mn.); **akkha_ya, a_gha_ya** said (Pkt.); **akhaliovel, xaiavel** understands (Gypsy);[cf. **akavu** to call (Ta.)]; **a_kkha_** word, riddle (P.); **akkhiya** said (Pkt.); **a_khi_** a saying, word (P.); **a_khya_** name (Pa_n..); **akkha_, a_khya_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1040). cf. **a_khya_ti** tells (Skt.); **a_khya_yate_** (S'Br.); **a_kyat** (RV.); **akkha_ti** announces (Pali); **akkhai, akhai** says (Pkt.); **a_kho** saying (K.); **a_khan.u** to tell (S.); **a_khan.a** to say (L.); **a_xda_, a_hda_, a_khun., a_un.** pres. part. **akhe_na_** (L.); **a_khn.a_, a_hn.a_** to say; makh (< **mai~ a_khya~_** says I); **a_khna_** to say (H.); **a_khvu~** to speak (G.); **a_hijjai** is said (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1041). **a_khya_tr.** one who tells (AitBr.); **akkha_tar** (Pali); **a_khtri_** saying (P.)(CDIAL 1042). **a_khya_na** tale (S'Br.); **a_khya_naka** short story (Skt.); **akkha_na** (Pali); **akkha_n.a, akkha_n.aya** (Pkt.); **a_khu_ᵘ** story of olden times (K.); **a_kha_n.i_** story (S.); **akha_n.** proverb (L.); **akha_n., a_khan.** (P.)(CDIAL 1043). **kaha_ni_** story (H.lex.) **Riddle**: **upa_khya_na** suhbordinate story, episode (MBh.); **uvakkha_n.a** story (Pkt.); **okha_n.i** example (S.); **ukha_n** story, riddle (N.); **khana_-ukhani** altercation (A.); **ukha_n., ukha_n.o** riddle; **okha_n.u~** riddle (G.); **ukha_n.a_** (M.); **okha_n.an.u** to recognize (S.); **wakhonᵘ**, **wokhonᵘ** (K.)(CDIAL 2289). **ogat.u, ogat.e, o_gat.e** riddle (Ka.); **ogat.u** riddle, mystic language (Tu.)(DEDR 932). cf. **pahel.ika_** riddle (Pali.lex.) cf. **prahe_lika_** riddle (Skt.); **pahe_liya_** poem with a hidden meaning (Pkt.); **parheli_, pahe_li_** riddle (P.); **paheli_, paheri_** riddle (H.); **pahal.i_** riddle, proverb (Or.)(CDIAL 8911). **Riddle; sound**: cf. **oconi** riddle; **oc- (-it-)** to pronounce, guess (Kuwi); **osage** speech, report, news (Ka.)(DEDR 937). X **o_cai** sound, fame; **o_tai** sound, noise, clamour, din; **o_cam** sound (Ta.); **o_s'a** sound, noise; **occa** id., name, fame (Ma.); **o.j** noise whose origin is not seen (Ko.)(DEDR 1036). cf. **ghosa** sound (Pali.lex.) cf. **prakhya_na** the being known (Pa_n..); information, report (R.); **prakhya_ta** celebrated (MBh.Pkt.); **pakha_n.a_** proverb (P.); **pakha_n.o** (Ku.); **pakha_na_** report, story (H.)(CDIAL 8463). cf. **vya_khya_ti** explains (S'Br.); **vakkhe_ya** opt. say, tell (Pkt.); pp. **vya_khya_ta**, pres. **viya_cikkati** (Pali); **viyakanava_** to explain, paraphrase (Si.)(CDIAL 12187). cf. **vya_khya_na** comment, narration (S'Br.); **vakkha_n.a** explanation, tale (Pkt.); **vakha_n.a** (Ap.); **wakhun** tale (OK.); **wakhonᵘ**, **wokhonᵘ** lecture, narration (K.); **va_kha_n.** praise (S.); **vakha_n., bakha_n.** tale (P.); **bakha_n** praise (Ku.); history, description (N.); **ba_kha_n** explaining, praising, abusing (B.); **bakha_n.a_** statement; **bhakhen** popular saying (Or.); **bakha_n** tale (Mth.); **bakha_n** description, praise (Bhoj.); **bakha_na** description (OAw.); **bakha_n** explanation (H.); **vakha_n.** praise (G.); **va_kha_n.** (M.); **vakkha_n.ai** tells (Pkt.); **vakha_n.ia** (Ap.); **wakhanun** to explain (K.); **va_kha_n.an.u, vakha_n.an.u** to praise (S.); **bakha_n.na_** to expound (P.); **bakha_niba** to expound, praise (A.); **bakha_n.iba_** to expound (Or.); **bakha_nai** relates (OAw.); **bakha_nna_** (H.); **vakha_n.vu~** to praise (G.); **va_kha_n.n.e~** to expound (M.)(CDIAL 12188). cf. **va_ku** propriety, skill (Ta.); **ba_gu** proper (Te.)(DEDR 5332). **sama_khya_ti** reckons up (Mn.); declares (MBh.); aor. **samakhyata** appeared (RV.); **samakkha_ta** known (Pali); **samakhun** to become visible, meet (by accident or visit), agree to, suit; **samakha_wun** to show, meet, join (as a helper)(K.)(CDIAL 13201). X **sama_gama** meeting (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **sama_ama** (Pkt.); **sama_m** collection, assembly (Si.)(CDIAL 13202). **Details**: cf. **vakai** goods; property; the principal stock in trade (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **vakai** details; **vakai-tokai** id. (Ta.); **vakatoga** (Te.); **vakai-col(lu)tal** to give details; to render account; **vakai** (arith.) parts of the sum total in addition (**W.**); **vakai-cey-tal** to make entries in an account; to make a revenue settlement (**S.I.I. i,64**); **vakai-vaittal** to credit to an account; **vakai-jama_panti** a jamabandi showing itemwar total of the detailed jamabandis relating to nacai-y-ar-uti-k-kal.a-nat.ai, kar-

a_r-ca_kupat.i, makamai and ma_n-ipa-cutantiram (Ta.lex.) **san:kha_** number (Pali); **sam.kha_** (Pkt.); **sak** (Si.)**sam.khya_ti** number, counting (S'Br.)(CDIAL 12841). cf. **can:ku** cowry; [counting in cowries](Ta.lex.) **Recokon; say; order**: **sam.khya_ti** reckons (S'Br.); **samakhyata** appeared (RV.); **sam.khya_payati** causes to be observed (TS.); **asam.khya_ta** (AV.) = **ahaxs'ta** (Av.) numerous; **sacha_ya = sam.khaya** (As'.); **san:kha_ti, san:kha_yati** reckons, appears (Pali); **sam.khaya, sam.khaye, sacha_ya** having regard to (As'.); **sam.kha_i** counts, knows (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12842).

5827.**Order**: **sam.kha_ya** absol., **sam.kha_viya**, **sam.ghai, sagghai** caus. pp. says (Pkt.); **san:gha_am** I hear (Kal.); **sen.a_** (Kt.); **san:giba_** to tell, speak (Or.); **sa~_gn.e~** to declare, bid; **sa~_g** order (M.); **sa_he_i, sa_hai** says, orders (Pkt.); **sam.hai** says (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12842). **vakkan.am** order (Ta.lex.) **Command**: **an:ke** an order, a command, a_je (Ka.); **a_ke** (Te.); **an:ke** authority, control; restraint, check; **an:ke** trust, faith (Ka.lex.) **an:ka-ca_lai-k-ka_ran- < an:ga +** village servant who, by order of the headman, assembles the villagers and procures things wanted (**R.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Agreement; command**: **a_nja** to agree, assent, admit, confess, promise; n. agreement, etc.(Kui); **a_njinai** to claim, consent, undertake, vow (Kuwi); **a_sinai** to undertake (Kuwi)(DEDR 345). **a_ja_** command (Mn.); **aa** recognition (Pali); **a_n.a_** command (Pali); **amna**, **ana, aae** order (); **an.n.a_, ajja_, a_n.a_** order (Pkt.); **a_n** order (K.); **a_n.** submission, allegiance (S.); **a_n** nod, sign (P.); vow (Ku.); resolve, wish, anger (Or.); command, oath (H.); **a_n.** vow (Ku.); command, oath (G.); oath (M.); **an.a** order (Si.); **a_n.a** promise (Konkan.i); **a_na deba_** to swear by a person's name (Or.) (CDIAL 1095). **a_n.ave_i, a_n.avai, ajja_ve_yavva** orders (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1096); **ana_i~** concerning (absol.Or.); **an.avanava_** to command (Si.); **ana_i~ba_** to take care of, wait for, look (Or.); **anaveti**, **an.apemi, a_napayisati, a_apaya_mi** orders (Skt.); **a_n.ape_ti** orders (Pali); **a_ja_payati** directs, orders (MBh.)[caus. of **a_ja_na_ti** notices (RV.) (CDIAL 1096). **a_n.atti** order (Pali); **a_n.atta** ordered (Pkt.); **an.ata** command (Si.); **a_japta** ordered (Mn.)(CDIAL 1094). **a_n.atti** an executor of order; royal order (Ta. SITI.IEG.) < **a_japti** (Pali.Skt.); order, command, ordinance, injunction (Pali. lex.) **a_ + atti** (cf. **a_n.a_peti** = **a_ + a_peti**, caus. of **a_ + ja_na_ti**) [Pali.lex.] **a_n.ai** command; oath (as in a court of justice), profane swearing, vow (Ta.); **a_n.a** command, oath, adjuration (Ma.); **a_n.e** oath (Tu.); command; oath, adjuration (Ka.); **a.n.e** a curse (Kod..); **a_ja** oath, curse, swearing (Tu.); **a_ja korpuni** to swear (Tu.); **a_na** order, command; oath, adjuration (Te..); **a_ja_** order, command (Skt.); **a_n.a_** id. (Pkt.); **a_n** id. (H.); **a_n.** oath, vow (M.)(DBIA 32). **To say**: **bhani** absol. of **bhannu** to say (N.)(CDIAL 5120). **va_n:ku** to call; abuse, reproach; n. abuse, rebuke (Ta.); **va_n:ka_pit.i** to scream (Ta.); **ba_n:ku** cry of a dog (Ka.); **va~_gu** to sound; ring; chatter, babble (Te.)(DEDR 5337). cf. **va_k** speech (Skt.lex.) **bhanati** calls aloud, speaks (RV.); **bhan.ati** (BhP.); says, tells (Pali)[**bhanati** is prob. IE. but Mu. origin for **bhan.-** (with replacement of -**n.**- by **-n-** in Vedic) and association with **bhan.d.ate** reviles]; **bhan.e~** I say! (Pali); **bhan.ai** says (Pkt.); **phen** to speak (Gy.); **phan** (Gy.); **bhannu** to say (N.); **bhani** that (N.); **bhaniba** to compose (A.); **bhana_** to say, speak, compose (B.); **bhan.iba_** to say (Or.); **bhanab** (Mth.); **bhanai** that (OAw.); **mane** that (Aw.); **bhanna_** to speak (H.); **bhan.ai** recites (OMarw.); **bhan.vu~** to say, repeat, study (G.); **bhan.i_** towards (G.); **mhan.n.e~** to say (M.); **mhan.ta_** to say (Konkan.i); **ban.anava_, ban.inava_** to speak, say, abuse (Si.); **bunan** to speak (Md.)(CDIAL 9383). **bhan.ita** spoken; **bhan.iti** speech (Ka_v.); **bhan.ia** said (Pkt.); **bhan.ii** speech (Pkt.); **bin.u** speech, saying (Si.)(CDIAL 9384). **bandaus** to order (Gaw.); **bhand-** (Kal.); **bandeik** (Kho.); **bandawa_** (Yid.); **band** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9385). **bha_n.a** recitation of scripture (Pali); **bha_n** saying, speech, word (Mth.); **ban.a** recitation, word (Si.)(CDIAL 9452). **pan.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command; n. saying, word, command

(Ta.); (**pan.i-tot.an:kunin- n-a_r-r-alot.u pukar..e_tti : Pur-ana_. 17**); **pan.ippu** command, order (**Pu.Ve.**1,1,**kol.u**); **palukku (palukki-)** to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak; **kan.palukka** (**Te_va_. 262,7**); **pan-n-u (pan-n-i-)** to speak, say, talk, sing (**Kampara_. Kaike_. 41**); **pan-uval** word, discourse (Ta.); **pan.ikka** to speak (Ma.); **pon.O** to talk in assembly (To.); **pon.t** speech, words (in songs)(To.); **panavu** place appointed for meeting (Ka.); **helupu** to speak like a madman while asleep; **halebu** to talk foolishly; **haleveru** to speak while asleep (Ka.); **pan.pini** to say, tell, inform (Tu.); **han.i** to say (Bel.); **pan(u)cu** to send, command, commission (Te.); **pan.cu** to send, commission (Te.inscr.); **pani** commission, mission, errand; **panupu** order, command, errand; **pampu** to send, dispatch, dismiss; n. sending, order, mission, errand; **palukuu** to sound, answer, utter, say; n. speaking, word, sound, voice; **palikincu** to cause to speak, utter, sound, or ring; **palukarincu** to accost, speak to; **?palavu, palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu** to talk in sleep; **palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu** talking in sleep; ?**palumu** to prattle; n. prattle (Te.); **pank- (panakt-)** to send; **pa.na** language (Kol.); **pank** to send (Nk.); **palkis** to cause to sound, play on (a musical instrument)(Kond.a); **pand.a (pand.i-)** to send, commission; n. act of sending; **pla_pa (pla_t-)** to inquire, question, ask, address, say; **pantinai, pan.d. (p-it-)** to send (Kuwi); **pa_ning (pa_-, pa_r-)** to say, speak, tell, speak of, call a thing something, say to oneself (Br.); **pen.d.avai** sends (Pkt.)(DEDR 3887). **vacana** speaking (RV.); statement (AitBr.); speech (Mn.); speaking (Pali); order (As'.NiDoc.); **vayan.a** speech (Pkt.OG.); **ven.u** abuse (S.); **vain.** lamentation, boasting (L.); **ve~_n.** mourning (L.); **vain., bain., bain** word, speech, (esp.) songs of mourning, recounting with lamentation the virtues of the deceased (P.); **bena_** prattle (A.); **baan.a** word (OB.); **bain** (B.H.); **bain** words, speech (Bi.); **bain, ben** a word (Mth.); **bayana** word, speech (OAw.); **bayan, bain** speech, sound, lamentation (H.); **ven.** word, promise (G.); **vajan** (OSi.); **vadan-a** word, speech (Si.)(CDIAL 11199). cf. **a_nja** to agree, assent, admit, promise; agreement (Kui)(DEDR 345). **vacas** word (RV.); **vaco_** words, speech (Pali); **vaca** (in **vacaguti**)(As'.); **vao_** (Pkt.); **vad-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11200). **vaci_** (usu. in cmpds.) speech (Pali); **vaciguti_** (As'.); **vai** (Pkt.); **visi** (Si.)(CDIAL 11202). **va_cayati** causes to say (S'Br.); promises (MBh.); reads (Skt.); **va_ce_ti** makes recite ((Pali); **va_ye_i** reads (Pkt.); **bena_, ba_iba** to prattle (A.); **va_in.em.** to take an oath, dedicate (OM.)(CDIAL 11471). **va_kya** speech, words (MBh.); speech (Pali); **vakka** (Pkt.); **wa_kh**, dat. **wa_kkas** speech, voice; adj. at end of cmpds. **-wok^{u}** (K.); **va_ko** outcry (S.); **va_k, ba_** word, speech (P.); **ba_ka_, a_ka_-ba_ka_** abusive language (Ku.); **ba_ka** word, speech (Or.OAw.); **ba_k** word, proverb (H.)(CDIAL 11468). **va_cya** relating to speech (VS.); to be spoken (Up.); blame (MBh.); **vacca** words, speech (Pkt.); **wa_c** speech, promise (K.); **va_ca_** promise, agreement (P.); **ba_c** speech (Garh.); **vasa, va_** word, speech (Si.); **wa_cal** reviler (K.)(CDIAL 11476). **va_ca** speech, word (Pacat.); speech (Pali); **va_cika** verbal message (Nais..); **va_c** (RV.); **va_ya_, va_a_** (Pkt.); **vada** speech (Si.); **vaca** (As'.)(CDIAL 11472). **a_spa** to reply, resound, echo; an answer (Kui); **a_h'nai** to resound (Kuwi); **a_spa gro'li** echo (Kuwi)(DEDR 344). **vaja_ranuvan** those who declare (OSi.); **vadaranava_** to proclaim (Si.); **vada_l.a_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11473). **va_ca_t.a** full of noise and bustle (R.); **va_ya_d.a** talkative (Pkt.); parrot (Pkt.); **va_yr.u~** self-willed (G.); **va_yr.a_i** over-talkative-ness (G.)(CDIAL 11474). **va_ca_la** talkative, noisy (Pa_n..); **va_ya_la** talkative (Pkt.); **baya_l., baya~_l.** (Or.)(CDIAL 11475). **Mouth; speech**: **va_y** mouth, word, speech (Ta.); **va_y, va_** mouth (Ma.); **va.y** mouth (Ko.); **po.y** mouth (To.); **ba.y** mouth (Kod..); **ba_yi** mouth, speech, utterance (Tu.); **va_yi** mouth (Te.); **va_-konu** to speak, utter, say, cry out (Te.); **va_y** mouth of pot (Pa.); **va_si** lip (Ga.); **veyu (**pl.**veyku**) mouth; **vepot.i** lip (Kond.a); **vey** mouth (Pe.); **vey-oti** lip (Pe.); **vay** mouth (Mand..); **bai_** mouth, mouthful, aperture of a vessel (Kur.); **ba_** mouth, aperture (Br.)(DEDR 5352). **vahta_na_** to preach, tell (Go.); **veha_na_, veh-** to tell; **wehta_na_** to explain, show,

announce; **veh-** to tell, describe; **vehkanur, vehva_l, vehka-bital** a teller; **vehc-** to state, reply; **ve'-** to say; **vesori_, weser.i_, we_sor.i_, we_se_ri_** story; **ve_su_ri_** story; **vesu~d.i punda_na_** to guess a riddle (Go.); **veR- (-t-)** to speak, tell; caus. **veRis-** to cause somebody to tell (Kond.a); **vec- (vecc-)** to speak (Pe.); **veh- (-t-)** to tell, say (Mand..); **vespa (vest-)** to say, speak, tell; saying, speech, word (Kui); **vessali (vest-)** to tell; **weh'nai** to speak, say, tell; **veh- (vest-)** to say, tell; **vespu** speech (Kuwi); **ba'ana_ (ba_cas)** to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretent, express as one's own view or idea, say to oneself, imagine, reflect, intend, cry (of animals), sound so-and-so; **ba_rna_** to be called, termed, have a title (Kur.); **bace** to relate, tell (Malt.)(DEDR 5514). **vatar-u** to chatter, prate, be talkative, lisp, abuse (Ta.); **odar-u** to sound, cry aloud, shout, shriek, howl; caus. **odar-isu**; **odar-uvike** sounding, crying aloud (Ta.); **badaritana** defamation (Tu.); **vadaru, vaduru** to prattle, prate, babble, chatter, jabber; **vadaru~bo_tu** prattler, babbler; **odaru** to prattle, prate, abuse (Te.)(DEDR 5244). **Speaking**: **vadana** speaking (S'Br.Pali); mouth, face (MBh.); **vayan.a** speech (Pkt.); mouth, face (Pkt.); **bayan** face (A.); **vuvan-a, uvan-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11246). cf. **vaktra** mouth, face (MBh.); **vatta** mouth (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11184). **vadati** speaks, says (RV.); speaks (Pali); **vayai** (Pkt.); **viyanava_** to say, expound (Si.)(CDIAL 11245). **va_ya** speech (Pkt.); **va_da** speech (Mn.); id. (usu. in cmpds.)(Pali); sounding a musical instrument (Skt.)(CDIAL 11507). **vayan.a-** that is said, narrated (< Skt. **vacana-**); **vayan.am, vayan-am** manner, method, way, circumstance, condition, clear details, particulars, sumptuousness, good agreeable condition, neatness, favourableness, suitability, reason, cause (Ta.); **vayina** a way, means, contrivance (Ka.); **vayana** manner, circumstance, way, art of doing a thing, device, scheme, expedient, artifice, dodge (Tu.); **vayinamu** details, particulars, clearness, plainness, system, method, order; **vayan.am** details (Te.)(DEDR 5256). **va_daka** musician (MBh.); **va_yaga** id. (Pkt.); **ba~_ya_, ba~_oya_** skin covering the unbeaten side of a large drum, one of a pair of kettledrums played with the left hand (B.); **va_daka** partic. method of beating a drum (Skt.)(CDIAL 11508). **va_dana** playing on a musical instrument (MBh.); one who plays (R.); act of playing music (Pali); **va_yan.a** adj. playing music; the act (Pkt.); **ba_yan** one skilled in playing an instrument (A.); **ba~_yen, ba_in** drummer (B.); **ba_a_n.i_** maidservant who plays a drum (Or.)(CDIAL 11509). **va_dayati** causes to sound (S'Br.); **va_de_ti** plays (a musical instrument)(Pali); **va_e_i** (Pkt.); **wa_yun** (K.); **ba_e** (OB.); **ba_(h)iba_** (Or.); **va_vu~** (G.); **vayanava_** (Si.); **va_da_pe_ti** makes play (Pali); **va_ya_via** (Pkt.); **bowa_iba** (A.)(CDIAL 11510). **va_dya** to be said (AitBr.); to be played (Skt.); speech (S'Br.); musical instrument (R.); **va_dya(ka)** music (BhP.); **vajja** speaking (Pali); **vaja-bhe_ri** drum (Pali); **vajja-** musical instrument (Pkt.); **ba_jo_** (K.); **va_jo** (S.); **va_ja_** (L.); **va_jja_, ba_jja_, bajja_** (P.); **ba_j** music (Ku.); **ba_ja_** musical instrument (B.Or.Bi.Bhoj.H.); **ba_jo** (Marw.); **va_ju~** (G.); **vada** speech (Si.)(CDIAL 11511). **va_dyakara** musician (Skt.); **va_jeru_** minstrel (S.)(CDIAL 11512). **va_dyate_** is made to sound (MBh.); **vajjati** is played or sounded (Pali); **vajjai** (Pkt.); **baz** to speak (Shum.); **bazo_nu** to strike (of a gong, etc.)(Sh.); **ba_jn.u** to sound (of musical instruments, etc.) (WPah.); **ba_jn.o** (Ku.); **ba_ziba** (A.); **ba_ja_** (B.); **ba_jiba_** (Or.); **ba_jab** to speak (Mth.); **ba_jai** sounds, thunders, roars (OAw.); **ba_jna_** to sound; **bajna_** id. (H.); **bajnu** (N.); **bajvu~** (G.); **ba_jai** (OMarw.); **va_jvu~** (G.); **va_jn.e~** (M.); **wazun** to sound (of bell, clock, etc.)(K.); **vajan.u** (S.); **vajjan.** (L.); **vajjn.a_** (P.); **bajj^{a}na_** (P.); **bag-** to sing; **bagipen** song (Gypsy); **vagan.u** to sound (S.); **vaggan., vagan.** (L.); **va_gvu~** (G.) (CDIAL 11513). **vha_z, a_va_z za_** to sound; **vha_za_p, a_va_z** sound (Kon.lex.) **awaz** sound (Santali.lex.) **Speech, language**: **pe_cu (pe_ci-)** to talk, speak, converse, make noise, roar; tell, say, recite, praise; **pe_cal, pe_ccal** talking (Ta.); **pe_ccu** speakig, speech, language, praise, talk, report, rumour, word (Ta.); speech, language (Ma.); **pe_cuka** to speak, chatter (as birds)(Ma.); **pe.c** to talk to oneself; **per.c** to give irrelevant

answers, talk nonsense, talk with impropriety in presence of holy man (Ko.); **ost** to say, tell (story, lament)(To.); **pe_r..** (**per..d-**) to utter, say, speak, narrate, tell, command (Ka.); **pe_r..ike** saying, telling, rumour; a saying, enigma; **pe_r..ige** saying, etc.; notoriety, fame; **pe_r..uvike** saying,telling (Ka.); **pe_rme** fame, glory (Tu.); **p(r)e_lu** to prattle, chatter, talk nonsense (Te.); **pre_lari** a prattler (Te.); **pe_l** to talk sweetly; **pe_lki a_** to discuss with another (Kuwi); **pe_sna_** to command; **pe_ska_** command, order, precept; **perper^{e}rna_** to prate, prattle, talk with a high-pitched voice; **perxperxna_** to babble, prattle; **parparerna_** to prate, prattle (Kur.); **per.qe** to talk, speak, simmer, hiss (Malt.) (DEDR 4430). **par..iccu** to praise, worship; n. praise, adoration (Ta.); **par.** to tell (?Ko.); **paykm** a story (Ko.); **pa.c** pair word with **parc**- to pray (Ko.); **ost** to say, tell (story, lament); **pa.ym** (obl. **pa.yt-**) story of actual event (To.)(DEDR 4003). **Proclaim**: **par-ai** word, saying, statement (Ta.); **par-a** proclaiming (Ta.); **bargi** order, command (Kui)(DEDR 4031). **Image: to call**: **payir** to cry as beasts or birds, summon, call, sound as instruments; n. cry of animals, etc., sound, musical instrument, cant (Ta.); **payil** to speak, utter, tell, talk, call; n. word, secret language, cant; **payir-r-u** to speak, utter, tell (Ta.); **payiluka** to speak (Ma.) (DEDR 3943). cf. **payya** secretly (Ma.); **payyana** quietly (Tu.)(DEDR 3945).

5828.**Sound**: **vakul.i, vakun.i** sound (Ta.); **parg ar-y** to know how to talk (To.); **bagul.(u), bagal.u, bogul.u** to bark, cry out (Ka.); **baggu, bargu, baggan.e** the crying, cooing, chirping, chattering or singing of birds (Ka.); **bagul.uni, baguluni, bagal.uni** to bark, clamour,vociferate, rave, talk irrationally (Tu.); **bagal.u** raving, wandering in mind, talking irrationally; **bagul.a_t.a** barking, clamouring (Tu.); **baggisu** to cry, coo, chirp, chatter, sing, cry out, vociferate (Ka.); **bagal.u, bogul.u, bol.l.u** barking, crying out (Ka.)(DEDR 5204). X **oli** to sound, roar; sound, noise, roar, speech; **olippu** sonorousness, roar; **o_l** sound, lullaby; **o_lam** sounnd, noise, roar, cry of lamentation; **o_l a_t.t.u** to sing a lullaby; **ulampu** to make a noise, roar, thunder; **o_lu** to make a noise (Ta.); **oli** a sound; **ulampuka** to make a noise; **o_lam** cry for help (Ma.); **oj** noise (Ko.); **uli** to sound, cry, utter, speak, say; sound, cry, word; **ole** a sound; to utter; **ulipa, ulipu, ulivu, uluvu** a sound, cry (Ka.); **oli** noise of a metal bell (Kod..); **uliyu** to sound, resound; **ulivu** sound, voice (Te.); **olge** to cry, weep (Malt.); **ol^{o}xna_** to bewail, lament (Kur.); **ho_ghing** to weep (Br.)(DEDR 996). **bahu-bo_laka** great talker (Skt.); **vollai** speaks (Skt. < **vayai** (Pkt.) < **vadati** and **vakti**); **bollai, bullai** speaks (Pkt.); **bo_lun, bo_lya_** it was said (K.); **bolan.u** (S.); **bolan.** pres. part. **bulenda_, bolan.** (L.); **boln.a_** (P.WPah.); **bolan., bolla** 2 pl. imper. (WPah.); **boln.o** (Ku.); **bolnu** (N.); **boliba** (A.); **bola_** (B.); **bala_** (B.); **boliba_** (Or.); **bo_lab** (Mth.Aw.); **bolna_** (H.); **bolai** (OMarw.); **bolvu~** (G.); **boln.e~** (M.); **bolla_viya** to call (Pkt.); **bulu~r.~** to call (Ku.); **bola_unu** (N.); **bola_iba** (A.); **bola_na** (B.); **bala_na** (B.); **bula_vai** (OAw.); **bula_na_** (H.); **bola_vvu~** (G.); **bolavin.e~** (M.); **bolla_** talk (Pkt.); **bo_l**, **bu_l^{i}** language (K.); **bola, bolu** promise; **boli_** language (S.); id. (L.); **bol, bolli_** (P.); **boli** (Ku.N.); **bol, boli** (B.); **bola, boli** (Or.); **bol, boli** speech, promise (Mth.); **bol, boli_** speech (H.); **bola** promise (OMarw.); **bol** words (G.M.); **boli_** language (G.M.)(CDIAL 9321). cf. **blekati** to bleat (ORuss.); **brag** bleating; **brageik** to bleat (Kho.); **bra~** bleating (Sh.); **la_k** to bleat, 3 sg. pres. **la_kent** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 9326).

5829.**Image: to pray; scold**: **a_s'is** wish, prayer (RV. x.128.3)(Vedic.lex.) **a_s'i_r-vaca** benediction; **a_s'i_r-va_da** benediction; **a_s'isu** to desire, to wish, or hope for; to bless; **harasu** to bless (Ka.lex.) **a_kkan.-ku_r-u-tal** to bless, invoke a blessing (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yap. 26**); **a_kka-p-peyar** name or designation coined by an author, opp. to marapu-p-peyar, of two kinds, viz.,(a) arbitrary term, as mu_t.t.ai for Skanda; (b) it.ukur-iya_kkam: a term, which, though connoting 'many' is however actually applied within a limited range, as pon-n-an- (one who has gold; urchin, small boy; arhat)(**Nan-. 275, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **bakhe~r.** to invoke, to pray, to

beg, to petition; **ad.i ruhetkateko bakhe~r.a** they severely scold (their gods) in their prayers (Santali.lex.) For semant. 'scold' in Santali etyma, cf.: **phakkar., phakkar.i_** abuse (P.)(CDIAL 9035). **va_n:ku (va_n:ki-)** to call; abuse, reproach; abuse, rebuke; **va_n:ka_ pit.i** to scream (Ta.); **ba_n:ku** cry of a dog (Ka.); **va~_gu** to sound, ring; chatter, babble (Te.); **ve_n.-** (bell) to sound; **ve_nc-** to ring (bell)(Go.)(DEDRE 5337). **vai (-v-, -t-)** to abuse, revile, curse; **vaivu** abuse, curse; **vacavu** foul, abusive language; **vacai (-v-, -nt-)** to censure, blame, calumniate; n. reproach, censure, blame (Ta.); **vayl.** abuse; **ve.k me.k in- (id--)** to make sport of someone (Ko.); **bay(i), bayyu, boyi** to abuse, revile, use bad language; **bay(i)gul., bay(i)gal.** reviling, abuse, bad language, cursing (Ka.); **bayy- (bayyuv-, bajj-)** to abuse; **baygal.a** abuse (Kod..); **bayya_t.a** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 5550). **Abuse; cheat**: **phakkar., phakkar.i_** abuse (P.); **phakkika_** proposition (Nais..); (in logic) statement to be refuted, sophism, fraud (Skt.); **phakkati** propounds a statement to be refuted (Dha_tup.); acts wrongly (Skt.); **phakun** to state one's poverty as inability to give (K.)[cf. **phakar.** penniless, beggar (Ku.); **phakkar.** rascal (N.); libertine (G.)(CDIAL 9037); **phakkn.a_** to squander (P.)(CDIAL 9036)]; **phakir.i_** altercation (S.); **pha_ku_n.o~_** to dispute (WPah.); **phaka_unu** to flatter, seduce (N.); **pha_kat.i** deception (A.); **phaka_** to be disappointed (B.); **phakkar.** hoaxer (B.); **phakar.i** fraud (Or.); **phakkar.** abuse (H.); **pha~_kr.a_** vain boaster (H.P.); **pha~_ko** pretention; **phavu~** to be misled (G.); **pha_kad.** flashy (M.); **phakkiya_** passage in a text hard to interpret (Pkt.); **fa_ki_** complaint (WPah.); **pha_ki** deception, trick (A.); **pha~_ki** (B.Or.); **pha~_ki_** objection (in logic), trick, fraud (H.); proposition, sentence (M.)(CDIAL 9035). **vya_ks.e_pa** invective (MBh.); **vakkhe_va** rush, muddle (Pkt.); **vakher.a_** brawl (P.); **bakher.a_** mockery (L.); **bakher.a_** brawl (P.); **bakhero** controversy (N.); **bakher.a_** brawl (B.H.M.); **va_khod.ai** slanders (OG.); **vakhor.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 12186). **vya_khya_ti** explains (S'Br.); **vakkhe_ya** say, tell; pp. **vakkha_ya**, caus. **vakkha_vai** (Pkt.); **vyakkhissam.**, pp. **vya_khya_ta**, pres. **viya_cikkhati** (Pali); **viyakanava_** to explain, paraphrase (Si.)(CDIAL 12187). cf. **vya_khya_na** comment, narration (S'Br.)(CDIAL 12188). **po_kkiri** rascal (Ta.lex.) **bin:ku** crookedness, dishonesty, guile (Ka.); **pik(i)la_t.a** cheating (Tu.)[cf. **pittala_t.t.am** deception, fraud (Ta.)(DEDR 4166)]; **pikku** to cheat; deceit, trick (Te.)(DEDR 4130). **pokkam** lie, falsehood, deceit, fault; **poccam, poccu** lie, falsehood; fault, defect; **poccai** fault; **pocca_ppu** badness, evil, wickedness, fault (Ta.); **pokkar** low people (Ma.); **bon:ku** to lie (Ka.); **bon:kuni** to deny (Tu.); **poccemu** deceit, trick, defect, fault; **bon:ku** to lie; a lie; false, untrue; **bon:kincu** to deceive, tempt; cause to tell a lie; **bon:kari** a liar; **bon:kula~_d.u** id.; fem. **bon:kula~_d.i** (Te.); **bo_kinai** to pretend; **po_k- (-h-)** to tell lies (Kuwi); **phukka_ = mithya_** (Pkt.)(DEDR 4459). **poy (-pp-, -tt-)** to lie, utter falsehood, make false pretences, deceive, cheat, prove false; lie, falsehood, sham, that which is artificial; **poykka** falsely; **poyppu** falsification, deception; **poymmai** falsehood, illusion, that which is artificial or counterfied; **poyyan-** a liar (Ta.); **poy** a lie, illusion, cheat (Ma.); a lie (Ko.); **pi.k- (pi.ky-)** to lie; **pi.kit.e.r** a lie (To.); **pusi** to become or prove untrue, lie; bear no fruit, not to attain ripeness; falsehood, lie, hypocricy, idle prattle, bearing no fruit; **pusiga** liar (Ka.); **hus'i** a lie, falsehood (Tu.); **busa_na_** to lie (Go.); **pu_sa_** lie; **pu_sa_-ka_t.anji** liar (Kui); **pussowi, pu_so_vi** cheating, pretending (Kuwi); **pasyare** liar; **pasyetre** to tell lies; **paslaha** liar; false; **pasadeye** to accuse falsely (Malt.); **apu_i-/apu_ya-**, in: **apu_ivayan.a-, apu_yavayan.a-** whose words are not false; **aphusia** free from error (Pkt.)(DEDR 4531). **Trouble-some business**: **bakhe_d.i** contention; a troublesome business (Ka.); **bakhe_d.a_** contention (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **pake_d.a_-ve_lai** troublesome or vexatious business (**C.G.**); **pake_t.a_ < bakhe_ra_** wrangling, dispute, quarrel (**C.G.**); quarrelsome person (Ta.lex.) **Rebuke; image: jackal's howl**: **hukku** jackal's howl (Pali); **hu_k, huki_** (M.); **hu_n:g** (L.); **hu_n:gan.** to groan (L.); **hu_-rava** jackal (Skt.)(CDIAL 14134). **hakka** calling to an elephant (Skt.); **hakka_** owl (VarBr.S.); **hakka_** shout (Pkt.); **hakh, hak**^{i} loud

proclamation, market cry (K.); **hak** call; **hakka_, ha_'k** halloo (WPah.); **ha_k** loud call (Ku.); **ha~_k** challenge (n.); **ha_k** prohibition (A.); shout (B.); **ha~_k** (B.); **ha_ka** call, invitation; **haka_** shout (Or.); **ha_ka_** beating for game (Or.); **ha~_k** shout (Bhoj.); **ha_m.ka** (OAw.); **ha~_k** (H.); **ha_k, ha~_k** (G.M.); **ha_k** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 13938). **hakkayati** calls to (Skt.); **hakkai** shouts, drives back (Pkt.); **hakkn.a_** to drive away (P.); **ha_kn.u** (WPah.); **ha_kn.o** to rebuke; **haku_n.o** to drive off (Ku.); **haka_unu** (WN.); **ha~_knu** (N.); **ha~_ka_** to call, drive off (B.); **ha_kiba_** to call out (Or.); **ha~_ka_na** to drive off (N.); **ha~_kiba_** to call out, drive (a vehicle)(Or.); **haka_iba_** to call, summon; **han:ka_iba_** to drive (Or.); **ha~_kab** to drive (Bi.); **ha_m.kai** drives, directs (OAw.); **ha~_kna_, ha~ka_na_** to cry out, drive off (H.); **ha_kai, ha_m.kai** drives (OMarw.); **ha_kvu~** to roar out; **ha~_kvu~** to drive (G.); **ha_kn.e~, ha~_kn.e~** to drive on or away (M.); **hakilan.u** to drive; **hakala** calling out, complaint, attack (S.); **haklan.** to drive; **hakkal** shout (L.); **ha_kalvu~** to call, summon (G.); **ha_ka_ln.e~, haka_ln.e~** to drive on or away; **ha_kat.n.e~** to bawl, call to (M.); **hakkia** shouted; **ha~_k**^{i} rebuking (Ku.)(CDIAL 13939). **hakka_ra** calling (Skt.); call (Pkt.); **haka_r** rebuke (N.); **ha~ka_r** loud call, challenge (B.); **ha_kara_** call, invitation (Or.); **ha~ka_r** call (H.); **ha_ka_ra_** (M.)(CDIAL 13940). **hakka_re_i, hakka_rai** calls (Pkt.); **haka_run** (K.); **haka_ran.** to scare birds (L.); **haka_rnu** to scold, threaten (N.); **ha~_ka_ra_** to call loudly, challenge (B.); **haka_riba_** to call for, summon (Or.); **ha~ka_rna_, ha~ka_lna_** to call out (H.); **haka_rvu~** to drive; **ha_ka_rvu~** to summon (H.); **ha_ka_rn.e~** to call (M.)(CDIAL 13941). **garaha_** abuse (Pali.lex.) **<u>To speak; language</u>**: **bha_s.a_** speech (Mn.); **bha_sa_** speech, language (Pali. Pkt.); **ba_s.** word (Wg.); **ba_s.a** language (Dm.); **bas.** (Sh.); **ba_s.** (D..); **bha_s'** (Ku.); **bha_s** (N.B.Mth.); language (Konkan.i); **bha_sa** song (OG.); **baha** word, saying (Si.); **bas, baha** (Md.): **dubha_siya_** interpreter (H.)(CDIAL 9479). **bha_s.ate_** speaks, says (TBr.); **bha_s.ati** (MBh.); **bha_sati** speaks, calls (Pali); **bha_site** said (As'.); **bhas.adi** speaks (Dhp.); **bha_sai_** (Pkt.); **bha_s'n.o~** to promise (WPah.)(CDIAL 9478). **bhas.a** barking (VS.); dog (Skt.); **bu_ssa_** dog (Si.)(CDIAL 9422). **bhas.ati** barks, growls (MBh.); **bhasati** barks (Pali); **bhasai** (Pkt.); **bahan.u** (S.); **bhasvu~** to bark, speak (contemptuous)(G.); **bahukan.u** to bark (S.); **bhau~kan.u** (S.); **bhau~sna_, bhu~_sna_** to bark; **bhu~_kna_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 9423). cf. **vakul.i** sound (Ta.)(DEDR 5204). **<u>Image: to shout; abuse</u>**: **va_s'ana** act of bleating, etc. (TBr.com.); **bas'onu** song, poem (Kho.)(CDIAL 11585). **va_s'ayati** causes to roar or resound (RV.); **bas'eik** to sing (Kho.); **va_svu~** to blow a musical instrument (G.)(CDIAL 11586). **va_s'ita** roaring, scream (MBh.); **-ba_si** in: **ruwa_-ba_si** lamentation (N.)(CDIAL 11587). **va_s'ra** lowing cow (RV.)(CDIAL 11590). **va_cittal** to play on a musical instrument (**Cilap. 7, Pak. 205**); **va_ci** musical pipe; tune, musical song (Ta.lex.) **va_syate_ (va_s'ati**) (RV.) roars, howls, bellows, lows, bleats, sings (of birds)(AitBr.); **vassati, va_sati** utters a cry (of animals and birds)(Pali); **va_sai** (Pkt.); **bas** to bark, crow, cry, sing, play music (Gypsy); **wa_s** to bleat, bellow (Ash.); **wac** (Wg.Kt.); **bas** to mew (Dm.); **wa~_s** to bleat, scold, speak (Pas.); **wos** to bellow, bark, bleat, crow (Pas'.); **uasi_am** I weep (Shum. <Kafiri?); **ba_s** to bellow, bleat (Kal.); **bha_s** to bleat, bark (Phal.); **basoiki** to cry (of animals), chatter, be played (of an instrument) (Sh.); **baso_nu, basyo_nu, basijoiki** to strike (of clock), crackle (of fire)(Sh.); **ba_s'nu_** to chirp (WPah.); **ba_s'n.u** to warble (WPah.); **ba_sn.o** to cry (of animals)(Ku.)(CDIAL 11589). **<u>Curse</u>**: **vayl.** abuse (Ko.); **bay(i), bayyu, boyi** to abuse, revile, use bad language (Ka.)(DEDR 5550). **vacai** reproach, censure, blame, stigma, calumny (**Pur-ana_.10**); satiric poem, lampoon (**Tol.Po.437**); **vacaikavi** id.; **vacavu** foul, abusive language (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,5,3**)(Ta.lex.) **avas'apta** cursed (MBh.); **s'apa** (Skt.); **wo_hawun** to curse (K.); **wohav** curse (K.); **vis'apta** abjured (MaitrS.)(CDIAL 847). **s'apati** curses, swears (RV.); reviles (Ya_j.); **sapati** curses (Pali); **s'ava_vitaya** <u>caus</u>. (NiDoc.); **savai, savan.a** (Pkt.); **havanava_, avanava_** (Si.); **chawem** I swear (Kal.); **choik**, <u>1 sg</u>. **chaum** (Kho.)(CDIAL 12289). **s'apatha** curse (RV.); vow (MBh.); **sapatha** oath

(Pali); **s'avatha** (NiDoc.); **sovel** curse, oath (Gypsy); **sol** sound, voice (Gypsy); **s'a**, pl. **s'ai~e**, **s'ave** abuse (Sh.); **sa~hu~** oath (S.); **so~h, sao~, sau~h** (L.); **sau~h, sauhu~** (P.); **s'au~, s'au** (WPah.); **sau~ (Ku.); sau~h, so~h, so~** (H.); **savo** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12290). **s'apita** cursed (R.); **s'ivi_** abusive word or speech, piece of abuse (M.); **s'ivera_, s'ivra_** abusive (M.)(CDIAL 12291). **s'apta** cursed, abjured (MBh.); curse (TBr.); oath (R.); **satta** cursed (Pali.Pkt.); **s'ata** (NiDoc.); **s'u_t** oath (Kt.Pr.); **s'u_tu_** (Pr.); **s'at** (Kal.); **s'ot** (Kho.)(CDIAL 12292). **s'apyati** curses (Skt.); **s'a_pa_** to curse (B.); **sa_piba_** (Or.); **sa_pna_** (H.); **s'apir** wolf (Kho.)(CDIAL 12293). **s'apva** abuse (Skt.); **s'a_p, sa_p** curse (Pas'.); **s'a_p** (Par.)(CDIAL 12294). **s'a_pa** curse, abuse (MBh.); **sa_pa** curse (Pali); **sa_va** (Pkt.); **xa_o** (A.); **s'a~_o** (MB.); **sv** (Si.); **huvai** (Md.)(CDIAL 12393). **s'a_payati** causes to take an oath, exorcises (AV.); **ha_wun** to take a solemn oath (K.)(CDIAL 12394).

5830.**Abuse**: **va_n:ku (va_n:ki-)** to call; abuse, reproach; abuse, rebuke; **va_n:ka_ pit.i** to scream (Ta.); **ba_n:ku** cry of a dog (Ka.); **va~_gu** to sound, ring; chatter, babble (Te.); **ve_n.-** (bell) to sound; **ve_nc-** to ring (bell)(Go.)(DEDRE 5337). **akkosa** abuse; **akkosati,** pp. **akkut.t.ha** to abuse (Pali.lex.) **an:kata-c-ceyyul.** stanza of abuse, lampoon (**Tol. Po. 430**); **an:kata-p-pa_t.t.u** id. (**Tol. Po. 471**); **an:katam** abuse (**Tol. Po. 436**); falsehood (**Aka. Ni.**); **an:katar** those who use abusive language, revilers (**Te_va_. 859,10**)(Ta.lex.) **an:ka** a sham fight, miltary show (Skt.lex.) **a~kma_na_tso** abusive (Kon.lex.) **an:ggut.ha dakhauna** to show the thumb (to one) in defiance or derision, or to signify a desire for sexual intercourse, (an attitude used by women in blandishment, also an obscene gesture made in abuse by men); to turn off with a joke (P.lex.) **an:gada** misfortune, trouble; mental agony, anxiety (Te.); **an:gele** a greedy person, glutton (Tu.); **an:glna_, an:gla'a_na_** to weep loudly (Kur.); **an:gala_pu** lamentation (Ka.); **an:gal** to grieve, be afflicted (Ka.)(DEDR 31). **Wickedness**: **akat.u** wickedness (Ta.); **agad.u** viciousness, savageness, meanness (Ka.); blame, exposure, fault (Te.)(DEDR 4). **agal.a_** wild, mischievous (M.H.); **as'ad.u** meanness (Ma.); **aca_t.a** strange, wild, extravagant (M.); **agad.u** a wild, savage man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **kakkhal.atta** wicked (Pali.lex.) **agun.a** wickedness (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **ayun.a, yun.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 54). cf. **akat.iyam** injustice (Ta.lex.) **Good quality**: cf. **gun.** species, quality, good quality (Mn.); **gun.a_** quality, good quality, constituent part (Pali.Pkt.); lot, portion (P.)(CDIAL 4196). **gun.in** endowed with good qualities (S'vetUp.); **guni_** conjuror (H.); wizard (Mth.); **gun.ia** thoughtful, well-versed (Pkt.); **gun.iya_** snake-charmer (OM.); **gun.i_** wizard (G.); **gun.illa** having good qualities (Pkt.); **gunilo** grateful (N.)(CDIAL 4192).

5831.**Eclipta erecta**: **bhr.n:gara_ja** eclipta erecta [**bhr.n:gara_ja, bhr.garajas** the shrub eclipta prostrata (Sus'r.); **bhin:gara_ja** eclipta prostrata (Pali); **bham.garaya** (Pkt.); **bha_n.ro** a kind of plant from which cloth is woven, nettle (N.); **bha~gra_, bha~gr.a_** eclipta prostrata (H.); **bha~_gro** verbesina prostrata (G.); **ban:gaya, bin:gu** verbesina erecta, eclipta alba (Si.)(CDIAL 9580); **lal kesari** eclipta alba (Santali.lex.)]. Eclipta alba = eclipta prostrata: **bhringaraja** (Skt.); **kesaraja** (Skt.); **bhangra** (H.); **kesuti** (B.); **kesuria** (B.); **maka** (M.); **garuga** (Ta.); **galagara** (Te.); plant juice in combination with aromatics administered for catarrhal jaundice; habitat: common weed in moist situations throughout India, ascending upto 6,000 ft. on the hills (GIMP, p.104).

5832.**Solanum indicum**: **br.hati_** solanum indicum (Skt.). **vanavrintaki** (Skt.); **birhatta** (H.); **kandyari** (P.); **byakura** (B.); **ringani** (M.); **papparamulli** (Ta.); **chittimulaga** (Te.); **nilavalutina** (Ma.)(GIMP, p.229). Solanum carolinense: horse nettle berries; apple of Sodom; part used: the air-dried ripe fruit; habitat: USA; use: horse nettle berries are employed usually in the form of

fluidextract as a sedative in the treatment of epilepsy. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 775-776).

5833.**Turmeric**: **ba_lka** turmeric; yellow (Kur.); **ba_lko** yellow (Kur.); **blke** turmeric (Malt.); **blko** yellow (Malt.); **vallikam, valliyam** turmeric (Ta.)(DEDR 4102).

5834.**Image: measure**: **pai** a measure equal to 1/2 paila, or 1/2 ser; 4 paoa = 1 pai; 2 pai = 1 paila, 1 seer; **paemana, pai mana** a measure; **paila** a measure = 2 pais; **paimara** to use a short measure (Santali.lex.)

5835.**Image: ear of rice**: cf. **paya, payi** an ear of rice etc.; **payakelu, payac(c)elu** the time of shooting of the ears of corn (Tu.)(DEDR 3937).

5836.**Thin**: **par-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to be wasted, worn out, impaired; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to remove, destroy (Ta.); **par-akalu, par-e** leanness, thinness, weakness (Ka.)(DEDR 4033). **hagara, agura, hagaru, hagura, haguru, havura, havuru, ha_ra** the state of being light or not heavy, lightness; light (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5837.**Subsistence**: **pa_ka-vat.t.a** subsistence, livelihood, maintenance (Pali.lex.)

5838.**Image: to take in the lap**: **pa_kna_ (pakkyas)** to take up into one's arms, on one's lap; refl. pass. **paka_rna_ (pakkras)** (Kur.); **pke** to take in the lap (Malt.) (DEDR 4050).

5839.**Much**: **bajek** much (Pe.); **bajon** pl. many (Pe.); **bejek** much (Mand..)(DEDR 3830). **bahe** much, too much, many (Or.); **bahutitha** manifold, many, much (MBh.)[cf. numeral suffix **-tha-**: **katitha, kati, katipayatha, katipaya**]; **bahutaya** manifold (TS.)(CDIAL 9189). **buha_e, buheka** abundantly, much (Or.); **bahudha_** in many ways (RV.Pali); **bahuha_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9191). **bahu** much, many, great (RV.); **bahuka** costing much (Skt.); **bahu, bahuka** much (Pali.As'.); **bahu** sg.and pl., **bahuve** pl. much, many (NiDoc.); **bahu, bahuga, bahu_a, bahuaya** (Pkt.); **buhu** much; **buhu** large, much, very; **bahu** (Gypsy); **bu_, bo_(h)** many (Pas'.); **bo_** (Shum.); **bo^{h}** (Kal.); **bo(h)** much, many (Kho.); **bahu~_** much (S.); **bahu~_** much, many, great; **bau~_** (L.); **bahu~, bahu** (P.); **bahu** (A.B.Or.Mth.G.); **bauha_** much (OM.); **bhav, bho** (Konkan.i); **boho_, bo_** much, many; **boso_** learned (Si.)(CDIAL 9187). **bahutva** abundance (MBh.); **bahutta** abundance, multiplicity (Pali); **bahutta, bahu_a** much (Pkt.); **bu_t** much, many (Gypsy); **but** much (Tor.); **bahut, bauhat, bahuta_** (P.); **bhaut** (Ku.); **bahut** (N.A.); id. (B.Mth.H.G.); **bahuta, bhauta, bout** (Or.); **bahuto** much, many (Mth.); **bahuta** (OAw.); **bahuta, bahota, bhota** (OMarw.); **bot** (G.); **bahu_t** (M.); **mhop, mop** (Konkan.i); **bauhtera_, bathera_** abundant (P.); **bahuter, bahutera_** very many, most; adv. for the greater part (H.); **but.e** much, many (Sh.); **bu_t.** (D..); **but** (Bur.); **bu_t.** all (Mai.); **but.a** (Mai.); **bu_t.u** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9190). **bahura** much, thick (AitBr.); **bu_ra, bu_rak** much, many (Pas'.); **be^{e}ri_** (Pas'.); **bo_re** (Shum.); **bro_k** many (Tir.); **lau** large; **la_go** many (Pas'.); **la_u, lou** much, many (Gaw.); **lao, lau** (Wot..); **zow** (Gau.); **la_ya** much, many (Dm.)(CDIAL 9193). **bahuli_kr.ta** thickened (MBh.); **bo^hli_** milk of a cow newly calved (L.)(CDIAL 9196). **bahula**, **bola** thick, solid (Si.); **bahula** large, thick (RV.); much, abundant (Pali.Pkt.); **buxlo** wide; **bo_l, bo_li** much, great (Gypsy); **bahul** much, abundant (A.); **bahul.a** much, thick (Or.)(CDIAL 9194).

5840.**Cuckoo**: **pikalakki** Madras bulbul, pycnonotus haemorhous; **pikkul.ike** name of a bird (Ka.); **pikili, pigili** bulbul (Te.); **pika-** Indian cuckoo, cuculus indicus (Skt.)(DEDR 4126). cf. **ko_kila** the Indian cuckoo, cuculus indicus (MBh.)(CDIAL 3483). **Golden oriole**: **pio** golden oriole (Kui); **piot.i** id. (Kuwi); **pio_** oriole (Kur.)(DEDR 4125).

5841.**Brown; golden-yellow colour**: **pin~jara** reddish-yellow (MBh.); golden-yellow, tawny (Pali); **pim.jara** reddish-yellow (Pkt.); **pi~jar** saffron of a full bright red colour (M.); **piduru** rice-straw, straw, dry grass (Si.)(CDIAL 8161). **pin:gala** reddish-brown (AV.); reddish-yellow (Pali); **pim.gala** greenish-yellow (Pkt.); **pingu** tawny (Si.); **pin:gat.a** reddish-brown (A.); **pi~ga_** yellowish, tawny (M.); **pi~gat.** yellowish, tawny (M.)(CDIAL 8148). **pin:ga** yellowish, reddish-brown (MBh.); **pin:giya** reddish-brown (Pali); **pim.ga** yellow (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8147). **pin:kalam** gold colour, yellow (**Tiva_.**); gold (**Cu_t.a_.**); **pin:kalan-** Kube_ra, the god of wealth (**Tiva_. Kur-r-a_. Tala. Nakarac. 35**)(Ta.lex.)

5842.**Image: to pour**: cf. **puka_r** mouth of a river (**Pur-ana_. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **buk-** to pour (Mand..); **pon.-** to be spilled; **pok-** to spill; **pok-** to pour (water)(Kond.a); **ponga (pongi-)** to be spilt, scattered; **popka (< pok-p-; pokt-)** to spill, scatter (Kui); **bo_khali** to spill; **bokh'nai** to shed, spill; **bok- (-h-)** to spill (Kuwi); **po_ga_na_** to flow; be washed away, drown; of a river, to overflow its banks; **po_hta_na_** to drown a man, caused to be washed away; **pongi_ta_na_** to cause to flow (water, blooed etc.); **pon:ga_na_** to flow; **ponga_na_** to float away; **pon.**- to flow (saliva etc.), flow, drop (tears); **po_n.-** (pus or blood) to come out of a wound (Go.)(DEDR 4470). **To be wetted; to pour out**: **bugge** a spring of water, the source of a river, a fountain (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **put.ai** to swell; **pot.i** to rise up, as pimples; **por..il** greatness (Ta.); **od.ucu, pod.ucu** to rise, as the tide, the sun, the moon, a star; **pod.upu** the swell of a river, the rising of the sun (Te.); **pojju** to boil over, bubble up; to rise as out of the water; **pojjil** boiling, bubbling up (Ma.); **pokka** boiling over; **pokku** a boil, blister (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **put.a** a single application unto as in preparing medicaments, of fire to bake; a crucible; **put.a-vikku** to apply fire in order to refine metals; **put.abhe_da** a town, city (Ka.lex.) **bhiggn.a_** to get wet (P.); **bhign.o** (Ku.); **bhignu** (N.); **bhiga_** wet; **bhigiba_** to get wet (Or.); **bhi_gna_** (H.); **bhino** wetted (S.); **bhinna_** (P.); **bhi_nau** wet (OAw.); **bhi_nu_** (G.); **bhagga** smeared, lime-washed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9500). **bhi~_ga_** wet (H.)(CDIAL 9501). **abhyan:kte_** anoints oneself (RV.); **abbhatta** smeared with oil, sprinkled, wetted (Pkt.); **biz-** to pour out (e.g. water)(Dm.); **bhijan.u** to get wet (S.); **bhijjn.a_** (P.); **bhijn.o** (Ku.); **bhijnu** (N.); **bhiziba** (A.); **bhija_** (B.); **bhijiba_** (Or.); **bhi_jab** (Bi.); **bhijla_h** wet (Mth.); **bhi_jal** to get wet (Bhoj.); **bhi_jab** (Aw.); **bhi_jna_** to be wet (H.); **bhijvu~** (G.); **bhijn.e~** (M.); **bhijta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9502). **abhyan:kte_** wets (RV.); **abhyanakti** anoints (AitBr.); **abbhajati, abh(i)yajana** (S'Br.); **abhim.jan.a** (Pkt.); **bhi~_m.ja_** anointing, massaging (Pkt.); **bhi~_jab** to be wetted (Bi.); **bhi~_jal** (Bhoj.); **bhi~ja_vu~** to be wetted (G.); **bhi~javvu~** to wet (G.)(CDIAL 9503). **bheun.a_** to wet (P.); **bheil** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 9508). **pa~_jn.e~** to smear paste on the warp (M.)[cf. **pacu** cotton (Ta.lex.)]; **pa~_jna_** to solder (H.)(CDIAL 8926). **pra_jana** paint or cement (on an arrow)(AV.); **pa~_jan., pa~_jn.i_** paste for smearing on thread (G.); **pa~_jan.** warp-paste (M.)(CDIAL 8927). **samajanti** pl. anoints (RV.); **samajana** anointing (AV.); **sau~jan.o** to wash after defecating (Ku.)(CDIAL 13181). **pi_-** to pour (Kor.); **peyal** showering, rain, cloud; **peyalai** rain; **poci (-v-, -nt-)** to ooze, percolate, flow (Ta.); **peyyuka** to pour, rain (Ma.); **oy- (oc-)** (rain) rains (Ko.); **poy** to pour, cast; n. pouring; **puy** to pour, cast; **po_cal** pouring water (Ka.); **poyy- (poyyuv-, pojj-)** (rain) rains, (wind) blows (Kod..); **po_yu** to pour, cast in metal (Te.); **paiyeng** to pour (Kol.); **pi_** id. (Nk.); **poy-** (water) pours, flows, to be spilled, flow; **poy-** (water) to be

spilled; **pocci_-** to pour out (water)(Go.); **boiyali (bo_t-)** to overflow (a vessel); **bo_- (-t-)** to be spilled (Kuwi); **poe~_na_** (before vowel **po-, po~_yy-**; past **possa_**) to fall (of rain); **pu~ydna_** to pour some water on rice when ready for a meal (Kur.); **poye (pos-)** to rain; **puthye** to pour (Malt.)(DEDR 4407).

5843.**Sesbana grandiflora**: **buka, vuka, vaka** a sp. of plant; **vaka** sesbana grandiflora = agasti grandiflora (Ka.lex.) **baka-pus.pa** the tree sesbana grandifolora, agati grandiflora, s'ivamalli, pa_s'upata, baka, e_ka_s.t.hi_la, kokkarehu_vina-gid.a (Ka.lex.)

5844.**Image: to run**: cf. **bon:gna_** to run (Kur.)(DEDR 4473). **vyaga_t** he went away (Pa_rGr..); **byaga_** he departed, was lost (Pali); **bagai** (Kho.)(CDIAL 12157). cf. **vya_ghut.ana** return (HParis'.)(CDIAL 12192).

5845.**Image: match**: **pu~_gna_** to win in a game or match (Kur.); **pun-gare** id.; (Malt.) (DEDR 4349). **ban:gi** (Tadbhava of **bhan:gi**) appearance, semblance, likeness, similarity (Ka.); **pa_n:gu** (Ka.); **ban:gi-ver-** to get the appearance of, to resemble (Ka.lex.) **bha_na** appearance (Skt.); **bha_n.a** appearance (Pkt.); **bha_n.o, bha_n.i_** will of God (S.); **bha_n.a_** will (P.); **bha_n** appearance, pretence (N.); **bha_n** appearance (B.); **bha_n.a** pretence (Or.); **bha_nab** to appear, resemble (Mth.); **bha_n** appearance (H.) (CDIAL 9451). cf. **van-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to form, fashion, shape (Ta.); **van-am** beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 5327).

5846.**Image: gate**: cf. **bha_gol., bha_gal.** gate in wall of town or village, precincts of a village (G.)(CDIAL 9352). **ba_gil, ba_gilu, ba_kal, ba_kala, ba_gala, ba_galu, ba_gila** a door, a gate, a door-way; **ba_gilu-va_d.a, ba_gilma_d.a, ba_galava_d.a, ba_gilva_d.a** a tower, or an upstair house, over the gate of a place; go_pura, puradva_ra; **ba_gilava** a doorkeeper, a warder (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5847.**Boat**: cf. **bagala** an Arab boat of a particular description (Ka.); **bagala_** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **pakat.u** boat (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **paka_s** a rafter (Tu.lex.) **paka_so** rafter (Kon.lex.) **van:kam** ship as moving swiftly (**Maturaik. 536**); a kind of vehicle (**Paripa_. 20,16**); **van:kar** people of Bengal (**Kampara_. Ula_vi. 47**); mariners; **van:kam**, **pan:kam** wave (Ta.); **bhan:ga** (Skt.); **pak-r-i** coracle, boat (**Pat.t.in-ap. 30**); ship, vessel; **pak-r-iyar** people of the maritime tract (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

5848.**Image: line**: **bha_n.** line made by trampling down in standing crops for purposes of division, small change for a rupee (P.)(CDIAL 9437). **pan:kti** group of five (AV.); row, troop (Mn.); **panti** line, row (Pali); **pam.ti, pam.tiya** (Pkt.); **pa~_t, pa~_ti** line, row, turn; **pa~_t^{i}** (Ku.); **pa~_ti** line, row (N.A.); **pa~_t, pa~_ti, pa~_it** line, row, heap (B.); **panti, panta_** row (Or.); **pa~_ti_** row of trees on either side of the road (Bi.); **pa~_ti** row, necklace; **pa~_ta_** roadside trees (Mth.); **pa~_t, pa~_t^{i}** row (Bhoj.); **pa~_ti_** (Aw.); **pa~_t, pa~_ti, pa~_tu** (H.); **po~_th, pai~th** (K.); **pa~_t^{i}** row of people; **pa~_ti_** party, side, share, quota (G.); **pa~_t, pa_t, pa~_th, pa_th** row (M.); **peta** line, row (Si.); **patta**, pl. **pati** side (e.g. of road), party (Si.)(CDIAL 7646). cf. **patha** path (MBh.)(CDIAL 7743). cf. **pan.am** money (Ta.lex.) **bhann** crease (P.); **bha_** small coins (WPah.); **bhanon.o** to change (money)(Ku.); **bhunna_** to be changed (of money)(H.)(CDIAL 9361). **pa_n.t.i** a kind of hopscotch (**G.Sm.D.I, i,111**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_** rafter (**Kalin.. 87**); warp (**Tiruva_ca. 24,8**); **pa_kkar..i** yarn (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **va_n.a_** woof (M.); **va_n.o** woof, woof and warp (G.)(CDIAL 11514). **pa_kki-kaipi_tu < ba_qi-kaifi_yat** statement or

account of outstanding balances (**R.F.**); **pa_** gnomon or needle of a sun-dial (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pan.a, han.a** a fana, a small coin of silver or gold; four a_n.es and eight ka_sus: four pa_gas; **pan.i** a stout stick or bat; **pan.e** the upper part of the stem of a tree (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

5849.**Ficus religiosa**: **pan.i** ficus religiosa (Ka.); **pan.ai** id. (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5850.**Gum**: cf. **bakka** gum (Nk.); **ban:ke** gum, glue, resin (Ka.)(DEDR 3817). cf. **vaka** < **baka** Kube_ra (Ta.lex.) cf. **pan:kam < pan:ka** mud, mire (**Paripa_. 10,82**)(Ta.lex.) **bon:ke, ban:ke** gum; sarala-de_vada_ru vr.ks.ada ban:ke; va_yasa, s'ri_va_sa, vrks.a-dhu_pa, s'ri_ve_s.t.a, sarala-drava; **takko_lada-bon:ke** ko_laka; **bon:ke-ka_yi-gid.a** s'e_lu, s'le_s.ma_taka, s'i_ta (Ka.lex.) **pan:ka** mud, mire (Mn.); **pan:go** watery, weak (S.); **pa_n.o, pa_n.ar.o** wet mud (Ku.)(CDIAL 7645). **Soft, good**: **bon:ke-man.n.u** a good kind of soil (Ka.lex.) **pokkan-** man of fine appearance, handsome man (**Te_va_. 619,2**)(Ta.lex.) **bakke** sweetness, goodness (Ka.); **varikke** (Ma.); **var..ukkai** the tender pulpy substance inside a young coconut (Ta.); **var..ukke** (Ma.); **baraka_** soft, fluid, used of the pulp of a kind of jack etc.; **bakkevalasu** a sweet kind of jackfruit (Ka.); **var..ukkaippala_** (Ta.); **varikkeppila_vu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po~k** young shoot of coconut (B.)(CDIAL 8394).

5851.**Image: large leather bag on an ox to carry water**: **pakha_l** a large leather bag to carry water swung over the back of an ox, mule; the dung of a hawk; **pakh** a soil (P.lex.) **pakkale** a small net (Tu.lex.) cf. **paka_li, paka_l.i** a double water-skin carried on a bullock (Ka.Te.Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

5852.**Image: a row of petals or corolla**: **pakal.i** a corolla or row of petals (Ka.); **phakad.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5853.**Class or tribe**: **pakkal** one's class or tribe (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **pakhala_** strange, ignorant of the country (P.lex.) cf. **makkal.** human beings; **ma_kkal.** men, people, mankind, children (Ta.)(DEDR 4616). **pukkil** abode (**Man.i. 23,76**); house, dwelling, permanent abode (**Kur-al.. 340**); place of refuge (**Pur-ana_.221**); body, as a temporary abode for the soul (**Na_lat. i,41**); **pukal** entering; residence, dwelling (**Ain:kur-u. 295**); support, prop (**Nar-. 179**); refuge, asylum (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 109**); body; receptacle for storing grain; means; **Settler**: **pukali** new-comer, settler (**Takkaya_kap. 352, Urai**); Shiyali, name of a place in Tamil Nadu; **pukalit.am** dwelling, residence (**Kampara_. Van-ampuku. 24**); town, village; refuge, retreat, asylum (**Tiruva_ca. 5,62**); **pukavu** entering (**Ain:kur-u. 314**); **po_kar** those who live as house-holders (**Te_va_. 490,3**)(Ta.lex.)

5854.**Shopkeeper**: cf. **baka_l.a** a shopkeeper (Ka.); **baka_la** a shopkeeper with contemptuous implication (M.); **baka_l.abha_tu** shopkeeper's rice; rice mixed with curds, butter and milk (Ka.lex.) **bha~gera_** maker and seller of hemp (P.H.); **bha~geran.** his wife (P.); **bha~geran** (H.); **bha~gera_, bha~geri_** (M.)(CDIAL 9355). **ban:ka_pura** name of a place (Ka.lex.) **ban:kura** name of a place (B.lex.)

5855.**Powder; ashes, dust**: **bukki** a fragrant powder, much used in offering to idols (Ka.); **buka_, bhuka_** (M.); **bukkit.t.u = bukki, bukkihit.t.u** pat.ava_saka, pis.t.a_ta; **bukkit.t.u-ga_r-a** sugandhi (Ka.lex.) **bukka-ra_ya** name of a person in Vijayanagara kingdom (Te.lex.) **me_lu-bukkit.t.u** superior perfume, cu_rn.a, va_sayo_ga; **bukan.i** powder (Ka.); **bukat.i_, bukan.i_,**

buki_ (M.)(Ka.lex.) **buggi** ashes, dust (Te.); **buggi** ashes (Kol.); **buggi** earth (Ga.)(DEDR 4243). **buka_** fragrant powder black or red in colour to be applied on the forehead on special occasions, like religious discourses or religious congregation for the purpose of ki_rtana or chanting of the lord's names etc. This custom might have originated in southern India. In Pandharpur (Karnataka) the devotees of Panduranga and Vitthala used to apply **buka** on their forehead as a mark of their being vais.n.avas, and this practice is still prevalent in Maharashtra where the word is pronounced as **bukka**. Dubois states that the practice of tracing different marks on forehead prevailed among the sectarian Brahmins living south of the Krishna river [Abbe J.A. Dubois, Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies, Oxford, London, 1972, p.109; loc. cit. Ramakrishna T. Vyas (ed.), **Gan:ga_dhara's Gandhasa_ra** and (an unknown author's) **Gandhava_da** (with Marathi commentary), p.3; twelve sections of Gandhava_da deal with different combinations of recipes for the manufacture of **buka_**.]

5856.**Smearing; anointing**: **pu_cu (pu_ci-)** to besmear, anoint, rub, daub on, plaster, scrub the floor with cowdung dissolved in water, clean, wash; n. daubing, smearing; **pu_ccu** daubing, smearing, coating, gilding, plastering (Ta.); **pu_cuka, pu_s'uka** to smear, daub, rub, whitewash, plaster, gild; **pu_cal, pu_ccu** smearing, daub, coating (Ma.); **pu_su** to smear, daub, apply, anoint, plaster; n. act of smearing etc.; oil for smearing on the body; **pu_suvike** smearing etc. (Ka.); **pu_yu** id.; **pu~_ta** smearing (Te.); **pusta** working clay, modelling; **pusta-karman** plastering, painting (Skt.)(DEDR 4352).

5857.**Marks on skin**: **ban:gu** a disease of the skin at which it uses to get black, red and white spots (Ka.); **van:gu** black spots in the face (Te.); **va_n:ga** a purple or dark discoloration of the skin, a mole (M.); **vakku, vajju** to be singed (Ma.)(Ka. lex.) **vyan:ga** speckled (AV.); freckles (Sus'r.); **va~_g** marks on skin (M.); **beng** the devil (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12159). **vyajana** decoration (RV.); sign (A_pS'r.); **viyajana** (Skt.); **vam.jan.a** mark (Pkt.); **vyajana** mark (Pali); **viam.jan.a** (Pkt.); **viyadun** distinctive mark (Si.)(CDIAL 12160). **vyakta** adorned (RV.); wise (Skt.); **viyakta** (Skt.); **vatta** made known (Pkt.); **viyatta** learned (Pali); **viyata** adj. clever (As'.); **viyat** clear, learned (Si.)(CDIAL 12156). **vyatikara** mixture (MBh.); **vyatiki_rn.a** scattered in various directions (MBh.); **vero** difference, distinction (G.)(CDIAL 12161).

5858.**Image: toothless mouth**: **bo_d.u** toothless state; **bo_d.u-va_y** toothless mouth; **bo_d.a** toothless man; fem. **bo_d.i** (Ka.); **po_r..-va_y** toothless mouth (Ta.); **bo_d.u-ba_yi** toothless mouth (Tu.); **bo_si** toothless, empty (Te.)(DEDR 4582). **bhud.o** toothless (S.)(CDIAL 9530). **phogr.a, phugr.i** toothless; **phon:gla** to become toothless (Santali.lex.)

5859.**Images: hole; toothless**: **pukar** spot, pul.l.i (**Pur-ana_. 3**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pokal.** hollow (G.M.)(CDIAL 8391). cf. **bu_ka** hole; **bokka** id. (Go.); **bokka** hole, orifice, aperture, pit; **pikka** hole (Te.); **pokka** ditch, ggrave; **pokor** hollow; **bogga** small hole, perforation (Kol.); **pokka** hole, cave; **bogga** hole (Nk.); **bokku** toothless; **bokka** toothless man; **bokke** any round, small hole, made by rats etc. (Ka.); **bon:ku** hollow, void, empty; **pogul.u** a hole, usually in a mud dam across a watercourse; **bokku, bokkuba_yi** mouth without teeth (Tu.); **pok-va.yn** man whose teeth are all gone (Ko.); **poku (-pp-, -tt-)** to make a hole, perforate; **pokkan.ai** hole in a tree, stone or ground, cleft in rock; **pokku** hollow in a tree, defect, fault, blemish; **pokkai** little hole, crack, having a part deformed, blemish (Ta.); **bon.a** hole; **bod.ga** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4452). **bhu_ka** hole (Skt.)(DEDR 4452). cf. (CDIAL 8391; 9263 (6); 9624).

5860.**Toothless man**: **phakuk phakuk** toothless, mumbling (Santali.lex.) **bo_kka, bo_r..a, bo_d.a** a toothless man (Ka.); **bo_d.a** tuskless; toothless (Te.); **bo_d.aka_** (M.) = **bo_d.a, bo_d.i** (Te.) bare, uncovered, as the head, the person; bare about the crop, as a tree; destitute of the usual appendages, as a cow's head without horns, or with short horns; a hand without fingers, a hill without trees, a house without roof; a widower (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **bo_d.i, bo_r..i** a toothless woman; one who is bare, or destitute of hairs, or of horns; **bo_d.a_kal.u** a hornless cow; **bo_d.u** a toothless state (Ka.lex.)

5861.**Image: spinning top**: **bagari, bugari** a boy's spinning top (Ka.M.); **ban:gura, bon:gara, bommara** (Te.); **pamparam** (Ta.Ma.)(Tadbhava **bavari** (Skt.); **bugari** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bugari** a spinning top (Ka.); **bho_vara_, bho~_vara_** (M.); **bho_van.e_m.** to turn round (M.); **bugari-y-a_t.a** a game at tops; **bugariya_d.isu** to spin a top (Ka.lex.)

5862.**Image: protuberance**: **bagud.u, bugut.i** a swelling, an eminence, an elevation, a protuberance (Ka.); **pun:gud.u, bud.ipi** (Te.); **bod.d.u** a prominent navel (Te.); **bugud.u-hokkur..** a prominent navel (Ka.lex.) cf. **pokkul.** navel (Ta.)(DEDR 4460). **pukat.u** ridge of an oven (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **pokut.t.u** bubble formed in turbid water (**Tiva_.; Paripa_. 11,27**)(Ta.); **bogad.a** id. (Te.); **pokkul.am** boil (**Can.. Aka.**); metath. **koppul.am** (Ta.); **pokkul.i** boil (Ka.); **pokkuli_** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ba_, ba_yu** to swell, tumefy (Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_kala** quite black (TS.); ripening, causing suppuration (Skt.); **pail, pol** purulent matter, white pus (of a boil)(K.); **pa_il** mangos spread in grass to be ripened; **pa_ili_** ripened in straw (of fruit)(P.); **pa_l** layers of straw in which unripe mangoes are placed to ripen (H.)(CDIAL 8024).

5863.**Image: pericarp of lotus**: **pokut.t.u** pericarp of the lotus or common caung flower (**Nan-. 387, Mayilai; Paripa_. Pak. 17**)(Ta.); **bud.aga** id. (Te.); **pogid.u** id. (Ma.); **pokil** bud (**Iraku. Kucan-ayo_. 63**)(Ta.lex.)

5864.**Image: crab**: cf. **bakka_** claws of a crab (Kur.)(DEDR 3814). **pan:ka-va_cam < pan:ka-va_sa** crab, as living in mud (Ta.lex.)

5865.**Image: he-goat**: **bakare, bakara** a goat without reference to sex; a he-goat (Ka.); **bakara_** a he-goat (M.); **bakare_m** a goat without reference to sex (M.); **bakarakasa_yi** a mutton-butcher (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **bhan:gr.i** sheep with black of white spots on face (WPah.)(CDIAL 9353).

5866.**Red-wood**: **po_n:kam** a variety of red-wood (**Kur-icip. 74**)(Ta.lex.)

5867.**Ceremony**: **mahal.a, maha_laya, ma_l.a** the s'ra_ddha performed in the latter fortnight of the bha_drapada to the manes of all one's male ancestors; this period (Ka.); **maha_l.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

5868.**Winter solstice**: **ma_gha, ma_gi, ma_ge** the month ma_gha which begins with the winder solstice (January-February)(Ka.lex.)

5869.**Damsel**: **ma_n:ge** (Tadbhava of **ma_ghya**) the flower of jasminum multiflorum or pubescens (Ka.); **ma_n:geyakkarasi** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **man:kai** woman (Ta.lex.)

5870.**Division of district**: **ma_gan.i** a division of a talook or district (Ka.Ma.); **ma_ka_n.am** (Ta.); **ma_ga_n.a** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **ho_bal.i** a division of a talook; **ho_bal.i-s'a_nabho_ga** the accountant of a ho_bal.i; **ho_bal.ida_ra** a chief of armed peons (Ka.); **o_mpat.ai = ka_val** custody (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Soldier**: **sipa_yi** a native soldier; policemen and attendants of kings and grandees who are belted and armed, peons etc. (Ka.); **s'ipa_i_** (M.H.); **sipa_yigiri** the profession of a soldier (Ka.); **sibbandi, sibandi** irregular soldiery, armed peons; an establishment of clerks, peons and servants (Ka.); **s'ibandi_** (M.H.) (Ka.lex.)

5871.**Image: crocodile**: **makara** a kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; the sign capricornus of the zodiac (Skt.lex.) **mukka** a gobbler; **mukkul.** a mouthful of water for rinsing the mouth; **muk** the nose (Ka.); **mukku** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **mucali** alligator (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mo_n:kil** a kind of whale (**Takkaya_kap. 384, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **makara-ke_tan-an-** Ka_ma as having a fish emblem on his banner (**Kampara_. Un.t.a_t.. 4**); **makaracalam** ocean (**Mar-aicai. 90**); **makara-ni_r** sea (**Kampara_. Kukap. 49**); **makara_layam** sea as the abode of fish (**Takkaya_kap. 408**); **makaram** crocodile (**Can.. Aka.**); **makaram, makarami_n-** shark (**Ci_vaka. 170**); **muki-na_yakan-** Varun.a (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,2**); **mukil** cloud (**Pu. Ve. 6,22**); **mugil** (Ka.); **mogulu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crocodile**: cf. **makara** crocodile (VS.); **muvara_, mo_ra_** shark (Si.)(CDIAL 9692). **Image: male alligator**: **muvara_, mo_ra_** shark (Si.); **magar** id. (H.G.); **miyaru** id. (Md.); **man:gar.** crocodile (Santali); **ma_ngar** crocodile (Bal.)(CDIAL 9692). **kara_ ?< gra_ha** a species of alligator (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,3,9**); male alligator (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: alligator**: **mucali** alligator (**Tiva_.**); a large kind of lizard; **mucalikai** id. (**Tiva_.**); cf. **mu_cu** swarming, thronging (**Ci_vaka. 418**); **musuru** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crocodile**: **mucali, mutal.ai, mutalai** crocodile (Ta.); **mutala** crocodile (Ma.); **mocal.** (Ko.); **mosal.e, masal.e** (Ka.); **mosale** (Kod..); **mosal.e** (Tu.); **mudale, mudal.e, mu_dale** (Tu.); **mosali** (Te.); **moseli** (Kol.); **mo_ca** (Pa.); **mo_di, mu_di** (Kond.a); **bo_ca** (Kur.); **boce** (Malt.); **ma_cala** (Skt.); **musali_** house-lizard, alligator (Skt.)(DEDR 4952). **mutalai** crocodille; **net.umpun-alul. vellu mutalai (Kural., 495)**; **mucali** house-lizard; chameleon (Ta.lex.) **man:gar.** an alligator; **man:gar. gur.ie calaoena** he has gone to shepherd the alligators, i.e. he is dead and his ashes are thrown to alligators into a tank (Santali.lex.) **muduga** alligator, crocodile; = **gra_havis'esa** (Pkt.). **man:guro** a kind of sea-fish (S.); **man:gar-macho** whale (S.)> **ma_ngar** crocodile (Balu_ci_.Iranian); **makara** sea-monster (Pali); **magara, mayara** shark (Pkt.); **makara** crocodile (VS.); **miyaru** shark (Md.); **magar** crocodile (H.G.). [The **NIA** forms with **-g-** or **-ng-** are considered loans from Pkt. or Skt. or directly from non-Aryan sources from which these came.](CDIAL 9692). cf. **maccha** fish (Pkt.Pali)(CDIAL 9758). **Alligator**: **makaram** crocodile; shark (**Ci_vaka. 170**); one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra; a great number (**Na_mati_pa. 801**); a royal insignia; decorative designs about the dais built for seating the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage; love; **makarikai** the figure of shark, as in ornaments (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 1**); **makara-k-kot.iyo_n-** Ka_ma, as having the emblem of fish on his banner; **makara-san:kira_nti, makarasan:kiraman.am** entrance of the sun into capricorn (**I.M.P.Sm. 13; I.M.P.Cg. 1193**); **makara_yan-am** winter soltice (Ta.lex.) **makara-mi_n** shark; **makara-mukam** a gesture with one hand in which the thumb and the forefinger are held upright while the other fingers are held together and apart from them; **makara_layam** sea, as the abode of fish; **makari** sea; **makarai** a sea-fish (Ta.lex.) **Image: alligator; vehicle of varun.a**: **na_kra** a kind of aquatic animal (VS.) **negar.., negar..e, negar..u, nakra** alligator; **negar..de_ra** Varun.a (Ka.lex.); **negal.u** id.; **negaru** a sea-animal, the vehicle of Varun.a (Tu.); **negad.u** a polypus or marine animal supposed to entangle swimmers (Te.); **nakra** crocodile, alligator (Mn.)(DEDR 3732). **na_ga** a shark (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **na_ka_** crocodile (H.); **naku** (Si.); **na_ku_** crocodile (H.); **nakku** long-nosed (Ku.); **nakra** a kind of aquatic animal (VS.);

crocodile, alligator (Mn.); **nakka** crocodile (Pali); **n.akka** (Pkt.); **na_ko** (Ku.)(CDIAL 7038). cf. **nakula** a mungoose (Vedic.Pali.lex.) cf. **makara** crocodile (VS.); **man:gar** id. (Sant.)(CDIAL 9692). **naka** big-nosed (K.)(CDIAL 7037). **na_kk(h)u_** long-nosed (Ku.); **n.akka** nose (Pkt.); **nakh** id. (Gy.); **nok** (D..); **naka** big-nosed (K.); **nakk** nose (L.P.WPah.); **na_** id. (N.A.); id. (B.Mth.); (Bhoj.H.G.M.); **na_ka** (Or.); **na_kh** (Ku.); **nakut.u** (Si.); **nakra** nose (Skt.)(CDIAL 6909). **nakaru_t.am**, **nakut.am** nose (**Can..Aka.; Ya_r...Aka.)**(Ta.lex.) **nakel** wooden or iron pin fixed in a camel's nose (P.H.); bullock's nose-rope (N.)(CDIAL 6910). { cf. **vehr.a_** octopus said to be found in the Indus (Jat.ki_ lex.)} < Drav. and poss. connected with **makara-**).[Perhaps, the morphme: **magar-** clashes with **naya** a bait for alligators (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3603) yielding: **nakra**.] cf. **na_, na_kku, na_vu** tongue (Ta.Ma.); **na_lika** id. (Kond.a.Te.)(DEDR 3633). **naka** big-nosed (K.)(CDIAL 7037). **nakkaram < nakra** crocodile (**nakkara-k-kat.ar-pur-attu** : **Kampara_. Nat.pu-k-ko_t.. 68**)(Ta.lex.) **nakkiram** alligator (**Civataru. Cuvarkkanaraka. 117**); **nakkira-p-palakai** a plank supported by the image of a crocodile (**nakkira-p-palakaiyu nar-uca_n tammiyum** : **Perum.. Ucaik. 38,171**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mun:gu, min:gu** to swallow (Ka.); **mugg** id. (Kod..); **m(r)in:gu** to swallow, devour, consume (Te.); **ming-, min-** to swallow (Kol.); **ming** id. (Nk.Go.); **r.in-, mir.in-** to swallow, devour (Kond.a); **r.ugginga, r.ugginda** onom.; of swallowing (Pe.); **munxna_** to devour (Kur.); **mir..un:ku, mur..un:ku, vir..un:ku** to swallow, gulp, devour, consume; **vir..ukku** a gulp, swallow; **mur..untu** to swallow (Ta.); **mir..un.n.uka, vir..un.n.uka** to swallow, devour, gulp down; **mir..un.n.ikka** to absorb (Ma.); **ming-** to swallow (Ko.); **ming** act of swallowing (Ko.)(CDIAL 4866). **makaram** a royal insignia (Ta.lex.) **makaran-** Saturn (Ta.lex.)

5872.**Alimony**: **makar < mahr** (Arab. Muham.) written contract making a settlement on a wife; a marriage portion or gift, settled upon one's bride; dowry, jointure, alimony; amount paid or promised to a bride by the bridegroom as security for his keeping the marriage tie (Ta.lex.) **mahir** money which amongst Muhammadans a man at his marriage engages to pay his wife in case of divorcing her, jointue, alimony; **mahirkhai** a thief catcher; a reward given to one who catches a thief (P.lex.) [as opposed to:] cf. **bannhan.** a tie, a ligature, a cord with which anything is tied; a bond of union; **banni** a bride; **muhri** a buffalo, cow or horse or camel given in dowry by a bride's father (P.lex.)

5873.**Image: hair**: **magri** hair; **mogur, magara** id. (Kui); **megaru** id.; **meguru, moyiru** hair of body (Ir.); **mi.r** hair; feathers (Ko.); **mi.r** hair (To.); **mayir** hair of human beings or animals, fur, fleece, down of birds, tail of the yak; **macir** hair (Ta.); **mayir** hair (Ma.); **jameri** the hair about the body (Tu.); **tla_mberi, tlameri** hair of the head (Kui)(DEDR 4707). **mara_t.t.am** hair on the body of human beings or animals; hair on women's head (**Iraku. Nakar. 49**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mayur.** duckweed (Pa.); **maymur.** moss (Ga.)(DEDR 4708).

5874.**Image: neck**: **magar** back of shoulder, back (P.); **magir** head (WPah.); **magar** (WPah.)(CDIAL 9701). **mak** neck (Kol.); **makk** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 4622).

5875.**Sal tree**: **makka_** the sal tree, shorea robusta (Kur.); **make** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4621).

5876.**Image: sun**: **makiran- < mahira** sun (Ta.lex.)

5877.**Arka plant**: **mahira** the arka plant (Skt.lex.)

5878.**Image: elephant**: **ma_-kari** male elephant (Ta.lex.)

5879.**Chief**: **ma_kiran- < ma_hira** Indra (**Can.. Aka.**); **ma_kin-am < ma_hina** kingdom; **ma_kar** celestials (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.. 15**); **ma_kam < maha_-kha** upper space (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 83**); sky, air, atmosphere (**Pur-ana_. 35**)(Ta.lex.) **mukarimai** chieftaincy, lordship (**Kantapu. Kayamukan-ur-. 49**); **mukari < mukhara** one who makes noise (**Te_va_. 719,9**)(Ta.lex.) **mahita** honoured, revered, highly esteemed, proper, right; **maha_** great; **mahat** eminent, noble (Ka.lex.) **mahir** a term of respect applied to person of the rain. and gujjar castes; a village lambardar or tax gatherer; **mahira** a title of respect given to the jhiur or kahar caste, a palankeen bearer; **mahirai** the office and employement of a mahira or lambardar; **mahiri** the wife of a lambardar, a female of the gujjar, jhiur or rain. castes, a title given to a man's second wife (P.); **mahar** a headman, a chief, a term used as a title of respect to jat.s generally, especially to members of certain tribes as the sials and drakhans; **chat.ti pai mahar te, te mahar ghatti shahar te** the chief was fined and he made the village pay it! (Proverb); **muhri** leader, headman (P.lex.) **magru_ru** pride, haughtiness; rudeness (Tu.lex.)

5880.**Image: trumpet**: **mohori/mohri** trumpet (Kuwi); **mohori** flute (Go.); **mo_ri** leaf pipe (Pa.); flute (Ga.); pipe, bag-pipe, trumpet (said to be < Or.) (Kui) (DEDR 5141). **bugari, bugiriya** a large bamboo flute (Ir.); **bugiri** bamboo flute (Pa_lKu.); **buguri** id. (A_lKu.); **bugi.r** flute (Ko.); **puxury** Toda flute (To.); **buguri** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4239). cf. **pu_ri** a wind instrument; **pu_rikai** trumpet (Ta.)(DEDR 4368).

5881.**Image: ox treading**: **mehar, mihar, mahir.** the oxen engaged in treading a grain floor (P.lex.)

5882.**Image: buffalo**: **mahiru** a buffalo; **mahio** of or relating to a buffalo (milk, butter); **mehara** a place where buffaloes are tied up in the jungle; **mihru** pertaining to a buffalo (P.lex.) cf. **mahis.a** buffalo (Skt.lex.)

5883.**Image: spider, large black ant**: **makr.a_** large spider (H.); **markat.a** spider (Skt.); **makkat.aka** (Pali); **makara_** (A.); **ma_kar** (B.); **makkar.** large spider (P.); spider (H.); **ma_kar.** bug (G.); **makul, makul.u-va_** spider (Si.); **makkad.a** id. (Pkt.); **makar.u** locust (S.)[cf. **mat.aci_** locust (Skt.); **mit.l.** (Ko.); **mid.ucu** (Ka.)(DEDR 4850)]; **makkur.** locust (L.); **makur.i** a small insect, spider (N.); **mak^{a}ra_** spider (Mth.); **ma_kuro** (N.); **makar.a_** (Or.)(CDIAL 9883). **makkun.a** bug (Pkt.); **ma_khun** bug, flea (H.); **makun.a_** bug, spider (Si.); **ma_kan.** bug (G.); **makunu** spider (Md.); **bhiku_n.** bug (M.); **ma~_gnu~** bug, flea (P.); **mo~_kun** (K.); **mun:ghin.u** (S.)(CDIAL 9747). **matko_t.aka** termite or white ant (Skt.); **marko_t.a-pippi_lika_** small black ant (Skt.); **makko_d.a** a partic. kind of insect (Pkt.); **makor.o** large black ant (S.); very large black ant (G.); **makor.a_** black ant (L.); large black ant (P.); a partic. kind of small insect numerous in the rains (H.); **makaur.a_** grasshopper (L.); large black ant (P.)(CDIAL 9749). **makara** a species of insect or small animal (Sus'r.); **meru** maggot often found infesting skin of goats (WPah.)(CDIAl 9693). **Fly; bee**: **mas phuki_** the smallest kind of bee; **mas, mesi** a kind of small bee; **mes** beehive; **mes nayi** honey (Go.); **min~ir-u** beetle honeybee; **n~imir-u** bee, honeybee (Ta.); **miceri, miciri** a species of bee (Ka.)(DEDR 4843). **maks.a_, maks.** fly (RV.); **maks.ika_** fly, bee (RV.); **maks.ika** (Mn.); **makkhika_** fly (Pali); **makkhia, macchi_, macchia_** (Pkt.); **makh** fly; **makhi_, maki, macin, maclin, ma_ki** mosquito; **ma_ki_la** sandfly (Gypsy); **ma_ki_li** house-fly (Gypsy); **maci~_** (Ash.); **me_cek** bee; **mecik** mosquito; **mucek, mucag** fly (Pas'.); **ma_chi_** fly (Mai.); **ma_s.i_, maci_** fly (Sh.); **machi** (D..); **machi_** fly (bee in: **machi-kran., machi-gun** beehive)(Sh.); **machi** fly, bee, dark spot (K.); **makha, makhi** fly, bee, swarm of

bees, sight of gun; **makho** a kind of large fly (S.); **makhi_** fly; **makki_** id. (L.); **makkh** horsefly, gnat, any stinging fly; flies; **makkhi_** fly (P.); **makkhi_** bee; **ma_kwa_** fly (WPah.); **ma_kho** fly; **ma~_kh** id. (Ku.); **ma_kho** (N.); **ma_khi** (A.); **ma_chi** (B.Or.); **ma_chi_** (Bi.); **ma_chi_, ma_khi_, makkhi_** fly (Mth.H.); **ma_chi_** fly (Bhoj.); **ma_khi_; ma_chi_** fly; **ma-ma_khi_** bee (OAw.); **makkha_** large fly, gadfly (H.); **ma_kh, ma_khi_** fly; **ma_kho** large fly (G.); **ma_s** swarm of flies; flies in general; **ma_s'i_** fly (M.); **ma_su, ma_s'i** (Konkan.i); **balu-makka** flea; **ma_ssa, masi** fly (Si.); **mehi** fly (Md.)(CDIAL 9696). **ma_ks.ika** pertaining to a bee (Ma_rkP.); honey (Sus'r.); **ma_chi_** bee; **ma_khi_, makkhia, macchia** honey (WPah.); **maci, macik** sweet, good; **maciana** honey (Ash.); **maci, mac** honey (Wg.); **maci_** (Kt.); **mat.ek** (Pr.); **machi_** (Shum.); **ma_chi_** (Gaw.); **machi** (Kho.); **me~_ch** (Bshk.); **me_chi_** (Phal.); **machi_** (Sh.); **ma_khi_** (S.L.); **ma_chi_** (H.); **ma~_ch**, dat. **ma~_chas** honey (K.); **ma_ch** (WPah.); **ma_s', mo_s.** honey (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9989). **madhukara** bee (Skt.); **macari_k, maceri_k** bee (Ash.); **macari_k** (Wg.); **macerik** (Kt.); **mucerik, mes.kerik, mut.kurik** (Pr.); **ma~_charik** (Shum.); **macherik** (Kal.); **mace_r** (Bshk.); **ma_churi_** (Phal.); **ma_chari** bee (Sh.); **machari** bee, wasp, hornet (Sh.); **makhi_r** bee; honey (P.); **ma~_c(h)or.ik** bee (Gaw.)(CDIAL 9990). **ma_khyo~_, ma_kho** honey, honeycomb (P.) (CDIAL9991). **makhern.a_** fringe of leather and thread over horse's eyes to keep off flies (P.)(CDIAL 9697). **makhauro** flywhisk (N.)(CDIAL 9698). **makha_lna~_** fly-fringe over horse's eyes (L.)(CDIAL 9698a). **machari** wasp, hornet (Sh.)(CDIAL 9699). **makhea_l** beehive (P.); **makhyol** swarm of flies (Ku.)(CDIAL 9700). **Mosquito**: **mas'aka** mosquito (AV.); **mas'a** (Skt.); **makasa** mosquito (Pali); **masa, masaa** (Pkt.); **ma~_s'a** fly (Kt.); **mus'ok** (Wg.); **manjege** (Pr.); **mayo_s** (Ash. ?<Psht.); **ma_s'** fly; **mo_s', ma_so_, mae_** gadfly (Pas'.); **mase** fly (Shum.); **masa** mosquito; **ma_sik** fly (Gaw.); **meshi_** (Tor.); **ma_s.h** (Mai.); **moi~**; **mo_ye** mosquito (Sh.); **mo_hᵘ**, **mohᵘ** (K.); **ma~ho~** (S.); **ma~h** fly (Ku.); **mah** mosquito (A.); **mas', mas'a_** (B.); **masa_** (Or.); **mos, mo~s** mosquito, gadfly (Mth.); **masa_** mosquito (H.); **masu** (OG.) **ma_sa_** mosquito (Aw.)(CDIAL 9917). **pra_nj** (pl. **pra_sku**) mosquito (Pe.); **pra_ska** mosquitoes (Kui); **pra_cika_** mosquito (Skt.)(DEDR 4607). **mujan.t.i** a kind of honey (very small bees)(Ka.); **mujan.t.e, mujjin.t.i, mojan.t.i** a small kind of bee; a honeycomb; **majan.t.i** a small kind of bee; its wax (Tu.)(DEDR 4908). **matsara** mosquito, fly [?hypersanskritism from Pkt. **macchara**](Skt.); **macharu** mosquito, swarm of mosquitos (S.); **macchur** mosquito (L.); **macchar** (P.N.Mth.H.); **ma_char** (H.); **machru~** gnat (G.); **maduru** mosquito (Si.)(CDIAL 9757). **mas'akahari_, mas'ahari_** bed curtain (Skt.); **maha_ri_** mosquito-net (S.); **mahari** curtain (A.); **mas'a_ri** mosquito-net (B.); **masahari_, masa_ri_, masuri_** (Or.); **masahri, masaihri_, masihri_** (H.)(CDIAL 9918).

5884.**Image: mortar**: **makara-d.ibbi** a mortar-piece (Ka.lex.) **Image: pestle**: cf. **moggara** pestle (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10199). **mucalam < musala** wooden pestle for pounding paddy (Ta.lex.) **Mallet**: **moggara** pestle (Pkt.); **mogla_** (P.); **mogra_** hammer (H.); **mogar** wooden mallet (G.); **mogro** hammer-shaped flower (G.); **mogar** mallet (M.); **mudgara** mallet (MBh.); **mun:gar** club, mallet (Mth.); **mun:guru** hammer, club (OSi.); **mugura** id. (Si.); **muggara** club, mallet (Pali); **mongil** club, wooden maul for applying plaster (K.); **mun:gli_** mallet (L.); **mu~gro, mugri_** club; **mun.ar** pestle (Ku.); **mun.iro** washerman's mallet (S.); **mu~_gli_** pestle (P.); **mun.ro** mallet (N.); **mugur** (B.); **mugura** (Or.); **mu~gra_** washerman's mallet (Bi.); **mu_gra_** mallet (H.); **mu~gara_** club, mallet (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 10199). {**mugar, mu~ger** goat (Sh.); semantically cf. two meanings of English: **ram**}. **Rammer**: **mokku** to beat soundly (Ta.); **mekku** (Te.); **mukku** (Ka.); **mon:ka_n-** rammer for roads; anything large and heavy (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Pestle**: **musala** pestle (AV.Pali.Pkt.) [**udukkhala** is a mortar]; club (Mn.); **mussala dan.d.a** a crowbar (Pali.lex.); **musul** pestle, stone-thumper (Kho.); **muzul** stone pestle (Sh.); **muhuri_** large pestle (S.); **mo_la_** pestle (L.);

muhla_, mohla_ (P.); **musal** (WPah.Ku.N.B.H.); **muhal** (A.); **musal.a** (Or.); **mu_sar** (Bi.Mth.Aw.); **musl.u~** (G.); **mu_sal** (H.); **musal.** (M.); **mohol.a** (Si.); **mo_la** (Md.)(CDIAL 10223). < non-Aryan origin; prob. Drav.). **uhka-** to pound (Mand..); **uskal** pestle (Go.); **uska_l** a big pestle, rice-pounder (Go.); **u_ssali, uh- (ust-)** to pound paddy (Kuwi); **uh'nai** to pestle (Kuwi); **usuya_la** mortar (Pkt.); **ujid.e, jid.d.e** a small mortar (Tu.); **ujje_ru, ujveru** a pestle (Tu.); **usa_na_** to pound with pestle (Go.); **usmal, uspal, uskal, usval** pestle (Go.); **uh** to husk (rice)(Pe.); **uhka** to pound (Mand..); **uhpa** act of striking, marking, writing (Kui); **uh'nai** to pestle (Kuwi); **usuya_la** mortar (Pkt.) (DEDR 583). **ukhl.i_** (M.); **ukhli_** wooden mortar (L.); **ukhli** (B.); **ulu_khala** a wooden mortar (RV.Pkt.); **aulu_khale_** pestle and mortar (MaitrS.); **ulukkhala, udu_khala** (Sus'r.); **udukkhala** (Skt.) < Drav. Like **musala-** pop. derivative with **-ala**. **ulu_hala** a mortar (Pkt.); **urgal** mortar for pounding rice or parched rice (N.); **ul.ukhl.o** a mortar (G.); **udu_hala. uu_hala, o_hala** mortar (Pkt.); **udukkhala** id. (Pali); **udukkhalika_** part of a threshold (the slot in which the door works?)(Pali); **ukkhala, ukkhalaga, uu_khala, okkhala** a mortar (Pkt.); **wokhul, wokhol**^{u} id. (K.); **wokhuj**^{u} small mortar (K.); **ukhiri_** a mortar, the slip of wood on threshold in which the corner of a door works as a hinge (S.); **ukkhal, ukkhul** mortar (P.); **ukkhali_, ukkhuli_** small mortar (P.); **ukkhal** (WPah.); **ukhal, okhal, okhla_, ukhaw** (Ku.); **okhal, ukhli, okhli** (N.); **ukhali** (A.); **ukkhal.a** (Or.); **okhar, okhara_, okhari_** (Bi.); **u_khor, u_khori** (Mth.); **o_khar**^{i} (Bhoj.); **okharidash** (Aw.); **u_khal, ukhal, ukhli_, ukhli, okhli_** (H.); **ukhal., ukhl.u~, ukhl.o, ukhl.i_, ukhr.i_** (G.); **ukhal.** (M.)(CDIAL 2360). **ol.ake** wooden pestle (Kod..); **ulakkai** pestle (Ta.); **ulakka** pestle for pounding rice (Ma.); **alke** pestle (Kurub.); **elk** pestle (Ko.); **was.k** grainpounder (To.); **olake, onake, onike** wooden pestle for pounding rice and other things (Ka.); **on.ikE** pestle (Ka.)(DEDR 672). **dhusra** the pestle of a **d.hin:ki** without the iron ring; **ukhur., ukhr.i** mortar; a large wooden mortar in which rice and other grains are husked, cleaned or made into flour ; **kan.d.i** mortar of **d.hin:ki** (Santali. lex.)

5885.**Image: to turn back**: **mugud.a** to turn back (Tu.lex.)

5886.**Image: three; three hills**: **muk** three; **mukkeppe** three heaps, three hills; **muy, mu** three (Ka.lex.)

5887.**A mode of cultivation**: **mukkuppe** a mode of cultivation by which the crop is divided into three parts, of which one is for the landowner, and two are for the cultivator (Ka.lex.)

5888.**Image: cubit**: **muka** a cubit, in contrast to **uka** the elbow; the number of cubits wanted; to measure in cubits, i.e. to measure by the length of one's forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (Mu.lex.)

5889.**Atrorney**: **muku_ta_r, mukutia_r, mokota_r, mokotia_r** an attorney (Mu.); **mukhta_r** business agent (Arabic)(Mu.lex.)

5890.**Image: crown**: cf. **makut.am < makut.a** crown (**Kampara_. Mutar-po_. 246**); head-dress, crest, tiara (**W.**); anything crest-like as the ornamental top of a temple car; **makut.a-varttan-ar** independent kings, dist. fr. pat.t.avarttan-ar (**Pa_rata. Pat.aiyer..uc. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **mukut., mukut.u** a royal crown (Mu.lex.) **makut.a, magud.a, mukut.a** a head-dress, a crown, a tiara, a crest; s'ikhi, cu_d.a, ve_s.t.ana, mauli, kiri_t.a (Ka.Skt.); **makut.a-vardhana** a crowned sovereign (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mukut.am, makut.am** a crown, tiara, diadem (Skt.lex.) **Image: peak**: **mukut.am** a crest; a peak, point (Skt.lex.) **Image: platform, crown of the head; headdress**:

mukat.u top, highest part (Ta.); **mogad.u** (Te.Ka.)(Ta.lex.); head (**Te_va_.936,10**); platform; the head-end of a cloth (Ma.); **mucci** crown of the head, tuft of hair on the head, crest (Ta.); **mogad.u** ridge of roof; **mo_d.u** raised or high ground (Te.); **mukur** comb of cock (Go.)(DEDR 4888). **mukut.a** tiara, crest, point, head (MBh.); **makut.a** crest (Pali); **maud.a, maula** diadem (Pkt.); **mo_wal** cock's comb (K.); **mor.u** id. (S.); **maur.a** crown, hat, nape of neck (Or.); **maur., maur.a_, mauli_, maulr.i_** crown (H.); **maud.a** id. (OG.); **muhul.a-a** diadem, hair (esp. that bound on the scalp)(Si.); **mavul** crown, diadem (Si.)(CDIAL 10144). {cf. **mol** fold of cloth laid on or round head (L.); **maul.i_** a kind of coloured thread used at marriages, etc. (WPah.); **maur.a** a kind of tinsel crown (MB.); **maur** bride-groom's headdress (Bi.); bride-groom's crown (Aw.); crown, diadem (B.)(CDIAL 10145). **muzu_j^{u}** cloth placed over the face of the corpse of a Brahman (K.)(CDIAL 10171). **mathoti_** that part of a sa_r.i_ which covers the head (G.) (CDIAL 9929). **mathaura_** sunshade (H.)(CDIAL 9928).} **Image: crown of head**: **mucci < ucci** crown of head (**Cu_l.a_. Iratanu_. 102**)(Ta.); **mucci** id. (Ma.); **mucci** tuft of hair on the head (**Ain:kur-u. 93**); crest (**Paripa_. 14,7**)(Ta.lex.)

5891.**Ship**: **man:ga** head of a boat, mast or side of a ship; **man:gini_** ship (Skt.); **ma~g** head of a boat (H.); **ma~gra_** ridgepole (H.)(CDIAL 9705). **ma_jhi, ma~_jhi** boatman (N.); **ma_zi** steersman (A.); **ma_ji** (B.); **ma_jhi** (Or.); **majhia_** boatman (Or.); **ma~_jhi_** (Bi.Mth.H.)(CDIAL 9714). **macari_** fisherman (L.); **mahavar** fishmonger (?)(OSi.); **matsyaha_ra** fisherman (Skt.)(CDIAL 9762). **To immerse, sink**: **maja_na** immerse, ruin (B.); **majjati** sinks, perishes (RV.); **majjayati** submerges (S'Br.); **majjai** sinks (Pkt.); **maja_** to sink, become flabby, silt up (B.); **ma_jab** to plunge into (Mth.); **majjanaum.** to sink, bathe (OH.); **majja_vitta_** submerging (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9711). cf. **muha_n.o** one of a class of fishermen and boatmen (S.); **moha_n.a_** id. (L.)(CDIAL 10273). **Image: cargo boat**: **maji** a large boat with one mast used in coasting trade (Ka.); a long boat, a single-masted country vessel (Tu.); **maci** a large sort of boat, single-masted Pattimar in coasting trade, holding 10 - 40 tons (Ma.); cargo boat with raised platform (Ta.); **vaci** canoe (Ta.); a large boat (Ma.); **maccive** a kind of boat (Ka.)(DEDR 4638). **?< maca** platform, stage (Skt.)(CDIAL 9715). **vaci-p-pa_t.t.u** boatman's song (Ta.lex.) **monji, manji** coasting vessel (Kon.lex.)

5892.**Bamboo; image: bush**: **ma_r.i, ma_n.i** bamboo (Kui); **ma_r.i, de_ru ma_di** bamboo bush; **mn.a_hu** (pl. **mn.a_ska**) thorny bamboo (Kuwi)(Kur. **ma_s** is another pronunciation of **ba~_s <** IA; Pfeiffer 1972)(DEDR 4806). **mu_n:kil** bamboo, bambusa arundinacea (Ta.Ma.); **mu.n:ga** bamboo (Ir.); **mun:gilu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 5028). **makkari, mas.kari makri, man:kari, man:kri** a basket plaited of stout stilts of bamboo or of the date tree (Ka.Ta. Te.); **maskari, makkari, mas.kari** who carries a bamboo cane: a bra_hman.a in the fourth order, a religious mendicant (Ka.lex.) **maskara** a bamboo (Skt.lex.) **mokery** basket (To.); **makkeri** kind of wicker basket used for fishing (Tu.); **makkera, makkiri** big basket made of date leaves, used to carry manure or grain on cart (Te.)(DEDR 4620). **Swing basket**: **manxa_** swing-basket, used for irrigating or fishing (Kur.); **ma_nika** a wide basket to carry stones, mud, etc. (Kond.a)(DEDR 4837).

5893.**Images: to grind, to churn; to turn round**: **magur..cu** to cause the face to go or turn backwards; to turn away, to avert (Ka.); **magacu, magucu, magur..cu, mogacu, mogucu** to turn round; to return; to turn upside down (Ka.lex.) **magud.u** to turn round (Te.); **mat.an:ku** (Ta.); **mad.accu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **makit.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be overturned (Ta.); **mavn.- (mavd.-)** to overturn; (sleeping person) rolls over; **mavt.- (mavt.y-)** to overturn, roll over, push; **mar.t- (mayt-/mar.ty-)** to turn over (stone, log, sleeping person), push away (charcoal from funeral burning-

place); **mar.ty go.l** churning stick; **maki.r- (mak(a)rc-)** (tree) is uprooted and falls; **makal.c-** to disobey (command), break (oath, promise)(Ta.); **magur.. (magur..d-), mogar..** to turn round, be turned upside down, return, turn back, recede, retreat, happen or do again; **magur..u** receding; **magur..cu** to cause the face to go or turn backwards, turn away, turn round, grind, return; **magacu, magucu, magur..cu, mogacu, mogucu** to turn round, return; turn upside down, overthrow, turn (as the leaf of a book), grind, whet (Ka.); **magupuni, magucuni, mogapuni** to turn, upset; **baji mogapuni** to retch; **magupu, magpu** a turn; **magut** again, a second time; **maguru, magaru, magru** next, following; again, once more; **magurne** next, following, succeeding; **magapuni** to draw and turn over (e.g. water); **mag(a)runi** to fall, tumble, feel a reeling sensation; **baji mag(a)runi** to feel uneasiness in the belly; **magra_von.uni** to prostrate oneself; **makar(i)yuni** to be changed; **maupuni** to upset, turn (Tu.); **magud.u** to turn back, return; **magud.incu, magud.(u)cu** to turn or bring back, avert; **magid.i, magud.a** again, anew, back, in return; **magucu** to cause to return, turn back; **makkal.incu** to turn back; change, adjust (Te.); **magud.- (magut.-), magur.-, magul.-, magu_l-, magd.-** to vomit (Kol.); **magur.** to vomit (Nk.); **mak- (-t-)** to fall down or off, (tree) to fall; **mekh'nai** to outroot (Kuwi); **mauli** nausea, retching (Pkt.); **mo_l.** id. (G.)(DEDR 4617). For semant. 'to draw and turn over water' cf. : **muka (-pp-, -nt-)** to draw (as water), bale, measure (as grain or liquid), obtain in full measure, lift, take up; **mukavai** drawing as water, taking up as grain, bucket for drawing water (Ta.); **mogape** a vessel for lifting water (Ka.); **magapuni** to draw and turn over; **niru magapuni** to draw water (Tu.); **mogha_** a kind of vessel (used on waterwheels)(M.)(DEDR 4887).

5894.**Image: potter's wheel**: **makuram < makuram** potter's wheel; flower-bud (Ta.lex.) **makura** the rod or handle of a potter's wheel; **mukura** the handle of a potter's wheel (Skt.lex.)

5895.**Bud**: **mukura** a bud; **makula** a bud; **mukulam** a bud; a bud-like junction of the fingers; **mukuli_kr.** to close in the form of a bud (Skt.lex.) **mukul.am** bud (**Tiruva_lava_. 4,14**); **mukir..** bud (**Na_lat.i, 262**)(Ta.lex.) **maggu, moggu, mogge** a bud (Ka.lex.)

5896.**Juice of flowers**: **makaranda** juice of flowers (BhP.Pali); **mayaram.da** juice of flowers, pollen (Pkt.); **muvaranda, muvarada** (Si.)(CDIAL 9694). **Fragrant tree**: **makaranda** a fragrant mango tree; a kind of jasmine (Skt.lex.) cf. **makir..** intoxication from liquor, toddy, joy (Ta.)(DEDR 4618).

5897.**Gamboge resin**: **makki** Ceylon gamboge resin; Ceylon gamboge, ire_var-cin-n-i; a medicinal pill (Ta.lex.)

5898.**Croton polyandrum**: **maku_laka** a species of medicinal plant (= dantike, the croton-oil plant, croton polyandrum or croton tiglium)(Ka.lex.)

5899.**Staggering; to leap, jump**: **man:kate_** moves (Skt.) **mam.kia** advancing by leaps (Pkt.); **ma~_kal** to jump, leap (Bhoj.); **man:ku** staggering (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9704). **man:ku** stupefied; blotch; **durman:ku-** refractory, obstinate, disobedient; **man:gula** evil, sin (Skt.); **man:ku, man:gu, madgu** mentally disturbed, upset, abashed, out of countenance; **man:ku** staggering, confused, troubled; **dumman:ku** id. (Pali)(DEDR 4750). **Agitation**: **malan:ku** to be agitated, turbid, confused, shake, move, tremble (as the eyes), perish; **malakku** to bewilder, disturb, confuse; **malakkam** confusion of the mind, distress, bewilderment; **malai (-v-, -nt-)** to be

staggered, be doubtful or confused; **(-pp-, -tt-)** id., be amazed; afflict, distress; **malaippu** confusion of mind, astonishment, amazement; **malaivu** delusion, confusion of mind, amazement, fright; **milai (-pp-, -tt-)** to be bewildered (Ta.); **malekka** to grow thick or muddy, be perturbed, perplexed; **maleppu** perplexity, wonder (Ma.); **mallan.i, mallar..i** bodily agitation, bewilderment, fear, amazement (Ka.); **mala~cu** to winnow grain; **malayu** to be distressed, grieve (Te.); **melg- (melekt-)** to shake; **melp- (melept-), melgip- (melgipt-)** id.; **melageng** to move (Kol.); **melg-** to stir, move (Ga.); **melha_na_** to shake; **talla meliha_na_** to shake head in trance; **melli_-** to move (Go.)(DEDR 4736).

5900.**Sallow**: **madgura, madgula, man:gula** sallow, unhealthy (in appearance)(BHSk.) (DEDR 4750). **Dim**: **macan:ku** to become dull, lose lustre; **macan:kal** twilight of evening; **maiy-a_** to become dim; **maimal** evening (Ta.); **mayan.n.uka** to grow dim or dusk; **mayakku** dusk, twilight; **mayal** dimness, dusk; **mayyal** twilight, darkness; **mayimpu** dusk (Ma.); **masamasa** great dimness, darkness; **masaka, masage** a dusky colour; **masaku** id., dimness; **masakane** dimness; dim; **masul.** lustre to go away or disappear, light to grow faint, grow dim, become pale, disappear, hide oneself; caus. **masul.isu** (Ka.); **majakuni, maskuni** to fade, become dim; **mayakuni** to vanish, disappear; **masaluni** to change colour, become muddy or foul (Tu.); **masaka, masakana** dimness, duskiness, darkness, obscurity, dimness of sight (Te.); **mahuri** dusk, twilight (Kui)(DEDR 4627). **mar..uku** to become blunt, be dim or obscure; **mar..un:ku** to be blunt or dull (as an edge or point), be obscured, be deprived of lustre or glory, fade, disappear, be lost, become dull in feeling, be dim, lose keenness of intellect, obscure (as the sun or moon in an eclipse or behind a cloud); **mar..ukku** to blunt, dull, obscure as lustre or glory, deprive the intellect of its keenness; **mar..un:kal** that which is blunt, dim or unpolished, blockhead, shameless person; **mar..un:ki** shameless woman; **mar..ukkam** bluntness, reduced circumstances, dimness, cloudiness, obscurity of the sun in an eclipse, fading as of a colour, dullness of intellect as from age or a disease; **mar..a** confusion of mind; **makku** to die, perish, become dull, decay as fruits; sluggishness, doltishness, ignorant person, dullard; **man:ku** to grow less, diminish, become dim, grow pale, lose lustre, become obscured (as splendour), decline in prosperity, decay, be ruined, die, perish; ruin, loss; **man:kul** cloud, fog, night, darkness; **man:kulam** cloudiness, murkiness, obscuration, perturbation, confusion of mind, gloominess, gravity of countenance, dullness of the eyes, dimness of sight, uncertainty, doubtfulness, indistinctness, obscureness, paleness (as of colour)(Ta.); **mar..unnane_ a_ka** to grow blunt; **man.n.uka** to grow dim, wan, pale; **man.n.iram, man.n.ul** dimness, fading light, cloudy sky; **man:ku** chaff, blighted ears (Ma.); **mag- (magy-), mang- (mangy-)** (light) becomes less, lose colour (e.g. withering flower), (face) become ugly (through smallpox, etc.); **mak- (maky-)** to fall into unconsciousness (Ko.); **mar..a** dimness (Ka.); **mak 0ot-- (0ot-y-)** to become senseless (To.); **mar..al** the eyes to become dim; **mar..gu** to grow dim or faint, disappear or perish; **mar..gisu** to cause to disappear, cause to perish, destroy; **maggu** to grow wan or sallow, become pale, grow fain or dim as gold, vanish away, disappear as colour, grow dirty, rusty or mouldy, perish, die away, become strengthless as a horse, vanish, disappear as a person; **maggisu** to cause to vanish; **maka** state of being not bright or dim; **man:ku** dimness, want of lustre, obscurity of intellectual perception, confusion of mind, silliness, stupidity, stubbornness; **man:kutana** confused, stupid, silly behaviour; **man~ju** dimness of sight, obscurity (of intellectual perception)(Ka.); **margu** dead; **margu a_pini** to die; **man:ka, man:ku** dullness, stupidity (Tu.); **mraggu, maggu** to die, perish; **m(r)akku** to fade, lose shining or lustre, die; dirtiness, foulness (Te.); **manguri** dusk, twilight (Kui); **mar.xna_** to get dirty, soiled, lose brightness or freshness, be ashamed, grow exhausted, be spent (Kur.); **mar.ge** to become

black; **mar.gro** black; **mar.gtre** to blacken, cause sorrow, make sad; **mar.gru** name of a tree, the bark of which is black (Malt.)(DEDR 4750). **ma_su** go grow dim, be obscured, fade, become dusky, grey or black; **ma_sara** a dusky colour (Ka.); **ma_suni** to fade, lose colour (Tu.); **ma~_gud.u** blackness, state of being blackened or soiled; **ma_gilu** to become dim; **ma_pu** evening, night (Te.); **ma_su** dusk, twilight (Kui); **ma_xa_** night (Kur.); **maun** black, dark (of night)(Br.); **ma_** black (Ta.)(DEDR 4781). **ma_r..ku** to be bewildered, fascinated, be spoiled or lost, grow lazy; **ma_r..a_** to be fascinated, be confused, bewildered, fade, become dim (Ta.); **ma_r..kuka** to languish, grow faint, sleep, die; **ma_r..ka_ta** unfailing, unremitting; **ma_r..kal, ma_r..ca** faintness, dullness, laziness (Ma.)(DEDR 4830).

5901.**Betrothal; women; coquetry**: cf. **man:kai** woman (Ta.lex.) **ma~ge_tur** bride or bridegroom elect (L.)(CDIAL 10075). **ma_n.in.o** betrothal (S.); **man:gn.a~_** (L.); **man:gn.i_** (P.); **ma~_gn.i_** asking in marriage (Ku.); **man:gni_** betrothal (Mth.Bi.H.)(CDIAL 10073). **mangar** wants, wishes, loves (Gypsy); **ma_n.n.o** to ask for, ask in marriage (Ku.); **man:genda_** betrothed man (L.); **ma_gna_, ma~_gna_** to demand, ask in marriage (H.)(CDIAL 10074). **ma~_g** grain asked for at harvest time (Ku.); **ma_gu~** request, request for marriage (G.); **man.a** betrothed (S.); **man:g** (L.P.); **ma_m.ga** (OMarw.)(CDIAL 10078). **?man:gu** female cat (Tu.Ka.); **man:kai** woman, girl between twelve and thirteen years (Ta.); **man:ka**, **man:kacci** (pl. **man:kayar**) a young, playful woman, a coquette (Ma.); **man:gan.e, man:gane** affectation, coquetry; **man:gu** female cat, silly female (Tu.)(DEDR 4625). **macimam** beauty (Ta.lex.) **maju** beautiful (Pali); charming, lovely (MBh.); **mam.ju** charming (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9720). **man:gala** auspicious sign (in cmpds.)(RV.); happiness (Mn.); good omen, festivity (Pali); **man:galam. karo_ti** gets married (Pali); **mam.gale, magale** auspicious ceremony (As'.); **mam.gala** id. (Pkt.); **man.aru** fire (S.); **man:gula, magula** happy event, festival, wedding (Si.)(CDIAL 9706). **man:galya** auspicious (Kaus'.); auspicious event (Pali); **mam.galla** auspicious (Pkt.); **magula, man:gul-, magul-** (Si.)(CDIAL 9708). **makir..** to rejoice, exult (Ta.); **makir..cci** joy, pleasure, delight (Ta.); **makir..uka** to rejoice (Ma.); **maxing** to laugh (Br.)(DEDR 4618). **man:kaliyam** marriage badge, **ta_li**; **man:kalliyam** id.; **man:kalyam** id. (**Kantaralan.. 21**); **man:kalattiruna_l.** holy day of festival (**Man.i. 10,83**); **man:kala-pattirikai** letter of marriage invitation; **man:gala-v-an.i** marriage badge (**Cilap. 1,47, Arum.**); **man:kalam** luckiness, auspiciousness; marriage (**Cilap. Pati. 63**); marriage badge (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 35**); **man:kali** married woman, as wearing the **ta_li** (Ta.lex.) **manaru** fire (S.); **mangal** gladness (P.); **magula** happy event, festival, wedding (Si.); **magul** the planet Mars (Si.)(CDIAL 9706).

5902.**Image: red-faced monkey**: **man:ga** monkey (Ka.); **man:ge** id. , ape (Tu.); **man:gi** monkey (Kor.); **mon.n.a** id. (Ma.); **mocca** a light-coloured monkey (Ma.)(DEDR 4626) [cf. **mucu** langur (Ta.); **muge** baboon (Malt.)(DEDR 4910).]. **ma_n:kar.a** monkey (Or.); **makkat.a** (Pali); **markat.a** (VS.); **makkad.a** (Pkt.); **makad.a** (NiDoc.); **makkala** (Ap.); **makar** (Wg.); **mra_ko** (Kal.); **mukul.** (Kho.); **maki_r** (Bshk.); **ma_kul** (N.); **ma_kar.a** (Or.); **ma_kr.u~, ma~_kr.u~** red-faced monkey (G.); **ma_kad.** baboon (M.); **ma_m.kad.a** monkey (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9882). **ma_rkat.a** monkeylike (Skt.); **ma_kr.a_** lean, thin, meagre (H.); **ma_kr.u~, ma~_kr.u~** reddish-brown (G.)(CDIAL 10069).

5903.**Monkey; man**: **manu, manus** man (RV.); **manu_a_** monkey (P.); **manuwa_** man (N.); **manu_** man; **manua_** man, monkey; **mannu_** monkey (H.)(CDIAL 9825). **makkal.** human beings, in general (**Tol. Col. 1**); id. (Ka.); human beings par excellence, as having the five senses as well as the mind which is the sixth sense (**Tol. Po. 588**); children (Ma.); id. (**Kur-al..63**);

makkat.pe_r-u obtaining children (**Kur-al., 61**)(Ta.lex.) **Son; warrior**: **maka** child, infant, young of animal, son or daughter, young age; **makat.u, makat.u_u** female, woman, wife; **makavu** infant, son, young of animals living on trees, as of monkeys; **makal.** daughter, woman, female, damsel, wife (pl. **makal.ir** women); **makan.mai** womanhood, daughterhood; **makan-** son, child, exalted person, warrior, husband; **makan-mai** sonship, manliness; **maka_r** sons, children; **ma_kkal.** men, people, mankind, children; **em-ma_n-** my son; **mo_n-ai** sonny (term of endearment to a child); **makin.an-** husband, chief of an agricultural tract, lord; **mavun.an-** husband (Ta.)(DEDR 4616). **makan, mo_n** son; **mo_l.** daughter; **makkal.** the young of animals (Ma.); **mog** (obl. mog-, mo.t-) child, wife; **pe.mog** woman; **mo.l.** daughter; **mo.ta.c** woman with child (Ko.); **mox** (obl. **mo.t-**) child, son, male, daughter, woman; **toz mox** Toda woman or wife; **mox0as-** adolescent boy; **mo.t fil.0** son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter)(To.); **maga** son, male person (inscr.); **makan** son; **magavu, magu, maguva, moga, mogu, moguvu** infant, child of any sex; **magal.** daughter; **makkal., markal., makkal.ir** children; **magal.ma_** a wife who is faithful to her husband (Ka.); **mo.ve^{n}** son; **mo.va** daughter; **makka** children; **pom makka** women, wives (**pon.n.i** wife, female)(Kod..); **mage** (pl. **maga_d.l.u**) son; **magal.u** (pl. **magal.a_d.l.u**) daughter; **makkal.** children; **mo_nu** son; **mo_ni** daughter (Tu.); **maga, moga** male; **maga_t.imi** manliness, bravery, prowess; **maga_d.u** husband, man, male, king, hero; (inscr.); **maganr-u** son; **magatanamu** manliness, virility, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit; **magadi** male of any animal, beast or bird; **magana_lu** wife, married woman; **magapa_d.i** manliness, honour, bravery; **magala_gu** manliness; **magava~_d.u** man, male, hero; **maguva** woman; **maguvatanamu** womanhood (Te.); **magvan** husband (Kol.); **ma_l** (pl. **ma_cil**) daughter; **mayid** (pl. **mayil**) husband (Pa.); **magind. sind.** man, husband; **ma_l** daughter; **maga sind.u** boy child (**sind.u** son); **maggind.** husband; **ma_cil** girl child; children; **ma_l** (pl. **ma_sil**) woman; **cin makil** small children (Ga.); **mia_r** (pl. **mia_hk**), **mia_r, miya_r., mi_ar.(i)** (pl. **mi_asku**), **miya_li_** daughter; **miya_r** (pl. **miya_sk/miya_hk**) id., girl; **mayya_d.** daughter (Go.); **moga kor.o** boy child; husband, young man; **ga_r.u, ga_lu** daughter (***< mga_r.u, *mga_lu**); **magavan.d.u** man, husband (Kond.a); **ga_r.** daughter (Pe.Mand..); **gar.ce** girl (Pe.); **na_-mga_r.** my daughter; **a_co-mga_r.** (pl. **-mgahke**) woman (Mand..)[cf. **a_r.** (pl. **a_cku**) woman, wife (Kond.a); **a_sa** woman (Kui); **a_ca** (pl. **a_ska**) woman (Kuwi)(DEDR 400)]; **ga_r.eh** (pl. **-in**) girl (Mand..); **maka** voc. used to daughters and sisters in affection (Kuwi); **maqe** boy; **maqi** girl; **maqo** small, little, young; **maqmaqo** small ones; **maqu** young one (animal)(Malt.); **ma_lika_** daughter (Skt.)(DEDR 4616). **Student; man**: **ma_n.i** student; bachelor (**Tiv. Iyar-.2,61**)(Ta.Ka.); **ma_n.** id. (**Tiv. Periyati. 8,10,8**); **ma_n.a_kki** female disciple (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,110**); **ma_n.avakan-** celebate student (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cura. 40**); **ma_n.a_kkan-** id. (**Kur-un. 33**); **ma_n.avan-** id. (**Uttarara_. Anumap. 6**); pupil, scholar; religious student (Ta.lex.); **ma_n.avi** female student; **ma_n.makan-** Brahmin boy (**Takkaya_kap. 672**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_n.ava** youth, little fellow (Ka_ty.); **ma_n.avaka** (Gobh.); **ma_navika_** young Brahmin girl (Pali); **ma_n.ava**, **ma_n.avaka** young man (esp. Brahman)(Pali); **ma_n.ava** man (Pkt.); **ma_n.o, ma_n.i_** man without beard or mustache (Ku.); **ma_na_** man (OB.); **manav, manva_** man, person (Si.); **manai_** man (Bhoj.Aw.); man, husband, bridegroom (H.); **ma_nava** human; man (RV.)(CDIAL 10048). **ma_nus.a** human, man (RV.Pkt.); **ma_nusa** man (Pali); pl. human beings (Pali); **manus', manus** man (Gypsy); **manas.** (Wg.); **madas.** (Gmb.); **ma_nes.e** (Wot..); **ma_nus.** (Dm.Gaw.Sv.); **mo_nus.** (Phal.); **ma_nus'** pl. (Bshk.); **ma_hn., mohan, ma_hnu, mahn.u** (K.); **ma_n.hu~_, ma_r.hu~_** man, person (S.); **ma_n.hua_n.o, ma_n.hiko** human (S.); **ma_n.as** man (P.); **ma_hn.u_, ma_nu~_** (P.); **mauhn.u, ma_hn.u_, ma_n.as, ma_n.s** (WPah.); **ma_nis** (N.); **ma_nuh** (A.); **ma_nus** (B.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **mansawa_, ma_nusa** husband (OAw.); **ma_nas** man (H.); **ma_n.as** (G.); **ma~_n.asa** (OMarw.); **ma_n.isa** (OG.); **ma_n.ach, ma~_ch, ma_ch** (WPah.);

ma_nchi (N.)(CDIAL 10049). **ma_n-it.am** humanity, mankind; man (**Tiv.Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 75**); **ma_n-itan-** man (**Kampara_. Kumpakar. 36, pi-m)**; **ma_n.ut.am** mankind (**Ka_cippu. Nakare_r-. 106; Kur-al., 62, Urai)**(Ta.lex.) **manus.ya** human being, man (RV.); **X purus.a**: **murs** man, brave young man, boy (Gy.); **mursu** man, husband (S.); **murs** (L.); **mus, mu_s'u_** (Pr.); **mus'a_** man, husband (Sh.); **muso** (Kho.); **mai~sa**, **mai~se** man (Shum.); **maise** (Nin:g.)(CDIAL 9828). **mar.sur, mar.so** husband (Go.); **ma_r.sa_l** man (Go.); **mai-mansa_l** man and wife, male and female (Go.); **mr.eha** male (Kui); **mr.ehenju** man, boy, husband (Kui); **mr.eha, mr.e_ha, mneha, mleha** man {whence, **mle_ccha**}; **mn.e_ha** id., husband (Kuwi); **mur.se** man, i.e. male; **mur.s-maqe** male child; **mur.soti, mur.sti** of man, belonging to man; **mur.so** male, with reference to plants (Malt.)(DEDR 4756). **mi_uth,** dat. **mi_catas** habit or life of an outcaste (K.)(CDIAL 10390).} **martya** mortal man (RV.); **macca** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **maccia** id. (Pkt.); **mac** husband (Ash.Kt.); **ma_s.u** husband (Pas'.); **mo~_ch** man (K.); **ma_ch, mich** man, person (WPah.)(CDIAL 9888). {cf. **mle_ccha** non-Aryan (S'Br.); **maleccha, miliccha, mecha, miccha** barbarian (Pkt.); **mi~_ch, mi~_cas** non-Hindu (K.); **milech, malech** Moslem, unclean outcaste, wretch (P.); **mele_ch** dirty (WPah.); **mech** a Tibeto-Burman tribe (B.); **milidu, milindu** wild, savage (Si.); **mece** wretched, miserly (Pas'.); **milakkha, milakkhu** non-Aryan (Pali); **malak** savage (Si.); **malaki-du_** a Vadda_ woman (Si.); **mila_ca** wild man of the woods, non-Aryan (Pali); **maladu** wild, savage (Si.)(CDIAL 10389). **ma.s** man (Kol.); **ma_s, ma_c** husband (Kol.); **ma.sal** (pl. **ma.sasil**), **ma_sa_, ma_ca** wife (Kol.); **ma_s** man; husband; **ma_sal** woman (Nk.); **ma_sa** wife (Nk.); **maja, maa** man (Pa.); **manja** man, human being; **mai, ma_i_, maiyu_, ma_yi** woman, wife (Go.); **ma_si** (pl. **-r**) husband (Kond.a); **a_l ma_sir** husband and wife; **me_mar kor.o** boy-child; **me_-mari** (pl. **me_-marnu**) husband (Kond.a); **me~_t, me_t** adult man, husband; **mai_** female child; way of addressing girls younger than the speaker (Kur.); **ma_ntar** human beings, male persons (Ta.)(DEDR 4791). **matta** man (Ap.); **ma_t.** id., man, boy, youth (Mai.); **marta** man (RV.)(CDIAL 9887). **man-itan-, man-ican-, man-ucan-, man-ittan-** man (Ta.); **maniccan** servant, slave (Ma.); **manitan** a person of rank (Ma.); **mancn** male human being (Ko.); **monsn** human being, man (To.); **manise** man (Kod..); **man(u)se** a pariah (Tu.); **manis.i** a person (Te.); **manus.ya** man (Skt.)(DBIA 290). **manus.a** man (RV.); **manusa** man (Pkt.); **manas.** (Wg.); **madas.** (Gmb.); **manuzu~, manu_zu~, manu_z** (Sh.); **mahanyuw^{u}** man, servant, slave (K.); **manu_, me_n.u_, me_nu_, me_hn.u_** man (WPah.); **manas** (Tir.); **manis.** man; adj. male (D..)(CDIAL 9827). **manussa** man (Pali); **manus'a, manusa, manus.a** (As'.); **mam.nus'a** (NiDoc.); **man.ussa, man.u_sa** (Pkt.); **manus, manu~s, moness** (Gypsy); **manis'** (Wot..); **man.us** man (L.); **mun.as, mun.s, mur.s, mun.us** husband (L.); **munsr.a_** (P.); **mun.as', munas, muns, mun.s'** (WPah.); **manus** man, person (Bi.Mth.); **munisa** (As'.); **minis'** man (WPah.); **men.s'** husband (WPah.); **munih** man, hired farmworker (A.); **munis** day labourer; **minsa_** fellow (contemptuous)(B.); **man.isa** man, servant, labourer (Or.); **pila_ man.isa_** a mere child; **munis, munisa** labourer (Or.); **munis** man (Konkan.i); **minisa_, miniha_** man; **miniya, mini_** corpse (Si.); **mi_hu** man (Md.); **mi_s', mi~_s'** young man, husband (pl. **ma_nus'**)(Bshk.); **mis'** husband (Sv.); **me_s', mi_s'** (pl. **mo_s'a, ma_s'e**)(Phal.); **mais** (Ku.); **mas'** men (pl. of **mac**)(Dm.); **mos'** man, husband (Kho.); **ma_sh** (Mai.); **ma~_s'** (WPah.)[after which **t.hl.a~_s'** woman in: **t.hl.a~_s'-minis'** woman and man; corresponding feminine forms: cf. **ma_nus.i_** (MBh.); **manus.i_** (Skt.)]; **mo~_s'i_** wife, woman (Wg.); **ma_s'i_ mo~_s'i_** (Pas'.); **mas'i_** (Shum.)(CDIAL 9828). **manussatta** manhood (Pali); **minisata-bava** state of humanity (Si.); **manus.yatva** manhood, humanity (TBr.)(CDIAL 9829). **mo_cak, mo_cek** husband, man (Pas'.); **ma_c.** husband (Shum.); **moc** (Kal.); **mas., me_^{i}z.** man (Tor.); **mo~_cas** man (usu. contemptuous, e.g. when demons speak of men)(K.)(CDIAL 9888).

5904.**Mongoose**: **maggu_s'a** mongoose (Skt.); **madgus'a** (Skt.); **mam.gu_sa, muggasa, muggusu, mam.kusa** (Pkt.); **ma~gu_s, mu~gu_s** (H.); **ma~gu_s, mu~gas, mu~gu_s** (M.)(CDIAL 9702). **an:gu_s.a** an ichneumon; a mungoose (Skt.lex.) **mu_n:ka_** mongoose, viverra ichneumon (Ta.); **mun.i, mun:gisi, mun:guli, mun:gili mun:gali, mun:guri** (Ka.); **mun:gili, mun:guli, mun:gil** (Tu.); **mun:gi, mun:gisa** (Te.); **mun:gus** (Kol.); **mun.s'ak, mun:gus** (Nk.); **mun.ipo_tu** (Ga.); **mungus, mun:gus, mun.si, mugus, muggu_s** (Go.); **mun:gi, mun:gi elka** (Kond.a); **mun:gi orli** (Kuwi); **madgus'a, maggus'a** (Skt.); **mam.gusa, muggasa, muggusu** (Pkt.); **mu~gu_s, ma~gu_s** (H.); **mu~gu_s, mu~gas** (M.); **mugat.i** (Si.)(DEDR 4900). **nakula, mun:gusa** mongoose (Pali.lex.)

5905.**To roast**: **ma_k- (-t-), ma_n.(g)- (ma_n.t-)** to bake (bread)(Pe.); **ma_ka (ma_ki-)** to bake or roast by wrapping in leaves and placing on hot ashes or stones (Kui); **ma_k- (-it-)** to roast in fire, cook food wrapping it in leaves (Kuwi)(DEDR 4788). **makku-tal** to moulder (**W.**)(Ta.); **maggu** id. (Ka.Te.); **mat.ku-tal** to become mouldy; to be destroyed (**Pirapo_ta. 30,58**)(Ta.lex.) **maggu** id. (Ka.lex.) **mekkhna_ (mikkhyas)** to bake bread, vegetales, fruit, fish, in a leaf wrapper; **me_khna_ (mikkhan)** to bake bread (Kur.); **meqe** to toast bread or eggs (Malt.)(DEDR 5053). cf. **bhrajj** to fry (Skt.lex.)

5906.**Mouldy**: **muggu** to get or have the smell of corruption, to become or be musty or mouldy by dampness (Ka.); **mukku, muggu** (Te.); **murugu** to putrify, rot, perish (Te.); **muri, murun:ku** (Ta.); **muggu** an offensive smell, fustiness, mustiness, mouldiness (Ka.); **murugu** (Te.); **muyiccu, mus.iccu, mus.uccu** (Ma.); **muruku** smell (Ta.); **moccu** the strong smell of sheep (Ta.); **mutid.u, mutire** bad smell of the body (Ma.); **muggu-na_ta** a fusty smell; **muggu pid.i** to get a musty smell, to become musty (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mur-i (-v-, -nt-)** to be spoiled; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to change the nature of (as milk, medicine); **muri (-v-, -nt-)** to be spoiled; **mukkal** stench of things owing to dampness (Ta.); **mur..in.n.u, muyin.n.u**, **mus.un.n.u** an offensive smell (Ma.); **mur-ikil** impurity, foulness, uncleanness; **muggalu** mustiness, mouldiness; **mu_r-i** a bad smell, stench (Ka.); **murguni** to mould, become musty; **mugga** mould, mustiness; musty (Tu.); **mu_ri** bad smell (Ka.); a bad smell, stench (Tu.); **mur-ii** dirt, filth, impurity; dirty, foul; **mur-ugu** to become putrid, rotten or rancid; **mukku, mrukku** to spoil, become mouldy or musty, mould; **m(r)ukka** spoiled, mouldy, musty; **mugga** mould, mustiness, mouldy etc.; **muggu** to be musty or mouldy, be damaged, spoiled (Te.); **murr** dirt (Kol.); **murg** a bad smell (Nk.); **mur, murru** dirt; **mura, mur(r)at.** rotten (Pa.); **muyur.** dirt (Ga.); **murk** id. (Go.); **muRki** dirty (Kond.a)(DEDR 5007). **mhel.o** dirty (Kon.lex.) **mayli, maylu, mayle, maile** impurity, dirt, dirtiness (Ka.Tu.); **maila** dirt (M.H.); **mayle** (Te.); **mayilai** (Ta.); **mayile** (Ma.); **mayle** dark-hued, grey, black-spotted colour (Ta.Ma.Te.); cf. **masi, me_la_** (Skt.)(Ka.lex) **Stale**: **ma_nj-** to be stale, become stale (Mand..); **ma_j- (-it-)** to become stale, get spoiled (food), smell bad (Kuwi)(DEDR 4795). **basi, baske** stale; **mare ore** stale cooked rice; **morot sorot** stale meat (Santali.lex.)

5907.**Point of an arrow**: **mukha** the point of an arrow; the edge of any sharp instrument; surface, upperside; **mukhan.d.i** a weapon (Ka.lex.) **Image: trident**: **makitam < mahita** S'iva's trident (Ta.lex.)

5907a.**Image:three**: **muk, mu** adj. three (Ka.); **mu_v** (before vowels)(Ta.); **mu, mu_** (in some cpds.)(Te.); muggur three men (Nk.); **muRku mu_Rku** three each (Kond.a); **musi** adj. three (entities)(Br.)(DEDR 5052).

6049.**Image: three**: **mukkai** three, a term used in games; < mu_n-r-u + kai; **mukka_l** three times (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 87**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: three-pronged dart; trident**: **mukkappu** three-pronged dart; trident (**Takkaya_kap. 98**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: three**: **mug** three; **muggare, muggere** three lines or stripes; **muggarebel.l.i** silver the value of which merchants or goldsmiths mark with three lines (four such lines denoting pure silver); somewhat impure silver (Ka.lex.) **mr.gas'ira_, mr.gas'iras** name of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars (Skt.lex.)

5908.**Image: teat**: **mukha** a teat, nipple (Skt.lex.)

5909.**Image: entrance**: **mukha** an entrance to a house, a door, passage (Skt.lex.) **mukha** entrance, egress; the entrance of a house; the mouth or embouchure of a river (Ka.lex.)

5910.**Image: top of a doorway; upright of doorframe**: **muha_t.h** upright of doorframe (L.P.); threshold (L.).)(CDIAL 10159). **muha_r.i_** top of a doorway outside a stockade (S.); **muha_r.** upright of doorframe; **muha_r.i_** wall on each side of a door (L.)(CDIAL 10160). **mukat.u** platform, ridge of a roof (Ta.); **mo_t.u** top of a house (Ta.); **mukal.** ridge, roof (Ma.); **moyl.** ridge of roof (Ko.); **muxul.** id. (To.); **mogad.u, mogal.u, magil** id. (Ka.); **mugili** turret, top as of a temple (Tu.); **mogad.u** ridge of roof (Te.)(DEDR 4888).

5911.**Image: hole in a vessel**: **mogh, mogha** a hole in a vessel, roof or well (P.lex.) cf. **muhar** a string for guiding a camel inserted through a perforation in the nose (P.lex.) **mogape** a vessel for lifting water (Ka.); **muge, mugayi** small earthen vessel (Tu.)(DEDR 4887).

5912.**Work by contract**: **mugdon.icem. (ka_m)** (work) by contract (Kon.lex.) **mugu** the fixed hire with board, lodging and raiment of a labourer; **muguta_y** a servant engaged for fixed hire, boarding etc. (Tu.lex.)

5913.**Image: squatting posture**: **mukul.am** a squatting posture in which the two legs are joined to form a horizontal circle (**Tattuvap. 109, Urai.**); **mucalikai, mucalikai-ya_tan-am** id. (**Tattuvap. 108**)(Ta.lex.)

5914.**Image: to bring forth**: **mukir..ttal** to bear, bring forth (**Vina_yakapu. 81,154**); to appear (**Ain:kur-u. Kat.avul..**)(Ta.lex.) **magavu, maguvu, magu, moga, moguj, moguvu** an infant, a child of any sex (Ka.lex.) **mukku-tal** to strain as a woman in travail (Ta.Te.); **mukkiri** (Ka.); **mukkuga** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5915.**Image: with the head downwards**: **moka** (Tadbhava of **mukha**) with the head downwards, topsy-turvy (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5916.**Liquor distilled from bassia latifolia**: **madgi_** mahua flower (Kur.); **mthgi** bassia latifolia (Malt.)(DEDR 4695). **phoka matkom** matkom cooked in a certain way; the matkom is washed in water and while still wet is put into an earthen vessel over the fire and roasted (Santali.lex.) cf. **mahur.o, maur.o** bassia latifolia (G.); **mahula** bassia latifolia (Or.)(CDIAL 9801). **Bassia latifolia**: **matkom, jamr.o matkom** bassia latifolia (Santali.lex.) cf. **madhu_ka, madhu-druma** the tree bassia latifolia (Ka.Skt.lex.) **To offer the first fruits**: **na~wa~i** to offer the first fruits, to partake of a crop first time in the season; **matkomle na~wa~i akata** we have performed the ceremony of offering the first fruits, of the matkom, or we have partaken of matkom for the

first time this season; until the first fruits have been offered, Santals do not as a rule, eat rice, the grain of gundli etc.; the baha or flower fsetival is the offering of the 'first fruits' of the matkom and other jungle fruits and flowers. Matkom is never eaten, except under great pressure, before the observance of the baha or flower festival (Santali)(Santali.lex.) **Mahua tree**: **matkom** a large branchy forest tree, mohwa, bassia latifolia; the flower which is used as food; **matkom kho~c** the calyx of the flower of bassia latifolia; **matkom sohoe** the stamens of the matkom flower; **bhugak matkom lagitko repec kana** they are quarrelling over a hollow matkom flower (something not worth quarreling over); **teke matkom** the matkom flower boiled for food; **matkom lat.he** a preparation of the flower of bassia latifolia for food; **matkom duhli** a liquor made from mohwa flowers (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **paura** liquor distilled from the flower of bassia latifolia; **paura cua** to distil liquor; **paura gadi** a greg shop; **paurateye nu~ bulena** he is drunk by drinking liquor; **paura bhat.t.i** a liquor still; **paura dare** the mohwa tree; **matkom, jamr.o matkom** bassia latifolia (Santali.lex.) Madhuca indica = madhuca latifolia = bassia latifolia: **mahua** (M.H.); **mahwa** (B.); **madhuka** (SKt.); **irippa** (Ma.); **kattiluppai** (Ta.); **madhukamu** (Te.); flowers: yield a distilled spirit which is astringent, tonic, appetizing; regardes as cooling, tonic, nutritive, used in coughs in form of a decoction; dried ones used as fomentation in cases of orchitis for their sedative effect; bark: used in decoction as astringent and tonic; habitat: Dehra Dun and Saharanpur Siwaliks, Oudh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Konkan, N. Kanara, S. Mahrata, N. Circars and Deccan; cultivated and self-sown (GIMP, p.159). cf. **iruppai** bassia longifolia (Ta.)(DEDR 485). Madhuca longifolia = bassia longifolia: **mohuva** (B.); **mohwa** (M.); **mohua** (H.); **madhuka** (Skt.); **irippa** (Ma.); **iluppai** (Ta.); **uriyippa** (Te.); bark: in decoction, used as an astringent and emollient, also as a remedy in itch; flowers: laxative, stimulant, anthelmintic; oil from seeds: used in skin diseases; gummy juice: used in rheumatism; habitat: forests of W. India from Konkan southwards to Travancore, common in Kanara, Malabar, Mysore, Annamalais and the Circars at low elevations (GIMP, p.159). **madhura** sweet (A_s'vGr..Pali); **mahura** (Pkt.); **mura, mo_ru-ste** (Ash.); **mu_ra** (Wg.); **mo_r** (Kt.); **maura** (Dm.); **mahura, ma~_ura_** (Kal.); **moho_ro** (Phal.); **mo_ru** sweet, mild-natured (Sh.); **muhura** sweet (OG.); **miyuru, mihiri, mi_ri** sweet, soft (Si.); **mi_ru** pleasant (Md.)(CDIAL 9793). **madhurata_** sweetness (Skt.Pali); **mihira** (Si.)(CDIAL 9795). **madhus** sweetness (TS.); **mus'o_** sweet (Sv.)(CDIAL 9800). **madhuvr.ks.a, madhuka** bassia latifolia (Skt.); **mrac(h)** bulberry (Kho.); **maharoc** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9796). **mahoti_** fruit of bassia latifolia (H.)(CDIAL 9802). **Liquorice**: **madhura_** liquorice (Skt.); **moruk** (Kho.)(CDIAL 9797). **madhuka** liquorice (Sus'r.); **moiyu** wild liquorice (roots given to animals)(Kho.)(CDIAL 9785). Glycyrrhiza glabra (Modern Egyptian Arabic **so_s**) "Liquorice is a herbaceous plant growing to 1.5m, with lilac flowers... grows wild in Eastern Europe... the root is demulcent, expectorant, laxative and antiflammatory. It is used to treat coughs and bronchitis, gastric ulcers and as an eye lotion. It is employed to sweeten medicine, to flavour beer, confectionery and tobacco... Prospero Alpini... Boiled in water with fennel seeds it was used to aid vomiting... Pliny... in a powdered state it was chewed by those suffering from mouth ulcers. Theophrastus tells that liquorice, which he calls 'Scythian root', was useful for treating asthma, dry cough and chest troubles... The Assyrian Herbal includes under the name **s'u_s'u** in treatments for the feet, swellings, excess of saliva and as a diuretic." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.106). Glycyrrhiza glabra: **yashti-madhu** (Skt.); **jathimadh** (H.); **mulhatti** (H.); **jashti-madhu** (B.M.); **muleti** (P.); **atimaduram** (Ta.); **atimaduramu** (Te.); root: tonic, laxative, demulcent, emollient, used in genito-urinary diseases, coughs and sore throat; glycyrrhizin; habitat: Baluchistan and sub-Himalayan tracts (GIMP, p.126). **madhuka** glycyrrhiza glabra (Car. Su. 4.1,5,8). **madhuraparn.i_** id. (Car. Su. 4.5,21; Ci. 29.117).

madhuyas.t.i_ id. (Car. Ci. 16.100, 23.186). **ya_s.t.ika_** synonym of **madhuka** (Car. Su. 4.28); **yas.t.imadhu** id. (Car. Vi. 8.139); **yas.t.ya_hva** id. (Car. Su. 3.24,27). **madhuyas.t.i_, madhuyas.t.ika_** liquorice (Skt.); **madhulat.t.hika_** (Pali); **mahulat.t.hi** liquorice plant, sugarcane (Pkt.); **mulat.t.hi_** liquorice (P.); **mulait.hi_, mulaht.i_, mulhat.t.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 9799). Glycyrrhiza glabra or glandulifera: licorice root, liquorice root, sweet wood, **lakritzenholz, sussholz** (Ger.); **reglisse, bois doux** (Fr.); licorice has been in use in the form of the crude drug, medicinal pastes and aqueous extract since remote times. It is mentioned by Theophrastus and Dioscorides and by the Roman writers Marcellus and Pliny as radix dulcis and is recorded as being common in Europe during the Middle Ages; parts used: the dried rhizome and roots; habitat: western and central Asia, southern Europe and northern Africa; uses: demulcent, expectorant and flavouring agent... to flavour tobacco. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 427-434). Bassia latifolia: **madhuka** (Skt.); **Indian butter tree, mahwah tree** (Eng.); **jangli moha, mahua** (H.); **maua, mahua** (B.); **mowda** (M.); **ippachettu, eppi, madhookamu** (Te.); **kat illipi, kattu-irupai** (Ta.); **madhookam ilupai** (Ma.); **ippe-mara** (Ka.); **ippicha, mohecha, darakhte-gulchakane-sahrai** (Pers.); **mahuda** (G.); habitat: Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, Bengal and South Indian forests and Ceylon; parts used: flowers, fruit, oil of the seeds, leaves and bark... A spirit is distilled from the flowers. Flowers contain a fairly good quality of sugar, enzymes and yeast... Action: fresh juice is alterative and the spirit distilled from the flowers is a powerfully diffusible stimulant and an astringent, tonic and appetiser... Liquor obtained from the flowers by distillation contains a large amount of empryeumatic oil which is apt to cause gastric irritation in large doses... Fruit or the seed produces an edible fat which is also used for manufacture of margarine etc., the kernels yield a thick concrete oil (mahua butter) which is used by the Gonds and other Central Indian tribes for edible purposes and is frequently used as an adulterant of 'ghee'... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 179-180). Bassia Longifolia: **madhuka** (Skt.); **mohua** (H.); **mohuva** (B.); **mee** (Si.); **illupai, iluppai** (Ta.); **ippi** (Te.); habitat: a tree abounding in milky juice possessing practically the same properties and of the same species as bassia latifolia, and is entirely a south Indian plant commonly grown in Mysore, Malabar and along the west coast... Action: Mowrin is the residue, a sapo-glucoside, after oil is extracted from the seeds, called 'bassia oil'... Mowrin has a specific action on the heart and circulation... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 181).

5917.**Image: conch**: **mukhara** a conch shell (Skt.lex.)

5918.**Image: the top**: **mo_ku** the upper portion, the top, the forepart (Ka.lex.)

5919.**Tax on shop-keepers**: **mo_hatarpa** house-tax (Ka.); tax on the shopkeepers and artificers of a village or town (Ka.Te.); **mo_hatarapha** id. (M.); **mohasale, mo_sale** restraint placed on a person to prevent his escape or to enforce the payment of a demand: arrest, confinement (Ka.); **mohasalu, mosu_lu** (Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5920.**Exchange**: **mu_badale, mu_badalu** exchanging, exchange, barter; sums lent and paid on running accounts without the use of receipts or documents on either side (Ka.); **mo_badala_, mo_ba_dala_** (M.); **muba_dile, moba_dala_** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **mokaddame** an affair, a matter; a case, civil or ciminal (Ka.Te.); **mukadama_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

5921.**Erycibe paniculata**: **mr.gana_ri** a vegetable and medicinal substance, erycibe paniculata, used as a vermifuge (Ka.lex.)

5922.**A treasure**: **mukunda** name of a particular treasure; the resin of boswellia thurifera (Ka.lex.)

5923.**A cereal**: **mukunda(ka)** an inferior cereal (Car. Su. 27.18, Ni. 4.5).

5924.**Musk**: **mr.ga, kastu_rika_** musk (Skt.)

5925.**Cloud**: **mihia_** cloud (Pkt.); **mihika_** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 10140). **menj** cloud (Kal.); **men** obl. **menju_na** (Kal.)(CDIAL 10339). **me_gha** cloud, rain (RV.); cloud, esp. thunderstorm (Pali); **me_ha** cloud, rain (Pkt.); **mi** rain (Gypsy); **me~_** (Sh.); **mi~_hu** (S.); **mi~h** heavy rain (L.); **meh, me~h, mi~_h, mi_hi~_** rain (P.); **me** cloud, rain (Ku.); **meh** (A.); **miha** rain-cloud (Or.); **meh, meha_** cloud (Mth.); **mem.ha** (OAw.); **meh, me~h** rain (H.); **meha** (OMarw.); **meh, mehulo, mevlo** (G.); **mehud.a_, mahud.a_** cloud (M.); **mey, me_** pl. (Si.)(CDIAL 10302). **mukil** cloud (Ta.Ma.); **nis- muxul.m** mist on hills in morning (To.); **mugil** cloud, series or bank of clouds; the sky (Ka.); **mugalu, mugal.u** cloud; **mugaliyuni** to become cloudy (the sky)(Ka.); **mogulu, moyilu** cloud (Te.); **morgar** id. (Kol.); **malgur** id. (Pa.); **mogul** id., sky; **moggul** id. (Ga.); **moyol** (pl. **moyosk**), **muyol** cloud; **moyoolee** a cloud; **moyyel** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4892). **myhar, maya_r** cloud (Wg.); **ma_re** (Pr.)(CDIAL 10303). **me_g** hail (Tor.); **me_ghya** being in or coming from a cloud (VS.); **me~_k** hail (Sh.); **me~ghlu_** cloud (L.); **meghla_** (P.); **me~_i** dew (Ash.)(CDIAL 10304). **macu** cloud, white cloud, fog, dew; **ma_ci** cloud (Ta.); **mau** dew, mist, snow (Ma.); **manj** cloud (Ko.); **moz** id. (To.); **maju** dew, fog, coldness (Ka.); **maji** dew (Kod..); **maindu** dew, mist, fog (Tu.); **mancu** id., frost (Te.); **manc** mist; **mass** dew (Kol.); **ma, maj** mist, dew; **me_ndir, me~_dir** dew (Pa.); **ne_ndir** id. (Ga.); **mac, mach, macc(i), mac e_r** dew; **mac** snow (Go.); **masu** dew; **ni_r masu** id., mist (Kond.a); **moncu_, mancu, mancu e_yu, macu** dew (Kuwi)(DEDR 4641). **mappu** being overcast or cloudy, bewilderment, beclouded state of the intellect as by intoxication, dullness, arrogance; **mammal** dusk (Ta.); **marvu, marbu, mabbu, mobbu** darkness, gloom, dimness, drowsiness, heaviness with sleepiness, dullness, stupidity; **mabbiga** (a creature of darkness), Asura or Ra_ks.asa (Ka.); **mappu** evening, twilight; **mappu a_pini** to grow dark; **marbu, mabbu** dim, dull, obscure (Tu.); **mrabbu** cloud; **mabbu** cloud, darkness, dimness, ignorance, haziness, vagueness; **mabbh-konu** to be intoxicated (Te.); **mabbu** cloud (Go.)(DEDR 4728). **mar..un:ku** to be obscure (as the sun or moon in an eclipse or behind a cloud); **mar..ukkam** cloudiness, obscurity of the sun in an eclipse; **man:kul** cloud, fog, night, darkness; **man:kulam** cloudiness, murkiness (Ta.); **man.n.iram, man.n.ul** cloudy sky, fading light (Ma.); **mag- (magy-), mang- (mangy-)** (light) becomes less (Ko.); **mar..a** dimness; **mar..gu** to grow dim or faint; **man:ku** dimness; **maju** dimness of sight (Ka.); **manguri** dusk, twilight (Kui); **mar.ge** to become black; **mar.gro** black (Malt.)(DEDR 4750). **mar..ai** rain, cloud, darkness, to become dark as a cloud, be cool (Ta.)(DEDR 4753). **ma_ci** cloud; **ma_cu** cloud, darkness; **ma_l** black, cloud (Ta.); **ma_su** to grow dim, fade, become dusky (Ka.); **ma_pu** evening, night (Te.); **ma_cka, ma_jga** darkness (Pe.); **ma_su** dusk, twilight (Kui); **ma_xa_** night (Kur.)(DEDR 4781).

5926.**Lamp lighted for the dead**: **mo_t.ca-ti_pam** lamp lighted in temple-towers in commemoration of dead persons; **mo_t.ca-vil.akku** lamp lighted and carried before the corpse or placed at the burial place, among Lingayats; **mo_t.cam** liberation, release, escape; final

emancipation, release from transmigration, salvation; heaven; (Jaina.) complete deliverance, state of the soul in which it is freed from all bondage of karma, and has passed for ever beyond the possibility of rebirth; deliverance, release (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,10,4**)(Ta.lex.) **pamoceti** to liberate; **mutti, vimutti, mokkha, pamucana** liberation; **vimocaka, muttida_yaka** liberator (Pali.lex.)

5927.**An ingredient; one of nine commodities**: **mo_t.cam** one of nava-pata_rttam (**Ci_vaka. 2814, Urai**); **mo_kkam** id. (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,4,7**)(Ta.lex.) **nava-pata_rttam** (Jaina) the nine categories of fundamental realities, viz., **ci_vam, aci_vam, pun.n.iyam, pa_vam, a_ciravam, camvarai, nirccarai, pantam, mo_t.cam** (**Ci_vaka. 2814, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

5928. **Land measure**: **ma_** synonymous with **pa_d.agam** = 240 **kur..i** (3.17 acres, 1.3 hectares; **MIAI,** p.45. D.C.Sircar: **ma_** = 1/20 **ve_li**; 2.5 **ka_n.i**; 2 **sei**.] **ma_** the fraction 1/20 (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 4785); **great** (Ta.Ma.Ka.); an expletive (Ta.); interj. of wonder, 'bravo!' (Ma.Ka.)(DEDR 4786-87.) 2 **mara-k-ka_l** or 2 **kur.un.i** = one **padakku** [cf. **Tol. Er..ut. 239**] one **padakku** = 16 **na_r..i**; 3 **tu_n.i** = one **kalam** (152.6 litres; 96 **na_r..i**; 12 **marakka_l** or **kur.un.i**; 3 maunds of rice).[cf. **MIAI**, p.8-83; a grain measure (EI 28.IEG.); Altekar, **Ra_s.t.ra-ku_t.as and their times**, p.376. A Ta. compound indicates that 16 as a landing point was a later-day development; the ancient landing points are: 4 and 20 when arriving at fractions, using **kan.** finger-joints/ knuckles: **ma_ka_n.i** the fraction 1/16 = **ma_** (4/80) + **ka_n.i** (1/80) = 5/80 or 1/16.] In Ta. the fraction 1/5 does not seem to have a unique morpheme: it is equated as **na_lu-ma_** the fraction 1/5, as four **ma_** but with a distinct Tamil script symbol.

5929.**Image: eye**: **mi_kan.** the region above or over the eye (**Tol. Er..ut. 250, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5930.**Brother**: **moya (mog)** brotherly (love)(Kon.lex.) **megge, megye, meggi** younger brother; **megudi, megdi** a female's younger sister (Tu.); **megi, megge** younger brother; **megdi** younger sister (Kor.)(DEDR 5054). **bahn.** a brother; **bahin.oi, ban.oi, bhanoi, bhan.vayya** a sister's husband, brother-in-law (P.lex.) **meun.o, miun.o** brother-in-law (Kon.lex.) cf. **meonak** cross-cousin (Nk.)(DEDR App. 53b).

5931.**Waist-cord**: **me_kalai** waist-cord (**arai cey me_kalaiya_n-** : **Te_va_. 281,9**); a jewelled girdle of 7 or 8 strands (**min-n-ume_kalaiyun to_t.un. kot.uttu** : **Cilap. 4,30, Urai**); cloth, saree; lines drawn round the sacrificial pit or the receptacle in which the sacrificial fire is deposited (Ta.lex.) **me_khala_** girdle (AV.Pali); band, fillet (Skt.); **me_hala_** girdle (Pkt.); **mevul-a** (Si.)--with metath. **hamail** necklace of small bells on camel's or horse's neck (L.); **hamel** necklace (L.P.)(CDIAL 10301). **makkat.t.u** waist band (**puttapputu makkat.t.alai makkat.t.inare_** : **Takkaya_kap. 99**) (Ta.lex.)

5932.**Mimosa**: **va_kai** sirissa, albizzia, fragrant sirissa; **karu-va_kai** fragrant sirissa, albizzia odoratissima (Ta.); **va_ka** acacia odoratissima (Ma.); **ba_ge** acacia or mimosa seeressa = albizzia lebbeck (Ma.); **ba_ge-mara** the sirissa tree, acacia speciosa (Tu.)[albizzia odoratissima = acacia odoratissima = acacia speciosa = acacia sirissa = mimosa sirissa](DEDR 5333). cf. **s'iri_s.a** the tree acacia sirissa; its flower (S.ad.vBr.)(CDIAL 12453). **ba_ge, ba_gi** the tree acacia (or mimosa) seeressa, albizzia lebbeck, s'iri_s.a, kapi_tana, bhan.d.i_la (Ka.); **va_kai** (mimosa flexuosa)(Ta.); **va_ge** acacia odoratissima (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) mimosa sirissa = acacia speciosa

(Indian Medicinal Plants, p. 800). **Aloe wood; sirissa**: **ci_kkiri, ci_kkiriyan-, ci_kkiriya_n-** black sirissa, albizzia amara (Ta.lex.) Albizzia amara: **krishna sirisha** (Skt.); **lallei** (M.); **turinjil** (Ta.); **sigara**(Te.); seeds: astringent, given in piles, diarrhea and gonorrhea; leaves: useful in ophthalmia; habitat: throughout S. India in dry forests (GIMP, p.10). Albizzia odoratissima: **kala siris** (H.); **kakur siris** (B.); **chikunda** (M.); **karuvagei** (Ta.); **chinduga** (Te.); **svetashirisha** (Skt.); bark: applied externally is considered efficacious in leprosy and inveterate ulcers; leaves: boiled in ghee used as remedy for cough; gum (Wealth of India, I,44); habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.11). **sirisa, s'iri_s.a, sirasala, sirsala** a large tree, albizzia lebbeck; the tree acacia sirissa (Ka.lex.) **s'i_rs.a** the black variety of aloe-wood (Skt.lex.) Albizzia Lebbeck. In Java the bark is sometimes used for soap. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.365). **siris** albizia lebbeck; **jan. siris** albizia odoratissima (Santali); **kan.t.a siris** albizzia myriophilla (Santali.lex.) **kat.abhi_, kat.ambhara_** albizzia lucida (Car. Ci. 9.70, 23.2.4; 9.47). Albizia or mimosa lebbeck... In Java, according to Heyne, the bark is sometimes used for soap. According to Wehmer the bark contains saponin and tannin 7 to 11 percent... The powder of the bark of the roots is used to strengthen spongy and ulcerative gums (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.365). **s'iri_s.a** the tree acacia sirissa; its flower (S.ad.vBr.); **s'iri_s.aka** (R.); **siri_sa** acacia sirissa (Pali); **siri_sa** (Pkt.); **sirihu** the tree albizzia lebbec (S.); **s'iri_h, s'ri~_** albizzia lebbec; **sari~_h** acacia speciosa (L.); **siri~_h, sari~_h, si_ri_** acacia speciosa or sirissa or stipulata (P.); **siris** (H.); **siris** any kind of leguminous tree with pinnate leaves (N.); **sirisa** acacia sirissa (Or.); **siris** (Mth.); **sirisa** (OAw.); **siris, siras** acacia sirissa, mimosa sirissa (H.); **s'iras** mimosa sirissa (M.)(CDIAL 12453). **amlika_** tamarindus indica (Car. Su. 23.38, 27.152). **Acacia sirissa**: **bhan.d.ila** acacia or mimosa sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.i_ra** ficus indica (R.); acacia sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.ira** acacia sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.ila** mimosa sirissa (Pali); **bham.d.i_ra** (Pkt.); **bham.d.i_, bham.d.ia_** (Pkt.); **bad.ila** tamarindus indica (Si.)(CDIAL 9375). **bhan.d.i_** albizzia lebbeck synonym of **s'iri_s.a** (Car. Su. 27.107). cf. **bhan.d.ila** acacia or mimosa sirissa (Skt.) **seri_sakaa** made of siri_sa wood, name of a hall; **seri_samaha** festival in honour of the seri_saka vima_na (Pali.lex.) **s'iri_s.a** mimosa sirissa = albizzia lebbek (Skt.) Albizzia lebbeck: **shirisha** (Skt.); **siris** (H.B.M.); **vagai** (Ta.); **dirasana** (Te.); bark and seeds: astringent, given in piles and diarrhea, tonic, restorative; root bark: in powder form used to strengthen gums; leaves: in night-blindness; gum, saponin, tannin; throughout India, ascends to 4,000 ft. in the Himalayas, usually planted (GIMP, p.11). **karu-va_kai** fragrant sirissa, albizzia odoratissima (Ta.); **va_ka** acacia odoratissima (Ma.)(DEDR 5333). {Mimusops Laurifolius or schimperi (Ancient Egyptian **s'3w3b**; Coptic **wrbe; wroye**; Modern Egyptian Arabic = Classical Arabic **labah**, although this now designates albizzia lebbekh, a tree imported from India in the 18th century) 'Persea is a tall tree with a dense foliage of tough leaves. The fruits are about 4 cm long, round with a pointed tip and four or six sepals. When ripe it is yellow and contains a sweet, green edible pulp enclosing two or three stones. The tree grows wild in Ethiopia, and in ancient times it grew all over Egypt. Fruits have been found in burials of the Old Kingdom and later, leaves have been identified in mummy garlands from the New Kingdom, where they formed the basis for the setting of other floral elements... Two large bouquets were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun. In the medical texts it ocfurs just once in a remedy for 'white spots', an ointment consisting of red ochre, **kohl**, boiled persea pulp, and another plant ingredient, pounded in sycamore juice... The word **is'd** is generally taken to designate the persea tree and its fruit...' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp. 121-122)}.

5933.**Agati grandiflora**: cf. **baka-pus.pa, vaka, vuka** the tree sesbana grandiflora = agati grandiflora, s'ivamalli, pa_s'uvata, baka, vaka, e_ka_s.t.hi_la, kokkare huvvina gid.a (Ka.lex.) cf. **agase-mara** agati grandiflora (Tu.)(DEDR 5). Agati grandiflora: The tree occurs in India to the Mascarene islands, through Malaya to tropical Australia... is often planted for its edible flowers and pods... B. Dey says that the red gum from the bark resembles Bengal kino. Sanyal and Ghose state that the bark contains tannin and gum. Dymock reports that the root of the red-flowered variety, rubbed into a paste with water, is applied for rheumatism... the bark is very astringnet, and an infusion of it is given in smallpox and other eruptive fevers. In the Antilles the bitter bark is considered tonic and febrifuge... in Bombay juice of the leaves and flowers is a popular remedy for nasal catarrh, and headache. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 429-430).

5934.**Gummy foam**: **veky** pouzolzia bennettiana (the skin yields a gummy foam used in washing head and body)(Ko.); **pol.ky** id. (To.)(DEDR 5501). Pouzolzia zeylanica = pouzolzia indica: **kallurukki** (Ma.); plant: used in syphilis, gonorrhea, and snake-poison; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p. 203; Indian Materia Medica, p. 1008.).

5935.**Cardamom**: **bahule** large cardomoms (Ka.lex.) **bahula_** synonym ela_ (Car. Ci. 8.103). **bahula_** cardamoms; the indigo plant; **bahula-gandha_** cardamoms (Skt.lex.) **ela_** cardomom, elettaria cardamomum [Car. Su. 4.22(37), 23(454)]; amomum subulatum (Skt.); **ela_chi** (H.G.); **ela_ch** (B.) cardamoms are largely used as aromatic adjuncts (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.258). **e_lam** cardamom plant, elettaria cardamom; cardamom; **e_lav-arici** cardamom seed (Ta.); **e_lam** cardamoms; **e_latt-ari** cardamom seed (Ma.); **e_l-akki, ya_lakki, ya_laki** large cardamoms (Ka.); **e.lakki** cardamom seeds; **e.la male, e.lati male** cardamom plantation (Kod..); **el_-akki** cardamoms (Tu.); **e_la, e_laki** cardamom plant; **e_lakulu** cardamom seeds (Te.)(DEDR 907). **e_la_** cardamom (Sus'r.); **e_d.aka** a medicinal plant (Sus'r.); **e_la_, e_l.a_** (Pali.12th cent. A.D.); **e_la_** (Pkt.); **el.a_** (Or.M.); **el-biju, en-sa_l** (Si.)(CDIAL 2522). **trut.i_** synonym of ela_ (Car. Ci. 26.55). Amomum xanthioides: **ilayechi** (H.); **elach** (B.); **elam** (Ta.); **elakulu** (Te.); **elachi** (M.); seeds: stimulant, carminative, useful in relieving tormina and tenesmus and in dysentery; fruit: essential oil (GIMP, p.16). Amomum subulatum: **brihadaela** (Skt.); **bara-elachi** (H.B.); **periyayelam** (Ta.); **peddayelaki** (Te.); seeds: stomachic, useful in nueralgia, used in gonorrea as aphrodisiac; oil from seeds: aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, applied to eyelids to allay inflammation; essential oil; cultivated in swampy places along the sides of mountain streams in Nepal, Bengal, Sikkim and Assam (GIMP, p.16). Elettaria cardamomum: cardamom seed; **kardamomen** (Ger.); **cardamomes** (Fr.); it is listed as an Indian spice in the customs liable to duty in Alexandria, AD 176-180 and first described as a product of the Malabar coast by the Portuguese navigator Barbosa in 1563; part used: dried ripe seed, recently removed from the capsules; habitat: Indo-China, Ceylon, Malabar coast of India; uses: carminative, aromatic, condiment, and flavouring agent in curries. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 231-236). "Elettaria cardamomuum yields the cardamoms of Malabar, Mangalor, Mysore and Ceylon... Sanskrit and Marathi **ela**, Concani **ala**, throughout India **ilachi, elaichi**, Arabic **kakilahisighar**, and Persian **kakilahikurd**... Among the Bengalis, Guzeratis, and Deccanis it is called by some **hil** and by other **elachi**. That is among the Moors, for among the Gentios of those parts it is called **dore**... Dioscorides that the best comes from Comagena, Armenia, and the Bhosphorus, and that is also brought from Arabia and India..." (G. De Orta, pp.pp.99-112). Amomum cardomum or elettaria cardamomum. **cardamom seed**; **kardamomen** (Ger.); **cardamomes** (French). "Cardamom is mentioned in the

ancient Sanskrit writings of Sus'ruta. It is listed as an Indian spice in the customs liable to duty in Alexandria, AD 176-180 and first described as a product of the Malabar coast by the Portuguese navigator Barbosa in 1563. The species first used as a spice was probably the amomum cardomum of Siam and Java, which is thought to represent **amomon** of Dioscorides and **amomi uva** of Pliny... Habitat: Indo-china, in mountainous districts. Cultivated in Ceylon and near the Malabar coast of India, and recently in Guatemala... In Mysore the plants are grown in the betel-nut plantations between the palms... The drug is exported both in the fruit (capsules) and seed form in chests... The 'Allepey greens' are claimed to be the best cardamoms for use in distilling the volatile oil... Bengal cardamom, from amomum aromaticum has 9 wings near the summit of the capsule. Its seeds are about 3 mm. long and possess an aromatic, camphoraceous taste... Uses: carminative, aromatic, condiment, and flavouring agent in curries, various food products.. cardamom oil is used in perfumery. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 231-236).

5936.**Cork tree**: **baken dare** the cork tree, millingtonia hortensis (Santali.lex.)

5937.**Image: bent**: **vr.kta** in cmpds. 'turned, bent' (RV.); **bruk^{u}** bending of something perpendicular (esp. the backbone) under too heavy a weight (K.); **bi_ka_** crooked (H.)(CDIAL 12066).

5938.**Tree**: **ruk birik, ruk birit** trees; **ruk birit nelte bam berellena?** Did you not take notice of the trees before you settled down? **rol** a large forest tree, terminalia chebula; this tree yields the myrobalans of commerce; **ruhen** a large forest tree, soymida febrifuga; **bir** jungle, forest; **birit** trade, calling, profession (Santali.lex.) **ru_ks.a** tree (Skt.); **rukkha** tree (Pali.Pkt.); **ruccha** (Pkt.); **rucha, lukha** (As'.); **rukh, ruk** (Gypsy); **rukkh** (L.P.); **ru_kh** (Ku.); **rukh** (N.); **rukha** (MB.); **ru_kh** (Bhoj.Aw.H.G.M.); **ru_ku** (Kon:kan.i); **ruka, rika** (Si.); **ru'** (Md.); **rukkhalla** tree (Pkt.); **rikilla** twig (Si.)(CDIAL 10757). **rukkhamu_la** foot of a tree (Pali.Pkt.); **vr.ks.amu_la** (Mn.); **rukmula** (Si.)(CDIAL 10758). **va_rks.a** of trees, wooden (Ka_tyS'r.); **rokhu~** wood, fuel (G.)(CDIAL 10871). cf. **lakut.a** club (Car.); **ruvlo_** stick (Gypsy); **laur** stick (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 10875). **vr.ks.a** tree (RV.); **ma_la_-vaccha** an ornamental shrub or tree (Pali); **vracha** tree (As'.); **vr.e_ha, vrachi** (NiDoc.); **vakkha, vaccha, vuccha** (Pkt.); **bri_c** (Tir.); **bich** pine-tree (Mai.); **buch, buc** plane-tree (Sh.); **pa_i~-bi_ch** pinus excelsa (Sh.); **bi_kh** tree (WPah.); **buk** oak-tree (N.); **bi_k** willow (D..); **bigye~_s** (Dm.)(CDIAL 12067). cf. **mor.o_ka_** plant(Go.); **mr.ogla** shoot of bamboo; eye, shoot of potato etc. (Kuwi); **mul.a** germ, shoot, young plant (Ma.)(DEDR 4997). cf. **ur-uppa_** a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in shipbuilding, hopea decandra (Ta.)(DEDR 717). cf. **gon.d.a** a forest, jungle (Pkt.)(CDIAL 4276). cf. **gond.a** man of Gond tribe (Kol.)(DEDR 2077).

5939.**Vermillion**: **pan:ki** vermilion, ca_tilin:kam (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

5940.**Image: to see**: **ven:kan.** fiery eye (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,8,5**)(Ta.lex.) **ven:kal.am** battlefield (**Pu. Ve. 9,11**)(Ta.lex.) **vekhn.a_** to see (P.); **vekhan.** to see pres. part. **ve_hda_** to see (L.); **vi_ks.ate_** looks at, sees (S'Br.); **ve_ks.ayati** (Dha_tup.); **ve_ks.an.a** looking after, care (Mn.); **bi_c** to see (Tir.); **buch** (Par.); **bhi_cim** I aim at (Kal.); **bi_ch** to see (Bshk.); **bich** (Phal.); **wuchun, wuch** (K.); **appat.i-vekkhiya** absol. not having considered (Pali); **pat.i-vekhami** I direct attention to; **anu-vekhama_ne** being considered (As'.); **ve_hai** looks at (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12041). **Image: sight**: **vi_ks.a** sight (Skt.); **vi_ks.a_** (R.); **wuch^{u}** observation (K.)(CDIAL 12040). **d.isan.u**

va_san.u to see (S.); **vya_dr.s'yate_** is seen clearly (BhP.)(CDIAL 12198). **abhi_ks.ate_** looks toward (RV.); **ahikkhan.a** reproach (Pkt.); **ebikana** peeping (Si.)(CDIAL 535). **ave_ks.ate_** perceives (RV.); **avekkhati** perceives (Pali); **avekkhai, avikkhai, ve_hai** looks at (Pkt.); **avehimim** ger. having observed (Si.); **a_ikn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 899). cf. **ve_vu** spying (Ta.lex.) **udi_ks.a** looking up (BhP.); **udi_ks.ate_** looks up at (S'Br.); **udikkhati** (Pali); **udikkhia** (Pkt.); **uki** careful watching (B.)(CDIAL 1938). **ud.i_kan.** to look for, wait for (L.); **ud.i_kn.a_** to expect (P.); **ud.i_k** expectation (P.); **udekh** indifference (Ku.); **udek** astonishment (N.); **udeka** appearance (Or.)(CDIAL 1997). **upapre_ks.ate_** overlooks, disregards (MBh.); **upekha_** to despise (B.); **utpre_ks.ate_** regards (Skt.); **upekhai** neglects (OMth.); **upekhab** to throw away (Mth.)(CDIAL 2197). **upe_ks.ate_** looks at (S'Br.); overlooks (MBh.); **upe_ks.a_** neglect (MBh.); **upekkhati** looks on, is indifferent to (Pali); **uvekkhai, uvikkhai, uve_hai** disregards (Pkt.); **uvekhvu~** to censure (G.); **upekkha_, upe_kha_** indifference to pleasure (Pali); **uvikkha_, uve_ha_, o_ve_ha_** neglect (Pkt.); **uekha** (OB.)(CDIAL 2319). **niri_ks.ate_** looks at (MBh.); **niri_ks.a_** regarding (R.); **n.irikkhai, n.irakkhai** sees (Pkt.); **nirakkhn.a_** to spy, look out (P.); **nirikhiba_** to inspect minutely (Or.); **nirakhiba** to look., see (A.); **nirakhab** to watch (Mth.); **nirakhai** (OAw.); **niri_khna_, nirakhna_** to look at (H.); **nirakhvu~, narakhvu~** (G.); **nirakhn.e~** (M.); **nirekhiba_** (Or.); **nirekhab** (Bi.); **nirekhal** (Bhoj.); **nirekhn.e~** (M.); **nirakh** knowledge (P.); **nirakh** consideration, judgement (Ku.); **nirikha_** observation (Or.); **nirakh, narakh** (G.)(CDIAL 7280). **pari_ks.ate_** observes, examines (S'Br.); **pari_ks.an.a** testing (Mn.); **pari_ks.a_** inspection, test (Mn.); **pari_ks.in** in **na_n.aka-pari_ks.in** coin tester (Skt.); **parikkhati** looks round, examines (Pali); **parikkhai, paricchai** (Pkt.); **parkhan.u** to inspect (S.); **parikkhan., parkhun.** to test (L.); **parkhun** (K.); **parakhn.a_** (P.); **parkhan.o** (Ku.); **parikhiba_, parakhiba_** (Or.); **parkhab, parekhab** (Bi.); **parikhaba** (OMth.); **parakhna_, pari_khna_** (H.); **parakhiye** (OMarw.); **parikhai** (OG.); **parakhvu~, pa_rakhvu~** (G.); **pa_rakhn.e~** to examine (M.); **parikkhan.a** examining (Pali.Pkt.); **parekhan** (H.); **parikkha_** examination (Pali); **pali_kha_ya** self-examination (As'.); **parkha** (S.); **parakh** (L.P.); **parekh** recognition (N.); **parakh** examination (B.); **parikha, parakha** (Or.); **parakh** (H.); **pari_khad.i_** (OG.); **parakh, pa_rakh** (G.); **pari_s, paras** (M.); **pa_rakh** test (M.); **parikkhi** tester (Pkt.); **parkhi_, pari_kh, parekhiya_** coin tester (Bi.); **pari_kh, parkhiyo** (G.)(CDIAL 7904). cf. **pa_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for, desire, search,look after; **pa_rval** looking; **pa_rvai** id., eye, appearance etc. (Ta.); **pa_rkka** to regard, behold, wait for; **pa_rppu** considering, expectation (Ma.); **pa_r** to look for, wait for, look after, consider, regard, desire; **pa_r(u)** looking to or after; **pa_raysu** to desire; **ha_rayisu, ha_raysu** to look for, get a longing after, desire; **ha_rayke** desire (Ka.); **pa_ra** guard, custody, keeping (Tu.); **pa_ruva** sight, glance (Te.)(DEDR 4091). **pare_ks.ate_** looks at (TS.); **parekha_** examination (P.); **pare_khab** to examine (Bi.); **parekhna_** to look all round; **parekha_** examination (H.)(CDIAL 7912). **prati_ks.ita** expected; **prati_ks.ya** to be expected (Mn.); **pad.ikkhia** expected; **pad.icchia** buffalo that has not borne for a long time (i.e. has long been expected to bear)(Pkt.); **pa_d.s'i_** sterile cow (M.)(CDIAL 8621). **prati_ks.ate_** looks at, beholds (AV.); waits for (TS.); **pat.ikkhati** expects (Pali); **pad.ikkhai, pad.icchai** (Pkt.); **pratichidavo** (NiDoc.); **parkhanu** to wait for (N.); **pad.akhai** looks for, watches (OG.); **paikhn.e~, paikn.e~** to wait for (M.)(CDIAL 8620). **pratyave_ks.ate_** looks at (S'Br.); **paccavekkhati** considers, regards (Pali); **paccavekkhida** (Pkt.); **pasvikma** contemplation (Si.)(CDIAL 8642). **Images: to look like; sees; sight**: **pre_ks.a_** seeing (MBh.); **i_ks.** see (Skt.); **pekkha_, pe_kha_** view, show at a fair (Pali); **pekkha_, pe_ha_** sight; **peccha_, piccha_** show, spectacle (Pkt.); **pekhi** sight (Brajbuli); **pehu** (Si.)(CDIAL 8995). **pre_ks.an.a** viewing (Gr.S.); public show (Mn.); **pre_ks.aka** spectator (Ya_j.); spectacle (Skt.); **pekkhan.a** sight (Pali.Pkt.); **pikkhan.a, pecchan.a, picchan.a, pe_han.a** seeing; **pekkhan.aya, pecchan.aya, picchan.aya** show, spectacle (Pkt.); **pekhan** dancing,

display of tail feathers by a peacock (A.); **pekhna_** puppet show (H.); **pekhn.u~** a display (H.)(CDIAL 8991). **pra_ks.an.ika** actor (Skt.); **pekhniya_** actor (H.)(CDIAL 8992). **pre_ks.an.i_ya** to be looked at, sightly (MBh.); **pekkhan.ijja, pecchan.ijja, picchan.ijja** to be observed (Pkt.); **pekhni_** an image used in certain shows (P.); **pekan.iya** navel (i.e. the uncovered part of the body, esp. of women, between breast and belly), nave of a wheel (Si.)(CDIAL 8993). **pre_ks.ate_** looks at (TS.); **pekkhati** sees (Pali); **pekkhai, pikkhai, picchai, pe_hai** (Pkt.); **pic** to seem, look like (Gypsy); **pekhn.a_** to see (P.); **pekhiba** to look at (A.); **pekh-** (MB.); **pekhai** (OMth.OAw.); **pekhna_** to see, desire (H.); **pekhvu~** to observe closely (G.); **pekhn.e~** to look for (M.); **pe_nava_** to be visible (Si.)(CDIAL 8994). cf. **dekhati** sees (As'.); **dakkhati** sees (Pali); **dr.s'** see (Skt.)(CDIAL 6507). cf. **i_ks.** see (Skt.); **i_ks.an.a** look, view (Ka_tyS'r.); **ikkhan.a** (Pali.Pkt.); **ebikana** (Si.)(CDIAL 1606). **i_ks.ate_** sees (AV.); **ikkhati** (Pali); **ikkhai, i_hae_** (Pkt.); **i_khna_** (H.); **i_hai** looks at, considers (OG.)(CDIAL 1607). **i_ks.a_** sight (BhP.); anything seen (S'Br.); **i_khi** expectation (P.); **ik** look, glance (Si.); **ikh** jealousy [N. < **i_rs.ya_** (Skt.)](CDIAL 1608). **anape_ks.a** careless (R.); **anape_ks.am** adv. (S'Br.); **ape_ks.a_** consideration, expectation (Mn.); **apekkha_** (Pali); **avekkha_, avikkha_** (Pkt.); **n.okkha** unexpected, strange (Pkt.); **n.avakha** (Ap.); **anokhr.a_** singular (L.); **an.okh** a rarity; **an.okha_** uncommon (P.); **anaukha_** (Ku.); **anokha_** (N.); **a_nokha_, a_nakha_** seen for the first time (B.); **anokha_** unusual (H.); **nokhu~** different, other; **anokhu_** like (G.)(CDIAL 289). **Image: lying in wait**: **lokao** to lie in wait, to watch for an opportunity (Santali.lex.) cf. **ro_yu, r-o_yu** to seek, search, look for; **va_r(u)cu** to look for, wait, expect, wish (Te.)(DEDR 1059). **Images: to gaze; to open eyes**: **jokhan.u** to weigh (S.); **jokhn.a_, jokkhena_** (P.); **jokhn.o** to examine (Ku.); **jokhnu** to weigh (N.); **zokhiba** to weigh, measure (A.); **jo~k(h)a_, ju~ka_** (B.); **jokhiba_, jukhiba_** to unite, calculate (Or.); **jokhna_** to weigh, measure (H.); **jokhvu~** to examine, weigh (G.); **jokhn.e~** to weigh (M.); **ayo_ks.i_t** aor., **yo_ks.yati** fut., **yuyuks.ate_** desid. determines to meditate (Skt.); **yun:kte_, yunakti** meditates (MBh.)(CDIAL 10525). cf. **lo_kate_** sees (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 11122). cf. **lo_cana** eye (Pali)(CDIAL 11128). **no_kku (no_kki-)** to see, look at, behold, view, consider, reflect, regard, pay attention to, arrange, put in order, keep, protect, save, do, perform, resemble, compare, read, desire; n. eye, sight, look, beauty, meaning, intention, knowledgeness, greatness, mode, style; **no_kkam** eye, eyesight, look, gaze, glance, view, aspects of a planet, appearance, expression, cast of countenance, beauty, attractiveness, watch, design, object, intention, aim, sense, intelligence, attention, observa-tion, desire, indication, sign (Ta.); **no_t.t.am** examination of coins, assaying, scrutiny of gems, precious metals, etc., value, criticism as by a rival artist or workman, attempt at wit, endeavour to excel, hinder or baffle another in speech (Ta.); **no_t.t.am** viewing, examination, experienced eye, sharp sight, shroffage, fortune-telling; **no_kkuka** to look at, view, observe, look after, examine, be in a certain direction, seek, consider, regard, intend; **no_kkam** view, beauty, eye; **no_kkal** a look (Ma.); **no.t.- (no.c-)** to look at, look for, examine, be looked at; **no.t., no.t.m** (obl. **no.t.t-)** a sight (Ko.); **no_kku** look, watchfulness, sight, beauty (Ma.); **nwi.t. (nwi.t.y-)** to look at; **nwi.t.** a sight (To.); **no_d.u** to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; **no_d.uvike** looking etc.; **no_d.isu** to cause to look; **no_t.a** looking at or on, viewing, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; **no_d.uvike** looking etc.; **no_d.isu** to cause to look; **no_t.a** looking at or on, viewing, beholding, seeing, examination, a sight, spectacle, sight, the power of seeing, a look, appearance; **no_t.aka** a looker-on, spectator, eyewitness (Ka.); **no.t.- (no.t.i-)** to look at (Kod..); **no_t.a** sight, view, vision, aim; **no_d.a_runi, no_d.a_vuni** to point at, show; **nu_t.a_vuni** to show (Tu.)(DEDR 3794). **ne_t.u (ne_t.i-)** to seek, look out for, desire, consider, aim at (Ta.); **nit.t.isu** to look at, look at much, inquisitively or sternly, stare (Ka.) (DEDR 3766). **na~_d.-** (eyes) to open (of young animals, which when born

are unable to see)(Pa.); **na_hk-, na_'k** to open eyes (Go.); **an.d.ra'a_na_** to open one's eyes wide, stare (Kur.); **and.e** to find, see (Malt.)(DEDR 3642). **na_t.u (na_t.i-)** to seek, inquire after, pursue (**Na_lat.i, 15**); examine, investigate (**Kur-al., 791**); desire earnestly, know, understand, resemble, measure, reach, approach, think, consider, scent as dogs, be measured (**Kur-al., 74**); **na_t.t.am** eye (**Kampara_. Karan-vatai. 71**); sight, examination, investigation (**Tol. Er..ut. 483**); astrology, beauty, desire, intention, pursuit, aim, quest, suspicion, movement (Ta.); **na_t.uka** to fllow with the eyes, covet, seek; **na_t.t.am** investigation, desire (Ma.); **na_d.uni** to search, seek; **na_d.a_vuni** to cause to search (Tu.); **na_r.-** to see, look at; **na_d-** to gaze (Go.)(DEDR 3637).

5941.**Image: trough**: **vakku** water-trough (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5942.**Image; dog; barking**: **bho_bhukka** dog (Pali); **bhau~kan.u** to bark (S.); **bhau~kna_** (H.); **bho~kvu~** (G.); **bukkati** barks (Dha_tup.); **bukkai** barks, bellows (Pkt.); **bhukkai** barks; **bhukkan.a** dog (Pkt.); **phukav** to say (Gypsy); **bakun** to bark, chatter (K.); **bhukn.o** to bark (Ku.); **bhuknu** (N.); **bhukiba** (A.); **bhukiba_, bhokiba_** (Or.); **bhu~_kna_** (H.); **bhukvu~** (G.); **bhukn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9265). **Image: roar**: **put.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to utter a loud noise, roar, rattle; n. sound, noise (as from a stroke)(Ta.); **pod.- (pot.t.-)** (dog) barks; **i.sa pod.-** to whistle (Kol.); **por.-** to bark (Nk.); **porp- (port-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 4254). **bu_ssa_** dog (Si.); **bhas.a** barking (VS.); dog (Skt.)(CDIAL 9422). **bhas.ati** barks, growls (MBh.); **bhasati** barks (Pali); **bhasai** (Pkt.); **bahan.u** (S.); **bhasvu~** to bark, speak (contemptuous)(G.); **bahukan.u** to bark (S.); **bhau~sna_, bhu~_sna_** (H.)(CDIAL 9423).

5943.**Sea-side village; royal residence**: **pa_kkam** sea-side village (**Pat.t.in-ap. 27**); town, village (**Maturaik. 137**)(Ta.); **pa_ka** id. (Te.Ka.); **pa_kkam** royal residence (**Patir-r-up. 13,12, Urai**.); **pa_kkai** sea-side village; town, village (**Patin-o. Tiruve_. Tiruvan. 74**); **pa_n:ku** side, neighbourhood (**Cu_l.a_. Na_t.. 2**); **pa_n:gu** id. (Ka.); **pa_n.n.u** id. (Ma.); **pa_n:ku** place, location (**Man.i. 1,61**); **pa_n:ku-tu_kki-vaittal, pa_n:ket.uttu-vaittal** to put up hut, etc., as a preliminary to the penning of sheep for manuring a field; **pa_n:ku-pirittal** to divide the respective sheep of shepherds who have jointly penned them up for manuring a field (Ta.lex.) **Hut; village**: **pakkan.a** hut of a Can.d.a_la, village inhabited by barbarians (MBh.); **paka_n.a** woodman's hut, hamlet of woodmen's huts (Or.)(CDIAL 7620). **pakkan.am** quarters of ve_t.ar caste; town, village; place where foreign goods are sold (Ta.lex.) **pa_kkana_r** n. of a famous low-caste sage (Ma.); **pa_ka-na_d.u jo_gi** a kind of S'u_dra beggars (Ka.); **pa_ka** hut, hovel; **-pa_ka** (village name suffix); **pa_ka-na_d.u** one of the Telugu districts under the Reddi kings (Te.); **pa_ka** hut (Kond.a)(DEDR 4047).

5944.**Image: stream**: **o_ga, o_gha** a stream, a current, a course of water (Ka.Skt.) (Ka. lex.) cf. **o_** shutter or other means to stop the flow of water (Ta.); **o_ku, o_vu** floodgate, sluice, drain; **o_tti** open gutter, drain (Ma.)(DEDR 1027). cf. **vaho_la** small stream (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11452). cf. **ohan.** streamlet from a mountain torrent, channel cut for it (M.)(CDIAL 146). cf. **pagar** water channel; **bohar.ia** roaring, flowing strongly (river)(Santali.lex.)

5945.**Flow; sweat**: **pagharu** sweat (S.); **pagghur, pagghar** (L.); **pa_ghal.** ooze, trickling (M.)(CDIAL 8481). **pa_jhar** gentle trickle, oozing (M.)(CDIAL 8511). **pajjharai** falls, drips (Pkt.); **pa_jhrn.e~** to drip down (M.)(CDIAL 8512). **pajjhalai** drips, falls (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8513). **pagha_ran.** to melt, dissolve (L.); **pagha_ran.u** id. (S.); **pagha_rn.a_** to melt by heating (P.); **paghal.n.e~** to

spread out, widen, enlarge (M.); **pa_ghal.n.e~** to let fall in drops, let run (M.); **pigha_lna_** to melt, fuse, dissolve (H.)(CDIAL 8485). **paghiran.u** to be melted (S.); **paghirjan.u** to be melted, sweat (S.); **pighalna_** to be dissolved, be melted, be fused (H.P.); **pighal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8486). **pagha_ra_** sweat (L.); **paha_l.** mountain stream (M.); **paha_l.i_** shower (M.)(CDIAL 8484). **pragharati** oozes out (Skt.); **paggharati** oozes, trickles, drips (Pali); **pagharan.** to melt, liquefy (L.); **pa_ghal.n.e~, paghal.n.e~** to ooze, trickle, drip, melt, dissolve (M.)(CDIAL 8482). **begaruni, begapuni** to perspire; **begaru, bemaru** perspiration (Tu.); **veyar, ve_r** to sweat, perspire; perspiration; **viyar** to sweat, perspire; perspiration, weariness, exhaustion; **veyarvu, veyarvai, veyarppu = viyar** n. **ve_rppu, ve_rppu, ve_rvu, ve_rvai, viyarppu, viyarvai** sweat, perspiration (Ta.); **viyarkka** to perspire; **viyarppu, ve_r** sweat (Ma.); **bemar(u), bevaru** to perspire; perspiration; **bemaruvike** perspiring; **bemarcu** to cause to perspire; **bevi** to perspire (Ka.); **bevar- (bevari-)** to sweat; **bevari** sweat (Kod..)(DEDR 5486). cf. **parso, parse, parseu** sweat (P.)(CDIAL 8898).

5946.**Image: raised manger**: **a_huru, a_huro** raised manger for cattle to eat from (S.); **ahri_** round vat for dissolving saltpetre from saline earth (Bi.)(CDIAL 1165). **a_hu** trough of water at a well for watering cattle (S.)(CDIAL 1546).

5947.**Image: large vessel**: cf. **agoli, agol.i** a large vessel (Tu.); **akal** small earthen pot having a wide mouth (Ta.)(DEDR 9). **Image: body of a lute**: **akar..i** pot with a large mouth (**Tailava. Taila. 94**); **akal.am** jar; large earthen pot (**Tiva_.**); bucket (**Malaipat.u. 104**); body of the lute, as shaped like a bowl (**Cir-upa_n.. 224**)(Ta.lex.)

5948.**Image: jesting**: **a_gad.a** sport, jesting, fun, mockery, jeering (Ka.Te.); **a_kat.iyam** (Ta.); **a_gad.aka_r-a** a scoffer, a plaguy teaser (Ka.); **a_gad.aga_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

5949.**Image: ox**: **balilla** ox (Skt.); **bailla, bellaga** ox (Pkt.); **bail** bull, ox (P.); ox (Bi.Mth.H.M.); **belo** ox, buffalo-bull (Ku.); **bael, baila_, baala** ox (Or.); **bel** ox (G.); **baila** ox (OAw.); **baila_** ox (M.)(CDIAL 9175). **balivarda** ox, bull (TBr.); **bali_varda** id. (S'Br.) [Poss. compound of **balin** (ext. **-lla-**) and a non-Aryan word for 'ox' (cf. esp. Naha_li_ **baddi_**) and poss.IA forms like **pa_d.o_** bull (Sik.)] **balivadda** ox (Pali); **baleda_, baled** herd of bullocks (L.); **bald, baldh, balhd** ox (P.); **baled, baleda_** herd of oxen (P.); **balad** ox (Ku.B.H.); **balad(h)** ox (A.); **bal.ad** ox (G.); **bal.ada** ox (Or.); **barad(h)** ox (Bi.Bhoj.H.)(CDIAL 9176). cf. **pad.d.a** heifer; **ped.d.a** female calf (Nk.)(DEDR 3881). cf. **pa_d.o** buffalo calf (S.); **per.a_** young buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 8042). **balivardin** oxherd (Skt.); **baledi_** id. (P.); **baldiya_** cattle-dealer (Ku.); **baredi_** herdsman (H.)(CDIAL 9177). **balin** strong (RV.Pali); **bali, balia** strong, stout (Pkt.); **bali_** strong (P.); **baliyo, bai** (Ku.); **baliyo, balliyo** (N.); **bali** (A.B.); **bal.i_** strong; **bal.ia_** a wild ferocious dog (Or.); **bal.i~, bal.iyu~** strong (G.); **bal.i, bal.iya_** (M.)(CDIAL 9174). **balis.t.ha** very strong (S'Br.); **balit.t.ha** id. (Pkt.); **balt.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 9178). **Sacrifice**: **pali** < **bali** offering given to gods, manes, etc., in sacrifice; sacrificial animal or offering; boiled rice given to mendicants, alms; rice; offering of flowers, etc. in worship; ashes; sacred ashes; tribute; inam granted for the service of making sacrifices to village deities (Ta.lex.); **pali-kol.l.i** Siva, as one who takes alms (Ta.lex.) **bali** tribute, offering (RV.); tax, religious offering (Pali); religious offering (Pkt.); offering, sacrifice (N.A.B.); offering (S.); **bal** offering to spirits (K.H.); **bali_** offering (P.); **bai** food offered to the gods (Ku.); **bal.i** offering, sacrifice (Or.); **bal.i_** id. (G.); **bal.** id. (M.); **billa, bili** tribute, tax, sacrifice (Si.)(CDIAL 9171). **ba_le_ya** fit for an offering (Skt.); **ba_ri_** one who offers himself, an offering (OAw.)(CDIAL 9222). **palicai** profit (Ta.); **palisa** (Ta.Ma.) interest (S.I.I.i,116. Ta.lex.)

5950.**Image: young bulllock**: **vohur.** heifer (L.); **vahar., vahir.** heifer (P.); **vahur.o** young bullock (S.)(CDIAL 11459). **paghaia d.an:gra** a pack bullock (Santali.lex.)

5951.**Bride**: **vokal, vokle** bride (Kon.lex.) **okkal** relations, kinsfolk (Ta.); **okl** family (Ko.); **wikil** family within clan (To.); **okkal** residing, residence (Ka.); **okka** patrilineal joint family (Kod..); **okkia** a dwelling, residence (Pkt.)(DEDR 925). **okka** together; along with; in company with (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,2,10**); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **o_** going and staying (**Tirumuru. 3**); **o_-ttal** lit., to be of one mind, transf., to copulate (**Aka. Ni.**); **o_l.** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_kkuka** to copulate (Ma.)(DEDR 1071).

5952.**House**: **o_ka** a house; a refuge, shelter; **o_kas** a house, a residence; as in: **divaukas** a god; **o_kas** an asylum, refuge; a resting place; **o_kivas** meeting together, united; **o_kya** favourable to the house, i.e. to its inmates; good for a house, kind to a household; **o_kyam** a comfortable place; a resting place, house (in general) (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **okkal, okkalu** residing; a residence, a home; tenancy;a resident; a tenant; a tenant of the soil, a husbandman, a farmer; a tenant under government etc., a subject (Ka.); **okkal** (Tu.); **pe_rokkal** a great farmer (Ka.); **okkal-a_gu** to become a tenant; to begin to live prosperously in every way; **okkala** a husbandman; **okkala-tana** husbandry, farming; **okkaliga** a husbandman, a farmer, a S'u_dra; **okkalad.i, okkalu pakkalu** a house built by the landlord for the use of his tenant; **okkalu-mane** a house that has a resident or is occupied; a farmhouse (Ka.lex.) **Inside; house**: **akam** inside, house, place (Ta.); house, room, inside, abode (Ma.); **akatta_n** master of the house; **akatta_l.** mistress of the house (Ma.); **akatta_n-** householder; **o_r-akatti** husband's brother's wife (i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself)(Ta.); **o_ragitti, va_ragitti** id. (Ka.); **akan.i** inside, interior; **akampu** inside; **akal** inner part of town or village; **aka_, aka_yi** inside of house, room (Ma.); **akna** (pl. **-n**) room of a house (Go.)(DEDR 7). **a_gvu~, a~ga_u** one's own (G.)(CDIAL 114). cf. **aga_ra** house (A's'vGr..Pkt.)(CDIAL 52). **Workshop of a goldsmith**: **aka-sa_la, aga-sa_la, aka-sa_liga, aka-sa_le** a gold or silversmith; **aka-sa_like** the business of a gold or silver smith; **akka-sa_le, aka-sa_le** the workshop of a goldsmith; a goldsmith; **akka-sa_liti** a woman of the goldsmith caste (Ka.); **akka-c-ca_lai** a shop where metals are worked (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **arka** a ray of light, a flash of lightning (Vedic); fire (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

5953.**To appoint**: **bohal** to appoint, nominate, install (Santali.lex.)

5954.**Farmer; relations**: **voka_l, vokla_** tenant (Kon.lex.) **okkelu** habitation; **illu okkelu** inauguration of a new house; **okkelme** the Bunt commmunity; **pattokkelu** lit. ten habitations; now a place name (Tu.lex.) **okkiliyan-** member of a caste of cultivators from the Kannada province who have settled themselves in the Tamil country mainly in the districts of Madura and Coimbatore (Ta.); **okkal** relations, kinsfolk (**Kur-al., 43**)(Ta.); **okkaliga** id. (Ka.); **okkalittal** to hold friendly communion with one's relations; to encourage one's relations, maintain them, give them medical aid, etc.; **okkal-po_r-r-al** supporting or maintaining one's relations, one of the qualities of character of the ve_l.a_l.as (Ta.lex.) **okkiliyan** a cultivating class (Ma.); **okl** family (Ko.); **wikil** family within clan (To.); **okkal** residing, residence, home, tenancy, tenant, husbandman, farmer, subject; **okkala, okkaliga** husbandman, farmer, S'u_dra; **okkalagitti, okkaligiti, okkaliti** a farmer woman; **okkalatana** husbandry, farming (Ka.); **okkelu** a tenant; **okkelme** one of a cultivating class called the Bants, a Bant; fem. **okkeldi, okkendi** (Tu.); **okkia** a dwelling, residence (Pkt.)(DEDR 925). **Group; skill; side, direction**: **varga** class, group (Ka_tyS'r.); **vagga** company, collection (Pali.Pkt.); **vagra, vaga** class (of people)(As'.); **la_go**

many (Pas'.); **vagu** herd (of cattle or camels)(S.); **vagg, vag** herd, flock (of sheep, cattle, camels)(L.); **vagg, bagg** herd (of cattle)(P.); **ba_g** side, direction (B.); **ba_ga** side, direction, path, method, skill (Or.); **ba_g** flock of about 100 sheep or goats (Bi.); **va_gh** herd (G.); **vaga** sort, class, affair (Si.); **ba_gur.o** herd (of buffalos), group, crowd (Ku.)(CDIAL 11331). **va_ku** skill (Ta.); **ba_gu** good, excellent, faultness (Te.); **ba_gu-ce_yu** to set right, repair, mend (Te.)(DEDR 5332). **vakuppu** kind, sort (Ma.); **vakuti** division, class (Ta.); **bage** section, sort, class, caste (Ka.)(DEDR 5202). **Side, direction**: **vakkal** side; **vakku** brim, edge; **van:ka** side, quarter, direction (Te.); **va_kku** side, direction (Ta.); **va~_ka** side, quarter (Te.)(DEDR 5209). **Backyard**: **okol, okoli, ekoli** backyard, rear of the house (Kui); **okkopara** the space at the back of a house; **okopa_r.a** backyard of house (Kuwi)(DEDR 928). **Cultivator**: **boha casa** a non-resident cultivator; **halboha** a ploughman; **bohal** first class rice land in which there is always a sufficiency of moisture (Santali.lex.) **Kinsfolk**: **o_ka** a S'u_dra (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **utkala** a porter, a fowler (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ukkala** in: **ukkala-vassa-bhaa, okkala_-vassa-bhaa** the folk of Ukkala, Lenten speakers of old; **ukkala_vassa** i.e. **ukkala_ + avassa** one who speaks of, or like, a porter and bondsman (Pali); **ukkala = utkala** porter, one who carries a load (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) cf. **okkal** relations, kinsfolk (**Kur-al., 43**)(Ta.)(DEDR 925). **ur-kalam < utkala** name of an ancient district including a large part of Orissa, one of paca-kaut.am (**Catu.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **u_kkalar** persons of energy, of spirit, of pluck (**Maturaik. 743**); **u_kkal** putting forth effort (**Na_n-man.i. 86**); **u_kku** zeal, spirit (**Kantapu. Tiruppara. 11**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

5955.**A group (collection of similar things)**: **varga** a class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); **vargin** belonging to a class or party; **vargi_n.a** belonging to a class or category (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Homonym**: **a_** to be like, equal (**Tiv.Iyar-.1,89**); **a_kutal** id. (**Ilak.Kot.86,Urai.**); **a_ku-peyar** a name or word, which by long usage is secondarily applied to denote something connected with the thing originally denoted by it (**Nan-. 290**); **akkaram** learning (**Tiruva_lava_. 18,12**); **akkaravilakkan.am** orthography, one of ar-upattuna_lu-kalai; **akkaravarttan-am < aks.ara + vardhana** verse composed with a play on words, a word by gradual addition becoming different words with different meanings (**Pi. Vi. 26, Urai**) (Ta.lex.) **Educated; containing letters**: **sakkhara** educated (Pkt.); **sa_khara** literate (H.poet.); **sa_ks.ara** containing letters (Skt.); eloquent (Skt.) (CDIAL 13320).

5956.**Image: to sit down**: **okkna_ (ukkyas)** to sit down, seat oneself, alight, perch, hold a session, come to a standstill, acquire steadiness, reside; **okkrna_** to sit down in order to breathe or recover oneself; **okta'a_na_** to invite to sit down, give firmness to, settle (Kur.); **oke** to sit, be situated; **okete** to sit down, settle; **oktre** to place, put down, make to sit (Malt.)(DEDR 930).

5957.**Image: waist**: **ukkam** waist; **ukkal** side; **ukkalai** the hips; **okkal, okkalai** hip, side of the body (Ta.); **ukkam, ukkal** middle, hip, side; **okku** hip, loins; **okkil.** waist, hip; **utukku** loins (Ma.); **uk** part of waistcloth on each hip (Ko.); **okka** hip, waist (Tu.); **ukha** neut. a particular part of the upper leg (Skt.RV.)(DEDR 564). **utsan:ga** haunch, part above the hips, lap (MBh.); **ucchan:ga** hip, lap (Pali); **uccham.ga, ussam.ga** (Pkt.); **ucham.ga_** lap (OAw.); **uchan:g** lap, slope of mountain, roof (H.); **ucha~g** lap (G.); **osa~g, osa~ga_** (M.)(CDIAL 1870). **uyge** hips (Kurub.)(DEDR 947). **Side of body; waist**: **marun:ku** side, side of body, waist, form (Ta.); **marun:kal** waist, esp. of women, hip, stomach, abdomen, body (Ta.); **marun.n.u** side (Ma.); **o ma.r-** half (lit. one side)(To.); **margilu** the side, flank (Tu..); **makka** either side of the part of the

body just above the hip (Tu.); buttock (Pa.); **marng** side (Go.); **marngar.** side (Pe.); **magl** side (Ko.); **magil** slope of hill (To.); **maggal** side (Ka.)(DEDR 4717).

5958.**Night watch**: **ukkal.am** night watch, advance guard, entrenchement around a camp (Ta.); advance guard, night patrol (Ma.); **ukkad.a** entrenchment about a camp, advanced guard, watch, guard-house, end or outermost post of a town or village (Ka.); **ukkad.a, ukkud.a** look-out place between the bounds of two towns (Tu.); **ukkal.amu** vanguard, pickets round a camp (Te.)(DEDR 565). **udgha_t.a** watchhouse; act of opening (Skt.); **ugha_r.a_** naked, open (P.); open (H.); **ugha_ro** open (N.); **ugha_r.o** naked (S.); open (OMarw.); **ugha_r.u~** (G.); **ughd.a_** (G.); **ugha_r.i** a raised thatched platform in the fields for watching the crops from (Or.)(CDIAL 1972). cf. **udgha_t.ayati** opens (MBh.); **ugghat.e_ti** opens, reveals (Pali)(CDIAL 1968).

5959.**To offer gifts in a temple; worshipful**: **pu_j** worship (Skt.); **pu_jayati** honours, worships (A_s'vGr..); **pu_je_ti** (Pali); **pu_jayati, pujeti** (As'.); **pujayam.to** (KharI.); **pu_e_i, pujjai** (Pkt.); **pujay** (OSi.); **pudanava_** to offer gifts in a temple (Si.) (CDIAL 8316). **pu_ja** honour, worship (A_s'vGr..); **pu_ja_** worship (Pali); **puja, pu_ja_m., puja_** (As'.); **puya** (KharI.); **pu_a_, pujja_** (Pkt.); **puja** (OSi.); **puda** offerings, worship (Si.)(CDIAL 8317). **pu_jita** honoured (Mn.); worshipped (Pali); **pu_iya** (Pkt.); **pidu** (Si.)(CDIAL 8318). **pu_jya** to be honoured (Mn.); **pujja** to be worshipped; **pu_jiya** (Pali); **pujja** (Pkt.); **pu_ju** venerable (S.); **pu_j** Jain devotee (P.); worshipful (H.); **puj** (G.)(CDIAL 8319).

5960.**Image: line**: **pahi** a line in hoeing; **har.ban. har.bun.** to move in straight line; **phalen** to line up (Santali.lex.)

5962.**Image: circle**: **bohol** in ever-widening circles (Santali.lex.)

5963.**To win**: **pu~_gna_** to win in a game or match (Kur.); **pun-gare** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4349). cf. **pun-gare** to win in a game or match (Malt.)(DEDR 4349). cf. **pun-** to solve a riddle (Go.); **phunda_** a riddle (Go.)(DEDR 4364).

5964.**Image: young shoot**: **bhuco** young shoot or plant, stalk (Ku.); **bhosoko** stumpy (A.)(CDIAL 9524).

5965.**Eating**: cf. **pokkan.am** beggar's bag (Ta.)(DEDR 4558). cf. **bhaks.a, bakka, bokka** eating, drinking; **bhaks.an.a, bokkan.a** eating; an eatable; **bhaks.yaka_ra** a baker (Ka.); **bakkari, bakri** bread (Ka.); **bha_kara** (M.); **bakkarihancu** a platter for baking bread (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. baker, one who bakes bread (English) **bokkan.a** (tadbhava of **bhaks.an.a**) a pocket in a coat, a betel pouch, a beggar's bag, a horse's gram bag (Ka.); **pon:kan.a, pon:kana, bokkan.a** (Te.); **pokkan.am** (Ta.Ma.); **bokkene** (Te.); **mokkan.i** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Hunger**: **bubuks.u** hungry (Ma_rkP.); **bus.** hungry (Bshk.); **bhuch** habitual beggar (WPah.)(CDIAL 9288). cf. **bhiks.a_** alms (AV.)(CDIAL 9485). **bubhuks.ita** hungry (Mn.); **bubhukkhita** (Pali); **buhukkhia, bhukkhia** (Pkt.); **ibkara** (Gypsy); **bukhyo** (S.); **bhuki_ya_** (A.); **bhukhi, bhoki, bhuk(h)ila_** (Or.); **bhu_khiu** (OG.); **bhu_khyu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9287). **bubhuks.a_** desire to eat, hunger (MBh.); **bubhukkha_, buhukkha_, bhukkha_** hunger (Pkt.); **bokh, bokhalo** hungry; **boka_la** hungry (Gypsy); **bus'** hunger (Tor.); **buch, bucha** (Mai.); **bocha, bhoch** (K.); **bukha** (S.); **bhukkh, bukh** (L.); **bhukkh** (P.); **d.hl.ukkh, bhukk, bhukh** (WPah.); **bhu_kh, bhu_k** (Ku.); **bhok(h)** (N.); **bhok** (A.); **bhukh** (B.); **bhuk(h)a, bhoka** (Or.); **bhu_kh**^{i} (Bhoj.); **bhu_kh** (Aw.); **bhu_k(h)** (H.); **bhu_kha** (OMarw.);

bhu_kh (G.); **bhu_k** (M.); **bhu_ka** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9286). **bubhuks.ate_** wishes to eat, is hungry (MBh.); **buhukkhai** is hungry (Pkt.); **buch** (Bshk.); **bus.** (Tor.); **bochun** (K.); **bhrukkhn.a_** (WPah.); **bhu_khab** (Mth.); **bhu_khal** (Bhoj.); **bhukn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9285). **bhukkha_, bhukkhia, buhukkha_, buhukkhia** hungry (Pkt.); **bukhav, buka_** hungry (Gypsy); **busai, bisau** (Wot..); **bu_t.ho** (Bshk.); **bucha_l** (Sv.); **bucha_** (Phal.); **bucha_l** to become hungry (Phal.); **boch^{u}, buccha_** hungry (K.); **bhukkha_, bukha_, bhukha_** (L.); **bhukkha_** (P.); **d.hl.ukkho_, d.hukha_** (WPah.);[cf. **dukkha** sorrow (Skt.lex.) **pukai (-v-, -nt-)** to burn as the heart, be chagrined, grieve; n. distress; **pukaivu** heart-burning (Ta.); **buguluni** to be grieved (Tu.); **pogulu, povulu** to be sorrowful or afflicted; **pokku** id., grieve; n. grief (Te.)(DEDR 4456); **bhog** suffering; **bhogan.** to suffer, receive punishment (L.)(CDIAL 9267)]; **bhukho** (Ku.); **bhoko** (N.); **bhukha_** (A.B.Or.); **bhoka_** (Or.); **bhu_kha_** (OAw.H.); **bhu_kha** (OMarw.); **bhu_khu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9284). **park** poverty; **parkn** poor man; fem. **parky, parke** (Ko.); **paraki, parki, parkisu, parkelu** destitute, wretched (Tu.)(DEDR 3950).

5966.**Image: palanquin-bearer; village headman**: **po_ki** palanquin-bearer (Ta.); **bo_yi** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **bho_gin** headman of a village, barber (Skt.); wealthy (MBh.); wealthy man, owner (Pali); **bho_i** village headman, royal official (Pkt.); **bho_ia** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9626). **poy-pat.lal** village headman (Go.); **poiur** patel (Go.)(DEDR App.51). **bhoi_** head of a Gon.d. village (CDIAL 9626). **bhoi_** palanquin-bearer (G.M.); head of a Gon.d. village, palanquin-bearer, porter (H.); **bhui_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 9626). **ga_ma-bho_jaka** village headman (Pali); **bho_aga** protector (Pkt.); **Village headman**: **bojaka, beji, beja** village headman (OSi.)(CDIAL 9628). **Fishermen**: **bo_y** palanquin-bearers, fishermen (Ma.); **bo_yi, bo_va** a caste who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen (Ka.); **bo_yi, bo_vi** id. (Tu.); **bo_yi_** palanquin-bearer (Te.); **bo_yid** (Pa.); **bo_ya, bo_ya_d.u, bo_yava~_d.u** savage, barbarian, inhabitant of the forest, huntsman, fisherman (Te.); **bo_yi~_d.u** a palanquin-bearer, man of the cowkeeper's or shepherd's caste (Te.); **po_i_** male member of the fisherman caste (Go.)(DEDR App.51). **Image: to carry on the head**: **mo_** to undertake (Ta.); **mo_r-** to carry on the head (Ka.); **mo_cu, mo_yu** to bear, carry, support, rest on, lean on (Te.); **mo_pu** to place on another as load; n. large bundle, burden, load (Te.); **mo_puka~_d.u** carrier, burden (Te.); **mo~_ta** bearing, carrying, load (Te.); **mo.p** burden (Kol.); **mo_pap- (-t-)** to keep something heavy (Ga.); **mo_ta** load (Go.); **ma_c** to carry on the head (Mand..); **mo_c- (-it-)** to be loaded down with heavy load (Kuwi)(DEDR 5126){? ***cuma- > *cmo_- > mo_-**: **cuma** to be burdened; carry a burden (Ta.); burden, load (Ma.)(DEDR 2677).} **mow^{u}** the string held in the palm of the hand from which beam of a pair of scales is suspended (K.)(CDIAL 10051). cf. **bo_y** palanquin-bearers (Ma.)(DEDR App.51).

5967.**Image: load**: **vahya** litter (AV.); to be carried (A_s'vS'r.); **vayha, vayha_** vehicle, litter (Pali); inf. **vo_d.hum** (Pali); **vojjha** burden (Pkt.); **bojjha_** load (P.); **bojo** (Ku.); **bojh** (N.H.); **boza_** (A.); **bojha_** (B.Bhoj.H.M.); **bojha** (Or.); **bojhab** to load (Mth.); **bojho** load (G.S.); **bohja_** (L.); **bojo** (G.); **ojho** (G.); **ojhe~** (M.)(CDIAL 11465). **ottha_** burden; heavy, difficult, hard to suffer, important (Kur.); **ote** heavy, important (Malt.)(DEDR 977). cf. **por-u** to bear, sustain (Ta.); **por-ige** burden; **por-e** a load, burden, measure, size (Ka.); **pore** a load (Kod..); **por-** to load (Go.); **por- (pott-)** to bear on the head (Ka.)(DEDR 4865). **Image: to carry on shoulder**: **bohao** to carry on the shoulder; to carry; **bharia** a stick with slings at either end, in which anything to be carried is placed, carried over one shoulder; **bojh, bojha** a burden, a load (Santali.lex.) **va_kan- < va_ha** one who possesses a conveyance (**kon.t.al va_kan-um kupe_ran-um : Pa_rata. Kurukula. 29**)(Ta.lex.)

5968.**To reap; to carry harvest from field**: **ok- (-t-)** caus. **okis** to carry on the head or shoulder in a container (Kond.a); to carry harvest from field (Pe.); **opka (<ok-p-; okt-)** to remove in loads, cart; n. carting, cartage (Kui); **okh'nai** to remove (Kuwi); **panta okeng** to reap (i.e. cart crops from field)(Kol.); **okp- (okt-)** to remove in loads, cart (Pa.); **oskap- (oskat-)** to remove (Ga.); **akana_** to take, bring, carry (Go.)(DEDR 931).

5969.**Boat**: **bagala** an Arab boat of a particular description (Ka.); **bagala_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Catamaran; raft**: **paccari_** raft (Pali); **pasura, pahura** boat, raft (Si.)(CDIAL 8641). **paccari_** catamaran = **ul.umpa** (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Raft**: **pakat.u** boat (**Tiva_.**); raft; joints (**Takkaya_kap. 483**); **pakka-k-kai** rafter; **pan:kilam** raft (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pan:kila** a boat (Skt.lex.) **pah.r-i** coracle, boat (**Pat.t.in-ap. 30**); ship, vessel (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **People of maritime tract**: **pah.r-iyar** people of the maritime tract (**Cu_t.a_.**); **pah.r-ul.i < pal + tul.i** an ancient river south of the river Kumari, said to have been swallowed by sea (**en:ko_ va_r..iya ... nan-n-i_r-p- pa(h)r-ul.i man.alin-um palave_** : **Pur-ana_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_r-u** ship, sailing ship; **pak-r-i** coracle, boat, ship, vessel (Ta.); **pa_r-u** small boat, catamaran; **pa_r-al** float, raft (Ma.); **pa_r-u** a kind of boat or ship (Ka.); **pa_ti** small boat (Tu.)(DEDR 4120). **pa_r-u** a kind of boat or ship (vahitra bhe_da); **pa_ti** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_raka** carrying over, bearing across (Ka.lex.) **Coracle**: **paricu, parical** coracle, wicker-boat covered with leather, used to cross rivers (Ta.lex.) cf. **vaheta_, baheta_** carrying loads (P.); **bahita_** voyage (N.); **bahita, bohita, buhita** boat (MB.); **bohita, boita, buita** [sanskritized as **vo_hitta** ship (Skt.); conveyance, boat; **bo_hittha** ship (Pkt.); **bohit, bauhit** boat (H.)](CDIAL 11461). **Image: raft**: **pan:kilam** raft (Ta.); **pan:kila** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Ship**: **vahala** ship (Skt.)(CDIAL 11458). **vahan.a** carriage, boat (Pkt.); **vahana** carrying (MBh.); ship (Skt.)(CDIAL 11456). **va_ha** ship, carrying a load (Pkt.); adj. flowing (BhP.)(CDIAL 11607). **va_han.a** ship (Pkt.); **va_ha_n.** ship (G.); **vahana-ya, vahala-ya** raft (Si.)(CDIAL 11610). **To row; to float**: **wa_yun** to row (a boat)(K.); **va_hn.a_, va_hun.a_, ba_hun.a_** to unmoor (a boat)(P.); **ba_hiba_** to row or punt (a boat)(Or.); **ba_ha_** to row (B.); **vaha_un.a_** to float (P.); **bowa_iba** to cause to be rowed (A.)(CDIAL 11612). **ba_ha_n.ia~_** boatman, man who spreads a net (Or.)(CDIAL 11611). cf. **pakkale** a small net (Tu.lex.) **vahatu** oar (R.); **bahana_** oar (N.); **ba_ha_n.a** rowing, spreading of nets in deep water (Or.)(CDIAL 11610). **ba_ic, ba_ich** boat race (B.)(CDIAL 11615). cf. **pa_rayati** brings over (RV.); **pa_rab** to take across (Mth.)(CDIAL 8106). cf. **pa_ra** bringing across (RV.)(CDIAL 8100).

5970.**To plough; to use a tool**: **va_hayati** drives (a chariot), rides (a horse)(MBh.); **va_he_ti** causes to go or carry, drives away (Pali); **va_he_i, va_hai** drives (Pkt.); **ba_** to plough (**go_ ba_ant** he ploughs)(Bshk.); **bayoiki** to plough, cultivate (Sh.); **wa_yun** to drive (bullocks), plough, row (a boat), wave (the arms), use (a tool)(K.); **va_han.u** to cause to flow (S.); **va_han.** to plough (L.); **va_hn.a_, va_hun.a_, ba_hun.a_** to drive (a beast), plough, unmoor (a boat)(P.); **ba_hn.a_** to sow (P.); **baihn.u_** to sow; **ba_hn.a_, ba~_han.u_** to strike (a ball); **ba_hn.a_** to throw (a net); **ba_n.o~_** to plough (WPah.); **ba_n.o** (Ku.); **(halo) ba_unu** (N.); **ba_ha_** to carry, row (B.); **ba_hiba_** to drive (a car), row or punt (a boat), spread (a net), invade (a country)(Or.); **ba_hna_** to drive, load, plough, open out (H.); **va_hvu~, va_vu~** to raise (a weapon)(G.); **va _hn.e~** to carry (M.); **va_ha_viya** cause to be driven (Pkt.); **vaha_van.** to plough (L.); **va_ha_un.a_** to cause to be ploughed or to float (P.); **bawa_ia~_** caused to plough (Ku.); **bowa_iba** to cause to flow or to be carried or ploughed or rowed (A.); **va_hiyama_na** pres. part. pass. (Pali); **va_hijjama_n.a** (Pkt.); **bayizoiki** to be cultivated (Sh.); **vehan.** to be ploughed (pp. **vur.ha_**)(L.)(CDIAL 11612). [Verbs in K.WPah.Or.G. with meaning 'raise (arms or weapons), strike (a ball), throw (a net)' and those in P. and WPah. with meaning 'sow' (if < 'throw' rather

than < 'plough') perh. < **vya_dhayati** which in MIA coalesces with **va_hayati** (CDIAL 11612).] **ba_ic, ba_ich** boat race (B.)(CDIAL 11613). **va_hya** to be driven, etc. (BhP.); **ba_haj** ploughed land ready for sowing (P.)(CDIAL 11614). cf. **ba_ug** act of sowing (Bi.); **ba_wag** lands sown after a single ploughing (H.)(CDIAL 11528). **par.ak** first ploughing; **harwaha, halboha** ploughman (Santali.lex.) **Ploughed field**: **ba_n** cultivation (Sh.); **do_no baiyoiki** to plough (Sh.); **va_han.** ploughed field (P.); **baha_n.o** ploughshare (Ku.); **ba~_r.~** ploughing (Ku.); **va_h** work (Skt.)(CDIAL 11610).

5971.**Image: idol, doll**: **ba_hula_ ba_vla_, ba_hola_** idol, doll, statue (M.); **ba_valum.** (G.); **ba_ulli_ paca_lika_** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 370). **Images: doll; pupil of the eye**: **pa_vai** puppet, doll, image, picture, portrait, pupil of the eye, woman, damsel (Ta.); **pa_va** doll, puppet (Ma.); **pa_pe, ha_he** figure, ornamental form, puppet, doll, badge, ensign, pupil of the eye (Ka.); **pa_p** image, statue, puppet, doll (Tu.); **pa_pa** pupil of the eye; image (Te.)(DEDR 4107). cf. **pu_vai** lady, woman (Ta.); **pupup** small baby (To.); **hu_he** child; puppet (Ka.); **pu_pa** an infant; pupil of the eye (Te.)(DEDR 4365). cf. **paudgalika** material (Skt.); **poggaliya** (Pkt.); **pugul** personal, individual (Si.)(CDIAL 8418). **Something having form**: **puggala** person, soul (Pali); **puggala, poggala, poggara** something having form (Pkt.); **pugul** (OSi.); **pun:gala** body, soul, person (Skt.); material object (S'an:k.)(CDIAL 8272). **Property, matter**: **porul.** thing, matter, property, riches, leadership (Ta.); stores, provisions, utensils; gold (Ta.lex.); riches, meaning (Ma.); **porut.t.u** cause, matter of importance (Ta.); cause (Ma.); **porl** thing (Ko.); **purul.** fitness, propriety, power, strength; **purul.i** a notable, high position; **poral.** wealth (Ka.) (IA 19.143; c. A.D.685); **porlu** beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; **porle** a handsome man (Tu.); **pon.t.e** for the sake of; **purulu** wealth, honour, nature, valour, beauty (Te.); **pora** matter, concern, interest (Kui)(DEDR 4544). **porul.ar-ai** treasury (**Tiruva_lava_. 55,24**)(Ta.lex.)

5974.**Image: bridal procession**: **vahatu** bridal procession (RV.)(CDIAL 11455). **bariat** a mariage procession; party of bridegroom; **baretok** to accompany bride; **bahu** bride; **ja~wa~e** bridegroom, husband (Santali.lex.) **vah** carry (Skt.); **vo_d.hr.** carrying, bringing (Pa_n..); **vo_l.ha_** nom. sg. m. draught horse (RV.); bridegroom, husband (Mn.); **vo_d.hum** inf. of **vahati** (Skt.)(CDIAL). **Boat**: cf. **o_t.am** boat (Ta.lex.)

5975.**Procession**: **pavan-i** procession, riding into state, parade, as of a prince or deity (**Tan-ippa_. ii,159,397**); **bavani** (Te.); **pavan-i-k-kut.ai** umbrella held over a king in state procession (**Ci_vaka. 2369, Urai.**); **pavan-i-va_tal, pavan-i-po_tal** to parade, go in procession; to ride in state (Ta.lex.) **vahatu** bridal procession (RV.); ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 11455).

5976.**Deposit; treasure**: **bayake, bayke, oyke** a deposit, a trust; a treasure, a hoard, kad.avara; **honna bayake** gold deposit (Ka.); **baycu, baccu, baycal** depositing, etc. (Ka.); **bay, oy** to deposit; to put aside, hide, niks.e_pa (Ka.); **vai** (Ta.); **ve** (Ma.); **ve_** to throw, cast, fling, discharge; to place etc. (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **oyyike** carrying off, conveying (Ka.); **oy, uy, bayi, bayyu, vay, vayyu, vey** to carry off; to conduct, carry, convey (Ka.); **oy** to put, to lay, to deposit, to put aside, to hide (Ka.); **uy, vai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vai** to deposit (Ta.)(DEDR 5549).

5977.**To go in a conveyance; carry off**: **uy** to carry off; a cry to drive away animals (Ka.); **uy** to ride, go in a conveyance, drive, proceed (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **vai, vay, vayyu, vey, veyyu** to carry off etc. (Ka.); **vet- (vett-)** to seize and take away (Kol.); **vet-/ved-** to pull (Nk.); **baccna_** to snatch away, rob by force, carry off, seize, confiscate (Kur.); **bace** to rob (Malt.)(DEDR 5551).

5978.**Image: broom**: **vyavaha_rika_** a broom (Skt.lex.)

5979.**Image: scraper**: **okharn.e~** to smooth a field after ploughing (M.); **avaskirati** scrapes (Skt.); **avakirati** spreads (A_s'vGr.); **o_kirati** casts out (Pali)(CDIAL 864).

5981.**Image: mortar**: **va_han., va_yan., va_i_n.** stone mortar fixed in the ground (M.); **avagha_ta** threshing corn in a mortar (Skt.)(CDIAL 754). **avagha_ta** blow, threshing corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 753). **avagha_tayati** causes to thresh (S'Br.); **avahanti** threshes (RV.); **ogha_vvu~** to thresh (corn etc.)(G.)(CDIAL 755). cf. **ukhal.** mortar (M.)(CDIAL 2360).

5982.**Bark**: **vakku** skin (Ta.); cf. **tvac** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **valkalam** cortex, a membrane that covers some parts of the body; **valkam** bark of tree (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **valkala** bark, outer garment (Ya_j.); **bokla_** bark (H.); **va_lkala** made of bark (Skt.); ascetics' bark dress (Skt.); **vakkala** bark, bark garment (Pali.Pkt.); **bakal** bark (Ku.); **ba_kal, ba_kali** scale, husk, bark garment (A.); **bakala_** piece of bark (A.); **ba_kal** bark (B.); **bakal.a, bakal.a_, bakla_** (Or.); **ba_kal** outer planking of a boat (Bi.); **bakkal, bakal, bakla_** bark, rind, skin (H.); **va_kalam.** bark garment (OG.); **va_kal.** (G.); **va_kal.** tattered garment, quilt (M.); **ba_klu** thick, coarse (WPah.); **ba_klo** (Ku.N.); **balku** branch (Sh.); **va_gala** made of bark, bark (Pkt.); **bakhala_** piece of bark or skin (A.); **va_khal., va_kal.** (M.); **bokro** bark (N.)(CDIAL 11418). **valka** bark of a tree (TS.); **va_lka** made of bark (Skt.); cloth or garment of bark (Ma_rkP.); **vakka** skin, bark (Pkt.); **bakk** bark (P.); **bakt.a_** scale, flat portion (A.); **sila_-ba_k** a kind of lichen or moss (H.); **vak-a** inner bark of trees (Si.); **baku** branch; **balku**, **boku** (Sh.); **va_ka** bark; **ava_ka** without bark (Pali); **va_ga, va_ya** skin, bark (Pkt.); **bakkhe** branch (Sh.); **va_kh, va_k** fibres of palm leaves etc. (G.); filamentous integuments used for making ropes (M.); **bikk** bark (P.); **vukka, bukka** skin, bark (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11417). cf. **oliyal** skin, hide (Ta.); **olipu** skin, skin of a snake, shape (Tu.); **oliyu** to be peeled, flayed; **olucu** to peel, flay, strip; **olupu** peeling, flaying (Te.); **ols-** to skin (Kol.); to peel (Nk.); **olc-** to flay (Pa.)(DEDR 1000). cf. **coli-** to strip off, peel off, tear (Ta.); **chollai** to skin (Pkt.)(DEDR 2856). cf. **basge** to peel (Malt.)(DEDR 5340). **valka** bark of a tree (TS.); **vakka** a large elephant rope; **vakku-na_r** hemp fibre (Ta.); **vakku** hemp for nets, sackcloth, etc. (Ma.)(DEDR 5209).

5983.**Image: to be on heat**: **va_s'ra** roaring (RV.); **va_s'ra_** lowing cow, cow (RV.); **va_s'ita** cow desiring bull (AV.); **vahura** desire of cow, goat, etc. for male (S.); **vahurjan.u** to desire the male (S.); **va_hran.** to be on heat (of cows)(L.); **va_harn.a_** to be on heat (of animals)(P.); **bahiria_** heated with sexual desire (of cat, lion, elephant (P.)(CDIAL 11590). **va_s'itam** cry of birds, beasts, etc. (Ta.lex.)

5984.**Chest; side**: **vaks.as** breast, chest (RV.); **vakkha, vaccha** chest (Pkt.); **bas.** lung (Sh.); **wach** chest, bosom (K.); **vakkhi_, vakhi_** side below the ribs; **vakkhi_** sides (L.); **vakkh, bakkh** the side (P.); **vakkhi_, bakkhi_** side under armpit, rib; **bakhe~** adv. on the side of (P.); **d.l.akh, d.hl.akh** side (WPah.); **ba_kh, ba_k** udder (H.); **wa_s'** belly (Ash.)(CDIAL 11188). **Image: breast or chest**: **akku** the breast or chest (Te.); **akam** breast (**Cilap. 30,16**)(Ta.lex.); **akakka_r.., akan:ka_r..** heart of a tree (Ta.); **akan:kai** palm of the hand (Ta.); **akalam** breast (Ta.); **a_kam** body, breast, mind, heart (Ta.); **a_ya** a part of the body, the breast (Ka.)(DEDR 7). **Bosom; embrace**: **akwa_r, a~kwa_r** bosom, embrace (H.); **a~kapa_li, an:kapa_lika_** embrace (Skt.); **an:ko_lika_** (Skt.); **am.kava_li_** (Pkt.); **angali** embrace, armful; **angala** bosom (Gypsy); **na_l** bosom (K.); **na_l-mot^{u}** embrace; **na_l-mut** (K.); **goa_l** embrace (WPah.); **an.wa_l** (Ku.); **a~ga_lo**

the bent arm, armful, embrace (N.)[cf. **akle** top of shoulder(Ash.); **akri** upper part of arm (Kt.); **uku** shoulder (Pr.)(CDIAL 109)]; **a~_kowa_l** embrace (A.); **a~kwa_r, akwa_r** sheaf as large as can be carried between the arms (Bi.); **an:galu** caress (S.)(CDIAL 103). **Hip to carry children; embrace**: **an:ka** hip where children are carried (Br.A_rUp.); hip (Pali); **a~_kh** kneepan (H.)(CDIAL 100). **ong- (onkt-)** to carry (child) on hip; **od.ng- (od.onkt-)** to have (child) with oneself while sleeping (Kol.); **ongip-** to carry (child) on hip (Nk.); **on-** to take child in lap (Nk.); **ong-** id. (Pa.Ga.); **orng-, orun-** id. (Go.); **urn-, ur.ng-** to embrace, take in arms (Go.); **un-rga_na_** to sleep with a child in arms (Go.)(DEDR 935). cf. **an.** arm (Pas'.); **un.tro** arm (Ash.); **an.** thigh (Kal.); **a~_ga_** as much as can be held in both arms (H.); **a~ga_vin.e~** to embrace (M.)(CDIAL 114). **akkam-pakkam** this way and that way (Ta.lex.)

5985.**Army**: **pakkam** army (**ta_varum pakka men.n.iru ko_t.iyin- r-alaivan-** : **Kampara_. Ilan:kaikke_l.vi**. **40**); **pakkar** relations, kindred (Ta.lex.) **paks.a** party, troop (MBh.); **pa_kharo** enemy; **pakhulo** stranger (WPah.)(CDIAL 7627). **Enemy**: **pakai** enemy (Ta.); **pakain~an-, pakaivan-** enemy; **pakaimai** enmity (Ta.); **paka** enmity; **pakayan** enemy; **pakekka** to oppose, hate; **pakappu** hostility (Ma.); **ax** hostility; **axexo-r-n** enemy (To.); **page, hage** enmity, enemy; **pageka_r-a** enemy (Ka.); **page** enmity; **pageye** enemy (Kod..); **page** hatred, enmity (Tu.); **paga** enmity, enemy (Te.); **pagatu~d.u, pagava~_d.u, pavat.u~d.u** enemy; **pagar-ru, pagada_ri** enemies (Te.)(DEDR 3808). **Image: hatred, enmity**: **page, hage** hatred, enmity (Ka.); **pat.i, par..i, pat.ar, pakai** (Ta.); **page** an enemy, an opponent (Ka.lex.) cf. **bakher.a_** brawl (B.H.); **bakhero** controversy (N.); **vakher.a_** brawl (P.)(CDIAL 12186).

5987.**Image: to hide**: **pakk-** to hide oneself (Pa.); **pakkip- (pakkit-)** to hide something (Pa.); **pak-** to hide; **pakup- (pakut-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 3810). **Image: to lie in ambush: patun:ku** to hide, lie in ambush, crouch, disappear; **patukku** to hide, secrete (Ta.); **patukkam** skulking, crouching (Ta.); **patun.n.uka, patiyuka** to sneak, crouch (Ma.); **patukkuka** to conceal (Ma.); **pati** an ambush (Ma.); **padng** to lie crouching for a spring (Ko.); **padduni** to sneak, crouch, hide (Tu.); **patgre** to take refuge or shelter (Malt.)(DEDR 3912). **Image: to bend, bow**: **padugu** to bend, bow (Ka.); **padan:kara** in a stooping posture (Tu.)(DEDR 3912).

5988.**Flame**: **bhra_s'** shine (Skt.); **bra_h, bre_h**, dat. **bri_s'^{u}** flame (K.)(CDIAL 9681). **bhra_j, bhra_jas** shine (Skt.); **bhra_jate_** shines (RV.); **bhra_jas** shine, spark (RV.); **bha_jai** shines (Pkt.); **d.l.e~u** it dawned; burn; pain (WPah.); **bra_zo~_e, bla_ze_i** aches (Ash.); **lohi** (Pas'.); **bra_ze** painful, pain (Ash.); **braze** pain (Kt.); **brdso** (Bashg.); **b^{y}aiz, bez** ill, sick (Pr.)(CDIAL 9659). **bha_sa** light (MBh.); **bha_sas** (RV.); **bha_sa, bha_sa_** brightness (Pkt.); **bas** flame (Ash.); **ba_s** (Bashg.); **bhas** (Kal.); **bas** (with rising tone)(Kho.); **bha_h, bha_** flame, fire; **bah** fire (L.); **bha_h** fire, splendour; **bha_hi, bhahi** a slight appearance, tinge (of any colourj)(P.); **ba_** rays; **bha_s** discernment, act of seeing (Ku.); appearance (Mth.G.); impression, fancy (G.); **bahakan.u** to shine (S.)(CDIAL 9480). **bha_sati** is bright (RV.); appears, becomes clear (Skt.); **bha_syate_** Cat. pass. of **bha_sayati** illuminates (Up.); **bha_sai** is bright, is known (Pkt.); **bha_sna_** to shine (H.); **ba_sun** to become visible, become intelligible (K.); **bha_sa_** to appear, seem (B.); **bha_sab** (Mth.); **bha_sai** becomes known (OAw.); **bha_sna_** to appear, be known (H.); **bha_svu~** to appear, resemble (G.); **bha_sn.e~** to appear, seem, seem probable (M.); **bha_sta_** appears (Konkan.i); **bha_san.u** to be seen, appear, seem (S.)(CDIAL 9481). **Image: likeness**: **pa_n:ku** equality, likeness (**Tol. Po. 78**)(Ta.lex.) **Little earthen furnace**: **bhaha_ra_, bhaha_ri_** little earthen furnace (P.)(CDIAL 9482). **bhrama** flame (RV.)(CDIAL 9646). **bha_svara** shining (S'Br.); **bha_sura** (Skt.); **bhassara, bha_sura** bright (Pali); **bha_sura, bha_sira** (Pkt.); **bha_sara**

(G.)(CDIAL 9483). **bha_ma** blaze (of anger)(RV.); **bo_m** anger (K.); **bha_m** angry woman, young and seductive woman (G.)(CDIAL 9454). cf. **va_ku** light, brightness, beauty (Ta.)(DEDR 5332).

5989.**Nettle for cloth**: **bha~gra_, bha~gr.a_** eclipta prostrata (H.); **bhr.n:gara_ja, bhr.n:garajas** the shrub eclipta prostrata (Skt.); **bhr.n:garaja** (Sus'r.); **bhr.n:ga, bhr.n:gara** (Bhpr.); **bham.garaya** eclipta prostrata (Pkt.); **bha_n.ro** a kind of plant from which cloth is woven, nettle (N.); **bha_gro** verbesina prostrata (G.); **bangaya, bingu** verbesina erecta, eclipta alba (Si.)(CDIAL 9580). **Nettle**: cf. **tumpai, tur-ike/toyrv/cor-i** (Ta.lex.) **Seller of hemp**: **bha~gera_** maker and seller of hemp (P.H.M.); **bha~geran.** his wife (P.); **bhageran** (H.); **bhageri_** (M.)(CDIAL 9355). **bhan:ga** hemp (AV.S.); hemp, coarse hempen cloth (Pali); **bham.ga_** hemp (Pkt.); **bon.** hemp, bhang (Kho.); **banga** hemp (K.); **bhan:g** (P.WPah.); hemp, bhang (H.); **bha_n.** hemp (Ku.N.A.B.Bhoj.); **bha_n.o** hemp-seed (Ku.); **bha_n:ga** (Or.); **bha_g** (Bi.Mth.H.G.M.); **bangahara** intoxicating drink, arak (Si.); **bhan:gi_** hemp addict (S.H.); **bhan.uwa_** addicted to hemp (A.); **bhan.elo** coarse hempen cloth (Ku.); **bhan:gela_** (H.)(CDIAL 9354). **Hemp**: **pan:ki** bhang, a variety of Indian hemp (**Tailava. Taila. 105**)(Ta.lex.) **Garment**: **pan:kam** a superior garment of ancient times (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**); small piece of cloth (Ta.lex.)

5990.**Brinjal**: **var..utalai, var..tun.ai** brinjal, egg-plant, solanum melongena; India nightshade, solanum indicum; **val.ai** climbing brinjal; **van:kam, van:kan.am** brinjal (Ta.); **var..utina, var..utini** id. (Ma.); **var.dan.** solanum indicum (Ko.); **po0an.** id. (To.); **badan.i, badan.e, badane, badne** brinjal (Ka.); **badane** id. (Tu.); **van:ga, van:ka_ya** id. (Te.); **vange** id. (Kol.Nk.); **va_nga** (Pe.); **bat.an-go** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 5301). **bhan.t.a_ki_, va_rta_ka, vr.nta, vr.ntaka, van:ga, van:gana** (Skt.); **va_tin:gan.a** egg-plant, solanum melongena (Pali.Skt.); **badin:ga_n** (Ir.Pers.); **be_tin:gala** (Phal.); **bhatin:gar** (Sh.); **va_im.gan.a, va_im.gan.i_, va_im.gin.i_, va_yam.gan.a, vaim.gan.a** id. (Pkt.); **vai~gan., bai~gan.** (P.); **bain.an.** egg-plant, penis (Ku.); **baigan, baigun** egg-plant (N.); **ben.ena_** (A.); **ba_igana** (MB.); **begun** (B.); **ba_in:gan.o, ba_igan.a** (Or.); **bai~gan** (Bi.); **bai~gun, baigan** (H.); **vaim.gan.a** (OG.); **ve~gan.** (G.); **vai~gan.i_, bai~gan.i_** purple (P.); **ba_igan.ia_, baigin.ia_** (Or.); **a_i~gin.ia~_** having a bad smell like that of cooked egg-plant (Or.); **ba_yan.a** egg-plant (Or.); **ba_r.in:gan** (B.); **bai~jn.i_** purple (WPah.); **baijani** (N.); **bai~jni_** (H.); **vam.ga** egg-plant (Pkt.); **van:ga_** (P.); **ba_n:ga_** (Or.); **va~_gi_** (M.); **vambat.u** (Si.); **wa~_gun** (K.); **va_n.an.u** (S.); **ba_gun** (B.); **ba_gun.a, ba_n:gina** (Or.); **van.in.i** purple (S.); **ba_guniya_** (B.)(CDIAL 11503).

5991.**Twenty**: **bisau~d, biso~d** 20 percent, a fine of 20 percent (N.); **biso~d** 20 percent (H.); **vims'a-bandha** 20 percent (Skt.)(CDIAL 11617). **vims'a** consisting of 20 parts (TS); **vims'aka** id. (MBh.); 20th (Mn.); **vis'ami** id. (Dardic); **vaso** 20th part; 20th part of a **vigho** (G.)(CDIAL 11615). **wuhyum^{u}** 20th (K.); **vims'atima, vims'ama** 20th (Skt.); **vi_sama** 20th (Pkt.); **vi_ho~** 20th (S.); **vi_hva_** 20th (P.); **bihau~** 20th (WPah.); **bi_swa_** 20th (H.); **bi_savau** 20th (OMarw.)(CDIAL 11618). **biswa_si_** 20th part (H.)(CDIAL 11619). **vims'a_ms'a** 20th part (Skt.)(CDIAL 11619). **vi_sva_** 20th part of a ruka_ (M.)(CDIAL 11618). **visva_si_** 20th part of a particular land measure (G.)(CDIAL 11619). **visiti, visi** (OSi.Bra_hmi); **vims'aka** a score (Skt.); **biso** id. (Ku.); **vi_ho** the figure 20 (S.)(CDIAL 11615). **vi_sam** 20 (Pali.Pkt.); **vi_sati** 20 (Pali.); **vi_sai** 20 (Pkt.) **vi_sa_** 20 (Pkt.); **vimsadi** 20 (Pkt.); **bimsa** 20 (Or.); **bis** 20 (N.B.); **bis, wis, wi_** 20 (Gypsy); **vi_s** 20 (G.M.); **vi_sa** 20 (Konkan.i); **bi_s** (Ku.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **bi_sa** 20 (OMarw.); **wuh, wi_h** 20 (K.); **vi_ha** 20 (S.); **biha_** 20 (A.); **vi_** (L.); **vi_h** 20 (L.P.); **bi_h** 20 (P.WPah.); **bi_** 20 (WPah.); **bis'i** 20 (WPah.); **vissa, visi** 20 (Si.) (CDIAL 11616). **Measure**: **viggha_** a measure of land about 1/3 acre (L.P.); **bigha_** (N.A.B.M.); **bi_gha_** (Bi.H.); **bigaha_, bi_ga_h** measure of land (H.); **bi_ga_**

(P.); **biga** (K.); **bigahi_** seed plot (M.); **vighu~, vi~ghu~** measure of land (G.)(CDIAL 11668). **bigha_, bi_gha_** a measure of land (IE 8-6.IEG.) 20 **ma_na** = one **va_t.i** (Or.); One **ma_na** = one **bigha_** = 25 **gun.t.ha** (Or.); One **gun.t.ha** = 16 **bisva**; One **bisva** = 1/20 **bigha_** [cf. MIAI, p.39.] **vim.s'ati** 20 (RV.); **vim.s'at, vim.s'a** (in compounds)(MBh.); **vi_sam.** (Pali); **vi_sati** (As'.); **vis'ati** (NiDoc.); **bis** (Gy.); **wisi_** (Wg.); **wece** (Kt.); **bi_s** (Tor.Wot..)(CDIAL 11616). {**vi_saiti** (Av.); **viginti** (Latin); **fiche** (Old Irish)(Pali. lex.)} **vims'a** consisting of 20 parts (TS.) = 20 **muntiri** = 1/320 X 20 = 1/16. **vi_cam** the fraction of 1/16th (Ta.); **vi_s'am** 1/16th gold fanam, or a rice-corn's weight of gold (Ma.); **vi_sa, i_sa** the fraction 1/16th, 1/16th of a han.a (Ka.); **vi_su, vi_sa** 1/16th, a weight of gold equal to a grain of rice (Tu.); **vi_samu** a sixteenth part (Te.)(DEDR 5449). {cf. **vi_cam** seed, seed grain (Ta.) < **bi_ja** seed, semen (RV.); seed (Pali); **bi_a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9250). **bi_ya** rice when cleaned from husk (Ka.); **biyyamu** seeds or grains of oryza sativa without husks, paddy deprived of the husk (Te.); **bi.am** rice (Kol.)(DEDR App.60).}{cf. **ma_ka_n.i** = **vi_cam** = **ma_** (1/20) + **ka_n.i** (1/80) = 1/16 (Ta.lex.): **ma_** the fraction 1/20; a measure of weight (**Tol. Er..ut. 1770, Urai)**; **ma_vu** (Te.); **ma_** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 4785). **ka_n.am** an ancient weight; gold (Ta.); **ka_n.i** the fraction 1/80; a land measure; landed property; a weight (1/40 of a maca_t.i)(Ta.); 1/20 of an estate (Ma.); the fraction 1/64 (Tu.Te.); **ka_ni** id. (Te.); **ka_n.i** a measure (Or.)(DEDR 1444)}. **muntiri** the fraction 1/320 (Ta.Ma.)[**muntirime_r- ka_n.i mikuvate_l (Na_lat.i, 346)**(Ta.lex.); **muntirikai** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 4964).

5993.**Warrior**: **mar-avo_n-** warrior; **mar-avo_n- ce_n-ai** (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,78**); **mar-am** war; victory; killing, murder **mar-avan-** inhabitant of the desert tract, hilly tract; hunter; warrior, hero; **ur-in-uyi raca_ mar-avar** (**Kur-al.. 778**); commander, military chief (Ta.lex.) **mar-am** valour, bravery, wrath, Yama (Ta.); disagreement, war (Ma.); **mar-avai** anything cruel by nature (Ta.); **marava** the caste of Maravas (Te.); **mar-avar** the Tamil tribe of warriors, Maravas (Ma.)(DEDR 4763). **Battle, war**: **bavara** battle, war (Ka.); **bavaramu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3997).

5994.**Distribution of food**: **vikars.ati** drags apart (TS.); draws this way and that, sets (arrow to bow)(MBh.); **vikars.a** drawing (a bow)(R.); **vikars.an.a** dragging asunder, distributing (food)(MBh.); **pa_m.s'u-vikars.an.a** name of children's game (MBh.)(CDIAL 11622).

5995.**Image: brim, edge**: **vakkal** side (Ma.); **van:ka** direction, side, quarter (Te.); **vakku** brim, edge (Ma.); **va~_ka** quarter, side (Te.); **va_kku** side, direction (Ta.)(DEDR 5208).

5996.**Further bank**: **pa_ra** bringing across (RV.); further bank, furthest end (RV.); **pa_ratas** from the further side (RV.); **pa_re_** on the other side (Skt.); **pa_ra** further bank (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_r** further bank (K.); **pr^{u}** side (K.); **pa_ru** limit, boundary, side (S.); **pa_r** bank (L.); further bank (P.); end, limit (Ku.); river bank, shore, side (A.); opposite side, end, border (B.); **pa_ra** (Or.); further bank (OMth.); **pa_r, pari** on the other side (Sh.); **pa_r** further bank (H.); further bank, end, bottom (G.); bank, limit (M.); adverbial forms: **pa_ram.** beyond; **pa_rato_** from the other side (Pali); **pa_ro** from beyond (Sh.); **pa_ri** from (K.); on the opposite side, across, through (S.); beyond (N.G.); **pa_ro~** from the opposite side (S.); from beyond (L.); **pa_r(e)** beyond (L.P.); **pa_ro~** from beyond; **pa_ru~** by means of; **pa_r** across (L.); **pa_r** beyond (WPah.Ku.M.); on the other side of (N.B.Mth.H.); across (B.Mth.H.); **par** at a distance, aside (Ku.); **pa_ra** on the other side of, across (OAw.); **phar** on the further side, far away, across (Kho.); **pha_(r)** across (Phal.); **pharar.o** pron. that (in front); **phar.a_** there (Phal.); **pa_ru** limit, boundary, side (S.); **pa_re_, po_ru, pho_ru_, pha_rau** the day after tomorrow (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8100). cf. **paras'vas** adv. the day after tomorrow (MBh.)(CDIAL 7799j). **pa_rima-ti_ra** the further shore (Pali); **payim,**

phe_m on the other side, across (Tor.); **pryum**^{u} belonging to the country beyond, i.e. Panjab (K.); **pa_ri_ bate** by yonder way (WPah.)(CDIAL 8113). **pa_riya** final; end (RV.); **pa_rya** being on the further bank (TS.); **pa_ri_** country on the other side of river Ka_li_, i.e., Nepalese territory (Ku.); **pa_ri** the opposite bank; **pa_ria_** situated on the further side (Or.); **i-priya_** living on this side (A.)(CDIAL 8114). **apa_ra** boundless (RV.); the near bank (MBh.); shoreless (Pali); **ava_ra** boundless (Pkt.); **a_va_ru** wilderness (S.); **ava_ra_** desolate, waste; wandering (L.); **apa_ra** the near bank (Pali); **wri** in the direction of (Sh.); **wa_ro** from the direction of (Sh.); **wa_r** on this side; **wari_** (WPah.); **wa_r, war** (Ku.); **wa_ri** (N.); **wa_r** the near bank; adv. on this side (H.); **ava_r** on this side (M.); **wa_r pa_r** on this side and that (Ku.); **wa_r pa_r, wari pari** (N.); **wa_r pa_r** across (H.); **warla_, wala_, urla_** belonging to this side (H.); **tava_r** on that side (M.)(CDIAL 482). cf. **ava_ra** the near side (VS.)(CDIAL 885). **ua_ro** unfrequented part on a river bank (G.) (CDIAL 2192). **viyar** opposite bank, side (Kho.)(CDIAL 11796). **supa_ra** easy to cross, leading to success (RV.); **suwa_r** good, prospering (Kal.); **suwa_rnu_** to improve in general (WPah.)(CDIAL 13478). **appur-am** that side; adv. henceforth, after that, furthermore (Ta.); **pur-am** outside, exterior, opp. to akam (**Kur-al., 277**); **per-a** (Te.); **hor-a** (Ka.); **pur-am** (Ma.); side, part, face, surface (**Kalit. 76**)(Ta.); **pur-ampar** outside; **pur-ampu** exterior, outside (**Periyapu. A_n-a_ya. 7**)(Ta.); **hor-agu** (Ka.); **pur-ampat.i** outskirts of a town (**S.I.I. ii,124**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

5997.**Image: afterbirth**: **avara_** the afterbirth (Pa_rGr..); **amara_, amala_** afterbirth, umbilical cord (Skt.); **ora** afterbirth (S.); **ur** (L.); **a~wal, ambal, a~_wal** (H.); **var, va_r** caul, afterbirth (M.)(CDIAL 813).

5998.**Spark**: **pr.iski** spark (Pe.); **pr.ihe, pr.ihki** id. (Mand..); **pr.iska**, **pr.isi** id. (Kuwi); **prishk** id. (Br.)(DEDR 4191). **pu_** spark as of fire (Ta.); **pu_vala** id.; **pua** embers (Kui); **pu_ya** id.; **puiya**; **puva** spark; **puya_** burning coal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4347).

5999.**Mattock; hoe; sickle; adze**: **va_hola** mattock (S.); **vahola_** mattock (L.); **bahola_** adze (P.); **basulo** (N.Ku.< P.); **basu_la_** (Bi.); **basula_** (Mth.); **basola_, basu~_la_** (H.); **a~_si_** scythe (Ku.); **ha~_siyo** sickle (N.); **ha~_siya_** (B.); **ha~siya_, hasiya_** (H.); **ha~sua_** (Bi.); **ha~_svo** hoe (G.)(CDIAL 7). **wasoli** hammer (Shum.)(CDIAL 11588). cf. **va_cci, va_ycci, va_t.ci** adze (Ta.); **va_cci** adze, scraper (Ma.); **po.d.c** adze (To.); **ba_ci** id. (Ka.Tu.); **ba_ji** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 5339).

6000.**Cockle-shell**: **vakka_** a kind of cockle-shell (**Kur-r-a_ Kur-a. 79**); **vakka_man.i** bead of a kind of cockle-shell; **vakka_man.i-c-cet.t.ikal.** traders dealing in **vakka_-man.i** (Ta.lex.)

6001.**Image: a road that bifurcates**: **pan.la** fork (Kond.a); **pan.la sar-i** a road that separates in two directions (Kond.a)(DEDR 3818). **pangal di_na** the plains country (Kui); **panga** outside (Kuwi)(DEDR 3819).

6002.**Image: broken**: **vighat.ate_** flies apart (Skt.); is marred, is broken (Skt.); **vighat.ita** id. (Skt.); **vighad.ai, vihad.ai** is separated, broken (Pkt.); **bihar.a_** to turn wrong (B.); **vihad.ai** frustrates (OG.); **vigar.n.a_, bigar.n.a_** to be spoilt (P.); **bigar.n.o** to be spoilt, be angry with (Ku.); **bigranu** to be spoilt (N.); **bigariba** to be altered, be out of order, be broken (A.); **bigr.a_** to get vicious (B.); **bigar.iba_, bigir.iba_** to be spoilt (Or.); **bigharna_, bigar.na_** (H.); **bigarun** (K.); **bigir.an.u** (S.); **bagar.vu~** (G.); **bighad.n.e~, bigad.n.e~** (M.); **vihad.ia** separated (Pkt.); **bigari** changed in form (A.); **vigha_t.ita** destroyed (Pali); **viha_d.e_i** separates, destroys (Pkt.); **vighad.n.e~** to spoil, demolish (M.); **viga_r.n.a_** to spoil (P.); **biga_r.an.o** (Ku.); **biga_rnu** (N.);

biga_r.iba_ (Or.); **biga_r.na_** (H.); **biga_run** (K.); **biga_r.an.u** (S.); **baga_r.vu~** (G.); **bighad.n.e~, bigad.n.e~** (M.); **viga_r.** damage (L.); **viga_r., biga_r.** (P.); **biga_r** (N.); **biga_r.** (H.); **biga_r.u** (S.); **baga_r., baga_r.o** (G.); **bighad.** (M.); **vighad.** union (M.); **vighat.t.ita** knocked (Pali); **vighat.t.ai, vihat.t.ai** is destroyed, is separated; caus. **vighat.t.e_i** (Pkt.); **bighat.iba** to crush, powder (A.); **bighat.a_b** to spoil (Mth.); **vighat.n.e~** to break (M.)(CDIAL 11673).

6003.**Saffron; asafoetida**: **ba_hlika, va_hlika, ba_hlike, va_hli_ka** balkh; saffron; asafoetida (Ka.lex.)

6004.**Image: thin, withered**: **valga (valgi-)** to become emaciated, thin, withered (Kui); **vali (-pp-, -tt-)** to be painful; n. pain, ache, trouble, difficulty (Ta.); **valayuka** to be straitened, pressed, distressed; **valekka** to distress, vex, imprison; **valaccal** distress, poverty (Ma.); **balepuni** to be distressed, vexed (Tu.); **valiyu** to be tired, become thin or reduced (Te.)(DEDR 5281). cf. **vikala** deprived of a part, mutilated, deficient in (Skt.); **vikali_** (Pa_n..gan.a); **vikala, vikalaka** defective, lacking (Pali); **viala** incomplete (Pkt.); **viyalu** old, fragile, dried up (Si.)(CDIAL 11623). **olku (olki-)** to grow weak or faint, pine, be disheartened, become reduced, slender, thin, be emaciated; **or-ku (or-ki-)** to be deficient, be wanting, fall short, droop; **or-kam** poverty, indigence, destitution, feebleness, weakness, deficiency, dearth; **olli** thin person, thinness, slenderness (Ta.); **olkuka** to grow weak, contract; **olla_t.i** a thin, slender person (Ma.); **olandala, olandale** swoon, fainting (Tu.); **olla~-bo_vu** to faint, grow or turn pale, fade (Te.)(DEDR 1004). **vat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be diminished, dry up (as water in a river); **vat.iccal** decreasing (Ta.); **vat.u** thin, poor; **vat.iyuka** to dry up (Ma.); **var.v** poverty; **var.vn** poor man; **bar.va. meyn., bar.vn meyn., var.vn meyn.** son of a pauper (abusive)(Ko.); **pod.fin mox** son of a pauper (To.); **bad.a, bad.avu** poorness, weakness, feebleness, thinness, leanness, humbleness; poor etc.; **bad.ava** a poor, weak man; **bad.aka** a lean, thin, feeble male; **bad.akalu** state of being weak, thin, etc.; **bad.atana** thinness, poverty; **bad.aha** thinness, leanness, fineness; **ban.agu** a wretch, poor person, worthless person (Ka.); **bad.a** poor; **bad.ave** poor man; fem. **bad.avati** (Kod..); **bad.a** poor, indigent, lean, thin; **bad.ave, bad.uve** a poor man, pauper; **bad.** thin, lean; **bad.avu** hunger (Tu.); **bad.ugu** corpse, a weak creature; lean, thin, slender, skinny; **vad.alu** to fade, wither; **vad.iyu** to dry up, become lean; **vat.incu** to starve (Te.); **wad.e_kta_na_, va_d.ekta_na_, e_r vat.k-** to be thirsty; **vat.ka vas-** thirst to be felt; **wutkee** thirst (Go.)(DEDR 5222). cf. **va_t.u** to wither, fade, dry up, be emaciated, become weak (Ta.)(DEDR 5342). **vara_ka** wretched (Pa_n..); **vara_kaka** (Skt.); **vara_ka** wretched (Pali); **vara_ya** (Pkt.); **bara_** poor, wretched (N.)(CDIAL 11324).

6005.**Image: shaking**: cf. **bal.aku** to shake, tremble (Ka.)(DEDR 5307). **var.p, ver.p-** to fan (Go.); **var.pa (var.t-), vat.pa (vat.t-)** to shake, shake out, beat the wings (Kui)(DEDR 5303).

6006.**Image: woman with long eyes**: **va_lutan.t.i** woman having long eyes; **va_lika** long; **va_lu** long (Te.); **va_l** anything long or elongated (Ta.); **va.l** long and narrow (of leaves, shape of face, head etc.); **va.l(n), va.lman.** man with long, narrow head; fem. **va.lmanj** [cf. **man.d.** head (Ko.)(DEDR 4682)](Ko.)(DEDR 5365). **Long**: cf. **va_r** length, elongation; height, straightness (Ta.); **ba_r(u)** length (Ka.)(DEDR 5358).

6007.**Gardenia gummifera**: **bikke, bir..ke** name of a small forest tree with eatable fruit, gardenia gummifera (Ka.lex.) **dikamali** (M.,); **karmarri** (H.); **dikamli** (H.); **tikkamalli** (Ta.); **karinguva** (Te.); gum: antiseptic, carminative, antiseptic, stimulant, in dyspepsia, anthelmintic,

used in veterinary medicine to keep off flies from sores; habitat: S. Mahrata country, N. Kanara, N. Circars, Deccan and Carnatic to the foot of the N. Ghats of Madras State, and Malabar coast (GIMP, p.123).

6008.**Image: a shooting posture**: **vis'a_kha** an attitude in shooting, standing with the feet a span apart (Ka.lex.) **vica_kan-** Skanda (**Tiva_.; Kantapu. Tiruvil.ai. 60**) (Ta.lex.)

6009.**Image: walking**: **vi_khe** walking (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6010.**Image: two**: **vira, ira** two; **viraja_ji** double jasmine (Ka.Te.); **vir** an affix for the plural, masculine and feminine, e.g. **tandevir, ta_yvir, sosevir, attevir, attevirgal.** (Ka.); **viral.a, virala, be_r-e** separate (Ka.); **viraha, biraya, biraha** separation, parting (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **virical** split, crack, rent; **viri-tal** to split, crack (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6011.**Image: to open, unfols**: **virikan.** a disease of the eye-lid that causes the eye to dilate (**W.**); **viri-ttal** to cause to expand; to open, unfold (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6012.**Image: loose tresses of a woman**: **viri-ttal** to untie, loosen, as the tresses of a woman (**Cilap. 20, Ven.pa_, 3**)(Ta.lex.)

6013.**Paddy**: **viriki, viri_ki < vri_hi** paddy (**Ci_vaka. 89, Urai.**); rice (**Can.. Aka.**); **viri_i** id. (**Ci_vaka. 89**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **vri_hi** rice (AV.)(CDIAL 12233).

6014.**Image: outspread horns**: **viri-kompan-** ox with outspread horns; **virikompu** outspread horns (Ta.lex.)

6015.**Image: sun**: **viriccikan-** sun (**Ja_n-a_. 56,36**)(Ta.lex.)

6016.**To sell**: cf. **vir-aka_l.** firewood seller (**Tiruva_lava_. Pati. Pa_yi. 8**)(Ta.); **vir-r-al, vir-pan-iai** selling, sale (Ta.); **vir-r-u-mutal** proceeds of sale (**C.G.**); **vir-r-u_n.** sundry articles which can be sold for daily food (**Te_va_. 1097,1**); **vir-r-or-r-ipparikkiriyam** sale, mortgage, exchange (**S.I.I. i,105**); **vil (vir-p-, vir-r--)** to sell, put on sale, be sold (Ta.)(DEDR 5421). **vil-tal** to sell, put on sale (**vir-r-ukko_t.t.akka tut.aittu : Kur-al., 220**)(Ta.lex.) **vilai** selling, sale (**Cu_t.a_.**); price, cost; value in exchange (**Kur-al., 256**); value (**Te_va_. 1082,9**)(Ta.lex.); **vila** sale, price, value; **vilkka** to sell; **vilpana** sale (Ma.); **vel** price, cost (Ko.); **pil** price (To.); **bil, bili** to sell, buy; **bili, bele** price, cost (Ka.); **bele** cost (Kod..); **bile, bele** price, value, worth (Tu.); **vil(u)cu** to sell, buy; **viluva, vela** price, cost (Te.)(DEDR 5421). **vilaika_ran-** purchaser; **vilai-kat.t.u-tal** to set or fix a price (**W.**); **vilaikkirayam** sale-price (**W.**); **vilai-ko_l.** worthiness; a characteristic quality of pearls (**Tiruva_lava_. 25,16**); **vilai-c-ce_ri** bazaar, market (**Perun.. Makata. 3,77**); **vilaian-** seller (**Man.i. 28,33**); merchant (**Catu.**); **vilaittun.t.u** a charge paid out of the kut.iva_ram by cultivators to the me_lva_rata_r or to the government on account of the difference between the price at which the cultivators had sold their grain and the estimated retail prices at the place of sale (**R.T.**); loss due to the difference between the sale price and cost price (Ta.); **vilaippali** sacrificial offering given to deities, with a view to gaining their favour (**Cilap. 12,43**); **vilaitti_t.t.u** sale-deed (**Tol. Col. 81, Urai.**); **vilai-ppirama_n.a-v-icaivu-ti_t.t.u** id. (**S.I.I. iv,127**); **vilai-y-a_van.am** id. (**S.I.I. iii,110**); **vilai-y-o_lai** id. (**S.I.I. iii,154,23**) **vilaiper-u-tal** to be worth a good price (**Na_lat.i, 115**); **vilaiyarttam** purchase money (**Na_.**)(Ta.); **vilaiya_t.t.i** tradeswoman

(**Cilap. 12, Urai, Pak. 320**); **vilaiya_l.an-** seller; dealer; merchant (**W.**); **vilaivan-** one who does a thing for money (**Pur-ana_. 152**)(Ta.lex.)

6017.**People**: **vis'** an agriculturist, a merchant, a vais'ya; a man in general; people (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6018.**Image: a tree**: **vicai** a tree (**Tol. Er..ut. 282**); **vicaikkompu** elastic branch of a tree, which when bent down and released springs back to its original position (**I_t.u, 3,6, Pra.**)(Ta.lex.) **vi_cakari** East Indian kino tree; **vi_caka_** id. (**Can. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **vis'a_kha** the top of a tree; the branch of a tree; branchless; having spreading branches (Ka.lex.)

6019.**Image: to split**: **vicai-ttal** to burst, split (**Kalla_. 59,16**)(Ta.lex.)

6020.**Image: to hop**: **vicai-ttal** to leap, hop (**Pur-ana_. 120**); to swing (**Tiruva_caka. 2,135**)(Ta.lex.)

6021.**Fan**: **vicir-i** fan (Ta.); **vi_cuka** to fan (Ma.); **vi_cci** fan (Ma.); **vi_cu** to fan (Ta.); **vi_yuka** to fan (Ma.); **vi_yal**; **vi_yikka** to cause to fan; **vi_s'uka** to fan (Ma.); **vi_s'e_r-i, vi_s'a_la, vi_ya_la** fan (Ma.); **vis'ar-uka** to fan, flutter with wings (Ma.); **bi_san.ige, bi_san.ike** fan (Ka.); **bi_sa_le** fan (as the one made of areca spathe)(Ka.); **bi.j- (bi.ji-), bi.d- (bi.di-)** to wave (Kod..); **bi_juni** to swing (Tu.); **bi_suni** to fan; **bi_sa** quickly, rapidly, fast, straightly; **bi_san.ig, bi_sanig** fan (Tu.); **vi_cu** to blow as the wind, fan; **vico_pu** chowrie; **vi_vana** fan, whisk; **visana-kar-r-a** fan; **visaru, visuru** to wave, swing (Te.); **vesa** quickness; **vesa(n), ve_** quickly (Te.); **vi_vani** a fan (Kond.a); **vi_nja (vi_nji-)** to blow, fan (Kui)(DEDR 5450). **vi_j, vyaj** fan (Skt.); **vi_cu** fan (Ta.); **vi_jana** fanning (Skt.); fan (Bhpr.); **vyajana** fan (Mn.); **vi_jana, vi_jani_** fan (Pali); **vi_jan., vi_an.a, vi_an.i_, vian.a** (Pkt.); **biuni** (B.); **bian, biani** (B.); **vidini-ya** (Si.); **vim.jan.a** fan (Pkt.); **vi~in.o, viin.i_** (S.); **vi~_jn.o** (G.); **vi~jhan.-va_ra_** air stirred by a fan; **vi~jhn.a_, vijhn.a_** fan (M.); **bijani** fan (B.); **bi_jna_** (H.); **vijn.o, vijhn.o** (G.); **vijn.a_, vijhn.a_** (M.); **beniya_** fan for jeweller's fire (Bi.); **bena_** fan (OAw.)(CDIAL 12043). **vi_jyate_** is fanned (MBh.); **vi_jiyati** is fanned (Pali); **vijjijjai** (Pkt.); **vi~jvu~, vi~jhvu~** to fan (a fire), whirl round in the air (G.); **vizun**, pp. **vyuz^{u}** to winnow, sift (K.)(CDIAL 12044). **ve_ga** violent agitation (AV.); speed (MBh.Pali); **ve_a** (Pkt.); **ve_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12089). **ve_jate_** recoils, moves quickly (Dha_tup.); **vijate_** (RV.); **ve_ai** trembles (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12090). **vic** sift (Skt.); **lor.ha_ bicca_** gleaning (Bi.)(CDIAL 11692a). **vivicyate_** is winnowed (AV.); **vivicanti, vive_ks.i** 2 sg. (RV.); **wicem** I thresh (Ash.); **bisiba** to fan (A.)(CDIAL 11693). **biciba_** to fan, scatter on the ground, spread, sow (Or.); **vinakti** separates (Dha_tup.); **vivicanti** 3 pl. blow through (RV.); **bican.a_, bican.i_** fan; **bichiba** to scatter, strew (Or.); **ve~cn.e, vecn.e~** to pick (up, off, out) one by one, gather, select (M.); **vive_cayati** separates (Mn.); **bi_z** to sift (Pers.); **ge_c** to sift (Bal.); **vejun** to gather, pick up (Oss.)(CDIAL 11711).cf. **bhaj** (Skt.) **vaku-ttal** to separate; to divide; to apportion; to distribute (**Net.unal. 78**); to assign, appoint (**Kur-al., 377**)(Ta.lex.) **vaku-tal < vakir** to split (**Pur-ana_. 264**)(Ta.lex.)

6022.**To daub**: **vaku-ttal** to daub (**acan-am vakuttu : Perun.. Ucaik. 34,15**)(Ta.lex.) **makkheti**, pp. **makkhita** to daub (Pali.lex.)

6023.**Image: split**: **vakai** division, branch, section (**Tol. Col. 146**); **vaga** (Te.Ma.); **vage** (Ka.Tu.); **vakai** caste (**G.Tn.D. I,145**); **vakai-tal** to be divided; to arrange a subject (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 60**); to divide, to cut (**Nar-. 120**); to consider, weigh (**Kampara_. Pira_t.t.i. 16**); **vagatsu** (Te.);

vakai-ceykin-r-avar settlement officer (**I.M.P. Cg. 720**); **vakai-p-pat.uttutal** to divide; to classify and arrange; **vakai-ma_lai** a kind of garland in which tender leaves and flowers are alternately strung together (**Ci_vaka. 483, Urai.**); **vakai-t-ta_r** id. (**Perun.. Vattava. 4,8**); **vakuti < pakuti** division, class, category (**Kampara_. Iran.iyan-. 69**)(Ta.lex.) **vakai-mutal-at.ukkalan:ka_ram** (rhet.) a figure of speech in which a whole stanza consists merely of the names of several objects strung together without any adjunct (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 179**); **vakir** to cleave; to tear open; to rip up (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 160**)(Ta.lex.)

6024.**Image: narrow street**: **vakai** short or narrow street (**Ci_vaka. 462**); **vakuntu < vaku-** way, road (**Cilap. 11,167**); cf. **vaha** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6025.**Image: apartments of a house**: **vakai** apartments of a house (**Pur-ana_. 398**) (Ta.lex.)

6026.**Heavy; load**: **puhta_na_, pu_hta_na_, puh-** to be heavy (Go.); **pooho** light, not heavy (Go.); **pik- (-t-)** to be heavy (Pe.);**pik-** id. (Mand..); **pigu** heavy; **pi_ga (pi_gi-)** to be heavy; n. heaviness; **pikk-** to be heavy (Kui); **pikhali** to be heavy; **pikhni** heavy; **pikkni** id.; **pik- (-h-)** to be heavy (Kuwi)(DEDR 4127). **bo_ki** load (Sh.); **bokn.o** to carry (Ku.); **boknu** (N.)(CDIAL 9311).

6027.**Co-habitation; pair; marrying**: **me_huna** sexual union; associate; **me_hunaka** (Pali); **me_hun.a, me_hun.aya** sexual union; **me_hun.aya** father's sister's son; **me_hun.ia** mother's brother's son; **me_hun.ia_** mother's brother's daughter, wife's sister (Pkt.); **mehu_n.** newly married couple; **mehun.a_, mevn.a_** wife's brother, sister's husband; **mehun.i_, mevn.i_** mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter (M.); **mevn.o** cross-cousin; **mevn.i_** cross-cousin, wife's sister (Konkan.i); **mevun** marrying; pair, couple; **mevun-dam** cohabitation (Si.); **maithuna** coupled, paired, relating to sexual union (Mn.); copulation (S'Br.); **mithunau** du. couple (RV.); copulation (TS.); **mi0wana-, mi0wara-** paired (Av.)[cf. semant. **dvandva** couple (TS.); duel (MBh.)](CDIAL 10341). **methunam abhiyujati** to copulate; pp. **methuna_bhiyutta** (Pali); **methuna** copulation; **methuna_yatta** copulative; **mithuna** couple; **methunam abhiyujati** to couple; **methuna_bhiyoga** coupling (Pali.lex.) cf. **me_na** connected through a woman's brother or a man's sister, or through a maternal uncle or paternal aunt (e.g. **me_na-go_d.alu** a man's sister's or a woman's brother's daughter, niece [**ko_d.alu** daughter-in-law (Te.)(DEDR 2149)]; **meonak** cross-cousin; fem. **meoni** (Nk.); **me_n.a'en** father's sister's son (Kond.a); **me_n.a t.ond.en** male cross-cousin (Pe.) [**t.ond.en** brother (Pe.)(DEDR 3563)]; **mehn.atayi** female cross-cousin; **meh'n.a tayi** male cross-cousin; **meh'n.a tan:gi** female cross-cousin (Kuwi); **mehun.aya** father's sister's son; **mehun.ia** mother's brother's son; **mehun.ia_** mother's brother's daughter, wife's sister (Pkt.); **mehun.a_, mevn.a_** wife's brother, sister's husband; **mehun.i_, mevn.i_** mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter (M.)(DEDR 53b). **maittun-an-, maccun-an-** brother of one's wife or husband, son of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, sister's husband; **maittun-i** wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, brother's wife; **maccin-i, maccin-acci, maccin-icci** sister-in-law; **maccin-an-** wife's brother, sister's husband, sone of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; **maccampi** elder sister's husband, maternal uncle's son, paternal aunt's son, husband's elder brother; **macca_n.t.a_r** husband's elder brother; **macca_vi** elder brother's wife; **macca_l., macci** wife's sister, daughter of one's paternal aunt or maternal uncle; **macca_n-** wife's brother, sister's husband, sone of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; **maccun-amai** relationship of brother-in-law; **matin-i** elder brother's wife (Ta.); **maccunan, maccinan** son of mother's brother or of father's sister; **maccu_nicci** daughter of mother's brother or of

father's sister, regarded as the proper bride for her cousin (Ma.); **macin.** brother-in-law (rarely used)(Ko.); **mocin.y** cross-cousin (To.); **may(i)duna, may(i)da, maydana** a connexion, friend or husband; sister's husband, husband's brother, wife's brother, brother's son in relation to sister's son (Ka.); **maccin.e** younger male cross-cousin; **maccin.i, maccin.ici** younger female cross-cousin (Kod..); **maitine, maidune** husband's younger brother, son of a female's maternal uncle, husband of a female's sister; **maitidi, maitedi** sister-in-law, father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter (Tu.)(DEDR App. 53a). **Husband**: **maintan-** son, young man, young of animal or reptile, disciple, pupil, man, strong man, hero, husband (Ta.); **maintan** boy, son (Ma.); **mayme** cross-nephew, son-in-law; **mayma** cross-niece, daughter-in-law (Kod..)(DEDR App. 53).

6028.**Image: ram**: **me_ha** ram (Skt.); **meh** ram (H.); **mei** wild goat (WPah.); **mya~_-pu_t^{u}** the young of sheep or goats (K.); **me_s.a** ram; **me_s.i_** ewe (RV.); **me_ha, miha** (Skt.); **me_hati** emits semen; **me_d.hra** ram; penis (Skt.); **me_sa** sheep (Pkt.); **mis'ala** (Ash.); **mes.el** ram (Kt.); **mes.e** ram, oorial (Pr.); **mes., mes.alak** ram (Kal.); **mes** (H.); **me_s.asya** sheep-faced (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 10334). **mu_n, mu_n^{u}** sheep's wool; **munul^{u}** woollen (K.)(CDIAL 10335). **me_s.** skin-bag (Bur.); **mesa_** dressed and coloured sheepskin (P.); **mes'i_** sheep-faced (M.)(CDIAL 10343). **me_ke** she-goat; **me_** tbe bleating of sheep or goats (Ka.); **me~_ka, me_ka** goat (Te.); **me.ke** id. (Kol.); **me_ke** id. (Nk.); **me_va, me_ya;** she-goat (Pa.); **me_ge** goat (Ga.); **meka_, me_ka** id. (Go.); **me_xna_ (mixyas)** to call, call after loudly, hail (Kur.); **mqe** to bleat (Malt.); **mr..e_ka** ? (Te.); **me_lh** ? (Br.); **meka-** goat (Skt.)(DEDR 5087). [The **m(b)-** intial form in Proto-indic may explain the following etyma, with **b-, bh-** intials:] **bhe_d.ra, bhe_n.d.a** ram (Skt. < Austro-as. perhaps **me_d.ra~ bhe_d.ra** collides with Aryan **me_d.hra** in **me_n.d.hra** penis, ram (Skt.)(CDIAL 9606). **be_d.a** sheep (D..); **bhed.a** id. (K.); **bhed., bhid.** id. (L.); **bhed.** id. (P.); **bhed.i_, bhed.a_** id. (P.); **d.hled.d., bher.** (pl. **bher.a_**) sheep and goats (WPah.); **bher.o** ram (Ku.N.); **bher.i** ewe (Ku.N.); **bhera_** sheep (A.); **bhe~ra_** sheep (A.); ram (Bi.); **bher.** ram (B.H.); **bher.a_** sheep (B.Or.); ram (Bhoj.); **bher.i** ewe (B.); sheep (Or.); **bhe~ri** sheep (Or.); **bhe~r.** sheep (Bi.); **bhe~r.i_** ram (Mth.); sheep (Aw.); **bhe~r.o** ram (Mth.); **bher.i_, bher.a_** ram (H.); **bher.^{i}** ram (G.)(CDIAL 9606). **bhaid.aka** of sheep (Skt.); **bhe_d.a** sheep (Skt.); **bira_t.h, bhi_r.o** he-goat (Tor..); **biar** she-goat (Ash.); **byar** (Pr.); **bur** (Bshk.); **bhi_r.o** he-goat (Phal.)(CDIAL 9604). **bhe_d.ravr.ti** sheepfold (Skt.); **bhe_d.rakut.ika_** sheepfold (Skt.); **bhar.o_r.i_** sheepfold (WPah.); **bharva_r.** shepherd or goatherd (G.)(CDIAL 9606-08). **me_n.d.ha** ram (Skt.); **men.d.a** ram (Pali); **men.d.aka** made of a ram's horn, e.g., a bow (Pali); **men.d.ha_, men.d.a_, men.d.hi** ram (Or.); **med.d.ha, memd.ha, memd.a, mimd.ha, mimd.haga,** ram (Pkt.); **me~d.ha_** ram (P.M.); **me~d.ho** ram (G.); **mad.aya_** ram (Si.); **met.ha_** ram (H.); **mi_d.d.ha_, mi~_d.ha_** ram (P.); **mer.ho, mer.o** ram for sacrifice (N.); **mersa_g** ram (A. -**sa_g <? cha_gya** herd of goats (Skt.); **sa_ga_** flock of sheep or goats (M.)(CDIAL 5011); cf. **saga** denoting **pha_tries** or clans in Gond.); **mer.a_, mer.i** ram (B.); **mer.h, mer.ha_, me~d.ha_** ram (H.); **mejhuka_** ram (H.)(CDIAL 10310). **me~r.hwa_** a bullock with curved horns like a ram's (Bi.)(CDIAL 10311). **min.** sheep (Dameli.Kaf.Gawar-Bati); **mina_l** ram (Bshk.); **min.d.** ram (To_rwa_li_); **min.d.a_l** markhor (To_rwa_li_); **mindhal** ram (Chili_s); **ye_r.o-min.** ram (Savi.); **min.d., min.** ram; **min.d.o_l** yearling lamb, gimmer (Phalu_r.a.)(CDIAL 10310). [The semantic re-inforcement, 'yearling' in **min.d.o_l** 'yearling lamb (Phal.) is relatable to the poss. Proto-indic form for the numeral 'one' **muXi** or **MuXiC** with **d** as the likeliest consonant. cf. Zide, N.H., Studies in the Munda Numerals, p.26. cf. **midh** 'one` (Savara).][The duplication in **ye_r.o-min.** ram (Savi.)is also remarkable, exemplifying the flow and the confluence of the language-streams [**me_n.d. ~ (1) min.**; **(2) e_t.**]: cf. **e_t.a** ram (Te.); **mer.o** ram for sacrifice (N.)(DEDR 5152). The Sv. compound

form apparently denotes the special nature of the Proto-indic **m(b)in.** 'ram', that it is, like **e.r.** male buffalo, bull for 'sacrifice'. cf. **tir e.r** buffalo calf at Toda calf sacrifice (Ko.)(DEDR 917).] **e_d.a** a kind of sheep (Ka_tySr.); **e_d.i_, e_d.aka** a sheep, or goat (MBh.); **aid.a** ovine (MBh.); **aid.aka** a kind of sheep (S'Br.); **id.ikka** wild goat (Skt.); [< Drav.)]; **el.aka** ram wild goat (Pali); **el.aka_, el.ika_, el.ike_** (Pali); **ed.aka** ram (As'.); **ed.aka_** ewe (As'.); **hed.'i** sheep ? (NiDoc.); **he_t.** she-goat (Br.); **e_la, e_laya** ram (Pkt.); **e_liya_, e_d.ya_, e.d.akka** (Pkt.); **e_r.a_, e_r.o_, yer.o, zer.o** ram (Pas'.); **e_r.i_, yer.i_** ewe (Pas'.); **ye_r.e, yer.o_lik** sheep (Shum.); **e_r.a, ye_r.a** (Gaw.); **i_r** (Bshk.); **oi** (Tor.); **i_** (Mai.); **yer.o, e.r.ia** (Sv.); **yi_r.o** (Phal.); **e_r.i** (Sh.); **eli-pavharu** goatherd (S.); **el.uva_** goat (Si.); -- X **me_s.a-**: **e_s** sheep (Sh.); **e_d.aka** sheep (Skt.)(CDIAL 2512). **e_d.ika** ram (Te.); **e_t.a** ram (Te.); **e_d.u** goat (Tu.); **ye_t.i_, e_t.i** she-goat (Go.); **e_r.a_** she--goat (Kur.); **er.e** id. (Malt.); **o_d.a** goat (Pe.Kui.Kuwi); **u_d.e** id. (Mand..); **a.d.i** (Kod..); **a_d.u** (Ka.); **o.d.** (To.); **a.r.** (obl.**a.t.-**) goat (Ko.); **a_t.u** goat, sheep (Ta.Ma.); **ya_t.u** id. (Ta.); **a_t.t.-a_l.** shepherd (Ta.); **a_t.t.uka_ran** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5152). **a_t.t.u-k-kit.a_**y ram, he-goat (Ta.lex.) **me_t.am, me_t.akam, me_ttiram** (prob. < **me_d.hra**); **me_r..am, me_r..akam** (Ta.) < prob. **me_s.aka** ram; **vempari me_r..aka me_r-r-i** (**Ci_vaka**..521)(Ta.lex.) **me_s.a** m. ram; **me_s.i_** ewe (RV.); **me_d.hra** ram (Skt.); **me_sa** sheep (Pkt.); **misala** (Ah.); **mes.el** ram (Kt.); **mes.e** ram, oorial (Pr.); **mes., mes.alak** ram (Kal.); **mes** (H.)--X **bhe_d.ra**; **mya~_-pu_t^{u}** young of sheep or goats (K.); **mei** wild goat (WPah.); **meh** ram (H.)(CDIAL 10334). **Sheepskin**: **mesa_** dressed and coloured sheepskin (P.); **me_s.** skin-bag (Burusha_ski**); mes'i_** sheep-faced (M.)(CDIAL 10343).

6029.**Damp**: **mehra_rna_** to get damp (from air moisture); **mehrta'a_na_** to damp (Kur.); **mehare** to be damp (as rain)(Malt.)(DEDR 5085). **avame_hanti, nime_ghama_na** is wet (RV.); **me_gha_yate_** becomes cloudy (= **me_gham. karo_ti**)(Pa_n..)(TS.); **meha_b** to get wet (Aw.); **miha_na_** to become damp (H.)(CDIAL 10338a). **me_hati** pisses (RV.); **mik** to piss (Kho.)(CDIAL 10338). cf. **me_ha** urine (Mn.); **ame_ha** retention of urine (TS.); **mi_ze** urine (Pr.); **mi~_n** (Tir.); **mo~** (Sh.); **mi_ke** pl. urine; **mi_k** pissing (Sh.)(CDIAL 10337). **menj** cloud; **men**, obl. **menju_na** (Kal.)(CDIAL 10339). **mih** mist, rain (RV.); **mihika_** cloud; snow (BhP.); **mihia_** cloud (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10140). **me_gha** cloud, rain (RV.); cloud, esp. thunderstorm (Pali); **me_ha** cloud, rain (Pkt.); **mi** rain (Gypsy); **me~_** (Sh.); **mi~_hu** (S.); **mi~_h** heavy rain; **mi~_** (with falling tone), **mi_** (L.); **meh, me~h, mi~_h, mi_hi~_** rain (P.); **me** cloud, rain (Ku.); **meh** (A.); **miha** rain-cloud; **mehu** (Or.); **meh, meha_** cloud (Mth.); **mem.ha** (OAw.); **meh, me~** rain (H.); **meha** (OMarw.); **meh, mehulo, mevlo** (G.); **mehud.a_, mahud.a_** cloud (M.); **mey, me_** pl. (Si.); **me_gharava** thundercloud (MBh.)(CDIAL 10302). **myar, maya_r** cloud (Wg.); **ma_re** (Pr.)(CDIAL 10303). **me_ghya** being in or coming from a cloud (VS.); **me_g** hail (Tor.); **me~_k** (Sh.); **me~ghlu_** cloud (L.); **meghla_** (P.); **megha_** frog (OH.); **me~_i** dew (Ash.)(CDIAL 10304).

6030.**Bride-price; written order**: **muhri** a horse, cow, buffalo or camel, given in dowry by a bride's father (P.lex.) **mokh** price; present; the price paid for an amulet. Sayads, incumbents of shrines, faqirs, kutanas, sell scraps of paper with some words written on them, generally the name of God, which the buyers hang round their own necks or the necks of children or cattle to protect them from evil spirits and the evil eye. The price is always exacted before the amulet is given. A very efficient amulet can be bought for five pice, but sometimes as much as one rupee is given (P.lex.) **Synonym**: **phull** an amulet, a charm. The belief in the power of amulets is universal. Those who give, or rather sell, amulets are, firstly, sayad and kureshis who are considered more pleasing to God than others; secondly, the incumbents of shrines and their sons; thirdly, impostors who persuade people of the efficacy of their amulets... The

price paid is called **mokh**, and whenever the desired result is attained, another amulet is made in addition to the one previously obtained (P.lex.) **makar < mahr** (Arabic) written contract making a settlement on a wife; a marriage portion or gift, settled upon one's bride; dowry, jointure, alimony; amount paid or promised to a bride by the bridegroom as security for his keeping the marriage tie (Ta.lex.) **makaram** decorative designs about the dais built for seating the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage (Ta.lex.) **Alimony**: **mahir** money which amongst Muhammadans a man at his marriage engages to pay his wife in case of divorcing her, jointure, alimony; **mahirkhai** a thief catcher; a reward given to one who catches a thief (P.lex.) [as opposed to:] cf. **bannhan.** a tie, a ligature, a cord with which anything is tied; a bond of union; **banni** a bride; **muhri** a buffalo, cow or horse or camel given in dowry by a bride's father (P.lex.) **Valuable**: **maha_rha** valuable (MBh.); **maha_raha** valuable (Pali); **mahariha** (Pkt.); **maharu** (Si.)(CDIAL 9956). **Document of service contract**: **man:kala-pattiram** document between master and servant embodying terms of the contract of service, which began with **tiru**, etc. (**Cukkirani_ti, 95**)(Ta.lex.) ?**mahajaru** a title-deed granted by the emperor of Hindustan (Ka.M.H.); a written statement of a suit and of the award upon it (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **muj** agreement, concord; **mujra** account, reckoning; **mujra lain.a** to deduct, to subtract; **mujra paun.a** to receive credit for a sum; **mujrai, kujrait** account, reckoning, settlement of accounts, a credit given on account; remission of revenue, reduction in assessment (P.lex.) **makuti** a government order addressed to the S'udras (Skt.lex.) **Writer**: **muharrar** a writer, a clerk, especially Persian clerk (P.lex.) **makacar < mahazar** (Arab.) petition, written representation, memorial (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Settled**: **mokararu, mokaru_ru** settled, fixed, certain (Ka.); **mukarara** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **mokarar** appointed, fixed (Ta.); **muqarrar** (Arab.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **mukari_r < muharrir** (Arab.) clerk, writer, scribe (Ta.lex.) **mo_kar** < **mahr** Arab. marriage portion; gift settled upon the bride on marriage; dower (Ta.lex.) **Assigned land**: **moka_ca_ < muka_sa_** (U.) village or land assigned by a king to his relatives or dependents, either rent-free or at a low quit-rent, on condition of military service (**C.G., M.M. 506**)(Ta.lex.) **mokatarpa_ < mohatarifa** (Arab.) tax on arts and trades (Ta.lex.) **An ancient tax**: **mukam-pa_rvai** an ancient tax (**I.M.P. Cg. 1095**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mokaram < muharram** (Arab.) a muhammadan festival in the Arabic month of Muharram (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **unmukta** freed (R.); **unmukti** deliverance (S'Br.); **unmukka** (Pkt.); **umkanu** to escape; caus. **umka_unu** (N.)(CDIAL 2129a). **unmucati** unfastens (RV.); **unmucate_** gets loose (S'Br.); **unmucn.e~** to leave loose (M.); **numucn.e~** not to loosen (M.)(CDIAL 2131). **mo_cuppa_ < muha_saba** responsibility, security; **mo_cu_l < mohassil** guard; guard placed over a revenue defaulter or a civil debtor (**C.G.**); compelling payment of a debt by sitting at the debtor's door (Ta.lex.) **Religious contribution; tax**: **makamai** < **makkama** (U.) contribution in grain for a temple or chattram, levied from cultivators now given optionally; tax or contribution levied for a religious or charitable purpose bearing a certain definite portion to the rent payable (**R.F.**) (**Cevvanti. Pu. Ur-aiyu_r. 31**); donation for charity consisting of a fixed percentage on the profits of commercial transactions; an ancient land tax (**S.I.I. vi,187**; **I.M.P.Cg. 519**); **makan.mai** id. (**S.I.I. iii,175,28**); cf. **mahima_** (Skt.) **maka** an ancient land tax; **makan-mai** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. iii,115**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ma_hi-guzashta_** balance of rent due for the past month (U.); **ma_hi-mazku_r** collections of the current month (U.)(**C.G.**); **ma_hwar** monthly (U.)(Ta.lex.) **makacu_l < mahsu_l** (Arab.) produce or out-turn, as of a field; **makacu_lta_r** watch man for the crops to whom in-a_m was formerly allowed (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **makamur-ai** feast; method of performing sacrifices; **makam** < **makha** sacrifice (**Tiruva_ca. 21,3**); sacrificial offering or food oblation; festival (Ta.lex.) **makta_ < maqta** (Arab.) special form of assessment fixed on a village as a whole, in vogue in the early period of

revenue settlement (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **makattur-ai** place where sacrifice is performed (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 129**); **makattu_n.** sacrificial post (**Na_mati_pa. 448**)(Ta.lex.)

6031.**Voluntary contribution**: **makan-mai, makamai, makan.mai** (**S.I.I., iii, 175, 28**) small portion of the income or of the value of articles of merchandise collected as voluntary contribution by the merchants from among themselves for the maintenance of temples, etc.. (Ta.)(**SITI.IEG**.); **makan-mai** poll-tax (Ta.)(SITI); contribution in grain for a temple or chattram, levied from cultivators now given optionally; tax or contribution levied for a religious or charitable purpose bearing a certain definite portion to the rent payable (Ta.lex.< Urdu. **mahkama.**); donation for charity consisting of a fixed percentage on the profits of commercial transactions; an ancient land tax (**S.I.I., vi,187**) (Ta.lex.); **maka, makan-mai** an ancient land tax (**S.I.I., iii, 115**); **malla_yi-makamai** prob. a customary collection in the market (Ta.)(SITI). **s'et.t.iya_r-magamai** voluntary contribution of the merchants (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)[cf.**akam, akan.i** inside, agricultural tract (Ta.); **akal** inner part of town or village (Ta.)(DEDR 7). **makamai** donation for charity consisting of a fixed percentage on the profits of commercial transactions; an acient land-tax; **maha** [fr. **mah**, vedic. **mahas** to honour, revere] worthiness, venerableness; a (religious) festival (in honour of a Saint, as an act of worship); **viha_rassa mahamhi**; **bodhi-maha** festival of the Bo tree; **hatthia-maha** a festival called the elephant festival; **mahani_ya** [grd. of **mahati**] praiseworthy (Pali.lex.) **mahatta** great-souled (Pali); **maha_tman** high-minded (Mn.); **ma_to** village headman (WPah.); **mahata_** master, gentleman (Si.)(CDIAL 9942). **mahatiya_** headman (Aw.); **maha_nt** great (RV.); **maheto, mehto** schoolmaster, clerk (G.); **mahandi_** husband's sister; **maham.ta** great (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9946); **mahavai** king (OG.)(CDIAL 9947); **maghavant** (Epic Skt. **maghava_**) Indra or another angel (**devaputta**)(Pali.lex.) **mahattara** greater (MBh.); chief, village eldest (R.); courtier, royal servant; **mahattaraka** id. (Skt.); **maha_tare** greater, better (Or.); **maha_ta_ra_** old (M.); **mha_nta_ro** old man; **mha_nta_ri** old woman (Konkan.i); **mihtar** headman of village, head of a caste, hon. name for cobbler or sweeper (P.); **mehtar** sweeper (H.); **mihtar** (Pers.)(CDIAL 9932). **ma_ha_ra** cattle-keeper, sweeper (Or.); **maha_ra_ja** great chieftain, king (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9951). **maharddhika** of great wealth (BHSk.); **mahiddhika** (Pali); **mahid.d.hi, mahid.d.hiya, mahid.d.hi_ya** (Pkt.); **mahidi** rich (Si.)(CDIAL 9934). **mahattva** greatness (MBh.); **mahatta** greatness, size (Pali); **mahattan.a** (Pkt.); **mahatt** (P.); **mahat-a, ma_t-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 9933). **mahas** greatness, glory (RV.); splendour, light (Skt.Inscr.); **maha** greatness (Pali); light, brilliance (Si.)(CDIAL 9936). **mahas** delight in praise (VS.); festival, worship; sacrifice (Skt.); **maha** festival, sacrifice (MBh.Pkt.); festival (Pali.OG.); sacrifice (Si.)(CDIAL 9937). **Chief of an agricultural tract**: **makin.an-** husband, chief of an agricultural tract, lord (Ta.); **makir..nan-** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 4616). **Great**: **ma_y(i)** very big; **mayali** big (Go.); **ma_** great (Ta.Ma.); big, great (Ka.); great, in: **ma_-gelasa** great work, **ma_-ma_yi** great mother (Ka.); **ma_tu** greatness; **ma_l** id., great man (Ta.); **(ma_lv-, ma_n-r--)** to be magnified, glorified (Ta.)(DEDR 4786).

6032.**Images: knuckle, fist**: **mukkat.t.u** knuckle; **mukkat.ai** height of the fist with the thumb raised vertically = 6 inches (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6033.**Price paid for an amulet**: **mokh** price paid for an amulet (L.); price, present, salvation (P.); **mo_ks.a** release (esp. from worldly existence)(S'vetUp.); **mokkha** release (Pali); **moks.a, mokha** (As'.); **mokkha, mukkha** (Pkt.); **mokhu, mokha** release (S.); **mokhu_** release, salvation (OAw.); **mokh** space for getting out of a crowd (G.); **mok** loosing, liberation (Si.)(CDIAL 10345). **Seal**: **moharu** a seal (Ka.); **mo_hara** (M.H.); **moharu** a seal ring (Ka.lex.) **mo_hal.a** that which is

affixed: the hilt of a sword, of a dagger etc.; **mo_hu** to beat, to strike, to smite; to put to, to affix; to put or place down; to put (Ka.lex.) **mokar** seal (Ta.); **mohar** (Pers.); **moka_pila_ < muqa_bala** (Arab.) comparing of a fair copy with its original or draft (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **mo_kar, mo_kara_** gold coin, varying in value from 10 to 15 rupees < **mohar** (Pers.)(Ta.lex.) **mhor, mhore** the instrument for the seal; the seal impression; **mhore bitar dovor** or **mhor ma_rn dovor** keep under seal; **mhor ma_r, mhor gha_l** to seal (Kon.lex.) **mohar, mohur** a seal; the impression of a seal; a stamp; a gold coin, a gold mohar; **mohar chhap** a seal, a signet; a Government seal; **dan.e dan.e te mohar hai** there is a seal on every grain: proverb used to show that destiny has sealed up every grain of food, to be opened only by the man for whom it is provided; **mohar laun.i** to seal up, to put a seal on (P.lex.) **muhar** a string for guiding a camel inserted through a perforation in the nose; **be-muhar** unbridled, loose (a camel) (P.lex.) **mugu** the nose; **mugu-da_n.a** the cord put through an ox's nose (Ka.lex.) **muhri** of or belonging to gold muhar, pure (gold)(P.lex.) **muttirai < mudra_** impress, mark (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,8,9, Vya_.**); seal, signet (**Tiruva_lava_. 24,8**); badge of a soldier or peon; **muttiraik-ku_t.am** place where goods are stamped; **muttiraik-ko_l** seal; wooden seal for marking a heap of grain; **muttirai-ppalakai** plank with some writing or mark thereon, used as a seal on a heap of grain (**C.G.**); **muttirai-man.** seal of earth affixed to a grain heap; any soft substance that will hold an impression, in sealing; **muttirikai < mudrika_** engraved signet or seal (**W.**) (Ta.lex.)

6034.**To pay off a debt: mo_ks.ate_** wishes to free oneself (Skt.); shakes off (MBh.); **muchun** to complete a fast or vow, eat after a fast (K.); **mokhan.u** to redeem anything pawned (S.); **mukha_van.** to pay off (a debt)(L.)(CDIAL 10346). **Launched ship**: **vimukta** launches (of a ship)(R.); freed, escaped (MBh.); **vimucati** releases, unyokes (RV.); **vimucyate_** is freed (Pali); **vimuccati** (Pali); **vimuccai** (Pkt.); **vimutta** released (Pali.Pkt.); **biu~tanu** to recover from a faint, come to one's senses, caus. **biu~ta_unu** (N.)(CDIAL 11824). **To send, release, free, leave**: **mo_ks.ita** set free (MBh.); wrested away (Skt.); **mucha, much^{u}** come loose, come apart (as a door from its post or any two things usu. connected)(K.)(CDIAL 10347). **-mukka-** loosed (in **unmukka-, pat.imukka-**)(Pali); **mukka-, mokka-** let go, free, sent; **mukkai** leaves; pp. **mukkia-** (Pkt.); **muk-** to let go, allow (Gypsy); **mek-** to escape (Kt.); **mukyo_-mot^{u}** finished (K.); **muko**, pp. of **mujan.u** to send (S.); **mukkan.** be settled, to come to an end; **muk** finished (L.); **mukkala** free; **mukala_viu_n.a** absol. having caused to be sent (Pkt.); **muklo** free (Gypsy); **mokul^{u}** free; **mokalun** to be let go; **mokajya_r** freedom; **mokala_wun** to free (K.); **mukala** free (OB.); **mukul.a_** (Or.); **mokkala** free; **mokkaliya** sent (Pkt.); **mokiro** wide, roomy; **mokilan.u** to send (S.); **mo_kl.a_** open, loose, distant (L.); **mokla_** loose (P.); **molko** (Ku.); **mokal, mukali** free (A.); **mokla_** loose, free (H.); **mokl.a_** free; **mokal.n.e~** to set free (M.); **mokl.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 10157). **muktva_** having loosed (S'Br.); except (Skt.); **mut** except, besides (Si.); **mutu_, mutu~_** postp. without (L.)(CDIAL 10156). **mukti** release (S'Br.); **mutti** release (Pali.Pkt.); **mut** (Si.)(CDIAL 10155). **mukta** set free (MBh.); **mutta, muttaka** released (Pali); **muto** (Dhp.); **mutam.ti** 3 pl. pret. (NiDoc.); **mutta, motta** (Pkt.); **muta, muti** yearling kid (i.e. independent of dam)(Dm.); **muteris kare** let it loose (Tir.); **muc-** a cloud to open (Bshk.); **mu_to** leavings (Sh.); **mot^{u}** pp. of **mocun** to remain over (K.); **mutta_** pp. of **mujan.** to send (L.); **muttan.** to send (L.); **kam-mutu** finished (Si.)(CDIAL 10151). **mucati** releases (RV.); **muai, muvai** leaves; **muan.a** release (Pkt.); **mudanava_** to set free; caus. **mudavanava_**, intr. **midenava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10176). **mucyate_** is loosed (RV.AV.); escapes (Mn.); **mucyati** (MBh.); **muc-** to escape, flee (Ash.); **mus'ly-** (Pr.); **muc-** to flee, fall (of a star)(Pas'.); **muci-** (Shum.); **muc-** to open (of a cloud); caus. **muca-** to loose (Bshk.); **mucu_m** I loosen (Phal.); **mucoiki** to escape, be saved; pret. **mu_tus** (Sh.); **muco_nu** to be finished; **mucyo_nu** to go (Sh.); **mocun**, pp. **mot^{u}** to be left over; caus.

moc^{a}run to leave over; **mucarun** to loosen, open (K.); **mucn.o** to escape, get rid of; **mucaeio~** milked (Ku.); **mu_cna_, mocna_** to set free, loosen (H.); **musni_** woman who is released (Si.)(CDIAL 10181). **mucati** releases, lets go, loses (RV.); releases, sends out, abandons (Pkt.); **mum.cai** (Pkt.); **mutta** pp. (Pali.Pkt.); **muzoiki** to save, finish; **mujo_nu** to finish; **mo~_zizo_nu** to finish, be finished (Sh.); **mujan.u** to send; pp. **muko** (S.); **mujan.**, pp. **muta_**; **mujun.**, pp. **mutta_** (L.); **muciba_** to abandon (Or.); **musanava_** to free, leave (Si.); **muciya** except (Pali); **mum.cia** (Pkt.); **misa** except,unless (Pali)(CDIAL 10182). **mucana** release (Pali); **mo_jan** escape, deliverance, protection (Sh.)(CDIAL 10183). **mo_cayati** sets free (Ya_j.); **mo_ai** releases; caus. **mo_a_ve_i**, pass. **mo_ijjai** (Pkt.); **mudanava_** to loose; caus. **mudavanava_, midenava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10350). Requital; return present; to liquidate debt**:** cf. **moy** presents given on special occasions as at a wedding (Ta.); **moy** contribution paid at a feast (e.g. at opening of new house, at joint piercing of ears of all children in village); total of such contributions (Ko.); **muy(i), muyvu** requital, act of returning like for like, return of good for good, an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered, recompense, return of evil for evil, retaliation, punishment; present given to bride and bridegroom at their marriage by their relations etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made on such an occasion in their own house (Ka.); **muyi** gift of money at a wedding; **muyya** returning; **muyya-pa_d.uni** to return, give back; **mujare** allowance, subtraction, payment to be reduced due to adjustment of accounts (Tu.); **muje** to liquidate debt (Malt.)(DEDR 5121). cf. **m(r)okku** obeisance, salutation (Te.)(DEDR 5123). cf. **motm** Kurumba village (Ko.); **mut** id. (To.)(DEDR 5120); **mottam** sum, total, aggregate, whole, universality (Ta.); whole, total (Ma.); **motta** heap, mass, multitude, flock, collection (Ka.); **mottamu** total, sum, whole, collection, multitude, flock (Te.); **mottomi** total (Kuwi)(DEDR 5119)]. **Compensaion**: **mo_kin-i** compensation in money given annually by the government to temples for resuming their lands; cf. **muyin** (U.); **mo_kin-i-p-pan.am** id. (Ta.); money offered to a god, when he is dressed in female attire and taken out in procession (Ta.lex.) **mo_kavilai** fancy price (Ta.lex.) {cf. a parallel phonetic transform: **mokka** schroebera swietenoides (Ka.); **mukkid.i** (Te.); **moko** (Kui); **moks.a, mus.ka** id. (Skt.); **mus.kaka** schroebera swietenoides (Skt.)(DEDR 5105)}. **m(r)oggu** to consent, agree, be inclined, willing; to kneel, incline, lean to one side; **m(r)okku** to make obeisance, salute; n. obeisance, salutation (Te.)(DEDR 5123). **Pay off a debt; temporary loan**: **mukatalai** < **mubaddal** temporary loan (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Recompense; to give away**: **paer.e~** to clandestinely give away to relatives articles belonging to the joint family, used mainly of wives; **bahukogeko pa~er.e~a** wives clandestinely give away articles belonging to the joint family (Santali.lex.) cf. **pogadi, pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.lex.) **Gift**: **ba_gina, ba_yana** (Tadbhava of **va_yana**) a present, a gift (Ka.); **va_kai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6035.**A cloud to open; rain**: **musuru** a constant or continued rain (Te.); **mucud. dinom/di_na** rainy season (Pe.); **mur.sund. din** rainy season (Ga.); **musur, musur.** rain (Go.); **musur** constant rain, cloudiness; **mosop** cloud(s), being overcast (of the sky)(Kond.a)(DEDR 4914). **muto, mutto** rain (Phal.) **muc** a cloud to open (Bshk.) (CDIAL 10151).

6036.**Finished**: **mux- (mux0-)** (one's days) are numbered, finished (To.); **mugi** to end, terminate, be finished (Ka.); **mugiyuni** to end, terminate, cease; **mugipuni** to finish; **mugite, mugipu** settlement, decision, contract, bargain; **mugitala** end, conclusion, final; **mugituruni** to accomplish, conclude, finish (Tu.); **mugiyu** to be finished, completed; **mugincu** to finish, complete; **mugimpu** finishing, completion (Te.); **mu_ga** to be completed, terminated, accomplished (Kui); **mu_pka (< mu_k-p-; mu_kt-)** to complete, finish, accomplish; **mu_pa**

(mu_t-) id., succeed; ability; **mugse** completely, entirely (Kui); **mu_- (-t-)** to be able, sufficient (Kuwi); **munjna_** to finish off, come to the end of, consume, spend completely; **munj^{u}rna_** to come to an end, be completed, die (Kur.)(DEDR 4891).

6037.**Image: iron band round the nave of a wheel**: **a_mo_cana** fastening on (R.); **a~_wan, a_wan** iron band round the nave of a wheel (H.)(CDIAL 1266).

6038.**Image: rim**: **mukhavat.t.i** rim (Pali.lex.)

6039.**Image: crest**: cf. **mukat.u** top (Ta.)(DEDR 4888). **mukut.a** crest (Skt.)(CDIAL 10144).

6040.**Above**: **muk, mok** up, west (To.); **mo_ku** upper portion, top, forepart (Ka.); **musku** (obl. **muskuR-**) above, upon, on; **muskuRan.d.** from above (Kond.a); **muhe** above, upon, on (Kuwi)(DEDR 5128).

6041.**Image: beam supporting roof**: **mukacaram** beam or log supporting the lower part of a roof (Ta.); **mokasara** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Weaver's beam; the loom; weaver**: **man:g** loom (Or.)(DEDR 4624); **mak-ko_d.a_** weaver (Pkt. cf. the Munda word for spider); ***ko_d.ika > kaulika** (CDIAL 3535). The first element of the Pkt. form is concordant with: **Loom**: **maggari** weaver (Te.); **makkam** loom (Ta.Ma.); **magga** id. (Ka.Tu.); **maggamu** id. (Te.); **mant.a** weaving instrument (Go.); **ma_g** loom (M.)(DEDR 4624). **mogalingam** weaver's beam (Te.); **mokalin:kam** (Ta.); **maka-lin:kam** weaver's beam (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) For semant. **maggari** 'weaver' cf. **makr.a_** large spider (H.)(CDIAL 9883).

6042.**Image: leaf**: **mukuram < mukura** tender leaf (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **mu_kku** base or stem of a leaf (**Ain:kur-u. 213**)(Ta.lex.)

6043.**Image: trunk of elephant**: **mu_kku** elephant's trunk (**Takkaya_kap. 273**)((Ta.lex.) **Image: elephant**: cf. **mokkad.i** elephant with short tusks (Te.)(DEDR 5106).

6044.**Image: stump**: **mokkai** piece of wood, stump (Ta.); stub of wood (Te.); **meka** stump (Go.)(DEDR 5109). **pon:kar** branch of a tree (**Maturaik. 296**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: a shoot; end of seed**: **mu_kku** germinating end of seeds (**Kur-al., 277**); broken ends of rice (Ta.lex.) **pun:gr.i** a shoot (Santali.lex.) **po_gan.d.a, paugan.d.a** not fully grown (BhP.); **po~ga_** young shoot (M.); **pogga_** tender branch (P.); **po~k** young shoot of coconut (B.)(CDIAL 8394). **Image: bud**: cf. **mugul.** bud, srout (Ka.)(DEDR 4893). **muguru, mugul.u** a sprout, a bud; **muguru** to bud, to sprout; **mugurari** underboiled rice (Tu.lex.) **Image: sprout**: **mul.a** young plant, shoot, germ (Ma.); **mul.ai** to spring, grow as horns, hair, etc., sprout as shoots, germinate as seeds; n. shoot, sprout, seedling (Ta.); **mil.** shoot of plant (To.); **mul.avu, mul.eppu** sprouting, germinating (Ma.); **mol.e** to germinate, grow, shoot forth, come out of the ground, sprout, bud, shoot; n. germ, bud, sprout, first shoot out of the ground; **mol.ake, mol.ike** germ, bud, sprout; **mol.asu** germination; **mun:gi, munge** sprout (Ka.); **mul.iyuni, mul.eyuni, mul.evuni, mol.ipuni, mol.epuni** to germ, shoot, sprout; **mul.e** germ, sprout; **mu_n:ku** the germ of corn (Tu.); tender shoot (Kor.); **molaka, mo_ka** germ, sprout, shoot; young; **molakettu, molacu, mol(u)cu, molatencu** to sprout, germinate, shoot, bud, grow; **molapincu** to cause to sprout, grow; **molava** sprout; **mokka** young plant, germ, shoot, sprout; **mo_su** a sprout, shoot (Te.); **mor.iya_na_** to sprout; **mar.i_-** (seeds) to sprout; **mor.o_ka_** plant; **mod.-** (plant) to spring up

(Go.); **moka** shoot, sprout (Pe.); a shoot (Kui); **mr.ogla** shoot of bamboo; **moko** sprout; **mokko** herb, plant, tree; **moko** sprouting of crop; **mr.ogla** eye, shoot of potato, etc. (Kuwi); **mui~_** the minute pedicle (in pulse grains) which is to develop when sprouting (Kur.); **mui~_-mui~_rna_** to germinate, either in soil or spontaneously (Kur.)(DEDR 4997). cf. **mul.ai** bamboo (Ta.); **mul.a** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5001). **puli** young plant (A.); **pothro** young tree, bush (N.); **po_i** sugarcane sapling (Bhoj.); **poa_** tobacco seedling (Mth.); tender twig (P.); **po_ta, po_taka** young of plant or animal (MBh.); **pua_** plantain seedling (Or.); **po, poa, pua** shoot of plantain, son (Or.); **po_i** budding of trees in spring (Ku.)(CDIAL 8399). **phordu** sprout, shoot, seedling (Kho.); **po_dh** plant (WPah.); **paud** seedling (Ku.); **paudh, paud** young plants for transplanting; **paudha_, pauda_** (H.)(CDIAL 8807). **Image: ear of grain**: **potti** ear of **co_l.am** in sheath; ear of grain in sheath; tender palmyra root with unpeeled rind (Ta.lex.) **pot.i** bulb (e.g. of garlic); **pot.inu** (ears) to be filled with grain (N.); **pot.ilo** filled with grain (esp. of an ear)(N.)(CDIAL 8396). **pottu** to cover; to mend, patch; closing a hole; covering, stopping; to hide, conceal; to tie, string together, as a wreath (Ta.lex.) **Image: sprout**: **pot.ikka** sprout (Ma.); **pot.ippu** id. (Ma.); **pot.i** to spring up, shoot (Ta.): **pod.e** sprout of grain (Kurub.); a pregnant ear of corn, an ear of corn just before shooting forth (Ka.); **pot.t.e** tender ear of corn (Tu.); **pot.t.akar-(r-)a** an unopened ear of corn, tender ear of corn just formed (Te.); **pot.** grain in embryonic stage (Pa.); **pond.er** offspring (Malt.); **pot.alita = kud.malita** (Skt.)(DEDR 4482).

6045.**Image: fish**: **mugud.u** a kind of fish; **mud.avu** a kind of fish (Tu.lex.) **madgura** the fish macropteronatus magur (Bhpr.); **madguraka, man:gura** (Skt.); **maggura** a kind of fish (Pali); **ma_gur** the fish silurus pelorius (B.); **ma_gura** the scaleless freshwater fish clarius magur (Or.); **ma~_gur** a kind of fish (Bhoj.); **maguri_** the fish macropteronatus magur or silurus pelorius (H.); **magura_** a river-fish, skeat-fish (Si.)(CDIAL 9781). **man:gri hako** a kind of fish (Santali.lex.) **Fish resembling the prow of a boat**: **ma_n:kan-** (< **ma_n:ga** (Pkt.) < **man:ga**) a fish that resembles the prow of a boat (Ta.lex.) **vaciram** a sea-fish, bluish, attaining 6 feet in length, cybium guttalum; seer, bluish, attaining 3 feet in length, c. interruptum (Ta.); **vanjaramu, vanju** coal-fish, seer-fish (Te.)(DEDR 5217).

6046.**Image: checker board**: **muhra, mohra** the counter of a checker board, a chessman (P.lex.)

6047.**To polish jewelry**: **muharn.** to polish jewelry; **muhari** a string of glass beads used in polishing jewelry (P.lex.) cf. **mer-uku** shining (Ta.lex.)

6048.**Image: mouth of a sack**: **muha~_du** mouth of a sack (S.)(CDIAL 10172). cf. **mar-ukai** half-a-bullock load (Ta.lex.)

6050.**Image: ridge of a roof**: **mogal.u, mogad.u, magil** the ridge of a roof (Ka.); **mugad.u, mogad.u, mogalu, mogut.u, mo_d.u** (Te.); **mugud.u, mugul.** (Ma.); **mukat.u** (Ta.); **mog** refuge, shelter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mugul.i** a pinnacle of a temple (Tu.lex.)

6051.**Fixed hire**: **mugu** the fixed hire with board, lodging and raiment of a labourer; **mugu-ta_y** a servant engaged for fixed hire, boarding, etc. (Tu.lex.) **mun:gad.a** an advance in money (Tu.lex.) **muguval.i** a previous settlement about salary, rent, work etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **muggol.i** a kind of tax levied in the days of Hyder and Tippu (Tu.lex.) **mukta_ya** completing, conclusion, end (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mukta_ < maqta** rent fixed for the village as a whole (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6052.**Place of encampment**: **muka_m < muqa_m** (Arab.) place of encamping; camp (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6053.**Supplier; manager; store for necessary articles of worship**: **muka_reyaru** a class of people who hire out carts and bring cocoanuts and salt up from the coast (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **marakka_yar < markab** (Arab.) a Tamil-speaking mussalman tribe, usually traders (**E.T. v,1**); id. (Ma.); boatmen (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **marakka_l** a grain measure = 8 pat.i = 1/12 kalam = 400 cu. in., as originally made of wood (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6054.**Image: horn bent forward**: **muka-k-kompu** horn bent forward (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mokta_, mokata_** in front, before, face to face (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pro_dgata** projecting (Skt.)(CDIAL 9013). **muhagu** front (S.); **mukha_gra** extremity of snout or nose, any extremity (Skt.)(CDIAL 10170). **mukhara** leader (Skt.); **mo_har** first, foremost; **mo_r** priority (L.); **mu_hra_** front; **muhri_, mohri_** leader; **moharla_** foremost (P.); **muhra_** front, van (H.); **mohar, mohra_** front (M.); **muhuro** front, face (S.)(CDIAL 10167). **Chief**: **mo_hara_** a leader, a chief (Ka.M.H.); any piece or man at chess, except pawns (Ka.); **mohara_** (H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **mukari < mukhara** one who makes noise (**Te_va_. 719,9**); **mukarimai** chieftaincy (**Kantapu. Kayamukan-ur-. 49**)(Ta.lex.) **muka_ri** manager, headman, president, as of a society; agent (Ta.); **mukhaiyir** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mokkan-** stout person or thing (Ta.)(DEDR 5108). **Leader**: **mohri** one who goes in front, a leader of an army; **muharrar** the head of a family, the chief man of a village; one who is chief or principal in any department; **muhrail** one who has the precedence; a leader, a chief; **muhri** a leader, a headman (P.lex.)

6055.**Leadership**: **mukan-ai** headship, leadership; **mukan-ai-k-ka_ran-** manager, superintendent, headman (**W.**); **mukan-ai-k-kal, mo_kan-a-k-kal** stone lintel, as of a temple gateway; stone platform in artta-man.t.apam, on which the necessary articles for worship are kept; carved stone-lintel projecting from a temple gate-way (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mukilan- < mugal** (Arab.) mogul (**Na_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mogala** a mogul (Ka.); **mo_gala** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: chief**: **muka_mai < mukhaiyam** headship, superiority, pre-eminence, precedence; **muka_mai-k-ka_ran-** manager, headman, president as of a society; agent (**W.**)(Ta.); **mukhaiyir** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **mukku** pride, arrogance (Ka.); **mus.ku** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **mukut.abaddha** petty chieftain (Skt.); **mud.udhu** petty chieftain (OG.); **mar.dho** headstrong man who makes himself a nuisance in a village (G.)(CDIAL 10145). **muna_h** chief (H.)(CDIAL 10166). **moktiya_ri** full powers or authority delegated: absolute state etc. (Ka.); **mukhatya_ra** (M.); **muktiya_ra** absolute, free; a plenipotentiary (Ka.); **muktya_ra, mukhatya_ra** (M.H.); **muktiya_r** independence, plenipotency; an agent, an attorney; **moktiya_rna_ma** a power of attorney (Ka.); **mukhatya_ra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **muktiya_r < mukhta_r** (U.) attorney, pleader (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **makir..nan-** chief of an agricultural tract (**eytin-a n-a_kin-r-u kollo_ makir..nan- : Ain:kur-u. 24**); **makin.an-** id. (**Ir-ai. Kal.avi. 1, Pak. 18**); Lord (**Takkaya_kap. 111**); husband (**Kantapu. Tiruman.a. 29**); **makir..nan-** id. (**Kalit. 75**); **maki-pa_lan- < mahi_-pa_la** king, monarch (**Pin..**); **maki_pan-** id. (**Piramo_t. Can-ippira. 17**); **makipan- < mahi_-pa** id. (**Na_mati_pa. 147**); **maki_rukam < mahi_-ruha** plant, tree, as growing on earth (**Pa_rata. Ka_n.t.ava. 5**); **maki-talam < mahi_-tala** the earth (**Pa_rata. Patin-et.. 175**); **maki < mahi_** the earth (**Pa_rata ven.. 797**)(Ta.lex.) **mukhara** a leader, the chief or principal person; **mukhi_ya** being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front; **mukha** the chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense) (Skt.lex.) **mukha** pre-emiment, chief, best; **mukhan.d.a** a chief, a master; adhyaks.a; **mukhya** belonging to the mouth or face; being at the head; principal, chief, prime,

primary; first, eminent, pre-eminent, first-rate, most excellent; the chief, the most excellent among, the first or best of; a leader, a guide; a principal thing; **mukhya mukhya** the various chief--; **mukhyate** pre-eminence, the state of being best or chief or of great importance, principalness, primacy, superiority; **mokte_sara, makhte_sara** a headman; a chief officer (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **mokari_r < muharrir** (Arab.) clerk, writer, scribe (**C.G.**) (Ta.lex.)

6056.**Short, succinct**: **muktacar < mukhtasar** adj. abbreviated, abridged, brief, short, succinct; gist, abstract (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6057.**Image: sluice**: **mohari, mo_ri** a little channel to carry off water (Ka.); **mo_hari_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6058.**Image: gushing water**: **moku-mok-en-al** gushing as of water (**Ta_yu. Porul.va. 4**) (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6059.**Clasp of a girdle**: **mogapu** clasp of a girdle (Tu.); clasp of a necklace or the like (Te.)(DEDR 5104).

6060.**Image: ornamental figures drawn with powder or pigments**: **makarapatram, makarale_kha_** the mark of a makari_ on the face of Laks.mi (Skt.lex.) **makarike, makarika_-patra, makara-atra** figures drawn with fragrant pigments on the breast, cheek, arm and neck (of a woman)(Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Synonym**: **patra-le_kha, patra-bhan:ga, patravalli** drawing lines or figures on the face and person with fragrant pigments (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: ornamental drawing**: **muggulu** ornamental figures drawn on the floor (Te.lex.); cf. **ko_lam** (Ta.lex.) **Image: knot; ornamental design**: **mokku** ornamental designs drawn on the floor with powder (Ta.); **moggu** id. (Ka. Te.); **mokku** knot in trees (Ta.); **mokka** id. (Te.); cf. **mukha** (Skt.); **mokkuma_** powder for drawing decorative designs on the floor (Ta.lex.) **Red chalk; steatite**: **makkula, makko_la** red chalk (Skt.); **makol** chalk (H.); **makul** clay, pipe clay (Si.) (CDIAL 9695). **ma_kkal** potstone, greyish blue soft stone, used for making pots, slate-pencils, etc.; soapstone, steatite; **ma_kallu** id. (Ma.); **ma_** flour, meal, dough, powder; dust; colour (**Cilap. 4,40**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Clay**: **mu_k, mu~_k** yellow clay (Wg.)(CDIAL 10284). **mit.yaru** builder of mud walls (S.)(CDIAL 10285). cf.**mr.ttika_** earth, clay (VS.)(CDIAL 10286).

6061.**Image: to turn round**: **magucu, mogacu** to turn round, return (Ka.); **magud.u** to turn back, return (Te.)(DEDR 4617). **mukud.u** to look back (Tu.lex.)

6062.**Nose**: **mukari** bottom of the nose; **mukarai** id. (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Kan.n.appa. 3**); **<? mukha** face (Ta.); **mo_rai** id. (Ta.); **mo_ra** (Te.); **mo_re** (Ka.); **mukhra_** (H.) (Ta.lex.) **mu_kku** nose, nostril (**Tol. Po. 582**); id. (Ma.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **mu_kku** beak (Ta.Ma.); **mu_gu, mu_** nose, forepart, snout, beak (Ka.); **mu_ku, mu_gu, mu_n:ku** nose, beak (Tu.); **mukku** nose, beak, end, point, tip (Te.); **mungad., mukk, mukku** nose (Kol.); **mungar, mungan** id. (Nk.); **muva_d.** (pl. **muva_cil**) id. (Pa.); **munan, muna_n, mungan** id. (Ga.); **mungel** id. (Pe.Mand..); **mungeli, mungi** id. (Kui); **mu_ngelli, mungeli, mun:geli, mungeli** (pl. **mungelka**) id. (Kuwi); **mui~_** id. (Kur.); **mun-yu** id. (Malt.) (DEDR 5024). **muhu~r.a, mohor.a_** face (N.); **muhun.d.a_** front side (Or.); **muham.d.aum** (OG.); **mod.hu~, mo~d.u~** mouth, face (G.)(CDIAL 10163). **muhagu** front (S.); **mukha_gra** extremity of snout or nose, any extremity (Skt.)(CDIAL 10170).

6063.**Face**: **mukha** the face, countenance; the snout or muzzle (of any animal) (Skt. lex.) **mukha, muka, moka, moga** the mouth; the beak of a bird, snout or muzzle of any animal; the face; facing; the fore-part or front of anything; **mukha-majjana** washing the face; **mukha-bhe_da** distortion of the face; **mukha-marjana** washing the face; **mukhamudre** cast or expression of countenance; **mukhas'ri_, mogasiri** beauty of countenance, a beautiful face; **mucud.u, musad.i, musud.i, musul.i, mu_ti, mo_r-e** the face, the mouth; the snout, muzzle (Ka.); **mu_ci** (Ta.); **mu_ti** (Te.); **mugar-u, mucci, mui, moci, mu_ccu, motti, mo_nde** (Ma.); **musakad.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **mokkat.t.u** features, face, likeness (Te.); **mokkat.t.ai, mokkai** face (Ta.); **mukana** forepart (Ma.); **moga, mugan.u** the front (Tu.); **mokam** face (Kol.); **mokom** face (Pa.Kond.a); **mo_r-o** protruding face of an animal (Kond.a); **mu_ka_** face (Kui); **moga** face, mouth (Ka.); the front part, beginning, commencement (Te.); the front (Tu.); **mogakonu** to face; **mogadala** the front part, front; **mogamu** face, mouth, the front; **mo_mu** the face, countenance (Te.); **mu_m** face (Pe.); **mu_mb** id. (Mand..); **mru_mbu** id. (Kui); **mu_mbu, mu_mbu_, mu_ka_** face (Kuwi); **mo_re** face, visage (Tu.); face (Ka.); **mo_ra** face or head, generally of the lower animals (Te.); **mukar-u** face, forepart (Ma.); **mukar-uka** to go forward (Ma.); **mix** open ground in front of a village, where people sit and buffaloes are milked (To.); **mo_r** face (Ma.); **mo_rai, mukarai** id. (Ta.); **mukari, mukan-ai** forepart, front; **mukam** face, mouth (Ta.); face (Go.); **mukappu** front, forepart, porch, facade (Ta.); frontispiece (Ma.); **mukom, mukum** face (Go.)(DEDR 4889). **mukha** mouth, face (RV.Pali); entrance (MBh.); **muha** mouth, face (Pkt.); **muy** (Gypsy); **mu_** mouth (Tir.Wot..Tor.Mai.K.); **mu~_h** id. (K.); **mu~hu~** face, mouth, opening (S.); **mu~** face (L.); **mux** face (Kho.); **mu** face (B.); **muha_** face, mouth, head, person (Or.); **mu~h** opening or hole (in a stove for stoking, in a handmill for filling, in a grainstore for withdrawing)(Bi.); mouth, face (Mth.Bhoj.H.); **muh** id. (H.); **muha** (OG.); **mo~h** (G.); **muya, muva** (Si.); **muhala, muhulla** mouth, face (Pkt.); **muhuro** face (S.)(CDIAL 10158). **mo_r-ai** chin, used in contempt (Ta.); **mo_ra** (Te.); **mo_re_** (Tu.); face, used in contempt (Ta.); **mo_r-ai-k-kat.t.ai** id. (Ta.); **mo_rai** face; chin (Ta.); **mo_r-e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Face of an animal**: **bu_est** lip (Pas'.); **bes, bustu_r., buster., bostar.** (Pas'.); **bo_star.** (Shum.); **bo_t** (Gau.); **buth^{u}** face (K.); **bu_thu** mouth (S.); **bu_thi_** lower part of face (S.); **bu_tha_r.i** id. (contemptuous); muzzle of a horse (S.); **bu_th** mouth or face of an animal (L.P.); **bu_thi_** id. (L.P.); **bu_th** face of horse, camel, etc. (P.); **butha_r.** face, mouth (L.); **bu_tha_** mouth or snout of an animal (P.)(CDIAL 9299). **Image: protruding face of an animal**: **mu_ci** face (Ta.); **mu_cai** pouting; longish nose, longish face (Ta.); **mu_ti, mo_ti** face, mouth, snout (Ka.); **musud.u, musad.i, musul.i** id., muzzle, nose or nostrils of a horse (Ka.); **musumbu** face (Ka.); **mu.d.i** face (Kod..); **musun.d.u, musun.t.u** face, snout, muzzle (Tu.); **mu_ti** mouth (Te.); mouth, beak (Nk.); snout of pig (Ga.); **mut.t.e** snout of hog, beak of bird (Te.); **mu.ti** mouth, beak; **mu~_ti** mouth (Kol.); **mu_ndur** snout (Kol.); **mo_nta, motti, moi, mui, mucci, mu_ccu** face (Ma.); **mo.nd** id. (Ko.); **mucl** mouth-part of man, bird, or animal (Ko.); **mu.n** (obl. **mu.t-**) face, front (To.); **muydur** lip, snout of pig (Pa.); **masso_r, mosor., mosor, mosok** nose (Go.); **mundori** snout (Go.); **moha_** face (Go.); **mu_nzi** nose (Kond.a); **mu_tu** beak (Kond.a); **mutla** snout of pig (Pe.); **mutli** id. (Mand..); **munduri** snout (Kui); **mud.ra** id., upper lip (Kui); **mu_ti** beak, snout of pig (Kuwi); **mocca_** mouth (not said of men unless in joke or abuse)(Kur.); **mudra** face (Malt.)(DEDR 5031). **Rope, nose-bag**: **mohuti** muzzle for cattle (Or.)(CDIAL 10164). **mohal., mova_l.e~, mo(h)l.e~, mol.a_** muzzle for sucking calf (M.); **mwa_lo** net-muzzle to prevent oxen from eating grain when treading out (Ku.); **mwa_li** muzzle (Ku.)(CDIAL 10162). **mohari_** rope attached to headrope to prevent an ox opening its mouth too wide (Bi.)(CDIAL 10165). **muha_r** nose-rope (L.); nose-rope for camel (P.)(CDIAL 10169). **muha~_du** mouth of a sack (S.)(CDIAL 10172). **mokkan.i** feed-bag, nose-bag; a kind of bridle for mules (Ta.); **bakkan.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Stout**

rope: **mo_ku** a thick or stout rope, cable (Te.); **mo_ko** rope (Kond.a)(DEDR 5129). **mocar.** a twist, wrench (B.)(CDIAL 10351).

6064.**Image: leaf-bud; ornamental design; image: sprout, bud**: **mogo** bud, leaf-bud (Kui); **mogga, mogad.a** bud (Te.); **mu_ke** flower-bud (Kor.); **mugge, mogge** flower-bud, germ (Tu.); **muguru** sprout, shoot, bud (Tu.); **mukir..** a sprout, bud (Ma.); to appear in the form of a bud; to bud, bring forth (Ta.); **kai-m-mukir..** to join the palms of the hands, as in salute, prayer, etc. (Ta.); **mukir..am** flower-bud about to bloom (Ta.); **mukai** opening, bud (Ta.); **mu_r..** bud (Ta.); **mokku** flower-bud, bud-like designs on saris (Ta.); **mugut.u** flower-bud (Ka.); **moggu, mogge, maggu** a bud (Ka.); **mugul., mugal.u** bud, opening bud (Ka.); **mokkul.** flower-bud (Ta.); **mugi** to contract, shut up or close as a flower, join the two hands with the open palms brought together (Ka.)(DEDR 4893). **mokku** flower-bud (Ta.); **mogga** (Te.); **moggu** (Ka.); bud-like design on sa_r.i_; ornamental design drawn on the floor with powder; bowl of an oil lamp (Ta.lex.) **Image: fresh new leaf; sprout; bud**: **mukula** bud (Sus'r.); **makula** id. (Pkt.); **mukura, makura** id. (Skt.); **baula** id. (MB.); **mara** (Pkt.); **mora** budding; **morr.o** fresh new leaf (S.); **maura** bud (Pkt.); **maur** bud, blossom (H.); **mohor** blossom (G.); **baula** (B.); **bol** bud, blossom of fruit tree, knob of a wooden clog (B.); **baul.a** mango bud (Or.); **baur** mango blossom (Aw.)(CDIAL 10146). **mukula_yate_** closes (like a bud)(Skt.); **mukulita** (R.); **mukula_yita** having blossoms (Skt.); **maule_i** blossoms (Pkt.); **morjan.u** to sprout (S.); **maulna_** to blossom, bud (P.); **mauln.o** to flourish (Ku.); **maulanu** (N.); **maula_** to blossom (B.); **maulna_** (H.); **maurna_** to blossom (H.); **morvu~** (G.); **maula_ai** blossoms (Pkt.); **maula_unu** (N.); **maula_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 10147). **pogga_** tender branch (P.); **po~k** young shoot of coconut (B.)(CDIAL 8394). **mudgara** bud (Skt.); **moggara** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10199; DEDR 5113).

6065.**Bowl of an oil-lamp**: **mokku** bowl of an oil-lamp; **mo_t.ca-ti_pam** lamp lighted in temple-towers in commemoration of dead persons (Ta.lex.)

6066.**Image: monkey**: **mu_hu** monkey; **muge** baboon (Malt.) **muhu** (pl. **muska**), **mu_hu** (pl. **mu_ska**) black-faced monkey (Kuwi); **mucu** langur, senopithecus priamus (Ta.); **mocca** a light-coloured monkey (Ma.); **musu, musuku, musuva** a large and black kind of ape; **muju** black monkey; **mucca** black-faced monkey (Ka.); **mucc** langur (Kod..); **mujji, mujju** a black monkey, baboon (Tu.); **kon.d.a-muccuu** large black-faced monkey, baboon (Te.); **muy** black-faced monkey; **mui_** langur (Kol.); **muy** black-faced monkey (Nk.Pa.Ga.); **mu_nj (**pl. **mu_sk**) langur monkey (female); **mu_nja_l** ape; **munj** monkey; **mu_njal, mu_nji, mu_nju, mu_nj** black-faced monkey (Go.); **mu_su** (pl. **mu_ska**) sp. monkey (hanuman)(Kuwi)(DEDR 4910). **mon.n.a** monkey; **mocca** a light-coloured monkey (Ma.); **man:ga** monkey (Ka.); **man:ge** monkey, ape (Tu.); **man:gi** monkey (Kor.)(DEDR 4626). **mukul.** (Kho.); **markat.a** monkey (VS.); **markat.i_, markat.aka** (Skt.); **man:kad.a** (BhP.); **man:ga** (Ka.); **makkat.a** monkey (Pali); **makkat.i_** (Pali); **makad.'a** (NiDoc.); **makkad.a, makkad.i_, mam.kad.a, mam.kan.a** (Pkt.); **makkala** (Skt.); **maker, ma_gre~** (Kt.); **mak** (Wg.); **mak** (Dm.); **mako_r.** (Pas'.); **mra_ko, makro_ryak** (Kal.); **maki_r** (Bshk.); **ma_kar.** (Phal.); **ma_kul** (N.); **ma_kar.a, ma_n:kar.a** (Or.); **ma_kr.u~, ma~_kr.u~** red-faced monkey; **ma_kr.i_** female monkey (G.); **ma_kad.** baboon (M.); **makd.i_** female monkey (M.); **ma_m.kad.a** monkey (Konkan.i); **makul** (Si.)(CDIAL 9882). **ma_rkat.a** monkeylike (Skt.); **ma_kr.a_** lean, thin, meagre (H.); **ma_kr.u~, ma~_kr.u~** reddish-brown (G.)(CDIAL 10069).

6067.**Fragrant spices**: **muhadi** act of chewing anything after food to purify mouth, anything so chewed (A.); **mukhas'uddhi** cleansing the mouth (Skt.)(CDIAL 10168). **mogava_sa** (Tadbhava of **mukhava_sa**) a perfume for the mouth (Ka.lex.) **muka-va_cam < mukha-va_sa** fragrant spices, of which there are five, viz., **takko_lam, ti_mpu_, ilavan:kam, karuppu_ram, ca_ti** (**Ci_vaka. 838, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **mukha-va_sa, mukha-va_sanam** a perfume used to scent the breath (Skt.lex.) **mukhas'o_dhanam** cleansing the mouth; cinnamon; **mukha-s'o_dhin** the citron tree; **mukha-s'o_dhana** the sharp flavour, pungency; **mukha-bhu_s.an.am** a preparation of betel; **mukha-priyam** cloves; **mukha-cu_rn.a** scented powder to smear the face with; **mukha-du_s.an.a** an onion; **mukhapriya** an orange; **mukha-vallabha** the pomegranate tree (Skt.lex.)

6068.**To smell**: cf. **muka** to smell (Ta.lex.) **mo_ga** fragrance (Tu.); **mukakka, mukaruka** to smell, kiss (Ma.); **muka (-pp-, -nt-), mukar (-v-, -nt-), mo_ (-pp-, -nt-)** to smell; **mo_ppam** smell; nose; **mo_r** smell; **mo_ru** to smell (Ta.); **mu_cu_cu, mu_ru-konu, mu_r-konu** to smell (Te.); **mun-stoleng** to sniff (i.e. **munst-o_leng** sniffing, to see) (Kol.); **mu_-, mu_k-** to smell, sniff (Pa.); **muska_na_** to smell at, e.g. flower; **maska_na_, muska_na_** to smell; **muska_na_** to inhale, enjoy perfume; **mu_sk** to smell (Go.); **mu_nj-** to sniff, smell (Mand..Pe.); **mu_nc-** id. (Pe.); **mu_nz** id. (Kond.a); **mu_nja (mu_nji-)** id.; n. act of smelling (Kui); **mu_njinai, mu_nj-, mu_nj- (-it-)** to smell (Kuwi); **nus^{u}ngna_** to smell (Kur.); **mu_c (mu_ci-)** to sniff; **mu_ccu** respiration, breath (Ta.); **mu.t- (mu.yt-)** to smell; **mung** a kiss (Ko.); **mu.t- (mu.ty-)** to smell; **mu.t** act of smelling, sniffing; scent (of track)(To.); **mu_su** to smell; **mu_cu, nu_cu** id. (Ka.); **mu.s- (mu.si-)** id. (Kod..); **mu_suni** to smell, take notice; **mu_su** smell; **mu_sa_vuni** to make smell; **mu_saliyuni** to scent, trace, track, smell; **mugalt** scent; **mu_ri** bad smell, stench (Tu.)(DEDR 4886). **Fragrance**: **a_mo_hanika_** a partic. fragrant odour (Sus'r.); **amu_jha** perplexed (OG.); **amu~jha_vu~** to be perplexed, to fret; **amu~jhan.**^{i} perplexity (G.); **amu_hr., amu_hur.** ignorant, reckless (P.)(CDIAL 1262). **mo~ho~k** odour, sweet smell, pleasant odour (Santali.lex.) **mo_ga** fragrance (Tu.lex.) **Fragrance**: **mo_-ttal** to smell (**mo_ppak kur..aiyuman-iccam : Kur-al., 90**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pogepuni** to fumigate (Tu.)(DEDR 4240). cf. **mugalte** scent (Tu.); **mo_ga** fragrance (Tu.); **mukar (-v-, -nt-)** to smell (Ta.)(DEDR 4886). cf. **mogje** to fumigate (Malt.)(DEDR 5131). **mo_ha** stupor, unconsciousness, loss of consciousness; **mo_ha-cu_ran.a** love-powder; **mo_hi** stupefying, fascinating, charming (Ka.lex.) **moko_ba** a fragrant powder that is taken with snuff etc. (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Mixing**: **mo_dayati** mixes (Dha_tup.); softens (with ghee)(Skt.); **mohan.** to knead with oil or ghee (L.); **mon.a_** (P.); **moiba** to soften or make juicy by mixing with water or other liquid (A.); **mona_** to freshen, wet (H.) **movu~** to mix fat with flour (G.); **moin.u** to wring or twist a cloth etc. in rolling it in a lump (S.)(CDIAL 10357). **Charm**: **mo_kan-** < **mo_ha** Ka_ma, the god of love (**Pin..**); **mo_kam** delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 2,2**); **mo_ki-ttal** to be confused, bewildered (**Vina_yakapu. 74,218**); **mo_kitam** infatuation of love (**Vina_yakapu. 82,7**); **mo_kin-i < mo_hini** incarnation of Vis.n.u as a fascinating woman (**Paripa_. 3,33, Urai.**); a class of demoness (**Takkaya_kap. 593**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mo_hani** a charm (A.)(CDIAL 10361). **pon:ko_lam** child's amulet tree, putranjiva roxburghii (Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4472). **muhna_** to charm, allure (H.); **muhun** to delude, fascinate, be deceived (K.)(CDIAL 10362). **makit.i** trial of magical powers between two enchanters in which one hides some treasure from the other and challenges him to discover it by mantras; common play where things are hidden by one player and discovered by another; **mo_t.i** trial of magical power (Ta.); **mo_t.r** anything placed by a conjuror who tries to prevent its being removed (Ma.); **mo_d.i** trial of magical powers, etc. (Ka.); anything placed by a conjuror to try the ability of another, conjuration, delusion, sorcery (Tu.); a sort of magic or jugglery (Te.); **makit.i** a kind of hautboy used by snake-charmer (Ta.);

mo_t.i snake-charmer's pipe (Ta.); **magid.i** a kind of musical instrument used by a snake-charmer (Te.)(DEDR 5132). **mo_kam** delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 2,2**); **mo_kar** infatuated persons; **mo_kanaccun.n.am** magic powder used for fascinating a person (**Pa_rata. Campava. 94**); **mo_kan-am** magic art of fascinating a person (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**) (Ta.lex.) **mo_kan-avittai** the magic art of fascinating a person; **mo_kan-ai** id. (**Kampara_. Aye_ramuku. 59**)(Ta.lex.) **Delusion; bewildered**: **muh** bewilder (Skt.); **mugdha** bewildered (AV.); gone astray (RV.); foolish (S'Br.); **muddha** infatuated, foolish (Pali.Pkt.); **mudhi** adj. bewildered, stupid (OG.)(CDIAL 10175). **nirmo_hayati** bewilders (MBh.); **nimu_jha_n., nimu_jha_n.a_** vexed in mind, sorrowful (P.)(CDIAL 7379). cf. **mu_d.ha** stupefied (AV.); **mu_ysam.dai** foolish (Khot.); **mul.a_va** delusion (Si.)(CDIAL 10232). **muhyati** gone astray, is bewildered (RV.); **muyhati** is stupefied; **muyhana** (Pali); **mujjhai** is confused (Pkt.); **mujhan.u** to be entangled; **mujhu_r.o** entangled (S.); **mujhi_jan., mu~jhi_jan.** to be perplexed, be sad (L.); **mujinu** to be ashamed, be creased, be enjoyed (of a woman); caus. **mujya_unu** (N.); **mujha_vu~** to be perplexed (G.); **muza_** wrinkled, shrunk (A.); **muzura_** lean, stunted (A.)(CDIAL 10230). **mo_hana** infatuating (MBh.); infatuation (R.); infatuation, allurement (Pali); **mo_hanaka** adj. (Pali); **mo_han.a** enchanging, fainting, love (Pkt.); **muhuni** fascination, personality (N.); **mohan** act of fascinating; **mohani** a charm (A.)(CDIAL 10361). **mo_ha** bewilderment (AV.); swoon (MBh.); delusion, folly (Pali.Pkt.); **mohu** love (S.); **moh, mohu** love, fascination (P.); **mo** fascination (MB.); **moh, moha_** fainting, stupefaction, charm (H.); **moh, moho** fascination, charm (M.); **mohoya, mo_ya** error, blindness (Si.)(CDIAL 10360). **mo_hayati** bewilders (RV.); **mo_he_ti** deludes (Pali); **mo_he_i, mo_hai** (Pkt.); **muhun** to delude, fascinate, be deceived (K.); **mohan.u** to fascinate (S.); **mohan.** to allure (L.); **mohon.u_** to be surfeited (WPah.); **mohai** becomes bewildered (OAw.); **mohiba** to fascinate (A.); **moha_** id. (B.); **mohiba_** (Or.); **mohna_** to allure, charm (H.); **mohvu~, movu~** (G.); **mohn.e~** to bewitch (M.)(CDIAL 10362). **mo_huka** falling into enchantment (TS.); **mohu_** fascinating (S.)(CDIAL 10363). **mojjha** confused, stupid (Pkt.); **mo~jhu-mo~jhu**, **mo~jhi-mo~jhi** tangle (S.); **mu_jh** sadness (L.)(CDIAL 10364). **Love**: **mo_g(o), mo_ga_** love; **moyamo_g** fraternal love; **mo_g(o)kar** make love; **moga_l.pon.** loveliness; **mo_g(o), moga_l., moga_tso** lovely; **mo_g kartso** making love (Kon.lex.) **moh** pity, compassion (Santali.lex.) **mogasu** adj. pleasant, happy (Tu.lex.) **moga_l.** lovely, dear, kind; **moga_l.pon.** amiability (Kon.lex.)

6069.**Image: to blow with fist**: **muko_l**^{i} blow with fist (K.)(CDIAL 10150). **buki_** to blow with fist (M.); **boku** hand bent to receive water (Si.); **bukula** blow with fist (Si.)(CDIAL 9262). **muka_l** fist (K.); **muka** blow with fist (S.); **mukk, mukki_** (L.); **mukk, mukki_** fist (P.); **mukki** blow with fist (WPah.); **mukkha_, mukki** fist (N.); **mu_ka_, mukka_, mukki_, mukkhi_** (H.); **mukko, mukki_** blow with fist (G.); **mut.ka_** fist (Kur.); **mut.ka** blow with fist (Pa.)(CDIAL 10150). **mut.t.uka** to knock (Ma.); **mut.ka_, mut.ga_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 4932). **mukol**^{i} blow with fist (K.); **muka_l** (K.); **muka** (S.); **mukk** (L.); fist (P.); **mukki** blow with fist (WPah.); **mukka_** fist (N.)(CDIAL 10150). **Image: to blow with the fist**: **mut.ka** blow with fist (Pa.); **mut.hagi_, mut.hki_** blow with fist (Ku.); **mut.ki, mur.ki** (N.); **mut.ka_** (M.)(CDIAL 10221). **Fist**: **mus.t.i** clenched hand, fist (RV.); handful (S'Br.); fist, grip (Kho.); fist (Phal.Sh.); **mut** fist (Bshk.); **mut.(h),** pl.**mut.i** fist (Sh.); **must** fist (Ash.Pr.); **mus.t.** (Wg.Kt.Dm.); **mis.t.** (Kt.); **mut.t.hi** fist (Pali.Pkt.); **mus.t.i_** fist (Pas'.Kal.); **mut.hi_** fist (Pas'.); fist, handful (Ku.); **mus.t.a_k, mus.t.i_ke** fist (Gaw.); **mot.h, mot.h**^{u} fist (K.); **mut.hi** fist, fistful (S.); fist (N.Or.); fist, handful (A.); **mut.ho** handful (N.); **mut.t.h** fist (L.); **mut.t.hi_** handful (L.); **mut.t.h** fist (P.); **mut.t.hi_** fist (P.); handful (G.); **mut.i**, **mut.h** fist, handful (B.); **mut.(h)a_** handful (B.); **mu_t.h**^{i} fist (Bhoj.); **mu_t.hi_** handful (OAw.); **mu_t.h** fist, blow with fist (H.); fist (M.G.); **mu_t.ha_** fist, blow with fist (H.);

mu_t.hi_, mut.t.hi_ fist, handful (H.); **mut.t.ha_** handful (H.); **mu_t.** fist (Konkan.i); **mit.a**, pl. **mit.i** fist, handful (Si.)(CDIAL 10221). **mutha** clenched fist (Or.); **muthra_** dull, blunt (H.)(CDIAL 10196). **mut.ka'a_na_** to hit or hammer at with the fist (Kur.); **mut.a** fist (Ga.); **mut.ka** blow with fist (Pa.); **mot.t.u, mot.t.uka_ya** a knock with knuckles, a blow on a hard body with one that is smaller (Te.); **mot.t.u** to give a blow or stroke with the knuckles, esp. on the head (Te.); to rap the head (of another) with the knuckles of the fist; n. a rap with the knuckles of the fist (Ka.)(DEDR 4932). **mutuku** grossness (Ta.); **mutuka, muduka** rough, thick, blunt (Te.); **modukana** roughness, thickness (Te.)(DEDR 4956). **Image: height of the fist**: **mukkat.ai** height of the fist with the thumb raised vertically = 6 inches; **mukkat.t.u** knuckle (Ta.lex.) **Snap the fingers; strike**: **mid.ucu** to flick with the fingers (Te.); **mit.t.-, mit.kip- (mit.kit-)** id. (Pa.); **mirih** to crack knuckles; **mor.** to snap fingers; **mor.hk**- to crack knuckles; **muhr-** id. (Go.); **mid.i** to strike at or strike with a finger or the fingers, strike with the index, as the strings of a lute (Ka.); **mit.ka** snapping of the fingers (Kond.a)(DEDR 4848). **mar.ka_** brittle (B.); **mat.mat.** sound of quick movement (M.); **mat.akn.a_** to crackle, behave affectedly (P.); to twinkle (H.); **mat.ka_na** to crack (B.); **mat.ka_** fragile (Or.)(CDIAL 9722).

6070.**Image: swarming**: **mu_cu (mu_ci-)** to swarm about, gather round; n. swarming, thronging; **mu_cal** swarming, thronging; **mu_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to swarm round, surround; **mu_kai** vaste hord (Ta.); **moy (-pp-, -tt-)** to crowd, swarm; **moyppu** crowd, multitude; **moci (-v-, -nt-)** to swarm (Ta.); **musuku, musugu** to swarm or crowd together (Ka.); **mukar-u, mukkur-u, mukkur-iku** to surround; **moge** to cover, fall upon (Ka.); **musaru, musuru, mu~_gu, mu_vu** to gather around, surround, swarm; **mu~_ka** crowd, swarm (Tu.); **mu_ng(i) e_r-** to swarm (Ga.)(DEDR 5030). **Army**: **mu~_ka** army, multitude, host, crowd, swarm (Te.); **mogiyu** to overspread, attack, close with (Te.); **mu_kai** vaste horde; **moy** battle, war (Ta.); **mu_cu** to swarm about (Ta.); **mu_cal** swarming, thronging (Ta.); **mu_r..** to swarm round, surround (Ta.); **moyppu** crowd, multitude (Ta.); **musur-** to crowd together (Ka.); **musur-** to crowd together (Ka.); **mukar-u, mukkur-u, mukkur-iku** to besiege, surround; **mogasu** to attack, cover, fall upon (Ka.); **moge** to cover, fall upon, close with (Ka.); **musaru, musuru, mu~_gu, mu_vu** to collect or gather around, surround, crowd, swarm (Te.); **moia_na_, moitta_na_** to rush at, close with; **moya_na_** to kill (Go.); **mogiyu** to attack, overspread (Te.); **moy** battle, war; to crowd, press, swarm (Ta.); **mogasu** to attack (Ta.); **moya_na_** to kill (Go.); **mu_ng(i) e_r-** to swarm (Ga.); **moia_na_, moitta_na_** to rush at, close with (Go.)(DEDR 5030). **moggara, mokkal.a, mo_hara** mass, multitude, army, host; **mo_harisu** to become plentiful or abundant, be formed into a host; form a host, array as troops for battle (Ka.); **mo_haramu** battle-array (Te.); **mo_harincu** to array, prepare for battle (Te.)(DEDR 5107). **vyu_ha** arrangement (R.); military array (MBh.); heap, mass, array of troops (Pali); **byu_ha** id. (Pali); **vu_ha, viu_ha** battle array (Pkt.); **bhua** (Or.)(CDIAL 12222). **u_kam** military array, squadron (**Kantapu.Cu_ran-akarpuri. 1**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **u_h** to thrust (Skt.)(CDIAL 2442). **niru_d.han.em.** to push aside (OM.); **niru_d.ha** put aside, separated (Gaut.)(CDIAL 7287). **mu_r..** to swarm around, surround (Ta.); **mud.up-** to encircle (Kor.)(DEDR 5034). cf. **mu_y** to cover, surround (Ta.); **muccu** to close (Ka.)(DEDR 4915). **mur-r-u** to surround, besiege, blockade; siege; **mur-r-ukai** blockade, siege, surrounding; distress, want; **mur-r-al** surrounding, encircling; **mur-r-ikkai** siege (Ta.); **mur-r-uka** to be close, crowded (Ma.); **mut** (people) come together in a dense crowd (Ko.); **muttu** to enclose, cover, settle upon (as flies, etc.), environ, encompass, surround, hem or shut in, besiege, drive into straits, attack, swarm or crowd together (as bees), throng; **muttalu** environing, surrounding; **muttiga, muttige** covering, surrounding, siege, blockade (Ka.); **muttuni** to surround, besiege, hem in, encompass; **mutti, muttige** siege (Tu.); **mut.t.ad.incu** to

besiege; **mut.t.u** id., surround, spread over, be crowded; **mut.t.ad.i, mut.t.ad.amu** siege, surrounding (Te.); **mu_cali** to surround, enclose; **muccinai** to besiege; **muc- (-it-)** to lay siege (Kuwi)(DEDR 5018). [cf. **sutta mutta** (Ka.Tu.); **cur.r.u-mur.r.um** (Ta.)(DEDR 2715)]. **Guild; mass, assembly**: **pun:ga** mass, assembly (Skt.); **pu_ga** heap, quantity (Pali.Pkt.); **pu_g** assembly, mass (Mn.); **pu_ga** guild (Pali.Pkt.); **pua_a** curds (Pkt.); X **vyu_h-: poha_, pova_** troop, crowd (M.)(CDIAL 8312). cf. **vyu_ha** military array (MBh.); arrangement (R.); heap, mass, array of troops (Pali)(CDIAL 12222). **pr.n:kti** gives lavishly, mixes (RV.)(CDIAL 8251). cf. **pur^{u}mna_ (purumyas)** to mix, eat one's rice and vegetables mixed into one mess (Kur.)(DEDR 4541). cf. **samu_ha** heap, collection (AV.); multitude (Pali.Pkt.); **sumuva** heap, multitude, army (Si.)(CDIAL 13241). **Army, retinue**: **u_kkal** putting forth effort (Ta.); **u_kkalar** persons of energy, spirit (**Maturaik.743**)(Ta.lex.) **u_kku** to make an effort (Ta.); strength, extertion (Ma.); **u~_ku** to endeavour (Te.); **ukye** to act with dignity, terrify (Malt.)(DEDR 729). cf. **kumpal** company, crowd, collection, group, mass; clump, cluster, tuft; heap; **kumpu** crowd, collection, group (Ta.); **gumpu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **War**: **muyal** war (Ta.lex.) **muyal** to undertake, persevere (Ta.); **muyalvu** endeavouring, persevering, effort; **muyar-ci, muyar-r-i, muyar-r-u** effort, exertion, industry (Ta.); **mogasu** to begin to exert oneself (Ka.); **mogi** exertion, effort, endeavour; **mogiyu** to attempt, try;**moggu** to undertake to do, be prepared for action (Te.)(DEDR 4967). cf. **moggara** army (Ka.)(DEDR 5107).

6071.**Image: to devour**: **mu_cuka** to devour, to lick (Ma.); **mu_ci** voracious, penem lingens; **mu_cuka, mo_cuka** to suck (Ma.); **mu_ju** to suck (used in a derogatory sense)(Ka.); **mu.j- (mu.ji-)** to suck (penis)(Kod..); **mu_cu (mu_ci-)** to lick (Ta.) (DEDR 5032).

6072.**Written obligation, agreement**: **muccalikka_ < mucalka** (H.) note of hand; written obligation, agreement, bond; deed; counterpart of a lease, as by a tenant to his landlord; recognisance, bail, penalty bond; **muccalikkai** id.; **mucilika_** (**G.Tn.D. I, 284**)(Ta.lex.) **muccalike** a written engagement under a penalty; a bond of record, a recognizance, the bond of agreement furnished by the parties of a panca_yat; a final agreement in writing (Ka.Te.); **mucalaka_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **mugita, mugite** a settlement; a contract; **mugitagu korpini** to give a work on contract; **muccal.ige** an agreement in writing, deed of settlement (Tu.lex.) **Stationer**: **mucci** stationer, one who serves out stationery in a public office (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mucci** a man employed in public offices to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, bind books etc. (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **mucci** painter; **mucciyan-** carpenter, cabinet-maker; **mucciyan** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **mucutti < mutasaddi** (H.) writer in a public office, accountant (Ta.lex.) **mocolka** personal recognizance, a bond, an agreement; **gel t.aka mocolkakateko ar.akkadea** they took his personal recognizance in ten rupees and liberated him; **mucalka, mucilka** personal recognizane or bond (Santali.lex.)

6073.**Crooked**: **mocr.a mucr.i** to writhe, to contort, twisting from side to side, to gripe; **mocr.ao** to twist, to contort, to write, to gripe (Santali.lex.) **mucun.t.ar** low, mean people (Ta.); **mus'at.an** coward (Ma.); **musun.d.i, mu_san.d.i** a crooked, perverse, rude person, a coward; **musun.d.itana** crookedness, perversity, cowardice (Ka.); **musun.d.i, musud.i** a shameless woman (Tu.)(DEDR 4912).

6074.**Beard, mustache**: **s'mas'ru** beard, mustache (RV.); **(hari)s'mas'a_ru, (hiri_)mas'a, (hiri)s'mars'u** (with golden) beard; **s'mas'a_** (punning) dam, beard (RV.); **massu** beard (Pali); **mas.u** (NiDoc.); **massu_, mam.su, ma_su, ma_suri_** (Pkt.); **s'os'a** mustache (Gypsy); **mus.u_,**

ms.yu_, mus'i beard (Pr.); **mas, ma_s** first beard of a young man (L.); **mass, massu~** (P.); **ma_suri_** (B.); **sa_sa_** (Or.); **masa** (Si.); **mi_s'o** mustache (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12659). For the **-i_-** in Konkan.i, cf.: **mi_cai, vi_cai** moustache (Ta.); **mi_s'a, vi_s'a** moutaches, whiskers; feelers of insects, antennae (Ma.); **mi.c** moustache (Ko.); **mi.s** id. (To.); **mi_se** id. (Ka.); **mi.se** id. (Kod..); **mi_s** moustaches, whiskers; feelers of an insect (Tu.); **mi_samu** (pl. **mi_samulu, mi_salu**) moustache, whiskers (Te.); **mi.sal** (pl.) moustache (Kol.); **mi_sak** id. (Nk.); **mi_sa_ng, mi_sin, mi_san, me_chan, mi_sok** id. (all pl. forms); **misal** (pl. **-ku**) id. (Go.); **me_samku** (pl.) id. (Kond.a); **me_sku** id. (Pe.); **mi_samku** id. (Kui); **mici_, misi_, mecha_** id. (Kur.); **mis'i** (pl. **mis'a_**) moustache (M.); **misi** (Santali); **mici, misi** (Mundari)(DEDR 4879). For the **s'-** cf.: **so_r.a** a hair (Kui); **so_r.a ba_n.aa~_** beard (Kui); **sorkoo** man with a beard (Go.)(DEDR 2894). cf. **mucha** mustache (S.); **mo_ccha_** (Skt.); **mucch**, pl. **muccha~_** (L.); **mucch** (P.); **mu~_ch** (Ku.); **mucha** (Or.); **mu_ch** (H.G.); **mu~ch** (G.); **moc** (B.); **mocha** (Or.); **mo~ch** (Mth.Bhoj.); **mo~chi** (Bhoj.); **mo_ch** whiskers (Aw.); **mo~_ch** hair on face (Aw.); **moch** mustache (H.)(CDIAL 10180).

6075.**Image: to carry; bundle**: **mo_c- (-it-)** to be loaded down with heavy load, be burdened with many worries and responsibilities (Kuwi); **ma_c-** to carry on the head (Man.d..); **mo_** to undertake (Ta.); **mo_r-** to carry on the head; **mo_pu** load, burden, heaviness (Ka.); **mo_cu, mo_yu** to bear, carry, support, rest on, lean on; **mo_pu** to place on another as load, lay, rest, support, charge with, cause to rest slowly (as a foot on a slippery floor); n. large bundle, burden, load, severity or aggravation (of diseases), responsibility; **mo_puka~_d.u** carrier, burden; **mo_pudala** weight, burden, charge, accusation, responsibility, obligation; **mo~_ta** bearing, carrying, load (Te.); **mo.p** burden (Kol.); **mo_pap- (-t-)** to keep something heavy (Ga.); **mo_ta** load (Go.)[cf. **cuma** load (Ta.)(DEDR 2677)](? ***cuma- > *cmo_-> mo_-**)(DEDR 5126). **mo_tu** bundle of straw (Ta.); **mo_da** bundle of betel leaves (Te.)(DEDR 5136).

6076.**Image: elephant with short tusks**: **mokkad.i~_d.u** elephant with short tusks (Te.); **mokkad.i** id. (Te.); **mokka** blunt, not sharp (Te.); **mokkat.t.ai** that which is blunt (Ta.)(DEDR 5106). **mokkat.t.u** face; that which is blunt (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **matkun.a** elephant without tusks; **makna_** (of an elephant) undersized (Skt.); **makano** fierce elephant (S.); **makuna_** tuskless elephant (N.); **makhana_** tuskless male elephant (A.); **ma_khuna_** small tuskless male elephant (= **ma_kal.a_**)(Or.); **makuna_** male elephant with small tusks (Bi.Mth.); tuskless elephant (Bhoj.H.); **makhna_** tuskless elephant (H.); **mukn.a_** tuskless (of an elephant)(M.)(CDIAL 9748). **mr.ga-hastin** elephant (RV.); **mr.ga** wild animal (RV.)(CDIAL 10264)[cf. Practical Vedic Dictionary: **mr.ga** forest animal, wild beast, game of any kind, elephant; RV. i.190.3; ix.92.6; iv.16.14.] [?Aryanization of **karin**- (or **-kad.i** in: **mokkad.i~_d.u** which was perhaps non-Aryan in origin; or > Austro-as. cf. Santali:] **hastin** elephant (with **mr.ga** RV.AV.); **ha~_thi_, hathin**[i] elephant (Aw.); **hastin** (RV.Av.); **hatthin** (Pali); **hasti** (As'.); **hatthi** (Pkt.); **hati** (Gaw.); **het** (Bshk.); **ha_ti** (Ku.N.A.Or.B.); **ha_thi_** (OB.Bi.H.Marw.G.)(CDIAL 14039). **hathi, hati** an elephant (Santali.lex.); **hathi son.d.a** elephant's tusk, ivory; **hathi sun.d.** an elephant's trunk (Santali.lex). **Image: elephant**: **kari** elephant (**Tiruva_ca. 6,19**)(Ta.lex.)< nom. sing. of **karin**: **kari_** (Skt.)**karu** black (Ta.Ma.); **karan, karen, kareyan** black (Nk.)DEDR 1278). ?Poss. a non-aryan: **kar-** elephant; **kalabha** young elephant (Pali.Pkt.); **karaba** id. (Si.); **kalam.baya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 2797). **karin** elephant (Pali); **kari-, karin.a** (Pkt.); **kiriya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 2803). [Compound of **kar- + e_nu**:] **kare_n.u, kare_n.u_** elephant (MBh.); **kare_n.uka** (Skt.); ***n.e_ru**- tusk in: **re_ruka** ivory (i.e., having no or poor tusks)(Pa.): **kan.eru, karen.uka** a young elephant (Pali.lex.); **kan.e_ru** m., **kare_n.uka_** f. elephant (Pali); **kan.e_ru-, kan.e_ruya_-** f., **kare_n.u**- m., **kare_n.ua_** f. (Pkt.); **karun.i_, kuran.i_, karan.i_** (OG.); **karen.** (G.); **ken.era**

young female elephant (Si.)(CDIAL 2812). {For the suffix: **-e_n.u** in: (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2812); and -**ana_** in: **makhana_** tuskless elephant (A.)(CDIAL 9748): cf. **ya_n-ai, a_n-ai** elephant (Ta.)[**ya_n-aiyun. kutiraiyum (Tol. Po. 570)**(Ta.lex.); **a_na** (Ma.); **a.n** (Ko.To.); **a.ne** (Kod..); **a_ne** (Tu.Ka.); **ya_ne** (Ka.); **e_nu_gu, e_nika, e_niga, e_nige, e_nuga** (Te.); **ena_gi** (Kol.); **e_ngi** (Kol.); **e_nagi_** (Nk.); **e_nu** (Pa.); **e_nig** (Ga.); **ye_ni, aini, e_nal, e_ni, e_n** (Go.); **e_ngu, e_ni** (Kond.a.)(DEDR 5161)}.

6077.**Image: with folded legs**: **mucalikai-y-a_tan-am** a kind of yogic posture which consists in lying on one's chest with hands and legs folded in a peculiar way (**Tattuvap. 108, Urai)**; **mucalikai** id. (**Tattuvap. 108**)(Ta.lex.)

6078.**Image: to squat**: **mugul.m ir- (i0-)** (person) squats on heels, (tiger) sits on haunches (To.); **mul.ka_ (-v-, -nt-)** to sit with arms and legs folded (Ta.);(DEDR 5003). **Image: to sit**: **okkna_ (ukkyas)** to sit down, seat oneself, alight, perch, hold a session, come to a standstill, acquire steadiness, reside; **okkrna_** to sit down in order to breathe or recover oneself; **okta'a_na_** to invite to sit down, give firmness to, settle (Kur.); **oke** to sit, be situated; **okete** to sit down, settle; **oktre** to place, put down, make to sit (Malt.)(DEDR 930). cf. **ut.ka_rtal** to sit down (Ta.lex.) **ud- (utt-)** to sit; **udip- (udipt-)** to make to sit (Kol.); **udd- (utt-)** to sit; **udup-/udp** to make to sit (Nk.); **und-** to sit; **untip- (untit-)** to cause to sit (Pa.); **und.-** to sit; **und.-, und.-e_r-** to sit, perch; **un.- (un.d.-)** to sit; **un.up-** to seat (Ga.); **udda_na_, uda_na_, ud-** to sit; **uccahta_na_** to cause to sit; **upis-, uppu_s-, upsuhta_na_, upih-, up'-, upcah-** to make to sit (Go.)(DEDR 725).

6079.**Image: bow to ground**: **m(r)oggu** to kneel, incline, lean to one side; be willing, consent, agree (Te.); **moggatilu** to bend down, stoop (Te.); **murgre** to lie with the face downward (Malt.); **moqtre** to bend (head)(Malt.); **ad. mug- (mur.t-)** to bow to the ground before god or god-like person (Ko.)[cf. **ad.a** state of being across, transverse, or in the way, state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise; obstructing (Ka.); **od.** crosswise, prostrate (To.); **ad.d.a boruni** to prostrate, bow down (Tu.)(DEDR 83)]; **mor..gu** bow, obeisance (Ka.); **mokku** id. (Ka.); **mur..gu** to make obeisance (Ka.); **m(r)okku** obeisance, salutation (Te.); **mokk-** to bow down in reverence (Nk.); **molk** id. (Ga.); **mor.k** to salute respectfully (Pa.); id., bow down, worship (Go.); **mor.ka_na_** to pray (Go.); **mulk** to bend before in respect (Ga.); **mursa_na_** to stoop forward, bow, stoop (Go.); **mursahta_na_** caus.; **mor.ka_na_** to pray; **morka_na_** to worship; **mo_r.** to bend; **mun-r.ga_na_** to sleep on one's face (Go.); **mro_nga** to crouch over (Kuwi); **bonginai, bong (-it-)** to bow, bend down (Kuwi); **mulkhrna_** to kneel down with head bowed in the ground (Kur.)(DEDR 5123). **mu.v- (mu.d-)** to salute; **kay mu.v-** to make an ajali; **movc-** (priest) prays to god for someone else, moving right hand up and down (?Ko.); **koy mux** to salute (To.)(DEDR 4893). **To bend; bow**: **oggu** to bend, bow, become submissive (Ka.); to bend, turn towards, become submissive, yield (Te.); **orun.n.uka** to yield (Ma.); **orun:ku** to sink, decline, become reduced, be ruined, perish; n. suppression, restraint (Ta.)(DEDR 991). cf. **van:ku, ve_n:ku (ve_n:ki-)** to bend; n. bending (Ta.)(DEDR 5335). **jhukan.u** to stoop (S.); **jhukan.** (L.); **jhukn.a_** (P.); **jukn.u~** to crush or break stone (WPah.); **jhukn.o** to bow (Ku.); **jhuknu** to bend forward (N.); **jhukkinu** to be misled (N.); **jhukna_** to bend (H.); **jhukvu~** (G.); **jhukn.e~** (M.); **jhokan.u** to push faggots on to the fire (S.); **jhok** a net hung up to hold clothes (N.); [cf. **cun:ku** end of cloth left hanging out in dressing (Ta.)(DEDR 2648)]; **jhun:gi** carrying something by holding it on both sides (N.); **jhu~ka_** to stoop (B.); **jhun:kiba_** to stoop (Or.); **jho~k** gust of wind (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5399). **bijhukna_** to jerk, fear, be crooked (H.)(CDIAL 11704). **Guard**:

mokacal < mohassal (U.) guard placed over a revenue defaulter; **mokattama_ < muqaddama_** subject-matter of a case or law-suit (U.)(Ta.lex.)

6080.**Image: numerator of a fraction**: **po_kam** numerator of a fraction (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6081.**Image: crucible**: **muhi** crucible (A.); **muchi** crucible (B.); **musa_** (Or.); **mu_s** (H.G.M.); **musa_** (Si.); **mu_s.a_** (Ma_rkP.)(CDIAL 10262). **mu_cai** crucible; earthen mould for casting molten metal < **mu_s.a_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **mur-ukuka** to be coagulated, become stiff (Ma.)(DEDR 5011a). **mu_cai** crucible; earthen mould for casting molten metal (Ta.lex.) **mu_ka-mu_s.a** crucible (has a false bottom into which a part of the melting gold drips down; **karat.amukham** 'crow's beak' or 'crane's beak': (1) a kind of pincers with hollow ends for concealing gold; (2) a vessel for receiving something; **pin.d.a-va_luka_h** gold particles; cf. R.P. Kangle, **Kaut.ilya Arthas'a_stra**, 2.14.23 and 24; Part 2, p.118: The context is the pilfering of gold amidst the activity of the goldsmith in the market highway: "A dummy crucible, foul dross (**pu_tikit.t.ah**), the 'crane's beak', the blow-pipe, the pair of tongs (**sandam.s'a**), the water-vessel, borax, and the same gold, these are the ways of removal; Or, sand made into lumps and placed (there) beforehand, is taken out of the fire-place on the breaking of the crucible.")

6082.**Image: lid**: **mucce, muccal., muccal.a** a cover, a lid (Ka.lex.) **To wrap**: **mucan.** tight-fitting cover (Ko.); **mucca_na_** to wrap something round one's body, put new skins on a drum (Go.); **muc-, mus-** to cover, put on outer cloak (Go.); **Image: cover of pot**: **mucce** cover of pot, lid (Go.)**; mus- (-t-)** to bury (as a corpse), cover (a pit), close (with lid)(Kond.a); **musa (musi-)** to cover (a drum with skin or an umbrella with cloth); **munja (munji-)** to be covered, buried (Mand..); **musge** to pack up, tie into a bundle (Malt.); **musugna_** to envelop, wrap in, pack into a bundle (Kur.); **must** shut, closed (Br.)(DEDR 4915). **musuku, musugu** cover, veil (Ka.); **musumbu** id. (Ka.); **moge** to cover, fall upon, close with (Ka.); **moy** tightness, closeness, battle (Ta.)(DEDR 5030). **muzu_j$_u$** cloth placed over the face of the corpse of a Brahman (K.)(CDIAL 10171).

6083.**Image: a drinking vessel**: **bo~_ki, bon:ki** pot (Te.); **bo_ki** potsherd (Ka.); **bo.kva.y ara.t.** pot with piece broken from mouth (Ko.)(DEDR 4576). **Image: pot with piece broken from mouth**: **tiru-bo_ki, tiru-po_ki** a beggar; **tiru-bo_ki** a mendicant's bowl (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bo_gun.i, bo_gan.i** a metal basin for washing; a metal vessel for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bo_ga_n.i, bo_gin.i, bhagon.i** (Te.); **bo_gun.i** a vessel of stone for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bagun.e_m.** a certain metal vessel for culinary purposes (M.)(Ka.lex.) **pokkan.i** a kind of drinking vessel (Ta.); **po_kin.i** a kind of drinking cup or water-vessel (Ta.); **bogin.i** (Te.); **po_n-aka-c-cat.t.i** vessel for serving food (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **po_kan.i** a kind of drinking vessel (**Can.. Aka.**); **bo_gan.i** id. (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **ohoe** potsherd; **baher** broken; **phon.phon.** broken in places (Santali. lex.) **po_kkat.i** losing, loss (Ta.lex.) **pan:kam** piece; portion (**Te_va_. 855,5**)(Ta.lex.) **mukam** form, shape (**Pirapulin.. Kaila_ca. 3**); **mo_kai** lump or mass without any distinctive shape (Ta.); **muka-ttal** to draw as water; to bale (**Kalit. 145**); to measure as grain or liquid; to obtain in full measure (**Kampara_. Er..ucci. 2**); to lift, take up (**Kampara_. Kumpakarn.a. 129**); **mukattal-al.avai, mukattal.avai** measure of capacity, one of four al.avai (**Nan-. 290, Urai.**)[the four kinds are: **en.n.al** (counting), **et.uttal** (weighment), **mukattal** (capacity measure), **ni_t.t.al** (linear measure)(**Nan-. 290**)](Ta.lex.) cf. **mukku** a certain vessel, pot (Ka.)(DEDR 4899). **mu_r..i** the spout of a water-jar (Ka.lex.) **mo_-ttal** to take in a vessel as water (**Tailava. Taila.**) (Ta.); **moge** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **mogisu** to cause to lade; **moge** to take water with a vessel out of a pond, tank or

stream for one's use (Ka.); **mol.l.u** (Ta.); **mucu** (Te.); **moge** to lade, to lade out any fluid with a small vessel etc. out of a larger one (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: fragment**: **mukku, mur-uku** the state of being somewhat broken; a small break; a small fragment (Ka.lex.) **mukavai** anything which is given in large quantities (**Pur-ana_. 371**); heap of paddy on the threshing floor (**Cilap. 10, 137, Urai.**); bucket for drawing water (**Patir-r-up. 22,14**); Ramnad, a town in Tamil Nadu (**Tan-ic. Cin. Pak. 456,34**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mu_kku-c-cat.t.i** a vessel with a projecting lip, used to pour liquid food (Ta.lex.) **Images: mouth of a vessel; earthen platter used as a cover**: **mukha** opening, aperture, the mouth of a vessel, the eye of a needle etc.; **mu_gu** the nozzle of a vessel (Ka.Te.); **mun:gud.i** (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Lid**: **mudga** lid (Skt.); **samudga** round box (Ya_j.); **samugga** box (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 13234). **moge** to cover; to fall upon, to close with (Ka.lex.) **moge, mage** a small earthen vessel for ladling out (Ka.lex.) **Image: to cover**: **muccutal** to cover (**Ja_n-ava_. Ma_vali. 8**); **mu_yu** (Te.); **muccu** (Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mucce** cover of a pot (Go.)(DEDR 4915). **mukku** a certain vessel, pot, pan or cup (Ka.); **mu_kud.u** an earthen platter used as a cover (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **mukai** large earthen vessel (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **mol.** to take in a vessel, as water (Ta.); **mr.uk** to ladle out (Pe.Mand..); **mluk-** to draw water by dipping in a pot (Kui); **mn.ok- (-h-)** to draw (water from container with small vessel into large vessel), ladle out; **mrokh'nai** to merge (Kuwi); **mulge** to dip in, draw water (Malt.)(DEDR 5124). **Image: sacred dairy vessel; earthen pan; plate; pot**: **mu~_kud.u** an earthen pan, a plate, covering dish (Te.); **mukku** a certain vessel, pot, pan or cup (Ka.)(DEDR 4899). **mogha_** a kind of vessel used on waterwheels, etc. (M.); **muge, mugayi** small earthen vessel (Tu.); **mukai** large earthen vessel (Ta.); **mu.g** clay pot in which cows are milked by priests at milk-ceremony (Ko.); **mu.** the most sacred dairy vessel (To.); **ad.y mu.** earthen vessel with various dairy uses (To.)[cf. **ad.igera** a pot (Ka.); **ar.ka** cooking pot (Go.); **ar.i_** earthen waterpot (Kur.)(DEDR 75)]; **moge, mage, magi** small earthen vessel for lading out (Ka.); **mogape** a vessel for lifting water (Ka.)(DEDR 4887). **udgha_tana** bucket for raising water (Skt.); **ugha_uni** small pot to take water in from the spring to fill a larger vessel (N.)(CDIAL 1975). **udgha_t.aka** leather bucket for drawing water (Skt.)(CDIAL 1973). **muka** to draw (as water), bale, measure (as grain or liquid), lift, take up (Ta.); **mukai** large earthen vessel (Ta.); **magapuni** to draw and turn over (Ma.)(DEDR 4887). **Image: vessel with broken rim**: **o_va_y** vessel with broken rim; mouth lacking teeth (Ta.); **o_va_yppa_n-ai, or-uva_yppa_n-ai** pot chipped along its mouth (Ta.); **or-uvu-kalam** id. (**Cin-e_n. 175**); **or-uva_y** mouth with defective lips; sunken mouth (**Kalin.. 204**); broken edge of a pot (**or-uva_yttalaiyir- pali : Te_va_. 1125,6**); **or-uva_yppo_tal** to be broken at the edge; to be chipped off (**Perumpa_n.. 99, Urai.**); to be defective (**As.t.a_taca. Pak. 158**); **or-uva_yan-** hare-lipped man (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: pot with broken mouth**: cf. **bhan:ga** breaking (VS.)(CDIAL 9353). cf. **bhajyate_** is broken (AV.); **bhagga** broken (Pali)(CDIAL 9361). cf. **bagarage, bakkare, bagarige, bagerage** a kind of vessel (Ka.); **pakkale** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bo.kva.y ara.t.** pot with piece broken from mouth (Ko.); **bo_ki** potsherd (Ka.); **bo~_ki, bon:ki** pot (Te.)(DEDR 4576). **bhagna** broken (Skt.lex.) **bocce** a potsherd (Te.); **bon:ki** a bit of skull (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **paka_li** S'iva as holding a skull; **bhaga_lin** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **bha~ga_r** broken pots, a collection of broken pots (G.)(CDIAL 9356). **bham.gura** breakable (Pkt.); **bha~_gru~** breakable, brittle (G.); **pan:gu, pan:gula** breakable (Skt.)(CDIAL 9358). cf. **pan:gula** lame; lameness (Sus'r.); lame (Pali); **pam.gula** (Pkt.); **pa~_gula_** lame (P.); **pin:gala_, pi~gla_** lame (P.); **pen.ura_** lame (A.) **pa_m.s'ula, pa_m.s'ura, pa_m.s'uva** cripple (Skt.); **pan:g(u)la_** lame (H.); **pa~_gl.u~** (G.); **pa~_gu_l., pa~_gl.a_** (M.); **pa_n:gul.a_** madness (Or.); **pin:gulo** maimed in hands and feet (S.)(CDIAL 7649). **pan:gu** lame, crippled in legs (AVPar. Ya_j.); **pakkha** crippled (Pali); **pan:gu** lame, crippled (Pali); **pam.gu** (Pkt.); **pan:ga_** crooked, deformed (H.); **pa~gu_** lame; **pa~_ga_** crippled, limping,bowlegged (M.); **pen.a_** limping (A.); **pen:ga_** crippled, lame (Or.); **pe~gu**

limping, powerless (G.); **pe~gn.e~** to limp, be listless (M.); **pe~gl.a_** slack, dull (M.); **phe~gd.a_, phegd.a_** bowlegged (M.)(CDIAL 7647). **nipa~_gur** paralysed in hands and feet (H.)(CDIAL 7506). cf. **van:gu** to bend, stoop; **va~_ka** crooked (Te.)(DEDR 5335). cf. **van:kara** crooked (Skt.)(CDIAL 11193). **Mutilated; lame**: **bo_gun.i, bo_gan.i** a metal basin for washing; a vesel of stone for culinary purposes (Ka.); a metal vessel for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bo_ga_n.i, bo_gin.i, bhagon.i** id. (Te.); **bagun.e_m.** a certain metal vessel for culinary purposes (M.)(Ka.lex.) **vyan:ga** crippled (AV.); **van:ga** flaw (Pali); **vam.ga, vam.giya** mutilated (Pkt.); **jan:g** hobbling (Pas'.); **wong^{u}** lame, crippled (K.); **ba~_gar.u_** foolish (OH.); **van:gi** bent (Si.); **viam.ga** crippled; **viyam.ge_i** mutilates (Pkt.); **vyong^{u}** lame; **vengun** to be maimed (K.); **ben.a_** left-hand (B.); **ben:ga_** fetid smell (Or.)(CDIAL 12158). **bakkari-hacu** a platter for baking bfread; **bakkari, bakri** bread (Ka.); **bha_kara** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bakare, bakkare, bakre** a potsherd (occasionally used for parching seeds etc. and as a lid)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vund.^{u}** lame woman (K.)(CDIAL 11236).

6084.**Image: ruin; bent, inclination**: **po_n-a-po_kku** bent, inclination; state of ruin (**Pirapo_ta. 7,23**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: deep scratch**: **bhon:gar** a deep scratch (Santali. lex.) **Image: scratch**: **bokka_na_** to itch, to scratch (Go.); **bokr.ip-** to scratch (Nk.)(DEDR 4464). **gelec bhugak** to scratch a hole (Santali.lex.) **Image: a rent; a tear**: **ban. ban.** a rent, a tear (Santali.lex.) **pokkai** having a part deformed, dented or broken; crack (Ta.); **bokka** (Te.); **bokke** (Ka.); **pokkai-va_y** toothless mouth (**Tan.ippa_. ii,25,56**); **pokku** defect, fault, blemish (**Tiruppu. 432**); **pokki** (Te.); **pokkam** fault (**Te_va_. 1017,1**)(Ta.lex.) **phakuk, phogr.a, phugr.i** toothless; **phon:gla** to become toothless (Santali.lex.) **bhugak** hole (Santali.lex.) **bocce** a potsherd (Te.); **bon:ki** a bit of a skull (Te.); **bo_ki** a potsherd (Ka.); **bon:ki** a pot (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **paka_li < bhaga_lin** S'iva as holding a skull; **paka_lam < bhaga_la** skull (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'skull' cf.: **punuka** skull (Te.); **ponki** id. (Kuwi) (DEDR 4339). X cf. **purni** bone (Nk.)(CDIAL 4299).

6085.**End of a line, of a row**: **pom.kh** end of a line, of a row (M.); ?**pun:kha** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 365). **Image: straight**: **pha~ke pha~k** straight along, without deviation (Santali.lex.)

6086.**Image: top part of arrow**: **pum.kha** top part of arrow (Pkt.); **pun:kha** feathered shaft of an arrow (MBh.Pali); **pon:kha_nupon:kham.** arrow after arrow, constantly (Pali); **pwa~_kh, po~kh** wing, feather (N.)(CDIAL 8247).

6087.**Image: purification**: **bhujati** [**bhuj** to purify, cleanse, sift; Av. **buxti** purification; **buj** to clean; Lat. **fungor** to get through or rid of; Eng. **function**; Goth. **us-baugjan** to sweep; **bhujati** to clean, purify, cleanse; **bhuja** clean, pure, bright, beautiful; **bhuja-dassana** beautiful to look at = kalya_n.a dassana; **bhujis.ya** clean (BHSkt.); **bhuj** to purify, sort out; **bhujissa** a freed slave, freeman; a servant as distinguished from a slave; **bhujissan karoti** to grant freedom to a slave; **bhujissa** adj. freeing from slavery; **bhujissa-bha_va** state of being freed from slavery, freedom (Pali.lex.)

6088.**Village headman**: **bhojaka** one who draws the benefit of something, owner, holder, in **ga_ma bhojaka** landholder, village headman (= ga_mapati, ga_ma jet.t.haka); **bhojanaka = bhojaka**; **bhojanaka ga_ma** owner or headman of the village (Pali.lex.) **bhogga** adj. [grd. of **bhuj** to enjoy, thus = Skt. **bhogya**] to be enjoyed or possessed, n. property, possession, in cpd. **ra_ja-bhogga** (of an elephant) to be possessed by a king, serviceable to a king, royal; royal possessions in general; **ra_jabhogya** (BHSkt.); **ra_jaa** [fr. ra_ja_, cf. Vedic. ra_janya] 'royalty'; a

high courtier, a khattiya (= **ra_jabhogga**)[**pasenadi ra_ja_ ... uggehi va_ ra_janiyehi va_ kacid eva mantanan manteyya = anabhisitta_ kuma_ra_**, i.e. uncrowned princes] (Pali.lex.) **ra_ja-bhogga** royal, in the service of the king in following phrases: **ra_ja-bhoggan raa_ dinnan ra_ja-da_yan brahma-deyyan** of a flourishing place; 'with power over it as if he were king'; 'where the king has the proprietary rights'; 'ra_ja-laddha'; in BHSKt. a version of this phrase is: '**ra_ja_-agni-dattena brahmadeyyan dattan**' i.e. given by the king in the place of agni?; in sequence **ra_ja_ ra_jabhogga, bra_hman.a, gahapatika** = **yo koci rao bhatta-vetan' a_ha_ro**: in this sequence, ra_ja_ may be endowed with political and military power in a juridiction; in the phrase: '**ra_jaraha ra_jabhogga rao angan t'eva sankhan gacchati**' i.e. worthy of a king, imperial, he justifies the royal qualification, said of a thoroughbred horse, of a soldier, of an elephant (ra_ja paribhoga); royal possessions in general; or just 'king's official'; **ra_ja-bhogga, ra_ja-bhogiya, (khattiya_) bhoja-ra_ja_no** royal, of royal power, one entitled to the throne; **ra_ja-bhogga = khattiya** 'royal noble'; = **bhoja ra_jano**; **bhogika** adj. [fr. **bhoga**] having wealth or power, in: **antara-bhogika** an intermediate aristocrat (Pali.lex.) **bho_g** enjoy, possess (Kon.lex.)

6089.**Village headman; earth; land**: **bo_jo** excellence, greatness, pride (Tu.lex.) **bhoja** [lit. grd. of **bhujati**, to be sorted out, to be raised from slavery; thus also meaning 'dependence', 'training, from **bhuj**, **bhujissa**] one who is getting trained, dependent, a freed slave, villager, subject. Only in cpds. like **bhojisiyan [bhoja + isi + ya = issariya]** mastery over dependence, i.e. independence; **bhoja_ja_ni_ya** a well-trained horse, a thoroughbred; **bhojaputta** sone of a villager; **bhoja-ra_ja_** head of a village (-district) a sub-ordinate king; in the latter phrase it may mean 'wealthy' kings, or 'titled' kings (**khattiya_ bhoja-ra_ja_** who are next in power to and serve on a **ra_ja_ cakkavatti**). The phrase is best taken as one, viz. 'the nobles, royal kings'. It may be a term for 'vice-kings' or substitute-kings, or those who are successors of the king. Sutta-nipa_ta Anguttara 453 takes the three words as three different terms and places **bhoja_ = bhogiya_** as designation of a class or rank (= **bhogga**). Neumann in his translation of Sutta-nipa_ta has 'konigstamme, kuhn and stolz', free but according to the sense. The phrase may in **bhoja** contain a local designation of the Bhoja princes (name of a tribe), which was then taken as a special name for 'king'. With the wording '**khattiya_ bhoja-ra_ja_no anuyutta_ bhavanti te**' Majjhima III.174: '**pat.ira_ja_no te rao cakkavattissa anuyutta_ bhavanti**' and Anguttara v.22: '**kud.d.a-ra_ja_no**' in the same phrase; another translation: 'nobles and wealthy lords' (Pali.lex.) **Synonym**: **bhojaputta** son of a villager; cf. **van.ibbaka = bhojaputta** perh. distorted from **van.iya** thus 'travelling merchant, wayfarer' (Pali.lex.) **poiu** patel; **poy-pat.lal** village headman; **po_i_** male member of a fisherman caste; fem. **paita_r** (Go.); **bo_yid** (pl. **bo_yil**) Muria Gond (Pa.)(DEDR App. 51). **Wealthy**: **bho_gin** wealthy (MBh.); headman of a village, barber (Skt.); wealthy man, owner; **ga_ma-bho_jaka** village headman (Pali); **bho_i, bho_ia** village headman, royal official (Pkt.); **bho_in.i_** his wife (Pkt.); **bhoi_, bhui_** head of a Gon.d. village (H.); **bhoyin, bhoyini_** his wife (H.)(CDIAL 9626). **bho_ja** bestowing enjoyment, bountiful (RV.); **bho_jaka** giving to eat (Ya_j.); **bho_aga** protector (Pkt.); **bojaka, bejika, bejaka** village headman (OSi.)(CDIAL 9628). **Village headman**: **po_ka_r-u** expenditure of money (**Kur-al., 478**) (Ta.lex.) **po_ki** < **bho_gin** Indra (**Kantapu. Amararcir-ai. 31**); wealthy man, man of good fortune and prosperity, epicure (**Ni_tiven.. 9**); headman; **po_kar** those who live as house-holders (**Te_va_. 490,3**); **po_kam < bho_ga** pleasure, happiness (**Te_va_. 639,9**); prosperity, wealth; crop, produce of a season (**Te_va_. 70,3**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pon:ku-ka_lam** period of waxing prosperity, opp. to maku-n.-ka_lam (**Kumare_. Cata. 48**) (Ta.lex.) **A dynasty**: **po_cal.ar** a dynasty of kings (Ta.inscr.); **po_ysal.a** (Ka.); **po_calam** the family name of the Tanjore

Maharatta rulers (Ta.); **bho_nsala** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **bho_gya** to be enjoyed, profitable (AV.); possession, grain (Skt.); **bhogga** to be enjoyed; property (Pali.Pkt.); **bhog** cooked or served food (B.); **begi** possessions (OSi.)(CDIAL 9627). **bho_ga** enjoyment (RV.); use, possession (S'Br.); hire, wages (Skt.); enjoyment, wealth (Pali); **boga** enjoyment (NiDoc.); **bho_a** enjoyment, food, rent (Pkt.); **bhoa_** the share of cotton or saffron received by a gatherer (P.); **bo_-karanava_** to read, breed (animals)(Si.)(CDIAL 9625). **bho_jate_** enjoys (RV.); enjoys (a woman)(Gr.hyas.); **bho_yai** feeds (Pkt.); **phuy-, phu_i_er-** to enjoy (a woman)(Gypsy)(CDIAL 9629). **bho_jana** enjoying, eating, food (RV.); food, meal (Pali); **boyam.na** (NiDoc.); **bho_an.a** (Pkt.); **bhoyan.a** (OG.); **bodana, boduna** (Si.)(CDIAL 9630).

6090.**Enjoyment**: **bho_jya** eatable (MaitrUp.); food, meal (MBh.); **bhojja** eatable (Pali.Pkt.); **bhoj** feast (P.Ku.N.); **bhoz** (A.); **bhoj** (B.); **bhoja** (Or.); **bhoj** feast given to brotherhood at a wedding (Bi.); **bhoju_** feast (OAw.); **bhoj** (H.); **bodu** boiled rice, food (Si.)(CDIAL 9631). **bhukta** eaten ; one who has eaten (Kaus'.); food (MBh.); **bhutta** eaten; one who has eaten (Pali.Pkt.); **bhuto** digested, embezzled; pp. of **bhucan.u** (S.); **but** eating food (Si.)(CDIAL 9520). **bhukti** enjoyment, eating (A_s'vGr..); food (Skt.); **bhutti** enjoyment, eating, food (Pali.Pkt.); a village given to provide maintenance for someone (Pkt.); **but** eating, food (Si.)(CDIAL 9521). **bhuga_, bhoga_** to enjoy, experience (B.); **bun** eaten (Si.); **bhugga_** ant-eaten, decayed, rotten; **bhugga_** eaten away, rotten (L.); rotten (P.)(CDIAL 9523). **bhujyate_** is enjoyed, is made use of (Skt.); **bhujjam.ta** pres. part. being enjoyed (Pkt.); **bhujn.o** to be accustomed to, get acquainted, find out, know (Pkt.); **bhucan.u** to be digested, be embezzeled; pp. **bhuto** (S.); **bhucn.o, bhujn.o, bhucin.o** to be experienced, to know (Ku.)(CDIAL 9528). **bhujate_** enjoys (Mn.); **bhun:kte_** (RV.); **bhujati** enjoys (Pali); **bhum.jama_nasa** gen. sg. pres. part. eating (As'.); **bhum.jai** enjoys, eats (Pkt.); **bhunziba** (A.); **bhujiba_** to eat, experience (pain or pleasure)(Or.); **bhu~_jai** enjoys (OAw.); **bhu~_jna_, bhu~jna_** to enjoy, experience (H.); **bhum.jan.em.** to enjoy, experience, use (OM.); **budinava_** to eat (Si.); **bhu~cn.o** to be accustomed to, get acquainted, find out, know (Ku.); **bhum.jia** eaten (Pkt.); **bidi** (Si.); **bhujana** act of eating (Pali); **bhum.jan.a** (Pkt.); **bhunzan** enjoyment (A.); **bujana-tela** cooking-oil (OSi.)(CDIAL 9529).
Property: **bho_gya** to be enjoyed, profitable (AV.); possession, grain (Skt.); **bhogga** to be enjoyed; property (Pali.Pkt.); **bhog** cooked or served food (B.); **begi** possessions (OSi.)(CDIAL 9627). **bho_ga** enjoyment; possessing, ruling governing, protecting, nourishing; a transaction; **bho_gya** enjoyable, anything that may be possessed or used, an object of fruition; **bho_gya_dhi** a pledge or deposit which may be used by the mortgagee until redeemed; **bho_gyapatra, bho_gya_dhipatra** a mortgage-bond wherein the lender assumes the temporary use of the property mortgaged (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_ka-pattiram < bho_ga-** + document granting the use of specific property (**Cukkirani_ti, 93**); **po_kam** use, possession as of land (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) **Those with land enjoyment rights**: **bhui~ha_r** name of a caste (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 9565). **bho_gita** a man who has eaten or enjoyed, or eats or enjoys (Ka.); **bho_ktr., bho_kta, bho_kta_ra** an enjoyer, an eater, a feeder; one who employs or makes use of; one who feels or experiences; enjoying, eating; feeling, experiencing (Ka.); **bho_ktavya** to be enjoyed or eaten; fit to be used or employed; to be possessed or ruled (Ka.); **bho_ga-ks.iti, bho_ga-bhu_mi** land of enjoyment; the place on this earth where people (all of whom are a_ryas) enjoy the reward of their works, which is superior to svarga and where people live very long (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Mortgage**: **po_kkiyata_r, po_kkiyata_ran-** usufructuary mortgage (**C.G.**); **po_kkiya-pattiram < bho_gya +** usufructuary mortgage deed (**C.G.**); **po_kkiyam** mortgage with possession; use, usufruct; object of enjoyment **< bho_gya** (**I_t.u. 6,7,1**); royal revenue spent on coinage, jewels, army, artisans, etc. (**Cukkirani_ti, 98**); **po_kta_ < bho_kta_** nom. sg. of

bho_ktr. enjoyer (**Ci. Ci. 2,2, Civa_k.**); **po_ka-k-kalappai** object of enjoyment (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38, 177**); **po_ka-nas.t.i** remission on double-crop land when there is no water for a second crop; **po_ka-pu_mi** fruitful field; **po_ka-po_kkiyam** prosperity, enjoyment of wealth; object of enjoyment (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **po_ka-pu_miyar** those with land enjoyment rights which are of eight kinds; cf. as.t.apo_kam; cf. **po_ka-pu_mi < bho_ga-bhu_mi** fruitful field (**Catu.**)(Ta.lex.) **Food**: **pukar** food; **pukavu** food (**Pur-ana_. 395**); cf. **bhuj** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **po_kam** eating (**Kampara_.Mutar-po_. 148**); crop, produce of a season (**Te_va_. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **bhu~jate_** enjoys (Mn.); **bhun:kte_** (RV.); **bhujati** enjoys (Pali); **bhum.jama_nasa** gen. sg. pres. part. eating (As'.); **bhum.jai** enjoys, eats (Pkt.); **bhunziba** (A.); **bhujiba_** to eat, experience (pain or pleasure)(Or.); **bhu~_jna_, bhu~jna_** to enjoy, experience (H.); **bhu~_jai** enjoys (OAw.); **bhum.jan.em.** to enjoy, experience, use (OM.); **budinava_** to eat (Si.); **bhu~cn.o** to be accustomed to, get acquainted, find out, know (Ku.); **bhum.jia** eaten (Pkt.); **bidi** (Si.); **bhujana** act of eating (Pali); **bhum.jan.a** (Pkt.); **bhunzan** enjoyment (A.); **bujana-tela** cooking-oil (OSi.)(CDIAL 9529). **bhujyate_** is enjoyed, is made use of (Skt.); **bhujjam.ta** pres. part. being enjoyed (Pkt.); **bhujn.o** to be accustomed to, get acquainted, find out, know (Ku.); **bhucan.u** to be digested, be embezzled (S.); **bhucn.o = bhujn.o, bhucin.o** to be experienced, to know (Ku.)(CDIAL 9528). **bho_a** food (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9625). **bhog** cooked or served food (B.)(CDIAL 9627). **bho_yai** feeds (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9629). **bho_jana** enjoying, eating, food (RV.); food, meal (Pali); **boyam.na** (NiDoc.); **bho_an.a** (Pkt.); **bhoyan.a** (OG.); **bodana, boduna** (Si.)(CDIAL 9630). **bhoj** feast (P.Ku.N.B.H.); feast given to brotherhood at a wedding (Bi.); **bhoz** feast (A.); **bhoju_** feast (OAw.); **bodu** boiled rice, food (Si.)(CDIAL 9631). cf. **po_saka** nourishing (Pali)(CDIAL 8408). **To sate, satisfy**: **pa-** to be replete, satisfied; **pajip- (pajit-)** to satisfy (Pa.); **panj-, panja_na_** to be satisfied, replete, filled; caus. **panjih-** (Go.); **panz- (-it-)** (belly) to be filled after eating and drinking (Kond.a); **panj- (panc-)** to be replete, satisfied after eating (Pe.); **panj-** (belly) to be satisfied; n. repletion, satisfaction (Kui); **panjali** to gorge; **bandi panjinai** to fill the stomach; **panje tinnai** to sate; **panje h_nai** to saturate; **paj- (-it-), panj- (-it-)** to be satisfied (Kuwi)(DEDR 3837). **bujhau** to satisfy; **bhijau, boj bojao** to saturate; **bhijai** to be saturated (Santali.lex.)

6091.**A person who accumulates money for a particular expenditure; headman of a village**: **bho_gi, bo_gi, bo_vu** the headman of a village; a barber; a king, a prince; a person who accumulates money for a particular expenditure (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Property**: **bhogga** property (Pali.Pkt.); **begi** possessions (OSi.); **bho_gya** possession, grain (Skt.)(CDIAL 9627). **bho_ga** wealth (Pali); possession, use (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9625).

6092.**Image: porter; fisherman**: **bo_va, bo_yi** a bo_yi chief, a foreman; **bo_vatana** leadership (Ka.); **bo_yi, bo_ya, bo_va, bo_ve, bo_veyarava = besta, besada, besadava, bestarava** a class or people who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen (Ka.Te.Ma.); **bho_i_** (M.H.); **besta** a fisherman (who also hires himself as a palanqueen bearer) (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **bhoi_, bhui_** palanquin-bearer, porter (H.); **bhoi_** palanquin-bearer (G.M.)(CDIAL 9626). **Load, burden**: **vahya** to be carried (A_s'vS'r.); litter (AV.); **vayha, vayha_** vehicle, litter (Pali); inf. **vo_d.hum** (Pali); cf. **vo_d.ha** ~ **u_d.ha** (Pkt.); **vojjha** burden (Pkt.); **bojjha_** load (P.); **bojo** (Ku.); **bojh** (N.); **boza_** (A.); **bojha_** (B.); **bojha** (Or.); **bojhab** to load (Mth.); **bojha_** load (Bhoj.); **bojh, bojha_** (H.); **bojho** (S.); **bohja_** (L.); **bojho, bojo** (G.); **bojha_** (M.); **ojho** (G.); **ojhe~** (M.)(CDIAL 11465). **boj, bojha** a load; **bojae, bojhao** to load (Santali.lex.) **po_ki, po_yi < bhoi** (M.) palanquin-bearer (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **bo_y** palanquin-bearers, fishermen (Ma.); **bo_yi, bo_vi** a caste who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen (Tu.); **bo_yata, bo_yeta** woman of a savage tribe (Te.); **bo_ya, bo_ya~d.u, bo_yava~_d.u** savage, barbarian, inhabitant of the forest, hunstsman,

fisherman (Te.); **bo_yi~_d.u** man of the cow-keeper's or shepherd's caste; a palanquin-bearer; **bo_yi_** a palanquin-bearer (Te.); **po_i_** male mmember of the fisherman caste; fem. **paita_r** (Go.); **bhoi_** palanquin-bearer, fisherman (G.M.); **bhoi_, bhui_** (H.)(DEDR App. 51). **Shoulder**: **moympu** shoulder (Ta.); **mur..ippu** id. (Ma.); **mirpu** id. (Kurub.); **mu.r.** shoulder joint (Ko.); **mud.u** shoulder joint (Tu.); **muy, muy(i)vu, muyibu, mud.upu, mud.uhu** upper part of the arm, shoulderblade, shoulder (Ka.); **mu~_pu** upper part of the back, shoulder; **mu~_paramu** hump on the shoulders of an ox (Te.); **mu_k** shoulder (Ga.); **mipi** id. (Kond.a); **mu_pa** id. (Mand..); **mo_po** upper arm (Kui); **mo_pa wi_th'nai** to shrug; **mo_pa** outer edge of the shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 5122). cf. **mo_ (-pp-, -nt-)** to undertake (To.); **mo_r-** to carry on the head; **mo_pu** load, burden, heaviness (Ka.)(DEDR 5126). **Fishermen and boatmen**: **muggeru** a Malayalam fisherman (Tu.); **moge_re** fisherman (Tu.); **mukavai** drawing as water (Ta.)(DEDR 4887). **mukke, mukve** one of a class of fishermen (Tu.lex.) **muha_n.o** one of a class of fishermen and boatmen (S.); **moha_n.a_, moha_n.i_** (L.)(CDIAL 10273). **meu** fisherman (S.); **me_** (L.); **meu~** (P.); **meun.i_** boatman (P.); **muha_n.o** member of a class of Moslem boatmen (S.); **moha_n.a_** (L.)(CDIAL 10320). **mogor, mogra_** fisherman (of a certain caste)(Kon.lex.) **moera** a Hindu caste, large numbers of whom are traders or pedlars (Santali.lex.) **mugere, moge_re, mukke, mukve** Tulu speaking fisherman (Tu.lex.) **muka_dam, mukeda_m** head of a fleet; **ta_rva_-mukeda_m** admiral (Kon.lex.) **mukkuvar** a class of fishermen (Ma.Ta.)(DEDR 4993). **Fishermen, boatmen**: **mukkuvar** a class of fishermen (Ta.Ma.); **mukkove** id. (Kod..); **munnuka** to dive, plunge, sink (Ma.); **mulgre** to dive, be dipped in (Malt.)(DEDR 4993). cf. **nol.** to bale out as water, measure out as grain (Ta.); **nul.ai** a caste of fishermen; **nul.aiyan-** fisherman, inhabitant of the maritime tract; f. **nul.aicci** (Ta.); **nollo_** fishing net (Kur.); **lole** to take out with a spoon (Malt.)(DEDR 3790).

6093.**Load; image: cloth used as a sack; bag**: **buqca** bag for carrying things (H.); **bokosa_** load carried on back (A.); **bo_ki** load (Sh.); **bokn.o** to carry (Ku.); **boknu** (N.)(CDIAL 9311). cf. **buk, buku** breast (A.); **buk** heart, courage, chest (B.); **bukr.a_** breast (B.); **buka** breast, courage; **buku** id., heart (Or.); **boka_** breast (M.); **buklu_, buglu_, bu_ku_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12064). **bokad.** made of goatskin (M.); **bokr.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 9312). **bokkasamu** money bag; treasury (Te.); **pokkan.am** beggar's bag, wallet, cloth used as a sack (**cattiya pokkan.attu ... ko_lattin-i_r** : **Tirukko_. 242**)(Ta.lex.); beggar's bag, wallet (Ma.); **mokkan.i** feed-bag, nose-bag, a kind of bridle for mules, etc. (Ta.); **bokkan.a** pocket in a coat, betel pouch, beggar's bag, horse's gram bag (Ka.); bag, pocket (Tu.); **bokkan.amu, bon:kan.amu** pouch, purse; **bokkaniya** gram-bag, nose-bag; **bokkena** id.; bucket for drawing water, leathern bag for baling water out of a boat, etc.; **pon:kanamu** purse, pouch; **boka_ne** bucket (Kol.); **bhukka_n.a** the food-bag tied round the head of a horse (Skt.)(DEDR 4458). **bu_kh, bu_kas** well-bucket (K.); **boko** (S.); **boka_** well-bucket (usu. of goatskin) (H.); well-bucket (L.); **bokka_** (P.); **bokh** bucket (G.)(CDIAL 9312). **Mouth of a sack**: **muha~_du** mouth of a sack (S.)(CDIAL 10172). **Food for a journey**: **po_kkan.am** food for a journey, viaticum (Ta.lex.)

6094.**Image: fencing**: **poy** to fight, fence; **poyttu** fencing, fight, duel (Ma.); **poy** to fell, throw down (Ta.); **poyb** wooden paddle used in closing the bottom of a pot before baking (Ko.); **poy** to beat; beating, a blow (Ka.); **puy** to beat, smite, strike, kill, throb; **puyal**, **poylu** beating, striking (Ka.); **poyy-** to beat (Kod..); **boiyeri vwalli** currystone (Kuwi)(DEDR 4534). **Image: fencing**: **poyyuka** to fence (Ma.); **puyyal** beating, striking (To.); **poyima_ru** violence, force, pillage (Tu.) (DEDR 4534). **payar-r-u** fencing exercise, a trick (Ma.); **payiluka** to learn (Ma.); **payil** to become trained, practise; **payir-ci** practice, training (Ta.)(DEDR 3942). **puy, poyi, huy,**

huyi, hoy, hoyi to beat, to strike; to fling, to throw; to drive; **puyyal** beating; a blow, blows (Ka.lex.) **vyu_ha** military array (MBh.); array of troops (Pali); **vu_ha, viu_ha** battle array (Pkt.); **bhua** (Or.)(CDIAL 12222).

6095.**Affinal relatives**: **pay** house (Ko.); **poy o.l.** male affinal relatives (e.g. wife's father and brother, daughter's husband, sister's husband)(To.)(DEDR 3948). **Agricultural tract**: For **poy-** cf. : **karpo.y** pen and cowshed attached; **va.yv** Toda ti. dairy (Ko.); **ha.i** field near village (Ka.); **pa_r..i** agricultural tract, temple, hermitage (Ta.); **pol. o.l.** the priest of the ti. dairy [i.e. the man, o.l. of the po.w, a dairy of high sanctity] (To.)(DEDR 4112). **Time of the shooting of the ears of corn**: **payac(c)elu, payakelu** the time of shooting of the ears of corn (Tu.); **Produce**: **paya (-pp-,-nt-)** to yield, produce, put forth fruit, be productive (Ta.); **payappu** profit, advantage (Ta.); **payam** id., fruit (Ta.); **payanto_r** parents (Ta.); **Ear of rice, etc.**: **paya, payi** an ear of rice, etc. (Tu.); **payata_ye** a thriving man (Tu.); **paya_vuni** to shoot, as an ear of corn (Tu.); **pa_ya, paya** gain, profit (Tu.)(DEDR 3937). cf. **par..am** fruit (Ta.lex.)

6096.**Sale, selling**: **phro_ktu, phuro_ktu** sale, selling, vend (Ka.); **furo_kht** (H.) (Ka.lex.) **puro_ktu < firu_khtau** (Pers.) sale, selling; **puro_ttu** id. (**C.G.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Profit**: **porho** profit, advantage; **cet porhom namkeda?** what profit did you get? what were you advantaged?; **porhoanak kami** profitable work (Santali.lex.) **Profession; tidings**: **birit, birti** trade, calling, profession; **birjau** to gain, earn, acquire; **birtant** tidings, rumour, intelligence, explanation (Santali.lex.)

6097.**Declared; priest**: **pro_kta** (**pra-ukta**) spoken to ; announced, declared, laid down as a rule, said, told (Ka.); **pro_kti** declaration, utterance, speech, word (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **puro_kita-k-ka_n.iya_t.ci** right of officiating as priest (**I.M.P. Rd. 121**); **puro_kitan-** family priest (**Pa_rataven.. 66, Putup.**)(Ta.lex.) **purakitan- < puro_-hita** priest (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 331**)(Ta.lex.) **purhut, purohit** a spiritual preceptor, a caste of brahmins who sometimes visit Santals professionally and drink water from their hands (Santali.lex.) **puruchun** to perform a religious rite, to propitiate, to remove ceremonial uncleanness by sacrifices or offerings, to fulfill a religious duty, as a vow, obsequies of the dead etc.; **puruchunkedae** he fulfilled his religious duty, vow etc.; **puruchun akattaean** I performed his rites (of a deceased person); **auri puruchunko emok habic bhon.d.geko tahena** they remain unclean until they give the propitiatory offering; **porsad** a small piece of flesh meat sent by the person who has killed the animal to his neighbours, foot that has been offered to the deities, leavings of a spiritual guide (Santali.lex.) cf. **prasa_da** (Skt.lex.)

6098.**Trader**: **paikar** a trader, one who buys and sells; to trade; **ad.i paikare bad.aea** he knows well how to buy and sell; **pahna** to make the first sale of the day for cash (Santali.lex.) cf. **bo_n.i** id. (Te.lex.)

6099.**The first sale of goods**: **po_kan.i** handsel, luck-money; first cash payment of price which a shopkeeper receives after opening his shop for the day or on an occasion (Ta.); **bo_gan.i** id. (Ka.); **po_kin.i, po_n.i** id. (Ta.); **bo_n.i_** id. (U.)(Ta.lex.) **bo_n.i, bo_n.ige** the first sale of goods (for ready money) occurring after the dawning of the day; handsel (Ka.Te.); **bo_han.i_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6100.**Sowing**: **po_kan.i** the season of sowing (**Can:k. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. 'sowing' cf. **Things used in a ceremony to receive bride and bridegroom; scattering seed**: **pokh** mode of rice cultivation by scattering seed on ploughed ground (L.); **po~kh, po~k** parched grains of fresh millet (G.); **pro_ks.a** act of sprinkling on (A'pS'r.) (CDIAL 9005). **pro_ks.an.a** consecration by sprinkling (TS.); **po~khn.a~_** ceremony of receiving the bride and bridegroom, things with which it is performed (G.)(CDIAL 9006). **Crop**: **pro_ks.ati** sprinkles upon (RV.); **pokhan.u** to sow (S.); **pokhnu** to spill, pour over (N.); **po~khvu~, pu~khvu~** to sow, sprinkle bride and bridegroom (G.); **pokha** sowing, farming, crop (S.); **pukhan.u** to be sown (S.)(CDIAL 9007). **pro_ks.ita** sprinkled (S'Br.); **pokhi_** self-sown (of a crop that springs up of itself)(L.)(CDIAL 9008). **Image: to throw**: **poha_na_** to throw (Go.); **po'-** to throw away, leave, abandon; **poh-** to throw away; **pohta_na_** to abandon (Go.); **pok- (-t-)** to throw (Kond.a); aux. vb. to finish off; caus. **pokis-** to cause to throw off (Kond.a)(DEDR 4457).

6101.**Gum**: **bon:ke, bon:ka, ban:ke** gum, glue, resin (Ka.); **boker** gum (Go.); **bakka** gum (Nk.); resin (Kol.); **ba_k, ba_kar** id. (Pa.); **banka** gum, stickiness (Ga.); gum (Kol.); **ban:ka** gum, glue, matter or mucus discharged from bowels (Te.)(DEDR 3817). **bon:ke** gum, saralade_vada_ru vr.ks.ada ban:ke; pa_yasa, s'ri_va_sa, vr.ks.adhu_pa, s'ri_ve_s.t.a, saraladrava; takko_lada bon:ke; bon:keka_yi gid.a = s'e_lu, s'le_s.ma_taka (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **buhur**^{u} trader of spices, drugs (K.)(CDIAL 12175). In Mesopotamia, all aromatic drugs are called by a term which comes to imply also substances oozing from plants, hence gums or resins. The Egyptian term for this was **kemait**. This gave rise to the Greek word **kommi**. Hence Low Latin **gomma**, French **gomme**, and English **gum** which is thus ultimately a word of Egyptian origin. (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, p.287). cf. **gumma** stench, stinking (Te.)(DEDR 1748). **Fragrant, medicinal powder**: **bukka_** fragrant powder (Skt.); **bukka** chaff (Pkt.); **buki_** powdered medicine (S.); **bukka_** dust (P.); **buko** dry; **bukuwa_** powdered turmeric and other spices (N.); **bukni** powder (B.Or.); **bukua_** bean flour and powdered pepper (Bi.); **bu_ka_, bukni_** powder; **bu_kna_** to pulverize (H.); **buka_** a partic. fragrant powder; **buki_, bukn.a_, bukt.i_** powder (M.); **bhukki_** powder; **bhukkn.a_** to sprinkle (P.)(CDIAL 9264). cf. **burko** powder; **burkan.o** to fill with powder (N.)(CDIAL 9298). **Dust; powder; chaff**: **buggi** ashes, dust (Te.); ashes (Kol.); earth (Ga.)(DEDR 4243). **pro_s.ati** burns (Dha_tup.); **plo_s.ati** id. (Dha_tup.); **pohan.u** to roast in ashes (S.); **pilo_sa, pulo_sa** burning (Pkt.); **prus.** burn (Skt.)(CDIAL 9017). **pres'em** I roast (Kal.)(CDIAL 8988). cf. **phukkai** blows (Pkt.); **phu_ka** blast, puff (S.); **phu~_kn.o** to practise magic (Ku.)(CDIAL 9102). **phaki, pha~ki** a medicine in powder, a medicinal powder which is taken in a dry state; **phaki ran** medicinal powder (Santali.lex.) **bukan.i** powder (Ka.); **bukat.i_, bukan.i_, buki_** (M.); **bukki** a fragrant powder, much used in offering to idols (Ka.); **buka_, bhuka_** (M.); **bukkit.t.u = bukki, bukki hit.t.u** pat.ava_saka, pis.t.a_ta; **bukkit.t.u ga_r-a = sugandhi** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pukai-y-ur-uppu** incense, things that emit fragrance when smoked, numbering six, viz., ne_rkat.t.i, cente_n-, niriya_cam, paccilai, cantan-am, akil (**Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Perfumed paste**: cf. **bokram, bokran** to apply medicine of the consistence of paste externally to the body (Santali.lex.) **po_ka-k-kalavai** perfumed paste (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 18,108**); [cf. **po_ki-vallapam** sandal wood]; **po_kkam** beauty, splendour; **pokkam** bloom, splendour (**Patin-o. A_l.u. Tiruvula_**); abundance (**Tirukko_. 382**) (Ta.lex.) **Article of perfume; object of enjoyment**: **po_kakkalappai** object of enjoyment, an article of perfume to be enjoyed (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,177**)(Ta.lex.) **po_kkiyam** object of enjoyment (**I_t.u, 6,7,1**)(Ta.lex.) **po_ka-ni_r** seminal fluid, sperm (**Vir-alivit.u. 576**); **po_kacatti** S'sakti of S'iva in his Sada_s'iva aspect (**Ci.Ci. 2,75, Mar-aija_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to emit smoke**: **moge** to smoke, emit smoke; **mogje** to

fumigate; **mogtre** to cause to smoke; **Charcoal**: **mogare** charcoal, soot (Malt.); **mo_lh** smoke (Br.); **mo_jxa_, mo_sga_** smoke; **moj°xna_, mosga'a_na_, mos°gna_** to create smoke, smoke anything, fumigate; **mo_jx°rna_, mosg°rna_** to smoke, emit fumes (Kur.)(DEDR 5131). **boggu** charcoal, carbon (Te.); **bogg** charcoal (Kol.); **bog** (pl. **boggul**), **bogum** id. (Pa.); **bogge** id. (Ga.); **bogu_na** id. (Kuwi); **posange** soot (?Malt.); **po_gh** charcoal (Br.)(DEDR 4467). **Smoke; vapour; steam; fumigation**: **pukai** smoke, mist, vapour, steam; **pukaiccal** smoke; **pukaippu** fumigation, smoking; **pukaivu** smoking; **puka_r** mist, fog, haze (Ta.); **puka** vapour, smoke (Ma.); **pukayuka** to reek, look dim, be darkened by smoke; **pukekka** to fumigate, preserve or dry by smoke (Ma.); **peg** smoke; **pog, po.** tobacco (Ko.); **pax** smoke, tobacco (To.); **poge** to smoke; smoke, steam, vapour (Ka.); smoke (Kod..); **puge, poge** smoke, vapour, fume (Tu.); **pugeyuni** to smoke; **pugepuni, pogepuni** to fumigate (Tu.); **poga, pova** smoke, fume (Te.); **pogayu, povayu** to smoke; **pogucu, pogacu, pogapu** to smoke, fumigate, fry, season with spices (Te.); **pog** smoke, tobacco (Kol.); smoke (Nk.Ga.); **po_gu** smoke (Ga.); **pogasur** soot; **po_ga** tobacco; **pogd. (pogud.-)** to fill with smoke (Ga.); **pogo, poga_** tobacco; **poya, poyo, poi** smoke; **poy-** to smoke (Go.); **poyyu_s** to season (curry)(Go.); **pogo** smoke (Kond.a); **po_kar.i** id. (Kui); **bhoiyi, bo_i, bo_yi, bo_yi_, bu_y, po'kar.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4240).

6102.**Image: bird**: **pokuval** a bird (**Cevice ce_valum pokuvalum : Pur-ana_. 238**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **po_kil** bird (**a_lam po_kir-an-ait tat.ukkum ve_n-il : Ain:kur-u. 303**)(Ta.lex.)

6103.**Privately owned, not public**: **pugur.i** adj. owned by a private family; not public, i.e. not belonging to the village community (Mu.Sadani)(Mu.lex.) **Personal; individual; property, matter**: cf. **paudgalika** material (Skt.); **poggaliya** (Pkt.); **pugul** personal, individual (Si.)(CDIAL 8418). **puggala** person, soul (Pali); **puggala, poggala, poggara** something having form (Pkt.); **pugul** (OSi.); **pun:gala** body, soul, person (Skt.); material object (S'an:k.)(CDIAL 8272). **porul.** thing, matter, property, riches, leadership (Ta.); stores, provisions, utensils; gold (Ta.lex.); riches, meaning (Ma.); **porut.t.u** cause, matter of importance (Ta.); cause (Ma.); **porl** thing (Ko.); **purul.** fitness, propriety, power, strength; **purul.i** a notable, high position; **poral.** wealth (Ka.)(IA 19.143; c. A.D.685); **porlu** beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; **porle** a handsome man (Tu.); **pon.t.e** for the sake of; **purulu** wealth, honour, nature, valour, beauty (Te.); **pora** matter, concern, interest (Kui)(DEDR 4544). **porul.ar-ai** treasury (**Tiruva_lava_. 55,24**)(Ta.lex.)

6104.**Relatives**: **on:gr.a pon:gr.a** relatives (Santali.lex.) **po_ra_ < bo_hra_h** (U.) a sect of Indian Shiah muslims in Bombay Presidency (Ta.lex.)

6105.**Business**: **voharati** to express, define, decide; to decide, govern over (a kingdom), give justice, administrate; **voha_ra** trade, business; current appellation, common use, usage, designation; **voha_rika** decider; one connected with a law-suit or with the law, magistrate, a higher official (maha_matta) in the law-courts, a judge or justice (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Blacksmith**: **bo_ga_r-a** (Tadbhava of **vyo_ka_ra**) blacksmith, lo_haka_ra; a coppersmith; one who makes and sells brass and copper-vessels (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **o_var** blacksmiths, kamma_l.ar; **ova_-muyar-ci** perseverance, a characteristic of the ve_l.a_l.as (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **o_vu** separation, removal, cessation (**Kantapu. Cukkiran-upa. 46**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vya_ka_ra** transformation, change of form (Skt.); **vya_kr.** to make manifest, clear up; to separate, divide, decompose; **vya_ko_s'a** expanded, blown, blossomed; developed (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **Blacksmith; goldsmith**: **o_van-** an artificer, kamma_l.an- (Ta.); **o_ja** a teacher, guru (Ka.); an artifer: a carpenter, a blacksmith

(Ka.); a goldsmith (Ka.); **o_ju** a goldsmith (Te.); **ojja, o_ju** a teacher, guru (Te.); **o_jiva_d.u** a priestling; a sacrificer to the village goddess; **o_ccan** a Ma_ra_n S'u_dra who beats the drum in temples (Ma.); **o_ccan-** a sacrificer to the goddess Pid.a_ri (Ta.); **o_jas** vitality, power, strentgh; virility, energy; light, splendour, lustre; manifestation, appearance; support, stay (Ka.); **o_ja_yila** a man of propriety (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **uvaccan-** member of a caste of temple drummers and pu_ja_ris of Ka_l.i (**Nan-. 144, Mayilai.**); **uvaiccan-** id. (**S.I.I. ii,275**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **yajaka** priest (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **o_ccan-** male of a caste, members of which usually officiate as priests in temples sacred to Pit.a_ri and other village goddesses (Ta.)(DEDR App. 18). cf. **upa_dhya_ya** teacher (Skt.); **ojjha_a-** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2301). cf. **ayyan-, aiyan-** priest, sage, teacher, master, king (Ta.); **ayya, aya** teacher, lord (Ka.); **ayye** priest, minister, teacher, master (Tu.)(DEDR 196). **o_var** bards, eulogists employed by princes to proclaim their titles and sing their praises (**Ci_vaka. 1844**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_tu** to recite (Ta.)(DEDR 1052). **o_viyan-** sculptor who fashions images or idols; painter (**Man.i. 5,7**); **o_vi** picture (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,8,7**); **o_viyam** picture, portrait (**Man.i. 3,131**); **o_vam** picture, portrait (**Patir-r-up. 88,28**); **o_vu** painting, picture (**Patir-r-up. 68,17**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **To be carefully performed**: **o_jisu** to be properly or carefully performed; **o_je-dappu** proper conduct to be deviated from; **o_je** a row, a line, a range; a heap, a mass, an assemblage; regularity, order, propriety, suitablness; good sense (Ka.); **o_je, va_je** (Te.); **oyyane** in a restrained manner: slowly; leisurely, gently (Ka.); **oykane** orderly, properly exactly (Ka.); **ur..ki** (Ta.); **ur..un:ku** rule of conduct, discipline, order; **or..ukkam** an established rule of conduct, morals; way, manner; usage; a rule, order (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **or..uku** to be arranged in regular order (Ta.)(DEDR 1011). cf. **o_ja** a row, line, regularity (Te.)(DEDR 1038). **Gold**: **aujasam** gold; **aujasika** energetic, vigorous, acting with strength; **aujjvalyam** brightness, brilliancy (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Image: golden vase**: **bhr.n:ga_ra** a golden vase or pitcher; a pitcher of a particular shape (Skt.); cf. **jhari_** (M.); **bhr.n:ga_ram** a vase used at the coronation of a king; gold; **bhr.n:ga** a golden vase or jar; **bhr.jjanam** a frying-pan (Vedic.)(Skt.lex.) **bhr.n:ga-rit.i, bhr.n:ga-ri_t.i** name of one of the attendants of S'iva (said to be very deformed)(Skt.); **bhr.n:gin** id. (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Gold**: **bhr.n:ga_ra, ban:ga_ra, bin:ga_ra, bin:ga_ri, bhan:ga_ra, bhr.n:ga_ri** a golden pitcher or vase; a vase used at the inauguration of a king (or at marriages), which may be made of gold, silver, brass, iron etc.; gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Golden vessel**: **por-kalacam** pot-shaped finial of gold as an ornament on a tower; golden vial, golden vessel (Ta.); **por-kalam** golden vessel (**Na_lat.i, 206**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Weights**: **por-kan.akku** table of weights for precious metals; troy weight (**W.**)(Ta.); **por-carakku** goods of the highest quality, valuable as gold (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6106.**Wizard**: **bogso** wizard (Ku.); **bokso** id. (N.); **boksi** witch (N.)(CDIAL 9313). **bukkasa** a cha_n.d.a_l.a (Skt.lex.) **pukkacan- < pukkas'a** an outcaste (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bokos** a witch; **d.angeam bokosgeam** you are a witch, and a witch; **boksa, boksi** a witch (Santali.lex.) **Common people**: **bukkasa** a man of the lowest stratum (Skt.); **bokkasa** a non-Aryan people (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9313). cf. **pr.thagjana** man of lower caste; pl. the common people (Mn.); **puthujjana** ordinary man (Pali); **puhuduna_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8356). **bakas.i, baks.i** a general (Ka.M.); **bakkhi_, baks.i_** (H.); **bakas.i** the head of a department (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bukkasa** a man of the lowest stratum (Skt.); **bokkasa** a non-Aryan people (Pkt.); **bogso** wizard (Ku.N.); **boksi** witch (N.)(CDIAL 9313). **bokos, boksi, phukrin** witch (Santali.lex.) **bho~kas** wizard (H.)(CDIAL 9519). **pukkasa** a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nis.a_da by a S'u_dra female; a ca_n.d.a_la (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6107.**Shorea talura**: **bil.e_ bo_vu mara, bil.e_ bho_gi mara** a tree yielding a kind of lac, shorea talura (Ka.); **bil.i, bil.e** whiteness (Ka.); **vil.ajju** (Ma.); **vil.an:gu** (Ta.); **vele** to shine (Te.)(Ka.lex.) Shorea robusta: **sal, sala, asvakarna** (Skt.); **sakhu, sal** (H.); **sal, taloora**; (resin): **ral, dhuna** (B.); **sal** (M.); **jalari-chettu** (Te.); **taloora, kungiliyam** (Ta.); **karimaruthu** (Ma.); **bile-bovu, bile-bhogimara** (Ka.); habitat: common in the sub-Himalayan regions and the forests of Western Bengal. Bark yields on boiling with water, an extract similar to catechu... Resin (gum) which exudes from incisions made in the bark is a mild astringent, aphrodisiac and stimulant... The resin is burnt as an incense in sick-rooms for its fragrant smoke. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1132-1133). cf. **ja_la_ri** shorea talura = vatica laccifera (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 2473). cf. **karmaru** vatica laccifera (Tu.); **karumaram** shorea robusta (Ma.)(DEDR 1282). Vateria indica or chlorixylon dupada: **ajakarua, ajakarna, sarjaka** (Skt.); White dammar tree; piney resin or Indian copal tree (Eng.); **kahruba, safed damar** (H.Deccan); **kundro, chundrus** (B.); **ral** (G.M.); **sundras** (P.K.); **telladu maramu, dupa-damaru, tella-damaru, dupada** (Te.); **vellai-kunrikam, vellai-damar, velli-kundricum; painipishin; vellai-kungiliyam; dhup maram** (Ta.); **vella-kundurukkam, payana, painipasha, vella-kondrikam** (Ma.); **dhupadamara** (Ka.); **dhumpa-ruku** (Konkan.i); **hal-dumlua** (Si.); **guttah-rukam-puteh** (Malay); habitat: a large evergreen tree indigenous to South-Western India, Kanara and Travancore; resin from vateria indica is white dammar; the black variety is obtained from canarium strictum. Seeds bruised and boiled yield solid fat 49.2%, which resembles the solid fats of garcinia and bassia. It is greenish yellow, bleaches rapidly on exposure to light and has a pecular balsamic odour... It is known as Piney tallow or damar (resin fo the seeds)... A fine resin, the better qualities not unlike amber, exuding from incisions made in the trunk, exists in irregular masses varying in colour, fragrance and density. It is used as an incense. Combined with wax and oil with the aid of gentle heat it forms a good basis for various ointments and plasters. (Indian Materia Medica, p.1265). Canarium strictum: black damer (Eng.); **kala-dammar** (B.H.G.); **dhup** (M.); **karuppu-damar** (Ta.); **canari-telli mara** (Ma.); **nallarojen** (Te.); **mandadhup, raldhup** (Ka.); habitat: western Peninsula, Tinnevelly, Malabar, Bababudan Hills; part used: resin obtained from the tree; resin is stimulant to the skin; resin is used as plaster and ointment and as a substitute for burgandy pitch in making plasters etc. It is useful as an ointment in chronic skin diseases such as psoriasis, pityriasis etc. It is also employed with gingelly oil in rheumatic pains (Indian Materia Medica, p.254).

6108.**Image: double handful**: **bukka** handful, handful of rice (Pkt.); **bok^{u}** hand with fingers extended to hold grain (K.); **buku** the full of both palms closed; **buki_** handful of grain put into the mill (S.); **bukk** double handful (L.P.); **bukn.a_** parched rice for chewing; **bukaun.o** to eat (Ku.); **buka_unu** to eat by throwing handfuls into the mouth (N.); **bu_kna_** to eat; **bukt.a_, bur.ka_** snap, bite (H.); **bu_k** morsel; **bukvu~** to eat parched rice (G.)(CDIAL 9262). **Handful**: **bogasi, bagale, bogase** as much as can be held by two hands (Ka.); **pod.anne** (Ma.); **po_cci** a handful (Ma.); **bucaka_** the hand inverted with the fingers extended, so as to take up bran, flour etc. (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po_n.n.a** handful (Ma.)(DEDR 4577). **bosok** to come away in handfuls (Santali.lex.) **Image: two hands put together**: **bogasi, bogase, bagase, bagasige** the palms joined so as to form a cup (Ka.); **po_n.n.a** handful (Ma.)(DEDR 4577). **pasata** handful (Pali); **prasr.ta** stretched out (TBr.); palm of hand hollowed and held out (SBr.); **pasaya, pasia** extended (Pkt.); **paho** handful of raw cotton (S.); **poha_** hollowed palm held out (A.); **pasa_** as much as can be held in both hands open (H.); **paslo** hollow of both hands (G.); **pasli_** hollow of one hand (G.); **pasa_** hand hollowed (to hold grain, water, etc.), handful (M.); **[pa]l.a** widespread (OSi.); **pasar** hollowed palm of the hand held out (N.H.)(CDIAL 8850). **pasai** double

handful, a partic. measure (Pkt.); two hands put together (OG.); **prasr.ti** palm of hollowed hand (Skt.); handful as a measure (Ya_j.); **pasari** hollowed hands or hand (N.)(CDIAL 8851). **pasar** the two hands placed together to receive something, one hand so held out (N.); hollowed palm of hand (H.)(CDIAL 8824).

6109.**Image: ant**: **po_k** ant (not white ant)(Kur.); **poku** ant (Malt.)(DEDR 4575). **pulaka** kind of insect or vermin (Skt.)(CDIAL 8393). cf. **pokal** hollow (G.M.)(CDIAL 8391). **Image: worm**: **bo~ka_, po~ka_, poka_** caterpillar, worm, wood-worm (H.); **pok** worm (A.); **poka_** insect, worm (B.); **poka** insect, worm, maggot, moth; **pokar.a_** worm-eaten (Or.)(CDIAL 8393). cf. **pu_cci** insect, worm (Ta.)(DEDR 4353). **buki** worm in rice-plant (Santali.lex.)

6110.**Filigree work**: **pukar-ve_lai, po_kar-ve_lai, po_karai-ve_lai** filigree work (Ta.); **po_gara** id. (Te.); **pukal-ve_lai** hollow, unsubstantial work, as of jewels (Ta.lex.) cf. **bhokro** hollow, concave (Ku.); **bhok** hole (G.); **bho~gl.i_** hollow of a tube (M.)(CDIAL 9624). cf. **pokkai** little hole, crack (Ta.); **bokka** (Te.); **bokke_** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.)

6111.**Spotted male deer**: **pukar-k-kalai** spotted male deer (**Pur-ana_. 152**); **pukar** spot (**Pur-ana_. 3**); fault, defect, blemish (**Tol. Er..ut. 369**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: spotted deer**: **pha_r.ho** hogdeer or cervus porcinus (S.); **pa_hr.a_** (L.P.); **pa_r.ha_** spotted antelope, hogdeer (H.)(CDIAL 8044). **pul.l.i-ma_n-, pul.l.i-y-iralai** spotted deer, axis maculatus (**Pur-ana_. 152, Urai**); hog-deer, hyelaphus porcinus; **pul.li-mirukam** spotted deer (Ta.); **pul.l.i-ma_n** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **?pul-va_y** deer (Ta.); id. antelope (Ta.lex.)(**pulva_y puli-y-ur..ai maraiye_ kavari** : **Tol. Po. 590**); **pul** grass (Ta.)(DEDR 4300). **Image: ibex**: **varaiy-a_t.u** ibex, hemitragus hylocrius; jungle sheep (Ta.); **varai** mountain, peak, slope of hill (Ta.); **par o.r.** Nilgiri ibex (To.)(DEDR 5274). **pr.s.ata** spotted; spotted deer (VS.); **pr.s.at** spotted antelope (RV.); **pasata-miga** spotted deer (Pali); **pasaya** a kind of deer (Pkt.); **pusia** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8364). **pisera_** a small deer brown above and black below (H.)(CDIAL 8365). **pus.** to sprinkle (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8366). **pr.s.o_dara** having a speckled belly (TS.); **piso_dara** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 8367). **badar. selep** ravine deer; **posta** spotted deer (Santali.lex.) **Spark**: **pr.iski** spark (Pe.); **pr.ihe, pr.ihki** id. (Mand..); **pr.iska**, **pr.isi** id. (Kuwi); **prishk** id. (Br.)(DEDR 4191).

6112.**Image: to say**: **pukal** to say (Ta.); **pokk-** to speak, tell (Pa.)(DEDR 4233). cf. **pokkai** calls (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8246). **bo_l** to say (H.lex.) **Proclaim; praise**: **pogad.u, povad.u** to praise, applaud, eulogize, flatter; **pogad.ika, pogad.(i)ta** praise, fame, flattery (Te.); **po_nga** to be sounded abroad, be famed, praised, made known; fame (Kui); **pukar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to praise, extol, applaud; n. praise, eulogy, fame, exploit; **pukar..cci, pukar..vu** praise, adulation; **pukar..tal** adoration; **pukar..mai** praiseworthiness, fame; **pukal** fame, renown (Ta.); **pukar..uka** to be parised; praise; **pukar.., pukar..ca** praise, renown (Ma.); **pogar..** to praise; praise, renown; **pogar..ki, pogar..te** praising, praise (Ka.); **pugaruni, pugal.uni, pogaruni, pogal.uni** to praise, eulogize, flatter; **pugarige, pogul.u** praise, flattery (Tu.); **po_pka (< po_k-p-; po_kt-)** to make known, proclaim, preach; proclamation (Kui); **pogole** renown, praise; **pogalare** to be praised; **pogolatre** to praise, extol (Malt.)(DEDR 4235). **To call**: **pukal (pukalv-, pukan-r--)** to say, state, sound; n. word, mode of singing (Ta.); **pukaluka** to speak (Ma.); **pugal, pugil** the cuckoo's note (Ka.); **pokk** to speak, tell (Pa.); to say, tell (Go.); **pok** to say (Ga.); **pokh** to cry (of sambar) (Kuwi)(DEDR 4233). **putkaro_ti** makes a noise of loud breathing (Skt.); **pukka_re_i, pokka_re_i, pokkarai** shouts (Pkt.); **pukka_ra, pokka_ra** shout (Pkt.); **pukkai, pokkai** shouts (Pkt.); **puka_ran.u** (N.); **puka_rai, puka_ra_** (OAw.); **puka_rna_** (H.); **puka_ra** complaint

(OMarw.); **puka_rvu~, poka_rvu~** to shout (G.); **poka_r** loud noise (G.); **puka_rn.e~, puka_ra_** (M.)(CDIAL 8246). **puka_r** loud talk; shout, outcry, uproar; rumour, bad report; complaint (Ta.lex.) **pukra_** to shout (B.); **phu~karna_** to blow, puff (H.); **phu_tkaro_ti** blows (Skt.)(CDIAL 9103). **phuka_r** cry, complaint (Ku.); **phuka_ra_** to call aloud, shout (B.); **phuka_riba_** to call aloud, roar (Or.)(CDIAL 9104).

6113.**Images: swallowing; cheek**: **pukli** cheek (Kol.); **pukli** id. (Nk.); **bukka** id. (Pa.); **buggal** (pl. **buggasil**) id. (Ga.); **buka_, phuka_, bhuka_, bukka, bugga** id. (Go.); **buggi** cheek (Ka.); **pukkili** inside of the cheek; **pukke_d.u** mouthful; **bukke_d.u** a mouthful, as of any liquid; **bukka** inside or hollow of the mouth, mouthful; **bugga** cheek, inside of the cheek (Te.); **buku** mouthful; **bugli** cheek (Kond.a); **pu~kul** round-faced, plump; **bu~ku_li** fat-faced, with cheeks puffed out; **br.u~kera** swollen-faced man or boy; fem. **br.u~keri** (Kui); **bu_ga, bugga** cheek (Kuwi); **pok'o_** chubby-cheeked (Kur.)(DEDR 4242). **pak-** to eat (mulberries, grain and similar things) (Pas'.); **pheki-** (Shum.); **phakan.u** to jerk into mouth (when eating from hand)(S.); **phaku** handful so eaten; **phaki_** dose of powdered medicine (S.); **phakka_** mouthful (L.); **phakkn.a_** to toss food into mouth; **phakka_** quantity so thrown (P.); **phakya_unu, pha~_k, pha~_ko** (N.); **phaka_** act of so eating (Mth.); **pha~_kna_** to jerk any dry food into mouth; **pha_k, pha~_k** as much as can be so eaten, bit, piece; **pha~_ki_** mouthful of dry grain, etc. (H.); **pha_kvu~** so to eat; **pha_ko** mouthful (G.); **pha_kn.e~, pha~_kn.e~, pha_ka_** (M.)(CDIAL 9034). **mukku** to eat in large mouthfuls (Ta.); to eat in a certain manner, put any dry grain, etc., into the mouth with the hollowed hand and gobble (Ka.); **mokku, mokki-t-tin--** to eat greedily in large mouthfuls (Ta.); **mukkul., mukkul.e** mouthful of water for rinsing the mouth, rinsing the mouth, cleaning the teeth; **mukkul.isu** to rinse the mouth, spit out, abandon, reject (Ka.); **mukkuni** to gobble, swallow, devour; **mukka_vuni** to over-feed; **mukkele** voracious man; **mukkuli, mukkul.i** mouthful of any liquid (Tu.); **mukkuliyuni, mukkul.iyuni** to gargle or rinse the mouth (Tu.); **bokku** to eat greedily, stuff the mouth and eat voraciously, gobble (Te.); **muka (muki-)** to cast food into the mouth with the hand; **mukal** mouthful; **mukal giva** to rinse out the mouth, take a mouthful, gargle (Kui); **buk- (-it-)** to gobble, swallow (Kuwi)(DEDR 4897). **mo_kuka, mo_ntuka** to drink, sip; **mo_yikka** to give to sip; **mo_val** a gulp (Ma.); **moqe** to eat (as meat or fruit) (Malt.); **mo_xna_** to eat (anything except cooked rice)(Kur.); **moci (-pp-, -tt-)** to eat; **ma_ntu** to eat, drink, experience, enjoy (Ta.)(DEDR 5127).

6114.**Brown; image: spotted**: **pukar** tawny colour, brown; spot (**Pur-ana_.3**); fault, defect, blemish (**Tol. Er..ut. 369**); tawny-coloured bull or cow (**Kalit. 105**); **pogaru** tawny colour (Te.); **pukar** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **pogar** shine, brightness, lustre, colour (Ka.)(DEDR 4232). **pur-ku** tawny colour, dimness (Ta.lex.) **po_r-k-ka_l.ai** bullock with spots on the body; **po_r** tawny colour; spot; **pukar** colour (**Pat.t.in-ap. 74**); brightness, light; **pukar** beauty (**Cilap. 9,10**); **pukavu** mounting, as a vehicle (**Paripa_. 10,14**)(Ta.lex.) **buro** (of horse or cow) whitish (Sh.); **bura** coarse white sugar (K.); **bhu_ro** brownish, whitish (S.); white, fair (Ku.); **bhu_ra_** brown (L.P.H.); brown sugar (Bi.); **bhuro** brown (N.); **bhura_** brown sugar (B.Or.); light brown (M.); **bhu_ru~** brown, white (G.); **bhurra_** black and white pigeon (N.); **bhu_rra_** brown sugar (Bi.); **bhulla** light brown (Mth.); **bhurka_** dirty white (M.)(CDIAL 9690). **pul** tawny colour; **pullai** yellowish colour (Ta.); **pulla** a yellowish colour of cattle (Ma.); **pula** light brown colour (Ga.); yellowish (Te.)(DEDR 4310). **pu_shkun** yellow (Br.)(DEDR 4356). **pu_cal** brownish colour (Ta.lex.) **Venus**: **pukar, pukaro_n-** Venus (Ta.); **bhr.gu** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6115.**Image: tether-rope**: **po_ha** mouth or forepart of a horse (Pkt.); **prox, pharo_x** animal's mouth, muzzle, snout (Kho.); **pruth** snort (Skt.)(CDIAL 14710). **pragraha** bridle (Kat.hUp.); thong (MBh.); **paggaha** tether (Pkt.); **pragra_ha** bridle, rein (Skt.); **paga_ha_** tether (N.); **pagha_** (Or.A.B.); **pagaha_** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **pagha_** (H.); **pa_gar** act of towing a boat (G.); **pagahu** rope to tie boat (S.); **paga_ro** tether (N.); **pa_gar.a** tow-rope (Or.); **pa_g** tether (A.); tether, painter (of boat)(G.M.); **paggai** seizes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8478).

6116.**Image: male dog; barking**: **puro_kam** dog (**Kalla_. 48,12**)(Ta.lex.) **bogga_** male dog (Ka.); **bogre, bogge** dog (Tu.); **boggi** bitch (Ka.Tu.)(DEDR 4466). **bukkati** barks (Skt.); **bukkai** barks, bellows (Pkt.); **bhukkai** barks (Pkt.); **phukav** to say (Gypsy); **bakun** to bark, chatter (K.); **bhukn.o** to bark (Ku.); **bhuknu** (N.); **bhu~_kna_** (H.); **bhukn.e~** (M.); **bhukvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9265). **vav** noise of dog or jackal barking (one explosive bark); **vav vav** repeated barking (Ko.); **vav** a sound in imitation of barking; **vavvau** repeated barking (Ka.); **bavu** barking (Tu.); **baw baw** imit. of barking (Te.)(DEDR 5290). **po.0** (barking deer) barks (To.)(DEDR 4233). **Image: to bark**: **bogal.u, bogul.u, bagul.** to bark (Ka.); **bho_kan.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vakul.i** sound (Ta.)(DEDR 5204). **bhok** to bark (Santali.lex.) **bhussana, bhun:karan.a** bark of a dog (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

6117.**Image: toothless**: **bokke, bocce** a pustule, pimple, blister (in the face, the mouth or on any other part of the body)(Ka.); **pokku** (Te.); **pokkul.i** (Ma.); **po_t.aka** a pustule (Skt.); **bokka, boccu** a toothless man (Ka.); **bokki, bo_si** (Te.); **pokkai** (Ta.); **bo_l.ke_m** a toothless mouth (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bokhu~, bokhlu~** toothless (G.)(CDIAL 9263).

6118.**Image: roaring of a lion**: **buk, bukka_ra** the roaring of a lion; the cry of an animal; **bukk** to bark; to speak, talk; to sound in general; **bukkanam** barking, yelping; the noise made by animals in general (Skt.lex.) **pukka_ram < phutka_ra** bellowing (Ta.lex.) cf. **puka_r < puka_ra_** loud talk; shout, outcry, uproar (Ta.lex.) **bok bok** babblings, vain talk; **bokao** to jabber, to talk nonsense, to prate, to rave; **bokor bokor** to jabber, mutter; **boktao** to chatter, to say off a rigmarole of prayers, to speak a great deal; **koejon.re do alope boktaoka, bedin hor. leka** do not say off a rigmarole of prayers like the heathen (Santali.lex.)

6119.**Image: swiftly; to jump**: **pon:ku** to be swift, rapid (**Te_va_. 535,2**); to jump, leap (**Kalit. 107**); **bho_n:kane, bho_n:kene** swiftly, speedily, quickly; **bekkane, bho_rane, bho_n:kal** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bikor bokor** to run out; **bonoc** to run away (Santali. lex.) **Image: to run**: **bon:gna_** to run, run away, leave a place for good, keep clear of; **bon:gta'a_na_** to make run, carry about or off with great speed, lose (by death or otherwise)(Kur.); **bon:ge** to run, flee; **bon-tre** to cause to run, carry away (Malt.)(DEDR 4473). cf. **po_** to go, proceed, go away (Ta.)(DEDR 4572).

6120.**Image: departure, going**: **po_vu** going (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 231**)(Ta.lex.) **po_pu, ho_hu** to be zealously active in going; **po_guha** going; **po_ki** a person who goes; **tiru-bo_ki** a beggar; a mendicant's bowl (Ka.lex.) **po_kai** departure, going (**Kantapu. Cu_ran-r-an.. 31**)(Ta.); **po_ka** (Te.); **po_gu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **po_gu, po_, ho_gu** going, going away; **po_guha** going (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To send; departure, movement**: **po_ (po_v-/po_kuv-/po_tuv-, po_n--/po_yin--;** neg. **po_k-)** to go, proceed, to go away, reach a destination; **po_kai** departure; **po_vi (-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to go, lead; **po_vu** going; **po_kku (po_kki-)** to cause to go, send, complete; n. way, passage, exit, walk, gait, going, departure; **po_kki** afterwards; **po_kkan-** traveller, stranger (Ta.); **po_ka** to go, go away, go towards, be lost, be able; verbal n. **po_kal**; **po_kku** going,

passing off, way, exit; **po_kkan** wanderer; **po_kkuka** to make go, remove; **po_kkal** removing, passing over (Ma.); **o.g-** (**o.y-/o.n-/o.-**), **o- (oy-**; gerund **oyr., oyt.**) to go; **o.kc-** to cause to go; **po.k- (po.ky-)** to spend (time)(Ko.); **o.yn.a.r** (obl. **o.yn.-a.t--)** path, journey (Ko.); **pi.x- (pi.-)** to go; **pi.** (only negative forms) to be envious, hostile, not to be on good terms with (lit. not to go/join with)(To.); **po_, po_gu, po_guha** going, departing, proceeding; **po_gu, ho_gu, o_gu** to go, go away, pass away, be spent; **po_pu** to be zealously active in going; **po_li, po_lu** state of going or being gone, ruin, abandoned state, stray; **po_ka** wanderer, vagabond (Ka.); **po.- (po.p-, po.c-**; **po.k-, po.y-)** to go; **po.li-na.y** (Kod..); **po_pini** to go, go away, be lost, disappear, depart, start, (time) passes; **po_ku** passing off (Tu.); **po_vu** (stems **po_-, po_y-**) to go, proceed, pass, be over, be lost, disappear, be ruined, begin, die; **po_ka** going, movement, departure, conduct, behaviour; **po_ku, po_kad.a** going, conduct, behaviour, loss (Te.); **po_k- (-t-)** to send (Kond.a.Pe.); **pu_k- (-t-)** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4572). **To die**: **pondu** to die (Ka.); **poliyu** to die, be destroyed or spoiled; **poliyincu** to kill; **poliyika** death, destruction (Te.); **polna_** to be unable, fail; **polrna_, polta_rna_** to be rendered impossible, be beyond the strength of; **polta'a_na_** to prevent one from doing some action (Kur.); **pole** to be unable, be helpless, be vanquished; **polgre** to be impossible; **poltre** to vanquish, fire out (Malt.); **pon-r-u (pon-r-i-)** to perish, be ruined, die, fail, be reduced; **pulampu (pulampi-)** to fade; **pular (-v-, -nt-)** to fade, wither, faint, become weak, decrease (Ta.); **poliyuka** to be extinguished; **polikka** to extinguish; **policcal, polippu** destruction; **polivu** extinction (Ma.)(DEDR 4571). **Burnt**: **plus.yate_** is burnt, is scorched (Sus'r.); **plus.** burn (Skt.); **plus.yati** (Dha_tup.); **plus.t.a** burnt (Skt.); **pulussanava_** to burn, roast, set on fire (Si.); **pilsinu** to be burnt; caus. **pilsya_unu** to cook partially (N.); **pilissenava_** to be burnt (Si.); **palut.t.ha, pilut.t.ha, pulut.t.ha** burnt (Pkt.); **ahda-pil.to** half-cooked (N.); **pulut.u** roasted (Si.)(CDIAL 9030). **pro_s.ati, plo_s.ati** burns (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 9017). **Profligate; worthless person**: cf. Extension of the semantics: 'wanderer, vagabond': **bhu~ya_r** vagabond (N.)(CDIAL 9561). **po_kkiri**, **po_kkili** blackguard, scoundrel; **po_kkan-** worthless person, vagabond; **po_kkal.i** worthless person (Ta.); **po_kkiri** a dissolute, profligate fellow (Ma.); **po.kry** evil man (Ko.); **po_ka**, **po_kari** villain, blackguard, rogue (Ka.); **po_ke, po_kiri, po_kuri** a profligate, debauchee; **po_ka** profligate, debauchee (Tu.); **po_kiri** wicked, mischievous person, scoundrel; wicked, lewd, profligate (Te.); **po_kub** a prodigal (Pa.)(DEDR 4574). cf. **po_kkan.am** shame, sense of shame (Ta.); humility (Ma.)(DEDR 4573). **po_kkat.a_** rowdy; **po_kkat.ittal** to cause to go; to banish, chase away; **po_kat.utal** to let go; to leave, escape, disappear (**Te_va_. 376,4**)(Ta.lex.) **phokat.** worthless thing or person (H.); in vain (G.); **phogat.** id. (G.); **phok-ha_** useless (Or.); **phokat.o** unirrigated field (N.)(CDIAL 8391).

6121.**Image: leopard cat**: **hon:giya, honagya_** the leopard cat, felix bengalensis (Ka.) (Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XXII, 1884); **honagya_** id. (M.) (Ka.lex.) **Leopard**: **mi_n:g** leopard (Tor.)(CDIAL 10264). **Image: wild cat**: **bhongal** cat (Go.); **po_kka_n** wild cat (Ma.); **pa_kkan-** cat; wild cat (Ta.); **ba_vuga** male cat (Ka.); **ba_vuru-billi** (Te.); **ba_vuru-ga~_d.u** tomcat, wild cat; **ba_vurumanu** to cry out, echo or resoud (as an empty or desolate house)(Te.); **bagale** (pl. **-l**) cat (Nk.); **ba_vki** wild cat (Pa.); **bakoval** male cat (Go.); **bayok** wild cat (Go.); **boyka** wild cat (Pe.); **ba_od.i, ba_oli** id. (Kui); **ba~_vli, ba~_uli, bavuli** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4106). cf. **ve_n:kai** tiger (Ta.); **ve_n.n.a** royal tiger (Ma.); **ve~_gi** tiger (Te.); **ve_nga_lam** leopard (Te.)(DEDR 5521). **Leopard**: **bagherae** leopard, tiger; **baha kul** leopard; **kul** tiger (Santali.lex.) **badar. ru d.a** wild cat (Santali.lex.) **miru~_** wild animal (S.)(CDIAL 10270). **miga, maga** (Pali); **mr.ga** (Skt.) animal for hunting, deer, antelope; a stupid person (Pali.lex.) **Image: hunting leopard**: **mr.ga_dana** a hyena; a hunting leopard; **mr.ga_ri** a lion; a tiger; **mr.ga_s'ana** a tiger; a leopard; **mr.galan:ghana** leaping or jumping of animals (Ka.lex.) **o_tu** cat

(**Nan-. Mayilai. 273, Mayilai**.)(Ta.); **o_tu** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: leopard; tiger; cat**: **bekku, berku** a cat (Ka.); **veruku** (Ta.); **virugu, verugu** (Ma.); **pilli** (Te.); **bira_la, bila_la** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vya_ghra** tiger (AV.); **vya_ghri_** (MBh.); **vaggha** tiger; **vagghi_** (Pkt.); **ba_-bi_ar.u** leopard (Sh.)[+ **bid.a_la-**]; **va_ghu** tiger (S.); **ba_gh, bara_gh** leopard (P.); **d.hl.a_hg, d.l.a_g, dla_hg, bra_hg, brag, bra_g** (WPah.); **ba_g** tiger (Ku.); **ba_gh, ba_g** tiger (N.); **ba_gh** (A.B.); **ba_g** (B.); **ba_gha** (Or.); **ba_gh** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **va_gh** (G.M.); **va_gu** (Konkan.i); **vaga** (Si.); **vag** tiger, lion (Md.); **vyaggha, byaggha** tiger (Pali); **viyagghini_, biyagghini_** (Pali); **vyagra** (NiDoc.); **viaggha** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12193). **va_ghru~** endearing or contemptuous term for a tiger (M.)(CDIAL 12194). **bagambar** tiger- or leopard-skin (Ku.)(CDIAL 12194). cf. **phe_ru** jackal (BhP.)(CDIAL 9112).

5986.**Image: similarity**: **pa_n:gu** likeness, similitude, resemblance (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_n:ku** likeness, equality (**Tol. Po. 78**)(Ta.)(DEDR 4053).

5972.**Bugle-horn**: **pa_n:ka_** a kind of bugle-horn (Ta.); **ba_nka_** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

5973.**Image: pole with sling**: **ba_n:gi, ban:gi** a pole with a sling attached to each end, carried across the shoulder and bearing packages in the slings; the packages conveyed; the bangy post or mail (Ka.); **ban:gi_, bahan:gi_** (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

5980.**Image: to fing a spear**: **vaga_hun.a_, baga_hun.a_** to throw, fling (a spear, bludgeon etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 11670).

6122.**Fragrance**: **pon:kam** fragrance (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **A fragrant tree**: **bhujaka** a fragrant tree, growing (according to Dhammapadapa_la) only in the Gandhama_dana grove of the Devaloka (Pali.lex.) **bhu_rja** a species of birch, the bark of which is used for writing on; **buja** id.; **bujapatre** birch-bark (Ka.); **bhujapatra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bhu_rja** the birch tree betula bhojpattra (Skt.); **bhoja-pat.ru** birch bark used for tubes of hookahs (S.)(CDIAL 9570). **bhu_ja** a tree; mara, kadali, vr.ks.a; khapura (the betel-nut tree, areca faufel or catechu) (Ka.lex.) cf. **khapura = tripura** (Ka.lex.) ?**pu_cayam** fragrant tuber of cyperus, ko_raikkir..an:ku (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) ?**po_n:kam** a variety of red wood; maca_t.i mara vakai (**Kur-icip. 74**); **maca_t.i** red-wood, adenanthera pavonina (Ta.); **maja_d.i** (Ka.); **mand.za_di** (Te.); **maca_t.i** adenanthera seed weighing 2 kun-r-i-man.i, useed by goldsmiths as a weight (**S.I.I. qqr, 116**); bark of dyeing mulberry; nun.a_ppat.t.ai (**Can. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhu_wa_, bhu_a_** a sort of downy cotton from the tree bombax heptaphyllum, cotton-wool (H.)(CDIAL 9571). Bombax malabaricum = bombax heptaphylla: **rakta shalmali, mahavriksha, panchparni** (Skt.); silk cotton tree (Eng.); **nurma, deokapas; huttian; shimal** (H.); **ruktasimal, shimul** (B.); **mundlaboorugachettu, poor, kondaburaga, patti** (Te.); **elevam, mul ilavan** (Ta.); **boorugada-mara** (Ka.); **lal katyan** (Deccan); **mullulavamarum, samparuthi, poola** (Ma.); **savarikappusu** (Konkan.i); **shembal savari** (M.); **ratoshemalo** (G.); **tambdi-savaru** (M.); **semal moosali** (Gwalior); habitat: throughout the hotter forest regions of India; parts used: gum, seed, leaves, fruit or capsule, tap-root, bark, cotton and flower; constituents: seeds yield a good non-drying oil. Gum called **mochras** or **supari-ka-phul** contain tannic and gallic acids; gum is used in doses of 20 to 40 grains in diarrhoea, dysentery, menorrhagia and other affections in which astringents like kino and catechu are useful (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 207-208).

6123.**Image: grove**: **pon:kar** grove (**Cilap. 10,69, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6124.**Image: hill**: **pon:kar** hill, mountain; artificial mound (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

6125.**Image: to stand on end as hair or mane**: **pon:ku** to stand on end as hair or mane (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 23**); **poccam** fibrous husk of coconut (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Lion**: **pon:kat.i**lion (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: man's hair**: **pan:ki** man's hair (**Ci_vaka. 2277**); hair of animals (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhan:gi** hemp (Skt.) **bhan:ga** hempen cloth (Pali) (Pali.lex.) **Image: scanty bearded; moustache**: cf. **pu_kka** (tongue) becomes furred (Ma.)(DEDR 4346). **phu~_ka** mustache (Dm.); **us.-;hun.** (Kal.); **phun.** (Bshk.Tor.); **phun:ga** pl. (Phal.); **phun., phugg, phuge** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9083). cf. **poccu** quantity of hair (Ta.)(DEDR 4477). **moca goco** a moustache (Santali.lex.) **Vulva**: cf. **poccu** vulva (Ta.)(DEDR 4476). **buya** the female organ (Santali.lex.) **boc** vulva (Bshk.)(CDIAL 9266). **baso_r** vulva (Wot..); **boc** vulva (Bshk.); **boicu** (Sv.)(CDIAL 9524). **Tuft**: **bucu** tuft of hair (S.); **buco** scanty-bearded, having only a tuft on chin (S.); **buci_** scanty beard (S.); **bucca_** scanty-bearded (L.); crop-eared (P.); **buco** empty, unadorned (Ku.); cropped of ears or tail etc. (N.); tame boar (N.); **bucka_** stubble (N.); **bu_ca_** crop-eared (H.); **bucu~** flat-nosed; **buciyu~** flat-nosed, earless; **buco** boy (G.); **buci_** girl (G.); **buca_** crop-eared; **bucka_** tuft (M.); **bu_car** husks of millet (L.); **bocci** goat with very small ears (WPah.); **bo~ca_** crop-nosed, crop-eared, shameless, wicked (B.); **bo~card.a_** toothless, gap-toothed (M.)(CDIAL 9266). **bhu_cu** long-haired, having long straggling hair (S.); long tangled hair (S.)(CDIAL 9524). **Fool**: **bhu_cu** fool (S.); **bhucc** ignorant, fat (P.); **bhuc** foolish, rude, uncivilized (Ku.); **bhuccuk** ignorant, foolish (N.); **bhuc** clown, blockhead (H.); **bhuciyo** brittle (G.); **bhuccar** corpulent man (P.); **bhucri_n.o** to be dwarfed, be stunted (Ku.); **bucho, buchir.o** ugly, bad, wicked (S.); **bhujri_n.o** to become dwarfish (Ku.)(CDIAL 9524). **bhucun.** fool; **boka** foolish; **urbhun.** foolish; **nabhua** foolishness (Santali.lex.)

6126.**Indian coral tree**: **pon:gara, hon:gara** Indian coral tree, erythrina indica (Ka.); **pon:gar, pon:ga_ra** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 4468). **mara~r.** erythrina indica (Santali. lex.) Erythrina indica: **mimbataru, mandalia, paribhadra, parijataka, palitmandar** (Skt.); Indian coral tree; moochy wood tree (Eng.); **arbre immortel** (French); **indischer korallenbaum** (Ger.); **ferrud, mandar, pangra** (H.); **palita-madar, palidhar** (B.); **pangara, panara, paringa** (M.); **panarawas, pararoo** (G.); **barijamu, macchikara, modugo, baridachettu, badchipa-chettu** (Te.); **kaliyana marukka, badic** (Ta.); **mooloomogrikah** (Ma.); **harawana, warjippe, hongara, pongara** (Ka.); **pangiro** (Konkan.i); habitat: common in Bengal and many parts of India especially in Southern India often grown in gardens as a support for black-pepper vines. Erythrina strica is the species found in Malabar and used like erythrina indica; parts used: bark, juice, leaves; constituents: bark contains two resins and a bitter poisonous alkaloid erhterine which exists in the leaves also; bark is used in decoction in dysentery, in worms and useful as a collyrium in ophthalmia. Inner side of the bark is smeared with ghee and held over the ghee-lamp flame; the soot thus deposited is used in watery eye, tinea-tarse, and purulent conjunctivitis, being applied to the inner side and edges of the lower lid. (Indian Materia Medica, p.508). Erythrina monosperma = butea frondosa: **kinsuka, palasa** (Skt.); bastard teak (Eng.); gum: butea gum; Bengal kino (Eng.); **palas, tesu, chichra, dhara**; (gum) **chuniagond, faras, kankeri**; **tasu** (dye)(H.); **palash**; (flower) **murkampoo** (Konkan.i.M.); **palas**; (gum) **kamarkas** (B.); **beej pak** (Gwalior); **khakara** (G.); **palah, darakhate-palasha** (Pers.); **paladulu, mooduga**; **moduga** (dye)(Te.); **palasam, murkampoo** (dye); **murukkanmaram** (Ta.); **muttagamara, muttuge** (dye)(Ka.); **pilacham, murukka-maram** (Ma.); **butee-feuillue** (French); habitat: mountainous districts of India extending in the North West Himalayas as far as the Jhelum; and common all over Bengal and southern India; Burma; parts used: gum, seeds, flowers, bark and leaves; gum and bark contain

kino-tannic and gallic acids... seeds contain fat... a fixed oil called moodooga oil or kino-oil... the gum is astringent; seeds are laxative and anthelmintic; bark furnishes a very important exudation which hardens into a red brittle resin known as butea-gum or Bengal kino or magugo, largely used 'as a substitute for the "kino" in India and to a limited extent in Europe also. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 222-224). **murikku** erythrina indica; butea frondosa (Ma.)(DEDR 4981). Erythrina indica = erythrina orientalis: ... is found along the seashore... occurs in India to Polynesia. The plant is a deciduous tree reaching a height of 15 meters... The petals are bright red... Greshoff has isolated in the leaves and bark a poisonous alkaloid, erythrinine. It acts on the nervous system like the more familiar alkaloid, cytisine. Kalaw and Sacay report the presence of saponin in the leaves and bark... Hydrocyanic acid was found in the leaves, stems, roots, and fruit by Kalaw and Sacay... erythrine has a narcotic action, acting as a depressant, and affecting the central nervous system. According to Burkill the bark is used in the Malay Peninsula for curing toothache... The wood is rasped in water and given for haematuria. Hooper says that the bark is used as an expectorant and febrifuge in China. Dey regards teh bark as antibilious and febrifuge. Holmes reports that the leaves, in the Peninsula, are used for poulticing sores. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 402-403). **Image: kino tree**: **murukkan--maram** Bengal kino tree, butea frondosa (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **murikku** eruythrina indica (usually with some qualifying word)(Ma.); **moghar.i** butea frondosa (Go.); **murukku** palas tree, butea frondosa (Ta.); **mutta, muttaga, muttala, muttuka, muttuga, muttula, mur..taga, mur..tuga** (Ka.); **muttaka** (Tu.); **mo_dugu**, (inscr.) **mro_dugu** id. (Te.); **modg** (Kol.); **murtand.** (Ga.); **murmar.a_, mur, murrar., murar., mogaree, mut.o_, mot.o_** (Go.); **murka_** (Kur.); **murko** name of a tree (Malt.)(DEDR 4981). **murup** butea frondosa, a small gregarious forest tree, the palas, flame of the forest (Santali.lex.) **muttaga** a tree with large red or orange flowers, the bastard teak, butea frondosa (Ka.lex.) **murukku, mul.l.u-murukku** East Indian coral tree, erythrina indica; coral tree of the Eastern and Western ghats, kicukam (Ta.lex.) cf. **kim.s'uka** the tree butea frondosa (MBh.); **kesu, kesur.a~_** pl. the flowers (used for making a saffron dye)(G.) (CDIAL 3149). **pa_rija_ta** the coral tree, erythrina indica (MBh.); **pa_riya_tra(ka)** (BHSk.); **pa_rija_ta** the coral tree (Pali); **pa_rija_ya, pa_riya_ya, pa_riya** (Pkt.); **pa_ricchata, pa_ricchataka** (Pali); **parasatu** (Si.)(CDIAL 8111). **Butea frondosa**: **pala_s'a** coming from butea frondosa (S'Br.); **pa_la_s'aka** adj. from **pala_s'a** (Pa_n..gan.a); **pa_la_sa** coming from butea frondosa (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8130). **pala_san** name of a place in Bengal (B.)(CDIAL 7961). **pala_s'a** butea frondosa (S'Br.); **pala_sa** butea frondosa (Pali.Pkt.); **pala_h** (P.A.); **pala~_s** (N.); **pala_s** (B.H.); **para_s** (Bi.H.); **para_sa, pala_sa** (OAw.); **pal.a_sa** (Or.); **pala_su** (S.); **pal.as** (M.); **palas** (Si.); **phula_** (L.); **phara_s** (H.)(CDIAL 7960). **bodel** butea frondosa (Pa.Pe.)(DEDR 4511). **pala_s'a** butea monosperma (Car. Su. 2.13, 3.16); butea frondosa [cf. **bodel** butea frondosa (Pa. Pe.)(DEDR 4512); cf. **murukku** palas tree, butea frondosa (Ta.)(DEDR 4981); **murup** butea frondosa; **na~r.i~ mur.up** butea superba (Santali.lex.)]. Butea frondosa = butea monosperma: **palasha** (Skt.); **palas** (M.B.); **dhak, palas** (H.); **parasa** (Ta.); **moduga** (Te.); **palasinsamatha** (Ma.); gum: astringent, used in dysentery common throughout the greater part of India upto 4000 ft. (GIMP, p.42).

6127.**Image: a retinue**: **bho_ga** a train, a retinue, an army; an army in column (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6128.**Image: snake; having coils**: **bho_ga** any winding or curve; a ring, the coil of a snake; the expanded hood of a serpent (Ka.); **bho_gi** having curves or coils: a snake; **bho_gipa** the snake s'e_s'a; **bho_gini** a serpent woman; **bho_gis'aya** Vis.n.u; **bho_gavat** having rings or coils; a snake; **bho_gadhara** a snake (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_kavati < bho_gavati** the city of the serpent race

in the nether world (**Pin..**); prosperous, happy woman (**Can.. Aka.**); **po_kavatikkir-ai** An-antan- the serpent lord of po_kavati_ (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **bho_gavati, bho_ga_vati** the city of the snakes in the subterranean regions; the river of the snakes, the Ganges of the lower regions; **bho_ga_vati** city, town (Ka.lex.) **bhogin** (fr. **bhuj**) having coils, of a snake; **bhuja** to bend; **bhujaga** snake; **biugan** to bend (Goth.); **beugen, biegen** (Ger.); **bogo** (OHG.); **bow** (E.)(Pali.lex.) **bhujam.ga** snake (Sus'r.); **bhujaga** (MBh.); **bhuj** bend (Skt.); **bhujan.a, bhujaga** (Pali); **bhuam.ga, bhuaa** (Pkt.); **bhuan:g, bhavan:g** a kind of snake (P.); **bhuam.ga** snake (OAw.); **bhuwa~g** (H.)(CDIAL 9526). **bhukti** daily movement of a star (Su_ryas.) (Skt.lex.) **pucakam** snake (**Tiruppu. 1187**)(Ta.lex.)

6129.**Image: bend, curve**: {**Echo word**} **bon:kane** in a bending or bent way (Ka.) (Ka. lex.) **bokka, boggu** with a turn, bend or bow; **bok boralu, bokka boralu, bokka bo_rla** headlong, flatwise (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Flight**: **bhuja** crooked, bending; **bhuja-lat.t.i** betel-pepper tree (Pali.lex.) **fugio** to flee (Lat.); **fuga** flight (Lat.); **bouc** (OHG.)(Pali.lex.) **bhujaga** Garud.a (Skt.lex.) **d.humbak, ombak** to bend forwards; **bhor** benediction (Santali.lex.) cf. **pan:kuram < bhan:gura** the bend of a river; curve (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crooked**: **bhuj** bend (Skt.); **bhugna** bent, crooked (A_s'vGr..); **bhogga** bent (Pali); **bhugga** bent, crooked (Pkt.); **bun** bent (Si.)(CDIAL 9522). cf. **bhugga_** ant-eaten, decayed (L.)(CDIAL 9523). **bhukti** curve, fold; faily movement of a star (Su_ryas.); **bhuja** arm (MBh.Pali); **bhua** arm, hand (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9525). cf. **bhujam.ga** snake (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 9526). **bhuja_li, bhoja_li** short sword (B.) (CDIAL 9527). **vr.j** bend; **vr.kta** in cmpds. 'turned, bent'(RV.); **bruk^{u}** bending of something perpendicular (esp. the backbone) under too heavy a weight (K.); **bi_ka_** crooked (H.)(CDIAL 12066). **boggu** to bend; the state of being bent; **boggisu** to bend (Ka.); **boggu hegga_l.e** a bent large bull (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_ku** a bend, a curve (Ka.M.); **ba_ka, ba_n:ka, va_ka, va_n:ka** (H.); **ba_gu** to bend, to bow, to incline, to stoop; to bend; to pour off the water from boiled rice, etc. by inclining the vessel (Ka.); bending, incling; a bend, a curve; a bow, an obeisance (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **ban:ku** to be crooked; to bend (Ka.); **on:gu, van:gu** (Te.); **van:k** to be crooked (Skt.); **baggu** to bend, to bow; to become submissive (Ka.); **van.an:ku, val.ai** (Ta.); **van.accu, val.e** to bend (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Dagger**: **ba_gu, ba_ku** a dagger (Ka.); **va_n:ku** (Ta.); **va_ccu, van:gi** (Ma.); **ba_ku** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bent, curved**: **baka, ba~ka~** curved, twisted, bent, curved; **bakbhen:kor.** crooked, zigzag, winding, mixed (Santali.lex.)

6130.**Image: cocoon**: **bo~k** the pedicle of the cocoon of the tassar silk worm (Santali. lex.) **pok^{o}l** silk, cocoon (Kur.); **poklu** tassur silk (Malt.); **pokl-t.owa** cocoon (**t.owa** anything hollow, as the shell of an egg)(Malt.)(DEDR 4462). **bo~k** pedicle of cocoon (Santali.lex.) **Hemp**: **boili_** hemp (Kol.); **boyli** id.; **boyal, ba_yal** sunn hemp; **baiya_l** flax; **boilee** hemp (Go.)(DEDR 4535). **phuki** empty, hollow, empty applied to cocoons etc. from which the insect has emerged; **phuki lumam, lumam phuki** an empty tassar cocoon from which the moth has emerged (Santali.lex.) **Image: beehive**: **pol., pol.e~** honeycomb (M.); **polo** beehive (Ku.); **polo, pwa_lo** beehive (N.)(CDIAL 8398). **poye~, pove~** honeycomb in hollow of wood or stone (M.)(CDIAL 8391). **pera** honeycomb, beehive (Te.)(DEDR 4412). **pu_ki** a type of beehive (Kuwi)(DEDR 4345).

6131.**Image: deer**: **miga** (Vedic **mr.ga**) a wild animal, an animal in its natural state; a deer, antelope, gazelle; e.g. **en.i** antelope; **sarabha** red deer; **miga-cha_paka** young of a deer; **miga-luddaka** deer-hunter; **miga-visa_na** a deer's horn; **migi_** a doe (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

6132.**Fabulous animal**: **makan.mai** a fabulous animal having the form of a woman; womanhood; hermaphrodite, **ali** (Ta.lex.)

6133.**Image: to overflow; to pour**: **pon:kal** boiled rice seasoned with salt, pepper, cumin seeds and ghee; n.pr. of a festival (Ta.); **pon:galu, pon:gil** rice boiled with pulse, salted or sweetened with sugar (Ka.); **pon:gu** boiling, overlfowing (Te.); **pog** to boil and overflow (Kond.a); **puge** to swell (Malt.); **pugro, pugt.o** a boil, swollen (Malt.)(DEDR 4469). **Flood; stream**: **po_kku-tal** caus. of **po_-** to cause to go or flow; to send (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,2,1**); **po_kku** flowing, as of water or wind (**Kampara_. Or-r-uk. 46**)(Ta.lex.) **o_gha** a flood, stream, current; an inundation (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **ogha** flood; **pava_ha** id. (Pali)(Pali.lex.) cf. **odde** wetness (Tu.)(DEDR 1047). **o_tavan-am** sea as a great flood (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-i_r. 2**); **o_tam** flood, inundation, deluge (**Cilap. 7,35**); sea (**Tiruva_ca. 38,3**)(Ta.lex.) **ogha** a flood of water; **mahogha** a great flood; **oghana** watering, flooding; **oghaniya** that which can be engulfed by floods (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Image: to pour**: **oyi, hoyi** to pour (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **pey** to pour down into (Ta.); **po_yu** to pour (Te.)(DEDR 4407). cf. **or..uku** to flow, trickle down (Ta.)(DEDR 1010). **Image: increase, overflow**: **pon:ka_ram** increase, overflow (Ta.); **pon:kar-pa_n-ai** new mud-pot used to boil rice for the pon:kal feast (Ta.); **pon:ku-tal** to boil up, bubble up; to increase (**Ka_cika. Cayile_. 23**); to expand, swell, as with joy (**Tiruva_ca. 9,8**)(Ta.); **pon:gu** (Te.Ka.); **pon:guga** (Ma.); **pon:kal** boiling, bubbling; ebbing; swelling; leaping (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to boil over**: **hon:gu, pon:gu** to swell; to boil over; to boil; to be elated, to exult, to be overjoyed (Ka.); **pon:galu, pon:gil** a boiling, a bubbling up (Ka.); **pon:kal** (Ta.); **pon:gali, pon:gal.i** (Te.); **pon:gu** to boil over; to burst open, to swell (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to flow; to spill**: cf. **bo_khali** to spill (Kuwi); **po_nga_na_** to flow; be washed away, drown; of a river, to overflow its banks (Go.)(DEDR 4470). **cohol bohol** overflowing (Santali.lex.) **Images: swelling; protuberance**: **bon:gu** protuberance; **bon:keluni** to swell; **bon:ka** big, large (Tu.); **bugut.i, bugud.u** swelling, protuberance; **pompur..i** swelling (Ka.)(DEDR 4469). **pon-** to be spilled; **pok-** to spill; to pour (water)(Kond.a); **po_nga_na_** to flow; be washed away, down; of a river, to overflow its banks; **po_hta_na_** to drown a man, cause to be washed away; **pon:ga_na_** to flow; **ponga_na_** to float away; **pongi_ta_na_** to spill (Go.); **bon- (-t-)** to be spilled; **bok- (-t-)** to spill (Pe.); **buk-** to pour (Mand..); **ponga** to be spilt, scattered; **popka (< pok-p-; pokt-)** to spill, scatter (Kui); **bo_khali** to spill; **bokh'nai** to shed, spill; **bok- (-h-)** to spill (Kuwi)(DEDR 4470).

6134.**Solar festival**: **pon:kal** solar festival when the sun enters capricorn and takes a northward course, being the first day of the month, tai, when pon:kal is prepared as an offering (Ta.); **pon:gali** (Te.); **pon:kal** a preparation of boiled rice seasoned with salt, pepper, cumin seeds and ghee (**Cilap. 5,69**); **pon:kal varicai** present sent to a married woman by her parents on pon:kal day (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **pon:galu-habba** a festival in honour of the sun on its entering the sign of capricon when pon:galu is eaten (Ka.); **pon:galu** boiled rice (Ka.); **pun-ka, pugarvu,** pommal boiled rice (Ta.); **pon:kal** a boiling, a bubbling up (Ta.); **bo_na** boiled rice, food (Ka.); **po_n-akam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6135.**Image: float**: **pon:ga_yi** canoe (Tu.)(DEDR 4471). **puhi** a float for a fishing line (Santali.lex.) **pon.n.u** a float, raft, buoy, boat; **pon.n.uka** to rise, as out of the water (Ma.); **pon:guni, pun:guni** to rock, reel, toss (as a boat); **pon:gelu** tumbling, rocking, unsteadiness; **pun:ge, pun:gele** a fickle-minded man (Tu.); **ponor** act of floating; **ponor er-** to swim, float (Ga.); **pong-** to float (Go.); **po_ngray a_-** to swim (Kond.a)(DEDR 4471). **Image: raft**: **pan:kilam** raft (Ta.); **pan:kila** (Skt.) (Ta.lex.) **pey** to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into; **poci** to

ooze, percolate, flow (Ta.); **poy** to pour, cast; pouring (Ka.); **po_yu** to pour, cast in metal (Te.); **poy-** (water) pours, flows, to be spilled, flow (Go.); **poe~_na_** to fall (of rain)(Kur.); **poye (pos-)** to rain (Malt.)(DEDR 4407). cf. **o_gna_ (u_gyas)** to float (Kur.)(DEDR 1031). **o_n:kal** boat, vessel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6136.**Image: overflow; water channel**: **pagrao** to construct a water channel, to lead water by clearing a way for it; **dakko pagrao idikeda** they led away the water; **pajao** id.; **daka ma pajao aderme** lead the water in; **pa~er.e~** an overflow channel of a tank etc. cf. **pagar** water channel (Santali.lex.) **phor.** to cut a dam to allow the water to run out, to be breached, as an embankment of a dam etc.; **dakko phor. akata** they have cut the dam and let the water out; **dakte phor.ena** it (embankment) has been breached by water by a flood; **pogar., pogar** a surface drain, to surface drain; **pokhori** a tank mentioned in Santal traditions (Santali.lex.) **Image: dam**: **bhokar** to raise a dam, embankment, ridge etc., by putting fresh earth on it (Santali.lex.) **paera** to swim; **paera dak** water too deep to wade in, water deep enough to swim in; **dakreko paeraka** they swim in water; **paera paromokme** swim across (Santali.lex.)

6137.**Mouth of a river**: **puka_r** mouth of a river (**Pur-ana_.30**); the town of Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in-am, as situated at the mouth of the river Ka_ve_ri (**Cilap.**); **pukut.i** backwater, estuary; gate, doorway (Ta.lex.) **Confluence of rivers; river-mouth**: **mu~ha_n.** source of a river (P.); **muha_n** river-mouth, division of a river into two (N.); **mohana_** river-mouth (A.); **muhana_** river-mouth, confluence of two rivers (B.); **mu~ha_n.a** river-mouth (Or.); **muha_na_** river-mouth, confluence of two rivers (H.)(CDIAL 10173). **moga** mouth of a river (Te.)(DEDR 4889). cf. **pun-al**, **pun-ai** water, flood, river (Ta.); **punal, pun.al** water, river (Ma.); **ponal** stream, river (Ka.)(DEDR 4338). cf. **do-maulo** confluence of two streams (Ku.); **mu~ha~** head of a canal (L.)(CDIAL 10158). **mukali** a river flowing by Ka_l.ahasti (**Te_va_. 1095,3**)(Ta.lex.)

6138.**To make underground cellar for hiding treasure**: **po_kku-vaittal** to make underground cellar for hiding treasure; to find out ways of expenditure (Ta.lex.) **Treasury; general**: cf. **bokkan.a** bag, pocket (Tu.)(DEDR 4458). **bakkasa, bokkasa** a a treasury (of a king, of a rich man, or of a temple (Ka.); **bo_kasa_, bo_caka_** a bundle (M.); **bukkise, bokkisa_, bokkese** (Te.); **baks.a_** (H.); **bokkasa** a money bag; a treasury (Te.); **bokkasada mane** a treasury; **bokkasadavanu** a treasurer (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Treasure; stores**: **pokkaca-vaippu** treasure trove; hidden treasure; **pokkacam, pokkis.am** treasure; stores (Ta.); **bokkasamu** id. (Te.); **bokkasa** id. (Ka.); **pokkis.akka_ran-, pokkis.a-ta_r** treasurer; rich man; **pokkis.a-ca_lai** treasury; **pokkis.a-vi_t.u** id.; **pokkis.a-p-pet.t.i** coffer; chest for money and other valuables (Ta.lex.)

6139.**Image: dancing warriors**: **pon:kattam, pon:kattam-pon:ku, pon:kattam-pon:ko_** exclamation of surrender by defeated warriors with a particular kind of dance (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,2,10**)(Ta.lex.)

6140.**Image: bull**: **pun:kavam < pun.-gava** bull (**Uri. Ni.**); Nandi, S'iva's bull (**Paripa_. 8,2**); that which is excellent; **pun:kan-u_r-ma_t.u** an excellent breed of Mysore cattle, raised in Pun:kan-u_r in North Arcot (Ta.lex.) **pum.-vatsa** a bull-calf; cf. **bachd.a_** (Vedic. lex.) **Eminent person**: **pun:kavan- < pun.-gava** eminent person, chief (**Ka_cika. Turuva. Tava. 1**); priest, preceptor; Buddha; Arhat; **pun:kavi** fem. of **pun:kavan-** goddess; Pa_rvati_ (**Ta_yu. Malaival.ar. 5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pu_j** to pay homage to (Vedic. lex.) **pu_ja_** honour, worship (A_s'vGr..); worship (Pali); **puda** offerings, worship (Si.)(CDIAL 8317). **pu_j** Jain devotee (P.); **pu_ju** venerable

(S.)(CDIAL 8319). **pun:gava** a bull; at the end of a cmpd.: a hero, an eminent person, best, most excellent; **pun:gava-dhvaja** S'iva (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pum.s** male (RV.); man, mankind, people; a servant, an attendant; **pum.gava** a bull, an ox; at the end of cmpds.: chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **pun:kavam < pun.-gava** bull (**Uri. Ni.**); Nandi, S'iva's bull (**Paripa_. 8,2**); that which is excellent (Ta.lex.) **Image: male of an animal**: **pukalvi** male of an animal (**Kur-icip. 253**)(Ta.lex.) **Excellence**: **bo.ji** beauty, goodness; **bo.jan:gun.d.i** well, in proper fashion; **bo.ja-ka.re** best man at wedding; **bo.j avve** mother's younger sister (Kod..); **bo_ja** excellence, greatness, pride (Tu.); **bu_ja (bu_ji-)** to be beautiful, handsome; n. beauty; adj. beautiful, handsome (Kui)(DEDR 4579). **Boy**: **po_gan.d.a, paugan.d.a** not fully grown, deformed; boy (BhP.); **po_am.d.a** eunuch (Pkt.); **pu~_gr.a_** boy (H.); **po~gd.a_** stripling; **po~gd.i_** girl (M.)(CDIAL 8394). **Man of exalted courage**: **pon:ga** man of ebullition or of exalted courage (Ka.); **pon:ku** prosperity, fortune (Ta.); **pon:kal** abundance, splendour; n. pr. of a festival, abundance, profusion; **pon:kam** increase, abundance, joy, splendour; **pokkam** abundance, eminence, splendour; **pommu (pommi-)** to swell, excel in appearance; **pommal** abundance, thickness, plumpness; **bommen-al** to swell (Ta.); **pon.n.al** ostentation (Ma.); **pon.n.accam** display, boasting (Ma.); **pompur..i** growth, greatness (Ka.); **pon:gad.** proud flesh (Tu.); **pon:gu** to rejoice, be elated, be puffed up, be proud; n. joy, pride (Te.); **pon:gincu** to please, flatter, puff up, coax; **pon:ka** pride, haughtiness; **bugulu-konu** to increase, swell, rise; **pompiri** abundant, full (Te.); **pon:gipt id.d.eng** to exaggerate (Kol.); **pon.i-(-t-)** to be bloated, swell up (Kond.a)(DEDR 4469). **chok bok** abundant (Santali.lex.) **o_n:kal** chief, leader, superior, king; strong man; descendant (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **o_n:ka_ra-vuru, o_n:ka_ran-** (+ **ru_pa**) deity considered as the personification of the mystic syllable Om; **o_n:ka_ram** Om, the mystic syllable (**Te_va_. 320,10**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **pun:kavan- < pun.-gava** eminent person, chief (**Ka_cika. Turuva. Tava. 1**); priest, preceptor (**Pin..**); god (**Pin..**); Buddha (**Tiva_.**); Arhat (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Proud**: **puggu** pride, arrogance; **purgu** id. (Ka.); **pogaru** pride, arrogance; **pod.agu** height, loftiness, stature; **pod.ucu** to rise as the tide, the sun, the moon, a star; **pod.upu** the swell of a river, the rising of the sun (Te.); **poccu** to boil over, bubble up; to rise as out of the water (Ma.); **pokka** height, increase; boiling over (Ta.Ma.); **pokku** a boil, blister (Ta.Ma.); **pulusu** pride (Te.); **pugga_yila** a proud or arrogant man (Ka.) cf. **pon:ku** to be haughty (**Tol. Po. 426**)(Ta.lex.) **pukalvu** pride, arrogance (**Kur-icip. 135**)(Ta.); **puggu, purgu** id. (Ka.); **pogaru** id. (Te.); **po_kh'nai, po_k- (-h-)** to swagger (Kuwi)(DEDR 4234). **phu_hu** pride of youth (S.); **phu_har.u** intemperate in language (S.); **phu_har.** obscene (P.); **phohar, phohor, phor** obscene language (N.); **puhar** dirt, filth (Or.); **pu_har.** obscene (H.); **phuar., phuer.** filthy (G.)(CDIAL 9105). **pakir-u** pride (Ta.); **fakhr** (Arabic)(Ta.lex.) **bu_tu** foul, shameless, obscene language; a shameless, obscene man (Ka.); **bu_tu** obscene or foul language; obscene, foul, indecent (Te.)(DEDR 4363). **Obstinate man; irresistible; image: stout person**: **mokkan-** stout person or thing (Ta.); **mokkai** bulkiness (Ta.); **mokka_d.u** a stout, strong man; a determined, resolute man (Te.)(DEDR 5108). **mus.ku** strength, vigour, insolence, presumption; **mus.kan** stout, stubborn, violent; **mus.karam** strength, power; **mus.karan** strong, self-willed; **mukkal.am** fullness of blood, turgid, well-fed, wanton state (Ta.); **mus.kara** pertinaciousness, stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence (Ka.); **musku** disregard, disrespect; **mukkud.a** stout, robust (Tu.); **mus.karamu** obstinate, stubborn, rude; **mokkat.i~_d.u** an obstinate man; **mokkalamu** obstinacy, stubbornness; obstinate, irresistible; **mokkali, mokkalika~d.u** an obstinate man, a brave man (Te.); **mukkaram, mus.karam** obstinacy (Ta.)(DEDR 5011b). **Stupid; simpleton**: **bu~gr.o, bun.r.o** small, undersized, simple, humble (Ku.); **bu_khar** fat and stupid (P.); **bukeste** blunt (Ash.); **buke** (Wg.); **bu_k** blunt (Tor.); **bukuro, bukunu** a little fellow (N.); **bo_ka** blunt (Dm.); **boka_** senseless; **bokr.a_** coarse, rough (B.); **boka_** blockhead (Or.); lout, unwieldy

person (M.); **boghlu~** simple, guileless (G.); **bo~ga_** loutish, clumsily big, dull, idiot (M.)(CDIAL 9263). **bembha** simpleton; **bebuj** simple (Santali.lex.) **pun:kan-** fool (Ta.); **pun:kan** id. (Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **bhu_khar** unproductive, barren (G.); **bhu_ku** blockhead (S.); **bho~kr.a_** very large and fat (H.)(CDIAL 9519). **pun:kan-** fool (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 4244). **Simpleton**: **pen:ga, pegga** simpleton, fool (Ka.); **pen:ge, pen.n.e** id., stupid fellow (Tu.); **pen:ke** an impudent, mischievous person; impudent (Te.)(DEDR 4381). **ben.a_** idiotic (A.); left-hand (B.); **ben:ga** fetid smell (Or.)(CDIAL 9307). **pe~gl.a_** slack, dull (M.)(CDIAL 7649). **bhekuwa_** foolish, blunted, unlettered (Ku.); **bhekal, bheklo** foolish, lazy, unreliable; **bhekaluwa_** foolish (Ku.); **bhekera_** blunt (A.); **bhe~ko** stupid (A.); **bhi~ga** waste (S.)(CDIAL 9601).

6141.**Sun-god**: cf. **bon:ga, sin.-bon:ga** the sun, sun-god (Santali. Mundari.lex.) **pon:ku** good luck, fortune (**A_tiyu_ravata_n-i. 38**); prosperity; to be bright, attractive (**Te_va_. 876,2**)(Ta.lex.) **surjahi bon:ga** sun-god (Santali.lex.)

6142.**Red powder; red liquid**: **pha_go** dust; **pha_g** pollen of pines (Ku.); **pha_ug, pha_g** red powder thrown during Holi (B.); **phagu** (Or.); **pha_gu** powder thrown during Holi festival (Mth.); **pha_g, pha_k, phagua_** powder then thrown in Holi festival (H.); **phalgu** reddish, red (TS.); red powder thrown at Holi festival (Skt.)(CDIAL 9062). **phalguna** reddish (TS.)(CDIAL 9065). **Holi festival**: **po_ki-kol.uttal** burning of old clothes and lumber on the night of po_ki-pan.t.ikai; **po_ki, po_ki-pan.t.ikai** festival on the day before pon:kal (Ta.lex.) **pho~g** spring festival (K.); **phalgu** spring season (Skt.); **phaggu** special period of fasting (Pali); spring festival (Pkt.); **pha_gu** sport at Holi festival, the 11th month February-March (S.); **pha_g, phagua_** Holi festival (P.); **pha_gu** Holi festival (N.); **pha_ku, pha~_k** (with **k** from a word for 'powder' in, e.g. Or. **pha~_ki**)(A.); **pha_gu** Holi festival, the powder thrown during it (Mth.); **phagua_** Holi festival (Bhoj.); **pha_ga** (OAw.); **pha_g, pha_k, phagua_** Holi festival, song then sung, powder then thrown (H.); **pha_g** Holi festival (G.M.)(CDIAL 9062). **phalguna** the month February-March (Skt.); **phagun.u** id. (S.); **phaggan., phaggun.** (L.); **phaggan., phagan** (P.)(CDIAL 9065). **o_kal.i, o_kul.i** red liquid sprinkled or squirted at the holi feast, at the close of a temple festival, or at marriage (Ka.); **o_kal.i, o_kul.i** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1028). **pon:kar** red-flowered silk cotton tree (Ta.lex.) cf. **mokaram < muharram** (Arab.) a muhammadan festival in the Arabic month of Muharram (Ta.lex.) cf. **pho~g** (K.) ~~ **pon:kam** exultation, joy (Ta.); **pon:gu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **pon:kal** solar festival when the sun enters capricorn and takes a northward course, being the first day of the month Tai, when **pon:kal** is prepared as an offering (Ta.); **pon:gali** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **pan:kun-i** < **phaggun.i** (Pkt.) < **phalguni_** the 12th month of the solar year, March-April (**Ci_vaka. 851**); **pan:kun-i-y-uttaram** special festival day when the moon is in conjunction with the 12th naks.atra (**Ir-ai. Kal.a. 17, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **pon:kam** increase, abundance; bloom, splendour (**Pan.avit.u. 365**); **po_ki, po_ki-p-pan.t.ikai** festival on the day before pon:kal (Ta.lex.) **phagguna** February-March (Pali); **pha_lguna** (Mn.); **phagun.e** (KharI.); **phaggun.a, pha_gun.a** (Pkt.); **pha_gun** (K.); **pha_gun.** (WPah.); **fa_ggan.** (WPah.); **pha_gun.** (Ku.); **pha_gun** (N.A.Bi.Bhoj.H.); **pha_gan.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 9075).

6143.**Smeared, wet**: **bhagga** smeared, lime-washed (Pkt.); **abhyakta** anointed (S'Br.); **bhiggn.a_** to get wet (P.); **bhign.o** (Ku.); **bhignu** (N.); **bhiga_** wet (Or.); **bhigiba_** to get wet (Or.); **bhi_gna_** (H.); **bhino** wetted (S.); **bhinna_** (P.); **bhi_nau** wet (OAw.); **bhi_nu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9500). **bhi~_ga_** wet (H.)(CDIAL 9501). **abhyan:kte_** anoints oneself (RV.); **abbhatta** smeared with oil, sprinkled, wetted (Pkt.); **biz** to pour out (e.g. water)(Dm.); **bhijan.u** to get wet (S.); **bhijjn.a_** (P.); **bhijn.o** (Ku.); **bhijnu** (N.); **bhiziba** (A.); **bhija_** (B.); **bhijiba_** (Or.); **bhi_jab** (Bi.);

bhijla_h wet (Mth.); **bhi_jal** to get wet (Bhoj.); **bhi_jab** (Aw.); **bhi_jna_** to be wet (H.); **bhijvu~** (G.); **bhijn.e~** (M.); **bhijta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9502). **abhyanakti** anoints (AitBr.); **abbhajati, abh(i)yajana** (S'Br.); **abhim.jan.a** (Pkt.); **bhim.ja_** anointing, massaging (Pkt.); **bhi~_jab** to be wetted (Bi.); **bhi~_jal** (Bhoj.); **bhi~ja_vu~** to be wetted (G.); **bhi~javvu~** to wet (G.)(CDIAL 9503). **bo.k- (bo.kt-)** to become wet; **bo.kip- (bo.kipt-)** to wet (Kol.); **bo_k** to be wet (Nk.); **po_d-** to get wet (Pa.); **po_c-** to be soaked (Ga.); **puh-** to make wet (Go.); **puha** to get wet, be wetted, sodden; **puhpa (puht-)** to make wet or damp, moisten (Kui); **por^{o}xna_** (**purxyas**) to swell as a result of imbibed water; **borsna_** to get moist, become wet (Kur.); **porge** to be soaked (Malt.); **pude_n** cold, chilly (Br.); **bo_da** swollen (Te.); **potirkka** to soak, steep (as fibres, cloth)(Ta)(DEDR 4505).

6144.**Tip of an elephant's proboscis**: **put.karam** tip of an elephant's proboscis (Ta.lex.)

6145.**Sacred tank near a temple**: **pukar** waterfall (**Aru. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **pukkai** spring-pond (Ta.); **poykai** natural or spring pond (**Ci_vaka. 337**); tank (**Patir-r-up. 27**)(Ta.lex.) **poyka** pond, flower-garden (Ma.); **bugge** spring of water, source of a river (Ka.); **bugga** spring of water, fountain (Te.)(DEDR 5433). **pokkaran.i** < **pokkharin.i_** sacred tank, as in a temple (**Perun.. Ucaik. 53,79**); **bokkaran.i** id. (Ka.); **put.karin.i** lotus tank; sacred tank near a temple (Ta.lex.) **pus.kara** blue lotus (AV.); **pukkhara** lotus (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8298a). **Irrigation basin; brick well**: **pokhur** irrigation basin round base of a tree; **pokh^{u}r^{u}** brick well (K.); **po(k)khar** pond (P.); **pokhar, p^{w}okhar** (Ku.); **pokhari** pool, tank, lake (N.); **pukhuri_** (A.); **pokhiri_** (OB.); **pukkhur(i), pukur, pakur** (B.); **pokhari** (Or.); **pokhar, po_khra_** (Bi.); **pokhar, pokhari_** (Mth.); **pokhara_, pokhari_** (Bhoj.); **pokhar, pokhra_** (H.); **pokhar** (M.); **pokura** lotus flower (Si.); **paus.kara** pertaining to the blue lotus (MBh.); **pokkhara** lotus plant (Pali); pertaining to lotuses; lotus, water (Pkt.); **pukkhara** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8425). **ukhur. d.ad.i** a spring of water in which a hollow log has been placed to prevent the sides falling in (Santali.lex.) **paus.karin.i_** lotus pool, pond (Skt.); **pus.karin.i_** id. (RV.); **pokkharan.i_** lotus pool (Pali); **pukarin.i, pokaran.i** pond (KharI.); **pokkharin.i_, pukkharin.i_** pond, lotus (Pkt.); **pokhran.** small lake or pond (M.); **pokurun.i, pokun.a** lake, pond (Si.)(CDIAL 8426). **put.akini_** lotus [?cup-shaped flower](Skt.); **pud.ain.i_** lotus pond (Pkt.); **purain** lotus leaf, lotus (H.)(CDIAL 8254).

6146.**Means of livelihood; place of refuge; newcomer, settler**: **po_kkiyaka_n.t.am** a class of categories (**Civap. Kat..**); **po_kkiya-tattuvam** id. (**Ci.Ci. 1,19, Civaja_.**); **acutta-tattuvam** impure categories, one of three classes of tattuvam, comprising 4 antakkaran.am, 5 ja_n-e_ntiriyam, 5 karume_ntiriyam, 5 tan-ma_ttirai, 5 pu_tam (**Civap. Kat..**)(**S'aiva.**)(Ta.lex.) **po_kkit.am** place of refuge (**Tiruva_ca. 23,6**); **po_kkat.i** pecuniary means; remedy (**I_t.u, 1,4,4**); refuge (**I_t.u, 9,1,2**); **po_kkat.i-yar-utal** to lose one's means of livelihood; to be laid prostrate; to be helpless (**Kuruparam. 342**); **po_kkar-u-tal** to lose one's means of livelihood (**I_t.u, 6,10,10**)(Ta.lex.) **po_kku** refuge (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_can-aka. 83**); character of land, as hilly, sandy; e.g. **malaippo_kku, a_r-r-uppo_kku**; **po_kku** going, passing, departure (**Pu. Ve. 1,7, Kol.u**); **po_kkuvarattu** going and returning (**I_t.u, 6,10,10**); guests; **po_kkuvarattu-man.iyam** clerk deputed to attend on guests; **po_kkat.i** refuge (**I_t.u, 9,1,2**); pecuniary means; **po_kkat.iyar-utal** to lose one's means of livelihood; to be laid prostrate, to be helpless (**Kuruparam. 342**); **po_kkili** one who has no refuge; **po_kkan.am** refuge; way of escape; food for a journey, viaticum; **po_kkan-** wayfarer, traveller (Ta.); **po_kkan** id. (Ma.); **po_ka** id. (Ka.); **po_kkan-** stranger, foreigner (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Abode**: **pukkil** abode (**Man.i. 23,76**); house, dwelling, permanent abode (**Kur-al..340**); place of refuge (**Pur-ana_. 221**); body, as a temporary abode

for the soul (**Na_lat.i, 41**); **pukal** entering; residence, dwelling (**Ain:kur-u. 295**); support, prop (**Nar-. 179**); refuge, asylum (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 109**); body; receptacle for storing grain; means; **pukali** new-comer, settler (**Takkaya_kap. 352, Urai.**); Shiyali, name of a place in Tamil Nadu; **pukalit.am** dwelling, residence (**Kampara_. Van-ampuku. 24**); town, village; refuge, retreat, asylum (**Tiruva_ca. 5,62**); **pukavu** entering (**Ain:kur-u. 314**); **po_kar** those who live as house-holders (**Te_va_. 490,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: door**: **pukuti** front door (Ta.); **pukutu (pukuti-)** to enter, happen; **pukuru (-v-, -nt-)** to enter (Ta.); **pu_r (-v-, -nt-)** to enter; **pu_tu (pu_ti-)** id.; **pu_vi (-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to enter (Ta.); **pukkil** abode, place of refuge (Ta.); **pukuka (pukk-)** to enter, begin; **pukukka** to put into; **pukkikka** to make to enter or receive; **pu_kuka** to enter, reach a time; **pu_kikka** to make to enter (Ma.); **uk- (ug-** also in the negative; **uky-)** to enter (Ko.); **pux (puk-)** id. (To.); **pugu, pogu (pokk-), hugu, hogu (hokk-), ogu** to enter (Ka.); **pugil** entering, door, arrival (Ka.); **pogguni** to enter, penetrate (Tu.); **pogpa_vuni** to cause to enter or penetrate, pierce (Tu.)(DEDR 4238). **Threshold**: **muha_t.h** upright of doorframe; threshold (L.P.)(CDIAL 10159). **muha_r.i_** top of a doorway outside a stockade (S.); **muha_r.** upright of doorframe (L.)(CDIAL 10160). **mukat.u** entrance of a house; **mukat.t.u var..iyu_n. pukar..nta_r** (**A'ca_rak.23**)(Ta.lex.)

6147.**Image: pigeon**: **pokin.a, pokan.a, po_n.a, pu_n.a** the green imperial pigeon, carpophaga sylvatica (Ma.); **po_lg** id. (Kol.); **po_nal** id. (Pa.); **po_na_r.**, **po_nar.** id. (Go.); **po_lgu** green pigeon, green dove (Kuwi); **poxa_** green pigeon (Kur.); **poge** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4454).

6148.**Image: hen**: **po_kr.a** hen (Kond.a); **pokla** id. (Pe.); **pokla** hen that has never laid an egg (Kui); hen (Kuwi)(DEDR 4465). **po_nta_n-** a kind of fowl (Ta.); **po_nj, po_i_, po_inj** pullet (Go.)(DEDR 4589). **Image: cock**: **pu_van** cock (Ma.); **bu.jn** cock (Ko.); **puja, puju** id. (Ka.); **pu_je** id. (TU.); **hu_nji** id. (Kor.); **punju** id. (Te.); **punzu** male, esp.of fowls (Kond.a)(DEDR 4373).

6149.**Image: hind leg of animal**: **pugo.l** hind leg of animal (**ko.l** leg)(To.)(DEDR 4205). cf. **ka_l** leg, quarter (Ta.Ma.Ka.Kuwi.Mand..); id. (Pe.Kond.a.Ga.Go.Kol.); **kalu** id. (Te.); **ka_lu** id. (Tu.); **ka.li** (Kod..); **ke_l** leg (Pa.); **ka_li** cow, cattle; she-buffalo (Ma.)(DEDR 1479). cf. **put.h** back (CDIAL 8371). **Image: shank of the leg**: **bagr.a_** shank of the leg (Kur.); **bagd.e** id. (Malt.); **bagd.-pot.i** calf of the leg (Malt.)(DEDR 3816). **Image: hind legs, buttocks, hinder part**: **poko** thigh, loins, back, rectum (Ku.); **pokar.** buttock, posterior, back, anus (A.)(CDIAL 8392). **phugga** loins (Pkt.); **sphij** buttock (Ka_tyS'r.); **sphigi_** (RV.); **sphicau** nom. du. (MBh.); **sphicam** (Mn.); **phijja** buttock, upper part of thigh (Pkt.); **phisu_** vulva (Pas'.); **p(h)inji** (Kal.); **phi_ju** mare's urinal parts, horse's pastern (S.); **phi_l** leg (Ku.); **philo** fleshy part of thigh and buttocks (N.); **phi_li_, philli_** calf of leg (H.) (CDIAL 13837). **paccha** hinder part (Pkt.); **pa_s** the back, the rear (A.); **pa_ch(a_)** back part of anything (B.); **pacha** (Or.); **pa_ch** kicking out with the hind legs (H.); **passa** the hinder part (Si.); **picho** rear (S.); **piccha_** hinder part, rear (P.); **pis** the rear (A.); **picha_** (B.); posterior, buttocks, hind legs (of a horse) (Or.); **pi_cha_** rear (H.)(CDIAL 7990). **pachva_r.a_** rear (P.); **pachua_r.** adj. behind, hinder (Mth.); **pichwa_r.a_** hindmost (H.)(CDIAL 7994). **paccha_** behind (Pali.Pkt.); **pas'ca_t** from behind, behind (RV.); **paca-kana** behind (Pas'.); **pach** behind (H.) (CDIAL 7999). **Image: having the face turned back**: **pichau~r.** having the face turned back (H.); **pichau~r.a_** behind (H.)(CDIAL 7997). **pichau~hai** adv. behind, from behind (OH.)(CDIAL 7996).

6150.**Land inundated by floods**: **pukkoli** land inundated by floods (of the ebb-tide), perh. a field similar to **khajjana**. **pukku_li** or **pukkolli** are terms found in certain Sanskrit inscriptions

from the Kannad.a-speaking area in expressions like **pukkoli-ks.etra** or **pukkoli-khajjana**. **khajjana, khajjana, khajja_na, khajjan.aka** is the same as Mara_t.hi_ **kha_jan.**. It is a Sanskritized des'i_ word meaning 'the area (near the sea-shore), on which a thin layer of sand accumulates after the ebb-tide coming through inlets' and 'a rice field created out of such an area near a hillock by erecting embankments on the three other sides', or 'a field created by reclamation of the river-bed' (Epigraphica Indica, Vol. XXIII, pp. 53-4; loc. cit. D.C.Sircar, Indian Epigraphy, p. 426). **poykai** natural spring or pond (**Ci_vaka. 337**); tank (**Patir-r-up. 27**); **pukkai** spring-pond (Ta.); **bugga** (Te.); **bugge** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

6151.**Image: anus**: **pukku, pukul.i** the female organ of generation (Ka.); **pu_ku, poke** (Te.); **pucci, pocce, ponal, por-a, por-u** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **bukni** the anus (Santali.lex.) **Image: female organ of generation**: **pukal.i, pukul.i, pukku, mukal.i, mukul.i, mukl.i** female organ of generation, anus (Ka.); **pu_ku** id. (Ka.Te.Kond.a); **pukul.i** anus (Tu.)(DEDR 4236). **poko** rectum (Ku.); **pokar.** anus (A.)(CDIAL 8392). **Image: female organ**: **mukal.i, pukal.i, mukul.i, mukl.i** the female organ of generation (Ka.lex.)

6152.**Images: navel; umbilical cord; a depression**: **pokkul., po_kil** navel; **pokkan.i** a large open navel (Ta.); **pokkil., pokkul.** navel (Ma.); **puku.** id. (Ko.); **piku.** id. (To.); **pokkur.., porkur..** id. (Ka.); **pokki** id. (Kod..); **puval.u, pu_vol.u** id. (Tu.); **hodkul.u** id. (Bel.); **hokru** id. (Kor.); **pokkili** id.; a depression (Te.); **bogur** navel (Kol.Nk.); **pu_n.el** id. (Pe.Mand..); **pu_r.enji, pu_nenji** id. (Kui); **pu_leri, pu_leni, pu_len.i** id. (Kuwi); **pu_t** id., umbilical cord (Br.)(DEDR 4460). **buka** the navel; **buka seresere** ulcerated navel (Santali.lex.) **Image: child at birth**: **pokali** adj. of a child, fully developed at its birth (Mu.Sadani) (Mu.lex.) **paya_ya** born (Pkt.); **paya_ya_** who has borne a child (Pkt.); **pra_ye behun** to crouch in labour; **pya_v** act of giving birth; **pya_y** woman who has borne a child; **pya_ye** pp. of **pasun** (K.); **praja_ta** born (RV.); **praja_ta_** woman who has borne a child (Mn.)(CDIAL 8509). **praja_yate_** is born (RV.); bears, begets (MBh.); **paja_yati** is born (Pali); **paya_i** gives birth (Pkt.); **pa_iba** (A.); **pa_iba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 8510). **prajanayati** causes to propagate (RV.); causes to be reproduced (S'Br.); **pi_nawun** (a midwife) to deliver a woman (K.)(CDIAL 8507). **prajana** begetting, bearing (Mn.); **pi_n** childbirth; **dupi_ᵘ** a woman who has had two children (K.)(CDIAL 8506).

6153.**Betel-vine cultivators**: **mukkantan-** title of a sect of shepherds and of betel-vine cultivators (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mu_lava_pa** planter of edible roots (Mn.); **mura_u_** greengrocer (Aw.)(CDIAL 10253).

6154.**Blossom of Artocarpus**: **mutal.** bud (Ta. lex.); **mutal** blossom or catkin of Artocarpus, considered as the first fruit (**mi_ttu**) and superstitiously plucked off (Ma.); beginning (Ma.Ta.); **mo0il** valuable thing (To.); **modal** beginning, extremity or tip (Ka.); **mudeli** origin (Tu.); **modalu** beginning, origin (Te.); **modol** beginning (Go.); the first (Kond.a)(DEDR 4950). **mudgara** bud (Skt.); **moggara** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10199; DEDR 5113). **Origin**: **mu_laka** arising from (MBh.); **s'ar-mu_w** source of the river, Sarju (Ku.); **mul.hu~** from the beginning (Or.); **mu_l.** origin (G.); cause (M.); **mu_l.i_** tender root (G.); **mula** beginning, cause (Si.)(CDIAL 10250). **mud.d.h, mun.d.h** beginning, root (L.); beginning (P.)(CDIAL 10247). **Artocarpus heterophyllus**: "...The bark is sometimes made into rope and cloth. The wood is used locally to a limited extent as a yellow dye." (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.229). **Image: bud**: **mot.t.u** tender flower-bud; rounded top of a car (Ta.); flower-bud, nipple, bud-like, the blunt end, pommel (Ma.);

mit.t.e tender bud, flower-bud (Kor.); **mod.o** bud (Go.); id., flower-bud (Kui); **mod.** flower-bud (Ga.Kui); sprout (M.)(DEDR 5113).

6155.**Deceit**: **pokkam** lie, falsehood, deceit, fault; **poccam, poccu** lie, falsehood; fault, defect; **poccai** fault; **pocca_ppu** badness, evil, wickedness, fault (Ta.); **pokkar** low people (Ma.); **bon:ku** to lie (Ka.); **bon:kuni** to deny (Tu.); **poccemu** deceit, trick, defect, fault; **bon:ku** to lie; a lie; false, untrue; **bon:kincu** to deceive, tempt; cause to tell a lie; **bon:kari** a liar; **bon:kula~_d.u** id.; fem. **bon:kula~_d.i** (Te.); **bo_kinai** to pretend; **po_k- (-h-)** to tell lies (Kuwi); **phukka_ = mithya_** (Pkt.)(DEDR 4459). **poy (-pp-, -tt-)** to lie, utter falsehood, make false pretences, deceive, cheat, prove false; lie, falsehood, sham, that which is artificial; **poykka** falsely; **poyppu** falsification, deception; **poymmai** falsehood, illusion, that which is artificial or counterfied; **poyyan-** a liar (Ta.); **poy** a lie, illusion, cheat (Ma.); a lie (Ko.); **pi.k- (pi.ky-)** to lie; **pi.kit.e.r** a lie (To.); **pusi** to become or prove untrue, lie; bear no fruit, not to attain ripeness; falsehood, lie, hypocricy, idle prattle, bearing no fruit; **pusiga** liar (Ka.); **hus'i** a lie, falsehood (Tu.); **busa_na_** to lie (Go.); **pu_sa_** lie; **pu_sa_-ka_t.anji** liar (Kui); **pussowi, pu_so_vi** cheating, pretending (Kuwi); **pasyare** liar; **pasyetre** to tell lies; **paslaha** liar; false; **pasadeye** to accuse falsely (Malt.); **apu_i-/apu_ya-**, in: **apu_ivayan.a-, apu_yavayan.a-** whose words are not false; **aphusia** free from error (Pkt.)(DEDR 4531). **Cheat**: **phakkika_** proposition (Nais..); (in logic) statement to be refuted, sophism, fraud (Skt.); **phakkati** propounds a statement to be refuted (Dha_tup.); acts wrongly (Skt.); **phakun** to state one's poverty as inability to give (K.)[cf. **phakar.** penniless, beggar (Ku.); **phakkar.** rascal (N.); libertine (G.)(CDIAL 9037); **phakkn.a_** to squander (P.)(CDIAL 9036)]; **phakir.i_** altercation (S.); **phakkar., phakkar.i_** abuse (P.); **pha_ku_n.o~_** to dispute (WPah.); **phaka_unu** to flatter, seduce (N.); **pha_kat.i** deception (A.); **phaka_** to be disappointed (B.); **phakkar.** hoaxer (B.); **phakar.i** fraud (Or.); **phakkar.** abuse (H.); **pha~_kr.a_** vain boaster (H.P.); **pha~_ko** pretention; **phavu~** to be misled (G.); **pha_kad.** flashy (M.); **phakkiya_** passage in a text hard to interpret (Pkt.); **fa_ki_** complaint (WPah.); **pha_ki** deception, trick (A.); **pha~_ki** (B.Or.); **pha~_ki_** objection (in logic), trick, fraud (H.); proposition, sentence (M.)(CDIAL 9035). **bin:ku** crookedness, dishonesty, guile (Ka.); **pik(i)la_t.a** cheating (Tu.)[cf. **pittala_t.t.am** deception, fraud (Ta.)(DEDR 4166)]; **pikku** to cheat; deceit, trick (Te.)(DEDR 4130).

6156.**Ruin; theft; deceit**: **mo_s.a** theft (Mn.); **mo_sa** stealing (Pkt.); **khos-mos** (N.)(CDIAL 10358). **mo_s.ati** steals (RV.); **mo_san.a** stealing (Pkt.); **mohan.** to cheat (L.); **mohna_** to steal (P.); **mosnu** (N.); **mohiba** to take by fraud (A.); **mosna_** to steal (H.)(CDIAL 10359). **mu_s.an.a** stealing (Skt.); **mu_san** pilfering (H.)(CDIAL 10259). **mu_s.ati** steals (Dha_tup.); **mi_sai** steals (Pkt.); **mu_sna_** (H.); **musna_** to be stolen (H.)(CDIAL 10259). **mus.** in cmpds. 'stealing' (MBh.); theft (Skt.); **mus.ivan** thief (RV.); **mus.a_r., mus.a_r.a** thief (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10216). **mus.ati** steals (MBh.); **musati** beguiles (Pali); **musai** steals (Pkt.); **mus.** (Pas'.); **muhun** to defraud (K.); **muhan.u, mu_han.u** to steal, rob (S.); **musn.o** (Ku.); **musa_via** caused to be stolen (Pkt.); **muha_un.a_** to be plundered (P.); **muskiba_** to deceive (Or.); **musakn.e~** to scorn (M.)(CDIAL 10217). **mus.t.a** stolen (Skt.); **mut.t.ha** robbed (Pkt.); **mot.h^{u}** change of fortune (usu. from good to bad)(K.); **mut.ho** ruined (pp. of **musan.u**)(S.); **mut.t.ha_** pp. of **mussan., mut.t.han.** to cheat (L.); **mut.t.hn.a_** to cheat, rob (P.); **mu_t.hna_** to be destroyed, not to remain (H.)(CDIAL 10220). **mus.yate_** is robbed (MBh.); **musun** to steal (K.); **musan.u** to be ruined (pp. **mut.ho**)(S.); **mussan.** to be ruined, be unlucky (pp. **mut.t.ha_**), **musna_** to be spoilt, rot (L.); to steal (P.); to be stolen (H.)(CDIAL 10222). **muci** to perish (Ta.); **mucippu** destruction (Ta.); **musincu** to be spoiled, fail (Te.)(DEDR 4903). **makin.o** to be rotten (Ku.); **mak(k)inu,**

mak(k)a_unu to decay, rot away; **makmaka_unu** to ache, pain (N.); **mr.kta** hurt (RV.)(CDIAL 10263). cf. **mu_cat.ai** rancidity, anything unclean (Ta.)(DEDR 5029). **Vain; pretence; deceit**: **mo_sa_** falsely (Pkt.); **mo_sa** deceit (Pkt.); **mr.s.a_** vain (RV.); falsely (AV.); **mis.a** false appearance (Skt.); **musa_** falsely (Pali); **musa_-va_da** falsehood (As'.); **mus.a, mus.aya** falsely (NiDoc.); **musa_** falsely (Pkt.); **misa, miha** deceit (Pkt.); **mis.a_** to deceive (Ash.Kt.); **mis.i** to play (Kt.); **mus.** to cheat, play (Wg.); **mi_hu** pretence (S.); **mi_ha_inu** to deceive (S.); **misa** pretence (OMth.); **mis** (H.); **misa** pretext (OG.); **mas** fraud, trick (G.); **ase-mase** adv. with false but plausible reasons (G.); **mi_s** pretext (M.); **musa** mistake, deception (Si.)(CDIAL 10298). **mo_campo_tal** to be deceived; to fall into danger; to go wrong, be mistaken; **mo_cam** treachery, deceit, fraud; danger, risk, detriment; mistake; **mo_ca-na_cam** cheating and damaging; **mo_cat.i** fraud (Ta.lex.)

6157.**Image: fountain**: **ojjara, vajjarakke** a spring, a fountain (Ka.); **uja, uje** (Tu.); **uggel** a well (Tu.); **osar, osaru** to ooze, to trickle, to flow gently; **osargal** the oozing-stone: a kind of crystal; **osaru ni_ru** oozing or trickling water (Ka.lex.) cf. **o_gha, o_ga** a stream, a current, a course of water (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6158.**Weight**: **ojana, vajanu** gravity, heaviness, weight; a weight; weight, dignity, influence (Ma.); **bo_ja, bo_ja_, vajana** (H.); **ojanu** (Tu.); **ojje, vajja, vajje, vajanu, vaje** a weight, load, burden (Ka.); **o_jhem.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **vajani** of weight, not of capacity (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6159.**Influential man**: **vajanuda_ra** weighty, influential, an influential man (Ka.M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **vaji_ra** a vizier, a prime minister (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vajra** a kind of very tenacious mortar or hard cement; a strong glue (used by carpenters) (Ka.Te.Ta.); an impetuous or overawing man; **vajras'un.t.a** an extremely stupid and illiterate man (Ka.); **vajra-ga_re** a hard or durable plaster (Ka.lex.) **o_ja_yila** man of propriety (Ka.lex.)

6160.**Ornaments; instrument; bright**: **o_ja ha_rku** ornaments; **o_jali turh'nai** to rig; **o_japee** that I may look nice (Kuwi); **o_spa (o_st-)** to be bright, shine, glitter, give light; **o_steri** light (Kui); **ojjam'ni po_da** a pretty girl; **o_ja, o_jagatti, o_ji** beautiful; **o_ju** beauty; **o_jitasi** a handsome man (Kuwi)(DEDR 1037). cf. **harku** thing, instrument, furniture, jewels (Kuwi)(DEDR 2353).

6161.**Priest; goldsmith; blacksmith; artificer; sacrifice**: **va_ja** an artificer; **o_ja** a teacher, a guru (Ka.); **ojja, o_ju** (Te.); **o_jeva_d.u** a priestling; a sacrificer to the village goddess (Te.); **o_cca** a ma_ra_n s'u_dra who beats the drums in temples (Ma.); **o_ccan-** a sacrificer to the goddess Pit.a_ri (Ta.); **o_ja** an artificer: a carpenter, a blacksmith, a goldsmith (Ka.); **o_ju** a goldsmith (Te.); **o_van-** an artificer; kamma_l.an- (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **u_r..iga** work, business; service (Ka.); **u_d.iga** (Te.); **u_r..iyam** (Ta.Ma.); **oy** to perform (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ur..iga** a brid of omen (Ka.); **ur..i** circumstances; **ur..i ka_n.u** to inquire from the astronomer; **od.i** sorcery; to use witchcraft (Ma.); **valanu** an omen (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: subjugation**: **vayam < vas'a** state of subjugation (**Te_va_. 1133, 2**); power, might (**Na_mati_pa. 793**); victory, conquest (**Paripa_. 15,59**); **vayattan-** one brought to state of subjection (Ta.lex.) **vayappat.u** to be brought under another's influence (**Par..amo. 110**)(Ta.lex.) **Strength; effort**: **vaya** strength, power; increase, abundance (Ta.); **vayam** power, might; victory, conquest; **vayavan-** strong man, valiant man; **vayavu** strength (Ta.); **vayam** strength (Ma.); **baymbe..** hero (Kod..)(DEDR 5254). **vya_ya_ma** dragging different ways, contest (AV.); exertion (MBh.); effort, exertion (Pali); a partic.

measure of length (Skt.); **va_ya_ma** effort, exertion (Pali.Pkt.); **vayam-a** exertion, practice; **va_yam-a** labour (Si.); **ba_ya~_** width (P.)(CDIAL 12209). **va_ji** strong, powerful, impetuous, swift; an enemy; **va_ja** strength, vigour, energy (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **va_jape_ya** name of a particular sacrifice (Skt.Ka.); **va_ji-me_dha** a horse-sacrifice (Ka.); **va_ja** a mantra or prayer concluding a sacrifice (Ka.); boiled rice, food in general, vegetable food (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **va_ja** strength, vigour (RV.); **wez** alive, healthy (Pr.)(CDIAL 11476). **o_ja_** nutritive element in food (Pali); **o_jas** strength, vigour, vitality (RV.); **o_ya, o_ya_** strength, fame, glory (Pkt.); **oja-** (KharI.); **oya-** (NiDoc.); **oda** strength (Si.)(CDIAL 2541). **o_jman** vigour, speed, power (Skt.); **oju** force, rapidity, height, arrogance (S.); **oj** strength, vigour, splendour, light (H.); **oj** life, vitality (M.); **ojjalla** strong (Pkt.); **ojho** powerful; awe (G.)(CDIAL 2543). **u_rjas** vigour, strength (Skt.); **u_rj, u_rja_** adj. (RV.); **ujja** strength, brightness (Pkt.); **uj** energy (Ku.); **u_j** uproar, tyranny (H.); **oj** life, vitality (M.); **oda** nectar (Si.)(CDIAL 2422). **niro_ja** tasteless, insipid (Pali); **niroda** lacking vitality or power (Si.)(CDIAL 7289). **o_can-** preceptor, teacher; cf. **ojas** (Skt.); **o_ja** (Ka.); **o_ccan** (M.); **o_ccan-** male belonging to a caste, members of which usually officiate as priests in temples sacred to Pit.a_ri and other village goddesses; **uvaccan-** member of a caste of temple drummers and pu_ja_ris of Ka_l.i (**Nan-. 144, Mayilai**); member of an ancient tribe of Arabs (**Cu_t.a_.**); **o_ccan--katti** large billhook for beheading animals in sacrifices; **o_cunan-** male of the parava caste (**Cilap. 5,27**); oilmonger (**Cilap. 5,27,Urai**); sailor (**Cilap. 5,27,Arum.**)(Ta.lex.)

6162.**Image: spear**: **barca** the iron part of a spear (Mu.); cf. **barcha_** (Oraon.); **barca** (Sadani.); **barci** (M.); **barca** the spear-head when the shaft is of wood, and the whole spear, when the shaft and point are one single piece of iron, in which case the cmpd. **mer.edbarca** is used (cf. Pl. IV.A.)(Mu.lex.)

6163.**Public revenue**: **mahasu_lu** public revenue (Ka.M.H.); private income from land (Ka.); **mahasu_lu-da_ra** a collector or receiver of taxes (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **vasu_lu** revenue, rent (Ka.M.H.); collections, collection (Ka.Te.); **vasu_luba_ki** balance due of the revenue, of grain, of money etc.); **vasu_luma_d.u** to collect as revenue etc. (Ka.lex.)

6164.**Pregnancy**: **basar-osage** a festivity held at the first pregnancy of a woman or at the first si_manto_nnaya; **basir-, basar-, basur-, basru** the belly, the abdomen (Ka.); **vayir-u** (Ta.); **vayar-u** (Ma.); **basur-** the belly; the womb; pregnancy; the embryo; the inside, the hold of a ship; **basur-u nil** pregnancy to take place; **basur-i** a pregnant woman; **besal, besana, besale** birth, production, bringing forth; **besala_gu** to bear, to bring forth, as children; to be delivered (Ka.lex.) **bar jivi** pregnant (Santali.lex.) **pori** a ceremony performed on the occasion of the first pregnancy of a lady (Tu.lex.) cf. **vaya_-nat.ukkam** morning sickness and morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **vayavu-no_y** id. (**Kalit. 29**); **vaya_-no_y** id. (**Ain:kur-u. 51**); **vayavu** id. (**Pur-ana_. 20**)(Ta.); **bayake** (Ka.); **vaya_** (**Tol. Col. 371**) **vaya_** great desire (**Tirukko_. 383, Urai.**); **basiru** (OKa.) (Ta.lex.) **a_sa_** desire (P.lex.) **pa~_kyu~** wished for, expected, resolved on (G.)(CDIAL 8434). **bayake** desire, especially a longing occasioned by pregnancy; **bayakate madime** a ceremony observed usually in the sixth month of pregnancy (Tu.lex.) ?cf. **vyasana** passion, evil passion, vice (Mn.)(CDIAL 12180).

6165.**Image: foetus**: **vaya_** foetus; womb; pains of child-birth; pain; **vaya_-v-uyirttal** to yearn; to give birth; to be relieved of pain (Ta.lex.) **Desire**: **vayam** desire (**Tirukko_. 383**); **bayake** (OK.); **vayavu** morning sickness and morbid longings of a pregnant woman (**Pur-ana_. 20**); **vaya_-nat.ukkam** id.; **vaya_-k-ko_t.t.i** id.; **vaya_-no_y** id. (**Ain:kur-u. 51**); **vaya_-p-pan.t.am**

eatables longed for by women during pregnancy; **vayavu** desire, love, affection (**Paripa_. 11,67**); **vaya_vutal** to desire (**Malaipat.u. 476**); **vaya_** great desire (**Tirukko_. 383, Urai.**); langour or lassitude during pregnancy; **vayavu** strength (**Patir-r-up. 36,2**); **valapu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ma_ya_** supernatural power, skill (RV.); illusion (S'Br.); fraud, compassion (Skt.); illusion, trick, fraud (Pali.Pkt.); sexual love (N.); **ma_a** illusion (OB.); **ma_v** fraud, sorcery (M.); **ma_** deceit, illusion, jugglery (Si.); **ma_y** love, affection (K.)(CDIAL 10060). **ma_yin** artful, deceptive (RV.); **ma_yika** juggler (Skt.); **ma_yi, ma_ia** deceiving, juggling (Pkt.); **ma_yum. goyum.** crooked (OG.)(CDIAL 10061). **maya (-pp-, -nt-)** to mistake, misunderstand; **mayakku** to bewilder, confuse, puzzle, mystify, fascinate, allure, charm, mix up, unite, ruin, destroy, disturb, unsettle, make one swoon; (also **mayakkam**) mental delusion, stupor, bewilderment, aberration of mind as from ignorance, fascination, etc., spiritual ignorance, mistaken knowledge, misunderstanding, giddiness, unconsciousness, coma, confusion, mixture, laziness; **mayakkat.i** bewilderment, intoxication; **mayan:ku** to be confused, bewildered, be charmed, allured, be intoxicated, be changed in one's mind or body, be ruined, desolated, be distressed, be disturbed, tossed about (as the sea), be in doubt, be overwhelmed with anxiety, be mixed up, resemble, be crowded together, be engaged in a fight, lose one's senses, be in a state of disorder or confusion, become unconscious; **mayar (-v-, -nt-)** to be bewildered, confused, lose consciousness, be fatigued, tired, wonder; bewilderment; **mayarvu** illusion of the senses, confusion, bewilderment, ignorance, weariness; **mayari** person whose mind is confused, bewildered person, lascivious person, ignorant person; **mayal** confusion, bewilderment, delusion, madness, desire, lust, sensual infatuation, doubt, fear, dread; **mayar-kai** confusion, bewilderment, delusion; **maiyal** infatuation of love, madness, overwhelming pride, must of elephant; **maiyalavar** persons of deranged minds; **maiyala_r** id., magicians; **maiya_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to be perplexed; **maintu** infatuation of love, madness, must of elephant, ignorance; **macakku** to charm, bewitch, confuse, perplex; **macakkam** dullness, indolence, swoon, unconsciousness, morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macakkai** morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macan:ku** to become confused, doubtful; **macan:kal** confusion, perplexity (Ta.); **mayan.n.uka** to be drowsy, giddy, be perplexed, delude, fascinate; **mayal** infatuation, charm of love; **mayyal** perturbation, grief (Ma.); **mo.s't-** to be in rut; **mint** passion, heat (of female buffalo); **min us't-** (female) is passionate and arouses passion (To.); **mayamu, maymu** bewilderment, perplexity; **mayme** perplexed, downcast state; **maccu, meccu** illusion, delusion, deception, a decoy powder (Ka.); **me.k-** to mix thoroughly; **me.ng-** id. (Kod..); **maikuni** to entice, persuade, perplex (Tu.); **maikamu** intoxication, inebriation, unconsciousness, drowsiness; **maida** intoxication; **maidu** deception, deceit, delusion, intoxication; an enchanting powder; **mey(i)du** to be infatuated, be beside oneself, be intoxicated; **mampu** intoxication (Te.); **ma_ya_** malt prepared for making beer, malt refuse, beer in its preparatory stage; **ma_ya_, ma_ya~_n-** arrack made of rice (Kur.); **meca** an intoxicating beverage prepared of corn (Malt.)(DEDR 4706). **bayake, bay(i)ke, bavake** longing, wish, desire, hope; desired object; **bagasu, bayasu, bayisu, bavasu** to desire, wish, long for; **bayasuvike** desiring, etc.; **ba_kul.i** excessive desire; an inordinately desirous, covetous person (Ka.); **bay- (bayp-, bayc-)** (stomach) hungers (Kod..); **bayakuni, bayasuni** to long for, desire eagerly; **bayake** desire, esp. the longing occasioned by pregnancy; **baga_suni** to desire; **baja_n.yuni** to long, wish, be greedy (Tu.); **va~_piri, va~_pu** longing or desiring eagerly after long privation; **ve_vil.l.u** (pl.) longing of a pregnant woman (for particular things, with vomiting and other signs of pregnancy (Te.); **wassa_na_, assa_na_** (hunger, cold, etc.) is felt, (soul, **ji_wa_**) desires; **vas-** (hunger, thirst, cold, etc.) to be felt; **vah-** (thirst) to be felt (Go.); **bana** hunger (Kond.a); **va~_cu, va_cu** to feel a strong desire for anything after long want or privation, long (Te.)(DEDR 5257). **Desire**: **va_chati** desires (RV.);

ba_chiba_ to wish, wish for (Or.); **a_m.cha** likes (OG.)(CDIAL 11478). **va_cha_** wish (Skt.); **vam.cha_** I wish (Pkt.); **wa~nc** = **wo~_ch** partiality, curse (K.)(CDIAL 11479).

6166.**Fascination**: **vaci** fascination (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,3,8**)(Ta.lex.) **vas'i_kara** subjugating (MBh.)(CDIAL 11432). **vas'a** will, authority, power (RV.); **vasa** will, power (Pali)(CDIAL 11430).

6167.**Command**: **besana** (Tadbhava of **vidha_na**) order, command; **besanam pe_r.. = besani_**; **besanam sa_r** to get an order; **besana he_r..isi kol.** to obtain permission; **besani_, besani_-i_** to give an order; **besambad.e, besavad.e** to get an order, to obtain permission; **besave_r..** to give an order, to command (Ka.lex.)

6168.**Love; protection**: **o_** to be attached to; to love; to be fond of; to be pleased with; to be kind (Ka.); **uva** (Ma.Ta.); **upavi** love (Ma.); **o_pam** a beloved man; a husband; **o_pal.** a beloved woman; **o_** an interjection of calling, of praising, or reverencing and questionableness; **o_l** affection, friendship (Ka.); **o_limike** friendship (Te.); **o_vu** to take care of, to guard, to protect, cherish (Ka.); **o_mu** (Te.); **o_mbu** (Ta.Ma.); **o_ma** favour, kindness; assistance (Ka.); **o_man** (Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

6169.**The mystic syllable**: **o_m.-ka_ra** the mystic syllable o_m. (Skt.Ka.); **o_ma_na, o_na_ma** a name of the alphabet of which formerly the letter **o_** (as a salutation) was first taught to write; the name or mantra that begins with **o_** i.e. **o_ namah- s'iva_ya** (Ka.lex.)

6170.**Image; similarity**: **o_pu** to fit, to suit; **o_lupu, po_lupu** to compare (Te.); **o_pa_di** likeness, similarity (Te.Ka.); **o_l** to resemble (Ka.); **o_lu, po_lu** to resemble (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6171.**Oblation**: **o_ma, ho_ma** the act of making an oblation to the gods by casting clarified butter into the fire, accompanied with reciting mantras; an oblation of clarified butter, an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering; a sacrifice; **o_jas** vitality, power; light, splendour, lustre; **o_jisu** to be properly or carefully performed; **o_laga** service, homage (Ka.Te.Tu.); **o_lakkam** splendour, majesty (Ta.Ma.) (Ka.lex.)

6172.**Inner apartment**: **o_vari** (Tadbhava of **upagr.ha**) an inner apartment or chamber; apavaraka (Ka.Te.); **o_vari_** a term for the several apartments under the arcade which is erected along the course of the enclosing wall of a temple (M.)(Ka.lex.) **apavaraka** an inner apartment, a lying-in chamber (Skt.Ka.); **upa-gr.ha** an inner apartment (Ka.lex.)

6173.**Perfumed**: **gandha-vaha** ep. of wind (Mn.); wind (MBh.); **wa_gan** wind (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11454). **pariva_sita** perfumed (all round); **va_sa** perfume; cf. **va_ta** wind [**va_yu** Skt. wind; Lat. **ventus**; Goth. **winds** = wind; OHG. **wa_jan** to blow; Old Irish **feth** air; Lithuanian **audra** storm]; cf. **va_sa** perfume (Classical Skt.); **va_sita** scented; **va_sana-va_sita** scented, filled, permeated; **va_seti** to perfume, to clean or preserve by means of perfumes, to disinfect; **saso ava_sesi sake sari_re = sake sari_re attano sari_ran da_tun ava_sesi va_sa_peti ti attho, sari_ra c'assa bhakkh' attha_ya ada_si**: in this passage **va_seti** is taken as caus. of **vas** to eat; thus 'he made eat, feasted, entertained by or on his own body'; **kusumehi va_setva_**: perfume; cf. **va_sitaka** scented, perfumed; **va_sitika_** scented clay (Pali.lex.) **va_si** having or emitting perfume; **va_sita, va_s'ita** perfumed, scented (Ka.lex.) **vahant** carrying, flowing (Skt.); **vaham.ta** pres. part. (Pkt.); **bowa~ti_** flowing (A.)(CDIAL 11457).

6174.**Roll**: cf. **br.si_** roll of twisted grass, cushion (S'rS.)(CDIAL 9301). **bhisi** a bolster, a cushion, pad, roll; **ci_vara-bhisi** a robe rolled up; five kinds are allowed in a viha_ra, viz., un.n.a-bhisi, cola-bhisi, va_ka-bhisi, tin.u-bhisi, pan.n.a-bhisi, i.e. bolsters stuffed with wool, cotton-cloth, bark, grass, or talipot leaves; **bhisika_** a small bolster; **va_ta-pa_na-bhisika_** a roll to keep out draughts; **bhisi** a raft; ?a cushion of twisted grass (Pali.lex.)

6175.**Vindhya**: **vicam < vijo_** (Pkt.) < **vindhya** the vindhya mountains (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 3,52**)(Ta.lex.) **bija** (Tadbhava of **vindhya**) a forest; the Vindhya range (Ka.); **vintam** jungle (Ta.); **bija-vet.t.u** the vindhya range (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vintiyam** the range of hills separating the hindusthan from the deccan, one of as.t.a-kula-parvatam (**Pin..**); **vintai** id. (**Kampara_. Akat. 39**); **vintam** id. (**Takkaya_kap. 62**); mountain (**Na_mati_pa. 513**); **vintam-at.t.o_n-** Agastya, as one who subdued the vindhyas (**Na_mati_pa. 121**); **vintan-** shepherd (prob. **go_vinda**)(**Na_mati_pa. 158**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6176.**Scorpion**: **vr.scika** scorpion (RV.); **vr.s'cana** id. (Skt.); **vicchika** scorpion (Pali); **vicchia, vim.chia** (Pkt.); **bich** (Sh.); **bichi_** (Ku.); **bisa_** (also a hairy caterpillar covered with bristles)(A.); **bicha_** scorpion (B.Or.); **bi_ch** (Mth.); **bi_chi_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **bi_cha_** (H.); **vi_chi_, vi~chi_** (G.); **ucum** (Pas'.); **vichu~_** (S.); **vat.hu~ha~, vat.t.hu~ha** (L.); **vicchua, vim.chua** (Pkt.); **vichu_, vicchu_** (L.); **bicchu_** (P.); **bichu** (Or.); **bi_chu** (Mth.); **bicchu_, bi_chu_** (H.); **vi_chu** (G.); **viccu, viccua, vim.cua** (Pkt.); **byuc^{u}** (K.); **biccu_** (P.); **biccu_, biccot.u_** young scorpion (WPah.);[For **-ot.-** cf. **pot.t.i** scorpion (Te.); **pot.t.e** scorpion (Ga.)(DEDR 4488)]; **vi~cd.a_** large scorpion (M.); **viccu, vim.cu, im.cu** (Konkan.i); **bacchiu~** large hornet (N.); **vi_cu~, vi_cu_, vi~cvi_, vi~cvi_n., vi~ci_n.** scorpion (M.)(CDIAL 12081). cf. **itsu, itsa_, vitsu** scorpion (Kon.lex.) [For semant. **vr.cika** caterpillar covered with bristles (Skt.)(CDIAL 12081) cf.: **wi_si_, vi_s, vi_si** fly (Go.); **vi_sla/vi_zla, vi_nza** id. (Kond.a); **vi_za** id. (Pe.); **vi_je** id. (Mand..); **visa, viha** fly, winged insect (Kui); **vi_ha, vi_ha_, wiha** fly (Kuwi); **viha** fly, insect (Kuwi)(DEDR 5451)]. **viruccikam < vr.s'cika** scorpion (**Tiva_.**); scorpio of the zodiac (**Tiva_.**); the eighth solar month (**Tan.ikaippu. Intira. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: crab**: **viruccikam** crab (**Ilak. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6177.**Paddy or millet for immediate consumption**: **besa** the market price of paddy and rice (Mu.Sadani); **besa** the paddy, rice or millet bought for immediate or early (within 2-3 weeks) consumption, instead of **benesa** which is not used (Mu.lex.)

6178.**Image: to strike with a whip**: **bese** a swinge, stroke with a whip, etc.; a blow, bow for dressing cotton (Tu.)(DEDR 5450). **bese, bisu** a swinge: a stroke with a whip etc., a blow; a bow for dressing cotton (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To spread, to throw**: **ve_k (-h-)** to announce, publish; **ve_ng (-it-)** to become spread; **we_nginai** to spread, outspread; **we_kh'nai** to unravel (Kuwi); **ve_nga** to be spread out, stretched out or up, opened out, open out; **ve_pka** to stretch forth, stretch up, spread out, open out (Kui); **ve_y (-v-, -nt-)** to blossom, open; **ve_yul.** blossoming (?Ta.)(DEDR 5519). **negad.u** to be published, be well-known or famous (Te.); **nikar..** to shine (Ta.)(DEDR 3659).

6179.**Image: cry; t tell, describe; announce**: **veh-** to tell, describe; **vehkanur, vehva_l, vehka-bital** a teller; **vehc-** to state, reply; **ve'-** to say; **vesori_, weser.i_, we_so_r.i_, we_se_ri_** story; **vesu_d.i punda_na_** to guess a riddle; **ve_su_ri_** story; **veha_na_, veh-** to tell; **wehta_na_** to explain, show, announce (Go.); **veR- (-t-)** to speak, tell; caus. **veRis-** to cause somebody to tell (Kond.a); **vec- (vecc-)** to speak (Pe.); **veh- (-t-)** to tell, say (Mand..); **vespa- (vest-)** to say, speak,

tell; n. saying, speech, word (Kui); **vessali (vest-)** to tell; **weh'nai** to speak, say, tell; **veh- (vest-)** to say, tell; **vespu** speech (Kuwi); **ba'ana_ (ba_cas)** to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretend, express as one's own view or idea, say to oneself, imagine, reflect, intend, cry (of animals), sound so-and-so; **ba_rna_** to be called, termed, have a title (Kur.); **bce** to relate, tell (Malt.)(DEDR 5514).

6180.**To pull out; redeem; unpack**: **ve_sa** to take out; bring out into the open, extract, expose, redeem (Kui); **ve_ska** pl. action (Kui); **ve_nj (ve_nc-)** to take out (Mand..); **vecc (-it-)** to take out, take off (Kuwi); **we_cinai** to unpack; **ve_c** (**-it-**) to pull up, pull out, take out (Kuwi)(DEDR 5523). **ve_ma_** nom. sing. of **ve_man;** cf. **ve_mam** < **ve_ma** loom; **ve_mamutala ta_mini takar-r-a** *(**Ja_n-a_.** 15)(Ta.lex.) **ba_ha_n.a** spreading of nets in deep water (Or.); **ba_ha_n.ia~_** man who spreads a net (Or.)(CDIAL 12200). **Use (a tool)**: **wa_yun** to use (a tool)(K.); **ba_n.o~_** to plough (WPah.)(CDIAL 11612). **bahiba_, bohiba_, buhiba_** to carry, wear; to flow, blow (Or.); **bahab** to carry, work (a plough); to flow, blow (Mth.); **vahati** carries, bears along (of rivers), is carried along (RV.)(CDIAL 11453). **bhon.u_** to move, blow (WPah.); **bahanu** to flow, run, glide, blow (N.); **bahan.o** to wander (Ku.); **biba** to carry, serve; to flow, blow (A.); **baha_, baoya_** to carry, row, steer; to flow (B.); **bahiba_, bohiba_, buhiba_** to carry, wear; to flow, blow (Or.); **har bahab** to plough (Bi.); **bahab** to carry, work (a plough); to flow, blow (Mth.); **bahai** flows, blows (OAw.); **bahna_** (H.); **bahai** flows, moves (OMarw.); **vahevu~** to flow (G.); **va_hn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11453). **To throw a net**: **ba_hn.a_** to throw (a net)(WPah.); **ba_hiba_** to spread (a net)(Or.); **wa_** to throw, put, place, shoot (an arrow)(Dardic)(CDIAL 12201). **pheka** to throw (B.); **phekab** (Mth.); **phe~knu, phya~_knu** (N.); **phe~kna_** (H.); **phe~kvu~** (G.); **phe~kn.e~, phekn.e~** (M.); **phen:giba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 9106). **vya_dhayati** causes to pierce (AitA_r.); **ba_na** to throw (D..); **wa(h), wa~_** to throw, put, place, shoot (an arrow)(Pas'.); **wa_yun** to wave (the arms)(K.); **ba~_han.u_** to strike (a ball)(WPah.); **va_hvu~, va_vu~** to raise (a weapon)(G.); **ba_hn.a_** (P.); **baihn.u~** (WPah.); **boyik** to drive in (peg); **baihn.u_** to sow (WPah.)(CDIAL 12201). **vaicu** to cast, fling, throw (Te.); **v(r)e_yu** id., discharge, cut off as with a knife or any heavy weapon (Te.); **v(r)e~_ta** casting, throwing, striking, knocking, stroke, knock, blow (Te.); **vayk** to throw (Nk.); **bese** to strike with a whip (Ka.); **be.ng (be.ngi-)** to cut (plantain trunks at wedding, as test of skill with weapon (?Kod..); **ve_pa** act of striking, beating (Kui)(DEDR 5555).

6181.**Image: to give birth**: **besal_gu** to bear, to bring forth, as children; to be delivered (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **besale, besal, besana** birth, production, bringing forth; **besal a_gu** to bear, bring forth; **vesale** pregnant (Ka.); **vang-** to give birth to (Ga.); **wahta_na_** to give birth to (not of humans)(Go.); **va_ha_na_, va_ta_na_** to bear (of animals)(Go.); **bijiluni, bijeluni** to bear, bring forth (as a child)(Tu.); **va_y** to sow; to sow with drill (Kol.); to sow (Nk.)(DEDR 5549). **va_t.a_na_** to give birth to, to throw (Go.); **wa_tina_** to give birth to (Go.); **va_t.u** throwing, casting, flinging, a blow, stroke (Te.); **va_t.a_na_, wa_t.a_na_** to put; **va_t.-** to throw; **va_t.a_na_** to throw, throw away, put (Go.)(DEDR 5346). **van.n.a** a woman recently delivered (Ma.); **ba_n.at(i), ba_n.anti** id., woman just brought to bed, lying-in woman (Ka.); **ba_n.anti** id. (Tu.); **ba_linta, ba_lintabo_l.amu, ba_lenta** id. (Te.); **ba_l.a~t**, **ba_l.a_ti_n.** id (M.)(DEDR 5347). **Image: placenta**: **ma_n:ku** the sticky coating over the body of a newborn baby (Ta.); **ma_vi** afterbirth (Ka.Te.); **ma_yi** placenta (Ga.); **ma_vu, ma_cu, ma_** afterbirth (Ma.); **ma.c** id. (Ko.); **ma_su** id., placenta; the exterior membrane which invests the foetus, chorion (Ka.); **ma_se** afterbirth (Tu.); **ma_cu, ma_** afterbirth, secundines (Ta.)(DEDR 4783).

6182.**To produce a wale (ridge or rib in a knitted fabric**: **ba_sur..i, ba_sur..e, ba_sun.d.e, ba_sar..ike** a wale (Ka.); **ba_, ba_yu** to swell, tumefy (Ka.); **va_yppu** fertility (Ta.); **ba_sur..isu** to produce a wale or wales (Ka.); **basu_la** wale, stripe (Tu.){Wale is a ridge or rib in a knitted or woven fabric; wales may run crosswise, lengthwise, or diagonally.}(DEDR 5350).

6183.**Calving**: **bya~_t, bet** calving (Ku.); **vetar** birth, bringing forth, brood (G.); **vet** littering, litter, brood (M.); **ja_tri_** mother (AV.)(CDIAL 11700). **bya_n.o** (human or animal) gives birth (Ku.); **biya_unu** (of animals: only contemptuously of women) (N.); **vija_yate_** is born (RV.); bears young (AV.); **vija_yati** gives birth (Pali); **via_ai** (Pkt.); **via_van.** to give birth (esp. of animals)(L.); **biya_na** (B.); **bia_iba_** (Or.); **beiba_** (Or.); **biya_na_, bya_na_** (human and animal) to give birth (H.); **via_vu~** (G.); **vin.e~** (M.); **vadanava_** (S.); **biya_n, bya_n** parturition (H.); **vija_yana** (Pali); **bia_n.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 11701). **bian, biyan, ben** to give birth (Gypsy); **vijanana** birth (Skt.)(CDIAL 11695). **vijanya_** pregnant woman (Pa_rGr..); **ben** birth (Gypsy); child-birth (B.); **biyan** child-birth (A.); **vi_n.** littering, brood, litter (M.); **vadana** birth (Si.)(CDIAL 11696). **viamu** birth (S.); **vijanman** birth (Skt.)(CDIAL 11697). **vija_ta** born (MBh.); **vija_ta_** one who has borne (Pali); **via_u** infant (S.)(CDIAL 11699). **ba~_ki_** barren (of women)(MTh.)(CDIAL 11192). **bajhwat.** stalk without ear (H.)(CDIAL 11276). **ve_hat** barren cow or cow that miscarries (AV.); **ve_hati** miscarries (Skt.); **ve_ha_yate_** (Pa_n..gan.a); **bahilo, bail(h)o** barren (esp. of goats and cows)(N.); **bahila_, bahla_, baila_** barren (usu. of cattle)(H.)(CDIAL 12136).

6184.**Production**: **besal, besale, besana** birth, production; **besal a_gu** to bear, bring forth (Ka.); **vaiyakam, vaiyam, vayam** earth, world (Ta.); **veppu** treasure; **Alluvial ground**: **vaikkam** what is laid down, alluvial ground, deposit; **vayyam, vaiyakam** earth (Ma.); **bijiluni, bijeluni** to bear, bring forth as a child (Tu.); **va_y** to sow with drill (Kol.)(DEDR 5549). **pa_ya, paya** coming into existence, being delivered of a child (as among pariahs)(Tu.)(DEDR 3937). **praja_ta** born (RV.); woman who has borne a child (Mn.); **paya_ya** born (Pkt.); **paya_ya_** who has borne a child (Pkt.); **praye behun** to crouch in labour (K.); **pya_v** act of giving birth (K.);; **pya_y** woman who has borne a child (K.)(CDIAL 8509). **pi_n** childbirth (K.); **prajana** begetting, bearing (Mn.MBh.); **dupi_ᵘ** a woman who has had two children (K.)(CDIAL 8506). **prajanayati** causes to be reproduced (S'Br.); **pi_nawun** (a midwife) to deliver a woman (K.)(CDIAL 8507). **praja_yate_** is born (RV.); bears, begets (MBh.); **paja_yati** is born (Pali); **paya_i** gives birth (Pkt.); **pa_iba** (A.); **pa_iba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 8510). **nas'yat-prasu_ti** woman who has had a still-birth (Skt.)(CDIAL 7084). **prasavati** bears, begets (MBh.); **pasavati** produces (Pali); **Granted**: **pras-avita, pras-avitaga** granted (NiDoc.); **pasavai** produces, pp. **pasavia** (Pkt.); **prasavvu~** to bear (G.); **pasa_unu** to sprout, (flower or fruit) just to show (N.); **pasave_ti** brings forth, produces (Pali); **prasawun** to cause a child to be born, to make a woman give birth (by medical means)(K.); **pasavin.e~** to bear, to foal (of mares and asses)(M.); **prasavati, pasavati** is produced (As'.); **pasavn.e~, posavn.e~, poen.e~** (corn) to shoot into ear (M.)(CDIAL 8828). **prasawunᵘ** man who is always begetting children, **prasavunᵘ** woman always bearing children (K.); **prasavana** bearing of children (Skt.) (CDIAL 8829). **prasu_** bearing (Skt.); **prasu_ta_** woman recently delivered (AV.); **pasu_ta_** (Pali); **pasu_a_** having given birth (Pkt.); **prasu_tika_** recently calved cow (Ca_n..)(CDIAL 8847). **prasu_na** born (Skt.); **prasu_ti** coming forth (of flowers) (Skt.)(CDIAL 8848). **prasu_yate_** begets, bears (S'Br.); is born (Mn.); **pasu_ama_n.a** bearing (Pkt.); **prasun** to bear young (K.)(CDIAL 8849). **prasava** procreation (VS.); **pasava** bringing forth, offspring (Pali.Pkt.); the giving birth (Si.)(CDIAL 8827). **Image: miscarries**: **ve_hat** barren cow or cow that miscarries (AV.); **ve_hati** miscarries (Skt.); **ve_ha_yate_** (Pa_n.. gan.a); **bahilo, bail(h)o** barren (esp. of goats and cows)(N.); **bahila_, bahla_, baila_** barren (usu. of cattle)(H.)(CDIAL 12136).

vyabhica_ra going apart (Skt.); transgression (Mn.); **vahica_ra** adultery (Pkt.); **vihiru, vihirau** (OG.); **vahero, vero** deviation, destruction (G.)(CDIAL 12169). **vijanana** bearing young, bringing forth (Ka.lex.) **Image: a woman in labour**: **va_hayati** makes labour (Skt.); **prava_hate_** bears down (of a woman in labour)(Sus'r.); **va_hate_** bears down (Car.); makes an effort (Dha_tup.); **va_han.u** to cause to labour (S.)(CDIAL 11609). **biha~r., bian** birth; **bedan, bijhauk** to travail in birth (Santali.lex.)

6185.**Young**: **vicir toled, vicir guriyal** youngest brother (Pa.); **visral** young (brother etc.); **visral marr** youngest son; **visro** younger (Go.); **vi_za vi_skor.a** the last-born male child (Kond.a); **vi_skur.a** youngest child (Pe.)(DEDR 5385). For semant. **vi_za** 'of all' cf.: **vi_zu** all; **vizer** all men, all people (Kond.a); **vizu** all; **vizar** all men, all people (Pe.); **vija** all; **vijar** all men, all people (Mand..)(DEDR 5387).

6186.**Family lineage**: **vam.s'a** family lineage (S'Br.); **vam.sa** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **vas'a** (KharI.); **vas-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11175).

6187.**Image: harrow**: **ba~_sai** bamboo ladder used as a harrow (B.)(CDIAL 11178).

6188.**Fisherman**: **besada, besta** a fisherman (who also hires himself as a palanquin bearer)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6189.**Miscellaneous**: **ba_je** miscellaneous (Ka.Te.H.); **ba_je_-ba_bu** a miscellaneous head in accounts (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_bu** an article, an item, a point (Ka.M.H.); **ba_bat** an article; an item; a point of view (Ka.M.H.); **paca-ba_bu** five items of revenue, viz., toddy, spirituous liquor, opium, hemp, and excise (Ka.lex.)

6190.**Separation**: **basana, besana, byasana, yesana, vesana, vyasana** separating; arranging; throwing in different directions; grief, sorrow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vegl.o** separated, different; **vegl.o kar** to separate (Konkan.i.lex.) **ve_kkuga** to separate rice from its husk (Ma.)(Ma.lex.) **vyasta** cut into pieces, torn asunder, divided (TS. i.7.1.4); **vyasta-ke_s'i_** of dishevelled hair (AV. viii.1.19) (Vedic.lex.) **Image: separation**: **ve_ka** separation, discrimination (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **prave_ka** choicest, most excellent, best, chief (Ka.); **vive_ka** discrimination, judgment, the faculty of distinguishing and classifying things according to their real properties; **vive_ki** discriminating, judicious, prudent, discreet, considerate; a discriminator etc.; **vivikta** separated, disjoined, detached, kept apart; separation; **vive_cane, vive_cana** discriminating, distinguishing; investigation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Separate**: **veggala** separate, distinct (Pkt.); **beglo** separate, different (N.); **begal.a** separate (Or.); **begal** other (Or.); **vegl.u_** separate, distinct, distant (G.); **vegl.a_** separate (M.); **vegyo** foreign (S.)(CDIAL 11826). **vyakta** separate; **vyakti** individual (Skt.); **vagge_na** separate, separately (Pali) (CDIAL 11826). **viyukta** separated (Mn.); **viyutta** separated (Pali); **viyunakti** (AV.); **viutta** (Pkt.); **viyutu** (Si.)(CDIAL 11837); **viyo_ga** separation (Mn.Pali); **vio_(g)a** (Pkt.); **biyog** solitary, single (Kho.); **viyo_-va** separation (Si.); **viyev** separation from the beloved (Si.)(CDIAL 11839). **To separate**: **bilaga** separate (Or. OAw.); **bilag** (whence **bilagna_** to be separated)(H.); **beleg** separate (A.)(CDIAL 11880). **vilaku** to be separated (Ta.); **vilan:ku** to be separated; n. obstruction, hindrance (Ta.); **vilakku** separation, interdict (Ma.); **vilan.n.uka** to go aside, fall across, cross over, be transverse (Ma.); **vilan.n.a** across, athwart (Ma.); **vilan.n.u** what is across, fetters (Ma.); **vi_lu** to be separated, leave (Te.)(DEDR 5423). **Image: dividing; strip**: **vircha** dividing, rations or money in lieu (S.); **lipsa_**

desire to share (MBh.)(CDIAL 11904). **vilucati** tears off (Skt.Pali); **vilum.cai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11907). **vili_** line of parting in a woman's hair (P.); **vile_kha_** furrow, scratch (MBh.)(CDIAL 11908). **villu-chun** to be divided; to pillage, plunder (Wg.)(CDIAL 11912). **vid.d.ha_** notch (L.)(CDIAL 11928). cf. **vle_ka** a thin strip of bamboo (Kui); **le_kin** pl. strips of bamboo (Pe.)(DEDR 5557).

6191.**Image: broom**: **besakil** a broom (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6192.**Rattan, reed**: **vaci** common rattan of south India, calamus rotang (Ta.); **vaci, vai** bamboo, reed (Ma.); **vajula** c.rotang [**vajula** c. rotang (Pali.); **vam.jula** jonesia asoka, cane (Pkt.); **vadula** arbour (Si.)(CDIAL 11210)](DEDR 5216). **ba_n.** rush for rope making (WPah.)(CDIAL 11483). **Reed, bamboo, cane**: **vam.s'a** bamboo (RV.); family, lineage (S'Br.); **vam.sa** bamboo, pipe (Pali.Pkt.); **van~jh, bajh** pole (P.); **ba~_s** bamboo (WPah.Ku.N.B.H.Sh.); id. (P.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); bamboo pole of litter (Bi.); **ba~_h** (A.); **ba_u~sa** (Or.); **bai~s, bo~s** (K.); **va~_s** (G.); **va_so** (Konkan.i); **vas-a** bamboo, flute (Si.); **vajha_** handle (L.); **ba~_sa_** bamboo pipe in a drill plough (Bi.); bamboo tube (H.)(CDIAL 11175). **base~r.a_** thin bamboo (H.)(CDIAL 11176). **basaila_** young bamboo (Mth.)(CDIAL 11177). **ba~swa_r, ba~swa_ri_, basa_r, baser** bamboo grove (Bi.); **ba~swa_r.i_, baswa_r.i_, basaur** (H.)(CDIAL 11179). **vam.s'i_** flute, pipe (Skt.); flute (Pkt.); **wanc** guitar (Ash.); **bi_s'** flute (Tor.); **be_s'** (WPah.); **ba~_hi** (A.); **ba_s'i_** (MB.); **bau~si, bai~si** (Or.); **ba~si_** (H.); **bes'ili** pipe, flute (D..); **va~jhli_, vajl.i_** (L.); **vajhli_, bajhuli_, bajhli_, bijhli_** (P.); **ba~_suli_** (Ku.); **ba~_suli, ba~_suri** (N.); **ba~_suli_** (Mth.); **va~_sl.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 11180). **ba~_si_** pertaining to or made of bamboo (H.); **vam.s'i_ya** belonging to a family (BhP.); pertaining to bamboo = **vam.s'ika** (Skt.)(CDIAL 11181). **vam.s'ya** crossbeam (BhP.); **we_** roof beam (Par.); **bains'** (Pas'.); **we_s'a** (Waz.); **ba_s', ba~_s'** rafter (Dm.); **was'** (Pas'.); **wa_s'** (Shum.); **bas', bha~s'** (Kal.); **ba_u~sa** (Or.); **va~_sa_, va_sa_** (M.); **wa_s', wra~_s'** rafter (Wg.); **ba~_s'** (Dm.); **wa^{e}s'** main roof-beam (Pas'.); **bi_s'** (Bshk.); **be~_s'** (Sv.); **bhe~_s'** (Phal.); **bo~i** (Sh.)(CDIAL 11182). **vam.s'a** bambusa arundinacea (Skt.); **bans** (B.H.); the siliceous concretion found in the joints of the female bamboo is called **vam.s'a ro_cana** (Skt.), and is described as sweet, cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac and useful in cough, consumption, asthma, fever etc. It enters into the composition of numerous compound prescriptions for affections of the lungs. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.272). Bambusa spinosa = bambusa arundo: The spiny bamboo... is most useful for building purposes and for the manufacture of furniture and household utensils. The young shoots are fairly tender and are used for food... Nadkarni reports that the silicious concretions in the culm contain 90% of silica or silicum as hydrate of silicic acid, peroxide of iron, potash, lime, alumina and vegetable matter. The leaves are used as an emmenagogue and an anthelmintic. The silicious concretion is said to be stimulant, astringent, tonic, cooling, antispasmodic and aphoridisiac, and is useful in coughs, consumption, asthma etc. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 90-91). Bambusa bambos = bambusa arundinacea: **vansh** (Skt.); **bans** (B.); **mandgay** (M.); **mungil** (Ta.Ma.); **bongu-veduru** (Te.); leaves: emmenagogue, used in haemetemesis and veterinary practice; bamboo manna: tonic, useful in fever, cough, in snake-bites etc.; habitat: wild throughout the greater part of the country (GIMP, p.33). **Image: a pole**: **ba_se** a pole viewed as fit for a rafter; a rafter (Ka.); **va_sa_, va_m.sa_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vam.s'a** bamboo (RV.); **vajhu** punting pole (S.)(CDIAL 11175). **vajula** name of various trees and plants including jonesia asoka and calamus rotang (MBh.); **vajulaka** (BhP. **vajulika_** (Skt.); **vajula, vajul.a** a partic. tree, ratan cane (Pali); **vam.jula** jonesia asoka, cane (Pkt.); **vadula** arbour (Si.)(CDIAL 11210). **vajra_sthi** seed of asteracantha longifolia (Skt.); the tree (Skt.); **vajra, vajras'r.n:khal(ik)a_, vajra_sthis'r.n:khala_** asteracantha longifolia;

vajradruma, vajravr.ks.a name of various trees (Sus'r.); **bajra~_t.h** the oak quercus lamellosa (N.)(CDIAL 11203).

6193.**Image: rat**: **virucam, viracam < vr.s.a** rat (**Can.. Aka.**); **virut.akam < vr.s.a-ka** rat (**Aku. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

6194.**Twenty**: **vicati** < **vim.s'ati** twenty (**Ja_n.a_. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

6195.**Token; curry**: **vican-am < vyajana** token (**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,172**); curry (**arici tun.ippatakkukku vican-a mut.pat.a : S.I.I. v,84**)(Ta.lex.)

6196.**Sweet flag**: **vacam, vacampu, payampu** sweet flag, acorus calamus (Ta.); **vayampu** id.; orris root (Ma.); **baji, baje, vace, vaje** acorus calamus (Ka.); **baje** id. (Tu.); **vaca, vasa** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5213). **vaca_** a kind of aromatic root (acorus calamus)(Skt.); **vaca-, vacattha-** a kind of root (Pali); **vaca_-, vaya_-** a kind of plant (Pkt.); **way** the sweet flag acorus calamus and its root (used as a stomachic and for diminishing phlegm)(K.); **vada** the shoe-flower hibiscus rosea sinensis; **vadakaha** acorus calamus, orris root (Si.)(CDIAL 11201). **vaca_** acorus calamus (Car. Su. 4.3,11,12). **Medicinal root**: **boc** a medicinal root sold in the bazaars, acorus calamus (Santali.lex.) **vasu** a medicinal root (Skt.lex.) cf. **vaca** an aromatic root (Skt.)(CDIAL 11201). "Sweet flag, flagroo, calamus. This long-used plant was an article of commerce in the Near East for 4,000 years... Leaves and roots yield oil of calamus, a yellow aromatic volatile oil, used in hair powders, perfumery, and for flavouring liquers... Fresh rootstock is used as a confection or as a substitute for ginger... Orientals use the root for bronchitis and regard it as aphrodisiac... valued for rheumatism in Iran.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.14). Acorus calamus: **bach** (H.B.); **vaj** (M.); **bhadra** (Skt.); **vashambu** (Ta.); **vadaja** (Te.); dry rhizomes contain 1.5 - 3.5% of a yellow aromatic volatile oil; rhizome: insecticidal; throughout India and Ceylon (GIMP, p.5). Acorus calamus... **calamo aromatico**... some say that **galanga** is the **calamo**... Calamo aromatico... called **vaz** in Guzerat, **bache** in the Deccan, **vazabu** in Malabar, **daringo** by the Malays, **heger** in Persia, **vaicam** in the Concan, and **cassab aldirira** in Arabia..." (G. De Orta, p.78). **Sweetflag**: Synonyms: sweet root, sweet cinnamon, sweet cane, sweet or grass myrtle, calamus root, radix acori, radix calami aromatici; **kalmus** (Ger.); **acore vrai** (Fr.); Botanical origin: acorus calamus; part used: the peeled, dried rhizome; habitat: on the banks of swamps, streams or ponds of North America, Europe and Asia; uses: caminative, aromatic bitter and stimulant; flavouring agent; used in atonic dyspepsia and colic. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 177-179).

6197.**Tragia involucrata**: **vr.s'cipattri_** tragia involucrata (Skt.); **bic(h)ut.i, bicha_t.i, bicha_ti** the nettle tragia involucrata (B.); **bichua_ti** stinging nettle, tragia involucrata, fleurya interrupta, laportia cremulata (Or.); **bicha_ta_, bichut.i_, bichua_** the nettle urtica interrupta (H.)(CDIAL 12082). Tragia involucrata: **vrischikali** (Skt.); **barhanta** (H.); **bichati** (B.); **kanchkuri** (M.); **kannichi** (Ta.); **dulagundi** (Te.); **choriyanam** (Ma.); **turachi** (Ka.); root: diaphoretic, alterative, given during fever when the extremities are cold; forms the basis of an external application in leprosy; fruit: rubbed over the head with a little water useful in baldness; habitat: throughout India from the Punjab and outer Himalayan ranges eastwares to Assam and southwards to Travancore (GIMP, p.246).

6198.**To thresh**: **virc** to thresh (Pa.); to thresh paddy (Ga.); **vih- (vist-)** to trample, thresh with feet (men)(Pe.); **wissa_na_** to thresh grain with bullocks (Go.); **vihpa (viht-)** to separate corn from the ear by treading or threshing (Kui); **vih- (vist-)** to stamp, tread; **vissali** to mix by trampling; **wihinai, wih'-** to trample; **vih- (vist-)** to step on, tread, trample (Kuwi)(DEDR 5420). **Threshing; sifting; fanning**: **vizun**, pp. **vyuz^{u}** to sift, winnow (K.); **ve_ktr.** separating (Dha_tup.); **vi_j, vyaj** fan (Skt.); **vic** sift (Skt.)(CDIAL 11709). **vivicyate_** is winnowed, is separated (AV.); **vivicanti, vive_ks.i** 2 sg. (RV.); **wice_m** I thresh (Ash.); **bisiba** to fan (A.)(CDIAL 11693). **lor.ha_ bicca_** gleaning (Bi.)(CDIAL 11692a). **pe_zna** sieve (Psht.); **peice, pe_ca** sieve (Ash.); **po_ca** (Wg.); **ps'a~** (Kt.)(CDIAL 7730). cf. **parwi_z** to sift (Shgh.)(CDIAL 7882). **vivinakti** sifts grain (AV.); **vim.cia** sifted (Pkt.); **vai~cn.e~, vaicn.e~** to sift coarser from finer grain (M.)(CDIAL 12163). **vinakti** separates (Dha_tup.); **vivicanti** 3 pl. blow through (RV.); **biciba_** to fan, scatter on the ground, spread, sow (Or.); **bichiba_** to scatter, strew (Or.); **ve~cn.e~, vecn.e~** to pick (up, off, out) one by one, gather, select (M.); **bi_z** to sift (Pers.); **vejun** to gather, pick up (Oss.)(CDIAL 11711). **vi_cu** to fan; **vicir-u** to fan, wave to and fro; **vicir-i** fan (Ta.); **vi_cuka** to fan; **vi_cci** fan; **vi_yuka** to fan, brandish; **vi_yal** (Ma.); **vi_yikka** to cause to fan; **vi_s'uka** to fan, blow; **vi_s'ikka** to get oneself fanned; **vi_s'e_r-i, vi_s'a_la, vi_ya_la** fan; **vis'ari** fan (Ma.); **bi_su, bisu** to fan; **bi_sa_le** fan (as the one made of areca spathe)(Ka.); **bi_ja_t.a** fanning, brandishing; **bi_ja_d.uni, bi_ja_vuni** to brandish, fan; **bi_suni** to fan, wave; **bi_san.ige, bi_sanige** fan (Tu.); **vi_cu** to fan (Te.); **vi_vana** fan, whisk; **visana-kar-r-a** fan (Te.); **vi_vani** a fan (Kond.a); **Image: to lift the arm**: **ben-gre** to lift the arm preparatory to a blow (Malt.)(DEDR 5450). **vi_jana** fanning (Skt.); fan (Bhpr.); **vyajana** fan (Mn.); **vi_jana, vi_jani_** fan (Pali); **vi_jan.a, vi_an.a, vi_an.i_, vian.a** (Pkt.); **bian, biani** (Mth.); **vidini-ya** (Si.); **vim.jan.a** fan (Pkt.); **viin.o, viin.i_** (S.); **vi~_jn.o** fan (G.); **vi~jhan.-va_ra_** air stirred by a fan; **vi~jhn.a_, vijhn.a_** fan (M.); **bijani** (B.); **bi_jna_** (H.); **biuni** (B.); **vijn.o, vijhn.o** (G.); **vijn.a_, vijhn.a_** (M.); **beniya~_** fan for jeweller's fire (Bi.); **bena_** fan (OAw.H.)(CDIAL 12043). **vi_jyate_** is fanned (MBh.); **vi_jiyati** is fanned (Pali) **vijjijjai** (Pkt.); **vi~jvu~, vi~jhvu~** to fan (a fire), whirl round in the air (G.); **vizun**, pp. **vyuz^{u}** to winnow, sift (K.)(CDIAL 12044). **Övij** to move suddenly; **Övi_j** or **Ö vyaj** fan (Skt.); **vi_cu** to fan (Ta.); **Övij = Övic** separate (Dha_tup.); **Övic** sift; **vinakti** separates (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 11711).

6199.**Snare for birds**: **vis'a** spring-trap, snare for birds, lever (Ma.); **vi_ccu** cast (as of a net)(Ta.); **bisa** a spring, catch; **bisi** tension, elasticity (Te.)(DEDR 5450).

6200.**Hunger**: **vicarppu** hunger (Ta.); **vis'akka** to be hungry, have appetite (Ma.); **vis'appu** hunger, appetite (Ma.); **bi_n** hunger (Br.); **bi_ngun** hungry (Br.)(DEDR 5384). **Emaciated person**: **pacai** poor person, weak, emaciated person (Ta.); **paje** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 3825-b). **Famine**: **pacam** scarcity, famine, dearth (**Cir-upa. 79**); id. (Ma.); **pacampaci** scarcity and hunger; **pacaka_lam** time of famine (**Tan-ippa_. i,236,4**); **pacappa_t.t.u** poverty, as the burden of one's song; **pacalippu** adverse circumstances; hardships of famine; **pacalittal** to be upset mentally (**Cilap. 10,131, Urai.**); **pacat.t.ai** weak condition; **pacaittan-am** poverty (Ta.); **pacetana** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **paci** to be hungry; hunger (**Man.i.14,58**; **11,80**)(Ta.); **paciyan-** a hungry man (Ta.); **pai, payi, payikka, paikkam, payippu** hunger; **payikka, paikka** to be hungry; **payyavan** the hungry; Agni (Ma.); **osf- (ost-)** hunger is (to a person); **osf** hunger (To.); **pasi** to hunger; hunger (Ka.); **pasivu** hunger (Ka.); **pastu** fast, fasting; **nippastu** starvation [**nip < nir-u** full (Ta.)](Te.)(DEDR 3825). **bisau** hungry; **busau** id. (Wot..); **bhukhav, buka_** hungry (Gypsy); **bu_t.ho** (Bshk.); **bucha_l** (Sv.); to become hungry (Phal.); **bucha_** hungry (Phal.); **boch^{u}**, **buccha_** (K.); **bhukkha_** (P.); **d.hl.ukkho_, d.hukha_** (WPah.); **bhukho** (Ku.); **bhoko** (N.);

bhukha_ (A.B.Or.); **bhoka_** (Or.); **bhu_kha_** (OAw.H.); **bhu_khau_** (OMarw.); **bhu_khu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9284). **bubhuks.ate_** wishes to eat, is hungry (MBh.); **buhukkhai** is hungry (Pkt.); **buch-** (Bshk.); **bus.-** (Tor.); **bo_chun** (K.); **bhrukkhn.a_** (WPah.); **bhu_khab** (Mth.); **bhu_khal** (Bhoj.); **bhukn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9285). **bubhuks.a_** desire to eat, hunger (MBh.); **bubhukkha_, buhukkha_, bhukkha_** hunger (Pkt.); **bokh** (Gypsy); **bokhalo** hungry (Gypsy); **bka_la** hungry (Gypsy); **bus'** hunger (Tor.); **buch**, obl. **bucha** (Mai.); **bocha, bhoch** (K.); **bukha** (S.); **bhukkh**, **bukh** (L.); **bhukkh** (P.); **d.hl.ukkh, bhukk, bhukh** (WPah.); **bhukh,** gng. **bhu_k** (Ku.); **bhok(h)** (N.); **bhok** (A.); **bhukh** (B.); **bhuk(h)a, bhoka** (Or.); **bu_kh**^{i} (Bhoj.); **bhu_kh** (Aw.); **bhu_k(h)** (H.); **bhu_kha** (OMarw.); **bhu_kh** hunger (G.); **bhu_k** (M.); **bhu_ka** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9286). **bubhuks.ita** hungry (Mn.); **bubhukkhita** (Pali); **buhukkhia, bhukkhia** (Pkt.); **ibkara** (Gypsy); **bukhyo** (S.); **bhuki_ya_** (A.); **bhukhi, bhoki, bhuk(h)ila_** (Or.); **bhu_khiu** (OG.); **bhu_khyu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9287). **bubhuks.u** hungry (Ma_rkP.); **bus.** hungry (Bshk.); **bhuch** habitual beggar (WPah.)(CDIAL 9288). cf. **bhiks.ate_** desires (RV.); asks (esp. alms)(VS.); **bhiks.ati** (MBh.); **bis.kinas** to beg (Bur.); **bhikkhati** begs (Pali); **bhiks.adi** (Dhp.); **bhikkhai** (Pkt.); **be_chun** (K.); **bechoiki** (Sh.); **bhikhvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9484). **bhiks.a_** alms (AV.); **bhikkha_** begging, alms (Pali.Pkt.); **bhiccha_** (Pkt.); **bi_kha** (S.); **bhikkh** (P.); **bhi_kh** (Ku.Aw.G.M.); grain set out for beggars (Bi.); **bhik** begging, alms (N.); **bhik(h)** (B.); **bhik(h)a** (Or.); **bhikh** alms (Mth.); **bhi_k(h)** (H.); **bhi_kha** (OMarw.); **bhi_ka** (Konkan.i); **bik** (Si.)(CDIAL 9485). **bhiks.a_cara** mendicant (R.); **bhikkha_cariya_** alms-begging (Pali); **bhikkha_yara, bhicchaara** beggar (Pkt.); **bhikha_r** (H.); **bhikha_ru** (G.); **bhicca_ri** (Skt.); **bhikha_ri** (P.Ku.N.A.B.Or.H.); **bhikiri** (B.); **bhikha_r**^{i} (Bhoj.); **bhikha_ri_** (G.M.Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9486). **bhiks.ita** obtained alms (Ya_j.); **bikhia_** alms (L.); **bhi_khi** (Mth.); **bhi_kh**^{i} (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 9487). **bhiks.u** mendicant (Mn.); **bhiks.uka** (Gr.S.); **bhikkhu** mendicant monk (Pali); **bhikhu** (As'.); **bhichu** (NiDoc.); **bhiks.usa** (KharI.); **bhikhu** (Dhp.); **bhikkhu** (Pkt.); **bhuch** habitual beggar (WPah.); **bhik** adj. begging (B.); **biku, buku, bik** Buddhist monk (OSi.)(CDIAL 9488). **bhaiks.a** asking alms (Mn.); alms (Gr.S.); **bhikkha** collection of alms, alms (Pkt.); **becha** alms (K.)(CDIAL 9620). **piccai < bhiks.a_** alms, food or raw rice given as alms (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 2**); **piccai-t-te_van-** S'iva as mendicant (**Tiruva_ca. 5,81**)(Ta.lex.)

6201.**To fry**: **bhrajj** fry (Skt.); **bharjana** act of parching or roasting (Skt.); **bhrajjana** id. (Skt.); **bhajjan.a, bhajjan.aya** id. (Pkt.); **bha_zan** act of frying (A.); **bha_jan, bha_jna_** (B.); **bha_jan., bha_jn.e~** act of parching, grain put to be parched (M.); **badina-tel** frying oil (Si.); **beoin.** wheat parched or ground (Kho.)(CDIAL 9400). **bharjita** fried, parched (Sus'r.); **bhajjia** fried (Pkt.); **aboz**^{u} cooked in water and not fried in oil (K.); **bha_zi** fried vegetables (A.); **bha_ji** anything fried (B.Or.)(CDIAL 9401). **bhrjjati** fries, parches (RV.); **bharjayati** (Sus'r.); **bhrajjayati** (Gr.); **bharjate_** (Dha_tup.); **bhajjati** fries, parches (Pali); **bhajjai** (Pkt.); **bul.ik** (Kho.); **buzun** (K.); **bhujan.u** (S.); **bhujjun.** (L.); **bhujn.u** (WPah.); **bhujn.o** (Ku.); **bhu_jna_** (H.); **bhujn.e~** (M.); **bha~jn.e~** (M.); **bhajje_i** fries, parches (Pkt.); **bazun** to cook in hot ghee (K.); **bha_ziba** to fry, parch (A.); **bha_ja_** (B.); **bha_jiba_** (Or.); **bha_jna_** (H.); **bha_jn.e~** (M.); **bha_jta_** (Konkan.i); **badinava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9583). **bhujjiya** fried, parched (Pkt.); **bru_ja, bur.ja_o** food, grain (Wg.); **abuz**^{u} not parched, raw (of grain)(K.); **bhurji_, bhujji_** fried potherbs (P.); **bhu_ji_** roast or parched vegetable food, vegetables (Ku.); **bhuja_** parched fresh rice (N.); parched corn (B.); parched rice (Or.); **bhu_ji_** burnt, dry (Mth.); **bhu_ja_** parched grain (Mth.); **bhu_ji_, bhujiya_** fried potherbs, greens (H.)(CDIAL 9584). **bhujan.u** to be fried, be parched (S.); **bhujj**^{a}**na_** to be parched (P.); **bhujjan.** to be roasted (L.); **bhr.jyate_** is fried (Nir.); **bha_jn.e~** to catch in the fire, be burnt, be singed (M.)(CDIAL 9585). **bhuan.u** to fry, parch (S.); **bhujiba_** (Or.); **bhu~_ja_, bhu_jna_** parched grain (Bi.); **bhu_m.jai** parches (OAw.); **bhum.jauna_** thing fried or parched like grain (OAw.); **bhu~_jna_** to parch, fry (H.); **bhu~_ja_** fried; fried mouthfuls (H.); **bhu~jvu~**

to roast (G.); **bhr.n.a_ti** fries (Skt.)(CDIAL 9586). **bhr.kta** roasted, fried (Skt.); **bhutta_** spike of maize (H.); **bhatto_sa** parched grain (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9576). **bhuto** pp. of **bhujan.u** and **bhuan.u** (S.); **bhugi_** piece of fried meat (S.); **bhugir.o** parched grain (S.); **bhugr.e** pl. (L.); **bunik** to parch, fry (Kho.); **bhunnan.** (L.); **bhunnan.a_** (caus. **bhuna_un.a_**)(P.); **bhunan.o** (Ku.); **bhuna_** to fry, parch; parched corn (B.); **bhu_nal** to parch (Bhoj.); **bhu_nai** (OMarw.); **bhun.a_i_** wages for parching (P.); **bhr.n.a_ti** fries (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 9577). **ba_z** to bake, to roast, to toast (e.g. bread)(Kon.lex.) cf. **ma_k- (-t-), ma_n.(g)- (ma_n.t-)** to bake (bread)(Pe.)(DEDR 4788).

6202.**Image: to cut off (lengthwise) slantingly (e.g., a wedge); to smooth**: **va_ccuka** to cut off slantingly (e.g. a wedge)(Ma.); **baipini, baipuni** to chip or pare obliquely (Tu.); **va_nja (va_nji-)** to chip off, smooth by chipping, shave down; pl. action **va_ska (va_ski-)**(Kui)[cf. **va_pa** shaving (Mn.)(CDIAL 11522)]; **basgna_** to peel (by progressive cuts only)(Kur.); **basge** to peel (Malt.)(DEDR 5340).

6203.**To drop**: **bhras'yati** falls (RV.); **bhassati** falls, drops, droops (Pali); **bhassai** (Pkt.); **bhasa_van.** to overcome (L.); **bhasi_jan.** to be overcome, be exhausted (L.); **bha_s'^{i}** depressed, degraded (Ku.); **bha_sinu** to descend, sink in (N.); **bhasa_unu** to lower (N.); **bha_sa_** to float, drift along, overflow; **bha_sa_na** to throw into the water (B.); **bha_siba_** to float; **bhasa_iba_** to set afloat (Or.); **bhasna_** to sink, go down, float, float away; **bhasa_na_** to launch (H.); **bhasakna_** to fall (H.); **basinava_, bahinava_** to descend, set (Si.); **bahenava_** to subside (e.g. of flood)(Si.); **basvanava_, bassanava_** to cause to descend (Si.)(CDIAL 9654).

6204.**Millet**: **wric** barley (Kt.); **vri_hi** rice (AV.); **raho, raho_** husked rice (Par.); **wuzi_** barley (Pr.); **bri_u~** rice (Sh.)(CDIAL 12233). **wre_i, wle_i** flour (Ash.); **bre_i, bre_** (Wg.); **bre** (Kt.); **ble_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12234). **varjari** millet (Skt.); **ba_jhari, ba_jhiri_, ba_jhiro** the grain holcus spicatus (S.); **ba_jra_, ba_jhra_, ba_jhri_** spiked millet (L.); **ba_jra_** millet (P.B.H.M.); **ba_juro** (N.); **ba_jara_** (Or.); **ba_jr.a_** (Bi.Mth.H.); **ba_jri_** a small pea (Bi.); millet (G.); a small variety (M.); **ba_jro** a large variety (G.)(CDIAL 9201). cf. **balbaja** eleusine indica (a coarse grass not liked by cattle)(TS.); **babbaja** a coarse grass (used for making slippers)(Pali); **ba_biyo** a kind of grass (used for thatching)(N.)(CDIAL 9179). **Puffed millet**: **pace.k** puffed millet (Ko.); **pocis'ky** id. (To.)(DEDR 3829).[cf. **pacati** cooks (RV.); bakes bricks (S'Br.)(CDIAL 7650); **pacanika_** frying pan (Skt.); **pen.o** large frying pan (G.)(CDIAL 7651).] **Maize**: **panara_** a kind of maize (Or.); **punera_** a kind of grain (H.); **pavana_la** andropogon bicolor (Skt.)(CDIAL 7980).

6205.**Image: hole**: **veccam** a defect in rubies (**Kalla_. 98**); **bejjamu** (Te.); **vejjam** a flaw in rubies (**S.I.I. ii,78**); **bejja** (Te.); **vejja** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **be_gad.e** a bore, a hole as in a gem (Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_kat.am < ve_kat.a** polishing and cleaning gems (Ta.lex.)

6206.**Image: to walk**: **bija** to walk; **bija ma_d.isu** to cause to walk, to carry about, as an idol; **bija, biya, bijaya** going; coming; **bijayagey** to walk; to go; to come; **bijayageyisu** to cause to walk; cf. **vi_, vyay** to go, move? (Skt.); **bidiya-variya** capering, vaulting (Ka.); **vi_n:kha_** going, moving; dancing; one of a horse's paces (Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

6207.**Image: to go backward**: **bi_gu** to go backwards, to recede, to retreat (Ka.); **vi_gu** (Te.); **vilaku** (Ta.); **vilan.d.u** to go aside (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

6208.**Relative by marriage**: **bi_ga, biyyaga** a relative by marriage; nan.t.a, s'ya_la (Ka.); **viyya, vi_ya** (Te.); **ve_r..jai** connexions and relations (Ma.); **bi_gatana** relationship by marriage; **bi_gati, bi_giti** a female relative by marriage (Ka.lex.)

6209.**Image: joint**: **bija_gari** a jointed hinge, jummers (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

6210.**Greatness**: **bijje, bijjala** greatness (Ka.); **viccu, vicu** abundance; **vitai, viya, viyan-, viyal, vir..al** greatness; width, extension (Ta.); **bijje, bijja** (Tadbhava of **vidye**) learning; **bijje ven.** Sarasvati_; **bijjega** a man who has the knowledge of; **bijje val.a** Gan.e_s'a; **bit.t.al.a** hugeness (Ka.); **bit.t.u** greatness, muchness, excess (Te.) (Ka.lex.) **be_da** (Tadbhava of **ve_da**); **be_da-bijjiga** Brahma_; bomma, ajja, bidi, alarica (Ka.lex.) **mahas, ma_sa** greatness, might; a feast, a festival; a sacrifice, an oblation; **maha_** great (Ka.)

6211.**Grain sown; seed; to sow**: **bejo** first sowing of rice for future transplanting, crop so sown (S.); **beji_** kept for seed (S.); **be_ja_** seed (WPah.); **baiju_** (WPah.); **baijika** relating to seed (Mn.)(CDIAL 9309). **Husked rice**: **bi_ya** rice when cleared from the husk (Ta.); **biyya, bi_ya** (Te.); **bi_ya** food (Ka.Lex.) **bian** rice sown and not transplanted (Kho.); **bina_** pl. seed-corn, young plants sown in a bed for transplantation (Ku.); **biha_na** seed-corn (Or.); **bi_han** seed (Bi.); **bihna_i_** (Mth.); **behan** seed-corn (H.); **bi_han** nursery for rice-plants (H.)(CDIAL 9254). **bi_jya** produced from seed (Pa_n..gan.a.); **biz** seed (Tor.); **bi_j** seed (L.WPah.Ku.); **bi_ja_** sugarcane cutting to be used as seed (L.); **bi~j** grains (Ku.)(CDIAL 9261). **biu** seed (N.); **bi_ja** seed, semen (RV.); seed (Pali); **bi_jaka** seed, semen (Sus'r.); offspring (Pali); **biji, bhija, bhis'a** seed (NiDoc.); **bi_a** (Pkt.); **bi_** seed, grain (Kt.Wg. Ash.); grain (Dm.Pas'.L.P.WPah.G.M.Konkan.i.); **bi_u** seed (Wot..); a single grain (Gaw.); **bi** seed, semen (Kho.); seed (Sh.); **bi_h** (Sh.); **bi~_** pl. (L.); seed (M.); seed, cutting of a plant (P.); **bi_yo, biyo~** seed (Ku.); **biyu~** grain of rice remaining unhusked (N.); **biya~_** pl. seed of fruits other than corn (N.); **bia_** seed (B.); **bi_ya_** (Bi.Bhoj.H.); **bi_a_** (Mth.H.); **bia_** (Aw.); **bi_yu~** (G.)(CDIAL 9250). **vi_yam** seed; rice (Ta.); **bi_ya** rice when cleaned from the husk; food (Ka.); **biyyamu** seeds or grains of oryza sativa without husks, paddy deprived of the husk, rice (Te.); **bi.am** (pl. **bi.al**) rice (Kol.)(DEDR App.60). **Testicles**: **picci** the testicles of animals (Tu.); **picca** testicle (Te.)(DEDR 4140). cf. **pit.ukku** testicle (Ta.Ma.); **pixid.** testicles (To.); **hid.iku, hid.igu** testicle (Ka.)(DEDR 4151). **bitza, bicca, bica** seed (Kuwi); **bi_ci** id. (Malt.); **vijja_, vi_ja_** seed (Go.); **viccu** seed (Ta.); **vittu** to sow, spread, broadcast (Ta.)[cf. **vitir** to scatter, throw about, sprinkle (Ta.)(DEDR 5400)]; seed, semen (Ta.Ma.); to sow; n. seed, testicle (Te.); **vittanamu** seed, testicle (Te.); **veda** sowing (Te.); **vitanam** seed (Kol.Nk.); **vit-** to sow broadcast (Kol.); to sow (Nk.Pa.Ga.Kond.a.Mand..); **vi_t-** id. (Ga.Go.Pe.); **vi_ti** seed (Ga.); **vitu** seed (Kond.a); **vittid** (pl. **vittil**) seed, semen (Pa.); **vitai** seed, testicle; **vitaippu** sowing (Ta.); **vita** sowing, sowing season, grain sown (Ma.); **vitar** seed (Ma.); **vit- (vity-)** to sow; **vit** seed; **vitan.** time of sowing (Ko.); **pit- (pity-)** to sow; **pit** seed (To.); **bittu** to put seeds, sow (Ka.); **bittu, bitta, bir..tu** seed (Ka.); **bittige, bittane** act of sowing (Ka.); **bede** seed, sowing (Ka.); **bitt- (bitti-)** to sow, scatter; **bitti** seed selected for sowing; **bide** a particular sort of seed; **butte** semine virile (Tu.); **vitka_** semen (Kui); **vi_can.a** id. (Kuwi); **wita_na_** to sow broadcast (Go.); to sow (Go.); **vita_na_** to sow (Go.)(DEDR 5401). **vis.t.ara** anything spread out (Gr.S'r.); **vitthara, vitthira** spreading out, collection of words (Pkt.); **bitar** dispersion (Ku.); **chitar-bithar** scattered (H.); **vithar** dispersion, ruin (M.); **vatura** water, flood (Si.)(CDIAL 11987). **vittharan.a** adj. spreading (Pkt.); **ve_tharan** mat of twisted rice-straw, sack of the same (K.)(CDIAL 12004). **vistarati** spreads out (R.); **vittharai** id. (Pkt.); **bitarn.o** to be scattered (Ku.); **bitharna_** to scatter, be scattered, be

separate (H.); **vaturanava_** to spread (Si.); caus. **wathara_wun** to spread (K.); **bithra_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 12005). **vista_ra** expansion, extent (MBh.); **vittha_ra** expansion (Pali.Pkt.); **bitha_r** extension, breadth (Mth.); **vitara** (Si.)(CDIAL 12006). **visara** spreading, extension (Skt.); **werest, wrias, weryahas** span (Pas'.)(CDIA 11996). **vista_rayati** spread out, displays (MBh.); **vittha_re_ti** spreads out (Pali); **vittha_re_di, vittha_rai** (Pkt.); **bitharoiki** (Sh.); **bitha_rab** to stretch, extend (Mth.); **bitha_rna_** to scatter (H.)(CDIAL 12007). **vista_rita** spread out (Skt.); **vittha_rita** id. (Pali); **vittha_riya** (Pkt.); **batha_ri** bedding (Sh.); **bitha_ri_** spread out, scattered (Mth.)(CDIAL 12008). **visti_rn.a** spread out, extensive (MBh.); **vitthin.n.a** wide, large (Pali.Pkt.); **vistirna** (NiDoc.); **istono** wide (Pas'.); **bisti_n.u** (Phal.); **bisin** (Bshk.); **bizin** (Tor.)(CDIAL 12009). **visti_ryate_** is spread out (Mn.); **bathijoiki** to get a place, find a place, fit into, go through (Sh.)(CDIAL 12010). **vistr.ta** spread, expanded, wide (MBh.); **vitthata** spread out (Pali); **vistatena, vithat.ena** at length, in detal (As'.); **vitthad.a, vitthaya, vitthiya, vitthuya** wide (Pkt.); **wister-a_** (Ash.); **wister, wistere** (Kt.); **wis'ti_, wis'te_** (Wg.); **wis'tir, is'tare_** (Pr.); **bis'tura** (Dm.); **westa_r.** (Pas'.); **bithure** they were scattered (OAw.); **vatal.a** spread out, large (Si.); **vatul.a** pret. of **vaturanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 12011). **visarati** flows through, spreads out (RV.); **visirenava_** to be spread, be scattered (Si.); **virsan.u** to be separated (S.); **bisarab** to desert (Mth.)(CDIAL 11997). **visa_ra** diffusion (RV.); spread (Pali); **visara** expansion (Si.)(CDIAL 11999). **visa_rita** extended (Skt.); **visiri** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 12000). **visr.jati** emits, diffuses (RV.); **visr.s.t.a** sent forth (RV.); **vihidanava_** to diffuse, spread out; **vihidi** diffused (Si.); **vissat.t.ha, visat.t.ha** scattered, wide (Pali); **visul.a** spread out (Si.)(CDIAL 12002).

6212.**Image: shaggy hair**: **bhi~_s** shaggy hair or wool (M.)(CDIAL 9301). **bhu_cu** long-haired, having long straggling hair (S.); long tangled hair (S.); **bhuco** young shoot or plant, stalk (Ku.)(CDIAL 9524). **bhe~hiya_iba** to make faces (A.); **bhesar.a_** ugly (Or.); **bhesara_** ugly (Or.)(CDIAL 9619). **Image: masquerade; assumed appearance**: **ve_s.a** dress, assumed appearance (Mn.); **ve_sa** disguise (Pali); **be_s.** airs and graces, posturing (Sh.); **vi_h, vih** appearance (K.); **besa_** guise (H.); **ves-a** masquerade (Si.)(CDIAL 12129). cf. **bhi_s.a_** frightening (Mn.); inst. sg. (RV.); **bhi_sai** frightens (Pkt.); **bi_s'i, bis'wai** fear (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9516).

6213.**Incense**: **pukai** incense (**pukaiyum ca_ntum : Cilap. 5,198**); smoke, fume (**Ci_vaka. 2977**)(Ta.); **puga** (Ma.); **poga** (Te.); **poge** (K.); **pukai-y-u_t.u-tal** to perfume the hair with incense (Ta.); **pukai-y-ur-uppu** incense, things that emit fragrance when smoking, numbering six, viz., **ne_rkat.t.i, cente_n-, niriya_cam, paccilai, cantan-am, akil** (**Cilap. 5,14, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6214.**Molasses**: **ucchurasa** pl. molasses (Pali.lex.) **vicayam** juice of the sugarcane (Ta.); **vetsa, vetsu** (Te.); **visi, visil, visu** (Ka.Tu.); **veigil** (Ma.); jaggery, treacle (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vellam** jaggery (Ta.); juice of sugarcane, molasses (Ma.); **bhel** jaggery (M.); **bheli** id. (Or.)(DEDR 5494).

6215.**Seeds**: **pit.t.ha** crushed seeds (Pali); **pis.t.a** crushed, ground (RV.)(CDIAL 8218). cf. **bisa** edible stalk of lotus (AV.); lotus stalk (Pkt.Or.); **bhisa** (Pali.Pkt.); **bihu** (S.); **bhe** (L.); **bhe_h, bhe~_, bhe_** (P.); **bhi_s** (H.); **bhise~** (M.); **bisa** (Si.)(CDIAL 9249). **Young berry**: **picu** young tender fruit (Ta.); young fruit just set (Ma.); **piju, hi_cu, i_cu** fruit newly come forth from the blossom (Ka.); **pindiya, pinde** young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom (Te.); **pinje** small young berry (Ga.); **pinza** (pl. **pinzen.**) tender fruit, young berry (Kond.a); **pijari** fruit (**irpi pijari** mahua fruit)(Kuwi)(DEDR 4145). **Lotus flowers**: **visini, bisini** an assemblage of lotus flowers, a place abounding in lotuses; the lotus plant, nelumbium speciosum; lotus fibres (Ka.lex.) **bisaja,**

visaja a lotus; **bisaja-nayane** a lotus-eyed woman (Ka.lex.) **bhisa** the sprout (fr. the root) of a lotus, the lotus fibres, lotus plant; **bhisa-puppha** the lotus flower = paduma puppha; **bhisa-mul.a_la** fibres and stalk of the lotus (Pali.lex.) **picam, pi_cam** fibre of the lotus; lotus stalk (Ta.lex.) cf. **picir** fibre (Ta.)(DEDR 4133). **bisa** stem of lotus (Car. Su. 5.10, Ci. 3.258). **bisini_** an assemblage of lotuses; **bisavati_** a place abounding in lotus-fibres; **bisam** the fibre of a lotus; the fibrous stalk of a lotus (Skt.lex.) **bri_m-po_s'** the waterlily nymphaea alba (K.)(CDIAL 12079). cf. **bisa** the edible stalk of lotus (AV.Pkt.Or.)(CDIAL 9249). **vicaput.pam < bisa-pus.pa** lotus flower (**Malai.**); **vicam** lotus-fibre (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6216.**Horn**: **vis.a_n.a** horn, tusk (AV.); **visa_n.a** horn (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 11977). **vis.a_n.in** horned (MBh.); **visa_n.i** horned (Pkt.); **viseni-ya** 5th day after new or full moon (Si.)(CDIAL 11978).

6217.**Luxuriant; swollen**: **va~_cu, va_cu** to swell, be swollen (Te.); **va_y** to flourish, be luxuriant (Ta.); **va.v** (part of body) swells (Ko.); **po.f** swelling on body (To.)(DEDR 5350). **va_pu** swelling, protuberance (Te.); **va_y** to swell (Kol.Nk.); **va_p** id. (Pa.Ga.); **va_s** to be inflamed, swollen (as a body part)(Kond.a); **ba_pu** swelling, tumour, abscess (Tu.); **ba_, ba_yu** to swell, tumefy (Ka.); **ba_vu, ba_hu** swelling (Ka.); **va_ypu** growth (Ma.)(DEDR 5350). **Good harvest; swollen; desire**: **bamjan.u** to be swollen (S.); **bama_n.o** to be puffed up, be proud, grow (Ku.); **bamkan.o** to be puffed-up; **bamato** much, plenty; **ba_mto** ardent desire; **bamtan.o** to become mad (Ku.); **bam-phasel** good harvest; **bamme** crowded; **bamkanu** to boast (N.); **ba~b** vast, full (G.M.)(CDIAL 9150). **pambal** ardent desire, solicitous or grievous thought; **pambalisu** to desire ardently, be full of solicitous or painful thought (Ka.); **hambalu** solicitous thought (Tu.)(DEDR 3931).

6218.**Quercus lamellosa**: **vajra_sthi** seed of asteracantha longifolia; the tree (Skt.); **vajra-, vajras'r.n:khal(i)ka_, vajra_sthis'r.n:khala_** asteracantha longifolia; **vajradruma** (Skt.); **vajravr.ks.a** (Sus'r.); **bajra~_t.h** the oak quercus lamellosa (N.)(CDIAL 11203). **vam.jula** Jonesia asoka (Pkt.); **vajula** (MBh.)(CDIAL 11210). cf. **banapu** a large timber-tree, terminalia tomentosa or coriacea (Ta.)(DEDR 3885). **wenzi_, wezi_** oak (Kt.); **wo_zu** (Pr.); **wanji_** holy-oak (Pas'.); **banzi_** oak (Nin:g.); **banz** (Wot..); **inji_, he~_zi_** (Gaw.); **bu~, boj, bonz** holly-oak (Kal.); **banj** (Kho.); **banz** (Sv.); **baj** a partic. tree (WPah.); **ba~_j** oak (Ku.); **ba~_jh** the tree echinocarpus sterculiaceus (N.); **ba~_jh, ba~_j, baji_** the oak quercus incana (H.); **mo_c, mu_c** oak (Wg.); **mo~_zi** oak (Ash.)(CDIAL 11209). **Beech family**: Beeches, chestnuts, oaks: The trees of this family are found in the temperate forests of the eastern and western hemispheres and comprise about 368 species... oaks for e.g. are: white oak, quercus alba, chestnut oak, quercus montana, black oak, quercus velutina etc., chesnut, castanea dentata... the wood of the beech, fagus grandifolia, is used for chairs,tool handles etc... The cork of commerce is obtained from the bark of quercus suber and quercus occidentalis... Nutgall: synonyms: galls, aleppo galls, smyrna galls; Turkey or Syrian galls; **gallapfel** (Ger.); **galla d'alep** (Fr.); botanical origin: quercus infectoria; part used: the excrescence obtained from the young twigs; habitat: Mediterranean basin from Greece to Persia; Production: the female of cynips tinctoria, gall-fly punctures the young leaf buds of the dyer's oak with her ovipositor and deposits one or more eggs in the wound. The egg hatches and a young insect or larva emerges in the plant tissue. The larva secretes a fluid (probably from its salivary glands) which contains an enzyme capable of converting starch into sugar. The cells immediately surrounding the larva contain considerable starch and are termed the nutritive zone. This starch is gradually changed to sugar by the

enzyme which makes more food available than usual to the growing plant cells. The protoplasm of these is, accordingly, stimulated toward greater cell-reproduction as the rate of change from starch to sugar is accelerated, and a hypertrophied growth, tumor or gall is the result. In the gall the insect undergoes a metamorphosis, passing from the larva or 'worm' stage to the chrysalis or pupa stage and thence to the imago or adult stage. In this last stage it channels its way out leaving a tubular canal communicating with a central cavity. While the insect is in the early larval stage most of the cells of the gall contain numerous tiny starch grains. By the time the larva is transformed to a chrysalis, gallic acid has taken the place of starch in the cells near the middle of the gall, while tannic acid in masses is abundantly present in the cells at the center and near the outer margin. When the imago or adult winged insect is developed, most of the cells of the gall contain masses of tannin together with a small amount of gallic acid. After the imago has emerged from the gall, the tannin constituent of the cells undergoes oxidation which results in replacement by an insoluble product. The gall becomes lighter in weight and colour and more spongy in texture. The so-called 'white galls' of commerce represent this last stage. The galls should be collected before the insect has emerged. Most of the official galls are gathered by the peasants of Asia Minor, Syria and Persia who dry them in the sun... On account of different stages of maturity, the galls vary in colour from black, through green and blue, to white... Uses: astringent, chiefly in the form of the ointment. Nutgall is the chief source of tannic acid. Tannic acid has astringent and styptic properties and is a chemical antidote for poisoning by alkaloids... Chinese galls are produced on the leaves of rhus chinensis... (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 266-270).

6219.**Firm soldering**: **besage ha_ku** to solder; **bet.t.a-besage** a firm soldering (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to unite firmly**: **besike, besuge** soldering; **bet.t.avesage** a firm soldering or union; **bet.t.a** firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness; **besige gol.l.u** to be soldered; **bese, bisu, besu** to solder; to unite firmly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **besige** soldering a metal (Tu.lex.) **Image: to unite; soldering gold or other metal**: **besu, bese**, **bisu** to unite firmly; solder; join, be united; **bisu** soldering; **bisuge, besage, besavu, besike, besige, besuge** id., state of being soldered or firmly united, close connexion, composition; **beccu** state of being soldered or united (Ka.); **besige** soldering gold or other metal (Tu.)(DEDR 5468). **pa_s'ayati** fastens, binds (Dha_tup.); **paha_un.a_** to entangle (P.); **pahanava_, pa_hanava_** to fasten, weld, solder (Si.); **fahan** to sew (Md.); **pasa_un.a_** to cause to stick, to entangle, thrust in (P.)(CDIAL 8135). **Image: to unite firmly: bisu, besu, bese** to unite firmly, to solder (Ka.); **vir..ai** to join, be united; **vil.akku** to solder (Ta.Ma.); **bisu** to join, to be united (Ka.); soldering; **bisuge** soldering (Ka.lex.) **vir..aiccu** sexual union; **vir..aivu** copulation; **vir..ai, ir..ai** to move closely or intimately (Ta.lex.) **vil.akku** to solder (**S.I.I. ii,182**)(Ta.lex.) **vici-ttal** to fasten, bind, tie tightly (**Malaipat.u. 3**); **vici-tal** id. (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,26**); **vici** fastening, tie (**Perumpa_n.. 56**); leather strap for drums (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **viku (-pp-, -tt-)** to be tight, stiff, or hardened; **piki (-v-, -nt-)** to be hard-knit; **piku, pikuvu** tightness, hardness, rigidity (Ta.); **vin.n.uka** to be tight, dense (Ma.); **vigv- (vigt-)** (handle of axe) is tightly fixed (Ko.); **bigi** to tighten, bind, fasten, tie firmly to (Ka.); **bigi, bigu, biguta** tightness (Tu.); **bigi, bigutu, biguvu** tightness, tension (Te.); **bin:kamu** tightness, stiffness (Te.) (DEDR 5282).

6220.**Bile; madness**: **pitta** bile (AV.Pali.Pkt.); **pit** a small vessel with blood in it on the liver of an ibex (Sh.); bile (A.H.G.); gall-bladder, courage (A.); **pe_th,** dat. **pe_tas** bile (K.); **pitu** (S.); **pitt** (P.); **piti** (Ku.); **pat** bile (G.); **pita** bile (Or.); **pat** a kind of leprosy (G.); **pita** bile, anger (Sik.); **pith**

gall-bladder (L.); **pitla_ma~_** liver and lights (L.)(CDIAL 8181). **pith** sour (Wot..); **pita** sour, bitter (Gaw.); **pito** bitter (Sv.); **pita** (Or.); **pito** gall-bladder (S.); **pitta_** id., bile (P.); **pitto** bile, anger (Ku.); **pita_n.o** to get vexed (Ku.); **pito** gall-bladder (N.); **pitta_** id., bile (H.); **pitto** (G.)(CDIAL 8182). **pitl.a_** choleric (M.); **pittala** bilious (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 8183). **pittika** bilious (Pali); **pittiya** (Pkt.); **patiu~** a kind of leprosy (G.)(CDIAL 8186). **pittu, pittam, pitti** bile, madness (Ta.); **pitta** id. (Ka.); giddiness (Kod..); **pittu** bile, fickleness; **pitta** bilious, choleric (Tu.) (DEDR 4142). cf. **piccu** bile, madness; **piccan-** madness (Ta.); **piccu** madness (Ma.); **piccan** madman (Ma.); **puc** madness (Ko.); anger (To.); **peccu, paccu, puccu** madness (Ka.); **picci, picca** madness, silliness (Te.); **pisak** mad (Nk.); **pisal, pisa, pisol** mad woman (Go.)(DEDR 4142). **pe_t** bladder (Sh.); **paitta** pertaining to bile (Sus'r.) (CDIAL 8387). **paittika** bilious (Pa_n..va_rtt., Sus'r.); **peti_** bilious (P.)(CDIAL 8389). **pittappai** gall-bladder (Ta.lex.)

6221.**Image: arrow**: **vicikam** arrow (**Ja_n-a_. 20,19**); iron pestle, crowbar; **vicikai** id. (Ta.lex.) cf. **vis'ikha** (Skt.)

6222.**Image: street**: **vicikai** street (Ta.); **vis'ikha_** (Skt.)

6223.**Image: wave**: **vicikaram** wave; **vici** wave (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Kat.avul.van.a. 4**)(Ta.lex.)

6224.**Image: to resemble**: **vir..ai-tal** to resemble (**Tol. Po. 289, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6225.**Image: kite**: **vij** kite (Ko.); **bijju** a voracious bird, paradoxurus pallassii (Ka.)(DEDR 5389).

6226.**Image: insect**: cf. **wi_si_** fly (Go.)(DEDR 5451). **vit.t.ikai** moth (**Tiruvicaip. Karuvu_. 10,8**); **vit.t.il** locust (**Ci_vaka. 64, Urai.**); moth (**Tiruva_ca. 6,5**)(Ta.lex.)

6227.**Image: to throw**: cf. **vi_cu** to throw (Ta.)(DEDR 5450). **vi_kku (vi_kki-)** to strike (Ta.); **vikkuka** to flog, hammer; **vi_kku** blow (Ma.)(DEDR 5447). **vi_ (-v-, -nt-)** to perish, cease, disappear, leave, die, deviate as from one's course; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to destroy; n. ruin, destruction, death, drooping, languishing, separation, removal; **vi_kku (vi_kki-)** to kill, destroy, ruin; **vi_vu** ruin, destruction, death, eraditcation, removal, end, defect, flaw, interruption, interval; **vi_tal** death (Ta.); **bi_** to end, cease, fail, fall away or off, fade, perish, die; **bi_kal** ending etc.; **bi_gu** to go backwards, recede, retreat; **bi_sara** end, destruction (Ka.); **vi~_gu** to run away, move, step aside, end, disappear; **vi~_ka** flight, retreat; **vi_sara** deficiency; **vi_sara-pad.u, vi_sara-po_vu** to be deficient, fail, be fruitless; **vi_saramu** useless, vain, fruitless (Te.); **vi_c** tomb, grave; **wich** dead man; **wich bati** disposal place for the dead (Go.)(DEDR 5446). **vi_z- (-it-)** to be finished; **vi_s- (-t-)** to finish (Kond.a); **vi_z- (vi_st-)** to be finished; **vi_h (vi_st-), vi_spa** to finish (Pe.); **vi_j-** to finish, be finished, completed (Mand..); **viha (vihi-)** to be ended, finished, terminated, used up; n. termination (Kui.); **verg- (vergy-)** to be finished (work, desire); **verk- (verky-)** to finish (work, ceremony, desire etc.); finish off (man by killing)(Ko.); **pir-x- (pir-xy-)** to be finished; **pir-k- (pir-ky-)** to finish (work)(To.)(DEDR 5444).

6228.**Image: mule**: **ve_sara, ve_s'ara** mule (VarBr.S.); **ve_gasara, ve_gasari_** (Skt.); **ve_sara** mule (Pkt.); **vesar** (G.)(CDIAL 12134).

6229.**Malabar-nut**: **va_cai** malabar-nut, a_t.a_to_t.ai, justicia adhatoda as eaten only by goats; **va_sa_** (Skt.) (Ta.lex.) **va_saka** ganderussa vulgaris (VarBr.S.); **ba_sa_** justicia ganderussa (H.)(CDIAL 11593). **va_se** the tree justicia adhatoa (Ka.lex.) **a_d.a_so_ge** malabar nut

(Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **at.aru_s.aka** justicia adhatoda and ganderussa (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 176). Justicia gendarussa = gendarussa vulgaris: **nila-nirgundi** (Skt.); **nili-nargandi** (H.); **jagatmadan** (B.); **kala-adulsa** (M.); **vatankolli** (Ma.); **karunochi** (Ta.); **addasaramu** (Te.); leaves and tender shoots: diaphoretic, given in form of decoction in chronic rheumatism; infusion of leaves: given internally in cephalalgia, hemiplegia and facial paralysis; juice of leaf: for earache; plant: febrifuge, emetic; cultivated throughout India (GIMP, p.146).

6230.**Image: deer**: **vaccayam** stag; black deer (**Na_mati_pa. 224**); **vatsaka** (Skt.) (Ta.lex.)

6231.**Image: porpoise**: **vasa_d.hya** the Gangetic porpoise (Skt.lex.)

6232.**Sesbanum grandiflora**: **vasuka, vasu_ka** the plant called arka (Skt.lex.) **vasu, vasuka** the tree sesbana grandiflora; **baka** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6233.**Coconut kernel; jack-fruit**: **var..ukkai** pulp of a tender coconut (Ta.); **var..ukka** id. (Ma.); **bal.akka** a large piece of a coconut kernel (Ta.)(DEDR 5300). **varikka** good, sweet (fruit); the pulp of an unripe coconut (Ma.); **barika, barik** hard (distinguished from soft, as the pu,p of a fruit); **barkena** id.; solid, fast (Tu.)(DEDR 5268). **varukkai, varukkai-ppala_** a species of jack-tree (Ta.); **varikka-ppila_vu** superior jack-tree (Ma.); **bakke-valasa** a sweet kind of jack-fruit; **bakke** the hard variety of jack-fruit (Ka.); **bakki** a hard type of jack-fruit (Kor.)(DEDR 5271). **van:kam** tender wild jack (Ta.lex.)

6234.**Marrow**: **vacai < vasa_** marrow, fat (**Ce_tupu. Ve_ta_. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

6235.**East Indian kino**: **vacul.am < vajula** East Indian kino; ve_n:kai-maram (**Malai.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **vajula** name of various trees and plants including jonesia asoka and calamus rotang (MBh.)(CDIAL 11210). cf. **wanji_** holly-oak (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11209).

6236.**Counteract**: **vir-ugu** to be counteracted (Te.); **vir-ucu** to counteract; **vir-upu** counteraction, disenchantment (Te.); **beje** to cure by repeating spells (Malt.)(DEDR 5442).

6237.**Levy**: **ko_d.u-vi_sa** the allowance of a vis of corn etc. for every bullock-load that comes into a town (Ka.lex.) **i_sa = vi_sa** (Ka.lex.) **vi_sa** the fraction called one-sixteenth, 1/16 of a han.a (Ka.Te.); **visa, vi_su** (Tu.); **vi_cam** (Ta.); **vi_s'a** (Ma.); **vi_sa-bad.d.i** interest to the amount of the sixteenth part; something small or insignificant; interest at the rate of one an.e and 2 ka_sus for 3 rupa_yi_s (Ka.lex.) **Possession**: **a_visati** to possess; pp. **a_vit.t.ha**; **a_vesa** possession (Pali.lex.) **vya_sa** detailed account (MBh.); separation (Pali)(CDIAL 12214).

6238.**Born of**: **ica** an affix to form masculines, denoting 'born of' (Ka.lex.)

6239.**To cajole**: **bujjayisu, bujjavisu** to cajole, to flatter, to console, to persuade (Ka.); **bujjagicu** (Te.); **bullayisu, bullavisu** to coax; to fondle (Ka.); **bellincu** (Te.); **bhulavin.e_m.** to captivate, beguile, make forget, infatuate (M.); **punna_ra, ponna_ra** flattering, coaxing (Ka.); **bo_sarisu** to show feigned respect, to flatter; to coax; **bo_l.ayisu** to court, to coax, to caress, to fondle, to pat (Ka.lex.)

6240.**Image: stopple**: **bu_cu** a stopple; a bung, cork (Ka.); **bu_ca**, **bu_ja** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

6241.**Cereal grains**: **bu_su** a generic term for cereal grains, the grasses, and the esculent culms (Ka.); **bhusa_ra, bhum.sa_ra, bhu_sa, bhu_m.sa** (M.); **bu_sad.agarige** a corn-dealer (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Chaff**: **busa, bus'a, bus.a** chaff and other refuse of grain; refuse, rubbish; dr cow-dung (Ka.lex.)

6242.**Mildew**: **bu_ju, bu_ji, bu_s.t.e, bu_si, bu_su** mould, white mould, mildew, mustiness (Ka.); id., dirt, cobwebs, trash (Te.); **puci, pucu** (Ta.); **bu_ci, bu_cu, bu_ju** (Tu.); **burasi_, burasa_, bura_, bhu_ra** (M.); **bhusa_** chaff; powder, dust etc. as of sawn wood (M.H.); **bu_jugat.t.u** mould to form or be produced; **bu_ju hid.i** mould to seize or fall upon (anything)(Ka.lex.) **ba_tello** mouldy; **ba_te** mouldy (owing to monsoon-weather); **bosma** moulder, get destroyed; **burso** dirty (physical and moral); **us.t.o** dirty (hands) (Kon.lex.) cf. **mur-iki** dirt, filth, impurity (Te.)(DEDR 5007).

6243.**To importune**: **pracch** ask (Skt.); **pras'na** question, astrological inquiry into the future (S'Br.); **paha** question (Pali); **pasin.a, pan.ha, pan.ha_** (Pkt.); **pa_naya** (Si.)(CDIAL 8818). **pat.ipuccha_** question (Pali); **pad.ipucchai** (Pkt.); **pil.ivisinava_** (Si.); **pad.ipucchana** inquiring (Pkt.); **pul.uvusna_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8575). **pat.ipuccha** question (Pali); **pad.ipuccha_** (Pkt.); **par.puch** (G.)(CDIAL 8576). **pul.uvut** inquired into (Si.); **pat.ivutta** (Pali); **pad.ivutta** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8577). **pr.s.t.a** asked (RV.); **put.t.ha** asked (Pali.Pkt.); **put.hiim.** inst. sg. request (OG.)(CDIAL 8368). **pr.chati** asks (RV.); **pucchati** asks (Pali); **prichati, pruchati, prochida** (NiDoc.); **pucchai** (Pkt.); **phuc, puc, pus', pruc, puch** (Gypsy); **puch** (Dm.); **phuc** (Kal.); **puc** (Chil.); **prichun, prusnu, pucn.o** (K.); **puchan.u** (S.); **puchan.** (L.); **pucchn.a_** (L.); **pu_chn.o** (Ku.); **puchnu** (N.); **pusiba, posiba** (A.); **pucha_** (B.); **puchiba_** (Or.); **pu_chab** (Mth.); **puchal** (Bhoj.); **pu_chab** (Aw.); **pu_chna_** (H.); **pu_chai** (OMarw.); asks (OG.); **pu_chvu~** to ask, heed, care about (G.); **pri_chai** understands (OG.); **prichvu~** to understand, recognize, console (G.); **pusn.e~** to ask (M.); **fuhe_n** (Md.); caus. **puccha_pe_ti** (Pali); **puccha_vai** (Pkt.); **pucha_un.a_** (P.); **pucha_vvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 8352). **pr.cchana** asking (Sk.); **pucchan.a, pucchan.i_** (Pkt.); **puchni** (N.)(CDIAL 8353). **prcha_** asking (Skt.); **puccha_** (Pali.Pkt.); **prich** (K.); **pucha** (S.); **pucch** (P.); **puch** (N.); **pucha_** (Or.); **puch** (H.); **pucha_-puch, puch-parach, -pa_ch** questioning; **prich** recognition (G.)(CDIAL 8354). For semant. 'recognition' cf. **paricaya** (Skt.) **pacari (-pp-, -tt-)** to press, importune, talk at length; **pacali (-pp-, -tt-)** to upset mentally (Ta.); **pacarikka** to importune (Ma.)(DEDR 3835). For semant. 'astrological inquiry' cf. X **paji_, pajika_** register, almanac (Skt.); **pa~_zi** almanac (A.)(CDIAL 7690). **pajika_raka** almanac-maker (Skt.); **pajia_r** hereditary genealogist (whose special duty is to arrange marriages)(Mth.); **pa~jia_r** herediary genealogist of Soti_ brahmans (Mth.)(CDIAL 7689). **beza_r kar, portun portun ma_g** to ask again and again (Kon.lex.)

6244.**Harvest or revenue era**: **pacali < fasli_** revenue or harvest era, beginning from 591 A.D. and instituted by Akbar in 1555 A.D.; **pacali-kammi** remission granted on double-crop land cultivated with only one crop for want of water (**C.G.**); **pacali-ja_sti** extra crop; assessment imposed on land bearing more than one annual crop; charge for a second crop raised with government water on land registered under single crop; **paca_n-** a kind of paddy harvested in cittirai; harvest time of paca_n- paddy (**S.I.I. ii,132**); **paca_n-am** id. (**I.M.P.Tn. 383**) (Ta.lex.) **ha_salu, ha_silu** revenue (Ka.); **ha_s'i_la** (M.H.); **ha_salu** custom, toll, duty (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **paca_n-** a kind of paddy harvested in Cittirai (**S.I.I. ii,132**); **pica_n-am** id. (Ta.); **pisa_namu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Division; toll**: cf. **pu~_ji** stock, property (Ku.); **pu~zi** deposit money (A.)(CDIAL 8251). **pasu** to divide, to separate, to part, to cut; to apportion, to distribute, to assign, to

share; to be divided; pp. **paccu**; **paseyir** to be ready or willing to share in or with; **pasuge, hasige, hasuge** dividing, separating; division; part, portion, share; apportionment; arrangement, disposition (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **hasige** dividing etc.; division or sharing of the produce between the cultivator and landlord; **hasige-pat.t.a** a list or account of the division of the produce; **hasige-mutsaddi** a clerk who keeps the account of such division; **hasige** a toll (as of vegetable, grain) exacted by official personages from the vendors (Ka.); **pasike** (Te.); **phasaki_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_can-am** share; division (Ta.); **bha_jana** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ci < pa_s'in** Varun.a (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Register**: **paji** a record, journal, register; a calendar, an almanac; **paji-ka_raka** a writer, scribe; an almanac-maker; **pajika_** a perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word; a journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditures are entered; the record or register of human actions kept by Yama (Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

6245.**Field**: **paca** ricefield (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3834). **pacai** moisture (Ta.); **pa_caval** green field (Ta.); **pa_ci** moss, sea-weed (Ta.); **pasima** moisture, freshness (Ma.); **pa_ci** moss (Ta.Te.); **pa~_ci, pra~_ci** moss (Te.); **pa_yal, pa_yi** moss (Ma.); **passi** wet (Kol.)(DEDR 3821). **Yellow; gold**: **pacalai** gold colour (Ta.); **pasi_d.i, payi_d.i** gold (Te.); **pasan.d.i** gold (Pkt.)(DEDR 3821). **pasan.d.i** gold (Pkt.);; **pacu** green, greenish yellow, yellow (ta.); **pacumai** greenish yellow (Ta.); **paitu, paittu** greenness (Ta.); **pac** green, raw (of meat)(Ko.); **pacce** greenness, yellowish colour, golden colour (Ka.); **pacca** yellow, green (Te.); **pasupu** yellowish colour, turmeric (Te.); **pasud.i** yellow, orange (Kol.); **paccan** yellow (Pa.); **pasin** turmeric (Go.)(DEDR 3821). **payir** green corn, growing crop (Ka.); growing grain, herbage, tender sprout; green corn (Ma.); **pajiru** grass (Tu.); **pairu** standing or growing corn (Tu.); corn, grain, growing corn (Te.); **pa_ci** (= Or. **s'asya** crop)(Kuwi); **pa_caval** green field (Ta.); **paca.l** open grassy ground in front of Kolme.l temples (Ko.); **pasi, pasu, pasir, pasur, pacce, pace, pacca, pacca, paccane** growing corn, young sprouts or new leaves, freshness (Ka.); **pasale** young grass, pasturage, a place overgrown with grass (Ka.)(DEDR 3821).

6246.**Image: green leaf**: **paccai** betel leaf (**Par..a.**); green colour, greenness (Ta.); **pacca** (Ma.); **patcca** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_cat.ai** green leaf (**Kur-un. 9**); **pa_cilai** betel leaf (**Ci_vaka. 1987**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **paccen-al** expr. of being green or verdant (**Tol. Col. 261, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pacalai** gold colour (**Pur-ana_. 155**)(Ta.); **basal.e** spinach (Ka.); **pacal.ai** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pacitu** that which is green (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,56**)(Ta.); **pasidu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **paccilai** green, fresh leaf (**Pin..**); **paccela** (Ka.); **paccila** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ba_ru** betel (B.)(CDIAL 9213). **ba_rui** caste of betel-growers (B.)(CDIAL 9214). **Image: betel leaf**: **vetl** betel leaf (Ko.); **baccire** id. (?Tu.); **ver-r--ilai** betel pepper (Ta.); **ver-r--ila** betel (Ma.)(DEDR 5515). ***parn.ava_t.ika_-** [**panva_r.i_** betel garden (P.)(CDIAL 7925). **Betel leaf**: **pa_cavar** dealers in betel leaves; (**pa_cavar va_cavar mainnin.a vilaijaro_t.u** : **Cilap. 5,26**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_cat.am** betel leaf; prob.**pa_cat.ai** green leaf (**Kur-un. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_car-avu** loss of colour or complexion (Ta.lex.) **Green; yellow; turmeric; golden**: **paca (-pp-, -nt-)** to be green, turn sallow or pale, become golden (as the sky in the evening)(Ta.); **pacalai** gold colour, sallowness (Ta.); **pacu** green, greenish yellow, yellow (Ta.); **pacuppu** greenness, greenish yellow (Ta.); **pacu** tender, fresh, moist, green (Ma.); **paca, pasa, paya** moisture (Ma.); **pas'ima** freshness, softness, moisture (Ma.); **pacca** greenness, freshness (Ma.); **pac** green, raw (of meat)(Ko.); **poc** green (To.); **pasi, pasu, pasir, pasur, pacce, pace, pacca, paccu, paccane** greenness, yellowish colour, golden colour; freshness (Ka.); **pacce** green, blue (Kod..); **pacca** green, fresh (Tu.); green, yellow (Te.); **pacci** raw, green (Te.); **pasaru** green colour (Te.); **pasi** young, tender (Te.); **pasimi** yellow colour (Te.); **pasupu** yellowish colour, turmeric; yellow (Te.); **pasap** turmeric (Kol.Nk.); **pasa_p** ginger (Kol.); **parep** turmeric

(Ga.); **pasi** green, fresh, tender (Kond.a); **pasin** turmeric (Kond.a); **pa_ci** (= **s'asya** crop (Or.); **pasan.d.i** gold (Pkt.)(DEDR 3821). **Ripening; unripe**: **pacya** becoming ripe (VS.); **pacu** fruitful (of trees)(Sh.) (CDIAL 7653). **paccai** unripeness (Ta.); **payappu** turning sallow, gold colour (Ta.); **pacca** greenness, freshness (Ma.); **pac** raw (of meat), unboiled (of water), unbaked (of pots)(Ko.); **pasi, pasu, pasir, pasur, pacce, pace, pacca, paccu, paccane** greeness, golden colour; freshness, unripeness, rawness (Ka.); **pacci** unripe, raw, unboiled, undried, unburnt (Te.); **paccik pan** unripe fruit (Kol.); **pasu_r** raw (Ga.); **pay** green, fresh (Ga.)(DEDR 3821). **Slime**: **pa_vase, pa_ci, pa_si, ha_ci, ha_ci, ha_m.se, ha_vase** green stuff or slime (algae) produced in or on stagnant water, or on stones near water, or in vessels containing water; the weed growing upon standing water or duck-weed; green mouldiness (lichens) upon stones, walls, and wood (Ka.); **pa_ci** (Ta.); **pa_yal, pa_yi, pa_yil** (Ma.); **pa_ci, pra_ci** (Te.); **pa_vase-mugil** a cloud in which pa_vase has grown; **pa_vase-val** a tooth or teeth covered with pa_vase (Ka.lex.)

6247.**Image: stones arranged**: **pa_suri** stones arranged on one another in the form of a wall (Kond.a)(DEDR 4087). **Image: cone**: **pun:gi** to twist into a point, to make in to a cone, compressed into a point, as a flower bud; **baha pun:gi akana, auri sar.oka** the flower bud is pointed, it has not yet opened; **sakam pun:gikate botolko eseda** they twist a leaf into the shape of a cone and cork a bottle with it (Santali.lex.) **punji** a heap, to make a heap (Santali.lex.)

6248.**Memorial cairn**: **panji** heap of stones as a memorial cairn (Kho.)(CDIAL 8251). **pacapa_n.t.avarkal.-pat.ukkai** stone-beds in the caves of a hill (**T.A.S. i,262**) (Ta.lex.) **Offerings; provisions**: cf. **pa~_ji_** offering of food to a ghost (M.)(CDIAL 8251). **pacakku** substance (Ta.Na_.); **pacai-tal** to gather, get ready as necessary materials (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,64**); **paccai** offering to a superior or a deity (**I_t.u, 5,1,3**); present as to a newly married pair (**Ci_vaka. 823, Urai.**); tribute (**I_t.u, 4,1,1**); compensation, return (**I_t.u, 2,3,4**); provisions (**I_t.u, 1,6,1**); profit; **pacumpatam** raw materials for food (**Pat.t.in-ap. 203**); **paccai-k-kaliya_n.am** ceremony on the fourth day in a marriage festival, as the time of presenting gifts (Ta.); **paccai-kat.t.u** trifling presents, commonly to the headman of a village (Ta.lex.) **To sweep together**: **pu~jvu~** to gather, sweep (G.); **pu~jn.i_** broom (used by Jain ascetics)(G.); **pu~jo** sweepings (G.); **puja_vin.e~** to gather in a heap (M.)(CDIAL 8251). **bar..i, bor..i** to sweep together as dust (Ka.); **bad.iyu** to sweep away (Te.)(DEDR 5295). cf. **pur..uti** dust, dry earth (Ta.)(DEDR 4316).

6249.**Image: nape of the neck**: **pical** nape of the neck; hump of an ox; shoulder (**I_t.u, 3,5,4**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhuja** (Skt.)

6250.**Image: comb**: **prasa_dhani** a comb (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Toilet attendant**: **prasa_dhaka** toilet attendant (Skt.) **To scratch**: **var-an.t.i** rake, harrow; **var-an.t.u-tal** to scratch as with finger-nails, claws or spikes (Ta.lex.) **pacali, paccinai, pac- (-it-)** to scratch; **pahinai** to scrawl (Kuwi); **pac-** to scratch (Pe.Mand..); comb hair (Mand..); **pecer** a comb (Mand..); **par-an.t.u, par-a_n.t.u, pir-a_n.t.u, pur-a_n.t.u** to scratch as with nails (Ta.); **paran.t.uka** to scratch, scrape (Ma.); **parad.u, paracu** to scratch with the finer or nails, claw; **harnku** to scratch with nails (Ka.); **paran:kuni, parn:kuni, parkuni** id. (Tu.); **pars- (parast-)** to scratch (part of body)(Kol.); **pars-** to scratch (Nk.); **parc-** to scratch; **partid** the itch; **paytil** urticaria (Pa.); **pa_rc-, pars-** to scratch (body, etc.); **pa_rs- (pa_ris-)** to scratch with fingernails or claws; **parru** prickly heat

(Ga.); **pas- (-t-)** to scratch with the nails; **pasay a_-** to get scratched (Kond.a); **pacc-** to scratch (Pe.)(DEDR 4023). **par-a-par--en-al** onom. expr. of sound made in tearing cloth, scraching (Ta.)(DEDR 4024). **pracchyati** scarifies (Sus'r.); **pacchita** cut off, skinned (Pali); **pacchan.a** scraping (Pkt.); **pachan.u** to scrape (S.); **pachu, pachir.o** incision (S.); **pacchan., pachan.** to scrape, lance (L.); **pacchn.a_** (P.); **pacchnu~** to cut a log with an axe (WPah.); **pacch** cut (in shaving) (WPah.); **pa_chnu** to scratch, tickle; **pa_ch** a scratch (N.); **pa_chab** to scarify poppy seeds (Bi.); **pa_chna_** to make an incision, scarify; **pa_ch** incision, inoculation (H.)(CDIAL 8505). **pa_chi_** scarifying poppy heads (L.); **pachi_** act of scarfying poppy heads to extract juice (L.); **pacchita** cut off, skinned (Pali); **pracchita** cut, lanced (Sus'r.); **pacchi_** sugarcane after expression of juice (P.)(CDIAL 8501).

6251.**Grocer; articles of trade that come from trees**: **hasara_n.i, hasaruva_n.i, hasarva_n.i, asara_n.i** articles of trade that come from trees, creepers or vegetables, as leaves, fruit etc.; **pasurvid.i** to get green foliage (Ka.); **hasarva_n.ikanya_ya** a tax levied on such articles (Ka.); **hasar, hasaru, hasara_n.i, hasarva_n.i** green colour; **hasara_n.ibal.l.i** a creeping or twining weed, convolvulus arvensis; **pasale, hasale** young, green grass, pasturage (Ka.lex.) **pasarike** articles of a shop (Ka.lex.) **pasariga** one who spreads about; **pasarisu, prasarisu, hajarisu** to proceed; to spread, to spread abroad; **hasarisu, pasarisu** to spread, to extend in all directions; **pasarambad.e** to spread; **pasaramber..** to extend, to form a multitude (Ka.lex.) **pasa_ra, pasara, pasa_re** (Tadbhava of **prasa_ra**) spread out state: things lying spread about; a sort of tray to hold the measures etc. of a shop (Ka.); **pasa_ra_** (M.); **pasa_ra** a grocer's shop (Ka.Te.); **pasa_ri_** a grocer (M.); **pasa_ra, pam.sa_ra** the trade of a druggist; **pasa_ri, pam.sa_ri** a druggist (H.); **pasa_re** a grocer's shop (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pasara, hasara** (Tadbhava of **prasara**) moving forwards; spreading, extending; extent, dimension, diffusion, dispersion; a multitude, an assemblage; a stream, a flow, current (Ka.lex.) **pasara, pasa_ra** a shop; **du_siga-vasara** the shop of a cloth merchant; **ranna-vasara** a shop where jewels are sold (Ka.lex.) **prasa_ra** trader's shop (Skt.); **prasa_rayati** spreads out for sale (Mn.); **lasa_r** bench-like flower beds outside the window (Pas'.); **pasa_ro** extension, extension of family or property, lineage, family, household (Ku.); **pasa_r** extension (N.); extent of practice in business, popularity (B.); **pasa_ra** (Or.); **pasa_ra_** stretching out, expansion (H.P.); **pasa_ro** expansion, crowd (S.); **pasa_r, pasa_ro** (G.); **pasa_ra_** (M.); **pasr^{u}** petty shopkeeper (K.); **paha_ra_** goldsmith's workshop (P.); **poha_r** small shop (A.); **pasa_ru** spices (S.); **pasa_r-hat.t.a_** druggist's shop (P.); **pansa_ri_** grocer's shop (Ku.)(CDIAL 8835). **prasa_ran.a** spreading out (S'Br.); **pasa_ran.a** stretching out (Pali); **pasaran.a** cloth spread on ground, carpet, lacquer work, enamel (Si.)(CDIAL 8836). **prasa_rayati** stretches out, extends (VS.); **pasa_re_ti** extends (Pali); **pasa_re_i** (Pkt.); **pasa_rn.o** to stretch, throw, lay flat (Ku.); **prasar** to win (Gypsy); **pasa_run, pas^{a}run** to beat out a metal plate thin, pare off the edges of a metal plate (K.); **pasa_ra_** to spread out (B.); **pasa_riba_** to spread out, exhibit for sale (Or.); **pasa_rab** to spread out (Mth.Aw.); **pasa_ral** (Bhoj.); **pasa_rna_** (H.); **pasa_rn.o** (Marw.); **prasa_rvu~, pasa_rvu~** (G.); **pasarn.e~** (M.); **paharanava_** (Si.); **pasa_ran.u** to stretch out (S.); **pasa_rn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 8838). **prasa_rin** spreading out (Pa_rGr..); **pasa_r^{i}** shopkeeper (Ku.); **poha_ri** (A.); **pasa_ri** druggist, petty trader (B.); **pasa_ri** druggist, pedlar (Or.); **pasa_run.i_** f. (Or.); **pasa_ri_** seller of spices (H.M.S.P.); **pansa_ri** grocer (N.); **pansa_ri_, pa~sa_ri_** seller of spices (H.); **pansa_ri_** (P.)(CDIAL 8839). **Market**: **baja_ra, baja_ru, ba_ja_ra, ba_ja_ru** a market; the business of a market (Ka.); **va_ja_ra** (M.H.); **ba_ja_ri, baja_ri** relating to a market; low, disreputable (Ka.); **baja_r** (M.); **va_ja_ri_** (M.); **baja_ri** a low, disreputable woman (Ka.); **paja_ri** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **paja_r** < **ba_za_r** (U.) bazaar, a street of shops where goods are exposed for sale; **paca_ri, paja_ri** < **ba_za_ri**

(U.) < **vyabhica_rin** harlot, whore; street-walker (Ta.lex.) cf. **ba_za_r** bazaar, permanent market or street of shops (Ta.U.)(Ta.lex.)

6252.**Image: vessel; dish or plate for eating**: cf. **bha_jana** receptacle, pot, plate (MBh.); **bha_na** vessel (K.)(CDIAL 9436). **pa_can-am < bha_jana** vessel (**Periyapu. E_yarko_. 35**); dish or plate for eating (**Pin..g.**); mud vessel; receptacle; suport, basis (Ta.lex.) **paccai-k-kuppi** a green flask, used in ancient times for keeping liquor (**Perumpa_n.. 382, Urai.**)(Ta.); **pacal.ai-k-kalam** unburnt pot (**I_t.u, 7,4,5**)(Ta.lex.) **pasata** (cf. Skt. **pr.s.at** or **pr.s.ad** a drop; **pr.s.ata** raindrop) a small measure of capacity, a handful (of water); **pasatam. pasatam.** by handfuls; **pasata ... sara_va** (cup) the amount of a small gift (Pali.lex.) cf. **cara_vam < s'ara_va** shallow wide-mouthed earthen vessel (**Patin-o. A_l.u. 16**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **par-c** dot (To.)(DEDR 4028).

6253.**Image: lute**: **paccai** covering as of the body of a ya_r.. (**Cir-upa_n.. 226**); skin, hide (**Malaipat.u. 29**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6254.**Image: fish**: **pa_ci** fishery; fish (Ta.); **pa_si_** (U.); **pa_ci-k-kuttakai** fishing lease; **pa_ci-kat.t.i** a sub-division of the Valaiyar caste (**E.T. vii,274**); **pa_ci-p-pa_t.t.am** tax on fishing (**I.M.P. Mr.327**)(Ta.); **pa_ci-vari** tax paid for the privilege of fishing (**Vir-alivit.u. 458**); **pa_ci-vilai** price of fish (**W.**)(Ta.); **pa_ci-mural** halfleak, sea-fish, attaining 6 in. in length, hemirhamphus xanthopterus (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6255.**Image: armlet**: **pa_ci-pantu** an armlet (**Vir-alivit.u. 1117**)(Ta.); **ba_zu_band** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ba_hu** arm (Skt.lex.)

6256.**Image: beads**: **pa_ci** variegated glass beads or green earthen beads for children's necklaces (**Tiruva_lava_. 52,3**); **pa_s'i** (Tu.Ma.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_cu** = greenness, verdure; bamboo; bravery, courage (Ta.lex.) **Well-adorned woman**: **pa_cir..ai** well-adorned woman (**Ci_vaka. 586**)(DEDR 3821.) **Beads**: **ha_s** (pl.**-ku**) necklace, beads (Pe.); **ha_c** (pl.**-ke**) id. (Mand..)(DEDR 2434). **Image: gold or silver bead; necklace**: **pu_sa** bead (Te.Nk.Kond.a.Kuwi); necklace (Kuwi); **pu.sa** necklace (Kol.); **pooshange** necklace of black beads worn by women (Go.); **pu_diya, pu_de** bead of gold or silver (?Te.); **pu.sa** necklace (Kol.)(DEDR 4350). **Ornament**: **pu_cal** decoration, adornment; **pu_cu** to adorn, decorate (Ta.lex.) cf. **bhu_s.** adorn (Skt.); **bhu_s.an.a** ornament (MBh.); **bhu_sana** (Pali); **bhu_san.a** (Pkt.); **bhu_san** (H.poet.)(CDIAL 9572). **bhu_s.a_** ornament (Skt.); **bhu_sa_** ornament (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9573).

6257.**Merchant**: **pasubeval.a** a man who carries a **pasube**; a merchant, vais'ya (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **pacu, acu, hacu** to divide, to share, to distribute (Ka.Te.); distribution, unfair distribution (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: double-bag**: **pasube, pasumbe, hasibe, hasube, hasumbe** a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder so as to form two divisons (Ka.); **payimbe, pai** (Ma.); **pai** (Ta.); **asimi-sace** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **hajabi_** a long and double money-bag (M.); **hasibeci_la** = **hasibe** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pacumpai** a pedlar's pack carried over the shoulder (**Tiruva_lava_. 23,6**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **prasi_vyaka** sack (Skt.)(CDIAL 8844). **Long cloth**: **paccavat.am** a long piece of cloth, used as a blanket, bedsheet or screen (**Ko_yilo. 94**)(Ta.); **patccad.amu** (Te.); **paccapad.a** (Ka.); **paccavat.am** (Ma.); **paccat.am** id. (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 29**); **paccai-p-pat.a_m** id. (**Tol. Po. 461, Urai, Pak. 433**); **paccai-vat.am** (**I_t.u, 4,8,2**); **pracchada-pat.a** (Skt.); **paccilai** a kind of ancient garment (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pracchada** cover, wrapper (Skt.)(CDIAL 8496).

6258.**Images: resemblance; derision, laughter**: **hasa** laugh, laughter; derision; **hasika_** id.; **has** to laugh at, mock, ridicule; to jest, joke; to resemble (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **hasa** mirth, laughter (RV. x.18.3); laughter, jest (RV. ix.112.4)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **hasa** laughter (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14020).

6259.**Image: collection of six**: **pacu** collection of six seeds at a time in a hole in the game of palla_n:kur..i (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **puja_** collection, aggregate of four (Or.)(CDIAL 8251).

6260.**Image: bull**: **pacu** bull (**Te_va_. 760,4**)(Ta.); **pas'u** (Skt.); **pacupati** S'iva (**Te_va_. 481,5**); **pacu** individual soul, spirit (**Tiruman. 115**)(Ta.lex.)

6261.**Association of guilds**: **pa_n~ca_la** an association of five guilds (i.e. of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker)(Skt.)(Skt.lex.)

6262.**Capital**: **punji** capital, stock; **punji akatae** he has accumulated stock; **mo~re~ t.aka reak punji manaktaea** he has five rupees of capital; **punji pat.a** capital, stock; **punji pat.a cet ho~ banuktina** I have not got any capital whatever (Santali.lex.) **To repay**: **phujau** to pay up, to repay or return as a loan, to make up deficiency or arrears (Santali.lex.) **Capital; property; deposit money**: **pucam** collection, heap, quantity, lump (**Kalla_. 59,18**); flock, crowd, swarm (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 266**)(Ta.lex.) **puja** heap, quantity (MBh.); heap (Pasli); **pujaka** heap (Pali); **pum.ja, pum.jaya** heap (Pkt.); **pu~_ji** stock, property (Ku.); **pu~ji** id. (N.); **pu~zi** heap, deposit money (A.); **pu~ji** heap, capital (B.); **puja_** collection, aggregate of four (Or.); **puji** heap, cluster, capital (Or.); **pu~_j** stack with grain heads inside (Bi.); **pu~_ji_** capital (Bi.); heap, mass, store (H.P.); **pum.ja** heap (OMth.); **pu~ji_** heap (G.); **pu~ja_** quantity of thread (M.);[cf. **pa~_zi** wisp of cotton, roll of cotton or thread (A.)(CDIAL 7688)]; **pu~ji_** little heap (M.); **pum.jai** heaps together (Pkt.); caus. pp. **pum.ja_viya-** (Pkt.); **paja_** heap (Pali); **pa~_jo** row of cut corn laid out to dry (N.); **pa~_ja_** wisp, bundle, stack (B.); **pa~_ji_** offering of food to a ghost (M.)(CDIAL 8251). **pu~jaur** stack with heads of grain turned inside (Bi.)(CDIAL 8252). **paza_li** small heaps of mustard plants harvested and left on the field to dry (A.)(CDIAL 7687). **paca-va_riyam** a village committee entrusted with collection of village dues (**I.M.P.Tj. 83**); **pacava_ravu_rit.uvari** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Tj. 94**); cf. **pacavan-** the Pa_n.d.ya (**Cilap. 20,33**)(Ta.lex.)

6263.**Boat**: **pa_can-am** boat (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 100**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6264.**Male**: **pum.s** male (RV.); **pusvan.** purificatory rite when vitality begins in the foetus (M.); **pum.savana** rite performed in third month after conception (Gr.S.) (CDIAL 8245). **herel hopon, kor. hopon** male (Santali.lex.) **puma** male (Pali) (Pali.lex.)

6265.**Image: harrow**: cf. **pa~_ca_** five-pronged stick for pushing sheaves under bullocks when threshing (Bi.)(CDIAL 7656).

6282.**Image: ace in dice**: **pa_ccikai** dice; **pa_ccikkat.t.ai** id. (Ta.); **pa_cci** id. (Ta.); **pa_cika** id. (Te.); **pa_cike** (Ka.); **pa_ccika** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_yccu** to throw, as of dice; dice (**Ci_vaka. 983, Urai**); **pa_yccikai** dice; cf. **pa_s'aka** (Ta.lex.) **pa_s'aka, ha_san:gi** a die used in playing; aks.a, de_vana; **nettada ha_san:gi** (Ka.lex.) **Image: spot on dice**: **pa_s'a** die, dice (MBh.); **pa_s'aka** id. (Skt.); cf. **pa_sa(ka)- < pra_saka** die (Skt.); **pra_syati** layes a wager (Ta_n.d.Br.); **pa_saka** die (Pali); **pa_saga** (Pkt.); **pa~_so** (Ku.); **pa_sa_** (N.B.H.P.M.); **pa_so** (G.); **pasa_, pa_sa _** game of dice (Or.); **sa_ri-pa_msa_** game of dice (OAw.)(CDIAL 8132). **phla_** spot on dice (MBh.)(CDIAL

9051). **par..am** winning points, as in a game of tick-tack; fruitfulness, success, as opp. to ka_y, unripe fruit; three-quarters; **par..am-et.uttal** to win dice or tick-tack (Ta.lex.) **phala** gaming board (MBh.)(CDIAL 9053). **Image: chequer-board**: **paca_li_, paca_ri_** chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board etc.; **pacani_** (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **Image: chequered-cloth**: **pacani** a chequered cloth for playing at draughts (Ta.lex.)

6280.**Ingot**: **pa_so** head of an iron instrument (such as axe or spade)(N.); **pasa_** iron ring through which plough iron is thrust (Or.); **pa_sa_** lump, cube, lump of metal (H.); **pa_s** silver ingot, iron share of harrow (M.)(CDIAL 8132). **Supernatural beings**: **pa_cam** demon, vampire (**Patir-r-up. 71,23**)(Ta.lex.) **pica_car** a class of supernatural beings (**Tiruva_lava_. 6,2**); cf. **paica_cam** iron; **paca_cam** iron (**Ci. Po_.5**); cf. **pacanam** cooking; hence, may be workers in metals; cf. **taittiyar** glossed as workers with bellows (Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_cam** eye of a needle (Ta.); **pa.c** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4055).

6271.**Spear**: **pra_sa** throwing (Skt.); barbed missile (MBh.); **pa_sa** a throw, spear (Pali); spear (Pkt.); **pah** weapon, arrow (A.)(CDIAL 8969). **pra_san.a** throwing forth or down (S'rS.)(CDIAL 8970). **ba_kna_** to throw in (Kur.)(DEDR 4051).

6270.**Indra's thunderbolt**: **as'ani, asani** Indra's thunderbolt (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **asanam** throwing, discharging, casting; as in: **is.vasanam** a bow; **asana_** a missile, an arrow (Vedic); **asani** one who throws; **as'ani** Indra's thunderbolt; flash of lightning; a missile; the tip of a missile; a sacrificial rite to kill an enemy; Indra; fire; fire produced from lightning (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **as'an** firmament; **as'ani** thunderbolt, missile (RV. i.143.5); **as'ani-hat** (a tree) struck by lightning; **asan** throwing, hurling (AV. i.13.4); **asana_** missile (RV. x.95.3)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **asan.i** thunderbolt (Pkt.); **as'ani_** thunderbolt (S'Br.); **as'an** sling-stone (RV.); **asani_** thunderbolt, lightning; **asana** stone (Pali); **as'i_** hail (Ash.); **as'e~_** (Wg.); **i_s'i~** (Pr.); **azhir** (Bashg.); **as'in** (Dm.); **as'en** (Pas'.); **as'in** (Shum.); **is'in** (Gaw.); **as'un** (Bshk.); **is'in** (Savi); **a~_s'un** (Phal.); **ahin, e_n** (L.); **a_hin., a_han., aihan.** (P.,); **a~_n., e_hin.i** (WPah.); **asino**, pl. **asina_** (N.); **sena, hen.a** thunderbolt (Si.); **ai~yer** hail (Sh.); **xil** hailstone (A.)(CDIAL 910). cf. **vajra_s'ani** Indra's thunderbolt (R.); **baja_sani** thunderbolt (Aw.)(CDIAL 11207). **arel** hail; **arel hasa** white silt mixed with water from melted hailstones, and supposed to possess medicinal properties; **hasa** earth, soil, land; **arak hasa** red soil; **pa~k hasa** silt; **dhiri hasa** stony soil (Santali.lex.) **acan-i** thunderbolt (**Ja_n-a_. 19**); **acan-i-pa_tam** stroke of lightning (**Ci. Ci. 11,7, Civa_k.**); **acan-i-y-e_r-u** thunderbolt (**Ku_rmapu. Antaka_. 61**)(Ta.lex.) **Sharp stone**: **asani** [Vedic **as'ani** in same meaning; with Skt. **as'ri** corner, **caturas'ra** four-cornered to Lat. **acer** pointed, sharp; **egl** sting (Ags.); **ekka** corner, point (OHG.); **asana** rock, stone (Pali); **as'an(m)** id. (Vedic)] a sharp stone as hurling-weapon thence in mythology Indra's thunderbolt, thunder-clap, lightning; **asani-aggi** the fire of thunder, i.e. lightning or fire caused by lightning; **asani-pa_ta** the falling of the thunderbolt, thunderclap, lightning (Pali.lex.) **Image: edge, corner, angle; sharp**: **as'ri** sharp side, corner, angle, edge (S'Br.); **-as'ra-** in cmpds. (Skt.); **amsi** (Pali.Pkt.); **assi** (Pkt.); **assi_** sharp edge of anything (P.); **a~_sia_** having angles (Or.); **as, aha** corner, angle (Si.) < **cu_** corner (Prasun. Kafiri); **assa** corner (Pali); **asa** side (Si.); **ahak** aside (Si.); **a_si-pa_si** on all sides (S.); **a_sse-pa_sse** (L.); **a_si~_-pa_si~_** (P.): **a_s-pa_s** (N.Ku.B.); **a_sa-pa_sa** (Or.); **a_s-pa_s** (H.); **a_s'i~_-pa_s'i~_** (M.)(CDIAL 918). **acc** thorn (Kur.); **acu** id. (Malt.); **ac-acro** prickly (Malt.)(DEDR 45). **Image: brim**: **am.s'u** a point or end (Skt.lex.) **acu** brim; the corner or brim of the mouth (Ka.lex.)

6266.**Trap**: **pajara_-khe_t.ah** (Skt.lex.) trap; **pajara** cage, net (MBh.)(CDIAL 7685). {**pajara_-khe_t.ah** = cotton + winnowing basket = cleaned cotton? **pacarai** to gin cotton; to remove the cotton seeds; **pacaram** pottery; place for forming pots; a portion of the inner sanctuary of a temple (Ta.lex.) **pajara** cage (Pali); **pango** (Latin); **pajali** with outstretched hands, as token of reverence (Pali.lex.)} cf. **tol.ku** net for trapping (Ta.)(DEDR 3531).

6267.**Image: fire**: **pa_can-am < pa_cana** fire (Ta.lex.)

6268.**Image: torch**: **paju** torch (Ka.); **paji, paju** id. (Tu.); **panju, panja_ya_** id. (Te.); **paji_** a sort of torch with five branches for lights (H. < Pers.)(DBIA 237). cf. **pa~_ja_** kiln (B.)(CDIAL 7686).

6269.**Image: portable fire-place; chafing dish**: **hasani, hasanti, hasantike** a portable fire-place, a chafing dish (Ka.) **hasani_** a portable fire-place; **hasani_man.i** fire; **hasantika_** a portable fire-place; **hasanti_** id.; **has** to open, bloom, blow; to brighten up, or to clear up (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) **pa_can-am** < **bha_jana** vessel (**Periyapu. E_yarko_. 35**); mud vessel (Ta.lex.) **To chafe**: **ga_s** to rub; **ga_sun ta_pai** to make warm by rubbing (Kon.lex.) cf. **ghars.a** friction (R.); **ghas** abrasion (L.); **gha_sa_-gha_s** reiterated rubbing (M.)(CDIAL 4448). **har** to chafe or to rub (Santali.lex.) **ks.ubh** shake (Skt.); push, shake (RV.); **ks.ubdha** churning stick (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 3722).

6272.**Image: scales**: **ahanu** balancing of scales (S.)(CDIAL 1486). **pa_san.** what is thrown into scales as a make-weight (Ku.)(CDIAL 8970). **pasan:g** a make-weight, want of equality between the two sides of a balance, that which is put on one scale to make it balance the other; **takkr.i wichch pasan:g hon.a** to be uneven (a balance) (P.lex.)

6273.**Image: a beautiful seat**: **pase, hase** a layer; a bed; a beautiful seat; **pase nil** to be on a seat (Ka.); **hase** a spot on the ground decorated with flowers or colours; **hase-jagali** an artificially raised spot to put the ornamented seat upon; **hase-man.e** a plank used to form a hase; the ornamented seat itself (Ka.); **a_sandi** a couch, the seat of which is made of basket work; **a_sana** sitting (Ka.); a seat in general: a stool, chair etc.; sitting in pecular postures, according to the custom of devotees (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.Skt.); **asi, hasi** that which is laid on the ground (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pad.u, had.u** to lie down; to set as the sun (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Lofty seat**: **pra_sa_da** lofty seat or terrace (S'a_n:khS'r.); lofty mansion (MBh.); **pa_sa_da** lofty platform, terrace, high building (Pali); **pa_sa_ya** palace (Pkt.); **pahaya, pa_ya** mansion, place (Si.)(CDIAL 8971). **Image: scaffold**: **paran.** watch-tower, upper story, rack over a fireplace, loft under the roof of a house (Ta.); loft under the roof, rude ceiling, frame for drying something over the fireplace (Ma.); **paren~ji, pareji** scaffold, temporary platform (Tu.)(DEDR 3953).

6274.**Image: double handful**: **pasai** double handful (Pkt.); **pasari** hollowed hands or hand (N.); **pasai** the two hands put together (OG.); **prasr.ti** palm of hollowed hand (Kaus'.); handful as a measure (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 8851). **sr.** move (Skt.); **prasr.ta** stretched out (TBr.); palm of hand hollowed and held out (S'Br.); **pasata** handful (Pali); **pasaya, pasia** extended (Pkt.); **paho** handful of raw cotton (S.); **poha_** hollowed palm held out (A.); **pasa_** as much as can be held in both hands open (H.); **paslo** hollow of both hands; **pasli_** hollow of one hand (G.); **pasa_** hand hollowed (to hold grain, water etc.), handful (M.); **(pa)la_** wide-spread (OSi.); **pasar** hollowed palm of the hand held out (N.H.)(CDIAL 8850).

6275.**Image: spotted deer**: **pasada-miga** spotted antelope (Pali); **pasata-miga** id. (Pali); **pr.s.ant**, **pr.s.ati** spotted (Vedic)(Skt.lex.)

6276.**Anything deposited**: **pa_so** anything unwanted that is left or deposited (N.); **pra_s** customary return of a certain portion of gift sent by bride's father to husband's family on certain festive occasions, the portion so returned (K.)(CDIAL 8969). **pa_cam** love (**Ci_vaka. 1320**); attachment (**Na_lat.i, 130**); devotion (**Tiruva_ca. 7,2**); **pa_car-avu** absence of worldy attachment (**I_t.u, 5,3,1**)(Ta.); **pa_cam** tie, bondage (**Na_n-man.i, 99**)(Ta.lex.) **Relations**: **pa_can-am** relations, kindred (**Kantapu. Cin:kamu. 8**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Friend**: **asna** < **ashna** (Pers.) an acquaintance, a friend, intimate friend, a lover; sweetheart, paramour, mistress, concubine; acquainted, knowing (P.lex.) **pa_cam** friends and relations (**Tirikat.u. 20**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ba_yna_ (ba_ycas)** to respect, keep on a footing of reserve with (elder brothers with younger brothers' wives, elder sisters with younger sisters' husbands, man with wife's elder sisters, woman with husband's elder brother); **ba_ena_xoena_** to shun (Kur.); **bc-naqe** to employ the plural form when relatives by law address one another; **bc-naqpo** a relative by law (Malt.)(DEDR 4090).

6277.**Descendants**: **pacal** boy (**Nan-. 122, Mayilai**.; **I_t.u, 9,5,6**); **pasul.e** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **apatya** offspring (RV.); **apacca** (Pali); **apaca** nom.pl.m., **apacam.** (As'.); **avacca** (Pkt.); **bacco_** young of goats (K.); **baco** infant, young of animal (S.); **bacca_** (L.); **vacc, bacc** young child, young of fish or insects or reptiles (P.); **bacca_** child, young of any animal (P.); child (WPah.); **ba_ca_** boy (Bhoj.); **vasa** descendants; race, lineage (Si.); **apatiye** nom.sg.n. (As'.)(CDIAL 424). **bacero** young of a bird (N.)(CDIAL 425). **vacca_, vacya_** a young one (M.H.); **bacca** (Tadbhava of **vatsa**) a young one; a boy (Ka.); **bacca** a calf, etc.; **bacca-bari, baccahari** to become a calf, to behave like a calf; **baccaka_ne, bacaka_ni** a cloth for boys; **vatsa** a calf (Skt.Ka.); a son, a boy (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ce_y** son, child; juvenility, youth (Ta.); **je_vu** child, lad, youth; **jo_vu** id., baby, female child; **je_ru** pariah child (Tu.); **ce_pal** (pl. **ce_pkul**) boy, lad (Pa.); **se_pal** (pl. **se_pakil**) id.; **sa_pal** boy (Ga.); **jo~_kas** lad, youth, servant (Kur.); **ce_vala** child at the breast (Ma.); **jo_kul.u** children (Tu.)(DEDR 2813). **jo_gal.a, jo_gul.a** a lullaby; **jo_** an imitative sound: hush! **jo_ jo_** rep. hush, hush! words used in lulling infants to sleep, a lullaby (Ka.Te.M.); **ta_la_t.t.u, o_ra_t.t.u** (Ta.); **ta_lo_la** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

6278.**Frankincense**: **acan-i** frankincense leaf; ca_mpira_n.i-y-ilai (**Ira_cavait.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. styrax benzoin: **ca_mpira_n.i** (Ta.lex.) **luban** resin (B.H.); **oodh** (M.)(Indian Materia Medica, p. 1182). cf. **u_da = silha** frankincense (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6279.**Incense; terminalia tomentosa**: Terminalia tomentosa, terminalia crenulata, terminalia glabra, terminalia alata, pentaptera tomentosa: **asana** the tree pentaptera tomentosa, as Bodhi-tree of Gotama (Pali.lex.) cf. **asana** the tree terminalia tomentosa (Sus'r.); **as'ana, a_s'ana, a_sana** id. (Skt.); **asana** the tree pentaptera tomentosa (Pali); **asan.a** a partic. kind of tree (Pkt.); **e~_han.** a shrub with prickly leaves (WPah.); **asna_** terminalia tomentosa (N.); **a_sna_** pentaptera tomentosa (B.); **asan, a_san** terminalia alata tomentosa (H.); **asan., a_san., asn.a_, a_sn.a_, asa_n.a_, asn.i_** (M.); **asana** (Si.)(CDIAL 963). Terminalia tomentosa: **asana** (Skt.); **asan** (H.); **piasal** (B.); **asna** (Bombay); **madat, yen, sadada, saj, sajo, ain** (M.); **ain** (G.); **hatana, matnak** (Kolhapur); **sain** (Bijnor); **sadar** (Bundelkhand); **karuppo-mara, karuppu-maruta-maram, anemin, karimardu, matthi** (Ta.); **maddi, nalla-maddi, innumaddi** (Te.); **thambaon, mardu, karimardu** (Ma.); **karimatti, banapu, aini, mattimara, torematto-madi, hebbulure** (Ka.); **banapu** (Tu.); habitat: Deccan, U.P., Nepal and Sikkim. Parts used: gum, bark

and ash... ash yielded by the calcareous matter in the trunk of this tree is used by chewers of betelnut. Gum from the trunk is used as a cosmetic and incense. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1211-1212). **honne, punnike, ponne** the tree terminalia tomentosa; pi_tasa_la, sarjaka, asana, priyaka, ji_vaka (Ka.lex.)

6281.**King**: **pa_ccha, pa_tas.a_ha, pa_das.aha** a king, a Pasha (Ka.); **pa_ccha_ya, pa_das'a_ha_** (M.H.); **pa_dus.a_** (Te.); **pa_rs'a_vu** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_dasa_h, pa_sa_h, pa_tsa_h, ba_tsa_h** < **pa_disha_h** (Persian) king, monarch, sovereign, lord, master; owner, governor, proprietor; **ba_dsa_h ja_da_** a prince; **ba_dsa_h ja_di_** princess (P.lex.) **pa_tus.a_ < ba_dsha_h** (U.); sultan, muhammadan ruler (Ta.lex.)

6283.**Forget**: **pocca_, poycca_** to forget; **pocca_ppan-** forgetful person; **pocca_ppu** forgetfulness (Ta.); **po_s- (-t-)** to forget (Kond.a); **po_c- (-c-)** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 4475). **pus.** forgets (Pr.); **pramus.** (Dm.); **plemus.** (Gaw.); **pra_mus.** (Kal.); **pamhasai, pamhusai, pamhuhai** forgets (Pkt.); **pramr.s.e** inf., **pramamars.a** perf., **pramars.is.t.ha_h** aor., **mr.s.yate_** (RV.); **pamussati** forgets (Pali); **s'amas'** (Pas'.); **pamut.t.ha** forgotten (Pali); **pamhat.t.ha, pamhut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **pumis.t., permis't, purmus't** forgot (Ash.); **pramus.t.oi, pramus't** (Wg.); **pemis.t.yo, premus'tyo** (Kt.)(CDIAL 8730). **prasmarati** forgets (Skt.); **pa_hariba** to forget (A.); **pa_sara_** (B.); **pa_soriba_, pa_suriba_** (Or.)(CDIAL 8885). **mar-a** to forget; **mar-ati, mar-appu, mar-al, mar-ali, mar-avi** forgetfulness (Ta.); **mar-a** secret (Ma.); **mar-akka** to forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind (Ma.); **mar-ati, mar-avi** forgetfulness (Ma.); **marv- (mard-)** to forget, be forgotten (Ko.); **mar- (mar-0-)** to forget (To.); **mar-e** to become unmindful of, forget, be forgotten (Ka.); **mar-agu, mar-apu, mar-avu, mar-ahu** forgetting, forgetfulness (Ka.); **mar-apu** to cause to forget (Ka.); **mar-ave** state of becoming unmindful of, oblivion, forgetfulness, unconsciousness (Ka.); **mar-eyuvike** becoming unmindful of (Ka.); **mara- (marap-, marand-)** to forget (Kod..); **marandi** forgetfulness (Kod..); **madapuni, marapuni, marepuni** to foreget; **madapu, marapu** forgetfulness; **madapele** a forgetful man (Tu.); **mar-acu** to forget; **mar-apincu** to cause to forget; **mar-akuva, mar-apu** ignorance, forgetfulness (Te.); **mar-ukuva** forgetfulness (Te.); **mad- (matt-)** to forget (Kol.); **mare_nga_na_, marun.-si_a_na_, ma_ran:g, ma_rand.-, maranga_na_, marunga_na_, marung-, maring-, mareng-, marng-** to forget (Go.); **maru_m-** to forget (Go.); **mra_nga** to be lost (Kui); **mra_pka (< mra_k-p; mra_kt-)** to loose, obliterate (Kui); **ja_ng** to get lost (Kuwi); **masge** to vanish (Malt.)(DEDR 4760). **mars.ayati** causes to forget (MaitrS.); **mr.s.yate_** forgets, neglects (RV.); **mussati** (Pali); **ma_snu** to do away with, spend (money) (N.); **mas'un** (pp. **mot.h^{u}**) to be forgotten; caus. **mas'^{e}run** to forget (K.); **ma_sinu** to fade away, be extinct (N.)(CDIAL 9898). **mut.t.ha-sacca** forgetfulness (Pali); **mot.a** forgetful (Si.)(CDIAL 10300).

6284.**To loosen**: **phuskanu** to be loosened, slip (N.); **phusuki jiba_** to miscarry (of a work)(Or.); **phusphus** looseness, flabbiness (H.); **phusphusa_, phuska_** loose, flabby, soft (H.); **phusphusiyu~** flimsy (G.); **phusakn.e~** to break off; **phuskat.n.e~** to fall away (M.); **phu~_s.ku** empty (Sh.)(CDIAL 9098). **phok** loose (Kal.); **phuknu** to open, loosened; **phuko** free, untied (N.); **pho_iaya** set free, spread out (Pkt.); **phunu, phoi** to unfasten (N.); **phona_** (H.); **pholhan.u** to open (S.); **pholn.a_** (P.) (CDIAL 9082). **pucka_na_** to become loose (of a shoe, ring, lid of a box, etc.); **puc-** to pull off, remove (skin of fruit)(Go.); **pucce** to put off (as attire); undress (Malt.); **pucgre** to become loose (Malt.); **puy** to be pulled out (Ta.); **puccu** to pull out (Te.); **pus-** to pull, pull out, take off (clothes)(Kol.); **puc(c)-, (pust-)** to take out something, pull out (Nk.); **pucc-** to extract, take off (Pa.); **puc-** to take out (Ga.)(DEDR 4281). **phasun** to become opened or

dismembered or tender (K.); **phasu** wearied (S.); **phaskano** flabby, swollen (Ku.); **phasphase** loosely woven (N.); **phasko** loose, brittle (N.); **phaska_** loose (B.); **phasar.a** frutless, vain; **phaska_** loose (Or.); **phas, phasphasa_** loose, soft; **phasakna_** to become loose (H.); **phasakvu~** to burst, come to nothing (G.); **phasakn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9068).

6285.**To hiss; whisper**: **phusphus** hissing (H.); **phusphusa_t.** whispering (Ku.); **phuskan.o** to whisper; **phuski_** whisper (Ku.); **phusphus** whisper (N.); **phusphus** whispering (B.); **phusla_na** to flatter (B.); **phu_sab** to whisper; **phusia_** whisperer, deceiver (Mth.)(CDIAL 9099). **bus, busu, bussu, bos** a sound ot imitate the puffing or hissing of a serpent, of a pair of bellows, of the snorting of cattle, etc. (Ka.); **bus ku.t.** to hiss (Kod..); **busu, busu-busu, bussu** gasping, panting, hissing (Tu.); **busa** hiss of a serpent, hissing, snorting, snoring, a deep breath, a sigh; **busabusa** noise of the boiling water; **busabusal-a_d.u** to hiss; **bussu** hiss of a snake (Te.); **puskarileng** to hiss (Kol.)(DEDR 4246). **phum.ka_ra** hissing of a snake (Pkt.); **phu_ka_ro** hiss of snake, snort of horse; **phu_ka_ran.u** to hiss, snort (S.); **phuka_rn.a_, phu~ka_rn.a_** to hiss (P.); **phuka_ra** hissing (Or.); **phu~ka_rna_** to hiss (H.); **phu~ka_ro** puff, hiss, blow (G.)(CDIAL 9104). **To blow**: **phuka_rn.a_, phu~ka_rn.a_** to blow (P.); **phu~ka_ro** puff, hiss, blow (G.); **phukka_ra** blowing (Pkt.); **phu_tka_ra, phutka_ra** blowing (Skt.)(CDIAL 9104). **phukkai** blows (Pkt.); **phum.ka_** blowing (Pkt.); **phu_ko** distended; **puko** swollen up; **phukni** bellows; bag (Gypsy); **puk** breath (Ash.); breath, soul (Wg.); **pu_** id. (Wg.); **phu_k^{y}** to breathe, blow (Dm.); **phuk** to winnow (Dm.); **phuk** reflexive pron. self (Tor.); **phu_k** breath, life (Gaw.); **pug** to blow (Tor.); **phu_k** to blow out (Phal.); **phokh, phokhas** puff, blowing; **phukh, phukhas** blowpipe; **phukun** to blow up (a fire); **phokun** to blow (of wind)(K.); **phu_kan.u** to blow; **phu_ka** blast, puff (S.); **phu_kn.a_** to blow; **phukk** soul (P.); **phukki** puff of air (from bellows or mouth)(Wpah.); **phukn.o** to blow; **phu_k** breath, life, soul; **phu~_kn.o** to practise magic (WPah.); **phuknu** to blow; **phuk-pha_k** incantation (N.); **phu~kiba** to blow (A.); **phu~ka_** (B.); **phun:kiba_** (Or.); **phu_kab, phu~_kab** (Mth.); **phukna_, phu~_kna_, phu~kna_** (H.); **phu_kai** (OMarw.); **phu~kvu~** (G.); **phu~kn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9102). **phu_t, phut** blowing, puffing (Skt.); **phu korik, phuik** to blow; **phu dik** to be blown up, be distended (Kho.)(CDIAL 9101).

6286.**Image: to lurk, lie in wait; spy**: **po_rhali** to lie in wait (Kuwi); **pocu** to be in wait, lurk; **hocu** id. (Ka.); **acu** to lurk (Ka.); **acuni** to lurk (Tu.); **poncu** to lurk, lie in wait; n. lurking (also **poncika**)(Te.); **po_rpa** to watch for, lie in wait, spy (Kui)(DEDR 4596).

6287.**Yoke, arrow, create**: **po_c- (-c-)** to string (bow), open (umbrella); **po_cpa** to fix, attach (load on **kavr.i**)(Pe.); **pu_c** to yoke (Mand..)(DEDR 4578).

6288. **Camphor**: **pacce** camphor (Ka.lex.) cf. **karppu_ram, paccai-k-karppu_ram** camphor (Ta.lex.)

6289.**Image: eagle**: **pajhar., buru pajhar.** the Indian tawney eagle, aquila rapax vindhiana; the Indian black eagle, ictinaetus malayensis; the Indian crested hawk, spizaetus cirrhatus; the imperial eagle, aquila heliaca heliaca; **hako sap pajhar.** Pallas's fishing eagle, haliaetus leucoryphus (Santali.lex.)

6290.**Dalbergia sissoo**: **picchala_** dalbergia sissoo (Skt.); **pisala_** a kind of forest tree (A.)(CDIAL 8153). **picchila_** dalbergia sissoo (Skt.)(CDIAL 8156). cf. **s'im.s'apa_** dalbergia sissoo is the **si_sam** tree; its wood is strong and durable and is recommended for furniture (**B.Sam..**)

6291.**Image: long-tailed ram; wild goat of a reddish colour**: **pu_s** fox (Tor.); **pi_s** vixen (Tor.); **pijj, pejj** wild goat of a reddish colour (WPah.)(CDIAL 8158). **puchiya_** long-tailed ram (H.)(CDIAL 8250). **pusiya_** old and decrepit ox (Si.)(CDIAL 9084).

6292.**Image: arrowhead, feathered shaft of an arrow**: **pisa_ra_** feathered end of an arrow, feathered state, plumage, feather (M.)(CDIAL 8155). **piccha** tail-feather (MBh.)(CDIAL 8151). **puri** peacock's tail (Te.); **pu_ril** peacock's tail feathers (Pa.); **puri** feather of a peacock (Kond.a)(DEDR 4367). **pur..uku** arrowhead (Ta.); **pur..utu** feathered part of an arrow (Ta.); **pil.uku, pil.ku** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4314). **pi_li** peacock's feather (Ta.Ma.Ka.Tu.Te.); **pi.li** peacock's tail feather (Kod..); **pika** feather, peacock's tail (Nk.); **pince** tail of peacock (Ga.); **pi_seri, plieri** tail feather of a peacock; **pieli** peacock (Kui); **pice** tail of a peacock; **picale** peacock in full plume (Malt.)(DEDR 4226). **Image: fish's tail**: **puchi_** fish's tail (S.); **pu_chi_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 8249). **pod.asu** scales of fish (Tu.); **pola, polasu, polusu** id. (Te.); **plo_kosi** id. (Kui.)(DEDR 4480). **Image: tail of fat-tailed sheep**: **puccha** tail, hinder part (AV.); tail (Pali.Pkt.); **pinji** id. (Gypsy); **poch^{u}**, **puch^{u}**, **poch^{u}** tail (K.); **puchu** tail (S.); **puchi_** fish's tail (S.); **puch** tail of fat-tailed sheep (L.); **pucch** tail (P.); **pu_ch** (Ku.); **pucha** (Or.); **po~ch** (Mth.); **pucch** loose end of loincloth hanging in front (Mth.); **pu~_ch** tail (H.); **pu_chi_** fish's tail (H.); **pu~ch** tail (G.); **pu_msa** id. (OM.); **phoco_** tail (Sh.); **pochur^{u}** stumpy tail (K.); **puchar.u** tail of lizard (S.); **puchir.i_** tail of snake, end of whiplash (S.); **puchar.** tail (L.); **po~char.** tail (WPah.); **po~ser.** tail of cattle; penis (WPah.); **puchar., puchar.o** tail (Ku.); **puchar** tail, stump, bottom (N.); **puchr.u~** tail (G.); **pu_chal** tail (L.); **puchul** id. (L.); **pu~_chla_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 8249). **puchiya_** long-tailed ram (H.); **pu_s** fox (Tor.)(CDIAL 8250). **Tail feather, tail**: **pacai-mayir** soft hair, thin locks of hair (Ta.lex.); **piccha** tail-feather (MBh.Pali.Pkt); tail (Pkt.); **pe~ca_** tail-piece (as of a fish)(B.); **picha** tail-feather (Or.); **pim.cha** (OM.); **pi_ch, pi~_ch, pi_chu~** feather (G.); **pi_s** (M.); **pija** tail-feather (Pali); **pinji** tail (Gy.); **pijal_** bunch of grass (Skt.)(CDIAL 8151). **Image: tail, hair; eyebrow**: **poccu** quantity of hair (Ta.); **boccu** wool, fine hair, down (Ka.); hair, down, wool (Te.); **bucur.a** a knot of hair (Nk.); **bocca** eyebrow (Pa.)(DEDR 4477). **pu_t.a** down of birds, wool fine hair (Ma.); **bu.r** eyelash, eyebrow (Kol.); **bu_d.ul** hair, fine feathers, down (Pa.); **bura_** feather (Go.); **buiya_** hair, feathers (Go.)(DEDR 4358). **Images: tail; feather, wing**: **picam** feather, wing (**Catu.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **piccha** tail-feather (MBh.); **pinji** tail (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8151). cf. **puccha** tail (AV.)(CDIAL 8249). **pisa_ra_** feathered end of arrow, feathered state, plumage, feather (M.) (CDIAL 8155). **Scanty beard**: **bucu** tuft of hair (S.); **buco** scanty-bearded, having only a tuft on chin; **buci_** scanty beard (S.); **bucca_** scanty-bearded (L.); crop-eared (P.); **buco** empty, unadorned (Ku.); **buco** cropped of ears or tail, etc.; tame boar; **bucka_** stubble (N.); **bu_ca_** crop-eared (H.); **buciyu~** earless (G.); **buca_** crop-eared; **bucka_** tuft (M.); **bocci** goat with very small ears (WPah.); **bu_car** husks of millet (L.); **bo~ca_** crop-nosed, crop-eared, shameless, wicked (B.); **bo~card.a_** toothless, gap-toothed (M.)(CDIAL 9266). **bhu_cu** long-haired (S.)(CDIAL 9524). **Mustache**: **phu~_ka** mustache (Dm.); **us.-phun.** (Kal.) [**Lip**: **us.t. < o_s.t.ha** lip (RV.); **us.t., u_s.t.** lip (Kal.); **ot.t.ha** lip (Pali.Pkt.); **ut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **hot.t.ha, hut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **o_s't, vus't** (Gypsy); **o_s.t.** (Ash.); **u_s.t., wu_s.t.** (Wg.); **yu_s.t.** (Kt.); **u_t.h**, **u_s.t.** (Pas'.); **us.t.** bank of a river (Pas'.); **o~_t.u** upper lip; **o~_t.i** lower lip (Sh.); **o_t.e** (D..); **wut.h**, dat. **wut.has** lip (K.); **hot.h** (L.P.); **ho~t.h** (P.); **ot.h, ho_t.h** (WPah.); **u~_t.h, o_t.h** (Ku.); **ot.h** (N.); **o~_t.h** (A.Aw.); **ot.ha** (Or.); **ot.h** (Mth.Bhoj.); id. (H.g.M.); **ho~_t.h** (Aw.); **o~t.h, hot.h, ho~t.h** (H.); **hot.h** (G.); **o~t.h, hot.** (M.); **ot.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 2563); **utat.u** lip, brim, edge of a wound (Ta.); lip (Ma.); **u0ur** gums (To.); **odad., odud.u, odaru** lip (Ka.)(DEDR 606)]; **phun.** mustache (Bshk.Tor.); **phun:ga** pl. (Phal.); **phun., phugga, phuge** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9083). **mucha** mustache (S.); **mucch**, pl. **muccha~_**; **much** (L.); **mucch** (P.); **mu~_ch** (Ku.); **mucha** (Or.); **mu_ch** (H.G.); **mu~ch** (G.); **moc**

(B.); **mocha** (Or.); **mo~ch** (Mth.Bhoj.); **mo~chi** (Bhoj.); **mo_ch** whiskers (Aw.); **mo~_ch** hair on face (Aw.)[cf. **mu_ci** face (Ta.)(DEDR 5031)]; **moch** mustache (H.)(CDIAL 10180). **mi_cai, vi_cai** moustache (Ta.); **mi_s'a, vi_s'a** moustaches, whiskers; feelers of insects, antennae (Ma.); **mi.c** moustache (Ko.); **mi.s** id. (To.); **mi_se** id. (Ka.); **mi.se** id. (Kod..); **mi_se** moustaches, whiskers, feelers of an insect (Tu.); **mi_samu** (pl. **mi_samulu, mi_salu**) moustache, whiskers (Te.); **mi.sal** pl. moustache (Kol.); **mi_sak** id. (Nk.); **mi_sa_n:g, mi_sin, mi_san, me_chan, mi_sok** id. (all pl. forms), **misal** (pl. **-ku**) id. (Go.); **me_sakamu** pl. id. (Kond.a); **me_sku** id. (Pe.); **mi_samku** id. (Kui); **mici_, misi_, mecha_** id. (Kur.); **mis'i_** (pl. **mis'a_**) moustache (M.); **misi** (Santali); **mici, misi** id. (Mundari)(DEDR 4879). **Image: vulva: poccu** woman's pubic hair, vulva, anus (Ta.); **pocca, pocci** membrum muliebre (Ma.); **po_s** vulva (Br.); **poj** id. (Ko.); **pucci, pucce** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4476). **pucci_** pudendum muliebre (M.)(CDIAL 4476). **puc(h)** penis (Kho.)(CDIAL 8249). **posa** anus, vulva (Pkt.); **posan.a** anus (Pkt.); **phosa** id. (Skt.); ***pucca** vulva (Skt.)(CDIAL 8248). **boc** vulva (Bshk.); **bocu_** silly, paltry; catamite (M.)(CDIAL 9266). **baso_r** vulva (Wot..)(CDIAL 9524).

6293.**Irrigation**: **pa_yccutal** to lead or conduct water; to irrigate (**Ar-aner-i. 5**); to infuse, inject, introduce, as poison; to put in; to cause to enter (**I_t.u. 2,8,9**); **pa_ykkuka** to irrigate (Ma.); **pa_y-ma_li < pa_e-ma_li** (U.) destruction of land by flood (Ta.); **pa_y** spreading, extending; **pa_ytal** to flow, issue or gush out, as blood or stream; to rush down, as a waterfall (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 29**); to jump down, as from a hill (**Na_lat.i, 369**); to spread, as water (**Tol. Col. 361**); **pa_yccal** current, stream, torrent; overflowing; irrigation (Ta.lex.) **Land with river irrigation system; stream; flow**: **pa_can-a-k-ka_l** irrigation channel (Ta.lex.) **pa_can-am** irrigation (Ta.colloq.); flood (**Te_va_. 955,9**); **pa_y (-v-, -nt-)** to flow, issue or gush out as stream or blood; to rush down, as a waterfall (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 29**); to jump down as from a hill (**Na_lat.i. 369**); **pa_yccal** irrigation (Ta. colloq.); **pa_yccal, pa_ccal** torrent; **pa_yccu (pa_ycci-), pa_yttu (pa_ytti-)** to lead or conduct water, irrigate (**Ar-aner-i. 5**)(Ta.); **pa_ccuka** to cause to flow (Ma.)(DEDR 4087). **Temporary cultivator**: **pa_ya-ka_ri < pa_-a-ka_ri** temporary cultivator, one who cultivates the land of another for a stipulated term, obtaining a certain share of the crop (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) [cf. semant. ext. **pa_can-am** diarrhoea (Ta.); **pa_s'anamu** id. (Te.); **ba_su** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)] **sru** flow (Skt.); **sruta** streaming (Mn.); flow, flowing (AV.); **su_a_** catch drain to bring water from high land to a low field; **su~_** the name of a valley between Sakesar and Bhukhi (L.); **sua** stream, current (Or.); **su_wana_** to flow (H.); **hu_** what has flowed out (Si.)(CDIAL 13886). **sruti** road, path (RV.); stream (Skt.); **sru_** stream (RV.); **s.u_i_** ravine, valley, cleft (Wg.)(CDIAL 13887). **sro_tas** stream (RV.); **so_ta** stream (Pali); **sodu** (Dhp.); **so_a** current, stream, chasm (Pkt.); **soa_** spring of a well (Mth.); **soya, hoya, oya** rivulet (Si.); **o-kanda** great flood (Si.); **oi** stream (Md.)(CDIAL 13889). **sro_tiya_**, metr. for **sro_tya_** stream (RV.); **soi_** spring of a well (Bi.); **soiya_** well supplied from a spring (Bi.); **soi_** ground where a stream is dammed and rice grown (H.)(CDIAL 13890). **sotta, sutta** stream, river; **sotti_** (Pkt.); **sot** spring of water (Ku.); **sota_, sot, sutti_** spring of a well (Bi.); **sot** (Mth.); **sot, sota_** fountain, spring (Bhoj.); **so_t** stream (Aw.); **sot, sota_** stream, channel, spring; **soti_** rill, small spring, pool formed by overflow from a river (H.)(CDIAL 13891). **sravati** flows (RV.); **savati** flows (Pali); **savai** (Pkt.); **s'rawun, srawun** to drip, ooze, drop forth (K.); **ovanava_** to pour in, fill (Si.)(CDIAL 13880). **sravant** flowing; **sravanti_** stream (RV.); **savanti_** river (Pali); **savam.ti_** (Pkt.); **xo~ta_** stream, branch of a river; **xo~t** a current; **xu~ti** small branch of a river (A.); **so~ta_** adj. damp; stream; **su~ti** slow stream between shoal and shore (B.)(CDIAL 13881). **Alluvium**: **avasra_vyati** makes flow down (Ka_tyS'r.); **ossavana** outflow, running water (Pali); **vasan.** alluvium (M.)(CDIAL 878). **avasruta** dropped down (A_s'vGr..); **osyi gei** miscarried (of a

cow)(WPah.)(CDIAL 879). **a_sra_vayati** causes to flow (Skt.); **a_sravati** flows off (AV.); **a_savati** flows to (Pali); **a_savama_n.a** dripping (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1535). **parisrava** flow, stream (MBh.); **parisra_va** efflux (Sus'r.); **parisrave, parisave, palisave** stream (As'.); **parissava** stream of events (Pkt.); **parasa_** urine (Or.); **prasra_va** (Skt.); **parissuta** overflowing (Pali)(CDIAL 7897). **prasrava** flow of milk into udder (Mn.); **pa_rso mu_kvo** to let milk flow into udder (of cows)(G.) (CDIAL 8887). **prasravati** flows forth (AV.); **prasravan.a** gushing forh (RV.); gushing forth of milk from udder (Ya_j.); gushing forth of urine (Skt.); **passavati** flows out (Pali); **pasoijan.u** to contain milk (breasts or udder)(S.); **pa_sna_** milk to flow into udder (H.); **pa_s** cow's udder (G.)(CDIAL 8888). **prasra_va** urine (Car.); overflowing scum of boiling rice (Skt.) **pasa_u** a method of cooking rice (S.); **passa_va** urine (Pali); **pasa_wa_** scum of boiled sugarcane juice mixed with water and again boiled (Bi.)(CDIAL 8889). **pasa_wan** skim milk (Bi.); **channa_ du_dh** lit. strained milk (Mth.); **pasa_wan** overflow from anything boiling, scum of rice (H.)(CDIAL 8890). **prasruta** flowed forth, wet, moist (MBh.); **prasruti** oozing out (Skt.); **pasoa_** fomenting feet and legs in warm water (P.); **pasoi_, pasewa_** place where earth begins to get moist when digging a well (Bi.)(CDIAL 8892). **Straining vessel; strains, filters**: **parisra_van.a** straining vessel, filter (Skt.); **parisravati** trickles (RV.); **parissa_van.a** water-strainer (Pali); **perahana** (Si.)(CDIAL 7898). **parissa_ve_ti** strains (Pali); **paris(s)a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **peranava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 14679). **Water strainer, a requisite of a bhikku**: **parissa_vana** a water strainer, filter (one of the requisites of a bhikku); **parissa_vanaka** used in negative: **aparissa_vanaka** one who has no strainer; not to be filtered, i.e. so that there is nothing left to be filtered; perh. 'not oveflowing'; **parissa_vita** strained, filtered; **parissa_veti** to strain or filter; pp. **parissa_vita**; **parissuta** overflowing (Pali.lex.) **parisra_vah.** effluxion, effflux; **parisravah.** flowing, streaming; gliding down; a river, torrent; birth of a child; **parisra_van.am.** a filtering vessel; **parisrata** trickling, dropping, flowing; **sra_vah.** flow, flowing, oozing; **sra_vaka** causing to flow, pouring out, exuding (Skt.lex.) **yavya_** stream (Naigh.); **yavya_vati** a place name (RV.); **yo** streamlet (Ash.); **yu_** (Kt.); **zas'** irrigation channel (Dm.); **yab** (Tor.Phal.Sh.); **ya_p, ya_ba_i** (Sh.); **zai** irrigation channel (Kal.); **zoi** (Kho.); **j** small stream in a torrent bed (L.)(CDIAL 10442). cf. **vaham.ta** pres. part. carrying, flowing (Pkt.); **vahi~da_** flowing (of water)(P.); **bowa~ti_** flowing (A.); **vahant** carrying, flowing; pres. part. of **vahati** (Skt.)(CDIAL 11457). **uyavai** jungle stream; jungle (Ta.lex.) **Low flat land by a river**: **o_vit.a** low flat land by a river (Si.)(CDIAL 13892).

6294.**Image: to spring, leap**: **pa_yccu** spring, leap; **pa_ytal** to spring, leap, bound, gallop, prance (**Pur-ana_. 24**); to pierce, penetrate, plunge into (**Pu. Ve. 6,4**); to rush against, butt; **pa_yccal** bounding, galloping, rushing; butting; piercing; rudeness; **pa_yccal-ka_t.t.utal** to cause to spring, leap up; to set one against another, as a ram or a butting goat; **pa_yccal-ma_t.u** butting bull; a sport of bull-baiting amongst kal.l.ars wherein bulls are tethered to long ropes and sought to be thrown down (**E.T. iii,90**)(Ta.lex.)

6295.**Image: lion; five-faced; ornamental plate worn on the forehead**: **pacaciyam, paca_ciyam** < **paca_sya** (Skt.) lion, as broad-faced; **pacamukan-** S'iva; lion; **pacavattiram** lion, as broad-faced; **pacavattiran-** S'iva, as five-faced < **paca-vaktra**; **paca_n-an-an-** = **aimmukatto_n-**; **vattirapan:ki** < **vaktra-bhan:gi_** worshipping the five faces of S'iva (**Tattuvap. 64**)(Ta.lex.) **piakan-** S'iva, as destroyer (**Tiruva_ca. 1,7**)(Ta.lex.)

6296.**Image: inner sanctuary of the temple**: **pacaram** place, place of abode; a portion of the inner sanctuary in a temple (Ta.lex.)

6297.**People, populace**: **pailam** people, populace (**Patir-r-up. 17,9**); **pai_l** id. (**Tiva_. MS.**); **pailam** id. (**Pur-ana_. 62, 10, Ki_r..kkur-ippu**); **pacai** a sub-division of pa_n.t.iya ve_l.a_l.as; **pacukka_ran-** id. (**E.T. vi,17**) (Ta.lex.) ?cf. **mulu** people; **mul** all persons (Go.); **mur..u** al, entire, whole (Ta.)(DEDR 4992).

6298.**Malabar night-shade**: **pacal.ai** Malabar night-shade, basella; and some other plants; **pacal.a, pas'al.a** basella; **vas'al.a, vayar-a** p. oleracea (Ma.); **basal.e** Malabar night-shade, b. alba; **basale** b. cordifolia, b. lucida or lubra (Ka.); **baccale-bal.l.i** portulaca quadrifolia (Ka.); **basale** Malabar night-shade, b. alba (Tu.); **ti~_ga-baccali** b. cordifolia[b. rubra = b. alba = b. cordifolia = b. lucida](DEDR 3824). **vr.s'cikapattrika_** the plant basella cordifolia (Skt.)(CDIAL 12082). Basella rubra: **potaki, putika** (Skt.); **lalbachlu, poi** (H.); **rakto-pui, poi** (B.); **velgond** (M.); **pasalei** (Ma.); **vaslakkirai** (Ta.); **batsala** (Te.); **basala** (Ma.); leaves: demulcent, diuretic, useful in gonorrhoea and balanitis; juice of leaves: used in urticaria, and in cases of constipation particularly in children and pregnant women; habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.34).

6299.**Image: snare**: **pa_s'aka, pa_cike, pa_san:gi, ha_san:gi** = **pa_s'a** at the end of a cmpd. : a noose, a snare; a tie, a cord, a rope, a fetter (Ka.lex.) **pa_cam** noose, snare (**Man.i. 22,71**)(Ta.lex.) **ha_sa, ha_s'a, pa_s'a** a tie etc. (Ka.lex.) **pa_s'a** noose, snare, cord, fetter (RV.); **pa_s'aka**, **pa_s'i_** fetter, rope (Skt.); **pa_s'ika_** leather strap on plough (Skt.); **pa_sa** string, tie, fetter; **pa_saka** a bow (for dress)(Pali); **pa_sa, pa_saya** noose (Pkt.); **po_s'** trap, net (Kt.); **pas'** bird-snare of a horsehair noose, noose (Kho.); **pa_s'iya_** snare (WPah.); **pa_s'i_** hanging (WPah.); **pa~_so** suffocation by hanging (Ku.); **pasyu_n.o** to throttle (Ku.); **pa_so** net (N.); **pa_h** fringe of short hair (A.); **pa_h-za_l** fishing-net (A.); **pa_s** noose (B.H.); net (Mth.); **pa_sa** net (Or.); **kes-pa_s** lock of hair (Mth.); **pa_sa_, pa~_sa_** noose (H.); **pa_si_** hobble for a horse (H.); **pa_sau** noose (OG.); **pa_su** (Konkan.i); **pasa** sling, net (to capture wild animals) (Si.); **pasra_** fishing-net (Bi.)(CDIAL 8133). **pa_s'in** laying snares; birdcatcher (A_past.); **pa_s'ika** (VarBr.S.); **pa_siya** using a noose (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8136).

6300.**To be suitable; (dress) suits**: **pa.c (pa.c-)** to be suitable (dative of person)(Ko.); **po.c-** (dress, hairdressing) suits (To.)(DEDR 4059). **Coat of mail**: **pa_cam** coat of mail, mail, **kavacam**; noose, snare, as a weapon; cord; a kind of battle array (Ta.lex.) **pa_cam** cord; noose, snare as a weapon (**Man.i. 22,71**); a kind of battle-array (**Pa_rata. Patin-a_n-. 18**); tie, bondage, fetter (**Na_n-man. i.99**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_cavar** those who manufacture and sell ropes (**Cilap. 5,26, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

6301.**Made of cotton**: **ka_pa_sa** made of cotton (A_s'vS'r.);[?a compound of **ku_ra-** cloth + **paci-** cotton (Ta.)(DEDR 3836); cf. **kore** clothes (Ka.); **ku_ra** a set of cloths, thick cloth (Ma.); **ku_rai** cloth, clothes (Ta.)(DEDR 1925)]; **kupa_ha_** id. (P.); **ka_rpa_sika** made of cotton (MBh.); **kappa_sika** id. (Pa.); **ka_pa_hi_** (S.); **kapa_si_** id., downy, light green (H.)(CDIAL 3072-3)[(CDIAL 7688: **pa~ji-** ball of cotton (Skt.); **pa~_zi** wisp of cotton, roll of cotton or thread (A.); **pa~_ij** wisp, roll (esp. of cotton)(B.)] **ka_rpa_sa** made of cotton; cotton; cotton-cloth; **ka_rpa_sa-ca_pa** a bow for dressing cotton; **ka_rpa_savivaran.a** the spreading out or hatcheling of cotton; **ka_rpa_sa-s'o_dhana** the dressing of cotton; **ka_rpa_si** the cotton plant, gossypium herbaceum (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **piju** to card cotton (Ka.); **pi_ccu** (Ma.); **pan-n-u, piy** (Ta.); **pigulu** to be burst (Te.); **pid.aru, pidar-u** to burst, to split (Ma.); **pijan.e_m.** to card or comb, as cotton (M.)(Ka.lex.) **pajike, aji, paji, haji** the ball or roll of cotton from which the thread is spun

(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **patti, parti, par-ti, haji, hatti** cotton in the pod, or not cleared from the seed (Ka.Te.); **pari, paci, pacu, parutti** (Ta.); **paai, parutti** (Ma.); **patti** cotton in general (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Cotton carding**: **pija_ra** a carder or comber of cotton (Ka.); **pija_ri_** (M.H.); **pijari, pija_ri** (Te.); **piji, uja, huja** a quantity or skein of cotton yarn (Ka.); **pijaka_** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **piju, hiju** to divide; to separate; to card cotton (Ka.Te.); **pi_ccu** (Ma.); **pan-nu, piy** (Ta.); **pigulu** to be burst (Te.); **pid.aku, pidar-u** to bust, to split (Ma.); **pijane_m.** to card or comb as cotton (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to tousle cotton in a pot**: **pacu-kat.ai** to tousle cotton with a turning stick in a pot (Ta.lex.) **Cotton**: **karun.-kan.n.i** a species of cotton, gossypium obtusifolium (**G.Tn.D. i,161**)(Ta.lex.) For **-pac-** cf.: **karpa_sa** the cotton plant gossypium herbaceum (Sus'r.); **karpa_si_** the plant; **karpa_saki_** (Bhpr.); **kappa_sa, kappa_si_** cotton, silk-cotton tree (Pali); **kappa_sa** cotton, wool (Pkt.); **kappa_si_** cotton plant (Pkt.); **karbeso** obl. cotton (Kt.); **kapas** cotton plant, cotton (with seeds)(K.); **kapa~_ha** cotton (S.); **kapa_h** cleaned cotton (L.); **kapa_h**, **kupa_h** cotton plant, raw cotton (P.); **kapa_s** cotton (Ku.); **kapa_, kaba_s** cotton; **kapa_si** cotton plant (N.); **kapa_h** cotton (A.); **ka_pa_s** cotton plant, cotton in pod (Bi.Bhoj.); **kopa_s** (H.); **kapa_sa** cotton (OAw.); **kapa_s** cotton, cotton plant (G.); **kapa_s, kapu_s** cotton (M.); **kaps'i_** the plant (M.); **ka_ppu_sa** cotton (Konkan.i); **kapu** cotton tree, cotton (Si.); **kapa_** raw cotton (Or.); **kap, kaph** cotton (M.); **gupa_sa** cotton (D..); **gupa_s** (Burus.a_ski_.); **kravas** cotton plant (Kal.); **karvas** (Kho.); **khaya_s** (Sh.); **karva_s** (Pers.)(CDIAL 2877). **kapset.ha_, kapset.hi_** dried cotton plant stems for fuel (H.)(CDIAL 2878). **kapa_s'iya_** pl. cotton seed (G.); **kapa_syo** (S.) (CDIAL 2879). **ka_rpa_sa** made of cotton (A_s'vS'r.); **ka_pa_saka** (MBh.); **kupa_ha_** (P.)(CDIAL 3072). **ka_rpa_sika** made of cotton (MBh.); **kappa_sika** made of cotton; cotton cloth (Pali); **kappa_siya** made of cotton (Pkt.); seller of cotton (Pkt.); **ka_pa_hi** (S.); **kapa_hi_, kupa_hi_** made of cotton, light green (P.); **kapa_hi_** made of cotton (A.); **ka_pa_siya_, ka_pa_se** (B.); **kapa_sia_** (Or.); **kapa_s**^{i} (Bhoj.); **kapa_si_** made of cotton, downy, light green (H.)(CDIAL 3073). [For semantics of 'light green' cf. **paca** to be gree (Ta.); **pa_ci** that which is green; moss (Ta.)(DEDR 3821)]. cf. **paci** cotton (**Kur-un. 353**)(Ta.); **pajike_** (Ka.); **pai** (Ma.); **pacu** cotton (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 70**); **paci** cotton coloured with lac-dye (**Takkaya_kap. 33, Urai**); **pacu** id. (**Kampara_. Ula_viyal. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **Cotton**: **paci, pacu** cotton, cloth, cotton cushion (Ta.); **pai** cotton (Ma.); **poj** cotton blossom (To.); **paji, pajike** ball of cotton from which thread is spun (Ka.)(DEDR 3836). **pa~_ij** wisp, roll (esp. of cotton (B.); **paji_, pajika_** ball of cotton from which thread is spun (Skt.); **pa~_zi** wisp of cotton, roll of cotton or thread (A.)(CDIAL 7688). **pija_** cotton (Skt.); **picu** cotton (Car.); **picavya, picula** (Skt.)(CDIAL 8162). **paji, paji_, pajika_** ball of cotton from which thread is spun (Skt < Drav.; collides with **paja, pija_** in NIA.); **pa~_ij** wisp, roll (esp. of cotton)(B.)(CDIAL 7688).[cf. phonetic shift in: **Uncleaned cotton in the pod**: **van:ga** cotton (Skt.); **ba~_ga_** cotton plant gossypium herbaceum (Bi.); **ba~_go, ba~_ga_** uncleaned cotton in the pod (Mth.); **ba~_ga_** id. (H.); (CDIAL 11196). **van:ka-c-ca_tar** a kind of embroidered silk (**Perun.. Ucaik. 42,205**) (Ta.lex.)] **Cotton**: **ba~gaur** cotton seed (Bi.)(CDIAL 11198). **paci ven.t.iri-c- cecut.ar (Kur-un. 353)**; white cloth; **paciyun. kal.aiya_-p- pun.n.ar (Pur-ana_. 353)**; red silk-cotton tree; **cer-ukkar-r-a pacimalarc-c- ci_r-at.i (Ci_vaka. 2339)**; cotton coloured with lac-dye; **pacimellat.i (Takkaya_kap. 33, Urai)**; cotton plant; dense thicket; anything loose or bushy, as cotton, down, etc.; **paci-t-tan.akku** white silk-cotton tree; **paci-y-at.ar** cleaned cotton; **pacir-r-ot.ar** the soft fibre of cotton drawn out in spinning (Ta.lex.) **Bow for ginning cotton; image: to tousle cotton with a turning stick in a pot**: **pacarai** to gin cotton; **paca_ram** condition of being frayed, as cloth (Ta.lex.) **paca-vat.t.an-tat.i** bow for ginning cotton; **pacu-k-kot.t.ai** handful of cotton prepared for spinning (Ta.); **pacu-k-kat.ai, pacu-kot.t.u** to tousle cotton with a turning stick in a pot; **pacu-k-kot.t.i** cotton-cleaner; **pacu-cu_r** to tousle cotton with the fingers for

separating the seeds; **pacu-t-tuy** ends of cleaned cotton; **mun-n-arp pacuttuypo_lu ma_kalin-(Kur-al., 360, Urai)**(Ta.lex.) **paca_ri, pija_ri < pinja_ra, paja_ra_** (U.) a class of cotton-cleaning Muhammadans; **pacu-k-ka_ran-** a sub-division of Ve_l.a_l.as; **pacu-k-ka_ra-c-cet.t.i**; **pacu-kot.t.i** cotton-cleaner; **pacai** a sub-division of Pa_n.t.iya Ve_l.a_l.as; **pacu-p-pi_li, pacupili** an ancient tax on cotton (Ta.lex.) **pia_ro** cotton-carder (S.); **pi~ja_ra_, pa~ja_ra_** (H.); **pi~ja_ro** (G.); **pi~ja_ri_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 8163). **piy (-v-, -nt-)** to be carded (as cotton), be loosened; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to card (cotton), to rip, tear into small bits (Ta.); **piccuka, pi_ccuka** to tug, tear in pieces, prepare wool for carding (Ma.); **piju, hi_cu, i_cu** to card cotton (Ka.); **pinju** to card cotton with the fingers (Te.); **penja_ri_** the cotton-cleaner caste (< IA; CDIAL 8163)(DEDR 4171). **pimjai** cards cotton (Pkt.); **pian.u** (S.); **pijan.** (L.); **pijun.** (L.); **pijn.a_** (P.); **pa_ja_un.a_** (P.); **pi~ja_** (B.); **pe~ja_** (B.); **pijiba_** (Or.); **pi~_jna_** (H.); **pi~_vu~** (G.); **pi~jn.e~** (M.); **pinn^{a}na_** (EP.); **pi_nna_** (H.)(whence **pinna_** to be carded)(CDIAL 8159). **pim.jan.a** carding cotton (Pkt.); **pizonu** ball of wool or cotton ready for spinning (Kho.); **pe~jan** carding (B.); **pi~jan.** (G.)(CDIAL 8160). **pia_ro** cotton-carder (S.G.); **pi~ja_ra, pa~ja_ra** (H.); **pi~ja_ri_** (M.)(CDIAL 8163). **pijana** act of carding, bow for carding (Skt.)**; pian.i** cotton-carding bow (S.); **pijan.** (L.); **pijun.** (P.); **pi~jn.i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 8160). **Cotton bale**: **pacu-p-poti** cotton bale (Ta.lex.) **pa~_jn.e~** to smear paste on the warp (M.); **pa~_jna_** to solder (H.)(CDIAL 8926). **pa~_jan., pa~_jn.i_** paste for smearing on thread (G.); **pa~_jan.** warp-paste (M.)(CDIAL 8927). **Sacred thread**: **paca-vat.i** sacred thread of hair; (**pacavat.i ma_rpin-a_n-ai : Te_va_, 228,5**); **pa~ca-vat.am, pa~ca_vat.am, pa~cina_n.** sacred thread worn by **dvijas; pu_n.u_l** (**Ya_r... Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa~cavat.i** the sacred grove on the banks of the Goda_vari, where Si_ta_ was abducted by Ra_van.a; (**pacavat.i maca** : **Kampara_. Akat. 57**). **Cotton, cloth**: **phet.wa_l** a kind of cotton (Bi.); **phet.i** skein of thread (B.)(CDIAL 9107). **Cotton cloth**: **pas'ty** wick (To.); **parti, par..ti, patti** cotton in the pod, cotton in general (Ka.); **parati** cotton cloth (Kod..); **parutti** cotton (Ta.Ma.); Indian cotton plant, gossypium herbaceum; **pa_ram** cotton plant (Ta.); **parti** cotton (Tu.Kui); **pratti, parti, par.ti** cotton (Kuwi); **p(r)atti** cotton (Te.); **part** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3976).

6302.**Decoration**: **pasana, gan.d.a-vasana, gan.d.a-pasadana, gan.d.a-vasadana** grand decoration; **pasadana** (Tadbhava of **prasa_dhana**) to decorate; **pasa, pasa_yte** a mistress of the robes; **gan.d.a-vasana** an excellent cloth; **prasa_dhana** decorating, decoration, embellishment, ornament, dress, toilet (Skt.Ka.); **pacca** (Tadbhava of **pracchada** or **prasa_dhana**) dressing; dress; embellishing, adorning; an ornament; **pacca-ga_r-a** a man whose occupation is embellishing or adorning, a dresser, a master of the robes; **paccad.a, accad.a, haccad.a, paccavad.a** (Tadbhava of **pracchada**) a large wrapper; a stout cotton cloth, generally twenty-four cubits long and two cubits broad; to make it broader, it is cut crosswise, and the two haves are sewn together; it is used as a wrapper or cover at night (Ka.); **pacca** (Te.); **paccavat.am** (Ta.Ma.); **paccad.isu, haccad.isu** to dress, to adorn; **paccavad.ati** a woman whose occupation is dressing or adorning, a mistress of the robes; **pacca_yla, paccayila, pacca_yila, pasa_yita** a master of the robes (Ka.lex.) cf. **pacca-vat.am** a long piece of cloth, used as a blanket, bedsheet or screen (**Ko_yilo. 94**)(Ta.); **patccad.amu** (Te.); **paccapad.a** (Ka.); **paccavat.am** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Clothes, cloth; packing**: **pucch** loose end of loincloth hanging in front (Mth.)(CDIAL 8249). **po_c** cotton cloth, muslin (Wg.); **puc** id. (Kt.); duster, cloth (Pr.); **pu_cuk** clothes (Pr.)(CDIAL 8400). **puc** clothes, cloth (?Br.); **pose** to twist, plait, make rope (Ka.); **hose** to twine (Ka.); **poyipini** to twist (as rope)(Tu.); **poja (poji-)** to pack, make a bundle; n. act of packing (Kui); **po_jali** to tie up in a cloth (Kuwi); **pocinai** to wrap (Kuwi); **poje** to wrap, twist, entwine (Malt.)(DEDR 4479)[cf. **va_sana** covering dress (Skt.); clothing (Pali); **ba_san** hem of trousers; trouser seam (Tor.)(CDIAL 11598). **va_sayati** clothes (RV.); **vasanava_** to

clothe, dress, cover (Si.)(CDIAL 11600). **po.c** (dress, hairdressing) suits (To.); **pa.c** to be suitable (dative of person)(Ko.)(DEDR 4059). **an-su** selvage, edge of a cloth (Ta.); **acu** id., border (Ka.); **ancu** id. (Te.); **acala** edge of border of a garment (Skt.) (DEDR 57). **a_cu** armour (Ta.lex.)] **Skin, hide**: **paccai** skin, hide (Ta.)(DEDR 3833). **Image: covering of the lute**: **ya_r..: paccai** skin, hide; covering as of the body of a **ya_r..** ,lute (Ta.); **pa_ca** skin of the leg (Tu.); **pacx** natural outer sheath or covering, bark (Br.); **paci_rok, paci_ronk** outer layer or crust (Br.)(DEDR 3833). **Head-kerchief**: **pa_chur.i_** head-kerchief (B.); **pa_chur.a_** sheet, scarf (Or.); **pachor.i_** head-kerchief (H.); **pa_sod.a_** (M.); **pichaur.o** (Ku.); **pichaur.a_, pichaura_** (H.); **pichor.i_** (G.); **pacheuro** (N.)(CDIAL 7991). **pichaut.i_** bandage passed round a load on the back (P.)(CDIAL 7992). **pachevad.a**, **pached.i_** outergarment (OG.); **pracchadapat.a** covering (Skt.)(CDIAL 8497). **pracchada** cover, wrapper (Skt.); **pacchada** cover, garment (Pali); **pacchaya** a kind of garment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8496). **pacchanna** covered, shut up (S'Br.); covered, hidden (Pali); **pracchan.n.a** (Pkt.); **pisan** covering, concealment (Si.)(CDIAL 8498). **Waist cloth**: **poz** cloak (To.); **pace, paja_, paje** a small do_tra used for various purposes (Ka.); **pace** waist-cloth (Kod..); **pance** a man's lower garment (Te.); **paca_** a short dhoti (M.)< Persian (DBIA.238).

6303.**Fragrance**: **paccilai = ko_t.t.am** patchouli; Arabian costum; costus shrub, saussurea lappa (**Ci_vaka. 1905**); putchock, fragrant costus root (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 145**); **kut.t.am** Arabian costum, ko_s.t.am (**Malai.**); **ko_s.t.am** Arabian costum, clstus speciosus; costus shrub, saussurea lappa (**M.M.**); putchock, a fragrant substance (Ta.); **paccilai** a fragrant creeper, nar-aikkot.i (**Pur-ana_. 168, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) "Saussurea auriculata = aplotaxis auriculata: **kus.t.ha** (Skt.); **kur, pa_chak** (H.B.); the aplotaxis auriculata is a native of the mountains around Cashmere, and has been used in Hindu medicine form an early age. Its root is described as aromatic, stimulant and useful in cough, asthma, fever, dispepsia and skin diseases. It enters also into the composition of some pastiles for fumigation." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.182). Saussurea lappa: **kushtha** (Skt.); **kuth** (H.P.K.); **pachak** (B.); **ouplate** (M.); **goshtam** (Ta.); **kustam** (Te.); **sepuddy** (Ma.); root: tonic, stomachic, carminative, stimulant, used as spasmodic in asthma, cough and cholera and as alterative in chronic skin diseases and rheumatism; roots contain essential oil, alkaloid saussurine and a bitter resin; the drug has a remarkable effect in controlling bronchial ashtma, especially those of the vago-tonic type; physical constants of the essential oil from root (Parfus de Fr., 1936, 271); habitat: Kashmir, 8,000-12,000 ft. (GIMP, pp. 222-223).

6304.**Gamboge**: **paccilai** Mysore gamboge, garcinia xanthochymus (Ta.); **pacca_ri** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ja_rige-hul.i-mara** Mysore gamboge, garcinia morella = garcinia pictoria (Ka.)(DEDR 2467). cf. **o_n.t.e-pul.i** the sour fruit of garcinia cambogia (Te.); **o_t.e** the tree garcinia pictoria (Ka.)(DEDR 1044). Gamboge is a gum-resin obtained from garcinia hanburii (Fam. guttiferae), a tree indigenous to South-east Asia... The liquid is collected in the internode of a large bamboo. When sufficient liquid has been collected, it is poured into smaller bambooos in which it solidified in about a month. The bamboos are then heated until they crack and the gamboge is removed. Gamboge occurs in rolls 15-20 cm long and 3-6 cm in diameter or in cakes. The former variety, pipe gamboge, is preferred. The surface, which is brownish-orange in colour, is frequently covered with a greenish-yellow powder and bears longitudinal striations formed by contact with the fibres of the bamboo... Gamboge is a typical gum-resin, and when triturated with water, it forms a yellow-emulsion. Good gamboge contains 70-80 per cent ofresin (gambogic acid) and 15-20 per cent of water-soluble gum with which is associated oxidase enzyme. Gamboge is no longer used in human medicine but is sometimes given as a purgative

to cows. It is also used as a pigment. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 470-471). **Yellow resin**: **paccilai** Mysore gamboge, garcinia xanthochyumus (Ta.); **pacca_ri** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) Garcinia mangostana: Wehmer records that the rind contains 5.5 percent of tannin, and a resin... a yellow, crystalline, bitter principe, mangostin... Kirtikar and Basu, quote Rumpf, who states that the bark and young leaves are employed by the Macassars in diarrhoea, dysentery, and affections of the genito-urinary tracts, and also as a wash for aphthae of the mouth. ... that the rind is used as an astringent medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery... they say that the value of the rind lies in the yellow resin which it contains... which acts as a stimulant to the intestines... They quote Waitz, who recommends a decoction of the powdered rind as an external astringent application. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p. 622).

6305.**Putrid: pur..ukka** putrefy, rot (Ma.); **pur..i** putrefy (Ka.); **pung-** (meat) becomes slightly decomposed, (sore) festers a little (Kod..); **purigan.t.u** anything eaten or perforated by worms; **purkuni** to rot, decay, become putrid; **purn:guni, purun:guni** to ferment, decompose, decay; **purn:gelu** fermented, decayed, mouldy; **purn:gat.u** id.; fermentation, decay; **puppi, puppu** decay, rottenness (Tu.); **p(r)uccu** to rot, be putrified, decay; **p(r)uppi** rottenness, decay (Te.); **pur.i-** to be worm-eaten (Go.); **poccna_ (puccyas)** to rot, fester (Kur.)(DEDR 4312). cf. **pun.d.ra** worm (Skt.); **pul.ava** worm, maggot (Skt.); **phullaka** worm (Skt.); **phu_l** maggots hatched in meat (H.)(DEDR 4312). **Insect: pu_cci** insect, beetle, worm (Ta.); any insect (Ma.); **pu_ci, bu_ci** worm, insect (Ka.)(DEDR 4353). **Flea: plus.i** a partic. noxious insect, (prob.) flea (RV.); **pulus.u** flea (Kho.); **pus'i_** (Konkan.i); **pus'um** (Gypsy); **purs.um** (D..); **puc** (Ash.); **pru~_c** (Wg.); **ruci** (Kt.); **pus'ugu_** (Pr.); **ple_ic** (Pas'.); **pisua, pisua_** (Pkt.); **pis'om, pis'um** (Gypsy); **s.is.** (Pas'.); **ples.uk, pes.uk** (Gaw.); **pri_s.u** (Kal.); **p^{y}u-mash** (+ **mas'aka-**)(Tor.); **qi_s.h** (= **ci_s.**)(Mai.); **pres.uko** (Sv.); **pri~_s.u, pri~_zu, pri_zu, piza** (Phal.); **pyus'^{u}**, dat. **pis'is** (K.); **pihu~, pissu~_** flea (L.); **pi_u~_** gnat (L.); **pissu_** flea (P.); **t.l.iu~_, piu~_, priu_, pis'u_** (WPah.); **pisu** (B.); **pi_hu_, pissu_, pi_su_** (H.); **pisu_, pi_** (collective) fleas (M.); **pras.u~_** (Dm.); **las.u_k** (Pas'.); **ca_'s.** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 9029). **Fetid smell**: **poca** fetid smell; **pocaka_, pocara_** rotten, putrid (Or.)(CDIAL 8415). **Worm**: **pur..u** worm, maggot (Ta.); worm, maggot, moth, mite (Ma.); **pu.** worm, maggot (Ko.); **puf** worm, intestinal worm (To.); **pur..u, pur..a** worm (Ka.); **pul.u** worm (Kod..); **puri** worm, mite, moth (Tu.); **pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu, pruvvu** worm (Te.); **purre** worm (kol.Nk.); **pur.ut** worm (Pa.); **pud.ut** insect (Ga.); **pur.i_** (pl. **pur.k**) worm (Go.); **pliguli** insect; **pr.iyuli** worm (Kuwi); **pocgo_** worm, fleshy larva esp. of beetle (Kur.); **pocru** worm (Malt.); **pu_** worm, maggot, caterpillar (Br.); **pul-mak(k)i** tapeworm (Br.)(DEDR 4312). **pu_ti** putrid (AV.Pali); pus (MBh.); stench (Skt.); **pu_i** stinking; stench (Pkt.); **pu~_i** pus (S.); **fi_-va_n** to rot, stink (Md.)(CDIAL 8323). **putikam.** despicable (As'.); **pu_iya** stinking (Pkt.); **pui** a privy (S.); **pui, poi** rotten (Or.); **pui_** pimple (M.)(CDIAL 8324). **pulaka** kind of insect or vermin (Skt.); **pok** worm (A.); **poka_** insect, worm (B.); **poka** insect, worm, maggot, moth (Or.); **pokar.a_** worm-eaten (Or.); **poka_, po~ka_** caterpillar, worm, wood-worm (H.); **bo~ka_** big flying insect on plants (H.)(CDIAL 8393). **pur..u** to be worthless (as a worm-eaten thing)(Ta.); **purigan.t.u** perforated by worms (Te.)(DEDR 4312). **pocca** very soft (Pkt.); **poccad.a, puccad.a** sapless, worthless, dirty (Pkt.); **po_cro_** hollow (WPah.); **poc** unhusked rice which is soft and has no grains in it; **pocu~** soft, feeble (G.)(CDIAL 8395).

6306.**Arrogance**: **pisaru** infatuation: foolish pride, arrogance, refractoriness (Ka.H.); anger (Tu.); **pisa_** mad (M.); **pisa_t.an.e_m., pisa_l.an.e_m.** to become rabid (M.); **pisaru tege** to reprove, to scold (Ka.lex.) **pe_n:kul.i, pe_n:kun.i, he_kul.i** a demon; madness, fury (Ka.); **e_pi,**

be_pi, ve_pi (Te.); **ve_n:kul.iva_l** devil's milk (Ka.lex.) **paigambara** a prophet; a messenger from heaven (Ka.); **pe_gambara** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **humas** pride, arrogance (Ka.); **mummassu** (Te.); **himata, himmata** boldness, courage, spirit, joy (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **pisaru** anger, displeasure (Tu.lex.) **piso** foolish; **pisa_i** cause to get mad; folly (Kon.lex.) **Refractoriness**: **muju_ri, mu_juvari, mu_ju_ri** refractoriness (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **musun.d.i, mu_san.d.i** a crooked, perverse, rude person; a coward (Ka.); **mucut.an-, mucun.t.an-** < **mucu** ape (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pis'a_ca** demon (AV.); **pisa_** mad (M.)(CDIAL 8216). **pica_cam < pis'a_ca** devil, goblin; spirit of malevolent character (**Cu_t.a_.**); **pica_cu** (Pin..); **pica_car** a class of supernatural beings, one of patin-en.-kan.am (**Tiruva_lava_. 6,2**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kan.am** divided into 18 classes: amarar, cittar, acurar, taittiyar, karut.ar, kin-n-arar, nirutar, kimpurut.ar, kantaruvar, iyakkar, vicaiyar, pu_tar, pica_car, antarar, mun-ivar, urakar, a_ka_yava_ciyar, po_kapu_miyar (**Pin.**.)(Ta.lex.)

6307.**Image: mouse deer**: **pisa_y** the mouse deer, memimna indica (Ka.lex.)

6308.**To sprinkle: prec.h** to sprinkle (e.g. water), to splash (Dm.); **pr.s'ni** spotted (RV.)(CDIAL 8351). **picir** to sprinkle, to drizzle; spray, rain drop (Ta.); **pitir** drop of water (Ta.); **pitar** rain (Ma.); **pisk** urine (To.); **picipici** oozing, trickling (Tu.); **pisaru** a bit, particle, small quantity (Te.); **pitur** crumbs, scattering of food (Pa.)(DEDR 4132). **pus.** to sprinkle (Pas'.); **pars.ati** sprinkle (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 8366). **To piss: me_ha** urine (Mn.); **ame_ha** retention of urine (TS.); **mi_ze** urine (Pr.); **mi~_n.** (Tir.); **mo~** (Sh.); **mi_ke** pl. urine; **mi_k** pissing (Sh.)(CDIAL 10337). **me_hati** pisses (RV.); **mik** to piss (Kho.)(CDIAL 10338). **meha_b** to get wet (Aw.); **miha_na_** to become damp (H.); **avame_hanti** is wet (RV.)(CDIAL 10338a). **me_kam** venereal or urinary disease; disease due to impure blood; a urinary disease, leucorrhoea; **me_kar** water-sprinklers; those who water the roads, as for a king's progress (**I_t.u, 10,1,1**); those who clear the way, as for a king; **me_kan-am** membrum virile (Ta.lex.)

6309.**Mildew: phup(h)i** mildew (Or.)(CDIAL 8304). **pu_cu, pu_can.am, pu_cal.am** mould, mildew, cobweb (Ta.); **pu_** to become mouldy (Ta.); **pu_kka** id.; **pu_ppu** mould (Ma.); **bu_ju, bu_je, bu_si, bu_su, bu_s.t.e** mould, mildew, mustiness (Ka.); **bu_ju, bu_cu, bu_ci, pu_n:ke** mould, mildew; **bugut.u** mould formed on the surface of foodstuff (Tu.); **bu~_ju, bu~_du** mould, mildew (Te.); **burj-** to go mouldy; **burja** mould (Pa.); **buru su_pa** to become mildewed; n. mildew (Kui); **bu_lu_r** mildew (Kuwi)(DEDR 4357). cf. **pu.c** blue, green (Ko.); blue-grey (To.); **pu_shkun** yellow (Br.)(DEDR 4356).

6310.**Image: dot, cipher**: **pu_je, pu_ji, pu_jya** a dot; the nasal sound; a cipher; a nought in calculation (Ka.); **pu_ja** (M.); **pu_jya** (Te.); **pu_cciyam** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **pu_cciyam** shell representing zero in astrological calculations, worshipped by astrologers (**W.**); **pu_cciyan-** draught ox of grey and white spots; **pu_cciyam** emptiness, scantiness (**Na_mati_pa. 622**); zero; blank in a lottery (**W**.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: hollow; to perforate**: **pokku** hollow in a tree (**Pin..**)(Ta.); id. (Te.); **pokkan.ai** hole in a tree, stone or ground; cleft in a rock (Ta.); **poku-ttal** to make a hole, perforate (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bu_ka, bokka, bon.a** hole (Ga.); **pokkan.a** hole in a tree, etc. (Ta.); **bogga** hole; **pokka** hole cave (Nk.); **pottu** hole in the ground, cavity, hollow hand (Ma.); **bokke** any round, small hole made by rats, etc. (Ka.); **bon:ku** hollow, void, empty (tu.); **bokka** hole, orifice, aperture, pit (Te.); **botta** hole, leak (Te.); hole (Pa.); **pokor** hollow (Kol.); **bu_ka, bokka** hole (Go.); **pot** to bore, perforate (Kond.a.Pe.); **pospa** (**post-**) to pierce, bore a hole, mortise (Kui); **potir** to pierce (Ta.); **potu** to be perforated (Ta.); **po** to perforate, make a hole (Ta.); **po_thali** to hollow out (Kuwi); **pattna_** to pierce, perforate, tap with a chisel (Kur.);

pattre to pierce (Malt.)(DEDR 4452). **pukal** hollowness (Ta.); **bo_lu** id. (Te.); **pur..al** tube, anything hollow (**Cir-upa_n.. 134**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: chisel**: **bon:ga** hole (Ga.); **potpa, poppa** a chisel (Pa.); **botta** hole (Pa.); **bogga** small hole, perforation (Kol.); **pohpi_, po'pi** chisel (Go.); **patta_** chisel to dig a hole in a piece of wood (Kur.); **poku (-pp-, -tt-)** to make a hole, perforate (Ta.)(DEDR 4452). **bhosa** to pierce (Santali.lex.) cf. **pogguni** to penetrate (Tu.)(DEDR 4238). **Image: hole, bore**: **woj^{u}**, **woj^{i}** finger-ring, ring, button-hole or similar orifice, hole (of rats, etc.)(K.)(CDIAL 11573). **be_gad.e** a bore, a hole, as in a gem; **bejja** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bagarage, bagarige, bagerage** (**bajjarakke, vajjarakke**) a hole dug for water in the dry bed of a river or stream, a spring (Ka.lex.) **van:ku** a hole (Ta.lex.) **van:ku** orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, hollow in a tree (Ta.); hole of rats, snakes etc., cave (Ma.); **on:ka** hole of rats, snakes etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 5212). **Inside; granary**: **haga, hageya** a hole in the ground (for storing grain), a subterranean granary (Ka.); **haggu** low ground (Ka.); **patan:ku** a hole made in the ground (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **po-ttal** to perforate, puncture, make a hole or opening (**Na_lat.i, 376**); **pokkacavaippu** treasure trove; hidden treasure (Ta.lex.) **Image: hollow**: cf. **pokal.** hollow (G.M.)(CDIAL 8391). **Images: small opening; hollow tube**: **pukra** a small opening in wall to let air through; **phukar** an opening, an aperture, a hole through and through, as in a wall, a chimney opening; **phukni** a piece of hollow bamboo used as a blowpipe, the Indian substitute for bellows; **phon:gla** to be enlarged (a hole); to become toothless (Santali.lex.) **phogr.a, phugr.i, phugr.i, phogr.a** toothless, having lost the front teeth; **phon.phon.** broken in several places; **phon. phon. bhugakena** it is broken or holed in many places; **phon:ke, phon.phon.** that can be seen through, as anything with a hole in it, as a pipe, drain, culvert etc.; **phon phon nel tabok kana** you can see right through it; **phoka** to blister, to rise a blister; **phoko** foam, froth; to puff; **phokok phokok** imitative of the sound produced by any thick substance when boiling or any yielding substance when pierced (Santali.lex.) **Hollow**: **po_n:ga** hollow (Skt. < Prob. Drav.)(CDIAL 8391). **bhokro, bhoka_ro** hollow, concave (Ku.); **bhok** hole (G.); **bhokvu~** to pierce; **bhoka_ru_** hollowness (G.); **bhok** hole; **bhoku_** perforation; **bhokn.e~** to pierce; **bhoksa_** rude gap (M.); **boku** hollow, oval (Si.); **bhwa_n.** hole (N.); **bho~k** stab (H.); **bho~k** hole (G.); hollowness (M.); **bho~gal., bho~gl.a_** hollow, loose; **bho~gl.i_** hollow of a tube (M.)(CDIAL 9624). **phukar** hole (B.); **pokhara** cavity in tree trunk (Or.); **pokha_r** hollowed, excavated (M.); **pokhar, pokha_r(a_)** hole, cavity (M.); **pogal.** hollowness; **pogar** a hollow, vacuum (G.); **phoka** hollow (K.); **phoku** (S.); **phoka_** (P.); **phok, phoka_** hollow (H.); **phok** hollow (G.); **phokat.** dregs (P.); **phokar** hole (B.); **phong^{u}** hollow (K.); **pho~k** hollow H.)(CDIAL 8391). **pokal.** hollow (G.M.); **pokl.i_** cavity (G.); **phukar** hole (B.); **pokhara** cavity in tree trunk (Or.); **pokha_r** hollowed, excavated (M.); **pokhar, pokha_r(a_)** hole, cavity (M.); **pogal.** hollowness (G.); **pogar** a hollow, vacuum (G.); **po~kan.** a hollow grain (Konkan.i); **po~ga_** empty, hollow (H.); **phukka_** in vain (Pkt.); **phoka** hollow (K.); **phoku** (S.); **phoka_** (P.); **phoko** blister, bubble (N.); **phok-ha_** useless (Or.); **phok, phoka_** hollow (H.); **phoka** in van (OG.); **phok** hollow (G.); **phokat.** worthless thing or person (H.); **phokat.u** uselessly (S.); **phokat.** dregs (P.); **phokat.o** unirrigated field (N.); **phokat., phogat.** in vain (G.); **phukat.** gratis (M.); **phokso** swollen (Ku.); **phokso** lung (N.); **phoka_n.o, phoka_no** the bladder, penis (Ku.); **phokca_** a small fish (whose belly, blown up by cruel boys, swells enormously)(Mth.); **phokar** hole (B.); **phong^{u}** hollow, pithless (K.); **pho~k** hollow (H.)(CDIAL 8391). **bho~s** abyss (B.); **bhosn.e~** to thrust into; **bho~skat.** gap in wall or fence (M.); **buhuru** hole, pit (Si.)(CDIAL 9635). **pho~ha** blister (A.); **pho_ri_ra** rotten (Dm.); **phosar.** idle fellow (P.); **phosro** empty, useless (N.); **phoska_** blister (B.H.)(CDIAL 9114). **Image: hole**: **bhok** hole (G.M.); **bhokvu~** to pierce (G.); **bhoku_** perforation (M.); **bhokn.e~** to pierce (M.); **bhwa_n.** hole (N.); **bho~k** hole (G.); hollowness (M.); **bho~gal., bho~gl.a_** hollow, loose (M.); **bho~gl.i_** hollow of a tube (M.)(CDIAL

9624). **bhokro, bhoka_ro** hollow, concave (Ku.); **bhokvu~** to pierce (G.); **bhok** hole (G.); **bhoku_** perforation (M.); **bhokn.e~** to pierce (M.)(CDIAL 9624). **phukar** hole (B.); **pokl.i_** cavity (G.); **pokal.** hollow (G.M.); **pokhara** cavity in tree trunk (Or.); **pogal.** hollowness (G.); **pogar** a hollow, vacuum (G.); **po~kan.** a hollow grain (Konkan.i); **po~ga_** empty, hollow (H.); **phok** hollow (G.); **phokat.** worthless thing or person (H.); **phokar** hole (B.); **pho~k** hollow (H.); **phong^{u}** hollow, pithless (K.)(CDIAL 8391). **phoko** blister, bubble (N.) (CDIAL 8391). **pokuttal** to make a hole, perforate (Ta.lex.) **Image: bubble; foam**: **mugul.i** bubble (Tu.); **mo_r..ai, mukir.., mokkul.** bubble; **mokkul.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to bubble up (Ta.); **mukkilikka** id., ferment (Ma.)(DEDR 4894). **pokkul.am** bubble (Ta.); **pogl** blister (Ko.); **pig** bubble (To.); **pugul.** blister (Ka.); **pokku** id. (Te.); **bugga** bubble (Kol.Te.); **popond.el** bubbles (Nk.); **puka** boil (Mand..); **bugga, bu_ga** bubble (Kuwi)(DEDR 4455). **phoko** blister, boil (N.)(CDIAL 8391). **bobbuli** bubble (Ka.); **bobbul.i** id. (Tu.); **bubri** id. (?Go.); **bubbul.a** (Pali); **budbuda** (Skt.)(DEDR 4525). **pokut.t.u** bubble (Ta.); **pokkil.a** id. (Ma.); **pokkal.a** a blister (Kod..); **bugga** bubble (Te.Kol.); **papel** (Pa.); **bugga, bu_ga** (Kuwi); **poka** blister (Malt.)(DEDR 4455). **phoko** bubble, blister (N.)(CDIAL 8391). **pugul., hugal.u, hugul.u** a blister, a vesicle; **pokkul.i** a blister, a bubble, a water-bladder (Ma.); **pokut.t.u** a water-bubble (Ta.); **puga_ra_** a bladder or blister (M.); **pokka** boiling over (Ma.); **poccil** bubbling up, boiling (Ta.); **pugul., pugul.l.e, pugul.l.al.** blisters or sores in the mouth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to bubble up; to swell**: **pon:ku** to boil up, bubble up by heat (Ta.); **pon:ka** to swell (Te.)(DEDR 4469). **bhumbuk** to bubble; **bhukur., bukur.** id.; **bhakar.** bubbling (Santali.lex.) **Foam**: **pog, pogl** foam (Ko.); **burugu** foam, scum (Ka.); **boskur, poncur** foam (Kol.); **poyor** (Pa.); **boyul** (Go.); **poxta_** froth, foam (Kur.); **potge, potgo** id. (?Malt.); **pavvam** id., water bubble (?Ta.)(DEDR 4463). **po_t.a** bubble (Pali)(CDIAL 8398). **pon:ku** to bubble up by heat, foam and rage (Ta.); **pon.n.al** boiling, bubbling up (Ma.); **pon:g** to boil over (Kol.); to swell (Kuwi); to expand (Nk.); **pog** to boil over (Ko.); **pon:gu** id. (Ka.); to bubble up, boil, overflowing (Te.); to boil and overflow (Kond.a); **pon:kal** boiling, bubbling, swelling (Ta.); **pon:gali** rice boiled in milk (Te.) **bugut.i, bugud.u** swelling, protuberance (Ka.); **bon:gu** protuberance (Tu.); **puge** to swell (Malt.); **pugt.o**, **pugro** swollen, a boil (Malt.)((DEDR 4469). **porumu** to swell (Ta.); **prog** id. (Pe.Kui); **porge** to become fat (Malt.)(DEDR 4543). **Image: core of a boil**: **mul.ai** core of a boil (Ta.); **mol.e** id. (Ka.); **molaka** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4999). **Blister; foam; bubble**: **pol.l.u** to blister, swell (Ta.); bubble (Ma.); **pol.l.al** blister, swelling (Ta.); blistering, pustule (Ma.); **pol.l.ikkla** to blister (Ma.); **pol.l.a** blister, bubble; **pol.ukuka** to blister; **pol.ukam** blister, watery eruption (Ma.); **pol.l.uka** to rise in bubbles or blisters (Ma.)(DEDR 4563). **phola_** blister (H.)[CDIAL 8398(6)]. **pog, pogl** foam (Ko.); **burugu** foam, scum (Ka.); **boskur, poncur** foam (Kol.); **boyul** id. (Go.); **potge, potgo** froth, foam (Malt.); **pavvam** water bubble (?Ta.)(DEDR 4463). **Bubble**: **budbuda** in: **budbuda-yas'u** bubble (RV.); **budbudaka** (BHSk.); **bubbua** bubbling (Pkt.); **bud.bud.** sound of bubbling (M.); **boboi** bubble (WPah.); **bubbul.a, bubbul.aka** bubble (Pali); **bubur** (K.); **bubul.a, bibul.a, bibil.a** well, spring, blister, boil (Si.); **bud.abud.e_i** bubbles; **bulabula**, **bulam.bula_** bubbling (Pkt.); **bur.bur.i** (S.); **bur.kan.u** to bubble (S.); **burburni** small bubbles (A.)(CDIAL 9278). **bud.a, bud.u, bod.a** sound in imitation of that produced by a vessel, etc., when immersed into water (Ka.); **bud.ubud.u** in drops (Tu.); **bud.abud.a** with a bubbling noise; **bud.ukku, bud.ukkuna** sound produced by anything suddenly sinking in water (Te.)(DEDR 4249). **Image: foam**: cf. **borju** lather; **boyul** foam (Go.); **pog, pogl** foam (Ko.); **potge, potgo** froth, foam (Malt.)(DEDR 4463). **Foam**: **phoko, phe~r.** foam (Santali.lex.) cf. **phen.a** foam (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Image: perforation; hollow of a tube**: **popla_** toothless (P.H.); **popara_** hollow, worn out (Or.); **popr.u~, popr.i_, popr.o, popcu~** detached scaly crust (G.); **popla~_** pl.vain struggles (G.); **phopho** hollow (S.); **phopa_** puffed out or flabby person (M.); **phopar** hollow (B.); **phopara_** full of holes, decayed, spongy; **phuphla_** toothless

(Or.); **pho~para_** hollow (B.); **pho~phi_** hollow reed, pipe (H.); **pho~phar** hollow (H.)(CDIAL 8405). For semant. **popla_** toothless (P.H.); cf. perh. cmpd. : **pokkai** hollow + **pal** tooth (Ta.) **Image: hole**: **phon:ke** a hole in centre; **bogoc, bhoskao** to make a hole; **pion. poyon.** holes and cavities; **pio poyo** emerging from many holes (Santali.lex.) **Image: hole; pustule**: **bakka** an empty, void place (Ka.); **bakkat.a** bareness, voidness (Ka.); **bakhal.a** open space; any void spot (M.); **bokke** any round small hole made by rats etc. (Ka.Te.); **boriye, bor-iye, bor-r-e** (Te.); **bho_ka** (M.); a bore, hole (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bore, hole**: **mur..ai** to enter; to pierce, bore; n.large mountain cave, cavern, den (Ta.); **mur..aicu** cave, hole; **mu_r..ai** a hollow place; **mo_r..ai** cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool (Ta.); **mul.ayuka** to creeping, retire, cattle to enter the stable; **mul.ekka** to gather, shut up as cattle for the night (Ma.); **mo_l.e** a small hole (made by crabs, etc.) in the banks of ricefields or tanks, a fissure (Ka.)(DEDR 4994). cf. **nur..ai** opening, aperture, cave (Ta.); **nor..e** to creep in, etc. (Ma.)(DEDR 3714). **Chisel**: **potpa, poppa** a chisel (Pa.); **pohpi_, po'pi** chisel (Go.); **pattna_** to tap with a chisel; **patta_** chisel to dig a hole in a piece of wood (Kur.)(DEDR 4452). **To chisel, perforate, make a hole**: **pol.i** to chisel, pick (**Maturaik. 482**); to make holes; to open, puncture, as a blister; to be perforated, punctured (Ta.lex.); hole made with a chisel; be perforated; to bore; **pol.ivu** chiselling, hewing (Ta.); **pol.l.u** to bore, make a hole, hew, chisel (Ta.); **po_lo_** hollow, empty (Br.)(DEDR 4560). **poro** small hole (N.); **poru** cavity (S.)(CDIAL 8398). **Image: hollow, empty**: **pollu** empty glume or husk of grain (Ta.); **pol.l.u** empty, hollow (Ma.); **polka** hollow, hollowness (Pa.)(DEDR 4562). **po_l** hollow object, hollowness in a tree (Ta.); **bo_lu** hollow (Te.)(DEDR 4604-b). **pola_** hollow, porous, loose (of soil)(L.); **polla**, **pollad.a, pulla** hollow (Pkt.); **polla_** hollow (P.); **pol, pula_i_** hollowness (P.); **pola** hollow (Or.); **pola_** hollow (M.); empty (Or.); **pola_n.** hollowness (G.); **pol** empty tube or grain (M.); **polo** hollow, weak (Ku.)(CDIAL 8398). **po_r-ai** hole, hollow in tree, cavern (Ta.); **po_r** hollow of a tree (Ta.); hole (Ka.); **bo.r** vagina (Ko.); **bor-iya, bor-r-e** hole, burrow, hollow, pit (Te.); **bor-r-a** hole, hollow, cavity in a tree (Te.); **borra** hole in tree (Ga.Kuwi); **bor.o** hole of a crab, etc. (Kond.a) (DEDR 4604-a) **phora_** hollow (B.Or.); **poru** cavity (S.); **poro** hollow (S.); **por** hollow bamboo (P.); **pol**[i] cavity (G.); **polu~, polru~** hollow (G.)(CDIAL 8398). **To draw out in threads; split into filaments**: **po_r-** to split, cleave (Pa.); **poye** to open, tear; gape (Malt.); **po_r..** to be cleft, split, gape; be disunited, split; n.cleft, piece (Ta.); to cleave, split, divide into parts; n.a split, piece, slice; **po_r..al** hollow of a tree; **po_t.e** hole in a tree, cavern, hollow; **pot.re, pot.t.e, pot.t.are** hole in a tree, hollow of a tree (Ka.); **pot.t.e** the hollow of a stalk or tree (Tu.); **por..vu** cleft, fissure; **po_r..-va_y** open mouth (Ta.); **bo.t.** hollow in tree trunk, hole that goes through (Ko.); **p(r)o~_ju, ponju, po~_cu** to split into filaments, draw out in threads (Te.); **p(r)o~_gu** thread, string, one strand in a cord (Te.)(DEDR 4599). **Image: hole**: **pottu** hole, rat-hole, small cavity, hollow in a tree (**Pur-ana_. 364,11**); **pottal** hole, orifice (Ta.); **pot.t.are** id. (Ka.); **potre** id. (Tu.); **pottu** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.); **pottai** hole, orifice (**Tiruva_ca. 26,7**); **potuttal** to bore (**Patin-o. Mu_tta. 3**); to pierce, prick (**Maturaik. 598, Urai**); **potutal** to be perforated (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 73**); **pottilam** hole in a tree (**Ci_vaka. 1395**)(Ta.lex.) **bona, bod.ga** hole (Go.); **pondo** hole (Kui); **poth'nai** to hole (Kuwi); **pattre** to pierce (Malt.); **pottal, pottai** hole, orifice; **po_n-** cave (Ta.); **po** n. tubularity, hole; **poku** to make a hole, perforate; **potu** to bore, pierce (Ta.); **po_tu** a hole as in worm-eaten wood (Ma.); **bon:ku** hollow; **pogul.u** a hole (Ka.); **bokka** hole, aperture; **pokka** hole (Te.); hole, cave (Nk.); **botta** hole, leak; **bonda** hole, bore (Te.); **pokor** hollow; **bogga** small hole, perforation (Kol.); hole (Nk.); **bonga** hole (Ga.)(DEDR 4452). **To tear into strips (using a chisel)**: **pol.i** to split, tear into strips (as fibre)(Ta.); to split, chip (Ma.); to break (Te.); **pol.l.u** to be rent or torn (Ta.); **pol.iyuka** coverings or roof to break, skin to be peeled off (Ma.)(DEDR 4560). **Paring, jeweller's polishing stone; abrasion**: **hol.acu** to pare off (Ka.);

pol.in:ke, pol.ike bark, skin, peel, crust (Tu.); **ploh inba** to suffer abrasion, be rubbed off, peel off (skin)(Kui); **ploh ispa** to abrade, rub off, peel off (Kui)(DEDR 4561). **pot** jeweller's polishing stone (Bi. ?< **po_tra** cleaning instrument, Po_tr.'s soma vessel (RV.)(CDIAL 8403-4). **pol.i** to split, be perforated, tear into strips; depression made by digging (Ta.); split, chip (Ma.); to break (of a stick-like thing, tree)(Kod..); **pol.l.u** to bore; be rent or torn (Ta.); hole in a tree, hollow in the soil (Ka.); **pol.a** to open the mouth (Kod..); **pori, pol.i** to break (Tu.); **pul.aruka** to split (Ma.); **pod.ucu** to pierce, prick, gore, bore, perforate (Te.); **polka** hole in a tree (Pe.); **polnga** id. (Kuwi); **po_lo_** hollow, empty (Br.)(DEDR 4560). **polpa** to strip the grains from a maize pod (Kui); **hol.acu** to pare off (Ka.); **pol.in:ke** bark, peel (Tu.)(DEDR 4561). **po_l** hollow object (Ta.); **bo_lu** hollow (Te.)(DEDR 4604). **po_r-ai** hole, hollow in a tree (Ta.); **po_r** hole (Ka.); hollow of a tree (Ta.); **bor-iya, bor-r-e** hole, burrow, hollow, pit (Te.); **borra** hole in tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 4604). **purai** tubular hollow, tube, pipe, windpipe (Ta.); **perevuni** to be bored, perforated; **perepini** to bore, perforate; **burma, burmu** a gimlet; **berpuri** a borer (Tu.)(DEDR 4297).

6311.**Iron chisel**: **paha_r, paha_ray** pointed iron bar, crowbar (M.); **para_, para_i** crowbar, pestle (G.)--with metath. ***paha_ri-: pa_ri_** crowbar (G.)(CDIAL 7806). **pu(h)a_ri** small iron chisel (Or.); **pa_ri_** crowbar (G.); **paha_r, paha_ray** iron bar, crowbar (M.); **parha_r** wound (Psht.); **para_r** wound (Tir.Wot..); **parha_r** (Sv.Phal.); **para_r** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 8906). **Crowbar**: **pa_rai** crowbar, small hoe for cutting grass (**Nalvar.. i,33**); **ha_re** crowbar (Ka.)(Ta.lex.); **pa_ra** iron crowbar, lever, bar used for digging (Ma.); **pa.r** crowbar (Ko.To.); **pa_ren:gi** iron crowbar, lever (Tu.); **pa_re** crowbar, short hoe (Ka.); **pa_ra** spade, small hoe for cutting grass (Te.); **pa_r-a** spade (Te.); **gad.d.a pa_ra** spade (Kol. **gad.d.a** clod); **pahar** crowbar (Nk.); **pa_ra** spade (Ga.Go.Kuwi)(DEDR 4093). **Weapon**: **pa_rai** a kind of missile (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 110**) (Ta.lex)

6312.**Reverence, worship**: **pu_je, pu_ja_, pu_jye** honour, respect, reverence, veneration, homage to superiors, adoration or worship of the gods or idols; **pu_je geysu** to cause to show respect; **pu_jya** to be honoured, honourable, respectable, venerable, worshipful; a father-in-law; **pu_jyate** honourableness, venerableness; **pu_jye** a respectable woman; **pu_jisu** to honour, to revere, to worship, to adore; to receive with honour or hospitably; **pu_jita** honoured, respected, reverenced, worshipped, adored; **pu_ja_-vacana** a word or title of respect; **pu_ja_ri** the officiating bra_hman.a or other person of a temple (Ka.Te.Ta.); **puja_ri_** (M.); **pu_jana** reverencing, honouring; worshipping; worship, respect (Ka.lex.) **pu_ca_-virutti** inam land granted for performing worship in a temple (**I.M.P.N.A. 240**); **pu_cittal** to perform acts of ceremonal worship (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 63**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_cciyattuvam** honour, respect (**Civacamava_. 65**); **pu_cciyam < pu_jya** that which is venerable, worthy of worship; honour, reputation (**Tan-ippa_. ii,279, 665**); **pu_cciyan-** one deserving respect (**Maccapu. Macca_va. 19**); **pu_can.am** coin tied in a piece of cloth and set apart as a votive offering (**Na_.**); **pu_cai** worship, homage to superiors; adoration of the gods with proper ceremonies (**Ku_rmapu. Kan.n.an-civapu_cai. 1**); **pu_caimiccam** unexpended balance in the daily allowances of a pagoda, i.e. in the daily allowances for the worship in a temple (**W.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Priest**: **pujhar** a sacrificing priest, the title given to the family of a sacrificing priest; **puja, puja agha** worship, to offer sacrifice and worship (Santali.lex.) **Worship: pu_can-am** solemn ritual, worship; devotion (**Tiruvil.ai. Narapari. 120**); **pu_can-ai** daily ritual or worship (**Kur-al., 18**); honouring (**Kampara_. Pat.aikka_. 30**); **pu_can-aipat.aital** to honour, perform worship (**Kampara_. Pirama_. 184**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_ju** (pl. **pu_nga**) flower (Kui)(DEDR 4345). **pu_ja_** worship (lit.

offering of flowers (A_s'vGr.); **puja** (As'.); **puya** (KharI.); **pu_a_, pujja_** (Pkt.); **puja** (OSi.); **puda** offerings, worship (Si.)(CDIAL 8317). **pu_jayati** honours, worships (A_s'vGr..); **pu_je_ti** (Pali); **pu_jayati** (As'.); **pujayam.ta** (KharI.); **pu_e_i, pujjai** (Pkt.); **pujay** (OSi.); **pudanava_** to offer gifts in a temple (Si.)(CDIAL 8316). **pu_jita** honoured (Mn.); worshipped (Pali); **pu_iya** (Pkt.); **pidu** (Si.)(CDIAL 8318). **pu_jya** to be honoured (Mn.); **pujja** to be worshipped (Pali); **pu_jiya** (Pali); **pujja** (Pkt.); **pu_ju** venerable (S.); **pu_j** Jain devotee (P.); worshipful (H.); **puj** (G.)(CDIAL 8319). **Flower: phulla** expanded, blown (of flowers)(MBh.); open: in **su-phulla** (R.); full-blown flower (Skt.); blossoming (Pali); opened, blossoming; n. flower (Pkt.); **ad.a-phol^{u}** half-blown (K.); **phulu** flower (S.); **phull** flower (L.P.); **fu_l** (WPah.); **phu_l** (Ku.Bi.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.G.M.); **phul** (N.A.B.); **phula** (Or.); **phu_la** (OMarw.Konkan.i); **pul** open flower, peacock's tail (Si.)(CDIAL 9092). **phullati** expands, opens (as a flower)(MBh.); **phullita** blossomed (Pali); **phullai** blossoms (Pkt.); **pholun** to expand, open (as a flower) (K.); **phulan.u** to blossom (S.); **phullan** (L.); **phulln.a_** to swell (P.); **fuln.u** to bloom, become old (WPah.); **phuln.o** to swell, blossom, become overgrown, grow grey; **phul-phuli_n.o** to get puffed up (Ku.); **phulnu** to swell, blossom, thrive (N.); **phuliba** to blossom (A.); **phula_** to swell, blossom (B.); **phuliba_** to swell, expand (Or.); **phulab** to blossom (Mth.); **phu_lai** (OAw.); **phu_lna_, phulna_** to swell, blossom (H.); **phu_lai** blossoms (OMarw.); **phulvu~** to swell, blossom (G.); **phuln.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9093). **phol^{i}la** flower-scented oil (K.); **phulelu** any fluid perfume (S.); **phulel** a partic. scent (P.); a cheap scent made from flowers (N.); **phuleri, phulauri, phulori, phuluri** floral oil (Or.); **phulel** (Mth.); **phula_ela** (OAw.); **phulel** (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 9094). **phurr.u_**, pl. **phurr.ua~_** flower (WPah.)(CDIAL 9091). **phulva_ri_** flower garden (OAw.); **phulwa_r.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 9096). **pu_l** pl. flowers (Ga.); **pu_p-** (**pu_t-**) to flower; **puvvu** flower; **pu_k- (pu_t-)** to flower, blossom (Ga.); **pu.** flower (Ko.); flower, neck feathers of a jungle cock (Kod..); **pu.vi** id. (Kod..); **pu.f** flower; (**pu.t-**) to blossom (To.); **pu_** flower (Ta.Tu.); to flower, blossom (Kond.a); to blossom, flower, bloom, flourish (Ta.); flower, blossom (Ma.Ka.Te.); **pu_vu** id. (Ma.); flower (Ka.Te.); **puvvu** flower (Ka.Te.Ga.); **pu_ppu** flowering, blooming (Ta.); **pu_kka** to blossom, bud (Ma.); **pu_kkal** flowering (Ma.); **pu_mbe** flower bus of a plantain (Tu.); **pu_cu** to blossom, flower, bloom (Te.); **pu_ta** flowering, blossoming, blooming (Te.); **puv, pu_ta** flower (Kol.); **pu_ta** id. (Nk.); **pu_** (pl. **pu_vul**) id.; **pu_p- (pu_t-)** to flower, blossom (Pa.); **punga_r, pungar, punar** flower; **poongagai** id. ; **puya_na_, pu_ina_, po_i_a_na_, puiya_na_, po_y-, pu~_y-, puy-, pu_y-** to flower, bloom, blossom; **po_y-** id. (Go.); **puyu** (pl. **pu_nu**) flower, blossom; **pu_ki** honey (Kond.a); **puy** (pl. **-ku**) flower;l **pu_ki vi_za** bee (Pe.); **puy** flower; **pu_ki vi_je** bee (Mand..); **pu_pa** to blossom, bloom; **pu_ki, pu_ki viha** bee; **pu_ki niju, pu_ki ni_ru** honey (Kui); **pu_yu_** (pl. **pu_nga**), **pu_nga, pu_yu** (pl. **pu_nga**) flower; **pu_ki viha** bee; **pu_ki ni_yu~** honey (Kuwi); **pu~_p, pu_mp** flower (Kur.); **pu~ydna_, pui~dna_** to bloom, flower (Kur.); **pupu** flower; **puthe** to blossom (Malt.)(DEDR 4345). **pus.pa** flower (Skt.Dhp.NiDoc.); **puppha** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **pesup** (Ash.); **pu_s.pa** (Pas'.); **puhupa** (OAw.); **puph, phu_p, pu_hup** (H.); **pup** (Si.); **(w)is'pi_k** (Pr.)(CDIAL 8303). **pus.pita** flowering (MBh.); **pupphita** (Pali); **pupphia** (Pkt.); **pipi** blown (of flowers)(Si.)(CDIAL 8304). **pus.payati** flowers (MBh.); **pupphati** flowers (Pali); **pipenava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8305).

6313.**Cock**: **puja, uja, puju, huja, huju** a cock (Ka.); **puju** (Te.); **hu_van** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pu_van-** (Ta.lex.)

6314.**Honour, worship**: **pus.ya** honour, worship (Ka.lex.)

6315.**Image: dot**: **pus.ya** a dot or cypher (Ka.lex.) cf. **pu_cciyam** cipher (Ta.lex.) **pusku, puskat.i** useless, vain (Tu.lex.)

6316.**Price**: **pus.ya** price (Ka.lex.)

6317.**Image: cat**: **pu_cai** cat (**Tol. Po. 623**)(Ta.lex.)

6318.**To plaster; smear; wipe; clean: pu_cu** to besmear, anoint, daub, rub, spread on, plaster (**Te_va_. 627, 5**); scrub the floor with cowdung dissolved in water (**Pirapulin.. It.t.alin.. 37**); to clean (**Na_n-.man.ik. 99**); to wash with water (**Na_n-manik. 35**); **pu_cur-u-tal** to adorn (**Ci_vaka. 953**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_suka** to smear, whitewash, plaster, gild (Ma.); **pu_juni** to smear, rub, daub (Tu.); **pu_yu** id. (Te.); **pusta** working clay, modelling (Skt.)(DEDR 4352). **pro_ncati** wipes off (Mr.cch.); **puchati, pujati** wipes off (Pali); **pum.chai, pucchai, pum.sai, pusai, phum.sadi** (Pkt.); **pu_jhan., pu~_jhan., pujhun.** (L.); **pu~_jhn.a_** (P.); **pu~chn.u~** (WPah.); **po~chn.o** to wipe with cloth (Ku.); **puchnu** to wipe (N.); **po~cha_, pu~c(h)a_** (B.); **pochiba_** to wipe, smear (Or.); **pochab** to wipe off (Mth.); **pauchai, po~_chab** (OAw.); **po~chna_, pochna_** (H.); **puchai** wipes; **ra _cha-pocha** ashes and dust (OMarw.); **pu~chvu_** to wipe (G.); **pusn.e~** (M.); **pisinava_, pihinava_** (M.)(CDIAL 9011). **pro_n.chana** wiping out (Nais..); **puchana** wiping (Pali); **pum.chan.a** id. (Pkt.); **puchani_** cloth for wiping (Pali); **pum.chan.i_** small grass-whisk (Pkt.); **pu~_jhan., pu~_jhun.** settlings, dregs, wiping cloth (P.); **pochun.i** wiping rag (Or.); **po_chan** wiping (H.); **pusn.e~** wiping rag (M.); **pusana** broom (M.); **pisana, pisina** cleaning (Si.)(CDIAL 9012).

6319.**Battle: pu_cal** battle (**a_n-a pu_ca lar-itilam** : **Kampara_. Ula_viyal. 34**); clamour, loud uproar (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-vatai. 228**); making known, publishing (**Kur-al., 71**); wailing, lamentation, complaining, crying (**Tol. Po. 79**)(Ta.); **pu_yal** fight (Ma.); **puyyal** vociferation, lamentation; **puyalcu**, **puyyalcu** to call or cry out, viciferate, lament (Ka.)(DEDR 4351). **pu_cal-ner-r-i, pu_car-kal.am, pu_car-kal.ari** field of battle (Ta.lex.) cf. **po_rmukam, po_rmun-ai** id. (Ta.lex.) **pu_car-par-ai** a drum of the desert ract (**Ir-ai. 1, pak.18**); **pu_car-r-ut.i** id. (**Te_va_. 889,7**); **pu_can-amayakku** theme describing the wailing of kinsfolk on the death of a young warrior (**Pu. Ve. 10, Cir-ap. 6**); theme describing the wailing of the subjects on the death of their king (**Pu. Ve. 10, Cir-ap. 7**); **pu_can-ama_r-r-u** theme describing the success of the invaders seizing the cows, and defeating the forces that pursue to recover them (**Pu. Ve. 1,10**)(Ta.lex.)

6320.**Barren**: **ba~_d.** stalked of blasted corn; field of such (M.)(CDIAL 9124). **ba~_jo** barren, fallow (Ku.); **ba~_j(h)a_** barren (of land or trees)(B.); **ba~jhar.** blighted and grainless head of small millet (Bi.); **ba~_j(h)** barren (H.); **ba~_jar** barren soil (H.)[cf. **bajaru-bhu_mi** (Te.lex.)](CDIAL 11275).

6321.**Wedge**: **paccar** wedge (P.); wedge driven through segment of felly to tighten

spokes (Bi.); **pa_car** wedge to tighten a post, etc. (M.); **paccar.** wedge to tighten spokes (Bi.); **paccar.** linch-pin (Mth.); **pha_car** wedge; **pha_cru~** flat (G.)(CDIAL 8641).

6322.**Bulky**: **parukkai** becoming bulky (Ta.lex.) **paru** to become large, bulky (Ta.); gross, big (Ma.); **barda** a great person, a virtuous person (Ka.)(DEDR 3972). **Bale of cotton**: **marukai** bale

of cotton; **parutti-p-poti** id. (Ta.lex.) **People**: **van:ga** name of a people (MBh.); **van:gi_ya** adj. (Pa_n..gan.a); **bam.ga** name of a people (Pkt.); **ba_n.la_** of Bengal (B.); **van:gu, vagu** a district in Bengal (Si.)(CDIAL 11197).

6323.**Dwarfish**: **pi_cca, pi_ccan** what is small, dwarfish, immature (Ma.); **pi_cu** shortness, smallness; **picce** shortness or deficiency in measure or weight (Ka.); **pi_cilu** thin, slender (Tu.); **picca** low, base, mean; short, deficient, false (Te.); **picca_-kkatti** combined pocket knife and iron style, long country knife (Ta.); **bisatti** knife (Tu.)(DEDR 4214). **bhujri_n.o** to become dwarfish (Ku.); **bhucri_n.o** to be dwarfed, be stunted (Ku.); **bhosoko** stumpy (A.); **bhuccar** corpulent man (P.); **bhuco** young shoot or plant, stalk (Ku.); **bhucc** fat (P.)(CDIAL 9524).

6324.**To leap**: **pinja (pinji-)** to leap, rebound, n. a leap; pl. action **piska (piski-); pispa (pist-)** to cause to rebound (Ku.); **pinj- (-it-)** to spring, jump; pl. action **pisk- (-it-)**; **pinj** to spring (Kuwi)(DEDR 4145A.) **phan.ati** springs (Skt.); **phan.ayati** makes spring (RV.); **a_-pani_phan.at** springs over (RV.); **phonik** to dance (Kho.); **paninava_** to spring, jump (Si.)(CDIAL 9044).

6325.**Linseed**: **pesi** linseed (Or.)[which is crushed for oil](CDIAL8386). cf. **byssos** in Ancient Egypt. **Fibre**: **picir** fibre (Ta.); **pi~_cu** the fibrous parts of plants (Te.); **pi~_su** fibrous matter of fruits (G.)(DEDR 4133). **pici, picil, pisil** paddy straw (Go.); **pi_cu** grass, straw (Kuwi); **pi_li** straw (Ma.)(DEDR 4216). **pir.** to peel (Kond.a.Pe.); (snake) to slough skin (Mand..)(DEDR 4182). **vesa** bowstring (Kui); **vacca, vaca, wa_ca** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5469). **peccu** rind, peel (Te.); **pecce, peccika** shell of coconut, etc. (Te.); **pocid** rind, husk, shell (of egg), pod, serpent's slough (Pa.)(DEDR 4384). **Image: to split, piece**: **pe_nj** to split (Pe.Kuwi); **pe_nja** id., split wood (Kui)(DEDR 4432). **pes'i, pes'ika_** rind of fruit (Sus'r..); **pe_sia_** piece (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8384). **Weaver**: **pe_saka_ra** weaver (Pali); **pehera_** (Si.); **pe_s'aka_ri_** female embroiderer (VS.)(CDIAL 8382). **Adorned**: **pe_s'ala** adorned (VS.); soft, delicate (Skt.); **pe_sala** pleasant, beautiful (Pali.Pkt.); **pis'olᵘ, pis'ulᵘ** tender, delicate, soft (of woollen goods)(K.); **pe_s'a** ornament (AitBr.)(CDIAL 8383).

6326.**Rice-gruel; irrigation**: **pe_nz** to strain water from boiled rice (Kond.a); **pe_nj** id. (Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **pe_nja** to strain a liquid, pour off rice water (Kui); **pi_sna_** to pour off the water from boiled rice (Kur.); **pi_se** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4433). **Gruel**: **e_ju** cooked rice, rice-water, gruel; a meal (Kui); **ye_u**, in: **ha_ru ye_uta it.t.inai** to marinate (cf. **ha_ru** salt (DEDR 2674b)(Kuwi)(DEDR 881). **ecar** water in a pot set over the fire for boiling rice (Ta.); **esar, esaru** water in a cooking pot when in a state of boiling, water that is strained off from boiled vegetables or pulse, the water with the boiled vegetables, etc., pepper water (Ka.); **esaru** water boiled for the purpose of dressing food (Te.); **esar** water boiled for cooking grain (Kol.); hot water in which meal, etc., is boiled or flour is kneaded (Nk.); **esar var-** (water) to boil (Nk.); **esar** water in which rice is boiled (Ga.)(DEDR 777). cf. **ka_sar** yellow water which comes out of strained rice; **kaisar** boiled rice gruel (Go.)(DEDR 1107). **panihata_** a dish made by adding water to rice left over from previous night (Bi.); **panta_** boiled rice kept in water for use next day (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 8085). **piccha_** scum of boiled rice (Pa_n..); slimy saliva (Car.); **pic** cream (Ash.); **pi_c** (Kal.); **picha, pichi_** rice-water (S.); **picch** (L.P.); **pi_c(h)** (H.)(CDIAL 8154). **pe_ya** to be drunk; n. beverage (MBh.); drink offering (S'a_n:khS'r.); **pe_ya_** rice-gruel (MBh.); **peyya**- in cmpds. 'drinkable' (Pali); **pe_a_, pejja_, pijja_** rice-gruel (Pkt.); **peju** drinkng (S.); **peju, pejo** watering of rice land after sowing (S.); **peja, peji_** rice-water (S.); **peja** rice-gruel (Or.); **pej** thickened milk (H.); rice-gruel (M.); **peje~** milk (M.)(CDIAL 8380). cf. **pes'f- (pes't-)** (ghee or

milk) solidifies (To.); **peruku** curdled milk; **pirai** fermented buttermilk used for curdling milk (Ta.); **piriyuka** to coagulate (as milk); **piriccal** coagulation of milk; **pirannuka** to curdle (Ma.); **pep** solidified, curdled milk; **pev- (pevd-)** (ghee) solidifies, (butter) forms in churning (Ko.); **perpuni** to be curdled (as milk); **perpu** curdling agent; **bejana, beana** curds, curdled milk (Tu.); **peru~gu** curdled milk, curds; **pe_ru, pe_r-u** to congeal, curdle (Te.); **pereg** coagulated milk ready for churning (Kol.); **perag, perg** curds (Nk.); **pergu** curds (Ga.); **part.ub, parup** cream (Pa.); **pe_rgu_** curdled milk; **pergu** buttermilk (Kuwi)(DEDR 4421). **pi_yu_s.sa** ep. of Soma; milk, soma juice (RV.); beestings (Kaus'.); **pe_yu_s.a** (Skt.); **pi_u_sa, pe_u_sa** nectar (Pkt.); **pios.** beestings (of cow or goat)(Kho.); **peyusa** beestings (with seven days of birth of calf)(Or.); **pyu_s, peus, pewas** m., **pyu_si_** f. beestings (H.); **pisu** (S.); **phe~h** (A.); **phenus, phenusa_** (Bi.); **phenus** (H. >); **pi~r.u~s** (Sant.)(CDIAL 8241). **payas** any fluid (esp. milk)(RV.); **paya** milk, juice (Pali); milk, water (Pkt.); **pai** milk (Mai.); **paya, pa_** milk, water (Si.)(CDIAL 7790). **payasyati** flows (Pa_n..); **pa_sna_** milk to descend into the udder, have a flow of milk (H.)(CDIAL 7791). **pa_yasa** made of milk (Gr.S'r.); food prepared with milk, rice boiled in milk (Mn.Pkt.); **pa_ya_sa** rice boiled in milk (Pali); **pa_ha** id. (A.); **payas** fluid, water, milk (Si.)(CDIAL 8099). **payita** watered (of land)(NiDoc.); **pa_e_i, pajje_i** gives to drink (Pkt.); **pa_ye_ti** gives to drink, irrigates (Pali); **pa_yayati** gives to drink (RV.)(CDIAL 8098). **pai_** fat (Kho.); **pi_vas** nourishment (milk, fodder, etc.)(RV.)(CDIAL 8243). [cf. **mez** wen (A.); **me~jh** fat (L.); **menj** fat (WPah.); **me_dya** fatty, thick (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 10326).] **pi_van** well-nourished, abundant (RV.); **piva_** fat, plump, robust (M.); **pi_vara** strong, stout (MBh.); fat (Pkt.); **pivarae** fat (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 8242). **pi_yate_** is drunk (AV.); **pi_ai, pijjai** is drunk (Pkt.); **pi_ju~** was drunk (WPah.); **pi_jataum** being drunk (OG.); **pijjai** drinks (Pkt.); **pijaun.o** to allow to suck (Ku.); **pi_can.** to be moistened, be irrigated, absorb water (L.); **pi_cn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 8238). **pa_canam** irrigation (Ta.); **pa_ccuka** to cause to flow (Ma.)(DEDR 4087).

6327.**Mucus**: **pici_** mucus in the eyes (S.); **picyaru** one from whose eyes mucus exudes (S.)(CDIAL 8150). **piccu** slimy impurities of the eyes, rheum (Ka.); **pul.ku** rheum of the eye (Tu.); **pusi** id. (Te.); **bejje** id. (Kur.); **pic** id. (Br.)(DEDR 4143).

To sprinkle; rain: **picir (-v-, -nt-)** to drizzle, sprinkle; n. rain drop, spray; **picupicu (-pp-, -tt-)** to drizzle, sprinkle; **picu-pic-en-al** expr. signifying drizzling slightly; **pitir** drop of water; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be separated into small particles, fall to powder, become scattered; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to scatter, spread (Ta.); **pitar** rain (Ma.); **pisk** urine; **pisk in- (id--)** to urinate (To.); **picipici** oozing, trickling; **bijuni** to ooze (Tu.); **pisaru** a bit, particle, small quantity (Te.); **pitur** (pl. **-kul**) crumbs, scattering of food (Pa.)(DEDR 4132). **pirr, pir, pi_r, per, par, pegh** rain (Go.); **pir-u** (pl. **piRku**) id. (Kond.a); **piy** id. (Mand..); **piju** id. (Kui); **pi_yu_** (pl. **piska**), **pi_yu, piyu** id. (Kuwi); **pir** id. (Br.); **pir dassing** to rain (Br.)(DEDR 4199). **Squeeze**: **picai (-v-, -nt-)** to work with the thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between the palms, crush and separate as kernels of grain from the ear, rub or apply on the skin, strike against one another as branches in the wind; **picakku (picakki-)** to presss between the fingers, squeeze, crush; **picar-u (picar-i-)** to mingle, mix with the hand (Ta.); **pis'it.u** husks of fruits, oilcake; **pis'ukku** the remains of expressed coconuts (Ma.); **picg- (picgy-)** to be soft so that it can be squeezed; **pick- (picky-)** to squeeze, pinch; **picpicn** beaten to a pulp, cooked to a pulp (of grain)(Ko.); **pisuku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo; **hisi** to squeeze (a ripe fruit) so as nearly to separate it into two pieces; **hi_cu** to squeeze out pus from a boil (Ka.); **piskuni, pi_suni** to squeeze, strangle; **pijajkku, pijan:ku, pejan:ku** to squeeze, strangle (Tu.); **pijan:ki** to crush (Kor.); **pisuku** to squeeze, press, knead, shampoo, handle (Te.); **pijg-** to knead (Nk.); **pi_k-** to crush; **pi_c-** to grind (Pa.); **piskolp-**

(piskolt-) to squeeze; **pic-** to milk (Ga.); **piska_na_** to knead flour; **pisk-** to squeeze, press, knead; **puska_na_** to knead (Go.); **pi_c- (pi_cc-)** to squeeze, milk (Pe.); **pi_c-** to milk (Mand..); **pi_c-** to press, squeeze, milk (Kui); to press out, wring, milk (Kuwi); **pi_c- (-it-)** to milk, squeeze; **pi_cali** to milk, wring, press out (oil); **pi_cinai** to quash, wring (Kuwi); **picka;a_na_** to press and bruise, flatten by crushing; refl. and pass. **picka_rna_** (Kur.); **picc-, picch-** to press, squeeze (Skt.)(CDIAL 8149; DEDR 4135). **pir..i (-v-, -nt-)** to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude, shed or our (as rain)(Ta.); **pir..iyuka** to wring out, squeeze out (Ma.); **pir..i** to wring or squeeze out, press out juice (Ka.); **pun.d.- (pun.d.i-)** to squeeze (wet cloth, fruit, anything with liquid in it); **pun.d.e** wetness (as of wet clothes)(Kod..); **pi_n:ka_vuni** to press out (as tamarind seeds or the testicles of animals); **pi_n.t.uni** to twist, turn, wring; **purcuni, purecuni, purecuni** to squeeze (as a lemon)(Tu.); **hircadi** to squeeze (Kor.); **pid.ucu** to squeeze, wring, press out (Kor.); **pi.nd.- (pi.nd.t-), pind., pi_nd.-** to squeeze, milk (Kol.); **pi_nd.-** to milk (Nk.); **pir.s-** to squeeze, wring (Kond.a); **pr.ihpa (pr.iht-)** to squeeze out, strip off (Kui); **pi_xna_** to press out (oil), squeeze, harass (Kur.); **piqe** to wring or squeeze out, milk; **pilqe** to squeeze; **perce** to be squashed, as an overripe fruit; **perctre** to squash (Malt.); **pilhing, princing** to squeeze, squeeze out, massage, press hard (Br.); **vr.i_sa (vr.i_si-)** to squeeze, milk; n. act of squeezing, milking; pl. action **vr.i_ska (vr.i_ski-)**; **br.i_c-** to press (Kui); **wi_skinai** to squeeze; **r.i_sk (-it-)** to knead (Kuwi); **bi_nna_** to milk, clean guts (by pressing along), sponge, fleece (Kur.); **bi_r.ing** to milk, draw off (milk)(Br.)(DEDR 4183).

6328.**To slip**: **phiskan.u** to slip (S.); **phisaln.a_** (P.); **fisalnu, fis'kn.u** (WPah.); **phislan.o** (Ku.); **phisalna_** (H.); **phiskat.n.e~** to fall away (M.)(CDIAL 9080). **bisaruni** to slip, tumble (Tu.); **besuku** to miss the mark, glance aside, slip through the fingers (Te.); **bhisurka_na_, bhisur.ka_na_** to slip, slide; **bisurkta** slippery (Te.); **picaku** to fail, err, blunder, make a false step, trip, be dislocated (as a joint); **picaku, picakku** failure, mistake; **pici** falsehood (Ta.); **pes'aku** error (Ma.); **peck** mistake, mishap, wrong-doing (Ko.)(DEDR 4131). cf. **pir..ai** to do wrong; fault, crime, defect, mistake (Ta.); **pi_n:kud.uni, pi_n:kuni, pi_n:gul.uni** to escape, slip out; **pi_n:ka_d.runi, pi_n:ka_vuni** to cause to slip out, get on the sly; **pirs- (pirist-)** to slip, slide (Kol.); **bir.j-** to be slippery (Pa.); **bir.sk-, bir.ska_na_** to slip, slide; **bir.s-** to be slippery (Go.); **pid.ho a_nai** to trip (Kuwi); **phillus-, phellus-** to slip (Pkt.)(DEDR 4187). **pilippila** slippery (VS.); **pilpila** (Skt.); **pilpila_, pulpula_** slippery, smooth (H.); **pilpila_na_** to become soft or flaccid (esp. of penis)(H.); **pulpula_na_** to soften by chewing (H.)(CDIAL 8213). **Slippery, smooth, soft**: **picchila** slippery (Pali.Pkt.Pa_n.MBh.); **pecili** sliding (Dm.); **picili, pecili** to slip (Gaw.); **phici_lu** smooth (Sh.)(CDIAL 8156). **picchala** slimy, slippery (MBh. Pkt.); **picha_l** smooth (Bshk.); **pisal** (Tor.); **pis'ol^{u}** tender, smooth, soft (K.); **pic.ho_lu** smooth (Phal.); **pisala** slippery (A.); **pichal** slimy, slippery, smooth (B.); **pis'elun** to become soft (K.)(CDIA 8152). **piccha_** scum of boiled rice (Pa_n..); slimy saliva (Car.); **pic** cream (Ash.); **picha, pichi_** rice-water (S.); **picch** (L.P.); **pi_c(h)** (H.); **Gum of bombax heptaphyllum**: **piccha_** gum of bombax heptaphyllum [**bu_ra, bu_raga** silk-cotton tree, b. heptaphyllum (Ka.); **bu_rje** (Ga.); **bu_rugu** id. (Te.); **pu_ran.i_** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 4366)](CDIAL 8154). **Dalbergia sissoo; bombax heptaphyllum**: **picchala_** dalbergia sissoo, bombax heptaphyllum (Skt.); **pisala_** a kind of forest tree (A.)(CDIAL 8153). **pu_l.ai** red silk-cotton; **pu_la_** red silk-cotton tree (Ta.); **pu_l.a** silk-cotton tree, bombax malabaricum (Ma.); **pu_vulara** a piece of fluff (?Kui)(DEDR 4378).

6329.**Greasy**: **pyu_r^{u}** greasy, slimy, slippery (K.); **pli_eu** fat, grease (Pas'.); **pri_wa** id. (Pas'.); **pivva, pibba** water (Pkt.); **pi_b, pi_p** pus (P.H.); **pip** id. (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 8242). **Moist; gum**: **picupicu (-pp-, -tt-)** to be moist, sticky, be viscous, adhesive or oily; **picu-pic-en-al** expr.

signifying (a) moistness (as of a cloth), (b) stickiness; **picin-** gum, stickiness, viscousness; **picukku** sticky substance; **picukk-en-al** expr. signifying stickiness or viscosity (Ta.); **hisku** oyster (Ka.); **picipici** miry, muddy; **bijibiji** greasy, gummy, sticky (Tu.); **pisapisal-a_d.u** to be clammy or viscous; **pisaka** greasiness or dirt in the hair; **pisunu** gum, resin (Te.) (DEDR 4134). **piccha_** gum, slimy saliva; **picchala, picchila** slimy, smeary (Skt.) (CDIAL 8154; CDIAL 8156). **vijjala, vijjana, vijina, vij(j)ila** slimy, smeary (Skt.)(DEDR 4134). **To adhere; to stick**: **acai (-pp-, -tt-)** to join with, tie, bind (Ta.); **asa** fitness, propriety (Ka.); **as- (-t-)** to stick to, remain stable (in a village)(Ta.); **assali** to fit (Kuwi); **assgna_** to adhere, stick, hold to or together, attach oneself to, fit, (tongue) to be unable to utter distinctly; **ass^{a}gta'a_na_** to glue, paste or make otherwise adhere (Kur.); **asge** to stick; **asgre** to adhere; **asge** to paste on, make of two things one (Malt.)(DEDR 43). cf. **pacai** stickiness, paste, glue (Ta.)(DEDR 3827). **pasaun.** to cause to stick, to entangle, to catch, to set (as a knife blade in the handle)(P.lex.)

6330.**To be torn; to card cotton**: **piy** be carded (as cotton)(Ta.); **piju, hi_cu, i_cu** to card cotton (Ka.)(DEDR 4171). **phissa** easily torn (N.); **phisphise** easily giving way (N.); **phi_su~** weak, faded (G.)(CDIAL 9081). ***pijati** cards cotton; **pijana** bow for carding cotton (Skt.)(CDIAL 8160). **pim.jai** cards cotton (Pkt.); **pian.u** (S.); **pijan.** (L.); **pijun.** (L.); **pijn.a_, pa_ja_un.a_** (P.); **pi~ja_, pe~ja_** (B.); **pijiba_** (Or.); **pi~_jna_** (H.); **pi~_jvu~** (G.); **pi~jn.e~** (M.); **pi_nna_** whence **pinna_** to be carded (H.)(CDIAL 8160). **pikkuka (picc-)** to break in pieces (Ma.); **pigulu, pikulu, pivulu** to burst (Te.); **pinja (pinji-)** id.; **pispa (pist-)**; pl. action **piska (piski-)**(Kui); **pinj- (-it-)** (fire) to explode, spark out; pl. action **pisk- (-it-)** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4129).

6331.**Miser**: **picin-a_r-i, picin-e_r-i** miser; **picin-i** niggard; miserliness, niggardliness; **picuku (picuki-)** to be niggardly; **picukku** miserliness, niggardliness; **picukkar** mean-minded persons; **picupicuttavan-** niggard (Ta.); **pis'ukku** niggardliness; **pis'ukkan** niggard, miser (Ma.); **picci** Mammon; **pici** parsimony, stinginess; stingy, miserly (Tu.); **piccapat.t.u** stinginess, miserliness; **pisid.i, pisina_ri, pisini** miserly, stingy; **pisini-got.t.u** miser; **pikku** to be miserly; **pi_na_si** stingy person (Te.); **pitey** miser (Pa.)(DEDR 4144). **cempot.** miser (Santali.lex.)

6332.**Pine**: **pi_tuda_ru** deodar (Skt.); **pi_nus** (Lat.); **-wic** in: **gye_wic** pine (Shum.)(CDIAL 8236). **pus'is** pine (Lith.); **peuse** (OPruss.); **pic-kande** pine (Ash.); **pu_ci, pici** (Kt.); **puc, pu_c** (**pu_c-ker** pine-cone)(Wg.); **wyoc** (Pr.)(CDIAL 8407). cf. **pun-ku** Malabar poon (Ta.); **punna** calophyllum inophyllum (Ma.); **pun-n-ai, pin-n-ai** mast-wood (Ta.)(DEDR 4343). Semant.: **te_vata_ru** cedar; mast-tree (Ta.lex.) cf. **pooshee** the koossum tree (Go.); **pu_zi maran** id. (Kond.a); **pu_vam** a fine timber-tree (Ma.)(DEDR 4348).

6333.**Sewing, needle, thread**: **pa.c** eye of a needle (Ko.); **pa_cam** eye of a needle, sewing, thread (Ta.)(DEDR 4055).

6334.**Straw**: **phu_s** old dried straw, rubbish, anything decayed; **phu_si_** chaff, rubbish; **phu_sr.a_, phu_sra_** rags and tatters (H.); **fusa_** pudendum muliebre (WPah.)(CDIAL 9100). **pici, picil, pisil** paddy straw (Go.); **pi_li** straw (Ma.); **piyal** id. (Pe.); **pi_cu, pi_cu_** id.; **pi_cu** grass, straw (Kuwi)(DEDR 4216). **phusi** dirt on penis (Ku.); **phu_s** husk of grain, chaff, grass (Ku.); dry grass (Bi.H.); grass (G.); **phus-kat.** bits of chaff and grass (M.)(CDIAL 8306). **busa** chaff, any rubbish; **bus'a, bu_s.a** (Skt.); **busa** chaff (Pkt.); **busia_** barley chaff (Pkt.); **bus** straw (Ash.); **buho, buhi_** chaff of millet (S.); **bu_s, buso** chaff (Ku.); **busa** husks, chaff (Or.); **bis** straw (Gypsy); **bu_s** broken straw (D..); **bos^{u}** chopped straw (K.); **busa** chaff, dried cowdung (Si.);

bhusa, bhusika_ chaff (Pali); **bhusa** (Pkt.); **phus** straw (Gypsy); **bhu_s** (Mai.); **bhus** (Phal.); **buhu** chaff and broken up stalks of wheat (S.); **bhu~h, bhu~, bho~h** chaff, straw of grain; **bhu~_** straw (L.); **bhoh, bho, bho~** chaff (P.); **bhu_** fodder (WPah.); **bhu_s, bhuso** chaff (as 'blasted grain')(Ku.); **bhus** (N.); **bhusi** chopped straw (B.); chaff (A.Or.); **bhus, bhusa_** husk, straw, chaff, bran (H.); **bhu~su~** chaff (G.); **bhu~_s, bhusa_, bhu~sa_** (M.); **bhus'i_, bhu~s'i_** fine chaff (M.); **bhussi_** chaff (P.); **bhu_s** (WPah.Bi.); **bhu_sa_, bhu~_sa_, bhussa_** husks of grain; **bhu~_si_** bran (Bi.); **bhussa_, bhussi_** chaff (Mth.); **bhu_s, bhu~_sa_, bhu_si_** chaff, bran, straw (H.) (CDIAL 9293). **busaur.i** storehouse for chaff and husks (Ku.); **bhusaur.o** id. (Ku.); **bhusauri_** (H.)(CDIAL 9294). **busilo** empty (of grain); empty grain (Ku.) (CDIAL 9296). **bhu~saur, bho~_saula_** house for storing chaff (Bi.); **bhusaul ghar** (Mth.)(CDIAL 9540). **bhusehra_** place for storing chaff or straw or corn (H.)(CDIAL 9541). **bhusau~da_** place for keeping straw or chaff or grain (H.)(CDIAL 9542). **bhu~ha_lu_** shed in which chaff is stored (P.)(CDIAL 9543). **bhusa_re~** rick or pile of chaff (M.) (CDIAL 9544). **buco** empty (Ku.); **bu_car** husks of millet (L.)(CDIAL 9266). **bucko** chaff (N.); **buko** (Ku.)(CDIAL 9293). **phu_s** husk of grain, chaff, grass (Ku.); **phusi** dirt on penis (Ku.); **phu_s** dry grass (Bi.H.P.K.); grass (G.); **phus-kat.** bits of chaff and grass (M.)(CDIAL 8306). **pussa** flower (Pali); **pu_sa** (Pkt.); **pus** mildew (Si.)(CDIAL 8306). cf. **pu_** flower (Ta.)(DEDR 4345).

6335.**Cane**: **hacce, acce, pacce, hecce** cane or ratan, tattoo; **hacce-cuccisu** to tattoo; **hacce, hecce** a bamboo-split (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **punambu** cane (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

6336.**A cereal**: **pa_m.s'uva_pya** a variety of cereal (Car. Su. 27.12).

6337.**A cereal**: **pras'a_tika_** a coarse cereal (Car. Su. 21.25, 27.17).

6338.**Commander**: **pauju-da_ra = phaujada_ra** a native that commands a body of troops (Ka.M.H.); a native criminal judge or magistrate (Ka.M.H.)(Ia.lex.)

6339.**Torch**: **mas.a_lu** a torch (Ka.Te.); **mas'a_la** (M.H.); **mas.a_lci** a torch-bearer (Ka.); **mas'a_laci_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6340.**Gums, lip**: **masu_r.e_** (**ma_m.sa** flesh +) the gums (L.); **masu_(h)r.a_, musu_(h)r.a_** (P.); **musuro** the tooth of a horse which tells its age (N.); **masu_r.a_** the gums (H.); **ma_r.i, mer.e** the gums (B.); **ma_r.i_** (Or.); **masyu_r.a_** lips (Ku.)[cf. **miri** lips, gums (Ku.)](CDIAL 9084). **mol.a, mol.e** gum of the teeth (Kon.lex.) **danta mu_lam, danta-ma_m.sam** gum (of teeth)(Skt.lex.) **maha_ra** gums of teeth (S.); **marha_e_**, pl. **marha~_** (L.)(CDIAL 9083). cf. **utat.u** lip, brim, edge of a wound (Ta.); lip (Ma.); **u0ur** gums (To.); **odad.u, odud.u, odaru** lip (Ka.)(DEDR 606). **karro_ xo_col** cartilage (Kur.) [**xo_col** bone (Kur.)(DEDR 2188)]; **qaru** id., the gums (Malt.)(DEDR 1296).

6341.**Image: python**: **ma_cun.am** python (Ta.); **ma_yond. ba_m** id. (Pa.); **ma_su_l** rock python; **ma_sul, ma_sor.** python (Go.); **ma_hun.d.ala** a kind of serpent (Ap.)(DEDR 4793).

6342.**Sprain**: **mejxa'a_na_, me_jxna_** to sprain, inflict a sprain; strain (e.g. by sleeping in an uncomfortable position); **me_jx^{e}rka_** a sprain; **me_jx^{e}rna_** to sprain oneself, get sprained (Kur.); **mackare** to be dislocated (Malt.)(DEDR 5089). **meckao, bickau, biclau, mackao, bigar.** to be sprained (Santali.lex.)

6343.**Cobbler**: **mucci** < **mo_ci_** cobbler (H.); one who works in leather (**C.G.**)(Ta.); sheath-maker (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Cobbler**: **mo_caka** shoe (Skt.); **mo_cika** tanner and cobbler (BHS); **moci_** cobbler (S.L.P.H.Bi.G.M.); **moci** (N.B.Or.); **musi, musiya_r** (A.)(CDIAL 10349).

6344.**Pterospermum suberifolium**: **mucukunda** the plant pterospermum suberifolium, sada_pus.pa (Ka.lex.) Pterosperum suberifolium: **muchukunda** (Skt.M.); **muchkand** (H.B.); **madri** (Ta.Ka.Te.); **tadai** (Ta.); **tada** (Te.); flowers: made into paste with rice water used as application for hemicrania; flowers and bark: charred and mixed with kamala applied in suppurating small-pox; habitat: N. Circars, Deccan in Mysore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and N. Arcot, up to 3,000 ft., Nellore coast (GIMP, p.207). **tat.ai** pterospermum suberifolium (Ta.); **tad.a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3034) **mackunda** pterospermum acerifolium (Santali.lex.). **mucalinda, mucilinda** the tree pterospermum suberifolium (Skt.); **muculinda** (R.); **mucukunda** pterospermum suberifolium (Skt.); **kucukum.da, mucakum.da, muum.da** a kind of flowering tree (Pkt.); **muckund, mackund, mickund, ukcan** flower of the tree pterospermum suberifolium (used as remedy for headache)(H.)(CDIAL 10177). Pterospermum acerifolium: **matsakanda** (Te.); **karnikara** (Skt.); **kanak champa** (H.B.M.); **kanachampaka** (Ka.); **vennangu** (Ta.); flowers: used as a general tonic; flowers and bark: charred and mixed with kamala applied in suppurating small-pox; down on the leaves: used as haemostatic; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract and outer Himalayan valleys and hills upto 4,000 ft., Bengal, Chittagong, Khasia Hills, Manipur, N.Kanara and extensively planted in the Bombay State (GIMP, pp.206-207).

6345.**Deduction**: **mujara_, mujare** any authorised deduction, reduction, remission (Ka.Te.H.); respect, obeisance, a bow, or a sala_m (Ka.M.H.Te.); **mujara_yi** deductions from the public revenue for religious or charitable purposes, allowances or grants to temples, mat.has and satras (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6346.**Accountant**: **mutsaddi, musaddi** one of the public officers: an accountant, a clerk (Ka.Te.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6347.**Image: crucible**: **mu_si** (Tadbhava of **mu_s.e**) a crucible; **musi, mu_se** id. (Ka.); **mu_ai** (Ta.Te.); **mu_sa, mo_sa** (M.); a matrix, a mould; a trace, track (M.)(Ka.lex.)

6348.**Image: rat**: cf. **mu_s.ika, mu_sika** a mouse, a rat (Ka.lex.) **mu_s.ika_ra** a male rat (Skt.lex.)

6349.**A tree**: **mu_s.ika** the siri_s.a tree (Skt.lex.)

6350.**Smell**: **mu_su** to smell; **mu_si no_d.u** to explore by the smell (Ka.lex.)

6351.**Curculigo orchioides**: **musali_** curculigo orchioides [**musali_** the plants curculigo orchioides and salyinia cucullata (Skt.); **musli_** curculigo orchioides (B.); **musl.i_** curculigo orchioides (G.M.); curculigo brevifolia (used medicinally)(G.M.)(CDIAL 10224); **musali_r.o** name of a plant used medicinally (N.)(CDIAL 10225)]; Hypoxis orchioides or curculigo orchioides. **mus.ali_, ta_lamu_li_** (Skt.); **ta_llura** (B.); **mus.ali** (H.). The tuberous roots of this plant are considered alterative, tonic, restorative and useful in piles, debility and impotence. They enter into the composition of several medicines intended to act as aphrodisiacs and

restoratives. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.251). **ta_lamu_li_** curculigo orchioides (Car. Ci. 18.75). Curculigo orchioides: **talamulika** (Skt.); **kalimusli** (H.M.); **talamuli** (B.); **nelatatygadda** (Te.); **nilappanaik-kilhangu** (Ta.); rhizome used in piles, jaundice, asthma; habitat: sub-tropical himalayas from Kumaon eastwards and in the Western ghat from Konkan southwards (GIMP, p.84). Curculigo orchioides:... Guerrero says that the plant is used as a cure for skin diseases and for headache... Kirtikar and Basu, Nadkarni, Drury, and Dey report that the root is aromatic and slightly bitter, and mucilaginous to the taste, and is considered demulcent, diuretic, and restorative (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.173).

6352.**Madder**: Rubia cordifolia: **manjistha** (B.); **manjit** (H.M.P.); **manjistha** (Skt.); **manjitti** (Ta.); **manjishtatige** (Te.); **manjetti** (Ma.); root: tonic, alterative, astringent; stem: used in cobra-bite; glucoside, munjistin; throughout India in hilly districts (GIMP, p.215). Rubia cordifolia (**manjis.t.ha_**) is quite common in the Hima_layas and in South India used for dyeing the cloth used to bind their account books. (Gazetteer of India, p.167). cf. **pu_vattam** a tree that yields a red dye, rubia munjista (Ta.)(DEDR 4348). Madder was known to Strabo as **rhiza**, the root. "No trace of it has been found in Mesopotamia, though samples of cotton from Mohenjo-daro (Indus valley), vating back to the third millennium BC, are said to have been dyed with it. The madder plant, rubia tinctorum, occurs in nature in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and many other regions; in Egypt, it was certainly known in antiquity." (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, p.246). Rubia tinctorum: **bacho** (P.); **manyunth** (M.); plant: considered in Europe as astringent and diuretic; root: reputed effectual for promoting menstrual and urinary discharges; roots contains alizarin and purprin; habitat: Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan, planted (GIMP, pp. 215-216).{Rubia tinctorum. Ancient Egyptian **ip3**; Coptic **amei**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **fo_a**) 'Madder is a perennial plant with a long climbing and scabrous stem, the lanceolate leaves being arranged in whorls. It has pale-green flowers and red globular berries. The roots of the plant contain a red colouring matter which is used for dyeing. According to Dioscorides the Egyptians called it **sophoboi**. It is mentioned by Pliny as a treatment for jaundice. In modern Egyptian folk medicine the powdered root is employed as a tonic, to ease childbirth and to treat bladder ailments. It is now imported from Asia Minor.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.144)}.

6353.**Bouquet; compound; flower**: **mam.jiri_** compound, flower, castanets (M.); **mam.jari_** bouquet (G.); **mam.jari_** bouquet, bud, flower, pearl (H.); **mam.ji_r** ornament for the feet, bracelet; **mam.jira_** cymbals (H.); **mam.ji_r** bracelet for feet (B.); **mam.jari_** bud, bouquet (B.); **majari_** (Pkt.Skt.)(Bloch, p.375).

6354.**Ant**: **mucir-u, muyir-u** red ant (Ta.); **mi_r-u, ni_r-u** id. (Ma.); **murar.i, mujor.i** large red ant; **muci tra_ku** a kind of ant (Kui); **muh'iri** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4906).

6355.**Boiled rice**: **musar-e** boiled rice, which is considered to be unclean by Ma_dhva brahmans, though they eat it and offer it to idols; the vessels in which anything has been boiled and which want cleansing; **mus.irE** dirt on utensils (Ka.); **musare** anything boiled or dressed for eating; uncleanness; boiled, dressed, unclean, foul (Tu.); **mu_cat.ai** rancidity, anything that has become rancid, anything unclean (Ta.); **mu_cu** to go bad, be spoiled, rancid; **mu_cal** being spoiled (Ta.); **mu_s'e_t.t.a** uncleanness (Ma.)(DEDR 5029).

6356.**Bombax heptaphyllum**: **moc-ras** bombax heptaphyllum (P.)[**bu_ra** (Ka.); **pu_ran.i_** (Skt.)(DEDR 4366); **ila, ilavam** (Ta.); **d.a_ka_ngi** (Kuwi)(DEDR 495)](CDIAL 10348).

6357.**Musa sapientum**: **moca_** plantain (B.); **mo_ca** plantain (Pali); the plantain musa sapientum (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 10348).

6358.**A weight of gold**: **ma_s.a** a particular weight of gold (Mn.); **ma_sa** small coin of very low value (Pali.Pkt.); **rati ma_so** more or less (N.); **ma_s** a particular weight (B.); **ma_so** a weight of gold = 8 ratis or 1/12 tola_ (G.); **ma_sa_** a particular weight (M.); **massa, masu** a particular small coin (Si.)(CDIAL 10098). **ma_r..ai** ?= **ma_s.a** lump of metal; gold (**uruki ma_r..aiyum vel.l.iyum**)[**Tan.ikai-p-pu. Ci_pari.** 374.]; beauty, youth, assembly of women; palm leaf (Ta.lex.) [cf.**ma_s.a** a weight of gold = 8 **rati** or 1/12 **tola_** (G.); **rati ma_so** more or less (Ku.)(CDIAL 10098).] **ma_s.ika** in cmpds. 'worth so many ma_s.as' (Mn.); **ma_s'i_** weighing a ma_s.a (M.)(CDIAL 10102).

6359.**Condiments**: **masa_la_, masa_le** drugs, spices, spicery, seasoning drugs, the seasoning put in curry; horse and cattle physic; ingredients of compositions (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **vejana** (Tadbhava of **vyajana**) condiment; boiled and seasoned vegetables, pickles, chutney (Ka.lex.)

6360.**Mixed grains**: **mis'ra** mixed (RV.); **mis'raka** (Sus'r.); **missa, missaka** y(Pali); **missa, mi_sa** (Pkt.); **mis'** with (Ash.); **mes'** (Kt.); **miz** joined, beginning (Pas'.); **miso** made of mixed grains (S.); **miss** crops which include peas, gram and other pulses (L.); mixture of two grains in a crop (P.); **missa_** belonging to such crops (L.); mixed, of mixed grain (P.); mixed (H.); **mis'** sediment in preparation of ghee (WPah.); **mis-ma_s** mixing, mixture (N.); **mih** (A.); **mis** (B.); **misa_** mixed (Or.); **musu, muhu** mixed (Si.)(CDIAL 10135). **Accessory ingredient**: **birxna_** to help to some more at meals, cook some accessory ingredient along with the main article of food, mix several kinds of seeds (esp. for sowing); refl. and pass. **birxrna_**; **birxi_** mixture of rice and ma~_rwa_ used in rice-beer brewing (Kur.); **birge** to mix, add, join; **birgre** to be mixed, be joined, keep company with (Malt.) viracu to join, unite; **vira_vu** to mix, join, unite; mixture (Ta.); **viraval** mixing, mixture (Ta.); **virakuka, virakkuka** to mix (Ma.); **berasu, berisu** to mingle together, mix, unite (Ka.); **berasuha** mingling, etc. (Ka.); **berake, berike** state of being united, mixed, combination (Ka.); **bere** to be joined or united, join, be mingled or mixed, associate with (Ka.); **bira_vuni, birasuni, berasuni** to mix, mingle compound; **beravuni** to be mixed, mingled; **birake, berake** mixture, compound; **berasu** admixture (Tu.); **berayu** to happen, spread, attain, mix, join (Te.); **verasi** total, whole, sum (Te.); **ra_nja_na_** to be mixed (of ingredients)(Go.)(DEDR 5407). **beraju** to gather together, collect, put together, heap up (Ka.); **bi_rajuni** to collect, heap up (Tu.); **vera_ju** to take by large handfuls, steal, plunder (Te.)(DEDR 5487). **mis'ran.a** mixing, mixture (Ka_tyS'r.); **missana** mixing (Pali); **misan** soil consisting of a mixture of clay and sand (H.); **muhun** mixing (Si.)(CDIAL 10136). **mis'rayati** mixes (Ka_tyS'r.); **mis'ra_payati** (Vop.); **mis'rita** mixed (MBh.); **misse_ti** mixes (Pali); **missai** (Pkt.); **-ms'i-** to mix; absol. **mes.i_** with (Pr.); **mi_s.oiki** to mix (Sh.); **misn.o** (Ku.); **misnu** id. (N.); **misa_** to be mixed (B.); **misiba_** to mix; to be mixed (Or.); **misna_** to be mixed (H.); **misn.e~** to mix (M.); pass. **mi_sijjai** (Pkt.)(; **mis.izoiki** (Sh.); **misinu** (N.); caus.: **mis'era_m, mis'ura_m** I mix (Ash.); **mis'ur** (Wg.); **mazhu_ra** mixed (Bashg.); **mis.arem, mis.eram** I mix (Kal.); **mis.aroiki** 1 sg.; **mis.a_ram, mis'a_ru** mixed; **mis'rak thoi_ki** to mix (Sh.); **mis'a_** to eat (something mixed)(Ash.); **misa_unu** to mix (N.); **misa_na** (B.); **misa_iba_** (Or.); **missita** mixed (Pali); **missia, mi_siya** (Pkt.); **mis.i_lu** (Sh.); **misiyo** (Ku.); **misyo** (N.)(CDIAL 10137). **misala** mixed (Skt.); **misalai** mixes (Skt.); **mihal,**

mihaliba (A.); **misal** (Bhoj.); **misal., misal.ne~** (M.); **mahal.u, ma_lu-va** curry, compound of various ingredients (Si.)(CDIAL 10138). **mis'teik** to mix (Kho.); **mixtus** (Lat.)(CDIAL 10139). cf. **picai** to work with the thumnb and fingers in mixing; **picar-u** to mingle, mix with the hand (Ta.)(DEDR 4135).

6361.**Shrunk**: **muza_** shrunk (A.); **muzura_** lean, stunted (A.)(CDIAL 10230). **murs-, mur.s**- to be dried up and hard (Go.); **murat.uka** to shrivel (Ma.); **murut.u, murat.u, mutun.t.u** to shrink, contract, shrivel (Ka.); **murun.t.u, nurun.t.u** shrunk, shrivelled (Tu.); **mural** to wither (Nk.); **murdna_** to become perfectly dry (Kur.); **murjha_rna_** to get quite dry, dry up, wither; **murjha'a_na_** to scorch, parch (Kur.)(DEDR 4972). **moccha_** short thick piece of timber (P.); **muchan.u** to lop (S.)(CDIAL 10179).

6362.**Smile; sob**: **muck-** to smile (Pa.); **mus mus kowwa_na_** to smile or half-laugh (Go.); **musi musi navvu** a smile (Te.); **mus mus kavv-** to smile (Go.); **mus mus in-** id. (Pe.); **musu/musuk inba** to chuckle, grin, smile (Kui); **muska_rna_, musmusʻrna_** to smile (Kur.)(DEDR 4904). **musmus** smilingly (N.); **musmusa_unu** to smile (N.); **musmusa_na_, masmasa_na_** to sob (H.); **musmusn.e~** (M.); **musra** tear (Un..com.); **muskan.u** to smile (S.); **musukka** smilingly (N.); **muskura_unu, muskara_unu** to smile (N.); **muska_na_, muskura_na_** (H.); **muska_vu~** to be delighted (G.)(CDIAL 10227). **muskan.** to smile (L.); **meskai** smiling (Psht.); **musa** smiling (Pas'.)(CDIAL 14754). cf. **muttu** tear (Ta.)(DEDR 4959).

6363.**Image: cut piece**: **mce** to cut (as meat)(Malt.); **mo_cna_** to cut up into convenient pieces any object too large for use, give a cut in or through (Kur.)(DEDR 5130). cf. **moci** to eat (Ta.); **mo_yikka** to give to sip (Ma.)(DEDR 5127).

6364.**Saccharum sara, a grass from which rope is made**: **muja** the grass saccharum sara or munja (S'Br.Pali); **mum.ja** (Pkt.); **mujaka** (VarBr.S.); **muja_**- in cmpd. (MBh.); **muu** a grass from which rope is made (S.); **muj** fibre of s. sara (L.); **mu, mujh** sheath of s. sara (used for making rope)(P.); the plant chamaerops rithina (fine leaves of which are used for making mats, the coarse for rope)(P.); **mu_j** strings made of s. sara (Ku.); **muj** s. sara (N.); **muja** (Or.); **mu~_j** (Bi.H.); **mu_m.ja** (OAw.); **mu~j** (M.)(CDIAL 10184). **muju_la_, ma~ju_la, majula** bundle of the sheathing of the reed s. sara (P.)(CDIAL 10185). **mauji_** thread of the grass s. sara worn by Brahmans (MBh.); **mauja_** made of this grass (TS.): **mu~ji_** the sacred thread (M.); **mu_ji** the thread, the ceremony of the investiture (Konkan.i); **mujiyo** Brahmin boy at time of investiture (G.)(CDIAL 10367). **mol.** saccharum munja; **mauro** a partic. kind of grass growing in swampy places (N.); **maku_laka** croton polyandrum (Skt.)(CDIAL 10149).

6365.**To rub**: **mac-** to rub head with earth (Pa.); **mashing** to wash the head, clean the head with fuller's earth (Br.)(DEDR 4634). **ma_rtsna** finely ground (S'Br.); **masin.a, masan.a** soft, slippery (Pkt.); **masin.ia** crushed, polished, cleaned (Pkt.); **mahi_n.** fine, delicate (P.); **masin.o, mas'i~r.~** thin, fine (Ku.); **masinu** thin, fine, dainty (N.); **masininu** to be made fine (N.); **masin.a, masun.a, masun.a_** smooth (Or.); **musuka** soft (Wg.)(CDIAL 10086). **mas.ati** rubs, crushes; **mas.am. ka_rayati** grinds to powder (S'a_n:khGr..); **mas.mas'a_karo_ti** (AV.); **masmasa_-** (TS.S'Br.); **mr.smr.sa_-** (Skt.)[K. form with **-h-** indicates earlier **-s.-** or **-s'-**, which would allow collison with **mr.s'ati** grasps, seizes (AV.) as the origin... further influenced in MIA by Drav. forms. The variety of extensions in the NIA verbs indicates their popular character and possible non-Aryan influences.] **masiba** to wipe, plaster (A.); **maskan.a_** to press, be torn (P.);

maskaun.o to press, squeeze (Ku.); **maskanu, maskinu** to be tightened (N.); **maska_unu** to tighten, scour (N.); **masakka** tightly (N.); **masakna_** to touch, stroke, rub, squeeze (H.); **maska_na_** to press, squeeze (H.); **masa_ra-** stone for grinding on (Pkt.); **masarakkai** is tightened (Pkt.); **maha_run** to separate by rubbing in the hand, crumble (K.); **musa_rnu, masa_rnu** to touch, stroke (N.); **moha_riba** to crush, squeeze (A.); **masal.vu~** to rub, crumble, knead, shampoo (G.); **masaln.a_** to bruise, crush (P.); **masaliba_** to wrench, twist (Or.); **masalna_** to rub to pieces (H.); **mahat.an.u** to rub (S.); **mahat.iya_iba** to crush by treading down (A.); **masa_dn.e~, masa_dal.n.e~** to knead and squeeze, crush together (M.); **masmas** rustling sound (Or.); **masmasia_** crumbly, crisp (Or.)(CDIAL 9919). **mardati** pounds, crushes, treads on,l squeezes, rubs (MBh.); **marmartu** (RV.); **maddati** crushes, treads on, kneads, jumbles, destroys (Pali); **maddai, mad.d.ai** crushes, tramples on (Pkt.); **ma~_d.un** to knead, mix (K.); **mad.n.u_** to thresh (WPah.); **ma~_r.nu** to rub, tread out (N.); **ma_riba** to thresh, tread out (grain), mix by grinding (A.); **ma_r.a_** to pound, thresh (B.); **mo_r~**- to rub, polish, grind (Gypsy); **man.-** to rub (Dm.); **mun.d.-, mun.-, mur., mun.d.al** to break (Pas'.); **man.d.**- to rub, smear; **ma~_n.-** to thresh, smear; **me_n.-** to crush; **ma~_r.** to rub (Pas'.); **mon.d.-** to thresh (Kal.); **ma_n.d.-** to knead (Phal.); **mand.un** to rub, trample, wash (woollen cloth by kneading it with the feet)(K.); **manan.u** to shampoo, make clothes ready for steaming (S.); **minn.u** to rub (WPah.); **minan.o** to beat, rub (Ku.); **mi_r.ab** to knead, grind, shampoo (Mth.); **mi_r.na_, mi~_d.na_** to rub with hands, clean (H.); **ma~_d.n.e~** to smear vessels (M.); **mand.inava_, mad.anava_** to rub, press, clean rice from husk; **mand.a** to crush (Si.); **man.d.ia** spread out (Pkt.); mi_n.d.emim I crush, thresh, grind, wash (clothes) (Gaw.); **middhn.a_,** pp. **middha_** to stir up, mix, knead (mortar), rumple, tumble (clothes, paper, etc.), spoil by treading on (crops)(P.)(CDIAL 9890). **mettu (metti-)** to plaster, pack, pad (Ta.); **met- (mety-)** to plaster, smear; **metc-** to smear (Ko.); **mettu** to coat walls with chunam or mud, plaster, lay on, apply to, press into; **mettuvike** smearing over, etc. (Ka.); **mettuni** to fill up with earth, repair as a dam (Tu.); **mettu** to apply, plaster with mud or the like; plastering with mud (Te.); **met- (mett-)** to plaster with mud (Kol.); **mett-** to plaster, smear (Nk.); to smear (Pa.); to rub on, apply (medicine)(Ga.); **met-** to paint thickly (Ga.); **mi_t**- to rub on, smear, plaster (Mand..)(DEDR 5066). **misna_** to be pulverized, be ground, be crushed, be crumpled by rubbing (H.); **mi_sna_** to pulverize, grind, rumple (H.)(CDIAL 10297). **mi_nja_na_** to rub or wring the hands in chagrin (Go.); **mr.i_nj- (mr.i_nc-), mn.i_nj-** to punch, press (Pe.); **mr.i_c-** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4881). **mr.s.t.a** rubbed, washed, pure (RV.); prepared,savoury (R.); sweet, pleasant (MBh.); **mat.t.ha** polished, wiped, clean (Pali.Pkt.); **mat.t.ha_** wheaten fritter (P.); rubbed smooth (H.); **ma_t.hn.e~** to polish (M.); **mit.hna_** to be effaced (H.); **ma_t.hiba** to smooth with a hammer (A.); **mat.ha_** polished (Or.); **ma_t.hiba_** to polish (Or.); **mat.a** polished, smooth, shining (Si.); **mut.ha_rnu** to smooth, trim (a stick)(N.); **mat.ha_rvu~, mat.hervu~** to smooth (G.); **mat.ha_rn.e~, mat.ha_l.n.e~, ma_t.harn.e~, ma_t.hal.n.e~** to smooth by hammering (M.)[loss of aspiration; poss. influenced by **miti** tread on (Ta.)]; **mat.t.a** wiped, polished, pure (Pali); **mit.ijjai** is wiped out (Pkt.); **mit.un** (K.); **mit.an.u** (S.); **mit.na_, mat.ana_** to wipe (P.); **ma_t.-met.** exhaustion (N.); **mit.iba** to be settled (A.); **met.a_, mit.a_** to be wiped out (B.); **mit.iba_** to be settled; to rescind (Or.); **met.ab** to be rubbed out (Mth.); **mit.na_** (H.); **mit.ai** (OMarw.); **mit.vu~, mat.vu~** (G.); **mit.n.e~** to efface (M.); **me_t.avai** wipes out (Pkt.); **met.an.u** (S.); **met.n.a_** (P.); **met.n.u** to spoil (WPah.); **met.nu** to wipe out (N.); **men.t.iba_** (Or.); **met.ai** (OAw.); **met.na_** (H.)(CDIAL 10299). **mardana** act of crushing (Skt.); **maddana** crushing (Pali); **maddan.a** massaging; n. massage, hurting (Pkt.); **marana_** heap of paddy spread our ready for treading (A.); **ma_d.an.** wallowing pool for buffaloes (G.); **mad.ana** act of crushing or treading (Si.)(CDIAL 9891). **marda** in cmpds. 'crushing, destroying', grinding,

violent pressure (MBh.); **mar.a_** treading out of rice by oxen (Or.)(CDIAL 9889). **mal.ai** rubs (Pkt.); **mer** to rub (Ash.)(CDIAL 10290). **maretum** I wash clothes (Kt.); **mar** to shampoo (Bashg.); **marun** to paste on, fasten on (K.); **malai, male_i** rubs (Pkt.); **malun** (K.); **maran.u** to work up in water with fingers (S.); **malan., malun.** to rub, knead, stroke (L.); **malan.u** to rub (S.); **mal.na_** to rub (P.); **malnu** to rub, anoint (N.); **maliba** to crush, squeeze, dissolve by crushing, scour (A.); **mala_** to rub (B.); **maliba_** to thresh, crush, rub (Or.); **pel.a-mal.a** crushing the testicles (for gelding a horse)(Or.); **malab** to rub, shampoo (Mth.); **malal** (Bhoj.); **malna_** (H.); **mal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9870).

6366.**Smacking**: **macc** smacking sound in eating (P.); **mac** creaking (B.); **macmac** creaking of jaws (M.); **macak** smacking sound (P.); **macakn.a_** to make such a sound in eating (P.); **mackanu** to creak (N.) **macka_na** to be wrenched (B.); **macakiba_, makaciba_** to wrench, crush, tread (Or.); **macakna_** to creak (H.)(CDIAL 9709).

6367.**Image: low stool**: **maji** low stool (S.); **manjo, manza_** (WPah.); **maca** platform, stage (MBh.); **macika_** trough on legs (Sus'r.); **mam.ca** platform (Pkt.); **ma~_co** platform (Ku.); **ma~_c** platform to keep fodder on (N.); **ma~siya_** chair (A.); **ma_ca_** platform, scaffolding (B.); **maca** platform (Or.); **maca_** scaffolding inside a thatched house (Or.); **ma_ci_, macia_** seat (Mth.); **maciya_, macola_** four-legged wooden stool (Bi.); **ma~_c** watchman's platform (Bhoj.); **ma~ciya_** raised platform, chair (Bhoj.); **ma~_ca_** watchman's platform (H.); **ma~_ci_** four-legged stool (H.); **ma~_ci_** stool (G.); **ma~_cr.o** platform (G.); **ma_c** platform (M.); pl. **mahi** platform on posts, watch hut in rice fields (Si.)(CDIAL 9715). **maccu** terraced roof, loft under the roof of a house (Ta.,); boarded ceiling, upper story (Ma.); upper story (Ka.); terrace (Te.); **macc-akam** house or room with boarded ceilings (Ma.); **macci** ceiling (Kod..); **masela** loft in a house (Te.)(DEDR 4631). **Storeroom**: **macikai** chest, box, storeroom, grain bin; **macikam** chest, box; **macu** store-house, granary (Ta.); **macika** a large basket (Ma.)(DEDR 4640); **manju_s.a** box (Skt.); casket used for documents (Pali); **mamju_sa_** box, chest (Pkt.); **ma~_du_s** box, coffer (M.); **majusi_** projection on wall of indigo vat on which pressing beam is supported (Bi.); **mandos-a, mados-a** box, coffer (Si.)(CDIAL 9721).

6368.**Linseed**: **masi_na_** linseed, linum usitatissimum (Skt.); **masi_n** a vetch, pulse (H.)(CDIAL 9923).

6369.**Bengal gram**: **cu_ram** Bengal gram; **macu_ram** (Ta.lex.) **Lentil**: **masu_ra** lentil (VS.Pkt.); **masu_ra_, masu_ri_, masura, masura_, masara_** (Skt.); **masu_rika_** (Sus'r.); **masu_sya** (TBr.); **masu_raya, masu_raga** (Pkt.); **mazur**, **mo~_zar** (Sh.); **mosur, musur** (K.); **mahuri_** (S.); **mohri_** (L.); **mauhar** (L.); **mahur** (P.); **masu_r** (P.H.Ku.Bi.G.M.); **musuro, masuri, musuri** (N.); **masura_, masara_, musuri** (B.); **masura** (Or.Si.); **masuri_** (Bi.)(CDIAL 9924). **masu_raka** lentil-shaped (Kaut..)(CDIAL 9925). **maseuro** lump of ground pulse (N.)(CDIAL 10100). **maswa_n.i** water in which pulse has been soaked and which is used for curry (Ku.)(CDIAL 10101). **ma_s.ya** fit for beans (Skt.); **ma_^{a}s** bean (Pas'.); **ma_s'** large pea (Gaw.): prob. < Pers. **ma_s'** (CDIAL 10103). **Bean**: **ma_s.a** bean (RV.); **ma_s.aka** (Sus'r.); **ma_sa** bean (Pali.Pkt.); **ma_h, maha_** the bean phaseolus radiatus (K.); **ma~_hi_** (S.); **ma~_h** (L.P.); **ma~_** (L.); beans or pulse (Si.); **ma_s'** pl. black pulse (WPah.)[cf. **ma_** black (Ta.)(DEDR 4781)]; **ma_s** pulse, lentil (Ku.N.); **ma_h** general name for all kinds of pulse (A.); **ma_sa** phaseolus radiatus, dolichos pilosus (Or.); **mahela_** the pulse phaseolus aconitifolius (P.)(CDIAL 10097). **masyu_t.o** pounded paste of any sort of pulse (Ku.)(CDIAL 10099). **man:kaliyakam** a kind of gram (Ta.lex.) **Green gram**: **pesar-** green gram

(Ka.); **paden:gi, padeji** id. (Tu.); **pesalu** id. (Te.); **pesara** the green gram plant; belonging to or made of green gram (Te.); **pesa_l**, **pesal** green gram (Kol.); **pesal.** id. (Nk.); **payari** (pl. **payarul**), **payal** id. (Pa.); **pes'el, pesel, pasel, pesli** id. (Go.); **pesra** (pl. **-na**) id. (Kuwi); **payar-u** green gram, phaseolus mungo (Ta.); **payar-(u)** leguminous plants (Ma.)(DEDR 3941).

6370.**Sour cream; buttermilk**: **mastu** sour cream (TS.); whey (Sus'r.); **mattimlo** residue when making a partic. sweetmeat (N.); **ma_t.ha_** buttermilk (B.); **mat.ha_** thick milk (M.)(CDIAL 9931). **maccikai** buttermilk (Ta.); **manj** id. (Ko.); **moz** id. (To.); **majjige** id., whey (Ka.); **majjiga** buttermilk (Te.Ga.); **majjili** id. (Go.); **majjia_** a curd preparation (Pkt.); **ma_rjita_** curds with sugar and spice (Skt.)(DEDR 4630). **mahiya_ur** mess of rice, etc. in buttermilk (Bi.); **maher** (Bi.H.); **maheri_** (H.)(CDIAL 9768). **mahiya_ri_** milkwoman, curd-seller (G.)(CDIAL 9769). **mathura_** name of a town (VP.); **madhura_, mahura_** (Pkt.); **ma_hu_ra, mahura** (OH.)(CDIAL 9770). **mihil** buttermilk (Gypsy); **ma_i~_n** (Bshk.); **mahi_** sour milk and water churned together, buttermilk (S.); **mahi** buttermilk (N.); sour whey used for curdling (Or.); **mahiya_** refuse left in boiling down ghee (Mth.); **mahi_** buttermilk (H.); **mahiya_** foam from boiling sugarcane juice (H.); **maher, maheri_** rice or other grain boiled in buttermilk (H.); **maher** (Bi.); **mahi, mahi_r.u~** buttermilk (G.); **me_l** buttermilk (Sv.Sh.); **mehe_l** (Phal.); **mail** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9767). cf. **bomoli** foam; **bommul** id., bubble; **bomoolee** saliva, foam, froth (Go.); **pumel** foam (Pe.); **pumbel** id. (Mand..); **pumbeli** if., froth (Kui); **pomboli** foam; **pumbulli** froth (Kuwi)(DEDR 4280). **mac.hir** curds, partially dried curds (put in a bag as food for a journey)(Kho.); **ma_o** milk boiled down to a hard lump of curd (S.); **maze** sour milk (Tir.); **ma~_ya** sour milk (Bshk.)(CDIAL 10030). **mattu** butter-milk, whey, curds (**Tailava. Taila. 59**); curdled milk and cream (Ta.lex.) **maha~_r.a_, maha_r.a_** vessel for making curds in (Bi.)(CDIAL 9765). **Buttermilk**: **murn.e~** to coagulate, be impregnated with syrup, soak into, ripen (of fruit); **ad-mure~** half-coagulated milk (M.); **moravvu~** to curdle; **morvan.** acid used to curdle milk (G.); **ad-more~** (M.)(CDIAL 10212). **mo_r** buttermilk; curd diluted with water (**Perumpa_n.. 160**); id. (Ma.); **mo_ru** (Te.); **mo_saru** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **mucar** buttermilk, curds (Ta.); **mo.r** buttermilk (To.); **mocr** id. (Ko.); **mosar(u), masaru** curds (Ka.); **mo.ri** buttermilk; **kat.t.i mo.ri** curd (Kod..); **mosaru** curds (Tu.); **mo_ru** buttermilk (Te.); **maringing** to form into curds, curdle (Br.); **morat.a, moran.a** sour buttermilk (Skt.)(DEDR 4902). **To coagulate**: **mu_rchati** becomes solid (AV.); **mu_chayati** causes (milk) to coagulate (Kaus'.); **mucchati** curdles (Pali); **mucchai** congeals (Pkt.); **mucoiki** to curdle (of milk), freeze (Sh.); **midenava_** to coagulate (Si.); **muccha_via** caused to curdle (Pkt.) (CDIAL 10240). **mochn.o** to mix lentils and pulse with ghee (Ku.); **muchnu** to knead (N.)(CDIAL 10241). **mu_rta** coagulated (TS.); embodied (S'Br.); **mu_tu** curdled (Sh.) (CDIAL 10244).

6371.**Priest**: **mucaliya_r** < Arab. **musim** Muhammadan priest (Ta.); **musali** id. (Ma.); **musalma_n-** < **muslimu_n** Arab. pl. of **muslim** Muhammad (Ta.lex.)

6372.**Written bond**: **mucilka** a written bond to keep the peace, imposed by the judge, or by the village panchayat (Mu.); **mucalka_** (Tartarian)(Mu.lex.)

6373.**A linear measure**: **meco** measurement of an arm for ornaments (S.); **me_can.** to measure (L.); **mecan.u** to measure (S.); **me_ca_** fit, measure (of shoes etc.)(L.); **mec, mecca_** measure (P.); **mi~_ch,** dat.**mi~_cas** thing for measuring (K.); **miccan.** to be measured (l.); **micun.** to measure (L.); **miccn.a_** to measure, compare (P.); **mecn.e~** to hold in account, heed (M.)(CDIAL 10123).

6374.**Image: fish-roe**: **meca** fish roe (Or.); **meca_** lump (Or.)(CDIAL 10307).

6375.**Besom**: **ma_ccai, ma_ccil** besom, broom (Ma.); **ma_ypu** broomstick (Ka.); **makipu** a broom or besom made of the ribs of palm leaves; **maypu, ma_ypu** broom stick (Tu.); **ma_yi** broom (Kor.); **ma_r-u** broom (Ta.)(DEDR 4794). **mer-** to rub oneself; **merpip-, mercip-** to rub another with the hand (Pa.); **mar-** to rub (oil, etc.) on oneself; **marup-** to rubh (oil, etc.) on another (Ga.); **marehta_na_** to rub; **marahta_na_, marehta_na_** to smear; **marehtalle** to apply (Go.)(DEDR 4709). **ma_rjana** wiping off, cleaning (Gr.S'r.); **majjana** cleaning (Pali); **majjan.a** (Pkt.); **maze_ni** besom (Kho.); **ma~_ja~r.~** washing (Ku.); **mahjan** toothpowder (N.); **ma_jan** scouring (B.); **ma_jan.a_** (Or.); **ma~_jan** weaver's brush (Bi.); **majna_** id. (Mth.,); **majni_** instrument for smoothing potter's clay (Mth.); **ma~_jan.** dust and ashes for smearing (M.); **kes-madana** comb (Si.)(CDIAL 10081). **Dirt**: **ma_cu** spot, stain, taint, tarnish, defect, dust; **ma_ccu** fault (Ta.); **ma_cu** filth, spot (Ma.); **ma_ccu** filth, dirt as of the hands (Ma.). **ma.c** dirt on face, hands, or body (Ko.); **ma_su** to be stained, become foul, dirty, impure or filthy; to dirty, soil; n. impurity, filth, dirt (Ka.); **ma_salu** impurity, dirtiness; **ma_sadike** the state of not being impure (Ka.); **ma.j (ma.ji-)** (clothes) become soiled (Kod..); **ma.ji** soiled clothes (Kod..); **ma_su** turbidity, soiling; turbid, soiled; **ma_suni** to soil; **ma_selu** that which is soiled; **ma_yan:gruni, ma_yandruni** to become dirty or filthy (Tu.); **ma_si** dirt, uncleanness; **ma_yu** to become dirty, soiled or unclean; **ma_pu** to dirty, soil; n. dirt (Te.); **ma_pud.u** dirt, state of being soiled (Te.); **ma_-** to be dirty; **ma_pap-** to make dirty (Ga.); **ma_c, ma_cu** dirt; **ma_c** dirty (Go.); **machattoo** dirtied; **machoo** dirt (Go.); **ma_t-** to make dirty (Kond.a); **ma_ci** dirt (Mand..); **ma_si** filth, dirt, stain; wrong, wrong-doing, sin (Kui); **ma_ci** dirt (Kui); **maci, ma_ci** dirty; **maci ki_ali** to dirty (body); **mahi ki_ali** to dirty (clothes); **maci aiyali** to become dirty (body); **ma_hali** to be dirty (clothes); **ma_h- (-it-)** to become dirty; **ma_ci** dirt (Kuwi); **maccia-** dirty (Pkt.) (DEDR 4792). **macca** dirt (Pkt.); **mic** clay (Ash.)(CDIAL 10287).

6376.**Black, charcoal**: **mai** black, blackness, spot as of moon, blemish; dirt (Ta.); collyrium for the eye (Ta.); blackness, antimony (Ma.); **masi** charcoal (Kod..); the black of culinary vessels, lamp-black, blackness, antimony (Ka.); blackness, sootishness, charcoal (Te.); soot (Go.); **maji** coal, black powder, ink (Tu.); **maiyi** a kind of collyrium (Tu.); **maivaripuni** to paint the eyes with antimony or collyrium (Tu.); **majji** soot (Kor.); **mas** soot (Nk.); **mai~_s** ink (Kur.)(DEDR 5101). **mas.i_** lamp-black, black powder (VarBr.S.); **masi_** (Sus'r.); **masi** soot (Pali.Pkt.); ink (Pkt.); **masi_** ink; **moso** soot (Ku.N.); **masi** ink (N.B.Or.OAw.); **mahi** ink (A.); **mas** ink (H.); **masi_** ink (Mth.H.); soot (G.); **mass** (P.L.); **masu** (S.); **mes', me_s'** soot (G.); **mas** (M.); **mas'i_** (M.); **mas'i** lampblack (Konkan.i); **mosi** ink (Mth.); **misi** black dye (Mth.); **masi-da_** a black mineral substance used in medicine (Si.)(CDIAL 9920). **Gold dust**: **maikka_t.u** ashes and dust in a goldsmith's workshop containing particles of precious metals; **masikat.t.u** id. (Te.); **mai-k-ka_t.t.u-vet.t.u** a coin used in former days (**Pan.avit.u. 136-7**)(Ta.lex.)

6377.**Fisherman; image: water-carrier**: **ma_tsyika, ma_tsika** fisherman (Pa_n..); **macchika** fisherman (Pali); **macchia** (Pkt.); **ma_chi_** a tribe of fishermen, weavers, grain-parchers and bakers (L.); **macha_n.i_, ma_chni_, machea_n.i_** (L.); **ma_chi_** fisherman, Muhammadan water-carrier (P.); fisherman (G.)(CDIAL 10026).

6378.**Head workman**: **me_stri** a head workman (Ka.Te.Ma.M.); **mestre** (Port.)(Ka.lex.)

6379.**Image: watch-tower**: **pat.akam** watch-tower (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cornice work**: **pan.t.ikai** a kind of moulding or cornice; periodical festival (Ta.); **pan.d.uga** id. (Te.); **pan.d.ige** id. (Ka.); **pan.t.ika** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **er..utakam, er..utam** cornice work; ornamental stone base for a pillar; **er..utakama_l** wooden mould used in cornice work (**C.E.M.**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: watch-tower**: **pan.avai** watch-tower, loft (**Kalit. 41**); **pan.ai** watch-tower (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **hat.ap hut.up** towering (Santali. lex.)

6380.**To grumble**: **bat.a-bat.a** adj. garrulous, talking rapidly, loudly, and incessantly (Mu.lex.) **bar.r bar.n** onom. of defecating with diarrhoea, or of a falling tree (Ko.); **bad.abad.a, vat.avat.a** sound to imitate that of gabbling, jabbering, prating (Ka.); **bad.abad.a** babbling, garrulity; noise of a drum (Tu.); **bad.abad.a** (to talk) abruptly, noisily (Te.); **bar.bar.rna_** to talk loudly, chatter noisily; **bar.an.bar.an:grna_, ber.en:gber.en:grna_** to talk endlessly, talk together noisily (Kur.); **bar.bar.re** to prattle (Malt.)(DEDR 5230). **bad.abad.ai** laments (Pkt.); **bar.bar.a_in.u** to grumble (S.); **bar.bar.a_un.a_** (P.); **barbara_unu** to grunt, grumble, mutter in sleep (N.); **bar.bar.** murmur, grumble; **bar.bar.a_na** to murmur (B.); **bar.abar.a** grumbling (Or.); **bar.bar.a_na_** to grumble (H.); **bar.bar.vu~** (G.); **bad.bad.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9122). **vad.avad.ai** mutters (Pkt.); **vat.vat.n.e~** to grumble (M.)(CDIAL 11224).

6381.**Pride**: **mut.t.ima, mot.t.ima** pride (Pkt.); **mut.u** heart, courage, feelings (N.); **mit.i** heart (Si.)(CDIAL 10188). **Ömad** be exhilarated (Skt.); **ma_jn.e~** to grow arrogant (M.)(CDIAL 10032). **pro_nma_dayati** begins to be in rut (Skt.inscr.); **po_ma_iya** praised, delighted (Pkt.); **poma_vu_** to be delighted (G.)(CDIAL 9016). **pramada** joy,pleasure (MBh.); wanton (Skt.); **pramadati** enjoys (RV.); **pamada** pleasure (Pali); **pamaya** (Pkt.); **pama, pama_** love, affection (Si.)(CDIAL 8718). **u_mna_** to be exultant, boil up (H.)(CDIAL 2115). **mit.al, mit.an-** strength (Ta.); **mit.ukkan-** strong, powerful man; rough, coarse person; proud, conceited man; **min.t.u** to be hard, be exultant, vain, join battle; strength, bravery, courage; fault, crime, mischief, vulgar talk, vulgarity, presumptuous speech (Ta.); **mit.ama** valour, prowess, skill; **mit.aman** valorous; **mit.ukku, mit.ukkam** strength, activity; dexterity; **mit.ukkan** resolute, active, clever; **mit.ukkuka** to insist, urge on (Ma.); **min.d.-** to refuse to obey or listen; kick (Ko.); **mid.uku** to become conscious, grow animated or quickened, become lively or vigorous, be alive; move, urge on, push; setting in motion, animation, life, liveliness, activity, sprightliness, vigour, strength, valour; **min.d.a** man of high position, hero, somebody or something that is above or beyong another's reach, beyond his faculties or out of his power; **mi_t.u, mi_n.t.u** eminence, greatness, superiority, excellency, excess, beauty, niceness (Ka.); **mid.uku** to live, subsist; **min.d.a** great, high, excessive, exceeding; male; **mid.i** pride; proud, haughty (Te.); **mend.gi** young (Kol.); **mind.gi** a young man (Nk.)(DEDR 4846). **Pride, cruelty**: **vet.t.an-avu** cruelty, hardness, force; **vet.t.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be harsh, rough, violent; **vet.t.itu** that which is harsh, rough, violent; **vet.t.imai** harshness, roughness, harshness of speech, anger; **vet.t.-en-al** expr. of harshness, violence, severity; **vet.t.-en-avu** severity, harshness, that which is severe or hard; **vet.t.ai** hardness as of metals (Ta.); **vet.** hard (of gold mixed with alloy); **bet.n.** one who is strong and big (Ko.); **pet.t.u** pride, domineering, daring; **ped.asu** hardness (as of metal), stiffness, inflexibilty, brittleness, harshness (of speech), difficulty, trouble (as of a business); **bet.t.a, bet.t.i, bet.t.u, bet.t.e** firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness; **bet.t.ane** with harshness, force, fierceness, or vehemence; **bet.t.it(t)u** that which is hard, firm, strong, stiff, harsh, fierce, rough, rude, difficult etc. (Ka.); **bot.t.a_na** excessively, exceedingly (Tu.); **pet.uku** unpleasant, disagreeable, rough, stiff, inflexible, discourteous, uncivil; unpleasantness; **bet.t.a** hardness, difficulty; hard, difficult; **bet.t.u** hardness, stiffness,

rigidity, respect, awe; much, excessive; excessively, violently; **bet.t.idapu, bet.t.idamu** hardness, harshness, severity, violence, fury; hard, harsh, severe, stiff, violent; **bet.t.idu~d.u, bet.t.idura_lu** a furious or cruel person; **bed.a_da** trouble, ado, complication; **bed.idamu** severity, harsh language; severe, harsh, much; **bed.iyu** to have a difference or misunderstanding, be on bad terms (Te.); **ped.a** difficult, obstinate, troublesome, past endurance (Kui); **pat.ut** physical strength, force (Kur.)(DEDR 4392).

6382.**Excellence, abundance**: {**Echo word**} **ogu** bursting forth, running over, excess; **ogu-mige** abundance (Ka.lex.) **mihtar** name of a caste, the same as **chur.ha** (in some districts the same as **chumar**), an hon. title of sweepers, shoe-makers; the headman of a caste; **mihtari** the office of mihtar, or headman of a caste (P.lex.) cf. **mahi_yas** greater, very great (S'vetUp.); **mahia** great (Pkt.); **mahi_a_m.** gen. pl. superior (OG.)(CDIAL 9976). **mehesana** sovereign (OSi.); **maha_s'a_na** a name of S'iva (Skt.)(CDIAL 9977). **mah** great (RV.); **mihtar** (Pers.)(CDIAL 9932). **meha_r(i_)** palace (B.)(CDIAL 9940). **miku (mikuv-, mikk-)** to exceed, surpass, be in excess (**Na_lat.i**, **346**); grow, increase (**Ir-ai. 16**); swell, be doubled (a letter), crowd, be great, excellent, be superior, remain, be left over, be superfluous, be self-conceited, arrogant; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to augment, make large (**Kur-al., 475**); excel, surpass, increase, regard with pride; adj. great; **mikuttu (mikuti-)** to save, spare, leave over; **mikka** great, much, excellent, superior; **mikkatu** that which is abundant or excessive, that which is excellent, superior, that which remains over (as food after a meal), that which oversteps the limits, excess, transgression; **mikkavar, mikka_r** great persons, superior persons, majority of persons, most people (Ta.); **mikko_n-** great person; **mika, mikku** very much, abundantly; **mikal** being plentiful or abundant, greatness, victory; **mikavu** abundance; **mikar-kai** doubling (as of a hard consonant); **mikutam** abundance, profusion, redundance; **mikuti** much, abundance (**Tol. Er..ut. 411**); fullness, satiety, crowd, increase, excess, remainder, surplus, excellence, arrogance; **mikunta** much, great, excessive, remaining; **mikai** abundance, excess (**Kur-al., 504**); excellent thing, excellence, greatness, that which is unnecessary, superfluous, that which remains or is left over, extra, arrogance, evil deed, fault, defect, error; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to increase, swell, be proud; **micu (mici-)** to exceed, surpass, transgress, excess; **miccam** remainder, remnant, surplus, excess; **miccil** remainder, remnant, surplus, excess; **miccil** remainder, leavings, what is left after a meal, charcoal; **mi_ppu** abundance, excellence, greatness; **mi_ta_ri** remainder, residue; **mi_ti** remainder, that which is left; **vicu (vici-)** to excel, surpass, be excessive (Ta.); **mikuka (mikk-)** to surpass, abound, be foremost; **mikka** the greater part, the chiefest; **mikavu** eminence, plenty, much; **mikakka, mikukka** to increase, be foremost; **mikuti** plenty, greatness, profit; **mikekka** to exceed, increase, thrive, prosper; **miccam** more than enough, above average; surplus, remnant; **mical** surplus, remains of food laid by; **micuka** to exceed, superabound, remain; **micikka** to leave fragments of food, spare, save; **micippu** remainder (Ma.); **mik- (miky-)** to be left over, be saved from death; **mikc-** to save (money, life); **micm** remainder (Ko.); **mik- (miky-)** to be left over, remain; **mixc-** to save, put by; **mixil, micm** remainder; **misx- (misxy-)** to pollute dairy by transgressing rules (To.); **mikku** to grow abundant, increase, exceed, remain over; n. excess, state of being more or above or other, remainder, rest; **migu (mikk-)** to grow great, abundant or excessive, exceed, grow more or larger, superabound, be in excess, be over and above, remain over, be left as a remnant, remain, go beyond, surpass; **migate** surplus, remnant, rest; **migil(u), migalu** greatness, muchness, abundance, excellence, superiority, superabundance, excess, remainder, rest; **mige** abundance, excess; adv. so as to abound, abundantly, excessively, much; **micu** to become great, excel (as in any work), go beyond, exceed, expire (as a period), pass beyond reach,

behave over-bearingly or proudly (Ka.); **mij- (miji-)** to be left over, remain (of things) (Kod..); **migguni, mikkuni** to surpass, exceed, transgress, remain, be left; **mikka** left, remaining; other; **migut, migit** surplus, balance, remnant, mesne profits; **migi, migilu, migu, miggi** surpassing, excelling; **migiluni** to excel, surpass; **mijuni** to be release, saved, escape, exceed, spare, conquer, overcome (Tu.); **migulu** to remain or remain over, be over and above, be left as a remainder or residue, be saved or laid by, be left unspent, survive, pass, elapse, be too late; **migul(u)cu, migilincu** to save, lay by; **migata, migulu** remainder, rest, balance, remnants, leavings, residue, surplus, relic; **migilina** remaining, rest; **migula(n)** greatly, exceedingly; **mikkilu** to increase, exceed; **mikkili** great; greatly, highly, very, much, more than proper; **mikkiliva~_d.u** one who is superior or better, a superior; **mikkat.amu, mikkut.amu** much, excessive, extreme, great, strong, severe; n. excessiveness; **mincu** to exceed, go beyond or above, excel, surpass, transgress, increase, rise, be great, high or excessive, elapse, expire, be gone by, be beyond recall, be too late; n. increase, rise, swell; **mincudala** increase, rise; exceeding, excelling, surpassing, transgressing (Te.); **migil** to be left over (Nk.); **mayy-** to remain, be surplus; **mayyu_s-** to save, cause to remain (Go.); **mis- (-t-)** to increase, excel (Kond.a); **miji_-** remainder of food; **eka_ odanamijy avatis.t.hate** (BHSkt.)(DEDR 4838). **mi_** (Te. **mi_ ;** Ka. **me_**) top, surface; height, elevation, eminence, loftiness; sky, heavens; greatness, dignity; **mi_-k-ku_r-tal** to increase; **mi_-k-ko_l.** abundance, plenty; ascent; upper garment; **mi_ka_man, mi_ka_n** pilot, captain of a vessel, **ma_lumi**; **mi_-ka_ram** upper storey or terrace of a mansion; **mi_caran** superior; great person; **mi_cu** abundance, copiousness (Ta.lex.) **> ma_c, matsya** fish. **mi_ca-va_ram** the landholder's share of the crop (Ta.lex.) **mi_cu-poli** grain first taken from the grain-heap at the threshing-floor for charitable purposes (Ta.lex.) **Exceed**: **mi_r-u (mi_r-i-)** to go beyond, exceed, transgress, violate, infringe, domineer, be in excess, remain over, be great, grow lofty as a tree, stout as a person, be haughty; **vi_r-u (vi_r-i-)** to be distinguished, pre-eminent, increase; n. excellence, distinction, abundance (Ta.); **mi.r-- (mi.r-y-)** to become uncontrollable (To.); **mi_r-uka** to exceed, transgress; **vi_r-uka** to be grand, dignified, be puffed p, proud (Ma.); **mi.r- (mi.ry-)** to be extreme in anything, (beauty) is great, refuse to heed (Ko.); **mi_r-u** to go beyond, go beyond th eproper limit, transgress, evade, surpass, exceed, put into the shade; pass, elapse (as time); move out of reach, become excessive (as trouble etc.); be elated, lofty, unrestrained or proud, act overbearingly; **mi_r-uha** going beyond, transgressing etc. (Ka.); **mu.r- (mu.ri-**; **mu.ruv, mu.nd-)** to disregard, disobey (one's words), be superior to, outdo (Kod..); **mi_ru** much, exceeding; **mi_runi** to transgress, violate, exceed; **mi_ra_vuni** to cause to surpass or exceed; **mi_rik, mi_rig, mi_ruvik** transgression, violation (Tu.); **mi_r-u** to exceed, transgress, excel, surpass, increase, pass, elapse, grow haughty, conceited, impertinent or disobedient (Te.); **vi_d.en.** to overtake (Kol.); **wi_ra_na_** to pass, surpass, outstrip; **vi_r.-** to surpass; to be more than sufficient, win; **wida_na (d = r.**) to cross over (Go.); **mi_ja (mi_ji-)** to exceed, excel, surpass, overtake, pass by, precede (Kui)(DEDR 4884). **Abundance; stout**: **br.h** to increase (Skt.); **br.hant** tall, high (RV.); **br^{h}o** high mountain (Kal.); **bo_** up; **bui** high (Mai.)(CDIAL 9302). **muracu (muraci-)** to be full, abundant; **mu_ri** strength, greatness (Ta.); **mu_ru** fat, stout, corpulent (Tu.); to increase, be full (Te.)(DEDR 4970). **br.m.hati** increases (S'Br.); **br.hati** is thick, grows strong; **br.m.hayati** increases (MBh.); **ba_jhn.e~, ba_jn.e~, ba_.e~** to bear (of fruit or flower trees); **ba_jh** crop (M.)(CDIAL 9306). **praud.ha** full of (MBh.); strong, full-grown, skilful (Skt.); **pro_d.ham** (Pa_n.. gan.a); **paribr.d.ha** strong (S'Br.); **pavu_d.ha** firm (Pkt.); **paur.ha_** mighty, firm, stiff (H.); **po_d.ha** grown up, capable, clever (Pkt.); **por.ho** very old (S.)(CDIAL 9021). cf. **bud.d.ha** old (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9271). **men.d.u** abundance, plenty, much, great (Te.); **me_n.d.** full (used suffixially, e.g., **d.oppo_-me_nd.** a leaf-plate full)(Go.); **me_r.** full, whole, entire, complete

(Go.e.g., **gappa mend.** basketful); **met.an** having the total of (Go.); **na_r mend.u** the whole village; **na_r met.or** all the people of the village (Go.)(DEDR 5060). cf. **kor.k mend.u** a full double handful; **kor.ov** double handful; folded hands (Go.)(DEDR 2046). **mit.t.e** a large number (Ka.)(DEDR 5058).

6383.**Old; to grow**: **muracu** (**muraci-**) to mature, be old, ancient; n. maturing; **mu_ri** antiquity, old age (Ta.); **murtal** old woman (Kol.); **murtal.** (Nk.); **murtal** id. (Pa. Ga.); **mu_r.a_na_** to grow old (of a woman); **mura_na_** to ripen (of a boil); **murtar.** woman; **mur.t.e_li_** very old (of trees only); **mur-** to mature (Go.)(DEDR 4969). **mutu** old, ancient; **mutt-eyil** ancient fortress; **mutumai** antiquity, oldness, old age,proverb, maturity; **muta_ri** being old or ancient, that which is ripe; **mutiyavan-, mutiyan-, mutiya_n-** aged man, elder, senior, Brahma_; **mutiya_l.** elderly woman, woman possessed by a spirit; **mutiyo_l.** old woman, goddess; **mutiyo_r** persons of ripe wisdom; **mutir (-v-, -nnt-)** to grow old, have the qualities of age, become mature, grow ripe; **mutircci** maturity, ripened condition, great age, excellence in learning or experience; **mutirvu** maturity, ripened condition, grea age; **mutuvar** elders, old persons, persons of ripe wisdom, men of experience, counsellors; **mutuval** that which is time-worn; **mutuvo_r** elders, men of experience, the great, the elders as king, teacher, mother, father, elder brother, poets; **mutai, mutai-ppun-am** ground long under cultivation; **mutaiyal** wild jungle, ancient forest; **mu_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to become old, be older than another, be senior in age; n. old age; **mu_va_r** the Devas as never ageing; **mu_-te_vi** the elder sister of Laks.mi_, goddess of misfortune; **mu_tt-appan-** father's father; **mu_ttavan-** one who is senior in age, elder brother, superior; **mu_tta_r** aged persons, elders, husbands, elder brother; **mu_tta_l.** aged woman, elder sister, first wife; **mu_tto_n-** aged person, elderly man, senior, elder brother, Gan.es'a (as the eldest of S'iva's sons), man between 48 and 64 years of age; **mu_ta_t.kal.** forefathers, ancestors; **mu_ta_t.t.i** aged woman; **mu_ta_l.an-** aged man; **mu_tu** oldness, elderliness; **mu_tai** old, past, ancient; ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage; **mu_ppar** elders in age, superiors, deacons; **mu_ppan-** headman in some castes; **mu_ppa_n-** elder, S'iva; **mu_ppi** aged woman, woman of distinction; **mu_ppu** seniority in age, old age, power of management, leadership (Ta.); **mutu** old, prior, ripe; **mutukan** old man; **mutuma** a choice word (opp. **putuma**); **muta** jungle land brought for the first time under cultivation; **mutiruka** to grow up, become mature, **mutircca** growth, tallness; **mutirppu** maturity; **mutt-appan** grandfather; **mutu-mutt-appan** great-grandfather; **muttan** old man; **mutti** old woman; grandmother; **mu_kka** to grow, grow old, ripen, ferment; **mu_-de_vi** elder sister of Laks.mi_, goddess of misfortune; **mu_tu** prior; **mu_tta** old, grown (opp. **kl.aya**); **mu_ttatu** old, elder; **mu_ttappan** father's elder brother, father's father; **mu_ttamma** elder sister of mother or father, mother's mother; **mu_tta_cci** grand-mother; **mu_ttavan** elder, senior, elder brother; **mu_tta_n** an old Nayar, senior; **mu_tto_r** old men; a title of barons in Kad.attuwana_d.u; **mu_ppu** old age, maturity, seniority, a right of inheritance, an office of dignity; **mu_ppan** old man, senior, elder president; the head-man of a class (a title bestowed by Ra_jas on Ti_yars and Ma_pl.as); a caste of jungle dwellers in Wayana_d.u, agrestic slaves (Ma.); **mud, mudk** old age; old; **mudkn** old man; fem. **mudky**; **mutl** maturity, ripeness, old age; **mut- (muty-)** to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (Ko.); **mu0, mu0y** old; **mu0 maw** heavy rain; **mut- (muty-)** (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and good for seed; **mu.f- (mu.t-)** to become old; **mu.t** old age; **mu.tk** former times (ablative **mu.tks-n** from of old)(To.); **muttu, mudi** advanced age, oldness, old age, priority; **mudaka, muduku** old man; fem. **mudaki, mudiki, muduki**; **mutta, mudupa** old man; **mudu (mutt-)**, **mode** to advance in growth, increae, become full-grown, mature, advance in years, become old; n. old age, etc.; **mudukatana,**

muppu old age; **mu_-de_vi** elder sister of Laks.mi_, goddess of misfortune (Ka.); **mudi** old; **mudike** old man; fem. **mudiki**; **muttajje** great-grandfather; **mutta.y** great-grandmother; **mu.- (mu.p-, mu.t-)** to grow up; **mu. de.vi** quarrelsome, extravagant, cruel woman (Kod..); **mudi, mudu** old, aged, ancient; **mudiyuni** to be worn out; **mudiye** old man; old, aged; **muduke** old man; **mutt-ajje** great-grandfather; **mutt-ajji** great grandmother; **muppu** old, aged; old age; misfortune, ruin, destruction; **mopp** old man; **mujad.** old man; **mujud.u** an old person (Tu.); **mudara, muduru** not young or tender (as a fruit or berry or the like), grown up, ripe, mature, advanced, old; **mudi** old age; old; **muditanamu, mudimi** old age, decrepitude, **mudiyu** to become or grow old; **muduka~d.u** old man; **muduru** to become ripe or mature, arrive at the period of full growth or maturity, grow, advance or increase, become worse or aggravated as a disease, enmity or ill-feeling; **mudusali** old; an old person; **mudusalitanamu** old age; **mutta, mutti** old person; **mutt-avva** great- grandmother; **mutta_ta** great-grandfather; **muppu** old age; danger, misfortune; **mu_de_vi** the goddess of ill-luck or misfortune (Te.); **mudgan** husband (Nk.); **muttak** old man (Pa.Ga.); **muv-, muia_na_, muita_na_** to grow old; **muytor, muytond.** old man; **muytar., muyta_r.** old woman; **mudiyal** old man; **mudiyo, mudiya_l, mudpal, muido, moido_, mujo, mujjo** husband; **mutte** old woman, woman, wife; **mute, mutto** wife; **mut.o** old woman, mother, wife; **muy-** (fruit) to become mature; **mukka_l** old man; **mukka_d** old woman (Go.); **mu_ssela** old man; **mu_'nai** to outgrow; **mudr- (-it-)** to become matured, ripen (Kuwi); **mutkun** old; old thing (Br.)(DEDR 4954). **du_- (-t-)** to be well grown (as fruit, child etc.), be well-developed; caus. **du_p- (-t-)** (Kond.a); **du_- (-t-)** to grow old; **du_ten** old man (Pe.); **du_tanju** old man; **du_ta_li** old woman; **du_- (-t-)** to grow old; **du_ti** old (Kuwi)(DEDR 3374). **mur-r-ukai** completion; **mur-r-u (mur-r-i-)** to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, become hardened as the core of a tree, be fulfilled (as one's desire), come to an end, eb finished, die; complete, finish, destroy, kill; n. perfection, completeness, that which is complete, ripeness, maturity, end, termination; **mur-r-um** wholly, entirely, all; **mur-r-a** entirely, fully; **mur-r-al** maturiing, anything that is fully grown or developed, hardness (as of the core of a tree), fruit almost ripe, completing, ending, strength, old age; **mur-r-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to complete, finish; **mur-imai** mature wisdom; **mur-r--avai** grandmother; **mur-uku (mur-uki-), muruku (muruki-)** to ripen (Ta.); **mur-r-u** entireness; **mur-r-uka** to grow ripe, entire, perfect; **mur-r-a** wholly, entirely (Ma.); **mut- (muty-)** to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (Ko.); **mut. et- (eyt-)** to go round completely (Ko.); **mut- (muty-)** (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (To.); **muttuni** to become extinct, be destroyed; **mutta_vuni** to ruin, destroy (Tu.); **m(r)uggu** to ripen, become overripe (Te.)(DEDR 5017). **mu_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be mature (Ta.); **mur..ukka** to grow ripe, mature (Ma.); **m(r)uggu** to ripen, become overripe (Te.); **mur.-** to ripen after being plucked; **mur.kip- (mur.kit-)** to ripen off (Pa.); **mu_r.a_na_** to ripen (of a boil); **mur.ksta_na_** to cram achar berries into a pot, to rot them before extracting the chironji kernels (Go.)(DEDR 5046). **bud.d.ha** old (Pali.Pkt.); **phuro** (Gypsy); **bur.a_lek** old woman; **bud.ai** (Pas'.); **bur.a_la, bur.a_lek** old (Shum.); **bur.a, bud.a** grand-father; **bur.i, bud.i** grand-mother (Gaw.); **bud.a** old man; **bud.i_** old woman (Mai.); **bu_r., bu_d.o, bur.i** old (Phal.); **bud.^{u}** old; **bud.un** to become old (K.); **bud.ho** (S.); **bud.d.h, bud.d.hi_** old channel of Chenab river; **bud.d.ha_, bud.hr.a_, bud.ha_** old (L.); **bud.d.ha_** (P.); **bud.happan.** old age; **bud.d.a_** old; **bud., bud.d.i**; **bud.he_n.u** to make old (WPah.); **bur.ho, bud.d.ho, bur.** (Ku.); **bur.(h)o** (N.); **bura_** (A.); **bur.a_** (B.); **bur.ha** old cow; **bur.ha_** old (B.); **bu_r.h, bu_r.hi** old; **bur.hia_** old woman (Mth.); **bu_r.h** old (Bhoj.); **bu_d.ha, bu_r.h** (OAw.); **bu_r.ha_** (H.); **bu_d.hau** (OMarw.); **bu_d.h, adj. bud.hiyo** old man (G.)[Initial **b-** in all lggs. seems to preclude direct derivation < **vr.ddha**](CDIAL 9271). **vr.ddha** grown, large (RV.); grown-up, old (TS.); **vaddha, vuddha,**

vud.d.ha, vud.d.haka old (Pali); **vadhra, vudha, vud.ha** (As'.); **vudha** (KharI.); **vr.dha, vr.dhaga, vr.taga** (NiDoc.); **vaddha, viddha, vuddha, vud.d.ha, vu_d.ha** (Pkt.); **viddi** old woman; **wuddih, buddi** (Gypsy); **bat-kuma_** maid (Tor.); **udhan.u** to increase (S.); **vaddh, baddh** more, excessive; **va_ddhu_, ba_ddhu_** superfluous (P.); **bur.ha_ a_n:gut.hi** big toe, thumb (Or.); **vudhvu~** to go (G.); **vidu** old man (Si.); **bi_d.u, bir.e** much (Phal.)(CDIAL 12073). **vr.ddhatara** larger (R.); **vr.ddhatama** oldest (R.); **vadhera_, badhera_** more, much, many (P.); **vadha_re** more, greater; **vadha_rvu~** to increase; **vadha_ro** increase (G.)(CDIAL 12074). **naudh, naudha_** newly planted; sapling, fresh shoot (H.)(CDIAL 7015). **maha_vr.ddha** very old (R.); **mod.h** name of a caste of Brahmans who serve as priests to a caste of Bania_s also called **mod.h** (G.)(CDIAL 9959).

6384.**Wall, terrace; mound**: **pir-an:kal** mountain, height (Ta.); **per-r-am** greatness (Ta.) (DEDR 4425). **bhit.o** wall holding up a terraced field (N.); **bhit.a_** mound, mound on a ruined site, homestead (B.); **bhi_t.** embankment (H.); **bhi_r., bhir.o** terrace, wall (Ku.); **bhir** steep slope, precipice (N.); **bhi~_r., bhi_r.wa_** mound round a tank (Mth.); **bhit.a** sandhill (S.); **bhit.o** ridge, terrace, upper side of field; **bhit.uko** ridge, terrace, hillock (Ku.)(CDIAL 9491). cf. **bet.t.a** big hill, mountain (Ka.); **vit.am, vin.t.u, vit.ari** mountain (Ta.); **bit., but.** mound, hillock; **ba_t.agh** summit, top (Br.)(DEDR 5474). cf. **met.t.u** mound, heap of earth (Ta.)(DEDR 5058). **mettai** storied house (Ta.); **metta** terrace (Ma.); **middiya, midde** flat roof, terrace, terraced house, one with a flat roof, house with an upper story (Te.)(DEDR 5069). **bhitti** mat of split reeds (S'Br.); panel, partition, wall (MaitrUp.); **bhittika_** (Skt.); **bhitti** wall (Pali.Pkt.); **bhittika** having walls (Pali); **bitko_r** wall (Sh.); **bhiti** (S.); **bhi_t** (P.H.); **bhitti** sitting-room with hearth in middle (WPah.); **bhi_t** wall, terrace (Ku.); wall (Bi.Mth.H.); **bhi_ti_** wall, stone or brick fence, terrace (Ku.); **bhit** wall (B.); **bhi_ti, bhitti** (Mth.); **bhi_t**^{i} (Bhoj.); **bhi~_t** (H.G.M.); **bhi_ti** (H.OG.); **bhitr.i_** (G.); **bhi~tr.i_** (G.); **bhitarr.i_, bhiytarr.i_** (G.); **bhint** (M.); **bita**, pl. **bit** (Si.)(CDIAL 9494). **House**: **bid.a_ramu** house (Te.); **bid.a_ra** id. (Ka.); **vi_t.u** house, habitation, abode (**Pu.Ve. 3,15, Kol.u**.); squares, as of a chess board (Ta.lex.) **Dwelling**: **vit.a_ram** camp (**Pu. Ve. 8,16, Kol.u, urai.**); house (Ta.); **vi_t.u** freehold property, house, esp. of a Na_yar or Janmi(Ma.); **vi_t.an** headman, chief (Ma.); **bid.avu** leaving space, space, room, interval (Ka.); **bi_d.a_ra** halting or dwelling place, house, lodgings (Ka.); **bid.a_r** house, household, lodgings (M.)(DEDR 5393). **bi_d.ike** halting; a halting- or resting-place; a camp (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Inn**: **vit.uti** lodging place, place of temporary residence, that which is solitary (Ta.); **bud.a_ra** temporary abode, lodging (Tu.); **vid.iyu** to halt or stay temporarily, lodge; n. town, city, camp (Te.)(DEDR 5393). cf. **vit.t.am** beam of a roof (Ma.); **but.t.a** ceiling joist (Kod..)(DEDR 5395).

6385.**Sudden movement; sudden noise; crackle**: {**Echo word**} **pat.apat.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to rattle (as things falling, rolling or breaking); **pat.a-pat.en-al** onom. expr. signifying burstling, breaking, falling with a rattling noise; **pat.a_r-en-al, pat.a_r-pat.a_r-en-al** onom. expr. signifying cracking, bursting with a sudden noise, report or explosion; **pat.i_r-en-al** onom. expr. signifying a sudden crash or explosion (Ta.); **pat.apat.a** rattling noise, the report of a gun, etc. (Ma.); **pat.akkam** a cracker (Ma.); **pat. in- (id.-)** to make noise of bursting of skin when burnt, of sharp blow, crack, etc.; **pat.a.rn** with noise of a blow, or of breaking (stick, knife, rope)(Ko.); **pad.a, pad.a pad.a** sound imitating that of a cracker of squib (Ka.); **pat.a, pat.a pat.a, pat.a_rane, pat.t.ane** sound imitating the flapping of wings or suspended clothes, of a dog shaking his body, of applying blows or kicks, of burstling; **pat.i_r, pat.hil** bang! (Ka.); **pad.apad.a, pat.apat.ane** a flapping or rattling sound (Tu.); **pat.apat.a** noise made in breaking or busting, gnashing the teeth, crackling; **pat.ilumanu** to break with a crack (Te.); **pat.pat.** any

rapid succession of sounds (made e.g. by objects falling in number); **pat.pat.rna_, pat.pot.rna_** to crackle several times in succession, make a series of rapidly repeated noises (Kur.)(DEDR 3841). **bhat.a-bhat.a_yate_** gurgles (Skt.); **bhar.** crackle, rush (H.); **bhad.** crackling fuel (M.); **bhar.bhar.i_** alarm (P.); **bhar.bhar.a_t.** startling noise, crackling of fire (Ku.); **bhar.abhar.a** snuffling (Or.); **bhar.bhar.** violently; **bhar.a_bhar.** smartly (G.); **bhad.akka** noise (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9365). **pat.apat.a (-pp-, -tt-)** to be overhasty (as in speech); **pat.apat.appu** precipitancy, agitation, overhastiness; **pat.a-pat.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying speaking in haste, hurry (as in preparation for a journey) (Ta.); **pat.akn** suddenly, with a jerk; completely, all at once (Ko.); **pat.akkane** with the sound of pat.ak, i.e. suddenly and with a noise (Ka.); **pat.akka, pat.a_la, pat.t.a_la** smartly, sharply (as to strike thus); **pat.t.a** suddenly (Tu.)(DEDR 3842). **pat.** sudden noise (Skt.); suddenly (G.); **pat.at, pat.iti, pat.apat.aditi, pat.atpat.iti, pat.atpat.e_ti** with a crack; **pat.pat.a_karo_ti** makes a crackling noise (Skt.); **pat.kan.a_, pat.a_n.a_** to dash against (P.); **pat.a_k(o)** slap; **pat.akn.o** to dash against; **par.ku_n.o** to beat (Ku.); **par.ya_n.n.a** explosively; **parkanu** to explode; **pat.akka** asunder; **pat.a_pat.** incessantly (N.); **par.** sound of tearing (B.)[cf. **par-i** to tear asunder (Ka.); to be torn apart (as roots)(Ta.); tearing off (Ma.); **par-ivu** tearing, rending (Ka.); **pa_r-u** to be torn in pieces (Ta.)(DEDR 4027)]; **pat.** with a crash; **pat.pat.a_na** to crackle; **pat.ka_na** to throw down (B.); **par.par.** crackling sound (OR.); **pat.akna_** to dash against (H.); **pat.a_ko** loud crack (G.); **pat.akn.e~** to dash down (M.)(CDIAL 7691). **pal.a-pal.a-v-en-al** expr. signifying bursting sound; **pal.i_r-en-al** expr. signifying cracking, crashing, clanging (Ta.); **pal.apal.a** cracking, popping (Ma.); crackingly (Te.); **pal.ak** sound produced when an earthen vessel with water breaks (Ka.)(DEDR 4013).

6386.**Image: flag, banner**: **pat.an:ku** standard, large banner (Ta.) < **pat.a_ka** flag (Pali.Skt.); **pat.i-** divided up; attain (Pali.lex.); **pata_ka** flag (MBh. prob.< a non-Aryan word containing **p(h)at.** aryanized with **t**]; **pata_ka** flag; **pat.a_ga** (Pkt.); **pad.a_ya, pad.a_ia_, pad.a_ha** (Pkt.); **par.a_i** paper kite (G.); **ph^{r}a_** flag (Kal.); **phar.ka_** (perh. influenced by **phar.a-phar.a** with a sudden movement)(Or.)(CDIAL 7726). **pat.an.n.u** flag (Ma.); **pad.aga** id., banner (Te.)(DBIA 239). **pat.a_kai** flag, banner; **pat.t.am** flag, large banner; **pata_kai** ensign, banner, standard; large flag (**Maturaik. 373**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.a_kai** multitude, crowd (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,128**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.ala_** a district, community (Skt.lex.) **Army**: **pata_kin-i** army (**Jan-a_. 26,18**)(Ta.lex.)

6387.**Thin**: **pattala** thin (Pkt.); **patalo** thin, liquid (Ku.); **pa_talo, pa_tulo** thin (N.); **pa_tal** (A.B.); **pa_tla_** (B.); **pa_tal.a, pa~_tal.a_** (Or.); **pa_tar, patla_** sowing wide apart (Bi.); **pa_tar** slender, delicate (Mth.); **pa_tar** thin (Aw.); thin, weak (H.); **pa_tur, patla_** id. (H.L.P.); **pa_tl.u~** thin (G.); **pa_tal.** (M.); **pa_ttal.a** (Konkan.i); **patali, petali** flat (Si.)(CDIAL 7736). **pat.rir.o** thin (S.); **pa_ti** a little (A.B.Or.); **pati_l, patla_** thin (H.); **patiro, patilo** thin (S.)(CDIAL 7740). **Image: thin slips**: **bate** thin slips of bamboo (Malt.); **bata_** bamboo laths, bamboo slips (Kur.)(DEDR 3917). **pa_ntam** fibres of a coconut branch (Ma.); **pa_ndava, pa_ndavu** a thin strip of coconut branch or of other fibrous trees, generally used as a band or tie (Tu.)(DEDR 4081). **Lath, reaper**: **pat.t.iyal** lath, reaper (Ta.); **pat.t.iya** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: thin slip of bamboo**: **bata** a bamboo lath, a thin slip of bamboo, a piece of bamboo etc. tied or nailed across to strengthen; lattice work, interlacing; **andharia bata** a bamboo tied lengthwise half way between the eaves and ridge, to strengthen the rafters (Santali.lex.) **pattai** thin piece, as of bamboo (Ta.); **badda, bradda** a flat thin portion or part of anything, slice, chip, piece, strip; **braddara** a piece, a slit (Te.); **bada** slit, chip (Kond.a); **badda** slice (Kuwi)(DEDR 3962b). **Division**: **vad.e** slices (Kol.); **var.ka, var.ga_** division, part (Go.); **vad.ga_** half, portion (Go.)(DEDR 5228). **Metal foil**: **pattri_, patti_** thin slip of iron (P.); **pa_to** metal plate used to repair something broken (Ku.); **pa_t**

blade of a knife (N.); blade of tool or weapon (M.); **pata_** thin metal plate (A.); **pa_ta_** blade (B.); **pa_ta** metal-foil (Or.); **pa_tia_** thin slip of metal (Or.); **pa_ta_** blade of paddle (Bi.); leaf of yoke of plough (Bi.); **patta_** id. (Bi.); **pa_te~** blade (M.); **patta** board, stick (Si.); **petta** slice, thin piece of wood (Si.)(CDIAL 7733).

6388.**Tools**: **pat.ai** instrument, implement, tool; weapons, arms of any kind (**Kur-al., 828**); means, agency (**Kur-al., 555**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ploughshare**: **pat.ai** ploughshare (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.u. 7**); **pat.ai-k-ka_l, pat.ai-k-ka_r--palakai** the wooden part of the ploughshare to which the iron coulter is attached; **pat.ai-va_l.** ploughsare (**Kalla_. 59,20**); plough (Ta.lex.) cfr. **pat.ai** army (Ta.)

6389.**Hypothecation bond**: **pantakam < bandhaka** pledge, mortgage; alienation; **pantaka-pattiram** hypothecation deed; **pantam** encumbrance on property; alienation of `property; **pat.ukalam** hypothecation bond; **pat.ukalam-palicai** extra cess on land levied in lieu of interest on arrears of revenue (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.ayam** pledge, pawn (**Kampara_, U_rte_. 185**); id. (Ma.); **pan.aiyam** pawn, pledge (**Pur-ana_. 316**); stake in gambling (**Nal.a. Kalini_. 88**)(Ta.lex.) **Laid in store for sale**: **ba~_dhi** fixed, settled, laid in store for sale (B.)(CDIAL 9142). **ba~_dha_** settlement (B.)(CDIAL 9136). **band(h)ej** discipline, arrangement (N.); stability (H.); **ba~dhej** continence (M.); **ba~dhi_** stipulation, prohibition (G.)(CDIAL 9143). **badda, badu** lease, rent, tax (Si.); **bandha** bond (RV.Pali); custody (Mn.); deposit, pledge (Skt.); **bamdha** bond (Pkt.) **ba_dh** bond (B.); **ba~_dho** pledge, what is promised to a god in a vow and destroyed on fulfilment of vow (N.); **ba~_dha_ basnu** to agree to serve a master till debt is paid off (N.); **bandha_** act of binding, mortgage, security (Or.) (CDIAL 9136). **bandhana** bond (Pali); **ba~_dhan, ba~_dhani** bond (B.); **bamma** bond, ligature (Si.)(CDIAL 9140). **bandha_n.u** promise? (Si.)(CDIAL 9141). **ba~dhiya_** bondsman (N.); **bandhita** imprisoned for debt, caused to be bound (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 9142). **bamdha** servant (Pkt.); **ba_nho** slave (S.); **ba_nha~_, ba_nhi_** slave (L.); **ba~_dho** servant, bond servant (N.)(CDIAL 9207). **Lease**: **pat.a** a lease, to give a lease; **noa aton pat. ak ta** I have taken a written lease of this village; **har pat.a** a cultivating lease; **raj do pat.ae emoka** the zemindar will give a written lease; **raja pat.awaflea** the zemindar gave us a written lease or lease (Santali.lex.) **Messenger; accountant**: **pat.haona** to send, a messenger, ambassador; **pat.haon wadeale** we have sent to him; **pat.wari** a writer, a village accountant (Santali.lex.) **patrika_** a leaf for writing upon; a letter, document; **patri_** writing; **patram** a letter, document; any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf (Skt.lex.) **pedo, pedya_** a courier (Kon.lex.) **Receipt, receptacle**: **par-r-u** (Ta.Ma.) receipt, things received; acceptance; grasp, grip, seizure; portion of a country consisting of many villages; resting place; village, parish; paddy field (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a**. **102**); riches, treasure **(Kural.)**; bundle, as of betel leaves (**S.I.I. iii,188,8**) (Ta.lex.); **par-r-u-k-kat.t.u** ryot's holding; annual rent on dry land (Ta.lex.); **pattu** (Ka.). **par-r-a_yam** [cf. **patta_yam** (Ta.Ma.) receptacle for grain, grain-bin.] a very large box (Ta.lex.) **Wealth; receipt**: **pa_n.ba, pa_n.pa** to obtain, get, receive, find; n. obtaining, getting,finding, wealth (Kui); **pa'-, (pat.-,** ppl. **pan.bi**) to find, get; neg. **pr.a_-,** imper. 2 sg. **pr.a_mu** to obtain; **patali** (future **par-,** imper. **pamu_** to find; **parinai** id.; **pa_'nai** to get, have; **pa_npu** the receipt; **pa_n.-/pn.a'- (-h-/-t-)** to receive, get (Kuwi)(DEDR 4072). **Act of getting**: **pa_van.a** act of getting (Pkt.); **pa_on** (A.B.); **pa_ona_** dues (B.); **pa_un.a_** money due (Or.); **pa_n** getting (H.); **pa_uni** adj. due, payable, dues (A.); **pa_van.** ceremony of bringing the bride to here father's house (M.)(CDIAL 8942). **pra_payati** causes to be obtained (TBr.); obtains (R.); **pa_pe_ti** makes obtain, brings to (Pali); **pa_vai** obtains (Pkt.OAw.); **pav** to arrive; **pau** come (Gy.); **pro_** to reach (Kt.); **pou** to arrive (Pr.); **pow** to obtain (Tor.); **pra_wun** (K.);

pira_in.u to obtain (S.); **pa_van.** (L.): **pa_un.a_** (P.); **paun.o** (Ku.); **pa_unu** (N.); **pa_iba** id. (A.); **pa_oya_** (B.); **pa_iba_** (Or.); **pa_eb** (Mth.); **pa_vn.e~** (M.); **pa_va~_** (OMarw.); **pa_vu~** id. (G.); **pa_na_** (H.); **pa_vta_** reaches (Konkan.i); **pava_** upto, till (Si.)(CDIAL 8943). **Receipt; pawn ticket**: **pratigrahan.a** receipt (S'a_nkhGr..); **pat.iggahan.a** acceptance (Pali); **pad.ga_han.** pawn ticket (M.)(CDIAL 8555). **pratigr.hn.a_ti** seizes (AV.); accepts (RV.); **pat.iggan.ha_ti** accepts (Pali); **pil.igannava_** (Si.); **pad.igga_hai** accepts (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8553). cf. **prati** likeness; copy, duplicate (Ta.lex.<Skt.); **pat.imam** image; example, model (**Tiruva_lava_. 47,3**); **pat.i** true copy, as of a manuscript (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 56**); resemblance, comparison (**Te_va_. 44,7**); **pad.i** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pratigraha** receiving (of gifts)(S'Br.); **pratigrahe** acceptance (KharI.)(CDIAL 8554).

6390.**Large bellows**: **pantam** a large kind of bellows (Ta.lex.) cf. **pantam** lamp, torch (Ta.Ma.); **pantye** small lamp (Tu.)(DEDR 3920).

6391.**Image: wall**: **pantam** surrounding wall, fortification (Ta.lex.)

6392.**Image: arbour**: **pantar, pantal** pandal (**Pur-ana_. 260**); shade (**Cilap. 10,30**); storehouse (**Patir-r-up. 55,4**); the state-chamber (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_ca. 52**); arbour, bower (Ta.); **pantal** temporary shed or wickerwork erected esp. for marriages or feasts; **pantalikka** to spread lke an arbour, be shady (Ta.); **pandar, pandara, pandal** temporary shed of leaves, cloth, etc., erected for marriages, etc.; trellis for vines or creepers (Ka.); **panda** temporary structure built for wedding or festival, pandal (Kod..); **pandiri, pandili** shed made of leaves or wickerwork, trellis for vines or creepers to run or spread over, a frame; **pa_dali** a shed (Te.); **pandri** pandal, bath-house (Kol.); pandal (Kond.a); **pandiri** id.; **pandri** roof structure with thatch, small hut (Kuwi)(DEDR 3922).

6393.**Lands**: **va_ra-p-par-r-u** lands held on the sharing tenure, a share of the produce being received by the government or landlord in kind, opposite to **ti_rvai-p-par-r-u** (Ta.lex.) **par-r-u-c-ci_t.t.u** receipt; lease-deed of cultivation; **par-r-u-k-ko_l** walking stick; iron-rod used to brand oxen; soldering iron; blacksmith's pole (Ta.lex.) **pyo_ru** gift (Pr.); **prada_na** gift (TS.)(CDIAL 8661). **prai, pray** receipt (K.); **prada_ya** gift (Mn.)(CDIAL 8659). **pradi** gift (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 8663). **Item, entry in an account**: **paddu** item, entry in an account (Te.); **poddu** thing, item (Pa.) (DEDR 3919). **Memorandum showing the area sown**: **patthawatur^{u}** memorandum showing the area sown (K.)(CDIAL 8871). **Field**: **pattu** field; **pattu-k-kat.t.u** a ryot's usual holding (**H.M. 642**); **pattu-k-ka_t.u** field (Tinn.); a fixed assessment on dry land (**W.G.**); **par-r-u** paddy field (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 102**); riches, treasure (**Kur-al., 521**); portion of a country containing many villages (**Pu. Ve. 7,2, Urai**); bundle, as ofbetel leaves (**S.I.I. iii,188,8**); **perumpattu** land, the proprietary right of which lies in the hands of the government (**W.G.**); **perumpati** town surrounded by villages; **par-r-u** paddy field (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 102**); place under one's possessions (**I_t.u, 1,3,9**); resting place (**Paripa_. 8,10**); portion of a country consisting of many villages (**Pu. Ve. 7,2, Urai**); riches, treasure (**Kur-al., 521**); **par-r-u-k-kat.t.u** ryot's holding; annual rent on dry land; **par-r-u-k-kat.t.or..un:ku** system of land tenure whereby lands once brought under cultivation by a ryot become thereby part and parcel of his holding, subject to the incidence of taxation; **Receipt**: **par-r-u-c-ci_t.t.u** lease-deed of cultivation; receipt; **par-r-u** receipt; things received; **par-r-ili** uncultivated land whose revenue remains unpaid (**S.I.I. v,376**); **par-r-u-varavu** transaction, dealing; debit and credit (**Kumare_ca. Cata. 4**); **par-r-at.aippu** lease for cultivation (**Kont.alvit.u. 85**)(Ta.lex.)

6394.**Image: long span; breadth**: **pa_t.a** breadth, expanse (Skt.); **pa_t.aka** long span (Skt.)(CDIAL 8030). **ardhapa_t.a** a half expanse (Skt.); **adhva_r.** half a sheep's skin (L.); half of anything, one side of leather or piece of cloth (P.); **adhua_r.** id. (P.); **adhwa_r.** half of anything, half a roll of cloth (H.)(CDIAL 660). **pra_dhvana_** bed or course of a river (RV.)(CDIAL 14668a). **pat.am** instep (Ta.); flat part of the hand or foot (Ma.); **pat.a key** palm of hand (Pe.); **pat.a kiy** id. (Mand..); **pat.a ka_l** sole of foot (Mand..); **pat.a naki** palm of hand (Kuwi)(DEDR 3843). cf. **pat.a** numeral classifier of flat objects (Malt.)(DEDR 3878).

6395.**Wet land; table-land**: **pat.t.at.ai** plot of wet land cultivated mainly by lift-irrigation; **pat.t.ar-ai-nilam** id. (Ta.); **pat.t.at.ai-k-kar..ani** a cultivated field artificially irrigated (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.at.ai** portion allowed to ploughmen from the proceeds of a harvest; cultivation, irrigation; plot of wet land cultivated mainly by lift-irrigation; **pat.t.aikka_l** high land irrigated by water from a lower level; **pat.t.aikko_lutal** to make a well-basket of palmyra leaf (Ta.lex.) **Plateau**: **pa_t.t.a_** tableland (M.); **pat.t.a_** lease (L.); **pat.t.i_** narrow strip of level ground (L.); **pat.t.** sandy plain; **pa_t.o** plot of land (N.); **pa_t.i** anything flat, rafter (B.); **pat.a** metal plate, slab (Si.)(CDIAL 7699). **pat.ha_r, pat.ha_ra_** plateau (M.)(CDIAL 8372). **Seed-bed**: **pat.t.am** a portion of seed-bed; fitting season, e.g. a_t.ippat.t.an te_t.i vitai; tank, pond (**Ci_vaka. 868**); **pat.t.ar-ai-nilam, pat.t.ar-aikkar..ani, pat.t.ar-aikka_l** wet land cultivated mainly by well irrigation; **pat.t.at.ai** id.; cultivation, irrigation; **pat.t.ar-aikke_n.i** a well whose water can be used for irrigating the lands close by (Ta.lex.) **Garden**: **pa_t.t.am** garden (Ta.); **pa_t.am** range (esp. of rice fields), rice-land (Ma.); **pa.r.m** (obl. **pa.r.t-**) level ground (Ko.); **o.d.** id. (To.); **ha.d.a** open, grassy ground in village (Badaga); **pad.pu** a plain (Tu.)(DEDR 4062). **Spread out**: **patthat.a** spread out (Pali); **patthad.a** id. (Pkt.); **prasti_rn.a** (AV.)(CDIAL 8867). **pa_t.akam** portion of field (**S.I.I. iii,203**)(Ta.lex.) **Garden bed; small field; flat land**: **pa_ti** garden bed (Ka.); nursery for plants (Tu.); **pa_di, pa_du** garden bed or plot (Te.); **pa_tti** small field (Ta.); garden bed (Ma.)(DEDR 4078). **pattha** lonely place, wilderness (Pali); **prastami** elevated land (NiDoc.); **bumi-path** wide level plain (K.); **a_ra-path** land in the bed of a stream (K.); **prastha** flat land (MBh.); **vanaprastha** forest wilderness (Skt.); **va_naprastha** living in wilderness (Skt.) (CDIAL 8868). **Division into lots and assignment of lands**: **pat.t.i-var..i** lands of a village divided into lots with reference to the quality of the soil and assigned to holders (Ta.lex.) **Cultivated plot**: **par.u** a cultivated plot (Kond.a); **par** (pl. **-kul**) garden (Pa.)(DEDR 4030). **bare** dry soil (Ka.); **var.an** dry soil, hot season (Ta.)(DEDR 5320). **purambo_k nilam** (Ta.lex.) as contrasted with nan--cey wet land. **Field**: **pat.e** small field for cultivation (Go.); **bat.a** a field on the hills (Pe.); field (Mand..); pasture (Kuwi)(DEDR 3874). **Pasture**: **bhakar-bha_na_l** goat-house (Phal.); **bha_n.o_l** cow- or sheep-pen in the hills, hill-pasture (Phal.); **bana_l** hill-pasture (Bshk.); **bha_n.a_** (L.)(CDIAL 9442). **Plain**: **padharu** open, plain, enclosure round a house, yard (S.); **paddhar** open treeless plain (L.); open plain (P.); plain (WPah.); **pa_dhar** plain, open (G.)(CDIAL 7767). **pa_hyaru** hedge, fence (S.)(CDIAL 7896). **patha_ri_** place where cowdung cakes are made (Bi.); **patha_r** spreading out grain to dry (Bhoj.); **patha_r** expanse (G.)(CDIAL 8864). **pathraur** place where cowdung cakes are made (Bi.)(CDIAL 8865). **Level ground; flatness**: **prastara** flat surface (Mn.); grass to sit on (RV.); **pathur** levelled area, bare floor (K.); **path^{u}r^{u}** level piece of ground, plateau (K.)(CDIAL 8857). **pat.t.ai** flatness; **pat.t.am** flat or level surface of anything, flat piece (as of bamboo)(Ta.); **pat.** flatness (of piece of iron, of head); **pat.m** (obl. **pat.t-**) ground for house (Ko.); **pot.** site of dairy or house (To.); **pat.t.i** space before house, spreading space; **man.a-pat.t.i** sandbank (Kod..); **par.** place (Nk.); **pad.** place, site (Pa.); **pat.kapr.a** top of the head (Pe.Mand..); **pat.a** numeral classifier of flat objects (Malt.)(DEDR 3878). **Agriculture**: **pa_n.t.iyam** agriculture, ploughing (**Kalit. 136**)(Ta.lex.) **Agricultural tract**: **pa_n-al**

agricultural tract, rice-field (Ta.); **ba_n.i** a meadow (Ka.); **ba.n.e** open treeless meadow where cattle graze (Kod..); **ba_n.e, ba_n** a hill or jungle near a rice-field (Tu.)(DEDR 4071). **pa_n.i** town, village; district, country; grove encircling a village (Ta.lex.); **pan.ai** agricultural tract (**Pur-ana_. 16**); paddy field (**Patir-r-up. 43,12**); **pan.n.ai** agricultural tract (**Cilap. 11,13**); paddy field (**Pa_rata. Pa_yi. 6**); garden, cultivated plot of ground (**Cilap. 13,192**); (inscr.) **pan.** field (Ta.); **pan.a** ground which is worked (including stone-quarry)(Ma.); **pan.** level grassy ground (Ko.); **pan.e** ground that is worked, tillage, quarry (Ka.); **pan.n.eya, pan.ya** farm, landed estate (Ka.); **pan.e** quarry (Tu.); **pan(n)asa** agricultural land given to brahmans (inscr. 6th cent. onwards); Epigraphic Indica, 27.225-8)(DEDR 3891). **pan-ai-na_t.u** a portion of the Tamil country believed to have been submerged (**Tol. Po. 650, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.n.a-k-ka_ran-** husbandsman, cultivator; headman amongst Par-aiyas who generally convenes meetings and presides at them for settlement of caste disputes; assistant headman of a village; rich landlord, farm-owner (Ta.lex.) **To make fit for cultivation**: **pan.-cey-tal** to prepare, as the ground; to make fit for cultivation (Ta.lex.) **Street of herdsmen**: **pa_t.i** town, city, hamlet, pastoral village (Ta.); (in n. pr. of villages)(Ma.); **pa_t.am** street, street of herdsmen (Ta.); **pa_d.i** settlement, hamlet, village (Ka.); **pa.d.i** hut of Kurumba (Kod..); **pa_d.u** village (at the end of names of places)(Te.); **pa_d.a_** hamlet or culter of houses of agriculturists (M.); **pa_t.aka** a kind of village, half a village (Skt.)(from which are borrowed Ta. **pa_t.akam** street, section of village, Ma. **pa_t.akam** part of a village)(DEDR 4064). **pa_r.o** quarter of a town, vicinity (S.); **pa_r.a_** quarter of a town (H.)(CDIAL 8031). {A synonym of **ve_li** is **pa_d.agam** (cf. **MIAI**, p.45) = street, section of a village; portion of field (**S.I.I., iii,203**); bank, shore (Ta.lex.)} **padda** village (Kur.); site of a village, small village (Pkt.); **pa_r.a_** quarter of a village (B.); quarter of a town (H.); **par.a_** quarter of a town or village (Or.)(CDIAL 7780). **pa_ravd.a_** quarter of a village (M.)(CDIAL 8915). **Cowstall**: **pat.t.i** a measure of land, as sufficient for a sheep-fold; sheep-fold (Ta.Ka.Ma.); hamlet, village (Ta.Ka.); **pat.ra** id. (Te.); **pat.t.i-k-ka_t.u** hamlet, petty village (Ta.lex.) **pat.appai** backyard, cowstall, enclosed garden (Ta.); **pat.appu** enclosed garden (Ta.); **pat.t.am** sleeping place for animals (Ta.)[cf. **pad.u, pad.e** place of refuge for wild animals between stones or in rocks (Ka.); **pad.a_ku** cave, hole, crevice (Te.)(DEDR 3857).] **Cow-stall, village, city**: **pat.t.i** cow-stall, sheepfold, hamlet, village (Ta.); fold for sheep or cattle (Ma.); pen or fold, abode, hamlet (Ka.); **pat.t.u** hamlet, small town, village (Ta.)(DEDR 3868). **pat.t.i-t-tor..uvam** pound for cattle; **pat.t.i-t-to_r..am** id.; **pat.t.i-p-pat.i** allowance for herding cattle; **pat.t.i-p-pon:kal** pon:kal ceremony performed in the pen for cattle (Ta.lex.) **bhe_d.ravr.ti** sheepfold (Skt.); **bhe_d.rakut.ika_** sheepfold (Skt.); **bhar.o_r.i_** sheepfold (WPah.); **bharva_r.** shepherd or goatherd (G.)(CDIAL 9606-08). **vraja** cowpen, cattleshed (RV.); **vaja** cattleshed (Pali); **vaya, vaia_** (Pkt.); **vada** (Si.)(CDIAL 12224). **vatha_n.u** cowpen, pasturage (S.); **batha_n** flock, herd, mob (of animals, men or birds)(N.); **ba_tha_n** animal pen (A.); cowpen (B.); **batha_n** cowpen, pasturage (Bi.H.); cowpen or fold (Mth.); **bat.ha_n** cowpen, pasturage (H.); **batha_nnu** to collect (N.)(CDIAL 12226). **Town**: **pat.t.i** hamlet, village (Ta.); **pat.t.u** hamlet, small town, or village (Ta.); **pat.y** Badaga village (Ko.); **pat.t.i** abode, hamlet (Ka.); **pat.t.u** abode, dwelling place (Te.); nest (Tu.); **od.y** Badaga village (< Badaga **hat.t.i**)(To.)(DEDR 3868). **pat.an** quarter of a town, name of a village 14 miles NW of Srinagar (K.); **pa_t.an** name of a town in the Nepal valley (N.); name of a town (M.); town (H.G.); town, market (B.); **pa_t.ana_** town, village, hamlet on outskirts of a big village (Or.); **pat.na_** name of a town (Bi.)(CDIAL 7705). **varod**. Baroda (G.); **vad.avadda** name of a town in Gujarat (G.) (CDIAL 11214). cf. **hat.t.a** market, fair (Skt.); shop, bazar (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13944).

6396.**Village**: **hatu** a village (Mu.); **hati** (Khasi.); **hatu** prefixed to names of animals in the meaning of tame, domesticated, in contrast to **bir** meaning wild: **hatusim** the barn door fowl; **birsim** the red jungle fowl; **hatusukuri** the domesticated pig; **birsukuri** the wild pig; **hatumind.i** the sheep; **birmind.i** the bear; **hatu-disum** a village in which one possesses buinhari or khuntkatti lands; a fixed residence with landed property; one's village and country; the part of the country where one resides; **hatu-mund.a** the headman of a village, hereditary successor of the founder, whether he be a Munda in a Mundari village, or belong to some other tribe which has founded the village in question... his office is to collect the rent in his village and hand it over to the manki, in the Mankipati country, or to the landholder elsewhere; **hatu-tuka** the village of one's ancestors; a long and settled residence; to fix one's residence somewhere; **hat.ia** the main road of a village; **hat.ia-o** of a village, to have its main road in such or such a place or with such or such a feature (Mu.)(Mu.lex.) cf. **pa_t.i** town, city, hamlet, pastoral village (Ta.)(DEDR 4064).

6397.**Maritime town**: **pat.t.in-am** maritime town, small town (**Cir-upa_n.. 153**); Ka_viri-p-pu_mpat.t.in-am (**Pat.t.in-ap. 218**)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 3868). **Group of villages**: **patakam, patan:kam, patan:kamam** an administrative unit in the Tanjore district, made up of a number of villages, formed during the Maharatta rule (**G.Tj.D. I,170**)(**Kampara_. Ka_ka_la. 79**); **pat.a_kai** division of a country, district (**S.I.I. ii,352**); a cluster of cottages at some distance from a village, erected for the convenience of carrying on agricultural operations (**W.G.**) (Ta.lex.) **Territory**: **pat.t.ale** a district, a community (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pat.t.as'ara, pat.t.asara** a large tank (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pat.t.a, pat.an.a, pat.t.ana** (Tadbhava of **pattana**) a city, town, village (Ka.); **pat.t.an.a** (Te.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pat.t.an.a** town (Kaut..)(CDIAL 7705). **pa_n.t.il** country, territory; **pa_n.t.i-vat.am < bha_n.d.i_ra-vat.a** a place where Kr.s.n.a grazed his cattle (**Tiv. Na_yc. 12,7**); **pa_n.t.i-k-kur-avan-** a person of the Tamil-speaking division of the Kur-ava caste in Travancore; **pa_n.t.i-k-kot.umut.i** a S'iva shrine in Kon:ku-na_t.u,now identified with Kot.umut.i in Coimbatore district (**Te_va_.**); **pa_n.t.i-ve_l.a_l.an-** a sub-sect of the Ve_l.a_l.a caste in Madurai district; ve_l.a_l.as of the pa_n.d.ya country settled in Travancore (Ta.lex.)

6398.**Headman**: **pat.t.akila** tenant of royal land (Skt.); **pat.t.ail(l)a** village headman (Pkt.); **pat.el** hereditary headman (G.); **pat.la_n.i** his wife (G.); **pa_t.ailu** (OM.); **pa_t.el, pa_t.i_l** village headman (M.)(CDIAL 7703). **Leader**: **pras.t.ha** leading, going first (Pa_n..); **pras.t.i** leader, leading horse (RV.); **pat.t.ha** going in front; headman (Pkt.); **las.t.a_** comrade (Pas'.); **prus.t.** being in front (Kho.); **prus.t.o** fomer, first; **prus.t.i, prus.t.a** adv. in front, before (Kho.); **prus.t.** good (Kal.)(CDIAL 8820). **pra_dhve_** at the head of (Skt.); **pra_dhvam** suitably, properly (R.); **paddhati** way (Skt.); **pa_dha_rai** travels (Pkt.)(CDIAL 14668a).

6399.**Pool**: **mat.u** (Ta.); **mad.ugu** (Te.); **mad.u** (Ka.Ma.) pond, pool; deep place in a river or channel (Ta.lex.) **Agricultural tract; low ground**: **pat.ukar** rice field; **pat.ukai** land on the banks of a river fit for cultivation; reservoir of water (**Tiruppu. 493**)(Ta.lex.) **pad.uva** a low ground (Te.); **pat.u** tank, pond, deep pool; **pat.ukar** pit, hole, hollow, tank, ricefield, agricultural tract (**Ka_cippu. Tiruna_t.t.u. 131**); **pat.ukal** tank (**Te_va_. 82,2**); **pat.uvam** slushy field; **pat.t.am** tank, pond (Ta.); **pat.u** a rough tank (Ma.); **pad.** swamp (Kod..); **pad.iya, pad.e** small pit containing water (Te.)(DEDR 3856). **Agricultural town**: **pat.appu** enclosed garden (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 174**); **pat.appai** garden (**Cilap. 6,32**); backyard (**Kalit. 108**); adjoining region or locality (**Perumpa_n.. 126**); vicinity or outskirts of a town (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 95**); agricultural town or village; cow-stall; enclosure for collecting and drying palmyra fruits (Ta.lex.) cf.

pat.ukar a caste (Ta.); **bad.aga** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ma_da_k** pool (Kon.lex.) cf. **palvala** pool, pond (MBh.); **palvara** (BHSkt.); **palvalya** marshy (TS.); **pallala** marsh, pond (Pali.Pkt.); **palharu** pond, pool (S.)(CDIAL 7976).

6400.**Channel**: **pat.t.at.ai** plank used for crossing a channel (Ta.lex.) cf. For prefix **pat.t.-** : **pat.u** tank, pond, deep pool (Ta.); a rough tank (Ma.)(DEDR 3856). **baduhu, baduvu, bada, badu** a raised bank in fields, a low ridge (Ka.); **varappu, varampu, varaippu, varai, varaivu** (Ta.); **varappu** (Ma.); **varuju, varave** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Irrigation channel; watercourse**: **ad.a** watercourse (S.); **ad.d.**, pl. **ad.d.a_** f. small irrigation channel (L.); **a_d.^{i}** obstacle (G.)(CDIAL 188). **o_t.ai** large watercourse, dyke, tank, reservoir, moat (Ta.); **o_t.a** water-course (Ma.); running; current of water (Ka.); id., sailing of a vessel (Tu.); **o_d.ika** stream, current (Te.); **o_r.a** channel, drain (?Kui)(DEDR 1041). **pait.h** entrance (H.)(CDIAL 8804). **vati** way; channel, head of a channel (**S.I.I. vi,147**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sluice**: **pantal** a conduit pipe to carry water from a higher level to a lower one (**Na_t.unal. 96, Urai**); **par-r-al** a kind of conduit-pipe made either of wood or stone; **pattal** a wooden bucket (**Patir-r-up. 19,23**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: heap of stones**: **ba_ndu** a dam, a mole; a heap of stones etc. used as a landmark (Ka.); **ba_nda, ba_ndha** (M.); **ba_ndinava** a surveyor (Ka.); **ba_ndu-kallu** a landmark-stone (Ka.lex.) cf. **pathin** (Skt.) **vartram** a dam, dike (Skt.lex.) **bon^{u}**, **ban** heap, pile (K.); **bandhu** embankment (S.); **bano** small bank to keep back water (S.); **bannh** pond, dam (L.); embankment (P.); **bad** dam (Si.); **ba_n** dam (Ku.A.); **ba_dh** dam (N.H.G.M.B.Bi.Aw.); embankment (Mth.); boundary embankment, granary made of straw (Bi.Aw.); **ba_nh** id. (Bi.Aw.); **ba_ndhi** low ridges in a betel plantation on which the creepers are planted (Or.)(CDIAL 9136). **bandhana** embanking (MBh.); **ba~_dhan** embankment, dam (N.); **ba~_dhan.** dam (G.); **ba~_dhn.i_** dam (G.M.); embankment (M.); **ba~_dhan.** dammed-up rice-field (M.); **ba~_dhn.e~** dammed-up part of a stream (M.)(CDIAL 9140). **ba~_dho** structure (G.); **ba~_dha_** structure (M.); **ba~dha_ran.** arrangement, construction (G.)(CDIAL 9136, 9138). **ba_nan.i** enclosing wall near house and courtyard (Ku.)(CDIAL 9140).

6401.**Image: a hollow**: **pat.t.re, pot.t.are, pot.re, po_t.e, po_r..al, hot.t.e, hot.re** a hollow in a tree or between stones (Ka.); **pottal, poy, pol.l.al, po_r-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_ta_la** hole in the earth, one of the seven subterranean regions (A_run.Up.); cliff, abyss (Pali); **pa_ya_la** underground world (Pkt.); **pia_l** the lower world (WPah.)(CDIAL 8054). cf. **pion. poyon.** in holes; **pio poyo** emerging from many holes (Santali.lex.) **Image: to split; be torn**: **pat.an.u** to dig up, pluck out (S.); **pat.t.an.** to dig up; **pat.t.un.** to uproot (L.); **pat.t.n.a_** to dig up, open (P.); **pat.nu** to lie follow (i.e. after being dug up?)(N.); **pat.na_** to be levelled, be irrigated (H.)(CDIAL 7711). **pa_t.an.** to be split, be torn (L.); **pa_t.n.a_** id. (P.); **pa_t.ayati** splits (MBh.); opens, plucks out, removes (Ya_j.); **pa_t.e_ti** removes (Pali); **pa_d.ai** splits (Pkt.); **pa_r.an.** to split, tear (L.); **pa_r.na_** (P.); **pa_rab** to dig (Bi.); **pa_d.ai** draws, strikes (OMarw.)(CDIAL 8032). **To split open; separate**: **parge** to split, cleave, rend; **pargre** to be split, rent; **pargro** cracked, rent, a crack, fissure (Malt.); **pari (-v-, -nt-)** to separate, be dered, break off, be destroyed, cut asunder, destroy; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cut asunder; **parun:ku (parun:ki-)** to pluck (as fruit), tear off (Ta.); **parikku, parukku** scratch, wound, scar; **parin.n.uka** to pluck grass; **parin.n.al** scratched surface, hurt skin (Ma.); **pary bay (bi.)** house with roof and walls broken from disuse; **pary gik** broken basket used for carrying rubbish (Ko.); **paripuni** to tear, rend; **pariyuni** to rend; **parte, partelu** rent, tear (as in clothes); torn, tatered, old; **partele** man in rags; **parluni** to cut sharply, as a knife (Tu.); **pariyu** to wear away, be spoiled, (plastering) falls away in shreds (Te.); **part- (paratt-)** to cut up (Kol.); **parng-** to be split; **parkip- (parkit-)** to split, plough for the first time;

parka piece, portion, split piece of wood (Pa.); **parinp- (parint-)** to split (firewood with axe)(Ga.); **para** crumb, fragment (Kond.a); **paja (paji-)** to hew, cut down; **parpa (part-)** to cut through the bank of a wet field, irrigate; irrigation; **pr.a_pka (< pr.a_k-p-; pr.a_kt-)** to split open, cut open, tear open (Kui); **par- (-h-)** to dig a ditch, (also **parl- [-it-])** make channel for water, place for well; **par(a)r.a** split (in wood, wall, etc.), gap, hole (Kuwi); **par.^{a}xna_** to separate or force asunder the two parts of some object previously split, two limbs, etc.; **parxna_** to split, cleave, rend; **par^{a}mna_** to bite, separate the two natural halves (of pulse seed) with the handmill (Kur.)(DEDR 3962a). **par-iya** piece, fragment, bit, slice; **par-iga** gleanings of corn (Te.); **par-ikka** to pluck off (Ma.); **par-y-** to pluck, (string) breaks (To.); **har-ita, har-ata, harta** cutting, sharpness (Ka.)(DEDR 4027).

6402.**Image: the sun**: **patan:kam** the sun (**uruppatan:kan-ai yoppan-a**)(**Kampara_. Kumpaka**. 211); **patan:ga** (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Lightning**: **pit.uku** thunderbolt (Ta.); **pin.ar** id. (Ma.); **pid.ugu** id. (Ka.Te.); lightning (Te.); **pir.gu** thunderbolt (Kond.a)(DEDR 4150). **Flash; to take fright**: **la_mbel-br.a_k** lightning (Pas'.); **bhar.ha** flash (S.); **bhar.kan.u** to blaze (S.); **bhar.k** flash; **bhar.kn.a_** to be angry (P.); **bhar.a_k** blow; **bhar.kan.o** to be angry (Ku.); **bharkanu** to take fright, start (N.); **bharak** boast, display (A.); **bhar.ak** display (B.); **bhar.aka** (Or.); **bhar.ka_na** to take fright (B.); **bhar.akiba_** (Or.); **bhar.ak** flash, display (H.); **bhar.akna_** to be excited, take fright (H.); **bhar.ku~** blaze; **bhar.a_ko** crash, blaze; **bhar.akvu~** to take fright, start (G.); **bhad.ak** display; **bhad.akn.e~** to blaze, take fright (M.); **bhat.** suddenly (G.M.); **bhat.kan.u, bhit.kan.u** to wander (S.); **bhat.kan.o** to write (Ku.); **bhat.ak** display; **bhar.kanu** to start, rise (of penis)(N.); **bhat.akna_** to be restless (H.); **bhat.akvu~** to blaze, start (G.); **bhatakn.e~** to wander (M.)(CDIAL 9365). **pal.apal.a** to glitter, shine (Ta.); gleaming (Ma.); term to indicate glittering (Tu.); glitteringly (Te.); **pal.apal.appu** glittering, lustre; **pal.apal.a-v-en-al** expr. signifying glittering; **pal.iccen-al** expr. signifying flashing, shining; **pal.i_ren-al** expr. signifying gleaming, flashing (Ta.); **pal.un.n.uka** to glitter (Ma.); **pal.akne, pal.acane, pal.accane, pal.ace** with a glitter, with pure brightness, with a flash; brightness, pureness, etc.; **hal.acige** flash, glitter, shine; **pal.l.an:ge** completely dawning (Ka.); **pal.l.ena** light, shine (Tu.); **paluka, palukana** paleness, whiteness (Te.)(DEDR 4012). Frightened: **bidar-, bedar-(u)** to be agitated, confounded, bewildered, alarmed or frightened, take fright, fear; **bedar-(u)** agitation, alarm, fright, fear; scarecrow; **bedar-ane, bedar-ike** fright, alarm; **bedar-isu** to alarm, frighten; **bedar-isuvike** frightening; **bedarke** agitation, alarm, fright; **hedar-u** to be alarmed; **hedaru, hediri, edru** to fear; **hederu** id.; **hederike** fear (Ka.); **bedaru, bedarik** start, fright, fear, alarm; **bedaruni** to be alarmed (Tu.); **bedaru, beduru** to fear, be afraid or alarmed, start, be startled; n. fear, fright, alarm, terror; **bedarincu** to frighten, alarm, terrify, startle, bully, threaten; **bedarimpu** frightening, threatening, bullying, threat; **bedarupo_tu** timid person (Te.); **bedris-** to scare, frighten (Kond.a); **pedr.ali, pidr.u_-aiyali, pedr- (-it-)** to be startled (Kuwi)(DEDR 4401).

6403.**North**: **vat.a** north (Ma.Ta.); **bad.a, bad.aga, bad.agal, bad.agu** the north, in the north (Ka.); **bad.aki** the north, northern (Kod..); **bad.aka_yi** the north, northern (Tu.); **vad.a_gon.d.a** Himalaya (Te.)(DEDR 5218). **bad.agu, bad.agan.am** a man of the north; **bad.agan.a dikku, bad.agu kad.e** the north quarter; **bad.agan.a dikkinarasa** Kube_ra (Ka.lex.) **Northern**: **vat.antai** that which is in the north (**Net.unal. 173**); north wind (**Ain:kur-u. 263**); **vat.a-por..il** northern region (**Paripa_. 5,8**); **vat.amalai** the Himalayas (**Pur-ana_. 67**); the Tiruppati hills, as the northern boundary of the Tamil country (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya. Ma. 6**); **vat.avarai** Mt. Me_ru (**Uttarara_. To_ttira. 15**); **vat.amalai** id. (**Pat.t.in-ap. 187**); **vat.a-ter-ku** north and south (**Patir-**

r-up. 31)(Ta.lex.) **bad.agale** a certain vais.n.ava mode of putting the na_ma, drawing a line across the upper part of the nose, as is done by northerners (Ka.lex.) **vat.akalai-na_mam** the U-shaped caste mark by the vat.akalai vais.n.ava sect (Ta.lex.) **ten--kalai na_mam** the Y mark worn on the forehead by the ten--kalai sect of vais.n.avas (Ta.lex.) **ut^{a}ra_ha_** an inhabitant of the north (Mth.); **uttara_ha_, uttara_ya_** norhern (H.); **uttara_patha** the north (Skt.); **uttarapatha** (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 1774). **uttara_rdha** the northern part (S'Br.); **uttaraddha, uttaddha** back part (Pkt.); **utra_du~, otra_du~** northern; **utra_tu~, otra_tu~** (G.)(CDIAL 1776). **uttara_rdhiya, uttara_rdhya** northern (TS.); **utira_dhi_** northern (S.); **uttara_dhi_** (L.); **utra_dhi_** a caste among the Aror.a_s (P.)(CDIAL 1777). **otiryo** living in the north (S.); **auttara** id. (MBh.)(CDIAL 2566). **utra_va_ra_** northerly wind (M.)(CDIAL 1772). **utra_n.** north wind (M.)(CDIAL 1773). **utar** north; **utraha** of the north (Santali.lex.) **uttara** upper (RV.); northern (AV.Pali); **utaren.a** in the north (KharI.); **uttara_** the north; **uttara** first, northern (Pkt.); **antar** upper (Gaw.); **wotur**^{u} the north (K.); **utaru** (S.); **uttar** (L.P.WPah.); **utar** (Ku.); **utara_** northern (Or.); **utar** (Mth.); **u_tar** (H.); **uttar** (M.); **uturu** higher, northern (Si.); **uttarilla** former, northern (Pkt.); **uttla_** upper (L.P.); **uttrio~, uttru~, uttria~_** pl. northern, **uttreu** (WPah.)(CDIAL 1767).

6404.**Reply**: **uttara** upper; following, future (RV.); answer, va_kyam (R.); **uttara** reply (Pkt.); **utaru** reply, anything given to complete the value of something exchanged (S.); **uttar** reply (P.); **utar** (Ku.B.); **utara_** a copy (Or.); **utar** a reply (Mth.Bhoj.); **u_taru** (OAw.); **u_tar** (H.); **utura** (Si.)(CDIAL 1767). **pa_t.i ulai** to reply; **pa_t.i-utar** reply (Kon.lex.) cf. **pratyuttara** answer (Skt.); **paccuttara** answer (Pali.Pkt.); **pasutura** (Si.); **pad.iuttara** (Pkt.); **pil.itura** (Si.)(CDIAL 8645).

6405.**Rope**: **val., val.pu, val.vu** thong, lash (Ta..); **val., val.l.u** stalks of palm-leaves to stitch an umbrella with (Ma.); **pol.f** leather strap to turn the churnstick (To.); **bal.l.i, bol.l.i** rope (Ka.); **bal.l.u, ballu** rope, cord (Tu.); **bal.l.i, balli** rope (Kor.)(DEDR 5305). **vallika_** jungle rope (Pali)(CDIAL 11429). **Straw rope**: **palupu** halter for cattle (Te.); **palpu** rope attaching bullock to plough (Kond.a); **palpu_** straw rope (Kuwi); **pala_pa** halter, rope (Skt.)(DEDR 3990). **Rope**: **bad.d.u** a thick or strong creeper or rope, cable (Te.); creeper (Ga.)(DEDR 3882). **Rope**: **vat.a** string (Skt. < Prob.Drav.); **bariyo** cord, rope (N.); **barah** rope working irrigation lever (Bi.); **barha_** thick well-rope (Bi.); **baraha_** rope (Mth.)(CDIAL 11212). **vara_t.aka** string (MBh.); **vat.a_raka** (Skt.); **sa-vat.a_kara** having a cable (Pali); **baral-rassi_** twisted string (Bi.); **barra_** rope (H.); **bara_ra_** thong (H.)(CDIAL 11217). **vat.am** rope, a rope of cowhide (in plough), dancing rope, thick rope for dragging timber (Ma.); cable, large rope as for drawing a temple-car (**Nan-. 219, Mayilai.**); cord, bowstring, strands of a garland, chains of a necklace (Ta.); **vat.i** rope (Ta.); rope, cord (Te.); **vat.t.i** to tie (Ta.); **vat.a, vat.ara, vat.i** string, rope, tie (Ka.); **vat.iya** strong rope made of paddy straw (Go.)(DEDR 5220).

6406.**Image: banyan tree**: **vat.am < vat.a** banyan (**Ta_yu. Karun.a_. 41**); **vat.a-dal.am** banyan leaf (**Man-o_n-. i,2,110**)(Ta.lex.) **bar.e dare, pet.er bar.e** a banyan tree; **pod.o** two fig trees: **hor. pod.o** ficus cunia; **seta pod.o** ficus sp.; **pod.o daka** the seeds of ficus cunia boiled as rice (Santali.lex.) Ficus bengalensis: **vata, sriksha, bahupada, shikhandin, skandaja, nyagrodha** (Skt.); **banyan tree**(Eng.); **vada, bor** (H.); **bar, bargat, bat, bot** (B.); **bera, bor, bohar, bargad** (P.); **baagat, bar** (Psht.); **vata-vraksha** (M.); **vad, vadlo, vor** (G.); **marichettu, mari, marri, peddimari** (Te.); **vada, alam, ala** (Ta.); **paeral, vatam** (Ma.); **aladamara, ahlada** (Ka.); **goeliruku, vodaruka** (Kon.); **pyinyoung** (Burm.); **figuier due Bengal** (Fr.); this well-known tree is wild in the lower Himalayas and is now found all over India; Parts used: milky juice and bark... Milky juice and seeds or fruits are useful as external application to pains and bruises,

sores and ulcers, in rheumatism and lumbago, to the soles of the feet when cracked or inflamed, and to the teeth and gums for toothache... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 543-544). **Image: banyan**: **berel, bare_li_** banyan (Go.)(DEDR 4411). **bo_r.a maran** banyan tree (Kond.a); **bro_d.i** a banyan tree or fruit (Kui); **pro_d.i** id. (Kuwi); **pro_d.i marnu** banyan tree (Kuwi); **bond.e** id. (?Kuwi)(DEDR 4611). cf. **bodhi** the tree of wisdom, the sacred Bo tree, the fig tree (assattha, ficus religiosa) under which Gotama Buddha arrived at perfect knowledge (Pali.lex.) **vohr., bohr., var., bar.** (P.); **var.ot.a_, bar.t.a_** young banyan (P. +? cf. **bro_d.i** (Kui); **baar** banyan (N.A.); **bar.** (B.H.Bhoj.Mth.); **bar** (Bi. > **bara** (Or.); **var.** (G.); **vad.** (M.); **vad.u** (Konkan.i); **vat.a** the banyan ficus indica (MBh.); **vat.a** banyan (Pali); **vad.a**, **vad.aga** (Pkt.); **war** (K.); **bar.u** (S.)(CDIAL 11211). **vat.al** banyan, **a_l** (Ta.); **vat.a-tal.am** banyan leaf; **vat.a tal.a vutara va_n.i_** (**Man-o_n-. i,2,110**) (Ta.lex.) **vad.avadda** name of a town in Gujarat (Pkt.); **var.od** (G.)(CDIAL 11214). **var.va_i_** hanging root of banyan tree (G.)(CDIAL 11215). cf. **bodhi** the tree of wisdom, the sacred Bo tree, the fig tree (assattha, ficus religiosa) under which Gotama Buddha arrived at perfect knowledge (Pali.lex.) **vat.a, vad.e, vod.e** the banyan or Indian fig tree, ficus indica; ficus bengalensis, s'iva, nyagro_dha; a string, a rope, a tie (Ka.lex.) **po_ti < bo_dhi** pipal, as the tree of wisdom (**Cilap. 23,76**)(Ta.lex.) **pod.o** ficus; **bar.e dare** ficus bengalensis (Santali.lex.) cf. **joro** aerial roots (Santali.lex.) **vir..utu, vit.utu, vi_r..** aerial root of the banyan (Ta.); **vir..utu** air-root (Ma.); **bi_r..al** root that grows downwards from the branches of a banyan and other trees, pendent root (Ka.); **u.d.a** aerial root of banyan (Te.)(DEDR 5431). Ficus indica: According to Nadkarni, the bark contains tannin, wax, and caoutchouc... Bruntz and Jaloux report that the latex is official in French pharmacopoeia; and the resinous substance, in the Belgian, Danish, French, Greek, Mexican, Rumanian, Swedish, and Venezuelan pharmacopoeias... In the Philippines the Negritos and Mangyans use the pounded and cleaned bark to cover their private parts... Nadkarni states that the bark is tonic and diuretic, and the fruit, cooling and tonic. The young buds and the milky juice are astringent. The milky juice is useful as an external application to pains and bruises and for rheumatism and lumbago. The leaves are heated and applied as a poultice to abscesses to promote suppuration and discharge of pus. Internally, it is useful in dysentery and diarrhoea... The concentrated juice in combination with the fruit is an aphrodisiac... Ainslie states in his Materia Indica that the latex is applied in toothache to the tooth or gums and also to the soles of the feet when cracked or inflamed. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 233-234). Ficus bengalensis: **vata** (Skt.); **bor** (H.); **bar** (B.); **vad** (M.); **vada** (M.); **bor** (P.); **pudavam** (Ta.); **0eddamatti** (Te.); milky juice: applied externally for paind in rheumatism and lumbago; infusion of bark: tonic, astringent, used in dysentery, diarrhoea, diabetes; seeds: cooling, tonic; leaves: applied as poultice to abscesses; habitat: sub-Himalayan tract and W. Peninsula, planted elsewhere (GIMP, p. 118).

6407.**Carpenter**: **bad.gi, bad.gya_** carpenter (Kon.lex.) **bad.hi, bar.hi mistri, bad.hoe, bad.ohi, kat. bad.hoe** carpenter (Santali.lex.) **bad.agi, bad.a_yi, bad.iga, bad.igi, bad.ige, bad.igya_, bad.d.agi** (Tadbhava of **vardhaki**) a carpenter; **bad.agitana** carpentry (Ka.lex.) **Image: stick**: **bar.ga, bar.iya** stick (Kuwi); **bur.ga** stick, club; **badga** walking stick (Kuwi); **bar.ga**, **bad.ga, bad.d.e, bad.d.i, bar.iya, war.iya_** stick (Go.); **bar.iya** stick (Pa.); **vat.i** small cane or stick; **vat.ippu** iron rod (Ta.); **vat.i** stick, staff, club or armed brahmans, shaft, stroke; **vat.ikka** to strike; **vat.ippikka** to have the measure struck (Ma.); **bad.i, bad.e, bod.i, bod.e** to beat, strike, thrash, bang, pound; n. beating, blow, castration, a short thick stick, cudgel; **bad.ike** beating; **bad.ige** stick, staff, cudgel, hammer, mallet; **bad.isu** to cause to beat; **bad.ukatana** beating, etc.; **ba_y bad.i** to prevent one from speaking, silence one (Ka.); **bad.i (bad.ip-, bad.ic-)** to hammer, pound; **ba.y bad.i-** to bawl out (Kod..); **bad.ipuni, bad.iyuni** to strike, beat, thrash;

bad.u stick, cudgel (Tu.); **bad.ita, bad.iya, bad.e** thick stick, cudgel (Te.); **bed.ta** club; **bad.ya** walking stick (Kol.); **bad.iga** big walking stick; **bad.ga** stick (Kond.a); **bad.ge** stick, staff (Pe.); **bad.ga** stick (Mand..); **bad.ga_** cudgel, stick; **bad.vin.e~** to bruise, beat (M.)(DEDR 5224). **bharia** a carrying stick (Santali.lex.) **vad.aga_** a stick, staff (M.); **bad.iko_l** a staff for striking, beating or pounding; **bad.i-man.i** an instrument for levelling a surface by beating; **bad.iho_ri** a gelded young bull (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6408.**To boil**: **var.g-, r.ag- (-it-)** (water) to boil (Kuwi); **ragi(ti)** boiling (water); **laskinai** to seeth (Kuwi); **r.aksi-** to boil (Kond.a); **r.akhi-** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 5302). **ukad** to boil (Kon.lex.) cf. **ud.uku** to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; n. heat, boiling (Te.); **ur.turna_** to be agitated by the action of heat, boil, be boiled or cooked (Kur.)(DEDR 588). **udhiau, utlau** to boil over; **autau** to boil milk; **hed.ec** to boil (Santali.lex.)

6409.**Saddle; harness; bundle**: **bha_n.d.a** harness (MBh.); **bhan.d.ika_** bundle, heap, collection of goods (Pali); **assa-bhan.d.a** harness (Pali)(CDIAL 9440). **pa_n.t.il** saddle (**Patir-r-up. 90,35**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paridha_na** harness (Skt.lex.) **pan.** saddle for a horse (**Kampara_. Varaikka_t.ci. 13**); decoration (**I_t.u, 6,2, Pra.**); trappings of an elephant or horse (**Pu. Ve. 6,2**); fittings and decorations of a car (**Pu. Ve. 9,26**)(Ta.lex.) **Neck ornament**: **pat.t.at.ai** neck-ornament (Ta.); **pat.t.ad.i** a kind of necklace (Tu.); **pat.t.ed.a** a sort of ornament worn by women round the neck (Te.)(DEDR 3866).

6410.**Image: strap round an ox's body; a girth**: **vat.t.ut.ai** cloth tied round the waist and reaching down the knee (**Man.i. 3,122**); garment (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.al.e, pat.t.i** the broad strap tied round an ox's or horse's body, a girth, a martingal (Ka.); **pat.t.ad.i, pat.t.ed.e** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pat.ala** veil, cover (BhP.); membrane (esp. roudn eyes), cataract (Sus'r.); **pat.a** veil (Skt.); **pat.ala** covering, membrane (of liver, stomach)(Pali); **par.al.** film over eye (G.); **pad.al.** (M.); **parelo** (N.)(CDIAL 7693). **parda** veil (Pers.)(CDIAL 7701). cf. **pa_t.** strip of cloth (H.); **pa_t.t.o** strap (Konkan.i); **pat.t.a** fillet (MBh.)(CDIAL 7700). **Woven cloth**: **pat.a** woven cloth (MBh.); **pat.t.ika_** cloth, garment (Pali); **pad.a** cloth (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7692). cf. **bat.t.a** cloth (Te.lex.) **pa_t.ara_** a Hindu caste of cloth-dealers (Or.); **pat.ahera_** maker of fancy silk (Bi.); **pat.t.aka_ra** weaver (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7702). **pat.ol.u~** a fine silk cloth worn by women (G.)(CDIAL 7704). **Fine silk cloth**: ***pat.t.a-duku_la** fine silk cloth; **pat.aulaum** id. (OG.)(CDIAL 7704). {A combination of: **pat.t.a** bark and **tu_r-ike/toyrv** nettle.} **pat.t.a_liyan-** a Tamil silk-weaver caste; **pat.t.u** sack cloth of Indian hemp; **pat.t.u-nu_r--k-ka_rar** silk weavers; the Saura_s.t.ra caste; **pat.a-ka_ran-** weaver (Ta.lex.) **Bark**: **pat.t.e** rind or bark of trees (Ka.); **pat.t.a, pat.t.amu** bark (Te.); **pat.t.ai** bark of tree (Ta.); **pat.t.a** bark of tree (Ma.)(DEDR 3876). **pand.an** bark of a tree (Ga.); **pand.a** a skin (Kui.Kuwi)(DEDR 3897). **Image: strip**: **paht.a** side, strip, piece, direction; **mit paht.a bar.geko emadin.a** they gave me a strip of garden land; **sor.ok khon etom paht.a** the right side of the road (Santali.lex.) **Bark, woven silk**: **pat.t .a** woven cloth (MBh.); **pat.t.aka, pat.ika_, pat.i_** (Pa_n..gan.a); **pat.a, pat.i, pat.ika_** cloth, garment (Pali); **pad.a** cloth (Pkt.); **pad.i_, pad.iya_** a kind of garment (Pkt.); **par.i_k** shawl (Wg.); **par.u** covering of cloth for a saint's grave; **par.o** petticoat (S.); **pal.a, pala** cloth, garment; **pil.iya** cloth, clothes (Si.); **feli** cotton cloth (Md.)(CDIAL 7692). **pat.t.a** cloth, woven silk (Skt.); bandage, fillet, turban, diadem (MBh.)[from non-Aryan sources]; **pat.t.a** woven silk, fine cloth, cotton cloth, turban; **pat.t.aka** made of a strip of cloth; bandage, girdle; **pat.t.ika_** (Pali); **pat.a** roll of silk (NiDoc.); **pat.t.a** cloth, clothes, turban (Pkt.); **pat.i_** belt (Pas'.); **pat.a_** strip of skin (Pas'.); **pa_t.i** scarf (Kal.); **pat.t.ar.a** bark (Phal.); **Long strip of cloth from loom**: **pat.h,** dat.

pat.t.as long strip of cloth from loom (K.); **pot.ᵘ** woollen cloth (K.); **po_t.ᵘ** silk, silk cloth (< Ind.?); **pat.u_** silk (S.); **pat.u~_** a kind of woollen cloth (S.); **pat.t.** silk (L.P.); **pat.t.i_** woollen cloth (L.); coarse woollen cloth (P.); **pet.t.u** woman's woollen gown (WPah.); **Flax, hemp**: **pa_t.** silk (Ku.); flax, hemp (N.); silk (A.B.); jute (B.); **pa_t.a** silk, jute (Or.); silk cloth (OAw.); strip of cloth (G.); **pat.a_** red silk cloth, sheet (Or.); **pa_t.a_** loincloth (Or.); **pat.** cloth, turban (H.); **pat.ua_** jute (Bhoj.); **pat.t.u_** coarse woollen cloth (H.); **pat.t.i_** strip of cloth (H.); **pat.ka_** loincloth (H.); **pat.a** silk, fine cloth (Si.); **pato** clothing; **patavo** napkin; **patavo_** sock (Gypsy); **pha_r** silk, taffeta (Gypsy); **pa_c.u** cloth (Sh.); **poc.e** clothes (Sh.); **pa_t.o** bandage; **pa_t.i_** tape (G.); **pa_t.t.o** strap (Konkan.i); **pat.a** silk, fine cloth; **pat.iya** ribbon, girdle, cloth screen round a tent (Si.)(CDIAL 7700). **Hemp cloth**: **pat.t.u** silk cloth, silk yarn, sackcloh made of Indian hemp (Ta.); silk (Te.); silk, sackcloth made of hemp (Ma.); cloth, woven silk (Ka.); **pat.t.e** id. (Ka.); silk, piece of cloth (Tu.); **pat.** rag (Ko.); **pot.y** clothes (To.); **pat.t.i_** silk cloth (Kod..); **pat.t.i** silk (Ka.); strip of cloth (Tu.); **pat.t.a, pat.t.a_** sackcloth (Ta.); **pat.t.amu** silk thread (Te.)(DBIA 240b). **Woven cloth**: **pat.a** woven cloth (MBh.); **pat.aka, pat.ika_** (Skt.); **pat.i_** (Pa_n.. gan.a)[Probably with **karpat.a-** and **karpa_sa**- < Austro-as.; less likely < Drav. This CDIAL comment is arguable; cf. **pXsa**- forms in Drav.]; **pat.a, pat.i, pat.ika_** cloth, garment (Pali); **pad.a** cloth (Pkt.); **pad.i_, pad.iya**_ a kind of garment (Pkt.); **par.i_k** shawl (Wg.); **par.u** covering of cloth for a saint's grave (S.); **par.o** petticoat (S.); **pal.a, pala** cloth, garment (Si.); **pil.iya** cloth, clothes (Si.); **feli** cotton cloth (Md.)(CDIAL 7692). cf. **pallava** strip of cloth (Skt.)(CDIAL 7970). **Wool**: **ban.d.e, ban.d.a** wool; **ad.i-ban.d.a** the wool at the belly of a sheep (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pat.t.aka** made of a strip of cloth (Pali); bandage, girdle (Pali); **pat.a** roll of silk (NiDoc.); **pa_t.i_** belt (Pas'.); **pa_t.i** scarf (Kal.); **pat.o** band of cloth (S.); **pat.t.i_** bandage, fillet (S.); **pat.t.i_** bandage (P.); strip of cloth (H.); **pet.t.u** woman's woollen gown (WPah.); **pat.a** scarf (Or.); **pa_t.** strip of cloth (G.); **pa_t.o** bandage (G.); **pa_t.t.i_** tape (G.); **pa_t.t.o** strap (Konkan.i); **pat.iya** ribbon, girdle, cloth screen round a tent (Si.); **patavo_** sock (Gypsy)(CDIAL 7700). **patavo** napkin (Gypsy)(CDIAL 7700). **badri_** belt (Kal.); **d.a_k-badhre_i** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9129). **pat.t.i** cloth, puttee, bandage (Ta.); **pat.t.e** tape (Tu.Te.)(DBIA 240b). **Clothes**: **pat.t.i** cloth (Ta.Ka.); **pat.t.ikai** woman's girdle of gold or silver (**S.I.I. ii,144**); **pat.t.am** cloth, large banner; **bat.t.alu** pl. clothes (Te.lex.) **Weaver**: **pat.t.aka_ra** weaver (Pkt.); **pa_t.ara_** a Hindu caste of cloth-dealers (Or.); **pat.ahera_** maker of fancy silk (Bi.)(CDIAL 7702). **pat.t.an.avan-** a class of weavers (**Nan-. 289, Mayilai**); cloth woven by Pat.t.an.avan-; a fisherman caste on the East coast from Kistna to the Tanjore district; **pat.t.an.a** a coastal town; town, city, large town (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.ayam** royal grant inscribed on a copper plate (Ta.lex.) **Upper garment, printed cloth**: **pat.am** cloth for wear, painted or printed cloth, picture, upper garment (Ta.); fine cloth, sheet, chequered cloth, picture (Ma.); **pad.m** (obl. **pad.t-**) picture, photograph (To.); **pat.a, pad.a, pad.u** cloth, chequered cloth, picture (Ka.); **pat.a** picture (Kod..); **pad.ambu** a rough canvas cloth (Tu.); **pat.amu** cloth, garment, picture (Te.); **pa_t.am** cloth (Ta.)(DBIA 240a). **Cloth for wear**: **campat.am** cloth, **ku_r-ai** (Ta.); very dirty cloth (Ma.)(DEDR 2344). <Prob. **kappat.am** < **karpat.a** cloth in rags, tatters (**i_t.u**,6,4,5); cloth for wear (**Patin-o.)**(Ta.lex.) **Homonym**: **campat.am** an ancient tax (Ta.lex.) **Cloth; shield**: **vat.t.am** cloth; (**va_lir..ai vat.t.amum : Perun.. Ucaik. 42,208**); shield; (**aiyiru vat.t.amo t.ehkuvalan tirippa** : **Tirumuru. 111**); **vat.akam** upper garment; (**vat.akamun tukilun to_t.um** : **Ci_vaka. 462**); a superior kind of cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**.); skin ?< **vastra; vat.aku** skin (Ta.lex.) **vat.t.u** small piece of cloth (Ta.); **vat.t.ut.ai** cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the knee, garment (Ta.); **bat.** clothes (Ko.); **pot.y** id. (To.); **bat.t.a** cloth, clothes (Te.); **bat.t.e** cloth (Ka.Kod..); clothes (Kod..); cloth, clothes (Tu.); **vastra** (Skt.) > **vattha** (Pkt.)(DBIA 318). cf. **pat.t.u** silk cloth, silk yarn, sackcloth of Indian hemp (Ta.); **pat.a** cloth, garment, painted cloth (Skt.); **pat.t.a** woven silk

(Skt.)(DBIA 240-b). **vat.t.uvam** pouch in which betel leaves, nuts, chunam, tobacco, etc. are kept, medicine pouch, pocket inside a pouch or purse (Ta.); betel-purse, portemonnaie (Ma.); **bat.uve** bag, purse, satchel (Tu.)(DEDR 5234). **vastra** dress (RV.); **vattha** clothes (Pali.Pkt.); **vat-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11450). from **vas, vaste** to clothe; Idg.***ues**, enlargement of ***eu** (: Latin.**ex-uo**); **vestis** vest-(ment)(Latin); **wasjan** to clothe (Gothic); **wasti** dress (Gothic); **vattha** cloth; clothing, garment, raiment; also collectively: clothes; **alla-vattha** fresh, clean clothes; **ahata-vattha** new clothes; **dibba-vattha** heavenly, i.e. exquisite dresses--pl.**vattha_ni** garments, clothes; **vattha** hangings, tapestry; **vattha--yuga** a pair of garments; **vattha-sannidhi** storing up of clothes (Pali.lex.) **Shield**: **vat.t.an.am ?<at.t.ana** shield, **paricai**; (**it.t.a vat.t.an.an:kan. me_ler-inta ve_l : Kalin. .413**); **vat.t.an.ai** shield, **ke_t.akam**; (**man-n-avarka_n.a vat.t.an.ai va_l.et.uttu : Kalla_. 48,8**); circular bed or cushion; (**vat.t.an.ai...iri_iyin-a_re_** : **Ci_vaka. 2433**); **vat.t.a-t-to_l** shield; (**vat.t.atto_l varipur-an:kit.antacaiya** : **Tiruvil.ai. Naripari. 30**) cf. **ad.d.ana** shield (Skt.); **ad.d.an.a** (Pkt.); **a_r.an.i** (Or.)(CDIAL 190). **Hem of a garment**: **pan.anta, pan.ata** end of a garment, one half of a cloth (Or.); **pat.a_nta** hem or edge of a garment (MBh.)(CDIAL 7697). **pra_nta** tip, point (Skt.); end, edge (MBh.); **pa_ndu** border of a garment (S.); **pa_nd, pa~_d** end, tail of camel, top of sugarcane (L.); **pa_ndi_** roll of spun thread as taken off the spindle (S.); **para~_da_** parti-coloured yarn used by women for tying up their hair (P.); **panta_r.a** end; **pantua_** end of cloth worn by a woman during her period (Or.)(CDIAL 8940).

6411.**Image: slope of roof**: **pat.al, pat.alai** sunshade (Ta.)(DEDR 3845). **pat.ala** roof, thatch (VarBr.S.Pali); **pad.ala** thatching grass (Pkt.); **parali** covering or screen of thatching grass (A.); **pal.e_** thatch of a house (Si.)(CDIAL 7694). **par.a_l.** slope of a roof (G.)(CDIAL 7695). **par.a_l.i_** one half of a sloping thatch (G.)(CDIAL 7695). **Image: wooden fence**: **wa_tr** wooden fence (Wg.); **wo_tr** hurdle (Kt.)(CDIAL 11565).

6412.**Image: squares**: **patam** compartments drawn on a chart for determining the site for building a house (Ta.lex.) **pat.a, pat.t.a** a chequered cloth or board to play at chess (Ka.); **as.t.a_pada** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Place**: **patam** place, site, location (**Takkaya_kap. 147**)(Ta.lex.)

6413.**Basin**: **pat.a** a channel or basin for watering plants and trees (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

6414.**Image: a jar**: **pat.t.al.ige** (Tadbhava of **pat.alaka**) a jar, karaga (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pati_la_** copper pot (H.); **pa_tru~** wooden bowl (G.); **pa_telu~** brass cooking pot (G.)(CDIAL 8055).

6415.**Image: harrow**: **pat.ala, pat.al** a rough harrow (Ma.); **pat.a** an instrument to level the field after ploughing (Kond.a)(DEDR 3845). **phol.em, phol.ya_** plank; **gunt.ce phol.e** harrow (Kon.lex.) **pat.ai, pat.ai-va_l.** ploughshare (**Kalla_.59,20**); plough (Ta.lex.) **Club with iron points [harrow]**: **matya** club with iron points (AV.); a kind of harrow (TS.); **maitya, madya** (Skt.);[cf. **mati_-karo_ti** harrows (AitBr.); **su-mati kata** well-harrowed (Pali); -- explanation of **madi-, madika_** a kind of harrow or roller; **madi_** any agricultural implement, e.g. a plough (Skt.); as **MIA** forms do not account for ***madya-** in **NIA**.] **macc** implement for levelling a rice-field (whence **maccn.u_** to level ploughed ground)(WPah.); **maj** harrow consisting of a log (K.); **ma~j** ladder (P.); **maiya** harrow (Pkt.); **may** implement for levelling (L.); **moi_** implement for smoothing land after sowing (WPah.);; **mayo** harrow consisting of a plank for breaking up clods after ploughing (Ku.); **me** harrow (Ku.); **mai** harrow (whence **maya_iba** to harrow)(A.); **mait.a_** single bamboo with its knot on used as a ladder (A.); **mai, moi** harrow, ladder, ladder used as

harrow (B.); **mai** ladderlike harrow (Or.); **mai_** harrow (H.); **mai_d** rude harrow or clod breaker (M. +?)(CDIAL 9755). **ba~_sai** bamboo ladder used as a harrow (B.); ***vams'amatiya** bamboo harrow (Skt.)(CDIAL 11178). **mad.ike** a kind of harrow or rake (Ka.); **mad.a_ka** plough with bullocks complete (Te.)(DEDR 4656).

6416.**Seat**: **vat.t.am** seat, chair (Ta.); **vat.t.aman.ai** circular platform for idols, in a temple; seat offered as a mark of respect (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6417.**Curve**: **vat.t.am** curve, bend (**Te_va_. 5,9**)(Ta.lex.) **vartana** a dwarf (Skt.lex.) **vatta** cripple; **van.t.ha** id. (Pali.lex.)

6418.**Image: sides of body**: **vayr** sides of trunk of body (Ko.); **bari, baraki, bad.i** side, flank; **badi** id., nearness, proximity, vicinity (Ka.); **bari** side (of body, river, etc.)(Kod..); **bari, badi** side, border (Tu.); **bari** side (Te.); **vada, vadda, odda** nearness, proximity; **oddi** which is near, at, with, in the possession of (Te.)(DEDR 5267).

6419.**Barber**: **vat.ikka** to shave (Ma.); **var..i** to scrape, shave (Ta.); **bar..i, bor..i** to scrape together with the hand (Ka.); **pod.y-** (**pod.c-**) to scrape with finger (To.); **vraccu, vr..accu** (inscr.) to efface (the writing in inscriptions), destroy (a gnat); **bad.iyu** to sweep away the influence of evil spirits on a person (Te.)(DEDR 5295). **va_ria** barber (Pkt.); **ba_ri_** a caste who sells torches and occasionally act as barbers (H.); **va_ri_k** barber (M.); **kr.tava_pa** shaven (Mn.); **va_pa** shaving the head (Mn.)(CDIAL 11522).

6420.**Colour**: **vat.ivam** colour (Ta.)(DEDR 5223).

6421.**Kidney; testicle**: **wat.t.ewi~_k, wad.d.awik** kidney (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12069). **vat.t.a-k-ka_y** testicle (Ta.); **vat.t.aka_ya** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bele, pante bele, an.d.ga, peska** testicle (Santali.lex.) **Testicles; castrated**: **phu_l** testicle (Ku.); ovary (M.); **pul** testicles (Ash.); **phul** egg (N.)(CDIAL 9092). **put.t.a_, put.t.ai** swelled testicle (Ta.); **bud.d.e** swollen testicle (Ka.); **bud.d.a** bubble, testicle, rupture (Te.); **mad.d.a, mod.d.a** penis (Te.); **bud.d.e** genitals (male or female, esp. penis); testicles (Kol.); **bud.d.a** genitals (Pa.); **mod.a** penis (Go.); **bu_dda** testicle (animal); **bud.a** testicle, penis (Kuwi)(DEDR 4266). **Penis; testicle**: **pelav** penis (Gypsy); **pel.a** penis, testicle (Or.); **pe_la** testicle (Skt.); **pelo** id. (Gypsy); **pyol**^{u}, dat. **pe_lis** (K.); **pehla_, pihla_** (P.); **pellho** (WPah.); **pel** (A.B.); **pela_** (H.); **pel., pel.vo** (G.); **pella, pilla**; pl. **peli, pili** (Si.); **pehlar., pihlar.** (P.); **pelar., pelhar., pelhr.a_** (H.); **periyu~** penis (G.)(CDIAL 8381). **pi.r.** penis (Ko.); **pi_d.a** (Mand..); **pi_r.a_, pira_** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4220). **pit.ukku** testicle (Ta.Ma.); **pixid.** testicles (To.); **hid.iku, hid.igu** testicle (ka.)(DEDR 4151). **vadhri** castrated (RV.); **vadhrika_** eunuch (Skt.); **vadhi-kukut.e** capon (A.); **vaddhia** castrated (Pkt.); **badhiya_, ba_dhiya_** castrated bull or goat (N.); **badhia_** castrated (Or.); **badhiya_** (Bi.); **badh(i)ya_** castrated animal (H.)(CDIAL 11256). **badiya_r** castrater of young bulls (A.)(CDIAL 11257). **Pudendum muliebre**: **pon-** pudendum muliebre (Ta.)(DEDR 5457). **pun.t.ai** pudendum muliebre (Ta.); **pid.-** id. (Ko.); **pid.y** penis (To.); **pu_tki** male organ (Kuwi)(DEDR 4273).

6422.**Leprosy oil; gum tree**: **vat.t.ai** mountain tamana-oil tree, hydnocarplus alpina; marote, hydnocarpus wightiana (Ta.); **vat.t.a** a common gum tree; hydnocarpus wightiana (Ma.)(DEDR 5235). Hydnocarpus venenata: **small chaulmugra** or **small kawati** (Eng.); **jangli-badam** (H.); **kauti** (M.); **niradimuttu** (Ta.); habitat: occurs in Burma, in Madras and Ceylon; the oil is used as

a substitute for chaulmoogra oil (Indian Materia Medica, p.661). Hydnocarpus wightiana: **tuvaraka, kushtavairi** (Skt.); **jangli almond** (Eng.); **chaulmoogra** (Pers.H.); **jangli-badam** (seeds) (Deccan); **kowti, kava** (M.); **kadu-kawata, kowtee** (M.); **yetti, maravetti** (Ta.); **niradimuttu** (Ma.); **niradi-vittulu** (seeds)(Te.); **makulu, ratakakuna** (Si.); habitat: grows over gardens and accessible places all over western Peninsula, Konkan, along the coast-range, Malabar, south India and Ceylon; parts used: seeds and oil... oil is considered as a specific for leprosy... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 658). **Chaulmoogra oil**: Synonyms: hydnocarpus oil, kalaw tree oil, leprosy oil; botanical origin: taraktogenos kurzii, hydnocarpus wightiana, hydnocarpus anthelmintica; part used: the fixed oil expressed from the ripe seed; habitat: Burma, India and Cochin China; taraktogenos kurzii, known to the Burmese as **kalawso**... hydnocarpus anthelmintica, known as the **chaulmoogra** oil tree of Siam... possessing fibrous bark, the fibers used for cordage... Uses: chaulmoogra oil is employed as a germicide in the treatment of leprosy. It has also been used empirically in rheumatism, psoriasis and tuberculosis, as a counterirritant application for sprains and bruises and also for various inflammations of the skin. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 575-576).

6423.**Rice in the husk; millet**: **batta, bhatta** paddy, rice in the husk (Ka.); **vatm** [obl. **vat(t-)**] millet, panicum miliare (Ko.); **potm** millet (To.); **kafotm** sp. millet (**ka-** black)(To.)(DEDR App.56). cf. **bha_t** boiled rice; rice in the husk (M.) (CDIAL 9331). Panicum miliare: **sava, bhadli, vari-gudhi, halvi-vari, vari-mahan, vara** (varieties) (M.); **cheno, gadro, kuri** (G.); **saon** (S.); **save, baragu** (Ka.); grown in the Bombay Presidency, principally in Gujarat, chiefly in garden-land... **vari** and **sava** differ: **vari** takes longer to come to maturity than **sava**... **vari** has a smaller and brighter grain than **sava**... **sava** grain is boiled like rice and sometimes ground to flour and made into bread... Panicum pilosum: **bhadli** (M.); **bhadli** grain is husked by pounding and is eaten by the poor. It is sometimes boiled and eaten whole, and more rarely ground to flour... **bhadli** is much like red **rala** and is sometimes confounded with it. It is, however, larger, grows well in poorer soil and the ripe ear is a reddish brown and bristly, while the ripe **rala** is smooth and of a pale yellow colour. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 899-900). Panicum miliaceum: **china** (Skt.H.); **small millet, common millet, broom-corn millet** (Eng.); **millet rond** (Fr.); **achte hirse** (Ger.); **dhengali, chino, vari, ralle, ghoti-sava, dudha vari, dhengli, cheno, vara** (M.); **vari, chino** (S.Deccan.M.); **gadio, kuri** (G.); **save, baragu** (Ka.); is a species cultivated in Africa, western and central India and Gujarat. **vari** is a hill-millet which is a valuable carbohydrate food and is used as a demulcent in diarrhoea and externally as poultice. There are three varieties distinguishable by colour of the seeds, which are white, yellow and red... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 898-899). Panicum italicum, setaria italica: **kanku, shyamaka** (Skt.); **Italian millet, deccan grass** (Eng.); **kangui, samak, kangni** (H.); **kora, syamdhan** (B.); **samve** (M.); **korralu** (Te.); **tinnai** (Ta.); **tina** (Ma.); **navaneakki, kungo-gida** (Ka.); **varayi** (Kon.); **rala** (S.); this seed is much esteemed in some parts of India as an article of food; but it has heating properties and when taken as the sole food it is apt to produce diarrhoea... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 897). **Panicum spicatum**: **va_t.a** panicum spicatum (Skt.); **ba_r.i** cake made of millet flour (Ku.); **ba_ra_** cake made of pulse and oil (N.Bi.); **ba_r.** (H.)(CDIAL 11481). **Rice; daily ration of soldier**: **bhakta** meal, food, boiled rice (Skt.); **bhatta** id. (Pkt.); **bhakta-** food?(RV.); meal, food (Mn.); **bha_t** masc. boiled rice; neut. rice in the husk (M.); **bha_ta** husk of rice (Konkan.i); **bo_t** rice (Wg.); **bata** boiled rice, meal (K.); **bha_t** (Ku.N.A.B.G.M.Bi.Bhoj.WPah.H.); **bha_ti_** custom of sending cooked rice to a house where there has been a death (H.); **bhatu** boiled rice (S.); **bhat** bruised corn, boiled rice (L.); **bhatta_, bha_ta_** advances made to ploughmen without interest (H.); **bhatta_** extra pay to public

servants or soldiers, travelling allowance; foot taken to farmers in fields (P.); **bata** daily ration or pay of coolie or soldier (Si.) (CDIAL 9331). **bhaks.a** eating, food (RV.); **bhakkha** eating, meal (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9340). **bha_n.e~** to make a meal (M.); **bhajjai** serves? distributes (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9359-9360). **bhaks.aka_ra** eating; cook; furnishing food (Skt.)(CDIAL 9341). **bhaks.ayati** eats, drinks (RV.); **bhaks.ati** (MBh.); **bhakkhati** eats (Pali); **bhakkhe_i** (Pkt.); **bhakkhn.a_, bhacchn.a_** to devour (P.); **bhakkhnu_, bhakkna** to eat quickly in large quantities (WPah.)(CDIAL 9342). **bakhiru** a plant with a prickly pod (tribulus alatus eaten by the poor)(S.)(CDIAL 9343). **bhaks.ya** eatable; food (Mn.MBh.); **bhaks.a** (RV.); **bhakkha** eating (Pkt.); eatable; food (Pali); **bhakk(h)r.a_** the thorny medicinal plant tribulus alatus (used as food by the poor)(P.); **abakkh** uneatable (P.)(CDIAL 9344). **khara-khusk** tribulus terrestris (Arabic); **gokhuri** (B.)(Indian Materia Medica, p.1229).

6424.**Interest**: **bad.d.i** (Tadbhava of **vr.ddhi**) interest on money; usury (Ka.); **biddi, vaddi, viddi** id., increase, augmentation; prosperity; profit, gain; money-lending, usury (Ka.); **vad.d.i** interest on money (Te.); **vat.t.am** (Ta.Ma.); **bad.d.i kod.u** to lend money on interest; **bad.d.ige kod.u** id.; **bad.d.i ti_risu** to pay or discharge interest; **bad.d.iyun.** to take or receive interest (Ka.lex.) cf. **vat.t.am < bat.t.a_** (U.) rate of exchange; money-changer's commission (**Pan.avit.u. 179**); trade discount; profit; **vat.t.i < vr.ddhi** interest on money (**Kat.ampa. Pu. Ili_la_. 147**); profit (Ta.lex.) **a_da_i, a_da_iya_** interest, profit (Kon.lex.)

6425.**Vow**: **vat.t.i-** to swear, to take an oath (**Cilap. 21,45**); to write (**Cilap. 21,46, Arum**); **vat.t.ippu** vow (**Na_mati_pa. 667**)(Ta.lex.) **vrata** ordinance, religious duty (RV.); **vata** religious vow, manner of behaviour (Pali); **vada** (Dhp.); **vaya** ordinance, vow (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12228). **vra_tya** a divine epithet (AV.); term of address for a guest, vagrant (Bra_hman.as); one who has lost caste (Mn.); **boc^{u}** one who lives by gifts and without any trade (K.)(CDIAL 12231). **virutu, viratam** religious vow, act of austerity; holy practice, as fasting, continence, etc. (**Na_lat.i, 57**); solemn vow, oath (**S.I.I. iv,94**); penance; **viratam-pit.i** to fast; **virati** one who has taken a religious vow (**Te_va_. 700,3**); celibate student (**Civatarumo_. Civaja_n-a. 29**); one who has renounced the world; **vira_ttiyan-** one who has lost caste through non-observance of caste rules; one born of a pratilo_ma husband and an-ulo_ma wife (Ta.lex.)

6426.**Price**: **bhati** hire, wages; **bhatiya_ (kamman) ka_reti** v.t.; **bhatiya_ gan.ha_ti**; **bhataka** hireling, vetanika (Pali.lex.) **ve_ta_** v.l. hire, wages; **ve_ca_** hire, wages (Skt.); **ve_tana** hire, wages (MBh.); **ve_tane_na kri_tah.** hired (Pa_n..com.); price, vikri_n.a_no_ 'lpave_tanaih. (Skt.); **ve_ti** procures (RV.); **veccai, vicce_i** spends (Pkt.); **ve_can.** to sell (L.); **vecn.a_, becn.a_** (P.); **becn.o** (Ku.); **becnu** (N.); **besiba** id. (A.); **beca_** (B.); **beciba_, biciba_** (Or.); **becab, be~cab** (Mth.); **becna_** (H.); **vecvu~** (G.); **vecn.e~** to spend (M.)(CDIAL 12100). **To buy**: **ve_n.t.u** to buy, purchase (**Na_mati_pa. 704**); to be indispensable, to be necessary (**Na_lat.i.41**); **ve_n.t.um** verb meaning 'will be required' or 'will be necessary, indispensable'; verb in the future tense used in all genders, numbers and persons, meaning 'will be required' (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vasti** village (Gypsy); **vatthi_** hut, ascetic's leaf-hut (Pkt.); **vasti** dwelling (Skt.); **vas** dwell (Skt.)(CDIAL 11448). **To be paid, repay**: **vi_t.u-kol. (kol.v-, kon.t.-)** to recover, get back (Ta.); **vi_t.uka** to be paid or discharged, be completed as a fast, be revenged; discharge; **vi_t.t.uka** to discharge what is due, repay (Ma.); **bu_t.uni** to repay, give in return, avenge; **bu_t.a_vuni** to make pay or retribute, avenge, revenge (Tu.)(DEDR 5453). **mi_l. (mi_l.v-, mi_n.t-)** to return, be rescued, redeemed (Ta.); **mi_l.i** returning; **mi_t.pu** redemption (Ta.); **mi_l.uka** to return; bring back; **vi_l.uka** to return, get back; avenge; **vi_n.t.u** again; **vi_l.ca** return, ransom (Ma.)(DEDR 4883).

Repayment, return: **vr.e_ppa (vr.e_pt-)** to pay back, return something borrowed or pledged; n. turning something back, repayment, return (Kui); **r.epsi si_-** to give back; **r.esi va_-** to return (Kond.a); **vethali** to give back; **vend.a va_-** to come back, return; **ven.d.- (-it-)** to return; **vet. (-h-)** to return something; **ven.d.e ki-** to repair (Kuwi); **ven.d.i** again, once more, further (Te.); **vendali** to go back, return; **wend.** to return (Kuwi.); **bir.dna_** to turn round, give back (Kur.)(DEDR 5481). **Sale**: **vir-r-al** selling, sale (Ta.); **vir-pan-ai** id. (Ta.); **vil (vir-p-, vir-r--)** to sell, put on sale, be sold; **vilai** selling, sale, price, cost, value (Ta.); **vila** sale, price, value; **vilkka** to sell; **vilpana** sale; **vilpikka** to cause to sell (Ma.); **vel** price, cost (Ko.); **pil** price (To.); **bil, bili** to sell, buy; **bili, bele** price, cost (Ka.); **bele** cost (Kod..); **bil, bel** price, value, worth (Tu.); **vil(u)cu** to sell, buy; **viluva, vela** price, value, cost (Te.)(DEDR 5421). **Money due**: **pet.hi** money due (S.); **pait.ha** depositing money, payment, delivery (Or.)(CDIAL 8804). **pradis.t.a** ordained (RV.); assigned (Mn.); **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.)(CDIAL 8664). **pat.ipanna** following up (Pali); **pad.ivan.n.a** obtained, agreed (Pkt.); **pad.ivanniya** (Skt.)(CDIAL 8571). **paisa_l.u_** imported (of goods); **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.);(M.); **pait.ha_ri** import (N.)(CDIAL 8803). **To get**: **pad.e** getting; to get, acquire, gain (Ka.); **per-u** (Ka.Te.); **pat.ai, paya** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Use**: **pravr.tti** advance (Gr.S'r.); use, conduct (Mn.); continuance (R.); **pavatti, pavitti, pavat.t.i** use (Pkt.); **pavatti, pavutti** event (Pali); **pirt** custom (L.); **pait.i** the beginning to consume corn kept long in reserve (N.); **pa_it.i** household work (Or.); **puvat.u** a happening (Si.); **puvata** continuance, news (Si.); **pot** quality, disposition (H.)(CDIAL 8806).

6427.**Exchange**: **bat.t.a_** exchange (H.); **vat.a** subsistence, livelihood (Si.); **varta** livelihood (Skt.)(CDIAL 11346). **Rate, price**: **bhao bat.a** rate, price; **bat.a** exchange, discount, commission; **bat.a lagaoka** discount will be charged (Santali. lex.)

6428.**Merchants**: **pattar** merchants; perh. **vartaka**; **Goldsmiths**: **pattar** a caste of goldsmiths (Ta.); **battud.u** id. (Te.); **Town, city**: **pattan-am < pattana** city, town (**Tirunu_r-. 40**)(Ta.lex.) **Small hammer**: **bha~_r.i** goldsmith's small hammer (N.); **bham.d.a** barber's utensils (Pkt.); **bha~_r.i, bha~_ir.** razor case (B.)(CDIAL 9440). **pan.t.akkalam** gold ornament (**Man.i. 26,23**); **pan.t.am** gold; wealth, riches (**Tiv.Tirukkur-un. 11**); **pan.t.akka_ran-** rich man; owner of goods (Ta.lex.) **Goldsmith's trade; storehouse**: **bha_n.d.as'a_la_** storehouse (S'atr.); **bhar.asa_ra** cupboard for keeping food in (OH.); **bha_d.sa_l, bha_d.sa_r, bhansa_l** storehouse, granary (H.); **bad.ahala** pottery (Si.); **bad.ahal, bad.a_la_** goldsmith; **bad.al-vd.a** goldsmith's trade (Si.); **bad.ahl** potter (Si.)(CDIAL 9441). **Trade**: **varttakam** business, trade (Ta.lex.) **vartaka** a trader, a merchant (Ka.); **vartakatana** the state of being a merchant; traffic, trade (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **vat.t.a-man.iya- k-ka_ran-** headman of a group of villages (Ta.lex.) **Traveller**: **bat.oi** traveller (Ku.); **bat.ohi** (N.); **ba_t.oi, ba_t.ei** (N.); **bat.ohi_, bat.ohia_, bat.ohini** (Mth.); **bat.o(h)i_** (H.)(CDIAL 11367). **Present**: **bhit.t.an.a** present (Pkt.); **bhit.t.a_** present (Pkt.); **bhet.a** (S.); **bhet.** (P.); **bhet.auli_** presents sent to sister in month of Cait (Ku.); **bhet.i** a present (N.A.B.); **bhe~t.i** (A.); **bhem.t.a** present (M.); **bhet.** (M.); **bhe~_t.** (OAw.); **bhet.i_** (H.); **bhet.iyo** bearer of a gift (G.)(CDIAL 9490). cf. **vil.aivu** agricultural produce; result or consequence; **ve_l.a_n.mai** hospitality; cultivation (Ta.lex.) **An ancient tax**: **vet.t.i** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. i,87**); **vet.t.i-p-pa_t.t.am** an ancient tax (Ta.inscr.); **vet.t.i-p-put.avai** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. i,91**)(Ta.lex.) **Meeting**: **mhit.n.u, mit.n.u** to meet (WPah.); **bhet.** meeting (G.M.); **bhe~t.** interview (Mth.); **bhit.t.ijjai** meets (Pkt.); **bhet.an.u** to complete (S.); **bhet.an.** procuress (P.); **bhet.n.o** to meet (Ku.); **bhet.nu** to meet; **bhet.a_unu** to fall in with, accomplish (N.); **bhet.iba, bhe~t.iba** to obstruct; **bhet.a_** dam (A.); **bhet.a_** to meet (B.); **bhet.iba_** (Or.); **bhet.ab, bhe~t.ab** (Mth.); **bhem.t.ai** (OAw.); **bhet.na_** (H.); **bhet.vu~** (G.); **bhet.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9490). **Market**: **pet.hi**

market (Mth.); **pe~t.h, pai~t.h** market, market day (H.); **pet.h, pe~t.h** town, quarter of a town, market (M.); **pe~t.a** marketplace (Konkan.i); **pait.ha_, pait.he** masonry steps at the bottom of a building (B.); **pait.hi** step of a staircase (Or.); **pratis.t.ha** homestead (AV.)(CDIAL 8608). **pait.han.** name of a town (M.); **pait.t.ha_n.a** city, foundation of a building (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8610). **par.tha_r** veranda, portico (G.)(CDIAL 8616). **Contract**: **pe~t.h** signature on a document (G.)(CDIAL 8608). **pait.han.** agreement, contract (G.)(CDIAL 8610). **pradis.t.a** ordained (RV.); assigned (Mn.); **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.)(CDIAL 8664). **pravr.tti** advance (Gr.S'r.); **pait.i** the beginning to consume corn kept long in reserve (N.) (CDIAL 8806). **pavati** concord, friendship (S.); **prapatti** pious devotion (S'a_n.d..) (CDIAL 8677).

6429.**Store**: **pan.t.am** substance, article, store, provision (**Kur-al., 475**); id. (Ma.); **ban.d.amu** id. (Te.); **ban.d.a** id. (Ka.); **pan.t.am** materials, utensils (Ta.lex.); **pan.t.am-pa_t.i** goods and chattels; **pan.t.aca_lai, pan.t.akaca_lai** granary, store-house, godown; repository, treasury (**Ir-ai. 21,112**); **pan.t.avar-ai** id. (Ta.); **ban.d.aruvu** id. (Te.); **pan.t.ava_l.am** stock, capital, fund, means; **ban.d.avalamu** id. (Te.); **ban.d.ava_l.a** id. (Ka.); **pan.t.ava_l.am** different kinds of articles (Ta.lex.) **Capital, stock, store**: **ban.d.avala, ban.d.avalu, ban.d.ava_la, ban.ava_lu, ban.d.ava_l.a, ban.d.ava_l.u** capital, funds; stock, store (Ka.); **ban.d.avala, ban.d.a_la** (Te.); **bha_n.d.avala** (M.); **bha_n.d.a** a pack or bale of goods or merchandise; the stock of a shopkeeper, goods, wares, merchandise, stores of any kind, the capital or principal of a merchant; **bha_n.d.a_ga_ra, ban.d.a_ra, bhan.d.a_ra, bha_n.d.a_ra** a store-room, a store-house, a magazine; a treasure (Ka.Skt.); a treasure (Ka.); **ban.d.a** (Tadbhava of **bha_n.d.a**) capital, property, wealth, goods (Ka.); **pan.t.am** (Ta.Ma.); **ban.d.a_risu** to go to the store-room, to be stored; to store up (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Wholesale merchandise**: **pad.a_vu** wholesale merchandise (Ka.H.); **pad.a_puda_ra** a wholesale merchant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pat.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to acquire, get; **pat.aippu** acquiring, possessing; **pa_t.u** business, industry; **pa_t.t.a_l., pa_t.t.a_l.i** an industrious person (Ta.); **pat.ukka** to obtain (Ma.); **pa.r.** (obl. **pa.t.-**) work, concern (Ko.); **pad.u** (**pat.t.-**) to get, obtain; **pad.uvike** getting (Ka.); **pad.ayu, pad.acu** to obtain; **pad.apu** earning (Te.); **pad.-** to acquire; **pat.ip- (pat.it-)** to cause to get (Pa.); **par-** to receive (Ga.); **par.sna_, pa~_r.sna_** to take (a load) upon oneself (Kur.)(DEDR 3853). **pad.asa_le, pad.usa_le** a roof-hall; a veranda (Ka.); **pad.avi_** (M.); a hall, portico (Te.); **pat.t.a-c-ca_lai** a hall, saloon, place of audience (Ta.); **pad.as'a_l.a_, pad.sa_l.a_** an out-house; a building contiguous to a temple for travellers etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6430.**Property of the commonwealth**: **pan.t.a_ra-c-com** public property, property of the state or commonwealth; **pan.t.am** cattle (Ta.); substance, article, store, provision (Ta.Ma.)[**Kur-al.. 475**); **ban.d.amu** (Te.); **ban.d.a** (Ka.); **bha_n.d.a** (Skt.); **pan.t.am-pa_t.i** goods and chattels (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **chilu-pat.ru** goods and chattels (?< *skin and feathers)(P.)(CDIAL 7733). **Treasure; wares; ornament**: **pan.t.am** profit, advantage (**Te_va_. 1001,5**); gold, wealth, riches (**Tiv. Tirukkur-un. 11**); **pan.n.ika_ram** stores, provisions (Ta.); **pan.ya_ramu** id. (Te.); **pan.n.iyakka_ran-** headman among van-n-iyars (**G.Sm.D.I. i,144**); **pan.n.iya-ca_lai** merchant's warehouse; market; **pan.n.iyam** stores, provisions (**Maturaik. 422**); merchandise (**Man.i. 7,124**); **pan.n.iya-vinaiar** dealers in stores and provisions (**Patir-r-up. 76,5**); **pan.n.utal** to make, effect, produce, accomplish (**Na_lat.i, 37**); **pan.n.u** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pan.t.a-ma_r-utal** to barter; to sell; **pan.t.a-ma_r-r-u** barter, exchange (**Nan-. 101**); **pan.t.a_ra-va_t.ai** village whose income belongs to the cultivators; **pan.t.a_ra-va_riyam** managing committee of temples (**T.A.S. i,293**); **pan.t.a_ra-vit.uti** rest-house or lodging of a public officer; **pan.t.a_ratteru** king's high-road; **pan.t.a_ra-me_l.am** drum beaten in proclaiming government notifications;

pan.t.a_ra-vil.akku lit., public light; **pan.ta_ra-ve_lai** service required of the public (Ta.lex.) **pan.t.a_ram** stores, wares, treasure (**Tiruva_ca. 36,5**); public treasury, repository (**Paripa_. 11,123**); granary (Ta.lex.) **pan.t.a-ca_lai** granary, store-house, godown; repository, treasury (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,8,7**); **pan.t.avar-ai** id. (Ta.); **ban.d.aruvu** id. (Te.); **pan.t.aka_ri** treasurer < **bha_n.d.a_ga_rika** (**Me_ruman. 285**); **pan.t.ara-v-ul.l.iruppu** office of a treasurer (**T.A.S. i,291**); **pan.t.a_ri** treasurer or storekeeper; treasurer of a religious establishment (**R.F.**); a title of the Ut.aiya_r caste; supercargo (Ta.lex.) **bha_n.d.a** ornament, wares (Mn.); harness (MBh.); treasure (Skt.); **bha_n.d.aka** goods (Skt.); **bhan.d.a** utensils (A_past.); stock-in-trade, goods (Pali); **-bhan.d.aka** articles, implement (Pali); **bhan.d.ika_** collection of goods, heap, bundle; **assa-bhan.d.a** harness (Pali); **bham.d.a** utensils, goods (= **bham.d.aga-, bham.d.aya-**) ornament, barber's utensils, razor; **bham.d.ia_** bag (Pkt.); **bha~_d.e** pl. metal vessels (WPah.); **bha~_r.i** goldsmith's small hammer (N.); **bha~_r.i, bha~_ir.** razor case (B.); **bha~_r.a_** treasure; **bhan.d.a_** vessel, utensil, granary; **bha~_d.a_** utensil (L.); **bad.uva** movable goods, wares (**bad.a** belly, womb)(Si.); **b^{u}** collection of pots (K.)(CDIAL 9440). **bha_nd.aga_ra** treasury (Ya_j.); **bham.d.a_ga_ra, bham.d.a_a_ra, bham.d.a_ra** treasury (Pkt.); **bhan.d.a_ru** storehouse (S.); **bhan.d.a_r** granary, spinning-bee (L.); **bha~d.a_r** storehouse (P.); **bha~d.ea_r** store, a company of girls (P.); **bhan.d.a_r** treasury (WPah.); **bhana_r** storehouse (Ku.); **bha~r.a_r** (N.); **bha~ra_l** (A.); **bha~_r.a_r** (B.); **bhan.d.a_ra** (Or.); **bha~r.a_r** (Mth.Bhoj.); **bham.d.a_ru_** (OAw.); **bha~d.a_r(a_), bha~_d.a_r** (OAw.); **bhar.a_ra** (OMarw.); **bha~d.a_r** (G.); **bha~_d.a_r** (M.)(CDIAL 9442). **bha_n.d.a_ga_rika** treasurer (Skt.); **bhan.d.a_ga_rika** storekeeper (Pali); **bham.d.a_ga_ri(a)-, bham.d.a_ri(a)-** (Pkt.); **bhan.d.a_ri_** (WPah.); **bha~r.a_ri** treasurer, partic. class of Brahmans (N.); **bha~ra_li** storekeeper (A.); **bha~_r.a_ri** (B.); **bhan.d.a_ri(a_)** (Or.); **bha~r.a_ri_** (Bi.); **bha~d.a_ri_** (Aw.H.G.); **bha~_d.a_ri_** (M.); **bad.akarika, bad.akariya** (OSi.inscr.); **bad.ahra, ban.d.ri, badriya_** treasurer (Si.)(CDIAL 9443). **Movable goods**: **pan.t.am** materials, utensils (Ta.lex.); **pan.t.am-pa_t.i** goods and chattels (Ta.lex.) cf. **chilu-pat.ru** goods and chattels (S.)(CDIAL 7733). **House; temple**: **han** (st. **hand-**) house, temple of Jes.t.ak (Kal.); **o_n** house (Kal.); **handhu** place, abode, bed, bedding (S.) > **hand** place, dwelling (Balu_ci_.Iranian.)(CDIAL 13970). **harmiya** large house (RV.); **hammiya** large building with an upper story (Pali); **hammia** (Pkt.); **hamiya** palace (Si.)(CDIAl 13998). **handar, handara, pandara, cappara** a pandal etc. (Ka.lex.) cf. **pantal, pantil** storehouse (Ta.); **pa_dali** a shed (Te.); **pandri** small hut (Kond.a)(DEDR 3922). **Image: sack; treasury**: cf. **bokkasamu** money bag; treasury (Te.); **pokkan.am** cloth used as a sack (Ta.)(DEDR 4458). **Diverse things**: **pat.t.am** diverse things; **pan.t.am** substance, article, store, provision (**Kur-al., 475**)(Ta.lex.) **Storehouse; movable goods**: **bha_n.d.a** treasure (Skt.); **bham.d.a** goods (Pkt.); **bha~_r.a_** treasure (Aw.); **bha_n.d.a_** granary, vessel (L.); **bad.uva** movable goods, wares (Si.)(CDIAL 9440).

6431.**Image: slant**: **pat.t.a** a sash, a zone (Ka.Ma.Ta.); a stripe as of colour (Ma.Ta. Ka.); **pat.t.e** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_t.t.am** crosswise position (Ta.lex.) **pa_t.i** extent, size, magnitude (Te.); extent, size (Ka.); **pa.t.y** size, strength equal to what must be done (Ko.)(DEDR 4067). **pat.t.u** the state of a quantity taken as often as the prefixed numeral denotes: so much as; time, repetition; e.g. **nu_r-u pat.t.u, nu_rmad.i** (Ka.); **pat.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pat.a** numeral classifier of flat objects (Malt.)(DEDR 3878). **Multiplication**: **pa_r.o** column in multiplication (G.); **pa_d.a_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 8041). **palware** to be multiplied (Malt.); **palarme** several times (Ka.); **pala, palavu** much, many, several, various (Ka.); **pala** id. (Ma.Ta.); **palla_r** many persons; **panmai** plurality, multitude (Ta.); **pal-ka_lum** many times, often (Ta.) (DEDR 3987). **va_y-p-pa_t.u** table, as of multiplication; formula, symbolic expression; idiom, cant; practice, custom, usage (Ta.lex.) **Furrow**: **pat.aicca_l** furrow in ploughing (Ta.lex.) **Image: space between two**

lines of ploughed land: **pa_r.a_** space left in ploughing (L.); space, space between two lines of ploughed land (P.); **pa_ro** shaft in handle of **khukri** or any instrument (N.); **pa_r.(a_)** scaffold, wooden frame over a well (H.)(CDIAL 8030). **pa_t.a_** a series, order; **pa_t.a** extension, breath; (in geometry) the intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection; **pa_t.i_** arithmetic (Skt.lex.) **Image: tiles set in a row**: **patan:ku** tiles set in a row; half of a split palmyra tree; **patam** row, order, series; **patun:ku** brick on edge; **patun:ku-pit.ittal** to pave with bricks on edge, as in terracing (Ta.lex.) **Image: row**: **pat.i** a line, a row, a strip; **mif pat.i khetin namkeda** I got a line, or strip of rice fields (Santali.lex.) **Succession**: **pallava** succession, order (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7937). **Turn**: **paryaya** revolution, turn (MBh.); regularly recurring series (Br.); **pajjaya** succession, order (Pkt.); **pale_** back, back again, in return (Gy.); **pa_lo, pa_li_** turn, time, rotation (Ku.); **pa_lo** (N.); **pa_l** (A.); **pa_la_** (B.H.)(CDIAL 7937). **Line, row**: **pa_l** arrangement in line (L.); line, row, series (P.); **pa_le_** back, in return (Gypsy); **pa_lo** turn, time, rotation (Ku.); **pa_lo** id. (N.); **pa_l** id. (A.); **pa_la_** id.(H.); **pa_ri_** time, turn (H.); **pa_d.i** row, line, turn (Skt.); **pa_li** boundary, edge (MBh.); line, row, text (Pali); **pa_t** line, turn, rotation (Ku.); **pa_r.i** edge, border, one of side pieces of thatched roof (Bi.); **pa_l.i_** turn (G.); encircling line, turn (M.); **pa_l.i** turn, chance (Konkan.i); **pel.a** row, line, text (Si.); **pella** turn (Si.)(CDIAL 8041). **Image: turn; encircling line**: **pa_r.o** column in multiplica-tion (G.); **pa_d.a** id. (M.); **pel.a** row, line, text (as opposed to commentary)(Si.); **pa_l.i** turn, chance (Konkan.i); **pa_ri_** time, turn (H.); **pa_li** line, row, text (Pali); boundary, edge (MBh.); lower edge of thatched roof (N.); **pa_lia_** handle of sword (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8041). **pa_l** moiety, middle; side; line, row; place, region, location, situation; classification of number in nouns and verbs, two in number, viz., **orumai, pan-mai**; **pan-mai-p-pa_la_r.-ku_r.utal** (Tol.col.62); a sub-division of It.aiyar and Kur.umbar caste (**E.T. v,450**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_r..i** row, line, regularity, regular order or way, method, rule (Ka.); **pa_d.i** justice, propriety; nature, quality (Te.)(DEDR 4113).

6432.**Prosper, live**: **vadk-** to prosper, live (Ko.); **va.c-** pair word with **vadk-** (Ko.); **pol.c-** to live, be alive, get on in life (To.); **ba_l.a_vuni** to make thrive, prosper (Tu.); **badukuni** to live, subsist, survive, recover (Tu.); **baduka_vuni** to cause to live, save, heal, cure (Tu.); **baduku** living, livelihood (Tu.); **b(r)atuku, b(r)aduku** to live, subsist, survive (Te.); **bratikincu** to restore life to, revive, resuscitate (Te.); **b(r)atuku** life, existence, livelihood (Te.); **bradimi** existence, living, livelihood (Te.); **bat- (batt-)** to live in a place (Kol.); **batkip-** to rear (Kol.); **batt-** to live (Nk.); **badkip-** to make to live, bring up (Nk.); **badk-** to live (Pa.); **badakto_r** he lived (Go.); **batki-** to live, flourish; **batku** life, living (Kond.a); **ba_rti** longevity, long life (Kui); **batkali, batkinai** to life; **batku** living; **batk** to get on well; **batki ki-** to make a good living, live happily (Kuwi)(DEDR 5372). **Trade, profession; livelihood**: **brath, bruc^{u}** trade, profession (K.); **vr.tta** livelihood; conduct, matter (Skt.); **vatta**- duty, office (Pali); **vat.t.a-, vatta-, vitta-, vutta-** livelihood (Pkt.); **butta_** means (P.); **buto** daily labour, wages (Ku.); **buta_** means, ability (N.); **bu_ta_** power (H.); **vat.a** subsistence, wages (Si.)(CDIAL 12069). **va_rtta_** livelihood, business (Mn.)(CDIAL 11564). **vutti** practice, usage (Pali); **vatti-, vitti-, vutti-** life, livelihood (Pkt.); **buti** work (Gypsy); servant (Or.); **butti_** compulsory labour, unrewarded service of Brahmans and barbers (P.); **buti** daily labour, wages (Ku.); **ha_t-but, ha_t-buti** domestic work (Ku.); **buta_** work in hand, business (Or.); **butti_** means of subsistence (H.); **bi_t., bi_t** grazing fee charged by herdsmen (H.); **vat.i** state, condition (Si.)(CDIAL 12070). **Övr.tti** mode of life, conduct (Gr.S'r.); business (MBh.); wages (Skt.)(CDIAL 12070). **hathaut.i_, hathot.i_** dexterity (P.); **hataur.i** method of doing anything (N.); **hathaut.i_** dexterity (Mth.); skill (H.); **hataut.i_** id., adj. skilful (H.); **hathot.i_, athot.i_, at.hot.i_** skill in a manual profession (G.)(CDIAL 14035). **bhar.et** paid servant (Ku.); **bhar.aut.i_, bhar.ot.i_** one who plies for hire (H.)(CDIAL 9470). **bhar.oi_**

paid servant (Ku.)(CDIAL 9469). [cf. **bha_d.aya** hire (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9468)]. **masauti** expenditure (N.)(CDIAL 10107). **besa_d** trade (B.); **besa_ti** (B.); **bisa_ti_** (Bhoj.); **vais'yavr.tti** trade (Mn.)(CDIAL 14810). **satyavr.tti** devotion to truth (R.); **sacaut.i_** truthfulness (Mth.); **sa_cvat.**[i] (G.); **sacot.i_, satot.i_** honesty (M.)(CDIAL 13115). **samavr.tti** equanimity (Skt.); **samoti_** tranquility from iving together in harmony; **samotu~** respected for peaceable quality (of a newely wed wife)(G.)(CDIAL 13194). **sidhaut.i_** uprightness (Mth.)(CDIAL 13403). **neot.a_** affectionate (B.)(CDIAL 13803). [**sne_hin** unctuous; affectionate (Skt.); **nehi_** affectionate (S.); **nehi_, nehi~_** loving, friend (P.); **nehi_** affectionate (Mth.H.)(CDIAL 13804)]. **hi_navr.tti** of base conduct (MBh.); **hinauti_** humility (H.)(CDIAL 14127). **vata~_dra_, bata~_dra_** exchange of work among women (e.g., spinning for sewing)(P.)(CDIAL 11358). **vartti-ttal** to be; to exist; to subsist; to dwell, remain, stay, abide (**Man.i. 29,257**); **vattan-ai < vartana** livelihood, wages (Ta.); **vatti-ttal** to increase, grow; to thrive (**Ja_n-ava_. Ur-pa. 40**); **vati-tal < vas** to dwell, abide; to sojourn, stay (**Paripa_. 10,20**); **vati** lair, nest (**Kalit. 119**)(Ta.lex.) **vattakam < vartakam** (Ta.) traffic, trade, commerce (Ta.lex.) cf. **vr.tti-cakram** the wheel of state; **vr.tti** profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of cmpds. : **va_rdhake_ mun-ivr.tti_n-a_m**)(Skt.lex.) **va_r..kkai** village; town; agricultural town; **va_r..nar** inhabitants, residents (**Pur-ana_. 9**); **va_r..vu** residing; residence (**Te_va_. 276,2**); town; **va_r..umo_r** those who live in prosperity (**Patir-r-up. 71,27**)(Ta.lex.) **Livelihood**: **va_r..cci** living (Ta.) (**Tol. Col. 80**); **va_r..cci-p-pat.uttu-** to cause to prosper (**Tol. Po. 90, Urai**)(Ta.); **baduku, badaku, barduku** living, life, livelihood (Ka.); **badukisu, badikisu** to cause to live, support, save from death, raise to life (Ka.); **bar..** to live, begin to live prosperously (Ka.); **ba.l.-(ba.v-, badd-)** (child) lives, rule; **ba. mane** house into which bride marries; **ba.ce** act of living; **ba.ke ku.d.-** (woman) marries; **badik-** to live, live happily; **barduku, bar..dun:ku, bardun:ku, baduku, badaku, badiku, badun:ku, ba_r.., ba_r..** to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life (Ka.); **ba_r..(u)** living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage (Ka.); **ba_r..i** person who lives, etc. (Ka.); **ba_r..ive, ba_r..ve, ba_r..ike, ba_r..ke, ba_r..te, ba_r..uvike, ba_r..vike** living, life, livelihood, household (Ka.); **va_r..** (**-v-, -nt-**) to exist, live (**Kur-al., 1124**), flourish (**Te_va_. 1177,1**), be happy (Ta.); **va_r..kkai, va_r..vu** living (**Kur-al., 435**), lifetime, happy state, wealth, prosperity (Ta.); **va_r..vi** to cause or help one to live (Ta.); **va_t.kai** living (Ta.); **va_n.an-** prosperous man (Ta.); **va_r..uka** to live, live well or happily (Ma.); **va_r..** life (Ma.); **va_r..ca** living prosperously (Ma.); **va_r..vu** prosperity, happy life (Ma.); **va_r..i** living somewhere (Ma.); **va.l.-** (woman) lives prosperously with husband (Ko.); **vag-** (woman) is married (Ko.); **vakc-** to make woman marry (Ko.)(DEDR 5372). **va_r..kkai-t-tun.ai** wife (**Kur-al., 51**); **va_r..kkai-p-pat.u** to be married; to become a wife (**Tan-ippa_. ii,1,1**); **va_r..kkai-p-pat.uttu** to give in marriage (**Ci_vaka. 1490, Urai**) (Ta.lex.) **va_r..kkai** married life (Ta.)(DEDR 5372). **Village**: **va_r..kkai** village; town; agricultural town; **va_r..nar** inhabitants, residents (**Pur-ana_. 9**); **va_r..vu** residing; residence (**Te_va_. 276,2**); town; **va_r..umo_r** those who live in prosperity (**Patir-r-up. 71,27**)(Ta.lex.) **vardhama_na** prospering (RV.); name of a district (VarBr.S.); **vardhama_na_** name of a town (Skt.); **vad.d.hama_n.a, vad.d.haya** name of a town in Gujarat (Pkt.); **vad.hva_n.** the town of Burdwan (G.)(CDIAL 11380). cf. **va_ram** hire, rent, lease of land for a share of the produce (Ta.); **va_rakam** advance to soldiers and servants, press money (Ma.)(DEDR 5359). **pat.i-k-ka_ran-** one who works for his daily food; one who grants batta or subsistence money; **pat.i** fixed daily allowance for food (**Kalit. 35**); **pat.ittaram** daily allowance, as to a temple (Ta.); **pad.itara** id. (Ka.); **pat.ittaram** rule, regulation (Ta.Ma.); **pat.ittan-am** id. (**Ko_yilo_.62**); **pat.ippur-am** land on free tenure, bestowed on temple-priests (**Cilap. 30,151**); **pat.i-k-kat.t.al.ai** daily allowance to a temple for conducting worship; **pat.iya_l.** hired servant, one

whose wages are paid in grain; farm labourer who receives his wages in kind; a division among Par-aiyas hereditarily attached as servants to some landholding family which must support them in times of drought and famine (Ta.lex.) **Dependant; profession; business**: **bha_ktika** dependant (Pa_n..); **nityabha_ktika** permanent retainer (A_past.); **niccabhattika** (Pali); **bhattika** attending (Pali); **bha_ti_** fellow-resident, messmate (S.)(CDIAL 9428). **-varttanai** : **adhika_ra-varttanai** customary payments made to an officer at stipulated periods (Ta.Skt.) (SITI.IEG.) **anu-varttanai** a class of contingent dues (Ta.Skt.) (SITI.IEG.) **avasara varttanai** presents payable to an **Avasara**, an officer of the royal household having the duty of bringing to the notice of the king anything that demanded his immediate attention (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **vira_tam** manual labour; day-labour (Ta.lex.) cf. **avacaram** various poses of a deity in a temple (**Vais.**)(Ta.); necessity, compulsion; occasion, favourable opportunity (**Pa_rata. Campava. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

6433.**Nourish; fill**: **bha_ran.** support, maintenance, means of support (Ku.); a weight, pressure (G.)(CDIAL 9460). **bharati** bears, brings, keeps (RV.); fills (Skt.); **bharita** nourished, full (MBh.); bears, supports, feeds (Pali); **-bharita** filled with (Pali); **bharai** supports, fills (Pkt.); **pher-** to fill; **phar-** to place oneself on, ride; **ba_rda** full (Gypsy); **barun** to endure, fill; **bharnu** to fill, draw water; **bharun^{u}** to fill; **bharn.o_** (K.); **bharan.u** to fill (S.); **bharan.** (L.); **bharna_** to bear (P.); **bharnu_** to fill, weed for a second time (WPah.); **bharn.o** to support, feed, fill (Ku.); **bharnu** to fill (N.); **bhariba** to put in (A.); **bhara_** to load (B.); **bhariba_** to fill (Or.); **bharab** to irrigate (Bi.); **bharab** to fill (Mth.); **bharal** (Bhoj.); **bharai** bears, endures, fills, covers (OAw.); **bharna_** to fill, be full (H.); **bharai** fills (OMarw.); **bharvu~** (G.); **bharn.e~** to carry, fill (M.); **bharta_** fills (Konkan.i); caus. **bhara_unu** to cram into (N.); **bhara_iba** to fill (A.); **bhara_vvu~** to fasten (G.); **bharavin.e~** to feed (M.)(CDIAL 9397). **bharosa_, bharsa_** trust, dependence, support (Ku.); **bharos, bhoras** support (N.); **bharos, bharosa_** confidence (H.)(CDIAL 9398). **Master; husband**: **bhartr.** acc. **bharta_ram** husband (Skt.); bearer (RV.); **bhat.t.a_ra, bhat.t.a_raka** noble lord (Skt.); **bhat.t.a** term of address from lowborn to superior, lord (Skt.); **bhatta_, bhatta_ram** acc. sg. husband (Pali); **bhat.ara, bhat.araga** master (NiDoc.); **bhat.ariyae** gen. sg. mistress (NiDoc.); **bhattu-, bhatti-, bhat.t.u-, bhat.t.i-** husband, master (Pkt.); **bhat.t.in.i_** mistress, non-anointed queen; **bhat.t.a_raya** worshipful one, (in drama) king; **bat.a** a Brahman (K.); **bito_r**, pl. **bita_ra** husband (D..); **bhata_ru** (S.); **bhata_r** (Ku.A.); **bhata_ra** (OB.); **bha_tar** (B.); **bhata_r** (Bi.); **bhatara_** (Aw.); **bhata_r** husband, master (H.)(CDIAL 9402).

6434.**God, goddess**: **bhad.a_raya** god (Pkt.); **bror^{u}** god, esp. S'iva; **bro..r^{u}** goddess (K.)(CDIAL 9402). **bhat.t.a_rika_mat.ha** name of a quarter in S'ri_nagar (Skt.); **brad.^{i}mar** (K.)(CDIAL 9367). **vardhama_na** prospering (RV.); name of a district (VarBr.S.); **vardhama_na_** name of a town (Skt.); **vad.d.hama_n.a, vad.d.haya** name of a town in Gujarat (Pkt.); **vad.hva_n.** the town of Burdwan (G.)(CDIAL 11380).

6435.**Image: plate, dish**: **va_sana** box, casket (Ya_j.); **va_san.a** vessel, plate (Pkt.); **ba_san** pot, dish (H.); **va_san.** (G.)(CDIAL 11599). **basna** a cup (Santali.lex.) **vardhani_** water-jar (BhP.); **vardhanika_** (BHSk.); **va_rdhani_** (HParis'.); **vad.d.hana** potshred (Pali); **badane_** pitcher (Tir.); **vadhna_, badhna_** earthen waterpot with spout (P.); **badhna_** (B.Bi.); **badhan** (Mth.); **badhni_, badhna_** earthen or copper vessel with spout (H.)(CDIAL 11379). **Image: mouth of a cup; lip**: cf. **va_si** lip (Ga.); **va_y** mouth of a cup, lip (Ta.)(DEDR 5352). cf. **vac** speak (Skt.); **vacana** speaking (RV.)(CDIAL 11199). cf. **vakku** brim, edge (Ma.)(DEDR 5208a).

6436.**Fragrance**: **vatuvai** fragrance; **vatuvai-na_r-r-am** new fragrance (**Akana_. 25**)(Ta.lex.) **sva_du, so_du** a particular perfume or fragrant substance; sweet, pleasant, delicate; pleasing, charming; sweetness, flavour, relish (Ka.); **sva_da** taste, flavour, savour; liking, enjoyment (Ka.lex.)

6437.**Image: earthen pot for grains to sprout**: **vatuvai-mul.ai** earthen pot in which nava-ta_n-iyam is sown and allowed to sprout in marriage (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhadra-ghat.a** (Skt.) **bhen.u** earthen cooking pot (G.)(CDIAL 9360a). **vat.t.u** porringer, platter, plate, cup (Ta.); **vat.t.il** id. (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 4,3**)(Ta.); **bat.t.alu** id. (Ka.); **vat.t.o_t.u** goldsmith's pot for live coals (Ta.lex.) **vardhani_** water-jar (BhP.); **vad.d.hana** potsherd (Pali); **badane_** pitcher (Tir.); **vadhna_, badhna_** earthen waterpot with spout (P.); **badhna_** (B.Bi.); earthen or copper vessel with spout (H.); **badhan** (Mth.); **badhni_** (H.)(CDIAL 11379). **Image: projecting rim**: **vat.t.u** the circular piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are joined (Ta.lex.) **varti** projecting rim (Skt.); **vat.t.i, vat.t.ika_** circumference, rim, brim (Pali); **vatti** edge, limit (Pkt.); **vtti** edge of bank or river (Si.)(CDIAL 11360). **bat.** to trim, make leve, straighten (Santali.lex.) **Image: tire of a wheel**: **pat.t.e** the outer iron rim of a wheel (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pat.ru** tire of a wheel (S.); **pat.ru** band of iron to tighten anything, tire of a wheel (S.)(CDIAL 7733). **Image: protuberance round a vessel**: **varti, varti_** the projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe; the protuberance round a vessel (Skt.); **vartman** an edge, a border (Skt.lex.) cf. **vardhanika_** a small vessel in which sacred water is kept; **vardhama_na** a pot or dish of a particular shape, lid (Skt.lex.) **mukhavat.t.i, titti** brim; v.t. **a_mukhavat.t.in pu_reti**; v.i. **samatittikan pu_rati** (Pali.lex.) **mukha-vat.t.i** outer rim, border, lining, e.g. **cakkava_l.a-mukha-vat.t.i**; **pa_sa_da-mukha-vat.t.i**; **vat.t.ika_** a brim (Pali.lex.) **Image: projecting rim**: **bit.** rim of a vessel (N.)(CDIAL 12045). **Image: handle; rim of a vessel**: **be~t.** handle (Ku.H.); **bi~_d.a_** axe-handle (P.); **bi~_r., bi_n** handle (Ku.); **ben.t.a** handle (Or.); **be~_t.** handle (Aw.); **bi~t.** handle (N.); **bet., ve_t.t.a** handle (Bhoj.); **bit.** rim of a vessel (N.)(CDIAL 12045). **bil** opening, mouth of a vessel (Kho.)(CDIAL 9245). **neti** cord round neck of oil-flask (N.); **ne_tra** cord of churning stick (MBh.)(CDIAL 7588). **newat, newata_** cord of churning stick (Bi.)(CDIAL 7590). cf. **varti** wick (MBh.)(CDIAL 11359). **Handle**: **bi~_d.a_** axe-handle (P.); **bi~_r, bi_n** handle (Ku.); **ben.t.a** handle (Or.); **be~t.** handle (Bi.H..); **be~_t.** id. (Aw.); **bet.** id. (Bhoj.); **bon.t.a_** handle of plough (Or.); **ba~_t.** handle (B.)(CDIAL 12045). **viruttam** circle, anything circular (**Tiv.Iyar-. Tiruvirut. Tan-iyan-)**(Ta.lex.) **Edge**: **vil.impu** border, edge, rim, brink, margin (Ta.); **vat.impu** border, edge (as of a garment), extremity, eaves, edge of a roof (Ta.); **vil.impu, vil.umpu, vel.umpu** edge, margin, border or hem of a cloth (Ma.); **vel.uti** margin (Ma.)(DEDR 5436). **Image: big pot or vessel**: **vat.t.akai** small bowl; metal cup (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uvak. 333**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.ikai** basket; **vat.t.il** id., measure of capacity (Ta.)(DEDR 5231). cf. **ve_t.ko_** = **ve_l. + ko_** potter (Ta.lex.) **vel.i-va_y** the outer rim or lip of a vessel; openly (Ta.lex.) cf. **bal.l.a** a brazen charger or eating dish (Ka.lex.) **val.l.am** a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakka_l)(Ta.lex.) **val.antu** big pot or vessel (Ta.lex.) **bal.l.a** a measure of capacity, the 4th part of a kol.aga or 4 manas (Ka.lex.) **vat.t.il < vr.tta** porringer, platter, plate, cup (**Tiv. Peruma_l. 4,23**); measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Il.ampu_.**)(Ta.); **bat.t.alu** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Drinking bowl**: **(sura_-)vittha** drinking bowl; (**a_ve_sana**-) **vitthaka** small bowl for needles etc. (Pali); **vit-a** drinking vessel (Si.)(CDIAL 11728). **Image: cup**: cf. **vat.t.a** cup (Pkt.); **bat.a_** metal pot for betel (Or.); **va_t.i_** vessel (G.M.); **ba_t.a_** round copper or brass vessel (N.)(CDIAL 11347). cf. **vartalo_ha** a kind of brass (Skt.)(CDIAL 11357). cf. **vat.t.u** dish (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11364). cf. **vat.t.il** basket, measure of capacity, quiver for arrows (Ta.)(DEDR 5231). **Medicinal pouch**: **vat.t.uvam** medicinal pouch (**Pirata_pa**. **Vila_. 121**); pouch in which betel leaves, nuts, chunam, tobacco etc. are kept

(**W.**)(Ta.); **vat.t.uvamu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: metal cup**: **bha~utic** a leaf cup, a cup made of leaves pinned together; **bat.i** a metal cup or basin (Santali.lex.) **vat.t.am** scale-pan (**Tiruman. 1781**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.i** porringer, kin.n.am (**Aka. Ni.**); a measure of capacity = 1 na_r..i = a pat.i; mukattal.avai (**Tol. Er..ut. 170**); **vat.t.a_** plate, porringer, bowl (**Ci_tak.**); **vat.t.appakka_** Madras measure, when made with a wide circular mouth (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: cooking pot; phonetic echoes**: **bh-/b-/p-, m- optional particle (plosive, nasal) prefixes**: **bha_n.d.** cooking pot (WPah.); **bha_n.d.a** pot, dish, vessel (Mn.); cooking pot (Or.); **bhamd.a** vessel (Pkt.); **bha_n.d.aka** small cup (Skt.); **bhan.a, ba_na** vessels, dish (Tor.); **ba_nu** a kind of dish (Kho.); **bo_n., bo_n** cooking pot (Sh.); **bha_n.d.o** cooking pot (K.); **bhana, bamna** vessel (NiDoc.); **bha_no** cooking pot (Ku.); **bha_r.o** large pot for cooking rice (N.); **bha~_r.** small earthen pot (B.); large earthen pot, vessel for milk or ghee; **bha~_r.** necked vessel for milk or ghee (Bi.); **bha~_r.a_** milking vessel (Bi.); **bha~_r.iya_** earthen pot (Aw.); **bha~_d.** earthen pot (H.); **bha~_d.a_** earthen pot (H.); cooking pot (P.); vessel (L.); **bha~_d.u~** pot (G.); **bha~_d., bha~_d.e~** pot (M.); **ba_na** vessel (K.); **bo^{u}** large milk vessel (K.)(CDIAL 9440). **Image: pot**: cf. **ba_na** large earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.)(DEDR 4124). cf. **bud.d.i** earthen vessel (Go.); glass bottle (Ka.); bottle, flask (Te.); **bud.d.iga** (Te.); **put.y** bottle (To.); **pot.y** (Ko.); **put.t.i** flask, bottle (Ta.)(DEDR 4265A). **Image: pot**: **bindige** a kind of metal water-vessel (Ka.); **binaga_** (M.); **binde** (Te.); **vinde** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **pit.hara, pit.hari_** a pot, pan (MBh.); **pit.haraka** (Skt.); **pit.hara** pot, pan (Pali); **pid.hara, pihad.a** (Pkt.); **pi_ri_** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8166). cf. **pit.aka** basket, box (Mn.) (CDIAL 8164). **bhinka_ra** a water jar, a (nearly always golden) vase, ceremonial vessel (in donations)(Pali); cf. **bhr.nga_ra** (Skt.)(Pali.lex.) **Pot, boiler**: **pa_n.t.il** small bowl or cup (**Pur-ana_. 97**); bowl of a lamp (Ta.lex.) **pa_n.ali, va_n.ali, va_n.a_y** frying pan (Ta.); **ba_n.ali, ba_n.ale, ba_n.d.li, ba_l.ali, ba_l.l.e** frying pan of stone or metal (Ka.); **ban.al, banal** a kind of frying pan (Tu.); **ba_n.ali** frying pan (Te.) (DEDR 4069). **pa_li_** a pot, boiler; **pa_la** a spitting-pot (Skt.lex.) **pa_likai < pa_lika_** earthen pot in which nava-ta_n-iyam is sown in marriage and other ceremonies (**Man.i. 1,44**); **pa_likai-kot.t.utal, pa_likai-vit.utal** the ceremony of emptying sprouts in the pa_likai into a river or tank on the conclusion of marriage and other ceremonies; **pa_likai-tel.ittal** the ceremony of sowing nava-ta_n-iyam in pots on auspicious occasions (Ta.lex.) **Image: large-mouthed pot**: **pa_t.am** oil-dish (Ma.); **pa_d.a** an oil vessel (Tu.)(DEDR 4061). **Waterpot**: **vat.t.am** large waterpot; a unit for measuring the quantity of water = 500 average potfuls, as the amount necessary for a **pan:ku** for one week; **vat.t.akai** small bowl; metal cup (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uvak. 333**)(Ta.lex.) **patalai** large-mouthed pot (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 292**); ornamental pitcher mounted on a tower (**Tiv. Periyati. 3,8,2**); boat (Ta.); **pa0s-** large, broad-mouthed clay-pot (To.); **patli** cooking pot (Go.Malt.)(DEDR 3909). **Image: trough**: **pan-r-ippattar** hog-trough; water-scoop for irrigation (**Cilap. 10,110, Urai.**); **pattar** wooden trough for feeding animals (**Na_lat.i, 257**); **pattal** a wooden bucket (**Patir-r-up. 19,23**); wooden trough for feeding animals; ditch, depression (**Nar-. 240**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_d.ini_** an earthen pot; a boiler; **pa_tili_** a small earthen vessel; **pa_tram** a drinking-vessel, cup, jar; a vessel or pot in general; a reservoir; a kind of measure (a_d.haka); **pa_tri_** a vessel, plate, dish; **pa_trakam** a vessel, pot etc.; **pa_trika** measured out with any vessel or a measure called a_d.haka; **pa_trikam** a vessel, cup, dish; **pa_tri_yam** a sacrificial vessel or utentil; **pa_tri_ram** an oblation (Skt.lex.) **Soma bowl**: **paddharan.i- (stha_li_-)** (bowl) for collecting the scooped footprint of the soma-cow (S'rS.)[conceived of by pop. etym. as containing **pad-haran.a-**](CDIAL 14668a). **pada_yatana** the place where a cow plants her feet (**Satya_s.a_d.ha S'rautaSu_tra vii.2. Vedic lex.**) **Chamber vessel; spittoon**: **pratigrahan.a** vessel (S'a_nkhGr..); **pratigraha** chamber vessel (Car.); spittoon (Skt.); **pat.iggaha** reception, receptacle (Pali); **pad.igg-aha** bowl (Pkt.); **par.igaha_** spittoon (Mth.); **par.ghi_** stand for a pot (G.); **pad.gha_, pad.ga_, pad.ghe~,**

pad.ge~ wooden bowl; **pad.ghi_, pad.gi_** stand for a pot (M.)(CDIAL 8554). **pat.ikkam** spittoon (**en. caturama_ka ceyvittuk kot.utta pat.ikam on-r-u**)(**S.I.I. ii,149**); pot for receiving water used for an idol (**I.M.P. ii, 1404,1332**); **pad.iga** spittoon (Te.Ka.); **pat.ikkam** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **vr.nta** stand of waterjar (Ka_tyS'r.); footstalk of leaf or flower, any stalk (MBh.)(CDIAL 12077). **Watering-trough for feeding animals**: **pattal** wooden bucket (**Patir-r-up. 19,23**); **pattar** wooden bucket, wooden trough for feeding animals (**Na_lat. i.257**); coconut shell or gourd used as a vessel (**Kalla_. 40,3**)(Ta.); **pa_tti** bathing tub, watering-trough or basin, drain (Ta.); **pa_ti** basin for water round the foot of a tree (Ka.); trough or bathing tub, drain, spout (Tu.); **pa_di, pa_du** basin for water round the foot of a tree (Te.)(DEDR 4079). **Image: feeding-trough**: **pathiya_** basket used as feeding- trough for animals (Mth.); basket used by sower or for feeding cattle (Bi.); **pa_tha_** large milk pail (Mth.); **prastha** a measure of weight or capacity = 32 palas (MBh.); **pattha** a measure = 1/4 a_l.haka, cooking vessel containing 1 pattha (Pali); a measure of grain (Pkt.); **patthaya** id. (Pkt.); **path** a measure of land requiring 1 trakh (= 9 1/2 lb.) of seed (K.); **patth, path** a measure of capacity = 4 boras (L.); **pa_tho** a measure = 2 seers (Ku.); **pa_thi** a measure of capacity = 1/10 man (N.); **pa_thi_** a measure of corn for a year (H.); **pata** a measure of grain and liquids = 1/4 na_liya (Si.); **prasta** a measure (NiDoc.)(CDIAL 8869). **Image: bowl; oil-dish**: **pa_tra** drinking vessel, dish (RV.); **pa_traka, pa_tri_** vessel (Gr.S'rS.); **patta** bowl; **pattaka** a little bowl (Pali); **pa_ti_** (Pali); **patta, patti_, pa_da, pa_ya, pa_i_** vessel (Pkt.); **pati** large long dish (Sh.); **pa_th^{a}r**, dat. **pa_tras** vessel, dish; **potur^{u}** pan of a pair of scales (**gah^{a}na-pa_th**, dat. **poc^{u}** jewels and dishes as part of dowry)(K.); **pa_t.ri** large earth or wooden dish; **pa_t.ror.o** wooden trough (S.); **pa_tri_** earthen kneading dish; **para_t** large open vessel in which bread is kneaded; **pa_tri_** plate (L.); **pa_tar** vessel; **para_t** id.; **para_tr.a_** large wooden kneading vessel (P.); **pa_ttar** brass or wooden kneading vessel (P.); **pa_i** wooden pot (Ku.); **pa_til** earthen cooking pot (B.); **pa_tili** small earthen cooking pot (B.); **pa_til.a, pa_tul.i** earthen pot; **sil-pa_** stone mortar and pestle (Or.); **pati_la_** earthen cooking vessel (Bi.); **patla_** milking vessel; **paila_** small wooden dish for scraps (Bi.); **pati_la_** copper pot; **patuki_** small pan (H.); **pa_tru~** wooden bowl (G.); **pa_telu~** brass cooking pot; **para_t** circular dish (G.); circular edged metal dish (M.); **paya, pya** (Si.)(CDIAL 8055). **vat.t.a-, vat.t.aya**- cup (Pkt.); **wat.a_k** cup, plate (Ash.); **wat.ukh**, dat. **wat.akas** cup, bowl (K.); **vat.o** metal drinking cup (S.); **ba_t.a_** round copper or brass vessel (N.); box for betel (B.); **ba_t.i** cup (A.Or.); saucer (Or.); **bat.a_** metal pot for betel (Or.); **ba_t.i_** small metal cup (Mth.); **bat.r.i_** (H.); **va_t.i_** vessel (G.M.); **bat.t.a_** large metal cup (Mth.)(CDIAL 11347). cf. **vartalo_ha** a kind of brass (Skt.); **vat.t.alo_ha** a partic. kind of metal (Pali); **valt.o_a_** metal pitcher (L.); **valt.oh, balt.oh, vatloha_** (P.); **bat.lohi** round metal vessel (N.); **bat.lahi** water vessel (A.); **ba_t.lahi, ba_t.ula_i** round brass cooking vessel (B.); **bat.lohi_** small metal vessel (Bi.); **bat.lohi_, bat.loi_** brass drinking and cooking vessel (H.); **vat.loi** (G.)(CDIAL 11357). **Image: plate, cup; measure of capacity**: **bhad.d.u_** copper cooking vessel (P.); **bhad.d.u** (N.)(CDIAL 9368). **bat.t.alu** porringer, plate, cup (Ka.); **vat.t.il** (Ta.); (**pon vat.t.il pit.ittu**-- : **Divya. Peruma_l.. 4,3**); measure of capacity (**Tol. Er..ut.**, **170**, **Il.ampu_.**); clepsydra; a small vessel with holes in the bottom, floating on the water and sinking at the end of a **na_likai**, being a contrivance for determining time; **vat.t.i** measure of capacity = 1 **na_r..i** = 1 **pat.i** (**Tol. Er..ut. 170**); basket (**Akana_. 391**); draught board (Ta.lex.) **vat.t.u** dish (Pkt.); **bat.ui** small water vessel (Ku.); **bat.ua_** metal dish (Bi.); **bat.wi_** pot (Aw.); **bat.uko** round copper or brass vessel (N.); **va_t.uki_** cup (G.)(CDIAL 11364). **Saucer**: **paridha_ya** receptacle for water (Skt.); **pariya_**, **para_i** saucer used as a cover for other vessels (Bi.)(CDIAL 7839). **Image: large earthen pot with a broad mouth**: **ma_n.** earthen vessel for water (M.); **ma_tra_** measure (RV.); **matta_** measure, quantity (Pali); **mat.t.u** measure (Ta.)(CDIAL 10023). **ma_n.^{i}** metal waterpot (G.); **ma_n.** broadmouthed

earthen vessel (usu. for water)(M.)(CDIAL 10041). **man.a** skin-bag (Ash.); **ma_na** skin-bag for ghee (Dm.); **ma_n.a** skin-bag for sour milk (Gaw.); **ma_n** inflated skin (Bshk.); **cama-mun.a_** skin-bag (Or.)(CDIAL 10044). **pa_n-ai** large earthen pot; a measure of capacity (Ta.); **pa_n.a_** large rounded pot (Ta.); **pa_na, pa_n** water pot (Ma.); **pa.n.y** a measure = 8 **ol.k** (Ko.); **po.ny** Badaga contribution to Toda (four **ol.k** a house)(To.); **pa_ne, ha_ne** a pot of metal or earth (Ka.); **ba_ne, ba_na, ba_ni** large earthen pot with a broad mouth (Ka.); **pa.ni** a measure = two **se.ri** (Kod..); **pa_n.i, pa_n.e** a large pot (Tu.); **pa_ne** a kind of brass vessel (Tu.); **ba_na, ba_n.a** water-vessel (Tu.); **ba_na** a large earthen pot, boiler, kettle (Te.)(DEDR 4124). **Image: a vessel**: **mat.al** receptacle for sacred ashes and sandal (**ponnin pus.kara-p-patti mat.al on-r-u** : **S.I.I., ii,15**); shoulder blade; standing pole of a well-sweep; branch channel (Ta.lex.) **bat.t.al, bat.t.alu, bat.t.ala, bat.la, bat.lu** (Tadbhava of **vartula**) a concave metal vessel: a bowl, a cup, a basin, a goblet (Ka.); **vat.t.il** (Ta.); **vat.t.e, vat.t.age** (Ma.); **bat.ud.i** (Te.); **vat.t.al.a** a large cooking vessel, a brass pan (Ma.); **vat.t.am** a large water-pot (Ta.); **va_t.aga** a large metal dish; **va_t.i_** a saucer-form vessel of metal; a half of a coconut shell; the pan of the knee; **va_t.o_l.a_** round (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bha_n.d.a-mukha** the mouth of a vessel; **bha_n.d.a, ban.d.a, bhan.d.a, bha_n.d.e** any vessel, a pot, pan, cup, plate, dish, pail, vat, utensil (Ka.); **bha_n.d.a-s'akala** a potsherd (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Measure**: **ma_na** measure, standard (RV); a particular measure (Pali); **ma_naka** measure, weight (Skt.); **ma_ni_** a particular measure; a measure of capacity = 80 pa_is (L.); a weight = 12-18 maunds (P.); **ma_nika_** a particular weight = 2 double handfuls; a weight = 4 dro_n.as (Pali); **man.ika** waterpot; **man.a** grain measure (Skt.); **ma_n.a** a particular measure (Pkt.); a measure of land, a measure of grain, a pot for such a measure (Or.); **mo^{u}** a weight = 4 maunds (K.); **ma_n.u** a measure of grain (S.); **ma_n.o, ma_n.i** wooden vessel holding 1/2 seer (N.); **ma_ni** central iron rod in a handmill (N.); **ma_n** a particular measure (A.B.); **ma_n.a_** a particular measure (Or.); **ma_n.** boundary (G.); **maninava_** to measure (Si.)(CDIAL 10041). **mina_ti** measures (Pali); **minana** measurement (Pali); **minai, min.an.a** id. (Pkt.); **min.an.** to measure (in a measure of capacity (L.); **min.na_** to measure (P.); **min.nu** (WPah.); **minuma, mimma** measuring (S.); **min** measure (S.); **minan** to measure (Md.); **me_n.** a measure (L.); **me_nun, myu_n^{u}** to measure (K.)(CDIAL 10132). **mijja-ma_n.a** being measured (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10141). **man** maund = 52 lb. (K.); **man.** (L.P.N.G.M.); **man.u** (S.); **man.a** (OMarw.Or.); **mon** (A.); **man, mon** (B.); **man** (H.)(CDIAL 9730). **ma_i, ma_ai** measures (Pkt.); **ma_van.** pres. part. **ma~_da_** to be contained in, hold, receive (L.); **ma_i** is contained in (OG.); **ma_na_** to be contained in (H.); **ma_vu~** to be comprised, hold (of a measure of capacity)(G.); **ma_n.e~** to be contained in (M.)(CDIAL 10059). **Cooking; eating**: **mat.ai** cooking (Ta.); **mad.a** (Te.Ka.); **mad.uva** (Ma.); oblation of food to a deity (Ta.); **mat.ai-po_t.utal** to lay out rice offerings before a deity (Ta.); **mat.ai-k-kalam** cooking utensil (Ta.lex.) [cf. **kalam** vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship (Ta.); pot, vessel, ship (Ma.); **kalm** claypot in the making (Ko.); **kala** pot, vessel (DEDR 1305).] **mat.ai** boiled rice, offering of food to a god, cooking; **man.t.u (man.t.i-)** to eat and drink greedily; **mat.u** to take food or drink, devour; cause to eat or drink, feed; **mat.uppu** taking food; **mat.aiyan-** cook (Ta.); **man.d.- (man.d.y-)** (calf) becomes accustomed to suckle (Ko.); **mod.- (mod.y-)** (buffalo) allows calf to suck (To.); **mod.f ir** milch buffalo (To.); **mad.apali** kitchen (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 4657). **Kitchen**: **mat.u** to take food or drink, devour (Ta.); **mat.apali** kitchen (Te.)(DEDR 4657). **mat.appal.i, mat.appal.l.i, mat.aippal.i, mat.aippal.l.i** cook-house, kitchen, especially of a temple (**at.unti_ ma_r-a_ mat.aippal.l.i ya_ki (Kalla_. 23,37)**; steward of a palace; a caste of people; **Rice offerings to a deity**: **mat.aippan.t.am** rice offerings to a deity; **mat.ai-nu_l** art of cookery; treatise on cookery (**Man.i, 2,22**)(Ta.lex.)

6438.**Boiled rice, food**: **van.t.akamu** food, boiled rice (Te.); **van.d.u** to cook, dress, boil, prepare (Te.); **van.t.a** cooking, anything cooked (Te.); **van.t.aka~_d.u** cook (Te.); **vadd** (**vatt-**) to cook (Nk.); **vend-, vend.-** id. (Pa.); **vand.-** id. (Ga.); **vanj- (vanc-)** id. (Pe.); **vanj-** id. (Mand..); **vaja** (**vaji-**) id.; n. cooking; pl. action **vaska (vaski-)** (Kui); **vaj- (-it-), vwajali, wajinai** to cook (Kuwi)(DEDR 5329). cf. **bare** to be fried in oil or ghee (Kod..); **var-u** to be fried, grilled; to toast (Ta.); **vedp-** to fry (Pa.); **var-a** frying (Ma.); **var-** to cook (Kond.a); **vah (vast-)** to fry, roast, grill (Kuwi)(DEDR 5325). **vanc-** to strain off water from boiled rice (Go.); **va_kkal** boiled rice from which conjee has been poured (Ta.); **ba_gu** to pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel (Ka.); **ba.k-** to pour off water from cooked rice (Kod..); **vancu** to serve from a container (Te.)(DEDR 5334). **vand.i_na_, vand.a_na_** to taste (Go.); **vend.** id. (Pe.); **vand.a** id.; n. act of tasting; pl. action **vat.ka** (Kui); **vwandali, wandinai, van.d.** to taste (Kuwi)(DEDR 5240). **Boiled rice; food**: **ond.a** boiled rice; food (Kuwi); **onda** cooked rice; **u_ndali** to drink (Kuwi); **o_nna_ (on.d.as)** to drink, eat (rice)(Kur.); **one (ond.-)** to drink, be coloured (Malt.); **kuning** to eat, drink, bite (Br.)[X **kha_in.u** to eat (S.)(CDIAL 3865)]; **un.ba** to drink, partake of food (with **e_ju** a meal)(Kui); **un.** to drink (Pe.); to drink, suck (Ko.); to eat or drink, suck (as a child)(Ta.); to drink, suck (Ko.); mother's milk (Ka.); **on.asu** a meal, dinner, boiled rice and curry (Tu.); **u_t.u** (cattle) to drink water, etc., completely (Te.); **un- (und-)** to drink (Kol.); **un- (und.-)** to drink; **u_rt-** to feed, give to drink (Nk.); to drink (Ga.); **und.ke** pej, food (Ga.); **und.a_na_** to drink; **uhta_na_** to make to drink; **undana** to drink; **uhtana** to make to drink; **jawa_ und.a_na_** to take food (**jawa_** porridge, food); **u_n.d.a_na_** to drink; **u_n.d.ha_na_** to cause to drink (Go.); **u_t.pis-** to make to drink, feed (Kond.a); **un.n.uka** to suck; **un.n.i** suckling, infant (Ma.); **u_t.pa-** to give to drink (Pe.); **un- (uc-)** to drink, smoke; **u_t.-** to give to drink (Mand..); **u_r.pa (u_r.t-)** to cause to drink, give to drink, suckle (Kui); **unnai** to drink, suck (Kuwi); **o_nka_** thirst; **o_nta'a_na_** to give a meal, make drink (Kur.); **hur.ing** to suck (Br.)(DEDR 600). **bat.uli_** small metal vessel (Bi.); **vartula** round, globular (BhP.)(CDIAL 11365). ***kajjala-varta** round collyrium container (Skt.); **gajraut.o** small pot for collyrium (N.); **kajraut.i** id. (N.); **kajraut.a_, kajraut.i_** (Bi.); **kajlaut.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 2624). **kajlo_t.hi_** pot in which lamp-black is kept (P.)(CDIAL 2623). cf. **kajjala** lamp-black (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 2622). cf. **vartaka** bell-metal, brass (Skt.); **vat.t.a** cup (Pkt.); **va_t.i_** vessel (G.M.)(CDIAL 11347). **vartalo_ha** a kind of brass (Skt.); **vat.t.alo_ha** a partic. kind of metal (Pali); **valt.o_a_** metal pitcher (L.); **valt.oh, balt.oh, vat.loha_, bat.loha_** (P.); **bat.lohi** round metal vessel (N.); **bat.lahi** water vessel (A.); **ba_t.lahi, ba_t.ula_i** round brass cooking vessel (B.); **bat.lohi_** small metal vessel (Bi.); **bat.lohi_, bat.loi_** brass drinking and cooking vessel (H.); **vat.loi** (G.)(CDIAL 11357).

6439.**To fry**: **bhrajj** fry (Skt.); **bharjana** act of parching or roasting (Skt.); **bhrajjana** id. (Skt.); **bhajjan.a, bhajjan.aya** id. (Pkt.); **bha_zan** act of frying (A.); **bha_jan, bha_jna_** (B.); **bha_jan., bha_jn.e~** act of parching, grain put to be parched (M.); **badina-tel** frying oil (Si.); **beoin.** wheat parched or ground (Kho.)(CDIAL 9400). **ba_z** to fry; **ba_zulle kha_n.** fry (Kon.lex.) **bhaji** to fry in oil (Santali.lex.) **bharjita** fried, parched (Sus'r.); **bhajjia** fried (Pkt.); **aboz^{u}** cooked in water and not fried in oil (K.); **bha_zi** fried vegetables (A.); **bha_ji** anything fried (B.Or.)(CDIAL 9401). **bhrjjati** fries, parches (RV.); **bharjayati** (Sus'r.); **bhrajjayati** (Gr.); **bharjate_** (Dha_tup.); **bhajjati** fries, parches (Pali); **bhajjai** (Pkt.); **bul.ik** (Kho.); **buzun** (K.); **bhujan.u** (S.); **bhujjun.** (L.); **bhujn.u** (WPah.); **bhujn.o** (Ku.); **bhu_jna_** (H.); **bhujn.e~** (M.); **bha~jn.e~** (M.); **bhajje_i** fries, parches (Pkt.); **bazun** to cook in hot ghee (K.); **bha_ziba** to fry, parch (A.); **bha_ja_** (B.); **bha_jiba_** (Or.); **bha_jna_** (H.); **bha_jn.e~** (M.); **bha_jta_** (Konkan.i); **badinava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9583). **bhujjiya** fried, parched (Pkt.); **bru_ja, bur.ja_o** food, grain (Wg.); **abuz^{u}** not parched, raw (of grain)(K.); **bhurji_, bhujji_** fried potherbs (P.); **bhu_ji_** roast or parched vegetable food, vegetables (Ku.);

bhuja_ parched fresh rice (N.); parched corn (B.); parched rice (Or.); **bhu_ji_** burnt, dry (Mth.); **bhu_ja_** parched grain (Mth.); **bhu_ji_, bhujiya_** fried potherbs, greens (H.)(CDIAL 9584). **bhujj^{a}na_** to be parched (P.); **bha_jn.e~** to catch in the fire, be burnt, be singed (M.) **bhr.jyate_** is fried (Nir.); **bhujan.u** to be fried, be parched (S.); **bhujjan.** to be roasted (L.)(CDIAL 9585). **bhuan.u** to fry, parch (S.); **bhujiba_** (Or.); **bhu~_ja_, bhu_jna_** parched grain (Bi.); **bhu_m.jai** parches (OAw.); **bhum.jauna_** thing fried or parched like grain (OAw.); **bhu~_jna_** to parch, fry (H.); **bhu~_ja_** fried; fried mouthfuls (H.); **bhu~jvu~** to roast (G.); **bhr.n.a_ti** fries (Skt.)(CDIAL 9586). **bhr.kta** roasted, fried (Skt.); **bhutta_** spike of maize (H.); **bhatto_sa** parched grain (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9576). **bhuto** pp. of **bhujan.u** and **bhuan.u** (S.); **bhugi_** piece of fried meat (S.); **bhugir.o** parched graim (S.); **bhugr.e** pl. (L.); **bunik** to parch, fry (Kho.); **bhunnan.** (L.); **bhunnan.a_** (caus. **bhuna_un.a_**)(P.); **bhunan.o** (Ku.); **bhuna_** to fry, parch; parched corn (B.); **bhu_nal** to parch (Bhoj.); **bhu_nai** (OMarw.); **bhun.a_i_** wages for parching (P.); **bhr.n.a_ti** fries (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 9577). **Innkeeper**: **bhat.hia_ra_** grain-parcher, innkeeper (who lets rooms or prepares food for travellers)(P.); **bat.ha_ro** innkeeper (S.); **bhat.hiya_ra_** innkeeper (N.); **bha_t.iya_ra_** liquor-seller (B.); **bhat.hiya_rin^{i}** landlady; **bhat.hiya_ren** her husband (Aw.); **bhat.hiya_ra_** innkeeper (H.); **bhat.hiya_ro** eating-house keeper, cook, baker (G.); **bhat.a_ri_** innkeeper (M.); **bhat.a_rnu** to parch (grain)(N.); **bhat.a_r-bhut.ur** hurried cooking of rice (N.)(CDIAL 9596). cf. **bhr.s.t.a** fried, roasted (Gr.S'r.); **bhut.n.o** to parch (Ku.); oil for frying (Ku.); **bhut.io~** fried (Ku.); **bhut.nu** to parch, fry in ghee (N.)(CDIAL 9594). **bhr.s.t.i** act of frying or parching (Skt.); **bha_t.-bhut.** frying (N.); **bhut.i-bha_t.i** hasty frying (N.)(CDIAL 9597). **avamocana** inn (Skt.lex.) cf. **ve~_gincu, ve~_pu** to fry, grill (Te.); **bising (bisis-), bisinging** to be baked, cooked, ripen (Br.)(DEDR 5517). cf. **var-u (-v-, -nt-)** to be fried, grilled (Ta.); **vat.p-** to fry (Ga.); **vars-** to fry (Go.); **vah- (vast-)** to fry (Pe.Kuwi); **wah'nai** to fry, broil (Kuwi)(DEDR 5325).

6440.**Image: murder; torment**: **vatai < vadha** murder (**Te_va_. 965,8**); affliction, torment (**Tiv. Na_yc. 8,9**); **vatittal, vataittal** to kill, murder; to torment; **vatai-tal** id.; **vanti** compulsion (**Tiv. Na_yc. 9,3, Arum.**); **vanti-par-r-u** to obtain by force (**Tiv. Na_yc. 9,3**) (Ta.lex.)

6441.**Image: honeycomb**: **vatai** honeycomb (Ta.lex.)

6442.**Conessi bark**: **vattalam < vatsaka** conessi bark, vet.pa_lai (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6443.**A title**: **vatta-ra_yan- < vatsa-ra_ja** title of certain chiefs (Ta.inscr.); **vatit.-kat.ittal < + ghat.** (Skt.) to assume a title or pseudonym; **vatil., vatil** substitute; **vattavan- < vatsa** king of the vatsa country (**Man.i. 15,62**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **badla_** alternate, recompense (U.lex.)

6444.**Wind; whirlwind**: **val.i** wind, air, windy humour in the body (Ta.); breaking wind (Ma.); **garuvali** wind, air (Ka.); **bal.i bud.-** to break wind (Kod..); **karuvali** wind, air (Te.); **vali** adj. cold, chill; **vali-molaka** Bhi_ma (offspring of the wind-god)(Te.); **val(l)i** wind, air (Pa.); **val, vallu** id. (Ga.); **war.i_sta_na_** to blow (of wind); **var.i, var.i_, vari_** wind (Go.); **r.oy** id. (Pe.); **r.iy** id. (Mand..); **vilu, vliu** wind, air (Kui); **vir.i** wind (Kuwi)(DEDR 5312). **ba_lai** wind (Wot..); **ba_la_** wind, heavy rain (Bshk.); **balai** wind (Tor.); **ba_l** (H.)(CDIAL 11497). **balval, ba_rval** wind (Gypsy); **va_ta** wind (RV.Pali.); wind as a humour of the body (Sus'r.); **va_ya** (Pkt.); **ba_o** wind, a bad cold (WPah.); **bai** wind (Ku.); **ba_** (A.B.Or.); **ba_y** (B.); **ba, ba_a_** (Or.); **ba_e~ ba_e~** with the speed of wind (Or.); **vaha, va_** wind (Si.); **va_e** (Md.)(CDIAL 11491). **va_tam.dhama** blowing out wind (Skt.); **badum** wind (Dm.); **wa_dana** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11492). **bata_s** wind (Ku.N.Mth.H.); **bata_h** (A.); **ba_ta_s** (B.); **bata_sa** (Or.OAw.); **basa_t** (Mth.)(CDIAL 11493).

va_taputra name of Bhi_ma and Hanuman, cheat (Skt.); **wu_tri_** fairy (Ash.); **wo_tri_** (Wg.); **wu_tr** (Kt.); **w(y)aci** (Pr.); **varo_ti** (Kal.)(CDIAL 11495). **va_taman.d.ali_** whirlwind (Skt.); **va_taman.d.ala, va_taman.d.alika_** whirlwind (Pali); **ba_onal** whirlwind (WPah.); **bavam.d.ara_** whirlwind, dust-storm (OAw.); **bau~d.ar** whirlwind (H.)(CDIAL 11496). **va_tara** windy, stormy (Skt.); **va_tala** (Skt.); **va_ra_in.u** to air (S.); **ba_yar** originating from air (A.); **va_yro** wind, air, gust (G.); **va_ra_, va_re~** (M.); **va_ro, va_re~** (Konkan.i); **va_ya_ra** cool wind (Pkt.); **baya_ra** tempest (Or.); **baya_r, baya_ra_** (H.); **baya_lo** wind (Ku.)(CDIAL 11497). **ba_haran** medicine which removes flatulence (H.)(CDIAL 11499). **va_ta_li_** whirlwind (Skt.); **va_ta_vali_** (Skt.); **baya_ri** wind (OAw.); **baya_r^{i}** (OAw.); **ba_l** (H.)(CDIAL 11500). **va_tya_** gale (Skt.); being in the wind (VS.); **va_ca** gale, dust-storm; **va_ciru** stormy; **va_cu_r.o** whirlwind (S.); **va_ca_la** wind (Skt.)(CDIAL 11505). **va_ti** blows (RV.); **va_yati** (A_past.); blows, emits odour (Pali); **wayi** (wind) blows (Pas'.); **va_vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 11501). **va_tam** wind, air; the ten vital airs of the body; windy humour of the body; **va_tapittacu_lai** an arthritic complaint from **va_tapittam**: a state of one's body in which the windy and the bilious humours predominate (Ta.lex.) **va_tika** produced by disorder of the wind, rheumatic (Sus'r.); connected with the humours of the body (Pali); **va_ia** id., boastful (Pkt.); **va_i_** flatulent (S.); **va_yr.u~** flatulent (G.); **wa_y** gout (K.); **ba_i** flatulence, mad, fit, whim (Or.); gout (Aw.); **ba_yi_** rheumatism (Bhoj.); **ba_i_, ba_e** flatulence (H.); **va_i** (G.); **va_i_** rheumatism (M.)(CDIAL 11502). **va_tula** affected by wind-disease, crazy (Skt.); **va_tu_la** mad (Skt.); **va_ula** mad (Pkt.); **baula_** (P.); **beurappan.** insanity (WPah.); **baul** madness (Ku.); **ba_walo, baulo** mad (Ku.); **baula_ha** mad (N.); **ba_ul, ba_ula_, baliya_** (A.); **ba_ul** fit of passion (B.); **ba_ul.a, ba_ul.a_** mad, madness (Or.); **ba_ur, baura_h** mad (Mth.); **ba_ura** mad (OAw.); **baura_** dumb (OAw.); **ba_ula_, baura_, baura_ha_** mad (H.); **va_ulu~** mad, hasty (G.); **ba~_viro** (S.)(CDIAL 11504).

6445.**Flesh**: **va.r.-** (obl. **va.r.-, va.t.-**) small pieces of meat for broth (of size of a mouthful)(Ko.); **ba_d.u** flesh (Ka.); **ba_d.isu** to scorch or singe by the fire as slices of dried flesh or leaves (Ka.); **va_t.t.u** roasted or fried flesh or vegetable (Ta.)(DEDR 5345). cf. **vit.akku** flesh, meat, carcass (Ta.); carcass (Ma.); **bikku** flesh (Ka.)(DEDR 5390). **Image: lion**: **vat.-puli** lion (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6446.**One-fourth**: **pa_i_** a measure of capacity (L.); 1/12 anna (L.S.P.H.); quarter, 1/4 anna (M.H.); one-fourth seer (P.); **pa_i** 1/12 anna (G.P.A.B.Or.); 1/4 anna (B.P.); **pa_dika** worth a quarter (Pa_n..); **pa_dika_** a coin (Skt.); **pa_ir.i_** 1/4 yard (S.)(CDIAL 8074).

6447.**Image: tooth**: **vardhana** a tooth growing over another tooth (Skt.lex.)

6448.**Image: mystical diagram**: **vardhama_na** a kind of mystical diagram (Skt.lex.)

6449.**Clerodendrum siphonantus**: **vardhaka** the plant clerodendrum siphonantus (Ka. Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

6450.**Chenopodium album**: **va_stu(u_)ka** chenopodium album (Car. Su. 27.88, Ci. 4.49,67). Chenopodium ambroisioides or anthelminticum: part used: the dried fruits; Uses: anthelmintic, for the round and hook worms, in the form of a 5 per cent decoction, or as the crude drug which is frequently mixed with molasses, or as the official volatile oil... odour distinct, aromatic; taste pungent and bitter. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 301-302). **be_l.e, be_l.i** a common

herb used as a potherb, chenopodium album (Ka.)(DEDR 5546). cf. **pappu-ku_ra** (Te.)(GMIP, p.61). **cilli_** chenopodium album (Car. Su. 27.98).

6451.**Image: a layer of stone**: **paduru** a layer, stratum (Tu.); **pedre** a layer; **hadi** a layer of stone or brick in the ground (Ka.)(DEDR 3915). cf. **pad.uku** a stone (Te.); **pan:ku** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 3890). **Image: layer**: **par-al.ai** layer, stratum; **par-al.ikai** id. (Ta.lex.) **pattai-kat.t.utal** to tie up a broken limb with splints (Ta.lex.) **Image: pile of stones**: **patukkai** pile of stones (**Ain:kur-u. 362**); rock (**Kalla_. 6**); **pantar-mut.t.i** ornamental pots placed one over another at a wedding pandal (Ta.lex.) **Image: seat**: **pa_t., pa_t.a_** bench, stool, throne (B.); **pa_t.a** throne (Or.); seat (OAw.); **pat.t.a_** board on which to sit while eating (H.); **pat.alau** dining stool (OG.); **pa_t.** bench (G.M.); **pa_t.lo** id. (G.)(CDIAL 7699). **pat.t.am** a throne; a chair or stool (Skt.lex.) **Steps**: **pa_t.ika_** stone steps (Pali)(CDIAL 8030). **Stone**: **pad.uku** a stone (Te.); **pan:ku** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 3890). **ban.d.e** rock, block or slab of stone (Ka.); **ban.d.a** id., pestle without a ferrule, a much-used or worn-out block of stone (Te.); boulder (Ga.); stone, rock, hail (Go.); **ba_d.ya_** the top rock on a hill (M.)(DEDR 3903). **patharu** rug, mat (S.); **patthara** stone (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_thar** flat stone (Ku.)(CDIAL 8857). **pathraut.i_** pavement of slates and stones (Ku.) (CDIAL 8858). **prastaran.a** couch, seat (Skt.); **pattharan.a** spreading out (Pkt.); **pasterni** carpet (Gypsy); **pasteno_** carpet, rug (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8859). **padha_rna_** to proceed, sit down, depart (H.); **padha_rai** comes, goes (OMarw.); **padha_rvu~** to go, come, go in peace and safety (G.)(CDIAL 7768). **Pedestal**: **pat.t.iyar-kal, pat.t.iyal, pat.t.ikai-k-kal** pedestal, as of a stone pillar; **pat.t.iyar-kal** stone on the border of pial (Ta.lex.) **Bier, bed**: **pat.a** layer in mud walls, course of bricks (Ma.); **pat.uppu, pat.appu** bed, mat (Ma.); **pa_d.e** bier (Te.); **pa_t.ai** bier (Ta.)(DEDR 3852). [cf. **pad.uku** a stone (Te.); **pan:ku** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 3890).] **pat.t.at.ai** a layer or course of earthwork, as in raising mud-wall (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.at.ai** layer or bed of olas for grain; corn-rick; enclosure of straw for grain, wattle and daub; granary (Ta.lex.) cf. **mettai** bed, quilt stuffed with cotton (Ta.); **metta** mattress, bedding (Ma.); **mette** id. (Ka.); mattress (Kod..); **metta** bed, bedding, cushion, pad (Te.)(DEDR 5069). **Sail, mat, bed**: **patha_ri_** mattress (M.); bedding (G.); **partha_r** bed (G.)(CDIAL 8864). **patharan.i_** bedding, mattress, bed (S.); **pa_thran.** bedding, cloth for sitting on (G.); **prastaran.a** couch, seat (Skt.)(CDIAL 8859). **pa_yal** bedding (Ta.); **pa_y** mat, sail (Ma.); **pa_yi** id. (Tu.); **pa_y** spreading, extension, mat, sail (Ta.); **pa.t (pa.ty-)** to spread (cloth, mat)(Ko.); **pa.y** mat used as seat (Ko.); **pa.tveyr.** sleeping mat (Ko.); **pa.c** id. (Ko.); **po.t** (**po.ty-**) to spread (bedding, mat)(To.); **pa_su** to spread (as blanket, carpet, mat, leaves, etc.), lay; n. bed (Ka.); **pa_sage, pa_sike, pa_suge** bed (Ka.); **ha_su** bed (Ka.); **ha_y** sail (Ka.); **Beautiful seat**: **pase** bed, layer, beautiful seat (Ka.); **paje** mat (Tu.); **paseruni** to extend, diffuse, spread (Tu.); **pa_h (pa_st-)** to spread out (mat, etc.)(Pe.Mand..); to spread (Kuwi); **pa_spa (pa_st-)** to spread out, lay a cloth; n. act of spreading out something (Kui); **passali** to spread out (clothes)(Kuwi); **pase** bed (Ka.); **pa_yi** mat, sail (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **Sill; stair**: **pat.i** step, stair, rung of a ladder, stirrup, grade, rank, sill (Ta.); step, stair, threshold, bench, sill (Ma.); **par.ykat.** steps leading to the veranda, step of ladder (Ko.); **pad.i** stirrup (Ka.); **pad.i-kat.t.u** a stair or step (Te.)(DEDR 3850). **pa_dha_rai** steps (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7768). **padya_** footsteps (RV.); **pajja_** flight of steps, road (Pkt.); **paz, pac** step of stone staricase (Sh.)(CDIAL 7778). **aj** footprint (Ko.); **oj** step (To.); **pajje, pejje, hejje, hajje** footprint, footstep, trace, stride (Ka.); **aje, haje** footprint, track, trace (Tu.); **ajja** foot, footprint; **anja** id., step, stride (Te.); **pajja** path (Pali)(DEDR App.6). For semant. 'threshold' cf.: **pratiha_ra, padiha_r-a, pad.iyar-a, prati_ha_ra** a door; a gate; a door-keeper, a porter; **pad.i** a door-joining; the leaf or panel of a door (Ka.); **pat.i** a sill of a door or window (Ta.Ma.); **pad.i** a door; **pad.ider-e** to open a door

(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Place; footsteps**: **padavi_** place (RV.); footsteps, way (MBh.); place (R.)(CDIAL 7764).

6452.**Image: warrior**: **bat.a, ban.t.a** (Tadbhava of **bhat.a**) a brave warrior (Ka.); **ban.d.a_ya** quarrelling, revolt (Ka.); **bhan.d.a_i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ban.d.an.a** (Tadbhava of **bhan.d.ana**) a battle; war (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ban.t.u-tana** valour, heroism, bravery (Ka.Te.); **ban.t.ava_l.a** name of a place in the Tul.u country (Ka.); **van.t.a_la** the contest of heroes (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ban.t.a, bat.a, ban.t.u** (Tadbhava of **bhat.a**) a warrior, a soldier; a hero, a valiant man (Ka.); **ban.t.u** (Te.); **van.t.an-** (Ta.); **ban.t.a** the farmer-caste of the Tul.u country, corresponding to that of the Na_yas of Malabar (Ka.); **ban.d.a** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **bhr.ta** carried, brought (MBh.); hired, paid (Mn.); hireling, mercenary (Ya_j.com.); **bhr.taka** hired servant (Mn.); **bhad.a** soldier (Pkt.); **bhad.aa** member of a non-Aryan tribe (Pkt.); **bhat.a** hired soldier, servant (MBh.); hireling, servant, soldier (Pali); hired servant (As'.); **bhar.** hero, brave man; adj. mighty (Ku.); soldier, servant, nom. prop. (B.); warrior, hero, opulent person (G.); adj. strong, opulent (G.); **bhar.il** hero, servant (B.); **bel.e_** soldier (Si.)(CDIAL 9588). **Army**: **pad.e** a multitude, a host, a force, an army (Ka.); **pat.ai** (Ta.); **General**: **pad.eval.a, pad.eval.l.a** a general; **pad.eyila** a soldier; **pad.e** an originating, i.e. principal, great man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Warrior**: **pat.ai-k-ko_lam** warlike costume or accoutrements; **pat.ai** battle, contest, war, engagement; forces for the defence of a kingdom, of six kinds, viz., mu_la-p-pat.ai, ku_li-p-pat.ai, na_t.t.u-p-pat.ai, ka_t.t.u-p-pat.ai, tun.ai-p-pat.ai, pakai-p-pat.ai (**Kur-al., 762, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **bha_thi_** warrior (G.)(CDIAL 9424). **bal.a_m** warfare (Si.)(CDIAL 9589). **bhar.au** song about the prowess of ancient heroes (Ku.)(CDIAL 9590). **Army; spy**: **pa_t.i** army, troop; armour, coat of mail; spy; **pa_t.i-ka_ppa_r** village watchmen; those responsible for the safety of property in a village; **pa_t.i-ka_val** system of watch in a village; (inscr.) village watchman; contribution for village watching (**S.I.I. i,89**); punishment enforced by a tribunal; safe custody or detention; **pa_t.i-vi_t.u** military camp (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 151**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.ukal.am** battle-field (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Mercenary force**: **pat.ippat.ai** mercenary force (**Perun.. Makata. 24,39**); **pat.ilan-** warrior; servant; **piratikkirakam** rear of an army (**Kur-al., 767, At.ikkur-ippu**)(Ta.lex.) **Soldier, general**: **pad.eyila** soldier (Ka.); **pad.eval.a, pad.eval.l.a** a general (Ka.); **pad.ava_lu** commander of an army (Te.)(DEDR 3860). **pat.ai-y-a_t.ci** soldier, warrior; acts of bravery, as of a soldier (**Tiruva_ca. 49,1**); title of the van-n-iyar, caval.aikka_rar, etc.; **pat.ai-y-a_l.** soldier (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,4**); **pad.eval.a, pad.eilla** id. (Ka.); **pat.ai-y-a_l.an-** id. (**Patir-r-up. 13,21, Urai**); **pat.ai-y-ila_r- mur-aimai** a kind of tax (**S.I.I. ii,115**)(Ta.lex.) **Army; weapons**: **pat.ai** weapons, army, battle, crowd (Ta..); **pat.a** army, battle (Ma.); **pad.e** army, force, multitude (Ka.Tu.); **pad.ava** fight, battle (Te.); **pad.avalamu** van of an army (Te.) (DEDR 3860). **pat.ai** army (**pat.aiyiyan. karavam**)(**Tol. Po. 58**); forces for the defence of a kingdom of six kinds: **mu_la-p-pat.ai, ku_li-p-pat.ai, na_t.t.u-p-pat.ai, ka_t.t.u-p-pat.ai, tun.ai-p-pat.ai, pakai-p-pat.ai** (**Kur-al., 762, Urai**); weapons, arms of any kind (**Kur-al.,828**); a sledge-like weapon, used in war; ploughshare; battle, contest, war, engagement; **pat.aikkarttar** commander of an army (**Tiruppu. 2**); **pat.aikkalattor..il** the art of handling weapons of war (**Pur-ana_. 72, Urai**); **pat.aikkalam** weapons, arms (**Tiruvil.ai. An:kam. 12**); missile; steel; **pat.ai-ku_t.t.u** to raise an army; **pat.aiccan-am** soldiers, troops; **pat.aicca_ttu** collection of armies (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,20**); **pat.ai- c-ca_r-r-u** to challenge to battle; **pat.aicey** to carry on war (**Kalla_. 23,26**); **pat.aijar** soldiers (**Pu. Ve. 5,6, Kol.u**); **pat.ai-c- cerukku** high spirits of soldiers, military ardour (**Kur-al.. Ati. 78**); **pat.ai-t- talai-t-teyvam** a sea-god worshipped by fishermen of the Pat.t.an.avar caste before setting out on a fishing expedition; **pat.ai-t-talaivan-** captain, commander, leader of troops; **pat.ai-t-tun.ai** aid in battle; ally in war (**Pa_rata. Va_cute_van-. 6**); **pat.ainar** soldiers

(**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 2,32**); **pat.ainilai** barracks (**Patir-r-up. 13,21, Urai**); **pat.aippar-r-u** military station (Ta.inscr.); **pat.aimat.am** violation of the laws of war, such as attacking those who flee, slaying the wounded, etc. (**Pur-ana_.142**); **pat.ai-mukam** front or van of an army; **pat.ai-y-an.i** a kind of dance with torch-light in hand; **pat.aiyar** those who maintain armies (Ta.); **pad.aiya** id. (Ka.); **pat.aiya_cci, pat.aiya_t.ci** soldier, warrior; acts of bravery, as of a soldier (**Tiruva_ca. 49,1**); title of the Van-n-iyar, Caval.aikka_rar; **pat.aiyur-ai** sheath, as of a sword; **pat.ai-y-et.u** to invade, lead a military expedition; **pat.ai-vakuppu** military array of four kinds: **tan.t.am, man.t.alam, acan:katam, po_kam** (**Kur-al.. 767, Urai**); **pat.ai-var..akku** a minor theme which describes a king as presenting weapons to soldiers of equal rank (**Pu. Ve. 4,4**); **pat.aivi_t.u** encampment, soldier's quarters in an encampment; capital; armoury, arsenal, magazine; the six shrines of Skanda; **pat.aivi_ran-** warrior, soldier (**Kampara_. Ta_n-aika_n.. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **Footsoldier**: **padga** footsoldier (Skt.); afoot (Skt.); **pag** foot (Kal.); **pon.(g)** foot, leg, bottom end (Kho.); **pag** foot (P.M.); **pagu** foot (OAw.); **pag** foot, footstep (H.); **paga** (OMarw.OG.); **pa_g** foot, leg (G.); **pagalaum.** footstep (OG.); **pa_gr.u~** stirrup (G.); **pagd.a_** foot (M.)(CDIAL 7766). **padya** relating to a foot (RV.); **pa_dya** (S'Br.); **pajja** oil or salve for the feet (Pali); water for washing the feet (Pkt.); **pa_ji_** foot-soldier, guard, watchman (H.)(CDIAL 7776).

6453.**Image: small grove**: **pu_t.u, pu_n.t.u** small plant, herb; **pu_n.t.i** shrubbery, garden (Ta.); **purn.d.** a thorny bush; **pun.d.** bush, thicket; **pu_n.d.elu** a thicket, clump, as of bamboos (Tu.)(DEDR 4360). **pa_d.i** an underwood, a small forest (Tu.); **ha_d.i** a small grove (Ka.)(DEDR 4063). **Image: bush**: **patr.a_** bushes, thicket (Kur.); **padaval** a bush (Ta.Tinn.); **putai** thick part of a jungle; **putal, putar** bush, low jungle, grass (Ta.); **potumpar** thick grove (**Tirukko_. 39**); park, pleasure garden (**Perumpa_n.. 374**); grove (**Can.. Aka.**); **potumpu** grove (**Akana_. 18**); shrubby jungle (**Ci_vaka. 3042**); **potai** bush (Ta.); **ponta** thicket overgrown with grass (Ma.); **pot** bush (Ko.); **pode** bush; **podar** bush, thicket, thick tuft of trees; **hotte** a bush; **pude** thatch, bush, thicket (Ka.); **pudelu** bush, shrub (Tu.); **poda, podaru** bush, thicket, shrub; **podarillu** bower, arbour (Te.); **potke** bush; **podela, padla, podla** id., shrub; **podde_la_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4509). **Images: bush; creeper**: **bad.d.u** a thick or strong creeper or rope, cable (Te.); creeper (Ga.)(DEDR 3882). **pat.al** clump of bushes (Ma.); **pat.ar** thick bush (esp. of creepers); to spread (as a creeper); **pat.arcci, pat.artti** creeping (as a vine)(Ta.); **pat.a_r** low bush, low thicket of creepers (Ta.); **pat.alai** spreading, expanding (Ta.); **pat.aruka** to spread (as plants, fire, odour), creep, climb; **pat.arcca** climbing of vine, diffusion (Ma.); **pat.arppu, pat.appu** bush, thicket; **pat.alam** a spreading over, cover, mass (Ma.); **pad.aruni, pad.apuni** to creep (Tu.)(DEDR 3844). **Image: creeper**: **pat.arpayir** climber, creeper, as a spreading plant (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Mantama_. 34**); **pat.arkot.i** any kind of running plant; **pat.artal** to spread, as a creeper; **pat.alai-ma_lai** garland of green leaves and flowers (**Ci_vaka. 483**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_t.ha_** the creeper clypea hernandifolia (SKt.); **pa_d.ha_** a kind of creeper (Pkt.); **pa_r.i_** an autumnal wild creeper (leaves are used to heal wounds)(Ku.); **pa_r.h** clypea hernandifolia (H.)(CDIAL 8038). **Bunch**: **pat.alai** a bunch of fruits (Ta.); **pat.u** cluster, bunch of flowers or fruits (Ta.); **pat.ala** a cluster or comb of plantains (Ma.)(DEDR 3846). **Image: bush**: **pattrala** leafy (Skt.); **pattali_-karo_ti** beats into thin leaves (Skt.); **pa_trat.a** thin (Skt.); **pattala** leafy; n. leaf, leaves (Pkt.); **patul**^{u} mat made of pieces of wood and reeds (K.); **pattal** leaf-platter (P.); **pa_tal** leaf-platter (G.); bush (Ku.); thick clump of bushes (N.); **pa_tale** growing in clumps; **pa_tale sisnu** the wild nettle (N.); **pa_tlo** plate of leaves sewn together (Ku.)(CDIAL 7736). **pat.a_r** low bush, low thicket of creepers (**Mullaip. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bush**: **patukkai** thicket, bushes, low jungle (**Tacaiva_. 363**)(Ta.lex.) **putar, putal** bush, thicket, low jungle (**Kur-al., 274**); **poda** (Te.); **podaru**

(Ka.Te.); **putal** medicinal shrub (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **putavam** Bermuda grass, ar-uku (**Pat.t.in-ap. 243**); **putavu** id. (**Malaipat.u. 449**) (Ta.lex.)

6454.**Leaf**: **pattraka** leaf (esp. of laurus cassia)(Bhpr.); **pat^{a}r, pat^{u}r^{u}** leaf (esp. of cinnamomum albiforum)(K.); **patra_** c. albiforum (P.)(CDIAL 7734). **pattrala** leafy; leaflike, thin (Skt.); **pattala** leafy; leaf, leaves (Pkt.); **patul^{u}** mat made of pieces of wood and reeds (K.); **pattal** leaf-platter (P.)(CDIAL 7736). **Palm branch**: **mat.t.ai** leaf-stalk of a fern or palm (Ta.); **mat.al** flat leaf of palm, jagged stem of a palmyra leaf, horse of palmyra stems on which a thwarted lover mounts to proclaim his grief and win his love (Ta.); **mat.t.a, mat.t.al** palm branch; **mat.al** palm bough, cadjan, palm-leaf (Ma.); **mat.t.e, mot.t.e** bough of the palm (Ka.); **mad.alu** palm branch (Tu.); **mat.t.a** branch or bough of any palm tree, a young palm tree (Te.); spathe of palm tree (Ga.)(DEDR 4663). **Image: shoot from a tree**: **patar.ak** a shoot from a tree, applied mainly to a shoot from a sarjom tree, split up in the middle; **sahan patarak** a piece of a thin branch split for firewood; **patar.agok** to spring or sprout as a shoot; **sarjom patar.ak** a shoot from a sarjom tree (Santali.lex.) **patrin.i_** a sprout, shoot (Skt.lex.) **mat.al** sheath, as of Indian corn, plantain flower, etc. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sapling**: **pativu** sapling, layer of a plant; **patittal** to plant a shoot, runner or creeper; **pati** sapling for transplantation; **patiyam** sapling or cluster of saplings planted; layer or runner inserted; slip, shoot, graft; **patiyari** saplings for transplanting (Ta.lex.)

6455.**Image: leaf**: **pattra** wing-feather (VS.); leaf, petal (Ka_tyS'r.); leaf of book (Skt.); **patta** wing, feather, leaf (Pali); **patti_, pattika_** leaf (Pali); **patta, pattaya, pattia_** wing, leaf, page (Pkt.); **patri, patrin** leaf (Gypsy); **s'a_pa_tr** butterfly (Pas'.)[cf. **patan:g** butterfly (Wot..)(CDIAL 7721)]; **pat** leaf (Bshk.); **path^{a}r, patras** (K.); **pa_s.** (Tor.); **Goods and chattels**: **chilu-pat.ru** goods and chattels (S.); **pattar** leaf, foliage; **pattra_** palm-leaf fibre (L.); **patra_** page (L.); **patri_** leaf (L.); **pattar, patra_** leaf (L.); **patt, pattra_, patta_** leaf (P.); **pattri_, patti_** leaf, almanac (P.); **pat.i_, pat.lo~** leaf (WPah.); **pa_t** leaf, leaves and grass (Ku.); **pa_to** horoscope, metal plate used to repair something broken (Ku.); **pa_ti_** leaves, letter (Ku.); **pa_t** leaf (N.A.B.H.); thin metal plate (H.); **pa_ti** leaf, flowers used in worship (N.); **pa_ta_** leaf, blade (B.); **Pinnate-shaped leaf**: pinnate-shaped leaf (M.); **pa_t, patta_** leaf, page, epistle (Mth.); **pa_t, patai_** leaf (Bhoj.); **pa_ta_, pa_ti_** (Aw.); **pa_ta_, patta_** leaf (H.); **pa_ti_, patti_** leaf, epistle, clue (H.); **pa_tru~, pa_tu~** leaf (G.); **pa_tri_** packet of leaves and flowers (G.); **pa_te~** leaf, blade (M.); **pa_ti_** narrow leaf (M.); **fat, fai** leaf (Md.); **pet.ege_** feather; **wet.ege** letter paper (Pr.); **phat.** leaf (Dm.); **pat.a_, pu_t., pad.d.ak, pha_t.ak** (Pas'.); **pat.t.a** (Shum.); **par.** (Wot..); **phat.a** (Gaw.); **pat.u** a long leaf (Sh.); **pot., pat.a** (D..); **pa_t.u, pat.u, pat.hu, pat.he** leaf (Sh.); **pata** wing, feather, leaf (Si.)(CDIAL 7733).

6456.**Measure**: **pat.i** a weight (= 100 palam); measure (esp. of rice)(Ma.); **par.y** a measure (**ol.k**); quantity of food that one person eats at a meal (Ko.); **pad.i** measure of capacity (= one-half seer)(Ka.); a small weight (Tu.); a measure of capacity (= 1 1/2 seer)(Te.)(DEDR 3849). **pat.i** (Ta.Ma.) weight for scales; subsistence money; low platform for conducting ceremonies; verandah; reservoir of water; **pad.i** id. (Te.Tu.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pat.i-k-kat.t.u** steps, stairs of masonry; weights, weighing stones or stamped weights (Te. **pad.ikat.t.u**); **pat.i-maravai** a wooden vessel in which weights are kept by merchants (Ta.lex.)

6457.**Image: door**: **pit.al, pat.al** door (**Perun.. Ucaik. 49,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Shutter**: **pat.al** small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns (**Tiv. Periyati. 4,4,3**); a kind of hurdle or wattled frame for

sheltering cattle; a kind of tatty against sun, rain or wind, used in a shed, bazaar or hovel, or before a shop; **pat.alam** canopy (**Perun.. Ucaik. 57,52**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.ala** cover, veil (BhP.)(CDIAL 7693). **par.a_l.**slope of a roof (G.)(CDIAL 7695). **pat.a_m** cloth (**Pur-ana_. 141**); curtain, screen (Ta.lex.) **Image: gate**: cf. **puta** door, gate (Ta.)(DEDR 4274). cf. **pol.**[i] street (G.)(CDIAL 8633). **Gate; sluice**: **putavu** door (**Patir-r-up. 16,5**); entrance, gate (**Perumpa_n.. 52**); sluice (**Akana_. 237**); small door within a larger one, wicket (**Cu_t.a_.**); **puta_** door (**Ci_vaka. 1549**); **putavam** gate (**Cilap. 11,119**)(Ta.lex.) **puta_na_r..i** an ancient tax (**S.I.I ii, 521**); **puta_r..i** id. (**S.I.I. ii,509**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.al, pat.alai** hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle; small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns (Ta.); **od.y** door (To.); **pad.i** leaf of panel of a door, a door (Ka.); a thrashing frame, a door or shutter made of slips of bamboos tied together (Tu.); **pad.i** leaf or panel of a door, a door (Ka.); door (Kod..); a door or shutter made of slips of bamboos tied together (Tu.); **pat.al** small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns (Ta.)(DEDR 3845). **pha_t.ak** gate (P.N.); prison (A.); **phat.ak** gate (A.); **pha_t.ak** gate, prison (B.); gate (Bi.H.M.); **phat.kiyu~ ba_rn.u~** a single shutter to close a door (G.); **pha_kat., phat.ka_** gate (of a village, etc.)(M.)(CDIAL 9069). **bar.da** bamboo door (Pa.); **burda balla** door post (Kuwi)(DEDR 4009). **Doorkeeper**: **pratiha_ra** a closure (Skt.); door (in cmpd.)(BhP.); **prati_ha_ra** conclusion (of Sa_man)(AV.); door (Skt.); **pratiha_ra** doorkeeper (R.); **pad.iha_ra** doorkeeper (Pkt.); **pad.iha_ri_** (OB.); **par.hia_ri_** (Or.); **pad.hiya_r** a caste of labourers (G.)(CDIAL 8618). **par.icha_** attendant, courtier (MB.)(CDIAL 8619). **Gate**: **pada_r** gate of a village, confines of a village, uncultivated land near a village (G.); **padda** site of a village, small village (Pkt.); **padra** village, road in a village (Skt.)(CDIAL 7780). **pat.ika_ran-** gate-keeper (**Kampara_. Pal.l.i**. **1**); **pat.ikar** gatekeepers (Ta.lex.) **Entrance**: **pratipad** entrance (VS.); beginning (TS.); first day of lunar fortnight (AgP.); **pat.ipada_** entrance (Pali); first day of lunar fortnight (As'.); **pad.ivaya_** (Pkt.); **par.va_, parva_** (P.); **par.yawa_, par.ya_w** (Ku.); **par.ib, par.iba_** (Mth.); **parewa_** (N.); **pare_wa_** (Aw.); **par.iwa_, par.wa_, pari~_wa_** (H.); **par.vo** (G.)(CDIAL 8570). **pradva_r** place before a gate (MBh.); **padva_ra** (Pali); **pradva_ra** (R.); **pauri** gatepost (OAw.)(CDIAL 8666). **prave_s'a** entrance (MBh.); **pave_sa** entrance (Pali.Pkt.); **pe_s'** ceremony of entering a house (Ku.); **paisa** entrance (Or.); **pavesa** (OG.); **pivisa** entering, approach (Si.)(CDIAL 8809). **pratipadyate_** sets foot on, enters (VS.); pp. **pratipanna** (Yaj.); **pat.ipajjati** enters upon, follows out (a plan)(Pali); **paijna_** to enter; **paij** entrance (H.)(CDIAL 8571). **pravis'ati** enters (RV.); **pravis.t.a** entered (RV.); invested (of money)(Ya_j.); **pavisati** enters (Pali); **pravis'i** (Skt.); **pavisai, paisai** (Pkt.); **pes-** (Gypsy); **pehan.u, pihan.u** (S.); **pehan.** (L.); **pasnu** (N.); **pahiba, paxiba** (A.); **pasa_** (B.); **pasiba_** (Or.); **paise** (MB.); **paisab** (Mth.); **paisal** (Bhoj.); **paisna_** (H.); **paisai** (OG.); **pesvu~** (G.); **pivisenava_** (Si.); **paisijjai** pass. (Pkt.); **pausi_n.o** to enter, penetrate (Ku.); **piha_ran.u** to cause to enter(S.); **paisa_r** entrance (H.); **pavit.t.ha** entered (Pali); road (Pkt.); **pait.t.ha** road (Pkt.); **pravit.ha** (NiDoc.); **pet.ho** entered; pp. of **pehan.u** (S.); **pait.han.o** to enter into, begin (Ku.); **pait.ha_** entered (OB.); **pait.hab** to enter (Mth.); **pait.hal** (Bhoj.); **pait.ha**, pp. **paithai** pres. (OAw.); **pait.hna_** (H.); **pethu~** pp. (G.); **pait.ha_** entrance (M.); **pivit.u** entered; entrance, arrival (Si.)(CDIAL 8803).

6458.**Bull**: **pa_n.t.i, pa_n.t.iyam** bull (**Paripa_. 20,17, Kur-ippu.**); **(cecuvar-pa_n.t.iyam : Perun.. Ucaik. 38,32)**; **pa_n.t.il** bull (**Ci_vaka. 2054**); **pa_n.t.iyam** agriculture, ploughing (**Kalit.** 136); taurus of the zodiac (Ta.lex.) **pad.d.ika** calf (Skt.)(CDIAL 8042). **Image: male calf not yet broken to the plough**: **ba~_r.a_** a tailless or docked animal (H.); **ban.d.ha_** bullock with a broken tail (Bi.); **ba~_r.** id. (Bi.); tailless, docked (H.)(CDIAL 9124). **Cropped, tailless**: **ban.d.a** maimed (in hands, feet or tail)(AV.); **ba~_r.iya_, be~r.e** tailless (B.); **ba~_r.** tailless (H.); **ba~_r.a_** a tailless or docked animal (H.); **ba~_d.u~** tailless; **ba~_d.iyo** contemptuous term for

a Moslem (because circumcised) (G.); **ba~_d.** shrunken or diminished from blight, coarse (of cloth), m. stalk of blasted corn (M.); **ban.d.a_** bullock with a broken tail (Bi.)(CDIAL 9124). **kha~ra_** cropped, tailless (A.)(CDIAL 3792).

6459.**Image: monkey**: **ba~_dar, ba~_dhar** monkey (N.); **ba~_dar** (WPah.B.); **ba~_dri_** (L.); **ba_ndar** (P.); **ba_ndara** (Or.); **ba~_dar** (OAw.H.); **ba~_dra_, ba~_dri_** (H.); **ba~_dro** (Marw.); **va~_dar, va~_dro, va~_dri_, va~_dru~** (G.); **va~_dar** (M.); **va_m.dar** (Konkan.i); **vandura_, vanduri_, vandiri** (Si.); **banur** (Gypsy); **va_nara** (Mn.Pali.Pkt.)[der. **vanar-** in cmpd. 'forest' (RV.)]; **vandur** (Sh.); **wa~_dur, wa_nur** (K.); **va_naru** (S.); **ba_nar** (WPah.N.Ku.Bi.Mth.); **ba_nara** (OAw.)(CDIAL 11515). **va_n-aram** ape, monkey (**Ci_vaka. 1168**); **va_nara-makal.** female monkey (**Kampara_. Tirumut.i. 7**); celestial damsel (**Ir-ai. 2, Urai, Pak. 32**); **va_n-ar** celestials (**Tirukko_. 155**)(Ta.lex.) **manti** black-faced monkey (Ma.); monkey in general; female monkey (Ta.)(**Tol. Po. 622, Urai**)(DEDR 4698). cf. **manu_a_** monkey (P.)(CDIAL 9825).

6460.**Image: half-grown tiger-cub**: **pa~_d.a_, pa~_d.ya_** half-grown tiger-cub (M.)(CDIAL 7717). **pun.d.ari_ka** a tiger, camu_ra, huli (Ka.lex.)

6461.**White chalky soil**: **pa~_d.ri_** white chalky soil (H.); **pa~_d.har** white soil (M.)(CDIAL 8047). **pa~_d.u_** white clay mixed with water and used by children for writing on wooden tablets (P.)(CDIAL 8051). **pnra, prna** lime, white, snow (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8047). **pa_n.d.ara** whitish-yellow, yellow, pale, white (S'Br.); **pa_n.d.ura** (R.); **pan.d.ara** white, pale, yellowish (Pali); **pam.d.ara** white (Pkt.); **parna** white (Tir.); **pan.ar, pana** (Bshk.); **panaro** (Chil.); **panara** (Mai.); **para~r.o** (Sv.); **pan.a_ru** (Phal.); **phan.e_ri (pan.e_ri)** white of the eye (Phal.); **pa_n.d.ara_** yellowish-white, grey; **pan.d.ara_** white (Or.); **pa~_d.ra_** species of sugarcane (H.); **pand.ara, pand.uru** whitish, yellow, white lotus (Si.); **pam.d.ura, pam.d.uraya, pam.d.uria** white (Pkt.); **pa_n.d.ura_** (Or.); **pa~_d.hra_** white; **pa~_d.hurka_** whitish (M.)(CDIAL 8047). **Yellowish**: **pan.d.u** pale-red or yellow, reddish, light yellow, grey; thin, pale and colourless; **pa_n.d.u, palita, pa_tala** pale-red (RV.); **palleo** to be pale; **pullus** grey (Lat.); **patvas** pale-yellow; **pilkas** grey (Lith.); **falo** pale, yellowish, withered (OHG.); **pale** (English)(Pali.lex.) **pa_n.t.u** whiteness, paleness; jaundice; anaemia; **pa_n.t.uram** whiteness, paleness; jaundice; **pa_n.t.al** rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness; staleness; **pa_n.t.aram** id.; **pa_n.t.ai** bad smell, as of rotten fish (Ta.lex.) **pa_n.d.ara** whitish-yellow, yellow, pale, white (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8047). **pr~a~_se** grey (Wg.)(CDIAL 8050). **pa_n.d.u** white, yellowish, pale (S'Br.); **pan.d.u** yellowish, reddish (Pali); **pam.d.u** whitish yellow, white (Pkt.); **parno** white; **par.no, pa_rni** chalk (Gypsy); **pan.d.u** yellowish, brown (Or.); **pan.d.ua_ ka_bata_** a kind of big dove; **pan.d.ia_** grey (Or.); **pand.u** whitish, yellow (Si.); **pam.d.ullaiya** white (Pkt.); **pand.ili** white, whiteness (Si.); **pd.ili** white (Si.); **pron^{u}** white, pure, clean (K.); **pranun** to become white (K.); **pad.d.a** white (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8051). **pun.d.ari** (in cmpd.) lotus (TS.); hibiscus mutabilis; **pun.d.a_ri_yaka** its flowers (Skt.); **pun.d.araya** a medicinal plant for sore eyes (Skt.); **pu~d.d.ri_, pu~d.ariya_** a medicinal plant the juice of which is used for diseased eyes; **panir.i_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 8257). **pun.d.ari_ka** white lotus flower (RV.Pali); **pum.d.ari_a, pum.d.ariya, pom.d.ari_a, pom.d.ariya** (Pkt.); **pand.era, pand.uru** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 8258). **pund.ra** pale; (white) lotus flower, (red variety of) sugarcane (Skt.); **paun.d.ra** straw-coloured sugarcane (Sus'r.)[perh. hypersk. of **pun.d.a** sectarian mark]; **pum.d.a** white (Pkt.); a kind of sugarcane (Pkt.); **pu_t.u, pu_t.i** red (Pr.); **pu_t.u** rainbow (Pr.); **pud.** red (Kt.); **pun.d.ar** white (P.); **pu~r.i ga_i** a partic. kind of red cow (N.); **pu~r.** sugarcane; **pu~r.i** a red variety of sugarcane (B.); **mikir-pura_** a variety of sugarcane (A.)[Mikir are a hill tribe in Assam]; **pu~d.a_**

white (of cattle); **pud.a_, pu~d.a_ u_s, pu~d.ya_** a variety of sugarcane (M.); **pom.d.a** white; a variety of sugarcane (Pkt.); **pon.d.a_, ponna_, pona_** (P.); **po~d.a_, po~d.a_ u_s** (M.); **pau~r.o** (Ku.); **pau~d.a_** straw-coloured or red variety of sugarcane (H.)(CDIAL 8259). **par..u** become pale or yellowish (as the body by disease); ripeness, yellowness (of fruits), leaf turned yellow with age; **par..uppu** id. (Ta.); **par.n** (hair) to become grey (Ta.); **pand.** id. (Go.); (leaf) to become yellow (Go.); **band.** (leaves) to turn yellow (Go.); **bhand.a_na_, bha_nd.a_na_** to wither (leaf)(Go.); **pan.d.-** (hair) to become grey; to ripen (Kond.a)(DEDR 4004). **pun.d.ra** name of a people (AitBr.); **pun.d.raka** (Mn.)[orig. 'light-skinned']; **pu~r.i** name of a caste (B.)(CDIAL 8260). cf. **phalguna** reddish (TS.)(CDIAL 9065).

6462.**Festival**: **pand.om** holiday; **bandum** festival, a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony (Go.); **pan.d.oy** festival (Kond.a); **pan.t.ikai** festival (Ta.); **pan.t.ika** id. (Ma.); **pan.d.uga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3899). For semant. 'fruit' cf. **Produce; crop**: **pan.t.a** a crop; year (Kond.a); produce, crop, fruit, ripening (Te.); **pan.** to be produced (ripe fruit); n. (also **pan.n.u**) ripe fruit, ripeness (Ka.); **pan.t.am** fruit (Ta.); **pan.d.u** to yield, produce; adj. ripe, mature (Te.); **pand.ud.** ripe fruit (Kol.); **pand.** to become ripe (Nk.); **pan.r.tal, pand.ta** ripe; **pand.(i)** ripe fruit (Go.); **pan.d.** to ripen (Kond.a); **pan.d.is** to cause a crop to grow (Kond.a); **pan.d.u** (pl. **pat.ku**), **par.u** fruit (Kond.a); **par.** (pl. **-ku**) id. (Pe.); **par.** (pl. **-ke**) id. (Mand.); **pand.u** ripe fruit; **pa_r.ey** (pl. **-ke**), **pa_r.eyi, pa_r.esi** fruit (Kuwi); **pa~_nna_ (paja_)** to ripen, (boil) festers, have a yellowish appearance (as after a prolonged illness)J(Kur.); **pajka_** fruits (Kur.); **pne** to ripen; **pntre** to ripen; teach manners; **panjek, panjeke** ripe (Malt.); **phala** fruit; **phalati** to bear or produce fruit; ripen (Skt.)(DEDR 4004).

6463.**Snake**: **pa_ntal.** snake, mountain snake (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 4082). **Snake; hood**: **pat.am** cobra's hood (**Tiruva_ca. 34,1**)(Ta.lex.) **phat.a** expanded hood of snake (MBh.); **phut.a, phut.a_, sphut.a, sphut.a_** (Skt.); **phud.a_** (Pkt.); **sphat.a, sphat.a_, spho_t.a_** (Skt.); **phad.a, phad.a_** snake's hood (Pkt.); **phad.a_, phad.i_** (M.); **phet., phe~t.** (A.)(CDIAL 9040). **phan.a** expanded hood of snake (esp. of cobra)(MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **phan.a_** id. (Pkt.); **pan.-s'i_** big snake (+ **s'ai** head)(Wg.); **phan** expanded hood of snake (K.); **phan.i** (S.); **phan.** (L.P.Ku.M.); **phan.u, phan** (P.); **fan.** (WPah.); **phan.i** (Ku.); **phani** (N.); **phana_** (A.); **phan** (B.Bhoj.H.); **phana_** (B.Mth.H.); **phan.a~_** (Or.); **phen.** (G.); **phan.i_** (G.M.); **pan.a, pen.a** (Si.); **phan.i** shoulder blade (S.)[cf. **mat.t.ai** shoulderblade (Ta.)(DEDR 4663)]; **phani_** wedge (H.); **phan.o** fore part of foot (G.); **phena_** expanded hood of snake (A.); **phen.a_** (Or.)(CDIAL 9042). **phan.in** hooded (of snake, esp. cobra)(Skt.); **phan.i** snake (Pkt.); **phan.i_** flat-headed (of snake)(P.); hooded (Or.); snake (Or.G.); **phani_** snake (A.); hooded (H.); **pan.iya** (Si.)(CDIAL 9046). **phan.akara, phan.a_kara, phan.adhara, phan.a_dhara** cobra (Skt.); **phaniar** (L.); **phanyar** (P.); **fana_'r** (WPah.)(CDIAL 9043). **patam** cobra's hood (Ta.); **pat.am** id. (Ma.); **ped.e, pad.aga** (Ka.); **par.ge, bar.ak, bar.ki, bir.ki** hood of serpent (Go.)(DEDR App.47).

6464.**Image: double-headed barrel drum**: **pa_n.t.ikam** a kind of drum (Ta.lex.) **Image:drummer**: **vet.t.iya_r-par-aiyar** a sub-division of the Par-aiyas, who act as drummers on certain ceremonial occasions (**M.M. 655**); **vet.t.i, vet.t.iya_n-** a village menial servant (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **vet.t.i-va_d.u** (Te.); **vet.t.imai** service of a vet.t.iya_n-, one who cremates corpses (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.am** a kind of drum (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.akam** drum of the **akamur..avu** class (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**); small drum, tabor (**Kalla_. 8**); kettle drum, war drum (**Kantapu. Uyattaka_. Mutan-a_t.. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.aha** kettle-drum (MBh.)[< Munda or Drav.]; drum (Pali); **pahat.a < prahr.a** struck; **pad.aha** drum (Pkt.); proclamation by beat of drum (OG.); **par.a_** (B.);

pad.ahau drum (OG.); **par.o** drum (G.); **par.i_** proclamation (G.); **pal.ahaya** drum (Si.)(CDIAL 7696). **pan.ai** drum, large drum (Ta.); **pan.e, pan.a** small drum or tabor (Ka.); **pan.ava** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 3893)(CDIAL 7716). **pan.ava** drum (MBh.); small drum (Pali.Pkt.); **pan.a_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7716). **par-aiyan** member of the Par.aiya caste (Ta.); **par-ayan** a Pariah (Ma.)(DEDR 4032). **par-ai** drum, a measure of capacity (Ta.); **Disk, circle**: **par-a** drum, **muracu**; a rice measure, disk, circle (Ma.); **par** drum (Ko.); **par.** drum (To.); **par-e** id. (Ka.); **pare** drum (large, double-headed barrel drum beaten by Me.de)(Kod..); **par-r-a** a measure of capacity (Te.); **para, parra, par(r)ay** drum (Go.); **phara_** small drum (Go.)(DEDR 4032). {5 **mara-k-ka_l** = one **par-r-a** or **par-r-ai** [**Cilap. 14,208**.] [10 **id.anga_r..i** = one **par-r-a**; 20 **id.anga_r..i** = one **podhi** (Ma.); cf. **MIAI,** p.83, 169.]} **par-ai** word, statement (Ta.); **par-aivu** proclaiming (Ta.); **bargi** order, command (Kui)(DEDR 4031). **Measure**: **patakku** a measure of capacity = 2 **kur.un.i** (**Tol. Er..ut. 239**); **patakam (? pat.a_kai)** an administrative unit in the Tanjore district, made up of a number of villages, formed during the Maharatta rule (Ta.lex.)

6465.**Bowl**: **pa_n.t.il** circle; small bowl or cup (**Pur-ana_. 97**); circular piece of hide used in making a shield (**Patir-r-up. 74**); felly of the wheel of a chariot (**Cilap. 14,168, Urai)**; circular bedstead or cot; stand of a lamp; standard (**pa_n.t.il vil.akku**)(**Net.unal. 175**); bowl of a lamp; a pair of cymbals (**Cilap. 26,194**); two-wheeled cart (Ta.lex.)

6466.**Pair of cymbals**: **pa_n.t.il** a pair of cymbals (**Cilap. 26,194**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6467.**Image: encircling line, row**: **pa_n.t.il** circle (**Tiva_.**)(**Ain:kur-u. 310**); a pair of cymbals (**Cilap. 26,194**); felly of the wheel of a chariot (**Cilap. 14,168, Urai**); circular bedstead or cot (**Net.unal. 123**); circular piece of hide used in making a shield (**Patir-r-up. 74**); [cf. **vat.t.an.am** a kind of big shield; **vat.t.a-t-to_l** shield (**Tiruvil.ai. Naripari. 30**)(Ta.lex.)] **pa_n.t.i** a bullock-cart (**Paripa_. 10,16**); a game with a tablet of 14 pits; a kind of hopscotch (**G.Sm.D.I, i,111**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: wheel**: **pa_n.t.ir--ka_cu** a piece of jewelry, known as vat.t.a-k-ka_cu (**Ain:kur-u. 310**)(Ta.lex.) **ban.d.i** wheel, cart, carriage (Ka.); any wheeled conveyance, cart (Te.); cart (Tu.); **bhan.d.i** id. (Tu.); **van.t.il** wheel, cart (Ta.Ma.); **van.t.i** id. (Ma.); **van.d.y** cart (Ko.); **pod.y** bullock-cart (To.); **pa_n.t.il** two-wheeled cart (**Cilap. 14,168**)(Ta.lex.); **pan.t.i** cart, waggon, carriage (Ta.) **Goods, wares; cart**: **bha_n.d.a** goods, wares; **bhan.d.i** cart (Skt.)(DEDR App.50)(CDIAL 9440). **va_t.a, va_t.aka** circle, enclosure (Pali)(CDIAL 11480). **Wheel; circumference; spindle**: **ba_t.u** wheel (Sh.); **va_t.o** tire (G.)[(semantically: cf. **vartani** felly of wheel, path (RV.); **vattani_** track, path (Pali); **vat.t.an.i_** road (Pkt.)](CDIAL 11367). **Image: outer rim of a wheel**: **pat.t.a_** outer rim of a wheel; **pat.t.a** id. (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kat.aiccar-pat.t.ai** turner's lathe; **kat.aiccal** turning on a lathe or on a brazier's wheel; **kat.aicar-pat.t.arai** turner's shop; **kat.aical** polishing, enamelling; turned work in wood (Ta.lex.) **pat.alikai** circle, circular surface; **pat.u-cu_l.ai** circular kiln (Ta.lex.) **pa_li** a circumference (Skt.lex.) **Image; a wheel; a cart**: **ban.d.i** a wheel (Ka.Te.); **van.t.i, van.t.il** Ma.); **ban.d.i** a bandy, a cart, a carriage (Ka.Te.); **van.t.i, vat.t.ai, pan.t.i, van.t.il** (Ta.); **van.t.i, van.t.il** (Ma.); **ban.d.iyava** the owner of a bandy; a carter, a driver (Ka.); **ban.d.ika_r-a** a s'u_dra servant in connection with a temple who is in charge of the idol-car (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: wheel**: **ban.d.i** wheel, cart, carriage (Ka.); any wheeled conveyance, cart (Te.); cart (Tu.); **bhan.d.i** id. (Tu.); **van.t.il** wheel, cart (Ta.Ma.); **van.t.i** id. (Ma.); **van.d.y** cart (Ko.); **pod.y** bullock-cart (To.); **pa_n.t.il** two-wheeled cart (Ta.); **pan.t.i** cart, waggon, carriage (Ta.) **bha_n.d.a** goods, wares; **bhan.d.i** cart (Skt.)(DEDR App.50)[?< **bha_n.d.a-** goods, wares, as carrying these (Skt.)(CDIAL 9440)]. **ban.t.a** a particular thing or atticle of a peasant's cart (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **van.t.il** cart, carriage; **s'akat.a**; wheel

(**Na_mati_pa. 461**)(Ta.lex.) **sakat.a** cart, waggon, cartload (Pali); **s'akat.a** cart (S'a_n:khS'r.); **chakir.o** cart (S.)(CDIAL 12236). **saka** wheel, circle (Si.); **ca_ka** wheel (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 4538).

6468.**Praise; written syllable**: **va_rn.a** relating to letters (Gr.); **va_rn.ika** scribe (Skt.)(CDIAL 11338). **varn.a** sound, syllable (AitBr.); written syllable (Skt.); praise (Skt.); musical note (MBh.); **van.n.a** timbre of voice, praise (Pali); praise (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11339). **varn.ana** description (BhP.); **van.n.ana_** praise, commentary (Pali); **van.n.an.a** praise, description (Pkt.); **wanun** a saying, speech (K.)(CDIAL 11340). **varn.ama_la_** rows of letters, alphabet (Skt.); **ba_na_n** spelling (B.)(CDIAL 11341). **pa_n.an-** an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels (Ta.); **pan.t.ar** bards (Ta.); **pan.n.avan-** bard (Ta.); **pa_n.an** a caste of musicians, actors and players (Ma.); **pa_n.a** an expert in singing and dancing (Ka.); **pa_n.a** a **ca_n.d.a_l.a**, untouchable (BHS.Skt.); **pa_n.a** id. (Pkt.); **pa_no** name of the D.omb caste in Ganjam (Or.)(DEDR 4068).] The phonetic trace in the terminal particles of morphemes, poss.: **-n.d.- : -n.-/-n-** or **-t.t.-**. This aerial phonetic transformation is particularly evident in forms with, perhaps, an initial nasal consonant: **mb-**. Examples: **me_d.hra-/ bhe_d.ra-/e_d.a-** ram; **bha_n.d.a-/ha_n.d.a-/man.d.e** pot.

6469.**Panegyrist**: **bat.a-ma_nya** free land granted by a ruler to a learned bra_hman.a (Ka.); **bat.t.a, bat.a** (Tadbhava of **bhat.t.a**) a learned bra_hman.a; a pu_ja_ri; a praiser, a panegyrist, an encomiast, a bard (Ka.); **bha_t.a** (M.H.); **bat.t.a** a cook (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Jester; mime**: **bhan.d.a** jester, mime (BhP.): **bham.d.a** jester (Pkt.); **bhan.d.** caste of actors (P.); **bhan.d.u** (S.); **bhann** (WPah.); **bha_n** (Ku.); **bha~_r.** buffoon (N.B.Bhoj.); caste of jesters (H.); rogue, pimp (Mth.); **bha_n.d.a** buffoon (Or.); **bha~_d.** caste of jesters (G.M.)(CDIAL 9371). **Dancing god**: **pan.t.an:kan-** S'iva, as dancing **pa_n.t.aran:kam** dance (**pan.t.an:kan- me_katto_t.u co_lai cu_r.. mit.ai cir-r-e_ma me_vin-a_n-**)(**Te_va_. 789,2**); **pan.t.aran:kan-** id. (**pacupati_ pan.t.aran:ka_ ven-r-e_n-a_n-e_**) (**Te_va_. 297,6**(Ta.)); **pa_n.t.aran:kan-** id.; **pa_n.t.aran:kam** Dance of S'iva when he destroyed the **tiri-puram**, one of eleven ku_ttu (**Cilap. 6,45**); **pa_n.t.aran:kan-a_r** an ancient poet, author of the 16th stanza of Pur-ana_n-u_r-u (Ta.lex.) **Priest**: **pan.d.ita** learned, clever (Br.A_rUp.); scholar, teacher (MBh.); **pan.d.a_** wisdom; cf. **praja_** (Skt.); **pandara** foolish (Kho.); **pan.d.ita, pan.d.aka** learned man (Pali); **pan.ida** (Dhp.); **pam.d.ia** (Pkt.); **pan.d.a_** (P.); **pa~_r.e** a class of brahmans (N.); **pa_n.d.ia_** (OB.); **pa~_r.e** a North Indian brahman (B.); **pa_n.d.a** a class of brahmans in northwest India (Or.); **pan.d.a_** brahman priest of lower status (Or.); **pa~_r.e** a class of brahmans (Bhoj.Aw.); **pa~_d.e, pa~_r.e, pa~_d.a_** learned man; **pan.d.a_** priest presiding at a temple (H.); **pan.d.yo** brahman (G.); **pa~_d.ya_** a class of brahmans (M.); **pand.i** learned (Si.)(CDIAL 7718). **Image: lute**: **pan.** a stringed musical instrument; **pan.n.al** act of tuning the lute strings according to the required melody (**Ci_vaka. 657, Urai**.); **pan.n.iyam** musical instrument (**Man.i. 7,123**)(Ta.lex.) **Bards and minstrels**: **pa_n.an-** an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels (Ta.); **pa_n.an** a caste of musicians, actors and players (Ma.); **pa_n.be** dancing girl, whore, adultress; **pa_n.a** an expert in singing and dancing (Ka.); **pa_na_l** a Pardhan man (Go.); **pa_n.a** a ca_n.d.a_la, untouchable (BHSk.); **pa_n.a** id. (Pkt.); **pa_no** name of the D.omb caste in Ganjam (Or.)(DEDR 4068). **Bards**: **pan.t.ar** bards, singers of a low caste (**Tiruvil.ai.Vir-aku.48**); **pan.t.a_** a class of brahmin priests who assist pilgrims (Ta.); **ban.d.a** id. (Ka.); **pan.t.a_ram** religious mendicant; a S'aiva monk; a caste of non-brahmin S'aivaites who sell garlands of flowers (Ta.Ma.); **pan.d.a_ramu** id. (Te.); **pan.t.a_ra-can-n-iti** the chief of the S'aiva mutts of the non-brahmins; S'aiva mutts where S'a_straic discussions are held; **pan.t.a_ra-na_r..i** a kind of measure, used in temples (**S.I.I. v,255**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.d.ita** man of learning, erudition; title assumed by barbers; **pan.t.uvan-** id.

(Ta.); **pan.d.itam** erudition; art of healing, the medical art; **pa_n.dikan-** singer, one who chants early in the morning, ceremoniously awakening a deity in a temple; **pa_n.** song, vocal music; Pa_n.ar caste (**Pur-ana_. 3,48**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_n.an-** an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels (Ta.)(**Tol. Po. 91**); a caste of musicians, actors and players (Ma.); **pa_n.be** dancing girl, whore, adultress (Ka.); **pa_n.a** an expert in singing and dancing (ka.); **pa_na_l** a Pardhan man (Go.); **pa_n.a** a ca_n.d.a_la, untouchable (BHSkt.); **pa_n.a** id. (Pkt.); **pa_no** name of the D.omb caste in Ganjam (Or.)(DEDR 4068). **pa_n.-makan-** man of the Pa_n.ar caste (**Man.i. 18,17**); **pa_n.ar-ma_laiyar** women of the pa_n.ar caste (**Tiruva_lava_. 54,26**)(Ta.lex.) **bhan.d.u** caste of actors (P.); **bhann** (WPah.); **bha_n, bhanya_lo** (Ku.); **bha~_r.** caste of jesters (H.); **bha~_d.** (G.M.); **bha_nu** begging musician (S.)(CDIAL 9371). **Bard; praise**: cf. **pa_t.u (pa_t.i-)** to sing, chant, warble (Ta.)(DEDR 4065). cf. **va_r..ttiyal** theme describing the praise bestowed on a chief by a bard (**Pur-ana_. 2, Tur-ai-k-kur-ippu**)(Ta.lex.) **bhan.d.a** mixed caste (of bards)(BrahmavP.); **bhat.t.a** bard (Pkt.); **ba_t.h** bard, panegyrist (K.); **bhat.u** id. (S.); **bhat.t.** id. (P.); **bha_t.** (Ku.N.A.B.Bhoj.Aw.H.G.M.); **bhat.t.an.** (P.); **bha_t.an** (H.); **bhat.ya_unu** to lead a chorus (N.)(CDIAL 9366). **pa_t.u** to sing, chant, warble, hum (Ta.); **pa_r.a** stanza, verse (Kuwi); **pa_t.a** song, story, word, language (Pa.)(DEDR 4065). **pa_n.** song, melody, pa_n.ar caste; praise, flattery (Ta.); **pan.t.ar** bards (Ta.); **pa_n.a** a **ca_n.d.a_la**, untouchable (Skt.); **pa_n.a** id. (Pkt.); **pa_no** name of the D.omb caste (Or.)(DEDR 4068). [This concordance bha_n.d.- = pat.t. is echoed in aerial etyma **bhat.- = pa_n.-** in the sense of 'bard': **bhat.t.a** bard (Pkt.); mixed caste of bards (Skt.); **bhat.a** mixed caste (Skt.); **bhad.a** (Skt.); **bhan.d.a** BrahmavP.); **ba_t.h**, dat. **ba_t.has** bard, panegyrist (K.); **bhat.u** (S.); **bhat.t.** (P.); **bha_t.** (Ku.N.A.B.Aw.H.G.M.); **bha_t.a** (Or.); **ba_t.t.aya_** (Si.); **bhat.in.i_** woman of this caste (S.); **bhat.t.an., bhat.t.an.i_** (P.); **bhat.ini** (N.); **bha_t.an** (H.); **bhat.ya_unu** to lead a chorus (N.)(CDIAL 9366). **varn.ayati** relates, describes (MBh.); observes; praises (Skt.); **van.n.e_ti** describes, praises (Pali); **van.n.e_i** praises (Pkt.); **ba_n** speaking (Wot..); **banin** I am speaking (Tor.); **ban-** to speak (Mai.); **wanun** to describe, name, call, recognize; **wanawun** to sing in chorus (of women at festivals)(K.); **bonnu_** to speak (WPah.); **va_nin.e~, va_nn.e~, va_n.n.e~** to praise (M.); **baniba_** to describe, spell, abuse, call names (Or.); **van.anava_** to praise, describe, say (Si.)(CDIAL 11342). **Image: ornamental gateway**: **vantan-a-ma_lai** a kind of wreath of flowers or leaves hung over the door of a house; the ornamental arch of a gateway (Ta.lex.) **Image: homage, adoration**: **vantan-am < vandana** reverence, homage, adoration, worship, salutation (**Te_va_. 132,8**); **vantan-ai** id. (**Tiruva_ca. 5,26**); **vantittal < vand** to pay homage; to salute reverentially (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,95**); **vanti** adoration, homage, reverence (**Te_va_.693,4**)(Ta.lex.) **vand** praise (Skt.); **vandate_** praises (RV.); greets respectfully (Ma_rkP.); **vandati** salutes, honours (Pali); **vam.dai** (Pkt.); **vandun** to offer in sacrifice (K.); **vandn.a_, bandn.a_** to salute respectfully (P.); **va_m.dai** bows (OG.); **vandmi** I salute (OSi.); **vandinava_** (Si.); **vam.tati, vam.tade** honours (NiDoc.); **wontus** was said by him (K.); **bantn.u_** to greet (WPah.)(CDIAL 11270). **vandana** praising (RV.); salutation (Pali); **vandana_** (Pali); **vam.dan.a, vam.dan.a_** (Pkt.); **va_m.dan.a~_** pl. (OG.); **vandun** honouring (Si.); **vadun** gift (Md.)(CDIAL 11271). **vanda_ru** praising; praise (RV.); **vam.da_ru** one who praises (Pkt.); **bana_r** song in praise of a great person (SH.)(CDIAL 11273). **vandin** praising (Skt.); **vandi** bard (Pali); **vandi, vadi** praiser (Si.)(CDIAL 11274). **pan.ta_ra-k-kuru** priest who teaches agamas (Ta.lex.) **Image: to salute**: **pan.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be low in height, be short, be lowered, be humble, become inferior, fall (as prices, wages), bow, make obeisance to; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to lower or lead down, degrade, reduce (as price); n. bowing, reverencing; **pan.ippu** lowness (as of tone); **pan.iyal** worship, obeisance; **pan.ivu** submission, humility, veneration, defect, low place, depression (Ta.); **pan.iyuka** to worship, salute,

acknowledge superiority (Ma.); **henuku** to bend, bow (Ka.)(DEDR 3888). **pan.d.u** to lie down; **parun.d.u** to lie down, recline (Tu.)(DEDR 3900).

6470.**Inheritance; relation**: **ba_dya** (fr. **bandu**, **ba_ndhava**) a man who is connected or related: a relative, a relation (Ka.Te.); a man who a right or claim to (Ka.Te.); **pa_ttiya** (Ta.); **ba_dya** an heir (Ka.Ta.);l a right or claim to possession (Ka.Te. Ta.); **ba_dhya** (Ma.); **ba_dya** property, inheritance; **ba_dyate** a right or claim to possession (Ka.Te.); that to which one has a right or claim; heirship (Ka.Te.); **ba_dyasta** a man who has a right or claim to (Ka.); a rightful owner (Ka.Te.); an heir (Ka.); a man who has the duty (of performing something) (Ka.Ma.); **ba_dyastike** a right or claim to possession (Ka.lex.) **Öbandh** bind (Skt.); **bandhu** kinsman (RV. Pali); **bam.dhu** (Pkt.); **band** (K.); **ba_ndh** friend (A.)(CDIAL 9144). **ba_ndhava** kinsman (esp. maternal)(Mn.); **ba_ndhavi_** female relative (Skt.); **bandhava** kinsman (Pali); **bam.dhava** (Pkt.); **ba_ndhai** term of endearment for a beloved woman (A.)(CDIAL 9208). ?**so_mabandhu** waterlily < ?**saugandhika** fragrant (Skt.lex.)

6471.**Grain-pit; ditch**: **pa~_tar-a** grain-pit or cellar (Te.); **pa.tar** grain storage pit (Kol.); **pend-** to bury (Pa.); **pendup- (pendut-)** id. (Ga.); **pa_ntu** cavity, hollow, deep hole (Ta.); **pattar, pattal** ditch, depression (Ta.); **pa_tu** to bury, fix in the grain-pit, cellar (Kond.a)(DEDR 4080). **To store up grain**: **pat.t.at.ai-kat.t.u-tal** to store up grain in an enclosure of straw; **pat.t.at.ai-kat.t.i** an avaricious person; **pat.t.at.ai** corn-rick, enclosure of straw for grain, wattle and daub, granary; stock, heap, pile, as of straw, firewood or timber (Ta.lex.) **Pitfall**: **pa_tampi** a pitfall (Te.)(DEDR 4080). **Image: to fall down**: **prapatati** flies down, falls down (RV.); **papatati** falls down or into (Pali); **pavad.ai** falls (Pkt.); **pavan.u** to fall, happen (S.); **pevan.**, pres. part. **ponda** (but pp. **pe_a_**) to fall; **povan.** to fall, happen, lie down (L.); **paun.a_** to fall (P.); **pu_n.u_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 8675). **prapatana** falling down (Gaut.); **papatana** falling (Pali); **pavad.an.a** (Pkt.); **paun.u** pitfall dug to catch wild animals (S.)(CDIAL 8676).

6472.**Workshop**: **pat.t.ad.e, pat.t.ad.i** anvil, workshop (Ka); **pat.t.at.ai**, **pat.t.ar-ai**, anvil, smithy, forge (Ta.); **pat.t.ika, pat.t.ed.a** anvil (Te.); **pat.t.ad.a** workshop (Te.)(DEDR 3865). **Guild of workmen**: **pat.t.ar-ai** community; guild as of workmen (Ta.); **pat.t.ale** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.ar-ai** factory, rice-hulling machine, machine (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Goldsmith's small hammer**: **bhar.i** goldsmith's small hammer (N.); **bham.d.a** barber's utensils (Pkt.); **bha~_r.i, bha~_ir.** razor case (B.)(CDIAL 9440). **pan.t.akkalam** gold ornament (**Man.i. 26,23**); **pan.t.am** gold; wealth, riches (**Tiv. Tirukkur-un. 11**); **pan.t.akka_ran-** rich man; owner of goods (Ta.lex.) **Goldsmith**: **bad.ahal, bad.a_la_** goldsmith (Si.); **bad.al-vad.a** goldsmith's trade (Si.); **bad.ahal** potter (Si.); **bha~d.sa_l, bha~d.sa_r, bhansa_l** storehouse, granary (H.); **bad.ahala** pottery (Si.)(CDIAL 9441). **pala-pat.t.at.ai** store room in which diverse articles are kept; people of various castes; a general tax on merchants and artisans (Ta.lex.) For semant. 'artisan' X 'workshop' : **Workshop; anvil; smithy**: **pat.t.ar-ai, pat.t.arai** machine; rice-hulling machine; factory; **pat.t.at.ai** smithy, forge (Ta.); **pat.t.ad.i** id. (Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.at.ai** anvil (**Kur-al., 821**); **pat.t.ar-ai** anvil (Ta.); **pat.t.ad.e, pat.t.ad.i** anvil, workshop (Ka.); **pat.t.ika, pat.t.ed.a** anvil; **pat.t.ad.a** workshop (Te.)(DEDR 3865). **pat.t.at.aiya_r** master of a shop; overseer (Ta.lex.) **bha_n.d.ika_** an implement, a tool, utensil; **bha_n.d.am** any tool or instrument, an implement (Skt.lex.) **Support; anvil**: **at.a-** support, anvil; **at.ai** prop, slight support (Ta.); **at.ai-kal** anvil (Ta.); **at.a-k-kallu** anvil of goldsmiths (Ma.); **ar. gal** small anvil (Ko.); **ad.e, ad.a, ad.i** the piece of wood on which the five artisans put the article which they happen to operate upon, a support (Ka.); **ad.egal, ad.agallu, ad.igallu** anvil (Ka.); **at.t.e** a support, stand (Tu.); **d.a_-kali,**

d.a_-kallu, da_-kali, da_-gali, da_yi anvil (Te.)(DEDR 86). **ad.d.i_** iron rest for supporting tools in turning (L.); **ad.a_v** the wooden beam supporting a log when being sawn (K.); **ad.d.o** support for a log being sawn (WPah.); **ad.an.u** to build (S.); **a_r.o** support, bolt of door (Ku.); **a_d.n.i_** a stand (G.); **ad.aya** prop, stopper (Si. perhaps direct < **at.ai** (Ta.)(CDIAL 188). **ot.hi~gvu~, at.hi~gvu~** to lean; **ot.hi~gan.** a prop (G.)(CDIAL 772). **adhikaran.i_** anvil (Skt.); smith's anvil (Pali)[explained as: originally meaning 'serving, that which serves, i.e. intrument' (Pali.lex.)]; **ahigaran.i_** a piece of apparatus for a smith (Pkt.); **yi_ran**, dat. **yu_ru** anvil (K.); **aharan.i, aran.i** (S.); **arin., e_run.** (L.); **airan., aihran, a_hran.** (P.); **arhini** (WPah.); **ern.e** smithy (WPah.); **a_ran** (N.); **aheran, a_hran** anvil (H.)(CDIAL 252). **adhikaro_ti** puts at the head of (MBh.Pkt.); **ye_run** to sort or arrange the warp for the loom (K.)(CDIAL 253). **pat.** side (left or right)(Ko.); **pat.t.i** direction, side (Go.)(DEDR 3871)]. **Anvil**: **pratika_ya** target (Skt.); **pariya_t.ha_** wooden framework over a well on which the drawer stands; carpenter's block, anvil block; **paret.ha_** anvil block (Bi.); **pariat.h, parait.h, parhat.a_** fodder chopping block (Mth.)(CDIAL 8544). **pat.t.at.ai** piece of board temporarily used as a seat (Ta.lex.) [**?pat.u + at.ai : pat.u** to hit or strike against (Ta.)(DEDR 3853) **+ at.ai** support (Ta.)(DEDR 86)].

6473.**Buried treasure**: **pat.u-porul.** buried treasure (**Cilap. 23,102**); amassed wealth (**Cilap. 23,128**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to take shelter**: **patgre** to take refuge or shelter (Malt.); **patun:ku** to hide, lie in ambush (Ta.); **patun.n.uka, patiyuka** to sneak, crouch; **patukkam** concealment, sulking; **pati** an ambush (Ma.); **padng-** to lie crouching for a spring (Ko.); **padugu** to bend, bow (Ka.); **padan:kara** in a stooping posture; **padduni** to sneak, crouch, hide, lurk (Tu.)(DEDR 3912). **pan.ai** lair of an animal; **pan.n.ai** lair, sleeping place of beast (Ta.); **pan.e** haunt or lair of wild beast (Ka.)(DEDR 3892). **To bury; treasure-trove**: **u_d.u, u_r..u** to lean, set, fix, put in the ground etc.; **u_r..u** to bury (Ka.); **hu_r..u** to sink into; to be filled up as a channel; to be filled into (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pu_r..uka** to be buried (Ma.); **pu_d.(u)pu** burying, treasure-trove (Te.)(DEDR 4376). cf. **putai (-v-, -nt-)** to be buried, covered, concealed (Ta.)(DEDR 4509). **Lair**: **pad.a~ku** hole, cave, crevice (Te.); **phar.ka** den, lair (e.g. of tiger)(Nk.); **pad.u, pad.e** place of refuge (for wild animals) between stones or in rocks (Ka.)(DEDR 3857). **vati** lair, nest (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.am** a portion of seed-bed (Ta.lex.) **vati** mire (Ta.); **badi** mud, mire, slush, ooze (Ka.)(DEDR 5245). **pat.ukkai** lying down, bed; **pat.ai** bed; layer, stratum (Ta.); **pat.appu** bed, mat (Ma.); **pad.u** to fall, lie, recline, sleep (Te.); **pad.a** placing or laying (Tu.); **pa_d.e** bier (Te.); **pat.t.i_na_** to lie down (of animals)(Go.); **pat.t.ana_** to rest, of cattle, sit, crouch (of men or animals)(Go.)(DEDR 3852). **pat.t.am** sleeping place for animals (Ta.lex.) **Space**: **pat.m** ground for house (Ko.); **pat.t.i** space before house, spreading space (?Ko.); **par.** place (Nk.); **pad.** place, site (Pa.)(DEDR 3878). **Lair; to dwell**: **vati** (**-v-, -nt-**) to dwell, abide, sojourn; sleep (Ta.); **badi** a deity's place, small building (Ka.); roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil (Tu.)(DEDR 5246). **vatthu** site, ground, field (Pa.); house (Pkt.); **vastav(y)a** inhabitant (NiDoc.); **va_stavya** left on the spot (TS.); inhabitant (MBh.); **vatta, vatu** residence with a garden or grove of coconut or other fruit trees (Si.)(CDIAL 11606). **caupa_r.** vestibule, assembly room (H.); **catus.pa_t.a** extending on four sides(?)(Skt.)(CDIAL 4644). **kan-pa_ro** temple, brow, gill (N.) (CDIAL 8030). **pat.t.i** direction, side (Go.); **pat.** side (left or right)(Ko.)(DEDR 3871). **ma_t.u** place; side (Ta.lex.) **put.ai, put.am** place, side (Ta.); **put.a** side (Ma.); **hod.e** side (Ka.); **pud.e** border, edge, brink, margin, brim, side, interval space (Tu.); **ped.a** side, page (?Te.)(DEDR 4255). **pa_t.o** side (N.)(CDIAL 7699). **Shelter**: **otukku** shelter (Ma.); **or-r-i-ppo_**- to go away from; **ottu, or-r-u** to make room for; **or-r-ivai**- to place out of the way, adjourn (Ta.); **or-r-uka** to step aside, retire, cringe (Ma.); **ot- (oty-)** to precede on the way, go fast (Ko.); **ottu** to give way, leave space, step aside (Ka.); **ottu, ottilu, ottillu, ottigillu** to step aside, make way, move

out of the way (Ka.); **otun:ku** to get out of the way, step aside (as a mark of respect, before a superior), retreat, be defeated, seek refuge (Ta.); **otukku** settle; that which is apart, refuge, screen (Ta.); **otukkam** privacy, retiring, hiding-place (Ta.); **otun.n.uka** to give way, step aside, yield; be adjusted; **otukkuka** to subdue, settle; **otukkam** subjection, being settled and compressed (Ma.); **wi0x- (wi0xy-)** (horns of fighting buffaloes) slip apart (To.); **odu~gu** to move or step aside, make room, sidle, shrink from, sneak, slink (Te.) (DEDR 973).

6474.**Dry cow-dung cake**: **bat.t.i, bar-at., ber-at.i, ber-an.i, ben.n.i** dried cowdung cake for fuel (Ka.); **var-at.t.i, var-al., vara_t.i** dried cowdung cake (Ta.); **var-al.i, varat.i** id. (Ma.); **bejan.t.u** id. (Tu.); **beyt.i** id. (Kor.); **varat.a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5321). cf. **var-a (-pp, -nt-)** to dry up; **varat.u** dry grass, hay, straw; dry (Ta.)(DEDR 5320). X cf. **bat.t.i** a furnace, kiln; a spirit-still; matter prepared in a kiln (Ka.); **bhat.t.i_** (M.H.Te.)(Ka.lex.) X **bar-a** dry fire-wood; **bar-apa** dryness, emptiness (Ka.lex.)

6475.**Image; buffalo**: **pan.d.a_** male calf not yet broken to the plough, male buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 7717). **pad.d.e** maturity, fitness for breeding (Ka.); **pad.d.a** female buffalo or cow fit for breeding; female buffalo calf; **bar-r-e** female buffalo (Te.); **pad.d.a-le.na** female calf; **barre** buffalo (Kol.); **pad.d.a** heifer; **ped.d.a** female calf (Nk.); **bere, bed.e/ber.e** female calf (Ga.); **bed.d.e peyye** calf (Ga.); **pad.d.a_** cow-calf; **pad.d.a piya, pad.d.a, pad.a peyya, ped.d.a, pad.a piya** female calf, heifer; **pad.a pila** calf of buffalo; **puda** heifer (Go.); **pad.a** young cow, heifer (Kond.a)(DEDR 3881). **pad.d.aya** buffalo (Pkt.); **pad.d.i_** cow or buffalo that has calved once; **pa_d.i_** young buffalo; **pad.d.iya_** id., small buffalo cow; **pad.d.acchi_** buffalo cow (Pkt.); **pa_r.ek, pa_yar.ek** goat (Pas'.); **pa_d.o** buffalo calf (S.); **pa_r.o** buffalo calf (N.); **pa_r.a_** (Bi.H.); **par.u_a_, pa~r.wa_** m., **pa_r.hi, par.iya_** f. (H.); **pa_d.o, pa_d.u~** (G.); **pa_d.a_** buffalo calf (M.); **pa_d.e~** calf of a cow (M.); **ped.d.a, ped.d.a_** buffalo (Pkt.); **pera_** stout male buffalo (A.); **peri_** buffalo cow (A.); **per.a_** young buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 8042). **par.ru_** buffalo calf (Bi.); **par.aru, par.ar.u** (Mth.); **par.aru_** (Bhoj.); **pa~r.aru_** (H.)(CDIAL 8043). **pa.l.** buffalo calf between one and two years old (Ko.); **po.l.** female buffalo calf between one and two years old (To.); **pa_rol.u** a young she-buffalo (Tu.)(DEDR 4118). **per-r-am** buffalo (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **per-r-a-kkannu** wild buffalo (Ma.)(DEDR 4425). **por.ha, pur.ha** male buffalo (Or.); **por.a_** stout, robust (Mth.); **pod.ha_** stout, cunning (P.); **por.h, por.ha_, paur.ha_** mighty, firm, stiff (H.); **pod.ha** big (OG.)(CDIAL 8807). cf. **po_ttu** male buffalo (Ma.); **po_tu** male buffalo (Te.); male of an animal; young male animal (Kuwi); **po_t** male of animals (Go.Pa.); **po_ttu** male of animals (Ta.)(DEDR 4586). **po.ri** male buffalo (Kod..); **pori** calf or buffalo (?Ta.)(DEDR 4593). **pat.hru_** kid, lamb (Bi.); **pat.haru_** buffalo calf (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 8016).

6476.**Throwing dice**: **pa_t.akam** dice-throw (Ta.lex.) **pa_t.aka** throwing dice; **pa_n.ika** got by playing at stake (Skt.lex.) **Small lump**: **vat.a** small lump (S'a_rn:gS.); round cake of pulse fried in oil (Sus'r.); **vat.ika_** small lump (Skt.); **vat.aka** small ball (Pali); **vad.i_** ball of pulse (Pkt.); **wor^{u}** a kind of spiced cake (K.); **vur^{u}** small lump of pulse fried in oil or ghee (K.); **var.o** dish of pulse (S.); **var.i_** pellet of pulse (L.); **var.a_, bar.a_** fried preparation of lentils (P.); **var.i_, bar.i_** lump of pulse (P.); **bar.o** cake of pulse fried in oil or ghee (Ku.); **bari** pill (N.); **bara** round cake of ground pulse (A.); **bar.i** ball of bruised pulse, pill (B.Or.); **bari_** cake of fried pulse (Bi.); **bar.a_** (H.); **var.u~** a kind of cake (G.); **vad.i_** id. (M.); **vad.a_** cake of fried pulse (M.)(CDIAL 11213). **Round**: **vat.t.u < vat.t.a** (Pkt.) < **vr.tta** small spheroidal pawn, dice, draught (**Akana_. 108**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.ana_** (fr. **vr.t**) in: **vat.t.ana_vali_** is a line or chain of balls ('round', i.e. rings or spindles); **vat.t.hana_-vali-sanka_ka_sa_ pit.t.hi te ninnat'unnata_** : thy back like spindles

in a row, a long unequal curve doth show; **vat.aka** a small ball or thickening, bulb, tuber; in **mul.a_la-vat.aka** the (edible) tuber of the lotus (Pali.lex.) **Dice**: **val** dice (**Tol. Er..ut. 373**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.u** small spheroidal pawn, dice, draught (**Akana_. 108**); roundness; anything round; a circular piece used in **pa_n.t.i** game; a game-piece; **vat.t.u-p-po_r** gambling; **vat.t.a_t.u-** to play with draughts or dice (**Kur-al., 401**); **vat.t.u-k-ka_y** dice; **vat.t.a_t.t.u** game of dice (**Kamara_. Mitilaik. 17**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: dice**: **vat.t.u** small spheroidal pawn, dice, draught (**Akana_. 108**); roundness; anything round (**Ci_vaka. 2950**); a circular piece used in pa_n.t.i game; a game-piece (**Nar-. 3**; **Ci_vaka. 611**);[**< vat.t.a** (Pkt.) **< vr.tta** (Skt.)]; **vat.t.u-k-ka_y** dice; **vat.t.u-p-po_r** gambling (**Par..amo. 176, Urai.**); **viruttam < vr.tta** circle, anything circular; a fall of dice which entitles the player to another throw; **vat.t.in-i** wager, stake in a game (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: draught-board**: **vat.t.il** draught-board (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

6477.**Round grind-stone**: **bar, bar.** stone (Gypsy); **wa_t.** stone, millstone (Gaw.); **bat** stone (Kal.); **bat.** millstone (Sh.); **wat.h,** dat. **wat.as** round stone (K.); **vat.t.a_** stone (L.P.); **bat.t.** small round stone (WPah.); **vat.t.i_** pebble (P.); **bat.t.a_** stone roller for spices, grindstone (Bi.); **bat.hui** pebble (Sh.)(CDIAL 11348). **vartaka** something round; **vat.t.aka** pill, bolus (Skt.); **wat.k** walnut (Orm.); **wa_t.i(-stu_m)** walnut (-tree)(Wg.); **wot.^{u}**, **vut.^{u}** globulated mass (K.); **vat.t.a_** clod, lobe of ear (L.); **vat.t.i_** pill (P.); **bat.t.i** egg (WPah.)(CDIAL 11349). **Diameter**: **vit.t.am** diameter, cross-beam, anything put across (Ta.); **vit.t.am, pit.t.am** diameter, cross-beam, tie, beam of a roof (Ma.); **bit.t.a** cross-beam (Ka.); **but.t.a** ceiling joist (Kod..)(DEDR 5395). cf. **bhittu** roof plank (Phal.); **bitil** id. (Kt.); **bhi_to** beam resting on a wall (G.)(CDIAL 9493). **Images: a round thing; dapple cow**: **bat.uvu, bat.u, bat.uhu** roundness; a circle; regularity in form, beauty (Ka.); **bat.uvu** (Te.); **vr.tta** (Ka.); **bat.t.a, bat.a, bat.t.u, bot.t.u, vat.ra** (Tadbhava of **vr.tta**) that is round, circular, spherical or globular; a circle, a disk (Ka.); **vat.t.am, vat.t.u** (Ta.Ma.); **bat.t.a** that is well proportioned, regular or beautiful; that is uniform, as colour; round etc. (ne_sar-a bat.t.a); **bat.t.a** a mark on the forehead in the form of a circlet (Ka.); **bat.t.u, bat.t.a** a round thing used for weighing (Ka.); **bat.a** a large marble, a taw; **bat.t.u-da_li** a hemispheric plain ta_li used as an ornament; **bat.t.u-hasa** a dapple cow; **bat.t.ukudure** a dapple horse; **bat.t.akudure** a one-coloured (chestnut) horse; **bat.t.a-gad.ale** peas, the round pea, pisum arvense;[cf. **bat.a_n.i** the common pea, pisum sativum (Ka.); **va_t.a_n.a_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)]; **bat.t.a givi** a round ear; **bat.t.ageydu** a circular weapon, the discus; **bat.t.a-javvana** beautiful youth; **bat.t.adale** a round head; **bat.t.adene** a round top of a rampart; **bat.t.adod.e** a round thigh; **bat.t.a-balmole** a round, stout female breast; **bat.t.a-muttu** a round pearl; **bat.t.a-moga** a round handsome face; **bat.t.amole** a round female breast; **bat.t.aver-e** the full moon (Ka.); **bat.t.u-geydu-geyya** Vis.n.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Chickpea; image: flower on cloth**: **but.** chickpea; **but.a_** flower on cloth (A.B.); **but.a, bun.t.a** chickpea; **but.a_** flower on cloth (Or.); **bu~_t.** the chickpea cicer arietinum (Bi.Bhoj.); **but.t.o, but.t.i_** painted flower (G.); **bu_t., bu_t.a_, bu_t.i_** (M.); **bu_ta** flower on cloth (K.)(CDIAL 9297). **Image: nipple**: **vr.nta** nipple (Skt.)(CDIAL 12077). **ben.t.a** nipple (Or.); **ba~_t.** nipple of woman's breast (B.)(CDIAL 12045).

6478.**Image: throat circle**: **va_t.aka** enclosure, circle, ring: in **gala-va_t.aka** the throat circle, i.e. the bottom of the throat; **can.d.a_la-va_t.aka** circle of Can.d.a_las; **bra_hman.a-va_t.aka** of Brahmins (Pali.lex.) For semant. 'circle' cf. **vr.tta** turned (RV.); rounded (S'Br.); **vat.t.a** round; circle (Pali)(CDIAL 12069). cf. **vat.t.am** circle (**Tol. Col. 402, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6479.**Image: throat**: **bar..i** the place of the throat next to the artery called pin:gale (a particular vessel or artery, said to be the path of the fifteen vital airs) (Ka.); **bar..i-goral** id. (Ka.lex.) cf. **kural-val.ai** windpipe, laynx, ton.t.ai (Ta.); Adam's apple; projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx (**Perun.. Makata. 14,55**) (Ta.lex.) **Swelling in the throat**: **varti, varti_** swelling in the throat (Skt.lex.) **ve_l.a** throat (Ma.); **var.er, ware_r, ved.er, vered.i, ver.er., verer.** neck; **warer** neck, throat (Go.); **verer, ved.eru** (pl. **ved.ahku**), **ved.a_ga_** throat (Go.); **bo.l.e** neck (Kod..)(DEDR 5547). cf. **se_rki** the back of the neck (Kui); **he_rki**, **herki** neck; **herki** shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2817). **melkha_** throat, neck (Kur.); **melqe** throat (Malt.)(DEDR 5080). **mer.a** neck; **t.r-eki** throat (? aphaeresis of **m-**)(Kond.a); **mad.a** neck (Pkt.); **met.re** throat (Ka.); **mit.ar.u** neck, trachea, windpipe, throat (Ta.); throat; a draught, gulp (Ma.); **mit.ila** throat (Ma.); **mir.** front of neck; neck of pot (Ko.); **mir.** (obl. **mir.-, mir.t-**) neck (To.); **med.a** neck, shoulders (Te.); **med.a-ka_ya, mid.su** neck (Te.)(DEDR 4847). **Throat; neck**: **manda** neck (Ash.Gaw.); **mo~_da, mu~_da** (Wg.); **manda_** neck; **mandelik** throat (Pas'.); **madolik** neck (Shum.); **mu~nde** (Nin:g.); **mandapile_** (Sv.); **mara_rik** neck (Kt.); **manthi_** back of neck (WPah.); **mana_t.i_, mit.t.u_** (WPah.); **mant.o, munt.o** head, neck (N.); **man.d.o_** (Par.)(CDIAL 9732). **Neck**: **man-n-ai** throat, cheek (Ta.); **manna, menna** neck (Ma.)(DEDR 4779). **men-n-i, men-n-ai** throat; cheek; **men-n-ai-k-kat.t.i** goitre; mumps; **man-n-aikkat.t.i** mumps; **men-n-i-kat.t.i** a cattle disease; **men-n-aiyai-p-pit.i** to throttle; **men-n-aippit.ikka** to the full, as in eating; **man-n-iyai** nerve in the nape of the neck; vital nerve; **man-n-aippit.i** seizing by the throat (**Te_vai. 80**)(Ta.lex.) **manya_** du. and pl. nape of neck (i.e. the lines of muscle at the back of it)(AV.); **manya_ka_** (Skt.); **man~j** neck (L.); **ma_n** neck (M.); **ma_ni_** annular lining of the mouthpiece of a handmill (M.); **ma_na** nape of neck (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9858). **man.i** hump of camel (MBh.); fleshy excrescence on a goat's neck (VarBr.S.); thyroid cartilege (= **kan.t.haman.i-**)(Skt.); **man.ika** globular formation of flesh on an animal's shoulder (AitBr.); **man.ila** having fleshy excescences (e.g. on the dewlap)(TS.); **men** nape of neck, neck, throat; **mend** id. (Gypsy); **mendri_** necklet; **menri_** (Gypsy); **man.** neck (Bshk.); **man.i** Adam's apple (Sh.); **mun~^{u}-god.^{u}** flesh of nape of neck; nape of neck (K.); **man.i** vertebrae of neck (S.); **man.i_** clitoris, knob of wood, pulley block (M.)(CDIAL 9732). **Image: neck**: **man.iko** vertebrae of neck, Adam's apple (S.); **man:ka_** nape of neck, vertebra of neck (L.); Adam's apple, amulet worn round neck (M.); **man:ko** single vertebra of neck (G.)(CDIAL 9732). **magar** back of shoulder, back (P.); **magir** head; **magar** (WPah.)(CDIAL 9701). **mak** neck (Kol.); **makk** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 4622).

6480.**Image: snipe; quail**: **vartika_** a quail; **varti_ra, vartira** a kind of quail (Skt.lex.) **vartika_** quail (RV. i.122.6); **bat.e_ra** (H.)(Vedic.lex.) **bat.a** a quail, or snipe, coturnix coturnix; **bhon.d.e bat.a** a large quail; **dak bat.a** the painted snipe, rostraluta benghalensis; **dhinaur bat.a** the common or fantail snipe, capella gallinago; **gun.d.ri bat.a** a small type, coloured like a gun.d.ri; **ku~k bat.a** a medium-sized type; **khed.ra bat.a** the smallest of all; **tir.nic bat.a** a small type (Santali.lex.) **vat.t.aka_** quail, snipe (Pali.lex.) cf. **bat.er** quail (Ku.B.)(CDIAL 11350). cf. **vartika_** quail (RV.)(CDIAL 11361). **Image: quail**: **gund.ral** (pl. **gund.rahk**) a kind of quail (Go.); **gun.d.ri_** quail (Kur.)(DEDR 1696). **Image: quail**: **varti_ra, vartira** making turns (of the quail)(Sus'r.); **bat.er** quail (Ku.B.); **bat.ara, batara** the grey quail (Or.); **bat.er** quail (Mth.H.P.); **bat.era_** (P.); **bat.e_ra_** (L.); **bat.ero** (S.); **ba_t.ur^{u}** a kind of quail (K.); **ba_t.e_ra** quail (K.)(CDIAL 11350). **uwre** partridge (Ash.)[cf. **o_r.a_** bird (Kur.); **o_r.e_** a small bird (Kur.); **vartika_** quail (RV.); **va_rtika** (Skt.); **vartaka_** (Skt.); **va_rta_ka** (Car.); **or.e** quail (Malt.)(DEDR 1040)]; **wat.i_** (Pas'.); **ha_ra-wut.^{u}** species of waterfowl (K.)(**ha_ra- < s'a_ra-**); **barti** quail, partridge (Kho.); **vat.t.aka_-, vat.t.aka-** in cmpds.: quail (Pali); **vat.t.aya**- (Pkt.); **bat.t.a_i** (N.); **bata_-sara_i**

(A.)[cf. **sa_r.e** (**sa_l.e**) quail (Nk.); **sa_le, salle** id. (Kol.)(DEDR 2480)]; **batui, bat.uya_** (B.); **vat.uva_** snipe, sandpiper (Si.); **bha_t.oi, bha_t.ui** the grey quail cotarnix communis (Or.); **bha_roi, bha_rui** (Or.); **va_t.i_-** a kind of bird (Car.)(CDIAL 11361). cf. **van.t.a_n-am** pelican ibis (Ta.); **van.t.a_r..n.-kuruku** a kind of heron (Ta.); **van.t.a_ran.-ko_r..i** Indian crane (Ma.)(DEDR 5238).

6481.**Sword**: **pat.t.am** sword (Ta.); **pat.t.a** id. (Te.); **pat.t.ayam** id. (Ma.); id. (**Vir-alivit.u**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pat.t.ika_** (Skt.) **Sword**: **pat.t.a_** sword (Ta.Ka.); **pat.t.a_-k-katti** sword (Ta.); a double-edged sword (Te.); flat blade for cutting grass (Ta.lex.) **pattiram** small sword (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 170**); arrow (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. 14,39**); a kind of moulding in a pedestal (**S.I.I. ii,222**) < **bhadra**; **pattira-lin:kam** altar of sacrifice (**Caiva. Potu. 127, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **bhadra** fortunate, delightful (RV.); **bhadraka** good (Mn.); **bhadda** good, happy (Pali)(CDIAL 9377). **Sword**: **pat.t.aiyam** sword (Ta.); **pat.t.am** sword, weapon (Ta.); **pat.t.aya, pat.e, pat.t.a_** a long and broad sword (Ka.); **pat.t.iyamu, pat.t.emu** sword (Te.); **pat.a_** a long, broad sword with two edges; a wooden foil (H.); **pattra(ka)** blade of sword or knife, knife, dagger (Skt.)(DBIA 247). **Image: spear with three points**: **pat.t.asam, pat.t.is'am** sharp-edged spear (Ma.); **pat.t.icam** weapon (Ta.); **pat.t.is'a, pat.t.isa** spear with a sharp edge (Ka.); **pat.t.isamu** a sort of weapon (Te.); **pat.t.is'a** spear with a sharp edge or some other weapon with three points (Skt.)(DBIA 247). **Image: fish-hook**: **bad.is'a** hook, fish-hook (MBh.); **balis'a, baris'a, vad.is'a, valis'a, bilis'a** (Skt. < non-Aryan, perhaps Munda origin)**; bal.isa** fish-hook (Pali); **bad.isa, balisa, bid.isa** (Pkt.); **balsi_, balchi_** (Ku.); **balsi, balchi** (N.); **balche** barbed (N.); **barahi** (A.); **bar.is, bar.si** (B.); **bar.sa_, ba~r.si** (B.); **bar.isa, bar.isi, banasi, banisi** fishing-rod and line (whence **banasia_, banisia_** angler)(Or.); **bansi** fish-hook (Mth.); **banasi_** (OAw.); **balasa, biliya, bili-kat.uva** (Si.)(CDIAL 9123). **vat.icam** fish-hook, **tu_n.t.il** (Ta.lex.< **bad.isa**).

6482.**Axe (Some Munda etymologies)**: **gc?** axe (Bonda); **hake** middle-sized axe for cutting wood (Munda); axe (Ho.); **vake** (Korwa); **ak(h)ej** (Mowase.); **akhe** (Korku); **gak, he:g** adze (Soma.); **hak** to split (Bahnar); **hak** to tear; **jik** to cut (Stieng). **maloe** battle axe (Didey); **maray** big axe (Bonda)[This seems to be a Drav. word: cf. **mars, maras** axe (Go.)]. cf. **paku (pakuv-, pakk-)** to be split, divided (Ta.) (DEDR 3808). cf. **vakuka** to divide (Ma.)(DEDR 5202). **Axe**: **mar..u** mace, hatchet, red-hot iron for ordeals (Ma.); axe, battle-axe, red-hot iron for ordeals (Ta.); **mari** axe (Ga.); **mars, maras, mar(a)su, magsu, mar.su** id. (Go.); **marzu** id. (Kond.a); **massa_ t.ong'e** a large kind of axe (Kur.); **masu** axe (Malt.); **mad.i** large axe for splitting wood (Pa.); **mad.u** axe (Ka.) **matti** axe with blade fastened through wooden handle (Kod..); **maccu-k-katti** pruning knife (Ta.); **marcu, maccu, maccu-katti** billhook or straight knife used for cutting bushes (Ka.); wood-knife, billhook (Te.); **mad.d.u-katti** id., blunt knife (Te.); **mar.t** axe; **mal.v** piece of iron used to strike chisel (Ko.); **most** axe (To.); **mad.u** axe (Ka.); axe, hatchet (Te.)(DEDR 4749). cf. **mar..i** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to shave, esp. the head (Ta.); **man.- (mayn.d.-)** to shave (Ko.)(DEDR 4748). cf. **mar..u** blunt (Ta.); **mar..unnane_ a_ka** to grow blunt (Ma.)(DEDR 4750). cf. **mar..ukku** to beat, pound, hull by pounding (as paddy)(Ta.); **mar..akkuka** to beat, wash, cleanse (Ma.)(DEDR 4751).

6483.**Image: junction of four roads**: **pat.t.am** junction of four roads (Ta.lex.); **pat.t.a** a place where four roads meet (Skt.lex.) **To send**: **pih- (pist-)** to leave, abandon (Pe.); **pih- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **pihpa (piht-)** to release, relinquish, let loose, set free, absolve, forgive, excuse, cast off; n. release, relinquishment, absolution (Kui); **pih- (pist-)** to leave, abandon; to leave, forsake; **pissali** to forsake; **pih'nai** to release, relinquish; **pispi ki_nai** to rescue, ransom;

pispinai to release (Kuwi); **puccu** to send, abandon, give up, let go, release (as a sigh); **puttencu** to send, dispatch, forward; **puppincu** to send (Te.)(DEDR 4138). **prahin.o_ti** despatches, sends (RV.); **prahita** sent (RV.); sent away (MBh.); **pahin.ati** despatches (Pali); **c.e~_** to send (Mai.); **ceho~** (Chil.); **ciyo~_** (Gau.); **c.hin.o_nu, c.in.yo_nu, c.han.oiki** (Sh.);cf. **ce_yo_n-** one who is remote (**Tiruva_ca. 1,8**); **ce_y** distance, remoteness; **ce_r** to go, advance (**Kur-al., 910**)(Ta.lex.)] **pahita** sent (Pali); **prahita** (NiDoc.); **pahia** (Pkt.); **chhai-gil** (Mai.); **pe-**, inf. **pyu_sa** to send (Tor.)(CDIAL 8908). **Traveller**: **pahia** traveller (Pkt.); **pathika** id. (MBh.); **pahiya** (OG.); **pai** in **paron.o-pai** visitor, guest (G.)(CDIAL 7745). **pahia_, paiha_, pahe_a_, pe_ha_** path (P.)(CDIAL 7756). **poch^{u}** guest (K.)(CDIAL 7746). **payu~, paiyu~** foot-track, esp. the track over which bullocks move when drawing water (G.)(CDIAL 7747). **Foot**: **pada** footstep, track, place (RV.); footstep, pace, foot (Pali); **paya** footstep, foot (Pkt.); **payo** leg (Ku.); leg or foot of a chair (B.); **paya** feet (OG.)(CDIAL 7747). **pat.am** instep (Ta.); **pat.am** flat part of the hand or foot (Ma.); **pat.a key** palm of hand (Pe.); **pat.a kiy** id. (Mand..); **pat.a ka_l** sole of foot (Mand..); **pat.a naki** palm of hand (Kuwi)(DEDR 3843). **pair.** footprint, track (P.); foot (H.); **paira_** foot (of hill, vessel, road)(CDIAL 7752). **peru** footwork, foot, paw (S.); **pero** footmark, track (S.); **perr.yo** on foot (S.); **pair, per, pe_r** foot (L.); **pe_ra_** track (L.); **pair** foot (P.H.K.N.A.); id. (Mth.OAw.)(CDIAL 7756). **poi** on foot (Kho.)(CDIAL 7763). **mala** palm of the hand, sole of the foot (Kuwi); **mad.a** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4731). **pa_tha** way, path (Pa_n..gan.); **pantha_** path, road (RV.); **pa~_thi_** parting of the hair (G.); **pa~_th** road (M.); **pandh, paddh** road, distance (L.); **pon** road (Kho.)(CDIAL 7785). **pam.tha** traveller (Pkt.); **pa~_dhi_** (S.); **pa_ndhi_** (P.)(CDIAL 8091). **prapad** forepart of foot (AV.); **papada** (Pali); **frabda** (Av.); **pod^{u}** sole of foot, foot, elephant's or camel's foot (K.); **pabu** ball of food (S.); **prabb** id. (L.); **pab** ball or front part of sole of foot or shoe (L.); **pab** toe (L.); **pabb** forepart of foot (P.)(CDIAL 8702). **Road**: **pa.v** way, path (Kol.); **pa_v** way, road (Nk.); path (Nk..); road (Pa.Ga.); **pa_vu** id. (Ga.); **pa_b** road, path, journey (Kur.); **pawu** way, path, road (Malt.)(DEDR 4108). **pavi** road (Marw.); **pa_va_h** cattle-path between two hedges, land near a village (L.); **pavah, pa_h** cattle-path between two hedges (L.); **prapatha** way, journey (RV.)(CDIAL 8679). **Road**: **pad.aa** road (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8030). **vartman** track of a wheel, path (RV.); **vat.uma** path, road (Pali); **vat.t.a** (Pkt.); **vat.t.a_, vat.t.amaya, vad.u_maga** (Pkt.); **wath,** dat. **wati** (K.); **va_t.a** (S.); **va_t., ba_t., batta, bat, batt** (P.); **batt, bat** (WPah.); **ba_t.** path, pass (Ku.); **ba_t.o** path (Ku.); **ba_t.o** (obl. **ba_t.a** postposition 'from')(N.); **ba_t.** (A.B.); **ba_t.a** path, place (Or.); path (OAw.OMarw.); **ba_t.** path (Mth.H.); **ba_t** (Bhoj.); **va_t.** (G.M.Konkan.i); **vat.uma** road (Si.); **devat.a** lane (Si. **de- < de_s'a-?**); --Derivatives: **bat.uwa_** traveller (N.); **bet.o** of the road (B.); **ba_t.ua_** traveller (Or.); **va_t.vo** (G.); **vat** road (Si.)(CDIAL 11366). **bat.oi** traveller (Ku.); **bat.ohi** (N.); **ba_t.i, ba_t.ei** (Or.); **bat.ohi_, bat.hia_** (Mth.); **bat.o(h)i_** (H.)(CDIAL 11367). **va_ti_** path (Gypsy); **va_t.** (L.); **vat.u** (Si.); **vartis** journey (RV.)(CDIAL 11363). **pa_di, ha_di** road (Ka.)(DEDR 4087). **pa_t.t.ai** road, way (Ta.); **ba_t.a** (Te.); **ba_t.e** (Ka.); **pa_t.akam** street; section of a village (Ta.lex.) **pa_tai** way, road; beaten-track, foot-path (Ta.lex.) **pai~d.a_** road, distance (P.); **pai~r.a_** (Mth.); **pa_yar.a_** footpath (OH.); **pai~d., poe~d.** track, path (H.)(CDIAL 7753). **poh** footprint, track (Kho.)(CDIAL 7754). **Way**: **vartman** track of a wheel, path (RV.); **vat.uma** path, road (Pali); **vat.t.a-, vat.t.a_-, vat.t.amaya-, vad.u_maga-** (Pkt.); **wath,** dat. **watti, wat** (K.); **va_t.a** (S.); **va_t.** (P.G.M.Konkan.i); **ba_t.** (P.Ku.A.B.Mth.H.); **batta, bat** (P.); **batt** (P.WPah.); **ba_t.o** path (Ku.N.); obl. **ba_t.a_** postp. 'from' (N.); **ba_t.a** path, place (Or.); path (OMarw.); **ba_t** path (Bhoj.); **vat.uma** road (Si.); **devat.a** lane (Si.)[**de- < de_s'a?**]; **vattani** track, path (Pali); **vat.t.ani_** road (Pkt.); **bat.uwa_** traveller (N.); **bet.o** of the road (B.); **ba_t.ua_** traveller (Or.); **va_t.vo** (G.); **vat** road (Si.)(CDIAL 11366). **bat.oi** traveller (Ku.); **bat.ohi** (N.); **ba_t.oi**, **ba_t.ei** (Or.); **bat.ohi_, bat.ohia_, bat.ohini** (Mth.); **bat.o(h)i_** (H.)(CDIAL 11367). **pathipa_** road-guard

(Skt.); **vat.ua_l** watchman (P.); **batva_l** (P.)(CDIAL 11369). **panwa_l** road-guard (Phal.)(CDIAL 7783). **panrac.o** road-guard, advance guard of an army, anyone giving information about the state of a road (Sh.); **panthiraks.as** protecting roads (VS.); **panthiraks.i** (RV.)(CDIAL 7784). **advan** road (RV.); **addhan** (Pali); **addha-, addha_n.a** (Pkt.); **adhavici** in the middle of the road (OG.); **adan** high road, long way, stretch of time (Si.)(CDIAL 281). **adhva_yo** carrier who carts traders' goods, cattle-dealer (G.); **pathiva_haka** burden-carrier (Skt.)(CDIAL 2822). **Image: road**: **varti** track (VS. xx.81); **vartman** track, course, path, road (RV. i.85.3; A_pS'S. 2362)(Vedic.lex.) **vat.t.i** path, way (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Rolling of wheel**: **vartana** a globe, ball; **vartula** a ball; **vartulam** a circle (Skt.lex.) **vartana** a spindle; turning round, revolving, rolling on; **vartani** a wheel (Vedic); the track of a wheel; **vartis** circuit, orbit (Vedic)(Skt.lex.) **vartani** rolling (of a wheel)(RV. viii.63.8); **vat.t.ana_** id. (P.); **vartani** track, path (RV. iv.45.3; x.5.4); **vartu** act of turning (RV. vii.101.2)(Vedic.lex.) **bat.** a road; **dobat.ia** where two roads meet (Santali.lex.) cf. **vartman** track of a wheel, path (RV.)(CDIAL 11366). **Way**: **vat.t.ai < vat.t.a_** (Pkt.) **< vartman** way (**Kalla_. 40,13**) (Ta.lex.) **vartana** a road, way; **vartani** id.; **vartis** a way, path; **vartman** a way, road, path, passage, track; **sthala-vartmana_** by land; **vartmani_** a road, way (Skt.lex.) **Image: road**: {**Echo word**} **bat.t.e, ban.t.e** (Tadbhava of **va_t.a**) a path, a road,a way (Ka.); **vat.t.e** (Ma.); **vat.t.ai** (Ta.); **va_t.a** (M.); **bat.t.e-ga_n.** to see a way; **bat.t.e-ga_val** a convoy or guard to protect a traveler; **bat.t.e-ged.u** a road to fail; to lose the way; **bat.t.e vid.i** to enter on a journey, to start; **bat.t.e bat.t.e** (Ka.); **bat.t.e-ga** one who has a road or track (Ka.); **ba_t.e** a road (Ka.H.); **va_t.a** (Skt.); **ra_ja-ba_t.a** the king's highway, a high road (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6484.**Image: eyelashes**: **vartani** the eyelashes (Skt.); **vartas** the eyelashes (Vedic); **vartman** an eye-lid; **vartma-ro_ga** a disease of the eyelids (Skt.lex) **vartman** eye-lashes (ChUp.)(Vedic.lex.)

6485.**Image: line**: **varti, varti_** a streak, line (Skt.lex.)

6486.**Perfumed match or taper**: **varti_** the wick of a lamp; **vartika_** a paint-brush; the wick of a lamp (Skt.lex.) **vartti, vatti** wick (Ta.); oil-cup of a lamp (Ta.lex.) **vat.t.ikai < vartika_** painter's brush, drawing pencil (**Man.i. 4,57**); **vat.t.ikai-p-palakai** tablet for painting (**Ci_vaka. 1107**)(Ta.lex.) **varti** wick (MBh.); small compress (Sus'r.); lamp (Skt.); **vartika_** wick (Skt.); **vat.t.i, vat.t.ika_** wick (Pali); **vat.t.i_, vat.t.ia_, vatti** (Pkt.); **bati_** unlit native lamp, candle, wick of European lamp (Sh.); **vat.i** wick (S.); **vat.t.** roll of grass, wick (L.); **vat.** wick (L.); **vat.t.i_, bat.t.i_, batti_** (P.); **ba_ti** lamp (N.); **bati** (N.H.); **ba_ti** (A.); wick, lamp, candle (B.); **bati** lamp (Or.H.); **ba_ti_** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.); wick (OAw.H.); **batti_** (H.); **va_t.** lamp (G.); **va_t** wick (M.); **va_ti_** perfumed match or taper (G.); **va_ti** wick (Konkan.i); **vt-a** lamp; **vt.i-ya** wick (Si.); **vo'** lamp (Md.); **ba_to** wick, lamp (Ku.); rope of twisted cane (to tid down thatch)(N.)(CDIAL 11359). **di_pavat.t.i** wick, lamp wick (Pali.lex.) **sitthavat.t.ika_** candle (Pali.lex.) **bat.i** a lamp wick, a lamp of european manufacture (Santali.lex.) **vya_vat.t.ana** twist; **vet.haka** twister; **vat.t.i, vat.t.ika_** roll (Pali.lex.) Metath.: **Wick**: **tiri** roll or twist of cloth or thread for a wick, torch of twisted cloth (Ta.); **tiri, siri** wick of a lamp (Tu.); **tir-i** a twist of anything flexible (Te.)(DEDR 3246).

6487.**Image: a fish**: **bat.t.a-mi_nu** a species of fish, ra_ji_va (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: fish**: cf. **bot.la ce~_pa** a sort of fish, sparus (Te.)(DEDR 4498).

6488.**Miracle**: **pra_tiha_rya** juggling (Lalit.); **pa_t.iha_riya, pa_t.ihi_ra** wonder, miracle (Pali); **pa_d.iha_riya** magic for getting things back (Pkt.); **pa_d.he_ra** a partic. kind of worship (Pkt.); **pel.ahara** miracle, religious procession (Si.)(CDIAL 8937).**prati_ha_ra** juggler (BhP.)(CDIAL 8618).

6489.**Image: cockroach; cricket**: **pa_r-r-a** cockroach (Ma.); **pa_ccai** cockroach, cricket (Ta.); **pa.t-** cockroach (To.); **ha_te, a_te, ha_ntE** id. (Ka.); **pa.te** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 4123).

6490.**Eye of an ornament**: **pat.u-kan.** the eye in which the hook of an ornament is fastened (**S.I.I. ii,157**); **pat.u-kan.n.i** id. (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,4,7, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tongs**: **par-al.ai** cramp-iron (**W.**); plate of metal (**S.I.I. ii,7**); smith's tongs (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **par-r-irumpu** cramp-iron, iron-brace, band, cincture (Ta.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **par-r-am** grasping, taking hold (Ta.lex.) **pattu-k-ka_lo_n-** crab, as having 10 feet (Ta.lex.) **pat.uka_r-u** pair of tongs, large pincers (Te.)(DEDR 3864). cf. **ka_ru** pincers, tongs (Ka.Te.Ga.); **par-r-u-k-kur-at.u, par-r-u-kot.ir.u** tongs, blacksmith's pincers (**Cilap.16, 108, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.aka_ru** tongs, pincers (Ka.); pair of tongs, large pincers (Te.)(DEDR 1473). **Image: to grasp**: **par-r-utal** to grasp, seize, catch, hold (**Tiruva_ca. 3,145**); **pat.t.u** to seize; n. hold, seizure, firm grasp (Ka.); **par-r-u** to grasp, seize (Ta.); adhesion, friendship (Ma.); **pat.** to catch, seize (Ko.); **pattu, partu** to stick to, adhere, be united, join; n. adhesion, hold, a fight, friendship, trust (Ka.)(DEDR 4034). **pat.u** to catch, ensnare, entrap; to do, make, effect (Ta.lex.) **Image: walking-stick**: **par-r-u-k-ko_l** walking stick; iron-rod used to brand oxen; soldering iron; blacksmith's pole; **par-r-u-k-ko_t.u** walking stick; support; post to which animals are tied (Ta.lex.)

6491.**Image: bull covers cow**: **patt** (bull) covers cow (Kod..); **pattuni** to hold, catch; adhere, stick, be joined (Tu.); **pat.t.u** hold, grasp, seizure, a wrestler's hold (Te.); **patt** to take hold of (Pa.Ga.)(DEDR 4034).

6492.**Image: ear of corn**: **vad.d.h** ears of corn remaining in a field after sheaves have been removed (L.)(CDIAL 11372).

6493.**Empty**: **bat.t.i** empty (Ka.); **vat.t.i** empty, vain, useless (Te.); **bat.t.a, bakka, bakkat.a, bat.a_, bat.t.u** bareness, voidness; **bat.t.a-tale** a bald head (Ka.); **baje-tana** barrenness (Ka.); **baje** (Tadbhava of **vandhye**) a barren or childless woman (Ka. Te.); **va_n.jha** (M.); **baje** a barren cow, vas'e, vandhye (Ka.); **va_jha_** barren (M.); **bajaru** waste land (Ka.H.); **bajaru-din.n.e** a waste hillock (Ka.); **bajaru-bhu_mi** waste or fallow land (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Uncultivated land**: **pi_t.u** waste, uncultivated land (Ta.); **bi_d.u, bi_r..(u)** id. (Ka.); **bi_d.u** id.; waste, useless; (inscr.) **bed.d.a-ce_nu** a dry land, a waste uncultivated land (Te.)(DEDR 4219). **Fallow**: **ma_d.a_, ma_d.ha_** left fallow (of fields)(M.)(CDIAL 9723). **pirtak** sterile (of animals and women), not giving milk (of cows)(Kho.); **parta_** land left fallow (Mth.); **pari_t, parti_** waste land, land left fallow (Bi.); **parta_** land accidentally gone out of cultivation (Bi.)(CDIAL 8738). **pariccia** thrown away or up (Pkt.); **perecik** to throw, throw away (Kho.)(CDIAL 8743). **Dwarfish woman**: **ban.d.a, van.d.a** maimed, defective, crippled; an ox without a tail (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_n.t.hia_** dwarfish (Or.); **vam.t.ha** unmarried dwarf (Pkt.); **ba~_t.h** barren woman (WPah.)(CDIAL 11236). cf. **ba_n.d.a, ban.d.a_** penis (Or.)(CDIAL 9124). **Image: barren woman**: **ba~_t.h** barren woman (WPah.); **ba_n.t.hia_** dwarfish (Or.); **ba~_t.iya_, be~t.iya_** dwarfish (B.); **vund.^{u}** lame woman (K.); **a-van.t.a** well-formed (of a woman's breast) (Pali); **van.d.ara** eunuch (Skt.); **va_d.a_** barren (of woman or animal)(M.); **van.d.a** a man who is circumcised or

has no prepuce (Si.); **va~d.al.** eunuch (G.); **va~_d.ho** bachelor, widower (G.); **vad.hara** rogue, son of a Brahman by a Vais'ya woman (Pkt.); **vam.t.ha** unmarried, dwarf (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11236). **vat.a** unmarried (Pa.Pe.); bereaved of husband or wife (Kui); **vavr.n.** man who has no children; fem. **vavr.y, vayr.** (Ko.); **van.t.a, van.t.ha** unmarried (Skt.)(DEDR 5219). **Barren**: **maj** barren, unfruitful; **majeru** steile, barren (Tu.); **mai** barrenness, sterility, barren woman, barren buffalo; **maimmai** barren woman, barren buffalo (Ta.); **mai** barrenness; **macci** barren woman (Ma.); **may** barren (of buffalo)(Ko.); **moy** id. (To.)(DEDR 5102). **banjha, banjhi, bahla** barren (Santali.lex.) **va_nz** barrn (of women)(Kon.lex.) cf. **vandhya** barren, sterile (Mn.)(CDIAL 11275). **vandhya** barren, sterile (Mn.); **vajha** barren (Pali); **vam.jha** (Pkt.); **va~_jha** adj. (S.); **vajh, bajh** barren woman (P.); **ba~_j** id. (Ku.); **ba~_jho** barren, fruitless (N.); **ba~_jhi** barren woman (N.); **ba~za_, ba~_zi** barren (A.); **ba~_jh, ba~_jhi** childless woman (B.); **ba_jha** sterile; **ba_jhi_** childless woman (Or.); **ba~_jh, ba~_jhin** barren woman; **ba~_jh** barren woman (Bhoj.); **ba~_jha** (OAw.); **va~_jh** barren woman (G.); **va~_jho** weakling; **va~_jhiyu~, va~_jhn.u~** barren, childless; **a~_jhn.i_** barren woman (used euphemisticall)(G.); **va~_jh** impotent man; barren woman; **va~_j(h)a_** barren (M.); **va~_j** barren woman (Konkan.i); **vanda** sterile, unfruitful; **vandi_** sterile woman; **vadi_** widow (Si.); **winjali_** young she-goat (Pas'.); **bajyu_n.o** to leave fallow (Ku.); **ba~jyu_n.o** (N.)(CDIAL 11275). **phan.d.a** anus, vulva (Dm.)(CDIAL 9047). **van.d.a** a man who is circumcised or has no prepuce (Si.); **va~d.al.** eunuch (G.); **van.d.ara** eunuch (Skt.)(CDIAL 11236). **ba~_r.iya_, be~r.e** tailless (B.); **ba~_r.** bullock with broken tail (Bi.); tailless, docked (H.); **ba~_r.a_** a tailless or docked animal (H.); **ba~_d.a_** maimed, crippled (H.); **ba~_d.u~** tailless (G.); **ba~_d.iyo** contemptuous term for a Moslem (because circumcised)(G.); **ba~_d.** shrunken or diminished from blight, stout and lusty (of person); stalk of blasted corn (M.); **ban.d.ha_** bullock with broken tail (Bi.); **ban.d.a** maimed (in hands, feet or tail)(AV.)(CDIAL 9124). **phan.d.i_** barren, having ceased bearing (S.); **phan.d.ar** an old cow or buffalo which has ceased calving or giving milk (L.); barren (of animals)(P.)(CDIAL 9047). **van.t.a** tailless (Gaut.)(CDIAL 11236). **Lewd**: **van.t.u** low, mean conduct; **van.tan-** wicked person; **van.t.attan-am** wickedness, lewdness; **van.t.ai** that which is corrupt or vulgar (Ta.); **pod. mox** child which is illegitimate because (To.); **ban.d.u** shamelessness, lewdness, disgrace; **ban.d.a** a shameless, dishonourable, lewd, profligate man; **ban.d.aga, ban.d.atana, ban.d.utana** shamelessness, profligacy (Ka.); **ban.d.e** shameless man; fem. **ban.d.ati**; **ban.d.atana** shamelessness (Kod..); **ban.d.u, bhan.d.u** obscenity, rudeness; **bhan.d.a** obscene, impudent; **ban.d.e, ban.d.a** an indecent man, a lewd man (Tu.); **ban.d.a** a rude, unfeeling man; obscene, shameless; **ban.d.a_d.u, ban.d.agu_d.u** a rude, unfeeling man; **ban.d.a_t.a** wickedness; **ban.d.u** indecent, obscene, gross (Te.); **bhan.d.** exposure, public disgrace, subjection to general ridicule (M.)(DEDR 3902). **bariya_** widow's illegitimate son (A.); **ba~_ri** widow (A.); **ba_d.uva~_** pl. poor simple little children (G.)(CDIAL 9124). **ra~_r.-bha~_r.** abusive term of a widow (N.); **ra~_d.-bha~_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 9376). **Eunuch**: **pan.d.a** eunuch, weakling (Skt.); **pan.d.aga** (AV.); **pan.d.aka** eunuch (Pali); **pam.d.a, pam.d.aga, pam.d.aya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7717). **pe_t.i** hermaphrodite; impotence; **pe_t.an-** hermaphrodite with male characteristics predominating; **pe_t.u** hermaphrodite; female sex, female of birds and of certain quadrupeds (Ta.); **pe_d.i** eunuch, hermaphrodite (Te.); effeminate man, hermaphrodite (Ka.); **he_d.i, e_d.i** id. (Ka.); coward (Tu.); **pe_d.e** having no moustache, beardless man (Te.); **pot.a_** hermaphrodite (Skt.)(DEDR 4434). **bhan.d.u** bald, shaven (Pali); **bham.d.u** shaving (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9376). **vat.a** unmarried (Pa.Pe.); bereaved of husband or wife (Kui)(DEDR 5219). **pe_t.u** what is unproductive, useless, or kernelless (Ta.); what is seedless, unproductive, shrivelled (Ma.)(DEDR 4435). cf. **ven.t.u (ven.t.i-)** to dry as in the sun, become withered (Ta.); **ben.d.u** emaciated (Tu.); useless substance (Ka.); powerless, soft (Te.); **bhe_d.** pith (M.)(DEDR 5480).

Useless; vain: **vet.t.i, vet.t.ai** uselessness, worthlessness (Ta.); **vet.t.i** a tree of worthless timber; worthless (Ma.); **vit.y** uselessness, invain (Ko.); **pit.yk (?pit.ky)** in vain (To.)(DEDR 5477). **vat.t.i** naked, empty, vacant, void, blank, mere, simple, vain, useless, bare, false, untrue, groundless (Te.); **bat.a~_** open, wide (Tu.); bareness, voidness (Ka.); **bat.t.i, bat.t.a** id. (Ka.); **bat.t.i** bare ground (Pa.)(DEDR 5233). **Poverty**: **ver-umai** emptiness, uselessness, poverty (Ta.); **ver-itu** uselessness; **ver-ippu** famine; **ver-iyan-** empty, destitute person; **ver-uman-** worthlessness; **ver-uman-e_** in vain, without advantage, without doing anything, idly; **ver-r-a-ver-itu** absolute worthlessness; **ver-r-ar** poor people, worthless persons; **ver-r-imai** emptiness, barrenness, bareness; **var-al** emptiness; **var-umai** poverty, emptiness, helpless loneliness, difficulty; **var-itu** that which is small or insignificant, worthless-ness, defect, poverty, emptiness (Ta.); **ver-u** asunder, void of, empty, bare; **ver-ute_** for nothing, uselessly, for mere pleasure, kidly, gratis; **ver-uma** emptiness; **ver-r-an** destitute, poor; **var-u** empty (Ma.); **ver, verd, vet-a ver** mere, unmixed, vain; **vera.c** woman temporarily without a child; **ver im** buffalo temporarily without a calf; **ver a.l.** man without wife or children; **ver gi.m** naked (lit. mere hands); **verma(n.)tamn** naked; **veruk** small piece of meat for broth (Ko.); **per-** empty, mere; **per-iyi** it is worthless; **per- o.l.** ordinary man (as priest becomes when polluted); **per- fo.s-** pure milk; **per- fit.** mere foolishness; **per- me.n.** tree without blossoms; **per-isy** in vain, empty-handed, good-for-nothing (To.); **bar-e, bar-i, bar-u, bar-a, bar-ahu, bar-ad.u, bad.d.u, bar-apa** emptiness; **bar-ide** for nothing, without cause; **battale, bettale** bareness, nakedness (Ka.); **bari** only, merely (Kod..); **baji** empty, mere, only; vain, useless, false; **battale, be_talu** naked (Tu.); **barigi** empty; **bi_r-u** useless (Te.); **vat.t.i** empty (Nk.); **vededi** alone (Pa.); **vayke, vayket.i** empty (Ga.); **warrovaror, varror** alone; **varrai** id. (fem.); **varrore, varrur, varur** one, alone; **var.or., verond.** one man (Go.); **vari** bare, empty (Pe.); **veru** empty (Mand..); **vari** only (Kui); **var'i** empty; **vwa_ri** id.; **vwarari ki_ali** to empty; **vwaraiyi aiyali** to be empty; **wara_ni ki_nai** to empty; **var'i** only; empty (Kuwi); **bi_ra** simply, just; **bi_ragha_** pure and simple, nothing but (Br.)(DEDR 5513).

6494.**Levy; unpaid labour**: **vis.t.i** (Skt.); **bit.t.i** (Ka.)(**SII. 11-1.IEG.**); **bittu-vat.t.a, bittu-kat.t.e** (Ka.) a portion of the produce from the land irrigated by a tank, granted to a person who excavated or repaired the tank (A.R.Ep., 1958-59, p.10. **IEG.**) **bit.t.i** unpaid labour, labour exacted by a governmet or a person in power without giving remuneration for it, press-service (Ka.); **ve_t.ha** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Forced labour**: **vis.t.i** forced labour (MBh.); **vit.t.hi** id. (Pkt.); **vit.i** wages (Si.); **vet.t.hi** forced labour (Pkt.); **bet.h** (Ku.); **bet.hi** one day's forced labour in the year for village headman (N.); **bet.hi** forced labour (Or.); **vet.h**^{i} (G.); **vet.h** (M.)(CDIAL 11989). **vais.t.ika** forced labour (Saddh.); **bet.hi** forced labourer (B.); **bet.hia_** (Or.); **vet.hiyo** (G.)(CDIAL 12152). **pa_it.hi** household work (Or.); ?***pra_vis.t.i** work (Skt.)(CDIAL 8961). **vet.t.iya_n-** a village menial servant (Ta.); **vet.t.iva~_d.u** id. (Te.); **vet.t.imai** service of a vet.t.iyan- (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **ban.t.a-tana** the state of being a servant (Ka.); **ban.t.a** (Tadbhava of **van.t.ha**) a servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Work**: **vis.** be active (Skt.); **ve_s.a** work, activity (VS.); **pa_it.hi** household work (Or.)(CDIAL 8961). **ve_s.a** working (VS.); **vis.t.i** service, (coll.) servants, slaves (MBh.); **ve_s.ya** work (Ta_n.d.Br.)(CDIAL 12126).

6495.**Image: overflow**: **var..i-tal** to overflow (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.a. 72**); **var..i-ttal** to shed, let flow (**Kampara_. Kat.alka_n.. 5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vat.i-ttal** to cause to flow out; to shed as tears, to drain (**Tan-ippa_. i,351,73**); **var..into_t.u-tal** to overflow, as rain water; **var..i-yat.t.u-tal** to cause to overflow or overspread (**I_t.u, 4,6,2**); **var..iyal** that which overflows or drains off (Ta.lex.) **Image: flood**: **var-ada** flood, torrent, inundation (Te.); **barakelu** inundation (Tu.)(DEDR

5323). cf. **mal** fertility (Ta.); **malika** to overflow (Ma.)(DEDR 4729). **Image: to filter**: **vat.ivu** that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water; **vat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to drip, trickle, (tide) ebbs; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to flow out, shed (as tears), drain, strain, filter; n. filtration, distillation; **vat.ical** straining, filtering, rice boiled and strained, ebbing; **vat.ippu** straining, filtering; **vat.iyal** id., strained or filtered liquid (Ta.); **vat.iyuka** to overflow, ebb, trickle; **vat.i** strainer, filter; **vat.ivu** a current (Ma.); **war.f- (war.t-)** (blood) flows (To.); **od.i** to flow in a small, gentle stream, trickle through, ooze, run and cause blots (as ink); **od.i-gat.t.u** to strain off, filter; **bad.apam** continuous rain (Ka.); **od.d.uni** to flow, run; **od.d.a** flowing; **od.pa_vuni** to drain; **od.d.a_vuni** to turn flowing water into a field (Tu.); **vad.iyu, od.iyu** to be strained or filtered, percolate; **vad.ucu, vad.acu** to let fall in drops, pour slowly; vb. n. **vad.upu**; **vad.i_-gat.t.u, vad.iya~-gat.t.u** to strain, filter (Te.); **vad.is- (-t-)** to pour down, serve (of liquid food)(Kond.a) (DEDR 5221). cf. **var..i (-v-, -nt-)** to overflow, flow (Ta.); **var.- (-t-)** to drip down (as through filter); **var.in.** (pl.), in: **pu_s var.in.** saliva; **pu_sa vali** saliva (Kond.a); **var.a_na_, war.a_na_, var.-, vara_na_** to leak, drip (Go.); **bal.i** to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot)(Ka.)(DEDR 5296). **pat** fly, fall (Skt.); **patati** falls (Mn.); **patita** pp. (AV.); **patati** falls, alights (Pali); **patita** fallen; **patitaka** dropped, thrown into (Pali); **pavan.u** to fall, happen (S.); **pain.a_, paun.a_** to fall (P.); **pad.ai** falls (Pkt.); **pariba** to fall (A.); **par.iba_** to fall, happen (Or.); **pad.ai** falls, lies (OMarw.)(CDIAL 7722). For semant. 'happen' cf. **pat.u** to happen (Ta.)(DEDR 3853). **patana** falling (Pali); **padan.a,payan.a, pad.an.a** (Pkt.); **paran** (A.); **par.an** a tumble (B.); **par.an.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 7724). cf. **pe_zna** sieve (Psht.)(CDIAL 7730). **pad** fall (Skt.); **pa_dayati** causes to fall (AV.); **pa_wun** to make fall (K.); **pa_van.** to throw, pour, put on (L.); **pa_un.a_** to pour (P.)(CDIAL 8065). cf. **pavana** sieve, strainer (AV.)(CDIAL 7977). cf. **puna_ti** purified (RV.)(CDIAL 8277). cf. **vat.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to refine, perfect; n. form, shape (Ta.)(DEDR 5223).

6496.**Image: prop**: **vali** prop, support (**Ci_vaka. 2012**); **valampai** pole, stick; **valampam** straight line (Ta.lex.)

6497.**Remuneration to boatmen**: **vali** remuneration to the owners of the boats used in pearl-fishery being one day's gathering in eight (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

6498.**Image: mark, trace**: **vali < vali** mark, trace, fold, crease (Ta.lex.) cf. **vari** line (Ta.lex)

6499.**Pincers**: **vali** cramp-iron; pincers; to seize (**Akana_. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **vilaggai** sticks to, supports (Pkt.); **valagvu** to seize, adhere to (G.); **val.gan.** grasp, seizure (G.)(CDIAL 11881).

6500.**Pole for gathering fruit**: **vilagna** hanging to (MBh.); **vilagga** stuck to, hanging to (Pali.Pkt.); **lan:gani_** stick or rope to hang clothes on (Skt.); **lan:gala** pole for gathering fruit (R.com.); **balun.** stick to hang clothes on, perch (for a bird) (Sh.); **vala~g, bila~g, bilan:ga_** rope to hang clothes on; **vilan:gan., bilan:gan.** (P.) (CDIAL 11879).

6501.**Battlefield**: **vil.a_kam** battlefield (**ven-r-avar vil.a_kattan-n-ut. cen-r-ile_n**)(**Te_va_. 1193,1**)(Ta.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **villan:kam** bar, impediment, difficulty, trouble, distress, charge or encumbrance on properties, defect in title to properties, contest, dispute, claim; **villat.ai** adversity, distress, impediment, enmity (Ta.); **villan:kam** contest, wrangling; adversity, difficulty (Ma.); **pilogm** (obl. **pilogt-**) worry (To.); **vilaga** incongruity, unsuitableness, inconsistency, discordance, discripancy (Ka.)(DEDR 5426). cf. **vel** to conquer, subdue (Ta.); **ver-r-imai** victory (Ta.); **velluka** to overcome, surpass, kill (Ma.)(DEDR 5493). **vil.i** to destroy (**mutal**

vil.ikkum vin-aiyaip puriyar-ka : **Vina_yakapu. 2,59**);to kill (**vecin-a varakkarai vil.ittu vi_yumo_** : **Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 48**); **vil.ivu** death; ruin (**Tirumuru. 292**); **vil.ivu** warriors' shout, war-cry (**Kampara_. Kin:kara. 28**); **vil.ivittal** to cause to kill (Ta.lex.) **ir..avu** death (Ma.); **ir..a** to lose, forfeit; lose by death; **ir..appu** loss, deprivation, detriment; destruction, ruin, death; destitution (Ta.); **ir..akkam** loss (Ma.); **ir..akkuka** to lose, forfeit (Ma.)(DEDR 501).

6502.**Garden; a wood on a sea-coast**: **ve_la_-vana** a wood on a shore or sea-coast (Ka. Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **val.a_kam** millet-field (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Ve_t.an-valam. 28**); garden (Ta.lex.) **ve_la** garden, grove (Skt.); **vel-a** field (Si.)(CDIAL 12114). **vil.a_kam** garden (Ma.); surrounding area (Ta.)(DEDR 5435). **Ferry; sea-shore**: **velala, velela** sea-shore, river-bank, ferry (Si.); **vel.ata** vicinity (Si.); **ve_la_tat.a** seashore (Skt.)(CDIAL 12115-6); **ber** limit (H.); **vel., el.** seashore (M.)(CDIAL 12115). **Sea-shore**: **ve_la_** shore (Pali.MBh.Pkt.); limit, boundary, time (S'Br.); **vel.a** sea-shore, sandbank (Si.)(CDIAL 12115). **ve_lai** sea-shore (**Kantapu. Me_rup. 46**); sea, ocean (**Tiruva_ca. 6,46**); sandy tract (**Paripa_. 19,18**)(Ta.lex.) **Sea-shore; ghat**: **vir..ijam** a town on the seacoast of Travancore (**vir..ijakkat.ar-ko_t.iyul. ve_lvalan:kaik kon.t.a_n-** : **Ir-ai. 3, Urai.**); **vir..itur-ai** shore, bank, ford; ghat, ford (Ta.lex.) cf. **ir..i** to descend, dismount (**Akana_. 66**)(Ta.); **il.i** id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); **ir..iccu** to lower, let down, help or hand down (**Te_va_. 584,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Circle; surrounding region**: **val.a_** circuit, area, spread, as of a tank (**Kur-al., 523**); **val.a_vu** to surround (**Paripa_. 15,27**); to cover; **val.avu** house (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 6,77**)(Ta.); **velavu** id. (Te.); **val.ai** circle, circuit, surrounding region (**S.I.I. i,151,72**); **bal.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta. lex.) **val.a_kam** place (**Te_va_. 1193,1**); enclosing, surrounding; continent (**Kampara_. Tirumut.i. 6**); country (**Kantapu. Ma_rk. 142**)(Ta.lex.)

6503.**Image: shout**: **bar..i** a man who calls or invites (Ka.); **ar..ai** to call, summon (Ta.); **vil.i** to call, invite; a call, cry, summons (Ma.Te.Ma.); **pilucu** to call, invite; **pilupu** a call, cry; an invitation (Te.); **bar..i-yat.t.u** to send one that calls or invites to come (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vil.** to say, tell, reveal (Ta.)(DEDR 5433). **To tell**: **vil.** to say, tell, reveal (Ta.); **vil.ampu** to speak, say, proclaim, make public, reveal; n. word, speech (Ta.); **vil.i** to say, speak; to summon, sin, roar, shout; n. sound, song, word, speech, shout of excitement (Ta.); **vil.ivu** warriors' shout, war-cry (Ta.); **vil.ampuka** to divulge; **vil.amparam** proclamation; **vil.i** call, cry, summons (Ma.); **belki** speech (Kurub.); **pil.y** to utter long, high shout of joy or triumph; n. expression of joy (To.); **bul.puni, bul(i)puni** to cry aloud, shout, exclaim (Tu.); **bul.u, bul.pu** cry, lamentation (Tu.); **burpi** to cry (Kor.); **vil.ambaramu** notification, publication (Te.)(DEDR 5433). **pil.ir-u** great noise (Ta.); **pilucu** to call, invite; shout (Te.); **pilupu, pilupud.u** calling, a call, invitation (Te.)(DEDR 4195). **vila_pa** wailing (MBh.); idle talk (Pali); **vila_va** wailing (Pkt.); **bila_i, bilai** misery (A.)(CDIAL 11896). **vilapati** wails (AV.); talks wildly, laments (Pali); **vilavai** laments (Pkt.); **bilaun.o, bila_n.o** (Ku.); **billa_na_** (H.); **vilavn.e~, vival.n.e~, ival.n.e~** to groan, moan (M.)(CDIAL 11885). **vilapana** wailing (Uttarar.); **vilavan.a** adj. wailing (Pkt.); **vilavan.aya_** (Pkt.); **bilaun.a_** pl. lamentations (Ku.); **bilauna_, bilana_** (N.)(CDIAL 11886). **vilapyati** bewails (MBh.); **valapinava_, valapenava_** to weep, lament (Si.)(CDIAL 11887). **vila_payati** causes to lament (AV.); **vila_via** causes to weep (Pkt.); **billa_un.a_** to weep bitterly (P.); **billa_na_, bilbila_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11898). **Image: to bark**: cf. **valli** to bark (Kor.)(DEDR 5283). **bhalate_** expounds, describes (Dha_tup.); **bel-** [1 sg. aor. **belim**, fut. **bala_lem**] to speak (Ash.); **bhalai** arranges (Pkt.); **bhal** attend to, observe (Skt.)(CDIAL 9406). **be_ron.** speech, conversation, discussion, language (Pe.); language, story (Mand..); **be_ror.i** conversation (Kui)(DEDR 4439). cf. **oli (-pp-,-tt-)** to sound, roar (Ta.)(DEDR 996). cf. **a_lu (a_li-)** to sound, make noise (Ta.)(DEDR 386). **a_l.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying a dog's howling (Ta.); **a_l.uka** to cry out, roar; **a_l.ippu** explosion

(Ma.)(DEDR 401). cf. **elu~gu** voice (Te.)(DEDR 835). cf. **pulampu** to sound (Ta.); **pallo** word, speech (Go.)(DEDR 4304).

6504.**Furcated post**: **bel.kem.** form of a tree or furcated post (M.); **bel** shovel (H.K.); **beli_ sthu_n.a_** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 371).

6505.**Image: pigeon**: **bel.ava, bel.uva** wild pigeon (Ka.); **bel.a-guvva, bel.ava** ring-dove (Te.)(DEDR 4420).

6506.**Image: spear**: **balya, balle, balleya, ballevu, balleha, bhalleya, bha_le** a spear, a pike, a lance, a javelin (Ka.); **bha_la_** (M.); **vallaiya** (Ta.); **vallaya** (Ma.); **balliyamu, ballemu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bhalla** (Skt.) cf. **ve_l** dart, spear, lance, javelin, trident, weapon; **ve_la_n-** spearman; **ve_lan-** id., Skanda, priest worshipping Skanda (Ta.); **ve_l** weapon, lance, pike (Ma.)(DEDR 5536). **pa_lam** a weapon (Ta.lex.) **bhallo_d.a** tip of an arrow (Pkt.); **bha_lor.u~** spearhead fixed to the end of an arrow (G.)(CDIAL 9411). **pallam** a kind of weapon; arrow (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 107**); **pallayam** a kind of dagger (**Pirata_pa. Vila_. 123**); **balleya** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **vallayam** a kind of spear (**Kantapu. Tarumako_. 24**); **ballemu** (Te.); **ballega** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **bhalli_** spear (Pkt.); **bha_li_** crescent-shaped arrow, spear (Or.); **bali_** a kind of mountain grass (Pas'.); **bha_l** arrowhead, iron spike, lance (H.); head of lance or arrow (M.)(CDIAL 9409). **bhalla** a kind of arrow (MBh.); **bhalli_** arrowhead of a partic. shape (Skt.); **bhalli** a kind of arrow (Skt.); **bhalla** spear (Pkt.); **ba_la** (K.); **bha_lo** (S.); **bha_lla_** (P.); **bha_lo** (Ku.N.); **bha_lu~** spear (G.); **bha_la_** spear, crescent-headed arrow (Or.); spear for driving an elephant (Bi.); spare (Mth.); large spear (H.); spear (M.)(CDIAL 9409).[K.S.P forms point to ***bha_lla-**]. **vel.** sharpness (Ta.lex.) **ve_l** dart, spear, lance, javelin, trident, weapon (Ta.); wearpon, lance, pike (Ma.); **ve_la_n-** spearman; **ve_lan-** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 5536).

6507.**Work; religious ceremony in temples**: **ve_lai** work, labour, task (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kak. 54**); business, matter; workmanship, situation, office (Ta.); **ve_lai-y-a_l.** workman, labourer; servant (Ta.lex.) **ve_l.e-ya_l.u** a watchman (Ka.lex.) **ve_laikka_ran-, ve_lai-y-a_l.** manservant, workman, labourer; **ve_laikka_ri** servant maid (Ta.); **ve_la** work, labour, religious ceremony in temples, difficulty; **ve_lakka_ran** labourer, servant (Ma.); **be_le** work, labour (Tu.); **ve_la** work (Te.)(DEDR 5540). **ve_l.aikka_rar** devoted servants who hold themselves responsible for a particular service to their king at stated hours and vow to stab themselves to death if they fail in that (**I_t.u, 5,1,9**); **ve_l.aikka_rana_yakam** leadership of the ve_l.aikka_rar (**S.I.I. v,85**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_r-ka_ran** spearman; armed servant of a king (**I_t.u, 1,4,9**)(Ta.lex.)

6508.**Skanda**: **ve_l.** Skanda (Ta.lex.) **ve_lan-** Skanda, priest worshipping Skanda (Ta.) (DEDR 5536). **Temple**: **ve_r-ko_t.t.am** temple of Skanda (**uccikkir..a_n-ko_t.t.a mu_rkko_t.t.am ve_r-ko_t.t.am** : **Cilap. 9,11**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_l** spear; **ve_la_yutan-** Skanda, as weilding the lance (**Kantaralan.. 17**); **ve_lan-** Skanda; spearman (Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_t.t.am < ko_s.t.ha** room, enclosure (**Man.i. 6,59**); temple (**Cilap. 14,10**)(Ta.lex.)

6509.**Image: spider**: **ba_la** spider (Pa.); **ba_lo** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4098).

6510.**Image: to roam**: **valayuka** to wander about (Ma.)(DEDR 5286). **bhr.n.ati** is crooked (Dha_tup.); **bhun.an.u** to wander about (S.)(CDIAL 9587).

6511.**Image: pot with brim**: **ko_l-val.l.am** a cup with ornamental brim (**Ci_vaka. 2700**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **val.l.am** a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass (Ta.); a small measure (Ma.); **bal.l.a** a certain measure of capacity (Te.); measure of capacity equal to about one seer or eighty tolas (Tu.); measure of capacity, the fourth part of a kol.aga or 4 ma_nas (Ka.)(DEDR 5315). **Brim**: cf. **vel.umpu** edge, margin (Ma.); **vil.impu** rim (Ta.)(DEDR 5436). **To distribute**: cf. **vil.ampu** to serve food (Ta.)(DEDR 5434). cf. **vela** cost (Te.)(DEDR 5421). cf. **vakku** brim (Ta.)(DEDR 5208). cf. **pal.l.ayam** dish (Ta.); **pa_l.e_** wooden bowl (M.)(DEDR 4017). cf. **pala** a fluid measure (Nir.); **pala_** a ladle holding 1/4 seer of oil (P.); **pal** a measure of capacity (Ku.); **pali_** spoon to take oil out of a jar, spoonful (Ku.); **pal.i_** ladle; **pal.a_** large ladle (M.); **pala_, pali_** ladle (H.)(CDIAL 7952).

6512.**Live! congratulations; benediction; cultivation of the soil**: **vardha** success, prosperity (RV. x.12.4); increasing, gladdening; **vadhan** means of increasing, the one that increases (RV. iii.32.12; RV. vii.101.2); increasing (RV. ix.97.39) (Vedic.lex.) **va_ra** choice, anything chosen, treasure, property, good things (RV. i.128.6)(Vedic.lex.) **var..i-mor..i-tal** to praise (**Pur-ana_. 239,7**); to reiterate, as a statement already made (**Tol. Virut. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **bar..** to live; to begin to live prosperously; **bar..dun:ku, baduku** to live; to remain alive, to be saved; **ba_r.., ba_r..u** to live; to be alive; to live prosperously or happily; to cultivate; **ba_r..** living; life, condition of life; livelihood, profession; the state of living prosperously or happily; conjugal life, married state, marriage; property; **ba_r..gamba** a living post, as the stock of a plantain; **ba_r..modal** the beginning or the chief thing, of a prosperous life; **ba_r..i** a person who lives; **ba_r..ve, ba_r..ive, ba_r..uve** living; life; prosperity; livelihood; profession; household; property; **ba_r..ive** to live; **ba_r..ke, ba_r..ike** living; way or condition of life; livelihood; profession; household; **ba_r..tina** living; **ba_r..te** living; prosperity; profit, advantage, use; **ba_r..te-gey** to use one's own purpose; **ba_r..u** to be worth, to fetch, to sell for; **ba_r..uka, ba_r..aka** vegetables (or fruits) that have been split, dried, and thus preserved; **ba_r..aka** dried up (Ka.); **va_l.aka_** (M.); **ba_r..e** cultivation of the soil (especially ploughing)(Ka.); **ir-ba_r..e** the second cultivation, the second ploughing of a field (Ka.lex.) **A thriving crop**: **ba_r..-vel.e** a thriving crop (Ka.lex.) **va_r..i, va_r..iya** optative meaning 'may you prosper' (**Nan-. 168**; **tat.amartta_l. va_r..i : Tiruva_ca. 24,6**); **va_r..tt et.u-ttal** to praise (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 321**); **va_r..tturai** benediction (**ka_cippu. Or..ukkap. 12**); **va_r..vu** prosperity, happiness, felicity; happy life (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 49**); livelihood, living, career (**Na_lat.i, 369**); endowment of land for maintenance (**Ci_vaka. 2347**); residing (**Poru. Ni.**); residence (**Te_va_. 276,2**); high state or position (**Tiruva_ca. 6,5**); wealth (**Pu. Ve. 4,12**); **va_r..-na_l.** lifetime (**Na_lat.i, 22**)(Ta.lex.) **wadhn.** to increase, to grow, to be enlarged; to advance; **wadhan, wad.han** to increase, to grow; **ma_l da_ wadhan kismat te** increase to wealth depends on fate; **wadh** increase; **wadha_n** an increase; **wa_ddha_** increase, profit; **gha_t.t.a_ wa_ddha_** loss and profit; **waddh** increase, enlargement; **wadha_i_** benediction; blessing; a present given on occasion of a birth or wedding; in pl. a form of congratulation, as **wad.ha_i_a_n.** all hail, I congratulate you! (P.lex.) **vardhana** increasing, augmenting, growing, thriving; a granter of increase, a bestower of prosperity; **pra-vardhana** causing to grow or increase; augmenting, increase **nandi-vardhana** increasing pleasure; S'iva; a son, a friend; **pat.t.a-vardhana** elevated by the pat.t.a: a distinguished elephant; **pi_t.ha-vardhana** a servant who bestows the benefit of seats (Ka.lex.) cf. **barkat** prosperity (Arabic. U.); **barkatu** id. (Tu.); **barikati** (Kod..); **ba_rti** longevity, long life (Kui); **batkali, batkinai** to live (Kuwi); **ba_l.t, ba_l.v** existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving (Tu.); **ba_r..(u)** living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage, property (Ka.); **va_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to exist, live, flourish, be happy, live life of a married woman, live

according to a definite set of rules; n. regularity, order; **va_r..ttu (var..tti-)** to felicitate, congratulate, bless, praise; n. benediction, praise (Ta.)(DEDR 5372). **va_l.** lustre, splendour, brightness, fame (Ta.); **pa.l.** spark (To.); **va_lu** to increase, swell, flourish, be splendid, shine (Te.)(DEDR 5377). cf. **val.** fertility, abundance, greatness, strength, largeness (Ta.)(DEDR 5304). **vardha** giving increase or prosperity (RV.); **vad.d.ha** wealth; **vad.d.haka** augmenting (Pali); **va_dho** profit (S.); **va_ddha_, ba_ddha_** increase, profit (P.); **ba_dha_** increase in taxes (WPah.); **ba_r.(h)a_** increase (B.); **bar.ha_** (Or.); **ba_dha_** (H.); **va_d.h** (M.)(CDIAL 11373). cf. **vardhate_** grows, increases (RV.)(CDIAL 11376). **mal** fertility, richness; income (Ta.lex.); **malku** to increase, abound, grow, flourish (Ta.); **mallal** wealth, fertility, richness, beauty (Ta.); **malika** to abound, overflow (Ma.); **malka** to abound (Ma.); **malya** great, big, chief, principal (Ka.); **malla, mallavu** great, big, chief, important (Tu.); **malla_ye** a man senior in age, rich man, grown-up man (Tu.); **malucamu** superior, fine (Te.); **mallad.i** a crowd (Te.); **malampia** proud (Pkt.)(DEDR 4729). **Increase**: **balle, balleya** increase: further, and (Ka.); **bali, bal** to increase, to grow, to become abundant (Ka.lex.) **Distribution of wages; fees paid in grain; landed property; perquisites**: **vattan-ai** < **vartana_** livelihood; wages (Ta.); **vattin-ai** perquisite (**S.I.I. vi,272**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **varta, vatta, votta** occupying one's self with; manner of existence or subsistence, livelihood, living (Ka.lex.) **varttanai < vartana** fees, perquisites, especially those paid in grain to the public servants of a village or town for their maintenance; wealth (**Ilak. Aka.**); **vattin-ai** perquisite, urimaippe_r-u (**nammit.a vattin-ai kuma_rar vattin-ai nammit.a atika_ri ... vattin-ai ... ul.pat.a : S.I.I. vi,272**); **vattu < vattu** (Pkt.) thing, object, matter, article (**Pirapo_ta. 26,56**); **vastu** id. (**Ta_yu. Cir-cuko_. 3**); landed property; **vattan-ai < vardhana_** prosperity (**Civataru. Civaja_n-ta_n-a. 43**); **vattam < bhakta** boiled rice (**Perumpa_n.. 305**); **vata-v-arici** rice husked from boiled paddy before it is fully dried; **vataval** that which is partially parched; that which has faded or dried; **vata_n-iyan- < vada_nya** munificent man; bountiful giver; Kube_ra (Ta.lex.) **bat.ava_d.e** distributing of wages (Ka.); **bat.avad.a_** (M.H.); **bat.a_yi** tax paid in kind to the proprietor of the land (Ka.); **bat.a_i_** id. (M.); **ba_d.age, ba_d.ige** (Tadbhava of **bha_t.aka**) hire, rent; fare (Ka.); **va_t.akai** (Ta.Ma.); **ba_d.ige** (Te.); **ba_d.igege kod.u** to hire out; **ba_d.igeyettu** a hired horse; **ba_d.ige-da_ra** a man who hires out, as cattle, houses (Ka.); **bha_t.i** wages, hire, fee; earnings of prostitutes (a whore)(Ka.); **bha_t.aka, ban.d.a** wages, hire, rent, fee; earnings of prostitutes (Ka.); **bha_t.aka, ba_d.age, ba_d.ige** price paid for anything, wages, hire, rent (Ka.); **bha_t.aka** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ban.d.a** (Tadbhava of **bha_t.a**) price, fee, fare (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6513.**Wealth**: **vitta** found (AV.); a find (AitBr.); goods, power (RV.); **vitta** wealth (Pali.Pkt.); **vitu** power, ability (S.); **bita** wealth (Or.); **bit** money (A.); **bit** wealth (Mth.); **vi_t** wealth (G.)(CDIAL 11727). **vittam** a cast in dice play (**Kalit. 136,8**); **vitta_yam** id. (**Kalit. 136,9**); **vittam** wealth, money; gold; good fortune; wisdom, knowledge (**Arut.pa_.i, Civane_ca. 64**); **vittakan-** skilful, able person (**Pu. Ve. 12, Ven-r-ip. 6**); artificer; **vittakam** fine, artistic work; minute workmanship (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 5,24**); skill, ability (**Kampara_. Ka_rmuka. 19**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vr.tta** livelihood (Skt.)(CDIAL 12069). **Property**: **vatthu** property, thing (Pali.Pkt.); **vathu** thing, article (S.); **va_th** share of patrimony (M.); **vat-a** property, thing, ceremony, story (Si.); **vastu** seat or place of anything (Sus'r.); existing thing (Skt.); affair (MBh.)(CDIAL 11449). **Property; skill**: **badiki** property (Kod..); **baduku, badaku, barduku** property, goods (Ka.); **bardu, baddu** increase, greatness, perfection, proficiency, skill (Ka.); **ba_r..(u)** property (Ka.); **va_r..cci** prosperity, wealth, felicity of victory (**Patir-r-up. 56,7**)(Ta.); **va.l.n.** extremely fatty meat (Ko.); **vadk** prosperity, property (Ko.); **po0k-** to prosper (To.); **po0k** wealth (To.); **pod.- (pod.o-)** to be priest of ti. dairy (To.); **pas.k** property, household article (To.); [**pol.p** way of living, means of

livelihood (To.); **val.c-** to use (pots, vessels, plates, etc.)(Ko.); **var..i** gift, boon (Ta.)(DEDR 5292)]; **ba_l.uni** to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure (Tu.); **ba_l.ike, ba_l.ke, ba_l.u, ba_l.uvike, ba_l.uve, ba_l.tara, ba_l.te, ba_l.ve** existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving (Tu.); **baduku** property, wealth (Tu.); **b(r)atuku** subsistence (Te.); **badk-** to subsist (Kol.); **batku** prosperity (Kond.a); **barkatu** prosperity (Tu. < Urdu. **barkat**); **barikati** (Kod..)(DEDR 5372). **va_r..vippu** delivery of possessions through a court; **va_r..vu** prosperity (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 49**); career (**Na_lat.i, 369**); endowment of land for maintenance (**Ci_vaka. 2347**); wealth (**Pu.Ve. 4,12**)(Ta.lex.) **va_r..i, va_r..iya** optative meaning: may you prosper (**Nan-. 168**); to be over-luxuriant in growth and unproductive; **va_r..ippu** over-luxuriant growth (Ta.lex.) **vardha** giving increase or prosperity (RV.); **vad.d.ha** wealth (Pali); **vad.d.haka** augmenting (Pali); **va_dho** profit (S.); **va_ddha_, ba_ddha_** increase, profit (P.); **ba_dha_** increase in taxes (WPah.); increase (H.); **ba_r.(h)a_** increase (B.); **bar.ha_** (Or.); **va_d.h** (M.)(CDIAL 11373). **Desire**: **va_chati** desires (RV.); **ba_chiba_** to wish, wish for (Or.); **a_m.cha** likes (OG.)(CDIAL 11478). **va_cha_** wish (Skt.); **vam.cha_** I wish (Pkt.); **wa~nc** = **wo~_ch** partiality, curse (K.)(CDIAL 11479). cf. **vacan-ai** curse (Ta.lex.) **To congratulate; present**: **vardha_payati** increases, exalts, gladdens, congratulates (Skt.); **vad.d.ha_pe_ti** increases (Pali); **vad.d.ha_vai, vad.d.ha_ve_i** (Pkt.); **bada_wun** (K.); **vadha_in.u** to cause to grow (S.); **vadha_un.a_, badha_un.a_** to increase (P.); **badha_wn.u** (WPah.); **bar.ha_unu** (N.); **bar.haun.o**, **bar.aun.o** to increase (Ku.); **bara_iba** (A.); **ba_ran.a** (B.); **bar.ha_iba_** (Or.); **badha_b** song of congratulation (Mth.); **badha_na_** to increase (H.); **badha_van.a_** songs of congratulation (OMarw.); **vadha_vvu~** to welcome ceremonially (G.); **va_d.havin.e~** to increase (M.); **vad.d.ha_via** increased (Pkt.); **vadha_i_, badha_i_** blessing (P.); **badhe, badha_i_** rejoicing (WPah.); **badhai** thanksgiving (Ku.); **bar.a_i_** congratulation (N.); **bara_i** pride (A.); **badha_i, badha_w** congratulation (A.); **bar.a_i** pride (B.); **ba_dha_i** songs in celebration of Kr.s.n.a's birth (B.); **badha_i_, badha_wa_** congratulations on birth of a child (H.); **badha_i_** present (OMarw.); **vadha_i_** good news (G.); **vadha_vo** present sent to bride (G.)(CDIAL 11383). **va_r..ttu** to felicitate, congratulate, bless, praise (**Te_va_. 1203,7**); n. benediction, praise (Ta.); **va_r..ttuka, va_r..ttikka** to bless, praise, extol (Ma.); **var..uttu** to bless, praise, extol (**Kur-al., 1317**)(Ta.) (DEDR 5372). **va_r..ttiyal** theme describing the praise bestowed on a chief by a bard (**Pur-ana_. 2, Tur-ai-k-kur-ippu**); **va_r..ttu** invocation or praise of the deity at the beginning of a religious or literary work, one of three **man:kal.a_caran.ai** (**Tan.t.i. 7**)(**Tol. Po. 421, Urai**); **va_r..mutal** god, as the source or first cause of existence (**Tiruva_ca. 6,23**)(Ta.lex.) **Profit**: **vat.t.i** interest on money (**Kat.ampa. Pu. Ili_la_. 147**); profit (**Na_mati_pa. 645**)(Ta.lex.) **Ancient tax**: **vat.t.i-na_r..i** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,521**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.am < bat.t.a_** (U.) rate of exchange; money-changer's commission; trade discount; profit; **vat.t.am-pirital** gaining in exchange; **vat.t.a-k-ka_ran-** money-changer (Ta.lex.) **wad.** profit (K.); **udhi_-khut.i_** profit and loss (S.); **vadhi** excess (S.); **vad.d.hi** bribe (L.); **vaddh, va_dh** increase (P.); **vad.d.hi_, va_d.d.hi_, ba_d.d.hi_** bribe (P.); **ba_ri** interest on money (A.); **ba_r.i** interest (B.); **ba_r.hi_** interest (H.); **ved.a** interest (OSi.); **vad.a** increase, profit (Si.)(CDIAL 12076).

6514.**Image: to rush forward**: **va_dhvu~** to advance, rush forward (G.); **vaddhan.** to advance (L.); **vaddhn.a_, baddhn.a_, vadhn.a_** to advance (P.); **bad.un** to advance (K.)(CDIAL 11376).

6515.**Prosperity**: **vardhana** a granter of increase, a bestower of prosperity; causing to increase; growth, increase, prosperity (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **vartta-ma_n-ar < vardhama_na** god (**Te_va_. 107,10**)(Ta.lex.) **vardhama_na** a palace or temple built in the form of a mystical diagram; growing, increasing (Skt.lex.) **vattan-ai** prosperity (**Civataru. Civaja_n-a-ta_n-a. 43**);

vatti-ttal to exist (**Uttarara_. Arakka. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **vadha_van.** to increase, advance (L.)(CDIAL 11383). **vr.ddhi** increase, prosperity (RV.); **vad.d.hi-, vud.d.hi-, vuddhi-** increase; **vad.d.hika-** prosperous (Pali); **vad.hi-**, **vad.hi_-, vadhri-, vadhi-** growth (As'.); **vardhi** (with **-ar-** from verb **vardhadi**)(NiDoc.); **vad.d.hi-, vud.d.hi-, ud.d.hi-, viddhi-, vuddhi-** increase (Pkt.); **ba_r., ba_r.i** increase (N.); **ba_r.** increase (B.); **ba_r.h** increase (H.); **vadh** increase (G.); **va_d.h** increase (M.); **va_d.hi_** surplus (G.); **va_d.i** growth (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12076). **vardhate_** grows, increases (RV.); **vad.d.hati** increases, prospers (Pali); **vad.his'ati** (As'.); **vardhati** (NiDoc.); **vad.d.hai** (Pkt.); **bad.una** to be born (D..); **bad.-** to grow (Dm.); **wad.d.**- (Pas'.); **ba_d-** (Kal.); **bordik** to grow (of crops), grow up (Kho.); **bad.-** to grow (Phal.); **bra_dun, ba_dun** to become powerful (K.); **vadhan.u** to grow (S.); **badhn.o~_** to fill (WPah.); **bar.hn.o, bar.n.o** to increase, thrive (Ku.); **ba_r.hnu, bar.nu** (N.); **ba_riba** (A.); **ba_r.a_** (B.); **bar.hiba_** (Or.); **ba_r.hab** (Mth.); **bar.hal** (Bhoj.); **ba~_dhai** (OAw.); **ba_r.hab** (OMaw.); **ba_r.hna_, bar.hna_, badhna_** (H.); **badhai** (OMarw.); **va_dhai** increases (OG.); **va_dhn.e~** to increase and grow (M.); **va_d.ta_** (Konkan.i); **vad.inava_** to increase, grow (Si.)(CDIAL 11376).[Euphem. 'to be finished', 'to be fully grown or completed' cf. Maya Singh PD 1183: **vaddhan.** to dry up (of a well); caus. **vadha_van** to stop a well (L.); **vadhn.a_** to be finished (e.g. of a supply of food) (P.); caus. **vadha_un.a_** to extinguish (a light)(P.); **badha_wn.u** (WPah.); **va_d.hn.e~** (used esp. by women through superstitious fear of evil from direct mention of the fact) 'to be expended, be consumed (of food, etc.), be winnowed' (M.)(CDIAL 11376).] **vardhana** strengthening; means of strengthening (RV.); increasing (MBh.); **vaddhana** increase (Pali); **vad.d.han.a**-, **vaddhan.a-** (Pkt.); **vadhin.i_** (S.); **vad.un** (Si.)(CDIAL 11378). **vardhayati** makes grow or increase (RV.); rears (AV.); **vad.d.he_ti** (Pali); **vad.heti** (As'.); **vad.d.hai** (Pkt.); **bardeik** to rear (Kho.); **va_dhn.e~** to replenish (a lamp with oil)(M.); **vad.anava_** to increase (Si.)(CDIAL 11382). **Excellent**: **vardhita** increased, strengthened, gladdened (MBh.); **vad.d.hita** increased (Pali); **vad.hita** (As'.); **vardhida** (NiDoc.); **vad.d.hia-, vaddhia-** (Pkt.); **vadhya_, badhya_** of first quality, excellent (P.); **bar.iya_** (N.); **bariya_** (A.); **ba_r.iya_** (B.); **bar.hia_, bar.ia_** (Or.); **bar.hi_ya_** (Bhoj.); **bar.hiya_** superior (H.); **vad.i** big, more (Si.); **vad.iya** larger number or quantity; adv. too much (Si.); **vadhi** too much, much (S.); **ba_r.h**^{i} (Aw.); **vadhika_** more (S.); **vadhi_k** more, excessive (L.P.)(CDIAL 11384). **Property, article**: **vastu** seat or place of anything (Sus'r.); existing thing (Skt.); affair (MBh.); **vatthu** property, thing (Pali.Pkt.); **vathu** thing, article (S.); **va~th** share of patrimony (M.); **vat-a** property, thing, ceremony, story (Si.)(CDIAL 11449). **To grow**: **va_d.** grow; **va_d.ya** cause to grow, educate; **va_d.a_vol.** developing, growing (Kon.lex.)

6516.**Distribution; allotment**: **vi_tittal** to share, to allot; **vi_ta_ca_ram** proportion, rate; **vi_tam** rate, ratio; share, portion; cf. **vihita** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vitarati** gives (MBh.); accomplishes (Bhp.); **vitirati** traverses, brings forward (RV.); **vitarati** goes through, overcomes (Pali); **viarai** hands over (Pkt.); **vetarun** to carry on or through (some difficult work in face of obstacles)(K.)(CDIAL 11719). **vidadha_ti** apportions, puts in order (RV.); ordains (Gr.S'rS.); pp. **vihita** (RV.); caus. **vidha_payati** (R.); **vidadha_ti, vidahati** assigns, practises (Pali); **vidaha_mi** (As'.); **vihe_i** makes (Pkt.); **bihiba** to lay down as a rule (A.); **bihiba_** to ordain, arrange, accomplish (Or.); **vihin.em.** to ordain, settle (OM.); **j(a)h-** to place, put (Pas'.); **vihita, vihitaka** arranged (Pali); **vihia** (Pkt.); **vihi_lem.** (OM.); **viha_van.a** arrangement (Pkt.); **bhiya_unu** to be able, to finish (N.); **biha_iba_, bhia_iba_** to cause to happen, arrange (Or.)(CDIAL 11732). **vihita** arranged, fixed, settled; ordered, prescribed, decrreed; distributed, apportioned; **vihitam** an order, command, decree; **vihiti** performance, doing, action; arrangement (Skt.lex.) cf. **parive_s.a** serving of food (AV.)(CDIAL 7885). cf. **parivis.t.a** offered (as food)(Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 7879). **pari- vesana_** distribution of food, feeding, serving meals

(Pali.lex.) **To distribute**: **ba_r.a_** to distribute food (B.); **ba_r.hiba_** to serve out food (Or.); **ba_d.hna_** to divide (H.); **va_d.hn.e~** to serve out (food); to fill (a lamp with oil)(M.)(CDIAL 11381). **balasi, bal.ci** to serve out food (Kor.); **var..akkam** gift (Ta.); **var..an.n.uka** to grant a favour (Ma.)(DEDR 5292). **parivavat.a** exchange (OSi.)(CDIAL 7890). **To serve**: **parosa_** dish of food sent to neighbour or friend or offered to guest (H.); **parasa_** serving of food (Or.); **parauso, paroso** a meal for one person placed before him in a dish (Ku.); **parive_s.a** serving of food (AV.)(CDIAL 7885). **parive_s.aka** one who serves food (MBh.); **parive_saka** serving at meals (Pali); **pariha_** one who serves food at table (P.); **paro_ssa_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 7886). **parive_s.an.a** atendance, serving at meals (S'Br.); **parive_san.a** serving food (Pali); **parive_san.a, pari_san.a** (Pkt.); **pari_n.i_** distributing food (P.); **parasun.i_, parusun.i_, parasa_n.a, parusa_n.a** serving a meal (Or.)(CDIAL 7887). **parive_s.ati** attends, serves food (AV.); **parivisati** waits upon, serves with (Pali); **pari(v)e_sai** serves food (Pkt.); **pri_hn.a_** to serve a meal (L.); **pari_hn.a_** (P.); **parasa_** (B.); **parusiba_, parasiba_** (Or.); **parosal** (Bhoj.); **parosai, parasai** (OAw.); **parosna_** to offer food to a guest or send to a neighbour (H.); **parosn.a_** (P.); **puru_sai, purasai** serves a meal (OMarw.); **pri_sai** serves (OG.); **pari_svu~, parasvu~** to serve faithfully; **pirasvu~** to serve a meal (OG.)(CDIAL 7888). **Sharing; division of crops**: **ba~_t.ho** share (G.); **bat.ha_** (Mai.); **vam.t.han.a** sharing (Skt.); **van.t.a** share (Skt.); **ban.d., van.d.a_, ban.d.a_** (P.); **ban.d.** (WPah.); **vam.t.aga** share (Pkt.); **bano** (Sh.); **wan.t., wa_t., wen.d.** (Pas'.); **wan.d.** (K.); **van.d.a** (S.); **van.d.** (L.P.); **ba~_t.a_** (B.); **van.d.i_** (L.); **ba_n.d.a_** (WPah.); **ba_n, ba~_n.** (Ku.); **ba~_r.** (N.); **ba~t.a_** (A.); **ba~_t.** (B.); **ba_n.t.a** (Or.); **ba~_t.** division of crops (Bi.); **ba~_t.i_** (Mth.); **ba~_t.** (H.); **ba~_t.a_** share (H.); **va~_t., va~_t.o** (G.); **va~_t.a_, va_t.a_** (M.); **va_n.t.o** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11235). **van.d.a_ra_** act of dividing (G.)(CDIAL 11237). **van.t.ati, van.t.ayati** shares (Dha_tup.); **van.t.ati** shares (Pali); **vam.t.ai** (Pkt.); **met.-** (Ash.); **mat.-** (Wg.); **bet.-** (Kt.); **wan.t.-, wen.t.-, wan.d.-** (Pas'.); **be_n.t.** (Gaw.); **ban.t.un.^{u}**, **ban.t.n.o_** (K.); **van.d.an.u** (S.); **van.d.an.** (L.); **van.d.n.a_** (P.); **ban.d.ana_** (P.); **ban.t.n.u~, ban.d.n.a_** (WPah.); **ba_n.n.o, ba~_t.n.o** (Ku.); **ba~_r.nu** (N.); **ba~_t.iba** (A.); **ba~_t.a_** (B.); **ba_n.t.iba_** (Or.); **ba~_t.ab** (Mth.); **ba~_t.al** (Bhoj.); **ba_m.t.ai** (OAw.OMarw.); **ba~_t.na_** (H.); **va~_t.vu~** (G.); **va~_t.n.e~** (M.); **ban.t.h** (Wot..)(CDIAL 11238). **Tax**: **pa_n.t.ivari** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. iv,79**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ti** half (Ta.); id., a share (Ma.); **pa.dy** half (Ko.); **po.0y** id. (To.)(DEDR 4074). **pahar.i** part, share, portion; **pahpa (paht-)** to share, apportion; apportionment (Kui); **payal** share, half (Ta.)(DEDR 3936). **Distribution of wages**: **batwa_ra_** (U.) > **pat.t.uva_t.a_, pat.t.uva_t.u** distribution, disbursement of wages; **pat.t.upat.i** amount of cost, charges, expenses or outlay (Ta.); **pat.t.ubad.i** id. (Te.); **pat.t.uppat.ital** to submit to an order; **pat.t.aiyam** title deed < **pat.t.a_** (U.); **pat.t.o_lai, pat.t.o_likai** consolidated statement of ledger accounts; catalogue of artciles, inventory; **pat.t.o_lai-po_t.u** to make a list of articles; **pat.va_ri** registrar < **pat.wa_ri** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **List; invoice**: **pat.t.i** list, invoice; curriculum (Ta.); id. (U.); **pat.t.iyal** invoice; **pat.t.il** id.; **pat.t.o_lai** first draft of a petition, etc. especially what is written to dictation; document, edict, royal proclamation; consolidated statement of ledger accounts; list, catalogue of articles, inventory (**Ci_vaka. 829, Urai**); **pat.t.o_la** royal proclamation, edict (Ma.); **pat.t.o_lai-c-carakku** drugs, as distinguished from curry stuffs; **pat.t.o_lai-po_t.utal** to make a list of articles (Ta.lex.) **paddu** item, entry in an account (Te.); **poddu** thing, item (Pa.)(DEDR 3919). **Sharing of crops**: **pat.a_yi** sharing of crops between a landlord and his tenant, the landlord's share varying from 1/6 to 1/2 (**R.F.**); **bat.a_i** id. (U.); **pat.a_yi** revenue paid in kind (**R.F.**); **pat.i** batta, subsistence money (**R.F.**); the ordinary measure of capacity = 8 ollocks, kottu of Jaffna; fixed daily allowance for food (**Kalit. 35**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.it-taram, pat.i-k-kat.t.al.ai** daily allowance to a temple for conducting worship (Ta.lex.) **pat.imur-ai** regular course (**Ci. Ci. 8,1**); the fixed day or terms for which extra

allowance is granted (Ta. lex.) **pat.i-y-al.attal** to measure out grain on account of wages; to make or pay allowances for one's maintenance (**Tan-ippa_. i,121,5**)(Ta.lex.) **-pa_t.t.am** : tax or rent; payable prob. for an industry or profession (Ta.)(SITI.EI 21.IEG.) **a_dir.ai-p-pa_t.t.am, attir.ai-p-pa_t.t.am** tax on cattle (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **an:ga_d.i-pa_t.t.am, an:ga_d.i-k-ku_li** tax on bazaars, shops (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **antara_ya-p-pa_t.t.am, antara_ya-k-ka_s'u** internal taxes; minor taxes like the profession tax, etc., payable to the village assembly (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **eri-mi_n-pa_t.t.am** a tax; income from fish in the tank (Ta.)(SII 12.IEG.) Synonyms: **pa_s'i-p-pa_t.t.am, mi_n-pa_t.t.am**... **id.ai-p-pa_t.t.am, id.ai-p-pu_t.ci** tax on herdsmen or cattle-breeders (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ilai-va_n.iya-p-pa_t.t.am** tax on the sellers of betel-leaves (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **kol-mur.ai-p-pa_d.u** customary dues (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ma_ppat.t.ad.ai** tax prob. for penning of cattle (Ta.)(SITI. IEG.) **mi_n-pa_t.t.am** tax on fishing (Ta.lex.S.I.I.iii.115). **monam-pa_t.t.am** a tax of uncertain import (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.)[cf. **manom** cultivated field in the jungle or upland (Pa.)(DEDR 4701).] **paccai-p-pa_t.t.am, -pan.am, ka_rttigai-k- ka_s'u, -ka_n.i, -paccai, -aris'i, ka_ttigai-p-paccai** payments in kind in the month of Ka_rttigai, i.e. during the harvest (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.); **a_d.i-p-paccai** perquisites payable in grain in the month of a_d.i after the harvest (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **pa_t.t.a-nel** paddy to be paid by the tenant to the landlord as per terms of lease (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **tat.t.a_r-pa_t.t.am** tax on goldsmiths (Ta.)(SII 12.SITI.IEG.) Synonym: **tat.t.-oli** prob. tax on the smiths or the workshop of the artisans like the blacksmiths (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **Rent**: **va_t.ai** rent (Ta.); cf. **bha_t.a** (Skt.); **va_t.akai** rent, hire (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 85**); **va_t.a_kkat.amai** permanently fixed tax (**S.I.I. v,120**); **va_t.ikaikka_ran-** customer; customary supplier of goods (Ta.lex.) **bhar** name of a partic. low caste (Bhoj.); **ubhar.** landless worker (G. cmpd. with **u-** 'without', i.e. one without servants); **ber.e, ber.i_** 3 sg. pret. brought (Ash.); **bra** (Kt.); **br.et** they begin (Gaw.); **bhata** supported, fed (Pali); **bhataka** hired servant (Pali); **bhat.aka, bhata, bhataka** hired servant (As'.); **bhayaga** servant (Pkt.); **bhuaga** worshipper in a temple (Pkt.); **bhuvo** id. (G.); **bur.i_** servant maid (Pas'.); **bhar.u** clever, proficient; an adept (S.)(CDIAL 9588). **bhar.oi_** paid servant (Ku.); **bha_t.akaji_vika_** living by wages (HYogS'.)(CDIAL 9469). **badaga, badiga, badega** a low man or servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhar.et** paid servant (Ku.); **bhar.aut.i_, bhar.ot.i_** one who plies for hire (H.)(CDIAL 9470). **batta, batya** batta, an allowance beyond the settled rate of pay given on occasions of extraordinary service, extra allowance; allowance made by a creditor to one detained by him in prison, subsistence-money generally to prisoners, to attending witnesses, to peons executing processes etc. (Ka.); **batte** (Ma.); **bhatta_** (M.H.); **bhr.tya** to be nourished or maintained: a servant; the minister of a king; **bhr.tye** maintenance, support, sustenance, food; hire, wages (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Regular (daily) allowance**: **pat.i** fixed daily allowance for food (Ta.); regular allowance; at the rate of (Ma.); **pat.i-y-a_l.** hired servant, one whose wages are paid in grain (Ta.); **par.y** a measure (**ol.k**) of grain given to a Toda when he comes to a village; **payr.** bazaar measure of grain (= **ol.k**); quantity of food that one person eats at a meal (Ko.); **por.y** rice given at funeral; contribution given to Badagas at a two-day funeral (To.); **pad.i** an allowance in food to servants, a gift to friends or poor people (Ka.); daily allowance of food, extra pay to servants when travelling, alms in kind (Tu.)(DEDR 3849). **Wages**: **bha_t.a** wages (Skt.); **bha_t.aka, bha_t.i** wages (esp. of prostitution)(A_ryav.); **bhatta_** extra pay to public servants or soldiers (P.); food taken to farmers in fields (P.); **bha_ta_, bhatta_** advances made to ploughmen without interest (H.); **bha_tu~** extra allowance above pay given to public servants, etc.(G.); **bata** daily ration or pay of coolie or soldier (Si.); **bha_r.i_** one who lets out oxen, etc. on hire, pack-carrier (P.); **bhar.iya_** paid servant (Ku.); **balayat.a** dat. pl. for the servants (Si.inscr.); **bha_t.a** wages (Skt.); **bha_d.aya** hire (Pkt.); **bha_r.o** (S.); **bha_r.a_** rent, fare; **pa_ra_** (with low rising tone)(L.); **bha_r.a_** rent, hire (P.B.); hire, price of labour (Mth.);

hire, fare, freight, rent (of house)(H.); **bha_r.u,** pl. **bha_r.a~_** charge for grinding corn (WPah.)[cf. **pari-, para_y** to grind (flour)(Kol.); **paray-** to grind (Nk.); **padgare** a stone mill for grinding (Nk.)(DEDR 3967)]; **bha_r.o** wages, hire (Ku.); **bha_ra_** rent, hire (A.); **bhar.a_** rent of house, wages of prostitution (Or.); **bha_r** wages for parching grain (Bi.); wages (Mth.); **bha_ro** wages for parching grain (Mth.); **bha_r.** wages of prostitution, pimp (H.); **bha_r.u~** hire, fare (G.); **bha_d.e~** (M.); **bha_r.an.u** to hire (S.); **bhatta** wages, tip; **bhat.t.ha** id. (Pali); **bha_d.i_, bha_d.iya_** hire, tax (Pkt.); **bha_r.i** wages of a pimp (S.); **bha_r.** prostitute's wage (P.H.); **bha_r.**^{i} profit on letting out prostitutes (G.); **bha_d.** (M.); **balaya, bala** wages, hire (Si.); **bha_d.iya** hired (Pkt.); **bha_r.i_, bha_r.yo** pimp (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9468). **bhr.ti** support, food (RV.S'Br.); wages, hire (Mn.); **bhati** wages (Pali); **bhatika_** fee (Pali); **s'arira-hud.iyami** in the maintenance of the body (NiDoc.); **bhai-, bhii-, bhui**- wages (Pkt.); **bhar.il** servant (B.)(CDIAL 9591). **bhur.to** wages, hire (Ku.)(CDIAL 9592). **bhri_n.a_ti** injures, hurts (3 pl. **bhri_n.anti**) (RV.); **bri_ne_t** cut (Pers.); **brenik** (with rising tone on root syllable) to clip, shear (Kho.); **gerdan-bren** having the neck shaved (term of ridicule)(Kho.)(CDIAL 9687).

6517.**To smear**: **var..aku** smoothness, softness, gloss (**Patin-o. Tiruvi_ran. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **bor..iyuvike** smearing (Ka.lex.) **bar..acu** to cause to smear (a floor etc. with cow-dung); **bar..u-ga_re** mortar that is applied to a wall, etc. for smoothing and finishing; **bar..u** putting on or applying to; **bar..i, bor..i** to put on or apply to as lime (white-wash), mud etc. to a wall, cow-dung to the floor of a house, etc., an ointment to the body; to besmear as the floor of a house with cow-dung; to anoint (Ka.); **var..i** (Ta.); **vad.i** (Ma.); **bar..ida en.n.e** the oil applied to the body; **bar..i** to scrape together with the hand; **ba_cu, ba_rcu** id. (Ka.); **va_ru** (Ta.Ma.Te.) (Ka.lex.) **var..i-ttal** to rub in with the hand as an ointment; to smear as sandal paste (**Ci_vaka. 699**); to wipe, scrape; to gather together, as a pulpy mass (**Tan-ippa_. ii,383**); **bal.i** id. (Ka.); **var..iyal** that which is gathered by wiping, scraping etc. (Ta.lex.) **Resin**: **prase_ka** resin (R.); flowing forth (MBh.); **pasia_** water filtered from boiled rice (Or.); **pasewa_** juice draining off fresh opium (Bi.) (CDIAL 8852). **pacai** gum (Ta.lex.) **pacai** stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots etc.; **(-v-, -nt-)** to become glutinous or viscous; stick together; **payirppu** resin; **payan-** juice; **payin-** gum, glue (Ta.); **paca, pas'a, paya** gum, glue; **payala, pakala** the pulp inside the shell forming the coconut (Ma.); **pac** flour-paste (Ko.); **pagil** to be sticky, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, join; **paginu, pagina** gum, resin, exudation of trees (Ka.); **paya** gum, resin; **pas, pas'** greasiness, oiliness (Tu.); **pe_semu** juice or sap as of mango or palm fruit (Te.); **pacihta_na_** to stick (Go.); **pai_** starch made of rice diluted in water; **padxna_** to thicken, acquire half consistence (as glue, paste), become soft, half-melt; render half-fluid (Kur.); **pathge** to be congealed (Malt.)(DEDR 3827). cf. **ban:ke** gum, glue, resin (Ka.); **bakka** gum (Nk.); resin (Kol.)(DEDR 3817).

6518.**Scented clay**: **va_sitika_** scented clay; **va_sitaka** scented, perfumed (va_sitakena pia_kena nha_yeyya : should bathe with perfumed soap)(Pali.lex.) **Perfume**: cf. **va_sa** perfume (Car.)(CDIAL 11592). cf. **mukha-va_sa** perfume (Skt.lex.) **bas** smell, odour, scent; to smell, to scent; **basmati** a variety of the (scented) rice plant (Santali.lex.) **hasuku** sharp, disagreeable smell (Ka.); **pasi** smell, scent (Te.)(DEDR 3826). cf. **pa_s-** to become stale (Nk.)(DEDR 4057). **va_ti** blows (RV.); **va_yati** (A_past.); **va_yati** (2 sg. **va_si**) blows, emits odour (Pali); **wayi** (wind) blows (Pas'.); **va_vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 11501). **ba_su** stench (Ka.M.); **ba_sa_** smelling, stale, not fesh (H.)(Ka.lex.) **va_sa** perfuming; perfume; **pat.a-va_sa, pat.a-va_saka** perfumed powder; **va_saka** perfuming, fumigating, filling with perfume; perfume; **va_sa** scent, trace, sign; **mukha-va_sa, mukha-va_sana** a perfume for the mouth; **va_sana** the act of perfuming,

fumigating with fragrant vapours; perfume (Ka.); **va_sana-dravya** a pefume; **va_sana_-va_sana** perfuming with scent; **va_sanisu** to perfume; **va_sane** smell, odour, scent; fragrance, flavour; **va_sayo_ga** fragrant powder sprinkled on the cloths, the o_kul.i (Ka.); **vasanto_tsava** the spring festival or celebration of the return of spring; any festive occasion on which vasanta (o_kul.i) is sprinkled or squirted; **va_sisu** to have an odour or particular scent, to smell, to be fragrant, to be perfumed; to perceive by the nose, to smell; to perfume(Ka.lex.) **vacantam** scent, fragrance (**Cu_t.a_.**); scented powder (**Catu.**); **vasanti** tuscan jasmine, iruva_t.ci (**Na_mati_pa. 47**); **va_santi_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **va_cam** smell, scent, odour, perfume (**Ci_vaka. 2735**); aromatic substance (**paca-va_cam : Cilap. 5,26**); **va_can-am** smell (Ta.); **va_can-ai** smell, perfume, fragrance (Ta.); **va_can-ai-t-tiraviyam** articles of perfume, spices; **va_can-ai-p-pan.t.am** id. (Ta.); **va_cavan-** vendor of the five aromatics (**pa_cavar va_cavar : Cilap. 5,26**); **va_ca-v-un.t.ai** ball of perfumery (**Cilap. 14,171, Arum.**); **va_cittal** to emit fragrance, smell (**Tan-ippa_. i,323,18**)(Ta.lex) **paca-va_cam** the five aromatics, viz., **ilavan:kam, e_lam, karppu_ram, ca_ti-k-ka_y, takko_lam** (**Cilap. 5,26, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **va_s** to scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; to steep, infuse (Skt.lex.) **va_sa** perfume (Car.); scent (Pali.Pkt.); **va_saka** perfume (Skt.); **ba_s** scent (B.Mth.); stink (H.); smell (P.); wind (Wg.);[cf. semant. **gan** wind (Kho.); scent, wind (of game), wind, the air (Kho.); **ga_nd, gnz^{u}** stink (K.)(CDIAL 4131); **ga_ndhika** perfumer (Skt.); **gandhika** perfumier (Skt.); perfumer (Pali); **gam.dhia** (Pkt.); **gnz^{u}**, **ganzas** tanner (K.); **ga~_dhi** a stinking insect, esp. the flying bug (B.); **gandhi** stinking insect (Or.); **ga~_dhi_, gandhi_** a stinking flying bug (Bi.); **ga~_dhi_, ga~dhiya_** a stinking bug (H.)(CDIAL 4133)]; **ba_sa** scent (OAw.S.); **va_s** smell (P.); scent (G.M.)(CDIAL 11592). **va_sayati** perfumes (MBh.); **va_se_ti** perfumes (Pali); **va_sai** (Pkt.); **ba_sab** (Mth.); **basna_** to be perfumed (H.); **va_svu~** to send out fragrance (G.); **va_sa_pe_ti** perfumes (Pali); **basa_unu** to smell (N.); **basa_vai** perfumes (OAw.); **basa_na_** to stink (H.)(CDIAL 11601). **va_sita** infused, scented (MBh.); scented (Pali); **va_sitka** scented (Pali); **va_sida, va_siya** scented, smelling, stale (Pkt.); **basir** he-goat (Kho.); **veha_, beha_** stale (P.); **beha_** (L.); **ba_hir.a_** eating stale bread in worship of Si_tala_ (P.); **ba_o~** stale (WPah.); **ba_i~** stale (WPah.); **ba_si_** (Ku.); **ba_si** musty, stale (N.); **ba_hi** stale, kept overnight (A.); **ba~hiya_** stale, soaked in water overnight, dull, pale (A.); **ba_si** stale; **beser.a_** stale, musty (B.); stale (Or.); **ba_si_, basiya_** food saved from supper for breakfast (Bi.); **ba_si_** stinking, stale (H.); **ba_si_, ba_ssi_** stale (P.); **ba_si_** (L.S.); **bs^{i}** scented (K.); **va_si_** stale (G.)(CDIAL 11604). **va_cantam** southern breeze (Ta.Skt.lex.) **vasanta** spring season (RV.); **vasantaka** (Skt.); **vasanta** spring (Pali); **vasam.ta** (NiDoc.Pkt.); **wosunt** (Ash.); **wasu~_t, waso~_t, oso~_t** (Wg.); **wosut** (Kt.); **usti** (Pr.); **basan** (Dm.); **wahen(d), wyen** (Pas'.); **basan** (Wot..Kat..); **woso~_t** summer (Gmb.); **wasand, wasan** spring (Gaw.); **ba_sun, ba_sund** (Kal.); **bosun** (Kho.); **basan** (Bshk.); **basa_n** (Tor.); **basan** (Sv.); **basa_na_, basa_n** (Phal.); **bazo_du, bazo_nu, bazo_, baso_n** (Sh.); **vasat** (Si.)(CDIAL 11439); **vasantaka_la** spring season (R.); **bazona_l** next spring (Sh.)(CDIAL 11440). **wezdar** season between spring and autumn (Kt.)(CDIAL 11441). **va_ca-ney** fragrant ointment (**Ci_vaka. 1476**); **va_ca-v-en.n.ai** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2737**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ney** any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee (Ma.)(DEDR 3746). **Scent**: **pasi** smell, scent (Te.); **hasuku** sharp, disagreeable smell (Ka.)(DEDR 3826). **va_s** smell (Skt.); **bese** smell (Pr.); **ubas** putrid smell (H.)(CDIAL 2083). **ubassan.** to become musty or mouldy; **ubassia_** musty (L.); **ubas.na_** to have a bad smell, be putrid, rot, ferment (P.); **ubasna_** to smell offensive, rot; **upasna_, umasna_** (H.); caus. **ubsa_un.a_** to cause to putrefy (P.); **ubsa_na_** (H.); **busna_** to smell putrid (H.)(CDIAL 2084). cf. semant. **bissa-bol** myrrh (H.); a cmpd. **bissa + bo_l.a** i.e. smelling + gum-myrrh. **Musty smell**: **baske** left over from the previous meal, fusty, stale, unfinished; **basi** stale, fusty (Santali.lex.) **hasuku** a disagreeable smell of certain leaves or unripe fruits, the smell of

raw meat etc. (Ka.); **pa_yu, pa~_cu, pa_su** to be rotten; **p(r)a~_ci** foulness, staleness, nastiness (Te.); **pa_s-** to get addled, get sour (of food)(Kol.); to become stale (Nk.); **pa~_se** left-over food from the previous day, spoiled food (Ga.); **pa_n.t.al** rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness, staleness; **pa_n.t.ai** bad smell, as of rotten fish (Ta.)(DEDR 4057). cf. **pa_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to go to ruin, become useless (Ta.)(DEDR 4110). cf. **par..a** old (Ta.); **pan.t.ai** antiquity (Ta.); **par..utu** anything rotten, state of being a corpse (Ta.); **pay-** (before vowel), **pa-** (before consonant) old; **payd** that which is old (Ko.); **par..asu** to be spoiled (Ka.); **paran:guni** to become stale, musty, decay; **paran:gelu, paran:gu** staleness, decay (Tu.); **harngi** stale (Kor.); **p(r)a~_ta, pa_ta** old, decayed (Te.); **pr.a_n** old (of things, not persons)(Pe.); **pr.a_n(ca)** old (Mand..); **pr.a_d.i** id.; **pr.a_k-** (food) to become stale (Kui); **pace** old (of things)(Malt.)(DEDR 3999). **ausna_** to become musty (H.)(CDIAL 458). **visa~_dh, visa_nh, bisa_nh** stench; **visa~_dha_, bisa~_dha_** foetid (P.); **visragandha** musty smell (VarBr.S.); smelling of raw meat (Skt.); **vissagandha** smell like raw flesh (Pali); **vissagam.dhi** smelling of raw meat etc. (Pkt.); **bisa_hand, bisa~_dh** smell of raw meat or fish; **bisa~_ya~dh, bisa_handa_** adj. (H.)(CDIAL 12026). cf. **vit.akku** flesh, meat (**Pat.t.in-ap. 176**); carcass (Ta.Ma.); **bikku** flesh (Ka.)(DEDR 5390). **visra** musty, smelling of raw meat (Sus'r.); **visraka** (S'a_rn:gS.); **vissa** smell of raw meat (Pali); **vissa, vi_sa** smelling of raw meat; musty smell as of raw meat (Pkt.); **br^{a}s** mustiness (K.) (CDIAL 12025). **vissa, vissa-gandha** a smell like raw flesh (Pali.lex.) cf. **vicirakanti < vis'ragandhi** yellow orpiment, pon-n-ari-ta_ram = orpiment, a sulphide of arsenic (Ta.lex.) **Meat**: **baze, ba_ze** meat (Pr.)(CDIAL 9401). **pis'ita** made ready; n. prepared flesh, meat (AV.); **pisia** meat (Pkt.); **pusur** meat, flesh, muscle (Kho.); **pei_** (Pas'.); **pi_eu, po_i, pi_** meat (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8217). **pe_s'i_** piece of flesh (Gobh.); muscle (Ya_j.); **pe_si_** lump (usu. of flesh), piece (Pali); piece of meat (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8384). **pai_** fat (Kho.); **pi_vas** nourishment (milk, fodder, etc.)(RV.) (CDIAL 8243). **vasa_** fat, grease (VS.); fat (Pali.Pkt.); **was** marrow, brain (K.); **waha** fat, grease, blubber of fish (S.); **baso** fat (Ku.); **boso** (N.); **basa_** fat, suet (Or.)(CDIAL 11443). **basyu_r.o** sweetmeat made of fat and molasses (Ku.)(CDIAL 11434). **?pijj, pejj** wild goat of a reddish colour (WPah.)(CDIAL 8158). **Grease**: **upa_n:ks.yati** will smear (Skt.)(CDIAL 2292). **upa_n:ga** smearing (Car.); **va~_g** oil for greasing woodwork (L.); **va~_gu** oil or soap for axles (P.); **ba~_gn.a_** to grease axles (EP.); **u~_gna_, au~gna_** id.; **u~gan** act of greasing (H.); **u~gan.** axle-grease (G.); **va~gan.** id.; **va~gavin.e~** to grease axles (M.)(CDIAL 2293). **wazawun** to moisten (K.)(CDIAL 2295). **upa_jati** pl. anoints, greases (a wheel)(TS.); **um.jissai** will wet; **um.jia** sprinkled (Pkt.); **u~jvu~** to oil, grease (G.); **va~jn.e~** to smear a pot with oil or marking-nut (M.)(CDIAL 2296). **upa_jana** anointing (Mn.); **uvam.jan.a** smearing (Pkt.); **u~jan.** greasing, sticky substance into which axle-grease changes, a thing with which a spell is thrown on a child (G.); **va~jan.** materials for smearing pots with (M.); **vadana** unguent (Si.)(CDIAL 2297). **abhyakta** anointed (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9500). **Exudation; suet; glue**: **vasa_** the marrow of the flesh, fast, marrow; adeps, suet; any oily or fatty exudation; brain (Skt.lex.) **mija** marrow; **at.t.hi-mija** marrow of bones; **mijarahita** marrow-less; **mijapun.n.a** marrowy (Pali.lex.) cf. **in.am, nin.am** fat, flesh, serum (Ta.); **nen.a** fat, marrow (Ka.); **nina** marrow of the bones, serum of the flesh (Tu.)(DEDR 2921). **vase, base** the serum or marrow of the flesh, marrow, adeps, fat; **nen.a** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vapa_** caul, omentum (VS.); mucous secretion of bones, marrow, fat (Skt.); **vapa_vant** having an omentum (RV.); **vaya_** marrow, fat (Pkt.); **bawa_li_** fat, grease (Ku.)(CDIAL 11287). **Image: roe of fish**: **wav, vev** roe of fish (K.)(CDIAL 11287). **var..ukku** slimy substance, mucus as on fat or on new-born calf; **var..umpu** id., fat, suet; **var..u-ni_r** rheum of the eye; **var..alai** exudation from a sore (Ta.); **var..ukku** unctuous fat; **var..uppu** glue, mucus (Ma.); **bampu, bompu, bombalu** a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as a soap; **bel.pe** smooth (Ka.); **vir..ukku** fat, suet, oiliness, grease; **vir..utu** ghee in congealed state, butter, ghee, fat, honey (Ta.);

vir..utu butter coagulating (Ma.); **bol.aku** the fat of fish, fish-tar (Tu.)(DEDR 5299). **bali** to be sticky (Ka.); **baliyuni** to stick fast as a plaster, poultice, etc.; **balipuni** to stick, adhere, hold fast (Tu.)(DEDR 5284). **Grease, fat; suet**: **vasa_** fat, grease (VS.); id. (TS.AitBr.); brain (Skt.); **vanha_** (Av.); **vasa_** fat (Pali.Pkt.); marrow (Pkt.); **was** marrow, brain (K.); **waha** fat, grease, blubber of fish (S.); **baso** fat; **bwas** (Ku.); **boso** (N.); **basa_** fat, suet (Or.)(CDIAL 11443). **basyu_r.o** sweetmeat made of fat and molasses (Ku.)(CDIAL 11434). **pasumeda** suet; **meda** fat, grease; **vasa_ya lepeti** v.t., **vasa_litta** pp., **vasa_yutta, medabahula** greasy (Pali.lex.) **Scented chaplet (linga)**: "Apart from scented oils and ointments, the Egyptians had thought of another method of perfuming the body. A solid mass of fat, presumably ox tallow, previously perfumed with herbs and spices, was shaped into a cone and fixed to the wig or placed on the crown of the head. During the festivities part of the part would inevitably soften or even melt and envelop the wig, clothes and body with its grease and scent. This custom may not seem very appetising to modern Western taste, but it nevertheless survived into the present century among certain Beduin tribes who inhabited deserts around Egypt. Dioscorides gives detailed instructions concerning the manufacture of scented fat... (cf. wall-painting of lady with unguent cone (shaped like a lin:ga) in Theban Tomb No. 69; 18th Dynasty; wall-painting of a young girl with a pot of unguent (shaped like a lin:ga) from a tomb at Thebes; 18th Dynasty 1567-1320 BC.)(Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.51).

6519.**Image: to comb**: **ba_cu** to comb (Ka.); **barcu** (Tu.); **va_ru** to cut length-wise; to trim a palm leaf to write upon; to put the hair in order by a comb, to comb (Ta. Ma.); **va_r-u, va_l.u** id. (Ma.); **vakir** to cut in longitudinal little pieces, to divide, slice; to part or disentangle as the hair (Ta.Ma.); **ba_cisu** to cause to comb (Ka.lex.)

6520.**Image: different ways or roads**: **bar..i-var..i** different ways or roads (Ka.); **bar..i** a way, a road (Ka.); **vati, vari, var..i** (Ta.); **var..i** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **var..i** way, road, path (Ma.)(DEDR 5297). **val.am** path (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pur..ai** forest path (Ta.)(DEDR 4317). **var..i** way, road, path (**Kur-al., 38**); **var..ippat.u-tal** to send on a journey (**Tirukko_. 214, Kol.u**); **var..i-p-purai** rest-house (**E_la_ti, 2**); **var..i-par-i** to waylay and rob (**I_t.u, 6,1,1**); **var..i-y-alaittal** to rob on the highway (**Poruna. 21, Urai.**); **var..i-po_va_r** travellers (**Te_va_. 916,2**); **var..i-po_-tal** to go on one's way (**Poruna. 93**); **var..i-y-at.ai-ttal** to obstruct the way (**Kur-al., 38**); **var..i-y-a_yam** toll, cun:kam (Ta.inscr.); **var..i-varuttam** fatigue or weariness from journey (**Cir-upa_n.. 40, Urai.**); **var..i-vaittal** to commence a journey (Ta.lex.)

6521.**From generation to generation; image: series, line, succession**: **var..i-va_-tal (var..i-varutal)** to be hereditary (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,2,2**); to be handed down from generation to generation (**Kur-al., 809**); to come of a good family (**E_la_ti, 1**); to follow, abide by (**E_la_ti, 1**)(Ta.lex.) **var..i-var..i** from generation to generation (**Tol. Po. 422**)(Ta.lex.) **var..i** series; line; succession, paramparai (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk. 333**); that which is subsequent (**Pur-ana_. 176**); **var..i-na_l.** succeeding day (**Pur-ana_.176**); **var..i-mur-ai** adv. afterwards, subsequently (**Kalit. 82**)(Ta.lex.) **var..i-t-teyvam** family god, tutelary deity (**Cu_t.a_. Pa_yi. 6**); **var..i-mur-ai** descendant (**Kur-al., 508**); **var..i-y-at.ai** presumptive heir (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,222**); **var..iyila_r** descendants (**Insc. Pudu. 11**); **var..i-t-ton.t.u** hereditary slavery or subservience, especially to a diety (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 91,1**); **var..ipat.uteyvam** tutelary deity; the deity which a man worships as his own god or the god of his family or caste, dist. fr. e_r-put.ai-k-kat.avul (deity appropriate to the subject-matter dealt with in a book)(**Tol. Po. 422**); id. (**Kur-al., Ava.**); **var..i-mutal** id. (**Te_va_. 485,5**); progenitor, original head of a family or dynasty (**Periyapu. Pukar..c. 8**); **var..i-**

y-at.iya_r hereditary worshippers or devotees (**Tiruva_ca. 7,11**); **var..i-vanta_n-** descendant; follower (**E_la_ti, 1**)(Ta.lex.) **Descendants**: **var..i** posterity, descendants (**Kur-al., 44**); race, family, lineage (**Pin..**); relation, dependant (**Pur-ana_. 239**); **var..ikkan.n.a_r** descendants, progeny (**S.I.I. ii,352**)(Ta.lex.) **van.sa_vali_** genealogy; **van.sa_vali_vidu_** genealogist; **van.sa_nukkamena** hereditarily; **van.saparampara_** family (Pali.lex.) **Heritage**: cf. **da_ya_dayogga** heritable; **da_ya_da** heritage; **da_ya_davatthu** hereditament; **da_yadala_bhi_** heritor (Pali.lex.)

6522.**Ambassador**: **var..iyurai-ttal** to speak as an ambassador (**Kur-al., 688**); **var..i-y-uraippa_n-** ambassador, tu_tan- (**Kur-al., 688**)(Ta.lex.)

6523.**Succession of gifts; marriage presents**: {**Echo word**} **bar..i-var..i, bar..i-vali, bar..u-vali** a company-gift: a gift that does not come alone, but is followed by another, two and more presents; especially the present to one's daughter, and other presents besides, given at the time of marriage (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **bar..i, bari, bali, bar..a, bar..ige, bar..u, bar..r..i** a gift, a present (Ka.); **al.i** to bestow, grant (Ta.); **var..an:ku** to give; to distribute; **var..accu** to grant a favour (Ma.); **var..ai** offering of rice etc; **vat.ittal** giving in possession (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **ba_r..u-ged.isu** to ruin one's married state; **ba_r..u, ba_r..** married state, marriage; **ba_r..uvike, ba_r..vike** living (Ka.); **bar..uve-ged.u** prosperity to be ruined; **ba_r..isu ma_d.u** to live; **ba_r..isu** to cause to live (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **var..i-vakai** resources and conveniences; expedients, means (Ta.lex.) **var..i** boon, gift (**Upate_caka_. Civatturo_. 115**); adv. afterwards (**Kur-al., 461**)(Ta.lex.) **Liberal donor**: **val.l.al** person of unbounded liberality, liberal donor; benevolence; ability; **val.l.ar-r-an-am** liberality, munificence (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 8,6**); **val.l.an-mai** id. (**Na_lat. i,386**); **val.l.iyo_n-** generous, liberal person (**Pur-ana_. 47**); **val.l.iyan-** id. (**Kampara_. Ve_l.vip. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **Tax**: **bali** tax, impost, tribute, royal revenue; an oblation or religious offering, any oblation or act of worship not being a real sacrifice (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **To give liberally**: **por..i-tal** to give liberally (**Cu_t.a_.**); to abound as wealth (**Perun.. Ucaik. 47,110**)(Ta.lex.) **pogadi, pagadi** tribute, tax (Ka.); **pud.uku** giving; to give (Te.); **por..i-tal** giving (Ta.); **var..an:ku** to give (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Use**: **par..aka, bar..ike, bar..ake** use; custom, practice; exercise; the state of being well known or understood by practice; course, way of action (Ka.); **par..akkam, var..akkam, var..i** (Ta.); **bar..i kol.** to take the proper way or order; to place together in regular order (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **par..aku (par..aki-)** to practise, become initiated (**Tiv. Na_yc. 4,10**)(Ta.lex.); become acquainted, be familiar; become fitted, tempered, whole-some (as a utensil or tool), become broken or trained (as an animal); **par..akku (par..akki-)** to train, domesticate; **par..akkam** training, exercise, use (**Te_va_. 524,5**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.); habit, practice, custom; tameness, domesticity; **pur..an:ku (pur..an:ki-)** to practise, exercise, put to use; be conversant or acquainted, associate with; **pur..akkam** familiarity, practice, use (Ta.); **par..akuka** to be accustomed, acquainted; **par..akkam** long habit, acquaintance, experience; **par..akkuka** to practise anything, inure oneself to (Ma.); **pal.g- (pal.gy-)** to become tame, become used to a person's ways, become amenable to suggestion for sexual intercourse; **pal.k- (pal.ky-)** to tame; **pal.km** (obl.**pal.kt-)** being on intimate terms; **pol.n:g- (pol.n:gy-)** to be on intimate terms with, having interdining intercourse with (Ko.); **pa.g (pa.gy-)** to use (things, path); **pa.k** path, track (To.); **par..aka** use, practice, habit, custom; **par..agu** to become used to, be trained; be in use; **par..akisu, par..agisu** to accustom, make familiar by use, train; practise; use (Ka.)(DEDR 4000). cf. **var..an:ku (var..an:ki-)** to move, proceed, advance, be current or in use, be accustomed, practised; use, practise; give, distribute; cause to move, send, discharge, speak, utter (Ta.)(DEDR 5292). **Custom; compulsory**: **va_la_yam** commonness, custom, familiarity

(Ta.); **va_la_yamu** compulsion; compulsory, constant, usual, customary (Te.); **va_la_yamuga** necessarily, certainly, usually, customarily; **va_la_yincu** to insist (Te.)(DEDR 5366).

6524.**Image: mystical diagram**: **vardhama_na** a mystical diagram (Skt.lex.) **uttu** to effect, bring about, prosper, increase (RV. x.59.1)(Vedic.lex.)

6525.**Image: jar**: **bhadra-kumbha** a (metal) jar filled with water from a holy place (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bha_n.d.a, ban.d.a, bhan.d.a, bha_n.d.e** any vessel, pot, pan, cup, plate, dish, pail, vat, utensil (Ka.lex.)

6526.**Images: pot, lid**: **varttan-i < vardhani_** a vessel of water in which Uma_ is invoked and worshipped (**Iraku. Mut.icu_. 35**); id. (Ta.lex.) **wadhna_** an earthen water-vessel with a spout like a teapot (P.lex.) **vardhani** a water-jar of a peculiar shape; **vardha-ma_na, vardha-ma_naka** a dish or platter of a particular shape, a lid, a cover (Ka.lex.) cf. **mat.a_, mit.a_** large earthen vessel (Ta.)(DEDR 4651). **vardhani_** water-jar (BhP.); **vardhanika_** (BHSkt. ii,472); **va_rdhani_** (H Paris'.); **vad.d.hana** potsherd (Pali); **badane_** pitcher (Tir.); **vadhna_, badhna_** earthen waterpot with spout (P.); **badhna_** (B.Bi.); **badhan** (Mth.); **badhni_, badhna_** earthen or copper vessel with spout (H.)(CDIAL 11379). **Synonyms**: **s'ra_ve, s'a_la_jira, sara_va** (Tadbhava of **s'ara_va**) a shallow cup, a dish; a platter, a lid, a cover; **pariya_n.a = sara_va** (Ka.lex.) cf. **sara_ya, sara_yi, sare** spirituous liquor; liquor distilled from the juice of trees or the palm tribe; **sara_ya-bat.t.i** a spirit-still (Ka.lex.) **s'ara_va** a measure equal to 2 kudavas; a cover, a lid; a shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray (Skt.lex.) cf. **val.l.am** a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakka_l), a measure of capacity (= 2 or 4 pat.i)(Ta.)(DEDR 5315). **Image: a vessel**: **bartan.** a vessel, utensil; **wartan.** a vessel (P.lex.) cf. **mallam** cup, porringer, plate; **mallai** mendicant's begging bowl (Ta.)(DEDR 4744).

6527.**Image: woman having long eyes**: cf. **va_lugan.t.i** woman having long eyes (Te.); **va_lu, va_lika** long (Te.)(DEDR 5365). **Image: a female elf**: **bila-kanne** a female elf (Ka.lex.) **ve_ta_la, pis'a_ca** elf (Skt.lex.)

6528.**Image: scratch**: **vat- (-t-)** (fowl) to scratch the ground; **vatpa-** id. (intens.); **vatki ki-** id. (Pe.); **vetki ki-** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 5248). cf. **pa_l** part, portion, share, section, dividing (Ta.); **pa_lu** share, portion, part, division; lot,fraction (Te.)(DEDR 4097). cf. **palkna_** to cut lengthwise, split, crack (the earth, a wall)(Kur.)(DEDR 3991). **helu** thinned (Ka.); **paluca** thin, not thick (applied to a solid or liquid), rare, not dense, not close, sparse; light, slight, contemptible; **palucana** thinness etc. (Ka.); **palsa** thin (of liquid); **palsan.** thinly, sparsely (Kond.a); **pelpele_** very thin, transparent (Kur.)(DEDR 3989). **Image: crack, split**: cf. **vil.l.u** crack, aperture (Ma.); **vil.** to open out (Ta.)(DEDR 5432). **bila** a gap, a chasm; an opening, an outlet (Ka.lex.) **Image: horizontal slices**: **va_r.** to pare, peel (Go.); **va_n.** to pare, slice (Pe.); **va_d.** to peel (Kuwi); **bale** to cut the pulp of the fruit of the fleshy part of a joint (Malt.); **va_lba** to peel, pare (Kui); **va_l** to pare off with a knife (Pa.); **ba_l.ka, ba_l.go** slices of vegetables (Tu.); **ba_l.ku** wafers, as of unripe banana (Ka.); **va_l.uka** to scratch, slice (e.g., coconut into horizontal pieces)(Ma.)(DEDR 5378). **phand.un** to beat out (e.g. dust from a carpet)(K.); **pha_n.d.an.u** to separate, apportion (S.); **pha~_t.** piece (P.); **phan.d.nu_, phannu_** to gin cotton (WPah.); **pha_no** one who gins; **fa~_d.n.u** to divide, distribute (WPah.); **pha~_t.an.o** to

divide (Ku.); **pha~_r.nu** to cut (esp. bushes and scrub)(N.); **pha~t.a_vu~** to be divided (G.); **pha~_t.a_** long divergent piece (M.)(CDIAL 9071).

6529.**Image: seedling**: cf. **pa_la** seedling (Halbi); **plaha** id. (Kui)(DEDR 3996). pallava sprout, twig, blossom (MBh.); sprout (Pali); sprout, leaf (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7969).

6530.**Image: to boil**: **vadun., vadum-** (water) boils; **vadngeng** to boil (Kol.); **vakp- (vakt-)** to boil; **vakpip- (vakpit-)** id. (Pa.); **vatr-** to boil; **vatr- (vatir-)** to boil over; caus. **vaturp-** (Ga.); **wahaca_na_** to come to the boiling point; **va_hca_na_, vahc-, va'c-, vahs-** to boil (Go.); **varhk-** (water) to boil (Kuwi)(DEDR 5326). **r.aksi-** to boil (Kond.a); **r.akhi-** id. (Pe.); **r.ag- (-it-), var.g-** (water) to boil; **ragi(ti)** boiling (water); **laskinai** to seeth (Kuwi)(DEDR 5302). **Image: sun**: **bi_r.i_** sun, time (?Kur.); **vet.t.ai** heat, heat of the ground, passion, lust (Ta.); **vet.t.e** heat (Ka.); **vet.t.a** heat, warmth, summer; hot (Te.); **bet.t.a** heat; hot (Te.); **bir.na_ (bid.d.-)** (sun) to be hot (?Kur.); **bid.ye** to shine (?Malt.)(DEDR 5479). **ve_tu** heat, warmth (Ta.); what is hot (Ma.); **bedi** heat of sun (Kod..); **bijili** sunlight (Kor.); **ve_nd.i** hot (Nk.); **ve_d.i** heat, warmth (Te.); **beru** sun (Malt.)(DEDR 5517). **vad.i, od.i** heat (Ka.); **vad.a, vad.aga_li** the hot or land wind, heat (Te.)(DEDR 5225).

6531.**Quiver**: **bha_tha_** quiver (OAw.H.); **bha_tho, bha_to, bha_thr.o** quiver (G.); **bha_ta_** quiver (M.); **bha_tad.** id. (M.); **bathi_** quiver (S.)(CDIAL 9424). **Basket**: **vat.t.i** basket made of palm-stem fibre; (**ve_t.t.uvan- ma_n-r-acai corinta vat.t.iyum : Purana_. 33**); round basket of grass, straw, leather or palm-leaves (Ma.); **vat.t.ikai** basket (Ta.); **bat.t.i** basket (Kod..); rattan basket (Tu.); **vat.t.il** quiver for arrows, basket, measure of capacity (Ta.)(DEDR 5231). **vat.t.ikai** coracle, wicker-boat (**tul.l.iyal vat.t.ikai tut.uppir- kat.ai-i** : **Perun.. Ucaik. 40,46**)(Ta.lex.) **Item of paraphernalia; quiver; bundle**: **vat.t.il** an item of paraphernalia **(alakilvat.t.ikai tar..al vir..ittala_l**)(**Kalin.. 333**)(Ta.lex.) **podi** quiver (Te.); **putai, putaiyal** sheaf of arrows (Ta.); **pode (podad-, poded-, podd-)** to put over; quiver, bundle, bush (Ka.); **pude** quiver, bush (Ka.); **putunk** bundle (Br.)(DEDR 4509). **put.t.il** quiver, sheath, basket (Ta.); **pud.ike, pud.uke** basket, a case (Ka.); **put.t.i** circular basket-boat covered with leather (Te.); **but.t.i_** basket (M.); **pu_tka** basket (Kuwi); **put.i** large basket (Kui); **but.i** a small basket (Kond.a)(DEDR 4263).

6532.**Image: snare**: **vat.t.a** snare (Pa.); **vata** a trap for peacocks and hares (Pe.); **var.ta** snare (Kui)(DEDR 5229). **Image: trap**: **pa_tili_** a snare, trap (Skt.lex.) **pad.ra** a wooden cage with bars in front; **gun.d.ri pad.ra** a quail's cage; **citri pad.ra** a partridge's cage (Santali.lex.) **Image: cage**: **par-r-a_yam** a very large box; trap for catching animals (Ta.lex.) **vati** lair, nest (Ta.)(DEDR 5246).

6533.**Image: roofed shelter**: **badi** a deity's place, small building (Ka.); roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil (Tu.)(DEDR 5246).

6534.**Weight, load**: **baddike, badane** comparing anything with, or examining anything according to a standard, as weights, measures or money; **ba_di** weight, load (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

6535.**Turk chief**: **bha_dri** name of a Turk chief; **bha_dri_-vara_ha** name of a certain gold coin or pagoda worth five rupees (Ka.lex.) **pattiran- < bhadra** Vi_rabhadra (**Upate_caka_. Vipu_ti. 31**); a devotee (**Tiruva_lava_. 54,1**)(Ta.lex.)

6536.**Patron**: **ba_di, ba_ju** a patron, helper (Ka.); **ba_ju** id. (M.H.)(Ka.ex.)

6537.**Living happily; beautiful, prosperous; congratulations; glittering; welfare**: **bhadra-da_yika** the bestower of welfare: god (Ka.lex.) **bha_ta** shining, bright; dawn, morning; **bha_ti** light, brightness, splendour; **bha_nu** brightness, light; a ray of light; the sun; a sovereign, a king, a master (Ka.lex.) **bhadra** shining (RV. i.115.2); pleasing, beautiful (RV. x.32.3); efficient, good (RV. i.672); auspicious, fortunate, bringing good luck (RV. x.14.12; AV. vii.8.1); **bhandana** beautiful, gladdening, shouting; **bhand** to shine (RV. iii.3.4); **bhandana_** brilliance; luck, blessing (RV. ix.86.41); **bandhis.t.ha** most shining (RV. i.97.3); **bha_t-vaks.as** having the power of light (RV. i.143.3); **bha_nu** light, lustre (TS. iv.2.7.3); ray (RV. vii.75.3); **bha_nu-mant** luminous, splendid (RV. v.1.11); **bha_nta** glittering (TS. iv.3.8.1); **bhadra-s'o_ci** shining beautifully (RV. v.4.7); listening to or learning good things (AV. xvi.2.4); **bhadra-svapna** a good dream; **bhadra_ha** auspicious day (AV. vi.128.1); **bhadra-hasta** of lucky hand (RV. i.109.4); **bhandana_y** to strive after good luck (RV. ix.85.2); **bhadram** welfare, good luck, fortune (TS. iv.7.3.1); adv. living happily (RV. x.37.6) (Vedic.lex.) **bandu, bondu** (Tadbhava of **vanda**) praise, eulogy (Ka.lex.) **vantan-am < vandana** reverence, homage, adoration, worship, salutation (**Te_va_. 132,8**)(Ta.lex.) **bhan** to speak (RV. vi.11.3); **Name**: **bhan., ban** to name (RV. vii.18.7); **bha_n.** an exclamation (S'Br.); [cf. **bhan.ita, ban.ite** sounded, uttered, spoken, said; called, named; talking, talk, conversation; **bhan.iti, bhan.ita** speech, talking, talk, discourse (Ka.lex.)] **bhandadis.t.u** hastening along with brightness (said of Maruts) (RV. v.87.1); [**Messenger, artisan**: **bhan.d.ila, bhan.d.i_ra** fortunate, happy, prosperous, auspicious; a messenger; an artisan (Ka.lex.)] **bhadra-va_c** speaking auspiciously (RV. vi.28.6); **bhadra-va_cya** congratulations (VS. xxi.61); **bhadra-va_din** uttering auspicious notes (said of a bird)(RV. ii.42.2); [For semant. **vrata** 'assemblage' cf.:] **bha_ra-vra_ta** forming a happy assemblage (RV. x.47.5); **bhadra-kr.t** bestowing blessings (RV. viii.14.11); shaves, beautifies (Classical Skt.);[**bhadra_-karan.a** making beautiful: the act of shaving (Ka.lex.)]; **bhadra-tas** fortunately (AV. xviii.4.50); **bhadra-pa_pa** good and evil (AV. xii.1.48); **bhadra-vati_** a woman having good marks on her body (TBr. iii.4.15)(Vedic.lex.) **bhadra_n:gi** a woman with a beautiful body (Ka.lex.) **bhadraka** good, fine, handsome, beautiful (Ka.lex.) **bhadra-man.t.apa** a fine nuptial shed; a beautiful shed erected on other festive occasions (Ka.lex.) **pattira_ka_ran- < bhadra + a_ka_ra** well-built handsome man (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,10,6**)(Ta.lex.) **Having a beautiful wife**: **bhadra-ja_ni** having a beautiful wife (RV. v.61.4)(Vedic. lex.) **bhadra, baddara** good, well, prosperous, hapy, auspicious; ma_n:galya, s'iva, suman:gala, s'ubha; favourable, propitious, gracious, kind, friendly, good, excellent; excellence, greatness; pleasant, lovely, beautiful; safeness; secure, safe; firm, strong as a cloth, a rope; prosperity, happinesss, welfare, good fortune, fortune (Ka.lex.) **pattiram** safety, security (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 91**)(Ta.lex.) **pattiram < bhadra** beauty, grace; beautiful figures as carved on a door (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a, 2,66**) (Ta.lex.) **pattin-i < patni_** wife; chaste wife (**Cilap. 21, 36-7**); **pattin-i-k-kat.avul.** Kan.n.aki deified (**Cilap. 25,114**); **pattin-i-k-kal** memorial stone raised on behalf of a chaste woman (**Cilap. 26, 253-4**)(Ta.lex.)

6538.**Ornaments, goods, merchandise**: **bha_n.d.a** an ornament in general; horse-trappings, harness; a pack or bale of goods or merchandise; the stock of a shopkeeper, goods, wares, merchandise, stores of any kind, the capital of principal of a merchant (Ka.lex.) **Household effects**: **bha_n.d.a** household effects (A_pS'r.S. 1421)(Vedic.lex.) **bhan.d.a_riga, bhan.d.a_ri, ban.d.a_ri** the overseer of a store-house, a treasure; **bhan.d.a_ra, ban.d.a_ra** (Tadbhava of **bha_n.d.a_ga_ra**) store-house (Ka.lex.)

6539.**Kitchen, cook**: **ba_n.asa, ba_n.asu** (Tadbhava of **maha_nasa**) a kitchen; cookery (Ka.); **pa_nasa** (Te.); **ba_n.asi** a cook; **ba_n.asiga, va_l.asiga** a cook (Ka.); **pa_na--ciyan-** (Ta.); **pa_nasi_d.u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6540.**Frying pan**: **ba_n.ali, ba_n.ale, ba_n.d.li, ba_l.ali, ba_l.l.e** (Tadbhava of **bhra_s.t.ra**) a frying pan of stone or metal (Ka.); **ba_n.ali** (Te.); **va_n.a_y** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6541.**Guard or convoy on the road**: **badarike** a convoy or guard on the road (Ka.); **badaraka_** (H.)(Ka.lex.)

6542.**Exchange; to assume a title**: **vatil, vatil.** < **badl** (U.) substitute; answer, reply (Ta.lex.) **vatit.-kat.ittal < vatil. + ghat.** to assume a title or pseudonym (Ta.lex.) **badal, badalu** exchange, changing (Ka.); **badal, vadal, vadil** (Ka.); **badal** (M.H.); **badala_-badali** exchange, inerchange; **badala_van.i** changing, exchanging; **badali** exchange or relief as of a guard, a substitute (Ka.M.H.); **badale** changing (Ka.); **badala_** for, instead (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bandar** harbour, maritime town (Kon.lex.) **bandara, bandaru** a port; a port-town; a landing place on a coast or in an inlet (Ka.H.M.); **bandar** (Te.Ma.); name of Masulipatam (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6543.**Image: bull, ox**: **bhadra** a bull, an ox; pun:gava, go_l.i (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **va_d.ave_ya, ba_d.abe_ya** a bull, an ox (Ka.); **va_d.ava** a stud, a collection of mares; a horse (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6544.**Moulding in a pedestal**: **pattiram** a kind of moulding in a pedestal (**S.I.I. ii,222**)(Ta.lex.)

6545.**Image: rhino**: **va_rdhra_n.asa** rhinoceros (TS. v.2.20)(Vedic.lex.)

6546.**Deduction**: **ba_du** deducted (from a number, list etc.); deduction (Ka.); **ba_da** id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6547.**People in a village**: **va_d.a_vol.** people of a village; community of a village; **va_d.o** hamlet, subdivision of gra_m (Kon.lex.) **va_d.ava** a country; **va_d.i** a division of the suburban portion of a city (Ka.); **va_d.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

6548.**Bride**: **vatuvai** bride, wedding, wedding garland, sexual union (Ta.); **madv** Badaga wedding ceremony (Ko.); **me0f** marriage of people other than Todas (To.); **madaval.ige, madeval.** bride; **madavana** man connected by marriage, husband (Ka.); **madum** wedding; **maduma_ye** bridegroom; **maduma_l.u** bride, pubescent female (Tu.); **mahla** betrothal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4694). **madavan.iga, madavaniga, madaval.iga** a bridegroom; **madavan.igitti** a bride; **madalaga, madaliga, madalin:ga** a bridegroom; **madaligitti** a bride; **madal** a wedding, a marriage; **mada, madal, madi, madive, madu, maduve, may** joining; wedding, a marriage (Ka.); **man.a** to join; to marry (Ta.); joining; wedding (Ta.Ma.); **man-r-al** a wedding; **matuvai** a first joining: a wedding, marriage (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **manumu, manuvu** a fitting match, marriage (Te.); **madagad.a** connection-money: money lent without interest and documents (to an old connection)(Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **madamakkal.u, mada-vakkal.u, madavarkal., madamarkal., madi-makkal.u** the bride and bridegroom; **madamaga, madimaga** a bridegroom (Ka.)(Ka. lex.) **man.amakan-, man.ava_l.an-** bridegroom, husband (Ta.); **man.ama_l.a** (Ma.); **man.ava_l.a** (Ma.); **mada-magal.u, madi-magal.u, madaval.ige** a bride (Ka.); **man.amakal., man.ava_t.t.i, man.a_t.t.i** (Ta.); **man.a_t.t.u** (Ma.); **mada-vat.t.ige** a joining or a band of plaited hair; cf. **madavana, mayduna** a man connected by marriage: a husband (Ka.); **maccun-an-** a brother-in-

law; a cousin who is the mother's brother's son or the father's sister's son (Ta.); **madive, maduve** wedding, marriage; **madive ma_d.i kod.u** to give (a daughter) away as wife; **madive ma_d.i kol.l.u** to marry, to take a husband or a wife; **madive ma_d.isu** to cause a marriage to take place, as the puro_hita by his superintendence and instructions, as a liberal man by pecuniary assistance; **madive ma_d.u** to institute marriage for a son or daughter, or for a brother or sister, with the proper rites, to perform the act of giving in marriage, to marry; **madiveya_gu** marriage to take place, to enter into the conjugal or connubial state, to marry; to be married; to be married to; **madi_ya** mine, belonging to me (Ka.); **madume** marraige (Tu.); **maduve-kan:kan.a** a string of cotton thread that is put round the wrist of the bride and bridegroom; **maduvegey = maduve ma_d.u**; **maduve-cappara** a temporary shed for nuptial ceremonies; **maduve-jagali** a raised seat of earth etc. in the cappara for the bridal pair; **maduve-prasta** a marriage-feast; **maduve-man:gala** a marriage and other festive occasions; **maduve-muhu_rta, maduve-lagna** the time of marriage; an auspicious time for marriage (Ka.lex.) **vadhu, vadhu_** a bride or newly married woman, a young wife, a spouse; a woman in general, a female; a daughter-in-law; **vadhu-ta_ta** a father-in-law; **vadhu_t.i, vadhu_t.ike** a young woman living in her father's house (whether married or not, ciran.t.i; javvani); a woman in general; **vadhu_vara** bride and bridegroom (Ka.lex.) **vadhu_t.i_, vadhut.i_** a young woman or female; a daughter-in-law; **vadhu_** a bride; a wife, spouse; a daughter-in-law; a female, maiden, woman in general; the wife of a younger relation; the female of any animal: mr.gavadhu_ = doe, vya_ghra-vadhu_, gaja-vadhu_ = tiger cub, young elephant; **vadhu, vadhuka_** a daughter-in-law, a young woman in general (Skt.lex.) **vadhu_** (**Övah**, cf. vahya, vahatu) bride (RV. v.37.3); cf. **bahu_** (H.); **vadhu_** a mare yoked to a chariot (RV. viii.19.36); **vadhu_-mant** (a chariot) furnished with mares (RV. i.126.3); furnished with the requisites of yoking (RV. vi.27.8); **vadhu_-yu** desiring a wife (RV. ix.69.3); **vadhu_yuh-** bridegroom (RV. iii.52.3)(Vedic.lex.) **ma_limi** youthful friendship (Ta.); familiarity, affection, love (Te.)(DEDR 4826). **To select, marry**: **ma_nd.a_na_, ma_nd.-, ma_ra_na_** to like, approve of; **mande vaya_na_** to like (Go.); **ma_nd.a (ma_nd.i-)** to have a fixed intention, intend; aim at, desire, wish; pl. action **ma_t.ka (ma_t.ki-)** (Kui); **ma_nd.inai** to profess; **ma_ndinai** to agree, sanction, wish; **ma_ndi ki_nai** to encourage; **ma_n.d.- (-it-)** to marry (Kuwi); **ma_n-d.na_** to select (Kur.)(DEDR 4807).

6549.**Image: young woman**: **vahulia_** young woman (Pkt.); **bahuriya_** son's wife (H.)(CDIAL 11250). **an.n.u** a woman (Ka.); **annu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 132). **bahur.i, baur.i** son's young wife (B.); **bahur.i_** son's wife (Or.); **bahuriya_** (H.); **vadhu_t.i_** young wife or woman; son's wife (Skt.); **vadhu_t.ika_** (Skt.); **vadhut.i_** young woman living in father's house (Skt.); **bori** bride, son's wife; **buri** son's wife; **bori** brother's wife; **wa_hri** son's wife (Gypsy); **bohor.i** son's wife (WPah.); **bauti** son's wife (D..); **bewu_t.** (Wot..); **baut.i_, bout.i_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 11251). **Bride, son's wife**: **vadhu_** bride, young wife (RV.); son's wife (H Paris'.); **vadhuka_** (Skt.); **vadhu_, vadhuka_** son's wife (Pali); **vahu_** wife, son's wife (Pkt.); **wew** son's wife (Ash.); **wo_w** (Wg.); **vov, wu_w** (Kt.); **bawui, bawi** (Dm.); **bahu_** (Kal.); **bok** wife (Kho.); **bo_i_** son's wife (Bshk.); **bo_e** (Tor.); **ba_o** (Mai.); **bho_i** (Phal.); **vahu_** (S.); **bahu_** (P.); **bo** brother's wife (so called by father of household)(Garh.); **bahu, bau** newly married woman, elder brother's wife (Ku.); **bau** (A.); **bahu_** (OB.); **bau** son's wife (B.); **bahu, bo(h)u** son's wife (Or.); **bou** mother (Or.); **bahu_** son's wife (Bi.); **bahu_** bride, wife, son's wife (H.); **vahu** son's wife (G.); **vahu_** (M.); **bahu** wife (Mth.)(CDIAL 11250). **vahuma_a_** wife's mother (Pkt.); **vahu_ma_y, vahma_y, ohma_y** (M.)(CDIAL 11252). **vadhu_vara** n. sg. or m. pl. bride and groom (H Paris'.); **bauhar** bride, wife (H.); **va(h)var, ovar, ohar** married couple (M.); **hora** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11253). **putra-vadhu_**

son's wife (Skt.); **patro_h, parto_h** son's wife (L.); **partoh** (P.); **purahu** (Mth.); **patoh, patoh^{u}** (Bhoj.); **pato_h** (Aw.); **patoh(u_)** (H.)(CDIAL 8270). **Brother's wife**: **vahun.n.i_** elder brother's wife (Pkt.); **an.n.i** (Ta.Ka.); **vahini_** (M.); **honni** brother's wife, husband's sister (Konkan.i) (CDIAL 11250). **an.n.i** elder brother's wife (Ta.); affectionate mode of addressing females (Ka.); **an.n.a_** elder brother (Ta.)(DEDR 131). **vanna** brother's wife (Kol.); **vanna** elder brother's wife (Nk.); **oni** elder brother's wife, maternal uncle's daughter (older than person concerned)(Kond.a); **oni** elder brother's wife (Pe.); **vahun.n.i_** husband's elder brother's wife (Pkt.) (DEDR 5251). **vadina** brother's wife (Te.lex.) **bha_dar-bau** younger brother's wife (Skt.); **bhadoho** wife's brother's son; **bhadai** wife's brother's daughter (N.)(CDIAL 9380). **bhra_tr.vadhu_** brother's wife (Skt.); **bhaho, bhaihu_, bhaihu~_** younger brother's wife (H.)(CDIAL 9667). **Sister-in-law**: **matan-i** sister-in-law; **matin-i** elder brother's wife, wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle older than oneself, elder brother's daughter (Ta.); **madema** female, cross-cousin a little older than oneself, sister-in-law (Kod..); **vadiniya, vadine** an elder sister-in-law, elder brother's wife, husband's or wife's elder sister, whether older or younger than oneself (though always elder in the former case according to Hindu custom, the husband being always older than the wife), paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter older than oneself (Te.)(DEDR 4690).

6550.**Beloved**: **va_halau_** beloved (OG.)(CDIAL 11427). **ve_l.i, ve_l.vi** bride, wife, marriage (Ma.); **ve_t.t.a_l.** wife (Ta.)(DEDR 5544). **ve_llahala** libertine (Skt.); **vellahal(l)a** tender, beautiful (Pkt.); **velha_l.** dear, beloved, f. mistress (M.)(CDIAL 12122). **vallabha** dear, desired (MBh.); favourite (Pali); loved (Pkt.); **valaho** husband (S.); **bali_** dear, beloved (form of address to a woman)(Ku.); **va~_ha_l** affection; **va~_ha_lu_** dear (G.); **va_laha** tender (OM.)(CDIAL 11427). **vallabhatama** dearest (Bhartr..); **ba_lam** lover, husband (H.); **va_lam** the dearest man, husband (G.); **va_hala_ra** loving (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11428). **vallabha, ballaha** beloved; a lover, a husband; **vallabhe** a beloved female, a wife, a mistress (Ka.lex.) **virumpu (virumpi-)** to wish, desire, long for, covet, love, like, think intensely of; **viruppam, viruppu** desire, liking, love, affection, attachment; **viruppan-** one who has desires, one who likes, lover (Ta.); **virumpuka** to wish; **viruppu** desire (Ma.)(DEDR 5416).

6551.**Image: placenta, menses**: **baha** the monthly courses of women, the menses, the placenta (Santali.lex.) **bahaun.** to cause to flow, to make to float; **bahau** flowing, floating (P.lex.)

6552.**Image: flowing**: **bahi** flowing, running, as opposed to stagnant (Santali.lex.)

6553.**An ornament**: **ba~iha~** an ornament worn on the left arm by women (Santali.lex.)

6554.**Conference**: **baisi** a panchayat, a meeting for discussion and settlement of matters, a council; **baisiren mukhia** President of the council; **lo bir baisi** a meeting convened at the annual hunt; the hunt takes place after the undergrowth of the jungle has been burnt up, hence the name 'lo bir sendra'; **caurasi baisi** a conference of near neighbours; **baisi kut.um, kut.um baisi** a conference of relatives on family matters (Santali.lex.)

6555.**First class rice-land**: **baihar.** first class rice land, low, moist fields with a good supply of water; **baisaur.i** earnest-money paid to zemindar on settlement of land; **baisaur.i raeot** one settled on land on payment only of baisaur.i; **baisan** to establish, to settle, to found, to fix, to

let out on hire, to put out to usury, to lend, to be accustomed to, to fit in, to fit; **t.akan. baisau akata** I have lent money on interest (Santali.lex.) **bakr.i, bakar.i, bakir.i** a hedge, an enclosure; an enclosed spot, generally at the back of the house and serving as a kind of vegetable garden (Mu.); **bakhri_** cottage (H.); **bakhr.e** yard, compound (Or.); **bakri-bonga** a spirit who wants to be propitiated by a sacrifice offered in an enclosure: mahadeochandi, marangbonga and birsabonga are the three spirits who take the modality of **bakr.ibonga; bakr.i-kun.t.a** a fencing post (Mu.lex.) **bahn.** the surface of a roughly ploughed field; flowing; **bahndol** cultivated (P.lex.) **pa_khi_** B. a land measure in parts of Bengal, which is smaller than the bi_gha_ (IE 8-6, IEG, p. 227). **behr.a_, vehr.a_** a yard, a court; a compound; **wihr.a_** a court, a yard surrounded by buildings (P.lex.) **beil** a second ploughing (P.lex.) **bayalu** an outside field (Te.lex.)

6556.**Chief herdsman**: **vallabha** a superintendent; a chief herdsman (Ka.); **vallava** a cowherd (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Chief herdsman**: **vallapan-** chief herdsman; supervisor of horses; mighty man; able man (**Takkaya_kap. 801**); **vallapi** skilful person; **vallavi** strong person; **vallampan-** a cultivating caste in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts; **vallavan-** shepherd, cowherd; husband (**Tacaiva_. 164**); strong man, capable man, man of ability (**Kalit. 56,7**); **valla_n.mullai** theme of appealing to and exciting the manly virtues of a person by praising his family, his native place, and his great qualities (**Pu. Ve. 8,23**); **valla_n.mai** manliness; great ability (**Tirukkalam. 76**); **valla_r** mighty persons; clever, capable persons (**Kalit. 141,19**); **valla_l.akan.t.an-, valla_l.ar-kan.t.an-** the mightiest of the mighty (**Tanippa_. ii,47,112**); man of virtue and unyielding spirit; **valla_l.an-** mighty man, valiant hero (**Pur-ana_. 125**); skilful man; king of the Bella_la dynasty; **valla_n-** mighty man (**Ta_yu. Cukava_ri. 3**); capable man; god, the almighty; **valli** id. (**Vi_co_. Tat. 3**); **vallat.i** force, compulsion (**Can.. Aka.**); strength, might, power; **vallapam** id. (**Takkaya_kap. 215**); **vallat.ik- ka_ran-** bully, one who achieves his object by the use of force (**I_t.u, 9,5,3**); cruel deed; heroic deed; difficult performance; **vallat.ivampan-** id. (**A_tiyu_ravata_n-i, 23**); **vallan.an:ku** Ka_l.i_, as powerful (Ta.lex.) **Powerful**: **valavan-** capable man; conqueror; charioteer (**Pur-ana_. 27**); Vis.nu; **valavai** ability, skill (**Cilap. 5,74, Urai**); powerful, capable person (**Cilap. 23,61**); Ka_l.i; a female attendant on Ka_l.i; **valatu** victory (Ta.); **vala, valan-** victory, authority, power, strength (Ta.); **valitu** that which is strong, force, compulsion; **valippu** firmness, stability; **vali-pat.u** to become strong (Ta.)(DEDR 5276)(Ta.lex.) **vallunar** capable persons (**Pur-ana_. 27**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ollu** to be possible; **olla_mai** inability; **olla_tavar, olla_r** enemies; **ollunar** friends, associates; (Ta.); **olluka** to be possible (Ma.); **ollal** ability, possibility (Ma.); **valadu, vaddu** is not required or wanted (Te.); **o_limika** friendship (Te.)(DEDR 1006). **Big one**: **valla_l.an-** mighty man, hero (Ta.); **va_l** greatness, abundance (Ta.); **val, valu, valiya** strong, powerful, great (Ma.); **valan.-kai** right hand (Ma.); **valippam, valima** greatness, bigness (Ma.); **vanpu** greatness, strength (Ma.); **bala** right (Ka.); power, strength (Ka.); strength (Tu.); **valanu** skill, excellence, possibility (Te.); **valamu** largeness, stoutness (Te.); **vala_ti** clever person, expert (Te.); **vallad.i** violence, oppression (Te.); **valacu** to be capable, be able to (Te.); **walle_** much, very (Go.); **balebale** large ones (Malt.); **balehne** large (Malt.); **balun** big, large, elder, full-grown (Br.)(DEDR 5276). **val** strength, power; ability (Ta.); strong, powerful, great (Ma.); powerful, very, right (Ko.); **val(n)** man who is clever at cheating; fem. **valy, valc**; **val pat.** excessive; **valc** (man) becomes stout (Ko.); **valu, valiya** id. (Ma.); **bal** to grow strong or firm (Ka.); **bali** to increase, grow, grow strong, firm, stout, become tight, increase; **bal(u), bolu** strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess (Ka.); **valiya** forcibly, suddenly (Ma.); **valla** powerful, skilful (Ta.Te.); **vallam** power, strength (**Te_va_. 380,6)**; **vallai** id. (Ta.lex.); **vallamai** power, prowess (**Tirukkalam. 72**); **valam** < **bala** army; strength, power (**va_l.in- va_r..nar ta_l.valam va_r..tta** : **Pur-ana_. 24**);

victory, triumph (**valantariya ve_ntiya** : **Pu.Ve. 9,35**); command, authority (**nin-valattin-ate_** : **Paripa_. 5,21**); **vali** strength, power (**Kur-al., 273**); strong, powerful man (**Me_ruman. 1097**); **valimai** strength, power; skill, cleverness; **valimun-pu** great strength (**Kalit. 4,1**); **valiyan-** strong, powerful man (**Paripa_. 6,39**); **valumai** strength; force, violence (**Tol. Er..ut. 154, Il.ampu_**); **van-pu, van-mai** strength (**Kur-al., 153**); skill, ability; force, violence; **van-mam** force (Ta.); **vallu** to be able; **vallunar** capable people; **vallavan-, valla_n-** strong man, capable man; **valavai** ability, powerful person; **vallavan-, valavan-** capable man (Ta.); **valiya** strong, big (Ta.); **valivu** strength; **valu** id., skill, ability; **var-pu** strength, hardness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: stout-bodied man**: **ma_lan:ga** epithet of hornless goat (TS.)[cf. **mat.t.a** hornless (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9723)]; **maha_ka_ya** (Sa_yan.a); **ma_lan., malan:ga** stout-bodied man (H.)(CDIAL 10089). **Image: quarrelling**: **mal, mallam** wrestling, boxing (Ta.); **mallan-** pugilist, wrestler (Ta.)(**Pu.Ve. 9,4**); **mallu** wrestling (Ma.); **malla** wrestler, athlete (Ka.); **malla_-malli** pugilistic encounter (Ka.); **malle** boxer, wrestler (Tu.)(DEDR 4730). **malla** wrester by profession, athlete (MBh.); wrestler (Pali.Pkt.); **malu** id., brave man (S.); **mall** wrestler (P.); **ma_l** (A.B.Bhoj.H.); **ma_la** (Or.OG.); **malai_** altercation and blows (M.); **malhan.** assembly for wrestling (L.)(CDIAL 9907). **Military chief**: **mal.l.an-** strong, powerful person; warrior (**Kalit. 106**); commander, military chief; inhabitant of agricultural tracts (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 18**); inhabitant of hilly tracts (Ta.lex.) **mal.l.al, mal.l.am** strength, power, robustness (Ta.lex.) **vi_ramalla** nom. prop. (Cat.); **wermala_** husband, man (Pas'.) (CDIAL 12059). **Ability**: **palam** < **bala** strength, power, might, vigour, force (**Te_va_. 130,9**); army, military forces (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 128**)(Ta.lex.) **Army; power, strength**: **balaugha (bala o_gha**) a multitude of troops or forces, a numerous force (Ka.lex.) **bala** power, strength (RV.); strong (Skt.); strength (Pali.Pkt.NiDoc.); **bau,** gen. **ba_las** army (Kal.); **bol** id. (Kho.); **bal.** army (G.); **balaya** army, strength (Si.)(CDIAL 9161). **bal** strength (K.); id., ability (L.); **balu** id. (S.); **bal** id. (P.Ku.N.A.B.Mth.H.); **bal.a** (Or.); **bara** (OAw.); **bal.** (G.M.Konkan.i); **bal**^{i} suddenly without cause (K.); **bare** forcibly (OH.); **baliim.** (OG.); **bal.e~** (G.M.); **belen** (OSi.); **balaka** strong (Pali); **bol**^{u}, f. **buj**^{u} recovered in health (K.); **balaya** ox (Pkt.) (CDIAL 9161). **balera_** much, many, long (of time)(P.); **balakara** strengthening (R.) (CDIAL 9162). **baliya_ra_** strong (OAw.); **bariya_r, bariya_ra_** strong, vigorous, fertile (of soil)(H.); **balaka_ra** violence, force (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9163). **balavant** strong (VS.); **balava** in cmpd.: strong (Pali); **balavam.** exceedingly (Pali); **balava, balavaga, balavam.ta** strong (Pkt.); **bullawah** fat (Wg.); **balo_** big (Dm.); f. **balo_i** (Dm. < **balavati_**); **balok** able (Kt.); **wolok, wolog** to be able (Pr.)(CDIAL 9166). **Warrior**: **balastha** string; warrior (MBh.); **balat.t.ha** palace guard (Pali); **balat** pl. guards (OSi.)(CDIAL 9167). **bala_tka_ra** violence (Skt.); **balakr.ta** done by force (Mn.); **balakka_ra** violence (Pali.Pkt.); **balakarin** by force (OSi.)(CDIAL 9169). **val** strong, hard, forceful (Ta.); **vallavan-, valla_n-** strong man, capable man; **vallam, vallamai, vallai** strength; **valla_l.an-** mighty man, hero; **vallu (valli-)** to be able; **vallunar** capable people; **valam, valan-** strength, power, authority; **valavai** ability, powerful person; **valavan-** capable man; **vali** strength, power; **(-v-, -nt-**; **-pp-, -tt-)** to be strong, hard, compel; **valitu** that which is strong, force, compulsion; **valippu** firmness, stability; **vali-pat.u** to become strong; **valimai** strength, skill, hardness; **valiya** strong, big; **valiyan-** strong, powerful, skilful man; **valivu** strength; **valu** id., skill, ability; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be strong or hard; **valuppu** firmness, strength; **valumai** strength, force, violence; **vallapam** strength, power, ability; **var-pu** strength, hardness; **van-pu, van-mai** strength, firmness; **van-mam** force; **va_l** greatness, abundance; **va_limai** greatness, strength (Ta.); **val, valu, valiya** strong, powerful, great; **valiya_** forcibly, suddenly; **valippam, valima** greatness, bigness; **valluka** to be able, strong; **vallabham** power, capacity; **vanpu** greatness, strength; **vampikka** to grow large, grow arrogant (Ma.); **val** powerful, very; **val(n)** man who is clever at cheating; fem. **valy, valc**; **val pat.** excessive; **valc-** (man) becomes stout, (heart)

becomes bold, (grain) becomes solid lump when boiled (Ko.); **paly- (pals-)** (child) becomes strong; **palym** (obl. **palyt-**) force (To.); **bal** to grow strong or firm, etc.; **bali** to increase, grow, grow strong, stout, become tight, firm, hard, increase, make strong firm; **bal(u), bolu** strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess; **balisu** to make strong; **bal(u)me, baluhu, balpu** strength; **balla** man who possesses ability, skill or erudition; knowing (Ka.); **bala** power, strength; **ballye** great (Kod..); **bala** strength; **bala_pini** to gain strength, recover health; **balik** prowess, strength, hardness; **balim, balum, balm** strength, might; **balu** very large, great, severe, violent (Tu.); **valanu** skill, excellence, possibility, possible, convenient; **valamu** largeness, stoutness; **vala_ti** clever person, expert; **valadu** much; **valana(N)** instrumental postposition; **valu~da** stout, big, large; **valla** possible; **vallad.i** violence; oppression; **valacu** to be capable, to be able to; **vali** big, large; **baliyu** to grow fat, increase; **balipincu** to cause to grow; **balimi** strength, force, violence; **balisina** fat, stout; **balupu** fatness; **baluvu** strength, intensity; heavy, great, excessive, big, strong, severe (Te.); **valan** thick, stout (Ga.); **walle_** much, very (Go.); **bale_, bale_ti_** with the help of (Kur.); **balehne** large; **balebale** large ones (Malt.); **balun** big, large, elder, full-grown (Br.)(DEDR 5276).

6557.**Name of a people**: **malla** pl. name of a people (MBh.); **mallaka** (Ma_rkP.)(CDIAL 9908). **maldiva** the Maldive islands (Si.) < ***malla-dvi_pa** island of the Mallas (Skt.)(CDIAL 9911). **bhalla** m. pl. name of a people (Pa_n.. com.); **bhadra** (AVparis'.); **bhadraka** name of a Mun.d.a people in Panjab (R.); **bha_l, bha_li_** native of Bhales; **bha_li** the Bhalesi language (WPah.)(CDIAL 9410). **bhales', bhaleis'** the northern portion of Bhadrawa_h in Jammu (WPah.)(CDIAL 9413). cf. **pa_li** a language (Pali.lex.)

6558.**Image: to retreat**: **vallayisu** to turn round or backwards, to retreat (Ka.); **vall** to go, to move (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6559.**Image: palm of the hand**: **mala** palm of the hand, sole of the foot (Kuwi); **mad.a** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4731).

6560.**Image: killing**: **wad.ha_n:ga_** a great slaughter, killing; a great cutting of trees (P.lex.) **vadha, vadhe** striking, killing; slaughter, murder; **vadhisu** to strike, to kill, to slay, to murder (Ka.); **vadhya** to be killed (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vadhar** a destructive weapon; **vadhana_** a deadly weapon (Vedic); **vadhaka, vadhaka_** killing, an assassin; **vadhika_** id.; **vadhatram** a deadly weapon; **vadh** to slay, kill; **vadha** a blow, stroke, killing (Skt.); **vadha** a deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt (Vedic) (Skt.lex.) **vadhaka** a deadly weapon (RV. iv.28.4); **vadha** deadly, killing (RV. i.55.); **vadha** death (RV. x.25.3); weapon (RV. i.32.5; RV. i.25.2); **vadh** to slay (RV. i.51.4); to beat, batter (RV. viii.72.4); to slay (RV. ii.42.2); to throw down (RV. iv.14.4); to slay (RV. vi.17.1); **vadhar, vadhana_** slaughter, weapon (RV. vii.83.4; RV. i.174.8); **vadhar** repel the weapon = Yasna ix. 30 'vadar jaidi'; **vadharya** to hurl a weapon (RV. i.161.9); **vadhana** deadly weapon (RV. i.165.6); **vadhasnu** wielding a deadly weapon (RV. ix.52.3) (Vedic. lex.) **par-y- (par-s-)** (child) dies (To.); **bardu** to die; n. death; **barduge** death (Ka.)(DEDR 5324). cf. **vardh** cut (Skt.); **vardha** a cutting (Skt.)(CDIAL 11372). **ma_ntu (ma_nti-)** to be ruined, perish, die, be extinct (Ta.); **ma_ndu** to stop, cease; stop, ward off, check; **ma_ndisu** to cause to stop or cease; **ma_ndad.e** that which does not stop, cease etc. (Ka.); **ma_nu** to cease, stop, give up, abandon, forbear, leave off, quit, refrain, abstain, desist from; **ma_nukonu** to give up, abandon, relinquish, forgo, resign, cease, desist from, abstain from; **ma_n(u)cu, ma_nupu,**

ma_nipincu to cause to cease, stop, remove (Te.)(DEDR 4811). cf. **mat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to perish, be destroyed, die (Ta.)(DEDR 4653).

6561.**Images: dappled cow; striped tiger**: **pat.t.ai** painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour, dapple (Ta.); **pat.t.e** striped or spotted (as tiger or leopard); **pat.t.ati** n. pr. of a dappled cow (Kod..)(DEDR 3877). cf. **pat.** scar, esp. mark made by burning (Ko.); **pat.t.u** a callous spot (Ka.)(DEDR 3873).

6562.**Image: stripe**: **pat.t.** stripe (Tu.); **pat.t.e** stripe or streak of paint; **pad.ita** stripe, streak, wale (Te.); **pat.t.a** stripe (Ma.); **pat.t.e, pat.t.i** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 3877). cf. **pat.a** numeral classifier of flat objects (Malt.)(DEDR 3878). **pa.t.y** size, strength equal to what must be done (Ko.); **pa_t.i** extent, size (Ka.); extent, size, magnitude (Te.)(DEDR 4067). **Image: palm of hand**: cf. **pat.am** flat part of the hand or foot (Ma.); **pat.a naki** palm of hand (Kuwi)(DEDR 3843).

6563.**Bark of tree**: **pat.t.ai** bark of tree (Ta.); **pat.t.a** id. (Ma.); **pat.t.e** rind or bark of trees (Ka.); **pat.t.a, pat.t.amu** bark (Te.)(DEDR 3876). **pand.an.** bark of a tree (Ga.); **pand.a** skin (Kui.Kuwi)(DEDR 3897).

6564.**Celtis tetranda**: **padn** celtis tetranda (Ko.); **po0n** id. (To.)(DEDR 3913).

6565.**Hunger**: **pat.t.in-i-no_n-pikal.** Jaina ascetics who fast on new and full moon days, the eighth day of the lunar fortnight and whenever they meet with obstacles (**Cilap. 15,164**); **pat.t.in-i** fasting, abstinence, starvation (**Pur-ana_. 371**); **pat.t.in-i-vit.u-tal** to fast (**Ci_vaka. 1547**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.ini, pat.t.in.i** privation of food, starvation (Ma.); **pat.u.n.y** hunger (Ko.); **pat.t.an.i** starvation (Kod..); **pet.t.ika_ = a_dyu_na-** (Skt.)(DEDR 3872). cf. **pet.t.a, pit.t.a** belly (Pkt.); **pet.yo** food (S.); **pet.u** entrails (A.)(CDIAL 8376).

6567.**To burst**: **br.u_va (br.u_t-)** to burst, explode (cooked maize, seed pod, gun)(Kui); **bri_ali** to go off with a report; **br.i_- (-t-)** to go off (gun, trap etc.); **br.ip- (-h-)** to shoot with a gun (Kuwi)(DEDR 4614). **bhijjana** burst; **bhijjati, bhindati** bursts; **;** pp. **bhinna**; **ubbhijjati** burst forth (Pali.lex.) **bhid** split (Skt.); **bhidyate_** is split, is broken (S'Br.); **bhijjati** is broken (Pali); **bhijjai** (Pkt.); **bhi_jna_** to be affected by grief (H.)(CDIAL 9495). **Broken**: **pin-** to be broken; **pinip- (pinit-)** to break (Pa.); **pun-** to be broken; **punup- (punut-), punk- (punt-)** to break (Ga.); **pinka_na_** to break up, of stiff things like hard bread or sweets, chew (Go.); **pinning** to be broken (Br.)(DEDR 4206). **To burst**: **pethgre** to burst or break (as a fruit); **pethge** to break open (as a large fruit)(Malt.); **pitun:ku (pitun:ki-)** to protrude, bulge, gush out, be expressed; **pitukku (pitukki-)** to press out, squeeze out as pus or pulp, express, blow up as a bladder, puff out; n. squeezing out, pressing out; **pitukkam** protruding, protuberance, hernia; **pitakku (pitakki-)** to be squeezed or crushed (Ta.); **pitun.n.uka** to be squeezed, pressed out; **pitukkuka, pitar-r-uka, putukkuka** to crush, press matter out of a boil (Ma.); **pi0x- (pi0xy-)** to be squeezed; **pi0k- (pi0ky-)** to squeeze; **pit ir** milch buffalo (To.); **hiduku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo, squeeze soaked pulse (avare) with the fingers and thus remove its skin; n. state of being freed from one's skin by squeezing (Ka.); **pituku, piduku** to draw (as milk), milk (as a cow), express, squeeze, press out; (cows etc.) give milk (Te.); **pidk-** to press (Kol.); **pidu_ka_na_** to strain at stool, exert oneself violently in vain (as in lifting a burden)(Go.); **pid- (-it-)** to open up (e.g. boil, sore); burst open; **pit- (-h-)** to poke to release blood, cause to burst, open up (Kuwi); **ped^{e}xna_ (pedxas), pedxa'a_na_** to pinch, squeeze, strangle (Kur.)(DEDR

4165). **Abundant flow**: **pi_r** abundant flow, milk flowing from a woman's breast; **pi_ram** mother's milk; **pi_r-it.u** to stream, flow (as milk), gush out (as blood); **pi_r-en-al** onom. expr. of streaming (Ta.); **pi_ra** milk of grated coconuts (Ma.); **pi_runi** to exude, percolate (Tu.)(DEDR 4222).

6568.**Locality**: **paitiram** country, district (**Patir-r-up. 19,18**); **paica_ram** locality or neighbourhood (**S.I.I. ii, 517**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: part of hand**: **paitra** the part of the hand between the thumb and fore-finger; the root of the forefinger (Ka.lex.)

6569.**Greenness; millet**: **pai** greenness, freshness (Ta.Ma.); **paitu** greenness, freshness (**Patir-r-up. 23**); **paintin-ai** Italian millet; black Italian millet (Ta.lex.) **Golden bracelet**: **paintot.i** golden bracelet (**Kur-al., 1234**); woman with golden bracelet (**Vi_raco_. Ya_p. 18**)(Ta.lex.)

6570.**Coffee**: **bundu, bunnu, bu_ndu, bo_ndu** a coffee-berry (Ka.M.); **bunda, bu_nda** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **bu_ndu, bu_nda_** coffee (Kon.lex.)

6571.**Image: branch of tree**: **pit.avam** branch of a tree (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

6572.**Image: mouth of a vessel**: **put.karam** mouth of a vessel; a celebrated place of pilgrimage [cf. Pokhar in Ajmer; cf. **pus.karam** a festival of ceremonial bathing in the Godavari at Rajahmundry, occurring once in tewlve years](Ta.lex.) **put.kalai** < **pus.kala_** one of the wives of Aiyan-a_r (Ta.lex.) **pur..a** river (Ma.); **pey** id.; **peyv-e.r** (obl. **peyv-e.t--**) id. (Ko.);[cf. **ya_r-u** river (Ta.)(DEDR 5159)]; **pa.w** id.; **pa. top** the river's noise of waves beating (To.); **por..e** river (Ka.); **pol.e** (Kod..)(DEDR 4318). **Town**: **por..al** town, city (Ka.); **pro_lu** city (Te.inscr.); **pr.o_lu** city (Te.)(DEDR 4555). cf. **por..al, por..ilu, bar..al, hor..al** a dwelling place: a town, a city; **por..la_n.ma** the ruler of a town; **por..lven.d.a** a towns-woman; **por..alica** a man born in town (Ka.lex.) **por..il** park, forest, flower-garden; earth, world; country, district; **pu_r..il** earth (Ta.); **por..il** watered ground, flower-garden, sandy shore, piece of low ground (Ma.); **pur..il** sandbank (Ka.)(DEDR 4558). **Islet**: **pulina** sandbank, sandy beach, islet (Skt.)(CDIAL 8296). **por..i** ridge; boundary, limit; strip of land between sea and lagoon (Ta.); a groove (as in door frames), a seed-bed or division of such (Ma.)(DEDR 4557). **An annular continent**: **put.kara-t-ti_vu**, annular continent surrounded by the ocean of fresh-water (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 2,3**); **put.karin.i** id. (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 69**)(Ta.lex.) **put.karin.i** lotus tank; sacred tank near a temple (Ta.lex.)

6573.**Image: water, fulness**: **put.karam** water; fulness; **put.kalam** < **pus.kala** fulness (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 142**)(Ta.lex.) **put.karam** alms consisting of four mouthfuls of food (**Can.. Aka.**); **put.kala_varuttam < pus.kala_varta +** a celestial cloud which rains gold, one of catta-me_kam (**Cu_t.a_.**); one of four me_ka-na_yakam (**Tiruva_lava_. 12,6**); a cloud raining copiously (**Co_tit.a. Cin. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **por..i (-v-, -nt-)** to pour forth, shower (as rain), discharge in abundance, give liberally; flow, overflow, abound (as wealth); **por..ivu** flowing, raining, abundance; **por..il** greatness, largeness (Ta.); **por..i** pouring, shower, outlet of a river into the sea; **por..iyuka** to pour down, flow off, drop (as leaves, fruits), shower; **por..ikka** to shower down, let drop; **por..iccal** pouring, oozing; **por..ippu** overflowing, giving overdue measure (Ma.); **por.v- (por.d-)** to increase in numbers (Ko.); **boriyuni** to yield milk; **boripini, bol.i** to milk (Tu.); **por.p- (por.t-)** to flow (Tu.)(DEDR 4556).

6574.**Image: cyrus crane**: **put.karam** cyrus crane, grus antigone (Ta.lex.) **puta_** a crane (**Cilap. 10,117, Arum.**); a large heron (**Cilap. 10,117**); **po_ta_** a cyrus crane, grus antigone (Ta.lex.)

6575.**Image: tip of an elephant's proboscis**: **put.karam** tip of an elephant's proboscis (Ta.lex.)

6576.**Image: common kite**: **put.karam** common kite, paruntu (Ta.lex.)

6577.**Image: mountain**: **pu_tar**; cf. **pu_tara-na_tan- < bhu_-dhara +** the Himalayas, as king of mountains; **pu_taram < bhu_dhara** mountain (**Kampara_. Te_re_r-u. 1**)(Ta.lex.); perh. inhabitants of the Himalayan ranges (Ta.lex.)

6578.**A division of the earth**: **pattiravarut.am** < **bhadra-** one of nine divisions of the earth; **pattiram** a division of the earth (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 53**); **pattira_s'vam < bhadra_s'va** continent to the east of Mt. Ma_liyava_n- (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 53, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bhadram** an epithet of Mt. Me_ru; **bhadra-ghat.ah., bhadra-ghat.akah.** a vessel from which a lottery is drawn (Skt.lex.)

6579.**Prosperous; safety**: **bhadra** fortunate, delightful (RV.); **bhadraka** good (Mn.); **bhadda** good, happy; n. good fortune (Pali); **bhadake** prosperous (As'.); **bhadrasa** worthy (KharI.); **bhadda, bhadaa** good, fortunate; good fortune (OPkt.); **brete** good (Tir.); **bhaddar** good, fine (P.); **bha_di_** good (OM.); **bada** auspicious (OSi.); **fedede_r** better (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9377). **pattiram** beauty, grace; beautiful figures, as carved on door; safety, security (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 91**); a kind of moulding in a pedestal (**S.I.I. ii,222**); cf. **Image: yogic posture**: **bhadra_sana** the chief seat in an assembly (**Tr.M. II,249**); a yo_gic posture which consists in placing the heels on either side of the seam of the perineum, the left on the left side and the right on the right side and holding the feet firmly joined to one another with both the hands, one of nine **a_can-am** (**Tattuvap. 107, Urai**); **pattira-ka_l.i < bhadra-ka_l.i** Durga (**Cilap. 20,38, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

6580.**Grain-bin**: **patta_yam < pataya_** (Port.) receptacle for grain etc. (Ta.Ma.) (Ta.lex.)

6581.**Medal**: **padaka** an ornament hanging over the breast like a medal (Ka.Skt.Te.Ta. Ma.); **kan:kan.a** (Ka.lex.)

6582.**Pleasure**: **padapu, padappu** eagerness, zeal; pleasurable excitement, agreeable emotion; pleasure; charm; **padapu-ga_rti** a woman who causes pleasurable excitement etc., a charming woman; **pade** desire, wish; **pade-ver-** to get desire; **padeyisu** to cause to desire (Ka.); **pacappu** to charm, allure, deceive (Ka.lex.)

6583.**Walking**: **patti** going, moving, walking; a company consisting of 1 chariot, 1 elephant, 3 horses, and 5 foot-soldiers (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6585.**Image: seed**: **pid.ka** (pl. **pid.kel**) seed, single grain (Pa.); **ped.e** see; **per.e** (pl. **-ku**) seed (of orange, etc.), grain (of rice, etc.); **par.e** (pl. **-k**), **per.em** (pl. **per.ek**), **penem(i)** (pl. **pene'ku**) seed of fruit; **panne_** small seed of any plant; **pane** (pl. **-k**) seed (of orange); **pe_n.d.u** seed (Go.)(DEDR 4153). **pane_ka_** hard seed inside a fruit; bone (Go.); **pr.e_n** (pl. **pr.e_ku**) stone of fruit; bone (Pe.); **per.en** (pl. **per.ek**) a bone (Kond.a); **pr.e_nu** (pl. **pr.e_ka**) bone, stone or seed of fruit (Kui); **ple_nu** bone, stone of fruit; **pe_r.nu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4418). **Image: single grain**:

par.em (pl. **par.ek**) grain (of rice, etc.)(Go.); **pra_ma** a grain of boiled rice (Kui); **parukkai, porukku** single grain of boiled rice (Ta.); **perku** husked rice (Nk.); **pra_lu** rice (Te.); **pa_r.ek** husked rice, **kut.ki_**, etc.(Go.); **paraik, perek** husked rice (Go.); **per(u)** (pl. **perku**) husked rice (Kond.a); **preyi** id. (Pe.); **pra_u** rice, husked paddy (Kui); **ko_ruvrau, ko_ruvau** flaked rice (**-p- > -v-** in compounds.)(DEDR 3982).

6586.**To cover, conceal**: **pir.gi** to be completely covered by a cloth or upper garment (Kond.a); **pir.k** to cover or envelop completely (as a dead body with a cloth), cover, mask (Kond.a); **pr.ik** to cover (Kuwi)(DEDR 4188). **pr.ak** to cover (Pe.Mand.); **planga** to be covered; **plapka (< plak-p-; plakt-)** to cover with something (Kui)(DEDR 4008). **pidadha_ti** closes (Mn.); **pidha_payati** causes to shut (BhP.); **pihita** hidden, covered (MBh.); covered, obstructed (Pali); **pihia** (Pkt.); **piyu, pivu, pi_** shut; **piyu** hiding (Si.); **pidahati** covers, conceals (Pali); **piha_i, pihe_i** covers, shuts (Pkt.); **piya_iba** to join by thrusting the end of a thing into that of another (A.); **pihiba_** to overspread (Or.); **piyanava_** to cover, close (Si.); **piyavanava_** to cause to be shut (Si.)(CDIAL 8194). cf. **pin.ai** to tie, fasten, clasp (Ta.)(DEDR 4160). **To shut, to close**: **pat.- (-t-)** to unstring (bow), close (umbrella)(Pe.); **pat.-** to close (umbrella); **pathali** to loosen; **mi_ gu_rgu_ pathdu_** shut your umbrella!; **pat.- (-h-)** to fold clothes, umbrella etc. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3862).

6587.**Image: to beat, to strike**: **pit.t.e_i, pit.t.ai** beats, hurts (Pkt.); **pit.an.u** to strike (S.); **pit.t.an.** to beat the breast (L.); **pit.t.ana_** (P.); **pi_t.no** to beat (Ku.); **pit.nu** (N.); **pit.iba** (A.); **pit.a_** (B.); **pit.iba_** (Or.); **pi_t.ab** to beat clothes in washing (Bi.); to beat (Aw.); **pi_t.al** to beat (Bhoj.); **pi_t.na_** (H.); **pi_t.vu~** (G.); **pit.n.e~** (M.); **pit.ako** beating the head (S.); **pit.t.iya** beaten (Pkt.); **pit.t.ai** falls (Pkt.); **pit.** to be closed (as a door)(Dm.); **pit.un** the breast to be struck in wailing (K.)(CDIAL 8165). **pet.** beating (Ko.); **pet.t.u** to beat; n. striking, a blow, stroke, hurt (Ka.); blow, stroke, knock, thump (Te.); blow, slap (Tu.); **pet.t.** a blow (Kol.)(DEDR 4389).

6588.**Image: rat**: **put.ki** a kind of rat (Pe.); **t.epra put.ki** id. (Mand..); **pot.'i orli** a kind of rodent (Kuwi)(DEDR 4257).**To roast, kindle**: **put.- (-t-)** to set fire to, kindle (Pe.); **put.pa (put.t.-), pur.pa (pur.t-)** to roast (Kui)(DEDR 4260).

6589.**Image: ladle, paddle**: **put.t.u** wooden ladle or spoon, paddle (Ka.); **hut.t.u, ut.t.u** paddle (Ka.); **ut.u** oar, boatman's pole (Ta.); **put.** stirring stick (To.)(DEDR 4265). cf. **ud.upa** raft (MBh.)(CDIAL 1695).

6590.**Cotton**: **pul.un** cotton (Si.); **phut.a** bursting of cotton pods (Or.)(CDIAL 13843). **Image: division of a cotton pod**: **phut.a** division of a cotton pod (Or.)(CDIAL 13845).

6591.**Hidden**: **-puru** to hide (Pr.); **put.** hidden (Psht.); **pur.a-pus** hedgehog (Wg.)(CDIAL 8253).

6592.**Image: male animal**: cf. **po_tu** male of an animal, young male animal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4586). **pr.thuka** boy, young of any animal (Skt.); **prathuka** young of an animal (Skt.); **puthuka** child (Pali); **pil.u, pil.a_** young of an animal (Si.); **poha_** any large non-carnivorous domestic animal, pl. cattle (H.)(CDIAL 8360). **Deformed**: **po_gan.d.a, paugan.d.a** not fully grown, deformed; boy (BhP.); **po_am.d.a** eunuch (Pkt.); **pu~_gr.a_** boy (H.); **po~gd.a_** stripling (M.)(CDIAL 8394). cf. **po_ta** young of animal or plant (MBh.)(CDIAL 8399). cf. **pautra** son's son (AV.)(CDIAL 8416). **prapautra** great-grandson (Skt.); **prapautraka** (Ya_j.); **prapautri_** great-granddaughter (Skt.); **prapotra, prapotra_, papotra, papota_, pa_pota_** pl. great-grandsons (As'.); **prapotra**

(NiDoc.); **papotta, paputta, pavotta, paoppaya, pauppaya** (Pkt.); **pao_co, pao_ci** (Sh.); **palotra_, palotri_** (L.); **parota_, parotrari_, paroti_** (P.)(CDIAL 8693).

6593.**Dwarf; young of animal**: **put.t.ayati** is or becomes small (Skt.); **put.t.a** chubby (N.); **pur.ko** dwarf (N.)(CDIAL 8256). **pot.i** that which is small, a little child (Ta.); **pot.iyan-** boy (Ta.); **put.t.a, put.a**, **put.t.i** a small, short man; **hud.uga** boy, child; **hud.ugi** girl (Ka.); **bud.uta** a little one, child (Te.); **bot.t.e** a little girl, lass; **bud.uta~d.u** a little boy; **bod.iga** id. (Te.); **pud.d.a_** short, too short (Kur.); **bot.oli** short, stumpy (Kui); **po_t.ila** a dwarf (Kuwi); **phid.d.a** dwarf (Pkt.)(DEDR 4259). **poa_** tender twig (P.); **po_i** budding of trees in spring (Ku.); sugarcane sapling (Bhoj.); **po, poa, pua** shoot of plantain (Or.); **poa_** tobacco seedling (Mth.); **poy** spike of coconut or other palms containing the spadix (M.)(CDIAL 8399). **po_ttu** sapling, tender branch or shoot of tree; **po_tu** flower bud (Ta.); **pottid** twig (Pa.); **bo_da podeli** sapling (Kui)(DEDR 4587). **po_ta** young of animal or plant (MBh.); young of an animal (Pali); **potaga** young (of camel)(NiDoc.); **po_a** young snake, child (Pkt.); young of an animal (H.); **pova_** young snake (M.); youths (OSi.); **po_a_la** child, bull (Pkt.); **powa_li** young of animal or bird (A.); **pot^{u}** son (esp. an only son)(K.); **pot.a_** young of animal, unfledged bird (H.); **pona_** young fish (A.B.; A. also affectionate term of address to a child); **potho** any young animal (Ku.); **pho_** boy (Phal.); **photo** young child, testicle (Ku.); **photi** girl; **phwa_ta_-photi** children (Ku.); **pai** son (Dm.); **o_ya** boy, child, daughter (Pas'.); **po_** son, boy (Bshk.); child (Tor.); **pe_** sons (Sh.)(CDIAL 8399). cf. **po_tu** young male animal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4586). cf. **payal** boy (Ta.); **pas'akan** child (Ma.); **payl.** young grain plant (not paddy), child (Ko.); **pasul.a** child (Ka.); **paiyye, paiyeru, paiyyeru** child, boy; Pariah's child (Ga.)(DEDR 3939). **po_de** girl; **po_di po_ti** small children, young boys and girls (Kuwi); **bo_del** young lady, bride (Kond.a); **bo_da** young of bird (Te.)(DEDR 4587).

6594.**Kid**: **pat.t.h** kid (L.); **pat.ha** kid of 8 or 9 months (S.); **pa~_t.ha_** he-goat, young ram (B.)(CDIAL 8015). **pad.** very short (child, man)(Ko.); **pal.l.ai** that which is short and stocky (person, animal)(Ta.)(DEDR 4019). **Young goat**: **pat.t.h, pat.t.hr.i_**, **pat.ho_ra_** kid (L.); **pat.t.ha_** young donkey (L.); young he-goat or cock or man or grass (P.); young man (Ku.); **pat.hor, pat.hora_** young goat (P.); **pat.he_r** well-developed lamb (WPah.); **pa_t.ho** kid, lamb (Ku.); kid (N.); **pat.han.aro** young she-goat; **pa_t.h, pyet.h** kid (Ku.); **pat.ha_** full-grown uncastrated goat (A.); **pa~_t.(h)a_** he-goat, young ram (B.); **pa~_t.hi** young she-goat, any young female animal (B.); **pen.t.ha_** kid, lamb (Or.); **pa_t.ha_** m., **pa_t.hi_, pat.hiya_** kid (Bi.); **pa_t.ha_, pat.t.ha_** (Bhoj.); young full-grown animal (H.); **pat.h** (H.); **pat.hiya_** young she-goat (H.); **pa_t.(h)** kid (M.); **pat.ava_, pat.iya_** young of any animal, young person (Si.); **fat.iker** foal (Sh.); **pat.ikki_** girl (Si.); **pa_t.h** kid (K.); **pa_t.ho, pa_t.huru** 10 or 12 months old kid (S.); **pa_t.ha_** young elephant (P.); **pa_r.hi_** young buffalo (H.); **pas.t.havah** four or five year old bull (VS.)(CDIAL 8015). **pat.hru_** kid, lamb (Bi.); **pat.haru_** buffalo calf (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 8016).

6595.**Image: Indian antelope**: **badu** the Sasin or Indian antelope, antilope cervicapra; the sasin lives on open, high ground... its (divergent) horns point upwards but are spirally twisted along a straight axis (Mu.lex.)

6596.**Wild goat**: **pa_r.o** wild goat, fawn (Ku.); **pa_d.asa** fawn (OM.)(CDIAL 8042). **benkre** a wild goat (Kon.lex.) cf. **bakri_** goat (H.lex.)

6597.**He-goat**: **po_ta, ho_ta, ho_tu, ho_ntu** he-goat (Ka.); **po_tu** goat (Kod..)(DEDR 4586). **Image: ram**: **boda** a ram, the male of certain graminivorous animals as goats, deer etc.; **boda**

jel a stag; **boda merom** a he-goat (Santali.lex.) **bokd.o, bokd.i, bokd.ya_** a sheep of the country, a goat; **bod.ai** to ram (Kon.lex.)

6598.**Male; buffalo**: **po_tu** male buffalo (Ma.Te.); male of an animal or bird (Te.); **po.t** cock (Kol.); **pho_t** id. (Nk.); **po_t** male of birds (Pa.); **po_t, po_tal** male of animals (Go.); **po_tu** id. (Kui); **po_t** id. (Kond.a); **po_tu_** male of some animals and birds; **po_tu** male of some animals, of trees; male of an animal, young male animal (Kuwi); **po_ttu** male of animals, some birds, some aquatic animals (Ta.)(DEDR 4586). **Buffalo; stout**: **por.ha, pur.ha** male buffalo (Or.); **praud.ha** full of (MBh.); strong, full-grown, skilful (Skt.); **pro_d.ham** (Pa_n..gan.a.); **pavu_d.ha** firm (Pkt.); **puval.u** strong, firm, hard, haughty (Si.); **paur.ha_** mighty, firm, stiff (H.); **po_d.ha** grown up, capable, clever (Pkt.); **por.ho** very old (S.); **por.a_** stout, robust (Mth.); **por.h(a_)** = **paur.ha_** (H.); **podhau** big (OG.); **pod.ha_** stout, cunning (P.)(CDIAL 9021).

6599.**Protection, praise; protector, nourisher**: **po_r-r-u (po_r-r-i-)** to praise, applaud, worship, protect, cherish, nourish, entertain; n. protection, praise; **po_r-r-i** praise, applause; **po_r-r-imai** honour, reverence (Ta.); **po_r-r-uka** to preserve, protect, adore; **po_r-r-i** nourisher, protector (Ma.)(DEDR 4605). **po_s.a** growth, prosperity (RV.); upbringing, nourishment (Ma_rkP.); **po_saka** nourishing (Pali); **po_sika_** nurse (Pali); **po_sa** nourishing (Pkt.); **pusuk** ear of corn (Pr.); **po_h** present given to husband's relatives by bride's on birth of her first vchild (K.); **pos** nutrition (Ku.); **pos** tameness, docility (B.); **posa_, pusa_** nutrition (B.); **posa~_, pusa~_** cherishing, bringing up (Or.); **pos** care (esp. of animals), training and bringing up (of animals)(H.)(CDIAL 8408). **po_s.an.a** nourishing (MBh.); **po_sana** nourishing (Pali); **po_san.a, po_san.aya_** (Pkt.); **pohan** (A.); **posan** bringing up, care of (H.); **posn.a_, posan.ya_** adopted, kept and used on condition of feeding it (of a beast)(M.); **pohoni, pusna** nourishment (Si.)(CDIAL 8409). **po_s.ayati** nourishes, rears (RV.); pass. **po_s.yate_** (Skt.); **po_se_ti** nourishes (Pali); **pos.am.naya**, ger. **pos.idavo** (NiDoc.); **posn.o** (pass. **posin.o,** caus. **posyu_n.o**)(Ku.); **posnu** (pass. **posinu** to be fat, to blossom)(N.); **pohiba** (A.); **posa_, pusa_** to nourish, rear, domesticate (B.); **posiba_, pusiba_** (Or.); **posab** (Mth.); **po_sal** (Bhoj.); **posna_** (H.); **posvu~** (G.); **posn.e~** (M.); caus. **po_sa_pe_ti** (Pali); **posa_ana** (B.); **posa_iba_** (Or.); **po_sai** is nourished (Pkt.); **posn.a_** to nourish (P.); **posab** to be nourished, to grow up (Mth.); **posn.e~** to thrive (M.)(CDIAL 8410). **po_s.ita** nourished (Skt.); **po_sita** nourished (Pali); **po_sia** (Pkt.); **pos'a_** fostered, bred as one's own (of a child)(M.)(CDIAL 8411). **po_s.ya** thriving (RV.); to be maintained (MBh.); **po_s.ya-putraka** adopted son (Pur.); **po_s.iya** (RV.); **po_sa** to be fed (Pali); **posa_** domesticated (B.); **posa_, pusa_** reared, tame, adopted (of a child)(Or.); **po_s put** adopted son (Bi.); **po_sia** to be nourished (Pkt.); **posiya_ leb** to adopt (a child)(Bi.M.)(CDIAL 8412). **po_r-r-unar** relatives, kinsmen (**Paripa_. 4,52**); those who understand (**Paripa_. 4,55**)(Ta.lex.) **To guard against**: **po_r-r-i_t.u** < **po_r-r-u + it.u-** a system of watching (**po_r-r-i_t.u mutaliya pa_tuka_valum : Tol. Po. 171, Urai.**)(Ta.); **po_r-r-u-tal** to protect, cherish, keep with great care (**po_r-r-i n-ariyavai po_r-r-al : Kur-al., 693**); to guard against (**pur-acor- po_r-r-umin : Cilap. 30,188**); **po_r-r-u** protection (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6600.**Praise**: **po_r-r-i** praise, applause, commendation; brahman temple-priest of Malabar; exclamation of praise (**Cilap. 13,92**); **po_tti** id.; **po_r-r-iceytal** to praise, worship, adore (**Tiruman. 3**); **po_r-r-imai** honour, reverence; **po_r-r-u** to praise, applaud (**Tiruva_ca. 5,60**)(Ta.lex.)

6601.**Rivalry**: **po_t.i** emulation, rivalry, competition (Ta.Te.Ka.); **po_t.t.i, po_t.t.ikkai** (Ta.); **po_t.t.ikka_ran-** rival (Ta.lex.)

6602.**Image: hayrick**: **ban.ambe, ban.abe, ban.ave, ban.ive, bal.abe** stack, rick (Ka.); **ban.ab** stack (Tu.); **pat.appu** hayrick (Ta.)(DEDR 3886).

6603.**An unguent**: **pi_tam** a gold-coloured unguent; one of na_lvakai-c-ca_ntu; **pi_ta-ca_ram, pi_ta-ca_lam** sandalwood; East Indian kino (**Pin..**); **pi_ta-durumam** red cedar, cempul.iccai [te_vata_ru]; **pi_ta-da_ru** id.; mastwood, pun-n-ai (**Malai.**); **pi_tam** cuscus grass, iruve_ri; **pi_ta_ru** babul, vel.ve_l (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.) **pi_ta-da_ru** a kind of pine or **sarala** tree; **pi_tadrah-, pi_tana** id.; **pi_taka** aloe-wood; sandal-wood (Skt.lex.)

6604.**Sugarcane**: **pun.d.raka** a variety of sugarcane (Car. Su. 25.49).

6605.**Image: to sit cross-legged**: **pat.et** to cross the legs, to interlace, to braid, to plait; **pat.gan.d.o** to sit cross-legged (Santali.lex.) **Image: thigh**: **pat.t.** thigh (L.WPah.)(CDIAL 7699). **patuma_can-am** lotus-posture, a yo_gic posture which consists in placing the right foot on the left thigh and the left foot on the right thigh and grasping the toes with the hands crossed over the back, while the chin presses on the chest and the gaze is fixed on the tip of the nose, one of nine a_can-am (**Ci_vaka. 656, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6606.**Lotus**: **patumam** lotus-shaped section of a crown, one of five mut.i-y-ur-uppu (**Pin..**); **patmam** id. (**S.I.I. ii,395**)(Ta.lex.) **patumam, patumapi_t.am** seat in the shape of a lotus (**S.I.I., ii,135; Man.i. 3,66, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.)

6607.**A treasure of Kubera**: **padumam** ten million crores (**Kampara_. Ilan:kai.ke_l.vi. 45**); **padumaniti** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (**Te_va_. 1230,10**); **patma-niti** id. (**Takkaya_kap. 462, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kharva** ten thousand millions; **padma** thousand billions; **padma-re_khe** a line in the palm of the hand indicating the acquisition of great wealth; **padma-la_chana** Kube_ra; the sun; a kind; Brahma_; **padma-va_se** Laks.mi_ (Ka.lex.)

6608.**Fragrant wood**: **padmaka_s.t.ha** (Skt.B.H.) a fragrant wood resembling toon brought from Malwa or southern India (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.312). **patumukam** one of 32 o_ma_likai, muppattiran.t.un-ul. macan-ni_rir- kalakkum nar-umpan.t.avakai, i.e. one of thirty two fragrant substances, used to mix with turmeric water (**Cilap. 6,77,Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **padma** a species of fragrant plant used in medicine (Skt.Ka.) (Ka.lex.) Prunus cerasoides = prunus puddum: **padmaka** (Skt.M.); **paddam** (H.Kumaon); **padmakasta** (M.); small branches: used as substitute for hydrocyanic acid; kernel: used in stone and gravel; habitat: wild in the temperate Himalayas from Garhwal at 3,000 - 6,000 ft. to Sikkim and Bhutan from 5,000 - 8,000 ft., Kodaikanal and Ootacamund; often cultivated (GIMP, p.204). Prunus serotina = prunus virginiana: wild black cherry bark; wild cherry bark; rum-cherry, whiskey-cherry; **wildkirchenrinde** (Ger.); **ecorce de cerisier de virginie** (Fr.); part used: the carefully dried stem bark; habitat: eastern and central N. America... rossed bark is that which has been deprived of its periderm (corky outer layer)... Uses: Wild cherry is employed as a stimualting expectorant, simple bitter and as a flavouring agent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 407-412).

6609.**Prunus amygdalus or prunus dulcis** : **va_ta_ma** prunus amygdalus (Car. Ci. 11.37, ci. 26.171). **ba_da_ma** prunus amygdalus = amygdalus communis (Skt.) Prunus amygdalus: **badam** (H.P.M.); **vadumai** (Ta.); **badamu** (Te.); cultivated in the cooler parts of Punjab and Kashmir (GIMP, p.204). 'Ancient Egyptian **'wnt**; Modern Egyptian Arabic; nuts **lo_z**) 'The almond tree is native to central Asia... The almonds were imported, presumably from Greece. Some were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun in a jar labelled **'wnt** (1567-1320 BC)... almond oil was used for unguents... the nuts were used to clarify Nile water. Bitter almond oil was used in massage to bring about perspiration.'(Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp. 138-139). **uruma_n.a** prunus armeniaca (Car. Su. 27.147). **Prunus amygdalus**: Synonyms: sweet almond, green nuts; **susse mandeln** (Ger.); **amandes douces** (Fr.); prunus amygdalus or dulcis; part used: the dried ripe seed; habitat: probably Asia Minor and Persia;; uses: almond oil... as a demulcent and nutritive; almond meal is used as a detergent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 421-425). Prunus cornuta: **jamana** (H.Kumaon); **jaman** (K.); **jamna** (P.); oil from kernels: good substitute for oil of bitter almonds; habitat: temperate Himalayas from Kurrum at 4,000 ft. to Sikkim and Bhutan at 8,000 - 12,000 ft. (GIMP, p.205).

6610.**Costus speciosus**: **padma-patra** costus speciosus (Ka.lex.)

6611.**Hibiscus mutabilis**: **padme** the plant hibiscus mutabilis (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6612.**Cassia tora**: **padma_t.a** the medicinal plant cassia tora or alata (Ka.lex.) Cassia tora: Sanyal and Ghose state that the seeds, ground with sour buttermilk, are used to ease the irritation of itchy eruptions. Standley says that the seeds are sometimes employed in Mexico as a susbtitute for coffee and also in adulterating it. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.387). **bhed.a deren., cakaod.a** cassia tora (Santali.lex.) cf. **tagarai** (Ta.); **chakramarda** (Skt.) = cassia tora = cassia obtusifolia (GIMP, p.55).

6613.**Fumigator**: Celtis cinnamomea: **pudn** celtis tetranda (Ko.); **po0n** id. (To.)(DEDR 3913). cf. **putan** celtis cinnamomea (Ma.); **pi_na_r-i** (Ta.)(GIMP, p.57). cf. **pi_na_r-i** beak-dropped Nilgiri elm, celtis cinnamomea (Ta.lex.) Celtis wightii: **kaka-mushti** (Te.); **vakkanai** (Ta.); **manalli** (Ma.); wood: used in the same way as of celtis cinnamomea, i.e. scraped fine and mixed with lemon juice taken internally as a blood purifier in itch and cutaneous eruptions and is used as a fumigator and in headache; habitat: hills of S. India, the Andaman islands and Ceylon (GIMP, p.57). **Celtis tetranda**: **padn** celtis tetranda (Ko.); **po0n** id. (To.)(DEDR 3913). Celtis cinnamomea: **pinari** (Ta.); **putan** (Ma.); wood: scraped fine and mixed with lemon juice taken internally as a blood purifier in itch and cutaneous eruptions and is used as fumigator and in headache; wood contains skatole; habitat: Sikkim Himalayas, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and South India (GIMP, p.57).

6614.**Bud**: **putal** bud (**Patir-r-up. 66,16**)(Ta.lex.)

6615.**Image: layer of stones**: cf. **hadi** a layer of stone or brick in the ground (Ka.)(DEDR 3815). **pa_tili** trap or snare (Ta.); **pa_tili_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6616.**Mint**: Mentha piperita (Modern Egyptian Arabic **na'na**) 'In a tomb dating from the Late Period part of a bouquet was found, including the leaves of peppermint... Dioscorides

mentions an Egyptian name for mint as **tis**; this has been identified as **mentha sativa** (also an ingredient of **kyphi**...)' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p. 120). Mentha arvensis: **podina** (H.B.); **pudinah** (M.); **pudina** (Ta.Te.M.); **putiyina** (Ma.); dried plant: antiseptic, carminative, stomachic; stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic; essential oil; habitat: Western Himalayas, Kashmir 5,000-10,000 ft., Punjab, Kumaon; Garhwal (GIMP, p.165). Mentha piperita: lamb mint, American mint, brandy mint, peppermint; **pfefferminze** (Ger.); **menthe poivree** (Fr.); part used: the dried leaf and flowering top; habitat: in low, wet soil along brooks of Europe; uses: carminative and flavouring agent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 725-727).

6617.**Cloves**: **padma, padmaya_, padmagun.a_, padmagr.ha_** cloves; **padma-la_cana** Kube_ra; a king; **padmagun.a_** an epithet of Laks.mi_ (Skt.lex.) **cikaram < s'e_khara** clove (**Tailava. Taila. 105**)(Ta.lex.) "The Latin name is **cariofilum**... The Arabs, Persians and Turks and most of the people of India call it **calafur**. In Maluco, where alone it is found, and in all that region, the name is **chanque**... (The **garyophyllon** of Pliny is certainly our 'cloves', the dried flower-buds of the myrtle bloom eugenia caryophyllata.)" (G. De Orta, pp.215-222). **lavan:ga** clove tree; clove (Skt.); clove (Pali); **lavam.ga** (Pkt.); **rong, rung** (K.); **lau~gu** (S.); **ln:g** (L.); **lau~g** (P.); **lao~g** pl. (WPah.); **laun.** (Ku.); **lwa_n.** (N.); **lan.** (A.); **lan:ga, nan:ga** (B.); **lan:ga** (Or.); **lo~giya_ marica_** bird's eye-pepper (capsicum baccatum)(Bi.); **nau~g, naug** clove (Mth.); **lawa~g, lau~g, lo~g** (H.); **lava~g** (G.M.)(CDIAL 10977). Syzygium aromaticum = eugenia aromatic = eugenia caryophyllata = caryophyllus aromaticus: **lavanga** (S.B.); **laung** (H.P.); **lavang** (M.); **krambu** (Ta.); dried flower buds: stimulant, aromatic, carminative, used in flatulence and dyspepsia; essential oil containing eugenol; a native of Moluccas; cultivated in S. India (GIMP, p.238). **lavan:ga** syzygium aromaticum (Car. Su. 5.77, Ci. 26.210, Ci. 28.153). Eugenia caryophyllata, caryophyllus aromaticus: cloves, **girofle** (Fr.); **clous aromatiques** (Fr.); **gewurznelken** (Ger.); **nagelein** (Ger.); part used: the dried flower-bud; habitat: Molucca islands; Uses: cloves are used as an aromatic, carminative, and condiment as well as in the manufacture of clove oil and vanillin; clove oil is exported from Madagascar... is a local anesthetic in toothache, carminative, germicide and falvouring agent. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 603-605).

6618.**Jujube**: **iratti, irati, irantai, ilantai, ilatai** zizyphus jujuba (Ta.); **ilanta, lanta** (Ma.); **era, elaci, elci, el.aci, ilici, egaci, re_gu** (Ka.); **re~_gu, re_nu** (Te.); **re_n:ga, ren.a_** (Kol.); **re_n:ga** (Nk.); **re~_ga** (Pa.); **re_n.** (Ga.); **re_n:ga_** (Go.); **ilkru** a wild plum (Malt.)(DEDR 475). cf. **tut.ari** sp. jujube, zizyphus rugosa (Ta.)(DEDR 3293). **badara** fruit of the jujube tree, zizyphus jujuba (VS.); the tree (Skt.); **badari_** the tree (S'a_n:khS'r.); **badarika_** the fruit (Skt.); **badara** the fruit (Pali); **badari_** the tree (Pali); **baara** the fruit (Pkt.); **bi_r** (Shum.); **bray** fruit of zizyphus vulgaris (K.); **beri** zizyphus vulgaris, zizyphus jujuba (S.); **beru** their fruit (S.); **be_r** the fruit; pl. **be_ri~_** the tree; **ber** the tree and its fruit (L.); **ber** the fruit (P.); **be_ro_** (WPah.); **ber** (Ku.); **bayar, bair** the tree and its fruit (N.); **bair** (B.); **baara** the fruit (Or.); **bair** (Bi.); **baer** (Mth.); **be_r** (Bhoj.); **bayara** (OAw.); **bair, ber** the fruit; **bairi_, beri_** the tree (H.); **bher** (M.); **bo_ra** the fruit; **bo_ri_** the tree (Pkt.); **bura** (Or.); **baur, bor** small bells worn on the feetand resembling the jujube fruit (H.); **bor** the jujube fruit; **borr.i_** the tree (G.); **bor** the fruit (M.); the tree (M.); **d.ebara** metath. the tree and its fruit (Si.)(CDIAL 9125). Zizyphus jujuba: **badari** (Skt.); **ber** (H.P.B.); **bor** (M.); **ilandai** (Ta.); **gangarenu** (Te.); **badaram** (Ma.); **bore** (Ka.); leaves: form a plaster in strangury; fruit: pectoral, styptic, considered to purify the blood and aid digestion; root: used in decoction in fever and as a powder applied to old wounds and ulcers; bark: considered to be

a remedy in diarrhea; indigenous to India (GIMP, p. 261). **badara** zizyphus jujuba (Car. Su. 4.10, 22.24). **sicitika_** biggest variety of **badara**, zizyphus jujuba (Car. Su. 27.142). **kuvala** a variety of **badara**, zizyphus sp. (Car. Su. 4.10,24,25). **kola** a variety of **badara**, zizyphus sp. (Car. Su. 2.12, 3.18). **d.id.haur.i, ex.he, janum, jom janum** zizyphus jujuba (Santali.lex.) Zizyphus jujuba, zizyphus sativa: common jujube, **brustbeere** (Ger.); **jujube** (Fr.); native to Asia; uses: the pulp of the fruit is employed in pastes, syrups, and pastilles as a demulcent-sialagogue for the relief of bronchial affections; the fruit as a food. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 553).

6619.**Zizyphus oenoplia**: **su_re_** oblique-leaved jujube, zizyphus oenoplia (Go.)(DEDR 2730).

6620.**Frying**: cf. **pori (-pp-, -tt-)** to fry (Ta.)(DEDR 4537). **pho_d.iaya** fumigated with mustard oil (Pkt.); **phura_unu** to fry in ghee or oil (N.); **phoran** putting hot ghee into curry (A.); **phor.an** spices fried in ghee or oil for seasoning curry (B.); **phoran** seasoning (Bi.); **phoran** burning oil or ghee for preparing vegetables (Bhoj.); **phor.n.i_** seasoning (G.); **phod.n.i_** sauce of hot ghee and mustard seed (M.)(CDIAL 13856). cf. **pur.pa (pur.t-)** to roast (Kui)(DEDR 4260).

6621.**Flower**: cf. **pu_** flower; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to blossom, flower (Ta.)(DEDR 4345). **sphut.a** blossoming, opened (MBh.); **phut.a** expanded, spread out over; blossoming (Pali); **phud.a** open (Pkt.); **phur.u, phur.e** flower (Sh.); **phur.o~, phur.u** (WPah.)(CDIAL 13841). **sphun.t.ati** expands; **sphun.d.ate_** opens (Dha_tup.); **phun.d.** full-blown; flower (Bshk.); **phundo** flower (Chil.); **phono** (Gau.); **phun.u, phunar** (Sh.); **phun.d.an.u** to swell, inflate; **phun.d.a-jan.u** to be inflated, be expanded (S.); **phun.d.un.** to expand (L.)(CDIAL 13846). **phod.i_** breaking open (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13853).

6622.**Circular basket-boat covered with leather**: **put.t.i** circular basket-boat covered with leather (Te.)(DEDR 4263)

6623.**Tom-tit**: **pit.t.a** bird (Te.Kol.Nk.); **pit.t.e** young bird, chick (Kol.); bird (Go.); **pit.od.e** sp. nightingale (Ga.); **pit.e, pitte** bird (Go.)(DEDR 4154). **pidva** some kind of animal (VS.); **piddi_** tom-tit, robin, honeysucker (L.); **pidda_, piddi_, pidr.a_, pidr.i_** a kind of small bird, tom-tit (P.); **pi_dr.i_** tom-tit (H.)(CDIAL 8195). **Bird**: cf. **pot.a** bird (Kui)(DEDR 4489).

6624.**Image: buttock: pend.a** buttock (Pa.); **pe_nd.a** female organ (Go.); **pe_nd.a** id., buttock (Go.); **pe_n.d.a_** anus (Go.); **pind.ari** rectum (Kui)(DEDR 4398). **Image: bottom: pund.u_** bottom of a receptacle (Br.)(DEDR 4379). **pe~da_** bottom (P.); **pi~d, pi~dh, pin** bottom, fundament, buttocks (N.); **pendi** earth bulging at bottom side of a brick when in the mould, depression of a pot, pedestal of a cup (Or.); **pe~d(a_)** bottom of granary (Bi.); **pe~do** (Mth.); **pe~da_** bottom (H.); **po_d** bottom (as of a vessel)(M.) (CDIAL 8379). **Bottom of pot, tree: bundha** bottom (Skt.); **budhna** (RV.); **buddha** bottom of tree (Pkt.); for metathesis of n cf. **fundus** (Latin); **bum.dha** foot of tree, any root (Pkt.); **bun** below (Dm.); **bune, buni** root (Pas'.); **bunia** under (Pas'. < Pers. **bun**); **bun** depth; adj.deep (Wot..); **bhunar.o** that below; **bhunar.a_** adv.below (Phal.); **bon** down (K.); **bunnh, bunh** downwards, below (P.); **bunh**, **bun** down (WPah.); **bu~dhu~** bottom of pot (G.); **bu~dh** id. (M.); **bu~d** bottom or base of anything (M.); **bundnen** inst. sg.deposit (OSi.); **bunna**, st.**bun** root of a tree (Si.); **bhunimi an:gur.i** little finger; **bhunamo_s.t.i an:gur.i** index and ring finger (Phal.); **bunhi~o~** lower (WPah.); **bunda** root of tree (Pali); **bundi** boy kept for pederasty (N.); **bund** root of tree (Or.)(CDIAL 9280). **buna_di**

foundation (Te.lex.) **Membrum muliebre; vulva**: **pu_r-u, pi_r-u** anus (Ta.); **pu_r-am, pu_r-u** buttocks; membrum muliebre (Ma.); **pu.ri** female privities (Kod..); **pu_t.i** id. (Tu.); **pu_d.a** anus (Te.); **pund.u_** bottom of a receptacle, buttocks, anus (Br.)(DEDR 4379). **buli** vulva, anus (BHSk.); **buri** vulva (Gal.); **bul** backside, anus, vulva (Gypsy); **bul** posterior (**vorov-bul** buffalo: 'having a large rump')(Gypsy); **bu_ri** vulva (Mth.); **bul, bur, bur.** (H.)(CDIAL 9291). **buddi_** vulva (L.)(CDIAL 9275). **Rectum**: **pu_ta** buttocks (Skt.); **apapu_ta** badly formed buttocks (Pa_n..); **po_t.i_** rectum (Pa_rGr..com.); **pou** hinder part, rear (S.); **puttara** vulva (Pkt.); **puti_** vulva (Ku.); **puti** vulva (N.); **putu** vulva of young woman (N.); **phuti_, phuddi_** vulva of small girl (Ku.)(CDIAL 8321). **pod^{u}** vulva (K.); **po~d** anus, posterior, hips (B.); **pu_n**, **punar.** backside, loin, vulva (Ku.)(CDIAL 8379). **bhosr.a_** large vulva (P.); **bhosr.i_** vulva (Ku.H.); term of abuse to women (H.); **bhos, bhos', bhosr.i_, bhosr.o** vulva (G.); **bhosd.i_, bho~sd.i_** (M.)(CDIAL 9545). **pu_ta** buttocks (Skt.); **pou** the hinder part, rear (S.); **po~yo~** hindmost (S.); **puttara** vulva (Pkt.); **pu~_t^{u}** part of the body beyond the pudenda (K.); **puti_** vulva (Ku.); **phuti_, phuddi_** vulva of small girl (Ku.); **puti** vulva (N.); **putu** vulva of young woman (N.); **po_ri_** tail (Gy.); **po_t.h** rectum (K.)(CDIAL 8321). **bun.d.aru** buttock, rump, hip (S.); **bun.d.r.i_** anus, buttock (L.); **bun.d.** anus (L.P.); **bu~_d.** (H.); **bu_d.** bottom (M.)(CDIAL 9280).

6625.**Tree; log; root; drug**: **bo_ta** plant (Pers.); **bu_ta** (Par.); **but.a** obl. tree (K.); **but.t., bu_t.a_** tree (WPah.); **bu_t.i_** root of a plant, drug (OAw.); **but.i_** herb (Ku.); **bot.a_** plant (L.); **bot.t.a_** sugarcane slip for planting (P.); **bot.t.** tree (WPah.); **bot.** tree, stem, trunk (Ku.N.); **bot.a_** log (H.)(CDIAL 9297). **Image: root of a tree**: **pa_da_** root (Kur.); **pthe** root of a tree (Malt.)(DEDR 4077). **Tree**: **vit.t.aram** tree; **vit.t.ari** west Indian pea-tree, akatti (Ta.); **vis.t.hara** (Skt.); **vit.t.i, vit.i** common sebestan, **nar-uvili** (**M.M. 802**)(Ta.); **vid.i** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: fork of a tree**: **vit.apa** branch, twig, sprout, bush (MBh.); **vit.apaka** tree (Skt.); **vit.apa, vit.abhi_** fork of a tree, branch (Pali); **vid.ava** sprout, branch (Pkt.); **birava** small tree; **birawa_** tree (OAw.); **vel.ap, vel.ep** bush, tree with branches (Si.)(CDIAL 11713). cf. **vi_t.a_** small piece of stick shaped like a barley-corn and struck in the game of tipcat (MBh.)(CDIAL 12045). **Tree**: **vit.api, vit.avi < vit.apin** tree (Ta.lex.)

6626.**Lineage**: **buda** stock, root, clump, stock; **mit buda khonbo hec akana** we all come from one stock; **buda** grandfather; **bud.a baba** grandfather; **bud.ha kohna** old men acquainted with the Santal traditions and customs (Santali.lex.) **pat.ika_l** generation (**Te_va_.1086,9**); **pat.i** family, lineage (**pat.iman-n-u palkalan-** : **Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,1,9**); order (**Te_va_. 493,10**); step, stair (Ta.Ma.); **pad.i** id. (Te.Ka.Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Common use; regularity**: **va_d.ike** use, custom, practice, state of being habitual, of being well-known by practice (Ka.); custom, usage, practice (Tu.); **va_d.ige** id. (Tu.); **va_d.u** to use, make use of, employ (Te.); **va_d.uka** practice, habit, custom, usage, use (Te.); **va_t.ikkai** habit, custom, usage (Ta.); **va_l.i** custom (Te.); **vat.i** to practise (Ta.)(DEDR 5341). **var..an:ku** to move, proceed, advance, be current or in use; use, practise (Ta.); **var..akkam** usage, practice, habit, custom; giving (Ta.); **var..akku** custom, usage, way, method, justice, bounty (Ta.); **var..amai** custom (Ta.); **val.km** (obl. **val.kt-**) usual practice, custom; **pol.c-** to live, be alive, get on in life (To.); **bar..ake, bar..ike** course, way of action, plan, contrivance, use, custom, practice, exercise, familiarity (Ka.); **bar..asu, bar..isu** to use, spend as time, etc. (Ka.); **bal.asuni** to serve out food, use, have in common use (Tu.); **bal.ike** familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, common use; common, familiar, usual (Tu.); **vad.ugu, vad.uvu** manner, mode, way (Te.)(DEDR 5292). **Way; gift; lineage**: **var..i** way, path, road, origin, source, means, posterity, descendants, race, family, lineage, relative, series, antiquity (Ta.); way, road, path, succession, means, usage, custom (Ma.); **pol.y** way to do something

(To.); **bar..i** way, road, place, spot; way, mode, order, regularity, race, lineage, a gift (Ka.); **bar..ika** after, afterwards (Ka.); **bay po.-** to wander aimlessly (Kod..); **bari** lineage, descent (Tu.)(CDIAL 5297).

6627.**Riddle**: **pendo** riddle (Go.); **pitir** puzzle, conundrum (Ta.); **putir** riddle (Ta.); **pici** enigma, riddle (Ta.); **padir, puduru** speech that admits of a double meaning (Ka.); **padaru** ambiguity, vagueness; ambiguous, vague (Tu.)(DEDR 4163). **pu.nd- (pu.nt-)** to solve (riddle), win (contest)(Kol.); **phunda_** a riddle; **pun-** to solve a riddle (Go.); **pun.d.alincu** to invent (Te.)(DEDR 4364). **pahel.ika_** riddle, puzzle; **bhantikara** puzzling (Pali.lex.)

6628.**Hillside; shifting cultivation**: **penda** shifting cultivation (Pa.); hillside axe cultivation (Go.); hill field for the cultivation of millet (Go.)(DEDR 4404). cf. **ped.** hillock (Konkan.i); **pe~d.** rising ground (H.)(CDIAL 8377). cf. **pat.ha_** small grassy eminence in a river (Or.)(CDIAL 8371). **ped.hi** raised place on the floor (M.)(CDIAL 8222). **Sandhill**: cf. **bhi_t.** embankment (H.); **bhi_r., bhi_r.wa_** mound round a tank (Mth.); **bhit.a** sandhill (S.); **bhit.o** upper side of a field; **bhit.uko** terrace, hillock (Ku.); **bhit.o** wall holding up a terraced field (N.); **bhit.a_** mound, mound on a ruined site, homestead (B.)(CDIAL 9491).

6629.**Image: lying-in woman; childbirth**: **pe_tu** parturition, childbed; **pedmedi** lying-in woma; **pedpini, pedduni** to bear, bring forth (as a child); **pedpa_vuni** to assist a woman in childbirth; **pedikke** birth (Tu.); **per- (peruv-, pett-)** to bear (child)(Kod..); **pet.t.u** to bear (young), lay (eggs); **perayu** to obtain (Te.); **pet.- (pet.t-)** to bear young (said of animal)(Kol.); **pet.t.-** to give birth to (Nk.); **ped- (pett-)** to obtain (Pa.); **pirr-** to sprout from the ground; **pirra_na_** to grow (of young wheat), sprout (Go.); **per-u (per-uv-, per-r--)** to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear; **per-uti** gain, profit; **per-uttu** to cause to obtain; **per-r-an-** father; **per-r-a_n-** id., husband; **pe_r-u** acquisition, childbirth; **pir-a** to be born, be produced; **pir-antai** birth; **pir-appu** birth, origin; **pir-avi** birth; **pir-ai** crescent moon (Ta.); **per-uka** to bear, bring forth, obtain, get; **pe_r-u** birth, bringing forth, what is obtained; **pe_r-r-i** midwife; **pir-akka** to spring up, be born; **pir-appu, pir-avi** birth; **pir-a** crescent moon (Ma.); **perv- (perd-)** to be born; **perp** birth, personal appearance; **per** new moon (Ko.); **per-p, pe.r, pe.rf** act of birth; **per-** days from the third to the eighth after new moon; **pe.rf- (pe.d-)** to be born; **per-** id.; **ped**, in: **enwir. fed** my younger sibling, **ninwir. fed** your younger sibling, etc. (lit. one born after me, you, etc.)(To.); **per- (pett-)** to get, obtain, beget, bear; **per-e** crescent moon (Ka.)(DEDR 4422). cf. **utpadyate_** originates, arises (S'Br.); **utpanna** produced, born (R.); **utpa_dayati** produces, begets (MBh.); **uppa_de_ti** produces (Pali); **uppa_ye_i, uppa_yai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1814). cf. **utpatti** origin, birth (MBh.)(CDIAL 1812). **pasu_ti** parturition (Pali.lex.)

6630.**Back of a blade, bottom of a basket**: **pit.an:ku** back of a blade or weapon, bottom (as of a basket)(Ta.)(DEDR 4146).

6631.**Coral tree: manda_ra** the coral tree erythrina indica (MBh.); white variety of calotropis gigantea (Skt.); **manda_raka, manda_ru, manda_rava** (Skt.); **manda_ra, manda_rava** erythrina fulgens (Pali); **mam.da_ra** erythrina indica (Pkt.); **mada_r** (A.); **ma_da_r** erythrina fulgens, artocarpus lacucha and its sour flower (which is cooked and eaten)(B.); **manda_r, mada_r** asclepias gigantea (H.); **ma~_da_r** erythrina fulgens, asclepias gigantea (M.); **madara** erythrina indica (Si.)(CDIAL 9849). **man_da_ran** name of a place (B.)(CDIAL 9850). **pon:gara, hon:gara** Indian coral tree, erythrina indica (Ka.); **pon:gare, pon:ga_ra** (Tu.)(DEDR 4468).

murukku palas tree, butea frondosa (Ta.); **murikku** erythrina indica; butea frondosa (Ma.); **mutta, muttaga, muttala, muttuka, muttuga, mur..taga, mur..tuga** b. frondosa (Ka.); **muttaka** (Tu.); **mo_dugu, mro_dugu** (Te.); **modg** (Kol.); **murtand.** (Ga.); **mur mar.a_, mur, murrar., murar., moghar.i, mogaree, mut.o_, mot.o_** (Go.); **murka_** (Kur.); **murko** name of a tree (Malt.); cf. Santali. **muru'd** (DEDR 4981). cf. **erukku** calotropis gigantea (Ta.); **erikku** id. (Ma.); **ekke, ekka, erke, yakka** gigantic swallow-wort or manure-leaf, calotropis gigantea (Ka.); **ekkamale, ekkama_le, ekkame** swallow-wort, c. gigantea (Tu.); **arka** c. gigantea (Skt.)(DEDR 814).

6632.**Lac dye: bodel** b. frondosa which yields lac dye. cf. **potika_** cloth (CDIAL 8400). **potti** garment of fibres, cloth (Ta.); bark, a sort of linen cloth (DEDR 4515)}.

6633.**Image: upside down**: **put.t.ha_** upside down (L.P.); **pait.ha** placing hand down with back up (Or.); **prapr.s.t.ha** having prominent or protuberant back (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 8692).

6634.**Image: throat**: **bond.ka** throat (Kol.); **bon.d.uga, bon.d.uva** gullet (Te.)(DEDR 4501).

6635.**Image: upper part of back**: cf. **pot.** upper part of back (Pa.)(DEDR 4514). **pu_ta** buttocks (Skt.); **puta** du. buttocks (Skt.); **apapu_ta** du. badly formed buttocks (Pa_n..); **po_ti_** rectum (Pa_rGr..com.); **pou** the hinder part, rear; **puo~, pua~_** adv. behind; **po~yo~** hindmost (S.); **puttara** vulva (Pkt.); **pu~_t^{u}** part of the body behind the pudenda (K.); **puti_** vulva; **phuti_, phuddi_** vulva of small girl (Ku.); **puti** vulva (N.); **putu** vulva of young woman (N.); **po_ri_** tail; **pori** (Gypsy); **pot.h, pot.i** rectum (K.); **pu~t.ki** anus (B.); **pu_t.** sacrum bone of a cow (H.)(CDIAL 8321). cf. **pr.s.t.i** back (Kaus'.)(CDIAL 8370). cf. **pr.s.t.ha** back, hinder part (RV.)(CDIAL 8371). **Image: back; behind**: **apa_ktah** back (AV.);. **pa_kta_t** from behind (RV.); **pa_c-** behind (RV.); **pate~_i** after (Ash.); **al patai** (Wg.); **pat** (Pas'.); **pata** behind (Gaw.); **patae** afterwards (Gaw.); **pade** back, again (Wot..); **pat** after (Bshk.); **patai** second; **patka** again (Bshk.); **pat, pad** behind (Tor.); **pato_** (Mai.); **phat** (Sh.); **pot^{u}** hinder, subsequent; **pat^{i}** behind (K.); **ptte** behind (WPah.); **pati_r** after, beyond (Ku.); **pattar** further behind (WPah.); **pattrau~** hinder (WPah.); **patama** adv. back (NiDoc.); **patyum^{u}** hindmost (K.); **pettio~** hinder (WPah.)(CDIAL 7732). **pot.** upper part of back; **pottel** back; adv. behind (Pa.); **pot., pot.tel, pot.t.u** back (Ga.)(DEDR 4514).

6636.**Flat**: **pr.thula** broad (MBh.); **puthula** broad, flat (Pali); **pihula** wide (Pkt.); **phla_, pho_la_** (L.); **po_hllo_, pohlo_, puhlo_** fat (P.); **pahol.u_, pol.u_** wide, loose (G.); **pal.al, pul.ul** wide,open (Si.); **ful.au** (Md.)(CDIAL 8361). **Image: palm**: **pr.ek, pir.ik, per.ek** palm of hand (Pas'.); **pir.ik** id. (Shum.); **pr.thu** wide (Skt.)(CDIAL 8358). cf. **bot.t.u** finger, toe (Ka.)(DEDR 4493). cf. **put.hi_ an:gur.i_** thumb (Pas'.); **pot.h^{u}** plump (K.)(CDIAL 8300). **bo~t., bo~t.a_** finger (H.)(CDIAL 12045). **Toe**: **bot.** toe (Kon.lex.) **bat.r.i_** loose rings worn on the toes by women (Kur.); **bat.ri_** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 3880). **a~ut.ha, bichia** toe-ring (Santali.lex.)

6637.**Image: small fish**: **pu~t.hi** species of small fish (B.); **pus.t.ika_** oyster (Skt.)(CDIAL 8302). **po_ta_dha_na** shoal of young fish (Skt.); **pahun.a_, pahun.i, pohan.a_** shoal of young fish (Or.)(CDIAL 8401). **Image: collection of fish**: **poha_r** collection of young fish (Mth.)(CDIAL 8402). **pro_s.t.hi_** the fish cyprinus pausius (Bhpr.); **pro_s.t.hika_** cyprinus sophore (Skt.); **put.hi** a kind of small fish (A.); **pu~t.hi, pu~t.i** (B.); **put.hi, put.i** a kind of carp (Or.); **pot.hi_** a small fish (Mth.); **po~t.hi_, po~t.i_** the carp cyprinus pausius (H.)(CDIAL 9020).

6638.**Image: lid, cover; hidden**: **pur.u** lid, cover (S.); **pur.** cover, slab, millstone (L.)(CDIAL 8253). **pudi** cover (Ka.); **poda-, podap-, podat-** to thatch, cover; **podepi** covering (Kod..); **podake** a covering (Ta.); **podugu, poduvu** to cover, envelop; **poduvu** covering (Te.)(DEDR 4509). **put.ati** enfolds, envelops (Bhpr.); **put.ita** sewn (Skt.); **-pr** hide (Pr.); **put.** hidden (Psht.); **pur.ia-pus** hedgehog (Wg.)(CDIAL 8255). cf. **putai (-v-, -nt-)** to be concealed; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to bury, hide, conceal, cover (Ta.)(DEDR 4509). **prago_payati** guards; conceals (Skt.); **pot** underground part of a post, deep muddy place; **potiba** to bury, fill up with earth (A.); **po~t** the length of anything buried underground; **pota_, po~ta_, puta_, pu~ta_** to bury (B.); **pota_** foundation; **potiba_, putiba_** to bury (Or.)(CDIAL 8474). cf. **po_tikai** stake (Ta.)(DEDR 4585). **Image: polishing stone**: cf. **po_tra** *cleaning instrument; the Potr.'s soma vessel (RV.); **pot** jeweller's polishing stone (Bi.)(CDIAL 8404). **pe_d.un** to ooze, drop out (K.)(CDIAL 8687).

6639.**Image: dwarf**: **put.t.ayati** is or becomes small (Dha_tup.); **put.t.a** chubby (N.); **pur.ko** dwarf (N.); **put.t.a** small, dwarfish (Tu.Ka.)(CDIAL 8256).

6640.**Powder**: **podil** flour (Nk.); **podil, por, poyl** id., husk dust (Pa.); **poddu_l, podul** flour (Ga.)(DEDR 4506). **pin.t.i** flour, meal, powder (Ta.); **pin.d.i** flour, powder (Te.); flour (Ga.Kond.a); **pind.i_** flour (Kol.); **pind.i, pind., pindi_** id.; **pind.i** id., powder (Go.)(DEDR 4162). **Flour of millet**: **pis.t.a** crushed, ground (RV.); flour (BhP.); cake (Skt.); **pis.t.aka** flour (Skt.); **pis.t.i_** (Bhpr.); **pis.t.ika** cake of rice-flour (Skt.); **pit.t.ha** crushed seeds, flour (Pali); flour (Pkt.); **pet.t.ha** flour (Pkt.); **pi_t.** (Wot..); **pis.t.o** pret. of **pi~s.** (Phal.); **pi_t.ho** rice-flour; **pit.hi** powder of grain or pulse (Ku.); **pit.ho** flour, powder (N.); **pit.ha_** powder, powdered rice, cake-bread (A.); cake (B.Or.); **pi_t.ha_, pit.t.ha_** boiled meal pudding; **pit.t.hi_** small boiled meal pudding (Bi.); **pit.ha_r** rice pounded in water (Mth.); **pi_t.ha_** cake (Bhoj.); powdered pulse (Aw.); sweetmeat of rice-flour with coconut and sugar; **pi_t.hi_, pit.t.hi_** pulse steeped in water and then peeled and ground (H.); **pi_t.h** flour; **pi_t.hu~** flour of millet; **pi_t.hi_** yellow powder applied to bodies of bride and bridegroom (G.); **pi_t.h** flour; **pit.hi_** fine flour (e.g. of rice)(M.); **pit.t.i** powder, meal (Konkan.i); **pit.i** meal, dust (Si.); **pi_t.ho** pp. **pi_t.hi_** dough of pulse-flour (S.); **pi_t.ha_** pp. (L.); **pi_t.t.ha_** pp. (whence **pi_t.hn.a_** to grind); **pi_t.h** ground barley mash for calving cows; **pi_t.hi_** pulse-flour (P.)(CDIAL 8218). **pis.t.apu_ra** a cake of flour and butter (Skt.); **pit.hauri_** cake made of flour etc. (H.)(CDIAL 8219). **pis.t.o_daka** water mixed with flour (MBh.); **pit.hou, pit.ha, pit.ha_u** liquid paste of moistened ground rice used for making cakes (Or.)(CDIAL 8220). **pi_san.** to be ground (L.)[cf. **pim.sati** grinds (Skt.)(CDIAL 8142)]; **pisn.a_** (P.); **pisna_** (H.)(CDIAL 8221). cf. **pi_d.ita** pressed, squeezed (Mn.); **pir.ia_** oil-cake (Or.)(CDIAL 8228). cf. **pi_d.ana** act of pressing or squeezing (R.)(CDIAL 8225). **Ground spice**: cf. **pot.i (-v-, -nt-)** powder, dust, ash, particle, fragment (Ta.); **pir-y** dust (To.); **wid-y** powder, ground spice (To.); **pu_d.** powder (M.)(DEDR 4481). cf. **pu_r..i** powder, dust, sacred ashes (Ta.)(DEDR 4316).

6641.**Image: water creature**: cf. **pur-ugu** insect (Te.lex.) **pu_tara** a partic. aquatic animal (Skt.); term applied to an insignificant person (HParis'.); **pu_ara, po_ra** small water creature (Pkt.); **puaro** insects formed in foul water (S.); **pu_ra_** animalculae found in water (P.)(CDIAL 8322). cf. **pur..u** worm (Ta.lex.)

6642.Ficus religiosa**: bo_dhi** holy fig tree, ficus religiosa, pippala, kujara_s'ana, as'vattha (Amarako_s'a, IV.II.1).

6692.**Image: a clod**: **pen.t.e, pet.t.a** a clod; a lump, a concrete mass (Ka.); **pe_n.d.a** a mass of slightly wetted earth adhering to the feet in walking (Ka.); **pen.t.e gat.t.u** to coalesce into a mass, to concrete; to become one mass; **pen.t.e, pen.d.i** a bundle (Ka.); **pe_n.d.hi_** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **het.t.a** dregs of castor-oil (Ka.lex.) cf. **pe_d.ha** lump (Pkt.); **per.** lump (H.)(CDIAL 8377).

6693.**Image: harrow**: **het.t.a, et.t.a** a bush-harrow (Ka.lex.)

6696.**Image: badge**: **pen.d.eya, pen.d.eha** a badge of honour or a trinket for the foot; a badge of honour in the form of a ring made of metal, grass or rope for the foot (Ka.); **pen.d.emu, pen.d.e_ra** (Te.); **pe_n.d.e_m.** a necklace composed of strings of pearls; a loop or ring; **pe_t.i_** an ornament for the arm (M.); **pen.t.aiyam** a ring, a trinket of women (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6643.**Bench**: **pro_s.t.ha** bench, stool (TBr.); **pro_s.t.he_s'aya** reclining on a seat (RV.); **put.uva** bench, stool (Si.); **phu_hr.** matting; **phu_hr.i_** mat for sitting or kneeling on (L.)(CDIAL 9018).

6584.**Image: to carry on shoulder**: **pin.d. (-it-)** to carry on shoulder (with kavr.i); **pind.- (-t-)** id. (Pe.)(DEDR 4161).

6643a.**Image: seat**: **pin.d.ika** a stool or seat of various shapes; a base or pedestal (Ka.lex.) **pi~_r.** firestone (Pas'.); **pend.^{u}** house-altar (K.); **pi~r.i** seat on either side of door (N.); **pi~r.a_, pi~r.i** stool without legs, front earthen floor of hut (B.); **pin.d.i** platform (Or.); **pi~_r.** embankment round a tank or between two reservoirs, rim of mud round edge of sugarmill; **pi~_r.i_** platform of lingam (Bi.)(CDIAL 8168). cf. **bhit.a** sandhill (S.)(CDIAL 9491). **pi_t.ha** stool, bench (Gr.S.); **pi_t.haka** (BhP.); **pi_t.hi_, pi_t.hika_** (R.); **pi_t.ha, pi_t.haka, pi_t.hika_** (Pali); **pi_d.ha, pi_d.haga** stool; **pi_d.hi_** supporting beam of a house; **pi_d.hia_** a kind of seat (Pkt.); **pi_re** outside wall (Pr.); **pi_r, pi_r^{u}** stool (K.); **pi_r.hi_** throne (S.); **pihr.a_, pihr.i_** stool; **pi_r.a** (L.); **pi_r.ha_, pi_r.hi_** (P.); **pi_r.o** (Ku.); **pira_** stool, bench (N.); **pira** stool; **pi_ri** beam of a boat, flat pieces of wood fixed crosswise over shafts of a cart (A.); **pir.ha** altar, platform; **pir.ha_** stool; **pir.hi** footstool (Or.); **pi_r.ha_, pi_r.hi_, pi_r.hi** stool (Mth.); **pi_r.ha_** (Bhoj.); **pi_d.ha** (OAw.); **pi_r.ha_** large square stool; **pi_r.hi_** small square stool (H.); **pi_d.hiyu~** beam to which floor planks are fastened (G.); **pi_d.h^{i}** molar tooth; **pi_d.hiyu~** molar tooth, gums (G.); **dantapi_t.ha_h** pl. tooth sockets (VS.); **pid.he~** stool (M.); **pil.a, pila** ledge along a house to sit on, veranda, portico (Si.); **pe_d.ha, pe_d.hi_, pe_d.hia_** stool (Pkt.); **per.a_** stairs (Pas'.); **ped.hi_** shelf fixed in a wall (S.); step of a ladder (G.); raised place on the floor (M.)(CDIAL 8222). **pi_t.haga** moving about on a stool, crippled (MBh.); **pil.u** cripple (Si.)(CDIAL 8223). **pira_li** outer portion of the floor of a house, the plinth of a house (A.)(CDIAL 8224). cf. **ve_di** raised piece of ground serving as an altar and usually strewed with kus'a grass (RV.); stand, bench (MBh.)(CDIAL 12107).

6691.**Image: float**: **pin.d.i** a float contived as to cross ferries in high floods during rainy season (Tu.lex.)

6690.**Generation; kinsman of the seventh degree**: **pi_d.i** a generation (Ka.); **pid.hi_** (M.H.Te.)[**e_r..u pi_d.iya tanaka purus.aru (sana_bhi**) i.e. a relation or kinsman as far as the seventh degree, sapin.d.a]; **pin.d.a** a cake or ball of meal offered to the manes (Ka.lex.)

6644.**Image: roar**: **put.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to utter a loud noise, roar, rattle; n. sound, noise (as from a stroke)(Ta.); **pod.- (pot.t.-)** (dog) barks; **i.sa pod.-** to whistle (Kol.); **por.-** to bark (Nk.); **porp- (port-)** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 4254).

6645.**Heir to the crown**: **pat.t.a-k-ka_ran-** title-holder; title of the headman of the Tot.t.iyar and Kon:kuve_l.a_l.a castes (Ta.lex.); **pa_t.vi_-ku~var** heir to the crown (G.)(CDIAL 7706). **pat.t.ika_** (Skt.) **pat.t.am** an ornament worn on the forehead by women (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.am** title, appellation of dignity, title of office (Ta.); regency, reign (Ta.); **pat.t.an:kat.t.i** one who is crowned, anointed or invested with authority; title of the headman of certain castes, as kaikko_l.ar, paravar, etc.; a caste: kat.aican-, name of a caste of lime-burners and basket-makers (**G.Tn.D.D. i,145**); **pat.t.attu-p-pil.l.ai** heir-apparent, male heir to a throne; title of the hereditary headman of the nan:kut.ive_l.a_l.ar (**E.T. v,246**); **pat.t.a-p-peyar** title, honorific name; nickname; **pat.t.a-c-ci_t.t.u** sanad conferring titles; **pat.t.an.-kat.t.utal** to confer a title (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,27**); to invest with office, dignity, authority; to install, crown (**Tan-ippa_. i,391,48**); to fasten a gold band on the foreheads of the bridal pair in a marriage; to perform the ceremony of indicating the succession to the estate of a deceased person among mar-avas, wherein, before the corpse is removed, the chief heir and his wife take two balls of cowdung mixed with various kinds of grain and stick them on to the wall of their house and throw them in water on the eighth day after death (**E.T. v,42**); to perform the ceremony of going round the deceased during cremation (Ta.lex.) **Royal grant, inscribed on a copper plate**: **pat.t.a** slab, tablet (Pali.MBh.); **pat.t.a_** title deed to land (P.); lease (L.); **pat.t.i_** narrow strip of level ground (L.); **pat.t.** sandy plain (P.); **pa_t.o** plot of land, strip, side (N.); **pa_t.a_** table land (M.)(CDIAL 7699). **Levelled**: **pat.na_** to be levelled, be irrigated (H.)(CDIAL 7711). **bed** a head-dress consisting of a narrow, more or less long, piece of cloth tied round the head, a turban, called pugri in India (Mu.); cf. **pat.t.ai** narrow strip of cloth (Ta.)(Mu.lex.) **Assessment**: **pat.t.e** a roll of an assessment in general (Ka.lex.) **pat.t.e** a strip; silk; document specifying a grant of land (Tu.lex.) **pat.t.i, pat.t.e** list, catalogue (Kon.lex.) **Weapon cleaner's polishing horn**: ***s'r.n:ga-pat.t.a** horn slab; **si~ghaut.a_** weapon cleaner's polishing horn (Bi.)(CDIAL 12585). **ta_mra-pat.t.a** copper plate (for inscribing)(Ya_.); **ta~_bot.i_** piece of copper of shape and size of a brick (M.)(CDIAL 5786). **ta_mra-pattra** copper plate (for inscribing)(Skt.); **tamot**^{i} copper plate (Ku.)(CDIAL 5787). **patti_, pattri_** thin slip of iron (P.); **pattra** leaf of book (Skt.); **pa_to** metal plate used to repair something broken (Ku.); **pata_** thin metal plate (A.); **pa_ta** metal-foil (Or.); **pa_tia_** thin slip of metal (Or.); **pa_t** thin metal plate (H.); **pa_tta** slice (Si.)(CDIAL 7733). **Thin**: **pattala** thin (Pkt.); **patalo** thin (Ku.); **pa_talo, pa_tulo** (N.); **pa_tal** thin (A.B.); **pa_tla_** thin (B.); sowing wide apart (Bi.); thin, weak (H.); **pa_tar, pa_tur** id. (H.); **pa_tla_** id. (L.P.); **pa_tal.a, pa_tal.a_** thin (Or.); **pa_tar** sowing wide apart (Bi.); slender, delicate (Mth.); thin (Aw.); **pa_tar**^{i} thin (Aw.); **pa_tl.u~** thin (G.); **pa_tal.** (M.); **pa_ttal.a** (M.); **ptali, petali** flat (Si.)(CDIAL 7736). **pat.t.a** a royal grant or edict (Ya_j.); **pat.t.a-upa_dhya_yah** a writer of royal grants and other documents; **pat.t.akah** a plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts; a document; **pat.t.ika_** a tablet, plate; a document; **pat.t.aulika_** a kind of bond or lease (bhu_mikara grahan.a vyavastha_pakah patrabhe_dah: Ta_rana_tha's Va_chaspatyam); a written legal opinion (Skt.lex.) **pat.t.ayam** royal grant inscribed on a copper plate; deed conferring a title; document given to a ryot showing on what terms he is to cultivate for the year (**Kur-r-a_.u_t.al. 20**); **pat.t.ai** copper plate for inscribing royal grants or orders; plate, slab, tablet; **pat.t.ar-ai** community; guild, as of workmen (Ta.lex.) **Title-deed**: **pat.t.a_** deed of lease; title-deed; document given by a soverign power recognising the title of a ryot to his holding; **pat.t.a_-k-ka_ran-** leaseholder; **pat.t.an.-kat.t.i** one who is crowned, anointed or invested

with authority; title of the headman of certain castes, as Kaikko_l.ar, Paravar, etc.; a caste (Ta.lex.) **pattiram** written document, bond, deed, order; letter, epistle (Ta.lex.) **Ola leaf; royal grant**: **pat.t.ikai** ola leaf; royal grant or deed (**Perun.. Vattava. 1,1,3**) (Ta.lex.) **Lease-deed**: **pa_t.t.am** contract of lease (**Na_.**); tax, rent; cf. **a_t.t.uppa_t.t.am, mi_n-pa_t.t.am (S.I.I. iii,115,9)**; cf. **bha_t.a** (Skt.); **pa_t.t.appit.ippu** the amount of premium paid by a lessee to his landlord (**Na_.**); **pa_t.t.anel** the quantum of paddy fixed to be paid as rent to a landlord in a contract of lease (**S.I.I. v,92**); **pa_t.t.a-nilam** wet lands on which was fixed a low assessment in grain (**G.Tn.D.I, 311**);the land obtained on lease;**pa_t.t.a-c-ci_t.t.u** lease-deed; **pa_t.t.akka_ran-** lessee; tenant, opp. to **can-mi** (Ta.lex.) **pat.a** a title deed, a written document of acquisition or transfer of property (Mu.); **pat.t.a_** (H.Skt.)(Mu.lex.) **Village**: **pat.i_** the group of villages under a **mr.ki** (Mu.); **pat.t.i_** town, village (Ta.); **pat.t.i** division of a village (H.); **pa_t.-mund.a** or **hatumund.a**, **maran mund.a** a village chief who does not collect himself the rent in all his hamlets but has under him one or several hamlet chiefs called **t.olamund.a, hur.in mund.a** (or **kiliren mund.a** when the clan of the hamlet differs from that of the village) who collect it in their respective hamlets and hand it over to him. He in his turn hands it over with the rest of the village rent to the manki (Mu.lex.) **par.ha** a group formed by all the villages of a clan which are grouped around the original village (Mu.); **pa_r.a_** sportive association of a group of villages (Oraon); cf. **pat.i, pi_r.** (Mu.lex.) **Title**: **pat.t.am** title, appellation of dignity, title of office; plate of gold worn on the forehead, as an ornament or badge of distinction; regency, reign; an ornament worn on the forehead by women (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,6**)(Ta.); **pat.t.a-virutti, °ma_n-iyam, °yin-a_m** lands granted to learned Bra_mins rent-free or at a low rent (**I.M.P.Tj. 35; I.M.P.N1. 615**); **pat.t.a_-man.iyam** office of the village munsif; **Plate of gold worn on the forehead**: **vattira-pat.t.am** ornamental plate worn on the forehead; frontlet; **vattira-pe_takan < vastra-bhe_daka** tailor; **vattiram < vaktra** face (**Caiva. Ca. Potu. 332**)(Ta.lex.) **pat.t.am** gold (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.a-varttan-ar** vassal kings who wear a plate on their foreheads, dist. fr. makut.a-varttan-ar (**Pa_rata. Ve_t. 59**); **pat.t.a-varuttan-am** id. (**Cilap. 3,124, Urai**); **pat.t.a-varttan-am** a large mark worn on the forehead by certain classes of bra_hmins (Ta.lex.)

6646.**Stone slab**: **pa_t.o** grinding stone (G.); **pa_t.t.a_** id. (M.); **pa_t.a_** stone slab for grinding on (A.); **pa_t.i_** id. (Bi.); **pa_t.** washing board (Bi.); slab (H.)(CDIAL 7699). **Tablet, flat board**: **pot.ᵘ** flat board, leaf of door, etc. (K.); **pat.a** slab, tablet, metal plate (K.Si.); **pa_t.i, pat.a_** wooden plank, metal plate (Or.); **pat.t.a** slab, tablet (MBh.Pali); slab of stone, board (Pkt.); **pat.ami** tablet; **pat.i** tablet (NiDoc.); **putᵘ** plank (K.); **pa_t.i** tablet, slate; **pa_t.** board (A.B.); **pat.t.a_** id. (P.)(CDIAL 7699). **Stick; slice**: **patta** board, stick (Si.); **petta** thin piece of wood (Si.); **patta** slice, side of body, side (Si.)(CDIAL 7733). **pat.t.i_** board to write on (S.); writing board (P.M.); board, writing board (Ku.)(CDIAL 7699). **pat.t.ai** palmyra timber, rafter (Ta.); **pat.t.a** bough (Ma.); **pat.i** rafter (Tu.); **pat.t.e** bar or spar of wood, piece of timber of door frame (Te.); **pat.a** board (Kui)(DEDR 3875). **pattiram** leaf (**Ven:kaikko_. 120**); palm leaf of a book (**Tiruva_lava_. 38,24**)(Ta.lex.) **Plank, wedge**: **pat.ᵘrᵘ** plank over a watercourse (K.); **pat.t.i** boat's landing plank (S.); **pa_t.i** inn (N.); **pat.t.o** central beam of house (P.); **pa_t.t.a_** bench, stool, throne (B.); wedge for beam of plough (Mth.); **pa_t.t.i** anything flat, rafter (B.); **pa_t.** wedge fixing beam to body of plough, washing board (Bi.); **pat.t.a_** wedge (Bi.Gaya); **pa_t.** end of handle of handle of mattock projecting beyond blade (Mth.); **pa_t.alau** dining stool (G.); **pa_t.r.o, pa_t.r.i_** beam (G.); **pat.a** metal plate, slab (Si.); **pa_t.na_** to roof (H.)(CDIAL 7699). **pat.t.at.ai** frame of timbers to place under a dhoney when ashore, to keep it from the ground (Ta.lex.)

6647.**Image: pillar**: **par-r-u** pillar; support (**Kur-al., 88**)(Ta.lex.)

6648.**Image: necklace**: **pat.t.at.ai** neck-ornament (Ta. <Te.); **pat.t.ad.i** a kind of necklace (Tu.); **pat.t.ed.a** a sort of ornament worn by women round the neck (Te.) (DEDR 3866).

6649.**Blunt; stupid**: **bad.d.u** bluntness, dullness (Ka.); blunt, edgeless; dull, stupid, obtuse (Tu.)(DEDR 3883). **vat.hara** dull, stupid; **vat.ara** wicked, unsteady; **bas.t.a** fool (Skt.); **wa_n.t.a** adj. fat (Gaw.); **va~_t.hi_ca_ pita_** blockhead (G.); **ban.d.ha_** bullock with broken tail (Bi.); **vad.ha** dumb (Pkt.); **vat.hara** bulky, gross (Pali); **vad.hara** stupid, lazy; rogue, son of a Brahman by a Vais'ya woman (Pkt.)[cf. **vad.** woman's lewd conduct which results in a bastard child; **vad. mog** bastard child; **ban.d.v** lewdness (of a woman who has intercourse with many men)(Ko.)(DEDR 3902)]; **vat.t.hya_, vat.hya_** large and lubberly (M.); **banthar.a, banthar.a_** blunt, obstructive (Or.)(CDIAL 11236). **Lazy**: **mat.t.ha** lazy (Pkt.); **ma_t.a** slow, sluggish (B.); **mot.h^{u}** dull, worthless (K.); **mat.hu** base metal, alloy, dross; **mat.ho** bad, weak, diluted (S.); **mat.t.ha_** lazy, slow, blunt, cheap; cheapness, glut; slow (L.); **mat.h-lu_na_** imperfectly salted (P.); **mat.hunn** blockhead (P.); **ma_t.hu** slowly (Ku.); **ma_t.ho** slow (N.); **ma_t.h** blunt, slow; **mat.ha_** immature, coarse (of rice)(A.); **ma_t.ha** slow, sluggish, blunt (B.); **ma~_t.hua_** slow, lazy (Or.); **ma_t.ha_, mat.t.ha_** slow (H.); **ma_t.heru~** a little, not much (G.); **ma_t.h** dumpy, stunted; **ma_t.ha_** blockhead (M.); **mo~t.hur^{u}** lazy, inert (K.); **mat.t.har** slow, lethargic (Bhoj.); **ma_t.harn.e~** to become dull or languid (M.); **mar.hu** sluggard; **mar.ho** sluggard, feeble old man (S.); **mad.d.i_** stupid, fool (H.); **ma_n.d.ua_** dull, foolish, coarse, fat (Or.)(CDIAL 9723). **mat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to be indolent, inactive (**Perumpa_n..254**)(Ta.lex); sleep, be dispirited, droop (as the head or sheaves of grain), wither; sloth, idleness, indolence (**Kur-al.,371**) (Ta.lex.); lazy person, bending down (as sheaf of paddy); **mat.imai** idleness, sloth, inactivity; **mat.ivu** inactivity, indolence, discouragement; **mat.an:ku** to be indolent, inactive (Ta.); **mat.ikka** to grow tired, lazy, be backward, averse, doubt, despond; **mat.iyuka** to be lazy; **mat.ivu** laziness; **mat.iyan** backward, undecided, lazy; **mat.ippu** aversion, backwardness; **mat.uppu** backwardness, loathing, dislike; **mat.ukka** to be foiled, tired of, faint, loathe (Ma.); **mad.avu** to become useless, worthless, hesitate, shrink, dislike (Te.); **mar.i-, mad.iy-** to lie down, sleep (Kol.); **mad.- (mat.t.-)** id. (Pa.); **mind.a_na_, minda_na_, mend.a_na_, mi_nd.-, mi_r.** to sleep; **mind.a_na_** to lie on one side; **mi_r.a_na_** to sleep on one's side (Go.); **mat.t.a** sluggish, lazy, sluggard (Br.)(DEDR 4652). **Blockhead**: **mat.aiyan-** blockhead (Ta.); **mat.appam** simplicity, credulity; **mat.t.an-** dullard; **mat.t.i** dolt, blockhead; clumsiness, awkwardness, roughness; **mat.t.ittan-am** stupidity, foolishness (Ta.); **mat.t.ai** stupid fellow (Ta.); **man.n.an-** clodhopper, dullard, stupid person (Ta.); **mat.am** stupidity (Ma.); **mat.t.ataram** rusticity, awkwardness; **mat.t.i** clumsy (Ma.); **mat.a** confusion, stupidity (Ka.); **mat.t.a** illusion, phantom (Ka.); **mad.d.a** stupid man (Ka.); **mad.d.atana** stupidity (Ka.); **mad.d.i** a stupid, dull, awkward person; awkwardness, clumsiness, rudeness (Ka.); **mad.iya~d.u** fool; **mad.d.i** dull, stupid, awkward, clumsy; **mad.d.itanamu** stupidity, dullness, rudeness, rusticity, clownishness (Te.)(DEDR 4647). **Ignorant person; buffoon**: **mat.am** ignorance, folly; simplicity, credulity; **mat.amai** ignorance, stupidity, silliness, folly (Ta.); **mat.ava_r** fools (**Kur-al.,153**); **mat.avan-** stupid person (**Pur-ana_.106**); **mat.an-** ignorant person (Ta.lex.) **mad.d.i_** stupid, fool (H.); **ma_r.o** thin (Ku.); **ma_d.a_** left fallow (of fields)(M.); **man.d.ua_** dull, foolish, coarse, fat (Or.); **ma_r.o** thin, wicked (S.); **ma_r.a_** bad, thin, poor (L.); **ma_t.hu_** buffoon (H.); **ma_t.ha_** blockhead (M.); **mot.h^{u}** dull, worthless (K.); **ma_t.ha** slow, sluggish (B.); **ma_t.hu~** vicious, bad, unfortunate (G.); **ma_t.harn.e~** to become dull or languid (M.); **mat.t.har** slow, lethargic (Bhoj.); **mar.hu** sluggard (S.); **mar.ho** sluggard, feeble old man (S.)(CDIAL 9723). **man.d.u** fool (Ta.); **mon.d.a** id.

(Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **ma_t.an-** ignorant, stupid man; dullard (Ta.lex.) **matthar** slow, dim, dull (N.); **mandara** slow, tardy, large, thick (Skt.); **manthara** slow, lazy, dull, bent, hunchbacked (Skt.); **ma_da_** lazy, dull, slow (Or.); **mam.thara** slow, dull, crooked (Pkt.); **mandhiro** dwarfish, short, low, little (S.); **madhuro** dim, tasteless (N.); **manda** slow, lazy, stupid, unprofitable (Pali); **mam.da** slow, lazy, base, small; n. illness (Pkt.); **mond^{u}**, **munz^{u}** slow, dull, stupid (K.); **mando** bad, wicked (S.); **manda_** evil-speaking; **manda_** bad (L.); **manda_** vile, slow, gentle (Mth.); slow, sluggish, stupid (H.); **mand, mada_d, ma~dat.** slow, stupid (M.); **madi** defective, insufficient, low, vile (Si.); **madu** slow (Md.); **mai~d** lazy, stupid (M.) (CDIAL 9754). **malva** silly (AV.); **mali, mal.i** lazy, slack, tired (Si.)(CDIAL 9915). **min.d.hin.o** silent and stupid in appearance but really treacherous and cunning (S.); **min.d.hu~** having deep-laid plans, crafty, conceited (G.); **met.a_** slow in work, heavy-bodied (A.); **men.d.a** foolish (Or.); **men.d.ha_** fool (Or.)(CDIAL 10120). **middha** torpor, stupidity (Pali); **middhin** sluggish (Pali); **minnha_** dim, slight, perverse, taciturn, revengeful (P.); **mindhiro** short, low, little (S.); **meda_** indolent slow (A.); slow, dull (B.); foolish (Or.)(CDIAL 10122). cf. **medu** dullness; slowness; bluntness, as of an edge (Ta.); **medu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) X cf. **mr.du** soft (Skt.); **medu** softness (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6650.**Belly**: **poccai** paunch, pot-belly (Ta.); **bojje** belly, paunch; **bojju** pot-belly (Ka.); **bojja** belly, paunch; **bor-r-a** pot-belly (Te.); **bokka** big intestine, large stomach of ruminants (Pa.); **pocca** big intestine, stomach; **pacca_** the offal of a ruminant's large intestine; **pohk** intestines; **po_hku** guts; **pokku, pocca** intestines (Go.)(DEDR 4478). **Pot-belly**: **pot.t.e** belly, paunch, stomach, womb; **pod.e** belly, pregnancy; **put.t.i** belly (Ka.); **pot.t.e** pregnancy; **pot.t.ebaji** a pot-belly (**baji** belly); **bod.d.e** stout man (Tu.); **pot.t.a** belly (Te.Kol.Nk.Pa.Go.); **pot.(t.)a** id. (Nk.); **pot.a, pat.t.a** id., stomach (Go.); **pot.a** intestine; **pota_** womb (Go.); **pot.a** stomach; **pot.u** big intestines (Kond.a); **po_t.o** belly (Pe.); **pu_t.a** id. (Mand..); **pa't.a_** id. (Kuwi); **pot.t.a_** bowels, entrails (Kur.); **pur.a** belly, bowels (Malt.)(DEDR 4494).

6651.**Goods and chattels**: **chilu-pat.ru** goods and chattels (?< *skin and feathers) (P.) (CDIAL 7733). **pot.l.ia_r** the man who carried the myrtle from the bridegroom's house to the bride's (WPah.)(CDIAL 7741).

6652.**Mound, heap**: **pis.t.** hillside (Dm.); **patha_** small grassy eminence in a river (Or.)(CDIAL 8371). **put.a** mound, heap (Kond.a); heap, collection, pile, stack (Kui); **put.t.a** a collection, heap, crowd, a number, lot (Te.)(DEDR 4258).

6653.**Image: Indian fig tree**: **bha_n.d.i_ra** the Indian fig tree (Skt.lex.)

6654.**Dog**: **pat.t.i** dog, bitch (Ma.); dog (Ta.)(DEDR 3870).

6655.**Prototype**: **pat.i-y-accu** model, prototype (**Pi. Vi. 50**)(Ta); id. (OKa.)(Ta.lex.)

6656.**Ten**: **pattu, pak-tu** ten; **pak--pattu** 100 (10 x 10); **patt on-patu** nineteen; **patin--** ten (in 11 **patin--on-r-u**, 13 **patin--mu_n-r-u**, 15-18 **patin--aintu, patin-a_r-u, patin-e_r..u, patin-et.t.u**; **patin-a_lu, patin-a_n-ku** fourteen; **patin- a_yiram** 10,000); **pan-n- iran.t.u, pan-n-an.t.u** twelve; **-patu** ten (**irupatu, iruvatu** twenty, **muppatu** thirty, **na_rptu, na_ppatu** forty, **aimpatu, ampatu** fifty, **ar-upatu** sixty, **er..upatu** seventy, **en.patu** eighty); **patin-mar** ten persons; **pappattu** by tens, groups of tens (Ta.); **pattu** (obl. **patin-**) ten; **-patu** id. (in 20, etc.); **patuppattu** by tens; **patinmar** ten persons (Ma.); **pat** ten; **pad-** id. (in 13, 14); **padn-** id. (in 15-

18); **pan-** id. (in 11-18); **patrmba.d, potrmba.d** nineteen; **pand-** eleven; **pon-** ten (in 11,12, 14-18); **pod-** id. (in 13); **po calg** ten calg measures; **-vat** ten (**ivat** twenty, **na.lvat** forty, **ayvat** fifty, **arvat** sixty, **el.vat** seventy); **-bat** id. (**embat** eighty, **tombat** ninety); **-at** id. (**muat** thirty, **na.lat** forty); **patar** by tens; **irva.d** twenty; **irva.d** twenty; **orba.d** nine; **mu pa.d** thirty days; **na.r pa.d** forty days (Ko.); **pot** ten; **pon-** id. (in 11-13); **pa.ng** fourteen; **pu.j** fifteen; **pa.r-** sixteen; **pa.w** seventeen; **pu.t.** eighteen; **pu.n.bo0** nineteen; **-fo0** ten (**ifo0** twenty, **owfo0** seventy, **ot.fo0** eighty); **-po0** id. (**mupo0** thirty, **nalpo0** forty); **-no0** id. (**ebo0** fifty, **e.n.bo0** ninety); **o0** id. (**ar-o0** sixty)(To.); **pattu** ten; **patt ombattu** nineteen; **padin-** ten (in 15-18); **padi-** id. (in 13, 14); **pann-** id. (in 11,12); **padimbar** ten persons; **payin-**, in: **payin-cha_sirvar** 10,000 persons; **-vattu** ten (**mu_vattu** thirty, **na_lvattu** forty, **ayvattu** fifty, **ar-uvattu** sixty); **-pattu** id. (**irpattu** twenty, **el.pattu** seventy, **en.pattu** eighty); **-battu** id. (**tombattu** ninety)(Ka.); **patti** ten; **patt oymbadi** nineteen; **padin-** ten (in 14-18); **padi-** id. (in 13); **pann-** id. (**pannandi** eleven, **panneran.d.i** twelve); **-vadi** id. (**iruvadi** twenty, **aruvadi** sixty, **l.uvadi** seventy); **-pad** id. (**nuppad** thirty; **na.pad** forty); **-badi** id. (**aymbadi** fifty, **mbadi** eighty, **tombadi** ninety); **pav-patti** by tens; **payt a.n.d.i** ten years; **paytak(i) etti** ten pairs of bullocks; **paym bat.t.i** ten measures (Kod..); **pattu** ten; **patt-** id. (in 11); **padu-** id. (in 12-14); **padun-** id. (in 15-19); **-va** (obl. **vatu**) id. (**irva** twenty, **aiva** fifty); **-pa** id. (**muppa** thirty, **na_lpa** forty, **ajipa** sixty, **el.pa** seventy, **en.pa** eighty, **son.pa** ninety)(Tu.); **padi** ten; **padun-** id. (in 11, 15-18); **padu-** id. (in 13,14); **pan-** id. (in 19); **pan.d.ren.d.u** twelve; **-vadi** ten (**iruvadi** twenty, **naluvadi** forty, **ar-uvadi** sixty); **-padi** id. (**muppadi** thirty); **-badi** id. (**e~_badi** fifty, **d.ebbadi** seventy, **enubadi** eighty, **tombadi** ninety)(mod. **vai**, etc.); **paduru, padun.d.ru** (inscr.); **padunr-u** ten persons (Te.); **padi_, padi** ten (Kol.); **pad, padi** id.; pl. **patk** (Go.)(DEDR 3918). **Image: half**: **pa_ti** half (Ta.Ma.); a share (Ma.); **pa.dy** half (Ko.); **po.0y** id. (To.)(DEDR 4074).

6657.**Trumpet flower**: **pat.ala_(i)** stereospermum suaveolens (Car. Su. 2.11,4.38; Ci. 1.1.62). **pat.ala, pat.ali_** a tree (Skt.lex.) Stereospermum suaveolens: **patala** (Skt.); **paral** (H.M.); **parul** (B.); **padiri** (Ta.); **kokkesa** (Te.); **pupatiri** (Ma.); **padal** (P.); **hude** (Ka.); root bark: considered cooling, diuretic, tonic; forms an ingredient in dasamula; flowers: rubbed up with honey to check hiccough; taken in form of a confection as an aphrodisiac; habitat: throughout India in dry localities (GIMP, p. 234). **ja_t.ali, jha_t.ali** bignonia suaveolens (Skt.); **ja_rali_** (OB.); **ja_rul** a partic. kind of tree (B.)(CDIAL 5179). cf. **pa_tiri** trumpet flower, bignonia suaveolens = stereospermum suaveolens (Ma.); **pa_t.ala** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 4075). **ha_dari** (Tadbhava of **pa_t.ala**) the trumpet flower, bignonia suaveolens; **ha_dariya mara** a large tree mimusops kauki (Ka.lex.) **Symplocos racemosa**: **lodhra, rodhra** symplocos racemosa (Car. Su. 4.5,31,46). **lodhra** the tree symplocos racemosa (red bark of which is used for dyeing)(MBh.); **lodhraka** (Skt.); **ro_dhra** red symplocos racemosa (Skt.); **lodda** a kind of tree (Pali); **loddha, luddha** symplocos racemosa (Pkt.); **ld^{u}** the tree (K.); **lod^{a}r** its red wood (K.); **lod.ru** its bark (S.); **lodar, lodh** the tree (P.); **lodh** (B.); **lodha** (Or.); **lodh** its bark (H.); **lodhar** the tree (G.); **lodh, lod** the tree; its bark (M.); **lot** the tree (Si.); **rud^{a}r** red wood of symplocos racemosa, coral (K.); **rudhilo** a partic. red-stalked plant (N.)(CDIAL 11139). Symplocos racemosa: **lodhra** (Skt.); **lodh** (H.B.M.); **lodduga** (Te.); **bhomroti** (A.); bark: cooling, astringent, useful in menorrhagia, bowel complaints, eye diseases, ulcers; in decoction used as a gargle for giving firmness to spongy and bleeding gums; habitat: throughout NE India, upto 2,500 ft. from the Terai of Kumaon to Assam and Chota Nagpur (GIMP, p.237). **Dye**: **lo_dhra** a tree the bark of which is used in dyeing, symplocos racemosa; **kempina lo_dhra** red dye; **bil.iya lo_dhra** white dye; **lo_dhra pus.pa** the tree bassia latifolia = madhuca indica, madhu_ka, gud.apus.pa, ippe (Ka.lex.) **lo_dhra, ro_dhra** name of a tree with red or white flowers (Skt.lex.) cf. **rudhira** red, red-

coloured; saffron (Skt. lex.) **lodam** symplocos racemosa (Santali.lex.) cf. **irpi ka_r.u** mahua liquor (Kuwi); **iruppai** bassia longifolia (Ta.)(DEDR 485). **Trumpet-flower**: **mo_kam** trumpet flower, pa_tiri (Ta.); **mo_gha_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **mo_gha** the trumpet flower, bignonia suaveolens; a species of plant the seeds of which are used a vermifuge (Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_tiri** trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum chelonoides, suaveolens, and xylocarpum (Ta.); **pa_tiri** trumpet-flower, bignonia suaveolens or chelonoides or stereospermum chelonoides (Ma.)(DEDR 4075). **patao** to exchange flowers in token of friendship (Santali.lex.) **pa_t.ala_** the red **lodhra**; the trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom); **pa_t.ala** pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; the trumpet flower, bignonia suaveolens; **pa_t.ala-druma, pa_t.ali** the trumpet-flower; **pa_t.ala_** the trumpet flower, the tree of its blossom; the red lodhra; cf. **pa_t.ali-putra** name of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pa_t.na_ (Skt.lex.) **pad.er, pad.ari** stereospermum suaveolens, a large forest tree; a medium-sized evergreen tree, bischofia javanica (Santali.lex.) **kai~jal, kai~dal** the small tree bischoffia javanica (the bark of which is used as a cure of diarrhoea)(N.); **ke~jal.** a large timber tree used for rafters etc. (M.)(CDIAL 2777). **Red face powder**: "... women used the lac dye to colour the soles of their feet, thus reddening the flights of their steps. They also painted their lips with it and then besmeared them with a powder prepared from **lodhra** wood, which they also used as a face powder." (Gazetteer of India, p.167). **pa_tiri, pa_tirai** yellow-flowered fragrant trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum chelonoides (Ta.); **pa_diri** (Te.); **pa_dari** (Ka.); **pa_tiri** purple-flowered fragrant trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum suaveoleons; white-flowered trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum xylocarpum (Ta.lex.) **pa_t.ala_(i)** stereospermum suaveolens (Car. Su. 2.11, 4.38, Ci. 1.1.62). **pad.er** stereospermum suaviolens (Santali.lex.) **pa_tirik-ku_t.t.am** roots of four trees, viz., **pa_tiri, vilvam, kumir.., tar..uta_r..ai** (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_dari, ha_dari** (Tadbhava of **pa_t.ala**); **pa_dari_ mara** a high tree, stereospermum chelonoides (Ka.lex.) **Apple; trumpet-flower tree**: **pala_** apple (Wg.); **para_r., para_l, parar.i_** (Pas'.); **palo_u,** obl. **pala_l** (Kal.); **pa_t.ali_** bignonia suaveolens (Pali); **pa_d.ali_, pa_d.ala_** (Pkt.); **pa_r.ari** the small tree stereospermum chelonoides (N.); **pa_rali** (A.); **pa_rali_** (OB.); **pa_rul** bignonia suaveolens (B.); **pa_r.al, pa_ral, pa_r.ar, pa_d.hal, pa_d.har** bignonia or stereospermum suaveolens or chelonoides (H.); **pa_d.al., pa_d.l.i_** b. chelonoides (M.); **pal.ol** s. suaveolens (Si.)(CDIAL 8034). **pa_tiri** trumpet-flower tree, stereospermum chelonoides, suaveolens, and xylocarpum (Ta.); trumpet-flower, bignonia suaveolens (Ma.); **pa_dari** s. chelonoides (Ka.); b. chelonoides (Tu.); id. (Te.)(DEDR 4075). **pa_t.ali, pa_t.ali_** bignonia or stereospermum suaveolens (Sus'r.); **pa_t.ala** (MBh.); **pa_t.ala_, pa_t.alaka** (BHSk.)[**pa_t.ala** pale red, pink (Kaus'.); pale red (Pali); **pa_d.ala** red and white, pink (Pkt.); **palalu** brown (Pas'.); **parala_,** f. **pa_rali_** brownish, dusky brown (A.); **pal.ol** brown, reddish (Si.)(CDIAL 8033)].

6658.**Three-quarters**: **par..am** three-quarters; **a_r-utar-par..am, in.an:karpar..am** (Ta.lex.) cf. **paune_** three-fourths or a quarter less (H.lex.)

6659.**Rock**: **pa_r-ai** rock, crag, stratum, hillock; **pa_r** rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock (Ta.); **pa_r-a** rock, large stone, firmness (Ma.); **pa.re** flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house (Kod..); **pa_de** rock (Tu.); **ha_de** id. (Kor.); **pa_ra** slab of stone (Pa.); **pa_rum** (pl. **pa_ru'ku**) rock, boulder (Go.)(DEDR 4121). **Mountain**: **paha_r** mountain (K.); **paha_r.** (L.P.Ku.); **paharo** rock, cliff (N.); **paha_r.** mountain (N.H.Mth.G.); **pa_ha_r.** hill, steep bank (B.); **pa_ha_r.a** hill (Or.); **paha_d.** hill (M.)(CDIAL 8141). **pa_s.a_n.a** stone (Skt.); **pa_s.a_n.i_** small stone used as a weight (Skt.); **pa_sa_n.a** stone, rock (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_ha_n.a**

(Pkt.); **pahan.u** stone (S.); **pa_han.** stone (P.); **pa_han** (Mth.); **pa_hana** (OAw.); **pa_ha~_n** (H.); **pa_han.iim.** inst. sg. (OG.); **pa_n., paha_n.o, pa_n.o** (G.); **pahan.a, pa_n.a** (Si.); **pa_s.a_n.** the excess of weight in one scale which disturbs the equipoise (B.)(CDIAL 8138). **pas.u_** rock, precipice (Wg.); **pas.i_** wall (Pas'.); **pa_h** a kind of stone which is ground with alum and cloves and opium as a poultice for sore eyes (H.)(CDIAL 8140).

6660.**Trust**: **patta'a_na_** to believe, admit (Kur.); **patyare** to believe in (Malt.)(DEDR 3916). **prati_ti** going toward (RV.); understanding; trust (Skt.); **pai_i** trust (Pkt.); **pai_** concord, agreement (S.)(CDIAL 8624). **pratyaya** belief, trust (Mn.); **pratya_yati** convinces (Skt.); **paccaya** ground for belief, confidence (Pali); belief (Pkt.); **pad.iyacca** (Pkt.); **poc^{u}** trust; **pacun** to believe in (K.); **pasa** faith (Si.); **pattiya** trusting; trust; **pattiya_yati** trusts; **pattiya_yana** (Pali); **pattia** adj. and n., **pattiai, pattia_ai, pattijjai** trusts; caus. **pattia_ve_i, pattijja_vai** (Pkt.); **pac-, pats-** to believe (Gypsy); **patijn.a_** to trust; **patia_un.a_** to trust, to inspire trust (P.); **patyu_n.o** to trust (Ku.); **patya_unu** (N.); **patiyan** belief (A.); **pata_iba_** to trust (Or.); **patia_eb** (Mth.); **patiya_yai** (OAw.); **patya_na_** (H.); **patijvu~** (G.); **pa_tyavin.e~** (M.); **patia_ra_** trust (P.); **patya_ro** (Ku.); **patya_r, patya_ro** (N.); **patiya_ra_** (H.); **patiya_r** (G.)(CDIAL 8640).

6661.**Snake-gourd**: **put.al, put.alai, put.o_l** snake-gourd, trichosanthes anguina (Ta.); **put.t.al, pit.t.al** id. (Ma.); **pot.la, pad.ala, pat.ala, pat.la** id., t. dioeca (Ka.); **pad.ala ka_yi** snake-gourd (Kod..); **pat.la** t. anguina (Tu.); **pot.la** t. colubrina (Te.); **bud.rugi ka_ya** gourd (Ga.); **pot.la** snake-gourd (Ga.); a kind of gourd (Go.); snake-gourd (Kond.a); **pud.ra** a kind of pumpkin (Kui)(DEDR 4250). **pat.o_la** the gourd trichosanthes dioeca; its fruit (Sus'r.); id. (Pa.); **pad.o_la, pao_la** (Pkt.); **pad.ol, pandol** t. anguina (P.); **par.ol** t. dioeca (B.); **parar.a_** (Or.); **paror(a_)** (Bi.); **parol, paror.** (Mth.); **pa~d.ol.u~** (G.); **pad.ol., pad.val.** t. dioeca or anguina; its fruit (M.); **pad.d.ula** t. dioeca (Konkan.i); **par.va_l, parva_l** t. dioeca (P.); **parwar** (N.); **parol, parla_, paroyar, paroyal** (B.); **parwar, parwal** (Bi.); **paravara** (OAw.); **parwar, palwal** (H.); **parval.** (G.); **parvar** (M.)(CDIAL 7698). **para_s** gourd; **paras, parra_s, porra_s, par.as** gourd vessel; **pugashee** a bitter gourd (Go.); **pr-a_su, par-asu** water-vessel made out of a gourd shell (Kond.a); **ja_cka** gourd spoon (Pe.); **ja_cu** id.; sp. gourd; **ja_cu_** (pl. **ja_ska**) gourd spoon; spoon; gourd (Kuwi)[Kuwi and Pe. with aphaeresis.](DEDR 4021). **pat.ola** trichosanthes dioica (Car. Su. 4.11,29).

6662.**Intestines**: **p(r)e_gu** entrail, gut, bowel (Te.); **pe.gul** pl. intestines; **pegu_** (pl. **pegu_l**) id. (Kol.); **pe_gul.** id. (Nk.); **pig(g)u** intestine (Nk.); **pir.ul, pir.uvul** pl. smaller intestines (Pa.); **purug** (pl. **purgul**) stomach, intestines; **pud.d.ug** (pl. **pud.gul**) stomach; **pud.g** (**pud.ug**) stomach; **pud.gul** intestines (Ga.); **pi_r** (obl. **pi_t.-**) belly; **pi_t.a_l a_ya_na_** to be pregnant (Go.); **pid.** belly (Br.)(DEDR 4193).[cf. **karal., karul.** liver (Ma.); **kavi.r** stomach (Ko.); **karul., karal.u, karl.u, kal.l.u** an entrail, the bowels (Ka.); **kari** intestines (Kod.); **karalu, karlu** the bowels, the liver (Tu.)(DEDR 1274)]. **Manure, dung**: **pe_l, pe_l.** to ease oneself (Ta.); **pe_l** to void excrements; n. excrement (Ka.); **pa_la_na_, pe_l** to defecate (Go.); **pe_l, pe_lkle** excrement (Go.); **pe~_d.a, pen.d.a** dung of cattle (Te.); **pen.t.a** manure (Te.); **pen.t.ika** hard excrement of sheep, goats, deer, etc. (Te.); **pend.a** cowdung (Kol.Nk.); **pe_n.d.a** dung (of catle)(Kond.a); **pe_nd.a, pend.a_** cowdung (Go.)(DEDR 4441). **poho, po~** lump of dung (M.)(CDIAL 8312). **podl.o** lump of dung (G.)(CDIAL 8377). **pe_s.** dung (Dm.); **pa_s.i** dry cowdung (BHSkt.); dung (Skt.); **pa_s.** cowdung (Shum.Bshk.); **pes.** (Kal.); **pas.** manure (Sh.); **po_s.** (Phal.); **pa_h** human dung used as manure (K.); manure of pulverized cow or buffalo dung (L.); **pa~_** manure (L.); **pa~_s^{i}** (Aw.); **pa~_s** dung, dust (H.); **pos.** dung, cowdung (Kho.); **pus'ka_k, pestik** goat's dung (Ash.); **pis'tik** (Wg.);

pes'kak (Kt.); **pus., pus'ewa_l** sheep's dung (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8139). **bhasman** ashes (AV.Pali); **bhassa** (Pkt.); **bas** fine dust or powder (of charcoal, fuel, cowdung, etc.)(K.); **bhasu** ashes (S.); **bhass** (L.P.); dust (WPah.)(CDIAL 9425). cf. **pa_m.s'u** crumbling soil, dust, sand (AV.); dung, manure (MBh.)(CDIAL 8019). cf. **pur..uti** dust (Ta.)(DEDR 4316). cf. **pur..ukkai, pir..ukkai** dung, as of sheep or rats (**Te_va_. 1110,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Speckled; dung**: **pr.s.a** in cmpd.: speckled (Skt.); **pr.s.at** spotted (AV); 'ghee' in: **pr.s.advant** (RV.); drop of water (Skt.); **pus'k** (Pers.); **pork** dung of sheep or goats (Par.); **pus.** sheep's dung (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8363). **pir..ukkai, pur..ukkai** dung of sheep, goats, rats, etc. (Ta.); **pir..ukka** excrements of rats, snakes (Ma.); **pir..ke, pikke** dung of goats, sheep, deer, rats, etc.; **pit.t.e** excrement of goat or sheep (Ka.); **pid.aka, pid.uka** cake of cowdung dried for fuel (Te.)(DEDR 4185). cf. **gai~t.ha_-pa_u~sa_** ashes produced by burning cowdung (Or.); **pa_m.s'u** dung, manure (Skt.)(CDIAL 8019).

6663.**Anthill**: **pur-r-u, pur-r-am** white anthill (Ta.); **pur-r-u** ground thrown up by moles, rats, esp. a white anthill (Ma.); **pitti** snake hole (Kurub.); **wit-xud-y** high white anthill (**kud-y-** pit)(To.); **puttu, putta, hutta, huttu, utta** white anthill (Ka.); **putti** id. (Kod..); **puca** id., snake's hole (Tu.); **huca, huntu** anthill (Kor.); **put.t.a** anthill, snake's hole (Te.); white anthill (Kol.Nk.); **putkal, put.kal** id.; **putta, put.t.a** nest inside anthill (Pa.); **put.kal** white anthill (Ga.); **putti_, putti, puttu** anthill (Go.); **puRi** id.; **puR(i) set.i** winged flies that swarm round the lamp after the rains; **put.a** anthill (Kond.a); **puci** anthill (Pe.); **pusi, pucci** whie anthill (Kui); **pu_ci, pucci, puci** anthill (Kuwi); **putta_** anthill; **putbelo_** white ants' queen (Kur.); **pute** anthill (Malt.)(DEDR 4335). **puttika_** white ant (Mn.); **putraka** grasshopper (Skt.); **puttalika_** fly (Skt.); **(pipi_lika-)put.a-** anthill (MBh.); **dhan-puta_** winged ants (Ku.); **putko** a kind of small bee (N.); **putalo, pur-putali_** butterfly (Ku.); **dhan-putali_** winged ant (Ku.); **putali** butterfly (N.)(CDIAL 8264).

6664.**Immersion; (sun) sets**: **bud.ai** to plunge; **pod., bud.** plunge (Kon.lex.) **pat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to practise, habituate oneself to (Ta.); **pat.iyuka** to settle, sink; become habitual by learning or exercise; **pat.ikka** to plunge; **pat.ivu** subjugation; habitual (Ma.); **pad.ipuni** to plunge (Tu.); **pa_rva bad.i** dovecote (Pa.); **pa_rva pad.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3848). **d.abd.ub** to sink at once; **d.abac d.ubuc, ud.uc d.ubuc** to sink and rise again; **d.ub** to sink once for all (Santali.lex.) **bud.d.ai** sinks (Pkt.); **bud.d.ati, bo_layati, vrud.ita** submerges; **brud.ati** is immersed (Skt.); **bud.d.a** sunk (Pkt.); **bud.d.ira** buffalo (Pkt.); **bud.-** to sink, set (of sun) (Dm.); **bud., bur.** to bury (Pas'.)[cf. **pu_d.(u)cu** to bury (Te.); **pu_r..(u)** to bury (Ka.); **pu_r..uka** to be buried (Ma.); **puttna_** to set (of the sun only)(Kur.)(DEDR 4376)]; **bur.o_nu** to set (of sun etc.); **bur.izoiki** to sink, set (of sun)(Sh.); **bod.un** to dive, sink (K.); **bud.an.u** (S.); **bud.d.an., bud.an.** to sink, be drowned; **bud.d.a_** drowned (L.); **bud.d.n.a_** to sink (P.); **bur.n.o** to sink in, pierce (Ku.); **bur.nu** to sink (N.); **buriba** (**bu_r** immersion)(A.); **bur.a_** (B.); **bur.iba_** (Or.); **bu_r.ab** to be drowned (Mth.); **bur.al** (Bhoj.); **bu_d.ai, bu_r.ab** (OAw.); **bu_r.na_** (H.); **bud.vu~** (G.); **bud.n.e~** (M.); **bud.d.a_vai** makes sink (Pkt.); **bur.oiki** (Sh.); **bur.e_na_** (L.); **bur.aun.o** to pierce, prick (Ku.); **bur.a_unu** (N.); **bura_iba** to make sink (A.); **bur.a_na** (B.); **bur.aiba_** (Or.); **bur.a_na_** (H.); **bud.a_vvu~** (G.); **bud.avin.e~** (M.); **buthiba_** to dive (Or.); **bo_le_i, bo_lai** submerges (Pkt.); **bol** to dip, bless (Gypsy); **biboldo** jew (Gypsy); **bor.an.u** to dip (S.); **bor.an.** (L.); **borai** (OAw.); **borab** (OAw.); **bol.vu~** (G.); **bol.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9272). Metath. **d.ub** to be drowned (Pas'.); **d.u_b-** (Mai.); **d.up** sinking (Phal.); plunged in (Sh.); **d.ubun** to dive, sink, be ruined (K.); **d.ubbn.a_** to sink (Ku.) **d.ubnu** (N.); **d.ubiba** (A.); **d.uba_** (B.); **d.ubiba_** (Or.); **d.ubab** (Mth.); **d.u_bna_** (H.); **d.ubvu~** (G.); **d.ubn.e~** (M.); **d.ubakn.e~** to gambol in water (M.); **d.u~bn.e~,**

d.u~bhn.e~, d.umn.e~ to gambol in the water (M.); **d.obn.a_** to plunge in (P.); **d.obn.o** (Ku.); **d.obnu** (N.); **d.obna_** to dip, dye (H.); **d.obn.e~** to immerse (M.)(CDIAL 5561). **t.uban.u** to sink, dive (S.); **t.ubban.** to dive, clean out a well (L.); **t.ubbn.a_** to dive (P.); **t.ubi_** a dive (S.); **t.ubbi_** (L.); diving, sinking a well (P.); **t.uba** small pools full of water (Or.); **t.uba_** diving (Or.); **t.obo** diver (S.); **t.oba_** diver, well-cleaner, diving bird (L.); **t.obi_** diving (P.); **t.obha_** diver (P.)(CDIAL 5469). cf. **to_y** to dip, soak, dye (Ta.)(DEDR 3555). **br.ud.ga (br.ud.gi-)** to sink completely in, penetrate; be of such consistency that one sinks into it (Kui); **mur..uku** to bathe the entire body by dipping or pouring (Ta.); **mur..ukku** to immerse; **mur..uttu** to plunge, dip in, drown; **mu_r..** to submerge, engulf; **mu_r..ku** to plunge, submerge, sink as a ship; **mu_r..ttu** id. (Ta.); **mur..ukuka** to sink under water, dive, be immersed; **mur..ukikka, mun.n.ikka** to bathe a child, plunge, sink; **mul.kkuka** to immerse (Ma.); **mu.g- (muy.g-)** to submerge onself, dive, drown; **mul.g- (mul.gy-)** to be lost to one completely (Ko.); **mu.x-** to drown (To.); **mur..ugu, mur..agu, mur..igu, mur..(u)ku, mur..in:ku, mur..un:ku, mur..un:gu, mun.ugu, mun.agu, mun.igu** to go or sink under water, sink, become plunged in a liquid, immerse oneself, dive, dip (Ka.); **mukk-** to dip under water (Kod..); **murkuni, mul.uguni, mun.uguni** to sink, immerse; (sun) to set (Tu.); **murgelu** ducking, diving (Tu.); **munu~gu, mungu, mun.ugu, mud.u~gu** to sink, plunge, dive, be inundated, be drowned (Te.); **muncu** to plunge, immerse, sink (Te.); **mung-** to submerge oneself, (sun) sets; **mungip-** to submerge (Kol.); **mung-** to be submerged (Nk.); **mulg-, muli-** to dive, be immersed (Pa.); **mulg-** to immerse, be immersed (Ga.); **mur.unga_na_** to dive, sink, be drowned; **mur.anda_na_** to drown; **mur.hutta_na_** to plunge (Go.); **mur.n-, mur.un-, mur.ung-** to sink, be drowned; **mur.nd-, mur.nda_na_** id.; **mun.n.**- to immerse, bathe; **mud.d.u_n.-** to be immersed; **mud.d.u_s-** to immerse (Go.); **mur.g- (-it-)** to be drowned, sink (Kond.a); **munj-** to be immersed (Pe.); **munj-** to sink (Mand..); **munja** to be immersed; submersion; **muspa** immersing (Kui); **mru_khali** to dip into; **munjinai** to sink; **munj-** to be immersed, drown, sink (Kuwi); **mulᵘxna_ (mulxyas), munᵘxna_** to sink, be submerged; (sun or moon) sets; **mulxa'a_na_** to plunge, let sink, submerge; **mulᵘxta'a_na_** to cause (somebody or something) to be sunk through the agency of a third person, swallow up (Kur.); **mulge** to dip in, draw water; **mulgre** to dive, be dipped in (Malt.)(DEDR 4993).

6665.**A coarse mountain grass**: **patte_raka** the grass cyperus hexastachyus communis (Skt.); **pat.elo** a kind of sharp-bladed grass (N.); **pat.er** brushwood (N.); **pat.i_r** a kind of radish (B.); **pat.er, pat.era_** cyperus hexastachyus communis (H.); **pat.in:g** a coarse mountain grass (M.)(CDIAL 7710). **tun:ge, tun:ga** a grass the root of which is a fragrant bulb and is imagined to contain a pearly substance (Ka.)[cf. **mutha** cyperus hexastachyus (Tagalog.Philippines)]; **tun:ga_yi** a fragrant kind of grass (Tu.); **tun:ga** cyperus rotundus (Te.); **tunga** a kind of grass (Pa.)(DEDR 3287). **eruvai** European bamboo reed, a species of cyperus; straight sedge tuber (Ta.); **eruva** a kind of grass (Ma.)(DEDR 819). cf. **pat.vo** maker of fringes and silk network (G.)(CDIAL 7709). [In Asia, the tubers of cyperus hexastachyus are used as perfume for clothing and as a means to repel insects. cf. Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.113].

6666.**Tide**: **bhram.s'** fall (Skt.); **bhram.s'a** falling (Skt.); cessation, disappearance (MBh.); **bham.sa** tripping up, destruction (Pkt.); **ba_-** ebb in: **vad.a-ba_-diya** ebb and flow of tide (Si.)(CDIAL 9643). **las.i_** fallen walnuts (Pas'.); **bhram.s'ita** made to fall, thrown down (MBh.)(CDIAL 9644). **bhras.t.a** fallen (AV.); ruined (MBh.); **bhat.t.ha** fallen down, dropped (Pali); fallen, destroyed (Pkt.); **lal.t.i_** earring (Pas'.); **bat.ha** dented, bent (K.); **bha_t.ho** ebb-tide (S.); **bat.h** interj. be off, bad luck to you! (L.); **bat.t.ha_** hole in wall of well below water level (L.); **bha_t.a_** ebb-tide (A.); **bha_t.i** lower part of stream, western part; adj. western;

bha_t.i deba to decline (as sun, age, etc.)(A.); **bha_t.a_, bha_t.i, bha~_t.a_, bha~_t.i** lowlying land, ebb-tide (B.); **bhat.a_** ebb-tide (Or.); **bha_t.iba_** to ebb (Or.); **bhat.t.ha_** fallen in (of a well)(Bi.); **bha_t.h** land which retains mosture (Bi.); **bha_t.h** grain left on threshing floor after removal of bulk of crop (Mth.); earth carried by river in flood and deposited when it subsides; **bha_t.ha_** flow, tide, ebb-tide; **bha_t.hi_** ebbing of water, stream, downstream; **bhat.hiya_na_** to go downstream (H.); **bha_t.h, bha_t.hi_, bha_t.hu~** deep-sunk ulcer, shoal, shallow, sandbank; **bha_t.helo** a low Brahman (G.); **bat.a** descended, sunk (e.g. in mud); descent, the West (Si.)[cf. **pad.u** to set (as the sun)(Ka.); **pad.i~-a.ri** the west (Kod..)(DEDR 3852)]; **bhat.kan.o** to wander, be delirious (Ku.); **bhath-ku_a~_** well that has fallen in (Bi.); **bhat.kaun.o** to dash, beat (Ku.); **bhat.akna_** to wander (H.); **bhatkanu** to collapse (N.); **bhat.akn.e~** to stagger (H.); **bhata_rinu** to be upset (N.)(CDIAL 9655). **To fall; sink: mhasai** falls (Pkt.); **bhras'at** sinks (RV.); **bhasal** fallen in (of a clay well)(Bi.); **bahin.a_** to sink (P.); **baha_un.a_** to let down a rope into a well for drawing water (P.); **vaha_un.a_** to let down a vessel into a well (L.); **bahin.a_** to sink; to float (P.); **vahin.a_**, **vaha_un.a_** to make float (P.)(CDIAL 9653). **To fall; die; to set**: **pat.u (pat.uv-, pat.t.-)** to perish, die, set (as a heavenly body); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to lay horizontally, pave, spread out (as bedding), kill, cast down, fell; lie down to sleep or otherwise; **pat.u-a_yir-u** setting sun; **pat.ukkai** lying down, bed; **pat.ai** bed; layer, stratum; **pa_t.u** lying prostrate, fall, sleep, death, ruin, loss; **pa_t.ai** bier (Ta.); **pat.uka (pat.t.-)** to fall, sink; **pat.ukka** to lay stones, build (chiefly a well, tank); piss; lie down; bed (Ma.); **pat.a** layer in mud walls, course of bricks; **pat.avu** laying stones, pavement; **pat.uppu, pat.appu** bed, mat; **pat.ia_r-u** west; **pa_t.u** falling, falling into one's power; **pet.uka (pet.t.-)** to fall, get into or under; **pet.ukka** to piss (Ma.); **par.- (pat.-)** to lie down, sleep; **par.c-** to make to lie, lay (Ko.); **por.- (pot.-)** to lie down; lose (teeth; of children); **por.y** sleeping-place (To.); **pad.u (pat.t.-)** to lie down, set (as the sun), be spent (as the day), have sexual intercourse, die; setting, the west, dying; **pad.ne_sar-** the setting sun; **pad.uva, pad.aval, pad.uval, pad.uvu** the west; **pad.al** lying or falling down; **pa_t.u** falling, a fall, a declining state, ebb of the tide; **pa_t.i** downfall, ruin (Ka.); **pad.- (pad.uv-, pat.t.-)** to lie, fallow; **pad.it- (-pad.iti-)** to let lie fallow, send (child) to sleep; **pad.i-bu.mi** fallow land; **pad.ia.ri** west (Kod..); **pad.a** placing or lying; **pad.d.a_yi** the west (Tu.); **pad.u** to fall, lie, recline, sleep; **pad.amara** the west; **pad.uka** bed, bedding; **par-ucu, par-acu, parcu** to cause to fall; **par-upu** id., throw down; mattress, bed, bedding; **pa_d.e** bier; **pa_t.u** a fall, ebb of the tide (Te.); **bolla_ pad.-** to be (i.e. lie) on one's back; **pa_r-** to fall; **parteng** to catch (in a trap)(Kol.); **par.- (pat.t.-)** to fall; **parp-** to make to fall; **part-** to fell (a tree)(Nk.); **payip-/payp-** to make to fall, demolish (Nk.); **pad.- (pat.t.-)** to fall, sink down, (sun) sets (Pa.); **par- (pat.-)** to fall (Ga.); **pat.t.-** to lie down; **pat.t.a_na_** to rest, of catle, sit, crouch (of men or animals), (buffaloes) to wallow; **pat.t.a_na_, pot.t.a_na_, pat.t.i_na_** to lie down (of animals); **phara_yi_n.** west (Go.); **paz- (past-)** to be caught (bird or animal, in snare)(Pe.)(DEDR 3852). **patati** falls (Pali); **pye_** to lie down (Wot..); **pe_i** to fall, lie down, go to sleep (Gaw.); **pa_lim** I fall (Kal.); **porik** to lie,down, sleep (Kho.); **poiki, po_nu** to fall (Sh.); **peina** (D..); **pyonu**, **paii~_** (K.); **pavan.u** to fall, happen (S.); **pe_van.**, pres. part. **po^nda**; **pe_na_**; pres.part. **pauna_** lying (L.); **pain.a_, paun.a_** to fall (P.); **pe_n.u_, pu_n.u_** (WPah.); **pad.ai** falls (Pkt.); **palai** (Skt.); **per-**, pp. **pelo, par-** (Gypsy); **par.n.o** to lie down, sleep, happen (Ku.); **parnu** to happen, be necessary (N.); **pariba** to fall (A.); **par.a_**, pret. **paila** for **par.ila** (B.); **par.iba_** to fall, happen (Or.); **parab** (Mth.Aw.); **paral** (Bhoj.); **par.na_** (H.); **par.al** to lie down (Bhoj.); **par.n.a_** to fade (P.); **par.an.u** to be quits, be fulfilled (S.); **pad.ai** falls, lies (OMarw.); **par.vu~** to fall, happen (G.); **pad.n.e~** (M.); **pad.ta_** (Konkan.i); **patita** fallen (Pali); **patitaka** dropped, thrown into (Pali); **pia** he fell (D..); **poriru** lying down (Kho.); **pyo_s** I fell (K.) < **patito_' smi** (Skt.); **pe_, peo_u** he fell (K.); **pio** (S.); **pe_a_** he fell, lay; **pi_a_** horizontal (L.);

peu fallen; **pou~** it was necessary; **peu~** it began (WPah.); **pta_** he fell (Kt.) (CDIAL 7722). **padyate_** goes, falls (RV.); **-pte-** to go (Pr.); **pato_-sum** I went (Kt.) (CDIAL 7731). **pa_tayati** throws (AV.); pours out, destroys (MBh.); **pa_te_ti** fells (Pali); **pa_wun** to make fall, lay down (K.); **pa_van**, pres.part. **pe^nda** to throw, pour, put on, wear (L.); **pa_un.a_** to pour (P.); **pa_d.e_i** makes fall (Pkt.); **pa_r.n.o, pa_n.n.o** to pour out (water in a religious ceremony), produce (Ku.)[cf. **pat.u** to come into existence; to do, make; **pat.ai** to create, form, produce; **pat.aippu** creation; **pa_t.u** coming into being, business (Ta.); **pat.u** what happens; **pat.uka** to be obtained, happen (Ma.); **pad.u** to get, obtain; **pad.e** to get, bear (Ka.)(DEDR 3853)]; **pa_rnu** to cause to fall into, pour (N.); **pa_riba** to spread out, bring down (A.); **pa_r.a_** to fell, lay down (B.); **pa_r.na_, pa_rna_** to cause to fall (H.); **pa_r.ai** (OMarw.); **pa_r.iba_** to spread on the ground, lay (eggs)(Or.); **pa_r.vu~** to knock down, make (G.); **pa_d.n.e~** to make fall, lay down, frame (M.); **pa_d.ayta_** causes to fall (Konkan.i); **pad.avaya** having caused to fall (OSi.)(CDIAL 8053). **phat war.e_nga_na_** to sleep on one's back (Go.); **pat.a mr.ag-** to fall on the face (Pe.); **pat.a malga** to be prone, fall flat on the face, be stretched full-length on the ground (Kui); **patarangali** to lie on the back; **patarangi ri_ali** to fall backwards; **pa_tala_ngitesi** he fell on his back; **pa_t.ar.an:gi_** on the back (Kuwi)(DEDR 3863). **padyate_** goes, falls (RV.)(CDIAL 7731). **-pa_ta** fall (Pali)(CDIAL 8052). **pa_n.t.u** fatigue, weariness (Tu.); **pan.d.u** to lie down; **pan.d.ukonu** id., sleep, be confined to one's bed as with illness; **parun.d.u** to lie down, recline, repose, sleep (Te.); **pand.-** to be tired, be defeated, lose (Pa.); to become tired; **pan.d.i** tiredness (Ga.)(DEDR 3900).

6667.**Alum; crystal**: **pat.ikka_ram, pat.ika_ram** alum, alumen (Ta.); **pat.ika_ramu** id. (Te.); **pat.iga_ra** (Ka.); **pat.ika_ra** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **pat.ikam** crystal, prism (**Kampara_. Varaikka_t.ci**. **49**)(Ta.lex.) **sphat.i_** alum (Skt.) **sphat.ika** crystal (S'vetUp.); **phalika, phalika_** crystal (Pali); **phad.i(g)a-, phaliha** (Pkt.); **pil.i, pal.in:gu-va** (Si.)(CDIAL 13818).

6668.**Softstone**: **palappam, valappam** a kind of softstone used to write on wooden boards (Ta.); **bal.aha, bala~_pa** a whitish pot-stone (Ka.); **bal.apu, balavu** potstone, glimmer, slate (Tu.); **balapamu** slate (Te.)(DEDR 4014). **pal.in:ku** crystal, crystal quartz (**Kur-al., 706**); **pal.ikkar-ai-man.t.apam** crystal palace (**Man.i. 3,64**); **pal.ikkar-ai** id. (**Man.i. 3,64**)(Ta.lex.)

6669.**Cooked rice**: **patam** cooked rice, proper consistency (Ta.); the right degree of ripeness (Ma.); **pada** proper or good state or condition, the seasoning of any food (Ka.); **padana** well, nicely (Tu.); **padanu** ripeness, maturity, sharpness (Te.); **padnu met-** to flavour (food) with just enough salt and seasoning (Kuwi); **pato** sharp (as a blade); **pathi** order, manners (Malt.)(DEDR 3907). **panta_** boiled rice kept in water for use next day (Bhoj.); **panihata_** a dish made by adding water to rice left over from previous night (Bi.)(CDIAL 8085). **pa~_tha_** way, manner, method (M.)(CDIAL 7785). **pa_t.ala** a variety of vri_hi (Car. Su. 27.14). **patan:ga** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.9). **pa_n.d.uka** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.8).

6670.**A wager**: **panta, pantha, panthya** (Tadbhava of **pan.ita**) a bet, a wager (Ka.); **panta, pandemu, pannida** (Te.); **pandaya** (Ma.); **pantayam, pantaiyam** (Ta.); **panta** an asservation, an engaging for by declaration; a vaunt of what one is able to do or to do better than others; a declaration resting on truth; a promise or vow, of allegiance etc. (Ka.); **paddu, panta** (Te.); **panta** a challenge, a song expressing allegiance (Ka.); **pantavod.d.u** to put a stake or as a stake at play (Ka.); **panta ha_ku** to engage for by declaration, to challenge, to vow; **panta-ga_r-a** a

proud, obstinate, assertor; a wagerer; **panni** bragging, boasting; self-conceit (Ka.Tu.) (Ka.lex.) **panto** purpose, vow, bet (Tu.lex.)

6671.**Productivity of a tree**: **pandad.e** fructification; productivity of a tree (Tu.lex.) **pantukkut.i** a sect of cet.t.i caste (Madu.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pan.t.a** harvest (Te.lex.)

6672.**Moist land**: **pata (-pp-, -tt-)** to become moist, marshy; **patam** water, dampness, moisture (Ta.); **padm** (obl. **padt-**) wetness of land just after rain, suitable for sowing (Ko.); **padampuni** to become wet; **padanuni, padan.uni** to get wet, be chilly; **pada_mpu** moisture; moist, wet; **pada_mpuni** to moisten, wet; **pasin:kara** dampness, wetness; **paspu** wet (Tu.); **padanu, padunu** moisture, dampness, wetness, a quantity of rain sufficient to render the earth fit for ploughing (Te.); **pete** soft and damp; **pete pete inba** to be soft and damp; **bede, bedi** damp, moist, soft, wet; **bede bede inba** to be damp, moist, soft, wet (Kui); **padda_m** inflation, distension (Br.)(CDIAL 3906). cf. **potirkka** to soak, steep (as fibres, cloth); **pu_val** dampness, moisture (Ma.)(DEDR 4505). **vaptr.** sower (Mn.); **uptrima** sown, cultivated (Pa_n..com.); **vat.ran.u** to moisten (by sprinkling or flooding); **vat.ra** moistening of ground, first fruits (S.); **vattar** moist state of land (L.); **vattri_** moisture; **vaur** proper moisture of land for working (L.); **vattar** fit for sowing (of ground not too wet after being soaked); **vattar, battar, vatt, batt** moistening land sufficiently for ploughing; **vatta_** moist (P.); **bat.l.** moist; **dhur.-bat.l.** scarcity of moisture in soil (i.e. sowing in dust)(WPah.)(CDIAL 11289). **batwon** preparation of land for reception of seed (H.)(CDIAL 11290).

6673.**Image: trap**: **pantu** a trap (Tu.lex.) **pa_ndro, pa_ndrya_** cage (Kon.lex.) **pantu** conspiracy, plot (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

6674.**Cheat**: **pat.t.i** lawless, unbridled person; harlot, prostitute; **pat.t.ikan-** defrauder, thief; **pat.t.imai** deceit; **pat.u** base, low, cruel; **pat.ir-u** lying, deceit, unruliness, lawlessness, mischief, cruelty; **pat.ir-an-** liar, cheat, rake, cruel person, mischievous; fem. **pat.ir-i** (Ta.); **pat.t.i** miserable, vicious (Ma.); **pad.apu** adultery; **bad.d.i, bod.d.i** strumpet, fornicatress; **had.aka, had.uka** one who has or has had sexual intercourse; **had.iki** a woman who has been embraced sexually; **had.abe, ad.abe** perverseness, wickedness (used of stray cattle)(Ka.);[**vad.uvu** prostitution; a meretrix (Te.); **pad.apu-ga_rti** a woman who acquires, makes acquisitions, or is industrious (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)]; **pad.ike** wickedness, depravity, bad, corrupt (Tu.); **pad.ikenti** bad, corupt; **pad.ape** whore, whoremonger; **had.abe, ad.abe** bastard, illegitimately born; **pad.pe** adultress; **pat.ike, pat.ke** wickedness; **pat.in:ge** a rogue (Tu.); **pad.ucu** to prostitute oneself; **pad.upu** prostitution; **pad.upudi, pad.apu~gomma** prostitute (Te.)(DEDR 3869). **phat.a_** a cheat (Skt.); **sphan.t.ayati, sphin.t.ayati, sphun.t.ayati** mocks (Dha_tup.); **phar** cock and bull story (K.); **phor^{u}** ridicule; **pharun** secretely to help oneself to the results of another's success (K.); **phat.t.i** liar, funny; **phat.a_ha_** exaggerater; **phat.phat.inu** to plead poverty when help is asked (N.); **phat., phat.a_** cheat (B.); **phat.avin.e~** to cheat (M.)(CDIAL 9039). **phat.a_n.u~** song full of joking (G.)(CDIAL 9041). **pu_t.t.akam, pu_t.t.akkam, pu_t.t.a_n:kam** vain pretension, boasting, guile, unsubstantial work; **pu_t.t.an:kam** guile, inveigling (Ta.); **bu_t.a, bu_t.aka, bu_t.akatana, bu_t.a_t.a** trickery, fraudulent display, lie (Ka.); **bu_t.i, bu_t.u, bu_t.an:ga, bu_t.katane** empty boast; **bu_t.uni** to boast, brag (Tu.); **bu_t.akamu** false appearance, deceit, trick; false, deceitful; **bu_t.akai~_d.u, bu_t.aku~d.u** rogue, cheat (Te.)(DEDR 4359). **bha~_riba** to cheat (A.); **bha~_r.a_na** to deceive, harass (B.); **bha_n.d.iba_** to cheat (Or.); **bha~_d.na_** to reproach, abuse (H.); **bha~_d.vu~** (G.);

bha~_d.n.e~ (M.)(CDIAL 9372). **Lie**: **pirut.ai** false rumour, lie (Ta.); **bur-ad.e, bur-ud.e** lie, untruth (Ka.); **burud.a_** lie; **burid.i_** id., deceit; **burid.i_ kot.t.u** to cheat (Te.)(DEDR 4331). **pul.uku (pul.uki-)** to tell barefaced lies; n. obvious lie, barefaced falsehood; **pul.ukan-** liar; fem. **pul.uki**; **pul.ukun.i, pur..ukun.i** liar (Ta.); **pul.g** boasting; **pul.gn** a boasting man; fem. **pul.gy** (Ko.)(DEDR 4324).

6675.**Means; manner**: **praka_ra** sort, manner (Kaus'.); **praka_raih** in one way or another (R.); **paka_ra** way, mode (Pali); **paya_ra, payara** (Pkt.); **pariim.** in that manner (OG.); **je pari** in which way (Or.); **peri, piri** adv. like, as (Or.); **kon pari** how? (Mth.); **pari** adv. like, as (Marw.); **pari** custom (S.); way, means, method (N.); **per**^{i} means (G.); **par, pari_** way, manner, style, sort (G.)(CDIAL 8435). **paricu** quality, nature; manner, way, method (Ta.); nature, manner; proper manner; **pari** way, manner (Ta.); **pariju, parije** manner; form, shape; **pari** way, manner, kind; **parice** quality, nature (Ka.); **parusu** way, manner; **par-i** manner (Te.); **pari_** kind, type, manner, style, etc. (M.)(DEDR 3968). **per-r-i** nature; natural property (**Na_lat.i, 343**); character, quality (**Kur-al., 442**); method, manner, order (**Ka_cika. Pan~canata. 1**); course of action (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 108**); greatness, esteem (**Tirukko_. 373, Urai**); event, occurrence (**Kampara_. Vaike_ci. 63**); fasting (**Cilap. Kun-r-ai.**); **per-r-imai** greatness (**Te_va_. 488,10**); conduct, behaviour (**Te_va_. 622,6**); class, division (**Ci. Po_. 1,1,1**); **per-r-u** bigness, greatness (**Tol. Col. 305, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Manner**: **pat.i** manner, mode (Ta.); **pad.i** manner, method, way (Ka.); **bad.i, vad.i** manner (Te.)(DEDR 3851). **bhakti** attribute (Nir.); **bhatti** arrangement, sort (Pkt.); **bham.ti** sort (Skt.); **bhati** ways, manner, habit (S.); **bha_ti, bha~_ti** form, appearance (Mth.); **bha_m.ti_** way, manner (OAw.); **bha~_t, bha~_ti_** sort (H.); **bha~_ti** (S.Ku.N.); manner, kind (OMarw.); **bha~_t** sort (P.N.); manner, kind (M.); **bha_t**^{i} (G.); **batiya** love, honour (CDIAL 9338). **pa~_tha_** way, manner, method (M.)(CDIAL 7785). **vibhakti** division (TS.); **vibhatti** division, distinction (Pali.Pkt.); **vihatti** (Pkt.); **be~ot** shape, fashion, sort (B.)(CDIAL 11809).

6676.**Birch**: **padmakin** the bhurja or birch tree (Skt.lex.) cf. **bhu_rja** the birch tree betula bhojpatra (Skt.)(CDIAL 9570). Betula lenta: black birch oil, oil of betula, methyl salicylate; **birkenrindenol** (Ger.); **essence de betula** (Fr.); part used: a volatile oil distilled from the bark and yojng twigs; uses: antirheumatic and flavouring agent. Betula pendula: oleum rusci, oleum betulinum; **birkenol** (Ger.); part used: the pyroligneous oil obtained by the dry distillation of the bark and wood and rectified by steam distillation; habitat: Asia and Europe; uses: applied locally in solutions or ointments as a parasiticide and antiseptic in the treatment of eczema and other skin diseases. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, p. 264-265). **Tubes of hookahs**: **bhoj-pat.ru** birch bark used for tubes of hookas (S.)(CDIAL 9570). **buja** the birch tree; **buja-patre** birch-bark; **bhuja-patra** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

6677.**Image: wheel plank**: **pat.i** each of the out-side planks of the solid wheel of a sagar. (Santali.lex.)

6678.**Image: old woman**: **bur.hia** an old woman; **bur.ha, bur.hi** old, aged (Santali.lex.)

6679.**Image: hank**: **bur.hu** to wind twine into a hank so as to be easily pulled off; **baber bur.huime** make the twine into a hank (Santali.lex.)

6680.**Image: to tie together**: cf. **bhid.ai** meets (Pkt.); **bhir.an.u** to meet; **bhir.a_in.u** to mix (S.); **bhir.an.** to fight (L.); **bhir.n.a_** to fight (P.); **bhir.nu_** to be tight (WPah.); **bhira_iba** to tie (two

buffaloes) together (A.); **bhir.a_** to come close (B.); **bhir.na_** to come close, embrace, fight; **bhir.a_na_** to bring together (H.); **bhir.vu~** to come close, fight; **bhir.a_vvu~** to embrace (G.); **bhid.n.e~** to come close, fight (M.); **bher.o** joined (S.); **bher.na_** to close, compare (P.); **bher.nu_** to tighten (WPah.); **bhe_le_i** mixes (Pkt.); **bhel** mixture (H.); **bhel.** mixture (G.M.); **bhel.n.e~** to mix (M.)(CDIAL 9490).

6681.**Blue lotus; lotus pool**: **paus.kara** pertaining to the blue lotus (MBh.); **pokkhara** lotus plant (Pali); **pokkhara, pukkhara** pertaining to lotuses; lotus, water (Pkt.); **pokhur** irrigation basin round base of a tree; **pokh^{u}r^{u}** brick well (K.); **po(k)khar** pond (P.); **pokhar, p^{w}okhar** (Ku.); **pokhari** pool, tank, lake (N.); **pukhuri_** (A.); **pokhiri_** (OB.); **pukhur(i), pukur, pakur** (B.); **pokhari** (Or.); **pokhar, pokhra_** (Bi.); **pokhar, pokhari_** (Mth.); **pokhara_, pokhari_** (Bhoj.); **pokhar, pokhra_** (H.); **pokhar** (M.); **pokura** lotus flower (Si.)(CDIAL 8425). **Small lake or pond**: **paus.karin.i_** lotus pool, pond (Skt.); **pus.karin.i_** id. (RV.); **pokkharan.i_** lotus pool (Pali); **pukarin.i, pukaran.i** pond (KharI.); **pokkharin.i_, pukkharin.i_** pond, lotus (Pkt.); **pokhran.** small lake or pond (M.); **pokurun.i, pokun.a** lake, pond (Si.)(CDIAL 8426).

6682.**Lotus**: **put.akini_** lotus (Skt.); [**?put.aka** with cup-shaped flower or **?padmini_** lotus plant or **?put.aka** lotus]; [sanskritized as **pun.d.ra, pun.d.ari-**]; **pud.ain.i_** lotus pond (Pkt.); **purain, purain, puraini** lotus, lotus leaf (H.)(CDIAL 8254). **pun.d.ari** (in cmpd.) lotus (TS.); **pun.d.arin** hibiscus mutabilis; **pun.d.a_ri_yaka** its flowers; **pun.d.arya** a medicinal plant for sore eyes (Skt.); **pu~d.ri_, pu~d.ariya_** a medicinal plant the juice of which is used for diseased eyes; **panir.i_** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 8257). **pun.d.ri_ka** white lotus flower (RV.); white lotus (Pali); **pum.d.aria_, pum.d.ariya, pom.d.aria, pom.d.ariya** (Pkt.); **pand.era, pand.uru** id. (Si.)[?influenced by **pand.uru** whitish](CDIAL 8258). **pun.d.ra** (white) lotus flower, (red variety of) sugarcane (Skt.); **paun.d.ra** straw-coloured sugarcane (Sus'r.); **pum.d.a** white; a kind of sugarcane (Pkt.); **pu_t.u, pu_t.i** red; **pu_t.u** rainbow (Pr.); **pud.** red (Kt.); **pun.d.ar** white (P.); **pu~r.i ga_i** a partic. kind of red cow (N.); **mikir-pura_** a variety of sugarcane (A.)(Mikir are a hill tribe in Assam); **pu~r.** sugarcane; **pu~r.i** a red variety of sugarcane (B.); **pu~d.a_** white (of cattle), **pud.a_, pu~d.a_, u_s, pu~d.ya_** a variety of sugarcane (M.); **pom.d.a** white; a variety of sugarcane (Pkt.); **pon.d.a_, ponna_, pona_** (P.); **po~d.a_, po~d.a u_s** (M.); **pau~r.o** (Ku.); **pau~d.a_** straw-coloured or red variety of sugarcane (H.)(CDIAL 8259).

6683.**Lotus**: **padma** lotus (MBh.); lotus-coloured (S.ad.vBr.); **paduma, padumaka** lotus (Pali); **padama, pama, pamha, po_ma, pomma** (Pkt.); **pom** a kind of garden plant with yellow leaves, an edible plant with red leaves (Kho.); **pam-po_s'** the lotus nelumbium speciosum; **pamba-lokh^{a}r** nut-case of the lotus; **pamba-ca_lan** rhubarb; **pamba-ha_kh** stalk of wild rhubarb (K.); **pam.ua_** lotus (OB.); **piyuma** (Si.); **t-pamba** the fern lygodium dichotomum (Si.)(CDIAL 7769). cf. **-lokh^{a}r** in: **pamba-lokh^{a}r** (K.) and association with Laks.mi: "The flowers of nelumbium speciosum, called **padma** or **kamala**, are sacred to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity. The white variety of this plant is called **pundarika**, the red, **kokanada** and the blue, **indivara**. The entire plant including root, stem and flower is called **padmini**. The torus or receptacle for the seed is called **karnikara**, and the honey formed in the flowers, **makaranda**. [**makaranda** juice of flowers (BhP.Pali); **mayaram.da** id., pollen (Pkt.); **muvaranda, muvarada** (Si.)(CDIAL 9694)]. The filaments round the base of the receptacle, pass by the name of **kinjalka** and the leaf stalk by that of **mrina_la**; the species: nymphoea lotus: **kumuda** (Skt.) **sa_luka** (B.); **koi** (H.); nymphoea stellata: **nilotpala** (Skt.); **nilsaphla_** (B.); nymphoea rubra: **raktotpala** (Skt.); **raktakambal** (B.): the root-stalks of these water plants contain a sort of

starch, and are eaten by the poorer classes... the small seeds of nymphoea lotus called **bheta**, are fried in heated sand and used as a light easily digestible food. The seeds of euryale ferox called **makha_nna** in Sanskrit, are also used in the same manner and are regarded as light, invigorating food suited for sick people. The filaments of these plants are used medicinally. They are considered astringent and cooling, and useful in burning of the body, bleeding piles and menorrhagia." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp.110-111). **padmana_la** lotus stalk (Skt.); **pawa~na_r** lotus and stalk (Bhoj.); **pana_ri_** lotus stalk (OAw.); **pauna_ri** (OH.); **pana_r** (H.)(CDIAL 7771). **padmasaras** name of several lakes (MBh.); **padumasara** lotus-pond (Pali); **pamasara** (Pkt.); **pambasar** lake full of lotuses (K.)(CDIAL 7773). **padma_ks.a** lotus-seed (Skt.); **pambuch, pambachas** lotus-seed, lotus-plant (K.)(CDIAL 7774). **padmini_** the lotus (MBh.); **padumini_** lotus-pond, lotus plant (Pali); **pamin.i_, pomin.i_** lotus flower and plant (Pkt.); **pabun.i** collection of lotuses, lotus flower and plant (S.); **pabin.i_** lotus fruit or seed (S.); **paban.** lotus (L.); **pabin., pabbin., pabban.** (L.); **pabban** (P.); **poin.i_** (OG.); **poyan.**[i], **poyn.i_** lotus plant; **poyn.u~** lotus (G.)(CDIAL 7775). **pa_dma** relating to lotuses (Skt.); **pa_bor.o** thorns of the water-lily nelumbium speciosum, pod of the giant swallow-wort calotropis gigantea (S.)(CDIAL 8080). **Lotus**: Nelumbo nucifera = nelumbium speciosum: **kamala** nelumbo nucifera (Car. Su. 3.24, 5.22); **nalina** id. (Car. Su. 3.27, 4.34). **kamala** (M.); **kanwal** (H.); **tamara** (Te.Ma.); **kamal** (M.); **kanwalkakri** (P.); **kombol, padma** (B.); **ambal** (Ta.); flowers: cooling, used as astringent in diarrhea, also cholera, in fever and diseases of the liver; recommended as a cardiac tonic; seeds: used to check vomiting, given to children as diuretic, and refrigerant; form a cooling a medicine for skin diseases and leprosy; considered as antidote to poisons; filaments: considered astringent and cooling, useful in burning sensation of the body, bleeding piles and menorrhea; root: in powder form prescribed for piles as demulcent, also for dysentery and dyspepsia; used as a paste in skin affections and ringworm; habitat: throughout the warmer parts of India (GIMP, p.174). cf. **ta_marai** lotus, nelumbium speciosum (Ta.)(DEDR 3163). cf. **neytal** white Indian water-lily, nymphaea lotus alba (**Ain:kur-u. 2**)(Ta.lex.) **padma** hibiscus mutabilis, sthalapadma, a variety growing on land; synonym **kamala** nelumbo nucifera (Car. Su. 4.31,34); **padmini_** the lotus plant (Car. Ci. 3.264). **pun.d.ari_ka** a variety of **kamala** (Car. Su. 4.34, 25.49). **mr.n.a_la** stalk of lotus (Car. Ci. 3.258, 4.75). **kumuda** water lily; **kuvalaya** blue water lily (Skt.) **kumuda** nymphaea alba (Car. Su.4.34). **Image: water-lily**: **neytal** white Indian water-lily, nymphaea lotus alba (**Ain:kur-u. 2**); id. (Ma.); **neydal** (Ka.); **neytal-pu_n.t.o_n-** a village deity, as wearing a garland of neytal (**Na_mati_pa. 43**)(Ta.lex.) **neytal** blue nelumbo, tuber of red Indian water-lily, maritime tract, sorrow of lovers due to separation (assigned by convention to the maritime tract)(Ta.); **neytal** a nymphaea; menyanthes indica (Ma.); **neydal(u), neydil(u), neydale, neydile** a water-lily (Ka.); **naidil** id. (Tu.); **ne~durune_la** low ground near the Godavari (Te.)(DEDR 3747). cf. **upal baha, upel baha** nymphoea lotus; **poraeni** white lotus (Santali.lex.) Nymphaea rubra: **nilophal** (G.)(GIMP, 177). Nymphaea stellata: **nilotpala** (Skt.); **nilkamal** (H.); **upliakamal** (M.); **nitikulava** (Te.)(GIMP, p.177). {Nymphaea lotus (Ancient Egyptian **ss'n**; Coptic **wrwen**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **bas'nyn abyad.** white lotus or **ni_lu_far**) 'The white lotus, one of the most beloved plants in ancient Egypt, can still be found in the canals of the country. Along with the blue lotus, nymphaea caerulea, it was frequently represented in Egyptian art and was almost synonymous with life... part of the remedies prescried for various ailments, among others a liver disease which may have been jaundice... The flowers were used in an unguent or poultice for the head with cumin, asafoetida resin (?), myrrh, moringa oil, juniper berries and an unidentified ingredient (cf. wall-painting from a Theban tomb; 18th Dynasty 1567-1320 BC)... Lotus flowers decorated the offering tables of the gods, and large quantities were presented to them...

Dioscordies tells that the root of the Egyptian lotus was eaten both raw and cooked... that the seeds were used in bread... the oil of the flower has a cooling effect in enema.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.126). Nymphaea alba: **brimposh, nilofar** (K.); **pandharen-kamal** (M.); root and stock: astringent, slightly narcotic, administered in dysentery; flowers: anti-aphrodisiac; infusion of flower and fruit given in diarrhea and as a diaphoretic; habitat: Kashmir, in lakes (GIMP, p.177).

6684.**Share of joint concern**: **patti** a share of some joint concern (Ka.); **pa_ti_** (M.); **pattiga** a partner (Ka.); **patti-ga_r-a** id. (Ka.); **pa_tida_ra** (M.); **pattige, pattuge** joining; a hold; a wall-shelf; **pattigeya_ramba** a joint farming concern; **patta_ri** an examiner of tax money and measurer of public corn (Ka.); **pati-sambandha** association with, or concern of, ownership; **pattu** credit, reputation for probity especially among mercantile people (Ka.); **pata** (M.); **pattu-val.i** the amount of frauds on the government or embezzlements (stuck to or) charged to a public functionary (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pattu, partu, hattu, pat.t.u** to hold to by cleaving to the surface, to stick to; to be united, to join (Ka.); **par-r-u** (Ta.Ma.); **pattuge, pattige** the state of being joined etc., connexion (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6685.**Tidings**: **patte-da_ra** a detective (Ka.); **patte, patta** tidings, trace; guide (Ka.); **patta_** address (H.M.)(Ka.lex.)

6686.**Image: sailing vessel with one mast**: **patte_ma_ri** a Pattimar, a large native sailing vessel with one mast (Ka.); **pate_ma_ri** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

6687.**Blade of a sword**: **pattige** (Tadbhava of **patrike**) the blade of a sword; a knife etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6688.**Feather**: **patti, patra** a feather (Ka.); **patra-na_d.ike** the fibre or vein of a leaf (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6689.**Laurus cassia**: **patra** the leaf of the laurus cassia; a leaf (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6694.**Wife; female friend**: **het.t.uge** a female friend; an affectionate or beloved woman, a wife (Ka.lex.) **Female**: **pen.d.a** a female, a woman (Ka.); **pen.t.u** (Ta.); **pen.d.i** a girl, woman (Ma.); **pen.t.i** the female of any animal (Te.); **pen.d.ir** pl. women; **pen.d.e-va_sa** a queen's apartments; **pen.d.ati, pen.d.iti, hen.d.ati** a wife (Ka.); **bod.edi** (Tu.) (Ka.lex.) **hen.d.a** a female, a woman; a wife; **hen.d.aru makkal.u** a wife and children; wives and children (Ka.lex.)

6695.**Image: nape of the neck**: **hed.aku** the back or nape of the neck (Ka.lex.)

6697.**Measure**: **pautava** a kind of measure; **yautava** measure in general (Ka.lex.)

6698.**Emetic nut**: **pit.avam, pit.avu, pit.a_** Bedaly emetic nut, randia malabarica (Ta.); **bed.ali** griffithia fragrans = randia malabarica (Te.)(DEDR 4147).

6699.**Image: hugeness**: **bit.t.al.a** hugeness (Ka.); **bit.t.u** greatly, much; excess (Te.)(DEDR 4155).

6700.**Indigofera**: **pi.v** various plant species; **am bi.v** indigofera pulchella; **u.r vi.v**, **pi. du.r** cassia tomentosa; **ka.r. vi.v** sophora glauca; **ci.m bi. du.r** hypericum hookerianum (Ko.); **pif** indigofera pulchella (To.)(DEDR 4229). cf. **aviri** indigo plant, indigofera tinctoria (Ta.)(DEDR 269).

6701.**Image: to gore; clasp; to join; to flee**: **mad.uha** joining closely together (Ka.); **man.t.u (man.t.i-)** to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, move swiftly, grow vehement, increase, become excessive, be fascinated, charmed, engrossed, thrust in, press upon, close in, attack; n. pressing, thronging, plenty, abundance; **mat.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to gore, pierce, thrust, unite, join; **mat.ai** clasp as of ornament, joint as in a spear, nail, rivet (Ta.); **man.t.uka** to run, run to escape, flee; **man.t.ikka** to cause to run (Ma.); **mad.u** to put firmly together, join closely (Ka.); **mat.t.u** to be thronged, spread; besiege, surround (Te.); **mad.-** (thorn) to pierce (Kond.a); **mat.** thick, dense (of hair, jungle, weaving, buttermilk)(Br.)(DEDR 4681).

6702.**A land measure**: **mattar, mattalu** a measure of land (Ka.); **mar-uturu, marturu** id. (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 4771).

6703.**Image: sluice**: **madaga, madagu** a sluice, a flood-gate (Ka.); **mataku** (Ta.); **madugu, madumu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6704.**Image: wall**: **madil** a wall (Ka.); **matil** (Ta.Ma.); **maduru, maduru go_d.e, madulu** (Te.); **pommadil** a golden wall (Ka.lex.)

6705.**Image: a man who beats a tabor**: **maddal.iga, mardal.iga, maddal.ega_r-a** a man who beats a tabor; **ma_rdan:gika**; **madale, maddale, maddal.e, madle** (Tadbhava of **mardala**) a kind of drum, a tabor; **mr.dan:ga, muraja** (Ka.lex.)

6706.**Image: the young of a lion**: **cin:ka-mat.an:kal** young of lion (**Ci_vaka. 392**); **Lion**: **mat.an:kal** lion (**Pu. Ve. 3,24**); man-lion incarnation of Vis.n.u (**Cilap. 17, Mun-n-ilaipparaval, 3**); **mat.an:kal-u_rti** Durga_ as riding a lion; **Image: fabulous animal**: fabulous griffin, ya_r..i (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_tan:gi** Durga_; a can.d.a_la woman (Ka.lex.) **matan:ki** Uma_, the consort of S'iva (**Can.. Aka.**); songstress; singing danseuse (**Kampara_. Ka_rka_la.**); **ma_tan:ki** the goddess of ya_r.. (**Cilap. 7,1, Urai.**); singing danseuse (**Ka_rikai, Cey. 9, Urai.**); **ma_tun:ka-ra_kam < ma_tan:ga-ra_ga** a melody-type of the agricultural tract (**Pin..**); **ma_t.akam** screw-pin of a lute (**Cilap. 8,28**)(Ta.lex.)

6707.**Secure cargo or article for one's use; to lay, put down**: **mat.akku (mat.akki-)** to engage as a servant, secure for oneself as an article or cargo (Ta.); **mod.x- (mod.xy-)** to keep lover (of either man or woman; not of Todas)(To.); **mad.agu, mad.an:gu** to lay down, place, put, take into one's service as a man etc., procure and keep for one's use as a horse etc., hire (Ka.); **mad.aguni** to lay, put down, place (Tu.)(DEDR 4644).

6708.**Plough**: **mut.ukku (mut.ukki-)** to plough, set in motion, induce, urge on; n. urging, pressing hard, strength, power, stiffness of manners (Ta.)[**mu_ri tavira mut.ukku mutuca_t.i : Paripa_.20,54**)(Ta.lex.); **mut.uku** to move quickly; n. a rapid movement in verse (Ta.); **mut.ukkam** high price, tightness (Ta.); **mut.ukkuka** to urge on, e.g. cattle (Ma.); **mur.g-**

(mur.gy-) to be screwed up (Ko.); **mud.(k) kiy** to be persistent (To.)(DEDR 4925). **mid.uku** to move; n. moving (Ka.); to move, wander (Te.)(DEDR 4852). ***vam.s'amatiya-** bamboo pole; **ba~_sai** bamboo ladder used as a harrow (B.)(CDIAL 11178). cf. **me_r..i** plough, plough-tail, handle of a plough (Ta.); **mer..iyar** agriculturists (Ta.); **mer..i, me_al** ploughtail (Ma.); **me.y** handle of plough (Ko.); **me_t.i, me_n.i** ploughtail (Ka.); **me~_d.i, me_d.i** hind part or handle of a plough (Te.); **me_r.i** plough handle, plough-tail (Kond.a); **me_ri** plough handle; **me_r.i** id., plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 5097). **Hooked-handle**: **mer-e-ko_lu** iron hook with long wooden handle, used to loosen up straw that cattle are treading on threshing floor (Ka.); **mar** id. (Ko.); **mir** to be split (Go.); **mirsta_na_** to scatter or splash earth or water over anyone (Go.)(DEDR 5083). **Plough with bullocks complete**: **mad.a_ka** plough with bullocks complete (Te.); **mat.avai** post; oar, paddle (Ta.lex.) **Blade of a weapon**: **mat.al** blade of a weapon (Ta.)(DEDR 4663).

6709.**Plough; ploughtail**: **me_t.i, me_n.i** plough- (Ka.); **me_d.i** hind part or handle of a plough (Te.); **me_ri** plough handle (Kuwi); **me_r.i** id., plough (Kuwi); **me_r..i** plough (**vinaippaka t.e_r-r-a me_r..i** : **Pur-ana_. 388**)(Ta.lex.); plough-tail, handle of a plough (Ta.); ploughtail (Ma.); **me_al** ploughtail (Ma.); **me.y** handle of plough (Ko.); **me_r.i** plough handle, plough (Kuwi); plough handle, plough-tail (Kond.a)(DEDR 5097). **Post on threshing floor**: **me_d.hi** post on threshing floor (Pkt.); **me_d.haka** small stick (Pkt.); **mer.hi_, meri** post on threshing floor (Or.); **med.(h), med.hi_, med.ha_** post, forked stake (CDIAL 10317). **Sacrificial post**: **me_thika** 17th or lowest cubit from top of sacrificial post (Skt.)(CDIAL 10318). **med.h, med.hi_, med.ha_** post, forked stake (M.); **me_dhi** post to tie cattle to, pillar, part of a stu_pa (Pali.); **me_hi** post on threshing floor (Pkt.); **meh(e), miho, miyo** pillar in threshing floor to which oxen are fastened (N.); **mei** id. (B.); **mai-da_n.d.i** id. (Or.); **me~h, me~ha_** the post (Bi.); **meh, meha_** the post (Mth.)(CDIAL 10317). **me_dhi** part of a stu_pa (Pali)(CDIAL 10317). **me_this.t.ha** standing at the post (TS.); **meht.ha_** post on threshing floor (Bi.)(CDIAL 10319). **me_r..i-c-celvam** wealth derived from husbandry (**Konr-aive_.**)(Ta.lex.)[?The **m-** initial is dropped in: **e_d.i-ko_la** the shaft or pole of a plough (Te.); **e_n.t.a** ploughshaft (Kond.a); **entikarra** cart shaft (Kuwi)(DEDR 888).] **Image: stake**: **ve.t.l.** stake in centre of threshing floor round which the cattle are driven (Ko.)(DEDR 5526). **me_dha** sacrificial oblation (AV.); sacrifice (Pkt.); **mehe, me_** eating (Si.)(CDIAL 10327). **medhya** free from the obligation of supplying animals for sacrifices (IE 8-5.IEG.) **me_ti** stake at the threshing floor to which oxen are tied; threshing floor; **me_ti-c-cen-n-i-mititto_l.** Durga_. (Ta.lex.); **me_tiyan-** Yama, as riding a buffalo (Ta.lex.) cf. **me_thi** post in threshing floor to which oxen are fastened, prop. for supporting carriage shafts (AV.)(CDIAL 10317).

6710.**Image: kneeling**: **man.t.i** kneeling, kneeling on one knee as an archer (Ta.); what is bent, the knee (Ka.); knee (Tu.); kneeling on one knee (Te.); **mad.tel** knee; **mad.i kud.tel** kneeling position (Pa.); **men.d.a_, mind.a** knee (Go.); **med.a, men.d.a** id. (Kond.a); **mend.a** id. (Pe.); **mend.e** id. (Mand..); **menda, mend.a** (Kuwi); **man.t.uka** to be seated on the heels (Ma.); **man.d.u_ki_** part of an elephant's hind leg (Skt.); **met.** knee-joint (M.)(DEDR 4677). cf. **mat.an:ku** to become bent as the arm or leg (Ta.)(DEDR 4645). **man.d.isu** to sit down (on a seat); to be set, placed on or turned towards as the eye (Ka.); **man.d.i** a bending posture of the body; a sitting squat like a monkey (Te.); **man.d.i-ga_lu-kjr.sn.a** an idol of Kr.s.n.a in a kneeling posture (Ka.lex.)

6711.**Body**: **me_ndur** body (Go.); **me_ndul, men.d.u_l** id. (Go.); **men.d.l** body (Go.); **me_d** body, womb, back (Kur.); **meth** body (Malt.); **me_ndol** human body (Kond.a); **me.n** (pl.

me.nd.l) body (Kol.); **me_n** (pl. **me_nul**) body (Nk.); **me_ni** brilliancy, lustre; belonging to the body, bodily, personal (Te.); **me_nu** body (Te.); **me.li** body (Kod..); **me_ni** body, shape, beauty, excellence (Ma.); body, shape, colour, beauty (Ta.); **me_l** body (Ta.)(DEDR 5099). **mey** body (Ta.Ma.); person (Ma.); **mai** id., body (Ma.Tu.); **mayn** id. (Tu.); **may** body (Ko.); **moy** id. (To.); **miy** vulva of animals (To.); **may(i), mey(i), mai** body; side, part, place (Ka.); **meyi, me_** body, side (Te.); **mai** body; side (Te.)(DEDR 5073). **Armour**: **mai-maravu** armour (Ta.)(DEDR 5073). **Brilliancy**: **me_ni** beauty (Ta.Ma.); **me_l** body (Ta.Ma.); **me_nu** body (Te.); **me_ni** brilliancy, lustre, belonging to the body, personal (Te.)(DEDR 5073). **maipuni** to pour, cast as in a mould (Tu.)(DEDR 5103).

6712.**Armour/to cover with cloth**: **mad.h** cover (Skt.); **mad.hia** covered, set (Pkt.); **ma_d.hia** covered with armour (Pkt.); **ma_d.hi_** armour (Pkt.); **mar.han.u** to cover (book, drum, chair)(S.); **mar.hn.a_** to cover with cloth (P.); **mar.hna_, ma~d.hna_** to cover, overspread, encrust (H.); **mad.hvu~** to cover (book, drum, etc.); **mad.hn.e~** to cover, encrust (M.)(CDIAL 9729). cf. **man.d.i** a covering dish, earthen pan (Kond.a); plate, bowl (Kuwi)(DEDR 4678). **Armour**: **mai-mar-avu** armour (Te.)[cf. **meyi** body (Te.)(DEDR 5073); **may** breast, teat (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 4704); **me~_d** body (Kur.); **me_ni** body; **me_l** id.(Ta.)(DEDR 5099)]. **bavara** battle, war (Ka.); **bavaramu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 39997). **Armour**: **mai-mar-avu** armour (Te.)(DEDR 5073). **mey-puku-karuvi, mey-putai-y-aran.am, mey-m-mar-ai** coat of armour; (**puliyan-atu to_la_r-ceyyappat.t.a meypukukaruvi** : **Pur-ana_. 13**, **Urai**); (**pahr-o_n- meyputaiyaran.a men.n.a_tu** : **Patir-r-up. 52,6**); (**ca_n-ro_r mey-m-mar-ai** : **Patir-r-up. 14,12**); **mey-ya_ppu** coat; cloak; **mey-p-pai** coat; cloak; **mey-p-pai veruvarun to_r-r-attu** (**Mullaip.**60); **mar-aippu** screen, temporary enclosure (Ta.lex.) cf. **Body**: **mey** body (Ta.Ma.); **mai** the body (Te.Kod..); **meyi, me_** body (Te.)(DEDR 5073). **me~_d, me_d** body, womb, back (Kur.); **meth** body (Malt.); **me_ndur** (obl. **me_ndud.-**), **me_ndul, men.d.u_l, men.d.ol** body (Go.); **me_ndol** human body (Kond.a); **me_nu** (pl.**me_ngil**), **me_n** body (Ga.); **me_n** id., pl. **me_nul** (Nk.Pa.)**; me.n** (pl. **me-nd.l**) id. (Kol.); **me_nu** id. (Te.); **me.li** id. (Kod..); **me_l** body (Ma.Ta.); **me_n-i** body, shape, colour, beauty (Ta.); body, shape, beauty, excellence (Ma.); brilliancy, lustre, belonging to the body, bodily, personal (Te.)(DEDR 5099). **Fastened over the chest**: **ma_r-a_ppu, ma_ra_ppu-c-ci_lai** the portion of a saree, covering the bosom of women; band for holding a pack on the back, fastened over the chest; **ma_ra_ppu-p-pat.t.ai** sword-belt (Ta.lex.)

6713.**Great heat**: **man.t.u (man.t.i)** to blaze up, glow; **mat.u** to kindle (Ta.); **man.du** to burn, blaze, flame, cause or produce a burning pain; **man.t.a** flame, blaze; **mad.d.u** great heat, redhot iron, brand; very hot; **mrandu** to be consumed by fire, burn (Te.); **mand.** to burn (Nk.); **mar.ga_na_** to blaze (Go.); **mar.g** to burn (Go.); **mr.ahpa** to consume by fire; n. destruction by fire (Kui); **mar.u_** (curry) to be charred (Go.); **mand.eng** to burn, scorch (Kol.); **mrandu** to be consumed by fire, burn (Te.)(DEDR 4680). **od.i, vad.i** heat (Ka.); **vad.a, vad.a-ga_li** the hot or land wind, heat (Te.)(DEDR 5225). **vad.i** quickness, briskness (Te.); quickly (Kol.)(DEDR 5226). **ud.uku** heat, boiling (Te.); **ud.ku** heat (Kuwi); **ur.turna_** to be agitated by the action of heat,boil; **udku** (presumably **ud.ku**) hot (Kuwi)(DEDR 588). **mati** moon, full moon, month (Ta.); moon (Ma.)(DEDR 4691). **mut.m** (obl. **mut.t-**) day when moon is not visible (Ko.); **mut.** new moon (To.)(DEDR 4941).

6714.**Earthen jar**: **mr.da_** earth, clay (S'vetUp.); **meryi_** clay (Kt.); **mad.akkiya_** earthen jar (Pkt.); **mad.ki_** f., **mad.e~** (M.Konkan.i); **mat.ka_** (H.); **mat.ki_** f., **mat.ku~** (G.); **mire** (Pr.) (CDIAL 10291). **matika_** earth, clay (Pali); **mr.ttika_** (VS.); **mat.t.i_, mat.t.ia_, mattiya_,**

mittiya_ (Pkt.); **mat.hi_** earth, clay, brick (Dm.)(CDIAL 10286). **ma_rttika** earthen (Ma_nS'r.); lump of earth (Skt.); earthen pot (Gr.S'r.); **mo_tr.** clay (Pas'.); **mat.h,** dat. **mat.as** large earthen vessel (K.); **mat.u, ma_t.o** large earthen vessel used as a float (S.); **mat.u, ma_t.o** alluvial deposit, large earthen vessel (L.); **mat.t.** large vessel used in sacrifices (WPah.); **ma_t.** large earthen jar (Ku.); earthen vessel for storing grain (Bi.); underground grain pit (Bi.); large earthen vessel (H.); earthen pot (G.); **mat.(u)ka_** earthen vessel for grain or water (Bi.); **ma~_t.** large flat jar (Bi.); **ma_t.li_** small earthen pot (G.); **ma_t.lu~** large earthen pot (G.); **mattika** made of clay (Pali); **ma_t.i** fine pale-coloured clay (Sh.); **mut.^{u}** large earthen vessel (K.); **ma_t.i_** large earthen vessel (used as a float)(S.); **mat.t.i_** (P.); **mat.iya_** small earthen pot (N.); earthen (A.); **mat.hiya_** large earthen jar (A.); **met.iya_** earthen (B.); **ma_t.iya_** earthen, earth-coloured (B.); **ma_t.ia_** earthy (Or.); **mat.(t.)iya_** made of clay (H.)(CDIAL 10085). **mr.ttya** earth (Skt.); **ma_t.i** earth, soil, clay (A.B.Or.); **mit.t.i_** (L.P.WPah.H.)(CDIAL 10286-7 < **mr.da_** clay.) **mat.hla_** home-made earthen vessel (P.)(CDIAL 9723). **ma_ti, ma_tye** earth (Kon.lex.) **man., man.n.u** earth (Ka.); **man.** (Ta.Ma,); **mannu** (Te.); **mr.n., mr.ttike** (Ka.lex.)

6715.**Image: vessel for toddy**: **mad.ake** earthen vessel for collecting toddy (Tu.); pot (Ka.); **mad.ike** pot (Ka.); **mat.a_, mit.a_** large earthen vessel (Ta.); **mat.akku** a large, earthen plate (Ta.); **mit.a_vu** large waterpot (Ma.); **mir..a_vu** large pot (Ma.); **mat.a** pot (Kui); **met.a** chatty, pitcher (Malt.); **mad.akka** pot, pitcher (Pkt.); **mad.ki_, mad.ke_** water-jar or pitcher (M.)(DEDR 4651). **Image: pot**: **mad.ake, mad.ike** a pot; **mad.aki_, mad.aki_m** a water-jar (M.); **man.n.a mad.ake, us.t.rake**, **kad.ava mad.ake, manthani, gargari** (Ka.lex.)

6716.**Treasure, wealth**: **ma_t.u** treasure, wealth (**Kur-al., 400**); gold (Ta.lex.) cf. **ma_s.a** coin, weight (Skt.); **ma_t.ai** an ancient coin = 1/2 pagoda; an ancient gold coin (**S.I.I. iii,137**); a gold coin weighing ten **kun-r-i** (**Cukkirani_ti, 25**); **mat.ai** an ancient coin (**I.M.P.Cg. 1009-10**)(Ta.lex.) **To put on clothes, dress; to adorn, decorate**: **mu_n.d.-, mon.-** intr. to put on clothes, dress (Ash.); **mun.d.aa_** tr. to dress (Ash.); **man.d.ayati** adorns, decorates (Skt.); **man.d.ate_, man.d.ati** (Skt.); **man.d.e_ti** adorns (Pali); **mam.d.e_i, mam.d.ai** (Pkt.); **mand.un** to adorn (K.); **man.d.na_** to adorn (H.); **ma~_d.vu~** to arrange, dispose, begin (G.); **ma~_d.n.e~** (M.); **ma~_n.d.ta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9741). **man.d.a** ornament, decoration (Ka.lex.) **man.d.ana** adorning (MBh.Pali); adj. adornment (Pa_n..); **mam.d.an.a** n. and adj.(Pkt.); ornament (OMarw.); **ma~_d.an.** decorating foreheads and cheeks of women on festive occasions (G.)(CDIAL 9739). **man.d.a** ornament (Skt.); **mam.d.aya** adorning (Pkt.); **ma~_d.** arrangement, disposition, vessels or pots for decoration (G.); **mad.a-ya** adornment, ornament (Si.)(CDIAL 9736). **Image: ornament carrier?**: **mar.her, mar.er** one who carries ornaments, etc. in the marriage procession (N.); **man.d.adhara** ornament carrier (Skt.)(CDIAL 9738). **man.d.** adorn (Skt.) cf. J.Bloch BSOS v 741 Prob.< Drav. **man.n.u** to decorate (Ta.)].

6769.**Image: cross beam**: **vit.t.am** cross beam (**Akana_. 167**); diameter; anything put across (Ta.lex.) **vit.t.am, pit.t.am** cross-beam, tie, beam of a roof, diameter (Ma.); **bit.t.a** cross-beam (said to be used in Coorg)(Ka.); **but.t.a** ceiling joist (Kod..)(DEDR 5395). **bhitta** split timber, fragment (S'a_n:khGr..); wall (Skt.Inscr.); **bitil** plank, roof-plank (Kt.); **betele** (Wg.); **bit** rafter, roof-plank, table (Dm.); **bitili_** rafters, roof-shingles (Pas'.); **bi_t** roof-plank (Kal.); **bit** plank, roof-plank, shelf (Kho.); **bhittu**, pl.**bhitta** roof-plank (Phal.); **bhito** rafter on which slates are laid (Ku.); **bhit** piece of cloth stretched below rafters to form ceiling (N.); **bhitto** wall (N.); **bhi_ta_** top of wall (Bi.); **bhi_to** beam resting on a wall (G.)(CDIAL 9493). **Image: wicket or screen**: **mit.ala** screen or wicket, o_las plaited together (Ma.)(DEDR 4853).

6771.**Image: antelope**: **pul-va_y** deer (Ta.); id. antelope (Ta.lex.)(**pulva_y puli-y-ur..ai maraiye_ kavari : Tol. Po. 590); pul grass (Ta.)(DEDR 4300).**

6772.**Short javelin or arrow shot through a tube**: **bhindipa_la** short javelin or arrow thrown by hand or shot through a tube (MBh.); **bhin..ipa_la** (BHS.); **bhin.d.ima_la** (Skt.); **bhindiva_la** a sort of spear (Pali); **bhim.diva_la, bhim.d.ima_la** a sort of weapon (Pkt.); **bendi-vala, benduvala** a sort of spear (Si.)(CDIAL 9497). [Prob. this was a heavy club with a broad and bent tail end, measuring one cubit length; the weapon was used to cut, hit, strike and break; it was like a kunta (metal lance with darts and six edges) but with a big blade; used by Asuras in their fight with Ka_rtavi_rya Arjuna; cf. **Agni Pura_n.a, 252,v.15**; **S'ukrani_tisa_ra**,**IV.30-31**; loc.cit. V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, War in Ancient India, 1944, repr. 1987, p.106. cf. **-ma_la** (Pkt.): A possible interpretation is that **bhin.d.i-pa_la** is a compound term: **bhin.d.i < min.t.i** instrument to thrust; + **< pa_l.a** ingots; i.e. some sort of tubular mechanism to catapult round stone or metallic missiles. Kaut.ilya categorises this as a weapon with piercing points.] cf. **Image: javelin**: **vit.t.-e_r-u** missile weapon, javelin (Ta.); javelin (Ma.); **bit.t.-e_r-u** missile weapon, dart, javelin (Ka.); **bit.ing** to throw, throw down (Br.)(DEDR 5393). **Image: a missile**: **pin.t.ipa_lam** a missile (**Ci_vaka. 2269**)(Ta.); **bhin.d.iva_la** id. (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **bhindama_la, bhin.d.iva_la, pin.d.iva_l.a** a short javelin or arrow thrown from the hand; an iron-bound club, used as a weapon (Ka.Skt.lex.)

6770.**Image: spotted deer**: **pha_r.ho** hogdeer or cervus porcinus (S.); **pa_hr.a_** (L.P.); **pa_r.ha_** spotted antelope, hogdeer (H.)(CDIAL 8044). cf. **eral.e, erale** an antelope, a deer (masc. and fem.), including e.g. the black and spotted antelopes (Ka.); **eral.egur-uva** the antelope-marked: the moon (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: dappled cow**: **pat.t.e** striped or spotted (as tiger or leopard); **pat.t.ati** n. pr. of dappled cow (Kod..); **pat.t.e** stripe (Tu.Te.); **Stripe, wale**: **pad.ita** stripe, streak, wale (Te.); **pat.t.ai** painted stripe (as on a temple wall), dapple (Ta.)(DEDR 877). **Image: leopard**: **pot.a** felis leopardus (Santali.lex.) **Image: ibex**: **varaiy-a_t.u** ibex, hemitragus hylocrius; jungle sheep (Ta.); **varai** mountain, peak, slope of hill (Ta.); **par o.r.** Nilgiri ibex (To.)(DEDR 5274). **pr.s.ata** spotted; spotted deer (VS.); **pr.s.at** spotted antelope (RV.); **pasata-miga** spotted deer (Pali); **pasaya** a kind of deer (Pkt.); **pusia** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8364). **pisera_** a small deer brown above and black below (H.)(CDIAL 8365). **pus.** to sprinkle (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8366). **pr.s.o_dara** having a speckled belly (TS.); **piso_dara** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 8367). **Image: deer**: **posta** axis maculatus; **bhot.-ret jel** gazella bennettii (Santali.lex.) **po_tu** goat (Kod..); **po_ta, ho_ta, ho_tu, ho_ntu** he-goat (Ka.)(DEDR 4586). **Image: he-goat**: **pat.ha** a young he-goat; **boda pat.ha** a young he-goat (Santali.lex.) **Image: ram**: **bhed.a, boda** a ram; **soso deren bhed.a** a ram with sprouting horns; **bhid.i** a sheep (Santali.lex.) **Antelope**: **bha~ot.ia** antelope; **bhaunt.ia jel** a species of deer (Santali.lex.) **boi bindi jel** a mythical deer; **bhid.i jel** a deer; **jel** a deer; **bhot.ret jel** a deer (Santali.lex.) **hud.a, hud.u** ram (Skt.); **hun.d.a** (Ka_s'i_kh.); **hud.a** (Pkt.); **hur., hu_r.** (WPah.); **hun.d.u_** fighting ram; **hu~d.d.u** (L.); **hun.d.u_** (P.)(CDIAL 14135). **Image: ram**: **vit.ai** ram (**Pur-ana_. 262**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: wild hill sheep**: **hur.ea_l, hur.ea_r** the wild hill sheep or oorial (L.); **hur.ia_r** (P.)(CDIAL 14135). cf. **utal.** ram, he-goat (Ta.); ram, goat (Ma.)(DEDR 610). **Deer; spotted deer**: cf. **ur..ai** deer (Ta.); **ur..a-ma_n, ur..al-ma_n** porcine deer (Ma.); **duppi** the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis (Ka.); **ur, ule, ul.e** deer (Tu.); **duppi** id. (Te.); **d.uppi** id. (Kol.); **ur.up** (pl. **ur.pul**) spotted deer (Pa.); **d.uppi** id.; **duppi** stag (Ga.); **d.uppal, duppi, luppi, lu_pi** spotted deer (Go.); **d.upi** axis deer (Kond.a)(DEDR 694). cf. **kur-i** sheep, ram (Ka.); **kuri** sheep (Tu.); **kur-y** sheep (To.); **kor-i** sheep (Ta.)(DEDR 2165). **Image: deer; markhor**: **gor-r-e** in: **kukka-gor-r-e** barking deer, cervulus muntjac (i.e. jungle

sheep)(Te.)(DEDR 2165). cf. **sru_** horn (Av.); **ucu_** horn (Pr.); **s.o_** (Tor.); **so_** markhor (Ash.); **co_w** male markhor (Wg.)(CDIAL 12715). **Image: markhor**: **s'arvati** hurts, injures (Dha_tup.); **s.aw** to crush with the teeth (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12342). **s'uru** the wild goat or markhor (Kt.); **s'a_ru** ibex (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12331).

6748.**Image: water-carrier**: **pa_ur^{u}** water-carrier (K.); **pa_ni_yaha_ra** water-carrier (Skt.); **udaha_ra** id. (AV.Pali.); **pa_n.iaha_ri_** id. (Pkt.); **paniha_r(a_)** (P.H.); **pan(h)ere** (N.); **paniha_ra_** water-drawer for irrigating (Bi.); **pa_n.iya_ri_** f. water-carrier(OMarw.G.)(CDIAL 8088). **Water**: **pun-ai** water, flood, river (Ta.); **pun-al** id. (Ta.); water, river (Ma.); **ponal** stream, river (Ka.)(DEDR 4338).

6566.**To dig: prada_rayati** tears asunder (MBh.); **pada_ran.a** tearing (Pali); **pa_rvu~** to pluck up weeds (G.)(CDIAL 8660). **pada_le_ti** cleaves (Pali); pp. **pada_lita** (Pali); **payalia** broken (Pkt.); **piyalla, piyali** rag, half a globe (e.g. of a coconut), seed lobe (Si.)(CDIAL 8662). **pa_t.ayati** splits (MBh.); **pa_d.ai** splits (Pkt.); draws, strikes (OMarw.); **pa_r.an.** to split, tear (L.); **pa_r.na_** (P.); **pa_rab** to dig (Bi.); **pa_t.an.** to be split, be torn (L.); **pa_t.n.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 8032). **Image: to break**: **pa_t.aka** a splitter, divider; part of a village; the half of a village; **pa_t.ana** splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying; **pa_t.ita** torn, cleft, split, broken; pierced, pricked (Skt.lex.) **par.a han-** to break (Go.); **pad.- (-it-)** to burst out, be broken with a crackling sound (Kond.a.Kuwi); to crack, split (Kuwi); **pat.- (-t-)** to break (Kond.a); **pad.- (pat.t.-)** to break (Pe.Mand..); **pat.- (-t-)** id. (Pe.); **pat.- (-h-)** to smash (Kuwi)(DEDR 3854). **Image: split; half**: **spha_t.ita** split (Sus'r.); **pha_d.ia** split (Pkt.); **pha_r.iyu~** a half; **pha_r.yu~** a piece cut off (G.)(CDIAL 18326). **phar.ya_t., phan.ya~_t.** split firewood (Ku.)(CDIAL 13827). **pha_r.u** cut or split from a blow (S.); **pha_r.a** vulva (Or.); **paravdi, pharav, parav** (Gypsy); **pha_d.** cutting or lancing, opening (made in limb or belly (M.)(CDIAL 13823). **pha_ran, pharni_** first ploughing (Bi.); **phar.an** a piece torn off (H.); **pal.ana** cleaving, rending (Si.)(CDIAL 13824). **spha_t.ayati** causes to split; hurts, injures (Skt.); **pha_d.e_i** splits (Pkt.); **phad.itaga** (NiDoc.); **phar-** (Gypsy); **phar.** to burst, split (Gypsy); **pha_rnu** to beat (K.); **pha_ran.u** to tear, split (S.); **pha_r.n.a_** to split (P.); **fa_r.nu** to tear, split, break (WPah.); **pha_r.n.o** to split (Ku.); **pha_rnu** (N.); **pha_r.a_** (B.); **pha_r.iba_** (Or.); **pha_rab** (Mth.); **pha_rai, pha_rab** (OAw.); **pha_r.na_** (H.); **pha_d.ai** (OMarw.); **pha_r.vu~** (G.); **pha_d.n.e~** to split (M.); **pal.anava_** to cleave, tear asunder (Si.); **phary-, pharyev-** to burst (Gypsy); **phaijoiki** to tear, be torn (Sh.); **palenava_** to be split (Si.); **phat.t.ai** is split (Pkt.); **pha_t.h**, dat. **pha_t.as** splitting; **phra_t.un** to split (K.); **pha_t.an.u** to burst, tear (S.); **pha_t.an.** to beat (L.); **pha_t.n.a_** to be split (P.); **fa_t.n.u** to break (WPah.); **phat.n.o** to be split (Ku.); **pha_t.nu** (N.); **pha_t.iba** (A.); **pha_t.a_** (B.); **pha_t.iba_** (Or.); **pha_t.ab** (Bi.Mth.); **pha_t.na_** (H.); **phat.na_** (H.); **phat.n.a_** (P.); **pha_t.ai** (OMarw.); **pha_t.vu~** (G.); **pha_t.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13825). **phalt** to break (Bur.); **phat.un** to burst (K.); **phat.u** cut, wound (S.); **phat.t.** (L.P.) (CDIAL 13817).

6566a.**Ruined**: **pa_r.. (-pp-, -tt-)** to go to ruin, be laid waste, become uesless, be accursed (as a place or house); n. desolation, ruin (**Cat.ako_paran. 5**); damage, loss, corruption, baseness, evil; emptiness, barrenness (**Pu. Ve. 3,15**); barren or waste land; **pa_r..i** desolation; **par..utu** unprofitableness; damage, ruin (Ta.); **pa_r..** an empty place, void, desolation, waste, vain, useless; **pa_r..an** one good for nothing, wicked scamp; left uncultivated (Ma.); **pa.y** (before vowel); **pa.** (before consonant) empty, abandoned (house, village-site, tortoise shell, hand, pot); **ha.l., a.l.** ruin (Ko.); **po.y** (before vowel), **po.** (before consonant) empty (house, village, place); **o. go.d., o. ci.my** deserted place; **pa.r.** dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild

(To.); **pa_r..** ruin, desolation, a waste; **pa_r..tana** a ruined state (Ka.); **pa.l.i** bad, ruined, los (Kod..); **pa_l.u, ha_l.u** ruin, destruction, desolation, desolate, waste, ruined, destroyed; **pad.ilu** waste ground (Tu.); **pa_d.u** ruin, desruction, dilapidated condition; ruined, dilapidated, desolate, waste, dreary, bad, wicked, evil (Te.); **par.** desert; **pa_r** a deserted village site; **pa_re, pa_gh, pagha_i_** a village site (Go.); **pa_r.** old, devastated (Kond.a); **pa_r.u** neglected, spoiled (Kuwi); **pa_y** secret infirmity, hidden defect, bad luck (Kur.); **pa_la = ji_rn.a** (Pkt.)(DEDR 4110). **pa_r..n:kin.ar-u** neglected, dilapidated or ruined well (**Nan-. 223, Mayilai**.); **pa_r..-pat.u-tal** to be ruined or desolated; to become waste (**Kur-al., 83**); **pa_r..u_r** deserted village (**Pur-ana_. 132**); **ha_l.u_ru** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_r..atavi** a desolate jungle; **pa_r..de_gala** a temple in ruins; **pa_r..mane** a house in ruins; **pa_r..pola** a waste field; **ha_r..a_gu** to go o ruin; **ha_r..** ruin, desolation; a waste; **ha_r..aged.eya** to pull down and bring to ruin; **ha_r..ugo_d.e** a dilapidated wall; **ha_r..u de_gula** a temple in ruins; **ha_r..ubat.t.i** a desolate road; **ha_r..mane** a dilapidated, desolate or empty house; **ha_r..u bhu_mi** waste land (Ka.lex.) **pat.an.u** to dig up, pluck out (S.); **pat.t.an.** to dig up, bite; **pat.t.un.** to uproot (L.); **pat.t.n.a_** to dig up, open (P.); **pat.nu** to lie fallow (i.e. after being dug up?)(N.)(CDIAL 7711). **nis.patita** fallen, ruined (R.); **nis_pa_tayati** causes to fall out (AV.); **nis.pa_ta** throbbing motion (BhP.); **nepa_v** ruin by fall from a height (K.)(CDIAL 7513). **upal.n.e~** to fall out (of trees from excessive wetness of ground), emit blood at every pore, dissolve into streams and rivulets; **upal., upl.i_** rill oozing from the ground in rainy weather (M.)(CDIAL 1817). **utpa_t.ayati** roots up (Sa_n:khS'r.); **utpa_t.yate_** is rooted up (Sus'r.); **utpat.a** sap issuing from a cut in a tree (S.Br.); **pat.ati** splits (Gr.); **opera_y** to pick, pull out (Dm.); **o_pur.** to dig up (Pas'.); **upar.a** to come up by the roots (B.); **upar.iba_, upur.iba_** to be uprooted (Or.); **upad.n.e~** to come up by the roots (M.); **upar.vu~** to be pulled out, be lifted (G.); **uppa_t.e_ti** splits, roots up (Pali); **uppa_d.e_i** (Pkt.); **upa_r.n.o** to take up by the roots (Ku.); **upa_riba** to dig up (A.); **upa_r.a_** to pull up (B.); **upa_r.iba_** to uproot (Or.); **upa_rab** (Mth.); **upa_rai_** (OAw.); **upa_r.na_** (H.); **upad.ne~** to pluck up (M.); **upul.anava_** to pluck up (OSi.); **upat.an.u** to open, uncover, expand (S.); **upat.ab** to be uprooted (Mth.); **upat.** a piece of turf torn up and put under a wheel (G.); **upa_t.na_** to root up (H.); **upat.n.e~** to pluck out (M.); **uput.anava_** to uproot (Si.)(CDIAL 1809). **a_pa_t.yate_** pass. of **a_pa_t.ayati** splits (Sus'r.); **apat.n.e~** to strike against (M.)(CDIAL 1203). **Instrument for boring**: **spho_t.ana** act of breaking (A'past.); **pho_d.an.a** splitting (Pkt.); **phor.an.i_** instrument for boring (Or.)(CDIAL 13855). **Burst, card cotton**: **spho_t.ayati** bursts, splits, breaks (MBh.); **pho_d.e_i** bursts (Pkt.); **por** to break (Tor.); **phor.an.u** to split, break (S.); **phor.n.a_** (P.); **phor.n.o** (Ku.); **phornu** (N.); **pho~r.a_, phu~r.a_** to pierce, penetrate, card (cotton)(B.); **phor.iba_** to pierce (Or.);; **phorab** to break, smash (Mth.); to break (Aw.); **phor.al** to break, open (Bhoj. H.); **phor.na_** (H.); **phor.vu~** (G.); **phod.n.e~** (M.); **pol.anava_** to separate, sift, clean (Si.); **pho_d.aviya** (Pkt.); **phur.a_, pur.a_** to break (Wot.)(CDIAL 13857). **pho_t.u_** to break (Dm.); **phot.t.ay** (Shum.); **phot.a, phut.t.a** (Gaw.); **phot.** (Bshk.Phal.)(CDIAL 13858). **spho_t.a** bursting (MBh.); **phor.a** a break (S.); **phor** breaking (N.); **phor.a** small hole (Or.); **phod.i_** breaking open (OMarw.)(CDIAL 13853). **Open**: **pat.t.a-ppakal** open day, broad daylight (Ta.); **pat.t.a_-pakal** broad daylight, noon (Ma.); **pat.a.r in- (id-p)** (country, **na.r.**) becomes fully light at dawn (Ko.); **ot. oxol** broad daylight (To.); **pat.t.a-pagalu** broad day, midday (Te.)(DEDR 3867). **sphut.ati** bursts open (A's'vS'r.); **phut.ita** burst open (Pali); **phud.ai, phulai** bursts (Pkt.); **pu_r** to break (Tor.)(CDIAL 13842). **pradara** cleft in earth (VS.); rout (of an army)(MBh.); **padara** cleft, fissure, board, plank (Pali); **payara** splitting, breaking (Pkt.); **paira, por, pora** fear, agitation (K.); **puvara** plank (Si.); **pairo** landslip (Ku.N.)(CDIAL 8657).

6717.**Image: to trample**: **miti-ttal** to tread on; to tread down, trample on (**Na_lat.i, 61**); to rush or dash against; to attack as a door of a fort (**Kalit. 90,12**); **miti** treading (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 21**); tread (**Iraku. Tacaratan-ca_pa. 109**); walking, gait (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **miti** step in a tank or well, treadle of a weaver's loom, food trampled and formed into a ball; **mitiyal** treading; **meti** to step on (Ta.); treading on, treading out grain; **metikka** to tread as loam, trample, thresh; **metiyuka** to be bruised; **motikkuva** to trample (Ma.); **midi** to pound, kill, destroy, rub, grind, triturate; **midisu, middisu** to cause to pound, have pounded (Ka.); **mey- (meyv-, meyj-)** (paddy) becomes well pounded or cleaned; **(meyp-, meyc-)** to pound (paddy)(Kod..); **medipuni, medupuni, medpuni** to clean by pounding as rice; full, mill (Tu.); **medugu** to be pounded or ground, be reduced to fine powder or paste; be trained or practised, be accustomed or habituated; **meducu** to grind, pound, reduce to fine powder or paste; **medupu** id., train, accustom, habitate; **me_dincu** to rub, grind (Te.); **med- (-it-)** to put down foot; **medali** to push; **metkali** to jostle (Kuwi)(DEDR 4861). **met.-** to trample on, tread on (Ko.); **met.t.u** id. (Te.Ka.); **mat.-** thresh (grain, as by oxen) (Kond.a); **mad.ye** to trample (Malt.); **met.t.u** to spurn or push with the foot (Ta.); to place or put down the foot or feet, step, pace, walk, tread or trample on, put the foot on or in; stepping,step of the foot, stop on a stringed instrument; sandal, shoe, step of a stair (Ka.); **mot.t.i** footprint, foot measure (Kod..); **met.t.u** step, stair, treading, slipper, stop on a lute; **mat.t.u, met.t.u** to tread, trample, crush under foot, tread or place the foot upon; treading; **mat.t.incu** to cause to be trodden or trampled (Te.); **met.t.u** step (Ga.); **mat.- (-t-)** to crush under foot, tread on, walk, thresh (grain, as by oxen); caus. **mat.is-** (Kond.a); **mettunga** steps (Kuwi); **mad.ye** to trample, tread (Malt.); **met.- (mec-)** to trample on, tread on; **met.** sole of foot, footstep, footprint (Ko.); **mot.** to trample on; step, tread, wooden-soled sandal (To.)(DEDR 5057). [For phonet. switch in vowels: **a, a_, a~_, i, i~_** etc. cf.:] **mr.dh** neglect, crush (Skt.); **mr.ddha** forsaken (MaitrS.); **mardhati** neglects (RV.); wets (Dha_tup.); **middhun.**, pp. **middha** to crush (L.); **middhn.a_**, pp. **middha_** to stir up, mix, knead (mortar), rumple, tumble (clothes, paper etc.), spoil by treading on (crops)(P.)(CDIAL 10294). **middhn.a_**, pp. **middha_** to stir up, mix, knead (mortar), rumple, tumble (clothes, paper etc.), spoil by treading on (crops)(P.); **mr.d** rub, crush (Skt.); **minn.u** to rub (WPah.); **minan.o** to beat, rub (Ku.); **mi_r.ab** to knead, grind, shampoo (Mth.); **mi~_r.na_, mi~_d.na_** to rub with the hands, clean (H.); **me_n.** to crush (Pas'.); **mi_n.emim** I crush, thresh, grind, wash (clothes)(Gaw.); **mardati** pounds, crushes, treads on, squeezes, rubs (MBh.); **marmartu** (RV.); **maddati** crushes, treads on, kneads, jumbles, destroys (Pali); **maddai, mad.d.ai** crushes, tramples on (Pkt.); **ma~_d.un** to knead, mix (K.); **mad.n.u_** to thresh (WPah.); **ma~_r.nu** to rub, tread out (N.); **ma_riba** to thresh, tread out (grain), mix by grinding (A.); **ma_r.a_** to pound, thresh (B.); **ma_r.iba_** to press; **ma_n.d.iba_** (Or.); **ma_r.ab** to knead, shampoo (Mth.); **ma_r.ab** to mix (Aw.); **ma_r.na_, ma~_d.na_** to rub, thresh, flatten (H.); **mo_r_-** to rub, polish, grind (Gypsy); **man.** to rub (Dm.); **mun.d.-, mun., mur., mun.d.al** to break; **man.d.** to rub, smear; **ma_n.** to thresh, smear; **ma~_r.** to rub (Pas'.); **mon.d.** to thresh; **man.d.** to soften (Kal.); **ma_n.d.** to knead (Phal.); **mand.un** to rub, trample, wash (woollen cloth by kneading it with the feet)(K.); **manan.u** to shampoo, make clothes ready for steaming (S.); **ma~_dn.e~** to smear vessels (M.)(CDIAL 9890). **mand.inava_, mad.inava_, mad.anava_** to rub, press, clean rice from the husk, (inscr.) **mand.a** absol. to crush; **mad.avanava_** to prepare a field for planting by buffaloes treading it (Si.)(CDIAL 9890). cf. **marda** in cmpds. 'crushing, destroying'; grinding, violent pressure (MBh.); **mardaka** (Sus'r.); **mar.a_** treading out of rice by oxen (Or.)(CDIAL 9889). **mardana** act of crushing (Skt.); **maddana** crushing (Pali); **maddan.a** massaging; massage, hurting (Pkt.); **marana_** heap of paddy spread out ready for treading (A.); **ma_d.an.** wallowing pool for buffaloes (G.); **mad.ana** act of crushing or treading; **mad.ana_**

oppressor (Si.)(CDIAL 9891). cf. **ma_rtsna** finely ground (S'Br.); **mr.tsna** powder (Sus'r.); **masina** finely powdered (Skt.); **masr.na** soft, tender (Skt.)[**maci-** to smash (Ta.lex.)]; **masin.a, masan.a** soft, slippery; **masin.ia** crushed, polished, clean (Pkt.); **masinu** thin, fine, dainty (n.); **masininu** to be made fine; caus. **masinya_unu** (N.); **masin.a, masun.a, masun.a_** smooth (Or.); **musuka** soft (Wg.); **mahi_n.** fine, delicate (P.); **masin.o, mas'i~r.~** thin, fine (Ku.)(CDIAL 10086). cf. **mr.n.ati** crushes (AV.RV.); threshes (S'Br.); **mu_rn.a_** pp. (AV.); **mr.dita** pressed down, squeezed (AV.); **man.a_ti** crushes, destroys (Pali); **brunik** to bite, chew (e.g. parched grain)(Kho.); **munun** to pound grain, husk (in a mortar); **munan** act of so doing (K.); **mun$_u$** husked (K.); **mino** one with a flat nose as if bruised down (S.)(CDIAL 10276). **mal.ai** rubs (Pkt.); **mer** to rub (Ash.)(CDIAL 10290). cf. **mr.du** soft (VS.); **mudu, muduka** (Pali); **mr.duka** (NiDoc.); **mi(d)u-, muu, mau-, maua-** (Pkt.); **ma~ru_cak** soft (Kal.); **mar.o_** (Par.); **mauvo, mou, mo~i, mhou~** (Sh.); **mau_** soft; dunce (G.); **mav** soft (Konkan.i); **mau_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 10292). **mrad** rub (Skt.); **mradayati** smoothes (TS.); **malav** to strike (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10382). **mradis.t.ha** very soft or kind (Pa_n.. com.); **bre_t.h** stupid (K.)(CDIAL 10381). **mr.dyate_** is crushed, is oppressed (MBh.); **mija_wab** to press, squeeze (Mth.); **micnu** to press, squeeze, rub against, massage; caus. **mica_unu**, pass. **micinu** to be oppressed (N.)(CDIAL 10295). **nirmardayati** rubs (BHSkt.); **n.immaddiya** rubbed; **n.immaddaga** one who continually rubs (Pkt.); **nima_r.** well washed clothes (Bi.)(CDIAL 7365). **parimardati** rubs, strokes (MBh.); wipes away (R.); **parimaddati** rubs, shampoos, crushes (Pali); **parimaddai** rubs (Pkt.); **pirimad.inava_** to rub, stroke (Si.)(CDIAL 7853). **pramarda** a partic. position of the moon in an asterism (Su_ryapr.); **pamadda** act of crushing (Pkt.); **po~do** a thing crushed (G.)(CDIAL 8721). **pramardita** crushed (R.); **pamaddati** crushes (Pali); **pamaddai** (Pkt.); **po~dvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 8722). cf. **mr.s'** touch, seize (Skt.); **misna_** to be pulverized, be ground, be crushed, be crumpled by rubbing (H.)(CDIAL 10297). cf. **mraks.an.a** rubbing in (Dha_tup.); ointment, oil (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 10378). **Rub; chew; squeeze; massage**: **mr._** rub, crush (Skt.);[cf. **mr.j** rub (Skt.)]; perh. subj. **murmurat** (RV.); pass. **mu_ryate_** (S'Br.); **mr** destroyer (RV.); **murati** squeezes; **muria** broken, bent (Pkt.); **muriam** I thresh (Wg.); **mura_na_** to chew (H.); **mu_rai** breaks (Pkt.); **mu_rik** to rub, squeeze, massage, roll up, crumple (Kho.); **mu_run** to shell or husk (peas, grain etc.), crush (parched peas etc. with teeth), rub, gently (to allay itching)(K.); caus.: **mornu_** to crush with hand and mix before eating (e.g. bread)(WPah.); **morai** rubs, crushes (OMarw.); **morvu~** to shred (vegetables)(G.); **mol.vu~** id. (G.)(CDIAL 10211). **mu_ryate_** is crushed (S'Br.); **mojjnu_** to crush with hand and mix up before eating (e.g. bread)(WPah.); **mu_rn.a** crushed (AV.)(CDIAL 10249). **mr.n.a_ti** crushes (AV.RV.); threshes (S'Br.); **mu_rn.a** pp. (AV.); **mr.dita** pressed down, squeezed (AV.); **man.a_ti** crushes, destroys (Pali); **brunik** to bite, chew (e.g. parched grain)(Kho.); **munun** to pound grain, husk (in a mortar); **munan** act of so doing (K.); **mun^u** husked (K.); **mino** one with a flat nose as if bruised down (S.)(CDIAL 10276). cf. **malai, male_i** rubs (Pkt.); **mala_** to rub (B.); **malab** to rub, shampoo (Mth.); **malavanava_** cook herbs for curry or medicine (Si.)(CDIAL 9870). cf. **mala_m, mula_m** rubbed-in paste (U. colloq.) **ma_rja** in cmpds. 'cleaning' (Skt.); **ma_j** smearing of ashes and earth over cooking pots (M.)(CDIAL 10079). **ma_rs.t.i**, 3 pl. **mr.jnti** rubs, cleans (RV.); **ma_rjati** wipes off, destroys (MBh.); **majjati** wipes, polishes, cleans (Pali); **majjai** (Pkt.); **maz.ik** to wipe, rub, stroke (Kho.); **ma_zun** to wipe out dregs; **ma~_jun** to polish (K.); **ma_an.u** to polish, scrub (S.); **ma~_jan.**, pres. part. **ma~je~nda_, ma~_jhan.** to clean out a vessel with sand or ashes (L.); **ma~_jn.a_** to rub (P.); **ma_jn.u, ma~_jn.u** to clean (WPah.); **ma_jn.o** to rub, clean a vessel (Ku.); **ma_jnu, ma~_jnu** to clean, wash (N.); **ma_ziba** to wipe, rub, scrub (A.); **ma_ja_** to scour (B.); **ma_jiba_** id. (Or.); **ma~_jab** to clean (Mth.); **ma_m.jai** to clean (OAw.); **ma~_jal** (Bhoj.)[cf. **macal.** turmeric used for bathing (Ta.lex.)]; **ma_jna_, ma~_jhna_** to rub, clean, polish (H.); **ma_jvu~, ma~_jvu~** to scour (G.); **ma_jn.e~** to besmear

(M.); **madinava_**, pret. **mdda_** to wipe, whet, rub, extract toddy juice from tree (Si.)(CDIAL 10080). **ma_rjana** wiping off, cleaning (Gr.S'r.); **ma_rjani_** purification (A_pS'r.); **majjana** cleaning (Pali); **majjan.a** (Pkt.); **maze_ni, maji_ni** besom (Kho.); **ma_jan** (K.); **majan.** toothpaste (P.); **ma_jan** scouring (B.); **ma_jan.a_** (Or.); **ma~_jan** weaver's brush (Bi.); **ma_jna_** (Mth.); **majni_** instrument for smoothing potter's clay (Mth.); **ma~_jan.** dust and ashes for smearing (M.); **kes-madana** comb (Si.)(CDIAL 10081). **mr.jata** 3 pl. imperf. rubs (RV.); **sammijati** collects together (Pali); **sm.mr.janti** 3 pl. (RV.); **mi~jni_** treading out grain (Bi.); **mi~_jab** to crumble (Aw.); **mi~_jna_** to rub with the hands, clean (H.)(CDIAL 10275). **Pure**: **mr.s.t.a** rubbed, washed, pure (RV.); prepared, savoury (R.); sweet, pleasant (MBh.); **mis.t.a** dainty, sweet (MBh.); **mat.t.ha** wiped, polished, clean (Pali.Pkt.); **mat.t.ha_** wheaten fritter (P.); **ma_t.hiba** to smooth with a hammer (A.); **mat.ha_** polished; **mat.hiba_** to polish (Or.); **mat.t.ha_** rubbed smooth; **mit.hna_** to be effaced (H.); **ma_t.hne~** to polish (G.); **mat.a** polished, smooth, shining (Si.); **mut.ha_rnu** to smooth, trim (a stick)(N.); **mat.ha_rvu~, mat.hervu~** to smooth (G.); **mat.ha_rn.e~, mat.ha_l.n.e~, ma_t.harn.e~, ma_t.hal.n.e~** to smooth by hammering (M.); [For phonet. loss of aspiration, poss. influenced by Ta. **miti** tread on cf.:) **mat.t.a** wiped, polished, pure (Pali); **mit.ijjai** is wiped out (Pkt.); **mit.un** (K.); **mit.an.u** (S.); **mit.na_, mat.ana_** to wipe (P.); **mit.a_, met.a_** to be wiped out (B.); **met.ab** to be rubbed out (Mth.); **mit.na_** to efface (H.); **mit.ai**(OMarw.); **mit.vu~, mat.vu~** (G.); **mit.n.e~** (M.); **me_t.avai** wipes out (Pkt.); **met.an.u** (S.); **met.n.a_** (P.); **met.n.u** to spoil (WPah.); **met.nu** to wipe out (N.); **men.t.iba_** (Or.); **met.ai** (OAw.); **met.na_** (H.)(CDIAL 10299). cf. **marda**- in cmpds. 'crushing, destroying'; grinding, violent pressure (MBh.)(CDIAL 9889). cf. **ma~_dn.e~** to smear vessels (M.)(CDIAL 9890). cf. **maddan.a** massaging; massage, hurting (Pkt.); **mardana** crushing (Skt.); **mad.ana** act of crushing or treading (Si.)(CDIAL 9891). **Powder**: **ma_, ma_vu** flour, meal, powder, dust (Ta.); **ma_vu** flour (Ma.)(DEDR 4784). **ma_rtsna** finely ground (S'Br.); **mr.tsn** powder (Sus'r.); **masin** finely powdered (Skt.); **masr.n.a_** soft, tender (Skt.)[< **masagu** to rub (Ka.) > **mas.ati** hurts (Dha_tup.); **mas.am.** (**mas.im.**) **ka_rayati** grinds to powder (S'a_n:khGr..)(CDIAL 9919)]; **masin.a, masan.a** soft, slippery; **masin.ia** crushed, polished, cleaned (Pakt.); **mahi_n.** fine, delicate (P.); **masin.o, mas'i~r.~** thin, fine (Ku.); **masinu** thin, fine, dainty; **masininu** to be made fine, caus. **masinya_unu** (N.); **masin.a, masun.a, masun.a_** smooth (Or.); **musuk** soft (Wg.)(CDIAL 10086). cf. **maciyal** ground paste (Ta.lex.) **mal.ai** rubs (Pkt.); **me** to rub (Ash.)(CDIAL 10290). **mr.du** soft (VS.); **mudu, muduka** (Pali); **mr.duka** (NiDoc.); **mi(d)u, muu, ma, maa** (Pkt.); **mar.o_** (Par.); **mau_** (M.); **mav** (Konkan.i); **mol.ok, mel.ek** (Si.)(CDIAL 10292). **mr.dula** soft, tender, mild (BhP.)(CDIAL 10293). **mradis.t.ha** very soft or kind (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 10381). **mraks.** rub (Skt.); **mak** grease (Gypsy); **makhu** anointing with ghee (S.); **maku** act of obliterating (Si.)(CDIAL 10377). **mraks.an.a** rubbing in (Dha_tup.); ointment, oil (Sus'r.); **makkhan.a** smearing, ointment, oil (Pali); **makkhan., mam.khan.a** ointment, butter (Pkt.); **makhan.u** butter (S.); **makkhun.** (L.); **makkhan.** (P.); **makkhan, makhan** (H.); **makkhan** (N.); **makhana** (Or.); **makhn.i_** (H.); **ma_khan** (A.B.Bhoj.Aw.); butter, oil, ointment (H.); **ma~_khan** id. (H.); **ma_khan.** butter, ointment (G.M.)(CDIAL 10378). **mraks.ati** rubs, strokes (RV.); smears (Skt.); **makkhe_ti** smears, anoints, soils (Pali); **makkhe_i** smears (Pkt.); **makh-, mak-, maxav-** to rub, smear (Gypsy); **mac** to stick (Gaw.); **makhan.u** to smear, grease (S.); **makhan.** (L.); **ma_khiba** to rub (A.); **ma_kha_** to knead, smear (B.); **ma_khiba_** to anoint (Or.); **ma_khab** to leave an impression on (e.gg. of foot on mud)(Mth.); **ma_khal** to smear (Bhoj.); **ma_khn.e~** (M.); **makanava_** to erase, smelt, destroy (Si.)(CDIAL 10379). **mraks.ita** smeared (Skt.); **-makkhita** smeared with (blood, honey, etc.)(Pali); **makkhia-** (Pkt.); **makl** fat, oil (Gypsy); **maci** sticking, has stuck (Gaw.); **makhyo-cakhyo** polished and adorned (S.)(CDIAL 10380). **mrad** rub (skt.); **mradayati, mrada_yati**

smoothes (TS.); **malav** to strike (Gypsy)(CDIAL 10382). **Paste**: cf. **mar-uku (mar-uki-)** to be ground into a paste as sandalwood (Ta.)(DEDR 4768). cf. **mer-** to rub oneself; **merpip- (merpit-), mercip- (mercit-)** to rub another with the hand (Pa.); **mar-** to rub (oil etc.) on oneself; **marup- (marut-)** to rub (oil etc.) on another (Ga.); **marehta_na_** to rub; **marahta_na, marehta_na_** to smear; **marehtlle** to apply (Go.)(DEDR 4709).

6718.**To smear: ma_m.dn.em.** to smear; **ma_jn.em** (M.); **mad.inava_** to rub, to press (Si.); **mad.d.ai, sammadda** (Pkt.); **maddati** (Pali); **mardate** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 378). cf. **ma_m.jn.em** to oil, wipe (M.); **majjai** (Pkt.); **marjati** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 378). **mayan.o** wax, sticky juice of fruits and leaves such as jack; **me_n.o** id. (Tu.)(Tu.lex.)

6719.**Oil-monger**: **me_n.ave** an oil monger wearing the sacred thread (Tu.lex.)

6720.**Fortunate**: **man:gala, man:gal.a** fortunate, prosperous, auspicious, faring well, happy; beautiful, pleasing; good fortune, prosperity, welfare,bliss, happiness; a good omen, an auspicious prayer, a benediction; any auspicious or lucky object, as a dress, an ornament, an amulet; any happy event, any festive occasion as marriage; any ancient custom; **man:gala-ka_rya** a festive occasion in general, as marriage, thread-investiture etc.; **man:gala-ga_tre** a woman with a beautiful body (Ka.lex.) **Agreeable**: **maju_ru** agreeable (Ka.M.H.); approved or confirmed, as a decision of a lower court, sanctioned; approval, confirmation, sanction (Ka.Te.M.H.); **majula** beautiful, pleasing, agreeable (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6721.**Wages**: **majuri_** the wages of a labourer (M.H.); **maju_ri, maju_ri** id. (Ka.Te.); **muju_ri, mu_ju_ri** the wages of a labourer (Ka.Te.); **maju_ri** the business of a labourer (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6722.**Image: lion**: **mat.an:kal** lion (**Pu. Ve. 3,24**); man-lion incarnation of Vis.n.u (**Cilap. 17, Mun-n-ilaipparaval, 3**); fabulous griffin, ya_l.i (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **mat.an:kar--kot.iyo_n-** Bhi_ma as having a lion-banner (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

6723.**Image: to turn about**: **mat.an:ku-tal** to turn about (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

6724.**Summer crop**: **matan:kal** termination of a yuga (**Kalit. 10**); summer catch-crop sown after campa_ has been reaped; **mat.an:kal** ripened sheaf of grain, prostrate on the field (Ta.lex.)

6725.**Dregs**: **mad.d.i, mad.d.u, mas.t.u, mid.d.e** dregs, lees or sediment, as of oil, ghee,kalagaccu etc., given as food to cattle (Ka.Te.); **mat.t.a, man.d.i** (Ta.); **mat.t.u** (Ma.); **ban.d.alu, on.d.u** lees, dregs, sediment, the mud or mire in tanks (Ka.); **van.t.al** (Ta.); **pat.i** to settle, sink in the water (Ta.); **mad.d.iyanna** unduly boiled, lumpy rice (Ka.lex.)

6726.**Warehouse**: **man.d.i, mal.ige** a wholesale shop, a warehouse (Ka.Te.H.Te.); **man.ige, man.ihe, mal.ige** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6727.**Food grains**: **mand.i** in general, any food grain or pulse, husked and so cooked that the grains, or the whole or split beans, remain entire; hence the cmpds. **caulimand.i,** or **babamand.i, gur.ulumand.i, bend.emand.i, oemand.i, ir.imand.i, go_mmand.i, camamand.i,**

gangaimand.i, hor.emand.i, ra_r.imand.i, rmbar.amand.i (Mu.Oraon.); **mand.i-cat.u** a cooking pot with rice in it (Mu.)(Mu.lex.)

6728.**Image: arbour**: **mand.oa** an arbour or mud platform erected before a marriage in the courtyards in front of the house doors of both the bridegroom and the bride (Mu.); **mand.oa_** (Oraon); **mand.ua** (H.)(Mu.lex.)

6729.**Marriage gift**: **mand.u_la, mand.u_la-pae_sa** a gift in cash which the bridegroom's family has to make to the people of the bride's village (Mu.lex.)

6730.**Image: carrying pole**: **marr.** a carrying pole (cf. Pl.XVI,1); **marr.-daru** any kind of tree, the wood of which is used to make carrying poles: **benga, d.hrkhair., hakehumu, hatan.a, hesel, kindu, pet.esin, sarjom, sekre, tiril, enako sobena** (Mu.lex.)

6731.**Image: chief**: **mr.ki_** a manki, the chief of a pat.i or group of villages in the Manipatti country (Mu.lex.)

6732.**Image: hole**: **ma_l.am** hole in earth, wood, of snakes, scorpions etc.; **ma_t.am** a niche in walls (Ma.); **ma_d.a, ma_d.u** hole or niche made in a wall; **ma_l.i** rat's hole (Ka.); **ma.l.i** long hole (e.g. of rat or jackal)(Kod..); **ma_t.** hole or cavity in earth, wood, etc., hole of snakes, scorpions etc. (Tu.); **mo_la** rat's hole (Kor.); **ma_nd.o** hole (Go.); **ma_n.d.a_, ma_r.a_** the hollow haunt of any animal, den, any hollow place, cavern, grotto (Kur.)(DEDR 4832).

6733.**Iron**: **mer.ed, mr.ed, mrd** iron; **enga mer.ed** soft iron; **sand.i mer.ed** hard iron; **ispa_t mer.ed** steel; **dul mer.ed** cast iron; **i mer.ed** rusty iron, also the iron of which weights are cast; **bicamer.ed** iron extracted from stone ore; **balimer.ed** iron extracted from sand ore (Mu.lex.)

6734.**Lamp**: **bel.a, bel.aku, bel.agu** light; a lamp (Ka.); **vil.akku** (Ma.); **a_lo_ka** (Ka.); **bel.akari** to dawn; **bel.akid.u** to place a lamp; **bel.aku bid.u** to give passage to the light; **bel.agisu** to lighten, to fill with light; **bel.agu** to shine, to become bright; **bel.agu** shine, lustre, light; **bel.agu sod.ar** a burning lamp; **bel.atige** whiteness; **bel.ar** to become white or bright; a white or shining white colour (Ka.); **vil.ar, vil.ar..u** (Ma.); **vil.ar** (Ta.); **bel.l.i** the white metal: silver (Ka.); **vel.l.i** (Ta.M.); **vel.l.ai** white (Ta.Ma.); **velle, ven.d.i** silver (Te.); **be_, beyyu, be_yu** to be consumed with fire, to be burnt up (Ka.); **be_ge, ben:ge** fire; heat; wild fire in jungles (Ka.); **ve_ki** fever (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **a_lo_ka** looking, seeing, beholding; sight, aspect; light, lustre, splendour (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Light**: cf. **lo_ngi** white, fair (Kui); **r.un:gini** white (Mand..); **longi** red (Kuwi)(DEDR 5496). **a_lo_ka** brightness, splendour (R.); light (Pali); **a_ro_ka** small points of light (RV.); **a_lo_ga, a_lo_a** brightness (Pkt.); **a_lo** light, lamp, candle (B.); **a_l.ua, a_l.a** light, brightness (Or.); **aluva** dawn (Si.)(CDIAL 1400). **udaro_catha_h-** thou didst shine forth (AV.); **ullo_ka** bright (Pali); **ulik** spark (Pas'.); **ulo** (S.)(CDIAL 2067). **a_lo_cayate_** makes see, brings before one's own consciousness (MBh.); **a_lo_e_i** reflects on (Pkt.); **a_loi** (OG.)(CDIAL 1401). **a_rucayate_** shines towards (RV.); **a_rocem.ti** (NiDoc.); **arojanava_** to inform, announce (OSi.); **aroja_** informed (OSi.)(CDIAL 1331). **avalo_kita** looked at (MBh.); **o_lo_kita** (Pali); **o_lo_ia** (Pkt.); **eli** public, plain (Si.)(CDIAL 837). **avalo_ka** seeing (MBh.); **avalo_ya** sight (Pkt.); **eliya** light, open space (Si.)(CDIAL 836). **palo_e_i, palo_ai** sees (Pkt.); **pal.ayta_** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8767). **lo_** light, dawn (Sh.K.); light (L.); **lo** light, dawn, power of seeing, considera-tion (P.); light (e.g. of moon)(WPah.)(CDIAL 11120). **lua_t.ha, lua_t.hi_** burning wood (H.)(CDIAL 11121).

lo_i_ light (Pkt.); **lu_i** tomorrow (Pas'.); **le_wil** brightness (Wot..); **loi** light, lustre (H.)(CDIAL 11129). **loj** light (Tor.); **lo_c** dawn (Shum.); **lec** adj. light, bright (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11131). **calo_** lighted torch (Sh.); **praro_cate_** shines forth (RV.)(CDIAL 8766). **ruci** light (AV.); brightness (Pali)(CDIAL 10762). **rucita** bright (S'Br.); **ros't** light, bright; **ros'ti** daylight, light (Kho.); **zut** morning (Tor.); **re_t, re_d** tomorrow (Bshk.); **ras't** dawn (Sang.)(CDIAL 10763). **rucya** bright (Skt.); **rucci** brilliance (Pkt.); **luc** torch (Kal.)(CDIAL 10764). **ro_ca** bright (AV.)(CDIAL 10831). **ro_cate_** shines (RV.); **ro_cati** shines (Pali); **rozo_nu** to be light (Sh.)[cf. **ro_ju** day (Te.lex.)](CDIAL 10832). **ro_cis** light, brightness (AV.); **ro_cas** light (MaitrS.); **ro_i_** light (Pkt.); **zuc** daybreak (Ash.); **wruc, zuz** (Wg.); **ruc, ric-kol** (Kt.); **u_rjuk, yurjuk** (Pr.); **ru_c** morning (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10833). **ro_cya** shining (MaitrS.); **ru_c, ro_c** dawn (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10833). **praro_cana** praising (ChUp.); **praro_cate_** shining forth (RV.); **parne** morning (Pr.)(CDIAL 8745). **viro_cate_** shines (RV.); **viro_cati** shines out (Pali); **viro_yan.a** fire (Pkt.); **vorodanava_,** pret. **voradi-** to shine (Si.)(CDIAL 11876). **Time**: **ve_l.ai** time, duration < **ve_la_** time (S'Br.Pali.); id., tide (Pkt.); **ve_la** time, hour (K.); **vel.** time (G.M.); **el.** time (M.); **vel.u** time (Konkan.i); **bel.a** daytime (Or.); **beli** time, year (A.); **we_l** time, season, year (Ash.Wg.Kt.); **bel, bil** at the time of (Sh.); **vela_, bela_** time (P.); **vela_** time (L.); **ber** time (Ku.N.H.); **ve_ra** time, hour (K.); **vid.** opportunity, occasion (K.); **vi_r^{u}**, obl. **ve_ri** time, occasion (K.)[cf. **vit.uti** lodging place (Ta.) (DEDR 5393)]; **ber.a** time (Or.); **vi_l., i_l.** ebb and flow of tide, time (M.)(CDIAL 12115). **Leisure**: **velho** at leisure (S.); **velh** leisure (L.); **velha_** leisure, time (L.); **ve_l** leisure; **ve_la_** vacant (L.); **vehl, vihl** leisure; **vehlla_, vehla_, vihla_, behlla_** vacant, at leisure (P.)(CDIAL 12118). **vel** leisure (L.)(CDIAL 12115). **Sun**: **ve_le** sun, daytime (Ga.); **ve_d.a** sun (Kuwi); **beru** (Malt.); **bi_r.i_** sun, time (Kur.) (CDIAL 12115). **vel.l.en-a** early in the morning (Ta.); **vel.ukka** to dawn (Ma.); **bilpu** moon (Malt.); **we_rci_** light, esp. dawn (Ga.)(DEDR 5496). **Image: dawn**: **bho_la_-na_tha** name of S'iva as husband of Us.as; **bhauli_** name of a musical mode (Skt.); **bhor** dawn (P.N.B.Mth.H.G.); **bhora** (Or.); **bholi_** tomorrow (N.); **bhol** id. (Ku.)(CDIAL 9634). **pular** to dawn; **pularcci** dawning; **pularpu, pularvu, pulari** dawn; **pula_vu** to dawn; **pur--pull-en-al** expr. indicating break of day; **pun-n-am-pulari** early dawn (Ta.); **pularuka** to dawn, light to appear; **pular** dawn; **pularcca** daybreak; **pularttuka** to bring to the light (Ma.); **pola- (polav-, poland-)** to dawn; **polat- (polati-)** to spend night until dawn; **polace, polaca** dawn; **pola.ka** morning (Kod..); **pulle, pullya, pullyakela, pullayakole** morning, daybreak; early in the morning (Tu.); **pulpulre** to shine through whiteness (Malt.)(DEDR 4305). cf. **poli** to bloom, shine; **polivu** brightness of countenance, beauty, splendour, gold; **polam, polan-** gold, beauty, jewel (Ta.); **pol** to be fit or proper, excel (Ka.); **polucu** to be suitable, agreeable, beautiful, appear, seem, shine; **pol(u)pu** beauty, agreeableness; **pola_ti, pola_tuka** woman (Te.)(DEDR 4551). **ol.iyavan-** sun, the shining one (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 202**); **ol.iyo_n-** id. (Ta.); **ol.ir-u-tal** to shine, glitter (**Man.i. 1,68**); **ol.ir-u** splendour, light (**Kantapu. Acamukinakar. 24**); **ol.ir-tal** to shine; to emit light; to be resplendent (**Tiruva_ca. 37,5**); **ol.i-vat.t.am** discus; halo of light (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,3**); **ol.ivu, ol.irvu** brightness, radiance (Ta.lex.) **Sun**: **por..utu, po_r..tu, po_tu** time, opportunity, sun (Ta.); **por..utu** sun, day, auspicious time; **po_tu, po_l.** time; **par..utu** moment, occasion (Ma.); **por.t** time, sun; **or.t** good luck; **pat.** time (Ko.); **pis't, pos't** time, luck; **pot.** time; **potk, pok** at the time (e.g. **ekar. fo(t)k** at evening)(To.); **por..tu, portu, pottu, hottu** time, sun; **pottar-** daytime; **pottar-e, por..tar-(e), por..tad.e** daybreak, at daybreak (Ka.); **pol.idi, po.di** the cutting of paddy at the rice-harvest festival, the act of doing pu_ja_ to the arms and shooting after the monsoon (i.e. an auspicious man:gala ceremony); **bodi** heat of sun (Kod..); **portu, pol.tu** time, daylight, sun (Tu.); **proddu, poddu** sun, time, day, morning; **ippud.u, appud.u, eppud.u** this, that, what time (Te.); **pod** sun; **appud., a.pud.** then; **eppud., e.pud.** when (Kol.); **podd** sun (Nk.); **apund., aphur.** then; **ipund., iphur.** now; **epund., ephur.**

when (Nk.); **pod** sun, day (Nk.); **apot.** that time; **ipot.** this time (Pa.); **por-d** sun; time, hour; **por.d(u)** sun, day; **pordoo** the sun; **appo_r.** then (Go.); **bappo_r.** when (Go.); **podu** sun, day (Kond.a); **padna/podna** time (Pe.)(DEDR 4559). cf. **ol.i** light, brightness, sun (Ta.)(DEDR 1016). cf. **ole** to come to light (Ka.); **ulevuni** to shine (Tu.)(DEDR 997). **vel., ven.** white, shining, bright (Ta.); **vel.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to break (as the day), become bright; **vel.iccam** light, lamp; **ven.mai** whitness, brightness; **vil.an:ku (vil.an:ki-)** to shine, become renowned; **vil.akku (vil.akki-)** to make clear; lamp, light, lustre; **vil.ar** whiteness; **vil.arppu** id. (Ta.); **vel.i, vel.ivu** light; **vel.iccam** light; **vel.ukka** to dawn, be bright; **vel.l.i** silver (Ma.); **vil.akku** lamp, light (Ma.); **vel.** white (Ko.); **vel.g (vel.gy-)** (country) becomes light before dawn (Ko.); **pol.p** whitness (To.); **bel.(u), bel.a, bel.(u)pu, bel.atige, bel.antige, bel.l.age, bil.a, bil.u, bil.i, bil.e, bil.apu, bil.(u)pu** whiteness, brightness; **bel.a, bel.aku, bel.agu** light, lamp; **bel.agu** to shine, become bright, manifest oneself; **bel.l.i** silver (Ka.); **bol.i- (bol.ip-, bol.it-)** to become white; **bol.aki, bol.ica** lamp; **bol.i** light; **bol.ipi** whiteness; **bol.l.i** silver (Kod..); **bol.u, bolu, bol.un:gar, bolci, bol.l.ar, bol.l.enti** white, bright; **bolkara** whitish; **bol.du, boldu** brightness (Tu.)[cf. **por..utu** sun, time, opportunity (Ta.)(DEDR 4559)]; **bol.pu** light, wick or candle; **bol.ya** light, white, clear; **bol.kiru** clearing of the sky; **bol.l.i** star, silver; **bul.aku** brightness; **bel.agu** brightness, splendour; **bel.aguni** to shine, glitter; **bel.aga_vuni** to make shine; polish; **bil.i** white (Tu.); **velu~gu** to shine, give light; burn, flame; light, splendour; **veluka** whiteness; **velacu** to clean; **velayu** to shine, be renowned; **velayincu** to render bright; **velaru** whiteness; **veli, velidi** white; **vella, vellani** white; **vellana, velli, vellika** whiteness; **ven.d.i** silver; **bel.a~ku, bel.uku** to shine, gleam, glitter; (inscr.) **bel.agu** lustre; **bolli** spotted white (Te.); **velen., velun.(g), velang** light (Kol.); **vil** white; **vilg-, vili-** to be white; **vilid** light (Pa.); **viled** white; **vind.**- to become light, be illuminated (Ga.); **we_rci_** light, esp. dawn; **wer.ci_, versi_, ved.ci_, vehc(i)** light; **ve_d.-** to be bright; caus. **ve_d.ih-; ve_d.-** to be white, be or become clean or bright; **ve_d.ta_** white (Ga.); **r.inj-** to be white (Mand..); **lo_ngi** white, fair (Kui); **vella, wella** white; **vend.i, wend.i** silver; **r.inj- (-it-)** to be white; burn, flash, blaze; **r.i_h- (r.i_st-)** to make fire burn; **r.i_spori** kindling material; **longi** red (Kuwi); **bilcna_** to shine, glitter, sparkle; **bilcta'a_na_** to polish, cause to shine or glitter; **billi_** light, flame (Kur.); **bilbilre** to shine brilliantly (Malt.)(DEDR 5496a). **Rubs, cleans**: **hulai** rubs, cleans (Pkt.); **hol.n.e~** to wash (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 14178). **Image: lamp-stand; lamp**: **vil.akku-t-tan.t.u, vil.akku-t-ta_l., vil.akku-p-pa_tam** lamp-stand, standard of a lamp; **vil.akku-k-ku_t.u, vil.akku-k-ku_n.t.u** lighthouse; **vil.akku-t-takar..i** oil-receptacle in a lamp; **vil.akku-na_ycciya_r** lamp in a house, regarded as a goddess; **vil.akku-nilai** theme describing the royal lamp as flourishing inseparably with the royal sceptre or staff (**Tol. Po. 90**); **vil.akku-p-pur-am** endowment for lights in a temple; **vil.akku-ma_t.am** place for lights in a temple (**T.A.S. i,176**); **vil.akkur-uttal** to brighten, give splendour to (**Maturaik. 705**)(Ta.lex.) **vil.akku** lamp, light (**Kur-al.**); lustre; brightening (**Maturaik. 705**)(Ta.); lamp (Ma.); **vel.k** lamp (Ko.); **pol.k** lamp (To.); **bel.agu** light, lamp; to shine, kindle (as a lamp); **bel.agisu** to fill with light (Ka.); **bol.aki, bol.ica** lamp (Kod..); **bol.i** light (Kod..); **bol.pu** light, wick or candle (Tu.); **velu~gu** to shine, give light; burn, flame, blaze; n. light, brightness; shining, splendour (Te.); **veligincu** to light (Te.); **velun(G), velang, velen** light (Kol.); **vind.** to become light, be illuminated (Pa.); **werci_** light, esp. dawn; **wer.ci_, versi_, ved.ci_, vehc(i)** light; **ve_d.-** to be bright, be white (Go.); **r.inj-** to be bright (Pe.); burn, flash, blaze (Kuwi); **r.i_h- (r.i_st-)** to make fire burn; **r.i_spori** kindling material (Kuwi); **bilcna_** to shine, glitter, sparkle, be conspicuous (Kuwi); **vilid** light (Pa.); **billi_** light, that which is a source of light (lamp, candle), flame (Kur.); **bilbilre** to shine brilliantly (Malt.); **tu~be_** id. (Br.); **villa-** bright, clear (Pkt.)(DEDR 5496). **vil.akkam** light (**Pur-ana_. 7**); **vil.akkit.u** to light lamps; to burn lights in the temple, as an act of peity; **vil.akki_t.u** lamp-lighting on the evening of **tiru-k-ka_rttikai** (**ka_rttikai na_l. ... vil.akki_t.u ka_n.a_te_ po_tiyo_**

: **Te_va_. 1118,3**) (Ta.lex.) **Shines forth**: **vilasati** gleams (Skt.); shines forth, dallies (Pali); **vilasai** id. (Pkt.); **bilasna_, birasna_** to be delighted, enjoy oneself (H.)(CDIAL 11894).

6735.**Respect**: **bid.iya, bid.aya, bid.e** respect, regard, consideration, regardful feelings towards, deference for (Ka.); **bhi_d.a** (M.); **bid.iya** (Tadbhava of **vri_d.e**) shame, bashfulness (Ka.Te.); **vekka** (Ma.); **ved.gu, vel.gu** (Ta.); **vel.gu** to be ashamed; to fear (Ma.); **bid.ayadaval.u** a considerate woman (Ka.lex.) **Övri_d.** be ashamed (Skt.); **vri_d.ita** ashamed, bashful (MBh.); **vri_d.a_** shame, modesty (MBh.); **vri_d.ate_** is bashful, is ashamed (MBh.); **viliu_n.a** (Pkt.); **vilia** ashamed (Pkt.); **vili-ya** shame, modesty (Si.); **vid.d.a_, vi_d.aya** shame (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12232). **vet.kar-ai, vet.kan.-ket.t.avan-** shameless fellow; **vet.ka-cikki** want of modesty (**W.**); **vet.kam** shame, disgrace (**Cu_t.a_.; Ira_mana_. Yutta. 32**); **vet.ku-tal** to be ashamed (Ta.); **bel.ku** (Ka.); **vel.ku-tal** to be ashamed (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 73**); to be coy, bashful (**Kampara_. Tiruvat.i. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

6736.**God**: **ve~_did, ve~_did.** god (Pa.); **ve_ndit.** id. (Ga.); devil(s), spirit(s)(Ga.); **vand.in**, in: **pe_nd.ra vand.in** the highest god of the Murias (Go.)(DEDR 5530). **House-altar**: **pend.^{u}** house-altar (K.)(CDIAL 8222). **ve_ttavai** < **ve_ntu + avai** royal assembly (**Malaipat.u. 39**); **ve_ntu** kingly position (**Kur-al., 899**); kingdom, royalty (**Pu. Ve. 4,5, Urai.**); Indra (**Aru. Ni.**); king (**Kur-al., 895**); **ve_ntan-** (cf. **de_ve_ndra**) Indra (**Tol. Po. 5**); king (**Pur-ana_. 11**); sun, moon; Br.haspati (**Cu_t.a_.**); **ve_nturu** ancestor in the sixth degree in the paternal line (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **de_ve_ndra-pat.t.a** the frontlet or tiara of the chief of the gods; **de_ve_ndra** the chief of the gods: Indra (Ka.lex.) **ve_ttiyal** kingly nature (Ta.); **ve_ntan, ve_ntu** king (Ma.)(DEDR 5529). For **pen_d.ra** in: **pe_nd.ra vand.in**: cf. **per-r-am** greatness (Ta.)(DEDR 4425). **persa pe_n** highest god of the Gonds (Go.)(DEDR 4411). cf. **pand.ra_-** (i.e. **pand.ra a_-**) to fear (Pe.); **pand.ra_** id. (Mand..); **ben.d.u-pad.u** to be alarmed (Te.)(DEDR 3901). **Devil**: **beng** the devil (Gypsy)(CDIAL 12159). **pe_n.** protection (Ta.); **pe_n.u** to foster, protect, regard, honour, worship (Ta.); **pe_n.uka** to foster, take care of (Ma.); **pen(u)cu** to nourish, nurture (Te.)(DEDR 4436). **pe.n, pe.nm** possession of woman by spirit of dead (Ko.); **pe_tu, he_de** demon; **pe_n:kun.i, pe_n:kul.i, he_kul.i** demon; madness, fury [cf. -**ku_l.i** devil, demon (Ta.)(DEDR 1918)](Ka.)(DEDR 4438). **pe_y** devil, goblin, fiend; madness (as of a dog), frenzy; wildness (as of vegetation); **pe_yan-** demoniac, madman; **pe_ytti, pe_ycci, pe_cci** demoness, woman under possession of a demon (Ta.); **pe_, pe_yi** demon (fem. **pe_cci**); rage, madness, viciousness; **pe_na** ghost, spirit; **pe_-na_yi** mad dog (Ma.); **pe.n, pe.nm** possession of a woman by spirit of dead (Ko.); **pe.y** demon (Ko.); **o.n** the god of the dead (To.); **pe_, he_** madness, rage, viciousness; growing wild (as plants), worthlessness (Ka.)(DEDR 4438). **To pray**: **ve_r.ika** festivity (Kond.a); **ve_l-** to beg, ask (Nk.); **ve.l- (ve.lt-)** to ask (Kol.); **ve_d.uka** pleasure, joy, desire, wish, fun, joke; **ve~_d.u** to pray, beg, entreat, ask, wish, desire (Te.); **bo_d.u** to want, wish, desire; **be_d.uni** to beg, ask, entreat (Tu.); **bo.n.d.u** it is wanted; **bo.d.- (bo.d.i-)** to beg (Kod..); **be_l.amba** desire; **be_d.uha** soliciting, begging, praying; **be_d.u, be_r..** to wish, desire, beg, pray, entreat, request; **be_d.ike, be_d.uvike** asking, entreating (Ka.); **ve.ko.** it is wanted (Ko.); **ve_n.t.uka** friendship; **ve_n.t.um** it is desired (Ma.); **vir..ainto_n-** friend; **vek-ku (vek-ki-)** to desire ardently; **ve_t.pu, ve_t.am** desire; **ve_t.t.al** desire, begging; **ve_n.t.al** petition, desiring; **ve_n.** desire; **ve_n.t.um, ve_n.um** it will be required; **ve_n.t.u (ve_n.t.i-)** to want, desire, beg, entreat, request; necessary (Ta.)(DEDR 5528). cf. **pen** (pl. **-k**) god (Pe.); **pe_nu** (pl. **pe_nga**), **ve_nu (**pl. **ve_nga)** a god, a spirit (Kui); **pe_n** (pl. **-k**), **pen, ven, pe_nu** god; **pen.** (pl. **pen.d.ku**) idol, god; **pe_nvor** priest (Go.); **pe_nu_, pe_nu** (pl. **pn.e_ka**), **pe_nu** (pl. **pe_n:ka/pn.e_ka**) god; **pe_nu (**pl. **pe_nka**) devil; **pe_ne'esi** diseased person (Kuwi); **peypeyre**

to feel fervent or animated (Malt.); **pe_y** devil, goblin, fiend (Ta.)(DEDR 4438). cf. **pe_n.** protection; **pe_n.u (pe_n.i-)** to treat tenderly, protect, worship (Ta.); **pet.pu** protection (Ta.); **pe_n.uka** to foster (Ma.)(DEDR 4436). **To offer sacrifice**: **be_l.** to offer into fire or with fire as ghee, animals, etc. (Ka.); **belcad.e** a devil-dancer, one possessed with Ka_l.i (Tu.); **ve_lucu** to put or throw in a sacrificial fire (Te.); **ve_l.** to offer sacrifices (Ta.)(**Patir-r-up. 24,6**)(Ta.lex.); marry (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.ap. 102**)(Ta.lex.); n. marriage (Ta.); **Sacrificial pit**: **ve_l.vi** sacrifice (**mun-muyan- r-aritin-in- mut.itta ve_l.vi** : **Akana_.220**); spiritual discipline; sacrificial pit; religious merit; benevolence, gift; theme eulogising a warrior on his destroying his enemies to feast devils with their dead bodies (**pan.n.itai-iya payan:ker..u ve_l.viyin-** : **Akana_. 13**); **ve_l.vi-k-kun.t.am** sacrificial pit; **ve_l.i-na_yakan-, ve_l.vikku- ve_ntan-, ve_l.vi-mutalvan-** Indra, as the lord of sacrifices; **ve_l.vi-c-ca_lai** sacrificial hall (**ve_l.vicca_laiyin- ve_ntan-po_ntapin-**: **Cilap. 30,170**); **ve_l.vi-t-tar-i, ve_l.vi-t-tu_n., ve_l.vi-t-tu_n.am** stake to which the sacrificial victim is fastened (**Perumpa_n. 316**); **ve_l.vi-nilai** theme describing the benevolence of a chief in making gifts of red cows, in the early hours of the day (**Tol. Po. 90**); **ve_l.vi-mutalvan-** sacrificer, one who performs a sacrifice (**Paripa_. 3,4-5, Urai**); **ve_l.vi-y-a_ca_n-, ve_l.vi-y-a_ciriyan-** priest who conducts a sacrifice (**Tol. Po. 75, Urai**); **ve_l.vi-y-a_l.an-** brahmin; munificent person; **ve_l.viyin-pati** Vis.n.u, as the Lord of sacrifice (Ta.lex.); **ve_l.vi** sacrifice (Ma.); marriage (Ta.); **ve_l.vu** sacrifice; presents of food from the bridegroom's to the bride's house and vice versa at a wedding (Ta.); **ve_r..vi** sacrifice (Ma.); **ve_l.kka** to marry as brahmans before the holy fire; **ve_l.i, ve_l.vi** marriage, bride, wife; **ve_l.ppikka** fathers to marry children (Ma.); **ve_t.t.al** marriage; **ve_t.t.a_n-, ve_t.t.o_n-** husband; **ve_t.t.a_l.** wife; **vil.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to perform as worship (Ta.); **be_l.uve** oblation with fire, burnt offering (Ka.); **ve_lucu** offer up a burnt sacrifice (Te.); **be_l.amba** destruction of human life in fire (Ka.); **ve_l(u)pu** god or goddess, divinity, deity, a celestial demi-god, immortal; **ve_lpud.u** worship; **ve_limi** oblation; **ve_l.pu** (inscr.) god (Te.)(DEDR 5544). **vrih-** to ask, beg (Kui)(DED 5556). **ve_d.u** to pray, beg, entreat (Te.); **ve_l. (ve_t.p-, ve_t.t.-)** to desire; Ka_ma; **be_d.u** to wish, desire, beg, pray, entreat, request (Ka.)(DEDR 5544).

6737.**To support**: **Övli_** to support, hold, maintain; to choose, select (Skt.lex.)

6738.**To crush, flour**: **Övli_** press down; **vle_pita** pp. of **vle_payati** causes to be crushed (Pa_n..); **vli_na_ti** crushes (TBr.); **vlina_ti** (S'Br.); **pra_vli_na** crushed (AV.); **wle_i, wre_i** flour (Ash.); **bre_i, bre_** (Wg.); **bre** (Kt.); **ble_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 12234). **lahut, lesen** to crush; **lepen tepen** to crush each other; **holon, lobok** flour; **lemen holon.** finely ground flour; **lobok** flour, meal made from any kind of grain etc., food, to make with flour; **hor.o lobok** rice flour; **lobok muc** flour ant, a small red ant (Santali.lex.)

6739.**Feast; number of guests; newcomer**: **viruntu** feast, banquet, guest, newcomer (Ta.); **vununnu** number of guests, feast (Ma.); **virunnan** guest, newcomer (Ma.); **vid a.l.** man visiting from another village, esp. for festival; fem. **vida.c** (Ko.); **birdu, biddu** banquet, feasting, meal (Ka.); **biddina, bidduna** guest, relative by marriage; **birdina** guest (Ka.); **Kinsman**: **binne** kinsman, relative, guest (Tu.); **burde** relative (Bel.); **Marriage**: **birdi** marriage (Kor.); **binneri** guests (Kor.); **vindu** entertainment, feast; guest, relation (Te.); **vinta** newness, wonderful, foreign (Te.); **warto_l, wartta_l, verta_l** guest (Go.); **vindu** feast (Kond.a); **breenju** stranger, unknown man (Kui)(DEDR 5415). **biddu, birdu** a banquet, a feasting, a meal (Ka.); **vir..avu, vir..a_** a festival, a holiday (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **An entertainment, a meal**: **biddan.a, biddana, biddina, birdan.a** an invitation to dinner; a banquet, a feasting, an entertainment, a meal (Ka.);

vil.i (Ta.Ma.); **pilucu** to call, to invite (Te.); **biddan.a** a prey (Ka.lex.) **biddina, bidduna** a guest (Ka.); **viruntu** (Ta.); **virunnu** (Ma.); **vindu** (Te.); **biddina** a relative by marriage; bi_ga (Ka.lex.) cf. **vir..a_, vir..avu** a festival, holiday (Ta.) (Ka.lex.)

6740.**Marriage**: **vatuvai** (prob. **vadhu_**) bride (**Malaipat.u. 30**); **maduve** id. (Ka.); **madume** id. (Tu.); **vatuvai** marriage, wedding (**Ain.. 399**); wedding garland (**Tirumuru. 117**); **vatuvai-k-kaliya_n.am** marriage in the form approved by the S'a_stras (**Ir-ai. 23, Urai. Pak. 127**); **vatuvai-man.am** id. (**Tiv. Na_yc. 6,2**); **vatuvai-c-cu_t.t.an.i** wedding garland (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,75**); **vanti-ttal < panti-** to tie (**Pirapo_ta. 41,26**)(Ta.lex.) **Marriage**: **ve_tai, ve_tai-p-poruttam** a correspondence between the naks.atras of the prospective bride and bridegroom ascertained by ve_tai-k-kayir-u (**Co_tit.a. Cin. 198**); **ve_tai-k-kayir-u** diagram used in ascertaining ve_tai-p-poruttam (**Vita_n-a. Kat.iman.a. 17**); **ve_t.t.al** marriage (**Pin..**); **ve_t.t.a_n-** one who desires (**Kalit. 62**); husband; married man; **ve_t.t.a_l.** wife; married woman; **ve_t.t.akam, ve_t.t.a_m** house of one's wife's people (**Nait.ata. Nakarni_n.. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **beddna_ (biddyas)** to seek, search, get (second wife, concubine), find, discover, want, wish, be about to, be liable to (Kur.); **bede** to seek, marry; **beduwre** to be married (Malt.)(DEDR 5483). cf. **vadhu_vara** bride and groom (Skt.)(CDIAL 11253). cf. **vadhu_** bride, young wife (RV.)(CDIAL 11250). **ve_l.** marriage (**Par..amo. 360**); desire; Ka_ma (**Te_va_. 1172,8**); **ve_l.-tal** to offer sacrifices (**Patir-r-up. 24,6**); **be_l.** (Ka.); **ve_l.-tal** to marry (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.ap. 102**); to desire (**Pur-ana_. 20**); to love (**Na_lat.i, 215**); **ve_t.pu** desire; **ve_t.am** desire (**Pa_rata. Campava. 53**); **ve_t.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_t.ai** desire, longing (**Tiruppu. 288**); lovesickness (**Kantapu. Tati_yut. 74**); **ve_n.** desire (Ta.Ma.); **ve_n.in-ar** those who love or desire (**Civataru. Cuvarkka. Ce_t.a. 48**)(Ta.lex.) **Marriage**: **ve_l.vi** marriage (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 127**); benevolence; gift; religious merit; **ve_l.vi-kkapilai** cow that yields milk, ghee etc. necessary for a sacrifice (**Tol. Po. 177, Urai.**); **ve_l.vu** sacrifice (**Ci_vaka. 138**); presents of foodstuffs from the house of the bride-groom to that of the bride and vice versa, at a wedding; rare commodity; **ve_vu** id.; **ve_l.v-et.u-ttal** to send presents of food-stuffs from the house of the bridegroom to that of the bride and vice versa, at a wedding; to gather and carry varied articles (Ta.lex.)

6741.**Collects; begs**: **pin.d.ayati** collects (Skt.); **pin.d.e_ti** collects in a ball (Pali); **pim.d.e_i** collects (Pkt.); **pin.** (Pas'.); **pinan.u** to take alms (S.); **pina** alms (S.); **pinin.o** beggar (S.); **pinnan.** to beg alms (L.); **pinnan.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 8170). **A village goddess; physician**: **pit.akkar** a tribe (**pit.akkar kurukkar turukkarkal.e_ : Kalin.. 319**); **pit.akan- < bhis.aj** doctor, physician (**Ce_tupu. An-umaku. 15**); **pit.a_ran-** doctor; man of the Kur-ava caste; **pit.a_ri** a village goddess (**Tiruppu. 1184**); id. (Ma.); **pit.a_ricci** woman of the kur-ava caste (Ta.lex.) **pin.d.a_ra** cow-herd, buffalo-herd, beggar (Skt.); **pim.d.a_ra, pem.d.a_ra** cowherd (Pkt.); **pena_ru** beggar (S.); **pi~d.a_ro** herdsman (G.)(CDIAL 8172). **Learned; physician**: **vaidya** learned (A_s'vGr..); physician (MBh.); **vaidyaka** (S'r.n:ga_r.); **vejja** (Pali.Pkt.); **veju** (S.); **bez** physician, barber (A.); **beja** physician (MB.); **bej, beju, bejur., bejr.u** family title of barbers; **beji** expert magician (Or.); **ved-, veda_** physician (Si.)(CDIAL 12141). **ved-hal** medical hall (OSi.)(CDIAL 12141). cf. **ve_da** knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.)(CDIAL 12104). **Medicine**: **bes** medicine (Md.); **bhais.ajya** healing efficacy (VS.); remedy, drug (S'Br.); **bhe_s.ajya** curative (TS.); **bhis.aj** (RV.); **bhe_sajja** medicine (Pali.Pkt.); **behed** (OSi. 9th cent.); **beheda, beheta** (**t** from pl. **behet**)(Si.) (CDIAL 9623). **vicikai** hospital (Ta.lex.) **besuk** unwell, indisposed; **bec** to vomit, be sick, used mainly of children (Santali.lex.) **vis.a-bhis.aj** a dealer in antidotes; a poison-doctor (Ka.lex.) **bhis.aj, bhis.aja, bhis.akku** a physician; **bhe_s.aja** making well or healthy; a remedy, a drug, a medicament; **bhe_s.ajaniva_sa** a druggist's shop (Ka.lex.) **bhesajja** a remedy, medicament,

medicine; **bhesajjan karoti** to treat with a medicine; **mu_la-bhesajja_ni** the principal medicines; **paca bhesajja_ni** the 5 remedies (allowed to bhikkhus); **bhesajja-kapa_laka** medicine bowl; **bhesajja-sikka_pada** the medicine precepts; **bhisakka** physician (Pali.lex.) **bhis.aj** to heal, cure (RV. viii.79.2); **bisaza_ni** I should heal (Iranian); **bhis.aj** healer, physician (RV. ix.112.1, rutam bhis.ak); means of healing, medicine (RV. i.24.9); **bhis.ajya** good fo healing (TMB. v.3.10); **bhe_s.aja** healing, curing (RV. ii.33.7); **bhe_s.ajam** medicine (RV. i.157.6); medical practice (TS. vi.4.8.2); healing (RV. x.9.5); **bhais.ajya** medicine, treatment (VS. xx.3)(Vedic.lex.) **bejja, bejju, vaija, vaidya** Vedic; relating to medicine, medical, medicinal; a medical man, a doctor, a physician, amr.takara; the business of a physician, medical practice, medical treatment; a medicine (Ka.lex.) **vyanjana, benjana, venjana** seasoning, condiment, sauce (Ka.lex.) cf. **vayittiyan-** doctor (Ta.lex.) cf. **vaidya** physician (MBh.)(CDIAL 12140). cf. **ve_da** knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.)(CDIAL 12104). **bed** the Vedas, the Hindu sacred books (Santali.lex.) **vya_dhi** disease (esp. leprosy)(ChUp.); **vidhyati** afflicts with (RV.); **vya_dhi, bya_dhi** sickness (Pali); **va_hi** (Pkt.); **viya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12202). **To lead**: **vinaya** leading away (RV.); guidance, good breeding (MBh.)(CDIAL 11767). **vinayati** leads away (RV.); guides, trains (MBh.); **vin.e_i** drives out, educates, teaches (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11768). **vina_yaka** leader, guide (MBh.); guide, judge (Pali); **vina_** guide, a name of the Buddha (Si.)(CDIAL 11776). **Learning**: **vintai < vidya_** learning, scholarship (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vindu** intelligent, knowing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vija_na, binnan.a** distinguishing, perceiving; intelligence; skill; **vija** knowing, intelligent; wise, skilful; **vija_pana, binna, binnapa, binnaha** the act of making known or acquainting; representing; **vicya_ra, vica_ra** deliberation, consideration; discriminating (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vijapayati** makes known, begs (S'Br.); **via_pe_ti** informs, appeals to (Pali); **vim.napayitave** (As'.); **vim.naveti** regards (NiDoc.); **vin.n.a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **binavai** entreats (OAw.); **vinavvu~** to entreat, persuade, praise (G.); **vinavin.e~** to supplicate (M.)(CDIAL 11705). **vijapti** information, report, request (to a superior)(Skt.); **viatti** intimation (Pali); **vinati** request (As'.); **vim.nati, vim.nadi** (NiDoc.); **vin.n.atti** (Pkt.); **venath**, dat. **venuc^{u}** (K.); **vinati_** (S.); **benati_, ben.ti_, bin.ti_** (P.); **binat, binti_, bin.ti_** (Ku.); **binti** (Aw.); **binati_, binti_, minti_** (Aw.); **bi_nati_** (OMarw.); **vinati_, vina~ti** request (G.M.); **vin.ati_** offering to an idol when venerated (M.); **buyat** representation, petition (Sh.)(CDIAL 11706). **vija_na** act of discerning (AV.); **via_n.a** consciousness (Pali); **viana** (KharI.); **vin.n.a_n.a** knowledge (Pkt.); **vi_a_n.u, vi_a_n.o** charm for discovering a thief (S.); **bin.a_n.a** knowledge (OB.); **bina_ni_** special thought (H.); **vina_n.a** comprehension (OG.)(CDIAL 11707). **bina_ni** foolish, ignorant (H.)(CDIAL 11708). **Obeisance**: **vin.n.appam < vin.n.appa** (Pkt.) < **vija_pana** supplication, respectful representation (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 1**); recitation of sacred hymns in the presence of the deity (**S.I.I. ii,254,4**); **vin.n.a_n.am** knowledge, wisdom (**Pi. Vi. 2, Urai.**); **vinayam < vi-naya** obeisance, reverence; pleasant speech (**Ja_n-a_.**); **vina_yakan- < vina_yaka** spiritual preceptor; Gan.e_s'a as the remover of obstacles (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vin.n.u** Vis.n.u (**Ya_p. Vi. 84**); **vin.n.o_r** celestials (**Cilap. 11,214**); **vin.** sky (**Pur-ana_. 11**); **vin.n.u** (Te.Ma.); **binnu** (Ka.Tu.); **vin.** heaven (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,9**)(Ta.); **vin.t.u** sky (**Kantapu. Ta_raka. 2**)(Ta.); **vin.t.u-patam < vis.n.u-pada** sky (**Kumara. Pira. Muttuk. 24**); **vin.n.akar** Vaikun.t.ha, Vis.n.u's heaven (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,77**); temple of Vis.n.u (**S.I.I. i,87**)(Ta.lex.) **vicaiyar** perh. inhabitants of the Vindhyas; **vicaiyar** a class of demi-gods, one of patin-en--kan.am (**Pin..**)(**varaima_rpar ... vicaiyarpo_r- kit.anta_r**: **Ci_vaka. 2241**); **vicai-makal.** Vidya_dhara woman (**vicaimakal.av vir..aipit.iya_ki : Perun.. Narava_n.a. 5,43**); **vicai-p-pati** the world of the Vidya_dharas (**Pin..**); **vicai** < **vidya_** art, science (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 33**); learning, knowledge (**Tiva_.**); spiritual knowledge (**Kampara_. Pin.ivi_t.. 122**); incantation (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 18**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **nivid** invocation; **nive_dayati** offers (S'Br.); **nive_dya** offering of food to an idol (MBh.); **naive_dya** (BhP.)(CDIAL 7606). **vicai** the world of

the Vidya_dharas (**Vicai ve_ntar: Ci_vaka. 816**); **vicaiyan-** learned man (**Kalla_. 42,25**); **vi** = **vicai** (**Ja_n-ava_. Li_lai. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.ve_dana** sensation (MBh.); **sam.ve_yan.a** knowledge (Pkt.); **sam.bean.a** feeling (OB.)(CDIAL 13025). **vid** know, find out (Skt.); **vidya_** knowledge (RV.); **vijja_** (Pali.Pkt.); **vija** (S.); **vida** (Si.); **bijuwa_** sorcerer (N.)(CDIAL 11741). cf. **vindati** finds, gets (RV.); finds, possesses (Pali); **vim.dai** obtains, knows (Pkt.); **winda-un** to interrogate (Wg.); **wend-, windar.-** to find (Pas'.); **vendun** to get (K.); **vindinava_** to possess, experience, suffer, enjoy (Si.)(CDIAL 11783). cf. **vinna** found (Pa_n..); considered (Skt.); **binum**, pret. of **dach-** I saw (Dm.)(CDIAL 11786). **ve_nati** sees, looks (RV.); **vae_n-** to see (Av.); **we_n.-, wi_n.-, we~_r.-** (Ash.); **wre~_-** (Kt.Wg.); caus. **wan.a_** to show (Ash.); **we~ra-** (Kt.); **(mu) binum** I saw (Dm.)(CDIAL 12111). **ve_da** knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.Pali); **ve_a** (Pkt.); **ve_** holy writ (Si.)(CDIAL 12104). **ve_dana** perception, knowledge (MBh.); **vedana** perception (NiDoc.); **ve_an.a** experience (Pkt.); **beana** knowledge (OB.)(CDIAL 12105). **Soma**: **veda = somanassan** feeling, religious feeling, enthusiasm, awe, emotion, excitement < **vid** (Skt.Ö) or **ved** (Pali Ö); **somanassa** (**su + mano**) mental ease, happiness, joy; it is more than **sukha**; a synonym of it is **veda**; **somanassa-indriya** the faculty of pleasure; **somanassita** caus. pp. satisfied, pleased, contented; **somma** (Skt. **saumya < soma**) pleasing, agreeable, gentle; **vedana_** feeling, sensation; **vedeti** to know; to experience (Pali.lex.) **ve_dana** perception, knowledge (MBh.); perception (NiDoc.); **ve_an.a** experience (Pkt.); **beana** knowledge (OB.)(CDIAL 12105). **ve_da** knowledge, sacred knowledge (RV.Pali.); **ve_a** (Pkt.); **ve_** holy writ (Si.)(CDIAL 12104). **ve_dana_** knowledge (Skt.); feeling (Ya_j.); pain (MBh.); **ve_dana_** perception, feeling, pain (Pali); **vedana-matam.** considered painful; **vedaniya** painful (As'.); **ve_an.a_** pain (Pkt.); **vian.a_** feeling, pain (Pkt.); **ben** child-birth (B.); **ven.** pain (esp. of birth)(M.); **veyin** feeling (Si.)(CDIAL 12106). **ve_tiyan-** Brahmin (**Tiruva_lava_. 40,2**); Brahma_ (**Kalla_. 25,13**); God (**Te_va_. 870,1**); **ve_ti** one who knows (**Tiruva_ca. 4,106**) < **ve_din**; Brahma_; learned person (Ta.lex.) **vaitika-c-col** word occurring in the Ve_das (**Tol. Col. 75, Urai**); **vaitika-ma_rkkam** the Ve_dic religion (**Man.i. 17,3**)(Ta.lex.)

6742.**Alchemical powder**: **ve_tai-c-cintu_ram** a powder used in alchemy (Ta.lex.) **Alchemy; transmuting (base metals into gold)**: **ve_ti** transmuting (**kul.ikai kot.u paricittu ve_ti ceytu**)(**Ta_yu.Cin-maya_. 7**); **ve_tikai** transmuting (**ve_tikaicey teyvaman.i kollo_** : **Kampara_. Uruk. 68**)(Ta.); **ve_tittal** to cause change < **bhe_da**; to change, transmute, as baser metals (**Pukalikkir-ai ... ve_tikka vut.amporu pon-mayama_y ol.i vit.t.u** : **Takkaya_kap. 217**)(Ta.); (**ventar..ali n-iratam vait taintu lo_kattaiyum ve_tittu vir-r-un.n.ala_m** : **Ta_yu. Te_co_. 8**); to render hostile (Ta.lex.) **ve_titta_r** enemies (**Te_va_. 159,9**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_tippa_n-** one who transmutes (**Ci. Ci. 11,12**); **ve_talan-** < **bhe_daka** one who transmutes or changes the nature of things (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 104**); **ve_taka-p-pon-** refined gold (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 39, Vya_.**); **ve_takam** refining (gold); refined gold (**Ta_yu. Per-r-avat.. 10**); agent to transmute baser metals into gold (**Periyapu. Kan.n.ap. 154**); **ve_takam** disclosure (**irakaciyattai ve_takam pan.n.la_ka_tu**); **ve_takan-** one who reveals; **ve_ta_kkin-i** sacred fire < **ve_da_gni**; **ve_tai** < **bhe_da** alchemy, transmutation of metals; **ve_tai-c-cintu_ram** a powder used in alchemy; **ve_tu** change (**Tiruman. 2220**); **ve_tiyan-** alum; **ve_ti (-tt-)** to smear, rub on, as sandal paste (**Ci_vaka. 1081, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Chemistry; physician**: **ve_ti-y-iyal** chemistry; **vayittiyan-, vaittiyan-** one who studies the Ve_das; physician, medical practitioner; **vayittiya-virutti** grant of lands to physicians for their service (**S.I.I. i,91**) (Ta.lex.) **To bathe a woman**: **ve_tu-kol.(l.u)-tal** to warm the body, as with smoke (**Kalit. 145**); **ve_tu-va_rttal** to bathe a woman in medicinally prepared hot water, after child-birth; **ve_tu-cey-tal** to apply fomentation (**Ci_vaka.**

2667) (Ta.lex.) cf. **ben** child-birth (B.); **ven.** pain (esp. at child-birth)(M.)(CDIAL 12106). **ve_tu** suffering, pain (**Te_va_. 423,8**); **ve_tai** id. (Ta.lex.)

6743.**To mislead**: **beda** to deceive, to mislead, to pretend; **hor bedae ror. bar.ayeda** he speaks deceiving words; **bedin** heathen (Santali.lex.)

6745.**Cultivation in hills**: **kumme_ri** forest cultivation (Ka.); **kume_ru** a waste land cleared for cultivation (Tu.); **kummari** a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only (Ka.); **kumari** cultivation in hills (Ta.)(DEDR 1740). **Land**: **me_t.t.i** land granted free of tax to the headman of a village (Ta.)(DEDR 5091). **me_t.t.a_n-ka_t.u** elevated land fit only for dry cultivation; **me_t.t.u-nilam** high or elevated land; rising ground (**civanta me_t.t.unilattu : Pur.ana_. 120, Urai**); **me_t.t.u-p-pa_yccal** elevated land, as difficult for irrigation; irrigation of land at a high level; uphill work (Ta.lex.) **me_t.t.u-mat.ai** channel with irrigates lands on a higher level; high-level channel; sluice or opening that turns water onto a higher-level channel. **met.t.a_** hillock (Or.)(CDIAL 10308). **me_va_d.(h)a, me_ava_d.aya** name of a country (Pkt.); **mewa_r.** id. (Marw.)(CDAL 10310).

6746.**Image: hill**: **patalai** mountain (**Iraku. Te_n-uva. 62**); hill; **patukkai** sand-bank, elevation (Ta.lex.) **Sandbank**: **bhi_t.a_** ruins of a house (H.); **bhut.u** ruined (S.);**bhut.a** ruined (B.); **bhi_t.ha_** site of ruined village (Bi.)(CDIAL 9595). **bhr.s.t.i** deserted cottage or garden (Skt.); **bhi_t.h** land in homestead; **d.i_h** old village site (Bi.)(CDIAL 9598). **bhr.s.t.i** spike, top, edge (RV.); **bot.h^{u}** high ground, bank (of river, round garden, etc.), high waste ground near foot of mountain; **but.h^{u}**, dat. **bache** heap, bank rising out of level ground (K.)(CDIAL 9599). cf. **pi_t.u** waste, uncultivated land (Ta.); **bi_d.u** id. (Ka.Te.); waste, useless (Te.); **bi_r..(u)** waste land (Ka.); **bed.d.a-ce_nu** a dry land, a waste uncultivated land (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 4219). **ber.a** low ground, plain, valley, opp. to buru = mountain; **ber.a ote** low, level ground (Mu.); **ber.a** enters into the composition of village names (Sadani) (Mu.lex.) **bet.t.a** mountain, hill (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **berta** to work in such a way that the work is useless, not to keep one's word; not to fulfil one's threat or promise (Mu.); cf. **vritha_** (Skt.); **be-arth** (Sadani); **be** (Persian); **arth** (H.) (Mu.lex.) **Image: steep slope**: **bare** steep slope; **barE** precipice (Ka.); **bare** steep slope (Kod..); a steep precipice (Tu.)(DEDR 5274). **Image: sloping, slanting**: **va_t.t.am** slope, gradient (Ta.); slope which allows water to run off (Ma.); **va_t.a** slope, incline as of the ground, of a roof, of a watercourse, etc. (Ka.); **va_t.amu** convenience, the slope or slant of anything; incline; convenient, sloping, slanting, inclined (Ee.); **va_t.a-pad.u** to be convenient (Te.)(DEDR 5344). **Images: mountain slope, sloping/inclined (laths)**: **va_ram** mountain slope, side (Ta.); side, declivity (Ma.); **va_ra, va_re** id., sloping (Ka.); **va_rat.ai** uneven state of the balance (Ta.)(DEDR 5360). **pakhero** precipitous slope (N.)(CDIAL 7629). cf. **paks.** wing (Skt.) **wi.ry** steep hillside (To.); **o.re** slanting (Kod..); **o_re** crooked, bent (Tu.); **o_ra, o_re** state of being aslant, oblique, sloping, bending, declivity, sideways (Ka.); **o_rad.i** sloping, declivity (Ka.); **o_ra** oblique, sidelong, bent (Te.); **o_ragincu** to slant, incline (Te.); **o_ragilu** to slant, lean (Te.); **o_ra ki-**to bend slantingly, half-open (as door)(Kond.a)(DEDR 1062). **Slope**: **?par** crevice in cliff (To.)(DEDR 5274). **va_t.a** slope, incline as of the ground, of a roof, of a watercourse, etc. (Ka.); **va_t.amu** the slope or slant of anything, incline; sloping, slanting, inclined (Te.); **va_t.t.am** slope, Gradient (Ta.); slope which allows water to run off (Ma.)(DEDR 5344). **val.a** crossbars that support the ers of a roof (Ma.); **val.ai** small beam, long piece of wood (Ta.)(DEDR 5309). **val.avi** sloping roof, eaves (Ta.); **bal.idu** state of being sloping (of a roof), of not being steep (as a hill),

of inclining from a horizontal direction (as the haft of a hoe)(Ka.)(DEDR 5311). **ol.a_vu** inclination, bend, curve (Tu.); **val.ai** to become crooked, bend low, yield (Ta.)(DEDR 5314). **Image: mound; mountain**: **bet.d amn** [lit. the goddess of the mountain] the female member of the Rangr trinity in Kolme.l village (Ko.); **vit.am** mountain (Ta.)(DEDR 5474). **bet.t.a, bet.t.u** a big hill, a mountain (Ka.); **ver-pu** a hill (Ta.); **bet.t.adudi** the summit of a mountain; **bet.t.asele** the Indian python, the rock-snake, python molurus (Ka.lex.) **bhit.a** sandhill (S.); **bhit.o** ridge, terrace, upper side of field (Ku.); wall holding up a terraced field (N.); **bhit.a_** mound, mound on a ruined site, homestead (B.)[cf. **vid.u, vit.t.u** house (Ta.)]; **bhi_t.** embankment (H.); **bhir** steep slope, precipice (N.); **bhi~_r., bhi_r.wa_** mound round a tank (Mth.)(CDIAL 9491). **met.t.a_** hillock (Or.)(CDIAL 10308). **me~r.** raised bank between irrigated fields (Bi.)(CDIAL 10317). **vit.am, vit.ari, vin.t.u** mountain (Ta.); **vet.m** id. (Ko.); **bet.** id. (Ko.); **bet.t.a** big hill, mountain (Ka.Kod..); **bet.t.u** id. (Ka.); **bot.t.u** high, lofty; dry (as land)(Tu.); **bit.e** a shore (Malt.); **bit., but.** mound, hillock (Br.); **ba_t.agh** summit, top (Br.)(DEDR 5474). **met.t.u** mound (Ta.); **met** mountain (Kol.); **ma_t.u** hillock, raised ground (Ma.); **me_t.u** hillock, rising ground (Ma.); **me_d.u** height, rising ground, hillock (Ka.); **mit.t.e** id. (Ka.); prominent,protruding (Tu.); **met.t.a** raised or high ground, hill (Te.); **met.t.u** mound (Te.); **mit.t.a** high ground, hillock, mound (Te.); high, elevated, raised, projecting (Te.); **met.t.a_** hillock (Go..); hill (Kol.); **met.t.** mountain (Kol.Nk.); **mat.t.a_** mountain (Go.); **met.a** hill (Go.); sandhill (Kuwi); **metta** hill (Kuwi)(DEDR 5058). **Custom-house; toll-gate**: **met.t.u** place where custom is paid, custom-house (Ta.); place where custom is paid, place where toll is levied, toll-gate (Te.); **mot.t.u** place where custom is paid (Tu.)(DEDR 5059). **med.hi** a barn-yard, a threshing floor (LP.IEG.)

6747.**Silver**: **ve_d.-** to be white (Ga.); **vella** white; **vend.i, wend.i** silver (Kuwi.); **veluka** whiteness; **ven.d.i** silver (Te.)(DED 5496). **Dawn**: **vet.i (-v-, -nt-), vit.i (-v-, -nt-)** to dawn, break as day; **vet.iyal, vet.ivu, vit.i, vit.iyal, vit.ivu, vit.ivai** break of day, dawn; **vet.t.a** clear, plain; **vet.t.am** light; **vet.t.avit.i** break of day, early dawn; **vet.t.a-vel.i** open plain; **vet.t.a-vel.iccam** broad daylight (Ta.); **vet.ikka** the weather to clear up; **vet.ippu** cleared off, gone; **vet.t.a, vet.t.am** light; **vet.t.avel.ivu** clearness (Ma.); **vart vir.- (vit.-)** day breaks (Ko.); **kos' fir. (fit.-)** to dawn; **ko.s fot.y(k)** lamp lit in funeral hut (To.); **vid.i** clearness, transparency, brilliancy; clear, transparent (Te.); **bid.ye** to shine; **bid.e** to shoot forth (as rays)(Malt.)(DEDR 5475). **vi_dhra** clear sky, sunshine (AV.); **vi_dhrya** relating to the clear sky (VS.); **viddha-** in: **viddha-vigata vala_haka-de_va** a clear sky without clouds (Pali); **bitr.** obl. **bidu_na** clear sky (Kal.); **ved^{a}r** freezing cold (after a fall of snow, with a clear sky and bitter wind)(K.); **bido** bright, sunny, fine; **bid dyo** clear sky (Ku.); **viddha-de_va** (Pali); **ba_si-bido** cessation of the Rains (N.); **bijo** (of the sky) clear (WPah.); **bij-en-mig** to be fine weather (Kanauri); **bi_dri** clear, blue (of the sky)(Phal.); **biji** clear sky; **bizi** id. (Sh.); **bidri** (WPah.); **bre_di** clear sky (Dm.); **bezi** fine weather (Sh.)(CDIAL 12051). **bizon** rainbow (Sh.); **vi_tru~** (Pr.)(CDIAL 12052).

6749.**Images: hunter; bow**: **ba_n.ua_** hunter (Or.)(CDIAL 9203). **ban.asun** bow (Si.); **ba_n.a_sana** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 9203-a).

6750.**To build, repair**: **panda_na_** to make, repair; **pand.-** to build (house), to make, build, repair, to make, construct; **pan.i, par.i_, par.i** work (Go.); **pand.-** to be able (Ga.); **pand.p-(pand.t-)** to make (Pa.); **pani** work (Nk.); **panni_** work, labour (Kol.); **pannu** to contrive, plan, design, invent; be ready, make ready; suitability; **pan.i** work (Te.inscr.); **pani** work, labour, act, deed, workmanship, art (Te.); **pan.ipuni** to give a shape (e.g. to a vessel)(Tu.); **pan.i** work (Kod..); **pan.n.ikka, pan.n.ige, pan.n.uge** arranging, making ready, equipping; **pan.n.u** to make

ready, prepare, equip, decorate (Ka.); **pan.yn** man of a caste at Gudalur in Wynad; fem. **pan.c**; **pan.** anvil (Ko.); **pan.iyan** a caste of cultivators in hilly districts; game-trackers, living chiefly in Wynad; **pan.iyuka** to build; **pan.ikkan** workman, artificer; **pan.i** work, labour, service, building, exertion (Ma.); **pan.** service, work, business, employment, decoration; **pan.i** act, action, performance, work, service, decoration; **pan.ati** workmanship, action, creation, ornament; **pan.iti** work, structure, ornament; **pan.ikkan-** master-builder, carpenter; **pan.ikkam, pan.ikku** accuracy of design, elaboration in a work; **pan.inar** servants; **pan.pu** action, deed; **pan.n.u (pan.n.i-)** to make, effect, produce, adorn; **pan-n-u (pan-n-i-)** to do anything with consideration and skill (Ta.); **pon.y** work (To.)(DEDR 3884). **va_n.i** to form, make (Ta.); **ba_n** to make or fashion as a potter does (Ka.); **van-ai** to form, fashion, shape, adorn (Ta.)(DEDR 5327). **varn.a** appearance, colour, class (RV.); **van.n.a** appearance, colour (Pali); **van** form (L.); **ba_ni_** appearance, colour, beauty (Ku.); **ba_ni** character (N.); **ba_na_** known attribute (Or.); appearance (H.); **va_ni_** kind (G.); **va_nu~** ingredient, hint (G.); **va_n** specimen, colour (M.); **van.a** sort (OSi.); **van-a** sort; **-van** at end of cmpds. 'like' (Si.); **vanika** sample (S.); **vannagi_, bannagi_** (P.); **ba_nki, ba_ngi** (N.); **va_ngi_** (G.M.); **ba_ni** habit (Mth.); **ba_n**^{i} (Aw.); **ba_n** quality (H.)(CDIAL 11338). **ba_n.a_** profession (P.); **ba_n.** habit (Ku.); **va_n.** specimen, colour; **va_n.i** like, as (M.); **varn.aka** model, specimen (Skt.)(CDIAL 11338). **varn.in** having the appearance of (R.); **-van.n.in** id. (Pali); **vani** like; **vanna** a similar thing, sort (Si.)(CDIAL 11344). **Quality**: **pan.pu, pat.pu** quality, nature, good quality, beauty (Ta.); **pan. pan. in- (id--)** (woman) looks very beautiful (Ko.)(DEDR 3904). **To shape; appearance**: **bha_na** appearance (Veda_ntas.); **bha_n.a** id. (Pkt.); pretence (Or.); **bha_n.o, bha_n.i_** will of God (S.); **bha_n.a_** will (P.); **bha_n** appearane, pretence (N.); appearance (B.H.); **bha_nab** to appear, resemble (Mth.)(CDIAL 9451). **va_n-** to make, as a pot (Pa.); **vana** a face, appearance, visage (Kui); **ba_n** to make or fashion as a potter does, make pots, etc. (Ka.); **van-ai** to form, fashion, shape, adorn, draw, paint; **van-aippu** beauty, elegance; **van-am** beauty; **va_n.i- (-pp-, -tt-)** to form, make (Ta.)(DEDR 5327). **Crockery**: **cat.t.i-pa_n-ai** pots and pans, cooking utensils, crockery (Ta.lex.) **Image: visage; to form, fashion**: **van-appu** beauty, elegance (Ta.); **ba_n** a pile of earthen vessels (Ka.); **ba_mba** potter (Ka.); **vana** flag (Pa.)(DEDR 5327). **banna_** to be made, be adorned (H.); **banun** to be made (H.); **bana_na_** to make, etc. (H.); **vanati, vano_ti** desires, gains, makes ready (RV.); **vanati, vana_yati, vano_ti** desires, aims at (Pali); **van.e_i** asks (Pkt.); **ban.a_n.o_** to make (K.); **van.an.u** to suit (S.); **ban.na_** to agree with, answer a purpose, be of use, succeed (P.); **ban.n.an.** to become (L.); **ban.un.** to be made (L.); **ban.a_n.u_** to make (WPah.); **ban.ono** (Ku.); **bannu** to be made, be done, become (N.); **bana_** to agree, do (B.); **banab** to be prepared, be made (Mth.); **bana_vai** makes (OAw.); **banvu~** to suit, be made (G.); **bann.e~** (M.); **baniba_** to become ready, ripen, be made, be; **bana_iba_** to make, prepare (e.g. vegetables for cooking)(Or.)(CDIA 11260). **van-n-iyan-** a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the Kal.l.ar, Valaiyar, etc.); **van-n-i** person of the Van-n-iya caste (Ta.); **vanniyan** a Tamil tribe immigrated from Trichinopoly (Ma.)(DEDR 5331). **Article for sale; shop**: **pan.ya** article for sale (S'Br.); **pan.iya** to be sold or bought (Pali); article for trade (Pali); **pan.n.a, pan.ia** (Pkt.); **pan.yas'a_la_** shop (Skt.Pkt.)(CDIAL 7719-7720). **Occupations of a trader, merchant**: **van.ikar-tor..il** occupations of **vais'yas** are of six types: (1) **o_tal** recital; (2) **ve_t.t.al** perform sacrifices; (3) **i_tal** to bestow, grant; (4) **ur..avu** ploughing; (7) **nirai-y-o_mpal** protecting the array of an army; (6) **va_n.ikam** trade (**Tol.Po.**75, **urai**)(Ta.lex.) **van.i** trader (Pkt.); **van.ij** trader (RV.); trade (Gaut.); **van.ic, va~r.ic** to sell (Ash.); **vrai~_c** (Kt.)(CDIAL 11230). **van.ia** trader (Pkt.); **van.yo** (S.); **bania_** (P.); **ban.ia_** (Ku.); **baniya_** (N.A.Bi.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **ban.ia_** (Or.); **bania~_** (Mth.); **banyo** big shopkeeper (Sh.)(CDIAL 11231). **va_n.ija** trader (TBr.Pali); **va_nijaka** (MBh.Pali); **vaniye** (NiDoc.); **va_n.ia, va_n.aya** (Pkt.); **won**^{u}, **wa_ur**^{u} pedlar (K.); **va_n.ya_n.i_, va_a_n.i_** (f.

of **van.yo** shopkeeper < **van.ija**); **ba_nia_** trader (P.); **ba_niya_, bene** (B.); **ba~_nyo~** (Marw.); **va_n.i_u, va_n.i_d.u** (OG.); **va_n.iyo** (G.); **va_n.i_** (M.); **va_n.i** (Konkan.i); **ven.anda, ven.enda**, **vel.anda, vel.enda** (Si.)(CDIAL 11484). **van.ikkarman** trade (Skt.); **ven.anda_m-a, vel.anda_m-a** trade (Si.)(CDIAL 11485). **van.ikputra** merchant's son (Skt.); **van.otar** clerk in a merchant's office (G.)(CDIAL 11486). **ba_niza_r** trade (A.); **ba_n.ija_ra** trader (B.)(CDIAL 11489). **va_n.ijya** trade (Skt.); **va_n.ijja_** trade (Pali); **va_n.ijja** (Pkt.); **ba_n.ija** (Or.)(CDIAL 11487). **va_n.ijyaka** trader (Skt.); **va_n.ijjiya** trader (Pkt.); **ba_n.ija, ban.ija** (Or.)(CDIAL 11488). **Caravan of traders**: **va_n.ika-c-ca_ttu** caravan of traders; **va_n.ika-c-ca_tto_t.u po_ntu tanimaiya_l ya_n tuyarur..ante_n-** (**Cilap.** 11,190, Urai); **ca_ttu < sa_rtha** trading caravan; company; **curival.ai-c-ca_ttu nir-aimati tavar..um** (**Kalla_**. 63,32); cf. **sa_rtha-va_ha** merchant, trader (Skt.) **van.ja_ro** trader (S.); travelling trader (G.); **van.ja_r**^{i} a number of traders, caravan (G.); **van.ja_r** troop of travelling sellers of grain and salt (M.); **van.ja_ra_** trader (L.P.); carrier of grain, salt, etc. (a caste)(M.); **ba_niza_r** trade (A.); **ba_n.ija_ra** trader (MB.Or.); **van.ijja_raya** trader (Pkt.); **ban.ja_ra_** trader (P.); **wanjorai** intermediary (Psht.); **banija_ra_, banja_ra_** trader (H.) > **banja_ro** (Ku.); **van.ja_ro** trader (S.)(CDIAL 11234). {cf. **Millet**: **ba_jhari, ba_jhiri** the grain holcus spicatus (S.)(CDIAL 9201). cf. **va_n.i** rock-salt; realgar (red arsenic, **sindhu_ram**; **mano_cilai,** arsenicum rubum)(**Can..Aka.**) (Ta.lex.)} **va_n.ipan-, va_n.ikan-** merchant, trader; **ar-avilaiva_n.ikan-** (**Purana_.**134); man of the trading caste; scales, balance; libra of the zodiac; **va_n.iyan-** merchant; oil-monger (Ta.lex.) **bena_** trade? (A.)(CDIAL 11232). **van.ijya_** trade (S'Br.); **van.ijja** trade (Pkt.); **van.ijja_** (Pali); **van.iju** (S.); **van.j** (L.P.); **van.uj** (L.); **ban.aj** (P.Ku.); **ba~r~.ij** (Ku.); **banaj** (P.); **ban.ija** (Or.); **banij** (Bi.Aw.); **banij**^{i} (Bhoj.); **banij** (H.); **banaj** (H.); **van.aj** (G.); trade journey (M.); **van.jan.u** to buy (S.); **banajna_** to trade (H.)(CDIAL 11233). **va_n.ipam, va_n.ikam** trade; (**va_n.ikaceyva_rkku va_n.ikam : Kur-al.. 120**); gain, profit (Ta.); **ya_n-o_r va_n.ika-p-paricila nalle_n** (**Purana_**.208)(Ta.lex.) **To buy**: **van.jan.u** to buy (S.); **banajna_** to trade (H.)(CDIAL 11233). **va_n:ku** to take back, to buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, get back, take away (Ta.); **va_nkal** receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying (Ta.); **va_nnuka** to take, receive, choose; **va_nnikka** to demand back (Ma.)(DEDR 5336). **a_nun, anun, muli a_n.** to buy (K.); **a_n.an.u** to buy (S.); **a_n.an.** (L.); **a_nna_** to bring (P.); **a_n.n.o, annu** (WPah.); **a_n.n.o** to buy (Ku.); **a_niba** to bring (A.); **a_na_** (B.); **a_n.iba_** (Or.); **a_nai** (OMth.); **a_nal** (Bhoj.); **a_na, a_nab** (OAw.); **a_nna_** (H.); **a_n.ai** (OMarw.OG.); **a_n.vu~** (G.); **a_n.n.e~** (M.); **a_nayati** leads forward, fetches (RV.); **a_ni_ta** (RV.); **a_na_yayati** causes to be brought (MBh.); **a_ne_ti** brings, fetches (Pali); **a_nem.ti** (NiDoc.); **anemi** 1 sg., **an-** (Gypsy); **anina** inf., **a_n** 2 sg. imper. (D..); **ana** (Wg.); **ane_m** 1 sg. (Tir.); **ani** (Shum.); **a_ni** (Gaw.); **o_nim** 1 sg. (Kal.); **angik** (Kho.); **a_n** 2 sg. imper. (Bshk.); **an-** (Tor.); **a_** to fetch, bring (Mai.); **a_ni_ta** (Pali); **anida** (NiDoc.); **a_n.i_ya** (Pkt.); **a_n.iu** (OG.); **a_n.yo** (G.); **a_na_pe_ti** sends for (Pali); **a_n.a_ve_i, an.a_ve_i, a_n.a_vai** (Pkt.); **anuwa_na** to cause to be brought (D..); **ana_na** (B.); **an.a_iba_** (Or.); **ana_na_** to ask for (H.); **an.a_vvu~** to cause to bring (G.); **nanava_** to call, summon (Si.)(CDIAL 1174). **a_nayana** leading to (Ka_tyS'r.); **a_n.ayan.a, a_n.an.a** bringing (Pkt.)[formed from pres. **a_n.ai**]; **a_n.u~, a~_n.u~** invitation to a wife to come to her husband's home (G.); **a_naya** leading up to the teacher for initiation (Skt.); **suva_naya** easy to lead (Pali)(CDIAL 1175). cf. **a_n(u)** to lay hold of, hold, put on, take, seize (Ka.)(DEDR 409). **To sell**: **van.ic, va~r.ic** to sell (Ash.); **vrai~_c** (Kt.)(CDIAL 11233). {Perhaps, when the differentiation of functions between an artificer and a trader had not been settled in early civilized, social organization, the radical for the term: **van.ij** trader (RV.) may be traced to: **pan.. X va_n.i**. The terminal particle, -j- is linkable to: **ca_ttu = sa_rtha** caravan, troop, company (MBh.); **sattha** caravan (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 13364) whence, **satthava_ha** caravan leader (Pali.Pkt.G.); **satva_** merchant (Si.)(CDIAL 13365) and **sa_thi_** partner (L.)(CDIAL 13366). cf.: **van.ja_ra_** trader

(P.L.)(CDIAL 11234). When the **pan.ikkan-** worker, artificer or a **va_n.an** an independent professional (one who lives by his profession, **s'va-pa_ka** or **can.d.a_l.a** according to Manu), becomes an intermediary or a trader, his alienation is complete. This alienation heralds the advent of forward trading or barter by agreement and hence, the advent of capitalism. For some inexplicable reason shrouded in the mists of history, the bard **pa_n.an-** (Ta.Ma.) is relegated as an outcast, an untouchable, **pa_n.a** (Skt.)} **Pledge, pawn**: **pan.ayam < pan.a_ya_** pledge, pawn (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 185**); id. (Ma.); **pan.aiyam** id. (**Pur-ana_. 316**); stake in gambling (**Nal.a. Kalini_. 88**); **pan.am** stake in gambling (**Ve_ta_ran.i. Palapat. 4**); **pan.itam** stake in gambling (**Pu. Ve. 12, Ven-r-ip. 16**); **pan.i-p-pon-** gold in the form of ornaments, opp. to **kat.t.i-p-pon-** (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 3,60, Vya_.**); **pan.a-v-ot.ukku** remittance of money, as into a treasury (**J.**); **pan.am** wealth (Ta.); coin, money, gold coin; fanam, an ancient small coin of different values in different places, made of silver or gold, the silver coin being equal in value to 15 pies at Madras, 24 pies at Trichinopoly, 30 pies at Tanjore and Ramnad, 40 pies at Tinnevelly, etc., and 4 cakrams in Travancore, the gold coin being equal in value to 80 pies or a rupee and one fourth (**M.M.**); commodity for sale; price; house (Ta.); **han.a** wealth (Ka.); **pan.a_yai** market-place, business, profit in a transaction (Ta.lex.) **Stake; barter, measure**: **paim.ta** stake, throw in dice (OAw.)(CDIAL 8625). **pantayam** stake, wager, prize (Ta.); a stake (Ma.); **pandi.gm** race, contest (Ko.); **panta, pandya** bet, wager (Ka.); **panta** id. (Tu.); **pantamu** id. (Te.); **pandemu** id., race (Te.); **pantagincu** to bet (Te.); **pandem koiyu_** game-cock (Kuwi)(DEDR 3921). **pan.a** wager (Ya_j.); stake, wager (MBh.); **pan.ate_** barters (S'Br.); **pan.ati** bargains, bets (Pali); **pan.a** wealth, bet, promise (Pkt.); vow (Or.); stake (OG.); bet, wagers (Si.); **pan** wager, vow (A.); promise (H.); oath, promise, dowry (B.); **pana** stipulation, bargain (OMth.); **pan.** promise (G.); bet, promise (M.)(CDIAL 7714). **pan.u** a dry measure (S.); **pan.a** a measure of account in cowries = 80 (Si.); **pan.a** a coin = 80 cowries (Mn.)(CDIAL 7715).

6751.**Image: to spring up; to swell**: **potir (-v-, -nt-)** to swell, increase, abound; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to swell, become enlarged; **poti** fullness, stoutness; **potul.u (potul.i-)** to be thick, close, or crowded, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive (Ta.); **potiruka** to be enlarged (Ma.); **podar..** to come forth, spring up, become conspicuous, famous, or well-known, come in sight, have currency, be used or employed; **podar..ke** arisng, appearing, conspicuousness; **podar..cu** to bring about, perform (Ka.); **podaluni** to come out, rise up; **podulu** to rise up (Tu.); **podalu** to prosper, flourish, increase; **poduru** to blossom, flower (Te.)(DEDR 4504).

6752.**Image: bull**: **pot.hi_** beast trained for carrying burdens (S.); **pot.hi_** riding bullock (L.); **pot.hi_, pot.hiyo** pack-bullock, caravan (G.); **pro_s.t.ha** bull [Poss. sanskritization of **MIA.** deriv. of **put.t.hi_** back.](CDIAL 9019). cf. **bodur^{u}** tawny bull (K.); **bradhna** ruddy, bay (esp. of horses)(RV.)(CDIAL 9323). **pol.** bull dedicated to the gods (M.); **po_a_la** bull, child (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8399). **pon.d.a** cow; **pon.d.en- mane** cowshed (Kond.a); **pond.a** cow (Kui.Kuwi); **ponda** cow in milk (Kuwi); **mure ponda** milch cow (Go.)(DEDR 4500). **Image: pack-bull**: **poti-y-erutu** pack-bull (**Tan-ippa_. ii,283,487**); **potima_t.u** id.; **potika_ran-** person who uses pack-oxen (Ta.lex.) **per-r-am** bull or cow (**Tol. Po. 594**); taurus of the zodiac (Ta.); **per-r-u** bull (**Te_va_. 428,8**)(Ta.lex.) **peruma_l.-ma_t.u** performing bull adorned with cowries, etc., belonging to wandering mendicants (**E.T. vi,194**); **peruma_l.-ko_vil-ma_t.u** temple bull; fat man (Ta.lex.) **petta** cow (Tu.)(DEDR 4425). **Image: fighting bull; bull dedicated to the gods; hero**: **po_r-e_r-u** fighting bull (**Tivya. Periyati. 2,10,8**) (Ta.lex.); champion, hero (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya. Ma. 117**)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 4540). **pas.t.havah** four or five year old bull (VS.)(CDIAL 8015). **ho_ri** bull

calf; bullock (Ka.); **po.ry** young bullock (one or two and a half years)(Ko.); **bo_ri** bull; ox (Tu.); **po.ry ma.v** male deer (Ko.)(DEDR 4593).

6753.**Image: bat, caterpillar, cricket**: **bin.d.a_** cricket (L.)(CDIAL 12045). **irun.t.u** cricket (Tu.); **i_rin.t.i** id. (Tu.); **i.n.** cicada (To.); **irri** id. (Kui); **iro** a chirping insect found chiefly on mango trees (Malt.)(DEDR 547). **cil.-vi_t.u, ci_vi_t.u, ci_t.u** cricket (Ma.); **cil.-vi_t.u, cil.-van.t.u, cil.l.i_t.u** id. (Ta.)(DEDR 2588). **cil.u-pul.u** to be chattering (Ta.)(DEDR 2588). The morpheme **-vi_t.u** is concordant with **vr.nta** caterpillar (AV.)(CDIAL 12077). The semantic focus on the noise made by an insect results in 'bat' and 'cricket' getting the same compounds: **ci_kuru-va_yi, ci_kura_yi** bat, cricket (Te.); **civuka-pit.t.a** a bat (Te.); **ci_kuru-va_yi** cockroach (Ka.)(DEDR 2606). **Image: grasshopper, locust**: **mit.l.** locust (Ko.); **mid.ite** id., grasshopper (Ka.); **mid.ata** grasshopper (Te.); **mit.t.e** id. (Kol.); **mat.aci_** locust (Skt.)(DEDR 4850-b). **Image: grasshopper; insect**: **patan:kam** grasshopper (Ta.lex.) **pa_r-r-a** moth (Ma.); **ha_nte** id. (Ka.); **pa_nte** butterfly (Tu.); **pa_te, pa_nte** id., moth (Tu.)(DEDR 4083b). **pat.anga** grasshopper (Pali); **pilanat.** (Ku.); **payamga** (Pkt.); **patinga_** (H.); **patang** butterfly (Sv.Wot..); **pattang** id. (Tor.); **patan:ga** epithet of divine (flying) things (RV.); bird (Skt.); insect (MBh.); (noxious) insect (Br.A_rUp.); **patan:gama** (BhP.); **pit.an.o** (Ku.); **phad.in:ga_** grasshopper (Skt.); **payam.ga** (Pkt.); **patan:g** butterfly (Wot..Sv.); **patin:ga_, patin:ga_** grasshopper (H.); **phar.inga_, phanga_** grasshopper (H.); **phat.enro** (N.); **phat.t.ai** butterfly (Dm.); **pha_t.ur.i~_** (Phal.); **pharin** any winged insect, grasshopper (A.); **phar.in** winged insect (B.); **phar.in:ga_** cricket (B.); **pharin:ga** locus, cricket (Or.)(CDIAL 7721). **Image: cricket; large black bee**: **bhi~grut.i_** cricket (M.); **binga** big black bee, wasp (Si.); **bhim.ga_ri_** cricket, gnat, gadfly (Pkt.); **bhi~ga_ro** wasp (G.); **bhimrul** hornet (B.); **bhr.n:ga_** large black bee (AV.); **bhr.n:ga** bee (BhP.); **bhim.ga** bumble-bee (Pkt.); **bhi~g, bhi~_gi_** black bumble-bee (H.); **bhu~ga_** black bee (M.)(CDIAL 9581). **Image: bee**: **van.t.u** bee, a kind of bee (Ta.); a black bee, wasp, beetle (Ma.); **vat.u** beetle (Ta.); **pod.** a kind of large fly (To.); **ban.d.u** honey, pollen of flowers; **ban.d.-un.i** the large black bee (Ka.)(DEDR 5239). **Image: wasp, spinning-bee**: **bhan.d.a_r** spinning-bee (L.)(CDIAL 9442) ?< **bhr.nga_** large black bee (AV.); **bhimga** bumble-bee (Pkt.); **bhi~g, bhi~_gi_** black bumble-bee (H.); **bhu~ga_, bha~ga_** wasp (H.); **bhimga_ri_** cricket, gnat, gadfly (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9581). = ? **pind.ake** a kind of bee (Ga.); **pinda** fly (Pa.); **pinda/pinde** ant (Nk.); **pind.ri** locust, grasshopper (?Malt.)(DEDR 4169). **Image: bee**: **mendhare** a kind of bee (Kol.); **mendhar, mendhare** id. (Nk.); **mendir** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 5071). **Buzz; hum**: **bha_n.** buzz (S'Br.); **bhan.bhan.** buzz, hum (L.); **bhan.bhan.a_n.o** to buzz (Ku.); **bhanbhan** buzzing (N.); **bhanbhana_iba** to buzz (A.); **bhanbhan** muttering (B.); **bhan.abhan.a** buzzing, muttering (Or.); **bhanbhana_bat.i** a humming (Mth.); **bhanbhana_na_** to mutter (H.); **bhan.bhan.n.e~** (M.); **bhan.ak** faint noise (Ku.); **bhan:kan.o** to buzz (Ku.); **bhanak** reproach; **bhanakka** abruptly; **bhankanu** to stagger with anger, abuse (N.); **bhanak** hum, buzz (H.); **bhan:ko** (G.); **bhan:ka_** (M.); **bhin.bhin.a_un.a_** to buzz, swarm (P.); **bhin.bhin.a_n.o** to buzz, hum (Ku.); **bhinbhin** buzzing (H.); **bhin.akn.a_** to buzz (P.); **bhinakna_** to ring, buzz (H.); **bhun.bhun.i** buzzing (S.); **bhun.bhun.a_** a partic. insect (P.); **bhunbhun** buzzing of a fly (N.); **bhunubhunu** humming of a bumble bee (N.); **bhunbhun** buzzing; **bhunbhuna_iba** to buzz (A.)(CDIAL 9382). **Wasp; bee**: **parr.i** hornet (Kui); **pr.a_ri** (i.e. **pra_r.i**) wasp; **parr.i** a wild bee (Kuwi)(DEDR 3985). **piracam** honey, bee, beetle, wasp (Ta.); **perya** a large bee (Tu.); **pera** beehive, honeycomb (Te.); **perayi~_ga** a kind of honey bee (Te.); **pera** a kind of bee (Kol.); **pera tat.t.a** hive of such bees; **pera_potte** bee (Kol.); **beral vi_si_** sp. bee (Go.)(DEDR 4412). **varo_la** wasp (Skt.); **varat.a, varat.a_** (Sus'r.); **varala** (Skt.); **vare_n.a** (Skt.); **beruli, burli** bee (Gypsy); **biruli, pi_rlin, berili** wasp (Gypsy); **ba_rulo** wasp (N.); **burla_** (H.); **varad.a_, varad.i_** wasp (Pkt.); **bar.ri** wasp (Or.); **birur.i, birir.i** yellow wasp, hornet (Or.); **barr,**

bar. wasp (H.); **baral** wasp (A.); **barla_, barli, bolla_, bolta_** (B.); **birni_** wasp (H.); **waramba_** wasp (Pas'.); **warambo_, oromo_, oromok** (Pas'.); **harama** red wasp (Gaw.)(CDIAL 11330). For ending: **-o_la** in: **varo_la** cf. **bhr.n:garo_la** a kind of wasp (Skt.)(CDIAL 9581). cf. **bhramara** large black bee (MBh.)(CDIAL 9651). **Bee**: **bhramara** large black bee (MBh.); **bhramaraka** id. (Skt.); **bhamara** bumble-bee (Pali); bee (Pkt.); **bhamari_** bee; **bhamariya_** wasp; **bhavara** bee (Pkt.); **bhau~ru** bee (S.); **bha_var** large black bee; moth; **bhaur** bee (L.); **bha~var, bha~vra_, bhaur, bhaura_, bhau~ra_** black bee (P.); **bhau~r** bee (WPah.); **bhau~r, bhau~ro** black bee, a kind of beetle (Ku.); **bhomora_** bee (A.); **bhomar, bhomra_** bumble-bee (B.); **bhaa~ra** bumble-bee (Or.); **pa_n.i-bhaa~ra, pa_n.i-bhaa~ra_** water-beetle (Or.); **bha~war** black bee (Mth.); **bha~wra_** (Bhoj.); **bham.vara** (OAw.); **bhau~r, bhaur, bhau~ra_** large black bee; **bhau~ra_la_** black as a bee or beetle (H.); **bhamar** bee, wasp (G.); **bhamro** large black bee, wasp, beetle; **bhamri_** queen wasp, bee; **bhori_** black bee (G.); **bho~var** black bee (M.); **bho~varu** bee (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9651). **Butterfly**: **bhambha** fly (Skt.); **b(h)ambhara_li_** fly (Skt.); **b(h)ambhara_lika_** gnat; **bambhara** bee (Skt.); **bha~b(h)i_ri_** butterfly (H.)(CDIAL 9389). **bamara_, bambara_** bumble-bee (Si.); **bamare_** hive of black bees (Si.); **maburu** bee (Md.);[Dardic and perh. Kaf. words seem not to derive directly from **bhramara-**, but from similar onom. forms as in Skt. **bhambha-** fly: **bama~_** wasp, hornet (Ash.); **brama~_, brame~r** wasp (Wg.); **bemao** (Kt.); **brimburok** bumble-bee (Dm.); **br^{h}imbo_r.i** bee, wasp (Phal.); **bhu_mbur** wasp (Kal.); **bumbur** (with rising tone in first syllable) large wasp, hornet (Kho.); **bombur** bumble-bee (K.); **bobon** wasp (Shum.)(CDIAL 9651). **pa_ppa_tti** butterfly (Ta.Ma.); **pa.pili** id., moth (Kod..); **pa_pe** butterfly, grasshopper; **pa_pe_** butterfly; **pha_pe** id., grasshopper; **pha_phe** locust (Go.); **papla_** butterfly (Kur.)(DEDR 4083a). **pipuli** butterfly (Nk.); **pilpili** id. (Pa.); **pipri_, pi_pli_** id. (Go.); **pipili** moth (Kui); **pilpili** butterfly (Halbi); **pubuli, pu_bu_li** butterfly (Kuwi)(DEDR 4083c; 4083d).

6754.**Dichrostachys cinerea**: **vit.attar, vit.attal, vit.attalai, vit.atte_r, vit.atte_rai, vit.atta_l.i, ma_vilantam** the shrub dichrostachys cinerea (Ta.); **ed.atar-i, vadavu** id. (Ka.); **ven.uturu, veluturu** id. (Te.); **vellantara, vi_rataru** a particular tree = **vi_ra-vr.ks.a** dichrostachs cinerea (Skt.)(DEDR 5391).

6755.**Dross; alloy**: **bi_d.u** dross, alloy of iron (Tu.); iron filings or dust (Te.)(DEDR 4218) **Sediment, dregs; muddy liquor**: **van.t.al, van.t.i** dregs, sediment (Ta.); **van.t.ikka_ran** cleaner of vessels in a temple (Ma.); **ven.d.ha-sura_** muddy liquor (Pkt.); **van.d.u, on.d.u** sediment, dregs (Ka.); **van.d.a** muddy deposit of a river, alluvium, alluvial soil (Te.)(DEDR 5237). **man.t.i** sediment, dregs (Ta.); **mad.d.i** id. (Ka.Te. Tu.) (DEDR 4676). **ban.d.alu, on.d.u** lees, dregs, sediment, the mud or mire in tanks (Ka.); **vat.i** to settle, sink in the water (Ta.); **on.d.u** the muddy deposit of a flood, river or tank; mud in tanks; muddiness, turbidness (Ka.); **on.d.u, van.d.u** (Te.); **on.d.uba_ru** to become mud or muddy (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mad.a-gu_r..** the rejected leavings of food (Ka.); **mad.e** orts, refuse, crumbs or remains of victuals; saliva, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth (Tu.)(DEDR 4643). **Liquor**: **hen.da** vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree (Ka.); toddy, palm-wine (Tu.); **pend.om** rice-beer (Ga.); **pen.d.am kalu** id., country liquor (Kond.a); **pendomi ka_d.u** beer; **pendomka** rice-wine; pl. **nd!** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4397). **ven.d.ha-sura_** muddy liquor (Pkt.); **van.t.al** sediment (Ta.); **van.t.i** sediment, dregs (Ta.); **van.du, on.d.u, ban.d.alu** sediment, dregs (Ka.); **van.d.a, van.d.ali, van.d.u** muddy deposit of a river, tank, or the like (Te.)(DEDR 5237). cf. **man.t.i** sediment, dregs, settlings (Ta.); **mad.d.i** dregs, sediment (Ka.Tu.Te.); **mast.u** scum, refuse (Te.)(DEDR 4676). cf. **sura_** spirituous liquor (RV.Pali.Pkt.); **su_r** (WPah.M.); **su_ra** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL

13593). **man.d.i** ricewater (Malt.); **mend.i** id. (Malt.); **man.t.a** broken grain, dough of rice flour (Ma.); **man.d.i_** cooked rice, meal (Kur.)(DEDR 4679). **len.da** dregs, sediment (Santali.lex.) **mahut** scum on cane juice (Santali.lex.)

6756.**Oil-cake**: **pin.t.i** oilcake made of the residue of oil seeds (Ta.); dregs, residue, sediment (Ma.); **pin.d.i, pun.d.i** oilcake, refuse of expressed coconut, etc. (Tu.); **pin.d.i** oilcake (Te.)(DEDR 4183). **pin.ya_ka** oil-cake (Mn.A_past.); **piaka** id. (Pali); **pin.n.a_ya** (Pkt.); **pino** kernels from which oil has been expressed (Sh.); **pino_n** (D..); **pina_** oil-seed refuse (Ku.N.); **pi_na_, pinna_** oil-cake of poppy seed (Bi.); **pi_na_** oil-cake (H.); **punakku** (Si.)(CDIAL 8174). **pin.n.a_kku** oil-cake made of the residue of oil-seeds (Ta.); **pin.n.akku** id. (Ma.); **pun.n.a_kku** id. (Ta.lex.)

6757.**Image: a number of bracelets**: **pin.d.u-kan:kan.a** a number of bracelets; **pin.d.u** a collection, a multitude, a mass (Ka.lex.) **Bracelet**: **vanti < bandha** bracelet; **vantikai < bandhika_** bracelet; armlet (**Maturaik. 415**); an ornament worn on the forehead (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.a-palli** woman's ornament for the forehead (**Cilap. 6,107, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.)

6758.**Image: to turn round, to go back; to retreat**: **vend.a va_-** to come back, return; **ven.d.- (-it-)** to return; **wend.e** back, again; **wet'nai** to reverse; **wend.-** to return; **vendali** to go back, return; **vethali** to give back (Kuwi); **bir.dna_** to turn over, turn round, give back (Kur.); **ven.d.i** again, once more (Te.); **r.esi va_-** to return; **r.epsi si_-** to give back (Kond.a); **vr.e_pa (vr.e_t-)** to return, come back again, retreat; n. return, retreat; **vr.e_ppa (vr.e_pt-)** to cause to return, turn back; pay back, return something borrowed or pledged; n. turning something back, repayment, return (Kond.a)(DEDR 5481). **pand.-** to be defeated, lose, be tired (Pa.); to become tired (Ga.); **pan.d.i** tiredness (Ga.)(DEDR 3900).

6759.**Image: behind the back**: **pid--es-p** heel (**es-p** bone)(To.); **pin-** back, rear (Ta.); **pin** backside (Ma.); **pind-** to walk behind (Ko.); **pindu, pinde** that which is back (Ka.); **pin:gali** hind, hinder (Te.)(DEDR 4205). **ped.alu** backyard of a house (Te.); **pid.tel** behind, after (Pa.)(DEDR 4146). **ven** back (Ta.); **ven(u)ka** the hinder part, back, rear; **ven.t.a(n)** behind (Te.); **venka** behind (Nk.); **venka** afterwards (Kond.a) (DEDR 5488). **pit.t.hi** back; **pit.t.hipassa** back-side (Pali.lex.) **Image: face turned back**: **ped.amu** the face turned back; **ped.a** hinder, back (Te.); **ped.an:gu** behind the back (Tu.); **ped.a** state of being behind or after, the back, backwards (Ka.); **pad.a man.d.e** back of the head (Kod..); **pit.ar** nape of the neck (Ta.); **per.tal** id. (Ko.); **pit.ari** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4146).

6760.**Image: hair on head or body**: **vend.ra** (usually pl. **vend.rel**) hair (on head or body)(Pa.); **ven.d.ruka** a hair; (pl. **-lu**) hairs, the hair (Te.)(DEDR 5482). **Image: hair plaited behind**: **bi~_d.i_** hair plaited behind (H.)(CDIAL 12078). cf. **be~d.hna_, be~dhna_** to plait, braid, fold (H.)(CDIAL 12132). cf. **pin-n-al** plaited hair (Ta.lex.) **Image: nape of the neck**: **pit.ar** nape of the neck (**Pur-ana_. 3**); **pit.ari** id. (Ta.Ma.); **pit.arttalai** id. (Ta.); **ped.adale** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

6761.**Image: nave of a wheel**: **pin.d.ike** the nave of a wheel (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

6762.**Image: abortion**: **purun.am** foetus (**Tailava. Taila.**); **puru_n.akam < bhru_n.a-han** foeticide, the sin of causing abortion (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 26**); **puru_n.am < bhru_n.a** foetus, embryo; infancy (Ta.lex.) cf. **bhu_n** foetus (H.); **bhru_n.a** embryo (RV.)(CDIAL 9689). **To bear**

children: **per-u** to bring forth, bear, as children (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**); to beget, generate (**Na_lat.i, 197**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: embryo**: **pin.d.** the embryo or foetus (Ka.lex.) **pin.d.i, pen.t.e, pen.d.e** a bundle, a pack, a mass (Ka.); **pen.d.e** (Te.); **pe_n.d.a, pe_n.d.hi_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **pin.d.i** possessing a body; (possessing the body of or being related to)(Ka.lex.) **pin.d.o_tpatti** the birth or formation of the foetus (Ka.lex.) **pim.d.a, pim.d.aya** part of the body (Pkt.); **pinna_** body (L.); **pira_** severed leg of an animal with flesh still attached (A.)(CDIAL 8168). **pet.u** foetus, womb (S.); **pet.(t.)a_** tripe, guts (P.); **pot.a_** animal's entrails, bladder of fish (Or.); **pet.t.a, pit.t.a** belly (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8376). **pud.a, pud.d.a** son (Pkt.); **pud.aia** lump-shaped (Pkt.); **pum.d.aia** lump-shaped, globular (Pkt.); **pun.yuk** swollen (Kt.); **pun.d.a_** adj. corpulent (Or.)(CDIAL 8377). **Image: body**: **put.kalam < pudgala** body (**Na_mati_pa. 565**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: foetus; abortion**: **bhindu** a woman bringing forth a still-born child; a woman who loses her children by death (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **pin.t.am-vir..utal** abortion; **pin.t.am** embryo, foetus (**Pur-ana_. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **pin.t.am** anything globular or round, lump, or mass, ball; **pin.t.i-** to make into a ball (**pin.t.ittu vaitta un.t.iyai** : **Tol. Po. 63, Urai**) (Ta.lex.) **pin.t.i** form (**Cilap. 3,26, Urai**); collection, multitude, class, quantity; **pin.t.akan-** one who offers an oblation of cooked rice to the manes; **pin.t.o_takam** cermony of offering to the manes balls of cooked rice with water and sesame (**Pur-ana_. 9, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to be born**: **put.t.u, hut.t.u, ut.t.u** to arise, originate, come into existence, be born; birth, origin, progeny, family; **put.t.isu, hut.t.isu** to cause to be born, create (Ka.); **ut.- (uc-)** to be born, (plant, hair) sprouts; **ut.c-** to create, bear, beget; **ut.** beauty of body (esp. shining complexion), facts of a matter (Ko.); **put.- (put.y-)** to grow (grass, tree, hair); **ut.- (ut.y-)** to be born; **ut.** creation, birth, physique, beauty (To.); **put.t.isu, hut.t.isu** to cause to be born, create (Ka.); **put.t.- (put.t.i-)** to be born, (seed) sprouts (Kod..); **put.t.uni** to be born, come into existence, originate, spring up, be produced; **put.t.a_vuni** to produce, originate, cause to be born (Tu.); **put.t.u** to be born, produced, arise, come into existence; birth; **put.t.incu** to create, generate, produce; **put.t.uka, put.t.ugu, put.t.uvu** birth, creation, origin (Te.); **put.t.-** to be born (Kol.Nk.Pa.); **put.-** to be born, be got, be found; caus. **put.usa_na_** to acquire; **put.suta_na_** to earn; **pur.sahta_na_** to get; **pursahta_na_** to meet; **put.ih/put.h**- to give birth to (Go.); **put.t.a_na_** to be born, to occur, be found, be met with (Go.); **put.t.-e_r-** to be born (Ga.); **put.-** to be born, be produced, be got; **put.u ilu, pud.gu ilu** birthplace, parent's house; **pud.gu masu** birth-mark, mole (Kond.a)(DEDR 4264).

6764.**Greatness**: **per-r-am** greatness (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,1,10**); **per-r-i** greatness, esteem (**Tirukko_. 373, Urai.**); acquisition, boon (**Kampara_. Cavari. 8**); **per-r-u** bigness, greatness (**Tol. Col. 305**); **per-uti** gain, profit (**Man.i. 25,115**); **peruntakai** noble-minded person (**Net.unal. 106**); great beauty (**Pu. Ve. 6,30**); **peruntalai** headman; **peruntan-mai** high dignity, noble character; **peruntan-am** an office of the state under Co_r..a government (**S.I.I. ii,222**); **peruco_r-u** sumptuous feast given by a king to the generals of his army (**Akana_. 233**); **peruco_r-r-unilai** theme of a king giving feast to his soldiers on the eve of battle (**Tol. Po. 63**); **peruco_r-r-uvaci** id. (**Cilap. 25,144**); **perun:kut.i** noble family (**Cilap. 20, 57-8**); **perun:kut.iya_t.t.am** village headship (**I_t.u, 3,5,6**); **perun:kut.i- va_n.ikar, perun:kut.iyar** an ancient caste of merchants (**Cilap. 2,76**)(Ta.lex.) **pedda** largeness, bigness, greatness (Ka.); **pedde** (Te.); **peddi** a great or an old person, an elder, a senior (Ka.Te.); **penu, pen** large (Ka.); **pen, penu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6765.**Image: three**: **pe, pea** the numeral three; **pe isi** sixty; **pe gel** thirty; **pe hor.in nelketkoa** I saw three people (Santali.lex.)

6766.**Merchants' street**: **ve_t.ai** street where merchants live (Ta.); cf. **ve_s'a** (Skt.) cf. **va_t.ai** village, hamlet; street where herdsmen or hunters reside; row of houses as in a street; **ki_r..ai-va_t.ai, me_lai-va_t.ai** (Ta.); village, hamlet (Ta.) cf. **va_t.a** (Skt.) cf. **vatta** duty, office (Pali); **vat.t.a, vatta** livelihood (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12069). **vat.t.am** revenue unit of a few villages; **vat.t.akai** area, region (Ta.lex.) cf. **pe_t.t.ai** market-place near a town (Ta.); **pe_t.h** (M.)(Ta.lex.) **pe_t.aka** a multitude, quantity (Skt.lex.) **pe_t.a** a multitude; a retinue; **pe_t.aka** multitude, a company; an attendant; **pe_t.i** a pettah, an emporium, a mart, a market-town; a place of sale, a long street of shops in a town; **pe_t.ha, pe_n.t.ha** (H.)(Ka.lex.) **pe_t.u** small town, village (Ta.lex.) **pe_t.a** a multitude; a retinue (Ka.); **pe_t.aka** a multitude, a company (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)
Foundation; settlement: **pratis.t.ha_** foundation, prop (RV.); homestead (AV.); performance of any ceremony (Skt.); **patit.t.ha_** prop (Pali); **pait.t.ha_, pad.it.t.ha_** prop, foundation, resort (Pkt.); **payet.h, pai~t.h** prop (N.); **pait.hi** support, step of a staircase (Or.); **pait.ha_, pait.he** masonry steps at the bottom of a building (B.); **pe~t.h** signature on a document (G.)[cf. **pati** to be imprinted, settle (Ta.); **pativu** impression, custom (Ta.); **patikka** to impress, fasten on (Ma.); **pativu** settlement, custom (Ma.)(DEDR 3911)]; **pihit.a** help, favour (Si.); **pet.h** market (Mth.); **pe~t.h, pai~t.h** market, market day (H.); **pet.h, pe~t.h** town, quarter of a town, market (M.); **pe~t.o** marketplace (Konkan.i); **pla_ist, pla_s'i** New year's day (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8608). **pratis.t.ha_t** abides, thrives (RV.); **pratis.t.hita** fixed, firm, thriving (AV.); **pratis.t.ha_payati** establishes, fixes (TS.); **patit.t.ha_ti, pat.it.t.ha_ti, patit.t.hahati** stands firm, stays (Pali); **pait.hvu~** to settle (G.); **pihit.anava_** to be established, work (of medicine)(Si.); **patit.t.hita** standing firm (Pali); **pad.it.t.hia, pait.t.hiya** (Pkt.); **pet.hyon.u_** to recover from illness (WPah.); **patit.hite** was established (OSi.); **pihit.i** fixed (Si.); **patit.t.ha_pe_ti** establishes (Pali); **pratistavayati, pradit.havedi** (KharI.); **pad.it.t.ha_ve_i, pait.t.ha_viya** (Pkt.); **pet.hyon.u_** to straighten a crooked thing by heating it in a fire (WPah.); **pihit.uvanava_** to fix, plant, establish (Si.)(CDIAL 8609). **pratis.t.ha_na** foundation (Pa_rGr..); foundation of a city (SkandaP.); name of a town (MBh.); **patit.t.ha_na** setting up (Pali); **pratit.hanam.** foundation (KharI.); **pait.t.ha_n.a** foundation of a building, city (Pkt.); **pait.han.** agreement, contract (G.); name of a town (M.)(CDIAL 8610). **pat.i (-v-, -nt-)** to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water); **(-pp-, -tt-)** to practise, habituate oneself to (Ta.); **pat.iyuka** to settle, sink; become habitual by learning or exercise; **pat.ikka** to plunge; **pat.ivu** subjection; habitual (Ma.); **pad.ipuni** to plunge (Tu.); **pa_rva bad.i** dovecote (Pa.); **pa_rva pad.i** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3848).

6767.**Image: to be destroyed**: **vi_t.u (vi_t.i-)** to perish, be destroyed, die (Ta.); **vi_t.t.u (vi_t.t.i-)** to destroy, kill, remove (Ta.); **bi_d.-a_gu** to perish (Ka.); **vi_t.i** ravage, plunder; **vi_t.i_-buccu** to spoil, ruin, lose; baffle, disappoint; **vi_t.i_-bo_vu** to become useless, vain or unprofitable (Te.)(DEDR 5452). **mi.r.- (mi.r.y-), me.r.- (me.r.y-)** to drive (buffaloes) on migration (To.); **mir.ing** to drive away, drive (an area) for game (Br.); **mit.-** to wipe out (S.); **me_t.-, me_s-** to wipe out (P.)(DEDR 4882).

6768.**Image: to overflow**: **berrna_** to overflow, as leaven when fermenting (Kur.); **virra_na_** to grow, increase (Go.); **vir-r-avi~_gu** to be proud, or haughty; swell, be puffed up (Te.)(DEDR 5462).

6773.**Image: tipcat stick; post**: **vi_t., vit.a_** stick in the game of tipcat (M.); **bin.d.u** stem, stalk (P.); **biyo** small stick in the game of tipcat (N.); post to which oxen are tied when treading out

corn (N.); **it.i_** small stick in the game of tipcat (H.M.); **i_ti_** small block used in a game (L.)(CDIAL 12045).

6774.**Squeeze**: **prapi_d.ayati** presses, squeezes (S'Br.); **papi_l.ita** worn-out (of soles of sandals)(Pali); **pavi_lae_** presses, oppresses (Pkt.); **peln.a_** to cause to press uon (P.); **peln.o** to press (Ku.); **periba** to press out juice, gin cotton (A.); **per.a_na** press, grind (B.); **per.iba_** to press, squeeze out (juice)(Or.); **perab, per.ab** to work an oil mill (Bi.); **per.na_** to squeeze (H.); **pival.n.e~** to wrench, wring (M.)(CDIAL 8686). **prapi_d.yate_** is pressed, tormented (BhP.); **pe_d.un** to ooze, drop out (K.)(CDIAL 8687). **piccayati** presses flat (Skt.); **picciya** pounded, beaten (Pkt.); **pi_cn.a_** to be hard and tight (P.); **pici_n.o** to be crushed, be powdered (Ku.); **picci_** crushed, smashed, jammed (H.); **picakn.a_** to be squeezed (P.); **picikiba_** to spurt out (Or.); **picakna_** to be pressed (H.)(CDIAL 8149). **To crush, press flat**: **pe_s.an.a** crushing or grinding of grain (Ka_tyS'r.); **pe_san.a_** grinding (Pkt.); **pihan** act of grinding (K.)(CDIAL 8385). **pe_s.ayati** grinds (Gr.S.); **pe_sayam.ta** grind (Pkt.); **pie_s.i** (Shum.); **pe_s.i** (Gaw.); **pes.** (Kho.); **pesa_** to grind (B.); **pesiba_** to grind, knead (Or.)(CDIAL 8386). **pi_san.** to be ground (L.); **pisn.a_** (P.); **pisna_** (H.)(CDIAL 8221). **pim.s.a** imper. (AV.); **pinas.t.i** grinds (RV.); **pisati** id. (Pkt.); **pihun** to grind, beat, goad (K.); **pi_hn.a_** (P.); **pisnu** (N.); **pi_sab** (Mth.Aw.); **pi_svuy** (G.); **pisn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8142). **picai** to squeeze (Ta.); **pis'it.u** husks of fruits (Ma.); **picg** to be soft so that it can be squeezed; **pick** to squeeze (Ko.); **pisuku** to squeeze (Ka.); **piskuni** id. (Tu.); **pijg** to knead (Nk.); **pi_c** to grind (?Pa.); to squeeze (Pe.); id. (Kui); to press out (Kuwi); **picka'a_na_** to press and bruise, flatten by crushing (Kur.)(DEDR 4135). **pi_ccu (pi_cci-), pi_rccu (pi_rcci-)** to squirt, milk (as a cow); **pi_ccal, pi_rccal** syringing; **pi_rcca_n.-kur..al** syringe (Ta.); **pi_ccuka** to squirt, syringe (Ma.); **pi_cu** id.; squirting (Ka.)(DEDR 4215). **pi_d-** to squeeze, milk (Nk.Pa.); **pi_(y)-** to milk (Ga.); **pi_r-, pi_ra_na_** to milk; **pi_r** to squeeze, wring, milk (Go.); **pi_r- (-it-)** to draw (milk), darw out oil (by pressing the seeds under oil-press), squeeze (Kond.a)(DEDR 4231). **pir..i** to squeeze (Ta.); to wring or squeeze out (Ka.); **pir..iyuka** to squeeze out (Ma.); **hircadi** to squeeze (Kor.); **pir.s** id. (Kond.a); **pilqe** id. (Malt.); **pilhinng, princing** id., massage, press hard (Br.); **vr.i_sa** to squeeze (Kui); **wi_skinai** id. (Kuwi); **bi_nna_** to clean guts by pressing along, to sponge, to fleece (Kur.)(DEDR 4183). **phissan.** to be squeezed, be bruised, be rotten (L.); **phissn.a_** to burst (P.); **phisan.u** to split, burst; **phehan.u** (S.)(CDIAL 9079). **bhi_cna_** to squeeze, press (H.); **bhacakvu~** to be struck, to pierce (G.); **bhacar.vu~** to press, squeeze (G.); **bhi_svu~** to press; **bhe~co** crushing (G.)(CDIAL 9489). **pi_d.ita** pressed, squeezed (Mn.); **pi_l.ita** pressed, crushed (Pali); **pid.ita** adv. expressly (NiDoc.); **pi_d.ia** pressed, hurt (Pkt.); **pi_lia** pressed (Pkt.); **per.i_** pudendum muliebre (Ash.); **pre_i** (Kt.); **pir.e** soft (Shum.); **pir.ia_** oil-cake (Or.); **piri** crushed straw (Or.); **pelu** thrashed, winnowed (Si.)(CDIAL 8228). **pi_d.ana** act of pressing or squeezing (R.); **pi_l.ana** injury, oppression (Pali); **pi_lan.a** pressing (Pkt.); **pi_r.nu_** squeezing cloth while washing it (WPah.)(CDIAL 8225). **pi_d.ayati** presses, squeezes (AV.); **pipi_l.e_** perf. (RV.); hurts (Mn.); **pi_d.yate_** pass. (MBh.); **pi_l.e_ti** presses, molests (Pali); **pi_d.e_di, pi_d.ai** presses; **pi_le_i, pi_lai** presses, hurts (Pkt.); **pel.ik** to wring out, squeeze, twist (Kho.); **pioiki** to press, embrace, hold, seize (Sh.); **pi_r.an.u** to press, oppress (S.); **pi_r.n.a_** to press (oil seeds, sugarcane, etc.)(P.); **pi_r.n.a_** to squeeze (P.); **pi_r.nu_** (WPah.); **pir.on.o, pir.u_n.o** to feel with the hand, tough; **pir.a_n.o** to torture; **pilan.o** to press on, toil, plod (Ku.); **pira_unu** to torment; **pilinu** to be made anxious (N.); **pir.a_** to press (B.); **piriba** to oppress (A.); **pir.iba_** to press (sugarcane)(Or.); **pira_** pained, tired (Mth.); **pira_wal** to hurt (Bhoj.); **pira_b** (Aw.); **pir.wa_na_** to cause to be pressed (H.); **pi_d.ai** crushes (OG.); **pi_r.vu~** to press, afflict (G.); **pil.n.e~** to squeeze; **pi_d.n.e~** to hurt (M.); **pel.anava_** to hurt; **pel.enava_** to be hurt; **pel.u** threshed, winnowed (Si.); **pelle_i** presses, hurts (Pkt.);

pi_lvu~ to press, squeeze (G.); **pid.d.ai** falls (Pkt.); **pe_d.un** to drop; presses, hurts (K.)(CDIAL 8226). cf. **vli_** press down (Skt.lex.)

6775.**Image: stake**: **ve.t.l.** stake in the centre of the threshing floor round which the cattle are driven (Ko.); **bo.t.i** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 5526). **Post, oar-paddle**: **mat.avai** post, **kavai-k-ka_l** (**mat.avai-y-it.ai-k-kar..al vaippo_r po_l** : **Ce_tupu. Te_vipura. 64**)(Ta.lex.) **bait.ha_, bait.a_** oar, paddle (B.); **vahis.t.ha, va_his.t.ha** drawing or carrying well, swiftest (RV.)(CDIAL 11463).

6776.**Brass**: **pittal.ai** brass, aurichalcum (**Tiruvil.ai. Iracava_ta. 23**)(Ta.); **hittal.e_** id. (Ka.); **pittal.aimalai** mountain containing copper ore; **pittal.ai-re_kku** sheet of brass (Ta.); **hittal.e_re_ku** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pittala** brass (Skt.Pkt.); **pittal** (P.); **pitalu** (S.); **pi_tal** (Ku.); **pital** (N.A.B.); **pital.a** (Or.); **pi_tar** (Bi.Bhoj.); **pi_tal** (H.); **pi_tal.** (G.); **pital.** (M.); **pitli_, pitli_a** brazen (P.); **pitali_ya_** made of brass (A.); **pitlain.o** tasting of brass, rather bitter (Ku.); **pitra_i_** verdigris (H.)(CDIAL 8184). **pitara_i~dh** smell or taste of brass (H.)(CDIAL 8185). **paittala** made of brass (Skt.); **pe_tla_** made of bronze (L.)(CDIAL 8388). **pittala_t.t.am** deception, fraud, as in passing brass for gold (Ta.Ma.); **pitala_t.akamu** (Te.); **pittala_t.a** (Ka.)(Ta.lex. < prob. **pittala_ + ha_t.aka**) **pitu_ri** intrigue, conspiracy (Tu.); **pitla.t.m** failure to keep promise (Ko.)(DEDR 4166). **vit.t.a_la** impurity (Pkt.); **bit.a_ln.o** to defile by tasting (Ku.); **bit.a_l** impure (B.); **bit.a_l.a** libertine, cheating (Or.); **bit.a_lna_** to taste (H.); **vit.a** impurity (Skt.); **bit.aliya_** mean (epithet of a Brahma)(A.); **vat.alvu~** to be polluted; caus. **vat.la_vvu~** (G.); **bit.ula, bit.ol.a** wicked, outcast, bastard (Or.)(CDIAL 11712). **vat.t.u** dish (Pkt.); **bat.ui** small water vessel (Ku.); **bat.ua_** metal dish (Bi.); **bat.wi_** pot (Aw.); **bat.uko** round copper or brass vessel (N.); **va_t.uki_** cup (G.)(CDIAL 11364).

6777.**Image: leather bag for oil**: **putili** leather bag for keeping oil (Ta.); **buddali** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **buddan.ige, buddalike, budli** a bottle made of skin to hold oil, ghee, etc. (Ka.); **bud.ige** (Te.); **budale_m., budhale_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: skin vessel; earthen vessel**: **bud.d.i** earthen vessel (Go.); **put.t.i** flask, bottle (Ta.); **pot.y** bottle (Ko.); **put.y** id. (To.); **bud.d.i** glass bottle (Ka.); bottle, flask (Te.); **bud.d.iga** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4265A). cf. **put.t.il** quiver, sheath, basket, winnow (Ta.); **put.ka** small basket (Kuwi); **but.t.i_** basket (M.)(DEDR 4263). **buddan.ige, buddali, buddalike, budli** bottle made of skin to hold oil, ghee etc. (Ka.); **budul, buddali, buddoli** skin bottle (Tu.); **budla_** a bottle or vessel made of skin (M.) (DEDR 4279). cf. **put.i** a measure of capacity (Pe.)(DEDR 4262). **pauta_, pauti_** a little box made of bamboo slips (Bi.); **pau~ti_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 8787). **Image: brim**: cf. **pud.** brim, margin, edge, border (Tu.); **put.ai, put.am** side, place (Ta.)(DEDR 4255). **po_st** skin (Pers.); **cama pothi** skin (NiDoc.); **pothi_** fleece (L.)(CDIAL 8414). cf. **poca** fetid smell (Or.); **pocaka_, pocara_** rotten, putrid (Or.)(CDIAL 8415). **Image: oil-vessel**: **pa_d.a** an oil vessel (Tu.); **pa_t.am** oil-dish (Ma.)(DEDR 4061).

6778.**Image: earthen vessel**: **o_t.u** earthen vessel (**Na_lat.i, 139**); brick (**S.I.I. i,150**); skull (**Pa_rataven.. Va_cute_van-r-u_. 16**); mendicant's bowl for receiving alms as a potsherd (**Ja_n-ava_. Mumut.cu. 15**); piece of broken earthenware, potsherd (**Tiruman. 158**); shell as of a tortoise, of an egg (Ta.); **o_d.u** id. (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.); **o_t.ai** vessel for holding sandal etc. (**Ci_vaka. 1147**); **o_t.t.a_n.t.i** beggar carrying about a potsherd or bowl in hand (**Tan-ippa_. i,238,8**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: vessel for holding sandal**: **o_t.ai** vessel for holding sandal etc. (**man.iceyo_t.ai ni_rin ven.ca_ntupu_ci : Ci_vaka. 1147**); **o_t.ai** mendicant's bowl for receiving alms, as a potsherd (**Ja_n-ava_. Mumut.cu. 15**); earthen vessel (**Na_lat.i, 139**); piece of broken earthen-ware; potsherd (**Tiruman. 158**); skull (**Pa_rataven.. Va_cute_van-r-u_. 16**)(Ta.lex.) cf.

o_d.ari potter; **o_d.u, o_dilu** potsherd, tile (Tu.)(DEDR 1042). **Image: brim of a pot**: **utat.u** brim, margin, as the edge of a pot (**W.**); lip (**Kalin.. 128, Putu.**); edge of a wound (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **odad.u** lip (Ka.)(DEDR 606). **utakam < udaka** water (**Kantapu. Tirukkal. 70**); **uta-kumpam < uda-kumbha** water-pot, water-jar (Ta.); **utati < uda-dhi** sea (**Iraku. Na_t.t.up. 41**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **udaka** water (Skt.)(CDIAL 1921). **o_s.t.hah.** strictly upper lip (Skt.)(Skt.lex.) cf. **ot.t.ha** lip (Pali); **o~_t.u** upper lip; **o~_t.i** lower lip (Sh.); **ho_t.h** lip (WPah.(CDIAL 2563).

6779.**Image: a twist of straw**: **ve_t.a** a twist (of straw, grass etc.)(Ka.M.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: turn of rope**: **vet.h, ve~t.h, vet., ve~t.** roll, turn of rope (M.); **ve_s.t.a** band, noose (Kaus'.); **ve_t.haka** surrounding (Pali); **ver.hu** encircling (S.); **vel.u** twisted string, bandage (Si.); **ved.h** ring, circumference (M.); finger-ring (G.); **ber.i** fetter (Ku.); **ber.** roll, turn, fence (B.); **ber.ha** girth (Or.)(CDIAL 12130). **Image: figure of 8**: **ba~ur.i** to wind thread, as on the thumb and forefinger, in the form of the figure 8; **bana~or.e~** an implement to wind thread on (Santali.lex.) **bat.ernu** the stick on which a rope is twisted (N.)(CDIAL 11351). **vat.u** twist (S.)(CDIAL 11346). **wut.han** act of twisting, a screw (K.); **vet.han.** tie-rope (M.)(CDIAL 12131). **Cord**: **ne_tra** cord of churning stick (MBh.); **netra_** (L.P.); **ne_t.l.i** (WPah.); **neti** cord round neck of oil-flask (N.); **neti_** (H.); **netru~** (G.); **net** cord of churning stick (B.); **neto** (Mth.); **netn.i** cord of churning stick (Ku.); **netli_** thin cord (H.)(CDIAL 7588). **bye_s.t.** to twist (Dm.); **ve_t.he_ti** twists (Pali); **vel.anava_** to twist, entwine, wrap (Si.); **ved.hne~** to twist (M.); **be_d.hna_, be_dhna_** to plait, braid, fold (H.); **be_s.t.um** 1 sg. (Phal.); **bet.ho_nu** (Sh.); **wut.hun** (K.)(CDIAL 12132). **Images: turning round; round**: **bat.t.anna** round, circular (Ka.); **bet.t.ane** in a turning-round manner: whirlingly; tir-r-ane, tit.t.ane, bit.t.ane, tit.t.ane, nit.t.ane; **bat.t.a-nevar** to turn or whirl round; **bat.t.age** roundness (round, fat)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Spindle**: **vartana** turning, rolling (Nir.); **vartani_** spindle (Lalit.); **vat.t.ana** turning round (Pali); **vat.t.ani** ring, globe (Pali); **vat.t.ana_vali** line of spindles? (Pali); **vat.t.ana_, vattan.a, vattan.a_** revolving (Pkt.); **bac.an.i** disc fixed on large spindle (D..); **bartun** wooden disc fixed on spindle (Kho.); **watan** small circular piece of leather or wood or metal for fastening chain of bolt (K.); **watu^{u}** small circular piece of leather or wood or metal used as a toy (K.); **vat.in.o** spindle (S.); **vat.na_** stick for twisting rope (L.); **vat.t.n.a_, vat.n.u_, vat.n.i_, bat.n.u_, bat.n.a_, bat.n.i_** (P.); **bat.n.i_** twisting, twist (of a cord)(Ku.); **ba_t.na_** grinding (B.); **bat.ani_** fringe-maker's wooden reel (Bi.); **bat.na_** stick for twisting rope (H.); **va_t.n.o, va_t.n.io** long round stone used in crushing or beating on a slab, muller (G.)(CDIAL 11354). **vartayati** causes to turn, whirls (RV.); **vat.t.an, vat.an** to twist (L.); **wat.un** to roll up (K.); **vat.an.u, vat.in.u** to twist, plait, wring (S.); **vat.t.un.** to coil (L.); **vat.t.n.a_** to twist (P.); **bat.t.nu_** to twist (rope or thread)(WPah.); **ba_t.n.o** to twine, wreathe, fashion (Ku.); **ba_t.nu** to twist, plait, weave (N.); **ba_t.iba** to twist, grind (A.); **ba_t.na_i** act of rope-twisting (Bi.); **ba_t.na_** to twist, twine (H.); **va_t.vu~** to pound by rolling (G.); **va_t.n.e~** to grind finely by rolling with a muller (M.); **vat.n.e~** to scutch cotton (by rolling)(M.); **vat.anava_** to turn round (Si.); **varan** to twist, braid (Md.)(CDIAL 11356). **vad.u_ya_na_** to twist a rope (Go.); **vad.d.a_na_, vad.ita_na_** to spin (Go.); **wadi_ta_na_** to twist or twirl fibre into a thread (Go.); **var.k** to spin (Go.); **vad.uku, od.uku** to spin (Te.); **nu_lod.u** a spindle (Tu.); **or..ukku** to draw out, as gold thread (Ta.); **ojgre** to be twisted (Malt.); **oje** to twist (Malt.)(DEDR 1012). cf. **vad.i** small cane or stick; **vat.ippu** iron rod (Ta.)(DEDR 5224). **Rope**: **vat.am** cable, large rope, cord, bowstring, strands of a garland, chains of a necklace (Ta.)(DEDR 5220). **bat.ernu** the stick on which a rope is twisted (N.)(CDIAL 11351). **vat.u** twist (S.)(CDIAL 11346).

6780.**Image: plug, cover**: **bi_r.a_** stopper of bottle (P.); **vi_t.an.u** to stop up (S.); **birko** lid of a box (N.); **bin.d.a_** plug (Or.); **bi_r.an.u** to close up (S.)(CDIAL 12045). **pidha_na** cover, sheath, lid (MBh.Pali); **pidha_n.a, piha_n.a, pihan.a, piha_n.i_, piha_n.ia_, pihin.a** (Pkt.); **pim.dhan.a** (Skt.); **pin** covering over the face (Kho.); **pin dik** to close a lid well (Kho.); **piha_n** outlet for rain water (N.); **piha_n.a** flat pan used as a lid (Or.) **peha_n, pehana_** cover of a granary; **peha_ni_** lid of a basket (Bi.); **piha_n** plug for closing the mouth of a granary (H.); **piyana** cover, lid (Si.)(CDIAL 8196). **pidadha_ti** closes (Mn.); **pidha_payati** causes to shut (BhP.); **pihita** hidden, covered (MBh.); **apihita** uncovered (RV.); **pidahati** covers, conceals (Pali); **piha_i, pihe_i** covers, shuts (Pkt.); **piya_iba** to join by thrusting the end of a thing into that of another (A.); **pihiba_** to overspread (Or.); **piyanava_** to cover, close (Si.); **piyavanava_** to cause to be shut (Si.); **pihita** covered, obstructed (Pali); **pihia** (Pkt.); **piyu, pivu, pi_** shut; **piyu** hiding (Si.)(CDIAL 8194). **Image: cover for a vessel**: **ve_t.u** cover for the mouth of a vessel, cloth for filtering (Ta.); cloth for covering vessels or for filtering (Ma.)(DEDR 5525). **Coat of armour; dress,ostentation**: **me_t.am, me_r..am, me_r..akam** (perhaps **me_l + akam**) coat of armour, **kavacam** (Ta.lex.) **et.u-pa_t.u** gaiety in dress; ostentation, as in a woman, **a_t.amparam** pomp and show, ostentation; **<** ?**a_-d.ambara**; **a_t.amparan:kon. t.ici lun.pa_n-** (**Tiruman**.1655); **a_t.aval.** woman (Ta.); **a_d.adi** (Te.); **a_t.ai** dress, garment, cloth, clothing, **ut.ai**(Ta.lex.) **Cloth**: **ve_s.t.ana** bandage, band (MBh.); **vet.t.han.a** wrapping (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12131). **Strip of cloth, turban**: **phet.o, phet.** strip of cloth used as turban (S.); end of a sheet (Ku.); **phet.a_** turban (N.); waistband, small turban (H.); **phe~t.a_** id. (H.); **phet.i** turban, skein of thread (B.); **phet.wa_l** a kind of cotton (Bi.); **phet., phe~t.** waistband (H.); **phet.o** turban (G.); **phet.** skirt (M.); **pherno** head-cloth (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9107). **Woman**: **e_r..ai** woman (**e_r..aittan-maiyo_villai to_r..i** : **Kalit. 55,23, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Sari**: **pe_r..i** sari (Ta.lex.) **Curtain**: **er..ini** prob. **er..u** to rise; cf. **yavanika_** (Skt.); curtain (**porumuka-p-pal.in:ki n-er..in- vi_r..ttu** : **Man. i.5,3**); cover, case (**vi_n.ai yon-r-in-ai...er..in-iyai ni_kki**)(**Ci_vaka. 716**); name of a chief noted for liberality, one of seven **kat.ai-val.l.alkal.** (**Pur-ana_. 158**). **Stripe, broad cloth**: **pe_t.t.u** stripe (Ta.); **pe_t.u** stripe, broad border; string, as of a necklace; waist-cord containing more than one strand (Ta.lex.) **Small fine cloth; band**: **ve_takam** small fine cloth (Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_tan:kam** a kind of fine cloth (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **e_t.akam** a kind of cloth (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 882). **ber.han.a** small cloth worn by woman (Or.)(CDIAL 12131). **ber.han.i** small cloth worn by woman (Or.); **be~d.hna_, be~dhna_** to plait, braid, fold (H.)(CDIAL 12132). **ve_t.t.i < ve_s.t.a** man's clothes; (**ve_t.t.iyun ta_r..vat.amum ven.n.i_r-um** : **Or..ivi. Cariyai-k-kar..ar-r-i**. **4**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_s.t.a** band, noose (Skt.); **ve_s.t.aka** turban (Skt.)**; vet.h , ve~t.h, vet., ve~t.** roll, turn of a rope (M.); **si_sa-ve_t.ha** head-wrap (Pali)[**si_sa-vet.hana** head-cloth, turban (Pali.lex.)]; **ve_d.ha** wrap (Pkt.); **vel.u** bandage, twisted string (Si.)(CDIAL 12130). **ve_s.t.ana** bandage, band (MBh.); **vet.t.hana** wrapping (Pkt.); **vet.t.han.aga** turban (Pkt.); **wut.han** act of twisting, a screw (K.); **vet.han.u** pack-cloth (S.); **bet.hana** turban (MB.); **bet.an** wrapper, enevelope, cove (B.); **bet.han** washerman's ironing cloth (Bi.); cloth wrapper of a book (Bhoj.); pack-cloth, wrapper (H.); **vet.han** tie-rope (M.);; **ve_t.hana** wrap, turban (pali); **ve_d.han.a** wrapping (Pkt.); **bel.ini** swaddling clothes (Kho.); **wurun^{u}** bedclothes, quilt (K.)(CDIAL 12132). **ve_d.ha** wrap (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12130). **ve_t.hana** wrap, turban (Pali)(CDIAL 12131). **To wrap up, surround; fence, hedge, wall**: **ve_s.t.ayati** wrap up, encloses, surrounds (TBr.); **ve_s.t.ate_** clings to (AV.)(CDIAL 12132). **vet.hana** [from **vet.heti, ves.t.ate** (Vedic) to **virga** branch, literally twisting (Latin); to twist round, envelope, wrap, surround] a turban, head-dress; surrounding, enveloping; wrapping, clothing, wrap, shawl; cf. **pali-vet.hana** wrapping, surrounding, encircling, encumbrance; **palivet.hana-camma**; **pari-vet.hita** enveloped, covered (Pali.lex.) **Cloak, veil**: **veur** woman's veil or bodice (P.); ***dvivaraka** set of two garments: **bea_r, bia_r,**

bevar suit of two garments for women (L.); **bevar, beor, beur** id. (P.)(CDIAL 6686). **varen.** straw of the grain coix barbata (M.)(CDIAL 11329). **ber.i** fetter (Ku.); **berh, ber** wrapping (N.); **ber-ba_r** wrapping up (N.) (CDIAL 12130). **varilla** a sort of garment (Pkt.); **varaka** cloak; n. cloth, cover of a boat (Skt.)(CDIAL 11310). **Roll, wrap**: **vet.h, ve~t.h, vet., ve~t.** roll, turn of a rope (M.); **vet.ya** enclosure (Si.); **ve_s.t.** wrap (Skt.); **ve_t.haka** surrounding (Pali); **ve_d.ha** wrap (Pkt.); **berh, ber** wrapping; **ber-ba_r** wrapping up (N.); **ber.** roll (B.)(CDIAL 12130). **Image: pack-cloth**: **ve_s.t.ana** enclosing (Gr.S'r.); **vet.t.han.a** wrapping (Pkt.); **vet.han.u** pack-cloth (S.); **bet.an** wrapper, envelope, cover (B.); pack-cloth, wrapper (H.); **vet.han.** tie-rope (M.); **ve_t.hana** wrap (Pali); **ve_d.han.a** wrapping (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12131). **ve_s.t.ayati** wraps up (TBr.); **vet.t.hida** wrapped up (Pkt.); **ve_t.he_ti** wraps (Pali); **ved.he_i, ved.hai** wraps up (Pkt.); **bel.ik** (Kho.); **wurun** to wrap oneself up in bedclothes, cover (S.); **ver.han.u** to twist (S.); **bye_s.t.** to twist (Dm.); **be_s.t.u_m** 1 sg. (Phal.); **bet.ho_nu** (Sh.); **wut.hun** (K.); **vet.hn.e~** to tie (M.); **ver.han.** to wind, bandage, bind, surround (L.); **bernu** to roll, fold up (N.); **ved.hn.e~** to twist (M.)(CDIAL 12132). **Circular log**: **ved.ho** circular log (G.); **ver.h, vehr.** blockade (L.)(CDIAL 12130). **Image: encircling**: **ver.hu** encircling (S.)(CDIAL 12130). **bedhao** to wrap round as a girdle, or a bandage (Santali.lex.)

6781.**Image: joint of the fingers**: **ved.ho** joint of the fingers; circular log; **ved.h** finger-ring (G.); **ved.h** ring, circumference (M.); **ber.i_** ring on ankle (H.)(CDIAL 12130). **bet.t.u muri** to make the finger-joints crack (Ka.lex.) cf. **virala, viral.a** having interstices, separated by intervals (Ka.lex.) **be_d.a** twelve (Te.lex.) [prob. from twelve phalanges on the fingers of a hand]. **bet.t.u-muri** to make the finger-joints crack (Ka.); **bet.t.u, bat.t.u, bet.t.u, bot.t.u** a finger; a toe (Ka.); **bo_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_tacam < ve_dhasa** part of the hand under the root of the thumb (Ta.lex.) **beral, beral.u** a finger; a toe (Ka.); **viral** (Ta.Ma.); **ve_lu, vre_lu** (Te.); **beralettu** to lift up the fore-finger or index; **beral.ugin.n.u** a finger knuckle; **beral.uge_n.** a finger span (Ka.lex.) **Image: arm, fore-arm**: **prave_s.t.a** an arm; the fore-arm or wrist (Ka.lex.) **vris'** finger (RV. i.144.5; RV. ix.15.8); **Övis'** to move (Vedic.lex.) **vri_** to go, move; **vli_** to go, move (Skt.lex.) **beton.** separately, apart, in its place; to detach, divide; **bapla reak ari beton. beton. pukrau hoyoka** each marriage custom must be observed in its proper place (Santali.lex.) **Image: fissure**: **vet.i** fissure, crevice, cleft, split (**Ain. Aim. 36**); **vet.ippu** crevice, fissure (Ta.lex.) **Distinction, separation**: **bhe_da** cleft, fissure (RV.); division, separation, distinction (S'rS.); **bheu** nature, condition (N.); **bhev** way, means (OG.); **be_, beya** part, division, distinction (Si.); **abheu** indistinguishable (P.); **abhew** similarity (H.); **bhek** locality (N.); **bhek** slice, division (M.); **bhekn.e~** to split, slice (M.); **bhiyo~** share of the meat of an animal killed for sale (Ku.)(CDIAL 9610). **be_t.a** (fr. **bid.u**) separation, parting, especially the separation of lovers (Ka.lex.) **To break**: **peruku** to be injured, snap as a marriage thread (Ta.); **perugu** to break or snap, as a (marriage) thread; **pempu** to destroy, ruin; damage, desruction (Te.); **perng-** to fall in ruins; **perkip- (perkit-)** to knock down in ruins (Pa.); **prenga** to be cracked, cloven; **prepka (< prek-p; prekt-)** to crack, cleave; **pre_ju** (pl. **pre_ska**) cleavage, crevice, crack; **bre-** (boil) burst (Kui); **bre- (-t-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4414). **bhe_dakara** breaking down (Ya_j.); causing division (Pali); **bhe_akara** (Pkt.); **be_ranava_** to separate, sift, settle (disputed accounts, etc.)(CDIAL 9611). **bhe_dya** to be split (MBh.); **a-bhejja** not to be split (Pali)(CDIAL 9613). cf. **bhitta** split timber (S'a_n:khGr..)(CDIAL 9493). **bhidyate_** is altered in mind (Skt.); is split, is broken (S'Br.); **bhijjati** is broken (Pali); **bhijjai** (Pkt.); **bhijna_** to be affected by grief (H.)(CDIAL 9495). **bhindati** splits (Skt.)(CDIAL 9496). **vibhitti** splitting (Skt.); **beht** plank (P.)(CDIAL 11815). **Image: split in two; disunited**: **beu~_n.o** to make into two, break into several pieces (Ku.); **vibhe_dayati** causes to break (MBh.); **vibhinnati** breaks in two (RV.); **vibhe_de_ti** causes disruption (Pali)(CDIAL

11819). **bhinna** split (RV.); different (Gr.S'r.)(CDIAL 9498). **vibhinna** split in two (VarBr.S.); disunited (R.); scattered, divided (Pali); **vibhin.n.a, vihin.n.a** broken, separate (Pkt.); **ven** separated, disunited, different, other (Si.)(CDIAL 11816). **bhe_ttum** to break (MBh.); **bhe_ttr.** breaker (RV.); **bhe_ttavya** ger. (R.); **bhetave** to break (As'.); **bhettum.** (Pkt.); **bhittum., bhettu_n.am., bhittun.am.** breaker (Pkt.); **bhet** cut; **bhetn.e~** to divide lengthwise (M.); **bhetta_** breaks (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9609). **bhedana** idiomatic for 'merchandise'; in: **put.a-bhedana** breaking of the seed-boxes (of the Pa_t.ali plant), **put.a** is extended to mean: 'wares, provisions, merchandise'; i.e. **put.a-bhedana** breaking 'merchandise' consignments; a centre for interchange of all kinds of wares; a town at the confluence or bend of a river;[e.g. **Pa_t.ali-putra**; **na_na_-put.a-bhedanan Sa_gala nagaran**, i.e. Sa_gala city as an interchange centre; **bhedana** breaking (open); **bhedana-dhamma** subject to destruction, fragile, perishable; **bhedana** breach, division, destruction (Pali.lex.) **bhindana** < **bhindati** breaking up, brittle, falling into ruin (Pali.lex.) [Perh. the **ve_di** was used for making a **put.am** smelting apparatus.] cf. **it.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to be cracked, split (Ta.); **id.upu** breach, crack (Te.); breach, crack, hole (Ka.); **itavan-** lump of earth (Ta.)(DEDR 432).

6782. **Level ground**: **bed.a** level ground along the bank of a river, lower than the surrounding country; **bhet.ra bhit.ri** high rice lands, which do not produce good crops owing to want of moisture (Santali.lex.) **vet.t.u-tta_vu** tank pit; deep portion of a tank (**R.T.**); **vet.t.u-kka_t.u** jungle land cleared and brought under cultivation (**R.T.**); **vet.i** open plain (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_li** land (**Pin.. Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 12**); field (**Pin..**); land measure = 6.74 acres (**G.Tj.D.I, 135**); village (**Pin.. Te_va_. 176,2**); **ve_likka_cu** an ancient village-cess (**S.I.I. iii,142**); **ve_la_-valaiyam** sea as the boundary of the earth; earth, as bounded by the sea (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 217, Uta_. 517**); **ve_la_r..i** sea (**Tin.aima_lai. 62**); **ve_lai** sandy tract (**Paripa_. 19,18**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_d.e** surrounding, enclosing; a fence; **ven.t.an.isu** to encircle; to occupy (Ka.); **ve_t.a_l.an.e_m., ve_d.han.e_m.** (M.) (Ka.lex.) **bhit.a** sandhill (S.); **bhit.o** ridge, terrace, upper side of a field (Ku.); wall holding up a terraced field (N.); **bhit.uko** ridge, terrace, hillock (Ku.); **bhit.a_** mound, mound on a ruined site, homestead (B.)[cf. **vi_d.u** house (Ta.)]; **bhi_t.** embankment (H.); **bhi_r., bhir.o** terrace, wall (Ku.); **bhir** steep slope, precipice (N.); **bhi~_r., bhi~r.wa_** mound round a tank (Mth.)(CDIAL 9491). **bid.adi, bid.a_ra** lodgings provided for visitors (Ka.); **vid.idi** (Te.); **vit.uti** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **bet.t.a** a big hill, a mountain (Ka.); **ver-pu** a hill (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **vit.am** mountain (**W.**); cf. **vit.an:ka_** the loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6783.**Image: aviary**: **vit.an:ka** an aviary, dove-cot (Skt.lex.) **vit.an:kam** id. (Ta.lex.)

6784.**Image: python**: **bet.t.a** the Indian python, the rock snake, python molurus (Ka.lex.)

6785.**A region**: **vis.aya** a country, a region, a district, a province, a realm; a department, a field, a sphere, an element, a peculiar province or abode; a refuge, an asylum (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **it.am** place; **it.an-** wide space; **it.ai** place, space; **it.aviya** wide, extensive; **it.alam** width, extent (Ta.); **it.a, et.a, it.am, et.am, e_t.am** place, house (Ma.); **id.e, ed.e, ed.a** place, ground (Ka.); **dekki** place, room (Tu.); **ed.amu** place, space (Te.)(DEDR 434). **vit.aiyam** country (**Cu_l.a_. Mantira. 62**) (Ta.lex.) **vr.s.aya** refuge (Skt.lex.) **vid.vara_ha, vit.cara** a village hog (Ka.lex.) **vid.aujas, bid.auja** Indra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **vi_t.u** Svarga, Indra's heaven (**Pu. Ve. 8,30**); house, habitation, abode (**Pu. Ve. 3,15, Kol.u**); square, as on a chess board (Ta.lex.) **id.e, ile, ed.e** the earth; heaven (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

6786.**Image: spy**: **bhidi** to keep secret, to keep one's own counsel, to spy, to pry into, to reconnoitre, to search for a clue, to act secretly; **bhidikate ja~ha~nake hataoa** he will buy something to enable him to spy; **bhidia** a spy; **bhiduk** a spy, a pretender (Santali.lex.) **bedaku** to seek, to search for, look for (Ka.); **vetaku, vetuku, vedaku** (Te.); **bedaku** search (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

6787.**Image: dawn**: **vit.ivu** break of day (**Ce_tupu. Taruma. 13**)(Ta.); **bid.avu** (Ka.); **vit.ivai** (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,1,9**)(Ta.lex.) **vet.t.ai** heat, heat of the ground, passion, lust (Ta.); **vet.t.e** heat (Ka.); **vet.t.a** heat, warmth, summer; hot; **bet.t.a** heat; hot (Te.); **bir.na_ (bid.d.-)** (sun) to be hot; **bi_r.i_** sun, time (Kur.); **bid.ye** to shine (Malt.)(DEDR 5479). **vit.ivo_rai** early hours of the morning (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 3, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.)

6788.**Materialist**: **vit.aiyam < vis.aya** objects of sense (**Ka_cika. Aka. Vin. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **visaya, vis.aya** an object of sense (which are five in number: seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching: **ka_n.abahudu, ke_l.uha, parimal.isuha, na_ligeyalli saviha, mut.t.uha embivu vis.ayan:gal.u : Na_cira_ci_ya**, the ancient Kannad.a commentary on the Amarako_s'a); i.e. **s'abda, spars'a, ru_pa, rasa** and **gandha** (Ka.); worldly or sensual enjoyment; a worldly object or aim, pursuit, affair, business, transaction; anything perceptible by the senses, any object (of affection, of desire, of art etc.); an object of concern, concern, respect, reference; subject, subject-matter, topic, the subject of a book (Ka.) **vis.aya-gra_ma** the aggregate or assemblage of objects of sense or visible objects (Ka.Skt.); **vis.aya-lampat.a** addicted to worldly objects, pursuits or sensual enjoyment (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vit.ayam** affair, matter; sense (**Na_mati_pa. 601**); object of sense (**vit.ayap pah-r-e_r kat.avi : Ja_n-a_. 26,9**); subject-matter of a treatise, topic (**Nan-. Virut. Pak. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **vit.aya_-catti** attachment to sensual pleasures (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 141**); **vit.ayittal** to perceive; to apprehend through the senses (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 5,1, Pak. 106, Cuva_mina_.**)(Ta.lex.) **vis.ayi** relating to objects of sense; attached to sensual objects; engaged in worldly occupations or enjoyments; a man of the world; a materialist; an organ of sense (Ka.lex.) **A tax**: **vit.ai-p-pe_r-u** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii,115**)(Ta.lex.) **Libertine**: **vit.a, vit.ha** a voluptuary, a libertine, a lecher, a gallant, a paramour; a rogue, a cheat (Ka.lex.) **vit.avu** licentiousness (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,7,5**); **vit.an-** voluptuary, sensualist (**Ja_n-a_. 35**)(Ta.); **vit.an:kan- < vit.han:ka** person of dissolute habits, voluptuary (**Te_va_. 56,1**); **vit.an:kan- < vi-t.an:ka** the naturally formed lingam, as unchiselled (**Tiya_ka. Li_lai. Kat.avul.. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **Pomp**: **vit.an- < vr.s.a** warrior (**Kalin.. 432**)(Ta.lex.) **vit.api_-vara** a stout, robust gallant (Ka.lex.) **vit.an:ku** gallantry (**Patin-o. Tiruve_ka. Tiruva. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **vid.a_ya, vid.a_yi** grand display; pomp, greatness, might; **vid.o_jas, vid.aujas, bid.auja** Indra; **vid.a_yiged.isu** to destroy the greatness or might of (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **aid.avid.a** Kube_ra (Ka.lex.)

6789.**Clever, beautiful**: **vid.an:ga** clever (Skt.); **vit.an:ka** pretty (BhP.); **vid.am.ga** clever (Pkt.); **birin:ga** beautiful (A.)(CDIAL 11714). **Coquette**: **vit.an:ku** beauty, gallantry; **vit.an:kan-** person of beauteous form; **vet.ippu** splendour (Ta.); cleanness, neatness, elegance (Ma.); **bed.an:gu, bed.agu** novelty, beauty, elegance, grace, fineness, pleasantness, showiness, ostentatiousness; **bed.agi** a showy woman, coquette (Ka.); **bed.an:gu, bed.agu** coquetry, affectation, haughtiness; **bed.age** a charming man; **bid.ugu** coquette (Tu.); **bed.an:gu, bed.a~gu** beauty, handsomeness, fineness, prettiness, grace, elegance, strength; beautiful, elegant, large, great, strong; **bed.a~gutanamu** beauty, strength; **bed.a~gu, bed.a~ga_ru** to be beautiful; **vin:gad.amu** beautiful (Te.); **vit.an:ka** trim, nice, pretty, handsome (Skt.)(DEDR 5472). **Lovely**: **ba~_t.h** beautiful (WPah.); **ba~_t.hin.** beautiful woman (WPah.); **ba~_t.h** servant in a chief's

kitchen; **ba~_t.hiya_** handsome; young man (WPah.)(CDIAL 11540). ?cf. **va_ma** lovely (RV.); **va_mi_** female; **va_ma_** lovely woman, wife (Skt.); **va_ma** lovely (Pali.Pkt.); **vami_** woman (Si.)(CDIAL 11534). **va_n.i** wife (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 5348).

6790.**Image: cornice**: **vit.an:kam < vit.an:ka** curved cornice or projection (**Tiruvil.ai. Tiruman.ap. 70**); projection of a beam or joist outside the wall of a house; ridge of a roof (**Ja_n-a_. 9,2**); banner hoisted in a building and projecting into the street; the naturally formed lingam, as unchiselled (**Tiruva_ru_. 26**)(Ta.lex.)

6791.**Image: to be on heat**: **veda** the rutting season; **veda_vu** a cow in heat or ready for the bull (Te.); **bede** intercourse of animals (not cattle)(Kod..); **bede, beda** heat, rutting, ruttishness, sensual longing (Ka.); **vitampuka** to long for (Ma.); **vitappu** desire; **vituppu** id.; longing; **vitumpu (vitumpi-)** to desire, long for, hanker after (Ta.)(DEDR 5398). **Image: copulation**:{**Echo word**} **bede** hotly, fiercely (used of boiling); **beda beda** very fiercely (Ka.); **bede, beda** heat; rutting; ruttishness, sensual longing (Ka.); **vede** (Te.); **vituppu, vir..aippu, vetuppu, veppam. veppar-u, veppu, veppur-u, vemmal, vemmai** (Ta.); **veduppu, veppu, vemmal** (Ma.); **vitukku** to be sensually inclined; **vir..ai, vitumbu, virumpu** to desire (Ta.); **vetumpu** to be gently heated (Ma.Ta.); **bede-ga_la** rutting time; time of being ready for the bull; **bede-gol.** to rut, to seek copulation (used of men and beasts); **bede-na_yi** a dog in rut; **bedeya_kal.** a cow ready for the bull; **bedeya_gu** rutting to take place (Ka.); **bedega_r-a** a sensual, lewd man; **bedega_rti** a lewd woman, a harlot; **ben, bisu** heat (Ka.); **benni_r** hot water (Ka.); **venni_r** (Te.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **venni_r** hot water (**Par..a. 51**)(Ta.lex.) **vet.t.e, et.t.e** heat (Ka.); **vet.t.e** (Te.); **vet.t.ai** (Ma.Ta.); **ve_d.i, ve_n.d.ra** (Te.); **vet.t.e-bhu_mi** a hot, i.e. strengthless, poor soil (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vet.t.ai** heat (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 14**); passion, lust (**Tan-ippa_. i,195,10**)(Ta.lex.) **vetuppam** warmth, moderate heat; **vetuppu-tal** to warm, heat gently (**Ta_yu. Civan-ceyal. 5**); to make red-hot (**Tacaiva_. 113**); **vetuvetuppu** lukewarmness, warmth; **ventippu** heat; anger (**Tiruppu. 136**); **ventai** anything cooked in steam (**Pur-ana_. 246**); meal-cake (**Kantapu. Ta_n-appa. 8**) (Ta.lex.)

6792.**Boat**: **pin.d.ika_** a boat (Jain.Skt.)

6793.**Myrrh**: **pin.d.aka, pin.d.a** incense, myrrh (Ka.Skt.lex.) **pin.ya_ka** incense (Ka.Skt.lex.) **pin.t.i-va_l.am, pin.t.iva_l.akam** Indian olibanum (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) ?**pin.d.i-taila** (Skt.)

6794.**Bdellium; gum, exudation**: **vet.i** fragrant incense (**Pin..**); good smell, perfume (**W.**); **vet.i-p-pantu-c-cen.t.u** a ball of flowers; **vet.ippu** bad smell (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_s.t.a** exudation, gum; resin (Ka.); **s'a_lmali_-ve_s.t.a** the gum of the silk-cotton tree; **s'rive_s.t.a** the resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_s.t.akam** gum (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_s.t.anam** bdellium; **ve_s.t.a, ve_s.t.aka** gum, exudation; turpentine (Skt.lex.) **vet.t.u-tal** to cut as with a sword or axe; to cut off (**Te_va_. 369,2**); **vet.t.u-maruntu** medicinal herbs, roots, barks etc. as obtained by cutting (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Incense**: **ve_t.t.am** gum; essence (Ta.); **ve_t.itam** unpleasant smell, as in boiling medicinal plants (**W.**)(Ta.); **va_t.ai** medicine (**Pin..**); **ve_sa-va_ra** a particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginge etc.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_s.t.aka** resin, gum; an.t.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vit.ivu** incense, nar-umpukai (Ta.lex.) **vintam** purified camphor (**Aru. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **pin.d.i, nahani_ya-pin.d.i** ball of fragrant soap (Pali.lex.) **va_t.ai** smell (Ta.lex.) **Drug**: **vr.s.a, vr.s.abha** a particular drug (Ka.Skt.lex.) **An unguent**: **vat.t.ikai** circle [cf. **vat.t.u** anything round]; one of na_lvakai-c-ca_ntu (Ta.lex.) **vat.ikke, val.ige** a small lump or roundish mass, a ball, a bolus, a pill (Ka.lex.) **Scent**: **va_t.ai**

fume, scent (Ta.); **va_t.a** scent of dogs (Ma.); **va_d.a** smell (Te.); **ba~_r.na_** to perceive as by sniffing, scent, discover or track by the smell (Kur.)(DEDR 5343). **Unguent**: **vat.t.ikai** an unguent, one of **na_l-vakai-c-ca_ntu** (**ci_tavat.t.ikai va_riva_ri ... ir-aippa : Iraku. Va_ku. 44**; **Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.u-k-karuppukkat.t.i, vat.t.ukkaruppat.t.i** large ball of jaggery (**W.**); **vat.t.u** candied sugar (**Ilak. Aka.**); **vat.t.a-maram** turning pole of an oil-press (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.appa_r-ai** round, flat stone for triturating sandalwood (**Tiruva_lava_. 51,6**)(Ta.lex.) **varti** an ointment, a perfume for the person (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **varti, varti_** an unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill)(Skt.lex.) cf. **va_t.ai** fume, scent (Ta.); **va_d.a** smell (Te.)(DEDR 5343). **varttan:ki** sappan-wood, cappan:ki; Malay sandal, ca_yamaram; **vatte_kku** < **patra_n:ga** sappan-wood (Ta.lex.) **pat.an:kam, patan:kam** sappan wood, **cappan:ki**; **cappan:ki-c-ca_yam** colour or dye from the root of c. (Ta.lex.) **cappan:kam, cappan:ki** sappan-wood, caesalpina sappan (Ta.); **cappannam** id. (Ma.); **sappanga-mara** id. (Ka.); **cappanga** id. (Tu.) Said to be < Malay **sepang** or **Minangkabau sapang**; but Hooker takes the tree to be native in India as well as in Malay isles. Hobson-Jobson suggests that the tree is indigenous in Malabar, Deccan and Malay Peninsula and the name Dravidian, whence Indonesia has borrowed. (DBIA.141). **Sublimate; mercury; extracted essence of frankincense**: **patan:kam** mercury; extracted essence of drugs, such as camphor, sulphur, gum, benzoin, etc., in the form of a shining semi-liquid body produced by sublimation. **patan:kam-e_r-r-u** to extract essence of drugs by sublimation; **patan:ka-vaippu** extraction of essences; essence of drugs extracted. (Ta.lex.) **pat.an:ku** extracted essence of frankincense, **ca_mpira_n.i-p-pat.an:kam**, a medicinal powder of solidified benzoin smoke; a smoke-perfume of frankincense (Ta.lex.)

6795.**Image: tail standing upright**: **vet.i-ttal** to stiffen and stand upright; to be raised, as a beast's tail (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 267**)(Ta.lex.)

6796.**Image: dice**: **vet.i** a cant term in dice-play (**Kantapu. Kayamukan-ur-. 167**); **vet.t.a_t.t.am** a game of dice; **vet.t.u** to take away, remove, as a piece in chess and other games (Ta.lex.)

6797.**Image: loud laugh**: **vet.i-cirippu** side-splitting laughter, loud laugh (**Cilap. 15,64, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ber-agu, beb** amazement, astonishment, alarm (Ka.); **ver-agu** (Te.); **ver-r-i** madness (Te.); **ver-i** intoxication, fury (Ma.); **ver-i, ver-uppu** fear; confusion, perturbation, giddiness (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6798.**Image: food offered to deity**: **naive_dya** offering of food to an idol (BhP.); **nive_dya** (MBh.); **nivia** invocation; **nive_dayati** offers (S'Br.); **n.e_vejja, n.e_vijja** food offered to a deity (Pkt.); **nevaju, neju** a kind of cake eaten cold on 7th day of dark half of S'ra_van.a (S.)(CDIAL 7606). **vet.t.en-am** ceremonial commencement of the festival of a village deity (Ta.lex.)

6799.**Creator**: **ve_dha** (Tadbhava of **ve_dhas**) an arranger, a creator; Brahma_, Vis.n.u (Ka.lex.) **Wealth**: **ve_das** acquisition, wealth; **ja_ta-ve_das** Agni; **sarva-ve_das** a man who gives away all his property to the priests employed by him at particular sacrifices (Ka.lex.) **prative_dha** intellectual penetration (BHSkt.); **pratividhyati** takes aim (RV.); hits (MBh.); **pat.ive_dha** insight (Pali); **pil.ive_** understanding (Si.)(CDIAL 8597). cf. **ve_takan-** < **bhe_daka** one who transmutes or changes the nature of things; **ve_tittal** to cause change; to change, transmute as baser metals (**Takkaya_kap. 217**); **ve_tu < bhe_da** change (**Tiruman. 2220**) (Ta.lex.) **ve_ta-mutalvan-** God (**Nar-. 1**); Brahma_ (**Cilap. 14,48**); **ve_tan-** God (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 79**)(Ta.lex.)

6800.**Acquisition, wealth**: **ve_das** acquisition, wealth; **ve_tana, ve_te** wages, hire; livelihood, subsistence (Ka.lex.)

6801.**Reviving the scent of a perfume**: **ve_dha** penetrating (Ka.lex.) **ventittal** to be united; to bind; **ventippu** bond, union (**Tiruppu. 136, Note**) (Ta.lex.) For semant. **ve_dha** in perfumery cf.: **gandhayukti** art of preparing different cosmetics and perfumery (Skt.lex.) "The six processes mentioned by Gan:ga_dhara (**gandhasa_ra**) are: (1) **bha_vana** infusion or saturating powders with fluid; (2) **pa_cana** ripening or decoction of materials after they have undergone the process of infusion (No.1 above); (3) **bodha** reviving the scent of a perfume with the help of aromatic ingredients acting as reviving agents; (4) **vedha** this process is a further development of No. 3 above. As the verses describing the process are textually defective I am unable to understand it properly; (4) **dhu_pana** fumigating with aromatic vapours of incense etc. and (6) **va_sana** scenting with the perfumes of flowers etc." (P. K. Gode, 'Indian Science of Cosmetics and Perfumery', Studies in Indian Cultural History, Vol. I, Hoshiarpur, Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, 1961, p. 7; loc. cit. **gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara and **gandhava_da** (anonymous) with a commentary in Marathi, c. 500-1600 A.D.) **ve_dhaka** camphor (Skt.Ta.lex.) **ve_tittal** to smear, rub on, as sandal paste (**Ci_vaka. 1081, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

6802.**Firm soldering**: **bet.t.a-besage** a firm soldering; **besage** soldering; **besage ha_ku** to solder (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: to join**: **par-r-a-vaittal** to solder, weld together (Ta.); **pattisu** id (Ka.); **par-r-a_cu** solder; support, prop; refuge (**I_t.u, 8,9,1**)(Ta.lex.) **par-r-utal** to become joined or welded together, as metals soldered; **par-r-in-ar** relations; friends, adherants, allies; **par-r-un-ar** friends (Ta.lex.) **To plaster**: **par-r-u** to stick; paste, solder (Ta.); adhesion (Ma.); **par-r-ikka** to fix, join, paste (Ma.); **ot-** to stick to (To.); **partu, pattu** to stick to, adhere, be united, join (Ka.); **pattisu** to cause to adher or join, affix, etc. (Ka.); **pattuni** to adhere, stick (Tu.); **haccuni** to fix, paste or glue on, plaster, smear (Tu.)(DEDR 4034). **paht.a_, paiht.a_, pait.a_, pa_t.a_** long stick for smoothing plaster (Bi.)(CDIAL 8480). **praghars.ati** rubs to pieces (Kaus'.); **pagham.sai, pagham.san.a** rubbing again and again (Pkt.); **pa_sinava_, pa_hinava_** to pound, clean rice by pounding, grind, bruise, cut (Si.)(CDIAL 8483). cf. **pu_cu** to besmear, plaster (Ta.); **pu~_ta** smearing (Te.)(DEDR 4352).

6803.**Image: hunter**: **ve_t.t.a-k-kat.a_** ram trained for hunting (Ta.lex.); cf. **xar.** ram (Br.)(DEDR 1123). **ve_t.an-** hunter, fowler (Ta.); man of the **pa_lai** tract (Ta.lex.); **ve_t.t.uvan-** fowler, hunter (Ta.)(**Kur-al., 274**); man of the **kurici** tract (**Tol. Po. 21**)(Ta.lex.); **ve_t.an** id. (Ma.); **be_d.a** huntsman (To.); **be_d.ave** fowler (Tu.); **ve_t.a** hunting (Nk.Go.Kond.a.); **ve~_t.a, ven.t.a** id. (Te.); **be_t.a** id. (Kuwi); **be_t.** (Pe.Mand..); **ve_t.** (Or.)(DEDR 5527). **Hunting**: **ve_t.t.am** hunting, chase (Ta.); **ve_t.t.a** id. (Ma.); **be_t.e, be_n.t.e** id. (Ka.); **ve_t.u** hunting, hunter (Ta.); **ve.r.n.** id. (Ko.); **be_d.a** id. (Ka.); **ve_t.ari** id. (Te.); **ve.t.** hunting (Ko.); **be_t.a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5527). **ve_t.t.u** the occupation of hunting (**Tol. Po. 21, Urai.**); **ve_t.t.am** hunting, chase (**Akana_. 182**); **ve_t.a** (Ka.Te.); **ve_t.t.a** (M.); **ve_t.t.ai** hunt, game killed in hunting (**Tiruva_lava_. 44,38**); **ve_t.uvan-** hunter (**Te_va_. 485,4**); **ve_t.u** hunting (**Akana_. 318**); **be_d.a** (Ka.); **ve_t.u** the caste of hunters (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 47**)(Ta.lex.) **vimjha** hunter (Pkt.); **wenj-** to hit (Pas'.)(CDIAL 11785).

6804.**Image: elephant**: **ve_dan.d.a, ve_tan.d.a** an elephant (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_r..am** elephant (Ta.lex.)

6805.**Images: boring; hole; vulva**: **ve_dha, bejja** piercing, penetrating, boring, perforation; a hole, an excavation (Ka.lex.) **bejja, ejja, yajja, vejja** (Tadbhava of **ve_dha**) a perforation, a boe, a hole, in a gem etc.; the eye of a needle (Ka.lex.) **ve_dha** penetration, hole (VarBr.S.); hitting the mark (MBh.); prick, wound (Pali); **ve_ha** boring, hole (Pkt.); **veh, beh** (P.); **beh** (H.); **veh** (G.)(CDIAL 12108). **Image: perforated**: **ve_dhya** to be pierced or perforated; a mark for shooting at , a bull, a target (Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_dhanike** a borer, an auger, a gimlet, an awl (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_ttiyam** mark, sign (Ta.lex.) **vya_dhin** piercing (VS.)(CDIAL 12199). **udviddha** tossed up (MBh.); **uvviddha, uvvi_d.ha** thrown up, pierced, deep (Pkt.); **ubi_dha_** sunk, pierced; **ubi_dhna_** to pierce, sink, be entangled (H.)(CDIAL 2088). **nirvidhyati** pierces (RV.); **nirviddha** wounded (R.); separated (MBh.); **nibbe_dhe_ti** pierces (Pali); **nibehna_** to release, separate (H.)(CDIAL 7402). **nividhyati** kills, throws down; **nividdha** (RV.); **n.ividdha** cast-down (Pkt.); **uvvihai** throws up (Pkt.); **nihn.a_** to kill, take under (P.)(CDIAL 7423). **vyadh** pierce (Skt.); **ve_dhya** to be pierced (of a vein)(Car.); mark for shooting (Ma_rkP.); **vejjha** to be pierced (Pkt.); **bejha** butt for archers (OAw.); **bejha_** (H.); **vejha** hole, opening (OM.); **vej, veje~** eye (of needle), bore (in gem)(M.); **vyadh** pierce (Skt.)(CDIAL 12110). **vaidhanika_, a_spho_t.ani_** are synonyms for a gimlet or auger (Amarako_s'a, X.34). **vyadho_ be_dha** are synonyms for perforation, piercing (Amarako_s'a. III.III. 8). **buddi_** vulva (L.)(CDIAL 9275). **ve_dhana** piercing, perforation; **matsya-ve_dhana** a fish-hook; **ve_dhanike** a borer, an auger, a gimlet, an awl; **ve_dhi** piercing; hitting a mark; a butt, a target; **ve_dhita** pierced, perforated; **ve_dhya** to be pierced or perforated; a mark for shooting at, a butt, a target (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: perforation**: **bejja, ejja, yajja, vejja** (Tadbhava of **ve_dha**) a perforation, a bore, a hole, in a gem etc.; the eye of a needle etc. (Ka.); **ve_ja** (M.); **be_gad.e** a bore, a hole, as in a gem (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vejha** hole, opening (OM.)(CDIAL 12110). **Perforating**: **ve_titam** perforating, drilling; tube (Ta.lex.) < **ve_dhita**. **ve_tin-am** saw (**Cilap. 14,176**) <? **ve_dhana**; **ve_tan-i** an instrument for perforating elephant's ear; **ve_tai** drilling, boring (Ta.lex.) **To thread, pierce**: **benda (bendi-)** to thread, pierce (Kui); **pet- (-it-), pett-**to fix, attach; **petali** to thread; **pend- (-it-)** to be threaded; **pet- (-it-)** to attach to thread (Kuwi) (DEDR 4403). **ve_dhana** piercing (MBh.Pali); **ve_han.a** (Pkt.); **ve_hai** pierces (Pkt.); **wi_** to beat (Ash.); **we_, wi** to beat, cut grain (Wg.); **wi_ne** to beat (Ash.); **wi_noi** (Wg.); **wenye_** (Kt.); **vyadh** pierce (Skt.); **vya_dhin** piercing (VS.)(CDIAL 12109). cf. **bedhna_** to pierce (H.)(CDIAL 11739). **Chisel**: **vim.dhai** pierces (Pkt.); **vindhan.u** to bore pearls (S.); **vinnhn.a_, binnh^{a}na_** to pierce (P.); **binnhn.a_, bindhn.o~_** to drill holes (WPah.); **bindhiba** to pierce (A.); **bi~dha_** (B.); **bindhiba_** to pierce, gore, shoot an arrow; to ache (Or.); **bindhab** to pierce (Mth.); **bi~dhna_** (H.); **bi~dhna_, be~dhna_** to be pierced (H.); **vi~dhvu~** (G.); **vi~dhn.e~** (M.); **vindta_** (Konkan.i); **vim.dhan.a** piercing (Pkt.); **bindhan.a** mutual drawing together during coition; **bindhana_** given to goring; chisel (Or.); **vi~dhn.u~** chisel (G.); **hi~dan.** butt for shooting at (M.); **vi~dhn.e~** chisel (M.); **bindha** hole; **bindha_** goring, ache or boils (Or.); **vi~dhu~** hole; **vi~dha_ro** borer (G.); **vi~dh** perforation, bore (M.); **vi~dhi_** small perforation (M.); **vi~dhru~** (M.)(CDIAL 11784). **Awl**: **bi_r** awl (Bshk.)(CDIAL 11756). cf. **bindu** dot (Skt.lex.) **vidhyati** pierces, affects, drives away (RV.); **vijjhati** pierces, shoots with an arrow; **vijjhana** (Pali); **vijam.ti** they wound (NiDoc.); **vijitaga** a wound (NiDoc.); **vijjhai** pierces (Pkt.); **vijhan.u** to throw down, put in, sheathe; pp. **vidho** (S.); **ca_-vijhan** to attach to, apply (L.); **bijhnu** to pierce (of a thorn)(N.); **bijha_unu** to prick (N.); **bi~jhal** weevil-eaten (Bi.); **bi~jhna_** to tear up earth with horns and hoofs (of a bull)(H.); **vidinava_** to pierce, bore through, shoot; pp. **vidi**, caus. **viddanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11759). **vidhyate_** is pierced (MBh.); **vijjhati** is pierced (Pali); **bijoiki** to be lying down, be split, be lost; pp. **bido** (Sh.); **bi_jhna_** to be worm-eaten (H.)(CDIAL 11760). **vidhyama_na** being pierced (Skt.); **vijjhama_na** being shot (Pali); **vidamana** perforation, hole, archery (Si.)(CDIAL 11761).

ve_s.t.ai mortification, annoyance (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ve_s.at.a** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **viddha** pierced, wounded (AV.); thrown (Skt.); pierced (Pali.Pkt.); **viddhai** pierces (Pkt.); **wid** to fear (Wg.); **bi_do** pp. of **bijoiki** to be lying down, be lost (Sh.); **vidho** pp. of **vijhan.u** to pierce (S.); **vidhn.a_** to be pierced (P.); **bidha_** blow with fist (Or.); **bi_dhna_** to pierce, caus. **bidha_na_** (H.); **bidhn.o** to pierce, pass. **bidhin.o** (Ku.); **abi_dha** unpierced (OMarw.); **vi_dhu~** hole (G.); **vidi** pierced; **vit-a** hole (Si.); **vedhan.u** to pierce (S.); **bedhn.o** (Ku.); **bedhnu** to penetrate, overlap (N.); **bedhna_** to pierce (H.); **vedhvu~** (G.); **vedhn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11739). **viddhi** act of piercing (Pa_n..com.); **vit** shooting, archery (Si.)(CDIAL 11740). cf. **s'va_vidh** porcupine (AV.)(CDIAL 12766). **Image: to bore**: **pat.i** to prick, to bore as the ears; to insert in the flesh, to offer in sacrifice; **amem pat.i akana** have your ears been bored? **pat.i tapena** it is bored through (Santali.lex.) **Image: a tool for making impressions**: **bet.t.u** a tool for making impressions (Ka.); **bha_n.d.a** any implement, tool, instrument (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **An item of paraphernalia**: **vat.t.il** an item of paraphernalia (**Te_va_. 692,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to engrave any hard substance; to impress; to stamp a coin**: **bet.t.u** to cause to enter firmly, to strike forcibly into, to impress, to stamp, to coin (Ka.); **be_t.an.e_m** to impress or hammer down; to take an impression or stamp (Ka.); **vet.t.u** to cut with a sword, etc.; to dig a well; to engrave any hard substance (Ta.); a blow, a stroke, cut (Ma.); **ve_t.u** id. (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **vet.t.i-c-co_r-u** an ancient tax (Ta.inscr.); **vet.t.i-k-ka_cu** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Cg. 1068**); **vet.t.i-p-pa_t.t.am** an ancient tax (Ta.inscr.); **vet.t.i-p-put.avai** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. i,91**); **vet.t.i-ve_tin-ai** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Tj. 94**); **vet.t.ivari** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. i,81**)(Ta.lex.) **Tool for making impressions**: **bet.t.u** tool for making impressions; to cause to enter firmly, strike forcibly into, impress, stamp, coin (Ka.); **vet.** cut, mark of a cut (Ko.); **bet.t.uni** to cut, circumcise (Tu.); **bot.t.uni** to beat as a drum, hammer as metal (Tu.); **vet.t.u** blow, engraving (Ma.); to cut as with sword or axe, engrave; cutting, wound, engraving (Ta.)(DEDR 5478). **Engraving; an ancient small coin**: **vet.t.u** an ancient small coin; engraving (Ta.lex.)

6806.**Hard**: **bet.t.a-be_sage** a severe hot season; **bet.t.a, bit.t.i, bet.t.i, bet.t.u, bet.t.e, vet.t.e** firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness etc.; **bet.t.ane** with harshness, force, fierceness, vehemence; **bet.t.i, et.t.i** a rude person, a plague; **bet.t.i cinna** hard, unpliant (brittle) gold; **bet.t.e-bel.l.i** hard, unpliant (brittle) silver); **bet.t.itu** that which is hard, firm, strong, stiff, harsh, fierce, rough, rude, difficult; **bet.t.u-gon.t.a** a firm peg or plug; **bet.t.u-muri** the state of stiffness, etc. being bent; downcast; **bet.t.ad.ike** a hard, round areca nut (Ka.); **bet.t.umbor-e** a hard, tight or heavy load; **bet.t.uvet.t.ane** with great harshness or severity (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6807.**Time, turn**: **va_t.t.i** time, turn (Ta.); **ma_t.u** (Te.); **ma_t.t.u** (Ka.) < **ba_d.i** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **va_ra** appointed time, one's turn (MBh.); one's appointed place (R.); day of the week (Gan.t.); time, turn (Pali.Pkt.); **vara, varaya** (NiDoc.); **va_ra_** id.; **va_ram.-va_ram.** again and again (Pkt.); **war** (Ash.); **wa_r** (Wg.Pas'.K.); **wa_r-wa_re~** by turns (Wg.); **bara** time, turn (Kho.); **i bara** once (Kho.); **ba_r** (K.Pers.); **va_ra** (S.); **va_ri_, va_ro** (S.G.); **va_re** again (S.); **va_r** attack, turn, course or layer of bricks (L.); stroke, layer of bricks (P.); turn, time, delay (G.); stated and recurring day for something to happen (M.); day of the week (L.M.G.); stated day, week (G.); **va_r, ba_r** occasion (P.); **ba_ri** turn, time (Ku.N.); **ba_r** (A.B.H.); day of the week (Ku.N.A.B.); **ba_ra** time, turn (OAw.); **ba_ri_** (H.); **ba_ra** (OMarw.); **va_ra** time (OG.); **va_r-va_r** repeatedly (G.); **vara, varu-va** day-time, time, period of time; **evara** at that time (Si.); **wa_r** day of the week (K.); **va_ru** id. (S.)(CDIAL 11547). **To wrap, fold; roll into a ball**: **bat.ya_y** to wrap (Dm.); **bat.t.nu_** to fold, roll up (cloth)(WPah.); **vat.t.e_i, vattai** rolls into a ball, covers (Pkt.)(CDIAL

11356). **Potter's wheel**: **vat.t.am** potter's wheel; wheel of a cart; circle, circular form, ring-like shape (**Tol. Col. 402, Urai**); halo round the sun or moon, a **karantur-ai-ko_l. (Cilap. 10,102, Urai**) = phenomena of the heavens, sometimes visible and sometimes not, for the most part regarded as ominous (**Perun.. Ucaik. 58,57**); turn, revolution; cycle of a planet; circular course, as of a horse; scale-pan (**Tiruman.. 1781**); a kind of pearl (**S.S.I. I.ii,22**); curve, bend; a boomerang; **vat.t.i-** to be round in shape; to revolve; to move round and round (**Akana_. 218**); **vat.t.ikai** circumference, as of a town; circle; **vat.t.ippu** circle; **vat.t.ai** felloe, rim of a wheel (**Cilap. 29, Uraippa_t.t.u mat.ai**); car, chariot; **vat.t.am-it.u** to be round or globular (**Tanippa_. i,260,1**); **vat.t.an.ai** circle, circular form (**Te_va_. 507,2**); globe, hall; circular course; **vat.t.an.ippu** roundness, circularity (**Tiruvirut. 57, Vya_. Pak. 318**); **vat.t.er..uttu** an ancient Tamil script (**I.M.P.**)(Ta.lex.) **vr.tta** turned (RV.); rounded (S'Br.); **vat.t.a** round; circle (Pali); round (Pkt.); **vatta-, vitta-, vutta**- id. (Pkt.); **vat.** anything twisted (L.); **vat.a** round; **vat.a-ya** circle, girth (esp. of trees)(Si.); **va** round (Md.)(CDIAL 12069). **vat.t.ula** round (Pali.Pkt.); **vattula** (Pkt.); **vartula** round, globular (BhP.)(CDIAL 11365).

6808.**Spade**: **vet.t.i** spade (Ta.Ma.); **vat.t.i** (Te.); **bat.t.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

6809.**Army of swordsmen**: **vet.t.uppat.ai** army of swordsmen (Ta.lex.) **vel.va_l.** shining sword (**Pu. Ve. 8,27, Kol.u**.) **vet.t.u-k-katti** cleaver, chopper; **vet.t.ukkuttu** fighting with sharp weapons; **vet.t.uva_l.** a kind of chopper; **vet.t.e_r-u** a weapon (Ta.); **bit.t.e_r-u** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

6814.**Image: boat**: **ve_t.ai** boat, vessel; **pe_t.a_** raft, float (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bhe_la, bhe_laka** a boat, raft; **bhe_d.a** a raft, float (Skt.lex.) **be_d.e** a boat; **ve_d.e** id. (Ka.lex.) **bhe_laa, bhe_li_, bhe_d.aka** boat (Pkt.); **bhela_** raft (B.); **bhel.a_** (Or.); **be_d.a_** boat (Skt.); **ve_d.a_, ve_t.i_** (Skt.); **bhe_d.a, bhe_la, bhe_laka** (Skt.); **be_d.a, be.d.aya, be_d.a_, be_d.i_, be_d.iya_** boat (Pkt.); **bero** (Gypsy); **ber.o, ber.i_** small boat (S.); **be_r.a_** large carge boat (L.); **be_r.i_** boat (L.); **ber.a_, ber.i_** (P.); **ber.o** boat, raft (Ku.); **ber.a_** (N.); **bed.a_** (OAw.); **ber.a_** (H.); **ber.o, ber.**^{i} (G.); **bed.a_** (M.); **ve_d.a** boat (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9308). **Raft, float**: **pe_t.a_ < be_d.a_** raft, float, teppam (Ta.lex.) **Ship; prow**: **pad.agu, pad.an:gu, had.aga, had.agu** a ship, a large boat, a proa or prow (Ka.); **pad.ave** (Te.); **pad.aku** (Ta.Ma.); **pad.avu** (Ta.Ma.); **ad.agu, pad.a_vu** (Tu.); **pad.a** a boat (Tu.); **pad.agi_** a small kind of canoe (M.); **pad.a_va** a kind of boat (M.H.); **pervad.agu** a large ship (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pad.a** boat (Tu.); **pad.a_v** a kind of boat carrying from five to twenty (M.); **pat.aku** small boat; dhoney, large boat (Ta.); ship, large boat (Ma.); **pat.avu** small boat (Ta.); boat (Tu.); large boat, ship (Ma.); **pat.uvai** raft, float (Ta.); **pad.agu, pad.angu, pad.ahu, had.aga, had.agu** large boat, ship (Ka.); **had.aga, ad.agu** ship (Tu.); **pad.ava** boat (Te.); **pat.aka** ship, large boat (Ma.)(DEDR 3838). **pat.uvai** raft, float (**Vaira_k. Ti_pa. 18**)(Ta.); **pat.t.am** boat, coracle (Ta. cf. **po_ta** Ta.lex.) **Boat, coracle**: **pat.aku** small boat, dhoney, large boat; **pat.avu** small boat (**Tiruva_ca. 43,3**); **pat.avan-** boatman (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ait. Mut. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: ferry**: **pa_tani_** ferryman (B.); **pat.t.ana** city, harbour, port (Pali); **pat.t.an.a** id. (Pkt.); **pat.una** town, harbour, seaport (Si.); **patan.u** ferry; ferry boat (S.); **patan., pattan** ferry (L.); **pattan.** ferry, landing-place; **pattan.i, pattun.i_** ferryman, one who lives near a ferry (P.); **pat.ni_, pa_t.auni_, pa_t.u_ni_** ferryman (H.)(CDIAL 7705). **pat.t.am** boat, coracle; **pat.t.an-am** sea-port town; **pat.t.i** float, raft; **pat.t.ikai** raft, float; boat, dhoney; **pat.t.in-acce_ri** hamlet of fishermen; **pat.t.in-avan-** fisherman, as dwelling in a maritime town (**Cilap. 5,25, Urai**)(Ta.); **pat.t.in-appa_kkam** the part of Ka_viri-p- pu_mpat.t.in-am away from the sea occupied by its king and nobles (**Cilap. 5,58**)(Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **padav** a simple cargo sail

craft used on the west coast of India... 7 to 10 metres long, of 40 to 120 khandis capacity (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 162; p.166). **Boat**: **badan** a sail boat of Aden. **battela** a cabined punt-like river boat, with paddles or oars and upturned ends in use on the lower Indua. cf. seal design from Mohenjo-daro showing a river (?) boat... Indus boats are traditionally made of deodar wood obtainable upstream of the rivers... the craft have lateen sails or square sails; sometimes imported teak is also used (Dales, 1968, 'The South Asia Section', Expedition, 11: 38-45, 1968; Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 162; p.180). **battal.ike, pattal.ike** a quiver (Ka.lex.) **pat.t.at.ai** plank used for crossing a channel (**W.**)(Ta.); **pattal** a wooden bucket (**Patir-r-up. 19,23**); **pattar** wooden trough for feeding animals (**Na_lat.i, 257**); **pat.t.an.am < pat.t.an.a** coastal town; **patta_n-aitti_vu, patta_n-ai** Patana, a country near Siam (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **vattal** < **batel** (Port.) small boat (Ta.); **vatte_l** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **patta_cu** boat (**Ci_tak**.); **pathma_r** (Konkan.i)(Ta.lex.) **Boat; rib of a boat**: **pa_daraka** the rib of a boat; **pa_da_linda, pa_da_linda_, pa_da_lindi_** a boat; **pa_ra-gata** one who has gone to the other side or shore; **pa_raka** enabling to cross (Skt.lex.) **pad.avu** a vessel (Tu.lex.) **pa_t.i** a small boat, a trough (Tu.lex.) **pa_d.o** an oil vessel (Tu.lex.)

6810.**Image: octopus**: **ver.ha_** octopus, said to be found in the Indus (Jat.ki lexicon of A. Jukes, 1900). **bera biru** round about in all directions; **ber.** a method of catchiing fish throwing nets from all sides, or surrounding them by stake nets (Santali.lex.) **Encircling**: **ven.t.an.isu** to encircle; to beset, to cover; to pervade, to go everywhere; to occupy; to be encircled or surrounded (Ka.); **ve_t.a_l.an.e_m., ve_d.han.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_s.t.ita** surrounded, encompassed, enclosed, encircled, enveloped, bound or wound round, wrapped up; **ve_s.t.a, ve_d.e** surrounding, enclosing; a halo round the sun or moon; **prave_s.t.ana** covering over, encompassing, surrounding (Ka.lex.) **ved.d.aysu, ve_d.aysu, ve_d.ayisu** (Tadbhava of **ve_s.t.isu**) to surround, to enclose, to encompass; to hem in, to secure (Ka.); **ve_d.han.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_s.t.anaka** a particular position in copulation; **ve_s.t.anam** encompassing, encircling, surrounding; coiling round, twisting round; a turban tiara (Skt.lex.) **Encircling**: **ber.** roll, fence, enclosure (B.); **ver.hu** encircling (S.); **ver.h, vehr.** fencing, enclosure in jungle with a hedge, blockade (L.); **ber.** fence, enclosure (B.); **ber.ha** girth, fence round young trees; **ber.h, ber., ber.ha_, ber.a_** enclosure, cattle surrounded and carried off by force (H.); **ved.ho** circumference (M.)(CDIAL 12130). **ve_t.t.itam < ve_s.t.ita** surrounding; that which is surrounded (**Ilak. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_li** fence (Ta.)(DEDR 5538).

6811.**Image: span**: **ber.** distance between the thumb and little finger when stretched; round timber is measured by the ber. (santali.lex.) cf. **betta, bettu, bette_d.u** a handbreadth, measure of four finger-breadths (Ta.); **bitta** a span (Pa.); **vet.** breadth of four fingers (DEDR App. 61). cf. **vitasti** span (Skt.); **bitta_** (H.)(CDIAL 11721).

6812.**Daily wages**: **berhon** daily wages paid in kind to agricultural workers (Santali.lex.) cf. **ve_tana, ve_te** hire, wages (Skt.Ka.); livelihood, subsistence (Ka.lex.) cf. **ba_r..te** living; prosperity; profit, advantage, use (Ka.lex.)

6813.**Image: pack-cloth**: **vet.han.u** pack-cloth (S.); **bet.hana** turban (MB.); **ve_s.t.ana** enclosing (Gr.S'r.); bandage, band (MBh.); **ve_s.t.anaka** a method of coitus (Skt.) **vet.t.han.a** wrappng; **vet.t.han.aga** turban (Pkt.); **bet.an** wrapper, envelope, cover (B.); **bet.han** washerman's ironing cloth (Bi.); cloth wrapper of a book (Bhoju.); pack-cloth, wrapper (H.);

ve_t.hana wrap, turban (Pali); **ve_d.han.a** wrapping (Pkt.); **bel.ini** swaddling clothes (Kho.); **wurun^{u}** bedclothes, quilt (K.); **beran** act of surrounding (A.); **ber.han.a, ber.han.i** girth, circumference, fencing, small cloth worn by woman (Or.)(CDIAL 12131). **ve_s.t.i < ve_s.t.a** man's cloth (Ta.); **ves.t.uva_** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_s.t.ayati** wraps up, encloses, surrounds (TBr.); **ve_s.t.ate_** clings to (AV.); **vet.t.hida** wrapped up (Pkt.); **vet.hn.e~** to tie (M.); **vet.he_ti** surrounds, wraps (Pali); **ved.he_i, ved.hai** wraps up (Pkt.); **bel.ik** (Kho.); **wurun** to wrap oneself up in bedclothes, cover (K.); **ver.han.** to wind, bandage, bind, surround (L.); **ber.n.o** to fence in, enclose (Ku.); **bernu** to roll, fold up (N.); **beriba** to surround (with fence or wall)(A.); **ber.a_** (B.); **ber.hiba_** (Or.); **ber.hab** (Mth.); **ber.hna_** to enclose, surround (H.); **ved.hn.e~** to surround (M.)(CDIAL 12132). **bhitti** wall (Pali.lex.) **Basket tied around with cloth**: cf. **pet.t.i** box, chest, basket (Ta.); **pe.d.y** large basket tied around with cloth (To.); **pet.t.ig** chest, box (Tu.); **pet.t.e** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4388). cf. **ve_li** fence, hedge, wall (Ta.)(DEDR 5538). **Garden; vicinity**: **vel.ata** vicinity (Si.)(CDIAL 12117). **vat.i** garden (Ta.lex.) **ve_lam** garden (Ta.lex.); garden, grove (Skt.lex.) **ve_li** land (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 12**); field; land measure = 6.74 acres; **ve_li-p-payir** plants grown in gardens; **ve_li-k-ka_cu** an ancient village-cess (**S.I.I. iii,142**); **ve_li-p-payar-u** an ancient tax in cash (**S.I.I. i,89**); **ve_li-kat.t.u-tal** to hedge, fence, as a field; to make a hedge or fence; **ve_li-k-ka_l** hedge, fence; fenced garden (Ta.lex.) cf. **va_t.akai** street; stable; region, district (**S.I.I. iii,109**)(Ta.); cf. **va_t.ika_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vat.i** wall; courtyard; house; village, hamlet; rest-house; enclosure, fenced place; yard, shed where firewood is stored for sale (Ta.lex.) **vel.i-va_y-p-pat.ukai** land adjacent to and outside the bund of a river or tank (Ta.lex.) **vel.i-va_cal** outer gate; open space in front of a house (Ta.lex.) **Field**: **val.ai-v-al.a-ttal** to measure a field; **val.aivu** circumference; house-premises; arch; **valayam** plot, garden plot (**Cilap. 10,74**); garden (Ta.lex.) **Fence; wall**: **ve_li** fence, hedge, wall (Ta.); hedge, fence (Ma.); **ve.j** fence (Ko.); **pe.ly** fence (To.); **be_li** fence, hedge (Ka.Tu.); **be.li** fence (Kod..); **vel(u)gu** fence, hedge, enclosure (Te.); **veleg** fence (Kol.); **velum** id. (Go.); **velu_m, velum, elum, allum, velmi** fencing (Go.); **waluhta_na_** to fence (Go.); **valla_na_** to be enclosed (Go.); **velgu go_d.a** compound wall (Kond.a)(DEDR 5538). **ve_li** wall; custody, watch, guard; land (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 12**); field; land measure = 6.74 acres; cowshed; village (**Te_va_. 176,2**); **ve_li-k-kacu** an ancient village cess (S.I.I.,iii,142); **ve_li-k-ka_l** hedge, fence; fenced garden; stake in hedging; **ve_li-p-payar.u** an ancient tax in cash (**S.I.I., i,89**)(Ta.lex.) **Fortified place**: **ve_l.am** fortified place where ladies of rank captured in war were kept as slaves by the Co_l.as (**mi_n-avar ka_n-ampuka ... ve_l.ampuku mat.avi_r** : **Kalin.. 4**; **S.I.I. iii,21**); quarters (**S.I.I. ii,440**); **ve_l.am-e_r-r-u** to confine ladies of rank captured in war, within a ve_l.am (**S.I.I. iii,217**) (Ta.lex.) **vel.l.-a_tti** maidservant, concubine (Ta.); id., slave girl, midwife (Ma.); **vella_t.akatte** harlot (Te.)(DEDR 5506). **Image: circle; enclosing**: **bal.l.ada mara** a cross piece of wood on the wheel of an idol car (Ka.lex.) **belna_** central axle of driving wheel of spinning-wheel (Bi.)(CDIAL 12120). **val.a_vu-tal** to surround (**Paripa_. 15,27; Kampara_. Te_re_r-u. 42**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_d.eya** a circle described by a moving body; enclosing; an enclosure, a fence; a ring of troop of horses, or a circular motion of horses; **ve_d.heya** enclosing; **ve_d.e** surrounding, enclosing, encircling, blockading, blockade; anything that surrounds or encompasses, a ring, an enclosure, a fence (Ka.); **ve_d.ha_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **ve_s.t.a** band, noose; enclosure (Skt.)(CDIAL 12130). cf. **valle** noosed rope for tying cattle (Te.)(DEDR 5505). **Region**: **val.ita, valita** a circle, a district, a territory, a dependency (Ka.); **van.ita** (Te.); **valita** surrounded; moved; constrained, wrinkled; **val.** what covers or surrounds; **val.i** a wave; a wrinkle (Ka. lex.) cf. **va_li_** a protector, a patron; a master (Ka.Ma.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Administrative division**: **ven.t.he, ven.t.heya, van.t.ya, vet.ha, vet.a** an administrative division; same as **vis.aya, nirvr.tti, kot.t.am** (EI 16.IE 8-4.ASLV.IEG.) [cf. **ve_ntu** kingdom (Ta.)(DEDR 5529)].

Revenue unit; granary: **vat.t.am** a revenue unit of a few villages; boundary, limit; part. each, every (**S.I.I. ii,122,27**); **vat.t.an-** each, every (**S.I.I. ii,69,3**); sect, tribe; circuit, surrounding area or region; **vat.t.a_ram** compound round a house; house; granary; **vat.a_ramu** id. (Te.); **vat.ara** id. (Ka.); **vat.t.a_ra** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **vat.t.akai** area, region (**Cilap. 5,133, Urai**); **vat.t.a-man.iyam, vat.t.akai-man.iyam** office of headman of a circle or group of villages; village headman; **vat.t.a-ra_yacam** revenue inspector's clerk (**G.Tp.D. I,241**); **vat.t.am** sheaves of paddy spread on a threshing-floor for being threshed; **vat.t.am-po_t.u** to spread sheaves of paddy on the threshing-floor for being threshed (Ta.lex.) **va_t.a** enclosed land (BhP.); enclosure (Pali); **va_d.a** fence (Pkt.); **b^{y}er,b^{y}aru** cattle-fold (Dm.); **war.** wall (Pas'.); **wru** enclosed space (K.); **waji_** field (K.);[cf. **wez** alive, healthy (Pr.); **va_ja** vigour, strength (RV.)(CDIAL 11477)]; **va_r.a_** enclosure, sheepfold (P.); **ba_r.a_** enclosure, sheepfold (P.); enclosure (H.); **ba_r.i** wrestling match enclosure (WPah.); **ba_r.o** field near house (Ku.); **ba_r** boundary of field, hedge (N.); wall of house (A.); **ba_r.i** garden (B.); land adjoining house (Or.); **ba_r.i_** garden land (Bi.); ground round house (Mth.); garden (Marw.); **ba_r.a_** fence, side wall (Or.); **ba_ri_** field (Mth.); garden (Bhoj.OAw.); **ba_r.** fence, hedge, line (H.); **va_r.i_** garden (G.); **va_d.** fence (M.); **va_d.a_** quarter of a town (**-va_d.e~** in names of places)(M.); **va_d.i_** garden (M.); **vel-a** field (Si.); **Enclosure**: **va_d.i_, va_d.ia_** fence, garden (Pkt.); garden (M.); **ba_r** garden (Gypsy); **bor** hedge (Gypsy); **bar, barya, bari** garden (Gypsy); **Cattle-fold**: **ba_r.** goat-pen (Phal.); cow-pen (Pas'.); fence (P.); **ba_d.** fence, sheep-fold (Gaw.); **ba_** sheep- or goat-pen (Sh.); **wa_d., wa_r** hedge round garden (K.); **wor^{u}** enclosed space, garden, cattle-yard (K.); **va_r.o** cattle-enclosure (S.); enclosure, courtyard (G.); **va_r.i_** field of vegetables (S.); garden (L.G.P.); **va_r.i** fence, hedge (S.); **va_r.i_** field of vegetables (S.); sheep-fold, melon patch (L.); garden (G.); **va_r.** fence (L.P.); fence (G.)(CDIAL 11480). **Cattle-shed; fence**: **wa_tr** wooden fence (Wg.); **wo_tr** hurdle (Kt.)(CDIAL 11565). **watra~_t, utra~_t** garden (Wg.)(CDIAL 11566). **watrwo** cattle-shed (Wg.Kt.); **wet.e** cattle-shed on hill pasture (Pr.)(CDIAL 11370). **vati, vatika_** fence (Pali); **vai, vii, vudi** fence, hedge (Pkt.); **bai** fence, compound (Or.); wall (Ganjam.Or.); **vai, vai_, vahi_** fence, enclosure (M.)(CDIAL 12068). [**vr.ti** hedge, fence, enclosed piece of ground (esp. for betel)(MBh.) (CDIAL 12068). cf. **pa_t.am** betel; **ver-r--ilai** betel pepper, piper betel (Ta.).] **va_t.a, va_t.aka** circle, enclosure (Pali); **va_d.a, va_d.aga** fence (Pkt.); **Garden**: **va_t.i_** enclosed land (BhP.); **va_t.ika_** enclosure, garden (Skt.); **va_d.i_** garden (M.)(CDIAL 11480). **va_t.t.am** garden; street; way, road; **va_t.t.iyam** garden; house; **va_t.akai** region, district (**S.I.I. iii,109**); street; garden; stable; mud wall; **va_t.ikai** id.; resting place; **va_t.i** garden; wall; courtyard; house; fish-curing yard; village, hamlet; hut of bamboo and grass, of **ka_n.i-k-ka_rar** (**G.Tn.D. I,7**); enclosure, fenced place; yard, shed where firewood is stored for sale; **va_t.i-va_cal** entrance hall of a palace or mansion; **va_t.i-ve_li** the boundary line of a village; **va_t.ai** row of houses, as in a street; street; street, where herdsmen or hunters reside; village, hamlet (Ta.lex.) {The morpheme: **-va_t.a** gets suffixed in a number of specific cmpds. of semantic elaborations (CDIAL 11480): ***a_va_t.a- [a_va_d., ava_d.** an enclosure round a house, courtyard; **a_d.a_** fence of quick trees (M.)(CDIAL 1426). **aks.ava_t.a-** [**aks.apa_t.a** wrestling ground (Skt.); **a_khar.a_** id. (B.); **a_kha_r.a_** id. (H.N.)(CDIAL 39)]; ***agrava_t.a-** [**agva_r.a_, agva_r.i_** the space in front of a house (P.); **agua_r, agua_ra_** (Bi.); **agwa_r.a_** (H.); **agva_r.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 80)]; ***ajava_t.a/*aviva_t.a-** [aiwa_ra_ shed for sheep, goats or cattle in jungle (H.)(CDIAL 154)]; ***iks.uva_t.a-** [**ukha_ri** land planted with sugar-cane (Bi.); **ukha_r.i_** (H.)(CDIAL 1551)]; ***ka_s.t.hava_t.a-** [**kat.hwa_r** a wooden screen (N.)(CDIAL 3130)]; **ks.apitava_t.a-** [**ks.apita** lost (Skt.); **khoya_** lost (H.)(CDIAL 3653); **kho~ya_r., khu~ya_r.** pound for stray animals, pen for cattle (B.)(CDIAL 3654)]; **khalava_t.a-** [**khala** threshing floor (Skt.)(CDIAL 3834); **khalva_r.a_** threshing floor (L.P.); **khala_r.a_** barn (L.); **khalver.a_**

threshing floor (P.); **khal.va_d.i_** enclosed space containing several threshing floors; **khal.eva_d.i_** id. (M.)[cf. **khal.e~** pl. threshing floors (M.)(CDIAL 3843)]; **gr.hava_t.i_-** [land near a house (Skt.); **gr.hava_t.ika_** id. (Skt.); **ghewa_ri_** patch of land adjoining house (Bi.)(CDIAL 4243)]; **go_va_t.a-** [hurdle for cattle (Skt.); **go_va_d.a** id. (Pkt.); **gu_wa_r** station of herdsmen (K.); **gua_r.** temporary hut (WPah.); **gwa_r.** cattle shed (Ku.); **gowa_ri_, gawa_ri_, gua_ri_** cowhouse, dwelling house, family (H.); **guva_r.o** cowshed (Marw.)(CDIAL 4327); **go_va_sa** abode of cows (MBh.); **goa_s** cattle enclosure (Mth.)(CDIAL 4328)]; **cakrava_t.a-** [boundary (Skt.); **cakrava_la** circle (MBh.BHSk.); **cakrava_d.a** a mountain range encircling the earth (Skt.); **cakkava_l.a** id. (Pali); **cakkava_la** circle (Pkt.); **sakval.a** the world (Si.)(CDIAL 4552)]; ***ji_vava_t.i_-** [**(ji)val** land granted for maintenance as reward for service (OSi.); **divela** id., pay (Si.)(CDIAL 5251); **ji_vala** full of life (AV.); **jil** life (Sh.); **jiaro** alive (S.); **jilo** livelihood (N.); **jiva_l.** living (G.)(CDIAL 5247)]; ***dhe_nuva_t.a-** [**dhin.ua_r.** sheep- and goat-pen in open fields (WPah.)(CDIAL 6878).] ***pas'cava_t.a-** [**pachua_r, pichua_r** the space behind a house (Bi.)(CDIAL 7998)]; ***pra_ka_rava_t.a-** [**pa_ravd.a_** quarter of a village (M.)(CDIAL 8915)]; ***phullava_t.ika_-** [**phulava_ri_** flower garden (OAw.); **phulwa_r.i_** (poet.), **phulwa_ri_** (H.)(CDIAL 9096)]; ***bi_jadha_nyava_t.i_-** [**bihnaur** seed-bed (H.)(CDIAL 9255)]; ***bi_java_t.i_-** [**bi_ar., bia~_r** seed-bed (H.); **bia_r.** seed-bed esp. for rice (N.)(CDIAL 9256)]; ***bha_jyava_t.a-** [**bha_jvar.** threshing floor (L.)(CDIAL 9439)]; ***rasava_t.a-** [**raswa_r.o** place where food is cooked and eaten (Ku.); **rasor.u~** kitchen (G.)(CDIAL 10658)]; ***ra_jyava_t.a-**; ***vam.s'ava_t.a-** [**ba~swa_r, ba~swa_ri_, basa_r, baser** bamboo grove (Bi.); **ba~swa_r.i_, baswa_r.i_, basaur** (H.)(CDIAL 11179)]. **Habitation; living; household; property**: **va_d.o** habitation (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11480). **ba.l.i** way of life (Kod..); **va_l.i** regularity, order (Te.Ka.); **vatukku** improved condition, good circumstances (Ta.); **va_r..** (**-v-, -nt-**) live life of a married woman, live according to a definite set of rules; n. regularity, order (Ta.); **va_r..vu** residing, residence (Ta.); **va_r..kkai** livelihood, living, lifetime, prosperity, wealth (Ta.); **va_n.an-** resident (Ta.); **va_r..uka** cultivate, rule, reign (Ma.); **va_r..ikka** to get a girl married, make to rule (Ma.); **va_r..vu** prosperity, happy life (Ma.); **ba_r.., ba_r..u, barduku, bar..duku, bar..dun:ku, bardun:ku, baduku, badaku, badiku, badun:ku** to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life; **ba_r..(u)** living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage, property; **ba_r..ive, ba_r..ve, ba_r..ike, ba_r..ke, ba_r..te, ba_r..uvike, ba_r..vike** living, life, livelihood, household; **baduku, badaku, barduku** living, life, livelihood, property, goods; **badukisu, badikisu** to cause to live, support, raise to life (Tu.); **bar..** to live, begin to live prosperously (Ka.); **ba.mane** house into which bride marries; **ba.ce** act of living; **ba.ke ku.d.** (woman) marries; **badik- (badiki-)** to live, live happily; **badiki** property (Kod..); **ba_l.uni** to thirve, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure; **ba_l.ik, ba_l.k, ba_l.u, ba_l.uvik, ba_l.uv, ba_l.tara, ba_l.t, ba_l.v** existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving; **badukuni** to live, subsist, survive, recover; **baduku** living, livelihood, wealth, property (Tu.); **b(r)atuku, b(r)aduku** to live, subsist, survive; **bratikincu** to restore life to, revive, resuscitate; **b(r)atuku** life, existence, livelihood, subsistence; **bradimi** existence, living, livelihood (Te.); **bat- (batt-)** to live in a place; **batkip- (batkipt-)** to rear; **badk-** to subsist (Kol.); **batt-** to live; **badkip-** to make to live, bring up (Nk.); **badk-** to live (Pa.); **badakto_r** he lived (Go.); **batki**- (**-t**) to live, flourish; **batku** life, living, prosperity (Kond.a); **ba_rti** longevity, long life (Kui); **batkali, batkinai** to live; **batku** living; **batk- (-it-)** to get on well; **batki ki-** to make a good living, live happily (Kuwi)[Kod. **barikati**, Tu. **barkatu** prosperity < Urdu, Arabic **barkat**](DEDR 5372). **va_r..ca** cultivation, reign, government (Ma.); **va_r..i** a ruler (Ma.); **pol.p** way of living (To.)(DEDR 5372).

6815.**Grant**: **pa_t.ai** send, grant (Kon.lex.)

6816.**Image: throne**: **pa_t.a_** throne (Kon.lex.)

6817.**Image: back**: **pa_t.i** back (Kon.lex.) **Image: retreat**: **padra_d.** flight, retreat (Tu.lex.)

6818.**Image: twelve**: **padra_d.u** twelve; **pad-** ten in cmpds. (Tu.lex.)

6819.**Image: a particle, atom**: **padpu** a particle, an atom; a dot (Tu.lex.)

6820.**Plateau**: **padavu** a plateau, a table land (Tu.lex.)

6821.**Image: heifer**: **pa_d.i, pa_d.iye** heifer; **pa_d.o, pa_d.ya_** bull; **pa_d.ki, pa_d.ke** small young cow; **pa_d.ko, pa_d.kya_** young bull (Kon.lex.)

6822.**Image: goose**: **pa_t, pa_ta_** goose (Kon.lex.)

6823.**Tent, awning, curtain**: **pat.an:ku** tent, awning, curtain (Ta.); **pat.an:kam** tent (Ta.); **pat.an.n.u** tent, awning (Ma.)(DEDR 3839). cf. **pa_l** sail (A.)(CDIAL 7967). cf. **pa_r-u** ship, sailing ship (Ta.); small boat, catamaran (Ma.)(DEDR 4120).

6824.**Lotus**: **vintam** lotus (**Na_mati_pa. 59**); < **aravinda** (Skt.); **vin.t.ukam** lotus (Ta.lex.)

6744.**Image: seat**: **ped.hi_** seat, throne (M.G.); **ped.ha** (Pkt.); **pi_t.ha** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 365). **Image: seat**: **vr.s.i** the seat of a religious student, a kind of seat or cushion made of kus'a grass wound into a pad, the seat or cushion of an ascetic (Ka.Skt.lex.) cf. **r.s.i** inspired singer (RV.); **isi** (Pali.Pkt.); **risi** (Pkt.); **ris.aya** (NWPk.Khot.); **ras.aya** (Khot.); **ras'ai** priest, monk, schoolmaster (Gypsy); **isi, ihi** (Si.)(CDIAL 2460). **vit.t.aram < vis.t.ara** seat for the use of ascetics; seat (**Na_mati_pa. 445**)(Ta.lex.) **br.si_** roll of twisted grass, cushion (S'rS.); **bhisi** cushion, pad (Pali); **bhisika_** small cushion, pad (Pali); **bisi_, busi_, vusi_, bhisi_, bhisia_** a sort of seat, ascetic's seat (Pkt.); **bissa, bisi, bihi** bundle of straw at door to wipe feet on, clod thickly overgrown with grass, ascetic's seat (Si.) (CDIAL 9301). **Sacrificial platform**: **ve_ti** low platform within a house, for sacrifices, weddings, etc. (**Pa_rata. Tirel.a. 91**); **ve_tikai** platform, pial (**Cilap. 5,148**); marriage dais; stool, pedestal; altar, raised platform for oblation of rice, etc., in temples; place of worship; **ve_ti** outer wall of a fortification; compound wall; sacrificial pit (Ta.lex.) **ve_di, ve_dike** a raised square piece of ground in the centre of a house or temple (Skt.Ka.); a quadrangular seat of earth; a seat, jagali, jaguli (Ka.lex.) **ve_di** an altar (Ka.lex.) **Mound, platform, dwelling**: **me_t.ai** artificial mound, platform, raised floor, terraced house (Ta.); **me_r.a mide** terraced building (Kond.a); **med.aya** whitewashed storied house (Pkt.)(DEDR 4796b). **ve_di** raised piece of ground serving as an altar and usually strewed with kus'a grass (RV.); stand, bench (MBh.); platform for wedding ceremony (Skt.); **ve_i, ve_ia_** platform (Pkt.); **bei** quadrangular frame of greenery forming platform on which ceremonial bathing of bride and bridegroom is performed (A.)(CDIAL 12107). **me~r.** raised bank between irrigated beds (Bi.)(CDIAL 10317). **mit.ai** platform for watching, loft in a corn-field; sexual union; bush, small shrub (Ta.lex.) **men.t.a-ce_nu** dry field (Te.Inscr.)(DEDR 5058)[cf. **met.t.u-vari, met.t.u-ne_la**]. **me_ruve** pile, pyramid, high top (Ka.); **meruve** an ornamental post near a gurji (Tu.); **me_ruvu** pyramid, cone (Te.)(DEDR 5094); **meru-** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 10330); **mede** heap (Ka.); **meda** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5065). **me_t.u** rising ground (Ma.); **me_d.u** id. (Ka.); **mit.t.u** id. (Ka.); **met.t.a** raised or high ground (Te.); **mit.t.a** high ground (Te.)(DEDR 5058). **mer.ha, mehr.a** circular construction, mound (OA.)(CDIAL 10317).

6763.**Image: protuberance**: **pin.d.ika, pin.d.ike** a globular swelling or protuberance; the nave of a wheel (Ka.Skt.lex.) **pitukkam** protuberance; **pitun:ku-tal** to protrude (**Te_va_. 56,10**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pit.ai** melting pot, crucible (Ta.lex.) cf. **pid.aka** small boil, pimple (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 8167). **Image: ball, lump**: **pin.d.i** small lump, small ball (Pali); platform (Or.); **pin.d.a** lump, clod, piece (RV.); mouthful, ball of rice, etc. (Gr.S'r.); lump, ball (Pali); lump (Or.); **pin.d.aka** lump (Sus'r.); alms-food (Pali); **pin.a** (Dhp.); **pim.d.a, pim.d.aya** ball, mass, part of the body (Pkt.); **pi~_r.** firestone (Pas'.); **pim.d.i_** bunch (Pkt.); **pim.d.iya_** ball, calf of leg (Pkt.); **pin.d.alu** globe, ball of string, etc. (Kho.); **pend.** lump; **pinu** lump or ball of anything; **pini_** dregs, funeral obsequies performed by heir ten days after death (S.); **pinn** ball of rice or sugar (P.); **pinna_** lump, bundle, body (L.); **pinni_** ball, shin (L.); **pinna_** ball of twine (P.); **pi~r.o** ball of flour (N.); **pi~r.i** seat on either side of door (N.)[cf. **pi_t.ha** stool, bench (Gr.S.Pali)(CDIAL 8222)]; **pi~ri** lump of earth taken with a plant for transplanting (A.); **pin.d.ul.a_, pin.d.ul.i_, pin.d.ol.a_** lump of clay (Or.); **pi~_r.** embankment round a tank or between two reservoirs, rim of mud round edge of sugarmill (Bi.); **pi~_r.i_** platform of lingam (Bi.); **pi_r., pi~r.a_** lump (Mth.); **Image: roller**: **pi~_d.** roller (H.); **pin.d.a_** lump (H.); **pi~_d.o** ball of thread (G.); **pi~d.lo** round lump of moistened clay or dough (G.); **pi~d.** ball (Ma.); **pillu~** small ball of thread (G.); **pi~d.a_** ball of thread (M.); **pid.a** lump, ball (Si.); **pid.alla** clod, sod (Si.)(CDIAL 8168). **bet.i** ball, lump (Si.); **bet.t.a** dung (Si.); **bin.d.a** ball of flour (Or.); **bin.d.i** round piece of stone used by a potter, corn, callosity (Or.); **bi_t.a_** ball (Or.)(CDIAL 12045). **Ball**: **un.d.uka** net, chignon, part of the body (Skt.); **umd.i_** anything round (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1699). < **un.t.ai** ball (Ta.); **un.d.a** (Ma.); **un.d.e** (Tu.Ka.) **u~d.a_** lump of kneaded dough (M.); **u~d.i_** little mass of boiled rice (M.); **un.d.iya** ball (Si.); **un.d.e_** cannon-ball (Si. < **un.t.ai** (Ta.)(CDIAL 1699). **Image: knob of an oven**: **in.d.a_** knob of an oven (Or.)(CDIAL 1559). **in.d.o** back of the hand (S.) (CDIAL 1559)[cf. protection of the hand by **in.d.va** two **muja** grass coverings.] **Ball of boiled rice; cowherd**: **pin.t.am** ball of boiled rice (**pin.t.a me_ya peruco_r-r-u nilaiyum** : **Tol. Po. 63**); ball of cooked rice, offered to the manes at a funeral ceremony or **s'ra_ddha**; collection, multitude, aggregate (**Pur-ana_. 184**)(Ta.lex.)

6825.**Image: seated**: cf. **vis.t.a** entered into (S'Br.); **vit.t.ha** come in, sitting down (Pkt.); **bit.ha_na_** to cause to enter, thrust in, pierce; **bit.ha_na_** to cause to be seated is deriv. of **bait.hna_** (H.)(CDIAL 11986). **Image: seat**: **pin.t.ikai** seat, altar (Ta.); **pin.d.ika_** id. (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pin.d.ike** a base or pedestal; a stool or seat of various shapes (Ka.lex.) cf. **upavis.t.a** (Skt.) **vi_r-r--iru** to sit in state majestically, sit with unique distinction, sit proudly (Ta.); **ber-e** to behave proudly or arrogantly, be haughty, conceited (Ka.); **bi_runi** to brag, boast, parade (Tu.); **bu_t.uni** to boast, brag (Tu.)(DEDR 5462). {**Echo word**: semant. 'pomp'}: **ta_t.t.ikam < dha_rs.t.ika** strong, pride (**Ira_mana_. Uyu. 16**)(Ta.); **ta_t.t.i** ostentation, majesty (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dha_rs.t.ya** boldness, violence (R.)(CDIAL 6799). cf. **da_rd.hya** hardness, firmness, strength (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 6302). **ta_t.t.a_n-** chief, master (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ta_t.t.u-p-pu_t.t.-en-al** being pompous (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **that.t.a** pomp, ceremony (Pkt.); **t.ha_t.hu** pomp (S.); **t.hat.t.h** (L.); **t.hat.h** (P.); **t.ha_t.** pomp, glory, property (Ku.); **t.ha~_t.** fashion (N.); **t.ha_t.** pomp, dignity (A.); affectation (B.); pomp, posture, fashion, goods (H.); **that.n.e~** to act pompously (M.)(CDIAL 6090). **dhvaja** arrogance (Skt.); penis (Sus'r.); **daza** ostentatious pride (K.); **dhaju** dressed up (S.); **dhaj** style (P.); immense riches (Ku.); pomp (N.); style (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 6705).

6826.**Image: face of an animal**: **bu_th, bu_thi_** mouth or face of an animal (L.); **butha_r.** face, mouth (L.); **bu_th** face of horse, camel etc.; **bu_tha_, bu_thi_** mouth or snout of an animal

(P.); **buth^{u}** face; **bu_thi_** lower part of face; **bu_tha_r.i_** id. (contemptuous), muzzle for horse (K.); **bu_est** lip (Pas'.); **bes, bustu_r., buster., bostar.** (Pas'.); **bo_star.** (Shum.); **bo_t** (Gau.)(CDIAL 9299). **vaktra** mouth, face (MBh.); **vatta** mouth (Pali.Pkt.); **vati~_** from the side of (M.)(CDIAL 11184). **munduri** snout; **mud.ra** id., upper lip (Kui); **mu_ti** beak, snout of pig (Kuwi); **mudra** face (Malt.); **mu_tu** beak (Kond.a); **mutla** snout of pig (Pe.); **mundori** snout; **mundur** beak; **masso_r, mosor., mosor, mosok, mosor** (obl. **mosot.-**), **mosor(i)** nose (Go.); **mu_ti** snout of pig (Ga.); **muydur** lip, snout of pig (Pa.); **mu_ti** mouth, beak (Nk.); **mu_ndur** snout; **mu~_ti** mouth; **mu.ti** mouth, beak (Kol.); **mu_ti** mouth; **mut.t.e** snout of hog, beak of bird (Te.); **musun.t.u, musun.d.u** face, snout, muzzle; **mo_n.** face, countenance, front of a house (Tu.); **mu.d.i** face (Kod..); **mu_ti, mo_ti** face, mouth, snout; **musud.u, musad.i, musul.i** id., muzzle, nose or nostrils of a horse; **musumbu** face (Ka.); **mutuf** nose; **mo0s** cheek; **mu.net-** affection, love; **mu.n el- (et--)** to like; **mu.n** (obl. **mu.t-**) face, front; **mu.nor** the front, place in front (To.); **mo.nd** face; **mucl** mouth-part of man, bird or animal, meeting place of two people on path (Ko.); **mu_ccu, mucci, mui, moi, motti, mo_nta** face (Ma.); **mu_nci** face; **mu_cai** pouting, sullen countenance; longish face, longish nose; **mu_cur-u, mu_jeli** muskrat (Ta.)(DEDR 5031).

6827.**Image: creeper**: **vi_rudha** plant (AV.); **vi_rudh** (RV.); **vi_ruha** a spreading creeper (Pkt.); **birwa_** plant (P.); **biruwa_** seedling (N.); **birwa_i** vegetable seedlings (Bi.); **bi_ro, birwa_** small plant, shrub (H.)(CDIAL 12060). **vi_t.i_** the betel plant, Piper betel (Skt.); **vi_t.aka** roll of betel (Skt.) < Poss. Drav. **vetl** betel leaf (Ko.); **petel es.** id. (To.); **biri** seeds of the creeper paederia foetida (used for cleaning teeth)(N.); **bi_ri_** a substance for cleaning the teeth (OAw.)(CDIAL 12046). **To sprout; climb**: **virad.hi_** f., **virad.he~** pulse made to sprout by soaking in water (M.); **birur.a_** wheat or pulse first soaked and then fried in oil (Ku.); **viru_d.hn.e~** to mount, climb, grow vigorously (M.); **varur.** shoots of rice soaked in water (G.); **viru_l.ha** growing (Pali); **viru_l.hi** growth (Pali); **viru_d.ha** sprouted (S'Br.); grain that has begun to sprout (Sus'r.); **virad.ha_, virad.a_** young tree sapling (M.)(CDIAL 11871). cf. **vir..utu, vit.utu, vi_r..** aerial root of the banyan (Ta.); **vir..utu** air-root (Ma.); **bi_r..al** root that grows downwards from the branches of a banyan and other trees, pendent root (Ka.); **u_d.a** aerial root of banyan (Te.)(DEDR 5431).

6828.**Creeper**: **vi_t.ikai**, **vi_t.i** betel; roll of betel leaves with arecanut, spices and lime (Ta.lex.) **bi_r..u** creeper (Ka.); **bu_l.i** id.; (Kurub.); **bu_ru** id. (Tu.); **i.l.e** any creeping plant (Kod..)(DEDR 5460). cf. **ba_ru** betel (B.)(CDIAL 9213). **ba_rui** caste of betel-growers (B.)(CDIAL 9214). cf. **vi_ruha_** a spreading creeper (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12060). **ver-r-ila** betel (Ma.); **petil es-** id. (To.); **baccir** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 5515). **vi_t.i, i_l.ya, i_l.l.eya, vil.l.e, vil.l.eya, (vi_t.ike), vi_l.aya, (vi_l.ige), vi_l.e, vi_l.eya, vi_l.ya, vi_l.yaya, vi_l.ai, vi_l.l.eya** the betel plant, piper betel; the leaf of piper betel, the roll of this leaf with betelnut, spices, and lime to be chewed (Ka.); **vid.iye, vid.emu, vid.ya, vi_d.iya, vi_d.emu, vi_d.ya** (Te.); **vid.a_, vid.i_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6829.**Image: creeper; betel**: **bi_ra_** roll of betel (OAw.); **bi_r.i_** (H.); **vi_t.aka** (Skt.); **vi_d.ia_** (Pkt.); **vi_r.a_** (P.); **bir.a_** roll of betel (B.Or.); **biriya_** id. (A.Bi.); **bi_r.a_** id. (P.G.H.); **bir.u~** id. (G.); **biro** (N.); **biria_** (MTh.); **vid.a_** (M.): **bi_d.aga, bi_d.i_** (Pkt.); **bi_r.o** (S.) **bira_** betel-leaf (A.)(CDIAL 12045). **bi_r..u** creeper (Ka.); **bu_l.i** id. (Kurub.); **bu_ru** id. (Tu.); **i.l.e** any creeping plant (<***I_r..ay**) (?Kod..)(DEDR 5460). **Image: betel leaf**: **biri_** tobacco rolled in a leaf (A.)(CDIAL 12045). **ba_ru** betel leaf (Skt. <Austro-as.); betel (B.)(CDIAL 9213). **ba_rui** caste of betel growers (B.)(CDIAL 9214). [**Austro-as.**: **-mb- > -m-** in one stream; > **-b-** or **-v-** in another stream. (cf. **bhe_d.- ~ me_n.d.-**). The initial morpheme, **tam-** to collect, to heap, to pile up

(Sora.lex.); the morpheme is prefixed generally to **berna:n** as in **tam-berna:n-am** 'according to thy word`. Perhaps a semantic connotation of 'consent or agreement`, attested in later-day tradition of exchanging **ta_mbu_la** in marriage contracts.] **tambo_la** betel leaf (Pkt.); **tambo_li_** the plant (Pkt.); **tambol** (P.H.); **tammol** (P.); **ta~bol** (N.); **tamol** (N.H.); **ta_mol** (A.); **ta~_bola_** (OB.); **ta~_bul** (B.); **tambora** (OAw.); **tamor** (H.); **ta~bol.** (G.); **tambu_la** (Pkt.); **tambu_li_** (Pkt.); **ta_bul.a, ta_mbal.a** (Or.); **tamu_l** (OH.); **ta~_bu_l.** (M.); **bulat (< tabul)**, **tabala** (Si.)(CDIAL 5776). [**The transformation tambula > ver.r.-ila** (**bal.l.i = val.l.i**) is perhaps influenced by **bi_ra** simply, just (Br.)(DEDR 5513) to emphasise a reference to the betel leaf without the usual accompaniment of areca nut. This attests to the possible antiquity of the morphemes: **bira_** betel leaf (A.)(CDIAL 12045); **ba_ru** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 9213).] **ver-r-o_lai** blank, unwritten ola; roll of palmyra leaf, worn in the ear-lobe, by women (Ta.lex.) **Betel**: **vel.l.ilai** betel leaf (**Kampara_. Varaik. 49**); **vel.l.ilaippar-r-u** bundle of betel leaves (**S.I.I. iii,188**); **vel.l.ilai-y-amutu** offering of betel, as to a deity (**S.I.I. ii,128**); **vel.l.aikkot.i** a variety of betel (**G.Sm.D. I.i,215**)(Ta.lex.) **vel.l.at.ai** betel (**Kampara_. Ka_rka_n.. 29**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_l.aiyam** betel leaves and areca nuts (Ta.); **vi_laya** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

6830.**Division; rule**: **vidha_** division (S'Br.); **vidha_tr.** arranger (RV.); a name of Brahma_ (MBh.); **vidha_tar** arranger (Pali); **viha_u, vidha_ya** (Pkt.); **biha_i_** a spirit which by whispering alternatively sad and pleasing things in infants' ears causes them to cry and laugh in their sleep (H.)(CDIAL 11753). **vidha_na** arrangement, order (RV.); making (Mn.); arrangement (Pali); **vidhanam., vidha_ne** (As'.); **viha_n.a** (Pkt.); **bhia_n.a** construction, beginning, boiling of molasses to make syrup (Or.)(CDIAL 11754). **vidhi** rule (Gr.S'rS.); fate (MBh.); rule, fate (Pali); order (As'.); **vihi** rule, sort (Pkt.); **beh-ma_ta_** fate (P.); **bihi** (A.Mth.); **bi_h** (Mth.); **vihi** (OG.)(CDIAL 11755). **Image: canopy**: **vita_n-am** canopy; collection, assemblage; sacrifice, oblation; prescribing, enjoining; arrangement (**A_r-umukana_. 122**); orderliness (**Can.. Aka.**); fate, destiny (**Kur-al., 377, Man.akkut.a**); **vita_n-ittal** to put up a canopy; to cover the roof of a building with ceiling cloth; to put up an ornamental covering to a marriage pavilion (**Ci_vaka. 861**); **vita_n-ai** village officer (Ta.); **vida_na** (Si.); **viti** injunction, ordinance, rule (**Ce_tupu. Kavica. 3**); positive rule, dist. fr. **vilakku** (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 116**); method or mode of life; conduct (**Te_va_. 667,1**); fate, destiny (**Tirukko_. 7**); Brahma_; **vitu** Brahma_; Kube_ra, Vis.n.u; expiatory oblation; **vitittal** to appoint, direct, enact, enjoin (**Kur-al.. Urai-ppa_yiram**)(Ta.); **vidisu** (Ka.); **vitittal** to levy, as a fine; to decree; **vititto_n-** Brahma_; god; **vitiyar** ministers of state; generals of an army; writers; accountants; **vitippu** act of directing or appointing; injunction laid down in a treatise (**Iraku. Campuka. 35**)(Ta.lex.)

6831.**Image: stand of water-jar, roll, head-pad**: **biriya_** coil of straw to put under a vessel (A.); **bir.a_** id. (B.Or.); **bi_t.ha_** pad on a woman's head for carrying a waterpot (Bi.); **bi_t.ho** id. (Mth.); **bi_** round block of iron placed on an anvil (Bi.); **bini_** pad put round the hump of a yoke-bullock (S.); **bi~_d.** coil of coarse rope in a well (P.); roll of grass (M.); **bin.d.a_** head-pad (Or.); **bi~r.o** flat round mat of twisted rope (N.); **bi~_r.o** head-pad (Mth.); **bi~r.uwa_** small roll of cloth (H.); **bi~_r.a_** twist of grass (H.); **bin.d.i** roll of weeds (Or.); **bindia** circular roll of rags dipped in oil and fastened to end of a torch (Or.); **en.d.vi_** hoop-shaped mat placed under head-burdens, circular mat under a huqa (P.); **e~r.ua_** mat for head-burden (H.)(CDIAL 12045). **vr.nta** stand of water jar (Skt.)(CDIAL 12077). **Roll of cloth, as a stand for a vessel**: **in.d.va** two coverings made of muja grass to protect the hands from fire (S'Br.); **in.d.uva, induva** (Skt.); **an.d.uva, an.d.uka** a roll (of cloth, hairs, or the like)(Pali.); **an.d.u_paka** circular roll of cloth used as a stand for a vessel (Pali); **innu_** hoop-shaped mat to put under a head-burden (P.);

e~r.ua_ seat of hemp or grass (Aw.); **i~_d.wa_, i~_d.huwa_** roll of grass or cloth to put under a head-burden (H.); **i~d.uri_, i~_d.wi_** small roll of grass or cloth to put under a head-burden (H.); **i~dua_** head mat (H.)(CDIAL 1559). **u_nu** ring used as a head-pad (S.)(CDIAL 1699); **unnu_** hoop-shaped mat under a head-burden (L.); **unnu~_** pad under a pitcher (L.); **uno** pad of rags or grass to plaster with (Ku.); **u~d.han., u~d.hni_** headpad made of a circle of cloth (G.)(CDIAL 1699). **Circlet of flowers**: **in.t.ai** circlet of flowers, variety of garland (Ta.); **in.t.a** a kind of garland (Ma.); **in.d.e** wreath, garland (Ka.); garland (Te.)(DEDR 458). **Image: button; ring**: **bi_r.o** large button (S.); **bi_r.a_** cloth button (L.); **bir.o** button (WPah.); **vid.i_** ring (M.); **vit.i_** ring (G.); **bi_t.i_** pebble used in a game (P.); **vi~t.i_** ring (G.)(CDIAL 12045).

6832.**Bundle**: **bin.d.a_** sack made of grass mats, network bag of date-leaves to protect the fruit (L.); **bit.o** bundle (of grass, corn, etc.)(N.); **vit.t.i_** bundle (Pkt.); **vimt.alia** bundle (Pkt.); **bin.d.a_** bale (Or.); **vemt.ia_** bundle (Pkt.); **bemt.a** wrapping of fruit (Pkt.); **vomt.a** id. (Pkt.); **bi~d.r.i_** bundle, packet (G.); **bit.o** sheaf (Ku.); **bir.a_** sheaf, packet (B.); sheaf of corn, bundle (Or.)(CDIAL 12045).

6833.**Collection; troop; crowd; heap**: **pe_d.a** collection, troop (Pkt.); **pun.d.a_** herd of cows, etc. (Or.)(CDIAL 8377). **bi_d.u** gathering, assembly (Tu.); mass, pile, heap, crowd; **bid.aya** a mass, great number (Ka.); **per.,** in: **ir fer. id.- (it.-)** to drive buffaloes in a herd (To.)(DEDR 4217). **vr.nda** heap, multitude; **vr.ndam vr.ndam, vr.ndaih., vr.ndavr.ndaih.** in multitudes (MBh.); bunch, cluster (BhP.); **vam.da, vim.da, vum.da, vim.da, vum.da** collection, herd (Pkt.); **bunda_** bundle (A.); **bunda_ kari** in large quantities (A.); **bi~_d.** heap, bundle (of straw, etc.)(H.); **bi~_d.iya_** an ox yoked in front of a pair or two pairs (H.)(CDIAL 12078). **Crowd**: **mehar.** oxen on threshing floor, crowd (P.)(CDIAL 10317). **me_d.a** meeting (Skt.); **mel.a_** meeting (M.)(CDIAL 10331). **Mass, crowd**: **bhi_d.ai** meets, fights (Pkt.); **bi_r** crowd (K.); **bhir** pressure (A.); **bhi_r.a** (S.); **bhir.** (N.B.); **bhi_r.** crowd (P.Ku.H.G.); **bhir.a** crowd (Or.); **bhi_r** (Aw.); **bhi_d.** (M.); **bhela_** (N.); **bhet** meeting (G.); **bhet.n.o** to meet (Ku.); **bhel.** mixture (M.G.); **bhet.a_** to meet (B.)(CDIAL 9490). **me_la** meeting (Skt.Pkt.); **me_laa** (Pkt.); **myu_l^{u}** (K.); **me_la_** meeting (Pali); assembly (L.); **me_l** union (L.); **mel** friendship (P.); **mela_, mella_** crowd, fair; **meli_** wedding guest (P.); **mel** meeting (Ku.); agreement (N.); meeting, fair (A.B.); **mel.a** meeting (Or.); **mel.a_** assembly (Or.); assembly, fair (M.); **mela_** fair (H.); **mel.o** embrace (Marw.); assembly, fair (G.); **mel.** agreement (G.M.); **melo** task (Ku.); allotted task (N.); pl. **mya_la_** fair (Ku.); **mer.u** crowd; **mer.o** assembly, fair, agreement (S.); **mer.i_** deputation (S.); **mel.a, mela** meeting, collection (Si.)(CDIAL 10331). **me_layati, me_la_payati** brings together (Skt.); **me_lai, mela_vai** collects (Pkt.); **me_lun** to be joined with, be met with, be found, enjoy (a woman)(K.); **me_lan.** pre. part. **mile_nda** to unite (L.); **merai** mixes, fixes, puts (OAw.); **mel.na_** (P.); **mela_** to close (B.); **melna_** to convene (H.); **melai** places, puts (OMarw.); **me~_han.u_** to get, obtain (WPah.); **mer.an.u** to cause to meet, collect, sweep, cause to copulate (S.); **mer.ya_unu** to compare (N.)(CDIAL 10332).

6834.**Okra; flax**: **ven.t.ai** okra, hibiscus esculentus; esculent okra, abolmoselim esculentus (Ta.); **ben.d.a** (Te.); **ben.d.e** (Ka.); **ven.d.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **bhin.d.a_** the vegetable abelmoschus esculentus (Skt.); **bhin.d.a, bhin.d.aka, bhin.d.i_taka** (Skt.); **bhin.d.i_** hibiscus esculentus (P.); **bhi~r.i_** an autumn vegetable with long beans (Ku.); **bhi~d.o** h. esculentus; **bhi~d.i_** flax, hemp (G.); **bhen.d.i_** a vegetable (Or.); **bhin.d.i_** abelmoschus or hibiscus esculentus (Bi.H.); **bhe~d.a_** h. esculentus (M.)(CDIAL 9492).

6835.**Image: fork of a tree**: **vit.avalli** a small plant (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **vit.apa** branch, twig, sprout, bush (MBh.); **vit.apaka** tree (Skt.); **vit.apa, vit.abhi_** fork of a tree, branch (Pali); **vid.ava** sprout, branch (Pkt.); **birava** small tree (OAw.); **birawa_** tree (OAw.); **vel.ap, vel.ep** bush, tree with branches (Si.)(CDIAL 11713). **vr.s.aka, vr.s.a** name of various plants, a partic. bulbous plant growing in the Himalaya; (Sus'r.); **wis.** yellow orchid (Kal.); **wis., wi_s.** a yellow orchid growing on mountain slopes (Kt.)(CDIAL 12083). cf. **vidyullata_** forked lightning (Skt.)(CDIAL 11745). **vit.apam** branch of a tree; bush, shrub, thicket; pillar; shoot, sprout; expansion, spreading (Ta.lex.) **vit.am** branch of a tree (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **vit.avi** tree (**Pa_rata. Ki_caka. 34**)(Ta.); **vit.apin** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6836.**Image: knot**: **vi_t.i_** a tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment); the knot of a bodice (Skt.lex.) **vi_d.ayati, vi_l.ayati** fastens, makes firm (RV.); **bir.iba_** to test, gauge a person's mind, enchant, silence by means of charms (Or.); **vi_d.** make firm (Skt.)(CDIAL 12047).

6837.**Image: tender coconut**: **vit.alai** coconut smashed on the ground before an idol (Ta.Tinn.); tender coconut (Ta.Na_.); **vitala** a coconut nearly ripe (Ma.)(DEDR 5392). cf. **vit.u-tal** to leave, quit (**Kur-al., 167**); to split, separate (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6838.**Image: to beat, throw**: **vita_d.ayati** dashes to pieces, wounds (MBh.); **ber.a_** to strike, beat, thresh (B.); **vita_r.vu~, vata_r.vu~** to harass (G.)(CDIAL 11722). **Stick**: **vi_r..pu** twig, small stick (Ta.)(DEDR 5430). **bese** to strike with a whip (Ka.); **be.ng- (be.ngi-)** to cut (plantain trunks at wedding, as test of skill with weapon)(Kod..); **beppuni, bettuni, betton.uni** to stab (Tu.); **vaicu** to cast, fling, throw; **v(r)e_yu** id., discharge, strike, knock, cut off as with a knife or any heavy weapon; auxiliary used as an intensive or for emphasis; **v(r)e~_ta** casting, throwing, striking, knocking, stroke, knock, blow; **vre_t.u** id.; **vre_t.u-gonu** to strike, beat (Te.); **vayk-** to throw (Nk.); **vey- (-t-)** to flog, beat (Kond.a); **ve_pa (ve_t-)** to strike, beat, thrash, assault, kill; n. act of striking, beating (Kui) **vecali_ (ve_-), we_nai, ve'- (vet-)** to beat; **ve_'- (-t-), ve_p- (-it-)** id., hit; **ve_pi a_-** to fight (Kuwi)(DEDR 5555).

6839.**Open space; to be outside; emigration**: **ve_n.** a region where kot.u-n-tamir.. was spoken (**Nan-. 272, Mayilai**.); **ve_l.** earth (Ta.lex.) cf. **be.li** paddy field (Kod..); **bailu** fertile kind of rice field in low land which can be easily irrigated (Tu.)(DEDR 5258).

6840.**Jungle land brought under cultivation**: **vet.t.u-k-ka_t.u** jungle land cleared and brought under cultivation (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **vet.i** open plain (**Pin..**); **vet.t.ai** open land (**Can.. Aka.**); **vel.i** open space, plain (Ta.lex.) cf. **bahis** outside (S'Br.); **bahi, bahim.** outside (Pali); **bahi, bahiyade** (NiDoc.); **bahi, bahim., bahiya_** (Pkt.); **bahi** (MB.); **bai** outside, without (B.) **bihi** outside (Si.); **ba_-** in: **ba_ge** out; **ba_r.a_** outside (Shum.); **bo_re** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9186). **bahira** outside (Pkt.); **baharu** the outside; **bahari** adv. outside (S.); **bahir** adv. (G.)(CDIAL 9183). **bera~_t, bera~_te** outside (Gaw.)(CDIAL 9184). **ba_hika** external (Pa_n.. va_rtt.)(CDIAL 9226). **beri** adv. outside (Kho.); **beriar** from outside (Kho.)(CDIAL 9227). cf. **vayal** paddy field (Ta.); **ve.gad.** field (Kol.); **va_var** field (M.)(DEDR 5258). **vel.i-y-e_r-u-tal** to get out, as from a house; to abandon one's home and go away; to migrate; to escape from a danger; **vel.iye_r-r-u-tal** to transport; to expel (Ta.lex.) **vel.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be open or public, be vacant, empty; n. outside, open space, plain, room, openness, plainness, publicity; **vel.iccam** publicity; **vel.ippu** outside, open space, enclosed space; **vel.iya_r** outsiders, strangers (Ta.); **vel.i** open field; notoriety; outside; **vel.iccam** publicity (Ma.); **bel.ava_ra** an outcaste (Ka.); **veli** the outside, exterior,

excommunication; outside, external; **velalu** to go or come out, start; **velalucu** to send out; **vela_rincu, vela_r(u)cu** to send or drive out, cast out, make public; **velipar-acu, velipuccu** to make public or known; **velipet.t.u** to excommunicate; **velucu** to drive, send out; **velupala** outside, exterior; outside, external; **velupalincu** to put outside, disclose, divulge; **velu-vad.u** to come out, go out; **velayu** to be known; **vellad.i** open place, publicity, openness; **vella_t.akamu** making known, publishing, publicity; **velliviri** known, published (Te.); **valip- (valit-)** to expel, drive away; **valkip- (valkit-)** to chase (Pa.); **vet.-** to flee (Ga.); **vet.t.-** to go out (Ga.); **veli** outside (Kond.a); **vend.a (vend.i-**) to go forward, start forth, go forth; pl. action **vet.ka (vet.ki-)** (Kui); **velli ki_nai** to excommunicate (Kuwi)(DEDR 5498). cf. **valacai, valacal** emigration, flight from home; crowd (Ta.); **valase, valise, olase** flight, removal from home for fear of a hostile army, emigration (Ka.); **valasa** emigration, migration, flight or removing from one's country to another (Te.)(DEDR 5278.) **Outcaste**: **bel.ava_ra** an outcast, a low man (Ka.); **veli** outside; excommunication or exclusion from caste; **veliva_d.a** a village of Pariars (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6841.**To go, move**: **Övli_, Övri_** to go, move (Skt.lex.) **ve_l** to go, move; to shake, move about, tremble; **ve_lla** to go, move; to move about; going, moving; **ve_llanam** shaking, moving; rolling on the ground; **ve_llita** going, moving; shaking (Skt.lex.) **Shaking**: cf. **ve_llana** shaking, tossing (Skt.)(CDIAL 12120). **bel.pal.isu** to tremble, to be full of agitation; **bel.pal.a** trembling, quivering, moving about; tremblingly, unsteadily (Ka.lex.) cf. **vel.l.u** to go (Te.lex.) cf. **bal.aku** to tremble, shake (Ka.)(DEDR 5307). **vetir** trembling (**Ka_cika. Vayira. 22**); **veduru** (Te.); **beduru** (Ka.Tu.); **vetirppu** fear; trembling; **vetir-ttal** to tremble (**Tan.ikappu. Vi_ra_t.t.a. 50**); **bedaru** (Te.); **bedar** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Bewilderment**: f. **pe_t.i** fear, cowardice (Ma.); **he_d.i, he_d.e, e_d.i** coward, timid (Tu.)(DEDR 4434). **be_l., be_l.uve** bewilderment, infatuation, madness (Ka.); **bi_t.ana** state of being bewildered etc. (Ka.); **be_la** simpleton; simple, ignorant (Te.)(DEDR 4445). **be_l.tana** the state of being bewildered (Ka.lex.) **bhe_la** timid, cowardly; foolish, ignorant; unsteady, inconstant (Skt.lex.) cf. **bhairavi_** a form of the goddess Durga_; a girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durga_ at the Durga_ festival; **bhairavam** terror, horror (Skt.lex.) **be_d.a** a man of timid heart, a timid man (Ka.lex.) **be_l.** bewilderment, confusion, infatuation, madness (Ka.); **be_lu** trick, guile (Te.); **be_le** simple, ignorant; **vre_, vre_gu, ve_d.uke** astonishment, wonder (Te.); **ve_la** a man infatuated or possessed (Ta.); **ve_d.a** madness, folly; a foolish act; violent and unreasonable passion or desire after (M.); **be_l.ma_d.u** to cause to grow bewildered etc., to infatuate; **be_l.amba** desire; **ve_d., ve_l.** to desire (Ta.); **ve_l.** desire (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Woman of the desert tract**: **pe_tai** woman of a desert tract (**Ir-ai.1,18**); woman, as simple-minded (**Kur-al., 1238**); girl between the ages of five and seven; simpleton, ignorant person (**Kampara_. Yut. Mantirap. 72**); **ambe_da** (Te.) (Ta.lex.) **pe_taimai** folly, ignorance, simplicity; **petumpai** girl between the ages of 8 and 11 (Ta.); **pe_tu** confusion or distraction of mind (Ka.); fear (Tu.); **pe_da** poor, timid; poor man, servant; **pe_dara_lu** poor woman; **pe_dar-ikamu** poverty; **pe_dar-imi** id., timidity; **pe_dagilu** to become thin, poor; **pe_datanamu** poverty (Te.); **pe_dat.on.** a poor man (Ga.); **pe_tu** bewilderment, folly, ignorance, delirium, sorrow, distress (Ta.)(DEDR 4437).

6842.**To churn; to stir**: **vilo_bhayati** perplexes (Skt.); **vilubhita** agitated (Skt.); **bil.ohiba_, bilohiba_** to agitate, mix (Or.); **biloye** having churned (OAw.); **bilona_** to churn (H.); **biloni_** churn (H.); **bilovan.a_** pl. churnings (OMarw.); **valovvu~** to churn; **valon.u~** churning vessel (G.)(CDIAL 111913a). **vilo_d.a, vilo_t.a** rolling, wallowing (Dha_tup.); **ilor.o** muddy (Ash.); **vilor.o** agitation (S.); **vilor.a_, valor.a_** churner (L.); **valor.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 11910). **vilo_d.ayati** stirs about (Sus'r.); **vilo_lita** (MBh.); **vilo_l.e_ti** stirs (Pali); **vilo_d.ei, vilo_lai** churns (Pkt.);

vilor.an.u (S.); **vilor.an., valor.an.** (L.); **bilor.iba_** (Or.); **bilor.na_** (H.); **birolnu, biralnu** to reject (N.); **biloliba** to swing (A.); **varol.vu~** to spoil (G.)(CDIAL 11911). **vilulita** shed (of tear), **sam.lo_d.ayate_** is spoiled (MBh.)(CDIAL 14806). **To tremble**: **vilavila** to tremble exceedigly; **velavela** to quake, tremble (as one's limbs)(Ta.); **vilakkam** cramp, stitch (Ma.); **vil. vil.k in- (id--)** there is fear or apprehension (for person [dat.], e.g. when alone in jungle)(Ko.); **vili** sound in imitation of convulsive movements; **vilvilisu** to be convulsed, shake with irregular spasms (Ka.); **vilavila** convulsion, trembling; **vilavilala_d.u** to tremble (Te.); **vi_d.a (vi_d.i-)** to throw the limbs about, jerk to and fro, sway violently, plunge (Kui); **vi_d.- (-it-)** to stir, move; **vi_t.- (-h-)** to shift, shake; **vi_thali** to shake; **wi_dhnai** to stir, shake; **wi_t-** to tremble; **with'nai** to hurtle; **mo_pa wi_th'nai** to shrug (Kuwi)(DEDR 5424). **ve_lla** moving, shaking (Skt.); **bela_** act of rolling out paste (Or.)(CDIAL 12119). **ve_llana** shaking, tossing (Skt.)(CDIAL 12120). **ve_llayati** causes to shake, kneads (Bhpr.); **ve_llati** sways, is tossed (Skt.); **vellai** trembles, shakes (Pkt.); **vellita** crooked, curly (Pali)(CDIAL 12121). **ve_pa** vibrant, stirring (of speech)(RV.); tremor (Kaus'.); **ve_vaya** trembling (Pkt.); **we** shaking, palsy, paralysis agitans (K.); **velvu~** trembling and pretending to be foolish, frivolous (G.); **vevulanava_** to tremble (Si.)(CDIAL 12112). **Agitated**: **vihvala** agitated (MBh.); **vibbhala, vebbhala, vim.bhala, vem.bhala, vimhala** agitated (Pkt.); **bibhal** confused (B.); **bhibbhala, bhim.bhala, bhem.bhala** agitated (Pkt.); **bhimal** a fit, unconsciousness; **bhimalnu, bhimilnu** to be confused, lose one's senses (N.); **bhi_m.bhali_** adj. agitated, astonished (OG.)(CDIAL 12038). **vihvalati** is agitated (MBh.); **viblan.** to go out of one's mind (L.); to become confused from fear (L.); **bhimalnu, bhimalinu** to be confused, lose one's senses (N.)(CDIAL 12039). **hval** go crookedly (Skt.); **hvala** stumbling, staggering (Pa_rGr..); **hvala_** going astray (S'Br.); **hol^{u}** bent, crooked, awry, deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged (K.)(CDIAL 14188). **hvalati** goes crookedly, goes wrong, stumbles, falls (S'Br.); **hvarati** twists (Dha_tup.); **upa hvarate_** goes crookedly towards (RV.); **hva_rs.i_t** (VS.); **halun** to be or become crooked, be warped (K.); **bhal.iba_** to be mistaken, be bewildered, become soft or liquid, develop signs of collapse (of a woman newly delivered)(Or.)(CDIAL 14189). **hvr.** go crookedly (Skt.); **hu_rchati** goes crookedly, totters, falls off from (MaitrS.); **hu_cna_** to go wide of the mark, miss, err, mistake (H.)(CDIAL 14146). **ho_lati** goes (Dha_tup.); **bihul.iba_** to be scattered (of cows when grazing)(Or.)(CDIAL 12037). **uvvalai** turns back (Pkt.); **uval.n.e~, u_val.n.e~** to untwist, come, undone, return to his pristine power (of a bull imperfectly castrated)(M.)(CDIAL 2075). **hvarate_** shakes (RV.); **hva_layati** (Skt.); **dhvarati** bends, makes fall (Dha_tup.); 3 pl. aor. mid. **adhu_rs.ata** (RV.); **udhal.vu~** to run away with a man other than one's husband, run away wildly (G.); **uddhal.an.** to elope (L.); **uddhlan.a_** to elope (of a married woman)(P.); **ur.hari_** a woman who has eloped or been carried off forcibly (Mth.Bhoj.); **udhalna_** to elope, be seduced, be full of lust, be ruined, be squandered (H.); **udhal.n.e~** to run away wildly or in every direction, run off (of a tenant), fail (of a crop)(M.); **udha_l.an.** to carry off (a woman)(L.); **udha_la_** elopement with a paramour (P.); **ur.ha_lo** (Ku.); **ur.a_lo** (N.); **udha_l.i_** leap, spring (M.)(CDIAL 2032).

6843.**Image: leaping**: **vet.i** leaping (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 218**); noise (**Kur-icip. 161**); shooting up (**Pur-ana_. 302**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_d.ati < vid.** to cry out loudly (Skt.lex.)

6844.**Image: fish**: **bheda hako** a species of fish (Santali.lex.)

6845.**Homonym**: **bhenta** a word, or phrase with a double, hidden meaning (Santali) (Santali.lex.) **ven.d.e veh-** to answer, reply (Kuwi); **a_na_-bir.dna_** to answer, retort (Kuwi); **ven.d.i** again, once more, further (Te.)(DEDR 5481). **ve.l- (ve.lt-)** to ask; **ve.lt o.l-** to ask a

question (Kol.); **ve_l-** to beg, ask (Nk.); **ve~_d.u** to pray, beg, entreat, ask, wish (Te.); **be_d.uni** to beg, ask, entreat (Tu.); **ve_n.t.u (ve_n.t.i-)** to want, desire, beg, request (Ta.); **ve_t.t.al** desire, begging (Ta.)(DEDR 5528). cf. **vrih- (-t-)** to beg, ask (Kui); **ri_h- (ri_st-), ri_ssali, rih'nai, vih- (vist-)** to beg (Kuwi)(DEDR 5556). **Image: to solicit**: **be_d.u** to wish, to desire; to solicit, to beg, to pray, to entreat, to request (Ka.); **be_d.u** (Tu.); **be_d.uha** soliciting, begging, praying (Ka.lex.) **ve_t.ai** desiring, longing (**Tiruppu. 288**); lovesickness (**Kantapu. Tati_ciyut. 74**); **ve_n.t.u-tal** to listen to with eagerness (**Ain:kur-u. 101**); to beg, entreat, request (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,4,5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_l.-tal** to offer sacrifices (**Patir-r-up. 24,6**)(Ta.lex.) **vrih- (-t-)** to ask, beg (Kui); **ri_h- (ri_st-), ri_ssali, rih'nai, vih- (vist-)** to beg; **vispigat.ai_, wispigat.ayu_, rispagat.asi** beggar (Kuwi)(DEDR 5556). **Talk**: **vatta_-, vat.t.a_** talk, event, thing (Pkt.); **va_t, ba_t** news, matter (P.); **ba_t** talk, matter, thing (Ku.N.B.Or.); id. (Mth.Bhoj.); id. (Aw.H.); **ba_ta** (OMarw.); **va_t** news (G.); **vat-a** history, story, thing (Si.); **bo_ti** word, speech (Pas'.)[cf. **Word**: **we_ri_** speech, language, word (Ash.); **weri** (Kt.); **weri_** (Pr.); ***uer-** in Gk. **eipw** (CDIAL 11327). **vali** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to say, tell, narrate; n. sound (Ta.); **valli** to bark (Kor.); **vallih-** to call, invite (Go.)(DEDR 5283). cf. **oli** sound (Ta.)(DEDR 996).]; **ba_ti** (Nin:g.); **bya_di~_** (Wot..); **ba_ti** (Gaw.S.); **ba_t** (Bshk.Tor.Phal.); **ba_th** (K.)(CDIAL 11564).

6846.**To sew, draw out gold thread**: **osa** to sew, weave; n. sewing, weaving (Kui); **oh'nai** to mesh (Kuwi); **huc** to weave (Kuwi); **o_jna_** to twist, spin (Kur.); **ojjna_** to sew, stitch together (Kurr.); **oje** to twist (Malt.); **ojg.re** to be twisted (Malt.); **r.uc** to plait (Mand..); **r.oc** to plait, sew (Pe.); **var.k** to spin (Go.); **or..ukku** to draw out, as gold thread (Ta.); **or.k** to embroider (Ko.); **wir.k** id. (To.); **nu_lod.u** a spindle (Tu.); **od.uku, vad.uku** to spin (Te.); **oc-/os-** to sew (Nk.); **vad.u_ya_na_** to twist a rope (Go.); **vad.d.a_na_, vad.ita_na_** to spin (Go.); **wadi_ta_na_** to twist or twirl fibre into a thread (Go.)(DEDR 1012). **u_yate_** is woven (Skt.); **u_yati, uyyati** (Pali); **u_janu, ujanu** (S.)--deriv. **oja** weaving, texture (S.)(CDIAL 2419). **vayati** weaves (RV.); **va_yati** weaves (Pali); **way, we_** (Pas'.); **bu~_yoi_ki, buyoiki** to weave, knot, plait (Sh.) > **bu** to weave (D..); **biba** to weave (A.); **viyanava_** to weave, plait (Si.); **be_dhna_** to plait, braid, fold (H.)(CDIAL 11300). **buyeni** weaving (Sh.)(CDIAL 11301). **u_ta, uta** woven (Skt.); **vu_ya, vua** (Pkt.); **wu_n^{u}** pp. of **wo_nun** (K.)(CDIAL 2406). **To weave**: **vun.iya** woven (Pkt.); **vun.an.a** weaving (Pkt..); **bun** to weave (Wot.Bshk.); **bulu_m** I plait (Phal. with **l** after **sil** to sew); **bun.n.a_** to weave (WPah.); **wo_nun** to weave (K.); the woof (K.); **un.an.u** to weave (S.); **vun.an., un.un** (L.); **un.na_, bunn.a_** (P.); **bun.an.** yarn put into the shuttle (WPah.); **bun.n.o** to weave (Ku.); **buna_** (B.); **bun.iba_** (Or.); **bunal** (Bhoj.); **bunna_** (H.)(CDIAL 11773). **To wear**: **pun-ai** to dress, put on, adorn, make ready, wear, make, form (Ta.); **punayuka** to put on, undertake (Ma.)(DEDR 4340). **pu_n.nu_l, pu_n.u_l** sacred thread (Ta.Ma.); **pu_n.** to put on, wear, become entangled (Ta.); **pu_n.uka** to put on (as cloth, ornaments); **pu_n.pu** girdle, ornament (Ma.)(DEDR 4361). **To braid**: **pin-n-u** to weave, plait, braid, lace, knit, entwine, bind (Ta.); **pan-n-u** to weave (Ta.); **pinnuka** to plait, twist, wreath (Ma.); **pin** weave (basket); (hair) is matted (To.); **pannap** to weave (To.); **pandna_** to roll and twist together filaments into threads (Kur.); **pinning** to be twisted (Br.)(DED 4207). **vina_ti** weaves (Pali); **vin.an.a** weaving (Pkt.); **bhi_nim** I knit (Kal.); **binik** to knit, weave, twist, contrive a plot (Kho.); **bin.n.a_** to weave (P.); **bina_na** to plait, braid (B.); **binna_** to weave (H..); **bina_i** (OMarw.); **van.vu~** (G.); **vin.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 11773).

6847.**Darbha grass**: **vir..ar-kat.t.u** house thatched with **vir..al** grass; **vir..ar--ku_rai** roof of **vir..ai** grass; **vir..ar-pa_y** mat made of **vir..al** grass; **vir..al-kat.t.i** one who plaits darbha grass; **vir..al** darbha grass (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 9,7**); a kind of sedge; cuscus grass (andropogon muricatus)

(Ta.); **vet.t.i-ve_r** cuscus grass (Ta.); **vir..a_l** a vermifuge plant, erycibe paniculata or murraya; embelia ribes (Ma.); **bir..il** name of a plant (Ka.); **vid.avali, vat.t.i, vat.t.i-ve_ru** cuscus grass, a. muricatus (Te.); **vid.an:ga_** embelia ribes (Skt.)(DEDR 5428). **vi_ran.a** the fragrant grass andropogon muricatum (MBh.Pkt.); **viran.a** (Skt.); **bi_ran.a** a. muricatum (Pali); **bi_rn** (WPah.); **bena_** (B.); **bi_ran.a, ben.a_, biren** a. muricatum, a. squamosum(Or.); **bena_** a. muricatum (H.); **viran.a** a kind of fragrant root (G.); **iran.** the shrub clerodendrom philomoides (M.)(CDIAL 12057). cf. **mut.i-var..ai** cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus (Ta.); **mud.i-va_l.a, mud.d.ela, mud.yala, mud.yela** a. muricatus (Te.)(DEDR 4924). **ba_l.a, ba_la, va_l.a, va_ra, mud.i-va_l.a** androlpogon schoenanthus (Ka.)(DEDR 5374). **va_laka** a kind of andropogon (VarBr.S.); **va_ro** andropogon grass (S.); **va_l.o** (G.); **va_l.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 11574).

6848.**Fear**: **vidar** to fear (Kt.); **bid.arai** (OAw.)(CDIAL 11732). **vitappu** trembling, agitation, haste; **vitarppu** fear; **vitalai** trembling, shivering; **vitar-u** (**vitar-i-**) to tremble, be agitated, be shaky; trembling, shaking, agitation; **vitir (-v-, -nt-)** to shake, shiver; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to tremble, quiver, be afraid, shake, brandish as a sword, shake out, throw off; **vitirppu** trembling, shaking, shivering from fear, tremor, fear; **vituppu** trembling, tremor, haste, hurly-burly; **vitumpu (vitumpi-)** to tremble, hasten; trembling; **vetirppu** fear, trembling, confusion, a symptom of anger (Ta.); **vitukkuka** to be overhasty; **vitumpuka** to begin to cry (as children)(Ma.)(DEDR 5399). **bid.l.a_r** a mischievous or nervous bullock (WPah.)(CDIAL 11747).

6849.**Vindictive; hostile**: **vet.ci** theme describing a king's follower wearing **vet.ci** flowers (scarlet ixdora, ixora coccinea) and capturing the cows of the enemy, as an act of war (**Tol. Po. 57**); **vet.ci-k-karantai** theme describing the rescue of cows from the enemies who had captured them (**Tol. Po. 57, Urai**); **vet.cimar-avar** soldiers who capture the cows of the enemy (**Tol. Po. 58, Urai**); **vet.ciyaravam** theme describing the tumult of warriors making preparations to go forth to capture enemy's cows (**Pu. Ve. 1,3**)(Ta.lex.) **veru_** vindictive (S.); **vaira** hostile; enmity (AV.); **ve_ra** enmity (Pali.Pkt.); **ver** enmity, revenge (G.); **vera** hatred (NiDoc.); **veru** enmity (S.); **ve_r** enmity, feud (L.); **be_r** (WPah.)(CDIAL 12142). **vairin** enemy (Mn.); **ve_rin, ve_rika** hostile, revengeful (Pali); **ve_ri, ve_ria** enemy (Pkt.); **be_ri** (Sh.); **veri_** (S.); **ve_ri_** (L.); **veri_** hostile; **veran.** revengeful woman (G.)(CDIAL 12145). **ver-ittal** to be furious (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 30**); **ver-i** anger; frenzy; savagery, wildness; deity (**Tol. Po. 60, Urai**); fear (**Ja_n-a_.59,5**); **ver-i-y-a_t.t.u** dance of a priest possessed by Skanda (**Pu. Ve. 1,21, Talaippu**); **ver-iya_t.t.uppar-ai** drum of **kurici** tract, used in **ver-iya_t.t.u** (**Ir-ai. 1, Pak. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **ven-r-avan-** victor (**Te_va_. 1024,5**); **ven-r-i** victory, triumph (**Kur-al., 546**); **vinni** victory (Ma.); **ven-r-iyan-, ven-r-o_n-** victor (Ta.lex.) **vya_la** malicious (Pali); wicked (AV.); **vya_d.a** malicious (Skt.)(CDIAL 12212). **viruddh** opposition, enmity (P.)(CDIAL 11865). **viruddha** hindered, opposed (R.Pali.Pkt.); **viruddh, biruddh** opposed to, contrary to (P.); **virudu** enmity (Si.)(CDIAL 11864). **biru_t.h** slight anger, displeasure (Ku.)(CDIAL 11869). **ver-i (-pp-, -tt-)** to be drunk, intoxicated, become mad, be frenzied, be furious; toddy, madness, devil; **ver-i** intoxication, fury; **ver-iyan** drunk, furious (Ma.); **ver-i** madness, intoxication, fury, folly, confusion, fear (Ka.); **ver-r-iva~_d.u** madman, lunatic; fem. **ver-r-idi**; **ver-r-i-ni_l.l.u** toddy, spirituous liquor; **ve_r-i_d.i** foolish man; **ve_r-id.incu** to make foolish; **ver-r-i** madness, insanity, lunacy, extreme folly or foolishness (Te.); **vi_r-i_d.i** fool, madman (Te.); **ver-i** foolish, simple; **ver-i a_-** (shaman) to be possessed (Kond.a); **veri_la** madman (Ku^wi); **birr** wild, not tame, shy; **birri_** wildness (Br.)(DEDR 5511). **vit.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to tbe angry; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be very angry, burst into rage (Ta.); **bid.aya** anger, wrath (Ka.); **ber.ga_** misanthrope, unsociable (Kur.)(DEDR 5394). **vet.iyuka** to avoid, loathe; **vet.iccal** loathing (Ma.); **bod.i** to be bored, tired

(Ka.); satiety, loathing, disgust, exhaustion, fatigue; **bod.iyuni** to be satiated, cloyed, be tired, done up; **bod.ipa_vuni** to satiate, exhaust, tire (Tu.)(DEDR 5476). **vekkasa** roughness, unsmoothness, harshness, severity, unkindness, unpleasantness, etc. (Ka.); **bekkasu** nausea, disgust; **bekkasuni** to faint, be tired, feel satiated (Tu.); **vekkasamu** excess, satiety, nausea, repugnance, disgust, dislike, envy, reproach; excessive, extreme, unbearable; **vekkasi** an unbearable, frightful or disgusting person; **vekkasincu** to be unbearable; be envious, envy (Te.)(DEDR 5466). cf. **i_rs.ya_** envy (AV.); **hirs** greed (L.)(DEDR 1615).

6850.**A turn**: **vil.a_** a turn or round in ploughing (**Cilap. 27,230, Arum.**); **vil.a_kkaittal** to plough (**Tiruva_ca. 26,8**); **vil.a_kko_l(l)utal** to plough one turn or round (Ta.lex.)

6851.**Image: horn**: **vis.a_n.a** horn, tusk (AV.); **visa_n.a** horn (Pali.Pkt.) (CDIAL 11977). **vis.a_n.in** horned (MBh.); **visa_n.i** horned (Pkt.); **viseni-ya** 5th day after new or full moon (Si.)(CDIAL 11978). **vit.a_n.am** horn, tusk; **vit.a_n.i** horned-animal; elephant, as tusked (Ta.lex.) **visa_n.a** the horn of an animal (as cow, ox, deer, rhinoceros); **khagga-visa_n.a, miga-visa_n.a, usabha-visa_n.a**; **visa_n.a-maya** made of horn (Pali.lex.) **vis.a_n.a** the horn of any animal; s'r.n:ga, ko_d.u; the tusk of an elephant or boar (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: horn**: **vis.a_n.a** a horn; the tusk of an elephant or boar; **vis.a_n.in** having horns or tusks; any animal having horns or tusks; a bull; an elephant (Skt.lex.) **vica_n.am** horn of an animal (**Na_mati_pa. 235**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6852.**Tree**: **ruk birik, ruk birit** trees; **ruk birit nelte bam berellena?** Did you not take notice of the trees before you settled down? **rol** a large forest tree, terminalia chebula; this tree yields the myrobalans of commerce; **ruhen** a large forest tree, soymida febrifuga; **bir** jungle, forest; **birit** trade, calling, profession (Santali.lex.) **ru_ks.a** tree (Skt.); **rukkha** tree (Pali.Pkt.); **ruccha** (Pkt.); **rucha, lukha** (As'.); **rukh, ruk** (Gypsy); **rukkh** (L.P.); **ru_kh** (Ku.); **rukh** (N.); **rukha** (MB.); **ru_kh** (Bhoj.Aw.H.G.M.); **ru_ku** (Kon:kan.i); **ruka, rika** (Si.); **ru'** (Md.); **rukkhalla** tree (Pkt.); **rikilla** twig (Si.)(CDIAL 10757). **rukkhamu_la** foot of a tree (Pali.Pkt.); **vr.ks.amu_la** (Mn.); **rukmula** (Si.)(CDIAL 10758). **va_rks.a** of trees, wooden (Ka_tyS'r.); **rokhu~** wood, fuel (G.)(CDIAL 10871). cf. **lakut.a** club (Car.); **ruvlo_** stick (Gypsy); **laur** stick (Bi.Mth.)(CDIAL 10875). **vir-aku** firewood, fuel, sacrificial fuel; **vira_y** fuel, firewood (Ta.); **vir-uku** firewood (Ma.); **verg** id. (Ko.); **berkh** id. (To.); **bejakir** dried leaves used as fuel; **biriji** slender piece of firewood (Tu.); **biji** firewood (Kor.); **verkki, vark, vah-k, veh-ki, verk** fuel, stick of firewood (Go.); **ver-gu** (pl. **veRku**) firewood, fuel (Kond.a); **vezgu** (pl. **vesku**) id. (Pe.); **viyke** (pl.) id. (Mand..); **veju, vejgu** (pl. **veska**) id. (Kui); **vegu_** (pl. **veska**), **vegu** (pl. **veska**), **vergu** (pl. **verka**) id.; **weggu, weska** dry wood (Kuwi)(DEDR 5440). **vr.ks.a** tree (RV.); **ma_la_-vaccha** an ornamental shrub or tree (Pali); **vracha** tree (As'.); **vr.e_ha, vrachi** (NiDoc.); **vakkha, vaccha, vuccha** (Pkt.); **bri_c** (Tir.); **bich** pine-tree (Mai.); **buch, buc** plane-tree (Sh.); **pa_i~-bi_ch** pinus excelsa (Sh.); **bi_kh** tree (WPah.); **buk** oak-tree (N.); **bi_k** willow (D..); **bigye~_s** (Dm.)(CDIAL 12067).

6853.**Turpentine; perfume; tree**: **vr.ka** turpentine; a compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles; **vr.ka-dhu_pa** turpentine; a compound perfume; **vr.ka** a tree (Skt.lex.)

6854.**Image: bent**: **vr.kta** in cmpds. 'turned, bent' (RV.); **bruk^{u}** bending of something perpendicular (esp. the backbone) under too heavy a weight (K.); **bi_ka_** crooked (H.)(CDIAL 12066).

6855.**Image: bush**: **bu_t.o, bu_t.i_** bush, flower (S.); **bu_t.a_, bu_t.i_** (L.P.); **buro** thornbush, bramble (Gypsy); **bu_r.o** bush (S.); **but.a_-but.i** shrubs (N.); **bu_t.a_** bush, sprig, flower, plant of chickpea (H.); **bu_t.i_** sprig (H.); **bhu_r.** bush, hedge (Ku.)(CDIAL 9297).

6856.**Big; elder**: **bo_r.a_** big (WPah.); **bad.d.a_** (WPah.H.); **bar.u** (WPah.); **bad.ru** the eldest (WPah.); **bar** (A.); **bar.a** emph. **bad.d.a** (B.Or.); **bar.** (Bi.Mth.Bhoj.H.); **bari_** adj. (OAw.); **bar.ka_** (OAw.); **bar.o** (Mth.); **var.** an elder (G.); **var.u~** big (G.); **va_d.** poet. big (M.); **bod.u** (Md.); **var.i_l** an elder (G.); **vad.i_l** (M.); **vad.ra** big (Skt.); **vad.d.a** (Pkt.); **baro** big, heavy; **borov** big, high, old (Gypsy); **bar.a** big (D..); **wed.d.e gres** noon (Ash.); **bo_r.u** big; **bar.u** (Sh.); **bod.ᵘ**, **bad.u_, bor., bad.d.ᵘ, bad.d.o_, bar.o_** (K.); **vad.o** (S.); **vad.d.a_** (L.P.); **vad.a_** (L.); **bad.a_** (P.); **bar.a_** (P.WPah.OAw.H.); **bad.d.a_** (P.); **bad.d.o** (WPah.); **bar.o** (WPah.Ku.N.)(CDIAL 11225). **vad.d.ayara** very big (Pkt.); **vad.d.a_ra** (Skt.); **vad.ero** too large; headman, ancestor (S.); **vad.era_, bad.era_** large; ancestor (P.); **bar.era_** large, principal (H.); **var.eru~** elderly (G.)(CDIAL 11226). **var.-ha_th** strong (G.)(CDIAL 11229). cf. **pat.t.ail(l)a** village headman (Pkt.); **pat.el** hereditary headman (G.); **pat.e_l** village headman (M.); **pat.t.akila** tenant of royal land (Skt.)(CDIAL 7703). **peruvar** great persons (Ta.); **pira_n** lord, king (Ma.); **pira_n-** lord, king, master, god (Ta.); **peda.ry** period of full-grown youth (16 to 30 years)(Ko.); **pedda** largeness, bigness, greatness; **peddi** a great or older person, elder, senior (Ka.); **perta** very, great, much (Kod..); **perie** elder (Kod..); **hedda** great, large, chief, principal (Ka.); **perddal.** elders; **pedda** great, big, large, long, tall, old, senior, chief, respectable; an elder, superior, head man; **peddi** mother's elder sister (Te.); **perenda_** father's elder brother (Kol.); **pedda** man, male (Nk.); **pernond., berit** big; **bengid.** much, more (Ga.); **par.o_l, persa_, biriya_, beriya** great, big; **perma_** great, large, religious headman of village; **perma** priest; **berhor** big man; **persa pe_n** highest god of the Gonds; **pehara, pehro, behra** big, great; **peddal** headman of village; **pedeya_l** father's elder brother (Go.); **per, peri** elder (of siblings)(Kond.a); **pre_nd.a** father's elder brother; great-grandfather (Kui); **pe_mba** father's elder brother (Mand..)(DEDR 4411).

6857.**A title of chieftains**: **peruma_l.** person of eminence (**Tiv. Ira_ma_nuca. 11**); id. (Ma.); title of Ce_ra king; Vis.n.u; god; **peruma_l.-ko_vil** Vis.n.u temple; little Conjeevaram; **peruma_n-** nobleman, great person; king; god, as S'iva, Vis.n.u (**Kampara_. Nikumpalai. 143**); elder; elder brother (Ta.); **peruma_n** king (Ma.); **peruma_n-at.ikal.** divine being, a term of reverence (**Te_va_. 528,1**; **S.I.I. iii,95**); a title of kings and chieftains; **peruvar** great persons; **perumakan-** great man; chief (**Perumpa_n.. 101**); king; arhat (**Cilap. 10,47**); **perumakkal.** the great (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,5**); members of a village assembly, as great men (**S.I.I. iii,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Chief**: **perumutali** chief (**Periyapu. Kan.n.ap. 117**); **peruntaram** a high office (**S.I.I. ii,161,3**); **per-r-am** greatness (**Tiv. Periyati. 10,1,10**); **per-r-i** greatness, esteem (**Tirukko_. 373, Urai.**); acquisition, boon (**Kampara_. Cavari. 8**); **per-r-u** bigness, greatness (**Tol. Col. 305**); **peruntakai** noble-minded person (**Net.unal. 106**); great beauty (**Pu. Ve. 6,30**); **peruntalai** headman; **peruntan-mai** high dignity, noble character; **peruntan-am** an office of the state under Co_r..a government (**S.I.I. ii,222**); **peruco_r-u** sumptuous feast given by a king to the generals of his army (**Akana_. 233**); **peruco_r-r-unilai** theme of a king giving feast to his soldiers on the eve of battle (**Tol. Po. 63**); **peruco_r-r-uvaci** id. (**Cilap. 25,144**); **perun:kut.i** noble family (**Cilap. 20, 57-8**); **perun:kut.iya_t.t.am** village headship (**I_t.u, 3,5,6**); **perun:kut.i-va_n.ikar, perun:kut.iyar** an ancient caste of merchants (**Cilap. 2,76**)(Ta.lex.) **perumat.ai** food offering to a deity (**Periyapu. Kan.n.app. 19**) (Ta.lex.) **Large army**: **perumpat.ai** large army (Ta.); **perbad.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Mt. Me_ru**: **peruvarai** Mt. Me_ru (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **Gift of valuable offerings**: **perumpat.ai** theme describing the exploits of a hero and inscribing them

on a nat.u-kal (**Tol. Po. 60**); theme describing the gift of valuable offerings to a nat.u-kal (**Tol. Po. 60, Urai**); **perumpattu** land, the proprietary right of which lies in the hands of the government; **perumpati** town surrounded by villages (Ta.lex.)

6858.**To shrink**: **ot.t.u** to shrink, contract; **ot.t.al** contraction, shrinking (Ta.); **ot.t.uka** to be lean, (cheeks) become hollow, be wrinkled (Ma.)(DEDR 960).

6859.**Wither**: **mla_na** withered (MBh.); shrivelled (Car.); **mila_n.a** weak, colourless (Pkt.); **blan** a kind of barley (Kho.)(CDIAL 10385). cf. **pi.l** weakly; **pi.l(n)** a weakling; fem. **pi.ly** (Ko.); **pu.ly** a good-for-nothing fellow (To.); **pi_li** dry,thin, light (Tu.); **pi_la** thin, lean, slender, stunted, dried, shrunken; **bu_li** worthless, pithless (Te.); **bi_li** very tired, exhausted, emaciated (Kui)(DEDR 4228). **mla_payati** makes wither (AV.); **mila_pe_ti** id. (Pali); **bleieik** (Kho.); **ma_valavi_tu** pres.part.nom.sg. (OM.); **malavenava_** to wither (Si.)(CDIAL 10386). **mla_yati** withers, is exhausted (S'Br.); **mila_yati** withers (Pali); **mila_ai, mila_i** fades (Pkt.); **bleiik**, pp. **blaidu** to wither, fade (Kho.); **malaya** to fade (Si.)(CDIAL 10387). **wre_i, wle_i** flour (Ash.); **bre_i, bre_** (Wg.); **bre** (Kt.); **ble_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 10388). **va_l.n.e~** to dry, become lank and meagre, dry and waste (M.); **vwa_rali** to wither; **va_y- (-it-)** to dry up, (flowers) to fade, to become dry, wither; **va_r-- (-it-)** to fade or wither (as flowers in the sun)(Kond.a); **va_d.u** to fade, wither (Te.); **va_d.-** to shrivel (Pa.); **va_rta_na_** to wither (Go.); **ba_d.uni** to fade, shrivel, wither; **ba_d.i** faded, withered; **ba_d.an:kelu, ba_d.antelu** withering, leanness, dejection, paleness, decay (Tu.); **ba_d.u** to wither, fade as flowers (Ka.); **va.r-- (va.r-y-)** to wither (Ko.); **va_t.uka** to become lean, fade, wither, pine away, lose colour (Ma.); **va_t.u** to wither, fade, dry up; faded flower (Ta.)(DEDR 5342).

6860.**Mat-maker**: **me_tri, me_tre'esi** mat-maker (Kuwi); **me_dara, me_dari** a basket-maker (Te.); **me.de** man of caste who make baskets and leaf-umbrellas and play drums at ceremonies (Kod..); **me_da, ma_dara** basket-maker (Ka.); **me_taravar, me_tavar** bamboo-worker (Ta.)(DEDR 5092). **ve_traka_ra** worker in cane (R.); **betara_, betura_, betera_** act of weaving cane strips on the rafters of a thatch (Or.)(CDIAL 12102). **Cane, willow**: **be~t** willow (L.); **be~t** cane (**beteri** basket-work)(A.)(CDIAL 12101). **Willow**: **ve_ta** cane, reed (Skt.)[**-t-** is old in **vae_ti** willow (Avestan)]; **wei**, **wye_** willow (Pas'.); **; beu, be_l, ber** (Kal.); **ba_** (Bshk.); **bei~** (Sh.); **bi~_** (P.); **beidi** a tree branches of which are used for basket making (WPah.); **bi_k** willow (D..); **we_u** willow (Pas'.); **we_u_** (Pas'.); **wi_u** (Shum.); **be_u, byeu** (Gaw.); **biu_** a particular kind of tree (Tor.); **beu, beve** willow (Sh.); **byo~_** willow (Sh.)(CDIAL 12097). **bi_on., biho_n., bhi_yo_n.** willow (Phal.)(CDIAL 12098). **here** to scrape, shave (Ka.); **perevuni** to be peeled, scraped (Tu.); **berad.u** bark, rind, shell; **barad.u** bark of a tree (Te.)(DEDR 4417). **Cane, reed; rope**: **ve_tra** large reed (Skt.); **vetta** cane (Pali); **vetta, vitta** (Pkt.); **bet, be~t** willow (L ?< WPah.); **bet** cane (P.Ku.N.); **be~t** (**beteri** basket-work)(A.); **bet** cane (B.); **beta** (Or.); **be~ti_** rope of stems of cytisus cajan (Bi.); **be~tr.i_** id. (Mth.); **be~t** calamus rotang, rattan (Mth.Bhoj.); **beta** cane, reed (OAw.); **bet, be~t** cane (H.); **vet** (M.); **veya, ve_** (Si.); **net.ru** ratan cane (S.); **netar** (G.)(CDIAL 12101). **ve_tra_gra** point of a reed (Sus'r.); **vettagga** cane-top, bamboo-tip (Pali); **veyaga** top of bamboo-cane used as a vegetable (Si.)(CDIAL 12103). **ve_asa, ve_dasa** calamus rotang, rattan (Pkt.); **ve_tasa** (Pali); rattan, reed (RV.); **wie~s** willow (Ash.); **we_s'** (Pas'.); **wya~_s'** (Gmb.); **bisa** salix babylonica (K.); **bi_s** (L.); **bai~s** salix tetrasperma (N.); **bigye~_s** willow (Dm.)**; ve_d.asa, ve_d.isa** rattan cane (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12099). **be~t** a cane (Santali.lex.) **helta** a young bamboo shoot; **bata** strip of bamboo; **haiar** pointed piece of bamboo; **pet.ara** round bamboo basket; **har.ka** large bamboo basket; **pat.a** a mat; **mat pat.ia**

bamboo mat; **mat catom** bamboo umbrella (Santali.lex.) cf. **pe_r..a** basket of reeds or of bamboo slips (Ma.)(DEDR 4442).

6861.**Bamboo**: **ned.ilu** a kind of bush (?Tu.)(DEDR 3740). **net.t.il** bamboo; **net.il** length; bamboo [**net.il pat.utta ven:ka_n-am : Pa_rata. Ve_t. 10**; cf. ven:ka_n--vel.i = arid land, desert (Ta.)]; length; long vowel, net.t.er..uttu, opp. to kur-il (**Tol. Po. 315**; **Tol.Er..ut. 41**); **net.t.uyir** long vowel, uyir net.il (**Nan-. 126**); **net.ituyir-ttal** id. (**Net.unal. 163**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mat** a bamboo; **mat caole** husked bamboo seed; **mahle bhajan** bamboo ware (Santali.lex.) cf. **vetir** bamboo (Ta.)(DEDR 5485). **net.t.u** stalk, peduncle (Ta.); **et.t.u, et.t.i** footstalk of a leaf or fruit (Ma.)(DEDR 2925). **Bamboo, reed**: **bel.u** reed, pipe; **bol.u** id. (Kho.)(CDIAL 12091). **bel.u** basket (Kho.); **vella_, bella_** place abounding in grass or reeds (P.)(CDIAL 12137). **ve_d.u** reed, bamboo (Skt.); **ve_l.u** bamboo (Pali); **ve_lu, ve_luya** bamboo (Pkt.); **bel.u** reed, pipe (Kho.)(**bol.u** reed, pipe X **nol. < nad.a**); **vi_r, vi_r^{u}** the white willow (K.); **beur.** a thin bamboo (B. < **ber.u**); **vel.u_** bamboo (M.); **vel.u** bamboo (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12091). **ve_n.u** reed, bamboo (RV.TS.Pali.Pkt.); **ben.ua_** a slender species of bamboo (Or.); **ben** reed, bamboo, pipe (H.); **ven.** flute (G.); **ven.u_** reed, bamboo (M.); **un.a** bamboo (Si.)(CDIAL 12096). **bena_** bamboo (H.); **vain.ava** consisting of bamboo (S'Br.)(CDIAL 12139). **Bamboo**: **ve_r..am** bamboo; European bamboo reed; kaus; sugar-cane (Ta.); a reed, esp. arundo tibialis and bambusa baccifera (Ma.); **ve_y** bamboo (Ta.); **ve_yal** short-sized bamboo (Ta.)(DEDR 5541). **Bamboo**: **vle_ka** a thin strip of bamboo (Kui); **le_kin** strips of bamboo (Pe.)(DEDR 5557). **lukui gha~s** arundinella (Santali.lex.) **ve_r..ampar** pole-dancers (Ta.Ma.); **velamba(ga)** (Pkt.); **velambaka** jester, buffoon (BHSk.)(DEDR 5543). **va_rai** bamboo; pole for carrying loads; rafter, beam (Ta.lex.) **Spiny bamboo**: **ve_ral** small bamboo, spiny bamboo; **vetir, vetiri, vayir** bamboo (Ta.); **vedyr** (Ko.); **bidir(u), bidru, bidaru** (Ka.); **beduru** (Tu.); **veduru** (Te.); **vedur** (Kol.Nk.); **vedri** (Pa.); **vedre** (Ga.); **vedir, veduri, vedu_r, vaddur** (Go.); **vedru dubu** tall bamboo tree (Kond.a)(DEDR 5485). cf. **d.e_r(u)** tender bamboo (Kond.a)(DEDR 5485). **vetiram** bamboo (**Cilap. 13,157**)(Ta.lex.) **barua** a kind of grass like sugarcane (Pkt.); **baru_** the writing-reed calamus scriptorius (M.); a species of grass (S.); a kind of coarse grass (P.); a tall grass or reed, species of saccharum (used for pens), arundo karka or calamus scriptorius (H.); **baro** id. (H.); **baru** a reed (G.); **baror.u~** reed-stick (G.)(CDIAL 9151). cf. **ki_caka** a kind of hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind), arundo karka (Skt.)(DEDR 1515).

6862.**Image: line, row**: **po~_th, pai~th, po~th** row (K.); **pan:kti** group of five (AV.); row, troop (Mn.); **panti** line, row (Pali); **pam.ti_, pam.tiya** (Pkt.); **pa~_t, pa~_ti, pa~_t^{i}** line, row, turn (Ku.); **pa~_ti** line, row (N.A.); id., heap (B.); row, necklace (Mth.); **pa~_ta_** roadside trees (Mth.); **pa~_t, pa~_t^{i}** row (Bhoj.); **pa~_ti_** row (Aw.); party, side, share, quota (G.); **pa~_t, pa~_ti, pa~_tu** row (H.); **pa~_t, pa_t, pa~_th, pa_th** row (M.); **peta** line, row; **patta**, pl. **pati** side (e.g. of road)(Si.)(CDIAL 7646). cf. **panti, pant** bowstring (Go.); **ponti** id. (Kond.a); **pan.ti** id. (Pe.); **pan.te** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3923). **panti** row, order, series, line (**Kampara_. Varaik ka_t.ci. 13**) (Ta.lex.) **Troop; smallest division of an army**: **pan:kti** troop (Mn.); **pa~_t^{i}** row of people (G.); **pati** party (Si.)(CDIAL 7646). **panti** line of persons seated for dining; **pantiyar** persons of the same group (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_ci_. 1**); **patti** row, train, column, rank, range, file, colonnade, series; class; arrangement; division; garden beds in rows; established rule or custom; the smallest division of an army = 1 chariot, 1 elephant, 3 horses, 5 soldiers; **patti-pa_lan-** head of five or six infantry soldiers (**Cukkirani_ti, 73**)(Ta.lex.)

6863.**A float; round; ball**: **pontu** a float, ball of wood or pith, tennis ball (Ma.); **pond-** to be raised, bounce (of a ball)(Kod..)(DEDR 4522). **pantu** ball, roll as of string or thread (Ta.); ball of wood or pith (Ma.); **banti** a ball (Te.)(DEDR 3925). **Pith, sola**: **ben.d.u, ban.d.u** cork, pith (Ka.); **ven.t.u** the hollowness of a thing, as of a tube, pipe or cane; **ver-u, ver-r-u** empty, void (Ta.); cf. **bar-e** (Ka.); **ben.d.a_gu** to become like mere pith, to lose one's strength, to faint etc.; **ben.d.u kasa** a tall annual plant, aeschynomene indica, aeschynomene aspera; **ben.d.ubatta_su** the sweetmeat batta_su when hollow; **ben.d.e_r.., ban.d.e_r..** to float; to lose one's strength, to faint; **ben.d.o_le** a hollow ear-o_le of metal; **ben.e** a plug; a stopple, a cork (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ven.t.u (ven.t.i-)** to dry as in the sun, become withered, be exhausted, be in great want, hanker; n. hollowness as of a pipe, a disease which causes hollowness in trees, sugar-cane, sola-pith (Ta.); **ven.t.-elpu** an old bone (Ma.); **ben.d.u** the white and ligh corky wood of the ben.d.u kasa, used in making hats, etc., cork, pith, a soft, light, useless substance (Ka.); **ben.d.u** pith; a light and spongy plant growing in water, aeschynomene aspera; thinness, leanness, lightness; thin, light, emaciated; **bon.d.u** pith (Tu.); **ben.d.u** aeschynomene indica; (inscr., p.51) soft, powerless (Tu.); **bhe~d.** pith (M.)(DEDR 5480). **van.t.a** stem (Pali.lex.) **bila** hollow; **bilan. khan.ati** to hollow (Pali.lex.)

6864.**Ship**: **val.l.iyam** ship (Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **val.l.am** boat made of trunk of a tree, canoe (**Kampara_. At.caku. 28**); **vallam** ola basket (Ta.); **val.l.am** canoe, boat of one trunk, large bamboo basket (holding 200-400 par-a of rice); **vallam** large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal (Ma.); **pol.m** (obl. **pol.t-**) a bamboo vessel (To.); **valm** (obl. **valt-**) round grain-storage basket (Ko.)(DEDR 5315). **Boat**: **plava** a medium-sized boat (Jain.Skt.)

6865.**Image: ola basket**: **poti** ola basket used as a cup in eating and drinking; **poti-tal** to contain, hold (**Tirukko_. 46**); **put.t.il** baling basket (Ta.lex.) **Images: a cup or hollow; salutation**: **pod.a, put.a** a cup or hollow formed by folding, especially that formed by joining the palms of the hands in token of respect; **pod.a mad.ike, pod.avad.ike** to cause to salute respectfully; **pod.a mad.u, pod.avad.u** to join the palms of the hands into a cup (and thus to lift them up towards the forehead in token of respect), to make obeisance, to salute respectfully (Ka.); **por-ai** anything that is hollow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Catamaran; float**: **vo_d.hum** inf. of **vahati**; **vo_d.hr.** carrying, bringing (Pa_n..); draught horse (RV.); bridegroom, husband (Mn.); **vahya** to be carried (A_s'vS'r.); **bojjha_** load (P.)(CDIAL 11465). **bohita, boita, buita** ship (Or.); **vo_hitta** ship (Skt.); conveyance, boat (Pkt.); **bo_hitta** ship (Pkt.); **bohit, bauhit** boat (H.); **vahitra** boat (Skt.)(CDIAL 11461). **pota** vessel (Pali) (Pali.lex.) cf. **po_ta** boat (MBh.); **po_ta_ra** (BHSkt.); **pot** boat (Ku.); ***plo_tra** boat (Skt.); **plu** float (Skt.)(CDIAL 9632). cf. **o_t.am** boat, ferry-boat (**Tiva_.**); raft, float, vessel of any kind (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **u_d.ha** carried, moved (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **u_d.ha** drawn, married (Pkt.); **vu_l.ha, vul.ha** drawn (Pali)(CDIAL 2400). **ul.umpa** catamaran; cf. **paccari_** id. (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **vul.ha, vu_l.ha, ul.umpa** a float (pp. of **vahati**; pass. **vuyhati**; but may be **vi + u_l.ha**) carried away (Pali); **ul.umpa** a raft, a float (Pali.lex.) **Raft**: **bol.a** to float (Kor.); **pulampuni** to set afloat (Tu.); **pula_vuni** to float; **pulapa_vuni** to cause to float (Tu.)(DEDR 4321). **pun-al, pun-ai** water, flood, river (Ta.)(DEDR 4338). **Catamaran**: **pun.alu** floating; **pun.aluni, punaluni** to float (Tu.); **pun.ai** raft, float (**Kur-al., 1134**); boat, vessel, ship (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.)(DEDR 4321). **pun.ai-k-kat.t.ai** catamaran (Ta.lex.) cf. **pun.ari** sea (**Tiv. Periyati. 8,6,5**)(Ta.lex.) **pol.e** to roll, roll about, move to and fro (Ka.) (DEDR 4320). **Float, raft**: **ho_d.a** raft, boat (Skt.); **hor.i_, hola_** canoe, raft (H.); **hor.i_** boat (G.); **hod.i_** canoe made of hollowed log (M.)(CDIAL 14174). **Raft, float**: cf. **ud.upa** raft (MBh.); **ul.umpa** raft (Pali); **ud.uva** boat (Pkt.); **ur.u** boatman (Or.); **or.vu~** small boat (G.); **od.i** boat (Si.); **oruva**

boat, canoe (Si.)(CDIAL 1695). **uru** schooner, sloop, small vessel (Ta.); **uru, uruvu** vessel, ship (Ma.)(DEDR 659). cf. **tut.ippu** boating stick (Ta.); **tut.uppu** paddle (Ma.); **tud.upu** oar (Ka.)(DEDR 3299). **ut.u** oar, boatman's pole (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **Boat**: **pota, poya, poyavahan.a, vahan.a, pavahan.a** or **ja_n.apat.t.a** a sea-going vessel; a large ship; **pavahan.a** a merchant ship (Jain.Skt.) **Boat; ship**: **pot** boat (Ku.); **po_ta** boat (MBh.); **po_ta_ra** (BHSkt.)(CDIAL 9032). cf. **vaheta_, baheta_** carrying loads (P.); **bahita_** voyage (N.); **bahita, bohita, buhita** boat (MB.); **bohita, boita, buita** [sanskritized as **vo_hitta** ship (Skt.); conveyance, boat; **bo_hittha** ship (Pkt.); **bohit, bauhit** boat (H.)](CDIAL 11461). **po_ta** a ship, raft, boat; **po_ta-dha_rin** the master of a vessel; **po_ta-plavah.** mariner, seaman; **po_ta-bhan:gah.** a ship-wreck; **po_ta-raks.ah.** the rudder of a boat or ship; **po_ta-van.ija** sea-faring merchant; **po_ta-va_hah.** a rower, steersman; **po_tya_** a multitude of boats; **po_tram** a boat, ship (Skt.lex.) **po_ta-va_kan-** boatman (**Can.. Aka.**); **po_tam** vessel, ship, boat (**po_tan:ko n.et.un tan-ip poruvil ku_mpot.u : Kampara_. Pal.l.ipat.ai. 68**)(Ta.lex.)

6866.**Image: bird**: **pot.t.a, pot.a, potha, po_ta** bird (Kuwi); **pot.a** id. (Kui); **put.i** id. (Mand..); **pot.i** id. (Pe.Kond.a)(DEDR 4489). **pu_t^{u}** young chick; **po_to_** bird (K.); **pot.a_** unfledged bird, young of animal (H.); **powa_li** young of animal or bird (A.); **pothilo** young of a bird (Ku.); **pothi** hen bird (N.)(CDIAL 8399). **bo_da** young of bird (Te.)(DEDR 4587). **bo.ri** dove (Kol.); **bo_r.a** id. (Pa.); **bod.e** pigeon (Go.); **bo_d.e** dove (Go.)(DEDR 4602). **pr.i_ska pot.a** a kind of bird; **pir.ska** sparrow (Kuwi); **pr.ih put.i** a small bird (Mand..); **piccuka** sparrow (Te.); **piske** id. (Ga.Go.)(DEDR 4190).

6867.**Young of an animal**: **po_tah.** the young of any animal, cub, colt, foal etc.; a young warrior; **po_taka** the young of an animal; a young plant (Skt.lex.) **po_ttu** male of animals, especially cattle, tigers, deer (**Tol. Po. 597**); id. (Ma.); **po_tu** id. (Te.); **po_ttu** male of peafowl, herons and some other birds (**Tol. Po. 598**); male of aquatic animals as crocodile etc. (**Tol. Po. 597**); sapling (**Tol. Po. 580**); tender branch or shoot of a tree; **po_takam** young of animals (Ta.lex.) **pat.t.i** son; **pat.uci** a young one (Ta.); **pad.ati** woman; **pad.d.e** young boy (Ka.); **pad.a~ti, pad.a~tuka** woman (Te.); **pad.ucu** girl; young, youthful; **pad.ucu~d.u** boy; **pat.t.i** a child (Te.); **pad.as** boy, son (Kol.); **pad.ic** boy (Pa.)(DEDR 3840). **bat.u** boy (esp. a young Brahman), term applied contemptuously to an adult (MBh.); **bat.uka** (Skt.)[?Mu./IE origin; cf. interjections: **bata** wretch (RV.); **ba_la** fool, child; **bala_** youngest sister (Skt.); **ba_ro_** fool (Latin); **bata, bat., bal.a_** (RV.); **ba_l** (AV.); **ba_, ba_da** (Avestan)]; **bad.u, bad.ua** boy (Pkt.); **bar.ua_** caste of inferior Brahmans, cheat (Ku.); **bar.u** a Brahman title (B.); **bar.u** servant (Or.); **bar.ua_** Brahman boy, pupil (H.); **bad.u_u** (OG.); **bar.vo** Brahman boy who is being initiated (G.)(CDIAL 9121). **ba_d.uva~_** pl. poor simple little children (G.); **ba_d.huva~_** id. (G.); **ba_r.a_** boy, young man (Pas'.); **ba_r.i_** girl friend (Pas'.); **bariya_** widow's illegitimate son (A.); **ba~_ri** widow (A.)(CDIAL 9124). **paital** boy (Ta.); **paital** child (Ma.); **haykal.u** male or female children; **hayda** a boy (Ka.); **paida** boy, child (Te.); **bed.d.a-peyya_** young cow (**bed.d.a** female); **pedi_** girl; **peda_** id., child; **peda_l** child, children; **pe_d.al** son, boy; **pe_d.i** girl (Go.)(DEDR 3939). **bit.t.a** boy (Pkt.); **bit.t.i_** girl (Pkt.); **be_t.i_** lamb (Phal.); **bi_t.h-cod** one guilty of incest with daughter (K.); **bet.o** boy (S.); **bet.i_** girl (S.L.P.Ku.N.); daughter (H.Marw.G.M.); **bet.a_** boy (P.A.OAw.M.); son (B.Mth.); **bet.o** boy (Ku.N.g.); **bet.i** slave-girl (A.); daughter (B.); **bet.ua_** boy (Mth.); **bet.ia_, bet.i** daughter (Mth.); **bit.iya_** id. (OAw.H.); **be~d.u_** small and stout (of man or beast)(M.) (CDIAL 9238). **pat.ava_ < bharwa_** (U.) rascal (Ta.lex.)

6868.**Image: fish**: **pot.t.ukka_rai** a kind of fish (Ta.lex.) **pottai** a fish; **potti** murrel (**Kuruku_rppal.l.u**); **potiyan-kel.ir-u** a kind of fish (**Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u. 16**); **pe_ttai** globe-fish genus, tetrodon; globe-fish brown, tetrodon nigropunctatus; gum-boil; bloated belly (Ta.lex.) **pro_s.t.hi_** the fish cyprinus pausius (Bhpr.); **pro_s.t.hika_** c. sophore (Skt.); **put.hi** a kind of small fish (A.); **pu_t.hi, pu_t.i** (B.); **put.hi, put.i** a kind of carp (Or.); **pot.hi_** a small fish (Mth.); **po~t.hi_, pot.i_** the carp c. pausius (H.)(CDIAL 9020). **potiyan--kel.ir-u** a kind of sfish (**Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: shoal of young fish**: **pona_** young fish (A. also 'affectionate term of address to a child)(A.B.); ***po_na** young (Skt.); **poi** shrimp (Or.); **pova_** young snake (M.); **pothro** young tree, bush (N.); **po_ta, po_taka** young of animal or plant (MBh.); **po_a** young snake, child (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8399). **po_ta_dha_na** shoal of young fish (Va_sar.); **pahun.a_, pahun.i, pohan.a_** shoal of young fish (Or.)(CDIAL 8401). **poha_r** collection of young fish (Mth.)(CDIAL 8402). cf. **po_ra** child, little boy, little girl, young and inexperienced person (Ka.); **po_ra, po_re** lad; **po_ri** lass (Tu.); young of pig; chicken (Go.)(CDIAL 4603). cf. **po~ga_** young snake, shoot (M.)(CDIAL 8394). **bot.la ce~_pa** a sort of fish, sparus (Te.); **bot.t.e** species of fish; jimt.a fish (Go.); **bo_tte_, bot.e ki_ke** kind of fish; **pot. ki_ke** species of fish (Skt. **rohita**)(Go.); **bot.u min** a kind of fish (Pe.)(DEDR 4498). **pr.thuka** boy, young of any animal (Skt.); **prathuka** young of an animal (Skt.); **puthuka** child (Pali); **pil.u, pil.a_** young of an animal (Si.); **poha_** any large non-carnivorous domestic animal, pl. cattle (H.) (CDIAL 8360). cf. **putra** son (RV.); **putta** son (Pali.Pkt.); **put** (N.B.); **pu_t** (Bhoj. H.G.M.)(CDIAL 8265). **puto** little son, small fruit (Ku.); **puta_** son (Or.); **putraka** little son (RV.); **puttaka** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 8266). **pautra** son's son (AV.); **potra_, pota_** (As'.); **putur^{u}** (K.); **pot.ro** (S.); **po_tra_** (L.); **pot, potra_, potta_** (P.); **pot.l.r.u** young grandson (WPah.); **pota_** son's son (B.H.)(CDIAL 8416). **porul.** son (**ta_rakan-aip porutu pon-r-u vitta porul.in-ai mun- pat.aittukanta pun-itan-** : **Te_va_. 622,9**)(Ta.lex.)

6869.**Image: fly**: **phut** fly (Bshk.); **phit** mosquito (Bshk.); **phutto** fly (Phal.); **phutti** mosquito (Phal.)(CDIAL 9085). **pir-ukku** gnat, mosquito (Ma.); **puriki** mosquito (Kod..); **porki, pork, purki, por.ki, par.ki_** louse (Go.); **pug^{u}ngi_, pugungi_** midge (Kur.); **putgi** sand-fly (Malt.)(DEDR 4203). **puttika_** a kind of bee; **pauttika** the honey from such bees (Skt.); **po_nta** a great fly (Ma.); **potte** any winged insect, bee (Kol.); large flying insect (Nk.); **potta** large insect (Pa.)(DEDR 4518). cf. **phadiyu~** value of 4 pies only (G.); **phadya_** small copper coin, a paisa_ (M.); **phaddar.** worthless (P.)(CDIAL 9048). cf. **patan:ga** insect (MBh.)(CDIAL 7721). **bhusn.d.i, busn.d.i** small fly (Santali.lex.)

6870.**Udder**: **pod.um** udder (probably mistake for **podum**)(Kol.); **podmu** id. (Ga.Kond.a.Kuwi); **podmu_, ponna** id. (Kuwi); **poti** udder (Ta.); **podu~gu, poduvu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4503). **u_dhas-**, nom. **u_dhar**, gen. **u_dhnah** n. udder (RV.); **u_ha** breast (Pkt.); **wuy^{u}** udder (K.); **ohu** (S.); **uha_r** udder of animals; **uha_riba** to have the udders swell (A.); **oyar** breast; **oyar chor.al** milk to come into the breast before giving birth (Bhoj.);[cf. **cot.t.u** to fall in drops (Ta.); **co_d. co_d.** (to drip slowly) drop by drop (Go.); **cot.l.** a drop (Ko.); **cut.** a drop (Br.); **cut.t.ing** to drip; **cur.ing, cur.e_nging** to get soaked (Br.)(DEDR 2835)]; **voha** breast, udder (OM.); **u_r., u_r** udder (Wg.); **ire** (Pr.); **wo_d.** (Wot..); **o_r.e** (Shum.); **wo_r.a** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 2403). **i_t** udder (Dm.)(CDIAL 2404). **audhasa** contained in the udder (BhP.)(CDIAL 2568). **an.d.uar** udder; **cao~t.ia, campt.ahi** small udder (Santali.lex.)

6871.**Image: boar**: **bhator. sukri** a huge wild boar with large tusks (Santali.lex.) **po_trin** a hog, boar (Skt.lex.) **po_ttiri** < **po_trin** hog, pig (Ta.lex.) **Hedgehog**: **put.ati** envelops, enfolds (Skt.); **puru** to hide (Pr. > **put.** hidden (Psht.); **pur.ia-pus** hedgehog (Wg.)[hidden tail](CDIAL 8255).

6872.**Missile weapon**: **pottiram** missile weapon (**Ce_tupu. Can:karapa_n.t.i. 41**)< **po_tra**; **po_ttira_yutam** < **po_tra_yudha** (Ta.lex.) cf. **bhin.d.ipa_la** a missile weapon (Skt.); **po_ttaracar** a title of the Pallava kings (**S.I.I. ii,341**)(Ta.lex.) **po_tram** the thunderbolt (Skt.lex.)

6873.**Image: large alligator**: **po_t.i_** a large alligator (Skt.lex.)

6874.**Image: scorpion**: **pot.t.i, pot.t.iya** scorpion; **put.t.a-te_lu** large black scorpion (Te.); **pot.t.e** scorpion (Ga.)(DEDR 4488). **pu_ram** scorpion; centipede; **pu_ra_n-** centipede (Ta.lex.) **Reddish yellow ochre**: **pu_ra_n--ka_vi-k-kal** reddish yellow ochre, as having the colour of a **pu_ra_n-** (Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **pu_ram** gold (Ta.lex.)

6875.**Jeweller's polishing stone**: **pot** jeweller's polishing stone (Bi.)(CDIAL 8403). **pottige** flaming, flame; **pottu** flaming (Ka.lex.) **pot.iyal** punching pin, irumpil tul.ai-po_t.um kamma-k-karuvi; **potta-l-u_ci** id.; **pot.i** to shine (**Cu_t.a_. 5,1**)(Ta.lex.) **po_tra** *cleaning instrument (the Potr.'s soma vessel)(RV.)(CDIAL 8404). **po_tra** the soma vessel (of the Potr.)(**po_tra_d yajam puni_tana : RV. i.15.2; ii.37.4**) (Vedic. lex.) **Purifying**: **po_tana** purifying; sacred, holy; **po_tr.** one of sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called brahman); **po_tram** the office of the Potr. (Skt.lex.) **po_tr.** po_ta_, purifier (RV. ix.67.22)(Vedic.lex.) **po_tti** brahman temple-priest in Malabar; **po_r-r-i** id.; exclamation of praise (**Cilap. 13,92**) ; **po_r-r-icai-ttal** to praise, worship, adore (**Periyapu. Ma_n-akkaca_r-a. 12**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **puna_ti** purifies (RV.)(CDIAL 8277). **Dust, sand**: **po_** clay (Shum.); **pha_u** soil, earth (Kal.); **pa_** manure (L.); **pa~_s** ashes (B.); **pa_u~sa** ashes (Or. **gai~t.ha-pa_u~sa_** ashes produced by burning cowdung); **pa~_su** dust (G.); **pasu** silt, sand (OSi.); **pa_m.s'u** crumbling, soil, dust, sand (AV.); dung, manure (Skt.); **pa_m.s'uka** dust (MBh.); **pam.su** dust, dirt (Pali); dust (Pkt.); **pa_su** dust (Pkt.); **pos'** dust (Gypsy); **po_s'i** sand; **pos'i, pos'ik** earth (Gypsy); **puce** earth, clay (Pr.); **pasila~_** dusty (Wg.); **peres** dust (Kt.); **perce** earth (Pr.); **pa_h** manure of pulverized cow or buffalo dung (L.); **pahor.a_** wooden tool for removing dung (L.); **pa~_s** ashes (B.); **pa~_s**^{i} manure (Aw.); **pa~_su** dust, dung (OH.); **pa~_s** (H.); **pa~_sna_** to manure (H.); **pasa** dust, earth (Si.); **fas** id. (Md.)(CDIAL 8019). **pa_m.s'ula** dusty, sandy (R.); **pa_m.sula** dusty, sandy (S'Br.); **pa_m.sura** (RV.); **pam.sula** dusty (Pkt.); **pam.sulia** made dusty (Pkt.); **pa~_sul** dusty (H.)(CDIAL 8021). **pur..uti** dust, pulverized or fine powder, dry earth (Ta.); dust, earth put to the roots of trees, pollen, rust (Ma.); **pu_r..i** id. (Ma.); **pu_r..ti** dust (Ta.); **pu_r..i** powder, dust, sacred ashes; **pu_ti** ashes, dust, powder (Ta.); **pu_yi** sand; **pu_ti, bhu_ti** ashes (Ma.); **pu.dy** id. (Ko.); **pu.0y** id. (To.); **bu_da, bu_di, bu_du** ashes (Ka.); **hoyige, hoyge** sand (Ka.); **bu.di** ashes (Kod..); **poyye** sand (Tu.); **bu_di** ashes (Tu.); **bu_din:ga, bu_du** ash-coloured (Tu.); **bu_d.ida, bu_di** ashes (Te.); **bu_d.di** ash (Kol.); **bur.di** id. (Nk.); **por.mil, pormil** rubbish (Pa.); **porsi** sweepings (Malt.)(DEDR 4316). cf. **bhu_ti** ashes (Skt.) **To be burnt to ashes**: **bro_d.a (bro_d.i-)** to be burnt to ashes, be scattered (smoke); pl. action **bro_t.ka (bro_t.ki-)**; tr. **bro_t.pa (bro_t.t-)**; **bro_nd.a (bro_ndi-)** to smoulder, be fanned into flame; pl.action **bro_t.ka (bro_t.ki-)**; tr. **bro_t.pa (bro_t.t-)**; ?**bru_d.a (bru_d.i-)** to be scattered (dust, ashes); pl.action **bru_t.ka (bru_t.ki-)**; tr. **bru_t.pa (bru_t.t-)**(Kui)(DEDR 4537). **podoe, podoe podoe** fine, as dust, rain, etc., to fly off, as dust or anything small or light carried by the wind; **podor, podor podor** to reduce to a fine powder or dust, to become powder or dust (Santali.lex.) **Image: particle, powder**: **pot.i** powder, dust, ash, particle, fragment (Ta.); **pot.iyuka** to appear in very minute particles (Ma.); **poyr.** powder, dust (Ko.); **pud.i** powder, dust (Ka.); **pod.i** powder, flour (Kod..); id., dust (Tu.); powder, dust, flour; loose (Te.); **pu_d.** powder (M.)(DEDR 4481). cf. **bod.orka** bubble (Pa.); **bud.ruka** id. (Go.); **bund.ra** (Kond.a); **bud.vel** (Pe.)(DEDR 4485). **To winnow; fight**: **pakkho_d.ai**

sweeps off, makes fall by sweeping, spreads, opens (Pkt.); **pakkho_d.an.a** shaking (Pkt.); **pakkho_lan.a** tripping up (Pkt.); **pachor.n.o** to winnow, dash, strike against a stone, wash (Ku.); **pachr.a_na** to winnow (B.); **pa_chur.iba_** (Or.); **pachor.na_** to winnow (with a basket); **pachor.an** chaff which flies off when winnowing (H.)(CDIAL 8460). **pachan.d.an.u** to winnow, throw violently (S.); **pachan.d.n.a_** to thresh, winnow (P.); **pachan.d.a_** kicking (P.)(CDIAL 8495). cf. **pachar.na_** to be thrown (in wrestling), fall (P.); **pacha_d.n.e~** to throw (in wrestling)(M.)(CDIAL 8493). **pachat.t.n.a_** to defame (P.)(CDIAL 8494). **put.ai** to winnow, thresh, beat, strike; blow (Ta.); **por.c-** to winnow (rice) with long up-and-down strokes to remove the husks after pestling (Ko.); **pur.f- (pur.t-)** to winnow, dashes down, (fever) attacks (To.); **pur.** beating (To.); **pod.e** to strike (Ka.); **pod.ar** to tremble (Ka.); **pod.arpu** trembling, quivering (Ka.); **pod.a** to flutter quickly to and fro (hen with head cut off, persons struggling on ground, mouth in chewing)(Kod..); **pud.epuni, pod.epuni** to winnow, fan (Tu.)(DEDR 4252).

6876.**Image: fencing foil**: **ponti, pontika, pontiya** fencing foil, club of wood (Ma.); **ponti** wooden sword (Ta.)(DEDR 4521). **pud.ipuni** quarrel, fight (Tu.); **pod.ucu** to fight; **po_t.u** battle (Te.); **po_d.u** fight (Ga.); **pod.- (pot.t.-/por.t-)** to hit (not to miss), (rain) to fall (Pe.)(DEDR 4252).

6877.**Image: pack-bullock**: **pot.hi_** beast trained for carrying burdens (S.); riding bullock (L.); pack-bullock, caravan (G.); **pot.hiyo** id. (G.); **pro_s.t.ha** bull (Skt.); **pr.s.t.hava_ha** draught ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 9019). cf. **pro_d.ha** strong, full-grown, skilful (Skt.lex.) **pro_d.ham** (Pa_n.. gan.a); **praud.ha** full of (MBh.); **paribr.d.ha** strong (S'Br.); **pavu_d.ha** firm (Pkt.); **po_d.ha** grown up, capable, clever (Pkt.); **por.ho** very old (S.); **por.a_** stout, robust (Mth.); **por.h(a_) = paur.ha_** (H.); **pod.ha** big (OG.); **pod.ha_** stout, cunning (P.)(CDIAL 9021). **poti-ma_t.u** pack-bull; **poti-y-erutu** id. (**Tan-ippa_. ii,283,487**); **poti** fullness, perfection (**Tacaiva_. 290**); pack, bundle; load, as for a beast; parcel tied in a cloth (**Cilap. 5,112**); miscellaneous goods; treasure (Ta.lex.)

6878.**To wrap; bundle**: **potukku** concealment, secluded place (Ta.); **putappu** warm clothing, blanket (Ma.); **putekka** to cover, wrap oneself in, thatch with palm-leaves, bury (Ma.); **podepu** wearing apparel (Tu.); **podepa_vuni** to cause to put on clothes, dress (Tu.); **podugu, poduvu** to cover, envelope, encircle, set (as a precious stone), imbed (Te.); **poduvu** covering (Te.); **putunk** bundle, knot, knotted string (Br.); **poti** bundle, fastening (Ta.)(DEDR 4509). **putai** hidden treasure, place of concealment; to conceal, bury, hide, cover (Ta.); **putaiyal** being hidden,hidden treasure (Ta.); **putekka** to bury (Ma.); **pottuka** to cover, envelope (Ma.); **pudi** to be hidden or concealed (Ko.); **podun:ku** to hide (Ko.)(DEDR 4509). **purduik** to cover oneself, put on a cloak (Kho.); **porun** to put on, wear (K.)(CDIAL 7835). **mur.hutta_na_** to cover up (Go.); **mur.ih, mur.** to cover (Go.); **mu_g** close up, be closed (mouth, lotus)(Pe.); **mlu_nga** to be covered (Kui)[cf. **mu_t.u** (Ta.)(DEDR 5034)](DEDR 5002). **Burying, treasure**: **pu_d.(u)pu** burying, treasure trove (Te.); **pur** (hole) becomes filled in (Kol.); **pu_r..(u)** to inwrap, insert, cover, bury (Ka.); **hu_r..(u)** to cover, bury; sink into (as a foot into mud), be filled up (as a channel)(Ka.); **pu_r..uka, pu_n.uka** to be buried, stick in the mire (Ta.)(DEDR 4376). **prago_payati** guards; conceals (Skt.); **pot** underground part of a post, deep muddy place (A.); **potiba** to bury, fill up with earth (A.); **po~t** the length of anything buried underground (B.); **pota_, po~ta_, puta_, pu~ta_** to bury (B.); **pota_** foundation (Or.); **poriba_, putiba_** to bury (Or.)(CDIAL 8474). **To store up, treasure up; to bury**: **poti-vai** to keep a treasure underground (**Ku_l.appa. Ka_tal. 6**); to be big with grains, as standing crop; **pottu** to bury (**Kampara_. Vira_tan-vatai. 43**); id. (Ka. Ma.); to hide, conceal (**Kampara_. Karan-vatai. 100**); **pottu**

covering, stopping, closing up (Ta.); **poti-** to store up, treasure up (**Kur-al., 155**); **potti-vai-** to conceal,, to keep safe; **poti** pack, bundle, parcel tied in a cloth (**Cilap. 5,112**); treasure; **poti-yar-u** to extort money; **poti-yar-ai** underground room without air-holes (**Man.i. 4,105**); **potu-k-kat.t.u** to deposit by mutual consent, as with a mediator or Paca_yat; **potukku** to conceal (**Iraku. Kat.iman.a. 49**); **potukku** concealment; **potu-c-com** common property (Ta.); **potiyil, poitiyam, potikai** public hall (**Man.i. 28,66**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **potu** public place, assembly (**Pur-na_. 89**); the hall in the temple at Chidambaram (**Tiruva_ca. 2,128**)(Ta.lex.) **Bundle: po_t.t.ala** bundle (Skt.); **po_t.ala** id. (Car.); **pot.t.a** id. (Pkt.); **pot.ir.i_** bag, satchel (S.); **pot.** bag, load (P.); bundle, bale (H.); bundle (G.); **pot.ku~** packet (G.); **pot.t.ala, pot.t.aliya_, put.t.ala, put.t.alaya, put.t.aliya_** bundle (Pkt.); **pot.t.aliya** porter (Pkt.); **pot.li_** small bag (P.); **po_t.la_, pu~t.al, pu~t.uli** bundle (B.); **pot.al.a~_, pot.al.i** (Or.); **pot.la_** (H.); **pot.lo**, **pot.lu~** (G.); **pot.la_, pot.li_** bundle of stuff (M.); **pe~d.hi_** packet (M.)(CDIAL 8396). **pot.t.an.am** small bundle, parcel; bundle of drugs, leaves, etc., tied in a piece of cloth and used in fomentation (Ta.); **pot.t.an.a** (Ka.); **pot.n.amu** (Te.); **pot.t.alam**, **pot.t.al.i** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **To clothe**: **putai** to clothe (Ta.)(DEDR 4509).

6879.**Image: eyelash**: **pot.a** eyelash (Ga.); **kan bot.t.a** eyebrow (Kol.)(DEDR 4486). **Eye-lid**: **pata_** eyelid (Or.); **pa_t** eyelid (M.)(CDIAL 7733).

6880.**Image: lid; heap-like shape**: **pottu**- to cover, close, as the mouth, eyes or ears, with the fingers or otherwise (**Kampara_. Iran.iya. 22**); to mend, patch, botch, as baskets or bags; covering, stopping, closing up (Ta.lex.) **podi-** to cover completely in a heap-like shape (Kod..)(DEDR 4509). **Plug, stopper**: **buco** plug, stopper (N.); **buc** plug (G.M.); **bujo** (S.); **buji_** cork (S.); **bujja_** plug (L.); stopper, menstrual cloth (P.); **bujn.o** to stop, shut (eyes, etc.)(Ku.); **bujo** cork, stopper (N.); **bujinu** to be stopped up (N.); **buja_, bu~ja_** to shut (B.); **buja_** shutting (Or.); **bujiba_** to shut, enclose, fence; to be closed, be filled up (Or.); **bujna_** pessary (H.); **buj** plug (M.); **bujn.e~** to stop up (M.); **vujjan.a** lid (Pkt.) (CDIAL 9267). **but.ijan.u** to be blocked (S.); **but.an.** to stop, close (ears or mouth) (L.); **but.n.e~** cork, stopper (M.)(CDIAL 9269).

6881.**Atis**: **viccuvam, vicuvam** atis, ativit.ai < ati-vis.a_, aconitum heterophyllum a medicinal tree (**Tailava. Taila. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **a_taica** aconitum heterophyllum (Skt.); **ativis.a** (Skt.); **a_tis** (B.): the tuberous roots of this plant are considered tonic, astringent and stomachic, and used in fever, diarrhoea, irritability of stomach and cough. **A_tis** is also regarded as an antidote to poisons (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.102). **vit.am, vit.aru** atis (Ta.); **vis.a_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) Aconitum napellus: synonyms: monkshood, aconite root, aconiti tuber, wolfsbane, cuckoo's cap; **coqueluchon** (Fr.); **aconiknollen, sturmhut, eisenhut** (Ger.); part used: the dried tuberous root; habitat: mountainous districts of Europe and Asia; uses: aconite, when applied as a tincture, is a peripheral stimulant to the sensory nerves... taken internally, it stimulates the vagus centre, slowing the heart rate... used as a cardiac depressant in high arterial tension of cardiac origin... an analgesic in facial neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache... Indian or Nepal aconite is the root of aconitum laciniatum... contains pseudaconitine, a respiratory depressant which is much more toxic than aconite... Root of aconitum deinorrhizum or aconitum ferox, other Indian species native to the Alpine Himalayas of Bashahr or Nepal... and aconitum balfourii from India... contain pseudaconitine... Aconitum heterophyllum is an allied species of India... with bitter but not acrid or benumbing roots and containing the alkaloid atisine. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 314-328).

6882.**Terminalia bellerica**: **vibhi_taki_** (Skt.); **bahera_** (H.B.); "belleric myrobalans are described as astringent and laxative and useful in cough, hoarseness, eye diseases etc... the kernel of the fruits is said to be narcotic and astringent and is used as an external application to inflamed parts... " (U.C. Dutt, Materia Medica of the Hindus, 1922, pp.161-164; pp.226-227). Terminalia bellerica: **bahe_d.aa, bibhe_laa, bihe_l.aga** terminalia bellerica and its berries (Pali); **baher.o** myrobalan (S.); **baher.a_** (L.P.); **ba_ha_r.a_** (Or.); **bahe_ra_** (A.); **bha_hera_** (A.); **barro** (N.); **baher.a_, bayr.a_** (B.); **baher.a_, bayr.a_** (B.); **ba_ha_r.a_** (Or.); **bahe_ra_** (Aw.); **bahi_ra_, baher.a_** (H.); **bihid.u** (OG.); **baher.o** (G.); **behed.a_, behd.a_, beha_d.a_, vehl.a_, vhel.a_** (M.); **bul.u** (Si.); **vibhi_daka** the tree terminalia bellerica; its berry or myrobalan (RV.); **vibhi_taka** (S'Br.); **vibhe_daka, vahe_daka** (Skt.); **vahe_d.uka, bahe_t.aka** (Skt.)[**vibhi_daka** was affected by the names of the other two constituents of the **triphala**-, viz. **hari_taka, a_malaka**-: thus **vibhi_taka**- after the former (in its turn replaced by **hari_taka**- after **vibhi_t.aka-**), while after the second **vibhe_daka-** was replaced by **bibhe_laa** (Pkt.); initial **v-** was assimilated to **b**- > **bih** quince (Pers.); **bih** quince (K.); **behi_** (S.); **bihi_** (H.)]; **vibhi_taka-, vibhe_daka** terminalia bellerica and its berry (Pali); **bihi_** a thorny shrub with bitter yellow berries (solanum indicum?)(N.); **vibhi_t.aka** (Pali)(CDIAL 11817).

6883.**Discharging**; **bi_d.u, bi_r..** leaving; leave; discharging (an arrow); halting, stopping; that which is left out or omitted; **bi_r.., bi_r-u** throwing, flinging; spending profusely; **bi_r-ugun.d.u** a ball that is thrown (Ka.lex.)

6884.**Habitation**: **bi_d.u** a halting place, a camp, a habitation, an abode, a residence, a house, a place (Ka.); **vi_t.u** (Ta.Ma.); **vi_d.u** (Te.); **bu_d.u** (Tu.); **bi_d.a_gu** to become a place for; **bi_d.u** to encamp (Ka.lex.)

6885.**Waste land**: **bi_d.u, bi_r..** a waste, a wild, uncultivated, waste land (Ka.); **bi_d.u, bi_ru** (Te.); **bi_d.a_gu** to perish; to become waste (Ka.); **bi_d.u bid.u** to let remain waste or uncultivated (Ka.); **bi_d.u bi_r..u, bi_r..u bi_r..u** to become or remain uncultivated (Ka.lex.)

6886.**Plan**: **be_tu** plan, scheme, plot; purpose, design; method, form (Ka.M.H.); **udde_s'a, san:ke_ta** (Ka.lex.)

6887.**Quilted rags**: **bonte, bante, bonta, bonta_** a thick cloth made by sewing one cloth on another, a cloth made of quilted rags (Ka.Te.); **buntha, bunthi_, bo_ntha** a cloth thrown, or prepared to be thrown, over the head and body as a muffler; **bo_nthi_** a clout (M.); **bontega** one who wears a bonte (Ka.lex.)

6888.**Image: body**: **bondi** the body (Ka.Te.); **ponti** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

6889.**Image: coil of rope**: **bondi** a bundle of coir or other rope (Ka.lex.)

6890.**Image: to stamp: pot.iyal** punching pin; **potir-ttal** to pierce (**Ci_vaka. 2778**) (Ta.) Ta.lex.) **pat.i** to bore (Santali.lex.) **po_t.u (po_t.uv-, po_t.t.-)** to cast down; cast away, put, set in a position, fasten (as a bolt), strike, beat, stamp; n. anything striking (as a speech)(Ta.); **po_t.uka** to strike (as a wedge into timber), put; **po_t.t.uka** to put a mark on the forehead (Ma.); **pa_d.uni** to throw, cast, fling; place, put (Tu.); **pe_d.i, havd.i, ho_d.a** to put (Kor.)(DEDR 4581). **Image: round mark**: **pot.t.u** round mark, red, white or black, worn on the forehead (**Tirukko_.**

303); id. (Ma.); **pot.t.u** a kind of jewel (**S.I.I. ii,166**); dot, spot, mark; drop; dot, representing one; hole or opening to creep through, as in a hedge (Ta.lex.) **bat.t.u, bot.t.u** drop, mark on the forehead (Ka.); **por-r-u** a circular mark on the forehead, mostly red (Ma.); **bot.t.i** round mark worn on the forehead (Kod..); **bot.t.a** a spot, mark, a drop; **but.t.e** a dot (Tu.); **bot.t.u** a drop, the sectarian mark worn on the forehead (Te.); **bot.la** drop (Kol.); **bot.** id. (Pa.); **bot.u** drop, spot (Ga.); **bot.u** drop of water, mark on forehead (Kond.a); **bu_ttu_, but.u** tattoo (Kuwi)(DEDR 4492). **bot.t.u, bat.t.a** (Tadbhava of **vr.tta**) that is round, a round thing; an ornamental (and sectarial) mark (of sandal paste etc.) on the forehead in the form of a circlet; that circlet made of metal, glass, pearls etc.; **bot.t.acu** a round, i.e. regular, plain border (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_t.e, pot.t.are** a hole in a tree (Ka.); **po_r-ai** (Ta.); **po_t.e** a hollow in general (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6891.**Belonging to the bridegroom**: **putatta** belonging to a bridegroom, on the side of a bridegroom; **puteita, putetta** id.; **dhiatta putatta** belonging to the bride and bridegroom (P.lex.)

6892.**Wooden rim of cartwheel**: **put.hia** wooden rim of cartwheel; **putla** centre piece of cart wheel (Santali.lex.) **put.t.hi** a section of the felloe of a wheel (P.lex.) **bin.d.i** a rim round foot of a vessel (Santali.lex.) **paita_** wheel of a cart; < **paiya_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) **paintu < bandh** ball (**Perun.. Makata. 8,64**)(Ta.lex.) **pem.d.** mud sticking to shoes; the refuse of seeds or nuts from which the oil has been expressed (M.); **pem.d.o** small ball of clay (G.); **ped. pem.d.** ball, bowl (H.)[cf. **pantu** ball (Ta.lex.)]; **pen.d.a** (Pkt.); **pem.d.aba_lam. pem.d.aliyam. ... pin.d.i_kr.tam.** (OM.); **pind.a** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 365). **Image: part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference**: **upadhi** the part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference or the wheel itself; foundation (with the Buddhists) (Skt.) (Skt.lex.) **phed.** basis; foot base; **phed.at, penda** foot base (Santali.lex.) cf. **pat.i** step, sill (Ta.)(DEDR 3850). **upaticai < upa-dis'a_** intermediate point of the compass (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **upadha_na** placing or resting upon (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **upadhi** putting down or under, foundation, basis, ground, substratum ; attachment; wife and children, flocks and herds, silver and gold are called **upadhayo**. **upadhi** is the root of sorrow; **upadhika** having a substratum; **anupadhika** free from clinging (Pali)(Pali.lex.)

6893.**Image: joint; bridge made of two logs**: **bond** bridge made of two logs (Kho.); **ban** joint in body or sugarcane or bamboo (Sh.) joint (D..); **ban, bandi_** wrist (D..); **Ring**: **bann** iron ring round musket barrel (WPah.)(CDIAL 9136). **mene** rope (Kt.); **mana** (Pr.)[assim. from **ban** joint in sugarcane or body or bamboo; **bandi** string.] **bondu** (pl. **botku**) finger-ring (Kond.a); **bundu, bondu** toe-ring (Kuwi)(DEDR 4523). **Girdle**: **bani** girdle (Gypsy); **bannh** fastening (P.); **ba~_dha_** a fastening, settlement (B.); **ba_ndh** knot (A.); **ba~_dh** string (Aw.)(CDIAL 9136). **bandhana** tying (RV.); bond, tether (S'Br.); fetter (Pali); **bandhan.u** halter (S.); **ba~_dhan, ba~_dhani** tie, knot (B.); **ba_ndhan.a_, ba_ndhan.i_** rope for tying (Or.); **banhna_** rope put round roots of transplanted tree while being transported (Bi.); **ba~dhni_** bandage, tie (H.)(CDIAL 9140). **bada_n** rope, cord (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9141). **ba~dhej** method of tying on turban (P.)(CDIAL 9143). **patar., patar.ohar** girdle (Santali.lex.)

6894.**Image: joining**: **po_d.u** combination; **me_l-po_d.u** a kind of metrical composition in which kandas and vr.ttas are mixed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po_t.u** to set in a position (**Ta_yu. Pa_ppuli. 31**); to put on as ornaments (**Iraku. Ilavan.a. 40**)(Ta.)(DEDR 4581). cf. **po_t.i, po_t.iya_r** landed proprietor (**J.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **po_t.i, ho_t.e** joining, uniting; resemblance,

likeness, similarity (Ka.); what is joined or put to, any piece that is joined to wood, cloth, a rope etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pu_t.t.ai** cord for fastening a bullock to its yoke; **pu_t.t.u** harnessing; to give in charge, to entrust (**Patir-r-up. 42,10**); to bring into order or sequence (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)(DEDR 4361). cf. **pu_n.i** bull, bullock (**Te_va_. 647,3**); **pu_n.ai** pastoral tract (Ta.); **pu_n.t.i** town, village, district; shallow part of the sea (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pu_d.isu** to cause to join or put to; to cause to yoke; **pu_d.u** to join, to unite; to put to, to tie to; to yoke; to put oxen, horses etc. to carts, carriages, ploughs etc.; to tie or fix carts etc. to oxen; to put together as stones for a fire-place; to make ready, to prepare, to arrange; to establish as a play, a shop; to bring about, to create; to begin (Ka.); **u_d.u, pu_n., hu_d.u** id. (ka.); **pu_t.t.u** to harness, to yoke (Ta.Ma.); **pu_d.u** established state (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Adorned**: **pul.ai-tal** to be equipped, accoutred, adorned (**Kampara_. Karan-. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **pun-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to dress, put on (**Te_va_. 727,3**); to adorn, decorate (**Pur-ana_. 12**); to make ready, wear (**Kalit. 116**); make, form (**Pur-ana_.11**); n. beauty, decoration; **pun-aivu** beauty decoration, making (Ta.); **punayuka** to put on, undertake (Ma.)(DEDR 4340). **pu_n.** to put on, wear, be fettered or yoked with (Ta.)(DEDR 4361). **Embellishing; arranging, constructing**: **po_r..** arranging, constructing, contriving; forming, making; composing, composition; embellishing; any artificial or ornamental fabric (Ta.lex.)

6895.**Accoutred**: **vyu_d.hakan:kat.a** accoutred, mailed, armed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ud.upu, ud.apu** clothes of any kind; **ud.upa** a man who has for his raiment; **ud.uge, ud.uke** that envelops or encircles, an envelope; a raiment of a particular kind (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **hod.e, hod.a** (Tadbhava of **put.a**) a cover, a wrapper (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **podake, hodake, hodike** a cover, a covering, a wrapper (thrown over one's self especially also at night; **hodake** id. (Ka.); **pode, hodi, hode** to put on; to put over; to wrap round (Ka.); **pode** a bundle (Ka.); **podayisu** to put on; to cover; to hide (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6896.**Image: small bead; goldsmith's shears to cut wire**: **potti_** glass (Pkt.); **pu_ti** glass bead (S.); **pot** (P.); **pote** long straight bar of jewelry (N.); **pot** glass bead (B.); **puti, pu_ti** small bead (B.); **puti** necklace of small beads (Or.); **pot** glass bead (H.G.M.)(CDIAL 8403). **pot.i-vet.t.i** goldsmith's shears or scissors (to cut gold wire); **pot.i** solder, metallic cement; particle, fragment; that which is small (Ta.lex.) **potti** a kind of gem (**S.I.I. iii,143**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to perforate**: cf. **potir-ttal** to pierce (**Ci_vaka. 2778**); **potu-tal** to be perforated (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 73**)(Ta.lex.) **po~ti** bead (B.)(CDIAL 4205). **bud.hi mala** a bead with wide hole (Santali.lex.)

6897.**Image: masculine woman**: **po_t.e** = **vo_t.e** a woman with a beard; a hermaphrodite; a female servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_t.a_** a masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features; a hermaphrodite; a female servant (Skt.lex.) cf. **pe_t.i** hermaphrodite (Ta.)(DEDR 4434). **Hermaphrodite; woman**: **pen.** woman, girl; **pen.t.u** woman, wife (Ta.); **pen.t.an-, pen.t.akan-, pen.t.akam** hermaphrodite, eunuch (Ta.); **pen.t.i** girl, woman (Ma.); the female of any animal or plant (Te.); female sheep (Go.); **pen.t.i_** female (Kol.); **pen.da, pen., pen.n.u** female, woman (Ka.); **pan.d.a** eunuch, effeminate man (Skt.)(CDIAL 7717); **pet.t.aiyan-** hemaphrodite, effeminate man (Ta.); **bat.g** virginal, maidenlike (Malt.); **pat.t.i_** female (Br.)(DEDR 4395).

6898.**An ancient office; land register**: cf. **pottakam** painted cloth **< pustaka** (Skt.); book (**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,26**); land register (**S.I.I. iii,80**); **puttakam** book, ola manuscript (**Na_lat.i, 318**); printed cloth; peacock-quill; **puttaka-p-pat.u** to record, register, as a notary public;

puttakam-pan.n.u id. (Ta.lex.) **Register of properties; land record**: **or..uku** register of a temple giving an account of its properties, and its history; land record, containing particulars of the ownership, etc., of lands **(Tiv. Tiruma_lai, 3, Vya_.)**; **or..un:ku-kat.t.u-** to make a regulation; to frame a law; **or..un:ku-pat.u-** to set in order; to arrange; to regulate; **or..un:ku** register of the measurement and extent of fields and holdings (**C.G.**); a kind of settlement of the assessment on land, made with each individual **mira_cuta_r** or the cultivating ryot or with an outsider if the former should decline the term proposed (**G.Tn.D. i,283**); a kind of settlement of land assessment which prevailed in Tanjore during the first half of the nineteenth century (**G.Tj.D. i,176**); standard rate, for assessment or for the price of grain (Ta.lex.) **Skin, fleece**: **po_st** skin (Pers.); **ca_ma pothi** skin (NiDoc.); **pothi_** fleece (L.)(CDIAL 8414). **pusta, pusta_** book (VarBr.S.); **pustaka, pustika_** (Skt.); **pwstk** book (Sogd.); **pavasta_** skin (OPers.); **potthaka** book (Pali); **puttha, putthaya, putthiya_** (Pkt.); **pu_th$_i$, po_the** (K.); **pothu** large book; **pothi_** smaller book (S.); **po(t)tha_, pothi_** (P.); **pothi_** (Ku.); **pothi** (N.); **puthi** (A.); **potha_, pothi_, puthi, pu_thi** (B.); **potha_, pothi, puthi** (Or.); **potha_, pothi_** (Mth.); **po_thi_** (Bhoj.); **potha_, pothi_** (Aw.H.); **pothu~, pothi_** (G.); **pothi_** (M.); **pota** (M.)(CDIAL 8413). **pusta** working in clay (Skt.); cf. **pu_cu** smear (Ta.lex.) **potthaka** cheap rough hemp cloth (Pali); **potthakamma** plastering (Pali); **potho** lump of rag for smearing, smearing, cloth soaked in opium (S.); **pucura_** wisp of rag or jute for whitewashing with, smearing with such a rug (Or.)(CDIAL 8400). **vari-p-pottakam** tax register (Inscr.); an ancient office (**T.A.S. i,166)**; **variyil-it.u** to enter in the revenue register (**S.I.I. iii,115**); **variyil-i_t.u** entry in the revenue register; office of keeping the revenue register (**T.A.S. i,16**); **vari-y-o_lai** deed of agreement; **vari-vat.ivu** written character; written symbol of an articulate sound (**Nan-. 97, Mayilai**); **vari-vai-** to impose a tax; to apportion and levy contributions, as for a common fund; **varivai-** to set in a row, as in brick-laying (Ta.lex.)

6899.**Register**: **rokir.** cash book (L.); **rokar.a** id. (Or.)(CDIAL 10828). **rokor.** hard cash; **roka** cash (Santali.lex.) **Land register**: **or..uku (or..uki-)** to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws; n. land record, register; **or..un:ku (or..un:ki-)** to be regular or in order; place in line, set in order; n. row, line, order, regularity, propriety, regulation; **or..ukkam** acting according to established rules, good conduct, decorum (Ta.); **or..ukku** natural, smooth, plain; **or..ukkam** plainness; **or..un.n.uka** to keep within bounds; **or..un:ku** order, regularity, good conduct, propriety (Ma.)(DEDR 1011). **or. or.** regularly; **rahom rohom** rule; **t.hak t.hok** in a plain manner; **hora** a line (Santali.lex.) **Acknowledgement**: **roka** an acknowledgement, as of money paid; **rokae emadina** he gave me an acknowledgement (of money paid) (Santali.lex.) **Cash**: **roka** ready money, cash; **rokagele hataokeda** we bought for cash (Santali.lex.) cf. **orun.n.uka** to be ready; **orukkam** preparation; **orukkuka** to prepare, get ready (Ma.)(DEDR 992). **rucum, rucu_m, ru_cu_m** fees, money payments received by public officers, as perquisites attached to their office (**R.T.**)(Ta.); **ru_su_m** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ro_ka** buying with cash (Skt.)(CDIAL 10828). **rukka_** note, chit, memorandum (**C.G.**)(Ta.); **ruqqa_** (U.); **rucu** proof, signature (Ta.); **ruju_** (U.); **rucu-p-por-upppu** burden of proof (**I_ccuraniccayam, 38**); **rucu-p-po_t.u-tal** to affix one's signature (**C.G.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ru_cu_vet.t.a_** an ancient tax on jagir land in certain villages in the Tanjore district (**R.T.**)(Ta.lex.) **Pledge**: **ruju** to present for acknowledgment, to give a pledge (Santali.lex.) **Vow**: **ur.a** vow (Or.); **od.a** bet, pledge (Si.)(CDIAL 14175). **Pledge**: **otte** a pledge, a pawn (Ka.); **otti** (Tu.); **or-r-i** (Ta.Ma.); **ottit.u** to deposit a pledge or pawn; to pledge, to pawn; **otte-bad.uha** the state of being pledged; **otte bid.i** to redeem a pawn; **ottesu_l.e** a harlot who takes pawns (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **or-r-i** mortgage with possession (as of land)(Ta.)(DEDR 1020). **Image: to take oath; pledge**: **hod.d.a, hud.d.a, hud.d.a_** wager (Pkt.); **hod.a** (S.); **hor.**

(Ku.N.B.); **ur.a** vow (Or.); **hor.** wager (H.); **hod.** wager (G.M.); **od.a** bet, pledge (Si.); **ot.t.u** wager (Si.Ta.); **od.d.a** (Ka.)(CDIAL 14175). **Oath**: **ot.t.u** oath (Ta.Te.); id., a vow, solemn promise (Ka.); **od.** oath (Kol.); **od.a** swearing (Kui)(DEDR 959). cf. **or-r-u** flate bracelet for a child (Ta.); **or-r-a-tta_li** marriage badge (Ma.)(DEDR 1023). cf. **or-r-i** mortgage with possession (as of land, trees, cattle etc.)(Ta.); a pawn (Ma.); **otte** a pledge, pawn (Ka.); **otti** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1020). **ottulu** gold bracelet for children (Te.); **ottu** a thin bangle (Ta.)(DEDR 1023). cf. **cu_l. (cu_l.p-)** to take an oath, vow; n. vow (Ta.)(DEDR 2738).

6900.**A measure of land**: **poti** a superficial measure of land, 2640 sq. yards (**M.M.**); **put.t.i** land measure = 8 to 11 1/2 acres; measure of capacity = about 1/2 Madras measure; bazaar weight = 20 man.u = 500 lbs; capacity = 750 Madras pat.i (Ta.lex.) **put.t.i** measure of capacity (20 tu_mu), weight of 500 lb. (Te.); a measure of corn (Go.); **put.i** a measure of capacity (Pe.)(DEDR 4262). **poti < pur..uti** (Ta.) dry state of wet land, ka_ynta nan-cey (Ta.Tinn.)(Ta.lex.)

6901.**An old Co_r..a town**: **potti** an old Co_r..a town (**Patir-r-up. 9, Pati.**)(Ta.lex.)

6902.**Image: elephant**: **po_ta** an elephant ten years old (Skt.lex.) **po_takam** elephant calf (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 7,1**); elephant (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 113**); sapling (Ta.lex.)

6903.**Image: sapling**: **po_ttu** sapling (**Tol. Po. 580**); tender branch or shoot of a tree; **po_ttukka_l** sugar-cane (**Tol. Po. 579, Urai.**); **po_ttu-vet.ittal** to sprout, as saplings (**W.**); **po_tu** flower bud ready to open (**Kur-al., 1227**)(Ta.lex.)

6904.**To grow; image: an ear of corn**: **pod.e** a plump ear of corn; **pod.e maral.** tbe belly to be turned (upwards); **pod.e** belly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **hod.e, hod.e maral.u** to grow (Ka.); **hod.e, pod.e** an ear of corn just before fully shooting forth; the calyx of the ke_dage [fragrant screw-pine, pandanus odoratissimus, **ke_ciya_, ke_takai** (Ta.); **ke_taki_** (Skt.)] just before fully opening; **hod.eyakki** rice of not fully grown grain; **hod.eyakki-tuyyalu** a dish made of not fully grown rice-grain etc. (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: sprout**: cf. **pot.t.** tender ear of corn (Tu.)(DEDR 4482). cf. **po_ttu** sapling (Ta.)(DEDR 4587). **phordu** sprout, shoot, seedling (Kho.); **po_dh** plant (WPah.); **paud** seedling (Ku.); **paudh, paud** young plants for transplanting (H.); **paudha_, pauda_** (H.)(CDIAL 8807).

6905.**Image: road**: **por-e** a path, a road (Ka.); **or-ugu** to go, walk; **or-ugai** a carriage (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **orn:ku** lane, footpath (Tu.)(DEDR 1014). cf. **putavu** door, gate (Ta.); **pudi** the side of a door (Ka.)(DEDR 4274).

6906.**Feather; eyebrow**: **putga** feather (Go.); **putga_** id., wing (Go.); **putehin, putelin, butuhin** (pl.) eyebrows (**kan:ku p.**)(Pe.)(DEDR 4278). cf. **bhru_** eyebrow (RV.); **-bhru_ka** (Pa_n..)(CDIAL 9688). **putal** eyebrow (**Tan-ippa_. ii,193,467**); cf. **bhru_-lata_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6907.**Image: pile**: cf. **ud.d.i, od.d.i** heap or pile, esp. a pile of three with a fourth set on top (Ka.); **ud.d.i** any pile of three with one on the top (Tu.); **ud.d.a, ud.d.a_** a parcel or pack of four (Te.)(DEDR 599). **od.d.a** a pile, heap; a stake in gambling, a wager, a bet; **od.d.an.a, od.d.an.i** a pile, a mass; **od.d.ava** arrangement (of words), style; **od.d.avan.e** array; preparation; **od.d.ike** putting, piling; **od.d.u** to array; to put a stake or as a stake at play (Ka.); cf. **on.d.u** to lean against (Ta.); **od.d.u** a heap, a mass; a apile (Ka.); **o_d.e, va_d.e** a broad burnt earthen hoop

used for walling the inside of wells, one hoop being placed upon another (Ka.); **ur-ai** (Ta.); **ore** (Te.); **ud.d.i** any heap of pile, especially a pile of three (marbles, seeds, fruit stones, etc.) with a forth set on the top (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Receptacle for grain**: **o_d.e** a hoop when large, used as a receptacle for grain etc. (Ka.Ta.Te.); a large store-vessel constructed of baked earthen rims piled one upon another (Ka.Ta.Te.); **u_d.u** a support etc. (Ka.); **u_n-r-u** to lean, set, fix, put in the ground etc. (Ta.); **u_t.e** firmness, strength (Te.); **u_r-r-a** immobility; refuge, protection (Te.); **va_d.ha** hard, firm, strong; abundant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6908.**Image: pincers**: **pot.i-yi_r** pincers (**Kat.t.ad.a. Na_ma_. 40**); **pot.i-vet.t.i** goldsmith's shears or scissors (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **i_r-va_l.** a saw (Ta.) **i_ruka** to saw (Ma.); **i_r** splitting, sawing (Ma.); **i_r** to pull, draw (Ka.); to pull, drag (Ga.)(DEDR 542).

6909.**Image: body**: **pottai** body (**Te_va_. 996,1**); **pottu** stomach (**Te_va_. 188,6**)(Ta.); **ponti** body (**Tiruppu. 731**)(Ta.); **bondi** (Te.Ka.); **pontai** body (**Te_va_. 389,5**)(Ta.lex.)

6910.**Image: slice**: **po_d.i** a slice, a bit, of fruits, nuts etc. (Ka.M.); **spho_t.a** (Skt.); **po_d.u** splitting, etc. (Ka.); **po_d.u-ga_r-a** a splitter or cutter of wood (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: a bit; fractional quantities**: **pu_t.u** a bit, a small portion or sum, fractional quantities (Ka.H.); **pu_t.arji** a summary arji (petition) (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **hu_t.i gun.aku** the piece of wood that is inserted in the strap which is tied to the yoke of a cart (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pot.i** to be broken to pieces (Ta.)(DEDR 4481). cf. **put.** stirring stick (To.)(DEDR 4265). cf. **pu_l.** chip, slice, wedge (Ma.)(DEDR 4377). **ur.ti pur.ti** every bit (Santali.lex.)

6911.**Image: to split; burst; crackle**: **sphut.** burst (Skt.); **sphut.ai** bursts open (A_s'vS'r.); **spho_t.ati** (S'Br.); **phut.ita** burst open (Pali); **phud.ai, phulai** bursts; **phud.ia, phulia** burst (Pkt.); **pu_r** to break (Tor.)(CDIAL 13842). **sphut.ana** bursting (Skt.); cracking (of joints)(Car.); **pul.un** cotton (Si.); **phut.a** bursting of cotton pods (Or.)(CDIAL 13843). **To be full-blown**: **phut.t.ai** bursts (Pkt.); **put.a** to break (Wg.); **phut.** to break (Wot..); **phut.eik** to become tired (Kho.); **phut.oiki** to break (Sh.); **phut.un** to be cracked (K.); **phut.an.u** to burst open, crack (S.); **phut.t.an.** to sprout; **phut.t.un.** to split (L.); **phut.t.n.a_** to burst (P.); **fut.n.u** (WPah.); **phut.n.o** (Ku.); **phut.nu** (N.); **phut.a_** to burst (B.); **phut.iba_** to burst, be full-blown (Or.); **phu_t.ab** to burst out, blossom, be broken; to break into (a house)(Mth.); **phu_t.al** to split, burst (Bhoj.); **phu_t.ab** (Aw.); **phu_t.na_** (H.); **phu_t.ai** (OG.); **phut.vu~** (G.); **phut.n.e~** (M.); **phut.t.a_** (Konkan.i); **phut.t.a** burst (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13845). **spho_t.ana** cracking the fingers (Skt.); **spho_t.ita** crackling (VarBr.S.); **po_t.he_ti** cracks the fingers (Pali)(CDIAL 13856). **pot.t.uka** to burst, explode, burst (as a sore), crack (as eggs), put forth (as buds); **pot.t.al** bursting; **pot.t.u** a crack, hurt; **pot.t.ikka** to burst, crack (Ma.); **pot.- (poc-)** to burst noisily (Ko.); **pit.- (pit.y-)** to burst (To.); **pot.t.age** adv. indicative of breaking; **hot.t.i** to burst, crackle (Ka.); **pot.t.- (pot.t.i-)** to burst with noise, explode (Kod..); **pot.t.u** a crack, hurt; **pud.a_vuni** to break, burst; **pud.apuni** id.; **pud.atelu** a bruise, crack; bruised, broken, cracked; **pud.eruni** to break, burst (Tu.); **pot.lu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks (Te.); **pot.** clapping of hands, snapping of fingers (Pa.); **pot.** snapping of fingers (Ga.); **pur.ge** to break up a flooring (Malt.); **pot.t.u (pot.t.i-)** to burst; **pot.upot.u (-pp-, -tt-)** to snap (as cords), speak fast in a rattling manner, wamble (as the bowels), fall (noisily as stones one after another); **pot.u-pot.-en-al** onom. expr. signifying snapping of cords, falling of fruits or stones one after another, rattling in speaking (Ta.)(DEDR 4490). **pit.aruka** to burst (Ma.); **pet.al, pet.lu** sound in imitation of exploding, cracking as a rocket, etc.; **pet.t.al(u)** popgun (Ka.); **pet.apet.a** cracking; **pet.apet.al-a_d.u** to

crackle; **pet.(u)lu, ped.ulu, pet.ilu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks (Te.); **pet.al** thunder (Kol.)(DEDR 4386). **Pierced; burst**: **phut.iba** to be burst, be pierced (A.)(CDIAL 13845). **het.t.u** to push or put into, insert; **pet.t.u** to push penis into vagina (Ka.); **het.t.i** to prick (Kor.); **pet.t.u** to place, put, lay, keep, deposit, rest on something, give, build (as a wall), plant (as a tree), charge one with, use, employ; n. giving, gift (Te.); **bet.- (-t-)** to put (cattle in yard)(Kond.a)(DEDR 4390). **Image: split**: **o_r-u, ho_r-, po_r-, ho_r-u** to cleave etc; **ho_r-isu** to cause to split etc. (Ka.); **ho_r-u** a split, a piece, a slice, a part (Ka.); **po_r-** a split, a piece, a slice; **o_r-u, po_d.u** (Ka.); **pul.a** to be split; **pil.aru, pul.aru** to split; **pori** to become disconnected (Ma.); **pol.i** to break open; **pol.ukke** a piece, slice, splinter (Ma.); **po_r-** to split (Ta.); cf. Tadbhava: **po_d.i**; cf. **pel.avu** (Ka.lex.) cf. **po_r..** to be cleft, split, gape (Ta.)(DEDR 4599). cf. **hol.acu** to pare off (Ka.)(DEDR 4561). cf. **pol.i** to split; holes made with a chisel (Ta.)(DEDR 4560). **To cut; pluck**: **put- (putt-)** to cut in pieces, pluck (flower), break (rope)(Kol.); **put-** to cut, pluck (Nk.); to be cut, break; **putuk-** to cut into pieces (Nk.); **pudugna_ (pudgas)** to pluck out (hair etc.), strip (fowl) by plucking (Kur.)(DEDR 4277). **Image: to be broken**: **pot.i-pat.utal** to be broken, crushed (**Aric. Pu. Mi_t.ci. 14**); **pot.i-ya_tal** to perish (**Tiruva_ca. 47,1**); **pot.i-ya_t.i** S'iva, as smearing ashes (**Tiruva_ca. 25,5**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **od.i, ud.i** to be broken, to come apart or to pieces, to crack, to burst; to break etc.; **od.asu** to cause to break; **od.e** to be broken etc.; to break and make a medley of; to shatter to pieces; a fragment (Ka.); **od.a** the state of being broken; **od.aka** a fracture; a crack; disunion; that breaks or goes to pieces (Ka.); **od.akala, od.akalu** broken state; broken paddy or split pulse (Ka.); **o_t.i, ot.t.i** a crack, a fracture, a hole (Ka.); **o_t.t.ai** hole (Ta.); **o_t.u** (Te.); **o_d.u** a fragment; a potsherd; an earthen pan; the brain-pan or skull, the shell of a tortoise (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **o_d.il, o_d.u** (Tu.); **o_d.u** crack, chin, hole (Te.); **ud.i** to be shatterd to pieces, to burst, to crack, to split, to break; a fragment, a splinter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **u_t.ar-uttal** to cut throug, cleave, sunder, pierce, as an arrow; to force one's way through (**Tiruva_ca. 42,9**); **u_t.u** the middle; that which comes between (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,4,9**); **u_t.u-cel(l)utal** to pass through (**Ta_yu. Cukava_. 11**); **u_t.uruvu-tal** to penetrate, pierce, as weapons (**Pa_rata. Iran.t.a_mpo_. 26**); **u_t.u-po_kku** passing through, as a jungle, a crowd (**Tirukko_. 151, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **u_t.ai, u_t.u** woof (Ta.); **u_d.a** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **ut.ai-ttal** to break into pieces as a vessel (**Pa_rata. Ka_n.t.ava. 27**); to split, as wood; to burst (**Na_lat.i, 222**); **ut.ai-tal** to break as a pot; to crack, split (**Kalla_. 7**); **ut.aivu** cracking, fracturing; breach (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6912.**Image: grove**: cf. **potumpar** thick grove (**Tirukko_. 39**); park, pleasure garden (**Perumpa_n.. 374**); **potumpu** grove (**Akana_. 18**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ha_d.i** a small grove (Ka.); **pa_d.i** an underwood, a small forest (Tu.)(DEDR 4063). **baher bar.ge** outlying garden; **bar.ge** garden (Santali.lex.) **Image: bush**: cf. **pun.d.** bush, thicket (Tu.); **pu_n.t.i** garden (Ta.)(DEDR 4360). **podar-, podar-u, hodar-u** that covers: a bush, a thicket, a thick tuft of trees (Ka.); **pudar, pudal, pu_t.u, poccai, por-r-ai** (Ta.); **podarvare** bushes etc. to abound (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6913.**Panel in a door**: **pot.t.ippu** panel in a door or window (Ta.); **put.ipu** (Ka.); **pot.t.ippu-k-katavu** panel door (**C.E.M.**); **pot.t.ippir..aippul.i** panel-plane (**C.E.M.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **phat.ok** large door (Santali.lex.)

6914.**Image: rivalry**: **po_t.t.i, po_t.i** emulation, rivalry, ridicule (Ta.); **po_t.i** competition, rivalry (Ka.); **po_t.a_po_t.i** id. (Tu.); **po_t.i** (Tu.Te.)(DEDR 4583). **hod.a** wager, rivalry (OMarw.)(CDIAL 14175). **van.d.a_la, van.t.a_la** a contest of heroes (Skt.lex.) **ban.t.u-tana** valour, heroism, bravery (Ka.Te.); **ban.t.a** (Tadbhava of **bhat.a**) a warrior, a soldier (Ka.); **ban.t.u** (Te.); **van.t.an-**

(Ta.); **ban.d.an.a** (Tadbhava of **bhan.d.ana**) a battle; war (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **badi** a rival; **bada badi, hat.a badi** rivalry (Santali.lex.)

6915.**Image: boat**: **van.t.a_la, van.d.a_la** a boat (Skt.lex.)

6916.**Image: top-beam of a roof**: **hod.e** the principal top-beam of a roof; **hodake** a cover, a covering, a wrapper; a thatch, a roof; **hoddike, hodike** a cover, a wrapper (Ka.lex.) **hot.t.e** a cover, a lid (Ka.lex.) cf. **bo_dige** a piece of wood or stone on a pillar between it and the beam supported by it (Ka.lex.) **po_t.utai** coping on a wall (Ta.lex.)

6917.**Cave; hole; image: lid of vessel**: **vet.i** to crack, break, split, break open, burst; fissure, crevice, split, gun, retort (Ta.); **vit.appu, vit.ampu, vit.avu, vit.ampai** fissure, cleft; **vit.ar** id., cleft in a mountain, mountain cave, abode of a sage; **vit.arvu** fissure, cleft; **vit.u** to be split, broken, cracked; **vit.ai** to separate (Ta.); **vet.i** explosion, cracking (Ma.); **vet.ikka** to explode, split, crack; **vet.iyuka** to split, open, separate; **vit.ar** fissure, cleft; **vit.aruka** to split open, blow; **vit.arkka** to open, unfold, spread; **vit.arcca, vit.arppu**; **vit.avu** crevice; **vit.avikka** to split, crack (Ma.); **bi_t.e, bi_d.i, bi_d.u, bi_d.e** chink, fissure, crack, crevice (Ko.); **bed.i** gun; **bed.ebed.e** the sound of a broken vessel (Tu.); **vid.ugu** to expand, blow (Te.); **bi~_t.a** crack, cleft, split, chink; **bi~_t.agillu, bi~_t.aluva_ru, bi~_t.aluvo_vu** to crack (Te.); **vet.pa-** to crack (fingers)(Mand..)(DEDR 5473). cf. **virl** very fine split, small orifice (P.); **birlo** sparse, rare (Ku.)(CDIAL 11847). **vir-a** to be dense (Ta.)(DEDR 5439). **viri** split, crack; expanse; **virical** split, crack (Ta.); **biriku, biruku, biravu, biruvu** cleft, fissure (Ka.); **birke** crack, chink, gap; **beran:ka** cleft, chink (Tu.); **virugu, vir-ugu** to break; breaking; **vri_lu** to go to pieces (Te.)(DEDR 5411). **vilati** covers (Dha_tup.); **bil** lid or cover of a vessel (Kho.); cornice round opening of an earthen corn-bin (P.)(CDIAL 9246). **bila** cave, hole, pit, opening (RV.); cave, hole (Pali.Pkt.); **billa** hole, reservoir (Skt.); **vila** (BhP.); **bil** mouth of vessel, muzzle of gun (Kho.); mouth of vessel, opening, edge (of precipice)(Sh.); hole, crack (Ku.); lake (A.); marshy hollow (B.); **bil, bila_** hole of mouse or rat (H.); **biru** animal's hole or burrow (S.); **bil.a_** hole, anthill (Or.); **bil.a** hole, deep pool formed by change of river course (Or.); **bi_l.** hole (of snake, rat, etc.), den (of tiger, etc.)(M.); **bala** cave, hole; **bila** cave; **bile_** hollow in tree-trunk (Si.); **vila** hole, chasm, pond (Si.); **virr.o, viyar.o** pit made in a river-bed to get filtered water (G.)(CDIAL 9245). **vil.avu** cleft, crack; to split, to burst asunder (Ta.lex.) **vil.l.uka** to crack, break; **vil.l.u** crack, aperture (Ma.); **bulluni, bul.l.uni** crack, slit (Tu.)(DEDR 5432). **bil.ua~_** anthill (Or.)(CDIAL 9247). **Image: gap; disjoined; division; distribute**: **piri (-v-, -nt-**; also **pir-i**) to become disjoined or parted, unfastened, be untwisted, be ripped or loosened (as a seam or texture), disagree (as persons), part, separate, diverge, quit, depart; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to separate, disunite, sever, divide, untwist, untie, disentangle, solve (as a riddle);[cf. **pitir, putir** puzzle (Ta.) (DEDR 4163)]; dismantle (as the thatch of a roof), distribute; **pirical** division, partion, threadbare or tattered condition; **pirippu** separation, division, estrangement; **piripu, pirivu** separation, severance, division, disunion, disagreement, loosening, secession, gap (Ta.); **pirikka** to sever, dismiss, divorce; **piriccal** separation, dismissal; **piriyuka** to become disjoined, separate, part with (Ma.); **piry- (pirc-)** to separate part from part, demolish (building); **pirc0** to separate (persons); **piirnj-** to separate oneself from; **piryv** a place separate from another's place (Ko.); **piry- (pirs-)** to be demolished; (**pirc-**) to demolish; **pury- (purs-)** to disappear from sight (man over hill, etc., god dying and body is not found, sun setting); **purc-** to make (daytime, sun); to disappear (i.e. spend the day from morning until evening)(To.); **hiri** to separate into portions, break up, pull to pieces, demolish, pull out of, unsheathe, take (pearl) from (a string); be broken up or demolished, fall

from (a bundle, a string); **higgu** to separate, be disconnected; **higgisu** to separate, disjoin; **higgalisu** to separate or disjoin (as the legs), open wide (as an eye with the fingers, the mouth of a bag)(Ka.); **piri- (piriv-, pirij-)** (assembly) disperses, (person); returns to own place; (**pirip-, piric-**) to turn (cattle) in a different direction, spread (leaves, blanket); **pirip- (piripi-)** to turn (cattle) in a different direction; send away, cause to disperse; **piriv** dispersing (Kod..); **piripu, biripu** abatement, cessation (Tu.); **pirpi** to make the spirit leave a person (Kor.); **pridulu** to become loose, fall off, separate, leave each other, be dislocated (Te.); **pirg- (pirig-)** to open (like a flower); **pirukp-** to open (like a book, packet)(Ga.); **pri_va- (pri_t-)** to be cracked, cloven, opened out, be hatched; **pring-** to be torn (Kui); **prik- (-h-)** to break open (fruit); **prik-** to split (bamboo)(Kuwi); **pirce** to be smashed (Malt.); **pirghing** to break, rend, transgress, solve (a riddle)(Br.)(DEDR 4176). cf. **pr.thak** separately (Skt.)(CDIAL 8356). **Image: to split, crack**: **viri** to split, crack, burst asunder (Ta.); **virical** split, crack, rent (Ta.); **viriccal** split, gap (Ma.); **piry (pirc-)** to part (hair) (To.); **biri** fissure, crack, opening (Ka.); **biriku, biruku, biravu, biruvu** cleft, fissure (Ka.); **biri- (biriv-, biri~j-)** to open (jackfruit)(Kod..); **biriyuni** to split, crack, burst (Tu.); **birke** crack, chink, gap (Tu.); **beran:ka** cleft, chink (Tu.); **viriyu** to open, break, burst (Te.); **vippu** to open, loosen (Te.); **vir-ugu, virugu** to break, go to pieces; n. breaking (Te.); **virucu, vir-ucu** to break; **vri_lu** to go to pieces (Te.); **vij** to break into small pieces (Kuwi)(DEDR 5411). **pil. (pil.v-, pin.t.-, pil.p-, pit.t.-)** to burst open, be rent or cut, be broken to pieces; divide (Ta.); **pil.appu** crevice, cleft, splitting (Ta.); **pil.avai** piece (Ta.); **pil.aruka** to split; cleave; **pil.arcca** splitting, a cleft (Ma.); **pil.arppu, pil.appu** cleft, rent, crack (Ma.); **pil.igu, hil.gu, hil.i** to break, crack, burst (Ka.); **pulevu** a crack (Tu.); **p(r)e_lu** to crack, burst (?Te.); **pr.i_** to be split open (Pe.); **plinga** to be split, cracked (Kui); **bri_phali, plih'nai** to hatch (Kuwi)(DEDR 4194). **vil.** split, to open out (Ta.); **vil.avu** cleft, crack (Ta.); **vil.l.uka** to burst open, crack, break (Ma.); **vil.l.al** hollow, rent; **vil.l.u** crack, aperture (Ma.); **vil.uruka** to split, open (Ma.); **buluni, bul.l.uni** a sore or wound to enlarge; crack, slit (Tu.); **buluni** to be open (Tu.); **vir.** to crack (e.g. earth in dry weather)(Go.); to become separated (Kond.a); **vi_r.p** to separate by tearing apart (Kond.a); **r.ay- (-it-)** to be cracked (stone); **raiyali, lainai** to burst (Kuwi); **belbelrna_** to open to the quick (Kur.)(DEDR 5432). **Image: split**: **bidala** a half in: **bidala-sam.hita** composed of halves (AitBr.); **bidala-ka_ri_** woman who splits bamboos (VS.); **vidala** split bamboo (Mn.); **ve_n.u-vidala** (Gaut.); **vidala** split pea (Sus'r.); **masu_ra-vidala** (Ra_jat.); **vidali_kr.ta** rent (MBh.); **dvidala** forked (Skt. hypersanskritism for **bidala-**); **ven.udala** a split bamboo (Mn.); **dala** half (VarBr.S.); **bindati, bilati, be_layati, ve_layati** splits (Dha_tup.); **bidala** split-bamboo, split pea (Pali); **bayali** beans (OSi.); **biyalla, biyali** division of a seed, seed-globe (Si.); **vidala** bamboo, split dried rice (Pkt.); **vidalida** crushed (Pkt.); **biyali_-ma_h** husked pulse with ghee (A.); **biuli** split and unhusked pulse ready for cooking (B.)(CDIAL 9239). **Image: split, crack**: **virivu** split, crack; **viri** split, crack, burst asunder (Ta.); what is expanded, veil, awning (Ma.); **virittuka** to open (Ma.); **bircu, biccu** loosening, being separated (Ka.); **vijju** to spread (Te.); **virugu** breaking (te.); **viri** to be broken (Go.); **vringa** to fall to pieces, be loosened (Kui); **vripka** unfastening (Kui); **vij** to break into small pieces (Kuwi)(DEDR 5411). **vidi_ryate_** is rent (S'Br.); **vidr.n.a_ti** tears asunder (MBh.); **vida_rayati** disperses (R.); **virn.e~** to crumble (of rice or pulse under husking or grinding)(M.)(CDIAL 11732). **vidalati** splits asunder (R.Nais..); **biyaliba** to be distended before being actually torn, spreads (A.)(CDIAL 11733). **vida_ran.a** tearing (MBh.); splitting (Pali); **via_ran.a** (Pkt.); **bida_ran** tearing (H.); **vida_ran.** tearing, killing (G.M.)(CDIAL 11734). cf. **it.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to be cracked, split (Ta.)(DEDR 432). **vida_rayati** opens (AitBr.); tears to pieces (MBh.); scatters (R.); **vidars.asi** (RV.); **vida_re_ti** splits (Pali); **via_re_i** (Pkt.); **vidda_ran.a** adj. (Skt.); **bad.a_rna_** to remove, cast out (evil spirits)(P.); **bad.a_r** exorciser (P.); **bida_ra_** to split, pierce (B.); **bida_riba_** (Or.); **bida_rab** (Mth.); **bida_rai** splits (OAw.); **bid.a_ri_** pp. put to flight

(OAw.); **bida_rna_** to tear (H.); **vida_rvu~, vid.a_rvu~** to tear, cut, lay open (G.); **vida_rn.e~** to tear to pieces (M.)(CDIAL 11735). **sphut.a, pul.a, pod.a, hod.a** burst, split open, broken, rent, torn, opened, expanded; **sphut.ana** the act of breaking or rending suddenly, bursting, tearing open; breaking forth; becoming manifested or made public; **sphut.ita** burt; manifested; **spho_t.aka, ho_l.ige, ho_r..ige** one who bursts or splits open; **spho_t.a** breaking, splitting open, bursting, cracking; disclosure; a swelling, boil, tumour; **spho_t.ana** breaking or splitting asunder, splitting, breaking, cleaving, cracking; opening, making clear; cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fngers (Ka.lex.) **Image: gimlet**: cf. **spho.t.ana** act of breaking (A_past.); **spho_t.ani_** gimlet (Skt.); **pho_d.an.a** splitting (Pkt.); **phor.an.i_** instrument for boring (Or.)(CDIAL 13855). **pot.iyal** punching pin; **pottalu_ci** id. (Ta.); **pot.i-tal** to be broken to pieces (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 93**); **pottu** hole, rat-hole, hollow in a tree (**Pur-ana_. 364,11**); **potir-ttal** to pierce (**Ci_vaka. 2778**); to break, break off (**Tan.ikaippu. Na_t.t.up. 41**); **potu-tal** to be perforated (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 73**); **potu-ttal** to bore (**Patin-o. Mu_tta. 3**); **pontar** hole, hollow (Ta.); **bonda** (Te.); **pontu** hole, hollow in a tree (**Tiruva_ca. 13,2**)(Ta.lex.)

6918.**Image: bullock**: **pot.hi_** a riding-bullock; **kad.han pot.hi_** to train a bullock for riding (P.lex.) cf. **poti-ma_t.u** pack-bull (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

6919.**Image: beads**: **po_ta** beads of glass (G.); **po_ti_ = ka_cah** (Skt.)(Hem. Des.)(G.lex.)

6920.**Landed proprietor**: {**Echo word**} **po_t.i, po_t.iya_r** landed proprietor; **po_tam** house-site (Ta.); **pot.t.al** barren or arid tract; waste land (**Ta_yu. enna_t.. 1242**); **po_taravu** respectfulness of language, affability; civility, urbanity; **po_tiya-kkut.i** respectable family; **po_tiyavan-** nobleman, gentleman; **po_tiya_r** buddhists (**po_tiya_r pin.t.iya_ ren-r-avap poyyarkal. : Te_va_. 376,10**); **po_ti-ttalaivan-** the Buddha (**Man.i. 11,43**); **poti** dry state of wet land (**Tinn.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: childbirth**: **po_tu-ka_lam** time of childbirth (Ta.lex.) **po_tu-ceytal** to be ready to blossom, as a bud; to blossom (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 93 Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **po_t.u** to put forth, yield, as fruit-trees; **po_t.u-ka_t.u** land fit for raising dry crops on the hills (**W.**); **po_t.u-ka_l** first cultivation in waste land (**G.Sm.D.I, i,245**); **po_t.u-ka_l-nilam** land cultivated off and on and not annually (**G.S.A.D.I, 122**); **po_t.u-ka_l-pa_ttiyam** customary right accruing to a farmer in an uncultivated waste brought by him under cultivation (**G.Sm.D.I, i,24**)(Ta.lex.) **ut.hai pat.hae** all one's possessions (Santali.lex.) **poti** burnt jungle (**Pin..**); **por-r-ai** id. (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 52, Vya_.**); **pottai** id. (**Cilap. 11,68, Arum. Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **potuvar** herdsmen (**Pat.t.in-ap. 281**); **potuviyar** women of the shepherd tribe (**Tirukko_. 136, Urai.**); **potuva_l.** a caste in Malabar whose hereditary occupation is temple management (**T.A.S. iv,9**)(Ta.)(Ta. lex.) **bhid.i gupi** a shepherd (Santali.lex.) **pan.d.a** brahmin resident in a temple (Santali.lex.) **pot.ha_** land made into ridge and furrow for planting tobacco, onions and eggplants; **pot.hoha_r, pot.howa_r** a region lying between the rivers Jhelum and Attock (P.); **pot.oha_ri_, pot.howa_ri_** the inhabitant of pot.hoha_r (P.); of or belonging to pot.hoha_r (P.lex.) **Government's money-bag**: **poti-y-ar-u-ttal** to extort money (**Ni_lake_s'i. Kun.t.ala. 74**); **poti-yar-ai** underground room without air-holes (**Man.i. 4,105**); **pottu-tal** to bury; to hide, conceal (**Kampara_. Karan-vatai. 100**); to tie, string together as a wreath (**I_t.u, 1,3,1**)(Ta.lex.) **pota_** treasury; **potha_** a large book (used in derision); **pothi_** a book; a religious book (P.lex.) **poti** treasure; pack-load, a measure of weight varying with the locality; miscellaneous goods (**Tiva_.**); pack, bundle; load as for a beast; parcel tied in a cloth (**Cilap. 5,112**); tie, fastening (**Ka_cika. Na_rata. 5**); collection (**Kampara_. Na_t.. 44**); **poti-tal** to store up, treasure up (**Kur-al., 155**)(Ta.lex.) **potaka** the government's money-bag (**LP**); **potum.** the amount of revenue of

a village sent to the Government treasury (G.); **potra** name of a tax (**EI 26**); **potta**, cf. **milita-potta-dramma_** collected government money (**LP**); **pottaka** same as **potum.** (G.) the amount of the revenue of a village sent to the government treasury (**LP**); **pot.t.alika_** a bundle (**IE 8-8**); **pon--pan.t.a_ram** a treasurer; treasury (**ASLV**)(**IEG**, p.252). **oir-pat.i** Svarga as the golden world (**Cilap. 30,136**); **por-puvi** id. (**Ce_tupu. Ira_manaruc. 63**); **por-r-a_lam** id. (**Ce_tupu. Tiruna_t.. 14**); **por-r-a_li** marriage badge of gold; **por-kir..i** gold or gold coins tied up in a piece of cloth (**Tiruvil.ai. Tarumik. 81**); **poti-y-avir..ttal** lit, to open one's bag (Ta.); **poti-co_r-u** boiled rice tied up for a journey; viaticum (**Tiva_.; Periyapu. E_yarko_n-. 159**); **poti** id. (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **po_tum** a rag, a cloth; **po_ta** weftage; texture; fine cloth; clothes or their worth presented to the principal mourners by their relatives; **po_tum** the amount of the revenue of a village sent to the government treasury (G.); **po_tum bho_kasabum bharavum** to send money into the treasury (G.); **po_pte_m** a gunny bag (M.); **pro_ta** texture; woven (Skt.)(G.lex.) **Common property; tenant; title deed to land**: **porca** title deed to land; **porja, porja pani, prajapati** a tenant (Santali.lex.) cf. **pan.t.a_ra-c-com** public property, property of the state or commonwealth (**W.**)(Ta.); **pan.ta_ra-k-kuru** priest who teaches agamas (Ta.lex.) **potumai** common property (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_can-ka. 62**)(Ta.lex.) **potu** common, general, public, neutrality, likeness, equality; **potumai** ordinariness, goodness; **potti** generality (Ta.); **potu** common, general (Ma.); **pu0f** common property of undivided family; **pity ir** ordinary (i.e. non-sacred) buffalo(es)(To.); **pudu, puduvu** union, joint concern, holding in common, partnership (Ka.); **pottu** friendship, amity, agreement, partnership, holding in common (Te.)(DEDR 4507). **potuvil** (**potu + il**) public hall (**Periyapu. Tirumalaic. 10**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Title deed**: **pat.a** a title deed, a written document of acquisition or transfer of property (Mu.); **pat.t.a_** (H.Skt.)(Mu.lex.) **po_t.u-ka_l** first cultivation in waste land (**G.Sm.D. I,i,245**); **po_t.u-ka_l-nilam** land cultivated off and on and not annually (**G.S.A.D. I,122**); **po_t.u-ka_l-pa_ttiyam** customary right accruing to a farmer in an uncultivated waste brought by him under cultivation (**G.Sm.D. I,i,245**); **po_ttaracar** a title of the Pallava kings (**S.I.I. ii,341**) (Ta.lex.) **Sea-trader**: **po_ta-van.ij** a sea-trader (Skt.Ka.); **po_ta** a boat, a ship (Ka.Skt.); cloth, a garment (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: shoal of fish**: **po_ta_-dha_na** small fry, a shoal of young fish; **po_ta** the young of any animal (Ka.Sk.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ut.aiya_r** lord, master (**S.I.I. ii,306**); title of certain castes of cultivators; a village official in North and East Ceylon; pl. the rich, as those who have world's goods (**Kur-al., 395**); **ut.aiyavan-** possessor of wealth (**Tiruppu. 249**); **ut.aimai** wealth, riches (**Kalit. 58**); possession, property (**Tiruva_ca. 33,7**); the state of possessing, having, owning (**Kur-al., 74**); **ud.ama** id. (Ma.); **od.ame** id. (Ka.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Ownership**: **od.eya** a man who possesses or has, an owner; **ul.l.a** id.; **od.eya** a lord, a master; a chief, a leader; a ruler; a king (Ka.); **od.aye, od.eye** (Tu.); **od.aya** (Te.); **ud.ayavan, ud.aya_n** (Ma.); **ud.aiyavan-, ud.aiya_n-** (Ta.); **od.e** possession, ownership; lordship (Ka.); **ud.ai** belonging to (Ta.); **ud.e** belonging to (Ma.); **od.etana, od.tan.a, od.atana, od.eyatana** ownership; lordship; rule, dominion, sway, sovereign power; superintendence (Ka.); **od.ame, od.ave, od.ive** that is; a thing, a substance; that one possesses: a possesion, especially an ornament, a jewel; property, wealth (Ka.Te.); **ud.ame** (Ma.); **ud.aimai** (Ta.); **od.ati** a female having ownership, power etc., a mistress (Ka.); **od.am** an agreement (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ut.ai-p-porul.** property in one's possession, meaning a slave when referring to human beings, and other items of world's goods when referring to animals and things (**Ci. Po_. Avaiyat.akkam. Cir-.**); **ut.aiyavar** hon. pl. master, lord (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-. 664**); **ut.ai-va_ram** gross produce from land before it is divided between the landlord and the cultivators (Ta.); **ut.antai** union (**Maccapu. A_ticirut.t.i. 15**); **ut.ai** wealth (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Earth; king**: **bi_ta** earth (Gypsy); **bhu_** world (RV.); ground (Mn.); **bhuvi** loc. sg. (Pali); **bhu_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9546). **pod.avi** (Tadbhava of **pr.thvi**) earth (Ka.); **pud.avi** (Te.Ta.); **pod.avija** earth-

born: the planet Mars; **pod.avi-de_vate** the goddess Earth; **pod.avi-pati** a king; **pod.aviyod.etana** the possession of, or rule over, a country; **pod.aviyod.eya** a king; **pod.aviven., pod.avipen.** the woman Earth (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Earth**: **bhit.a** a piece of land; **bhet.ra bhit.ri** high rice-land; **baihar.** first class land; **bad** third class land (Santali.lex.) cf. **paca** ricefield (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 3834). **pa.r.m** (obl. **pa.r.t-**) level ground (Ko.); **pa_t.am** range (esp. of ricefields), rice-land (Ma.); **pa_t.t.am** garden (Ta.); **o.d.** level ground (< Badaga **ha.d.a** open, grassy ground in village)(To.); **pad.pu** a plain (Tu.); **pad.uva** a low ground (Te.)(DEDR 4062). **pat.havi_, pathavi_, puthavi_, puthuvi_, put.huvi_** (cf. **puthu, prath** to expand) thus lit. the broad one, breadth, expansion; the first element in enumeration of the four elements, viz., pat.havi_, a_po, tejo, va_yo (earth, water, fire, wind or the elements of the extension, cohesion, heat and motion); frequently represents the earth as soldi, firm, spacious ground; **pat.havoja_** sap or essence of the earth; **pat.havi_-kasin.a** the earth artifice; **puthavi_** the earth; **puthavi_-na_bhi** the navel of the earth (of the bodhi-man.d.a, the Buddha's seat under the holy fig tree); **puthu** (Vedic. **pr.hak, pr.hu** lit. spread out, far and wide, flat; **prath** (Skt.) to expand; **pr.thah-** palm of hand; **frapah** breadth (Av.); **platus** broad (Lith.); **planta** sole of foot (Lat.); **flado** pancake (OHG.); **flet** ground (Ags.); **flat** (English); **puthu = pr.thak** separated, individual; **puthu-gumba** experience in many crafts; **puthu-satta_** pl. = **puthujjana_** common people, the masses; **puthu-bhu_ta** widely spread; **puthuka** flat corn; **puthula** broad, large, flat; **puthuso** adv. broadly, i.e. diversely (Pali.lex.) **potu** that which is common or shared by many; genarality, opp. to cir-appu (specialty)(**Kur-al., 528**); **pottu** (Te.); **podu** (Ma.); **potu** that which is ordinary or general (**Kampara_. Varun.an-ai. 30**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **put.avi** < **pud.havi_** < **pr.thvi_** earth; world (**Takkaya_kap. 723**); **pud.ami** (Te.); **pod.avi** (Ka.); **po_t.utal** to put forth, yield; to sow, plant; to put, set in position, apply, lay (**Ta_yu. Pa_yappuli. 31**)(Ta.lex.) **bhu_yis.t.ha** chief, most numerous (RV.); **bhu_it.t.ha** very much (Pkt.); **bu_t.** all (Mai.); **but.** all, whole, entire (Tor.); **but.e** much, many (Sh.)(CDIAL 9568). **Image: spread; palm**: **prathate_** extends; **prathayati** spreads abroad (RV.)(CDIAL 7712). **prathita** spread out (MBh.); **pahia** spread (Pkt.); **phaila_w** expanse (H.)(CDIAL 8651). **prath** spread out (Skt.); **prathas** width, extension (RV.); **la_k, s.akk-iam, s.o_k** palm (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8650). **pr.thu** wide (Skt.); **pihu, puhu** wide (Pkt.); **pir.ik, per.ek, pr.ek** palm of hand (Pas'.); **pir.ik** palm of hand (Shum.)(CDIAL 8358). **Palm**: **pat.am** flat part of the hand or foot (Ma.); **pat.a key** palm of hand (Pe.); **pat.a naki** palm of hand (Kuwi)(DEDR 3843). cf. **pat.ar** to spread (Ta.); **pat.alai** spreading, expanding, expanse (Ta.); **pat.aruka** to spread (Ma.); **pat.alam** a spreading over (Ma.)(DEDR 3844). **pr.thivi_, pr.thvi_** the earth (RV.); **pathavi_, puthavi_, puthuvu_, pat.havi_** the earth (Pali); **pradhavi, pad.hai** (Dhp.); **prad.hravi, pad.hravi** land (KharI.); **pahivi_-, pahu(v)i_, puha(v)i_-, pud.havi_-** the earth (Pkt.); **puhami** (Mth.); **puhumi** (OAw.); **puhavi_, puhuvi_** (OG.); **pol.ova, pol.ava** (inst. **pel.evin**)(Si.)(CDIAL 8357)[**yezivi_** (Av.)]. **Broad, flat**: **pr.thula** broad (MBh.); **puthula** broad, flat (Pali); **pithula** wide (Pkt.); **pohla_, pho_la_** (L.)[cf. **pulam** arable land, rice field; place (Ta.)(DEDR 4303)]; **po_hllo_, pohlo_, puhlo_** flat (L.); **pahol.u~, pol.u~** wide, loose (G.); **pal.al, pul.ul** wide, open (Si.); **ful.au** (Md.)(CDIAL 8361). **bhu_mya** terrestrial (RV.); **bhumma** terrestrial, earthy; n. soil, ground (Pali); **bhu_mi_** bit of ground (WPah.); **bhu_m, bhom** white ant hill (M.); **bhu_mya_, bhu_mya~_, bhu_miya_, bhumya~_, bhu~_iya_, bhu~_ya_** landholder (H.); **bhu~iya_** landed, landed proprietor (B.); **bhui~a~_** pertaining to cornfields (Or.); feudal lord, sylvan diety (Or.)(CDIAL 9566). **bhauma** relating to the earth (Pkt.); **bho_ma** id. (Pkt.); **bhaumi_** in cmpd. 'floor, storey'(MBh.); **bumu** storeyed, having several layers (Si.)(CDIAL 9638). **Cellar**: **bhau~ra_, bho~hara_** cellar, cavern (H.); **bho~ghara_** (H.); **bhohra_** dungeon, pit in which potters place newly-made vessels to keep moist (P.)(CDIAL 9640). **bhu_migr.ha** whose house is the earth, i.e., buried (AV.); cellar (Skt.); **bhu_mighara,**

bhu_mihara cellar (Pkt.); **bhu~_hara_** (H.); **bho~yaru~** (G.)(CDIAL 9559). **bhya~_ro, bhiya_ro** cellar, one-storeyed house (Ku.); **bhu~_ya_ra_** cellar (H.)(CDIAL 9563). **bhaumika** being in the earth, collected on a partic. piece of ground (Mn.); **bhom**^{i} a partic. piece of land, field (G.); **bho~** any land (G.)(CDIAL 9642). **Land**: **bhu_ti** wellbeing (RV.AV.); earth, ground (AitBr.acc. to Sa_yan.a); **bhu_i** wealth (Pkt.); **bu_i** ground (Wg.); **bu_i_** (Wot..L. < **bhu_mi**)(CDIAL 9553). **bhui~** ground (Ko.); land, soil (Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **bhu~i** (A.B.); **bhui~_** land, soil (WPah.); **bhu~_** (S.P.); **buih** earth (Gypsy); **bhu~_i** land, soil (S.L.); **bu_m, bum, bumi** (K.); **bhoe~** (L.); pl. **bhu_i~** (L.P.); **bho~_** (P.); **bima** ground, soil, landed property (Si.); **bim, bin** earth, ground (Md.); **bum** (Gaw.Kho.); **bhum** (Tir.Kal.); **bhu_m** field (Tor.); earth (Pas'.); **bhume_** field (Sv.); **bhu_mi** earth, ground (RV.Pali); ground (Pkt.); place (S'Br.); **bhummi** soil, storey (Pali); ground (Pkt.); **bhu_mia_** storey (Pkt.); **phuv** ground (Gypsy); **bhu~_, bho~, bhu_i~_** land, soil (H.); **bhuim** ground, storey (OG.); **bho~, bho~** ground (G.); **bhui~_, bhui_, bhu_y** (M.); **bhui~** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9557). **bhu_man** earth, world (RV.); **bhumma** soil (Pali); **bhuma** land (NiDoc.); **bu_m** earth, ground (Ash.Wg.Shum. Tir.Gaw.Kal. Kho.Sv.Tor.Phal.); **byum** (Kt.); **bi_m** (Kt.Pr.); **bum** (Dm.); **buma** (Dm.)(CDIAL 9556). **Earth, ground; mud, mire**: **burude** mud, mire (Ka.); **burde** id. (Tu.); **burada** id. (Te.); **burda** mud (Pa.Ga.Go.); **bur-da** slush, mud, dirt (Kond.a)(DEDR 4291).

6921.**Image: six**: **po_ta** adj. six (used in secret conversation by merchants)(G.lex.)

6922.**Image: joint**: **pot.t.a_** the end of the finger to the first joint, the pulp of a finger; a fowl's claw (P.lex.) **por..i** joint of a finger (Ta.lex.)

6923.**Image: finger joints; the measure of a finger's breadth**: **bot.t.u, bat.t.u** a finger; a toe; **bo_t.a** id. (M.); **bot.t.u** the measure of a finger's breadth (Ka.M.); a fingerful: a small quantity, a drop (Ka.Te.M.)(Ka.lex.) **bet.t.u muri** to make the finger-joints crack; **bat.t.u, bet.t.u, bot.t.u** a finger; a toe (Ka.); **bo_t.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: joint of fingers**: cf. **ot.t.a_** a joint of the limbs or fingers; joint in a bamboo stem, knot in a plank, bony protuberance of limbs (Kur.); **ot.ge** ankle (Malt.)(DEDR 955). **Image: finger-joint**: **ved.ho** joint of the fingers (G.); **ved.h** finger-ring (G.); ring (M.); **ber.i_** ring on ankle (H.)(CDIAL 12130). **Finger-ring**: **vat (**pl. **^{o}kul)** finger ring (Pa.); **vat** (pl. **^{o}kil**) id. (Ga.); **vetor-i** id. (Kond.a); **vatus** (pl. **vatuhin**) id. (Pe.)(DEDR 5247). **wog^{u}ik** finger-ring (Pr.)(CDIAL 2294). cf. **biduru-gen.d.u** a bamboo knot or joint; **bidir, bidanu, bidaru, bidiru, biduru, bidru** the bamboo, bambusa arundinacea (Ka.); **veduru** (Te.); **vetir** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: span**: **bita, ber.** a span (Santali.lex.) cf. **vitasta** (Skt.lex.) **Image: twelve units**: [Twelve phalanges on four fingers; a landing point in numeration]. **be_d.a** twelve units, e.g. 12 paisa (Te.lex.) **damad.i, dammad.i** a ka_su, the fourth part of a dud.d.u or paisa (Ka.); **damad.i_** (M.H.)(Ka.); twelve damad.i's make a be_d.a (Te.lex.) **tampat.i** cash, a small coin = 1/12 anna (Ta.); **damri** (H.)(Ta.lex.) **Middle finger**: cf. **pe_t.u** the middle finger (**cut.t.um pe_t.um : Cilap. 3,18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Toe**: **bot.(t.)ana vre_lu, bot.a vre_lu,** thumb, big toe (Te.); **bot.t.u, bat.t.u, bet.t.u** finger, toe (Ka.); **bot.t.a** finger, big toe (Go.); **bot.a** finger (Go.); **botta_** big toe (Go.); **bot.u r.ask** thumb (Kond.a); **but. vehpe** id. (Mand..); **bot.a vanju** id. (Kuwi); **bot.u, but.u** thumb impression (Kuwi)(DEDR 4493). **Image: finger**: **viral** finger, toe; finger's breadth (Ta.); finger, toe; inch (Ma.); **verl** finger, toe (Ko.); **pe.l.** id. (To.); **Image: tip of an elephant's trunk**: **beral, beral.** id.; tip of an elephant's trunk (Ka.); **bera** finger, toe (Kod..); **berli, birelu, berelu, pirelu** id. (Tu.); **berolu, berli** finger (Kor.); **v(r)e_lu** finger, toe, inch (Te.); **vende** finger, toe (Kol.); **vende** finger (Nk.); **vanda** pl. **vandel** id. (Pa.); **vande** id. (Ga.); **wirinj, ware_nj** finger, toe; **ver, vir.asku_** [cf. **vitasta** span (Skt.)(CDIAL 11721)], **ver.enj, var.anj, var.nj(i) (**pl. **var.sku)**, **var.nj**

finger (Go.); **r.aska** finger, toe (Kond.a); **r.eska, ver.ska** finger (Kond.a); **vacka** id. (Pe.); **vehpe** id. (Mand..); **vanju** (pl. **vaska**) finger, toe, thumb (Kui); **vwa_nju_** (pl. **vwa_ska)**, **wansu** (pl. **waska)**, **vanju** (pl. **vaska**), **ver.ma** finger (Kuwi)(DEDR 5409). **pe_t.a** the open hand with the fingers extended (Skt.lex.) **Image: breadth of four fingers**: **vet.** breadth of four fingers (?Ko.); **betta, bettu, bette~d.u** measure of four finger-breadths, a hand-breadth (Ta.); **bitta** a span (Pa.)(DEDR App.61). **bitta_** (H.); **vitasti** measure of length consisting of span between extended thumb and little finger or between wrist and tip of fingers (S'Br.)[MIA. **viasti >** Psht. **vio_ta** a unit of square measure; poss. X **vitti- ~** Iranian. **vida_ti-**.]; **vidatthi** span (Pali); **vithi, vithi_** interval (S.whence **vithi_ro** separate); **vitth, vith, vithi_** a short distance (L.); **vith** space (L.); **vitth, bitth** distance (P.); **bya~_t, bet** span (Ku.); **bitta_** span from outstretched thumb to second finger (N.); **bita_** span (Or.); **bi_ta_** (Aw.); **bi_ta_** (H. **biyattu**); **ve_t** (G.); **vi_t, vi_th** (M.); **vihi_t** (Konkan.i); **viyata** (Si.); **vihatthi** measure of length (X **hattha- < hasta-?**) from which, as false sanskritization, **bighat** span (B.)(CDIAL 11721). **River Jhelum**: **vitasta_** name of the river Jhelum (RV.); **veth** (K.); **vyath** (K.); **vehat** the Jhelum below Khusha_b (L.)(CDIAL 11720).

6924.**Whistle**: **vi_l.ai** whistling, shrill sound, noise; **vi_l.-en-al** onom. expr. of a shrill, sudden noise or cry (Ta.); **vil.v- (vil.t-)** to whistle; **vil.k** act of whistling (Ko.)(DEDR 5461). cf. **i_la** whistling (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

6925.**Image: split, piece, opening**: cf. **vid.a** piece (Skt.); **bila** hole, pit, opening, cave (RV. BHSk.)(CDIAL 9245). cf. **bhindati** splits (Dha_tup.); **bhinatti** (RV.)(CDIAL 9496). cf. **bhitta** fragment (Skt.)(CDIAL 9493). cf. **vithi, vithi_** interval; **vithi_ro** separate (S.); **vith** space (L.)(CDIAL 11721). **bhid** split (Skt.); **bhidyate_** is broken, is split (S'Br.)(CDIAL 9495). cf. **vit.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to become disjointed; **(-pp, -tt-)** to separate (Ta.); **vit.ukka, vit.uttuka** to undo, separate (Ma.); **bid.avu, bid.iku, bid.uku** a separation crack; **bid.ike** interval etc. (Ka.); **vid.i** separate, distinct (Ta.)(DEDR 5393). **visa_t.ita** cut in pieces, smashed, broken (Pali.lex.) **vis'asan** cutting up (RV. x.85.35; AV. xiv.1.28); **vis'astr.** good carver, slaughterer (RV. i.162,19); **vis'as** to cut up, immolate, kill (RV. i.162.18) (Vedic. lex.) **Image: open mouth; gap, cleft**: cf. **pet.apet.a** crackling (Te.); **pet.ilu** to break, split, open in chinks (Te.)(DEDR 4386). **bhe_ttr.** breaking, splitting; one who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber; a factious or seditious man; **bhe_da** breaking, splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark); rending, tearing; dividing, separating; piercing through, perforation; breach, rupture; breaking open, bursting; a chasm, gap, fissure, cleft; **bhe_dita** split, broken, divided; **bhe_din** breaking, dividing, distinguishing etc. (Skt.lex.) **bhetn.e~** to divide lengthwise (M.); **bhet** cut (M.); **bhetta_** breaks (Konkan.i); **bhe_ttum** to break; **bhe_ttr.** breaker (RV.); **bhe_ttavya** (R.); **bhetave** to break (As'.); **bhettum., bhittum., bhettu_n.am., bhittun.am** breaker (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9609). **bhe_da** cleft, fissure (RV.); division, separation, distinction (S'rS.); break, disunion, dissension (Pali); **bhe_a** separation, sort, kind (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9610). **pe_tam < bhe_da** subdivision, sect, division; **pe_ti** that which divides, detaches or separates (Ta.lex.) **vetir** open flower, blossom (Ta.); **bidir(u), bidur** to open as the mouth, unfold as wings, stretch out, loosen, untie; **bidircu** to spread out, unfold, unharness, unyoke, loosen or free oneself (Ka.); **bi.r- (bi.ruv-, bi.nd-), bu.r (bu.ruv-, bu.nd-)** (flowers) open; **bi.t- (bi.ti-), bu.t- (bu.ti-)** to open out (mouth of bag, knife) (Kod..); **biduruni** to loosen by itself (Tu.); **vidur(u)cu, vidrucu** to flap wings (Te.); **vidrup- (vidrut-)** cock to flap wings when crowing (Pa.); **vi_dali** to flap (Kuwi); **bidigna_** to lay party bare the contents by violent action upon the covering, tear open, make a rent, make burst or crack by weighing upon; **bidgrna_** to get laid bare, get exposed to view (Kur.); **bithge** to expand, open (as the lips or eyelids)(Malt.)(DEDR 5484). **Image: stripe**: **pe_t.t.u** stripe, broad border (Ta.); **pe_t.u** id. (Te.);

pe_t.t.u string, as of a necklace; waist-cord containing more than one strand (Ta.lex.) **pe_t.ike** ornamental work woven in the borders of cloth (Ka.lex.) **Image: gap; intervening space**: cf. **bi_t.e, bi_d.i, bi_d.u, bi_d.e** chink., fissure, crack, crevice (Ka.); **bi~_t.a** crack, cleft, split, chink (Te.)(DEDR 5473). **vet.i** fissure, crevice, cleft, split (**Ain. Aim. 36**)(Ta.lex.) **vet.t.u-va_y** gash, opening of a cut; joining (Ta.lex.) **vel.** blank, empty (Ta.lex.) **vel.l.it.ai** open space; intervening space (**Piramo_t. 20,25**); atmospheric space (**Te_va_. 879,10**); **vel.i** intervening space, space, gap (**Kampara_. U_rte_t.u. 136**); **vel.i-y-antaram** intervening space (**Takkaya_kap. 147, Urai.**); **vel.i-mukat.u** the outmost limit of space (**Pa_rata. A_r-a_mpo_r. 22**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_la_** vacant (L.); **vehlla_, vehla_, vihla_, behlla_** vacant, at leisure (P.)(CDIAL 12118). **ve_le** interval (Ka.lex.) **vet.t.avit.i** break of day, early dawn (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 29, Vya_. Pak. 248**); **vet.t.am** light (Ta.Na_.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **bel.a** an opening for light; a window; **bel.a tanaka** till light, till it becomes light or dawns; **bel.aku** light; a lamp; to dawn; **bel.aku bid.u** to give passage to the light (Ka.lex.) **vel.i-ttal** to break, as the day; to come to light (Ta.lex.) **Image: split**: **vel.l.o_cai** cracked voice (**Tiruva_lava_. 57,26, foot-note**); **vel.l.ai** discordant note or sound (**Tiruvil.ai. Vir-akuvir-. 30**); trifling (**Cin-e_n. 421**)(Ta.lex.) **vet.i-ttal** to crack, as earthenware; to break, part, as the ground; to split; to burst open (**Tacaiva_. 232**); to explode (Ta.lex.) cf. **vid.** to cry out loudly (Skt.lex.)

6926a.**A cut in a piece of wood; chip**: **vid.d.ha_** notch (L.); **vivardhita** cut off (Skt.) (CDIAL 11928). **vr.ddhi** cutting off (Skt.); **bur.ia_** small axe (Or.); **va_d.h, ba_d.h** cutting, killing; **va_d.hi_, ba_d.hi_** harvesting, harvest (P.)(CDIAL 12075). **Carpenter**: **va_d.ho** carpenter (S.); **va_d.d.hi_, ba_d.d.hi_** (P.); **vad.u** pertaining to carpentry (Si.)(CDIAL 11568). **vardhaki** carpenter (MBh.); **vad.d.haki** carpenter, building mason (Pali); **vad.d.hai** carpenter (Pkt.); **vad.d.haia** shoemaker (Pkt.); **ba_d.ho_i_** carpenter (WPah.); **ba_d.hi** (WPah.); **bar.hai, bar.ahi** (N.); **ba_rai** (A.); **ba_r.ai** (B.); **ba_r.ui** (B.); **bar.hai** (Or.Bhoj.H.); **bar.ha_i** (Or.); **ba_r.hoi** (Or.); **bar.^{a}hi_** (Bi.); **va_d.ha_ya_** (M.); **vad.u-va_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11375). **ci_vara-vad.d.haka** tailor (Pali); **vardhaka** cutting; carpenter (R.)(CDIAL 11374). **va_d.ho** carpenter (S.); **va_d.d.hi_, ba_d.d.hi_** (P.); **vad.u** pertaining to carpentry (Si.)(CDIAL 11568). **Image: dividing**: **vardhaka** cutting, dividing, cutting off; **vardhana** cutting, cutting off (Ka.); **vardhaki = bad.agi** a carpenter (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Adze**: **va_s'i_** sharp-pointed knife or adze (RV.); **va_si_** adze (Pkt.); **wa_s** (Ash.); **wos** (Kt.); **wusik** (Pr.); **wa_cek** (Pas.); **ba_si** (WPah.B.Or.); **vaha**, **va_-ya** axe (Si.); **e_seli** adze (Pas.); **behil, behalo** (WPah.); **basilo** (N.); **ba_risi** (Or.); **basila_** (Bi.); **ba~_sila_** (H.); **va~_slo** (G.); **wa~_soli** adze (Gaw.)(CDIAL 11588). **va_cci, va_ycci, va_t.ci** adze (Ta.); **va_cci** adze, scraper (Ma.); **po.d.c** adze (To.); **ba_ci, ba_ji** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 5339). **basla** a small adze (Santali.lex.)

6926.**Axe**: **wa_t.** axe (Wg.); **wa_t.ak** (Pas.); **bardog, bardox** axe (Kho.) > **wadok** (early Kal. before **v- > b-**in Kho.)(CDIAL 11374). **bed.i_r** sledgehammer? (Kho. > **bad.il** (Gaw.); **bad.i_r** (Bshk.); **bad.hi_r** axe?, sledgehammer (Phal.)(CDIAL 11385). **Cutting edge**: **ba_r.** blade of khukri (N.); edge of knife (H.): **ba_r.h** book-binder's papercutter (Bi.); edge of knife (H.); **va_d.h** (G.); **va_d.h, ba_d.h** cutting edge (P.); **badhri_, badhriya_, badhra_, badha_ru_** knife with a heavy blade for reaping with (Bi.); **bardha_n.u_** to shear sheep (WPah.)(CDIAL 11371). cf. **vet.t.u** to cut as with sword or axe, engrave (Ta.)(DEDR 5478). **vardha** a cutting (Skt.); **vad.hu** a cut (S.); **vad.d.h** ears of corn remaining in a field after sheaves have been removed (L.); a cut in a piece of wood, chip, stubble of grain (wheat, maize, etc.)(P.); **bad.d.h** id. (P.); **vad.d.ha_, bad.d.ha_** mark, cut (P.); **va_d.h** cut, wound, reaping a field (G.); **vad.a-ya** act of cutting off (Si.)(CDIAL 11372). **vardhana** cutting, slaughter (Mn.); **vad.hin.i_** cutting (S.); **vad.un** (Si.)(CDIAL

11377). **To cut, reap**: **vardhayati** cuts, divides (Dha_tup.); **vardha_payati** (Skt.); **vad.d.ha_pe_ti** cuts (moustache)(Pali); **badhem** I cut, shear (Kal.); **bad.n.o_** to cut (K.); **vad.han.u** (S.); **vad.d.han.** to cut, reap (L.); **vad.d.hn.a_, bad.d.hn.a_** to cut, kill, bite (P.); **ba_d.hn.u** to cut (WPah.); **ba_r.a_** to cut, mend, distribute food (B.); **ba_d.hna_** to cut, shear, divide (H.); **va_d.hvu~** to cut; **vadhervu~** to cut, sacrifice (G.)(CDIAL 11381). **vadha** killer, slaughter (RV.); killing (Pali.As'.Pkt.); **vaha** (Pkt.); **baha** colic pain (N.); **vaya** destruction, disappearance (Si.); **vadhaka** murderer (MBh.)(CDIAL 11248). **vadhi_t** kills, strikes (RV.); **vadhe_ya, vadha** (AV.); **vadhayati** (MBh.); **vadhati** kills, strikes; caus. **vadhe_ti** (Pali); **vahai, vahe_i** (Pkt.); **vayanava_** to strike (Si.); **vac** to strike, carry off, throw (Gypsy)(CDIAL 11249).

6927.**Image: cleft**: **vit.ampai** cleft (**Kalin.. 541**); **vit.ampu** id.; **vit.ar** fissure, cleft (Ta.lex.) **bi_t.i, ibad.i, ibbad.i, bi_t.e** a chink, a fissure, a crack, a crevice (Ta.); **bi_t.ike, vi_t.ike** (Te.); **bi_t.e bi_r..u** a crack to occur, to crack, to be cleft (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **vidara** fissure (Skt.); tearing asunder (Skt.)(CDIAL 11731). **Image: harrow**: **bi_dar** a kind of harrow used to loosen soil and remove weeds from standing rice (H.)(CDIAL 11731). **bidahna_** to harrow rice or millet crop in the beginning (H.)(CDIAL 11737). **Image: lever**: **min.t.i** staff or post used as a lever (Ta.); **mi_n.t.u** instrument for pulling up or raising, lever (Ka.); **mi_t.a** lever, spring (Te.)(DEDR 4857). **min.t.u** thrust, uproot, push, lift as with a lever (Ta.); **men.d.u** to lever up (Te.)(DEDR 4857). **bidda** (Tadbhava of **viddha**) penetrated; **biddam** adv. so that (the points of the compass) are penetrated; **biddam po_gu** to be penetrated or holed (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhe_dya** to be split (MBh.)(CDIAL 9613). **bhindati** splits (Skt.); splits, breaks (Pali); **bhinatti** (RV.); **bhi~dn.e~** to pierce, penetrate, soak into (M.); **bindinava_** to break, be broken (Si.)(CDIAL 9496). **Image: two equal parts; individually**: **bhindu** breaking, splitting (Ka.lex.) **vit.ivu, vit.iyal** open space or place (Ta.lex.) **vit.i** odd item, not one of a set; single article (Ta.); **vid.i** (Te.); **bid.i** (Ka.Tu.); **vid.u** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **vid.a, bid.a** a fragment, a bit; **bhitta** a fragment, a piece, a bit; **bhitti** breaking, splitting; a bit, a fragment; **bid.iku, bid.uku** separation; a crack; **bid.ike** interval (Ka.lex.)

6928.**Image: two equal parts; manifold**: **vis.u** in two equal parts; various, manifold; **vis.uva** the equinoctial point or equinox, the first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox (Ka.lex.) **viccuva-ru_pam** the universal form of God, as comprising the whole universe, animate and inanimate (**Ci. Po_. 2,1, Pak. 104**); **vis'uvan-** the individual soul (**Kaival. Tat. 42**)(Ta.lex.) ***vis.u** variously, apart; in cmpds. **vis.u-ru_pa, vis.u_-vr.-, vis.v-ac-** (RV.); **visum.** individually (Pali); **visum.-visum.** one by one (Pali)(CDIAL 11981). cf. **vid.a_yi, vid.a_ya** grand display, pomp; greatness; **bid.auja** (**vid.o_jas, vid.aujas**) Indra (Ka.lex.) cf. **bid.iku** separation; a crack; **bid.avu** a gap (Ka.lex.) **Taking various forms**: **vis.un.a** taking various forms (RV.); **vis.n.u** the god Vis.n.u (RV.); **vin.hu, ven.hu** Vis.n.u (Pkt.); **vinu** nom. prop. (M.); **ven, venu** a name of Vis.n.u (Si.); **vit.hu_, vit.ho, vit.hoba_** familiar forms of **vit.t.hal** a form of Kr.s.n.a worshipped at Pan.d.harpur (M.); **vi(t.)t.hala, vid.d.hala** Vit.hoba_ (Skt.); **vit.hara** epithet of Br.haspati (Skt.)(CDIAL 11991). **vit.t.u, vis.n.u, vis.t.n.u, vit.t.hala, vit.ala, vit.hala** Vis.n.u or Kr.s.n.a (Ka.lex.) **vit.t.u** Vis.n.u (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,3,5**); **vit.t.un.u** a deity representing the Sun, one of tuva_taca_tittar (**Ku_rmapu. A_tavar cir-ap. 2**) (Ta.lex.) **Equinox**: **vis.uvant** supreme (TS.); a day in the middle of the year, a one-day sacrifice (AitBr.); equinox (Ya_j.); **vis.uva** id. (MBh.); **visuva** equinox (Pkt.); **bis'u_** the moment of the sun's reaching Aries, song sung by low-caste people in April (WPah.); **bihu** last day of A_s'vina, Paus.a, or Caitra observed as a festival, equinoctial festival (A.)(CDIAL 11982). ? **bas'u_tur** black thread in a woman's hair when plaited (Kho.) (CDIAL 11982). **vit.u** equinox (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Tala vicit.. 33**); **vis.u** the 15th year of the Jupiter cycle; **vr.s.a** (Skt.); **vis.upun.n.iyaka_lam** th time of the

sun's entrance into either of the equinoctical signs Aries and Libra; **vis.uvam** equinox; cf. **vis.u** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vr.s.** rain (Skt.) **vis.t.i** turn, time; **punar vis.t.i_** once again; **vis.t.ibhih.** again and again (of dawns)(RV.); **vit.a** time, opportunity; **vit.in-vit.a** from time to time (Si.)(CDIAL 11988). **Vis.n.u; Br.haspati**: cf. **vit.hu~, vit.ho, vit.hoba_** familiar forms of **vit.t.hal**; a form of Kr.s.n.a worshipped at Pan.d.harpur (M.); **vit.hara** Br.haspati (Skt.); **vis.n.u** the god Vis.n.u (RV.); **vin.hu, ven.hu** (Pkt.); **ven, venu** (Si.)(CDIAL 11991). cf. **vis.uva** equinox (Pkt.); **bis'u_** the moment of the sun's reaching Aries, song sung by low-caste people in April (WPah.)(CDIAL 11982). cf. **vin.** sky, heaven, cloud (Ta.)(DEDR 5396). cf. **vet.i** to dawn (Ta.); **vid.i** brilliancy (Te.)(DEDR 8475). cf. **ve~_did** god (Pa.)(DEDR 5530). cf. **ve_ntan-** Br.haspati (Ta.)(DEDR 5529). cf. **ve_gu, ve_vu** to dawn (Te.); **vaiku** dawn (Ta.)(DEDR 5554). cf. **vaikun.t.ham** heaven (Skt.)

6929.**Official**: **pora-s'ri_karan.a** chief secretary (**EI 28**); cf. **puro** prefixed to certain official designations in Orissa; **por--bhan.d.a_ri (EI 25** Tamil) temple officer mentioned along with **s'a_sana-bhan.d.a_ri** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p.132); **pora** prefixed to Odiya_ official designations like **pora-s'ri_karan.a**; **por-r-u** Tamil: official designation (**EI 25**)(**IEG**, p. 252). **por-i** riches, wealth (**Na_n-man.i. 45**)(Ta.lex.) **bhu_ri** abundant (RV. i.124.122); **bhuri-gu** rich in cattle (RV. viii.62.10) (Vedic.lex.) **por-ige, hor-ige, ho_r-e** business, work (Ka.lex.) **porhyo** labour, price of labour (S.); **porhea_** labour for wages (L.)(CDIAL 8422). **po_risa** human activity (Pali); manly deed (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8421) **horo** man (Austro-as.) **paura** citizen (Gaut.); prince engaged in war in certain circumstances (VarBr.S.); **po_ra** belonging to the city, polite (of speech)(Pali); **po_ra** born in a city (Pkt.); **pora** fighter, wrestler (Si.)(CDIAL 8419). cf. **pura** fortress, town, gynaeceum (MBh.); **pur** stronghold (RV.); **puri_** fort, city (TA_r.)(CDIAL 8278). **pura e_ti** goes before (RV.); **purati** precedes, leads (Dha_tup.); **puran.u** to go before, advance (S.); **puranava_** to start, begin (Si.); **purya_unu** to lead, bring right up to (N.)(CDIAL 8279). **purah-stha** standing before the eyes, present (Skt.); **purat.ha, purat.hida** in the presence of (NiDoc.); **purattha** being in front (Pkt.); **b(r)o~_t.h** in front (K.); **purat.u, puratu** adv. in front; **perat.u, peratu** standing in front (Si.); **puratthima** being in front (Pkt.); **bru~_t.hyum^{u}** belonging to former or future time (K.)(CDIAL 8280). **purasta_t** in or from in front (RV.); **purattham., puratthato_** in front (Pali); **purattha_, purathao_** (Pkt.); **purthi** in front, near, to (Or.); **puratu** adv. in front; **peratu** standing in front (Si.)(CDIAL 8282). **pujja_va_ia_** first (WPah.)(CDIAL 8294).

6930.**Image: hole**: **po_r, o_r, ho_ru** hole (Ka.lex.) **por-i** mark, impression (**Ci_vaka. 2190**); dot, point, speck (**Kalit. 13,3**); insignia, badge (**Pu.Ve. 72**); roundness (**Net.unal. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **Blister**: **pol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to open (as a blister)(Ta.)(DEDR 4560). **phola_** blister (H.)(CDIAL 8398). **po_t.a** bubble (Pali); **nak-por.** nostril (Ku.); **poro** small hole (N.); **por.u~** thin scaly crust (G.)(CDIAL 8398). **Image: pregnancy**: **por-ai** pregnancy (**Cu_t.a_.**); **por-ai-yuyirtal** to be delivered of a child (**Nan-. 269, Urai**.); **por-iyar-ai** one devoid of luck (**Tirikat.u. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: male organ**: **por-i** male organ (Ta.lex.) **Image: boil**: **pat.uvan-** boil, abscess (Ta.); **pat.uvan** small ulcer (Ma.)(DEDR 3859). **pat.** scar, esp. made by burning (Ko.); **pat.t.u** a callous spot (Ka.)(DEDR 3873). **per.o** lump of clay (S.); **per.a_** lump (P.); **per.** (H.); **pel.u~_** boil (M.); **ped.** raised bench, hillock (Konkan.i); **pe~d.** rising ground (H.); mud attached to shoes (M.); **pe~d.o** lump of clay (G.); **pe_d.ha** lump; **pe_d.ha_la** round (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8377). **Lump, clot**: **men.d.a_** lump, clot (Or.)(CDIAL 10308). **meda** lump of clay (Or.); **meda_** lump of dung (Or.); **meda_r.i** heap, mass (Or.); **mediba_** to knead together (Or.)(CDIAL 10326). **Brick, lump**: **hen.d.e, hen.t.e, pet.t.e, pet.t.a** clod, lump (Ka.); **hen.t.e, en.t.e** clod of earth (Tu.); **ped.d.a** clod, lump of earth (Te.); **bed.a** sod (Go.); **bet.a** clod (Kond.a); **bed.a** brick (Kuwi); **pe_d.** a large turf or clod (M.)(DEDR 4394). **Boil, pimple**: **pid.aka** small boil, pimple (Sus'r.); **pil.aka** boil (Pali);

pi_l.aka (Pali); **pila_ga** boil, pimple (Pkt.); **pir.ia_** pl.smallpox (L.); **pilo** abscess, bubo, tumour (Ku.); boil (N.)(CDIAL 8167). **p(r)e_lu** to break out in prickly heat or any eruption, have pimples (Te.) (DEDR 4194). **Small boil, tumour**: **po_t.akam** boil, tumour; pock in smallpox; measles; smallpox (Ta.lex.) **spho_t.a** swelling, boil (Sus'r.); **spho_t.aka** (Skt.); **spho_t.ika_** (Sus'r.); **put.au** smallpox (Br.); **pho_t.a, pho_t.aka** blister, boil (Pali); **pho_d.a-, pho_daa-, pho_d.iya_-, phud.ia_** boil (Pkt.); **po_ri** smallpox (Gypsy); **is'pol.** abscess, boil (Kho.)(< Kaf. with **is'p**-); **phoe** pl. smallpox (Sh.); **phor.a_** boil (P.); **for.a_** ulcer, blister (WPah.); **phor.a_** blister from a burn (WPah.); **phor.o** boil, pimple; **phor.i_** sore in nostril (Ku.); **phor** pimple; **phoro** boil in hand (N.); **phor.a_** boil, abscess (B.Or.); **phor.iya_** small boil (Bhoj.); **phuriya_** boil (Aw.); **phor.a_, phur.iya_** (H.); **phod.au** (OG.); **phod.lo, phollo** (G.); **phod.** boil (M.); **phod.i_** pimple (esp. of smallpox)(M.); **pol.a** boil (Si.)(CDIAL 13854). **pot.ika** pustule, boil (Skt.); **pot.ka** blister, protuberance on tree (Pe.); **pod.osi, pot.kori** blister; **a_d.i-put.i** small pox pustule; **br.o_ga** pimple, small boil (Kui); **pot.ka** boil (Kuwi); sores on the feet (Malt.); **pu_tur.o_** blister (Br.); **pot.t.i** chicken pox (Ma.); **pot.- (poc-)** (hand) blisters from friction or hard work; **pot.l.** a blister (Ko.); **pot.la** blister, pustule; **put.la** id., bubble (Tu.); **pit.- (pit.y-)** (hand) blisters by friction (To.); **pot.amarincu** to rise or swell up, as a boil (Te.); **pot.ka** pimple (Pa.); **pot.-** to blister (Ga.); **bot.t.a_, bot.t.a, bot.ka, bo_t.t.a_, botta_** blister; **botta** a boil (Go.)(DEDR 4496). **pun.** wound, ulcer (Ta.); sore, ulcer (Ma.); sore (Ko.); sore, boil, wound (Ka.); **pud.i** sore, ulcer (Tu.); **pun.d.u** sore, ulcer, boil (Te.); **pun** wound, pussy sore (Kol.); boil, wound (Nk.); **pun.d.u** wound (Kond.a); **pud.u (**pl.**put.ka-)** pimple, dry itch (Kui); **pu_d.u** scar, mark; pimples, boil (Kuwi); **pu_t.ka a_-** to have pimples or swelling (Kuwi); **punu** sore, wound (Malt.)(DEDR 4268). **Blister**: **pus'i** scab of inoculation, pimple, boil (Sh.); catkins of walnut trees (Kho.)(CDIAL 8306). **pu_kka** (tongue) becomes furred (Ma.); **pu.v** (mouth, tongue) becomes dry with fever (Ko.); **pu_ agra = agra** a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush (Tu.); **pu_cu** (tongue) blisters or becomes sore, rough, and furry, be affected with thrush; **pu~_ta** aphthae, thrush (Te.)(DEDR 4346). **Image: bubble; to swell**: **pol.l.u (pol.l.i-)** to blister, swell; **pol.l.al** blister, swelling (Ta.); **pol.l.u** bubble; **pol.l.uka** to rise in bubbles or blisters; **pol.l.al** blistering, pustule; **pol.l.ikka** to blister; **pol.l.a** blister, bubble; **pol.ukuka** to blister; **pol.ukam**b blister, watery eruption (Ma.)(DEDR 4563). **bhal** swelling (P.); rush of waters, flood (N.); **bhalnu** to toss up, throw for places (in games)(N.); **bhalbhale** bubbling with a hiss (N.); **bhal.bhal.n.e~** to gush forth (M.); **bhalko** bubble (Ku.); **bhalkan.o** to bubble (Ku.); **bhalkyu_n.o** to cook by boiling (Ku.); **bharbhara_na_, bhabhra_na_** to swell (H.); **bhalkanu** to boil (N.)(CDIAL 9405). **bhur** more quickly (Skt.); **bhuran.yu** quick, active (RV.); **baran.a_** snake (Si.)(CDIAL 9534). cf. **bhulukka** bubblingly (N.)(CDIAL 9537). **bhubbal** burning ember (P.); **bhubro, bhumro** (N.); **bhu_bhal, bhu_bal** (H.)(CDIAL 9533). **barac buruc, bhurbhurau, bid.ic, bukur** to rise as bubbles (Santali.lex.) **To flutter**: **phada phud, phada phodo** to flutter (Santali.lex.) **par.aka~_i~** lightning, flicker (Ash.); **phar.phar.i** flapping (S.); **phar.kan.u** to tremble, flutter, throb (S.); **sphat.ati** breaks, tears (Dha_tup.); **phar.phar.a_un.a_** to move convulsively (P.); **phar.** flapping, explosion (B.); **phar.phar.** flapping (B.); **phar.aphar.a** sound of flapping, fluttering, tearing (Or.); **phar.phar.a_na_** to move convulsively (H.); **phar.phar.vu~** to flutter (G.); **phad.phad.n.e~** (M.); **pharphara_unu** to twitch, flutter, flap (N.); **pharphara_iba** to tingle (A.); **pharakai** throbs (OAw.); **pharkab** (Mth.); **phat.akn.a_** to winnow; **phat.ka_rn.a_** to shake (P.); **phat.akn.o** to winnow, fan (Ku.); **phar.kanu** to winnow; **phar.ka_rnu** to shake; **phat.phat.a_unu** to flap about (N.); **phat.phat.a_na_** to flap about; **phat.akna_** to winnow (H.); **phat.ak** bing (G.); **phat.akn.e~** to winnow, fan (M.)(CDIAL 9038). **pat.** sudden noise; **pat.at, pat.iti, pat.apat.aditi, pat.atpat.iti, pat.atpat.e_ti** with a crack; **pat.apat.a_karo_ti** makes a crackling noise (Skt.); **pat.kan.a_, pat.a_kn.a_** to dash against (P.); **par.ku_n.o** to beat (Ku.); **pat.a_k(o)** slap; **pat.akn.o** to dash

against (Ku.); **par.ya_n.n.a** explosively; **par.kanu** to explode; **pat.akka** asunder; **pat.a_pat.** incessantly (N.); **par.** sound of tearing (B.); **pat.** with a crash (B.); **pat.pat.ana** to crackle; **pat.ka_na** to throw down (B.); **par.par.** crackling sound (Or.); **pat.akna_** to dash against (H.); **pat.** suddenly (G.); **pat.a_ko** loud crack (G.); **pat.akn.e~** to dash down (M.)(CDIAL 7691). **Throbs: sphalati** throbs, quivers (Skt.); **spharan.a** throbbing (Skt.); **pharpharat** 3 sg. subj. scatter (RV.); **pharati** thrills (the body with pleasure); **pharan.a** thrilling (Pali); **pharan.u** to twitch, (S.); **pharphara_n.o** to flutter, flap the wings (Ku.); **pharphar** sparkling (B.); **pharphara_na_** to flap (H.); **pharphar** flutteringly (G.); **pharpharn.e~** to twitch (M.); **pharakkhida** trembling (Pkt.); **pharakn.a_** to wink, flash, quiver (P.); **pharkab** to throb (Mth.); **pharakai** (OAw.); **pharakvu~** (G.); **pharphara_unu** to twitch, flutter (N.); **pharphara_iba** to tingle (A.)(CDIAL 13820). **sphalati** moves rapidly, throbs, twitches (Skt.); **phal** to extinguish (fire, candle, etc.)(Kal.); **pha_wi_** to leap, spring (WPah.)(CDIAL 13822). **Image: boiling; foam**: **phe~r.** foam (Santali.lex.) **patar-u** to be flurried, overhasty; **patar-r-am** rashness, hurry; **patat.t.am** trembling, agitation; **patai (-pp-, -tt-)** to (as in sympathy), flutter, quiver, be in agony, shake, be anxious; **pata-pat-en-al** expr. signifying the trembling of the heart (Ta.); **patar-uka** to be precipitate, over-hasty, be confused; **patar-ikka** to cause confusion; **pata** boiling, foam, froth; **patekka** to palpitate, boil up; agitate; **patappu** throbbing; **patapata** boiling hot, effervescing; **patupata** bubbling up (Ka.); **padar-u** to be overhasty, speak unadvisedly, talk nonsense; **pade** to desire, wish, be eager; **padap(p)u** eagerness, zeal, pleasurable excitement (Ka.); **padaru, paduru, padar-u, padur(u)cu, padrucu** to be overhasty or precipitate, be angry, move, be shaken; a hasty word; **padat.amu, padat.u** precipitation, hurry (Te.); **padrare, padkare** to prattle (Malt.)(DEDR 3910). **Image: to provoke; to submit**: **par.ge** to stir up, incite (Malt.); **par.e_fing** to instigate, provoke (Br.)(DEDR 3861). **badna_** to obey, defer to, refer the case to (Kur.); **badye** to submit, be obedient (Malt.)(DEDR 3914). **pande** a coward (Ka.); **panda** id.; cowardly, base (Te.)(DEDR 3927). **Shake**: **handu, hendu** to move, shake, draw back (Ka.); **panduni** to shake, be loose, oscillate, vibrate (Tu.)(DEDR 3926). **pod.ar** to tremble, to throb, to quiver (Ka.); **pod.arke** quivering, shaking, contracting (Ka.); **pol.apu, hol.ahu** trembling, shaking, rolling; a swing, a hammock (Ka.); **pod.avi** a kind of swing or palankeen (Ka.); **pot.ai** to move (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **potir** trembling (**Cu_l.a_. Araci. 10**); **potirvu** id. (**Kampara_. Va_liva. 30**); **potirer-i-tal** to tremble (**Kampara_. Atika_. 90**); **potir-tal** to tremble (**Kampara_. Pirama_t. 13**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6931.**Bend of a river**: **put.a-pe_tam** bend of a river (Ta.); **put.a-bhe_da** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **City**: **put.a-pe_tan-am** city (Ta.); **put.a-bhe_dana** id. (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **por..e** a river (Ka.lex.) **por..il, por..ilu, or..il, hor..il** a dwelling-place: a town, a city (Ka.lex.) **po_t.am < bho_t.a** a country, one of 56 te_cam (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 97**)(Ta.lex.) **Place; border; side**: **put.am, put.ai** side, place (Ta.); **put.a** side (Ma.); **hod.e** id. (Ka.); **pud.e** border, edge, brink, margin, brim, side, interval, space; **pod.atare** the side-bone of the skull (Tu.); **ped.a** side, page (Te.)(DEDR 4255). **put.ai** room, location; site; portion, section (**Ir-ai. Kal.a. 1, Pak. 23**); side of a well (Ta.lex.)

6932.**Image: upside down**: **put.t.ha** upside down, having the face downward, showing the wrong side, inverted; **put.t.h** lying on the face with back up (P.lex.)

6933.**Image: hindquarter of an animal**: **puta** buttock (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **pu_t.h** back (also used in counting cattle, e.g., **ca_r pu_t.h goru** four oxen (Ku.); buttock (H.)(CDIAL 8371). **put.tha** the buttock, the hip of an animal (P.lex.) **bituc, pica** the buttock; **phucia, phucka** small buttock; **padur** big-buttocked (Santali.lex.) **put.h** back, wrong side of cloth (L.)(CDIAL 8371). **put.t.ha_**

hindquarter of an animal (L.); buttock of an animal (P.M.); buttock (N.); **put.ho** back, hind part of body (Ku.); **pu_t.hu~** hips (G.); **put.hiya~_** felloes of a wheel, hips (G.); **put.he** adv. next (G.); **put.ha_** buttock of an animal(M.)(CDIAL 8371). **pot** upper part of back (Pa.); **pottel** back (Pa.); **pot., pot.t.el, pot.t.u** back (Ga.)(DEDR 4514). **pr.s.t.i, pr.s.t.i_** vertebrae (RV.); back (AV.); ribs (S'Br.); **parsti_** back (Av.); **pustai_** rib (Psht.); **pit.t.hi_, pit.t.hika_** back (Pali); **pit.t.hi_, put.t.hi_, pat.t.hi** (Pkt.); **pis.t.i_, ps.t.i_** (Ash.); **ya~_-pat.i_** (Wg.); **pt.i_** (Kt.); **pis.t.i_** (Shum.Gaw.); **put.hi** back, rear (S.); **put.hi_** back (S.); **put.t.h** back (L.); **pit.t.h, put.t.h** (P.); **pit.t.hi_, pit.t.h** (WPah.); **pi_t.h, pit.hi_** back (Ku.); **pit.h, pit.hyu~** (N.); **pit.hi** (A.Or.); **pi~_t.hi, pi_t.h** (Mth.); **pi_t.h**^{i} (Bhoj.); **pi_t.hi_** back (OAw.); **pu_t.hi, pu~_t.h** (OH.); **pi_t.h, pit.t.hi_, pit.hiya_** (H.); **pu_t.hi_** (OG.); **pu_t.hiim.** after (OG.); **pi_t.h, pu_t.h** back (G.); **pu_t.hiyu~** rear (G.); **pa_t.h** back (M.); **pa_t.i** (Konkan.i); **pet.a** (Si.); **pit.i** in cmpds.: **pit.i-bim** ground at the back; **Land by river**: **he-vit.i** land by river (Si.); **pis't** back (Gypsy); **phi_t.** (D..); **pis.t.** (Kal.); **pi_d.** (Tor.); **pit.h** (B.Or.); **pi_t.h** (Aw.)(CDIAL 8370). **pr.s.t.hya** on the back (RV.); **pat.ha_** boil on the back (Or.)(CDIAL 8374). **Image: back**: **jen** back (Pe.); **je_nu, je~_o, je_co** back (Kuwi)[Poss. < ?***pje_n < pir-an**](DEDR 2825). cf. **pin-** back, rear part; **pir-akku** back, rear (Ta.); **pin** backside; **pir-aku** id. (Ma.); **pinte** the rear, back part (Ka.); **pirapa** back, again (Tu.); **piccan.d.a** the hind part (Tu.); **pir-r-a** buttock, the hinder part (Te.); **pirra** buttock (Nk.); **pir-a, pita mund.i** buttock (Kond.a)(DEDR 4205). cf. **pinji** tail (Gypsy); **piccha** tail-feathr (MBh.); **piccha, pim.cha, pim.chad.a** tail, tail-feather (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8151). cf. **puccha** tail, hinder part (AV.); tail (Pali.Pkt.); **pinji** (Gypsy)(CDIAL 8249).

6934.**A number (used in counting cattle)**: **put.t.a** a collection, crowd, a number, lot (Te.)(DEDR 4258). cf. **pu_t.h** back (also used in counting cattle, e.g. **ca_r pu_t.h goru** four oxen)(Ku.)(CDIAL 8370).

6935.**Image: boar**: **po_tri** a hog, a boar; **po_tra** the snout of a hog (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: castrated boar**: **bhator. sukri** a boar; **badhia** castrated boar (Santali.lex.) **on.t.gyn** boar (Ko.); **on.t.ika_d.u, on.t.iga_d.u** wild boar (Te.)(DEDR 971). **Pig**: **bhum.d.a, bhom.d.a** pig; **bhum.d.i_, bhum.d.in.i_, bhum.d.i_ra** (Pkt.); **bhu_n, bhu_n.d., bhu_n.d.in, bhon., bhu~_d.** (L.); **bhuni** (N.); **bhu_m.d.a** (OG.); **bhu~d., bhu~d.an.** (G.); **bhu_d.in.i** (S.); **bum.di** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9551). **bum.di** pig (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9273).

6936.**Image: capital of a pillar**: **po_tika** capital of a pillar, prop, support of a king-post (Ma.); **po_tikai** capital of a pillar (**Kampara_. Nakarap. 25**); stake (Ta.); **bo_dige** architrave, niche over a door (Tu.); **bo_diya, bo_de** trunk of a tree, cornice (Te.); **bo_dige, bo_duge** capital of a pillar (Ka.)(DEDR 4585). **po_rikai, po_rikaikkat.t.ai** capital of a pillar; cap of a wooden post (**Kat.t.at.a. Na_ma_.**)(Ta.lex.) **po_ta-k-kat.t.ai, po_ti**, **po_tikai-k-kat.t.ai, po_tikai** capital of a pillar; cap of a wooden post; stake (**Kampara_. Nakarap. 25**)(Ta.); **bodhia** (Te.); **bo_diga** id. (Ka.); **po_tikai-t-tu_n.** a short, stout pillar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6937.**Gold**: **puttal.i** a gold coin valuing about four rupees (Ka.M.); a varaha of pure gold (Ka.); pure gold (Ka.); **puttad.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

6938.**Image: bird's nest**: **pu_r.** bird's nest (Ku.); **puri** bark (Dm.); **pur.o, pur.ko** vessel of leaves sewn together; **pur.i_** food given to ascetics in a leaf cup (Ku.); **pur.a_, pu~r.a_** straw vessel for grain (B.)(CDIAL 8253). **put.ati** enfolds, envelops (Bhpr.); **put.ita** sewn (Skt.)(CDIAL 8255). **Image: lid, cover**: **pur.u** lid, cover (S.); **pur.o** paper in which drugs or spices are wrapped (S.);

pur.ko, pur.o vessel of leaves sewn together (Ku.); **pur.iya_** anything wrapped in paper or leaves (H.); **pur.a_** large packet (H.)(CDIAL 8253). **put.akam** cup or vessel formed by stitching leaves (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 184**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **Cluster of lotus flowrs**: **put.akini_** lotus [?cup-shaped flower](Skt.); **pud.ain.i_** lotus pond (Pkt.); **purain** lotus leaf, lotus (H.)(CDIAL 8254). cf. **put.akin-i** cluster of lotus flowers; lotus-pond (Ta.lex.)

6939.**Cleaning instrument**: **po_tra** *cleaning instrument (the Potr.'s soma vessel)(RV.)(CDIAL 8404). **pu_ti** purity, purification; **pu_ta** made clean or pure, purified, pure, clean (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Clear**: **phud.a** clear (Pkt.); **sphut.a** clear in meaning (R.); **phud.a_** real, true (OM.)(CDIAL 13841). **sphut.ayati** makes clear (Skt.); **sphut.yate_** is clear (Skt.); **-spure-** to show (Pr.); **phut.t.ai** is manifest (Pkt.)(CDIAL 13843a). **Image: flame**: **pottige** flame; flaming (Ka.); **pottu** id. (Ka.); **potta** hot, burning (Tu.); **pot-** to burn, blaze (Go.)(DEDR 4517). cf. **bha_ta** shining (Skt.Pali); **bha_ye** befitting, beautiful (OAw.)(CDIAL 9444). **bha_ti** shines (RV.Pali); is splendid, appears (MBh.); **bha_i, bha_adi** pres. part. **bham.ta** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9445). **pot** jeweller's polishing stone (Bi.)(CDIAL 8403). **To set fire to**: **put.** to set fire to, kindle (Pe.); **put.pa, pur.pa** to roast (Kui)(DEDR 4260). **Burn**: **polnu** to burn, bake, cook (N.); **pu_lik** to be burnt (Kho.); **paleik** to burn (Kho.); **puli_** having burnt (Kho.); **poriba** to burn (A.); **poliba** to burn (OA.); **poriba** (A.); **por.a_, pur.a_** to burn, be burnt (B.); **pur.a_na** caus. id.(B.); **pur.iba_, por.iba_** to set fire to, heat, burn, be afflicted with grief (Or.); **pol.n.e~** to burn (M.); **po_d.** burn (Skt.)(CDIAL 8397). **Image: to be burnt at the bottom of a vessel**: **pottu** to be kindled, catch fire, flame; be burnt (as rice, etc., at the bottom of the vessel), be boiled or baked too much; n.flaming (Ka.); to light (as a fire)(Ta.); **potte** a torch of leaves (Kurub.); **pottige** flaming, flame (Ka.); **pottuni** to burn (Tu.); **potta** hot, burning (Tu.); **pot** to burn, blaze (Go.); **pot (poty-)** to light (as a fire)(Ko.); **pot** torch made of a bundle of thin sticks (Ko.)(DED 4517). **Image: spark**: **pori** a spark (Ma.Tu.); throw out sparks (Ta.); **bor.s** to roast (Go.)(DEDR 4537). **pu_** spark, as of fire (Ta.); **pu_vala** id. (Kui); **pua** embers (Kui); **pu_ya** id. (Kuwi); **puiya** id. (Kuwi); **puva** spark (Kuwi); **puya_** burning coal (Kuwi)(DEDR 4347). **Image: fire**: **parpao** to burn brightly (Santali.lex.) **poi, poi~** fire (Sh.); **pavi** fire (Skt.)(CDIAL 7982). **pur, purui** embers (Wg.); **pu_r** big fire, bonfire (Pas'.); **puer, po_r** id. (Pas'.) < **paura-** or **-pa_vara-**); **po_r** burning embers (Shum.)(CDIAL 8329). **pur, purui** embers (Wg.); **pu_r** big fire, bonfire (Pas'.); **po_r** burning embers (Shum.)(CDIAL 8329). **pupura** spark (Si.); **apusphurat, pusphuris.ati, po_sphuryate_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 8311). [cf. **pu_ru** the filling of a pit, load of people in a ferry (S.); **pu_ra** full (Pali)(CDIAL 8330)]. **Image: oven, hearth**: **poy** hearth (Kol.); id., fireplace (Nk.); **p(r)oyyi, p(r)oyi** oven, stove, hearth (Te.); **pokkali** stone fireplace (**kal** stone)(Te.); **prospa** to light up, ignite (Kui); **bro_t.pa** to smoulder, be fanned into flame (Kui)(DEDR 4537). **Image: to burn**: **mul.i** to burn, dry, be scorched, curdle (Ta.); scorched or dry, the appearance of skin scalded and burst (Ma.); **mul.ari** firewood, sacrificial fuel, fire, firebrand (Ta.)(DEDR 4996). **mu_l.** to kindle, catch fire, be kindled (Ta.); **mu_t.t.uka** to kindle (Ma.); **mut.t.incu** to kindle, light (Te.); **mut.is-** to light, kindle (Kond.a)(DEDR 5048). **Spark**: **sphulin:ga** spark (MBh.); **phulin:ga** spark (Pali); **philun:go** spark, live coal (N.); **phuli~g** spark (H.); **phun:gi_** little bubble (G.); **phun:gi_** spark (M.); **pulingu-va** ((Si.); **phirin:gat.i** spark (A.)(CDIAL 13851).

6940.**Bundle**: **poti (-v-, -nt-)** to tie up (as a bundle); bundle, fastening; **potivu** packing (Ta.); **putekka** to wrap oneself in, thatch with palm-leaves and grass; **poti** a bundle; **potikka** to wrap (Ma.); **pude** bundle (Ka.); **podiyuni, poddiyuni, podduni** to cover, wrap, twine; **podike** food packed for a journey, packed meal (Tu.); **podi** quiver (Te.); **putunk** bundle, knot, knotted string (Br.)(DEDR 4509). **Bale; packet of spices**: **put.a** cavity, small receptacle, fold (MBh.); **u_s.a-**

put.a (MaitrS.); **put.aka** small receptacle (MBh.); **put.i_** (Skt.); **-put.ika_** (Skt.); **put.a** container to carry food in (usually of leaves)(Pali); **put.aka** wallet (Pali); **pud.a, pud.aya, pud.iya_** wallet (Pkt.); **puri** bark (Dm.); **pir** (Bshk.); **pu_r**^{i} any small thing (esp. powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (K.); **pur.i_, pur.o** paper in which drugs or spices are wrapped (S.); **pur.** millstone (L.); **pur.a_** parchment of a drum; **pur.i_** small parcel (L.); **pur.** mill-stone, one layer of a pile; **pur.a_** packet of spices etc. (P.); **pur.i_** small packet (P.); **pur.o** leather of a drum (WPah.); **pu_r.** bird's nest; **pur.o, pur.ko** vessel of leaves sewn together (Ku.); **pur.i_** food given to ascetics in a leaf cup; **pur.iya_** small packet (Ku.); **pura_** remnants of food (N.); **puriya_** packet of red-lead (A.); **pur.a_, pu~r.a_** straw vessel for grain (B.); **puriya_** small packet (EB.); **pur.a_** packet (esp. of leaves); **pur.i** small packet (esp. of leaves)(Or.); **puriya_** anything wrapped in paper or leaves (Aw.); **pur.a_** large packet; **pur.iya_** anything wrapped in paper or leaves (H.); id. (Bhoj.); **nak-pur.i_** nostril (H.); **par.** fold, layer, upper mill-stone (G.); **par.o** packet (G.); **par.i_** small packet of drugs; **pur.o, pur.i_** packet of drugs (G.); **pu_d.** pocket, compartment, cell, bale; **pud.a_, pud.i_** packet (M.); **pu_d.i** (Konkan.i); **pul.a** nostril (Si.); **pur-an.i** outer bark, skin, anything that is outside (Ta.)(DEDR 4333). cf. **ul. pot.** inside bark of tree; **pot.** outside bark of tree (Ko.)(DEDR 4491). cf. **put.a** stack, pile, collection, heap (Kui)(DEDR 4258). **po_t.t.ala, po_t.t.ali_, po_t.t.alaka, po_t.ala** (Car.); **pot.t.a** bundle (Pkt.); **pot.ir.i_** bag, satchel (S.); **pot.** bag, load (P.); **pot.i** bulb (e.g. of garlic)(N.); **pot.inu** (ears) to be filled with grain; **pot.ilo** filled with grain (of an ear)(N.); **pot.** bundle, bale (H.); bundle (G.); **pot.ku~** packet (G.); **pot.t.ala, pot.t.aliya_, put.t.ala, put.t.alaya, put.t.aliya_** bundle; **pot.t.aliya** porter (Pkt.); **pot.li_** small bag (P.); **po~t.la_, pu~t.al, pu~t.uli** bundle (B.); **pot.al.a_, pot.al.i** (Or.); **pot.la_** bundle; **pot.li_** small bundle (H.); **pot.lo, pot.li_, pot.lu~** (G.); **pot.la_, pot.l.i_** bundle of stuff (M.); **pe~d.hi_** packet (M.)(CDIAL 8396).

6941.**Image: treasure-bag**: **potta** a treasure-bag (Ka.); **po_te_m** (M.H.); **po_ta = pot.la** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pot.la, pot.t.an.a, pot.t.al.a, pot.n.a** (Tadbhava of **put.a**) a small cup or packet made of leaves, paper etc. (Ka.); **pot.t.an.am, pot.t.alam** (Ta.); **pot.t.a, pot.la** (Te.); cf. (Tadbhava **pud.i = put.a** a small bundle, as of medicine-powder etc.); **pot.t.an.a** a bag (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

6942.**Crucible**: **put.a** a crucible; a single application unto, as in preparing medicaments, of fire to bake, of sun, air etc. to dry; **put.akke ha_ku** to put into a crucible in order to prepare drugs; to refine as metals; **put.avikku** to apply fire in order to refine metals; **put.a pa_ka** a particular method of preparing drugs or refining metals, the various substances being wrapped up in leaves, covered with clay, and roasted in the fire (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **put.ake** a small basket (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **put.t.h** a process or stage of a process (as in compounding medicines)(P.lex.) **put.a-pa_ka** a particular method of preparing drugs drugs or refining metals, the various substances being wrapped up in leaves, covered with clay, and roasted in the fire; **put.a-vikku** to apply fire in order to refine meetals etc.; to burn (Ka.); **put.i_pu** a compartment with raised margins, a panel (Ka.H.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: to spring**: **put.a** to bounce as a ball; to spring, to rise in jets, as water; **put.a** bouncing, leaping up, jumping; a bounce (Ka.lex.) **Flowing**: **or..ukku** flowing (**Nan-. 19**); **or..ukal** flowing (Ta.); **or..ukku-tal** to cause to drop, drip (**Te_va_. 1110,1**); **or..uku-tal** to flow as a stream (**Nait.ata. Na_t.t.u. 6**); to leak, drop as water; to fall by drops, trickle down (**Tiruva_ca. 26,7**); to melt (**Civappira. 4,1, Pak. 385, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **o_t.a-vit.u-tal** to refine as gold (**I_t.u.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vili_yati** to melt (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Refining vessel**: **put.am** the refining or sublimating vessel or cup (**Ja_n-a_. 15,26**); cover (**Vina_yakapu. 15,40**); calcination in fire or in the sun; preservation by being buried under the earth or in a heap of

grain (**Uttarara_. Tiruvo_lak. 10**); **put.amit.u** to refine metals (**Ka_cika. O_n:ka_rali. Ci. 6**); to calcinate; **put.apa_kam** a particular method of preparing drugs in which various substances are placed in clay cups covered over with clay and heated over the fire (**put.apa_kattir-ca_rntaru mulo_kama_ka tan-n-alpo_l** : **Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Ja_n-ayo_. 18**); **put.a-t-tailam** medicinal oil extracted by put.am process (Ta.lex.) **puriya_** packet of red-lead (A.)(CDIAL 8253). **pit.hara** a pot (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Crucible**: **pit.a** melting pot, crucible (Ta.lex.) **pit.** to collect or heap together; **pit.a** a box, basket (Skt.lex.) **Image: layers of piles; small receptacle**: **put.a** small receptacle, cavity (MBh.); **u_s.a-put.a** (MaitrS.); **put.a** container to carry food in (usu. of leaves)(Pali); **pur.** millstone (L.P.); one layer of a pile (P.); **par.** fold, layer, upper mil-stone (G.); **pur.i_** small packet of drugs (G.); **pu_d.** pocket, bale, cell, compartment (M.); **pu_d.i** packet (Konkan.i); **puriya_** small packet (B.); **pur.a_** packet (esp. of leaves)(Or.); large packet (H.); **puriya_** anything wrapped in paper or leaves (Aw.)(CDIAL 8253).

6943.**Toddy; liquor distilled from mahua flowers**: **pat.uvan-** toddy-seller; fem. **pat.uvi** (Ta.); **pat.ka** liquor distilled from the flowers of the mahua tree (Malt.); **pat.u** toddy (**Ce_tupu. Tura_. 40**)(DEDR 3858). **Image: drop, to fall in drops**: **bat.t.u, bet.t.u** a drop; **bat.t.a_d.u** to fall in drops (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Goldsmith's pot**: **vat.t.o_t.u** goldsmith's pot for live-coals; **vat.t.am** polish, refinement (Ta.lex.) **vat.i** to become beautiful, to refine, perfect; n. form, shape (Ta.); **vat.ivam** form, shape, figure, beauty, comeliness, complexion (Ta.); **vat.ivu** id., brightness, lustre (Ta.); form, size, manner, figure, beauty (Ma.)(DEDR 5223). **Image: a kiln, a furance**: **bat.t.i** a kiln, a furnace; a spirit-stilll; the matter prepared in a kiln (Ka.); **bhat.t.i_** (M.H.Te.); **sa_ra_ya bat.t.i** liquor still; **bat.t.i-yir..i** to fall in drops, to distill; **bat.t.i-y-ir..isu** to distill, as brandy etc. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: furnace**: **bat.hi** a furnace for melting iron-ore; **bhat.a** a furnace, a kiln; **it.a bhat.a** a brick kiln; **bhat.i** a still, a boiler, a copper boiler; **paura bhat.i** a liquor still; **dhubi bhat.i** a washerman's boiler; **bhat.i** a veiled name for paura; an oven, kiln (Santali.lex.) **Distilling device**: **pa_ta_la** a kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals; **pa_tri_** a small furnace; **pa_rata, pa_rada** quick-silver (Skt.lex.) **Still; kiln**: **pa_d.ini_** an earthen pot; a boiler (Skt.lex.) **bhat.hi_, bhat.t.i_** still, furnace, brick-kiln (Mth.); **bha_t.i** distilling pot, brick-kiln (Or.); **bhras.t.ra** frying pan, gridiron (MaitrS.); **bhat.t.ha** gridiron (Pali); **but.h^{u}** level surface by kitchen fireplace on which vessels are put when taken off fire (K.); **bat.hu** large pot in which grain is parched,large cooking fire; **bat.hi_** distilling furnace (S.); **bhat.t.h** grain-parcher's oven (L.); **bhat.t.hi_** kiln, distillery; **bhat.h** (L.); **bhat.t.h, bhat.hi_** furnace; **bhat.t.ha_** kiln (P.); **bha_t.i** oven or vessel in which clothes are steamed for washing (N.); **bhat.a_** brick- or lime-kiln (A.); **bha_t.i** kiln (B.); **bha_t.ha_** kiln (Aw.); **bhat.t.ha_** kiln; **bhat.** kiln, oven, fireplace (H.); **bhat.t.a_** pot of fire; **bhat.t.i_** forge (M.)(CDIAL 9656). **Grid-iron**: **bhra_s.t.raja** produced on a gridiron (Skt.); **bhat.hu_har, bhat.hu_hra_, bhat.hu_ra_, bhat.horu~** cake of leavened bread (P.)(CDIAL 9657). **bhat.hia_r, bhat.ia_la_** grainparcher's shop (P.)(CDIAL 9658). **Grain-parcher**: **bhra_s.t.ra** gridiron (Nir.); adj. cooked on a gridiron (Pa_n..); **bhra_s.t.raka** frying pan (Skt.); **bha_d.a** oven for parching grain (Pkt.); **bhar.** to roast, fry (Phal.); **bha_r.** oven (L.); iron oven, fire, furnace (Ku.); **bha_r** grain-parcher's fireplace; **bhar.-bhu~_ja_** grain-parcher (Bi.); **bha_ru_**, pl. **bha_ra_** oven, furnace (OAw.); **bha_r.** oven, grain-parcher's fireplace, fire (H.); **bha_d.^{i}** oven (G.); **bha_d.** (M.)(CDIAL 9684). **bharsa_ri_** furnace, oven (H.)(CDIAL 9685). **Image: sublimation; mercury**: **patan:kam** mercury;[cf. **tan:kam** gold (Ta.lex.)]; extracted essence of drugs, such as camphor, sulphur, gum, benzoin, etc., in the form of a shining semi-liquid body produced by sublimation; **patan:ka-m-e_r-r-utal, patan:kittal** to extract essence of drugs by sublimation; **patan:ka-vaippu** extraction of essences; essence of drugs extracted; **pata-ni_r** sweet toddy drawn in a

pot lined with lime to prevent fermentation; **patam** toddy (**Poruna. 111**)(Ta.lex.) **patan:gam** quicksilver (Skt.lex.) **Image: filter; distillation; to refine, shape**: **vat.i** strainer, filter (Ma.); filtration, distillation (Ta.); **vat.iyal** strained or filtered liquid; straining, filtering (Ta.); **od.i-gat.t.u** to strain off, filter (Ka.); **od.d.a** flowing (Ka.); **vad.iyu, od.iyu** to be strained or filtered, percolate (Te.); **vad.ucu** to let fall in drops, pour slowly (Te.); **vad.iya-gat.t.u** to strain, filter (Te.)(DEDR 5221). **utta** wet (Skt.); **unatti** wets, flows (RV.); **otan.u** to pour; **ota** pouring (S.); **otvu~** to pour, form by melting and pouring into a mould, cast (G.); **otn.e~, vatn.e~** (M.); **vota** overflow of a stream (OM.); **upo_tta** moistened (TS.); **upo_natti** wets (S'Br.)(CDIAL 902). **bodbodn** (to pour out water) so that it falls out at once; shaking in terror so that one cannot stand still (Ko.); **boda, bodabodane** sound produced by somewhat loose discharges from the bowels (Ka.)(DEDR 4511). **vat.i pa_n-ai, vat.ivu-p-pa_n-ai** condenser in a distilling apparatus; pot which receives the distilled liquid; **vat.i** to distill, as oil; to strain, as conjee from cooked rice; to filter; to sharpen (Ta.lex.) **vat.ical** rice boiled and strained, straining, filtering, ebbing (Ta.); **vat.ivu** that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water (Ta.); **vad.is- (-t-)** to pour down, serve (of liquid food)(Kond.a)(DEDR 5221). **pha_n.t.a** made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction); **pha_n.t.am** an infusion, decoction; the first particles of butter produced by churning (Skt.lex.)

6944.**Shine, lustre**: **pod.apu, pod.arpu** glitter, shine, lustre, brightness; glory, power (Ka.); **pod.arpugundisu** to cause lustre etc. to decrease (Ka.); **pod.ar** to flash, to shine, to glitter; **pol.apu, ol.a, ol.apu, pol.epu, hol.apu, hol.ahu** radiance, lustre, brightness, clearness as of the sky after rain etc.; **pol.e, hol.e** to shine, to be bright (Ka.); **pol.eval** shining teeth (Ka.); **ol.i, ol.ivu** splendour, light; **ol.ir** to shine (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **pohok** to shine (of sun after clouds); **borbor, borot, barat borot** shining (Santali.lex.) cf. **bhor** dawn (P.N.B.Mth.H.G.); **bhol** tomorrow (Ku.)(CDIAL 9634). **ol.iyavan-** sun, the shining one (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 202**); **ol.iyo_n-** id. (Ta.); **ol.ir-u-tal** to shine, glitter (**Man.i. 1,68**); **ol.ir-u** splendour, light (**Kantapu. Acamukinakar. 24**); **ol.ir-tal** to shine; to emit light; to be resplendent (**Tiruva_ca. 37,5**); **ol.i-vat.t.am** discus; halo of light (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,3**); **ol.ivu, ol.irvu** brightness, radiance (Ta.lex.) **Festival**: **ho_l.i** name of a female demon, a paramour of Ka_ma (Ka.M.); the ho_li_ festival observed on account of her death for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon of the phalguna month when Ka_ma is burnt in effigy; the red liquid (o_kal.i) sprinkled at that festival; **ho_l.i-ya_d.u** to sprinkle or squirt **o_kal.i** upon one another at the feast (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_kal.i, o_kul.i** red liquid sprinkled or squirted at the holi feast, at the close of a temple festival or at marriage (Ka.); id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1028).

6945.**A country**: **ol.ina_t.u** one of the 12 na_t.u lying on the outskirts of the cen-tamir..-na_t.u (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**); **ol.iyar** vel.a_l.as who were the dominant people in ol.i-na_t.u (**Pat.t.in-ap. 274**)(Ta.lex.)

6946.**Pledge**: **o_lu** a bail, a security, a surety, a pledge; a hostage (Ka.); **o_lu-ga_r-a** a male bail, security or bondsman; a male hostage (Ka.lex.)

6947.**Assembly of state**: **o_laga**, **va_laga** service, homage; an assembly, a levee; an audience; a durbar (Ka.Te.Tu.); **o_lakka** (Te.); splendour, majesty (Ma.); **o_laga i_** to hold a public levee or council; to pay homage, to be in attendance; **o_laga-s'a_le** a royal court; a hall of audience (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_lai** palm-leaf (**Tol. Po. 641**)(Ta.); **o_le** (Ka.Tu.); **o_la** (Ma.); **o_lai** letter or any writing on a palmyra leaf (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **o_lakkam** assembly of state, audience, royal presence,

durbar (**Tiv. Tiruppal.l.i. 9**); **o_lagamu** (Te.); **o_laga** (Tu.); **o_lakkam** (Ma.); hall (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 37**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **polivu** splendour, gold (Ta.)(DEDR 4551).

6948.**Profit**: **palicai** profit (Ta.); **palisa** (Ta.Ma.) interest (S.I.I. i,116. Ta.lex.) **Accumulation, interest on paddy**: **poli** interest paid in kind; **policai** gain, profit, interest (esp. in kind); **palicai** profit, interest; **polivu** prosperity, abundance (Ta.); **poliyuka** to be acumulated; **polikka** to measure corn-heaps, paying the reapers in kind; give clothes at a marriage; **poli, policcal, polippu** increase; **polivu** accumulation, contribution; **polima** increase, excellence; **polis'a, polu** interest on paddy; **palis'a** interest on money (Ma.); **hulusu** increase, richness; **hulisu** to increase in bulk, thrive, grow rich (Ka.); **poli- (poliv-, polij-)** to increase (crop, cattle); (**poli-, polic-**) (god) increases (crop, cattle); n. interest paid in kind (esp. on paddy); **pola- (polav-, poland-)** to live happily (Kod..); **polat- (polati-)** to make to live happily (Kod..); **poli** interest in kind, increase, abundance; **pollusu, polsu** interest, gain, luck; **pullelu** abundance, increase (Tu.); **poli** gain (Te.)(DEDR 4550). **Accumulation; contribution; livelihood**: **poli** a term for the first marakka_l of grain measured at the threshing floor; exclamation by a barber on the third day of a funeral, as he pours milk at the foot of a green tree after throwing the bones of the deceased in water, a custom among the Kon:gu ve_l.a_l.as (**G.Tp.D. I,105**); **poli-k-kur-ippu** memorandum of the heaps of corn on a threshing floor (**R.T.**); **poli-ku_r-u-tal** to shout poli-y-o_-poli in joy and as a blessing to a landlord when the year's harvest is over (**W.**); **poli-tal.l.i** village servant who assists in measuring paddy, especially by shoving it within easy reach of the marakka_l; **poli-p-pa_t.t.u** song sung by farmers in the threshing floor in praise of the landlord at the end of a harvest; strong invective (**Vir-alivit.u. 785**); **poli-pa_t.u-tal** singing by farmers in the threshing-floor when cattle are being led to tread the sheaves (**Cilap. 10,137, Urai.**); **poli-poli-y-en-al** expression shouted to urge bullocks in treading out grain (**W.**); **poli-y-al.avu** over-measure, liberal measuring of grain on a threshing floor (Ta.lex.) **pullandi** an obligation prob. connected with the pasture land in the form of fine on stray cattle (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **poli (-v-, -nt-)** to flourish, prosper, thrive (**Te_va_. 236,8**); to abound, increase (**Maturaik. 171**); live long and prosperously, used as a benediction (**Tol. Po. 422**); n. interest paid in kind (Ta.); **polikai** gain, profit (**S.I.I. iii,55,8**); **policai** gain, profit (**Ci_vaka. 2546**); interest; interest (esp. in kind)(**S.I.I. ii,82**); **policai-y-u_t.t.u** earning interest (**S.I.I. ii,121**); **poli-y-u_t.t.u** id. (**S.I.I. iii,84,88**)(Ta.lex.) **bhalla** auspicious (Skt.)[**bhadra : bhalla** is rustic according to Va_mana; Regnaud Rht. Sanskrite 141; cf. the abnormal shortening of **-ll-** or of **-a_-** in the following; for **-a-** cf. **palicai** profit (Ta.); **palis'a** interest on money (Ma.)(DEDR 4550); cf. **-o-** in **bol**^{u} recoved in health (K.)]; **bhalla, bhallaya** good (Pkt.); **bal** (Wot..); **bha_lo** good, true (Sv.); **bol**^{u} recovered in health (K.); **bhalu** goodness (S.); **bhalo** good; advantage (S.); **bhala_** well; **bhall** however, but; **bhalla_** well; **bhalla_** good (L.); **bhala_** good; **vhala_** adv. then, in that case (P.); **bhala_** good (WPah.); **bhalnu** to get well (WPah.); **bhal, bhalo** good (Ku.); **bhalo** (N.); **bha_l** nice, proper, pleasing, auspicious (A.); **bha_la** good (B.); **bhala, bhala_** (Or.); **bha_l, bhal** beautiful (Mth.); **bhala_** (Bhoj.H.); **bhala, bhli** (OMarw.); **bhala** (OG.); **bhalu~** adj. welfare (G.); **bha_l.u~** adv. well; **bhala** (RV.); **bhala_** good (M.)(CDIAL 9408). **bhadratara** happier (MBh.); **bhalera_** better (L.); **bhalera_, bhalerar.a_** good (P.); **bhalera** (OAw.); **bhalera_** (H.); **bhaleru~** (G.)(CDIAL 9412).

6949.**Image: menstrual flux**: **pole, hole** the menstrual flux, the lochia; impurity from childbirth (Ka.); **pule** (Ma.); **poli** to shine (Ta.); **pulari** the dawn; **pola** beauty; gold; **pon-** id. (Ta.); **polivu, por-pu** lustre; **por-e** beauty; a spark; **pur-ku, pullai** a brown, yellowish colour; **pularu** to dawn, light to appear; **pular, pularce** dawn, daybreak; **ole, polacu, polucu** to appear, to come to

light; **poli** freshness, bloom (Te.); **pole** taint, pollution, defilement in general (Ka.); **purud.u** ceremonial uncleanness after child-birth (Ka.Te.); **punir-u** (Ta.); **pule** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **purud.u** delivery of a child (Ga.)(DEDR 4290). cf. **pulpulre** to shine through whiteness (Malt.)(DEDR 4305). cf. **bhor** dawn (P.N.B.H.G.Mth.); **bhol** tomorrow (Ku.); **bhora** dawn (Or.); **bholi** tomorrow (N.)(CDIAL 9634).

6950.**Gooseberry**: **pot.t.o_** variety of gooseberry (Kur.); **put.ka** gooseberry (Malt.)(DEDR 4497).

6951.**Sphaeranthus hirtus**: **bo_r..atara, bo_d.atara** sphaeranthus hirtus (Ka.); **bo_d.ataramu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4601). Sphaeranthus indicus: **mundirika** (Skt.); **mundi** (H.); **murmuria** (B.); **kottakkarandai** (Ta.); **bodasaram** (Te.); **attakkamanni** (Ma.); herb: tonic, alterative; decoction of plant: used as a diuretic, in urethral discharges; rind of fruit used as a fish-poison; habitat: throughout India, ascending the Himalayas upto 5,000 ft. from Kumaon to Sikkim (GIMP, p. 232).

6952.**Image: canopy**: **van.ar** vault, arched roof (**W.**); **van.ar-tal** to bend (**Malaipat.u. 37**); to curl as the hair (**Kalit. 57**); **va_n-i** canopy (**Pin..**); tent (Ta.lex.) **van.an:ku** to surround, encompass (**Tiruva_ca. 41,6**)(Ta.lex.) **pan-n-akam, pan-n-a_n:ku** top of a palanquin or carriage (Ta.); **pannakam** leaf-cover of a palanquin, awning, boat cover (Ma.); **pannan:ga** canopy over an open palanquin (Ka.); **panna_gamu** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 4040). cf. **phan.a** expanded hood of snake (esp. of cobra)(MBh.Pali); **phan** id. (K.); **phan.i** (S.)(CDIAL 9042). **Image: snake**: cf. **panayan** a large snake (Ma.)(DEDR 4038).

6953.**Celestial**: **va_n-am** rain (**Man.i. 19,149**); **va_n--val.am** rain (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 176, Uta_. 402**); **va_n-** cloud (**Maturaik. 243**); rain (**Perumpa_n.. 107**); **va_n-i** streak of lightning (**Iraku. Ya_kap. 84**); **va_n-a-valli** streak or flash of lightning (**Can.. Aka.**); **va_n--kot.i** streak of lightning (**Cilap. 1,24**); **va_n-e_r-u** < + **e_r-u** thunderbolt (**Pur-ana_. 265**); **va_n-** sky, the visible heavens (**Kur-al., 272**); **va_na** (Te.); **ba_na** (Ka.); **va_nu** (Ma.); **va_n-am** firmament (**Kalit. 105**); celestial world (**Perumpa_n.. 346**); cloud (**Kur-al., 559**)(Ta.); **va_n-akam** sky (**Te_va_. 1078,2**); heaven (**Na_lat.i, 300**)(Ta.); **va_n--man.i** sun (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-ava. 159**); **va_n--kan.** sun (**Cilap. 10,1, Arum.**); **va_n--kar..i** the highest heaven (**Tirukko_. 85, Urai.**); **va_n-** celestial world (**Cirupa_n.. 128**); heaven (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,6,5**); **va_n-ar** celestials (**Tirukko_. 155**); **va_n-ara-makal.** celestial damsel (**Ir-ai. 2, Urai. Pak. 32**); **va_n-ara-man:kai** id. (**Tirukko_. 371**); **va_n-o_r** celestials (**Cilap. Patikam, 52**); **va_n-a-na_t.u** heaven; celestial world (**Tiruvil.ai. Intiran-mut.i. 38**); **va_n-o_r-kir..avan-** Indra (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 4,55**)(Ta.); **va_n-o_r-ko_ma_n-** id. (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.); **va_n-avar-ko_n-** Indra as king of the gods (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,17**)(Ta.); **va_n-a-na_t.an-** lord of the celestial world (**Te_va_. 486,9**); **va_n-a-na_t.i** she who resides in svarga (**Cilap. 11,215**); **va_n--makal.** Indra_n.i (**Tiruva_ru_. 114**); **va_n-o_r-mutalvan-** Brahma_ as first among the celestials (**Cu_t.a_.**); **va_no_r-mutuvan-** (**Na_mati_pa. 55**); Ce_ra (Ta.); **va_n-avar-mutuvan-** Brahma_ (**Pin..**); Ce_ra king; **va_n-a-varampan-** Ce_ra king (**Pur-ana_. 2**); **va_n-avar--ur-aiyul.** temple (**Tiva_.**); **va_n-a-vil** (Jaina) the first outer wall of the temple of Arhat, in camava-caran.am, known as tu_l.ica_lam and having the splendour of a rainbow (**Me_ruman. 60**); **va_n-a-v-u_rti** aerial car (**Pur-ana_. 27**); **va_n-a_t.u** svarga (**Tiv. Periyati. 4,1,3**); heaven (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya-tiruvan. 68**); **va_n--ulaku** celestial world, svarga (**Pin..**); heaven (**Ci_vaka. 1468**); **va_n-ir-ai < + nir-ai** rain-laden cloud (**Paripa_. 2,56**); **va_n-ir..al** < **va_n- + nir..al** voice from heaven (**Periyapu. Pa_yi. 9**); **va_n-avan-** celestial being (**Tiruva_ca. 4,1**); Brahma_ (**Aka.**

Ni.); Indra (**Pin..**); sun (**Kampara_. Er..uc. 7**); Ce_ra king (**Cilap. 6,73**; **Pur-ana_. 126**); (Ta.lex.) **The Rains**: **vars.a** rain (RV.); pl. the Rains (AV.); year (S'Br.); **vassa** rain, pl. the Rains (Pali); **va_sa, varisa** (Pkt.); **was.** (Wg.Kt.); **bas.** (Dm.); **wa_s.** (Pas.Shum.Gaw.); **wa_x** (Pas.); **bas.** (Nin:g.Kat.Sv.); **was.in** (Gmb.); **ba_s.ik (bad-vas.** rain of stones, i.e., hail; prob. Kal. compound: before **v- > b-**)(Kal.); **ba_s.** (Phal.); **wos'^{u}** light shower of rain (K.); **bari** the Rains (WPah.); **bas-ka_l** a rainy season (Ku.); **barisa_** (B.); **vas** rain, the Rains (Si.); **vahare_** (Si.); **va_re_** rain (Md.)(CDIAL 11392). **vars.a_ka_la** the rainy season (R.); **vassaka_la** id. (Pali); **varisaka_la, varisa_la** (Pkt.); **varasa_la** (OG.)(CDIAL 11393). **vars.ati** it rains (RV. > **wa_s'** to rain (Para_ci_.Iranian); **(de_vo_) vassati** it rains (Pali); **vassadi, va_sai, varisai** (Pkt.); **brisind, brisindo** rain (Gypsy); **veheni** it is raining (Md.)(CDIAL 11394). **vars.a_** rain (S'a_n:khGr..); the Rains (AV.); **varisa_, va_sa_** rain (Pkt.); **vasa** (S.); **ba_si-bido** end of the Rains (N.); **vassa, vasi, vahi** rain (Si.)(CDIAL 11396). **va_n-, va_n-am** sky, cloud, rain; **va_n-avan-** a celestial being; **va_n-o_r** celestials; **ma_n-am** sky (Ta.); **va_n, va_nam, ma_nam** sky, heaven (Ma.); **va.nm** sky; **va.nt u.r** id. (village in the sky)(Ko.); **po.n** sky; **kax fo.n** id. (black sky)(To.); **ba_n, ba_na, ba_n.a, ba_m** sky (Ka.); **ba.n.a** id. (Kod..); **ba_na, ba_n.a** id. (Tu.); **ba_n.a** id. (Kor.); **va_na** rain (Te.); **va.na** id. (Kol.); **va_na** id. (Nk.); **va_ni** (stem **va_n-**) id. (Pa.); **va_yin** id. (Ga.); **va_na** cloud, sky, rain (Go.); **bani** a current or flood of water caused by heavy rain (Malt.)(DEDR 5381). **Year; summer**: **va_rs.ika** belonging to the rainy season (AV.); lasting a year (Skt.); annual (Gaut.); **vassika** of the rainy season (Pali); **va_risiya** of the rainy season (Pkt.); **barsi_** New-year's day (P.); -**va_risi_ya** years old (OG.)(CDIAL 11571). **va_sa** year (As'.); **va_rs.a** belonging to the Rains (VS.); **va_sa** rain (Pkt.); **bas.** (Kho.)(CDIAL 11569). **vas.a**, **vasa** year (As'.); **vars.sa** (NiDoc.); **varisa** (Pkt.); **bers, wars, vers** (Gypsy); **beris** (D..); **be_ris., beris.** summer (Phal.); **baris. , bariz.i** year (Sh.); **warih, wahar, warhien** obl. pl. **bari_e_** (K.); **varhyu** (S.); **varha_, varhe~, vara_** (L.); **varah, variha_, varha_, barha_, varas, baras** (P.); **bari, barh, barha_** (WPah.); **barsa** (N.); **barih** (A.); **baris** (B.); **barasa** (Or.); **baris** (Bhoj.); **barisa** (OAw.); **baras, barsa_** (H.); **barasa** (OMarw.); **va_se** loc. sg. (OG.); **varas** (G.); **vas-a, va_** year (Si.)(CDIAL 11392). **bariha_n.i_** New-year's day (WPah.)(CDIAL 11397). **basoa_** New-year's day (P.)(CDIAL 11401). **bas'a_** summer (Tor.); **baris'** (Bshk.); **be_ris'** (Phal.); **vars.ya** belonging to the Rains (RV.VS.)(CDIAL 11402). **Spring**: **baxate_** spring season (Tir.); **vars.artu** rainy season (Skt.)(CDIAL 11395). **vars.a_ra_tri** the rainy season (R.); **vassa_ratta** id. (Pali); **va_sa_ratti, varisa_ratta** (Pkt.); **wahara_th**, dat. **waharoc^{u}** (K.); **barsa_t** (N.B.H.); **barsa_d** (G.)(CDIAL 11398). **vasanta** spring season (RV.); spring (Pali); **vasam.ta** (Pkt.); **wosunt** (Ash.); **wasu~_t, waso~_t, oso~_t** (Wg.); **wosut** (Kt.); **usti** (Pr.); **basan** (Dm.); **wahen(d), wayen** (Pas.); **basan** (Sv.Wot..Kat..Bshk.); **woso~_t** summer (Gmb.); **wasand, wasan** spring (Gaw.); **ba_sun, ba_sund** (Kal.); **bosun** (Kho.); **basa_n** (Tor.); **basa_nd, basa_n** (Phal.); **bazo_du, bazo_nu, bazo_n, baso_n** (Sh.); **vasat** (Si.)(CDIAL 11439). **bazona_l** next spring (Sh.)(CDIAL 11440). **wezdar** season between spring and autumn (Kt.)(CDIAL 11441).

6954.**Image: obeisance**: **van.akkam < van.an:ku** bending (**Kur-al., 827**); **van:gu** (Te.); **baggu** (Ka.); **van.akkam** (Ma.); adoration, reverence, worship (**Kampara_. Taila. 38**); **van.akku-tal** to bend, make flexible as the body (Ta.); **vantsuta** (Te.); **baggisu** (Ka.); **van.akku-tal** to make submissive (**Akana_. 61**); **van.akku** bending (**Cilap. 6,95**); adoration, reverence, worship (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,3,8**); verses in praise of god, guru etc., at the commencement of a work (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 8**); **van.akkam** id. (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. Man:ka. Pak. 1**); **van.an:ku-tal** to bend; to yield (**Pu. Ve. 7,27**); **baggu** (Ka.); **van.an:ku-tal** to be submissive, modest (**Kur-al., 419**); to worship, adore, revere, salute respectfully (**Kur-al., 9**)(Ta.lex.) **van.an.n.uka** to bend, bow, salute respectfully; **van.akkam** obeisance, reverence; **van.akkuka** to bend; **var..an.n.uka** to follow suit, yield,

bend, ask humbly; **var..akkam** submission, obedience; **talavar..akkam** bowing the head (Ma.)(DEDR 5236).

6955.**Image: pipal**: **pan.ai** pipal (Ta.); **pan.i** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 3895). **va_n.a-kanti** pipal (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) prob. **parn.a-khan.d.a** (Skt.)

6956.**Camphor**: **pan-n-ai** camphor (Ta.); **panne** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4043).

6957.**River**: **va_n-i** the river Amra_vati_ (**Pin..**); the river Bhava_ni_ **(Patir-r-up. 86**)(Ta.lex.)

6958.**Incense; agallochum**: **vahni-ka_s.t.ham** a kind of agallochum; **vahni-gandha** incense, resin; **vahni-vallabha** resin; **vahni** the marking-nut plant (Skt.lex.) **vahni** lead-wort, plumbago zeylanica (Ka.lex.)

6959.**Images; wood-nymph; hunter; tree**: **vanya** belonging to a wood, produced in a wood; living in woods; **vanye** a multitude of groves, a large forest; **vanama_le, vanama_la_** a garland of wood-flowers; the chaplet worn by Kr.s.n.a; **vana_yu** a district to the north-west of India inhabited by the vana_yus; name of a da_nava (Ka.lex.) **van-a-te_vatai** wood-nymph, dryad; sylvan god or goddess (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yu-v-uyirni_. 78**)(Ta.lex.) **van-a-carar < vana-cara** inhabitants of desert tracts (**Tiva_.**); hunters, foresters (**Te_va_. 568,6**); **van-a-caritan-** forest-dweller, woodman (**Pa_rata. Ve_t. 38**)(Ta.lex.) **van.n.ikai** a drug (**Perun.. Makata. 17,150**); **va_n-** ambrosia (**Te_va_. 586,1**); a kind of tree (**Pin..**); **va_n--payir** garden crops and fruit trees, especially valuable kinds of produce raised on wet land, as betel, plantains, sugarcane (**S.I.I. iv, 105**); **va_n--payir-ampalam** office for the collection of assessment on garden lands (**M.m. 357**); **va_n-i** a tree (**Kur-icip. 69**); **va_n-am** dry tree (**Pirapulin.. Mun-ivarar. 17**); fruit of a tree; **va_na-ppiriyai** mahwa, iluppai-maram (**Can. Aka.**); **va_n-a-p-pirastam** wild mahwa (**Malai.**); **va_n-appattiyam < va_nas-patya** tree, bearing fruit without outwardly blossoming (**Na_mati_pa. 372**); **va_n-akam** red-wood, maca_t.i (**Malai.**); **va_n-r-aru** celestial tree, kar-paka maram (**Ci_vaka. 1091**); **van-am < vana** forest (**Cu_t.a_.**; **Tiv. Peruma_l.ti. 9,2**); pleasure-grove, grotto about a town (**Cu_t.a_.**); **van-ikai < vanika_** grove; **van-a-cantan-am** deodar cedar; akil, eagle-wood (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Fire-stick**: **banait.(h)i_, banet.(h)i_** torch lighted at both ends and whirled round (H.); **vahniyas.t.i** fire-stick (Skt.)(CDIAL 11464). **pantavaricai** play with torches lighted at both ends; **panta-vil.akku** torch; **pantam** torch, flambeau; lamp; fireball (**Ira_mana_. Uyut. 79**)(Ta.lex.) **Timber tree**: **banapu** a large timber tree, terminalia tomentosa or coriacea (Ka.); **ban.umpu, banampu** terminalia coriacea (Tu.); **ban.apu** (Konkan.i)(DEDR 3885).

6960.**Image: tower**: **va_n-am** one of the ornamental sections of a tower (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

6961.**Image: skylark**: **ba_na_d.i** Indian skylark (Ka.); **va_n-am-pa_t.i** shepherd koel (**Ain:kur-u. 418**); **va_n-ampa_t.i** Indian skylark, alauda gulgula (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

6962.**To adorn**: **van-ai-tal** to form, fashion shape (**Ci_vaka. 1839**); to adorn; to draw, paint (**Ci_vaka. 709**)(Ta.lex.)

6963.**Possessor**: **va_n-** part. < **va_n** nom. sg. of **vat** a Sanskrit suffix meaning 'possessor of', kiriya_va_n- (**Ci.Ci. 12,5**); part. an ending of verbal particle (**Nan-. 343**); **va_n-** primordial matter (**Kampara_. Ayo_t. Mantira. 1**)(Ta.lex.)

6964.**Image: monkey**: **va_n-aram < va_nara** ape, monkey (**Ci_vaka. 1168**); **van-a-naram** monkey (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6965.**Image: a draught animal; ox**: **vahni** a draught animal, ox (RV. x.101.11); charioteer (RV. ii.17.4: **a_d ro_dasi_ jyo_tis.a_ vahnira_tane_t** then the charioteer overspread the earth and heaven with light); epithet of Savitar, Indra and Maruts; one who offers songs and oblations (RV. iv.21.6); **vahni-tama** carrying best (VS.)(Vedic.lex.) **van.icam** ox (Ta.lex.) **vahni** a vehicle; **vahyam** a carriage; a vehicle or conveyance in general; **va_hika** a carrier of loads; a car drawn by oxen (Skt.lex.) **va_ha** a beast of burden (Ka.lex.) **va_kan-am** vehicle, conveyance, animal to ride on, as horse, elephant etc.; carriage, wagon, van (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 20**)(Ta.lex.)

6966.**Trader**: **Kube_ra**: **vakan- < baka** Kube_ra (Ta.lex.) **baka, vaka** name of Kubera (Skt.lex.) **van:ku** skilful, cunning (RV. v.45.6: van.ig van:ku : jale_cchaya_ vanaga_mi_)(Vedic.lex.)

6967.**Army**: **va_n-i < va_hini_** army (**Ce_tupu. Ira_ma Ti_. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **va_hini_** an army; a division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horses, and 405 foot-soldiers (Skt.lex.) **va_kin-i** id.; commander of an army (**A_tiyu_ravata_n-i. 45**); **va_kin-i_pati** id. (Ta.lex.) **va_hini_pati** a general, a commanding officer (Skt.lex.)

6968.**Image: fire**: **va_n.am** fire (**Iraku. Nakara. 24**); **va_n-i** fire (**Aru. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **vahni** fire (Vedic.lex.) **van-n-i < vahni** fire (**Pin..**; **Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 21,33**); **van-n-i-vakan- < vahni-vaha** wind as the vehicle of fire (**Carape_ntirakur-avaci. 21,7)**(Ta.lex.) **vahni** ep. of Agni (RV.); a partic. fire (Gr.S.); any fire (Mn.); **van.hi** fire (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11463a). **banait.(h)i_, banet.(h)i_** torch lighted at both ends and whirled round (H.)(CDIAL 11464). **vahni** a sacrificer, priest; epithet of Maruts, Soma (Skt.lex.)

6969.**Image: hare**: **van-a_ki < vana_khu** hare (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

6970.**Image: lion**: **van-ma_n-** lion (**Takkaya_kap. 75**); **van-ma_** id.; **van-pu** strength, firmness (**Ja_n-ava_. Pucun.. 99**); **balpu** (Ka.) (Ta.lex.)

6971.**Image: crocodile**: **van--mi_n-am** < **val + mi_n-** (i.e. **val** = strength, power + **mi_n-** fish) crocodile (**Piramo_t. 6,35**); **van--mi_n-am** id. (**Ka_cippu. Pun.n.iya. 11**)(Ta.lex.)

6972.**Image: petty chieftain**: **van-n-i-ra_yan-** a village deity (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 70**); **van-n-imai** petty chieftainship, as of one belonging to the van-n-iya caste (**W.**); **van-n-iyam** nature of a petty chieftain (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 5, Vya_. Pak. 80**); liberty, freedom (**I_t.u, 7,7,3**); enmity (**I_t.u, 7,7,3, Ji_.**); **van-n.iyam-ar-u-ttal** to destroy or subdue petty chieftains (**I_t.u, 5, 10, Pira.**); **van-n-iya-valaiyan-** a sub-sect of the valaiya caste (**G.Tp.D. I, 114**); **van-n-iyan-** a caste (**G.Tp.D. I,110**); feudatory prince; commander (**Kalla_. 37,15**); caste-title among certain castes, as the kal.l.ar, valaiyar etc. (**E.T. vii, 321**); **van-n-i-k-kutti, van-n-i-k-kutti-mar-avan-** a sub-sect of mar-avas (**G.Tn.D. I,132**; **E.T. v,32**)(Ta.lex.) **Malice, grudge**: **varmam, varumam < van-mam** malevolence, spite, malice (**Can.. Aka.**); **van-mam** malice, grudge, spite (**Nal.a. Kalini_n:ku. 58**); force (**Kampara_. Atika_. 228**); **van-mai < val** strength (**Kur-al., 153**); skill, ability (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **van-mam** malice, grudge; **van-mai** anger; **van-mi (-pp-, -tt-)** to be hard-hearted, bear malice (Ta.); **pinm** anger, grudge (To.)(DEDR 5328). cf. **val** strong, hard (Ta.); **van-pu, van-mai** strength, firmness (Ta.)(DEDR 5276). **Headman of village**: **man.iya-ka_ran-, man.iya-k-**

ka_ran- headman of a village; superintendent of a temple, etc. (**Tol. Er..ut. 323, Urai**)(**Vir-alivit.u. 1055**); **man.iyaga_d.u** (Te.); **maniyaga_ra** (Ka.); **man.iyaka_ran** (Ma.); **man.iya-c-cat.t.am** official power (**Pan.avit.u. 175**); **man.iyam** office of the village headman, employed as a revenue subordinate of the Sirkar for which he holds a **ma_n-iyam** or receives payment; custom-houses, etc. (**Ar-ap. Cata.49**)(Ta.lex.) **man.e, man.eya** superintendence of temples (Ka.); **man.e.ga.rn** monegar (Ko.); **man.e_, man.iya** superintendence of temples, etc. (Ka.)?<Skt. **man.i-** (jewel of office); **man.ega_ra** man who holds any man.iya office (Ka.); **man.ega_re** revenue inspector (Tu.)(DEDR 4674). **King**: **man-** king, warrior, lord, chief; **man-n-an-** king, lord, chief (Ta.); **man-n-avan** king, etc., Indra (Ta.); **mannan, mannavan** king (Ma.); **manneya** chieftain, commander (Ka.); **manniya, manniya~d.u, manni~_d.u, manne, manne~d.u, manneka~_d.u** lord, suzerain, chief, chieftain (Te.)(DEDR 4774). **Hereditary right**: **ma_n-iyam** land held either rent free or at a low rate in consideration of services rendered to a village community; grant of revenue of a certain extent of land; computation (Ta.lex.)[cf. **ma_na** measure, standard (RV.)(CDIAL 10041)]; **ma_n-iya-k-ka_ran-** holder of a **ma_n-iyam** land or of any hereditary right or privilege in a village (Ta.lex.) {**-ma_nyam** : **al.l.a_ya-ma_nyam** the right to receive a handful of grain or prescribed quantity of an article sold in the market as wages for measuring (Ta.Skt.) (SITI.IEG.); cf. **al.u** market dues; **al.l.u** (Ta.)}

6973.**Labour; work**: **banni** a portion of grain given to a labourer in requital of his services (Ka.H.); tax (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **hullu banni = hullu ter-ege** a tax levied from those who bring thei cattle to graze on government pasture-lands (Ka.lex.) **benni, benn** agriculture, land under cultivation (Tu.); **vin-ai** action, deed, work, karma, evil deed; **vin-aiar** workers, artisans, artificers, agriculturists, smiths; **vin-ainar, vin-aivar** workers; **vin-aimai** nature of deed, property of functioning; **vin-aiyam** action, deed, karma (Ta.); **vina** action, exertion, sin; **mina** work, evil work (Ma.); **benpini** to labour, work, cultivate; **binnana** work, labour (Tu.)(DEDR 5445). cf. **pan.** service, work, business, employment, decoration (Ta.)(DEDR 3884).

6974.**Professional**: **pa_va_n.an-, va_n.an-** resident (**Te_va_. 644,6**); one who pursues a profession or calling; prosperous man. **pa_va_n.ar = pa_valar** poets, bards; (**pa_va_n.ar man:kala-k-kaviva_r..i pa_t.i** : **Tiruccentu_r. Pil.l.ai. Cir-upar-ai**. **4**)(Ta.lex.) **va_n.an- < va_r..-** resident (**Te_va_. 644,6**); one who pursues a profession or calling; prosperous man (**W.**) (Ta.lex.) **va_n.a-ko_ppa_t.i < va_n.an- + ko_ + pa_t.i** the country of the ba_n.as, an ancient kingdom comprising portions of the Mysore state, and of the Karnool and north Arcot districts (**S.I.I. ii, Preface, 27**); **va_n.a-lin:kam < ba_n.a +** a form of lin:gam, found in the Narmada_ as worshipped by the Asura Ba_n.a (**Caivaca. Potu. 85**); **va_n.an- < ba_n.a** an asura, son of Maha_bali (**Man.i. 3,123**); king of a dynasty tracing its lineage from Maha_bali (**S.I.I. iii,99**; **Perunto. 1185**); a chief of Taca_kku_r, a town in Pa_n.d.ya country (Ta.lex.)

6975.**Land irrigated by canal water**: **banjri** land irrigated by canal water alone (P.lex.) cf. **bajaru** waste land (Ka.Te.H.)(Ka.lex.)

6976.**Marriage**: **banra** a bridegroom; **banri** a bride (P.lex.) **pa_n.i-grahan.a** marriage; **pa_n.i-gra_ha** bridegroom (Vedic.lex.) **bannhan.** corrupted from the Hindi word bandhna; to bind, to tie, to fasten, to put together, to construct, to make; **bannhan.** a tie, a ligature, a cord with which anything is tied; a bond of union; **banni** a bride; **banno** a lady; **ban.oi** a brother-in-law (a sister's husband); **wanan., wanr.a** a husband, a bridegroom; **wannin.** a bride, a wife; **wannin. banni** a wife or land, i.e. the custom of settling a feud by giving either a girl in marriage or land

to the aggrieved party (P.lex.) **Wife**: **bha_me, bha_ma_** an angry or passionate woman; a wife; a woman in general; **bha_mini** a woman in general; **bha_nu bha_me** the sun's wife (Ka.lex.) **Sister's husband; wife's brother**: **ba_va, ba_, bha_va** (Tadbhava of **bha_ma**) a sister's husband (Ka.); **ba_ve** (Te.); **ba_vanan.t.a** the relative who is called a sister's husband; **ba_va-mayda** a wife's brother; **ba_va** a husband's brother; **bha_vamayndaru** the brothers of one's wife; the husband's brothers (Ka.lex.)

6977.**Shop-keeper**: **bani** substance, essence as of grains, milk, butter or vegetables (Ka.lex.) cf. **bania_** trader (H.lex.) **pan.** to purchase, to trade (S'Br. iii.2.6.1); **pan.an** purchasing, buying, haggling; **pan.a_yya** praiseworthy (RV. vi.69.5); **pan.i** bargainer, miser (RV. i.33.3); **pan.ya-ho_ma** sacrifice for acquiring commercial gain (**Kha_dira-Gr.hyasu_tra iv.3.9**)(Vedic.lex.) **a_pan.astha** shop-keeper (Skt.) **Princes**: **van.ika- cu_riyar** chief merchants, merchant princes (**Tiruva_lava_. 41,18**); **van.ika-patam < van.ik-patha** trade (Ta.); **van.ikar-tor..il** occupations of the vais'yas, six in number, viz., **o_tal, ve_t.t.al, i_tal, ur..avu, nirai-y-o_mpal, va_n.ikam** (**Tol. Po. 75, Urai.**); **van.i-k-kira_matta_r** an ancient guild of merchants (**Tol. Col. 167, Urai.**); cf. **man.i-k-kira_mam** (Ta. lex.) **baniya, baniyan.** corrupted from the Hindi word banya; a caste among Hindus; a Hindu shopkeeper, a grain-dealer: (ironic) a miser; a timid person, a coward; **baniyain, baniyani** a wife, daughter or sister of a baniya; **banj** traffic, trade merchandise; **banjara** a special caste; an exporter or carrier of grain; a street-seller of ear-trinkets and brass rings; [cf. **baja_ra** a market; the business of a market (Ka.); **va_ja_ra** id. (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)]; **banjaaran., banjari** the wife of a banjara, a female of the banjara caste; **wanjara, wanjari** a trader, a transporter of grain, salt, spices, and especially of rings; **wanj** traffic, commerce; **wan.jan, wan.jhra** to go; **wan.jn.** to buy, to purchase grain in order to resell, to take in trade; **banot.a, banauta, ban.auta** one who does business on commission, a commission agent; **banwai** the cost of making anything (P.lex.) **bana_yisu** to make, to fabricate (Ka.Te.); **bana_vin.e_m.** (M.H.); **bana_vu, bana_van.i** the act of making, fabricating or bringing about (Ka.); **bana_va** (M.H.); **bana_vu** good understanding together, mutual agreement (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **va_n.ika-c-ca_ttu** caravan of traders (**Cilap. 11, 190, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) For semant. **ca_ttu** 'trading caravan': cf. **sa_rtha-va_ha** caravan of traders (Skt.lex.) **Homonym**: **ca_ttu < ca_rttu** to put on, adorn -- used in reference to idols, great persons etc. (**Cilap. 12,26**)(Ta.); **tca_tu** (Te.); **ca_ttu** to wear as the caste-mark (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 49**)(Ta.); **tca_tu** (Te.); **ca_ttu** to daub, smear, anoint (**S.I.I. iii,187**)(Ta.); **tca_tu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Trader**: **van.ij, va_n.ijaka, pan.yavr.tti, pan.ya_s'rayin** trader; **sa_rthava_ha** traders in a large band; **s're_s.t.hin** merchant; **nigama** corporation of traders or bankers or merchants; **s're_n.i_** guild of artisans; **s're_n.i_s're_s.ha** or **s're_s.t.hin** president of a guild of artisans (Skt.) cf. **a_pan.astha** shop-keeper (Skt.) **Travelling trader of grains and salt**: cf. **va_n:ku** to receive, take, buy (Ta.)(DEDR 5336). cf. **van-n-iyan-** a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the kal.l.ar, valaiyar etc.)(Ta.); **vanniyan** a Tamil tribe immigrated from Trichinopoly (Ma.)(DEDR 5331). cf. **pan.** bargain (Skt.); **pan.ya** article for sale (S'Br.)(CDIAL 7719). cf. **pan.yas'a_la_** shop (Skt.); **pan.ia_sa_la_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7720). **bena_** trade (A.); **van.ija_** trade (Skt.)(CDIAL 11232). **van.ij** trader (RV.); trade (Gaut.); **van.i** trader (Pkt.); **van.ic, va~r.ic** to sell (Ash.); **vrai~_c** (Kt.)(CDIAL 11230). **van.ija, van.ijaka** trader (Skt.); **van.ia** trader (Pkt.); **van.yo** (S.); **bania_** (P.); **ban.iya_, ba~r.~i** (Ku.); **baniya_** (N.A.); **ban.ia_** (Or.); **baniya_** (Bi.); **bania~_** (Mth.); **baniya_** (Bhoj.Aw.H.); **banyo** big shopkeeper (Sh.)(CDIAL 11231). **van.ijya_** trade (S'Br.); **van.ijya** (Skt.); **van.ijja** trade (Pali.Pkt.); **van.iju** (S.); **van.j, van.uj** (L.); **van.j, ban.aj, banaj** (P.); **banaj, ba~r.~j** (Ku.); **ban.ija** (Or.); **banij** (Bi.Aw.); **banij**[i] (Bhoj.); **banij, banaj** (H.); **van.aj** (G.); trade journey (M.); **van.jan.u** to buy (S.); **banajna_** to trade (H.); **van.ic, va~r.ic** to sell (Ash.); **vri~_c**

(Kt.)(CDIAL 11233). **van.ijja_raya** trader (Pkt.); **van.ja_ro**(S.); **van.ja_ra_** (L.); **wanjorai** intermediary (Psht.); **van.ja_ra_, ban.ja_ra_** (P.); **ban.ija_ra, ban.ija_ru** (Or.); **banija_ra_, banja_ra_** (H.); **banja_ro** (Ku.); **van.ja_r^{i}** a number of traders, caravan; **van.ja_ro** travelling trader (G.); **van.ja_r** troop of travelling sellers of grain and salt (M.); **ba_niza_r** trade (M.); **ba_n.ija_ra** trader (MB.)(CDIAL 11234). **va_n.ija** trader (TBr.); **va_n.ijaka** (MBh.); **va_n.ija, va_n.ijaka** (Pali); **vaniye** pl. (NiDoc.); **va_n.ia, va_n.iaya** (Pkt.); **wn^{u}, wa_ur^{u}** pedlar (K.); **va_n.ya_n.i_, va_a_n.i_** (f. of **van.yo** shopkeeper)(S.); **ba_nia_** trader (P.); **ba_niya_, bene** (B.); **ba~_n.yo~** id. (Marw.); **va_n.i_u, va_n.i_d.u** (OG.); **va_n.iyo** (G.); **va_n.i_** (M.); **va_n.i** (Konkan.i); **ven.anda, ven.enda, ven.ada, vel.anda, vel.enda** (Si.)(CDIAL 11484). **van.ikkarman** trade (Skt.); **ven.anda_m-a, vel.anda_m** trade (Si.)(CDIAL 11485). **van.ikputra** merchant's son (Skt.); **van.otar** clerk in a merchant's office (G.)(CDIAL 11486). **va_n.ijya, va_n.ijya_** trade (Skt.); **va_n.ijja_** trade (Pali.Pkt.); **va_n.ijja** (Pkt.); **ba_n.ija** (Or.)(CDIAL 11487). **va_n.ijyaka** trader (Skt.); **va_n.ijjiya** trader (Pkt.); **ba_n.ija, ban.ija_** (Or.)(CDIAL 11488). **ba_niza_r** trade (A.); **ba_n.ija_ra** trader (MB.)(CDIAL 11489). **Market**: **vivan.i** market of craftsmen; **majja_van.** or **rasa_van.a** tavern or wine-shop; **a_van.agiha** house surrounded by shops; **antara_van.a** marketing lanes on one or both sides (Jain.Skt.) **Bania; merchant**: **van.ij** given to winning money; merchant, trader (RV. v.45.6 : **yaya_ van.ig van:kura_pa_ puri_s.am**) (Vedic.lex.) **van.ikam** trade (**W.**); **van.iku** (**Me_ruman. 230**)(Ta.lex.) **van.ij, van.ija, van.ik, van.ikku** a merchant, a trader; trade, merchandise; **van.ijaka, ban.ajiga, ban.an.jiga, ban.jaga** a merchant; **vanijya** trade, traffic; **va_n.ija, va_n.iya** a merchant, a banyan; **va_n.ija-tana** traffic, trade; **va_n.ijya, va_n.iya** traffic, trade (Ka.lex.) **va_n.i** a merchant, trader (Ka.); a banyan (M.); an oil-miller, an oilman (Ka.); **va_n.iyan-** (Ta.); **va_n.i ga_n.i = ga_n.ige** oil-mill; **va_n.i** articles of trade; **hasarva_n.i, hasaru-va_n.i, asara_n.i, hasara_n.i** articles of rade that come from trees, creepers or vegetables, as leaves, fruits etc.; **hasarva_n.ika-nya_ya** a tax levied on such articles (Ka.lex.) **va_n.ikan-** merchant, trader (**Pur-ana_. 134**); man of the trading caste; scale, balance (**Pin..**); libra of the zodiac (**Cu_t.a_.**); **va_n.iyacci** woman of the oil-monger caste; **va_n.iya-nakaratta_n-** merchant, trader; man of the trading caste (**I.M.P.Sm. 25**); **va_n.iyan-** id.; oil-monger, cekka_n- (**W.**); **va_n.iyam** trade (**W.**); gain, profit (**Te_va_. 259,3**); **va_n.iyan--ta_tan-** a poet said to be of oil-monger caste and a contemporary critic of Kampar (**Tamir..na_. 83**)(Ta.lex.) **va_n.ikacci** woman of the trading caste; **va_n.icci** id. (**Tol. Po. 84, Urai**; **Nan-. 144, Mayilai**); **va_n.ikam** trade (**Kur-al., 120**); gain, profit (**Pur-ana_. 208**); **va_n.ipam** gain, profit (**Tiv. Periya_r... 3,7,9**)(Ta.lex.)

6978.**Brahma**: **va_n.i-ke_l.van-** Brahma_ (**Cu_t.a_.**); **va_n.i-man-** id. (**Pa_kavata. 1, Kan.n.apira_n- Tuvarai. 25**); **va_n.i_can- < va_n.i_s'a** (Skt.) id. (Ta.lex.) **va_n.i-y-arasa** Brahma_ (Ka.lex.)

6979.**Image: arrow**: **va_n.i** arrow (Ta. < prob. **ba_n.a**) arrow (Ta.lex.) **va_n.am** arrow (Ta.Ma.); **ba_n.a** (Ka.Tu.); **ba.n.a** (Kod..); **ba_n.amu** (Te.); **ba_n.a** (Skt.); **va_n.a** (Skt.); **ba_n** (H.)(DBIA 327). **ba_n.a** reed-shaft, arrow (RV.AV.); arrow (Pali.Pkt.Or.); **va_n.** id. (P.); **va_n.a** arrow, pipe (Skt.); **va_n.i_** reed (RV.)[cf. **va_n.a <** Austro-as. > **bano, banug** arrow (Dardic)]; **b^{u}re~** arrow-head (Dardic); **ba~_r.e~** arrow (Ku.): **ba_n** arrow (K.A.B.Bi.H.); **ba_na** arrow (OAw.); **ba_n.u** arrow (S.); **ba_n.** arrow (L.P.G.M.); **ban.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 9203). **antaraba_n.a** the inside reeds (Skt.); **atra_wan, tara_wan** a set of three reeds to keep two sets of the warp-thread apart (Bi.); **atrawan bha~_j** (Mth.)(CDIAL 365). **Bamboo**: **ma_n.i, ma_r.i** bamboo (Kui); **de_ru ma_di, ma_r.i** bamboo bush; **mn.a_hu** (pl. **mn.a_ska**) thorny bamboo (Kuwi); (Kur. **ma_s** is another pronunciation of **ba~_s**)(DEDR 4806). **ma_nu_** young shoot of bamboo (P.); **ma_n.** large

bamboo; **ma_n.a_, ma_n:ga_** long bamboo; **ma_n.ya_** small bamboo (M.)(CDIAL 10043). **Girdle; to put on a dhoti**: **pun.umbu** arrow (Ka.); **po_nd.a_na_** to put on a dhoti (of men only)(Go.); **pu_n.** to put on, wear (Ta.); to fix (as an arrow), vow (Ka.); **pu_n.pu** girdle, ornament (Ma.)(DEDR 4361). **Reed; bamboo**: **ve_l.u** bamboo (Pali); **ve_lu, ve_luya** (Pkt.); **bel.u** reed, pipe; **bol.u** reed, pipe (Kho.); **vi_r, vi_r^{u}** the white willow (K.); **beur.** a thin bamboo (B.); **vel.u_** bamboo (M.); **vel.u** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 12091). cf. **ve_r..am** bamboo (Ta.)(DEDR 5541). **ve_n.u** reed, bamboo (RV.TS.); in cmpds. bamboo (Pali.Pkt.); **ben.ua_** a slender species of bamboo (Or.); **ben** reed, bamboo, pipe (H.); **ven.** flute (G.); **ven.u_** (OM.)(CDIAL 12096). **Reed**: **ven.u** (Synonym: **vam.s'a**)(Car. Su.27.20). **ve_n.u** a bamboo; a reed; a flute, pipe (Skt.lex.)

6980.**Image: jew's harp**: **binai** Jew's harp (Ku.); **binaiyo** Jew's harp (made of bamboo)(N.); **vi_n.a_** lute (TS.Pali.Pkt.); **vi_n., bi_n.** (P.); **bi_n.** pipe (L.); **bin** guitar (N.); lute (A.B.); **bi_n** (Bi.Aw.H.); **ven.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 12048). **vis.kanttr.** moving hither and thither (Skt.); **vechanun** to separate, tease out (cotton, etc.)(K.); **vechon^{u}** pp. (K.)(CDIAL 11943). **vi_n.ai** the Indian lute, of 22 kinds (**Pa_rata. Or..ipi. 15**)(**Te_va_. 1199,7**); **vi_n.aivallavar** experts on the **vi_n.ai** (**Tiruva_ca. 20,4**); gandharvas (Ta.lex.)

6981.**Image: joining together**: **pun.arppu** body as a combination of parts; **pun.arppu** contrivance, scheme; plan; artifice; craft; plot (**Kalit. 25**); illusion (**Tirukko_. 17**); **pun.arvu** combination; connection, joining; body; **pun.aiyal** joining together, **pun.aical** id. (Ta.lex.) **Twist**: **pe~_d.u, pe_d.u** to twist, twine; **pe_nu** to twist, entwine; twist tow or three single threads into a thick thread (Te.); **pe_nd.** to twist, twine (rope)(Nk.); **pen.e** to intertwine, twist, plait, braid (To.); **pin.ai** to entwine; being knit together (Ta.); **pin.i** fastening, plait; **pin.akku** twisting, interlacing (Ta.); **pin.a** tying (Ma.); **pi.n.** to become entangled (of ropes)(Ko.); **pena** a twist of ropes; **pena_cu** to twist, twist together; **pinning** to be twisted (Br.)(DEDR 4160). **pun.i** tuft of hair; **pun.ai** to unite, tie; **pin.ai-tal** to entwine, conjoin, unite; **pin.i** fastening, binding (**Pur-ana_. 25**); plait, twist (**Te_va_. 469,3**); **pin.aittal** to join together, link, unite, couple as rafters (**Patin-o. Pat.t.in-. Tiruve_ka. 35**); **pin.ai** being knit together (**Pu. Ve. 12,6**); joint in planks (**Paripa_. 10,54**); **pin.i-ttal** to tie, fasten with ropes, fetter, link (**Malaipat.u. 326**); **pun.ar-ttal** to combine, connect, unite (**Tiruva_ca. 5,71**); to create (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,8,3**); to fasten, tie (**Perumpa_n.., 218**); **pun.ar-tal** to join, unite; **pun.aruka** to join, unite (Ma.); **pon.ar** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pin.il, hin.il** a braid of hair (Ka.lex.) **Image: joining**: **pun.ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to unite, tie (Ta.)(DEDR 4160). **Image: to join**: **pun.ar** to join, unite; to undertake; to touch; **pon.ar** mating, uniting (Ka.); **pun.ar** (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pu_n.uka** to be yoked (Ma.); **pu_n.** to be yoked (Ta.); to fix (as an arrow)(Ka.); **pu_n** to attempt (Ka.); **A vow; promise: hu_n.e** a vow, promise (Tu.); **pu_n:ke** vow, promise (Ka.); **pu_ndi** a yoke (Kond.a); **pondu_** yoke for cattle (Kuwi)(DEDR 4361).

6982.**Image: braided hair; plaited straw**: **ve_n.i** braided hair (MBh.); **ve_n.ika_** braid; twisted stripe (Sus'r.); **ve_n.i** braid of hair (Pali); **ve_n.i_** (Pkt.); **ben.i** braided hair, plait of straw to preserve fire (Or.); **beni_** braided hair (worn by widow and by woman with absent husband)(OAw.); **beni_** braided hair (H.); **ven.** (G.); **veniya_** tail (Si.)(CDIAL 12093). **ve_ni_** woman with braided hair (Skt.); **ben.ia_** braided (Or.); **ben.ia~_** plaited straw for preserving fire (Or.)(CDIAL 12095). cf. **ve_** weave (Skt.); **ve_man** loom (VS.); **beo~, be~wa_** flat piece of wood pierced with holes and used in plaiting grass mats (A.); **be~w, be~** wooden implement passed between thread of the web to drive tight each thread of the woof (Bi.)(CDIAL 12113). **Image: snake**: **ve_n.in** *braided; name of a snake (MBh.)(CDIAL 12095). **Weave**: **va_yana**

weave; **vina_ti** to weave; pp. **vi_ta**; **tanta-va_ya** weaver; **va_yana, ganthana** weaving, plaiting (Pali.lex.) **Image: matted hair**: **ve_n.i < ve_n.i** (Skt.) matted hair; plaited lock of hair; **ve_n.ikai** braided hair (Ta.); **ve_n.ika_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

6983.**Image: to clasp hands in dancing**: **pin.ai-ttal** to clasp each other's hands as in dancing (**Maturaik. 614**)(Ta.lex.) **pan-r-i-t-tumpu** brush used by goldsmiths (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.)

6984.**Image: copulate**: **pin.ai-tal** to copulate (**Tiruva_ca. 41,6**); **pun.ar** mating, uniting (**Na_lat.i, 376**); **pun.arkkai** id.; **pun.ar-tal** to cohabit, copulate (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 6,9**); **pun.arci** coition (**Kalit. 118**); co-residence (**Kur-al., 785**); **pun.ar-kur-i** lovers' trysting place (**Akana_. 118**); **pun.arcci-vitumpal** sexual desire (**Kur-al., 129, Ati. Talaippu**); **pun.artal** union of lovers, appropriate to kur-ici (**Tol. Po. 14**); **pun.arppu** connection (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,8,2**); **pun.arvu** coition (**Ci_vaka. 1378**) (Ta.lex.)

6985.**Is woven**: **viyaman-a** anything woven, woof, web, weaving, plaiting (Si.); **vi_yati, viyyati** is woven (Pali)(CDIAL 12055). **Marriage clothes**: **bia_hn.u_** clothes given to bride by groom's father; pertaining to a wedding (P.) < **viva_hana** giving in marriage (Pali); **bya_han** marrying (H.)(CDIAL 11921). **Carding bow; carding cotton**: **vihanana** carding bow (Skt.); **vihanti** strikes apart (RV.); **vihanati** strikes (Pali); **vihan.ai, vihan.ana** carding cotton (Pkt.); **vihaya** carded < **vihata** (Pkt.); **bihna_** cotton-carder (H.)(CDIAL 12028). **Cotton, cotton seed; bombax heptaphyllum**: **binola_** cotton seed (H.)(CDIAL 12054). **bi_n** cotton (H.); **vi_ta** woven (Pali)(CDIAL 12053). **Sewing, weaving**: **va_n.a** weaving; **va_n.i_** loom, weaving (Skt.); **va_na** sewing, stuffing (of a couch))(Pali); **ba_n.a_** woof (P.); **ba_n.a** weaver's wage (Or.) **ba_n.a-dan.d.a** the roller in a loom (Or.); **ba_n.i_** weaving (Or.); **ba_ni_** weaving, thread for weaving (H.); **ba_na_** woof (H.); **va_n.o** woof, woof and warp (G.); **va_n.a_** woof (M.)(CDIAL 11514). **vapani_** weaver's instrument, weaver's shop (Skt.); **bon.a_** weaver of Cama_r caste (P.); **bowan** cost of weaving (A.)(CDIAL 11283). **Cloth woven on a loom**: {An (unusual) explanation has been provided in CDIAL: **pa_ms'uku_lika** one who wears clothes made of rags from a dustheap; **pa_ms'uku_la** dustheap, rags in a dustheap used by monks as clothes (Skt.); **pamsuku_lika** (Pali); **pasiliya_** monk, hermit (Si.)(CDIAL 8020. Perhaps, the prefix **pa_ms'u-** is related to **pa_su-** warp [and not to **pa_ms'u-** dust, sand (AV.)(CDIAL 8019)]; hence,the compound may denote cloth (of hemp pieces) woven on a loom. The suffix: **-ku_la** dustheap is concordant with: **Broken pieces of hemp**: **ku_l.am** broken pieces of straw or hemp (Ta.); chaff or corn, etc. (Ma.); **kurma_** (?Go.)(DEDR 1916).} **Heddle**: **ba** heddle of a loom (A.B.); a kind of return stitch in sewing (B.); simple stitch (Or.); **baa** heddle (Or.); **bai, bae** heddle (Bi.); **bay** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 11299). **bailat.h** movable sticks placed at intervals to separate threads of a web (Bi.)(CDIAL 11303). **Warp**: **pa_** warp; **pa_vit.aiya_t.u kur..al (Tiruva_ca.24,8)**; cotton thread; **pa_-k-kat.t.u** to join the broken threads of the warp; **pa_kkar..i** yarn; **pa_kka_** surplus thread in weaver's chain while putting into the loom (Ta.Ma.); **pa_-k-ka_n-u_l** id. (Ta.); **pa_n.am** silk cloth; **pu_m-pat.t.u** (Ta.lex.) **pa_vu** warp; lay in order, spread (Ta.); weaver's warp (Ma.); **pa_** expanse,warp (Ta.); weaver's warp (Ma.); **ha_su** warp (Ka.); **a_su** warp (Ka.Tu.); a frame having a number of sticks in several rows, used by a weaver in preparing the warp (Te.); **a_su-mra_nu** id. (Te.); **a_su_-gro_vi** piece of hollow bamboo used by a weaver in preparing the warp (Te.); **pa_su** warp (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **Laid out**: **pa_kkuka** to lay things regularly on the ground (Ma.)(DEDR 4088). **Diffused molten metal**: **pa_yuni** to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould (Tu.)(DEDR 4088). **Apparatus for weaving sari**: **va_n.a-tan.t.am** apparatus for weaving sarees (Ta.lex.); **ba_n.a-dan.d.a** the roller in a loom (Or.)(CDIAL 11514). **To weave**: **pan-n-u** to

weave; **pin-n-al** braiding; **pin-n-u** to plait, braid, knit, weave (Ta.); **pin** weave (basket)(To.); **pannap** to weave (To.); **pandna_** to roll and twist together filaments into threads (Kur.); **pinning** to be twisted (Br.)(DEDR 4207). **Weft (crosswise filling) yarns for weaving**: **ba_ni_** weaving, thread for weaving (H.); **ba_na_** woof (H.); **va_n.o** woof, woof and warp (G.); **va_n.a_** woof (M.); **ba_n.i** weaving (Or.); **ba_n.a** weaver's wage (Or.); **ba_n.a_** woof (P.); **va_na** sewing, stuffing (of a couch)(Pali)[**manca-va_na**]; weaving (Skt.); **va_n.i_** loom, weaving (Skt.)(CDIAL 11514). **Rope; rush**: **ba_n.i_** string for weaving mats, jute string (Or.); **ba_n** rope of twisted grass (H.); **va_n.** cheap cordage of palm leaves (G.); **va_n.u** cord of the grass saccharum munga (S.); **va_n.** twine of mung grass or date-palm leaves (L.); rush for rope-making (P.); **ba_n.** id. (WPah.); **ba_in** string for weaving mats, jute string (B.)(CDIAL 11483). **Weaving**: **va_ya** weaving; **tunna-va_ya** id.; **tanta** a loom, a thread, a string [cf. **tantra** (Vedic); **tantri_** string]; **tanta-bhan.d.a** weaving appliances; **tanta_kula** tangled string, a tangled skein in phrase: **tanta_kulaja_ta_ gul.a_gun.t.hikaja_ta** entangled like a ball of string and covered with blight; **tanta_vuta** weaving, weft, web; **tanta-va_ya** a weaver; **tantaka** weaving; a weaving loom (Pali.lex.) **va_ya** to weave, only in pp. **va_yita; vina_ti** to weave; **vina_peti** to order to be woven (Pali.lex.) ***vi_yama_na** being woven (Skt.); **vi_yati, viyyati** is woven (Pali); **viyaman-a** anything woven, woof, web, weaving, plaiting (Si.)(CDIAL 12055).[cf. root **ve_** weave; **uta, u_ta** (Skt.); **vu_ya, vua** (Pkt.); **wu_n^{u}** woven (K.)(CDIAL 2406). **oja** weaving, texture (S.) < **u_yati** is woven (Pali)(CDIAL 2419). **vayati** weaves (RV.)(CDIAL 11300). **va_n.i_** loom, weaving (Skt.)(CDIAL 11514). **vina_ti** weaves (Pali)(CDIAL 11773). **bi_n** cotton (H.)(CDIAL 12053). **ve_man** loom (VS.)(CDIAL 12113). **Weaver, weaver-bird**: **vayi_** f. weaver (RV.); **bi-zal** spider (Dm.); **vayya_, bayya_, vayyar.a_, bayyar.a_** the weaver bird ploceud baya (P.); **baya_, baiya_** (H.)(CDIAL 11298). **buyec.** weaver (Sh.)(CDIAL 11307). **put.ki_-pitte_** small bird which makes its nest by sewing teak leaves together (Go.); **porke** a bird which makes its nest in a leaf sewn cup (Malt.)(DEDR 4267). **vayati** weaves (RV.); **va_yati** id. (Pali); **way, we_** (Pas'.); **bu~yoiki, buyoiki** to weave, knit, plait (Sh.); **bu** to weave (D..); **biba** to weave (A.); **viyanava_** to weave, plait (Si.); **be~dhna_** to plait, braid, fold (H.); **va_ya_pe_ti** causes to be woven (Pali); **bowa_iba** (A.); **viyavanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11300). **buyeni** weaving (Sh.); **vayana** act of weaving (Skt.)(CDIAL 11301). **bailat.h** movable sticks placed at intervals to separate threads of web (Bi.)(CDIAL 11303). **Weaving**: **va_pa** weaving (Skt.); **-wa_v** in **khand.a-wa_v** shawl weaver (K.); **bau** sheaf, load of grass (Kho.)(CDIAL 11520). **Weaver**: **wowur^{u}** weaver (K.) ?< **va_pa** (as nomen agentis) with **-d.a-**. (CDIAL 11521). **va_so_-va_ya** weaver of cloth (RV.); **va_yaka** (Skt.); **va_yaya** weaver (Pkt.); **ba_i-cat.ia_, ba_it.a_** the weaver bird ploceus baya (Or.)(CDIAL 11542).

6986.**Calf of leg**: **vangel, vatgel** calf of leg (Pa.); **va_ngul** knee (Ga.); **van.n.a** calf of leg (Ma.)(DEDR 5249). **man.n.ai** calf of the leg (Ta.); **man.n.a, van.n.a** id. (Ma.); **mon.e** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 4686). **jan:gha_** calf of the leg (Pali.lex.)

6987.**Without; useless**: **vina_** without (Pa_n..S'Br.Pali); **vin.a_** (Pkt.); **vin.u** (Skt.); **ven, vena, vin, vina** (K.); **bin.** (P.); **binu** (N.); **bine** (A.); **bini** (B.); **bin, binu** (Mth.); **vi_n., vin.e~** (M.); **binahi** (Mth.); **binu** (OAw.); **vin., van.** (G.); **bin** (H.); **binu** (Or.)(CDIAL 11772). **vi_n.** uselessness, unprofitableness; that which is not necessary (**Te_va_. 677,3**)(Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **vi_n.an-** useless fellow, idle fellow (Ta.); **vi_n.an** a vain, trifling person (Ma.); **vi_n.a_yan** silly; **vi_n.attaram** triflingness (Ma.)(DEDR 5454).

6988.**Work**: **mina** work; **vina** action, exertion, sin (Ma.); **vin-ai** action, work, karma, evil deed (Ta.)(DEDR 5445).

6989.**Swelling**: cf. **ba_sur..** a wale (Ka.)(DEDR 5350). **ba_sur.., ba_, ba_yu, ba_sur..ike, ba_sun.d.i, ba_sur..i, ba_sur..e** a wale or mark caused by a blow or stroke (Ka.lex.) cf. **van.n.a** a woman recently delivered (Ma.)(DEDR 5347). **bisa_n.o** to swell (of a hurt), putrefy, become poisoned (of a wound)(Ku.); **vis'vayati** pres. part. of **vis'vayant** swelling (RV.)(CDIAL 11964).

6990.**Imagee: plug**: **ben.e** a peg, a plug; a stopple, a cork (Ka.lex.) **benet** a stopper; a lid, the accrescent calyx of certain fruits as that of diospyros tomentosa, the terrel; **bet** to blindfold, to cover the eyes, to put on a lid, or cover, to cover; **tukuce betkarge** he closed the opening of the pot, i.e. put on the lid (Santali.lex.)

6991.**Elephant-god**: **benaka** (Tadbhava of **vina_yaka**) Gan.e_s'a; **benakana ekke, ekkebenaka** a stone occasionally found about the roots of the ekke (calotropis gigantea) in form like Gan.e_s'a and supposed to make its possessor very fortunate (Ka.lex.) **Victory**: **ven-** < **vel** victory (**Pur-ana_. 19**); **ven-r-i** victory, triumph (**Kur-al., 546**); **vinni** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **Image: elephant**: **e_nu~gu, e_nika, e_niga, e_nige, e_nuga** elephant (Te.); **e_nagi_** (Nk.); **ena_gi_, e_ngi** (Kol.); **e_nu** (pl. **-l**)(Pa.); **e_nig** (Ga.); **ye_ni_, aini_, e_nal, e_ni, e_n** (Go.); **e_ngu, e_ni** (Kond.a); **ya_n-ai, a_n-ai** (Ta.); **a_na** (Ma.); **a.n** (Ko.To.); **a_ne, ya_ne** (Ka.); **a.ne** (Kod..); **a_n** (Tu.)(DEDR 5161).

6992.**Honey**: **be_nag** honey (Bal.); **pin** (Orm.); **bin** honey; **binaka** bee (Dm.Ir.); **ben, be_^{e}n** honey (Pas'.); **been** (Shum.)(CDIAL 9614). **Image: foam**: **pe_ < phe_na** foam, scum, froth (**Pin..; Ir-ai. 7,Urai.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Foam; froth; butter**: **man.n.i** thick porridge (Ka.); rice flour and jaggery boiled with coconut juice, etc., treacle (Tu.)(DEDR 4683). cf. **phe_nika_** ground rice boiled in water (Bhpr.); **phi_n.iya_** a sweetmeat (Pkt.); **phine_r** a kind of soft bread (Bshk.)(CDIAL 9110). **phe_na** foam, froth (RV.); **phe_n.a** scum, foam (Pali); foam (Pkt.); **phen.** foam (Ku.G.M.); **phen** (N.A.B.H.); **phi~j** foam, scum (N.); **penda** (Si.); **phe~s, phes** froth, foam (M.)(CDIAL 9108). **phe_nila** foaming, frothy (MBh.); **phenil.a** foaming (Or.)(CDIAL 9111). **phe_na_yate_** foams, froths (MBh.); **phe_n.a_yama_n.a** frothing (Pkt.); **pheniba_** id. (Or.); **phenna_** to make frothy by stirring (H.); **phen.n.e~** to foam, froth (M.)(CDIAL 9109). **ven.n.ai** butter (**Perumpa_n.. 306**); **venna** (Te.); **ven.n.a** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **phe_n.a** froth; **phan.phan.a_un.a_** to foam, boil, raise the hood (of cobra)(P.); **phanphaninu** to show anger by movement; **phankanu** to rise unceremoniously, get angry (N.); **phan.aphan.a** slightly swollen (Or.); **phan.akvu~** to rise (G.); **phan.akn.a_** to rise (P.); **phan.phan.n.e~** to be in a glow (from anger, etc.); **phan:ka_** fit of anger (M.)(CDIAL 9045). **Pulpy mass**: **ven.n.ey-p-patam** a stage in the preparation of medicinal oil, when it is in the form of a pulpy mass (Ta.lex.) **ven.-n.ey** butter (Ta.); **ven.** (Ko.); **pen.** (To.); **ben.n.e, ben.n.i** (Ka.); **bon.n.e ney** (Kod..); **ben.n., bon.n.eyi** (Tu.); **venna** (Te.)(DEDR 5496b). cf. **ney (-pp-, -tt-)** to become greasy, unctuous or sticky; **ney** oil, grease, butter, ghee, fat, honey; **neyppu** unctuousness, oiliness (Ta.); **ney** any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee (Ma.); **ne~_ta_** grease, fat, lard (Kur.)(DEDR 3746). cf. **vel., ven.** white, pure, shining (Ta.)(DEDR 5496). **ben.n.e** butter (Ka.); **vir..utu** (Ta.); **ven.n.e-neyi** (Ma.); **vil.ar** fat, whiteness; **vir..ukku** fat, suet (Ta.); **ben.n.e ga_rige** a ga_rige (flat circular cake made of wheaten flour and jaggery) with butter fried in ghee; **ga_rige** id. (Ka.Tu.); **gha_rike** (Te.) (Ka.lex.)

6993.**Manna-like exudation; prosopis spicigera**: **banni** a prickly tree with an eatable pod, prosopis spicigera (Ka.); **Synonyms**: **s'ami, saktuphale, s'ive** (Ka.); **vanni** (Ma.); **van-n-i** (Ta.); **banni** acacia ferruginea; **banni-ka_yi** the pod of the banni tree; san:gara, s'amiphalina; **kir-iya**

banni alpa s'ami, s'ami_ra; **banne_ru-gat.t.a** name of a place near Bangalore (Ka.lex.) Prosopis spicigera: **sami** (Skt.); **sai** (B.); **cikura, jhand** (H.); **kandi** (S.); **shami** (B.); **perumbe** (Ta.); is a species found throughout India extending to Persia, whose sickle-shaped fleshy pods which are 4 to 8 inches long and contain a sweetish mucilaginous pulp are used as demulcent and pectoral... seeds furnish a yellow dye... a manna-like substance exudes from the trunk and branches. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 1011). Acacia senegal: **khor** (S.); **kumta** (Rajputani); **hashab** (Sudan); habitat: a small thorny tree met with in Sind and Ajmer; part used: gum; action: gum is demulcent and emollient; gum is used externally to cover some inflamed surfaces such as burns, sore-nipples etc., and it blunts the acridity of irritating matters by being blended with them. (Indian Materia Medica, p. 15). Acacia ferruginea: **khour** (N.); **thimai-velvelam** (Ma.); **lonkhair** (Berar); action: bark is astringent (Indian Materia Medica, p. 16). Acacia leucophloea, acacia loeucophlea: **shveta-barbura** (Skt.); **safed kikar** (H.); **safed babul** (B.); **velvelam** (Ta.); **tella tumma** (Te.); bark is astringent (Indian Materia Medica, p. 16). Acacia speciosa: **shirish, sahasraki, pruthushrangi** (Skt.); **sirissa** (Eng.); **siris, sirin** (H.); **siriz** (B.); **pitosarshio** (G.); **siras** (M.); **girishamu** (Te.); **chireedam** (Ta.); **shireesha-mara** (Ka.); **nannaeni** (Ma.); habitat: sub-Himalayan tract, Bengal, central and south India; parts used: seeds, bark, root-bark, leaves and flowers; action: astringent and cooling; preparations: powder, oil, paste (Indian Materia Medica, p. 15). **Yellow**: cf. **banni** prosopis spicigera which yields a yellow dye : **banni_** woollen yarn dyed yellow (P.); **va_ni** coloured (OG.); **varn.ita** painted (MBh.); coloured (Skt.); **van.n.ita** coloured (Pali); **van.n.ia** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11343). **vanna** a similar thing, sort (Si.); **-van.n.in** having the appearance of (Pali); **vani** like (Si.)(CDIAL 11344). **van.n.a** red, clear (Pkt.); **ba_n** beautiful girl (Ku.); **varn.ya** relating to or giving colour (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 11345). **Colour**: **van.n.am** colour (Ta.Ma.); **van.m** large red cloth put over dead person (Ko.); **pon.** colour; coloured cloth with dots (To.); **ban.n.a** colour; dress, decoration (Ka.); colour (Tu.); **vanniya, vanne** id. (Te.); **vanne ci_ra** a variegated cloth (Te.); **varn.a** colour (Skt.); **van.n.a** (Pkt.)(DBIA 320). **To dye**: **unupu** to dye clothes (Te.); **uni** to be soaked, lie steeped, soak (Ka.); **unisu** to soak (Ka.)(DEDR 726). **u_t.t.u** to infuse, dye (Ta.)(DEDR 600).

6994.**Marriage**: **viva_kam < viva_ha** marriage, matrimony, one of co_t.aca-camska_ram (**Cilap. 9,28, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **biah, wiah, wayah** marriage; **wiah** a newly married wife; **wiah rachna, wiah rachaun.a** to celebrate a marriage; **biahn, wiahn., wayahn., wayahun.** to marry (a wife), to get (a son or daughter) married; **biahn.u, wiahn.u** pertaining to a wedding; a suit of clothes, given to the bride by the bridegroom's father, two days after marriage; **biahta, wiahta, wayahta** married, lawfully wedded (a woman); **bian.dar, bian.har, wian.dar, wian.dhar** a bridegroom; **wiajhn.** to buy, to marry a woman (P.lex.) **vivah** caus. to give in marriage; name of one of the seven tongues of fire; **viva_ha** marriage; **viva_hya** son-in-law; a bridegroom; **viva_hita** married (Skt.lex.) **viva_ha** carrying off, leading away; conducting home (Ka.); the taking a wife, marriage, matrimony (Ka.Skt.); **vay, vayyu, oy** to carry off (Ka.lex.) **vayastha_**, **vayasya_** a female compaion (Skt.lex.)

6995.**Manner**: **vayunam** knowledge; a rule, precept; manner, custom (Skt.lex.) **vaya-ja_n-am** real knowledge (**Te_va_. 662,11**); **vayan.am** manner, method (Ta.lex.)

6996.**Image: perforation**: **binhai, winhai** perforation, payment for boring; **binhaun.a, winhaun.** to cause to be perforated or pierced; **binnhn.a, winnhn.** to perforate, to bore, to pierce (P.lex.)

6997.**Pledge; earnest**: **bian.a, wian.a** a pledge, an earnest; a small sum given to seal a bargain, the thing purchased remaining with the seller; **bian** explanation, relation, discourse, narration, account, statement, exposition (P.lex.) **vayan.am** clear details; particulars (Ta.lex.) cf. **viyavastai < vyava-stha_** settlement, arrangement (**S.I.I. i,65**); deed of agreement (**I.M.P.Tj. 1176-B**)(Ta.lex.) **vayina** a way, a means, a contrivance (Ka.Te.Ta.); **vayan-am** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **vayam < vas'a** means, agency (**Paripa_. 6,78**); state of subjugation (**Te_va_. 1133,2**)(Ta.lex.)

6998.**Foundation**: **buna_di** the foundation of a building (Ka.Te.); **baniya_d** bunyad (H.)(Ka.lex.)

6999.**Word, language, speech**: **va_n.i < va_n.i_** word, language, speech (**Pin..**; **Piramo_t. 22,19**); learning (**Perunto. 418**); Sarasvati_ as the goddess of learning (**Ci_ka_l.at. Pu. Na_n-mu. 147**); source of vocal sounds (**Tiruman. 616**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.u** to say, to tell, to inform (Tu.lex.)

7000.**To say**: **bhan** speak; **bhanati** calls aloud, speaks (RV.); **bhan.ati** (BhP.); **paribhan.ati** (JaimBr.); **bhan.ati** says, tells; **bhan.e_** I say! (Pali); **bhan.ai** says (Pkt.); **phen-** to speak; **phan-** (Gypsy); **bhannu** to say; **bhani, vhani** that (with reported speech)(N.); **bhaniba** to compose (A.); **bhana_** to say, speak, compose (B.); **bhan.iba_** to say (Or.); **bhanab** (Mth.); **bhanai** (OAw.); **mane** that (with reported speech)(Aw.); **bhanna_** to speak (H.); **bhan.ai** recites (OMarw.); **bhan.vu~** to say, repeat, study; **bhan.i_** towards (G.); **mhan.n.e~** to say (M.); **mhan.ta_** (Konkan.i); **ban.anava_, ban.inava_** to speak, say, abuse (Si.)(pret. OSi. **bin.ava_** replaced by **banna_**); **bunan** to speak (Md.)(CDIAL 9383). **bhan.ita** spoken; **bhaniti** speech (Skt.); **bhan.ia** said; **bhan.ii** speech (Pkt.); **bin.u** speech, saying (Si.)(CDIAL 9384). **bhan.d.ate_** reviles (Skt.); **bandaus** pret. to order (Gaw.); **bhand-** (Kal.); **bandeik** (Kho.); **bandawa_** (Yid.); **ban.d.e_ik** (Kho.); **band-** 2 sg. imper. **bandaye** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9385). **bha_n.a** recitation of scripture (Pali); **bha_n** speech, saying, word (Mth.); **ban.a** recitation, word (Si.)CDIAL 9452). **pan.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command; n. saying, word, command; **pan.ippu** command, order; **palukku (palukki-)** to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak; **pan-n-u (pan-n-i-)** to speak, say, talk, sing; **pan-uval** word, discourse (Ta.); **pan.ikka** to speak (Ma.); **pon.0- (pon.0y-)** to talk in assembly; **pon.t** speech, words (in songs)(To.); **panavu** place appointed for meeting; **helupu** to speak like a madman while asleep; **halebu** to talk foolishly; **haleveru** to speak while asleep (Ka.); **pan.pini** to say, tell, inform, narrate, teach (Tu.); **han.i** to say (Bel.); **pan(u)cu** to send, command, commission; (inscr.) **pan.cu** to send, commission; **pani** commission, mission, errand; **panupu** order, command, errand; **pampu** to send, dispatch, dismiss; n. sending, order, mission, errand; **paluku** to sound, answer, utter, say; n. speaking, word, sound, voice; **palikincu** to cause to speak, utter, sound, or ring; **palukarincu** to accost, speak to; **palavu, palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu** to talk in sleep; **palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu** talking in sleep; **palumu** to prattle; n. prattle (Te.); **pank- (panakt-)** to send; **pa.na** language (Kol.); **pank-** to send (Nk.); **palkis-** to cause to sound, play on (a musical instrument)(Kond.a); **pand.a (pand.i-)** to send, commission; n. act of sending; **pla_pa (pla_t-)** to inquire, question, ask, address, say; n. inquiry, remark (Kui); **pandali, pantinai, pan.d.- (it-)** to send (Kuwi); **pa_ning (pa_-, pa_r-)** to say, speak, tell, speak of, call a thing something, say to oneself (Br.); **pen.d.avai** sends (Pkt.)(DEDR 3887).

7001.**Boat; ship**: **pun.ai** boat, vessel, ship (**Cu_t.a_.**); float, raft (**Kur-al., 1134**); **pun.ai** bamboo (**Aka. Ni.**); support, help (**Kalit. 144**); **pun.ai-k-kat.t.ai** Catamaran; **pun.ari** sea (**Tiv. Periyati.**

8,6,5); wave (**Patir-r-up. 11**); shore; **pun.ariyo_r** those who bring things together (**ni_ru nilan-um pun.ariyo_r : Pur-ana_. 18**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pun.arppu** ocean (**I_t.u, 2,8,3, Arum.**)(Ta.lex.)

7002.**Image: to win over**: **pin.i-ttal** to win over, keep one spell-bound (**Kur-al., 643**)(Ta.lex.)

7003.**Female of animals and birds**: **pin.i-mukam** Skanda's elephant (**Paripa_. 5,2**)(Ta. lex.) **pid.i, hid.i** a female elephant (Ka.Ma.); the female of camels, pigs (Ta.Ma.); **pid.i** female of elephant (**Tol. Po. 606**); **pid.e** the female of birds; the female of deer (Ma.); **pin.ai** (Ta.); **pid.isavati** a female elephant (Ka.lex.) **pin.i-mukam** swan; peacock; cf. **phan.i-mukha**; bird; cf. **nirr.t.er-mukha** (Ta.lex.) **Image: woman**: **pin.a_** woman (**Tol. Po. 616**); **pin.aval** female of the dog, pig, deer or yak (**Tol. Po. 614**); **pin.avu** id. (**Tol. Po. 613**); **pin.avu** woman (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_t.. Pil.l.ai. Ka_p. 9**); **pin.ai** female of animals; doe, hind, female deer (**Kur-al.. 1089**)(Ta.lex.)

7004.**Image: head-louse**: **pe_n-** louse (Ta.); **pe_n** id. (Ma.Ka.Nk.Ga.); vb. (lice) to increase or grow greatly (Ka.); **pe.n** head-louse (Ko.); **po.n** louse (To.); **pe.ni** louse (Kod..); **pe_nu** id. (Tu.Te.Kuwi); flea (Kui); **pe_lu** pl. lice (Te.); **pe.n** (pl. **-kul**) id. (Kol.); **pe_nka** pl. lice (Kuwi); **peni** pl. **pe_nku** louse (Kond.a); **pen** id. (Mand..); **penu** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4449).

7005.**Auspicious**: **pun.ya** auspicious (Skt.lex.) **puhna** the day on which certain agricultural operations are begun, as sowing, planting etc.; to begin sowing, planting etc. **tehen.le puhnakeda** we began operations today (Santali.lex.) **First day of ploughing**: **pun.a_** first day of ploughing (WPah.); **pon.ha_, pon.ha_o** (WPah.); **pun.ya_ha** auspicious day (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8263). **puni** new (Nk.); **pun** id. (Pa.Ga.); **punc** id. (Ga.); **puno_, pu_nal, puhna_, puna_** id. (Go.); **pu_ni** id. (Kond.a); **pu_n** id.(Pe.Mand..); **pu_ni** new, fresh, newly arrived; newly; **pu_nanju** a new man, man but recently arrived; fem. **pu_nari** (Kui); **pu_ni, pu'ni** new; **pu_'nani ke_pinai** to renew (Kuwi); **puna_** new, recently born, unaccustomed (Kur.); **pune** new (Malt.); **pu_skun** new, fresh, recently (Br.); **pu0, pu0n** new (To.); **pun.ar** newness; **pun-ir-u** recency of delivery (as of a woman), that which is recently born, newness (Ta.); **putu, putiya** new; **putitu** that which is new or wonderful; first sheaves of a rice crop (offered to Laks.mi_); **putiyar, putiyavar, putiyo_r** newcomers, guests; **putir** first sheaves; **putin-am** newness, novelty, wonderful thing; **putukku** to renovate, adorn; **putuppi** to renovate, repair, remodel, modernize; **putumai** newness, novelty, strangness, a wonder, plenty, excess, intensity; **putuvatu** anything new; **putuval** land newly brought under cultivation; **putuvo_r** strangers, inexperienced persons; **putai** nov elty; **puttapputiya, puttamputiya** brand-new, very recent; **puttapputumai** brand new or very recent thing; **puttan-** new person or thing; **putte_l.** novelty; stranger, strange woman; god (Ta.); **putu** new, fresh; **putukuka** to be renewed; **putukkam** newness, a wonderful thing; **putukkuka** to renew, mend; **putuma** a novelty, wonderful sight, an entertaining story; **puttan** a fresh, new thing; **puttari** new rice used in ceremonies (Ma.); **pud** new; **ock** ritually new after purification (Ko.); **posa, posatu, hosa, hosatu, hosadu, hostu** that which is new; newness, freshness, beauty, novelty, wonderfulness, new, etc.; **posamba, hosaba** a new man (Ka.); **pudume** wonder; **putte..ri** rice harvest festival; **pudiye..** new (Kod..); **posa** new, novel, fresh, recent, strange, wonderful; **posatu** that which is new, fresh; newly; **posata_ye, posabe** a new man, novice; fem. **posabetti**; **puduba_ru** new paddy; **pudda_ru** the harvest feast (Tu.)(DEDR 4275). **pun.ya** pleasant, beneficial (RV.); **pua** merit, virtue (Pali); **pua** (As'.Dhp.); id. (NiDoc.); **pun.n.a** (Pkt.); **pun^{u}** rectitude, solemn meals eaten during ten days after a death (K.); **puu** virtue (S.); **punn** charity, alms (P.); **da_n-pu_n** (WPah.); **nino-puno**

ceremonially pure on awaking and before eating (Ku.)[cf. **niranna** without eating (Skt.)]; **pun** virtue (B.); **puna** (OMth.); **pu_n** (H.Bhoj.G.); **puni** virtue, kindness (OSi.); **pina** (Si.)(CDIAL 8261). **pun.n.iyam** virtue; moral or religious merit; charity, good deeds; acts of hospitality shown to an honoured guest (Ta.lex.) **pun.yavant** righteous (MBh.); auspicious (Skt.); **puavant** possessing merit, auspicious (Pali); **pun.n.amam.ta** (Pkt.); **pan.otu~** fortunate, auspicious, euphem. **panoti_** partic. inauspicious configuration of planets, ill fate (G.)(CDIAL 8262).

7006.**Price of cultivating rights**: **pon** price of cultivating rights (Santali.lex.)

7007.**Image: mendicant's vessel**: **bavana_si, bo_na_si** a mendicant's vessel of metal for receiving alms (Ka.); **bavana_si** id. (Te.); **bo_na, bo_si** a certain metal vessel for culinary purposes; boiled rice, food (Ka.lex.) cf. **bo_gun.i, bo_gan.i** a metal basin for washing; a metal vessel for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bo_ga_n.i, bo_gin.i, bhagon.i** (Te.); **bo_gun.i** a vessel of stone for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bagun.e_m.** a certain metal vessel for culinary purposes (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **bo_ga_r-a** (Tadbhava of **vyo_ka_ra**) a blacksmith, a coppersmith; one who makes and sells brass and copper vessels (Ka.lex.) **Portable oven**: **po_n--at.uppu** portable oven, shaped like a bow with a sloping cavity connecting the bellows and the fire-chamber; **po_n-u, po_n-** trap (**I_t.u, 2,8,4, Ji_.**); cave running into the side of a hill; sloping cavity between the bellows and the oven in a **po_n--at.uppu** (Ta.lex.) **dan.d.a-po_n.a** handle of a strainer (Skt.lex.) cf. **pa_vana** filter (Vedic.lex.) **po_n-akatti** female cook; servant-maid (Ta.); **bo_nakatte** (Te.); **bo_nagatti** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Boiled rice; handsel**: **po_n-am** food; boiled rice (**po_n-attal.avu pucippu : Or..ivi. Cariyai. 6**); **po_n-akam** food (**Man.i. 28,242**); boiled rice (**Caiva. Potu. 445**); **bo_namu** id. (Te.); **po_n.am** food (**Can.. Aka.**); **bo_na** (Ka.); **po_n-aka-p-pet.t.i** palm-leaf basket used for keeping food (**I_t.u, 6,1,2, Arum**.); **po_n-aka-k-kuruttu** young plantain leaf with pointed end, used for serving food (**S.I.I. ii,128**)(Ta.lex.)

7008.**Gold leaf**: **pon-n-at.ar** fine gold leaf (**Ci_vaka. 1973**)(Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **pom, pon** gold; **pomasir-a, pombusur-a** hiran.yagarbha, brahma_; **pombud.i** gold dust, gold powder; **pombese** gold to be joined or attached; **pommadil** a golden wall; **pommar..e** a shower of gold (Ka.lex.) **Heavenly pavilion; Svarga**: **pon-n-ulakam** Svarga (**Ci_vaka. 527**); heavenly pavilion (**Ci_vaka. 380**); **pon-n-eyil** id. (**Cu_t.a_. 4,1**) **pon-n-eyil-vat.t.am** id. (**Ci_vaka. 380, Urai.**); **pon-n-ulaku** id. (**Te_va_. 293,16**); **pon-n-ula-k-a_l.i** Indra (Ta.); **pon-n-eyir--ko_n-** Arhat, as lord of camavacaran.am (Ta.lex.) **camavacaran.am < samavas'aran.a** heavenly pavilion erected by the Gods at a distance of 5000 bow-lengths above the earth for receiving sacred instructions from ke_vali, the perfected soul (**Me_ruman.**)(Jain.)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Hoop of gold**: **ponnurut.t.u** hoop of gold, plain gold ring (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **por-kacai < pon- +** gold wire; **por--kat.t.i** nugget, ingot of gold (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 354**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pon, hon** gold; a gold coin, the half of a varaha (1 rupee 7 annas 4 cash); **honnu** id. (Ka.); **hondod.avu, pondod.avu** a gold ornament; **hondo_n.i** a golden trough; **honna gubbi** a golden knob or head; **honnan.d.e** a golden boiler; **honnu ba_ki** a woman who longs only for money (Ka.); **pon, pin.a, pom, hom, hom.** metal; gold (Ka.); **pon-, por-** metal; gold; lustre; beauty; **pola** gold; beauty (Ta.); **pol** gold (Ma.); **ponnu** gold)(Te.); **pond.avake** a golden spittoon; **pondenegone** the point of a gold merlon of a fort; **pondod.ar** a gold chain (Ka.); **ponnod.eya** Kube_ra; **ponnore** equality to gold (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pon-** gold, metal, iron, wealth (Ta.)(DEDR 4570). **por-r-at.t.a_n-** goldsmith (**W.**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **pon-** gold of which there are four kinds, viz., ca_taru_pam, kil.iccir-ai, a_t.akam, ca_mpu_n-atam (**Pur-ana_. 218**)(Ta.); metal: cempon-, ven.pon-, karumpon- (Ta.); iron (**Kur-al., 931**); wealth (**Nal.a. Kalitot.ar. 68**); **pon--man.i** gold bead; necklace of gold beads (**Tiv. Periyati.**

1,7,1); **pon-n-ari** bead of gold inside a tinkling ornament (**Ci_vaka. 2921**); **pon--vari** an ancient tax (**I.M.P.Cg. 979**); **pon--va_n.ikar** dealers in gold (**Cilap. 14,204, Urai.**); **pon-n-akar-k-kir-aivan-** Indra as lord of Pon-n-akar (Ta.); **pon--vin-ai-ceyvo_r, pon-vin-ai-ma_kkal.** goldsmiths; **pon-n-akar** Amara_vati as the golden city (**Man.i. 1,41**)(Ta.); **pon-n-akaram** id. (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periya. Ma. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **pon-n-i** the Ka_ve_ri (**Tiv. Periyati. 7,8,3**); **pon-n-i-na_t.an-** Co_r..a king (**Kalin.. 135**); **pon-n-i-na_t.u** Co_r..a country (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 58**); **pon-n-o_r** de_vas (**Perun.. Ila_van.a. 7,168, Pa_t.ape_tam.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Marriage badge**: **pon-** marriage badge (**Tacaiva_. 359**); ornament (**Ci_vaka. 1250**); a gold coin = 10 pan.am = 1 1/4 rupees; Laks.mi_, the goddess of fortune (**Ci_vaka. 14**); **pon--pa_vai** id. (**Tiv. Iyar-. 4,59**)(Ta.); **pon--pun-ai-tal** to marry as tying the ta_li (**Tacaiva_. 359**); **pon-n-attu-p-pet.t.i** basket in which the ta_li and wedding saree are carried in a marriage (**J.**); **pon-n-an-** one who has gold (**Nan-. 276, Urai.**)(Ta.); **pon-n-i-y-a_yi** a village goddess (**G.Tp.D. I,89**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasury**: **pon-n-ar-ai** golden chest (**Ci_vaka. 237**); king's apartments (**Ci_vaka. 2035**); place where treasure and jewels are kept (**Perun.. Ucaik. 38,210**); **pon-n-ir--poti-tal** to take great care of; to treasure (**Cilap. 16,13**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

7009.**Image: trap for birds**: **po_n-** trap (Ta.); **bo_n(u)** id. (Ka.); **bo_nu** id., cage (Te.)(DEDR 4606). **Image: trap**: **bo_nu, bo_n, bo_ra** a trap (Ka.lex.) **uril, urul.** snare (Ka.); **u_ri** a trap for birds (Kond.a); **huru** snare (Kond.a); **urlu** snare (Tu.); **uri** snare (Te.)(DEDR 655). **Image: bird-cage**: **pacaram**, **paca_ram** bird-cage, nest (Ta.lex.) **pajara** cage, dovecot, net (MBh.); cage (Pali); **pam.jara** (Pkt.); **pajuri, pajur.i** cage (Or.); **pa_m.jara** cage (OAw.); **pam.jaraum.** cage (OG.); **pa~_jru~** cage, frame (G.); **pa~_jri_** framework in rear of a cart (G.); **pa~_jra_** cage (M.); **pa~_jire~** (Konkan.i); **pandura** cage (Si.); **piaro** cage, trap for birds and rats, etc. (S. whence **piira~_o~** latticed); **pijar** an animal's chest; **pijra_** cage (L.B.); **pi~jara_** cage (N.Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **pi~zara_** birdcage (A.); **pi~_jar, pi~_jra_, pijar** (H.); **pi~jar** (G.M.)(CDIAL 7685). **uc** to set (trap) (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 582).

7010.**Sterculia foetida**: **janglibadam** (H.M.); **penari** (Ka.); **pinari** (Ta.Ma.); **manjiponaku** (Te.); oil from seed: laxative, carminative; leaves: repellent, aperitif; decoction of fruit: mucilaginous, astringent; seeds and fruit pulp contain fatty oil; habitat: Konkan, forests of the W. coast of the Madras state at low elevations (GIMP, p.234). cf. **pi_na_r-i** fetid tree, sterculia foetida (with kernels flavoured like cacao) (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **gulu** (H.M.); **ponaku** (Te.); sterculia urens: gum used as substitute for tragacanth (GIMP, p.234). **udal** sterculia colorata; **telhec, terhec** sterculia urens; **ganjher.** stercuia villosa (Santali.lex.)

7011.**Tragacanth**: Synonyms: gum tragacanth, hog gum, goat's thorn; **traganth** (Ger.); **gomme adragant** (Fr.); botanical origin: astragalus gummifer; part used: the dried gummy exudation; habitat: western Asia and Southeastern Europe. Astralagus gummifer occurs only in northern Kurdistan, Asia Minor, Syria and Armenia... Uses: tragacanth is used pharmaceutically as an adhesive agent in pill masses and touches and as an agent for the suspension of insoluble powders in mixtures. It has been used medicinally as a demulcent... Substitutes: an Indian gum termed **karaya** or **kadaya** gum, is yielded by cochlospermum religiosum [**katira** (Arabic), **kumbi** (H.); **ganglay** (M.)(GIMP, p.72)], a member of the bixaceoe family, growing in India and adjacent countries. This article is largely used by the paste, cigar and ice cream industries... (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 456-459). **Sterculia gum** also called **Indian tragacanth**, obtained from sterculia wrens [(**ponaku** (Te.)(GIMP, p.234)], sterculia villosa, sterculia tragacantha etc... frequently mixed with

tragacanth. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 456-459). Astragalus hamosus: **purtuk** (H.); **asabeaulmalik** (Arab.); **akhlilelmalik** (M.); **akhilulmalik** (P.); plant: emollient, demulcent, useful in the irritation of mucous membranes, laxative, used in nervous affections, used in catarrhal affections; a gum-like tragacanth, saponin; habitat: Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab plains (GIMP, p.29). Astragalus multiceps: **kandiara, sarmul** (P.); seeds: given for colic and leprosy, demulcent, emollient; habitat: W. Himalayas in the temperate zone, 10,000-12,000 ft., Garhwal, Kumaon, Simla (GIMP, p.30). Astragalus sarcocola: **anjira** (H.); **gujar** (M.); gum: aperitif, emollient, anti-rheumatic, anthelmintic; habitat: Persia (GIMP, p.30). Astragalus tribuloides: **ogai** (P.); seeds: demulcent, emollient; habitat: plains of western and central Punjab (GIMP, p.30).

7012.**Image: tick**: **pun.ija** a kind of insect (Ka.); **pid.u~ju, pid.u~du, pin.u~ju, pin.u~du** a tick (Te.)(DEDR 4270).

7013.**Image: to offer libation**: **hunati** offers libation (Skt.); **hunitabba** to be sacrificed (Pali); **hun.ai** offers oblation (Pkt.); **hune** sacrifices (MB.); **hunna_** (H.)(CDIAL 14139).

7014.**Image: sluice**: **pun-al-va_yil** sluice of a channel (**Patir-r-up. 13,8**); cf. **pun-al** water (**Pur-ana_. 7**); **ponalu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **punal, pun.al** water, river (Ma.); **ponal** stream, river (Ka.)(DEDR 4338).

7015.**Dry land**: **pun~cai** dry land (Ta.); **puja** id. (Ma.); **pun~caip par-r-u-k-kat.t.u** money-rent levied on lands in which crops, other than paddy, are raised under well-irrigation (**R.T.**); **pun~cai-pa_ka_yattu** dry land rated as garden land (**R.T.**); **pun~cai-me_l-nacai** wet crops raised in fields classed as dry (**R.T.**); **pun~caivarttan-ai** a cess in addition to the pucai tax (**R.T.**); **pun~cai-varavu-nan~cai** dry land classed as wet (**R.T.**); **pun~cai-va_n--payir** particular dry crops, such as chillies, brinjals, tobacco, turmeric, etc. (**R.T.**); **pu_n~ca_t.t.i** land that has lost the effect of manure by cultivation; **pu_n~ca_t.t.i-t-taricu** uncultivated land after it became pu_ca_t.t.i; **pu_n~ca_t.t.i-nilam** id.; **pu_n~cainilam** barren, uncultivated ground; **pu_n~cai** barrenness, unfruitfulness; **pu_n~cal** brownish colour; dimness of sight (Ta.lex.) **Border of a rice-field; lower level field**: **pun.i** the border of a field (Tu.); **hun.i** borders of a rice-field (Ka.); **kippuni** lower level in a field; **meppuni** upper level in a field (Kod..)(DEDR 4269). **Dry land**: **pun-am** upland fit for dry cultivation (Ta.); a jungle, chiefly highland overrun with underwood and capable of irregular cultivation (Ma.); **puna-k-ka_t.u** shifting cultivation on the hills (Ta.); cultivation on the wooded slopes, the jungle being cleared and burnt, and the process being repeated after allowing the land to lie fallow until a fresh growth has re-established itself (**G.S.A.D. I,333**)(Ta.lex.); **puna-k-kan.t.am** a hill-tract (Ma.); **pun--cey** land fit for dry cultivation only, dry crop (Ta.); **pun~cai** dry land (Ta.); **puca** dry crop (Ma.); **pun~ca-k-kan.t.am** field under irrigation, yielding even three harvests (Ma.); **pun.aji** dust-like dry soil in which a kind of paddy is grown (Ka.); **puca-kan.d.a** a very good rice-field (Tu.); **pun~ja** land cultivated without artificial irrigation, high land (Te.)(DEDR 4337). **pun--payir** pucai-p-payir **(S.I.I. ii,247)**; poor crop; **pun--pulam** waste land; dry land (**Kurun. 183, 202**); arid, barren place (**Kampara_. Makut.a. 28**); **pun-n-ilam** barren land (**Ci_vaka. 2823**); **pun-n-i_r** drainage water (**S.I.I. iii,46**); **pun-al** water (**Pur-ana_. 7**); **ponalu** (Ka.); flood, torrent, stream (Ta.); **pun-al-ve_ntan-** Varun.a, as lord of the waters; **pun-n-a_t.u** the co_l.a_ country (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cu. 1**); **pun~cai-p-par-r-u-k-kat.t.u** money-rent levied on lands in which crops, other than paddy, are raised

under well-irrigation; **pun~cai-va_n--payir** particular dry crops, such as chillies, brinjals, tobacco, turmeric, etc.(Ta.lex.)

7016.**To assume duty**: **pu_n.(n.u)-tal** to undertake as a business; to assume duty (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.at.ai. 2**); to be yoked (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-va. 38**); to be yoked with (**Kur-al., 836**); **pu_n.u_l** sacred thread of three strands (**muttap pu_n.u_ lattaku pun-aikalam : Cilap. 23,96**)(Ta.lex.)

7017.**Image: swelling**: **pin.ar** roughness, unevenness, coarseness (Ta.); grossness, what is thick or stiff, a bruise; **pin.arkka** to grow thick, coagulated, swell (as a bruise); **pin.arppu** coagulation, tumour; **pin.upin.e_** thickly, stiffly (Ma.); **pin.il** hump (Ka.)(DEDR 4158). **Pustule**: **panasi_, panasika_** a disease of pustules on ears and neck (Sus'r.); **panasa_** a pustular inflammation of the skin (B.H.); **pa_nisaro** a kind of rapidly disappearing rash like measles (N.)(CDIAL 7782). **paru** pimple, pustule, boil (Ta.); **parukken-** to blister (Ta.); **paru** boil, ulcer (Ma.); **pop** boil (To.); **parngoli** sore on lip or tongue (Kui); **ba_resi** pimple (Kuwi)(DEDR 3974).

7018.**Image: basket**: **pu_ne** casket, box (Te.); **pon.aka** large basket (Te.); **pu_na** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 4380). cf. **po_n-** trap (Ta.)(DEDR 4606).

7019.**Heel**: **pi_n** heel (Tor.); **phini_** ankle (WPah.); **pa_rs.ni** heel (RV.). **pan.hi, pan.hika_** (Pali); **pas'yu~_** (Kt.); **wis'e, wis.e, es.e~** (Pr.); **pas.ni_, pa_zni_** (Kal.); **pha_yna_** (WPah.); **pa_sn.a_** (P.); **pa_ni_** (G.)(CDIAL 8124). **pa_ul, pa_ula_, pond, ponda_** the lower part of a heel; **ba_ga** to be bent (as the ship heels over)(Kon.lex.) cf. **pota** calf of leg (Pe.)(DEDR 4513).

7020.**Roll of cotton**: **pu_n.i_, pu_n.ia_** roll of cotton (Pkt.); **pu_n.i_** id. (G.S.L. > **pu_n.ai** (Psht.); **pu_n., pu_n.i_** (P.); **pun.o, pun.i** bundle, ball (Ku.); **pu_ni_** roll of cotton (H.); **po_n.ia_** spindle full of thread (Pkt.); **pon.o** bundle of maize with ears cut off (WPah.); **pon.i**, pl. **pu_n.i_** roll of cotton for spinning (WPah.); **poni_** roll of cotton for spinning (H.); **peuni_** roll of cotton (Bi.); **piuri** roll of cotton or wool after carding (N.); **pi_r** roll of cotton (Mth.)(CDIAL 8326).

7021.**To thread**: **povai** kneads (bread)(OMarw.); **parovun.** to perforate (with a needle), wreathe (L.); **paron.a_, piron.a_, puron.a_** to string (beads, etc.)(P.); **puan.u** to thread (beads, etc.)(S.); **po(v)an.** (L.); **pron.u** (WPah.); **pon.o** (Ku.); **povai** (OMarw.); **pona_** to thread a needle (H.); **parovvu~, poravvu~, povu~** (G.); **pratudati** cuts through, pierces (MBh.)(CDIAL 8627). **pen** hole in the iron of a mattock to take the handle (L.)(CDIAL 8629). **poin.o** to sew (Ku.)(CDIAL 8631). **paron.o** goad (G.); **paron.i_** id., piece of thread put through eye of needle (G.)(CDIAL 8630). **pu_n.** to put on, wear (Ta.); n. ornament (Ta.); **pu.tul.y** cloak (To.); **pu_n.pu** girdle, ornament (Ma.); **pu_n.uka** to put on (as cloth, ornaments)(Ma.); **pu_nu** to wear (Te.); **punu** necklace, garland (Malt.); **pu_n** necklace (Kur.)(DEDR 4361). **po_n.isu, pavan.isu** to couple, thread (as a needle), string together (Ka.); **pavan.ige** being threaded, joining (Ka.); **po_han.incu** to string together (Te.); **po_han.a** stringing together (Te.)(DEDR 4584). cf. **posavisu, posayisu** to join, attach (Ka.)(DEDR 4474). **pun-ai** to dress, put on, adorn, wear, make, form; n. beauty, decoration (Ta.); **punayuka** to put on, undertake (Ma.)(DEDR 4340). **pun-ai** cloth, vestment; to plait, as an ola basket (Ta.lex.) **pinaddha** dressed (MBH.); **apinaddha** covered, concealed (RV.); **pin.addha** put on; **pin.addhai, pin.addhe_i** puts on (clothes)(Pkt.); **pindhiba** to put on, wear (A.); **pindha_, pi~dha_** (B.); **pindha_** dress (Or.); **pindhiba_** to wear (Or.); caus. **pin.addha_vida** (Pkt.); **pindha_iba** (A.); **pilandhati** puts on, adorns (Pali);

palandinava_ to dress; **palandenava_** to dress, adorn (Si.)(CDIAL 8197). **pinahya** having dressed (MBh.); **pahanun** to wear handsome clothes (K.); **pahin.na_** to wear (P.); **pinahe** puts on (B.); **penhab** to put on, wear (Mth.); **pinhna_, pahinna_, pahanna_** (H.); **pilayhati** (Pali); **pahin.a_un.a_** to clothe (P.); **pin(h)a_na_, pah(i)na_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 8198).

7022.**Tibetan**: **hu_n.a** name of a barbarous people (MBh.); **hu_n.a, ho_n.a** a non-Aryan people (Pkt.); **hun.iya_** Tibetan (Ku.); **hun** (A.)(CDIAL 14145).

7023.**Village**: **hun.d.i** hamlet (Ka.); **hu_d.e** village fort (Ka.); **pu~_d.i** (in place names) small village, hamlet (Te.); **pu_n.t.i** village, town, district (Ta.)(DEDR 4362).

7024.**Calophyllum inophyllum**: **punnaga** (Skt.); **sultana champa** (H.B.); **undi** (M.); **punnagam** (Ta.); **pouna** (Te.); **punna** (Ma.); oil of seeds: specific for skin diseases and for application in rheumatism; bark: astringent; gum: emetic, purgative; leaves: fish poison; habitat: coastal regions of south India, Andaman islands and grown throughout India as an ornamental tree (GIMP, p.46). The fragrant flowers are used in making bouquets, wreaths etc. They are also put in the hair of Filipino women... The oil is also used as an illuminant, and for making soap... Travera mentions a gum resin from the bark as an external application to wounds and old sores... in India the oil is used as an application to sore eyes. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 617-620). **A perfume**: **vasa_re** name of a perfume and drug; synonyms: ka_mpilya karkas'a (a kind of cassia, cassia or senna esculenta; ka_mpilya ro_cani (Ka.lex.) cf. **ka_mpi_la** name of a plant (Kaus'.); **kampi_la** pigment from rottleria tinctoria (Skt.)(CDIAL 3046). cf. **sura-ponna** calophyllum longifolium (Te.)(DEDR 4343). **suraparn.ika_** rottlera tinctoria (Skt.)(CDIAL 8244). **kot.t.il** kokra laurel (Ta.); **kot.t.ili** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 2062). **padma-ka_s.t.ham** a fragrant wood used in medicine; **padmakin** the bhurja or birch tree (Skt.lex.) **pun-kam** Indian beech (**Ci_vaka. 1649**); **pun-ku** Indian beech, pongamia glabra (**pon:kar ven.pori cintin-a pun-ku : Cilap. 12, Pak. 318**); **hon:ge_** (Ka.); **pun-ken.n.ey** oil, extracted from Indian-beech seeds (Ta.lex.) **punna_ga** the tree rotteleria tinctoria; surahonne (Ka.lex.) **pun-n-a_kam** pun-n-ai mast-wood (**Paripa_. 11,16**); **pun-n-ai** < **punna_ga** mastwood, calophyllum inophyllum (**Patir-r-up. 30,3**); **patuma-ke_caram** mastwood, pun-n-ai (**Can.. Aka.**); **patuma-niti** one of the nine treasures of Kubera (**Te_va_. 1230,10**)(Ta.lex.) **pun-n-ai-y-en.n.ai** domba oil, as extracted from pun-n-ai seeds (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Red, yellow**: **pu_val** red colour, red earth smeared on cottages (Ta.); red colour (Ma.); **puvra_li_** yellow (?Go.)(DEDR 4371). **pum.na_mam** having a masculine name (S'Br.); rottleria tinctoria; **pum.na_ga** id., calophyllum inophyllum (Skt.); **puna** c. inophyllum, pomegranate (Si.)(CDIAL 8244). **ponna** c. inophyllum (Te.); **pun--ai, pin-n-ai** id. (Ta.); **punna** id. (Ma.); **honneya mara** = r. tinctoria [mallotus philippinensis]; c. inophyllum (Ka.)(DEDR 4342). Yields red dye. cf. **pu_vattam** a tree that yields a red dye, **rubia munjista** (?Ta.)(DEDR 4348).

7025.**Image: conch**: **pan.ilam** conch (**Tiruva_ca. 6,47**); a fabulous conch; cf. **calacalam** a fabulous conch said to be surrounded by 1000 valampuri conches (Ta.lex.)

7026.**Perfumed water**: **pan-ukku (pan-ukki-)** to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; **pan-n-i_r** rosewater or other fragrant extract (Ta.); **pani-ni_r** rosewater (Ma.); **panni_r** perfumed water, rose-water etc. (Ka.); **panni_ru** rosewater (Tu.); **panni_ru, panni_ramu** rosewater, perfumed water (Te.)(DEDR 4035). **panni_ru, pal.ni_ru** rose-water (Tu.lex.)

7027.**Image: to drip; flow of milk into breast**: **va_n.akam** cow's udder (Ta.lex.) **prasnava** flow (of milk, water etc.)(MBh.); **pan.hava, pan.haa** flow of milk in breast (Pkt.); **pa_ha_n diba** to let milk into udder (of cows)(A.); **pa_na_** udder (of cow or goat)(B.); **pahna_, pana_** udder (of animals, esp. of cows)(Or.); **pa_no** flow of milk (into breast or udder)(G.); **pa_nha_** (M.); **pa_nno** udder (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8875). **prasnuta** pp. flows (of milk into breast)(MBh.); **prasnauti** emits fluid (TS.); **prasnute_** yields milk (Pa_n.. com.); **prasna_vin** dripping (Nir.); **pan.haai** drips, pp. **pan.havia** (Pkt.); **pranun** to flow (K.); **pa_nhn.e~** to let down milk into udder (of cows)(M.); **pa~_da_** stream of milk from teat of buffalo (L.); **pan.hua** dripped (Pkt.); **panhu** flow of milk in breast (Ap.); **pa_na_na** to cause milk to flow into udder (B.); **pana_iba_** (cow or goat) to show signs of having a full udder ready for milking (Or.); **pan(h)a_na_, pala_na_** (milk) to come into udder (H.); **pa_nhavin.e~** to let down milk into udder (of cows)(M.)(CDIAL 8876). For semant. **pala_na_** (H.) 'milk to come into udder' cf. **pa_l** milk, milky juice of plants, fruits etc. (Ta.); milk, vegetable milk (Ma.); **pa.l** milk (Ko.); **po.s-** id.; **po.l fi.r-** stomach full of milk (**pi.r-** stomach); **po.l fe.l.** middle finger (**pe.l.** finger)(To.); **pa_l** milk, white juice of some plants, juice of sugar-cane or of coconut (Ka.); **pa.li** milk; **pa.kutti** milking pot (Kod..); **pe_ru** milk, coconut juice, milky juice of plants (Tu.); **pa_lu, pa~_d.i** milk (Te.); **pa.l** id. (Kol.); **pa_l** id. (Nk.); **pe_l** id., breast (Pa.); **pa_l** milk (Ga.Go.); obl. **pa_d** (Go.); **pa_l** id., breast (Go.); id. (Kond.a); milk (Pe.); **pa_d.u, pa_lu** id., sap (Kui); **pa_lu_, pa_lu** milk (Kuwi); **pa_lh** id., milky juice or sap of plants (Br.); **pa_lana** milk of cow newly calved (Skt.)(DEDR 4096). **ha_lu, ha_l, pa_l, ha_la** milk; **ha_lu-kur-uba** a class of kur-ubas who keep cattle, sell milk and cultivate the soil; **ha_lu-mad.d.i** a kind of incense (turus.ka (olibanum, Indian incense, the resin of boswellia serrata, lo_ba_na), pin.d.aka (incense, myrrh), sihla (silha = olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense), ya_vana, tudukina mad.d.iyemba dhu_pa (tadiku, taduku = the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera), anduga-bon:ka) (Ka.lex.) **pa_le** milky; milk-white (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **prasnavana** emission of fluid (A_pS'r. com.); **panavu^{u}** making a cow's milk come by letting its calf have one suck (K.); **pa_nhavan.** food placed before cow to induce flow of milk into udder (M.)(CDIAL 8877). **phec** to drip (Santali.lex.) cf. **prasravati** flows forth (AV.); **passavati** flows out (Pali)(CDIAL 8888). **upasnuta** streaming forth (Skt.); **unha_va** flood (OM.)(CDIAL 2276). **anha_v** flooding a field before planting with rice (Mth.)(CDIA 1525). For semant. Ö**sru** 'flow' cf.: **sere** to exude; **jer** exudation from some trees; **siro soro** to exude in small quantity (Santali.lex.) cf. **co_r (-v-, -nt-)** to exude, ooze out (Ta.)(DEDR 2883). cf. **curra_** sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sa_l tree (Kur.)(DEDR 2711). For semant. Ö**snu** 'emit fluid' cf. **cun-ai** mountain pool or spring (Ta.)(DEDR 2716). cf. **cunekka** to ooze out (Ma.); **sona** juice that exudes from plants (Te.)(DEDR 2717). **pa_lan** milk of a recently calved cow (B.); **pa_lana** protecting, nourishing (Mn.); keeping going, living (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_l.an.a_** maintaining, saving (Or.); **la_lan-pa_lan** caressing and cherishing (H.); **pa_l.an.** preserving, nourishing (M.); **pa_l.n.e~, pa_l.l.e~** cradle (Konkan.i); **palna** protection (CDIAL 8128). **Gruel, bread**: **paleha_** juice, sap (L.); **palyo** a kind of curry made of curds and whey boiled with spices (Ku.); **pa_lo** gruel (B.); **pareh** pea soup, sauce (Bi.); **paleo, pareh** rice soup (H.); **prale_ha** a kind of broth (Skt.)(CDIAL 8765). **pa_li** food prescribed for a student (Skt.); bread (Tir.)(CDIAL 8131). cf. **pa_lan-am** protection, defence (**Tan-ippa_. i,344,61**); **pa_rittal** to guard, protect (**Kalin.. 224**); **pa_ri** an ancient chief noted for his liberality, one of seven kat.ai-val.l.alkal. (**Pur-ana_. 105**)(Ta.lex.)

7028.**Bark-fibre**: **pannun.n.a** or **pattun.n.a** bark-fibres; alosanthes indica; **patrorn.a** (MBh.); is a product of Magadha, Pun.d.raka and Suvarn.akud.yaka, (Arth., p.84) (Jain.Skt.) cf. **pand.an** bark of a tree (Ga.)(DEDR 3897). **pat.t.ai** bark of tree (Ta.); **pat.t.a** id. (Ma.); **pat.t.e** rind or bark

of trees (Ka.); **pat.t.a, pat.t.amu** bark (Te.)(DEDR 3876). **pan-n-a_t.ai** fibrous cloth-like web about the bottom of the leaf stalk of a palmyra or coconut tree (Ta.); **panna_t.a** id. (Ma.); **panna_d.e** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4041). cf. **pan-ai** palmyra palm (Ta.)(DEDR 4037). **Palm-web**: **panna_d.e** the web which surrounds the lower part of the stem-leaves of a palm-tree (Ka.); **panna_t.ai** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **padmasa_li** a weaver (Tu.lex.)

7029.**Wine shop**: **pa_n.a_ga_ra, kappasa_la_** a wine-shop (Jain.Skt.)

7030.**To comprehend**: **pinpini** to know, understand, comprehend; **pinpa_vuni** to make to know, make known, reveal (Tu.); **pun- (punt-)** to know (Kol.); **pun- (pund-, putt-)** id. (Pa.); **pun-** (pres.-fut. **puy-)** id. (Ga.); **pund- (putt-), punda_na_, pun-/pund- (putt-), pun- (putt-)** id. (Go.); **pun- (puc-)** id. (Pe.Mand..); **punba (pus-)** id., understand, comprehend; n. knowledge, understanding (Kui); **pu_njali, punnai, pun- (pucc-), pun- (puc-)** to know; **punbi kinai** to inform; **pun.mbi/pr.umbi ki-** to explain; **pun.mbu** knowing; **pusponi, pu_sponi** a story (Kuwi)(DEDR 4344a). **ja_** to know (Skt.); **vijapayati** makes known, begs (S'Br.); **viape_ti** informs, appeals to (Pali); **vim.napayitave** (As'.); **vim.naveti** regards (NiDoc.); **vin.n.a_ve_i** (Pkt.); **binavai** entreats (OAw.); **vinavvu** to entreat, persuade, praise (G.); **vinavin.e~** to supplicate (M.)(CDIAL 11705). **vijapti** information, report, request (to a superior)(Skt.); **viati** intimation (Pali); **vinati** request (As'.); **vim.nati, vim.nadi** (NiDoc.); **vin.n.atti** (Pkt.); **venath, venuc^{u}** (K.); **vinati_** (S.); **benati_, ben.ti_, bin.ti_** (P.); **binat, binti_, bin.ati_** (Ku.); **binti** (N.); **binati** (A.B.Or.); **binati, minati** (Bhoj.); **binti_** (Aw.); **binati, binti_, minti_** (H.); **bi_nati_** (OMarw.); **vinati_, vina_ti_** request (G.M.); **vin.ati_** offering to an idol when venerated (M.); **buyat** representation, petition (Sh.)(CDIAL 11706). **vija_na** act of discerning (AV.); **via_n.a** consciousness (Pali); **viana** (KharI.); **vin.n.a_n.a** knowledge (Pkt.); **vi_a_n.u, via_n.o** charm for discovering a thief (S.); **bin.a_n.a** knowledge (OB.); **bina_ni_** special thought (H.); **vina_n.a** comprehension (OG.)(CDIAL 11707). **bina_ni_** foolish, ignorant (H.)(CDIAL 11708).

7031.**Image: fighting**: **hon.ake, pon.arke** fighting, a fight (Ka.lex.)

7032.**Image: leopard**: **honagya_, hon:giya** the leopard cat, felis bengalensis (Ka.lex.)

7033.**Charming woman**: **honahu, onapu** charm; **honahu-ga_rti** a charming woman (Ka.lex.) **onapu, olapu, oyya_ra** moving the body in a foppish manner, affectation in walking, etc., foppishness, dandyism, coquetry; **olapu-ga_rti** a coquette; **oyya_ra, vayya_ra** parade, coquetry (Ka.); **oya_ra, oyya_ra** (Te.); **oyil, oyya_ram** (Ta.); **oyya_ra** beauty, grace (Ka.Ta.Te.); **oyya_rambad.e** to become charming or graceful; **oyya_raga_ti** a showy woman, a coquette; **oya_l.ibaylu** a plain on which horse-races are held, or to which idols (on the dasare festival) are conveyed on horse-back; **oyya_l.iga** a man who makes an excursion on horse-back (Ka.lex.)

7034.**Bondsman; image: entwined**: **pen.e, en.e** an entwined state; union, company (Ka.lex.) **pon.e, hon.e** bond, bail; a bondsman, a surety, a bail (Ka.); **pot.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

7035.**Image: fish**: **man.an.n.u** a bad sort of fish, pilchard; a bait fixed to a fish-hook (Ma.); **man.an:gu** pilchard (Tu.)(DEDR 4670). **ma_n:ko** toad (Kon.lex.)

7036.**Pupil**: **ma_n.ava** a youth, a lad, a youngster (Skt.Ka.); **ma_n.avaka** a lad, a boy (Skt.Ka.); a pupil; **ma_n.i** a lad, a boy (Ka.lex.)

7037.**Image: penis**: **ma_n.i** the membrum virile (Ka.Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **ma_n.i** penis (Ta.Ma.Ka.)(DEDR 4805).

7038.**Heal**: **ma_n.** to heal, be healed or cured (Ka.); **ma_nu** id.; **ma_nucu** to heal, cure (Te.); **ma_nd.-** to heal (Nk.); **marnd.-** id. (Nk.); **ma_n.- (ma_nt.-)** id. (Mand..); **ma_r.a (ma_r.i-)** to heal over, be healed (sore)(Kui); **ma_npinai** to heal; **ma_r.- (-it-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4804). **ma_y** to be healed, cured (Ka.Go.)(DEDR 4815).

7039.**Cape, headland**: **mon.epu** small piece of land stretching into a river (Tu.); **muja_** the extremity, beginning, headpoint, end (Kur.); **mun-ai** cape, headland, edge, eminence (Ta.); **munni** cape, headland (Ma.); **munampu** headland, tip (Ma.); **min** top of hill (To.)(DEDR 5020). **mun-pa_lai-na_t.u** a division of the Tamil country, supposed to have been submerged in a deluge (**Cilap. 8,2, Urai**). **mun-r-ur-ai** = **mun- + tur-ai** port, harbour (**Man.i. 7,70**)(Ta.lex.) **Highland**: **mannemu** highland, upland (Te.); **manom** cultivated field in the jungle or upland (Pa.)(DEDR 4701). **munum** the share of a field which is given to a weeder to work in (Go.); **mun.mbu** area of work (Kuwi)(DEDR 4943).

7040.**Land exempt from tax**: **ma_nya, manneya** to be respected, respectable, honourable, venerable; acceptable; a respectable man; a ruler, a king; an honourable state, honour; a privilege (Ka.); **ma_na** a privilege (M.); **ma_nya** the privilege of going unpunished the whole day for coming early to school; land either liable to a trifling quit rent or altogether exempt from tax (Ka.Te.Ma.); **ma_n-iyam** (Ta.); **ma_nya** the complementary forms of address in letters (Ka.); **ma_na_** (M.H.); **ma_nya** assent; **ma_nya-ga_r-a** a man holding a ma_nya, an incumbent, a prebend (Ka.); **ma_nyaga_d.u** (Te.); **ma_nye** an honourable woman (Ka.lex.)

7041.**Image: pitcher**: **man.ika, man.ike** a water-jar or pitcher (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

7042.**Superintendence**: **man.eya** a religious business or vow: a performance of Da_sayyas at which they dance with music round a cloth on the ground on which eatables are put and catch them with the mouth whilst dancing; they are engaged to do so by bhaktas (Ka.lex.) **man.iya, man.iha, man.e_** superintendence of temples, mat.has, palaces, custom-houses etc. (Ka.Te.Ma.); **man.iya** a subordinate revenue office under a Tahsildar (Ka.Ta.); **man.iyaga_r-a, man.i_ga_r-a, man.iha_r-a** a man who holds any man.iya office; a superintendent of a palace; **man.iha** an office, a charge, a commission, a business (Ka.lex.)

7043.**Image: seven**: **muni** the number seven (Ka.lex.)

7044.**Sharp end of horn**: **munp** sharp end of horn (To.); **muna** a sharp point, sharpness (Ma.); **mone** point, extremity, end; sharpness; state of being before (Ka.); **mone** sharp point (Kod..); **munni** tip, lappet (Tu.); **mona** point, extremity, tip, the front (Te.); **muni** sting of scorpion (Kol.); **mu_ni, mona** tip, point (Pa.); **mon** point (Ko.); **min** sharp point, top of hill (To.); **munu** point (of needle, etc.)(Kuwi)(DEDR 5020). **Point, edge**: **mun-ai** point, sharpened end, edge; tenon (**Ci_vaka. 1136, Pa_t.ape_tam**); front (**Tol. Er..ut. 125**)(Ta.lex.); **muna** (Te.); **mun-ai** face, appearance; superiority, eminence, priority (Ta.lex.) **Sharp end of horn**: **mun-ai** front, face, appearance; point, sharpened end, edge (Ta.); **minp** sharp end of horn (To.); **mun, munn, mon.** point, end, extremity (Tu.); **mu_ni, mona** tip, point (Pa.); **muja_** the extremity, beginning, headpoint, end (Kur.)(DEDR 5020a).

7045.**Chief**: **mun-imarapu** godhead (**Paripa. 19,3**); **mun-iyan-** a village demon; **mun-n-i_t.u** leadership; responsible person (Ta.); **mun-aivan-** God, as the first being, saint, chief, Arhat, the Buddha (Ta.); **muca** a man of the front, chief, leader (Ka.); **munneva_l** leader (Go.); **mumbiga** a man of the front (Ka.); **monaka~_d.u** general, leader, chief (Te.)(DEDR 5020). **mun-pan-** powerful man (**Pur-ana_. 41**); leader, master (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_ca. 90**); **mun-r-in.ai-mutalvan-** = **mun- + tin.ai +** progenitor, ancestor (**Patir-r-up. 14,20**); **mun-n-at.iya_n-** minor deity in front of a shrine; **mun-n-ilaikka_ran-** headman of the caste, as of kamma_l.an-, van.n.a_n-, etc.; a petty officer (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Commander of an army; fight, battle; push**: **muca** a man of the front, chief, leader; **mumbiga** a man of the front (Ka.); **mumpan** the foremost, principal (Ma.); **munu-konu, munu-pad.u** to come to the front, lead; **munumu** the front or van of an army (Te.); **mona-ka~_d.u** general, leader, chief (Te.); **munnited** first, the one in front (Pa.); **munneva_l** leader (Go.)(DEDR 5020a). cf. **mukappu** front; **mukari, mukan-ai** forepart, front, beginning, headship; **mukarimai** chieftaincy (Ta.); **mukam** front, chief (Ma.); **mukana** forepart (Ma.)(DEDR 4889). **mun-aiar** comnander of an army (**Tol. Po. 57**); **mun-aippati, mun-aippulam** military encampment (**Tol. Po. 57, Urai.**); **mun-aimukam** front of battle; commencement of battle (**Kur-al., 749**); **mun-aiyit.am** battle-field; town in a desert tract (Ta.lex.) **mun-ai** enemy country (**Kur-icip. 128**); **mun-ai-ka_ran-** courageous person; valiant, brave man; **mun-ainto_r** enemies; **mun-aiyo_r** enemies (**Pu. Ve. 4,21**); **mun-aivan-** enemy; **mun-ai-me_r-cellutal** to invade an enemy country; **mun-aiyar, mun-aiyaraiyar** a dynasty of chiefs who ruled in Mun-ai-p-pa_t.i (an ancient province comprising portions of North and South Arcot districts (I.M.P.N.A. 387: S.A. 737)(**Periyapu. Naracin:ka. 1**); **mun-aivan-** chief (**Tirukko_. 329, Kol.u**)(Ta.lex.); **muni** excited (Ma.); anger (Ka.); **munisuga_r-a** a passionate man (Ka.); **mone** affray, fight, battle (Ka.); **monayu** to attack, meet in battle; **mona** battle array (Te.); **monega_r-a** a bold, courageous man (Ka.); **mun-ai** to attack; to be active (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 5021). **mund.e** to gore (Malt.)(DEDR 5039). **a_mi_vati** pushes, presses (TBr.); **mimi_vanti_** pres.part. pressing down (AV.); **mun.iba_** to tend (cattle)(Or.); **prami_vati** pushes on, instigates (S'Br.); **ka_ma-mu_ta** impelled by love (RV.)(CDIAL 10207). **Endeavour; anger**: **mun-ivu** endeavour, anger (Ta.); **mun-ai** to fight, busy oneself with; battle, fight, hatred (Ta.); **muni** excited (Ma.); anger (Ka.); **munisuga_r-a** a passionate man (Ka.)(DEDR 5021). **mu~_d.na_** to strike or dash in one's course against some obstacle (Kur.)(DEDR 5039). **mun-ivar**; cf. **mun-aital** to be active, busy oneself in, bestir oneself (**Ci. Ci. 7,1**); **mun-aiar** commander of an army (**Tol. Po. 57**); **mun-ivu** fatigue; suffering (**Cir-upa_n.. 40**); endeavour (**Civataru. Civata. 1, Urai.**); hence, may refer to those who are deeply engaged in physical endeavours (Ta.lex.) **Anger**: **muni** to become angry or wrathful, to manifest anger (Ka.Te.Ma.); **mun-ai** to be bold; to be angry (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **manyu** spirit, passion, anger (RV.); distress (MBh.); **man.n.u** anger (Pkt.); **mon** rivalry (Sh.); **mo^{u}** alarm, terror (K.); **ma_n** peevishness (A.); **ma_n** anger (B.)(CDIAL 9859).

7046.**In front**: **mun-** in front; **mun-pu** front; before, in front of; **mun-r--il** front of house, space; **mun-n-am** in front; **mun-n-ar** before, in advance, in front of; **mun-n-e_** before, in the presence of; **muttai** front; **munti** front; **muntu (munti-)** to come in front; **muntai** in front of (Ta.); **muna** a sharp point, sharpness; **mun, munnam** former, before; **munnar** forepart of animals; **munnal** presence; **munni, munne_** before; **mumpu** the front, presence; **mumpil** in front (Ma.); **mun-, mu-** front, fore; **mund- (mundy-), mind- (mindy-)** to go in front; **munga.r** forward, in front (Ko.); **mudk** in front; **mun** in front (To.); **mun (mum.), munnu** that which is before, in front of, or preceding in space; **muntu, munda, mundu** the front part or side, front; **mundu** to precede; **munna, munnam, munnal** the front, etc.; in front, before; **munne** even the front, etc.; **mumbu**

forepart, front (Ka.); **mia** in front; **mumba.ra** the fore (Kod..); **mund** before, in front (Tu.); **muni** first, front; **munimun:gala** the very front (Te.); **mun:gali** front; **mun:gili** courtyard; **mundat.a(n)** in front, before; **mundara** the front; in front, before; **mundu** the front (Te.); **mut** before (Kol.); **mur.** in front of (Nk.); **mundi** in front; **munni** before; **mundel** in front, before; **mund kekol** front part of ear (Pa.); **munde_l, mundel** the front (Ga.); **munne_** before, in front; **munne** in front of; **munne_, mune** before, in front of (Go.); **mungal, mundala** in front (Kond.a); **munddh, mund** first, ahead of (Kur.); **mo_n** front; **mo_ni** being in front (Br.)(DEDR 5020a). **ma_n.** to heal, be healed or cured (Ka.)(DEDR 4804). **ma_na** wounded honour, anger (Skt.); wish, pride, honour (Skt.); pride (Pali); **ma_na** id.. (Pkt.); **ma_n.u** (S.); **ma_n** (L.P.); **ma_n** honour (K.A.B.); respect (N.); honour, obedience (H.); **man** pride (Si.)(CDIAL 10040). **Image: van; forepart**: **mukan-ai** forepart, front; beginning, introduction; **mukan-aikkal** stone lintel, as of a temple gateway; **mo_kan-akkal** stone platform in the arttaman.t.apam, on which the necessary articles for worship are kept; carved stone-lintel projecting from a temple gate-way (Ta. lex.) **muhar.o** front, van (S.)(CDIAL 10158). **Van of an army**: **mun-n-an.i** van of an army (Ta.Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

7047.**Sage**: **muni** a recluse who lives alone and has taken the vow of silence; an ascetic; a sage, a saint; a devotee; a monk; a Buddha or Arhat; a male devil; **mauna, mo_na** the office or position of a muni; silence, taciturnity; stillness (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **muna_ti = pratija_ne_** perceives, recognizes (Dha_tup.); **Ömun 'a_n.e_**; fut. **mo_nissam.**; **munana** = **paricchindana-** (Pali); **viditva_ munir bhavati** (Br.A_rUp.); **muni-** inspired sage (RV.); **mun.ai_** knows; pp. **mun.ia** (Pkt.); **munia_** known (OB.); **min** knowledge (Si.(CDIAL 10206). **mo_na** saintly wisdom (Pali)(CDIAL 10371). **mauna** silence (MBh.); **mo_n** silence, taciturnity (K.); silence (P.); **mu_n^{u}** taciturn, motionless (K.); **mu_n.a** silence (Pkt.); **mu_nna_** to be silent, forget (H.); **moni_** taciturn (P.); **mona_** dumb (M.)(CDIAL 10371). **mun-ivaran-** eminent sage; **mun-ivan-** sage (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 85**); god (**Tiruva_lava_. Ka_ppu, 2**); **mun-ivar** hermits, ascetics, r.s.is; **mun-imai** saintliness; **mun-i** saint, sage (**Kampara_. Mitilaik. 139**)(Ta.lex.) **To murmur**: **min.min.a, minmina** speaking indistinctly through the nose (Skt.); **min.min.a_** speaking low, faintly, indistinctly (M.); **minmina_** id. (H.); **mun.amun.ai** mutters, mumbles (Pkt.); **min.umin.u** to mumble, speak with a low reiterated sound, murmur as a secret, utter incantations; **mun.amun.a, mun.umun.u** to mutter, murmur; **mun.an:ku** to speak in a suppressed tone, mutter in a low tone, murmur; **mun-an:ku, mun-ku** to mutter, murmur, grumble, moan; **mun-akkam** muttering, murmuring, grumbling, moan; **mir..ar-r-u** to prattle as a child, speak softly; **mir..alai** prattle, lisp; **mar..ar-u** to be indistinct as speech; **mar..alai** prattling, babbling (Ta.); **min.umin.ukka** to mumble, mutter; **min.t.uka** to utter, speak low, attempt to speak; **min.t.a_t.t.am** opening the mouth to speak; **min.t.a_te** without utterance; **mun.emun.e_na** mumbling sound (Ma.); **minuku** to speak in an indistinct, faint or low tone, murmur (Ka.); **mun.umun.u** muttering, mumbling; **mun:kuni** to say hu_m. expressive of disapproval or unwillingness, cry as a ghost; **mun:kele** grumbler (Tu.); **minnaka** (neg.gerund), (inscr.) **min.n.aka** silently, quietly, coolly; **minuku** to murmur within oneself; **mun(u)ku** to mutter, grumble (Te.)(DEDR 4856). **min.d.hin.o** silent and stupid in appearance but really treacherous and cunning (S.); **min.d.hu~** having deep-laid plans, crafty, conceited (G.); **met.a_** slow in work, heavy-bodied (A.)(CDIAL 10120).

7048.**Accountant**: **mina_n-** a village accountant (Ta.); **me_navan** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **munis.i** a secretary, a writer (Ka.); **munati_** (M.H.); **munis.i** a teacher of language (Ka.M.); **munis.i_giri**

the office or business of muns.i (Ka.); **munati_giri** (M.); **munasapu, munasi_pu** a native-civil judge (of the lowest class)(Ka.Te.); **munasapha, munasopha** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

7049.**Honour**: **ma_n.pu** honour, dignity (**Kur-al., 53**); greatness, excellence (Ta.); **ma_n.(n.u)tal** to become excellent, glorious (**Kur-al., 665**); to be good, worthy (**Kur-al., 177**); to be full, abundant (**Kur-al., 1002**); to be great (**Kur-al., 12**); **ma_n.** greatness, glory; splendour; excellence; dignity (**Kalit. 20,15**); **ma_n.t.al** being great, being worthy; **ma_n.am** greatness, excellence; **ma_n.al** id., goodness (Ta.lex.) **ma_n.pu** glory, beauty (Ma.); **ma_nu** beauty, elegance; beautiful, elegant, fit, proper, worthy (Te.)(DEDR 4803). **ma_n.t.al** dying; **ma_n.t.avar** the illustrious, the great; **ma_n.t.a_r** the dead; **ma_n.t.avar-kur..i** Kistavaens containing earthen jars with fragments of human bones, **mutu-makkat.-t.-a_r..i putai-k-kum kur..i** (Ta.lex.) **ma_nana** honouring (MBh.Pali); **ma_nana_** (Pali); **ma_n.an.a, ma_n.an.a_** (Pkt.); **ma_nan** acknowledgement, citing (a witness)(B.)(CDIAL 10046). **ma_nayati** esteems, honours (AV.); **ma_ne_ti** honours (Pali); **ma_n.e_i** (Pkt.); **ma_n.an.** to enjoy, possess (L.); **ma_nun** to respect, agree to (K.); **ma_n.an.u** to enjoy (S.); **ma_n.vu~** to enjoy (G.)(CDIAL 10047). **ma_na** wish (AitBr.); pride (Kaus'.Up.OAw.); honour (Mn.); wounded honour, anger (Skt.); pride (Pali.As'.); **ma_n.a** (Pkt.); **ma_n** honour (K.); respect (N.); pride (A.B.Mth.Si.); honour, obedience (H.); **ma_n.u** pride; **ma_n.o** coquettish refusal (S.); **ma_n.** pride (L.P.); **ma_n.i** hauteur, sullenness (Or.); **ma_ni** pride (Mth.)(CDIAL 10040). cf. **ma_na** wish (AitBr.); pride (Kaus.Up.); honour (Mn.); wounded honour, anger (Skt.)(CDIAL 10040). **nirma_na** free from pride (MBh.); **nimma_na** humble (Pali); **n.imma_n.a** (Pkt.); **nima_n.o** (S.); **nima_n.a~_** humble, poor (L.); **nama_n.a_** poor, helpless (P.); **nma_n.a_** anxious, full of care (WPah.); **nima_n.o** humble (Ku.); **nima_na_** artless (H.)(CDIAL 7371). **bahuma_na** high esteem (MBh.); honour (Pali); **bahuma_n.** (Pkt.); **bahuman** honour, love (Si.)(CDIAL 9192). **uma_n.an.u** to escort anyone a short way on taking leave (S.)(CDIAL 2122). **a_mana** friendliness (TS.); **a_manas** friendly (AV.); **a_mn.a_ mann.a_** to treat with consideration, to serve (P.); **a_manye_tha_m** be friendly (RV.)(CDIAL 1241). **abhima_na** intention to injure (Ka_tyS'r.); pride (Sa_n:khyak.); pride (Pali); **ahima_n.a** (Pkt.); **ahiman** (Si.)(CDIAL 524). **anumata** allowed (S'Br.Pali); **an.umaya** (Pkt.); **numut** if, although (Si.)(CDIAL 327). **Reflect on**: **man-am** < **manas** mind; will; the reasoning faculty (**man-attot.u va_ymai mor..iyin- : Kur-al., 95**); **man-akkavalai** anxiety, care (**Kur-al., 7**); **mana-kko_t.t.am** crookedness of mind (**Nan-. 25**); **mana-kko_t.t.ai** long sulks (**Paripa_. 10,57**); **man-akkur-ippu** idea, intention (**Kalit. 95, Urai.**); **mana-kko_l.** id. (**Paripa_. 4,56**); **man-a-nilai** state of mind (**Kampara_. An:katan-r-u_. 10**); **manappariyam** direct knowledge of the minds of others, their past births etc. (**Me_ruman. 435**); **man-appariya-ja_n-am** id. (**Ci_vaka. 3081, Urai.**); **man-ama_cu** impurity of mind (**Man.i. 9,59**); **mana--mir-uku-tal** to be miserly or ungenerous (**Tiruppu. 790**); **man--vali** firmness of mind (**Piramo_t. 4,11**); **man-n-am** consideration, contemplation (**Kacika. Illor..u. 7**); memorising (**Kaival. Can. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **mi_ma_m.s'yate_** reflects on (AV.); **mi_mam.sai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10140b). **manyate_** thinks, honours (RV.); thinks fit, agrees (MBh.); **maati** thinks, deems, is sure of (Pali); **maati, mam.ate, manati** (As'.); **mam.ati** (NiDoc.); **maati** (Dhp.); **man.n.ai** (Pkt.); **ma_na_r** thinks (Gypsy); **manoiki, manyo_nu, mano_nu** to agree to, obey (Sh.); **manun^{u}** to agree; **manalnu** to persuade (K.); **maan.u** to respect, obey (S.); **mannan., manan.** to obey, acquiesce, promise; **mani_jan.** to be appeased, be reconciled (L.); **mann.a_, mann^{a}na_** to believe (P.); **man^{a}nu_** to admit (WPah.); **ma_nn.o** to regard, obey; **ma_na_r.** to accept (Ku.); **ma_nnu** to obey, consider (N.); **ma_niba** (A.); **ma_na_** (B.); **ma_niba_** (Or.); **ma_nab** to know, revere (Mth.); **ma_nai** experiences, accepts, admits (OAw.); **ma_nna_** to respect, obey (H.); **ma_nai** (OMarw.); **ma_nvu~** (G.); **ma_nn.e~** (M.); **ma_nta_** (Konkan.i); **man.na_viya** caus. pp.

(Pkt.); **mana_van.** to persuade another to take on an obligation (L.); **mana_un.a_** to persuade, soothe (P.); **manu_n.o** (Ku.); **mana_unu** (N.); **mana_iba** to cause to respect or be respected (A.); **mana_na** (B.); **mana_iba_** to propitiate (Or.); **mana_vai** (OAw.); **mana_na_** to peersuade (H.); **mana_vvu~** (G.); **ma_navin.e~** (M.); **man.e~** indeclinable particle of consideration (Ap.); **men** like, as if (Si.)(CDIAL 9857). cf. **mantra** thought, prayer, spell, counsel (RV.)(CDIAL 9834). **manavi** appeal (Te.lex.) **man-u** petition, request, prayer, word, submission (Ta.); **manave, manuve** petition, request, solicitation (Ka.); **manavi** a humble or respectful representation, request, solicitation, prayer, petition (Te.)(DEDR 4775). **manute_** thinks (RV.); **manvate_** 3 pl. (RV.); **manute_** thinks, discerns (Pali); **mana_ti** knows (As'.); **man.iba_** to know, think, agree; caus. **man.a_iba_** to cause to agree or understand, to gratify, train (a beast of burden)(Or.); **manan.u** to accede to, obey (S.)(CDIAL 9826). cf. **mantra_yate_** speaks (RV.)(CDIAL 9837). **manas** mind (RV.); **mano_, manam., manaso_** mind, thought (Pali); **manam.** (NiDoc.); **man.a** (Pkt.); **man, man** (K.); **man.n** (L.); **man** (N.A.B.); **man.a_** understanding, knowledge (Or.); **man.a kariba_** to break in (horse or bullock), **man.i a_n.iba_** to consider; **man** mind, memory (Mth.); mind (H.); **man.i** (OG.); **mana** (Si.); **an.man.a_** troubled in mind; **an.mana_n.a_** to be perplexed (P.); **anman** dejected; **anmana_na_** to be out of sorts (H.); **an.man.u~** sad (G.)(CDIAL 9822). **anyamanas** preoccupied (AitBr.); **anyatramanas** (S'Br.)(CDIAL 14223). **Promised offering**: **manasyati** has in mind (RV.); intends (TBr.); **man^{ai}sun** to give something in fulfilment of a vow; **manasawun** to make a solemn promise (K.); **man.sn.a_** to consecrate in fulfilment of a vow; **man.sa_un.a_** to cause to be given (P.); **mansanu** to exorcise; caus. **mansa_unu** (N.); **ma_nsa_** offering promised to a deity (B.); **manasai** thinks of, imagines (OAw.)(CDIAL 9823). **manasin** having mind or soul (TS.); **nirmanaska** without mind (Skt.); **niman.si_** without human feeling, inhuman, cruel (Ku.)(CDIAL 7364). **sumanas** well-disposed, gracious (RV.); a mythical being (MBh.); **sumana** pleasant; a mythical being (MBh.); **suman, soman** benevolent (K.)(CDIAL 13491). **saumanasa** cheerfulness (AV.); **saumanasya** (Sus'r.); **so_manassa** happiness (Pali); **somnas** glad; **somnasa** contentment (Si.)(CDIAL 13619). **ma_n- < maha_n** nom. sg of **mahat** the principle of intellect (**Man.i. 27,207**); **ma_n--tal, ma_n-r-al** bewilderment (**Aricamaya. Kulace_. 129**); **ma_n-a-ki_n-an- < ma_na-hi_na** person devoid of shame or self-respect (**Tamir..na_. 219**); **ma_n-atam** that which pertains to the mind (**Ja_n-ava_. Ur-pat. 39**); **ma_n--tun:kan-** man of great honour (**Kulo_t. Ko_. 383**)(Ta.); **ma_n-a-paran- < + bhara** man of honour (**Kumare_. Cata.9**); title assumed by certain kings (**Tamir..na_. 169**); **ma_n-am** < **ma_na** honour, dignity (**Na_lat.i, 294**); pride, eminence (**Tol. Po. 41**); vow (**Ira_mana_. Ayo_t. 7**); attachment (**Pu. Ve. 5,6**); cf. **abhima_na** (Skt.); **ma_n-am** disgrace (**Na_lat, 198**); cf. **avama_na** (Skt.); **ma_n-am** shame (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyirni_. 145**); fault (**Tol. Er..ut. 47**); **ma_n-avan-** man of honour (**Kantapu. Tun.aiva. 32**); **ma_n-i** proud person (**Nan-. 39**); **ma_n-an-** man of honour (**Can.. Aka.**); **ma_n-i-ttal < ma_na** to be bashful; to become ashamed (**Pu. Ve. 7,25, Urai.**); **ma_nisu** (Ka.); **ma_n-i-ttal** to respect, honour, treat reverently (**Ka_l.at. Ula_. 243**); to be proud (**Ni_la. 529, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7050.**To say**: **man-** to say; **mana_** to read (Bshk.); **man-** to say (Chil.Phal.)(CDIAL 9826). **mon., mhun., mhon.** to say; past. **mol.o** to recite, narrate, relate, say; **mon.je, mol.ea_r** I mean to say (Kon.lex.) **men** to say; **menako** as they say (Santali.lex.) **men** an exclamation of warning, caution, admonition, alarm; beware, take care, mind what you are about, look out; **men ocokme** clear out of the way; **menho** look out; **men, met** to say, to tell, to wish, to call; **calakin menjon. kana** I wish to go; **menjon.** to wish, to purpose; **menadean, metadean** I told him, I said to him; **onkon metatkoa** I said to them (Santali.lex.) **man-** to say (Bshk.); **mana_** to read (Bshk.); **man-** to say (Chil.Phal.); **mar-, man-** to say; **maram** 1 sg. fut. **< man:ga_m** (Pas'.);

munina to say, read; **muna_na** to ask, question (D..); **mantrayate_** speaks (RV.); **mam.treti, madradi** announces (NiDoc.); **matra_m** I ask, say; **matra_** speech (Wg.); **mu_le-** to understand (Shum.); **ma_tiba** to speak, recite, invite (A.)(CDIAL 9837). For sound change to **-r-** cf.: **mur..an:ku (mur..an:ki-)** to roar, thunder, make loud noise, be noised abroad, be made public; **mur..akku (mur..akki-)** to sound, beat a sounding instrument; n. sound, noise; **mur..akkam** loud noise, as of thunder or drums, clamour, roar; **mur..avu, mur..a_** drum, large loud-sounding drum; **mor..i (-v-, -nt-)** to say, speak; n. word, saying, language (Ta.); **mur..an.n.uka** to roar, reverberate; **mur..akkam** a reverberating, rumbling, roaring sound; **mur..akkuka** to beat or play an instrument, make to resound; **mor..i** word; **mor..iyuka** to speak; **mir..aku, mir..a_vu** drum (Ma.); **mor.v a** child's continuous crying (Ko.); **mil.** good points in argument (in assembly), direction given in building (To.); **mor..agu** to sound as certain musical instruments; n. sound of certain musical instruments, roaring, thunder (Ka.); **moli** subject of talk or song (Kod..); **mro~_gu, mro_yu, mro_vu** to sound (Te.); **mro~_gud.u, mro~_ta** sound (Te.); **mud.- (mut.t.-)** to talk, speak (a language)(Kol.); **mur.- (mut.t.-)** to speak; **mut.t.a** language (Nk.); **mir.i-** to speak, utter (Kond.a)(DEDR 4989). cf. **mural (muralv-, muran-r--)** to make sound, cry, sing (Ta.)(DEDR 4973).

7051.**A festival**: **ma_n-a_vi < maha_-navami** the Navara_tri festival (**I_t.u, 10,9,4**); **ma_na_mi** id. (Ka.); **ma_n-a_vi** pleasure grove, temporarily formed for the Navara_tri festival (**Tiruvirut. 66, Vya_.**); **ma_n-a_vicco_lai** id. (**I_t.u, 10,9,4**)(Ta.lex.)

7052.**Gem, girdle**: **man-avu** gem (**Ci_vaka. 466**); mock-pearl, chank bead (**Perumpa_n.. 132**); conch; girdle for the waist (**Tacaiva_. 373**); woman's saree (**Can.. Aka.**); **man-a_** chank bead (**Ci_vaka. 2781**); **man-a_vu** girdle for the waist (Ta.lex.)

7053.**Image: manger**: **mun-n-an.ai** crib, manger; **mun-n-it.t.i** crib, manger, trough for fodder; cf. **mun-n-it.u** to put before; to go in front (Ta.); **munnid.u** id. (Te.); **mundid.u** id. (Ka.); **munnid.uga** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

7054.**Image: fish**: **mn.iya** fish (Kuwi); **minj** id. (?Kur.)(DEDR 4737). **mi_na** fish (Mn.); **mi_n.a** fish (Pkt.); **min** (Si.)(CDIAL 10140-a). **vila_ngu-mi_n** eel (Ta.lex.) **Fish**: **mi_na** fish (Mn.Pkt.); **min** fish (Si.)(CDIAL 10140a). **mi_n-** fish (Ta.); **mi_n** id. (Ma.Ka.Ga. Go.Kond.a.); **mi.n** fish (Ko.To.Pe.Mand..); **mi_nu** fish (Tu.Te.); id. (Kui.Kuwi.Malt.); **mi.ni** (Kod..); **min**, pl. **minke** (Mand..); **mn.i_nu** (Kuwi); **mi_ni** (pl. **mi_nul**)(Pa.); pl. **mi_nil** (Ga.); pl. **mi_nga** (Kond.a.Kui); pl. **minku** (Pe.); pl. **mri_ka** (Kuwi); pl. **mi_nka, mni_ka, mn.i_ka** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4885). **mi_n-e_r.u** shark, **cur.a_-mi_n** (Ta.lex.)

7055.**A caste**: **mi_n-pit.i** a sub-division of the Pa_n.ar caste (Ta.lex.)

7056.**Image: elephant**: **mun-i** young elephant (**Nar-.360**)(Ta.lex.)

7057.**Pledge**: **mun-n-ilaippa_t.u** bail, security, pledge; **mun-n-i_t.u** first or prior mortgage; **mun-n-or-r-i** first or prior mortgage (Ta.lex.)

7058.**Image: that which is affixed; sword-hilt**: **mo_han.amu** sword-hilt (Te.); **mo_hal.a** that which is affixed; the hilt of a sword or dagger (Ka.)(DEDR 5144).

7059.**Fragrance**: **man.a (-pp-, -nt-)** to emit fragrance; **man.appu** scent, odour, perfume; **man.am** fragrance, fragrant substance (Ta.); **man.akka** to yield smell; smell; **man.appikka** to cause to emit a smell or smell; **man.am** smell (good or bad)(Ma.)(DEDR 4668).

7060.**Bathing; to wash the face**: **mi_n.a, mi_ha** bathing, bath (Ka.); **mu_jna_** to wash the face of; **mu~_jhrna_** to wash one's face (Kur.); **mnje** to wash another's face; **mnjre** to wash one's own face (Malt.); **mi.y- (mi.d-)** to bathe (used of the priest of the ti., i.e. the most sacred grade of dairy)(To.); **mi_, mi_yu (mind-, mi_d-)** to take a bath, bathe; cause to bathe, wash, bathe, pour over (the body); n. bath; **mi_yisu** to cause to take a bath, bathe (Ka.); **mi_pini** to take a bath, wash oneself; **mi_pa_vuni** to make or cause to bathe, bathe, wash, give a bath; **mi_yarpuni** to wash a corpse (Tu.); **mi_- (mi_-)** to bathe (Pa.); **(ni_r) muy-, mi_-, miy-** id. (Ga.); **mi_y-, mi_-, miya_na_, mi_na_** id.; **mihi_ta_na_** to wash somebody else's body, esp. infants; **mi_cna_** to bathe another; **mi_h-** id. (Go.); **mi_- (-t-)** to bathe (Mand..); **mi_va (mi_t-)** to lave, bathe or anoint oneself, be anointed or spatterd; n. act of bathing; **mi_spa (mi_st-)** to bathe, wash (another); n. act of bathing; **musa (musi-)** to wash the head (Kui); **mi_ali** to bathe (oneself); **mi_thali** to bathe (another); **mi_nai** to wash; **mi_- (-t-)** to bathe; **mi_t- (-h-)** to give bath (Kuwi)(DEDR 4878). For semant. 'face' in: **mnjre** to wash one's own face (Malt.): cf. **Images: face; likeness**: cf. **mukam** face (Ta.); **mokkat.t.u** features, face, likeness (Te.)(DEDR 4889). cf. **mu_ci** face (Ta.)(DEDR 5031).

7061.**Image: bead**: **man.i** jewel, ornament (RV.); jewel (Pali.S.); **man.i_** jewel (P.Or. M.); pearl (M.); **mani** jewel (N.); **mani_** (Mth.H.); **man** (H.); **min.a**, pl. **min.i** jewel (Si.); **minriklo** ornament (Gypsy); **miriklo** pearl, coral (Gypsy); **merikle** agate (Gypsy); **manka** snake-stone (K.); **mani** button (Gypsy); **merikli** bead (Gypsy); **mia~_rik** bead necklace (Kal.); **man:ka** bead (L.); **man:ka_** bead, jewel (P.); large bead or large gem (M.); **man:ko** gem, bead (G.)(CDIAL 9731). **man.ika_ra** jeweller (VS.); id. (Pali); **man.ia_ra** (Pkt.); **man^{a}r, man^{u}r^{u}** (K.); **mania_r, mania_ra_, manea_ra_** seller or maker of glass bangles (P.); **man.iha_ri_** jeweller (Or.); **maniha_r** glass bangle maker (Bi.); **maniya_r, maniya_ra_, maniha_r, manhiya_r** bracelet maker and seller (H.); **man.i_ya_r, man.i_ha_r** seller of bangles (G.); **man.yar, man.er, man.eri_** jeweller (M.); **min.iyara, min.i_r** (Si.)(CDIAL 9733). **man.i** crystal (**Kur-al., 1273**); sacred bead, as rudrak or lotus seed (**Periyapu. Tirukku_t.t.a. 6**); snake-stone (**Ta_yu. Paripu_ran.a. 9**); necklace of beads; jewel; small round thing, as bead (**Ci_vaka. 2977**); **man.i-k-ka_l-ar-iar** merchants skilled in the knowledge of gems (**Kalla_. Muruka. Tuti**); **man.i-me_kalai** tutelary goddess guarding certain islands by Indra's comman (**Cilap. 15,33**); woman's jewelled girdle (**Tiv. Iyar-. Cir-iya. Ma. 10**)(Ta.lex.) **man.i-vin-aiar** those who work in precious stones (**Man.i. 28,45**); those who string pearls (Ta.lex.) **Image: glittering**: **min.** glittering, sparkling (Ka.)(DEDR 4876). **Image: round bead; collection of jewels**: **ma_niya** collection of jewels (Pali); **ma_ni** round bead; necklace (Sh.); **man.a** jewel (Si.)(CDIAL 9998).

7062.**Peacock; pheasant**: **mo_na_l** impeyan pheasant (K.); **muna_l, mana_l** pheasant (P.); **muna_l, mona_l** himalayan pheasant (N.); **mura_l.a** a kind of wild bird (Or.); **muna_l** pheasant (H.); **mo_na_u** (WPah.)(CDIAL 10208). **maai, mayil** peacock (Ta.); **mayil** (Ma.); **mi.l** (Ko.); **mi.s-** (To.); **mayla, maylu** (Ka.); **mayli** (Kod..); **mairu** (Tu.); **majil, mail** (Pa.); **magil**, **maynil** (Ga.); **mal, mallu** (Go.); **mi_ril, mri_lu** (Kond.a); **mal** (Pe.); **mel** (Mand..); **med.u, melu** (Kui); **mellu_, mellu, melu** (Kuwi)(DEDR 4642). **mayu_ra** peacock (VS.Pali); in cmpds. (RV.)); **mayu_ri_** peahen (RV.); **mayu_ka, maru_ka** (Skt.); **ma_ra_** (Savara); **mau_ra, mau_la** (Pkt.); **maiyu_r** cock muna_l pheasant (Sh.); **maira_** peacock (A.); **maur, mau_r** (B.); **maira** (Or.); **mayura_, miyura_** (Si.);

mo_ra (Pali); **mora** (As'.); **mo_ra** (Pkt.); **mo_r** (K.L.P.); **moru** (S.); **mor** (Ku.Mth.Bhoj.H.G.M.); **mora** (OAw.); **morad.i_** (OMarw.); **mo_ra_** (Si.); **mhor, murha_** (H.); **mho_ru** (Konkan.i); **majura**, **maju_la, majula** (As'.); **majur, mujur** (N.); **majura** (Or.); **mam.ju_ra** (OAw.); **modara, monara** (Si.)(CDIAL 9865).

7063.**Land**: **man.** land (Ta.); **mon.** land property (To.); **man.n.i** land property (Kod..)(DEDR 4666).

7064.**Sand**: **man.al** sand, gravel (Ta.Ka.); sand (Ma.); **man.l.** id. (Ko.); **er-mol.n.** id. (To.); **mal.al, malal, maral, malar** sand, gravel (Ka.); **man.a** sand (Kod..); **man** id. (Pa.Ga.); **kunnomee** id. (Go.); **man.u** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 4666). **mulo_g** alluvium, silt (Kho.)(CDIAL 9906).

7065.**House**: **ma_na** house, dwelling (RV.); **ma_n** nest (Pas'.); spider's web (Dm.); **mru~** lair, spider's web (Kal.); **mo_n.** spider's web (Phal.); cf. **mandira** palace, (lion's) den, stable (CDIAL 100042). **man-ai** house, dwelling, mansion, house-site, a land measure, wife, family, household, domestic life (Ta.); **man-aiya_l., man-aiyo_l.** wife; **man-aivi** wife, heroine of a pastoral or agricultural tract, female owner or resident of a house (Ta.); **mana** house (Ma.); **mantanm** affairs of household; **man devr** household god (Ko.); **man** family, household (To.); **mane** habitation, abode, house, apartment, room (Ka.); house (Kod..); house, home (Tu.); **manetana, mantana** household, household life; **manetanasta** householder, a worthy, honourable man (Ka.); **maneka.re** man of a house (Kod..); **manetana** household (Tu.); **pon.den mane** cowshed (Kond.a)(DEDR 4776). **man-n-u** to be permanent, endure (Ta.); **manu** to live, exist, conduct oneself (Te.); **man(i)ki** existence, living, life, residing, livelihood, abode, dwelling, home, place, locality (Te.); **manupu** protection, maintenance (Te.); **man-** to be (Nk.Ga.Go.Kond.a.Pe.Mand..Kuwi); **manna_** to become, be abundant, amount to (Kur.); **mene** to be, grow or to be produced (Malt.); **manning** to become, to be (Br.)(DEDR 4778).

7066.**Image: seat**: **man.i, man.e** stool, low bench, seat (Ka.); **man.e** low stool to sit upon (Tu.); **man.ai** low wooden seat, low earthen dais, howdah, board, plan, wooden base or cutting instrument, footstool (Ta.)(DEDR 4675).

7067.**Image: array of vessels, instruments**: **ma_n.** beautiful array of household vessels (G.); **ma~_d.** array of instruments, etc. (M.); **mad.a-ya** adornment, ornament (Si.); **mamd.aya** adorning (Pkt.); **ma~_d.** arrangement, disposition, vessels or pots for decoration (G.)(CDIAL 9736). **man.n.u** to do, make, perform, adorn, beautify, decorate, polish, perfect, finish (Ta.)(DEDR 4685). **ma_t.t.al** a woman's ornament (Ta.); **ma_t.t.u** to fasten on, buckle, hook, attach (Ta.); **ma_t.u** a patch of metal put in to mend a vessel (Te.); **ma_t.pi a_** to arrange, plan (Kuwi); **ma_'-** to fit into, fasten (button); **ma_h** to fit (shaft to arrowhead)(Go.)(DEDR 4802). **van-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to form, fashion, shape, adorn, draw, paint (Ta.); **ba_n** to make or fashion as a potter does, make pots etc. (Ka.); **va_nu** to make as a pot (Te.); **va_n-** id. (Pa.); **vana** a face, appearance, visage (Kui)(DEDR 5327). **bana_na_** to make etc. (H.); **banna_** to be made (H.)(CDIAL 11260). **ban.a_n.o_** to make (K.); **vanati, vano_ti** makes ready (RV.); **van.an.u** to suit (S.); **ban.na_** to agree with, answer a purpose, be of use, succeed (P.); **ban.n.an.** to become; **ban.un.** to be made (L.); **ban.ono** (Ku.); **bannu** to be made, be done, become (N.); **bana_** to agree, do (B.); **banab** to be prepared, be made (Mth.); **bana_vai** makes (OAw.); **banna_** to be adorned, be made (H.); **banun** to be made (K.); **banvu~** to suit, be made (G.); **bann.e~** (M.); **baniba_** to become ready, ripen, be made, be; **bana_iba_** to make, prepare (e.g.

vegetables for cooking)(Or.); **ban.a_n.u_** to make; **ban.a_n.a_, ban.a_n.** (WPah.)(CDIAL 11260).

7068.**Image: a cloth thrown over**: **bonte, bante, bonta, bonta_** a thick cloth made by sewing one cloth on another, a cloth made of quilted rags (Ka.); **bonte** (Te.); **buntha, buntri_, bo_ntha** a cloth thrown, or prepared to be thrown, over the head and body as a muffler; **bo_nthi_** a clout; **bontega** a man who wears a bonte (Ka.lex.) **pontai** rent in a cloth (Ta.lex.)

7069.**Image: burning incense**: **bo_dhana** burning incense; **bo_dhani_** the eleventh day in the bright half of Ka_rttika when Vis.n.u rises from his four month's sleep; **bo_dhana** kindling, inflaming; the planet Mercury (Skt.lex.) **po_tan-am** waving incense; **po_ta_layam** < **bo_dha_laya** temple of wisdom (**Tiruman. 1707**) (Ta.lex.)

7070.**Desire; bridegroom**: **vanati, vano_ti** desire, gains (RV.); **vanati, vana_yati, vano_ti** desires, aims at (Pali); **van.e_i** asks (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11260). **vanas** loveliness, desire (in cmpds.)(RV.); **vana** lust, desire (Pali); **bonu** plunder (Kho.)(CDIAL 11266). **vano_ti**, pres. part. **vanvant** (RV.); **vanu** enemy, friend (RV.); **vano** bridegroom (S.); **vani_** bride (S.); **vanna~, vana~_, vanr.a_** bridegroom, husband; **vanni_** bride, wife (L.); **banna_, banra_, banri_, banni_** (P.)(CDIAL 11279). cf. **man.am** marriage (Ta.lex.)

7071.**Wrist**: **man.ikkat.t.u, makkat.t.u** wrist (Ta.); **man.ikkan.t.am, man.ikket.t.u** id. (Ma.); **man.ikat.t.u** id. (Ka.Te.); **manikat.t.u** id. (Te.); **man.igan.t.u** ankle (Tu.); **man.d.a** anklet; back of the hand (Te.); **menkt.i** wrist (Kol.); **mand.a** id. (Ga.); **mat.t.a** id. (Go.); **mulgut.a_** id. (Kur.); **man.ibandha-** (**bandha-** translates **kat.t.u**)(Skt.)(DEDR 4673). **man.i** wrist (Skt.)(CDIAL 9732). **mangat.i_** bracelet set with jewels (H.); **man:gat.i_** id. (H.M.)[due to association with **man.i** jewel, ornament (RV.)(CDIAL 9731)]; **mangat.** wrist, ankle, pastern (H.); **man:gat.** (M.); **man.igan.t.u** wrist-bone (Tu.)(CDIAL 9734).

7072.**Throat; neck**: **manda** neck (Ash.Gaw.); **mo~_da, mu~_da** (Wg.); **manda_** neck; **mandelik** throat (Pas'.); **madolik** neck (Shum.); **mu~nde** (Nin:g.); **mandapile_** (Sv.); **mara_rik** neck (Kt.); **manthi_** back of neck (WPah.); **mana_t.i_, mit.t.u_** (WPah.); **mant.o, munt.o** head, neck (N.); **man.d.o_** (Par.)(CDIAL 9732). **Neck; throat**: **man-n-ai** throat, cheek (Ta.); **manna, menna** neck (Ma.)(DEDR 4779). **men-n-i, men-n-ai** throat; cheek; **men-n-ai-k-kat.t.i** goitre; mumps; **man-n-aikkat.t.i** mumps; **men-n-i-kat.t.i** a cattle disease; **men-n-aiyai-p-pit.i** to throttle; **men-n-aippit.ikka** to the full, as in eating; **man-n-iyai** nerve in the nape of the neck; vital nerve; **man-n-aippit.i** seizing by the throat (**Te_vai. 80**)(Ta.lex.) **manya_** du. and pl. nape of neck (i.e. the lines of muscle at the back of it)(AV.); **manya_ka_** (Skt.); **man~j** neck (L.); **ma_n** neck (M.); **ma_ni_** annular lining of the mouthpiece of a handmill (M.); **ma_na** nape of neck (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9858). **man.i** hump of camel (MBh.); fleshy excrescence on a goat's neck (VarBr.S.); thyroid cartilege (= **kan.t.haman.i-**)(Skt.); **man.ika** globular formation of flesh on an animal's shoulder (AitBr.); **man.ila** having fleshy excescences (e.g. on the dewlap)(TS.); **men** nape of neck, neck, throat; **mend** id. (Gypsy); **mendri_** necklet; **menri_** (Gypsy); **man.** neck (Bshk.); **man.i** Adam's apple (Sh.); **mun~^{u}-god.^{u}** flesh of nape of neck; nape of neck (K.); **man.i** vertebrae of neck (S.); **man.i_** clitoris, knob of wood, pulley block (M.)(CDIAL 9732). **Image: neck**: **man:ka_** nape of neck, vertebra of neck (L.); Adam's apple, amulet worn round neck (M.); **man.iko** vertebrae of neck, Adam's apple (S.); **man:ko** single vertebra of neck (G.)(CDIAL

9732). **magar** back of shoulder, back (P.); **magir** head; **magar** (WPah.)(CDIAL 9701). **mak** neck (Kol.); **makk** id. (Nk.)(DEDR 4622).

7073.**Birch**: **me_n-i, kuppai-me_n.i** acalypha indica (Ta.); **kuppa-me_ni** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5100). **kuppai-me_n-i** acalypha indica (Ta.); **kuppa-me_ni** (Ma.); **kuppe, kuppe-gid.a** id. (Ka.); **kuppen.t.a, kuppi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 1737). cf. **cinni** birch-leaved acalypha, acalypha betulina (Ka.)(DEDR 2597).

7074.**Anogeissus latifolia**: **min.iya** anogeissus latifolia (Pe.); **min.iya** id. (Mand..); **mn.i_ya** id., name of a tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 4855).

7075.**Teak**: **muai, mun-n-ai** firebrand teak, premna; headache tree; dusty-leaved fire-brand teak; woolly-leaved firebrand teak; charcoal tree (Ta.); **mua** premna integrifolia (the wood serves to produce fire by attrition)(Ma.)(DEDR 4918).

7076.**Image: bubble, blister**: **bobbul.i, bobbul.ike** a bubble (Ka.); **bubbud.a** (Te.); **bud.abud.a_** (M.); **bobbe, bokke** a blister, a pustule from a burn (Ka.); **bobbe** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

7077.**Bark**: **bobbad.e** rind, bark (Ka.); **bobbare** (Te.); **tan:ge_d.i bobbad.e** chips of tan:ge_d.i; **tan:ge_d.i** the plant cassia auriculata (Ka.); **ten:gad.i, tan:ge_d.u** id. (Te.); **cimud.e** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7078.**Babool tree**: **babbul.i, bobbuli, babbara, gobbal.i, gobbul.i** (Tadbhava of **barbara, barbura, barbula, barbu_ra, varvu_ra**) the thorny babool tree, acacia arabica; ja_li; **udbhat.e** (Ka.); **ba_bhal.a, babhal.i_, babhu_l.a** (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Babul tree**: cf. **ve_l** babul tree, acacia arabica = mimosa arabica (Ta.)(DEDR 5537). **karu-ve_l** black babul, acacia arabica (**Pata_rtta. 462**)(Ta.); **karuve_lam** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **kari_ram** West Indian pea tree; babul (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_lampicin-** gum arabic; **ve_lampat.t.ai** babul bark; **ve_l** babu, gens acacia; **ve_lan:ka_ykolucu** a silver anklet with beads resembling babul fruit (Ta.lex.) cf. acacia arabica: **karu ve_lam** (Ta.); acacia ferruginea: **khour** (Nepali); **sonkhair** (Berar); **ker** (M.); **somasara** (Skt.); **vel.ve_lam** (Ta.); **ansandar** (Te.); bark: astringent; gum: demulcent, emollient, nutrient; habitat: Gujarat, Berar, N. Circars, Deccan, Konkan, Carnatic, eastern slopes of the W. Ghats (GIMP, p.2)[If **soma** is interpreted as a plant, it may perhaps be linked to acacia ferruginea; cf. Pa_n.ini gan.a including **soma** in the **s'ara_di gan.a**]. **vel.ve_l** panicled babool, acacia leucophloea (Ta.lex.) Acacia leucophloea: **shveta-barbura** (Skt.); **safed kikar** (H.); **safed babul** (B.); **hewar** (M.); **velvelam** (Ta.); **tellatumma** (Te.); bark: astringent; habitat: Punjab plains, Rajputana, Madhya Bharat and throughout the dry the dry forest tracts of the peninsula (GIMP, p.2). Acacia javanica = parkia javanica = acacia niopo: According to Tavera, the pods are edible. Their pulp is golden yellwo, with a sweetish taste and an odor like that of violets. He says that the roasted seeds are used in certain parts of Africa to make an infusion like coffee, for which reason they have been called 'soudan coffee.' The pulp was analyzed... it contains 60 percent of its weight of sugar (a mixture of dextrose and levulose)... Ridley reports that the seeds are used in place of peppermint as a medicine for colic (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.418). Acacia farnesiana = mimosa farnesiana: As to its economic use Brown reports that a gum which resemles gum arabic exudes from the bark of the plant... This tree is grown extensively in France for the fragrant perfume obtained from the flowers... Cassie perfume... odour like that of violets... in India the bark and the pods are used as a dye-stuff

and for tanning... decoction of the bark together with ginger is an astringent wash for the teeth. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 362-363). **Thorny babool tree**: **ba_uru** acacia farnesiana (S.)(CDIAL 9199) {Safford, W.E., reports that in some parts of India the bark and the (brown) pods are used as a dye-stuff and for tanning: Useful Plants of Guam, Contrib. U.S.National Herb. 9 (1905)}. **ca_li** umbrella thorn babul, acacia planifrons; elephant thorn, a. tomentosa (Ta.); **ja_li** thorny babool tree, a. arabica = a. farnesiana (Ka.); **ja_li, ja_la** a. arabica (branches are cut and used for fencing)(Te.)(DEDR 2474). cf. **ca_likan-, ca_liyan-** a caste of weavers (Ta.); **ta_lye** weaver; spider (Tu.)(DEDR 2475). **za_l^{a}r** net-maker; **zalur^{u}** spider (K.)(CDIAL 5214). **ja_li_** fisherman, sorcerer (B.)(CDIAL 5217). cf. **bi-zal** spider (Dm.); **vayyar.a_** the weaver bird (P.)(CDIAL 11298). **ja_lika_** veil (S'a_n:khGr..); net (Skt.); **za_li_** silkworm cocoon (A.); **ja_li** network (B.); **ja_ru~** cobweb (G.); **bizal** spider (Dm.); **jal** net (WPah.)(CDIAL 5213). **jha_la_** cobweb (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 5219). **Babul**: **vavvula** acacia arabica (Skt.); **babla** (B.); **babul** (H.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.324). **ba_uru** acacia farnesiana (S.)(CDIAL 9199). **babbu_la** acacia arabica (S'a_rn:gP.); **babbula, barbura, varvu_ra, vavvo_la, vavu_la** (Skt.); **babbu_la** acacia arabica (Pkt.); **baburu** (S.); **babu_l** (P.); **babul** acacia arabica (N.); **babur** a partic. tree (A.); **ba_bul** acacia arabica (B.); **babura, baburi, babula** (Or.); **babur** (Mth.); **babu_ra** (OAw.); **babu_r, babu_l** mimosa arabica (H.); **ba_bhu_l., ba_bhal., ba_bhl.i_** acacia arabica (M.); **ba_val.** acacia arabica (G.); **ba_vl.i_** a long-thorned variety (G.)(CDIAL 9148). **ba_buro** pertaining to this tree (S.); **babu_la_** tree (H.); **ba_bla_** (B.)(CDIAL 9212). **babla, babur, gabla** acacia arabica; **gabur** acacia farnesiana (Santali.lex.) **gua babla** acacia farnesiana (B.); **gandbabul** (H.); **arimeda** (Skt.); **vitakhadira** id. (Skt.)(Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.325). Acacia farnesiana or mimosa farnesiana. Philippine names: **kandaroma, aroma, kambang jipun**. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.362). **kan.t.ala** the thorny tree mimosa arabica which yields gum arabic (Skt.); **kan.t.ala** the acacia tree (Or.)(CDIAL 2676). Acacia Farnesiana (cassie, huisache) Cassie perfume, distilled from the flowers, yields cassie absolute, to prepare violet bouquets, extensively used in European perfumery. Cassie pomades are made in India. Pods, containing 23% tannin, are used to tan leather. Bark is also used for tanning and dyeing leather in combination with iron ores and salts. A gummy substance obtained from pods is used as cement for broken pottery. Gum exuding from trunk is considered superior to gum arabic. These trees are used as ingredient in Ivory Coast for arrow poison; elsewhere they are used as fences and to check erosion. Wood is used for wooden ploughs and for pegs. Woody branches are used in India as toothbrushes. (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, Boca Raton, Florida, 1985, p.5). **tumma** babool tree, acacia arabica (Te.); **tumba_** id. (Kol.); **tumba maran, tumba** id. (Ga.); **tumma** id. (Go.)(DEDR 3335). cf. **ve_l** babul tree (Ta.)(DEDR 5537). cf. **ve_li** fence (Ta.)(DEDR 5538). cf. **ca_li** umbrella-thorn babul, acacia planifrons (Ta.); **ja_li** acacia farnesiana (Ka.)(DEDR 2474). Acacia farnesiana: **arimaedah** (Skt.); **gand-babul** (H.); **guya-babula** (B.); **deobabul** (M.); **kasturivel** (Ta.); **kasturitumma** (Te.); bark: astringent, demulcent; essential oi; pods 23% tannin; habitat: throughout India, often planted in gardens (GIMP, p.2). Acacia arabica: **kikar** (H.); **babla, babul** (B.); **babhula, kikar** (M.); **babbula** (Skt.); **karu velum** (Ta.); **nallatumma** (Te.); gum: in dysentery, useful in diabetes mellitus; bark: astringent, demulcent; leaves and fruits contain 32% tannin; fruit contains 41.7% tannin; naturalized in all parts of India, indigenous to Sind and the Deccan (GIMP, p.2). **s'iri_s.a** the tree acacia sirissa; its flower (S.ad.vBr.)(CDIAL 12453). **baburu** acacia arabica (S.); **ba_bhu_l.** (M.); **ba_val.** (G.); **babu_l** (H.); **babu_r ba_bul** (H.); **va_vula_, varvu_ra** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 369). **Acacia arabica**: **ba_val.** acacia arabica (G.); **ba_vl.i_** a long-thorned variety (G.);**babbu_la** acacia arabica (Pkt.Skt.); **babbula, barbura, varvu_ra, vavvo_la, vavu_la** (Skt.); **baburu** (S.); **babu_l** (P.) **babul** (N.); **babur** a partic. tree (N.); **ba_bul** a. arabic (B.); **babura, baburi, babula**

(Or.); **babur** (Mth.); **babu_ra** (OAw.); **babu_r, babu_l** mimosa arabica (H.); **ba_bhu_l., ba_bhal., ba_bhl.i_** acacia arabica (M.)(CDIAL 9148). **ba_buro** pertaining to the tree acacia arabica (S.); **ba_bla_** the tree (B.); **babu_la_** (L.)(CDIAL 9212). **ve_l** babul tree (Ta.); **ve_la-maram** an acacia, babul tree (Ma.)[acacia arabica = mimosa arabica](DEDR 5537).

7079.**Image: beam**: **vya_paka** widely extending (beam)(Kat.hUp.); **ja_wa** main roof-beam (Pas'.)(CDIAL 12204).

7080.**Battle, war**: **bavara** battle, war (Ka.); **bavaramu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3997).

7081.**Business**: cf. **vya_pa_ra** occupation, business (MBh.); **va_va_ra** business (Pkt.); **va_var** business, activity (M.); **va_vr** (Konkan.i); **vya_pa_ra** (Pali); **beora_** affair (B.)(CDIAL 12205). **vya_priyate_, vya_pr.n.ute_** is engaged in (MBh.); **va_varai, va_virai** is busy (Pkt.); **va_varai** uses, eats (OG.); **va_varvu~** to use, bring into use, live in (a house), spend (G.); **va_varn.e~** to busy oneself with, live and act among (M.); **va_parvu~ (= va_varvu~)** (G.)(CDIAL 12203). **Loan**: **va_yppai** debt (Ta.); **va_ypa, va_yippa** a loan (Ma.)(DEDR 5355).

7082.**Image: tiger**: cf. **ba~_vli, ba~_uli** wild cat (Kuwi); **bayok** (Go.); **ba_vuga** male cat (Ka.); **ba_vki** wild cat (Pa.); **boyka** (Pe.);(DEDR 4106). **valliyam** tiger (**Akana_.362**); **velluma_** tiger (Ta.lex.) **Image: beast of prey**: **vya_la** wicked, mischievous (AV.); beast of prey (Gaut.); snake (MBh.); vicious elephant (Skt.); **vya_d.a** beast of prey (R.); **va_la** malicious (Pali); **va_l.a** beast of prey, snake (Pali); **va_l.a-miga** beast of prey (such as tiger, leopard, etc.); **va_la** noxious wild animal, snake (Pkt.); **va_l.** ejected from caste (M.); **val.a** tiger (Si.); **vyala, viyala** wild, unmanageable (of camels)(NiDoc.); **viya_la** wicked; thief (Pkt.); **viyala** tiger, panther, snake (Si.)(CDIAL 12212). [Poss. influenced by **ve_nga = vya_ghra, vaggha** (Pkt.), **va_gu** (Konkan.i) + **ala_dh** water-snake (Mth.) cf. the meaning in MBh.: **vya_la** snake.] **Images: tiger, lion; elephant; horse**: **vayama_n-** lion (**Patir-r-up. 75,2**); tiger (**Pur-ana_. 52**); **vayama_** lion (**Ain:kur-u. 307**); tiger (**Ci_vaka. 2778**); elephant (**Kampara_. U_rtet.u. 17**); horse (**Ain:kur-u. 449**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vaya** strength, power (**Tol. Col. 366**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bengal tiger**: **vaya-p-puli** lion (**Pa_rata. Cu_tupo_r. 265**); **vaya-p-po_ttu** lion (Ta.lex.) **vari-vayam** tiger, as striped (**Pur-ana_. 100**); **vaya-vari** tiger (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **vari-p-puli** Bengal tiger; **vari** stripe (**Ci_vaka. 1702**); ornamental marks on the breast (**Kalit. 76**)(Ta.lex.)

7083.**Image: bat**: **bardu~r.u~c** a bat; **kahu bardu~r.u~c** the flying fox, the large fox bat, pteropus edwardsi; **cut.ia bardu~r.u~c, hon bardu~r.u~c, pot.om bardu~r.uc** (Santali.lex.) **Image: flying fox**: **togala ba_vuli** the large bat called flying fox (Ka.lex.)

7084.**Image: female dwarf**: **ba~ur.i** a female dwarf; **ba~or.a~** dwarf, small of stature (Santali.lex.)

7085.**Image: nipple**: **ba~t.** teat, nipple (of cow)(Santali.lex.)

7086.**Image: dishevelled hair**: **ba_bar** dishevelled hair (M.); **ba_bri_** combings (G.); **ba_bar** grass for rope-making (H.); **ba_briya_m.** long and ill kept hair (P.H.); **barbara** (Skt.); **babbari_ kes'a racana_** (OM.)(Bloch, p. 369). **Images: frizzy hair hanging down to the neck; dishevelled hair**: **barbara** curly (of hair)(Skt.); **barbari_** curly hair; **barbari_ka** (Skt.); **barbarin** curly-haired (Skt.); **babbari_** a way of dressing the hair (Pkt.); **ba_buryu~_** pl. tufts of a faqir's tangled hair

(S.); **ba_bri_ya~_, babra_na_** pl. faqir's long dishevelled hair; **ba_vara_, ba_varia_** pl. hair too short to be tied in a knot (P.); **ba_bari** cluster of hair (Ku.); **ba_bri** long or curled and frizzy hair hanging down to the neck (B.); **babura, baburi** (of hair) curled and grown down to the neck (Or.); **ba_bri_** long locks on head; **babri_** forelock, curly hair of camel (H.); **ba_bra~_** pl., **ba_bri_** loose hair (G.); **ba_bar, ba_bri_** (M.)(CDIAL 9158).

7087.**Image: censer**: **paca_y** censer (**W.**)(Ta.); **pajah** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paja_va_** brick kiln (P.)(CDIAL 7686). cf. **bhasma** ashes (AV.); **bha_smana** ashy (Skt.)(CDIAL 9425). cf. **bassna_** to consume to ashes, (man) destroys by fire (Kur.)(DEDR 5517).

7088.**Steam; tears**: **bhapha_ra** medicinal inhalation of steam (P.); **bapha_ro** steam from a cooking-pot, vapour from burning ghee (Ku.); fumigation (N.); vapour, sultriness, sweat (G.); **bapha_ra_** vapour (H.); **va_pha_ra_** fumigation (M.)(CDIAL 9224). **ba_s.pa** tear, tears (MBh.); vapour (R.); **ba_s.paka** steam (Sus'r.); **va_s.pa** (Un..); **bappa** tear (Pali); **bappha** vapour (Pkt.); **bappha_** tear; **ba_ha** tear (Pkt.); steam (K.); **baha_** steam, mist, sweat (K.); **ba_pha** steam (S.); **ba_ph** (Ku.N.Bhoj. Aw.H.G.M.); **bapa** tears (Si.); **vappa** tear (Pali); **va_ha** (Pkt.); **vappha_ula** very hot (Pkt.); **va_ph** steam (M.); **bha_p** steam (N.A.B.); **bha_pa** (Or.); **bha_p(h), bha_ph** (H.); **bas** steam (Ash.); **ba_s** (Wg.Pas'.); **ba_ha** steam (K.); **baha_** steam, sweat, mist (K.); **bha_s** steam (P.); **ba_mpha** (Or.)(CDIAL 9223). **ba_s.pa_yate_** emits vapour (Skt.); **ba_phan.u** to cook by steam (S.); **ba_phvu~** to boil (G.); **bapha_vu~** to be oppressed by heat (G.); **bha_phn.a_** to inhale steam (P.); **bha_pa_** to emit steam, to reek, caus. **bha_pa_na** (B.); **bha_piba_** to emit vapour (Or.)(CDIAL 9225). **veppu, veppam** heat (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 1050**); **veppam** fever; **veppu** the god of fevers (**Tiv. Ira_ma_n-ucanu_r-. 22**); **veppu** heat (Te.Ma.); **beppu** id. (Tu.); **veytu** fomentation; heat (**Maturaik. 403, Urai**); that which is hot (**Akana_. 203**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pat.pat.n.** (tears are shed) in abundance (Ko.); **pal.apal.a** sound of rain or tears falling in big drops (Ka.)(DEDR 4001).

7089.**Slimy vegetable substance**: **bampu, bompu, bombalu** a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as soap (Ka.); **var..uppu** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

7090.**Cup for combustibles**: **bomba_l.a** the palms of the hands of metal images joined so as to form a cup for the reception of combustibles (Ka.lex.) **bo_mbi** a metallic instrument for tapping bales of rice (Tu.lex.)

7091.**Priest**: **boppi** the person that officiates in the temples of village-deities (Ka.); **bho_pi_** (M.); **or-ateya boppi de_va** a name; **or-ate (u_t.i), or-ante, orte, varte** that oozes: a spring, a fountain (utsa); a hole dug in the dry bed of a stream etc. where water oozes in; a flow, as of blood; a liquid or fluid; drava, rasa; **or-ate ponal** a stream produced by oozing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7092.**Image: tabor**: **bombul.ike, bombul.i** a small drum or tabor (Ka.lex.)

7093.**A country**: **barbara, babbara, varvara** name of a district or country; a man of low origin, a low fellow, not an A_rya, a barbarian (Ka.lex.)

7094.**Sandalwood**: **barbara** a kind of sandal-wood, yellow and said to smell like a ripe orange (Ka.); **haricandana** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

7095.**Weaving**: **vapa** weaving (Skt.); **bo~** weaver of Camar caste (P.)(CDIAL 11280). **vapati** weaves (Dha_tup.); **vapani_** weaver's instrument, weaver's shop (Skt.); **bon.a_, bon.i_** weaver of Cama_r caste (P.); **bowan** cost of weaving (A.)(CDIAL 11283). **Tailor**: **pa_n.a_tti** a woman of the tailor caste; **pa_n.a_n-** man of the tailor caste (Ta.lex.) **vaya** weaver (Skt.); **vayya_, bayya_, vayyar.a_, bayyar.a** the weaver bird ploceus baya (P.); **baya_, baiya_** (H.)(CDIAL 11298). **Heddle; stitch**: **ba** heddle of a loom (A.B.); a kind of return stitch in sewing (B.); simple stitch (Or.); **baa** heddle (Or.); **bai, bae** heddle (Bi.); **bay** (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 11299). **vayati** weaves (RV.); caus. **va_yayati** (Pa_n..); **va_yati** weaves; pass. **viyyati** (Pali); **way-, we_** (Pas'.); **bu~yoiki, buyoiki** to weave, knit, plait (Sh.); **bu-** to weave (D..); **biba** to weave (A.); **viyanava_** to weave, plait (Si.); **va_ya_pe_ti** causes to be woven (Pali); **bowa_iba** (A.); **viyavanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11300). **buyeco** weaver (Sh.); **vayitri_** weaver (Ta_n.d.Br.)(CDIAL 11307). **vayana** act of weaving (Skt.); **buyeni** weaving (Sh.); **su_pa_-bena_** the swallow hirundo apus batassia (< weaving a winnowing fan)(H.)(CDIAL 11301). **bailat.h** movable sticks placed at intervals to separate threads of web (Bi.)(CDIAL 11303). **va_pa** weaving (Skt.); **bau** sheaf, load of grass (Kho.); **w'py** sheaf (Pahl.); **wa_v** in: **khan.d.a-wa_v** shawl weaver (K.)(CDIAL 11520). **wowur^{u}** weaver (K.)(CDIAL 11521). **va_na** weaving (Skt.); **va_n.i_** loom, weaving (Skt.); **ba_n.a_** woof (P.); **va_na** sewing, stuffing (of a couch)(Pali); **ba_n.a** weaver's wage (Or.); **ba_n.a-dan.d.a** the roller in a loom; **ba_n.i** weaving (Or.); **ba_na_** woof (H.); **ba_ni_** weaving, thread for weaving (H.); **va_n.o** woof, woof and warp (G.); **va_n.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 11514). **Weaver of cloth**: **va_so_-va_ya** weaver of cloth (RV.); **va_yaka** (BhP.); **va_yaya** weaver (Pkt.); **ba_i-cat.ia_, ba_it.a_** the weaver-bird ploceus baya (Or.)(CDIAL 11542). **pa_vu** warp (Ta.Ma.); **pa_vile_-va_r**- to interweave dyed with white yarn; **pa_va_r-r-u** to make the warp ready for the loom (Ta.lex.) **Weaver's beam**: **pa_vo_t.al** weaver's beam; **pa_-v-o_t.u** to run the weaver's warp; to be always in motion (Ta.lex.) **Weaver's brush**: **pa_v-a_r-r-i** weaver's brush (**Ci_vaka. 615,1153, Urai.**) **pa_vu-kar..i** split bamboos used to keep the upper warp separated from the lower one; **pa_vu** to spread (Ta.lex.)

7096.**Sowing**: **pampal** harvest; expanse, luxuriance, abundance; **paravu** to spread; **parappu** to spread (as grain)(Ta.); **pampu** spread (as vegetation)(Ta.); **paraka** to spread (Ma.); **parvu, parbu, habbu** to spread (Ka.); **parat-** to spread (grain); **pabb** (creeping plant) twines (Kod..); **parapu** spreading; **parvu, paruvu** to spread (Te.); **parha_na_** to spread (Go.); **prahpa** to spread out (Kui); **pressali** to spread out paddy to dry (Kuwi)(DEDR 3949). **vapa** sower (VS.); **ve_v** collection of seed grain (K.); **bua_** puddling in of rice plants, state of rice plants between 2 and 10 inches high (Or.)(CDIAL 11281). **vapati** scatters, sows (RV.); sows (Pali); **vavis'ati**, inf. **vavam.nae** (NiDoc.); **vavai** (Pkt.); **bo~** (Gau.); **wawun** (K.); **bon.o** to scatter, sow (Ku.); **boab** to sow (Bi.); **boal** (Bhoj.); **bona_** (H.); **bovu~** (G.); **vavanava_** to plant, propagate by cuttings, cultivate; **vavenava_** to spring up, thrive (Si.); **vavitaga**, pret. **vavidemi** (NiDoc.); **vavia** (Pkt.); **bayau** (OAw.); **boya_ (anboya_** unsown)(H.); **vaviavva** (Pkt.); **bob** sowing of grain by the drill (H.); caus. **vapa_pe_ti** (Pali); **bowa_iba** (A.); **buwa_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 11282). **vapana** act of sowing (Skt.Pali); **vavam.mae** inf. (NiDoc.); **vavan.a** (Pkt.); **buna_** a sowing (B.); **bona_, buna_** to sow (B.); **bun.a_** act of sowing (Or.); **bun.iba_** to scatter, sow (Or.); **boni_** act of sowing (Bi.); **bu_nab** to sow (Bi.); **boani_** sowing (Mth.)(CDIAL 11284). **vapani_ya** to be sown (Skt.); **bawin** small wild oats (Kho.); **vavan.a, vavan.i_** cotton (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11285). **vapant** pres. part. sowing (Skt.); **vavam.ta** (Pkt.); **bau~_ta_** sower of seed (A.)(CDIAL 11286). **va_pa** sowing (Skt.); seed (MBh.); **va_va**, **va_ya** sowing, field (Pkt.); **va_vi_r** sprouted rice for sowing (M.)(CDIAL 11519). [cf. **vayakkuka** to clear jungle, bring into use (Ma.); **vayakku (vayakki-)** to improve (as land); to tame, break in (Ta.)(DEDR

5254).] **va_pana** sowing (Sam.hUp.); **wa_eni_, waeni_** sowing (Pas'.); **ba_n** (Sh.); **ba_uni_** seed-time (H.); **va_vn.i_** act of sowing; **va_vn.iyo** drill-plough (G.)(CDIAL 11523). **va_payati** sows (MBh.); **va_pe_ti** causes to be sown (Pali); **va_via** sown, spread out (Pkt.); **bhayu_m** I sow (Phal.); **wa_wun** (K.); **ba_n.u_, be_n.u_, ba_n.a_** (WPah.); **va_vivaum.** (OG.); **va_vvu~** (G.); **ba_na_** to throw (D..); **wa~_** (Pas'.); **boyik** to plant (seed or cutting), set up (post, etc.), drive in (peg)(Kho.)(CDIAL 11525). **va_vetar, va_vtar** cultivated; sowing, cultivation, crop (G.)(CDIAL 11527). **ba_wag, ba_og, ba_ug** act of sowing (Bi.); **jota_-ba_wag** lands sown after a single-ploughing (Bi.Mth.); **ba_wag, ba_ug** seed-time (H.)(CDIAL 11528). **va_pya** sown (Kaus'.); **vappa** to be sown; field to be sown (Pali); **vappa, vappia, vappi_d.ia** seed-bed (Pkt.); **va_p** sowing; field of young corn; **va_pa_** garden bed; **va_pi_** small garden bed (M.); **vap-a** sowing, levelling ground after sowing; **vap, va_p** the month September-October (Si.); **va_pho** garden bed, plantation (G.); **va_pha_** (M.)(CDIAL 11530). **vappate_** is sown (Pali); **wa_pun** (K.); **va_phn.e~** to germinate and come up (of seed); to sow (M.)(CDIAL 11531). **vai** to put, place; **vaippu** placing; land (**Pur-ana_.18**)(Ta.); **va.y- (va.yt-), va_y** to sow; **va_y-** to sow with drill (Kol.); **vay-** to sow; **vayk-**to put (Nk.)(DEDR 5549). **Fertility**: **va_yppu** fertility (**Na_mati_pa. 621**); wealth (**Tiruppo_. Can. Ma_lai. 73**); profit, gain (**I_t.u, 2,10,10**); fortune (**Ilak. Aka.**); that which is appropriately formed or siituated (**ni_rva_ppym co_lai va_yppun. kant.t.u : Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 24, Vya_. Pak. 83**); fitness, suitability; surpassing excellence (Ta.lex.) cf. **vayal** paddy field (**Na_lat.i, 367**); id. (Ma.); **bayal** (Te.Ka.Tu.); **vayal** agricultural tract (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: foetus**: cf. **vaya_** foetus (**Pin..**); womb; pains of child-birth (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7097.**Galega**: **empali** name of a tree (Ka.); **vempali** tephrosia purpurea, the purple galega (Te.)(DEDR 804).

7098.**Wafer; thin cake**: **parpat.a** thin cake of rice or peas-meal (Skt.); **parpat.i_** id. (Skt.); **bhu_mi-pappat.aka** a kind of mushroom (Pali); **pappad.a, pappad.aga, pappad.iya_, pappala** a thin cake (Pkt.); **papar** large bread (Bshk.); **papao~, paphao~** thin cake of bread (Sh.); **papar** thin cake (K.); **pa_par.u** thin crisp cake of pulse; **pa_pir.i_** lobe of ear; **papr.i_** layer (S.); **pa_par.** thin cake; **papr.i_** scab; **pepr.i_** flakes of dried mud (P.); **pa_pr.o** cake of fried rice-flour (Ku.); **pa_pr.i_** crust of sweet-meats (Ku.); **pa_pro** thin cake, scale, dry mucus in nose (N.); **pa~_par., pa~_par** thin cake of ground pulse (B.); **pa_pr.i** petal (B.); **pa_par.a~_, pa_mpar.a, pa_pari** a thin cake (Or.); **pa_par, papra_** crisp cake of pulse flour; **papri_** crust formed on soil after rain (Bi.); **pa~_par** cake made of pulse (Bhoj.); **pa_par.** thin cake of pulse, crust, scab; **papr.i_** thin crust, scab (H.); **pa_par.** a thin cake (G.); **pa_pad., pa_pd.i_** (M.); **pha_pr.o, phapa_r.o** outer layer, crust (e.g. of bread)(Ku.); **pha_par** scurf, mange, roughness of skin (A.)(CDIAL 7934). **pappat.am, appal.am** wafer of flour of black gram with bicarbonate of soda (Ta.); **pappat.am** id. (Ma.); **pappad.i, pappal.a, appad.a, appal.a** id. (Ka.); a very thin cake made of pulse, salt, etc. (Tu.); **appad.amu, appal.amu** a sort of thin cake (Te.)(DEDR 3928).

7099.**Parting of the hair**: **pa_rp-** to comb (Kui); **pa_p**- id. (Nk.); **pa.p- (pa.pt-)** to comb (Kol.); **pa_pat.e** parting of the hair on a female's forehead (Tu.); **pa_pat.a** id. (Te.); **pa_ya_** parting of the hair (Go.); **papetti** (Kuwi); **pa_yu** to be disentangled; to separate; **pa_cu** to be disentangled (as hair)(Te.)(DEDR 4089).

7100.**Young**: **pa_rppu** young of quadrupeds; fledgling (Ta.); shoal of young fish, small fry (Ma.); **pa_rval** young of deer and other animals, fledgling (Ta.); **pa_pa** small child (Ka.); child (Te.); **pa_pa_d.u** boy (Te.); **pa_p** young of animals (Pa.); young one (Ga.); **pe_-pa_p** young calf (Ga.)(DEDR 4095).

7101.**Piper nigrum; piper longum; piper betle**: "The species of piper known in India are: (1) piper nigrum, 'black pepper'... **kala maricha** or **mirich** of the people of India, and the **filfil aswad** of the Arabs-- that is, 'black pepper'; Piper nigrum: black pepper, pepper corn; **schwarzer pfeffer** (Ger.); **poivre noir** (Fr.); part used: dried unripe fruit; habitat: Southern India; uses: chiefly as a culinary spice. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 244-252). (2) piper longum, of the circars, our 'long pepper', and the Sanskrit **pipala**, the Persian **pipal**, and Arabic **dar-filfil** [**pippali_** piper longum (Car. Su. 4.6,9,11)]; **pipphali_** long pepper (Pali); **pipali** (NiDoc.); **pippali_, pippari_** (Pkt.); **pipij^{u}** (K.); **pipiri_** (S.); **pipli_** (L.); **pippli** (WPah.); **pipali** (A.); **pipul, pi~pul** (B.); **pip(p)al.i** (Or.); **pi_pal, pipli_** long pepper; **pi_par^{i}** long pepper; **pipri_-mu_l.** root of piper dichotomum (G.); **pi~pl.i_** piper longum, pod of piper betel (M.); **pi~pal.-mu_l.** root of piper dichotomum; **pi~pri_, pi~parn.i_** the tree hibiscus populneoides (M.); **pi~pla_** pertaining to the long pepper plant; **pipra_-mu_l** root of long pepper (H.); **pipla_** a partic. spice (N.); **pipla_** pl. long peppers (Ku.); **pipla_mu_l** long pepper; **pipla~_** pl. red peppers (P.); **pippul** pepper (L.); **pipira_-mu_ru** root of long pepper (S.); **pippala** pepper (Pali); **tipli** long pepper (Si.)(CDIAL 8205). **tippali** long pepper, piper longum (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **tirpali, tippili, ippili** (Tu.)(DEDR 3228). **khura_sa_na_, khura_sa_n.a** coming from Khorasan (a Persian province which produced saffron, asafoetida and various aromatic gums) (Skt.); **khura_sa_n.a** (Pkt.); **khursa_n.i_** long pepper (Ku.); **khursa_ni, khorsa_ni** (N.) (CDIAL 3910). (3) piper betle or 'betel vine' of Southern India, Ceylon, and Pegu, the **vetila** of the Malays, and the **vetili** of Souther India, whence we derive our word 'betel', and the Sanskrit **tambala**, Arabic **tambal**, and Hindustani **pan**, which, with the Malayan **vetila**, means 'leaf', that is, the leaf par excellence... The leaf of piper chaba of the Moluccas, is also used in India along with 'betel leaf'. {Piper nigrum (Acoptic **mimep**; Modern Egyptian Arabic **felfel**. 'Prosper Alpino mentions pepper as an ingredient in recipes among others for sauces for grilled fish and it is mentioned by Dioscorides. The Copts used black as well as white pepper... The existence of pepper in ancient Egypt has recently been demonstrated by scientists examining the mummy of Ramesses II. It appears that one of the ingredients used in the mummification of his body was black pepper. Pepper-corns were found lodged in his nostrils and abdomen. (1320-1200 BC.)' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., p.136)}. cf. **mil.aku** black pepper, piper nigrum (Ta.); **mun.ci** pepper, chilli (Tu.) (DEDR 4867). **gol maric** piper nigrum (Santali.lex.) **marica** piper nigrum (Car. Su. 4.6,15,27).

7102.**Long pepper**: **pippali_** peppercorn, piper longum (R.); **pippala** pepper (Pali); **pipira_-mu_ru** root of long pepper (S.); **pippul** pepper (L.); **pippla_-mu_l** long pepper (P.); **pipla~_** pl. red peppers (P.); **pipla_** pl. long peppers (Ku.); **pipla_** a partic. spice (N.); **pi_pla_** pertaining to the long pepper plant (H.); **pipra_-mu_l** root of long pepper (H.); **pipphali_** long pepper (Pali); **pipali** id. (NiDoc.); **pippali_, pippari_** (Pkt.) **pipij^{u}** (K.); **pipiri_** (S.); **pipli_** (L.); **pippli** (WPah.); **pipali** (A.); **pipul, pi~pul** (B.); **pip(p)al.i** (Or.); **pi_pal, pipli_** long pepper (H.); **pi_par^{i}** long pepper (G.); **pipri_-mu_l.** root of piper dichotomum (G.); **pipl.i_** p. longum, pod of piper betel (P.); **pi_pal.-mu_l.** root of p. dichotomum (M.); **pi~pri_, pi~parn.i_** the tree hibiscus

populneoides (M.); **tipli** long pepper (Si.)(CDIAL 8205). **tippali** long pepper, piper longum (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **tirpali, tippili, ippili** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 3228).

7103.**Sweet basil**: **barba_** a species of ocimum (Skt.); **barbari_** (Bhpr.); **barbara, varvara** clerodendrum siphonantus, cleone pentaphylla, unguis odoratus; **barbari_ka** (Skt.); **ba_bai, ba_bui** sweet basil (B.); **ba_bui** a kind of rush or long grass (Or.); **baib** a kind of grass (Aw.); **babai_** the basil ocimum pilosum and its seed (H.); **babᵘrᵘ** sweet basil (K.); **babri_** ocimum basilicum (L.); **ba_bari** a flower like basil; **ba_bari-phule** ocimum racemosum (L.); **ba_bari** sweet basil (A.); **ba_bar**a kind of grass (H.)(CDIAL 9159). Ocimum basilicum: **munjariki** (Skt.); **babuitulsi** (H.B.); **sabza** (M.); **tirunutpatchi** (Ta.); **bhutulasi** (Te.); **tirunitru** (M.); **babri** (P.); flowers: carminative, stimulant, demulcent; seeds: mucilaginous, given in infusion in gonorrhea, dysentery and diarrhoea; root: used in bowel complaints of children; leaves: useful in treatment of croup; essential oil; fresh flowering herbs yield essential oil containing alcohols (as linalool) 65.3%; indigenous to the lower hills of the Punjab; cultivated throughout the greater part of India (GIMP, pp. 178-179). **kapur mali baha** a favourite flower with Santals, ocimum basilicum or thyrsiflora (Santali.lex.) **bharbhari** ocimum basil(Santali.lex.) **ka_lama_laka** ocimum basilicum (Car. Ni. 2.2, Vi. 17.7, Ka. 1.25). Sweet basil produces an essential oil (c. 0.15%) used in cordials (e.g. chartreuse), cosmetics, perfumes, soaps, and spices. The oil is sometimes used to adulterate patchouli. (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, p.332). **va_luka, e_lava_luka, hariva_luka** a kind of drug and perfume (Ka.lex.) {Ocimum basilicum (Modern Egyptian Arabic **ryha_n**) 'As the name of basil has not been identified in Egyptian texts its use remains obscure, but recent finds show that the herb was known in pharaonic times. It is indigenous to India and is now grown in all the Mediterranean countries. It is an annual herb with a pungent aromatic flavour. It is widely used in cooking and is the predominant ingredient in pesto sauce... Basil oil rubbed on the temples eases headache. It has the reputation of being aphrodisiac and was formerly used to aid childbirth. Sprinkled on the floor it leaves an aromatic scent in a room, and a pot on the window sill keeps flies away. The dried and powdered leaf has been taken as snuff... The classical writers mention basil, the "royal" herb, as being used to flavour food and as decoration in floral garlands. Propero Alpini lists it as one of several ingredients in a remedy to avoid contracting the plague.' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Publications Ltd., p.128). Ocimum basilicum: sweet basil, common basil; **basilienmunze** (Ger.); **basilic** (Fr.); parts used: the dried leaves and flowering tops; habitat: tropical Asia; uses: in the flavouring of meats, poultry, soups, stews, tomato dishes etc. (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 748-749).

7104.**Menses**: **phulu** the menses (S.); **phull** menstrual flow (P.); **phul** id. (N.B.); **phula** menses, placenta (Or.); **phu_l** menstrual flow (G.)(CDIAL 9092). **pu_** menstruation (Ta.Ma.); **pu_vu** id. (Ma.); **pu_ppu** id. (Ta.Ma.); **pu_kka** to menstruate (Ma.); **pu_ (-pp-, -tt-)** to menstruate, produce, give birth to (Ta.)(DEDR 4345). **puhha** menses (Pali); **pupphaka** flood (esp. menstrual)(Pali)(CDIAL 8303).

7105.**Bark**: **bobbad.e** rind, bark (Ka.); **bobbara** rind or bark of roots etc. (Te.)(DEDR 4524).

7106.**Image: numeral three**: **pe, pea** the numeral three; **pe horin nelketkoa** I saw three people; **pea poesa emanme** give me three pice (Sanali.lex.)

7107.**Three**: **peakako** they are three, there are three of them; **pe pon hor.ko hecena** three or four people came; **pea got.ecin hataokeda** I took three; **pe gel** thirty; **pe isi** sixty; **pene** three collectively; **pene bor.ko calacena** the three have left, all three have left; **pene en:ga honko hecena** the mother and her two children have come; **pepe** in threes, by threes; **pepe got.eckate hapat. n heyena** in the division each got three (Santali.lex.)

7108.**Tablet loom (?); heddle rod**: **ve_ma mutala ta_mini takar-r-a** : **Ja_n-a_**. **15**)(Ta.lex.) = isolating the strings of the loom; **ve_mam** < **ve_ma** loom (Ta.lex.) **be~, be~w** wooden implement passed between the thread of the web to drive tight each thread of the woof (weft)(Bi.); **beo~, be~wa_** flat piece of wood pierced with holes and used in plaiting grass mats (A.); **ve_man** loom (VS.); **ve_ma** loom, shuttle (Pali); part of weaver's apparatus (Pkt.); **ve_maka** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12113). **vema** = **vemaka** [from **vayati** (Vedic); va_yati, cf. **veman** (Skt.); **vimen** (Latin); **va_t.ika_** band; **wi_da** willow (Old High German); **vieo** to bind or plait (Latin)] loom or shuttle (Pali.lex.) **ve_mam** (Ta.)**< ve_ma (Skt.)** loom, **neyva_r tar-i**; (**ve_ma mutala ta_mini takar-r-a** : **Ja_na_**. 15); **ve_ma_ < ve_ma_** nom. sing. of **ve_man** loom (**a_t.aikkuu na_t.a_ ve_ma_mutaliyana** : **Tarukkacam.. 42**)(Ta.lex.)

7109.**Scorn; slander**: **vampu** instability, uselessness, worthlessness, idle talk, gossip, scandal, evil word, falsity, base conduct, indecent language, deceit, quarrel; **vampan-** worthless person, gossip-monger, mischievous, wanton person, illegetimate son; fem. **vampi** (Ta.); **bamb** flattery, false praise, prattling; **bammmana** slander, backbiting; **bamana** backbiting; **bamanipuni** to backbite (Tu.); **vammu** destruction, ruin; useless, vain; **vammu-vo_vu** to become useless, wasted, be lost (Te.); **vambheti** to despise, revile, scorn (Pali)(DEDR 5252). **vambhana_, vamhana_** contempt; **vambhani_ya** (grd. of **vambheti**) to be despised, wretched, miserable; **vambhayita** pp. of **vambheti** being despised or reviled (= nindita, garahita, upava_dita); **vambhin** despising, treating with contempt, disparaging (**para vambhin** opp. to **att'ukkan.saka**); **vambheti, vamheti** (caus. of **vambh**, a root of uncertain origin); Dhp. defines **vambh** as 'garaha_yan'; to treat with contempt, despise, revile, scold (Pali.lex.) **man** think (Skt.); **apama_na** disrespect, disgrace (R.); **avama_na** (Mn.); **o_ma_na** (Pali); **o_ma_n.a** (Pkt.); **apama_na** arrogance (Pali); **avama_n.a** disgrace, abuse (Pkt.); **ma_n, wo_ma_n** disrespect, contempt (K.); **vaman** shame, disgrace (Si.)(CDIAL 433). X **avama_** lowest, inferior (RV.); **o_ma** (Pali.Pkt.); **u_m., wu_m** lower (Wg.); **wo~_** adv. and prep. down (Ash.)(CDIAL 799). **avaja_** to have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion (Skt.lex.) **bepa_rvo** to despise; contempt; **apama_n** slander; **bedap kar, ma_na_r ulai** make defamation (Kon.lex.) cf. **ma_n.pu** honour, dignity (Ta.)(DEDR 4803).

7110.**Turner**: **bha_i~_** a turner (H.); **bhra_min** turning (Bhartr..)(CDIAL 9679). **bhra_mayati** causes to revolve (Up.); causes to wander (MBh.); **bha_me_i** makes turn, makes wander (Pkt.); **bramoiki** to circulate, wave (Sh.); **bramun** (K.); **bha~_van.u** to return, send back (L.); **bha~_wna_** to turn on a lathe (H.); **bha~_uta_** whirlpool (B.); **bha~_wat, bhau~ti** handle of crank driving wheel of spinning-wheel (Bi.)(CDIAL 9677). **bhra_man.a** turning round (Ma_rkP.); **bha_man.a** making turn round (Pkt.); **bha_man.aum.** id. (OG.); **bha_mn.a~_** pl. ceremony to remove evil by whirling arm above head of sufferer (G.) (CDIAL 9676). **bhra_mari_** giddiness; **bhra_mara** giddiness; whirling round (Skt.); **bhra_marin** affected by giddiness (Mn.); **bha_mari_** circumambulation (in worship)(Pkt.); **ba~_b^{a}r, ba~_bur^{u}** fluster (K.); **bha_wa~ri_** flywheel rotating spindle on which silk is wound (A.); **bha~_ur** distorted (B.); **bha_ur, bhauri_** whirlpool (Mth.); **bha_m.vari** circumambulation (OAw.); **bha~_war, bha~_wari_** going round

(H.)(CDIAL 9678). **bhramya_t** moves to and fro (Pa_rGr..); **bhammai** turns round, wanders (Pkt.); **bhaman.u** to wander aimlessly (S.)(CDIAL 9652). **bhrama** giddiness (Sus'r.); mistake (Skt.); **bhama** wandering, error (Pkt.); **bhau~** giddiness (L.P.); **bhuwa_** deceit (A.); **bhua~_** wrong way taken by mistake (Or.); **bhawa~_** turning, circling round (H.); **bha~va~d.** giddiness (M.); **bama** (Si.); **bhram** moves to and fro (Skt.)(CDIAL 9646). **bhraman.a** revolution (MBh.); wandering (Skt.); **bhaman.a** turning round in a circle (Pkt.); **bhaun.u, bhaun.i_** roller between two posts fixed on edge of well for rope to run over; **bhau~n.an.u** to wander in search of (S.); **bhauni_** wheel over which well-rope passes, any similar wheel or pulley (P.); **baman.aya** turning, whirling (Si.)(CDIAL 9647). **bhramati** moves to and fro (S'Br.); revolves, wanders (MBh.); errs, doubts (Skt.); **bhamati** spins (of wheel), whirls about, roams (Pali); **bhamai** wanders, revolves (Pkt.); **bramun** to wander (K.); **bha~van.u, bhau~n.u** to go round in a circle, wander (S.); **bhe~van.** pres. part. **bho~_nda** to turn; **bhao~van.** to be giddy, wander about; **bhavun.** to stroll; **bhe_n.** (L.); **bhau~n.a_** to turn, be giddy; **bhau~na_** to wander (P.); **bham.vai** wanders, reels (OAw.); **bha~wna_, bhauna_** to revolve, turn (H.); **bhamai** (OG.); **bhamvu~** to wander (G.); **bho~vta_** moves (Konkan.i); **bamanava_** to move in a circle (Si.); **bhamad.ai** wanders (Pkt.); **bho~vad.n.e~** to turn (M.); **bhama_d.ia** caused to turn (Pkt.); **bhama_r.vu~** to turn round (G.); **bhama_ve_i** to turn (Pkt.); **bha~va_van.** to turn, send back (L.); **bhua_un.a_** (P.); **bhaya_unu** to lead astray (of evil spirits)(N.); **bha~wa_na_** to turn (H.); **bhava_vvu~** to mislead (G.)(CDIAL 9648). **bhramant-** pres. part. revolving (MBh.); **bhawa~ta_** a kind of toy, whirligig (Bhoj.); **bhau~tuwa_** ox that turns oilpress, a sort of water-skating beetle (H.)(CDIAL 9649). **bhr.n.a_ti** is crooked (Dha_tup.); **bhun.an.u** to wander about (S.)(CDIAL 9587). **Image: turning**: **bavari** (Tadbhava of **bhramari**) the act of turning about, swinging or brandishing; a beam in a mill by which its kan.e is turned; revolving, moving in a circle or to and fro,m as in a single combat; **bavarigol.** to cause to move about; **bavarivari** to run in a circular manner (Ka.lex.) **ba_ri, ba_re, va_ra** a time, turn (Ka.); **pa_ri** (Te.); **ba_ra, ba_ri_** (H.); **ba_ri** a season, a year (Ka.); **ba_ri ba_rige** repeatedly, frequently, again and again (Ka.lex.)

7111.**Anthill**: **vapa_** mound (of ants)(TS.)[cf. **vespis** wasp (Lat.); **s'ipi_k** wasp (Ash.)(CDIAL 11451); **vamra** ant (RV.); **brami_, blami_** (Ash.); **wramik** (Kt.)(CDIAL 11296); **vamriya** anthill (Skt.); **varmi_, barmi_** anthill, termite nest (P.); **ba~_bi_, ba~_bai, ba~_bhi_, ba~_bhai** anthill (H.); **vamha** anthill (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11297).]; **vaya_** hole (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11288). **valmi_** ant, in: **valmi_-ku_t.a** anthill (Skt.); **valmi_ka** anthill (VS.); **vammi_ka** (Pali); **vammi_a** (Pkt.); **ba_mi_** (H.); **vami-ya, vami_** termite nest (Si.)(CDIAL 11423). **bami_t.ha_** anthill (H.)(CDIAL 11424).

7112.**Throb**: **vimmu (vimmi-)** to heave a sob, be in distress; **vimmam** sobbing, distress; **vimmal** id., despondency (Ta.); **vimmuka** to sob, throb, palpitate; **vimmit.t.am, vimmis.t.am** difficulty of breathing, hiccup (Ma.)(DEDR 5402). < **vipphandana, phandana** throb; **viphandati,** pp. **vipphandita** to throb; **phandama_na** throbbing (Pali.lex.) **spand** make a sudden movement, throb; **spanda** tremor, throbbing (BhP.); **pham.da** a small movement (Pkt.); **pha~_d** leap, jump (N.H.)(CDIAL 13805). **spandate_** trembles, throbs, kicks (of an animal)(S.ad.vBr.); **spandayate_** causes to quiver (MBh.); **spandana** making a suddden movement, kicking (AV.); **phandati** throbs, twitches (Pali); **pham.dai, phum.dai** (Pkt.); **phandhn.a_** to jump (P.); **pha~_dn.o, pha_nn.o** (Ku.); **pha~_dnu** (N.); **phandiba** to throb, twitch (of eye, muscles etc.)(A.); **pha~_da_** to leap (B.); **pha~_dab** (Aw.); **pha~_dna_** (H.); **pha~_dn.e~** (M.); **is'punik** to dance, buck (of a horse), caracole (Kho.); **pha_nn.o** to shake, stir, churn (Ku.); **pha~_dn.e~** to scatter (M.); **us'puneik** to make jump (Kho.)(CDIAL 13806). **ad.g- (ad.akt-)** (pulse, **na.d.i**) throbs (Kol.); **at.i (-pp-, -tt-)** to flap, twitch, move spasmodically, blow (as the wind); **at.uppu** fear (Ta.); **ad.alu** to

be shaken, tremble, be afraid; n. tremor, whirling confusion of mind, fear (Ka.); **ad.alu** to be afraid, tremble, shake; n. fear, alarm; **ad.alincu** to terrify, frighten; **ad.ici-pad.u** to be in a hury (Te.); **ad.ici-pa_t.u** impatience, hurry, haste (Te.)(DEDR 74).

7113.**Revenue collector**: **ma_mala = ma_male** revenue; **ma_male** the office of a ma_maleda_ra an officer who collects the revenues of a talook (Ka.); **ma_mala_** (M.H.); **ma_malda_ra** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

7114.**Bank of a river**: **pa_mpu** bank of a river or tank; **pa_mpuri** moat; a girdle-like structure edged round a fort wall; a flight of steps leading from a fort wall into the moat surrounding it (Ta.); **pa_mpuvari, pa_mpuri** steps or ledges inside a well; the projecting lower part of a wall; a low mud border round a house (Ma.)(DEDR 4086). **pa_vat.** sloping path into a pond or tank (G.)(CDIAL 8068). **payam** tank (Ta.); **payampu** hollow, pit, pit to ensnare elephants, kheda, tank, pond (Ta.); **bayambu** a hole, hollow; adj. hollow (Tu.)(DEDR 3938).

7115.**Snake: pa_mpu** snake (Ta.Ma.); **po.b** id. (To.); **pa_vu** id. (Ka.); **pa.mbi** id. (Kod..); **ha_vu** id. (Tu.); **pa_mbolu** a kind of flat, long fish (Tu.); **pa_mu** snake (Te.); **pa.m** id. (Kol.); **pa_m** (Nk.); **ba_m** id. (Pa.Ga.); **pa_va** snake (Pkt.)(DEDR 4085). **e_t ba_m** cobra (Pa.); **e_t. ba_mb** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 891).

7116.**To rub, smear**: **pra_mu, pa_mu** to rub, smear, scrub, scour (Te.); **pre_mba** to smear (Mand..)(DEDR 4608).

7117.**Barbarian; noise**: **barbara** stammering (Pa_n..gan.a.); non-Aryan (MBh.); blockhead (Skt.); **ba_bara_** mad, unsettled (Or.); **babra_-kheri_** noisy altercation; **babru_ta_** awkward clumsy young man (H.); **bam.bura_** barbarian (Si.); **babbhara** confused rumbling noise (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9157). **bharbhara_ bhavati** becomes confounded (MaitrS.); **bha_brinu** to be confused (N.); **bha_bhari_** coquetry (OB.); **bha_br.a_na** to get confused (B.); **bhabharai** is agitated; **bhabhar** agitation (OAw.); **bham.bhala** mad, foolish (Pkt.); **bhambhuljan.u** to become confused, be filled with pride (S.); **bhambalbhu_se** confused, not knowing what to do (P.); **bha~_bhl.u~** saltish (of water)(G.); **bha~_bhal.** forgetful, astonished (M.)(CDIAL 9404). **pampu, pammu** to sound; **pammal** sound; **pampai** a kind of drum or tabor (Ta.); **pamba** a kind of drum (Te.)(DEDR 3932). **bobbe** outcry, shout, yell, loud sound, battle-cry; **bobbir-i** to bawl, etc. (Ka.); **bobbe** crying, weeping (Tu.); **bobba, bobbarinta** loud cry, shout, scream, roar, bellow; **bobbarincu** to shout, etc. (Te.); **bobalip-** to shout, make a noise, (hen) to cackle (Nk.)(DEDR 4526).

7118.**Desire**: **pammal, hambala, hambalu** ardent desire; lookout; having the mind intently fixed on; solicitous or grievous thought (Ka.); **pambalisu, hambalisu** to desire; to look out for; to crave for (Ka.lex.)

7119.**Ignorant**: **pa_maram < pa_mara** ignorance, stupidity (**Pirapo_ta. 6,20**); dullard (**Ira_mana_. Ayo_t. 5**); **pa_maran-** ignorant, stupid person (**Kaival. Tattu. 96**); vile, low, base person (Ta.lex.) **pa_mara** fool, farmer (Pkt.); **pa_m.vara** wretch (OAw.); **pa~_war** wicked, debased (H.); **pa_mara** wicked, base (Skt.)(CDIAL 8096).

7120.**Skin disease**: **pa_mara** affected with skin disease (Skt.)(CDIAL 8096). **pa_man** skin-disease, scab (AV.); **pa_ma_** (Sus'r.); itch, scab (Pkt.); **pa~_** itch (in humans or animals)(L.); obl. **pa~_u~** (L.); **pa~_u~, pau~** (P.)(CDIAL 8095). **pa_mam** itch, eczema; sore (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 203**)(Ta.lex.)

7121.**Rice**: **pramodaka** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.9).

7122.**Image: hare**: **vayam** hare (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

7123.**Strength; age**: **vaya** strength, power (**Tol. Col. 366**); increase (**Paripa_. 11,40**); **vayatu** age (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 139**); **vayavan-** strong man, valiant man (**Patir-r-up. 15,21**); commander (**Cir-upa_n.. 249**); **vayam** power, might (**Na_mati_pa. 793**); **vayavu** strength (**Patir-r-up. 36,2**)(Ta.); **valapu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **vayas** enjoyment, energy, prime of life, age (RV.); **vayo_** nom. acc. sg. age (Pali); **vayo-maha_la-ka_nam.** gen. pl. aged (As'.); **vao_, vaya** age (Pkt.); **vaya, viya** age, lifetime (Si.)(CDIAL 11305). **vayasya** of the same age; comrade (MBh.); **vayasyaka** woman's confidante (Skt.); **vayasya_** (Skt.); **vayassa** friend (Pali); **vayassa, vayam.sa** coeval, friend; **vayam.si_** (Pkt.); **vyos^{u}** man's friend; **ve_s** woman's female friend (K.)(CDIAL 11306). **pu_rvavayasya** first age; **madhyamavayasa** middle age (S'Br.); **a_daha** middle age; **a_dahiya_** middle-aged (A.)(CDIAL 672). **vayasthe** a female contemporary, a female friend or companion; **vayastha** a contemporary, an associate, a friend; **vaya, vayas, vayasu, vayassu** the time of health and strength, youth, the prime of life; **vayasya** advanced in age; relating to age; being of the same age, contemporary; **vayasye** a female companion or friend (Ka.lex.)

7124.**We**: **vayam** we (RV.); **vayam.** (Pali.Pkt.); **mayam.** (Pali); **vayam., veyam., veya** (NiDoc.); **be_** (Mai.Sv.Sh.); **be** (Chil.Gau.Phal.Sh.); **beh** (Phal.)(CDIAL 11302). **a_mi** pron. we; **a_mtso** our; **a_mints** ourselves (Kon.lex.) **abo, abon, ale, alan., alin** we; **tabon, tala, tale, talin, aleak** our; **apr.e~** ourselves; **ga~ye ghore** within ourselves; **ne** like ourselves (Santali.lex.) **ya_m** (obl. **em-**), **a_n:kal.** (obl. **en:kal.-**) we (excl.)(Ta.); **na_n.n.al.** (obl. **an.n.al.-, en.n.al.-**) id. (Ma.); **a.m** we (obl. **em-** excl.; **am-** incl.)(Ko.); **em** (obl. **em-**) we (excl.); **om** (obl. **om-**) we (incl.)(To.); **a_m** (obl. **em-**) we (excl.)(Ka.); **en:ga** (obl. **en:ga-**), **nan:ga** (obl. **nan:ga-**) we (Kod..); **en:kul.u** (obl. **en:kul.e-**) we (excl.)(Tu.); **e_mu, ne_mu, me_mu** (obl. **man-/ma_-**) id. (Te.); **a.m** (obl. **am-**) id. (Kol.); **a_m, a_m(e)** (obl. **am-**) id. (Nk.); **a_m** (obl. **am-**) id. (Pa.); **a_m** (obl. **am-**); **a_m** (obl. **amm-**) id. (Ga.); **ammat., mamma_t., amma_t., ammot., mamma_r., mama_t., ma_t., ma_mat., mamot., mamo, mara_t., mamma, mammot.** (obl. **ma_-** passim) we (excl.); **mamma** we (Go.); **ma_t.(u)** (obl. **ma_-**) we (incl.); **ma_p(u)** (obl. **ma_-**) we (excl.)(Kond.a); **a_p, a_pen.** (excl.); **a_s, a_sen., a_hen.** (incl.) (gen. **ma_,** acc.-dat. **magen**) we; **ma_po** in our region; **ma_be** by us, with us (Pe.); **a_m** (obl. **ma_-**) we (Mand..); **a_mu, ma_mu** we (excl.), **a_ju** we (incl.)(obl. for all: **ma_-**)(Kui); **ma_mbu_, ma_mbu** we (excl.); **ma_rro_, ma_ro** we (incl.)(obl. for both: **ma_-**); **ma_po** on our side (Kuwi); **e_m** (obl. **em-**) we (excl.)(Kur.); **em** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 5154). **na_m** (obl. **nam(m)-**) we; **na_n:kal.** we (exclusive)(Ta.); **na_m** (obl. **nam(m)-**) we, I and you (Ma.); **na_vu** (obl. **nam-**) we (inclusive)(in Old Ka.); we (in mod. Ka.); **naka** we (inclusive)(Tu.); **manamu** (obl. **mana-**) id. (Te.); **ne.nd.** id. (Kol.); **ne_nd., ne_m** id. (Nk.); **namot.** we (Go.); **na_m** (obl. **nam-, nan:g-**) we (inclusive)(Kur.); **nam** (obl. **nam-**) id. (Malt.); **nan** we (Br.)(DEDR 3647). cf. **bar, barea** two; **bar gel** twenty; **bar isi** forty (Santali.lex.) cf. **vira, ir** two (Ka.lex.) **I, mine; we**: **ya_n-, na_n-** (obl. **en--**) I; **ya_n-mai** egoism; **en-avan-** one who is mine; **en-ava** mine (neut. pl.)(Ta.); **a_n** (obl. **en-**) I (Ma.); **a.n** (obl. **en-**; **e-** with some relationship terms)(Ko.); **o.n** (obl. **en-**)(To.); **a_n** (obl. **en-**), **na_n** (obl. **nan-**)(Ka.); **na.ni. nba.**

(obl. **en-, nan-, na.-**)(Kod..); **ya_nu, ye_nu** (obl. **ena-, en-**)(Tu.); **e_nu, ne_nu** (obl. **nan-, na_-**)(Te.); **a.n** (obl. **an-**)(Kol.); **a_n** (obl. **an-**)(Nk.Pa.Ga.); **ana_**, emph. **anna_, nanna_, nana_** (obl. **na_-**), **nana** (Go.); **na_n(u)** (obl. **na_-**, acc. dat. **nan.i**)(Kond.a); **a_n/a_nen.** (gen. **na_**, acc. dat. **nan:gen.**)(Pe.); **a_n** (gen. **na_**, acc. dat. **nan.**)(Mand..); **a_nu, na_nu** (obl. for both:**na-**)(Kuwi); **e_n** (obl. **en:g-**)(Kur.); **en** (obl. **en-g-**)(Malt.); **i_** (obl. **kan-**)(Br.)(DEDR 5160). **mozo** mine; **a_u, ha_u** * (Kon.lex.) **inren, inak, tin** mine; **in, apr.e~** (Santali.lex.) **ma_maka** mine (RV.); **ma_maga, ma_maya** mine (Pkt.); **ma_m, me_m** (Bshk.)(CDIAL 10056). **ma-** base of singular oblique cass of 1st person pronoun: acc. **ma_m**, inst. **maya_**, dat. **mahyam**, gen. **mama**, encl. **me_** (Skt.); **mam., maya_, mayham., mama** (Pali); acc. **mam.**, inst. **maya_**, gen. **maa**, **mama** (As'.); dat. **mama, mahi** (NiDoc.); acc. **mam., mamam.**, inst. **mae_**, gen. **mama, majjham.** (Pkt.); inst. **mai** (Ap.); **me** I, **a_ma** (Gypsy); **ma** (Chil.Gau.Sv.Phal.Sh.); inst. **me_, mi_** (Phal.); **ma~_, mu~_** (S.); **mai_, me_** (L.); **mai~** (P.); **me~_, ha_u~, au~** (WPah.); **mai~, mi~**; inst. **mai~n** (Garh.); **maimi~**; inst. **mai~le** (Ku.); **ma**, emph. **mai~**; inst. **maile** (N.); **mai** (A.); **mui** (B.); **mu, mu~** (Or.); **maim.** (OAw.); **mai~**, inst. **mai~ne** (H.); **me~** (OMarw.); **mi~_, mi_** (M.); gen. **em** (Pr.); **masi** to me (Tir.); acc. and gen. **ma** (Kho.); gen. **mi_** (Tor.Sv.); dat. inst. abl. **me** (K.); **-mi** of, to, by me (S.); **-m** encl. (L.); **mai~** inst.; **au~** nom. (WPah.); **me~** (G.); **mama** (Si.); **mujh** obl. (H.); dat. **majha** (OG.); obl. **maj**; **ma_jha** my (M.); **majjo** (Konkan.i); **mo_na** (Gaw.); **mya_na** (Tir.); **myn^{u}** (K.); **minro, mor.o, mer.i** (Gypsy); **mai~d.a_, maid.a_** (L.); **maha_riya-, me_ra-** (Ap.); **me_ra_** (WP.); **mera_** (P.); **mero** (WPah.Garh.Ku.N.); **mohora, mora** (A.); **mohara** (Or.); **morau** (OAw.); **mera_** (H.); **merau** (OMarw.); **ma_harau** (OG.); **ma_ru~** (G.)(CDIAL 9691). **aham** I (RV.); **ahakam** (Skt.); **aham.** (Pali.As'.); **aam., hakam.** (As'.); **aham., aham.m, apy, aho, ahu, ahum.** before **ne_va** (NiDoc.); **aham., ahayam., ahaam., ahake~, hake~, hage~, hagge~, ham., ahammi (< aham.mi < asmi** (Pkt.); **hau~** (Ap.); **u** (D..); **ai** (Ash.); **u_ze, wu_c** (Kt.); **ana** (Wg.); **ai** also pl. (Dm.)[in place of < **vayam** which clashes with **bi < vah-** you]; **au** (Tir.); **a_** (Pas'.Shum.Gaw.Kal.); **awa** (Kho.); **ya** (Bshk.); **ai, a_** (Tor.); **au~** (K.); **au~_u~_, a~_** (S.); **au~** (WPah.); **hau~, ha~_u** (OB.); **ahaum., haum** (OAw.); **hau~, ho~** (H.); **hu~, hu** (OMarw.); **hau_m.** (OG.); **hu~** (G.); **ha~u, au** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 992). **asma_ka** ours (RV.); **a_sma_ka** (VS.); **amha_ra, amha_raya** (Ap.); **amaro** (Gypsy); **ha_mro** (N.); **a_mara** (Or.); **hama_r** my (Bhoj.); **hamar** (Aw.); **hama_ra_** (H.); **ama_ru~** (G.)(CDIAL 988). **asmad** base of obl. cases pl. of 1st pers. pron. **asma_n, asma_bhih-, asmabhyam, asma_kam, asma_su**, dat. loc. **asme_** (Skt.); **amhe_** nom. acc., gen. **amha_kam.**, inst. **amhe_hi** (Pali); acc. **aphe**, gen. **apha_kam.**, inst. **aphesu** (As'.); gen. **asmakam.**, inst. **asmehi** (NiDoc.); nom. acc. **amhe_**, gen. **amha_n.am.**, inst. **amhe_him.** (Pkt.); **ima** we (Ash.); **ami_** (Wg.); **emo** (Kt.); **ase~** (Pr.); **am, m** obl. (Dm.); **ma_** we (Tir.); **hama_** (Pas'.); **a~be**, gen. **amana** (Shum. < Pas'.); **ma_** acc. pl. (Wot..); **amo~_** we (Gaw.); **a_bi**, obl. **hama_** (Kal.); **ispa** (Kho.); **mo_**, inst. **mahi_**, gen. **amun, mun** (Tor.); gen. **za~_** (Mai.); **aza~_** (Chil.); **asa~_** (Gau.); **asi_** (Phal.); **asei, aso~_** (Sh.); **ame, a_me, emi** (Gypsy); **ame**, gen. **ama** (D..); **as^{i}**, gen. **sn^{u}** (K.); **asi~_**, obl. **asa~_** (S.); **asi_, asa~** (L.); **asi~_, asa~_** (P.); **as, asan, a_m** (WPah.); **ambhe, a_mhe, a_mi, a_ma_** (OB.); **a_mbhe, a_me, ami, a_mbha** (Or.); **ham** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **a_ma, ame** (OG.); **a_mhi_** (M.); **a_mi_** (Konkan.i); **ap < apphe, apa < appa_kham.** (Si.)(CDIAL 986).

7125.**Management**: **vayya_t.a, vayya_t.u, vahiva_t.u** administration or management of; skill in carrying on, despatch; business, traffic; enjoying, using, use; practice, intercourse with; a report (as of a public officer) of his conduct (Ka.); **vahiva_t.a** (M.); **vayyari, vaikhari** way, manner, style (Ka.); **vaikhari** (Te.); **vayina** (Tadbhava of **vahana**) a way, a means, a contrivance (Ka.); **vayan-am** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **vayan.am** manner, method, way (Ta.); **vaina** (Ka.); **vayan-** (**Tiruman. 55**); **vayan-am** id. (**Tiruman. 1836**); **vayan-am** the ve_das (**Tiruvil.ai. Ka_n-ma_r-i.**

27)(Ta.lex.) **praka_ra** sort, manner (Kaus'.); **praka_raih-** in one way or another (R.); **ke_na praka_re_n.a** how? (Skt.); **paka_ra** way, mode (Pali); **paya_ra, payara, payare_n.a** (Pkt.); **pariim.** in that manner (OG.); **je pari** in which way; **peri, peri** adv. like, as (Or.); **kon pari** how? (Mth.); **pari** adv. like, as (Marw.); **pari** custom (S.); way, means, method (N.); **per**[i] means (G.); **par, pari_** way, manner, style, sort (M.)(CDIAL 8435).

7126.**Paddy field**: **avani, vasundhara_** earth (Pali.lex.) **vayam** earth (**Te_va_. 69,9**); **vayal** paddy field (**Na_lat.i, 367**); agricultural tract; open space; plain; **vayam** water; **vayar--kat.ai-tu_ram** a field's length or distance, considered a unit (**G.Tj.D. i,334**); **vayar--karai** tract of wet lands; paddy field; **vayar--ca_rpu** agricultural tract; **vayar--payar-u** field gram (**G.Tp.D. i,134**); green gram; **vayalai** open space; plain (**Tacaiva_. 333, Urai.**); **vayin-** place (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 8**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: crab**: **vayan-an.t.u** field crab (Ta.lex.) **Shifting cultivation**: **ve_gar.** field of shifting cultivation [for final stem, cf. **ka_t.u** forest, jungle, desert; **vayar--ka_t.u** paddyfield (Ta.)(DEDR 1438)](Kol.); **ve_vili** field (Te.); **ve.gad.** (obl. **ve.gat.-**) field (Kol.); **va_yur** highland for cultivation, field (Nk.); **va_vur** id. (Nk.); **Paddy field, agricultural tract**: **vayal**, **vayyakal** paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain; **vayar--karai, vayar--ka_t.u** tract of wet lands, paddy field (Ta.); **vayal, vail** paddy field (Ma.); **bayal(u), bayil(u), baylu, vayal** open space, field, plain (Ka.); **be.li** paddy field (Kod..); **bayilu, bailu** fertile kind of rice field in low land which can be easily irrigated (Tu.); **bayalu** open space or field, plain, meadow (Te.); **va_ya** paddy field (Pa.); field (Go.); **va_vur.** (pl. **va_vuk**), **va_vur** field (Go.); **vaur** field for cultivation (Go.); **bayalu** field (Kuwi)(DEDR 5258). **vayakkuka** to clear jungle, bring into use (Ma.); **vayakku (vayakki-)** to improve (as land); to tame, break in (Ta.)(DEDR 5254). **vayar.-ka_t.u** paddyfield (Ta.); [**kat.am** forest; hard, difficult path in a barren tract (Ta.); **ka_t.u** wildernes, jungle, waste ground for burning corpses (Ma.); **ka.d.u** forest patch cleared for cultivation (Ir.); **ka.r.** jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field (Ko.); **ko.r.** (obl. **ka.t.**) cultivated field (To.); **ko.d.** uninhabited place (To.)]; **ve.gad.** (obl. **ve.gat.**) field; **ve_gar.** burnt field for shifting cultivation (Kol.)(DEDR 1438). [**4 an.aippu = one ka_t.u** (a measure = more than 2 acres.); **ka_t.u** border, limit; burning ghat, burial ground; place, tract of land (**vayar-ka_t.u, pat.t.i-k-ka_t.u**); dry land (**puncey-nilam**); small village (Ta.lex.); cf. **ka_s.t.ha_** (Skt.) **an.aippu** embracing; area that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in a day, from half to one acre (G.Sm.D.I, i.288)(Ta.lex.); **an.aippu-t-tu_ram** distance furrow is driven before the plough is turned, about 50 yards (G.Sm.D.I, i.287)(Ta.lex.)] The initial stem **ve_/ve.** in To. and Kol. forms has been explained in DEDR 5258 and 5517: **be.li** paddy field (Kod..); **va_yur, va_vur** highland for cultivation (Nk.); [cf. **karda, kardama, kardat.a** mud (Pkt.)(CDIAL 2867-70); **gado** muddy, slushy (Kui); **gadda_** sediment, alluvium (Kur.); **gan.d.amu** a paddy field (Te.); **gan.d.u-mad.i** wet or paddy land (Te.); **gal.de, kan.d.o, gan.n.a** field (Tu.); **gedda** (Kor.); **gedde** id. (Ka.); **garde, gadde, gar..de** (inscr.) field, esp. paddy field (Ka.); **gan.n.a** a division of paddy-land, a paddy field (Ka.); **gad** paddyfield (Ko.); **kar..ani** mire, ricefield (Ma.); field, paddyfield, mud (Ta.)(DEDR 1355)]. **To cultivate**: **besan:gey** to make, to cultivate (Ka.lex.)

7127.**Heat, fire**: **ben:ge, ben:ke, ben:ki** heat, fire (Ka.); **be_nke** heat (Tu.); **bisulu** sunshine (Tu.); **bijila, bijili** sunlight (r.); **ve~_gu** to be fried (Te.); **vaigl** to boil, cook (Kol.); **ve_, vey** to be burnt (Ga.); **ve_** to burn (Go.); **vey- (vet-)** (forest) to be fired, burned (Kui); **veha** cooked rice (Kui); **veh** to be burnt(Kuwi); **bassna_** to consume to ashes (Kur.); **To burn**: **ve _** (**ve_v-/ve_kuv-**, **vent-**) to burn, be scorched, be refined (as gold)(Ta.); **ve_kka_t.u** burning (Ta.); **ve_n-al** heat, hot season (Ta.Ma.); **ve_ka** to burn (Ma.); **veyil** heat of sun (Ma.); **vey(y)il** id. (Ta.); **vey- (vedy-)** to be burned up (Ko.); **be_yu, be_, beyyu** to be burnt up (Ka.); **beru** sun

(Malt.)(DEDR 5517). cf. **pa_ka** boiling (Pali.lex.) **pa_ka** cooking (S'r.S.); baking of bricks (Mn.); cooking (Pali); **pa_ya** (Pkt.); in cmpd. **maha-paka** (OSi.) (CDIAL 8022). **poya_n** potter's kiln (B.)(CDIAL 8023).

7128.**Image: hook**: **vayar-u** hook (Ta.lex.)

7129.**Elderly female**: **ba_yi** a term of respectful compellation for one's mother or an elderly female; an affix of respect to the names of females generally (Ka.); **ba_i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

7130.**Present**: **ba_yina, ba_gina** a present; **ba_yinan:gud.u** to give a present (Ka.lex.)

7131.**Image: swelling**: **ba_yu, ba_** to swell (Ka.); **va_cu** (Te.); **va_y** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7132.**Dispute**: **vya_jya** (fr. **vi-aji**) = **ya_jya** a contest, a quarrel, a dispute (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.); a law-suit (Ka.Te.); **vya_jya-ti_risu** to settle a dispute (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7133.**Image: tub**: **paya** a very large earthenware pot or tub; **peala** a cup, drinking vessel (Santali.lex.)

7134.**Image: leaking**: **payar. puyur.** leaking, whistling; **payal, puyul** dripping, leaking; in fear and trembling (Santali.lex.)

7135.**Fundament**: **pa_yu** < **pa_yu** anus, fundament (**Ja_n-a_. 9,17**); **pa_yuru** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ya_, pa_ya** a foundation (Ka.Te.M.); **pa_ya_-s'uddhi** a firm, regular, correct foundation (of a building or business (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **pa_yu, pa_yupastham** the anus (Skt.lex.)

7136.**Image: rain drop; rain**: **peyal** showering (**Kur-al., 559**); rain (**Kur-al., 545**); rain drop (**Tiva_.**); **pey-tal** to rain, fall, as dew or hail (**Kur-al., 55**)(Ta.lex.)

7137.**Fish**: **paiyye** a kind of fish (Tu.); **payyatti** a fish (Ma.)(DEDR 3946).

7138.**Coin**: **paika** money (Ka.); **paika_** (M.); **paika** a small copper coin, a farthing, a half penny; cash, money (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

7139.**Hemp, flax**: **boili_** hemp (Kol.); **boyli** (Go.); **boya, ba_yal** sunn hemp (Go.); **baiya_l** flax (Go.); **boilee** hemp (Go.)(DEDR 4535).

7140.**Certainly**: **pira_yikam** < **pra_yika** mostly (**Pi. Vi. 2,Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paka** certain, settled; **paka paki** to establish an agreement or proposition so that no doubt or subject of dispute can remain; thoroughly, completely (Santali.lex.) **pakka_-kharad.e** the regular account compiled from the diary (Ka.M.); **pakva** ripe (Ka.lex.) **pra_yika** common, usual, general (Ka.Skt.); **pra_yas** for the most part, mostly, generally, usually (Skt.Ka.); **pra_yas'ah-, pra_yas'as** for the most part, mostly, generally, usually, always, commonly; to all appearances, likely (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pra_ye_n.a** mostly, as a general rule (Skt.lex.) **pra_yas** for the most part (MBh.); **pra_ye_n.a** (Mn.); **pa_yam.** for the most part (Pkt.); **pa_u** (Ap.); **po** slightly adversative particle (N.); **pa~_** expletive particle (M.); **pa_ye_na** for the most part (Pali); **pa_e_n.a, pa_e_n.am.** (Pkt.); **pai** particle of emphasis (Ku.); **pa_i_** particle added to pronouns (**tapa_i_** hon. 2 pers. pron., **mapa_i_** I myself)(N.); **pa_i_, pai_** certainly, generally (M.)(CDIAL 8951). cf. **pa_y, pa_di,**

pa_ya, pa_yi, pa_yu, ha_yi going; course, way; manner, propriety, fitness; **tar-uva_ygol.** to get into regular order (Ka.); **tar-uva_y** order, succession (Ka.); **tarava_y, tar-uva_y** (Te.); **taruva_te** afterwards (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **Certainty**: **va_y (-v-, -nt-)** to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, obtain, possess, consent to, agree; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, be appropriately situated or formed; n. truth, excellence; **va_yppu** favourable circumstance, good chance or opportunity, that which is appropriately formed or situated, fitness, suitability, beauty, surpassing excellence; **va_ymai** truth (Ta.); **va_ykka** to agree, fit, be what may be (Ma.)(DEDR 5351).

7141.**Sesamum**: **ma_zon.** pl. sesamum (Pe.); **ma_yun.** id. (Mand..); **mayka** pl. id.; **ma_iki ni_yu** gingelly oil (Kuwi)(DEDR 4835). cf. **maddan.a** massaging (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9891).

7142.**Resident**: **me_ya_n-** resident, dweller (**Tiruva_ca. 8,7**); **me_yavan-** id. (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaike_l.. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

7143.**Image: breast, teat**: **may (**pl. **-ku**) breast, teat (Pe.); **may** (pl. **-ke**) id. (Mand..)(DEDR 4705).

7144.**Upper border of waist cloth**: **me.tal** upper border of waist cloth (To.)(DEDR 5086). cf. **talaippu** end or edge of cloth (Ta.)(DEDR 3103).

7145.**Requital; recompense**: **muy** requital, the act of returning like for like: the return of good for good, an equivalent returned for anything given (done or suffered), recompense; the return of evil for evil, retaliation, punishment; a present given to the bride and bridegroom at their marriage by relations etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made on such an occasion in their own house (Ka.); **muyi** requital in a good or in a bad sense; **muyi ma_d.u** to present an object at a marriage with the prospect of a proper recompense; **muyige muyi ti_risu** to requisite, to repay, in a good or bad sense (Ka.lex.) **muyi** a gift of money at the wedding; **muyya** returning; **muyya pa_d.uni** giving back (Tu.lex.)

7146.**A region**: **vara_kam** the region at the foot of Mt. Malayam (**Civataru. Ko_pa. 48**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **vara_hamu_la** name of a place in Kashmir (Skt.); **warahmul** a town at west end of the valley of Kashmir (K.)(CDIAL 11326).

7147.**Present**: **warasuhi, barasuhi** the clothing given to a bride by the bridegroom's father on the day of the wedding (P.lex.)

7148.**Heir**: **wirsa, wirasat** inheritance; hereditary right; **waras, warasn.i** an heir, a proprietor, a master, a lord, an owner; **waras hona** to inherit (P.lex.) **wira_s.at** heritage, heirship; inheritance, patrimony; **wirs.a-da_r** a joint or co-heir; **wirs.e men. a_na_** to descend, proceed from an ancestor; **wira_s.atan** adv. by the way of inheritance; **-war** (added to nouns, implies) possessing, enjoying, having (U.lex.) **oaris, awasi** an heir (Santali.lex.) **va_rasu** heritage; the proprietorship of it (Ka.); **va_risu** (Te.); **va_rasa_, va_ri_sa** (M.H.); **va_rasu** claim, title (Ka.M.); **va_rasuda_ra, va_rasada_ra** an inheritor or a proprietor of lands etc. (Ka.); **va_rase_da_ra, va_ri_sada_ra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **To bestow liberally**: **vr.s.** to rain down, pour forth; to rain upon (**abhi vr.s** RV. vii.103.3: **us'ato_ abhyavars.i_t**); to bestow liberally (RV. viii.61.7: **ud**

va_vr.sasva maghavan gavis.t.aye_ udindra_s'va-mis.aye_); being regaled (with soma) for wealth let the mighty Indra vouchsafe us an easy passage and freedom from fear : **udva_vr.s.a_n.o_ ra_dhase tuvis.ma_n karanna indrah- suti_rtha_bhayam** (RV. iv.29.3); **vr.s.an.-vasu** having great or copious wealth (RV. i.iii.1)(Vedic.lex.)

7149.**Treasury; wealth**: **vasava_na** affluent (RV. x.22.15); **vasavya** possessing wealth; **vasavyam** wealth (RV. iv.55.8; TBr. iii.5.7); **vasa_vi_** treasury (RV. x.73.4); **vasi_ya_m.s** richer, better (TS. i.7.6.4); cf. **vahist, bihist** paradise (Pers.); **vasu** shining, good, excellent (RV. i.10.4); wholesome, healing (RV. viii.88.1); wealth (RV. i.42.10 : **vasu_ni dasmami_mahe_** we approach the wondrous one for riches, RV. i.15.8: **vasu_ni ya_ni s'r.n.vire_**); **vasavah-** excellent, or gods of wealth (RV. x.125.1; RV. vi.50.15; RV. iii.8.8; RV. ii.3.4; RV. iii.19.2); **vasuka** bright, shining (TS. iii.5.2.5); **vasuta_** wealth, wealthiness, liberality (RV. vi.1.13); **vasuta_ti** wealth (RV. i.122.12); liberality (RV. i.122.5); **vasutti** gift of wealth (RV. viii.61.7); **vasutva** wealth, abundance (RV. x.61.12); **vasuda_** [Av. **vanhu-da_**] giving wealth (RV. viii.99.4); **vasuda_van** (RV. ii.6.4; TS. iv.2.3.4); **vasude_ya** granting of wealth, liberalit (RV. i.54.9); **vasu-dha_** producing or containing wealth; **vasudha_na** treasure of wealth (ChUp.); **vasu-dhiti** giving wealth (RV. viii.90.3; RV. i.128.8); treasury (RV. iii.31.17); **vasu-dhe_ya** giving wealth (S'Br. i.6.4.16); **vasu-ni_tha** bringing wealth (TS. iv.2.3.4; VS. vi.44; KS. viii.14); **vasu-pati** lord of wealth (RV. i.170.5); **vasu-patni_** a mistress of wealth (RV. i.164.27); **vasu-mant** wealth-laden (RV. vii.71.4); **vahumant** (Av.); **vasu-mat** possession of wealth (RV. ix.69.8); **vasu-maya** consistin gof wealth or good things; **vasu-ruc** bright like Vasus (RV. x.110.6); **vasu-vani** conferring wealth, winning wealth (RV. vii.1.23); **vasu-va_hana** carrying wealth (RV. v.75.1); **vasu-vid** procuring wealth (RV. i.18.2; TS. iv.3.13.5); **vasu_-ju_** procuring or raising wealth (RV. viii.99.8); **vasu_ya_** desire for wealth (RV. i.97.l2); **vasu_yu** desiring wealth (RV. v.29.15; RV. vii.32.2); **vaso_r dha_ra** stream of wealth, name of a particular libation, continuous pouring of oblations, pouring libations while reciting the verses (VS. xviii.1.29; TS. v.4.8.1); **vasya-is.t.i** desire for betterment, i.e. welfare (RV. i.25.4); **vasya-as.t.i** conducive to welfare (TS. iv.4.1.3); **vasyas** better, richer (RV. vi.41.4); better luck or fortune (RV. i.31.18); **pra ne_s.i abhi vasyo_ asma_n** lead us towards greater fortune (RV. i.109.1)(Vedic.lex.) **vasu** [Vedic **vasu** good; Old Irish **fi_u** worthy; Gothic **iusiza** better] wealth; only in cpds. **vasudeva** the god of wealth, i.e. Kr.s.n.a (kan.ha); **vasudeva_** followers of Kr.s.n.a; **vasudhara_, vasund-dhara_** the bearer of wealth, i.e. the earth; **vasumant** having wealth, rich (Pali.lex.) **Price, value**: **vasna** price, value (RV. iv.24.9); **vasnika_, vasna** price, prize (TMB. xiv.3.13); **vasnay** to haggle (RV. vi.47.21) (Vedic.lex.) **Thing for sale**: **vasnya** a thing put up for sale (RV. x.34.3)(Vedic.lex.)

7150.**Image: bull**: **vr.s.an** bull; stallion (RV. i.140.6; RV. i.176.2); **vr.s.abha** bull (RV. i.116.18); manly RV. iii.38.7); **vr.s.a-s'ipra** bull-lipped or bull-cheeked (RV. vii.99.4); **vr.s.a-stubh** praising the bull or bull gods (RV. x.66.6); **vr.s.a_y** to act like a bull (RV. ix.71.3; RV. i.55.2); **vr.s.a_rava** bellowing like a bull (RV. x.146.2) (Vedic.lex.) **rasia~u** a breeding bull (Santali.lex.) **vr.s.a, vr.s.abha, r.s.abha, basa, basava, rusaba** a bull; the zodiacal sign taurus (Ka.lex.) cf. **vasabha** bull (Pali); **vasaha, visaha, vusaha** (Pkt.); **basa_ha_** bull not used for ploughing (N.); **basaha_** bull bought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **basah** bull (Mth.); **basaha_** (Bhoj.); **basaha** (OAw.); **basah** (H.); **vasu_** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty; **vas'e~, os'e~** bullock's hump (M.); **vahap** ox, steer (Si.)(CDIAL 12085). **usabha** (Av. **ars'an** male) a bull, often fig. as symbol of manliness and strength; **usabha-yuddha** bull-fight; **purisusabha** bull of a man, a very strong man; **usabhakkkhandha** broad-shouldered; **a_sabha, isabha, esabha, vasabha** bull; **nisabha** [Skt. **nr. + r.s.abha**] bull among men, i.e. prince, leader (Pali.lex.)

7151.**Manly**: **vr.s.a-karman** doing manly deeds (RV. i.63.4); **vr.s.a-kratu** high-minded, manly-minded (RV. v.36.5); **vr.s.a-kha_di** having large bracelet or ring (RV. i.64.10)[**kha_di-hasta** having hands adorned with bracelets (RV. v.58.2); **kha_din** adorned with bracelets or rings (RV. ii.34.2); **kha_di** inlaid bracelet or ring (RV. i.168.3; RV. v.53.4)]; **vr.s.a-gan.a** forming a strog host (RV. ix.97.8); **vr.s.a-cyuta** excited by the strong soma (RV. ix.69.7); **vr.s.a-ju_ti** having manly impulse or speed (RV. v.35.3); **vr.s.an.** testicles; **vr.s.an.as'va** having stallions as steeds (RV. viii.20.10); **vr.s.an.yanti_** desiring a male, i.e. in heat (RV. ix.19.5); **vr.s.atva** manly vigour (RV. i.54.2); **vr.s.a-dhu_ta** pressed by men (RV. iii.36.2); **vr.s.an** strong, vigorous (RV. i.64.12); **vr.s.a-man.as** manly-spirited (RV. i.63.4); **vr.s.a-manyu** vigorous-minded (RV. i.131.2); **vr.s.ayu** in heat, ruttish (RV. ix.77.5); **vr.s.a-sava** pressed out by men (RV. x.42.8); **vr.s.a-se_na** having an army of strong men (TS. i.8.11.1); **vr.s.a_yudh** combating strong men (RV. i.33.6); **vr.s.n.i** virile, strong (RV. vii.6.6); **vr.s.n.ya_-vant** having virility (RV. vi.22.1)(Vedic.lex.) **hor., herel** a man; **birban.t.a** a man of valour (Santali.lex.) **vi_rpon** heroism; **vi_ra_tso** manly, heroic (Kon.lex.) **vassati** [Av. **vars'na** virile, Lat. **verres** boar; Skt. **ars.ati, r.s.abha** bull; Lat. **ros** dew = Skt. **rasa** essence] **vassa_pei** to cause to rain (Pali.lex.)

7152.**Grease**: **vasa_** (Vedic) fat, tallow, grease (Pali.lex.) **vasa_** white marrow of flesh (VS); **vaha_, vas** (S.)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **waha** fat, grease, blubber of fish (S.); **baso** fat (Ku.)(DEDR 11443). **pacai** glue, paste, cement (**Malaipat.u. 26**); gain, profit; property, possession; **pacai-tal** to gather, get ready as necessary materials (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,64**); **pacai-ya_ppu** bond of worldly attachmen (**Ci_vaka. 1242**)(Ta.lex.) **vacam** < **vas'a** possession, charge, custody, care (**Tiruva_ca. 33,8**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vakan- < baka** Kube_ra (Ta.lex.)

7153.**Green cinnamon**: **vara_n:gaka** cassia bark, green cinnamon (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **vara_n:kam** cinnamon bark (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7154.**A tree**: **vr.s.e, vr.s.a** the plant gendarussa vulgaris or adhadota (= **at.ros.a**)(Ka.Skt. lex.) **nila-nirgundi, krishna nirgunda** (Skt.); **kalabashimb, nili-nargandi** (H.); **jagatmadan** (B.); **kala-adulso, shanballi** (Deccan); **nallanochili** (Te.); **karunochchi** (Ta.Ma.); **karinekkigida** (Ka.); **kalo-negundu** (Konkan.i); habitat: found chiefly in Kanara and Travancore; parts used: bark, leaves, root and tender stalks; action: bark is a good emetic; leaves are antiperiodic, alterative and insecticide (Indian Materia Medica, p. 572).

7155.**Image: felled tree**: **vr.s'ca-dvan** one who fells trees (RV. vi.6.1)(Vedic.lex.) cf. **vr.ks.a** tree (RV.); **bich** pine tree (Mai.)(CDIAL 12067). cf. **vr.s'cati** cuts down or off or asunder (RV.); **vras'cati** (BhP.); **vras'cana** cutting (S'Br.); **ba_chiba_** to clean herbs or fish or refuse matter in preparation for cooking, darn, root out weeds, pick out bad from good things, select, choose (Or.); **vr.** to choose (Skt.)(CDIAL 12080). **vr.ks.a** a tree; a shrub; especially also the **tilaka, syandana (ta_r..eya), nandivat.t.a, sarala, kan:ke_lli (as'o_ka), mo_ca (ba_r..e), dava (citramu_la), nalina (ta_vare), s'a_la (a_sina)**; cf. **in:gal.a vr.ks.a, it.t.i vr.ks.a, ta_r..a vr.ks.a, te_gu vr.ks.a** (Ka.lex.) **Image: tree; pipal**: **virukkam, virut.cam < vr.ks.a** tree (**Takkaya_kap. 38, Urai**.); **virut.ca-na_tam < vr.ks.a-na_tha** pipal (**Mu_. A.**); **virukka-pa_kam < vr.ks.a-pa_ka** pipal (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7156.**Image: turned, twisted**: **vr.kta** bent, turned, twisted (Vedic.lex.) cf. **bruk^{u}** bending of something perpendicular (esp. the backbone) under too heavy a weight (K.); **bi_ka_** crooked (H.); **vr.j** bend (Skt.)(CDIAL 12066). **vr.jina** crooked, bent, curved (Ka.lex.).

7157.**Image: scorpion**: cf. **vr.s'cika** scorpion (RV.); **vr.s'cana** (Skt.); **bich** (Sh.)(CDIAL 12081). **viruccikam** scorpion; scorpio of the zodiac (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.)

7158.**Root**: **ve_r** root, anything rootlike, foundation (Ta.); root, origin, cause (Ma.); **ve.r** root (Ko.); **p.r** id. (To.); **be_r(u)** root; **be_ruga** a man who deals in or sells roots (Ka.); **be.ri** root (Kod..); **be_ru** root; origin, cause (Tu.); **ve_ru** root (Te.); **ve.r** (pl. **ve.d.l**) id. (Kol.Nk.); **va_r** (pl. **-kul**) id. (Pa.); **ve_r** id (Ga.); **vela, ve_la** id. (Kond.a); **ve_'la** root (of large tree); large root of trees (Kuwi)(DEDR 5535). **be_rvare** a root, or roots, to spread; **be_rvarasu** to gether with the root or roots, from the root (Ka.lex.) **A man who sells roots**: **be_ruga** a man who deals in, or sells, roots; **be_ru, be_r** a root (Ka.); **ve_r** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7159.**A bean**: **varvat.a** the bean dolichos sinensi; **barbat.a** (Skt.)[of Mu. origin]; **bor.i** a partic. kind of bean (N.); **bor.a_, bora_** (H.); **vo_ra** (Si.)(CDIAL 11391). cf. **avarai** field-bean, dolichos lablab (Ta.); **abad., avad., a_vad.** a kind of bean (Tu.)(DEDR 264).

7160.**Image: animal**: **virukam < mr.ga** animal, beast (**Tiruva_ca. 1,27**) (Ta.lex.)

7161.**Image: dog**: **virukam < vr.ka** a kind of wild dog (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 83, Pi-m.**) (Ta.lex.)

7162.**Gold, wealth**: **ver-ukkai** abundance (**Kur-al., 971**); wealth (**Patir-r-up. 55,4**); gold; life-spring (**paricilar ver-ukkai : Patir-r-up. 38,9**); offering, as to a superior (**Ci_vaka. 2708**); **ver-ukkai-kkir..avan-** Kube_ra, as the god of wealth (**Ci_vaka. 1871**); **ver-u** to abound (**Tol. Col. 347; Pur-ana_. 53**)(Ta.lex.)

7163.**Image: wild cat**: **verukku-vit.ai** male of wild cat (**Pur-ana_. 32**); **veruku** wild cat (**Pin..**); **verukat.i** cat's paw (Ta.lex.)

7164.**Polish**: **veruku, meruku** polish (Ta.lex.)

7165.**Image: a small chisel; to split (divide) and select**: **vras'c** (**vr.s'cati, vr.kn.a**; caus. **vras'cayati**; desid. **vivraks.ati**) to cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate; the juice trickling from an incision in a tree; **vras'can-h.** a small saw; a fine file used by goldsmiths; **vras'can-am** cutting, tearing, wounding; a cut, an incision (Skt.lex.) **vr.kn.a** cut down, broken (RV.); **brakun**, pp. **brok^{u}** to crush, pound (K.); **bi_ka_** hurt, disordered (H.)(CDIAL 12065). **vr.cati** cuts down or off or asunder (RV.); **vras'cati** (BhP.); **vras'cana** cutting (S'Br.); **vr.ksate_** chooses (Dha_tup.); aor. **avra_ks.i_t** (Skt.); **vr.ks.i_** (TS.); **vicchia** split (Pkt.); **burchn.a_, bursn.a_** to cut slightly, trim (P.); **bi_chna_** to pick out, select, choose (H.); **buchun** to bite or sting (of snake or scorpion)(K.)(CDIAL 12080). **vr.s'** to choose, select (Skt.lex.) **vras'cana** who or what cuts; a small chisel or saw, a fine file (Ka.lex.) **Image: crack**: **biriku, biraku, biruku, birku** a cleft, a fissure, a crack (Ka.); **biruhuri** the being (partly) untwisted; **bid.iku, bid.uku** separation; a crack (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7166.**Image: lion**: **pa_ri < bha_ri** lion (Ta.lex.)

7167.**A region**: **vira_t.a** name of a district in India; name of a king of the Matsyas. The Pa_n.d.avas lived incognito in the service of this king for one year (the thirteenth of their exile)... His daughter Uttara_ was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Pari_ks.it who

succeeded Yudhis.t.hira to the throne of Hastina_pura (Skt.lex.) **Matsya** or **vira_t.a** name of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pa_n.d.avas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamuna_ through the land of the Rohitakas and Su_rasenas towards the north of Dasa_rn.a. Vaira_t.a, the capital of Vira_t.a, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore (Skt.lex.)

7168.**Image: space**: **viral.am < vi-rala** being wide apart; intervening space (**Ilak. Aka.**); narrowness; closeness (**Na_mati_pa. 777**); **vira_l.i** separation (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **birla birli** some, here and there, some other (Santali.lex.) **virala, viral.a** having interstices, separated by intervals (of space or time); loose, wide apart; bid.ike, be_r-e; **viral.a-dut.i** separated lips (Ka.lex.) **virala** wide apart, loose, thin, few (MBh.); sparse, rare, thin, small (Pali.Pkt.); **verala** occasiona, in small quantity, little (K.); **virilo** uncommon, rare (S.); **virl** very fine split, small orifice; **virla_, birla_** fine, scarce, rare, wonderful (P.); **birlo** rare, sparse (Ku.); **biral** thin, scarce, rare; lonely place (A.); **biral** loose, infrequent; **birla_** scarce, few (H.); **viralau** separate (OG.); **virlu~** rare, scarc; **vallu~** wide, extended, open (G.); **viral., viru_l.** wide apart, of loose texture; **burul** loose, thin, weak, old (Si.)(CDIAL 11847). cf. **bila** cave, hole, pit, opening (RV.); **virl.a_** scarce, rare (M.)(CDIAL 9245). **Loose texture**: **viralika_** a kind of thin cloth (Skt.); **bira_li** improvised bag made of a cloth or scarf for carrying rice (N.)(CDIAL 11848). **viral., viru_l.** of loose texture, wide apart (M.); **viralau** separate (OG.); **burul** loose, thin, weak, old (Si.); **virala** wide apart, loose, thin, few (MBh.)(CDIAL 11847).

7169.**Image: finger-breadth**: **viral** finger-breadth (**S.I.I. ii,395**); **virar-kit.ai** id., = 8 grains of paddy = 1/12 ca_n. (**W.**)(Ta.); **viral-mur..i** knuckle; finger-joint (**W.**); **viral** finger, toe (**Poruna. 17**)(Ta.); **viral** (Ma.); **vre_lu** (Te.); **berel** (Ka.Tu.) (Ta.lex.) **ba_hra_** of a length equal to twelver fingers' breadth (P.lex.) **Span: werhyahas, wrias, werest** span (Pas'.); **visara** spreading (Skt.)(CDIAL 11996).

7170.**Tremble; throb**: **patar-u (patar-i-)** to be flurried, confused, be impatient, overhasty, hurry; **patar-r-am** rashness, hurry; **patat.t.am** trembling, agitation; **patai (-pp-, -tt-)** to throb (as in sympathy), flutter, quiver, be in agony, shake, be anxious; **pata-pat-en-al** expr. signifying the trembling of the heart (Ta.); **patar-uka** to be precipitate, over-hasty, be confused; **patar-ikka** to cause confusion; **pata** boiling, boil up; agitate; **patappu** throbbing; **patapata** boiling, hot, effervescing; **patupata** bubbling up (Ma.); **padar-u** to be overhasty, speak unadvisedly, talk nonsense; **pade** to desire, wish, be eager; **padap(p)u** eagerness, zeal, pleasurable excitement (Ka.); **padaru, paduru, padar-u, padur(u)cu, padrucu** to be overhasty or precipitate, angry, move, be shaken; n. a hasty word; **padat.amu, padat.u** precipitation, hurry (Te.); **padrare, padkare** to prattle (Malt.)(DEDR 3910). cf. **pir-ar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to tremble (Ta.)(DEDR 4200). **pharkab** to throb (Mth.); **pharakkida** trembling (Pkt.); **spharan.a** throbbing; **spha_rayati** causes to throb; **pharpharat** 3 sg. subj. scatter (RV.); **pharati** thrills (the body with pleasure); **pharan.a** thrilling (Pali); **pharan.u** to twitch, throb (S.); **pharphara_n.o** to flutter, flap the wings (Ku.); **pharphar** sparkling (B.); **pharphara_na_** to flap (H.)[cf. **par-a** to fly (Ta.lex.)]; **pharphar** flutteringly (G.); **pharpharn.e~** to twitch (M.); **pharakai** to throb (OAw.); **pharakvu~** (G.); **pharphara_unu** to twitch, flutter (N.); **pharphara_iba** to tingle (A.)(CDIAL 13820). **sphurati** spurns, darts (RV.); twitches (Kaus'.); flashes, glitters (MaitrUp.); becomes evident (Nr.sUp.); **phurai** twitches, trembles (Pkt.); **phuran.u** to spring to mind (S.); **pho_run** to throb (K.); **phurun.** to throb (L.); **phurna_** to quiver, come to mind (P.); **phurn.o** to throb (Ku.); **phurnu** (N.); **phura_iba** to cause to turn (A.); **phurab** to be guessed (Mth.); **phuriba_** to throb,

vibrate (Or.); **phurna_** to flutter, twitch (H.); **phurvu~** to throb (G.); **phurn.e~** to throb, twitch (M.); redupl.: **phuraphurai, phuraphura_adi** trembles very much (Pkt.); **phurphura_n.o** to flutter, flap the wings (Ku.); **phurphura_unu** to be transported with delight (N.); **phurahri_** tremble, shudder (H.); **phurphura_na_** to quiver, tremble, flap (H.); **phurphurn.e~** to tremble (M.); **phurakn.a_** to throb (P.); **phurath, phurc^{u}** haste (K.); **phurti_** activity, haste (P.Ku.); **phurti** (N.); **phurti_** activity (H.)(CDIAL 13849). **sphuran.a** glittering (VarBr.S.); throbbing; **sphuran.a_** (Dha_tup.); **phuran.a** twitching, throbbing (Pkt.); **phurani** giddiness (A.); **phuran.a_** overjoyed, delighted (Or.); **phuran.** twitching, quivering (M.)(CDIAL 13848). **pu_rittal** to rejoice, be satisfied (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,44**)(Ta.lex.)

7171.**Strength**: **bharsak** full force or ability; **bhorsak** with all one's strength or ability (Santali.lex.) **puri** strength, courage, pride; **hurupu** energy; **huruppu** id., enthusiasm (Ka.); **puri-konu** to gain strength or spirits; **puri-kolupu** to incite, rouse, urge, goad, encourage (Te.)(DEDR 4286). **Image: highest**: **barhis.t.ha** greatest, mightiest, very lofty, highest; **barhis.t.ham** most vigorously (RV. iii.13.1); **barhan.a_** power, might (RV. x. 77.3)(Vedic.lex.) **ba_ri, bha_ri** weightiness, greatness, high price, valuableness (Ka.); **ba_ri, bha_ri** (Te.); **bha_ri** (Ma.); **va_ri** (Ta.); **bha_ri_** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

7172.**Image: slope**: **ba_ri** the passage (or slope) at the side of a great well for bullocks to run down in drawing up water (in a leather-bag) by a rope running over a pulley (Ka.Te.); **ba_ri_** a ravine, defile; a passage through a fence (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **barhas** strength, greatness; cf. **barezat** berg, mountain (Aw.) (Vedic.lex.) **Image: mountain top**: **varai** mountain (**Pur-ana_. 6**); mountain top, peak (**Paripa_. 15,39**); side-hill; slope of a hill (**Maturaik. 42**)(Ta.lex.) **Garden; plateau; dry ground**: **par-ampu** hill, mountain (Ta..); higher or dry ground laid out in terraces, all fields too high for rice cultivation, orchard, garden (Ma.); **padavu** hilltop (Ka.); **parambi** large flat pasture land without trees (Kod..); **padavu** plateau, tableland (Tu.)(DEDR 4026). **par-u** a cultivated plot (Kond.a); **par** (pl. **-kul**) garden (Pa.)(DEDR 4030). **paravar-ka_t.u** jungle of brush-wood; **paravar-ka_t.t.u-p-pun-cey** dry cultivation amidst brush-wood; **paraval** broad stretch of land (Ta.lex.) **Hill; rock**: **pa_ha_r.** hill, steep bank (B.); **pa_ha_r.a** hill (Or.); **paha_d.** hill (M.); **paha_r** mountain (K.); **paha_r.** (L.P.Ku.); **paharo** rock, cliff (N.); **paha_r.** mountain (N.H.Mth.G.)(CDIAL 8141). **pa_r-ai** rock, crag, stratum, hillock; **pa_r** rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock (Ta.); **pa_r-a** rock, large stone, firmness (Ma.); **pa.re** flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house (Kod..); **pa_de** rock (Tu.); **ha_de** id. (Kor.); **pa_ra** slab of stone (Pa.); **pa_rum** (pl. **pa_ru'ku**) rock, boulder (Go.)(DEDR 4121). **pa_s.a_n.a** stone (Skt.); **pa_s.a_n.i_** small stone used as a weight (Skt.); **pa_sa_n.a** stone, rock (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_ha_n.a** (Pkt.); **pahan.u** stone (S.); **pa_han.** stone (P.); **pa_han** (Mth.); **pa_hana** (OAw.); **pa_ha~_n** (H.); **pa_han.iim.** inst. sg. (OG.); **pa_n., paha_n.o, pa_n.o** (G.); **pahan.a, pa_n.a** (Si.); **pa_s.a_n.** the excess of weight in one scale which disturbs the equipoise (B.)(CDIAL 8138). **pas.u_** rock, precipice (Wg.); **pas.i_** wall (Pas'.); **pa_h** a kind of stone which is ground with alum and cloves and opium as a poultice for sore eyes (H.)(CDIAL 8140). **Mountain range**: **varai-y-a_r..i** a mythical mountain range (**kat.ala_r..i, varaiya_r..i, taraiya_r..i : Takkaya_kap. 6**); mountain (**Takkaya_kap. 6, Urai.**); **varai-ne_mi** a mythical mountain range (**Takkaya_kap. 85**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_r..i** circle; ring (Ta.lex.) **cakkarava_l.am < cakrava_la** (a ring, circle (Skt.) a mythical range of mountains encircling the orb of the earth and forming the limit of light and darkness (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 20**); the third slope or tier of Mt. Me_ru (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 2,3, Pak. 205**); circular form; **cakkarava_la-k-ko_t.t.am** a place in the ancient city of Ka_viri-p-pu_m-pat.t.in-am adjoining its burning ground (**Man.i. 6,202**)(Ta.lex.) **Mountain nymphs**: **varaiyara-**

makal.ir mountain-nymphs (**Kur-icip. 195**)(Ta.lex.) **Hill tribes**: **varan:ku** = **ka_t.ar** hill tribes, dwellers in the forest (**Ir-ai. 23, Urai. Pak. 126**); hill tribes occupying the a_namalai hills, of strong build, with woolly hair and African features (Ta.); **ka_t.an** hill tribes (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

7173.**Compound perfume; fragrance**: **vr.ka** turpentine; a compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles; name of a tree (Skt.lex.) **boror.** having a soft oily feeling to the touch, as soapstone; possessing cleansing properties as soap, certain kinds of earth, ashes etc. (Santali.lex.) **barhi-pus.pa** a kind of perfume (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **vr.ka-dhu_pa** compounded perfume (Skt.Ka.); turpentine (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **urika** one who burns or consumes with fire, one who has burnt etc. (Ka.lex.) **Resin**: **barhis.t.ha, varhis.t.ha** the resin of pinus longifolia (Ka.lex.) **varan:ku** Malabar wood-oil tree (Ta.lex.) [cf. **biroza** in: **gandha-biroza** pinus longifolia (G.lex.) **bhu_ja, sarala, pi_tadru** pinus longifolia (Ka.lex.)] **barhis.t.am** largest, strongest (Skt.); **barhi-kusumam** a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **barhi-pus.pa** a kind of perfume (Ka.lex.) Pinus longifolia: **saro dare** pine tree (Santali.lex.) **sarala**; (oleo-resin) **sarala drava; srivasa**; **kshira** (Skt.); **long-leaved pine, chir pine** (Eng.); **pin a longues feuilles** (Fr.); **saral, chirgond** (oleo-resin); **chil, chir** (H.); **gandha biroza** (G.Deccan); (resin) **samaghe sanobara** (Pers.); **salsel-dhup** (N.); **shirsal** (Ta.); **aalakus** (Arab.); **chir** (K.); habitat: common on the slopes of the Himalayas, north western frontier province from Afghanistan to Kashmir, the Punjab, U.P. to Bhutan, Assam and Upper and Lower Burma; constituents: its sapwood yields on incision an oleo-resin from which 'turpentine is obtained by steam distillation, which contains about 20% volatile oil of turpentine called "pinene" with a small quantity of limonene, and about 80% of residue which is very largely used under the name of "calophony" or resin. The rectified oil, oleum terebinthinae rectificatum, is used very commonly inmedicine. Foreign turpentine is largely used in perfumery and in the manufacture of artificial camphor.' Indian turpentine available in the market is produced chiefly from pinus longifolia, one of the most important trees of India... The Indian turpentine, on account of absence (or insufficiency?) of pinene, cannot be employed in the camphor industry... Wood is aromatic, antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, diaphoretic and refrigerant, rubefacient and carminative. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 957-959). Pinus longifolia: **sarala** (Skt.); **chir, saral** (H.B.); the aromatic wood of pinus longifolia is used in Hindu medicine. The tree yields an oleo-resin called **sarala drava, sriva_sa** and **kshira** in Sanskrit. In the vernacular it is called **gandhabiroza**. Dr. Royle remarked, 'The **chir** exudes or yields to incisions a very fine turpentine. This is chiefly valued by the natives for its resin, and as the latter is only obtained by exposing the turpentine to heat, the oil, the more valuable roduct is dissipated to procure the resin; but by adopting a very simple still, the resin was obtained as good as ever for the purposes of the natives while the oil of turpentine which distilled over was pronounced on being sent to the General Hospital of Calcutta, to be of very superior quality.' Turpentine is now distilled by the natives in the Panjab but the distilled oil is not mentioned by Sanskrit writers... The ole-resin or crude turpentine is used in the preparation fo plasters, ointments and pastiles for fumigation. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 247-248). Pinus roxburghii = pinus longifolia: **sarala** (Skt.Te.); **chir** (H.P.); **saralagachcha** (B.); **saraladeodara** (M.); **simaidevadari** (Ta.); **saralam** (Ma.); **sarl** (K.); resin: stimulant; applied as a plaster to buboes; wood: stimulant, diaphoretic; habitat: outer Himalayan ranges from the Indus to Bhutan, 1,500-7,500 f. (GIMP, pp. 193-194). **saraladrava** the resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine; **sarala** pinus longifolia (Ka.lex.) **Pine tree**: **saro dare** pine tree (Santali.lex.) **sarala** pinus roxburghii (Car. Ci. 3.26, 13.155). **sarala** pinus longifolia (MBh.); pine tree (Pali.Pkt.); **sallo, salo** (Ku.); **sala_n.i_** pine forest (Ku.); **sallo** (N.); **xaral** (A.); **saral.a** (Or.); **saral** (H.); **sarala** (Si.)(CDIAL 13253). **caracam** teak (**Malai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **sarala** straight (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **saral**

straight (P.B.); **xaral** (A.); **sarla_** (H.); **saral.a, saal.a, sal.a** (Or.); **saral.** (G.M.); **sarala** (Si.)(CDIAL 13252). **Image: straight**: **sarala, saral.a** straight, not crooked (Ka.lex.) **serec** juniper (Kt.); **saras, sa_ras** (Dm.); **sa_ras** (Kal.); **saru_s** (Kho.)(CDIAL 13256). **sarasa** juicy (TS.Pkt.); **sarasa** tasty (OG.); **saras** juicy (G.M.)(CDIAL 13255).

7174.**Reply**: **vit.ai** answer, reply (**Nan-. 386, Urai.**)(Ta.); **bid.e** (Ka.Tu.); **vit.aiyatika_ri** officer who issues the royal orders (**S.I.I. iii, 36**)(Ta.lex.) **visajjana, pat.ivacana** answer, reply (Pali.lex.) **pad.ivayan.a** answer (Pkt.); **prativacana** verse serving as an answer (A_pS'r.); answer (Skt.)(CDIAL 8595).

7175.**Image: bull calf**: **vit.ai < vr.s.a** bull (**Te_va_. 539,2**); **vit.ai-ko_l.** grappling and subduing enraged bulls, as by a suitor in a test of bravery (**Kalit. 103**); **vit.ai-p-pa_kan-** S'iva, as riding the bull Nandi (**Tiruva_ca. 1,34**); **vit.aiyan-** S'iva (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,10,4**); **vit.aiyavan-** id. (**Tiruva_ca. 6,1**); Varun.a (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 108, Arum. Pak. 12**)(Ta.lex.) **vit.ai-mukan-** Nandi as having the face of a bull (**Kantapu. Vit.ai. 23**); **vit.ai-k-kur-i** seal with the mark of S'iva's bull (**Tiruva_lava_. Pati. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **virut.am, virut.apam > vr.s.a, vr.s.abha** bull; **virut.iyam > vr.s.ya** becoming fat or bulky (**Na_mati_pa. 769**)(Ta.lex.) **vr.s.an** strong, great; male, bull (RV.); **vr.s.abha** powerful; lord, male, bull (RV.); the following variants are concordant with **vr.s'** 'to select' variants, indicating a poss. semant. 'region' cluster, **vr.s'/vr.s./viruc-/virut.-** : **vasabha** bull (Pali); **basa_ha_** bull not used for ploughing (N.); **vasaha, visaha, vusaha** (Pkt.); **basaha_** bull bought by religious mendicants (Bi.); **basah** bull (Mth.); **basaha_** (Bhoj.); **basaha** (OAw.); **basah** (H.); **vasu_** bull calf, bull branded and set at liberty; **vas'e~, os'e~** bullock's hump (M.); **vhp** ox, steer (Si.)(CDIAL 12085). cf. **vas'e~d., os'e~d., vas'i~d., vas'a~d., vasa~d., osa~d.(e~)** bullock's hump (M.)(CDIAL 12084). **uks.an** bull (RV.); **ukkha_** ox; **vaccha_n.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1627). cf. concordant phonet. variants in: **vatsa** calf (RV.); **vatsaka** little calf (Mn.); **vatsika_** heifer (Ya_j.); **vaccha** calf (Pali.Pkt.); **bacha** yearling calf (Kal.); **ba_s** (Tor.); **ba_co** (Sv.)(CDIAL 11239). cf. **basava** the Nandi bull in front of S'iva in temples (Ka.lex.) cf. **il.avat.t.am, il.amat.t.am** small pony (**W.**); little boy or girl; stripling, youth; young woman (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7176.**Image: chicken**: **vit.ai** chicken old enough to roam about away from its mother hen (Ta.); **ed.a** (Te.); **vit.ai-k-ko_r..i** (Ta.lex.)

7177.**Youth**: cf. **vit.alai** youth from 16 to 30 (**Pan-n-irupa_. 232**); chief of an agricultural tract (**Kalit. 95**)(Ta.lex.) **viru_d.ha** sprouted (S'Br.); **viru_l.ha** growing (Pali); **virad.a_, virad.ha_** young tree sapling (M.)(CDIAL 11871).

7178.**Image: young cobra**: **vit.ai** young cobra (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,9,6, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **visa_ra** creeping, gliding (Skt.lex.) **visarpin** creeping (MBh.)(CDIAL 11998).

7179.**Image: eyeball**: **bid.a_la** the eyeball; **bid.a_laka** application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye (Skt.lex.)

7180.**Image: male bison**: **vit.ai** male of the bison (**Malaipat.u. 331**); buffalo bull (**Pu. Ve. 7,14**); ram (**Pur-ana_. 262**)(Ta.lex.)

7181.**Image: to leave**: **vit.ai-kol.(l.u)-tal** to get permission; to take leave of, as when departing (**Takkaya_kap. 288**)(Ta.lex.)

7182.**Yellow sandal**: **vit.i, vit.i_** yellow sandal (Skt.lex.)

7183.**Svarga**: **bit.ham** the sky or atmosphere (Vedic); **vit.hala, vit.t.hala, vit.ala** Vis.n.u or Kr.s.n.a worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay Presidency (Ka.Skt.lex.) **bid.aujas, vid.aujas** name of Indra (Skt.lex.) **vin.** sky (**Pur-ana_. 11**); heaven (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,9,5**)(Ta.); **vin.n.u** (Te.Ma.); **binnu** (Ka.Tu.); cf. **vis.n.u-pada** sky (Skt.); **vin.t.u** id. (**Kantapu. Ta_raka. 2**); **vin.n.a-man:kalam** a region to which excommunicated paraiyas are said to go when they die (**E.T. vi,92**); **vin.n.ulakam** Svarga (**Pu. Ve. 10, Ka_cip. 4, Urai.**); heaven (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,3,4**); **vin.n.ulaku** id. (**Na_lat.i, 233**);**vin.man.i** sun, as the gem of the sky (**Ven:kaikko_. 283**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **vis.n.u** the god Vis.n.u (RV.); **vis.un.a** taking various forms (RV.); **vin.hu, ven.hu** Vis.n.u (Pkt.); **ven, venu** (Si.); **vit.hara** ep. of Br.haspati (Skt.); **vi(t.)t.hala, vid.d.hala** Vit.hoba_ (Skt.)(CDIAL 11991).

7184.**Business**: **por-ege** business, work; the act of taking upon the head etc.; assuming, undertaking; burden (Ka.); **ho_r-e, ho_r-ege, ho_r-e_vu** business, work (Ka.); **ho_r-ega** a servant (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **o_ricu, o_rcu** arrangement, settlement of a business, amicable settlement (Ta.); **o_rcal** settlement (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **por-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to bear, sustain, take responsibility (Ta.)(DEDR 4565). **hor-ege, por-ege** business, work (Ka.lex.)

7185.**Sale**: **pe_ram < be_ra** (Pkt.) sale, trade (Ta.); **be_ramu** (Te.); **be_ra** (Ka.); **pe_ram** bargaining, higgling and haggling; high value (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **per-u-tal** to get, obtain, secure, possess (**na_lat.i, 5**)(Ta.); **per-u** id. (Ka.); **per-u-tal** to be worth; to fetch a price (Ta.lex.) **Trade**: **be_ra** (Tadbhava of **vya_pa_ra**) trade (Ka.Te.); **be_ra-ma_d.u** to traffic (Ka.lex.) **vya_pa_ra, be_pa_ra, ya_pa_ra** the state of being occupied or engaged in; occupation, employment, business, trade, profession; exercise, activity; work, affair, operation, action, transaction, doing, performance; trade, traffic (Ka.M.) **be_ri** (Tadbhava of **vya_pa_ri**) trader (Ka.Te.); **biya_ri** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **vya_pa_ri, be_pa_ri** occupied, busy; transacting business; a tradesman, a dealer, a merchant; parada, harada; **vya_pa_riga** a dealer (Ka.lex.) cf. **vi_r.a** to be obtainable, be available (Kui); **vi.r** to sell (Kol.)(DEDR 5459). **bil, bili** to sell (Ka.); **vil** (Ma.); **vir-** (Ta.); **vilucu** (Te.); **bil** to buy (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.)

7186.**Image: body; idol**: **pe_ram < be_ra** form, shape (**Nan-. 273, Mayilai.**)(Ta.); body; idol (Ta.); **ur-cava-be_ram, utcava-be_ram** idol taken out in processions (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **utsava** a festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee (Skt.lex.) **ur-cavam** temple festival (**Caivaca. Potu. 346**)(Ta.lex.)

7187.**Image: pile**: **per-r-u** pile (**Tol. Col. 305, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7188.**Assessment**: **viracu-kan.akku** detailed account; **viracu-tal** to join, unite (Ta.lex.) **be_ri_ju** the total of an addition: an amount (Ka.M.); the total assessment of a land, a village, a district etc. (Ka.); **ot.t.u-be_ri_ju** sama_mna_ya or totality, aggregate (Ka.); enumeration, reading, recitation (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **be_ro_ji, be_re_ji** amount of assessment (Tu.lex.) **Property**: **peyar** property, substance (**Patir-r-up. 90,23**); treatise dealing with porul. (matter)(**Patir-r-up. 21,1**); **peyar-k-kan.akku** distribution of shares; ledger (Ta.lex.) **Ledger**: **pe_re_t.u, peyare_t.u** ledger; **pe_ricu, pe_ri_j, pe_rij** total sum or aggregate of an account (Ta.); **< be_riz** (U.); **pe_ri_j** total amount of a revenue assessment; total assessment of a village for land revenue (Ta.lex.) **pe_ricai** great renown (**Maturaik. 618**)(Ta.lex.) **Term meaning 'one'**: **pe_r-u** term meaning

'one' in measuring out grains (**Tailava. Taila.**)(Ta.lex.) **pe_r-ilakkam** (arith.) integer, whole number (Ta.); **pe_ristu, pe_rastu < fehrist** (U.) list, catalogue, inventory (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **pe_ri-cet.t.i** a sub-division of Chetty caste (**E.T. i,211**)(Ta.lex.) **A type of land tenure**: **pe_r-u** a kind of land tenure (**G.Tn.D. I,189**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **perumpattu < perum + par-r-u** land, the proprietary right of which lies in the hands of the government (**W.G.**); **perumpar-r-u** id. (**T.A.S.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **be_ji** pile of harvested corn plants (Tulu.lex.) cf. **vira, vire, vira'a** earth, soil (Kui)(DEDR 5410). **be_dol.ige** cultivated land (Tulu.lex.)

7189.**Images: spy; one who fights with savage animals**: **spas'a** a spy; any secret messenger or emissary (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **spas'** to see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, spy; **spas'a** a spy, a secret agent; one who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself; **spas'** to obstruct; to undertake, perform (Skt.); **spas'a** war, battle, fight (Skt.ex.) cf. **spas.t.ha** distinctly visible, evident (Skt.lex.)

7190.**A region**:**vat.t.am** surrounding area or region, circuit (**Ci_vaka. 949**); a revenue unit of a few villages (Ta.lex.)

7191.**Image: double drum**: **vi_ran.a** a double drum used at weddings (Ka.); **vi_r** crying, bellowing etc. (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7192.**Andropogon muricatus**: **vi_ran.a, vi_ratara** the fragrant grass andropogon muricatus (Skt.Ka.); **vi_ran.i_-mu_la** the root of andropogon muricatus (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7193.**Jujube tree**: **ve_rat.am < ve_rat.a** jujube tree, ilantai (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

7194.**Image: to fill**: **pa_rayati** fills (Dha_tup.); **pa_re_i** fills (Pkt.); **par-, per-** to fill; **pare_i** full (Ash.); **para_** to fill, pour into; **par-** to be filled (Wg.); **par-** to fill; **pare** full (Kt.); **pe_r-** to fill (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8107).

7195.**To be parched, evaporated; sandy soil**: **var-al., varal.** sandy soil (Ta.); **var-a** dry soil (Ta.); **var-al.i** anything dried (Ta.); **var-r-u** to grow dry, evaporate (Ta.); **var-u** to be parched (Ta.); **var-r-al** drying, evaporation (Ta.Ma.); **var-ukka** to parch (Ma.); **var-r-uka** to be decocted, grow dry, evaporated, reduced (Ma.); **var-r-ikka** to dry, evaporate (Ma.); **varl** dry (meat), (funeral) which is commemorative (commonly translated as 'dry funeral')(Ko.); **vat-** to become dry and withered (Ko.); **vard.n.** man who has no children (Ko.); **par-l** dry, fuel (To.); **bar-e** dry soil (Ka.); **bar-ad.u, barad.u, bad.d.u** barrenness; **bar-apa** dryness; **barkat.a, bakkat.a, bakka** bareness, voidness; **battu, baccu** growing or being dry (Ka.); **bara** famine, scarcity (Tu.); **baccuni, battuni** to dry up, evaporate (Tu.); **var-apu** drought (Te.); **vat.t.u** to be drained, be dried up (Te.); **vakku, vaggu** to be reduced (Te.); **vat- (vatt-)** to parch (grain)(Kol.); **vat.-** to dry, wither (Ga.); **vatt-** to dry up (Go.); **vaR- (-t-)** to dry (in the sun) (Kond.a); **vasa** to dry, wither (Kui); **battna_** (liquids) decrease by evaporation, boiling, percolation (Kur.); **batta'a_na_** to empty, dry (Kur.); **ba_rring, ba_rringing** to become parched, wither, become dry; **ba_rifing** to make dry; **ba_run** dry, shrivelled up, unfertile (of land), barren (of animals, women)(Br.) (DEDR 5320). **Sandy soil**: **va_luka** containing sand (Skt.); made of salt (R.); **va_lua** dusty (Pkt.); **ba_lua_** sandy soil (Bi.); **balua_, barwa_** (H.)(CDIAL 11579). **baluat.** sandy soil (Bi.)(CDIAL 11582). **balthar** sandy soil (Bi.); **balothar** sandy place (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 11583). **Sand**: **va_luka_** sand, gravel (S'vetUp.); sand (Pali); **va_lua_** (Pkt.); **ba_lu_** (P.Ku.); id.(Mth.Bhoj.H.); **ba_r.u_, ba_u_** (WPah.)**; ba_luwa_**

(Ku.N.); **ba_l.u_** (Ku.); **ba_l** (Mth.); **ba_ru_** (Aw.H.); **va_l.u, vel.u** (G.); **va_l.u_** (M.); **va_lika_**-(Pali); **ba_li** (D..A.B.Or.); **va_ri_** (S.); **valla, vali-** (Si.); **veli** (Md.)(CDIAL 11580). **paral** pebble, seed; **paruman.al** grit, sandstone (Ta.); **para** grit, coarse grain, gravel, cowry shell (Ma.); **Image: one grain**: **parl** pebble, one grain (of any grain)(Ko.); **paral, paral.** pebble, stone; **haral.u** castor oil p,lant (Ka.); **para** pebble (Kod..); **parelu** grain of sand, grit, gravel; grain of corn, etc.; castor seed (Tu.); **par(a)pu** a sand-bed (Tu.); **parca** gravel (Kol.)(DEDR 3959). cf. **boralu** gravel, pebbles (Si.)(DEDR 3959). **balet.ha_** piece of wood used for sharpening a toddy-collector's sickle (Bi.)[lit. wood with sand on it]; **baluat.h** (Mth.)(CDIAL 11581).

7196.**Image: comb**: **va_ruka (va_rnt-**), **va_r-uka** (**va_r-i-**) to comb (Ma.); **ba_cu, ba_rcu** to comb (Ka.); **va_raki_ra** a small comb (Skt.); **ba_rane, ba_rpan.i, ba_ran.e, barcane, ba_can.ige** a comb (Tu.); **ba_grka_, ba_girka_** wooden comb worn by boys and girls (Kur.); **ba_runi, barcuni, ba_cuni,** to comb (Tu.); **ba_rcu, ba_cu** to comb (Ka.); **ba_can.ige** a comb (Ka.); **va_ri** comb (Ta.); **ba_gna_** to comb (Kur.); **ba_grna_** to comb oneself (Kur.); **va_r** to comb as hair; **va_ru** (**va_ri-**) id. (Ta.); play upon the strings of a lute (Ta.)(DEDR 5357).

7197.**One who buys and sells vegetables; gardener**: **ba_ga_vana** a gardener; one of a caste that buy and sell vegetables and flowers (Ka.M.H.); **ba_ga_yati** a garden; relating to garden-land (Ka.); **ba_ga_iti_** (M.H.); **ba_ga_yatu** garden-land, a garden (Ka.); **ba_ga_i_ta** (M.H.); **ba_g, ba_gu** a garden (Ka.); **ba_ga** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Fenced plot of ground**: **pa_ka_yati < ba_ga_yat** fenced plot of ground fit for garden cultivation (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Ploughed land ready for sowing**: **ba_haj** ploughed land ready for sowing (P.); **va_hya** to be driven, etc. (BhP.)(CDIAL 11614).

7198.**Image: hay fork**: **ban-d.un.d.u** hay fork (Pr.); **d.an.d.-ba_r** large broom (**ba_rik** broom)(Gaw.)(CDIAL 6128). **parake, parike, parige, porake, porige, po_rige** a broom (Ka.); **perukku** to sweep (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Broom; rake**: **va_ru-ko_l** broom (Ta.); **va_ri** rake (Ta.)(DEDR 5362). **vardhana** sweeping; **vardhani_** broom (so called because a swept house prospers)(Skt.); **vad.d.han.i_, vad.d.han.ia_** broom (Pkt.); **ba_rni** (A.); **ba_r.han** (B.); **bar.han.i, bar.hin.a_, ba_r.hun.i_, ba_r.hni** broom (Or.); **banneiba_** to sweep (Or.); **bar.hani_** broom (Bi.); **ba_r.han** (Mth.); **ba_r.hani_** (Bhoj.); **bar.hni_** (H.); **va_d.hn.i_, va_d.hvan.** (M.); **bar.a_rnu** to sweep (N.); **bar.a_r** broom (N.); **barwo_r., ba_rwo_** (Pas'.); **boror.** (Shum.); **bya_r** (Wot..); **d.an.d.-ba_r** large broom with handle (Gaw.); **ba_rik** small broom (Gaw.)(CDIAL 11378). cf. **va_rud.a** a caste whose work is splitting canes (Skt.); **ba_rur.i_** basket-maker (Ku.)(CDIAL 11562). **perukku (perukki-)** to sweep; **perukkal** sweeping; **paruvu (paruvi-)** to sweep or gather together (Ta.); **perukkuka** to sweep (Ma.); **porake, parake, baralu, boralu** broom (Ka.); **poraka** broom, broom-twig, straw (Te.)(DEDR 4415). cf. **kasparige, kasaborige, kasaporige, kasabo_rige, kasapo_rige** broom (Ka.); **kasabaralu** a kind of broom (Ka.); **kasamara, kasabvarige** broom (Ka.); **kasa, kasavu** rubbish, sweepings, weed (Ka.)(DEDR 1088a). **bahukara** sweeper (Skt.); **mehtar** id. (H.); **bahukara_, bahukari_** broom (Skt.); **bauha_ri_, bahuriya_, bo_ha_ri_** brush (Pkt.); **buha_ru** sweepings, refuse; **buha_ri_** broom (S.); **boha_r** sweepings, dust; **boha_r, boha_ri_** broom (L.); **buha_ra_, buha_ri_, baha_ri_, baha_ru_** broom (P.); **buha_ru_** sweeper (H.); **buha_ran.u** to sweep (S.); **buha_rna_** (P.H.); **ba_rvu~** to sweep (G.); **borvu~** to clean (a privy)(G.)(CDIAL 9188). **Image: rake, harrow**: **va_ri** rake (Ta.); **varan-r-u (varan-r-i-)** to scrap, gather up (Ta.); **varan.t.uka** to rake grass, weeds, etc., hoe it up, harrow (Ma.); **varan.t.i** rake, scraper (Ma.); **varb-** to scoop up and snatch to oneself (small objects)(Ko.); **ba_rcu, ba_cu** to scrape together with the hand, etc., and gather

up as sweepings, etc., make a heap of and take away (Ka.); **ba_cuni** to scoop, gather up (Tu.); **va_mu** to collect, gather, scrape together into a heap (Te.); **?ba_rna_** to fish out, bake or fry by dipping for a moment in boiling oil (Kur.); **bare** to take out (as grain)(Malt.)(DEDR 5362).

7199.**Rampart**: **vap** rampart (Si.); **vapra** mound, rampart (MBh.); sown field (Skt.); **vapra_** garden bed (Skt.); **vappa** bank, raised ground (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11291).

7200.**Image: betel leaf**: **ba_ru** betel (B.)(CDIAL 9213).

7201.**Lever for raising water**: **bermaro** a big beam; used as a lever for raising water (Kon.lex.) **berimara, bermara** the long wooden bar in a picota which acts as a lever and moves about the nugapan.e and to whose one end the bucket intended for baling out water is tied; **bersolu** a beam resting on the king-post (Tu.lex.)

7202.**Image: mixing**: **berake, birake** mixture, mixing; **bira_vu, bera_vu** to mix, mingle (Tu.lex.)

7203.**Ragi; a millet**: **ke_r..-varaku** ragi, a millet, eleusine coracana, **ke_ppai** (Ta.lex.) **Millet**: **baragu, baraga** a kind of grain, paspalum frumentaceum (Ka.); **varagu** (Ma.Ta.); Indian millet, priyan:gu (Ka.); **varuka** a species of inferior grain (Skt.); **baragaja** millet (M.); **baragu** a kind of hill grass of which writing pens are made (Ka.); **baragukad.d.i** a pen of baragu (Ka.lex.) **varaku** common millet, paspalum scrobiculatum (**Pur-na_. 34**); poor man's millet, p.crusgalli (Ta.); p.frumentaceum; a grass panicum (Ma.); **baraga, baragu** p.frumentaceum; Indian millet; a kind of hill grass of which writing pens are made (Ka.); **varaga** (Inscr.) **varavu** panicum miliaceum (Te.); **barag** millet, p. miliaceum (M.); **varuka** a kind of inferior grain (Skt.) [paspalum scrobiculatum = p. frumentaceum](DEDR 5260). **varakarici** husked grain of common millet (**Tamir..na_. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **a_rike** the Indian millet, panicum italicum; **ha_raka, ha_raku** paspalum scrobiculatum (Ka.); **a_ruka, a_ruga, a_rike, a_riga** p.scrobiculatum (= p.frumentaceum); **a_l.l.u** (pl.) p.scrobiculatum (Te.); **a_rk** setaria italica (Go.); **a_rku** (pl.) a species of millet (Pe.); **a_rka** id. (Kui); **a_rgu** (pl. **a_rka**) panicum italicum (Kuwi)(DEDR 379). Panicum miliaceum: **veragu** (Ta.); **varagalu** (Te.); **baragu** (Ka.); **chinwa** (K.); **chin** (H.); **china** (B.M.P.Skt.); plant: used as cure for gonorrhea; habitat: throughout the hotter parts of India, cultivated or naturalized (GIMP, p.185). **ci_na** panicum milliaecum (Car. Su. 27.14). cf. **varaga,** (inscr.) **varuvu** panicum miliaceum (Te.); **barag** millet (M.); **varuka** (Skt.); **varaku** common millet, paspalum scrobiculatum = paspalum frumentaceum (Ta.); poor man's millet, paspalum crusgalli (Ta.)(DEDR 5260). cf. **a_ruka, a_ruga** panicum scrobiculatum = panicum frumentaceum (Te.); **a_rgu** (pl. **a_rka**) panicum italicum (Kui); **a_rike** the Indian millet, panicum italicum; **ha_raka** paspalum scrobiculatum (Ka.)(DEDR 379). **bare bad.warak, bari bad.wak** panicum colonum (Santali.lex.) **adagat.hia** panicum repens (Santali.lex.) cf. **vatm** millet, panicum miliare (Ko.)(DEDR 56). cf. **bhakta** meal, food, boiled rice (Skt.)(CDIAL 9331). **varaka** echinochloa colonum (Car. Su. 27.14,18). cf. **ca_malu** echinochloa frumentaceum = panicum frumentaceum (Te.lex.) cf. **varkku** gruel (Ta.) **< yava_gu** (Skt.); **varukku** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Mill for grinding millet**: **varaku-tirikai** mill for grinding millet (**Perumpa_n.. 187, Urai**) (Ta.lex.)

7204.**A grain**: **jua_ri** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); jowar, the great millet (S.); **jo_va_ri_i** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **zua_r** the great millet, jowar (Dardic); **joa_r** id. (L.H.); **jova_r** id. (P.); **jua_r** (P.); **jama_r** (P.); **jawa_ro** a kind of soft grass growing at high altitudes (WPah.); **joya_r**

the great millet, sorghum vulgare (B.); **juya_r** id. (B.); **jua_ra_** maize (Or.); **jua_ra** the great millet (Or.); **juwa_r** andropogon sorghum, holcus sorghum (H.); **jwa_r** id. (H.); **jawa_ra_** maize, blade of barley (H.); **juwa_ra_** id. (H.); **juva_ri** millet (OMarw.); **juva_r** a kind of grain (G.); **ja_r** id. (G.); **java_r, javha_r, javha~ri_, juva_ri_** millet, holcus sorghum (M.)(CDIAL 10437). **java_ra_, juva_ra_** pl. tender plants of corn grown on the altar before a goddess (G.)(CDIAL 10437).

7205.**Barley**: **jau~r.a_** shoots of barley four weeks old (specially planted and cut to be worn in the hat at Dasai_)(N.)(CDIAL 10435) < **yavavr.nta** stalk of barley (Skt.). [**vr.nta**: perh. a sanskritization of **vi_t.a_-** small piece of stick shaped like a barley-corn and struck in the game of tip-cat (MBh.)(CDIAL 12045)].

7206.**Poor**: **vara_ka** wretched (Pa_n..Pali); **vara_kaka** (Skt.); **vara_ya** (Pkt.); **bara_** poor, wretched (N.)(CDIAL 11324).

7207.**Rice**: **varaka** phaseolus trilobus, a kind of rice (Skt.); phaseolus trilobus (Pali); **varaya** a kind of rice (Pkt.); **vara_** a kind of bean (Si.)(CDIAL 11311). **bar** asparagus racemosus (H.); **vara_** id. and other plants (Skt.)(CDIAL 11323). **vari_** asparagus racemosus (Skt.); **vara** a kind of grain (Skt.); **varaia** a kind of rice (Pkt.); **vari_** a parti. kind of grain (G.); the grain coix barbata (M.)(CDIAL 11328). **varen.** straw of the grain coix barbata (M.)(CDIAL 11329). **per-ukkal** rice (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.ai. Vai. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **vari** cf. **vri_hi** paddy (**Tan-ippa_.i, 354,41**); **vari-c-campa_** a kind of striped paddy, sown in cittirai and maturing in five months (Ta.lex.) 'This term, **vri_hi** being without a perceivable root in Sanskrit is no doubt connected with the Dravidian **akki** (or **arki**; Ta. **arici**; Ma. **ari**; Tu. **ari, akki**) and Telugu **vari**. The syllable **vri** is the same as Telugu **vari** and syllable **-hi** has been formed of Kanarese and Tul.u **-ki** and Tamil **-ci**. In common Tamil the Sanskrit word **vri_hi** is written **viriki**; Tamil **k** often stands in the place of **h**.' (No. 126 Preface; Kittel's Ka. lex.) '**oryza**... It is clearly a borrowed word and, as is recognised by Pott and Benfey, seems not so much directly to resemble the Sanskrit **vrihi-s (m)** in sound as to be an attempt at representing a related Persian form which has a sibilant instead of **h**... Pictet gives the Afghan **urishi** which also has a vowel in the place of **v**. The Greek by-form **orynda** comes nearer to Armenian **birinz** and the modern Persian **biring**.' (George Curtius, Greek Etymology, 5th edn., 1879; loc. cit. R. Swaminatha Aiyar, Dravidian Theories, 1922-23, repr., Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1987, p.105). **wrijzey, wrijey** rice; **wrijza'h** a grain of rice (Psht. < Old Persian)(Skeat, Etymological Dictionary of the English Language). 'In spite of the temptation to derive the Arabic **alruzz, aruzz, uruzz, wiz** etc., from the Tamil **arici** modern philologists are agreed that they cannot be so derived, but come from the Old Persian word **virinzi** or **virinza**, the modern equivalent of which is **biring**. Sir C.J.Lyall states that **virinza** is exactly the equivalent we should expect of the Sanskrit word for "rice" **vri_hi**, and the names point to the time when the two branches of the Aryan race dwelt together and developed the respective peculiarities of their language from a common or original tongue. The Persians did not borrow the cultivation of rice from the Indians; the plant existed in the regions where the two races dwelt together before their respective migrations.' (Watts, Commercial Products of India, p.825; cf. Watt, G., A Dictionary of Economic Products of India, 6 vols., Calcutta, 1889-1893). **ari** rice, husked grain (Ta.Ma.); **akke** (Ka.); **aoi, akki** (Tu.); **ikki** (Kod..); **biyyamu** (Te.). **vari**, pl. **vad.lu** unhusked paddy (Te.); **wi_** (Si.); **vari** wild, uncultivated paddy (Ta.Ma.); **navara** a variety of quick-growing paddy (Ma.); **sapi_d vari** white rice (Old Persian); **vraiheya** place for vri_hi or connected with vri_hi (Nighan.t.u); **vai** paddy stalks (Ta.) **ni_va_ra** (Vedic); **neji** paddy (Tu.)

Barygaza exported rice in the first three centuries of the Christian era (Periplus). **vri_hi** a type of paddy (Car. Su. 27.15,33). **ni_va_ra** a variety of s'a_li (Car. Su. 27.17, Ci. 4.36).

7208.**Image: junction of streets**: **vari** junction of streets; way; **vari-c-canti, vari-canti** place where streets meet, cross-roads; **vayavai** path, way; cf. **vaha** (Skt.) (Ta.lex.)

7209.**Title**: cf. **virutu** trophy, badge of victory (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 5**)(Ta.lex.); valour (Ma.); **biridu, biruda, birudu** badge of honour (Ka.); **birdu, birdolig** (Tu.); **birudamu, birudu** (Te.)(DEDR 5414). **virutu** pedigree, geneaology (Ta.lex.) **virutu** title (**Tiruva_lava_. 46,9**); **virutu** banner (**Tan-ippa_.i, 384,33**); trophy, badge of victory (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

7210.**Battle**: **vara_kam** battle; **va_rava_ram** armour (Ta.lex.) **va_rakkam** money paid to a soldier on enlisting (Ta.lex.) **Troop; clan**: **va_ra** crowd (Skt.); id., troop (Pkt.); **varin, vara** clan, tribe (OSi.); pl. suffix. **-var, -val** (Si. < Ta.)(CDIAL 11548). **va_ram** multitude, crowd (Ta.lex.)

7211.**Image: monkey**: **birsindic** a species of monkey, or baboon (Santali.lex.)

7212.**Image: fowl**: **bir sim** the jungle fowl, gallus bankiva murghi (Santali.lex.)

7213.**Image: fish**: **vari-k-ko_la_** half-beak, sea-fish, dark bluish green, attaining 18 in. in length, hemirhamphus far; **varikkalava_y** a sea-fish, yellowish brown, serranus boenick; **varikkar-r-alai** a sea-fish, reddish, lutjanus sebae; a sea-fish, silvery grey, attaining one foot in length, sciaena maculata; **vari-k-ka_ral** a sea-fish, attaining 8 in. in length, equala dussumieri; **vari-k-ki_cca_n-** a sea-fish, yellowish brown, attaining 10 in. in length, lutjanus kasmira; **vari-y-o_ra_** sea-fish, dark greyish-brown covered with light orange spots, tenthis concatenata (Ta.lex.)

7214.**Image: murrel**: **vara_r-pakat.u** male murrel (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 2,16**); **vara_r--po_ttu** young murrel (**Akana_. 36**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pakat.u** greatness, largeness (**Perumpa_n.. 243**); strength (**Pur-ana_. 88**); bull, ploughing ox (**Tol. Po. 76**); male elephant (**Pu. Ve. 8,5**)(Ta.lex.) **vari-p-pa_rai** horse-mackerel (Ta.lex.) **Image: needle-fish**: **vara_l, vira_l, vra_l** a fish, o.striatus (Ma.); **bare mi.ni** black murl, o.striatus (Kod..)(DEDR 5262). **maral, mural** a river fish (H.); **maral.** (M.); **moralla_** a kind of fish (Si.)--by haplology **<*murar-: muro** a kind of fish (S.); **mura_** a kind of very small fish (H.); **mural** needle-fish, syngnathus (Ta.); **mural-mi_n** id. (Ma.); **murala** a species of freshwater fish (Sus'r.); **mural.a** the small fish asidoparia marar (Or.); **murala** a species of freshwater fish (Skt.)(CDIAL 10213). **vara_l** murrel, ophiocephalus marulius, a fish, greyish green, attaining 4 ft. in length; black murrel, a fish, dark greyish or blackish, attaining 3 ft. in length, o.striatus(**mo_t.t.iru vara_ar- ko_t.t.umi_n- (Pur-ana_. 399**); a fresh-water fish (Ta.lex.) **Image: carp**: **mat.ava_mi_n-, mat.avai, mat.avai-k-ken.t.ai** a species of carp; grey mullet, silvery, mugil oligolepe (Ta.lex.)

7215.**Image: giant**: **birban.t.a** a giant, a mighty man of valour; **birbao** like a hurricane; **birbao hor.e hoyena** he is a hurricane-like man; the idea prevalent is that persons exceptionally strong in body or mind first saw the light during a hurricane, and so are named hurricane men (Santali.lex.)

7216.**Foreign**: **biran, birana** foreign, distant place or country (Santali. lex.)

7217.**Image: fork**: **bara_s** carpenter's forked instrument (Tu.lex.)

7218.**List of public servants; payroll of an establishment**: **bara_vardu** a list of public servants; **bara_vardu-da_ra** a man whose name has been entered into the list of public servants (Ka.); **bara_vardu** working out, or the rule of working, arithmetically: a monthly statement of amounts now payable (Ka.); **bara_varda, vara_varda** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **bara_vu** handwriting, knowledge of writing (Tu.lex.) **bharti** to enlist, to be enrolled; to engage, to recruit; **iskulre bhartikom** enrol them as scholars (Santali.lex.) **para_varttu < bar-a_wurd** pay roll of an establishment, acquittance roll; estimate; **para_varppat.t.i** id. (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Manner of living**: cf. **va_rtta** livelihood, business (Mn.)(CDIAL 11564). cf. **vatta** duty, office (Pali); **vat.t.a, vatta, vitta, vutta** livelihood (Pkt.); **butta_** means (P.); **buto** daily labour, wages (Ku.); **buta_** means, ability (N.); **bu_ta_** power (H.); **vat.a** subsistence, wages (Si.)(CDIAL 12669). cf. **vr.tti** mode of life, conduct (Gr.S'r.); **brath, bruc^{u}** trade, profession (K.)(CDIAL 12070). **vrata** a religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; a vow, promise, resolve; mode of life (Skt.lex.) **varta, vatta, otta** occupying one's self with; manner of existence or subsistence, livelihood, living; **pravarta** engaging in, occupied in, undertaking; **pravartaka** producing, causing, originating; causing to go on well, promoting; urging; the original instigator of any act, an originator, a founder; a promoter; **pravartana** existing, becoming; activity, action, acting; business; occupying one's self in; behaviour, conduct; procedure, way, manner, mode (Ka.lex.) **vartana** practice, employment, use; stationary, stable; staying, living, residing; livelihood, subsistence; earnings, hire, wages, salary; occupation, profession; intercourse, commerce, traffic; appointing, appointment (Ka.); **vartanegesalisu** to use, to make use of; **vartaka** who or what abides or exists, abiding, living; devoted or attached to; being occupied with, following a profession; a trader, a merchant; **vartaka-tana** the state of being a merchant; **vartaka-tana ma_d.u** to trade (Ka.lex.) cf. **bha_tu~** extra allowance above pay given to public servants etc. (G.)(CDIAL 9468). cf. **bhar.** soldier, servant (B.); **bhat.a** hired servant (As'.)(CDIAL 9588).

7219.**Measurement of grain**: **po_rige, po_like** measurement of grain (Tu.lex.) **poli pa_d.u** to pile up paddy in a conical heap and sprinkle ashes from vertex to bottom in lines (Tu.lex.) **poli** increase, abundance; **poli leppu** to shout : **poli, poli heccila** while gathering corn in a barn; **poli leppnni** invoking the blessings of the goddess of wealth on auspicious occasions like Deepavali (this is usually observed on the first day of the seventh solar month)(Tu.lex.)

7220.**Image: centipede**: **poli** an insect belonging to the variety of a centipede (Tu.lex.)

7221.**Image: flood**: **bol.l.o** flood, inundation (Tu.lex.)

7222.**Image: to gore**: **bo_ru** to assault or butt as an ox or wild-beast (Tu.lex.)

7223.**Image: a harrow**: **pori** a harrow (Tu.lex.)

7224.**Image: line**: **pori** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing (Tu.lex.) **o_li, o_l.i** a furrow (Tu.lex.)

7225.**Image: break**: **pori, pol.i** to break; **pol.i-mane** a wood instrument for levelling and smoothening the floor by incessantly striking on the floor (Tu.lex.) **poli** heavy blow; **poli pa_d.u** to beat (Tu.lex.)

7226.**Image: horn**: **prama_n.a** a horn (or branch?); ko_d.u, ko_d.ugal.u (Ka.lex.)

7227.**Authority, warrant**: **prama_n.am** authority, warrant; proof; principal capital; rule; one who judges or decides; **s'rutva_ de_vah- prama_n.am** having heard then your Majesty will decide (what to do)(Skt.lex.) **prama_n.ika** forming an authority; **mu_la prama_n.a** original order (**S.I.I. 12**); **prama_n.a** a document, title deed (**EI 6; SII 1; SITI**)(Ep. Ind. Vol. xxviii, p.109); authority, witness (IEG). **pra_ma_n.a purus.a** a man of authority (Ka.lex.) **pra_ma_n.ya, pra_ma_n., pra_ma_n.a** measure; proof, authority; authenticity, genuineness; truth, honesty (Ka.lex.) **pirama_n.am** faith, trust in god (**Tiruva_lava_. 45,18**); true nature (**Tirikat.u, 37**)(Ta.lex.) **pra_ma_n.ika** authentic, credible, true, just; a man who can be depended on (Ka.lex.)

7228.**Passport; grant under seal**: **parava_na_, parava_ne** an order, a pass; a commission, a sealed paper of authority (Ka.Te.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **paro_ana** grant under seal, command, letter; a written order or notice; **ne kagajre paro_ana olakana**; **paro_ana** to give a written order; **paro_ana-o** to receive a written order (Mu.lex.) **parwana** a written order or notice (Santali.lex.) **vara-da_na** grant; **pat.ipa_t.i** order (Pali.lex.) **viraiya_kkali** the sacred command of S'iva (**Patin-o. Ko_yi. 4**); an oath calling on S'iva to witness (**Periyapu. Ko_t.puli. 4**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pharama_yiti** made to order, commissioned as an article (Ka.); **pharama_ti, pharama_si_** (M.H.); **pharama_yiti** superlatively excellent (Ka.M.); **pharama_yisu** to order, direct, bid (Ka.); **pharama_vin.e_m.** (M.); **pharava_n.a** a royal mandate, order; a firman (Ka.); **pharama_na** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **parama_s. < farma_is.** pleasure; order, commission; that which is excellent; **parama_n-a_** < **farma_n** firman, written order, mandate, warrant; **parva_n-a_ < farma_na_** (U.) order, written command (**C.G.**); grant (Ta.); **parva_n-a_ < rawa_na_** (U.) license, passport (**C.G.**) (Ta.lex.) **varma** a bulwark, shelter, defence, protection (frequently at the end of the names of Ks.atriyas (Ka.lex.) **Solemn declaration; document**: cf. **parama_n-a_ < farma_n** (U.) firman, written order, mandate, warrant (Ta.lex.) **pirama_n.am** proof, testimony, evidence; oath, solemn declaration (**Pin..**); document (**innilam vilaiton.t.a pirama_n.an:kal. ko_yilile_ ot.ukkavum : S.I.I. iii,213**); royal authority, sovereign command; **pirama_n.ittal** to accept as final authority (**Pa_rataven.. 25, Urainat.ai.**); **pirama_n.ikkan-** truthful, honest person;**pirama_ta_ < pra-ma_ta_** one who measures (Ta.lex.) **prama_n.a** measure (Ka_tyS'r.); standard, authority (Gr.S'r.); proof (Ya_j.); cf. **prama_** (RV.)(CDIAL 8723). **pirama_n.ikkam** < **prama_n.ika** truth, veracity, true declaration (Ta.); **pirama_n.am < pra-ma_n.a** proof; oath; document (**innilam vilaiton.t.a pirama_n.an:kal. ko_yilile_ ot.ukkavum : S.I.I. iii,215**); royal authority, command; **pirama_n.i-ttal** to accept as final authority (**Pa_rata. Ven. 25, Urainat.ai.**); to put faith in, trust (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,61**)(Ta.lex.) **pirama_n.a-k-kacca_ttu** document, title deed (**S.I.I.**); **pirama_n.a-t-ti_t.t.u, pirama_n.a-c-ci_t.t.u** document, title deed (Ta.lex.) **ti_t.cai < di_ks.a_** vow, solemn resolution; initiation of a disciple into the mysteries of s'aiva religion, of three stages, viz., camaya-ti_t.cai, vice_t.a-ti_t.cai, nirva_n.a-ti_t.cai (Ta.lex.) **parwa_na ja_t** orders, royal grants; licenses, passes (U.lex.) **parwa_na** an order, a pass, passport, license; leave, command, precept, warrant, grant (U.lex.) **pharmhn.** to attend to, to be inclined towards (P.lex.); **pharmal, phorman, phormas** to bespeak, to give an order for something to be prepared or made; **phormasin lagao akata** I have placed an order (Santali.lex.)

7229.**Receipt**: **pharkati** final receipt, discharge, acquittance (Santali.lex.)

7230.**Measure**: **prame_, prama_** a measure (Ka.); true perception, correct notion, accurate conception, true and certain knowledge (Skt.Ka.); **parima_n.a** measuring; measure; quanity; compass; weight; **prame_ya** to be measured, measurable, finite, to be fathomed; demonstrable; discernible; topic to be discussed or established; **pramiti** measure; **pramita** measured, understood, demonstrated, proved; adjusted, conformed as by some rule; **prama_n.ika-tana** truthfulness, fairness, honesty; **prama_n.a-su_caka** a term that indicates measure or quantity; **prama_n.a-pu_ran.a** filling out or completing measure or scale: gradation; **prama_n.a-he_r-u** to tell the quantity etc. (of anything) (Ka.lex.) **pirama_ < prama_** knowledge (**Ci.Ci. Al.avai. 1, Civa_k. Pak. 100**); **pirame_yam < pra-me_ya** ascertained knowledge, that which is ascertained or proved (**Vi_raco_. Porul.. 1**); subject-matter of a treatise; **piramai < pra-ma_** true knowledge, correct notion (**Ilak. Aka.**) (Ta.lex.) **prame_ya** to be measured, measurable, finite, to be fathomed; a subject, a topic in general (Ka.lex.) **parma_n.** attestation, proof, warrant, limit; instance, example; dose; quantity; proportion, measure; approved of; **param para_** in lineal succession from time immemorial (P.lex.) **prama_n.a** measure (Ka_tyS'r.); standard, authority (Gr.S'r.); proof (Ya_j.); cf. **prama_** (RV.); **pama_n.a** measure (Pali.Pkt.); **pamana** (NiDoc.); **parama_n.a, pava_n.a** (Ap.); **parma_n.** attestation, proof, measure; **ha_n.-parva_n., ha_n.-parma_n.** equality in age (**ha_n. < ha_yana**)(P.); **pa_na_** width of a wall, foundation of a wall (B.); **parma_n.u~** measure, size; **parma_n.a~_** pl. certificate, authority; **parma_n.vu~** to accept as true, acknowledge (G.); **parma_n.** standard (G.); **paman.in** according to scale (OSi.); **paman.a** measure, sufficiency; **paman.ak** only (Si.)(CDIAL 8723). **prama_n.a, pama_n.a, pavan., havan., prama_n.** measure, scale, standard; measure in general (whether of weight, length, or capacity); parima_n.a; quantity, magnitude, extent, circumference, length, duration; weight, quantity; limit; that which is true (Skt.Ka.); **prama_n.a-va_kya** authoritative statement; a formula used in taking an oath; **prama_n.ika** forming a measure or standard; forming an authority; true, fair, equitable; a cubit; **prama_n.isu** to measure, to compute, to understand; to discern, to discriminate, to examine (Ka.lex.) **prama_payati** measures, proves (Skt.); **pramimi_te_** measures out (AV.); **pamina_ti** (Pali); **pama_ya** absol. (Pali); **pami_yae_** is proved (Pkt.); **pon.o** to measure (e.g. a turban)(Ku.)(CDIAL 8725). **Goldsmith's scales**: **parva_n., parma_n.** measure, quantity, equality (of age)(P.); **pariya_ni_** scales (usu. a goldsmith's) (Bi.); **parima_n.a** measure (RV.); measure, extent, limit (Pali.Pkt.); **parma_n.u~** measure (G.)(CDIAL 7855). **Image: infinitesimal particle**: **parama_n.u** infinitesimal particle (Ya_j. Pali.Pkt.); **paramun.uva** (Si.)(CDIAL 7799f). **Chief of a trade**: **pra_ma_n.ika** chief of a trade (Skt.); founded on authority (Da_yabh.); **pa_ni, pa~_in, pa_in** a surname (B.)(CDIAL 8949). cf. **pan.i** bargainer, miser (RV. i.33.3); **pan.** to purchase, to trade (S'Br. iii.2.6.1); **pan.yam** wares or commodities; **pan.ya-ho_ma** sacrifice for acquiring commercial gain (Kha_dira. iv.3.9)(Vedic.lex.) **prama_payati** measure, proves (Skt.); **pramimi_te_** measures out (AV.); **pamina_ti** (Pali); **pama_ya** absol. (Pali); **pami_yae_** is proved (Pkt.); **pon.o** to measure (e.g. a turban)(Ku.)(CDIAL 8725). **prama_n.am** document (**S.I.I. iii,215)**; oath, solemn, declaration; proof, testimony, evidence; royal authority, soverign command; the Ve_das, as sacred authority; **prama_n.an** truthful person; Vis.n.u; **prama_n.i** to estimate, judge, infer from premises, deduce; to accept, as final authority (**Pa_rataven.. 25, Urainat.ai**); to enact, lay down a rule (Ta.lex.) **parma_n.** swearing; **phot. parma_n.** perjury; **parma_n.e** postp. according to, in conformity with; as (Kon.lex.) **praman.as** very thoughtful (AV. ii.28.1); cf. **prama_** measure (RV. x.130.3); **prama_na** means of measurement (Sat. xxv.i)(Vedic.lex.) **ma_n., ma_n.a_** maund (a measure)(Kon.lex.)

7231.**Document**: **prama_n.a** measure (Ka_tyS'r.); standard, authority (Gr.S'r.); proof (Ya_j); **pama_n.a** measure (Pali.Pkt.); **pamana** (NiDoc.); **parama_n.a, pava_n.a** (Ap.); **parma_n.** attestation, proof, measure (P.); standard (G.); **parma_n.a~_** certificate, authority (G.); **parma_n.vu~** to accept as true, acknowledge (G.); **paman.in** according to scale (OSi.); **paman.a** measure, sufficiency (Si.)(CDIAL 8723). **pama_ya** is proved (Pali); **pami_yae_** (Pkt.); **pon.o** to measure (e.g. a turban)(Ku.)(CDIAL 8725). **prama_n.a patram** a written warrant (Skt.lex.) **prama_n.ayati** to hold up as a medal; to prove, demonstrate, show (Skt.lex.); **prama_n.a purus.a** arbitrator, judge (Skt.lex.)

7232.**To be married**: **parwa_n** to be married (U.lex.) **Marriage presents**: **aran.a** a nuptial present (Ka.Te.); **arul.** to grant graciously; giving, donation, gift (Ta.); **ahe_ra** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **aran.amu** a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage (Te.)(DEDR 203). **warn** to marry; **barna** a present of clothing or pearls sent to the bride before marriage by the family of the bridegroom; **barn, warn** to dedicate an article (usually money) by passing it round the head of a friend or relative in token of attachment and devotion to him, after which it is given away to the poor; giving charity after the ceremony described above (P.lex.) **parin.a_ya** leading round; **parin.i_ta** led round; married (Ka.lex.) **parive_tan-am < pari-ve_dana** marriage (Ta.); **pa_rin.e_yam** articles received by a bride at the time of marriage, such as ornaments and the like (**R.F.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Marriage**: **parnahun.** to give in marriage, to cause to be married; **parnan., parnewa** marriage; **parnan. khushi nal hai, na tan he marna** marriage depends on consent; if not, it is death (Prov.); **parnawa, parniwan.** to marry; pp. **parnen.da**; fut. **parnesan.**; **hik d.hukdi nahin., main. du parnisan.** even one (wife) is not procurable, (yet he says) I will marry two (Prov.); **parnia, parn.i** a married person; **parnijan.** pass. of **parnawan.** to be married; **pharnahun.** to ensnare; to marry (P.lex.) **Presents for marriage**: **varicai** present, especially to a daughter on marriage or other occasion (**Vir-alivit.u. 533**); **varicai-y-et.uttal** to fetch presents ceremonially on marriage or other occasions, in public; **varicai-ceytal** id.; to render civility or courtesy; **varittal** to adorn, decorate (**Ain:kur-u. 117**); **varittal** to choose, select; to invite (**Tiruvil.ai. Aruc. 2**); **vari** beauty (**Pu. Ve. 11,12**); (Ta.lex.) **Village dues**: **varicai** rate, proportion; village dues or rent (**I.M.P.Tp. 293**; **Pudu. Inscr. 613**); **varicai-va_ram** fixed rent calculated on the ascertained average yield of the land cultivated; **vari-co_r-u** a tax (**I.M.P.Sm. 2**). **accu-vari** synonym = ? **pon-vari**; duty payable for minting gold or metal into coins; **akkas'a_lai-vari** (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **a_l.-vari** poll tax (Ta.)(SII 12. IEG.) Synonym: **per-k-kad.amai** (which may also be a payment to be made on the occasion of the naming ceremony of a child (Ta.)(SII 12.SITI.IEG.) **ul.-vari** internal revenue; taxes levied by the local body; orders issued by the government fixing the amount of such taxes (Ta.) Synonyms: **antar-a_yam**, **antara-viniyo_gam** (Skt.) individual share to make up the shortage in the total revenue occasioned by the grant of exemptions (SITI.IEG.). **er..uttu-viniyo_gam** dues payable for **er..uttu** for the village accountant to be apportioned among the villagers (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **ed.ai-vari** tax on weights (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **it.angai-vari** tax paid by the members of the **it.angai** community or the left-hand class (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **it.aiyar-vari** tax on shepherds (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **ilvari** house-tax (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **inavari**, **inavari-k-ka_s'u** communal tax (Ta.)(SII 12.SITI.IEG.) **vari-p-pan.am** money-tax; **varicai-k-kur.r.i** stumps of wood set in a row in a brick-kiln; **varicai-va_ram** fixed rent calculated on the ascertained average yield of the land cultivated; **vari-p-pan.am** money tax, **kut.i-y-ir.ai** or tax imposed on ryots; **variyili_t.u** entry in the revenue register; office of keeping the revenue register (T.A.S.i,16); **vari-vat.ivu** written character; written symbol of an articulated sound (Ta.lex.) **varicai-ya_l.ar** cultivating tenants (**Patir-r-up. 13,24, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **Tax**: **varavai** tax (**S.I.I. iii,211**) (Ta.lex.) **Contribution;**

share: **va_ram** proprietorship, ownership; tax (**Kampara_. Ma_ri_ca. 180**); hire, rent (**W.**); lease of land for a share of the produce; share of a crop or the produce of a field, of two kinds, viz., me_lva_ram, kut.iva_ram; share, portion (**Tol. Po. 662, Urai.**); half, moiety; **va_ricu-na_mam** certainty of title; **wa_rcu** heir, one who has a legal right to take the property of another after his death (Ta.); **wa_ris** (U.); **va_ricu** id. (Ta.); **vari** impost, tax, toll, duty; contribution (Ta.lex.)

7233.**Pattern**: **pharma_** a pattern used for shaping different pieces of timber for furniture (P.lex.) **Mould**: **pharma, phorma** a mould as for bricks etc. (Santali. lex.)

7234.**Image: four-faced god**: **piraman-** four-faced god; na_n--mukan- (Kar... Aka.)(Ta.lex.)

7235.**Brahma**: **barama** Tadbhava of **brahma** (Ka.lex.) **pu_man-** Brahma_ (**Tan-ippa_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_van-** Brahma_ (**Paripa_. 1,46**); **pu_van** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **brahma, brahmanu, barama, barma, bomma, borma** the first deity, the first deity of the Hindu triad, the creator; a man who knows the highest truth; **bra_mi** the s'akti or personified energy of brahma_; Saraswati_, Brahma_'s wife (Ka.lex.) **pirama-kkir..atti** the S'akti of the supreme being (**Tiruvunti. 34**); **pirama-ca_ttan-** < **brahma-s'a_sr.** a manifestation of Skanda (**Tan.ikaippu. Akattiyan-. 75**)(Ta.lex.) **Supreme good**: **brahma** supreme good, Vedic text (Pali); **brahman** hymn (RV.)(CDIAL 9324). **brahman** hymner, priest (RV.); **bamba** in cmpds. good (Si.)(CDIAL 9325). cf. **br.hant** tall, high (RV.); **br^{h}o** high mountain (Ka.); **bo_** up; **bui** high (Mai.)(CDIAL 9302). **pu_man- < bhauma** Mars (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **br.haspati** name of a deity (RV.); the planet Jupiter (R.); **bihapp(h)ai, buhapp(h)ai, bahapp(h)ai, bihassai, buhassai, bahassai, bhiapp(h)ai, bhuapp(h)ai, bhayapp(h)ai, bhiassai, bhuassai** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9303). **bhu_-tama** excellently done (TBr. ii.4.8)(Vedic.lex.) **bhu_ri** name of brahma_, vis.n.u, S'iva and Indra (Ka.lex.)

7236.**Image: finger joint**: **varai** measure of the distance between the joints of the forefinger (Ta.lex.) **marma** the joint of a limb, any joint or articulation (Ka.lex.) **Image: line**: **varai** line (Ta.); **vara** id. (Te.); **varu** id. (Ma.); **bare** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

7237.**Image: house**: **parpa** house (Skt.); **phorp** unroofed pen, enclosure for cattle or sheep; shed (Kho.)(CDIAL 7933).

7238.**Support; image: cross-bar**: **paruva_n-** yard, the support of a square sail (**Naut.**); **par-uva_n-** id. (Ta.); **parama_nu** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **parumal** yard-arm in a vessel or dhony (**W.**); **parumar--kayir-u** rope to hoist a sail, the main brace (**W.**); **paruval** anything large or thick (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **parimaram** yard of a ship (Ma.)(DEDR 3979). **Image: cross-beam**: **parva_n-** yard, cross-beam on a mast for spreading square sails (**Naut.**)(Ta.); cf. **parma_nu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **parbu, parbuge, parvu, habbuge** spreading, extension (Ka.lex.)

7239.**Association**: **sa_khya** association, party (RV. ii.11.19)(Vedic.lex.)

7240.**A form of marriage**: **bra_hmah-** one of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (**bra_mo_ viva_ha a_hu_ya di_yate s'aktyalan:kr.ta_ : Ya_j. 1.58**); **bra_hma-de_ya_** a girl to be married according to the bra_hma form; **bra_hmi_** a woman married according to the bra_hma form of marriage (Skt.lex.) **bra_hma** a form of

marriage, that in which the bride, duly adorned and furnished, is bestowed freely on the bridegroom (Ka.lex.) **brahma-gan.t.u** the peculiar knot made by vais.n.avas in joining the two ends of the sacrificial thread (Ka.lex.) **piramam** marriage consisting in the gift by a father of his daughter, aged twelve, before her second menstruation, adorned with jewels, to a bachelor of forty-eight, learned in the ve_das, one of eight kinds of man.am (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7241.**An old script**: **pira_mi < bra_hmi_** Sarasvati_, an ancient Sanskrit script (Ta.lex.)

7242.**Mantra**: **brahma, barama, barma, bomma, borma** a vedic text or mantra; the ve_das; religious knowledge (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhramari_** a Jaina mantra (**Me_ruman. 994**) (Ta.lex.)

7243.**Holy**: **brahman** (old Pers. **brazman** holy; Gk. **braxma_nes**; Latin. **bragmani**; Russian. **rachmanny**; Ukraine: **rachmanyn** 'beggar') priest, brahmin, who recites holy text at the sacrifice (RV. i.10.1); those who execute the sacred rites, say prayers and press soma (RV. i.80.1); **brahman.y** to pray (RV. iv.24.2); **brahmi_** devout, holy (RV. ix.33.5) (Vedic.lex.)

7244.**Village granted; title of brahmins**: **brahma-sva** property (money, lands etc.) belonging to bra_hman.as (Ka.lex.) **pirama-ta_yam < brahman +** land granted to brahmins free of assessment (**Patir-r-up. Iran.t.a_mpattu, Patikam**); **pirama-ta_n-am** < **brahma-da_na** gift to brahmins (**T.A.S. v,207**); **pirama-te_yam < + de_s'a** village granted to brahmins and inhabited by them (**S.I.I. iii,112**); **piraman- < brahman** Brahma_, the creator, one of tiri-mu_rtti (**Pin..**); brahmin (**Tiruva_n-aik. Ko_ccen.. 69**); **pirama-puram** Shi_ya_r..i in Tanjore district (**Te_va_. 63,1**); Conjeevaram (**Ka_cippu. Tiruve_. 54**); **pirama-ma_-ra_yan-** < + **maha_ra_ja** title of brahmin ministers in ancient times (**S.I.I. ii,139,21**); **pirama-ra_yan- < brahma-ra_ja** title of brahmin ministers (**Ilak. Vi. 900, Urai.**); **pirama_ti-ra_yan-** < **brahman +** ancient title of brahmin ministers (Ta.inscr.); **pirama-me_tam < brahma- me_dha** a special funeral rite for a saintly person (**Kuruparam. 404**)(Ta.lex.) **Property**: **brahmasva** property (money, lands etc.) belonging to bra_hmam.as (Ka.lex.)

7245.**Fastening**: **brahma-gammi** the fastening together of the ends of a do_tra etc. by sewing, after having severed the worn out back part (Ka.lex.) **pirama-k-kiranti** a kind of knot tied in the sacred thread; tying together two bunches of sacrificial grass in representation of the union of S'iva and S'akti (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7246.**Vedic phonetics; vedic text or mantra**: **pirama_n.i < prama_n.in** one who knows the s'a_stras (**Tiruva_lava_. 27,17**)(Ta.lex.) **pirama-ka_n.t.am < brahman +** a section of the Ve_das (**Ci. Po_. Pa_. 1,1, Pak. 32, Cuva_mina_.**)(Ta.lex.) **piramam < brahma** Ve_dic phonetics, cit.cai (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**); **pirama-ya_kam** learning the Ve_das, one of paca-maka_-ya_kam (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 133**)(Ta.lex.) **brahma-vadya** to be propitiated with a spell (MBr. ii.7.1); **brahma-va_din** discussing sacred texts (AV. xi.3.26); **brahma-vid** one who knows brahman or the veda (AV. x.2.32)(Vedic.lex.) **brahma, barama, barma, bomma, borma** a vedic text or mantra; the ve_das; the aggregate of the s'a_tras; religious knowledge; good, pure conduct; that which is very graceful, pleasant, serene; the practice of austerity or penance; food; the soul of the universe; **brahmacarya** religious studentship; religious self-restraint, abstinence, chastity; a religious student; **brahmaca_ri** a bra_hman.a who practises chastity, especially a religious student or young bra_hman.a in the first period of his life, from the time of his investiture with the sacrificial thread till he marries and becomes a householder; **brahma-**

gan.t.u the peculiar knot made by vais.n.avas in joining the two ends of the sacrificial thread; **brahma-bindu** a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the ve_da; **brahma-yaja** the recital of the vedic texts (Ka.lex.)

7247.**Deity**: **pommakka_-te_vi** < **bommakka +** (Te.) patron deity of the To_t.t.iya caste, worshipped also by jugglers (**E.T. vi,189**); **pommi-yamman-** a minor deity (Ta.lex.)

7248.**Puppet**: **pommal < bomma_** (Pkt.) < **pratima_** puppet, effigy (**Vir-alivit.u.**); **pommai** id. (Ta.); **bombe** (Ka.); **pommala_t.t.am** puppet show (Ta.); **bommala_t.a** (Te.); **pommala_t.t.am** disguise, deceptive appearance (**Pat.t.in-at. Potu. 21**)(Ta.lex.)

7249.**Prayer**: **brahma-vaivartapura_n.a, brahma-kaivartapura_n.a** name of a pura_n.a, containing prayers and invocations addressed to Kr.s.n.a, descriptions of Vr.nda_vana, etc. with tedious narratives about Kr.s.n.a and his love for the go_pis and Ra_dha_; **bra_hmya-pura_n.a** name of a pura_n.a, revealed by Brahma to Daks.a, for the promotion of the worship of Kr.s.n.a; **bra_hman.a, bara_man.a, bira_man.a** that portion of the ve_da which contains the sacrificial ritual together with legends and old stories (and to which the upanis.ads are attached) (Ka.lex.) **pirama-ca_pa_lam < brahma-ja_ba_la** an Upanis.ad (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **brahma-ka_ra** praying (RV. vi.29.4); **brahma-kr.t** promoting prayer (RV. vii.32.2); **brahma-kr.ti** offering prayer (RV. vii.28.5); **brahman.y** to pray (RV. iv.24.2); **brahman.ya_** devotion (RV. viii.6.33); **brahman.vant** devout (AV. viii.10.25); **brahma-te_jas** having the glory or power of prayer (AV. x.5.21); **brahman** song of praise, prayer (RV. i.3.5); **brahma-pu_ta** purified by prayer (AV. xiii.1.36); **brahma-yo_ga** employment of prayer or devotion (AV. x.5.1); **brahma-s'umbhita** purified by prayer or devotion (AV. iv.24.4); **brahma-sam.s'ita** sharpened by prayer (RV. vi.75.16); **brahma-sava** effusion of prayer (RV. ix.67.24); **brahmeddha** kindled with devotion (AV. xiii.1.51)(Vedic.lex.)

7250.**Image: black bee**: **par-ame** the large black bee; **bavara** id. (Tadbhava of **bhramara**)(Ka.); **par-avai** a bird (Ta.); **par-ave** id. (Ma.); **par-ame-var-i** the young black bee; **par-amevar-idur-ugal** a swarm of young black bees; **varvan.e** a blue fly (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.)

7251.**Entertainment of a guest**: **barapu, baravu** coming, arrival; **barapa_d.u** to announce the arrival (Ka.); **barada_stu** hospitable entertainment (of a guest)(Ka.M.H.); pardon; **baraviga** a man that is to arrive, an arrival (Ka.lex.) cf. **varunar** new comers (**Kur-icip. 202**); guest (**Pur-ana_. 10**)(Ta.lex.)

7252.**Best female; excellent**: **parame** the best female (Ka.lex.) **brahma, barama, barma, borma, bomma** the chief or best, mukhyanu (Ka.lex.) **parama** (opp. to antama, madhyama) very distant, pre-eminent (RV. vi.27.4); highest, topmost (RV. iii.30.2); **na te_ du_re_ parama_ cid raja_m.si** even the highest spaces are not far to thee (RV. ix.87.8); **parame_ sadhasthe_** earliest, first (RV. vi.25.1); **parama-ja_** born of the highest (KS. xiv.3); **parama_ para_vat** extreme distance; **parame_s.t.hin** most exalted (Praja_pati)(AV. i.7.2); **parama-jya_** having supreme power (RV. viii.90.1)(Vedic.lex.) **parm** first, supreme, best, excellent, great; **param pad** high rank or status; eminence; **param gia_n.** the highest wisdom (P.lex.) **parama** most, distant; highest, most excellent, best, greatest, superior (Ka.); **paramam.** yes, very well (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **param < para** that which is pre-eminent, excellent (**Tiruva_ca. 4,50**)(Ta.lex.)

7253.**Image: seat of an idol**: **praba_l.e** seat of an idol (Ka.); **prabha_valaya** (Tu.lex.) **probu** lord (Santali.lex.) **prabu** aristocrat, lord (Kon.lex.)

7254.**Brahmans**: **pa_rvike, pa_rbike** bra_hmanism (Ka.lex.) **brahman** poet, singer, priest, brahmin who recites holy text at the sacrifice (RV. i.10.1); **brazman** holy (OPers.); **braxma_nes** (Gk.); **bragmani** (Latin); **rachmannyj** (Russian); **rachmanyn** (Ukrainian)(Vedic.lex.) **pa_rppavar** the seers, brahmans; **pa_ppa_n** brahman; fem. **pa_ppa_tti**; **pa_ppini** a caste of lower brahmans (Ma.); **pa.rvn** brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste; fem. **pa.rvty** (Ko.); **o.rfn** brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste (To.); **ha.ruva** (Badaga); **pa_rva, pa_rba, pa_ruva, ha_ruva, ha_rva** brahman; fem. **pa_rviti**; **pa_rvike, pa_rbike** brahmanism (Ka.); **pa_rne, ha_rne** brahman (Kor.); **pa_r-ud.u, pa_r-uva~_d.u** id.; fem. **pa_r-uta, pa_r-utakka** (Te.); **ba~_pu~d.u** brahman; fem. **ba~_pata**; **ba~_pana** the brahman caste (Te.); **pa_r** brahman; fem. **pa_riya** (Nk.)(DEDR 4091). **pa_racavan- < pa_ras'ava** son of a brahmin by a su_dra woman (**Tol. Po. 91, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **pirama_n.i** < **brahma_n.i_** wife of Brahma_ (**Ka_cika. Vaccira. 1**); **pirama_n.i-p-pat.ai** the Ve_das (**Pin..**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **bra_hman.a** one who has sacred knowledge, brahman (RV.Pali); **bra_hman.i_** f. (Skt.); **braman.a, baman.a, bam.bhana, bra_hman.a, ba~_mhan.a** (As'.); **bramhan.en.a** inst. sg. (KharI.); **bramam.na** (NiDoc.); **bra(m)man.a** (Dhp.); **bamhan.a, bam.bhan.a** (Pkt.); **ba~_bhan.u** (S.); **ba~_bhan.** (L.); **bara_hman., ba_mhan., ba_mhan** (P.); **ba_man.** (Ku.); **ba_man, ba_wan, ba_hun** (N.); **ba_mun** (A.); **ba_mbhan.a** (OB.); **ba_man, ba_mun, ba_mna_** a low brahman (B.); **ba_mbhun.a, ba_bhun.a, ba_mun.a, ba_mna_** (Or.); **ba_bhan, ba_man** (Bi.Mth.); **ba_mhan, ba_bhan** (Bhoj.); **ba_mhan, ba~_bhan** (Aw.); **ba_mhan** (H.); **ba_man.** id. (G.M.); **ba~_bhurd.a_, ba_murd.a_** term of reproach for a brahman (M.); **bamun.a_** (Si.); **bra_hman.i_** f. (Pali); **bam.bhan.i_** (Pkt.); **ba~_bhan.i_** (S.); **ba_mhan.i_** (P.); **ba_mir.~e** (Ku.); **ba_mni** (B.); **ba_m(h)un.i_** (Or.); **ba_mhni_** (H.); **ba_mn.i_** (G.); **ba_mhn.i_** (M.); **ba_min.i_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9327). **brahman** hymn (RV.); **brahma** supreme good, Vedic text (Pali)(CDIAL 9324). **brahman** hymner, priest (RV.); **bamha, bam.bha, bam.bha_n.a** brahman (Pkt.); **barahman.** brahman (P.); **barahman.i_** brahman woman; **pamma_, pamma~_** contemptuous term used by Sikhs for a brahman (P.); **bamba** brahman; **bamba-** in cmpds. 'good' (Si.)(CDIAL 9325). **abrahman** without brahman (RV.); what is not barhman (Skt.); **abbam.bha** copulation (Pkt.); **aba~bh** breach of the vow of celibacy (G.)(CDIAL 504). **pamman** < **bamma** (Pkt.) Jain bachelor (**Arun:kalac. 168**); brahmin (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Master**: **parabh** master; lord, a title of god; **parabhtai** lordship, mastership; **parbh** the patron of a d.um; **parbhai** lordship, mastership; **parabhkar** the sun: a caste of brahmins; **parbhan.i** the wife of a parbhu (used by d.ums of the wife of one of their patrons); **parbhu** a title applied by the d.ums to those whose families they serve (P.lex.) **d.um** the name of a caste of muhammadan musicians and bards; **d.uman. de ghar wiah jiwen. bhawe tiwen. ga** It is a wedding in a mirasi's house, he sings just as he liked (prov. used of those who are independent of doing anything, or of those who do anything of their own accord.); **d.umn.a** the name of a caste whose business is to make split baskets; **d.umn.e, d.umna female d.um**; **d.umr.a** a youth of the d.um caste (a word of contempt) (P.lex.) **Brahman**: **pa_r, pa_rppa_n-** brahmin (**an-n-avai pir-avum pa_ppa_rk kuriya : Tol. Po. 177**); Brahma_ (**Kampara_. Varun.a. 61**); **pa_rppan-an-** brahman (**Pur-ana_. 9**); fem. **pa_rppan-i** brahmin woman (**Man.i. 22,41**); **pa_rppin-i, pa_rppa_tti, pa_rppan-atti** id. (Ta.); **pa_rppi** id. (**Perun.. Narava_n.a. 7,130**); **pa_rppu** the brahman caste (**Tol. Po. 75, Urai**.) (Ta.lex); **ha_ruvagitti** brahmin woman (Ka.); **pa_ppan-a-c-ce_ri** quarters where brahmins live (**Nan-. 377, Mayilai.**); **pa_ppu** (**Tamir..na_. 200**)(Ta.); **pa_ppa_rakko_lam** a marriage ceremony amongst Marakka_yar, when the bride, dressed like a brahman woman and holding a brass

vessel in one hand and a stick in the other, parleys with the bride-groom until he puts a number of coins in the vessel, and retires in triumph to her chamber (**E.T. v,5**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ha_ru, ha_ruva, ha_rva** a bra_hman.a; **ha_ruva-kula** the bra_hman.a tribe or caste; **ha_ro_kunni** a dog of a bra_hman.a, a mean bra_hman.a; **ha_ro_ge_ri** a street where bra_hman.as live; **ha_rva = pa_rva** a bra_hman.a; **ha_rviti = pa_rviti** a bra_hman.a woman (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Administration of a temple; clerk's account**: **pa_r, pa_ru, pa_rupatya, pa_rpatya** local government or administration, of a temple, an alms-house, or a sub-district (Ka.); **pa_rupatya** (Te.); **pa_pattiyam** (Ta.); **pa_rvatya** (Ma.); **pa_rupatyaga_r-a, pa_rpatiga_r-a, pa_rpatyaga_r-a, pa_rupatiga_r-a** an officer in charge of a temple etc. (Ka.); **pa_rapattiyakka_ran-** (Ta.); **pa_rvatyaka_ra** (Ma.); **pa_ru, pa_r** looking to or after (Ka.); **pa_rukha_n.a, pa_rukha_n.e** a gratuity, a present; a clerk's account; pain of lust (Ka.); **pa_rakhan.e_m** to try or examine money etc. (M.) (Ka.lex.) **Collector of village revenue; capital; money-dealings**: **pa_ru** medicine (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **parapattiyam** capital; credit in commercial circles; money dealings (Ta.); **parapatyamu** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_rapattiyam** inspection, stewardship; judicial cognisance; a work of great responsibility; money-dealings (Ta.); **pa_rupattemu** id. (Te.); **pa_rapattiyakka_ran-** overseer; bailiff, collector of village revenue; officer; a person saddled with responsible duties; **pa_rupattiyam** management (**I.M.P.Cg. 937**)(Ta.); **pa_rupatya** (Ka.); **pa_rattan-am** pride of achievement (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 271**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ram** accountability, responsibility, charge, trust; big family, considered a burden (**Pur-ana_. 145**); respectability, nobility, greatness (**Pa_rata. Campava. 39**); duty, obligation; commitment, surrender to authority (Ta.lex.) **Officer supervising the rest-house**: **pa_ricam** care, custody (Ta.); [cf. **paricam, pariyam** brideprice, hire of a prostitute (Ta.)(DEDR 3970)]; **pa_ricacey-tal** to entrust (**T.A.S. i,150**); **pa_ri** night-watch with the beat of a drum (**Kampara_. U_rte. 158**)(Ta.lex.) **parippu-ka_ran-** an officer superintending u_t.t.u-p-purai, a rest-house in Kerala country (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ri-ve_t.t.ai** a festival in temple; **pa_ri-ya_ttiram** temple having 449 towers and 57 storeys (**Cukkirani_ti, 230**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **parive_t.t.i < pari-ve_s.t.ita** circumambulation from left to right (**Ka_l.at. Ula_, 93**); **pari-ve_t.pu < pari-ve_s.a** circling, hovering, as of a bird (**Patir-r-up. 21,27**); **pari-ve_t.am < pari-ve_s.a** halo around the sun or moon (**Pa_rataven.. Va_cute_. 124**); **pari-ve_t.an.am < pari-ve_s.an.a** serving meals to guests (Ta.lex.)

7255.**Lineage; descent**: **bari** lineage, descent (Tu.); **var..i** descendants, race, family, lineage, dependent, line, succession, antiquity (Ta.); succession, custom (Ma.); **pol.y** way to do something (To.); **bar..i** race, lineage (Ka.)(DEDR 5297). **ha_ri, ha_r** row, line; series; **takli, takle** head (used also in reckoning genealogy); **taklea_nci ha_r** genealogy (Kon.lex.) **Family title; lineage**: **paravan.i** geneaology; lineal descent, hereditary succession; **paravan.i-k-ke_l.vi** tradition; **paravan.i-p-pat.t.am** family title; **paravan.i-p-pat.t.avan-** hereditary successor; a man of noble ancestry; **paramparam** hereditary succession; lineage, race (Ta.lex.) **Honouring the manes**: **pa_rvan.a-cira_ttam** ceremony performed in honour of the manes at the **paruvam**; ceremony to the manes accompanied with oblations in aupa_sana_gni; **pa_rvan.a-v-o_mam** fire oblations in the ceremonies to the manes (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tupala. 98**)(Ta.lex.) **parb** a sacred day, season of religious festival, an anniversary festival, a holy day; **parwist.a, parwis.t.a** the first day of the solar month, date (solar time) (P.lex.) **pa_rvan.a** belonging to or relating to a parvan falling on a parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon etc.; waxing, increasing as the moon; **pa_rvan.am** the ceremony of offering oblations to all the manes at a parvan (Skt.lex.) **parva** a religious offering presented on the occasion of a change of the moon; a particular period of the year as the equinox, solstice etc.; the moment of the sun's entering a

new sign; a festival, a holiday; opporunity, occasion; **parva-sandhi** the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight or the precise moment of the full and change of the moon (Ka.lex.) **Great festival**: **peru-na_l.** festival; festive occasion (**Cilap. 1,41**); **peru-vir..a_** great festival (**Man.i. 3, 34-5**); **periya** large, great (**Te_va_. 114,9**); **piriya** id. (Ka.); **pe_r** id. (Tu.); **peru** id. (Te.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Feast**: **harubu** a feast; **habba** a festival, a feast, a holiday; **habba hun.d.uve** feasts and full moons; **habbiga** a son-in-law who is to be invited to every feast; **hari buvva** a meal on the fourth day of a marriage (of sma_rtas or ma_dhvas) at which the son-in-law is looked upon as Vis.n.u, is waited on only by his mother-in-law, palys tricks with his enjal (what is left on the plate after eating) etc. (Ka.lex.) cf. **harike** a vow (Ka.lex.) **pa_rvan.a** (fr. **parva, parvan**) the general funeral ceremony to be offered to all the near deceased ancestors at the parva or conjuction of the sun and moon (Ka.lex.) **paruva, para** (Tadbhava of **parva**) a yearly feast at which villagers, for money raised by subscription, buy rice, have it boiled and heaped up outside of the village in front of an idol, and eat in common (Ka.lex.) **pa_rvan.o** a particular funeral ceremony; **parbo** festival (Tu.lex.) **paras** a helping to food; **pe paras dakako jomkeda** they ate three helpings of food (Santali.lex.) **par.ia** time; **in par.iare** in my time; **hapr.amko par.iare** in the time of our ancestors; **bud.hi par.iare, har.am par.iare** in the time of old age (Santli.lex.) **paruvam < parvan** time, term, period, season (**Akana_. 26**) (Ta.); the six seasons of two months each, viz., ka_r, ku_tir, mun--pan-i, pin-pan-i, il.a-ve_n-il, mutu-ve_n-il (**Ci_vaka. 851**); suitable, proper time, opportunity, time or period for any action or pursuit (**Na_lat.i, 274**); year (**Kampara_. Akali. 28**) (Ta.lex.) **parva** a division of time: the days of the four changes of the moon, i.e. the full and change of the moon and the eighth and fourteenth of each half month; the days of conjunction and opposition or eclipse of the sun and moon (Ka.lex.) **para parite, pari parite** by turns, by shifts (Santali.lex.) **paruvam** the six seasons of two months each, viz., **ka_r** [rainy season, the months of a_van.i and purat.t.a_ci) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)], **ku_tir** [chill wind; autumn, the months of aippaci and ka_rttikai)(**Tol. Po. 6**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)], **mun--pan-i, pin--pan-i** [the months of ma_ci and pan:kun-i, being the season in which dew falls during the latter part of the night (**Tol. Po. 10**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)], **il.a-ve_n-il, mutu-ve_n-il** [summer, the months of a_n-i and a_t.i, as the season of extreme heat (**Pin..**)(Ta.) (Ta.lex.)](**Kantapu. Ma_rk. 176**); the five religious ceremonial days in each fortnight, viz., piratamai, as.t.ami, navami, pirato_s.am, ama_va_cai or paurn.ami (**M.M. 726**)(Ta.); a Muhammadan festival (**Can.. Aka.**); month (**Ci_vaka. 851**)(Ta.lex.) **Manes**: **barhis.ad** sitting on the sacrificial litter (RV. ii.3.3; RV. x.15.3; RV. ix.68.1) (Vedic.lex.) **warhin.a_** a Hindu ceremony in which offerings are made to brahmans for the benefit of the dead, after the lapse of a year; **warhin.i_** a musalman ceremony, similar to warhin.a_; **warsin.i_** the ceremony of making offerings for the dead; **barsin.i_** a muhammadan ceremony in which, after a year's interval, offerings are made in the name of the dead (P.lex.) **barhisad** pl. the manes; a pitr. or deified progenitor; **barhis.mat** a worshipper, sacrificer (Skt.lex.) **barhis, barhi** kus'a grass, sacrificial grass; a bed or layer of kus'a grass; sacrifice, fire; **barhih--s'us.ma** fire, agni (Ka.); **barhis.ad** seated on kus'a grass: a pitr. or deified progenitor (Ka.lex.) **barhis.t.ha_** standing on the sacrificial litter (RV. iii.42.2); **barhis.ya** placed or seated on the barhis, belonging to barhis (RV. x.15.5); **barhis** sacrificial litter invoked as a god (RV. ii.3.4); **berezis** (Aw.); **barhis** sacrifice (Sat. vi.5); **barhis.mant** furnished with barhis (**barhis.mati_ ra_tih-** : RV. i.117.1); **barhis.mant** one who has procured barhis (RV. ix. 44.4)(Vedic.lex.) **barhis.t.ham** a kind of fragrant grass, andropogon muricatus (Skt.lex.)

7256.**Profession**: **va_riyam** office of supervision (**S.I.I. iii,80**); **va_riyan-** supervisor (**T.A.S. II,i,77**)(Ta.lex.) **Supervisor, one who heaps up and seals heaps on threshing floor**: **va_riya-p-perumakkal.** members of a village assembly (**S.I.I. i,117**); **va_riyam** office of supervision (**S.I.I.**

iii,80)[cf. **va_ri** income resource (**Kur-al., 14**); produce (**Pur-ana_. 35**); grain; wealth (Ta.lex.)]; **va_riyan-** supervisor (**T.A.S.II,i,7**); supervising officer who sees that the grain at the threshing-floor is properly heaped up and sealed with cowdung marks (**Rd.M. 305**); one who heaps up grain on the threshing-floor for measuring (**Rd.**)(Ta.lex.) **Blacksmith; artisan; porter**: **bha_rika** porter (Skt.); loaded (Pali); **bha_ria** (Pkt.); **bari_** blacksmith, artisan, slave, servant (Ash.); **bari_, ba_ri_** (Wg.); **bari_** (Kt.); **ba_ri_** (Pr.); **bha_ri_** porter (Ku.); **bhariya_** (N.); **bha_ri** (A.B.); **bha_ria_** (Or.); **bharia_** (Mth.); **bariya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9464). **Source of income**: **varuma_n-am** income, source of income (Ta.); **varama_na** (Ka.); **varuva_y** id. (**Tirikat.u. 21**); origin, source (**Nan-. 121, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Half**: **va_ram** half, moiety (**Tol. Po. 464, Urai**); share, portion (**Tol. Po. 662, Urai**); lease of land for a share of the produce; share of a crop or the produce of a field, of two kinds, viz., **me_lva_ram, kut.iva_ram** (Ta.lex.) **Money advanced to soldiers and servants; rent: va_rakam** press money, advance to soldiers and servants (Ma.); **va_rakam, va_rakkam** advance given to cultivators to enable them to carry on cultivation, money lent on agreement to pay interest in kind (Ta.); **va_ram** hire, rent (Ta.); share in general, landlord's share, rack-rent (Ma.); **va_ra** share, landlord's half-share of the produce of a field in lieu of rent (Ka.); **va.ra** rent (Kod..); **va_rakamu** money advanced to cultivators to be received again without interest when the crop is reaped (Te.); **va_ri** (pl. **va_rgil**) debt (?Ga.)(DEDR 5359). **va_rakkat.t.al.ai** system by which villagers undertake to feed mendicants, etc., gratuitously in turn one day in a week; **va_rakkat.an-** agricultural loan; **va_raccat.t.am** a register showing the cultivator's share of the crop (Ta.lex.) **va_ra-k-kut.i** tenant or cultivator who receives a fixed share of the produce (Ta.lex.). [**kud.i** pointed end, point, extreme tip of a creeper, sprout, end, top, flag, banner (Ka.)(DEDR 2049). **ko_t.u** horn, tusk (Ta.)(DEDR 2200). **ko_t.u** bank of stream or pool (Ta.)(DEDR 2200).] **va_ram** proprietorship, ownership; tax; hire, rent; lease of land for a share of the produce; share of a crop or the produce of a field, of two kinds, viz., **me_l-** and **kut.i-va_ram**; share, portion; half, moiety (Ta.lex.) **Village accountant's register**: **va_ra-t-tit.t.am** adjustment of the shares of the produce, as **me_lva_ram** and **kut.iva_ram**; **kut.i-va_ram** occupancy right, opp. to **me_l-va_ram**; the share of the produce to which a ryot having such right is entitled, opp. to **me_l-va_ram**; a register kept by the village accountant of the respective shares of the produce assignable to the cultivators and poprietors (Ta.lex.) **va_ram-pirittal** to divide the harvest between the cultivator and the landlord; **kut.iva_ra-nilam** land over which tenants have a vested right to cultivate ; **kut.i-y-irukkai** living, residing; quarters occupied by the ryots in a village; **kut.i-y-iruppu** village, quarters occupied by a special clas, as ryots ; **me_l-va_ram** the portion of the crop or produce claimed by the land-holder ; **me_l-vari** model (Ta.lex.) For semant. **-piri** to apportion in Ta. cf.: **bihri, biuri** to apportion to each his share in a sum of money to be raised jointly; **tin tiritkateko bihrijon.a?** how much will they apportion to each? **bihrikateko ut.haua** they apportion to each his share, and then collect the money; **bihri bat.a** over and above the amount settled to be paid to each (Santali.lex.)

7257.**Image: saddle**: **varman-, varuman-** title of ks.attriyas (**Piramo_t. 8,11**); **parumam** trappings, as on the back of a bull (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yappacu. 14**); cushion on an elephant's neck (**Kalit. 97**); saddle (**Net.unal. 179**); **parumam < varman** coat of mail, armour (**Pin..**); **varman-** title of Ks.attriyas (Ta.lex.) **varman** armour, mail (RV. i.31.15; RV. i.114.5); **varmin** clad in armour (RV. vi.75.1); **varman-vant** clad in armour (RV. x.78.3)(Vedic.lex.) **Armour**: **varman** armour (RV.); **vamma** (Pali.Pkt.); **ba_mu_** clothes (WPah.); **bamn.o~** to dress (WPah.); **vam-a** armour (Si.)(CDIAL 11389). **varma** defensive armour, a coat of mail; a bulwark, shelter, defence, protection (frequently at the end of the names of ks.attriyas); name of particular

preservative formulas or prayers; **kr.tavarma** dexterous, skilful; name of a prince; **varma-bhr.t** wearing armour: a mailed soldier; **varmita** clad in armour (Ka.lex.) **Clothes worn by bride on wedding day**: **va_ruka** choosing (MaitrS.); **va_ru_** n. pl. adj. choice, nice (OG.)(CDIAL 11561). **varan.a** choosing, choice of bride (Ka_tyS'r.); choice, relationship by marriage (Pkt.); **varn.o** a thing to be obtained, benefit (S.); **barna_** present of clothes or pearls sent by groom's family to bride before marriage (P.); **varn.i_** clothes worn by bride on wedding day (M.)(CDIAL 11315). **vammai** < **van.-mai** (bounty) presents given to a bride by her parents (Ta.lex.) **Image: half a hide; saddle**: **pha_ri_** half a hide (Bi.); **pha_r** piece (H.)(CDIAL 9073). **pa_ram** saddle; coat of mail; **pa_rakam** (cf. **va_raka**) curtain (Ta.lex.) **Image: saddle**: **ber.band** a girth saddle; a girth (Santali.lex.) cf. **viri** pannier, pack-saddle (Ta.); pack-saddle (Ma.); **viry** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 5412). **bora, bosta** a sack (Santali.lex.) **Image: pack-saddle**: **barki** a shawl or wrap made by sewing two widths of cotton cloth together (Santali.lex.) **vr.** cover; **barh** to cover (Skt.lex.) **purukka_ < burqah** (U.) cloth cover for vehicles (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **varaka** cloak; cloth, cover of a boat (Skt.); **varilla** a sort of garment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11310). **varaka** a cover; a cloak; a cover or awning (Ka.lex.) cf. **warak** wool (Wg.)(CDIAL 11549). **viri** pannier for pack-oxen (Ta.lex.), pack-saddle (Ta.); pack-saddle (Ma.); **viry** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 5412). **viri-k-kat.t.u** saddle; **viri-kompan-** ox with outspread horns; **viri-kompu** outspread horns (Ta.lex.) **viri** to spread out, open, unfold (Ta.); **virippu** bedding (Ma.); spreading, opening out (Ta.)(DEDR 5411). **vitano_ti** spreads out (Pali); spreads over (RV.)(CDIAL 11718). **va_ra, ba_ri** anything which screens, covers or surrounds; a cover; **va_ran.a** armour, mail; **va_rava_n.a** a bodice; a quilted jacket, a cuirass, armour, mail; kavaca, kacuka, kuppasa (Ka.lex.)

7258.**Mutual exchange**: **parma** mutual exchange of labour or beasts (N.); **pil.iyama** recovery, healing, mending (Si.); **pratikarman** requital (MB.); **pat.ikamma** redress, atonement (Pali); **pad.ikama** (Dhp.); **pad.ikamma** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8542). **pratika_rin** retaliating (Skt.); **pratika_ra** requital, reward (R.); **pat.ika_ra** (Pali); **pratigara** (NiDoc.); **pad.ia_ra** (Pkt.); **appat.ika_rika** not making amends (Pali); **par.iya_l** one with whom one has reciprocal relations (Ku.)(CDIAL 8543). **Exchange**: cf. **parvat** business dealing (M.); **parivatta** exchange (Pali); **parivarta** barter (Skt.)(CDIAL 7870). cf. **urimai** ownership, duty; **urittu** right, proprietorship (Ta.)(DEDR 654). **parivr.tti** turning (MBh.); exchange (BhP.); **parivarta** exchange (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 7871). **Communication; business**: **bartan.** use, business, treatment; **bartn.** to deport one's self, to behave, to have dealings with; **barton.** use, treatment, business, occurrence, communication, friendly intercourse; **wartan.** exchange of friendly offices with another at weddings, funerals; friendly intercourse, use, business, treatment; **warta_ra_** usage, use, custom, manner; current, in use; **wartn.** to use, to spend; to practise; to deport one's self, to behave, to show treatment, to have dealings; to occur, to happen; **warton.** exchange of kindly offices with another at weddings; friendly intercourse; use, business, treatment; **wart ma_n** in use, in vogue, usual, present (time); **wart wa_ra_, batwa_ra_** use, usage, custom, manner; communication; **warta_un.** to divide, to distribute; **warta_wa_** use, usage, custom; one who distributes, a divider; **barta_ra_** a share (P.lex.) **vartana** proceeding, conduct, behaviour; practice, observance; dharma, ca_ritra; employment, use; occupation, profession; intercourse, commerce, traffic; appointing, appointment (Ka.lex.) **vartanege salisu** to use, to make use of (Ka.lex.) cf. **vartaka** a trader, a merchant (Ka.lex.) cf. **vardhaka** cutting, dividing (Ka.lex.)

7259.**Image: filter**: cf. **pa_vana** filter (RV.)(Vedic.lex.) **Image: sieve**: **paren, paere_n, pari_n, paru_n** sieve (Wg.); **pairu_n** (Gaw.); **paru_n** sieve for flour (made of skin strips(Kho.); **paren.** (Bshk.); **po_en** (Tor.); **paru_n.** (Phal.); **paryun^{u}** sieve, strainer (K.); **paru_n., par.u_n., pru_n.**

(L.); **priu~n.i** (WPah.); **perahana** straining, filtering; **pene_raya** sieve (Si.); **paripavana** cleaning, winnowing (Skt.); winnowing basket (Nir.)(CDIAL 7843). **pavana** sieve, strainer (AV.); **pavana** winnowing (Pali); **pon.a_** straining cloth (L.); **pon.** what remains after straining whey from churned curd; **pon.a_** strainer, sieve (P.); **pona_** perforated iron ladle for skimming or straining (H.); **pauna_** iron ladle for removing scum from boiling sugar juice; **pauniya_** confectioners' skimmer (Bi.); **pauniya_** iron cullender (Mth.); **pauna_** (H.) (CDIAL 7977). **pavana** potter's kiln (Skt.); **pa_vana** fire; **pa_vaka** id. (Skt.); **pava_ka** bright, Agni (RV.); **pur, purui** embers (Wg.); **pu_r** big fire, bonfire; **po_r** (Pas'.); **po_r** burning embers (Shum.)(CDIAL 8329). **punhar** goldwasher's crucible in which baser metals are destroyed leaving gold and silver untouched (Bi.)(CDIAL 7979). **pava_** purification (RV.); **pava** winnowing (Pa_n..com.); **pala_, po_le_** to wash one's hands (Wg.)(CDIAL 7981). **pavitra** strainer (RV.); kus'a grass for straining (S'Br.)(CDIAL 7983). **parisra_van.a** straining vessel, filter (Skt.); **parisravati** trickles (RV.); **parissa_vana** water-strainer (Pali); **perahana** (Si.)(CDIAL 7898). **paripuna_ti** strains (RV.); **pavate_** (RV.); **paripu_ta** strained, winnowed (RV.); **purunik** to sift (Kho.); **peran.ava_** to strain, filter (Si.); **paripu_ya** strained (Pkt.); **peruva_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7845).

7260.**Image: nape of the neck**: **pompu** nape of the neck (Te.); **bomba** the muscles of the chest and upper part of the back (Kui); **bommi, bomi, bo_mi** shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 4529).

7261.**Warrior**: **bavara** battle, war (Ka.Te.); **bhan.d.ara** a particular kind of combat (Skt.); **bavaran:gey** to fight; **bavariga** a warrior; **bhrami** any circular arrangement of troops, a circle formed by troops (Ka.lex.)

7262.**Image: to tame**: **birma_na_** to stop; to tame, to reduce to obedience, to allure (U.lex.) **Charm to avert sin**: **bha_rvu~** to charm, fascinate (G.); **bha_rn.e~, bha_l.n.e~** to make strong by charms (weapons, rice, water), enchant, fascinate (M.)(CDIAL 9463). **Image: to guard with difficulty**: **pari-tal** to guard with difficulty (**Kur-al., 376**); **pari-ttal** to guard, protect (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Takkan- Ve_l.vic. 128**)(Ta.lex.) **paritra_n.a** protection (Mn.); **paritta_n.a** (Pkt.); **paritta_, paritta** protection (Pali); **pirita** protection (by charms)(Si.)(CDIAL 7833). **va_raya** obstructing (Pkt.); **va_raka** obstacle (MBh.)(CDIAL 11550). **va_ran.a** act of obstructing or restraining (MBh.); obstruction, obstacle (Pali.Pkt.); **va_rin.i_** prohibition for mother and child to drink milk after birth (S.); **ba_ran.i_** charm against wild animals or noxious insects (Or.); **va_ran.** averting (G.); **va_rn.u~** ceremony of warding off sin etc. (G.)(CDIAL 11553). **va_rittal** to hinder, obstruct; **va_ri** impediment, obstruction; wall, fortification (**Kantapu. Acurarya_ka. 36**); stadium; **va_ritam** obstacle (Ta.lex.) **va_raka** obstacle (MBh.); **va_raya** obstructing (Pkt.); **ba_ro** abstinence (esp. from food)(Ku.)(CDIAL 11550). **Image: to subdue**: cf. **orukku-tal** to subdue, control (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.ai. Mum. 24**); to kill, slay (**Kampara_. Pirama_. 195**); to bring together (**Ci_vaka. 60, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: obstructs, keeps back**: **va_ran.a** act of obstructing or restraining (MBh.); obstruction, obstacle (Pali.Pkt.); **va_rin.i_** prohibition for mother and child to drink milk after birth (S.); **ba_ran.a** obstruction, dam (Or.); **ba_ran.i_** charm against wild animals or noxious insects (Or.); **va_ran.** averting (G.); **va_rn.u~** ceremony of warding off sin, etc. (G.)(CDIAL 11553). **va_rayate_** obstructs, keeps back (RV.); **va_rayati** (MBh.); **va_re_ti** obstructs (Pali); **varita** (NiDoc.); **va_re_i, va_ran.u** to shut, forbid (Pkt.); **va_rna_, ba_rna_** to avert evil by waving something round bridegroom's head before giving it away (P.); **ba_rn.o** to keep from, abstain (Ku.); **ba_rnu** to limit, surround, give up, refrain from (N.); **ba_ra_** to shield, stop (B.); **ba_riba_** to obstruct, prevent, forbid (Or.); **ba_rab** to prevent (Mth.); **ba_rai** (OAw.); **ba_rna_** to prohibit, leave off (H.); **va_rvu~** to prevent, forbid, avert

(evil by waving round head)(G.); **va_rn.e~** to ward off, prevent (M.); **varanava_** to stop, cease (Si.)(CDIAL 11554). **va_rita** obstructed pp. of **va_rayati** (Pali); **varita** (NiDoc.); **va_ria** (Pkt.); **va_rium.** warning (OG.)(CDIAL 11557). **varai** to restrain, exclude, leave, abandon (Ta.); **varayuka** to disuse, abstain for a time; **varaccal** abstinence, regimen (Ma.)(DEDR 5273). cf. **varampu** boundary, ridge of a field (Ta.)(DEDR 5261). **Image: obstruction**: **pa_r** obstruction, obstacle (**Ci_vaka. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

7263.**Image: hill**: **bo_re** a hill, a hillock (Ka.); **bo_d.u** (Te.); **bo_ru** great, large (Te.); **purai** height; **po_r** a heap (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

7264.**Wood**: **bhu_ri** wood (Ka.lex.) **bhu_ruha** a tree; **bhu_ruha_gra** the top of a tree (Ka.le.)

7265.**Image: foetus**: **bhru_n.a** an embryo, a foetus, an unborn child; a child, a boy; a pregnant woman (Ka.Skt.); **bhru_n.a-hatye** the killing of an embryo (Ka.lex.) **bhru_n.a** embryo (RV>); **bhu_nahuno_** pl. prob. 'destroyers of an embryo' [= **bhru_n.ahan** (AV.)](Pali); **bhu_n.a, bhun.n.a** embryo, child (Pkt.); **bhu_n** foetus (H.)(CDIAL 9689).

7266.**Vulva**: **buri** vulva (Gal.); **buli** vulva, anus (BHSkt. ii, 401); **bul** backside, anus, vulva; **bul** posterior (**vorov-bul** buffalo; ?having a large rump)(Gypsy); **bu_ri** vulva (Mth.); **bul, bur, bur.** (H.)(CDIAL 9291).

7267.**Fire**: **bhru_n.a** fire (Ka.lex.) **bhurvan** rush (of waters)(RV.); **barv-** boil (Par.); **wu_rv-** to boil (Shgh.); **ferveo** (Lat.); **lo_p-, lub-** to be boiling (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9536).

7268.**Opponent**: **ma_rma, marma, ma_rpu** an opponent (Ka.lex.)

7269.**Exchange**: **ma_rpu** exchange, change (Ka.Te.); **ma_rpa_gu** to be altered, to change (Ka.lex.)

7270.**Image: a cover of a cloth**: **buraki, buriki** a veil; a cover of cloth of a carriage, palankeen etc.; a cloth covering the body and head of a horse; a top to a carriage (Ka.); **buraka_, burakha_, burakhi_, bhuraki_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bag for pack animals or sack made of goat's hair**: **bora_** sack, coarse bag (for pack animals) (P.) gunny bag (made of jute) (B.Or.Bi.Mth.H.); stuff for carpet or sack, sack made of it (M.); **bori_** f. sack, coarse bag (for pack animals)(P.); money bag (H.M.); **boro** sack (N.); a kind of carpet (G.); **bo_ra_** large sack, measure of grain (L.); **bori** sack (Sh.); **boro** cloth made of goat's hair, bag or sack made of the same (= **bori_** f.); **bo_ri_** bag made of goat's or camel's hair (L.)(CDIAL 9320).

7271.**Offering**: **bhr.tha** offering; **so_masya bhr.the_** (RV. ii.14.4)(Vedic.lex.) **puri-tal** to desire (**Tol. Po. 261**); to meditate upon (**Kur-al., 5**); to do, make (**Na_lat.i, 323**); to create (**Civap. Pirapan. Ven:kaikka. 65**); to bring forth, produce (**Tin.ama_lai. 109**); to give (**Upate_caka_. Civavirata. 257**)(Ta.lex.)

7272.**Images: to turn; rope; string of a lute**: **pu_ri** to turn (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 42, Vya_. Pak. 27**); to be twisted; to curl (**Malaipat.u. 23**); **puriyuka** (Ma.); **purikkur..al** curly tresses (**Ci_vaka. 2688**); **purikur..al** id. (Ma.); id. (**Cilap. 14,37**); **puri-cat.ai** tangled, matted locks; **puri** curl as of hair; ringlet (**Ci_vaka. 2688**); cord, twine, rope (**Perumpa_n.. 181**); id. (Ka.Ma.Tu.); strand, twist as of straw (**Cir-upa_n.. 34**); string as of a lute (**Ci_vaka. 124**); **puri-val.ai** twisted bracelet

(**Pu. Ve. 10, Ka_cip. 1**) (Ta.lex.) **puro_cai, puracai** halter or head-stall of an elephant (**Cu_l.a_. Ci_ya. 139**; **Kampara_. Cu_l.a_. 36**)(Ta.lex.)

7273.**Priest**: **puro_cu** family priest (**Patir-r-up. 70, Pati. Arum.**)(Ta.lex.) **puro_hita** placed foremost or in front; one holding charge or commission; the family-priest; **puro_dha**; **puro_dhas** a family-priest, a prince's domestic priest (Ka.lex.)

7274.**Leader**: **pura-e_tr.** leader (RV. iii.11.5; VS. xxxiii.60; TS. iv.6.1.4) (Vedic.lex.) **puro_car** petty rulers (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **puro_gama, puro_ga** going before, preceding, leading; a leader; first, chief, principal; **puro_ga_mi** a leader (Ka.lex.)

7275.**Town, city; part of a house**: **pur** fort, stronghold (RV. v.19.2; RV. i.51.11; RV. iv.30.20); **purandara** breaker of stronghold (RV. i.102.7; RV. ii.20.7 **indrah- purandarah-**); **s'akrah-s'u_rah- purandarah-** (AV. viii.8.1); **purya** found in a stronghold (RV. x.138.4)(Vedic.lex.) **puri < puri_** town, city (**Pin..**); capital city (**Cu_t.a_.**); village of an agricultural tract (**Cu_t.a_.**); **puricai** fortification, wall (**Pur-ana_. 17**); perh. **puri-s'aya** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **pura, pur** a fortress, a castle; a town, a city; **por..il** a town, a city; **pro_lu** (Te.); **por..il** the world in general, a country, the earth; greatness (Ta.); **puri** a castle; a town, a city (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **pura** a town, fortress, city; **-avapure** below the fortress; **devapura** city of the gods (= sudassana-maha_-nagara); **pura** dwelling, house or (divided) part of a house (= antepura); **purindada** (distorted from Vedic **puran-dara**) epithet of Indra, 'breaker of fortresses', 'town-breaker' a name of Sakka (Indra)(Pali.lex.) **purandara** town-splitter: Indra; S'iva (Ka.lex.)

7276.**Man**: **pur-us.a** man, the supreme being (RV. x.90.15)(Vedic.lex.) **hor.o, hor, herel** a man, a human being, a Santal, a wife; **hor. ror.** the Santal language; **disom hor.** the santals of the country-side; **hor. gad** a crowd of people, a multitude; **hor.o hor.o** man by man, each man; **herel** a man, a husband (Santali.lex.)

7277.**Image: body**: **hor.mo** the body, to be pregnant; **khube hor.moana** he is well-grown (Santali.lex.) **puri** body (**Arut.pa_. vi, Pil.l.aipperu. 129**); **puriyat.t.akam < puryas.t.aka** subtle body (**Ci. Ci. 2,64**)(Ta.lex.) **puritattu, puritat** an entrail (Ka.); **puritat** (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **puma_n- < pum.sa** nom. sg. m. of **pum.s** man (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-co_. 31**); husband (Ta.lex.) **puma_m.s** swell penis, having penis; put vulva; male (Vedic.lex.) cf. **fuddi_** (P.lex.) **pum.s** male, man (RV. i.12.7); **pum.svana** a rite giving birth to male (AV. vi.11.1) = Kha_dira (RV. ii.2.17); **pum.su_** delivering males only (A_pGS. vi.11); **puccha** tail, hinder part (AV. ix.4.13); cf. **putau** buttocks (Vedic.lex.) **puri-s'aya** reposing in the fortress body)(Vedic.lex.) **hor.mo** body; **hasa hor.mo** mortal body; **hor.mo hatin** members of body (Santali.lex.)

7278.**Means of support**: **bhr.mi** lively, supporter (RV. iv.32.2); to be supported or maintained, indigent (RV. vii.56.20); to be supported (RV. iii.62.1); **bhr.ti** maintenance, support, livelihood (RV. x.29.4); food (RV. viiii.66.11; A_pS'S. 2137); bringing; **bhr.tya_** support, service (TS. iv.2.11.3)(Vedic.lex.) **bha_ran.** support, maintenance, means of support (Ku.); a weight, pressure (G.)(CDIAL 9460). **biyun** (food) to be spoilt by being kept too long (K.)**; bharan.a** bearing, carrying; supporting, cherishing, maintaining, nourishing; nutriment (Ka.); wages, hire (Ka.Skt.); filling, filling up, filling material (Ka.M.); **bha_rya** to be borne, supported or cherished; dependent on; resting on (Ka.); **bha_rye, bha_ya_** a wife (Ka.); **bha_rya_-pati** husband and wife (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhriyate_** is carried (RV.); is maintained, is kept

(MBh.)(CDIAL 9686). **bharan.a** bearing (in womb)(RV.); bearing, supporting (Pali.Pkt.); filling (Pkt.); **bharan.** support, means of support (Ku.); **bharnu** fulfilment, enlistment (N.); **bharan.a_** fullness (Or.); **bharan** act of filling (A.B.); **bharan.i** act of filling, woof-thread (Or.); **bharna_** stuffing of a quilt (Bi.); **bharan.** a filling, stuffing, application of sulphate of zinc to eyelashes; **bharn.i_** filling materials (G.); **bharn.i_** filling materials (M.)(CDIAL 9395). **bharati** bears, brings, keeps (RV.); fills (Skt.); **bharita** nourished, full (MBh.); **bharati** bears, supports, feeds (Pali); **-bharita** filled with (Pali); **bharai** supports, fills (Pkt.); **pher-** to fill; **phar-** to place oneself on, ride; **ba_rda_** full (Gypsy); **barun** to endure, fill; **bharnu** to fill, draw water; **bharun^{u}** to fill; **bharn.o_** (K.); **bharan.u** to fill (S.); **bharan.** (L.); **bharna_** to bear (P.); **bharnu_** to fill, weed for a second time (WPah.); **bharn.o** to support, feed, fill (Ku.); **bharnu** to fill (N.); **bhariba** to put in (A.); **bhara_** to load (B.); **bhariba_** to fill (Or.); **bharab** to irrigate (Bi.); to fill (Or.); **bharal** (Bhoj.); **bharai** bears, endures, fills, covers (OAw.); **bharna_** to fill, be full (H.); **bharai** fills (OMarw.); **bharvu~** (G.); **bharn.e~** to carry, fill (M.); **bharta_** fills (Konkan.i); caus. **bhara_unu** to cram into (N.); **bhara_iba** to fill (A.); **bhara_vvu~** to fasten (G.); **bharavin.e~** to feed (M.)(CDIAL 9397). **Full; fills**: **pari** < **pari** particle denoting intenseness (**Cilap. 10,226**)(Ta.lex.) **perukka** greatly, intensely (Ta.lex.) **paripu_rn.a** quite full (Kaus'.); **paripun.n.a** filled (Pali.Pkt.); **pirun.u** filled, completed (Si.)(CDIAL 7847). **par, per** to fill (Ash.); **pa_rayati** fills (Dha_tup.); **pa_re_i** fills (Pkt.); **pare_i** full (Ash.); **para_** to fill, pour into; **par** to be filled (Wg.); **par** to fill; **pare** full (Kt.); **pe_r** to fill (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8107). **Act of filling**: **pu_ran.a** act of filling (AV.Pali.Pkt.); **pu_ran.** a filling (P.); stuffing (in food)(G.); **puran.** stuffing, ingredients, rubble to fill a wall (M.); **pu_ran** act of filling (A.)(CDIAL 8332). **Cross threads, flowered design (on cloth?)**: **purani** flowered design on cloth? (N.); **pu_ran.i_** f.du. the cross threads in weaving cloth (Skt.)(CDIAL 8333). cf. **puri** peacock's tail (Te.)(DEDR 4367). **Boatload**: **pu_ra** filling (BhP.); **pu_raka** filling (MBh.); flood (BhP.); **pu_ra** full (Pali); **pu_raka** filling (Pali); **pu_raya** filling (Pkt.); **por** full (Gypsy); **puro_** finished (Wg.); **pura_** full, passed (Pas'.); **pura** full (Shum.); **pu_r** (Gaw.); **pu_ri** (Kal.); **pu_ru** complete, correct, all (Sh.); **pu_r^{u}** full, complete (K.); **pu_ra** fully (K.); **pu_ru** load of people in a ferry, the filling of a pit (S.); **pu_ro** full (S.); **pu_ra_** full (L.); **pu_r** fullness, boatload (P.); **pu_ra_** full (P.); **pu_r, puro** full, perfect (Ku.); **puro** complete (N.); **pura_pur** fully (N.); **pu_r, pu_ra_** full (A.); **pu_ra, pura_, pora_** full (B.); **pura_** full; filling of a sandwich (Or.); **pu_ra_** full (H.); **pura** (OMarw.); **pu_ru~** full (G.); **pura_** (M.); **pu_ra_** (Konkan.i); **pura** fortnight of the waxing moon (Si.); **pura_** full (Si.)(CDIAL 8330). **pu_rat.h** mature (A.)(CDIAL 8337). **pu_rita** filled (MBh.Pali); **pu_riya** (Pkt.); **pure_** full (Sh.); **pu_ri** completely (OAw.); **piri** filled (Si.); **pu_ryel** full (Wot..); **pu_rilo** (Phal.); **puri_lo** (Sh.)(CDIAL 8336). **-r-** in **t-r-** to fill in (Pr.); **-r-** in **a-r-** to fill up; **bi-r-** to fill (a vessel standing lower); **la_-r- (la_ < adhi + a_)** ot fill right up (Pr.); **fura_n** to fill (Md.)(CDIAL 14698). **furi** full (Md.)(CDIAL 14699). **pu_rayati** fills (S'Br.); **-pr** to hide (Pr.); **po_r-, pu_r-** to fill (Dm.); **po_ri** to fill (Gaw.); **pu_r-, po_r-** (Mai.); **pu_r-** (Phal.); **puroiki** to fill, complete, load (a gun)(Sh.); **pu_run** to fill (K.); **pu_ran.u** to close, bury (S.); **pu_ran.** to fill a ditch, bury (L.); **pu_rna_** to fill (P.); **purnu** to fill up, bury (N.); **puriba** to satisfy, multiply (A.); **pura_, pora_** to fill, become full (B.); **pu_riba_** to become full, be completed (Or.); **purur.iba_** to fill up a ditch (Or.); **pu_rab** to fill, complete, be filled (Mth.); **pu_rai** fulfils (OAw.); **pu_rvu~** to fill, block, lock up, bury (G.); **purn.e~** to satisfy, bury (M.); **purta_** buries (Konkan.i); **purunava_** to fill (Si.); caus. **pu_ra_pe_ti** (Pali); **pura_un.a_** to cause to fill (P.); **pura_unu** to complete (N.); **pura_iba** (A.); **pura_na** (B.); **pu_ra_iba_** (Or.); **pura_eb** (Mth.); **pura_na_** to fill, finish (H.); **puravin.e~** to supply to the full (M.); **puravanava_** to fill up (Si.); **purin.o** to form (of grain), granulate (of wounds), be completed (Ku.); **puryon.o** to complete, finish (Ku.); **purya_unu** (N.)(CDIAL 8335). **pu_rn.a** filled, full (RV.); **pu_rn.aka** (MBh.); fullness, abundance (AV.); **pun.n.a** full (Pali.Pkt.); **puni** adj. (Tir.); **pu_nil** (Tor.); **pu_n.u** (Sh.); **punun** to be filled,

come true (K.); **puno** pp. of **pujan.u** (< **pu_ryate_**)(S.); **punna_** pp. of **pujjan.** (L.); **punna_** full; pp. of **pujjn.a_** (P.); **pu_n** full (H.); **pun, punu, pinu** (Si.); **pru~_** grape harvest and festival (Kal.)(CDIAL 8339). **pin.i** fullness (Si.)(CDIAL 8341). **pu_ryate_** is filled (RV.); **pujjai** (Pkt.); **pul-** to arrive (Pas'.); **pu_za_l, pu_zil** full (Bshk.); **pu_nzi_** is full (Phal.); **pujun** (of work done) to be pleasing, suit one's wishes, satisfy (K.); **pujanu** to be accomplished, arrive at; pp. **puno** < **pu_rn.a** (S.); **pujjan., pujan.** (pp. **punna_**) to be finished, arrive; **pujjun.** to reach, suit (L.); **pujjn.a_** (pp. **punna_**) to arrive; **pujn.a_** (P.); **puzn.u_, puzan., pujn.a_, pujn.o~** to arrive (WPah.); **pujn.o** (Ku.); **pu_jai** is fulfilled, is satisfied, reaches (OAw.); **pu_jna_** to be filled, be completed (H.); **pu_jai** reaches (OG.); **pugun** to fall fast asleep (K.); **pugga** having all eight teeth (L.); **puggan., pugan.** to be completed, reach; **puggun.** to be finished (L.); **puggn.a_** to be completed, reach (P.); **pugnu** to be fulfilled, be sufficient, arrive (N.); **puganau~** to reach (Brj.); **pugvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 8342). **bhu_bhr.t** a king; a mountain; Vis.n.u (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **To protect**: **pura-ttal** v. tr. cf. **bhr.** to keep, preserve, protect, cherish, tend, govern (**Patir-r-up. 50,4**)(Ta.); **pore** (Ka.); **pura-ttal** to give bountifully, bestow; to reverence; to bestow favour (**Takkaya_kap. 138**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **puranta_r** kings; **purappu** keeping, protection; **puravu** care, protection, gift, boon, tax, land given free of rent by a king; **puravalan-** protector, preserver, defender, king (Ta.); **por** first offerings of food to god in pabm ceremony (Ko.); **pore** to nourish, cherish, support, preserve, invigorate; be nourished or fed; n. nourishing, invigoration, refreshment; **pokkul.a, pokkul.i** state of having oneself fed by others (e.g. a cuckoo); **horakul.i** person who depends on others for his sustenance (Ka.); **pro_cu** to nourish, protect, preserve, support; **pro_di** nourishment; **pro_pu** protection, support; **pro_pad.u** to be nourished; **pra_pu** support, protection, patronage, refuge (Te.); **pura_y-** to tame, maintain (Kol.); **porip- (porit-)** to rear, foster (Pa.); **porpana_** to nourish, cherish; **porp-** to bring up, foster (child)(Go.)(DEDR 4283). **bhr.t** bearing, carrying; supporting, maintaining, nourishing, protectin; possessing, having furnished with; bringing; **bhr.ta** borne, carried; supported, maintained; hired, paid; possessed of, endowed with; acquired, gained; filled, full of; a servant; **bhr.taka** borne, carried; a hired labourer; a servant; **bhr.ti** the act of bearing, supporting, or bringing; nourishment, support; wages, hire; capital (Ka.lex.)

7279.**Husband**: **baryeu** husband (Dm.); **bhe_ru** (Kal.); **be** (Tor.); **bhari_u** (Phal.); **heriou** (Gaw.); **bareo_** (Sh.)(CDIAL 9467). **bhartr.**, acc. **bharta_ram** husband; **bhartr.** bearer (RV.); **bhat.t.a_ra** noble lord; **bhat.t.a_raka** (Skt.); **bhat.t.a** term of address from lowborn to superior, lord (Skt.); **bhatta_** nom., **bhatta_ram.** acc. sg. husband (Pali); **bhat.ara, bhat.araga** master; **bhat.ariyae** gen. sg. mistress (NiDoc.); **bhattu, bhatti, bhat.t.u, bhat.t.i_** husband, master; **bhat.t.in.i_** mistress, non-anointed queen; **bhat.t.a_raya** worshipful one, (in drama) king; **bhad.a_raya** in term of address (Pkt.); **brr^{u}** god, esp. S'iva; **bror^{u}** goddess (K.); **bat.a** a Brahman (K.); **bito_r**, pl. **bita_ra** husband (D..); **bhata_ru** (S.); **bhata_r** (Ku.A.Bi.); **bhata_ra** (OB.); **bha_ta_r** (B.); **bhatara_** (Aw.); **bhata_r** husband, master (H.)(CDIAL 9402). **bhat.t.a_rika_mat.ha** name of a quarter of S'ri_nagar (Skt.); **brad.^{i}mar** (K.)(CDIAL 9367).

7280.**Writing**: **baravan.ige** writing, lipi, livi (Ka.lex.) **bara_vu** handwriting, knowledge of writing; **baravan.ige** writing, composition; **barepu** to write, to draw; **bara pan.puni** to divorce a wife (Tu.lex.)

7281.**Image: hollow vessel**: **baravu** a hollow semi-cylindrical shaped arrangement into which water from the baling bucket is emptied; **baravu** a small excavation in a well or tank (Tu.lex.)

7282.**Chieftain**; **ban:ger** a title among certain old chieftains, a family name among Bunts and Billavas; **ban:ki-na_yake** an honorific title amongst Billavars (Tu.lex.)

7283.**Image: mackerel**: **ban:gud.e** the mackerel (Tu.lex.)

7284.**Honour, respect**: **baramu, barmu** respect, honour, reputation, dignity (Tu.lex.) cf. **bharu** a husband, a lord, gold; name of S'iva; name of Vis.n.u (Skt.lex.) **bharman** support, maintenance; nourishment; a house (Skt.lex.) **bore na_u** good name; **bori a_locen** good opinion; **bore na_u bhog** enjoy a good reputation; **bore, boro** good (Kon.lex.)

7285.**Family,supporting**: **bhariman** a family; supporting, nourishing; name of Vis.n.u (Skt.lex.) **orjonia** a supporter of family (Santali.lex.) **Gold**: **bharma** support, maintenance, nourishment (Ka.lex.) **bharman** support, maintenance, nourishment, care (RV. x.88.1); **bha_rman** board, table (RV. viii.2.8); **aris.t.a-bharman** yielding security (RV. viii.18.4)(Vedic.lex.) **bharan.a** maintaining, supporting, cherishing, nourishing; nutriment; wages, hire (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) **bharma** gold; **bharma-harmya** a mansion of gold; **bharmya** gold (Ka.); **bhan:ga_ra, ban:ga_ra** gold; **brahmasva** property (money, lands etc.) belonging to bra_hman.as; cf. **barma** (Tadbhava of **brahma**) baramade_s'a, Birma, Burma (Ka.lex.) **pan:ka_ru < ban:ga_ru** (Te.) gold (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ba_nga_r** gold; some kinds of gold are: **poun, sta_mbol, kurza_t** (Kon.lex.) **ban:ga_r, ban:ga_ro** gold (Tu.lex.) **bhra_s'** to shine, glitter, blaze (Skt.lex.) **bharmam** wages, hire; gold; **bharman** gold, gold coin; wages, hire; support, maintenance (Skt.); **bharman.ya_** wages, hire (Skt.lex.) **bhramara** shine, lustre (Ka.lex.) cf. **pom, pon** gold (Ka.lex.) **par-i** gold, a slang term (**por-kollar pon-n-ai-p-par-i en-r-um : Tol. Col. 17, Il.ampu_.**); scoria, dross (**W.**); **par-i-man.al** sand containing gold (Ta.lex.)

7286.**Image: gimlet**: **barama_, bayrage, bayrige** a kind of auger, a gimlet, a drill and bow (Ka.); **barama_** (M.H.); **burme, varume, ver-ume** (Ma.); **verruma** (Port.); [**ratna_digal.ige yajjagal.u ha_kuva bayrige**, i.e. bayrige which cuts holes in gem-stones etc.; **Synonyms**: **a_spho_t.ani, vaidhainie**); **bayrige hid.i** to apply the bayrige: to bore holes (Ka.lex.) **burmo, burmya_** auger for making large holes; **birmo, rum, ruma_** auger for boring holes in wood for nails (Kon.lex.) **rum.** the sound of a small spinning top (Ka.lex.) **purat.t.u** caus. of **pural.** to turn a thing over; to roll (Ta.); **poral.cu** (Ka.); **purat.t.uka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **pirama-rantira < brahma-randhra** fontanelle, aperture in the crown of the head (**Ka_cippu. Can-ar-kuma_ra. 16**) (Ta.lex.) **barma_** a gimlet; an auger, an awl; **barma_un., varma_un.a_** to bore; **barmi_** the hole of a snake; an ant-hill; a small gimlet or drill; **warma_** a carpenter's bit, a borer; **warmi_** the mound raised by white ants; a small borer; cf. **bar.n, var.na_** to cause to enter; **bar.n** to enter (P.lex.) **varma = marma** the art and trick of a process, machine etc., the latent meaning of a passage in a book etc., the point (Ka.M.H.); **varma-karma** secret, mysterious work; **marma** the art, trick of a contrivance; **marma-bhe_da, varma-bhe_da** piercing or penetrating the vitals, striking a vital member, piercing or cutting to the quick; discovering of a plot, of the art of a contrivance (Ka.lex.) **Lathe**: **bhrami** a turner's lathe, a potter's wheel; going round or about, revolving; **bavan.i, baval.i** turning round; **pari-bavan.ige** turning round, revolving (of wheels) (Ka.lex.) **bhrama** a lathe; **bhrami** whirling or turning round, circular movement; a turner's lathe; **bhramin** turning or moving round; **bhra_man.am** swinging or turning round, causing to revolve (Skt.lex.) **barma_** a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string; an auger, a drill; **barma_na_** to bore (U.lex.) **Image:hollow**: **bur-ad.e** a hollow thing: a lie, untruth; **bur-ud.u, bur-ad.e, bud.d.u** globularness, roundness (Ka.lex.) cf. **purai** tubular hollow (Ta.); **burma,**

burmu a gimlet; **perevuni** to be bored, perforated; **perepini** to bore, perforate; **berpuri** a borer (Tu.)(DEDR 4297). **bhraman.a, bavan.e, bhraman.e** roaming, wandering about; turning round, whirling; revolution, the orbit of a planet etc.; wavering, staggering, tottering, unsteadiness; erring, falling into error; causing to go round or move about; giddiness, dizziness; **bhrama, beme, berme, bhrame** moving in a circle, going round, turning round, whirling, revolving; a circular motion, a whirl; a whirlpool; an eddy; giddiness, dizziness; one of the upame (simile); **bhraman.i, bavan.i, baval.i** a sort of game (played by lovers), consisting in circular movements or waltzes; **bhramat** flying about humming; roaming; turning round, whirling etc.; **bhramari, bavari** going round; **bava** the first karan.a or astrological division of the day; **bavari** (Tadbhava of **bhramari**) the act of turning about, swinging or brandishing; a beam in a mill by which its kan.e is turned; revolving, moving in a circle or to and fro; **bavariya gad.d.a** a curled beard about the chin; **bavari-vari** to run in a circular manner (Ka.lex.) **Churning, whirling**: **bhramant** pres. part. revolving (MBh.); **bhawa~ta_** a kind of toy, whirligig (Bhoj.); **bhau~tuwa_** ox that turns oilpress, a sort of water-skating beetle (H.)(CDIAL 9649). **bhramati** moves to and fro, reels (S'Br.); revolves, wanders (MBh.); **bhamati** spins (of wheel), whirls about, roams (Pali); **bhamai** wanders, revolves (Pkt.); **bha~van.u, bhaun.u** to go round in a circle, wander (S.); **bhe~van.**, pres. part. **bho~nda** to turn; **bhao~van.** to be giddy, wander about; **bhavun.** to stroll; **bhe_n.** (L.); **bhau~n.a_** to turn, be giddy (P.); **bham.vai** wanders, reels (OAw.); **bha~wna_, bhauna_** to revolve, turn (H.); **bhamai** to wander (OG.); **bhamvu~** (G.); **bha~vn.e~, bho~vn.e~** to turn (M.); **bho~vta_** moves (Konkan.i); **bho~vad.n.e~** to turn (M.); **bhama_d.a** caused to turn (Pkt.); **bhama_r.vu~** to turn round (G.); **bhama_ve_i** to turn (Pkt.); **bha~va_van.** to turn, send back (L.); **bhua_un.a_** (P.); **bhaya_unu** to lead astray (of evil spirits)(N.); **bha~wa_na_** to turn (H.); **bhama_vvu~** to mislead (G.); **bhram** moves to and fro (Skt.)(CDIAL 9648). **sambhamati** revolves (Pali); **sabha~vta_, sabho~vta_** all around, roundabout (M.)(CDIAL 12972). **bhraman.a** revolution (MBh.); **bhaman.a** turning round in a circle (Pkt.); **baman.aya** turning, whirligig (Si.)(CDIAL 9647). **bha~_wna_** to turn on a lathe (H.)(CDIAL 9677). **bha_i~_** a turner (H.)(CDIAL 9679). **piramam** potter's wheel (Ta.); **pira-matan-am < pramathana** churnig (Ta.); **piraman.am** < **bhraman.a** whirling; wandering; giddiness, confusion, perplexity; **piramari_** < **bhramari_** a kind of dance (**Cilap. 3,16, Urai.**); **piramatar** S'iva's host (**Uttarara_. Varaiyet.ut. 69**); **piramata-kan.am < pramatha + gan.a** id. (**Tiruvil.ai. Meykka_t.. 23**)(Ta.lex.) **pramatha-na_tha** chief of the pramathas: S'iva; Gan.apati (Ka.lex.) **birama-ca_ttan- < brahma-sa_str.** a manifestation of Skanda (**Tan.ikaippu. Akattiyan-. 75**)(Ta.lex.) **pramatha** stirring about; **pramathana** id., churning (Ka.lex.) **Image: boring instrument**: **bha~ora** a boring instrument resembling a brace (Santali.lex.) **Image: auger, gimlet; turning lathe**: **bhau~ra** turning lathe (Or.); **bhaa~ra** auger, gimlet (Or.); **bhau~ra_, bhai~ra_** spinning top; **pa_n.i-bhau~_ri** whirlpool (Or.); **bhau~r-kali_** iron link fastened to rope close to oilmill bullock's neck (Bi.); **bhau~riya_** ploughing a field round and round (Bi.); **bham.vara** whirlpool (OAw.); **bha~war, bhau~r, bhaur** whirlpool; **bhau~ri_** revolution, lock of hair (H.); **bhamar** whirlpool; **bhamro** large whirlpool; **bhamri_** giddiness; **bhamarr.o** spinning top (G.); **bho~vri_** whirling round (M.); **bho~vro** spinning top (Konkan.i); **bamaraya, bamare_, bambaraya** humming top (Si.); **blamur, la_mbel-br.ak** lightning (Pas'.); **la_ma-culik** (Gaw.Sv.)(CDIAL 9650). **pamparam** top (**Kampara_. Kin:kara. 30**); id. (Ma.); **pamparan:kuttu** to make a top of an immature coconut; **pamparama_t.t.u** to spin a top (Ta.lex.) **pamparam** top for play (Ma.); **bhramaraka** humming-top (Skt.)(DEDR 3930). **Image: hub of a wheel**: **pai** hub of a wheel (Santali.lex.) **pavuri** moving in a circle (**Pa_rata. Nirai. 99**); a dance in a circle (**Ka_l.at. Ula_. 107**); **bavari** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) tadbhava of **bhramari** the act of turning about (Ka.lex.) **Turner**: **bha_i~_** a turner (H.); **bhra_min** turning (Bhartr..); **bhra_min** confused (Skt.)

(CDIAL 9679). **bhra_mayati** causes to revolve (Up.); causes to wander (MBh.); **bha_me_i** makes turn, makes wander (Pkt.); **bramoiki** to circulate, wave (Sh.); **bramun** (K.); **bha~_van.u** to return, send back (L.); **bha~_wna_** to turn on a lathe (H.); **bha~_uta_** whirlpool (B.); **bha~_wat, bhau~ti** handle of crank driving wheel of spinning-wheel (Bi.)(CDIAL 9677). **bhra_man.a** turning round (Ma_rkP.); **bha_man.a** making turn round (Pkt.); **bha_man.aum.** (OG.); **bha_mn.a~_** pl. ceremony to remove evil by whirling arm above head of sufferer (G.)(CDIAL 9676). **bhra_mari_** giddiness; **bhra_mara** giddiness; whirling round (Skt.); **bhra_marin** affected by giddiness (Mn.); **bha_mari_** circumambulation (in worship)(Pkt.); **ba~_b^{a}r, ba~_bur^{u}** fluster (K.); **bha_wa~ri_** flywheel rotating spindle on which silk is wound (A.); **bha~_ur** distorted (B.); **bha_ur, bhauri_** whirlpool (Mth.); **bha_m.vari** circumambulation (OAw.)(CDIAL 9678). **bha~_war, bha~_wari_** going round (H.)(CDIAL 9678). **bhramya_t** moves to and fro (Pa_rGr..); **bhammai** turns round, wanders (Pkt.); **bhaman.u** to wander aimlessly (S.)(CDIAL 9652). **bhrama** giddiness (Sus'r.); mistake (Skt.); **bhama** wandering, error (Pkt.); **bhau~** giddiness (L.P.); **bhuwa_** deceit (A.); **bhua~_** wrong way taken by mistake (Or.); **bhawa~_** turning, circling round (H.); **bha~va~d.** giddiness (M.); **bama** (Si.); **bhram** moves to and fro (Skt.)(CDIAL 9646). **bhraman.a** revolution (MBh.); wandering (Skt.); **bhaman.a** turning round in a circle (Pkt.); **bhaun.u, bhaun.i_** roller between two posts fixed on edge of well for rope to run over; **bhau~n.an.u** to wander in search of (S.); **bhauni_** wheel over which well-rope passes, any similar wheel or pulley (P.); **baman.aya** turning, whirling (Si.)(CDIAL 9647). **bhramati** moves to and fro (S'Br.); revolves, wanders (MBh.); errs, doubts (Skt.); **bhamati** spins (of wheel), whirls about, roams (Pali); **bhamai** wanders, revolves (Pkt.); **bramun** to wander (K.); **bha~van.u, bhau~n.u** to go round in a circle, wander (S.); **bhe~van.** pres. part. **bho~_nda** to turn; **bhao~van.** to be giddy, wander about; **bhavun.** to stroll (L.); **bhe_n.** (L.); **bhau~n.a_** to turn, be giddy; **bhau~na_** to wander (P.); **bham.vai** wanders, reels (OAw.); **bha~wna_, bhauna_** to revolve, turn (H.); **bhamai** (OG.); **bhamvu~** to wander (G.); **bho~vta_** moves (Konkan.i); **bamanava_** to move in a circle (Si.); **bhamad.ai** wanders (Pkt.); **bho~vad.n.e~** to turn (M.); **bhama_d.ia** caused to turn (Pkt.); **bhama_r.vu~** to turn round (G.); **bhama_ve_i** to turn (Pkt.); **bha~va_van.** to turn, send back (L.); **bhua_un.a_** (P.); **bhaya_unu** to lead astray (of evil spirits)(N.); **bha~wa_na_** to turn (H.); **bhava_vvu~** to mislead (G.)(CDIAL 9648). For semant. 'stroll' cf. **pavan-i** procession, riding in state, parade as of a prince (**Tan-ippa_. ii,159, 397**)(Ta.); **bavani** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **bhramant-** pres. part. revolving (MBh.); **bhawa~ta_** a kind of toy, whirligig (Bhoj.); **bhau~tuwa_** ox that turns oilpress, a sort of water-skating beetle (H.)(CDIAL 9649). **bhr.n.a_ti** is crooked (Dha_tup.); **bhun.an.u** to wander about (S.)(CDIAL 9587). **Spinning-top; potter's wheel**: **bhramaraka** spinning top (Skt.); whirlpool (Skt.); **bhramara** potter's wheel (Skt.); **bhamarika_** humming top (Pali); **bhamari_, bhamali_, bhamaliya_** dizziness (Pkt.); **bambur** flurry (K.); **bha~var** whirlpool; **bha~vari_** whirl of date-palm leaves (L.); **bha~var** whirlpool; **bhau~r, bhau~ro, bhau~ri_** whirlpool, whirlwind, tempest (Ku.); **bhu~wari, bhumari, bhau~ri** whirl-wind, whirl (N.)(CDIAL 9650).

7287.**Gift**: **bhu_ri** a gift of money conferred on those present at any festival or at a funeral (Ka.); id. (Te.); **bhu_ri-daks.in.e** id.; **bhu_ri** much, many, numerous (Ka.lex.)

7288.**Superintendent of gold in a royal treasury**: **bhu_ri** much, many, numerous (RV. i.55.8); abundant (RV. i.124.12); **ama_ sate_ vahasi bhu_ri va_mam** for him who is at home thou bringest much wealth (RV. ix.16.8); copious (RV. iii.31.9); mighty (RV. i.184.3); abundantly or often (RV. i.48.2); richly, in a greater fullness **paramam padamava bha_ti bhu_ri** (RV. i.154.6); **bhu_ri-karman** working much (RV. i.103.6); **bhu_ri-gu** rich in cattle (RV. viii.62.10); **bhu_ri-**

caks.as much seeing (RV. ix.26.5); **bhu_ri-da_** giving much (RV. iv.32.19); **bhu_ri-da_tra** rich in gifts (RV. iii.34.1); **bhu_ri-da_vattara** giving more abundantly (RV. viii.5.39); **bhu_ri-dhana** having much wealth or property (AV. vii.62.4); **bhu_ri-s'r.n:ga** many-horned (RV. i.154.6)(Vedic.lex.) **bhu_ri** gold (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhaurika** the superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **bhu_ri** (cf. late Skt. **bhu_r**) the earth; **bhu_rikamma** practices to be observed by one living in a bhu_righara or earth-house; Vedic **bhu_ri-karman** much effecting; **bhu_jivijja** knowledge of charms to be pronounced by one living in an earth-house; perh. bhu_ri-vijja_ might be a secret science to find gold (digging for it: science of hidden treasures); **bhu_ri-kamma** might be 'making gold' (alchemistic science)(Pali.lex.) **bhu_rima_ya** possessed of much deceit: a jackal (Ka.lex.) cf. **bhr.n:ga_ra, ban:ga_ra, bin:ga_ra, bin:ga_ri, bhan:ga_ra, bhr.n:ga_ri** a golden pitcher or vase; gold (Ka.lex.)

7289.**Amulet**: **bhu_s.an.a** ornament; originally 'amulet' as a means of strengthening (Vedic.lex.) **bhu_s.an.a** decorating, adorning; ornament, decoration, embellishment; an ornament, a trinket etc.; to_d.a; **bhu_s.an.a_varan.a** surrounding or covering with ornaments; cf. **tud.u-** (Ka.lex.) **pu_s.a_n.a_n:kam < bhu_s.an.a +** a kalpataru said to bestow all kinds of ornaments (**Takkaya_kap. 757, Uraikkur-ipppu.**)(Ta.lex.)

7290.**Abundance; land; yakkha**: **bhu_vari_** prosperous (A_pS'S. xiv.17.3); **bhu_s.n.u** making prosperous (KS. viii.4); **bhu_s.** to strive after strength or prosperity, be intent upon (RV. viii.92.26); to seek to procure (RV. ix.94.3); to provide or procure (RV. x.143.6)(Vedic.lex.) **bhu_man** abundance (RV. x.98.12); earth (RV. i.85.5; RV. i.61.14); **girayas'ca dr.l.ha_ dya_va ca bhu_ma_ tuje_te_** the firm mountains and heaven and earth trembled; the world (RV. ix.74.7); **bhu_mi, bhu_mi_** earth (TS. iv.1.2.3); **bhu_midr.m.ha** firmly fixed on the ground (AV. xiv.33.2); **bhu_mya** terrestrial (RV. v.41.10); **bhu_mya-lo_ka** the terrestrial world (TS. iii.5.3.1); **bhu_** world (RV. x.72.4); creator (TS. iii.2.10.2; TBr. iii.7.7); **bhu_ti** prosperity, goodness (RV. i.161.1); **bhu_ta** become, past, gone, one who has attained prosperity; **bhu_ta-kr.t** creator of the world (AV. iii.28.1); **bhu_ta-pati** lord of beings (AV. ii.14.4) (Vedic. lex.) **pu_-vaciyar, pu_-vaiciyar** Ve_l.a_l.as as cultivators (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_-talam < bhu_ +** the earth (**Tiruva_ca. 8,1**); **bhu_sati, bhu_sati_** earth considered as a woman (Ka.lex.) **pu_ma_n-** Laks.mi_ (**Na_mati_pa. 53**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_ti < bhu_ti** affluence, wealth, prosperity (**Ka_cippu. Maka_lin:ka. 21**); earth (**Aka. Ni.**); **pu_man-** sovereign as protecting the earth (**Tan-ippa_. i,183,6**); **pu_ < bhu_** earth (**Pin.**.)(Ta.lex.) **bhu_mi, buvi, bu_mi, bu_vi** the earth; soil, ground; a country, a district; land, estate; a place, site in general; **bhu_mike** earth, ground; the story of a house; **bhu_man.d.ala** the terrestrial globe; a district, a country; **bhu_ma, bhu_man** the earth, the world; a territory (Ka.lex.) **pu_mi < bhu_mi** earth (**Tiruva_ca. 20,10**); landed property; country, district; place; **pu_** richness, fertility, flourishing condition (**pu_ malarc co_laiyum : Man.i. 20,29**); **pu_-ma_tu** goddess of wealth (**Can.. Aka.**); **pu_mi-te_vi** id. (**Ci_vaka. 2233**); **pu_mi-na_tan-** Vis.n.u as lord of the earth (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 22**); **pu_-min-** Laks.mi_ (**Kampara_. Akalikai. 73**)(Ta.lex.) **bhumma** adj., n. [fr. **bhu_mi**, Vedic **bhu_mya**] belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial; soil, ground, floor (**bhu_ta_ni bhumma_ni** earthly creatures, contrasted with creatures in the air, **antalikkhe**); **sabba-bhumma_ khattiya_**); pl. **bhumma_** the earthly ones, i.e. the gods inhabiting the earth, esp. tree gods (**yakkhas**) (= **bhumma-deva**); **bhumma** ground: **ya_va bhumma_** down to the ground; **bhumma-attharan.a** earth-spread, a ground covering, mat, carpet; **bhumma-antara** earth-occasion, i.e. (1) sphere of the earth, plane of existence (2) in **bhumma-antara-pariccheda** discussion concerning the earth, i.e. cosmogony; **bhumma-antalikkha** earthly and celestial, over earth and sky (of portents); **bhumma-ja_la** terrestrial net

(of insight) gift of clear sight extending over the globe (perhaps to find hidden treasures); term of a vijja_, science or magic art; **bhummat.t.ha** (a) put into the earth, being in the earth, found on or in the earth, earthly, (b) standing on the earth, (c) resting on the earth; **bhummat.t.haka** living on earth, earthly (of gods); **bhumma-deva** a terrestrial deva or fairy; **bhumma-devata_ = bhumma-deva = yakkha**; **bhummi** that which belongs to the ground, i.e. a plane (of existence), soil, stage; **bhu_ma = bhu_mi** (lit.) ground, country, district; **paccha_-bhu_ma** the western district; (fig.) ground, reason for,occasion; stage, step; **aviva_da-bhu_ma** ground of harmony; **bhu_maka, bhu_mika** adj. having floors or stories (of buildings) as **dvebhu_maka pa_sa_da**; **pacabhu_maka pa_sa_da** a palace with 5 stories; **sattabhu_maka** with 7 stories (pa_sa_da); **dve bhu_mika geha** two-storied house; **bhu_maka** belonging to a place or district, as **ja_ti-bhu_maka** from the land of (their) birth; **paccha_ bhu_maka** from the western country (bra_hman.a_); **bhu_maka** being on a certain plane or in a certain state, as **paritta bhu_maka** and **maha_ bhu_maka**; **te bhu_maka** in 3 planes; **bhu_ta-pati** (a) lord of beings (of Indra), (b) lord of ghosts or yakkhas (of Kuvera); **bhu_** [fr. **bhu_**, otherwise **bhu_mi**] the earth; loc. **bhuvi** or aor. 3 sg. of **bhu_**; **bhu_** adj. being, creature, living being in: **pa_n.a-bhu_** a living being (a breathing thing) = pa_n.a-bhu_ta (Pali.lex.) **bhu_** world (RV.); ground (Mn.); **bhuvi** loc. sg. (Pali); **bhu_** (Pkt.); **bi_ta_** earth (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9546). **bhu_kampa** earthquake (Ya_j.); **bhoamb, buhamb(h), bhamb, bhamm** earthquake; **bham** (L.)(CDIAL 9547). **bhuvo** circular pit in the ground made by a whirlpool of water (G.)(CDIAL 9548). **bhorin:g** adder (?creeping on the earth)(G.)(CDIAL 9569). **bu~_ya_l** earthquake (Sh.)(CDIAL 9550). **bhu_man** earth, world (RV.); **bhumma** soil (Pali); **bhuma** land (NiDoc.); **bu_m** earth, ground (Ash.); **bu_m** (Wg.); **byum, bi_m** (Kt.); **bi_m** (Pr.); **bum, buma** (Dm.); **bu_m** (Shum.)(CDIAL 9556). **bhu_mi** earth, ground (RV.); place (S'Br.); **bhu_mika_** (Ka_s'.); **bhu_mi** earth, ground; **bhu_mika_** storey; **bhummi** soil, storey (Pali); **bhu_mi, bhummi** ground; **bhu_mia_** storey (Pkt.); **phuv** ground; **buih** earth (Gypsy); **bhu_m** (Pas'.); **bu_m, bum, bumi** land, soil (K.); **bhu~_, bhu~_i** (S.); **bhoe~**, pl. **bhu_i~, bhu_i~_** (L.); **bhu~_, bho~_, bhu~_i_** (P.); **bhui~_** (WPah.); **bhi~_, bhi_** (Ku.); **bhui~** (N.); **bhu~i** (A.B.); **bhui~** (Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); **bhu~_, bho~, bhu_i~_** (H.); **bhuim.** ground, storey (OG.); **bho~, bho~y** ground; **bhu~_** (G.); **bhui~_, bhui_, bhu_y** (M.); **bhui~** (Konkan.i); **bima** ground, soil, landed property (Si.); **bim, bin** earth, ground (Md.); **bem, bhum** (Tir.); **bum** (Gaw.); **bhum** (Kal.); **bum** (with rising tone)(Kho.); **bhume_** (Sv.); **bhu_m** field (Tor.); **bhu_m** ground (Phal.)(CDIAL 9557). **bhu_mya** terrestrial (RV.); **bhu_miya** id. (Skt.); **bhumma** terrestrial, earthy; n. soil, ground (Pali); **bhu_mi_** bit of ground (WPah.); **bhu_m, bhom** white ant hill (M.); **bhu_mya_, bhu_mya~_, bhu_miya_** landholder; **bhu_miya~_, bhumya~_** landholder (H.); **bhu~iya_** landed, landed proprietor (B.); **bhui~a~_** pertaining to cornfields; feudal lord, sylvan deity (Or.); **bhu~_iya_, bhu~_ya_** landholder (H.)(CDIAL 9566). **bhauma** relating to the earth (VS.); **bhaumi_** in cmpd. 'floor, storey' (MBh.); **bho_ma** relating to the earth (Pkt.); **bumu** storeyed, having several layers (Si.)(CDIAL 9638). **bhohra_** dungeon, pit in which potters place newly-made vessels to keep moist (P.); **bho~hara_, bhau~ra_** cellar, cavern (H.)(CDIAL 9640). **bhu_r** hole (Mth.)(CDIAL 9549). **bhya~_ro, bhiya_ro** cellar, one-storeyed house (Ku.); **bhu~_ya_ra_** cellar (H.)(CDIAL 9563). **sapta-bhu_ma** having seven storeys (HParis'.); **saptabhauma** (MBh.); **saptabhu_mi, saptabhu_mika** (Skt.); **sattabhu_maka** seven-storeyed (Pali); **satta-bhu_ma, satta-bhu_miya** (Pkt.); **satbumu** (Si.)(CDIAL 13150). **bhaumika** being in the earth, collected on a partic. piece of ground (Mn.); **bhom**^{i} a partic. piece of land, field (G.); **bho~** any land (G.)(CDIAL 9642). **bhu_migr.ha** whose house is the earth, i.e. buried (AV.); cellar (Skt); **bhu_mighara, bhu_mihara** cellar (Pkt.); **bhu~_hara_** (H.); **bho~yaru~** (G.)(CDIAL 9559). **bhu~_ya_ra_** cellar (H.)(CDIAL 9563). **bhui~ha_r** name of a caste (Bhoj.)(CDIAL 9565). **pr.thivi_, pr.thvi_** the earth (RV.); **yezivi_** id. (Av.); **pahivi_** (Pkt.); **pathavi_, puthavi_,**

puthuvi_, pat.havi_ the earth (Pali); **pradhavi, pad.hai** (Dhp.); **prad.hravi, pad.hravi** land (KharI.); **pahivi_, pahu(v)i_, puha(v)i_, pud.havi_** the earth (Pkt.); **puhami_** (Mth.); **puhumi** (OAw.); **puhavi_, puhuvi_** (OG.); **pol.ova, pol.ava**, inst. **pel.evin** (Si.)(CDIAL 8357). **pr.thu** wide (Skt.); **pihu, puhu** wide (Pkt.); **pir.ik, per.ek, pr.ek** palm of hand (Pas'.); **pir.ik** (Shum.)(CDIAL 8358).**pr.thula** broad (MBh.); **puthula** broad, flat (Pali); **pihula** wide (Pkt.); **phla_, pho_la_** (L.); **pahol.u_, pol.u~** wide, loose (G.); **pal.al, pul.ul** wide, open (Si.); **ful.au** (Md.)(CDIAL 8361). **pulam** land (Ta.lex.)

7291.**Becomes**: **Öbhu_** become (Skt.); **bhavati** becomes, is (RV.); **bhavati, ho_ti** (Pali); **bhavati, bhoti, hoti** (As'.); **bhavati, hoati, huati, uhati** (NiDoc.); **bhavadi, bhodi** (Dhp.); **bhavai, bhavae_** is got; **ho_i** is, **huai** (Pkt.); **hom** 1 sg., **uv-, ov-, ho_r** he is; **ho_ri** it is possible (Gypsy); **huina**, pres. st. **ho-** to become, be (D..); **bo_m** I am (Ash.); **b-**, 2 sg. imper. **bu_** to become (Wg.); **bum** 1 sg. fut., **bi_m** 1 sg. pres. (Dm.); **ha_m, i_m, yam** (Pas'.); **bo-** to become (Shum.); **wo_-, au wo_n** 1 sg. pres. (< **bhavant**)(Wot..); **b-, bo_** 2 sg. imper., **bima** 1 sg. fut. (Gaw.); **ha_w-** to become, **him** 1 sg. pres. (Kal.); **bik, bo_m** 1 sg. pres. to become; **hoi, oi** 3 sg. pret. (< **abhavat**), **ba_r** 3 sg. pres. subj. (Kho.); **hu_-, huwant** 1 sg. pres. (Bshk.); **ho_** 2 sg. imper. be, become (Tor.); **ho_-, hu_** (Mai.); **h-, hinu** 3 sg. pres. (Phal.); **boiki** to become; **bo_nu** to be (Sh.); **bowun** to become; **bho_n.o_** (K.); **huan.u** to be (S.); **ho-** to become, be; **(h)a~** 1 sg. pres., **(h)e_** 3 sg., **(h)in** 3 pl. (L.); **hon.a_** to be; **haun.a_, hunda_** pres. part. (P.); **bho_n.u_, bho_n., bhu_n.a_, hu_n.a_** to become (WPah.); **hun.o** to be (Ku.); **hunu, ho** 3 sg. pres. (negative **hoina**)(N.); **ha_ba** (A.); **haoya_** (B.); **heba_** (Or.); **hoeb** (Bi.Mth.); **hoi** 3 sg. pres may be (Aw.); **hona_** (H.); **hoi** (OMarw.); **hu_i** 3 sg. pres. (OG.); **hevu~** (G.); **hon.e~** (M.); **venava_** (Si.); pres. part. **bhavant-** (Skt.); **bhavanta, honta** (Pali); **hom.ta** (Pkt.); genitive affix **-hond^{u}**, **-sond^{u}** (< **-as hond^{u}**)(K.)(CDIAL 9416).

7292.**Name without a title**: **bruva** calling one's self by a name without any real title to it; saying, speaking (Ka.); **bra_hman.a-bruva, brahma-bruva** calling one's self a bra_hman.a, a bra_hman.a only in name (Ka.lex.)

7293.**Friendly address**: **bhummi** [old voc. of **bhumma**] a voc. of friendly adddress 'my (dear) man' (lit. terrestrial) = **piyavacanan** (Pali.lex.) **bho** (indec.) [voc. of **bhavant**, cf. Skt. **bhoh-** which is the shortened voc. of **bhagoh-** of Vedic **bhagavant**] a familiar term of address (in speaking to equals or inferiors): sir, friend, you, my dear; pl. sirs; with voc. of noun: **bho purisa** my dear man; **bho brahman.a_** oh ye brahmans; **bho bho**; **bho-va_dika, bho-va_din** a brahman, i.e. one who addresses others with the word 'bho', implying some superiority of the speaker; name given to the brahman, as proud of his birth, in contrast to **bra_hman.a** the true brahman (Pali.lex.)

7294.**Image: eyebrow**: **bhru_, bhru, purbu**, **bhruva** an eye-brow, the brow (Ka.lex.) **bomma** eye (Pa.); image (Kuwi); eyebrow (Te.); eyeball (Kol.); **kan bomma** id. (Pa.); **kan.n.i bombe** pupil of eye (Ka.); **pommai, pommal** doll, effigy (Ta.); **bombe** id., effigy (Ka.); **bomma** doll (Ma.)(DEDR 4530). **pomha, pamha** eyelash, lotus filament, fine down (Pkt.); **paks.man** eyelashes (TS.); hair of a deer, filament of a flower (Skt.); **pakhuma, pamha** eyelash (Pali); **popa_i_** eyelid (Sh.); **pimbin.i_** an eyelash hair (S.); **pippn.i_, pippli_** eyelashes (L.); **phamhan, bhapphan** eyelashes (P.); **bimphn.i** eyelash (WPah.); **pap^{a}ni_** eyelash (Mth.); **papni_** eyelash (H.); **pa_kl.i** eyelid (Konkan.i); **piyum** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 7638). **papot.a_** eyelid (H.); **pon.t.he**, pl. **pon.t.ha_** eyelash (WPah.)(CDIAL 7639). ?cf. **pas'm** wool (Pers.); **pas.** wool (Kal.Sh.); **phamb**

cotton-wool (K.); **phamb(h)** fine kind of Tibetan wool (P.)(CDIAL 7639). **Image: eyelashes**: **pur., pur.u_** eyelashes (WPah.)(CDIAL 8253). **bu.r** (pl. **bu.d.l**)eyelash, eyebrow (Kol.); **kambu.** eyebrow (**kam- < kan.** eye)(Ko.)(DEDR 4358). **putehin, putelin, butuhin** (pl.) eyebrows (Pe.)(DEDR 4278). cf. **pot.a** eyelash (Ga.) (DEDR 4486). **bhru_** eyebrow (RV.); du. **bhruvau**, in cmpd. **-bhru_ka-, -bhruva-** (Pa_n..); **bru** eyebrow (Kho.); **aci_-bru_** eyebrow (Wg.); **aci-pru_** (Kt.); **i~c-bruk** (Dm.); **a~_khi-bhui~** (N.); **bhramu-** eyebrow (BHSk.); **bhamu** (Pali); **bhuma_, bhumaya_, bhamaya_** (Pkt.); **bhamuka, bhamukha** (Pali); **bhrumukha** (BHSk.); **bhamuha, bhamuha_, bhaumha_, bhauha_** (Pkt.); **bho_ha_** (Ap.); **phov** (Gypsy); **bumb, bum** (K.); **bhau~h, bhau~**, pl. **bhava~_** (P.); **d.hl.aua~_, d.hl.au~, bharua~_, barua~_, bhrammu_, bhau~**, pl. **bhaua~_** (WPah.); **bhau~** (Ku.); **a~_khi-bhau~** (WN.); **bhoma_** (B.); **bhau~h** (Mth.); **bha~hu~** (Bhoj.); **bhaum.ha** (OAw.); **bhau~(h), bho~(h)**, pl. **bhaua~_** (H.); **bhavu~, bhavar**[i], **bhammar**[i] (G.); **bha~vai_, bho~vai_, bho~i_, bhu~vai_, bhi~vai_** (M.); **bama-ya** (Si.); **buma** (Md.)(CDIAL 9688).

7295.**To repay**: **bharna** to give property in repayment of a debt; **d.an:gran. bharnakedea, mahajon t.hec** I gave a bullock in payment of my debt to the money lender (Santali. lex.) **bharn** to be full or filled up; to be poured in; to be stored, to be accumulated; to pay (a hun.d.i, debt); to be refunded or liquidated (a debt) (P.lex.)

7296.**Image: clay pot with narrow mouth; plate; copper tray**: **pombariyan.a, pombariya_n.a, pombariva_n.a** a pariyan.a vessel of gold (Ka.lex.) **baran.i, bharan.i** a small box, a casket, a China jar or vase; samput.aka, samudgaka (Ka.Te.); **paran.i, baran.i** (Ma.); **paran.i** (Ta.); **baran.i_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **baran., barn.i, barn.e** a long spout for watering the fields (Kon.lex.) **paran.i** jewel casket, small box, a kind of jar (Ta.); vase, jar (Ma.); **baran.i** large clay pot with fairly narrow mouth, for storing ghee, pickle, etc. (Kod..); **baran.i, baran.** china jar (Tu.); **barin.e** small box, case or casket (Te.)(DEDR 3954). **baran.iya** pot (Si.); **bharna_** vessel with receives expressed sugarcane juice (H.)(CDIAL 9395). **baran.i, baron.i** china jar (Tu.lex.) **bhadda-kumbha** vase (Pali.lex.) **parad.i, parat.e** the bowl, i.e. nape, of the neck (Ka.); **paravi, haravi, haruvi, harivi, harubi** an earthen water-vessel of the form of the kod.a but larer; **parat.e, pat.t.e, part.e** a platter, a pot (Ka.); **parad.e_m., paral.a** (M.); **parut.u** (Te.); **parat.e** the bowl of a spoon (Ka.); **parad.e_m.** (M.); **parad.i** a kind of dish: wheaten sa_vige (Ka.); **paravad.a** varied preparations of victuals (M.); **para_ta, para_tu** a circular and edged dish (Ka.); **para_ta** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bharwanni** a block of wood, in the centre of which a small hollow is made, into which the axle of the horizontal wheel fits and revolves. On the edge of the bharwanni one end of the axle of the vertical wheel also rests and revolves (P.lex.) **bharola, bhar.ola_** a clay receptacle for grain, an earthen bin, in the shape of haystack, used for holding grain; **na_iya_n. da_ bhar.ola_** lit. barber's bin; **bhar.oli_** a small clay receptacle for holding grain; an earthen bin for holding cooking pots or milk vessels (P.lex.) **pariva_n.a, parya_n.a, hariyan.a, hariva_n.a, ariva_n.a, pariya_n.a, pariyal.a,** a plate-like vessel of metal or wood (Ka.); **hariya_n.a, hariva_n.a, ariva_na** metal dish (Tu.); **ariva_n.amu** a kind of dish, bowl or plate (Te.); **aruva_n.am** copper tray (Ta.); **pariel.** plate (M.)(DEDR 3971). **purupa_tra = pariva_n.a** a kind of vessel (Ka.lex.) **Image: saucer used as a cover**: **pariya_, para_i** saucer used as a cover for other vessels (Bi.); **paridha_ya** receptacle for water; **paridha_yaka** fence (Skt.)(CDIAL 7839). **parikalam** plate or eating vessel used by a holy person (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **payrv** big storage pot for grain (Ko.); **kopayrv, kopi.rv** id. [(Ko.) but bigger than **payrv**; does **ko-** belong with **kor..u** (Ta.)(DEDR 2146)?]; **parfy** large earthen pot for carrying or boiling water (To.)(DEDR 3961). **Bowl, nape of the neck**: **pan.ate** an earthen or metal saucer-

formed receptacle for the oil and wick of a lamp (Ka.); **pan.ati_** (M.); **pramite** (Te.); mallike, mallaka, kal.asige, kautike, malle (a little shallow earthen vessel)(Ka.); **pan.ati, pan.ite, han.ate, han.ite, pran.i_ti, pran.ate** a vessel used at sacrifices, a sort of cup (Ka.lex.) cf. **pran.i_ta** sacrificial vessel (Skt.); **pran.i_tah-** holy water (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8533).

7297.**Image: pudendum muliebre**: **bharan.i_** f. sg. or pl. 7th asterism (figured by pudendum muliebre)(AV.); 2nd asterism (Pali.Pkt.); a particular asterism (Pkt.); **beran.i, beran.a** 2nd lunar mansion (Si.)(CDIAL 9396). **bharan.i** the second naks.atra (Ka.lex.) **paran.i** the second naks.atra, part of Aries (**Ci_vaka. 18113**); the sixth of the 15 divisions of the night (**Vita_n-a. Kun.a_kun.a. 73, Urai.**); **paran.i-mar..ai** shower in the month of Cittirai after the 13th day (**Ar-ap. Cata. 79**)(Ta.lex.) **bharan.i_** name of a constellation (TBr. iii.1.2)(Vedic.lex.) **bharan.i_** name of the second constellation containing three stars; **bharan.yam** the lunar mansion bharan.i_ (Skt.lex.) **bharni mela, barni porob** a largely attended yearly fair or mela held at Barni ghat; **barni ghat., telkupi ghat.** a ford on the Damuda river in Manbhum district, of Chota Nagpur, where there are extensive ruins attributed to the Jains; it is the custom of the Santals to take 'jan baha' of those who in life have been characterised by a fondness for music and jollity, to the Damud.a at Barni ghat and there consign them to a watery grave (Santali.lex.) **jan baha** a piece or pieces of bone of a cremated person rescued from the ashes of the funeral pire; the piece or pieces of bone thus rescued are consigned with much ceremony to the Damuda river; **jan** a bone (Santali.lex.) **Image: pregnant woman**: **brin.i_** pregnant woman (Si.); **bha_rin** bearing a load (Mn.); f. **bha_rin.i_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 9466). **bar jiwi** pregnant; **bharti hor.mo** id. (Santali.lex.) **bha_rya_** to be borne or cherished (TS.); wife (S'Br.); **bhariya_** wife (Pali); **bharya** (NiDoc.); **bhajja_** (Pkt.); **bha_j** (M.); **bhariae** gen. sg. wife (KharI.); **bha_ria_** (Pkt.); **bariya, bari** (OSi.); **biriya** (Si.)(CDIAL 9471). **To bear children**: **per-u** to bring forth, bear, as children (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**); to beget, generate (**Na_lat. i,197**)(Ta.lex.)

7298.**Mystic syllable**: **pran.ava** the mystic syllable o_m. (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **piran.avam** the principal mantra of Hindus, o_m. (Ta.lex.) **Image: a small drum**: **pan.ava, pran.ava** a small kind of drum or tabor; the mystic syllable o_m.; **pan.ava** a kind of cymbal, one used to accompany singing; par..aha, bom.bul.ik (Ka.lex.) **pan.avam** a small single-headed drum (**Kampara_. Pirama_ttira. 5**); **pan.n.amai-mur..avu** a kind of war drum (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai.**); **pan.aiyavan-** drummer (**Ci_vaka. 602**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.e, pan.a** a drum (Ka.); **pan.ai** id. (Ta.); **rigga-van.e** a sort of tabour, mr.dan:ga; **baddan.a, baddavan.a** (bhadra-pan.a) a drum used on festive occasions (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pan.ai** drum, large drum (**Patir-r-up. 39,5**); musical instrument (**Tiruva_lava_. 32,14**); drum used in agricultural tracts (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **pran.u** to praise; to mutter the sacred syllable o_m. (Skt.lex.) cf. **pa_n.** song, vocal music, melody (**Ci_vaka. 2040**)(Ta.); **pan.-makal.** songstress (**Tiruva_ru_. 319**); vir-ali; **pan.** melody-type (**Kur-al., 573**); primary melody-type, hepatatonic (**Perun.. Vattava. 3,56**); sound (**pan.n.amai cilampu : Cilap. Patikam. 18**); **pa_n.t.ikam** a kind of drum (Ta.lex.)

7299.**Ancients**: **pan.n.avan-** God (**Cilap. 10,188**); **pan.n.avi** goddess (**Ta_yu. Cittar. 4**)(Ta.); **pan.** fittings and decorations of a car (**Pu. Ve. 9,26**); **pan.t.aiyo_r** the ancients (**Cilap. 28,209**); **pan.t.ai-vin-ai** past karma (**Te_va_. 395,2**)(Ta.lex.) **pran.a** old, ancient (Skt.lex.) **pan.at** great grand-daughter (M.)(CDIAL 8522). **pranatika, pan.atika, pana_tikya, panati** great-grandson (As'.); **pran.apa_t** nom. sg. (RV.); **parnatta_, par.natta_** descendant of the 6th degree (P.); **pana_ti, pala~_ti** great-grandson (N.); **pan.tu_** (M.); **pantu** (Konkan.i); **pana_tini, pala~_tini** great-granddaughter (N.); **pan.ana_ti** grandson's grand-son (Or.)(CDIAL 8523).

7300.**Bride, maiden**: **parni_** bride, maiden (H.); 3 sg. f. pret. **paran.i_** (OMarw.); **parin.i_a, parin.iya** married (Pkt.); **parnia_, parni_a_, parni_** married person (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7825). **pariniyam.ti** 3 pl. pres. is married (NiDoc.) ; **parin.i_yama_n.a, parin.ijjam.ta** pres. part. (Pkt.); **parni_jan., parni_van.** to be given in marriage; **parnivun.** (L.)(CDIAL 7827). cf. **va_n.i** wife (Pe.Mand..)(DEDR 5348). **varan.a** choosing, selecting, choice of a bride; **varan.ya** desirable, pleasant; **vare_n.ya** desirable; excellent, superior, chief, pre-eminent; **vare** a woman who chooses; an excellent woman; **patim.vare** a young woman who has the privilege of choosing her husband (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **varan.am** choice, selection; **varan-** bridegroom (**Uttarara_. Ira_van.an- pir-a. 2**); husband (Ta.lex.)

7301.**Dowry**: **pa_rin.a_yya** paraphernalia received by woman at time of wedding (Skt.); **pa_netar** garment of silk or fine cotton worn by bride at wedding (G.)(CDIAL 8112). **parn.etar, pan.tar, parn.et** wedding, wife (G.)(CDIAL 7828). **banda pon** presents given at marriage (Santali.lex.) **part.han.** dowry (G.); **parat.hvu~** to settle (G.); **paris.t.ha_payati** besets, surrounds (AV.); places near (Skt.); **parit.t.ha_ve_i** sets up, leaves, deserts (Pkt.); **parat.havai** places (OG.)(CDIAL 7805). **To marry**: **varai-tal** to marry (**Tol. Po. 140**); to make one's own; to apporpriate (**Kur-al., 150**); to acquire or earn by legitimate means (**Cilap. 10,51**); **varaivu** marriage (Ta.lex.) **parin.aya** leading bride round fire, wedding (Gr.S'r.); **parn.o** wedding (S.); **parna~_, parna_** (L.); **parna_hu** (P.)(CDIAL 7818). **parin.ayati** leads round (RV.); marries (a wife)(MBh.); **parin.e_ti** leads round (Pali); **parin.e_i** marries (Pkt.); **parn.an.u** (S.); **parne~_da_** (pres. part. of **parni_van.** to marry; caus. from pass. **parni_** (L.); **paran.ai** (OMarw.); **paran.vu~** (G.); **paran.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 7820). **parin.ayana** marrying (S'rS.); **parin.ayan.a, parin.ayan.a_** marrying (Pkt.); **parin.ayan.a** (OG.); **paran.** is deriv. of verb **paran.vu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7820). **parin.a_payati** causes a man to marry (Skt.); **parin.a_vai** causes to be married (Pkt.); **parna_van.** to marry (L.); **parna_hun.a_** to give in marriage (P.); **parna_na_** (H.); **paran.a_i** (OMarw.); **parn.a_vvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 7821). **To marry**: **varot.hi_, varet.hi_** caste-dinner to celebrate marriage or investiture with sacred cord (G.)(CDIAL 11312). **baraneta** marriage ceremony in which bride's party invite groom's party to their house (OH.)(CDIAL 11316). **Image: procession**: **varaya_tra_** processor of suitor or bridegroom (Skt.); **vara_t, bara_t** groom's procession (P.); **bara_t** (Ku.Bhoj.H.); groom's party (OAw.); **bariya~_t** suitor's procession (N.); **bara_ta** groom's procession (Or.); **bariya_t** (Bi.); **baria_t** (Mth.); **bara_ta, baria_ta_** groom's party (OAw.); **vara_t** groom's procession (G.M.); **vara_ti_, bara_ti_** member of the procession (P.); **bara_ti_** (H.); **vharetu** bridegroom (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11322). **varai-tal** to marry (**Tol. Po. 140**); **varaivu** marriage (Ta.lex.)

7302.**Bride**: **vadhu_** bride, young wife (RV.); son's wife (HParis'.Pali.); **vadhuka_** (Skt.Pali); **vahu_** wife, son's wife (Pkt.); son's wife (S.); **wew** son's wife (Ash.); **wo_w** (Wg.); **vov, wu_w** (Kt.); **bawui, bawi** (Dm.); **bahu_** (Kal.P.H.Bi.); bride, wife (H.); **bok** wife (Kho.); **bo_i_** son's wife (Bshk.); **bo_e** (Tor.); **ba_o** (Mai.); **bho_i** (Phal.); **bo** brother's wife (so called by father of household)(Garh.); **bahu, bau** newly married woman, elder brother's wife (Ku.); **bau** (A.); **bahu_** (OB.); **bau** son's wife (B.); **bahu** son's wife (Or.); wife (Mth.); **bo(h)u** son's wife (Or.); **bou** mother (Or.); **vahu** son's wife (G.); **vahu_** (M.); **vahulia_** young woman (Pkt.); **bahuriya_** son's wife (H.); **vahun.n.i_** elder brother's wife (Pkt.)[X **an.n.i** elder brother's wife (Ta.Ka.)(DEDR 131)]; **vahini_** (M.); **honni** brother's wife, husband's sister (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11250). cf. **vahatu** bridal procession (RV.)(CDIAL 11455). **vadhu_ti** young wife or woman (Skt.); son's wife (Skt.); **vadhu_tika_** (Skt.); **vadhu_t.i_** young woman living in father's house (Skt.); **bori** bride, son's wife; brother's wife; **buri_** son's wife; **wa_hri** son's wife (Gypsy); **bohor.i** son's wife (WPah.);

bahur.i, baur.i son's young wife (B.); **bahur.i_** son's wife (Or.); **bahuriya_** (H.); **vahuliya_** (Pkt.); **bauti** son's wife (D..); **bewu_t.** (Wot..); **baut.i_, beut.i_** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 11251). **vahuma_a_** wife's mother (Pkt.); **vahu_ma_y, vahma_y, ohma_y** (M.)(CDIAL 11252). **vadhu_vara** sg. or m. pl. bride and groom (HParis'.)); **bauhar** bride, wife (H.); **va(h)var, ovar, ohar** married couple (M.); **hora** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 11253). **bha_rya_** wife (S'Br.); **bhariya_** (Pali); **bharya** (NiDoc.); **bhajja_** (Pkt.); **bha_j** (M.poet.); **bhariae** gen. sg. (KharI.); **bha_ria_** (Pkt.); **bariya, bari** (OSi.); **biriya** (Si.)(CDIAL 9471). **baryeu** husband (Dm.); **bhe_ru** (Kal.); **be** (Tor.); **bhari_u** (Phal.); **ba_reo_** (Sh.); **heriou** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 9467). **vara** suitor, bridegroom, husband (RV.); suitor, husband, daughter's husband (Pali); suitor, husband (Pkt.); **varaya** id. (Pkt.); **varu** husband (S.); **var** husband (L.); bridegroom (P.Ku.G.M.); **bar** bridegroom (P. Ku.A.B.Bi.Mth.H.); **varaka** (S'a_n:khGr..); **bar** suitor (for a maiden)(N.); **bara** bridegroom (Or.OAw.OMarw.); **be** husband (Tor.)(CDIAL 11309). **varat** aor. subj. chooses (RV.); **varayati** chooses a swife (Skt.); **varati** wishes (Pali); **varai** desires, asks for (Pkt.); **warun** to choose (K.); **varan.u** to ask for, marry (S.); **varn.a_** to marry (P.); **bariba_** to choose, accept as husband or wife (Or.); **barna_** to marry (of man or woman)(H.); **varvu~** to choose or accept in marriage, marry, accept (G.); **varn.e~** to choose or accept in marriage, select (for a business)(M.); **va_re_ti** asks in marriage; **va_ra_pe_ti** makes someone choose a wife (Pali); **bara_iba** to bring to terms (A.); **bara_na_** (H.); **vara_vvu~** to give in marriage (G.)(CDIAL 11318). **varan.a** choosing, choice of bride (Ka_tyS'r.); choice, realtionship by marriage (Pkt.); **varn.o** a thing to be obtained, benefit (S.); **barna_** present of clothes or pearls sent by groom's family to bride before marriage (P.); **baran** acceptance of groom by bride (N.); **baran.a** (Or.); **varan.** (M.); **barani** procession of bride and groom to their house on wedding day (N.); **baran.i** invitation to a feast; **baran.ia_** invited (Or.); **varn.i_** clothes worn by bride on wedding day (M.)(CDIAL 11315).

7303.**Stock of provisions**: **parivanae** stock of provisions carried by a horse (NiDoc.); **pari-bha_n.d.a** furniture, utensils (A_past.)(CDIAL 7850). cf. **pari** horse (Ta.lex.) **Provisions**: **warosa_un.** to obtain a present, to receive a gift, to derive an advantage; to impart a benefit; **waro, waron., baro, baron.** provisions, food rations, supplies (P.lex.)

7304.**Image: ficus**: **aran.i** the wood of the ficus religiosa used for kindling fire by attrition (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **parn.am < parn.a** leaf (Ta.lex.) cf. **aracu** pipal, ficus religiosa (Ta.)(DEDR 202).

7305.**Leader**: **pran.aya** (pra-naya) a leader; guidance; confidence, familiarity, trust, intimacy; friendly acquaintance, friently or fond regard, friendship, affection, love, fondness, favour, kindness; prasa_da; affectionate solicitation; cf. olume; **pran.ayi** a friend; a lover, a husband; a lord, a master, od.eya; **pran.a_yya** to be led forwards; to be regarded with affection; **pran.i_ta** led forwards, led; **pran.e_ya** to be led or guided (Ka.lex.) **pran.a_yaka** a leader or commander (of an army); a guide, head, chief; **pran.e_tr.** a leader (Skt.lex.) **pran.aya** guidance, affection (MBh.); **pan.aya** affection (Pali); **pan.ayam.** acc. sg. (As'.); **pan.aya** (Pkt.); **pon^{u}** grief, mourning (on death of a dear one)(K.); **pan.a** love, affection (Si.)(CDIAL 8525). **pran.i_ta** led forward, offered (RV.); excellent (esp. of food)(BHSkt.); **pan.i_ta** brought out, excellent (Pali); **pan.i_ya, pan.ia** famous, beautiful (Pkt.); **pin.i** sweet, pleasant (Si.)(CDIAL 8532).

7306.**Image: to separate; to set out plants**: **baren.u_** to set out plants at a distance from one another (WPah.); **ba_rna_** to separate (H.)(CDIAL 11554).

7307.**Image: fullness, plenty**: **purandhi** fullness, plenty; containing or bestowing plenty; Av. **pa_rendis'** fullness; **purandhi** bearing fullness (RV. iv.26.7); offering rich oblations (RV. i.116.13); giving in plenty (RV. i.181.9); god or goddess of plent (RV. v.42.5); **purandhi** riches, opulence (RV. xv.22.10); the fullness or consummation of sacrifice (RV. ix.97.36); **purah-prasravan.a** streaming forth (RV. x.100.9); **pur** in abundance, abundantly (RV. v.66.4); **puru** much, abundant, many (RV. i.191.9; RV. ii.16.3); many (RV. viii.4.1); altogether (RV. viii.25.16); **puruks.u** rich in sheep; Av. **fsumant** id.; **puruks.u** rich in food, liberally granting (food)(RV. i.65.10); **puru-tama** very much, abundant, very many (RV. vi.32.1) (Vedic.lex.) **puran.am < pu_rn.a** fullness (**Ja_n-ava_. Vaira_. 16**)(Ta.lex.)

7308.**Fertile woman**: **purandhi** a fertile woman (TS. vii.5.18.1)(Vedic.lex.) **purandhri** a woman whose husband and children are living, a respectable matron; a woman (Ka.lex.)

7309.**Best female**: **parame** the best female (Ka.lex.) **pramada_** young wanton woman (Mn.); **pamada_** young woman (Pali); **pamaya_** desirable young woman (Pkt.); **pama, pamava_** woman, dancing girl (Si.)(CDIAL 8719).

7310.**Clever man**: **par-ampi** deceitful, cunning woman (Ta.); **parame** clever man, cunning, tricky fellow (Tu.); **pamma** fraud, trick (Tu.)(DEDR 4025). **pran.ata** skilful, clever (Ka.lex.)

7311.**Lineage; image: uninterrupted series**: **parampare, parampara_** an uninterrupted series, a row; a regular series, succession, order, method; race, lineage (Ka.lex.) **paramparai** hereditary succession proceeding from father to son, from guru to disciple, from generation to generation (**Periyapu. Tat.utta_t.. 181**)(Ta.lex.)

7312.**Supreme being**: **param-paran- < para + para** the supreme being (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,3,9**); **parama-mu_rtti** id. (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 10,2,7**); **paraman-** id. (**Te_va_. 600,1**); **parami_can-** (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 7,1,6**)(Ta.lex.) **parama** extreme, last (AV.); highest (Pali.Pkt.); **parima** highest (Pali); **paryo_** adj. and adv. further off; **parya~_** at or from a distance (S.)(CDIAL 7799d). **paramaka** most excellent (MBh.); **parumaka, purumaku, purumu**, pl. **purumuvo** a term of honour (OSi.)(CDIAL 7799c). **pa_rami_, pa_ramita_** perfection (Buddh.Pali); **pa_ramiya_** (Pkt.); **peruma** hope, wish, intention (Si.)(CDIAL 8105).

7313.**Excellent gift**: **br.m.hati** is thick, grows strong (S'Br.); **br.hati** (AV.); **br.m.hayati** increases (MBh.); **ba_jhn.e~, ba_jn.e~, ba_dn.e~** to bear (of fruit or flower trees); **ba_jh** crop (M.); **Öbr.h** increase (Skt.)(CDIAL 9306). **brahma-deyya** a most excellent gift, a royal gift, a gift given with full powers (said of land granted by the king) (= **set.t.ha-deyyan**)[Note: the first part of the cmpd. (**brahma**) has always been interpreted by Brahmans as referrign to themselves. But **brahma** as the first part of a cmpd. never has that meaning in Pali; and the word in our passage means literally 'a full gift'... the interpretation that **brahma** refers to brahans is either wrong or at least doubtful (Pali.lex.) **brahant** [Vedic **br.hant** of **br.h** to increas, to be great or strong; **paribr.dha** solid; Av. **berezat** high; Armenian. **barjr** high; Old Irish **bri_**; Cymr. **bre** mountain; Goth. **baurgs** borough; OHG. **burg** fortress; Ger. **berg** mountain] **br.hant** = **vr.dh** (Dhp. 344); **baha braha bru_ha = vuddhiyan; braha_= vuddha_**; **brahant** very great, vast, high, lofty, gigantic; nom. sg. **braha_**; nom. pl. **brahanta_ = mahanta_**; **brahant-araa** woodlands, vast forest; **brahant-vana** the wild wood, immense forest; **brahant-sukha** immense happiness (in characterisation of the term 'bra_hman.a')(Pali.lex.) **brahma** divine, as incorporating the

highest and best qualities, sublime, ideal, best, very great; the supreme good; a state like that of brahma_; **brahma, brahma_** Vedic text, mystic formula, prayer (Pali.lex.) **brahma-uposatha** the highest religious observance with meditation on the Buddha and practice of the uposatha abstinence; **brahma-ka_ya** divine body; **brahma-ka_yika** belonging to the company of brahma_, name of a high order of devas in the retinue of brahma_; **brahma-giriya** pl. name of a certain class of beings, possibly those seated on brahmagiri (or is it a certain class of performers, actors or dancers?); **brahma-cakka** the excellent wheel, i.e. the doctrine of the Buddha; **brahma-ca_rin** leading a holy or pure life, chaste, pious; **brahma-ja_la** divine, excellent net; **brahma-dan.d.a** the highest penalty, a kind of severe punishment (temporary death-sentence?); **brahma-da_ya_da** kinsman or heir of brahma_; **brahma-patta** arrived at the highest state, above the devas, a state like the brahma_ gods; **brahma-patti** attainment of the highest good; **brahma-patha** the way to the brahma_ world or the way of the highest good; **brahma-parisa_** an assembly of the brahma gods; **brahma-pphot.ana** divine or greatest applause; **brahma-bandhu** 'brahma-kinsman', a bra_hman.a in descent, or by name; but in reality an unworthy brahman; **brahma-bhakka** ideal or divine food; **brahma-bhu_ta** divine being, most excellent being, said of the Buddha, said of arahants; **brahma-ya_na** way of the highest good, path of goodness; **brahma-loka** the brahma_ world, the highest world, the world of the celestials (which is like all other creation subject to change and destruction); **brahma-ya_na** the best vehicle; **brahma-van.n.in** of most excellent complexion; **brahma-va_da** most excellent speech; **brahma-vima_na** a palace of brahma_ in the highest heaven; **brahma-viha_ra** sublime or divine state of mind, blissful meditation; **brahma-vet.t.hana** the head-dress of a brahmin; holy; **brahma-ssara** heavenly sound, a divine voice, a beautiful and deep voice; **brahmacariya** a term for observance of vows of holiness, particularly of chastity; the moral life, holy life, religious life, as way to end suffering; **bra_hmaa** higher or holy state, excellency of a virtuous life; **brahmaa** brahman, of the brahman rank; brahmanhood, of higher conduct, leading a pure life; **brahmatta** state of a brahma god, existence in the brahma world; **brahmattara** prob. 'even higher than brahma_' i.e. unsurpassed, magnificent; **bra_hman.a** [Vedic] a member of the brahman caste; a bra_man.a teacher. In the Buddhist terminology also used for a man leading a pure, sinless and ascetic life, often even synonymous with arahant; **bra_haman.a-ibbha_** brahmins and vais'yas; **bra_hman.a-va_n.ija** a bra_hman.a merchant; **bra_hman.a-sacca** a brahmanic (i.e. standard, holy) truth; **bra_hman.a** state of a true brahman, 'holiness supreme' (Pali.lex.)

7314.**Soil, ground**: **bhu_mi** [Av. **bu_mis'** soil, ground] (lit.) ground, soil, earth; **ya_na-bhu_mi** carriage road; **het.t.ha_-bhu_miyan** under the earth (opp. to upari-bhu_miyan); **bhu_mi** place, quarter, district, region; **ja_ti-bhu_mi** district of one's birth; **uyya_na-bhu_mi** garden (-place or locality); **bhu_mi** (fig.) ground, plane, stage, level; state of consciousness; **sukha-bhu_mi** ground for happiness; **bhu_mi-ttaya** the 3 stages, viz. ka_ma_vacara, ru_pa_vacara, lokuttara; pl. **bhu_miyo**; **purisa-bhu_miyo, at.t.ha purisa bhu_miyo** eight stages of the individual (viz. manda bhu_mi, khid.d.a_ bhu_mi, vi_mansana bhu_mi, ujugata bhu_mi, sekha bhu_mi, saman.a bhu_mi, jina bhu_mi, panna bhu_mi : babyhood, playtime, trial time, erect time, learning time, ascetic time, prophet time and prostrate time); **bhu_mi-kampa** shaking of the ground, earthquake; **bhu_mi-gata** gone into the soil, i.e. hiding, stored away; **bhu_mi-ghana** thick soil; **bhu_mi-tala** ground (-surface); **bhu_mi-bha_ga** division of the earth, district (Pali.lex.)

7315.**Extensive**: **bhu_ri** adj. wide, extensive, much, abundant; only in cpds.: **bhu_mi-paa** adj. of extensive wisdom, very wise; **bhu_ri-paa_n.a** adj. id.; **bhu_ri-medhasa** adj. very intelligent (Pali.lex.) **bhu_ri** knowledge, understanding,intelligence (BHSkt.)(Pali.lex.)

7316.**Image: against**: **prati** towards, against (RV.); near, beside (AitBr.); **pati** towards, near (Pali); **pe** to, at, in (Ash.); **pe, p, b** (Kt.); **pa** to (Pr.); in cmpds. with **prati-**, Si. forms with pel.e- are inherited, those with pil.i- are loan words from Pali [e.g. **pil.iyama** recovery, healing (Si.)(CDIAL 8542)](CDIAL 8541). **pratiku_la** contrary, opposite (Mn.); **pratiku_lam** contrarily (AV.); **pad.iu_la, paliu_la, paiu_la** opposite, unwished (Pkt.); **paila_r** adv. beyond (H.); **pelu~** that, yonder (G.); **pail** opposite (M.); **paila_** coming from the other bank (M.); **pat.ikku_la** averse, objectionable (Pali); **pad.ikku_la** (Pkt.); **pil.ikul** dirty, disgusting (Si.)(CDIAL 8545).

7317.**On account of**: **prati_tya** resorting to, on account of (BHSkt.); **pratye_ti** goes to meet, resorts to (RV.); **pat.icca** on account of (Pali); **pin.isa** on account of, for the purpose of (Si.)(CDIAL 8626). **abhivartate_** meets (RV.); **pa_chot.iba_** to advance some distance to meet an honoured guest and accompany to destination (Or.)(CDIAL 8639).

7318.**Ornament**: **pari** round, around; ornament, decoration, embellishment (Ka.); **parikarma** attending on, worship, adoration; personal decoration, dressing, painting or perfuming the body; cleansing, purifying; **par-i** to adorn, to decorate; ornament, decoration, embellishment (Ka.); **par-i** gold; **por-e** beauty = **polivu, ar..aku**; **por- = pon-** metal; beauty; **por-pu** beauty; ornament (Ta.); **par-i pad.u** to be ornamented or decorated; to grow accomplished, finished, perfect, adept, full, fully developed; **par-ivad.isu** to cause to become or appear beautiful or charming (Ka.lex.)

7319.**Image: periphery of a wheel**: **paridhi** the periphery of a wheel; surrounding, enclosing; a circle; the circumference of a circle; **paridhi-stha** a number of sentinels posted in a circle; a body-guard; an aide-de-camp (Ka.lex.) **Image: circle**: **pariti** wheel of a car (**Kal.avar..i. 4**); discus (**Kalla_. 80,23**); circle, circumference (**Pur-ana_. 174**)(Ta.lex.) **paritas** round about (AV.); everywhere, all around (MBh.); **parito_** around (Pali); **paride** from (NiDoc.); **parido_** all round (Pkt.); **piri** (Si.)(CDIAL 7830). **paridha_vi, pari_dha_vi** running about (Ka.lex.) **paridhi** the circumference or compass in general; the circumference of a circle; the periphery of a wheel; a circle surrounding the globe (Skt.lex.) **Image: circle**: **parive_s.a** circle (Skt.); **parive_s'a** circle (MBh.); **parive_sa** halo round moon or sun (Pali); **pari(v)e_sa** circuit, wrapping up (Pkt.); **paru_s, parsu~_** enclosure round a house (esp. round the back part)(M.); **pirivesa** disc of sun or moon, halo (Si.)(CDIAL 7884). **Wheel**: **paia** wheel (Pkt.); **pradhi** felly (RV.); **pa_ya** (Pkt.); **pahi_** felly, wheel (of cart or well-rope)(K.); **pahi_a_** wheel (P.); **pahiya_, paiya_** (N.); **pai** felly, tyre of wheel, wheel-mark (Or.); **pahiya_, paia_, paya_** wheel, rim of wheel (Or.); **pahiya_** wheel of cart (Bi.H.)(CDIAL 8672). **Image: a fence**: **paridhi** surrounding, enclosing; a fence, a wall, a rampart; ve_ga, ko_t.e (Ka.lex.) **paridhi** a wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another (Skt.lex.)

7320.**Image: sun**: **pariti** sun (**Man.i. 4,1**); halo round the sun or moon (**Iraku. Intu. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **paridhi** a circle of light; a misty halo round the sun or moon (Skt.lex.)

7321.**Image: sun**: **parpari_ka** the sun; fire (Skt.lex.) **prabha_-praro_ha** ray of light (Skt.); **parod.h, paror., parod.hiyu~, paror.iyu~** dawn (G.); **praro_ha** sprout, excrescence (Sus'r.); ray (Skt.); **paro_ha** sprout (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8747).

7322.**Image: to dawn**: **par par in- (id--)** (country, **na.r.**) becomes a little light before dawn (Ko.); **pare** to dawn (Ka.); **para~gu** to shine (Te.); **pari inba** to dawn, break (dawn); n. early dawn (Kui); **parce** to shine brightly, be seen clearly (Malt.)(DEDR 3980). **baran. baran.** brilliant, effulgent as the sun's light before he appears above the horizon; pale yellow, like the colour of a Chinaman (Santali.lex.) **bhor** dawn, daybreak (Santali.lex.) **Lustre**: **bharga** radiance, splendour, lustre, shine; S'iva (Skt.lex.) **Image: to overflow; brightness**: **pir-an:ku-tal** to shine, glitter, glisten (**Tiruva_ca. 7,18**); to be high, lofty, elevated (**Pur-ana_. 69**); to be great, exalted, dignified (**Kur-al., 23**); to grow full, complete, abundant (**Pur-ana_. 49**); to overflow, inundate (**Kalit. 146**); to be close together (**Pu. Ve. 1,10**); to grow large in size (**Malaipat.u. 111**); to change, move (**Ci_vaka. 175**); **pir-akkam < pir-an:ku** brightness, splendour (**Tiruva_ca. 3,124**); loftiness, elevation (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uva. 26**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bon:ga** the effulgent (sun) (Santali.lex.)

7323.**To arise (sun, moon); to appear**: **prabha_** light (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **paha_** (Pkt.); **prawa** pl. rays of light, sunshine (K.); **piriha** dawn (S.); **ph** dawn; **pau, parah** (L.); **pauh, paih, paihi, pao** (P.); **puha_** (OA.); **puwa_** sunrise, mroning time (A.); **pah, poh, pau** dawn (H.); **pa_he** dawn, next day (OM.); **paha** fire; **paha** light, brilliance; **paba** light, brightness (Si.); **pa_ha_r** sunshine, sunny place (N.); **pohar** light (A.); **paha_t.** period before sunrise, dawn (M.)(CDIAL 8705). **bha_la** splendour (Skt.inscr.); **pral** light (Dm.); **plal, plol** light, iris of eye; adj. light, bright (Gaw.); **pralik, prelik** light (Kal.); **ca_l, cal** (Bshk.); **culo** (Chil.); **plal** adj. light, bright (Sv.); **pa_la_** lamp (N.)(CDIAL 8711). **Image: eye-lid**: **par-e** en eyelid (Ka.); **par-ai** a feather = **ir-aku** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **prabha_kara** sun (MBh.); light (Skt.); **paha_yara** sun (Pkt.); **paha_r, pa_ha_r** sunshine, sunny place (N.); **pohar** light (A.)(CDIAL 8706). **prabha_ta** shine forth (MBh.); daybreak (Gaut.); **pabha_ta** shining, dawn (Pali); **paha_ya, paha_iya** (Pkt.); **pa_a~_-tara_, pua~_-tara_** morning-star (Or.); **paho, peh** dawn (G.); **pha_yi** tomorrow (Konkan.i); **parod.h, paror., parod.hiyu~, paror.iyu~** dawn (G.)(CDIAL 8707). **prabha_taka_la** dawn (Sus'r.); **poha_ili** dawn (OB.); **poha_la** (B.)(CDIAL 8708). **prabha_ti** shines forth (RV.); appears, seems (MBh.); **pabha_ti** shines forth (Pali); **poha_na** to dawn (B.); **pa_iba_, pa_ha_nti** dawn (Or.); **pa_he** shines; **pa_ha_ti_** dawn (OM.); **pa_yanava_** to rise (of sun), shine, become clear (Si.); **pahan.u** to consider (S.); **pa_hn.e~** to see, search (M.)(CDIAL 8709). **prabha_na** light (Pa_n.. com.); **pahana** light, dawn, morning, lamp; **penheli, penella** torch (Si. **+ hella** spear)(Si.)(CDIAL 8710). **prabha_sate_** shines (MBh.); **paha_sai** shines (Pkt.); **pa_yanava_** to shine, become clear, rise (of sun)(Si.)(CDIAL 8712). **prabha_sayati** makes shine, illumines (MBh.); **pabha_se_ti** illumines (Pali); **pa_svu~** to make bright (G.); **pahayay** illumining (OSi. 10th cent.); **pa_nava_** to show (Si.)(CDIAL 8713). **praka_s'a** clearness, lustre (RV.); **paka_sa** lustre (Pali); **paya_sa** light (Pkt.); **pras'o, pyas'o** light (of sun, lamps etc.)(WPah.); **paha** lustre (Si.)(CDIAL 8437). **praka_s'ate_** becomes visible (MBh.); **praca_kas'at** surveying (RV.); **paka_sati** shines forth, becomes visible or known (Pali); **pakce** to look for (Kt.); **pa_yanava_** to rise (of sun), shine, become clear (Si.)(CDIAL 8438). **praka_s'ana** illuminating (R.); displaying (MBh.); **paka_sana** explaining, information (Pali); **paya_sana** illumination (Pkt.); **pahan** light, morning, dawn, lamp (Si.); **paha_na** (Pkt.); **peuheli, penella** torch (Si.)(CDIAL 8439). **praka_s'ayati** makes visible (Skt.); **paka_se_ti** makes known (Pali); **paya_se_i** makes shine (Pkt.); **pa_svu~** to make bright (G.); **pahayay** illuminating (OSi.); **pa_nava_** to show (Si.)(CDIAL 8440). **praka_s'ita** published (MBh.); **paka_sita** made known (Pali); **paga_s'ita** (NiDoc.); **paya_siya** (Pkt.); **pavasu**

information (Si.)(CDIAL 8441). **pe_p- (pe_t-)** to appear, (sun) to rise; **pe_pip- (pe_pit-)** to cause to come out, vomit (Pa.); **pe_p- (pe_t-)** to appear, come out, (sun,moon) rise; **pe_k- (pe_t-)** (sun) to rise; **pe_p-** to start to go out; caus. **pe_pp-** (Ga.); **pesi-** to come out, (sun) to rise; **pasi_ta_na_** to come out, go out, pass by; **pasi-, pesi-** to come out, rise, appear; **peys-** to come out; **pesana_** to come forth, go forth, start out, depart; **pe_y-** to come out (Go.)(DEDR 4382). cf. p**al.apal.a** to glitter, shine (Ta.)(DEDR 4012).

7324.**Image: cakra bird**: **pariti** cakra bird (**Iraku. Na_t.t.up. 40**)(Ta.lex.) **cako_ra** the bartavelle or greek partridge, perdix rufa or tetrao rufus, said to subsist upon moon-beams; **cakka** (Tadbhava of **cakrapaks.i**) the bird cuculus menalolcucus (Ka. lex.)

7325.**Image: sacrificial stake**: **pariti** sacrificial stake, yu_pastampam; the bunches of darbha grass laid round a sacrificial fire (**Tiv. Na_yc. 6,7**)(Ta.lex.) **paridhi** pieces or branches of fresh wood laid round a sacrificial fire; the point of a branch of a tree; a tree (Ka.lex.) **paridhi** a branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied (Skt.lex.)

7326.**Image: glance**: **paridha_** to direct towards; to cast round the eyes, turn the glance on (Skt.lex.)

7327.**Traders**: **paratar** vais'yas (**Cilap. 5,158**); **paravatar** vais'yas (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **parada** trader (Ka.); **paradu** trade, traffic (Ka.)(DEDR 3949). **harada** a dealer, a trader, a merchant; **haradike** trade, traffic; **haradu** id. (Ka.lex.) **Lay open to view as goods in a bazar**: **harahu** spreading, extension, expanse, vastness; **haragu, parapu, harapu** to spread, to spread out or about (Ka.lex.) **paravu-tal** to spread; to lay open to view as goods in a bazar (Ta.lex.) **paravai** that which is spread as grain on floor (**Kur-un. 220**)(Ta.lex.) **parakka** adv. in detail, in extenso (**Kampara_. Cat.a_yuvuyir. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **pard- (pardy-)** (small objects) spread over large space (Ko.); **parat- (parati-)** to spread (grain)(Kod..)(DEDR 3949). **haravad.i, haravari** the state of becoming public or manifest; manifestation, display, parade (Ka.lex.) **parepu, parapu** to spread; **pare** extension, stretch (Ka.lex.) **prada** giving away, giving, granting, conferring; **prathiman** extension; **prathita** published; **parut.ava, parit.ava** spreading, diffuseness; **parut.avisu** to spread or put about; to give the details of, to tell in detail; **parbuge, habbuge** spreading, running, being extended (Ka.lex.) **parattuka** to spread, proclaim (Ma.); **parat- (parati-)** to spread (grain)(Kod..); **bra_t.pa (bra_t.t-)** to sound abroad, proclaim, spread (news); proclamation (Kui)(DEDR 3949). **hare, pare, hari** to spread; to disperse (Ka.lex.) cf. **aravam < rava** sound not vocal, bustle, howl, hum, confused noise; shouting of a moving army (**Vi_raco_. Porut.. 16, Urai**); **a_rava_ram** loud noise, shouting, roaring, bustle (**Kantapu. Ka_virini_.**); **a_rava_rittal** to roar, shout (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,7,1**)(Ta.lex.)

7328.**A maritime tract**: **bharukaccha** name of a country; pl. name of a people (MBh.); **marukaccha** (MBh.); **bharukaccha** name of a town; **bharukacchaka** an inhabitant thereof (Pali); **bharuaccha** a town in Gujarat (Pkt.); **bharuc** the town of Broach (G.)(CDIAL 9399). **People of the maritime tract**: **pak-r-ul.i** an ancient river south of the river Kumari, said to have been swallowed by the sea (**Pur-ana_. 9**)(Ta.lex.) **pa(h.)r-iyar** people of the maritime tract (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) ?cf. **par-aiyan-** member of the Par-aiya caste (Ta.); **par-ayan** a Pariah (Ma.); **parn** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4032). **Inhabitants of a maritime tract**: **pa_ratavarut.am < bha_rata-** one of nine divisions of the earth; (**ten-kat.ar-ku mimayamen-n-un. kirikku nat.up pa_ratama_m: Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 36-37**; **imayakirikkun ten-kat.ar-ku mit.aippa_kam pa_ratame_:**

Civataru. Ko_pura. 51), i.e. the land between the south sea and hima_laya mountain (Ta.lex.) **paravar, paratar** inhabitants of a maritime tract, fishing tribes (Ta.); **paravan** dwellers on the sea-coast, a caste of fishermen; fem. **paratti** (Ma.); ? cf. **bharata-** barbarian, mountaineer = **s'abara-** (Skt.)(DEDR 3957). **s'abara** a wild mountain tribe in the Deccan (AitBr.); **s'abaraka** a savage (Skt.); **savara** an aboriginal tribe (Pali. Pkt.); **sahara, saara, saura,** f. **saarun.i** a caste of aboriginal Gar.aja_ts (Or.); **savara** a savage (Si.)(CDIAL 12296). cf. **bhar.au** song about the prowess of ancient heroes (Ku.)(CDIAL 9590). **paravatar** inhabitants of maritime tract, fishing tribes [**neytan-ilama_kkal.**.](**Cilap. 5,25**); a dynasty of rulers of the Tamil country (**Maturaik. 144**); **paravar** a fisherman caste living in villages along the coast in the south of the Tamil country (**Tiruman. 2031**) (Ta.lex.) **arava-k-kiri** Tirupati hills (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-i_r. 12**); **aravar** the Tamils; **aruvar** id. (**Kalin.. 438, Putu**.); **ar-avamu** (Te.); **aruva_l.ar** name of a tribe said to have been established by Agastya in S. India and to have inhabited **aruva_-na_t.u** (**Tol. Pa_yi. Urai**.); **aruva_-na_t.u** region where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, possibly a large portion of South Arcot district, one of 12 **kotun-tamir..-na_t.u** (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai**); **aruva_n.a_t.u** id. (**Nan-. 272, Mayilai**.); **aruva_** id. (**Nan-. 273, Virut.**); **aruva_t.t.i** womann of aruva_na_t.u (**Tol. Col. 167, Urai**); **arapattana_valar** name of the author of the **Parata-ca_stiram**; **a_ra_ttiyar** Linga_yat Bra_hmans < **a_-ra_dhya** (Ta.lex.) **Dancer**: **parave** a man belonging to a low class of devil-dancers (Tu.)(DEDR 3957). **paratar** dancers and actors (**Pirapulin.. Vacavan.n.arkati. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **paratai** < perh. **bharata** simple-minded, artless person; poverty-stricken person (Ta.lex.)

7329.**Mercury**: **pa_ram, pa_ra_** quicksilver (Ta.lex.) **pa_rada** quicksilver (Sus'r.); **pa_rata** (Skt.); **pa_ra** (Skt.OAw.); **pa_raya** (Pkt.); **pa_ro** (S.N.G.); **pa_r** (Ku.); **pa_ra_** (L.P.A.); id. (B.Or.H.M.); (CDIAL 8104). **pa_taracam < pa_rada-rasa** mercury, quick silver (**Ta_yu. Paripu_ran.a_. 6**); **pa_darasa** id. (Ka.); **pa_taratam** id. (Ta.); **pa_ratam** quick-silver (**Na_mati_pa. 395**); **pa_rati-racam** < perh. **bha_rati_** + a medicine compounded of quicksilver, sulphur and other ingredients (**Pais.aja. 153**)(Ta.lex.)

7330.**Image: betel leaf**: **ba_ru** betel (B.)(CDIAL 9213). **ba_rui** caste of betel-growers (B.)(CDIAL 9214).

7331.**Image: hunter**: **pa_raddhia-** hunter (Pkt.); **pra_rabdhi** killing (Skt.); **pra_rabdha** undertaken (MBh.); **a_labhate_** kills (AitBr.); **a_labh-, a_rabh-** (As'.); **pa_raddhi** > **pa_vaddhi** [changed by pop. etym. and doctrine of ahim.sa_ 'increase of sin' sanskritized as **pa_parddhi** hunting; **pa_parddhika** hunter (Skt.)]; **pa_raddhi** hunting (Pkt.); **pa_ridhi** (Or.); **pa_radh** (G.M.); **pa_rad** (M.); **pa_ridhia_** (Or.); **pa_radhi** (OAw.); **pa_rdhi_** (G.M.); **pa_rdi_** (M.)(CDIAL 952). **Mountaineer**: **bharata** barbarian, mountaineer = **s'abara** (Skt.)(DEDR 3957). **habaraya_** archer, a Vadda_ (Si.)(CDIAL 12296). cf. **par-ampu** hill, mountain (Ta.); **padavu** hilltop (Ka.)(DEDR 4026).

7332.**Image: tangled locks**: **par-at.t.ai** tangled locks, shaggy bushy hair; **par-at.t.ai-ttalai** head with shaggy, untidy hair; **par-at.t.aiyan-** person with shaggy hair; fem. **par-at.t.aicci**; **par-at.t.ai-kki_rai** wild colewort (Ta.); **par-u** rough, harsh; **par-u-tala, par-an-tala** curly hair; **par-at.t.a-cci_ra** wild cole, justicia madurensis (Ma.); **par-at.e** state of being rough, bristled, bushy or curly (Ka.)(DEDR 4022). **Image: to be dishevelled**: **pa_r-u-tal** to be dishevelled, be in disorder (**Nar-. 151**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: woman's hair**: **parika_ram, parica_ram** women's hair (Ta.lex.) **Image: braid of hair**: **parpari_** a braid of hair (Skt.lex.) **Curl**: **bhramaraka** lock of hair

(Skt.); **bhau~ri_, bhauri_** curl of hair (P.); **bhau~ri_** curl (S.); **bhu~wari, bhumari, bhau~ri** whorl of hair, crown of head (N.); **bho~vra_** whorl of hair (G.); **bamburu** curled; **bamburu-kes** curl (Si.)(CDIAL 9650).

7333.**Desert**: **par-antalai** desert (**Pur-ana_. 23**); village in a desert tract (**Tol. Po. 18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **pem** small hill (To.)(DEDR 4026). **pra_ntara** long desolate road (Ma_rkP.); country between two villages (Skt.); **pa~_tara** tract of uninhabited land (OMth.); **pa~_tar** desert field, desert, dangerous place (H.); **panta_ra, panta_r.a** open land between two villages, treeless desert (Or.)(CDIAL 8941). **Desert**: **maru** a region destitute of water, a desert; always combined : **maru-kanta_ra** (Pali.lex.). **kanta_ra** waste land, wilderness (Pali.lex.) [cf. **mar-ugu** to burn, be very hot (Ka.)(DEDR 4769).] **marunilam** wilderness, sandy waste, desert (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 158**)(Ta.lex.)

7334.**Inhabitant of the desert tract**: **mar-avan-** inhabitant of the desert tract; inhabitant of the hilly tract, hunter, one belonging to the caste of hunters (**Periyapu. Kan.n.appa. 55**); person of Mar-ava caste; warrior, hero (**Kur-al., 778**); commander, military chief; **mar-avo_n-** warrior (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,78**); **mar-akkut.i** warrior tribe (**Pu. Ve. 8,21, Urai**); the Mar-ava caste; **mar-ava_n.ar** inhabitants of the hilly tract (**Tiruppu. 357**)(Ta.lex.)

7335.**A potherb**: **par-ivai** name of various plants (Ta.); **har-ive, har-ve** a common potherb, amarantus oleraceus (Ka.); **padipe, padpe** the common herb used as a vegetable dish (Tu.)(DEDR 4029).

7336.**Shoulder-blade**: **phar, phari_** shoulder-blade of cattle (L.); **phar, pharh** shoulder-blade (P.); **phar, phara_, phare~** id., blade of thigh-bone (M.)(CDIAL 9053). **phi_o_r., phiu_r.u** shoulderblade (Phal.); **phia_r.-ma~_y** upper part of the back (Phal.); **phia_r** (pl. **phi_** shoulder)(Bshk.); **phya_vu** gen. **phya_ai** part of back over scapula (Sh.)(CDIAL 13840). **pa.r** in: **kay pa.r** upper arm (Ko.); **po.r-** (obl. **po.t--**) id., upper limb (shoulder to finger)(To.); **pa_re** hip, shoulder (Tu.); **pe_ru** shoulder, side (Pa.)(DEDR 4122). cf. **sat.t.a** shoulder-blade (Kol.)(DEDR 2303). **mat.t.ai** shoulderblade; blade of a weapon (Ta.)(DEDR 4663). **pasua_r.a_** (usu. pl.) region of the ribs, the side (P.)(CDIAL 7950). **Image: behind the shoulder**: **parikama** behind the shoulder (Ash.); **paripa_rs'va** near the side (Ka_tyS'r.)(CDIAL 7799v). cf. ***kamra** back (Skt.) **Rib**: **par..u** rib, side of the body (Ta.); **par..ke** rib (Ka.); **prakka** side, part, quarter (Te.); **par.ka** side (Kond.a.) side (as of river)(Pe.); armpit (Kuwi); **pr.aka** id. (Kuwi); **par.ka d.umu** rib (**d.umu** bone)(Kond.a) (DEDR 4005). **pars'u** rib (AV.); **pars'uka** (Sus'r.); **pa_rs'uka_** (Skt.); **pas', pas'avo** rib (Gypsy); **pas.u_** (**pas.u-at.i, pas.u-wa_tr, pas.uwa_k**)(Ash.); **pas.u_** (Wg.); **pas.-cu_t.** rib (Kt.); **pas'i_** breast (Pr.); **pas.u_, pa_s.u_** rib (Pas'.); **pa_s.u-m** my rib (Shum.); **pos.u_** (Gaw.); **pas'** (Kal.); **pras'** (Kho.); **pras.u_** (Sv.); **pas.u_** (Bshk.); **pra_s'u~** (Phal.); **pra_s'i, paci** (Sh.); **pasu~_** rib of a boat (S.); **pa~_su_** rib (H.); **pam.sulia_** rib (Pkt.); **pasli_, pasla~_** pl. (L.)**; pass[a]li_, pasli_** (P.); **pasuri_** (Aw.); **pasuli_, pasli_, pa_suri_** (H.); **pa~_sl.i_, pa~_sl.u~** (G.); **pa_sol.i, pa~_sol.i_** (M.); **pa~_sulo** shin-bone (N.); **pa_suka, pa_sul.a** rib (Pali); **pha_suka_, pha_sul.a_, pa_sul.i_, pa_sulika_** rib (Pali); **uppha_sulika** having the ribs showing (Pali); **pha_sl.i_, pha_sol.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 7948). **Ribs**: **pas'aur.a_** the ribs (WPah.)(CDIAL 8120). **Side, embankment; wall**: **pa_rs'va** region of the ribs, side (RV.); nearness (MBh.); **passa** side, mountain-slope (Pali); **passa, pa_sa** side (Pkt.); **pas** half, part (Gypsy); **pac** breast, flank (Dm.); **pa_z** id. (Kho.); **pas'** flank (Kal.); **Rib**: **pras'** rib (Kho.); side, flank, slope of a hill (Kho.); **pa_ha-lara** pl. the ribs (K.); **pa_so** side, direction (S.); **pa_ssa_, pa_sa_** (L.); **pa_ssa_** (P.); **pa_ha** side of

embankment covered with grass, fringe of short hair round head (A.); **pa_sa** side (Or.Oaw.); **pa_saum.** side (OG.); **pa_su~** rib, side (G.); **pasa** side, quarter, neighbourhood (Si.); **pas', pas'al** on one side (Gypsy); **pa_se** on one side (S.); by the side of (L.); near (Or.Mth.G.); **paha** aside (Si.); **pa_ha** side of embankment covered with grass (A.); **pa_sse** towards (L.); **a_sse pa_sse** on all sides (L.); **pa_s, pa_h** with, near (P.); **pa_so~** from (P.); **pa_s'** near (Ku.); **pa_s** near (B.Mth.Bhoj.H.M.); **paham., pahim.** (OAw.); **pa_si** (OMarw.); **pa_haim.** (OG.); **pa_sa_v** from (OM.); **pa_s'i~_** near (M.); **pa_sa** (Konkan.i); **Neighbourhood**: **pa_s** neighbourhood (Mth.); **passa_do** from (Pkt.); **pa_rs'vatas** sideways (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8118). **par.osan., par.osi** a neighbour (P.lex.) **pakhwa_ra_** side, gable-end of house (H.); **paks.apa_t.aka** side-expanse (Skt.)(CDIAL 7632). **pasar.** side (Kol.); bank of river (Go.); **pacar.** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 3823). **pa_rs'vala** relating to the side (Pa_n..gan.a.); **pa_salla** side (Pkt.); **pa_salli** lying on one's side (Pkt.); **pa_s'lo** lying (Gypsy); **pa_siri_** the ribs (S.); **pa_sla_** belonging to a side, being near (P.)(CDIAL 8121). **pras'i pon** a level road (i.e. one that skirts the hill-side)(Kho.); **pa_si_** side piece of a bed (Mth.)(CDIAL 8122). **param** side, party (**Kampara_. Yutta. Mantirap. 90**)(Ta.lex.)

7337.**Image: split**: **har-e, par-e** to tear, rend, break, slit; **par-uku, har-aka**, **har-aku, ar-aku, par-aku** a torn or tattered cloth; **har-aku togalu** rent leather (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) cf. **par-a-par--en-al** onom. expr. of sound made in tearing cloth (Ta.) (DEDR 4024). **pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to be torn in pieces (Ta.)(DEDR 4027). cf. **ar-a** rag (Te.); **ar-uvai** cloth, garment (Ta.)(DEDR 318).

7338.**Image: dots**: **par-y- (par-c-)** to beautify (bamboo pot with black dots, teeth by polishing)(To.)(DEDR 4028).

7339.**Images: to copulate; to leap up**: **pa_r-u, ha_r-u** to spring on, to copulate as a bull (Ka.); **pa_r-u** to leap up; to run (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7340.**Image: drinking vessel**: **pa_ri** a drinking vessel, a cup (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Image: oven**: **bhar** an oven; **bharan** to spread or bring out from a kiln (P.lex.) cf. **a_bharan.am** ornaments (Skt.lex.) **Opening in a bangle-maker's furnace**: **ba_r** mouth of a vessel (P.); **ba_ra_** opening in a bangle-maker's furnace (Bi.); **ba_re~, da_re~** hole in a fence to carry a water-channel; **ba_ri_** window, passage through hedge or fence (M.); **dva_ra** door (S'Br.)(CDIAL 6663).

7341.**Goddess of Earth**: **pa_rppu-t-te_l.** the goddess of Earth (**pa_rpputte_l. payattot.u parantate_ : Takkaya_kap. 671**); **pa_r-makal.** the goddess of Earth (**Tiruva_ca. 9,1**)(Ta.lex.) **Earth**: **pa_r** earth (**Ci_vaka. 1931**); earth, as an element (**pa_rit.ai yainta_yp paranta_y : Tiruva_ca. 4,137**); land, country (**Kampara_. Pal.l.i. 108**); hard ground (**Pur-ana_. 14**); rock, rocky stratum, shell of rock (**Tirumuru. 45**); **pa_rakam** earth (**Kampara_. Mantarai. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **Expanse**: cf. **para-ttal** to spread, extend; to be diffused, as water, air, odour, epidemic, clouds or light (**Pur-ana_. 5**); to be flattened, as by hammering; to be broad, as a plane surface (**Tol. Er..ut. 92**) (Ta.); **paratcu** id. (Te.); **pare** id. (Ka.); **parakka** id. (Ma.); **paraduni** id. (Tu.); **pa_ram** earth (Ta.); **pa_ra_r** people of the earth (**Tiruva_ca. 8,2**); **pa_ri** earth (Ta.Te.); **pa_rit.am** earth (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7342.**To diffuse, spread out; to give lavishly**: **pirappu** food of various kinds of rice placed before a deity in receptacles of the capacity of a kurun.i (**Tirumuru. 234**); **parappu** id.; **parapparici** offering of rice etc. to a deity; **parappu-tal** to spread out, as grain; to lay out, as goods; to diffuse, as odour (**Tiruva_ca. 8,3**) (Ta.); **parapu** id. (Te.Ka.); to establish (**Pat.t.in-ap.**

202)(Ta.); to give lavishly (**Vina_yakapu. 2,7**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Paddy**: **pirapparici** a kind of paddy; **pirampuri** a kind of paddy (**Te_va_. 700,7**)(Ta.lex.) **Extent, area**: cf. **parappu** expanse, extension, space, surface, area (**Patir-r-up. 17,12**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **parapu** (Te.); land measure of two kinds, viz., **ner--parappu, nilai-p-parappu** i.e. paddy (sowing) area; land area (Ta.lex.)

7343.**Spread news**: **parappu** publicity (Ma.); disseminate (Ta.); **bra_d.a (bra_d.i-)** to be sounded abroad, be spread (news)(Kui)(DEDR 3949). **va_rtta** tidings (Skt.); livelihood, business (Mn.); **va_tu** talk, chatter (S.); **vatta_, vat.t.a_** talk, event, thing (Pkt.); **va_t, ba_t** news, matter (P.); **ba_t** talk, matter, thing (Ku.); id. (N.B.Or.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **ba_ta** (OMarw.); **va_t** (G.); **vat-a** history, story, thing (Si.); **vattad.i_, vattad.ia_** talk, event (Ap.); **ba_tari** news (A.); **bo_ati** word (Dm.); **bo_ti** word, speech (Pas'.); **ba_ti** (Shum.Nin:g.); **bya_di_** (Wot..); **ba_ti** (Gaw.); **ba_t** (Bshk.Tor.); **ba_tya** (Sv.); **ba_t** (Phal.); **ba_th**, dat. **ba_ti** (K.); **ba_ti** (S.)(CDIAL 11564). **parvad.** lengthy and tedious account, wearisome detail (M.); **paripa_t.ha** full description in detail (MBh.)(CDIAL 7844).

7344.**Image: door; entrance**: **va_ram** doorway; verandah of a house; side; boundary, limit; bank, shore; share (**Tol. Po.** 662, **Urai**); half **(Tol. Po. 464, Urai**) (Ta. lex.) **va_ri** [prob. **dva_ri** loc. sg. of **dva_r**] entrance; door; path (Ta.lex.) **dva_ra** door (S'Br.Pali); **dvara** (NiDoc.); **da_ra-, ba_ra-** (Pkt.); **bara** outside; **bar** door (Gypsy); **da_r** door (K.WPah.N.M.); **dor^{u}**, pl. **da_re** postern-gate, window (K.); **ba_ri_** small window (S.L.); window (P.); **ba_r** door (P.G.); court-yard in front of a house (G.); **ba_ru~** door, gate, harbour (G.); **ba_ri_** window (G.M.); passage through a hedge (M.); **ba_ru** door (OAw.); **ba_ra** door, house (OMarw.)(CDIAL 6663). **dva_ra-ko_s.t.haka** room over a gate, gate (BHSk.); **dva_rakot.t.haka** room over gate, gateway (Pali); **bro~_t.h, bo~_t.h** before, in front (of place and time)(K.); **barot.h** the middle hall (Aw.); **barot.ha_** threshold, vestibule, sitting-room (H.); **dorat.uva** gateway (Si.)(CDIAL 6664). **deroc.o** gateway (Sh.); **dva_rapaks.a** door panel, gate (A's'vGr..)(CDIAL 6665). **dva_ravartman** gateway (Skt.); **deroti** component of a door; pl. door-frame (D..); **da_rvat.a_, da_ra~vt.a_** ground under or near a door, threshold (M.)(CDIAL 6667). **dars.i_s.** upper door-lintel (Dm.); **darkambat** door-frame (Dm.); **dva_rastambha** doorpost (Skt.)(CDIAL 6670). **va_raka** obstacle (MBh.); **va_ra** door, gateway (Skt.); **va_raya** obstructing (Pkt.); **ba_ro** abstinence (esp. from food)(Ku.); **wa_rek** house (Pr.); **ba_ran.au** doorstep (OMarw.)(CDIAL 11550). **Images: gateway**: cf. **va_ra** door, gateway (MBh.); **wa_rek** house (Pr.); **ba_ran.au** doorstep (OMarw.)(CDIAL 11550). **va_ri** entrance; door; path; **va_ram** doorway (Ta.lex.)

7345.**Image: irrigation runnel**: **pari_** small irrigation runnel in field (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8739). **prari_yate_** streams forth (RV.); **peren.ava_** to flow (Si.); pret. **perun.a_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8740). **Image: to run**: **pari, ari, hari** (to move); to run; to flow; to proceed, to advance in a satisfactory manner, as work etc.; to go away, to disappear, as trouble; to be discharged as debt (Ka.); **pari** a course, a way, a manner, akind (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **pari_** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **par-i, par-u** flying (jumping); running swiftly (floating, swimming across)(Ka.); **par-a** to fly; to run very swiftly (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7346.**Image: bird**: **par-ava, par-a** bird (Ma.); **par-a** to fly, hover; **par-avai** bird, wing, feather, bee (Ta.); **par-i, par-u** flying, running swiftly (Ka.); **pa.r- (pa.ri-)** to fly, leap (Kod..); **pa_runi** to run, fly (Tu.); **par-ika** a kind of bird (Te.); **pari-** to fly (of birds)(Go.); **pa_sk-** to fly (Kui)(DEDR 4020). **Image: wing**: **ma_rel** wing (Go.); **ma_re** feather (Go.); **ma_rek** wings (Go.); **ma_ra** wing (Pe.Kuwi); wing, limb, arm (Kui); wings (Kuwi)(DEDR 4820). **Image: dove**: **pa_ra_vata** turtle-

dove, pigeon (VS.); **pa_ra_pata** (Skt.); **para_vat** euphem. name of **nirr.ti** whose messenger the dove was (RV. 10,161,1); **pa_ra_pata, pa_re_vata** dove, pigeon (Pali); **pa_ra_vaya, pa_ra_ya, pa_re_vaya** pigeon (Pkt.); **pa_ra_, pa_ria_, pa_rua_** (Or.); **parewa_** (N.); **pa_ra** (A.); **payra_** (B.); **parawa_** pigeon, dove (Mth.); **para_va_, pareva_** pigeon (OAw.); **parewa_** (H.); **pa_revo** (G.); **pa_rva_** (M.); **pa_rvo** (Konkan.i); **paraviya_, peraviya_, parevi** dove (Si.)(CDIAL 8109). **paruntu-va_l** dove-tailing (Ta.lex.) **par.heri_** pigeon-catcher (S.)(CDIAL 8110).

7347.**Image: stream**: **va_ri** channel for draining off the rain water from a roof; waterway; sluice (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **dva_ri** loc. sg. of **dva_r** (Skt.) **pa_l** raised bank, dam, causeway (H.)(CDIAL 8041). cf. **var.a_na_, war.a_na_, var.-, vara_na_** to leak, drip (Go.); **var..i (-v-, -nt-)** to overflow, flow; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to shed, let flow (Ta.); **var..iccal** overflowing (Ma.); **bal.i** to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot (Ka.); **var.- (-t-)** to drip down (as through filter)(DEDR 5296). **parikha_** ditch (Mn.); ditch, moat (Pali); **pariha_** (Pkt.); **piri** (Si.)(CDIAL 7803). **pariva_, pari_va_ha** overflow of a tank, channel to draw off excess water (MBh.); **pariva_hin** overflowing (VS.); **pariva_ha** overflow (Pkt.); **paroha_** large leather bucket for drawing water in (H.); **parva_** water-channel; **parhya_** streamlet, brook (M.); **pareh, parha_** land flooded before ploughing (H.)(CDIAL 7878). cf. **pa~er.e** overflow (Santali.lex.) **To irrigate**: **parivahati** carries round (RV.); flows round (TS.); **parivahati** carries (children) about (Pali); **parivahai** conducts (Pkt.); **parohna_** to draw off water in a leather bucket, to irrigate (H.)(CDIAL 7873). **pa_ye_ti** irrigates (Pali); **payita** watered (of land)(NiDoc.)(CDIAL 8098). **Sea**: **pa_ra_va_ram < pa_ra_va_ra** sea, ocean (**Man.i. 3,28**); sea-shore (**Pin..**); **pa_ri** (prob. **va_ris'a**) sea, ocean (**Cu_t.a_.**); **pari-y-ar..al** the mare-shaped fire believed to lie hidden in the ocean (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.. 10**); **paru** sea (Ta.lex.) **Rain; year**: **pa_rupan.i** drizzling rain (Tu.); **pa_r-um-ban.i** flying drop, drizzling rain (Ka.)(DEDR 4020). **paryus.an.a** spending the rainy season; **paryus.an.a_** (Buddh.); **pajjusan.a_** (Pkt.); **paju_san.a** a Jain annual festival (OG.)(CDIAL 7944). **varut.ittal > vr.s.** to rain (**Tiruvil.ai. Me_ruvai. 6**); **varut.am** year (**Pin..**); rain (**Takkaya_kap. 68, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **Water; ocean**: **va_r** water (**Cu_t.a_.**); cloud (**Aka. Ni.**); **va_r-tal** to flow, trickle (**Ci_vaka. 1697**); **va_rakam** ocean (**Aka. Ni.**); **va_rat.ittal** to spread out and flow, as water; **va_ran.am** sea (**Tan-ippa_. ii,167,414**); **va_ran.a_ci** Benares situated between the rivers Varan.a_ and Asi_ (**Man.i. 13,3**); **va_ran.am** id. (**Cilap. 15,178**; **va_ran.a_vatam** an ancient town on the Ganges, near Hastina_pura (**Pa_rata. Va_ran.a_. 109**); **va_ram** sea; **va_ra_karam** sea (**Tiruppu. 1035**); **va_ri** water (**Takkaya_kap. 67, Urai.**); flood (**Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 7**); sea; reservoir of water; **va_ri-ca_laiyan-** Varun.a (**Takkaya_kap. 67**); **va_ritam** cloud as giving water; **va_riti** ocean (**Takkaya_kap. 269**); **va_rina_tam** ocean; cloud; **va_rina_tan-** Varun.a; **va_rippirava_kam** flood; waterfall; **va_riyo_t.t.u** stream, canal (**Me_ruman. 652**); **va_ri-ra_ci** ocean; **va_run.am** that which relates to Varun.a; west; sea; **va_run.i, va_ru_n.i** sage Agastya; **va_ruvakai** water (**Can.. Aka.**); **varun.am** water (**Pin..**); **varun.an-** Varun.a, god of the ocean and of the maritime tracts, also of rain, regent of the West (**Tol. Po. 4**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **barakelu** inundation (Tu.); **var-ada** flood, torrent, inundation, deluge; **var-r-u** flow, flood; **var-uta** in the flood, river (Te.); **vered** flood (Pa.); **ur-da** id. (Kond.a); **varda pi_yu** torrential rain; **va_ru** flood (Kuwi)(DEDR 5323). **Rain**: **va_rs.a** belonging to the rains (VS.); annual (Skt.); **va_sa** year (As'.); rain (Pkt.); **bas.** (Kho.)(CDIAL 11569). **vars.a** rain (RV.); pl. the rains (AV.); year (S'Br.); **vassa** rain; pl. the rains (Pali); **va_sa, varisa** (Pkt.); **was.** (Wg.Kt.); **bas.** (Dm.); **wa_s., wa_x** (Pas'.); **bas.** (Nin:g.); **wa_s.** (Shum.); **bas'** (Wot..); **bas.** (Kat..); **was.in.** (Gmb.); **wa_s.** (Gaw.); **ba_s.ik** (Kal.); **bad-vas.** rain of stones, i.e. hail (Kal.); **ba_s.** (Phal.); **bas.** (Sv.); **wos'^{u}** light shower of rain (K.); **bari** the rains (WPah.); **bas-ka_l** a rainy season (Ku.); **barisa_** (B.); **vas** rain, the rains (Si.); **vahare_** (Si.); **va_re_** rain (Md.); **vasa** year (As'.); **vars.a** (NiDoc.); **varisa** (Pkt.); **bers', wars,**

vers, beris (Gypsy); **be_ris., beris.** summer (Phal.); **ba_ri_s.**, pl. **ba_rizi** year (Sh.); **warih, wahar, warhie_n** obl. pl., **bari_e_** (K.); **varhyu** (S.); **varha_, varhe~, vara_** (L.); **bari, barh, barha_** (WPah.); **varah, variha_, varha_, barha_, varas, baras** (P.); **barsa** (N.); **barih** (A.); **baris** (B.); **barasa** (Or.); **baris** (Bhoj.); **barisa** (OAw.); **baras, barsa_** (H.); **barasa** (OMarw.); **va_se** loc. sg. (OG.); **varas** (G.); **vas-a, va_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11392). **vars.aka_la, vars.a_ka_la** the rainy season (R.); **vassaka_la** the rainy season (Pali); **varisaka_la, varisa_la** (Pkt.); **varasa_la** (OG.)(CDIAL 11393). **vars.ati** it rains (RV.); **vassati** it rains (Pali); **vassadi, va_sai, varisai** (Pkt.); **bris'ind, bris'indo** rain; **warsar** it rains; **warsinda** rain, cloud, winter (Gypsy); **barsanda** (Pers.); **bos.ik** to rain (Kho.); **was'un** (K.); **vasan.u** (S.); **vassan.**, pp. **ut.t.ha_ < vr.s.t.a** (L.); **vassn.a_, vasn.a_, varhn.a_, barhna_** (P.); **barsan.o** (Ku.); **barsanu** (N.); **barahiba** (A.); **barsa_na** to rain down (B.); **barasiba_** to rain (Or.); **barisab** (Mth.); **barasai** (OAw.); **barasna_** (H.); **barsna_** (P.); **varasvu~** (G.); **varasn.e~** (M.); **vasinava_, vahinava_** (Si.); **veheni** it is raining (Md.)(CDIAL 11394). **vars.artu** rainy season (Skt.); **baxate_** spring season (Tir.)(CDIAL 11395). **vars.a_** pl. rain (S'a_n:khGr..); the rains (AV.); **va_rs.i_** (Skt.); **varisa_, va_sa_** rain (Pkt.); **vasa** (S.); **ba_si-bido** end of the rains (N.); **vassa, vasi-, vahi-** rain (Si.)(CDIAL 11396). **vars.ara_tri** the rainy season (R.); **vars.ara_tra** (R.); **vassa_ratta** the rainy season (Pali); **va_sa_ratti, varisa_ratta** (Pkt.); **wahara_th, waharoc^{u}** (K.); **barsa_t** (N.B.H.); **barsa_d** (G.)(CDIAL 11398). **bariha_n.i** New-year's day (WPah.)(CDIAL 11397). **basoa_** New-year's day (P.)(CDIAL 11401). **vasso_daka** rain-water (Pali); **vaso_ya_** rain (L.)(CDIAL 11400). **vars.ya** belonging to the rains (RV.VS.); **bas'a_** summer (Tor.); **baris'** (Bshk.); **be_ris'** (Phal.)(CDIAL 11402). **va_rs.ika** belonging to the rainy season (AV.); lasting a year (Ya_j.); annual (Gaut.); in cmpds. 'so many years old' (Gaut.); **vassika** of the rainy season (Pali); in cmpds. years old (Pali); **va_risiya** of the rainy season (Pkt.) **barsi_** New-year's day (P.); in cmpds. **-va_risi_ya** ... years old (OG.)(CDIAL 11571). **vr.s.t.i** rain (RV.); **vut.t.hi** rain (Pali); **vit.t.hi, vut.t.hi** (Pkt.); **va_t.iya** (Si.)(CDIAL 12088). **vr.s.t.a** rained (AV.); **vut.t.ha** rained; **nava-vat.t.ha** (Pali); **vit.t.ha, vut.t.ha** (Pkt.); **ut.han.u** to rain; **vut.o** or **vat.ho** pp. with **vu-, va-** from pres. st. **vasan.u** (S.); **ut.t.ha_, vut.t.ha_** pp. of **vassan.**, **vut.t.ha_** rain (L.); **vut.t.ha_, but.t.ha_** pp. of **barsna_** to rain (P.); **vut.t.han.** to rain (L.); **vu_t.hvu~** to rain (G.); **vat.a-ya** rain (Si.); **vr.s.** rain (Skt.)(CDIAL 12087). **Image: to flow; filter**: **va_r** (**-v-,-nt-**) to flow, trickle, overflow; (-**pp-, -tt-**) to pour, cast (as metal in a mould); **va_rppu** pouring, casting, that which is cast (Ta.); **va_ruka** to run, flow down, be strained off (water)(Ma.); **va_rkka** to pour, cast; **va_rcca** issue (Ma.); **po.ry** ditch (To.); **ba_r** to set free a liquid, pour out, purge (Ka.); **va_ru** to flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off; **va_r(u)cu** to pour or drain off, as water from boiled rice (Te.); **va_r jav** water of boiled rice (Nk.); **va_r ja_va** water in which rice has been boiled (Pa.); **va_rp- (va_rt-)** to strain (Pa.); **va_rk- (va_rt-)** to strain water from food, etc.; **va_r-** to be filtered (like boiled rice)(Ga.); **va_rp- (va_rup-)** to filter (like boiled rice, etc.)(Ga.); **va_r-** to pour (Go.Pe.); **va_t.** to pour (Go.) (DEDR 5356). **parikha_** ditch (Mn.); id., moat (Pali); **pariha_** (Pkt.); **piri** (Si.) (CDIAL 7803). **Efflux**: **parisrava** flow, stream (MBh.); **parisra_va** efflux (Sus'r.); **parisrave, parisave, palisave** stream (As'.); **parissava** stream of events (Pkt.); **parasa_** urine (Or.); **parasra_va** (Skt.); **parissuta** overflowing (Pali)(CDIAL 7897). **Flux; image: water channel**: **va_r (-v-, -nt-)** to flow, trickle, overflow (Ta.); **va_ruka** to run, flow down, be strained off (water); **va_rcca** issue, flux (Ma.); **va.ry** ditch around fields, acting as moat outside embankment and fence (Ko.); **po.ry** ditch (To.); **barcelu** channel to empty surplus water, as from a field (Tu.); **va_ru** to flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off (Te.); **va_r jav** water of boiled rice (Nk.); **va_rp (va_rt-)** to strain (Pa.); to strain water from food (Ga.); **va_r** to pour; **va_t.-** id. (Go.); **var** irrigation channel (Go.); **va_ra** canal for irrigation (Kond.a); **va_r- (-t-)** to pour (Pe.); **va_ru (**pl. **va_rka)** water-channel, stream, torrent (Kui); **va_ru** flood (Kui); **va_ri** channel for draining off rain-water from roof, waterway, sluice (Ta.);

va_rppu fusion, casting metals, issue (Ma.) (DEDR 5356). cf. **vanta** rivulet; **vranti** river, pit (Te.); **vanta_** river; **vanta** nullah (Kol.); **vanta** river, stream (Nk.)(DEDR 5250). **Rivulet**: **vanta** rivulet; **vranti** river, pit (Te.); **vanta_** river; **vanta** nullah (Kol.); **vanta** river, stream (Nk.)(DEDR 5250). cf. **var** irrigation channel (Go.)(DEDR 5356). **da_re~, ba_re~** hole in a fence to carry a water-channel (M.)(CDIAL 6663). **va_ran.am** sea (Ta.lex.) **Water; sea**: **va_riyo_t.t.u** stream, canal (**Me_ruman.652**)(Ta.lex.) **va_ri** water, rain (Mn.); water (Pali.Pkt.); **warg, warek** water (Pas'.); **ba_ri** small lake; **ba_ru** puddle (Sh.); **varalla, varali** light rain (Si.)(CDIAL 11556). **va_riva_ha** carrying water (VarBr..S.); cloud (Pali.Pkt.); **barwa_h** man who distributes water in a field (Bi.) (CDIAL 11558). **va_ri** water; flood; reservoir of water; sea (Ta.lex.) **va_rdala** rainy day, bad weather (BHSk.); **vardala, vardalika_** (BHSk.); **vaddalika_** rainy weather (Pali); **vaddala** cloud (Pkt.); **vaddaliya_** bad weather (Pkt.); **bradul-ma_s** the month of dew (Wg.); **ba~_dalu** cloud (S.); **baddal** (P.); **badlu** rain (WPah.); **ba_dal** cloud, rainy day (Ku.); cloud (N.A.B.H.); **ba_dla_** rain (B.); **ba_dal.a** cloud (Or.); **ba_dar** cloud (Bi.Mth.H.); **ba_dar^{u}** (Aw.); **badli_, badra_** cloudiness (H.); **va_dal., va_dl.u~** cloud (G.); **va_dal.** cloud, bad weather (M.)(CDIAL 11567). **varun.an-** Varun.a, god of the ocean and of the maritime tracts, also of rain, regent of the West; **va_run.am** that which relates to Varun.a; sea; **va_rica_laiyan-** Varun.a (Ta.lex.) **Flood**: **ba_r.h** increase, growth, flow (Ku.); **ba_rh**, **ba_r.hi_** flood (Bi.); **bar.hi** flood (Or.)(CDIAL 12076). **var-ada** flood, torrent, inundation, deluge (Te.); **var-r-u** flow, flood; **var-uta** in the flood/river (loc. of obl. stem **var-ut-**)(Te.); **barakelu** inundation (Tu.); **vered** flood (Pa.); **ur-da** id. (Kond.a); **varda pi_yu** torrential rain (Kuwi); **va_ru** flood (Kuwi)(DEDR 5323). **vel.l.am** flood, deluge, sea, sea-wave, water (Ta.); water (Ma.); **bel.l.a** flood (Ka.); **bol.l.a** id., inundation (Tu.); **velli, vellika** flow, flood, stream; **velluva** flood, inundation (Te.); **be_l** large hill-torrent (Br.)(DEDR 5503). **Flood**: **pu_ra** flood (Pkt.Sus'r.); **pu_r** flood (G.); **pu_r** flow, stream (B.)(CDIAL 8330). cf. **par-ata, par-ati, par-ada, par-ava** flood (Te.); **park jia_na_** to overflow banks (of a river)(Go.)(DEDR 4020). **perukkam** flood, deluge (**Na_lat.i, 354**); **perukka_r-u** river in floods (**Kumare_. Cata. 67**); **perukku** flood, inundation (**Nalvar..i. 9**); ebb of the tide; **peruku-tal** to rise, swell; to overflow, as water (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,75**)(Ta.lex.) **ber beret.** big river (Ga.); **per-ed** river (Pa.); **bered., berel, berer** river (Go.); **beriar., berer.** flood, river in flood (Go.); **beri beri inba** to swell, increase in size; **pihereju** river, stream (Kui); **perukka** augmentation, overflow of a river (Ma.)(DEDR 4411).

7348.**Image: elephant**: **va_ran.a** wild, (with **mr.ga-**) elephant (RV.); elephant (MBh. Pkt.); **va_ru** war-elephant, war-horse (Skt.); **va_ru_ya_** elephant (Pkt.); **va_ri_t.a** elephant (Pkt.); **varun., varan.a-ya_** tusked elephant (Si.)(CDIAL 11552). **va_ran.am** elephant (**Man.i. 7,115**); protection (Ta.lex.) **va_ri** elephant-stable; kheddha (Ta.lex.) **ve_r..am** elephant (**Akana_. 309**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5542). **Indra's elephant; sublimate of mercury**: **vel.l.a_n-ai** Indra's elephant; white elephant; sublimate of mercury (Ta.); **bel.l.a_ne** Indra's elephant (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ve_r..am** elephant (Ta.lex.) **va_ran.an-** < **va_ran.a** Gan.e_s'a (**Te_va_. 785,10**)(Ta.lex.) **va_ran.a-nagara** Hastina_pura; **va_ran.a-hasta** the trunk of an elephant; **va_ran.a_sya** Gan.apati (Ka.lex.)

7349.**Jeweller's iron ingot mould**: **parghani_** jeweller's iron ingot mould (Bi.); **pargahani_** id. (Bi.)(CDIAL 8555).

7350.**Insignia of royalty**: **varicai** insignia of royalty (**Kampara_. Nintan-ai. 12**) honour (**Tiruvil.ai. Intiran-mut.i. 37**; distinctive mark of honour or privilege granted by a royal or other authority (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,93**); turn in duty or work; excellence, eminence (**Pur-ana_. 53**);

merit, worth (**Cir-upa_n.. 217**); regard (**Kalit. 85**); **varit.t.am < varis.t.ha** that which is pre-eminent (**Takkaya_kap. 74, Urai.**); **varit.t.an-** distinguished, pre-eminent man; person belonging to pirama-varit.t.ar class of ci_van--muttar (**Kaival. Tat. 94**)(Ta.lex.) **vara** choice, boon (RV.); adj. choicest (S'rS.); **varam** better than (RV.); **vara-** best; wish, boon (Pali); boon (Pkt.); **ber** better, more (Sh.); **war** boon (K.); **varu** (S.); **var, bar** (P.); **bar** (Ku.N.A.B.); **bara** (Or.); **bar** excellent (Mth.); **bara** gift; adj. best (OAw.); **bar** boon (H.); **var** (G.M.); **vara** (Si.); **baru** adv. rather (N.Mth.OAw.) (CDIAL 11308). **pravara** best (Mn.); **pavara** excellent (Pali.Pkt.); **pavara** (OG.Si.)(CDIAL 8786). **varam** boon, gift, blessing by a deity or a great person (**Tirumuru. 94**); a treasure; excellence, eminence (Ta.); **varavu** worship (**Paripa_. 20,73**); **varar** sages, great persons (**Tiruva_lava_. 29,9**); **varan-** superior, great person (**Takkaya_kap. 40**)(Ta.lex.)

7351.**Image: goblin**: **pa_rit.am < pa_ris.ada** goblin, demon (**Kalla_. 34,7**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ris.ada** the retinue or attendants of a god (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7352.**Transmutation**: **parican-a-ve_ti** [**parican-am + vedhin**] a transmuting agent by which the baser metals are changed into gold (**Tiruman. 2054**); **parican-am < spars'ana** touch, sense of touch **Tiurva_lava_. 23,20**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ras** the philosopher's stone, a touhstone for gems (P.lex.)

7353.**Image: perforations in a tumbler-like arrangement**: **parase** perforations in a small tumbler-like arrangement in a contrivance for making vermicelli (Tu.lex.)

7354.**Image: thigh**: **u_ru < u_ru** thigh (**Kantapu. Ayira_n.ico_. 7**)(Ta.lex.)

7355.**Merchant**: **u_ru-can- < u_ru-ja** vais'ya, reputed to have been born from Brahma's thigh (**Nikan.t.u**)(Ta.lex.)

7356.**Language**: **parsi** language; **acak parsiteye ror.eda** he is speaking his own language; **diku parsi** the language of the Hindus; **an:greji parsi** the English language; **jonom parsi** mother tongue; **parsar.** open, clear, to speak clearly (Santali.lex.) **bha_s, bha_se** language (Kon.lex.) **ba_se** language, promise (Tu.lex.) **ba_s, ba_se** scolding; **ba_sa_i** promise (Kon.lex.) cf. **vacavu** scolding (Ta.lex.) **ba_siga, ba_ciga, ba_sega** a speaker, a talker, a jester (Ka.lex.) ?**pa_rsi_** a Persian; the Persian language; a followers of Zoroaster; of or pertaining to Persia (P.lex.) **Promise**: **ba_se, bha_se** (Tadbhava of **bha_s.e**) speech; language; a promise; an oath; **ba_se kod.u** to promise; **ba_se ged.uka** a man who breaks his promise; a perjurer; **ba_se ma_d.u** to assure solemnly, to swear; **ba_seven.** Sarasvati_; **ba_se vanta** a man who sticks to his promise; faithful; **ba_seven.n.eneya** Brahma_ (Ka.lex.) **Öbha_s.** speech (Skt.); **bha_s.ate_** speaks, says (TBr.); **bha_s.ati** (MBh.); **bha_sati** speaks, calls (Pali); **bha_site** nom. sg. n. said (As'.); **bhas.adi** speaks (Dhp.); **bha_sai** (Pkt.); **bha_sn.o~** to promise (WPah.)(CDIAL 9478). **bha_s.a_** speech (Mn.); **bha_sa_** speech, language (Pali); **ba_s.** word (Wg.); **bs.a** language (Dm.); **bas.** (Sh.); **ba_s.** (D..); **bha_s'** (Ku.); **bha_s** (N.B.Mth.); **bha_sa** song (OG.); **bha_s** language (Konkan.i); **baha** word, saying (Si.); **bas, baha** (Md.); **dubha_siya_** interpreter (H.)(CDIAL 9479). **sam.bha_s.a** conversation (Gr.hyas.); **sam.bha_s.a_** (MBh.); **sambha_sa_** talk (Pali); **sam.bha_sa, sam.bha_sa_** (Pkt.); **habaya**, pl. **haba** lawsuit, dispute, complaint (Si.)(CDIAL 12968).

7357.**Goddess of speech**: **bha_rati_** goddess of speech, the goddess invoked with Ila_ and Sarasvati_ (RV. i.188.8)(Vedic.lex.) **we_ri_** speech, language, word (Ash.); **weri** (Kt.); **weri_** (Pr.)(CDIAL 11327). **urai** speaking, utterance (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,25**)(Ta.); **ore** (Ka.); **ura** (Ma.); **urai** word, expression (**Tiva_.**); explanation (**Na_lat.i, 319**); sacred writings, holy writ (**Ci. Ci. Al.avai. 1**); mantra recited aloud (**Caivaca. Potu. 151**); **urai-k-kir..atti** Sarasvati_ the deity over speech, the goddess of learning (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Pati. 3**); **urai-ttal** to tell, say, speak (**Tiva_.**); **uraiyal** narrating, relating (**Kalit. 92,57**); **urai-y-al.avai** proof from the s'a_stras (**Ci. Ci. Al.avai, 2, Civaja_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ura (-pp-, -tt-)** to become loud (as the voice)(Ta.)(DEDR 648). **par-ai (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-)** to speak, say; n. word, saying, statement; **par-aiccal** talk, speech; **par-aivu** speaking, talking, chattering, proclaiming (Ta.); **par-ayuka** to say, speak, tell; **par-accal** speech (Ma.); **parg ar-y-** to know how to talk (To.); **par-e** abuse, censure; **parcu, paccu** to whisper; **parisu** to speak, chat; **harat.u** to talk idly, prate; **harat.e** idle talk, prate, jabber; **paracu** to mutter (Ka.); **pare- (parev-, parand-)** to utter (Kod..); **parecuni** to prate, prattle, find fault with; **paracena, paracelu** prattling, grumbling, murmuring; **paracele** prattler, babbler, grumbler; **paran.t.ele** prattler, grumbler; **paran.d.a** murmuring, grumbling; **harat.uni** to prate, blabber; **(h)arat.** blabbing, prate, jabber (Tu.); **park-** to say, speak; **park- (parik-)** to speak, talk (Ga.); **bargi** order, command (Kui)(DEDR 4031).

7358.**Plain, unstamped**: **ba_si** plain, unstamped; **ba_si ka_gaji** plain paper, in contrast to stamped paper (Tu.lex.)

7359.**Image: a decorative crown**: **ba_sigo, ba_sin:go** a decorative crown worn by a bridegroom (Tu.lex.) cf. **ba_siga** an ornament of gold, coloured wood or pith, paper, or flowers worn on the forehead of the bride and bridegroom (Ka.); **ba_s'in:ga** id. worn on the head (M.); **va_cikai** a garland or chaplet of flowers worn on the top of the head (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

7360.**Goods and chattels**: **parika_ra** attendants, retinue; pariva_ra; **paricchada** surroundings: domestic utensils or implements, goods and chattels; retinue, attendants; **parivarha** that which surrounds: retinue, attendants; goods, furniture, implements; royal insignia; attire, trim; wealth, property (Ka.lex.)

7361.**Image: retinue**: **barha** a retinue, a train (Ka.lex.) **varukam** train of attendants (Ta.lex.) cf. **varaka** bridegroom (Skt.)(CDIAL 11309). cf. **baraneta** marriage ceremony in which bride's party invite groom's party to their house (OH.)(CDIAL 11316).

7362.**People assembled at the festival of an idol; surrounding; assembly**: **parase, paris'e, paris.e, parise** (Tadbhava of **paris.ad**) people assembled at the festival of an idol (Ka.); **parase, paruse** (Te.); **paris'e** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **parsa_un.** to cause one to worship at an idol's temple or other sacred place; **parsan:g** association, mention, discourse; **parsa_d, parsha_d** food or sweetmeats offered to the devta_s, victuals; **parsn.** to touch a sacred object in one's devotions, to sprinkle the water of purification, to make an offering, or otherwise to perform one's devotions (P.lex.) cf. **spars'ana, pro_ks.an.a** to touch, to sprinkle (Skt.lex.) **arosi, par.osi, ar.asi par.asi** neighbours, neighbouring (Santali.lex.) **par.esan., par.esi_** a neighbour; **par.es** neighbourhood, vicinity (P.lex.) **paris** a sept, the name by which the septs into which the santals are divided are known. The santals are divided into eleven septs, but originally, it is said, there were twelve one of which has been lost. **pariba, parijan** acquaintance, relatives (Santali.lex.) cf. **urusu** offerings at the shrine of a muhammadan saint (Ka.); **uru_sa**

(M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **parase, paris'e** people going on a pilgrimage; **pariva_ro** followes, retinue (Tu.lex.) **parican-am** < **pari-jana** train, retinue (**Periyapu. Ce_rama_n-. 84**); dependants, servants (**Kantapu. Tirukkal. 80**); relationship, affinity (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ris.ada** belonging to an assembly or council; a king's companion or attendant (Ka.); **paris.ad, parase, paris'e, paris.attu, paris.e, parise** sitting round; an assembly (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **paris.ad** surrounding (RV.); assembly (S'Br.); **parisa_** assembly (Pali.Pkt.); **paris.a**, **parisa_, palisa_** (As'.); **parhe~**, **pareha~_** meeting, panchayet (L.); **parhe, pariha_, parha_** assembly, council (P.); **pirisa** retinue, followers (Si.)(CDIAL 7893). **pa_rs.adya** member of an assembly (Skt.); **pa_ris.adya** (Skt.); **pa_risajja** (Pali.Pkt.); **pahejja** (OSi.)(CDIAL 8123). **parha, parhe** a council, an assembly, a pancha_yat; **pariha** a council, an assembly of the council called panch or pancha_it (P.lex.) **barakha_stu** risen, broken up, as an assembly (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **parakka_stu < barkha_st** (U.) closing or rising of a court, an office or a business (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) **Retinue**: **pari-kut.ah.** a servant (Vedic. Skt.lex.); **pari-kalatta_r** retinue (**Ta. Insc. Pudu. St. 867**); **parikaram** retinue (**Ci_vaka. 2099, Urai.**); **parikalam < pari-kara** army (**Cu_t.a_.**); army of demons believed to march through a country and inflict epidemics (**J.**)(Ta.lex.) **Entourage; company**: **pari-ya_l.am < pariya_la** (Pkt.) < **pari-va_ra** train, retinue, attendants (**Ci_vaka. 949**); **pariva_ran-** servant, follower (**Na_mati_pa. 138**); **pariva_ra_layam** temples of the subordinate deities (**S.I.I. ii,86**)(Ta.lex.) **pariba, parijan** acquaintance, relatives; **noakorege parijan banukkotin.a** I have no acquaintance about here; **paris** a sept, the name by which the twelve septs into which the Santals ar divided are known (Santali.lex.) **pariva_ra** cover, surroundings (MBh.); hedge (Skt.); followers (MBh.); surroundings (Pali); **parivara** enclosure (NiDoc.); **pariva_ra, pariva_la, paria_la** attendants (Pkt.); **parva_r** family (including progenitors, descendants, dependants)(P.); **pareli** hon. term for a married woman (N.); **pariya_l** family, family members (A.); **parva_r** family, dependants (G.); **pirivara** attendants (Si.)(CDIAL 7876). **pariva_rayati** surrounds (AV.); **pariva_re_ti** surrounds (Pali); **pariva_rayam.ta** (Pkt.); **pirivaranava_** to surround (as followers) (Si.) (CDIAL 7877). **parbasti** household affairs; **parbha** relations; **cele ho~ banukkotaea per.a parbha** he has no relatives; **par.chau** a ceremony observed when a bridegroom takes his bride home; **par.chau ader** ceremonies connected with the introduction of a bride to her new home; **bahuko par.chau aderkoa** they observe certain ceremonies on the entry of a bride to her new home (Santali.lex.) **Messenger**: **parika_r-a, harika_r-a** a courier (Ka.); **haraka_ra** id. (M.Pers.)(Ka.lex.) **va_riyan-** Pal.l.a messenger who summons the people of his caste to attend caste meetings, festivals, funerals, etc. (Ta.lex.)

7363.**Image: crack**: **peruku (peruki-)** to snap as a marriage thread (Ta.); **perugu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4414). **biravu, biruvu** a fissure, a crack; **biri** to burst; to crack; bursting, opening; a fissure, a crack; **birumugul.** an opening or opened flower-bud; **biriku, biraku, biruku, birku** a cleft, a fissure, a crack (Ka.lex.) **biriji** slender pieces of fire-wood; **biri** to split, crack, burst; **beran:ka** cleft, chink (Tulu.lex.) **Image: fissure, hole**: **vivaram < vivara** fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity (**Cu_t.a_.**); intervening space (**Takkaya_kap. 147**); **virical** split, crack, rent; **viri-tal** to split, crack (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: split, crack**: cf. **virugu, vir-ugu** to break; n. breaking (Te.); **virical** split, crack, rent (Ta.)(DEDR 5411). cf. **pirical** division, partition (Ta.); **hiri** to separate into pieces (Ka.)(DEDR 4176). **Image: to be misplaced, be dislodged**: **pir-ar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be irregular, misplaced, out of order, be dislodged, dislocated; **pir-ar..cci** disarrangement, disorder (Ta.); **pern.- (perd.-)** (joint) is dislocated; **pert. (pert.y-)** to dislocate (joint) by force (Ko.)(DEDR 4201). **pot.oc, phent.oc, pasar.** to be dislocated; **begar, pharak** separate; **bijir** separated into small bits (Santali.lex.) cf. **perng-** to fall in ruins (Pa.); **prenga (prengi-)** to be cracked, cloven; **prepka (< prek-p; prekt-)** to crack, cleave; **pre_ju** (pl. **pre_ska-**) cleavage,

crevice, crack; **bre-** (boil) bursts (Kui); **bre- (-t-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4414). **pe_rttal** to break (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,10**); **pe_r-tal** to go out of order (**Ci. Po_. 2,2**); to become loose; to be detached; to separate (**Te_va_. 872,5**); to lessen, diminish (**Tol. Po. 102**); **peyar-tal** to grow loose; to be detached (Ta.); to be displaced, sislodged, dislocated; to be separated; to stand aside (**Tol. Po. 169**); **peyar-ttal** to remove, diplace, dislodge, dislocate, unseat (**Kur-al., 344**); to separate (**Kalit. 47**)(Ta.lex.) **Other; class**: **ve_r-u** other, that which is different, that which is separated, class, kind, enmity, that which is opposite (Ta.); separation (Ma.); separateness (Te.); **ve_r-u-pat.u, ve_r--a_** to become different, separate, etc.; **ve_r-u-pa_t.u** difference, disagreement; **ve_r-r-avan-, ve_r-r-a_n-, ve_r-r-uvan-, ve_r-r-o_n-** stranger, enemy; **ve_r-r--a_l.** stranger; pariah; **ve_r-r-umai** difference, antipathy, dissimiloarity, disagreement, characteristic mark distinguishing an individual or species, case (grammatical); **vevve_r--a_ka** separately, distinctly (Ta.); **ve_r-u** separation, difference, different; **ve_r--a_ka** to be separated; **ve_r--a_kkuka** to separate; **ve_r-u-pa_t.u** separation, absence; **ve_r-e_** separately, distinctly, something else; **vevve_r-e_** separately, severally (Ma.); **ve.r** state of being other, another's, different, separate, outcasted (Ko.); **be_r-(u)** separation, state of being separate, apart or different; **be_r-e** separation, etc.; separate, apart, different, other, else; separately, etc. (Ka.); **bo.re** different (Kod..); **be_te** separate, different, distinct, other (Tu.); **ve_r-u** different, other, separate; difference, separateness, separation; **ve_r-upad.u** to become different, differ, separate; **ve_r-upa_t.u** difference, separation, etc.; **ve_r-ad.amu, ve_r-imi** difference; **vevve_r-u** separate, distinct, several (Te.); **ve_ta** separate (Pa.); **ve_reton** another; **ve_re** separately (Go.); **ve_Re ve_Re** differently, separately (Kond.a); **breenju** stranger, unknown man (Kui); **birring** to separate out, pick out, select, distinguish (Br.)(DEDR 5548). **Separation**: **varaha** separation (OG.); **viraha** desertion, separation (esp. of lovers)(MBh.); empty, bare (Pali); separation (Pkt.); **virahu** separation of friends or lovers (S.); **birah, birha_** (P.); **biraha** sorrow of separation (OAw.)(CDIAL 11851). **virahita** separated, abandoned (MBh.); free from (Pali); **virahia** abandoned (Pkt.); **virahi** absent (Si.) (CDIAL 11853). **vira_he_i, vira_hai** breaks (Pkt.); **biraun.o** to omit (Ku.); **bira_unu** to make a mistake, spoil (N.); **bira_na_** to vex, tease (H.)(CDIAL 11859). **viraha** division (S.)(CDIAL 11888). cf. **vilha_van.** to divide, allot (L.)(CDIAL 11899). **Image: separation**: **be_r-e, be_r-** separation; the state of being separate, apart, or different; separate, apart, different (Ka.); **vi_r-u, ve_r-u, ve_r-r-u** (Ta.); **ve_r, ve_r-u** (Ma.); **ve_r-u** (Te.); **bed.i** to separate or fly of, as a splinter etc.; **vi_d.u** to be separated, loosened (Te.); **vi_r-u** to be split, cleft (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **varat.aya_** foreigner (Si.)(CDIAL 437). **apara** posterior (RV.); different, other (S'Br.); **aparam** again, moreover (RV.AV.); **apara** other, next (Pali); **avara** latter, other (Pkt.); **aver, vave_r**(with **v-** from definite article **ov**) other (Gypsy); **wari** other (Kt.); **urun.a_** other, different (Wg.); **warga** other (Pr.); **ware_** (Dm.); **ware_g** (Kal.); **ho_r** other, different (Kho.); **were** other (Shum.); **ora** except, apart from (Sh.); **wo_ra** step-, e.g. **wo_ra-bee** step-sister (K.)[cf. **o_rakatti** husband's brother's wife; **o_rppat.iya_l., o_rppat.i** wife of the husband's brother (Ta.lex.)]; **ho_ro_** other (K.); **ho_r** other, more (L.P.); **ho_r, horo** (WPah.); **arko** another (Ku.); **ho_r** other, more (Ku.); **aru** other; **arko** another (N.); **a_ru** more (A.); **a_r, a_ru** (B.); **a_ra** other (Or.); **a_raka** another one (Or.); **a_war, awar** (Bhoj.); **auru** (OAw.); **aur** (H.); **aura** (OMarw.); **avara** hinder, western (Si.); **wari_** other (Pas'.); **wa_ri** (Gaw.); **vari_** again, back (S.); **aparam.** further, besides (Pali); **o_, u_** and (Gypsy); **o** (D..); **ara, ra** (Ash.); **o_r, o** (Kho.); **a~u~, a~i~** (S.); **ar** (P.); **aur** (WPah.); **ar** (Ku.); **aru, ra** (N.); **a_ru, u** (A.); **a_r** (B.) **a_ur(i), a_u, a_huri** (Or.); **atha_param** (Skt.Pali); **ora, o, o~, ara, aru, a_ra** (OMth.); **aru, au, a** (OAw.); **aur, au, aru** (H.); **aru, ara, yara** (OMarw.); **or** also (G.)(CDIAL 434). **apara_nta** dwelling on the western border (R.) the country to the west and its people (MBh.); **aparanta** further away, westward (Pali); **aparata** nom. pl. western borders; **apara_ta_, apalam.ta** (As'.); **ora~_t** village boundary

(H.)(CDIAL 441). **apara_para** another after another, various (MBh.); **apara_pariya** successive, continuous (Pali); **avaraviri** (Si.)(CDIAL 443).

7364.**Image: to break off**: **pari-tal** to break off (**Pur-ana_. 229**); to be sundered (**Ci_vaka. 1349**); to cut asunder (**Ain:kur-u. 95**); **parittal** id. (Ta.lex.) **Image: particle placed after nouns; to be torn into pieces**: **phera_** particle placed after nouns to denote a small quantity (A.)(CDIAL 9078). **pa_r-u-tal** to be torn into pieces (**Pur-ana_. 150**); to be scattered (**Akana_. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

7365.**Image: split; plough**: **par.ak** to split, to crack; **kat. par.agme** split the log; **bhit par.akena** the wall is cracked; **bar par.agme** split it into two; **par.ak** the first ploughing of a field for the season; **ded** the second ploughing; **ut.hau ruar.** the third and last ploughing after which the seed is sown; **bar.gele par.ak akata** we have ploughed the garden the first time this season (Santali.lex.)

7366.**Image: fish**: **barve** a kind of fish (Tu.); **varava-ce~_pa** id. (Te.)(DEDR 5275). **Image: fish**: **pa_ra-k-kan.t.ai** (perh. **pa_rai + ken.t.ai**) a kind of fish (**Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u. 15**); **pa_ra-k-kar-r-alai** a kind of fish (Ta.lex.) **Image: horse mackerel, old-wife fish**: **mackerel**: an Atlantic food fish, steel-blue above with blackish bars, and silvery beneath (OF. **makerel**); macarellus (medL.)(ODEE). **Image: horse mackerel, old-wife fish**: **pa_rai, pa_r-ai** horse mackerel, **caranx** (**Tanippa_. i,175,33**)(Ta.); **pa_ra** a fish, sp. scomber (Ma.); **pa_re** scomber (Tu.); **pa_ra-mi_nu** a fish called 'old wife' (it looks like a pomfret)(Te.)(DEDR 4094). **Image: fish**: **paravey** a kind of fish (Ta.); **parava** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 3960).

7367.**Image: two**: **bar, barea** two; **bar gel** twenty; **bar isi** forty (Santali.lex.) **vira, ira** two (Ka.); **-vir** an affix for the plural, masculine and femine, e.g. **tande-vir, ta_yvir, sosevir** fathers, mothers, daughters-in-law (Ka.lex.) **Two**: [The **be_** form in Br. 'over' is concordant with the use of **be_** as a (doubling) multiplier particle, in numerals/sets; [For **b-** cf. **ba_gu** 'two' (Savara.); **barria** 'two' (Santali.) attesting to the precedence of **b-** as an initial consonant in Proto-Munda. Or, was **m-** the initial consonant? cf. **miggal** 'twelve' or 10 + 2. cf. Norman H.Zide, Studies in the Munda numerals, Mysore, Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1978, p.26: **N-bar** or **N-baXr** as the Proto-Munda numeral '2'. The Proto-indic form was perhaps: **mbar** '2` which may accord with the **me_n.d.ha = bhe_d.ra** 'ram' transformations across Munda, and Aryan language-streams. In Dardic **min., min.d.** 'ram` (CDIAL 10310).] cf. **bha_ga** portion, fraction (S'vetUp.); **ba_** share, half (Si.)(CDIAL 9430). cf. **bis'** 20 (Gypsy, 2 X 10; ***bi** 2); **vim.s'ati** 20 (RV.); **bi_s'** (Wot..Mai.Tor.); **bi** (Sh.); **bi_s** (Ku.H.); **vi_h** (L.); **biha_** (A.); **bi_sa** (OMarw.); **vi_s** (G.M.)(CDIAL 11610). **bi** two (Ap.); **beni** (Or.); **bi** (OG.); **be** (G.M. used in multiplication)(CDIAL 6648). **ba_rasa, ba_raha** twelve (Pkt.); **bais, ba_s** (Ash.); **ba_s', bas** (Wg.); **bas** (Nin:g.); **ba_s'** (Dm.Gaw.Sv.Phal.); **bai** (D..); **ba_h** ()K.); **ba_ra_ha_** (S.); **ba_r(h)a_** (L.); **ba_ra~_** (P.); **ba_re** (WPah.); **ba_ra** (Ku.N.A.B.Or.); **ba_rah** (Mth.H.); **ba_ra_** (Aw.H.OMarw.Konkan.i); **ba_r** (G.); **ba_ra** (Md.); **wu_zu** (Pr.); **ba_raho** the figure 12 (S.)(CDIAL 6658). **ba_hi wahare** in the twelfth year (K.); **ba_h,** dat. **bos'^{u}** twelfth day of lunar fortnight (K.); **ba_ras^{i}** (G.)(CDIAL 6659). **ba_rasama** twelfth (Pkt.); **ba_rho~** (S.); **ba_rau~** (N.); **ba_rahwa~_** (H.); **ba_rmu~** (G.); **ba_ra_va_** (M.)(CDIAL 6660). **ba_van.n.a** fifty-two (Pkt.); **dowanza_h** (K.); **bavan~ja_(h)** (L.); **bavan~ja_** (P.); **ba_unna** (N.); **ba_wan** (A.); **ba_a_nna** (B.); **ba_a_na, ba_na** (Or.); **ba_wan** (Aw.H.); **ba_van** (G.M.)(CDIAL 6661). **ba_vi_sati** twenty two (Pali); **ba_vi_sa, ba_isa** (Pkt.); **ba_vi_ha** (S.); **ba_vi_(h)** (L.); **ba_i_** (P.); **bei** (WPah.); **ba_is** (N.B.Bhoj.Aw.); **ba_ix** (A.); **ba_isa**

(Or.); **ba_i_s** (H.); **ba_vi_s** (G.M.); **bevi_s** (M.)(CDIAL 6672). **ba_sat.t.hi** sixty two (Pkt.); **ba_hat.** (P.); **ba_hat.hi** (S.); **ba_it.h** (L.); **ba_hat.h** (WPah.); **ba_sat.h** (N.); **ba_s.as.t.i** (A.); **ba_sat.hi** (Or.); **baya_sat.h** (H.); **ba_sat.h**^{i} (Aw.G.); **ba_sat.** (M.)(CDIAL 6673). **behar.** set of two waterjars one above the other (L.); **ber.u~** (G.)(CDIAL 6678). **bevar.** double (G.)(CDIAL 6687). **ba_th** span of two arms (G.)(CDIAL 6675).

7368.**State of being united; image: combination**: **berake, berike** the state of being united, mixed or mingled, union, mixture, combination (Ka.); **viravu** (Ta.); **viragu** (Ma.); **bhe_lan.e_m., bhe_l.an.e_m.** (M.); **bere** to be touched, contaminated (Te.); **berake-varn.a** variegated colour; **berake-vel.agu** variegated lustre (Ka.); **beraju** to gather together, to collect, to put together, to heap up (Ka.); **berasu** in union with, in company with, combined with; **berasu-lekka** addition; **berasuha** mingling; **berike-ja_ti** a mongrel caste; **berike-man.n.u** various kinds of earth mixed together (Ka.lex.) **Mixture**: **bhoron** a mixture of brass and bell metal (Santali.lex.) **vartalo_ha** a kind of brass (Skt.); **vat.t.alo_ha** a partic. kind of metal (Pali)(CDIAL 11357). **vartaka** bell-metal, brass (Skt.)(CDIAL 11347). **viravu** mixture; kalappu; **viravu-nel** mixed paddy; **viravu-t-tin.ai** tin.ai or class of a word common to both uyar-tin.ai (nouns denoting personal class of beings, including men, gods and demons) and ak-r-in.ai (inferior class of beings, whether animate or inanimate, neuter); **viravu-p-peyar** noun common to both uyar-tin.ai and ak-r-in.ai; potuppeyar (**Nan-. 255**); **viraviyal** (gram.) word in which letters peculiar to Sanskrit occur (**Vi_raco_. Alan.. 40**) (Ta.lex.) **bira_vu, bera_vu** to mix, mingle; **birake, berake** mixture, mixing (Tu.lex.) **bir-isu, bir-asa, bir-asu, bir-usu** hardness, firmness (as of sweetmeats, boiled rice, metals or of soil) (Ka.); **vir-ai** to grow stiff, as from cold, to grow thick or compact (Ta.Ma.); **bir-ubu, bir-uvu, bir-uhu** hardness, firmness, (compactness)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **varukkan.am < vargan.a_** multiplication (Ta.lex.) **bira_da_ri** a band (of peons etc., of men in general), a company, a herd (Ka.H.)(Ka.lex.) **viracu-tal** to crowd together (**Patin-o. Vina_yakar. Irat.. 1**)(Ta.); **berasu** (Ka.); **viracu-tal** to join, unite (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 138**)(Ta.lex.) **viravu-tal** to mix, mingle; to join, unite (**Net.unal. 27**)(Ta.); **berasu** (Ka.Tu.); **viraguga** (Ma.); **vira_vu-tal** to be mixed (**cempon- vira_viyum : Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 8**); **viravu-tal** to be united, joined; to be mingled, mixed (**Te_va_. 450,1**)(Ta.lex.) **berasu, berisu** to mingle together, to mix, to unite, to join; to be mixed, to be united with (Ka.lex.) **bhe_lan.e_m., bhe_l.an.e_m.** to be joined or united, to be mingled or mixed (M.); **bere** to be touched, contaminated (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **biswa_r** mixture of spices and aromatic seeds powdered and ready for use as curry powder (H.); **ve_sava_ra** a partic. condiment (of coriander, ginger, mustard, pepper, spice etc.) (VarBr.S. Pali)(CDIAL 12135). cf. **ve_sana** flour of a partic. vegetable product (Bhpr.)(CDIAL 12135).

7369.**Image: circuit**: **parya_n.a** circuit (AitBr.); **pariya_n.a** (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); a walk (Pkt.) (CDIAL 7940). **Image: circle**: **parive_s'a** circle (MBh.); **parive_s.a** (Skt.); **parive_sa** halo round moon or sun (Pali); **pari(v)e_sa** circuit, wrapping up (Pkt.); **paru_s, parsu~_** enclosure round a house (esp. round the back part)(M.); **pirivesa** disc of sun or moon, halo (Si.)(CDIAL 7884). **Image: a turning movement**: **para_varttikam < para_varttita** a kind of turning movement (**Cilap. 3,12, Urai.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **parivartate_** revolves, turns round (RV.)(CDIAL 7872). cf. **parivitti** turning back (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7881). **para_vr.tta** turned back, returned, retreated; turned round, revolved; rolling one's self (Ka.lex.) **vartana** turning, revolving; moving forward, moving about; causing to revolve; **varta, vatta, otta** turning one's self, turning round, revolving; **pravartana** going or moving forwards; push forwards; **pravartaka** setting in motion, setting on foot (Ka.lex.) cf. **vr.tta** turned (RV.) (CDIAL 12669). **parivitti** turning back (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7881). cf. **pharakn.o** to

turn round (Ku.)(CDIAL 9050). **Image: turned; circle**: **vr.tta** turned (RV.); rounded (S'Br.); **vat.t.a** round; circle (Pali.); round (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12069). **vat.t.am** circle, circular form, ring-like shape (**Tol. Col. 402, Urai.**); potter's wheel; wheel of a cart; revolution; **varut.t.am** egg (**Na_mati_pa. 255**); prob. **vr.tta** (Skt.) **Image: rim of a wheel**: **vat.t.ai** felloe, rim of a wheel (**Cilap. 29, Uraippa_t.t.umat.ai**); car, chariot; cf. **vat.t.am** circle, circular form, ring-like shape (**Tol. Col. 402, Urai.**); **vat.t.a-p-po_tikai** a circular piece placed under the capital of a pillar (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7370.**Boundary**: **paryanta** circuit (TBr.); **pariyanta** border, limit, end (Pali); **pariam.ta, paliam.ta** boundary (Pkt.); **piriyata** completion, end (Si.)(CDIAL 7936). **Circuit**: **parya_n.a** circuit (AitBr.); **pariya_n.a** (Pa_n..Ka_s'.); a walk (Pkt.); **pala_n** space of ground between two occupied lots left for future disposal (H.)(CDIAL 7940). **bhar bharao** to revolve, to spin round, to whirl; **bharn.d.o** whirlwind (Santali.lex.) **Image: circle**: **phero** circle (S.Ku.N.G.); circumambulation of the marriage fire (Marw.); **phera_** circle (L.Or.H.M.); circuit (Mth.); **phera** circumambulation (OAw.); **pher** circle (M.)(CDIAL 9078). **Image: to surround**: **parikraman.a** walking about (S'a_n:khBr.); **parikkaman.a** rambling (Pali); **parkuman** siege (Kho.); **parkuman** (Sh.); **parkamn.u~** circumambulation (G.)(CDIAL 7800). **parikra_mati** walks round (Skt.); **parikka_madi** walks (Pkt.); **parkemik** to surround, besiege, enclose (Kho.)(CDIAL 7801). **pariks.e_pa** encircling (MBh.); **parikkhe_pa** surrounding, neighbourhood (Pali); **parikkhe_va** circuit (Pkt.); **pirikeva** encircling (Si.)(CDIAL 7802). **parigraha** enclosing, surrounding (S'Br.); **pariggaha** taking, possessions (Pali.Pkt.); **piriga_** acquisition (Si.)(CDIAL 7805).

7371.**Wealth; image: overflow**: **Öbr.h** increase (Skt.); **br^{h}ho** high mountain (Kal.) (CDIAL 9302). **perukkam** fullness, perfection (**Vina_yakapu.**); long continuance, as of the ta_li worn by a married woman; increase, augmentation; multiplicity, plentifulness, abundance (**Tiruva_ca. 42,7**); prosperity, opulence, wealth (**Kur-al., 431**); **perukku-tal** to fill; to cause to swell and overflow (Ta.); to cause to increase or abound; to make greater (**Kur-al., 512**); **perugu** id. (Te.); **percisu** id. (Ka.); **perukkuga** id. (Ma.); **perukkum-en.** multiplier; **peruka** fully, abundantly; prosperously; **perukal** abundance; **peruku-tal** to become full; to be perfected (**Cu_t.a_.**); to be increased, augmented or enlarged; to grow great, prosper (**Kur-al., 811**)(Ta.lex.) **piri** extensiveness, largeness, abundance, frequency, greatness (Ka.); **peri- (perip-, perit-)** to increase (family, wealth, cattle)(Kod..); **peru~gu, per(u)gu, per(u)vu** to grow, grow up, increase, accumulate, be augmented, expand, extend; **peru~gud.u** growth, increase; **pe_r(u)cu** to increase, rise, swell (Te.)(DEDR 4411). **Image: to spout up**: **phurkau** to spout up or out, to rise up; **lumam tolkate cunko phurkana** when the tusser silk moth has spun its cocoon it spouts out lime (a substance which hardens the cocoon); **basan. dak phurkau totena** the water boiled over (Santali.lex.)

7372.**Benediction; vow**: **parake, harake, harike** a benediction, a blessing; a vow; **parakegol.** to take or receive a blessing; **parakeyen** to utter a benediction; **parakeper-** to get or receive a benediction; **parake he_r..u** to utter a vow; **nalavarake, nalaparake, nalvarake** a blessing given with delight; **harake-kat.t.u** to tie money or ornament in cloth coloured with turmeric and put them before an idol, vowed as a gift in case of delivery or recovery; **harake kod.u** to give a blessing, to bless; **harake ma_d.u** to make a vow, to vow; **harake ti_risu** to make over to an idol what has been vowed (Ka.lex.) cf. **paracu (paraci-)** to praise, extol (Ta.)(DEDR 3951). **bhor** benediction; to bless; blessing; **bhor sa~ote bidalem** dismiss us with a blessing; **borket, barkhet** blessing; good fortune, prosperity, increase, abundance, plenty; to be blessed;

borketaktaleme bless it to us; **barhet** a name of Abge bon:ga; **abge** sacred to the males of the household; **abge bon:ga** one of the Santal family deities, virtually the deity of the males of the family, as they only can partake of what has been offered to it in sacrifice; **nui bhed.an. abge akadea** I have set this ram apart as a sacrifice for the males of the household; **amem jom abgekeda** you ate most of it yourself (as if it had been an abge offering) (Santali.lex.) **Eulogize**: **pa_ra_t.t.u (pa_ra_t.t.i-)** to applaud, commend, eulogize (Ta.); **pa_ra_t.t.uka** to extol (Ma.)(DEDR 4092). **peyar** vow (**Pat.t.in-ap. 289**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: benediction, vow**: **paracu-tal** to praise, extol (**Tiruva_ca. 34,1**) (Ta.lex.) **paravu** worship, reverence, adore, sing; **paraval** praising, worshipping (Ta.); **parikka** a vow (Ma.); **parc** to pray; **parkym** (obl. **parkyt-**) vow to a god, prayer (Ko.); **part** to pray (To.); **arkym** vow (To.); **parasu** to utter a benediction, bless; **parake, harake, harike** benediction, vow (Ka.); **parake** vow (Kod..); **parasu** benediction (Tu.); **parake** vow made in trouble, beseeching; **harasuni** to bless, wish well (Tu.)(DEDR 3951). **paravu-tal** to praise, extol (**Kampara_. A_r-r-up. 12**); to worship, reverence, adore (**Paripa_. 10,116**); to sing (**Kalla_. 10**); **paravu-k-kat.an-** oblation in fulfilment of a vow (**Tol. Po. 58, Urai.**); **paraval** praising, worshipping (**Tol. Po. 82**) (Ta.lex.) **harasu, parasu, harisu** to bless (as a devotee blesses S'iva); to make a vow (Ka.); **parasu** to utter a benediction; to bless (Ka.); **paracu, par..iccu** to praise (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **paravai-yun.man.t.ali** a S'iva shrine in Tiruva_ru_r (**Te_va_.**); **para_van.am** the object of worship (**Te_va_. 857,8**); **para_vu-tal** to praise (**Pu. Ve. 10,15, Urai.**); to worship (**Tiv. Na_yc. 9,6**)(Ta.lex.)

7373.**To inspect**: **paracu-tal** to rub gently (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Philosopher's stone**: **parasu = parusa** (Tadbhava of **paras'u**) the philosopher's stone; **paras'u-dhara** Gan.e_s'a, Paras'ura_ma, a soldier armed with an axe; **paras'u, parasu** an axe, a hatchet (Ka.lex.) **paras** the philosopher's stone, a touchstone for gems; Persia (P.lex.) **Shroffing**: **parka_van.i < parkhaoni_** (U.) shroffing, assaying money (**C.G.**); **pa_rkkavi < bha_rgavi_** Laks.mi_ (**Man-o_n-. iii, Civaka_mi. 49**); **bha_rgava** lit. a descendant of Bhr.gu (Skt.); **pa_rkkavan-** Venus (**Kantapu. Cukkira. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **paraka_van.e, pa_raka_van.e** proving coin, shroffing (Ka.); **para_kha** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **parikkhak** one who examines, proves or tries, an assayer, an examiner; **parkhn.** to examine, to try, to prove, to assay (P.lex.) **pari_k.s.aka** looking round, inspecting carefully, testing, examining (Ka.Skt.); a prover, a tester, an examiner (Ka.lex.) **To search, to grope**: **paratuka** to seek groping, chiefly at night (Ma.); **parad.u** to scrape together with the hand or a hoe, to grope about id. (Ka.); **baraj- (baraji-)** to feel for (something), grope (Kod..); **parad.uni** to grope; **paran.t.uni** to grasp, seize, lay hold of; **arat.uni** to scramble, fumble; **arantuni** to feel, grope, grasp at (Tu.); **barat.i** to grope; **haji** to search (Kor.); **pa_kul-a_d.u** to grope with hands, as in darness (Te.); **par.ka_na_, parka_na_, pirka_na_, parka_na_, park-, parra_na_, parkana_, parahkana_, pa_haka_na_** to search (Go.); **par-bi- (-t-)** to feel with hands, grope, search in darkness by groping (Kond.a); **prek- (-t-)** to seek (Pe.); **parmba (parmbi-)** to grope, search blindly; n. groping (Kui); **parali, parinai, par- (-it-)** to search; **pr.a_kali** to grope; **pa_rk- (-it-)** to feel one's way in the dark; **prek- (-h-)** to search for lice in the hair (Kuwi); **panjna_** to trace, track (Kur.); **pat.t.ing** to search for (Br.)(DEDR 3956). cf. **pari_ks.ate_** observes, examines (S'Br.) (CDIAL 7904). **To estimate, value**: **pa_r-ttal** to estimate, value (Ta. colloq.); to look after, take care of, manage, superintend (Ta.lex.) **pari_** acting after close and thorough inspection, discrimination (K.); **pariciti** familiarity, acquaintance (Skt.)(CDIAL 7809). **paricaya** acquaintance with (MBh.); practice (Skt.); **paricaya** familiarity (Pali); **paricaa, pariyaya** acquaintance-ship (Pkt.); **puruduva, purudda** habit, custom (Si.)(CDIAL 7807). **paricita** known, familiar (Skt.); familiar (Pali); **pariida** recognized (Pkt.); **purudu** accustomed, used, practised (Si.)(CDIAL 7808). **Images: look; eye; guard; desire**: **pa_hn.em.** to see, look; **pa_hije** is necessary, it should be

(M.); **pahan.u** to consider, to deliberate (S.)(Bloch, p. 362). **pa_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to see, look at, view, notice (**Kalit. 65**); examine, inspect, search into, scrutinise (**Kur-al., 676**); to know (**Kur-al., 487**); to look for, expect (**Kur-al., 676**); to desire, long for (**Kampara_. Pu_kkoy. 9**); to search for, seek (**Na_lat.i, 20**); to look at with compassion (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 663**)(Ta.lex.); **pa_rval** looking, look (**Kur-al., 1152**); watch (**Patir-r-up. 84,5**); **pa_rvai** looking, seeing; sight, vision; glance, look; eye (**Ce_tupu. Acuva. 4**); that which is attractive, interesting or neat in appearance; appearance, view, aspect; incantation uttered by a magician with his gaze fixed on his subject (**Tiruvil.ai. Pa_n.t.iyan-. 47**); benignity, kindliness, kan.n.o_t.t.am; review, revision, examination; supervision, superintendence; attention, observation; **pa_rvai-pa_rttal** to look intently as an enchanter; to practise magic; to estimate (Ta.); **pa_rkka** to regard, behold, wait for; **pa_rppu** considering, expectation (Ma.); **pa_r** to look for, wait for, look after, consider, regard, desire; **pa_r(u)** looking to or after; **pa_raysu** to desire; **ha_rayisu, ha_raysu** to look for, get a longing after, desire; **ha_rayke** desire (Ka.); **pa_ra** guard, custody, keeping (Tu.); **pa_ruva** sight, glance (Te.)(DEDR 4091). cf. **he_raka** spy (Ka.lex.)

7374.**Image: watch, watchman; guard**: **pahar** watch of 3 hours (K.Ku.N.); id. (B.Mth. Bhoj.H.); **paharu** (S.); **pohur,** obl. **pa_har**, **paur, pa~_r** (L.); **pahar, pauhr, paihr** watch (P.); **par** watch of 3 hours (A.B.G.); **pahara** (Or.OAw.OMarw.); **pahor, pohor** (G.); **paha_r, pa_r** (M.); **paihra_** watchman (P.); **paharo** watch, guard, turn, time (Ku.); **pahara_** watch, guard (N.B.); watch, watchman (H.); **pahero, pohoro, poro** a guard (G.); **prahara** a division of time = about 3 hours, a watch (Skt. ?Sanskritization of Pers. **pahra** watch)(CDIAL 8900). **praharin** gong-man, watchman (Skt.); **pahari_** village watchman (Ku.Or.H.); **pari_ya_** (A.); **pahari, pahuri** (B.); **pahariya_** (H.)(CDIAL 8903).

7375.**Image: to fear; to intercede**: **pari-tal** to fear (**Kur-al., 502**); to plead, intercede; to be troubled, distressed; to suffer (**Man.i. 12,50**); to destroy (**Kur-al., 862**)(Ta.lex.) **paritra_sa** fright (MBh.); **paritta_sa** sudden fear (Pkt.); **pirits** fear (Si.); **pirits** adj. oppressing (Si.)(CDIAL 7834). **parippu** distress, sorrow (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,4,6**); **pariyal** grieving, feeling distress (**Pur-ana_. 172**)(Ta.lex.) **To frighten**: **borkao, bor.kao** to frighten, to startle; **bor.kaokae** he will be startled; **in ho~ben bor.kao ocokedin.a** you have also frightened me; **borkas** to frighten, put away, dismiss; **boro** to fear, to be afraid; **bhor.ok** apprehensive of danger, terror, fear; **bharao** to be frightened, startled (Santali.lex.) cf. **par-ai** to speak, say (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,6,8**); word, saying, statement; **par-ai-p-pe_ccu** low, vulgar language, as ungrammatical dialect of Par-aiyas (**W.**); vain words spoken without any idea of fulfilment; **par-aivu** making known, proclaiming (**Ku_rmapu. An-uk. 4**); speaking, talking, telling; blabbing, chattering (Ta.); **par-ai-yar-ai-tal** to publish by beat of drum (**Kalit. 56**); **par-ai-y-at.i** id. (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 143**)(Ta.lex.) **Curse**: **bharts** threaten; **bhartsana** threatening (Skt.); **bhartsayati** threatens (MBh.); **bhartsya_mi** (AV.); **bhartsita** (BhP.); **bhacchia** threatened, abused (Pkt.); **bloson** curse, oath (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9403). **par..i** to blame, censure, ridicule, revile, slander; blame, ridicule, slander, fault, sin, revenge (Ta.); fault, false accusation, deadly vengeance (Ma.); **par..icai** scorn; **par..ippu** scorn, blame guilt, defect; **par..utu** defect, fault (Ta.); **par..ikka** to scold, blame, abuse (Ma.); **pal.c-** to abuse; **pal.y** retribution; **apr. l.yk ipr. l.yk** onom. of scolding (as in: **apr.yke. ipr.yke. (id-)r man.cuko.** he scolded vigorously)(Ko.); **pa.k** to abuse (To.); **par..i** to revile, scold, rebuke, scorn, upbraid, deride; blame, rebuke, fault, guilt (Ka.); **pal.i (pal.iv-, pal.ij-), pal.e- (pal.ev-, pal.and-)** to speak ill of; **pal.ame** talk, gossip (Kod..); **prayi** blame (Te.); **prabbu** to abuse, blame, censure; blame (Te.); **par.^{a}gna_ (par.gyas)** to talk against one, detract, slander, run one down (Kur.)(DEDR 4002). **pa_sk-** to dislike; **pa_ska_na_** id., hate (Go.); **pa_ska** to disparage,

despise; disparagement (Kui); **payir** to show aversion or disgust at, be sulky or ill-humoured about; **payirppu** disgust, abhorrence; disagreement, estrangement (Ta.)(DEDR 4060).

7376.**Armed police**: **barkan., barkan.da_j** < **barqanda_z** a policeman, a constable, a village watchman; **barkan.da_ji_, barkan.i_** the duties of a policeman or a village watchman (P.lex.) **varga** a troop, a company, a tribe, a class or multitude of things; bodily actions; a sphere, a province (Ka.lex.) **parkan.t.a_s < berg** (Pers.) armed police (**W.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **begar.., begar, begad.u** amazement, fear (Ka.); **begad.u, beggad.incu, beggilu** to be amazed or astonished; to fear (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **para_ku** attention! take heed! listen! (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **para_kku < para_k** inattention, heedlessness (**Tiruman. 331**)(Ta.lex.) **para_ku = para_** carelessness, forgetfulness (Ka.Te.); inattentiveness (Ka.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **parakku < parkha_i_** examination; assaying of coins (Ta.lex.)(Ta.lex.) **para_krama** attack, courage (MBh.); **parakkama** courage, energy, activity (Pali.Pkt.); **parakramena, para_kramena, palakamena_, palakamena** with exertion (As'.); **parakrama** (NiDoc.); **parakmen** with the power (OSi); **parakuma** power, strength (Si.)(CDIAL 7799m). **para_krama** marching forth; advancing against, attacking; heroism, prowess (Ka.lex.) **para_kkirama-pa_n.t.iyan-** name of certain pa_n.t.iya kings (Ta.inscr.); **para_kkiramittal** to display bravery (**Arut.pa_. ii, Tiruvarul.. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

7377.**Image: tail**: **verukam < barha** the under side of tail (Ta.lex.) **va_ra, va_la** a tail (Ka.lex.)

7378.**Peacock**: **varh, varha, varhan.a, varhin.a, varhin, varhis, barh, barha, barhis, barhi, barhin.a, varhin.a** a peacock; **barhi-va_hana** an epithet of Ka_rttike_ya; **barhi-dhvaja_** an epithet of Durga_ (Skt.lex.) **varukam < barha** peacock's feather (Ta.lex.)

7379.**Garden**: **bar.ge** a garden, a field; **or.ak bar.ge** the garden or field in which the cultivator's house stands; **baher bar.ge** an outlying garden or field (Santali.lex.) **par** (pl. **-kul**) garden (Pa.); **par-u** a cultivated plot (Kond.a)(DEDR 4030). **Garden; gardener**: **a_ram** garden; sandalwood tree; common cadamba (Ta.lex.) **a_ra_mam** pleasure garden, park (**Man.i. 3,32**); mountain grove; **ra_uta** a Ks.atriya clan, gardener, cowherd (Or.)(CDIAL 10682). Semant. 'garden': **ra~_wa_** wooded or waste land (esp. near a village)(H.); **arama** park, cloister, monastery; **aramba** garden (Si.); **a_ra_ma** garden (Mn.); pleasure, park, garden (Pali.Pkt.); **arama** grove (KharI.); **a_rau~** vegetable garden, melon plot (S.)(CDIAL 1317). **ra_i_** wood, thick grove (?M.)(CDIAL 10687). **a_ra_mika** gardener (Skt.); garden attendant (Pali); **a_ra_mikini_** (Pali); **a_ra_mia** (Pkt.); **a_r^{a}am, a_rame** market gardener (K.); **a_ra~_i_** gardener (S.); **ara_i~, ara_in.** market gardener (S.); **ara_i~_, ra_i~_** Moslem gardening caste (P.); **ra_mi_** Hindu gardener (G.)(CDIAL 1318). **parampu** dry ground laid out, especially for plantain or palm gardens (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 2**); embankment, ridge or mound to enclose water; extension, spread (Ta.); **harahu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

7380.**Image: ring round the mouth of a vessel**: **par-ai** ring round the mouth of a vessel (**Cilap. 14,208, Arum.**); a measure of capacity; circle, ring (**Akana_. 15**); **par-ai-k-kampu** rod for striking off the excess in measuring grain (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **par-a** a measure of capacity (Ta.); a rice measure (Ma.); **par-r-a** id.(Te.)(DEDR 4032). **Image: rim of a vessel**: **pirampu-kat.t.u-tal** to fit with a rim, as a vessel (**Ci_vaka. 2700, Urai**.); **pirappu** a vessel of the capacity of a kurun.i (**Perun.. Ucaik. Kur-ippurai, Pak. 523**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to surround**: **pari-ttal** to surround, spread over (**Akana_. 31**)(Ta.lex.)

7381.**More than a vessel can contain; numerous**: cf. **paru** to become large, swell (Ta.); **pardna_** to grow in number (Kur.)(DEDR 3972). **spha_ra** extended, large (Skt.); fully expanded (of flowers)(Skt.); **pha_ra** much (Pkt.); **pha_r** more than a vessel can contain, too much (G.); **pha_r** numerous; adv. very (M.)(CDIAL 13833). **upha_rn.o** to leave over, use sparingly (Ku.)(CDIAL 1914).

7382.**Chieftain**: **pergad.e, heggad.e, hegge** chieftain; headman; a family name (Tu.lex.)

7383.**A bullock load**: **perike** a bullock's load, any load or burden; **perge** a kind of bag (Tu.lex.) cf. **pe_r-u, he_r-u** a load, especially a bullock-load (Ka.lex.) cf. **pe_r-uka** to load (as oxen)(Ma.)(IDEDR 4446).

7384.**Image: knot; joint, articulation**: **per** joint, articulation (M.); **por** space between two joints (H.)[used in counting, on the 12 finger joints of four fingers](CDIAL 8406). **Start of counting, 'one'**: **pe_r-u** term meaning 'one' in measuring grains (**Tailava. Taila.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pe_r-ttal** to break (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,10**); **pe_r-pa_ti** exactly half, just half (Ta.lex.)

7385.**Image: arranging in a column or row**: **pe_r(u)cu** to arrange in a column or row (Te.)(DEDR 4446).

7386.**Winning made**: **perga** winning made in a game of cennaman.e; huge profit or gain (Tu.lex.)

7387.**Image: to give birth**: **per-, per-u, her-** to get; to acquire, to gain, to obtain, to reach; to incur, to undergo; to experience; to beget: to generate, to procreate; to bear, to give birth; prasu_ta (Ka.); **per-u** (Ta.Ma.); **pir-a** to proceed from, be born, arise (Ta.Ma.); **per-ugu** to grow, increase (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **per-u** to bring forth, bear, as children (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **prasun** to bear young; pp. **pya_v**, f. **pya_ye_** (K.); **prasu_yate_** bears, begets (S'Br.); is born (Mn.)(CDIAL 8849). cf. **prasava** procreation (VS.)(CDIAL 8827). cf. **su_** provide, bring forth, bear (young), **su_ti** birth (TBr.)(CDIAL 13556). **per-u** to bring forth, bear, as children (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**); to beget, generate (**Na_lat.i, 197**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: birth; to obtain**: **per-uka** to bear, bring forth, obtain, get; **pe_r-u** birth, bringing forth, what is obtained; **pe_r-r-i** midwife; **pir-akka** to spring up, be born; **pir-appu, pir-avi** birth; **pir-a** crescent moon (Ma.); **per-u (per-uv-, per-r--)** to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear; **per-uti** gain, profit; **per-uttu (per-utti-)** to cause to obtain; **per-r-i** acquisition; **per-r-avan-** father; **per-r-a_n-** id., husband; **pe_r-u** acquisition, childbirth; **pir-a (-pp-, -nt-)** to be born, be produced; **pir-antai** birth; **pir-appu** birth, origin; **pir-avi** birth; **pir-ai** crescent moon (Ta.); **perv- (perd-)** to be born; **perp** birth, personal appearance; **per** new moon (Ko.); **per-p, pe.r, pe.rf** act of birth (in songs); **per-** days from the third to the eighth after new moon; **pe.rf- (pe.d-)** to be born; **per--** id. (**per-o0** 'he is not born'); **ped**, in; **enwir. fed** my younger sibling, **ninwir. fed** your younger sibling (lit. one born after me, you, etc.)(To.); **per- (pett-)** to get, obtain, beget, bear; **per-e** crescent moon (Ka.); **per- (pett-)** to get, obtain, beget, bear; **per-e** crescent moon (Ka.); **per- (peruv-, pett-)** to bear (child)(Kod..); **pedpini, pedduni** to bear, bring forth (as a child); **pedpa_vuni** to assist a woman in childbirth; **pedmedi** lying-in woman; **perga** winnings made in a game; profit, gain; **pe_tu** parturition childbed; **pedikke** birth (Tu.); **pet.t.u** to bear (young), lay (eggs); **perayu** to obtain (Te.); **pet.- (pet.t-)** to bear young (said of animal)(Kol.); **pet.t.-** to give birth to (Nk.); **ped- (pett-)** to obtain (Pa.); **pirr-** to sprout from the ground; **pirra_na_** to grow (of young wheat), sprout (Go.)(DEDR

4422). **pe_r-u-ka_lam** time of parturition or delivery (Ta.lex.) **Receiving, obtaining**: **pe_r-u** receiving, obtaining (**Kur-al., 61**); anything worth obtaining (**Kur-al., 162**); advantage, benefit, result (**Kampara_. Iran.iya. 169**); chid birth; wealth; objective (**Tiv. Iyar-. 2,62**)(Ta.lex.) **per-utal** to get, obtain, secure (**Na_lat.i, 5**)(Ta.); **per-u** id. (Ka.); **per-utal** to be worth; to be worthy of; to fetch a price; **per-uttutal** to cause to obtain (**Kampara_. Pa_yi. 1**); to eat (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,9,9**); **per-uti** gain, profit (**Man.i. 25,115**); that which is sought to be got or reached; goat (**Tiruppu. 928**); **per-umati** worth, value; prize, reward; **per-uma_n-am** value; solvency (Ta.lex.) **Image: to be delivered of a child**: **por-aiyuyir-tal** to be delivered of a child (**Nan-. 269, Urai.**); to disburden and rest (**Poruna. 239**)(Ta.); **por-ai-y-a_t.t.i** patient woman (**Tirukko_. 353**); priestess who offers pali (**Periyapu. Kan.n.ap. 65**); **por-ai** patience, forbearance (**Kur-al., 153**); pregnancy (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_n.ittal** to cause to appear; to bring into existence (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 224,531**)(Ta.lex.)

7388.**Birth**: **pe_r** milk; **pe_r ney** the milk and ghee taken to a house where delivery has taken place; also the milk and ghee taken from the house wherein a girl has attained puberty to the other house (i.e. husband's or father's)(Tu.lex.) **biha~r., bian** birth, act of parturition, to be delivered of young, of brute animals only; productive; **tinak bian gai kanae?** how many times has the cow calved? **bar biha~r. gai** a cow that has calved twice; **hor. ban. bianlena, nes** the rice was not productive this year; **bijhau** to travail in birth (Santali.lex.) **birni** the peritoneum; **birniko bhugaklen khan bako ban.caoka** when the peritoneum is perforated they won't live (Santali.lex.) **busa~r.** to be born (Santali.lex.) **pir-antai** birth (**Ja_n-a_. 39,9**); birthplace (**Paripa_. 11,43, Urai.**); **pir-appu** birth, nativity (**Kur-al., 339**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); origin, production (**Tol. Er..ut. 83**); order or class of being including animals and vegetables; caste (**Kur-al., 133**); **pir-avi** birth (**Te_va_. 935,1**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **pir-avu** id. (**Te_va_. 447,1**); **pir-anta-na_l.** birthday (**Man.i. 13,53**)(Ta.lex.) **Etyma**: **pir-a-ttal** to be born, as children (**Kur-al., 681**); to be derived from, as word from root (**Tol. Col. 115**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: childbirth**: **pe_r-u** childbirth; **pe_r-u-ka_lam** time of parturition or delivery; **per-u-tal** to bring forth, bear as children (**Tan-ippa_. i,235,1**); to beget, generate (**Na_lat.i, 19**)(Ta.lex.) **Living**: **pir-akku** living (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

7389.**Rice**: **per-ukkal** rice (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.ai. Vai. 16**)(Ta.lex.) **pe_r-u** prey, food (**Iraku. Tikkuvi. 62**)(Ta.lex.)

7390.**Food offered to a deity**: **pe_run.t.i** food offered to a deity; gluttony; principal meal; **pe_run.t.iya_l.an-** glutton; **pirappu** food of various kinds of rice placed before a deity in receptacles of the capacity of a **kurun.i** (**Tirumuru. 234**); a vessel of the capacity of **kurun.i** (**Perun.. Ucaik. Kur-ippurai, Pak. 523**)(Ta.lex.) **perumat.ai** food offering to a deity (**Periyapu. Kan.n.app. 19**) (Ta.lex.)

7391.**Crop**: **pagara, payara** collection, heap (Pkt.); **prakara** scattered heap (MBh.); **Treading by bullocks**: **paer, paeri_** treading of paddy sheaves by bullocks (Or.); **pair** heap of grain and chaff ready for winnowing (Bi.); crop spread out for threshing (Bi.); **pa_er, paira_** seed sown on unploughed land; mixed crop of peas, grain, barley and wheat (Bi.); **pair** id. (Mth.); **pairi** scattered heap of corn for threshing (Bhoj.); **per** rice stalks, etc. cast on threshing floor to be trodden out (M.)(CDIAL 8431). **paur, pauri_** crop spread out ready for threshing (Mth.); **paur** mixed crop of peas, gram, barley and wheat (Mth.)(CDIAL 8445). cf. **paya** to yield, produce (Ta.); an ear of rice, etc. (Tu.)(DEDR 3937). **payar-u** green gram, phaseolus mungo (Ta.)(DEDR 3941). **Layer**: **pa_ra_** a layer (as of bricks on a wall)(M.)(CDIAL 8436). **per-r-u** pile (**Tol. Col. 305,**

Urai)(Ta.lex.) **prathita** spread out (MBh.); **pahia** spread, published, well-known (Pkt.); **phela_u** expansion (S.); **phaila_un.a_, phaila_rn.a_** to spread (P.); **phailanu, phaila_unu, phaila_o** expanse (N.); **phela_** to throw (B.); **phaila_u** scattered (B.); **phailna_** to spread (H.); **phail, phael** scatered (Or.); **phaila_na_, phaila_w** expanse (H.); **phelvu~, phela_vvu~** (G.); **phailai** (OMarw.); **phaila_vn.e~, phaila_vin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8651). **Scatter**: **par-a** to be scattered, dispersed (Ta.)(DEDR 4020). **par-a** to fly, be scattered, dispersed; **pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to be scattered (Ta.); **pa_r-r-uka** to scatter about, let fly (Ma.); **pa.t-** to winnow (remove light grains, dust, straw, etc.)(Kod..)(DEDR 4020). **pratikirati** scatters towards (Pa_n..); **pat.ikirati** strews about (Pali); **pargelnu** to sift rice (N.)(CDIAL 8548). **prakirati** scatters (S'Br.); **pakkirama_n.a** being thrown (Pkt.); **paira_** scattering seed broadcast (Bhoj.); **pern.e~** to scatter, strew, spill, sow (M.); **pihira** to scatter, strew, comb (the hair)(Si.)(CDIAL 8443). **vikirati** scatters (Mn.); id., sprinkles (Pali); **viin.n.a, viki_rn.a** (Pkt.); **virn.e~** to strew (pieces of cowdung) thinly over loppings and straw laid on the ground to be burnt (M.)(CDIAL 11631). **vervu~** to scatter, throw about (G.)(CDIAL 11636). **vikharna_** to be spread, be scattered (P.); **bakharna_** to separate, put apart; **bikhra_un.a_** to scatter (P.); **bikharn.o** to be scattered, become separate; to alienate (Ku.); **vicharvu~** to be separated (G.)(CDIAL 11644). [cf. **pikku** to separate, disentangle, comb; **pi_nku** to be dislocated, slip off (Ka.); **pi_nki** to slip out (Kor.); **pi.g- (pi.gy-)** to part (hair, bushes); **pik- (pi.ky-)** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4213).] **praki_rn.a** scattered, thrown about (MBh.); **pai_n.n.a** very much spread out (Pkt.); **pain, paini** deep furrow used as irrigation channel (Bi.)(CDIAL 8444). **prakiran.a** scattering (Skt.); **pern.i** sowing of seed (M.)(CDIAL 8442). **pawerna_** to scatter seed in a field (H.)(CDIAL 8449). **pawera_** scattering seed by hand (H.)(CDIAL 8780). **prapa_tayati** makes fly away (AV.); chases, throws down (MBh.); **pava_d.e_ma_n.a** making fall (Pkt.); **pua_un.a_** to cause to be cast or poured or put (P.); **pawa~_rna_** to throw, make fall, scatter seed in a field (H.)(CDIAL 8683). **pravapati** sows, scatters (RV.); **pavapati** (Pali); **prux** light sprinkling of snow on hilltops, first snow of the season, ground slightly white with snow (Kho.); **perx** hoarfrost (Ir.Yid.)(CDIAL 8779).

7392.**Image: small stature (as of an ox)**: **berga** small of stature, under-sized, as an ox (**berga d.an:gra okaenae?** Where is the undersized ox?: Santali.lex.) **Image: cattle used for ploughing**: **pa_rkku-ma_t.u** Bargur cattle, used for ploughing (**G.Tp.D. I,20**)(Ta.lex.)

7393.**Image: bull**: **per-r-am** bull or cow (**Tol. Po. 594**); **per-r-u** bull (**Te_va_. 428,8**) (Ta.lex.)

7394.**Gold leaf; image: leaf**: **barha** a leaf (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **varukam** leaf (Ta.lex.) **barak, barka** [fr. **barq** (Pers.)] a leaf of a book, a leaf of paper; gold or silver leaf; **wark** a leaf; a leaf of gold or silver; a thin layer; silver leaf; **sona da wark, wark tila_i** gold leaf (P.lex.) Image: ficus: cf. **parkat.i_** ficus infectoria (Skt.); **parkat.i** the wavy-leaved fig-tree, ficus infectoria; basuri, kabbasuri (Ka.lex.) cf. **plaks.a** ficus infectoria (AV.); ficus religiosa (Skt.)(CDIAL 9022).

7395.**Gilt or silver wash; shield-maker; thin plate of metal, tinsel**: **varaku, araku, oraku** a leaf (of gold etc.), a thin plate of metal, tinsel (Ka.); **varakha** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ur-ai** bell metal (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **araku = oraku** a gilt or silver wash (Ka.M.); **ora-kad.d.i, ora-ko_lu** a polishing stick; **orata** rubbing; **orayisu** to cause to rub; **orasu** to rub, to scour; **orasu** friction, rubbing (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **varun.u** worn out, ceased to be (Si.)(CDIAL 12210). **spas'isu** to touch (Ka.); **parus.a, parusa** a touch-stone; the philosophe's stone (Ka.); **pari_sa** (M.); **parisa, sparus'a** (Tadbhava of **spars'a**) touching, touch, handling, contact; **spars'ana, parisana, parus.ana, sparus'ana** touching, handling; **spars'ave_di, parusave_di, sparus'ave_di** the philosopher's

stone (Ka.); **spars'ave_di** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **urai (-v-, -nt-)** to be effaced by rubbing; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to wear away by rubbing, grate, gest on the touchstone, smear, polish; n. rubbing, friction, attrition; fineness of gold or silver as tested on the touchstone; **urai-kal** touchstone; **uraical** friction; **uraippu** rubbing, assaying (Ta.); **urasal** friction; **ura** rubbing; **ura-kallu, uravu-kallu** touchstone; **urayuka** to rub, wear by friction; **uravu** rubbing; **urekka** to rub, grate, polish, grind, assay metal (Ma.); **uj-** to rub, file, sharpen; **orj-** to rub (Ko.); **urdu, uddu, ujju** to rub, make fine by rubbing; **ore (orad-)** to rub, apply to a touchstone, examine; **orasu, orisu, orsu** to rub gently; **ore-gal** touchstone (Ka.)[**varakala** a touchstone (M.)(Ka.lex.)]; **udd- (uddi-)** to rub (Kod..); **urepuni** to try metals by touchstone; **uresuni** id., to rub, polish; **urduni** to rub, file, polish; **ujjuni** to rub; **ure-kallu, ore-kallu** touchstone (Tu.); **ora** rubbing, testing on a touchstone; **ora-gallu** touchstone; **oracu** to rub, try by the touchstone; **orapu** rubbing, test by the touchstone; **orapid.i** rubbing, friction; **orayu** to rub, test by touchstone; **orayika** rubbing; **uriyu** to be rubbed; **ruddu** to rub, clean (Te.); **ru_ga- (ru_gi-)** to be smooth; **ru_sa (ru_si-)** to crush, grind (Kui); **orakalu, vorakala** touchstone (OM.)(DEDR 665). **Calcining metals**: **vara_kaput.am** calcining metals with 20 or 30 cakes of cowdung; **vara_ki** id. (**Kantapu. Ma_rk. 135**); **vara_kippukai** a medicinal fumigation (Ta.lex.) **araka** sublimation, a sublimate (Ka.); **arka** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **uruku (uruki-)** to dissolve with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused (Ta.); **ukku** steel (Te.)(DEDR 661).

7396.**Image: hill**: **brexta** hill (Tir.); **barhis.t.ha** highest (RV.)(CDIAL 9160).

7397.**A land tenure**: **pe_r-u** a kind of land tenure (**G.Tn.D. I,189**); cf. **tan.t.a-p-pe_r < tan.t.al +** rent-roll showing the tax due from the ryots (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pe_r** milk; **pe_r di_puni** on the day of harvesting, the custom of keeping cow's milk near the field at dawn (Tu.lex.) **pe_r-u** < **per-u-** receiving, obtaining (**Kur-al., 61**); anything worth obtaining (**Kur-al., 162**); profit, gain; advantage, benefit, result (**Kampara_. Iran.iya. 169**); **per-uti** profit, gain (**Man.i. 25,115**); **per-u-tal** to get, obtain, secure, possess (**Na_lat.i, 5**); **per-uttu-tal** to cause to obtain (**Kampara_. Pa_yi. 1**); **per-u-ma_n-am** value (Ta.lex.) **Landlord's right**: **tan.t.u-va_ram** landlord's right (Ta.lex.) **pe_ru** a fee paid to a person authorised to distribute water for irrigation (**R.T.**); **pe_rai** water (Ta.)[prob. **pe_ra**](Ta.lex.) cf. **per** rice stalks etc. cast on threshing floor to be trodden out (M.); **pa_er, paira_** mixed crop of peas, grain, barley and wheat (Bi.)(CDIAL 8431).

7398.**To deliver landed property**: **varga** transferment of right or ownership with regard to lands; **varka-kod.u** to deliver land to somebody as his property; **varga** a ledger; **pa_rikhattu** a deed of reliquishment of claim for partition of property, a partition-deed (Ka.); **pa_rakhata** (M.H.); **pa_rito_s.ika** a reward, a gratuity, a present (Ka.); **parito_s.a** complete satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, delight (Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

7399.**A tenure**: **parkka_ < barga_** (U.) agreement by which a cultivator engages to pay his landlord half the produce, the latter providing half the seed and paying the whole revenue (**R.F.**); **parkattu < barakat** (U.) prosperity, thriving (**C.G.**); **parka_yittu < berga_it** cultivator on parkka_ tenure (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_ri_kattu < fari_gh khatti** (U.) partition deed (Ta.lex.)

7400.**Living**: cf. **va_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to exist, live; n. regularity, order; **va_r..kkai** livelihood, prosperity, married life (Ta.); **va_r..ikka** to get a girl married, make to rule; **va_r..** life; **va_r..i** living somewhere; a ruler; **va_r..cca** living prosperously, cultivation, reign, government (Ma.); **ba_r..(u)** living, livelihood, marriage (Ka.); **ba.l.i** way of life (Kod..); **ba.mane** house into which

bride marries; **ba.ce** act of living; **ba.ke ku.d.-** (woman) marries; **badik- (badiki-)** to live, live happily; **badiki** property (Kod..); **ba_l.uni** to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, endure; **ba_l.ike** existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving; **baduku** living, livelihood, wealth, property (Tu.); **b(r)atuku, b(r)aduku** life, existence, livelihood, subsistence; **bradimi** existence, living, livelihood (Te.); **badk-** to subsist (Ko.); **batt-** to live; **badkip-** to make to live, bring up (Nk.); **badk-** to live (Pa.); **badakto_r** he lived (Go.); **batki- (-t-)** to live, flourish; **batku** life, living, prosperity (Kond.a); **ba_rti** longevity, long life (Kui); **batkali, batkinai** to live; **batku** living; **batki ki-** to make a good living, live happily (Kuwi); **barkat** prosperity (Tu. < U.); **barikati** id. (Kod.. < U.); **barkat** (Arabic)(DEDR 5372). **parigraha** enclosing, surrounding (S'Br.); **pariggha** taking, possessions (Pali.Pkt.); **piriga_** acquisition (Si.)(CDIAL 7805).

7401.**Goods unloaded from a cart, a boat**: **par-i** goods unloaded or discharged as from a cart, a boat (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **Shipping, lading; bullock-load**: **pe_r-uka** to load (as oxen); **pe_r-u** a load, esp. bullock-load (Ma.Ka.); **per-r-u** a pile (Ta.); **pe_ra_t.a** lading, shipping (Tu.)(DEDR 4446). **bhar, bhari** a load (Santali.lex.) **bha_ra** load (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **A bullock's load**: **perike** a bullock's load, any load or burden; **pe_ru** to load, burden (Tulu.lex.) **pa_ram** yoke for carrying a load (Ta.lex.) **Carrying grain**: **per-ika** a large sack of bag (Te.); **per-uku** to carry loads (Te.); **pe.rn** bullock-load (Ko.); **perik** a bullock's load, any burden (Tu.); **per-ika_t.amu** carrying grain on bullocks (Te.); **he_ru** a sack of corn (Tu.)(DEDR 4446). **Riches**: **por-i** riches, wealth (**Na_n-man.i. 45**); Laks.mi_ (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Wealth**: **pora** matter (Kui); **porl** thing (Ko.); **porul.** property, riches (Ta.)(DEDR 4544). **hor-e, por-e** a load; the burden, bulk etc.; **hor-e-ka_ra** a porter (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pore** joining; to be put or attached to (Ka.); **por-e** a load, a burden; bulk, measure, quantity (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bundle of firewood**: **herk** a bundle of firewood (Go.); **cer-aku** in: **van.t.acer-aku** firewood for cooking (Te.)(DEDR 2794). cf. **he_r-u, pe_r-u, he_r-** a load, especially a bullock-load (Ka.); **he_la** (M.); **he_r-isu, pe_r-isu** to cause to load; **pe_r-u** to lift up and put upon; to load, to lade, to freight; to pile up (Ka.lex.) **Load**: **he_r-u, pe_r-u, he_r-, he_rgal.** a load, especially a bullock load; **he_r-u, pe_r-u** to lift up or take and put upon etc. (Ka.lex.) **por-, por-u, hor-u** to take upon or bear on the head; to bear as a burden etc; to take posssesion of mentally (Ka.); **por-u** (Ta.Ma.); **por-e** a load, burden; **por-eya_l.u** a porter (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Load of people in a ferry**: **pu_ru** load of people in a ferry (S.)(CDIAL 8330). **To transport by bullock-load**: **por-e** a load (Ka.); **por-uppu** burden; **por-ai** burden, load, weight (Ta.); **por- (pot-)** to carry or take in arms; **or- (ot-)** to carry, undertake, obey (Ko.); **per** burden (Ko.); **pir-** to carry (To.); **par-** a load (To.); **por-** to bear on the head, bear (as a burden), carry (Ka.); **por-e** a burden, measure, size (Ka.); **pore** a load; **pori- (porip-)** to carry; **porid- (poridi-)** to undertake an office (Kod..); **pude** load, burden (Tu.); **por** to load (Ga.)(DEDR 4565). **pir-akku (pir-akki-)** to heap, pile up; **per-r-u** a pile (Ta.); **pe_r-r-u** a load, esp. bullock-load (Ma.); **pe_r-uka** to load (as oxen), pile up (Ma.); **pe.rn** bullock-load (Ko.); **pe_r-u** to lift up and put upon, load, pile up; n. a load, esp. bullock-load (Ka.); **po.r (po.ri-)** to transport by pack-animal (Kod..); **pe_ra_vuni, pe_runi** to load, burden (Tu.); **pe_ra_t.a** lading, shipping (tu.); **perike** a bullock load, any burden (Tu.); **periy** a heap, pile (Tu.); **he_ru** a sack of corn (Tu.); **pe_r(u)cu** to pile or load up, arrange in a column or row (Te.); **pe_r(u)pu** piling or heaping up (Te.); **per-ika_t.amu** carrying grain on bullocks (Te.); **per-ika** a large sack or bag, a bullock which carries loads (te.); **per-uku** to carry loads (Te.); **par.** to pile up grain in a stack (Go.); **per-- (peRt-)** to take up, lift up (a load to carry on head or shoulder), heap up (burnt bricks of wood), lay (pot on fire); **per-gis** to cause to lift up (as load on an animal)(Kond.a); **pez** to pick up, lift (Pe.); **piy** to pick up (Mand..); **pe_r.hali** to lift; **perh'nai** to lift, raise (Kuwi); **pehe** to take up; **pehre** to take along; **pehtre** to assist in lifting (Malt.)(DEDR 4446). **Load**: **bor^{u}** load (K.); **bharati** bears, brings, keeps

(RV.); supports, fills (Pali)(CDIAL 9397). **Images: saddle; yoke for carrying; carrier, bearer**: **pa_rakan- < bha_rika** carrier, bearer (**Ci.Ci. 2,95**); **pa_ram < bha_ra** bearing, sustaining; saddle; **pa_ram** yoke for carrying a load (Ta.lex.) **bhra** carrying, carrying away, booty (RV.); weight, mass (Skt.)(CDIAL 9393).

7402.**Image: saddle**: **parya_n.am** a saddle (Skt.lex.) **parya_n.a, palyayana, pallan.a** a saddle (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Trust; support**: **bhara** carrying, carrying away, booty (RV.); weight, mass (skt.); load, fullness (Pkt.); loaded cart (OG.); **bar**, pl. **bari** load (Sh.); **bharu** prop; **bhari** load (S.); **bhari_** heavy load (L.); porter's load, sheaf of straw (P.); **bhar** fullness, surety (Ku.); faith, trust, support (N.); weight, reliance, support (A.); dependence (B.); load, fulness (Mth.); load (H.); cartload (of grass or fuel), fill (G.); load (M.); **bharilo** abundant (N.); **bharo** tax, rent (N.); **bhara_** load (A.B.Or.H.); a corn measure (M.); support (B.); **bhari** a small weight = 1 tola_ (B.); **bara** load (Si.)(CDIAL 9393). **bha_ra** burden, weight (RV.); load (Pali); **bha_raka** weight (Mn.); -**bha_raka** load (Pali); **bhara, bara** (NiDoc.); **bha_ra, bha_raya** load, weight (Pkt.); **pharo** heavy; **bar** trouble, vexation (Gypsy); **ba_r** burden, load (Ash.); **ba_r** (Kt.Shum.Dm.Pas'.); **ba_** load, bundle (Wg.); **pa_r, pye_r** heavy (Wot..); **pha_r** load (Kal.); **bha_r** load (Kal.L.P.); id. (WPah.N.); id. (B.Mth.H.G.M.); load carried on pole over shoulder, weight, responsibility (A.); **bar** (with rising tone) load, burden, present of food on conclusion of marriage from bride's house and the return present (Kho.); **bar** load, bundle of wood (Sh.); **ba_r** id. (Sh.); load (K.); **bha_ru** burden (Phal.); **ba_ra** heavy (K.); **Heavy; debt**: **bha_ro_** load (WPah.); bha_ra_ heavy (L.P.); load (WPah.); debt (N.B.); load (H.); **bha_ri** bundle (N.); **bha_ro** load, debt (Ku.); load, beam (G.); **bha_ri_** bundle of sticks (G.M.); **bara, ba..ra** load, weight; **baruva** weight on a fishing line (Si.); **baru** burden, load (Md.); **bha_ra** load (OAw.)(CDIAL 9459). **bha_ratara** heavy (Skt.); forming a heavier load (Pali); **bharera_** heavy, fat, elderly (P.)(CDIAL 9461). **bha_rika** forming a load, heavy (Sus'r.); **bha_ri** ponderous (of tone)(Skt.); **bha_ri_** heavy (P.Ku.Aw.H.G.M.); **bha_ri** (N.A.B.Or.Bi.); **ba..ra** (Si.); **biru** impossible (Md.); **bura** difficult (Md.); **bha_rilla** heavy (Pkt.); **bharilo** well-filled, stout and strong (N.)(CDIAL 9465). **bha_rin** bearing a load (Mn.); **ba..rin.i_** pregnant woman (Si.)(CDIAL 9466).

7403.**Dignity**: **ba_ravan.e, bha_ran.e** weightiness; weight, importance, dignity (Ka.); **bha_rama_na** gravity or weight (M.)(Ka.lex.) **bha_ran.e** a load, a burden; a heavy burden, great weight; muchness, excessiveness; greatness, gravity, dignity (Ka.lex.)

7404.**Image: double bag on a pack-ox**: **vari--ko_n.iyal** double bag, a pair of bags, with their mouths joined together used in loading a pack-ox on either side (Ta.lex.)

7405.**Image: speed**: **beragu** haste, speed, expedition (Ka.); **virai** (Ta.); **vire** to make haste; to be eager or importunate (Ma.); **viraivu** speed, haste (Ta.); **viravu** (Ma.); **beraga** a hasty, impertinent, rude man (Ka.lex.) **vira-col** word repeated to indicate haste (**Tol. Col. 424**); **virai-tal** to be speedy, swift, rapid (**Kur-al., 474**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7406.**To run; flow**: **pari (-v-, -nt-)** to run, go out, escape; motion, speed, rapidity, pace of a horse; **parippu** motion; **pariyal** going fast (Ta.); **pary- (parc-)** (horse) gallops; ride at a gallop (To.); **pari, hari** to run, flow, proceed (as work), go away, disappear, be discharged (as a debt); moving, running, flowing, stream; **parike, pariya** running; **parivu** id., flowing, current (Ka.); **pariyuni, hariyuni** to run, flow; **aryuni** to flow, run (as water); **parapuni** to flow (as water); **parapu** flowing, running; **pari** path, way; **payyolu, payyoli** horse, riding, galloping; **bayyelu**

running, riding; **bayyol.i** a walk (Tu.); **parugu, paruvu, parvu** running, a run; **paruvid.u** to run; **parapu** to cause to flow; **pa_ru** to run, run away, have a motion of the bowels, purge, fly (Te.); **pa_rap-** to flow (Ga.); **parce, parctre** to run away (Malt.)(DEDR 3963). **Images: running; forming a ring and dancing**: **pe_ri** galloping, running, as men, horses etc.; **pe_ran.i, pe_ran.e** dancing, skipping (Ka.); **pe_ran.i, pe_ravan.i, pe_re** course, pace, running, gallop (Te.); **phe_ra, phe_ra_** turning round in a ring, or galloping up and down, as a horse; forming a ring and dancing and capering (M.); **pe_ran.i** a sword-dance (Ka.); **pe_ran.iga** a dancer, an actor (Ka.lex.) Semant. 'circle' cf. **pher** turn; **phera_** circle (H.)(CDIAL 9078). **Images: wanders, turns; to turn back**: cf. **phirai** goes, returns (Pkt.); **phe_ran.a** turning (Pkt.); **pheroiki** to turn, turn back (Sh.)(CDIAL 9078). **Image: to leap; run**: **pari-tal** to run (**Pur-ana_. 97**); to go out; to escape (**Civappira. Civaa_. Necu. 81**); **pari-ttal** to run, proceed (**Kur-un. 401**); **pari** motion, gait (**Kur-un. 44**); speed, rapidity, quickness; pace of a horse (**Pur-ana_. 4**); horse (**Tiruva_ca. 8,3**)(Ta.lex.) **paraiti** goes, goes away (RV.); **pare_ti** sets out, goes on to (Pali); **par-**, 1st sg. **param** I shall go (Pas'.); **pari_m, pari_s, pareu < paraimi, parais.i, paraiti** (Kal.); **par-** to go, become (Par.); **pare_del** to run (Psht.)(CDIAL 7914). **parippu** movement, motion (**Pur-ana_. 30**); **pariyal** going fast (**Akana_. 28**)(Ta.lex.) **par-apar-a (-pp-, -tt-)** to hasten, hurry; **par-ati** overhastiness, over-anxiety; **par-i (-v-, -nt-)** to run away (as a horse), flow out quickly; **pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to run, flee (Ta.); **par-i, par-u** running swiftly; **par-isu** to cause oneself to run (Ka.); **pa_r- (pa_rd-), pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to leap up, run, jump, fly, cross by jumping (as a stream), copualte (as a bull); **pa_r-isu, ha_r-isu, a_r-isu** to cause to jump, etc.; **par-u** running, flying (Ka.); **pa.r- (pa.ri-)** to fly, leap (Kod..); **pa_runi** to run, fly, escape; **pa_rele** runner, fugitive; **pa_ra_t.a** running, a race; **pa_ra_vuni** to cause to run, drive; **ra_puni, ra_vuni** to fly (Tu.); **par-acu** to run away, flee, flow; cause to flee; **par-apu** to send away, cause to flee; shoot, discharge; **pa_r-u** to run, flow; fly; **pa_r-a_do_lu** to drive away, chase away (Te.)(DEDR 4020). **pa_r-u-tal** to run, flee (**Kampara_. Kumpatka. 182**)(Ta.lex.)

7407.**Image: male wild cat**: **bara_gh** a leopard, a panther (P.lex.) **bar.hbilla, baharbilla, bahar.billa** a wild cat; **bahgar. billa_** a wild cat (spoken to frighten children); **ba_gh** a tiger; **ba_ghn.i_** a tigress; **baghela_, bagheli_** a tiger's whelp; **baghar. billa_** a wild cat; a large tom-cat (P.lex.) **verukku-vit.ai** male of wild cat (**Pur-ana_. 324**)(Ta.lex.) **beru** a wild-cat (Tulu.lex.) **veruku** wild cat (**verukku vit.aiyan-n-a : Pur-ana_. 324**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **veruku** tom-cat, wild cat (Ta.); **varka_r** wild cat (Go.)(CDIAL 5490). **Image: tiger**: **varippuli** Bengal tiger; **varivayam** tiger, as striped (**Pur-ana_. 100**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: leopard**: **bir, bir pakar.** jungle, forest, wild, undomesticated; **bir janwar** wild animals; **bir pusi** a wild cat; veiled name for leopards and tigers; **birnaha** wild, undomesticated; of solitary habits, strange (Santali.lex.) **Image: jackal**: **varad.u, varud.u** an old fox (Te.); **bal.l.u, ol.l.u** a jackal (Ka.); **vavva_yi, vavva_li** a fox (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: leopard; jackal**: **bhe_rum.d.a** leopard (Pkt.)[**phe_t.-ka_ra** howling (BHSkt.)]; [**put.t.a** fox, jackal (Ma.); **put.t.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 4261)]. **phe_ru** jackal (BhP.); **phe_run.d.a** (Skt.); **bhe_ran.d.aka** jackal (BHSk.); leopard (Pali); **pheruwa_** jackal (A.); **pheran.d.a_** jackal (Or.); **pheu** jackal's cry (A.); fox, jackal (B.); **phauhi_** jackal (P.); **fe_wat.a_** a kind of jackal (WPah.); **phyu_n.o** inferior kind of jackal (Ku.); **phya_uro** a kind of fox (N.); **phya_uri** its vixen (N.)(CDIAL 9112). **Image: cat**: **vira_lam < vira_la** cat (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **bid.a_raka, vid.a_raka** a cat; **bid.a_laka, vid.a_laka** a cat (Skt.lex.) **vit.ai** tom-cat (**Tol. Po. 623, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7408.**Stale**: **hasuku** a disagreeable smell of certain leaves or unripe fruits, the smell of raw meat, etc. (Ka.); **pa_yu, pa~_cu, pa_su** to be rotten; **p(r)a~_ci** foulness, staleness, nastiness

(Te.); **pa_s-** to get addled, get sour (of food)(Kol.); to become stale (Nk.); **pa~_se** left-over food from the previous day, spoiled food (Ga.); **pa_- (-t-)** to rot and smell offensively (of any food, rice, fruit, or a dead animal)(Kond.a); **pa_n.t.al** rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness, staleness; **pa_n.t.ai** bad smell, as of rotten fish (Ta.)(DEDR 4057). cf. **par..a** old (Ta.)(DEDR 3999). **pa_r..** go to ruin (Ta.)(DEDR 4110). **paryus.t.a** old, faded (BhP.); **paryus.ita** stale (Mn.); **pari(v)usia, parijusia** stale (Pkt.); **pa_rus.n.e~** to become stale (M.); **pa_rot.h** decayed through long disuse (G.); **pa_ru_tho** stale (S.); **pa_ru_tha_** stale; food cooked overnight (L.); **parossa_** food set aside for one who has not joined the party, food to be sent to a friend (P.); **pa_ravsa_, pa_rosa_** stale; one who has not yet performed his daily ablutions (M.)(CDIAL 7861). **par.n.** to lose scent (perfumes), to become fetid, to fade, to lose colour (P.lex.)

7409.**Fragrance**: **parimal.a-k-kur..ampu** a fragrant mixture (**W.**)(Ta.); **parimal.a-t-tiraviyam** fragrant substance; **parimal.a-tailam** fragrant oil (Ta.); **parimal.am < pari-mala** fragrance, perfume (**Kampara_. Citti. 25**); **parimal.i-ttal** to spread sweet smell; to be fragrant; **parimal.ippu** giving out fragrance (Ta.lex.) **parimala, parimal.a** exquisite fragrance, perfume, fragrant scent; kammitu, savusava, kampu, kammitu, magamagisu, nar-u; the pounding or tituration of perfumes; **parimalita** perfumed, scented; **parimal.isu** to be exquisitely fragrant, to be highly perfumed; **parimal.isuha** being exquisitely fragrant; smell, as one of the objects of sense (Ka.lex.) **parimala** copulatory pleasure (Skt.); fragrance arising from the tituration of substances; fragrance (Skt.); fragrance (Pkt.); **pimal** fragrance; **pimal.vu~** to give out a sweet odour (G.)(CDIAL 7854).

7410.**Perfuming the body**: **parikarman** perfuming the body (after bathing) (MBh.); preparation (Skt.); **parikamma** preparation (Pali); **parikamma, pare_yamman.a** decoration (Pkt.); **piriyama** adorning, any beautiful or well-finished work (Si.)(CDIAL 7799w). **Image: body**: **par-i** body (**par-iye_ cumantur..alvi_r par-inari ki_r-uva tar-iyi_r : Te_va_. 1154,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Fragrant powder**: **para_ga** fragrant powder used after bathing (Ka.lex.) **para_kam** fragrant powder; sandalwood (**Malai.**); dust (**Tirukko_. 194**)(Ta.lex.) **sam.spars'a** close contact (AV.); **samphassa** contact, relation (Pali) **sam.pha_sa** touch (Pkt.); **hapus** horripilation (Si.)(CDIAL 13056). **pari** sense of touch (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 77**)(Ta.lex.) **To adorn**: **spars'ayate_** adorns (RV.); causes to be touched (RV.); **pispr.s'ati** will cause to be adorned (RV.); **pha_sn.e, pha~_sn.e~** to rub over thoroughly (with ashes etc.)(M.); **parsn.a_** to touch, sprinkle ceremonially (P.); **parsanu** to sprinkle (sacrificial animal with water, wedding party with rice)(N.); **spr.s'ati** sprinkles (Gr.S'r.)(CDIAL 13811). **Touch**: **paricam < spars'a** sense of touch (**Ja_n-ava_. Vi_taka. 47**)(Ta.lex.) **spars'a** touch (Mn.); **phassa** touch (Pali); **phas.a** (KharI.); **parasa** (Skt.); **pharisa(ga), pham.sa, pha_sa, pharasa** (Pkt.); **phas'** stroking, rubbing the limbs (to allay itching), plastering (with mud or cowdung), wiping out (K.); **pha~_s** anything which gets under nails and hurts, splinter (of bamboo etc.)(H.); **phasa_ pha_tto_ru** touchstone (Konkan.i); **pas-a** touch, feeling (Si.)(CDIAL 13809). **spars'ana** touching (S'vetUp.); sensation (Mn.); **phassana_** touch (Pali) **pharasan.a** organ of touch (Pkt.); **pharasan.a** touch (OG.)(CDIAL 13810). **spars'ayati** causes to touch (TS.pra_t.); **phasse_ti** touches, attains (Pali); **pha_se_i, pha_sai** touches (Pkt.); **parasna_** to touch (H.); **parasvu~** (G.)(CDIAL 13811). **spr.s'ati** touches, strokes (RV.); **phusati** touches (Pali); **phusai** touches, wipes, rubs (Pkt.); **pharisai** touches (OG.); **phosav, phosav** to prick, stab (Gypsy); **phusalyu_n.o** to cajole (Ku.); **phuslya_unu** (N.); **phusala_iba_** (Or.); **phusla_na_** (H.); **phosla_vvu~** (G.): **phusla_vin.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 13815). **spr.s'ya** to be touched (MBh.); **phassa** pleasant (Pali)(cf. **phussa** absol. of **phusati** touches); **nupus** invaluable (Si.)(CDIAL 13816). cf.[semant. 'adorn': **pu_ja_** honour, worship (A_s'vGr..); **puda** offerings, worship (Si.)(CDIAL

8317). **aspr.s.t.a** untouched (BhP.) **spr.s.t.a** touched (AV.); **apput.t.ha** untouched (Pkt.); **apu_t.** unadulterated (H.); untouched, untasted, unbroken (M.)(CDIAL 984).

7411.**Materials, tools, requisites**: **vira_y, vira_yam** materials, as for a piece of work (Ta.); tal.ava_t.am = tools, materials, requisites, tackle, furniture (Ka.Ma.) (Ta.lex.) **Expedient**: **viraku** means, expedient, contrivance (**I_t.u. 1,3,,Pra.**); **veravu** id. (Te.); **beragu** (Ka.); **viraku** cleverness, prudence, tact; cunning (**Kampara_. Intiracittuvatai. 28**); discretion, discriminative knowledge (**Tiruva_n-aik. Campumu. 41**); enthusiasm (**Me_ruman. 342**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Tool**: **haruvu, harvu** a way,a means, an expedient (Ka.lex.) cf. **karuvu, karugu** a mould (Te.); **karavi,karu, garu** a mould (Tu.)(DEDR 1280). cf. **karuvi** instrument, tool (Ta.); **kari, karivi, karuvi, karu** tool, plough, weapon (Ma.)(DEDR 1290).

7412.**Provisions; paraphernalia**: **parikara** apparatus, articles, as the vessels, flowers, perfumes etc. used at pu_ja (Ka.lex.) **parika_ram** store, provisions (**Cir-upa_n.. 104**); **pariccantam** royal insignia and paraphernalia (**Me_ruman. 1048**); **pariccin-n-am** insignia of a great person (**Periyapu. Tiruja_n-a. 1016**); **Instruments**: **parikaram** means, instrument, agent (**I_t.u, 9,1,1**); **parikalapariccin-n-an:kal.** attendants in charge of the royal paraphernalia (**S.I.I. v,104**)(Ta.lex.) **paris.ka_ra** ornament (MBh.); **parikkha_ra** apparatus (Pali); **pirikara** ornament, requisites (Si.)(CDIAL 7894). **Provisions**: **parika_ram < pari-kara** tribute (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.) **parin.aya** leading round, especially leading the bride round the sacred fire; marrying, marriage (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_ri-kattu < fari_gh-khatti** release deed (**W.**); partition, division; partition-deed (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Seasoning**: **parika_ra** preparation: seasoning food with salt, pepper etc.; condiment, spice or seasoning; upaskara; u_t.ada parika_ra (Ka.lex.)

7413.**Image: plank over the top of a doorway**: **paran.** watch tower (Ta.Ma.); rack over a fireplace, loft under the roof of a house; upper storey (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,4,1**) (Ta.lex.) **bharn.u~** completing, piece placed on top of pillar to support a beam (G.); **bharna_** plank over doorway on which wall is built up (Bi.); **bharn.e~** piece of wood filled in between head of post and crosspiece (M.)(CDIAL 9395). **pa_ri** the two side-posts of a cart wherein the pegs are fastened (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bhara~_t.h, bharait.h** plank over the top of a doorway on which the wall is built (Bi.)(CDIAL 9394). **Image: dike**: **baran.i, baron.i** a water-course made out of a cocoanut palm stem (Tu.lex.) **vartra** dike, dam (AV.); **vat.i-ya** dam between fields serving as path (Si.)(CDIAL 11370). **ba_ran.a** obstruction, dam (Or.)(CDIAL 11553). cf. **varattuva_ri** supply channel, feeding channel of a tank (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sluice**: **paran.i** sluice of a tank (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) **parnala** a water shoot, a drain, a sput, a gutter from the roofs of houses (P.lex.)

7414.**Image: leafy hut**: **paran.i-kut.icai** a hut thatched with leaves (**Ko_yilo. 27**); **parn.am < parn.a** leaf (Ta.lex.) **parn.as'a_la_** leafy hut, hermitage (Skt.lex.)

7415.**Images: to string beads; to perforate with a needle**: **parovun.** to perforate (with a needle), wreathe (L.); **paron.a_, piron.a_, puron.a_** to string (beads etc.)(P.); **parivayati** interweaves (BhP.); **paryuta** set with (S'Br.); **pirun** to string (beads etc.)(K.); **pirona_** to plait, weave on, string (pearls etc.), thread a needle (H.)(CDIAL 7869). **piranun** to string (beads etc.)(K.)(CDIAL 7868). **pirohana_** to plait, weave on, string (beads etc.)(OH.)(CDIAL 7867). **Image: to perforate**: **pa_re_ti** bores through, makes go through (Pali)(CDIAL 8106).

7416.**Image: to part, separate**: **pari-tal** to part, separate (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7417.**Image: ornamental dots**: **par-y- (par-c-)** to beautify (bamboo pot with black dots, teeth by polishing)(To.); **par-i** to adorn, decorate; n. ornament, decoration, embellishment (Ka.)(DEDR 4028). cf. **parase** perforations in a small tumbler-like arrangement in a contrivance for making vermicelli (Tu.lex.) **Spotted cloth**: **parus.a** spotted (RV.); **pharu_ha_** spotted cloth (P.)(CDIAL 7909). **mar-u** blot, spot,freckle (Ta.Ma.); **mas.t** black pigmented spot on body (To.); **mar-aka** stain, blot, spot (Te.)(DEDR 4767). **Mole**: **masa_** wart, mole (H.); **matsya** a mole on the body (M.); **maccu** blemish, fault, that which is improper; **maccam** mole on the skin (Ta.); **mat** black or white spot on skin (Ko.); **mas.t** black pigmented spot on body (To.); **macca, macce** black speck or spot on skin, mole, freckle, scar of a wound; **matti** freckle, mark; **maja** mole (Ka.); **maja, maje** a natural speck, spot, freckle, mole; **majane** a kind of black scars on the body (Tu.); **macca** spot, speck, stain, blot, blemish, mole, feckle, scar (Te.); **masa** mole, wart (Go.); **masa** blot; **pud.gu masa** birthmark, mole (Kond.a); **mac** spot made on forehead with turmeric (Pe.); **masha_x** scarred; bald, hornless (of animals)(Br.)(DEDR 4632). **Cattle or other animal with red spots**: **mar-ai** freckle, mole (**Kalit. 103**)(DEDR 4767); cattle or other animal with red spots (Ta.lex.)

7418.**To get acquainted; pilgrimage; to bless**: **parasu** to bless; **parase, paris'e** people going on pilgrimage (Tu.lex.) cf. **par.chau** a ceremony observed when a bridegroom takes his bride home; **thari sudhategе ja~wa~e kor.a bahu kur.ikin cumaur.a seye par.chaukina**; **parchau ader** ceremonies connected with the introduction of a bride to her new home; **bahuko par.chau aderkoa** they observe certain ceremonies on the entry of a bride to her new home; **parca** acquaintances, to become acquainted, to become known to each other; **cinha parca menakkotama noakore?** have you any acquaintances about here? **cinha parcaenakin** they have come to know each other (Santali.lex.)

7419.**Wedding gift**: **barh** to give (Skt.lex.) **pa_ri-perkam < pa_ri-barha** wedding gift (**Kalin.. 242**)(Ta.lex.) **bare itat** a bullock given at marriage by bridegroom to bride's brothers (Santali.lex.) **Daily wages**: **berhon** daily wages paid in kind to agricultural labourers (Santali.lex.) **Wife; marriage presents**: **pa_rin.e_yyam <** prob. **pa_rin.a_yya** articles received by a bride at the time of marriage, such as ornaments and the like; **pa_ri < bha_rya_** wife (**Ma_r-an-alan.. 664**)(Ta.lex.) **parida_payati** causes to be given (MBh.); **paridada_ti** gives up (RV.); **paridijjai** is given; **pariya_n.a** general gift (Pkt.); **paryu_n.o** to give a share to everyone, distribute (Ku.)(CDIAL 7836). **pari_tta** given up (VS.); **parto** delivered in charge (S.)(CDIAL 7906). **Gift; receipt**: **pradi** gift (Pa_n.. com.); **prai, pray** receipt (K.)(CDIAL 8663). **pyo_ru** gift (Pr.); **prada_na** (TS.)(CDIAL 8661). **prada_ya** gift (Mn.)(CDIAL 8659). **pratida_na** gift in return (Pa_n..); **pat.ida_na** reciprocal gift (Pali); **pad.ida_n.a** (Pkt.); **pain.o** reciprocal presents among friends or kinsmen or neighbours of any unusual thing supposed to be a dainty (Ku.)(CDIAL 8567). **pradada_ti** gives away (RV.); **pratta** pp. (TS.); **pradatta** (R.); **padada_ti** gives (Pali); 1 sg. **prem, plem** (Ash.); **pre-** (Kt.); 1 sg. **pra_m**, imper. **pre_** (Wg.); **-pli-, -bli-** (Pr.); 1 sg. **prim**, imper. **pre** (Dm.); **di-** (Shum.); **de_-, di-** (Gaw.); **pada_ti** (Pali); **prau** he gave; **pra** (Kal.); **prai** (Kho.); **pro_ta, plate** gave (Ash.); **pta_** (Kt.); **pratoi** (Wg.); **prate_** (Dm.); **payatta** given (Pkt.); **da_itam** he gave to me (Shum.); **pretam** I gave (Kho.); **dit** (Gaw.) (CDIAL 8655). **To deliver**: **parida_** to hand or deliver over, consign; to entrust or deposit with; **parida_nam** restitution or restoration of a deposit; barter, exchange (Skt.lex.) **pari-ta_n-am** barter, exchange; bribe (**Kumare_ca. Cata. 61**)(Ta.lex.) **parida_na** barter, exchange (Ka.lex.) **paryu_n.o** to give a share to everyone, distribute (Ku.); **parida_payati** causes to be given (MBh.); **paridada_ti** gives up (RV.); **paridijjai** is given; **pariya_n.a** general gift (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7836). **pargah** assistance afforded

in an emergency, special kindness; **pargolaun** to make one grateful, to show favour, or kindness, to oblige (P.lex.) **parto** delivered in charge (pres. st. **parnan.u**)(S.); **pari_tta** given up (VS.)(CDIAL 7906).

7420.**Feast**: **pahna** to visit, to attend a feast (Santali.lex.)

7421.**Gift**: **pra_s** customary return of a certain portion of gift sent by bride's father to husband's family on certain festive occasions, the portion so returned (K.); **pa_so** anything unwanted that is left or deposited (N.)(CDIAL 8969). **pasara** a gift (Ka.lex.) **Gift**: **prasa_da** favour (MBh.)(CDIAL 8831). **pasa_u** favour (H.); **pasa_y** favour, riches (G.M.); **pasaya** gift (Si.); **pasa_ur.i_** food given to family barber at weddings (P.)(CDIAL 8831). **prasa_da-da_na** propitiatory gift (Skt.); **pasa_ytu~** land set apart for religious pruposes or for maintenance of village artisans (G.)(CDIAL 8832). **pasa_dana** granting graces, gratification (Pali.lex.) **Clearness, purity; devotion**: **pacai** devotion, love, affection, desire; to be kind, affectionate; **pacainta_r** friends; **pacaivu** compassion, kindness, affection (Ta.); **pasa** wish, great desire, eagerness; **pasavu** desire, eagerness; **pade** to desire, wish (Ka.)(DEDR 3828). **pasanna** (pp. of **pa + syad**) flowing out, streaming, issuing forth (Pali.lex.) **prasa_da** clearness, calmness (Skt.); kindness, favour (MBh.); **pasa_da** clearness, satisfaction (Pali); **prasado, prasade, prasa_do, pas.a_de** nom. sg. devotion (As'.); **pasa_ya** happiness (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8831). **prasa_dhayati** accomplishes (RV.); arranges (AV.); adorns (Skt.); **pasa_dhe_ti** adorns (Pali); **pasa_he_i** completes, subdues (Pkt.); **pasa_hun.a_** to perform the ceremony of stripping and purifying and adorning a bridegoom (P.)(CDIAL 8834). **pasa_dhita** (pp. of **pasa_dheti**) adorned, arrayed with ornaments, embellished, dressed up; **pasa_dhana** ornament, decoration, parure (**rao si_sa pasa_dhana kappaka** King's headdress-maker, i.e. barber)(Pali. lex.) **prasa_dayati** makes clear, purifies (Skt.); appeases (Mn.); **prasa_dyate_** is gladdened (Mn.); **pasa_de_ti** calms, gladdens (Pali); **pasa_e_i** gladdens (Pkt.); **paha_in.u** to reconcile (S.); **pahadinava_** to become clear, be pleased (Si.)(CDIAL 8833). **prasi_dati** settles down, becomes clear or calm (MBh.); is pleased (Mn.); **pasi_dati** is purified, is pleased and calm (Pali); **pasi_yai** is happy (Pkt.); **pasijjan.a** being pleased (Pkt.); **pas'ija~r.~** to be pleased (Ku.)(CDIAL 8843). **prasatta** satisfied, pleased (RV.)(CDIAL 8821). **prasanna** pleased (MaitrUp.); clear, bright (MBh.); **pasanna** pleased, clear (Pali); **prasana, prasam.na_, pas.am.na_** pl. devoted to (As'.); **pasan.n.a** pleased (Pkt.); **prason^{u}** (K.); **pasan, pahan** glad (Si.); **pasana** joy (Si.)(CDIAL 8823). **pahati** pleasure (S.)(CDIAL 8822). **Concord**: **pahatu** fitting, concord; **pa_hatu** concord, money given to a person bearing expenses of any rite (S.)(CDIAL 8821). **prasatti** favour (Skt.); **pahati** approval, reconciliation, concord (S.)(CDIAL 8822). **pahan.u** to be reconciled (S.)(CDIAL 8843). **pacantu** elegance, beauty, attractiveness, fineness (Ta.); **pa.can., pa.cand** beauty; **pa.can.a.c** good-tempered woman; **pa.can. gey-** to have pleasurable sexual intercourse (Ko.); **po.ca.n.** beauty; beautiful (To.); **pasandu** approved, agreeable, comely, pleasing; agreeing to (Ka.); **pasandu, pasantu, pasando** comely, handsome, pleasing, nice (Tu.); **pasandu** excellent, beautiful, nice, agreeable, approved (Te.); **pasand** (< Pers.) approved, pleasing; approving (H.)(DEDR App. 46).

7422.**Marriage token**: **pariyam** bride-price (**Ci_vaka. 1047**); **paricam** jewels, etc. presented by a bridegroom to his bride; **paricu** id.; **paricam** bride-price; dowry; a concubine's fee (**Cilap. 3,163, Urai.**); **paricam-po_t.utal** to perform the ceremony of betrothal; **paricil** gift, donation, present (**Cir-upa_n.. 218**); **paricilar** solicitors of gifts (**Cir-upa_n.. 218**); **paricil-vit.ai** theme of a king's bestowing gifts upon his panegyrists and permitting them to leave in a happy mood (**Pu. Ve. 9,26**)(Ta.lex.) **Gift; brideprice**: **spars'ana** a gift, donation (Skt.lex.) **paricil** gift, donation,

present; **paricilar** solicitors of gifts; **paricu** gift, donation, present, boon (**Tiruvicaip. Tiruppal. 10**)(Ta.lex.); **pariyam, paricam** brideprice, hire of a prostitute (Ta.); dowry, jewels, etc. presented by a bridegroom to his bride (Ta.lex.); **pariyam** token given by bridegroom to bride (Ma.); **paricam-po_t.u** to perform the ceremony of betrothal; **parica-man.i** necklace tied around the neck of the bride at a betrothal ceremony among Pal.l.as (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 3970). **paricu** quality, nature, property (Ta.Ma.); **pari** (Te.); **pariju** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) ?cf. **pharisa** (Pkt.); **spars'a** (Skt.); **bhorosa, bhorsa** hope, dependence, expectation, confidence, trust, faith; **cakem bhorsa idian. kana?** why do you continue to cause me to hope? **bharosa** hope, expectation; **bharsa** id., reliance (Santali.lex.) cf. **pratija_** promise (MBh.); **pat.ia** promise, vow (Pali); **pat.im.a_, pat.im.na_** (As'.); **pad.in.n.a_, pain.n.a_, paijja_** (Pkt.); **paij** vow, solemn resolution (P.); **paija** (OAw.); **paij** vow, promise, solemn declaration (whence **paijna_** to promise)(H.); bet, promise (M.); **pain.** bet, agreement (M.); **pil.ina** promise, agreement (Si.)(CDIAL 8563). **Distributing food**: **parossa** one who serves food at a table; food set apart for one who has not yet joined a party at dinner, or to be sent to a friend; **parosn.** to serve out food at a table (P.lex.) **parsao** to help to food, to distribute cooked food, as to a number of persons at a feast; **daka parsaope** distribute the cooked rice (Santali.lex.) **parha~r** cooked rice (Mu.lex.) **parchan.u** to serve up food; **pari_cha, parcha** dish of food sent to a faqir (S.); **parye_s.ati** seeks (ChUp.); **pari_s.t.i** willingness, readiness, homage; service (Skt.)(CDIAL 7905). **par.a-sa_n, par.a-sahan** the eve of a public feast, on which fire-wood is generally split and other preparations are made; the day on which the men of a village go and gather and prepare the firewood for a coming betrothal or marriage; to prepare next day's public feast: **tisin.lo par.asa_ntana, gapa mageoa**; **par.asa_nhulan.** on the eave of a public feast (Mu.lex.) **Image: meal placed on a dish; food offered to guest**: **parauso, paroso** a meal for one person placed before him in a dish (Ku.); **parosa_** dish of food sent to neighbour or friend or offered to guest (H.); **parasa_** serving of food (Or.); **parive_s.a** serving of food (AV.)(CDIAL 7885). **parive_s.aka** one who serves food (MBh.); **parive_saka** serving at meals (Pali); **pari_ha_** one who serves food at table; **paro_ssa_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 7886). cf. **pal.l.ayam, pal.l.aiyam** dish (Ta.); **pal.l.eyam** basin, dish (Ma.); **pallayi** earthen dish (Tu.); **pal.l.emu, pal.yamu, pal.l.eramu** plate (Te.); **pa_l.e_** wooden bowl (M.)(CDIAL 4017). **parive_s.an.a** attendance, serving at meals (S'Br.); **parive_san.a_** serving food (Pali); **parive_san.a, parive_san.a_, pari_san.a** (Pkt.); **pari_hn.i_** distributing food (P.); **parasun.i_, parusun.i_, parasa_n.a, parusa_n.a** serving a meal (Or.)(CDIAL 7887). **parive_s.ati** attends, serves food (AV.); **parivisati** waits upon, serves with (Pali); **pri_hn.a_** to serve a meal (L.); **pari_hn.a_** (P.); **parasa_** (B.); **parusiba_, parasiba_** (Or.); **parosal** (Bhoj.); **parosai, parasai** (OAw.); **pari(v)e_sai** serves food (Pkt.); **parosna_** to offer food to a guest or send to a neighbour (H.); **parosn.a_** (P.); **puru_sai, purasai** serves a meal (OMarw.); **pri_sai** serves (OG.); **pari_svu~, parasvu~** to serve faithfully (G.); **pirasvu~** to serve a meal (G.)(CDIAL 7888). **parye_s.ati** seeks (ChUp.); **pari_s.t.i** willingness, readiness, homage; service (Skt.); **parchan.u** to serve up food (S.); **pari_cha, parcha** dish of food sent to a faqir (S.)(CDIAL 7905). **prati_cchati** strives after (RV.); **prati_cchaka** one who receives (Mn.); **pat.icchati** accepts, receives (Pali); **pad.icchati** (NiDoc.); **pad.icchai** (Pkt.); caus.: **pat.iccha_pe_ti** entrusts to (Pali); **pad.icche_ma_n.a** making accept; pass. **pad.iccha_vi_adi** (Pkt.); **par.chan.u**, imper. **par.che** to serve up food (S.); 2 sg. pres. **pin.isvi_**, 3 sg. **pun.usvayi** = Pa. **pat.iccha_pe_ti** (OSi.); **pat.icchaka** receiving (Pali); **pad.ichaya** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8623). **Care**: **parihn.i_** distributing food, setting food or sweetmeats before friends (P.lex.) **parava_ < parwa_** (U.) care, concern (Ta.lex.) **parava_, parave, parva_** care, concern about; regard, heed; anxiety (Ka.); **par-ave** (Ma.M.H.); **parava_ illa** there is no anxiety, i.e. there is no cause for anxiety, it is of no consequence (Ka.lex.)

7423.**Neighbour**: **prative_s'ya** neighbour (MBh.); **prativa_sin** (MBh.); **pat.ivissaka** neighbour (Pali); **par.esi_, par.osi_** neighbour (S.); **par.isa_** neighbour (Or.); **par.es** neighbourhood (P.); **par.esi_, par.aussi_, par.osi_** (P.); **pratives'iya, pat.ivesiya** neighbour (As'.); **pad.ive_sia** neighbouring (Pkt.); **par.osi_** neighbour (Ku.); **pad.iyes'i_** (OB.); **par.is'i_** (MB.); **par.si_** (B.); **par.osi_** (Or.); **parosi_** (Bhoj.Aw.); **par.ausi_, par.osi_, parosi_** (H.); **par.os'i_** (G.); **pad.os'i_** (M.)(CDIAL 8599). **prative_s'a** neighbouring; neighbour (RV.); **prative_s'atah-** from the neighbourhood (S'Br.); **prati_ve_s'a** neighbouring (Pa_n.. va_rtt.); **pae_sa** neighbour (Pkt.); **pus'u_** (Kt.); **par.os** neighbourhood (Ku.); **par.aus, par.os, paros** (H.); **par.os, par.os'** (G.); **pad.os** adv. near; **pad.osa_** neighbourhood (M.)(CDIAL 8598). **pore, hore** joining; union; connection; nearness, neighbourhood, vicinity (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7424.**Bill of lading**: **va_r-na_ma_** bill of lading (Ta.); **wari_-na_ma_** id. (U.); **va_rat.ai-y-o_lai** deed of lease (Ta.lex.) **Income**: **va_ri** income, resources (**puyalen-n-um va_ri : Kur-al., 14**); produce (**ma_ripoyppin-um va_ri kun-r-in-um : Pur-ana_. 35**); grain; wealth; **varicai** village dues or rent (**I.M.P.Tp. 293**) (Ta.lex.) **varattu, varuttu** income, inlet, increase (Ta.); **varal-a_** order of events, history, means (Ta.); [For semant. 'history' cf. **va_rtta_** (Skt.lex.)]; **varavu** income, coming, history, origin, way, path (Ta.); **varavai** income, as from tax; **varunar** newcomers, guests (Ta.); **Image: entrance**: **va_ri** income, produce; entrance, door, path (Ta.); **varavu** coming, income (Ma.); **varla.r (**obl. **varla.t-)** account of oneself and one's previous history (Ko.); **varv** contribution (Ko.); **parf** contribution to meet expenses of construction of dairy (To.); **baravi** income (Ka.); **barat-** (**barati-**) to cause to come (Ka.); **barpini** to come, arrive, bring (Tu.); **ra_bad.i** income, profit (Te.); **ra_mi, ra_mi_** profit, saving (Te.); **var-** to come (Kol.Nk.Ga.); **ver-** id. (Pa.); **va_- (-t-;** imp. 2sg. **ra'a,** 2pl. **radu**; neg. stem **re'-)** to come (Kond.a); **va_- (-t-)** to come (Pe.Mand.); **va_va** coming, approaching (Kui); **barna_** to come, arrive, be forthcoming (Kur.); **bare** to come (Malt.); **baring** (**bar-, ba-**; imp. **ba**; past. **bass-**) to come (Br.)(DEDR 5270). **History, tradition; tax**: **varavu** income, receipts (**Kumare_. Cata. 29**); history (**Man.i. 6,205**); **varan--mur-ai** tradition (**Te_va_. 80,3**); origin, history (**Piramo_t. 18,1**) **varavu-vaittal** to credit in account; to enter the receipt of money as on a pro-note or document (**C.G.**); **varavai** tax (**S.I.I. iii,211**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) cf. **or..uku** land record containing particulars of ownership etc. of lands (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 3, Vya_.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **An ancient office**: cf. **varippottakam** an ancient office (**T.A.S. i,166**); tax register (Ta.inscr.)(Ta.lex.)

7425.**Tax**: **vari** impost, tax, toll, duty; contribution, **kut.i-ir-ai** (Ta.lex.); tax, levy, contribution (Ma.); tax (Te.); **vary** tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota (Ko.)(DEDR 5266). **varicai** village dues or rent (Ta.lex.) **-vari** : tax, revenue register, order of the king and his officer fixing the revenue (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **variyila_r** (**S.I.I. iii,36**), **vari-k-ku_r-it.uva_r** (Inscr.) revenue officers in ancient times; lit. those who make paddy heaps; **vari-** to allocate, assign, appoint; to write; **Image: line**: line, as on shells; streaks, as in timber; stripe; series (**Patir-r-up. 83,2**)(Ta.lex.) **vari-k-kal** long piece of stone chiselled into required shape; **ko_yil man.t.apattukku vari-k-kal kon.t.u-varukira_rkal**: (People) are bringing the (?tax) stone to the assembly hall of the temple; **vari-k-ku_r-ceyva_r** (S.I.I..iii,211): those who make heaps (to levy impost); revenue officers of ancient times; **varikku-k-ku_r-u-ceyva_r** id. (**S.I.I. iii,211**)(Ta.lex.)[cf. **ko_r.-k-kan.akku kur..i-k-kan.akku** lit. heap [(**ku_r.u**, not **ko_l** (stick or measuring rod)] measure, field measure; i.e., measurement by heaps (for produce) and measurement of fields (by linear measure, in square units of **kur..i**)(Ta.lex.)

7426.**Trousers**: **wi_t.** trousers (Kt.); **o_t.** (Wg.); **bhut** (Kal.)(CDIAL 12071). **parat.t.aiyam** a close-fitting drawers, used by athletes (**Cu_l.a_. Kalya_. 16**)(Ta.lex.)

7427.**Fragrance**: **ve_rakam** < **ve_raka** camphor (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_ra** saffron (Skt.lex.) **ver-i** fragrance (**Kalit. 57**); **ve_ri** fragrance, scent (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Confectionery**: **viraku** confectionery (**Poruna. 108**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **ve_raccu-k-kot.i** a species of sandalwood (**Cilap. 14,108, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **ver-i** madness, intoxication, fury, folly, confusion, fear (Ka.Ta.Ma.); **ver-r-i** (Te.); **ve_d.a** madness, folly (M.) (Ka.lex.) **To apply aromatic unguents**: **virai** odour, fragrance (**viraicer-i kamala-ppotil vi_r-r-irun tarul.u celvan- : Kantapu. Tiruvava. 100**); perfumes, five in number, viz., **ko_t.t.am, turukkam, takaram, akil, cantan-am** (**pattut tuvarin-umaintu viraiyin-um : Cilap. 6,79**)(Ta.); **viri** id. (Te.); **virai** incense (**Cu_t.a_.**); sandal mixed with perfumes (**Cu_t.a_.**); honey of flowers (**Ci_vaka. 1467**); flower, blossom (**Ja_n-a_. 57,43**); **vira-ttal** to be fragrant; to emit perfumes (**Ka_cippu. Irupat. 182**); **virai-p-pan.t.am** aromatic substance (Ta.); **virai-var..ittal** to apply aromatic unguents (**Ci_vaka. 699**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **varti** an ointment, a perfume for the person (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7428.**Image: elephant goad**: **pari-k-ko_l** elephant goad (**Tol. Po. 11, Urai.**); **bariko_la** id. (Te.); **pari-k-ka_rar** men armed with goads to control an elephant (**Patin-o. A_l.u. Tiruvula_. 109**); **barika_d.u** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: goad**: **pa~r.a_** a wooden goad; **arjan** a goad with an iron point (Santali.lex.) **Image: fish lance**: **par-i** contrivance for catching fish (**Perumpa_n.. 265**); **par-i-po_t.utal** to set the par-i in water for catching fish (Ta.lex.)

7429.**Image: female songsters**: **varicai-makal.ir** a class of female songsters (**Patir-r-up. 18,6, Urai**); **varicai-ma_tar** (**Tiruva_lava_. Tirunagarac. 6**)(Ta.lex.)

7430.**Lineage; image: row, series**: **varicai** order, regularity, line, row, series, (Ta.); **varusa** row, line, series, order, arrangement, a turn by rotation, relationship, manner, mode, way (Te.); **varase, varise** line, row, lineage, race, family, a turn, a time (Ka.); **va_r** a row (Ta.); a line (Ma.); **ba_r** a line, row (Ka.); **ba_ru** id., rank, range, series (Te.)(DEDR 5269). **varicai-k-kiramam** proper or regular order; **varicai-k-kur-r-i** stumps of wood set in a row in a brick-kiln (Ta.lex.) **virakul.i** in order (**Me_ruman. 719**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **viracana** the act of arranging, arrangement; constructing, contriving, contrivance; making; compiling, composing, composition; embellishing; any artificial or ornamental fabric (Ka.); **viracisu** to arrange; **viracita** arranged (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7431.**Artisan: basket-maker; shoe-maker; carpenter; tailor**: **va_rud.a** a low mixed caste (Pa_n..va_rtt.); **varud.a** a caste whose work is splitting canes (Skt.); tribe of outcasts (Pkt.); **varum.t.a** a caste of artisans (Pkt.); **ba_rur.i_** basket-maker (Ku.)(CDIAL 11562). **Image: bamboo splits fastened lengthwise; cut leather lengthwise or in strips**: **ba_ri** bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides (Tu.); **va_ri** lath, rafter, reeper (Ma.); **va_rai** rafter, beam (Ta.)(DEDR 5361). **Image: length, elongation; height, straightness**: **va_r** length, elongation; height, straightness (Ta.); **ba_r(u)** length (Ka.)(DEDR 5358). **va_ri** lath tied lengthwise at the edge of a thatched roof (Ta.)(DEDR 5360). **Stripping the bark of a tree**: ?**va_ru** to trim, as a palmyra leaf to write on (Ta.); **ba_r** to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise in strips (Ka.); **ba_rane** stripping the bark of a tree or cutting it lengthwise (Tu.)(DEDR 5363-a).

7432.**Household**: **ba_r** household, family (Ku.); **ghar-ba_r** family (N.); house and home (H.); **ghar-ba_ri** married (N.); **ghar-da_r** house and home (H.)(CDIAL 6663). **Residence**: **varu_tam < varu_tha** residence, dwelling (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-i_r. 23**) (Ta.lex.) **varu_tham** a sort of wooden fence of a chariot; an armour, a coat of mail; a shield; a group, multitude, an assemblage; protection; a family; a house, residence (Vedic in the last 3 senses)(Skt.lex.) cf. **va_ri** lath tied lengthwise at the edge of a thatched roof; **va_rai** rafter, beam (Ta.); **va_ri** lath, rafter, creeper (Ma.)(DEDR 5362). **Thatched roof**: **ruwa_** rafter of a thatched roof (A.); **ruya_** (B.); **rua_** (Or.)(CDIAL 10846). **Image: bamboo splits**: **ba_ri** bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides (Tu.)(DEDR 5362). **Image: transverse lath**: **vari (-pp-, -tt-)** to fix as the reepers of a tiled roof (Ta.); **bari_** roof (Ir.); **bari** thatched roof (A_lKu.); **vayr** roof (Ko.); **pary** roof of hut (To.); **barndi_** ridge beam of a roof (Kur.)(DEDR 5264). **parchati_** receptacle for goods made by placing a beam across a room and flooring the interval between it and the wall (L.); **parchit, parchiti** thatched wall of earth (Or.); **parchatti_, parchati_, parchat.i_** a small thatch thrown over mud walls and roofs of houses (H.) (CDIAL 7810). **paricchada** cover, covering dress (S'a_nkhS'r.); covering (Pali); **parcha_** mat of palm leaves for lying on (L.)(CDIAL 7811). **Image: transverse lath**: **varicc**u reeper of a roof; transverse lath (**Kampara_. Cittira. 46**); **varicca**l id.; **varicca**l**-a_n.i, varicca_n.i** nails for fastening reepers; **varittal** to bind, tie, fasten; to fix, as the reepers of a tiled roof (**Ja_n-ava_. Ma_vali. 48**)(Ta.lex.)

7433.**Image: jesting**: **pariha_sa** jesting, ridiculing (MBh.); laughter, mockery (Pali.Pkt.); **peryas, pais** fun, sport, joke (Gypsy); **pariha_sa** jesting (OMrh.); **pariha_s** laughing (H.)(CDIAL 7902).

7434.**A division of a country**: **pargana** a division of a country, or an estate, generally for fiscal purposes; **ragda majhi, sakin biswadih, pargana t.un.d.i** Ragda Majhi inhabitant of Biswadih, in the Pargana of T.un.d.i; **hana porgon ren kanako** they belong to yonder division or pargana (Santali.lex.) **pargana, pragana** (Sadani. H.) a division of the country larger than a pat.i, generally, now or formerly, under a t.hakur (Mu.lex.) **paragan.e** a district (Ka.); **paragan.a_** (M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **parka_n.a_** < **pargan.a_** (U.) sub-division of a district (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

7435.**A chief**: **pargana** a Santal over-chief who has a varying area of country or number of villages in his jurisdiction; the office of pargana is as a general rule hereditary (Santali.lex.) cf. **pahanr** headman (Mu.lex.)

7436.**Seed vessel of lotus flower**: **vara_t.aka** the seed-vessel of a lotus-flower (Skt.Ka.lex.) **vara_t.akam** seed-pod of the lotus (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

7437.**Safflower**: **varat.a, barat.a** seed of safflower (Gr.hyas.); **bera_o** buck-wheat (Sh.)(= **beru** Bur.); **barri_, barre** seed of safflower (Bi.)(CDIAL 11313). **pava_r.i_** seed of safflower (from which is made a dark red powder for dyeing)(S.)(CDIAL 8794).

7438.**Image: strings in a lute**: **va_ra-k-kat.t.u** bands of catgut in a ya_r.. (**Tirumuru. 140, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **ba_r** to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise or in strips (Ka.); **bage** to pare (as bamboo) (Malt.)(DEDR 5363).

7439.**Image: vine**: **varut.akam** balloon vine (**Malai**.)(Ta.lex.)

7440.**Gum of a tooth**: **barsva** a socket of a tooth; gum (TS. v.7.11.1)(fr. **vr.k** cover)(Vedic.lex.)

7441.**Image: deer**: **parha** a deer, an elk, the hog deer, cervus porcinus is so called in Muzaffargarh (P.lex.) **pa_r.ho** hogdeer or cervus porcinus (S.); **pa_hr.a_, pa_hr.i_** (L.); **pa_r.ha_** spotted antelope, hogdeer (H.)(CDIAL 8044). **Young**: **pa_rppu** fledgling bird (**Tol. Po. 559**); young of the tortoise, frog, toad, lizard, etc. (**Tol. Po. 560**); young of quadrupeds; **pa_rval** young of deer and other animals (Ta.lex.) **bakk** a fawn, a young buck (P.lex.)

7442.**Image: sheep**: **ver-i** sheep (**Man.i. 19,97**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **va_ra** sheep's wool (as sieve)(RV.); **wo_rik** wool (Pr.); **br** (Dm.)(CDIAL 11549). **va_ra** a flock, a herd, a troop (Ka.lex.) **piramam** sheep (**Na_mati_pa. 217**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: great antelope**: **ven.-peru-ma_n-** nilghau, the great antelope, portax pictus (**M.M. 968**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: mountain sheep**: **varut.ai** mountain sheep (**varai-y-a_t.u varut.aitto_r-r-am po_la : Pat.t.in-ap. 139**); sheep (**Patir-r-up. 6, Pati.**); aries of the zodiac (**Paripa_. 11,5**); a fabulous animal, sarapam; **varut.ai-ma_n-** mountain sheep (**Cilap. 25,51, Ki_r..kkur-ippu.**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: ibex**: **varai-y-a_t.u** ibex, hemitragus hylocrius (**M.M. 775**); jungle sheep (**Ci_vaka. 1559**)(Ta.lex.)

7443.**Public subscription**: **orad.o, vara_d.o** collection, subscription (Tu.lex.) **viral.a, vira_l.a** (Te.); **vara_d.a** a public subscription; tax, impost (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bid.a_la-padakam** a measure of weight equal to sixteen ma_s.as (Skt.lex.) **vara_ta** urging for payment, dunning (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **To acquire**: **varai-tal** to acquire or earn by legitimate means (**Cilap. 10,51**); to make one's own; to appropriate (**Kur-al., 150**) (Ta.lex.)

7444.**Image: a duck**: **varat.a_** a duck or goose (Amarako_s'a. II.V.V. 25). **varat.am** swan, gander, an-n-am (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **tarad** a kind of duck (Skt.lex.) **Image: duck**: **ta_ra_** duck, heron (Ta.); **ta_r-a_vu** duck (Ma.)(DEDR 3169). cf. **ta.r, t.a_reng** (hen) cackles (Kol.); **tarp-** to cackle (Pa.)(DEDR 3173). **a_ri** duck (Dm.Kal.); **a_ri_** (Gaw.); **al.i** (Kho.); **e_r** (Bshk.); **a_r** (Tor.); **he_r.i_** (Phal.); **a_r.i_** (S.); **a_r.i** turdus ginginianus (B.); a web-footed bird (Or.); **a_r.** turdus ginginianus (H.); **a_d.l.i_** (M.); **a_d.i_** (M.); **a_reli_** duck (Gaw.); **a_ti** an aquatic bird (RV.); **a_t.a** a partic. kind of bird (Pali); **a_d.i** (Pkt.); **a_r.i** duck (Wg.); **warg-a_r.i_** lit. 'water-duck'(Ash.)(CDIAL 1127). **ged.e** a duck (Santali.lex.) cf. **taran:ga** wave (R.Pali); **taram.ga** (Pkt.); **taran:g** (P.); **taran.** brook, current, stream of water (Ku.); **taran:ga, tagara** wave (Si.)(CIDAL 5699).

7445.**Image: pathway**: **varan.t.am** < **varan.d.a** pathway (Ta.lex.) **varan.d.a** a veranda, a portico (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Wall**; **ir.p** wall (Kol.); **d.i_pi** mud-wall (Go.)(DEDR 452). cf. **varam.d.a** wall (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11317). **Image: wall; mansion**: **varaippu** wall of a fort or temple (**Pat.t.in-ap. 269**); enclosed space, courtyard (**Ci_vaka. 949, Urai.**); mansion (**Akana_. 34**)(Ta.lex.)

7446.**Myrrh**: **pra_n.a** gum-myrrh (Skt.lex.) **pra_n.a** myrrh (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pan.i-ma_r-u-tal** to render service to a deity or a superior person, as by waving a fan, carrying incense, blowing a trumpet etc. (**Uttarara_. Ilavan.a. 110**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **man.am** fragrance; **pan.avet.ai** goldsmith's weight = 4 kun-r-i-man.i = 1/8 vara_kan- (Ta.); **pan.n.ika_ram** stores, provisions (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **pan.ya_ramu** (Te.); **pan.n.iya_ram** id. (**Poruna. 108, Urai.**); cf. **pan.n.iyam < pan.ya** stores, provisions (**Maturaik. 422**); cakes, pastry, confectionery (**Cilap. 6,135**); merchandise (**Man.i. 7,124**); **pan.iya_ram** cakes, pastry, fritters (**Tan-ippa_. i,185,12**); **pan.ya_ramu** (Te.);

pan.iya_rakkut.am a pot full of cakes, being one of the marriage presents commonly given by the bride's party (Ta.) (Ta.lex.)

7447.**Image: fencing**: **pa_n.a_ < ba_n.a_** (U.) cudgel used by Indian gymnasts in fencing (**C.G.**); **ba_n.a_** (Te.)(Ta.lex.)

7448.**Tools; wealth**: **ba_n.a_** profession (P.)(CDIAL 11338). **pan.i-mut.t.u** tools; instruments; requisites (Ta.Te.)(Ta.lex.) **pan.ittat.t.a_r** goldsmiths (**Cilap. 6,135, Urai.**); **pan.iti** work, structure (**Ko_yilo. 93**); jewel, ornament (**Kumara. Pira. Ka_cik. 90**); insolence of wealth (**Tiruppu. 1043**)(Ta.lex.) **pan.am** wealth (Ta.); **pan.am** commodity for sale; business (Ta.); **han.a** wealth (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pan.a** price; money, wealth, property; a commodity for sale; business, trade; a shop, a stall (Ka.lex.) cf. **ban.ajige, ban.ajiga, ban.ijaga** (Tadbhava of **van.ijaka**) a merchant: a merchant caste; **ban.ija-tana** trade, traffic (Ka.lex.) cf. **pan.a_yai < pan.a_ya_** market-place; business; profit in a transaction; **pan.aiya_n-** maker of whetstone (**Akana_. 1, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) cf. **pan.n.iyakka_ran-** headman among a class of van-n-iyars (**G.Sm.D.I. i,144**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **pan.ya** to be purchased or bought; to be sold, saleable, vendible; an article of trade, a ware; a shop (Ka.lex.)

7449.**Sectarian division**: **pan.am** subsection of it.an:kai and valan:kai classes (**G.Sm.D.I. i,126**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **varn.a** (Skt.lex.) **pan.a, ban.a** any tribe; a sectarian division (Ka.); **phan.a** id. (Te.); **phad.a** a company of actors, dancers etc. (M.); **pan.akat.t.u** caste rules (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7450.**Images: wrist, ankle**: **parat.u, paran.t.ai, peran.t.e** ankle (Ta.); **parad.u** ankle; **harad.i** id., wrist (Ka.)(DEDR 3952). **karad.u, parad.u** (Ta.); **paral, paral., paral.u** a pebble, stone (Ka.lex.) **harad.i, harad.u** the protuberant ends of the radius and ulna above the wrist; the ankle, the wrist; a bracelet for the wrist composed of alternate gold and coral beads (Ka.lex.) **parat.u** ankle (**Ci_vaka. 2445**); **par-an.t.ai** knuckle (Ta.lex.)

7451.**Place**: **varai** place (**Paripa_. 10,1**); **Land**: **varaikkat.t.u** plot of land on a hilly tract, levelled and rendered arable (**Na_.**)(Ta.lex.)

7452.**A millet**: **vel.-varaku** a species of millet (**vel.varakur..uta kol.l.ut.ai kkarampai : Patir-r-up. 75,11**)(Ta.lex.) **bel.ase** millet or other grain not yet hard (Ka.lex.) **gubbi-bel.ase** a small, prostrate grass with seeds that stick to one's clothes, lappago aliena; **bel.asu** that which has grown and stands in a field: a crop of corn etc. growing, standing corn (of five colours)(Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

7453.**Image: boar**: **varaha** (Tadbhava of **vara_ha**), **varaha_, vara_** a boar, a hog; a gold coin with a boar-stamp, a pagoda (Ka.); **ora**, **oraha** boar (Tadbhava of **varaha**)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **varaha_, varaha_si, vara_** boar, hog (Te.); **vara_kan-** (Ta.); **vara_ha** (Ma.); **varaha_-kat.t.u** a brush made of hog's bristle (Ka.); **vara_kat.t.e** (Te.); **vara_ha** a boar, a hog; the third or boar-incarnation of Vis.n.u; **vara_ha-timmappa** the Venkat.araman.a of Tirupati (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **vara_ha** wild boar (Pali.Pkt.RV.); **vara_hu** (RV.); **bara_** boar (A.B.); sow, pig (A.); **bara_ha, barha_, ba_riha_, ba_ria_** (Or.); **ba_ra_h** (H.); **vara_** (Si.)(CDIAL 11325). **vara_kam** boar, swine (**Tiruva_ca. 30**); the boar-incarnation of Vis.n.u, one of **taca_vata_ram**; **vara_kan-** id.; pagoda, a gold coin = 3 1/2 rupees, as bearing the image of a boar; arhat; **vara_kan-et.ai** weight of a pagoda, a unit of weight = 5/16 rupee = 54 gms. (Ta.lex.) **bir sukri** the wild pig, sus indicus (Santali.lex.) **a_ru** hog

(Skt.); **airia_s.** (Dm.)(CDIAL 1321). **vara_ki** va_ra_ki, a divine energy (**Tiruppu. 179**); **vajra-vara_hi** a goddess worshipped by the Jains (Ta.lex.)

7454.**Image: cowry**: **vara_t.aka** a cowry (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7455.**Image: harrow**: **parampu** board or roller for smoothing land newly ploughed; harrow, drag (**Ce_tupu. Tiruna_t..44**); **parampu-p-palakai** id.; **parampat.ittal** to level ploughed land by a board or drag, for sowing (**E_rer..u. 26**); **par-ampu** to beat, thrash (Ta.lex.) **maramat.ittal** to harrow a field; **maram** board or roller for smoothing land newly ploughed (Ta.lex.)

7456.**Image: plots of land**: cf. **parampu, varampu** embankment, ridge or mound to enclose water (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **palva_r.o, palver.o** wall or fence round a house, wall or screen round a roof, screen (S.); **parva_r.** a village fence, precincts of village or town (G.)(CDIAL 7874). **varaippu** limit, boundary (**Man.i. 28,24**); **varaiya_r-ai** limit (**Tiruva_n-aik. Na_t.. 83**); measuring (**Can.. Aka.**); accuracy, exactness; termination; **varaiyar-avu** id.; **varai-yar-uttal** to settle, decide, determine, ascertain (**Ven:kaikka. 89**); to estimate; to delimit; to surround; **varai-tal** to limit (**Pur-ana_. 25**); **varai** small ridge as of a paddy field; bank, shore; limit, boundary (**Kur-al., 480**); measure, extent (**Kur-al., 480**); **varaivu** measuring; limit (**Kalit. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **vr.ti** hedge, fence, enclosed piece of ground (esp. for betel); **vai, vai_, vahi_** fence, enclosure (M.)(CDIAL 12068). **varavai** plot of a paddy-field, compartment in a paddy-field bounded by ridges (**W.**); **varampu** boundary, limit, extent (**Patir-r-up. 29,15**); ridge of a field (**Akana_. 13**)(Ta.lex.) **Boundary**: **varampu** boundary, limit, extent, ridge of a field, causeway, way, brim, rule of conduct, principle (Ta.); limit, bank in rice-fields (Ma.); **varappu** ridge of a field, limit, boundary (Ta.); **varai** small ridge as of paddy field, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent, place, time (Ta.); **varaippu** wall, enclosure (Ta.); **varaivu** discrimination (Ta.); **vara** square on a chess-board, turn, time, measure (Ma.); **varu** boundary, border (Ma.); **varukuka** to mark a limit in measures (Ma.); **vare_** until, as far as, up to (Ma.); **varr** appointed time for event, time appointed for death (Ko.); **par** direction, horizon line (To.); **bara, bare, vari, vare** compass, space, room, limit; up to, till (Ka.); **barabu** boundary (Tu.); **barangayi** boundary, limit, shore (Tu.); **bare** mud wall round the premises (Tu.); **varuju** ridge or dam dividing fields (Te.); (inscr.) **vrappi** ridge (Te.); **var-a** limit (Te.); **var-aku** up to, until (Te.); **varam** bund within or outside field (Te.)(DEDR 5261). **varai** to restrain, exclude (Ta.)(DEDR 5273). cf. **baran:gay** territorial unit (Tagalog.Pilipino).

7457.**Spoke of a wheel**: **a_ram** spoke of a wheel (**Cir-upa_n.. 253**); **arakka_l** id. (Ta.lex.) **ara, a_ra** spoke of a wheel (RV.MBh.); **ara** (Pali.Pkt.); **araga, araya** (Pkt.); **aro** spoke, cog (S.); **ar** one of the crosspieces in a cartwheel (P.); **ara** felloe of a wheel (Or.); spoke (Si.); **a_ra** spoke (Or.); **a_ra_** first pair of spokes in a cartwheel (Bi.); spoke (H.); **a_ro** (G.)(CDIAL 594). cf. **rahat., ra_hat.** wheel at the top of a well (Mth.)(CDIAL 596). **a_r** spoke of a wheel (**Ci_vaka. 828**); axle-tree (**Ja_n-a_. 7,15**); central bolt of a car (Ta.lex.)

7458.**United together; combining**: **maruvu** combining, following, embracing (**Te_va_. 1072,6**); to combine, join together; to be united together (Ta.lex.)

7459.**Smearing**: **paribhan.d.a** plastered flooring (Pali); **piribad.a** smearing, rubbing on (Si.)(CDIAL 7850). **To smear, daub**: **varittal** to run; to flow (**Malaipat.u. 475**); **vari** colour (**Pat.t.in-ap. 38**); **vari-k-ko_lam** ornamental figures or lines drawn on the breast (**Cilap. 5,226,**

Arum.); **vari-ko_lam** id. (**Cilap. 5,226**); **vari** to paint, to draw (**Pur-ana_. 33**); to smear, daub (Ta.lex.) **baraha, barapa, bara_, bara_vu, barepa** writing, drawing; writ, scripture, written letters; aks.ara, lipi, le_khana; **barasu, barisu, bareyisu, baresu** to cause to write, to have written (Ka.); **bara_yisu** to fill or enter (items into a book)(Ka.H.); **bare** writing; lines or stripes (made with a hot iron)(Ka.); **vari** (Ta.); **vari, varai** (Ma.); **barepambugu** to enter writ: to be written (Ka.); **baregur-i** an iron used in cauterizing or firing cattle for diseases, lameness etc.; **orego_lu, oreha_ku** to apply lines or stripes by cauterizing (Ka.); **baravasiga, bharavasiga** an active, industrious, strenous man; **baravasa, bara_sa, bharavasa** perseverance, persistence (Ka.Te.); **barati-da_ra** a merchant who has bandy-loads conveyed from one place to another; **barati** (Tadbhava of **bharti**)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Burden**: **param < bhara** burden, weight; heaviness (**Pur-ana_. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **barataraphu** dismissed, discahrged; dismissal (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **vari** line as on shells; streaks as in timber; stripe (**Ci_vaka. 1702**)(Ta.); **var-i** (Te.); **bare** (Ka.); **vare** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: instrument used by metal workers**: **varuvu-mul.** engineer's scriber for marking gauge, ulo_kattin-me_l ko_t.uvaraiyum urukkumul. (**C.E.M.**); **varai-kampu** an instrument used by metal-workers (Ta.ex.) **Written symbol of sound**: **vari-vat.ivu** written character; written symbol of an articulate sound, dist. fr. oli-vat.ivu (**Nan-. 97, Mayilai.**); **varaippu** writing (**Perun.. Ucaik. 34,168**); **varai-tal** to write, inscribe; **varaivu** writing; painting (Ta.lex.) **To write, inscribe**: **por-i-ttal** to impress, stamp, inscribe (**Pur-ana_. 58**); to write, delineate (**Kalit. 93**); to be impressed or imprinted (**Kalit. 71,11**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: lines at the joints of fingers**: **vari** lines at the joint of fingers; line, as on shells; letter; spreading spots on the skin; junction of streets; length (Ta.lex.) **vari** line, stripe; course (as of bricks), line (as of writing), series as of letters; orderly line, as of ducks in flight; row (**Patir-r-up. 83,2**)(Ta.); **vara** line, streak, furrow, wrinkle (Ma.); **vari** line, rule, row (Ma.); **bare** stripe, brand-mark, burn made on body in illness (Kod..); **vra_yu, ra_yu, ra_su** to write, inscribe, delineate, compose, draw, paint (Te.); **ra_s'i** gerund. having marked (boundaries)(inscr. A.D.1310)[cf. 12 zodiacal signs constituting the **ra_s'i**; re-inforcing the 12 fractions, computed on the twelve phalanges of the four fingers.]; **ra_s** to write (Kond.a); **vri_sa** to make an incision, furrrow or mark, scratch, write, plough, cut up flesh (Kui); n. writing; pl. action **vri_ska (vri_ski-)**(Kui); **ra_cinai** to write, paint, record (Kuwi); **ra_skinai** to limn (pl. action of **ra_c-**); **ra_c- (-it-)** to write (Kuwi); **bri_nai** to draw (Kuwi); **rajju**- a writer (Pkt.); **vra~_ta** writing, handwriting (Te.); **vra~_taka~_d.u** writer, clerk (Te.); **vra_yasamu** writing, letter, note (Te.); **ra_yasamu** clerkship (Te.); **vra_yi** letter of the alphabet, writing, line (Te.); **vra_yincu** to cause to be written (Te.); **vra_lu** writing, handwriting (Te.); **varuju** to draw or mark a line with a sharp instrument on a plank, etc. (Te.); **variyu** to test metal on the touch-stone (Te.); **baruku** to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (Te.); **varc-** to scratch (Pa.); **ra_yap**- (**ra_yat-**) to write (Ga.); **rasa_na, ra_sa_na, ra_s-, varasa_na_** to write (Go.); **varasaval** writer, scribe (Go.); **vari** (**-v-, -nt-**) to write, paint, draw; (**-pp-, -tt-**) id., adorn, decorate; n. streak (Ta.); **varai** to write, inscribe, paint, draw; n. line, wrinkle (Ta.); **varaippu** writing (Ta.); **varaivu** id., painting (Ta.); **varekka** to make lines, rule a page, write (Ma.); **varaccal** drawing lines, being wrinkled; **varayuka, variyuka** to draw lines (Ma.); **par-** to write; **par** writing, life-line in hand (To.); **bare, bari** to write, draw; **bare** writing, lines or stripes; **barepa, barapa, baraha, bara_, bara_vu** writing, drawing, writ, scripture, written letters (Ka.); **barasu, barisu, bareyisu, baresu** to cause to write, have written (Ka.); **barcan.e** paint, colour (Ka.); **baripuni** to gash, cut, scratch, trim as the border of a field (Tu.); **bare** branding in the arm (in certain diseases)(Tu.); **bareta** line, mark, scar, weal, stripe (Tu.); **barepini** to write, draw (Tu.); **barepa_vuni** to dictate, cause to write (Tu.); **bara_vu** writing, manuscript, learning (Tu.)(DEDR 5263). **Deed of agreement**: **vari-y-o_lai** deed of agreement (Ta.lex.)

7460.**Image: lute of seven strings**: **pari-va_dini** a vi_n.a_ or lute of seven strings (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **paravai-ya_r..** a kind of large lute, one of four ya_r.. (**Ci_vaka. 530**)(Ta.lex.) **piramam** a kind of lute (**Paripa_. 19,40**)(Ta.lex.) **brahma-kan:kan.a, brahma-vi_n.e** a kind of lute (Ka.lex.)

7461.**Honour**: **bho_s.a, bo_si** decorum, decency, honour (Ka.lex.)

7462.**Rope-makers**: **bir hor.** jungle man; a small dravidian tribe, mainly located in Chota Nagpur, who live in the jungles, and eke out a scanty subsistence by hunting and selling jungle produce, especially the bark of bauhinia vahllii, which they make into ropes, sikaur etc.; **bir disom** the forest country; the name given by the Santals to the country lying between the Ganges and the Ajoe river; **birbhu~i** the district of Birbhum, the first syllable **bir**, Santali, meaning forest, and the second **bhu~i**, Sanskrit, and meaning land, i.e. forest land (Santali.lex.) **Image: fetter**: **bir.i** a fetter; to fetter; **har.i bir.i** manacles and fetters (Santali); **bir.i hor.** a fettered person, a prisoner (Santali.lex.) **Image: rope**: **vara_t.aka** a rope, a cord (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **varatra_** strap, thong (RV.)(CDIAL 11320). **maro_j** fibre for rope; **moros, mar.os** rope prepared from fibre of paur tree; **morosm, moras, moroli** rope; **maronj** bark (Go.); **murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **mra_su** rope made from hide (Kui); **marcu** rope attaching bullock to plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 4976). **Cord; bark**: **murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **muraje** rope made of straw (Tu.); **mar.o_nj** strip of bark (Go.); **maro_j** fibre for rope (Go.); **morolik** rope (Go.); **mo_ru_m** bark used for tying a bundle (Go.) (DEDR 4976). **Stout rope**: **hor(a)ji** a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car (Ka.); **horaje** cord put round the neck of an elephant (Ka.); **puracai, puro_cai** halter or head-stall of an elephant (Ta.)(DEDR 4284). **Rope**: **rajju** cord, rope (RV.); rope (Pali); **raju** (NiDoc.); **rajju, lajju** (Pkt.); **rajuk** (Kal.); **ra_j, ra_z** (Phal.); **raz** rope (Sh.K.); **rajot.i** thick string (Sh.); **laja** rope (S.); **lajj, lajju** well-rope (P.); **raju_r.i_** rope (WPah.); **rajet.t.o~** (WPah.); **lezu** (A.); **lejur.** pad on woman's head for waterpot (Bi.); **lajuri_** well-rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (H.); **rajju** (Konkan:k); **rodda, rodu** string, cord (Si.) (CDIAL 10582). **restis** rope (Latin); **re~zgis** wicker, basket (Lithuanian); **rajju** a cord, line, rope; fisherman's line; **rajju-ka_ra** rope-maker; **rajju-ga_haka** rope-holder; (king's) land-surveyor; **rajjuka** a rope, line (Pali.lex.) **Image: rope; cover**: **barahi** a thick rope (Santali.lex.) **va_ri** rope for tying an elephant; pole for tightening a package or pack; **va_ra_t.ai** leather strap; **va_r** churning rope (**Ci_vaka. 711**); strap of leather (**Ci_vaka. 2372**); skin; bodice (**Te_va_. 1232,6**); bit, piece; **va_ra-k-kat.t.u** that which is tied by thongs (Ta.); **va_ra-k-kayir-u** braided leather-thong (**W.**); **varikkayir-u** cable; long rope; **varikka_ran-** cable-twister, rope-maker (Ta.lex.) **vari (-v-, -nt-)** to bind, tie, fasten, cover; **(-pp-, -tt-)** id.; n. tie, bondage (Ta.); **variyuka** to tie a network of strings, wire, bind tightly (Ma.); **varj-** to wrap, wind (Ko.); **bariyuni** to encase a bottle, jar, etc. in a kind of network (Tu.)(DEDR 5264). cf. **va.rc** to whip (Ko.); **ba_r-isu** to strike or beat with a whip etc. (Ka.); **barjuni** to strike, beat (Tu.)(DEDR 5380). **vaddhar, vadhri_, vadhar** shoulder-strap (L.); **vaddha** thong (Pali.Pkt.); **va_dhra** leather (OG.); **va_dharr.i_** leather strap (G.); **badri_** leather belt (Kal.); **vardhra** leather thong (AV.); **vadhra** id. (MBh.)(CDIAL 11387). **braz** leather belt (Kho.); **vadhrya, badhrya** shoe (Skt.)(CDIAL 11388). **Upper leather work of sandals**: **ba_r, ba_ra** strap of leather, thong (Ka.); **ba_r** id., upper leather work of sandals (Tu.); **va_ru, va_r-u** strap of leather, thong (Te.); **va_r** churning rope, strap of leather (Ta.); thong, leather strap, belt (Ma.); **po.r** whip (To.); **vakir** leather girdle, leather strap, tendon (Ta.); **warna** a leathern string (Go.)(DEDR 5363-b). **Image: pannier; jacket**: **va_ran.am** screen, cover (**Pa_rata. Tirau. 17**); coat of mail; jacket; protection; shield; **va_ran.ai** obstruction; **va_ram** screen; **va_ra-va_n.am** quilted jacket; breast-plate; **varu_tam**

armour; shield; **varu_tin-i** troop; army (Ta.lex.) **varu_thin** wearing an armour, mailed; furnished with a fender or protecting plank; protecting, sheltering; surrounded by a troop; being or seated in a carriage; a chariot; a guard, defender; an army (Skt.lex.) cf. **viri** pannier, pack-saddle (Ta.); pack-saddle (Ma.); **viry** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 5412). **paricchada** cover, covering dress (S'a_n:khS'r.); **paricchada** covering (Pali); **parcha_** mat of palm leaves for lying on (L.)(CDIAL 7811). **Wool; sieve**: **va_ra** sheep's wool (as sieve)(RV.)[IE. **uer**]; **warak** wool (Wg.); **wo_rik** (Pr.); **bar** (Dm.)(CDIAL 11549). **birve_** sieve; **birring** to separate out; **birve_ kanning** to sift; **birvinging** to be sifted (Br.)(DEDR 5548). **Cover of a boat**: **varaka** cover of a boat, cloth (Skt.); cloak (Skt.); **varilla** a sort of garment (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11310). cf. **varatra_** strap, thong (RV.); **varta** leathern thong (S.)(CDIAL 11320). **ba_ru_** shield (A.)(CDIAL 11560). **ol.e, ol., ol.u, ol.e, val.e, val.aya, val.** (Tadbhava of **valaya** what covers or surrounds) a bracelet, an armlet (Ka.); **val.** a leathern thong (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

7463.**Ferry charge**: **pa_ra** bringing across (RV.); further bank, furthest end (RV.); **pa_ratas** from the further side (RV.); **pa_re_** on the other side (Skt.); **pa_ra** further bank (Pali.Pkt.); **pa_r** id. (K.L.P.); id. (A.H.G.M.); **pr^{u}** side (K.); **pa_ram.** beyond (Pali); **pa_rato_** from the other side (Pali); **pa_r, pari** on the other side; **pa_ro** from beyond (Sh.); **pa_ri** from (K.); on the opposite side, across, through (S.); **pa_ro~** from beyond; **pa_ru~** by means of; **pa_r** across (L.); **pa_r(e)**beyond (P.); **pa_r** (WPah.); **par** at a distance, aside; **pa_r** beyond (Ku.); **pa_ri** beyond (N.); **para** aside (N.); **pa_r** on the other side of, across (B.Mth.H.); **pa_ra** (OAw.); **pa_ri** beyond (G.); **pa_r** (M.); **phar** on the further side, far away, across (Kho.); **pha_(r)** across; **pharar.o** that (in front); **pharar.a_** there (Phal.)(CDIAL 8100). **pa_rima-ti_ra** the further shore (Pali); **payim, phe_m** on the other side, across (Tor.); **pryum^{u}** belonging to the country beyond i.e. Punjab (K.); **pa_ri~ bate** by yonder way (WPah.)(CDIAL 8113). **pa_rya** being on the further bank (TS.); **pa_ri_** country on other side of river Ka_li_, i.e. Nepalese territory (Ku.); **i-priya_** living on this side (A.); **pa_ri** the opposite bank (Or.); **pa_ria_** situated on the further side (Or.)(CDIAL 8114). **To cross over**: **pari-tal** to cross over; to pass beyond (**Pu. Ve. 12, Irupa_r-. 8**); **pa_r-u-tal** to cross, pass over (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) **Ferry charge**: **pa_ran.a** carrying over or through (MBh.); conclusion, conclusion of a fast (Skt.); **pa_rani** ferry charge (A.); **pa_ran.a, pa_ranaya, pa_ran.a_** feast on conclusion of a penance (Pkt.); **pa_rn.u~** breaking a fast, feasting (G.); **pa_rn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 8103). **bhar.a** freight (Santali. lex.) **To take across**: **pa_rayati** brings over, rescues, brings to an end (RV.); is a match for (Mn.); is capable of (Skt.); **pa_re_ti** makes go through, bores through (Pali); **pa_re_i** crosses, completes, is able (Pkt.); **pa_rai** (Pkt.); **pa_riya** ended (Pkt.); **par, parev** to deal with, exchange; **paruv** to exchange; **parav** to change, exchange, change oneself; **parar** takes, buys, conceives (Gypsy); **par** to win (Pr.); **pa_run** to complete (K.); **pa_ran.u** to perform, fulfil, equal (S.); **pa_rn.o** to produce (Ku.); **pa_rnu** to make, cause, use (N.); **pa_riba** to be able (A.); **pa_ra_** (B.); **pa_riba_** to be able, grow up (Or.); **pa_rai** is able (OMth.); **pa_rab** to take across (Mth.); **pa_rai** completes, fulfils, is able (OAw.); **pa_rna_** to accomplish, finish (H.); **pa_ri_ya** completed (OG.); **pa_rn.e~** to make nutritious or salutary (M.)(CDIAL 8106). **na pa_rayati** is not able (Skt.); **nowa_riba** to be unable (A.); **nua_riba_** (Or.); **na_r** (MB.)(CDIAL 6955).

7464.**Next year**: **mar-u-na_l.** next day, morrow (Ta.); **maruna_l** (Ma.); **marunad.u** id. (Te.); **mar-u** to put away, reject (**Kur-al., 260**); adj. another, other, next, beyond (**Tiruva_ca. 36,2**); **maru** id. (Ka.); **mar-uka_l** adv. again, a second time; crop raised a second time (**Kur-un. 82**); **mar-uvalum** again, once more (**Ci_vaka. 1052**); **mar-umai** the next birth, opp. to **immai** (**Kur-al., 459**); the next world, svarga (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.t.u. 71**); **mar-umur-ai** next turn; next

birth (**Paripa_. Pak. 173**)(Ta.lex.) **para_ri** in the year before last (Pa_n..); **parari-vars.i** the year before last (NiDoc.); **para_ri** two years hence (Pkt.); **pa_ra_r** the year before last (Sh.); **parr^{u}** adj. belonging to the year before last; **proryus** adv. (K.); **para_r** two years ago; **pra_r** (L.); **para_r** two years ago or hence (P.); **parha_l** the year before last (WPah.); **para_r, para_ri ber** (Ku.); **para_r** (N.); **para_ri** (B.); **parhur** last year, next year (Or.); **para_r** two years ago or hence (G.)(CDIAL 7799t). cf. **wa_ro** (gen. **wa_ro_ta_**), **warote** (**t = t.**) year after next (Go.); **va_ron.d.i** next year, year after next; **va_r.oni** next year (Kui); **va_n.ona, va_r-oki** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5375). **pher darae** next but one (Santali.lex.) **pari_ha_** the day after tomorrow (S.); **parhe_** the day before yesterday; **pare_** (WPah.); **pairi** (Konkan.i); **pereyi-da_, pere_-da_** (Si.); **prej** the day before yesterday; **fre_j, frejo_** (WPah.)(CDIAL 7799l). cf. **paras'vas** adv. the day after tomorrow (MBh.)(CDIAL 7799j.) **parut** adv. last year (Pa_n..); **paru-vars.a** last year (NiDoc.); **param.** next year (Ap.); **pa_r heman** last winter (Kal.); **pa_r ka_l** last year (Pas'.); **por** (Kho.); **pa_r** (Phal.); **par** (Sh.); **por** (D..); **parus, paru_** (K.); **paru** (S.); **par** (L.); **par** last year, next year; **paru~** last year (P.); **peru_** (WPah.); **paru** last year; **paharu** last year, next year (Or.); **por, pori** last year (Ku.); **por, pohor** (N.); **por** last year, next year (G.); **poru_, poru~_** last year (Konkan.i); cf. **pa_r** (Pers.); **pow** last year (Ash.Wg.); **pu_a** (Kt.)(CDIAL 7907). **paruttna** belonging to last year (Pa_n..va_rtt.); **paroko ko_l** last year (Pas'.); **paruko_** of last year (Sh.); **porkuna** (D..); **paroko** (S.); **paro_ka_** (L.); **poruku~** (G.); **parsuk^{u}** of last year (K.) (CDIAL 7908). cf. **pari~ha~** the after tomorrow (S.); **parhe_** the day before yesterday (WPah.); **pairi** (Konkan.i); **prej, fre_j, frejo_** the day before yesterday (WPah.) (CDIAL 7799l). **Next, second**: **para** distant, further, other; enemy (RV.); oblique cases: **param** after, but; **paratas** (MBh.); **pare_, pare_n.a** afterwards, beyond (RV.); **para** other (Pali); **para-, pala-** (As'.); **para-** (Pkt.NiDoc.); **paru** stranger (S.); **par** pl. others (G.); **paru~** distant (G.); **parilla** other (Pkt.); **parla_** belonging to the other side (L.); **pallo, palo** next, second (Ku.); **parla_** next, yonder (H.); **para_r** belonging to another (Aw.); **param.** further (Pali); **pare_na** later on (Pali); **param., palam.** beyond, after (As'.); **param.** but (Pkt.); **parao_, pare_n.a** after (Pkt.); **par** but, still (K.S.H.); but (L.M.); **pare** beyond (S.); **para_, para~** further (L.); **paro** from a distance; **pare, pare~** far off (L.); **pare, pared.e** beyond, further (P.); **para** further (N.); **para_, para~_** at a distance (G.)(CDIAL 7793). **parata** (OMarw.); **param. tu** but (MBh.Pkt.); (CDIAL 7794). **parga_m** another village, foreign parts (G.); **parga_mi_** foreign, outside (G.)(CDIAL 7797). **paratara** further away (Skt.); **pare_re** adv. further away (L.); **parere** at a distance, on the other side (P.); **piriru** distant (Si.); **parera** sky, heaven (H.)(CDIAL 7798). **paratra** elsewhere, hereafter (Mn.); **paratta** in the next world (Pali); **paratra, paratra_, parata, palata** (As'.); **parta_** adj., **parte_** adv. further, on the other side (L.); **parattha** elsewhere (Pali.Pkt.) (CDIAL 7799). **parade_s'a** foreign country (Skt.); **parae_sa** id. (Pkt.); **pares** (H.)(CDIAL 7799a).

7465.**Image: opponent**: **pratimalla** opponent in wrestling, adversary (Skt.); **pat.imalla** opponent (Pali); **pad.imalla** (Pkt.); **pil.imal** opponent, enemy (Si.)(CDIAL 8584). **Image: likeness**: **pratima_** image, likeness (RV.); **pat.ima_** likeness (Pali); **pad.ima_** (Pkt.); **pil.imaya** likeness, picture (Si.)(CDIAL 8585).

7466.**Butea frondosa**: **brahma-vr.ks.a** the tree butea frondosa; pala_s'a, muttuga; lo_dhra, to_da, pu_ga, kramuka (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7467.**Indian mulberry**: **brahman.ya, brahma-da_ru** the Indian mulberry tree, morus indica (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) Morus alba, morus indica, morus parviflora: **toola, tooda, shalmali** (Skt.); **white mulberry** (Eng.); **tut** (H.Pers.B.M.); **tutri** (Deccan); **shetu** (G.); **tula ambor** (Bombay);

kambilipuch (Ta.); **tuti, hippal verali** (Ka.); habitat: found wild on the temperate Himalayas and cultivated in Kashmir, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Upper Sind, Bengal and Burma... Action: bark is purgative and anthelmintic. Uses: the long thin greenish fruit is acidulous and pleasant to eat when fresh. It was held in great esteem by Baluchi warriors who carried it in their pouches and swallowed a mouthful when entering into action, to give them stomach for the fight. The fruit is dried and sold in the bazars. It is also made into a preserve or syrup... Morus nigra: **mulberry** (Eng.); **shetuta** (H.); **shetura** (G.); **tuta** (Arab.Pers.) with fruits of dark purple colour, sold in the Karachi bazar, are used just like those of morus alba (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 816-817). Morus alba, morus indica: Amoras is cultivated for its edible fruit and also because silkworms are fed on its leaves... Burkill reports that the bark has been employed in China from very early times for making paper... used as an emollient in Malaya... a lye made of the ashes of mulberry wood is used (in China) as a stimulant and escharotic in scaly skin diseases and unhealthy granulations... (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 239-240).

7468.**To be used**: **bavarisu** to go or move about: to be used; **bhramari, bavari** making go round, moving in a circle (Ka.lex.)

7469.**Image: shield**: **ur-ai-ka_ran-** sheath maker (**Cilap. 5,32, Urai.**) (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **ba_ru_** shield (A.)(CDIAL 11560). **Shield**: **palakai** long shield, buckler (**Tol. Po. 67, Urai, Pi-m. Pak. 209**)(Ta.lex.) **phara** shield (BHSkt.); **phalaka** shield (MBh.); **sphara, spharaka** (Skt.); [cognate with **spara** shield (Iranian) and possibly identical with **phalaka** board and **phala** gaming board; **phalha_** square wooden frame (P.)(CDIAL 9053)]; **phalaka** shield (Pali); **phala, phalaa** (Pkt.); **phal.a_** (Or.); **phali_** (H.); **paliha** (Si. **palisa** with **s** after other words with **s ~~ h**); **pharhi_, phari_** small shield (P.); **phar** shield (A.B.); **phara, phari** (Or.)(CDIAL 9054). [cf. the sense of 'board' in **pat.t.ika** board (Ka.); **pat.a** board (Kui); **pat.t.e** bar or spar of wood, piece of timber of door-frame (Te.)(DEDR 3875).] **ba_ra_** to shield (B.) (CDIAL 11554). **ba_ru_** shield (A.)(CDIAL 11560). **Saddle**: **param** a kind of shield (**Ci_vaka. 2218**); saddle of a horse; armour for the body; body (**Kampara_. Kat.iman.a. 69**)(Ta.lex.) **paricai** (Ta.); **parige** (Ka.); shield, buckler (**Tol. Po. 67, Urai. pi-m.**); large umbrella, as a badge of honour; **paricai-k-ka_ran-** shield-bearer; person belonging to the caste of shield-bearers (Ta.lex.) **param** armour for the body; a kind of shield (Ta.); **pul.aka-t-to_r-param** (**Ci_vaka**. **2218**); saddle of a horse (Ta.lex.); **param** shield (Ma.); **parica** a round shield (Ma.); **parige, harige** shield (Ka.)(DEDR 3958). **ba_ru_** shield? (A.)(CDIAL 11560). **Hilt of a sword**: **paricu** hilt of a sword (Ta.); **pariu** id. (Ma.); **paru~ju** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3969).

7470.**Images: hollow bamboo for drilling seed; honeycomb**: cf. **por** hollow bamboo for drilling seed (P.)(CDIAL 8406). cf. **phora_** hollow (B.Or.); **poru** cavity; **poro** hollow (S.); **por** hollow bamboo (S.); **pol., pol.e~** honeycomb (M.)(CDIAL 8398). cf. **phokar** hole (B.)(CDIAL 8391). **Hole**: cf. **mur..ai (-v-, -nt-)** to enter; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to pierce, bore; n. large mountain cave, cavern, den; **mur..aicu** cave, hole; **mu_r..ai** a hollow place; **mo_r..ai** cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool (Ta.); **mul.ayuka** to creep in, retire, cattle to enter stable; **mul.ekka** to gather, shut up as cattle for the night (Ma.); **mo_l.e** a small hole (made by crabs, etc.) in the banks of ricefields or tanks, a fissure (Ka.)(DEDR 4994). cf. **nur..ai** opening, aperture, cave (Ta.)(DEDR 3714). cf. **ma_l.am** hole in earth, wood, of snakes, scorpions etc.; **ma_t.am** a niche in walls (Ma.); **ma_d.a, ma_d.u** hole or niche made in a wall (Ka.); **ma_l.i** rat's hole (Kuruba); **ma.l.i** long hole (e.g. of rat or jackal) (Kod..); **ma_t.** hole or cavity in earth, wood, etc., hole of snakes, scorpions etc. (Tu.); **mo_la** rat's hole (Kor.); **ma_nd.o** hole (Go.); **ma_n.d.a_, ma_r.a_** the

hollow haunt of any animal, den, any hollow place, cavern (Kur.)(DEDR 4832). cf. **borra** hole in tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 4604a). **Image: hole**: **bor-o** hole of a crab etc. (Kond.a); **borra** hole in a tree (Kuwi); **po_r-ai** hole, hollow in a tree, cavern; **po_r** hollow of a tree (Ta.); **bo.r** vagina (Ko.); **pi.r** hollow of the tree (where bees nest); **o.r-** (0bl. **o.t--**) hole, wound (To.); **po_r** hole (Ka.); **bor-iya, bor-r-e** hole, burrow, hollow, pit; **bor-r-a** hole, hollow, cavity in a tree (Te.); **borra** hole in tree (Ga.); **po_l** hollow object, hollowness in a tree (Ta.); **bo_lu** hollow (Te.)(DEDR 4604). cf. **po_r.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be cleft, split, gape, be disunited; split, cleave open, dispel, destroy; n. cleft, piece; **po_r..vu** cleft, fissure; **po_r..-va_y** open mouth; **po_t.u** hole, opening, cleft (Ta.); **bo.t.** hollow in tree trunk, hole that goes through (Ko.); **po_r..** to cleave, split, divide into parts; n. a split, piece, slice; **po_r..al** hollow of a tree; **po_d.u** splitting; to split up; **po_t.e** hole in a tree, cavern, hollow; **pot.t.e, pot.t.are, pot.re** hole in a tree, hollow of a treee (Ka.); **pot.t.** the hollow of a stalk or tree (Tu.); **p(r)o~_ju, ponju, po~_cu** to split into filaments, draw out in threads; **p(r)o~_gu** thread, string, one strand in a cord (Te.); **po_r.-** to split, cleave (Pa.); **pye** to open, tear; gape (Malt.)(DEDR 4599). **Images: hole; crevice**: cf. **pur..ai** hole, tube, narrow path (Ta.)(DEDR 4317). **Image: boil**: **purai** deep ulcer, fistula (Ta.); **pure, pore** boil, ulcer (Ka.)(DEDR 4296). **Image: hollow**: **phora** hollow in the centre, as some bamboos; **phopra, phophra** rotten, decayed, particles not cohesive, hollow through decay (Santali.lex.) **Images: cavity; hollow; spotted**: **poru** cavity; **poro** hollow (S.); **por** hollow bamboo (P.); **phora_** hollow (B.Or.); **nak-por.** nostril (Ku.); **poro** small hole (N.); **pola_** hollow, empty, flabby (H.); **pol** hollowness (H.)(CDIAL 8398). **parus.a** spotted (RV.); **pharu_ha_** spotted cloth (P.)(CDIAL 7909). **cerka bherka** spotted (Santali.lex.) **Image: dot**: **por-i** spot; dot, point, speck (**Kalit. 13,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: spark**: **por-i-ttal** to throw out sparks (**Kampara_. Varun.a. 32**); **por-i-tal** id. (**Kampara_. Kumpa. 254**); **por-i** spark, scintillation (**Kampara_. Varun.an-ai. 22**); brightness (**Perumpa_n.. 448**); **por-i-par-attal** flying of sparks (**Kampara_. Ce_tu. 11**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: hole**: cf. **borra** hole in tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 4604). **Image: hole**: **ho_ru, po_r, o_r, o_ru** a hole; **po_r-il, ho_r-il** the hollow of a tree (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po_r-ai** hole, hollow in tree (Ta.)(DEDR 4604). cf. **pol.l.u** hollow, empty (Ma.)(DEDR 4562). cf. **po_lo_** hollow (Br.)(DEDR 4560). **Image: dot**: **por-i** spot, as on elephant's forehead; dot, point, speck (**Kalit. 13,3**); mark, impression (**Ci_vaka. 2190**); **vari** dot (**Net.unal. 17**); spreading spots on the skin (**Kalit. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: roundness**: **por-i** roundness, rotundity (**Net.unal. 13**)(Ta.lex.)

7471.**Image: joint of body**: **paruvam** knot, joint in the human body or plants (Ta.lex.) **mara** joint, hinge (Te.)(DEDR 4761). **Image: knuckle; articulation; space between two joints; joint**: **parvan** knot, joint (RV.); **pabba** knot in a stalk, joint (Pali); **pavva** (Pkt.); **pa_b** space between two joints (A.); **paba_l, paba_li** having long joints; **pabiya_iba** to cut into small sections (A.); **pa_b** joint (in body or plant), knuckle, protuberance (B.)(CDIAL 7947). **pagra** sugarcane cutting (Santali. lex.) **Knotty, rough**: **parus.a** knotty (AV.); uneven, hard (MBh.); harsh, cruel (Katha_s.); **parusa** rough (Pkt.); **parusa** (Si.); **pharusa** rough, hard, cruel (Pali. Pkt.); **paharas** hard, solid (Si.)(CDIAL 7910). **paru** coarse, rough (Ta.); **parukku** rough surface (Ma.); **baraka, barusu** rough (Te.); **bargat.e** rough (Kol.); **baRka** roughness, rough (Kond.a)(DEDR 3973). **Bamboo; barley**: **s'ataparvan** having a hundred joints (RV.); bamboo (Bhpr.); **s'ataparvaka** the white-flowered du_rva_ grass (Sus'r.); **saba_i** a kind of grass (B.); the grass ischaemum angustifolium or pollindium angustifolium (Or.); **s'ataparvika_** du_rva_ grass, barley (Skt.)(CDIAL 12282). **Image: lines on finger-joints**: **pir-an:ku** lines on the inside of the finger-joints (**Nikan.t.u.**)(Ta.lex.) **parvakam** the knee-joint (Skt.lex.) **-paura, *parvara** joint (Skt.); **s'ata-po_ra(ka)** species of sugarcane (Sus'r.); **ni_la-po_ra** (Skt.); **po_ra** knot; **po_raga** a sort of plant with knots (Pkt.); **por** hollow bamboo for drilling seed (P.); **pora_** joint of bamboo (P.); **por, pori_** knot or joint of

bamboo (Ku.); **por** space between two joints; **pora_** beam; **porua_** knuckle (H.); **puruka** knot or joint of bamboo, knob, link (Si.); **per** joint, articulation (CDIAL 8406). In numeration systems using four fingers (excluding the thumb), the counting is done with the thumb moving from the lowest phalange of the little finger to the lowest phalange of the index finger to reach a count of four; the counting of the next set of four is done in the same order on the middle phalange on each of the four fingers; the counting of the next set of four is done in the same order on the topmost phalange on each of the four fingers; the count reaches 12; whence cf.: **pa_dika** worth a quarter (Pa_n.. gan.a.R.); **pa_dika_** a coin (Skt.); **pa_i_** 112 anna; **pa_ir.i_** 14 yard; **pa_iku** of a quarter (S.); **pa_i_** a measure of capacity; 112 anna (L.); **pa_i_, pai** 14 seer; 112 anna (P.); **pa_i** 112 anna (A.); 112 or 14 anna (B.); 112 anna (Or.); **pa_i_** 112 or 14 anna (H.); quarter, 14 anna (M.); **pa_i** 112 anna (G.)(CDIAL 8074). cf. **pa_v** foot (of centipede) (K.); **pa_va_** foot of sheep, leg of bedstead (L.)(CDIAL 8075). cf. **pa_do_na** less by a quarter (Skt.); **pa_du_na** (Skt.); **pa_un.a_** (Or.); **pa_un.** (in cmpd.)(M.); id. (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8078).

7472.**Bamboo, cane**: **parampu** bamboo (Ta.); **pirampu** bamboo (**Aru. Ni.**); **perambu** (Ma.); **pre_mu** (Te.); **pirampu-t-tat.ukku** rattan-blinds (**C.E.M.**); **pirappampa_y** rattan mat (Ta.); **pirappan:ko_rai** a sedge, scirpus; **pirappan:ku_t.ai** rattan basket; **pirampat.i-k-ka_rar** men entrusted by a king with the duty of caning offenders (**Tiruva_lava_. 28,3**)(Ta.lex.) **pirampu** (in cmpds. **pirappam-**) rattan, calamus rotang; switchy rattan, calamus vimanalis (Ta.); **perampu, purampu** rattan (Ma.); **p(r)e_mu, prabba, prabbili** id., calamus rotang (Te.)(DEDR 4175). **Cane**: **punambu** cane (Ma.); **prabbali, habbe** the rattan (Ka.); **prabbali-gid.a, prabbali-cet.t.u** id. (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) For **-n-** in **punambu** cane (Ma.) cf. **pin.ai** to entwine (Ta.)(DEDR 4160). cf. **pacce** cane (Ka.lex.)

7473.**Images: drum; circle; measure**: **bhar** measure (G.); **bhara_** a corn measure (M.)(CDIAL 9393). **par-a** drum, disk, circle (Ma.); **par** drum (Ko.); **pare** id., large, double-headed barrel drum beaten by Me.de (Kod..); **par-r-a** a measure of capacity (Te.); **para** drum (Go.); **par-ai** a measure of capacity, drum (Ta.)(DEDR 4032). **par-e, har-e** a drum (Ka.); **par-ai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) {21/24 **marakka_l** = one **ko_t.t.ai** [cf. **MIAI**, p.83; DEDR 2208: **ko_t.t.a** much, plenty (Ma.)]; 4 **prastha** = one **a_d.haka**; 16 **prastha** = one **dro_n.a** [cf. IE 8-6; CII 4; IEG. Pali. **pattha** a land measure. (Chamba) **pat.ha** grain measure.]; 2 **dro_n.a** = one **kud.ava** [2 **kud.ava** = one **ma_n.ika**; cf. **Ain-i-Akbari**, vol.III, p.137.]; 4 **dro_n.a** = one **ma_n.i** or **ma_n.ika** [Mahavira, **Sa_rangadhara Samhita** 1, 35.]; 16 **dro_n.a** = one **kha_ri** [cf. **Arthas'a_stra,** Ch. XX; **MIAI**, p. 74; a measure for Soma (RV.IV,32,17; Vedic index, I, p.216).]; [cf. **MIAI**, p.78: 4 **pa_vala** = **pa_li** [cf. big ladle or spoon (G.)]**;** 4 **pa_li** = **ma_na**; 4 **ma_na**= **sei;** 3 **sei** = **padaka;** 4 **padaka** = **ha_ri** [cf.**MIAI**, p.98: 24 **ma_na** or 6 **sei** or 1/2 **kalasi** or 7 or 8 maunds.]**;** 4 **ha_ri**= **ma_ni**; 400 **marakka_l** = one **karicai, karacai**}.

7474.**Image: raised platform**: **pirampu** raised platform with steps giving access to a temple-car; **parappu** ceiling; lintel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7475.**Side of body; waist**: **marun:ku** side, side of body, waist, form (Ta.); **marun:kal** waist, esp. of women, hip, stomach, abdomen, body (Ta.); **marun.n.u** side (Ma.); **o ma.r-** half (lit. one side)(To.); **margilu** the side, flank (Tu..); **makka** either side of the part of the body just above the hip (Tu.); buttock (Pa.); **marng** side (Go.); **marngar.** side (Pe.); **magl** side (Ko.); **magil** slope of hill (To.); **maggal** side (Ka.); **Rib**: **marr.gi_** rib bone; **marun** ribs of mat; **marngi, mar.nger.i, marngi** rib (Go.); **marngar. pr.e_ku** ribs (Pe.)(DEDR 4717). **Image: side by side; pair**: **par par**

side by side; **par** pair (e.g. **par a.s- fo.s-** a pair of house entrances)(To.); **para** side (e.g. **appara** that side; **k.ki para** eastern side)(Kod..)(DEDR 3984).

7476.**Weapon**: **pa_racavam** weapon (Ta.lex.) **pa_ras'ava** iron, steel; an iron weapon (Ka.lex.)

7477.**Spade**: cf. **pa_ra** spade (Te.Ga.Go.); crowbar (Ma.)(DEDR 4093). **phzur, pzdur** wooden spade (Dm.); **phando_r** (Bshk.); **phe_ndu_ru** (Phal.)(CDIAL 13830). **Blade of crowbar, pick-axe**: **palugu** blade of pick-axe, crowbar, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 3986a). **Mattock, spade; hoe**: **sphya** flat piece of wood for stirring offerings of boiled rice or for trimming mound used as altar (AV.); boom, spar (S'Br.); a kind of oar (R.)[For both meanings, 'shoulder' and 'shovel' cf.: **pei** shovel (Wkh.); **fei** (Sar.Ishk.); **fiah** shoulderblade (Wkh.); **fyak** shoulder (Shgh.); **pil, pa_wl** shoulder (Kurd.)]; **piwe** scapula (Wg.); **phi_i_** scapula (Pas'.); **phiu** scapula (Kho.); **phi_** shoulderblade (Bshk.); **phi_a** shoulder (Mai.); **phiya** oar (Pali); **phi_** wooden spade (Kho.); **phiyu** dung spade (Kho.); **phyoh^{u}**, **phyuh^{u}** snow-scoop (K.); **phye_k** wooden shovel (Shum.); **pe_kat.i_** (Pas'.); **piolo** wooden spade, oar (Sh.); **phaur.o** a kind of mattock, spade (Ku.); **pharuwa_** mattock, hoe (N.); **phya_uri** long-handled implement for levelling rice-field (N.); **pha_ura_, pho~r.** spade, hoe (B.); **pha_ur.a_** digging hoe (Or.); **phahuri, pharuhi_, phar.ua_, phar.uhi_** scraper for making banks of irrigation beds (Bi.); **pha_wr.a_, phaur.a_, pharuwa_** mattock, hoe; **pharu_ha_** a kind of rake or hoe (H.); **pha_vd.a_** large hoe (esp. a wooden one)(M.); **pha_vd.i_** wooden hoe-shaped instrument for skimming molasses, large hoe; **pha_vd.e~** hoe or scraper (M.)(CDIAL 13839). cf. **paricu** hilt of a sword (Ta.); **pariu** (Ma.); **paru_ju** (Te.)(DEDR 3969). **pa_rai** crowbar, small hoe for cutting grass (Ta.); **pa_ra** iron crowbar, lever, bar used for digging (Ma.); **pa.r** crowbar (Ko.To.); **pa_re** id., short hoe (Ka.); **pa_ren:gi** iron crowbar, lever (Tu.); **pa_ra, pa_r-a** spade (Te.); **gad.d.a pa_ra** spade (Kol.) (**gad.d.a** clod); **pahar** crowbar (Nk.); **pa_ra** spade (Ga.Go.Kuwi)(DEDR 4093).

7478.**Image: chase, hunting**: **pa_ri-ve_t.t.ai** chase, hunting (Ta.); **pa_ru-ve_t.a** id. (Te.); **pa_ruvat.t.e** id. (Ka.); **parivi_tam < pari-vi_ta** Brahma's bow (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pe_r-- (-it-)** to chase or pursue (thief etc.), drive (cattle), expel (Kond.a); **pe_z- (pe_st-)** to drive, drive away, chase (Pe.); **pe_y-** to chase (Mand..); **peha (pehi-)** to drive away, drive off, repulse, dismiss; **pe_r-** to chase, drive away (Kui); **pe_r- (-h-)** id.; **pre_- (-t-)** to chase; **pe_rhali** to chase, drive; **pe_rh'nai** to scare, impel (Kuwi)(DEDR 4447).

7479.**Split pulse**: **paruppu** soft or inner kernel of beans, almonds, etc., kernel of cajanus indicus (dal)(Ta.); **parippu** peas, pulse skinned in water, halved and dried; kernel of corn (Ma.); **pappu** split pulse of any kind, split almonds, etc. (Ka.); **pappu** split pulse, dal, kernels of any kind freed from the shell (Te.); **purpur, pulpul** pulse called urad (Go.); **pappu, papu** dal (Kuwi)(DEDR 3978).

7480.**Image: eagle**: **pa_r-u** hawk, kite, falcon (**Ci_vaka. 568**); eagle (**Pa_rata. Put.pa. 82**)(Ta.)(DEDR 4020). **Hawk**: **pa_racikai** hawk, falcon, kite (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **paruntu** common kite (**Pu. Ve. 3,12**); id. (Ma.); **pardu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: eagle**: **paruntu** common kite; **pera_ntu, pera_ndu** vulture (Ta.); **paruntu, parantu** kite, accipiter nisus (Ma.); **pad** kite (Ko.); **pa0** bird of prey (including kite, eagle, vulture)(To.); **pardu, paddu** kite, hawk, falcon, vulture (Ka.); **paddi** eagle, vulture, kite (Kod..); **panta-gadda** vulture, eagle; **bandu** vulture; **ra_-bandu** eagle, vulture (?**ra_- < ra_ja_** king, i.e. big)(Te.); **ra_yal** vulture (Go.)(DEDR 3977). cf. **bhe_run.d.a** a bird (Skt.)

7481.**Image: bull-frog**: **bharund.a** rana tigrina, the bull-frog, a species of large frog with four stripes on the back (Mu.); cf. **barund.a** (Sadani.Mu.)(Mu.lex.) cf. **bhe_ka** frog (MaitrUp.)(CDIAL 9600). cf. **man.d.u_ka** frog (RV.)(CDIAL 9746).

7482.**Medicated camphor**: **pa_r-makan--ca_ri** medicated camphor, paccai-karppu_ram (Ta.lex.)

7483.**Division of corn-sheaves**: **pa_r-pat.ai** division of corn-sheaves before the grain is threshed (**R.F.**)(Ta.lex.)

7484.**Pearl bank**: **pa_r** pearl bank; stratum, layer, bed; bank, border, ridge (Ta.lex.)

7485.**Parsee**: **pa_racikar < pa_rasi_ka** the Parsees; **pa_raci_kam** Persia, one of 56 te_cam (**Iraku. Tikku. 226**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_rasika** Persian (MBh.); **parasi_ka** (Skt.); **parasi_** Persian language (Skt.); **pa_rse_g** (MPers.); **pa_rasa, pa_rasiya, pa_rasi_a** Persian (Pkt.); **pa_rasi_** Persian language (Pkt.); **pa_rsi_** Persian (P.H.); a Parsee (H.G.); language of brokers (G.); **pa_rs'i_** Persian (B.); a Parsee (M.)(CDIAL 8108).

7486.**To escape from danger; to revive; salvation**: **praraks.ati** guards (Skt.); **parkhan.o** to drive away calamity (esp. by waving something magically round head of sufferer)(Ku.); **parakhna_** to secure, obtain (H.)(CDIAL 8736). **To guard**: **pariraks.ati** guards well (RV.); keeps (Mn.); **parirakkhati** guards (Pali); **parirakkhai** (Pkt.); **parakhna_** to obtain, secure (H.)(CDIAL 7864). **pir..ai (-pp-, -tt-)** to be emancipated from sin and births, obtain salvation, escape from evil or danger, live, get on in life; **pir..aippu** escape, life, livelihood (Ta.); **pir..ekka** to remain alive; **pir..eppu, pir..appu** livelihood; **pir..eppikka** to restore, revive (Ma.); **pi_- (pi-)** to live (Pa.); **pi_-, piy- (pit.-)** id. (Ga.); **pissa_na_** to be saved, live, earn one's living, live, escape; **pis-** to live, be saves, be left over, to live; caus. **pisusa_na_** to save; **pisehta_na_** to rescue; **pish-** to save (life, money etc.); **pistal** alive (Go.)(DEDR 4186).

7487.**Image: goat**: **puruvai** goat (**Nar-. 321**)(Ta.lex.)

7488.**Image: eyebrow**: **puruva** (Tadbhava of **bhru_** or **bhruva**) , purbu, ubbu, pubbu, purvu, hubbu, hurbu an eyebrow, the brow (Ka.); **puruvam, puru_ra, pi_ru** (Ta.); **puriya, puriga** (Ma.); **purcikku** to frown (Ka.); **purvurvu** the brows to be raised (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pu_ru < bhru_** eyebrow (**Civaraka. Naimica. 33**)(Ta.lex.) **Eyelashes**: **pur.u~** eyelashes (WPah.)(CDIAL 8253). **picir** fibre (Ta.); **pi~_cu** the fibrous parts of plants, etc. (Te.)(DEDR 4133). **puruvam** eyebrow (**Kur-al., 1086**)(Ta.lex.) **Eyebrow**: **bhru_** eyebrow (RV.); du. **bhruvau** in cmpd.: **-bhru_ka-, -bhruva-** (Pa_n..); **bru** eyebrow (Kho.); **aci_-bru_** eyebrow (Wg.); **aci-pru_** (Kt.); **i_c-bruk** (Dm.); **a~_khi-bhui_** (N.); **aks.ibhruva** (Skt.); **bhramu-** (BHSk.); **bhamu** (Pali); **bhuma_, bhumaya_, bhamaya_** (Pkt.); **bhamuka, bhamukha** (Pali); **bhrumukha** (BHSk.); **bhamuha** (Pkt.); **bhamuha_, bhaumha_, bhauha_, bho_ha_** (Skt.); **phov** (Gypsy); **bumb**, **bum** (K.); **bhau~h**, **bhau~**, pl. **bhava~_** (P.); **d.hl.aua~_, d.hl.au~, bharua~_, barua~_, bhrammu~, bhau~,** pl. **bhaua~_** (WPah.); **bhau~** (Ku.); **a~_khi-bhau~** (N.); **bhoma_** (B.); **bhau~h** (Mth.); **bha~hu~** (Bhoj.); **bhaum.ha** (OAw.); **bhau~(h), bho~(h),** pl. **bhaua~_** (H.); **bhavu~, bhavar**[i] (G.); **bhammar**[i] (G.); **bha_vai_, bho~vai_, bho~i_, bhu~vai_, bhi_vai_** (M.); **bama-ya** (Si.); **buma** (Md.)(CDIAL 9688).

7489.**An abacus**: **po_rikai, po_tikai** (Ta.); **bo_dige, bo_duge** a piece of wood or stone on a pillar between it and the beam supported by it: an abacus (architrave, capital) (Ka.); **bo_diye, bo_de** (Te.); **po_dige** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7490.**Image: pillar**: **po_ri < po_ru_r** Tiru-p-po_ru_r, sacred to God Subrahman.ya (**Tiruppo_. Can. 9,1**); **po_rikai, po_rikai-k-kat.t.ai** capital of a pillar (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **po_tikai** capital of a pillar (Ta.)(DEDR 4585).

7491.**To hatch eggs**: **o_l-, vola_na_** to hatch eggs (Go.); **olond. er-** id. (Ga.)(DEDR 1067). **rova_n.e bos** to hatch (Kon.lex.)

7492.**Male jackal**: **o_ri** male jackal (**Pin..**); old jackal (Ta.lex.) cf. **ol.l.u** an old jackal (Ka.lex.) cf. **o_ri** male lemur (Ta.); howler, jackal; howl, yell (Ma.); **o_rige** howl (Tu.); **o_rg- (o_rug-)** to call (Ga.)(DEDR 1061). **kolo, kolea_** a jackal (Kon.lex.) cf. **kulaippu** barking, snarling (Ta.)(DEDR 1811).

7493.**Bivalve shell**: **ol.ale** a bivalve shell used in feeding children (Ka.lex.)

7494.**Image: bull**: cf. **ho_ri** a bull calf, an uncastrated young male of the ox kind, a young bull (Ka.); **bo_ri** (Tu.); **ho_ri** a bullock (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_r-e_r-u** fighting bull (**Tiv. Periyati. 2,10,8**)(Ta.lex.)

7495.**Image: a female demon**: **ho_l.i** name of a female demon, a paramour of Ka_ma; the ho_l.i_ festival observed on account of her death for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon of the pha_lguna month when Ka_ma is burnt in effigy (Ka.lex.)

7496.**Image: sun**: cf. **o.l- (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.); **ol-** to see; **o_lip-** to show (Nk.)(DEDR 1066). **ol.i** light; sun (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ol.a** light (Ka.); **ol.i** (Ma.); scorching (**Paripa_. 3,67**); lamp, light (**Kur-al., 390**)(Ta.lex.) **hol.aku** lustre, shine (Ka.lex.)

7497.**Image: investigation**: **o_r-ttal** to listen attentively (**Pur-ana_. 157,12**); **o_rcci** investigation (Ta.lex.)

7498.**Image: neck of a lute**: **hol.ahu** the neck of a lute (Ka.lex.)

7499.**Image: split**: cf. **ho_r..u, po_r..** a split, piece, a slice, a part (Ka.lex.) **o_lam-po_r..** split leaf of the palmyra prepared for writing (**Vina_yakapu. 3,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Palm leaf; screw-pine leaf**: **o_lai** palm leaf, writing on a palmyra leaf, rolled palm leaf used as an ear ornament, jewelled ear ornament (Ta.); **o_la** leaf of palms or grasses, writing leaf (Ma.); **o.l** palm leaf, ornaments worn on body (Ko.); **wa.l** writing, education (To.); **o_le** leaf of a palmyra palm, leaf used to write on, coil of palmyra leaf worn in lobe or female's ear, ear-ring of gold etc.; **oli** leaf of palmyra palm (Ka.); **o.le** screw-pine leaf, writing on screw-pine leaf, woman's ear-ring (Kod..); **o_le** letter inscribed on a palmyra leaf, palmyra leaf rolled up and put into the hole of a female's ear, metallic ear-ring; **oli** a cadjan leaf used to write upon (Tu.)(DEDR 1070). **o_laippu_** screw-pine flower, ta_r..ampu_ (**Tiruppu. 445**)(Ta.lex.)

7500.**Sound**: **o_lam** sound, noise, roar (**Pin..**); **o_l** sound (**Iraku. Nakara. 42**)(Ta.lex.)

7501.**Image: snake**: **o_lam < vya_la** snake (**Pin..**); **o_lai-p-pa_mpu** a kind of snake, tropidonotus stolatus (Ta.lex.) cf. **ol.l.e** a kind of amphisbaena (Ka.)(DEDR 1018).

7502.**Image: apple of the eye**: **ol.i** apple of the eye (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7503.**Image: mane, hair**: **o_ri** man's hair (**Tiva_.**); mane (**Poruna. 164**)(Ta.lex.)

7504. **A sign of the zodiac**: **o_rai < ho_ra_** sign of the zodiac (**Tol. Po. 135**); a division of time commencing with the rising of a zodiacal sign (**Ci_vaka. 2411**); time (**Kuruparam. 115, Pan-n-i_.**)(Ta.lex.) **ho_re, ho_ra_** (fr. the Greek) the rising of a zodiacal sign; part of the duration of a sign; an hour; a mark, line; a particular scientific work or science (Ka.lex.)

7505.**Mountain-dwellers**: cf. **o_riyar** supernatural beings said to dwell in mountains, and to possess magical powers (**Pur-ana_. 175, Urai.**); emperors of the mountains of Cakkarava_l.am (**Pur-ana_. 175, 6, Mutar-patippu.**)(Ta.lex.)

7506.**Furrow, line**: **or.a** drawn line, furrow (S.); **o_r.**, pl. **o_r.a~** furrow (L.); **or.** (P.); **or.iba_** to plough a field once (Or.); **or.e ca_sa** one ploughing (Or.)(CDIAL 2545). cf. **oru, o_r** one; **ori** to be united in harmony; **orukkam** oneness, sameness; **orun:ku** altogether, simultaneously; **ore_** onely, one; **o_rmai** unity (Ta.); **oru, o_r** one, the same; **o_ro_, o_ro_ro_, o_ro_nnu** each one (Ma.); **orrvi.** one at a time, once every day (Ko.); **or, o_r** one; **o_ran.a** a line, row (Ka.); **ori** one (adj.)(Kod..); **o.rak etti** one pair of bullocks (Kod..); **or** one (adj.); **oru** one, single, solitary; **ora** once, at once (Tu.); **orima, orimika** friendship, harmony (Te.); **oror** one; **orone** alone; **or.e** one; **warpne** at one place (Go.); **uRku uRku** one each (Kond.a); **ro, ronje** one (Pe.); **ru, rund.i** one (Mand..); **ro** one (Kui); **rondi, ro_** one (Kuwi); **or^{o}t** one man or woman; **utxi_** alone, lonely; **orma_** all (Kur.); **ort** one (Malt.); **asit.** one (entity); **asi** one (adj.); **asi_ke** once (Br.)(DEDR 990). **on.t.i** that which is single, solitary or single person (Ta.); one, single, alone (Ka.); alone, single, separated (Tu.); state ofbeing alone, singleness, solitariness; single, only one, alone (Te.); **unt.hal** one (neut.)(Go.); **on.t.a_** one thing (Kur.)(DEDR 990). **hora** a line (Santali.lex.)

7507.**Image: a line**: cf. **o_l.i, o_n.i** a continuous line, a row: a multitude, a number, a mass; succession; **o_l.iver-u** to form a line or be in a line; to form a mass or considerable body (Ka.lex.)

7508.**Myrrh**: **po_l.am < bo_l.a** myrrh, aloes, gum-myrrh (Ta.lex.) cf. **vo_la, ba_l.a, bo_la, bo_r..i, bo_r..u** gum-myrrh (Ka.lex.) **go_la-rasa** gum-myrrh (Ka.lex.)

7509.**Seven**: cf. **o_r..u, er..** seven (Ka.); **yo_r..u** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

7510.**Image: one eye**: **oru-kan.** one eye; **o_ra-k-kan.n.i** squint-eyed female (Ta.lex.) **oruttalai** one side (**Kamapara_. Ayo_t. Man. 66**); **orutti** a woman (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 25**); **orti** (Te.); **oru-talai** one-sidedness (**Kur-al., 1196**) (Ta.lex.)

7511.**Account of foreign trade**: **oru-kan.akku** a triennial statement of account of the trade carried on in a foreign country by an agent of a Na_t.t.ukko_t.t.ai Chetti (Ta.lex.) **poru-tal** to multiply (**Nan-. 269, Mayilai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **or..uku** register of a temple giving an account of its properties and its history (Ta.lex.) cf. **paras** beyond; **paxe_re** further away (L.)(CDIAL 7798).

parokkha out of sight (Pkt.); **parokhe** secretly (P.)(CDIAL 7915). cf. **varataya_** foreigner (Si.)(CDIAL 437).

7512.**Image: spy**: cf. **ho_rika, ho_riga** spy (Ka.); **he_rika** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **or-r-an-** male spy (**Man.i. 26,27**)(Ta.lex.)

7513.**Money on account**: **horal.e** money of one head of accounts transferred to another in order to be returned; **hor-ige** business, work (Ka.lex.) **orutalai** positiveness, certainty (**Tol. Po. 225**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **o_rcal** settlement (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7514.**Image: oblique**: **ho~r.sec** obliquely, to one side, sideways (Santali.lex.) **orukkan.ittal** to lie on one side (**Tiv. Tiruma_lai. 23, Vya_. 81**); to shut partially; to set slantingly; to put sidewise (Ta.lex.) **po_ru-tal** to go on, proceed; to continue (**Kuruparam. 170**); to return (**Tirukko_. 182**)(Ta.lex.)

7515.**Smear; images: to tumble over; to overflow**: **bo_rala, bo_ralu, bo_rla** a turning over, a roll; upside down, topsyturvy (Ka.); **bo_rle** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **pural. (pural.v-, puran.t.-), piral. (piral.v-, piran.t.-)** to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll (as waves), overflow, be deranged or changed (as times, customs or laws), be overturned (as a state), go back on one's word, be refuted, die; **pural.i, piral.i** lying, deceit, insurrection; **purat.t.u (purat.t.i-)** to turn a thing over, roll, turn up (as the soil in ploughing), fry (as vegetable curry), nauseate, deceive, pervert, smear, fould with dirt; n. turning over, overturn, prevarication, deceit, treachery, nausea, colic; **purat.t.an-, pirat.t.an-** deceiver, liar; **purat.ci** upsetting, disorder, anarchy; **pirat.t.u** deceit (Ta.); **pural.uka** to roll; **purat.t.uka** to turn about; **pural.ikka** to revolve in the mind; **piral.uka** to wallow, roll, turn, be smeared, overflow; **pirat.t.uka** to roll about, distort words, deceive, rub as ointment, soil; **pirat.t.u** deceit, lewdness; **pirat.t.an** fraudulent; **pirat.t.i** confusion, consternation; **piral.ca** turning about, wallowing (Ma.); **porn.- (pord.-), po.n.- (po.n.d.-)** to roll backwards and forwards; **port.- (port.y-), po.t.- (po.yt.-)** id. (Ko.); **pord., porn.l.** act of rolling backwards and forwards; **pern.- (perd.-)** to turn upside down, (person) does opposite of what was promised; **pert.- (pert.y-)** to turn upside down (Ko.); **pi.l.- (pi.d.-)** to tumble over or down; **pi.t.- (pi.t.y-)** to push over or down (To.); **poral., purul.** to roll, welter, wallow; **hod.d.u** to roll about (Ka.); **pureluni, pureyuni, poreluni, pored.uni** to roll, turn; **purepuni, porepuni, porelpuni** to roll, turn over, recant, impute, attribute; **porelu** reeling; **porn:kuni** to roll, run over; **pered.uni** to roll, move, wallow (Tu.); **por(a)lu** to roll, roll on the grond, overflow; n. rolling, overflowing; **poral(u)cu, por(a)lincu** to roll or roll over; **por(a)lika** rolling, overflow; **porupu** to roll, as in a powder, mix up (Te.)(DEDR 4285).

7516.**Imagse: face down; topsy-turvy**: **bo_rala, bo_ralu, bo_rla, bo_rlu** upside down, topsy-turvy (Ka.); **bo_ra** chest, breast (Te.); **bo_ragil(l)u** to lie or fall on the face or breast, be turned upside down; **bo_rla** on the face, face downwards; **bo_rlincu, bo_ragincu** to turn upside down, invert (Te.); **bo_ra** chest (Kond.a)(DEDR 4592).

7517.**Image: to churn**: **poru-tal** to churn (**Tiruppu. 1**)(Ta.lex.)

7518.**Bark**: **porukku** bark (**Ci_vaka. 622**)(Ta.lex.)

7519.**Sea porcupine**: **o_ra_** sea porcupine, light brown; a sea-fish, tenthis vermiculata (Ta.lex.)

7520.**Image: sprout**: **oliyal** luxuriance (**Pur-ana_. 201,15**); shoot, sprout (**Pur-ana_. 202,10, Urai.**)

7521.**Image: chaplet of flowers**: **oliyal** garland of flowers (**Ci_vaka. 2682**); chaplet of flowers (**Pur-ana_. 76,7**)(Ta.lex.)

7522.**Image: porch, portico**: **or..un:kai** porch, portico (**Ko_yilo. 1346**) (Ta.lex.)

7523.**Image: to combine, to join**: **ollu-tal** to combine, unite, join (**Kantapu. A_r-r-u. 7**)(Ta.lex.) **orun:kutal** to join together (**Kantapu. Cu_ran-araciru. 11**); **orun:ku** adv. altogether (**Na_lat.i, 387**); **oru** a or one (used before a consonant)(Ta.); **or** (Ka.); **oru** (Ma.); **orun:ka-vit.utal** to bring together, unite (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 17, Vya_. 134**)(Ta.); **orun:kiyal-an.i** figure of speech connecting different ideas together (**Vi_raco_. Ala. 13**); **o_ra_n:ku** unitedly, jointly (**Kalit. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **horakul.i** a person who joins others, i.e. depends on others for his subsistence; **hora, pore** joining (Ka.lex.) **poru-tal** to join, unite, combine (**Cilap. 15,50**)(Ta.lex.) **po_r-ttal** to surround (**Kantapu. Cin:kamu. 457**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: joining together**: **po_r** joining fast together (**Maturaik. 354**); **po_r-k-katavu** batten door; folding doors, as joined (**Cilap. Arum. Akara_ti.**); **po_r-r-iya_tal** grasping or securing closely (**Na_mati_pa. 757**); **potivu** union (Ta.lex.)

7524.**A measure**: **orun:ke_** adv. to the fullest extent or measure (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 45**); **orua_r** an ancient measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai.**); **orutuvali** an ancient measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 170, Urai.**); **o_ret.ai** an ancient small measure (**Tol. Er..ut. 28,Il.ampu_ra.**)(Ta.lex.)

7525.**Image: male of animals**: **oruttal** male of certain animals, viz., pulva_y, puli, ur..ai, marai, kavari, kara_m, ya_n-ai, pan-r-i, erumai (**Tol. Po. 590, 591, 592**); karat.i (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

7526.**Alangium**: **oru** sage-leaved alangium, **ar..icil** (Ta.lex.)

7527.**Powder**: cf. **bu_ro** fine sugar; **bu_ran.u** to reduce to powder (S.); **bu_ra_** powder (H.); **bu_ru~** inferior sugar (G.); **burkan.u** to powder (S.); **burko** powder (Ku.); **burkan.o** to fill with powder (Ku.); **burburon.o** to pulverize, sprinkle with powder (Ku.); **bhuro** coarse powder (Ku.); **bhura_** (Or.); **bhurbhura_na_** (H.)(CDIAL 9298). cf. **pur..uti** pulverised or fine powder (Ta.); **pu_r..i** powder, sacred ashes; **pu_ti** powder (Ta.); **porsi** sweeepings (Malt.)(DEDR 4316). **bu_ra_, bu_ra_sakkare** a white sort of finely granulated sugar (Ka.lex.) **pu_ra_, pu_ra_-carkkarai < bu_ra_** (U.)+ fine brown sugar (Ta.lex.)

7528.**An incense**: **pu_rika_** eagle wood, akil (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_ram** a kind of incense (Skt.lex.)

7529.**Camphor**: **pu_ram < karpu_ra** camphor (**Pata_rtta. 1076**); medicated camphor (**Tailava. Taila. 46**); crude calomel, iracakar-pu_ram (**Tailava. Taila. 69**); **pu_rapati** medicated camphor; **pu_ra-k-kat.t.u** prepared calomel (**Pais.aja. 126**); **pu_ra-k-kal.impu** ointment of calomel (**Pais.aja. 144**); **pu_ra-k-kile_tam** black or yellow wash, hydrargyri nigra; iraca-kar-pu_m ce_rnta maruntu ni_r (**C.E.M.**); **pu_ran.-kal.ittal** waving of lighted camphor before a deity (Ta.lex.)

7530.**Kettledrum**: **bhe_ri_, bhe_ri** kettledrum (MBh.); **bhe_ra** (Skt.); **bhe_ri** (Pali); **bheri, bheri_, bheli** (As'.); **bhe_ri_** (Pkt.); **bheri** (S.); **bhe_har, bhe_hr** (L.); **bher**^{i} (G.); **bher** (M.);

beraya, bere_ small drum (Si.)(CDIAL 9615). **bhe_riva_daka** drummer (Pali); **bherava_ya_** (Si.)(CDIAL 9616). **pe_ri** kettle-drum (**Kampara_. Er..uc. 28**); drum; **pe_rikai** id. (**Cilap. 3,27, Urai**); **pe_riyam** id. (**Kampara_. Ira_va. Ta_n-ai. 12**); **Lute**: **pe_ri-ya_r..** a lute of 21 strings, one of four **ya_r..** (**Cilap. 3,26, Urai**)(Ta.lex.)

7531.**Eight groups of armed personnel**: **pe_ra_yam, en.pe_ra_yam** eight groups of attendants necessary for a monarch (**Man.i. 1,17**); **en.peruntun.aivar** id. : **karan.attiyalavar** (accountants); **karumavitikal.** (heads of departments), **kan-aka-c-cur-r-am** (treasurer), **kat.aika_ppa_l.ar** (watchmen), **nakarama_ntar** (chief citizens), **pat.aittalaivar** (commander of the army), **ya_n-ai-vi_rar** (elephant warriors), **ivul.imar-avar** (mounted warriors; **ivul.i**: horse); **pe_ra_n.mai** great valour or prowess; heroism (**Kur-al., 773**); honour (**Kur-al., 962**); heroic exploit, feat of arms; **pe_ra_n.vaci** theme describing gifts made to soldiers who put the enemy's army to rout (**Pu. Ve. 3,9**)(Ta.lex.)

7532.**Fee**: **per-u** fee; to obtain (Ta.lex.) cf. **-per-u** in : **adhika_ra-p-per-u** presents offered to an officer (Ta.Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **aras'a-p-per-u** fees collected for payment for the performance of police duties in the rural areas (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ila_janai-p-per-u, la_jinai-p-per-u, la_janai-p-per-u** fee for affixing the royal seal (Ta.); **ila_janai = la_cana** (Skt.)(SITI.IEG.) **ka_riya-p-per-u, a_ra_ycci, ka_riyav-a_ra_ycci** cess paid for the superintendence of transactions (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **melvet.t.a-p-per-u** land set apart for meeting expenses of public works (**vet.t.i**)(Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **hejjunka, perjunka** name of a tax (Ka.)(EI 8-5.IEG.); synonyms: **pejjunka, perujun:ka**; prob. deriv. from **piriya sun:ka = br.hac-chulka** (Skt.)(IEG.)

7533.**Assemblage; heap**: **poral.i** heap, mass, assemblage (Ka.); **pro_ka, pro_gu** heap, collection (Te.); **po_rp** heap, stack of grain (Ga.); **po_ri** heap (Kond.a); **po_r** heap, heap of unthreshed grain; straw stack (Ta.); heap (Ma.); **po_rvu** grain heap; **po_rppu** heap of threshed paddy (Ta.)(DEDR 4591). cf. **Young shoot**: **pua_r, poa_r, puara_** loose straw that has been threshed (Bi.); **pora_** (?Mth.); **prava_la** young shoot (MBh.)(CDIAL 8800).

7534.**Images: five fingers held out; right shoulder bare**: **pu_ran.am** gesture in which the five fingers are held out straight and apart from one another (Ta.lex.) **por kay** the right shoulder bare (e.g. at the ceremonies)(Ko.)(DEDR 4333).

7535.**Clerodendrum infortunatum**: **perukilai** pink-tinted heart-leaved glory tree, clerodendrum infortunatum (Ta.); **piraku, peruku** id.; **peruvila** its leaf (Ma.)(DEDR 4413).

7536.**Perfume; trigonella corniculata**: **spr.kke, pr.kke** the plant trigonella corniculata (Ka.lex.) **spr.kka_** a fragrant substance used in perfumes (**Br.hatsam.hita_. LXXVI. 23-26**). cf. **pirang** (U.) trigonella corniculata (GIMP, p.248). cf. **mentiya, ventayam** fenugreek, trigonella foenum-graecum (Ta.)(DEDR 5072). cf. **mantha_, vedhani_** fenugreek (Skt.)(CDIAL 10313).

7537.**A tree yielding perfume**: **ner..al, ne_r..al** priyan:gu, ka_rambe, pre_n:kan.a gid.a; a tree; **a_r..al** (Ta.Ma.); **Synonym**: **gandha-phali** a medicinal plant and perfume, the priyan:gu (Ka.lex.) **ja_r..al** cinnamon, cinnamomum; saffron, bulbous-rooted plant, kun:kumam; jasmine, jasminum (Ta.lex.) **lata_** synonym of priyan:gu (Car. Su. 3.27, 4.8, Ci. 4.76). **a_r..al** milnea montana, priyan:gu (Ma.)(DEDR 2915). **Synonym**: **phalini_** priyan:gu (Car. Ci. 14.189, 21.74). **priyan:gu** long pepper; saffron; name of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of

women)(Skt.lex.) **priyan:gu, gandhapriyan:gu** callicarpa macrophylla (Car. Su. 25.40, 4.31,34,46; Ci. 21.90). Callicarpa macrophylla: **mathara** (B.); **sumali** (P.); **daya** (H.Kumaon); **chimpompil** (Ma.); leaves: heated and applied to rheumatic joints; oil from root: aromatic, stomachic; habitat: upper Gangetic plain, Bengal plain, W. Himalayas from Kashmir eastwards upto 6,000 ft., Assam. (GIMP, p. 45). **priyan:gu** or **gandhapriyan:gu** was used in perfumes (B.Sam..) **priyan:gu** a certain medicinal plant, phalini, the medicinal plant menispermum cordifolium (Ka.lex.) Aglaia roxburghiana: **priyangu** (B.H.Skt.); **chokala** (Ta.); **yerra aduga** (Te.); fruit: cooling, astringent, in inflammation and leprosy; habitat: Mt. Abu, Konkan, S. Mahrata country, Deccan, N. Kanara, W. Ghats in S. Kanara and Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelley (GIMP, p.9). **Priyan:gu** = aglaia roxburghiana (Dutt, U.C., Sanskrit Materia Medica, 1922 (1980 repr.), p. 315). cf. **priyan:gu** (Skt.) Aglaia odoratissima = aglaia roxburghiana = miluca roxburghiana: Species: Indo-Malaya, China. Distribution: Mt. Abu, Konkan, S.M. country, Deccan, N. Kanara, W. Ghats in S. Kanara and Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelly, Ceylon, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java. The bark is emetic... The root is abortifacient. The root and bark are acrid, bitter; refrigerant, aphrodisiac. Bengal: **priyangu**; Canarese: **tottila**; Hindi: **priyangu**; Malay: **belankashutan, subulatjantan, tumilang**; Malayalam: **punyava, sempuli**; Sanskrit: **anganapriya, bhangura, bhedini, gandhaphala, gauri, gaurvalli, govandin, govarna, gundra, kanguni, kanta, karambha, katu, krishangi, krishnapushpi, lata, mahilavhya, mangalya, mithavalli, narivallabha, parnabhedini, phalapriya, phalini, pita, preyasi, priyaka, priyangu, shubha, shyama, subhanga, vanita, vishvaksena, vritta**; Tamil: **kannikkombu, sokkalai**; Telugu: **ettanduga, kondanduga**; Oriya: **priyongo**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, p. 551).

7538.**Sinapis ramosa**: **priyan:gu** sinapis ramosa (MBh.); long pepper (Skt.); **piyan:gu** a panic seed, a medicinal plant (Pali); **pi~gvi_, pi~gi_** heart-pea, cardiospermum halicacabum (M.); **puvan:gu** the plant sinapis nigra (Si.); **priyan:gu** panicum italicum (VS.)(CDIAL 8976). **pi~vel, pi~gel** oil made from the seed of cardiospermum haliacacabum or heart-pea (M.)(CDIAL 8977). Panicum italicum = setaria italica: **kan:gu** setaria italica (Car. Su. 26.84). **pingni** (K.); **kangu** (Skt.); **kangni** (B.M.P.H.); **tauna** (Ma.); **koralu** (Te.); **tenai** (Ta.); grain: diuretic, astringent, used externally in rheumatism and as a domestic remedy in alleviating the pains of parturition; cultivated throughout India (GIMP, p.226). **put.ki malla** cardiospermum halicaeabum (Santali.lex.) Cardiospermum halicacabum... According to Nadkarni, the fruit or the seeds yield a kind of essential oil, bitter and stimulant... the leaves are considered antirheumatic... The roots are considered in Sind as diaphoretic, diuretic and aperient... On the Malabar coast, the leaves are used as a tonic for fevers... (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.548-549).

7539.**Santal sept**: **pa_uria, pa_ulia** one of 12 septs into which the Santals are divided (Santali.lex.)

7540.**Portia tree**: **pu_varacu, puracu** Portia tree, thespesia populnea (**Pata_rtta. 379**)(Ta.); **hu_varase** (Ka.); **pu_varacu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) Thespesia populnea = hibiscus populneus: The tree reaches a height of about 10 meters... the leaves are glossy... According to Safford, the plant is a favourite shade-tree growing wild and often planted about villages in Polynesia. He says that the heartwood is hard, smooth, durable, and of a dark-red colour; that the Hawaiians make 'poi' calabashes of it; and that it has been called 'Polynesia rosewood.' In some of the islands of the Pacific the bark of this tree is made into cordage... Nadkarni adds... that the heartwood yields a garnet-red resin... the roots are used as a tonic... Kirtikar and Basu report that in Mauritius the bark is described as depurative, and as a cure for dysentery and haemorrhoids.

Nadkarni says that a decoction of the bark is used for washing skin diseases. Ground bark mixed with coconut oil is also applied to skin diseases... leaves are applied ot inflamed and swollen joints. The fruit abounds in a viscid, yellow juice which the natives in South India use as an external application in psoriasis. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 592-593). Thespesia populnea: **parisha** (Skt.); **paraspipal** (H.P.); **parash** (B.); **parsipu** (M.); **puvarasu** (Ta.); **gangaravi** (Te.); **kallal** (Ma.); **arasi** (Ka.: fruit, leaves and root: applied externally to scabies, psoriasis and other skin diseases; root: tonic; bark: astringent, given internally as an alterative; habitat: coastal forests of India, largely grown as a roadside tree in tropical regions. (GIMP, p. 243). **maro_j** fibre for rope; **moros, mar.os** rope prepared from fibre of paur tree; **morosm, moras, moroli** rope; **maronj** bark (Go.); **murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **mra_su** rope made from hide (Kui); **marcu** rope attaching bullock to plough (Kuwi)(DEDR 4976). **Cord; bark**: **murar-ci** a cord (Ta.); **muraje** rope made of straw (Tu.); **mar.o_nj** strip of bark (Go.); **maro_j** fibre for rope (Go.); **morolik** rope (Go.); **mo_ru_m** bark used for tying a bundle (Go.)(DEDR 4976). **Stout rope**: **hor(a)ji** a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car (Ka.); **horaje** cord put round the neck of an elephant (Ka.); **puracai, puro_cai** halter or head-stall of an elephant (Ta.)(DEDR 4284). **Rope**: **rajju** cord, rope (RV.); rope (Pali); **raju** (NiDoc.); **rajju, lajju** (Pkt.); **rajuk** (Kal.); **ra_j, ra_z** (Phal.); **raz** rope (Sh.K.); **rajot.i** thick string (Sh.); **laja** rope (S.); **lajj, lajju** well-rope (P.); **raju_r.i_** rope (WPah.); **rajet.t.o~** (WPah.); **lezu** (A.); **lejur.** pad on woman's head for waterpot (Bi.); **lajuri_** well-rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (Bhoj.); **lej, lejur** rope (H.); **rajju** (Konkan:k); **rodda, rodu** string, cord (Si.)(CDIAL 10582). **restis** rope (Latin); **re~zgis** wicker, basket (Lithuanian); **rajju** a cord, line, rope; fisherman's line; **rajju-ka_ra** rope-maker; **rajju-ga_haka** rope-holder; (king's) land-surveyor; **rajjuka** a rope, line (Pali.lex.)

7541.**Farmer; tenant**: **pur-am** land free from assessment (**Ci_vaka. 2574**); region, point of compass, quarter; tract or part of a country; village or town in agricultural tract; **pur-ampo_kku** land exempt from assessment, either because it is set aside for communal purposes or because it is uncultivable (**M.N.A.D. I,284**); **pur-akkut.i** farmer or field-labourer, not being a regular tenant under a landlord; ryot who farms in neighbouring villages, dist. fr. ut.kut.i, a class of farmers in Salem district (**G.Sm.D. ii,62**); **pur-akkut.ippa_yaka_ri** tenant without any occupancy right (**M.N.A.D. 284**); **pur-avat.ai** plot of wet land cultivated mainly by lift irrigation (**C.G.**); field let to a tenant for cultivation (**R.T.**); **pur-avu** cultivable land; **pur-ava_yam** revenue from external sources, collected mainly in cash (**S.I.I. iii, 121**); **pur-a_y** a kind of arable land (**Cen. xiii, 172**); **pun-cey** land fit for dry cultivation only (**Pu. Ve. 12, Ven-r-i. 4**); dry crop; **pun-ceykai** raising dry crops; **pun-ceyttaranan-cey, pun-ceyme_lnan-cey** land on which wet crops are raised, though as dry (**C.G.**); **pun-ceyppayir** dry crops, cereals; **pun-ceypa_ka_yatti_rvai** assessment charged on garden-cultivation in lands classed as dry (**R.T.**); **pun-ceyvaravunan-cey** land originally classed as dry and later re-classed as wet; **pun-payir** poor crop (**Cin-e_n. 112**); **punam** upland fit for dry cultivation (**Akana_. 368**)(Ta.lex.)

7542.**Pastoral tract; jungle; hilly tract**: **pun-avar** inhabitants of the hilly tracts (**Nar-. 119**); **pun-n-a_t.an-** Co_r..a king, as lord of pun-n-a_t.u (**Kal.avar..i. 1**); **pun-n-a_t.u** the Co_r..a country (**Periyapu. Can.t.e_cu. 1**); a region where kot.un-tamir.. was spoken (**Nan-. 273, Urai.**); **pur-avam** forest, forest tract, hilly tract (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 48**); Shiyali; **pur-avani** id. (Ta.); **pur-avu** forest (**Perumpa_n.. 496**); jungle (**Patir-r-up. 13,20**); forest tract (**Kur-un. 404**); hilly tract; **pur-an:ka_n-** jungle, pastoral tract (**Pa_rata. Ira_cu. 115**); **pur-an.i** hilly tract; pastoral tract (**Te_va_. 842,6**); sod of earth, turned in ploughing; **pur-an.ipo_t.utal** to level the sods of earth in a ploughed land; **pur-ampan.ai** pastoral tract; agricultural region outside a town (**Ci_vaka.**

85); hilly tract; **pur-ampan.aiya_n-** Aiyan-a_r, as having his abode outside the village (**Cilap. 9,12**)(his idols are set-up on the village borders); **pur-ampar** outside (**Pa_rata. Tiraupatima_. 65**); **pur-ampu** exterior, outside (**Periyapu. A_n-aya. 7**); **hor-agu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

7543.**Image: pial**: **pur-attin.n.ai** pial (Ta.lex.) cf. **pur-am, pur-an-** outside, exterior (Ta.)(DEDR 4333).

7544.**Image: stem**: **pur-akka_r..** hard outer part of the stem of a tree, as of palmyra (**Tol. Po. 640**); female tree, as palmyra; **pur-an:ka_r..** id. (Ta.lex.)

7545.**Image: to hide**: **pur-amar-aittal** to conceal, hide (**Man.i. 23,22**)(Ta.lex.)

7546.**Image: to retreat**: **pe_r-tal** to draw back, retreat as a warrior (**Kur-al., 486**); to move (**Kampara_. Mutar-. 98**); to depart, go away (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 5,3,3**); **peyar-tal** to move, leave, stir, rise, depart (**Tiva_.; Kampara_. Nikumpalai. 101**); to turn about, shift, veer (**Pur-ana_. 3**); to return, come back (**Pu. Ve. 1,10**); **peyarttum** again, in return (**Pur-ana_. 2**); **peyarntu** again (**Kampara_. Kumpakarun.a. 184**); **peyarpur-am** retreating (**Pur-ana_. 35**); **peyara-p-peyara** again and again (**J.**)(Ta.lex.)

7547.**Guard**: **pur-akkot.ai** acting as body-guard (**Kampara_. Ma_ya_can-. 23**); **pur-akko_t.t.ai** outer defence to a castle; barbican; **pur-an:ka_ttal** to guard, protect, save (**Tol. Po. 422**)(Ta.lex.) **pur-akka_ppu** outer guard or sentry (**Perun.. Makata. 17,215**); **pur-an:ka_ppu** acting as body-guard (**Perun.. Ucaik. 33,99**); **pur-aceytal** to protect, cherish, maintain (**Tirikat.u. 64**); **pur-attarunar** protector (**Pur-ana_. 35**); **pur-anta_tal** to protect, take care of (**Pur-ana_. 35**)(Ta.lex.)

7548.**City**: **pe_ru_r** city (**Man.i. 2,54**); large town in an agricultural tract (**Ir-ai. Kal.a. 1,19**); a S'iva shrine in Coimbatore district (**Periyapu. E_yarko_n-. 88**); **pe_rirukkai** town surrounded by a moat (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7549.**Village assembly**: **perun:kur-i** the great assembly of a village or town (**S.I.I. iv,32**); **perun:kur-i-c-capai** id. (**S.I.I. iii,175,22**); **perun:kur-i-maka_-capai** id. (**I.M.P.Tj. 1123**)(Ta.lex.)

7550.**Title conferred on potters**: **perun:kuyam** an ancient title conferred on potters (**kula_lar-ke_r-pa-p-perun:kuya marul.i : Perun.. Vattava. 9,48**)(Ta.lex.)

7551.**Great deed**: **peru-cey** great deed (**Pur-ana_. 199**); **peru-ceyya_l.an-** a man of great deeds (**Pur-ana_. 282**); **perun-taram** a high office (**S.I.I. ii,161,3**); **peruntan-am** an office of the state under Co_r..a government (**S.I.I. ii,222**)(Ta.lex.)

7552.**Designation; person, individual; name**: **pe_ru** name, designation, reputation, fame, celebrity (Te.); **pe_r** name (**Na_lat.i, 175**); person, individual (**ayar--pe_raik ka_yti : Kampara_. Carapan.. 30**); living thing (**Kampara_. Na_kapa_. 156**); praise, fame (**Te_va_. 62,3**)(Ta.lex.) **peyar** name, appellation, designation, epithet (**Akana_. 67**); reputation, renown (**Kalit. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **piyar** name; reputation, renown, fame; person; shape, form, substance; **payarkku** nominally, for form's sake; **peyaran-** one who bears a name (**Kalit. 81**); (also **pe_ran-**) grandson (as bearing the grandfather's name), grandfather; **peyartti, pe_rtti** granddaughter, grandmother; **peyariya** having a name (**Pur-ana_. 202**); of calling by name (**Pur-ana_.**

152)(Ta.lex.) **pe_r** a name, as it were the duplicate of a person or thing; a person, individual; **peyar, piyar** name (Ma.); **pe.r** name (Ko.); **po.r** id; **po.sf- (po.st-)** to name (with **po.r** as object)(To.); **pesar(u)** name, appellation; greatness, fame, celebrity; **pesarisu** to name, mention, tell (Ka.); **peda** name (Kod..); **pudaru** name, appellation; fame,celebrity, reputation (Tu.); **hudari** name (Bel.); **podari, hudari** id. (Kor.); **pe.r** (pl. **pe.d.l**) name (Kol.); **pe_r** (pl. **pe_d.l**) id. (Nk.); **pe_r** (pl. **-l**) id. (Nk.); **pidir** id. (Pa.Ga.); **par.o_l, porol, paro_l, paroi, parroi, poral, poroy, pad(d)ur, pediri, peder** id. (Go.); **pe_r(u), do_r** id. (Kond.a); **to_r** id. (Pe.); **dar** id. (Mand..); **pad.a, pa_ru** id. (Kui); **do_ru_, do_ru, da_ru** id.; **do_ru ki-** to praise (Kuwi); **pijna_** to name (Kur.); **pinje** id. (Malt.); **pin** name (Br.)(DEDR 4410).

7553.**Chief; great; religious headman of village**: **baria~u, bhal, bhale** great (Santali.lex.) **perma** priest; **par.o_l, persa_, biriya_, beriya** great, big; **perma_** great, large, religious headman of village; **berhor** big man; **persa pe_n** highest god of the Gonds; **pehara, pehro, behra** big, great; **peddal** headman of village (Go.); **peru, pe_r** great, large, chief (Ma.); **pira_n** lord, king (Ma.); **peru, perum, pe_r** great; **periya** large, great, elder, important; **periya_r, periyo_r** the aged, the great, saints, kings; **periyo_n-** great man, god; **peruppam** bigness, thickness; **peruma_n-** nobleman, king, elder, elder brother, god; **pemma_n-** god, great man; **perumai** bigness, greatness, excellence, nobleness, abundance, excess, power, celebrity, pride; **peruvar** great persons; **pira_n-** lord, king, master, god; **pira_t.t.i** lady, mistress, goddess (Ta.); **pe-** big (Ko.); **pe tow** chief god (To.); **per, pe_r** (before vowels) largeness, tallness, greatness, large, tall, great; **he_ra_l.a** greatness, largeness, abundance; **percu, peccu, heccu, eccu** pride, growth, riches, excess, eminence; **perme** increase, greatness, excellency, grandeur, honour, pride; **piri** extensiveness, largeness, abundance, frequency, greatness, advanced age; **pedda** largeness, bigness, greatness; **peddi** a great or old person, elder, senior; **pempu** largeness, abundance, eminence, sublimity (Ka.); **peri, perim-, perija** increase, excess; **peri- (perip-, perit-)** to increase (intr.; family, wealth, cattle); **peri** elder; **perta** very, great, much (Kod..); **peri, periya** large, great, high, superior; **perm** haughtiness; **perjuni, heccuni** to increase; **hecca** more, better, high, superior (Tu.); **hedda** great, large, spacious, chief, principal; **hemme** pride, insolence (Tu.); **peru~gu, per(u)gu, per(u)vu** to grow, grow up, increase, accumulate, be augmented, expand, extend; **peru~gud.u** growth, increase; **perime, pemme** greatness, power, authority; **pe_rima** grandeur, magnificence; **pe_rimi** greatness, eminence; **pe_ru** great, large, much; **pe_r(u)cu** to increase, rise, swell; **pekku** many; **pekkan.d.ru, pekkuru** many persons; **pekkuva** increase, growth, development, excess; (inscr.) **perddal.** elders; **pedda** great, big, large, long, tall, old, senior, chief, respectable; an elder, superior, head man; **peddayu** adv. much, very, exceedingly; **peddi** mother's elder sister; **peccu** excess, addition; **heccu, eccu** increas, greatness; much, more, superior, excessive; vb. to increase, rise; **penu** (before consonant), **penn-** (before vowel) large, big, great; **pencu** to enlarge; **pellu** excessiveness, greatness, excessive, much, great; greatly, much, very; **pellidamu** greatness, excessiveness; **peluca** much, exceeding; **pelucana** greatness, excessiveness (Te.); **perg- (perekt-)** to grow; **perp- (perept-)** to rear; **pergip- (pergipt-)** to let grow up (without providing a wife); **pedda** a male; **pera, per** big; **peret** many; **pera_ma_** mother's sister; **perenda_** father's elder brother (Kol.); **perg-** to grow up; **perp-** to rear; **pedda** man, male (Nk.); **phar** big, elder; **peruk-/perk-** to live (Nk.); **berto** big; **pengot., peot, peru** much; **per-ed** river (cf. **ya_r-u** river (Ta.)(DEDR 5159). **Elder, big**: **pe_pa** mother's elder sister (Pa.); **pernond.** (masc.), **berit** (fem. and neut.) big; **bengid.** much, more; **ben:gurtul** many; **ber beret.** big river (Ga.); **pedeya_l** father's elder brother; **pers-** to grow, grow up; caus. **persp-**; **bers-, bars-**; **berel, berer, bered.** river; **beriar, berer** flood, river in flood; **perma_v, parma_v, perma** bison; **perma_v pe_ri** mother's elder sister, father's elder

brother's wife; **pe_pi_, pe_pi** father's elder brother; **bare_li_, berel** etc. banyan (Go.); **per, peri** big, large; elder (of siblings); **pir-** to grow; **pirp-** to make to grow; **pergi-** to grow up (Kond.a); **pe_mba** father's elder brother (Mand..); **beri beri inba** to swell, increase in size; **pe_rer.i** a large rat; **pihereju** river, stream; **pre_nd.a** father's elder brother; great-grandfather (Kui); **pe_ro** father's elder sister-in-law; great-grandmother (Kui); **bir- (-it-)** to grow, multiply (Kuwi); **piring** to swell (of the body or limbs)(Br.)(DEDR 4411).

7554.**A title of chieftains**: **Öbr.h** increase; **br.hant** tall, high (RV.)(CDIAL 9302). **br.hati** is thick, grows strong (AV.); **br.m.hati** (S'Br.); **br.m.hayati** increases (MBh.)(CDIAL 9306). **peruma_l.** person of eminence (**Tiv. Ira_ma_nuca. 11**); id. (Ma.); title of Ce_ra king; Vis.n.u; god; **peruma_l.-ko_vil** Vis.n.u temple; little Conjeevaram; **peruma_n-** nobleman, great person; king; god, as S'iva, Vis.n.u (**Kampara_. Nikumpalai. 143**); elder; elder brother (Ta.); **peruma_n** king (Ma.); **peruma_n-at.ikal.** divine being, a term of reverence (**Te_va_. 528,1**; **S.I.I. iii,95**); a title of kings and chieftains; **peruvar** great persons; **perumakan-** great man; chief (**Perumpa_n.. 101**); king; arhat (**Cilap. 10,47**); **perumakkal.** the great (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,5**); members of a village assembly, as great men (**S.I.I. iii,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Chief**: **perumutali** chief (**Periyapu. Kan.n.ap. 117**); **peruntakai** noble-minded person (**Net.unal. 106**); **peruntaram** a high office (**S.I.I. ii,161,3**); **peruntalai** headman; **peruntan-mai** high dignity, noble character; **peruntan-am** an office of the state under Co_r..a government (**S.I.I. ii,222**); **perun~co_r-u** sumptuous feast given by a king to the generals of his army (**Akana_. 233**); **perun~co_r-r-unilai** theme of a king giving feast to his soldiers on the eve of battle (**Tol. Po. 63**); **perun~co_r-r-uvan~ci** id. (**Cilap. 25,144**); **perun:kut.i** noble family (**Cilap. 20,57-8**); **perun:kut.iya_t.t.am** village headship (**I_t.u, 3,5,6**); **perun:kut.i-va_n.ikar, perun:kut.iyar** an ancient caste of merchants (**Cilap. 2,76**)(Ta.lex.)**Mt. Me_ru**: **peruvarai** Mt. Me_ru (**Civataru. Ko_pura. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **Large army**: **perumpat.ai** large army (Ta.); **perbad.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Gift of valuable offerings**: **perumpat.ai** theme describing the exploits of a hero and inscribing them on a nat.u-kal (**Tol. Po. 60**); theme describing the gift of valuable offerings to a nat.u-kal (**Tol. Po. 60, Urai**); **perumpattu** land, the proprietary right of which lies in the hands of the government; **perumpati** town surrounded by villages (Ta.lex.)

7555.**Image: to overflow**: **por..i (-v-, -nt-)** to pour forth, shower (as rain)(**Pur-ana_. 203**); to discharge in abundance (**Kampara_. Nikumpalai. 118**); to give liberally; to flow, overflow (**Man.i. 14,49**); abound (as wealth)(**Perun.. Ucaik. 47,110**); **por..ivu** flowing, raining (**Periyapu. Tiruna_l.aip. 3**); abundance; **por..il** greatness, largeness (Ta.); **por..i** pouring, shower; **por..iyuka** to pour down, flow off, drop (as leaves, fruits), shower; **por..ikka** to shower down, let drop; **por..iccal** pouring, oozing; **por..ippu** overflowing, giving overdue measure (Ma.); **por.v- (por.d-)** to increase in numbers (Ko.); **boriyuni** to yield milk; **boripini, bol.i** to milk (Tu.); **por.p- (por.t-)** to flow (Pa.)(DEDR 4556). cf. **porumu (porumi-)** to swell, be bloated (Ta.)(DEDR 4543). **porunal** the river Ta_miraparn.i (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 6,5,8**); **porun-ai** id. (**Tiruva_lava_. Tiruna_t.t.uc. 9**); **porunai-t-tur-aivan-** Ce_ra king as lord of the A_n- porunai river; Pand.ya king as lord of the Ta_miraparn.i river (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_. Pil.. 88**); **porunai** the river Ta_miraparn.i (**Kumara. Pira. Mi_n-a_. Pil.. 11**); a river in Ce_ra country, a_n- porunai (Ta.lex.) **River**: **hor-e, por-e** a river (Ka.); **por-e** a river (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **puro_t.i** the current of a river; **puri** a river (Skt.lex.)

7556.**Love**: **piriyan-** < **priya** one who loves (**piriyara_ mat.iyavark kan.iyar : Te_va_. 558,9**); beloved husband (**Tan-ippa_.**); **piriyam** thing desired (**Aric. Pu. Pa_yi. 1**); **piriyai < priya_** wife

(**Tan-ippa_.**)(Ta.lex.) **pri_** love (Skt.): **priya** beloved (RV.); **piya** beloved (Pali.Pkt.); **priya** (NiDoc.); **pria** (Dhp.); **piye** dear (address to child or husband), **pyuy^{u}**, dat. **piyis** dearly loved child (K.); **piri_** beloved; darling; **pi_u** lover (S.); **pi_a_** lover, husband (L.); **pi_, pi_a_** friend; **pi_u** lover, husband (P.); **piu** lover (OA.); **piya_** dear (MB.); **pi_, pi_ya_** husband (Bi.); **pia_** (Mth.); **piya_** (Bhoj.); **piu, pi_, piya_** lover, husband (OAw.); **piu, pi_, piya_** (H.); **pi_va** (OMarw.); **pri_u, pri_yad.au, pri_d.au** beloved (OG.); **piyu, piyur.o** lover, husband (G.); **piyo, pihu_** (M.); **piya** pleasant, dear (Si.); **pia_, piaa_** wife (Pkt.); **piya** wife, woman (Si.)(CDIAL 8974). **priyaka_ra** doing a kindness (MBh.); **priyaka_raka** agreeable (Mn.); **pia_ra** love; **pia_ri_** wife; **pia_rin** loving (Pkt.); **piya_raya** dear (Ap.); **pya_r** love; **pyr^{u}** dear (K.); **pia_ru** love; **pia_ro** dear (S.); **pia_ra_** (L.); **pea_r, pia_r** love; **pea_ra_, pia_ra_** dear (P.); **t.l.a_r** love; **t.l.a_ra_** dear (WPah.); **t.l.a_ru** adj. (WPah.); **pya_ro** (Ku.); **piya_r** love; **piya_ro** adj. (N.); **piya_ru, piya_ri** beloved one (A.); **peya_r, peya_ra_** beloved; **piya_ri** affection (B.); **pia_ra** a woman's lover; **pia_ra_** dear (Or.); **pia_r, pia_ri** beloved (Mth.); **piya_r** love; **piya_ri** adj. (Bhoj.); **piya_ra_** adj. (OAw.); **piya_r** love; **piya_ra_** adj. (H.); **pya_ra** love (OMarw.); **pya_r** love; **pya_ru** adj. (G.); **pya_r, pya_ra_** beloved; **pya_r** love (M.)(CDIAL 8975). **priyatva** the being dear (Mn.); **piyatta** pleasantness (Pali); **pyuyuth**, dat. **piyetas** love, affection (K.)(CDIAL 8978). **pri_n.ana** act or means of pleasing (MBh.); **pi_n.ana** gladdening (Pali); **pi_n.an.a** (Pkt.); **pin.ana** satisfaction (Si.)(CDIAL 8979). **pri_n.ati** pleases; **pri_n.i_te_** is pleased (RV.); **pri_n.ayati** pleases (A_s'vGr..); **pi_n.e_ti** pleases (Pali); **pi_n.ia** pleased (Pkt.); **pin.anava_** to be glad (Si.)(CDIAL 8980). **pri_ta** pleased (RV.); beloved, mirth (Skt.); **pi_a** pleased (Pkt.); **pi_ya** pleasure, affection (OG.)(CDIAL 8981). **pri_ti** pleasure (Gr.S'r.); love (MBh.); **pi_ti** pleasure (Pali); **priti, pi_ti_, piti** (As'.); **priti** (NiDoc.); **pridi** (Dhp.); **pray** tender love (K.); **priwa** pl. love, devotion (K.)(CDIAL 8982). **To make friends with**: **pri_yate_** enjoys oneself (MBh.); **piryav** to whore, lead astray; **pir-** to love; **pire_no** dear; **pirav-** to woo; **pirab-** to sleep with (Gypsy); **priya_yate_** makes friends with (RV.); **prayun** to be pleasing, be liked (K.)(CDIAL 8983). **pre_man** love (TS.); **pe_ma, pe_maka** love (Pali); **pe_ma, pemma, pimma** (Pkt.); **pema** (MB.OAw.Si.); **priwa** pl. love, devotion (K.)(CDIAL 8999). **vipriya** estranged (TS.); disagreeable; anything hateful (MBh.) **vippiya** hateful (Pkt.); **vipiya** tiger (Si.)(CDIAL 11802). **a_pri_n.a_ti** satisfies, pleases (RV.); **appin.ai** presents, gives (Pkt.)(CDIAL 1220). **pri_ti, piri_ti, piru_ti** pleasure, joy, gladness, happiness; affection, love (Ka.); **priya, pri_ya** favour, love; **priya, piya, piriya, pri_ya** beloved, dear to; dear, valued, amiable; loving; high in price; favour, love; a husband, a lover (Ka.lex.)

7557.**Suburb; fortification**: **pur-am** fortification; **pur-ampat.i** outskirts of a town (**S.I.I. ii,124**); **pur-aman-ai** house-site outside the quarters of the higher castes, opp. to un.man-ai (**C.G.**); **pur-amatil** outer wall of a fortified town (**Patir-r-up. 16, Urai.**); **pur-akkut.i** outskirts of a city, suburb (**Man.i. 28,4**); **pur-ace_ri** id. (**Cilap. 13, Talaippu**.); **pur-acce_ri** id. (**Pat.t.in-ap. 77**); **pur-amatir-ce_ri** id. (**Perun.. Ucaik. 47,72**); **pur-accur-r-u** outlying parts of a town or village; environment, surroundings; **pur-acir-ai** premises in the neighbourhood of a palace or castle (**Patir-r-up. 64,8**); place outside the fence, as of a field (**Pur-ana_. 28**); outskirts of a city, suburb (**Cilap. 14,1**); neighbourhood, vicinity (**Pur-ana_. 84**); **pur-acir-aippa_t.i** hamlet adjoining a city (**Tol. Po. 57, Urai.**); **pur-an.i-na_t.u** border-land; bordering country (**S.I.I. iii,14**); **pur-attir-ai** theme of an invading chief besieging his adversary's fort (**Pu. Ve. 6,10**); **pur-attumir..ai** theme of an invading chief camping on the banks of the moat and besieging the fort of his adversary (**Pu. Ve. 6,16**); **pur-anakar** outlying part of a city, suburb; **pur-am** outside, exterior, opp. to akam (**Kur-al, 277**)(Ta.lex.)

7558.**Town**: **hor-il, hor-ilu, por-il** a town (Ka.); **por-il, or-il** a dwelling-place: a town, a city (Ka.); **pura** (Ka.); **pro_lu** (Te.); **por..il** the world in general; a country, the earth; greatness (Ta.); **por-ila_n.ma** the ruler of a town; **por-ilven.d.a** a towns-woman (Ka.); **por-ilija** a man born in a town (Ka.); **ur-ai** a place (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **por..al** town, city (Ka.)(DEDR 4555). cf. **pur..il** sandbank (Ka.)(DEDR 4558). **puri** a town, city; a king; **puri_** a city, town; a stronghold; **pura** a town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one kros'a in extent); a castle, fortress, stronghold; **pur** a town, fortified town; a fortress, castle, stronghold; a wall, rampart (Skt.lex.)

7559.**Belonging to the city**: **po_ra** belonging to the city, polite (of speech)(Pali); born in a city (Pkt.); **pora** fighter, wrestler (Si.); **paura** citizen (Gaut.); prince engaged in war in certain circumstances (VarBr.S.); cf. **praha_ra** (CDIAL 8420). **par.a** part of town; **gon.d.a** suburbs of town (Santali.lex.) cf. **bavara** battle, war (Ka.); **bavaramu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 3997). **bakher.a** war of words (Santali.lex.) **pura** fortress, town, gynaeceum (MBh.); the city of Pa_t.aliputra (Skt.); **pur** stronghold (RV.); **puri_** fort, city (TA_r.); **pura** fortress, town (Pali.Pkt.); **puri_, pura_** (Pkt.); **pu_r^{u}** hamlet, quarter of a town (K.); **pura_** section of a city (P.); **puro** storey of a house (Ku.); **Pur** the city of Patna (B.); **pura_** large village, town, ward (H.); **paru~** suburb (G.); **pura_** ward of a town (M.); **pura, puraya, pure_** large village, town (Si.)(CDIAL 8278). **House**: **purai** house, dwelling, small room; **pirai** shed, factory; **puraiyan-** house, cottage, dwelling made of leaves; **puraiyul.** house (Ta.); **pura** house (esp. thatched house), hut, room (Ma.); **pore** thatched roof (Kod..); **pore, pure** roof, ceiling; **pura** house (Tu.)(DEDR 4294). cf. **pur-am, pur-an-** outside, exterior, that which is foreign (Ta.)(DEDR 4333). cf. **por..al** town, city (Ka.); **pro_lu** city (Te.)(DEDR 4555). cf. **pur..il** sandbank (Ka.); **por..il** country, district; earth, world; park, forest (Ta.); sandy shore (Ma.)(DEDR 4558).

7560.**House**: cf. **pura** house (Kod..)(DEDR 4294). **pura** a house, residence, abode (Skt.lex.) **pur..ai** backyard, open space behind a house and attached to it; rear gangway (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 14**); **pur-akkat.ai** backyard (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **purai** house, dwelling (**Tiv. Periya_r... 2,9,1; Ain:kur-u. 319**); hermitage (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 42**); temple (**Patir-r-up. 15,37**); small room; cowstall (**Ma_t.t.uva_. 23**); place (**Ja_n-a_. 43,21**); **puraiyul.** house (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

7561.**Land**: **pur-am** land free from assessment (**Ci_vaka. 2574**); place (**karipur-a vat.t.il: Cilap. 16,32**); village or town in agricultural tract (**Cu_t.a_**.)(Ta.lex.) **Outside of a temple**: **pur-akkot.ai** outside of a temple (**S.I.I. iii,141**)(Ta.lex.) **Pastoral tract**: **pur-an.i** pastoral tract (**pu_kkun ta_r..ai pur-an.iyaru kela_m : Te_va_. 842,6**); **purampan.ai** id. (Ta.); agricultural region outside a town (**Ci_vaka. 85**); **purampan.aiya_n-** Aiyan-a_r, as having his abode outside the village (**Cilap. 9,12**) (Ta.lex.)

7562.**Image: lame**: **her-iva, per-iva** a lame man, a cripple (Ka.); **her-ivi, per-ivi** a lame, crippled woman (Ka.); **her-ivu** the state of being lame or crippled; **her-e** a man who cannot use his feet (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7563.**Joint; to have enough space to contain**: **poru (-v-, -nt-)** to join, unite, combine; **poruttu (porutti-)** to fit, adapt, prepare, adjust (**Kampara_. Maruttumalai. 90**); to cause to agree, to reconcile (**Kur-al., 633**); to join together, knit, unite; joining, junction, confluence; joint, suture of bones in the body (**Panavit.u. 298**); joining in carpentry; knot of a plant; uniting (**Kampara_. Kumpakarn.a. 157**); agreement, engagement; **poruttu-ve_lai** joinery (**W.**)(Ta.lex.); **porutu**

(poruti-) to be joined, united with; join together, unite; **porun(nu)-tal** to be suitable, satisfactory (**Nan-. 137**); to agree, consent; **poruntu-tal** to agree, consent (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 85**); to make a contract, an agreement; to cohabit with (**Man.i. 23,46**)(Ta.lex.) **poruntar** weavers, makers of mats and baskets; **po_r** joining fast together; **poruttam** agreement, bargain, contract, treaty, covenant (Ta.); **poruttu** joint, joining, agreeing (Ma.); **pore** to be joined, be put or attached to, joint, come near; n. joining, union, nearness, vicinity, side; **pondu** union, collection; **porduge** joining, contact, touch, union, harmony, nearness, an appendage (Ka.); **pond- (pondi-)** to be suited to, agree with; **podd- (poddi-)** (good or evil influence) takes possession of (Kod..); **ponta** nearness, near (Te.); **boddu** heap, collection (Te.); **porc-** to be got, obtained (Ga.); **podda_na_** to contain; **padda_na_** to be contained in; **pad-** to have enough space to contain; **pod.d.a_na_** to have space; **podna_ a_yo** narrow (Go.); **po_ri** near (Go.)(DEDR 4541).

7564.**Image: joining together**: **po_r** joining fast together (**Maturaik. 354**); **po_r-k-katavu** batten door; folding doors, as joined (**Cilap. Arum. Akara_ti.**); **po_r-r-iya_tal** grasping or securing closely (**Na_mati_pa. 757**); **potivu** union (Ta.lex.) **Image: joint, jointure**: **por..i** joint (**Perun.. Ucaik. 48,87**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **por-i** joint, jointure (**Paripa_. 11,64**); letter, character, writing (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **po_ra < po_d.a** hollow (CDIAL 8398). **pri** the joints of a bamboo, a cane or the fingers (Malt.) (DEDR 4541).

7565.**Image: diadem**: **por-i** diadem, ner-r-ippat.t.am (**Ci_vaka. 1792**)(Ta.lex.)

7566.**Image: harrow**: **pori** a harrow (Tulu.lex.)

7567.**Image: furrow**: **pori** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing (Tulu.lex.) **por-i** sign (Ma.); mark, sign, impression (Ta.)(DEDR 4564). cf. **va_r** a row (Ta.); a line (Ma.); **ba_r** a line, row (Ka.); **ba_ru** id., rank, range, series (Te.)(DEDR 5269b). cf. **va_r** length, elongation; height, straightness (Ta.); **ba_r(u)** length (Ka.)(DEDR 5358). cf. **ba_ri** bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides (Tu.)(DEDR 5361).

7568.**Image: curve**: **biru** a bow, a curved spring as of gun (Tulu.lex.)

7569.**Image: to lift up the hand for striking**: **be_r** to lift up the hand for striking; to row a boat (Tulu.lex.) cf. **be_ru** to lift hand to beat (Ka.)(DEDR 4440).

7570.**Root**: **be_r** root, origin (Tulu.lex.) cf. **ve_r** root (Ta.)(DEDR 5535).

7571.**Measurement of grain**: **po_rige** measurement of grain; **po_like** id. (Tulu.lex.) cf. **po_r** heap of unthreshed grain (Ta.)(DEDR 4591).

7572.**Suddenly**:{**Echo word**} **bhurati** moves rapidly, palpitates (RV.); **bhurukka** suddenly (N.); **bhurbhur** suddenly (M.); **bhurbhurn.e~** to bristle up (M.)(CDIAL 9535). **bhurvan** rush (of waters)(RV.); **wu_rv-** to boil (Shgh.); **ferveo** (Lat.); **lo_p-, lub-** to be boiling (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9536). **bhulla** suddenly (N.) **bhulbhulinu** to spout out (N.); **bhulukka** bubblingly (N.); **bhulka_** spring of water (B.); **bhulasna_** to be bunrt (H.)(CDIAL 9537). **burn, brn, burakn, burburn, brbrn** suddenly, quickly; **pr..., pur...n, purpurn, br..., bur...n, burk, burkn** noise of bird flying up suddenly from ground (Ko.); **bur-a, bura, bur-u** sound in imitation of that of a rash movement;

bur-a, bura, bur-u, bur-r- imitation of the sound produced by a bird rising suddenly, or by breaking wind; **bur-a bur-ane** with the repeated suddenness or sound of bur-a (Ka.); **buru, burane, buru, buruburu, burru, burrane, burru** the noise of a bird's wings in flying; **burku** noise of breaking wind (Tu.); **burru** loud and sudden noise such as is made when a bird flies (Te.); **bhurrne** suddenly (Go.)(DEDR 4329).

7573.**Drizzle**: **buru, burku** fine rain (Kui); **bu_ri bu_ri ri_nai, bu_ri pi_yu ri_nai** to misle (i.e. mizzle, drizzle)(Kuwi); **bu_ri pi_yu, buri buri pi_yu** drizzle (Kuwi)(DEDR 4288). **burakna_** to sprinkle (H.); **burbura_n.o** to drizzle (Ku.); **burbur** sprinkling (N.); **burburna_, burbura_na_, bhurbhura_na_** to sprinkle (H.); **burburn.e~** to drizzle (M.)(CDIAL 9298).

7574.**Wire edge on tool**: **pu_** wire edge on tool (Ta.)(DEDR 4345). **pariyanta** edge (Pali.lex.)

7575.**Tax; rent-free land**: **puravu** land revenue; **puravu-nel** revenue paid in paddy; **puravu-pon-** revenue paid in gold (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) cf. **pura** to govern; **puranta_r** kings; **puravalan-** protector, king; **puravu** tax, land given free of rent by a king (Ta.); **por** first offerings of food to god in pabm ceremony (Ko.); **pore** nourishing (Ka.); **pro_pu** protection, support (Te.); **pra_pu** support, protection, refuge, patronage (Te.)(DEDR 4288). cf. **puravu-vari** revenue accountant (**S.I.I. iii,306**); **puravu** paddy-field irrigated by a river or tank; fertility (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,9,9**); tax (**Pur-ana_. 260**); gift, grant, boon (**Patir-r-up. 80,10**)(Ta.); care, protection (**Patir-r-up. 26,6**); place of jurisdiction (**Te_va_. 461,5**)(Ta.lex.)

7576.**Silk-cotton, bombax heptaphyllum**: **pu_ran.i** bombax heptaphyllum (Skt.); **bu_raga, bu_rra, bu_ruga, bu_ruge, bu_rla** silk-cotton tree, bombax (Ka.); **bu_ruga, bo_rada mara** eriodendron anfractuosum (Tu.); **bu_raga, bu_ruga, bu_rugu** id. (Te.); **bu_rg s'et.t.** silk-cotton tree (Kol.); **bu_ru** id. (Pa.); **bu_rje** id. (Ga.); **bu_rgu maran** id. (Kond.a); **bu_ra** a species of tree (Pkt.)(DEDR 4366). cf. **bhu_rja** the birch tree betula bhojpattra (Skt.); **bhu_ja** a kind of willow (Pali.Pkt.); **bhujja** (Pkt.); **bhoj** birch (P.Ku.H.G. M.); **bhoja-pat.ru** birch bark used for tubes of hookahs (S.); **jo~_zi** birch tree,birch bark (Sh.)(CDIAL 9570). **bhu_wa_, bhu_a_** sort of downy cotton from the tree bombax heptaphyllum, cotton-wool, cater-pillar (H.); **bhuwa_** fine down on body on body of young animal (N.); **bhu_a_** hair on ear of maize, hairy worm(Bi.); **bu_** hairy (of plants)(Si.); **bu_va** down on leaves or fruit or insects (Si.); **bhuya_** mildew (B.)(CDIAL 9571). **pu_t.a** down of birds, wool, fine hair (Mal.); **bu_r** down, fine feathers, etc. (Nk.)(CDIAL 9571). **Red silk-cotton tree: pu_ran.i** red silk-cotton tree, **ilavu**; **S'iva S'akti**; **pu_ran.i pura_tan-i** (**Ta_yu. Malaival.ar. 5**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_l.ai** red silk-cotton (Ta.); **pu_la_** red silk-cotton tree (Ta.); **pu_l.a** silk-cotton tree, bombax malabaricum (Ma.); **pu_vulara** a piece of fluff (?Kui)(DEDR 4378). **Gum from silk-cotton tree**: **bu_ruga, bu_ra, bu_raga, bu_ruge, bu_rla** the silk-cotton tree, bombax (Ka.); **burage** (Te.); **pu_l.a** (Ma.); **pu_l.ai** silk-cotton and the tree (Ta.); **bu_ruge-ban:ke** picche, s'a_lmali_ve_s.t.a; gum of the silk-cotton tree (Ka.lex.)

7577.**Bark, skin**: **puran.i** skin; flesh; **pura_n.i, pur-an.i** outer bark of a tree; skin, rind, peel, coat; flesh; hilly, pastoral tract (Ta.lex.) **pur-an.i** outer bark, skin, anything that is outside (Ta.)(DEDR 4333).

7578.**Pollen**: **piracam** pollen (Ta.)(DEDR 4412). **para_ga** pollen (Pur.); **para_ya** pollen (Pkt.); **puru** (Si.)(CDIAL 7799n).

7579.**Flesh**: **pir-i, pir-u** flesh (Ka.); **perasu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4202). **pusur** meat, flesh, muscle (Kho.)(CDIAL 7985).

7580.**Powder, dust; ashes**: **bu_r** sawdust (P.H.); **bu_ra_** powder (H.); **burki_** unhusked rice strewn along the way a bier is carried to burning place (N.); pinch of dust (H.); **bu_ri_** feathery excrescences on heads of millet (S.); **bu_ran.u** to reduce to powder (S.); **bu_r, bu_ra_** pollen (L.); **bu_ra_** powder (H.); **burkan.u** to powder (S.); **burko** powder (Ku.); **bhuro** coarse powder, chaff, sawdust (Ku.)[cf. **busa** chaff (Kaus'. Pkt.)(CDIAL 9293)]; **bhura_** powder (Or.)(CDIAL 9298).

7581.**Image: stripe**: **por-i** stripe as of a tiger (**Kalit. 46**)(Ta.lex.)

7582.**Image: diadem**: **por-i** diadem, ner-r-i-p-pat.t.am (**Ci_vaka. 1792**)(Ta.lex.)

7583.**Dhoney; boat**: **por-i** dhoney, marakkalam (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **por-u-ttal** to run aground as a vessel; to strand (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **puruvai** boat (Ta.)[cf. Srinivasa Aiyangar, P.T., Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture, op.cit. p.56.] **peruvan-am** sea (**Kampara_. Mutar-. 246**)(Ta.lex.)

7584.**Bauhinia vahlii**: {Synonyms for bauhinia vahlii: **mahalan, maul, sihar** (Central Provinces); **malu** (Garhwal); **paur** (Gond.); **malghan, maljan, maljhan, mahul, malo, malu, maulein, maurain** (Hindi_); **maulan** (Kharwar); **pairmal** (Khond); **mottanvalli** (Ma.); **maljan** (M.); **mantarai** (Ta.); **madapu, mudupu** (Te.); **shiali, shioli, siyali** (Or.); cf. Indian Medicinal Plants, vol.II, p.897)}.

7585.**Land ready for ploughing**: **burui burui** soft, moist, free as earth in a good condition for ploughing or digging (Santali.lex.)

7586.**Image: bow string**: **po~r.ca** a bow string made of a thin slip of bamboo (Santali.lex.)

7587.**To put on the person**: **porhao, pahrau** to put on the person as a garment, ring, ornament etc.; **pahraua** that which has been put on the person, as a garment, ring, ornament, shoes etc.; **porha daka** boiled rice offered at the Bhandan ceremony; **porha da~r.e~** sacrifice offered to the dead person at the Bhandan ceremony (Santali. lex.) **Image: oozing**: **birin. birin., burun. burun.** watery substance oozing from a mass; to run as sore; **birin. birin. daka** boiled rice from which water oozes out; **birin. birin.** to continue weeping and sobbing for a long time; the eyes to fill with tears (Santali.lex.)

7588.**To recognize**: **phormao, phormo** to recognise; **phormao gotkedean Biswad.ih manjhi kanae** I recognized him at once, he is the head man of Biswad.ih (Santali.lex.)

7589.**Other things**: **pir-a** other things (**Tol. Col. 57**)(Ta.); id. (Ka.); **pir-akal.** id. (**Ci_vaka. 1595**); **pir-akku-tal** to heap, pile up (**Poruna. 243**)(Ta.lex.)

7590.**Rattan**: **pir-akuttam** rattan-palm (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.); cf. **pra-gupta** (Skt.) (Ta.lex.)

7591.**Small seed-like gold pieces**: **pir-appu** necklace of small seed-like gold pieces (**ka_cum pir-appun. kalakalappa : Tiv. Tiruppa_. 7**)(Ta.lex.)

7592.**Image: look out**: **birlan., birlan. birlin.** to keep a sharp look out on all sides, to be on the alert against enemies from any quarter, to prick up the ears, to smell danger; **birlan. birlin:ko ben:geda, jel do** the deer keep a sharp look out on all sides (Santali.lex.)

7593.**Sprouting**: **bir.hau** to take root, to begin to grow, as a plant that has been transplanted; to settle down; **cet lekam nel agukeda, bir.hau akana se ban.? He~, bir.hau akana**. How did you find it? has it begun to grow? yes, it is growing (Santali.lex.)

7594.**Image: iron-studded stick**: **pa_ha_run.i** iron-studded stick used in threshing rice (Or.)(CDIAL 8901).

7595.**Grape harvest and festival**: **pru~_** grape harvest and festival (Kal.)(CDIAL 8339). cf. **bandum** festival, a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony (Go.); **pan.d.oy** festival (Kond.a); **pand.om** holiday (Go.); **pan.d.uga** festival (Te.); **pan.t.ikai** (Ta.); **pan.t.ika** (Ma.)(DEDR 3899). **Crop**: **pan.t.a** produce, crop, fruit, ripening (Te.); **pand.e** ripe fruit (Nk.); **panding** sweet, ripe achar berries (Go.); **pan.t.a** a crop; year (Kond.a); **pntre** to ripen (Malt.); **par.u** fruit (Kond.a); **pa_r.esi** id. (Kuwi); **panjka_** fruits (Kur.)(DEDR 4004). **purn.iya~_t.h** fuel cut and dried some years ago (Ku.)(CDIAL 8284). cf. **vir..a_, vir..avu** festive occasion, festival, celebration; **vir..avar** those who celebrate a festival (Ta.); **vir..a_** festival (Ma.); **vil.a-** id. (Ir.)(DEDR 5427).

7596.**Image: collection of young fish**: **poha_r** collection of young fish (Mth.)(CDIAL 8402).

7597.**To collect**: **bhruh.** to collect, gather (Skt.lex.)

7598.**Ilex wightiana**: **pu.l.** ilex wightiana (To.); **hurul.u** id. (Ka.)(DEDR 4292).

7599.**Image: bird**: **purus ti_te** dove (Ga.); **pir-a_vu, pra_vu** id. (Ma.); **hor-asu** a kind of pigeon; **por-asu** pigeon (Ka.); **puda** dove, pigeon (Tu.); **bur-r-a-pit.t.e** a sort of pigeon (Te.); **pura_r, pur.a_r.** the small speckled ground-dove (Go.); **purral** (pl. **-or**), **purra_j** dove; **purra_r** (pl. **purrask**), **purar., porar.(i), pogar. pitte** pigeon; **paorish** blue rock-dove (Go.); **por-oz** dove (Kond.a); **purra_** id. (Kur.); **pure** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4334). cf. **par-avai** bird, wing, feather, bee (Ta.)(DEDR 4020). **par-al** bird (**Pa_rata. Intirappiratta. 21**); **par-ai** flying (**Malaipat.u. 55**); wing, feather, plumage (**Net.unal. 15**); bird (**Kur-un. 175**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: dove**: cf. **bo.ri** dove (Kol.)(DEDR 4602). **potam** a dove (Santali.lex.) **pur-avu** dove, pigeon (**Patir-r-up. 39,11**); **pur-avam** id. (**Ci_vaka. 1430**); **pur-a_** id. (**Ci_vaka. 70**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: fowl, Indian partridge, three-toed quail**: **pu_re_d.u** a three-toed gregarious bird resembling the quail (Te.); **pu_r.** quail (Kond.a); **burli, buruli, burali** id. (Ka.); **pu_r..** quail, jungle fowl (Ta.); **pu_r..a_n** Indian partridge, jungle fowl (Ta.); **kur-um-pu_r..** quail (Ta.); **mon.a.mbrl** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4374). **Honeycomb work**: **pur-a_kku_t.t.uve_lai** honey-comb work; **pur-a_kku_t.u** dovecote, pigeon-house; pigeon-hole, as in a desk or bureau (Ta.lex.)

7600.**Images: drop of water; spotted**: **parus.a** spotted (RV.); **pharu_ha_** spotted cloth (P.)(CDIAL 7909). **pr.s.a** (in cmpd.) speckled (Skt.); **pr.s.at** spotted (AV.); ghee in: **pr.s.advant** (RV.); drop of water (Skt.); **pus.** sheep's dung (Pas'.)(CDIAL 8363). **pus.** to sprinkle (Pas'.); **pars.ati** (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 8366). **per-a_l** spots on the back of a fish (Ta.lex.) **pr.s.o_dara_** having a speckled belly (TS.); **piso_dara_** (Pali)(CDIAL 8367). **pr.s.** sprinkle (Skt.); **pus.** to sprinkle (Pas'.); **pars.ati** (Dha_tup.)(CDIAL 8366). **pr.s'ni** spotted (RV.); **prech** to splash, sprinkle

(e.g. water)(Dm.)(CDIAL 8351). **Image: spark: pr.iski** spark (Pe.); **pr.ihe, pr.ihki** id. (Mand..); **pr.iska**, **pr.isi** id. (Kuwi); **prishk** id. (Br.)(DEDR 4191). **Image: flames**: **phorophoro** imitative of the sound produced by flames, to flame, to blaze (Santali.lex.) **Image; bubbles**: **buruc buruc** to rise as small bubbles in water; many, numerous; **burbud.uc** to bubble, air bubbles to rise to the surface of water when some creature is breathing below (Santali.lex.)

7601.**Paddy-field irrigated by river or tank; revenue accountant**: **pulavu < pulam** arable land (Ta.); **pola** (Ka.); **pulam** arable land, rice field (**Kur-al., 85**)(Ta.lex.) **puravu-vari** revenue accountant (**S.I.I. iii,306**); **puravariya_r** revenue accountants (**I.M.P.Sm. 56**); **puravu-pon-** an ancient tax (**S.I.I. ii, 509,52**); **puravu-vari-tin.ai-k-kal.a-na_yakam** superintendent of revenue accounts (**I.M.P.Tn. 65**); **puravu-vari-tin.ai-k-kal.am** office of revenue accountants (**S.I.I. iii,412**); **pura-vari-tin.ai-k-kal.am** id. (**S.I.I. iii,116,17**); **puravu** care, protection (**Patir-r-up. 26,6**); gift, grant, boon (**Patir-r-up. 80,10**); place of jurisdiction (**Te_va_. 461,5**); tax (**Pur-ana_. 75**); land given free of rent by a king (**Pur-ana_. 260**; **Nan-. 158, Mayilai.**); paddy-field irrigated by a river or tank; fertility as of the soil (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,9,9**); **puravalan-** protector, preserver, defender (**Pur-ana_. 69**); king (**Pu. Ve. 9,2, Kol.u**); liberal man (**Pu. Ve. 9,25, Kol.u**); **purappu** keeping, protection (**Can.. Aka.**); **pura-ttal** to keep, preserve, protect, cherish, tend, govern (**Patir-r-up. 50,4**)(Ta.); **pore** (Ka.); cf. **Öbhr.** bear (Skt.); **puranta_r** kings (**Kur-al., 780**);**poredar** (Ka.); **purantaran- < puran-dara** Indra (**Te_va_. 926,8**); **purantaralo_kam** Indra's heaven (**Tirunu_r-. 32**)(Ta.lex.)

7602.**Town**: **puram < pura** town, village; city (**Tiruva_lava_. 39,1**); metropolis, fortified town, royal city, capital; temple (**Kalla_. 24,23**); **purattiriyam** the three cities destroyed by S'iva (**Tirunu_r-. 24**); **pura-karan-** < **pura + hara** S'iva as the destroyer of tiripuram (**Tiruvil.ai. Intiran-mut.i. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **pura-danuja-hara** the destroyer of the da_navas of Tripura: S'iva (Ka.lex.) **puricai** fortification, wall (**Pur-ana_. 17**)(Ta.lex.) **pura, pur** a fortress, castle; a town, a city; **put.a-bhe_da** the bend of a river; **put.a-bhe_dana** a town, a city; **por..il** a dwelling place: a town, acity; **pura** a house, an abode (Ka.lex.) **buruju** a bastion (Ka.); **bur-uju** (Te.M.H.)(Ka.lex.)

7603.**Bdellium**: **pura** bdellium (Ka.lex.) **pu_rika_** eagle wood; akil (**Malai.**) (Ta.lex.) **pu_ram** a kind of incense (Skt.lex.) cf. **bu_ra_-sakkare** a white sort of finely granulated sugar (Ka.lex.)

7604.**Greatness**: **purai-ttal** to be great (**Te_va_. 73,11**); **purai** height, elevation, eminence (**Paripa_. 11,11**); **purul.i** (Ka.); **purai** greatness (**Paripa_. 20,72**); **puraimai** (**Pur-ana_. 210**); **puraiyo_r** eminent persons (**Patir-r-up. 15,31**); men of real wisdom (**Kalit. 15**)(Ta.lex.) **purul.i** a notable, influential or high position (Ka.); **pul.l.i** estimation, valuation (Ta.); an article or person, and their valuation; **pul.l.ikka_ra** a man of note, influential (Ka.lex.)

7605.**Ancient**: **pura_n.a** ancient (RV.); old, worn out (Pali.Pkt.); **puran.a** (Dhp.); **puranaga** (NiDoc.); **purano, punari** (Gypsy); **pra_na** (D..); **pura~na** (Dm.); **pura_no** (Pas'.); **paranu** (Kho.); **pu_ren** (Bshk.); **puran-ga_m** a place-name (old village)(Tor.); **puro_n.o** old, ancient (Phal.); **pu_ro_nu, pro_n.u, po_n.u** (Sh.); **prn^{u}** (K.); **pura_n.o** (S.); **pura_n.** old branch of a river (L.); **pura_n.a_** ancient (L.); **pura_na_** (P.); **pura_n.o** old and worn out; **pura~_r.~** (Ku.); **pura_nu** ancient (N.); **pura_n, pura_ni** (A.); **pura_na_** (B.); **pura_n.a, purun.a_** (Or.); **pura_n** (Bhoj.); **pura_na_** (H.); **pura_n.u~** (G.); **pura_n.a_** (M.); **paran.a, pa_ran.i** (Si.)(CDIAL 8283). **paura_n.a** relating to the past, ancient (MBh.); **po_ra_n.a, po_ra_n.aka** ancient (Pali); **pora_n.a_** (As'.);

po_ra_n.a (Pkt.); **porno** (Konkan.i); **poran.a** ancient; **puran.a** fallow or waste land, land where crop has been reaped (Si.)(CDIAL 8420). **pura_n.am** antiquity (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Tiruma_l. 51**)(Ta.); **pura_n.an-** god as the ancient (**Tiruva_ca. 4,221**); **pura_tan-am** that which is ancient (**As.t.ap. Tiruvaran:kak. 32**)(Ta.lex.) **pura_tana** ancient (MBh.Pali); **pura_an.a** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8285). **pure_** formerly, in front; **pura_** before (Pali); **pura_** formerly (RV.); **puratas** (Kat.hUp.); **puras** in front, before (RV.); **puro_, pure_, puram., pura_, purao_** in front (Pkt.); **pura, pule** formerly (As'.); **puruna_, purana** (Pas'.); **bru_h** (K.); **pure** in the north (L.); **pere** formerly (OSi.); **pura** in front of, near (OSi.); **pera** adv. in front, easterly (Si.); adj. former; prep. in front of, near (Si.)(CDIAL 8281).

7606.**Image: boil or ulcer**: **pure, pore** a boil, an ulcer (Ka.); **purai** the hollow of a pipe, tube etc.; a fistula or sinuous ulcer; **pur-ai** the hollow in a pipe, a tube; anything which is hollow (Ta.); **pul.i_** a pimple; a phagedenic ulcer (M.)(Ka.lex.)

7607.**Image: deer**: **pulle, hulle** a deer, an antelope; **pullevar-i** a young antelope (Ka.lex.) cf. **pul.l.i-ma_n-** spotted deer, axis maculatus (Ta.lex.) **pul-va_y** deer, antelope (**Tol. Po. 590**)(Ta.); **pullin-am** goats and sheep (**Kalit. 107**); **pullin-atta_yan-** shepherd (**Kalit. 113**)(Ta.lex.)

7608.**Image: spotted antelope**: **pr.s.at** spotted antelope (R.); spotted (AV.); **pasata-miga** spotted deer (Pali); **pasaya, pusia** (Pkt.); **pr.s.ata** spotted; spotted deer (VS.)(CDIAL 8364). **pisera_** a small deer brown above and black below (H.)(CDIAL 8365).

7609.**Garden**: **purai** hermitage (**Kampara_. Tiruvava. 42**); temple (**Patir-r-up. 15,37**); place (**Ja_n-a_. 43,21**); **purai-yit.am** garden (**T.A.S. ii,51**)(Ta.lex.)

7610.**A bird**: **pur-ule, purule, pur-ile, por-ale, ka_burule** name of a bird; cacala; **puru_ravas** crying much or loudly (Ka.lex.)

7611.**Town**: **pu_rimam** side of a street (**Maturaik. 18**); **pu_riyam** town, village; agricultural town; royal street (**Pin..**); royal residence (**Catu.**)(Ta.lex.)

7612.**Image: rimmed vessel**: **pursa pai, bursa pai** a measure larger than the standard; **bursi** part of a broken earthenware vessel when put to the following uses : **sim bursi** a hen's nest; **sen:gei bursi** a fire pan; **bursi sen:gel leka jivi lik kantin.a** (Santali.lex.) **buruan.** brimless, toothless, without edge (Santali.lex.) **Image: leaf cup**: **phur.uk** a leaf cup; **han.d.i phur.uk** a liquor cup, made of one leaf; **at.al phur.uk** a cup made of double leaves; **jel phur.uk** a leaf cup in which cooked meat is served (Santali.lex.)

7613.**Mixed paddy**: **pu_ri** mixed paddy (**W.**); **pu_ri-y-arici** bad grains of rice, red in colour; unhusked paddy (Ta.); **pu_riya-ma_kkal.** base or low people (**Paripa_. 6,48**); **pu_riyar** id. (**Kur-al., 919**; **Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 119**); **pu_riya_r** id. (**Kur-al., 241**); **pulliya_r** low, base persons (**Ain:kur-u. 164, Urai.**); **pulli-vaippu** village of leafy huts (**Patir-r-up. 15,13**); **pul** meanness, lowness, baseness (**Na_lat.i, 255**); **pullar-iva_n.mai** low understanding, ignorance (**Kur-al., Ati. 5**); **pullar-i-va_l.ar** men of low understanding; foolish men (**Kur-al., 841, Urai.**); **pullar-ivin-a_r** id. (**Na_lat.i, 327**); **pullan-** vile, base person (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 72**)(Ta.lex.)

7614.**Much**: **puruhu_ta** much invoked: Indra; **puruha** much, many (Ka.lex.) **puruku_tan- < puru-hu_ta** Indra as frequently invoked in sacrifices (**Pa_rata. Aruccun-an-r-a. 56**)(Ta.lex.)

pu_raka a ball of meal offered to the manes (Skt.lex.) **pu_ri < bhu_ri** adj. much, many; abundant; numerous, great, important (**Pirapo_ta. 11,91**); gifts of money to brahmans on festive occasions (**Upate_caka_. Civatturo_. 195**); gold (**Kampara_. Vit.aikot.ut. 1**); the total (**S.I.I. ii,128**); **pu_ri-yarici** doles of rice during the dusserah festival (Ta.lex.) **bhu_ri** much, abundant, numerous, copious; great, large; epithet of Vis.n.u, Brahman, S'iva, Indra; frequently, often, repeatedly; **bhu_ri-daks.in.a** attended with rich presents or rewards; giving liberal rewards (Skt.lex.) **bhu_yas** (fr. **bahu**) more, more numerous; larger, greater (Ka.lex.) **bhu_yas** exceedingly, still more (RV.); again (Mn.); **bhuye, bhuya, bhu_ye** adv. still more (As'.); **bhui, buo** moreover (NiDoc.); **bhuya, bhui** (KharI.); **bhu_o_, bhujjo_** again (Pkt.); **bhiyyo_** more, further (Pali); **bhiyyo_so_** still more (Pali); **bhiyo** (NiDoc.); **biza, bija** extremely, excessively, very (Kho.)(CDIAL 9567).

7615.**Image: tub**: **pu_rimam** cistern (**Maturaik. 18, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7616.**Image: fillet of a crown**: **pu_ri-pattiram** ornamental fillet of a crown (Ta.lex.)

7617.**Trumpet**: **pu_rikai** trumpet (**Tiruppu. 890**)(Ta.); **buraga** (Te.); **pu_ri** a wind instrument; **pu_ri-ttal** to take in air at a long breath (**Ol.avai. Ku. Vi_t.t.uner-i. 5,6**) (Ta.lex.)

7618.**To join**: **purule** that joins or sticks to; **purul., purul.u, hurul., hurul.u** fitness, suitableness; power, strength or the body, of a tree (Ka.); **porul.** superiority; money, riches; utensils; a thing, that which exists; **porut.t.u** a thing of use; cause (Ta.); **porul.** what belongs to one; contents, meaning; the cause; **porut.t.u** cause, sake (Ma.); **pon.t.e** on account of (Te.); **purul.** the power or sense of a word, meaning; **porul.** the meaning of a word (Ta.); meaning (Ma.) (Ka.lex.)

7619.**The face of S'iva**: **purut.am** a face of S'iva (**Caivaca. Potu. 438**); **tar-purut.am < tat-purus.a** a face of S'iva turned eastward, one of civan--ai-mukam (**Caivaca. Potu. 334**); **tar-purut.an-, tar-purut.a-cama_cam < tatpurus.a + sama_sa** (gram.) a compound in which the first member stands in case-relation to the second (**Vi_raco_. Tokai. 2**); the five faces of S'iva in his Sada_s'iva form are: i_ca_n-am, tar-purut.am, ako_ram, va_mam, cattiyo_ca_tam (Ta.lex.)

7620.**A lunar race**: **pu_ru** a king of the lunar race (**Pa_rata. Kuru. 94**); **puru** r.s.abha, a Ti_rthan:kara (**Me_ruman. 187**); **purukuccan < purukutsa** a famous emperor, one of tikiri-man-n-avar (**Pin..**); **puru_rava_ < puru_ravas** an ancient king of the lunar race, one of six tikiri-man-n-avar (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

7621.**Image: water-course**: **pura** a stream, a rivulet, a brook, a water channel; ponal (Ka.); **pur..al** anything which is hollow; a water-course, drain (Ta.); **piral.** to roll, welter; to roll over, overflow, be full (Ma.); **poralu** id., an inundation (Te.); **ponal, honal** a stream, a river (Ka.); **pun-al** (Ta.); **pun.al, punal** (Ma.); **punalvariyisu** to cause streams to flow (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **purai-p-pat.u-tal** to become hollow, as a tree (**Tol. col. 390, Urai.**); **purai** tubular hollow (**Tiruva_ca. 22,3**)(Ta.lex.)

7622.**A mode of counting**: **pura** a mode of counting; gan.ane, lekka-bhe_da (Ka.lex.) **Code mark used on goods**: cf. **pul.l.i** code-mark made on goods by a trader to indicate their value;

pul.l.ikkan.akkan- one versed in the tradesmen's accounts; **pul.l.ikkan.akku** practical arithmetic, opp. to pal.l.ikkan.akku; valuation of a standing crop; method adopted by tradesmen in marking prices of cloth; **pul.l.i-y-it.utal** to enter in an account (**Maturaik. Patir-. 47**) (Ta.lex.)

7623.**Image: a vessel**: cf. **purupa_tra = pariva_n.a** a kind of vessel (Ka.lex.)

7624.**Image: trap**: **por-i** machine, mechanism, trap (**Pur-ana_. 19**); stratagem, device (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 139**); **pori-y-e_r-r-utal** to set a trap; **por-i-vai-ttal** id. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7625.**Image: child-birth**: **purut.u** ceremonial pollution on account of child-birth (Ta.); **pis. a.s-** hut to which woman goes after childbirth and stays until new moon (To.); **pis. u.t.-** to throw earth on corpse at funeral (**u.t.-** to roll; **pis.** here is 'death pollution'); **purud.u** ceremonial uncleanness after childbirth (Ka.); in cmpds. **purit.i** id., childbirth, delivery (Te.); delivery of a child (Ga.); **purut.** pollution during childbirth (Kond.a)(DEDR 4290). **bhru_n.a** embryo (RV.); **bhu_nahuno_** pl. prob. 'destroyers of an embryo'(Pali); **bhru_n.ahan** id. (AV.); **bhu_n.a, bhun.n.a** embryo, child (Pkt.); **bhu_n** foetus (H.)(CDIAL 9689). **pu_n.i** to bring into existence (Ta.)(DEDR 4361). **Image: pregnant; menstrual disorder**: **pordhol, pordol** a female menstrual disorder; **pon.d. pordhol** leucorrhoea; **porsati** pregnant (Santali.lex.) **Image: feet in the air**: **birtun** heels uppermost, feet in the air; head down; to turn one's posterior to; **birtun birtun:ko unumok kana** they are diving in the water with heels in the air (Santali.lex.)

7626.**Image: back**: **pushto** back; **pus'to** (Gypsy); **pus't** (Pers.); **pris'** (Sv.); **furu** side (Md.)(CDIAL 14700). cf. **pr.s.t.ha** back, hinder part (RV.)(CDIAL 8371). **pir-akku** back, rear, behind (**Perumpa_n.. 351**)(Ta.); **pir-aku** id. (Ma.); **pir-aku** back, rear (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: to turn backwards**: **pur-am** back (**kalit. 94**); turning the back in battle field (**tuppur-uvar pur-amper-r-icin-e_: Pur-ana_. 11**); **hod.e maral.u, hod.a** to turn backwards; **hod.a, ped.a, hed.a, hod.e** the state of behing behind etc.; **hod.a magucu** to turn backwards (Ka.); **hod.a, pod.a, hod.amad.u, pod.a mad.u, hod.avad.u = pod.avad.u** to take leave in going away (Ka.lex.) **phirau, phorot** to give back (Santali.lex.) **Buttock**: **pir-u_du, pir-r-a** buttock, the hinder part (Te.); **pirindi** following (Te.); **pirra** buttock, anus (Kol.); buttock (Nk.); **pirtun** at the back, after (Nk.); **pirral** (pl. **pirrasil**), **piral** buttock (Ga.); **pijja_, pajja_** after, behind (time or place); **pirne** the day after tomorrow, third day before yesterday; **pirne, parne** two days after tomorrow; **paye** afterwards; **pereka, peroka, perk, parreyk, parke, pare_k** back; **perrke** at the back of; **pare** backwards; **parrek, parreyek** behind, afterwards; **perke** after, back, behind, later; **perke** behind (Go.); **pita mund.i** buttock; **pr.a_t.a** rump, posterior (Kond.a); **pista** subsequent, later, subordinate (Kur.); **pisi** below; **pisti** the lower (Malt.)(DEDR 4205). **Images: backside; back of the neck**: **se_rki** the back of the neck (Kui); **he_rki, herki** neck; **herki** shoulder (Kuwi)(DEDR 2817). **Backside**: **per-agi, per-age** the back side; that is behind, after or backwards; **per-agikku** to put or push, back; to leave behind; **per-a, ped.a, por-a** hind part, hind place, backside; backwards (Ka.); **pir-a** outer, foreign, other (Ta.); **pir-an-** another (Ta.); **pir-itu** another thing (Ta.); **pur-i** the back; the outside (Ma.); **per-ad.u** the back yard of a house; **per-e** other; strange,, foreign; **per-am** a man of the back or outside; another, a stranger; **per-adege** to take back; **per-apin:gu** to go backwards, go away, disappear; **per-avur..i** a leaving of what is behind: afterwards; **per-a sa_r** to go back or to the rear, to withdraw (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Back, rear; again**: **pir-akku** back, rear; **pir-aku** id.; afterwards, backward; **pir-ku** posteriority in space or time; **pir-r-al** retreating; **pir-r-i** that which goes behind; **pitti** back, hind part; **pintu** to go behind; **pur-**

am, pur-an- back; **pur-ampu** back of a person (Ta.); **pir-aku** the backside; after; **pir-r-a** next day; **pur-am** the back (Ma.); **piba.r** (obl. **piba.t-**) behind, backwards; **pitl, pite.l** the back; **piga.r** (obl. **piga.t-, piga.t--**) place behind, time after (Ko.); **pugo.l** hind leg of animal (**ko.l** leg); **puda.l** behind, later on; **per-ne.r-** day after tomorrow (To.); **per-a** hind, part, backwards; **per-agu** backside, that is behind, after or backwards; afterwards (Ka.); **pira** behind, after (situation or time); again, back; **pirapa** back, again; **piravu** behind, in the rear (Tu.); **pir-u** behind, back (Te.)(DEDR 4205). **Image: retreat**: **pir-akki_t.u** retreat (**Tol. Po. 68, Me_r-ko_l..**); **pir-akkit.u** to retreat (**Tol. Po. 65, Urai.**); **pir-akit.u-tal** to backslide (**Man-o_n-. V.iii, Koccakakkali.**)(Ta.lex.) **pur-an-** adv. behind one's back (**Kur-al., 182**); **pur-ampu** back of a person (**Kalit. 51**); **pur-amper-utal** lit., to see the back; to gain victory over one's enemies (**Pur-ana_. 373**); **pur-akkut.ai** back of the body (**Perun.. Makata. 14,144**); **pur-akkot.uttal** to turn back and flee after defeat (**Pur-ana_. 8**); **pur-akkot.ai** turning the back in battle-field (**Ci_vaka. 1430**); **pur-am** id. (**Pur-ana_. 11**); **pur-akkit.utal** to flee, take to flight, showing one's back to enemy (**Pa_rata. An.i. 28**); **pur-akit.utal** id. (**Civataru. Can-an-a. 55**); **pur-an:ka_t.t.utal** to turn one's back, in contempt; to show one's back, in defeat (**Civap. Pira. Ven:kaiyu. 206**); **pur-an:kot.uttal** to turn one's back (**Kur-al. 924**); **pur-an:ka_n.(n.u)tal** lit., to see the back; to defeat, put to flight (**Kalit. 15**); **pur-aca_ytal** to be defeated, routed (**Kalit. 89**); **pur-anta_tal** to turn one's back in retreat; to be defeated; **pur-am** back (**Kalit. 94**); backside, behind (**Kur-al., 185**); **pun-ara_vartti** return (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 4,1,8, Pan-n-i.**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to turn; turn back; return; walk about; circle**: **phe_ran.a** turning (Pkt.); **pheroiki** to turn, turn back (Sh.); **phe_run** to wander (K.); **pheran.u** to turn (S.); **pheran.** to return (L.); **pherun.** to move (L.); **phern.a_** to turn; **pherva~_, pherma~_** liable to be turned (P.); **fern.u** to send back (WPah.); **pheran.o** to return, move from one place to another, set in motion (Ku.); **phernu** to change (N.); **phera_** to turn (B.); **pheriba_, phera_iba_** to turn, come back, change (Or.); **pherab** to turn aside (Mth.); **pherai** turns changes (OAw.); **pherna_, phira_na_** to turn, wheel, return (H.); **pheravvu~** to turn (G.); **phern.e~** (M.); absol.as adv.: **pher** again (P.L.B.Bi.H.G.M.); **pheri** (N.); **phera** (Or.); **Whirlpool**: **pheri** whirlpool (Sh.); **phe_ra, phyu_r^{u}** sautering (K.); **pheru** turn (S.Ku.)(CDIAL 9078). **pher, phera_** turn, time (L.P.); **pher** turn (B.Bi.H.G.M.P.); turn of fortune (A.); edge, hem (N.); **fera_** bad turn, swindle (WPah.)[cf. **pural., piral.** to roll over, go back on one's word; **pural.i, piral.i** deceit (Ta.); **purat.t.uka** to turn about; **pirat.t.u** deceit (Ma.Ta.); **poral., purul.** to roll (Ka.)(DEDR 4285)]; **phera** coil, twist of a rope (Or.); circumambulation (OAw.)(CDIAL 9078). **To move, to turn back**: **phalati, phe_lati** goes (Dha_tup.); **pharakn.o** to turn round (Ku.); **pharkanu** to turn back (N.); **pharakvu~** to move (G.); **pharakn.e~** to move out of the way (M.); **pharvu~** to turn, return (G.)(CDIAL 9050). **Spinning jenny**: **phirai** goes, returns (Pkt.); **phir, pir** to wander round, walk about, walk (Gypsy); **phiroiki** to turn, return; **piro_nu, phiryo_nu** to turn (Sh.); **phirun** to turn over (K.); **phirun^{u}** to turn (K.); **phirn.i_** spinning jenny (S.); **phirun.** to be moved (L.); **phirna_** to wander (P.); **phirn.a_** to turn; **firn.u** to whirl, wander (WPah.); **phirn.o** to wander (Ku.); **phirnu** to wander, turn (N.); **phiriba** (A.); **phira_** to turn (B.); **phirab** to turn, twist, leap (Mth.); **phiral** to return (Bhoj.); **phirai** wanders, returns (OAw.); **phirna_** to turn (H.); **phirai** turns, walks about, moves (OMarw.); **pharvu~** to wander (G.); **phirn.e~** to wander, turn (M.); **phi_ri** again (Dm.); **phiri_, phare_** (Sh.); **phir** (P.); **phiri_** (WPah.); **phiri** (OAw.); **phir** (H.); **phari_** (G.)(CDIAL 9078).

7627.**Image: fight**: **po_r** fight (Ta.)(DEDR 4540). **po_ri** equal, rival, competitor (Ta.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: enmity**: **birot.** at variance, at enmity with each other; **birud** opposition, contrareity, against; **am birudre** in opposition to thee (Santali.lex.) cf. **viro_dha** enmity (Skt.lex.)

7628.**Image: a wicket in a gate**: **pur-ai** a wicket in a gate (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image:gate; sluice**: **pur-ava_yil** outer door, gate or entrance (Ta.); **pur..ai** entrance, gate (**Man.i. 6,22**); id. (Ma.); secret way, sally port (**Pat.t.in-ap. 287**); **pur..aikkat.ai** last sluice of a tank (**Ci_vaka. 1614**); small gate; rear gangway; backyard, open space behind a house and attached to it (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 14**); **pur-akkat.ai** backyard, as of a house; **pur-akko_t.i** id.; **pur-an:kat.ai** outside of a house (**Na_lat.i. 293**); locality other than one's own (**Ni_tiner-i. 2**); **pur-amat.ai** outside channel for water; the outside of a sluice; outlet of a chennel; **pur-avit.ai** backyard of a house; **pun-al-va_yil** sluice of a channel (**Patir-r-up. 13,8**); **pun-alavan-, pun-alve_ntan-** Varun.a, as Lord of the waters (**Kampara_. Varun.an-ai. 39**); **pun-ala_t.aiya_l.** earth, as robed in the waters of the ocean (**Pu. Ve. 8,29**); **pun-arkaracan-** id.; **pun-ar-celvan-** id.; **pun-ai** water, flood (**Kampara_. Akat. 4**) (Ta.lex.) **Image: tower**: **buruj, burun.j** a tower (Santali.lex.)

7629.**Image: leaf**: **pore** leaf (Ga.)(DEDR 4546). **puro_t.i** the rustling noise of leaves (Skt.lex.) **pao~r** a deodar leaf (WPah.); **pamara_** a kind of fragrant substance (Skt.)(CDIAL 7789). cf. **pat^{a}r, pat^{u}r^{u}** leaf (esp. of cinnamomum albiflorum (K.); **patra_** id. (P.); **pattraka** leaf (esp. of laurus cassia)(Bhpr.) (CDIAL 7734). cf. **porra** bush, shrub (Pa.)(DEDR 4546).

7630.**Image: grove**: **por-r-ai** bush, low jungle (**Aka. Ni.**); forest; burnt jungle (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 52, Vya_.**)(Ta.lex.) **polan:ka_** grove of Indra (**Takkaya_kap. 71**); **por..il** park, grove, forest (**Kampara_. Van-ampuku. 32**); flower gardenl, pleasure garden (**Man.i. Pati. 38**)(Ta.lex.) **Image; bushes**: **par-r-ai** bushes, low shrubbery, underwood (**I_t.u, 3,9,7**); cluster (Ta.lex.) **porra** bush, shrub (Pa.)(DEDR 4546).

7631.**Bridegroom; gypsy; man, male**: **pos'a** name of the gypsies of Asia Minor among Armenians and Turks; **bos'a** name of the gypsies of Asia Minor among Georgians (Gypsy); **po_sa** man (Pali); **piris** male (OMd.); **firi** male (CDIAL 14696). **hor., hepel, herel** a man; **hor.o** each man; **pilcu har.am** the first man (Santali.lex.) **Man, husband; a generation**: **purus** a generation; **noa store tin purus khon menakpea?** how many generations of you have occupied this village? **purus** husband; the height of a man with his arms and fingers extended above his head, a fathom; **mit purus dak menaka** there is a fathom of water; **puruskate tiogme** stretch your arms to the full height and reach it (Santali.lex.)

7632.**Mahrattas**: **burgi** the Mahrattas; **burgi biraj** Mahratta raiders, applied also to those who are feared as the Mahrattas were; **buru beret** a sub-sept of the Kisku and Marn.d.i septs; **buru** a religious festival and fair of the semi-Hinduized bhui~yas; **buru** a spirit, an object of worship; **buru** and **bon:ga** are two words often joined together as in: **bon.a buru**, bon:ga being a gloss on buru; **maran. buru** the chief of the burus or bon:gas; **maran. buru** or mount Pareshnath is often confounded with the Maran. buru of the Santal traditions and worship (Santali.lex.) **Trader**: cf. **bohra_** class of village bankers (H.); **vahoro, voro, horo** trader (G.); **boro** (H.); **buhur^{u}** vendor of drugs etc. (K.); **bohora_** name of a clan of Chetris (N.)(CDIAL 12175). cf. **be_ruga** a man who deals in or sells roots (Ka.)(DEDR 5535). cf. **beora_** affair (B.); **va_var** business (M.)(CDIAL 12205). cf. **vaheva_r** intercourse, transactions (G.); **buha_r, vuha_r** trade (P.)(CDIAL 12174). cf. **pu_mpuha_r** name of a coastal town (Ta.lex.) cf. **vuharai** buys (OG.); **vohorvu~, vorvu~** to buy, collect (G.)(CDIAL 12173). cf. **vil (vir-p-, vir-r--)** to sell, put on sale, be sold (Ta.);**vir-r-al, vir-pan-ai** selling, sale (Ta.); **viluva, vela** price, value, cost (Te.)(DEDR 5421). a.**Image: goring ox**: **bo_ru** to assault or butt as an ox or wild-beast (Tulu.lex.)

7633.**Ancestor**: **purkha** an elder, an ancestor, a patriarch; **bapa purkha** ancestors; **nuige purkha kantaleae, ban:khan sanamko lahaena** this is our patriarch, all the rest have gone on before (Santali.lex.) cf. **puro_hita** (Skt.lex.) **King**; **pir-an:kal** king (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **pir-an:kal** greatness; height, eminence; pile, mass, heap (**Ci_vaka. 148**)(Ta.lex.) **Descendant, son**: **pir-an:kat.ai** [prob. **pir-an:ku + kat.ai** i.e. succeeding, following (kat.ai) + eminence (pir-an:ku-)] descendant (**Perumpa_n.. 30**); son (**Ce_tupu. Ce_tuva. 9**)(Ta.lex.)

7634.**Chief**: **pordhan** chief, principal, respectable, first; **pordhan in manaoketmea** I regard you as a respectable man (Santali.lex.) cf. **pradha_na** principal (Skt.lex.)

7635.**Title deed to land**: **porca** a title-deed to land; **porja** a tenant, a ryot, a subject; **uni t.henin porja akana** I have become a ryot of his; **porja pani, porja pati** tenants, ryots, subjects; **pormae** lease of life; **pormae tiokentaea** his lease of life has been reached; **porman** witness, evidence, to depose, to prove, to substantiate (Santali.lex.) For semant. 'witness' cf. **prama_n.am** vow; proof (Skt.lex.) cf. **praja_pati** (Skt.lex.) **Document entitling joint property**: **purut.a_vatikam < purus.a + avadhi** document entitling persons to enjoy a property jointly (**Cukkirani_ti. 93**); **purut.an- < purus.a** man (**Ka_cippu. Can-. 22**)(Ta.lex.) **purus.a** a male being; an officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant (Skt.lex.)

7636.**Male sex**: **bha~ora** of the male sex, a veiled term; **ado one bako mena, ado do herel bha~ora** (Santali.lex.) **purus.a, pu_rus.a** man, male (RV.); **purisa** man, servant; **purisaka** little man (Pali); **pulisa** servant, agent (As'.); **purus.a** man (Dhp.); **purusa, purisa** man, servant (Pkt.); **pu_rus.** man, male; **purush** bridegroom (Kal.); **purihu** measure of a man's height (S.); **pursa_** fathom (N.); **pu_ris** a man's height (Bi.); **purus** man, a man's stature (H.); **pursa_** of a man's height (H.); **puris** man (Si.)(CDIAL 8289). **paurus.a** manly (S'Br.); manly strength (MBh.); **po_risa** human; servant; human activity, height of a man (Pali); **po_rusa, po_risa** manly deed (Pkt.); **porsa_** height of a man (Bi.); **poras** pride, delight (G.)(CDIAL 8421). **paurus.e_ya** human (RV.); work of a man (AV.); **porhyo** labour, price of labour, wages (S.); **porhea_** labour for wages (L.); **porhyatu** labourer (S.); **purha_yat** (L.)(CDIAL 8422). **pirimi** male; **pirimiya_** man, boy (Si.); **firimi_ha** married man; lit. going in front (Md.)(CDIAL 8286). **Leader**: **porul.** headship, leadership (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **purul.i** a notable, high position; **purul.** power, strength (Ka.); **purulu** valour, honour (Te.)(DEDR 4544).

7637.**Image: body**: **pur-am** body (**Ain:kur-u. 260**)(Ta.lex.) **Seal, signet**: **por-i** sign, token; seal, signet (**Pur-ana_. 58**); insignia, badge (**Pu. Ve. 7,2**); form, image (**Kampara_. Kumpa. 5**)(Ta.lex.)

7638.**Image: bull calf**: **ho_ri** a bull calf, an uncastrated young male of the ox kind, a young bull (Ka.); **bo_ri** (Tu.); **ho_ri-gar-a** a bull calf; **ho_riyad.e** cowdung (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_ra** a child; a little boy; a young and inexperienced person (Ka.M.Te.); **ho_ri** a little girl (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po.ry** young bullock (one or two and a half years)(Ko.)(DEDR 4593). cf. **po_r-a_d.u** child, boy, young man (Te.)(DEDR 4603). cf. **horad.u** a hump (Ka.)(DEDR 4566). **Image: hump**: cf. **por-ad.u** humpback (Te.) (DEDR 4566). **pur-ai-k-kur..al** dewlap, goitre, morbid enlargement in the nape of the neck (Ta.lex.) **Image: male organ**: **por-i** male organ (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7639.**Image: covering**: **po_rvai** covering, wrapping, enveloping; upper garment, cloak; blanket, rug; mantle (**Kampara_. Mitilai. 150**); coat-of-mail, corslet (**Ci_vaka. 266**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **porvu** a cover (Kuwi)(DEDR 4590). cf. **bori** sack (Sh.)(CDIAL 9320).

7640.**Image: mountain**: **poruppan-** lord of a hill (**Te_va_. 781,9**); the Himalayas (**Te_va_. 1188,6**); **poruppu** mountain (**Maturaik. 42**); spur of a range of hills (**Tirukko_. 293**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sloping**: **por-i-tal** to be sloping or aslant (Ta.lex.) **poli-tal** to be high, great or celebrated (**Pur-ana_. 1**)(Ta.lex.) **por-aiyan-** Ce_ra king as lord of the mountainous region in the Tamil country (**Pur-ana_. 53**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **por-ai** mountain, hill (Ta.); **parta_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 4567). **poro** top; **porro** on (Go.); **por** hill; the top (Nk.)(DEDR 4567). **bo_re** hill, hillock (Ka.); **bo_r** top of a hill (Tu.); **bora_** rock (OM.)(DEDR 4595). **bo_re** top of a hill; **bo_rya** the plateau by the side of a hill (Tulu.lex.) **so_ru** hill, mountain (Kui); **ho_ru_** hill; **ho_ru** mountain, rock (Kuwi)(DEDR 2887). cf. **varai** mountain, peak, slope of hill (Ta.); **bare** steep slope (Ka.Kod..); a steep precipice (Tu.)(DEDR 5274). cf. **va_ram** mountain slope, side (Ta.); side, declivity (Ma.); **va_ra, va_re** id., sloping (Ka.)(DEDR 5360). **buru** a mountain; **buru bot.koc** a mountain and hills (Santali.lex.) **maran. buru paresnath** the highest mountain in the Santal country; **buru d.an.om** a spur or shoulder of a mountain (Santali.lex.) **pir-an:kal** hill, mountain (**Akana_. 8**); mound, hillock; rock (**Cu_l.a_. Mantira. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **por-r-ai** hillock, mound (**Kampara_. Ilan:kaika_n.. 22**); rock; mountain (**Te_va_. 1218,10**); **por-ai** small hill, hillock (**Pur-ana_. 118**); mountain (**Ain:kur-u, 430**)(Ta.lex.)

7641.**Image: to uproot**: **porpu** to uproot (Ka.); **pori- (porip-, poric-)** to pull up (plant, peg)(Kod..); **porpuni** to pull, pluck off, root up or out (Tu.); **poriyan** an uprooter; **porippu** coming out, getting loose; **porikka** to eradicate, transplant; **poriyuka** to become disconnected (Ma.)(DEDR 4539). **Image: to be uprooted**: **pa_r-u-tal** to be uprooted, to give way; to be destroyed, ruined (**Tiruva_ca. 51,1**); **pa_r-u** ruin, damage (**Pur-ana_. 359**); **pa_r-u-pa_r-a_kku-tal** to destroy, ruin (**Tiv. Iyar-. Periyatiru. 33**); **pa_r-r-u-tal** to ruin (**Te_va_. 946,3**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: to uproot**: **peyar-ttal** to uproot, as a plant (Ta.lex.)

7642.**Chief of a hilly tract**: **porunan-** warrior, hero (**Tol. Po. 74**); king (**Pur-ana_. 58**); chief of a hilly tract; commander of an army, general; superior person, leader; one who dances and sings on the battle-field and on the threshing floor (**Tol. Po. 91, Urai.**); **poruppan-** chief of a hilly tract; hunter of the hills (**Kantapu. Kat.avul.va_. 12**); Pand.ya king as lord of Pothiyam (**Kalit. 36**)(Ta.lex.)

7643.**Riches, wealth**: **por-i** riches, wealth (**Na_n-man.i. 45**); splendour (Ta.); **porul.** science of political economy (**Kur-al., 141**); **porul.-ceytal** to treat with regard, esteem highly; to acquire wealth (**Ci_vaka. 77**); **porul.-ceyvo_r** Vaisyas as merchants (**Uri. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **porul.** thing, matter, entity (**Ci_vaka. 1436**); subject, subject matter (**Kur-al., 423**); object, affair (**Kalit. 8**); that which is important or of moment (**Kur-un. 174**); fruit, result (**Kur-al., 423**); property, wealth, riches, treasure (**Na_lat.i, 6**); store, provisions, utensils (**Cu_t.a_.**); gold (**Cu_t.a_.**); objectives of human existence (**Tirukko_. 1, Urai.**); meaning (as of a word), true object or significance, property, riches (Ta.); **porul.ar-ai** treasury (**Tiruva_lava_. 55,24**)(Ta.lex.) **porut.t.u** cause, matter of importance, for the sake of; **porun.mai** meaning, nature (Ta.); **porul.** riches, meaning; **porut.t.u** cause; adv. to, for the sake of, in order to, to the end that, on account of, with, by, through (**Kur-al., 81**); **porut.-pat.uttu-tal** to esteem, make important (**Tiruva_ca. 10,20**); **porut.-pa_l** wealth, as a topic treated in works like Kur-al., Na_lat.i etc. (**Kur-al..**); **porut.peyar** noun derived from the name of a concrete object (**Nan-. 132**); **porun.-man-n-an-** Kube_ra as king of wealth (**Te_va_. 748,11**); **porun.mai** quality, nature (**Tol. Col. 236, Ce_n-a_.**); **porun.ilai** id. (**Tol. Col. 107**)(Ta.lex.); **porul.ikka** to mind, think of (Ma.); **porl** thing (Ko.); **purul.** fitness, prorpriety, that is true or good, meaning (of a word)(Ka.); **poral.** wealth (Ka.);

porlu beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; **porle** a handsome man (Tu.); **pon.t.e** for the sake of; **purulu** wealth, nature, beauty (Te.); **pora** matter, concern, interes (used with negative auxiliary verb) (Kui)(DEDR 4544). **porut.-kun-r-u** Mt. Me_ru as of gold (**Ci_vaka. 2926**); **porut.-ca_rpu** attachment to worldly things (**Tirukkal.ir-r-up. 39, Urai.**); **porut.-celvam** material wealth (**Kur-al.. 241**)(Ta.lex.)

7644.**Image: resemblance**: **porul.** the thing compared in a simile (**porul.e_ yuvama ceytan-ar mor..iyin-um : Tol. Po. 284**); **porul.-uvamai** a kind of simile in which the qualities of two things are compared; **porunan-** one who is the standard of comparison (**Tirumuru. 276**);[cf. **poruva** a term of comparison (**Tol. Po. 289**); **poruvutal** to equal, compare (**Kantapu. Tirukkal. 55**); **poruvu** resemblance, comparison, equality (**Tiv. Tirunet.un. 19**)]; **por-pa** a term of comparison (**Tol. Po. 286, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **po.le** like (Kod..)(DEDR 4597). **ho_lisu**, **po_lisu** to cause to resemble (Ka.lex.) **ho_l, po_l** to be like, to resemble (Ka.lex.) **orukkam** oneness, sameness (**Ka_rikai. Or..ipi. 6**)(Ta.lex.) **o_ran.ai** a pair (**S.I.I. ii,16**)(Ta.lex.) **poru-tal** to resemble (**Kampara_. Atika_. 150**); **poru** simile (**Pin..**); equality (**Te_va_. 780,11**)(Ta.lex.) **Images: resemblance; rivalry**: **purai** resemblance (Ta.); **purudu** (Te.); **puraiyunar** rivals; equals (**Tirumuru. 280**); **purai** to resemble (**Patir-r-up. 65,8**); **puraiya** particle showing similarity or resemblance (**Tol. Po. 290**)(Ta.lex.) **purid.isu, purud.isu, hurud.isu** to stand in competition with or vie with, to rival; **purud.u** likeness, similarity; **pore** to agree with; **poru** to resemble (Ta.); **poru** to fight in battle; **porutu** to fight; **poruntu** to join (Ta.); **poru, porudu** to meet in battle, fight; to vie, emulate (Ma.); **purud.u, hurid.u, hurud.u** rivalry (Ka.); **o_ru, ho_ru** to fight (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pun.d.a** refractory, turbulent (Ka.); quarrelsome (Tu.) **pun.d.i** quarrel (Kod..); **pu~d.** refractory, turbulent (M.)(DEDR 4272). **Image: to wrestle**: **ho_ru, ho_r, o_ru, po_r** to wrestle; to fight; to altercate (Ka.); **ho_rat.e** fight, strife; a fight, a battle, a combat (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **holla_-holli, holla_-holla** a close fight (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: rivalry, fight**: **orukku-tal** to subdue, control (**Patin-o. Tiruvit.ai. Mum. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **ho_ru, o_ru, po_r** to wrestle; to fight (Ka.lex.) **ho_rukul.i, po_rkul.i** a wrestler; wrestling, fight, struggle, opposition; **po_rke, ho_rke** fighting, battle; a fight (Ka.lex.) **poru-tal** to fight, contend in warfare, engage in battle (**Pur-ana_. 2**)(Ta.); **po_r** (Ka.); **poru** obstacle (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 9,4,8**); **poru-tal** to come in collision with, dash against as waves (**Cirupa_n.. 118**); **poru-kal.am** field of battle (**Kampara_. Pat.ait. 67**)(Ta.lex.) **po_r-a_t.u-tal** to fight, carry on war (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 228**)(Ta.); **po_ra_d.u** (Te.); **po_ra_d.uga** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **olla_r** foes, enemies (**Tol. Po. 76**)(Ta.lex.) **po_r** battle, fight, rivalry, war (**Kur-al., 758**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); quarrel, fight, battle, wrestling; to fight, wrestle, strive (Ka.); **po_ru** id. (Te.); to fight, contend, struggle, rival, compete (Te.); quarrel, contention (balance word of **si_la**)(Kui); **po_rke, po_rta** battle, fight; **po_rkul.i** wrestler; wrestling, fight (Ka.); **poru** to fight, engage in battle (Ta.); **porutu** to fight; **porunan-** warrior (Ta.); **purud.isu** to vie with, emulate, envy (Ka.); **po_ritamu** a fight (Te.); **purud.incu, purun.incu** to vie with, emulate (Tu.); **pol.**- (**popp-, pott-**) to fight (Kod..); **purud.u** rivalry, jealousy; **purud.i, purul.i** a female parrot, a young parrot (i.e. one that imitates, rivals) (Ka.); **po_riyuni** to wrestle, quarrel; **pordu** battle, combat; **pormbuni** to wrestle, strive; **porumba_t.a** a strife, struggle (Tu.); **poruka, porutuka** to fight, vie, emulate; **poruvuka** to emulate, outdo (Ma.); **po_r-a_t.u** to fight, struggle, haggle; **po_r-a_t.t.am** fighting, struggle, competition (Ta.); battle (Ma.); **po.r, po.r a.t., po.r. a.t.m** a fight; **po.r a.r.-** to fight (Ko.); **po_ri** rival (Ta.); **po_r-a_t.uka** to fight, contend (Ma.); **pi.r** quarrel (To.); **o.r- (o.0-)** to dash against, attack; **wi.r- (wi.ry-)** to emulate, vie with (To.); **porup- (porut-)** to become angry; **po_r-** to abuse, scold (Ga.); **porana_** to abuse, insult (Go.); **prohpa (proht-)** to rebuke, upraid, reprove, fight, wage war; n. rebuke, reproof, fight (Kui)(DEDR 4540). **po_r-k-kat.am** the duty of a warrior to fight in battle (**Perun.. Ucaik. 53,91**); **po_r-k-kal.attor..il** theme

describing a warrior fighting to the last on the battle-field without retreating (**Pu. Ve. 2,6, Talaippu**); **po_r-k-ko_lam** military accoutrements, martial costume, hostile army (**Ci_vaka. 2352**); **po_r-c-ce_vakan-** soldier; **po_rnir-am** fighting vigour (**Ci_vaka. 789, Urai**); **po_rppar-ai, po_r-muracu** war-drum; **po_r-mat.antai** Durga_, the goddess of war; the goddess of valour (Ta.lex.) **Field of battle**: **po_r-k-kan.** field of battle (**po_rkkan. tun.ipun-al**: **Paripa_. 6,29**); **po_r-k-kal.am** field of battle (**Poruna. 57, Urai**); **po_r-k-kal.ari** id. (**Pu. Ve. 2,6, Urai**); **po_rkker..uvaci** panegyric on an army marching to battle, the warriors being decked with wreaths of **vaci** flowers; **po_r-mukam** front, foremost line of battle (**Tan-ippa_. i,275**); the place where battle rages the most (**Pa_rata. Niraimi_t.. 70**); **po_r-mun-ai** id.; **po_l** victory, valour (**Te_va_. 381,1**); weapon; sword (Ta.lex.)

7645.**Barterer**: **ma_r-a_l.i** a barterer, a seller, a vais'ya; **ma_r-u** to take or give one thing for another; to barter, to sell (Ka.); **ma_r-u** (Ta.Ma.); **ma_ru** to be changed, altered; to exchange, barter (Te.); **ma_r-a_d.u** to sell; **ma_r-a_d.uha** bartering, selling (Ka.lex.)

7646.**Image: deity**: cf. **mwehra_** image of a village deity (WPah.)(CDIAL 10246). **Demigod**: **mue~_r.~e** a demigod worshipped in Gangoi (Ku.); **mu_rade_va** a class of demons (RV.); **na_ra_yan.a-mu_rade_va** (Skt.)(CDIAL 10252). **mu_ra-de_va** having dim-witted deities (RV. vii.104.24: **vigri_va_so_ mu_rade_va r.dantu; ma_ran.akri_d.a_ ra_ks.asa_h**)(Vedic.lex.) **me_ra-k-ka_li** ghost; **me_ru** the mystical diagram of **s'ri_cakram** made in relief (Ta.lex.) **me_lavark kir-aivan-, me_lavarir-aivan-** Skanda; Indra (Ta.lex.) **murubi, morubi** an elder, head of family, an old man (Santali.lex.) cf. **mura** destroyer, slayer, enemy (RV. viii.66.2)(Vedic.lex.) **mur-aivan-** S'iva (**Patin-o. Pon-van.. 52**); driver, mahout of an elephant (**Perun.. Ucaik. 44,79**)(Ta.lex.) **murhut, murut** an image, an idol (Santali.lex.) cf. **muraja_** name of Kubera's wife (Skt.); **muracai** id. (**Api. Cin.**) (Ta.lex.); **mura** name of a demon slain by Kr.s.n.a; **mura_ri** an epithet of Kr.s.n.a (Skt.lex.) **mura_ri, mura_ntakan-** Vis.n.u as the slayer of muran- (**Kantapu. Tati_ci. Yut.39; Kampara_. Pin.ivi_. 115**); **muran-** an asura killed by vis.n.u (**Tiv. Tiruccan. 104**); **muratam < mura-da** Vis.n.u's conch (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **mu_ra** stupefied, bewildered; destroying (Skt.lex.) **mu_ri** the destroying deity (Ka.lex.) **murugade_va** (Tadbhava of mr.ga)(Ka.lex.) **murukayar-tal** to offer worship to Skanda; to dance while under possession by Skanda (**Kur-un. 362**); to give feast, as in sacrifice (**Maturaik. 38**); **murukan-** youth (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **muruga** (Ka.); **murugan** (Ma.); one possessed by Skanda (**Kantapu. Val.l.i. 155**); chief of the desert tract; **muri** desert, pa_lainilam (Ta.lex.) **murukku** to destroy, crush, ruin (**Cir-upa_n.. 247**); to kill (**Kampara_. Makarak. 12**); to break in pieces (**Pur-ana_. 14**); **murun:gu** to perish, to be destroyed (**Pu. Ve. 1,7**); to break (**Maturaik. 377**)(Ta.lex.) **mu~r.a~han** to destroy, to ruin, to lay waste, to make havoc (Santali.lex.)

7647.**Image: village deity; idol**: **mut.e** wooden idol (Kt.); **mut.u_, mcu_, mu~_cu** (Pr.); **mui** form, shape (A.); **mu_rti** any solid body (Skt.); figure (MBh.); image, idol (Skt.)(CDIAL 10245). cf. **mu_rch** coagulate (Skt.); **mu_rchati** becomes solid (AV.) (CDIAL 10240). **mochn.o** to mix lentils and pulse with ghee (Ku.)(CDIAL 10241). **much-ma_ch** act of mixing (N.)(CDIAL 10242). **mutta** hard (Pkt.); **mu_rta** embodied (S'Br.)(CDIAL 10244). **mwehra_** image of a village deity (WPah.)(CDIAL 1026). **mu_rtti** form, figure (**Periyapu. Mu_rtti. 9**); god; arhat (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); ascetic, one who performs penance (**Ci_vaka. 3071**)(Ta.); **mu_rttam < mu_rta** that which has form, figure, shape or body (**Ja_n-a_. 55,2**)(Ta.); **mu_rttam < mu_rdhan** head (**Ce_tupu. Ilakkuma. 21**)(Ta.); **mu_rtti-ma_n-** image of god (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.); **mu_rtti- cet.t.i-vet.t.u** an ancient coin (**Pan.avit.u. 141**)(Ta.); **mu_rtti- na_yan-a_r** a canonized S'aiva saint, one of 63

(**Periyapu.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mu_lat.t.a_n-an-** the presiding deity at the temple of Tiruva_ru_r (**Te_va_. 720,1**)(Ta.); **mu_lat.t.am** id. (**Ka_cippu. Tar..uvakku. 172**)(Ta.); **mu_lar** a saint (**Ce_kkir..a_r. Pu. 96**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Greatness**: **mu_ri** strength (**Kampara_. Kumpakarun.a. 26**)(Ta.); **muri** (Te.Ka.Ma.Tu.); **mu_ri** greatness (**Pu. Ve. 3,3**)(Ta.lex.)

7648.**Image: arch**: **mur-a-val.aivu** elliptical arch (**C.E.M.**); **mur-am** winnow (**Pur-ana_. 339**); **muram** id. (Ma.); **mora** (Ka.); **mur-am** the 16th naks.atra resembling a winnow, vica_kam (**Cilap. 3,123, Urai**; **Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

7649.**Green grocer**: **mura_u_** green grocer (Aw.); **mu_lava_pa** planter of edible roots (Mn.)(CDIAL 10253). **pan.n.ika** green grocer; **ropeti** plant; **ropaka** planter (Pali. lex.) **murai** a grain store (Santali.lex.) **mu_lika** root-vendor (Pali.lex.) **murtel** dry leaves etc.; **murte, mu_rte** the act of drawing toddy by incising and tapping the spadics of palm trees (Tu.lex.)

7650.**Grocer; warehouse**: **mara_ram** < **mara_ra** godown, warehouse (Ta.lex.) **murai** grain store (Santali.lex.) **mal.gi_, mal.ghi_** the fixed or permanent part of a bazaar, the regular buildings and shops (as contrasted with temporary booths)(M.); **mal.iga** wholesale grocer's shop, warehouse (Te.); **mal.ige** storehouse, wholesale shop, cloth shop (Tu.); warehouse, shop (Ka.); **mal.ikai** grocery shop (Ta.)(DEDR 4757). **mare, mal.e** the milky juice or sap of plants, fruits etc. (Tu.lex.) **ma_li** gardener; **ma_rti, ma_d.t** a tree, good as timber (Kon.lex.) **mal.ige** a warehouse, a shop (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **man.d.i** warehouse (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **ma_l** goods (H.lex.) **Granary, loft**: **ma_laka** raised pavilion or balcony (Skt.); **ma_lika_** whitewashed upper-storeyed house; **ma_d.i** palace (Skt.); **ma_t.am** storeyed house (Ta.); **ma_d.i** upstair house (Ka.); **me_t.a** whitewashed storeyed house (Skt.); **ma_l.a** sort of pavilion; **ma_l.aka, ma_laka** circular enclosure; **man.d.ala-ma_l.a** circular hall with peaked roof (Pali); **ma_la** raised platform, upper part of a house; **ma_d.ia** house (Pkt.); **ma_la, mala** roof; **mala-drue_k** smoke-hole (Wg.); **ma_r.i_** upper storey (S.); storeyed house of burnt brick (L.); upper storey (P.); **ma_l.** loft, upper storey; **ma_l.o** loft, large house; **ma_l.iyu~** loft (G.); **ma_l.** stage, platform; **ma_l.a_** loft, granary; **ma_d.i_** storey of a house, loft (M.); **mal.u-va** courtyard of a house (Si.)(CDIAL 9996).

7651.**Image: pavilion; shed**: **ma~_r.a_** pl. shed, resthouse (Ku.)(CDIAL 9737). **ma~r.ya_, manya_** resthouse (Ku.); **ma~_r.o** roof of betel plantation (Bi.); **ma_r.ab** roof of betel plantation (Mth.); **ma~r.wa_, ma~r.wi_, man.d.wa_, man.d.wi_** arbour, temporary erection, pavilion (H.); **ma~_d.av** thatched open shed (G.); **ma~_d.vi_** small canopy over an idol (M.); **ma~_d.ha_, ma_r.ha_, ma~d.ha_** temporary shed, arbour (H.)(CDIAL 9740). **mar.h** a monument in memory of a deceased Hindu; coverng with leather, gold leaf etc.; **mar.ha_i_** covering with leather, coating with gold leaf; wages for same; **mar.hi** a monument raised to a deceased Hindu, a shrine of a deceased Hindu, a tomb (Hindu or Sikh); **mar.hn.** to cover with leather or cloth, to coat ornamentally with gold, silver, copper; **mar.hwa_un., mar.ha_un.a_** to cause to be coated with gold leaf, to cause to be covered with leather (P.lex.) **Shrine of a demon**: **ma_m.d.av** tent for festivals, consecrated peristyle; **ma_m.d.vi_** light canopy over an idol (M.); **ma_m.d.avi_** (G.); **mam.d.apu** (S.); **mam.d.ua_, mam.d.ava_** (H.); **mad.uv** hut (Si.); **man.d.ava** (Pkt.); **man.d.apa** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 379). **ma_d.a** shrine of a demon (Tu.); some kind of a building (BHSk.)(DEDR 4796). **ma_t.a-k-ko_yil** S'iva temple with narrow passage built on mounds by Ko_cce_n:ka_n.a_n- (**vat.amalaiyan-aiya_n- ma_t.akko_yile_** : **Te_va_. 467,10**_); **ma_t.a_pattiyam < ma_t.am + a_dhipatya** temple superintendence (**S.I.I. iii,137**); headship of

a mutt (**S.I.I. v,331**); **man.t.apa-p-pat.i** special celebrations to a deity at a festival; halting place for a deity in a festival; **mat.a-p-par-r-u** property of a monastery; **mat.appur-am** endowment to monasteries (**S.I.I. iii,166**); **mat.a-val.a_kam, mat.a-vil.a_kam** streets around a temple (**I.M.P.Rd. 179b**)(Ta.lex.) **Village deity**: **ma_t.an-** a village deity; **ma_t.a-vi_ti** main street surrounding a temple (**Te_va_. 418,1**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_t.i** a village goddess (Ta.lex.) **mat.h** convent (used only for pagan c.); **mat.ha va_si** religious or living in a convent (Kon.lex.)

7652.**Image: temple**: **mat.ha** hut, cottage, esp. cell of an ascetic (MBh.); **mat.hika_** (Skt.); **mad.ha** hut (Pkt.); **mar** hut (K.); **mor^{u}** fowl-house (K.); **mar.hu** place of residence (S.); **mar.hi_** place where an ascetic lives (S.); **mahr.i_, mar.hi_** small tomb over ashes of a Hindu (L.); **mar.h, mar.hi_** monument, tomb (P.); **mar.i_** hut (Ku.); **mar.uli_** shed (Ku.); **mar(h)o** any temporary erection (N.); **mara_** tuft of grass at either end of ridge-pole of a house (A.); **mar.ia_** hut (Or.); **marai_** grass hut (Bi.); **maruka_** shed on threshing floor (Bi.); **mar.hi_** hut, house (Mth.); **mar.hahi_** forest hut (Mth.); **mar.ha_, mad.ha_, ma~d.ha_** open hut or shed (H.); **mar.hi_** cottage, hut, shed, cell, small temple (H.); **mad.h** temple (G.); **mad.hi_, mad.hur.i_** hut (G.); **mad.h** (M.); **mal.u-va_** hut (Si.); **mar.ai_** shed on threshing floor (Bi.); **mar.aia_** hut (Mth.)(CDIAL 9727). **mand.av** a kind of house found in forest villages (K.); **ma~_d.av** pavilion for festivals (M.)(CDIAL 9740). **ma~d.a_n.** wooden frame on a well for irrigation bucket? (G.)(CDIAL 9745). **mat.ha** a school or religious college; a temple; cf. **mat.hika_** a hut, cottage, cell; a shrine or temple (EI 31. EI 26,32.IEG.) **ma_t.a-k-kur..i** niche, **cuvar.r.i-l-ul.l.at.ankiya purai** (Ta.lex.) **pastiya, pastya, pastiya_** dwelling (RV.); **pasti_** storehouse (Kal.); **pesti** storeroom for chaff, bran (Kho.)(CDIAL 8017). **vel.i-mat.ai** offerings to the attendant deities outside a temple (Ta.lex.) **ma~_r.a_** shed, resthouse (Ku.)(CDIAL 9737).

7653.**Raised platform or balcony**: **mar.i_** a small room erected on the roof of a house; a lofty house of masonry (P.lex.) **ma_laka** raised platform or balcony (Skt.); **ma_l.aka-, ma_laka** circular enclosure (Pali); **man.d.ala-ma_l.a** circular hall with peaked roof (Pali); **ma_la** raised platform, upper part of a house (Pkt.); **ma_la, mala** roof (Wg.); **Storeyed house of burnt brick**: **ma_r.i_** upper storey (S.); storeyed house of burnt brick (L.); upper storey (P.); **ma_l.** loft, upper storey (G.); **ma_l.o** loft, large house (G.); **ma_d.i_** store of a house, loft (M.); **mal.u-va** courtyard of a house (Si.)(CDIAL 9996). **me_t.ai** platform, raised floor, artificial mound, terraced house (Ta.); **me_t.a** raised place, tower, upper story, palace (Ma.); **me_d.a** house with two or more stories, upper chamber (Te.); **me_r.a_** large house, bungalow (Go.); **me_r. ole** bungalow (Pa.); **me_r.a mide** terraced building (Kond.a); **me_r.** storied house, mansion (Pe.); **me_d.a illu** storied house (Kuwi); **me_r.a** upstair building (Kuwi); **met.a-** whitewashed storied house (Skt.); **med.aya** id. (Pkt.)(DEDR 4796b). **Place**: **ma_t.u** place (**Kalit.98**); side; an ending of the oblative of place (Ta.lex.) **ma_d.u** roof (Tu.); **ma.d.i** upper story (Kod..Kol.); **ma_l.ige** an upper story; a terraced roof (Tu.); **ma_t.am** storied house; hut (Ta.); **ma_t.i** terrace (Ta.); **ma_d.i** upstair house, palace (Ka.); upper story (Go.); palace (Skt.); **ma_r.i** a storied house (Go.); **ma_lika_-** whitewashed, upper-storied house (Skt.); **ma_d.a, ma_t.a, ma_l.a, ma_l.ige** upstair house (Ka.); **ma_d.ugu** a storied house or building (Te.); **ma_le** a storied house (Te.); **ma_l.iga** a house, a storied house (Te.); **ma_r.i** large house (Nk.); **ma_la_** upper part of a building (BHSk.); **ma_d.ia-** house (Pkt.); **ma_la-** upper part of a house (Pkt.)(DEDR 4796a). **ma_t.a-ku_t.am, ma_t.a-ma_l.ikai** storied house; **ma_t.a-nilai** terrace; **ma_t.a-k-kur..i**, **ma_t.am** niche (Ta.lex.) **ma_t.a-pu_pati** a title of the Ra_ja of Cochin (Ta.lex.) **Some sort of framework**: **man.d.a** some sort of framework? (Skt.); [In **nau-man.d.e_** n. du. the two sets of poles rising from the thwarts or the two bamboo covers of a boat? (S'Br. as

illustrated in BPL p.42)]; **bo_dhi-man.d.a** thatched cover? (Pali)(CDIAL 9737). **man.d.apa** temporary shed for festive occasions;; an awning, tent (Pali); **man.d.au** wooden gallery outside a house (Phal.); **man.d.ua_** raised and shaded pavilion (Or.); **ma~r.ua_** lean-to thatch against a wall (Bi.)(CDIAL 9740). **ma_l.a** a sort of pavilion (Pali)(CDIAL 9996). **man.t.apa-v-er..in-i** tent or pavilion resembling a hall (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,103**)(Ta.lex.) **man.d.o** the counter of a country shop; a low bench or platfom on which a shop-keeper squats while transacting business (Tu.lex.) **Image: platform to keep night-watch**: **ma_l.o** a pandal-like erection with a platform to keep night-watch, usually in gardens and fields (Tu.); **ma_l.ikai** temple, palace, house (Ta.); **ma_t.** elevated platform, macchan (Kol.); **ma_r.a** raised platform in a field, machan (Nk.)(DEDR 4796). **ma_l.** stage, platform (M.); **ma_l.iyu~** loft (G.) **ma_l.a_** loft, granary (M.)(CDIAL 9996). **Roof of betel plantation**: **ma~_r.o** roof of betel plantation (Bi.); **ma_r.ab** id. (Mth.); **ma~_d.ha_, ma_r.ha_, ma~d.ha_** arbour, temporary shed (H.); **ma~_r.a_** pl. shed, resthouse (Ku.); **mar.wa_** open erection in courtyard for festive occasions (Mth.); **ma_m.d.ava** wedding canopy (OAw.); **ma~r.wa_** arbour, pavilion, temporary erection (H.); **man.d.wa_** id. (H.); **ma~_d.vi_** small canopy over an idol (M.); **man.d.apa** open temporary shed, pavilion (Skt.) [Variation of **n.d.** with **n.t.** supports supposition of non-Aryan origin in Wackernagel AiGr ii 2,212.](CDIAL 9740). **Bar of pillars supporting bellows**: **bar.e~r.a_** upper iron bar of pillars supporting a smith's bellows (Bi.)(CDIAL 11227). **ma_l.a_-, ma_la_-** a sort of pavilion, hall (Pali)(DEDR 4796a).

7654.**Image: creeper**: **ma_r.a** creeper (Pe.); **ma_la** a creeping or climbing plant, creeper; tendril, long branch of creeping or climbing plant (Kui); **ma_r.a, ma_rra** creeper (Kuwi)(DEDR 4833). cf. **mallika_** jasmine zambac (MBh.); **mullai** (Ta.Ka.)(CDIAL 99913).

7655.**Hereditary entitlement**: **mira_si** a hereditary entitlement to yearly, monthly or daily gifts of corn, money etc. (Ka.); **mira_sa** a hereditary office in a village; land-tax (M.H.); **mira_si-da_ra** a man who possesses or enjoys a mira_si (Ka.lex.)

7656.**Image: tongs**: **murut.u** large tongs (Ta.lex.)

7657.**Image: to bend**: **mura, muravu, muru, murugu, muruvu, muruhu** that is bent; **muri** to bend, to turn round or twist; to stretch one's self with windings of the limbs; **muri-ya_t.a** twisting the body about, contortion; **murivu** bending or twisting (the body in dancing)(Ka.); turning round about (Ka.); **murucu** to turn round, to twist (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **murimuri-tal** to bend, curve (**Ci_vaka. 2310**)(Ta.lex.) **muri** a curve, a ring, a twist; windings of a conch; **murun.t.u** shrunk, shrivelled, crooked (Tu.lex.) **mur** to encircle, surround, encompass, entwine (Skt.lex.) **mur-ukku** twisting (Ta.); **murika_du** (Te.); **mur-uku** (Ka.); **mur-ukku-tal** to twist, as a rope (**Kampara_. Maruttu. 10**); **murukku** id. (Ka.Ma.); **murakat.t.u** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **mura** encompassing, encircling, surrounding (Ka.lex.) **muri** the state of bending, being bent, curved et.; a bend, a winding; **murike** bending, moving out of a straight line; bending, crooking by straining; **murige** bending, twisting; **muruhu** a bend, a curve (Ka.lex.) **muri** to bend (**Man.i. 18,161**)(Ta.lex.) **muripu** to turn round or whirl the fist; **muru** a turn; turning (Ka.lex.) **Images: to turn, twist; circle; bend, curve**: **murge_n** bent (Ga.); **murg- (murug-)** to bend down (Ga.) **muripu** to turn round or whirl the fist; **murucu** to turn round, twist; **muruhu** a bend, a curve, a surrounding place, crooked object; **murul.** crooked; **mor(a)ku** to be turning round or be giddy from pride; **morahu** a bend, winding course of running water (Ka.); **muri-muri** to curve, bend; **murivu** contracting, fold (Ta.); **murut.uka** to pluck by twisting (as coconuts)(Ma.); **muria-**

twisted (Pkt.); **murad.** to turn, twist (OM.); **muri** curve, bend (Ta.); to bend, be bent, grow crooked; n. state of being curved, bent, etc., a bend, winding course of a river, ring (Ka.); cuve, circle, ring, twist, the creases of the hand, windings of a conch, etc. (Ka.); **murike** bending, crooking by straining; **murige** bending, twisting, a twist (Ka.); twist, entanglement (Tu.); **murincu** to turn (Te.); **murg-** to be bent (Pa.); to bend (while peeping)(Ga.)(DEDR 4977). **muria** bent, broken (Pkt.); **mu_rik** to squeeze, roll up, crumple (Kho.)(CDIAL 10211).

7658.**Image: a side-glance**: **muridit.t.i** a crooked look or eye (a side-glance)(Ka.) (Ka.lex.)

7659.**A medicinal plant**: **murud.asin:ga** a kind of medicinal plant and its root, siddhi; **r.ddhi** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7660.**Image: saddle**: **muri** a pad of wool or down laid under the saddle of an ox (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7661.**Image: ox**: **muri** a bull or ox (Ka.); **mu_ri** (Ta.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7662.**Image: ox-antelope**: **murum jel** the nil gae, or blue cow, portax jactu (Santali.lex.)

7663.**Image: broken rice**: **muri** broken rice (**Takkaya_kap. 736**)(Ta.lex.) **muri-tal** to break off, snap off (**Cu_t.a_.**)(Ta.); **muri** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **muravu** break; broken condition, as the mouth of a pot (**Perumpa_n.. 99**); **murar-r-umam** water-pot (**Aka. Ni.**); **murippu** breaking, bruising (Ta.); **mu_ppu** (Te.); **murivu** breaking, snapping (Ta.Ka.) (Ta.lex.) **Image: piece**: **mur-i** to break; piece (**Ja_n-ava_. Cikit. 107**); half (Ta.); **muri** piece (Te.Ka.Ma.); **muri** piece, bit, half (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **muria** broken, bent (Pkt.); **mu_rai** breaks (Pkt.); **mu_rik** to rub, squeeze, massage, roll up, crumple (Kho.); **mu_run** to shell or husk (peas, grain etc.), crush (parched peas etc. with teeth), rub gently (to allay itching)(K.); **mornu** to crush with hand and mix before eating (e.g. bread)(WPah.); **morai** rubs, crushes (OMarw.); **morvu~ = mol.vu~** to shred (vegetables)(G.)(CDIAL 10211). cf. **maria** broken (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9870).

7664.**Skanda: murukan-** chief of the desert tract (**Aru. Ni.**); Skanda (**Tirumuru. Pak. 56, Urai.**); **muruku** youth; Skanda (**Maturaik. 611**)(Ta.lex.) **muruku** Skanda, beauty, youth, tenderness, tender age (Ta.); **murukan-** youth, young man, Skanda (Ta.); **murukan** Subrahman.ya (Ma.); **mo.l pil.ad, mo.l kwi-d.yad** young birds, young cocks (To.); **murku** the young of an animal; **murle** little, small; tender (Tu.); **murupu** beauty, loveliness, grace (Te.); **murli** (pl. **murku**) young man (Kond.a)(DEDR 4978). **mudu** tender; **muduhadaya** tender-hearted; **mudutta** tenderness; **mudukan.** tenderness (Pali.lex.)

7665.**Image: drum**: **murukiyam** drum used in the worship of Skanda, in hilly tracts (**Tol. Po. 18, Urai**.)[**muruku + iyam**](Ta.lex.) cf. **muraya, murava** drum (Pkt.)(CDIAL 10210).

7666.**Image: drum**: **muravam** a drum (**Te_va_. 385,5**); noise, reverberation (**Te_va_. 1025,5**); **muralal** sounding (**W.**)(Ta.); **mora** (Te.); **more** (Ka.); **muralu** (Ma.); **muravu** a drum (**Perun.. Makata. 25,16**); **murut.u** hand drum with two faces (**Cilap. Man:kala.**) (Ta.lex.) **muraja** a kind of small drum (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: hemispherical drum; war drum**: **muraja** tambourine (MBh.Pali); **muraja_** large drum (Skt.) < Drav. **muraya, murava** drum (Pkt.); **murra_** handles of a wizard's drum (N.)(CDIAL 10210). **muracam** drum, tabour (**Kampara_. Kal.iya_t.t.u, 3**); a drum of the agricultural tracts; war drum (**Pur-ana_. 288**); **muracu** id. (**Pur-ana_. 17**); **muracar-aital** to announce by beat of drum; to proclaim (**Ta_yu. Tiruval.. 3**); **muracukat.t.il** dais for the

royal drum (**Pur-ana_. 50, Talaippu**)(Ta.lex.) **mur..avam, mur..avu, mur..a_vu** drum; large loud-sounding drum, hemispherical in shape (Ta.); **mur..a_vu, mir..aku, mir..a_vu** id. (Ma.); **mur..akkam** loud sound, as of thunder or of drums (Ta.); a reverberating, rumbling, roaring sound (Ma.); **mur..akku** to beat a sounding instrument (**Kampara_. Kumpaka. 346**); to do a thing pompously (Ta.); **mur..akkuka** to beat or play an instrument, make to resound (Ma.); **mur..avuman.** clay used in making moulds (Ta.); **mur..a_su** to burst into flame, blaze up; blaze, conflagration; **mur..a_vu-ca_l** the last or exterior furrow in ploughing (Ta.lex.) **mur..an:ku** to roar, thunder, make loud noise, be made public; **mor..i** to say, speak; n. word, saying, language (Ta.); word (Ma.); **mur..an.n.uka** to roar, reverberate (Ma.); **mor..agu** to sound as certain musical instruments, roar, thunder, play certain instruments; n. sound of certain musical instruments, roaring, thunder (Ka.); **mol.i** subject of talk or song (Kod..); **mro~_gu, mro_yu, mro_vu** to sound (Te.); **mro~_gud.u, mro~_ta** sound (Te.); **mud.- (mut.t.-)** to talk, speak (a language)(Kol.); **mur.- (mut.t.-)** to speak; **mut.t.a** language (Nk.); **mir.i-** to speak, utter (Kond.a)(DEDR 4989). **mural** to make sound, cry, sing; **muralal** sounding; **muralvu** soft sound as of a lute; **muravam** noise, reverberation, drum; **murar-kai, murar-ci** sound, song; **murar-r-u** to make sound, cry; **mural.i** flute; **muracam, muracu** drum, tabour, war drum; **muravu, murut.u** drum (Ta.); **muraluka, murul.uka** to hum, grunt, growl; **muracu, murajam** a small drum (Ma.); **moral.** to hum, grunt, growl, howl; **more** to hum, murmur (Ka.); **morad.- (morad.uv-, morat.-)** to weep; **more** lamentation (Kod..); **muresuni, moresuni** to rumble, rattle (as thunder)(Tu.); **more** cry (Tu.); **morayu** to sound, resound; **morayika, morapamu** sound, noise (Te.); **moray- (morayt-)** to produce musical sound (Bell, etc.)(Kol.); **moray-** to sound; **morap-** id.(Nk.); **Image: to growl (tiger)**: **mur-** to growl(tiger), hoot (owl), **murip- (murit-)** to snore (Pa.); **muru inba** to growl, grumble, mutter (Kui); **mu_ru_-ki_ali** to growl (Kuwi); **murrna_** to thunder, esp. with repeated peals, utter threats, threaten (Kur.); **mure** to speak, say yes or no (Malt.); **marra_m** shout, call, cry, fame (Br.)(DEDR 4973). **Image: to speak**: **mur-a** lamentation, wailing (Ma.); **moyr** complaint (Ko.); **mur.y** complaint (To.); **morad.** to weep (Kod..); **mor-a, mor-r-a** cry, scream, clamour (Te.); **morayu** to sound, resound (Te.); **muru muru a_** to grumble, complain (Kuwi)(DEDR 4973). **mur-aiyit.u** to complain, express grievance (Ta.); **mur-a it.uka** to complain, find fault (Ma.); **moyr id.** to make a complaint (Ko.); **mor-ey-id.u** to wail, lament, complain (Ka.); **mor-alid.u** to cry out (Te.)(DEDR 5013). cf. **marki** to weep (Ka.)(DEDR 4727). **murmur** muttering (M.); **murmurinu** to murmur (N.)(CDIAL 10215). **mur-umur-u, morumoru** to murmur, grumble (Ta.); **mur-a it.uka** to complain, find fault (Ma.); **murg** to growl (Ko.); **mur-x** to growl (To.); **mor-e** to roar, clamour (Ka.)(DEDR 5013). **murmura_** crackling (Pali); **murmura_pe_ti** munches (Pali); **murmuria** rattling (Pkt.); **murmura_** parched maize (P.); parched rice (M.); **murmurinu** crackle (N.); **murmura_na_** to crackle (H.)(CDIAL 10215).

7667.**Fuel**: **murun:ku** to simmer (i.e. smoulder); **muruku** to exceed the proper limit in heating; **murut.u** firewood (Ta.); **murmura** burning chaff (Pali); **muruku** fuel (Ta.); **muthre** to be scorched (Malt.); **murun.t.u** to cause to burn, kindle (Ka.); **muripuni** to burn, consume (as firewood for culinary purposes); **muripa_vuni** to cause to burn; **murlu** kindling fire into a blaze (Tu.); **murluni** a spark to be kindled into a blaze (Tu.); **murtelu** dry leaves, etc. used for kindling fire (Tu.); **murye** to singe the feathers of a bird preparatory to roasting it; **muthre** to be scorched; **muthrtre** to scorch (Malt.); **murmura**- an expiring ember (MaitrS.); burning chaff (Skt.); **mummura** hot ashes, burning chaff (Pkt.)(DEDR 4980).

7668.**Sharpness**: **mu_rccai** sharpness (Ta.); **mu_rkkuka** to sharpen (Ma.); **mu_rcca** sharpness, edge, keen sharp wit (Ma.); **mu_rppu** sharpness (Ma.); **mu_rppikka** to whet (Ma.)(DEDR 5042).

7669.**To defeat; crush, destroy**: **muri** to perish, ruin, defeat (Ta.); **murukku** to destroy, crush, ruin, kill; n. killing (Ta.); **murunku** to perish, be destroyed (Ta.); **mrupka** to tear, murder, kill; n. tearing, murder (Kui); **mru_va** to die (balance word of **sa_va**)(Kui);(DEDR 4975). **mur-i** to defeat, rout, destroy, break up, put an end to (Ka.); **mur-ivu** wound (Ma.); **mur-ivu** crushing, destruction (Ka.)(DEDR 5008). **mur** destroyer (RV.); **muriam** I thresh (Wg.); **mura_na_** to chew (H.); **murai** squeezes (Pkt.); **mu_rai** breaks (Pkt.); **mu_rik** to rub, squeeze, massage, roll up, crumple (Kho.); **mu_run** to shell or husk (peas, grain, etc.), crush (parched peas etc. with teeth), rub gently (to allay itching)(K.); **mornu_** to crush with hand and mix before eating (e.g. bread)(WPah.); **morai** rubs, crushes (OMarw.); **morvu~** to shred (vegetables)(G.)(CDIAL 10211). **mojjnu_** to crush with hand and mix up before eating (e.g. bread)(WPah.); **mu_ryate_** is crushed (S'Br.)(CDIAL 10249). **mr.n.a_ti** crushes (AV.); **mr.n.ati** (RV.); threshes (S'Br.); **mu_rn.a** pp. (AV.); **man.a_ti** crushes, destroys (Pali); **brunik** to bite, chew (e.g. parched grain)(Kho.); **munun** to pound grain, husk (in a mortar)(K.); **munan** act of so doing (K.); **mun^{u}** husked (K.); **mino** one with a flat nose as if bruised down (S.)(CDIAL 10276).

7670.**Piece; piece of cloth**: **mur-iccal** breach (Ma.); **mur-i** piece, half, broken half of a coconut, piece of cloth (Ta.); fragment, piece of cloth (Ma.); to occasion a flaw in a thing by bending it, sever by fracture, break, break off as leaves, fruits, etc.(Ka.); **mur-isu** to cause to break, get changed as large money into smaller (Ka.)(DEDR 5008). **Image: a notch; an incision; a bit**: **muri** piece, bit broken off (Ta.); to make a cut (Kod..); an incision or notch (Tu.); **mur-** to break (Nk.); **mutk** id. (Nk.Kol.); **muri, muriya** a bit, piece (Te.); **muri-konu** to cut (Te.); **mukka** piece, bit, fragment, part (Te.); **murku** fragment, piece, bit (Tu.); **muravu** break, broken condition as of the mouth of a pot (Ta.); **muka** crumb(s)(Kuwi); **muka** small piece, e.g.meat, cloth, pot, etc.(Kuwi); **muriyal** bit, fragment (Ta.); **mu_ri** a bit, part (Ta.); **mury** to break (stick-like thing), indent (neck in throwing pot)(Ko.); **mury** small piece, small crack in iron of tool (Ko.); **mury** to break in two (stick)(To.); **mur.pa** to split wood (Kui); **murcna_** to twist and break (Kur.); **murke** to cut into bits, cut across, cross (as a river); **murkre** to be cut to pieces (Malt.)(DEDR 4975). **mur-iyu** piece, crumb (Te.); **mur-uku** fragment, bit (as of bread)(Ka.)(DEDR 5008). **mur** to cut (horizontally) (Pe.)(DEDR 5008). **mur-uku, mukku** a fragment, a bit, as of bread, sweetmeats etc.; **mur-i** a fragment, a piece, a broken- or torn-off particle; the state of being broken, broken off (Ka.lex.)

7671.**Receipt; bond**: **muri, mur-i** deed, written bond; receipt written on a piece of ola; alloy of superior quality, especially bell-metal (Ta.Te.Ka.Ma.)(Ta.lex.); **mur-i** note, bond (Ma.)(DEDR 5008).

7672.**A measure**: **muri** measure of weight = 2 maunds (N.); **mu_r.o** measure of capacity (G.)(CDIAL 10233).

7673.**Image: room; hamlet**: **muri, mur-i** part of a village or town; corner (Ta.Te.Ka. Ma.)(Ta.lex.); **mur-i** room, chamber, apartment, parish, hamlet (Ma.)(DEDR 5008).

7674.**Image: sprout**: **mur-i** sprout, shoot (**Kur-al., 1113**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: sprout; leaf; bunch or rice plants, what three fingers can hold**: **nuri** a bunch of rice plants and the space required to

plant them, what three fingers can hold; **nurikka** to put some grains, take and put with three fingers; **nurippikka** to transplant (Ma.); 6**nuli** cluster of paddy plants growing in one hole (Kod..); **ni.ri** bundle of several paddy seedings (Kod..); **nuru** tender shoots in paddy stubble; **noru** after-shoot from the roots of rice, millet, etc. (Ta.)(DEDR 3708). **mur-i** sprout, shoot, tender leaf, leaf (Ta.); **mur-i-p-pet.t.atu** stage of palm tree's growth beyond **or-r-a-ka_ccatu** (i.e. a coconut palm in the 8th-10th year)(Ma.)(DEDR 5010).

7675.**Image: sluice**: **mo_ri, mohari** a little channel to carry off water (Ka.M.) (Ka.lex.)

7676.**Image: fish**: **mur-a_l** a sea-fish (**J**.); **mural < murala** needle-fish, syngnathus (**Na_mati_pa. 271**); **mural.** a shell-fish (**Tol. Po. 584**)(Ta.lex.) **murala_** a kind of fresh-water fish (Skt.lex.) cf. **mural-mi_n** needle-fish (Ma.)(DEDR 4974). **murala** a species of fresh-water fish (Sus'r.); **mural.a** the small fish aspidoparia marar (Or.); **mural, maral** a river fish (H.); **maral.** (M.); **moralla_** a kind of fish (Si.); **muro** a kind of fish (S.); **mura_** a kind of very small fish (H.)(CDIAL 10213). **muru-mi_n** perch fish (Tu.lex.)

7677.**Flute**: **mo_ri** leaf-pipe (Pa.); **mo_ri** flute (Ga.); pipe, flute, leaf-pipe (Pe.); **mohori** flute (Go.); pipe, bag-pipe, trumpet (Kui); trumpet (Kuwi); **mohri** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5141). **pu_ri** a wind instrument; **pu_rikai** trumpet (Ta.); **pu_rika** id. (Ma.); **bu_ra_** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4368). **murali_** flute, pipe (Skt.) [< Drav. **mural.i** (Ta.)]; **murli_** pipe (S.P.H.); **murali** fife (N.); **muruli, mururi** flute (A.); **murali** pipe, fife (B.); **murl.i_** id. (M.)(CDIAL 10214). **mural** to make sound, cry, sing (Ta.); **muralvu** soft sound as of a lute (Ta.); **mural.i** flute (Ma.Ta.)(DEDR 4973). **mur.li** to bark (Kond.a)(DEDR 5013). **Wicker**: **mura_** wicker stool (A.); **mor.a_** (B.Or.); **mod.a_** (M.); **mor.ha_** (H.N.); **mur.a_** (N.)(CDIAL 10352). **Leaf-coat**: **mo_ra** leaf-coat (Nk.); **mora** id. (Go.); leaf-shield used as protection against rain (Go.)(DEDR 5140).

7678.**Image: three**: **mu_r-u** the number three; three (Ka.); **mu_n-r-u** (Ta.); **mu_nnu** (Ma.); **muguru, mugguru, mu_d.u** (Te.); **mu_ji** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **mu-** the form taken by the word **mu_ji** meaning three in certain cmpds.: **mukkon.d.e** three kon.d.es, **mukkol.u** three times, **munnu_du** three hundred (Tu.lex.) **Image: numeral '3': mu~_** three (Kui); **mu_n-r-u, mu_n.u** three (Ta.); **mu_nnu** three (Ma.); **mu.nd-** three (Ko.); **mu_ji** three (Tu.); **mu_nr-i** three (Kond.a); **mu_Rku mu_Rku** three each (Go.); **mu_Rku leka/laka** at the rate of three apiece (Go.); **mu_v(v)eru, muvveru** three persons (Tu.); **mu_velu** three pairs of cattle (Tu.); **mu_var** three persons (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **mu.ve** three persons (Kod..); **muyyak etti** three pairs of bullocks (Kod..); **mu'ar** three men (Kui); **nubb** three persons (Kur.)(DEDR 5052). **mu~_d.u, mu_d.u** three (Te.); **mu_d.ug** three (neut.)(Ga.); **mu_nr-i** (Kond.a); **munji** three (Kui); **musit.** three entities (Br.); adj. **musi** three (Br.); adj. **mu** (before doubled consonants), **muv** (before vowels)(Ta.); **mu.d.** (To.); **mu_r-u**; adj. **mu, muk** (Ka.); **mu.ndi** three (Kod..); **mu_nji** three (fem. neut.)(Kui); three things (Kui); **mu_nd** three things (Kur.); **mo_t.h(o)** three (Nahali)(DEDR 5052). **mu_** three (Kui); **mu_r-u** three (Ka.); adj. **mu, mu_** (Te.); **mu_r-r-ai** triple (Ta.); **mu_r..akku** three **ur..akku** (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 5052). **mu_guru, mugguru, mu_vuru** three persons (Te.); **muggur** three men (Kol.Nk.); **mug(g)ur** three men (Nk.); **mu_vir** three men (Pa.Go.); **mu_vur** three (Go.); **mu'er** three people (Kond.a); **musit.** three (entities); adj. **musi**; **musi**; **musi_ka** three times (Br.); **mu mur.y** three trees (To.); **mu.ma** three times (Kod..); **mu.ndin** three things (Kol.); **mu_ndin** three things (Nk.); **muhk-muhk-t.an** three each (Go.); **mu_nr-i** three (neut.)(Kond.a)(DEDR 5052).**Image: arm's length**: cf. **mu_ra** arm's length from elbow to tip of the middle finger (Te.lex.)

7679.**Throne**: **mur-aimutar-kat.t.il** throne (**Cilap. 27,134**)(Ta.lex.)

7680.**System**: **mur-ai** order, manner, plan, arrangement, course (**Pur-ana_. 29**)(Ta.); **mura** (Ma.); **mora** (Te.); **mure** (Ka.); **mur-ai** regularity, system, routine; **mur-aiyul.i** adv. according to order (**Cilap. 8,42**); **mur-aiceyvo_r** executive officers (**Tiruva_lava_. 13,10**); **mur-aiyo_r** id. (**Tiruva_lava_. 37,60**); **mur-aiya_mpil.l.ai** a village servant (**Na_.**)(Ta.); **mur-aiyampil.l.ai** id. (**Kuruku_rp. 23**); **mur-aimai** right, propriety (**Kampara_. Nakarni_n:ku. 5**); **mur-aippa_t.u** duty, tax (Ta.inscr.); **mur-aippat.utal** to be in order;; to be systematized (**Kur-al., 640**); **mur-aippeyar** words indicating relationship by blood or by marriage (**Tol. Col. 138**); **mur-ainilaippeyar** id. (**Tol. Col. 165**); **mur-aika_ran-** one employed to attend to a job, by turns (**Ko_yilo. 78**); one who is entitled to an office, as in a temple (**Can.. Aka.**); **mur-ai** manners; custom; approved course of conduct (**Kampara_. Va_livatai. 117**)(Ta.lex.) **murad, murwad** respect, honour, wish, intention (Santali.lex.)

7681.**Relationship**: **mur-ai, mur-aimai** custom, nature; birth, manners, approved code of conduct, relationship by blood or marriage, justice, antiquity, fate (Ta.); **mur-a** law, custom, duty, turn (Ma.); **mur-ama** custom (Ma.); **moyr** relationship between kin (Ko.); **mir-** relationship by blood or marriage (To.); **mor-e** a turn, time, propriety, virtue; relationship (Ka.); **mare** relationship (Ka.); **mura** custom (Go.); **mude, mudde** consanguinity (Tu.); **mur** kinsman (Kond.a)(DEDR 5015). cf. **marya_da_** law (Skt.) **mariya_da_** a strictly defined relation, rule, control; adj. keeping the lines (or boundaries), observing strict rules; **mariya_da_-bandha** keeping in control (Pali.lex.)

7682.**Crop allowance to village officers**: **me_rai-t-tit.t.am** regulation or rule relating to the proportion of allowances to the village officers and servants from the crops; **me_rai-y-ar..i-** destruction of landmarks, as by removing survey stones (Ta.lex.) **me_l-va_ram** the proportion of the crop or produce claimed by the landholder, dist. fr.: **kut.i-va_ram** (Ta.lex.) **mari_ci** boundary, limit (Ta.lex.) **mariyai, mariya_tai** continuance in the right way, propriety of conduct, rectitude; way, manner; boundary, limit, shore; **mariyai** condition (Ta.lex.) **me_rai-ar..ittal** destruction of landmarks, as by removing survey stones (Ta.lex.) **Boundary**: **me_rai** boundary, limit (Ta.); **me_rvai** id. (Ta.); **me_ra** (Te.); **me_re** (Ka.Tu.); rule of propriety or decorum; limits of propriety (Ta.); the portion of the crop given as a perquisite to holders of **ka_n.i-y-a_t.ci** or to hereditary village officers and servants, out of the common stock on the threshing-floor (Ta.); **me_rai-mariya_tai** id. (Ta.le.); **me_rai-ma_n-iyam** grant of a portion of the gross produce of cultivated lands, now commuted into money (Ta.lex.); **me_rai-y-ar..ittal** destruction of landmarks, as by removing survey stones, etc. (Ta.lex.) **ka_n.i-y-a_t.ci** (Ta.); **ka_n.ya_ci** (Te.Ka.); hereditary right to land, to offices, to fees, to an estate or to a kingdom; domain obtained by inheritance; that which is held as free and hereditary property; estate, one's own possession, **urimai-nilam** (**S.I.I. i,124**)(Ta.lex.) **marya_da_** (**SITI**), **mariya_di** (Ta.); customary dues; manners; ways; extent; limit; **marja_di, maris'a_di, marus'a_di** id. (Ta.)(**IEG.**) **marya_da_-dhurya** (**BL.IEG.**) explained as 'Warden of Marches'. **marya_da_-pariha_ra** (**EI 22**), customary exemptions of taxes (**IEG.**) **marya_da_** region (RV.); boundary (S'Br.); shore (Skt.); **marya_** boundary (lex. is sanskritized Middle Indo-Aryan: **majja_-**); **mara** boundary (Si.); **mer** id. (M.); **mer** direction, margin (G.); **me_ra_** boundary (Pkt.); **mariya_da_** shore, bank, embankment (Pali)[strictly defined relation, rule, control; adj. keeping to the lines (or boundaries), observing strict rules; **mariya_da_-bandha** keeping in control (Pa.lex.)]; **majja_ya_-, majja_** boundary (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9895).

7683.**Image: to gape**: **mo_r-a_ttal** to gape (**I_t.u, 4,8,7**)(Ta.); **mo_ratillu** (Te.); **mo_rate** (Ka.); **murittal** laughter (**Aru. Ni.**); **muri-va_y** opening made in a wall, used as entrance (**Tiruva_lava_. 24,4**)(Ta.lex.)

7684.**Peacock**: **mora** peacock (Pali); **mayu_ri_** pea-hen (Vedic)(Pali.lex.)

7685.**Hunchback**: **murgal** hunchback (Pa.); **moorga** hunchbacked (Go.)(DEDR 4977). **mur-uva** a maimed man; an imbecile man (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7686.**Images: hare; bush**: **me_ru** hare, rabbit (Tu.); **mi.te** hare (Kol.); **mola** a large hare (Tu.)(DEDR 4968). **muru_** hare (Br.); **morol** hare (Kond.a); **mro_l** id. (Pe.); **mra_lu, mr.alu**, **mr.a_lu_** id. (Kuwi); **molol, malo, malor., malol, malo_l** (Go.); **muyal** (Ma.); **mug(g)eru** hare (Te.); **mola, mala** (Ka.); **muyal, mucal** (Ta.); **muyeru** (Te.); **munna, monna** (Ir.); **mona** (Kod..); **munya~_** (Kur.); **munye** (Malt.)(DEDR 4968). **mugeru, muyer, me_r** a hare, a rabbit (Tu.lex.) **mu~_da** hare (Pa.); **munde, mu_nde** (Ga.)(DEDR 4968). **muyal** hare, lepus nigricollis (**ka_n-a muyaleyta vampin-il** : **Kur-al., 772**)(Ta.lex.)

7687.**Aquilaria agallocha**: **muruku** akil (eagle-wood, aquilaria agallocha; the drug agar obtained from the tree), va_can-ai (fragrance)(Ta.lex.: N. Katirve_rpil.l.ai) **murgan** drugs or medicines in general (Santali.lex.)

7688.**Myrrh**: **more** (Tadbhava of **mure**) myrrh; ta_laparn.i (Ka.); **mur-al., mu_r-u** myrrh (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **muruku** eagle-wood, akil (**Tiva_.**); cf. **murukkan--maram** Bengal kino tree, butea frondosa (Ta.lex.) cf. **muracai < muraja_** wife of Kubera (**Api. Cin.**)(Ta.lex.) **Myrrh; vegetable perfume**: **muruku** fragrance (**Pat.t.in-ap. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **murukan-** an inebriating preparation (Ta.), ma_jun (U.)(Ta.lex.) **mura, mure, mule, more** a species of fragrant plant, a vegetable perfume (Ka.); **mur-al., mu_r-u** myrrh (Ma.); **Synonyms**: gandhini, ta_laparn.i, ba_l.ia patri (**ba_l.a** the cuscus-grass), surabhi (the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; gum olibanum)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **mura_** name of a fragrant plant; **muraja_** name of Kubera's wife; **murala_** name of a country; name of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; **muran.d.a_** a country to the north-west of India (Skt.lex.) **mura_** name of a fragrant plant (Skt.lex.) **mure** a perfume (Ka.lex.) **ka_t.t.u-k-karuva_** wild cinnamon, ta_l.icapattiri; **ta_l.i_capattiri** cinnamomum iners (**M.M. 882**); cassia cinnamon, cinnamomum macro-carpum < **ta_lis'apatrin** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **Synonyms**: **ta_l.i_sapatre, ca_l.isapatri, mure, gandhakut.i** a kind of perfume; a medicinal drug (Ka.lex.) **ilavan:ka-p-pat.t.ai** cinnamon bark, karuva_ppat.t.ai; cassia cinnamon, ta_l.isapatri; **ilavan:kam < lavan:ga** cinnamon tree, cinnamomum zeylanicum; wild cinnamon, cinnamomum iners (Ta.lex.) **lavan:ga** the cinnamon tree, cinnamomum zeylanicum; **lavan:ga-cu_ru** boiled and dried pieces of the areca nut, the form of which resembles cloves; **lavan:ga** cassia bark, green cinnamon, tvakpatra, vara_n:gaka; **lavan:gapatre** the leaves of laurus cassia (Ka.lex.) cf. **tamalapatra** cinnamomum zeylanicum (Skt.); **dalchini** (B.M.H.)(GIMP, p.66). Cinnamomum obtusifolium: **tezpat** (B.); **barasingoli** (N.); **patichanda** (A.); **phatgoli** (Kumaon); brk: used in dyspepsia and liver complaints in Nepal; habitat: central and outer eastern Himalayas, upto 7,000 ft., east Bengal, Assam, and Andaman islands. (GIMP, p.65). Cinnamomum iners: **tikhi** (M.); **jangli darchini** (H.); **kattukkaruvappattai** (Ta.); **adavitalavangapatta** (Te.); **ranachadalchini** (M.); seeds: bruised and mixed with honey given to children in dysentery and coughs; habitat: a tree of southern Tenasserim reported to occur in the evergreen forests of Western Ghats from Mysore and Coorg to the Anamalais and

Travancore, Karnatic and Shevroy and Kollimalai hills. It is probably a variety of cinnamomum zeylanicum (GIMP, p.65). Cinnamomum parthenoxylon: **kayo-gadis** (Malay); **kaaway** (Burmese); oil of fruit: in rheumatic affections; infusion of root: substitute for sassafras; habitat: Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java and China. (GIMP, p.65). Cinnamomum zeylanicum: **gud.e_tvak** (Skt.); cinnamon is largely used as an aromatic adjunct in compound prescriptions. A combination of cinnamon, cardamoms and tejapatra leaves, passes by the name of trija_taka, these three aromatics being often used together. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.225).

7689.**Spikenard**: **mu_le_ram** < **mu_le_ra** spikenard herb (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7690.**Image: tooth**: **mu_ral** tooth (Ta.); smiling (**Pin..; Kampara_. Kal.iya_t.t.u. 20**); **muriyu, murugu** tooth (Te.); **muruva** (Ka.); **mural** (Ma.); **murija** (Tu.); **mu_ralittal** to laugh, smile (**Upate_caka_. Ayamuki. 61**)(Ta.); **mu_ran--mur-uval** smile (**Kur-un. 286**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tooth**: **mur-uval** tooth (**mutta mur-uval : Kur-al., 1113**)(Ta.); **murupu** (Te.); **muruva** (Ka.); **mur-uval** smile (**Kampara_. Cu_rppa. 5**); **mur-uvalittal** to smile (**Tol. Po. 251, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **mu_ral** tooth, smiling (Ta.); **mur-uve_l** tooth (Ma.)(DEDR 5014). cf. **murla_** toothless (H.)(CDIAL 10187).

7691.**Boiled rice**: **mu_ral** boiled rice (**Perumpa_n.. 168**)(Ta.); **mu_rtta-racam < mu_rdha-rasa** scum of boiling rice (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Parched rice**: **murmuri** parched rice (Nk.); **murre** fried gram (Go.); **mureng** puffed rice; **murre_** roasted gram; **mure_** parched gram (Go.); **mu_ri** parched rice (Kui); **moriyuva** to become roasted (Ma.)(DEDR 5019).

7692.**Image: foetus**: **murel, murevu** the foetus to be formed (Tu.lex.) **mu_l.ha-gabbha_** a woman whose 'foetus in utero' has gone astray, i.e., cannot be delivered properly, a woman difficult to be delivered; **mu_l.ha** gone astray, erring, having lost one's way (Pali.lex.)

7693.**Image: tail stump**: **murra_** tail stump, tail of a beast cut short, dock (Kur.); **mor-r-i** defect, imperfection, want, deformity; defective, deformed, imperfect (Te.); **mor-ava** blunt; **mor-aka** defect, defective (Te.)(DEDR 5125). **murat.u** the stump, foot, root of a tree (Ma.); **morad.u** stump, pollard, block (Te.)(DEDR 4971). **murarai** hard, stout trunk of a tree (**Patir-r-up. 5-a_m pat. Pati.**); **murut.u** stump (**Can.. Aka.**); knot in wood (**Tiruva_lava_. 23,4**)(Ta.lex.)

7694.**Battle**: **muran.** fight, battle (**Tol. Po. 407**); variance, opposition; perversity (**kat.umuran. mutalaiya net.uni_ rilaci**)(**Pur-ana_. 37**)(Ta.); fight, strength (Ma.); **mord.n.** violent man (Ka.); **murli** quarrelsome woman (Tu.); **murle** quarrelsome man (Tu.); **mon.d.ari** stubborn fellow (Te.); **Thick part of a spade**: **murelu** thick part of a spade; **murud.i, murud.u** roughness, coarseness; rough, coarse (Tu.); **morat.u** rough, rude; rude man; **morad.u** stump, pollard, block (Te.); **murat.u** roughness (Ta.); **murat.an-** rude man, obstinate man (Ta.); **muran.ar** enemies (**Te_va_. 148,7**); **muran.t.an-** obstinate person, impatient person, quarrel-some person (Ta.); **murivu** greatness; **murut.an-** obstinate person, reckless person, rude person, savage (Ta.); **mon.t.i, mon.t.ukka_ran-** refractory man (Ta.); **murat.an** knotty, stubborn, refractory (Ma.); **murud.u, morad.u** roughness, ruggedness, unevenness (Ka.)(DEDR 4971). **muran.-pat.u** to be perverse (Ta.lex.)

7695.**Trema orientalis**: **jhawar** terma orientalis (Santli.lex.) trema orientalis = celtis orientals: **jivanti** (Skt.); **jibon** (B.); **khargul** (M.); **jupong** (A.); **malantotali** (Ma.); **morali** (Te.); **munnai**

(Ta.); plant: used in epilepsy (GIMP, p.246). In the Philippines, the bast of trema amboinensis = trema orientalis = sponia amboinensis is made into a rope; the wood is used to make shoes; as a poultice for swellings (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.224).

7696.**Hermit's tree: mur-al.ai** hermit's tree, i.e. buchanania latifolia (Ta.); **mur-al., mural.** id. (Ma.); **mor-at.e, mor-appi, mor-ale, mor-ave** id. (Ka.); **morali** sponia orientalis; **mo_ralli** b. latifolia (Te.)(DEDR 5006). {In the Philippines, the bast of sponia amboinensis or s. velutina = terma orientalis is made into a rope. The wood which is soft and light-coloured, is manufactured into wooden shoes: Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p. 224.) Trema orientalis = sponia orientalis which is different from b. latifolia.} {**Synonyms: piya_la** the tree b. latifolia (Skt.Pali.Pkt.); **priya_la** (MBh.); **ta_pasa-priya** (Skt.); **piya_r** (H.); **piya_l** (A.B.); **piya_l.a** id., chirolia sapida (Or.); **piyal** the tree nephelium longana (Si.)(CDIAL 8211). **sire, ci_re** chironji tree (Kol.); **s'i_re** id. (Nk.); **ci_r** chironji nut (Pa.); **sare_ka_** chironji tree, buchanania angustifolia = b. latifolia (Go.); **sre_ko** a species of forest tree (Kui); **re_ko** b. latifolia (Kuwi)(DEDR 2628). **Cloth:** cf. **ci_rai** cloth (Ta.); **s'i_re, si_re** female's garment (tu.)(DEDR 2629)}. Buchanania lanzan = buchanania latifolia: **chironji, piyal** (H.B.); **charoli** (M.G.); **mudaima** (Ta.); **sara** (Te.); **piyalaka** (Skt.); oil from kernels: used as substitute for almond oil in native medicinal preparations; kernel: as ointment used in skin diseases; gum: in diarrhoea; habitat: throughout India in dry deciduous forests (GIMP, p.42). **tarop** buchanania latifolia (Santali.lex.) **mur** to encircle, surround, surround, encompass, entwine (Skt.lex.)

7697.**Rue**: Ruta graveolens (Coptic **bawroywr**, rubia sylvestris; Modern Egyptian arabic **fi_gan, sada_b**) "Rue is a semi-evergreen perennial growing to 1m. It has greyish-green oblong leaves and small yellow flowers. It contains volatile oil... a most useful ingredient in herbal medicine. It is emmenagogue, antihelmitic, stomachich and diaphoretic... to treat epilepsy, and externally, for skin diseases, rheumatism and as an eye lotion and gargle... the oil is used in perfume... Prospero Alpini... Egyptians use the oil for massage for feverish conditions... Assyrian Herbal called it **anameru**... Coptics knew a wild rue identified as peganum harmala... applied to a tooth to facilitate extraction." (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, p.145). Ruta graveolens: **somalata** (Skt.); **sadab** (H.); **ermul** (B.); **satap** (M.); **sudab** (P.); **sadabu** (Ka.); **arvada** (Ta.); **aruda** (Te.); plant: antiseptic, stimulant, acro-narcotic poison, emmenagogue; leaves: used in rheumatic pains, in treating hysteria, worms, colic and atonic amenorrhea and menorrhea; herb and oil: stimulant, chiefly of the uterine and nervous system; cultivated in Indian gardens (GIMP, p.217). Peganum harmala: **hurmal** (H.P.M.); **isband** (B.); **simaiyalavinai** (Ta.); **simagoronti** (Te.); seeds: narcotic, given in fever and colic; root: applied to kill lice; habitat: Baluchistan, Waziristan, Kurrum valley, Sind, Cutch, Punjab, Kashmir, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Konkan and Western Deccan. (GIMP, pp.187-188). **ci_mai-yar..avan-am** harmal, peganum harmala, maruto_n-r-i vakai (**M.M. 340**)(Ta.lex.) **ar..avan.am< aivan.am** henna (Ta.lex.) **aivan.n.am** henna (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_n.ikkam. 40**); **aivan.am** id. (**W.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **maruto_n-r-i** henna, lawsonia alba (Ta.lex.) **to_n-r-i** Malabar glory lily (**Ci_vaka. 73**); the white species of gloriosa superba (**Pin..**); ancient name of a hill (**Pur-ana_. 399**); **to_n-r-ikar** chetti merchants (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.)

7698.**Image: chignon**: **moli** (Sk. **mauli**) a chignon; crest, turban (Pali.lex.)

7699.**Protuberance**: **murampe, morampe, mol.ape** a swelling; protuberance; **muran.da, moran.d.a, moran.d.e** a swelling, protuberance; **murad.i** knotty (Tu.lex.) cf. **mur, mor** node, protuberance, swelling (Tu.); **mur..a** knotty, teeth of a saw etc. (Ma.)(DEDR 4988).

7700.**To rob**: **mr.** to rob (Vedic.lex.) **mr.s.** to steal, rob (RV. i.131.4); **mr.s.i_van** a robber, thief (RV. i.42.3)(Vedic.lex.) **mr.a_- (-t-)** to steal; **mr.a_kha** thief (Pe.); **mr.a_khi urli** mouse (Mand..); **mr.a_pa (mr.a_t-)** to deceive, cheat, flatte with the intent of deceiving (Kui); **mr.a_kli or'i** mouse; **mn.a_- (-t-)** to take away without asking, secretly; **mn.a_ski orli** a kind of rat (Kuwi)(DEDR 5146). **par-ampi** deceitful, cunning woman (Ta.); **parame** clever man, cunning, tricky fellow (Tu.); **pamma** fraud, trick (Tu.)(DEDR 4025). **mr.a_n.i** a kind of rat (Pe.); **mra_n.e** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 5145). **mr.s.ka** mouse (Vedic.lex.)

7701.**Testicle**: **mr.s.ka** testicle (TS. v.7.15); **mr.s.kara** having large testicles, a bull (Vedic.lex.)

7702.**Image: courtyard**: **mur-r-am** courtyard of a house, inner yard of a house, esplanade, open space, expanse (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **mur-r-i, mir-r-am** front yard, court before a house (Ma.)(DEDR 5016). **purima-bha_ga** frontage; **purato** in the front (Pali.lex.) **Courtyard of a house**: **mundilu** courtyard of a house (Ta.); **mun-kat.ai** front entrance of a house; porch (**Ain:kur-u. 5**); **mungad.a** id. (Te.); **mun-kat.t.u** front apartments of a house (Ta.); **mun-r-il** front of a house (**Nar-. 77**); **mungili** id. (Te.); **mun-r-il** space (**Kampara_. Kat.ar-a_. 47**); **mun-n-at.i** portion of a house near its entrance (Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7703.**An ancient tax: mo_ram** an ancient tax (**T.A.S. i.165**); ?**mohar** (Pers.); **mo_ra_** a gold coin, mohur (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.)

7704.**Seat covered with bark**: **me_raka** a seat covered with bark (Skt.lex.)

7705.**Fright**: **merul. (merul.v-, merun.t.-)** to fear, shy; n. fear; **merul.i** shy person (Ta.); **miral. (miral.v-, miran.t.-), mirar.. (-v-, -nt-)** to be frightened, startled; **mirat.t.u (mirat.t.i-)** to frighten, fascinate, deceive, drive away (Ta.); **meruluka** to be scared; **merul.** fright; **miral.uka** to start, be shaken by fear; **mirat.t.al** frightening (Ma.); **mi.d.- (mid.0-)** to look fiercely (To.); **meramera** doubt, suspicion, fear, anxiety, guilty conscience (Te.)(DEDR 5075). **bharao,bhir.kau, biraj, bir.ki** to be frightened (Santali.lex.) cf. **bhi_** fear (Skt.); **bhi_ta** frightened (RV.)(CDIAL 9511). cf. **bhairava** frightful (MBh.)(CDIAL 9622).

7706.**Image: ornamental post**: **mar-ai** burner, in a chimney lamp (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **me_ruve** pile, pyramid, high top (Ka.); **meruve, merve** an ornamental post near a **gurji** (Tu.); **me_ruvu** pyramid, cone (Te.)(DEDR 5094).

7707.**Image: mountain**: **me_r** mountain (Kho.); **Teri_c Me_r** name of a mountain in Chitral (Kho.); **me_ru** a fabulous mountain in Himalaya (MBh.); **me_ruve** pyramid (Ka.)(CDIAL 10330). **diamer** name of the mountain Nangaparbat (Sh.)(CDIAL 6533).

7708.**Procession**: **meravan.ai** procession (Ta.); **mer-avan.i, mer-avan.(i)ge** ostentatious display (Ka.); **meran.ige, meravan.ige** procession (Tu.)(DEDR 5074). **meruvan.ai** ostentation, display; procession, as in a wedding (Ta.); **meravadi** id. (Te.); **meruvani** id. (Ka.); **meruvani** (M.)(Ta.lex.)

7709.**Wrinkle**: **valita** wrinkled (Skt.Pali); **bali** wrinkled, shrivelled by old age (A.); **vali, vili-ya** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 11413). **vali, vali_** fold of skin (MBh.); **wal** crease (in paper or cloth), hair line, mark of a crack (K.); **vali_** fold, wrinkle, line (Pali.Pkt.); **vari** turn (S.); **varu** coil, curl (S.); **val** twist, turn, zigzag (L.); **val, bal** wrinkle, coil, bend (P.); **bali** wrinkle in skin (B.); **bal, bali_** fold of skin, wrinkle (H.); **val.iya~_** pl. wrinkles in a garment (G.); **val.i_** a roll, wrinkle (esp. of abdomen)(M.)(CDIAL 11412). **Wrinkle, cramp**: **ul.ukku (ul.ukki-)** to be sprained, dislocated; n. sprain, dislocation; **cul.ukku (cul.ukki-)** to be sprained, dislocated; **ul.ai (-v-, -nt-)** to ache or suffer pain in the limbs as from weariness, cold, rheumatism, suffer griping pain as with dysentery, suffer in mind, perish; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to afflict, torment, make sorrowful, dislike; **ul.aivu, ul.aippu** griping pain, intense pain (Ta.); **ul.ukkal, ul.ukku, ul.ukkam** a sprain; **ul.ukkuka** to be dislocated; **cul.ukku** sprain, wrench, cramp; **cul.un.n.uka** to be distorted, shrink, wrinkle; **cul.ukkuka** to distort, wrench; **ul.ayuka** to suffer a dragging pain (Ma.); **tik-(tiky-)** to be sprained (To.); **ulaku** to be sprained; **uluku, ulku, ul.uku, ul.ku** a sprain (Ka.); **ulaku, iluku** cramp, sparin (Ka.); **ul.ku, ulku** a sprain or cramp; **ul.kuni** to be sprained or cramped (Tu.); **iluku** a sprain; to be sprained (Te.); **ilk-** to be sprained (Go.); **ilk- (-t-)** (part of the body) to be sprained (Kond.a)(DEDR 2702). cf. **vali (-pp-, -tt-)** to be painful; n. pain, ache, trouble, difficulty (Ta.)(DEDR 5281).

7710.**Male monkey**: **vallu_kam** male monkey; large ape; **va_li** va_li_, a monkey-chief; that which has a tail; **va_lin** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **vali_mukha** monkey (R.); **vilmuva** white-faced monkey (Si.)(CDIAL 11415). cf. **vali_** fold of skin (MBh.)(CDIAL 11412). **Image: monkey**: **vali** monkey; **pali-mukam < vali_-mukam** monkey; **vali-mukam** monkey (**Nan-. 272, Urai**.); **vali_-mukam** monkey, as having a wrinkled face (**Pa_rata. Patin-mu_. 37**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: monkey**: **pravam.ga, pravaga** monkey; **plavam.ga, plavaga** monkey (MBh.); **plava** monkey (Skt.); **pavam.ga** monkey (Pkt.); **pavan:ga, pavaga** black monkey presbytes cephalopterus (Si.)(CDIAL 8772). **ha~r.u~** the langur monkey (Santali.lex.)

7711.**Across; jump across; beast**: cf. **ve_l-** to fly, jump (Pa.)(DEDER 5368). **vilo_mam** a rule of inversion (math.); inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite; **vyatyasta** reversed, inverted; placed cross-wise; **vyatya_sa** inverted position; contrareity (Skt.lex.) **vilan:gu** that which is transverse, across or crosswise (**Pur-ana_. 3**); beast or bird, as having their bodies not erect but horizontal (**Man.i. 12,95**); deer; curve added to a consonant, above or below as the symbol of the vowel **i** or **i_** or **u** or **u_** (**Tol. Er..ut. 17, Urai**); **vilan:karacu** lion, as the king of beasts (**Ci_vaka. 2092**); **vilan:kukati** birth as animal, a stage in the transmigration of souls; **vilan:kutal** to lie athwart; to be transverse (**Kalit. 2**); **vilan:kal** lying athwart or across (Ta.lex.) **ten:go, ten:gon** to stand, to stand still, to assume an upright or perpendicular position, to appoint, to assume responsibility (Santali.lex.) **vilan:ku-pa_ytal** to jump aside or across (**Ci_vaka. 1770**). **Image: to leap over; to jump about**: **vilan:ghayati** leaps over, rises up (MBh.); **vilan:ghati** (Skt.); jumps about (Pali); **vilam.ghai** leaps over (Pkt.); **bilan:ghiba_** (Or.); **bilan:gna_** to leap up to (H.)(CDIAL 11882). **Image: to rush forward**: **vir-al** to rush forward with rage (**Tiruvil.ai. Ma_yappacu, 9**)(Ta.lex.) **lan:gh** leap; **nen.** jump, long step (B.)(CDIAL 10904). **To fast; jump over**: **lan:ghayati** leaps over (MBh.); transgresses (Ya_j.); ascends (Skt.); **lan:ghate_** leaps over (Skt.); **lan:ghe_ti, lan:ghati** jumps over (Pali); fasts (Dha_tup); **lam.ghe_i, lam.ghai** jumps over, crosses, fasts (Pkt.); **po_-la_n:geam** I bathe (?swim across) (Wg.); **lan:g** to descend (Pas'.); **nan:gi** (Gaw.); **lan:gik** to move, shake away (Kho.); **lan:g** to pass, cross (Tor.); **lan:ga_ha~_s** it could pass (Mai.); **lan:g** to pass, cross, swim, bathe (Phal.)[cf. **ilan:kai** (Ta.); **lan:ka_** Ceylon (Sri Lanka) island (Skt.)]; **lanoiki** to pass over, step over (Sh.); **lan:ghe_i_ta** having passed on (K.);

lan:ghan.u to pass over (S.); **lagghan.** to pass (L.); **lan:ghan., laghun.** (L.); **lan:ghn.a_, nan:gh^{a}na_** (P.); **na~_gn.o, la_n.a~r.~** to leap over, cross (Ku.); **na~_ghnu, na_n.n.u** to leap over, cross (N.); **lan:gha_** to transgress (B.); **nan:ghiba_** to cross, transgress (Or.); **na~_ghab** to cross (Aw.); **la~_ghna_, na~_ghna_** to jump over, transgress, mount upon, ride (H.); **la~_ghvu~** to fast (G.); **la~ghn.e~** to pass by, grow weak from fasting (M.); **legitaka** risen (OSi.Bra_mi_); **la..n:gu** id. (OSi.10th cent.); **naginava_** to rise; caus. **nan.(g)anava_** to raise (Si.)(CDIAL 10905). **lan:ghana** leaping over, crossing (Pa_rGr..); fasting (Sus'r.); **lan:ghana** jumping over (Pali); **lam.ghan.a** crossing (Pkt.); **la~_ghan** bestriding (H.); **lam.ghan.a** fasting (Pkt.); **lan:ghan.u** (S.); **lagghan.** (L.); **lan:ghan.** (P.); **laghon** (A.); **la~_ghan.** a fast (G.); **la~_ghn.u~** fasting to enforce payment of a debt (G.)(CDIAL 10906). **Ford**: **la~_gho** fordable; ford (S.)(CDIAL 11010).

7712.**Image: archer**: **villan-** archer (**Kalit. 37**); **villa_l.** id. (**Pur-ana_. 168, Urai.**) (Ta.); **billa_l.** id. (Ka.); **villi** id. (**Tiruva_ca. 9,5**); **billa** id. (Ka.); member of the Irul.a caste; Arjuna; Ka_ma; **villavan-** Ce_ra king as having a banner with the figure of a bow (**Cilap. 27,238**); Ka_ma, as having a sugarcane bow (**Kalit. 35**); **vil** bow (**Tol. Po. 638**); string of a bow (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **villo_r** bowmen (**Pur-ana_. 168**); **vil-vat.t.am** archery (**Te_va_. 961,2**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: bow** : **vil** bow-like instrument for carding cotton (Pe.); **vil** bow (Pe.Kond.a.Pa. Go.Kol.Mand..Ta.Ma.); **vid.u, vilu** id. (Kui.); **villu** bow (Ma.); **vily** id. (Ko.); **bil, billu** id. (Ka.); **billi** id. (Kod..); **billu, biru** id. (Tu.); **vilu, villu** pl. **vin.d.lu** id. (Te.); **vellu_, vellu, velu** pl. **velka** (Kuwi); **vil, vili** (Si.)(DEDR 5422).

7713.**Image: churning**: **biloye** having churned (OAw.); **bilona_** to churn (H.); **biloni_** churn (H.); **bilovan.a_** pl. churnings (OMarw.); **valovvu~** to churn; **valon.u~** churning vessel (G.); **vilo_bhayati** perplexes (Skt.); **bil.ohiba_, bilohiba_** to agitate, mix (Or.); **vilubhita** agitated (Skt.)(CDIAL 11913a).

7714.**To polish; to solder**: **vil.akku** to solder (Ta.)(**S.I.I. ii,182**); **vil.akkuka** id. (Ma.); **bolakuni** id., weld (Tu.)(DEDR 5497). cf. **vil.akku** to polish, purify (Ta.); **bel.agu** to polish (Ka.); **bel.aguni** to shine, glitter (Tu.); **bel.aga_vuni** to polish (Tu.); **bel.a~ku** brightness, polish, gleam (Te.); **bel.agu** lustre (Te.inscr.);**bilcta'a_na_** to polish (Kur.); **bilbilrna_** to sparkle (Kur.)(DEDR 5496). **vil.akkan.am** soldering; solder powder (Ta.lex.) cf. **bile_n** medicine, drug, gunpowder (Sh.); **vilayana** melting, dissolution (Sus'r.)(CDIAL 11892). **vili_yate_** is dissolved, melts (AV.); **vili_na** refined (of metals, etc.) (Pali) (CDIAL 11906). cf. **virineva_** to become liquid, melt (Si.); **vira_i** melts (Pkt.); **virn.e~** to melt (M.); **bireik** to melt (Kho.)(CDIAL 11862).

7715.**Distribute**: **vil.akku** to distribute, serve (**at.t.an-a ya_vaiyum vil.akkin-a mivarkke_** : **Vina_yakapu. 53,29**)(Ta.lex.) **vilipsate_** desires to distribute (S'Br.); **virchan.u** to divide, apportion (S.); **vilchn.a_** to live extravagantly (P.)(CDIAL 11903). **vilipsa_** desire to share (MBh.); **vircha** dividing, rations or money in lieu (S.) (CDIAL 11904). **Division**: **viraha** division (S.); **vilambha** gift (Skt.); **virau** fixed allowance of food (S.); **bilo** present of meat (Ku.); share in the spoil (N.)(CDIAL 11888). **bila_** to distribute (B.); **vilabhate_** consigns, allots (Ka_tyS'r.); **bil.ahiba_, bil.ohiba_** to distribute, serve food, choose (Or.)(CDIAL 11889). **vilambhayati** causes to receive (Skt.); **vilha_vam** to divide, allot (L. pass. **vilhappan.**); **bila_iba** to bestow, distribute, serve out (food)(A.); **bila_na** to distribute (B.); **bila_iba_** to distribute, give away (Or.); **bila_na_** to bestow (H.); **vira_han.u** to distribute (S.); **vara_vvu~** to give (G.)(CDIAL 11899). **To serve food**: **vil.ampu (vil.ampi-)** to serve food (Ta.); **vir..ampu** boiled rice (?Ta.); **vil.ampuka** to distribute food, serve out (Ma.); **vil.ampan** one who superintends the

distribution, esp. in victualling houses (Ma.); **vil.ampikka, vil.appikka** to ask for more food (Ma.)(DEDR 5434). **vil.a_ppu** anything solely and exclusively owned (Ta.lex.)

7716.**Image: lid**: **bil** lid or cover of a vessel (Kho.); **vilati** covers (Dha_tup.); **bil** cornice round opening of an earthen corn-bin (P.)(CDIAL 9246).

7717.**Myrobalan**: **vehl.a_, vhel.a_** myrobalan (M.); **bahed.a_** (H.); **bulela** (K.)[?**bali_l** (Pers.); **bali_lij** (Arabic)]; **vibhi_tika_, vibhi_daka** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 400).

7718.**Image: goes away**: **vo_lai** goes, overpasses, passes (of time); **vollai** attacks (Pkt.); **buliba** to walk (A.); **vyapakramati** goes off (R.); **vyapagacchati** (MBh.) (CDIAL 12167).

7719.**Image: quickly**: **olle_** adv. < **ol** (int.) quickly (**Ci_vaka. 898**); **ollai** adv. rapidly, quickly; promptly (**Kur-al., 563**); **ollen-a** adv. quickly (**Ja_n-a_. 1,33**) (Ta.lex.)

7720.**Image: scales of fish**: **pola, polasu, polusu** scales of fish (Te.); **pod.asu** id. (Tu.); **plo_kosi** id. (Kui)(DEDR 4480).

7721.**Image: dawn**: **bho_la_-na_tha** name of S'iva as husband of Us.as; **bhauli_** name of a musical mode (Skt.); **bhor** dawn (P.N.B.Mth.H.G.); **bhora** (Or.); **bhol** tomorrow (Ku.); **bholi** (N.)(CDIAL 9634).

7722.**Myrrh**: **vo_la** gum-myrrh (Bhpr.); **bol.a** myrrh, balsam (Or.); **bol** gum-myrrh (H.); **bol.** (M.)(CDIAL 12154). cf. **vo_la, bo_la, ba_l.a, bo_r..i, bo_r..u** gum-myrrh (Skt.Ka.lex.) **va_le_ntira-po_l.am** < **va_l + intiram + po_l.am** myrrh, vel.l.aippo_l.am (**Pata_rtta. 1052**); **va_lati-p-po_l.am** (perh. **pa_lan:ki_ + vo_la**) gum-myrrh, ca_mpira_n.i vakai (**J.**); **va_r..a_tti-p po_l.am** gum-myrrh (**J.**); **va_lai-mer..uku** a kind of medicinal unguent (Ta.lex.) cf. **va_l** whiteness, purity (Ta.lex.) **intiram** that which is excellent (**Kantapu. Pat.t.a_pi. 6**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_lan:ki** the resin of boswellia thurifera, gum olibanum (Ka.Skt.) (Ka.lex.) **Olibanum**: **pa_lan:ki** the resin of boswellia thurifera, gum olibanum (Ka. Skt.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **ba_l.a, bo_la, vo_la** gum-myrrh (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_n-am, po_l.am < bo_la** myrrh, aloes, gum-myrrh (flavouring substances)(Ta.lex.) **Olibanum**: **a_ne_-be_la** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia serrata, gajabhaks.ye, gajapre_mi, tadiku, taduku, sallaki (Ka.lex.) **Socotrine aloes**: **ba_n.antiba_l.a** socotrine aloes, given to a woman in child-bed; bo_la, gandha-rasa, bo_r..i (Ka.); **ba_l.antabo_l.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) **vo_la, ba_l.a, bo_la, bo_r..i, bo_r..u** gum-myrrh (Ka.lex.) **rakta-ba_l.a, rakta-paval.a** gum-myrrh, gandharasa, go_pa, rasagandha (Ka.lex.) **Myrrh**... called **vola** in Sanskrit and is described as an article to be had in the beniah's shop, thereby implying it to be an imported drug... useful in fever, epilepsy and uterine affections... (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 133-137). **gondhoros** myrrh (Santali.lex.) cf. **van.n.akam** sandal wood; fragrance (Ta.lex.) **pal.ita-c-cun.n.am** fragrant powder mixed with refined camphor (**Ci_vaka. 2994**); **pal.itam** camphor; refined camphor (**Man.i. 28,243**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **palita** (Skt.) **pal.ikka_y** areca-nut mixed withh refined camphor (**Perun.. Ila_va_n.a. 2,72**); **pa_l.itam** medicated camphor (**Tol. col. 279, Il.am.**); sandal paste (**Tailava. Taila.**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_likai** earthen pot in which nava-ta_n-iyam is sown in marriage and other ceremonies (**Man.i. 1,44**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **po_l.am** myrrh, aloes, gum-myrrh (Ta.lex.) Myrrh (Arabian or Somali myrrh) is an oleo-gum-resin, obtained from the stem of commiphora molmol and possibly other species of commiphora (Fam. burseraceae), growing in north-east Africa and Arabia. Two other species, commiphora

abyssinica and commiphora schimperi, both of which may attain a height of 10m. grow in Arabia and Abyssinia. The drug is chiefly collected in Somaliland and sent to Aden, whence it reaches London either direct or via Bombay. History: Products of the myrrh type were well known to the ancients under the names of **bola, bal**, or **bol**. The drug is still known to the Indian traders as '**heerabol**,' while the Somalis call it '**mulmul**' or '**ogo**'. The name '**myrrh**' is probably derived from the Arabic and Hebrew word **mur**, which means bitter. [cf. **mure, mura, mule, more** a species of fragrant plant, a vegetable perfume (Ka.lex.)] Many references occur in the Old Testament, but the product that was apparently derived from commiphora erythaea (var. glabrescens), which is known to the Somalis as '**habbak hadi**', and in commerce as perfumed **bdellium** or **bissabol**. Guban myrrh, which is produced from trees of the Somali coast area known as the Guban, is rather oily and is regarded as inferior to the more powdery '**ogo**' produced further inland. The latter variety corresponds to 'good Aden sorts.'... The yellowish-white, viscous fluid soon hardens in the great heat to reddish-brown masses, which are collected by the Somalis in goatskins. As the natives collect bdelliums and gums at the same time, these frequently find their way into the drug and have subsequently to be picked out. The drug is usually sent from Aden in sacks... The chemistry of the resins is complex and not fully elucidated... The gum is associated with an oxidase enzyme. Allied drugs: Four different varieties of '**bdellium**' were recognized by Holmes. Of these, perfumed or scented **bdellium** or **bissabol** is probably derived from commiphora erythaea (var. glabrescens). It resembles soft myrrh in appearance but is easily distinguished from it by the more aromatic odour... Hotai bdellium or **gum hotai** is opaque and odourless; it contains a saponin and is used for washing the hair. Uses: Myrrh is used in incense and perfumes. Like many other resins, it has local stimulant and antiseptic properties. It is chiefly employed in medicine in the form of a mouth-wash. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, pp. 468-469). **Myrrh**: **rasagandham, rasagandhaka, rasa_lam** gum-myrrh, myrrh; **rasa_lam** frankincense (Skt.lex.) '... (from Arabic **murr**, "bitter"), bitter-tasting, agreeably aromatic, yellow to reddish-brown oleoresinous gum ... Myrrh was highly esteemed by the ancients; in the Near East and Mediterranean regions, it was an ingredient of costly incenses, perfumes, and cosmetics and was used in medicines for local applications and in embalming... An essential oil distilled from myrrh is a constituent of certain heavy perfumes... Upon exposure to air, myrrh hardens slowly into globules and irregular lumps called tears.' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22nd edn., Vol. VII, p. 151.) 'Burseraceae (myrrh family). Shrubs and trees of tropical climes having schizogenous secretion reservoirs in their bark which contain gum, resin and oil... Myrrh has been used as an incense, perfume and medicine from remote antiquity. It is mentioned in the Old and New Testaments and some form of it was used by the ancient Hebrews and Arabs as a gift (probably the gum resin from commiphora *erythroea or glabrescens or **bissabol**). It is cited in Herodotus as one of the substances used by the Egyptians in embalming the dead. In the bazaars of India, it is still known as '**Heerabol**' and the Somalis know it as **mulmul**. Botanical origin. commiphora molmol, commiphora abyssinica... the genus commiphora contains over 60 species. One of these, commiphora molmol which is said to yield Somali Myrrh... c. molmol which grows in Somaliland and c. abyssinica and c. schimperi which grow in Arabia and Northern Abyssinia in which places the drug is largely gathered... The trees grow in forests in the Red Sea districts of North Africa (Somaliland) and western Arabia. The gum-oleo-resin, which is at first yellowish-white is formed in schizogenous secretion reservoirs in the bark and pith... After hardening it becomes brownish-yellow to reddish-brown and is collected... African Myrrh... is sent from Somaliland to British East African ports and to Aden for shipment to the world markets. Yemen Muyrrh... is shipped from

Makullah, Arabia to Aden and Bombay. The commercial supplies of Myrrh are shipped chiefly from British East Africa, Aden, Arabia, and from Bombay, India to Europe and America. In 1947, USA imported 63,886 lbs. of the drug from British Somaliland and India... Myrrh is used in antiseptic mouthwash preparations, as an emmenagogue, stimulant tonic and as an application to sore gums, also as an incense and in perfumery... Adulterants. (1) Gum resins from other species of commiphora, notably the Bdelliums... (2) **Bissabol**, also called Perfumed bdellium, Scented bdellium and East Indian Myrrh, is probably obtained from commiphora erythoea or glabrescens... (3) Opaque Bdellium... (4) African Bdellium... (5) Indian Bdellium... its odor is faint, cedar-like, its taste acrid... ' (Heber, W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Company, 1950, pp. 507-510). Commiphora stocksiana: **bayisagugul** (M.); **malaikiluvai** (Ta.); gum: application in Delhi sores and for cleansing and stimulating bad ulcers; habitat: Sind and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.75). Balsamodendron mukul = commiphora mukul, balsamodendron agallocha: **guggula, kou-shikaha** (Skt.); **salai tree, gum-gugul, Indian bdellium** (Eng.); **gugal** (H.Deccan. Te.M.); **guggul, mukul** (B.); **guggula** (Ka.); **gukkulu, gukkal, maisatchi kungiliyam** (Ta.); **maishakshi, gukkulu** (Te.); **gugara, gugal** (G.); **mogla, moql, mokhil, aphalatana** (Arab.); **baijahundana** (Pers.); **rata-dummula** (Si.); habitat: Sind, Rajputana, eastern Bengal, Berars, Assam, Khandesh and Mysore; characteristics: when fresh the oleo-resin is moist, viscid, fragrant and of a golden colour. It burns in fire, melts in the sun, and forms a milky emulsion with hot water; part used: gum; constituents: volatile oil, gum-resin and bitter principle... Like all oleo-resins it causes an increase of leucocytes in the blood and stimulates phagocytosis... it is believed to be a valuable aphrodisiac... Preparations: paste or ointment, confection and plaster. Uses: **guggul** gum is an oleo-resin and sometimes used in place of myrrh being much cheaper; and freshly or recently exuded gum is used. It is used in rheumatism, nervous diseases, scrofulous affections, urinary disorders and skin diseases... Inhalations of the fumes of burnt gugul are given in hay fever, acute and chronic nasal catarrh, chronic laryngitis, chronic bronchitis and phthisis... Gum obtained from another species, balsamodendron pubescens (called **bayisa-gugula** in Bombay) found in Sind, Karachi and Baluchistan is used as ointment in bad ulcers such as Delhi sores, combined with sulphur, catechu and borax. (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 167-170). Balsamodendron myrrha = commiphora myrrha: **vola, rasagandha, saindhava, samudraguggul** (Skt.); **muyrrh** (Eng.); **bol** (H.Pers.); **gandharash** (B.); **bola** (Ka.); **bolam** (Si.); **murr** (Arab.); **hirabol** (M.Cutch); **bhensa bol** (Bombay); **bol** (Deccan. G.); **vellaippa-polam** (Ta.); **balintrapolum** (Te.); habitat: indigenous to north-eastern Africa. Collected in southern Arabia, Abyssinia, Persia, Siam and sold in Indian bazaars. Myrrh of commerce is obtained from the resinous exudation of the tree balsamodendron myrrha. There are at least two or three varieties, two of them being known as **karam** and **mutiya**. Part used: gum from the bark of the tree... Action: stimulant, expectorant and emmenagogue; externally it is astringent. Myrrh is in a soft oily state which soon hardens by exposure to air. It is aromatic, of balsamic odour and bitter in taste... Uses: Myrrh is widely used in India and as it is a rare and costly product, it is very often adulterated with gums of balsamodendron mukul which, on account of its close resemblance to myrrh, is known as 'false myrrh'... is good for mouth-wash... With borax it makes an application for parasitic stomatitis or thrush... used to cure purulent ophthalmia... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 170-171). Balsamodendron roxburghii: **kumuda** (Skt.); **gugala** (B.); **gugal** (Bombay); **gukul** (Ta.); part used: gum; action: gum is demulcent, aperient, carminative and alterative; uses: used in snake-bite and scorpion-sting (Indian Materia Medica, p. 172).

7723.**Image: eyebrow**: **billi** the eyebrow (Ka.lex.) cf. **bhru_** eyebrow (RV.)(CDIAL 9688). **iz-bli** eyebrow (Dm.)(CDIAL 9472). **akkhin de va_l** eye-lashes (L.); **va_la** hair (TS.)(CDIAL 11572). **Image: eyelid**: **vil.impu, vel.umpu, vil.umpu** eyelid (Ma.); **vil.impu** eyelid (Ta.)(DEDR 5436). **Image: stare; open eyes; eye, eyeball**: **vir..i** to open the eyes (**Kalit. 144**); n. eye (**Te_va_.345,5**); eyeball, knowledge, wisdom (Ta.); **min.t.ai** apple of the eye; **mul.i** to open the eyes; n. eyeball (Ta.); **mir..i** eyeball, eye; **mir..ikka** to look up, look at, cast looks, open the eyes wide (Ma.); **mil., mil.a** blinking; **mil.mil.ane** in a staring manner; **mil.mil.a no_d.u** to look at staringly (Ka.); **bul.a_vu, bula_vu** to open as the eyes (Tu.); **bir.p** to blink (Kond.a); **min.i min.i sini ki-** to look carefully, watchfully (Kond.a); **bid.a_la** eyeball (Skt.)(DEDR 5429). **mi-** to open the eyes (Go.); **meh**- (**mest-**) id., see (Pe.); **meh- (meht-)** to open eyes (Mand..); **mehpa** to look, see; n. look, sight, perception, attention (Kui); **meh'nai** to look, see; **meh-** to see; **mespu** seeing, sight, vision (Kuwi)(DEDR 5084). **i_ks.** see (Skt.); **i_ks.an.a** look, view (Ka_tyS'r.); **ikkhan.a** (Pali.Pkt.); **ebikana** (Si.)(CDIAL 1606). **i_ks.ate_** sees (AV.); **ikkhati** (Pali); **ikkhai, i_hae_** (Pkt.); **i_khna_** (H.poet.); **i_hai** looks at, considers (OG.)(CDIAL 1607). **i_ks.a_** sight (BhP.); anything seen (S'Br.); **i_khi** expectation (P.); **ik** look, glance (Si.); **ikh** jealousy (N.); **i_rs.ya_** id. (Skt.)(CDIAL 1608). **Image: to see**: **vi_ks.a** sight (Skt.); **vi_ks.a_** (R.); **wuch^{u}** observation (K.)(CDIAL 12040). **vi_ks.ate_** looks at, sees (S'Br.); **ve_ks.ayati** (Dha_tup.); **ve_ks.an.a** looking after, care (Mn.); **ce_ks.ane_** v.l. (Skt.); **bi_c** to see (Tir.); **buch** (Par.); **bhi_cim** I aim at (Kal.); **bi_ch** to see (Bshk.); **bich** (Phal.); **wuchun, wuch** (K.); **appat.i-vekkhiya** absol. not having considered (Pali); **pat.i-vekkhami** I direct attention to (As'.); **anu-vekhama_ne** being considered (As'.); **ve_hai** looks at (Pkt.); **vekhan.**, pres. part. **ve_hda_** (pp. **d.it.t.ha_ < dr.s.t.a**) to see (L.); **vekhn.a_** (P.)(CDIAL 12041). **vi_t.can.ai** sight, look (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **vi_ks.an.a** the act of seeing or looking at sight; **vi_ks.ita** a glance, a look (Ka.lex.)

7724.**Image: tail**: **bi_lo** a tail; **na_yita bi_lo vo_nted.u pa_d.un.d.a samo a_vo_** will a dog's tail become straight by putting it into a tube? **bi_mpu** a tail (Tu.lex.)

7725.**Price, value**: **bile, bele** price, value (Tu.lex.) cf. **vil** to sell, put on sale (Ta.)(DEDR 5421).

7726.**Image: trefoil; that which is circular**: **billa** (Tadbhava of **bilva**) bael leaves (Ka.lex.) **vilva-tal.am** trifoliate bael leaf used in S'aiva worship (Ta.lex.) **villai** that which is circular (Ta.); **villa** (U.); **villai** scented tablet; patch (Ta.lex.) **bilva-patra, bilvapatre, bilpatre, belapatre, bellapatre, bellavatta, belvata, belvatta** a bael leaf, or bael leaves (Ka.lex.) **billapatre, bellatre** the bel tree (Tu.lex.) **bille** anything made in a plane form as a tablet or lozenge; a peon's badge (Tu.lex.) **bille** a circular object, a round plate of metal etc. (Ka.Te.); **pillai, villai** (Ta.); **ville** (Ma.); **billa_** (M.H.); **billeyun:gara** a ring with a round plate upon (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **bilwa** a species of tree, aegle marmelos or wood-apple (Skt.lex.) **Aegle marmelos**: cf. **ma_hka** aegle marmelos (Go.); **ma_ror.** id. (Kol.); **ma_lu_ra** id. (Skt.)(DEDR 4821). cf. **a_lu_kam** bael (**Mu_. A.**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_lu_ra** the bilva tree; the kapittha tree (Skt.lex.); aegle marmelos; s'ri_phala, bilva, belvata; the wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum, bel.ala (Ka.lex.) **Image: creeper**: cf. **ma_r.a** creeper (Kuwi)(DEDR 4833). **Wood-apple**: **bilva** the wood-apple tree aegle marmelos (AV.); **billa** fruit of aegle marmelos (Pali); the tree and its fruit (Pkt.); **bil, bel** the tree (K.); **bill, bil** (P.); **bi_l** (H.); its leaf (G.); **bi_li_** the tree; **bi_lu~** its fruit (G.)(CDIAL 9248). **bailva** pertaining to the tree aegle marmelos (S'Br.); its fruit (Skt.); **bella** its fruit (Pali.Pkt.); **be_l** the tree and its fruit (WPah.); **bel** the tree (Ku.N.A.); id. (B.Mth.Bhoj.Aw.); id. (H.M.); its fruit (M.); **bela** the tree (Or.Si.); **beli** id. (Si.); **bela** its leaves (OM.); **be_luva** the tree, its wood (Pali)(CDIAL 9310). **vil.a_** feronia elephantum, wood-apple (Ma.); **vel.l.il, vel.l.iyam, vil.a_, vil.am, vil.ari, vil.avu, vil.a_tti** id.

(Ta.); **bel.ala, bel.aval, bel.avala, be_la, balavala, balo_la** id. (Ka.); **vela~ga** id. (Te.); **pulla virngam** id. (**pulla** sour; cf. Te. **puli/pulla vela~ga**)(Pa.)[feronia and aegle are closely related genera of one species each.](DEDR 5509). Aegle marmelos: Mucilaginous, aromatic, acid pulp much used in diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera... Distribu-tion: wild in the sub-Himalayan tract, Central and S. India, and Burma; often planted all over India and Burma... The root is sweet; cures fevers due to 'tridosha', pain in the abdomen, palpitation of the heart, urinary troubles, hypochondiasis, melancholia... laxative and febrifuge when fresh... useful in ophthalmia... Flowers: allay thirst and vomiting; Unripe fruit: oily, bitter, acrid, sour... appetiser... removes pain (Ayurveda)... The unripe fruit is cut up and sun-dried, and in this form is sold in the bazaars in dried whole or broken slices... The ripe fruit: sweet, aromatic and cooling.. Root bark: an ingredient in the **dasamul** or ten roots... Arabic: **safarjalehindi, shul**; Assam: **bel**; Bengal: **bel, bela, vilva**; Bombay: **bela, bila**; Burma: **okshit, opeshit, ushitben**; Canarese: **bilva, bilvapatre, kumbala, malura**; English: **bael fruit tree, Bengal quince, Golden apple, Holy fruit, Indian quince, Stone apple**; Gond: **mahaka, maika**; Gujarat: **bil, billy**; Hindi: **bel, bili, sirphal, siriphal**; Indo ysocotrineChina: **baunau, mak toum**; Khond: **belando**; Kolami: **lohagasi**; Konkani: **bel, bello**; Kumaon: **bel**; Kurku: **bela, corvalum**; Lambadi: **billadu**; Magahi: **auretpang**; Malayalam: **kuvalam, mavilavu, vilvam**; Marathi: **bel**; Nasirabad: **babbarto, bel**; Persian: **safarjalehindi, shul**; Portuguese: **bila, mabua, marmeleira da India, marmelo da India, marmelos de Bengala, sirifoles**; Sanskrit: **adhararuha, asholam, atimangaliya, bilva, dururuha, gandhapatra, goharitaki, hridyagandha, kantakadhya, kapitana, karkatavha, lahsmiphala, mahakapitthakhya, mahaphala, malura, mangalya, nilamallika, patrashreshtha, pitaphala, putivata, sadaphala, samirasara, sangrahi, satyadharma, satyaphala, shailapatra, shailusha, shalatu, shalya, shandilya, shivadruma, shiveshtha, shriphala, sitanuna, somaharitaki, sunitika, tripatra, trishakhapatra, trishikha**; Sind: **bila, katori**; Sinhalese: **belli**; Tamil: **aluvigam, iyalbudi, kuvilam, mavilangai, vilvam, villuvam**; Telugu: **bilvamu, maluramu, maredu, sailushamu, sandiliyamu, sriphalamu**; Tulu: **bellapatre**; Urdu: **bel**; Uriya: **belo, bilwa, sripholo**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, pp. 499-502).

7727.**Feronia elephantum**: **bilwa** (Pa_n.. 4.3.136)[cf. allied species in Pa_n.ini: **bilwa_di gan.a**: **iks.u, karpa_si, gavedhuka_, godhu_ma, pa_t.ali, balwaja, ven.u, vri_hi**; bilwa or aegle marmelos yields a fruit which is an article of food by the poorer classes; the bilwa_di gan.a may therefore, connote vanaspati yielding articles of food]. **a_ne, ya_n-ai** red-wooded fig tree, atti, ficus glomerata [cf. semant. **hasti** elephant (Skt.); **a_ne** elephant (Ta.)](Ta.lex.) cf. **bel.ala, balavala, balo_la, bal.aval, bel.avala, be_la** a small spinous tree, the elephant- or wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum (Ka.); **vil.avu, vil.a_, vel.l.il** (Ta.); **vil.a_** (Ma.); **velage** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **tadukina mad.d.i** gum of the taduku tree; **tadukina dhu_pa** the incense from the tree taduku; **mad.d.iya dhu_pa** incense from the tree ailanthus malabarica which yields a soft gum; **mad.d.i sa_mbra_n.i** id. (Ka.lex.) **Synonyms**: **be_la, bel.ala, balavala, balo_la, kapittha, dadhittha, gra_hi, manmatha, dadhiphala, pus.paphala, dantas'at.ha** (Ka.lex.) ?**e_lava_luka** = **a_ne-be_la** cf. **va_luka** a kind of drug and perfume (= **e_lava_luka, hariva_luka**; **katturika_ma**)(Ka.lex.) cf. **va_lukam** white sand (Ta.lex.) cf. **pud.i-katturi** powdered kastu_ri (Ka.lex.) Feronia elephantum. **kapittha** (Skt.); **kathbel** (B.); **kaith** (H.)... the leaves are aromatic and carminative... (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.130; p.132). **kapittha** the tree feronia elaphantum; its fruit and the wood-apple (MBh.); **kapittha, kapit.t.ha, kavit.t.ha** feronia elephantum; its fruit (Pali); **kavittha, kavit.t.ha, kait.t.ha** the tree and its fruit (Pkt.); **kewit** fig (Kt.); **kimit** (Wg.); **kawit** (Dm.); **kewit, ka_wic** (Pas'.); **kei_nt** (Gaw.); **ka_wit** (Kal.); **kowit** (Kho.); **kowito** (Yid.); **kavi_t.u** the tree feronia elephantum (S.); **kai~th** wild pear (P.); **keith** a large tree

with white flowers and black fruit (WPah.); **kai~th, kait.** feronia elephantum (N.); **kayeth, kaetha_, kath, ka_d-bel** sour wood-apple (B.); **kaitha, kait.ha, kai~_t.ha** wood-apple (Or.); **kai~ti_** a partic. fruit (Bhoj.); **kaitha_** wood-apple (Aw.); **kaith, kaitha_** tree and fruit (H.); **kaithi_** a variety with small fruit (H.); **kabi_t.h** (Ma_lvi_); **kot.hi_** the tree; **kot.h, kot.hu~** the fruit (G.); **kavit.ha** the fruit (OM.); **kavat.h, kava~t.h** the tree; the fruit; **kava~t.hi_** the tree (M.)(CDIAL 2749). **ka_pittha** relating to the wood-apple tree feronia elaphantum (Pa_n..); **ka_wit, ka_wi_t.** the wood-apple (H.)(CDIAL 3040). **kat. bel, koc bel** feronia elephantum (Santali.lex.) **kuma_ri_ raso_dbhavo_ bo_la, saha_** aloe (Skt.lex.) **kapittha** feronia limonia (Car. Su. 3.13, 25.40). **kapittam, kavittam** wood-apple (**Vina_yakapu. 53,38**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **kapat.e_rikam** eaglewood, akil (Ta.lex.) Feronia elephantum = feronia limonia: **kapittha** (Skt.); **kavitha** (H.); **kathbel** (B.); **kavil** (M.); **narivila** (Ta.); **velaga** (Te.); fruit: astringent, stomachic, stimulant; leaves: aromatic, carminative; pulp: applied externally as a remedy for bites of venomous insects and reptiles; bark: prescribed for biliousness; indigenous in south India (GIMP, p.117). **narivil.a_ = nilavil.a_** vil.a_, wood-apple (Ta.lex.) **Wood-apple**: **vil.ari, vil.a** wood-apple (**Tol. Er..ut. 181, Urai.**); **vil.a_** wood-apple, feronia elephantum (**Pu. Ve. 10, Cir-ap. 1, Urai.**); **velaga** (Te.); **vila_** (Ma.); **vil.a_tti** wood-apple (Ta.); **vil.a_mpicin-** gum exuded by wood-apple tree (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **vel.l.il** wood-apple (Ta.)(DEDR 5509). **karko_t.a** aegle marmelos (Skt.)(CDIAL 2825). **xot.t.a_** the be_l fruit, aegle marmelos (Kur.); **qot.e** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 2072). **ku_vil.am, ku_vil.ai, ku_viram** bael, aegle marmelos (Ta.); **ku_val.am** aegle marmelos; crataeva religiosa (Ma.); **kumbal.a-mara** aegle marmelos (Ka.)(DEDR 1910). **vilvam** bael, aegle marmelos (**Pata_rtta. 448**); **villam** id. (**Tiruman. 1720**)(Ta.lex.) Aegle marmelos. **bilva** (Skt.); **bela** (B.H.)... is held in great veneration by the Hindus. It is sacred to Siva whose worship cannot be accomplished without its leaves... constitues an ingredient of dasamul or the ten roots... (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.130; p.132). Aegle marmelos: **bilva** the wood-apple tree aegle marmelos (AV.); **billa** fruit of aegle marmelos (Pali); the tree and its fruit (Pkt.); **bil, be_l** the tree (K.); **bill, bil** (P.); **bi_l** (H.); its leaf (G.); **bi_li_** the tree; **bi_lu~** its fruit (G.)(CDIAL 9248). **bailva** pertaining to the tree aegle marmelos (S'Br.); its fruit (Skt.); **bella** its fruit (Pali.Pkt.); **be_l** the tree and its fruit (WPah.); **bel** the tree (Ku.N.A.B.); **bela** (Or.); **bel** (Mth.Bhoj.Aw.H.); **bela** its leaves (OM.); **bel** the tree; its fruit (M.); **bela, beli** the tree (Si.); **be_luva** the tree; its wood (Pali)(CDIAL 9311). **bilva** (Skt. Car. Su. 4.12,25,26); **bel** (H.B.M.); **villuvam** (Ta.); **maredu** (Te.); pulp of ripe fruit: aromatic, cooling, laxative; unripe or half-ripe fruit: astringent, digestive, stomachic, in diarrhea; root bark: in intermittent fevers, fish poison; habitat: wild in the sub-Himalayan tract, central and south India; often planted all over India (GIMP, p.8). Aegle marmelos **bilva** is a sacred tree whose mark on an article is considered to be auspicious. Its figure along with that of **pramathas** and **svastika** is recommended to be made on temple-doors; its timber was fashioned into images. Its fruit mixed with **pus.yasna_na** water is used in preparing the **vajralepa**. It is also known as **s'ri_vrk.sa** and its fruit as **s'ri_phala** (B.Sam..) cf. **bilva** aegle marmelos (Skt.)[aegle and feronia are closely related genera of one species each]; **vel.l.il** wood-apple, feronia elaphantum (Ta.)(DEDR 5509). Aegle Marmelos... Bael... the mucus fluid is rubbed on the hair in place of oil by the poorer classes or is employed as soap in washing garments... The Dutch in Ceylon used formerly to prepare an essential oil (or attar) from the rind, known as Marmelle oil. A perfume is also distilled from the flowers. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.161; p.445). Feronia elaphantum: **bel.aval, bel.avalu, bel.ala, balavala, balo_la, be_la** a small spinous tree, the elephant- or wood-apple tree, feronia elephantum (Ka.); **vil.avu, vil.a_, vel.l.il** (Ka.); **vil.a_** (M.); **velage** (Te.); **bel.alamara** = **kapittha, dadhittha, gra_hi, manmatha** (Ka.); **ma_lu_ra** (Skt.)(Ka.lex.) Species: Indo-Malayan... Leaves: smelling of aniseed... Distribution: Indigenous in S. India, Ceylon, Java;

cultivated in many parts of India. Fruit: sour, sweet, acrid, with flavour and taste... refrigerant, aphrodisiac... good for tumours, ophthalmia (Ayurveda). The fruit is aromatic and used as a stomachic and stimulant in diseases of children... Bark: used for biliousness... Annam: **can thau**; Arabic: **kabit**; Bengal: **kait, kat.bel**; Berar: **kabit**; Bombay: **kavit, kowit**; Burma: **hman**; Cambodia: **keassang**; Canarese: **bela, belada, belala, byala, dadhiphala, danthasatha, graha, kapittha, malura, manmadha, pushpaphala**; Ceylon: **meladikurundu**; Englis: **curd fruit, elephant apple, monkey fruit, wood apple**; French: **citron de mois, pomme de bois, pomme d'elephant**; Gujarat: **kavit, kotha, kothi, kothun**; Hindi: **bilin, kait, katbel, kobitha, kavitha**; Indo China: **can thang, kra san, mak khi hat**; Konkani: **kavit, thana**; Lambadi: **kottundaro**; Madura: **vellam**; Malayalam: **dadhimpham, dadhiphala, kapittham, manmatham, vilannu, vilavu**; Marathi: **kauth, kavatha, kavith, kovit**; Mundari: **daitidaru**; NW Provinces: **kyth**; Persian: **kabit**; Porebunder: **katha, kotha**; Portuguese: **balong**; Punjab: **bilin, kait**; Rajputana: **keiri**; Sadani: **daintphar**; Sanskrit: **akshasasya, bhukapittha, dhirpaki, dadhiphala, dadhitha, dantaphala, dantashatha, devapadadhya, gandhaphala, gopakarna, grahi, grahiphala, granthiphala, kagittha, kapishtha, kapittha, karajaphalaka, kasabhavallabha, kavittha, kuchaphala, malura, mangalya, manmatha, nilamallika, phalasugandha, pushpaphala**; Santal: **kochbel**; Sind: **katori, kavatha**; Sinhalese: **divul**; Tamil: **kabittam, karuvila, kuttvila, narivila, pitavila, sarilottiram, silangam, sirittam, suppiyam, suvarasam, suvedegam, tilavargam, ubalottiram, vellil, vellilottiram, vila, vilakkabittam**; Telugu: **kapitthamu, pushpaphalamu, velaga**; Tulu: **bela**; Urdu: **kaitha**; Uriya: **kotho, kothobelo**; Visayan: **ponoan**. (Indian Medicinal Plants, p. 496-498).

7728.**Image: to fall, let drop; die**: **vir..u** (**-v-, -nt-**), **vi_r..** (**-v-. -nt-**) to fall, fall down, descend (Ta.); to cause to fall down, throw down, cause to die; **vir..uttu**, **vi_r..ttu** to cause to fall; **vir..al** act of falling; **vi_r..vu** falling, descending (Ta.); **vir..uka** to fall, fall off; perish; **vi_r..ikka** to cause to fall; **vir..ca** fall, failure, ruin (Ma.); **vig- (vir.t-)** to fall (Ko.); **pid.** to fall, (animal) dies (To.); **bi_r.. (bir..d-, bird-, bidd-**) to fall, die (Ka.); **bu.l.-** to fall (Kod..); **bu_runi** to fall, die (Tu.); **bu_l.u, bu_ru** to fall (Kor.); **biddu** to die (Te.); **mi_r.a_na_** to fall (Go.); **bit.ing** to descend, to come down, settle; throw down, unload, let drop, shed (Br.)(DEDR 5430). **ir..ukku** to slip down from a great height, fall down from a high rank, slip, slide, grow weak; destroy, lose; n. evil, disgrace, defect (Ta.); **ir..ukkam** fault, offence, ignominy (Ta.); **ir..ukuka** to slip, slide; **ir..ukal** sliding, slipping (Ma.); **u.g** to slide down a slope (Ko.); **u.x** go glide along, slip through hands (To.); **il.iyuni** to slip out or down, slide; **il.ija_ru** a slope, slipperiness (Tu.)(DEDR 503). **ettna_ (ittyas)** to come or go downward, descend, alight, run or flow down, cross (a river), be dispirited; **etta'a_na_** to cause to descend, beat down (price), take down or off, let down (Kur.); **ete** to go down; **eto** lower, smaller; **ettre** to bring or take down (Malt.)(DEDR 798). **ir-an:ku** to descend, alight, fall (as rain), disembark, settle into place, bow respectfully, fall from a high state; **ir-an:kal** place of descent, of debarkation; **ir-akku** to lower, put down (load), unload; n. unburdening, discharghing; **ir-ai (-v-, -nt-)** to bow before (as in salutation), worship; **ir-aicu** (**ir-aici-**) id., fall down, hang low (as a cluster of coconuts), bow, bend (Ta.); **ir-an.n.uka** to descend, go down, disembark, be swallowed; **ir-akkuka** to put down, unlade, expel, swallow; **ir-akkam** descending, slope, abatement, ebb; **ir-acuka** to adore, make obeisance; **ir-ayuka** to bow, salute; **ir-avu** a valley, descending slope (Ma.); **r-an:gu/r-a.n:gu_** to descend (Ir.); **erk- (erky-)** to put down (load), reduce (a fine), (priest) unties (front hair knot); **erg** down (Ko.); **ir-k- (ir-ky-)** to swallow; **er-k** down, the east; **mud-y ir-k-(ir-ky-)** to shave (beard and hair); in payment of vow (lit. to make the hair descend; < Ta.)(To.); **Image: to bow**: **er-agu** to bow, be bent, crouch, come down, alight, fall upon, attack, enter, join, accrue to; n. a bow,

obeisance; **er-agisu** to cause to bow, etc.; **er-aka** coming down, etc.; **er-aguha** bowing, coming down, perching, etc. (Ka.); **erang- (erangi-)** (food, liquid) slips down throat, goes down slowly; **erak- (eraki-)** to let slip down throat slowly (Kod..); **eraguni** to bow, fall upon, seize, alight; **ekkuni** to ebb, decline; **jappuni** to descend, alight; **jappelu** descent, slope, ebb; **japud.uni** to let down, lower; **ja_pini, ja_puni** to be unloaded; **ja_pa_vuni** to put down a load; **ja_pelu** putting down, as a load (Tu.); **ija** to climb down (Bel.); **ja_vu** to descend (Kor.); **er-a~gu, era~_gu** to descend, bow or make obeisance, prostrate oneself; **era~gud.u** bowing, salutation; **Ford**: **r-e_vu** landing place, port, harbour, ford (Te.); **r-es- (-t-)** to go down, set (as sun), dismount, descend; **r-e- (-t-)** to descend; **r-ep-** to put down (Kond.a); **rey-, ray-, reya_na_, raitta_na, raiya_ta_na_, ragga_na_, raiga_na_** to cause to descend, distil (Go.); **ju_- (-t-)** to descend (Pe.); **recali, re'nai** to descend; **rephali** to put down; **jespi** slope (Kuwi)(DEDR 516). **ir..i (-v-, -nt-)** to descend, dismount, fall, drop down, be reduced in circumstances, be inferior; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to lower, let dcown, degrade, despise; **ir..iccu** to lower, let down, remit (as taxes), pull down (as a building), disgrace (Ta.); **ir..ivu, ir..ipu** inferiority, disgrace, decrease, hollow, pit (Ta.); **ir..ika** to descend; **ir..ikka** to lower, take down; **ir..ivu** going down, sinking; **ir..uka** to fall, sink; **ir..al** remissness, defect; **il.iyuka** to descend, get down (Ma.); **i.x- (i.xy-)** to descend; **i.k-** to put down (burden)(To.); **ir..i (ir..id-)** to come down, descend, alight, go down, set (as the sun), become less, subside, be depressed or humbled, become lean; **ir..a, ir..i, ir..u** coming down, descending, being depressed, being humbled, declining, abating; **ir..aku, ir..iku, ir..uku** to cause to go down, lower, go down, incline; **ir..akisu** to cause to lower, etc.; **ir..ata, ir..ita** descending, inclining; **ir..iki** descent, humbled condition; **ir..ipu, ir..apu, ir..upu** to cause to descend, let down, lower; **ir..iyuvike** descending (Ka.); **il.i- (il.iv-, il.ij-)** to descend, get ready; **i_li_p, i_.p-** to lower, get (bullocks) out of shed (Kod..); **iliyuni** to fall, tumble, come down; **iriyuni** to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves); **iri** abatement of intoxication (Tu.); **Image: to be distilled; to fall in drops: d.igu** to alight, descend, decrease; **d.iggu, diggu** to descend; **digu** to descend, alight, dismount, be unladen or disembarked, be distilled, fall in drops, penetrate, become less, abate; **digudala** descending, descent, decline; a lower region or part; **digumati** disembarkation, unshipment; **diguva** lower place or part; lower, inferior; down, below, under; **diga** down; **d.igiya, d.iggiya** a well with steps descending into it; **d.in:ku** to die; **d.incu, dincu, d.impu, dimpu, digucu** to lower, let down, put down, decrease, unload, disembark, distil; **d.indu** to sink, fall, droop, submit, die; n. defeat, fall, subjection; **d.in:ki** a fall in wrestling (Te.); **d.ig-, dig-, d.igg-** to descend, come down from a height; **dip- (dipt-), digip- (digipt-)** to make to come down from a height (Kol.); **d.igg-** to descend; **d.ipp-** to make to descend; **d.ik-/d.ig-, d.igul-/d.igl-** to descend; **d.igap-, d.igup-/d.igp-** to make to descend (Nk.); **ir.-, ir.v-, ir.i-** to descend (Pa.); **ir.kip- (ir.kit-)** to make to descend, put down (burden)(Pa.); **ir.g-** to descend, (sun, moon) sets; **ir.igp- (ir.igt-)** to make to descend; **id.g-** to descend, dismount (Ga.); **d.ig-** to descend; **d.iga_na_** to descend (Go.); **Image: to drip down; to put a pot on the fire: d.ig-** to descend, dismount; drip down (as oil from oil-press, flour from grinding-stone, etc.); **d.ip-** to cause to descend or come down, put or take down; to leave (Kond.a); **di_va (di_t-)** to fall, drop, fall down from, descend upon, occur; pl. action **di_pka(di_pki-)**; **dippa (dipt-)** to set down, put a pot on the fire (Kui); **di_- (-t-)** to fall (Kuwi)(DEDR 502). **irku, ikku** to lay or put down, put, place, beat, served up (as food); be put (Ka.); **ikkuni** to put, serve up (as food)(Tu.)(DEDR 492). cf. **di_parukkha** lampstand (Pali)(CDIAL 6353). **To salute**: **ir-ai** to bow before, as in salutation (**Patin-o_. A_l.u. Tirukkalam. 48**); **er-agu** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.)

7729.**To percolate**: **ir-u (-pp-, -tt-)** to strain, percolate (as a liquid); **ir-r-u-ccot.t.u** to exude and drop at intervals (Ta.); **ir-uka (ir-r--)** to drip, drop; **ir-r-ikka** to dribble; **ir-r-u** a drop; **irruva** to

trickle (Ma.); **ibbani** fog, mist, dew; **ircilu** fine drops of rain (Ka.); **erap-** to strain off water from boiled rice (Nk.); **ir-** to ooze (Go.)(DEDR 522). **vire_cayati** drains, empties (MBh.); **vire_ai** drives out (Pkt.); **biroiki** to spill; pass. **birizoiki** to be spilt, pour down (Sh.); **biriba** to throw away, let go (A.)(CDIAL 11874).

7730.**Image: elephant**: **e_ngu** elephant (Kond.a); **e_n, e_ni, e_nal, ye_ni_, aini_** (Go.); **e_nig** (Ga.); **e_nagi_** (Nk.); **e_nu** (pl. **-l**)(Pa.); **ena_gi_, e_ngi** (Kol.); **an-ai** elephant (**Tiruva_ca. 8,14**)(Ta.); **e_nika, e_niga, e_nige, e_nuga** (Te.); **a_ne** (Ka.Tu.); **a_na** (Ma.); **ya_n-ai** elephant, elephas indicus (**Tol. Po. 570)**(Ta.lex.) cf. **e_lu** to hang, to dangle (Ka.lex.)

7731.**Jaggery, unrefined sugar**: **vellam** jaggery, unrefined cane-sugar (Ta.); juice of sugar-cane, molasses, coarse sugar (Ma.); **bella** coarse dark sugar, jaggery (Ka.Kod..Tu.); **bellamu** id. (Te.); **bheli, belli~_** (pl.), **bela** jaggery; **belee** goor (Go.); **bhel, bheli_** jaggery (M.); **bheli** id. (Or.)(DEDR 5494). **a_lai** sugar-cane (**Kantapu. Ka_mataka. 90**); sugar-cane press (**Tiv. Peruma_l.. 7,1**)(Ta.); **a_la** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

7732.**Image: straightness**: **vil.ar** straightness (**Kalla_. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: finger**: cf. **viral** finger (Ta.)(DEDR 5409).

7733.**A coarse grass**: **balwaja** a kind of coarse grass (Skt.lex.) **balbaja, valvaja** a species of coarse grass (growing in solitary patches and not liked by cattle), eleusine indica; gajal.ada hullu = a species of coarse grass, found in meadows and on the roads in solitary patches and not liked by cattle, eleusine indica; ulapa = a sort of grass, saccharum cylindricum (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7734.**Boat**: **velu** a small-sized boat (Jain.Skt.) **val.l.iyam** ship (**Catu.**)(Ta.lex.) **bal.in:ka** a part of a ship (Ka.lex.) **val.l.am** canoe, boat of one trunk (Ma.)(DEDR 5315). **val.l.am** boat made of the trunk of a tree; canoe (**val.l.appat.t.ana makarakat.alena : Kampara_. At.caku. 28**); **val.l.a-k-kal.i** boat-race (Ta.Na_.)(Ta.lex.) **Ferry**: **val.l.a-k-kat.avu** jetty (Ta.Na_.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **velala** ferry, sea-shore, river-bank (Si.); **ve_la_tat.a** seashore (Skt.)(CDIAL 12116). cf. **vel.l.am** sea, sea-wave, flood (Ta.); **velli, vellika** flow, flood (Te.)(DEDR 5503). **ve_le** the sea-shore; tide, especially flood-tide (Ka.lex.) cf. **ve_llana** shaking (Skt.)(CDIAL 12120). cf. **vi_li_** wave (Pkt.); **vi_l., vi_l** (G.); **vi_l., i_l.** ebb and flow of tide, time (M.)(CDIAL 12115). **Rowing**: **valippu** rowing; pulling, dragging; **vali-ttal** to draw, pull (**Te_va_. 910,3**); **valaiyan-** fisherman (Ta.lex.) **Remuneration to the owner's of boats**: **vali** remuneration to the owners of the boats used in pearl-fishery being one day's gather in eight (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7735.**Medicinal shrub**: **ve_l.ai** black vailay, gynandropsis pentaphylla; a sticky plant that grows best in sandy places, cleome viscosa (Ta.); **ve_l.a** a medicinal shrub (e.g. cleome viscosa, cleome pentaphylla, cleome monophylla, vinca parviflora, vinca rosea (Ma.)[gynandropsis pentaphylla = cleome pentaphylla](DEDR 5546). Gynandropis gynandra = gynandropsis pentaphylla = cleome pentaphylla: **surjavarta** (Skt.); **karaila** (H.); **hurhuria** (B.); **tilavana** (M.); **taivela** (Ma.); **kadugu** (Ta.); **vaminta** (Te.); deduction of root: used in fever; leaves: rubefacient, vesicant, in rheumatism; juice of leaves: remedy for otalgia; seeds: anthelmintic, rubefacient; plant: in scorpion sting and snake-bite; habitat: a common weed abudant throughout the warmer parts of India (GIMP, p.129). **va_yin.te** a kind of plant (Ka.); **va_yin.ta, va_vin.t.a** gynandropsis pentaphylla (Te.)(DEDR 5353). Gynandropsis pentaphylla : **karvela**

(Ma.); **shrikala** (Ka.); **shirkal** (Kon.); **akshapushpika, suryavarta** (Skt.); **caravalla seeds** (Eng.); **akahuli, sada hurhuria** (B.); **bighara** (Si.); habitat: this annual plant (weed) common on cultivated ground, is me with in the warmer parts of India. This plant much resembles in odour to asafoetida, but comparatively delicate, and the small kidney-shaped black seeds resemble those of cleome viscosa; parts used: seeds, leaves; constituents: plant contains an acrid fixed essential oil, and a brown soft resin; seeds when crushed develop an acrid volatile oil similar in properties to garlic or mustard oil... leaves are applied to boils to prevent the formation of puss... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 599).

7736.**Image: to pull; row**: **vali (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-)** to draw, pull, row; have contortions or convulsions; **vali, valippu** pulling, dragging, spasm, convulsion (Ta.); **vali** drawing, pull, tug, spasm; **valikka** to draw, drag, row; have spasms; **valippikka** to cause to pull; **valippu** drawing, pulling, spasm; **valiyuka** to be drawn, extend, have spasmodic pain (Ma.); **bali- (balip-, balic-)** to snatch, pull; **balip** act of dragging (Kod..); **bali_** to pull (Kor.); **velba (ves-)** to pull, pull up; n. pulling (Kui)(DEDR 5282).

7737.**Festival**: **vil.a** (Ir.)(DEDR 5427). **Festival; state of warrior armed for battle**: **vir..a_** festival (Ma.); **vil.a-** id. (Ir.); **vir..a_, vir..avu** festive occasion, festival, celebration; **vir..avar** those who celebrate a festival (**Cilap. 7, Pak. 206**)(Ta.) (DEDR 5427). (**a_lamalarcelvan- ... makan- vir..a_k ka_lko_l.en-r-u** : **Kalit. 83**); **vir..a_-k-ka_l-ko_l.** commencement of a festival (**Man.i. 3,144**); **vir..a_kkat.i** sights of a festival (Ta.); **vir..a_** celebration of a marriage (**Tiruva_lava_. 25,24**); **vir..a_kkol.** celebration of a festival (**Man.i. 1,7**); to celebrate a festival (**Kuricip. 192, Urai**); **vir..avu** festival (**Pur-ana_. 9**); pastime (**Pu. Ve. 12, Pen.pa_r-. 10**); Gemini of the zodiac, **mithuna** ra_ci (Ta.lex.) **vir..a_kko_l.-a_l.ar** those who conduct a festival, as by order of a king (**Perun.. Ucaik. 37,247**); **vir..a_ppuram** land-endowment for the conduct of festivals (**T.A.S. i,6**); **vir..avukkal.am** place of celebration of a festival (**Kur-icip. 192**); **vir..a** festival (**Ci_vaka. 3114**); **vir..avan.i** adornment of the person on festive occasions, as marriage, etc. (**Kalit. 98**); **vir..a_van.i** ceremonial grandeur, as of festivities (**Cilap. Uraiper-ukat.. 4**); state of warrior armed for battle (**villin-celvan- vir..a_van.i virumpi no_kki** : **Kampara_. Mi_t.cip. 55**)(Ta.lex.) **intira-vir..avu** an ancient annual festival in honour of Indra held in the month of **cittirai** by the Co_r..a kings in their capital city of **ka_viri-p-pu_-m-pat.t.in.am** (**Cilap. Pati. 67**)(Ta.lex.)

7738.**Sacrifice; marriage**: cf. **ve_l.vi** sacrifice, marriage (Ta.)(DEDR 5544). cf. **bali** tribute (Skt.)(CDIAL 9171). cf. **bhalla** auspicious (Skt.)(CDIAL 9408). **bapla** marriage; **bapla biha** id. [For **biha** cf. **viva_ha** (Skt.)](Santali.lex.) **Hero**: **ve_l.** petty ruler, chief, Ca_l.ukya king, illustrious or great man, hero (Ta.); ?title given by ancient Tamil kings to Ve_l.a_l.as (**Tol. Po. 30; S.I.I. iii,221**)(Ta.lex.); **be_las** king, zemindar, god (Kur.); **belxa_** kingdom (Kur.); **ve_l.ir** a class of ancient chiefs in the Tamil country; the Ca_l.ukyas; petty chiefs (Ta.lex.) **belo_, be_lo_** queen of white ants (Kur.)(DEDR 5545). **ve_l(u)pu** god or goddess, deity, divinity, a celestial, demi-god, immortal (Te.); **ve_l.pu** god (Te.inscr.)(DEDR 5544). **ve_l.** one belonging to the ve_l.ir class (**ton-mutir ve_l.ir** : **Pur-ana_. 24**)(Ta.lex.) **A tribe**: **ve_n.ma_l.** woman of ve_l.ir tribe (**Patir-r-up. 9 Pati.**); **ve_n.ma_n-** male member of the ve_l.ir tribe (**Akana_. 97**)(Ta.lex.) **Petty ruler, chief**: **belxa_** kingdom (Kur.)(DEDR 5545). **ve_l.ir** petty chiefs; the Ca_l.ukyas; a class of ancient chiefs in the Tamil country (**Pur-ana_. 201**)(Ta.lex.) **Office; a decree or declaration**: **ve_le** a firm decree or declaration (Ka.lex.) **vel.l.arici** grains of rice used in benediction (**Tiva_.**) (Ta.lex.)

7739.**Image: machan in tree**: **oyl.** machan in tree for tiger-shooting (Ko.); **ol.i** to hide (Ta.)(DEDR 1015).

7740.**Image: door, gateway**: **bali_** screen made of bamboo mats, door (Kur.); **bali** matted screen for door (Malt.); **vel** doorway, gateway (Pa.); **val** door (Ga.)(DEDR 5277).

7741.**Limit**: **ve_la_** limit, boundary (S'Br.); shore (Pkt.); **ber** limit (H.)(CDIAL 12115). **vel.ata** vicinity (Si.)(CDIAL 12117). **ellai** limit, border, boundary, measure, goal, extremity (Ta.); **ella** limit; **eluka** limit, boundary, border (Ma.); **ely** boundary (To.); **elle** limit, boundary (Ka.); **ella** id. (Te.)(DEDR 846).

7742.**Time**: **ve_la_** time (S'Br.Pali); **ve_d.a** sun (Kuwi); **ve_le** sun, daytime (Ga.); **beru** sun (Malt.); **bi_r.i_** sun, time (Kur.); **ve_la_** time; **ve_la_vai** is late (Pkt.); **we_l** time, season, year (Ash.Wg.Kt.); **be_l, bil** at the time of (Sh.); **vil** short space of time; **ve_la** time, hour (K.); **vera** time, delay; **veri** time, urn (S.); **vel** time (L.); **vela_, bela_** time (P.); **ber** time (H.); **ber** time (Ku.N.); **beli** time, turn, year (A.); **bel.a** daytime (Or.); **bel.e** once during the day (Or.); **beria_** afternoon (Mth.); **beri** time (Mth.); **be_r** time (Bhoj.); **bera** time, turn (OAw.); **ber** time, limit, season; **biriya~_** space of time (H.); **vel.** time (G.); **vel., el.** time, leisure, half-day (M.); **vel.u** time (Konkan.i); **ve_ra** time, hour (K.); **vi_r^{u}**, obl. **ve_ri** time, occasion (K.); **ber.a** time (Or.); **vi_l., i_l.** ebb and flow of tide, time (M.)(CDIAL 12115). **velho** at leisure, idle (S.); **velh** leisure (L.); **velha_** leisure, time (L.)(CDIAL 12118). **elle** tomorrow; **ellaji** day after tomorrow (Tu.); **elli** tomorrow; **ellun.d.i** day after tomorrow (Te.)(DEDR 845).

7743.**Image: to bend; to become crooked**: cf. **vali-ttal** to bend, curve (**Cu_t.a_.**); **val.ai (-v, -nt-)** to bend; to become crooked (Ta.)(DEDR 5314). **val.aivu** arch (Ta.lex.) **bal.an:ku** to bend; **bal.kisu** to cause to bend; to bend; **bal.ku** to bend (Ka.lex.) **val.l.a-k-ka_l** bowleg (Ta.lex.) **vellita** curly, crooked (Pali)(CDIAL 12121).

7744.**A masculine affix**: **val.a, bal.a, val.l.a** (**va_d.a, va_d.i, va_l.a**) an affix for the formation of masculine nouns, e.g. ad.apaval.am, ma_saval.am, mad.ival.am, pad.eval.am, sajjeval.am, ad.uval.am, vasubeval.a, pu_val.am (Ka.lex.) **-va_d.u** an affix to masculine nouns (Te.lex.)

7745.**Image: fish**: **vel.iccai** a kind of carp, silvery, attaining 6 in. in length, chela argentea; a kind of carp, silvery, attaining at least 6 in. in length, chela clupeoides (**Ar..akarkala. 86**); **vel.iccai-k-ken.t.ai** id.; **vel.icci** a kind of fish (Ta.lex.) **vel.l.a_ral** a kind of fish (**Par-a_l.ai. Pal.l.u. 16**); **vel.l.ara_** seer fish (**M.M. 803**)(Ta.lex.)

7746.**Image: fish-hook**: **vel.icam** fish-hook (**Na_mati_pa. 450**); **valicam** fish-hook (Ta.); **balis'a** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.) **valis'am, valis'i_** a fish-hook (Skt.lex.)

7747.**Image: turtle**: **vel.l.a_mai** white sea turtle; a fresh-water tortoise (Ta.lex.)

7748.**Image: creeper**: **bal.l.a-val.l.i, bal.l.a-bal.l.i, bal.l.i-bal.l.i** creepers and creepers, ie. turnings and turnings; **bal.l.i** a creeper, vine; **bal.l.i-pasali** a green spot of creepers (Ka.lex.) cf. **val.l.i** climber, creeper (Ta.)(DEDR 5316).

7749.**Image: deer**: **vel.i-ma_n-** ravine deer, gazella brunetti; Hind, female deer (Ta.lex.)

7750.**Image: channel**: **vel.i-k-ka_l** outlet; drainage or surplus channel (**C.E.M.**); **vel.l.ava_ri** feeder channel; channel to drain off flood-water (Ta.lex.)

7751.**Rope**: cf. **val.** thong, lash (Ta.)(DEDR 5305). cf. **bel.l.ava_ra** snare, noose (Ka.)(DEDR 5505). cf. **vel.l.ur-i** a kind of net-bag used by Jain monks (**ku_r-ai vel.l.ur-i kun.t.ikai-k-ka_vin-ar : Perun.. Ucaik. 36,228**)(Ta.lex.)

7752.**Image: hump**: **bel.evin.ilu, bel.ehin.ilu** a big hump (Ka.lex.)

7753.**Pariah caste**: **val.l.uvan** a Pariah caste, the members of which are royal drummers, and priests for Paraiyas (**E.T. vii,303**); an officer who proclaims the king's commands (Ta.); a priest of the Parayas, a low-caste sage, a caste of slaves (Ma.)(DEDR 5318).

7754.**Tail**: **va_la** hair of tail, tail, hair (TS.); **va_laka** tail of horse or elephant (Skt.); **va_la** hair (Pali.Pkt.); hair of tail (Pali); **iz-bali** eyebrow (Dm.); **ba_le_** hair (Tir.); **wa_l** a hair (Pas'.); hair of head, down of body (K.); **ba_l** hair (Bshk.Tor.P.Ku.N.H.); **ba_le** (Kand.); **ba_la** (Mai.); **bola, bu_la, bu_lu** (Phal.); **ba_lu**, pl. **ba_le, ba_lu~, ba_l, ba_lo** (Sh.); **va_ru** hair (S.); **va_l** (L.P.); **akkhin de va_l** eyelashes (L.); **ba_, ba_l.** hair (WPah.); **ba_w** (Ku.); **ba_l** pubic hair (A.B.); **ba_l.a** (Or.); **va_l.** hair (G.); **ba_r** (Bhoj.); **val-a** hair, esp. hair of tail (Si.)(CDIAL 11572). **va_l.cho** tuft of hair at end of tail (G.)(CDIAL 11575). **wa_lawa_s', wa_lawos'^{u}** horsehair net for trapping small animals (K.); **wa_lawos'^{u}** trapper (K.)(CDIAL 11576). **va_la_gra** having a hairlike point (S.ad.vBr.); point of hair (SvetUp.); **va_lagga** tip of a hair (Pali); **valaga** end of tail; **valgaya, valge_** tail (Si.)(CDIAL 11578). **va_l** tail (Ta.Ma.); **va_lam** id., hair of head (Ta.); **va_l** what is tail-like,train (Ma.); **va.lm** (obl. **va.lm- va.lt-**) tail (Ko.); **po.s-m** (obl. **po.s-t**) id. (To.); **ba_la** id., long hair (Ka.); **ba.li** tail, spout of cup (Kod..); **va_lamu** tail, hair (Te.); **va_li~d.i** without a tail, tailless (Te.)(DEDR App.57). **va_ra** hair of tail (RV.)(CDIAL 11549).

7755.**Basket; dish; canoe**: **val.l.am** a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakka_l), a measure of capacity (= 2 or 4 pat.i)(Ta.); large bamboo basket (holding 200-400 par-a of rice), a small measure (Ma.); **vallam** ola basket (Ta.); large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal (Ma.); **val.m** (obl. **val.t-**) a grain measure (= 3 ol.k); **valm** (obl. **valt-**) round grain-storage basket (Ko.); **pol.m** (obl. **pol.t-**) a bamboo vessel (To.); **bal.l.a** a measure of capacity, the fourth part of a kol.aga or 4 ma_as (Ka.); a seer, measure of capacity equal to about one seer or eighty tolas (Tu.); a certain measure of capacity (Te.)(DEDR 5315). **Large-mouthed pot: pal.l.ayam** dish (Ta.); basin, dish (Ma.); **pallayi** earthen dish (Tu.); **pal.l.emu, palyamu, pal.l.eramu** plate (Te.); **pa_likai** earthen pot in which **nava-ta_niyam** is sown in marriage and other ceremonies; sharp edge of a cutting instrument; handle of a sword; anything round, circle [cf. **phalaka**]; watercourse (Ta.lex.) **pa_l.e** wooden bowl (M.)(DEDR 4017). **Hour-glass: val.l.am** hour-glass, a dish for use in eating or drinking (Ta.)(DEDR 5315). **Measure: palli_** a measure of grain (Skt.)(CDIAL 7972). **pa_li_** any measure of capacity, a measure of 4 seers (G.)(CDIAL 7963). **Wooden bowl: pal.l.ayam** dish (Ta.); basin, dish (Ma.); **pal.l.aiyyam** dish (Ta.); **pallayi** earthen dish (Tu.); **pal.l.emu, pal.yamu, pal.l.eramu** plate (Te.); **pa_l.e_** wooden bowl (M.)(DEDR 4017). **pa_li_** any measure of capacity, a measure of 4 **seers** (G.); **pall** large bamboo bin (holding 200-300 maunds)(P.); **palia, palla, pallaga** round sack for grain (Pkt.); **palli_** measure of grain (Skt.); **palla** large granary (Skt.); **palar.o** one of the baskets of a balance (Ku.); **palya_lo** a wooden vessel (Ku.); **pal** a bamboo basket for catching fish (A.); **pa_lai** granary, rick of corn, stack of straw or hay (B.); **palla_** grain sack (H.)(CDIAL 7963). **pala**

a particular weight (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); a fluid measure (Nir.); a measure of time (Skt.); **pal.** a weight (M.); **pal.a** a weight = 4 **tola** (Or.); **pal** a weight = 4 **tola** (K.); a measure of capacity (Ku.); **pala** a weight of gold or silver = 4 **kars.a** (Si.); **pala_** a ladle holding 1/4 **seer** oil (K.); **pali_** spoon to take oil out of a jar (Ku.); ladle (H.); **pa_l.i_** ladle (M.); **pali_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 7952). **pan.yu~** a spoon to stir rice-water with (Ku.); **paniu~**, **puniu~** ladle to stir rice with (N.); **pal.a_** ladle, dipper (G.); **pal.o** large ladle (G.); **pran.i_ta_** sacrificial vessel (Skt.)(CDIAL 8533). [cf. **pala** many, several, diverse (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **pal** many (Ta.); **palarme** several times (Ka.); **palu** many, several, various, different (Te.); **paluvuru** many persons (Te.); **palware** to be multiplied, be bred (Malt.); **palwatre** to breed, rear (Malt.)(DEDR 3987). **pallam** a very great number (Ta.lex.); **pal-l-u_r..** many times (Ta.lex.) cf. **bahula** (Skt.); **hala** (Ka.); **pala** (M.); **pala** (**Tol. Er..ut. 220**). **par.pam** lotus, a very large number (**patir.rup.**43,5,**urai**)< **padma** (Skt.) **pala-pala** many (**Tol. Er..ut. 215**, **Urai.** (Ta.lex.)]

7756.**Bend; curved**: **val.ai** to become crooked, bend, bend low, yield; to bend; **val.aical** crookedness, curve; **val.aiyal** that which is bent; **val.aippu** bending, crookedness; **val.aivu** id., arch (Ta.); **val.ayuka** to bend, be curved; **val.ekka** to bend, vault; **val.avu** bend, curve, arch; **val.appu** a bend as of a way, arch; **val.accal** crookedness, arching (Ma.); **pal.- (pal.0-)** to bend down; **palg** curvedness, crooked; **pal.y** bow-legged, club-footed (To.); **bal.an:ku, bal.un:ku, bal.(u)ku** to bend; **bal.kisu** to cause to bend (Ka.); **bavn.d.- (bavn.d.-)** to be bent; **bavt.- (bavt.i-)** to bend (Kod..); **bal.akuni, bal.ukuni** to bend, curve, stoop; **ol.avu** curve, bend, inclination (Tu.)(DEDR 5314). **var..akkam** submission, obedience; **talavar..akkam** bowing the head; **van.an:ku** to bend, yield, be submissive; worship, salute respectfully; **van.akku** to bend, make flexible; **van.akkam, van.akku** bending, worship, submission (Ta.); **van.an.n.uka** to bend, bow, salute respectfully (Ma.); **van.akkam** obeisance, reverence; **var..an.n.uka** to follow suit, yield, bend, ask humbly (Ma.)(DEDR 5236).

7757.**Image: vault**: **val.ekka** to bend, vault (Ma.)(DEDR 5314). **van.ar** vault; to bend, curl (as the hair)(Ta.)(DEDR 5236).

7758.**Shepherds' quarters**: **valliyam** shepherds' quarters (Ta.lex.)

7759.**Field**: **valluram** jungle; desert; grassy place, lawn, turf; field; sand; **vallu_ram** uncultivated field; **vallu_r-r-u** mountain spring (**Na_lat.i, 263**); **va_likai, va_lukam** sand (**Cilap. 6,131**); cf. **va_luka_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

7760.**Falcon**: **vallu_r-u** royal falcon, falco peregrinator (**Tan-ippa_. i,171,23**)(Ta.); **vallu_r-r-ukkuruvi** id. (Ta.lex.)

7761.**Boar**: **vallul.i** boar, swine (Ta.lex.)

7762.**Image: to subdue; shrinkage**: **ot.un:ku** (**ot.un:ki-**) to be restrained, become tranquil, become reduced, grow less, shrink, slide to one side (as when meeting a superior), be subservient, be concealed, hidden; **ot.ukku** (**ot.ukki-**) to subjugate, reduce, restrain, subdue, rob; contraction, compression, that which is narrow; **ot.ukkam** narrowness, closeness; place of concealment, secrecy; **ot.un:kal** obstacle, impediment (Ta.); **ot.un.n.uka** to come to an end, die (esp. of smallpox); **ot.ukkuka** to finish, destroy (Ma.); **ud.ugu, ud.agu** to subdue, restrain, shrink, shrivel, contract, be bent, decrease, fade, leave, quit; **ud.ugisu, ud.agisu** to cause to

shrink, etc.; lessen (as strength); **ud.ukisu** to retrain, keep in, tighten (Ka.); **ud.ugu, ud.uvu** to give up, leave, desist from; **d.un:ku** to be lowered, be subdued; **d.on:ku** to shrink, hesitate, diminish (Te.); **d.u_mba** to be shrunken, wrinkled; shrinkage, contraction; **d.u_ppa** to cause to shrink, shorten, contract; act of shortening, etc. (Kol.); **or.^{o}gna_ (or.g-/or.gc-)** to press, flatten, trample out of shape, kill by crushing, throttle (Kur.); **or.^{o}kna_ (ur.^{u}khyas)** to crush out of shape, cause to wither, kill (plant)(Kur.); **or.ge** blunt (Malt.)(DEDR 954).

7763.**To turn back**: **va_le_i, va_lai** turns, twists, makes return (Pkt.); **va_ran.u** to make return (S.); **va_livaum** turning (OG.); **va_l.vu~** to fold, twist, turn, send back (G.); **valai** turns (Pkt.); **varan.u** to turn, return, bend (S.); **valan.** to return (L.); **val.vu~** intr. to turn, turn round, bend (OG.); **vali** again (Si.); **vara_in.u** to turn back (S.); **vala_van.** to return, refund (L.)(CDIAL 11403). **val.an.** mould, figure; turning, bend (in a road)(M.)(CDIAL 11406). **To wrap, cover: vallai** covers, turns (Pkt.); **vallan.** intr. to twist, surround (L.); **vallun.** to wrap up (L.); **vale_ti** twists, turns, wrings, puts on (a garment)(Pali); **valaiya** twisted (Pkt.); **walun** to wrap up, roll up in, clothe, encircle (K.); **bal.iba_** to roll up (Or.); **balna_** to twist, braid, plait (H.); **va_l.n.e~** to give a twist to (M.); **vala_una.a_** to cause to be wrapped or surrounded (P.); **bala_iba** to wind (thread round a bamboo reel), turn,persuade (A.); **balbali_ti** whirls round (S'Br.); **valate_** covers (Skt.); **vallate_** covers (Skt.)(CDIAL 11405). **balai** covered (Mth.)(CDIAL 11408). **wolyut^{u}**, **wolut^{u}** wrapper, stuff for wrapping (K.); **valayitr.** wrapping (Skt.)(CDIAL 11410). **vali** fold of skin (MBh.); **val.iya~_** wrinkles in a garment (G.)(CDIAL 11412).

7764.**Image: to wander**: **valayuka** to wander about (Ma.); **wali_ta_na_** to roam, wander; caus. **wali_sta_na_**; **veliya_na_** to roam; **vali_ta_na_** to wander; **vali_-** to go round, roam; caus. **valih-**; **vel-** to wander, roam; **veli-** to wander (Go.)(DEDR 5286). **alai** to roam, wander; **alaiccal, alaical** wandering; **alaiyal** wandering (Ta.); **ale** to wander (Ka.)(DEDR 240).

7765.**Borax**: **vel.l.ikkaru** a kind of covering for drugs, used in sublimating them; **vel.l.ikka_ram** nitrate of silver; **vel.l.aikka_ram** borax (Ta.); **veliga_ramu** (Te.); **vel.l.ikka_ram** (Ma.); **ven:ka_ram** (Ta.); **ve_lai** borax (Ta.lex.)

7766.**Nanti**: **vel.l.ivaraika_ppo_n-** nanti, as guarding Mt. Kailas (Ta.lex.)

7767.**Image: to subdue**: **vel (velv-, ven-r--)** to conquer, overcome, subdue (**Mullaip. 57**); destroy, remove (**Tirunu_r-. 99**); to resemble (**Ain:kur-u. 324**); to excel, prosper (**Periyapu. Pa_yi. 4**); **ver-r-am, ver-r-al, ver-r-i, ven-, ven-r-i** victory, success; **ver-r-imai** victoriousness, victory, distinctive greatness (Ta.); **velluka** to overcome, surpass, kill; **venni, ver-r-i** victory (Ma.)(DEDR 5493).

7768.**Image: gate**: **olimukam, olimukava_cal** outer gate of a city, fort or temple, where the guard is stationed (**Vivili. 2, Ira_. 7:17**); **olimuka-va_yil** id. (**W.**) (Ta.lex.)

7769.**Image: fence**: ***pariva_t.a-** [**palva_r.o, palver.o**] wall or fence round a house, wall or screen round a roof, screen (S.); **parva_r.** a village fence, precincts of village or town (G.)(CDIAL 7874). **pra_vara** an enclosure (Skt.)(CDIAL 8960). **pra_vr.ti** enclosure (Skt.); **pa_v^{u}r^{u}** surrounding on all sides (K.)(CDIAL 8963). **pariva_rayati** surrounds (AV.); **pariva_re_ti** id. (Pali); **pariva_rayam.ta** (Pkt.); **pirivaranava_** to surround (as followers)(Si.)(CDIAL 7877); **pariva_ra** surroundings (MBh.Pali); hedge (Skt.); entourage, followers (Pali); attendants (Pkt.); **parivara**

enclosure; company (NiDoc.); **pal^{i}ya_r** fence, hedge (K.); **parva_r** family (including progenitors, descendants, dependants (P.); family, dependants (G.); **pirivara** attendants (Si.); **pariya_l** family, family members (A.)(CDIAL 7876)]. **a_vr.ta** covered (RV.); surrounded (Mn.); **a_vat.a** covered (Pali); **a_vuda** (Pkt.); **awer.i_** adj. narrow (of a valley)(Ash.); **a_wre** (Wg.); **awera** (Dm.); **aw^{u}ri** (Dm.); **a_vr.a** enclosure, sheepfold (Gaw.); **aval.a** enveloped, overspread (Si.); **aru~_rik** narrow (Kal.); **awi_r.u** (Phal.); **a_wor^{u}** covered, surrounded (K.)(CDIAL 1440). **a_vr.ti** covering, closing (Skt.); **a_vudi** covering, protection (Pkt.); **-a_vad.ika_** enclosure (As'.); **a_wur^{u}** covering, surrounding (K.); **ar.** fence (P.)(CDIAL 1441). **ma_vat.ai** game found on the land conveyed, a term used in conveyancing; pen for village cattle (**R.F.**); **ma_vat.ai-maravat.ai** an expression use, in conveyancing, to denote game and trees on the land conveyed (**Ko_yilo. 64**)(Ta.lex.) **a_vat.t.a, a_vatta** a sort of village (Pkt.); **a_ut.i** a partic. quarter of a town or village (A.); **avat.a** surrounding (Si.); **a_varta** crowded place where many men live together (Skt.); **Image: whirlpool; revolving**: whirlpool (S'Br.); revolving (R.); **a_vat.t.a**, **a_vatta** circular motion (Pkt.); **a_vat.t.a** turning, circuit, eddy (Pali); **a~_t.o** turn, twist (G.); **a_t.a_** turn with a rope round a post, hoop, ring, frame of an umbrella (M.); **avat.a** circular, adv. around (Si.)(CDIAL 1418). **To wind yarn**: **ait.a_, ai~t.a_** twist, turn (H.); **ave_d.ha** twist (Pkt.); **a_ve_s.t.a** surrounding, strangling (Ya_j.)(CDIAL 1447). **Turning**: **a_vr.tti** turning back (TS.); revolving (S'Br.)(CDIAL 1443). **a_vartate_** turns around, returns (RV.); **a_vattati, a_vat.t.ati** (Pali); **a_vattai, a_vat.t.ai, a_ut.t.ai** goes round, changes (Pkt.); **awehrtik** to turn, to turn upside down, give in exchange (Kho.); **at.n.e~** to twist (M.); **a_vat.vu~** to turn out (G.)(CDIAL 1419). **a_valan.a** turning (Pkt.); **a_walun, a_walan^{u}** whirlpool (K.) (CDIAL 1422). **a_valati** turns (Skt.); **a~_val.n.e~, aval.n.e~** to shrink, contract (M.)(CDIAL 1421). **a_vartayati** causes to turn round (RV.); **a_vartana** turning round (RV.); stirring, melting of metals (Skt.); **a_vat.t.e_ti** turns round (Pali); **awerto_nu** place where women sit and spin (S.); **a_tan., attun.** party of women collected to spin together (L.)(CDIAL 1420). **a_warun** to surround, cover (K.); **a_va_rayati** covers, encloses (MBh.)(CDIAL 1431).

7770.**Wealthy**: **vahur.o** wealthy (S.)(CDIAL 11446).

7771.**Helper; army**: **va_huru_** helper (S.); **va_har, vahar** crowd of people, help (P.); **va_ha_ra** help (OG.); **vaha_r, vha_r, va_r** help; **va_r** army (G.)(CDIAL 12217). **vyu_ha** arrangement (R.); military array (MBh.); **vyu_, byu_ha** heap, mass, array of troops (Pali); **vu_ha, viu_ha** battle array (Pkt.); **bhua** (Or.)(CDIAL 12222). **viyu_kam** military array (**Kur-al., 767, Urai**); multitude, collection; herd, flock (Ta.lex.)

7772.**Troop; circle of friends**: **valan:kam** large family (Ta.); **bal.aga** troop, mass, multitude, assemblage, the family circle, relatives (Ka.); quantity, heap, multitude, body (Tu.); **bali** clan (Kor.); **bala~gamu** retinue, party, the circle of friends and realtives or kinsmen, kith and kin (Te.)(DEDR 5308). **valan:kamar, valan:kamatta_r, valan:kulatta_r, valan:kaimattar** (**Cin-e_n. 140**) title of the right-hand section of the par-aiya caste (Ta.); **valan:kai-y-ur-r-a_r, valan:kulam, valan:kai, valan:kaiya_r** the right-hand castes among the Tamils (**pat.aivi_t.t.u ra_jyam na_t.t.avar valan:kaiyum it.an:kaiyum maha_jan-amum**)(**S.I.I. i,111**); **valan:kai-y-uyarvu-kon.t.a_r** a title assumed by a section of Ca_n.a_r caste (Ta.lex.) **Emigration**: **balisu** to found as a town (Ka.lex.) cf. **valacai, valacal** emigration, flight from home; crowd (Ta.); **valase, valise, olase** flight, removal from home for fear of a hostile army, emigration (Ka.); **valasa** emigration, migration, flight or removing from one's country to another (Te.); **valacu** id.; **valacai-va_n:ku** to emigrate; to fly from home (Ta.lex.)(DEDR 5278). **valacai** the Balija caste

(Ta.); **balije** id. (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **A band of people**: **ber.o** circle or band (of people)(Ku.)(CDIAL 12130). **Caste title**: **ve_l.an-, ve_l.a_n-** a caste title (**S.I.I. ii,10**); a title of persons belonging to the **kuyavar** caste (Ta.lex.) **Cultivators**: **ve_l.a_l.an-** a person of the Ve_l.a_l.a caste (Ta.)(DEDR 5545). (**na_r-patton-patu var..imur-ai vanta ve_l.irul. ve_l.e_** : **Pur-ana_. 201**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_l.l.a_n.-marapu** the Ve_l.a_l.a caste (Na_lat.i, Tanippa_.); **vel.l.a_n--vakai** that which belongs to the Ve_l.a_l.a class, as lands in a village (**S.I.I. ii,54**); **vel.l.a_n.-pil.l.ai** Ve_l.a_l.a boy (**Tol. Er..ut. 338**); (Ta.lex.) **ve_la_n.d.u** a cultivator; affix to the names of cultivator caste in Tamilnad (Te.Inscr.); **vel.l.a_yma** agriculture; vel.l.a_l.as (Ma.); **ve_l.a_l.an-, vel.l.a_r..an-** man of the Ve_l.a_l.a caste; fem. **vel.l.a_l.acci, vel.l.a_r..acci**; **vel.l.a_l.an-** (**Tol. Er..ut. 338, Urai**); **vel.l.a_n-** (**S.I.I. ii,114**); **vel.l.a_n.mai, vel.l.a_mai** cultivation; **ve_l.a_n.mai** agriculture, husbandry (Ta.); **vel.l.a_l.ar** Tamil S'u_dras (Ma.); **velama** name of a caste, man of this caste; agriculture (Te.); fem. **vel.l.a_l.acci, vel.l.a_r..acci** woman of the Ve_l.a_l.a caste (Ta.)(DEDR 5507). [cf. **ve_li** a large land-measure (Ta.)] **ve_l.a_l.an-** liberal person (**Tirikat.u.12**); Vais'ya; S'u_dra (Ta.lex.) **ve_l.u_r** Vaitti_curan--koil, a S'iva shrine in the Tanjore district (**Kumara. Pira. Muttuk. 2**); **ve_l.pulam** the country of the Ca_l.ukyas (**S.I.I. iii,160**)(Ta.lex.) **Traders**: **vel.l.a_n.-kut.i, vel.l.a_n--kut.i** part of a village where ve_l.a_l.as live; **vel.l.a_cet.t.i, vel.l.a_n.-cet.t.i, vel.l.a_n--cet.t.i** person belonging to a class of ve_l.a_l.as who trade; **vel.l.a_l.an-** man of the ve_l.a_l.a caste (**Tol. Er..ut. 338, Urai**); id. (Ma.); **vel.l.a_n-** id. (**S.I.I. ii,114**)(Ta.lex.)

7773.**Image: arch**: **be_d.e** a keystone of an arch (Tu.lex.)

7774.**Image: eaves**: **val.avi** sloping roof, eaves (Ta.); **bal.idu** state of being sloping (of a roof), of not being steep (as a hill), of incling from a horizontal direction (as the haft of a hoe)(Ka.)(DEDR 5311).

7775.**Cultivated land**: **be_dol.ige** cultivated land; **benni** land under cultivation; agriculture; **ben** to work, to cultivate; **be_ji** a pile of harvested corn plants; **bede, bide** a particular sort of seed (Tu.lex.)

7776.**Image: rope on thatch**: **balipu** a rope fastened over a thatched roof to keep the thatching intact (Tu.lex.) cf. **ballu, bal.l.u** a rope, cord (Tu.lex.)

7777.**Image: to run**: **balipu** to run, to decamp (Tu.lex.)

7778.**Paste**: **balipu** to stick, to adhere as it happens in the case of a thin paste on heating; **baliyu** to stick fast, as a poultice (Tu.lex.)

7779.**Image: foetus**: **baliru** to develop as the foetus in the womb (Tu.lex.)

7780.**Image: tiger**: **balipp** a royal tiger; **a_d.d.abalipp** a more powerful variety of the striped tiger (Tu.lex.)

7781.**Image: protuberance**: **balin:kru** the solid formed on the surface of any excretion of the body; **barkane, balikkane** solid, hard (Tu.lex.)

7782.**Image: octopus**: **ver.ha_** octopus, said to be found in the Indus (Jat.ki lexicon of A. Jukes, 1900). **balepu** to enclose, to surround; **balya_ru** sharp nosed shark; **akku-balya_r, arme balya_r, et.t.i balya_r, kombu balya_r, ko_ri balya_r, ta_t.e balya_r, pili balya_r, pubi balya_r**

some varieties of shark; **balevo_d.u** a kind of fish; **bed.i** sardine fish (Tu.lex.) **Encircling**: **ber.** roll, fence, enclosure (B.); **ver.hu** encircling (S.); **ver.h, vehr.** fencing, enclosure in jungle with a hedge, blockade (L.); **ber.** fence, enclosure (B.); **ber.ha** girth, fence round young trees; **ber.h, ber., ber.ha_, ber.a_** enclosure, cattle surrounded and carried off by force (H.); **ved.ho** circumference (M.)(CDIAL 12130). **ver.ha_, vehr.a_** a courtyard in front of a house, enclosure containing many houses (L.); **ver.ha_, ber.ha_** enclosure, courtyard (P.); **ber** wall of house, circumference of anything (A.); **ber.a_** wall of house (Or.); **ver.ha_** turn, twist (L.); **ber.** hedge, wall (Mth.)(CDIAL 12130) **ber.han.a** girth, circumference, fencing (Or.)(CDIAL 12131). **vet.he_ti** surrounds (Pali); **ver.han.** to surround (L.); **ber.n.o** to fence in, enclose (Ku.); **beriba** to surround (with fence or wall (A.); **ber.a_** (B.); **ber.hna_** to enclose, surround (H.); **ved.hn.e~** to surround (M.)(CDIAL 12132). **Fence; wall**: **ve_li** fence, hedge, wall (Ta.); hedge, fence (Ma.); **ve.j** fence (Ko.); **pe.ly** fence (To.); **be_li** fence, hedge (Ka.Tu.); **be.li** fence (Kod..); **vel(u)gu** fence, hedge, enclosure (Te.); **veleg** fence (Kol.); **velum** id. (Go.); **velu_m, velum, elum, allum, velmi** fencing (Go.); **waluhta_na_** to fence (Go.); **valla_na_** to be enclosed (Go.); **velgu go_d.a** compound wall (Kond.a)(DEDR 5538). **ve_li** wall; custody, watch, guard; land (**Kampara_. Na_t.t.up. 12**); field; land measure = 6.74 acres; cowshed; village (**Te_va_. 176,2**); **ve_li-k-ka_cu** an ancient village cess (S.I.I.,iii,142); **ve_li-k-ka_l** hedge, fence; fenced garden; stake in hedging; **ve_li-p-payar.u** an ancient tax in cash (**S.I.I., i,89**) (Ta.lex.) **Fortified place**: **ve_l.am** fortified place where ladies of rank captured in war were kept as slaves by the Co_l.as (**mi_n-avar ka_n-ampuka ... ve_l.ampuku mat.avi_r** : **Kalin.. 4**; **S.I.I. iii,21**); quarters (**S.I.I. ii,440**); **ve_l.am-e_r-r-u** to confine ladies of rank captured in war, within a ve_l.am (**S.I.I. iii,217**) (Ta.lex.) **vel.l.-a_tti** maidservant, concubine (Ta.); id., slave girl, midwife (Ma.); **vella_t.akatte** harlot (Te.)(DEDR 5506).

7783.**Images: circle; enclosure, courtyard**: **val.a_kam** place (**Te_va_. 1193,1**); **val.imar-ai** house (**Pur-ana_. 196**); door (**Pu. Ve. 10, Mullaip. 4**); **vallai** circuit, circle; fort, fortress; **valattal** to encircle, surround (**Pur-ana_. 52**)(Ta.lex.) **val.aical, val.aippu** enclosure, courtyard, compound (Ta.); **val.appu** enclosure of a house, compound (Ma.)(DEDR 5313). **val.ai** to surround; n. circle, surrounding region, bangle (Ta.); **val.a** ring, bracelet (Ma.); **val.aiyam** bracelet (Ta.Ma.); **val.** bangle (Ko.); **bal.e** bracelet, armlet, ring (Ka.); bangle, ring (Kod..); bracelet, hoop (Tu.); **val.aivu** circle, circumference; house-premises **val.aiyam** ring, circle; **val.a_kam** enclosing, surrounding; **balepuni** to enclose, surround, besiege (Tu.); **balayu** to surround (Te.); **valayu** to turn around (Te.); **van.an:ku** to surround, encompass (Ta.); **val.ayuka** to surround; **val.accal** enclosing; **val.ekka** to enclose; **val.ayal** surrounding; **val. ca.rymk** all around (Ko.); **bal.asu** act of surrounding or encompassing, one round or turn (as of a rope, etc.)(Ka.)(DEDR 5313).

7784.**Split pulse**: **be_l.e** split pulse (Tu.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7785.**Image: elephant**: **ve_r..am** elephant (**iravuppun-a me_ynta vuravuccin-a ve_r..am** : **Akana_.309**)(Ta.lex.) **ve_r..am** elephant (Ma.)(DEDR 5542). [cf. **ampa_ri** (Ta.Ma.) < **ama_ri**, **amba_ri_** (Urdu.); **amba_ri** (Te.Ka.Tu.) Howdah with a canopy; **ya_naime_r.-pi_t.am** (Ta.lex.) < Prob. traceable to Munda word for 'elephant' with the particle: -**mb**-.] **vya_la** vicious elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 12212). **vel.l.a_n-ai** Indra's elephant (**Periyapu.**)(Ta.); **bel.l.a_ne** id. (Ka.); white elephant (Ta.lex.) **Image: wild, tusked-elephant**: **va_ru** war-horse, war-elephant (Skt.)(CDIAL 11559) **va_ran.am** conch; elephant (**Man.i. 7,115)**; obstacle, obstruction; scren, cover; protection (Ta.lex.) **va_ran.a** strong (Vedic); elephant (Pali); **va_ran.a-li_l.ha_** elephant's grace

(Pali.lex.) **va_ran.a** wild, (with **mr.ga-**) elephant (RV.); elephant (MBh.Pkt.); **va_ru** war-elephant, war-horse (Skt.); **va_ru_ya_** elephant (Pkt.); **va_ri_t.a** elephant (Skt.); **varun., varan.a-ya_** tusked elephant (Si.)(CDIAL 11552). **Rope for tying an elephant**: **va_ri** kheddha; (**va_ri-k-kol.l.a_...ve_r..am** : **Malaipat.u. 572**); rope for tying an elephant; elephant-stable; (**kucaram ... matit. put.ai nilai va_rikal.** : **Ci_vaka. 81**)(Ta.lex.)

7786.**Right side**: **valam** right side (**Tiv. Iyar-. 3,73**); circumambulation from left to right (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 2,10,8**); **valampat.u** to be victorious (**Patir-r-up. 78,1**); **valampuri** that which curls to the right (Ta.); **valamuri** (Te.); **valambiri** (Ma.); **valavan-, valan-** man on the right (Ta.lex.) **valam-puri** that which curls to the right, conch whose spirals turn to the right (**valam-puri-ccan:ku**), lines on the palm of the hand resembling such a conch and considered auspicious, a head ornament shaped like such a conch; Indrian screwtree, helicteres isora (Ta.); **valam-piri** turning to the right hand, as **valam-piri s'an:khu** a rare conch; h. isora (Ma.); **balamuri** turning or winding to the right, a place at which a river turns to the right; **balamuri-s'an:kha** conch that winds to the right; **balammuri** to turn or wind to the right, as a river, etc. (Ka.); **balamuri** turning to the right hand; **balamuri-s'an:kha** a rare conch that winds to the right (Tu.); **valamuri** the conch of Vis.n.u; **valambiri-ka_ya** ixora corylifolia (Te.)(DEDR 5279). **Right hand**: **valakkai** right hand (Ta.); **valan:kai** right hand (Ta.Ma.); **val kay** right hand (Ko.); **bala** right (Ka.); **bala key/gey** right hand (Ka.); **balata kai** right hand (Tu.); **vala** rigt; **vala ce_yi** right hand (Te.); **valatu** right side (Ta.); **valam, valan-** right side (Ta.); **valam** the right or strong side (Ma.); **pas-** right; **pas- koy** right hand; **paly- (pals-)** (child) becomes strong; **palym** (obl.) force (To.); **balate** right (hand)(Kod..); **balatu** the right side (Tu.); **vela key** right hand (Pa.)(DEDR 5276). **valakai-id.an:kai- makan.mai** tax on the right-hand and left-hand castes, to be paid by all able-bodied men capable of bearing arms (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) cf. semant. **mula~_t dos't** right hand (Wg.)(CDIAL 10256). **mo~_li dos't** right hand (Wg.); **mu_la** proximity (Pkt.); **mu_l.o~** completely (L.); **mul.hu~** from the beginning (Or.)(CDIAL 10250). As distinct from **mulu** complete (Si.)(CDIAL 10250); cf. **kharva** mutilated, imperfect (TS.)(CDIAL 3832); whence: **ka~_wa~_t dos't** right hand (Wg.)(CDIAL 3833). **kawe** left hand (Kt.); **khavva** left hand (Pkt.); **khavi** (Kal.); **khabba_** (L.); **kawal** (Ash.); **kha_uli_** (Kal.); **kawr.i_** (Wg.); **ko~_war** (Bashg.); **kho_wor^{u}** (K.); **kha_bor.u** left-handed (S.)((CDIAL 3832). **savya** left hand (RV.); **savva** lefthand (Pkt.); **sav** the north (M.)(CDIAL 13292). **soondi astam** my left hand (Shum.)(CDIAL 13292a.)

7787.**Strength, power**: **val** strong, hard, forceful; **vallam, vallamai, vallai** strength; **vallavan-, valla_n-** strong man, capable man; **valla_l.an-, vallunar** capable people; **valatu** victory; **valam, valan-** strength, power, victory, authority; **valavai** ability, powerful person; **valavan-** capable man; **vali** strength, power; **(-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-)** to be strong, hard, compel; **valitu** that which is trong, force, compulsion; **valiya** strong, big; **valiyan-** strong, powerful, skilful man; **valivu** strength; **valu** id., skill, ability; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to be strong or hard; **valuppu** firmness, strength; **valumai** strength, force, violence; **vallapam** strength, power, ability; **var-pu** strength, hardness; **van-mam** force; **va_limai** greatness, strength (Ta.); **val, valu, valiya** strong, powerful, great; **valiya_** forcibly, suddenly; **valippam, valima** greatness, bigness; **valluka** to be able, strong; **vallabham** power, capacity; **vanpu** greatness, strength (Ma.); **val** powerful, very (Ko.); **paly- (pals-)** (child) become sstrong; **palym** (obl. **palyt-**) force (To.); **bal** to grow strong or firm, etc.; **bali** to increase, grow, grow strong, stout, become tight, firm, hard; increase, make strong, firm; **bal(u), bolu** strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess; **balisu** to make strong; **bal(u)me, baluhu, balpu** strength; **balla** man who possesses ability, skill, or erudition (Ka.); **bala** power, strength (Kod..); **bala** strength; **bala_pini** to gain strength, recover

health; **balik** prowess, strength, hardness; **balim, balum, balm** strength, might; **balu** very, large, great, severe, violent (Tu.); **valanu** skill, excellence, possibility; **valamu** largeness, stoutness; **vala_ti** expert; **valadu** much; **valu~da** stout, big, large; **valla** possible; **vallad.i** violence; oppression; **valacu** to be capable, be able to; **vali** big, large; **baliyu** to grow fat; **balimi** strength, force, violence; **baluvu** strength, intensity; heavy, great, excessive, big, strong, severe (Te.); **valan** thick, stout (Ga.); **walle_** much, very (Go.); **bale_, bale_ti** with tht help of (Kur.); **balehne** large; **balebale** large ones (Malt.); **balun** big, large, elder, full-grown (Br.)(DEDR 5276). **Army**: **pa_l.aiyam** army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks (Ta.); **pa_l.ayam** camp, army (Ma.); **pa_l.eya, pa_l.ya, pa_l.ye** camp, settlement, hamlet (Ka.): **pa_l.ya, pa_l.y** army, halting place (Tu.); **pa_l.emu** guard, camp, army (Te.)(DEDR 4117). **bala** power, strength (RV.); strong (Skt.); **bala** strength (Pali.Pkt. NiDoc.); **bau, ba_las** army (Kal.); **bol** (Kho.); **bal** strength (K.); id., ability (L.); **balu** (S.); **bal, baw** (P.Ku.); **bal** (N.A.B.); **bal.a** (Or.); **bal** (Mth.); **bara** (OAw.); **bal** (H.); **bal.** (G.M.Konkan.i); **bal** army (G.); **balaya, bale_na** strength, army (Si.); **bal**^{i} suddenly without cause (K.); **bare** forcibly (OH.); **baliim.** id. (OG.); **bal.e~** (G.M.); **belen** (OSi.); **balaka-** strong (Pali); **bol**^{u}, **buj**^{u} recovered in health (K.) (CDIAL 9161). **balakara** strengthening (R.); **balera_** much, many, long (of time)(P.) (CDIAL 9162). **baliya_ra_** strong (OAw.); **bariya_r, bariya_ra_** strong, vigorous, fertile (of soil)(H.); **balaka_ra** violence, force (Pali.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9163). **balavant** strong (VS.); **balava-** in cmpd. 'strong'; **balavam.** exceedingly (Pali); **balava, balavaga, balavam.ta** strong (Pkt.); **bullawah** fat (Wg.); **balo_** big (Dm.); **balo_i** (Dm.); **balok** able (Kt.); **wolok, wolog** to be able (Pr.)(CDIAL 9166). **balastha** strong, warrior (MBh.); **balat.t.ha** palace guard (Pali); **balat** pl. guards (OSi.)(CDIAL 9167). **bala_tka_ra** violence (Skt.); **balaka_ra** id. (Pali.Pkt.); **balakr.ta** done by force (Mn.); **bala_tkr.ta** overpowered (MBh.); **balakka_ra** violence (Pali.Pkt.); **balakarin** by force (OSi.)(CDIAL 9169). **bala_yate_** puts forth strength (Nir.); **bali_yati** overpowers (Pali); **baln.o~** to be able (WPah.; **baleik, bal.eik** to overcome, defeat (Kho.)(CDIAL 9170). **balikataram.** more intensely (Pali); **belimi** O most powerful! (Kt.)(CDIAL 9173). **balin** strong (RV.); **balin-** in cmpd. **balika-** (Pali); **bali, balia** strong, stout (Pkt.); **bali_** strong (P.S.); **baliyo, bai** (Ku.); **baliyo, emph. balliyo** (N.); **bali** (A.B.); **bal.i_** strong (Or.); **bal.ia_** a wild ferocious dog (Or.); **bal.i_, bal.iyu~** strong (G.); **bal.i_, bal.iya_** (M.)(CDIAL 9174). **balis.t.ha** very strong (S'Br.); **balit.t.ha** very strong (Pkt.); **balt.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 9178). **balya** giving strength (Pa_n..); semen (Skt.); **bala** strength (OSi.)(CDIAL 9180). **nirbala** weak (Skt.); **n.ibbala** weak (Pkt.); **nibal, nibala_** (P.); **nibalu, nibalo** (S.); **nibal.a** (Or.); **ni_mara** (OH.); **nimal** adj., **nibala_i_** (H.); **nabl.u~** (G.); **nibal., nabl.a_** (G.)(CDIAL 7356). **prabala** strong; **prabalam** adv. greatly (S'Br.); **pabala** strong (Pali.Pkt.); **paul** sufficiency (N.); **pabbala** strong (Pkt.); **pabala** strength (Si.)(CDIAL 8696).

7788.**Offering nourishment**: **baliman** in cmpd. 'strength' (ChUp.); **balya** strengthening (Pa_n..); **bali** in RV. it is an offering conceived as a national tribute; the common factor the Vedic and popular usages is 'offering of nourishment' (Skt.); **bali-** tax, religous offering (Pali); religious offering (Pkt.); **bal** offering to spirits (K.); **bali_** offering (P.); **bali** (S.); **bai** food offered to the gods (Ku.); **bali** offering, sacrifice (N.A.B.); **bal.i** (Or.); **bal** (H.); **bal.i_** (G.); **bal.** (M.); **billa, bili-** tribute, tax, sacrifice (Si.)(CDIAL 9171). **balikarman** offering oblations to all creatures (Gr.S.); **balikamma** offerings to gods and spirits (Pali); **baliyamma** (Pkt.); **biliyama** ceremony of making offerings to demons (Si.)(CDIAL 9172). **ba_le_ya** fit for an offering (Skt.); **ba_ri_** one who offers himself, an offering (OAw.)(CDIAL 9222).

7789.**Image: ox**: **balaya** ox (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9161). **balivarda** ox, bull (TBr.); **bali_varda** (S'Br.); **balivanda, barivarda** (Skt.) [Poss. a cmpd. of **balin**- and a non-Aryan word for 'ox' (cf. esp.

Naha_li_ **baddi_** and poss. IA. forms like Sik. **pa_d.o_** bull); **balivadda** ox (Pali); **bali_vadda, balidda, baladda** (Pkt.); **baleda_, baled** herd of bullocks (L.); **baledo** (S.); **bald, baldh, balhd** ox; **baled, baleda_** herd of oxen; **bahld, bale_d** ox (P.); **balad** ox; **bald** (Ku.); **barad** (N.); **balad(h)** (A.); **balad** (B.); **bal.ada** (Or.); **barad(h)** (Bi.); **barad** (hyper-hindiism **bar.ad**)(Mth.); **baradh** (Bhoj.); **bardhu** (Aw.); **balad, barad(h), bardha_** (H.); **baladna_** to bull a cow (H.); **bal.ad** (G.)(CDIAL 9176). **balivardin** nom. pr. (Ka_s'.); **baledi_** oxherd (P.); **baldiya_** cattle-dealer (Ku.); **baredi_** herdsman (H.)(CDIAL 9177). **bailla, bellaga** ox (Pkt.); **bail** bull, ox (P.); **belo** ox, buffalo-bull (Ku.); **bael, baila_, baala** ox (Or.); **bail** (Bi.Mth.); **baila** (OAw.); **bail** (H.); **bel** (G.); **bail, baila_** (M.)(CDIAL 9175). For **-ed** in **bale_d** ox (P.) cf. **erutu** bull, ox, steer (Ta.); bullock, ox, chiefly as a beast of burden (Ma.); **et** bull (Ko.); **es't** id.; **e(t.) t.es'k** a circle of bullocks (To.); **et.t.u** bull (Badaga); **ettu, eddu** ox, bullock (Ka.); **er..tu** bull, ox (Ka.); **etti** bull, bullock (Ka.); **eddu** (pl. **ed.lu**) ox, bullock, bull; **eddu pat.t.u** to geld (an ox); **-reddu** in: **gan:gi-reddu** bull consecrated to a temple (Te.); **gan:g-eddu** id. (Te.); **ed.** (pl. **ed.l**) bullock (Kol.); **hed.d.** (pl. **hed.l.**) (Nk.); **ad.d.o_** bullock, ox (Kur.)(DEDR 815). For **hed.d.** bullock (Nk.) cf.: **per-r-am** greatness; bull, or cow, buffalo; **per-r-u** greatness; bull (Ta.); **per-r-an** stout, robust (Ma.); **per-r-a-kkannu** wild buffalo (Ma.); **petta** cow (Tu.); **per-ugu, per-u~gu** to swell, rise (Te.)(DEDR 4425).

7790.**Flesh**: **val.l.u_ram** muscle, flesh, meat, beef (Ta.); roast flesh (Ta.); dried meat, salt-fish (Ma.); **vallu_ra** dried flesh (Skt.)(DEDR 5317). **valluram** flesh of the wild hog; **val.l.uram** muscle, flesh, meat (**Pur-ana_.219**); beef (Ta.lex.)

7791.**Lute**: **vallikai** lute; cf. **vallaki_** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

7792.**Creeper (esp. the betel vine)**: **val.l.i** climber, creeper (Ta.); creeper, vine, the pepper-vine (Ma.); **bal.l.i** creeper, vine (Ka.); creeper (Kod..); a creeper, esp. the betel vine (Tu.); **valli, vallika** creeper, climbing plant (Te.)(DEDR 5316). **vallikam** creeper; **valli-ca_takam, vallica_tam** a kar-pakam creeper;; **valli-ca_ti** divine creeper; **valli-man.t.apam** bower, arbour (**Ir-ai.2,Pak.28**); **valli-mot.i, vallikkot.i** a climber (Ta.lex.) **valli_** creeper (Mn.Pali.Pkt.); **mallika_** jungle rope (Pali); **vali** (S.); **vall, vallh, val, valh** creeper, watermelon, tendril (L.)[cf. **vel.l.ari** cucumber, cucumis sativus; mottled-melon, cucumis memordica; kakri melon (Ta.); cucumber, cucumis sativus (Ma.)(DEDR 5504)]; **ball** (P.); **val-a** (Si.)(CDIAL 11429). **ve_lli** creeping plant (Skt.); **velli_, vella_** creeper (Pkt.); **vel, bel** (P.); **bel** (Ku.H.); jasmine (B.); **beli** creeper (N.OAw.); **beli_** a kind of flower (Mth.); creeper (H.); **vel, veli_, velo** (G.); **vel** (M.)(CDIAL 12123). **val.l.ai** creeping blindweed, ipomoea aquatica (Ta.); **bal.l.e** name of a plant (Ka.)(DEDR 5319). **val.ar** twig, tender branch (Ta.); **bal.e, bale** reepers or slips of bamboo used to fasten the rafters of a roof (Tu.)(DEDR 5309). **Image: creeper**: cf. **ma_la** a creeping or climbing plant, creeper (Kui); **ma_r.a** creeper (Pe.);(DEDR 4833). **String of the weaving bow**: **ba_li** cord, string (consisting of goat's hair attached to the weaving bow to which ends of warp threads are fastened)(D..)(CDIAL 11572). **Image: a creeper**: **valiccar--kot.i** a creeper (Ta.lex.)

7793.**Spark**: **pa.l.** spark (?To.); **va_l.** lustre, splendour, brightness, fame (Ta.); **va_lu** to increase, rise, swell, flourish, be splendid, shine (DEDR 5377).

7794.**Image: tender branch, twig**: **val.ar** twig, tender branch (Ta.); **bal.e, bale** reepers or slips of bamboo used to fasten the rafters of a roof (Tu.)(DEDR 5309).

7795.**Cornice**: **val.a** wooden needle driven into the rafters (Ma.); **val.ai** small beam (Ta.); **bal.ara** a kind of cornice ornamenting the beam on a wall, window or door-sill (Tu.)(DEDR 5309).

7796.**Tin-coating**: **bila_vara, bila_ra** tin; iron vessels with tin coating (Tu.lex.)

7797.**Image: tail**: **va_laka** a tail (Ka.lex.) **Net; tip of hair; tuft of hair at end of tail**: **wa_lawa_s', wa_lawos'^{u}** horsehair net for trapping small animals (K.); **wa_lawos'^{u}** trapper (K.)(CDIAL 11576). **va_l.cho** tuft of hair at end of tail (G.)(CDIAL 11575). **valgaya** tail (Si.); **va_lagga** tip of hair (Pali); **va_la_gra** having a hairlike point; point of a hair (S'vetUp.)(CDIAL 11578). **bel.l.ava_ra, bel.l.a_ra** snare, net for snaring game, noose (Ka.); **valle, valletra_d.u** noosed rope for tying cattle, noose (Te.); **bilum** neck-rope, halter (Br.)(DEDR 5505). **Rope**: **val., val.pu, val.vu** thong, lash (Ta.); **val., val.l.u** stalks of palm-leaves to stitch an umbrella with (Ma.); **pol.f** leather strap to turn the churnstick (To.); **bal.l.i, bol.l.i** rope (Ka.); **bal.l.u, ballu** id., cord (Tu.); **bal.l.i, balli** rope (Kor.)(DEDR 5305). **bal, valis, wal, wali, ba_li** cord, string (consisting of goat's hair attached to the weaving bow to which ends of warp threads are fastened)(D..)(CDIAL 11572).

7798.**Raw rice**: **bol.antye, bol.ante, bul.antye** raw rice; **bul.akkare, bul.akka_r, bul.a_r** adj. half-ripe; **baripparundu** almost ripe; **bu_l.ya** the prasa_da (made of turmeric powder) of a devil (Tu.lex.)

7799.**Image: betel leaf**: **bu_l.ya** betel leaves, arecanut etc. (Tu.lex.)

7800.**Image: penis**: **bulla** the male generative organ (Ka.); **bulle** (Te.); **bulla** an ornament used to cover the membrum of naked children (Ka.lex.)

7801.**Millet-field**: **bul.e** growing corn or crop; **bul.e** to grow (Tu.lex.) **val.a_kam** millet-field (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Ve_t.an-valam. 28**); garden; **val.a_l** a kind of soil; **var-pulam** (**val +**) high ground (**Pur-ana_. 173**); **va_li** horse tail millet; **vel.l.ica_** grey millet, silvery, mugil borncensis (Ta.lex.) **Ear of corn**: **va_la_** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **vali** heap of reaped ears of corn (S.); **val** (L.); **ba_l** ear of corn (Ku.); **ba_lo, ba_lr.o** crops (Ku.); **ba_lo** ear of corn (N.); **ba_li** cornfield, crops, harvest (whence **balya_unu** to pick off ears of corn)(N.); **ba_l** ear of wheat (Bi.); **ba_li_** id. (Mth.); ear of maize (Aw.); spike of corn (H.); standing crop (OMarw.); **ba_lu_** beard of grain (esp. maize)(H.); **va_l** a kind of pulse (G.); **va_lor.** beans in a pod (G.); **va_lol.** a bean, a kind of vegetable (G.)(CDIAL 11425). **valci** paddy (**Malaipat.u. 462**); husked rice; boiled rice (**Maturaik. 141**); food (**Pur-ana_. 190**)(Ta.); rice (**Tiruvil.ai. Kun.t.o_. 175**); **var-r-u** grain of boiled rice from which the water is strained off (Ma.); **vad.lu** unhusked rice, paddy (Te.); **val** (pl. **valkul**) grain of unhusked rice (Kol.); **val bi.am** husked rice (Kol.); **val** paddy (Nk.); **valku** pl. paddy (Nk.)(DEDR 5287). **vari** a wild-growing rice with rough beards (Ma.); paddy (Ta.Te.); **varsil, varcil** paddy (Ga.); **vanji** rice, seed, paddy (Go.)(DEDR 5265). **vari** tax, duty, impost, toll, contribution (Ta.Ma.); tax (Te.); **vary** tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota (Ko.)(DEDR 5266). **varur.** shoots of rice soaked in water (G.); **virad.a_** young tree sapling (M.); **virad.he~** pulse made to sprout by soaking in water (M.)(CDIAL 11871). cf. **pravr.ddha** grown up, great (RV.); **pavuddha, pavad.d.ha** grown up, big (Pali)(CDIAL 8807). **Millet**: **valla** a kind of wheat (VarBr.S.); winnowing corn (W.); a kind of grain (Pkt.); **va_la_** a kind of grain, millet (Pkt.); **vali** heap of reaped ears of corn (S.); **val** (L.); **ba_l** ear of corn (Ku.); **ba_lo, ba_lr.o** crops

(Ku.); **ba_lo** ear of corn (N.); **ba_li** cornfield, crops, harvest (N.); **balya_unu** to pick off ears of corn (N.); **ba_l** ear of wheat (Bi.); **ba_li_** ear of maize (Aw.); spike of corn (H.); standing crop (OMarw.); **ba_lu_** beard of grain (esp. maize)(H.); **va_l** a kind of pulse (G.)(CDIAL 11425). **va_lor.** beans in a pod (G.); **va_lol., va_ler** a bean, a kind of vegetable (G.)(CDIAL 11426). **Parched rice**: **la_ja** fried or parched grain (VS.); parched grain (Pali); **la_ya** id., dried rice (Pkt.); **lay** pop-corn (K.); **la_wa_** fried unhusked rice (N.); burst parched rice or other grain (Bi.); parched grain (Mth.H.); **lia_, nia_** id., parched rice (Or.); **la_i** parched rice prepared with sugar (Bi.); **la_i_** (H.); **la_hi_** parched rice or wheat (M.); **lada** parched grain (Si.)(CDIAL 11011). **Millet; reaping**: **la_w** millet (Wg.); **lau** reaping (Psht.); **la_va** reaping, cutting (Skt.); **rau** millet (Kt.); **la_u** rice (Wot..); **la_v** reaping (K.); **la_i_** wages for reaping (S.); **la_vi_, la_i_** reaping, wages for reaping (L.); **la_vi_** a day's labour at reaping (P.); **la_u** reaping (H.)(CDIAL 11031). **la_vaka** reaper (Skt.Pali); **la_wa_** hired reaper (P.H.)(CDIAL 11032). **la_van.** row of 40 sheaves in harvest field (one of which is the reaper's wage)(L.); **la_uni_** harvest (H.); **la_n., la_n.i_** reaping (M.); **la_n., la_n.i** reaping (Konkan.i); **la_yana** cutting (Pali); **la_hn.i_** reaping, rice or other grain (M.); **la_n.i_** sickle (M.)(CDIAL 11035). **la_vya** to be reaped (Pa_n..com.); **la_b** harvesting (Br.); leaf (Ku.); **la_bo** leaf (Ku.)(CDIAL 11036). **la_ba_ro** harvest (S.)(CDIAL 11037). **bel.e ka_tartso ve_l.a_, bel.e** harvest; **bel.ea_ci luun.i** gathering a crop; **bel.ea_luva_p, bel.ea_-luupa** id.; **luuntso ka_l** the time of gathering (Kon.lex.) **luban.u** to be reaped (S.)(CDIAL 11038). **lan:ka_** a kind of grain (Skt.); **la~_k** the grain lithyrus sativus (H.M.); **la~_g** (G.); **la~_kh** (M.); **laka** ear or spike of wild rice (Si.)(CDIAL 10898).

7802.**Idle woman**: **vir..ali** idle woman; worthless woman (**Tiruppu. 890**); **vir..alan-** worthless man, idler (**Tiruve_n.. Cata. 86**)(Ta.lex.) **vr.s.ala** little or contemptible man (RV.); **vr.s.alaka** a miserable S'u_dra (**Uttarar.**); **vasala** outcaste (Pali); **vasalaka** (more disparaging) (Pali); **vasula** term of contemptuous address (Pkt.); **ve_salaga** a S'u_dra (Pkt.); **vasala** outcaste; **vahal-a_** slave (Si.)(CDIAL 12086). **va_rs.ala** condition of a S'u_dra (Pa_n..gan.a.); **vaharala, veherala, varala** slavery (OSi.)(CDIAL 11570). **ir..ikulam** low caste; **ir..icin-armor..i** vulgar dialect; corrupt language, as the spoken tongue of low, uncivilized people (Ta.); **ir..icin-an-** outcaste (**Pur-ana_. 82**); low, uncivilized person (**Tol. Po. 649, Urai**); **ir..ijan-** id. (**Ka_cippu. Paracira_. 42**); **ir..iyin-an-** id. (Ta.lex.) **ir..ital** to be degraded, disgraced, reduced in circumstances (**Kur-al., 964**); to fall, drop down; to be inferior, low in comparison (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 3,7,9**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: female dancer**: **vir-ali** woman of the pa_n. caste; girl who is 16 years old; female dancer who exhibits the various emotions and sentiments in her dance (**Tol. Po. 91**); **vir-al** greatness; distinctive excellence; physical expression in emotion (**Tol. Po. 249,Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **vila_sa** sport, coquetry (MBh.Pali.Pkt.); **bira_sa** (OAw.)(CDIAL 11900). **vila_sini_** coquette, mistress (Skt.); charming woman (Pkt.); **vila_sin.i_** courtesan (Pkt.); **bil.a_sun.i** coquette, whore (Or.)(CDIAL 11902). **mara_la** soft, mild, tender (Skt.); **mala_ka** amorous woman (Skt.); **mara_l.** staying obstinately, lying down and pretending exhaustion (M.)(CDIAL 9873).

7803.**Cuscus grass**: **va_laka** the cuscus-grass; **va_la** the cuscus-grass, andropogon muricatus, hri_ve_ra (Ka.lex.) **Cuscus-grass**: **ba_l.a** the cuscus-grass; **ba_l.a-ve_r** the root of cuscus (Ka.lex.) **va_laka** a kind of andropogon (VarBr.S.); **va_ro** andropogon grass (S.); **va_l.o** (G.); **va_l.a_** (M.)(CDIAL 11574). Andropogon muricatus is the source of the fragrant 'khaskhas grass' of India. **bena** andropogon muricatus (Santali. lex.) cf. **vir..al** cuscus, andropogon muricatus (Ta.)(DEDR 5428). **vi_ran.a** (Skt.)(CDIAL 13057). cf. **ba_l.a** cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus (Ka.)(DEDR 5374). **ba_la** andropogon (Skt.)(CDIAL 11574). cf. **mut.i-va_r..ai** cuscus grass, andropogon muricatus (Ta.)(DEDR 4924).

7804.**Image: mythical animal**: **va_l.am** a mythical animal (**Na_mati_pa. 199**); cf. **vya_la** (Ta.lex.)

7805.**Image: circle**: **va_l.am** circle (**Pa_rata. Ka_n.t.ava. 11**); **va_la** (Skt.)(Ta.lex.)

7806.**Image: range of mountains**: **va_l.am** a mythical range of mountains, cakrava_l.am (Ta.lex.)

7807.**Image: swan**: **va_l.am** the cakra bird, cakrava_kam (**Kampara_. Pampai. 21**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: duck**: **hilla** an aquatic bird (Skt.); **hi_lai_** duck (Psht.); **zalai** duck (Ash.); **jalai** (Kt.); **zelai** (Pr.)(CDIAL 14117). cf. **pul.** bird (Ta.)(DEDR 4319).

7808.**Image: scabbard- or horned-fish**: **va_l.ai** scabbard-fish, trichiurus haumela; a freshwater shark, **wallago attu;** a sea-fish, chirocentrus dorab (Ta.); **va_l.ami_n** a fish, trichiurus (Ma.); **ba_l.e** t.lepturus (Ka.); **ba.l.e mi.ni** lady-fish (Kod..); **ba_lad.e** a kind of fish (Tu.); **ba_l.a** a fish (Kor.); **va_luga** a kind of fish; trichiurus lepturus (Te.); **va_r.i** a fish (Go. = **va_luga** (Te.); **va_r ki_ke** a fish (Go.); **baleya_-injo_** a brownish variety of the **magr.i_** or horned fish (Kur.); **va_laja** a fish (Pali)(DEDR 5379). **Sea-fish: vari-k-ka_ral, vari-k-kar-r-alai, vari-k-kalava_y, vari-k-ko_la_** names of sea-fish, silvery or reddish or yellow brown or dark bluish green (Ta.lex.)

7809.**Image: fish**: **ba_l.u, ba_l., ba_lumi_nu** a kind of fish, ophiocephalus (Ka.); **ba_l.egan.** an eye like that of the ba_l.e (Ka.lex.) cf. **ba_l., ba_l.u** a knife, a sword (Ka.lex.) **va_l.ai** scabbard-fish, silvery, attaining 16 in. in length, trichiurus haumela (**Ci_vaka. 1198**); fresh-water shark, wallago attu; a sea-fish, chirocentrus dorab (Ta.lex.) **va_l.ami_n** a fish, trichiurus (Ma.); **ba_l.e** trichiurus lepturus (Ka.); **ba.l.e mi.ni** lady-fish (Kod..); **ba_lad.** a kind of fish; **ba_lemi_nu** id. (Tu.); **ba_l.a** a kind of fish (Kor.); **va_luga** a kind of fish, trichiurus lepturus, and certain other fishes (Te.); **va_r.i** a kind of fish (= Te. **va_luga**)(Go.); **wa_ri_-mi_n** a kind of fish; **va_r ki_ke** id. (Go.); **baleya_-ijo_** a brownish variety of the magr.i_ or horned fish (Kur.); **va_laja** a kind of fish (Pkt.)(DEDR 5379).

7810.**Image: transverse lath; reeper**: **valiccai** reeper (Ta.); **valitsa** (Te.); **variccu** reeper of a roof; transverse lath (**Kampara_. Cittira. 46**); **variccal** id.; **valiccal-a_n.i** nail for fastening reepers (Ta.lex.)

7811.**Silk-cotton tree**: **ve_li** red-flowered silk-cotton tree, bombax malabaricum (Ta.); **vale_ki, vallek, velki_** silk-cotton tree (Go.)(DEDR 5539).

7812.**Image: roar**: **olippu** sonorousness, roar (**Iraku. Irakuvur-. 30**)(Ta.lex.) **oli** sound, noise, roar (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.); **ulivu** (Te.); **uli** (Ka.); **oli** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

7813.**Image: chaplet of flowers**: cf. **oliyal** chaplet of flowers (**Pur-ana_. 76,7**) (Ta.lex.)

7814.**Part, fraction**: **pa_l** right, title (Ta.lex.) **pa_l** part, portion, share, section, dividing (Ta. **pa_l varai kil.avi** part, share, fraction (**Tol. Er..ut. 165**); part (Ma.); division, part, portion, share (Ka.); **pa_n-mai** portion, share; nature (Ta.); **pa.lm** portion, division (Ko.); **po.lm** share; subdivision of patrilineal sib (To.); **pa.li ma.d.** to divide, distribute (Kod..); **pa_lu** share, portion, part, division (Tu.); id., lot, fraction (Te.); **pe_la** portion (Pa.)(DEDR 4097).

7815.**Bark of tree**: **par.a ki-** to peel; **par.i** bark of tree (Kond.a); **pala** id., peel (Pe.Kui); bark (Go.); **pele** id., skin (Mand..)(DEDR 4010).

7816.**Image: winged white ant**: **por-li** winged white ant; **borli** in: **bur-na borli** a beetle (Kond.a); **porli** a kind of insect (Pe.); **pora** a winged insect (Kui)(DEDR 4568). **Ant**: **belo_, be_lo_** queen of white-ants (Kur.)(DEDR 5545). **pipi_lika_, pipi_li, pipi_likai** emmet, ant (Ta.lex.) **pipi_la** ant (RV.); **pipi_laka** large black ant (ChUp.); **pipi_lika_** small red ant (AV.); ant (Pali); **pi_laka** ant (Skt.); **pipillika_** ant (Pali); **pipi_lia_, pipi_lia, pivi_lia** (Pkt.); **pi_milik, pili_k** (Wg.); **pilo** (Gaw.); **pel** (Tor.); **kipillaka, kipilika_** (Pali.); **am.ba_-kipilika_** nom.pl., top; **am.ba_-kapi_lika, am.ba_-kapilika** a kind of ant (As'.); **kiuli_, ki~uli_** (S.); **kavi_li_** small red ant (L.); **kamilo** (N.); **phi_wilik** ant (Kal.); **pehla_** large black ant (L.); **pehli_** small red ant (L.); **pe_la_, pe_li_** (L.); **priuli** ant (WPah.); **prrolli, biuli** (WPah.); **pipi_l.i** ant (Or.); **pipli_hi_** (P.); **phipili_, phempili_** ant (Dm.); **pim.pad.a_** ant (OB.); **pi_pi_r.a_** (MB.); **pi~p(i)r.a_, pipir.a_** (B.); **pimpur.i** (Or.); **pipr.i_** (Mth.); **pipr.a_** large black ant (H.); **pipr.i_** small red ant (H.); **pippad.a_** a kind of ant (Pkt.); **pipara_** at; **paruwa_** ant (A.); **pili_lyak** ant (Kal.); **pilili** (Kho.); **pilil** (Bshk.); **pili_lu** (Phal.); **phili_li** (Sh.)(CDIAL 8201). **pijinu** ant (Tu.); **hijini** id. (Bel.)(DEDR 4137).

7817.**A town**: **pippalanagara** name of a town (Skt.); **pimpaln.er** name of a town (M.)(CDIAL 8207).

7818.**Mimusops kauki**: **pa_lai** silver-leaved ape-flower, mimusops kauki; seven-leaved milk-plant, alstonia scholaris (Ta.); **pa_la** echites scholaris, and various trees, including mimusops kauki (Ma.); **pa.l marm** an unidentified tree, prob. identical with To. **pa.s-** (Ko.); **pa.s-** a timber tree, ?sideroxylon (To.); **pa_le** mimusops kauki, alstonia scholaris (Ka.); **pa_l, pa_lembu** alstonia scholaris (Tu.); **pa_lagarud.a** id. (Te.); **pa_la** mimusops hexandra (Te.); **ha_le** mimusops kauki (Ka.)(DEDR 4100). **chatni** alstonia scholaris (Santali.lex.) cf. **kut.akappa_la** echites pubescens (Ma.)(DEDR 1650).

7819.**Image: split piece of wood**: **palva** split piece of wood (Pa.); **palkna_** to cut lengthwise, split, crack (the earth, a wall), chap (the hands, etc.)(Kur.); **palke** to cut up (as fruit or vegetable)(Malt.)(DEDR 3991).

7820.**Once-ploughed: papka (<pak-p-; pakt-)** to crack, break up the earth at a first ploughing; n. act of splitting (Kui)(DEDR 3808). **Image: split**: **pu_l.** chip, slice, wedge; **pu_l.uka** to wedge asunder, chip, take the eatable part out of a stone fruit, extract a mango or coconut with a knife, slice (Ma.); **pi.l.** chip of wood, splinter, upright stick at end of ridgepole to keep thatch in place; **u.** piece (To.); **h.** one part or piece (Ka.); **pu_l.u** chip, small piece of anything, piece of betel-nut (Tu.)(DEDR 4377). **pa.l.** each seed section of a jackfruit (To.); **be_l.e** split pulse, the half of a seed of the guja or abrus precatorius (Ka.); **be.l.e** each of the halves of a seed that can be divided (Kod..); **be_l.** split pulse; **bo_l.** seed of a jackfruit (Tu.); **be_d.alu** pl. split pulse (Te.); **ve.l.** badly ground coarse flour (Ko.)(DEDR 4444). cf. **palke** to cut up (Malt.)(DEDR 3991). **pul.l.e, pul.l.i** a small bit of very dry wood (Ka.); **pul.l.i** fuel (Kod..); **pull** a split, splint (Tu.); **pulla** a small stick or twig (Te.)(DEDR 4328). cf. **pol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to chisel, split; **pol.ivu** chiselling (Ta.)(DEDR 4560). cf. **hol.acu** to pare off (Ka.)(DEDR 4561). cf. **hu_lan.a_** to goad, thrust (P.); **hul** barb, sting, point, awn (B.)(CDIAL 14147).

7821.**Cowry**: **palu** cowry (Ta.lex.); **pallu-kil.icil** dentated conch (Ta.lex.)

7822.**A country**: **pallavate_yam** a country; perhaps **pallava-de_s'am** (Ta.lex.)

7823.**Image: bridge; causeway**: **pa_li** a causeway, bridge (Skt.lex.) **pa_lam** bridge; dam, embankment, projecting wharf, jetty (Ta.lex.) **pa_l.am** bridge (Ta.Tinn.); **pa_lam** bridge over rivers or to connect the walls of compounds (Ma.); **pa.lm** (obl. **pa.lt-**) bridge (Ko.); **po.lm** (obl. **po.lt-**) id. (To.); **pa_la** id. (Ka.); **pa.la** bridge made of tree, etc. (Kod..)(DEDR 4099). **pa_er., pa_er** ridge of a field (Or.); **pa_l** raised bank, dam, causeway (H.)(CDIAL 8041). **pa_likai** watercourse; **pa_li, pa_la_r-u** the river Pa_la_r which rises in the Nandidurg Hills in Mysore and flows through the districts of Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput (**Kalin.. 354**); **pa_likai-pa_ytal** to flow easily without the help of a dam (Ta.lex.)

7824.**Image: toothed harrow, blade**: **halike** a kind of harrow (Ka.); **halive, halaku, halube, haluve** a thick lengthy piece of wood with teeth or a kind of a harrow that iw drawn over ploughed land to level it and to cover seed when sown (Ka.); **palugor-r-u** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pal** tooth (Ta.lex.) **halu, hal, hallu** a tooth; tooth of a saw; a step of a ladder; a spoke of a wheel; **halugiri, palgiri** to grin (Ka.lex.) cf. **pal** tooth (Ta.)(DEDR 3986). **pallu-me_r..i** a kind of plough used to harrow dry lands (Ta.lex.) **bel.a, bel.asa_la kun.t.e** an instrument for removing the weeds from both sides of a furrow of a green, growing crop (Ka.); **bel.a-pola** a field of standing corn (Ka.lex.) **val.l.a-k-ka_l** the bamboo lath connecting the levelling wood and the yoke of a field-leveller (Ta.Na_.)(Ta.lex.) **palli** a kind of harrow; **palaki** a kind of harrow; **paluku** harrowing (Ta.); **halive, halaku, halike, halube, haluve** a toothed harrow (Ka.); **pal** tooth (Ta.); **palu-gor-r-u** a kind of harrow (**gor-r-u** harrow, drill-plough)(Te.)(DEDR 3986). **phal** burst (Skt.); **phala** point of arrow (Kaus'.Pkt.); blade of knife (MBh.); point of arrow or sword (Pali); **phal** tip of arrow (K.); blade of mattock (K.); **pharu** blade, arrowhead (S.); **phal** blade (P.N.); **phal, phala_** (B.); **phal.a_** blade; **phal.i_** arrowhead (Or.); **phal** blade (H.G.M.); **phal.e~** spear-head (M.); **pharha_** blade, nib (P.)(CDIAL 9052). **phar, phari_** shoulder-blade of cattle; **phara_** wooden scraper (L.); **phar, pharh** shoulder-blade (P.); **phar, phara_, phare_** (also blade of thigh bone)(M.)(CDIAL 9053). **paluk-at.ittal** to draw a harrow over a field; **paluku-k-kat.t.ai** harrow (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **Wooden scraper**: **phara_** wooden scraper (L.)(CDIAL 9053). **Wooden board in cotton-carding machine**: **pharha_** broad wooden board in cotton carding machine (Bi.); **phareha_, paruha_** id. (Mth.); **pharra_** plank (Aw.); **phalha_** square wooden-frame (P.)(CDIAL 9053). cf. **palakai** plank (Ta.lex.) **phalati** splits, bursts (MBh.); **pha_layati** (Gr.); **phalati** splits (Pali); **phalun** to be split (K.); **pha_le_ti** splits (Pali); **pha_le_i** (Pkt.); **phl-** to tear (Dm.); **pha_l**- (Phal.); **pha_lawun** to split, cleave (K.); **pha_liba** to split, tear (A.); **pha_l.n.e~** to tear (M.); **pha_lita** split (Pali); **pha_lia** (Pkt.); **phalitaga** some kind of horse feed (?split peas)(NiDoc.)(CDIAL 9058). **Metal cast**: **pa_l.am** metal cast in moulds (Ta.); ingot (Ma.); **va_l.am** id., bar of gold or iron; a hammer for the chisel (Ma.); **pa_l.a** ingot of gold or silver (Ka.); **pa_l.amu, pa_l.a_** ingot (Te.)(DEDR 4114). **me~r.he~t** iron; **dul me~r.he~t** cast iron; **me~r.he~t khan.d.a** iron utensils (Santali.lex.) **mal.v** piece of iron used to strike chisel (Ko.)(DEDR 4749). **mar** iron hook with long wooden handle, used to loosen up straw that cattle are treading on threshing floor (Ko.)(DEDR 5083). cf. **malk-** (light) to flash (Pa.); **mel-** (lightning) to flash (Ga.)(DEDR 5079). **lo_ha** reddish; red metal, metal; **lo_ha-man.i** lump of gold (ChUp.); **lo_s.t.ha** lump of earth, clod (JUB. i.1.7.5); **lo_ha_yasa** copper; made of copper; **lo_hita_yasa** made of iron mixed with copper (TAr. i.17.2)(Vedic.lex.) **bali, bhot bali** iron ore; **paghal** pig iron; **bali, luhui** stone sand (Santali.lex.) cf. **pakar..i** arrow (Ta.Ma.) (DEDR 3806). cf. **ayil** iron (Ta.)(DEDR 192). cf. **bi_d.u** alloy of iron (Tu.); iron filings or dust (Te.)(DEDR 4218). **ayas, a_yasam** iron (Skt.lex.) **ayas** metal, copper, iron (RV. iv.2.17); iron-weapon (RV. vi.3.5; TS.

iv.6.7.4); **ayasta_pa** ironsmith (VS. xxx.14; TBr. iii.4.10); **ayaspa_tra** an iron-vessel (AV. viii.10.22); **ayasmaya** made of iron or metal (RV. v.30.15)(Vedic.lex.)

7825.**Scissors**: **pippalaka** pin (Car.); scissors (Pali); **pippala** knife (Pkt.); **pi_pla_** striking part of a sword (about a span from point), end or point of sword, metallic tip of sheath (H.); **pi~pil.a_** instrument for cutting plantain leaves (somestimes fastened to a stick)(M.)(CDIAL 8206). **pa_likai** sharp edge of a cutting instrument; **pa_l.ai** spathe of palms; **pa_l.ai-k-katti, pa_l.aiyariva_l.** toddy-drawer's knife; **pa_l.aiyaram** a coarse kind of rasp, used in filing horse's hoofs; **pa_likai** handle of a sword (Ta.lex.) cf. **alaku** blade of a weapon, or instrument, heaf of an arrow (Ta.); lath, blade ofsword, knife, or spear (Ma.); **alakku** a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves (Ta.); **alagu, alugu** blade of a knife, sword, etc. (Ka.); **alu~gu** tip of an arrow, sword (Te.)(DEDR 237). **pallam** a weapon, arrow (**a_yirako_t. pallam**, **kambara_.na_kapa_ca.**107; Ta.lex.); **pallayam** (Ta.); **balleya** (Ka.) a dagger (Ta.lex.)] **Harrow**: **paluku** harrowing (Ta.); **haragu** id. (Ka.Ta.lex.); **paluku-k-kat.t.ai** harrow (Ta.lex.); **palaki** a kind of harrow used for levelling the ground after ploughing (Ta.lex. cf. **phalaka** (Skt.); **halike** (Ka.); **palakai** levelling plank (Ga.lex.); **palakai-na_kku** (Ta.Ma.) blade of an oar (Ta.lex.) **pallavam** arrow (Ta. < **bhalla**)(**ku_r-p-puru pallava-n-kon.t.a tu_n.i**: **kantapu.mu_nr.a_.yut.**13; Ta.lex.); **palli-y-a_t.utal** to level a field with a harrow (**Purana_. 120**; Ta.lex.); **pal-l-ir..aippul.i** toothing-plane (Ta.lex.) **pallu-vari** brick on edge, as in buildings; tooth-like projections in interspaces, in cornice (Ta.lex.) **Tooth**: **pal** tooth (Ta.Ma.Ka.Kol.Nk.Ga.Go.Kond.a); **palla** elephant (Ka.); **pallu** tooth (Ka.Te.Kuwi); **pall** id. (Kur.); **palu** the teeth (Malt.); **palu, pad.u** id. (Kui); **palugu** blade of pickaxe, crowbar, etc. (Te.); **pal** sharp edge (usually plural)(Ga.)(DEDR 3986). **palli** a kind of harrow (**Pur-ana_. 120**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: tusk**: **pal** tusk (**Pirapulin.. Kaila_ca. 14**); tooth, fang; tooth of a saw or sickle; tooth of a comb (Ta.lex.) cf. **palu-gor-r-u** a kind of harrow (Te.)(DEDR 3986). **Ploughshare**: **pha_la** ploughshare (RV.Pali.Pkt.); mattock (R.)[Poss. influenced by Mu. or Drav. to account for early **ph-** (compounds also show **-ph-,** not **-pph-**); **pha_ru** ploughshare, steel edge of a tool (S.); **pha_l** ploughshare, metal blade of mattock, etc. (K.); **pha_r** ploughshare (Bhoj.Bi.Mth.H.); **pha_l** (H.L.WPah.A.B.); **supa_r** (Pers.); **pa_l** (Wg.); **po_l** (Kt.); **phal** (Dm.Sv.Kho.); **pha_l** (Tir.Pas'.); id. (Shum.Gaw.Sh.); **pho_l** (Phal.); **pha_la_** ploughshare (L.P.Mth.H.); **pha_lo** (Ku.); **pha_li** (N.); **pha_l.a, pha_ra** (Or.); **pha_ra_** (Mth.H.); **pha_l.** (M.)(CDIAL 9072). **pha_la_r** hole in the sole of plough in which share is fixed (WPah.)(CDIAL 9074). **pha_la** board, slab; **pha_laka** splitting (Pali); **phal** board; pailing, rail, stake (Gypsy); strip of wood (K.); **pha_ra** slice (S.); **pha_l** wedge (P.); **pha_lo** piece of wood or metal, iron bar (Ku.); **pha_li** thin strip of metal (N.); strip (A.); **pha_la_** chip; **pha_li** strip (B.); **pha_l.ia_** chip (Or.); **pha_l** lump of areca-nut; **pha_r** piece (H.); **pha_l.o** share (G.); **pha_l.** sli of wood (M.)(CDIAL 9073). **Image: half a hide**: **pha_ri_** half a hide (Bi.)(CDIAL 9073). **Sharpness; ploughshare**: **palam** sharpness of a weapon, ploughshare; **pallu-k-kalappai** harrow consisting of a plank fitted with iron teeth and fixed to a plough; **pallu-me_r..i** a kind of plough used to harrow dry lands (Ta.lex.)

7825a.**Image: point; sharpness**: **val.** sharpness, pointedness (Ta.); **valj-** (knife) to have cutting edge (Pa.); **var.s** to be sharp (Kond.a); **r.ah- (r.ast-)** id. (Pe.); **r.ah** id. (Mand..); **vele** thorn (Mand..); **vala** point, sharp end, spearhead, sting (Kui); **var.h (var.st-)** to sharpen (Kuwi); **r.e'-** id. (Kuwi); **r.emperi valli** whetstone (Kuwi); **le_'nai** to sharpen (Kuwi); **rechali** to hone (Kuwi); **repel vwalli** whetstone (Kuwi); **r.e_'- (-t-)** to sharpen (Kuwi); **r.e_ka vali, r.e_mpa vali, r.empori vali** sharpening stone (Kuwi)(DEDR 5306). For **-val:** cf. **mesi-val** whetstone (Go.); **vad.i, vali** stone (Go.); **vwalli, valli,** (pl. **valka**), **vali** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5285). **vat.i** sharpness (Ta.);

va~_d.i sharpness, keenness, bravery, valour (Te.); **va~_d.** edge, sharpness (Pa.)(DEDR 5349). **Sword**: **va_l.** sword, saw (Ma.Ta.); ploughshare, scissors, sharpness (Ta.); **va_l.i** arrow; swordsman (Ta.); **va.l.** sword, saw (Ko.); **po.l.** sword (To.); **ba_l.(u)** knife, sword (Ka.); **ba.l.i katti** the long sword of the Coorg warrior (Kod..); **ba_l.u, ba_lu** razor, small knife attached to cock's spur when fighting (Tu.); **va_lu** sword; sharp (Te.); **va_l.an** sawyer (Ma.); **va_l.i** swordsman (Ta.)(DEDR 5376). **karava_la** sword (Skt.)(CDIAL 2796). cf. **karat.u** hard (Ta.)(DEDR 1265). **Compound terms**: **ta_r..-p-pa_l.** bolt, bar (Ta.); **ta_r..** bolt, bar, latch, blocks in a wall to support beams (Ta.)(DEDR 3179). **ta_d.a(ka)-, ta_la** latch (Skt.); **ta_l.a** door-bar (Pali)(CDIAL 5749). **Image: cross-bar for closing a gate**: **parigha** iron bar for closing a gate (ChUp.); cross-bar (Pali); iron club (MBh.); **paligha** id. (Pa_n..); **parigha_ta** iron club (Skt.); **pari_gha_ya** destruction (Pkt.); **pariha** bar, bolt (Pkt.); **paligha, palikha** cross-bar (Pali); **paliha** bar, bolt (Pkt.)(CDIAL 7806). **Leaf of yoke of a plough**: **palla_** leaf of the yoke of a plough (Bi.); **palai_** id. (Bi.); **pa_lo** yoke of a plough (Bi.N of Ganges); **pa_la_** yoke of a plough (Mth.)(CDIAL 7969). **pharaut.a_** broad wooden board (in cotton-carding machine)(Mth.)(CDIAL 9059).cf. **pa_l.am** metal cast in moulds (Ta.); ingot; **va_l.am** id., bar of gold or iron; a hammer for the chisel (Ma.); **pa_l.a** ingot of gold or silver (Ka.); ingot (Te.); **pa_l.amu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4114). cf. **vallam** a weight = 2 man~ca_ti (**Na_mati_pa. 804**)(Ta.lex.)

7826.**Image: spot on dice**: **phala** spot on dice (MBh.)(CDIAL 9051). **Image: dice**: **val** dice (**Tol. Er..ut. 373**)(Ta.lex.)

7827.**Merchandise**: **val.am** article of merchandise (**Pu. Ve. 8,31**)(Ta.); wealth, riches (**Kur-al., 480**); income (**Kur-al., 51**); **valamai** money, property (**Tin.aima_lai. 85**)(Ta.); **val.am** food (**Kalit. 20**)(Ta.lex.) **val.ana_t.u** fertile tract (**Pu. Ve. 3,14, Kol.u**); **val.amaiyar** agriculturists; wealthy, prosperous persons; great or excellent persons (Ta.lex.) **Image: fullness**: **val.am** abundance, fullness (**Tirukko_. 118**)(Ta.lex.) **Growing**: **val.ar-tal** to grow (**Kur-al., 718**); **bal.e** (Ka.); **val.aruka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **bel.** growth, growing; **bel.l.a_l.a** a man of a certain agricultural caste; a rustic (Ka.); **bel.ayisu** to cause to grow or increase; **bel.avala** abundant growth: name of a fruitful tract of a country, partly belonging to Mysore, partly to south-Mahratta; **bel.avige** growth, growing up, increase; **bel.asu** to cause to grow; to increase; to grow; to raise as a crop; growth, increase; that which has grown and stands in a field: a crop of corn etc. growing, standing corn etc.; **bel.ase** millet or other grain not yet hard; **bel.e** to grow as corn, grass, trees; to increase; to grow, to raise as a crop; growing, growth; produce, crop; standing corn etc.; what is to grow: seed, seedlings; **bel.ekey, bel.egey** a field of standing corn, etc.; **bel.e nad.u** to plant seedlings; **bel.e ma_d.u** to raise a crop; **bel.eyid.isu** to have planted or sown; **bel.eyid.u** to plant; to sow; **bel.iyuvike** growing etc.(Ka.lex.) **o_be_le** the chorus of a song repeated by women while transplanting rice plants; **ola-ma_yi** pasture (Tu.lex.) cf. **vel.l.a_l.an-** man of the ve_l.a_l.a caste; **vel.l.a_mai** cultivation (Ta.)(DEDR 5507). cf. **val.** fertility, abundance (Ta.)(DEDR 5304). **Cultivation**: **vel.l.a_mai** cultivation (**C.G.**); **vel.l.a_n.mai** cultivation (**M.M. 969**)(Ta.lex.) **Fertility; crop**: **val.** fertility, abundance (Ta.); **van.mai** id. (Ta.); **val.am, val.an-** id., wealth, riches, article of merchandise, food (Ta.); **val.appam** fertility (Ta.); **val.amai** id., wealth (Ta.); **val.amaiyar** agriculturalists, wealthy prosperous persons (Ta.); **val.avan-** Co_r..a king (**Pur-ana_. 7**); agriculturist (**Tiruppo_. Can. Tiruppal.l. i.8**)(Ta.); **val.arttuka** to raise, rear (Ma.); **val.l.al** a liberal king (Ma.); liberal donor (Ta.); **bal.e** to increase, grow up (Ka.); **bal.pal.a** growth (Ka.); **bal.apuni** to grow, shoot up (Tu.); **bal.apu** growth, growing (Tu.)(DEDR 5304). **Crop, produce, standing crop**: **vil.a** crop of corn growing, vegetation (Ma.); **vil.ai** growth, ripening, produce, crop, yield; **(-v-, -nt-)** to be produced (**Kur-**

al., 732); be productive, result, mature, ripen (as grain), occur; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to raise, cause to grow (**Na_lat.i, 218**); produce, bring into being (**Pu. Ve. 2,14**); **vil.ai-nilam** fertile ground, arable land, land suitable for raising crops (**Na_lat.i, 133**); **vil.ai-ni_r** water for irrigation (**Tiv. Tiruppa_. 17, Vya_. Pak. 164**) (Ta.); **vil.accal** produce, crop, yield, ripening grain, growth, ripening (Ta.); produce of corn, etc., corn grown ripe (Ma.); **vil.avu** id. (Ma.); **vil.aiyul.** produce, crop, one of six na_t.t.amaiti (**Kur-al., 545**); maturing (**Malaipat.u. 171**)(Ta.); **vil.aivu** crop, yield, produce, growth, ripening, maturity (Ta.); **vil.ar** fertility (Ta.); **vil.aivi (-pp-, -tt-)** to cause to grow, cultivate (Ta.); **vel.** crop (Ko.); **pel.** crop (To.); (food plants) grow (To.); **(pel.t-)** to grow (To.); **bole** crop (Kor.); **bol.e** crop (Kod..); **bule, bul.e** standing, growing corn, crop (Tu.); **vil.ayuka** to grow, grow ripe, grow richly or to perfection, produce (Ma.); **vil.ayikka** to cause to grow, cultivate (Ma.); **buleti, bul.eti** full-grown, ripe (Tu.); **bel.e** to grow as corn, grass, or trees, increase; bear a crop; n. growing, growth, produce, crop, standing corn, what is to grow, seed, seedlings (Ka.); **bel.ayisu, bel.asu, bel.eyisu, bel.esu** to cause to grow, increase, raise (crop), bring to maturity, rear, foster (Ka.); **bel.eyuvike** growing (Ka.); **bel.asu** growth, increase, crop of standing corn (Ka.); **vel.v (vel.d-)** to grow, become fat, (grain) ripens; **(vel.t-)** to cause to grow (Ko.); **bol.e- (bol.ev-, bol.and-)** to become full-grown (people, plants)(Kod..); **bol.at- (bol.ati-)** to grow (Kod..); **bul.epuni, bul.eyuni, bul.evuni, bul.epa_vuni, bulepini, bul.epini** to grow, ripen, be ripe (Tu.); **bul.epud.uni, bul.epa_vuni** to make grow, rear, raise as a crop, etc. (Tu.); **bol.accelu** ripeing (Tu.); **boli** to grow (Kor.); **velayu** to thrive, prevail; **belayu** to spread, increase (Te.)(DEDR 5437).

7828.**Image: mosquito**: **olun:ku** big mosquito; **ulan:ku** gnat, mosquito (Ta.); **olun:ku** a kind of mosquito (Ma.); **olaji** a fly (Kod..)(DEDR 1002).

7829.**Image: to copulate**: cf. **o_l.** to have sexual intercourse (Ka.); **o.l.- (o.p-, o.t-)** to have sexual intercourse with (Kod..); **o_r..** to copulate; **o_l.** id.; **o_ (-pp-, -tt-)** id. (Ta.); **ta_yol.i** mother-lover (Ta.)(DEDR 1071). **o_r.-** to roll (Pa.); to lie down, sleep (Ga.)(DEDR 1072).

7830.**Festival**: **o_kul.i, o_kal.i** a red liquid of various ingredients which is sprinkled or squirted upon persons at the ho_l.i feast, at the close of a temple-festival, or at marriages (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_kal.i** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1028). **ho_la_** spring festival (Skt.); **ho_la_ka, ho_li_** (Skt.); **ho_liya_** spring festival (Pkt.); **hu_l**^{i} (K.); **hori_** (S.P.H.); pile of wood for burning at the spring festival (OAw.); **holli_** spring festival (P.); **holi_** (Ku.Bi.H.); **holi, hori** (N.Mth.); **hli_** (A.); **holi** (B.); **hul.i** (Or.); **hol.i_** (G.M.)(CDIAL 14182). cf. **osage** festival, joy, joyful occasion (Ka.); **ukavai** joy, happiness (Ta.)(DEDR 558). **Festival**: **ho_l.i** name of a female demon, a paramour of Ka_ma (Ka.M.); the ho_li_ festival observed on account of her death for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon of the phalguna month when Ka_ma is burnt in effigy; the red liquid (o_kal.i) sprinkled at that festival; **ho_l.i-ya_d.u** to sprinkle or squirt **o_kal.i** upon one another at the feast (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7831.**Funeral pile**: **oliki** a funeral pile (Te.); **olngam** blaze of fire; **olip- (olit-)** to char, scorch (Pa.); **o_lna_** to be on fire, (crop) is scorched by excessive heat; **ol^{o}dna_** to set fire to, scorch (Kur.)(DEDR 1001). **or.ma_** lampblack (Kur.); **or.me** ashes (Malt.)(DEDR 995).

7832.**A country**: **ol.ina_t.u** one of the 12 na_t.u lying on the outskirts of the cen-tamir..-na_t.u (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**); **ol.iyar** vel.a_l.as who were the dominant people in ol.i-na_t.u (**Pat.t.in-**

ap. 274)(Ta.lex.) **ho_lad.a_, ho_lara_** name of a place in Kashmir (Skt.); **ho_la_** name of a town; **ho_la_h-** pl. a country of Udi_cya (Skt.); **wolur** name of a paragana (K.)(CDIAL 14181).

7833.**Image: snake**: **ul.l.i, hol.l.e, ol.l.e** a kind of amphisbaena (Ka.); **ol.l.e pa.mbi** water-snake (Kod..); **ol.l.e, olle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1018). **vo_d.ra** a kind of large snake (Skt.); **bor.a_** a species of non-poisonous snake, boa constrictor (B.); viper (Or.)(CDIAL 12153).

7834.**Pledge**: cf. **ol** tribute (N.)(CDIAL 2559). **olicai** presents given by the near relations of the bride to the bridegroom on the fourth day of the marraige (**W.**); **oli-tal** to shoot forth; to be luxuriant; to prosper, thrive (**Patir-r-up. 31,24**); **olittal** id. (**Pur-ana_. 137,6**)(Ta.lex.) **o_lu** a bail, a security, a surety, a pledge; a hostage (Ka.); **o_lu-ga_r-a** a male bail, security or bondsman; a male hostage (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **hod.d.a, hud.d.a, hud.d.a_** wager (Pkt.); **hod.a** (S.); **hor.** (Ku.N.B.); **ur.a** vow (Or.); **hor.** wager (H.); **hod.a** wager, rivalry (OMarw.); **hod.** wager (G.M.); **od.a** bet, pledge (Si.); **ot.t.u** wager (Si.Ta.)(CDIAL 14175). **Assembly of state**: **o_laga**, **va_laga** service, homage; an assembly, a levee; an audience; a durbar (Ka.Te.Tu.); **o_lakka** (Te.); splendour, majesty (Ma.); **o_laga i_** to hold a public levee or council; to pay homage, to be in attendance; **o_laga-s'a_le** a royal court; a hall of audience (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **o_lai** palm-leaf (**Tol. Po. 641**)(Ta.); **o_le** (Ka.Tu.); **o_la** (Ma.); **o_lai** letter or any writing on a palmyra leaf (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **o_lakkam** assembly of state, audience, royal presence, durbar (**Tiv. Tiruppal.l.i. 9**); **o_lagamu** (Te.); **o_laga** (Tu.); **o_lakkam** (Ma.); hall (**Aric. Pu. Viva_ka. 37**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **polivu** splendour, gold (Ta.)(DEDR 4551).

7835.**Cart**: **or..ukai** cart (**uman.ar uppo yor..ukai yen.n.upa** : **Pur-ana_. 116**); train of carts (**Perumpa_n.. 63**)(Ta.lex.)

7836.**Image: separate**: cf. **bilaga** separate (Or.OAw.)(CDIAL 11880). **Image: to make into two**: **beu~_n.o** to make into two, break into several pieces (Ku.); **vibhe_de_ti** causes disruption (Pali); **vibhinatti** breaks in two (RV.); **vibhe_dayati** causes to break (MBh.)(CDIAL 11819). **vibhe_dana** act of splitting (MBh.)(CDIAL 11818). cf. **veggala** separate, distinct (Pkt.)(CDIAL 11826).

7837.**Bashful**: **vel.ku (vel.ki-)** to be ashamed, be coy, bashful, fear, shudder, be perplexed; **vet.ku (vet.ki-)** to be ashamed, be bashful, be afraid; **vet.kam, vekkam** shame, modesty, bashfulness, coyness; **vat.ku (vat.ki-)** to be ashamed, be shy, bashful; n. shame, shyness, modesty; **vil.i- (-v-, -nt-)** to be overcome with shame; **vil.ivu** shame (Ta.); **vel.kka** to be ashamed, afraid; **vekkam** shame (Ma.); **vekm** (obl. **vekt-**) feeling of modesty, shame (Ko.); **bel.kar-** to become afraid, fear; **bel.kane** to turn pale through fear (Ka.); **bol.cuni** to shy, start aside suddenly as an animal; **bol.ci, bol.celu** shyness, starting aside, suddeenly; **bol.ca_vuni** to make shy; **bol.acellu** shying (Tu.)(DEDR 5500). **vri_d.e** shame, modesty, bashfulness (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **vri_d.** be ashamed (Skt.); **vri_d.ita** ashamed, bashful (MBh.); **vri_d.a_** shame, modesty (MBh.); **vri_d.ate_** is bashful, is ashamed (MBh.) **viliu_na** (Pkt.); **vilia** ashamed (Pkt.); **vili-ya** shame, modesty (Si.); **vid.d.a_, vi_d.aya** shame (Pkt.)(CDIAL 12232).

7838.**Incline, slope, slant**: **va_lu, o_lu** to slant, slope, bend (Ka.); **va_luvike** sloping, descending (Ka.); **v(r)a_lu** to incline, bend, weigh down; slope, incline, slant, inclination (Te.); **va_lucu** to incline, bend (Te.)(DEDR 5369). **ma_la, ma_lu** sloping, slanting, slope, descent (Ka.); **ma_lisu** to bend to one side (as a post, etc.)(Ka.); **ma_luni** to lean, incline, reel (Tu.)(DEDR 4825). **Images:**

row; slanting: **va_ra, va_re** declivity, sloping (Ka.Ta.Ma.)(ka.lex.) **o_ran.a** a line, a row (Ka.); **o_l.i, o_n.i** a continuous line, a row; a number, a mass (Ka.); **o_li** (Te.); **o_l.a** (M.); **o_re** the state of being aslant, leaning, oblique, sloping (Ka.); **o_lu, ma_lu** to bend (Ka.); **va_lu, vra_lu** (Te.); **o_lu** to slant (Ka.Te.); to hang, to dangle (Ka.); **ve_lu, vre_lu** (Te.); **o_l** swinging or dangling about (Ka.); **o_rad.i** sloping, declivity; variance, difference or unevenness in scales (Ka.); **va_re** (Te.); **or-agu** to be bent, to incline (Ka.); **oragu, olan:gu** (Tu.); **ur-in:gu** (Te.); **ur-iccu** (Ma.); **uggu, oggu, or-agu, or-ugu** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **o_ra_yam** obliqueness, slantingness; the leeward or leaning side of a boat or other vessel (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **por-i** to inscribe (Ta.); **pori** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare (Tu.)(DEDR 4564). **Image: to hang**: **v(r)a_lu** to hang, be suspended, droop; **v(r)a_lucu** to hand, suspend; **v(r)e_lu** to hang, be suspended, be pendulous, droop; **vre_l(u)cu** to hang, suspend (Te.); **ver.n:g-** to hang, be suspended; caus. **ver.h-, vehr.-, ver.c-, ver.hta_na_, var.ih** to hang up; **war.e_nga_na_, varenga_na_** to be hung up; **war.hutta_na_** to hang; **var.em** an article on which something is hung, stalk of fruit (Go.); **r.epa (r.et-)** to hang up, suspend; **r.aki** hung, hooked; **d.e_nga (d.e_ngi-)** to be suspended (Kui); **rec-** to hang; **lecali (let-)** to hang up, deck oneself with flowers; **lepi ki_ali** to deck (another) with flowers; **lepi aiyali** to be hung; **leh'nai** to hang; **lej- (-it-)** to hang; **le'- (-t-)** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 5495).

7839.**Image: gambol**: **vil.aiy-a_t.u** to play, sport, gambol, do and act light-heartedly, be playful, humorous, or funny; **vil.aiy-a_t.al** play, sport; **vil.aiy-a_t.t.am, vil.aiy-a_t.t.u** id., pastime, recreation, that which is done with ease, fun (Ta.); **vil.ay-a_t.uka** to play; **vil.ay-a_t.t.am, vil.ay-a_t.t.u** sport, play (Ma.); **vila_sa** (Skt.)(DEDR 5438).

7840.**Celastrus paniculata**: **veln:gur** celastrus paniculata (Pa.); **wara_ngur., vara_ngur** the ma_lka_gni tree, celastrus paniculata (Go.)(DEDR 5502).

7841.**Image: tail**: **va_l < va_la** tail (**Na_lat.i, 213**); **va_lati < va_ladhi** tail (**Pa_rata. Ka_n.t.ava. 18**); **va_lam** tail (**Ka_cippu. Man.ikan.. 14**)(Ta.lex.) **va_lathi, ba_ladhi** a hairy tail (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: javelin**: **va_lam < bhin.d.i-pa_la** short javelin (**Kampara_. U_rte_. 69**)(Ta.lex.)

7842.**Side of the body**: **vilavu, vila_** sides of the body, rib (Ta.); **vila_vu** side, chest (Ma.)(DEDR 5425).

7843.**A language**: **ba_labha_s.e** the pra_kr.ta language (Ka.M.)(Ka.lex.)

7844.**Lapis lazuli**: **ba_la-va_yaja** lapis lazuli or a kind of turkois (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

7845.**Prayer**: **pa_li** invoking, addressing in prayer; a vow; **pa_lipu** to protect, vouchsafe (Tu.lex.) cf. **pa_la** protector (R.); **pal** support, protection (Si.)(CDIAL 8125).

7846.**Earth**: **pa_lam** earth (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.n.iya. 222**)(Ta.lex.) **Pa_lgra_m** name of a village in the Liddur valley (K.)(CDIAL 8127).

7847.**Protector**: **pa_la** protector (R.); herdsman (Mn.); **pa_l(a_)** shelter (H.); **palo_(i)** cattle-shed (Kal.)(CDIAL 8125). **pa_la** protector (R.); herdsman (Mn.); **pa_laka** guardian (MBh.);[originally **l**- form of **pa_ra-** bringing across (RV.)(CDIAL 8100)]; **pa_la, pa_laya** keeper (Pkt.); **pale_** servant (Pr.); **pa_l** shepherd (K.); **pa_lsi_** shepherd (Ku.); **pa_lo** guard (N.); **-palla_**

in: **gopalla_** cattle-keeper (Si.); **palo_(i)** cattle shed (Kal.); **palo_** (Bshk.); **pa_lo** young of animal (Sh.D..); **pa_li_** herdsman, shepherd; deriv. of ***pa_l** flock (P.); **pa_lo** act of guarding (N.); **pa_l** flock (A.B.); **pa_l.a** herd (Or.); **pa_l(a_)** shelter (H.); **pa_l.o** flock (G.); **pal** support, protection (Si.)(CDIAL 8125). **pa_lana** protecting, nourishing (Mn.); **pa_lana_** protection (Pali); **pa_lanam., pa_lana_** (As'.); **pa_lan.a** (Pkt.); **palna** protection (Si.)(CDIAL 8128). **pa_layati** guards, protects (AV.); **pa_le_ti** guards (Pali); **pa_le_i** (Pkt.); **paloiki** (3 sg. **pale_i**) to hand something to someone (Sh.); **pa_lun** to protect; **paluro_** kept (of animals)(K.)(CDIAL 8129). cf. **-pa_la, pa_la-** in cmpds.: **ajapa_la, avipa_la, as'vapa_la,us.t.rapa_la, kalyapa_la, ko_t.t.apa_la, ko_s.t.hapa_la, go_pa_la, go_s.t.hapa_la, dhanapa_la, pas'upa_la, prapa_pa_li_, bhu_pa_la, mahis.apa_la, raks.apa_la, sa_mantapa_la, hastipa_la, karapa_la** (Skt.) **pa_lgra_m** name of a village in the Liddur valley (K.)(CDIAL 8127). **Army: pa_l.aiyam** army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks (Ta.); **pa_l.ayam** camp, army (Ma.); **pa_l.eya** camp, settlement, hamlet (Ka.); **pa_l.ya, pa_l.ye** id. (Ka.); army, halting place (Tu.); **pa_l.emu** guard, camp, army (Te.)(DEDR 4117). **Herdsman; shelter: pa_rayati** brings over, rescues, brings to an end (RV.); is a match for (Mn.); is capable of (Skt.)(CDIAL 8106). cf. **pa_ra** bringing across (RV.); further bank, furthest end (RV.); **pa_ri** on the opposite side, across, through (S.)(CDIAL 8100). **Food prescribed for a student**: **pa_li** food prescribed for a student (Skt.); bread (Tir.)(CDIAL 8131). **pa_li** maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies (Skt.lex.) cf. **pa_lita** protected, guarded, preserved (Skt.lex.) cf. **phali** copper plate (A.)(CDIAL 9053). **To protect, nourish: pa_layati** guards, protects (AV.); **pa_le_ti** guards (Pali); **pa_le_i** (Pkt.); **paloiki** to hand something to someone (Sh.); **pa_lun** to protect, nourish (K.); **pa_ran.u** to support, supply with food (S.); **pa_lan.u** to maintain, rear (S.); **pa_l.an.**, **pa_lan., pa_lun.** to nourish, feed up (L.); **pa_lan.a_** (P.); **pa_lan.o** (Ku.); **pa_lnu** to keep, tame, go (N.); **pa_liba** to nourish, tend (A.); **pa_la_** to rear, keep (B.); **pa_l.iba_** (Or.); **pa_lna_** (H.); **pa_lai** (OMarw.); **pa_l.vu~** (G.); **pa_l.n.e~** (M.); **palun.** to be nourished (L.); **paln.a_** to be nourished, grow (P.); **pala_unu** to thrive (N.); **palna_** to be reared, be fattened, become tender (H.); **pal.vu~** to be nurtured (G.)(CDIAL 8129). **pa_lana** protecting, nourishing (Mn.); keeping going, living (Pali); **pa_lana_** protection (Pali); **pa_lanam., pa_lana_** (As'.); **pa_lan.a** (Pkt.); **pa_l.an.a_** maintaining, saving (Or.); **la_lan-pa_lan** caressing and cherishing (H.); **pa_l.an.** preserving, nourishing (M.); **pa_l.n.e~, pa_l.l.e~** cradle (Konkan.i); **palna** protection (Si.)(CDIAL 8128). cf. Suffixes with **-pa_la** : **ajapa_la, avipa_la, as'vapa_la, us.t.rapa_la, kalyapa_la, ko_t.t.apa_la, ko_s.t.hapa_la, go_pa_la, go_s.t.hapa_la, dhanapa_la, pas'upa_la, bhu_pa_la, mahis.apa_la, raks.apa_la, sa_mantapa_la, hastipa_la, karapa_la** (CDIAL 8125). **Herdsmen's village; hamlet: pal.l.i** place, hamlet, small village; herdsmen's village; town; hermitage, cell of a recluse; temple, place of worship, esp. of Jains and Buddhists; palace, anything belonging to royalty; workshop; sleeping place of animals; school; room, chamber; enclosure; petty rulers (Ta.lex.) **pal.l.i-pat.ai** temple erected in memory of kings (S.I.I.iii,24); performance of the last rites of burial or cremation, as of a deceased king (Ta.lex.) **palli_** small village (Skt.Pkt.); **pa~la** hut (Si.); **pa(h)la_** tiny hut made of leaves (Or.)(CDIAL 7972). **Pal_gra_m** name of a village in the Liddur valley (K.)(CDIAL 8127). **pal.l.i-kampu-vaittal** to plant a stick in front of the house of a person whose revenue is in arrears, indicating that his movements are restrained till he dues are paid (Ta.lex.) **Household**: **pa_l** covering of a roof (Ku.); **pa_li** lower edge of thatched roof (N.); **pa_r.i, pa_ir.** one of side pieces of thatched roof (B.)(CDIAL 8041). **palva_r.o, palver.o** wall or fence round a house, wall or screen round a roof, screen (S.); **parva_r.** a village fence, precincts of village or town (G.)(CDIAL 7874). **parive_n.a** monk's or nun's cell (BHSk.Pali); **piriven, piriven.a** (Si.)(CDIAL 7883). **pal.l.i** hamlet, herdsman's village, hermitage, temple (esp. of Buddhists and Jains), palace, workshop, sleeping place, school, room (Ta.); hut, small settlement of jungle tribes,

public building, place of worship for Buddhists or foreigners, mosque, royal couch (Ma.); settlement, abode, hamlet, village (Ka.); **hal.l.i** id. (Ka.); hamlet, small village (Tu.); **palli** village, hut (Te.); village (only in place names)(Pa.); **palli_** in: **er.pa_-palli_** household, family establishment (**er.pa_** house)(Kur.); **palli_, pallika_** small village, esp. a settlement of wild tribes, hut, house (Skt.); **palliya, palle** small village (Te.); **pal.l.i = palli** (Te.inscr.); **pal.l.i** hut of a Poleye or Me.de (both low castes)(Kod..); mosque (Tu.); **pol.y** sacred dairy, matrilineal sib, Badaga house (To.)(DEDR 4018). cf. **palli_, pallika_** small house lizard (Skt.); **pa_l** common house lizard (M.)(CDIAL 7973).

7848.**Image: to split**: **pi_r-u** to tear, rip, split (Ta.)(DEDR 4230). **pi_li** straw (Ma.)(DEDR 4216). **pi_cu** the fibrous parts of plants (Te.)(DEDR 4133). **pil.** to burst open, be rent or cut, be broken to pieces (Ta.)(DEDR 4194).

7849.**Careya arborea**: **per..ai-maram** carey's myrtle bloom, careya arborea (Ta.); **pe_r..(u), pe_r..a** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 4443). **pi_lu** fruit of a particular tree (AV.); the tree salvadora persica or careya arborea (Skt.); a particular tree (Pkt.); **pi_luka** a tree (Sus'r.); **pi_lu_** salvadora persica (H.); **pi_lur.i_** a bush with golden berries; **pi_lur.u** its fruit (G.)(CDIAL 8239). cf. **gummur mara_** careya arborea (Pa.)(DEDR 1742).

7850.**To talk in sleep**: **palavu, palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu** to talk in sleep; **palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu** talking in sleep (Te.); **pulampu (pulampi-)** to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly; sound, foolish talk, lament, grief; **pulampal** sound, chattering, weeping, grieving; **pulappam** chattering, raving, lamentation; **pula_vu (pula_vi-)** to make noise (Ta.); **pulampuka** to sound, bemoan, lament, speak hastily; **pulampal** lamentation (Ma.); **palumbu, halubu** to lament (Ka.); **poli- (-v-, -j-)** to bark repeatedly (Kod..); **palambuni** to lament; **polle** slander, tale-bearing (Tu.); **panavu, palumu, palavu** to lament; **palumu** to prattle; prattle (Te.); **polla** noise, hissing of snake (Pa.); **polo** story, word, advice, answer, matter; **pallo** word, speech; **pola** language, speech (Go.)(DEDR 4304). **palukku** to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak (Ta.); **helupu** to speak like a madman while asleep; **halebu** to talk foolishly; **haleveru** to speak while asleep (Ka.); **paluku** speaking, word, sound, voice (Te.)(DEDR 3887). **vipphalan.** to talk in one's sleep; **viphlan.** to become confused from fear; **viphalia_** being in second childhood (L.); **bipphalna_** to be cross or refactory (P.); **viphilan.u** to talk in one's sleep (S.)(CDIAL 12015).

7851.**Dry earth**: **pur..uti** dry earth (**Paripa_. 13,33**); **pur..utikka_t.u** dry-ploughed field; **pur..utikka_r** a kind of paddy (**G.Tj.D. I,95**.); **pur..utikka_l** dry nacey land prepared for seed-bed, opp. to ce_r-r-ukka_l; **pur..utina_r-r-u, pur..utikka_l-na_r-r-u** paddy-seedling grown on dry seed-beds; **pur..utikka_l-vitaippu, pur..utivitaippu, pur..utivirai** sowing paddy on dry land previously prepared; **pur..utinat.t.u** plant growing on dry soil; **pur..utippayir** crop raised on pur..utikka_l; **pur..utipa_t.u** waste land (**S.I.I. i,151**); **pur..utipo_t.u, pur..utivitaittal** to plough and sow when a field is dry; **pur..utiya_kku** to plough nacey lands when dry; **pur..utiyet.uttal** to plough a field for the third and last time (Ta.lex.)

7852.**Image: path; cross-mark**: **pul.l.at.i** cross mark; caret to indicate the insertion of something omited in writing, as like a bird's foot; **pur..ai** forest-path (**Pur-ana_. 98**); narrow path, by-path (**Malaipat.u. 194**); **pur-avi_ti** street outskirting a town (**Cilap. 14,118, Urai.**); outer court of a temple, etc. (Ta.lex.)

7853.**Eelephant's trunk**: **pur..aikkai** elephant's trunk; elephant, as having a trunk; **put.karam** tip of an elephant's proboscis; **pukar-mukam** elephant, as having a spotted face (**Cilap. 25,29**)(Ta.lex.)

7854.**Image: fish**: **pul.l.ikkalava_y** spotted perch, reddish brown, serranus hexagonatus; a sea-fish, deep grey, serranus maculatus; **pul.l.ittirukkai** sting ray; **pul.l.ittar-at.t.ai** a sea-fish, silver, attaining, 15 in. in length, drepane punctata (Ta.lex.)

7855.**Valuation of a standing crop**: **pul.l.i** code-mark made on goods by a trader to indicate their value; mark on a piece of dice (**Kalla_. 92,11**); estimate; ledger; **pul.l.ikkan.akku** practical arithmetic, opp. to pal.l.ikkan.akku; valuation of a standing crop; budget estimate; method adopted by tradesmen in marking prices on cloth; **pul.l.ikkan.akkan-** one versed in the tradesmen's accounts; **pul.l.ikka_ran-** rich man; accountant; particular person purposely not specified by name; **pul.l.ikkuttutal** to write accounts; to delete by placing dot or dots over a letter or letters, in cadjan writing (**I_t.u, 7,3,4**); **pul.l.icco_r-u** ancient tax for the maintenance of official estimators of the produce of fields; **pul.l.i-y-it.utal** to enter in an account (**Maturaip. Patir-. 47**); **pul.l.i-vari** catalogue; **pul.l.i-pa_rppavan-** id.; official estimator of the produce of fields before harvesting; **pul.l.i-pa_rttal** to estiamte the produce of a field before harvesting; to settle accounts (Ta.lex.)

7856.**Trefoil**: **pul.l.u** a species of tick-trefoil; **pul.l.at.i** id.; desmodium gangeticum (Ta.lex.)

7857.**Omen birds**: **pul.l.uraittal** to predict from omen-birds (**Perun.. Ucaik. 56,234**); **pul.l.uvam** cry of birds (**Ci_vaka. 2039, Urai**); **pul.l.aracu** king of birds, garud.a (**Te_va_. 598,8**); **pul.l.u_r-kat.avul.** Vis.n.u, as riding on Garud.a (**Cilap. 17, A_t.unarppukar..tal**); **pul.l.o_ppu, pul.l.o_ccu** to drive away birds, as from a cornfield (**Ain. Aim. 47**)(Ta.lex.) **pul.** bird (**Cilap. 10,117**)(Ta.); any small bird (Ma.); **pil.** bird (To.); **pulu~gu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4319).

7858.**Bracelet**: **pul.** bracelet (**Malaipat.u. 253**)(Ta.lex.) **pul.ekka** to roll oneself (Ma.); **pol.e** to roll, roll about, move to and fro, move in a circle; **pol.apu** trembling, shaking, rolling; **pol.ayisu** to cause to roll, cause to go round in a circle, brandish (Ka.); **polayu** to wander, move about (Te.)(DEDR 4320).

7859.**Image: bristling hairs**: **pulaka** erection or bristling of the hairs of the body occasioned by delight, etc., horripilation (Ka.Skt.); **pul.aka, pul.ake** (Ka.); **pulakita** having the hairs of the body erect or bristling up (Ka.lex.)

7860.**Image: insect**: **pulaka** any kind of insect or vermin infesting animals (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **pun.ija** a kind of insect (Ka.); **pid.i~ju, pid.u~du, pin.u~ju, pin.u~du** id. (Ko.); **pun.d.a** bamboo (Kod..)(DEDR 4270).

7861.**Image: East Indian kino tree: puli** east Indian kino tree (**Tailava. Taila. 74**); tiger (Ta.lex.) cf. semant.: **ve_n:kai** with the same two meanings: kino tree; tiger.

7862.**A fragrant substance**: **pur..uku** one of 32 o_ma_likai or fragrant substances put in water for drinking or bathing; **pur..uku-campa_** a kind of fragrant paddy (**Pata_rtta. 802**)(Ta.lex.) **pur..aku** palas tree, pun-amurun:kai (**Kur-icip. 96, Urai.**); a plant with red flowers (Ta.lex.) **pur..aku** Mountain madar, calotropis (**Malaipat.u. 219**)(Ta.lex.)

7863.**Civet**: **pur..uku** civet, a fragrant substance (**S.I.I. iii, 187**)(Ta.); **pun.ugu** (Te.Ka.Tu.); **pur..ugu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **pun-uku** civet; civet cat (Ta.); **pur..uku, pur..u** id. (Ma.); **pur..a, pur..u, pun.ugu, pun.agu, punagu, punugu, pula** civet (Ka.); **pub.bekki** civet cat (Kod..); **pun.un:gu, pun.ugu, punugu** civet (Tu.); **punu~gu** (Te.)(DEDR 4313). **gandhama_rjara** civet cat (Skt.lex.)

7864.**A compound ointment**: **puli** a compound ointment, one of na_lvakai-c-ca_ntu; a perfumed unguent for the hair (**pulip pu_n:kur..ala_l. : Tan-ippa_. ii,5,8**)(Ta.lex.) **pula, pulaka_pu, pur..aka_pu**; **pula-ka_pu-se_ve** the ceremony of undressing an idol, rubbing it with an ointment of civet etc., and sprinkling paccakarpu_ra powder over it (Ka.); **pur..a** a mixture of civet etc., which is smeared on idols, then removed, and sold at a high price (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pur..uku-ca_ttu-tal** to besmear with civet as an idol (Ta.lex.) **puli-tat.ukki** curacoa aloes, aloe vera-officinalis, kar-r-a_r..ai; **puliyukiri** Mysore-thorn, caesalpinia sepiarie; **puli-tat.ukki** id. (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) For **-tat.ukki** and association with incense, cf. **taduku, tadiku** the gum olibanum, boswellia thurifera (Ka.lex.)

7865.**Boat**: **bellem** a simple, flat-bottomed dugout, rectangular in shape and decked at both ends, with an average capacity of 5 to 10 tons used in Mesopotamia. (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, p. 180). **pula_vuni** to float; **pulapa_vuni** to cause to float; **pulampuni** to set afloat; **pun.alu** floating (Tu.); **pun.aluni, punaluni** to float (Tu.); **bol.a** id. (Kor.); **pun.ai** raft, float, ship (Ta.)(DEDR 4321).

7866.**Forest**: **par..uvam** forest (Ta.Ma.); **par..u, par..uva** forest, jungle (Ka.); **pad.uva** forest (Te.)(DEDR 4006).

7867.**A doctor**: **halasiga** a man who deals in medicinal leaves, a doctor; **halasu, hal.asu** (Tadbhava of **panasa**) the jack tree (Ka.lex.) **Breadfruit tree**: **panasa** the breadfruit tree, artocarpus integrifolia (MBh.Pali.Si.); its fruit (S'Br.); **phalasa, phalino** (Skt.); **pan.asa** (Pkt.); **panas** (B.H.); **pan.asa** (Or.); **pan.as** (M.); **pan.asu** (Konkan.i); **panaha, pana_** (Si.); **phan.asa** (Pkt.); **phanasa** (Or.); **phan.as** the fruit; **phan.si_** the tree (G.); **phan.as** (M.)(CDIAL 7781). **palavu, pala_, pila_** jack-tree, artocarpus integrifolia (Ta.); **pila_vu, pla_vu** id.; **pla_-k-ka_yi** jack-fruit (Ma.); **pala.v** jack-gruit (Ko.); **pas-of** id. (To.); **panasa, palasa, palasu** id. (Ka.); **palaci** id. (Kod..); **pila, pela** a. integrifolia (Te.); **peja** a. pubescens, wild jack (Te.); **halta mara** jackfruit tree (Kor.); **panasa** jack-fruit (Te.); **penac** id. (Pa.); **panis** id. (Ga.); **parha, panha, pan.ha_** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3988).

7868.**Image: rope**: **palupu** halter for cattle (Te.); **palpu** rope attaching bullock to plough (Kond.a); **palpu_** straw rope (Kuwi); **pala_pa-** halter, rope (Skt.)(DEDR 3990).

7869.**Images: sprout, twig, blossom; leaf: pallava** sprout, twig, blossom (MBh.); sprout (Pali); sprout, leaf (Pkt.); **pali_** leaves of gram and peas (used as vegetable)(S.); **palli_** green leaves of gram (similarly used)(L.); **pallhi_** (P.); **pa_lo** vegetation (Ku.); tuft of foliage (G.); **paluwa_** new shoots or trees (used as fodder)(Ku.); **pa_luwa_** sprig, shoot (N.); **pa_la_** twig, bundle of twigs (B.); twig, tender leaves (H.); tuft of foliage, sprout (M.); **pa(h)la_** tiny hut made of leaves (Or.); seedling (Or.Ganjam); **pa_lu~** temporary shed of leaves (G.); **pa_l** tender shoots (G.); **pa_lava** sprout (OAw.); **pa_lau** twig, tender leaves, leaves of jujube tree (whence **a_la_-pa_la_** leaves)(H.); **palha_** id. (H.); **palwa_** sprouts of sugarcane used for planting (H.); **palai_** young

branch or spray of a tree (H.); **pa_lav** tuft of foliage (G.); id., sprout (M.); **pa_le~** foliage (M.); **pa_lva_** green stick plucked from hedge (M.); **pa_lvi_** the sprouting of plants (M.); **pa_llo** sprout, bud (Konkan.i); **palla**, pl. **palu** (Si.)(CDIAL 7969). **Bud; articulation**: **pa_la_, pa_lav** bud (M.); **pa_lo, pala_v** (G.); **pal.u** bone, articulation (Si.); **pallava** (Skt.)(Bloch, p. 362). **Seedlings**: **palla, pa_la** seedlings (Pa.); **palle** rice seedlings (Ga.); **pala** pl. **palen** seedlings for transplantation (Kond.a); **pa_r.a** seedling (Pe.); **plaha** id. (Kui); **pa_la, pala** rice seedling (Kuwi)(DEDR 3996). **Greenness**: **pallavattiru < pallavadru** As'oka tree; saraca indica; **pala_cam, pala_cu** leaf; greeness (Ta.lex.) **pala_s'a** green (VarBr.S.); **palas'o** green (Wg.); **palase** green, blue (Nin:g.); **pala_** green (Wot..); **pala** green (Bshk. despite loss of **-s'-**)(CDIAL 8130). **pala_s'a** leaf, foliage (S'Br.); **pala_sa** leaf (Pali.Pkt.); **pala_ha, pad.a_sa** (Pkt.); **palasa** (Skt.); **dahrti-pala_s'** weeds (Kho.); **palaha** vegetables (OSi.); **pala_** green, vegetables (Si.); **fila_** (Md.)(CDIAL 7960).

7870.**Image: cowry**: **palu** cowry (**Pu. Ve. 8,6, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **palakar-ai** cowry; **par-aiyalaku** id.; **palla_n:kur..i** the game played with cowries, etc. (Ta.Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **par..am** winning points, as in a game of tick-tack; **par..amet.u** to win in dice or tick-tack (Ta.lex.) cf. **phala** gaming board (MBh.)(CDIAL 9053).

7871.**Image; area of a circle**: **palam** area of a circle (Ta.lex.)

7870a.**A single grain**:**pulaka, pula_ka** grain (Ka.lex.) **Crop; grain**: cf. semantics: **pan.t.a** crop (Te.); **phla** fruit (RV.); **suphala_** ep. of furrow (RV.); **phala** seed of a fruit (Skt.); **pho_r., pha_r.** corn, fruit (Par.); **pola_** (Wg.); **pare** (Kt.); **wa_** (Pr.); **palo_g** (Kho.); **phala_** (Sh.); **phal** fruit (K.L.P.WPah.); id. (Ku.N.A.B.OAw.H.)(CDIAL 9051). **pol** grain (Ash.); **pul, pyur** (Kt.); **pol** a single grain (Wg.); **phalli_** grain (Tir.); **wa_l** numerative in counting grain (e.g. **sa_te wa_l gum** 7 grains of wheat)(Pas'.); **phl** a single grain (Shum.); **pha_lak** grain (Kal.); **pholok** (Kho.); **phalu_r.i_** grain; **phalu_r.o** a single grain (Phal.); **phol^{u}** a single grain, small amount of grain (K.)(CDIAL 9057). cf. **parukkai, porukku** single grain of boiled rice (Ta.); **pra_lu** rice (Te.); **par.em** (pl. **par.ek**) grain (of rice, etc.)(Go.)(DEDR 3982). **phlati** ripens (Pali); **phalun** bears fruit (K.)(CDIAL 9057). **pala_lam** < **pala_la** straw (**Tiruvil.ai. Man.cuma. 4**)(Ta.lex.) **Fruit; harvest time**: **phalati** bears fruit (MBh.); ripens (Pali); **phalai** bears fruit (Pkt.); **phalun** (K.); **pharan.u** to be fruitful, be with young (S.); **phal.na_** to bear fruit (P.); **phaln.o** (Ku.); **phalnu** (N.); **phaliba** (A.); **phala_** (B.); **phal.iba_** (Or.); **phar.ab** (Mth.); **pharai** (OAw.); **pharab** (OAw.); **phalna_** (H.); **phal.vu~** (G.); **phal.n.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9056). **phalata_** the being fruit (Skt.); condition of bearing fruit (Pali); **phalay** season of fruiting, harvest-time (for grain crops)(K.)(CDIAL 9056). **phalin** bearing fruit (RV.); **phalita** (MBh.); fruitful (Pali); **phalia** (Pkt.); **phali** (N.); **phal.i_** (MBh.); **phali_** (H.); **phaliya_na_** to bear fruit (H.); **phalilo** (N.)(CDIAL 9060a). **phalph** grow, increase (Ka_tyS'r.com.); **viphalpha, vipharpha** abundant (Ka_tyS'r.); **pha~_pna_** to swell (H.)(CDIAL 9066). **phalya** collection of fruit (n. flower, bud)(Skt.); **phall** fruit (L.); **pha_l** crop, abundance (G.)(CDIAL 9067). **Ripeness**: **par..u** to ripen (Ta.); **par..am** ripe fruit (Ta.Ma.); **pan.n.i** fruit (Kod..); **par..uka** to grow ripe (Ma.); **pan.d.u** to ripen, mature (Te.); **pan.t.a** produce, crop, ripening (Te.); **pand.** to become ripe (Nk.); matures (Pa.); **band.** (leaves) to turn yellow (Go.); **pan.d.-** to ripen (Kond.a)(DEDR 4004). **Increase**: **br.h** increase (Skt.); **br.m.hati** is thick, grows strong (S'Br.); **br.hati** (AV.); **br.m.hayati** increases (MBh.); **ba_jhn.e~, ba_jn.e~** (**ba_dn.e~**) to bear (of fruit or flower trees); **ba_jh** crop (M.)(CDIAL 9306). **pa_ru** to grow, become (in several cmpds.)(Ka.); **pa_r-u** to grow, become (in cmpds.), occur, happen (Te.)(DEDR 4119). **Grey; white**: **puls- (pulust-)** (hair) becomes grey (Kol.); **pul.s-** id. (Nk.); **pulc-** id. (Pa.); **pir.s-,**

pid.ca_na_, pir.ca_na_, pirca_na_, pir.c- (pir.'t-) id.; **pin.sk-** id. (Go.); **pun.d.na_** to become hoary, grey in hair; **pon.d.na_ (pun.d.yas/pon.d.os)** id., get mouldy or musty (Kur.); **pond.e** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 4325). **Ripening**: **par..u (-pp-, -tt-)** to ripen (as fruits, grain), become pale or yellowish (as the body by disease), change colour by age; n. ripeness, yellowness (of fruits)(Ta.); **par..uppu** ripening of fruit (Ma.); **pan.d.u** to ripen; adj. ripe, mature; **pan.t.a** produce, crop, fruit, ripening (Te.); **pand.ud.** ripe fruit (Kol.); **pand.-** to become ripe (Nk.); **par.n-** (hair) to become grey (Ga.); **pand.-** (hair) to become grey; (leaf) to become yellow (Go.); **bhand.a_na_, bha_nd.a_na_** to wither (leaf)(Go.); **pan.d.-** (hair) to become grey; to ripen; **pan.d.is-** to cause a crop to grow (Kond.a); **band.-** (leaves) to turn yellow (Go.); **pan.t.a** a crop; year (Kond.a); **pa~_nna_ (panja_)** to ripen, have a yellowish appearance (as after a prolonged illness)(Kur.); **panjka_** fruits (Kur.); **pand.u** ripe fruit (Kuwi); **pne** to ripen; **panjek, panjeke** ripe (Malt.)(DEDR 4004). **pun.d.ra** pale; white lotus flower (Skt.); **pum.d.a** white (Pkt.); **paun.d.ra** straw-coloured sugarcane (Sus'r.); **pu_t.u, pu_t.i** red; **pu_t.u** rainbow (Pr.); **pud.** red (Kt.); **pun.d.ar** white (P.); **pu~r.i ga_i** a partic. kind of red cow (N.); **pu~r.** sugarcane; **pu~r.i** a red variety of sugarcane (B.); **pu~d.a_** white (of cattle)(M.); **pud.a_, pu~d.a_ u_s, pu~d.ya_** a variety of sugarcane (M.); **pom.d.a** white; a variety of sugarcane (Pkt.); **pon.d.a_, ponna_, pona_** (P.); **po~d.a_, po~d.a_ u_s** (M.); **pau~r.o** (Ku.); **pau~d.a_** straw-coloured or red variety of sugarcane (H.); **mikir-pura_** a variety of sugarcane (A.)[Mikir are a hill tribe in Assam](CDIAL 8259). **pun.d.ra** name of a people (AitBr.); **pun.d.raka** (Mn.)[orig. 'light-skinned']; **pu~r.i** name of a caste (B.)(CDIAL 8260). cf. **put.akin-i** cluster of lotus flowers; lotus-pond (Ta.lex.) **pun.d.ari-** in cmpd. 'lotus' (TS.); **pun.d.arin** hibiscus mutabilis; **pun.d.arya** a medicinal plant for sore eyes (Skt.); **pu~d.ri_, pu~d.ariya_** a medicinal plant the juice of which is used for diseased eyes; **panir.i_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 8257). **pun.d.ari_ka** white lotus flower (RV.); white lotus (Pali); **pum.d.ari_a, pum.d.ariya, pom.d.ari_a, pom.d.ariya** (Pkt.); **pand.era, pand.uru** id. (Si.)(CDIAL 8258). **pa_n.d., pa_n.d.a, pa_n.d.u** (Skt.) **pa_n.d.ara** whitish-yellow, yellow, pale, white (S'Br.); **pa_n.d.ur** (R.); **pan.d.ara** white, pale, yellowish (Pali); **pam.d.ara** white (Pkt.); **pnra, prna** white, snow, lime (Gypsy); **parna** white (Tir.); **pan.ar, pana** (Bshk.); **panaro** (Chil.); **panara** (Mai.); **para~r.o** (Sv.); **pana_ru** (Phal.); **pan.e_ri** white of the eye (Phal.); **pa_n.d.ara_** yellowish-white, grey; **pan.d.ara_** white (Or.); **pa~_d.ra_** species of sugarcane (H.); **pand.ara, pand.uru** whitish, yellow, white lotus (Si.); **pa~_d.ri_** white chalky soil (H.); **pam.d.ura, pam.d.uraya, pam.d.uria** white (Pkt.); **pa_n.d.ura_** (Or.); **pa~_d.har** white soil (M.); **pa~_d.hra_** white (M.); **pa~_d.hurka_** whitish (M.)(CDIAL 8047). cf. **pan.t.u** ripe (fruit) (Te.lex.) **pr~a~_se** grey (Wg.)(CDIAL 8050). **pa_n.d.u** white, yellowish, pale (S'Br.); **parno** white; **par.no, pa_rni** chalk (Gypsy); **pan.d.u** yellowish, reddish (Pali); **pam.d.u** whitish yellow, white (Pkt.); **pa~_d.u_** white clay mixed with water and used by children for writing on wooden tablets (P.); **pan.d.ua_ ka_bata_** a kind of big dove; **pan.d.ia_** grey (Or.); **pan.d.u** yellowish, brown (Or.); **pand.u** whitish, yellow (Si.); **pam.d.ullaiya** white (Pkt.); **pnd.ili** white, whiteness; **pd.ili** white (Si.); **pron^{u}** white, pure, clean; **pranun** to become white (K.); **pad.d.a** white (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8051). cf. **pan.d.u** ripe fruit (Te.lex.)

7872.**Spinach**: **pa_lakya_** beta bengalensis (Car.); **pa_lan:ki_, pa_lan:kya** (Skt.); **pa_lakka_** a kind of spinach (Pkt.); **palak, pala_k** spinach, a kind of hot green vegetable eaten raw with bread (Kho.)[cf. **pa_li** bread (Tir.); food prescribed for a student (Skt.)(CDIAL 8131)]; **pa_lakh, pa_laki** spinach (K.); **pa_laka** spinachia tetranda (S.); pa_lak beta vulgaris (P.); a kind of winter vegetable (Ku.); s. oleracea (Bi.); a sort of spinach (H.); **pa_lki_** s. oleracea (Bi.); **pa_lak(h)** beet (M.); **pa_lam.ka, pa_lam.ga_** a sort of vegetable (Pkt.); **palan.** greens (Pas'.); **pa_lan.** a kind of winter vegetable (Ku.); **pa_lun:go** a kind of spinach (N.); **pa_lan:ka, pa_lan:ga** beet, spinach

(Or.); **pa_lan., pa_len.** s. oleracea (A.); **pa_lan., pa_lam** spinach (B.); **pala~_k(i_)** s. oleracea (Bi.); **pala~_ki_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 8126). **pacal.ai** spinach, spinacia oleracea; purslane, portulaca quadrifida (Ta.); **dumpa-baccali, mat.t.u-baccali** s. tetranda (Te.); **paciri, payiri** creeping purslane, p. quadrifida; **vacalai, vacal.ai, vayalai, vayal.ai** purslane, p. quadrifida (Ta.); **baccali, baccale** spinach (Ka.)[s. oleracea = s. tetranda](DEDR 3824).

7873.**Tip of an elephant's proboscis**: **put.karam** tip of an elephant's proboscis (Ta.lex.)

7874.**Image: covering (among animals)**: **poli, policcal, polippu, polivu** covering (among animals)(Ta.); **pulku, pullu** to copulate, embrace; **poli** to cover (bull or ram)(Ta.); **pulkuka, pulluka** to copulate, embrace (Ma.)(DEDR 4308). cf. **buli** vulva, anus (Skt.); **buri** vulva (BHSk.); **bul** backside, anus, vulva (Gypsy); **bu_ri** vulva (Mth.); **bul, bur, bur.** (H.)(CDIAL 9291). **Image: penis**: **bulla, bulli** male generative organ (Ka.); penis (used with reference to a child)(Te.)(DEDR 4309). **buli_, bulli_** a child's organ (M.); **bulli_** penis (L.); **buli_** penis puerilis (M.)(CDIAL 9292). **Image: to copulate**: cf. **o_l.** to have sexual intercourse (Ka.); **o.l.- (o.p-, o.t-)** to have sexual intercourse with (Kod..); **o_r..** to copulate; **o_l.** id.; **o_ (-pp-, -tt-)** id. (Ta.); **ta_yol.i** mother-lover (Ta.)(DEDR 1071). **o_r.-** to roll (Pa.); to lie down, sleep (Ga.)(DEDR 1072).

7875.**Crane**: **pukar** crane (**Aru. Ni.**); cf. **baka** (Ta.lex.) **pul.** bird, fowl (**Kur-al., 274**); a kind of bird (**Cilap. 10,117**); **pul.varukkanu_l** ornithology; **pul.va_ykki_n.t.o_n-** Kr.s.n.a, as having torn the mouth of Baka, an Asura who had the form of a crane (**Ce_tupu. Ilakkumi. 5**); **pul.l.at.i** bird's foot; **pul.l.am** billhook; **pul.l.aracu** Garud.a, king of birds (**Te_va_. 598,8**)(Ta.lex.)

7876.**Lump of boiled rice**: **pula_ka** lump of boiled rice (Skt.); **pula_ko_daka** rice-water (Sus'r.); **pula_** dish of rice and meat (L.); **pula_u, pala_u** dish of rice boiled in soup with meat and spices (H.); **pila_v** (Pers.); **pula_v, pala_v** (G.)(CDIAL 8295). cf. **pulai** animal food, stench; **pulaicu** raw meat; **pulavu, pula_l** flesh, raw meat, fish, smell of flesh or fish; **pulavu** to smell raw flesh (Ta.); **poralu, poral.u** fishy smell; **pura_l.u** bad smell as of a boil (Tu.); **pola, polasu** flesh, smell of flesh (Te.); **pala, palala** flesh, meat (Skt.)(DEDR 4552). **pur..un:ku** to be steamed, parboiled, stew (Ta.); **pur..ukkal** cooked rice, anything slightly boiled (Ta.); **pur..un.n.uka** to be boiling, stewed, steamed, parboil (Ma.); **pus.k** to boil (potatoes)(To.); **pur..gi, puggi** rice boiled with pulse, salted or sweetened (Ka.); **purguni** to be well-boiled (as rice)(Tu.); **purga** overboiled rice (Kor.); **pulagamu** rice boiled with green dal (Te.); **pu_xna_** to boil (Kur.); **puge** to boil (Malt.); **pugpe, pupge** boiled grain (Malt.); **palhing** to be boiling, on the boil, stewed; boil with rage (?Br.)(DEDR 4315). **pr.thuka** flattened rice or grain (TBr.); **puthuka** rice in the ear (Pali); **pihuya, pahum.ka** flattened rice (Pkt.); **pahu~a_, pau~(v)a_** pl. rice parched and beaten flat (G.); **poha_** (usu. pl. **pohe, pohu_, phau**)(M.); **pho_vu** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8359).

7877.**Massage**: **pilhing, princing** to squeeze, squeeze out, massage, press hard (Br.)(CDIAL 4183). cf. **pir..i-tal** to squeeze (Ta.lex.)

7878.**Dalbergia oujeinensis**: **hulivili, huligali** the tree dalbergia oujeinensis; **ibad.i, ibbad.i, bi_t.i** a kind of blackwood tree, dalbergia latifolia (Ka.lex.) **hulive** the timber tree terminalia paniculata (Ka.lex.)

7879.**Image: tiger**: **huli, puli** a tiger; **huligod.u** a tiger to join (Ka.lex.)

7880.**Pongamia glabra**: **huligilu, puligil, pulin:gil, huligili** the Indian beech, frequently planted on roadsides, pongamia glabra; **pujju** id. (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **nakta-ma_la** dalbergia arborea or the tree pongamia glabra (Ka.lex.) **ciravilva** the tree pongamia glabra; **karaja, karajaka, ka_ra_ca** a timber tree, the Indian beech, pongamia glabra (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **birnju** a small forest tree, bauhinia malabarica; **bir hor.ec** a common jungle plant, atylosia scaraboedois; **bir ghan:gra** a common jungle plant, a broad leaved form of vigna vexilata; **bir but.** a plant common in the jungles, flemingia congesta; the name 'wild gram' is given because the fruit, which is also eaten, resembles that of the cultivated **but.** or gram (Santali.lex.) **pun-ku, pun:ku, pun:kam, pu_nti** Indian beech, pongamia glabra; rosewood, dalbergia lanceolaria (Ta.); **pun.n.u** pongamia glabra; **un.n.u** bauhinia variegata (Ma.); **hon:ge** pongamia glabra; dalbergia oujeinensis = ougeinia dalbergioides; **puligil, pulin:gil, huligilu** pongamia glabra; **huligali, hulivili, hulige** dalbergia oujeinensis (Ka.); **pun:gu** dalbergia oujeinensis (Tu.)(DEDR 4341). cf. **korn:gu-mara** Indian beech tree (Tu.)(DEDR 1507). **koroj, kuruj** pongamia glabra (Santali.lex.) **karaja** pongamia pinnata (Car. Su. 3.3,13,14). **karaja** pongamia glabra = galedupa indica = galedupa arborea (Skt.)(CDIAL 2785). Pongamia pinnata = pongamia glabra: **karanja** (Skt.H.); **dahur karanja** (B.); **karanj** (M.P.); **punnu** (Ma.); **pungu** (Ta.); **kranuga** (Te.); seeds: used as external application in skin diseases; oil from seeds: useful in cutaneous affections, herpes and scabies; used in rheumatism; fresh bark: used internally in bleeding piles; leaves: in form of a poultice applied to ulcers infested with worms; all over India (GMIP, p.201). cf. **pun:ku** Indian beech, pongamia glabra (Ta.)(DEDR 4341). Pongamia glabra = pterocarpus flavus = galedupa indica = dalbergia arborea: It occurs in tropical Asia, across Malaya to Australia, and in Polynesia... the leaves are ovate... pointed at the tip and usually rounded at the base... The bark is used for making strings and ropes. The seeds yield a red-brown, thick oil known as pongam oil. Chopra calls the oil pangamol or hongay oil. The oil is employed for illuminating and for medicinal purposes and should also be useful for the manufacture of soap and candles. Burkill says that the leaves are resorted to as fodder in India. The roots and seeds are used as fish poison in Australia and Madoera... the seeds yield yellow oil... In the Philippines a decoction of the leaves is given to children with a cough. The juice of the leaves is used against itches and herpes... a remedy for gonorrhoea in Tanjore... A decoction of the leaves is applied as a bath or fomentation to the rheumatic joints... The pulp of the seeds is applied in leprosy... According to Nadkarni, the oil has antiseptic and stimulant healing properties and is applied to skin diseases, scabies, sores, and herpes... applied in muscular and articular rheumatism. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp.424-426).

7881.**Liquor**: **ha_le** the vinous juice of the palm, spirituous liquor (Ka.lex.)

7882.**Mimusops elengi**: **hallu maddu gid.a** the tree mimusops elengi, ke_sara, vakula, paval.ada huvvina gid.a, vajradanta gid.a (Ka.lex.) **ha_le** the tree mimusops kauki; the tree alstonia sholaris (Ka.lex.) cf. **ha_lu mad.d.i** a kind of incense, turus.ka, pin.d.aka, sihla, ya_vana, tudukina mad.d.iyemba dhu_pa, anduka bon:ka (Ka.lex.) cf. **tuduku = tadiku = taduku** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera (Ka.lex.) **haluma_n.ika, han.uman.ikya** a thorny shrub or tree, flacourtia sepiara or flacourtia sapida, sruva_vr.ks.a, granthila, vya_ghrapa_d, ghal.agho_n.t.e; **haluma_n.ikamara** id.; na_yibe_la, hul.i_ be_la (Ka.lex.)

7883.**Image: jungle fowl**: **pu_r..** quail (**Kalit. 95**); jungle fowl (**Aric. Pu. Vaca. 39**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pul.** bird (Ta.)(DEDR 4319).

7884.**Image: to bore, riddle**: cf. **pur..ai** to bore, riddle (**Kampara_. Kaike_ci. 85**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: gimlet**: cf. **purai** tubular hollow (**puraippurai kan-iyap pukuntu : Tiruva_ca. 22,3**); tube, pipe (Ta.); **pur..al** tube, anything hollow (**Cir-upa_n.. 134**)(Ta.lex.) **burma, burmu** a gimlet; **berpuri** a borer; **perepini** to bore (Tu.)(DEDR 4297). cf. **bayrige, bayrage, barama_** a kind of auger, a gimlet (Ka.lex.) **puri, huri** twisting; that is twisted: twist, twine, string, pack-thread (of cotton thread or fibres)(Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.); **piri, puri** to twist (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po_r, o_r, hodaru, ho_ru** a hole (Ka.); **po_r-** to cleave, split (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **po_r-ai** hole (Ta.)(DEDR 4604). cf. **pur..ai** hole (**Tirunu_r-. 23**); **pur..a** id. (Ma.); **pur..aittal** to bore, riddle (**Kampara_. Kaike_ci. 85**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pol., pol.l.al** hole (Ta.)(DEDR 4560). **ul.i** chisel, burin (Ta.Ma.); chisel (Tu.)(DEDR 699). **uruvu (uruvi-)** to pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, a needle)(Ta.); **uruvuka** to pierce through, penetrate (Ma.); **urcu, uccu** to enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate (Ka.); **urumbuni, rummuni** to bore (Tu.); **uccu** to enter, penetrate, pierce (Te.); **uh- (ust-)** to pierce; **uh-** to stab (Kuwi); **hurna_, hur.na_** to strike at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth)(Kur.)(DEDR 663).

7885.**Image: coiled snake**: **pul.ekka** to roll oneself (Ma.); **pul.ayuka** snake to twine itself round the body of men or beasts (Ma.)(DEDR 4320). cf. **poje** to entwine (Malt.)(DEDR 4479). **var..alai** ground snake, lycodontidae (Ta.); **var..ala** a kind of snake (Ma.)(DEDR 5294). **Image: snake**: **ul.l.i, hol.l.e, ol.l.e** a kind of amphisbaena (Ka.); **ol.l.e pa.mbi** water-snake (Kod..); **ol.l.e, olle** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 1018).

7886.**Basket of goods**: **po_r..a-p-pet.t.i** palmyra basket of fancy shapes, coloured attractively; lacquer plate containing coconuts, arecanuts, betels and plantains carried to the bride's house by the bridegroom's party in a marriage; **pir..a_** round wicker-basket (**Perumpa_n.. 276**); baling basket (**Cilap. 10,111**); large vessel, receptacle; **pir..ar--pey-man.t.ai** earthen basin for sprinkling water used in cremation (**Man.i. 6,92**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

7887.**Image: fencing**: cf. **poyyuka** to fence, fight (Ma.); **poyttu** fencing, fight, duel (Ma.); **poylu, poyi, puyal, puyyal** beating, striking (Ka.)(DEDR 4534).

7888.**Images: open eyes; search**: **bha_l.** expectation; **bha_** hope (WPah.); **dekh-bha_l** heed, attention, care (N.); **bha_l.** search, investigation (G.)(CDIAL 9473). **bha_layate_** describes, beholds (Dha_tup.); **ba_li** to see (Gaw.); **ba_lnu** (K.); **bha_lan.** to seek, search (L.); to open the eyes, see (L.); **bha_ln.a_** to seek, ask for, see (usu. with **vekhn.a_**)(P.); **bha_ln.u** to keep in sight (WPah.); **bha_ln.o** to examine, test, supervise, detect; **bhau~r.e** to observe, see (Ku.); **bha_liba** to like (A.); **bhela_** to see (B.); **bha_l.iba_** to reflect, regret (G.); **dekhna_-bha_lna_** to see (H.); **bha_l.vu~** to observe (G.); **balanava_**, pp. **blu** to look at, see (Si.); **balan** (Md.); **bha_rvu~** to charm (G.); **bha_l.n.e~, bha_rn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 9474). cf. **pa_r (-pp-, -tt-)** to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for, desire, search, look after; **pa_rvai** looking, eye, appearance etc. (Ta.); **ha_raysu** to look for, get a long after, desire (Ka.); **pa_ra** guard, custody, keeping (Tu.); **pa_ruva** sight, glance (Te.)(DEDR 4091). cf. **ol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to hide, steal away (Ta.)(DEDR 1015). cf. **o.l- (o.lt-)** to see, look at (Kol.)(DEDR 1066). cf. **a_lay(i)su** to listen, attend to (Ka.)(DEDR 383).

7889.**A plough-field**: **hola, pola** a ploughed-field; a corn-land; **valaja** id.; **pulam** id. (Ta.Ma.); **pola** a place (Ka.); **hola-ma_t.u** to till the ground; **hola-me_re** a boundary, a limit (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pulam** arable land, rice field (Ta.)(DEDR 4303).

7890.**Image: gate**: **pol.**[i] street (G.); **paul., pol.** wall of loose stones (M.); **pauri** gatepost (OAw.); **paur, pauri_, pa~war, pa~wari_** gate, door (H.); **prato_li_** gate of town or fort, main street (MBh.); **pao_li_** city gate, main street (Pkt.); **praul., paul., paul.i** gateway of a chief (WPah.); **prol.** village ward (WPah.); **paul, pol** gate, courtyard, town quarter with its own gate (H.); **pauli_** gate (H.); **poli** door (OG.)(CDIAL 8633). **pauliya_, poliya_, pauriya_** gatekeeper (H.); **pol.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 8632). **pa_vu** path (Nk.); **pa_b** road, path, journey (Kur.); **pawu** way, path, road (Malt.)(DEDR 4108). **pur..ai** entrance, gate, hole, tube, forest path (Ta.); **pur..al** drain (Ta.); **pu_r..ai** wicket gate, mountain pass (Ta.); **pil.** way, road, entrance to path through thicket (Ko.); **pur..a** gap in a wall (Ma.); **por..e** path, road (Ka.); **poralu, pul.alu** fife, flute (Tu.); **punta** path or road for cattle (Te.)(DEDR 4317). cf. **pur..a** river (Ma.); **por..e** river (Ka.); **pol.e** id. (Kod..)(DEDR 4318). **por..al** town, city (Ka.); **pro_lu,** (inscr.) **pr..o_l(u)** city (Te.)(DEDR 4555). **pauliya_, poliya_, pauriya_** gatekeeper (H.); **pol.iyo** (G.)(CDIAL 8632). **putavu, puta, putavam, puta_** door, gate (Ta.); **pudi** the side of a door (Ka.)(DEDR 4274). **pauri** gatepost (OAw.); **paur, pauri_, pa~war, pa~wari_** gate, door (H.); **pol.**[i] street (G.); **paul., pol.**wall of loose stones (M.); **prato_li_** gate of town or fort, main street (MBh.); **pao_li_** city gate, main street (Pkt.); **praul., paul., paul.i** gateway of a chief (WPah.); **prol.** village ward (WPah.); **paul, pol** gate, courtyard, town quarter with its own gate (H.); **pauli_** gate (H.); **poli** door (OG.)(CDIAL 8633). **pukal** entering, residence (Ta.); **pukut.i** doorway (Ta.); **pukuti** front door, income (Ta.); **pu_r** to enter (Ta.); **pugu, pogu, ogu** to enter (Ka.); **pugil** entering door (Ka.)(DEDR 4238). **putavu, puta, putavam, puta_** door, gate (Ta.); **pudi** the side of a door (Ka.)(DEDR 4274).

7891.**Images: to run away; to coil as a snake**: **pol.a_p** escape, flight; **pol.** flee, run away; **pol.kurepon.** cowardice; **pol.kuro** coward (Kon.lex.) **pol.e** to roll, roll about, to move about, to move to and fro, to wallow, to welter, to move in a circle (Ka.); **pul.** to twirl about, wriggle; to twine one's self round as a snake; to roll one's self (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) **poloc** to flee, to issue in small quantity; **polockedae** he fled away (Santali.lex.)

7892.**Trace, track**: **polakuva** trace, track; **polamu** track, trace; **polamari** one who knows a clue; **pulugu** mark or sign, trace, track, clue; **pulapod.ucu** to gaze, stare (Te.); **pulam** sense, sensation, knowledge, learning, treatise, the Vedas, clue; **pula (-pp-, -nt-)** to make known, instruct; **pulatto_r** wise men; **pulacci** wise woman; **pulappam** appearing clearly; **pulamai** knowledge, wisdom; **pulavan-** learned man (Ta.); **pulam** perception by senses (Ma.); **pola** object of sight, direction, point of the compass (Ka.)(DEDR 4344b). cf. **laja** tail (Skt.); **valaja** track, trace, design, use; **pada-valaja** footprint; **valaje_ti** tracks, uses (Pali); **valanda** sign, mark; **valandanava_** to enjoy, eat (esp. of monks)(Si.)(CDIAL 11404). cf. **halaz** plough-beam (Phal.Gaw.); **arala_nz** (K.)(CDIAL 14007).

7893.**Charm**: **bolme** charm; **bolmega_r** augur; **bolme sa_ng** say charm; **bolme** augury; **bolme sa_ngtolo** saying augury (Kon.lex.) **bol kabul** promise, assurance (Santali.lex.) **Invitation**: **bolaha~t., bolha~t.** a call, a summons, an invitation; **bolaha~t. hoe akantina, cet lagit con.** I have been called, but why I cannot say; **bole** so they say, people say (Santali.lex.) **ar..ai-ttal** to call, invoke, invite (**Tiruva_ca. 29,1**); to summon, direct to appear or to be brought (**Kantapu. Vin:kut.i, 40**); to call by name (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,6,3**); **ar..aippu** invitation, call (**Tiv. Iyar-. Na_n-mu. 38**); **ar..aippittal** to fetch, to get at (**Ko_yilo. 146**)(Ta.lex.)

7894.**To cry**: **ar..u-tal** to cry, weep (**Kur-al., 659**)(Ta.); **ar..u** (Ka.Ma.); **adalu** (Te.); **arpini** (Tu.)(Ta.lex.)

7895.**Image: panther**: **bolpo, bolpya_** panther (Kon.lex.) **puli, huli** tiger (Ka.Te.Ta.Ma.); **pili** (Tu.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: tiger: pu_cai** cat (**vevva_y verukin-ip pu_cai yen-r-alum** : **Tol. Po. 623**); wild cat (Ta.lex.) **pu_ccai, pu_ai, pu_n-ai** cat (Ta.); **pu_cca** id. (Ma.); **pi.c** id. (Ko.); **pu.e** id. (Kod..); **pu_ce, pucce** id. (Tu.); **pu_sal(i)**(pl. **pu_sasku**), **pu_sal, pusal** id. (Go.); **pu_se** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 4355). **puli, pul** tiger (Ta.Ma.Ka.Te.); **pus.y, uly** id. (To.); **puj** id. (Ko.); **pili** (Tu.);; **hili** (Kor.); **pul** (Kol.Nk.Go.); **pullu, pulu** (Ga.); **pulli_, puliya_** (Go.); **pulli** (Pkt.)(DEDR 4307). **Image: tiger: puli** tiger, panther (**puli ta_kkur-in- : Kur-al., 599)**(Ta.); id. (Ka.Ma.); **pili** id. (Tu.)(Ta.lex.) **Leopard**: **pr.da_ku** tiger, panther (Skt.); snake (RV.); **parr.a_, parr.i_** leopard (L.); **purdum** (Kho.)(CDIAL 8362). cf.**put.t.a** fox, jackal (Ma.); **put.t.e** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 4261). **Image: ferocious tiger**: **mar-a-p-puli** ferocious tiger; lion; (**me_r-cen-r-u pa_ytal mar-appuli tan-akku ma_mo_** : **Ci_vaka**. **752**); **mar-u-puli-pa_ytal** death of cattle due to terror in dreaming that it was caught by the tiger from which it escaped during the day (Ta.lex.)

7896.**Marriage**: **bapla** marriage, wedlock; to marry; **bapla biha** marriage; **onkoko baplak kan arko gonetko tahe~ kana** they were marrying, and giving in marriage; **a toregeye baplaena** his bride was of his own village; **dare bapla, band bapla** a marrriage ceremony performed by the person who planted the tree, or dug the tank; forms of marriage: **kirin bahu bapla, itut bapla, apan:girko reak bapla, kor.akur.i kun.d.el napakate bapla, ir bolok bapla, gola~t./gola~t.i bapla, ja~wa~e kirinok bapla, hirom cetan bapla, t.un:ki dipil bapla** (Santali.lex.) cf. **ba_-para, ba_-porob** the flower feast... to remember our deceased ancestors... evidence that the matriarchal system existed once among the Mundas... the matrons are allowed to perform the sacriice to the ancestors in the adin (store-room)... (Mu.lex.)(1) **kirin** to buy, to purchase; **bahu** a bride, a wife; **bahu ja~wa~e** bride and bridegroom; (2) **itut** the irregular application of sindur to the forehead of a marriageable woman by a man; **itut bapla** an irregular marriage, which consists in a man applying sindur (red powder) to the forehead of a marriageable woman with, or without, her consent; **itut sindur** the lawful application of sindur to the forehead of a bride at the time of marriage; **itut sindur hoyena** the marriage ceremony has been performed; (3) **an:gir, apan:gir** to elope; **an:gra** a male who has eloped; **an:gri** a female; **an:gra an:grienakin** they are a pair who have eloped; **an:gir akadeae** he ran away with her (eloped)(Santali.lex.) **reak, rean.** sign of genitive when the noun following designates an inanimate object; about, regarding, concerning; **or.ak reakakko** the things of the house; **or.ak reak sar.im** the roof of the house (Santali.lex.) (4) **kor.akur.i** a young man and a girl; **kun.d.el** to lie down, to lie prostrate; **napam** to meet, to agree, to coincide; (5) ir to run, to flee, to flit, to disappear; **bolo** to enter, to go in; **dhasao boloena** it fell inwards; **aboak horteko boloka** they will adopt our creed; (6) **gola~t., gola~t.i** a form of marriage; two families each having a marriageable son and daughter, each marries his daughter to the other's son; this is a convenient form of marriage as, as a rule, presents are dispensed with; (7) **ja~wa~e** husband, bridegroom, to be married to a husband; **ja~wa~e gomket** son-in-law; **ghar ja~wa~e, ghardi ja~wa~e** a husband who lives in the house of his wife's father, and serves for her, instead of paying the usual price and taking her to his own home; **ja~wa~ekedeako** they gave her in marriage; **auriye ja~wa~eoka** she is not married; **ghardi ja~wa~eyenae** he is married and has gone to his father-in-law's; (8) **hirom** co-wife, the second wife; **hiromadinae** he gave me a co-wife; **kaphariau bam anjom akat khan hirom era jonme** if you have never heard quarrelling take to yourself a second wife; **hirom baiha~** solatium given to a first wife when a second is brought home; **hiromea** co-wives; **cetan** upper, above, on, concerning (9) **t.un:khi dipil bapla** a form of marriage suited to poor people. In this form of marriage the bride goes to the bridegroom's house and the marriage ceremony is performed there; **dipil** to carry on the head, to undertake

responsibility; **dipilanme** lift it on to my head; **t.un:ki** a small bamboo basket with a contracted opening (Mu.lex.)

7897.**Resin**: **bo_l.** viscid substance of trees (Kon.lex.)

7898.**Image: sun**: **bolpu, bolco** light, morning (Tu.lex.) **por..utu** time (**Kur-al., 481**); sun (**Ci_vaka. 1747**); **proddu** time (Te.); **por..tu** (OKa.); **por..udu** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **por..tad.e, pottar-, pottar-e, por..tar-, por..tar-e, hottar-e, hotta_r-e, hotthar-u** the time of sunrise, day-break, dawn (Ka.lex.) **po_r..tu** time (**Na_lat.i, 202**); auspicious time (**Kalit. 93**)(Ta.lex.)

7899.**Image: bald man**: **bo_r..a** a man with a bald or shaven head; bald, shaven (Ta.); **bo_r..ade_varu** a bald or crownless deity or idol; **bo_r..u, bo_d.u** a bald, close-shaved state; a bare, roofless, treeless state (Ka.lex.)

7900.**Image: to gush; inundation**: **poloc marte** with a gush or spurt; **poloc** to issue, to gush as semi-liquid from a small aperture; **poloc poloc od.okok kana** it is guushing out; **poloc marte od .ok gotena** it came out with a gush (Santali.lex.) **bol.l.o** flood, inundation (Tu.lex.) **bol.ak** the sound produced when saliva is ejected out of the mouth; the sound produced when a full earthen-pot falls and breaks (Ka.lex.) **poluku-tal** to drip, flow as water (**Can.. Aka.**); **por..i-tal** to flow, overflow (**Man.i. 14,49**)(Ta.lex.)

7901.**Land**: **por..i** a small strip of land between sea and lagoon (**Na_.**); **poli-vi_t.u** village given as endowment for temple expenses (**Ko_yilo. 125**)(Ta.lex.)

7902.**Image: joint**: **por..i** joint, kan.u (**por-kut.am poruntiya por..iyamai man.ittu_n. : Perun.. Ucaik. 48,87**)(Ta.lex.)

7903.**Ancient**: **bolma˜t.** ancient times, primeval (Santali.lex.)

7904.**To abound; gain, profit**: **polusu** luck, good fortune, money in reserve (Tu.lex.) **poli** interest in kind; increase, abundance; **poli leppu** to shout 'poli, poli heccila' while gathering corn in a barn; **poli leppnni** invoking the blessings of the goddess of wealth on auspicious occasion like deepavali (this is usually observed on the first day of the seventh solar month)(Tu.lex.) **bol.iya** name of a male person; **bol.aye, bol.iye** white man, an epithet use by Parias in addressing higher caste people (Tu.lex.) **pholon** increase; **mi˜hu˜ meromkoren pholon** increase of cattle (Santali.lex.) **bolman** strong, well developed, well grown, strong and vigorous, strong and healthy, fertile as soil; **bolman hasa** fertile soil; **bolman gidra** a strong healthy child; **khub bolman dare kana** it is a strong vigorous tree (Santali.lex.) **polikai** gain, profit (**S.I.I. iii,55,8**); **poli-tal** to flourish, thrive (**Te_va_. 236,8**); to abound, increase (**Maturaik. 171**); to be high, great or celebrated (**Pur-ana_. 1**); to live long and prosperously, used as a benediction (**var..i var..i cir-antu polimin : Tol. Po. 422**)(Ta.lex.) **bolgaria, bolgor, bolgoria** strong, well grown, well developed, strong and healthy, fertile as soil (Santali. lex.) cf. **policai** gain, profit (**Ci_vaka. 2546**); **polisa** (Ma.); **policai** interest, especially in kind (**S.I.I. ii,82**)(Ta.lex.) **poli-ku_r-u-tal** to shout poli-y-o_-poli in joy and as a blessing to a landlord when the year's harvest is over (**W.**); **poli-pa_t.u-tal** singing by farmers in the threshing-floor when cattle are being led to tread the sheaves (**Cilap. 10,137, Urai.**); singing of poli-p-pa_t.t.u (song sung by farmers in the threshing-floor in praise of the landlord at the end of a harvest); **poli-vi_cu-tal**

to winnow the heap of grain on a threshing floor; **polikkantu** chaff containing some grain, left on the threshing-floor after winnowing; **poli-kkat.t.ai** stock to which the leading ox in threshing is tied (Ta.lex.)

7905.**Image: joining**: **pollam** stitching (**Tiva_.**); joining as in tailoring or in carpentry (**Pin.**.); piece, division, strip, used in patch work; **pollar** tailors as sewers; leather-workers, shoe-makers (**W.**) (Ta.lex.)

7906.**Image: stick used as a prop**: **pol** prop, stick used as a prop (Ta.); **pol** id. (Ka.); **pollu** id. (Ta.lex..) cf. Eng. pole.

7907.**Image: to cover as bull**: **poli-tal** to cover as bull or ram; to copulate; poli-ka_l.ai (Ta.); **porlu** (Te.); **poliCcal** covering esp. among animals; **poliCcar--ka_l.ai** bull kept for covering; **polippa_t.u** ram or he-goat kept for covering (**Vir-alivit.u. 785**); **polippu-kkat.a_** id. (**Vir-alivit.u. 632**); **polippu** act of covering esp. by a bull (Ta.lex.) **Image: ox**: **bol.l.i** a white animal, usually a cow or an ox (Tu.lex.) cf. **poli-y-erutu** bull kept for covering (**Ar-ap. Cata. 42**)(Ta.lex.)

7908.**Image: menstrual flux**: **pole** the menstrual flux, the lochia; impurity from childbirth (Ka.); **hole** (Ka.); **pule** (Ma.); **poli** to shine; **pulari** the dawn; **pola** beauty; gold; **pur-ku, pullai** a brown, yellowish colour (Ta.); **pularu** to dawn, light to appear; **pular, pularce** dawn, day-break (Ma.); **ole, polacu, polucu** to appear, come to light; **poli** bloom, freshness (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

7909.**Image: kite**: **ve_kappul.** sacred kite (**Perun.. Ucaik. 44,44**)(Ta.lex.) **bha_sa** a vulture (Skt.Ka.lex.) **ve_gin** a hawk (Skt.lex.)

7910.**Image: tail**: **ve_cakam < pe_caka** tip of an elephant's tail (**Pin..**); tail (**Cu_t.a_.**); horse's mane (**Na_mati_pa. 211**)(Ta.lex.) **pe_caka** the tip of an elephant's tail (Ka.Skt.lex.)

7911.**Beauty**: **porlu** beauty, comeliness (Tu.lex.) **por-pu** beauty, gracefulness, elegance (**Kampara_. Cu_r-ppa. 68**); decoration, embellishment (**Pin..**); **por--pitir** beauty spots on a woman's person (**Ku_rmapu. Anuk. 6**); **por-pi-ttal** to beautify, adorn (**Piramo_. 9,19**)(Ta.lex.)

7912.**Image: look**: **pol.e, pol.ei** to look (Kon.lex.)

7913.**Image: dot, spot**: **pul.l.i** mark, dot, speck, point, jot (**Ain:kur-u. 21**)(Ta.); dot placed over a letter (**Tol. Er..ut. 15,16**); mark on a piece of dice (**Kalla_. 92,11**); consonant (**Nan-. 189**); dot, spot, point (Ma.); **pul.y** dot (Ko.); **bolli** spotted white (Te.); **kar-bule, kar-bol.l.e** a fowl having white plumage with black spots (Tu.)(DEDR 4327). **pul.l.i-po_t.utal** to make a mark; to make a note; **pul.l.i-y-it.utal** to punctuate (Ta.lex.) cf. **pol.l.u** bubble (Ma.)(DEDR 4563). cf. **po_r-ai** hole (Ta.); **po_l** hollow objecte (Ta.); **bo_lu** hollow (Te.)(DEDR 4604). cf. **pol.** honeycomb (M.); **polla** hollow (Pkt.); **po_t.a** bubble (Pali)(CDIAL 8398). cf. **pr.s.a** speckled; spotted (AV.)(CDIAL 8363). cf. **pir..ukkai** dung of sheep (Ta.)(DEDR 4185). **pori** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing (Tu.); **por-i** to impress, stamp, inscribe; be impressed or imprinted; n. mark, impression, sign, token, knowledge (Ta.); sign, knowledge (Ma.)(DEDR 4564). **Image: to chisel, perforate**: **pol.i-tal** to chisel, pick (**Maturaik. 482**); to be perforated, punctured (**I_t.u, 4,1,1**)(Ta.lex.) **po_r-ai** hole; hollow in a tree (Ta.); **borre** id. (Te.); **por** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **po_r-ai** cavern (Ta.); **po_r** hollow of a tree (Ta.); **bo.r** vagina (Ko.); **pi.r** hollow of tree (where bees nest); **o.r-** (obl. **o.t--**) hole, wound (To.); **po_r**

hole (Ka.); **bor-iya, bor-r-e** hole, burrow, hollow, pit; **bor-r-a** hole, hollow, cavity in a tree (Te.); **borra** hole in tree (Ga.); **bor-o** hole of a crab etc. (Kond.a); **borra** hole in tree (Kuwi); **po_l** hollow object; hollowness in a tree (Ta.); **bo_lu** hollow (Te.)(DEDR 4604). **pol.l.u (pol.l.i-)** to bore, make a hole, hew, chisel; be rent or torn; **pol.l.al** boring a bole, chiselling; hole, rent, fissure (**Te_va_. 262,5**); hollow in a tree; **pol.** hole; **pol.l.ai** hole (**Tiv. Periyati. 5,1,2**); **pol.i (-v-, -nt-)** to chisel, pick (**Maturaik. 482**); to split (as a stone)(**Vina_yakapu. 22,43**); to dig, to beat so as to break (**Maturaik. 730, Urai.**); to make holes, open (as a blister); to be perforated, punctured (**I_t.u. 4,1,1**); to become dented; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to bore, perforate, puncture (**Man.i. 4,52**); to tear into strips (as fibre) (**Tol. Po. 231, Urai.**); n. holes made with a chisel, depression made by digging; **pol.ivu** chiselling, hewing, picking (as a millstone)(Ta.lex.) **pol.i** split, chip, what is torn (as a palm-leaf); **pol.iyuka** covering or roof to break, skin to be peeled off; **pol.ikka** to break open, unroof, undo; **pol.l.a** tube, pipe, perforated, empty, bamboo; **pul.appu** piece, split; **pul.aruka** to split (Ma.); **pol.l.u** hole in a tree, hollow in the soil (Ka.); **pol.i- (pol.iv-, pol.ij-)** to break (of a stick-like thing, tree; **(pol.ip-, pol.ic-)** id. (Kod..); **poliyuni** to be broken; **polipuni** to break; **pori, pol.i** id. (Tu.); **pod.ucu** to pierce, prick, stab, thrust, gore, bore, perforate; **pod.upu** piercing, thrusting; **po_t.u** a thrust, stab, pain, ache (Te.); **polka** hole in tree (Pe.); **blongu inba** to be pitted, holey (Kui); **polnga** hole in tree; **porongo** hollow; **polon:ga~** hollow in a tree (Kuwi); **po_lo_** hollow, empty (Br.)(DEDR 4560). cf. **pollu** empty glume or husk of grain (Ta.)(DEDR 4562). cf. **pollam** stitching, joining (as in tailoring or in carpentry)(Ta.); **polige, polge** sewing, needlework (Ka.); **polluv, poll, pollig** sewing, needlework (Tu.)(DEDR 4554). **pollam-pottu-tal** to sew together as two pieces of cloth (**Poruna. 8**)(Ta.lex.)

7914.**Image: hollow horn**: **pur..ar--ko_t.u** hollow horn (**Kur-icip. 253**)(Ta.lex.) **Image: groove**: **por..i** a groove (as in door frames)(Ma.)(DEDR 4557). **pol.i-va_y** groove; hollow cut by a tool; mortise; **pol.ivu** picking as a millstone, chiselling, hewing (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7915.**Image: bundle of grass; deer**: **pu_li_** bundle of sheaves of corn given at harvest time to village officers (H.); **pu_la** bunch, bundle (Skt.); straw (Skt.); sheaf (Pkt.); **pul** straw (K.); **pu_la_** sheaf (P.); small bundle of grass or straw (H.); **pulo** sheaf (Ku.); bundle of grass (N.); **pola_** large bundle (of reeds, etc.)(A.); **pula_** sheaf (B.); bundle of grass (M.); **pul.a_** handful (Or.); **pu_la_, pulla_** bundle of straw (Bi.); **pu_ri_** third smallest sheaf (Bi.); **pu_l.o** bundle of grass (G.); **pu_l.i_** small bundle of grass (G.)(CDIAL 8349). **pul** grass (Ta.); grass, hay, straw (Ma.); grass, thatching grass (Ko.); thatching grass (To.); grass, straw (Ka.); **pillu** grass; **pul-va_y** deer (Ta.); **pulle** deer (Ka.); **pilli** grass (Kod..); **pullu** a rush, a kind of grass (Tu.); grass (Te.); **pulu, pillu** grass (Te.); **pilp** thatch (Go.); **pulla** hay (Go.); **pilka** grass, bunch of grass (Kuwi)(DEDR 4300). **pu_lya** shrivelled grain (AV.); **pula_ka** shrivelled or bad grain (Mn.); **pulaka** a shrivelled grain (Pali); **pula_ga, pula_ya** poor tasteless food consisting of chick-peas and dry grain (Pkt.); **puli** rotten, addled (Kho.); **pulik** to become addled or rotten or crumbly or worn out (Kho.)(CDIAL 8350). **pol.l.u** empty glume or husk of grain (Ta.); empty, hollow (Ma.); hollowness, trash (Ka.); devoid of pulp or kernel (as a fruit), empty (Tu.); **pol.l.u ka_yi** abortive fruit or grain; **pol.l.u** a lie; **pol.l.an** liar; **pol.i** falsehood, lie (Ma.); **wil.** husk (To.); **hol.l.u** hollowness, emptiness, unsubstanialness, trash; **pol.l.uma_tu** an empty, vain word (Ka.); **pol.l.enelli** paddy ear with no grain inside; **pol.l.i** empty (of a seed-pod), light in weight (of bad money)(Kod..); **pollu, pol.l.a** devoid of pulp or kernel (as a fruit), empty, timid, spiritless (Tu.); **pollu, polla** empty ears of corn, chaff, trash, useless thing or word; useless, fruitless, good-for-nothing; **bollu** to lie, tell lies; n. lie; adj. false; **bolli** a lie; false (Te.); **polle_** husk (Nk.); **pol** chaff (Pa.); **pollu** husk (Ga.); **polka** hollow, hollowness, unsubstantiality (Pa.); **polle** chaff (Go.); **par.k** husks; **bol-** to lie,

speak falsehood (Go.); **polu, por.u** chaff (Kond.a); **pol** chaff, empty grain, husk (Pe.); **polgu** (pl. **polka**) husk, chaff, bran (Kui); **poru_** husk, chaff; **por.u** chaff; **po_r.u** husks, chaff (Kuwi)(DEDR 4562). cf. **pot.t.u** chaff, husk of grain, dust (Ta.)(DEDR 4491). **phol** hollow grain (M.); **pholur.** chaff (Panj.); **pholvu~** to husk (G.)(DBIA 280). **poru** cavity; **poro** hollow (S.); **por** hollow bamboo (P.); **pola_** hollow, porous, loose (of soil)(L.); **polla, pollad.a, pulla** hollow (Pkt.); **polla_** hollow; **pol, pula_i_** hollowness (P.); **pola** hollow (Or.); **pola_** empty (Or.); **pol^{i}** cavity (G.); **polu~, polru~** hollow; **pola_n.** hollowness (G.); **pol** empty tube or grain; **pola_** hollow (M.); **po_l, pye_l** light (in weight)(Wot..); **po_l, po_li_** small (Gaw.); **pol^{u}** weak; **polur^{u}** plump but unsubstantial (K.); **polo** hollow, weak (Ku.); **polo** hollow, weak (Ku.); **pol, pwa_l** hole (N.); **pola-kat.a_** burglar (A.); **polo** basket open at both ends for catching fish (B.); **pol** hollowness; **pola_** hollow, empty, flabby (H.); **phora_** hollow (B.Or.); **pholur.** chaff (P.); **pholvu~** to husk (G.); **phol** hollow grain (G.)(CDIAL 8398). **phalgu** small, pithless (VS.); **phalgva** weak (of voice)(RV.); **phaggu** worthless, sapless; **pariphaggu** worthless (Pkt.); **phaugi** lean (Kal.); **pheggu, phaggu** worthless soft wood (Pali); **phegguka** having worthless wood, weak, inferior (Pali)(CDIAL 9064). **bhaggu_** fat stupid person, scarecrow, bugbear (P.)(CDIAL 9120).

7916.**Image: honeycomb**: **pol., pol.e~** honeycomb (M.); **polo** beehive (Ku.); **polo, pwa_lo** beehive (N.)(CDIAL 8398).

7917.**Image: gate**: **pur..ai** last sluice of a tank (**Ci_vaka. 1614**); small gate (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pur..a** river (Ma.); **por..e** (Ka.)(DEDR 4318). **Lagoon**: **por..i** outlet of a river into the sea (Ma.)(DEDR 4556). **por..i** strip of land between sea and lagoon (Ta.)(DEDR 4557). cf. **pulina** sandbank, sandy beach, islet (Skt.)(CDIAL 8296). cf. **por..al** town, city (Ka.); **pro_lu, pr..o_l(u)** city (Te.)(DEDR 4565). cf. **por..il** earth (**Pu. Ve. 6,6**); world (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 1,4,5**); country, district; division of a country (**Perumpa_n.. 465**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_r..il** earth (Ta.); **pur..il** sandbank (Ka.)(DEDR 4558).

7918.**To clean, wash**: **polampuni** to clean, wash, rinse (Tu.); **pulumu** to rub and wash with the two hands, scour (Te.)(DEDR 4549). **hud.ati** sinks into; **ho_lati** covers (Dha_tup.); **hulai** rubs, cleans (Pkt.); **hol.n.e~** to wash (Konkan.i.)(CDIAL 14178).

7919.**Image: similarity**: **oran.ai** pair (**S.I.I. ii,226**)(Ta.lex.) **ol, olu, o_l, o_lu, po_l, ho_l, pol, polu** likeness, correspondence, equality; like, as; as if; so that (Ka.); **o_rage** similarity (Ka.); **ore** id. (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **po_l (po_lv-, po_n-r--)** to resemble, be like, similar, equal, match; a particle of comparison (also **po_la**); **po_li** person or thing that is equal, similarity, likeness, pretence, hypocrisy; **po_limai** similarity (Ta.); **po_luka** to resemble; **po_la, po_l, po_le_** like (Ma.); **po_lke, po_lve** resemblance; **po_lisu** to cause to resemble, compare; **pol** to be fit or proper; excel; **o_l(u), ol(u), vo_l, vol(u)** likeness, equality (Ka.); **po.le** like (Kod..); **po_lu** to resemble; be, exist, be good, beautiful, agreeable or well, be fit, proper, be possible; n. beauty, agreeableness, fitness, propriety (Te.); **po_lika, po_like, po_lki** resemblance; **po_l(u)cu** to compare, liken, recognize, identify; **po_ni** resembling, similar, like; **bo~_t.i** id., equal; **po~_d.i** beauty, elegance (Te.); **bo_l-e_r** to resemble (Ga.); **poli'nai** to compare (Kuwi)(DEDR 4597). **Image: resemblance**: **ho_like, po_lke, ho_luvike, ho_luve, ho_luvike** resemblance, similitutde, likeness (Ka.); **ho_l, po_l, ho_lu** to be like, resemble (Ka.lex.) **Image: similar**: **po_l** to resemble; to be like; similar (**Kur-al., 1071**); to equal, match (Ta.); a particle of comparison (**Kur-al., 118**); **po_lu** (Te.); **po_l** (Ka.); **po_luga** (Ma.); **ho_lu** (Tu.); **po_la** a particle of comparison (**Toll. Po. 291**); **po_li** similarity (**Tol. Po. 300, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

7920.**Image: strolling**: **po_li, po_lu** (contraction of **po_kali**) going, strolling; stray (Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

7921.**Subsistence; to measure corn-heaps**: **polikka** to measure corn-heaps, paying the reapers in kind; **pular** subsistence (Ma.); **poli** gain (Te.)(DEDR 4550).

7922.**Image: running away**: **pala_yana** flight (MBh.); running away (Pali); **para_yan.a** departure (RV.); **pala_n.a, pala_yan.a** running away (Pkt.); **pala_in.** flight, retreat (P.); **pala_yan** (A.); **pa_la_n** (B.); **pala_un.i** (Or.); **pal.an.** general flight (M.); **palayanaga** fugitive (NiDoc.); **pala_n.ai** runs (OMarw.)(CDIAL 7956). **pala_yita** fled (TS.); run away (Pali); **pala_ia, pala_ya, pad.a_ia** (Pkt.); **pal.ei** a woman who is always running away from her husband (Or.)(CDIAL 7957). **pala_yate_** flees (TS.); **para_payati** bids go away (Kaus'.); **pala_yati, pale_ti** runs away (Pali); **palayiti** having fled (NiDoc.); **pala_yai, palai** flees (Pkt.); **pad.a_iavva** (Pkt.); **paleim** I flee (dm.); **pale_** (Tir.); **pal** (Wot..); 1st sg. pres. **pala_am** (Kal.); **pala_un.a** to run away (P.); **pala_iba** to escape, lie hidden (A.); **pala_na** to run away (B.); **pal.a_iba_, para_iba_** (Or.); **para_eb** (Mth.); **para_i** (OAw.); **pala_na_, para_na_** (H.); **pal.vu~** to run (G.); **pal.n.e~** to flee (M.); **palayanava_** to escape; imper. **pala** go away (Si.); **pala_pe_ti** puts to flight (Pali); **pala_ve_i** (Pkt.); **paluwa_iba** (A.); **pal.avin.e~** (M.); **palavanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 7955).

7923.**Granary**: **palla** large granary (Sus'r.); **palu** place attached to a house for storing grain (S.); **pall, palla_** stack of straw or grain, two concentric walls of grass ropes on masonry cylinder of a well between which earth from the well is placed (L.); **pall** large bamboo bin (holding 200-300 maunds)(P.); **pa_lai** granary, rick of corn, stack of straw or hay (B.); **pa_la_** stack of corn (H.)(CDIAL 7963).

7934.**Image: wooden bowl**: **pa_l.i** a wooden bowl (Ka.); **pa_l.e_m.** (M.)(Ka.lex.)

7924.**Image: dish**: **palla_** earthen vessel (**Acuvaca_. 55**); **palla_y** id. (Ta.); < **palla_** (U.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_likai < pa_lika_** earthen pot in which nava-ta_n-iyam is sown in marriage and other ceremonies (**Man.i. 1,44**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_li_** small wooden dish (Ku.);**pallo** basket work interwoven with grass and leaves for thatching (Ku.); **palar.o** one of the baskets of a balance; **palya_lo** a wooden vessel (Ku.); **pal** a bamboo basket for catching fish (A.); **palli_** measure of grain (Ka_tyS'r.); **pala_** rattan basket for pressing mustard oil (A.); **pa_li_** any measure of capacity, a measure of 4 seers (G.)(CDIAL 7963). **pa_li** food prescribed for a student (Skt.); bread (Tir.)(CDIAL 8131).

7925.**Image: raised edge**: **pa_l.i** the raised edge of the mouth of a hand-mill (Ka.); **pa_l.a** (M.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_like** a collection of five earthen vessels containing offerings of pulse or grain for Brahma_, Indra, Yama, Varun.a and Soma, used at marriages (Ka.Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

7926.**Storeroom in a ship**: **palukka_** hatch; hollow in ship used as a storeroom (Ta.lex.)

7927.**Image: ladle: pal.i_** ladle, dipper (G.); **pal.o** large ladle (G.); **paniu~, puniu~** ladle to stir rice (N.); **pan.yu~** a spoon to stir rice-water with (Ku.); **pa.n.ika_** a sort of spoon (Pali)(CDIAL 8046). **pali_** iron ladle for taking oil, etc. from a vessel (H.); **pala_** large ladle (H.)(CDIAL 7806).

7928.**Image: mortar and pestle**: **sil-pa_** stone mortar and pestle (Or.)(CDIAL 8055).

7929.**Sacrificial vessel**: **pran.i_ta** sacrificial vessel (Skt.); **pran.i_ta_h.** pl. holy water (S'Br.); **pran.i_tapran.ayana** vessel in which holy water is fetched (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8533). **pran.i_ta** led forward, offered (RV.); excellent (esp. of food)(BHSk.); **pan.i_ta** brought out, excellent (Pali); **pin.i** sweet, pleasant (Si.); **pan.i_ya, pan.ia** famous, beautiful (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8532).

7930.**Images: to turn round; overturn**: **partha_** to turn round (Wot..); **paryasta** overturned (Skt.); **pallattha, palhattha** overturned (Pkt.); **pa_ltha_** overturned; **pa_lathn.e~** to overturn (M.); **parthan, parthani_, palethan** dry flour scatterd on paste board to prevent sticking (Bi.)(CDIAL 7938). **paryaya** revolution, turn (MBh.); **parya_ya** revolution (Ka_tyS'r.); **pa_le_** back, back again, in return (Gypsy); **pa_lo, pa_li_** rotation (Ku.)(CDIAL 7937). **pallat.t.ai, palat.t.ai** turns over; **allat.t.a-pallat.t.a** turning from side to side (Pkt.); **palat.i_** rolling about (Pas'.); **palt.an.o** to return (Ku.); **palt.aun.o** to send back, overturn (Ku.); **pa_lt.iba** to overturn (A.); **pa_lt.a_na** to turn, change (B.); **pa_lat.iba_** to overturn (Or.); **palt.ab** reversed (Mth.); **palat.ai** returns (OAw.); **palat.na_** to overturn (H.); **pa_lat.vu~** to change (G.); **pa_lt.o** return, recompense (G.); **palt.a_na_, palt.a_** turn (H.); **pa_lat.** turn; **pala_t.an., palet.an.** turn, wandering (M.)(CDIAL 7968). **parivarta** revolving (Skt.); **parivartaka** causing to turn round (Skt.); **parivattaka** circle (Pali); **parivatta, pariat.t.a** overturning (Pkt.); **parvat** business dealing (M.)(CDIAL 7871). **parivartate_** revolves, turns round (RV.); **parivartayati** rolls near (RV.); **parivattati** turns round (Pali); **parivattai, pariyattai, parivat.t.ai** revolves, overturns (Pkt.); **parat.i** to turn round (Pas'.); **partha_** (Wot..); **parati** to fall (Gaw.); **pa_rto_n** fallen (Gau.); **partan.** to return; **parta_van.** (L.); **partan.a_** to change the side of anything by turning it; **parta_un.a_** to examine, try (P.); **paratn.e~** to turn, revolve, return (M.); **paratn.e~** to turn over (M.)(CDIAL 7872). cf. **phero** circumambulation of the marriage fire (Marw.); **pher** turn (G.)(CDIAL 9078).

7931.**Image: row, line**: **pa_r..i** row, line, regularity, regular order or way, method, rule (Ka.); **pa_d.i** justice, propriety; nature, quality (Te.); **pa_li** row, line, range (Skt.)(CDIAL 8041)(DEDR 4113). **Image: a row, a line**: **pa_r..i** (Tadbhava of **pa_li**) a line, a row; regularity; regular or proper order or way; order, method, rule (Ka.); **pa_r..iver-** to be in rows or properly arranged (Ka.lex.) **pa_li**, **pa_li_** row, line (Skt.); **pa_l.i** line, row (Pali); turn (Or.); **pa_l.i_** encircling line, turn (G.) **pa~_t** line, turn, rotation (Ku.); **pa_l** arrangement in line (L.); **pa_l, pa_li_** line, row, series (P.); **pa_li** lower edge of thatched roof (N.); **pa_ri** line of teeth, embroidered border (A.); **pa_r.i, pa_ir.** edge, border, one of side pieces of thatched roof; **pa_li** edge, border (B.); **pa_ri_** time, turn (H.Ku.); **pa_l.i** turn, chance (Konkan.i); **pel.a** row, line, text (as opposed to commentary)(Si.); **pella** turn (Si.); **pa_lo, pa_li_** turn, time, rotation (Ku.); **pa_lo, pa_li** id. (N.); **pa_l** (A.); **pa_la_** (B.H.); **pa_l.**^{i} edge, parapet (G.)(CDIAL 8041). **Line; point of compass**: **pa_l** line; row (**A_ca_rak. 25**); side (**Ja_n-a_. 17,6**); point of the compass, quarter (Ta.lex.) cf. **pallava** succession, order (Pkt.); **paryaya** revolution, turn (MBh.); **parya_ya** revolution (Ka_tyS'r.); regularly recurring series (Skt.); **pa_le_** in return, back, back again (Gypsy)(CDIAL 7937).

7932.**Right, title**: **pa_l** right, title; place, region, location, situation; fitness; quality, property, condition; **pa_l-cutantiram** allowance in kind to village officers (**W.G.**)(Ta.lex.)

7933.**Ingot**: **pa_l.a** an ingot or a bar of gold or silver (Ka.Te>Ta.); **pa_l.a, va_l.a** (Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7935.**Image: spy**: **pa_l.ati-ga_r-a** a man set to watch the conduct of another, a watcher, a spy; **pa_l.ati** a narrow and covert watching over the doings and goings of another, spying; a tracing or searching out, as of a theft (Ka.); **pa_l.ata** (M.); **pa_l.ati no_d.u** to lurk, to spy (Ka.lex.) cf. **pa_like** guarding, protecting; **pa_lya** to be watched, kept, protected, defended, guarded (Ka.lex.)

7936.**Partner**: **pa_lda_rike** partnership; **pa_luga_r-a** a partner in business; a man who gets a portion or share; one who acts, enjoys or suffers with another; **pa_luga_r-ike** sharing in; partnership; **pa_luga_r-ike patra** a deed of partnership; **pa_lu-ga_rti** a woman who gets a portion or share; a woman who acts, enjoys or suffers with another; **pa_luvantige** sharing in; partnership (Ka.lex.)

7937.**Fraction; division; part**: **pa_l** part (Ma.); division, part, portion, share (Ka.); part, portion, share, section, fraction (**Tol. Er..ut. 165**); dividing, apportioning (**Patir-r-up. 16,19**); moiety; middle (**Kalit. 90**); **pa_n-mai** portion, share (Ta.); **pa.lm** portion, division (Ko.); **po.lm** share; subdivision of patrilineal sib (To.); **pa.li ma.d.** to divide, distribute (Kod..); **pa_lu** share, portion, part, division (Tu.); id., lot, fraction (Te.); **pe_la** portion (Pa.)(DEDR 4097).

7938.**Rice; offerings of food**: **pali < bali** offering given to gods, manes, etc., in sacrifice (**Pur-ana_. 52**); boiled rice thrown as an offering to crows (**Kur-un. 210**);boiled rice given to mendicants, alms (**pali-kon.t. un.pavar**: **Te_va_. 47,57**); rice; offering of flowers, etc., in worship (**Ain:kur-u. 259**); tribute; inam granted for the service of making sacrifices to village deities; **pali-kot.uttal** to sacrifice a victim; to present offering to a deity (**Akana_. 22**); **pali-k-kantam** pali-pi_t.am, altar (**Man.i. 6,60**); **pali- pi_t.ikai** id. (**Cilap. 12,43**); **pali-cakkaravartti** Maha_bali, an asura sovereign humiliated by Vis.n.u in His Va_mana incarnation (**Man.i.**)(Ta.lex.) **pali-kol.l.i** Siva, as one who takes alms (Ta.lex.) **bali** tribute, offering (RV.); tax, religious offering (Pali); religious offering (Pkt.); offering, sacrifice (N.A.B.); offering (S.); **bal** offering to spirits (K.H.); **bali_** offering (P.); **bai** food offered to the gods (Ku.); **bal.i** offering, sacrifice (Or.); **bal.i_** id. (G.); **bal.** id. (M.); **billa, bili** tribute, tax, sacrifice (Si.)(CDIAL 9171). **ba_le_ya** fit for an offering (Skt.); **ba_ri_** one who offers himself, an offering (OAw.)(CDIAL 9222).

7939.**Ox**: **balilla** ox (Skt.); **bailla, bellaga** ox (Pkt.); **bail** bull, ox (P.); ox (Bi.Mth.H.M.); **belo** ox, buffalo-bull (Ku.); **bael, baila_, baala** ox (Or.); **bel** ox (G.); **baila** ox (OAw.); **baila_** ox (M.)(CDIAL 9175). **balivarda** ox, bull (TBr.); **bali_varda** id. (S'Br.) [Poss. compound of **balin** (ext. **-lla-**) and a non-Aryan word for 'ox' (cf. esp. Naha_li_ **baddi_**) and poss.IA forms like **pa_d.o_** bull (Sik.)] **balivadda** ox (Pali); **baleda_, baled** herd of bullocks (L.); **bald, baldh, balhd** ox (P.); **baled, baleda_** herd of oxen (P.); **balad** ox (Ku.B.H.); **balad(h)** ox (A.); **bal.ad** ox (G.); **bal.ada** ox (Or.); **barad(h)** ox (Bi.Bhoj.H.)(CDIAL 9176). cf. **pad.d.a** heifer; **ped.d.a** female calf (Nk.)(DEDR 3881). cf. **pa_d.o** buffalo calf (S.); **per.a_** young buffalo (Or.)(CDIAL 8042). **balivardin** oxherd (Skt.); **baledi_** id. (P.); **baldiya_** cattle-dealer (Ku.); **baredi_** herdsman (H.)(CDIAL 9177). **balin** strong (RV.Pali); **bali, balia** strong, stout (Pkt.); **bali_** strong (P.); **baliyo, bai** (Ku.); **baliyo, balliyo** (N.); **bali** (A.B.); **bal.i_** strong; **bal.ia_** a wild ferocious dog (Or.); **bal.i~, bal.iyu~** strong (G.); **bal.i, bal.iya_** (M.)(CDIAL 9174). **balis.t.ha** very strong (S'Br.); **balit.t.ha** id. (Pkt.); **balt.ha_** (M.)(CDIAL 9178).

7940.**Image: common house lizard**: **pa_l** common house lizard (N.); **palli_** (Skt.)(CDIAL 7073). **palli** wall-lizard (Ta.); house lizard (Ma.Ka.Kod..Tu.Te.); **pal** lizard (Go.); **balli** id. (Te.); **bali t.on.d.o** house-lizard (Kond.a)[**t.on.d.o** chameleon]; **bal d.ok(k)e** house-lizard (Go.)(DEDR 3994).

7941.**Image: spathe of palms: pa_l.ai** spathe of palms (Ta.); **pa_l.a** id., bark or film of an branch (Ma.); **pa_l.e, pa_lembu** id. (Tu.); **ha_l.e, ha_l.i** broad spathe at the bottom of an -palm branch, used as a vessel, etc..; **pa_l.e** the outer covering of the nut flowers (Ka.); **ha_l.e** spathe of areca nut tree (Kor.); **pa_l.a** husk of a coconut (Te.)(DEDR 4116).

7942.**Image: saddle**: **pallan.am** saddle (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 14**); id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Saddle; palanquin**: **palyayana, pallan.a, hallan.a** a saddle (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **palyan:ka, pallakki, pa_lakki, pa_liki, pa_laki** a palanquin (Ka.); **pa_lakhi_** (H.M.Te.)(Ka.lex.) **palyan:ka** a cloth for wrapping round the loins while sitting; a couch, a bedstead; **paryan:ka, palan:ga** (Ka.lex.) **palya_n.a, palyana, parya_n.a, paryayan.a** saddle (Skt.); **palya_n.ayati** saddles; **parya_n.ayati, palla_nati** (Skt.); **pa_la_n** pack-saddle (Pers.)[borrowed before **-p- > -v-** and poss. assimilated in form to Skt. parya_n.a 'circuit']; **palla_n.a, pad.a_yan.a** (Pkt.); **palo_n, palo_** (Sh.); **pala_n, palana** (K.); **pa_lan.o** pannier for camels (S.); **pala_n., pala_n.a_** pack-saddle (L.P.); **pa_la_n** (B.); **pala_n.a** (Or.); **pala_n** pad for a bullock's back (Bi.); **pala_n, pala_na_** packsaddle (H. < **pa_la_n** (Pers.); **pala_n.** (G.); **pala_n., pa_l.a_n., pa_lha_n.** (M.); **palla_n.e_i** saddles; **palla_n.ia, pad.a_ya_n.iya** (Pkt.); **pala_nab** to spread (as cloth or skin)(Mth.); **pala_nai** saddles (OAw.); **pala_nna_** to saddle horse or bullock (H.)(CDIAL 7966). **palyayate_** goes round (S'Br.); **parye_ti** goes round (RV.); **polik**, 1 sg. **palim** to roll up, wind or wrap round (Kho.); **paloiki** to wind on, apply to, rub on (Sh.); **palijoiki** to be smeared on, be contagious (Sh.)(CDIAL 7965). **ala_n.i_** without a saddle (L.)(CDIAL 448). cf. **pat.ha_r** girth of a packsaddle (M.)(CDIAL 8373). **Image: edge of a quilt**: **pallo** inner covering or edge (e.g. of a quilt), turned back edge of garment used as purse (N.); **palla_** edge of cloth, purse (H.M.); **pala_** corners of a garment (OMarw.); **pa_lav** skirts or hem of a garment (G.); **pallav** edge of cloth, purse (G.)(CDIAL 7970). **Canopy; rag; garment**: **pa_l, pa_li** canopy (Kon.lex.) **pa_l.i < pha_la** embroidered garment; canopy (Ta.lex.) cf. **pa_l.i** rag, shred (Ma.Tu.)(DEDR 4115). **Round sack for grain**: **palya** sack for corn (Ka_tyS'r.); **palia, palla, pallaga** round sack for grain (Pkt.); **pali_** a mat bag for grain (S.); **palla_** cloth spread for holding grain (P.); grain sack, cloth spread for grain (H.); udder of cow or buffalo (as opposed to those of sheep and goats)(WPah.)(CDIAL 7963). **pa_l.am** long strip of cloth (Ta.lex.) **A variety of cotton**: **pa_li** a variety of cotton (Ta.lex.) **Strip of cloth**: **pallava** strip of cloth (Skt.); **palau** hem, border (Dm.); edge of cloth, purse (S.); **pallo** border of a shawl (L.); inner covering or edge (e.g., of a quiilt)(N.); turned back edge of garment used as purse (N.); **palla_** scarf (L.); edge of cloth, purse (P.H.M.); **pallu_** border of garment (P.); **palav** clothes, garment, coat (K.); **pala_** corners of a garment (OMarw.); **pa_lav** skirts or hem of a garment (G.); **pallav** edge of cloth, purse (G.); **pa_lav** (M.)(CDIAL 7970). **Sail**: **pa_l** sail, large sheet of cloth, palanquin (A.); canopy (Ku.); tent (N.); sail (B.); cloth curtain for side of tent (G.); large cloth to form a tent (M.); **pa_il** sail, awning (B.); **pa_la** sail (Or.); **palla_** sheet, border (H.); **pala** cotton cloth (Si.); **palla** cloth (Skt.); **pa_lu** tent (S.); **palla_** cloth, scarf (L.)(CDIAL 7967). **pa_lu** tent (S.); **palla_** cloth, scarf (L.); sheet, border (H.); cloth spread out for grain (P.H. <Possibly **palya** sack for corn (Skt.)(CDIAL 7963). **pa_y** mat, sail (Ta.Ma.); **ha_y** a sail (Ka.); **pase** layer, bed, beautiful seat (Ka.); **pa_yi** mat, sail (Tu.); **pa_h-** (**pa_st-**) to spread (Kuwi)(DEDR 4088). **pa_y** sail: (**ku_mpot.u mi_ppa_y kal.aiya_tu** : **Pur-ana_. 30**); **pa_y-maram** mast (Ta.Ma.); cf. (**Maturaip. Patir-r-up. 16**); **pa_y-ma_r-u** to shift sail, tack a ship; **pa_y-vali** to hoist sail; **pa_y-**

viri to spread sail; to start or embark on a journey (Ta.lex.) **Bed, litter: palyan:ka** bed (Pa_n.); **paryan:ka** bed, litter (Skt.); **pallan:ka** bed (Pali); **pallam.ka** (Pkt.); **palan:g** (Phal.); **prang** (K.); **palan:gu** (S.); **palaggh** large bed with painted legs (L.); **palugh** bed (L.); **palan:gh, pahla~g, pala~gi_ri_** (P.); **pa_lan:ka** (B.Or.); **pa_lan:ki** litter (Or.); **palam.ka**, **palaka_** bed (OAw.); **pa_lak, palka_** (H.); **pa_lki_** litter (H.); **pa_laki_** litter (OMarw.); **pa_lakh** cradle (G.); **pa_lak(h)** (M.); **pa_lkhi_** litter (G.); **pa_lk(h)i_** (M.); **pa_lki** (Konkan.i); **palak** (Si.). The NW form with **n:g** was borrowed widely as 'bed': **palang** (K.); **pa_lon:g** (A.); **pa_lan.** (B.); **palan:g**, **pala~gri_** cot (Bi.); **palam.ga** a luxurious couch (OAw.); **palan:g** bed (H..); **pilam.ga** (OMarw.); **pala~g** (G.M.). The Central and SW form, [**pa_lki_** (H.)] was borrowed widely as 'litter': **polikh** (K.); **pa_lki_** (S.Bi.Bhoj.); cradle (P.); **pa_lki** (A.B.); **pa_laki** (Or.); **paliam.ka** bed (Pkt)(CDIAL 7964). **an:kam** cf. **paryan:ka** bed, couch (**Tiruppu. 125**)(Ta.lex.) **paryan:ka, palyan:ka** is a compound term: **pa_l** sail, large sheet of cloth, palanquin (A.)(CDIAL 7967) ~~ **pa_y** mat, sail (Ma.)(DEDR 4088) and **an:kam** bed, couch (Ta.) ~~ **an:ga_** long garment reaching to the knees (P.)(CDIAL 132). **pallakku** palanquin (Ta.Ma.)(**Ton.t.ai. Cata.87**); **pallakki** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **pal.l.i** sleeping place or bed (**kar..a_ akka_l pal.l.iyul. vaittar-r-a_l** : **Kural., 840**)(Ta.lex.)

7943.**Field**: **pala_n** space of ground between two occupied lots left for future disposal (H.)(CDIAL 7940). **pa_r.a_** space left in ploughing; **pa_r.** hole (L.); **pa_r.a_** space, space between two lines of ploughed land (P.); **kan-pa_ro** temple, brow, gill (N.)(CDIAL 8030). **palala** mud (R.); **palal** earth, clay (Ash.); **pala_l** (Wg.); **pela_l** (Kt.)(CDIAL 7953). **va_rat.am** field; **va_ram** boundary, limit; bank, shore (Ta.lex.) cf. **vira, vire, vira'a** earth, soil (Kui); **vir'a, i'ira, i'r-a, i_'ira, wirha_, wirga_, wirka_** id.; **i'ira** id., gravel (Kuwi)(DEDR 5410). **pa_hyaru** hedge, fence (S.); **parisi_man** boundary (Skt.)(CDIAL 7896). **paryanta** circuit (TBr.); **-paryata** as far as (KharI.); **pajjam.ta, pe_ram.ta** limit (Pkt.); **pariyanta** border, limit, end (Pali); **pariam.ta, paliam.ta** boundary (Pkt.); **piriyata** completion, end (Si.)(CDIAL 7936). **pa_li_** boundary, edge (MBh.); **pa_li** edge, boundary, bank of tank (Pkt.); **pa_er.** small embankment, ridge of a field (Or.); **pa_r.a_** boundary of field (H.)(CDIAL 8041). **Rice field; valley: pal.l.am** low land, valley, ditch (Ta.); low ground, low shore, pit (Ma.); **pal.l.a** river (Ir.); pit, hole (Ma.); low ground, stream, pit (Ka.); low spot, hole, shallow stream (Tu.); **palla, palla_** id. (Tu.); **pal.** valley (To.); **pal.ike** valley, pond (Tu.); **pal.l.i, bal.l.i, pali** a long ricefield (Tu.); **pallamu** low ground, pit, wet land, wet crop (Te.); **palla_m** east (Kol.); **palam** downslope (Kol.); **palla** plain, maidan (Go.)(DEDR 4016). **pallava_ya** field (Pkt.) **palvala** pool, pond (MBh.); **palvara** (BHSkt.); **palvalya** marshy (TS.); **pallala** marsh, pond (Pali.Pkt.); **palharu** pond, pool (S.)(CDIAL 7976). **palval.am** fertile nature of a country (Ta.lex.); **palvalam** pool, small tank, pond (Ta.lex.) **Agricultural tract: palliyam** agricultural tract, **maruta-nilam** (Ta.lex.) **Land register: pala-ko_cam** a record of lands registered in the names of several persons (Ta.lex.) **pala-ce_r-u** ploughed land prepared for transplanting (Ta.lex.) **pal.l.a-na_li** (Ta.); **hal.l.adana_le** (Ka.) channel carrying water to lands in a low level (Ta.lex.); **pal.l.a-mat.ai** (Ta.); **hal.l.a-mad.e** (Ka.) channel carrying water to lands in a low level; an opening or a vent in a canal at a lower level as against one on a higher level; rapid flow of current in a channel; land irrigated with great ease (Ta.lex.)

7944.**Field**: **pa_er., pa_er** ridge of a field (Or.); **pa_ri_** field (Bi.); **pa_r.a_** boundary of field (H.); **pa_la_** heap of earth to separate two sides in the game of kabad.d.i_ (H.); **pa_r.** border of cloth, high bank of a tank (Or.)(CDIAL 8041). **pa_li** an oblong pond (Skt.lex.) **pa_r..i** temple (**I_t.u, 1,1,5**); town of an agricultural tract; sleeping place for human beings; lair, litter of a beast; small tank, pond (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai**); **pa_r..i-va_y** bar of sand where a river joins the

sea (Ta.lex.) **Agricultural tract**: **pa_r..an-am** paddy field, agricultural land, tank; **pa_r..i** town of an agricultural tract; hermitage (Ta.); **ha.i** field near village (Ka.)(DEDR 4112).

7945.**Image: spleen: palle** spleen (Tu.); **balla** enlargement of the spleen (Te.); **bella** spleen (Pa.); **balla, bella, bela** id. (Pa.)(DEDR 3995). **pli_ha_** spleen (Skt.); **pli_han** spleen (AV.); **plihan** (Ya_j.); **pihaka** (Pali); **piliha_** (Pkt.); **t.l.ei** (WPah.); **piliha_, pila_, pile** (B.); **pilha_i, pil.ehi** spleen, enlarged spleen (Or.); **pilhi_** enlarged spleen, swelling of liver (in cattle)(Bi.); **pilahi_** spleen (Bhoj.); **pi_lha_, pilai** spleen, enlarged spleen (H.); **pi_, piya_ha_, piha_** spleen (M.); **pila_va** (Si.); **ps'tige** spleen (Pr.); **plo_, pro_** (Ash.); **plo_** (Pas'.); **plo_ue** (Shum.); **poh^{u}**, **pow^{u}** (K.); **prakat.i_** (Dm.); **phiyo** (Ku.N.); (with metath.) **liph** spleen (L.); **lipph** enlarged spleen (P.); **s'pe~_** spleen (Wg.); **pajer.a~_** spleen (Gmb.); **pe_njur.ik** (Gaw.Sv.); **pizur.ik, pejor.ek** (Pas'.)(CDIAL 9028).

7946.**Bear: pallam** bear (**Upate_caka_. Civapun.. 90**); **pallakam** id. (Ta.lex.) **bhallu_ka** bear (MBh.); **bhalluka, bha_lu_ka** (Skt.); **bhalla** (Skt.); **bha_lu_** bear (Ku.); **bha_lu** (N.Or.); **bha_ul** (Bi.); **bha_lu** (Mth.Bhoj.); **bha_lu_** (OAw.H.M.); **bha_luk** (A.B.); **bha_lu_k** (H.M.); **bhalla** bear (Pkt.); **bha_l** (H.)(CDIAL 9415). **elu, ul.iyam, en:ku** a bear; **il.ai** Indian black bear (Ta.); **ul.iyam** a bear (Ma.); **elu~gu, eluvu** id. (Te.); **ili** (pl. **ilil**) id. (Pa.); **ilij, illij** (pl. **ilji_l**; **j = dz**) id. (Ga.); **er.j, er.j(i), er.ju, er.jal, ar.ja_l, ar.jal** (pl. **ar.jahk/ar.jalor**), **arja_l** (pl. **-or**) id.; **arje** female bear (Go.); **olzu** (pl. **olsku**), **or.zu** bear (Kond.a); **od.i, oli** id. (Kui); **oud.i, o'r.i** id. (Kuwi); **eju** id. (Malt.)(DEDR 857). **bro_, b^{u}ru_** black bear (Wg.)(CDIAL 9680).

7947.**Sorrel: vira_li** Jamaica switch sorrel, dodonea viscosa (Ta.Ma.); **vala.ry** id. (Ko.); **pas-o.r** id. (To.)(DEDR 5410A). **ve_l.a_ri** Jamaica switch sorrel (Ta.lex.) cf. **pun.d.i (ku_ra), pun.t.i (ku_ra)** sorrel (a sour vegetable)(Te. Telangana dialect); **pul.i** acidity, tartness, tamarind, acid substance (Ta.); sour; vinegar (Kod..); acidity (Te.)(DEDR 4322). **pul.icca-na_r** fibre of Indian brown hemp; **pul.iccai** (Ta.); **pilici** (Ka.); id.; hibiscus cannabinus; **pul.icci** a kind of coarse cotton (Ta.lex.) [Dodonaea viscosa is a shrub or small tree which contains the acid resin. This is the switch sorrel. The red sorrel is hibiscus sabdariffa planted for ornamental purposes and for its edible calyces. This is an erect, branched, smooth annual herb 1 to 2 metres high with hairy red calyces. Fiber is prepared from the bast of the stem. Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 549, 579 and 580.)

7948.**Sour toddy: bulekali** sour toddy (Tu.); **bule** fermenting; **pul.i, puli** acidity; sour, acid (Tu.); **pul.i** to turn sour, ferment (Ta.); **pul.ikka** to be sour, ferment (Ma.); **pu_l.a, pul.iyan** sour (Ma.); **puly** sour (Ka.); **pul.y** to be sour (To.); **pul.i, pulla** acidity, sourness (Ka.); **pul.i** sour, vinegar (Kod..); **puli** sour, acid (Ter.); **puliyu** to become sour, ferment (Te.); **pullani** sour, acid (Te.); **pulle** sour (Kol.); **pul, puldi, pulla** sour (Pa.); **pulla** sour preparation of vegetables (Go.); **pula** sour soup (Kond.a); **pulla** sour (Kuwi)(DEDR 4322).

7949.**Flute**: **pirur.i** flute (Kond.a); **piror.i** id. (Kui); **pi_ru_ri, pi_rud.i, pi_rur.i** id. (Kuwi); **pe~_o_e_** id., pipe, whistle (Kur.); **pirilli_** a kind of musical instrument (Pkt.)(DEDR 4178). **pil.l.a_n.-kur..al, pulla_n.-kur..al** flute (Ta.); **pil.l.a** sound in imitation of that of a pipe or flute; **pil.l.an.-go_vi** pipe or flute (Ka.); **pillan.-go_vi, pilla_-gro_vi, pilla_-gro_lu, pillana-gro_lu, pillana-gro_vi** flute, flageolet (Te.)(DEDR 4197). **pan.a_li_** pipe (Pali.lex.)

7950.**Shell of tortoise: pir.a** shell, e.g., of tortoise (Kond.a); **pilot.** shell of crab (Pa.)(DEDR 4196). **kapa_lehi cha_deti** to shell (Pali.lex.)

7951.**Child**: **pil.** tender beauty of a child; **pil.l.ai** child, son, youth, daughter, young of many animals; title of Vel.l.a_l.a caste; **pi_l.** embryo, tender ears of corn, tenderness (Ta.); **pil.l.a** child, infant, young of animals, small fruit (Ma.); **pil.0**, in: **mo.t fil.0** son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter)(To.); **towfil.y** the lower-ranking moiety of the Todas (who are priests of the sacred dairies, i.e. servants [***pil.l.i**] of the gods [**tow**](To.); **pil.l.e, pil.l.a, pilla** child, young of any animal, that which is small or petty (Ka.); **pal.l.e** female of various wild animals (also dog, horse)(Kod..); **pil.l.e** child, baby; **pul.l.i** grandchild (Tu.); **pilla** child, baby, young of any animal, girl; small, little, young; **pilaka, piluka** a young one, young shoot; **pilladi** girl, lass, young woman (Te.); **pilla** baby, daughter, woman; **pilla pedda** females and males (Kol.); **pilla** girl, daughter (Nk.); young of animal (Go.); **pila, pilal** id. (Go.); **pi_la** girl, young one of animals; **pi_la, pilla** child; **pila_** id., young of an animal (Go.); **pila** child, a small one (Kond.a); **pilka** young shoot of tree (Pe.); **pello_** female child, female not arrived at puberty, bride or young woman (before she has had children), maidservant; **pell** maidservant (Kur.); **peli** woman; **pelo** female (of plants)(Malt.); **pillo_ta** poor child, small child, orphan, miserable (Br.); **pillika** chicken (Skt.); **pillaka, pillika** young of an animal, child (Pali); **pilha** small bird; **pella, pellaga** young one, child (Pkt.); **pi_l** young one (of dogs, cats, hares, etc., and of some birds); **pil(l)u~_, pile_, pilva_** young of the smaller beasts, of birds, or of reptiles (M.); **pilla_** puppy, cub (H.); **pilava_** young of animal, etc. (Si.); **pilha** fledgeling (Pkt.); **pi_lua** child (Pkt.); **pil** young of animal; **ca_liya_-pila_, cele-pile** children (B.)[cf. **cella-p-pil.l.ai** child brought up delicately, petted child (Ta.lex.)]; **pila** small tubers coming from root of plantain (Or.); **pila_** small, child (Or.); **pilla_** puppy (Bhoj.); **pilawa_** (Aw.); **pilla_** (H.); **pi_l, pile~, pilu~_, pillu~_, pilku~_, pila_** young of animal (M.); **pi_lo** sprout, shoot (G.); **pilla_** young of animal, maggot (Si.)(DEDR 4198).

7952.**Cataract**: **phul** the white of the eye (Gaw.); film on eye (A.); cataract (B.); **pu_l** film on the eye (Psht.); **phul^{u}** cataract of eyes (K.); **phulo** albugo (S.); **pus.pa** id. (Sus'r.); **pras'u_na** white in the eye, cataract (Skt.); **phull** white speck in eye (P.); cataract (WPah.); **phulli** leucoma of eye (WPah.); **fula_** cataract (WPah.); **phulo** cataract, white streak in the nail (N.); cataract (Ku.); **phula** cataract (Or.); **phula_** id. (Or.); **phu_l** opacity of eye; **phu_lu~** cataract (G.); **phu_l** albugo (M.); **pola** cataract (Si.)(CDIAL 9092). **pu_** cataract in eye (Ta.Tu.); albugo (Ta.); **puvvu** albugo (Ka.Te.); **puyu** cataract of eye (Kond.a); **pu~_p, pu_mp** film on the eye (Kur.)(DEDR 4345).

7953.**Diverse, many**: **pala** many, several, diverse; **palar** many or several persons, assembly, society; **palla_r** many persons; **pan-mai** plurality, multitude; **pal** many (OTa., only in cmpds., e.g. **pal-ka_lum** many times, often, **pan--malai** many hills)(Ta.); **pala** many, several, various (Ma.); **pes-** a large number, many (To.); **pala, palavu** much, many, several, various (Ka.); **palar, palambar, palavar** several persons; **palarme** several times (Ka.); **palu** many, several, various, different; **paluvuru, paluvun.d.ru** many persons (Te.); **palware** to be multiplied, be bred; **palware** to breed, rear (Malt.)(DEDR 3987).

7954.**Image: arrow**: **ba_n.a_** reed-shaft, arrow (AV.); arrow (Pali.Pkt.Or.); **va_n.** arrow, pipe; **va_n.i_** reed (RV.); **bno_, bnug** arrow (Par.); **b^{u}re~** arrow-head (Kal.); **ba_n** arrow (K.); **ba_n.u** (S.); **ba_n.** (L.P.G.M.); **ba~_r.~e** (Ku.); **ba_n** (A.B.Bi.H.); **ba_n.ua_** hunter (Or.); **ba_na** (OAw.);

ban.a (Si.); **va_n.** (P.)(CDIAL 9203). **ba_n.a_sana** bow (Skt.); **ban.asun** (Si.)(CDIAL 9203a). **va_n.i** arrow (Ta.lex.)

7955.**Billhook**: **pul.l.am** billhook; a kind of sickle (**Aric. Pu. Na_t..45**); a cutting instrument for dressing vegetables (Ta.lex.)

7956.**Pen and cowshed; agricultural land**: **o.y** field nearest Badaga village, garden (To.); **ha.i** garden (Badaga); field near village (Ka.); **e.r it. va.y** fields near village which are ploughed in the sowing ceremony (**va.y < pa.y**; lit. field to which they put the team of plough bullocks); **va.yv** Toda ti.dairy; **karpo.y** pen and cowshed attached (i.e. milking place)(Ko.)[cf. **kar-a** to milk (Ta.); **kar-** to milk (To.); **karv-** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 1385)]; **po.w** one variety of dairy (viz., all those belonging to the ti. grade, the conical dairies, and a few others of high sanctity); **pol. o.l.** the priest of the ti. dairy (i.e. the man **o.l.** of the **po.w**); **-al.f** an element in many dairy names (e.g. **mo.s-al.f**, beside the pen **mo.t-wi. < mo.s- + twi.**); ? **po.s'**, in: **po.s' tun.y** garment of priest of ti. dairy, when worn around waist, and **po.s' tu.t.** front lock of hair as tied up by priest of ti. dairy (To.); **pa_r..i** temple; town, city, town of an agricultural tract, hermitage (Ta.); **pa_n.i** town, village, district (Ta.); **?pa_r..an.am** paddy field, agricultural land, tank (Ta.)(DEDR 4112).

7957.**To tremble**: **pracala** tremulous, shaking (MBh.); **pracala_ka** springing up (TS.); peacock's tail or crest (Skt.); **pacala** tremulous (Pali); **payala** (Pkt.); **ps'lyu_** woman's long hair (Pr.)(CDIAL 8489). **pracalati** starts up from (R.); **pacalati** dangles (Pali); **payalai** goes, stumbles; **payallai** spreads out (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8490). **pracalayati** wags, jogs (Skt.); **praca_layati** causes to tremble (R.); **paca_le_ti** sways (Pali); **paccalita** shaken (Pali); **payale_i** makes go (Pkt.); **pcil** to shake (Kt.) (CDIAL 8491). **pir-ar..** to tremble; **pir-ar..cci, pir-ar..vu** shivering, trembling; **pir-akkam** awe, fear (Ta.); **pir-iki** coward (Ka.); id., timid, cowardly (Te.)(DEDR 4200). **pe_r..kan.i** to be afraid (Ta.); **pel.agu** fear, alarm (Ka.); **pel.ar-** to tremble, fear; fear, alarm; **pel.ar-isu** to cause to fear, frighten; **pel.pal.isu, bel.pal.isu** to tremble, fear (Ka.); **perci** shying, strarting suddenly; **percuni** to shy, start aside suddenly (Tu.); **pelakur-u** to fear, be alarmed (Te.); **bir.k-** to be startled (Pa.)(DEDR 4419).

7958.**Bird: pa_le** the blue jay (Ka.); **pa_la** the Indian roller (Te.)(DEDR 4101). **Image: bluejay: pa_lai-k-kuruvi** a species of bird (Ta.); **pa_le** the blue jay (Ka.); **pa_la** a kind of small bird, the Indian roller, boracias indica (Te.)(DEDR 4101).

7959.**Bad; evil**: **pul** meanness, baseness (Ta.); **pulai** baseness, defilement, vice, outcaste (Ta.); **pullan-** vile, b ase person; **polla_** bad, vicious, evil, severe, intense (Ta.); **polla_n:ku, polla_ppu** evil vice, defect, deficiency, ruin; **polla_tu** vice, evil; **polla_mai** evil, fault; **polam** badness, evil (Ta.); **pula** taint, pollution, defilement (esp. by birth or death)(Ma.); **pulayan** an outcaste (Ma.); **polla_** to be bad, evil (Ma.); **pole** pollution caused by menstruation, birth or death (Kod..); **polasu** dirty, unclean; **pile** impurity from birth or menstruation, humility (Tu.); **pulu** blemish or flaw (as in precious stone)(Te.); **polo** taboo (Go.); **pola'atasi** a bad man; **po_la'aki** to do wrong (Kuwi); **po_ling** stain, stain on one's character (Br.)(DEDR 4547). **buro** noseless, bad (S.); **bura_** wicked (P.); **buro** wicked (Ku.N.); ugly, bad; **burr.i** sheep with small ears (WPah.); **bura_, bu_ra_** bad (WPah.); **bura_** inferior, improper (Or.); bad, wicked (H.M.); **bu_ru~** (G.); **bora_** wicked (Or.)(CDIAL 9289). **buria_r** evildoer (P.)(CDIAL 9290). **boru** false (Si.); **bhor** deception (N.); **boruva** a lie (Si.)(CDIAL 9633).

7960.**Join**: **holige, polige, holage** connection; sewing; needle-work; **holi, pol** to sew;; **holla, hol, pol** joining, uniting (Ka.); **pullal** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **pore** joining; to be joined; to join (Ka.); **pol, pore, holi, hole** to join; to sew (Ka.); **pollu** (Ma.); **purai** to sew, to compare (Ta.); **pulgu** to embrace; **pullu** to unite, copulate; to join, couple (Te.); **pune, pulgu, pullu** to embrace; **ulgu** to mend or braid a net (Te.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **pollam** stitching, joining (Ta.)(DEDR 4554). **po_n.isu, pvan.isu** to couple, unite, string together, thread (as a needle); **pavan.ige** joining, being threaded (Ka.); **po_han.incu** to string together; **po_han.a** stringing together (Te.)(DEDR 4584). cf. **poru** to join (Ta.)(DEDR 4541).

7961.**Image: to copulate (as a bull)**: **poli-tal** to cover, as bull or ram; to copulate (Ta.); **porlu** id. (Te.); **poli** covering as of animals (Ta.lex.) **pa_r- (pa_rd-), pa_r-u (pa_r-i-)** to copualte (as a bull)(Ka.)(DEDR 4020). **ma_rn.u** to copulate (WPah.)(CDIAL 9870). **polippu** act of covering, esp. by a bull; **polivu** covering among animals (Ta.lex.)

7962.**Image: bull**: **poli-ka_l.ai** bull kept for covering; **polippu-k-kat.a_** id. (**Vir-alivit.u. 632**); **poli-y-erutu** id. (**Ar-ap. Cata. 42**); the leading ox in treading out grain on a threshing floor (**W.**); **poli-nat.aiyan-** id.; **poli-kat.a_** bull kept for covering; ram or he-goat kept for covering (Ta.lex.) **pa_r-al** bull (**Pin..**); pack-bull; taurus of the zodiac (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.)(DEDR 4020). cf. **per-ika** a bullock which carries loads (Te.)(DEDR 4446).

7963.**Endowment for temple**: **poli-vi_t.u** village given as an endowment for temple expenses (**Ko_yilo. 125**)(Ta.); **boli** id. (Te.); **poli-v-e_t.u** id. (**Ko_yilo. 125**) (Ta.lex.)

7964.**Image: cleft, split**: **po_r..-tal** to be cleft, split; to gape (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 87**); to be disunited; to split, cleave open (**Patir-r-up. 19,2**); **po_r..** cleft (**Kalla_. Murukak.**); piece (**Perumpa_n.. 307**); leather strap (**Pur-ana_. 82,4**); **po_r..vu** cleft, fissure (Ta.lex.)

7965.**Image: to open the mouth**: **pol.a- (pol.ap-, pol.and-)** to open the mouth (Kod..); **pul.akka** to be split, open the mouth (Ma.)(DEDR 4560). cf. **po_r..-va_y** toothless mouth (Ta.)(DEDR 4582); open mouth (**Tiv. Iyar-. Tiruvirut. 87**)(Ta.lex.)

7966.**To cross over, pass through**: **po_r..-tal** to cross over, pass through (**kat.ar--kut.t.am po_r..var : Na_n-man.i. 18**)(Ta.lex.)

7967.**Gold wire; gold nugget**: **por--kacai (pon- +)** gold wire; **por--kat.t.i** nugget, ingot of gold (**Ta_yu. Para_para. 354**); **por--kan.t.ai, por-ken.t.ai, por--carikai** gold thread, gold fringe; **por--carat.u** necklace made by plaiting gold threads; **por--kampi** gold wire (**Cir-upa_n.. 34, Urai.**); **por--kalam** golden vessel (**Na_lat.i, 206**); golden ornament (**W.**); **por--kalan-** id. (**Kampara_. Iran.iya. 112**); **por--kollan-** goldsmith (**Cilap. Pati. Uraiper-ukat.t.urai, 1**); **pon--cey-kollan-** goldsmith (**Nar-. 394**); **pon--cey-pulavan-** goldsmith (**Cilap. 5,31, Arum.**); **por-r-ot.i** golden bracelet (**Tiruva_ca. 9,12**); woman as wearing golden bracelets (**Na_lat.i, 376**); **por-r-o_rai** thread-like waist ornament made of gold (**Ci_vaka. 2132**)(Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **polan:kalam** gold jewel (**Ain:kur-u. 316**); **polam** gold (**Patir-r-up. 64**); jewel; gold colour; **polivu** gold (**Aka. Ni.**)(Ta.lex.) **Treasury**: **por--pa_l.am** bar of gold bullion; **por--pan.t.a_ram** treasury of jewels and gold; **por--pan.iti** jewel of gold; **por-r-a** golden (**Vina_yakapu. 75,126**); good, excellent, fine (**Ci_vaka. 885**)(Ta.lex.)

7968.**Manner**: **polabu** way, manner, circumstance (Ka.); **polamu, polupu** manner, mode (Te.)(DEDR 4548).

7969.**Flowering murdah**: **pulavai, pulavai-marutu, pu_latti** flowering murdah, terminalia paniculata (Ta.); **pulla-marutu** a timber (Ma.); **hulive** the timber tree terminalia paniculata (Ka.); **pula-maddi, puligi** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4306).

7970.**A Coarse cereal**: **pula_ka** a coarse cereal (Car. Su. 14.42).

7971.**Sprig**: **pul.l.e, purale, purle, hul.l.e** a small bit of very dry wood (Ka.); **pud.ake, pulle** (Te.); **cul.l.i, cuppi** (Ta.); **cul.l.al, cul.l.i** dry spray, sprig, brushwood, chip, fuel stick, probably from **cud.u = sud.u** i.e. to burn; **pol.ukke** splinters as from stones cut, wood-shavings (Ma.); **pol.l.ema_tu** a dry, senseless, useless word (Ka.lex.)

7972.**Firewood**: **mul.ari** sacrificial fuel, firewood, fire, firebrand, fever (Ta.); **mul.i** to dry, burn, be scorched, perish (Ta.); scorched or dry (Ma.)(DEDR 4996). **mu_l.** to kindle, catch fire, be kindled, stirred up (as anger)(Ta.); **mu_t.t.u** to kindle (as a flame)(Ta.); **mu_t.t.am** fuel, bonfire (Ta.); **mut.t.incu** to kindle, light (Te.); **mut.is** id. (Kond.a)(DEDR 5048).

7973.**A coin**: **pu_li** a sort of pagoda worth 3 1/2 rupees; a star pagoda (Ka.Te.Ma.); **pu_li varaha** a certain old pagoda (Ka.Ma.)(Ka.lex.)

7974.**Phyllanthus reticulatus**: **pu_l, pu_la_, pu_la_cam, pu_la_ci** black-berried feather-foil, phyllanthus reticulatus (Ta.); **hu_li** a straggling shrub, phyllanthus reticulatus (Ka.); **pu_li** crinum pratense; phyllanthus reticulatus [crinum pratense and phyllanthus reticulatus are two different species](DEDR 4369).

7975.**Collyrium**: **mala_ra, mal.a_ra, mara_l.a, mara_la** lampblack used as collyrium (Ka.lex.) **Soft**: **mla_ta** softened by tanning (Skt.); **mara_la** soft, mild, tender (Skt.); lazy (Pkt.); **mara_l** soft, mild (H.)(CDIAL 9873). **mara_lam** unguent for eyes (Ta.lex.)

7976.**Net**: **ma_l** a kind of net (Ta.); a kind of net for carrying fruits, fishing, etc.; **ma_li** a coir net (Ma.)(DEDR 4823).

7977.**Image: saddle strap**: **mal.a_ra, mara_l.a** a strap or girth of horses, kudureya pat.t.e (Ka.lex.)

7978.**Beans**: **ma_l** beans (Kol.); **ma_l** (pl. **ma_d.l.**) pod or fruit of leguminous plants (Nk.)(DEDR 4828).

7979.**Image: dewlap**: **malha** dewlapped (TS.); **malo** swelling of neck glands (S.); **ma_l** loose skin on a bullock's neck (N.)(CDIAL 9916). **ma_la** dewlap (Ma.); **ma.le** dewlap (Kod..)(DEDR 4827).

7980.**Image: to root out**: **mall-** to root out (Kol.); to uproot (Nk.)(DEDR 4745).

7981.**A pariah caste**: **ma_la** of a barbarous tribe (Ka.); the pariah caste (Te.); son of a S'u_dra and a Su_ta; of a barbarous tribe (Skt.); **ma_lar** children born of a Brahman mother and a

S'u_dra father; hunters, savages, outcastes (Ta.); **ma_la~d.u** pariah, outcaste; fem. **ma_ladi** (Te.)(DEDR 4824). **ma_d.d.ule** a Pariah woman (Kon.lex.)

7982.**Image: to turn face upward**: **malakkam** standing upright and bending the head backwards; **malarttuka** to place on the back; **malaruka** to lie on the back (Ma.); **male- (malev-, maland-)** to turn face upward; **mala.ra** outstretched with face upward (Kod..); **malar** to turn the face or mouth upward (as a pot); **malarttu** to throw on one's back as in wrestling; **malla_r** to fall or lie on the back (Ta.)(DEDR 4740). **Image: to turn back**: **malar, maral** the face to be turned or averted; **maralcu, maral.isu, maral.cu** to turn or avert the face; to turn; to cause to retreat; to return (Ka.lex.) cf. **maral.u, maral** to turn, turn back (Ka.lex.) **malaku** a turn, a twist, a fold, a bend (Ka.); **malake, maluku, melike** (Te.)(Ka.lex.) **malaku, maluku, melaku, meluku, melku** returning or bringing up again (Ka.lex.)

7983.**Images: slip-knot, spiral; turn back**: **malukku** slip-knot (Ta.); **malaku** a turn, twist, fold, bend, a sash (Ka.); **mallan.i, mallar..i** turning round, wandering about (Ka.); **mala_gu** to wander, roam about, turn back, become crooked (Te.); **mala_pu** to turn back (Te.); **mala-gonu, malayu** to be twisted (Te.); **mala_ka** a twist, curved line, crookedness, spiral (Te.); **malugu, maluvu** a turning (Te.); **malay** to return (Kol.); **mell** to return (Pa.); **man. (mand.)** to turn back (Ga.); **malla_na_** to return (Go.)(DEDR 4734). cf. **valayuka** to wander about (Ma.); **vali_** to go round (Go.)(DEDR 5286).

7984.**Captain**: **ma_li_ma** a ship's officer, master (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ma_lumi** captain of a vessel; pilot, navigator (**Pin..**)(Ta.); **ma_limi** (Te.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **muallami** the business and office of a teacher; **muallam** teacher (P.lex.)

7985.**Greatness**: **ma_l** greatness (**Tiruva_ca. 34,3**); Vis.n.u (**Mullaip. 3**); Indra (**Kumara. Pira. Muttu. Ka_p. 6**); **ma_lo_n-** Vis.n.u (**Tacaiva_. 366**)(Ta.lex.)

7986.**Property; to possess**: **mha_l, mha_la_** property in jewels and the like; cf. **a_sti** possession (Kon.lex.) **ma_li_ka** an owner; a master (Ka.M.H.)(Ka.lex.) **ma_lik < ma_lik** (Arabic) proprietor, owner, master (**C.G.**); **ma_lika_n-a_ < ma_lika_na_** (Arbic) subsistence allowance granted to landlords dispossessed of their zamins (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **ma_lu** property, goods, wares (Ka.M.H.); **ma_lu-da_ra** a man of property; an owner (Ka.lex.) **ma_l-kuja_ri < ma_l-guza_ri_** land liable to pay revenue to government, opp. to la_kiraj [< **la_-khira_j** (H.) tax-free land](**C.G.**); **ma_l-ja_mi_n-** property security (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **mal** possess (Skt.); **mallte_** hold, possesss; **malate_, malayati** (Dha_tup.); **malan.u** to lay hands on, take up (S.); **mallun.** to occupy, take possession of (L.); **mall^{a}na_** to seize, occupy (a house, fort etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 9910). **Property to be lodged**: **mat.an:ku-tal** to be lodged with one, as property on the death of the owner (Ta.lex.)

7987.**Image: mould**: **ma_l < ma_l** (Arabic) wooden mould for forming the mouldings of a pillar or cornice of wall; mould for making bricks; brick-kiln; **ma_l(lu)-tal** to form mouldings on a pillar or wall (**W.**); **ma_l-vet.t.u-tal** to cut out a form or pattern, make a plan or diagram (**W.**)(Ta.lex.)

7988.**Boswellia thurifera**: **molada kivi_ gad.d.e** the resin of boswellia thurifera, **pa_lan:ki, mukunda, kunda, kunduru** (Ka.lex.)

7990.**Bush**: **mil.ai** wood, forest serving as a defence, thicket, copse, bush, fenced enclosure; guard, watch; **mit.ai** bush, small shrub (Ta.); **mel.e** bush, clump, thicket; **mid.i** bush, small shrub (Ka.)(DEDR 4873). **ven.u, vel.u, van.sa** bamboo; **vel.uvana** bamboo-grove; **vili_vaka_ra** worker in bamboo (Pali.lex.) cf. **ve_la** garden, grove (Skt.); **vel-a** field (Si.)(CDIAL 12114). **ve_n.u** reed, bamboo (RV.TS.); in cmpds. bamboo (Pali); bamboo (Pkt.); **ben.ua_** a slender species of bamboo (Or.); **ben** reed, bamboo, pipe (H.); **ven.** flute (G.); **ven.u_** (OM.)(CDIAL 12096). **vain.ava** consisting of bamboo (S'Br.); **ben.a_** thatching grass (Or.); **bena_** bamboo (H.)(CDIAL 12139). **ba~_s** bamboo (WPah.Ku.N.); **ba~_h** (A.); **ba~_s** (B.Mth.Bhoj.Sh.); bamboo pole of litter (Bi.); **ba_u~sa** (Or.); **bae~s** bamboo (Sh.); **bai~s, bo~s** (K.); **ba~_s** (P.); **va~_s** (G.); **va_so** (Konkan.i); **vas-a** bamboo, flute (Si.); **vajha_** handle (L.); **ba~_sa_** bamboo pipe in a drill plough (Bi.); bamboo tube (H.); **vam.s'a** bamboo (RV.); family, lineage (S'Br.); **vam.s'aka** short flute (Pa_n.. com.); **vam.sa** bamboo, pipe (Pali.Pkt.); **vajhu** punting pole (S.); **vajjh, va~jh** id. (usu. of bamboo)(L.); **vajh, bajh** pole (P.)(CDIAL 11175). **base~r.a_** thin bamboo (H.)(CDIAL 11176). **basaila_** young bamboo (Mth.): **ba~_sai** bamboo ladder used as a harrow (B.); **ba~swar, ba~swari_, basa_r, baser** bamboo grove (Bi.); **ba~swa_r.i_, baswa_r.i_, basaur** (H.)(CDIAL 11179). **vam.s'i_** flute, pipe (Skt.); flute (Pkt.); **vanc** guitar (Ash.); **wans** (Wg.); **bi_s'** flute (Tor.); **be_s'** (WPah.); **ba~_hi** (A.); **ba~_s'i_** (MB.); **bau~si, bai~si** (Or.); **ba~si_** (H.); **bes'ili** pipe, flute (D..); **va~jhli_, vajli_** (L.); **vajhli_, bajhuli_, bajhli_, bijhli_** (P.); **ba~_suli_** (Ku.); **ba~_suli, ba~_suri** (Ku.); **ba~_suli_** (Mth.); **va~_sl.i_** (G.)(CDIAL 11180). **ba~_si_** pertaining to or made of bamboo (H.)(CDIAL 11181). cf. **vam.s'ya** crossbeam (BhP.)(CDIAL 11182). **va_m.s'ika** flute-player (Skt.); **vam.sia** pipe-player (Pkt.); **ba_i~sia_, bai~sia_** adj. blowing a pipe (Or.)(CDIAL 11467). **halavam.s'a** pole of a plough (Skt.); **ala~_s'** plough beam (Pas'.); **hala~_s** (Gaw.); cmpd. **hal-bas'** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 14008). **hala~_z** plough beam (Phal.Gaw.); **arala_nz** (K.)(CDIAL 14007). **ni_nce, ni_nze, ni~_ze** main roof beam (Pr.)(CDIAL 7409).

7991.**No, not**: **mal** not; **mala_** not; no; **malna_** not to be (so); **mal'a_** not (when the negation falls on one single word which is being opposed to another word); no; **malka_** deprived of, lacking (Kur.); **mala** no, not; **mal-** (past **mall-**) to be not (Malt.); **-mal** in negative adverbial suffix **-a_mal** (Ta.); **malayu** to appear, happen, be (Te.)(DEDR 4743). **ma_ khalu** not at all (Skt.); **makhu** nay, but, moreover (P.) (CDIAL 9991). **ma_** negative of prohibition (usused with conjunctive and imperative) (RV.); id. (Pali); **ma, ma_** (As'.); **ma_** (Ap.); **ma** (Gypsy.Wg.); **mi** (Wg.); **ma** (Dm.Pas'.Wot..); **ma_** (K.); **ma** (S.); **ma_** (G.); **mo^{h}** (Kal.); **mo** (Kho.); with various adverbial affixes: **ma_ia, ma_i, maia** (Pkt.); **mam.ta** (Pkt.); **mata_** (with polite imper.)(K.); **mata~_, matan.a, matun.i** (S.); **mattan., matta_, mata~, mat** (L.); **matu, mati** (OAw.); **mat** (H.); **mati** (OMarw.); **matu, mana** (OG.)(CDIAL 9981). **mo_** negative in prohibitions (RV.Pkt.); **mo^{h}** (Kal.); **mo** (Kho.)(CDIAL 10344).

7992.**Immaculate**: **amalam** that which is spotless, immaculate (**Kantapu. Tirukkal. 83**); purity, cleanliness; **amalan-** one who is immaculate, freed from impurities, has attained liberation (**Ci. Ci. 2,1, Civa_k.**); the supreme being, as immaculate (**Tiv. Amalan-a_ti.1**); **amal** fulness (**Ja_n-a_. 34**)(Ta.lex.) **amalai** abundance, denseness; **amai** to crowd together, be close (Ta.); **amal** fullness; **amali** Laks.mi_, abundance; **amalikka** to abound, remain in store (Ma.)(DEDR 164). **amala** clear (of sky), spotless (R.Pali.Pkt.); **amal.** pure, free from dirt (G.)(CDIAL 559). cf. **mala** dirt (AV.Pali.Pkt.); **mel** dust (Gypsy); **mo_l, mul** dirty (Ash.); **mo_l** (Wg.); **mu_l** (Kt.); **ma_l** urine (Pas'.); dirty (Bshk.); **mal** filth, mud, ordure (K.); **maru** dirt, wax in ear, base metal (S.); **maru_** base, alloyed (S.); **mal** dirt, silt; dirty (L.); dirt, faeces (P.); **mal.** silt (P.); **mal** dirt (Ku.A.B.H.); **mal.** (G.M.)(CDIAL 9899). **samala** stained, dirty (Bhpr.); excrement (Skt.Si.); dirty (Si.); impure

(Pali); **samala_** dustbin (Pali)(CDIAL 13193). **Gypsy**: **melelo** Gypsy, black, overcast (Gypsy)(CDIAL 9899). **malotᵘ** filty; dung (K.)(CDIAL 9903). **mali** dirty (Pkt.); **mal.i, mal.ia_** (Or.); **maila** (Pkt.); **mero** (S.); **mail.a** dirt (Or.); **mail.a_** dirty (Or.); **mail** dirt (P.H.M.Ku.Mth.); **maila_** dirty (P.A.Or.H.); **mel** ear-wax (WPah.); **mailo** dirty (N.); **mailu, maila** dirt (S.); **me_l** dirty (Ku.); **mailau** dirty (OG.); **melu_** dirty (G.); **mel** dirt (G.)(CDIAL 9904). **malina** dirty (Ya_j.); **malin.a, malin.aka** dirty (Pali); **malin.a** (Pkt.); **malin, mali_l** (Pas'.); **malin** (Shum.); **malyunᵘ**, **maliᵘ** (K.); **malinu** dim, indistinct (N.); **mal.in.a, mal.ina** dirty, black (Or.); **malin** black, sad (Mth.); **mali~n.** dirty (M.); **milina** dirty, black (Si.)(CDIAL 9905). cf. **mallu** bear (Skt.); **mallu_** bear (H.)(CDIAL 9914). cf. semant. **malilo** fertile, well-manured (N.)(CDIAL 9899). **mal** fertility (Ta.)(DEDR 4729).

7993.**Proposition stated; acceptance; agreement**: **me_-ko_lu, meyi-ko_lu** consenting, agreeing; **me_-konu** to consent (Te.); **mey** truth (Ta.); **me_mu** to agree, concede (Te.); **me_mud.u** consent (Te.); **mai-konu** to consent, agree (Te.)(DEDR 5103). **me_rko_l.** acceptance (Ta.); **me_ko_lu** id. (Te.); **me_r-ko_l.** assumption of responsibility (**Pur-ana_. 8, Urai**); solemn asserveration (**Cilap. Pati. 80, Urai**); proposition stated (**Tarukkacan.. Pak. 34**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **ko_l.** taking, receiving, accepting, seizing, holding, enveloping (**Paripa_. 4,57**) (Ta.); id. (Ma.); **ko_lu** id. (Te.); opinion, tenet, creed, conclusion (**Kur-al., 646**); brilliance, light; halo; ploughshare (Ta.); **ko_l.i** receiver (Ta.lex.) **Letter of advice in a hundi transaction**: **me_r-kat.uta_ci** letter of advice in a hundi transaction; covering letter; **me_r-c-ci_t.t.u** note annexed to a writing to authenticate it (Ta.lex.)

7994.**Land-owners**: **me_r--kut.i** land-owners of a village (**ki_r..-k-kut.iya_kiya varicaiya_l.arai-p-pur-antarum me_r-kut.ikal.a_kiya ka_n.iya_l.arai** : **Patir-r-up. 13,24, Urai**)(Ta.lex.) **me_lkai** highland, elevation; **me_lpa_ti** the share of the produce assigned to the landlord or the government; **me_lmat.ai** field near the sluice; **me_lvat.t.am** outlying portion beyond the fixed limits of a city, temple or fort; superiority, leadership; **me_lva_ci** corn distributed for charitable and other purposes before the settlement of harvest accounts; the quantity of corn due to the landlord when the produce exceeds the estimate or **pul.l.i**; **me_lva_ci-nilam** land that produces pro rata more than other lands in the neighbourhood; **me_lva_ci-y-al.avu** a skilful method of measuring corn so as to show more than the real quantity (Ta.); **me_l-va_ram** the portion of the crop or produce claimed by the land-holder, dist. fr. **kut.i-va_ram** (Ta.Ma.); **me_lva_ra** id. (Ka.); **me_r-pa_ti** id. (**T.A.S. iii,168**); **me_lva_rata_r** the proprietor or owner of the land; **me_li_t.u** capital, projecting structure on the top of walls, especially round temples and forts; further charge or mortgage; **me_r-pa_tinilam** adjacent field on a higher level (Ta.lex.)

7995.**Great man**: **me_t.t.i** haughtiness, excellence, chief, head; **me_t.t.imai** haughtiness, leadership, excellence (Ta.); **me_t.i** loftiness, greatness, excellence, a big man, a chief, a head, head servant (Ka.); **me_t.ari, me_t.i** chief, head, leader, lord (Te.)[(prob. **me_t.i < *me_l-ti**: **me_l** what is above, surface (Ma.); that which is above or over; **me_lta** good; **me_li** fine, excellent (Te.); **be_** up, over, on (only as a verbal prefix, e.g. **be_-har.sing** to turn over, upset)(Br.)(DEDR 5086)](DEDR 5091). **Woman**: **mela_ta, mela_tuka** woman (Te.); **melli** woman (Ta.); **melliyar** women (as of delicate build)(Ta.)(DEDR 5078).

7996.**Image: one seated high**: **me_lavan-** great or superior person (**Kampara_. Vipi_t.an.a. 78**); **me_lmavanu** id. (Ka.); **me_lavan-** celestial being; one who is seated high, as on a horse (**Kampara_. Atika_ya. 201**); **me_la_r, me_la_yin-a_r** elders (**Ir-ai. 43, Pak. 175**); **me_la_davaru**

id. (Ka.); **me_la_r** warriors (**Pu. Ve. 9,8**); **me_la_r..iya_r** Vittiya_tara chiefs (**Takkaya_kap. 545**); **me_lo_r** those who are seated high, as on horses (**Man.i. 4,35**); the great, those of superior rank or caste (**Tol. Po. 144**); ancestors, ancients; celestials; **me_lo_n:ki** a sub-caste of Karaiya_r; **me_r-r-icaippa_lan-** Varun.a, as the regent of the west (Ta.lex.)

7997.**Excellence; eminence; greatness; title of S'u_dra writers**: **me_** excellence; **me_kku** height, high place, superiority; west; **me_-taku** to be eminent; **me_-takai, me_-takavu** to be eminent; **me_-takai, me_-takavu** excellence, eminence, greatness; **me_ntalai** eminence, excellence; **me_m-pat.u** to rise high, be great; **me_limai** excellence; **me_lukku** on the outer side, extremity; **me_lai** upper, western, etc.; **me_lo_r** those who are seated high, as on horse; the great, those of superior rank or caste; **me_r-ku** west; **me_n-mai** greatness, eminence, excellence, dignity, superiority (Ta.); **me_** over; **me_n** what is above, superiority, excellence; **me_navan** a superior (title of S'u_dra writers); **me_n:kai** authority; **me_nma** excellence, superiority; **me_lan, me_lavan** a superior; **me_le_** upwards; **me_rkku** westward (Ma.); **me. mu.l** higher place, up, western side; **me. ci.m** western part of Nilgiris; **me. kay, me. ki.** upper arm; **me.n gan.** eyes turned up in death; **me.ki.- (me.kar.t-)** to get up; **me.kar.c-** to make to get up (Ko.); **me.l** up, high; **me.tin.** sleeping platform on right side of house; **me.lpa.w** upper stream; **-mil** upon, on, over; concerning, about; (one) after/upon (another)(To.); **me_** that which is above, etc.; **me_gu** (obl. **me_gan.-**), **me_ge** the upper side, surface, etc.; **me_gana** upwardly; **me_m.-** upper; **me_n.** what is above; upwards, further, and, besides; **me_l(u), me_la, me_le** that which is above, the top, upper part, surface, that which is high, high, superior, lofty, that which is good or excellent, that which is to come, future, afterwards (Ka.); **me. ma.d.i** top storey; **me.n gay** back of hand; **me.n ga.li** top part of foot; **meppun.i** higher level in a field (Kod..)[cf. **kippun.i** lower level in a field (DEDR 1619); **hun.i** borders of a rice-field (Ka.); **pun.i** the border of a field (Tu.)(DEDR 4269)]; **me_lu** upper portion of anything, superiority, excellence; futurity; upper, higher, superior, future; afterwards; **me_la_ra** superior, upper (Tu.); **me_limi** fineness, excellence, pure gold; **me_lu** prosperity, happiness, good fortune, good, advantage; excellent, superior, better, higher, upper, lying above; **me_lu-konu** to wake up, get up (Te.); **me_lta** good; **me_lo** bad; **melo** taboo (of places, actions, relatives)(Go.)(DEDR 5086). **me_mpa_t.u** greatness, grandeur, dignity, pre-eminence (**Ilak. Vi. 659, Uta_.**); **me_mpat.unan-** one who stands pre-eminently (**Poruna. 60**); **me_mpa_rvai** superintendence; superficial or cursory look; **me_mpul.l.i, me_mpul.l.i-matippu** estimate of the produce of fields just before harvest; **me_mpat.u** to rise high, as in status; to be pre-eminent; to be great, as in learning (**Tirikat.u. 8**)(Ta.lex.) **me_yam** that which is capable of being estimated; that which is cognizable or capable of being known; that which is compared (Ta.lex.); **me_ya** to be measured (AV.); discernible (Skt.); **me_a-, mejja-** to be measured (Pkt.); **mejja-** measure (Pkt.); **mej** measure; **mejn.e~** to measure (M.); **moj, mojn.e~** (M.)(CDIAL 10329).

7998.**Image: to chew**: **mel, melku** to chew, masticate (Ta.); **melluka** to chew (Ma.); **mel.k** cud, mouthful (To.); **mekku** to eat (Te.); **mre_d.a** chewing (Kui)(DEDR 5077).

7999.**Tenderness, thinness**: **mel** soft, tender (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **melku** to become soft, be light (Ta.); **mellicu, mellitu** that which is soft or fine; thinness, slenderness (Ta.); **melpu** id. (Ka.); **melivu, meliccal** id. (Ma.)(DEDR 5078).

8000.**Image: sterile woman**: **malat.i** sterile woman (**Kampara_. Urukka_t.. 65**); **malat.t.a_** (**malat.u + a_**) sterile cow; **malat.u** sterile person or animal (**Te_va_. 697,6**); **malat.an-** sterile man (**Tiv. Periya_r... 1,4,4**); **mallai** richness, fertility (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **mr.tavatsa_** woman whose offspring or new-born child dies (AV.); **mr.tavatsika_** (Skt.); **ma_cch** whose offspring never lives long (of women and animals)(WPah.); **mar.achi_** woman who bears still-born children or whose children die young (Or.); **kar.a_ce, mar.uce** woman whose children always die (B.)(CDIAL 10281). **mr.tapraja_** whose offspring are dead (Mn.)(CDIAL 10282).

8001.**Image: wrestling**: **malla_t.t.am** wrestling; quarrelling; fighting (**Arut.pa_. vi, Na_ma_val.i, 164**); **malla_t.al** a dance of Kr.s.n.a after wrestling with and vanquishing Ba_n.a_sura, one of 11 ku_ttu (**Cilap. 6,49, Urai.**); **mal** id. (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **malla** wrestler by profession (MBh.)(CDIAL 9907). **mallate_** holds, possesses; **malate_, malayati** (Dha_tup.); **malan.u** to lay hands on, take up (S.); **mallun.** to occupy, take possession of (L.); **mall^{a}na_** to seize, occupy (a house, fort etc.)(P.)(CDIAL 9910).

8002.**Aegle marmelos**: **sijo** aegle marmelos (Santali.lex.) **Aegle marmelos**: **ma_re_d.u** Bengal quince, aegle marmelos, be_l, bilva (Te.); **ma_hka, ma_hka_** id. (Nk.); **ma_ror.** id. (Kol.Nk.)(DEDR 4821). **ma_lu_ra** aegle marmelos (Skt.lex.) **maha_phala** aegle marmelos; **maha_phala_** a kind of colocynth, the big jujube, a citron tree (Skt.); **bar.'hal, bar.'har** the trees artocarpus lakoocha and cordia latifolia with their fruit (H.)(CDIAL 11228).

8003.**A flower**: **maral, malar** a flower (Ka.lex.)

8004.**Wood, forest**: cf. **mil.ai** wood, forest serving as a defence (Ta.)(DEDR 4873). **Hill-land; mountain**: **malang** forest (Pa.); **mare** (pl. **marel**) hillock; **ma_re** (pl. **ma_rel**) hill (Ga.); **mash** hill, mountain (Br.); **malai** hill, mountain (Ta.); **mala** mountain, raised land, hill-land (Ma.); mountain (Te.); **mal im** buffaloes of the Nilgiri tribes (i.e. mountain buffaloes)(Ko.); **mal a.r.** high downs on western half of Nilgiri plateau (Ko.); **mas- o.r.** id. (To.); **mal** the mountains (Nilgiris as opposed to the plains)(To.); **male** mountain, forest; **malepar** chieftains of mountainous regions (Ka.); **male** thick jungle land, cardamom plantation in jungle on mountain-side (Kod..); **male** forest, hill overgrown with forest (Tu.); **ma.le, ma_le_** hill (Kol.); **malaya** mountain range on the east coast of Malabar, the western Gha_ts; garden, celestial grove; **ma_la** forest or wood near a village; **ma_laka** wood near a village (Skt.)(DEDR 4742). **ma_la** forest near a village (Skt.); garden (Pkt.); **ma_l.a** jungle; **ma_l.ua_** jungly (Or.)(CDIAL 10088).

8005.**A mountain**: **malayam** mount Potiyam near Cape Comorin (**Man.i. 1,3**); **malaiyam** id. (**Kampara_. Pat.aikka_t.. 15**); **malaya-k-ko_** Pa_n.d.ya king (**Tiruva_lava_. 44,2**); **malayamun-i** sage Agastya, as living Mt. Malaya (Ta.); **malaya-ma_rutam** the south wind, as blowing from the Malaya hills (**Pa_rata. Kurukula. 81**); **malaya_n-ilam** id. (**As.t.ap. Ar..akaran. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **mala, male** a mountain; **mala-na_t.u** the hilly country: the country to the west of the true Kannad.a country; **malaya** name of a mountainous range in Malabar; the Malabar country (Ka.lex.) **malai-ya_l.ar** inhabitants of mountainous tracts, as Travancore, Cochin etc. (**Te_va_. 325,11**)(Ta.lex.)

8006.**Sandalwood**: **malaiya_ram** sandalwood (**Cilap. 17, Ul.variva_r..ttu, 1**); **malayam, malayacam, malaya-t-turumam** sandalwood tree (Ta.lex.) **malaya-ruha** sandal-wood; a sandal tree (Ka.lex.)

8007.**A country**: **ma_lava** name of a country (AVParis'.Pkt.); **ma_lavi_ya** relating to that country (Skt.); **ma_lwa_** the country of Malwa (H.); **ma_l.vo** (G.); **ma_l.vi_** realting to Malwa (G.)(CDIAL 10090).

8008.**Black-oil tree**: **mallakam** black-oil tree, va_lul.uvai (**Malai.**)(Ta.lex.)

8009.**Image: a shoot**: cf. **mor.o_ka_** plant (Go.); **mr.ogla** shoot of bamboo; eye, shoot of potato etc. (Kuwi); **mul.a** germ, shoot, young plant (Ma.)(DEDR 4997).

8010.**Spikenard**: **mu_le_ra** the Indian spikenard (Skt.lex.)

8011.**Vendor of roots**: **mu_liga** a vendor of (medicinal) roots; kadali (Ka.); **mu_liga** a man of ancient times (Ka.lex.)

8012.**Image: cock's ruff**: **ma.le** jungle cock's ruff of neck-feathers (Kod..)(DEDR 4827).

8013.**Second**: **mala** other, next, second (in compounds., e.g. **mala-tande** step-father, **malacu_lu** second pregnancy, second child) (Ka.); **malu** next, second (Te.)(DEDR 4732). **mar.u** another, other, next (Ta.Ma.Ka.); **mar** id. (Ko.)(DEDR 4766).

8014.**Round sack for grain**: **palu** place attached to a house for storing grain (S.); **pa_lai** granary (B.); **palla** large granary (Skt.); round sack for grain (Pkt.); **palar.o** one of the baskets of a balance (Ku.)(CDIAL 7963).

8015.**Image: ladder**: **ma_l, ma_lpu** bamboo ladder (Ta.)(DEDR 4825).

8016.**Black pepper**: **mil.aku** black pepper, piper nigrum (Ta.Ma.); **mul.aku** pepper (Ma.); **mel.g** chilli (Ko.); **mol.x** pepper (To.); **men.asu, mer..asu, mor..asu** id. (Ka.); **mal.u** chillies (Kod..); **mun.uci, mun.ci** pepper, chilli (Tu.)(DEDR 4867). **mari_ca** peppercorn (A_past.); **marica** (Sus'r.); pepper shrub (R.) < Austro-as.; **marica** black-pepper (Pali); **maria, miria** (Pkt.); **miri_** a grain of pepper; **miru** pepper (S.); **miri** seed of ipomoea caerulea (B.); red pepper (Or.); **miri_** black pepper (WPah.); **maric** (N.B.Bi.H.); **maris** (A.); **marica** (Or.); **marica_** (Bi.Mth.); chillies (Bhoj.); **miric, mirca_** black pepper (Bi.); **mirca_** (Aw.); **miric, mirc** (H.); **marci_, marcu~** red pepper (G.); **miris** (Si.); **mirus** (Md.); **muvuc** pepper (Wg.); **murc** (Pas'.); **marc** (Kho.); **ma_ruc, maruv** (Sh.); **maruc** (L.)(CDIAL 9875).

8017.**Image: ugly woman; deformity**: **mu_l.i** defect of limb, deformity; one who is deformed or has defective limbs, that which has lost a part or piece, esp. at the top, that which is defective, person or thing devoid of the usual ornaments, ugly woman (Ta.); maimed, having lost an ear (Ma.); **mu_r..a** state of being deprived of or without, that of being maimed, man who has lost any member; **mu_r..i** state of being deprived of, etc.; an earless woman, woman without ornaments in the ears (Ka.)(DEDR 5049).

8018.**Image: woman's breast**: **mula** woman's breast, teat; udder (Ma.); **mulai** woman's breast, teat (Ta.); **mel** breast; **mol** id. (Ko.); **mis.** nipple, teat, breast, udder; **mil** breast (Ko.); **mole** female breast, dug of an animal (Ka.); **mole** breast (Kod..); **mire** breast, nipple or teat of any animal (Tu.)(DEDR 4985).

8019.**Bone**: **mu_l.e, mul.l.E** bone (Ka.); **mu.l.e, mu_l.e** id. (Kod..); **mud.d.a_** id. (Kur.)(DEDR 5050). **bu_la** bone (Pa.); **bu_la_** id. (Go.); **bomika, bomike, bo~_ke** bone (Te.); **bokka** id. (Kol.Nk.Go.); **boka_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4528). **had.** a bone; **ha~s** the collar-bone (Santali.lex.) **ha_d., ha_d.ya_** bone (Kon.lex.) **Fish-bone; sharp-pointed instrument; needle; peg; digging-fork**: **mul.** thorn, sharp-pointed instrument, goad, spur, sharpness, anything sharp or pointed as a fishbone (Ta.); an iron pin, spur (Ma.); thorn (Ta.Ma.Ko.To.Ka.); digging-fork (To.); **mul.u, mul.l.u** thorn, pointed thing as a prickle, a sting, spur, hand of a clock, tongue of a balance, etc.; **mul.uhu** pricking, stinging, goading, goad; **mul.l.u** fork (Ka.); thorn, iron prickle, spur, bone of a fish, spine, fork (Tu.); **muliki** arrow, arrowhead, iron point of a goad, peg of a spinning top (Te.); **mullu** needle (Kuwi.Te.); thorn, spur (Te.); **mulu** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4995). **mul.ai** peg, stake, pivot, pin of a door, etc. (Ta.); **mul.a** peg, stake (Ma.); **mol.** peg (Ko.); **mol.e** peg, nail, spike, wedge, peg, stake, pointed object (Ka.); **mul.e, mole** nail, peg, wedge (Tu.); **mola** pin, nail, spike (Te.); **mol.a_** nail (M.); **mo_la_** id. (Go.)(DEDR 4998). **Pointed end of anvil**: **mol** pointed end of anvil (Ko.)(DEDR 4985).

8020.**Reed**: **muli** thatching grass (Tu.); **mliu** a reed-like grass (Kui); **mali** a kind of reed of which arrow shafts are made (Malt.)(DEDR 4984).

8021.**Images: hair-knot; braid**: **mu_la** a braid or tress of female's hair (Te.); hair knot of women (Kond.a); **-mul** in: **temul, tremul** hair (Pe.); **mulna_** to tie the hair into a chignon; refl. **mulrna_** (Kur.); **mulure** to gather up one's hair into a cue; **mulutre** to gather up another's hair into a cue (Malt.)(DEDR 5045). cf. **ti.r** (pl. **ti.d.l**) hair (Kol.); **tir** (pl. **tid.l.**) id. (Nk.); **trey** id. (Mand..)(DEDR 3279).

8022.**Image: cluster of bracelets**: **mala_ra** a cluster or string of glass bracelets as carried about for sale (Ka.Te.); **malla_ra** (Te.); **mala_ra-pu_je** a ceremony at the gauri_habba, when the seller of glass bracelets is called, his string of them adored, and new bracelets are put round the wrist of the adoring females (Ka. lex.) **malaku** (Tadbhava of **ma_laka**?) a round ornament of glass-beads and coral or pearls strung upon a thread so that each bead etc. is separated from the other by a knot; it is worn by females on the head (Ka.Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Necklace**: **malaku** a kind of necklace (Tu.)(DEDR 4733). **String of bracelets**: **mala_ram** string or bunch of bracelets (Ta.); **mala_ramu** id. (Te.); **mala_ra** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image; line, row, series; garland**: **ma_lai** garland, wreath, necklace, anything strung together, line, row; **malai (-v-, -nt-), milai (-v-, -nt-)** to wear, put on (as a garland); **ma_la** garland, wreath, necklace, dewlap (Ma.); **ma_le** wreath, garland, necklace, row, line, series (one of the tatsamas)(Ka.); **ma.le** necklace, dewlap, jungle cock's ruff of neck-feathers (Kod..); **ma_l** garland, wreath, necklace (Tu.); **ma_la** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4827). **ma_la_** wreath, garland (Gr.S.); garland (Pali.Pkt.); **ma_lika_** (Skt.); **kar-malik** ear-ring (Ash.); **ma_lia_** garland (Pkt.); **ma_lik** flower (Wg.); **mol** garland (Kt.); **vaci_-mol** monal pheasant's feather used as ornament for returning warriors (Kt.); **kho-ma_li** river-bank (Dm.); **nande-ma_la_** (Pas'.); **mal** monal pheasant's feather (Kal.); **ma_l** wreath, garland (K.); **ma_w**, pl. **ma_w**[a] garland (Ku.); **ma_l** (B.); **ma_l.a** garland, necklace; **ma_l.i** rosary (Or.); **ma_l** garland (Mth.H.); **ma_ra** (OAw.); **ma_la** (OMarw.); **ma_l.** (G.M.); leather or cotton belt connecting two

wheels (G.); **ma_l.a** garland (Konkan.i); **mal-a** flower (Si.); **mau, male** (Md.)(CDIAL 10092). **ma_la_ka_ra** garland-maker, gardener (MBh.); **ma_la_ka_ri_** f. (VarBr.S.); **ma_la_ka_ra** garland-maker (Pali); **ma_la_ga_ra** (Pkt.); **malea_r, malea_ri_** one of the gardening caste; **milia_r** (L.); **malvaru** garland-maker (Si.)(CDIAL 10093). **ma_lin** garlanded (A_past.); gardener (Skt.); **ma_lika** (Skt.Pali); **ma_li, ma_lia** m., **ma_lin.i_** f. (Pkt.); **ma_lini_** his wife (Skt.); **ma_li, ma_lini** (N.); **ma_li** (A.B.); **ma_lini_** (B.); **ma_l.i, ma_l.in.i, ma_l.un.i** (Or.); **ma_li_, ma_lin**[i] (Aw.); **ma_li_, ma_lin, ma_lan ma_lini_** (H.); **ma_li_, ma_lan.i_** (OMarw.); **ma_lun.** (L.); **ma_l.i_, ma_l.an., ma_l.en., ma_lan., ma_len.** (G.); **ma_li_** (M.); **ma_l.i_n.** (M.); **ma_li_** (L.); **ma_li_** (S.); **ma_li_, ma_lli_, ma_lan., ma_llan.** (P.)(CDIAL 10094). **ma_lya** garland (Gr.S'r.); **malya** garland (Pali); **malla** (Pali.Pkt.); **ma_lha, ma_la** cord (S.); **ma_hl**, pl. **ma_hla_, ma_lh** rope over Persian wheel or over spinning wheel (L.); **ma_l** rope (L.); **malha_** Hindu rosary (L.); **ma_lh** cord, belt of a wheel (P.); **ma_l**, pl. **ma_la~_** driving belt of spinning wheel (WPah.); **ma_l-da_mlo** long rope for tying oxen together (N.); **ma_l** driving belt of spinning-wheel (A.); **ma_la** (Or.); **ma_lh, ma_l** (Bi.); **ma_lh** (Bhoj.Aw.)(CDIAL 10095). **Image: twisted rope**: **mil.i, mini** rope made of twisted leather straps (Ka.); **mil.y** rope made of two leather thongs (runs from yoke to head of plough-share)(Ko.)(DEDR 4868).

8023.**Image: amorous woman**: **mala_ka_** amorous woman (Skt.); **mara_l.** staying obstinately, lying down and pretending exhaustion (= **markal., margal.**); **maral.** falling exhausted on the ground (M.); **mara_la** lazy (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9873). **malla_ (-tt-, -kk-)** to fall on the back, lie on the back (**Tiruman. 199)**(Ta.lex.) **mag** to lie, sleep (Pe.); **meg** to fall down, fall off (Kuwi)(DEDR 4735). **Image: to lie on the back**: **malagisu** to cause to lie down or to recline; **malagu** to recline, to lie down, to repose, to rest (Ka.lex.) **velikilu** to fall or lie on the back; **velikila** on the back, supine (Te.); **vela_ka_** lying on one's back (Kol.); **ver.in:gi**, in: **pal ver.in:gi** with face upwards; **phat war.e_nga_na_** to sleep on one's back (Go.); **r.e_n.(g-) (r.e_n.t-)** to lie on the back; **r.e_k- (-t-)** to lay on the back (Pe.); **r.e_n.(g)-** to fall backward (Mand..); **la_ngar.i** flat on the back (Kui)(DEDR 5499).

8024.**Image: pestle**: **maln.a_** pestle (L.)(CDIAL 9900).

8025.**Image: to look obliquely**: **ma_lisu** to look obliquely, turn the eye and cast a look from the corner, bend to one side (as a post, etc.)(Ka.); **ma_luni** to lean, incline, reel, stagger (Tu.); **ma_lu** to bend (Ka.); **ma_la, ma_lu** sloping, slanting, slope, descent (Ka.)(DEDR 4825). **va_lu, o_lu** to slope, slant (Ka.); **v(r)a_lu** to incline, bend, weigh down; n. slope, incline, slant (Te.)(DEDR 5369). **Image: to look obliquely**: **mel.l.e** rolling, looking obliquely, squinting (Ka.); **mel.l.a** id., a squinting man (Ka.); **malave** man with squint eyes (Tu.); **mella** squinting, squint; adj. squinting, squint (Te.)(DEDR 4871). **Image: sash, incline**: **malagu, malangu** to recline, incline, bend (intr., as full ears of paddy, etc.)(Ka.)(DEDR 4735). [cf. **va_lu** (Ka.)(DEDR 4369)]. **mallu** rafters, side-posts, sloping beams (Ma.); **mal.l.u** rafter (Ta.)(DEDR 4759). **mala_cu** to bend, cause to slant (Te.); **mala_ka** curved line, crookedness (Te.)(DEDR 4734). **mal.kan.i** upside down (Kor.); **pat.a mr.ag** to fall on the face (Pe.); **pat.a malga** id. (Kui): **malga** to be prone, fall flat on the face (Ku.)(DEDR 4754). cf. **mit.ka** blinking of the eyes (Kond.a); **mit.akisu** to stare (Ka.)(DEDR 4845). cf. **mi_t.n.a_** to close the eyes (P.); **mit.ik** twinkling, moment (N.); **mit.iya_** twinkling (B.); **mit.i-mit.i** (Or.); **mit.**[i] blinking (G.); **mit.n.e~** to close the eyes (M.)(CDIAL 10119). cf. **na-majs-** to blink (Khot.); **mica_c** eyelids (Bal.); **migati_** to blink (Russ.); **mi_nxna_** to close the eyes (Kur.); **mit.akisa** to blink (Ka.); **mis.ant** with open eyes (RV.); **mi_lya** with closed eyes (RV.); **mica_re** to sparkle (Latin); **mi~cu** to flash (Ta.); **mim.can.a**

closing the eyes (Pkt.); **mi_cn.a_** to close the eyes, shut the hand or mouth; **mica_un.a_** to make close the eyes (P.); **mi_cna_, mi_chna_** to close the eyes (H.); **micvu~** to close the eyes; **mica_mn.a~_** pl. winking (G.); **misika_iba** to sneer (A.); **micka_na** to smile (B.); **micka_na_, macka_na_** to wink (H.); **micakn.e~** to close eyes or lips (M.); **vi~_cvu~** to close the eyes (G.); **micnu** ot press (N.)(CDIAL 10118). cf. **misugu** to shine (Ka.)(DEDR 4840).

8026.**Image: to return**: **mi_l. (mi_l.v-, mi_n.t.-)** to return, disappear, vanish, be cured as of a disease, be rescued, redeemed, liberated, pass beyond; **(mi_t.p-, mi_t.t.-)** to liberate, extricate, release, bring back, recover, remove, cause to disappear, redeem, restore, rescue, chew the cud; **mi_l.a** again; **mi_l.i** returning; **mi_t.ci** id., turning; bringing back, causing to return, releasing, redeeming; **mi_t.pu** releasing, redemption, salvation; **mi_t.t.u (mi_t.t.i-)** to cause to return, save (Ta.); **mi_l.uka** to return; bring back; **mi_l.cca** returning, bringing back; **vi_l.uka** to return, get back; avenge; **vi_n.t.u** again; **vi_l.ca** return, ransom (Ma.); **mi.n.- (mi.n.d.-)**, **mi.n.d.- (mi.n.d.y-)** to escape; **mi.n.t.- (mi.n.t.y-)** to make to escape; **mi.t.- (mi.t.y-)** to be successful in dispute or quarrel; eat (Ko.)(DEDR 4883). cf. **vi_t.u-kol.** to recover, get back (Ta.)(DEDR 5453).

8027.**Image: to move round; roll, jump**: **mil.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to roll (as the eyes), jump, leap (Ta.); **mil.ir** to move to and fro, move about, swing, wave, jump or fly about, roll; n. moving to and fro etc. (Ka.); **mil.ircu** to move about; **mil.l.ir-i** to move to and fro, move about; **mil.l.isu** to move about, fly, float, wave, jump, frisk; **mel.l.isu** to move round, cause to revolve, roll (as the eyeball); **mela~gu** to wander, rove about; behave, conduct oneself; caus. **mela~cu, melapu** to conduct, lead, manage; n. mannerly behaviour, skill; **meliyu** to be twisted; **meli, melike** turn, twist; **melayu, meliyu** to wander, behave (Te.); **melli_** to move; **mellu_s-** to caue to move (Go.)(DEDR 4871). cf. **mid.uku** to move (Ka.)(DEDR 4852). cf. **mid.i** to leap, bounce, hop (Ka.)(DEDR 4850). **mick- (micky-)** to yield to importunity (Ko.); **misx- (misxy-)** to move slightly upward from position, budge; **misk- (misky-)** to lift slightly from ground (To.); **misuku** to move, stir, quiver, throb, swing etc.; n. moving, shaking, swinging (Ka.); **miskuni** to move, venture; interfere with, meddle (Tu.); **misuku** to move (Te.)(DEDR 4839). **To turn over**: **mil.ir (-v-, -nt-)** to be upset, turned topsy-turvy; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to roll, turn over, upset (Ta.); **mid.iyeng** to fall over (Kol.); **milng-** to be overturned; **milkip- (milkit-)** to overturn; **bilj-** to fall on the back; **bilja** lying on the back; **biljip- (biljit-)** to make to fall on the back (Pa.); **mir.nd-** to turn round, turn back, to be turned over, inverted (of the eyes); caus. **mir.'-** to turn over, invert; **mi_d.i_na_, mid.iya_na_** to overturn (Go.); **mer.-, mel-** to fall over (Kond.a); **mlinga (mlingi-)** to be turned over, turn on the side; **mlipka (< mlik-p-; mlikt-)** to turn over, overturn, turn upside down; n. overturning; **milpa (milt-/mit.-)** to be changed, transformed; n. transformation (Kui); **mli-** to change; **milh'nai, milph'nai** to invert; **mriphnai** id., turn over; **mn.i-/mr.i- (-t-)** to change into (horse etc.); **mr.ip- (-h-)** id. (Kuwi); **mul^{u}khna_** to turn upside down, overturn, capsize; **mul^{u}khrna_** to get upturned, capsize (Kur.)(DEDR 4870). **Image: upside down**: cf. **mal.kan.i** upside down (Kor.)(CDIAL 4754).

8028.**To rub, anoint**: **mal** rub (Skt.); **malai, male_i** rubs (Pkt.); **mer-** (Ash.); **malun** (K.); **malan., mal.an., malun.** to rub, knead, stroke (L.); **malan.u** to rub (S.); **mal.na_** to rub (P.); **malnu** to rub, anoint (N.); **maliba** to crush, squeeze, dissolve by crushing, scour (A.); **mala_** to rub (B.); **mal.iba_** to thresh, crush, rub (Or.); **malab** to rub, shampoo (Mth.); **pel.a-mal.a** crushing the testicles (for gelding a horse) (Or.); **malal** to rub, shampoo (Bhoj.); **malna_** (H.); **mal.n.e~** (M.); **malavanava_** to stir in cooking, cook herbs for curry or medicin e(Si.); **malav-** to strike (Gypsy)

(CDIAL 9870). **malana** rubbing, grinding, crushing (Skt.); **malan.a** rubbing (Pkt.); **mal.ana** anointing, rubbing (Or.); **malan** rubbing, grinding, threshing (H.); **malan.** site of a sugarmill (M.); **mal.n.i_** kneading (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9900). cf. **parimala** fragrance arising from the tituration of substances; fragrance (Skt.); fragrance (Pkt.); **pimal.** fragrance; **pimal.vu~** to give out a sweet odour (G.)(CDIAL 7854).

8029.**Gloss, varnish, polish**: **mer..uku** gloss over, varnish (Ta.); to cleanse floor with cowdung solution, smear as the body with sandal paste (Ta.); **mer..ukku** smearing with cowdung water as the floor, substance or solution used to smear any surface; **mer..ukkam** ground or floor prepared by being smeared with cowdung water (Ta.); **mer..ukuka** to anoint, wax, varnish, daub a place with cowdung (Ma.); **mek-** to cleanse floor with cowdung water (Ko.); **mukk-** to smear (mud, manure on ground)(Kod..); **me.g- (me.kt-)** to purify with cowdung solution (Kol.); **me_gh** to apply (Nk.); **mar.hutta_na_** to paint cattle for the Pola or the Diwali festival; **ma_ca_na_** to plaster mud on a wall or dam, to smear; **mit.a_na_** to apply; **mitus-** to apply (sacred mark); **mit.t.u_s-** to apply saffron powder on the forehead (Go.); **mir.is- (-t)** to rub and clean utensils with ashes, etc. (Kond.a); **mra_nd.a** to plaster, smear; plastering (Kui); **mrispi ki_nai** to polish; **mn.ek- (-h-)** to make clean filling holes, etc. (Kuwi); **miring** to plaster (Br.); **mer..ukku** substance or solution used to smear any surface (Ta.); polishing, daubing, anointing, varnish (Ma.); **mrispi ki_nai** to polish (Kuwi); **mra_nd.a (mra_nd.i-)** plastering (Kui); **miring** to plaster (Br.)(DEDR 5082). **m(r)e~_gu, mre_vu** to smear (Te.)(DEDR 5082). **Polished, flashy**: **melk** to lighten (Pa.); **malk** (light) to flash (Pa.); **mel** (lightning) to flash (Ga.); **malka_** to lighten (Pe.)(DEDR 5079). **mer-s** to glitter, flash (as lightning)(Kond.a); **merc(i) e_r** to glitter (Ga.); **mers** lightning (Ga.); **meruku** smoothness, glitter, lustre, polish (Ta.); **merugu** shine, lustre (Ka.); **merpu, merhi manne** lightning (Kuwi); **mer-acu** to glitter (Te.); **mer-apu** shining, glitter, lightning flash (Te.); **mer-ayu** to shine, glitter, gleam (Te.); **mer-u~gu** to shine, glitter, gleam, appear to advantage; n. brilliance, glitter, polish; bright, shining (Te.); **mer-umu** to glitter; n. flash of lightning (Te.)(DEDR 5074). **Beeswax**: **madana** beeswax (Skt.); **madanaka** id. (Bhpr.); **mayan.a** (Pkt.); **men.u** (S.); **men.** (L.); **main.** (WPah.); **main.o** (Ku.); **mayan, main** (N.); **maan.a, mahan.a** (Or.); **main** (H.); **mi_n.** (G.); **mi_n.iyu~** oily; wax-cloth (G.); **men.** beeswax (M.); **men.a** (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 9778). **mayan.a, me_n.a** bee's-wax, gum, resin (Ka.); **ma~_yan.a** wax (Tu.); **mainamu** id. (Te.); **me.nam** id. (Kol.); **me_nam** id. (Nk.); **me_n.am** id. (Kond.a); **me_n.a** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR App.52). **mer..uku** wax, gum (Ta.); wax (Ma.); **mer..u** (Ma.); **mekku** id. (Ir.); **mek** bee's wax (Ko.); **mos.k** wax (To.); **mer..ukku** anointing, varnish, daubing, polishing (Ma.); **mosk** to smear with dung of buffaloes as a ritual purification (To.)(DEDR 5082).

8030.**Radish; root**: **mul.l.an:ki** radish (Ta.Ma.); **mul.a_** radish, raphanus sativus (Ta.); **mullan:gi, mu_lage, mu_lan:gi** id. (Ka.); **mullen:gi, mu_len:gi** id. (Tu.); **mullan:gi** (Te.)(DEDR 5004). **mu_la** root (RV.Pali.Pkt.As'.); radish (Mn.); **mulade** (NiDoc.); **mu_laya** radish (Pkt.); **mu_luk** radish (Pas'.); **mu_le_t.i_** (Gaw.); **mulai** id. (Phal.); **mu_lo** radish (Sh.); **muli_** root (Sh.); **mu_l, mo_l** root; **mu_j^{i}**, **muj^{u}** radish (K.); **mu_l., mu_l** root, radish; **mu_l.i_** radish (L.); **mulo, muli** radish (Ku.); **mue** radish (Ku.); **mui** root (Ku.); **mula_** pl. radishes (N.); **mu_l** root, any edible root (A.); **mula_** radish (A.B.); **mul.a, mul.a_, mura_** radish (Or.); **mu_l** radish (Bi.); **mu_li_, mulli_, murai_** radish (Bi.); **mu_r** root, radish (Mth.); **mu_ro** radish (Mth.); **mu_ra, mu_ri** root (OAw.); **mu_l** root; **mu_li_** radish (H.); root (OMarw.); **mu_l.** root of tree (G.); root, cause (M.); **mu_l.o** radish; **mu_l.i** tender root (G.); **mul.a_** radish; **mul.i_** rootlet (M.); **mula** root (Si.)(CDIAL 10250). **mu_lakapan.a** bunch of radishes (Pa_n..com.); **mul^{i}ve** collection of turnip tops and radish leaves stored for winter use (K.)(CDIAL 10251).

8031.**Edible lotus root**: **mr.n.a_la** edible lotus root (MBh.); **mul.a_la, mul.a_li_, mul.a_lika_** lotus stalk (Pali); **man.a_la, man.a_liya_, min.a_la, mun.a_la, mun.a_lia_** edible lotus fibre (Pkt.); **mola_n** (A.); **mun.a_l.a** (Or.)(CDIAL 10277).

8032.**Corner**: **mul.a, mulla** corner, angle (Si.)(CDIAL 10186). **mu_lai** corner (Ta.); **mu_la** id. (Ma.Te.Kond.a. Pa.Go.Kuwi); **mu.l** corner, point of compass (Ko.); **mu.le** corner (Kod..); **mu_le** corner, point of compass (Ka.Tu.); **mullu** corner (Kor.); **mu_la_** corner (Kol.)(DEDR 5044). **mu_le** a corner, an angle (Ka.Te.Ma.); **mu_lai** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.)

8033.**Full circle; perfect circle**: **mur..u-valayam** full circle; **valayam** circle, ring; discuss; bracelet, armlet (**Periyapu. Tiruna_vuk.**); surrounding region (Ta.lex.)

8034.**Massed**: **samu_d.ha** collected together (RV.); **samu_l.ha** id. (RV.); **sam.vu_l.ha** collected, massed (Pali); **sam.yu_l.ha** (Pali); **hamul.u** collection (Si.); **mul.u, mulu** all, entire (Si.); **mul.a** multitude (Si.); **mur..u** all, whole, entire (Ta.); **mur..appu** completion, crowd (Ma.)(CDIAL 13238). **Image: entire, all**: **mul** all persons (Go.); **mulu** people (Go.); **mur..uva_l.a** a complete man (Ma.); **mur..u** whole, entire (Ma.); all, entire, whole; large (Ta.); **murka** full, brimful (Tu.)(DEDR 4992). **Numera-tion/Mensuration**: **mot.** gross total, load (A.B.); **mot.a** gross total (Or.)(CDIAL 10187). **muno** less by a quarter (S.); **munna_** less by a quarter (L.)(CDIAL 10191). **mut.ha** collection, total (A.); **mot.a** total (A.); entire amount (B.); **mu_ri** completely (S.); **mu_l.o~** id. (L.P.); **mulu** complete (Si.)(CDIAL 10233-10250). **motm** Kurumba village (Ko.); **mut** id. (To.)(DEDR 5120). **samuccaya** aggregation (Skt.); collection (Pali.Pkt.); **samucca_** whole, entire (P.); **samucce** on the whole, entirely (P.); **samu_ca_** all, entire, whole (H.)(CDIAL 13277). **mottam** sum, total, aggregate, whole, universality, generality, bulkiness (Ta.); whole, total (Ma.); **motta** heap, mass, multitude, flock, collection, code (Ka.); **mottamu** total, sum, whole, collection, multitude, number, crowd, flock (Te.); **mottomi** total (Kuwi)(DEDR 5119).

8035.**Victory**: **mur..uvalayam** victory; **mur..uvali** great strength (**Pu. Ve. 7,17**); powerful person of great strength (Ta.lex.) **Army, retinue**: **mooloo** army, retinue (Go.); **mul** all persons; **mulnahk** all day; **mulu** people (Go.)(DEDR 4992). **mu_lappat.ai** soldiers who have been maintained from the very early times or from time immemorial; reserved force, one of **ar-u-vakai-p-pat.ai** (**Kur-al.. 762, Urai**)(**Cukkirani_ti, 303**); **mu_lapalam** id. (**mu_lapala vataip pat.alam** : **Kampara_.**)(Ta.lex.) **muwal** to die (Bhoj.); **mal.a** dead (Si.); **muala, mu_illaya, mailla, mailliya** dead (Pkt.); **maila** (OB.); **mail** (Mth.); **mela_** (M.); **mello** died (Konkan.i); **mr.ta** dead (RV.); **mr.taka** death (Ka_tyS'r.com.)[pp. of **mriyate_** and **marate_**]; **mata** dead (Pali); **mut.a, mat.a** dead (As'.); **mada, maya, mua, mayaga** (Pkt.); **mulo, mul** to die (Gypsy); **moya** (D..); **mu_-mot^{u}** dead (K.); **muo, mo** (S.); **mo_ea_, mo_a_** (L.); **moa_, moea_** (P.); **mu~i** (Sh.); **muo** (Ku.); **muwa_, mu~**, pl. **mu_a~_** (WPah.); **mua_** (OAw.H.); **mui_** (OAw.); **mu_na_** to die (H.); **muwa_na_** to kill (H.); **mu_u** dead (OG.); **muvu~** to die; **moi** term of abuse for a woman (G.); **mar.ak** plague (H.); **mar.aka** (Or.)(CDIAL 10278). **Corpse**: **mr.taka** corpse (MBh.); **mataka** dead man (Pali); **mr.taga, mr.daga** (NiDoc.); **mayala, mad.ya** corpse (Pkt.); **mreste** (Kt.); **mosta** (Wg.); **mor^{u}**, **mor.^{u}** body (of a man whether dead or alive)(K.); **mar., mar.o** corpse (Ku.); **moro** corpse, term of abuse (N.); **mara_** corpse (A.); **mar.a_** (B.Or.); **mar.u~, mar.du~** (G.); **mad.e~** (M.Konkan.i); **mar.hu** corpse (S.); **mar.ha** (Or.)(CDIAL 10279). **To kill**: **mat.i** to kill; to perish, be destroyed, die (Ta.); **mat.ivi** to kill (Ta.); **mat.ivu** ruin, loss, destruction, death (Ta.); **mad.i** to die (Ka.); **mat.akku** to destroy, kill (Ta.); **mad.ipu, mad.ihu, mad.uhu** to kill; **mad.uhisu** to have killed (Ka.); **mad.iyu** to die, expire, perish; **mad.iyincu** to kill, put to death; **mad.a~gu** to be

destroyed (Te.); **mad.a~cu** to destroy, kill (Te.)(DEDR 4653). **mr.tama_tr.ka** one whose mother is dead (Skt.); **mue_** orphan girl (Ku.)(CDIAL 10280). **mr.tyu** death (RV.); **maccu** (Pali.Pkt.); **micca** (Pkt.); **micu** (OAw.); **mi_c** death, disease, exhaustion (H.); death (P.)(CDIAL 10288). **mr.ti** death (BhP.); **mai** (Pkt.); **mi_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10283). **ma_r-, ma_r.a_na_** to be finished; **ma_rh-/ma_rih** to finish; **ma_rha_na_** to complete; **ma_ra_na_** to exhaust; **ma_h-, ma_hta_na_** to finish; **ma_r-** to stop (doing something)(Go.); **ra_- (-t-)** to come to an end, be finished; **ra_p- (-h-)** to finish (Kuwi)(DEDR 4817). **ma_y** to perish, be annihilated, die; to kill, destroy, put an end to; **ma_yccal, ma_yppu, ma_yvu** death, vanishing; **ma_ccal** dying; great suffering (Ta.); **ma_yuka** to vanish (Ma.); **ma_ykka** to destroy (Ma.); **ma_y** to pass away; **ma_ya** vanishing, disappearance (Ka.); **ma_yu** to be destroyed, perish; **ma_yincu** to destroy, annihilate; **ma_pu** to destroy, erace, ruin (Te.); **ma_y-** to get lost (Pa.); to be lost (Go.); **ma_p- (-t-)** to exterminate; **ma_ya** vanishing or disappearing suddenly (Kond.a)(DEDR 4814). **mriyate_** dies (RV.); **mriyati** (MBh.); **mi_yati, miyyati** pres. part. **miyyama_na** (Pali); **mr.yati** (NiDoc.); **mijjai** (Pkt.); **mrem** 1 sg. pres. (Ash.); **mriyam** (Wg.); **mre~tom** (Kt.); **bri-num** 1 sg. pres. (Dm.); **li_am** I shall die (Shum.); **le-, lee_m, bli** (Pas'.); **mi- (mima_n** 3 sg. pres. < **mriyama_n.a**)(Gaw.); **brik, brium** 1 sg. fut., **obristai** 3 sg. pret. (Kho.); **miroiki, miri_am** 1 sg., **miryo_nu** (Sh.); **miyanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 10383). **mr.da, mata, mutam.ti** dead (NiDoc.); **muda** (Dhp.); **mra** he died (Gypsy); **m^{e}re**, **mer.i** died (Ash.); **me_r** died; **mr.o_sta, mo~_st** dead (Wg.); **mra** died (Kt.); **moksum** I am dead (Pr.)[cf. **mo_ks.a** release (esp. from worldly existence)(S'vetUp.)(CDIAL 10345)]; **mur.a** died (Tir.); **mur.i_** dead; **lik, lic** died; **bli_k** (Pas'.); **mur.**, pl. **mir.** (Wot..); **miro_** (Gaw.); **birdu** dead (Kho.); **mu_, mui_** died (Tor.); **mur.o** (Phal.); **mu~_u, mu~yi** dead; **mu_o** he died (Sh.); **mu_-mot^{u}** dead; **mu_mut** (K.); **mara_** (A.); **mar.a_** (B.)(CDIAL 10278).

8036.**Piles**: **mul.ai** piles (Ta.); **mul.a** external piles, polypus (Ma.); **mol.e** piles (Ka.)(DEDR 5000). **mu_lam** piles, prolapsus ani (Ta.); haemorrhoids; posteriors (Ma.); **mu.lm** (obl. **mu.lt-**) eversion of bowel during evacuation (Ko.); **mul.a-vya_di** piles (Skt. **vya_dhi-** sickness)(Ka.); **mu_lamu** piles, haemorrhoids (Te.)(DEDR 5043).

8037.**Vitex negundo**: **va_vili** vitex negundo (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 5371). **sindwari dare** vitex negundo; **bhadu** vitex peduncularis (Santali.lex.) Vitex negundo: **nirgun.d.i_** vitex negundo (Car. Su. 4.15, Vi. 7.21). **nirgundi** (Skt.M.B.); **nirgandi** (H.); **vennochi** (Ta.Ma.); **nallavavili** (Te.); **nirgundi** (Ka.); leaves: aromatic, tonic, vermifuge; dried ones smoked for relief of headache and catarrh; useful in acute rheumatism; root: expectorant, febrifuge, tonic; juice of leaves used for removing foetid discharges and worms from ulcers; an oil prepared with it applied to sinuses and scrofulous sores; habitat: throughout India in the warmer zone (GIMP, pp. 256-257). **Aromatic; insecticide**: **ni_like** the five-leaved chaste tree, vitex negundo, kare_lakki; [**Treasure**: **ni_la** one of the nine treasures of Kube_ra (Ka.lex.)]; **s'e_pha_like** the shrub or small tree vitex negundo or trifolia; **lakki, lokki** id.; Synonyms: sindhuva_ra, nirgun.d.i, indra_n.i, sinduka, indrasurasa; ad.aviya-lakki, kare_lakki, karlakki, bil.ihu_vinalakki, lakkide_vayya; **nekki, lakkili, lekki** (Ka.lex.) cf. **nocci** vitex negundo (Ta.)(DEDR 3781). That with blue flowers is called **nirgundi**; that with pale blue flowers is called **sindhuva_ra**... **nirgundi** is generally used in medicine... the aroamtic juice of the leaves is much used for soaking various metallic powders, before making the latter into pills. (Sanskrit Materia Medica, pp. 218-219). Vitex negundo: It occurs in tropical East Africa, Madagascar, India to Japan, and southward through Malaya to western Polynesia... Nadkarni records that the leaves contain a colourless essential oil of the odour of the drug, and a resin; the fruit contains an acid resin, an astringent organic acid, mallic acid, and colouring matter... a decoction of the bark, tops and leaves is said

to antigastralgic. The leaves are used in aromatic baths; also as an insectifuge. The seeds are boiled in water and eaten, or the water is drunk, to prevent the spreading of toxin from the bites of poisonous animals. An infusion is also used for disinfecting wounds... According to Nadkarni in Mysore, febrile, catarrhal, and rheumatic affections are treated by means of a vapour bath prepared with this plant... The powdered root is prescribed for piles as a demulcent, and also for dysentery... the leaves are considered insecticide. They are placed between the leaves of books and folds of silk and woollen clothes to preserve them from insects... efficacious in reducing inflammatory, rheumatic swellings... a pillow stuffed with the leaves is placed under the head for relief of catarrh and headache... The dried leaves, when smoked, are also said to relieve catarrh and headache... Nadkarni quotes Roxburgh, who mentions the use of a decoction of the leaves as a warm bath in the puerperal state of women who suffer much from after-pains. Da Orta says that the leaves, heated over fire, are applied with oil externally on wounds... An oil prepared with the juice is applied to the sinuses and to scrofulous sores. The oil may also be used as a bath for rubbing on the head in glandular (tubercular) swellings of the neck. The oil is found to effect marvelous cures of soloughing wounds and ulcers. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 806-808). **va_variyuri** a medicinal bark; kil.iyu_r-ar-pat.t.ai (**Can.. Aka.**); **va_lariyuri** id. (**Tailava.**)(Ta.lex.) **kil.iyu_r-ar-pat.t.ai** a medicinal bark used for fever (**Pata_rtta. 508**)(Ta.lex.) ?Holoptelea integrifolia: **vavala** (M.); **papri** (H.P.); **chirabilva** (Skt.); **aya** (Ta.); **nemali** (Te.); juice of boiled bark: applied to rheumatic swellings; habitat: sub-Himalayas, Ajmere, Bundelkhand, Bihar, Assam and W. Peninsula (GIMP, p.135).

8038.**Mimosa**: **va_kai** sirissa, albizzia, fragrant sirissa; **karu-va_kai** fragrant sirissa, albizzia odoratissima (Ta.); **va_ka** acacia odoratissima (Ma.); **ba_ge** acacia or mimosa seeressa = albizzia lebbeck (Ma.); **ba_ge-mara** the sirissa tree, acacia speciosa (Tu.)[albizzia odoratissima = acacia odoratissima = acacia speciosa = acacia sirissa = mimosa sirissa](DEDR 5333). cf. **s'iri_s.a** the tree acacia sirissa; its flower (S.ad.vBr.)(CDIAL 12453). **ba_ge, ba_gi** the tree acacia (or mimosa) seeressa, albizzia lebbeck, s'iri_s.a, kapi_tana, bhan.d.i_la (Ka.); **va_kai** (mimosa flexuosa)(Ta.); **va_ge** acacia odoratissima (Ma.)(Ka.lex.) mimosa sirissa = acacia speciosa (Indian Medicinal Plants, p. 800). **Aloe wood; sirissa**: **ci_kkiri, ci_kkiriyan-, ci_kkiriya_n-** black sirissa, albizzia amara (Ta.lex.) Albizzia amara: **krishna sirisha** (Skt.); **lallei** (M.); **turinjil** (Ta.); **sigara**(Te.); seeds: astringent, given in piles, diarrhea and gonorrhea; leaves: useful in ophthalmia; habitat: throughout S. India in dry forests (GIMP, p.10). Albizzia odoratissima: **kala siris** (H.); **kakur siris** (B.); **chikunda** (M.); **karuvagei** (Ta.); **chinduga** (Te.); **svetashirisha** (Skt.); bark: applied externally is considered efficacious in leprosy and inveterate ulcers; leaves: boiled in ghee used as remedy for cough; gum (Wealth of India, I,44); habitat: throughout India (GIMP, p.11). **sirisa, s'iri_s.a, sirasala, sirsala** a large tree, albizzia lebbeck; the tree acacia sirissa (Ka.lex.) **s'i_rs.a** the black variety of aloe-wood (Skt.lex.) Albizzia Lebbeck. In Java the bark is sometimes used for soap. (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.365). **siris** albizia lebbeck; **jan. siris** albizia odoratissima (Santali); **kan.t.a siris** albizzia myriophilla (Santali.lex.) **kat.abhi_, kat.ambhara_** albizzia lucida (Car. Ci. 9.70, 23.2.4; 9.47). Albizia or mimosa lebbeck... In Java, according to Heyne, the bark is sometimes used for soap. According to Wehmer the bark contains saponin and tannin 7 to 11 percent... The powder of the bark of the roots is used to strengthen spongy and ulcerative gums (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, p.365). **s'iri_s.a** the tree acacia sirissa; its flower (S.ad.vBr.); **s'iri_s.aka** (R.); **siri_sa** acacia sirissa (Pali); **siri_sa** (Pkt.); **sirihu** the tree albizzia lebbec (S.); **s'iri_h, s'ri~_** albizzia lebbec; **sari~_h** acacia speciosa (L.); **siri~_h, sari~_h, si_ri_** acacia speciosa or sirissa or stipulata (P.);

siris (H.); **siris** any kind of leguminous tree with pinnate leaves (N.); **sirisa** acacia sirissa (Or.); **siris** (Mth.); **sirisa** (OAw.); **siris, siras** acacia sirissa, mimosa sirissa (H.); **s'iras** mimosa sirissa (M.)(CDIAL 12453). **bhan.d.i_** albizzia lebbeck synonym of **s'iri_s.a** (Car. Su. 27.107). **Acacia sirissa**: **bhan.d.ila** acacia or mimosa sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.i_ra** ficus indica (R.); acacia sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.ira** acacia sirissa (Skt.); **bhan.d.ila** mimosa sirissa (Pali); **bham.d.i_ra** (Pkt.); **bham.d.i_, bham.d.ia_** (Pkt.); **bad.ila** tamarindus indica (Si.)(CDIAL 9375). **amlika_** tamarindus indica (Car. Su. 23.38, 27.152). cf. **bhan.d.ila** acacia or mimosa sirissa (Skt.) **seri_sakaa** made of siri_sa wood, name of a hall; **seri_samaha** festival in honour of the seri_saka vima_na (Pali.lex.) **s'iri_s.a** mimosa sirissa = albizzia lebbek (Skt.) Albizzia lebbeck: **shirisha** (Skt.); **siris** (H.B.M.); **vagai** (Ta.); **dirasana** (Te.); bark and seeds: astringent, given in piles and diarrhea, tonic, restorative; root bark: in powder form used to strengthen gums; leaves: in night-blindness; gum, saponin, tannin; throughout India, ascends to 4,000 ft. in the Himalayas, usually planted (GIMP, p.11). **karu-va_kai** fragrant sirissa, albizzia odoratissima (Ta.); **va_ka** acacia odoratissima (Ma.)(DEDR 5333). {Mimusops Laurifolius or schimperi (Ancient Egyptian **s'3w3b**; Coptic **wrbe; wroye**; Modern Egyptian Arabic = Classical Arabic **labah**, although this now designates albizzia lebbekh, a tree imported from India in the 18th century) 'Persea is a tall tree with a dense foliage of tough leaves. The fruits are about 4 cm long, round with a pointed tip and four or six sepals. When ripe it is yellow and contains a sweet, green edible pulp enclosing two or three stones. The tree grows wild in Ethiopia, and in ancient times it grew all over Egypt. Fruits have been found in burials of the Old Kingdom and later, leaves have been identified in mummy garlands from the New Kingdom, where they formed the basis for the setting of other floral elements... Two large bouquets were found in the tomb of Tutankhamun. In the medical texts it ocfurs just once in a remedy for 'white spots', an ointment consisting of red ochre, **kohl**, boiled persea pulp, and another plant ingredient, pounded in sycamore juice... The word **is'd** is generally taken to designate the persea tree and its fruit...' (Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, British Museum Publications Ltd., pp. 121-122)}.

8039.**Image: swan**: **va_vippul.** swan (Ta.lex.)

8040.**Royal revenue; impost; gift**: **pa_hura** gift (H.); **pa_ud.a** (Pkt.) < **pra_bhr.ta** gift (Skt.); **prbhr.ta** brought forward; **prabhr.tha** offering (RV.); **pa_bhata** present, bribe (Pali); **pahud.'a** gift (NiDoc.); **pa_hud.a, pa_hud.ia_** (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8948). **paggaha** favour, kindness (Pali); **paga_** bribe (Si.(CDIAL 8478). cf. **vaku** to distribute (Ta.)(DEDR 5202). **pa_kut.am** gift, present (**Tiv. Periya_r... 4,5,8**); royal revenue, impost, tribute (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_vud.a** gift, present; tribute (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Exchange**: **pakaram** in exchange (Ta.); **pakaruka** exchange, barter; **pakarcca** exchange; **pakaram** exchange, equivalent; in exchange (Ma.); **pagapuni** to exchange, substitute; **pagarc, pagat** exchange; **pagara** exchange (Tu.)(DEDR 3803).

8041.**Image: cloak; vow; present before a deity**: **pa_va_t.am** vow to cut off one's tongue before a deity (Ta.); **pa_vad.amu** id. (Te.); **pa_va_t.ai** cloth or carpet spread on the ground for persons of distinction to walk on (**Periyapu. E_yarko_n-. 57**); **pa_vad.a** id. (Ka.Te.); **pa_va_t.a** id. (Ma.); **pa_va_t.ai** boiled rice heaped on a cloth before a deity or eminent person (**Kalin.. 548**); cloth used for waving before a deity or a person of distinction; **pa_va_t.ai-vi_ran-, pa_va_t.ai-ra_yan-** a village deity (Ta.lex.) **pa_vad.a, pa_vad.e, pa_vud.a, pa_vud.e** (Tadbhava of **pra_vr.ta**) cloth; a girl's petticoat (Ka.); **pa_vad.e** (Te.); **pa_vad.a** a woman's garment (Ka.); **pa_va_t.ai** (Ta.); cloths spread in the streets at a great solemnity (Ta.); **pa_va_d.e** (Ma.);

awning (Ma.); **pa_vad.a** a present (in cloth)(Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pra_vr.ta** covered enclosed, encompassed, screened; a warpper, a cloak, a mantle, a veil (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **pra_vr.ta** pp. covers (RV.); **pra_varan.a** cloak (S'Br.); **pra_vr.n.o_ti** covers (S'Br.); **pa_un.ai** (Pkt.); **pa_purati** covers, veils (Pali); metath. **pa_rupati, pa_puran.a, pa_rupan.a** clothing (Pali); **porovanava_, poravanava_, peravanava_** to put on clothes; **poravanaya, poronaya** rohbe, vesture (Si.); **foruva_n** to clothe, bedeck (Md.); **pa_vaya, pa_vua** covered (Pkt.); metath. **pa_ruta** (Pali); **pa_varan.a** cloak (Pkt.); **pa_vuran.a** (Pali)(CDIAL 8962). cf. **pa_v^{u}r^{u}** surrounding on all sides (K.); **pra_vr.ti** enclosure (Skt.)(CDIAL 8963). **Marvellous acts**: **pava_d.a** a vow or determination to effect an object; fanatical, obstinate, pompous, or marvellous words or acts (Ka.Te.); **pa_va_t.am** (Ta.); **pava_d.a_** a panegyric or encomiastic piece in a kind of recounting the achievements of a warrior, the talents of a scholar, the virtues of a person (Ka.); **pava_d.apurus.a** a man of marvellous words or acts; **pava_d.i** a panegyrist (Ka.) cf. **praud.ha** full of (MBh.); strong, full grown, skilful (Skt.)(CDIAL 9021). **por.a_** stout, robust (Mth.)(CDIAL 8774). cf. **pravr.ddha** grown up, great (RV.)(CDIAL 8807).

8042.**Image: flag**: **pa_vat.t.a_** flag (**W.**)(Ta.); **ba_ota_** (U.)(Ta.lex.)

8043.**To sell**: cf. **por- (-t-)** to sell (Kond.a); **pro- (-t-)** id. (Pe.); **pre-** id. (Mand..); **pra_pa (pra_t-)** id.; n. act of selling (Kui); **pr.a_cali, prahnai, pra'- (prat-), pra_- (-t-), pa_r- (-h-)** to sell (Kuwi)(DEDR 4536). **To give**: **pradada_ti** gives away (RV.); **prada_t** aor. (RV.); pp. **pratta** (TS.); **pradatta** (R.); **padada_ti** gives (Pali); 1 sg. **prem, plem** (Ash.); **pre-** (Kt.); **pra_m** 1st sg., **pre_** imper. (Wg.); **-pli-, -bli-** (Pr.); 1st sg. **prim**, imper. **pre** (Dm.); **di-** (Shum.); **de_-, di-** (Gaw.); **pada_ti** (Pali); **prau, pra** he gave (Kal.); **prai** (Kho.); **pro_ta, plate** gave (Ash.); **pta_** (Kt.); **pratoi** (Wg.); **prati_** (Dm.); **payatta** given (Pkt.); **da_itam** he gave to me (Shum.); **pretam** I gave (Kho.); **dit** (Gaw.)(CDIAL 8655). **aprati_tta** not given back (AV.); **paim.ta** stake, throw in dice (OAw.)(CDIAL 8625). **Vow**: **paij** vow (P.); vow, promise, solemn declaration (H.); bet, promise (M.); **pain.** bet, agreement (M.); **pratija** promise (MBh.); **pat.ia** promise, vow (Pali)(CDIAL 8563). **pai_** concord, agreement (S.); **pai_i** trust (Pkt.); **prati_ti** going toward (RV.); understanding (Skt.); trust (Skt.)(CDIAL 8624). **pait.han.** agreement, contract (G.)(CDIAL 8610). **pad.ivatti** knowledge, promise (Pkt.); **pratipatti** gaining (Gaut.)(CDIAL 8560). **Receipt**: **prai, pray** receipt (K.); **pradi** gift (Pa_n..com.) (CDIAL 8663). **pyo_ru** gift (Pr.); **prada_na** (TS.)(CDIAL 8661). **pad.ga_han.** pawn ticket (M.); **pat.iggahan.a** acceptance (Pali); **pratigrahan.a** receipt (S'a_n:khGr..)(CDIAL 8555). **pratigraha** receiving (of gifts)(S'Br.); **pat.iggaha** reception, receptacle (Pali); **pratigrahe** acceptance (KharI.)(CDIAL 8554). **To send**: **prahin.o_ti** despatches, sends (RV.); **prahita** send (RV.); sent away (MBh.); **pahin.ati** despatches (Pali); **ce~_** to send (Mai.); **ceho~** (Chil.); **ciyo~_** (Gau.); **chin.o_nu** (Sh.); **cin.yo_nu, chan.oiki** (Sh.); **pahita** sent (Pali); **prahita** (NiDoc.); **pahia** (Pkt.); **chhai-gil, ce_-** (Mai.); **pe-**, inf. **pyu_sa** to send (Tor.)(CDIAL 8908). **Signature on a document; market**: **pe~t.h** signature on a document (G.); **pet.hi** market (Mth.); **pe~t.h, pai~t.h** market, market day (H.); **pet.h, pe~t.h** town, market, quarter of a town (M.); **pe~t.a** marketplace (Konkan.i)(CDIAL 8608). **Handed over; money due**: **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.); **pait.ha_ri** import (N.); **paisa_l.u_** imported (of goods)(M.)(CDIAL 8803). **pet.hi** money due (S.); **pait.ha** depositing money, payment, delivery (Or.)(CDIAL 8804). **pait.ha** paid, handed over (Or.)(CDIAL 8664). **Kept in reserve**: **pait.i** the beginning to consume corn kept long in reserve (N.)(CDIAL 8806).

8044.**Chief of trade**: **pra_ma_n.ika** chief of trade (Skt.); founded on authority (Da_yabh.); **pa_ni, pa~_in, pa_in** a surname (B.)(CDIAL 8949). **Ceremony of bringing the bride to her**

father's house; dues: cf. **pra_pan.a** attainment; **pra_pan.i_ya** to be obtained (MBh.); **pa_un.a_** money due (Or.); **pa_van.a** act of getting (Pkt.); **pa_on** (A.B.); **pa_ona_** dues (B.); **pa_n** getting; **pa_na_** outstanding dues (H.); **pa_van.** ceremony of bringing the bride to her father's house (M.); **paun.i** reward for the recovery of a lost thing (Ku.); **pa_uni** adj. due, payable; dues (A.)(CDIAL 8942). **pra_payati** causes to be obtained (TBr.); obtains (R.); **pa_pe_ti** makes obtain, brings to (Pali); **pa_vai** obtains (Pkt.); **para_vai** (Ap.); **pav-** to arrive (Gypsy); **pau** 2 sg. imper. come (Gypsy); **pro_-** to reach (Kt.); **--po_u-** to arrive (Pr.); **pow-** to obtain (Tor.); **caiyo~_** (Gau.); **pra_wun** (K.); **pira_in.u, pa_in.u** (S.); **pa_van.** (L.); **pa_un.a_** (P.); **t.l.a_n.u_** to take, catch (WPah.); **paun.o** to obtain (Ku.); **pa_unu** (N.); **pa_iba** to obtain (A.); **pa_oya_** (B.); **pa_iba_** (Or.); **pa_eb** (Mth.); **pa_vai** (OAw.); **pa_na_** (H.); **pa_va~_** 1 sg. (OMarw.); **pa_vu~** (G.); **pa_vn.e~** (M.); **pa_vta_** reaches (Konkan.i); **pava_** upto, till (Si.)(CDIAL 8943). **pra_pti** advent (AV.); acquisition (Mn.); **patti** obtaining, profit (Pali.Pkt.); **peta** profit, acquisition (Si.)(CDIAL 8946). **pra_pno_ti** attains to, obtains (AV.); **pa_pun.a_ti, pappo_ti** obtains (Pali); **prapun.ati,pra_pun.ati, pa_puna_ti, pa_potave,** 3 sg. opt. **pa_pova** (Skt.); **pramun.i** = **prav~uni** (Dhp.); **pa_un.ai, pappo_i, pa_mai** (Pkt.); **pra_mai** (OG.); **pa_mvu~** (G.); **paminenava_** to get, arrive; caus. **pamunuvanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8947).

8045.**Master; wealth**: **pa_pu < ba_b** (U.) lord, master (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pa_n.ba** (**pa_t.-**; future **pa_-**), **pa_n.pa (pa_n.t-)** to obtain, get, receive, find; n. obtaining, getting, finding, wealth (Kui); **pa'-**(**pat.-**; ppl. **pan.bi**) to find, get; **pa'-** (**pa_t.-**; infinitive **pa_d.eli**, neg. **pr.a_-**, imper. 2 sg. **pr.a_mu**) to obtain; **patali** (future **par-**, imper. **pamu_**) to find; **parinai** id.; **pa_'nai** to get, have; **pa_npu** the receipt; **pa_n.-/pn.a'-** (**-h-/-t-**) to receive, get (Kuwi)(DEDR 4072). **pra_pno_ti** attains to, obtains (AV.); **pa_pun.a_ti, pappo_ti** obtains (Pali); **prapun.ati, pra_pun.ati, pa_puna_ti, pa_potave, pa_pova** 3 sg. opt., Dhp. **pramun.i**; **pa_un.ai, pappo_i, pa_mai** (Pkt.); **pra_mai** (OG.); **pa_mvu~** (G.); **pminenava_** to get, arrive, caus. **pamunuvanava_** (Si.)(CDIAL 8947). **pra_payati** causes to be obtained (TBr.); obtains (R.); **pa_pe_ti** makes obtain, brings to (Pali); **pa_vai** obtains (Pkt.); **para_vai** (Skt.); **pav-** to arrive; **pau** 2 sg. imper. come (Gypsy); **pro_** to reach (Kt.); **-po_u-** to arrive (Pr.); **pow** to obtain (Tor.); **caiyo~_** (Gau.); **pra_wun** (K.); **pira_in.u, pa_in.u** (S.); **pa_van.** (L.); **pa_un.a_** (P.); **t.l.a_n.u_** (N.); **pa_iba** (A.); **pa_oya_** (B.); **pa_iba_** (Or.); **pa_eb** (Mth.); **pa_vai** (OAw.); **pa_na_** (H.); **pa_va~_** 1 sg. (OMarw.); **pa_vu~** (G.); **pa_vn.e~** (M.); **pa_vta_** reaches (Konkan.i); **pava_** upto, till (Si.)(CDIAL 8943). **pra_pta** obtained (Mn.); **patta** (Pali.Pkt.); **pata-** in: **patavadha** condemned to death (As'.); **prut-chun** to reach (Wg.); **prt^{u}** that which has come of itself (e.g. riches without working)(K.); **pa_to** pp. of **pa_in.u** to obtain (S.); **pa_tiba** to place in proper position, appoint (A.); **pa_tan.em.** to reach (OM.); **pa_tla_** arrived (M.); **pat** arrived at, attained to, proper (M.)(CDIAL 8945). **pra_pti** advent (AV.); acquisition (Mn.); **patti** obtaining, profit (Pali.Pkt.); **peta** profit, acquisition; **daka-patiya** relating to the revenue derived from water (Si.inscr.) (CDIAL 8946). **pa_vattu < ba_bat** (U.) article, affair, item of account; **pa_vati < pa_oti** receipt for money paid, acknowledgment (**C.G.**)(Ta.lex.) **Money due; dues,payable**: **pa_pattu < ba_bat** (U.) item, article, matter, business, affair (**W.**)(Ta.); account, head in accounts (Ta.); **pa_patu** id. (**C.G.**); **pa_pu** title, head of accounts; **pa_puva_r < ba_bwa_r** (U.) head or items of account, arranged or classified (**C.G.**); **pappattu (pattu + pattu)** groups of tens (**Tol. Er..ut. 482, Urai.**) (Ta.lex.) **Rent paid in kind; market rate; price**: **bha_uli_** rent paid in kind (H.); **bha_u** price (H.); price, rate (S.); **bha_** (L.); **bha_va** being, thing (S'vetUp.); matter, thing, meaning (Pkt.); **bao** pl. **bawi** thing, article (Sh.); **ba_v** market rate (K.); **bha_u** id. (P.A.B.Or.Aw.); value, rate (N.); **bhau** market rate (Ku.); **bha_o** (Mth.); **bha_um.** intention (OH.); **bha_em.** according to one's knowledge (OH.); **bha_v** market rate (G.M.); **bava, bva** existence, fact (Si.); **bvin** on account of

(Si.)(CDIAL 9475). **To receive, take, buy, take away**: **va_n:ku (va_n:ki-)** to receive, take, buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, take in (as breath), get back, take back, remove, take away; **va_n:kal** receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying (Ta.); **va_n.n.uka** to take, receive, choose; **va_n.n.al** purchasing; **va_n.n.ikka** to demand back; **va_n.n.ippikka** to make one take (Ma.)(DEDR 5336).

8046.**To cause**: **bha_vana** in medicine: saturating any dry powder with fluid, steeping; decorating with flowers and perfumes, scenting; at the end of a compound: nature, essence; causing to be; treating with respect (Ka.lex.) **Infusion**: **pa_van-am** mixing of medicinal drugs, infusion (Ta.lex.) **bha_ve_ti** produces, begets, cultivates (Pali); **bha_vayati** causes to be (AV.)(CDIAL 9477).

8047.**Sandalwood**: **ba_vanna** sandalwood, malayaja_ta, sirikan.d.a, s'ri_khan.d.a; **ba_vannagampu** the fragrance of sandalwood; **ba_vannadampu** the refreshing quality of sandalwood; **ba_vannadiguru** sandal unguent; **ba_vanna-bet.t.u** the Malaya mountain, the Malabar hills, malaya_cala (Ka.lex.)

8048.**Image: flying fox**: **ba_val, ba_vali, ba_vul, ba_vuli** a bat; the flying fox (Ka.); **a_va_la, va_val, vauva_l** (Ta.); **va_dil** (Ma.); **gabbila** (Te.); **pa_ko_l.i, va_gu_l.a, va_ghu_l.a** (M.); **a_val, va_val, vavva_l** a large bat (Ma.); **valgula** (Skt.); **va_gol.a** the flying fox (M.)(Ka.lex.)

8049.**Flea-bane**: **ba_vujige, ba_vuje, ba_hujige** (Tadbhava of **va_kus.i**) the plant called purple flea-bane, vernonia anthelmintica, serrata anthelmintica; avalguja, so_mara_ji, suvalli, so_mavallike, ka_lame_s.i, kr.s.n.aphale, va_kuci, putiphali (Ka.lex.) ?**soma** (Vedic.lex.) Veronia anthelmintica, ascaradia indica, conyza ascaradia, serratula anthelmintica: **somaraja**, **atavi jeeraka, avalguja, vakuchi** (Skt.); **purple fleabane** (Eng.); **bakchi, somraj** (H.); **kalouji, somraj** (B.); **kadvo-jiri** (G.); **kali-jiri** (M.); **adavi-jilkara, vishakantakalu** (Te.); **kattu-shiragam** (Ta.); **kattukjiragam** (Ma.); **kadu-jirigay** (Ka.); **kale-jiray** (Kon.); **sanni-naegam** (Si.); **justan-hutan** (Malay); habitat: this plant is common in waste places near villages throughout India... Action: seeds are anthelmintic, stomachic, tonic, diuretic, antiperiodic and alterative. Viscid green oil obtained from seeds is diuretic and powerfully anthelmintic... (Indian Materia Medica, pp. 1267-1268).

8050.**Image: woman**: **pa_vai** woman, lady, damsel (**Te_va_. 538,1)**(Ta.lex.) **Image: lamp with a damsel-shaped stand**: **pa_vai-vil.akku** lamp with a damsel-shaped stand; (**polampa_likaikal.um pa_vaivil.akkum palavut.an- parappumin-** : **Man.i. 1,45**)(Ta.lex.)

8051.**Image: frog**: **tappal.ai** frog (Ta.); **tappal.e** id. (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) **Image: frog**: **taval.ai < tavvu-** animals of the frog and toad variety, batrachia ecandata (**Perun.. Makata. 3,21**); **taval.a** id. (Ka.Ma.); **tavvu-tal** to leap, jump, spring (**Tiruva_lava_. 30,32**)(Ta.lex.) **plava** frog (Skt.); **plavaga** frog (R.); **plavaka** frog (Skt.); **plavam.gama** frog (R.)(CDIAL 8772). **plavaga, plavan:ga** going by leaps; a frog; **plavaka** id., a tumbler; **plavana** jumping, leaping; flying; capering (Ka.lex.)

8052.**Image: to incline**: **plavana** declivity, inclination (Ka.lex.) **pravan.a** a declivity, a steep descent; declining, sloping down (Ka.lex.)

8053.**A man of low tribe**: **plava, plavaka** a ca_n.d.a_la; **plavaka** a tumbler (Ka.lex.) **plava, plavaka** a man of a low tribe; a cha_n.d.a_la (Skt.lex.)

8054.**Inside of a boat**: **d.emb** inside of a boat, hold (K.)(CDIAL 5551). **Catamaran; raft; float**: **teppam** raft, float (**Tiva_.**); **teppai** id. (**Me_ruman. 1201, Urai.**); **te_ppai** id. (**Me_ruman. 1201**)(Ta.lex.) **teppal** raft, float (Ta.); **te_ppai** raft (Ta.); **teppa** raft, float (Ka.); **teppa** id. (Tu.); **teppa, te_pa** id., catamaran (Te.); **tepe** float (of rod and line)(Go.); **tarpa, talpa** raft, float (Skt.)(DEDR 3414). **teppa-k-kat.t.ai** raft, logs of a raft; wooden shaft over the axle of a cart; protecting wooden frame at the bottom of a well; wooden piece for attaching a bucket to a piccotah (**Tj**.); **teppa-k-kul.am** tank attached to a temple in which the deity is floated on rafts during festival (**Kur-r-a_. Kur-a. 91,4**); **teppa-t-tiruvir..a_** floating festival in which a deity of a temple is taken on rafts in a tank (Ta.lex.) **To float**: **te_lu** to float (Te.lex.) **te_lu-tal** to get rid of; to escape danger, as a ship; **te_likkai** lightness, superficiality, slightness; cf. **te_lika** lightness (Te.)(Ta.lex.) **Raft; float**: **talpa** raft (Skt.); **tappa** small boat (Pkt.); **tra_po, tara_po** raft of crossed timbers (G.); **ta_pa_, ta_pha_** float or raft of timbers tied together (M.); **tara_pha_** large float or raft of timbers tied together (M. <G.); **tr_ppaga** pl. rafts (Periplus)(CDIAL 5726). [cf. **talpa** bed (i.e. framework with woven string)(AV.); **t.a_pra_** thatch, thatched house (H.)(CDIAL 5725)]. **Boat**: **tappaka** a medium-sized float; identified with **trappaga** mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea (Jain.Skt.) cf. **ti_vu** island (Ta.lex.) **ti_pu** island (**Pa_rata. Ira_ca. 115**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **trappaga** float, boat (Periplus); **t.a_ppu_** island (P.)(Bloch, p. 345). For other trade-related concordances with Greek, cf. the Indian elements in materia medica of Dioskorides and earlier Greek authors; loc. cit. Julius Jolly, Indian Medicine, Tr. from the German by C.G. Kashikar, Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1977, p. 22). peperi pippali_; peperewVrIza pippali_mu_la; ziggIberIV s'r.n:gavera; costus kus.t.ha; kardamwmoV kardama (ela_); kInnamwmoV tvaca_; bdellIon guggulu; knpeIroV musta_ka; sakcarol s'arkara_; shscmon tila.

8055.**Float, raft**: **plava** a float, a raft; ud.upa, teppa; **plavana** swimming, floating; **plava_ke** a float, a raft (Ka.lex.) **plu** to float, swim; **plava** a raft, float, canoe, small boat; **plava_ka_** a float, raft; **plavika** taking over in a boat, a ferry-man (Skt.lex.) **Float; boat; canoe**: **plavate_** floats (RV.); vanishes by degrees (S'Br.); **plavati, palavati, pilavati** floats; **pavati** hurries on (Pali); **pavai** swims (Pkt.); **pihinanava_, pi_nanava_** to swim, float (Si.); **pamiba** to melt, dissolve (A.)(CDIAL 9024). cf. **pla_vayati** casues to float, inundates (Ka_tyS'r.); **pla_vita** flooded (MBh.); **plavita** swimming (Skt.); **pa_ve_i** floods; **pavva_lai** floods, wets (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9027). **pilayam** flood (**Te_va_. 910,7**); **pral.ayam** flood, inundation (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.) **pralaya, pal.aya, pral.aya, pral.eya** dissolution, destruction; destruction of the world at the end of a kalpa; heat of the sun, sunshine (Ka.lex.) cf. **plava** flooding, flood (MBh.); **pava** flood (Pkt.); **pawi_** dike or channel for letting water in or out (H.)(CDIAL 9023). **abhiplava** a partic. religious ceremony (S'Br.); **abhiprava** (MBh.); **abhipluta** overflowed (MBh.); **yup^{u}**, **yu_p^{u}** (dat. **yi~_pis**) overflowing (of banks by river), flood, torrent, storm (K.)(CDIAL 521). **Image: to spring up**: **utplavate_** swims up (Sus'r.); spring up (Mn.); 2 sg. aor. **utpro_s.t.ha_h.** leapt (A_s'vS'r.); **uplavati, uppilavati** emerges, jumps up (Pali); **uppavai** (pp. **uppua-**) swims, rises, flies (Pkt.); **upaliba_** to float (Or.); **upulvanava_** to raise, lift up; **ipilenava_, ipillenava_, ilippenava_, ilpenava_** to float, rise to the surface, rise, bubble up (Si.); **upa_** to evaporate, vanish (B.); **upla_pe_ti** immerses (Pali); **uppila_ve_i, uppa_ve_i** makes swim or jump or fly (Pkt.); **upla_-** to lift up (Ash.); **upla_na_** to rise suddenly from water, float, spring up (H.)(CDIAL 1834). **utplava_** boat (Skt.); **ipilla** float,

outrigger of canoe (Si.)(CDIAL 1835). **Sailor**: cf. **pla_vana** bathing (MBh.); **pa_van.a** stream (Pkt.); **pa_vn.a_** sailor (M.)(CDIAL 9026).

8056.**Image: duck**: **plava** a kind of duck (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) cf. **plu** float (Skt.)(CDIAL 9025). **Image: waterfowl**: **plava** a kind of aquatic bird (VS.); **pind, pindi** the waterfowl tachybaptes albipennis (K.)(CDIAL 9025).

8057.**Abode**: **bha~_, bha_** house (Mai.); **bhavana** place of abode (Mn.); dwelling (Pali); **bhavan.a** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 9417). **pavan-am** house, dwelling, abode (**Tiruva_lava_. Nakara. 8**); palace, castle (**Iraku. Irakuvu. 30**)(Ta.lex.)

8058.**Procession**: **pavan-i** procession, riding into state, parade, as of a prince or deity (**Tan-ippa_. ii,159,397**); **bavani** (Te.); **pavan-i-k-kut.ai** umbrella held over a king in state procession (**Ci_vaka. 2369, Urai.**); **pavan-i-va_tal, pavan-i-po_tal** to parade, go in procession; to ride in state (Ta.lex.) **vahatu** bridal procession (RV.); ox (Skt.)(CDIAL 11455).

8059.**An ear ornament**: **ba_vali, ba_voli** an ornament worn by women at the tip of the ear (Tu.); **ba_vili_** an ornament or jewel hanging from the ear, an ear-pendant; **bavira** a kind of ear ornament (Te.); **ba_veli** ear ornament (Kond.a): **pa_vili** a kind of ear ornament (Ta.); **ba_vali, ba_vuli** a kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc., worn on the tip of the ear; **ba_li** a kind of earring (Ka.)(DEDR 4105).

8060.**Image: creeper**: **pahur** camel's foot creeper, bauhinia vahlii; **pa_hur** a creeper having large leaves used for plates; **pa_ur, paur, paurjap** bauhinia vahlii, siya_ri (Go.); **pa'eri mra_nu** sp. of wild tree, bauhinia racemosa (Kond.a); **peyar mar** siya_r tree (Pe.); **paeri** a climbing plant of which the leaves are used for making cups and runners and tendrils for ropes (Kui); **pa'eri do_ri** rope (creeper fibre); **pa'eri d.o_ri** rope made from bush vine; **pa'eri, pa_e_r ma_r.a_** siyari_ tree (Kuwi)(DEDR 3801). cf. **pa_viri** creeping purslane, portulaca quadrifida (Ta.); **pa_vila-ku_ra, pa_vili-ku_ra** portulaca meridiana (Te.)(DEDR 4104).

8061.**A perfume**: **pa_vat.t.ai** pavetta, pavetta indica (Ta.); **pa_vat.t.a** id. (Ma.); **po.wfet.** pavetta sp. (To.); **pa_vat.e, pa_pat.e-gid.a** pavetta indica, ixora pavetta, ixora tomentosa (Ka.); **pa_vat.** id. (Tu.); **pa_pat.a** id. (Te.)(DEDR 4103). **bud.hi gasic, bud.hi tilai** pavetta indica or tomentosa (Santali.lex.) **bud.hi gasic** callicarpa macrophylla (Santali.lex.) **parpat.a** a kind of medicinal plant; **parpat.i_** a kind of fragrant earth; a kind of perfume (Skt.lex.) **ilin cin** oldenlandia senegalensis (Santali.lex.) **parpat.i, pa_pad.i** a sort of fragrant substance or perfume, jatuka; **parpat.aka** a species of medicinal plant with bitter leaves, probably oldenlandia biflora (Ka.lex.)

8062.**Adhatoda vasica**: (Malabar nut, adotodai, **pavettia**) 'Plant grown for reclaiming waste lands. Because of its fetid scent, it is not eaten by cattle and goats... Leaves, on boiling in water, give a durable yellow dye used for coarse clotha nd skins; in combination with indigo, gives cloth a greenish-blue to dark green color. Also used to impart black color to pottery... wood... used as fuel for brick kiln. Ashes used in place of crude carbonate of soda for washing clothes. In Bengal, heads are carved from wood... as fungicide, prevents growth of fungi on fruits which are covered with vasica leaves... plants used in fold remedies for glandular tumors in India. Leaf used for asthma.. Used in Indian medicine for more than 2000 years... active

alkaloid... vasicine produces a slight fall of blood pressure.' (James A. Duke, Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 1985, pp.18-19). cf. **a_t.a_to_t.ai** Malabar-nut, justicia adhatoda (Ta.)(DEDR 346). **a_t.aru_s.a** justicia adhatoda (Skt.)(CDIAL 176).

8063.**Image: to overflow; to smear**: **pla_va** flowing over; filling to over flowing; straining a liquid (to remove impurities etc.); **pla_vanam** overflowing, flooding, inundating; **pla_vita** overflowed; covered with, smeared (Skt.lex.) cf. **tul.umpu (tul.umpi-)** to brim over, overflow as tears in the eyes, melt (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **tal.epun.a** to rub (Tu.)(DEDR 3114).

8064.**Image: dike**: **pa_van.a** stream (MBh.Pkt.)(CDIAL 9026). **pawi_** dike or channel for letting water in or out (H.)(CDIAL 9023). cf. **vahin., vaihan.** flowing of a stream; **vahn., bahn.** flowing (P.)(CDIAL 11456). cf. **va_hur.u** backwater (S.)(CDIAL 11607).

8065.**Sailor**: **pa_vn.a_** sailor (M.)(CDIAL 9026). **ba_ha_n.ia~_** boatman, man who spreads a net (Or.)(CDIAL 11611). **va_ha_n.** ship (G.); **vahana-ya, vahala-ya** raft (Si.)(CDIAL 11610). **Sail**: **pa_vu (pa_vi-)** to extend, lay in order (Ta.); **pa_y** sail (Ta.Ma.); **ha_y** a sail (Ka.)(DEDR 4088). **badom** sail (Santali.lex.) **Float**: **pla_vayati** causes to float (Ka_tyS'r.S.); **plu** float (Skt.)(CDIAL 9027). **po_ta_ra** boat (BHSkt.)(CDIAL 9032). **payar** to float; **uphlau, uphla uphli** id. (Santali.lex.) **Journey; departure**: **praya_n.a** setting out, journey (RV.); **praya_n.aka** journey (Skt.); **paya_n.a** journey (Pkt.); **paya_n** expedition, attack (A.); **paya_n** march, departure (B.); **paya_n.a** departure (Or.); **paya_na** departure (OMth.OAw.); **paya_n, paya_na_** departure (H.); **pi_a_n.am.** march (OG.); **piya_n.u~** pilgrim party (G.); **pen.e~** stage of a journey, halting place (M.); cf. **ya_** go (Skt.)(CDIAL 8732). **ya_tra_** journey (MBh.Oaku); festival (Skt.); **jatta_** (Pkt.); **ja_t.ra** body of pilgrims (S.)(CDIAL 10456). **jatra** to go a long way; **jatri** one who goes a long way (Santali.lex.)

8066.**Image: monkey**: **pravam.ga, pravaga** monkey (Skt.); **plavam.ga, plavaga** (MBh.); **plava** (Skt.); **plavam.gama, pravam.gama** (Mn.); **pavam.ga** (Pkt.); **pavan:ga_, pavaga** the black monke, presbytes cephalopterus (Si.)(CDIAL 8772). **ha~r.u~** monkey, the langur, presbytis entellus (Santali.lex.) **plavaga** a monkey; **plavan:ga** id. (Ka.lex.) **plavan:gama induh-** an epithet of Hanumat (Skt.lex.) cf. **pavanasuta** Hanumat; **pavama_nasu_nu** id. (Skt.lex.) **pa_vani** a son of Pavana or the wind-god: Hanumat, Bhi_ma (Ka.lex.)

8067.**Wind**: **pavana** wind (MBh.); **pavan.a, payan.a** (Pkt.); **pavan., paun.** (P.); **paun.-cakki_** windmill (P.); **paun.** wind, storm (WPah.); **pavan** wind (Si.)(CDIAL 7978). **pavama_na** wind, air (Skt.Ka.)(Ka.lex.) **pavan-am** Va_yu the god of wind (**Tiv. Periyati. 6,6,3**); **pavama_n-an-** (Ta.); **pavan-an-** (**Kampara_. Ta_t.akai. 41**)(Ta.lex.) **hoe, hoyon, bao** wind (Santali.lex.) **Purification**: **pava** winnowing (Pa_n.. com.); **pava_** purification (RV.)(CDIAL 7981). cf. **puna_ti** purifies (RV.); cleans, sifts (Pali); **pu_** purify (Skt.)(CDIAL 8277).

8068.**Wrist ornament**: **pavuci, pohaci, po_ci, po_ci** an ornament for the wrist of females (Ka.); **po_ci_** an ornament for the wrist of males (M.H.) (Ka.lex.) **pavuji** a bracelet of gold beads (Tu.lex.)

8069.**Brick kiln**:{**Echo word**} **bhambha** aperture of stove (Car.); smoke (Skt.); **bhabhar.u, bhabhat.u** flare (S.); **bhaba_unu** to burn (esp. with pain)(N.); **bhabhaka** flare (S.); **bhabak** glare (P.); **bhabakna_** to burst into flame (H.); **bhabhko** threat (G.); **bhabakn.e~** to rise (of

fire)(M.)(CDIAL 9388). **pa_ka-put.i, pa_ka-p-put.i** potter's kiln; **pa_ka-pa_n.t.am** mud-pot used for cooking (Ta.lex.) **put.a-pa_kam** a particular method of preparing drugs in which various substances are placed in clay cups covered over with clay and heated over the fire (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. Ja_n-yo_. 18**)(Ta.lex.) **pa_kam < pa_ka** cooking, dressing food; heating (**Ve_ta_. Cu_. 77**)(Ta.lex.) **paa_pa_ka** kiln for a heap (Skt.); **paja_va** brick kiln (P.); **pa~ja_va_** brick kiln (P.); **pa~_ja_** kiln (B.); **paja_vo** kiln (G.)(CDIAL 7686). **a_vi, a_vige, a_vuge, a_ma** potter's kiln (Ka.); **a_ve** id., oven (Tu.); **a_vamu** potter;s kiln (Te.)(DEDR App.12)[Perh.the initial **p-** is dropped from **pa_vaka** etc.] **a_pa_ka** baking oven, potter's kiln (Skt.); **a_pa_ke_stha** standing in an oven (AV.); **a_va_ga, a_yaga** potter's kiln (Pkt.); **a_va_** brick kiln (L.P.); **a_vi_** potter's kiln (L.P.); **uha_** potter's kiln (Or.); **a_wa_, a~_wa~_** (Bi.); **ava~_** (OAw.); **a_wa_, a_wa~_, amba~_** (H.); **a_va_, ava_** (M.); **pa_kala** bringing to maturity (Skt.: **pa_ka**); **awa_l** brick kiln (N.)(CDIAL 1202). **a_va_pa** potter's kiln (Pali); **a_va_va** id. (Pali)(CDIAL 1428). **pavana** potter's kiln (Skt.); **pu_r-,** or **pavara** fire; **pa_vana** fire (Skt.); **pa_vaka** (metrically, **pava_ka**) bright, Agni (RV. > Greekp_r)(CDIAL 8329). cf. suffix **-put.i** in pa_ka-put.i: **put.** to set fire to, kindle (Pe.)(DEDR 4260). cf. **pa_en** brazier's flux or borax (Bi.); **panawa_la_** id. (Mth.); **pa_cana** bringing to the boil (Pali); borax (Skt.); cooking, dissolvent (Car.)(CDIAL 8027). cf. **pa_ka** baking (of bricks)(Mn.); cooking (S'rS.Pali); **pa_y** id. (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8022). **pa_ce_ti** makes boil (Pali); **pa_cayati** causes to be cooked (S'Br.); **peje** to cook, boil (Pr.); **paz** (Tir.)(CDIAL 8028). **Kiln**: **pa~_ja_** brick-kiln (B.)(CDIAL 8251). **pa_kadha_na** kiln (Skt.); **poya_n** potter's kiln (B.)(CDIAL 8023). **Kiln**: **pavana** potter's kiln (Skt.) **pa_vana** fire (Skt.); **pa_vaka** bright, Agni (RV.)(CDIAL 8329). **Distillation vessel**: **paini** earthen vessel in which rice-spirit is distilled (RV.); **pen.o** large frying pan (G.)(CDIAL 7651). **Image: strainer**: **pvana** sieve, strainer (AV.); winnowing (Pa.); **pon.a_** straining cloth (L.); **pon.** what remains after straining whey from churned curd (P.); **pon.a_** strainer, sieve (P.); **pona_** perforated iron ladle for skimming or straining (H.).--Forms with **au** prob. < **prapavan.a-: pauna_** iron ladle for removing scum from boiling sugar juice (Bi.); **pauniya_** confectioner's skimmer (Bi.); **pauniya_** iron cullender (Mth.); **pauna_** id. (H.)(CDIAL 7977). **pu_** purify (Skt.); **pava_** purification (RV.); **pava-** winnowing (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 7981). **nis.puna_ti** purifies, winnows (S'Br.); **nippa_va** winnowing (Pa.); **niphannu** to winnow, sift, choose (N.)(CDIAL 7520). **puna_ti** purifies (RV.); cleans, sifts (Pali); purifies (As'.); **pun.ai** (pass. **pun.ijjai**) cleans, winnows (Pkt.); **pun.an.** to strain, abuse; **pun.un.** to sift (L.); **pun.na_** to strain, darn, abuse (P.); **pu_n.nu_** to strain through cloth; **pu_n.no~_** to winnow (WPah.); **phunik** to winnow, throw up (Kho.)(CDIAL 8277). **pavan-am** winnowing, as grain (Ta.lex.) **Gold**: **-pon/ -ka_s'u** : **ad.imai-k-ka_s'u** fee collected from temple servants (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ad.i-k-ka_s'u** tax collected from stall-keepers in markets (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **a_s'uvikal.-ka_su, a_s'uva-k-ka_s'u, -kad.amai** tax payable by the A'ji_vikas or for maintaining A'ji_vika monks (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **erumai-p-pon-** tax payable on buffaloes (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **i_r..am-pujai, i_r..am-pu_t.ci** tax for toddy drawing (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **karuvi-p-pan.am, karivi-p-pan.am** tax on the implements in cash, prob. paid by the barbers (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **mandai-p-pan.am** tax on cattle grazing in the village common (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **ma_-p-pan.am** tax payable at the rate of one **pan.am** for every **ma_** (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.); **ma_** a land measure = 1/20 of a **ve_li**; also the name of a weight (Ta.) (IE 8-6.SII 12.SITI.IEG.) **ka_t.t.a_l.-ka_s'u** tax of uncertain import (Ta.) (SITI.IEG.) **men.i-p-pon** poll-tax; tax on individuals (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **ni_r-nilai-k-ka_s'u** tank-cess (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **pan.-kur.un.i** cess payable at the rate of one kur.un.i of the produce for each field (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **vagainda-ka_s'u** tax payable in cash for marking the details, as of land; fees for subdivision of land; also the fee for settlement, as of a dispute (Ta.)(SITI.IEG.) **pa_cana** cooking, dissolvent (Car.); bringing to the boil (Pali); **pa_canaka** dissolvent (Car.); borax (Skt.); **pa_en** brazier's flux or borax (Bi.); **panawa_la_** (Mth.)(CDIAL 8027). **poya_n** potter's kiln

(B.)(CDIAL 8023). **Gold**: **pon-** gold, metal, iron, wealth, ornament, beauty (Ta.); **pon-n-an-** one who has gold, one precious like gold (Ta.); **pon-n-avan-** one precious like gold (Ta.); **por-r-a** golden, excellent (Ta.); **pon** gold, metal (Ka.); **por-pa** beautifully (Ta.); **pon-mai** colour of gold (Ta.); **por-pi** to beautify, adorn (Ta.); **pin** gold; gold bangle in dairy; privates of small girls (To.); **win** four-anna piece; gold coin (in song = **pi.r bon.m** small, old coins in bag, used at funeral (To.DEDR 5457); **ponni** (**pom-, pon-**) gold (Kod..); **ponnu** gold (Tu.Te.); **panna_** iron (Kur.); **pon-** wealth (Ta.); **pon** gold (Ma.Ko.); **pin** gold (To.)(DEDR 4570). **pavitra** strainer (RV.); kus'a grass for straining (S'Br.); sacred cord (MBh.); **paitta-, pavitta-** darbha grass; **pavittaya** ring (Pkt.); **pavitra_** ring made of darbha grass (P.); **pavitru~** sacred thread, gold ring worn on finger during rites (G.)(CDIAL 7983). **pauniya_** confectioner's skimmer (Bi.)(CDIAL 7977). **pu_a** purified (Pkt.); **pu_ta** cleaned (RV.); **pu_ karan.ava_** to winnow (Si.)(CDIAL 8320). **Goldwasher's crucible; potter's kiln**: **punhar** goldwasher's crucible in which baser metals are destroyed leaving gold and silver untouched (Bi.)(CDIAL 7979). **Pot for refining: *pavanaghat.a** pot for refining (Skt.)(CDIAL 7979). **pavala** cleaning (Skt. ext. of **pava_-** purification (RV.)(CDIA 7981). **Filter; sieve made of skin strips**: **paripavana** cleaning, winnowing (Kull.); winnowing basket (Nir.); **paren** sieve (Wg.); **paere_n**, **pari_n, paru_n** (Pas'.); **pairu_n** (Gaw.); sieve for flour (made of skin strips)(Kho.); **paren.** (Bshk.); **po_en** (Tor.); **paru_n.** (Phal.L.); **paryun^{u}** sieve, strainer (K.); **par.u_n** (L.); **pru_n.** (L.); **priu~n.i** (WPah.); **perahana** straining, filtering (Si.); **pene_raya** sieve (Si.)(CDIAL 7843). **pripuna_ti** strains (RV.); **paripu_ta** strained, winnowed (RV.); **purunik** to sift (Kho.); **peran.ava_** to strain, filter (Si.); **paripu_ya** strained (Pkt.); **peruva_** pret.(Si.)(CDIAL 7845). **prapavan.a** purifying, straining (Pa_n..com.); **pro~_r.a_** comb (Ash.); **pro~_wa~_, prun.a_** (Wg.)(CDIAL 8680). **pare~_ci** sieve (Dm.); **parec** (Kal.); **pari_c** (Par.); **parwi_z** to sift (Shgh.); **pe_ic.e, pe_c.a** sieve (Ash.); **po_ca** (Wg.); **psa~** (Kt.)(CDIAL 7882). **per..zna** sieve (Psht.)(CDIAL 7730). **parisra_van.a** straining vessel, filter (Skt.); **parisravati** trickles (RV.); **parissa_vana** water-strainer (Pali); **perahana** (Si.)(CDIAL 7898). **parisrava** flow, stream (MBh.); **parisra_va** efflux (Sus'r.); **parisrave, parisave, palisave** stream (As'.); **parissuta** overflowing (Pali)(CDIAL 7897). **pu_ta** cleaned (RV.); **pu_a** purified (Pkt.); **pu_ karan.ava_** to winnow (Si.)(CDIAL 8320). **prapavan.a** purifying, straining (Pa_n..com.)(CDIAL 8680). **puna_ti** to purify; **pu_ta** pp.; **pa_vana** purification (Pali)(Pali.lex.) **Image: strainer; kiln**: cf. **pavana** sieve, strainer (AV.); **pavana** potter's kiln (Skt.)(CDIAL 7977). **a_va_pa** kiln, furnace (Pali) (Pali.lex.) cf. **pavvam** foam; water bubble (Ta.)(DEDR 4463). **awa** potter's kiln; **rapak** to burn in a kiln (Santali.lex.) **pon.a_** strainer, sieve (P.)(CDIAL 7977). **poya_n** potter's kiln (B.); ?cf. **pa_kastha_na** (Skt.)(CDIAL 8023). **Image: pot**: **payan.a, payan.aga** cooking pot (Pkt.); **paen.i_** a partic. measure (L.); **paini** earthen vessel in which rice-spirit is distilled (N.); **pen.o** large frying pan (S.); **pen.i_** small frying pan (G.)(CDIAL 7651). **payun** to bake (earth or bricks), heat red hot, scorch (K.); **pewun** to start preparations for cooking (K.); **pacati** bakes (bricks)(S'Br.)(CDIAL 7650). **pa_ka** baking of bricks (S'Br.)(CDIAL 8022). **Image: smoke**: cf. **pog** smoke (Kol.); **poge** smoke (Ka.)(DEDR 4240). **Image: hearth; strainer, sieve**: **pokkali** stone fireplace (**kal** stone); **p(r)oyyi, p(r)oyi** oven, stove, hearth (Te.); **poy** hearth (Kol.); id., fireplace (Nk.)(DEDR 4537).

8070.**Image: burning embers**: **po_tra** the Potr.'s soma vessel (RV.); * cleaning instrument; **pot** jeweller's polishing stone (Bi.)(CDIAL 8404). **po_r** burning embers (Shum.); big fire, bonfire (Pas'.); **pu_r, puer** id. (Pas'.); **pur, purui** embers (Wg.); **pavi** fire; **pavana** potter's kiln; **pa_vana** fire (Skt.); **pa_vaka, pava_ka** bright; Agni (RV.)(CDIAL 8329). **phoro, phor** sound of flame (Santali.lex.)

8071.**Image: to pierce**: **so.ng- (so.nkt)** to enter (Kol.); **so_n-** id. (Nk.); **co_ng-** (thorn) pierces; **co_kip- (co_kit-)** to stick into (Pa.); **so_ng-** to be pierced into; **so_n-** to pierce, penetrate (Ga.); **ho_n.- (ho_t.-)** to enter (Pe.); **ho_n:ga-** id. (Pe.); caus. **ho_t.pa-** (Pe.); **so_lba (so_t..-)** to enter, penetrate; **so_r.pa (so_r.t-)** to cause to enter, put in (Go.); **ho_nai, ho_d.ga, hannai** to enter (**hannai** to go); **horginai** to interfere; **ho_r.- (ho_t.-)** to enter; **ho_rbu_**, in: **ko_d.inga ho_rbu** at dusk (time of the cows coming in)(Kuwi)(DEDR 2876). **jo_- (-t-)** to put in, insert (Pe.); **ju_- (-t-)** id. (Mand..); **ro_- (-t-)** to insert hand in (? **r-o_-**)(DEDR 2868). **corukutal** to put in, insert, tuck in (**Kalin.. 46**); **serku** (Ka.); **corukuka** (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

8072.**Pus**: **pu_ya** pus (S'Br.Pali); **pu_a** (Pkt.); **pu~_** (L.); **pu_** (M.); **pu~_z** (A.); **pu_j** (B.); **pu_ja** (Or.); **pu_jia_** full of purulent wounds; **pu_ja_iba_** to suppurate (Or.); **pubba** pus (Pali); **puvvai** (Pkt.); **pu_vu** I rot (Lith.)(CDIAL 8328). **par..u** to suppurate, decay (Ma.); **pa~_nna_ (panja_)** (boil) festers, to ripen (Kur.); **par.v-** (boil, sore) opens (Ko.); **pal** ripe fruit, pus (Pa.)(DEDR 4004). cf. **pun (**pl.**pund.l)** pussy sore (Kol.)(DEDR 4268). **pu_n** pus (L.); **pu_yana** (Skt.)(CDIAL 8327). **pur-r-u** anything scurvy, scrofulous or cancerous (Ta.); scab, dry pus (Ma.); **pirr** wound (Go.); **por.r.o** scab (Kuwi)(DEDR 4336).

8073.**Red colour**: **pu_val** red colour, red earth smeared on cottages (Ta.); red colour (Ma.); **puvra_li_** yellow (?Go.)(DEDR 4371). **pu_van-** red banana (Ta.Ma.)(DEDR 4372).

8074.**Coral**: **pavar..am, paval.am, pal.akam** red coral (Ta.); **pavar..am, pavir..am** coral (Ma.); **paval.a** id. (Ka.); **pal.uva, pavva** id. (Kod..); **pakal.a, pakala, paval.a, pavala** id. (Tu.); **pagad.amu, pavad.amu** id. (Te.); **pagnelu** id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 3998). **prava_d.a** coral (BHSk.); **prava_la, praba_la** (MBh.); **pava_l.a, pava_la** (Pali); **pava_la** (Pkt.); **puwa~_lo** coral (N.); **pawa_l, powa_l** red coral (A.); **po~a_ra** (MB.); **pala_** coral (B.); **pohal.a_, pohol.** (Or.); **pava_lau** (OG.); **parva_l.u~** (G.); **pavl.e~, pa~vl.e~, povl.e~, povl.i~_** (M.); **paval.a, paval.u** red coral (Si.)(CDIAL 8794).

8075.**Apple**: **phab, phabai** apple (Gypsy); **baba_i** (D..); **baber** pear (Wg.); **bb** apple (Dm.); **baba_i** (Dm.); **bo_bai** (Gaw.); **bo_bai** (Bshk.); **babai** (Tor.); **babon** (Gau.); **bo_bai** (Sv.); **babai** (Phal.)(CDIAL 9387). **bor, bora_** apple (Kon.lex.)

8076.**Lac tree**: **pu_vam, mala-pu_vam, cem-pu_vam**, **pu_vatti, pu_, pu_vu** lac tree (Ta.Ma.) schleichera trijuga; nephelium longana; **puy** s. trijuga (Pa.); **puy marin** id. (Ga.); **pu_zi maran** (Kond.a); **pu_hi mra_nu** (Kui); **pusra_** (Kur.); **pusre** (Malt.); **?pu_vattam** a tree that yields a red dye, **rubia munjista** (Ta.)(DEDR 4348).**kumpa_tiri** lac tree, schleichera trijuga (Ta.lex.) **pu_, pu_vam, pu_vatti** lac tree, kumpa_tiri (Ta.); **pu_vam** id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.) **Gum lac**: cf. **pu_vam** lac tree (Ta.Ma.); kumpa_tiri (Ta.)(Ta.lex.) **pulacci** gum lac tree; kumpa_tiri, schleichera trijuga (Ta.lex.) Schleichera trijuga: **kosum, kosumba** (P.H.); **kusuma** (Gwalior); **kosam** (Bombay); **karadayi** (M.); **pusku, roatanga** (Te.); **pumaram** (Ta.); **puva** (Ma.); **sagdi, chakota** (Ka.); **kong** (Si); habitat: growing in the lower Himalayas towards the North-west and also in central and southern India, Burma and Ceylon. Bark contains tannin, ash, and a synagogenetic glucoside. The pulpy arilla is subacid. Bark is astringent and mixed with oil it is applied to cure itch and other skin eruptions. Oil expressed from the seeds is also used for the cure of itch and acne. It is a stimulating and cleansing application to the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. A fine quality of lac is produced on the young branches. (Indian Materia Medica, Vo.I, p. 1114).

8077.**Gold**: **pu_n-atam < ja_mbu_nada** gold (**Tiruppo_. Can. Pil.l.ait. Cappa_. 5**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **puna_ti** purifies (RV.As'.); cleans, sifts (Pali); **pun.ai** (pass. **pun.ijjai** cleans (Pkt.); **pun.an.** to strain (L.); **pun.na_** to strain (P.); **pa_n.nu~** to strain through cloth (WPah.)(CDIAL 8227).

8078.**Junction of roads**: **pu_van.i** junction of the roads; garland (Ta.lex.) **pravan.a** a place where four roads meet (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.)

8079.**Male plants; land of Punt**: **pu_van** male of plants (Ma.)(DEDR 4373). cf. **pwenet, punt** Land of Punt in early Egyptian inscriptions and the expeditions for bringing back plants from the Land of Punt. **pum., pum.s, pun, pum, pul** male, masculine; the masculine gender (Ka.lex.) **pum.na_man** having a masculine name (S'Br.); rottleria tinctoria (Skt.); **punav** sterculia foetida (M.); **pu_nna_** the tree ehretia serrata (P.); **pum.s** male (RV.)(CDIAL 8244). **prapun.a_t.a, prapuna_d.a** the tree cassia tora (Sus'r.); **prapum.nad.a, prapum.na_t.a, prapum.na_da, prapum.na_la** (Skt.); **padma_t.a** (Bhpr.); **pum.na_t.a, pum.na_d.a** (Skt.); **paun.a_d.a, pauma_d.a, pauma_ra, pa_ma_d.a, po_ma_d.a** cassia tora (Pkt.); **pa_wa_r., pu_wa_r.** (H.)(CDIAL 8689). cf. **takarai** cassia tora; habitat: throughout India as a weed (Ta.lex.; GMIP, p.55).

8080.**Child**: **pu_pa** pupil of the eye; an infant (Te.); **pupup** small baby (To.); **hu_he** child; puppet (Ka.)(DEDR 4365). **pu_vai** lady, woman (**Kampara_. Cu_l.a_. 26**)(Ta.lex.)

8081.**Sapindus trifoliatus**: **pu_vam** trijugate-leaves soap-nut, sapindus trifoliatus; **pu_vanti** id.; four-leaved soap-nut, hemigyrosa canescens (Ta.); sapindus laurifolius = sapindus trifoliatus; hemigyrosa canescens = sapindus tetraphylla](DEDR 4370). **pu_vanti** trijugate-leaved soapnut, sapindus trifoliatus (**Malai.**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.)(Ta.lex.)

8082.**Indian beech**: **pu_vanti** Indian beech (**Malai.**)(Ta.); **pun-ku** id. (Ta.lex.)

8083.**A sweetmeat**: **pu_vanti < bu_ndi_** (U.) a kind of sweetmeat consisting of balls of confectionery which are gathered together in making lat.t.u; a medicine (**Can.. Aka.**)(Ta.lex.) **pu_va** [(cf. **pu_pa** (Skt.)] a cake, baked in a pan; **pu_vika** a cake-seller, confectioner (Pali); **pu_va** sweetmeats, sent as presents; **pu_va-sura_** one of the five kinds of intoxication liquors (Pali.lex.) cf. **apu_pa, pu_pa** cake of flour (RV.)(CDIAL 491). cf. **appam** cake (Ta.lex.) **puro_d.as, puro_l.as'** (nom. sg. of **puro_l.a_h-**)(RV.); **puro_d.a_s'a** mass of ground rice rounded into a kind of cake and offered as an oblation in fire (AV.); **puror.a_** roll of bread made of barley flour (Or.)(CDIAL 8291).

8084.**An amber; fragrance**: **pu_vampar** (**pu_ + ampar**) a kind of amber; a fragrant substance (**Tirukka_l.at. Pu. 7,55**)(Ta.lex.)

8085.**Money**: **mobalagu** sum (of an account or an addition)(Ka.); **mubalaka** (M.H.0; **mobalagu** money (Ka.lex.)

8086.**Image: beard**: **mo_va_y** chin, beard (Ta.); **mo.y** beard (To.); **mo_vi** lip (Te.)(DEDR 5142).

8087.**Black plum**: **mo_vi** black plum (Ta.Te.); a kind of wild fruit tree, eugenis alternifolia (Te.)(DEDR 5143).

8088.**Thread, twine**: **me~_r, me_r** thread, twine, thin cord (Kur.); **me_ru** thread (Malt.)(DEDR 5095).

8089.**Unity; friends, allies**: **me_vu (me_vi-)** to join, be attached, be united, be fitted or joined; **me_vi** to cause to stay; **me_vin-ar** friends, allies; **me_val** desire; joining, uniting; **me_valar, me_va_r** foes, enemies (Ta.); **me_vuka** to be familiar, occupied with, be accustomed to a place and prefer it; adjust, level; **me_val** dwelling; **me_valar** enemies (Ma.); **me_nz- (-it-)** to be straight or suitable, be harmonious or go with, unite (individual threads into a rope); **me_nzu** unity, straightness (Kond.a)(DEDR 5096).

8090.**A country**: **me_dapa_t.a** name of a country (Skt.); **me_va_d.(h)a-, me_ava_d.aya-** id. (Pkt.); **mewa_r.** (Marw.)(CDIAL 10321).

8091.**Sanskrit**: **vat.a-mor..i** Sanskrit language (**Nan-. 459, Mayilai.**); (Gram.) Sanskrit word; vat.acol (**centamir..kkan. vanta vat.amor..iyu ma_r-r-a_te_ : Ya_p. Vi. Pak. 461**); **vat.a-col** Sanskrit word (**Tol. Col. 401**)(Ta.lex.)

8092.**Image: dome**: **mogaro** a dome, cupola (G.lex.) cf. **mogal.u, magil, mogad.u** the ridge of a roof (Ka.); **mugad.u, mogad.u, mogalu, mogut.u, mo_d.u** (Te.); **mugad.u, mugal.** (Ma.); **mukat.u** (Ta.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: three**: **mug** three (Ka.lex.) **Image: design**: **muggu** a design drawn on floor etc. using flour (Te.lex.) **Image: pestle**: **mogari_** a small pestle (G.lex.)

8093.**Fertile; property**: **bhog** to enjoy, to feel pleasure; **bhogdar** one who enjoys the fruits, revenues etc. of anything; **bhogdo** fat, rich (Santali.lex.) [For semant. 'fat' cf. **bho~kr.a_** very large and fat H.); **bho~kas** wizard (H.); **bhu~khar** unproductive, barren (G.)(CDIAL 9519).] cf. **kaivarta-bhoga** the fishermen's preserve (**IE 8-4; EI 2; CII 1**); **bhoga** the periodical supplies of fruits, firewood, flowers and the like which the villagers had to supply to the king; sometimes explained as 'tax in kind' (**CII 4**); **bhoga** (an object of) enjoyment (**EI 1**); tax-free land set apart for the enjoyment of a person for the performance of specified services; same as **ma_nya** (**SITI**); **bhoge** 'for the right of enjoyment' (**LP**); **sa-bhoga** privilege of the donee of rent-free land; prob. refers to **as.t.abhoga-tejah-sva_mya** (IA 9; IA 8) = unbridled ownership endowed with all rights associated with the enjoyment of property; translated as 'with the eight rights of full possession' though **as.t.a** prob. means 'all' [cf. **as.t.u** that much, that measure; **as.t.aru** all persons, every body; **as.t.o = anitum** all, the whole (Ka.lex.)] **Image: seed corn**: **as.t.hi** seed; seed-corn; a kernel, a stone; **as.t.hi_le** a globular body; a kernel (Ka.lex.)] **as.t.habhoga-tejah-sva_mya_m ca krayen.-a_da_ya** having secured the as.t.a-bhoga-tejah-sva_mya rights by purchase (**IA 19**); **as.t.a-bhoga** explained as 'the deposits of buried treasure (nidhi-niks.epa), water, stones, the aks.i_n.i_, that which may accrue, that which has been made property, that which may be made property, and augmentation; cf. **as.t.a-bhoga-tejah- sva_mya-dan.d.as'ulka-yukta** mentioned along with **nidhi-niks.epa- pa_s.a_n.- a_ra_m- a_di-catus.-praka_ra-bi_ravan.a- pa_ikh-a_ya- sahita** : the separate mention of these two groups shows that **as.t.a-bhoga** vaguely indicated all kinds of proprietary rights (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIX, p. 247, text line 102); **bhoga-bha_ga** = **bha_ga bhoga** (**CII 3**) a fiscal expression in which **bha_ga** means the king's share of the produce and **bhoga** the periodical supplies made by tenants to the king; cf. **bha_ga-bhoga-kara-hiran.ya_dika** (**EI 23**) 'royal dues' : **bha_ga** grain share; **bhoga** periodical offerings [**Image: eleven**: **bharga** eleven (**IE 7-1.2**)]; **bhoga-janapada** prob. a free-holding in the country-side, or a rent-free area (**EI 12**); **bhoga-la_bha** usufruct in lieu of

interest (**EI 33**); **bhogottara** (**IE 8-5; EI 33**) corrupt form of **bhogatra_** (**IE 8-5**) land granted to the family priest for his services; grant for the enjoyment of a bra_hman.a or deity; **bhog-a_yaka** land held as the result of a mortgage (**ASLV, SITI**); **bhogi-jana** a village headman, **bhogika** (**EI 33**); **bhogika = bhojaka** ja_gi_rda_r or ina_mda_r or an officer in charge of ina_m lands or ja_gi_rs, or the officer in charge of a territorial unit called **bhoga** (cf. Mita_ks.ara_ on Ya_javalkyasmr.ti, I. 320; Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 298); **bhoga-patra** a deed recording conveyance of land; a lease deed; the deed of reconveyance of land (**ASLV, SITI**); **bhogi-ru_pa** oe who enjoys a free-holding as a representative of the real free-holder, or a title-holder who is not in actual possession of the land (**EI 12,28**); **bhuktipati** a ja_gi_rda_r; or, the officer in charge of a territorial unit called **bhukti** (**IE 8-3**)(D.C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphical Glossary, 1966, pp. 31; 55-58). **bhukti** enjoyment, eating (A_s'vGr..); food (Skt.); **bhutti** enjoyment, eating, food (Pali.Pkt.); a village given to provide maintenance for someone (Pkt.); **but** eating, food (Si.); **bhuj** enjoy (Skt.)(CDIAL 9521). **bhoga** property (RV. iii.34.9 : hiran.ayamuta bhogam sasa_na, 'suvarn.amayam dhanam); use (RV.x.34.3, na_ham vinda_mi kitavasya bhogam); enjoyment (RV. x.59.6; RV. x.7.2; TS. iv.6.7.3 yado_ te marto anu bhogama_nat. = as soon as the mortal has obtained thy reward); **bhogya** deserving enjoyment or use (AV. x.8.21); **bhoja** bestowing food and the like, liberal (RV. x.107.11); **bhojan** articles of food, means of subsistence (RV. ii.13.2, vis'vapsnya_ya pra bharanta bhojanam 'bhujyata iti bhhojanam payah-); provision (RV. v.4.5, s'atru_yata_ma_ bhara_ bhojana_ni 'anna_ni dhana_ni'); what is enjoyed (RV. x.23.6; RV. i.104.8); **bhojya** enjoyment (RV. i.126.6); **bhojase** to enjoy (RV. viii.65.3)(Vedic.lex.) **boge** good, well; to heal, to do good, to do well; **bogete** a word possessing intensifying force; **bogeteye dar.keda** he rain like the wind (Santali.lex.) **bhog-da_ri_** proprietorship; **bhog-da_r** being the proprietor of; having property in; **bhog pad.avum.** to be the property of; **bhog** enjoyment; use; using; allotment; lot (G.lex.) **bho_g** to possess; to enjoy (Kon.lex.) **Image: to perforate; center**: **bhog** the centre, the middle; **bhogtetre ubpe** empty in the center (Santali.lex.) **bogoc** to make a hole in, to open, to slit; **pin.d.hako bogockeda** they cut the dam; **bhugak, bhuk** a hole, an opening, a cave; **bha~ora bhugak** a window opening, an opening to admit light (Santali.lex.) **bhokvum.** to pierce; to perforate; to bore; to puncture; to drive in or through; to stab; **bhok** a perforation, a hole; a bore; **bhoka_vu** hollowness; emptiness (G.lex.) **bon:ku** adj. hollow, empty; **bon:g** hollow inside; **boga_ri** copper-smith (Tu.lex.) **bokko, bokkea_** blister, pustule (Kon.lex.) **Fertile**: **moge** fertile; **mogeya bhu_mi** a fertile, yellowish soil; pa_n.d.u-bhu_ma, udagbhu_ma; **moge** (Tadbhava of **mage**), **magi** the state of (water) being sufficient to be taken (out of a pond etc.); **ni_ru ha_kuva mage (karaka); ni_ru tumbuva mage (karaga)** (Ka.lex.) **Grain heap**: **bhoga** (fr. **bhuj** to eat, enjoy) enjoyment; possession, wealth; **bhoga-khandha** a mass of wealth, great possessions; **bhoga-ga_ma** 'village of revenue', i.e. a tributary village, i.e. a vllage which has to pay tribute or contributions (in food etc.) to the owner of its ground. The latter is called **ga_mabhojaka** or **ga_mapati** 'landlord'; **bhoga-ca_gin** giving riches, liberal; **bhoga-pa_rijua** loss of property or possessions; **bhoga-mada** pride or conceit of wealth; **bhogava_sin**, f. **bhogava_sini_** 'living in property', i.e. to be enjoyed or made use of occasionally, one of the 10 kinds of wives : a kept woman; **bhogata_** condition of prosperity, having wealth or riches; **ul.a_ra-bhogata_** being very rich; **bhogavant** one who has possessions or supplies, wealthy; **bhogin** enjoying, owning, abounding in, partaking in or devoted to (e.g. to pleasure, **ka_mabhogin**); **antara-bhogika** an intermediate aristocrat; **bhogika** having wealth or power; **bhogga** to be enjoyed or possessed; n. property, possession; **ra_ja-bhogga** (of an elephant) to be possessed by a king, serviceable to a king, royal; **nagga-bhogga** one who possesses nothing but nakedness, i.e. an ascetic; **bhogga** royal, of royal power, entitled to the throne, as a designation of 'class'; **ra_ja-bhogga_ bra_hman.a_**

etc. is a sequence in Vin. III.221 replacing the usual **khattiya** 'royal noble' (Pali.lex.) **bohal** the grain heap after threshing and winnowing; small amounts of grain given in alms at harvest time to faqirs; **bohul** a heap of grain especially wheat) on a threshing floor, winnowed and ready for storing; **bohuli_** a small heap; a collection of worms; **bohli_, bauhli_** a small heap of grain or anything else; the first day's milk of cows and buffalos newly calved; it is boiled and eaten with sugar; **buhal** the grain heap after threshing and winnowing; a yearly gift to a spiritual teacher (**murshid**). The **murshids** go around to their disciples' houses and demand their **buhal** in the most shameless manner, and even carry off articles by force if refused. If the disciples are slow in givng, the **murshids** curse them and heap most filthy abuse on them.Refusals are very rare. The **murshids** known as **phulsagewalas**, i.. who give amulets to their disciples, are notorious for this kind of extortion; **buhal d.e na_ ta_n. jhuge kun. bha_lenda_in.** give the **buhul**, if you do not I will set fire to your house [**phull** an amulet, a charm; those who give or rather, sell amulets are, firstly, **sayads** and **kureshis** who are considered more pleasng to God than to others; secondly, the incumbents of shrines and their sons; thirdly, impostors who persuade people of the efficacy of their amulets... The price paid (for an amulet) is called **mokh**...]; **mursad, murshad** < **murshid** (Arabic) a religious teacher among Muhammadans, a spiritual guide; met. a knave, a cunning fellow; **mursadi_** instruction in matters of religion; **musaddi_ < mutsaddi** (Arabic) a learned man, a head man in a ra_ja_'s or sardar's household, a chief writer, a munshi_; an epithet of some priests of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; **mutsaddi_** an accountant; **sa_dh** a religious person, a faqi_r, a saint (Hindu term); virtuous, righteous, righteous; **sa_dhak** a practicer, a disciple of a faqi_r; **sa_dak < sa_diq** (Arabic) true, sincere, faithful (P.lex.) cf. **s'raddha_** righteous (Skt.lex.) **Image: cat**: **bokul, bokla_** cat (male)(Kon.lex.) **Image: attic room**: **boha_r** the garret or attic room under the roof of a house; **buha_** a door, a window; a house; **ghar da_ buha_ du_je da hona_** (lit. to turn the door of the house) to waste money, to spend all a man possesses on any one case or thing (P.lex.) **Image: broom**: **boha_ri_, bohkar, baha_ri_, baha_ru_, bauhkar** a broom; **bha_ri_ dena_** or **phern.a_** to sweep; **baha_ri_ phirn.i_** to be entirely cleared and cleansed; **buha_ri_** a broom; **buha_rn** to sweep (P.lex.) cf. **bhuj** to purify, cleanse, sift (Skt.); **bhujati** to clean, purify, cleanse (Pali); **buxti** purification (Av.); **fungor** to get through or rid of (Lat.); **us-baugjan** to sweep (Goth.) (Pali.lex.) **Image: ficus indica**: **bohir., bohur., bohar., bor.h** a banyan tree, ficus indica (P.lex.) cf. **vat.a** banyan (Skt.lex.) **Trade**: **buha_ri_** skilled in trade; upright and honest in business transactions : not very pure; **buha_r** conduct, behaviour; business, calling; trade, traffic, commerce, bargain (P.lex.) **Gift**: **bhog** a gift; a delicary, dainties; offerings made to an idol-pleasure, enjoyment; animal gratification, sexual intercourse; a ceremony performed by the Sikhs after reading of the whole of the **granth sahib** (Sikh scripture); **bhog laga_una_** to eat, to take food; to offer food or dainties to an idol; **bhog pa_un.a_** to read the whole Granth (Sikh scripture) and perform a ceremony at the close which consists in the distribution of a swee-meat called kar.a_h; **bhogan., bhogi** one who has abundance of everything, one fond of good things, a good liver; a rake, a debauchee; **bhogn.** to enjoy, to feel pleasure (P.lex.) **bho_jya**, **bojja** a feast; a store of provisions (Ka.lex.) **bojja** the last s'ra_ddha ceremony performed to deceased relatives to relive them from the state of being pre_tas, when a dinner is served up to the surviving relatives (Tu.Ka.)(Ka.lex.)

8093a.**Image: a horn**: **sadda_** the horn of a ram or he-goat; a standard erected in the days of dahia_s (ten days of the **muharram**, in which effigies of the tombs of Hassan and Hussain are carried about and finally buried; the effigies and ta_zia_s themselves); **sadda_ baja_un.a_** to blow a horn; **sadda_ ghalln.a_** to call or invite; **sadda_** a call, calling; **sadd** a call, calling;

invitation; a hymn in the A_di Granth of the Sikhs; a kind of song, such as shepherds sing; **sadd bhar** the distance at which a call may be heard; **sadd puchchh** calling and asking; **sada_** a voice, a mendicant's cry at the time of begging; < **sarbada_** (Skt.) always, ever; **sada_ bart** alms or food distributed daily to the poor (P.lex.) **Image: wooden paddle**: **musadd, musaddu** a thick wooden paddle used for stirring confectionery or other cookery (P.lex.)

8094.**Image: small pot; rope handle for a vessel**: **bogna_** a rope, or cloth, attached to a pot, or any similar vessel, as a temporary handle; **ban:ggn.a_** a string fastened round the neck of a vessel to serve as a handle; an ornament worn by women on the forehead (P.lex.) **bugud.i** a female's ornament worn in the tip of the ear (Tu.lex.) **bo_gun.i** a small sauce-pan (Tu.lex.) **bogasum, borasun** a small metallic pot, generally of brass or copper, serving many culinary purposes; **boga** a leathern waterpot (G.lex.) cf. **moge, mage** a small earthen vessel for lading out; **mogepa_l** a moge-full of milk (Ka.lex.) cf. **po_kin.i** a kind of drinking cup or water-vessel (Ta.); **bogin.i** (Te.); **bo_gun.i** (Ka.)(Ta.lex.) cf. **bagun.e_m.** a certain metal vessel for culinary purposes (M.); **bo_gun.i, bo_gan.i** a metal basin for washing; a metal vessel for culinary purposes; a vessel of stone for culinary purposes (Ka.); **bo_ga_n.i, bo_gin.i, bhagon.i** (Te.)(Ka.lex.)

8095.**Eight forms of marriage**: **man.am** marriage, of which there are eight kinds, viz., **piramam, teyvam, pira_ca_pattiyam, a_rit.am, ka_ntaruvam, a_curam, ira_kkatam, paica_cam** (**Pin..**)(Ta.lex.)

(1) piramam marriage consisting in the gift by a father of his daughter, aged twelve, before her second menstruation, adorned with jewels, to a bachelor of forty-eight, learned in the ve_das (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai**); **piramam** potter's wheel < **bhrama** whirlwind; giddiness (Ta.lex.)

(2) teyvam < daiva a form of marriage in which the sacrificer gives away his daughter to an officiating priest before the sacrificial fire, as the latter's fee; **teyvaman.am** id. (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**); **teyvakkil.avi** divine speech (**Man.i. 7,97**); Sanskrit, as the language of the gods (**Man.i. 21,46**)(Ta.lex.)

(3) pira_ca_pattiyam a form of marriage which consists in the gift of a girl by her father to the bridegroom without receiving bride-price from him; a form of marriage which consists in the gift of a girl with property or other valuables worth double the bride-price received (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai**); a form of marriage which consists in the gift of a girl to a proper person of her maternal uncle's or paternal aunt's family, when a proposal is made (**Ir-ai. 1, Urai**); intervention; **pira_ca_tam < pra_sa_da** temple; top story of a lofty building; the sanctum sanctorum of a temple (**Cukkirani_ti, 239**); **oppu** (**Ir-ai. 1,22**) (Ta.lex.)

(4) a_rs.o_d.ha_ a wife married according to the a_rs.a form of marriage (Skt.lex.) **a_rit.am** < **a_rs.a** that which relates to or is derived from the R.s.is (**Tol. Po. 145, Urai**); marriage in which the bride and bridegroom are placed between a cow and a bull both well decorated (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai**); marriage in which the fater gives away his daughter according to the rule before the sacred fire, after receiving from the bridegroom for the fulfilment of the sacred law a cow and a bull or two pairs as a present (**Nampiyakap. 117, Urai**); **a_rit.ar < a_rs.a** R.s.is, sages (**Kantapu. Me_rup. 17**)(Ta.lex.) cf. **a_rs.a** a form of marriage derived from the rs.is; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride received one or two pairs of cows

from the bridegroom (Skt.lex.) cf. **r.s.i** inspired singer (RV.)(CDIAL 2460). **r.s.i, ris.i, risi, rus.i, rusi** an inspired poet, a particular sage, a saint; **r.s.i vadhu** a wife of any of the principal r.s.is (Ka.lex.) **a_rs.e_ya** relating to r.s.is; very ancient (Ka.lex.) **r.s.ya s'r.n:ga** name of a personage whose story is told in the first book of the Ra_ma_yan.a (Ka.lex.) **r.s.yamu_ka** a mountain in the Dekhan, temporary abode of Ra_ma_ and Sugri_va (Ka.lex.) **r.s.abha, vr.s.abha** a bull; best, excellent (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: antelope**: **r.s.ya** the painted or white-footed antelope (Ka.Skt.)(Ka.lex.) **Image: bull**: **a_rs.abhya** (fr. **r.s.abha**) a steer sufficiently full-grown to be used; **hareyada ettu, ho_vi**; a steer fit to be castrated; **hid.i ho_ri** (Ka.lex.)

(5) ka_ntaruvam < ga_ndharva a form of marriage which results entirely from love and which has no ritual whatever, as common among Gandharvas (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**); **ka_ntarppam** id. (**Kampara_. Cu_rppan.a. 54**); **ka_ntaruppam** id. (**Kampara_. Mu_lapala. 182**); **ka_ntiruvam** id. (Ta.lex.)

(6) a_curam < a_sura that which belongs or relates to Asuras (**Kampara_. Ira_van.an-vatai. 97**); a form of marriage in which the bridegroom obtains the bride by bedecking her with jewels and by paying what is known as bride's price to her father and paternal kinsmen (**Nampiyakap. 117, Urai**.); **acuram** acquirement of a bride by the successful performance of some valiant deed enjoined by her father, as the seizing of a wild bull (**Tol. Po. 93, Urai.**); **acuraman.am** id. (Ta.lex.)

(7) ira_kkatam < ra_ks.asa a form of marriage in which the bride is carried away by force without her consent or the permission of her relatives, a form characteristic of Ra_ks.asas (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**); **ira_t.cacam** ancient form of marriage in which the bride was carried away by force (Ta.lex.)

(8) paica_cam < pais'a_ca a form of marriage in which a man embraces a sleeping or intoxicated woman or a woman older than himself or of a lower caste, as prevailing among the Pis'a_cas (**Tol. Po. 92, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.)

8096.**Celestial hosts**: **patin-en-kan.am** are eighteen classes of celestial hosts (**Pur-ana_. 1, Urai**.); **kan.am < gan.a** group; collection; class; tribe; clan; clock; herd; series (**Na_lat.i, 25**); company, assembly, concourse of people (**Tiva_.**)(Ta.lex.) The 18 classes of celestial hosts, kan.am are given in (**Pin..**): (i) **amarar**, (ii) **cittar**, (iii) **acurar**, (iv) **taittiyar** (**daitya**), (v) **karut.ar**, (vi) **kin-n-arar**, (vii) **nirutar**, (viii) **kimpurut.ar**, (ix) **kantaruvar**, (x) **iyakkar** (**yaks.a**), (xi) **vicaiyar**, (xii) **pu_tar**, (xiii) **pica_car**, (xiv) **antarar**, (xv) **mun-ivar**, (xvi) **urakar**, (xvii) **a_ka_cava_ciyar**, and (xviii) **po_ka-pu_miyar** (Ta.lex.)

8097.**Occupations of a ks.atriyya: The six occupations of a ks.atriya are: o_tal, ve_t.t.al, i_tal, pat.ai-k-kalam payir-al, palluyiro_mpal, pakai-t-tir-an terutal** (**Kur-al.. 384**, **Urai**): reciting (as the ve_da), sacrificing, giving gifts, training in the use of weapons and arms, protecting the many lives, punishing the enemies (Ta.lex.)[**pat.ai-k-kala-k-kur-avan mi_n.t.u po_tarumal.avil** (**Tiruvil.ai**. **An:kam**.12) weapons, arms; missile; steel].

8098.**The insignia of a king:** The insignia are 21: **mut.i** (crown)**, kut.ai** (umbrella)**, kavari** (yak-tail fan)**, to_t.t.i** (sharp weapon planted in the ground), **muracu** (war-drum, tabour), **cakkaram** (wheel), **ya_n-ai** (elephant), **kot.i** (flag), **matil** (fortification), **to_ran.am** (ornamented gateway

surmounted with an arch; **ni_rkut.am** (water-pot), **pu_ma_lai** (flower-garland), **can:ku** (conch), **kat.al** (sea), **makaram** (crocodile), **a_mai** (tortoise), **in.ai-k-kayal** (brace or carp (a tank-fish, **cyprinus fimbriatus**) in gold or silver, an auspicious object carried before kings), **cin:kam** (lion), **ti_pam** (lamp), **it.apam** (< **r.s.abha** bull), **a_can-am** (throne)(Ta.lex.)

8099.**Ornamental curves of a crown**: Five ornamental types of crowns are identified by their shapes (mut.i-y-ur-uppu): **ta_mam** (wreath-shaped), **mukut.am** (cock's comb-shaped), **patumam** (lotus-shaped), **ko_t.akam** (tapering, curved), **kimpuri** (shaped like the mouth of a shark)(Ta.lex.)

8100.**Terms related to war**:cf. Srinivasa Aiyangar, P.T., Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture, Repr. Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 1985.

kat.t.il throne; a construction of boards tied together to form a seat

ka_l.ai, erutu, vit.ai, ir-a_l, e_r-u, kun.t.ai, ku_l.i, kot.t.iyam, ko_, ce_, pagat.u, pa_n.t.il, pa_ral, pullam, pu_n.i, per-r-am, po_ttu, mu_ri bull.

ya_n-ai, kal.iru, ar-uku, a_mpal, immat.i, umpal, uva_, er-umpu, oruttal, o_n:kal, kat.ivai, kal.van-, kar-ai-y-at.i, kaippuli, kaimmalai, kaimma_, ko_t.t.uma_, cun.t.a_li, cu_kai, tin.t.i, tumpi, tu_n:kal, tel.l.i, to_l, na_lva_y, nu_r..il, pakat.u, pukarmukam, pur..akkai, pu_t.kai, peruma_, pon:kat.i, marun.ma_, mar-amali, moy, vayama_, vallilan:ku, var..uvai, ve_r..am elephant

mut.i crown; band; **mummut.i** triple crown {Warlike operations were of five types or sub-divisions of **pur-am**: **vet.ci** preliminary lifting of the enemy's cattle and confining them in a pen in one's own country, a method of declaration of war; **vaci** expedition into the enemy's country; **tu-ur..ir..ai** (**ur..iai**) siege of the forts; **tumpai** fierce fighting; **va_kai** final victory; these correspond to names of flowers which symbolize the events called **-tin.ai** subdivided into **tur-ai**: **kur-ici** (hilly region)**, mullai** (wooded country surrounding the lower river valleys)**, marutam** (capital in the heart of the agricultural tract)**, neytal** (maritime tract)**, pa_lai** (desert tract).

karo_t.ikai garland for the hair-knot

po_r war

can.t.ai war

ceru war

muran. war

tevvu war

amar war DEDR 162

a_rppu war

ikal war DEDR 413

ur-ar..vu war

kan.aiyam war DEDR 1166

katan-am war

kali war DEDR 1308

kurampu war DEDR 1772

ku_t.t.am war DEDR 1882

camar war

ja_t.pu war

ta_kku war DEDR 3150

tir-al war

tummai war DEDR 3327

nikam war DEDR 3660

nikarppu war

pan.t.an-am war

malaippu war

malaivur-al war

muyal war DEDR 4967

moy war

vir-appu war DEDR 5439

vin-ai war DEDR 5445

mar-po_r wrestling

kal.am field of battle

kal.ari field of battle DEDR 1376

par-antalai field of battle

mutunilam field of battle

pat.ai army

ta_n-ai army

an.i army group

un.t.ai army group

ot.t.u army group

a_kkam front rank of army

kot.i-p-pat.ai front rank of army

ta_r front rank of army

tu_ci front rank of army

nirai front rank of army

ku_r..ai back rank of army

mar-ali god of death

pa_kan- mahout

kantu post to which elephant is tied

tar-i post to which elephant is tied

a_lai elephant-house

o_t.ai face-plate of an elephant

sur..i face-plate of an elephant

tat.i club

erar.. club

tan.t.u club

kun.il short club

vil bow

kokkarai bow

cilai bow

tat.i bow

tavar bow

mun-i bow

kot.umaram bow, bent-wood

va_l. sword

uvan.i sword

e_ti sword

kat.uttalai sword

tuvat.t.i sword

navir sword

na_ttam sword

vacam sword

val. sword

kur-umpit.i short sword

curikai short sword

katti short sword

ko_n.am bent sword

i_t.t.i spear

it.t.i spear

kar..ukkat.ai spear

kar..umul. spear

ve_l lance, javelin

eyil javelin -- implement of Murukan- DEDR 808

aran.am javelin -- implement of Murukan-

e(h.)kam javelin -- implement of Murukan-; cf. **e(h.)ku** sharp; steel

kundam javelin -- implement of Murukan-

ja_n:kar javelin -- implement of Murukan-

ut.ampit.i short javelin

vit.t.er-u short javelin

kar..u trident

ka_r.. trident

mar..u battle-axe

kan.icci battle-axe

kunda_l.i battle-axe

kul.ir battle-axe

tan.n.am battle-axe

ampu arrow

kan.ai arrow

katiram arrow; cf. **katir** ray; spike

ko_ arrow

ko_l arrow

tot.ai arrow

to_n.i arrow

pagar..i arrow

pal.l.am arrow

put.ai arrow

van.t.u arrow

va_l.i arrow

na_n. string of the bow

na_n.i string of the bow

pu_ram string of the bow

a_vam string of the bow

tot.ai string of the bow

na_ri string of the bow

narampu string of the bow

pu_t.t.u string of th ebow

ut.u point on the string where the arrow was placed

ke_t.akam shield

kit.uku shield

kat.akam shield

tat.t.u shield

paricai shield

palakai shield

mar-ai shield

vat.t.an.am shield

vat.t.am shield

to_l shield made of hide

tor-param shield made of hide

tan.t.ai shield made of cane

val.l.i shield made of cane

me_r..akam coat of armour

aran.i coat of armour

a_cu coat of armour

kantal.am coat of armour

kaipput.ai the hands

kappal, o_t.am, ampi, to_n.i, teppam, parical, pat.aku, kalam, ut.upam, ko_lam, tol.l.am, pakat.u, pat.uvai, pat.t.i, puruvai, pun.ai, mitavai, val.l.am, timil boat; cf. **arimuka-v-ampi** boat with head shaped like a lion; **karimuka-v-ampi** boat with head shaped like an elephant; **kutirai-muka-v-ampi** boat with head shaped like a horse

teppam float made of logs bound together

timil a catamaran for fishing

to_n.i a wicker work boat or construction covered with hide

valam a dugout canoe

pat.aku, kappal sailing boats

o_t.am boat rowed with oars

ku_mpu mast of a sailing boat

pa_y, itai sail of a sail-boat

ampi, o_n:kal, kalam, cata_, con:ku, timil, tol.l.ai, to_n.i, navvu, pa_h.ri, pa_tai, para_ti, pa_r-u, pun.ai, po_tam, matalai, van:kam ship

kalappai, itai, ur..upat.ai, kalan-ai, a_cil, tot.uppu, pat.ai, pat.aiva_l. plough

va_l., uvan.i, e_ti, kat.uttalai, tuvat.t.i, naviram, na_t.t.am, vacam, kuya, kul.ir knife

kur-umpit.i, curikai short knife

cu_ri short knife that could be bent at the handle

e_r-r-am, kapilai, ir-ai-ku_t.ai water-lift

ampi, it.a_r, ir-aivai, ka_ra_mpi, kir..a_r, pir..a_r, put.t.il, pu_t.t.ai water-lift

mat.ai sluice

korampu partial dam

8101.**Seven continents**: **er..u-ti_vu** the seven continents or divisions of earth which according to Pura_n.a_s are said to exist in the form of concentric circles with the mountain Me_ru as their centre, each being surrounded by one of seven ring-shaped seas, viz.: **na_valanti_vu, ir-alitti_vu, ilavanti_vu, kiravucatti_vu, kucaitti_vu, te_kkanti_vu, put.karatti_vu**, as islands; **kantapu.** varies the order thus: (1) **na_valanti_vu**: **na_val** jamoon-plum, eugenia jambolana (**Tirukko_. 191**); arnott's mountain black plum, eugenia arnottiana; **na_valanti_vu** (**Man.i. 22,29**); a shout of joy made while heaping grain on the threshing-floor (**E_rer..u. 59**); a shout of driving the oxen while treading sheaves on the threshing-floor (**Nan-. 101, Urai**); **na_val-ku_r-u** to shout na_valo_-na_val (**Ya_p. Vi. Pak. 45**); **na_valnel** a kind of paddy; **na_valakalit.am** = **na_valanti_vu** (**Pu. Ve. 8,17**) the central annual continent surrounded by the ocean of salt-water; (2) **te_kkanti_vu**: **te_kku** teak, tectona grandis (**Akana_. 107**)(Ta.); id. (Ma.); **te_ku** (Te.); **te_gu** (Ka.); **te_kkam** champak; areca-nut palm (Ta.); **te_kkanti_vu** an annular continent named after the tree called **te_kku** (Ta.); (3) **kucaitti_vu**: **kucai, kucam < kus'a** darbha grass (**Pirapulin.. Ko_rakkar. 1**); **kucaikkiranti** knot in a finger-ring made of darbha grass; **kucaitti_vu** the fourth annular continent believed to have sprung from Brahma's **kus'a** grass and to be surrounded by the ocean of ghee (**Tiva_.**), or ocean of curds (**Kantapu.**); **kuce_cayam < kus'e_-s'aya** lotus; **kucam** pertaining to the potter's class; (4) **kiraucatti_vu**: **kiraucam < krauca** Indian love bird, **an-r-il** [(cakrava_ka; **annal** a bird of stately walk (Ma.)(DEDR 331)]; distance measured by a single flight of a fowl; **kiravuca-kiri** the eastern part of the Hima_laya range, in Assam, as split by Skanda (**Pu.Ve. 6,9, Urai**); (5) **ilavanti_vu**: **ilavam** red-flowered silk-cotton treee, bombax malabaricum (Ta.Ma.); **ilavu** id. (Ta.); **ilavanti_vu** (**Kantapu. An.t.ako_. 19**); **ilavantikai** a big tank provided with machinery for filling as well as emptying (**Man.i. 3,45**); royal park encircling a large tank (**Cilap. 10,31**); **ilavam** clove < **lavan:ga** (**Te_va_. 353,2**); (6) **ir-alitti_vu**: **ir-ali** white fig; cassia; myrobalan; **ir-al** bivalve shell-fish, mussel; **ir-al.i** cassia (Ta.); **re_la** id. (Ka.); **re_la-cet.t.u** purging cassia, cassia (cathartocarpus) fistula (Te.inscr.); **re_la_, re_rka_** cassia fistula (Go.)(DEDR 477); **irul.** ironwood of Ceylon, mesua ferrea; **irumpukam** ironwood (Ta.); **irimpakam, irul.** id. (Ma.); **irul.** id. (Ka.); **ayiro_l.** id. (Tu.)(DEDR 482); (7) **put.karatti_vu**: **put.karam** lotus flower; cyrus crane, grus antigone; a celebrated place of pilgrimage; **put.karin.i** lotus tank; sacred tank near a temple = **put.karatti_vu** (**Civataru. Ko_pura**. 69); **pus.karam** a festival of ceremonial bathing in the Godavari at Rajahmandry, occurring once in twelve years; a celebrated place of pilgrimage, now called Pokhar in Ajmer; **pus.kara** blue lotus (AV.); **pukkhara** lotus (Pkt.)(CDIAL 8298a)(Ta.lex.){The sub-continent spanning from Assam to the Indus river, skirting Sri Lanka, crossing the Palk straits or large rivers such as the Brahmaputra, Ganges, Jamuna, Godavari and the Indus.} **The world of seven continents**: In **Agni Pura_n.a** (108.1-3) the list of seven concentric island-continents, **sapta-dvi_pa_** are listed as: (i) **jambu** (with Mt. Me_ru at the centre and surrounded by the **lavan.a** ocean of salt); i.e. **na_valam** (Ta.lex.); (ii) **plaks.a** (surrounding the ocean of salt and surrounded by the ocean of iks.u, sugarcane juice); i.e. **ir-ali** (Ta.lex.); (iii) **s'a_lmali** (surrounding the iks.u ocean and surrounded by the ocean of sura_, wine); i.e. **ilavam** (Ta.lex.); (iv) **kus'a** (surrounding the sura_ ocean and surrounded by the ocean of sarpis, clarified butter); i.e. **kucai** (Ta.lex.); (v) **krauca** (surrounding the sarpis ocean and surrounded by the ocean of dadhi, curds); i.e. **kiravucam** (Ta.lex.); (vi) **s'a_ka** (surrounding the dadhi ocean and surrounded by the ocean of dugdha, milk); i.e. **te_kkam** (Ta.lex.); (vii);

pus.kara surrounding the dugdha ocean and surrounded by the ocean of jala, water; i.e. **put.karam** (Ta.lex.) The term, **sapta-dvi_pa_ vasumati_** occurs in Patajali's **Maha_bha_s.ya** (c. 187-151 B.C.); loc. cit. Sircar, D.C., Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India, 1971, p.1]. **Kantapu.** varies the order thus: **na_valanti_vu, te_kkanti_vu, kucaitti_vu, kiravucatti_vu, ilavanti_vu, ir-alitti_vu, put.karatti_vu** (Ta.lex.) The seven principal mountains (**sapta-kula_cala**) of each division of a continent or vars.a are: **mahe_ndra, malaya, sahya, s'uktimat, r.ks.a, vindhya** and **pa_riya_tra** (Ka.lex.) The seven seas (**sapta_bdhi**) are that of salt-water (**lavan.a**), sugar-cane juice or syrup (**iks.u**), wine (**sura_**), clarified butter (**ghr.ta**), curds (**dadhi**), milk (**dugdha**), and fresh water (**jala**)(Ka.lex.)

8102.**Nine continents**: In an apparently later classification, nine continents are named: **navakan.t.am**: **ki_r..pa_l-vite_kam, me_lpa_l-vite_kam, vat.apa_l-vite_kam, ten-pa_l-vite_kam, vat.apa_l-ire_patam, ten-pa_l-ire_patam, vat.apa_r--paratam, ten-pa_r--paratam, mattimakan.t.am**; these terms use **vite_kam** [(name of a country north east of Magadha, capital Mithila_ or Janakapur in Ne_pa_l north of Madhuva_n.i_ (Skt.lex.)], **ire_patam** (?dravid.a or ?ila_vr.ta), **paratam** as classifiers with directional (east, west, south, north and centre) sub-categories. **Nine divisions of the earth**: **nava-varut.am** nine divisions of the earth according to ancient Indian geography: **kuru-, iran.iya-, iramiya-, il.a_viruta-, ke_tuma_la-, pattira-, ari-, kimpurut.a-, pa_rata-** (Ta.lex.)The regions have principal mountain; they are 7 or 8: (a) list of seven (Skt.lex.): **mahe_ndra, malaya, sahya, s'uktima_n, r.ks.a, vindhya and pa_riya_tra**, collectively termed: **kulaparvata (kula_cala, kula_dri, kulaparvata, kulas'aila**); (b) list of eight (**Pin..**): (i) **imayam** (hima_laya); (ii) **mantaram** Mt. Mandara (**Tiv. Periyati. 11,4,5**); Mt. Me_ru (**Te_va_. 1232,5**); (iii) **kaila_cam** (Mt. Kaila_s); (iv) **vintiyam** (vindhya_); (v) **nit.atam < nis.adha** a country in the N.E. of India (**Nait.ata. Na_t.. 25**); (vi) **e_maku_t.am** (**e_mam < he_ma** gold (**Perun.. Vattava. 1,28**); **e_ma-man.al** gold alluvium (**Mu_. A.**); **e_maku_t.am** name of a mountain to the north of the Hima_laya (**Kantapu. As.t.ako_. 34**); Mt. Me_ru (Ta.lex.); (vii) **ni_lam** ni_la-kiri mountain range north of il.avarut.avarus.am; the nilgris, north of Coimbatore district (**Cilap. 26,85**); (viii) **kantama_tan-am < gandha-ma_dana** a mountain believed to lie to the east of Me_ru (**Cu_t.a_**)(Ta.lex.); id., renowned for its fragrant forests (Skt.lex.)

8103.**Division of the world; a continent**: **vars.am** a division of the world, a continent; (nine such contients are enumerated: **kuru, hiran.maya, ramyaka, ila_vr.ta, hari, ke_tuma_la_, bhadras'va, kim.nara and bha_rata**; **Mountains which divide the world**: **vars.a-girih.**, **vars.a-parvatah.** a Vars.a mountain, i.e. one of the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven: **himava_n, he_maku_t.a, nis.adha, me_ru, caitrah., karn.i_, s'r.n:gi_** (Skt.lex.) cf. **virut.a_n:kam** the region of the river Ta_miraparn.i (**Na_mati_pa. 503**)(Ta.lex.)[The phonetic concordance, **varut.am ~~ virut.am** re-inforces the concordance of semant. 'region': **varut.am ~~ vars.a** ; and semant. 'bull': **virut.am ~~ vr.s.a > vars.a**; cf. phonet. **vr.s** rain; **vr.s.t.a** rained (AV.); **vars.a** rain (RV.)(CDIAL 11392) **virut.t.i** rain (**Kur-r-a_. Tala. Civapu_cai. 46**)(Ta.lex.)]. **s'r.n:ga-virut.am, s'rn:ga-varut.am** the region along the Indus river spanning both **kuru vars.a** and **hiran.maya vars.a**; **Image: unicorn**: **s'r.n:ga** horn; **virut.am** bull calf. A sub-region and means of subsistence as sub-categories in defining locus, may be connoted by **vr.tta**; cf. **il.a_virutavarut.am** (Ta.); **ila_vr.ta** (Skt.lex.)

8104.**Twelve Tamil regions**: **kot.untamir..na_t.u** regions where kot.untamir.. (tamil dialect or lingua franca; **Nan.. 273, Urai.**) is spoken, 12 in number: (i) **ten--pa_n.t.i**; cf. **ten--pa_li** an

ancient division of the Tamil land (**ten--pa_limukattukku vat.avellaiya_kiya pah.rul.i : Cilap. 8,1,Urai**.); **ten--pa_r** South India (**Tamir..na_. 239**); the Pa_n.d.ya country, as the sourhtern part of the earth (**Tiruvil.ai. Ukkirapa_n.t.iyan-. 20**); **ten--pa_n.t.i-na_t.u** the southern Pan.d.ya country identified with Na_ci-na_t.u (**Nan-. 273, Urai.**)(**M.M. 888**); **ten--pa_n.t.i** id. (**ten--pa_n.t.i kut.t.an. kut.an:kar-ka_: Nan-. 273, Urai.**); the Pa_nd.ya country as being in the south (**Tiruva_ca. 19,2**)(Ta.lex.) The significance of **ten--pa_li** as an ancient division linked with '**-ire_vatam**' which perh. relates to the lands indicated by the seventh region called **aira_vata** in the seven regions of Jambu_dvi_pa (cf. Kirfel, Die Kosmographie der Inder, p.215); the list adopted by Jain writers for the seven-fold division are: bharata, haimavata (for Kimpurus.a), hari, videha (for Me_ru or Ila_vr.ta), ramyaka, hairan.yavata (for Hiran.maya); and aira_vata (for Uttara-Kuru). This synonym for Uttara-Kuru is consistent with **aira_vatam** which, in mythology, is linked to the eastern region. According to Ma_rkan.d.eya Pura_n.a, chapter 54, the divisions are listed as follows: **na_bhi (hima-** or **bha_rata-vars.a), kimpurus.a (hemaku_t.a** or **kimpurus.a-vars.a), harivars.a (hari-** or **nais.adha-vars.a), ila_vr.ta (Meru** or **Ila_vr.ta-vars.a), ramya (ni_la-** or **ramyaka-vars.a), kuru (s'r.n:gavad** or **uttara-kuru-vars.a**), **bhadra_s'va (bhadra_s'va-** or **ma_lyavad-vars.a)** and **ketuma_la (ketuma_la** or **gandhama_na-vars.a**). loc.cit. Sircar, D.C. Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India, 1971, p.21); (ii) **kut.t.am** the region full of lakes, corresponding to the modern towns of Kottayam and Quilon in Travancore; **kut.t.ana_t.u** id. (**Tiv. Tiruva_y. 8,9,1**); **kut.t.am** tank, pond (**Pur-ana_. 243,9**)(Ta.lex.) (iii) **kut.am** western region; prob. a portion of modern Malabar; **kut.ampulam** western region, me_lna_t.u (**Cir-upa_n.. 47**); **kut.ana_t.an-** Che_ra king (Ta.lex.); (iv) **kar-ka_** rocky portion of Coimbator district on the eastern side of the Western ghats (**Tol. Col. 400, Ce_n-a_.**)(Ta.lex.); (v) **ve_n.a_t.u** < **ve_l. +** the region comprising the major portion of modern Travancore; **ve_n.a_t.t.ikal.** ruler of Ve_n.a_t.u (**T.A.S. ii,184**); **ve_l.** one belonging to the ve_l.ir class (**Pur-ana_. 24**); Ca_l.ukya king; petty ruler; chief; title given by ancient Tamil kings to Ve_l.a_l.as (**Tol. Po. 30**; **cempiyan- tamir..ve_l. en-n-um kulappeyarum : S.I.I. iii,221**)(Ta.lex.) (vi) **pu_r..i** a region; cf. **pu_r..iyan-** Che_ra king (**Tiva_.**); Pa_n.d.ya king (**Ce_kkir..a_r Pu. Pa_yi. 6**)(Ta.); **pu_r..iya_n-** S'iva as wearing sacred ashes (**Tamir..na_. 78**); **pu_r..il** eaglewood (**Patir-r-up. 87,2**); earth; **pu_r..ai** mountain pass; crevine, opening (**Na_lat.i. 282**); **pu_r..i** (perh. **bhu_ti**) powder (**Kalla_. 25,28**); dust (**Cir-upa_n.. 134**); sacred ashes (**Kantapu. Yut. Varavu. 13**); soft mire or mud (Ta.lex.); (vii) **pan-r-i** the region around the Palani hills (**Tol. Col. 394, Il.am.**)(Ta.lex.); (viii) **aruva_** poss. a large portion of South Arcot district (**Tol. Col. 400, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.); (ix) **aruva_-vat.atalai** poss. the Chingleput district (Ta.lex.); (x) **ci_tani** cf. **ci_ta_ri** town, city (**J.**)(Ta.lex.); (xi) **mala_t.u < malaiyama_n-a_t.u** the region around Tirukko_yilu_r; **Occupation of war**: **malai** occupation of war (**Malaipat.u. 331**); **Image: hill**: **malai** hill, mountain (**Kur-al., 124**); **malaiyama_n-** Ce_ra king, as lord of the hill country (**Tiva_.**); a sub-division of the Ut.aiya_r caste (**E.T. vi,206**); **malaiyan-** chief of a hilly tract; **Image: four-horned antelope**: **malaiy-a_t.u** four-horned antelope, tetraciros quadricornis (Ta.lex.); (xii) **pun-an-a_t.u**; Ce_n-a_varaiyar: **pon:kar-na_t.u** and **ol.i-na_t.u** instead of **ve_n.a_t.u** and **pun-an-a_t.u** (**Nan-.273, Urai.; Tol.Col.400, Ce_n-a_.**)(Ta.lex.)

8105.**Mythological places**: Eight places are celebrated as the scenes of S'iva's exploits (at.t.av-vi_rat.t.am): 1. **atikai** (S. Arcot district, tiri-puram); 2. **var..uvu_r**; 3. **par-iyalu_r**; 4. **ko_valu_r** (Tirukko_yilu_r in S. Arcot district (**Pur-ana_. 99**)(Ta.); **ko_val** (**Tiv. Iyar-. 1,86**); **ko_valar** men of the sylvan tract, herdsmen); 5. **kur-ukkai** 6. **vir-kut.i** (cf. **vir-ko_t.i** Dhanus.ko_t.i (**Ce_tupu. Kanta. 79**)(Ta.); 7. **kan.t.iyu_r** (cf. **Conde** (Si.) an ancient capital of Sri Lanka; Tanjore district; also noted for its Vis.n.u shrine (**Tiv. Tirukkur-un. 19**); 8. **kat.avu_r** (Ta.lex.)

8106.**Seven clouds**: The seven celestial clouds under the control of Indra, **catta-me_kam < saptan** + are (**Ta_yu. Paripu_. 9**): (i) **camvarttam**; (ii) **a_varttam**; (iii) **put.kala_varttam**; cf. **put.kalam** continent (iv) **can:ka_rittam**; cf. **can:ka_ri** (prob. **sam.-ha_ri_**) horse-tail millet (Ta.lex.) (v) **turo_n.am** teak; **turo_n.i-talam < dro_n.i_-dala** fragrant screwpine; cf. synonym: **te_kkam** continent (Ta.lex.); (vi) **ka_l.amuki**; (vii) **ni_lavarun.am** (Ta.lex.) **Land of Punt**: "In year 8 of Sankhkare Mentuhotpe (2009-1998 BC) -- the year of Henkanakhte's trip south -- an expedition of 3000 men, recruited from... Upper Egypt and led by the Chief Steward Henenu, left the Nile valley near Koptos and headed east across the desert toward the Red Sea, 90 miles away. Their orders were to re-establish commerce by sea with the fabulously rich land of Punt on the Somali coast, unvisited by Egyptians since the days of the Sixth Dynasty... During the Fifth Dynasty (of Sahure c. 2501-2515 BC), expeditions went to Byblos for cedar wood. The Palermo stone mentions of produce brought from 'turquoise land' in Sinai and from Punt on the Somali coast... voyages to Byblos and Punt seem to be regular in the Sixth Dynasty (2345-2181 BC)... with references to building ships for an expedition to Punt... in the Twelfth Dynasty (1991-1786 BC), ships sailed southwards from Red Sea ports to the incense-land of Punt..." (E.S.Edwards et al (eds.), The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. I, Pt.2, 1971, Cambridge, University Press, p.491; p.183; p.194; p.495).

8107.**Nine grains**: **nava-dha_nya** the nine grains: go_dive, bhatta, uddu, hesar..u, kad.ale, togari, hural.i, avare and el.l.u (Ka.)(Ka.lex.) ko_tumai, nel, tuvarai, payar-u, kat.alai, avarai, el., ur..untu, kol. (**W.**)(Ta.)(Ta.lex.)

8108.**Harappan wood**: Products imported from Meluhha into Mesopotomia included: timber, **mesu**-wood, ^{gis}**a.ab.ba** = **kus'abku** = sea wood (common mangrove used for certain parts of boats and for house posts; or tectona grandis, teak used for ships and furniture) **mes'.s'agan** wood, ^{gis}.**esi = us'u_** wood (ebony), ^{gis}**.mes** = **sulum meluhhi** = black wood (ebony of south India, Konkan to Madras, diospyros; according to Periplus, Barygaza exported ebony to Ommana). Diospyros ebenum: **ebony** (Eng.); **tendu** (H.M.); **acha** (Ta.)... Diospyros melanoxylon: **tumvuru, kenduka** (Skt.); **tumbi** (Ta.)... a species found on the Coromandal coast... (Indian Materia Medica, p. 452). Meluhha is perhaps favourably identified as western India... Among some timbers identified at Harappan sites are: acacia (used for buildings, carts, agricultural tools, furniture, ship parts), saccharum arundinaceum a reed [cf. **na_n.al** saccharum arundinaceum (Ta.)(DEDR 2909). 'The oldest record of use of wood, in the Indian region, is from Harappa proper and from sites of Harappan culture in Gujarat. In the former two woods were found to have been used from a coffin, namely deodar (cedrus deodara) and rosewood (dalbergia latifolia). Both are well known for the scent they give off. Other wood remains found here and examined by Chowdhury and Ghosh were used for a wooden mortar (zizyphus mauritiana; jujuba) for pounding grains. Choice of these woods for specific purposes shows not only knowledge of where the trees grow but also of the characteristic qualities of the woods used. Here is a strong evidence to show that Harappan culture was based on years of experience on the use of this botanical product. The charred timbers recovered from Lothal in Gujarat and studied by Rao and Lal were acacia sp., albizzia sp., tectona grandis, adina cordifolia, soymida febrifuga. This is a clear indication that the Harappans knew of the quality of these timbers nearly as much as we know of them today... **Kadamba** (anthocephalus cadamba) was closely connected with the life of S'ri_kr.s.n.a, and its abundance in the past near Mathura_ and Brinda_ban is perhaps an evidence of more humid climate prevailing in this area in those days... **tulasi** (ocimum sanctum) had the pride of place and is still grown in

many Hindu homes. Lotus (nelumbo nucifera) is referred to in the Pura_n.as... In the days of Mohenjo-daro, lotus blossoms were wreathed over the head of the Sun-god. **madhu_ka** madhuca indica (Car. Su. 4.32,41,44). Sidhu was prepared from the flowers of **mahua_** (madhuca indica; **madhu_ka** bassia latifolia the **mahua_** with the flowers of which wine is scented) a tree, **kharjura** from juice of date-palm (phoenix sylvestris) and **sura_** from cereals. Cannabis fibre (cannabis sativa) was known and **bha_n:g** prepared from its leaves was often used as an intoxicant... Ka_lida_sa refers to plants featured in personal adornment and beautification at the home, e.g. **ta_mbu_la** or pa_n (piper betle), **supa_ri** (areca catechu), cardamom (elettaria cardamomum), **campaka** (michelia champaca), sandal paste (santalum album) etc. The **Br.hatsam.hita_** contains references to various types of toothpicks, hair-oils, perfumes and recipes for dyeing the hair... China and the Far East used to import at least a part of the sandalwood (santalum album) from India even up to the eighth or ninth century A.D... pepper (piper nigrum) from India was well known to the Greeks...' (D.N.Bose, S.N.Sen and B.V. Subbarayappa (eds.), A Concise History of Science inIndia, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1971, p. 374).

8109.**Five trees; five barks**: **vilvam** bilva tree (Ta.lex.) **paca-vilvam** the five trees, viz., **vilvam, nocci** (vitex negundo, nirgun.d.i_) (Ta.); **ma_vilan:kai, mut.kil.uvai, vil.a_** (feronia elephantum)(Ta.); (**vilvanocci ma_vilan:kai mut.kil.uvai vel.l.il pacavilvamen-pa_r: Civara_t. Pu. Civama_n-. 37**); **pacavar-kalam** bark ofthe five trees **atti, aracu, a_l, pu_varacu, ve_l** (**Malai.**); **pacavar-kam** id. (**Pata_rtta. 510**)(Ta.lex.) **pacapattra** having five feathers (R.); a species of bulbous plant (Skt.); **psati_ya_** the shrub vitex negundo (A.)(CDIAL 7667). cf. **va_vili** vitex negundo (Ka.Te.)(DEDR 5371).

8110.**Orris (Iris)**: Iris germanica**: padma-pus.kara** (Skt.); **keore-ka-mul** (Indian bazaars); grows in Kashmir and Persia. Root is alterative, aperient, diuretic and cathartic. Contains an essential oil. Used in gall-bladder diseases. Hakims use the root as aperient and diuretic and in liver complaints (Indian Materia Medica, p. 695). Synonyms: orris root; **veilchenwurzel** (Ger.); **iris de florence** (Fr.); botanical origin: iris florentina, iris germanica, iris pallida; part used: the peeled and dried rhizome; habitat: Mediterranean region; uses: in dentifrices, toilet powders and sachets, and as a constituent of Breast Tea. The volatile oil is used in perfumery. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 218-220).

8111.**Myrobalans**: "The following trees yield the myrobalans of commerce: (1) terminalia bellerica, the 'belleric myrobalan', the Sanskrit **tusha** and **baheruka**, and Arabic **heleyluj** found throughout India and Burmah; (2) terminalia chebula the 'chebulic (i.e. Cabul) myrobalan', the Sanskrit **haritaka**, the Hindustani **hurda**, the Mahratti **hulda**, the Pesian **helilah**, and Arabic **helilah-cabuli**, found all along the slopes of the Himalayas, and in Central India, of the fruit of which seven varietis are recognised, including **helilah-asfar** or 'yellow-helilah' or 'nigger' black **helilah** etc.; (3 and4) terminalia citrina, 'citrine myrobalans' and 'Indian myrobalans' -- its unripe fruit; and (5) phyllanthus emblica, the 'embelic myrobalan', a spurgewort, the Sanskrit **amalaka**, the Hindustani **amlika**, and Mahratti **aonla**. The myrobalans, or 'glan-aegyptia' of the older pharmacists, was the seed of the leguminoid moringa pterygosperma, the **ben**-nut of the Arabs." (Note in G. De Orta, p.320). **Emblic myrobalan**: **usirika** emblic myrobalan (Te.); **usurka_** gooseberry (Kol.); **usirka** a tree (Go.); **usrika maran, su_rika mra_nu, su_rika maran** aonla tree, emblic myrobalan (Kond.a); **hu_rka mar** id. (Pe.); **ju_rka** id. (Mand..); **jura** id. (Kui);

jur'o id. (Kuwi)(DEDR 574). cf. **ta_n-r-i, ta_n.i** belleric myrobalan, terminalia bellerica (Ta.)(DEDR 3198). Terminalia belerica: **bahira** (Skt.); **bahera** (H.P.B.); **behara** (M.); **akkam** (Ta.); **tandra** (Te.); **tusham** (Ma.); **tandi** (Ta.Ka.Te.); **hulluch** (A.); fruit: bitter, astringent, tonic, used in piles, dropsy, leprosy; kernel: narcotic; fruits contain about 17% tannin substances; habitat: throughout the forests of India, below elevation of about 3,000 ft., except in the dry and arid region of Sind and Rajputana (GIMP, p.241). **bibhi_taka** terminalia belerica (Car. Su. 4.25,39).

8112.**Ivory**: At Barbar temple II (Mesopotamia) two small pieces of ivory were found, sawn off from larger ones, and part of a flat object was also found decorated with dot-and-circle motifs. It is unclear if the ivory came from Syria or Egypt or from India. Ivory tusks had been found at Mohenjo-daro, Chanhu-daro, Lothal and Surkotada; ivory was used for objects such as containers, combs, kohl-sticks, pins, awls, hooks, toggles, gamesmen, batons, rods, scales, plaques, dice, inlay, furniture fittings and personal ornametns... ivory exports by Barygaza in the 1st century AD are attested in the Periplus... (Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters, the Westerly trade of the Harappa Civilization, Delhi, OUP, 1981, pp. 113-115). **palla** elephant (Ka.); **pal** tooth (Ta.)(DEDR 3986).

8113.**Furniture**: The trees used for **s'ayana_sana** or **s'ayya_sana** (or **sena_sana** (Pali)[**s'ayana** lying; **a_sana** sitting; **s'ayana** or **s'ayya** bed and bedstead; **khat.va_** cot; **paryan:ka** couch or high seat; **a_sana** a seat; **bhadra_sana** or **bhadrapi_t.ha** throne; **pi_t.ha** a seat or stool; **upadha_na** pillow; **s'ayana_ccha_dana** or **s'ayana_staran.a** bed-sheet] bedstead and seats were: **asana** (pentaptera tomentosa)[cf. **asana** pterocarpus marsupium (Car.)], **spandana** or **syandana** (dalbergia onegeinensis, bignonia indica, ougeinia dalbergiodes used in making images; synonym: **atimuktaka**, aganosma caryophyllum), **candana** (pterocarpus santalinus), **haridra** [mesua ferrea, **na_kakes'ara** (Car. Ci. 28.154)], **surada_ru** (pinus deodaru), **tinduki_** (diosperos glutinosa), **s'a_la** (shorea robusta), **ka_s'mari_**, **ajana** (micheelea champaka), **padmaka** [a Nepalese timber tree yielding a red wood; **padmaka** prunus cerasoides (Car. Su. 4.8,47)], **s'a_ka** (teak, tectona grandis), and **s'im.s'apa_** (dalergia sisu). Other trees used were: **s'ri_parn.a, kadamba, amba** (**ambataru** was a timber tree recommended for furniture). Ivory was used to decorate the furniture made of these trees. Seat, **paryan:ka** of sandal was for royal use covered with gold and decked with variegated jewels, width ranged from 21 to 37 an:gulas. Throne, **bhadra_sana** or **bhadrapi_t.ha** placed over the skins of certain animals, was a royal seat made of gold, silver, copper of a milky tree, 1, 1 1/4, and 1 12 cubits high respectively, for **ma_n.d.alika** (feudatory chief), **anantarajit** (conqueror of adjoining principalities) and **samatara_jya_rthin** (one aspiring to be a universal monarch).

8114.**Mordants; dyes**: "The materials used as mordants are many. Alum, lime-water, milk of lime, ironrust and vinegar, alum and vinegar, nutgalls, solution of the roasted phrygian stone, misy, copper and iron vitriols, blood-stone (haematite) and vinegar, the juice of unripe grapes, and juice of pomegranates are among the common mordanting substances. The dyestuffs are numerous. For so-called purples were used alkanna (from anchusa tinctoria), safflower, komari (comarum palustre), orseille, woad, madder, kermes (a coccus from quercus coccifera of Souther Europe), hyacingh, mulberry juice, pomegranate blossoms, the root of the henbane [hyoscyamus **koheebhang** hyoscyamus muticus used as intoxicant (Baluchi); habitat: W. Punjab, Waziristan, Sind and Baluchistan (GIMP, p.138)], 'krimnos' much used but not at present identified... A yellow color was produced by crushing together safflower blossoms and oxeye (buphthalmum), soaking in water, immersing the wool and drying... To what extent

these chemical arts originated in Egypt or to what extent they were dependent upon Asia Minor, Persia or perhaps India, it is difficult to determine... It is quite certain that both in China and in India the chemistry of the metals and alloys, methods of dyeing and the use of certain chemicals in medicine were practised in ancient perids, but their chronology is difficult to determine with certainty." (John Maxson Stillman, The Story of Alchemy and Early Chemistry, New York, Dover Publications, Inc., 1924, p. 95).

8115.**Plants in alchemy**: **Rasa_rn.ava** (5, 1-25) and **Rasapraka_s'a-sudha_kara of Yas'odhara** (9, 1-39) refere to a number of plants used in alchemical and iatro-chemical operations to purify, fix mercury and other minerals and in transmutation of metals. Some of these are: **agasti, amlavetasa, an:kola, apa_ma_rga, a_suri_, bhr.n:gara_ja, br.hati_, citraka, dhattu_ra, eran.d.a (ruvaka), haridra_, kadali_, kuma_ri_ (ghr.takuma_ri_), kulattha, musali_, nimba, s'igru, pala_s'a, vis.n.ukra_nta_**.

8116.**Painting media, varnishes, and inks**: **Acacia**: Synonyms: gum arabic, gum senegal, gum acacia, galam gum, Egyptian thorn; **gummic arabique vraie** (Fr.); **arabisches gummi** (Ger.); gum arabic has been reported by Herodotus (5th century BC) as being used by the ancient Egyptians as an adhesive. Its use in medicne is mentioned on several of the Egyptian papyri. Hippocrates refers to it in medical works published between 450-350 BC. It was carried from the Gulf of Aden to Egypt in the 17th century BC. Botanical origin: acacia senegal or verek or some other African species of acacia. Part used: the dried gummy exudation from the stems and branches; habitat: Africa... it is called **verek** by the natives of Senegambia and **hashab** by those of Kordofan. Its leaves are bipinnate. Its inflorescence is a spike of yellow regular flowers. Its fruit is a broad legume containing 5 or 6 seeds; Production and commerce: Most of the official gum, representing the variety known as **kordofan gum** is yielded by cultivated trees of acacia senegal which form forests known as **geneinas** that are owned by Arab sheiks. Only a very small amount is collected from wild untapped trees. These trees are usually tapped from February to May when the fruits called **arad** are ripe... the natives pick the tears and place them in leather bags which, when full, are emptied on a heap. The gum is subsequently bleached by the sun's rays and garbled by native girls, who remove pieces of bark and sieve out the sand. In the cleaned state the Kordofan gum is packed into sacks, carried on the backs of camels to Khartoum, El Obeid and Omduram and consigned by rail to Port Sudan and Cairo from whence it enters the world's commerce... Allied drug: **Gummi indicum**, also called **ghatti gum** or Indian gum is an exudation from the stems of anogeissus latifolia, a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon. Uses: in the textile, confectionery, mucilage, paste and polish industries. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 451-456). "Casein, prepared from curd of milk, forms a strong glue, and was used for centuries in Egyptian woodwork. Hebrew texts also speak of the use of curd for house-painting and decoration. Gum arabic (from the bark of acacia arabica) was imported in Egypt from Punt and southern Arabia, and was also known in Mesopotamia. Starch prepared from grain was used in Egypt. Gelatine and gum tragacanth (from the bark of astragalus spp) were available. Lac, the resin prepared in India from the lac insect, is not mentioned in ancient times... The gum arabic from the Red Sea coasts was satisfactory for varnishing wood, and for making gummed layers of linen for mummy cases. The gum prepared from acacia nilotica was used in making papyrus... From about 1500 BC, the Egyptians used a natural black varnish that forms a black lustrous surface. It may be related to, or identical with, the black dammar resin produced from canarium strictum in western and southern India." (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall,

Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967, pp.243-244). Acacia farnesiana = mimosa farnesiana... the flowers are yellow and fragrant... Brown reports that a gum which resembles gum arabic exudes from the bark of the plant. The flowers are known commercially as cassie flowers. This tree is grown extensively in France for the fragrant perfume obtained from the flowers. The odor of this perfume resembles that of violets, but is more intense. Cassie perfume is used in preparing the best handkerchief bouquets and hair pomades.. The oil itself is never sold commercially, but is mixed with other substances and sold as perfumes, fixed oils, pomades, or extract of cassie. Safford reports that in some parts of India, the bark and the pods are used as a dye-stuff and for tanning... According to Nadkarni, in India a decoction of the bark (1 in 20) together with ginger is an astringent wash for the teeth... (Medicinal Plants of the Philippines, pp. 362-364). {**Acacia nilotica**: (Ancient Egyptian **sndt**; Coptic: tree **wonte**; juice **akakia**; Modern Egyptian Arabic: tree **sant.**; pod juice **a_qa_qi_ya**). The acacia (cf. wall painting in Theban Tomb no. 19, Ramesside, 1320-1085 BC) is a tall tree with dark stems and branches and bright yellow flowers. The pods with their characteristic indentations are upto 15 cm. long and contain 30 % tannin... Theophrastus mentions that the Egyptians used acacia for tanning. Pliny adds that the best gum was that of the Egyptian acacia. In pharaonic times the wood was used for timber, the bark for tanning and the leaves, flowers and pods found multiple use in medicine... The Copts used acacia as part of preparation for the eyes... Acacia flowers mixed with eggwhite were used as a mask for people suffering from the skin disease called **psora**.(Lise Manniche, An Ancient Egyptian Herbal, pp.65-67)}.

8117.**Spices, herbs and flavourings**: '... merchandise moved over coastal sea routs in both directions between Arabia and southern Cathay (China) in very early times. Cinnamon, cassia, cardamom, ginger, and turmeric were known and employed by Eastern peoples thousands of years ago... Cinnamon and cassia found their way to the Middle East at least 2,000 years before the Christian Era. There are many references to spices in the Bible, including four to cinnamon and three to cassia... Part of the immense yearly income of King Solomon came from the "traffic of the spice merchants" (1 Kings 10:15). From time immemorial, southern Arabia (Arabia Felix of antiquity) had been a trading centre for frankincense, myrrh , and other fragrant resins and gums... (Arabs) artfully withheld the true source of their spices... Strabo (c. 64 BC - AD 20) in his Geography speaks of the extensive trade in spices carried on by the Arabians, of the wealth of the Arabian spice merchants, and observes that even a camell drive "might attain to some sort of wealth" by trading in spices... it was mainly by sea that the spice trade grew. By rudimentary navigational skill, and aided by the winds called monsoons, Arabians were making direct sailings before the Christian Era... Ceylon was a central trading point... With the advent of the Ptolemies, Egyptian trade with India began and was developed by the Romans who succeeded them... (Strabo) says that on a visit to Syene he found that about 120 ships sailed regularly from the Red Sea port of Myros-Hormos to India... (in 80 BC) Alexandria became the greatest commercial centre of the world and the emporium for the aromatic and pungent spices of India hat found their way to the markets of Greece and the Roman empire ... The most notable uses of spices and herbs in very early times were in medicine, in the making of holy oils and unguents, and as aphrodisiacs. Priests employed them in worship, incantations, magical rites and rituals ... Seasame seems to have been known and employed as food, for making wine, and for its oil from time immemorial. Garlic and onions were employed as part of the diet in very early times... (In 1982, India and/ Ceylon were important export sources of: celery seed, chili peppers, cinnamon, casia, coriander seed,

cuminseed, dillseed, fennel seed, fenugreek seed, garlic, ginger, mace, nutmeg, pepper, sesame seed, turmeric.)' (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22nd edn., Vol. 17, pp. 502-508.) **Ancient Near East: natural perfumes and flavours, eye-paint; incense**: Perfume or flavour, source; parts used: bitter almond seeds, prunus amygdalus; calamus, acorus calamus, rhizomes; cassia, cassia tora, flowers and bark; cedar, cedrus libanotica, wood; cedar, abies cilicica, wood; cinnamon, laurus cinnamomum, bark; citron, citrus medica, fruit; ginger, zingiber officinale, rhizome; heliotrope, heliotropaeum europaeum, flowers; mimosa, acacia nilotica, flowers; peppermint, mentha piperita, flowers and leaves; rose, rose sancta, flowers; rosemary, rosmarinus officinalis, flowers and leaves; rushes, cyperus rotundus, flowers; rushes, cyperus esculentus, flowers; sandalwood, santalum album, wood; gingergrass, cymbopogon schoenanthus, roots... The Old Testament mentions both male and female ointment-compounders. They had formed a guild of apothecaries by the time of Nehemiah, and lived in a special alley in Jerusalem... Mineral ingredients for eye-paint... galena (lead sulphide)... Until the later stage sof Egyptian history the custom persisted of painting the upper eyelid black with galena, and the lower one green with malachite (basic copper carbonate)... Malachite... has been found in graves dating from the remote prehistoric period (fifth millennium BC) to Dynasty XIX (c 1300 BC). The earliest finds of galena are slightly more recent (Badarin, early fourth millennium BC)... Both ingredients were obtainable locally, though we sometimes read of imports from 'the Asiatics', or again from Punt... The Mesopotamian name for eye-paint, **guhlu**, usually translated as stibium powder, appears from both archaeological finds and records of the original mines to have denoted either stibnite (antimony trisulphide) or galena. The word **guhlu** passed into Arabic as **kuhl**, and later gradually changed its meaning from a definite black eye-paint into a finely divided powder, then to a subtle spirit, and finally (in the hands of Paracelsus) gave birth to our word alcohol, an extraordinary evolution of meaning... Later... burnt almond-shells, soot, or manganese dioxide came to b used instead of galena and malachite... the paste was applied to the eye-lid with the finger or the end of the kohl (**kuhl**)-stick -- a bone, wooden or ivory rod often found in tombs... In Egypt, lips and cheeks were coloured with red ochre. A red pigment often applied to palms, soles, nails and hair was derived from henna, obtained from the root and leaves of lawsonia ineremis. The inhabitants of Mesopotamia used red ochre, asafoetida, and henna, but the Sumerians seem to have preferred yellow ochre for colouring the cheeks. It is referred to as gold clay or face-bloom... Incense. Gum-resins and oleo-resins were used not only as vehicles for perfumes, but for incense. In Egypt, the use of incense goes back to the Pyramid age, from which incense-burners have been recovered... In some cases, imported incense was called by a name derived from a foreign original, such as **kedret**, corresponding to the Hebrew **ketoreth**, the usual word for incense and perfume in the Old Testament. In the case of certain semi-liquid gums or oleo-resins the fragrant liquid components seem to have been obtained by expression, as with myrrh, the liquid part of which, the **stakte** of the Greeks, was added to cosmetics... the reliefs show disks and cakes of incense... On the walls of the temple of Deir el-Bahri there are reliefs showing the Egyptians bringing incense trees from Punt so as to grow them in their own country and thus become independent of the long and dangerous expeditions down the Red Sea. This experiment seems to have failed. They also traded for such products with the coastal range of the Lebanon, Asia Minor in general, Palestine, Syria, and Nubia. Incense was imported in the form of heaps of small grains, such as the dry myrrh of the texts, or as semi-liquid plastic resins, e.g. 'the fragrant liquid myrrh'. (Charles Singer, E.J. Holmyard, A.R.Hall, Trevor I. Williams, A History of Technology, Oxford, Clarendon Press,1967, p.288; pp.292-295). For concordance of **kedret**, cf. **kautika** a fragrant gum, bdellium, a

synonym of **guggulu** (Skt.) **Galbanum; balsamum**: **Metopion** is an Egyptian ointment. According to Dioscorides, the Egyptian name of the plant from which galbanum was derived was metopion. It consisted of oil from bitter almonds and unripe olives scented with cardamom, sweet rush, sweet flag, honey, wine, myrrh, seed of balsamum, galbanum and turpentine resin. **Dragon's blood**: Sanguis draconis is a resin prepared from the scale covering the surface of the ripe fruits of doemonorops draco and other species of doemonorops, climbing palms, native to the East Indies. It occurs as dark red cylindrical sticks up to 3 cm. in diameter and 30 cm. in length which are covered with leaves of a licuala palm, bound with strips of cane (reed dragon's blood), or in small, dark red, oval, homogeneous masses, covered with palm leaves and connected in a row (tear dragon's blood) or, as flattened or rounded masses (lump- or saucer-dragon's blood)... the red resin is used in mahogany varnish stains, for colouring marble red, in incenses, and in preparing gold lacquers. (Heber W. Youngken, Textbook of Pharmacognosy, Philadelphia, The Blakiston Co., 1950, pp. 175-176).

8118.**Sandal**: **vet.t.am.** and **sukvad.i** = two varieties of **s'vetacandana** or white sandalwood from Malayaja (identified with the southern portion of the Western Ghats)(**Ra_janighan.t.u** of Narahari (c. AD 1450); loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p. 321). **tagara-candanam = pa_n.d.hra_ candana** or white sandal (Skt.); **yaks.akardama** a cosmetic prepared by mixing up **karpu_ra, aguru, kakkola, kastu_ri_** and **candana** (Hemacandra (AD 1088-1172), **Abhidha_nacinta_man.i**, III, **martyaka_n.d.a**, Verse 302; the comm. replaces **kakkola** with **kum.kuma** for the same cosmetic). **Cilappatika_ram** (c. 2nd or c. 5th century AD) Book I (Song of benediction): 'Lovely maidens bringing spices and flowers spoke and sang and looked bewitching. Women with full breasts and lovely treesses took with them sandal-paste (cantan-am), frankincense, perfumes and powders,'to distribute these at the marriage of Ko_valan- and Kan.n.aki.

8119.**Types of plaster**: "... Ch. 56 of the **Br.hatsam.hita_** describes four kinds of plaster -- two vajralepas, vajratala, and vajrasan:gha_ta. Vajralepa was composed of the precipitate of unripe tinduka and kapitthaka fruits, blossoms of the silk-cotton tree, seeds of s'allaki, skin of dhanvana and vaca_ boiled in a dron.a of water and reduced to 1/8th of its original volume and finally mixed with s'ri_va_saka (resin of a tree), rasa, guggulu, bhalla_taka, kunduruka (resin of devada_ru), resin of sarja, linseed and bilva fruit (LVI. 1-3). Another plaster of the same name was prepared in the above manner from lac, resin of devada_ru, guggulu, gr.hadhu_ma (Utpala: ga_radhu_mah- s'ya_m eti prasiddhah-), kernel of the kapittha and bilva fruits, fruits of na_ga, nimba, tinduka and madana, resin of sarja and myrobalan fruit (LVI. 506). A paste called vajratala was prepared in the above manner from the horns of cows, buffaloes and goats, hair of donkeys, skins of buffaloes and cows, nimba and kapittha fruits and rasa (LVI. 7). A plaster compound of eight parts of lead, two of bell-metal, and one of iron-rust was known as vajrasan:gha_ta (a paste attributed to Ma_ya). These pastes were applied hot to temples, mansions, windows, lin:gas, images, walls and wells and are said to adhere for 'a crore of years)(LVI. 4)." (Ajaya Mitra Shastri, India as seen in the **Br.hatsam.hita**, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1969, pp. 391-392).

8120.**Olibanum or frankincense** Olibanum (**frankincense**) is an oleo-gum-resin obtained by incision from the bark of boswellia carterii and other species of boswellia (Fam. burseraceae), small trees indigenous to north-eastern Africa and Arabia. The drug occurs in more or less ovoid tears, 5-25 mm long, which are sometimes stuck together. The surface is dusty and of a

yellowish, bluish or greenish tint. Fracture, brittle; inner surface, waxy and semi-translucent. Odour, characteris-tic, especially when burned; taste, slightly bitter. The drug contains 3-8 per cent of volatile oil consisting of numerous terpenes and sesquiterpenes, about 60-70 percent of resin and 27-35 percent of gum. It is used in incense and fumigating preparations. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, p. 469). Myrrh contains 7-17 percent of volatile oil, 25-40 percent of resin, 57-61 per cent of gum and some 3-4 per cent of impurities. (G.E. Trease and W.C. Evans, Pharmacognosy, 12th edn., London, Bailliere Tindall, 1983, p. 469). "It is generally agreed, that the Gum-resin, called Olibanum, is the Frankincense which was used by the Ancients in their religious ceremonies. But there is not the same agreement as to the plant supposed to produce it. Linnaeus has referred it to a species of Juniper: and accordingly botanists of his school, and the Chemical writers, concur in affirming, that Olibanum is the produce of the Lycian Juniper. But this tree is a native of the south of France, as well as the Levant and Siberia: and the French Botanists deny, that it yields the resinum Gum in question; and remark, that Linnaeus made the assertion without proof. Their remark is, I believe, well founded. No proof appears to have been alleged; and both Niebuhr and Bruce considered it as an undecided question, which they endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to investigate. (Niebuhr says, 'We cou'd learn nothing from the tree, from which incense distils; and Mr. Forskal does not mention it. I know, that it is to be found in a part of Hadramaut, where it is called Oliban.')... A great degree of obscurity has always hung over this subject. We learn from Theophrastus (Hist. Plant. 9.2) and from Pliny (12.14), that the Greek writers differed in their description of the tree; Pliny adds, that the information contained in the volume addressed by King Juba to C. Caesar, grandson and adopted son of Augustus, was inconsistent with other accounts; and further remarks, that the Ambassadors, who came to Rome from Arabia in his own time, had rendered the whole matter more uncertain than ever... Olibanum is named **Luba_n** and **Cundur** by the Arabs. But, Benzoin having been introduced into general use, as incense, in place of Olibanum, the name **Luba_n** has been appropriated to that fragrant balsam, and the Muhammedan writers of India, on Materia Medica, apply only the term **Cundur** to Olibanum. The author of the Mekhzenuladviyeh, under this head, states **Cundur** as Arabick, or according to other opinions Persian, and equivalent to the Syriack **Labu_niya_**. He describes the drug as the gum of a thorny plant, a yard high, with leaves and seed resembling the myrtle. It grows, he says, on the mountains of Shahar and Yemen. He, however, adds, that the plant is said to be found in some parts of India. The Tohfut ul muminin gives a similar description (excepting the remark last quoted;) and so does the Arabian author Abulfadli cited by the French translator Pliny (Poinsinet, Paris, 1771, tom. 4. p. 532). From the Hebrew **lebonah** or Arabick **luba_n**, the Greeks obtained their names for the tree and the gum, **libanos** and **libanotos**. They seem likewise to have been acquainted with the term **Cundur**, from which **xondpG** is probably derived. The Hindu writers on Materia Medica notice a fragrant resinous gum, under the name of **Cunduru**, which their grammarians consider as a Sanscrit word, and accordingly state an etymology of it from a Sanscrit root. They concur in declaring it to be the produce of the **Sallaci_**, a tree which they affirm to be vulgarly called **Sa_lai**. The tree, which is known by that name, was examined by Dr. Hunter on his journey to Ujjayini; and by me on a journey to Nagpur: and it has been figured and described by Dr. Roxburgh, who has named it Boswellia Serrata. His description follows: Boswellia serrata, Roxb. Gen. Char.: calyx beneath, 5-toothed. Corol 5 petaled. Nectary a crenulated, fleshy cup, surrounding the lower part of the germ, with stamens inserted on its outside. Capsule 3-sided, 3-celled, 3-valved. Seeds solidary, membrane-winged; Spec. char.: leaves pinnate; leaflets serrate, downy. Racemes simple,

axillary. Petals ovate. Filaments inserted on the exterior margin of the nectary. A large tree, a native of the mountains of India. A most fragrant resin is collected from wounds made in the bark etc. Leaves crowded about the extremities of the branchlets, pinnate with a single terminal one. Leaflets sessile, sometimes opposite, sometimes alternate, in general about 10 pair, obliquely-ovate, oblong, obtuse, serrate, villous; length about an inch, or an inch and a half... Flowers numerous, very pale pink, small... The tree is frequent in the forest between the Sone and Nagpur; on the route by which I travelled to Berar in 1798. The gum, which exudes from it, was noticed by Mr. D. Turnbull, who was then Surgeon to the residency at Nagpur. He judged it to be Olibanum; and so did several intelligent natives who accompanied us... It was in England recognised for Olibanum, though offered for sale as a different gum; and annual consignments of it have been since regularly sold at the East India Company's sales. The experience of several years at a market such as that of London, where a mistake (had any been committed) would have been soon discovered, seems to be conclusive... I shall venture to propose the following statement of synonyms both for the tree and the gum: Boswellia serrata (trivial names of the species might be libanus thurifera); Sansc. **sallaci_** or **sillaci_, Cunduruci_** (producing **conduru**) or **Cunduri_, Surabhi_** (fragrant)**, suvaha_**; Hindi: **sa_lai, sa_le_, sa_la_,** or **sila_, saji_wan**; Greek: **libanos**; Latin: **libanus**; the gum: Sansc. **cunduru, cunda, mucunda**; Arabic and Persian: **cundur** (anciently **luba_n**); Syr. **labuniya**; Heb. **lebonah**; Greek: **libanotos** or **libanos**; Latin: **libanus**; Mod. Lat. **olibanum** (quasi oleum libani). (Extracts from H.T. Colebrooke, 'On Olibanum or Frankincense', Asiatick researches, or, Transactions of the society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the history and antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature of Asia, Vol. 9, pp. 376-382).

8121.**Myrrh**: **mura, mure, mule, more** a species of fragrant plant, a vegetable perfume (Ka.); **mur-al., mu_r-u** myrrh (Ma.)], ta_laparn.i, ba_l.ia patri (**ba_l.a** the cuscus-grass), surabhi (the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; gum olibanum) **Synonym of mura**: **gandhini, gandha-kut.i** a kind of perfume; **gandhavati, gandha_ri** a kind of perfume (Ka.) (Ka.lex.) **Notes from Theophrastus' enquiry into plants and odours**: {Emphasis added in the following extracts from Theophrastus (born in 370 B.C.) highlights the possible link of some pictographs on Indus seals to the fragrances and fragrant substances traded from India and Arabia. Alexander's followers gave Theophrastus the accounts of such plants as the cotton-plant, banyan, pepper, cinnamon, myrrh and frankincense.} "**Of the trees and herbs special to Asia**: In different parts of Asia also there are special trees, for the soil of the various regions produces some but not others... that in India ivy appears on the mountain called Meros, whence, according to the tale, Dionysus came. Wherefore it is said that Alexander, when he came back from an expedition, was crowned with ivy, himself and his army... The Indian land (Plin. 12.22 and 23) has its so-called 'fig-tree' (banyan), which drops its roots from its branches every year...; and it drops them, not from the new branches, but from those of last year or even from older ones; these take hold of the earth and make, as it were, a fence about the tree, so that it becomes like a tent, in which men sometimes even live... There is another tree (banana) whose leaf is oblong in shape, like the feathers of the ostrich; this they fasten on to their helmets, and it is about two cubits long. There is also another whose fruit is long (mango) and not straight, but crooked, and it is sweet to the taste. This causes griping in the stomach and dysentery; wherefore Alexander ordered that it should not be eaten. There is also another (jujube) whose fruit is like the fruit of the cornelian cherry... The ebony is also peculiar to this country; of this there are two kinds, one with good handsome wood, the other inferior... Some say that a 'terebinth' (pistachio-nut) grows there also, others that it is a tree like the terebinth... The

trees from which they make their clothes (cotton-plants) have a leaf like the mulberry, but the whole tree resembles the wild rose. They plant them in the plains in rows, wherefore, when seen from a distance, they look like vines... In the country called Aria there is a 'thorn' (balsamodendron mukul; Plin. 12,33) on which is found a gum resembling myrrh in appearance and smell, and this drops when the sun shines on it... In other parts there is a white 'thorn' which branches in three, of which they make batons and sticks; its wood is sappy and of loose texture, and they call it the thorn 'of Herakles'. There is another shrub (asafoetida) as large as a cabbage, whose leaf is like that of the bay in size and shape. And if any animal should eat this, it is certain to die of it. Wherefore, wherever there are horses, they kept them under control. In Gedrosia they say that there grows one tree (nerium odorum) with a leaf like that of the bay, of which if the beasts or anything else ate, they very shortly died with the same convulsive symptoms as in epilepsy... **(Aromatic Plants:)** Among the plants that grow in Arabia Syria and India the aromatic plants are somewhat exceptional and distinct from the plants of other lands; for instance, frankincense myrrh cassia balsam of Mecca cinnamon and all other such plants, about which we have spoken at greater length elsewhere. So in the parts towards the east and south there are these special plants and many others besides.... **(Of the various kinds of plant-juices and the methods of collecting them:)...** in some (plants) it is of gummy character, as in silver-fir fir terebinth Aleppo pine almond **kerasos** (bird-cherry) bullace Phonecian cedar prickly cedar acacia elm. For this last also produces a gum, though it does not exude from the bark, but is found in the 'bag' of the leaves; there also the juices from come frankincense and myrrh; for these too are gums; so too are balsam of Mecca **khalbane** (**galbanum**; Plin. 12.121; 24.21) and any others of the kind that there may be, such as, they say, the Indian **akantha**, from which comes something resembling myrrh; and a similar substance forms on mastich and the spinous plant called **ixine** (pine-thistle), whence mastic-gum is made. All these have a fragrant odour, as in general have those which contain a viscous substance and are fatty; while those that are not fatty have no scent, as gum and the juice which exudes from the almond... tragacanth... is well known to grow also in... Asia in the Median country. In all these plants the gum also occurs in the stems the trunks and the branches, but in some plants it is found in the roots, as in alexanders scammony and many other medicinal plants. In some it is found in the stem and also in the root; for of some plants they tap the stem and the roots as well, as is done with silphium. Now the juice of alexanders is like myrrh, and some, having heard that myrrh comes from it, have supposed that, if myrrh is sown, alexanders comes up from it (cf. Plin. 19.162, where **smyrnium** is given as a synonym); for, as was said, this plant can be grown from an exudation, like the **krinonia** (lily) and other plants. The juice of silphium is pungent like the plant itself; for what is called the 'juice' of silphium is a gum... The frankincense and myrrh trees they say should be cut at the rising of the Dogstar and on the hottest days, and so also the 'Syrian balsam' (balsam of Mecca)... **(Of frankincense and myrrh: various accounts:)** As to frankincense myrrh balsam of Mecca and similar plants it has been said that the gum is produced both by incision and naturally... So too concerning the other fragrant plants; most of these come from places in the south and east. Now frankincense myrrh cassia and also cinnamon are found in the Arabian peninsula about Saba Hadramyta Kitibain and Mamali. The trees of frankincense and myrrh grow partly in the mountains, partly on private estates at the foot of the mountains; wherefore some are under cultivation, others not; the mountains, they say, are lofty, forest-covered and subject to snow, and rivers from them flow down to the plain. The frankincense-tree (Plin. 12.55 and 56), it is said, is not tall, about five cubits high, and it is much branched; it has a leaf like that of the pear, but much smaller and very grassy in colour, like rue; the bark is altogether smooth like

that of bay. The myrrh-tree is said to be still smaller in stature and more bushy; it is said to have a tough stem, which is contorted near the ground, and is stouter than a man's leg; and to have a smooth bark like that of andrachne. Others who say that they have seen it agree pretty closely about the size; neither of these trees, they say, is large, but that which bears myrrh is the smaller and of lower growth; however they say that, while the frankincense-tree has a leaf like that of bay and smooth bark, that which bears myrrh is spinous and not smooth, and has a leaf like that of the elm, except that it is curly and spinous at the tip like that of the kermes-oak. These said that on the coasting voyage which they made from the bay of the Heroes they landed to look for water on the mountains and so saw these trees and the manner of collecting their gums (Plin. 12.58-62). They reported that with both trees incisions had been amde both in the stems and in the branches, but that, while the stems looked as if they had been cut with an axe, in the branches the incisions were slighter; also that in some cases the gum was dropping, but that in others it remained sticking to the tree; and that in some places mats woven of palm-leaves were put underneath, while in some the ground underneath was merely level and clean; and that the frankincense on the mats was clear and transparent, that collected on the ground less so; and that that which remained sticking to the trees they scraped off with iron tools, wherefore sometimes pieces of bark remained in it. The whole range, they said, belongs to Sabaeans; for it is under their sway, and they are honest in their dealings with one another. Wherefore no one keeps watch; so that these sailors greedily took, they said, and put on board their ships some of the frankincense and myrrh, since there was no one about, and sailed away. They also reported another thing which they said they had been told, that the myrrh and frankincense are collected from all parts in the temple of the sun; and that this temple is the most sacred thing which the Sabaeans of that regions possess, and it guarded by certain Arabians in arms. And that when they have brought it, each man piles up his own contribution of frankincense and the myrrh in like manner, and leaves it with those on guard; and on the pile he puts a tablet on which is stated the number of measures which it contains, and the price for which each measure should be sold; and that, when the merchants come, they look at the tablets, and whichsoever pile pleases them, they measure, and put down the price on the spot whence they have taken the wares, and then the priest comes and, having taken the third part of the price for the god, leaves the rest of it where it was, and this remains safe for the owners until they come and claim it... Both trees (frankincense and myrrh), it is said, grow in the same region; the soil is clayey and caked, and spring waters are scarce. Now these reports are contradictory to that which says that the country is subject to snow and rain and sends forth rivers. However others make the statement (i.e. the statement quoted of the myrrh-tree) that the tree is like the terebinth; in fact some say that it is the same tree; for that logs of it were brought to Antigonus by the Arabs who brought the frankincense down to the sea, and that these did not differ at all from logs of terebinth... the account derived from those who sailed from the city of Heroes is more to be believed; in fact the frankincense-tree which grows above Sardes in a certain sacred precinct has a leaf like that of bay, if we may judge at all by this; and the frankincense derived both from its stem and its branches is like in appearance and in smell, when it is burnt as incense, to other frankincense. This is the only tree which can never be cultivated. Some say that the frankincense-tree is more abundant in Arabia, but finer in the adjacent lands (Plin. 12.60) over which the Arabians bear rule; for there it is said that they mould the gum on the trees to any shape that they please. And perhaps this is not incredible, since it is possible to make any kind of incision that they like. Some of the lumps of gum are very large, so that one is large enough in bulk to fill the hand and in weight is more than a third of a pound. All

frankincense is gathered in the rough and is like bark in appearance. Myrrh (i.e. here the commodity so called) is either 'fluid' (myrrh-oil; cf. Odor. 29) or 'solid' (agglutinated). That of better quality is tested by its taste, and of this they select that which is of uniform colour. Now of frankincense and myrrh these are about all the facts that have come to our notice at present... **(Of cinnamon and cassia: various accounts:)** Of cinnamon and cassia the following account si given: both are shrubs, it is said, and not of large size, but of the same size as bushes of chaste-tree, with many branches and woody... it is the bark (of cinnamon) and not the wood which is serviceable... Cassia, they say, has stouter branches, which are very fibrous and difficult to strip of the bark; and it is the bark of this tree also which is serviceable... **(Of balsam of Mecca:)** Balsam of Mecca grows in the valley of Syria. They say that there are only two parks in which it grows, one of about four acres, the other much smaller. The tree is as tall as a good-sized pomegranate and is much branched... the fruit is like that of the terebinth in size shape and colour, and this too is very fragrant, indeed more so than the gum. The gum, they say, is collected by making incisions, which is done with bent pieces of iron at the time of the Dog-star, when there is scorching heat... in a day a single man collect a shell-full; the fragrance is exceedingly great and rich, so that that which comes from a small amount is perceived for a long distance... what is collected is mixed with other things... the boughs cut off can be sold for a good price... Balsam is said not to grow wild anywhere. From the larger park are obtained twelve vessels containing each about three pints, from the other only two such vessels; the pure gum sells for twice its weight in silver, the mixed sort at a price proportionate to its purity. Balsam then appears to be of exceptional fragrance. **(Of other aromatic plants-- all oriental, except the iris :)** Sweet-flag and ginger grass grow beyond the Libanus between that range and another small range, in the depression thus formed... where the sweet-flag and ginger-grass grow, there is a large lake, and they grow near it in the dried up marshes, covering an extent of more than thirty furlongs... the fragrance is wasted to ships approaching the country... it is said that in Arabia the breezes wafted from the land are fragrant... fragrance... that of **khalbane** is more oppressive and somewhat medicinal; for this perfume also is produced in Syria from the plant called all-heal. As to all the other fragrant plants used for aromatic odours, they come partly from India whence they are sent over sea, and partly from Arabia, for instance, **komakon**-- as well as **cinnamon** and **cassia**. The fruit called **komakon** is said to be distinct from this; the **komakon** of which we are speaking is a perfume which they mix with the choicest unguents. **Cardamom and Nepaul cardamom** some say come from Media; others say that these come from India, as well as **spikenard** and most, if not all, of the other spices. Now this is a general list of the plants used for perfumes:-- cassia cinnamon cardamom spikenard **nairon** balsam of Mecca **aspalathos** storax iris **narte kostos** all-heal saffron-crocus myrrh **kypeiron** ginger-grass sweet-flag sweet marjoram **lotos** dill. Of these it is the roots, bark, branches, wood, seeds, gum or flowers which in different cases yield the perfume. Some of them grow in many places, but the most excellent and most fragrant all come from Asia and sunny regions. From Europe itself comes none of them except iris... **(Concerning odours :)**... For tastes and odours alike are derived from these two things: the method of the makers of spices and perfume-powders is to mix solid with solid, that of those who compound unguents or flavour wines is to mix liquid with liquid: but the third method, which is the commonest, is that of the perfumer, who mixes solid with liquid, that being the way in which all perfumes and ointments are compounded. Further one must know which odours will combine well with which, and what combinations makes a good blend... the two senses of taste and small being akin to one another... while some need even to be bruised and broken up, and others to be subjected to fire, as myrrh frankincense and anything that is burnt

as incense... frankincense and myrrh, since they are by nature of even closer texture than roots, need a gentle application of fire, which, by gradually warming them, will cause the scent to be exhaled... **(Of the oils used as the vehicle of the perfume :)**... The oil most used is that derived from the Egyptian (balanites aegyptiaca, balanos) or Syrian **balanos**, since this is the least viscous; the olive-oil... almond oil... They use spices in the making of all perfumes; some to thicken the oil, some in order to impart their odour... that which is put in last always dominates, even if it is in small qantity... sesame (oil) being specially receptive (has keeping quality)... Sesame-oil however receives rose-perfume better than other oils... **(Of the spices used in making perfumes and their treatment :)** Almost all spices and sweet scents except flowers are dry hot astringent and mordant... to make **kypros** they put in cardamom and **aspalathos**, having first steeped them in sweet wine. To make rose-perfume they put in ginger-grass **aspalathos** and sweet-flag... Into rose-perfume moreover is put a quantity of salt... twenty-three gallons of salt being put to eight gallons and a half of the perfume... **quince**-perfume... **(Of the various parts of plants used for perfumes, and of the composition of various notable perfumes :)** Perfumes are compounded from various parts of the plat, flowers leaves twigs root wood fruit and gum: and in most cases the perfume is made from a mixture of several parts. Rose and gilli-flower perfumes are made from the flowers: so also is the perfume called **susinon**, this too being made from flowers, namely, lilies: also the perfumes named from bergamot-mint and tufted thyme, **kypros**, and also the **saffron**-perfume; the crocus which produces this is best in Aegina and Cilicia. Instances of those made from the leaves are the perfumes called myrtle and drop-wort: this grows in Cyrprus on the hills... From roots are made the perfumes named from iris spikenard and sweet marjoram, an ingredient in which is **koston**; for it is the root to which this name is applied. The Eretrian unguent is made from the root of **kypeiron**, which is obtained from the Cyclades as well as from Euboea. From wood is made what is called 'palm-perfume': for they put in what is called the 'spathe', having first dried it. From fruits are made the quince-perfume, the myrtle, and the bay. The 'Egyptian' is made from several ingredients, including cinnamon and myrrh. Again from several parts of the plant is made the perfume called **megaleion**, which is made from cinnamon... (missing) and from the myrrh when it bruised flows an oil: it is in fact called **stakte** (in drops)... Some say that this is the only simple uncompounded perfume, and that all the others are compound, though made from a larger or smaller number of ingredients... the manufacture of **stakte** (myrrh-oil) is as follows: having bruised the myrrh and dissolved it in oil of **balanos** over a gentle fire, they pour hot water on it: and the myrrh and oil sink to the bottom like a deposit; and, as soon as this has occurred, they strain off the water and squeeze the sediment in a press. **Megaleion**, these authorities say, is compounded of burnt resin and oil of **balanos**, with which are mixed cassia cinnamon and myrrh. They add that this perfume and the Egyptian are the most troublesome to make, since no others involve the mixture of so many and such costly ingredients. To make **megaleion**, they say, the oil is boiled for ten days and nights, and not till then do they put in the resin and other things... it is desired that the Egyptian and **kypros** should look white and that quince-perfume should have the colour of quinces... The dye used for colouring red perfumes is **alkanet**; the sweet marjoram-perfume is dyed with the substance called **khroma** (dye), which is a root imported from Syria.. **(Of the medicinal properties of certain perfumes :)** **Megaleion** is believed to relieve the inflammation caused by any wound, and rose-perfume to be excellent for the ears... **(Of rules for the mixture of spices, and of the storing of various perfumes :)** There is no fixed rule for the combination and mixture of spices in the sense that the same components will always produce a satisfactory and a uniform result... Those which last longest are the Egyptian, the iris, the

sweet marjoram and the spikenard perfumes: but myrrh-oil has the longest life of any; for it will keep any time... perfumers seek upper rooms which do not face the sun but are shaded as much as possible... put them into vessels of lead and try to secure phials of alabster (stone) -- a stone of which has the required effect: for lead is cold and of close texture, and stone has the same character... **(Of the properties of certain perfumes :)** Headache is caused by sweet marjoram spikenard and **megaleion** among costly perfumes... rose-perfume and **kypros**... best suited to men... the best for women are myrrh-oil, **megaleion**, the Egyptian, sweet marjoram, and spikenard... a lasting perfume is what women require... **(Of the making of perfume-powders and compound perfumes :)**... the custom is to use a mixture made of all kinds... while some perfumes are never added, such as **galingale**... When they make compound perfumes, they moisten the spices with fragrant wine... these compound perfumes last a long time. They are used to impart a pleasant odour to clothes, while the powders are used for bedding... " (A. F. Hort (trans.), Harvard University Press, Theophrastus, Enquiry into Plants, I, 1916, Book IV 'Of the trees and plants special to particular districts and positions', pp. 309-323; Book IX 'Of the juices of plants, and of the medicinal properties of herbs', pp. 217-315; Minor Works 'Introduction to the treatise concerning odours and concerning weather signs', pp.324-435).

8122.**Perfume-related products**: The numbers in parenthesis () are references to verses: (7) vyo_dha_padi_ suvanha_ musali_ (var. **mus.ali_** perhaps anthericum tuberosum) ta_lamu_lika_ ajas'r.n:gi_ (described as a milky and thorny plant, with a fruit shaped like a ram's horn; and used as a medicine for the eyes) vis.a_n.i_ go_jihva_ (go_gi_, a potherb wild in corn fields, perhaps phlomis esculenta) da_rvvike_ (var. darvika_) ta_mbu_lavalli_ (piper betel) ta_mbu_li_ na_gallapa {The following six articles are perfumes of different sorts}: (8) dvija_ hare_n.u_ re_n.uka_ kaunti_ kapila_ bhasma gandhini_. So are the following listed as perfumes: (9) e_lava_lukam aile_yam sugandhi hariva_lukam va_lukam; pa_lankya_ (var. pa_lanki_) mukundah- kunda (var. kundu) kundaru_ (perhaps the resin of boswellia serrata); (10) va_lam (perhaps andropogon schoenanthus) hr.i_ve_ra varhis.t.am divyam (all synonyms of hair and of water, ke_s'a_mbuna_ma); ka_la_nusa_ryya vr.dva_smapus.ya s'i_tas'iva_ni (benzoin); (11) s'aile_yam ta_laparn.i_ de_tya_ gandhakut.i_ mura_; gandhini_ (boswellia serrata) gajabhaks.ya_ suvanha_ surabhi_ rasa_; (12) mahe_ran.a_ kunduruki_ s'allaki_ (var. sallaki_, sillaki_, s'illaki_); hla_dini_ agnijva_la_ subhiks.e_ dha_taki_ dha_tr. pus.pika_ (lythrum fruticosum or grislea tomentosa); (13) pr.thvi_ka_ candra va_laila_ nis.kut.i bad.d.ala_ [large cardamoms (Pkt.)]; kucika_ tuttha_ ko_ran:gi_ triput.a_ trut.ih- (small cardamoms); (14) vya_dhih- kus.t.ha paribha_vyam vya_pya pa_kalam utpalam (perh. a sort of costus); s'an:khini_ co_rapus.pi_ ke_s'inya (andropogon aciculatum); vitunnakah- (bhu_mia_mala_ci_; ?flacourtia cataphracta); (15) jhat.a_mala_ jhat.a_ ta_li_ s'iva_ ta_malaki_ prapaun.d.ari_kam pun.d.aryyam (a small herbaceous plant, with leaves like hedysarum gangeticum; used as a remedy for diseased eyes); tunnah- kuve_rakah- (cedrela toona) (16) kun.ih- (var. **tun.i**) kacchah- ka_ntalako_ nandivr.ks.o_; ra_ks.asi_ can.d.a_ dhanahari_ ks.e_ma dus.pattra gan.aha_saka_h- (kho_r, a sort of perfume); (17) vya_d.a_yudham vya_ghranakham karajam cakraka_rakam s'us.ira_ vidrumalata_ kapo_ta_ghri nat.i_ natni_ (nakhi_ and other perfumes); (18) dhaman ajanake_s'i_ hanu hat.t.avila_sini_ (these may be synonyms of the preceding list); s'ukti s'an:kha khura ko_ladalam nakham (nakhi_ and these articles, as also the articles before-mentioned are stated as vegetable perfumes; but what is sold under this head, appears to be a dried shell-fish; according to some all these are synonymous with the two preceding lines starting with

kun.i kaccha etc.); (19) d.haki_ (tubari_, a fragrant earth) ka_ks.i_ mr.tsna_ tubarika_ mr.ta_laka sura_s.t.rave kut.annat.am da_s'apuram va_ne_yam paripe_lavam (cyperus rotundus); (20) plava go_pura go_nardda kaivartti mustaka_ni granthiparn.am s'ukam varhipus.pam sthaun.e_ya kukkare_ (said to be a perfume) (21) marut ma_la_ pis'una_ spr.kka_ (var. **pr.kka_**) de_vi_ lata_ laghuh- (piring or asparac, medicago esculenta) smudra_nta_ badhu_h ko_t.ivars.a_ lan:ko_pike_ ; (22) tapasvini_ jat.a_ma_m.si_ jat.ila_ lo_mas'a_ misi_ (spikenard, valeriana jatamansi) tvakapatram utkat.am bhr.n:ga tvaca co_cam vara_n:kam (the first three terms may signify malobathrum and the next three, the cassia bark) (23) karcu_rako_ dra_vid.aka ka_lpako_ ve_dhamukhyakah- (zerumbet or zedoary, curcuma zerumbet)(**Amarako_s'a**, Book II. IV.4, 8 to 21; H.T. Colebrooke (tr.) Kosha or Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language, Delhi, Nag Publishers, 1807, Repr. 1989, pp.114-118).

8123.**Thirty-two fragrant substances**: **o_ma_likai** fragrant substances put in water used for drinking and bathing, of which there are 32, viz., **ilavan:kam, paccilai, kacco_lam, e_lam, na_kan.am, ko_t.t.am, na_kam, mata_varici, takko_lam, nan-n-a_ri, ven:ko_t.t.am,kattu_ri, ve_ri, ila_miccam, kan.t.il-ven.n.ai, kat.u, nelli, ta_n-r-i, tuttam, van.n.akkacco_lam, are_n.ukam, ma_ci, cayile_kam, pur..uku, pun-n-ainar-unta_tu, puliyukir, caral.am, tama_lam, vakul.am, patumukam, nun.n.e_lam, kot.uve_ri** (**Cilap. 6,77, Urai.**)(Ta.lex.) **The art of ka_cchika** (Br.hat. LXXXVI. 41), **the cosmetic maker**: **gandhayuktija_ bahubhir dravyair mis'ritair vis'sis.t.ataram. sugandhadravyam. ye utpa_dayanti** (Utpala on Br.hat. XV. 12); **gandhayukti** is a combination of a variety of ingredients to create exquisite perfumes. Br.atsam.hita_ lists the processes : **pakva** (dedoction), **tapta** (heating), **sam.yuta** (mixing), **pradhu_pa, dhu_pya** (fumigation), **sikta** (sprinkling); **bodha, prabodha, udbodha** (combination of solids or powders). **Blending solids, bodha; blending liquids, vedha**: Utpala adds purification (**dravya-sam.ska_ra**) and blending of liquids (**vedha**). The two-fold mixings involving solids and liquids is echoed in Theophrastus' treatise concerning odours. Mixing of a powder with a liquid is mentioned as **bha_vana** (Br.hat. LXXV. 5,6). "**e_lava_lukam ... tapasvani_ jat.a_ma_m.si_ jat.ila_ lo_mas'a_ misi_ tvakapatram utkat.am bhr.n:ga tvaca co_cam vara_n:gakam karcu_rako_ dra_vid.aka ka_lpako_ ve_dha mukhyakah-**" (Amarako_s'a. IV.IV. 9-23: the three first terms **tvaca** etc. may signify **malabathrum**; and the three next **tvaca** etc., the **cassia** bark; **karcu_raka** is curcuma zerumbet; variant reading for **ka_lpaka** is **ka_lyaka**). The ingredients mentioned in Br.hatsam.hita_ include: **tvac, kus.t.ha, ren.u, nalika_, spr.kka_, rasa, tagara, va_laka, kesara, patra** (for hair-bath); **majis.t.ha_, vya_ghranakha, s'ukti, tvac, kus.t.ha, tila-taila** (hair-oil); for perfumes: **patra, turus.ka, va_la, tagara** (to create a perfume called **smaroddi_pana**); **vya_maka, kat.uka_, hin:gula** (to create a perfume called **vakula**); these with **kus.t.ha** (a perfume called **utpala-gandhika**, lotus-scent); these with **candana** (a perfume called **campaka**, campaka-scent); these with **ja_ti_phala, tvac** and **kustumburu** (a perfume called **atimuktaka**, jasmine-scent). **vakula** was the standard bearer of scents; eighty-four perfumes were recommended to match the fragrance of **vakula** by mixing nine ingredients in a variety of proportions: **rodha, us'i_ra, nata_, aguru, musta_, pattra, priyan:gu, vana** and **pathya_**. Any three of these plus: **candana, turus.ka, s'ukti, s'atapus.pa_, kat.uka_, hin:gula** and **gud.a**. These eighty four are **ke_sara-gandha_h-** hair-perfumes. There are also general-purpose perfumes called **sarvatobhadra** with sixteen ingredients used in a variety of proportions: 2,3,5 and 8 portions of **aguru, pattra, turus.ka** and **s'aileya**; 5,8,2 and 3 portions of **spr.kka_, tvac, tagara** and **ma_m.si_**; and 7,6,4 and 1 portions of **candana (malaya), nakha, s'ri_ka, kunduruka**. Four of these substances yielding a total of eighteen portions results in perfumes after **bodha** combination with **nakha, tagara, turus.ka,**

ja_ti_, karpu_ra, mr.gakr.ta (musk) and fumigated (**dhu_pya_**) with **gud.a** and **nakha**. The last mentioned **nakha** etc. since they constitute the last additives are the principal dominant scent-yielding ingredients. **Incenses**: Incenses (**dhu_pa**) include ingredients such as : (1) **s'atapus.pa, kunduruka, nakha**, **turus.ka, malaya (candana), priyan:gu** fumigated **haritaki_,** then with **gud.a** and **nakha**; (2) **guggulu, va_laka, la_ks.a_** (lac), **musta_, nakha** and **s'arkara_** (granulated sugar); (3) **ma_m.si_, va_laka, turus.ka, nakha** and **candana** yielded **pin.d.a-dhu_pa** (perfume lump); (4) **la_ks.a_, guggula, karpu_ra, ra_la, kun.t.uru, silhaka** (turus.ka?), **s'ri_khan.d.a, sarala** (wood), **laghu-kos.t.ha, va_laka, ma_m.si_, kun:kuma** (saffron), **pathya_**, **mr.gakr.ta** (musk), **pu_ti-bi_jaka, s'an:kha-na_bhi, nakha, s'arkara_, madhu** (honey), **ghr.tam** (clarified butter), **gud.a** [from this list, excluding the liquids, the mixture with **laghu-karpu_ra** yielded **cu_rn.a-dhu_pa** (incense powder); mixed with **gud.a** yielded **pin.d.a-dhu_pa** (incense lump)]. **s'ri_va_saka, sarja, s'an:kha, ghana, drava** (**rasa**), **utpala** also are ingredients of **dhu_pa** types which number seventy-two. Other ingredients mentioned are: **madanaka, cola.** [A commentary refers to the exudation of **devada_ru** as **kunduruka** (Br.hat LVI.2; **kunduruko devada_ruvr.ks.a-nirya_sah-**); devada_ru, cedrus libani grows on the Himalayas at 5000 to 8,500 ft. (F.C. Ford Robertson, Our Forests, pp. 10,37).

8124.**Sacred incense**: "Sacred incense **qetoret** was compounded of four aromatic substances: stacte, onycha, galbanum and frankincense. this fragrant powder, expertly prepared by ancient apothecaries and mixed in equal proportions, was tempered with salt and was forbidden, under the penalty of death, to be used for ordinary or profane purposes (Ex. 30, 34-38)... The usage of incense for religious or cultic purpose was common in ancient times among the Cannanites, Egyptians, Babylonians, etc... From the time of Solomon the temple was considered the sole place where incense might be offered to God... The ascending cloud of an incense-offering had the symbolical significance of prayer." (John E. Steinmuiller and Kathryn Sullivan, Catholic Biblical Encyclopaedia, Old Testament, New York, Joseph F. Wagner, Inc., 1956, p.494). "The three aromatics that were to supplement frankincense (in the tabernacle and in the temple) are named: (1) **nataph**, 'stacte', an exuding gum, according to some authorities, of the myrrh shrub (elsewhere expressed by the Hebrew **mor**), according to others, of the storax; (2) **sheheleth** 'incense nail', 'sea clove', the shell of a mussel, strongly pungent under combustion; (3) **helbenah**, Lat. **galbanum**, 'heart resin', abundant in Syria... These substances were to be mingled 'after the art of the perfumer' and salted... Later Jewish observance... added seven additional aromatics as follows: **myrrh, cassia, spikenard, saffron, costus, calamus** and **cinnamon**..." (Samuel Macauley Jackson, (ed.), The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Baker Book House, p. 469). Out of the seven additional aromatics, one was called **maaleh ashan** in the Talmud... this had the property of causing the smoke of incense to rise in a straight column... **Spices**. (Hebrew **besamim**) "The use of spices both as condiments and for perfume was widespread in ancient times. The maiden in the Song of Songs was perfumed with 'myrrh and frankincense and with all the powders of the merchant'... it was customary to burn spices after a meal... spices are used in Jewish ritual today in the **havdalah** service marking the conclusion of the Sabbath, which includes the smelling of the spices together with the appropriate blessing." (R.J. Zwi Werblowsky and Geoffry Wigoder (Eds.), The Encyclopedia of the Jewish Religion, Jerusalem, Massada, PEC Press Ltd., 1966, p.200; p.365). **Perfumery**: **Gandhayukti** or science and craft of cosmetics and perfumery, according to **Br.hatsam.hita_** (LXXVI): For **hair-bath**, the ingredients used are: cassia bark (**tvac**), costus (**kus.t.ha**), **ren.u, nalika_, spr.kka_**, resin (**rasa**) [**rasa** commiphora myrrha (Car. Ci. 23.152)], bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), **va_laka, kesara** and

patra; for **hair-oil** emitting the scent of the **campaka** (michelia champaka) flower, the powders of madder (**mjis.t.ha_**), **vya_ghranakha, s'ukti**, cassia bark, costus, resin and sesame oil were used; For **perfumes** the ingredients were: **patra, turus.ka, va_la** and bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**) to create **samorddi_pana**, 'kindler of passion.' The other composition called **vakula** included **vya_maka, kat.uka_** and asafoetida; costus gave the fragrance of lotus (**utpala-gandhika**) and sandal powder that of **campaka**; the addition of **ja_ti_phala** (nutmeg), cassia bark and **kustumburu** (spice coriander) gave the fragrance of **atimuktaka** or jasmine flower. Eighty four perfumes of the fragrance of **vakula** could be produced with combinations of: **rodhra, us'i_ra** (root, vetiveria zizanioides (Car. Su. 4.8, 20,28,41,44), bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), **aguru, musta_, pattra, priyan:gu, vana** and **pathya_** (also called **abhaya_, hari_taki_**, terminalia chebula); any three of these substances were taken and mixed with one part each of sandal and **turus.ka**, a half of **s'ukti** and a quarter of **s'atapus.pa_** and fumigated with **kat.uka_**, asafoetida and jaggery. Perfume grades called **sarvatobhadra** could be produced by combining, in different proportions (indicated in parenthesis and in groups of four the proportions add up to eighteen): **aguru** (2), **pattra** (3), **turus.ka** (5) and **s'aileya** (8); **priyan:gu** (4), **musta_** (1), **rasa** (7) and **kes'a** (6); **spr.kka_** (4), cassia bark (1), bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**)(7), and **ma_m.si_** (6); sandal (7), **nakha** (6), **s'ri_ka** (4) and **kunduruka** (1); by thus blending four substances in a group, eighteen proportions for each perfume compound could be obtained. Each compound is combined with **nakha**, bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), **turus.ka**, nutmeg, camphor and musk and fumigated with jaggery and **nakha**. **Mouth-perfumes**: The sixteen ingredients used for **sarvatobhadra** were taken at random and enriched with nut-meg, musk and camphor and sprinkled with the juice of mango fruits and honey to yields several mouth-perfumes with the fragrance of **pa_rija_ta** flower; they were made into small tablets for chewing. **muhava_sa** mouth-perfume (Jain.Skt.) **Agnipura_n.a** (CCXXIV.34) refers to **mukha-va_saka** formed by combining small cardamoms, cloves, **kan:kola**, nutmeg, **nis'a_kara** and **ja_ti_-pattra** and explains the process of making perfume-tablets called **gut.ika_s** for chewing. **Bath powders**: Any of the perfume combinations suggested which include **s'ri_va_saka** (or **s'ri_** is the resin of a tree) and **sarja** make fine bath-powders by replacing these two by **va_laka** and cassia bark. In the **Na_gara-sarvasva** (IV.12), bath-powder is said to include: cassia bark, **aguru, mustaka** [cyperus rotundus (Car. Su. 4.3,11)], bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), **caura, sat.hi_, granthi, parn.aka, nakha** and musk. According to **Agni-pura_n.a** the articles for bath, **sna_na-dravya_n.i** include: cassia bark, **na_d.i_, phala,** oil, saffron, **granthi-parvaka**, **s'aileya**, bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), **kra_nta, caula,** camphor, **ma_m.si_, sura_** and costus; bath perfumes are formed by mixing any three of these with musk. **Incense**: **dhu_pa**, incense was used for religious worship. 'The mixture of 1/4th of **s'atapus.pa_** and **kunduruka**, 1/2 of **nakha** and **turus.ka**, and 1/4th of sandal and **priyan:gu** yielded an incense which was fumigated with jaggery and **nakha**. Utpala tells us that the practice among the perfumers was to fumigate first all these ingredients with **hari_taki_** before doing so with jaggery and **nakha**. Another type of perfume was obtained by blending equal quantities of **guggulu, va_laka,** lac (**la_ks.a_**), **musta_, nakha** and sugar. The **pin.d.a-dhu_pa** (perfume lamp) was constituted by **ma_m.si_, va_laka, turus.ka, nakha** and sandal mixed in equal proportion. The Ca_lukya king Some_s'vara in his **Ma_nasolla_sa** (Vol. II, p.144, verses 1697b-1701a) gives a different list of ingredients for the formation of the **pin.d.a-dhu_pa**. According to him, equal proportions of the powder of lac, **guggula**, camphor, **ra_la, kun.t.uru, silhaka** (the same as **turus.ka**), **s'ri_khan.d.a, sarala** wood, **laghu-kos.t.ha, va_laka, ma_m.si_**, honey, clarified butter, and jaggery, except the liquids, when mixed with two parts of **laghu-karpu_ra**, yielded **cu_rn.a-dhu_pa** (incense powder), while the same including the liquids (**silha**, honey,

clarified butter) when made into lump with the help of jaggery formed **pin.d.a-dhu_pa**. The highly prized incense called **kopa-cchada** was made from four parts each of sugar, **s'aileyaka** and **musta_**, two parts each of **s'ri_va_saka** and **sarja**, and one part each of **nakha** and **guggulu** mixed with the powder of camphor and done into lumps with honey. Many varieties of incense were obtained by combining nine aromatic ingredients, viz., **hari_taki_, s'an:kha, ghana, drava** (**rasa** or resin), **va_laka**, jaggery, **utpala** (costus), **s'ailaka, musta_**, inproportions indicated by multiple of 1/9th. Thus each of these substances mixed in different proportions yields eight **dhu_pas**, the total number being seventy-two.... Perumutations and combinations of the following sixteen ingredients give different kinds of frankincense: **ghana, va_laka, s'aileyaka**, camphor (**karpu_ra**), **us'i_ra** [the fragrant root of andropogon laniger or andropogon muricatus (Jain.Skt.)], na_gapus.pa, vya_ghra-nakha, spr.kka_, aguru, madanaka, nakha, bignonia chelonoides (**tagara**), coriander (**dha_nya**), camphor (**karpu_ra**), **cola** and sandal (**malaya** or that which grows in **malaya** mountains or Western ghats below the ka_ve_ri_ river). In no preparation more than one part of coriander need be added, and camphor should be added in still less proportion, for their smell is too strong, and if used in larger proportions they could diminish the fragrance of other substances. All these substances were first severally fumigated with **s'ri_va_saka**, **sarja**, jaggery and **nakha** and then mixed with musk and camphor." (Ajay Mitra Shastri, India as seen in the Br.hatsam.hita_ of Vara_hamihira, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1969, pp.241-243). [Was the incense **silhaka** obtained from the Turus.ka country (probably Bactria) and therefore, called **turus.ka**? cf. **Amarako_s.** (II.6.128) which sources **silhaka** from Turus.ka and Yavana countries. Saffron was sourced from Kashmir and Va_li_ka according to Amarako_s.a (II.6.123-4); or on the banks of the Indus (according to Ka_lida_sa (Raghuvam.s'a, IV.67).] **Talcum powder** (**put.ava_sa**): The ingredients are: cassia bark, **us'i_ra**, and **pattra** in equal proportions, small cardamom in half quantity; these are powdered and enriched with musk and camphor. The product **put.ava_sa** was applied to the whole body (**an:goddhu_lana**) and perhaps to perfume clothes. **Hair-dye**: **s'ukla** (an acid-gruel), **kodrava tan.d.ula** (paspalum scrobiculatum), **loha-cu_rn.a** (iron powder) are washed with **kajika** (vinegar), bovine urine and then boiled in slow fire, with **nakha** and gingely oil, and ground into a fine paste to dye grey hair. Myrobalan paste is also applied. The odour of iron is removed by using hair-bath preparations and scented oils. **Tooth-sticks** (**danta-ka_s.t.ha**): Tooth-sticks were twigs of creepers, shrubs and trees: **vikan:kata, bilva, ka_s'mari, ks.ema-taru,** banyan, **arka, madhu_ka, s'iri_s.a, karaja, plaks.a, ja_ti,** ficus religiosa, jujube, **br.hati_** [solanum indicum (Car. Su. 4.9,30,38,44)]**,** teak, **s'ri_-phala**, jasmine, **kadamba, ni_pa, arjuna, karavi_ra, bha_n.d.i_ra, s'ami_, s'ya_ma_, s'a_la, as'vakarn.a, devada_ru, ca_t.uru_s.aka, priyan:gu, apa_ma_rga**, rose apple, and pomegranate. The tooth-sticks could also be perfumed after immersing them in bovine urine. **Chewing betel**: **ta_mbu_la** preparation was an art according to **S'ukra-ni_ti** (IV.3.99). The ingredients were: **cu_rn.a** [lime; **s'an:kha-cun.n.a** shell powder (Jain.Skt.)], **pu_ga-phala** (areca nut), and **pattra** (betel leaf). Additives were spices like **kakkola**, clove and nutmeg. Va_gbhat.a's **As.t.a_n:ga-hrdaya** (Su_tra-stha_na, iII. 38; c. 625 AD) adds **khadira** (acacia catechu). cf. **khadira** acacia catechu (Car. Su. 3,34,13,43). **ta_mbu_la** stimulate dlove, added to physical charm, perfumed the mouth, gave strength, dispelled phlegmatic diseases and caused amorous intoxication. Mandasur inscr. of Kuma_ragupta and Bandhuvarman, ll.II-2 (CII, III, No.18) refers to it as an important item of women's toilet. **Flowers and garlands**: Both men and women used flowers and flower garlands (**sraj, ma_la_, ma_lya, da_ma**) (e.g. **ma_lya-dhara, srag-dhara_, ma_lini_**). **Toiletries**: Girls used **tilaka**; collyrium (such as **bhan:ga_jana** or **bhinna_jana**, **srota_jana**, **saubha_jana**) was used in worshipping manes and in religious rites. Unguents

(**anulepana, vilepana**) were used. Women's foreheads were marked with saffron or **hin:gulaka**. Oil to anoint the body and to worship the manes was **abhyajana**. A soap used by males was **phenaka**. A circular mirror (possibly made of polished metals or glass) decorated Indra's banner (**darpan.a, a_dars'a**). Pliny refers to the superiority of Indian glass made of pounded crystal; Ceylon knew of glass mirror in the third century BC; The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (p.45) refers to the import of crude glass in the firsty century AD at the Indian ports. (Ajaya Mitra Shastri, op cit., fn. p.249). **Cosmetics and perfumery**: '**Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara (eleventh of twelfth century A.D.)... gives six processes for the preparation of cosmetics as follows: **bha_vana_** (infusion of fragrant powders with the desired liquids), **pa_cana** (digestion of materials probably for curing purposes), **bodha** (tempering or intensifying the perfume), **vedha** (further intensification or 'excitation'), **dhu_pana** (fumigation with aromatic incenses, vapours etc.) and **va_sana** (preparation of scents utilizing the perfumes of flowers). Details are given of **pa_cana** process in terms of **put.apa_ka, gartapa_ka, ven.upa_ka, dola_pa_ka, kharaparapa_ka, baijayu_ra** and **ka_lapa_ka**... the text also mensions a number of fragrant aromatic substances such as **pa_rija_ta, mukhava_sa** (perfume to make the breath fragrant), **gandhataila** (scented oil), **yallava_sa** (dust of sandal and pollen of lotus in cold water), **dhu_pa** and **varti** (an unguent, eye salve, collyrium or any cosmetic in the form of a ball or pill). Further, the aromatic substances are classifed into several **vargas** (categories) in the following way: (i) **patra varga** (leaves): **ta_lisapatra** (flacourtia cataphracta), **jhu_la, ra_makarpu_ra** (a species of fragrant grass), **prata_pa** (calotropis gigantea), **tulasi** (holy basil), **murva_** and **damana**; (ii) **pus.pa varga** (flowers): **lavan:ga** (cloves), **mucukunda** (pterospermum suberifolium), **campaka** (michelia campaka), **surapus.pi_, priyan:gu** and **s'epha_li**; (iii) **phala varga** (fruits): **mari_ca** (pepper), **kan:kola, su_ks.maila_** (small cardamoms), **ja_iphala** (nutmeg), **ren.uka_, haritaki** (terminalia chebula), **a_malaki** (embelic myrobalan), **lata_kastu_ri_** (hibiscus moschatus) and the like; (iv) **tvag varga** bark): **karpu_ratvak, lavan:gatvak, kharjurakaus'a, raktacandana, devada_ru** etc.; (v) **mu_la varga** (roots): **pus.kara mu_la, bhadramusta_, gandhamusta_** and the like; (vii) **nirya_sa varga** (exudations): **karpu_ra, silha_rasa, guggula** etc.; and (vii) **ji_va varga** (organic): **kastu_ri** (hibiscus abelmoschus), **nakhi_** [?unguis odoratus; cf. **barbara, varvara** unguis odoratus (Skt.)(CDIAL 9149)], **saya_la, madhu** (honey) etc... According to **Agnipura_n.a** (c. 10th century A.D.)... **utpalagandhi** (lotus-scented saffron coloured oil) is prepared by intimately mixing equal quantities of cinnamon (**tvac**), **mura_** (a type of fragrant plant), nardostachys jatamansi (**nalada**) and andropagan (**va_laka**), and then blending the mixture with oil... The perfume, **ambergis** (**ambara** in Sanskrit), was introduced into India by the Arabs probably in the eighth or ninth century A.D. It was used as **sugandhadravya** or **sugandhaka**. It was also referred to as **ma_tsyika** by virtue of the fact that this perfume is obtained from the entrails of the whales. Production of rose water and **attar** of roses, obtained from the petals of roses (for which Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh is famous), was a well-known chemical practice in the medieval period. It would appear that the rose itself was introduced into India from Persia through the Arabs, and that the method of extracting **attar** (Arabic word: **itr** meaning perfume) was discovered by the mother of Nurjehan in A.D. 1612. **A_in-Akbari** gives a detailed account of the use of rose water in the preparation of perfumes.. and speaks of the regulations of the perfume office of Akbar... the royal baths were noted for an extravagant use of perfumes, both blended and natural, and this is borne out by the references found in the Ma_nasolla_sa of King Somesvara.' (D.N.Bose, S.N.Sen and B.V. Subbarayappa (eds.), A Concise History of Science in India, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1971, pp. 343-345). **Boiling to infuse fragrance**: "Some medicinal oils, and especially those used in the

treatment of nervous diseases, rheumatism etc., are subjected to a third process (the first two are: tailapa_ka, ghr.tapa_ka) of boiling with various aromatic and fragrant substances. This is called the **gandhapa_ka** or boiling for rendering the oil fragrant. The following substances, or as many of them as are available, are used for scenting medicated oils, namely, cardamoms, cinnamon, cloves, fenugreek seeds, saffron, leaves of cinamomum tamala, white sandalwood, aloes wood, **jata_mansi** root, curcuma zedoria (**sati**), cyperus rotundus (**mustaka**), **kakkola** (an aromatic seed), resin of pinus longifolius (**gandhaviraja**), storax, long pepper root, root of andropogon muricatus (**usira**), **nakhi** (unguis odoratus), pouch of civet cat (**khatta_si**), camphor, musk, permelia perlata (**saileya**), root of aplotaxis auriculata (**kus.t.a** = saussurea hypoleuca), seeds of abelmoschus moschatus (**lata_kastu_ri**) etc." (Sanskrit Materia Medica, p.15).

8125.**Incense**: **dhu_pa** are of three kinds: **cu_rn.adhu_pa, pin.d.adhu_pa, vartidhu_pa** (**Dhu_pabhoga** in **Ma_nasolla_sa** (c. 12th century AD), Vol. II, 1939, G.O. Series, Baroda, pp. 144-145.) The names of **dhu_pas** are: **kauma_radhu_pa, ma_he_s'varadhu_pa, a_gne_yadhu_pa, bhadram.karadhu_pa, raks.asaghnadhu_pa, uttamadhu_pa, das'a_n:gadhu_pa, mohadhu_pa, va_run.adhu_pa, caturan:gikadhu_pa, nandakadhu_pa, kan.adhu_pa, s'ri_dhu_pa, grahaghnadhu_pa, pun.yadhu_pa, s'is'ukadhu_pa, bra_hmadhu_pa, prati_dhu_pa, siddha_rthakadhu_pa, aris.t.adhu_pa, gan.adhu_pa, svastikadhu_pa, gr.hadhu_pa** etc. upto forty kinds; Recipe for **va_run.a dhu_pa** is given: **'smr.tam. s'ri_ves.t.aka_ ... ra la_ks.a_ padmaka-candanam; sadevada_ru surasam. s'a_lajam. ceti yojayet; dhu_po'yam. va_run.o na_ma gri_s.maka_le pras'asyate.'** (Page 280): **Su_tikopakraman.i_ya--adhya_ya: 'sa_riva_ candanos'i_radra_ks.a_ padmakasa_dhitam; candanasya ca kalkena siddham. sarpirjvara_paham; candana_dyena siddham. pat.ola_dyena va_ ghr.tam. pa_yayet...**' (Page 283): '**kalkena sa_riva_ s'un.t.hi_ lodhrada_d.ima-candanaih-.'** (Page 290): (**kukkun.acikitsita**) '**sarpiman.d.am. sura_gram. ca aindri_m. candameva ca.'** (Page 297): (**visarpacikitsa_**) '**gud.u_ci_m. madhukam. caiva candanam. ceti tat pibet; us'i_ram. candam.caiva s'a_d.valam. s'an:khamutpalam; hri_beram. candanos'i_ram....; vida_ri_m. candanos'i_ram. tatha_ candanasa_riva_m.; pat.olanimbamusta_na_m. candanos'i_rayorapi.'** (Page 298) '**ta_li_s'am. ... candadvayam; mu_la_ni candanos'i_ram ...; kalkaih- ... candana_na_m. vipa_citam.'** Other ingredients mentioned include: **s'ukla_, ra_jana_, yas.t.i_, madhuka, bhadra, ka_koli_, abhaya_, haridre, aguru, ba_lhi_ka, raktapus.pa, tvakpatram ...** (**Ka_s'yapasam.hita_** (ed. by Rajaguru Hemaraja of Nepal, N.S. Press, Bombay, 1938; chapter on **dhu_pakalpa**, p.135: **Siddha_rtha_rtha_s'ceti dhu_pa_ste catva_rim.s'aduda_hr.ta_h; bhis.agsiddhikara_ nr.n.a_m putrada_ rogana_s'anah-**; these dhu_pas or different kinds of incense were used not only for medical purposes but also for scaring away ghosts etc. who were supposed to cause ill health. They had also some value as perfumes as some of the ingredients used in them were aromatic. The chapter on dhu_pakalpa is concluded with the story about the origin of dhu_pas: The rs.is were disturbed in their penance by ra_ks.asas. They approached vanhi (fire) for help. Vanhi gave them these dhu_pas as a means to scare away these ra_ks.as-- This is a mythical story about the origin of dhu_pas with a religious back-ground. Then follows a dhu_pa-japa: **agnistva_ dhu_payatu, brahma_ tva_ dhu_payatu ... namo devebhya iti japet**.); loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.324).

8126.**Aloes**: **elivaka** aloes (M.)[cf. **Nighan.t.aratna_kara** of Pandit Vishnu Vasudev Godbole, 1867; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, p.351); Pliny (AD 70) states: 'The best aloe is brought out of India' (Hobson-Jobson, Article on Aloes, p.16].

8127.**Art of betel nut chewing**: **gan.d.u_s.apa_traka** = **tasta** a tray for washing the mouth in (Skt.); **pi_kada_ni_** = patadgraha or **pratigra_ha** or **nis.t.hi_va-pa_tra** or **nis.t.hi_vana s'ara_va** or spittoon (Skt.); **pat.iggaha** (Pali; **Maha_vagga** (c. 300-250 BC) **Vinayapi_t.akam** (ed. H. Oldenberg, London, 1879, Vol. I, p.271) [cf. lexicon of non-Sanskrit terms called the **Ra_ja-vyavaha_ra-kos'a**, Poona, 1880 by Raghuna_tha Pan.d.ita (AD 1676); loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.184]. **tastari_** = **hasta-praks.a_laka** wash-hand-basin (Pers.Skt.) **Betel box**: **karan:ka** = **ta_mbu_la a_dha_ra** betel box (Skt.lex.) **Svastika**: cf. brass '**sireh**' boxed from Sumatra; some with **svastika** designs carved on their sides [(Case 5, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, Room 8 (metal work); cited in Penzer, 'Romance of Betel-chewing'-- citing **Katha_saritsa_gara** (Tawney's trans. Vol. VIII, pp. 249-254)]. **chimbul** areca-nut boxes; **bekas sirih** betel-leaf holders (Malay.) **Seller of betle nuts**: **ta_mbo_l.i_** seller of betel-nuts (M.); **tamboli, tamoli** sellers of betel in N. Indian bazars; **ta_mbu_la** (Pers.); **ta_mbu_l** (Arab.); **tembul** (Marco Polo. ii,358)(Hobson-Jobson, pp. 913-914; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.173). 'According to Przyluski the word **ta_mbu_la** consists of the root-word **bu_la** and **tam**, which is a prefix, **bu_la** corresponds to Austro-Asiatic **ba_lu** and means 'something that is rolled'; cf. Przyluski, 'Emprunts Anaryens en Indo-Aryen', Bulletin de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris, Vol. XXIV, 3rd. Fasc. (No.75), 1924, pp. 255-58; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.182). '**Ta_mbu_la** was probably introduced sometime before or about the beginning of the Christian era in South India and then spread northwares.' (P.V. Kane, **History of Dharmas'a_stra**, B.O.R. Inst., Poona, 1941, Vol. II, p.734). **Areca nuts**: **ad.akeya** areca-nuts (Ka. inscr. AD 750-770 (EI, IX,22; Ka.lex.); **ad.kitta_** nut-cracker (M.lex.) [**ad.ake_** = betel nut; **ko_yittu** = cutting or chopping off (Ka.)[**S'abdako_s'a** by Date and Karve (M.), p.34); loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.171). [or **ad.aki** areca nut + **ottu** to press or crack (Ka.); or **ad.ake gatti** or areca nut knife (Ka.)] **Synonyms**: **gho_n.t.a_, pu_ga, kramuka, guva_ka, khapura** (**Amarrako_s.a**, 169); **su_d.o_, su_d.i_** (G.lex.) **carota_** nut-cracker (A.); **sarauta_** id. (H.); **sa_rapatraka** (Skt.)[cf. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp.175-176]. **s'an:kula_** nut-cracker; **s'an:kula_khan.d.a** broken by nut-cracker (**s'an:kula_ = kramuka_di bhe_dana sa_dhanam**)(Skt.)[cf. **s'an:kula_** a cutting instrument inferior to **musala**: Patajali's **Maha_bha_s.ya** (c. 150 BC); **s'an:kula_ = utpala-patrika_** (**S'abda Kalpadruma**); broad-bladed knife or lancet (Monier Williams' Skt.lex.); cf. **s'an:ku** a pin (Skt.lex.); **s'an:kula_** a pair of nippers (Siddheshwar Varma); P.K. Gode, op cit., p.179]. **seere** and **penang** = betel and areca (Malay). **Betel tree**: **guva_ka** tbe betel-nut tree, areca faufel or catechu (Wilson: Skt.lex., p.306: **gu** to stool, affix **a_ka** and **u** converted to **ava** regularly). cf. **ka_t** catechu (M.lex.) **khadira** (Skt. lex.)[cf. **Ra_janighan.t.u** of Narahari (c. AD 1450) Verse 41 which refers to the dye-producing properties of **khadira sa_ra**, p.13, A_nanda_s'rama Edn., Poona, 1896; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p. 158). **khadira-gut.ika_**: ingredients: **candana, lavan:ga, kakko_la, ja_tiko_s'a** (Car. Ci. 26, 206-214). Catechu, cutch, caut: An astringent extract from the wood of several species of acacia (acacia catechu)(the **khair**, and acacia suma or sundra)... The extract is called **kat.h** (H.); **kvath** to decoct (Skt.)... **ka_chu** (Ka.); **kasu** (Ta.); **kachu** (Ma.)... AD 1585 Sassetti mentions **catu** as derived from **khadira** tree, i.e. in modern Hindi **khair**; Skt. **khadira**... AD 1813: the peasants manufacture catechu or terra japonica from the **keiri** (**khair**) tree (mimosa catechu) which grows wild on the hills of Konkana... (Forbes Or. Mem., i.303, 2nd Edn.; loc. cit. Hobson-Jobson, London, 1903, pp. 173-174; P.K. Gode, op cit. ,pp. 162-163). 'Enclose thee in the heart of **khayar** (**khadira**) timber, in the ear wrought of **s'im.s'apa_** put

firmness' (Griffith's trans. RV. iii,53; note: **khayar**-timber: the hard wood of **khadira** or acacia catechu of which the pin of the axle was made; **s'im.s'apa_**: dalbergia sisu, also a common timber tree). cf. **soma-valka** white **khadira** (**As.t.a_n:gahr.dayakos'a**, edn. K.M. Vaidya, 1936, p.625)... '... catechu or cutch was well known to the Chinese under the names **er-ca** or **hai'r-ca**.' (Stuart, Chinese Materia Medica, p.2; and Laufer, Loan words in Tibetan, No.107; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.163). **gunda** gum (M.); **Synonym: kha_yar** from khadira tree; **khadira gunda**; **nimbagunda** gum from citron tree; **babbu_lagunda** gum from babul tree (M.)[cf. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.108; 'Ink-Recipes after c. AD 1200.') '**khadira-vidha_na** or the method of gathering juice of catechu: a **khadira** tree growing on good ground and of middle age was selected and ground about its bottom was dug out. A cut was then made in its central root and a pitcher (**kumbham**) of iron or bronze (**ayas**) was so placed underneath as to admit the exuding juice. The pitcher was then smeared with a mixture of cow-dung and earth and later kept in the midst of fire produced from (dried) cow-dung and other fuel. When the juice had boiled over, the pitcher was lifted up and the juice poured in a separate pot and kept properly covered.' (**Sus'rutasam.hita_. Cikitsa_stha_na**, Section 13 of Chapter 11, p.450, Bombay, N.S. Press, 1938; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.164). **Betel parcel**: **bira_ (vid.a_ = ta_mbu_la)** of the betel-nut leaves -- consisting of 16 leaves and 5 nuts (AD 1416 inscr. Persian farma_n). **vid.i_** small roll of betel-leaves (M.lex.); **vi_t.ika_** (Skt.lex.) '**Betel** is a small parcel made of aromatic leaves and other ingredients mixed up with a little of the lime made from sea-shells, this colours the lips and mouth red and agreeably perfumes the breath.' (Bernier (c. AD 1660, Travels, London, 1891, pp. 13-14; loc. cit. Hobson-Jobson; P.K. Gode, op cit., p.157). **Offering**: **'tatah pin.d.e_bhyo_ aks.ata-gandha-pus.pa-dhu_pa-di_pa-vastra-ta_mbu_la_ni datva_... '**: articles to be offered with pin.d.as (rice-balls) for the manes of ancestors: ta_mbu_la, flowers, incense perfume etc.; **s'ayana-vidhi** (use of bed by a house-holder): '**tatah svastriya_ saha sugandhale_pana ta_mbu_la_di se_vama_nah- svape_t'**: the house-holder should go to bed with his wife after enjoying perfumes and ta_mbu_la. (**Smr.yarthasa_ra** a work on **dharmas'a_stra** by S'ri_dhara (AD 1150-1200; **A_nanda_s'rama Sanskrit Series**, No. 70, Poona, 1912; p.45 and p.70; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p. 137). 'The people of the South such as Pandya, Kerala and other countries are described as decked with garlands, having red teeth, wearing clothes dyed in diverse colours, and having bodies besmeared with powder (**gandhacu_rn.a_vacu_rn.itah-**)' (MBh. Karn.aparvan, XII,17).

8128.**Science of cosmetics**: **gandhas'a_stra** science of cosmetics and perfumery (Skt.lex.) "This science of cosmetics and perfumery is helpful in the worship of gods, which requires the use of auspicious perfumes and incense; it contributes to the pleasures of men; it leads to the attainment of three ends of human life (viz., religious merit, worldly prosperity and sensual enjoyments); it removes one's own poverty; it contributes to the pleasures of kings and it gives the highest delight to the minds of accomplished ladies." "Glossary of aromatic ingredients (**gandha-dravya**)... found as chapter III of **gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara... classified the aromatic ingredients in different vargas or classes as follows: (1) leaves: holy basil leaves etc.; (2) flowers: saffron, campaka flowers, clove etc.; (3) fruits: pepper, nutmeg, cardamum etc.; (4) barks: bark of camphor tree, bark of clove tree etc.; (5) woods: sandal wood, fir wood etc.; (6) roots: nut-grass (cyperus rotundus), pavonia odorata (**vala**) etc.; (7) exudation from plants: camphor etc.; (8) organic products: musk, honey, lac, ghee etc." (P. K. Gode, 'Indian Science of Cosmetics and Perfumery', Studies in Indian Cultural History, Vol. I, Hoshiarpur, Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, 1961, p.4, 6. loc. cit. **gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara and **gandhava_da** (anonymous) with a commentary in Marathi, c. 500-1600

A.D.) "Of all trades, the trade of the perfumer is the best; other trades like those of dealers in gold etc. are of no avail. In the case of the trade in cosmetics and perfumery what one purchases for one (rupee) can be sold for hundred (rupees)." (**Pacatantra**). **gandha yaks.a = gandharva** "At the commencement of his treatise (**gandhasa_ra**), Gan:ga_dhara bows to four deities viz. (1) S'iva (2) Gan.apati (3) Sarasvati_ and (4) Gandharva yaks.a or gandha yaks.a, a demi-god attending upon God S'iva." (P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 6-7). **gandhayukti** art of preparing different cosmetics and perfumery (Skt.lex.) "The six processes mentioned by Gan:ga_dhara (**gandhasa_ra**) are: (1) **bha_vana** infusion or saturating powders with fluid; (2) **pa_cana** ripening or decoction of materials after they have undergone the process of infusion (No.1 above); (3) **bodha** reviving the scent of a perfume with the help of aromatic ingredients acting as reviving agents; (4) **vedha** this process is a further development of No. 3 above. As the verses describing the process are textually defective I am unable to understand it properly; (4) **dhu_pana** fumigating with aromatic vapours of incense etc. and (6) **va_sana** scenting with the perfumes of flowers etc." (P.K. Gode, op cit., p.7). **ambara** a fragrant substance used in the recipe for a perfumed powder called **manmathodayapis.t.aka** (**Gandhava_da** Folio 27b with Marathi commentary, c. 1300-1600 AD); **anbar** (Arabic); **ambergris** perfume (E.); **ambara** perfume (Skt.lex.) [J. Freyer (AD 1672-1681) in his account of East India and Persia refers to **ambergreece** as a precious article of trade within the charter of the East India Company and states that grey **ambergris** is the best and that yields a fragrant odour and feels in substance like beeswax... Ain-i-Akbari (A.D. 1590) refers to 'the preprations of **ambergris**' with which the presence of the chamber of Emperor Akbar was fumigated constantly... the cost of ambergris mentioned in this work is 'one mohar to three, per tola_... Bernier in his Travels (AD 1656-68) mentions that India imports **ambergris** from the Maldives and Mozambic... The Arab geographer Yaqubi (c. AD 875) mentions... **anbar Hindi** which is procured from the coast and then exported to Basra and other places. The **anbar** which comes from Hind is called **karkbatus** associated with a community of that name.' (Fryer's Travels, Haklyut Society, London, 1912, Vol. II, p. 142; Ain-i-Akbari Eng. trans. by F. Gladwin, Calcutta, 1897, Vol. I, pp. 65,68,69; Bernier's Travels ed. Constable, London, 1891, p.204; loc. cit. P.K.Gode, op cit., p.10). **Use of perforated vessel**: Abul Fazl (Pages 68-70, Ain-i-Akbari) deals with 'Natural Perfumes'. The items in this category are: (1) **ambergris**, (2) **laudan** 'from the tree found in the island of Cyprus and Chois, (3) **camphor** 'from a large tree found in the maritime mountains of Hindustan and China', collected from the trunk and branches, (4) **civet** from Achin 'from an animal resebling a cat', (5) **kowrah** 'from an animal resembling the civet' found in Achin, (6) **myd**, something of the above kind but of inferior quality, (7) **lignum aloes**, root of a tree. Several kinds of it are: Mendely, Jebely, Semendury, Kemary, Kakey, Berry, Cathaiy, Chiny (also called Kemoory), Jelaly, Mytaky, Lemaky,-- of these Mendely is the best, Semendury is blue and burns for a long time on the fire, (8) **chuwah** is distilled **lignum aloes**... 'Method of making **chuwah**: small pieces of **lignum aloes**... put into a **narrow-necked vessel**... luted with **philosopher's clay**... composed of clay, cotton and rice bran. A small space is left at the neck of the vessel which is placed inverted in another vessel, perforated at the bottom, and supported by a three-legged stand, under which is placed a dish full of water, so that the mouth of the first mentioned vessel may touch its surface. Then ther eis made round the inverted vessel a gentle fire of cowdung, which melts the aloes, till it distills into the water. This is colected and repeatedly washed with water and rose-water to take off all smell of smoke.'... (table of perfumes)... Persian saffron, Kahghy saffron, Cashmeery saffron, musk pods, kelumbek, storax, frankincense, essence of fitneh, essence of baidmusk, essence of orange flowers, essence of jasmin, violet roots, scented nails, bah leaves from Guzerath, sugendeh kookelah, alekkhendy,

duwalek, kanehleh, saad, akungy, zedoary... (loc. cit. P.K.Gode, op cit., pp. 19-20). 'The **gandhi** deal in rose-water, perfumed oils and essences, toothpowder and finer kinds of implements used for smoking... The perfumes are also retailed by those who make them... (those who distil perfumes) use a copper still (**dola_yantra**) which may hold from 150 to 200 lbs. of water, and has a flat head. A tube bent at right angles conveys the vapours into a copper cucurbit, which serves as a recipient and is placed in a wide-mouthed earthen vessel to contain water for condensing the vapour... The artist makes three kinds of water, from roses, from the pandanus (**keara**-- **ketaka** or **ketaki_**) and from the lime (**citrus**); but the quantity of the two latter is very trifling... The other waters are distilled in the same manner. All their essences consist of **sandal-wood** oil impregnated with various smells, for imbibing which, this oil has a strong capacity... The sandal wood comes from Malabar... and distilling over into this the waters from various substances such as roses, the flowers of the bel (jasminum sambac), spices, the roots of the andropogon called **kus**, the flower of the chameli (jasminum grandiflorum), the flower of the mulsari (mimusops elengi), agar wood (agallochum), the flower of the Keara (pandanus), the flower called juhi (jasminum) and even clay... The next most common essence, called **motiya** is made from bel flower (jasminum sambac), and is cheaper than the common essence of roses. The only other essence commonly used is that impregnated with the odour of the spices and called **mujmua**. The ingredients vary from 5 to 50, but cloves, nutmegs, greater and lesser cardamoms, and saffron are the most common... (Vide Dr. Sadgopal's article on **kewda** in 'Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics, May, 1937. The kewda or pandanus odoratissimus occurs in India, Arabia and Persia. In India occurs in Bengal, South India, Central India, United Provinces and NW Burma. The superior type of **kewda** is found in Ganjam Dist. of Orissa.)... India, the cradle of Perfume Industry... Those who extract essences have several flower gardens at Patna and Bar... (Buchanan, 'Patna-Gaya Report', Behar and Orissa Research Soceity, Patna, Vol. II, pp. 518-777 (loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 37-42).

buka_ powder; a fragrant substance (included in the list on Folio 27 of the Marathi commentary on **Gandhava_da** starting with **s'ri_khan.d.a** etc.)(cf. **pukai** smoke (Ta.lex.): Folios 36-37 in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara contain recipes for several varieties of buka_ and folio 49 concludes: '**iti buka_ gandhara_ja a_n.i te_liya_ ga_liya_tatha_ sugandha tatha_ ka_ciya_ te_la tatha_ kastu_ri_ci_ pari_ks.a_ va karan.i_ va java_dici_ karan.i_ tatha_ karpu_rakaran.i_ tatha_ dhu_pakaran.i_ go_liya_ tatha_ udabati yituka me_la_va_ paripu_rn.a ja_la_ ase_. iti gandhava_da sampu_rn.a.'ka_ce_la te_l: 'tailyam ca_mbaraka_cari_ ca mahula_ lo_ba_na s'ri_khan.d.akam. ma_m.si ca_garakam..." (Folio 33b in Gandhasa_ra of Gan:ga_dhara).**

Set of fragrant substances: **su_ks.maila_, lavan:ga, candana, saupha, mo_tha, taja, ku_t.ha, e_la_va_luka, ja_yiphala, candratvak, ja_yipatri_, va_la_ka, kum.kuma, na_gake_sara, pus.pa kan:ko_la, hirad.e_, ro_hisa, dhan.iya_, lavan:gatvaku_, sthu_laila_, patraka, ni_li_, co_rapus.pi_, re_n.uka, padmaka** (Folio 7a in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **pancaka, ku_t.a, nali_, e_ka_n:gi_, tagara, s'ailaja, mura_, musta_, co_rapus.pi_, ma_m.si_, ba_la, us'i_ra, te_javati_, na_gake_sara, bo_la, karcu_ra, lata_kastu_ri_, viha_n.i_, karpu_ra, priyan:gu, saupha, madana, ro_hisa, maruva, patraka** (Folio 9b in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **ma_m.si_, hirad.e_, na_gake_sara, gad.ivana, sthaile_la_, patraka, mura_, ku_t.a, musta_, va_laka, s'at.i_, taja, e_ka_n:gi_, padmaka, sihla_, saupha, re_n.uka, tagara, lagasa, tvicapatra, us'i_ra, viha_n.a, nakha, e_la_va_lu, campaka** (Folio 11a in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **priyan:gu, hari_taki_, s'at.i_, lavan:ga, s'aupha, na_gake_sara, us'i_ra, sthu_laila, su_ks.maila_, mari_cakan:ko_l.a, ku_t.a, ja_yipatri_** (Folio 11b in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **candana, ja_yipatri_, kan:ko_la, lavan:gatvak, ja_yi_phale_, padmaka, ku_t.a, sihla_, tarja, nakha, khadyasa, mura_, indratvak, hirad.e_, e_la_, kum.kuma, e_la_va_luka, lavan:ga, na_gake_sara, aguru, ga_t.hivana, bo_la, karpu_ra, s'at.i_, ma_m.si_** (Folio 12a in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **agaru, candana, de_vada_ru, surabhi_, sihla_, ma_msi_, mura_, va_laka, ku_t.a, musta_, ra_la, laks.a_, guggulu, s'rivarasa, va_la, kunduru, sallaki_, s'ailaja, kum.kuma, na_gake_sara, hirad.e_, gan.t.hi_vana, vaca_, mari_cakan:ko_la, ja_ti_ko_s.a, ja_yiphala, padmaka, sthu_laila_, ta_lisa, tama_la, s'at.i_, nakha, su_ks.maila, khada_sa, karkat.a, lavan:ga, sare_sa, damana, maruva, as'o_ka, maha_sugandha, candratvak, so_pha, gandhamusta, priyagu, la_vatvak, e_la_va_luka, patraja** (Folio 16a in **Gandhasa_ra** of Gan:ga_dhara).

Set of fragrant substances: **ko_s.t.a** (1), **mura_** (62), **padmaka** (10), **sa_riva_** (rr), **mo_tha** (5), **hirad.e_** (50), **co_ra** (23), **patraka** (41), **lo_dha** (18), **ke_sara** (47), **kacu_ra** (4), **e_ka_n:gi_** (63), **va_la** (22), **kharjurako_** (43), **agaru** (6), **lata_** (51), **us'i_ra** (61), **varn.e_lato_** (17), **priyan:gu** (64), **tagara** (3), **e_la_va_luka** (44), **ma_m.si_** (29), **bale_** (51), **bo_lu** (7), **su_ks.maila_** (15), **kan:ko_la** (60), **dhan.iya_** (29), **saupha** (26), **s'ri_va_sa** (9), **kunduru** (56), **gugulu**, **sa_lai** (40), **gandhamusta_** (22), **ja_yipatri_** (35), **lavan:ga** (16), **catratvak** (57), **ra_la** (29), **nakhi_** (27), **nakha** (10), **de_vada_ru** (51), **lavan:gatvak** (59), **ja_yiphala** (14), **pus.pakan:ko_la** (32), **ro_hisa** (30), **damana** (55), **as'o_ki_** (12), **maruva_** (39), **vaca_** (26), **bo_la** (34), **re_n.uka** (30), **taja** (59), **su_ks.maila_** (13), **sarasi_** (39), **la_ks.au** (#7), **tama_lapatra** (54), **surabhi_** (11), **te_javati_** (61), **nali_** (2), **maha_mo_dha** (45), **campaka** (20), **vya_ghranakhi_** (49), **s'e_khara** (9), **su_la** (41), **tvakyatri_ (21) (Folio 20b in Gandhasa_ra of Gan:ga_dhara).**

Set of fragrant substances: **s'ri_khan.d.a, agaru, nakha, ja_yapatri_, ma_m.si_, sailaja, ta_li_sapatra, va_la, bho_la, pa_ci, ambaru, taja, ye_la_, laban:ga, ko_s.t.a, tu_pa, phula_ca_, va_su, buka_, s'ri_gandha** (Folio 27 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **bakula, sariphula, se_vanti_, a_m.be_haladi, ga_n.t.hi_vana, maruva_, se_laja, davana_, brahmi_, se_la_rasa, karpu_ra, ca_m.pe_kali, bhadramusta_, patraka, puna_ve_, ha_ladi, ja_yiphala, ge_ru, karpu_ra, jat.a_ma_m.si_, ba_bari_, tagara, ta_li_, chalira_, davan.a_, campa_, puna_va, candana, karpu_ra, a~_d.i, ga_n.t.hi_vana, gahula_, caum.pe_, musta_, ambara, lauba_na, taja, te_liya_, be_ri_, ba_bari_, kastu_ri_, java_di** (Folio 28 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). **campe_kali = campakalika_** or flower buds of **campaka** (Skt.lex.)

Set of fragrant substances: **puti_** (mhan.ata_ **a~_d.i**), **nata** (mhan.ata_ **ga_n.t.hi_vana_**), **gahule_, bho_lasari_, ka_la_va_la_, puna_va_, tvaca_** (mhan.ata_ **chalira_**), **can.d.a_** (mhan.ata_ **chad.a**), **murtti** (mhan.ata_ **t.a_n:ka**), **tr.t.i** (mhan.ata_ **ye_la_**), **ka_cari_, kaba_ba**, **nalika_, kaco_ri_, kr.s.n.a_garu, pala_sya_** (mhan.ati **te_liya_**), **puti** (mhan.ata_ **a~_d.i**), **tad.a, tagaru, bho_la, lo_ba_na, de_vada_ru, patraja, guhya_** (Folio 29 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **paitika** (mhan.ata_ **agaru_**), **te_lya_, dhu_mra** (mhan.ata_ **lo_ba_na**), **pa_ci, bakulapus.pa, puna_ga, chali_ra_, e_la_, ka_la_va_la_, bo_la, candanaye_liya_, tavaks.i_, ko_m.sr., a_gud.hapus.pa** (mhan.ata_ **davana_**), **nive_la_, tavaks.i_ra, a~_d.i, se_vantiphula, 'ha_ buka_ sim.ghan.e_ niphajavila_**' (i.e. this (**buka_** powder) owes its origin to **sim.ghan.a**, who is probably the Ya_dava king Sin:ghan.a (AD 1210-1247). The reference to sin:ghan.a is also found in the text of **Gandhava_da**: '**yo_ buka_ sin:ghan.e_ nipa_yo_ ra_javasya karu_ me_ hugava_yo_**.' (Folio 30 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**; and foot-note 2 by P.K. Gode, op cit., p.50).

Set of fragrant substances: **davan.a_, ko_s.t.a, ca_pa_, kacu_ra, bho_lasari_, ca_m.pe_kali, nata** (mhan.ata_ **tagaru**), **go_dha_** (mhan.ata_ **gahule_**), **ka_cari_, 'na_bhiko_s'a** (mhan.ata_ kasturi_ce_ **kho_lad.e_', ma_n:ke_rasu, ra_ta_jana, ja_yiphala, kan:ko_la, pim.pali_mu_la, pi_t.havani, po_yis** (Folio 31 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **aja_mu_tra, be_la_ca_mo_, kasturi_ko_sale_, de_vada_ru_, co_pad.a_, kum.kumake_sara, mahis.i_mu_tra, s'uddhamr.gi_, mo_carasu, go_ro_cana, kat.uki_, ke_vad.e_, ka_tha, ko_carasu, tupa, madhu, 'cuna_ se_r', lo_ba_na, ra_la ('ha_te_m. ragad.ije_), s'uddhasila_rasu, kandakarpura, 'ra_ja_m.na ta_ndula_ca_ bha_tu ra_ndhije_', 'ke_lipatra a_thuruni vari d.ha_lije; ma_ute_m. ke_lipatre_m. dad.apije_; da_van.a bahuta gha_lije_'; 'udayabha_skara'.** (Folio 32 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **guhya_, co_pad.a_, me_n.a ra_t.i_ sve_ta, so_malu pi_va_la_, cu_na_, phat.aki_, ke_taki_ dale_m., java_di mastaki, java_dici_ a~_d.i_m., me_n.ate_la, s'uddhabi_ja** (Folio 33 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **satapatra, ja_yala, karava_la, javada_n.a, gandhara_ja, tile_la, ma_latipus.pa, 'ka_cakupiye_ t.he_vije_', ka_ce_late_la, s'uddhataila, s'un.t.hi, guggulu, dhan.e_, ji_re_m.** (Folio 34 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **bho_las'ri_, tajalika, mari_ca, kan:ko_la, patraja, ka_pra ('co_khat. buka_ ho_ye_'), da_racini_, chalira_, kacu_ra, ca_m.pe_laphula, bhadramo_tha, candanase_na, chali_, chila_rasu, javama_s.arame_** (Folio 35 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). cf. **da_rucini_** = cinnamon (Skt.lex.; cf. China-stick, **dar-chini** (Pers.)

Set of fragrant substances: **bho_lasari_, a_m.be_haladi, lavan:gaka_d.i_, ko_m.sr., mo_tha, kaba_ba_, bambara, guha_va, tavaks.ira, ca_mpa_, akho_t.a, te_lya_, bo_las'ri_, candanapa_pad.a_** (Folio 36 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). **Synonym**: **campakalika_ = gandhaphali_** (Amarakos'a, c. AD 500).

Set of fragrant substances: **cande_nathapali_, tavaks.ira, karam.ba_la, javada_n.a**, **lo_ba_nu** (Folio 37 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **hirad.e_, la_khabhe_t.a, ra_ka_li_, gulu, 'ka_m.bale_ni ga_luni ghe_yije_'-- 'bho_jara_ja-kr.tava_di,' navani_ta kho_lad.e_, kho_bare_m. june_m., mo_carasu, sadyaghr.ta, madhu, cu_na_, ka_li_ra_la, java_disuddha, po_yim.sara_tim.** (Folio 38 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). cf. **ka_m.bala** ... **ga_luni** = woolen blanket as a stainer (Skt.lex.) cf. **kho_bre_m. june_m.** = dried kernel of the cocoanut, coprah; **kopparai** (Ta.lex.)

Set of fragrant substances: **'ka_capa_tri_** dha_m.ridhe_,' **me_n.a co_khat., june_m. kho_bare_m., 'sr.k** mhan.ata_ **la_kh**,' **cam.pe_kali_** (Folio 39 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). cf. **ka_capa_tri_** = glass bottle (Skt.lex.)

Set of fragrant substances: '**to_n.d.i_ ve_lan.i_ jha_m.pn.i_ di_je_; ve_lan.i_ cichitra,'** '**mo_hara baravi_ ki_je_,' 'lo_khan.d.a_ci_ a_d.an.i_,'** '**ra_nase_n.i_** tatha_ **ko_lise_** bharije_,' **ka_capa_tri**, sadyatu_pa, dhu_pa, '**mlaks.a** mhan.ata_ **sila_rasa**,' **'co_lya_** mhan.ata_ **lo_ba_na,' pa_ta_layantre_m.** ka_d.hije_, '**aran.yatulasi_** mhan.ata_ **ba_bari_,' 'pi_tagandha** mhan.ata_ **agaru**,' '**ulbin.a**mhan.ata_ **lo_ba_nu,'-- 'kusuma_kara'** (Folio 40 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**). cf. **ka_capa_tri_** = glass bottle (Skt.lex.)

Set of fragrant substances: **'sim.saka,' 'pi_ta** mhan.ata_ **agaru,' 'tilaja** mhan.ata_ **te_la'** (Folio 41 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **sa_mbra_n.i_, kacura, hirad.a_, sim.sapa_, nalika_taja, khadira_ca_ d.iku, 'mr.gicarma** mhan.ata_ **kho_lad.e_' saila, 'krimija** mhan.ata_ **la_kh,' haladi_, ja_yi_mo_gara_, te_lya** (Folio 42 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **brahmi_, sa_khara, babe_ri_, de_vada_ru co_pad.a_, ja_yipatri_, saha_ta, si_saika_t.hi_, kho_lad.e_, bha_jan.i_, te_lya_, lavan:gaka_d.i_, padmaka, siri_sa, chachira_, si_sa_ma_, co_pad.a_, na_ba_ta, me_n.ara_t.i_** (Folio 43 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **saha_ta, ghi_ute_la, hirad.e_da_li, sa_m.bra_yan.i_, chali_ra_, si_sa, harad.a_, go_m.da, pula, haladi_, 'de_vada_ru se_r di_d.hu 1', gulu, sa_khara, ke_vad.a_, ca_m.pe_la** (Folio 44 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **candanaga_bha_, 'na_laka_yantre_m.** athava_ **pa_ta_layantre_m.** cad.hava_ve_,' **de_vada_ru co_pad.a_, ja_yice_m. phul, ghr.ta, bha_jan.i_ co_khat., surad.i_ junim., jai_, na_ba_ta, 'brahmi_ to_le_ 2,' 'na_gaka_kid.i_ciya_ rasa_.'** (Folio 45 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **'he_ma** mhan.ata_ **aguru,'** '**krimijantu** mhan.ata_ **la_kha,' patraja, ghali_ra** (Folio 46 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **hin:gula, ka_kha, ka_tha, tyatu, khaira_ca_ d.i_ku, 'can.e_ prama_n.e_m. vat.i_ ki_je_,' mo_tha** (Folio 47 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

Set of fragrant substances: **ca_ni_kastuci_, dha_yaphula, ye_la_va_luka, priyan:gu ja_yapatri_, re_n.uke_m., padmaka, ka_kad.asin:gi_, dura_labha_, kamalaphul, dafte_** a_n.i **kala_kha**, **maji_t.ha, lo_dha, ca_sani_khi kastu_ri_, ka_pu_rva_la_, ke_ra, ye_ran.d.i_ magaja, dhan.iye_, karam.ba_lu, ji_ra_, davan.a_, na_gake_sara, pa_ci**(Folio 48 in the Marathi commentary on the **Gandhava_da**).

bakula mhan.ata_ **bho_lasariphula** (i.e. **bakula = bho_la**) P. K. Gode, 'Studies in the history of Indian cosmetics and perfumery: a critical analysis of a rare manuscript of Gandhava_da and its Marathi commentary (between c. A.D. 1350 and 1550)', op cit., pp. 43-52).

'Ga_ga_bhat.t.a (c. 1650-1675), who presided over the coronation of the Maratha King Shivaji the Great in AD 1674, quotes a verse in one of his works defining eight bhogas (objects of enjoyment) viz., (1) perfumes, (2) women, (3) garments, (4) music, (5) betel, (6) dinners, (7) bed, and (8) flowers.' **Ma_nasolla_sa** (refers to)... perfuming the seeds of **tila** (sesame) with the strong odour of the flowers of **ketaki** (pandanus odoratissimus), **ja_ti** (jasminum grandiflorum), **punna_ga** (calophyllum inophyllum) and **champaka** (michelia champaca)... **Roots of the following herbs**: **pa_laka** (spinach?), **tagara** (valeriana wallichii ?), **ma_m.si_** (musk-root or Indian spikenard), **va_jigandha** (winter cherry, **as'vagandha**), **pus.kara** (lotus or a kind of costus), **kos.t.ha** (= **kus.t.ha = costus**), **pat.olaka** (snake gourd), **musta_** (nut-grass or cyperus rotundus), **nis'a_-dvayam** (two kinds of **nis'a_** viz. (i) turmeric and (ii) tree turmeric or Indian barberry), **grandhi-parn.a** (artemesia vulgaris); all these roots should be dried up in shade and then blended together by reducing them to powder. **Leaves**: To this mixture should be added a paste made of the leaves of trees mentioned below: (1) **nimba** (neem or margosa tree), (2) **ra_javr.ks.a** (cassia fistula or Indian laburnum), (3) **tulasi_** (holy basil), (4) **arjaka** (sweet basil, ocimum basilicum); **Seeds**: To the above mixture add the pounded seeds of the following: (1) **ela_** (cardamom), (2) **ja_ti** (jasmine), (3) **sars.apa** (mustard), (4) **tila** (sesame), (5) **kustumbara** (coriander), (6) **ba_kuci** (veronia anthelmintica), **cakramarda** (cassia tora). **Weeds**: To this mixture add the powder of the following weeds: (1) **lavan:ga** (clove), (2) **padmaka** (prunus padum), (3) **lodhra** (symplocos racemosa), (4) **s'ri_khan.d.a** (sandal), (5) **surada_ru** (fir tree), (6) **agaru** (agallochum), (7) **sarala** (long-leaved pine). **Flowers**: Flowers of the following plants should be thrown duly blended into the mixtures specified above: (1) **na_gake_s'ara** (mesua ferrea), (2) **punna_ga** (calophyllum inophyllum), (3); **ka_nta** (aglaia roxburghiana), (4) **kum.kuma** (saffron), (5) **campaka** (michelia champaca). **Fragrances**: Lastly the following materials should be pounded in water or rice-vinegar (**ka_jika**) and added to the above unguent: (1) **guggulu** (bdellium), (2) **saindhava** (rock-salt), (3) **bola** (myrrh), (4) **sarjarasa** (yellow resin). The person of the kind should be rubbed and cleaned with the application of the above unguents prepared from many aromatic and medicinal ingredients. For removing the grease from the king's person a cake (**khali**) should be used. The composition of this cake or soap should be as follows: take a quantity of very fine wheaten flour. Mix it with fermented rice-gruel (**arana_la**) and powdered roots of **madana** (emetic nut, randia dumetorum) and **pis'una** (saffron)... An unguent made of the perfumed pulp of the fruits of **a_malaka** (emblic myrobalan) should be applied by these ladies (female attendants) to the hair of the king... Scented turmeric (**haridra_**) pulp should then be applied to the king's person... Thus comes to an end the elaborate process of the **royal bath**. ('Perfumes and cosmetics in the Royal Bath c. 1130 AD,' citing the encyclopaedic Sanskrit work of Somes'vara's **Ma_nasolla_sa** (Vol.II, 1939), P.K. Gode, op cit., p.53).

Eight processes (karma_s.t.ha) in the manufacture for cosmetics are mentioned in **Agnipura_n.a** (Chapter 224, Verses 20 and 21), viz. (1) **s'auca**, (2) **a_camana**, (3) **vire_cana**, (4) **bha_vana**, (5) **pa_ka**, (6) **bo_dhana**, (7) **dhu_pana**, (8) **va_sana**. (Eight processes : **s'o_dhanam, va_sanam** in lieu of **s'auca** and **a_camana** + 6 i.e. **vire_cana** etc. are mentioned in the gandhayukti section of the **Vis.n.udharmottara Pura_n.a** (Khan.d.a II, Chap. 64, pp. 220-221 of Venkateswara Press edition, Bombay; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.74). Gan:ga_dhara, in the paribha_s.a_ section of **gandhasa_ra** records, however, six processes: bha_vana etc... Substances used for fragrant waters or 19 incense substnaces (**dhu_padravyaika vim.s'ati**): **nakham, kus.t.ham, dhanam, ma_m.si_, spr.kka, s'aile_yajam (jalam), kum.kumam, la_ks.a_, canda, aguru (ni_radam); saralam, de_vaka_s.t.am, karpu_ram, ka_nta_, va_la, kunduruka, kuggulu, s'ri_niva_saka, sarjarasa**... two of these substances are mixed with: **nakha, pin.ya, kamala, madhu**... the mixture is **dhu_payo_ga_** i.e. fit to be used as incense... **tvaca, na_d.i_, phalam, tailam, kum.kumam** make **grandhiparvakam**... **s'aile_yam, tagaram, kra_nta_m., caulam, karpu_ram, ma_m.si_, sura_m., kus.t.am**... are **sna_nadravya** (bath scents or **jalava_sa** of **Gandhasa_ra**) (**Agnipura_n.a**, Chapter 224, Verses 27 and 28)... **tvak, mura_, nalada, va_laka_, utpalagandhi**: equalling **kum.kuma... ja_ti_pus.pa, tagara :** equalling **vakula... majis.t.ha_, tagaram, co_lam, tvacam, vya_ghranakham, nakham, gandhapatram**... make **gandhataila** (scented oils)... (Verses 30 to 32)... **e_la_, lavan:ga, kan:ko_la, ja_ti_phala, nis'a_kara_, ja_ti_patrika**... make **mukhava_saka_h-** (Verse 34)... **karpu_ram, kum.kumam, ka_nta_, mr.gadarpam, hare_n.ukam, kan:ko_la, e_la_, lavan:gam, ja_ti_kro_s'akam, tvakpatram, tr.t.i, musta_, lata_m. kastu_rika_, (thorns or kan.t.aka_ni of) lavan:ga, phalapatra, ja_tita, kat.ukam, ra_ma phalam, ka_rs.ika_n.**.. in this powdered mixture... juice of **khadira**... juice of **sahaka_ra**... make **gut.ika_** (bolus)... for **mukhava_sa**... **pu_gam**, **pacapallava**... **kat.ukam, dantaka_s.t.ham, go_mu_tra** equal **pu_ga**... **tvak, pathya_, vam.s'a, s'as'ibha_ga**: equal **na_gavalli_**... (Verses 33 to 42).... Aromatic ingredients included in the **Cikitsa_stha_na** of the Carakasam.hita_: **candana, us'i_ra, ke_s'ara, tagara, kus.t.ha, majis.t.ha_, ma_m.si_, kum.kuma, patraila_, aguru, nakha, va_laka** ('Verses pertaining to gandhayukti in the **Agnipura_n.a** (9th century AD) and their relation to the topics dealt with in Gan:ga_dhara's **gandhasa_ra**, between AD 1300 and 1600', P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 69-73).

kappitha, bilva, jamba, a_mravi_ja, **musta_, ambhasa_ dvija, s'us.akam s'us.kam, pacapallava to_ya, hari_taki_, pathya_:** for **vire_kam; kum.kumam.** for **bha_vana_**; **pacapallava-va_rin.am, a_s'vattha, te_na_tha dravyam, ra_ma, kva_tha:** for **pa_ka**; **kalkapis.t.ham**: for **bha_vana_** and also for **bo_dhanam**. **pathya_, gurus'ukti, candana, agaru, karpu_ra, mr.gadarpa**: for **dhu_pa**; flowers of the **bakula**, **ja_ti_** (**pus.pairbakula ja_ti_na_m.**)**... vaca_m., pin.d.anibha_m., mustam, s'aile_yakam, se_vyam, dvijasattama, nirya_sa_, pus.pa_n.a_m... nakham, kus.t.am, dhanam, ma_m.si_, spr.k, tva_, s'aile_yakam, kum.kumam, la_ks.a_, candana, aguru, natam, sarala_, de_vaka_s.t.am, karpu_ram, bo_lam, kandu_raka, guggula, s'ri_niva_saka, sarjarasa**: incense substances; take two substances and mix with **sarja** and **pin.ya_kavalaya** and **madhu**... **ja_ti_phalam tailam, kum.kumam granthiparn.akam**, **s'aile_yam, tagaram, ka_s.t.ham, ta_mbu_lam, tagaram, ma_m.si_, sara_va kus.t.ham :** nine incense substances... **dr.ksura_, nalada, kum.kuma**, **utpalagandhi**: bath scents; **ja_ti_ pus.pa, tagara, ba_laka_cana, pa_t.ala_kusuma**: equal **vakula** scent; **na_lika_vam.sa, kut.t.ipa_da, a_ryakam, dvike_saram, ve_n.upa_dam, kundapus.pa, s'alapa_da_rtham**: make **madanakam**; **majis.t.ha_, tagaram, ba_lam, vya_ghranakham, nakham, gandhapatram**: for **gandhataila**; **mustam, se_vyam, vaca_m, nis'a_m, candana, vamanam**; **vire_kam**; **e_la_, lavan:ga, kakko_la, ja_ti_phala, nis'a_kara_, ja_tipatrika_**: for

mukhava_sakam; **karpu_ram, kum.kumam, ka_ntam, mr.gadarpam, hare_n.ukam, kakko_la, e_la_, lavan:gam, ja_ti_ko_s'akam, dr.kpatram, tr.t.i, mustam, lata_ kastu_rikam, kan.t.aka_ni** of **lavan:ga, ja_ti** (**phala** and **patra**), **kat.ukam, ra_ma phalam, kars.ika_n.d.a_**: the powders are mixed with **khadiram sa_ram**; with **kan.ya_rasa** made into **gulika_** : mukhava_sakam; **kat.ukam, dantaka_s.t.ham, go_mu_tram** and **pu_ga**; **tvak, pas'ya, vam.s'a, sita :** equal to **na_gavalli_** for **mukhava_sa**; **kat.ukaphala, nata_mbu, tvak, tr.t.i, vya_dhipatra, nalada, nata, sura_, kallo_la, saibhya, s'as'irasa, gandhapatram, karn.apatram** ('The gandhayukti section of the Vis.n.udharmottara and its relation to other texts on the gandhas'a_stra', P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 74-87). The chapter called **gandha_dhika_ra** of a work on erotics called the **Na_garasarvasva** by a Buddhist author Padmas'ri_ (c. AD 1000) refers to a scented bath: **tvak, aguru, mustaka, tagaram, caura, s'at.hi_, grandhiparn.aka, nakham, kastu_ri_**: **sna_na_ni_ya-cu_rn.ava_sah-** (Verse 12) (loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit. p,78). The **sus'rutasam.hita_ (su_trastha_na)** Chap. 46, verses 201-204 refer to **pu_gava_sa** and its ingredients : **pu_gaphalam saram, ja_ti_ko_s'a, karpu_ram, ja_ti_phala, kat.ukaphala, kakko_lakam, lavan:gam, karpu_ra**. (cf. p.441 of Vol. I of Marathi trans. by Krishnashastri Phade, Bombay, 1921; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.80).

Perfumes prescribed for worship in Ka_lika_pura_n.a: **gandha** is one of the five accessories in worship: **gandham pus.pam dhu_pam di_pam naive_dyam** (Chap. 73, Verse 101). **gandha** are of various types: **cu_rn.ikr.ta** (powdered), **ghr.s.t.a** (rubbed), **da_ha_kars.ita** (burnt), **rasah-** (resin), **sammardaja** (ground), **pra_n.yan:go_dbhava** (produced from animal organs); (1) **gandhacu_rn.a, gandhapatram, cu_rn.am, patracu_rn.a** (gandhavaha_ni); (2) **malayajo_ gandha** (ghr.s.ta or rubbed), **me_ru** (cu_rn.i_kr.ta or powdered), **aguru** (**pan:ka** = unguent)(to view or to rub); (3) **de_vada_ru, aguru, brahma, s'a_las'a_ra, candana** (burning resins: da_hajo_ rasah- or da_ha_kars.ito_ gandhah-); (4) **sugandha karavi_, bilva gandhini, tilakam** (mixed with -- nihpi_dya, raso_ yo_sau = ?turmeric water; called **sammardaja**); (5) **mr.gana_bhisamudbhu_ta** (born in an animal's organ or ko_s.a, called pra_n.yan:gaja; mixed with karpu_ra or gandha or with finely ground powder). Incense made of wood (ka_s.t.ha), pollen of flower (para_ga): **s'ri_candanam, sarala, s'a_la, kr.s.n.a_guru, udaya, surathaskanda, raktavidruma** (the coral tree, bearing reddish precious gems called corals; a kind of perfume), **pi_tas'a_la, vimardi_ka_s'ala, name_ru, de_vada_ru, bilvasa_ra, kha_dira, santa_na** [one of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; surabhu_ja or pa_rija_ta (Ka.lex.); (cf. **surabhi** the gum olibanum tree, boswellia thurifera; gum olibanum)(Ka.lex.)], **pa_rija_ta** (the coral tree, erythrina indica; one of the five trees in svarga; the five trees are: manda_ra [a white variety of swallow-wort, calotropis gigantea; the coral tree, etyrhtina indica (Ka.lex.) cf. **arkapatra_n.i** = leaves of madar; **ruyi_** (M.) = swallow-wort (**Br.hat. Sam..**)], pa_rija_ta, santa_na, kalpavr.ks.a and haricandana (Ka.lex.)], **haricandana** [a sort of yellow sandalwood; **Synonym**: **barbara** said to smell like a ripe mango (Ka.lex.)]; **ara_la** (ara_lah- saha su_tre_n.a), **s'ri_va_sa** (resin of pinus longifolia, turpentine), **pat.t.ava_sa**, **karpu_ra, s'ri_kara, para_gah- s'ri_hara_malau, vara_has'cu_rn.a utkalah-**; **ja_ti_ko_s.a cu_rn.am, kastu_rika_**; yaks.adhu_pa or vr.ks.dhu_pa: **s'ri_pis.t.a** [resin of the pine tree, turentine, dhu_pa (Ka.lex.)], **aguru, jharjara, patriva_ha, pin.d.adhu_pa, sugo_la, kan.t.ha** [the **madana** tree (Ka.lex.)]: these are **nirya_sa_** (exudations) **dhu_pa_** (incense); the incense are of five types: **nirya_sa, para_ga, ka_s.t.ham, gandham, kr.trima** [i.e. exudation, pollen, wood, candana, olibanum or benzoin; cf. **kr.trima** a kind of perfume; benzoin; incense, olibanum (Skt.lex.)]; incenses used for specific gods: **yaks.adhu_pam, raktam, vidrumam, mahyam, suratham, kadrilam, putriva_ha, pin.d.adhu_pa, sugo_laka, kr.s.n.a_guru, karpu_ra, vr.kadhu_pa, mado_**

[?madana = bakula tree (Skt.lex.)], **majja_ sama_yukta_nna dhu_pa** [**majjam** a kind of bdellium, bhu_mijaguggula; bdellium; **majjasa_ra** a nutmeg (Skt.lex.)], **rakta, vidruma, s'a_la, suratha, su_rala, santa_naka, name_ru, ka_la_guru, ja_ti_ko_s.a_ja**... (**Ka_lika_pura_n.a** Venkateswar Press, Bombay, s'aka 1829-1907; Chapter 73, Folio 189; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 82-83).

'The use of incense in Egyptian sacrifice as illustrated by a wall-painting in the Tomb of Two Sculptors (about 1400 BC). No. 92 -- A sacrifice to the Gods-- Neb Amu_n accompanied by his mother, Thepu, pours oil of incense over braziers filled with offerings, among which hot coals have been scattered, thus causing the oil to be ignited. The flames are to be seen against the papyrus mat which holds the four jars of ointment. A formula records the presenting of incense and sacred gum to Amu_n, Osiris, Anu_bis and other deities. A servant assists the performance of the ceremony. (See pp. 34-35 of Egyptian Wall-paintings from Tombs and Palaces of the XVIII and XIX Dynasties (1600-1200 BC), Metropolitan Museum of New York, 1930)' (loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.85).

Dhu_pa: **saurabha, utkat.a, la_ks.a_, guggula, karpu_ra, ra_la, kun.t.u, silhakam, s'ri_khan.d.am, da_ru, saralam, laghuko_s.t.ham, ba_laka, ma_m.si_, kum.kuma, pathya_, kastu_ri_, pu_tibi_jaka, s'an:khana_bhi, nakha, sita_, madhu, ghr.tam, gud.ah-**: powders, resins; **dvigun.am laghukarpu_ram** (two types of **karpu_ra**) mixed with **silha, madhu, sarpis.a_**; **vartidhu_pa** (vartiru_pa_n.i s'us.ka_n.i)-- carried in: (ri_tiru_pamaya, suvarn.aghat.ita, samput.a_tmakah- : **khaga, mr.ga**) (cf. a section called **dhu_pabho_ga** in the **Ma_naso_lla_sa** of Ca_lukya King Somes'vara (c. AD 1130); **Ma_naso_lla_sa**, GOS, Baroda, 1939, Vol. II, pp. 144-145; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp.85-86).

'According to **Trailokyapraka_s'a**, a work on astrology of the 13th century by Hemaprabha Su_ri, the Sun (bha_numa_n) is the presiding planet for **ratnas** and Jupiter (br.haspati) for cosmetics and perfumes: **man.imukta_ s'r.n:gi ratna_di_na_m na_thastu bha_numa_n; s'ri_khan.d.a_guru karpu_ra kastu_rya_ mo_di vastunah sva_mi_ br.haspatir je_yo_ lagnatattvavidah- punah-** (Verses 39 and 40; cf. p.9 of **Trailo_kya Praka_s'a** ed. by R. S. Sharma, Lahore, 1946; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.88).

sam.sa_re_ sa_rabhu_tam sakalasukhakaram suprabhu_tam dhanam vai; tatsa_dhyam sa_dhake_ndair gurumukha vidhina_ vaks.yate_ tasya siddhayai; ratna_di_na_m vis'e_s.a_tkaran.amiha s'ubham gandhava_dam samagram; ja_tva_ tattatsusuddham hyanubhavapathagam pa_vanam pan.d.ita_na_m (an eulogy to wealth (**dhana**) as the essence of life bestowing happiness. 'For acquiring this wealth he is explaining in the present chapter the necessary means, viz., the knowledge of the manufactue of **ratnas** (jewels or precious stones) and cosmetics and perfumes (**gandhava_da**)...' (P.K. Gode, op cit., p.89). The processes for **ratnas** covered in this work include: **padmara_ga, indrani_la, marakataman.i, go_me_daman.i, pus.para_ga, ni_lama_n.ikya, mukta_phala, prava_la** (Verses 1-37). Verses 38-88 are devoted to the manufacture of **hin:gu_la, sindu_ra, saindhava, suvarcala, hin:gu, ban:ga, amlave_tasa, mas.i_** (ink) and **ghr.ta**. Verses 89-131 deal with the preparation of cosmetics and perfumes: **candana-karan.am** (**nimbavr.ks.am, guggulam, rudhva_, mr.llavan.a** shrunk in gajaput.a pa_ka); **karpu_ra-karan.am** (**ra_ja_nna tandulam, gava_m ks.i_ra, karpu_ram, kadali_pus.pam, nirya_sa**); **java_di_na_m kastu_ri_karan.am** (**panasasya bi_ja, s'un.t.hi_, candanam, campakam, ke_taki_, malli_, ja_ti_pus.pam, kastu_ri_,**

s'uddhakarpu_ram, ja_va_di); **kastu_ri_-karan.am** (**madhuka taila, tailam** (tilo_ttham), **mun.d.i_ dra_vam, mallika_, ma_lati_, ja_ti_, ke_taki_, s'atapatrika_, sikthakam, karpu_ram, ma_rja_raja_va_di, bakula pus.pa, ratnama_la_, kastu_ri_carma, musta_cu_rn.a, madana**); **kum.kuma-karan.am** (i) (**na_rike_rakapa_lam, nimbaka_s.t.hakam, rajani_ ca_tha, gairikam, rajani**); **kum.kuma-karan.am** (ii)(**pa_la_s'apus.pajam kva_tham, kharpara, tandulam, cunnam** (vat.ika_h- kr.tva_); **divyadhu_pa** (i)(**kastu_ri_, s'as'i, kum.kumam, nakha, ma_m.si_, sarjarasam, musta_, kr.s.n.a_guru, sita_, candanam**: these ten powders are mixed and pounded with **guggulu**; **s'ila_ya_m tailam**); **divyadhu_pa** (ii)(**pa_s.a_n.abhe_da cu_rn.am, guggulam, ma_m.si_, musta_, nakham bo_lam, candana, aguru, va_lakam, la_ks.a_, gud.am, sarjarasam, sita_, karpu_ram, kastu_ri, kum.kumam** (pounded in **ulu_khala**), **tila-tailam**); **pus.padruti** (**vajri_ks.i_ra, ja_ti_pus.pa, cu_rn.ita t.an:kan.am, ks.audram).** [A work on alchemy (rasa-vidya_) called the **Rasaratna_kara** (c. 13th century AD) by Nityana_tha contains a verse [published in Chapter 9 of **Va_di-khan.d.a** -- also called **r.ddhikhan.d.a** in 1940 by Rajavaidya J.K. Shastri, pp. 159-171 dealing with the manufacture of **ratnas** (jewels) and cosmetics (**gandhava_da**); loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., p.88].

Ingredients for hair-dyes: Some of the ingredients mentioned in **As.t.a_n:gahr.daya** are: **ro_cana_** (= **go_ro_cana_** bezoar, gall-stone, serpent-stone), **ka_cama_ci_** (= **ka_kama_ci_**, solanum nigrum, **ka_n:go_n.i_**), **s'a_riva_ = s'a_riba_** [**pa_n.d.hari_ ka_val.i_**, Indian sarsaparilla (M.)]. (**As.t.a_n:gahr.dayako_s.a** (c. 8th or 9th century AD, by Va_gbhat.a II), Ed. by K. M. Vaidya, Trichur, 1936; loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 104-107).

Ingredients for hair-dyes: 'The Tenth chapter: Formulae for Hair Dyes: (892 and 893a in Ganga_dhara's **Gandhasa_ra**) A paste made of **prapaun.d.ari_ka** and... applied as a plaster, is a remedy for turning grey hair into black. (893b and 894a) Bamboo-manna, garden-nightshade **shatapushpa_** (pencedanum graveolens), and sesamum-seeds if applied to the hair, cause them to become as black as antimony. (894b and 895a) Indigo (**ni_lika_**), rock-salt (**saindhava**), and long pepper (**pippali_**), made with water into a paste if applied to the hair, cause them to become as black as antimony. (895b and 896) First let the head be washed with chebulic (**abhaya**) and emblic (**a_malaka**) myrobalans; then prepare a paste of **alambukam** [**alambusha_** sphaerantus indicus, **la_ja_l.u bhe_da** (M.)] and indigo, and with it, while warm, anoint the head; then the hairs will not turn grey. (897 and 898) Sulphate of copper [**tuttham** = **kalkha_pari_** (M.)], **mustam** [cyperus rotundus, **mo_tha_** nutgrass(M.)], suphate of iron [**ka_si_sam** = **hi_ra_kas** (M.)], bile of a turtle (**kurmmapittam**), powdered iron (**ayo_raja**), **danti_** [baliospermum monatum; cf. **danti_** croton plant, jatropha montana, **ja_ma_lago_t.a** (M.)], **sahade_va** (sida rhomboidea), and **bhr.n:garaja** [eclipta alba; traling eclipta, **ma_ka_** (M.)], one part each, boiled with oil of beleric myrobalan [**vibhi_taka**; **be_had.a_** (M.)], are a remedy for turning grey hair into black... (899 and 900) One prastha of the juice of **bhr.n:gara_ja** (eclipta alba), the same quantity of milk (**payasa**), and one pala of liquorice [**madhuka**; **yas.t.i_madhu**, sweet-wood; **jye_s.t.hi_madham** (M.)], boiled in one **kud.ava** of oil, will make even a crane to turn black... (901 and 902) Two pala of the roots of **ra_matarun.a mu_la** (rosa alba; **ra_ma = as'o_ka**) one pala of liquorice (**madhuka**), half a pala of **s'a_baraka** [symplocos racemosa; **s've_taro_dhra** (Lodh tree, white variety)], and ten pala of oil of beleric myrobalan [**aks.a taila**; **aks.a = vibhi_taka**; **be_had.a_** (M.)], boiled by the heat of the sun in an iron vessel for ten days, and administered as an errhine (**nasta**)... (903 and 904) One prastha of the juice of emblic myrobalan (**a_malaka rasa**), the same quantity of clarified butter (**sarppi** = **ghr.tam** ghee), and one pala of liquorice (**madhuka**)-- all this together

should be boiled over a gentle fire. Its application as an ointment will give sight to the blind... (907) Fruit of **kakubha** (terminalia arjuna), and two kud.ava of sesame-oil, and boil the whole in oil of beleric myrobalans (**vibhi_taka**)... (908)... so says Agastya, the best of teachers. (910-916) Take the three myrobalans (**triphala** = three myrobalans, **hari_taki_, vibhi_taka, a_malaka**), flowers of **sahacara** [barleria cristata; **sahacara-patram** = leaf of ni_lapus.pa jhin.t.i_, justicia ecbolium; **ka_l.a_ ko_ran.t.a_** (M.)], **ja_man** (**jambu_**), **ka_rs'marya** [gmelina arborea; **s'ivan.a, ga_mbha_ri_ vr.ks.a** (M.)], flowers of **kakubha** [terminalia arjuna; fruit of arjunavr.ks.a; **arjuna sa_dad.a_** (M.)] kernel of the mango (**cu_taphala**), and fruit of **pin.d.a_raka** [vangueria spinosa; fruit of **vikan:kata** tree; **pin.d.a_ra** = **vikan:kata** = Mauritius plum (Skt.lex.)], also sulphate of iron (**ka_si_sa**), flowers of **asana** (terminalia tomentosa), indigo (**ni_li_**), blue lotus (**ni_lo_tpalam**, nymphaea caerulea), knots of the root-stalk of the lotus [(**visagranthi_**); **bisagranthi_** knot on the lotus stalk], sulphide of antimony [**ajana**; sulphide of lead, **surama_** (M.)], black mould (**kardama**), and powdered iron (**lo_hacu_rn.a**; **lo_ham** also means **aguru**, agallochum), also both **kan.t.aka_rika_** [**rin:gan.i_** wild eggs plant (M.) = **he_rali_** (M.)], both **s'a_riva_, madayanti_** (jasminum sambac), juice of **bhr.n:gara_ja** (eclipta alba), and oil of beleric myrobalan (**vibhi_taka**). Mix the whole with a decoction of **asana** [(terminalia tomentosa); flower of kino tree; **asan.a_** (M.); cf. **gunda** (**kha_yara**) from **khadira** tree]... add to it one half as much of **s'ukta (sukta**, vinegar**)**, which had been kept placed in **mudga** (phaseolus mungo) and **ma_s.a** (phaseolus roxburghii)... (Chapter 10 of **Navani_taka** (**Prakaran.a II** c. 2nd century AD; trans. of Bower MS, by Dr. A.F.R. Hoernle, Calcutta, 1893, pp. 164-166; Verses 891 to 916) loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op cit., pp. 101-110). [**madayanti_** may mean **madayantika_** mentioned by Sus'ruta. Dallan.a (c. AD 1100) explains **madayantika_** as **me_ndi_** (henna), with the colour of which woman paint their finger-nails... Sus'ruta mentions **madayantika_** an ingredient in an **an:ga-ra_ga** or unguent for royal use. (loc. cit. P.K. Gode, op. cit., p.106).

8129.**Aromatic substances mentioned in Ganga_dhara's Gandhasa_ra**:

agastya agati grandiflora

aguru aquilaria agallocha cf. **vam.s'ika_**

agnis'ikha_ plumbago zeylanica

aja_ ocimum americanum

abhaya_ terminalia chebula cf. **pathya_, hari_taki_**

amara eulophia campestris

arka, arka-valkala calotropis gigantea

arjuna terminalia arjuna

as'o_ka, as'o_ka-tvak sara indica

a_jya melted butter

a_malaki_ emblica officinalis cf. **dha_tri_, vayastha_**

a_mra mangifera indica cf. **cu_ta, sahaka_ra**

a_run.i_ phyllanthus rhamnoides

a_rdraka zingiber officinale

iks.u saccharum officinarum

indumada_rka essence of cinnamomum camphora (camphor) cf. **candra, karpu_ra**

indra, indra-tvak, s've_takut.aja wrightia tinctoria

utpaladala lotus-leaf

us'i_ra vetiveria zizanioides cf. **va_la, vi_ran.a**

e_ka_n:gi_ byorassus flabellifer cf. **ta_la, ta_larasa**

e_la_, e_la_tvak, e_la_va_luka, su_ks.maila_, sthu_laila_ elettaria cardamomum cf. **ko_ran:gi_** cf. **e_lava_luka, va_luka** prunus cerasus

kaco_ra curcuma zedoaria cf. **dravid.a, s'at.i_**

kan.t.aka daemia extensa

kadamba, da_ru-kadamba, dhu_li-kadamba anthocephalus indicus

kanya_ (kuma_ri_) aloe barbadensis

kapi colocasia esculenta

kapittha feronia elephantum

kapila_ mallotus phillippinensis

karaja pongamia pinnata

karavi_ra nerium indicum

karisambhava rut

karkat.a murica cochin chinensis

karcu_ra hedychium spicatum

karpu_ra, karpu_ra-tvak, ra_ma-karpu_ra cinnamomum camphora cf. **candra**; **indumada_rka, s'as'adhara**

kalaka bambusa arundinacea

kas.n.a_ eleusine coracana

kase_ruka scirpus grossus

kastu_ri_ moschus moschiferus

kan:ko_la, pus.pakan:ko_la cubeba officinalis

ka_katun.d.a pentatropis capensis

ka_cana (dhattu_ra) datura metel

ka_nta_ meconopsis aculeata cf. **vanita_**

ka_nta_laka agave americiana

ka_rpa_sa gossypium indicum

ka_laskandha diospyros embryopteris

ki_re_s.t.ha punica granatum cf. **kuca**

kuku_raka taxus baccata cf. **ga_t.hi_vana, granthiparn.a**

kum.kuma crocus sativus cf. **kusumbha**

kuca punica granatum

kut.aja holarrhena antidysenterica

kunda jasminum multiflorum cf. **sada_pus.pa**

kunduruka boswellia serrata cf. **sallaki_**

kube_raka (kurabaka) barleria cristata

kumuda nymphaea stellata

ku_t.a, ko_s.t.ha, ko_s.t.ha_mbu, kus.t.ha, gandha-kus.t.ha, carma-kus.t.ha, bhadra-kus.t.ha saussurea lappa cf. **gada**

kusumbha crocus sativus cf. **kum.kuma**

kustumburu coriandrum sativum cf. **dhan.iya_**

ku_s.ma_n.d.a benincasa cerifera

ke_taki_, ke_taka-kusuma, ke_taka-patra pandanus odoratissimus cf. **krakacacchada**

ke_sara calophyllum inophyllum cf. **pum.nna_ga**

ko_ka kydia calycina

ko_drava paspalum scrobiculatum

ko_ran:gi_ (e_la_) elettaria cardamom cf. **e_la_, triput.a_**

ko_la (kula), ko_la-karn.i_ solanum xanthocarpum

ko_s'a, ko_s'a-patra, ko_s'a-lata_ commeline benghalensis

kaunti_, kunti_ piper aurantiacum cf. **re_n.uka**

kaus'ika (guggulu) commiphora roxburghii cf. **guggulu**

krakacacchada (ke_taki_) pandanus odoratissimus cf. **ke_taki_**

khadira acacia catechu cf. **ta_mbu_la** areca catechu

kharju_ra phoenix sylvestris

khasa andropogon muricatus

gaja (na_gake_sara) mesua ferrea cf. **na_gake_sara**

gajapus.pa (s'ata_vari_) asparagus raumosa

gada saussurea lappa cf. **kus.t.ha**

gandhaka sulphur

gandhama_dani_ sansevieria roxburghiana cf. **mura_**

ga_t.hi_vana, granthiparn.a taxus baccata cf. **sthaun.e_yaka, kuku_raka**

ga_laba symplocos chinensis cf. **lo_dhra**

guggula commiphora roxburghii cf. **kaus'ika, jat.a_yu, pura**

gud.a, se_hun.d.a, gud.ava_ri, vidyuta-gud.a, sarja-gud.a euphorbia nerifolia (molasses)

gundra_ typha elephantina

gu_d.hapus.pa, bho_las'ri_ mimusops elengi cf. **bakula**

go_ro_cana_ silicate of magnesia and iron

gauri_patri_ ocimum sanctum (basil) cf. **tulasi_**

granthi (pippali_) piper longum cf. **cacala, capala**

granthiparn.a taxus baccata cf. **ga_t.hi_vana, kuku_raka, sthaun.e_yaka, ta_li_sa**

granthila (kari_ra) capparis dicidua

ghana, ghana-tvaca_ cyperus rotundus cf. **musta_, mustaka**; cf. **jalada**

gho_s.aphala luffa acutangula

cacala, capala piper longum cf. **granthi, ma_gadhi_**

can.aka cicer arientinum

can.d.alavan:ga angelcia glauca

candana, s'ri_gandha, kucandana, candanapus.pa, rakta-candana, s'ri_-candana, hari-candana santalum album cf. **barbaraka, malayaja, s'ri_khan.d.a**

candra, candrapjala, candra-tvak, candra-mada, candra-rasa, candra_samada, indu, rajani_-karamada, s'as'a_n:ka-mada, s'as'i-mada cinnamomum camphora cf. **karpu_ra, s'as'adhara**

campaka, cala michelia champaca cf. **suvarn.a-pus.pa**

carmapatri_ gautharia fragrantissima

cu_ta, cu_tapatra, cu_ta-pus.pa, cu_ta-phala mangifera indica cf. **a_mra, sahaka_ra**

cu_rn.e_ndu camphor powder

ce_tika_ celastrus paniculatus

co_ra, co_raka, co_la angelica glauca cf. **taskara**

cha_ga vateria indica

jat.a_ nardostachys jatamansi cf. **dhamani_**

jat.a_yu commiphora wightti cf. **pura**

jambu_ syzygium jambos cf. **lavan:ga** syzygium aromaticum

jalada, jaladhara cyperus rotundus cf. **ghana, musta_**

jalamusta_ cyperus esculentus

ja_ti_, ja_ti_-kusuma, ja_ti_-ko_s.t.ha, ja_ti_-tvak, ja_ti_-putraka, ja_ti-s'astha jasminum officinale cf. **ju_hi_, patri_**

ja_ti_phala, ja_ti_-ko_s.a-phala, ja_yiphala myristica fragrans

ja_yapatri_ mace

ju_hi_ jasminum auriculatum cf. **patri_, yu_thika_**

t.an:kan.a pyrus communis

tagara valeriana wallichii cf. **nata**

taja cinnamomum cassia cf. **tvak** cassia bark

tama_la, tama_laka, tama_lapatra cinnamomum tamal cf. **tapiccha, patra**

taskara, ran.ataskara angelica glauca cf. **co_ra, co_raka, co_la**

tapiccha cinnamomum tamal cf. **tama_la, patra**

ta_mbu_la areca catechu cf. **pu_ga** areca catechu, **khadira** acacia catechu

ta_larasa, ta_la, ta_laks.i_ra, ta_laparn.i_ borassus flabelliformis cf. **e_ka_n:gi_**

ta_li_sa, ta_li_sapatra taxus baccata cf. **granthiparn.a**, **ga_t.hi_vana, kuku_raka, sthaun.e_yaka, thun.e_ra_**

tila sesamum indicum

turaga-gandha_, as'va-gandha_ withania somnifetra

turus.ka olibanum tree

tulasi_ ocimum sanctum cf. **gauri_patri_, bhu_tagni_**

te_javati_, te_jini_ zanthoxylon rhesta cf. **valkala**

tvak, tvak-patri_, tvak-s'r.n:ga cassia bark cf. **taja** cinnamomum cassia

triput.a_ elettaria cardamom cf. **ko_ran:gi_, e_la_**

thun.e_ra_ taxus baccata cf. **ta_li_sa, ta_li_sapatra**, **granthiparn.a**, **ga_t.hi_vana, kuku_raka, sthaun.e_yaka, s'uka**

danti_-mu_la baliospermum montanum

damana, damanaka artemisia vulgaris

du_rva_ cyndon dactylon

de_vada_ru, sura-da_ru cedrus deodara cf. **pu_ti-ka_s.t.ha**

dravid.a curcuma zedoaria cf. **karcu_ra, kaco_ra, s'at.i_**

dhan.iya_, **dha_nya, dha_nyaka** coriandrum sativum cf. **kustumburu**

dhamani_ nardostachys jatamansi cf. **jat.a_, ma_m.si_**

dha_tri_ emblica officinalis cf. **a_malaki_, vayastha_**

dhu_pa, **dhya_maka, paura-dhya_maka** cymbopogon schoenanthus cf. **ro_hisa**

nakha, nakhi_ ipomodea eriocapra cf. **vya_ghra-nakha**

nata, nata_pati, natapatra valeriana wallichii cf. **tagara**

nalini_ lotus

nali_ hibiscus cannabinus

na_gake_sara, na_ga-ja_ti_pus.pa, na_gapatraka, na_gaphala mesua ferrea cf. **gaja, bhujan:ga**

na_ri_, as'vabala_ medicago sativa

na_lika_ a kind of fragrant grass cf. **nali_** hibiscus cannabinus

nimba azadirachta indica

ni_pa anthocephalus indicus

ni_li_ indigofera tinctoria

patra, patrika_, patra-tvak, patra-kva_tha, patrika_cchada cinnamomum tamal cf. **tapiccha, tama_la**

patraka tamarix dioica

patri_ jasminum auriculatum cf. **ja_ti_, ju_hi_, priyamvada_, yu_thika_**

pathya_, patha_ terminalia chebula cf. **abhaya_, hari_taki_, pu_tana_**

padma, padmagandhi, utpalagandhi, padmadhu_li, padmare_nu, padma-ra_ga nelumbo nucifera cf. **s'a_lu_ka, kamala-kanda**

padmaka prunus cerasoides

pala_s'a butea frondosa

pa_t.ala, pa_t.ala_ stereospermum suaveolens

pa_rija_ta nyctanthes aroortristis cf. **s'e_pha_li**

picuka celosia argentea

pi_tadruma berberis aristata

pura (guggula) commiphora wightii cf. **kaus'ika, jat.a_yu**

pum.nna_ga calophyllum inophyllum cf. **ke_sara**

pus.kara costus speciosus

pu_ga, pu_gi_phala areca catechu cf. **ta_mbu_la**; **khadira** acacia catechu

pu_tana_ terminalia chebula cf. **abhaya_, pathya_, hari_taki_**

pu_ti-ka_s.t.ha cedrus deodar cf. **de_vada_ru**

pauttikam basella rubra

prahasanti_ hiptage bengalensis cf. **ma_dhavi_, ma_dhavi_-lata_**

priyan:gu aglaia roxburghiana

priyamvada_ jasminum auriculatum cf. **ja_ti_, patri_**

priya_, priyaka, mudgara_ jasminum sambac cf. **bhu_padi_**

bakula mimusops elengi cf. **gu_d.hapus.pa, bho_las'ri_**

bandhumu_la, bandhuji_va pentapetes phoenicia

barbara, bo_la commiphora myrrha

barbaraka,sugandhi-barbari_ santanum album cf. **candana, malayaja, s'ri_khan.d.a**

ba_kuci_ psoralea carylifolia

ba_n.abhr.n:ga barleria prionitis **Synonym**: **kuran.t.aka**

ba_la-jin:gika_ rubia cordifolia cf. **majis.t.ha_**

bilvaka, bilva, bilva-pus.pa, sura-bilva aegle marmelos cf. **ma_lu_ra, s'a_n.d.ilya**

bi_ja-pu_ra citrus medica

bo_la commiphora myrrha cf. **barbara**

bhalla_taka-phala semecarpus anacardium

bhujan:ga, bhujan:ga-nirmo_ka mesua ferrea cf. **na_ga-ke_sara**

bhu_ta dolichos soja

bhu_taghni_ ocimum sanctum cf. **tulasi_, gauri_patri_, vr.nda_**

bhu_padi_ (mudgara_) jasminum sambac cf. **priya_, mallika_**

bhr.n:ga, bhr.n:ga-ka_ma, bhr.n:ga-re_n.u, bhr.n:ga_ra eclipta protrata

majis.t.ha rubia cordifolia cf. **ba_la-jin:gika_, yo_jana-valli_**

mada, ran.a-mada phaseolus mung

madana randia dumetorum

madayantika_ lawsonia inermis

madhu, madhu-gandha, madhu-gandha_mbu glycyrrhiza glabra

madhuri foeniculum vulgare cf. **mis'i**

marica piper nigrum (black pepper)

maru, maruvaka origanum majorana

malayaja, malayava santalum album cf. **candana**

malli_, mallika_ (mudgara_) jasminum sambac cf. **bhu_padi_, priya_**

ma_s.a-parn.i_, maha_saha_ teramnus labialis

ma_gadhi_ piper longum cf. **pippali_, granthi, capala, cacala, s'ya_ma_**

ma_tulun:ga, lin:ga citrus decumana

ma_lati_ jasminum arborescenes

ma_lu_ra aegle marmelos cf. **bilva, s'a_n.d.ilya**

ma_m.si_, ma_m.si_-rasa, jat.a_ma_m.si_ nardostachys jatamansi cf. **dhamani_, jat.a_**

mis'i, misi, misi-ko_s'a foeniculum vulgare cf. **madhuri_, saum.ph**

mucukunda pterospermum acerifolium

musta_, mustaka, gandha-musta_, bhadra-musta_ cyperus rotundus cf. **ghana, jalada, mo_tha**

mura_, maurvi_ sansevieria roxburghiana cf. gandha-ma_dani_

mr.ga-na_bhi, **mr.ga-mada, kastu_ri, mr.ga-gandha, mr.gi_kamada** moschus moschiferus (musk)

mo_tha, maha_-mo_tha cyperus rotundus cf. **musta_, ghana, jalada**

yava hordeum vulgare (barley)

yuvati, tarun.i_ rosa centifolia

yu_thika_, yu_thi_ jasminum auriculatum cf. **patri_, ja_ti_, ju_hi_, priyamvada_**

yo_jana-valli_ rubia cordifolia cf. **majis.t.ha_, ba_la-jin:gika_**

ravi (pippala), ravi-ka_nta, ravi-ko_s.ha_mbu, ravi-phala, ravi-ko_s'a, patra-ravi, ravyambu, ravisr.gjalam ficus religiosa

ra_tripus.pi_, rajani_gandha_ polianthes tuberosa

ra_la shorea robusta cf. **sarja** vateria indica

re_n.uka piper aurantiacum cf. **kaunti_, kunti_**

ro_hisa, ro_his.a cymbopogon schoenanthus cf. **dhu_pa**, **dhya_maka, paura-dhya_maka**

lata_-kastu_ri_ abelmoschus moschatus

lava, la_va, lavan:ga, lavan:ga-tvak syzgium aromaticum

lavali_ cicca acida

las'una allium sativum

la_ks.a_ cateria lacca

la_majaka andropogon iwarancusa

lo_dhra symplocos chinensis cf. **ga_labha, s'a_bara**

vaca_ acorus calamus

vanita_ meconopsis aculeata cf. **ka_nta_**

varn.ika_ ficus gibbosa

vayastha_ emblica officinalis cf. **a_malaki_, dha_tri_**

valkala, valkala_ zanthoxyion rhesta cf. **te_javati_, te_jasvini_**

vam.s'ika_ aquilaria agallocha cf. **aguru**

va_ni_ra, jala-ve_tasa salix tetrasperma

va_rs.ika_, tra_yama_n.a_ gentiana kurro royle

va_la, va_la_, va_laka vetiveria zizanioides cf. **us'i_ra**

va_luka prunus cerasus **Homonym**: cf. **e_la-va_luka** elettaria cardamomum

vi_ran.a vetiveria zizanioides cf. **va_la, us'i_ra**

vr.nda_ ocimum sanctum cf. **tulasi_, bhu_ta_gni_, gauri_patri_**

vya_ghranakha ipomodea eriocarpa cf. **nakha**

s'an:kha, s'an:kha-ks.a_ra, s'an:kha-cu_rn.a turbinella rapa

s'at.i_, s'at.hi_ curcuma zedoaria cf. **karcu_ra**, **dravid.a**, **kaco_ra**

s'atapus.pi_, ghan.t.a_-rava crotalaria verrucosa

s'ata_hva_ peucedanum graveolens

s'ara, muja saccharum benghalense

s'as'a-dhara, s'as'i-gandha, s'as'i-tvak, s'as'ina_bhi, s'as'imada cinnamomum camphora cf. **candra, indumada_raka, karpu_ra**

s'a_n.d.ilya aegle marmelos cf. **bilva**, **ma_lu_ra, s'ailu_s.a**

s'a_bara symplocos chinensis cf. **ga_laba**, **lo_dhra**

s'a_li_, s'a_lija, vana-s'a_lija oryza sativa

s'a_lu_ka nelumbo nucifera cf. **kamala-kanda, padma**

s'ikhan.d.i_ ficus bengalensis cf. **ravi** ficus religiosa

s'igru, s'igru-gandha, s'igru-mu_la, s'igru-rasa moringa oleifera

s'im.s'apa_ dalbergia sissoo

s'uka taxus baccata cf. **thun.e_ra_**, **ta_li_sa, ta_li_sapatra**, **granthiparn.a**, **ga_t.hi_vana, kuku_raka, sthaun.e_yaka**

s'uka_hva_ corallocarpus epigaeus

s'e_pha_li, s'e_pha_lika_, pa_rija_ta nyctanthes arbortristis

s'ailu_s.a aegle marmelos cf. **s'a_n.d.ilya**, **bilva**, **ma_lu_ra, s'ri_va_sa**

s'ya_ma_ piper longum cf. **ma_gadhi_**, **pippali_, granthi, capala, cacala**

s'ri_khan.d.a santanum album cf. **barbaraka, sugandhi-barbari_** santanum album cf. **candana, malayaja**

s'ri_va_sa aegle marmelos, cf. **s'ailu_s.a**, **s'a_n.d.ilya**, **bilva**, **ma_lu_ra**

saktr. prospis cineraria

sajja_ pennisetum typhoideum

sada_pus.pa jasminum multiflorum cf. **kunda**

sarala pinus roxburghii

sarja, sarja-gud.a, sarja-da_ru, sarja-rasa, vana-sarja, s'ri_-sarja vateria indica

sars.apa brassica campestris

sallaki_, s'allaki_ boswellia serrata cf. **kunduruka**

sahaka_ra mangifera indica cf. **a_mra, cu_ta**

sa_ran.i_, prasa_ran.i_ paedaria foetida

sa_la, s'a_laparn.i_ desmodium gangeticum

silhaka, silha_, silha_-rasa, silha_lava, silho_ta liquidambar orientalis

surataru, surada_ru, surada_ru-taila, sura-pus.pa cedrus deodara cf. **pu_ti-ka_s.t.ha**, **de_vada_ru**

suvarca_ helianthus annus (sunflower)

suvarn.a-ta_li_ cassia fistula

suvarn.a-pus.pa michelia champaca cf. **campaka, cala**

sauvi_ra, ra_ja-badara zizyphus sativa

saum.ph foeniculum vulgare cf. **madhuri_, misi**

sthaun.e_yaka taxus baccata cf. **s'uka**, **thun.e_ra_**, **ta_li_sa, ta_li_sapatra**, **granthiparn.a**, **ga_t.hi_vana, kuku_raka**

spr.kka_ anisomelus malabarica

svarn.apus.pa jasminum humile

hari_taki_, kus.t.ha-hari_taki_ terminalia chebula cf. **pu_tana_**, **abhaya_, pathya_**

hare_n.u, vartula-kala_ya pisum sativum

haladi, haridra curcuma longa

hin:gu ferula fotida

hin:gula, in:guda balanites roxburghii

(From : D.C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966).

Abbreviations

The compilation of the glossary is based on the indices and glossaries contained in the following works:

A.R. Ep. Annual Report on (Indian or South Indian) Epigraphy

ASLV Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagara, T. V. Mahalingam, pp. 418-76.

BL Bhandarkar List **A List of Inscriptions of Northern India in Bra_hmi_ and its derivative Scripts from about 200 A.C.**, D.R. Bhandarkar, Appendix to the Epigraphica Indica, Vols. XIX-XXIII, pp. 297-365.

Chamba Antiquities of Chamba State, Part II, B. Ch. Chhabra, pp. 180-193.

CII Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vols. I to IV.

CITD Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telingana DIstricts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, P. Sreenivasachar, Part II, pp. 201-12.

EI Epigraphica Indica, Volmes I, II, VI and XII (Indices).

HA Holy Abu, Muni Jayantavijaya, tr. by U.P. Shah, pp. 198-204.

HD **History of Dharmas'a_stra**, P. V. Kane, Vol. III, pp. 975-1007.

HRS Hindu Revenue System, U. N. Ghoshal, pp. 289 ff.

IA Indian Antiquary, Vols. VIII, XV, XX (Indices).

IE Indian Epigraphy, D. C. Sircar.

LL Luders' List **A list of Bra_hmi_ Inscriptions**, H. Luders, Appendix to the Epigraphica Indica, Vol. X, pp. 213-24.

LP Lekhapaddhati, Gaekwad Oriental Series, No. XXI, pp. 97-128.

ML Majumdar's List **A List of Kharos.t.hi_ Inscriptions**, N. G. Majumdar in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. XX, 1924, pp. 35-39.

PJS **Pra_ci_na Jaina-lekha Sandoha**, Muni Jayantavijaya, p. 61.

SII South Indian Inscriptions, Vols. I, III, and XII, Part ii.

SITI South Indian Temple Inscriptions, T. N. Subramanian, Vol. III, Part ii, pp. i-civ (Annexure).

8130.**a_bha_vya** (**EI 11,16**) income or proceeds; cf. **ra_ja-ra_ja-purus. a_dibhih- svam. svam = a_bha_vyam. parihartavyam**; cf. the income (**a_bha_vya**) derived from the loads on bullocks going on their way or coming to Na_d.la_i (Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, p.36).

8131.**abhaya-s'a_sana** grant of shelter; charter of security; a deed offering protection; a grant recording the provision of shelter (**EI 12, 27; SITI**).

8132.**abhija_na** a token by which the identity of a person is recognised (**LP**).

8133.**a_bot.i_** an inferior class of bra_hman.as in Rajasthan (**EI 11**).

8134.**acala-pravr.tti** a kind of tenure; probably, a permanent holding (**SII 11-1**).

8135.**a_ca_rya** an archiect; used in the sense of 'a master', i.e. 'a master-mason (**EI 8; IA 14**); **a_ca_rya** (Pali) = a master goldsmith.

8136.**accu** Tamil (**IE 8-8; SITI**) name of a coin; cf. **a_nai-accu, nall-a_nai-accu, par..a-mudal-a_nai-accu, par..ajala_gai-accu, paduccala_gai-accu, amudan-accu, un.d.i-accu**; **var..udiy-accu-varggam** (**SITI**) a group of taxes payable in Pa_n.d.ya coins; **yakki-accu** (**SITI**) from Sanskrit **yaks.i_**; name of a coin current in the Kon:gu country; **accupanna_yadadhis.t.ha_yaka** Kannad.a (**IE 8-3**) superintendent of the revenue from mints; also called **maha_sa_manta_dhipati, maha_pradha_na, bha_nasvergad.e**. **akkam** (**SII 3; SITI**) Tamil name

of a coin; one twelfth of a ka_s'u; a ming; **akka-s'a_la_** (**SITI**) Tamil-Skt. a mint. **agasa_i** (**EI 28**) a goldsmith = **aks.as'a_lin**; **akhasa_li** (**EI 7**). **aks.a = suvarn.a**; **aks.a-pat.ala** (**BL**) the department of records and accounts or accounts office. **aks.a_va_pa, aks.as'a_lika** (**HD**) an officer in charge of the gambling-hall. **arka** metal (**EI 7**).

8137.**a_d.a, ad.d.a** (**CITD**), Telugu; a measure of capacity equal to 2 ma_nikas or one-eighth of a tu_m; half, especially half of a fanam or a certain measure called kucamu; a weight representing the eighteenth portion of a vara_ha.

8138.**a_da_n.aka, ad.d.a_n.aka** (LP) cf. **a_da_n.ake mukta_** mortgaged; **valita_ya a_da_n.ake muktam**, Gujara_ti_ **var..at da_n. mukyum.** = something mortgaged, the produce of which will pay off the debt in course of time; cf. **gr.h-a_d.d.a_n.aka-patra** (**LP**) deed for mortgaging a house. **a_dhi** (**SII 2; LP**) a mortgage or deposit; **a_dhau kr.tam** mortgaged.

8139.**a_da_ya** (**EI 33**) income or impost; cf. **visen.im-a_da_ya** (**EI 21**) name of a tax. **a_deya** (**EI 7, 12, 15; CII 3**) what is taken or levied; a fiscal term = a_da_ya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXV, p. 237).

8140.**a_d.ha** (**IE 8-6**), **a_d.hika, a_d.haka** a land measure also called **a_d.ha_va_pa, a_d.hakava_pa** (**IE 8-6**) an area of land requiring one a_d.haka measure of seed grains for being sown. **a_d.haka** = 264 handfuls or 1/4 dron.a; 16 to 20 seers according to Bengali authors.

8141.**adhi, adhika_ra, adhika_rin** (**LP; SII 1**) a revenue officer like the ma_mlatda_r. Tamil **adiga_ram** (**EI 25**) a magistrate. **adhikaran.a** (**IE 8-1, 8-8; EI 28**) an office; **adhikaran.-a_va-dha_ran.a_** official investigation (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p.267). **adhikaran.a-lekhaka** (**HD**) the official recorder or scribe (who drew up deeds of sale and the like after having measured the land to be sold)[**Ra_jataran:gin.i_**, VI. 38). **adhika_rin = ve_rgad.e** (Kannad.a) = **adhyaks.a** (Skt.) = superintendent, governor or director. **adhis.t.ha_na, adhisha_na** (**CII 1**); cf. **dharm-a_dhistha_na** the establishment of morality. **adhis.t.ha_na** (**IE 8-3; EI 24, 28, 31; LL**) the capital or headquarters of an administrative unit; a city or town; the chief city. **adhyaks.a** (**EI 24; CII 4**) the head of a department (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXXI, p. 80).

8142.**aga** seven (**IE 7-1-2**); earth or land (**SII 3**).

8143.**a_gama-nigama-da_na** tax for importing and exporting (**LP**).

8144.**a_ga_min** (**IE 8-5; EI 19; SITI**) future income, future benefits; one of the 8 kinds of rights in the property; **as.t.a-bhoga** (**IE 8-5; EI 14,17**) privileges of the donee of a rent-free holding, enumerated in 8 classes : **nidhi, niks.epa, jala, pa_s.a_n.a, aks.i_n.in, siddha** and **sa_dhya**; eight privileges associated with the enjoyment of rent-free land are enumerated as: **nidhi, nids.epa, jala, pa_s.a_na, aks.i_n.a, a_ga_min, sacita, taru** i.e. (1) a treasure or a hoard, e.g. a mine; (2) a treasure hidden or stored up by some one; (3) waters; (4) stones or hilly areas; (5) permanent or lasting benefits; (6) future benefits; (7) benefits already stored up; (8) trees. cf. **as.t.a-bhoga-tejah--sva_mya** (**IE 8-5; EI 16**) ownership endowed with complete authority; translated as 'with the eight rights of full possession'; **as.t.a** probably means 'all'.

8145.**as.t.a_das'a-ja_ti** (**CITI**) 18 castes; Kittel enumerates the 18 castes of the Kannad.a speaking areas: bra_hman.a, ks.atriya, vais'ya, lin:gavanta, ban.ajige, gan:gad.ika_ra-vokkaliga,

mad.iva_li, kelasiga, kur-uba, kumba_r-a, kat.uka, bad.agi, akkasa_le_, toerya, uppa_ra, besta, holeya and ma_diga.

8146.**adhi-va_sa** living in the vicinity; **adhiva_sa-sakti_ya** (**LP**) neighbours.

8147.**a_gha_t.a** (**EI 16**) boundary; **a_gha_t.ana** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XII, p. 264); **a_gha_t.i_** (**EI 23**).

8148.**a_ha_ra** (**IE 8-4; EI 27; CII 1,3,4**) a district; **a_haran.i_** (**IE 8-4; EI 16**) a district or its subdivision; **a_ha_ra-vis.aya** (**IE 8-4**).

8149.**a_ja_** (**IE 8-3; EI 27; BL; CII 3**) an order or command; the office of the du_taka, who also has the responsibility to give the donee the possession of the gift land (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 362); **a_japtti, a_ja_pti** the agency that obtains the command; the executor of a grant; cf. Tamil **va_y-kkel.vi**.

8150.**a_kars.aka** (**EI 5**) probably, the extent (of a piece of land).

8151.**a_li** (CHamba) wet land, irrigable land; also called **kohli_**, opposed to **otad.a** dry land, unirrigable land. cf. **ali_paka** a fiscal expression (of uncertain import) **nidha_n-a_li_paka** (**EI 32**).

8152.**ama_nta** (**CII 3**) the technical name for the scheme of the lunar months in Southern India, according to which a month ends with the new-moon day, and the bright fortnight precedes the dark.

8153.**amara** (**SITI; ASLV**) land or revenue granted by a ruler to his retainers for military service; land assigned to military officers who were entitled to collect only certain revenues with the obligation to raise a contingent of army ready for service whenever called upon and also to pay tribute to the king; same as **amara-ma_gan.i** estate given to **amara-na_yaka** a retainer chief enjoying amara.

8154.**am.hati, am.hiti** a gift (**EI 4**).

8155.**am.s'a** a small territorial unit (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 297).

8156.**an.d.ika_** weight equal to 1/4 of a ma_s.a; same as copper pan.a; also called **dha_naka** and regarded as equal to 4 ka_rs.a_pan.as or to 1/12th suvarn.a.

8157.**an:ga-bhoga** pin-money for the decoration of the image of a deity (**EI 17; CITD**).

8158.**an:gad.a-siddha_ya** (**CITD**) Telugu-Skt. fixed income from shops.

8159.**an:ka** (**IA 19**) a name, appellation or biruda; **an:ka** abbreviation of **an:kaka_r-a** Te. Ka. = **gan.d.a** (Skt.) a hero, champion or warrior (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 270); a soldier or warrior who took a vow to defend his master and fight in the latter's cause to death. **anaka, anika_** (**EI 20**) Prakrit suffixes to male and female names respectively, known from early South Indian inscriptions; same as **annaka, annika_**.

8160.**anubhoga-ppor-r--or..uku** (**SITI**) Skt. Ta. renewal of title deeds.

8161.**a_pan.a** a shop (**IE 8-5**); a market (**CII 4**).

8162.**abohana** (**SITI**), waste or cultivated; cf. Ta. **agovana** waste land.

8163.**araghat.t.a** (**EI 10, 14, 22**) a water-drawing machine; a well with a water-wheel.

8164.**a_rca_** (**EI 24**) the image of a god; **arca_** adoration.

8165.**ari** six (**IE 7-1-2**); **ari-s.ad.-varga, ari-s.at.ka** the group of six enemies (**CII 3**).

8166.**aruvan.a** (**IA 19**)**, a_ruvan.a** (**EI 27**) the tax of six pan.as levied on ma_nya lands.

8167.**arn.ika_** weight equal to 2 ma_s.as.

8168.**a_si_ha_ra** probably, a kind of channel cf. **sa-vanaspaty-udak-a_si_ha_ra-kullaka-pa_ni_ya-same_ta** (**IE 8-5**) 'together with the fruit-trees and with the water-courses and channels'.

8169.**astamba** cf. **samudaya-ba_hy-a_dy-astamba** (**EI 23**) land originally devoid of vegetation which does not yield any revenue to the state. **at.t.agam** (**SII 13**) division of land.

8170.**asti** (Ep., Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 302) a mere particle used to introduce the narration of a grant.

8171.**atapika** (**LL**) a Jain monk.

8172.**a_t.avika** (Ep., Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 303) a kind of grain.

8173.**at.ha-ga_ni_** a coin equal to a t.an:ka; there are **do-ga_ni_ (1/4 t.an:ka), cau-ga_ni_** (3/4 **t.an:ka), ba_rah-ga_ni_ (1 1/2 t.an:ka), caubi_s-ga_ni_ (3 t.an:kas), ad.ota_lis-ga_ni_ (6 t.an:ka)**.

8174.**Escorting fee**: **a_tiva_hika** (**HRS**) escorting fee paid by the merchants.

8175.**atri** (**IE 7-1-2**) seven.

8176.**at.t.apati-bhoga** share of the market-master (**HRS**).

8177.**at.u** (**Chamba**) a land measure; **jilo** (**Chamba**) a land measure.

8178.**atyaya** (**HRS**) prescribed fine.

8179.**autkhet.ika, utkhet.ayita_** (**EI 12; BL; HRS**) Assamese records: a tax collector; **utkhet.ana** an impost levied upon the villagers on specified occasions.

8180.**avada_ra** (**EI 13**) cf. **pas'ukul-a_vada_ra-karma_nta-kan.akalika_- gan:ga_gra_me**; possibly a 'pound' or a 'pen'.

8181.**a_van.a** (**SITI**) Tamil: a document; generally a sale-deed; **a_van.a-kkal.ari** (**SITI**) a place where documents like sale-deedes etc., are registered. **a_va_ra** (**IE 8-5**) cf. **a_pan.es.u-a_va_rah-** collections to be made from the shops in a market. **a_varta** cf. **sarv-a_varta-yuta_** assigned as the date of payment as it falls annually (Ep., Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 310).

8182.**avasara** (Ep., Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 347) one of the periods when the worship is performed and offerings are made to the deity in a temple.

8183.**avada_na, a_vada_na, a_vedana** (**EI 28**) od.iya_ records; tax in general (Ep., Ind., Vol. XXX, p.115).

8184.**a_ya** (**EI 33; CII 3; SII 1,2**) a fiscal term 'revenue, tax'; (**SITI**) income; general term denoting 'taxes'; cf. **var..iy-a_yam** (**SITI**) tolls on the roadway; (**CITD**) profit, income, reeip; tribute; corn given by the well-to-do villagers to the hereditary servants of the villages as their established fees of office. **a_ya_ga-sabha_** (**SITI**) administration of a village by a group of officers called **a_ya_ga_r** (village officers and servants). **a_ya-s'ulka** (**EI 33**) taxes and tolls. **a_yikta** (**CII 4; HD**) lit. 'an officer'. cf. Pa_n.ini (II, 3,40) a servant or office.

8185.**a_yaka** (**EI 21; LL**) the entrance pavilion of a Buddhist monastery. **a_yatana** (**EI 30**) a temple or shrine.

8186.**ba_guli, va_guli** od.iya: the bearer of the king's betlel-box; **va_rgulika** (**IE 8-3; EI 28; BL**); **vet.akila** (**IE 8-3**) prob. the bearer of vit.ika_ (betel); influenced by **pat.t.akila** village headman.

8187.**ba_hya** cf. **ba_hy-abhyantar-a_da_ya** (**IE 8-5;** Ep. Ind., Vol. XVI, p. 276) income from the sale of things imported in a village; same as Tamil **pur-av-a_yam** (**SITI**) revenue from external sources (collected mainly in cash).

8188.**bali** (**IE 8-5; HRS**) voluntary gift and tribute from the subjects as indicated by Vedic literature; king's grain share, identical with **bha_ga** but different from **kara** (pilgrim's tax).

8189.**bandha_n.a** (**Chamba**) a settlement; an agreement.

8190.**behara_-maha_pa_tra** (**EI 28**) od.iya: official designation; prob. same as **vyavaha_rika** (**EI 7, 32**) an administrator; **vyavaha_rika, vyava** (**LP**) a dealer, a money-lender, a merchant; **vyavaha_ra-patra** a deed relating to a loan or debt; **vyavaha_ra-pade** (**LP**) a tax from merchants.

8191.**bha_ga** grain share; **bhoga** periodical offerings (**HRS**); **bha_gin** (**EI 24**) a collector of the king's grain share. **bhoga** lit. enjoyment; possession; property, a ja_gi_r; a territorial unit (**IE 8-4; EI 25; CII 4**), **bhogin, bhogika** the owner of a **bhoga**. **bhogapati** an officer in charge of ina_m lands or ja_gi_r. **bhoktr.** id. (Ep., Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p.193); a proprietor (**BL**); **bhokta_ri** (**EI 11**) a free-holder. **bhoga-patra** (**ASLV, SITI**) a deed recording conveyance of land; a lease deed; the deed of re-conveyance of land. **bhog-a_yaka** land held as the result of a mortgage. **bhogikapa_la** (**EI 5; CII 4; BL**) superintendent of the ja_gi_r and cess collector. **bhogi_na** (**EI 13**)

cf. **dattida_yaka-sa_dhupratipa_dita-pra_g-bhujyama_n-a_vicchinna-bhogi_na-bhuva_m** of the pieces of land in all the places that have been obtained in good manner from liberal donors or (land) under possession. **bhog-oddharan.ika** (**HD**) collector of the king's share of the grains. **bhoja, bhojaka** (**IE 8-2; EI 1; 27; HD; LL**) a ja_gi_rda_r; title of a feudatory; **maha_-bhoja** a feudatory ruler; cf. **pos'ar** (**SITI**) one who enjoys a thing; the possessor. **bhukti** (**IE 8-4; EI 28, 33**) a province including a group of districts called **vis.aya** or **man.d.ala**; small territorial unit like a pargana in South India. **bhukti** (**BL**) personal property. Tamil: **putti, pukti** (**SITI**) enjoyment of a property.

8192.**bhakt-a_da_ya** (**SII 1**) same as Tamil **pakt-a_da_yam** (**SITI**) revenue in rice or paddy; **bhakta-gra_ma, bhatta-gra_ma** provision-village; village granted for maintenance (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, pp. 8,92). **bhakti_** (**EI 8**) name of a land measure. **bhan:ga** (**Chamba**) a land measure; a share or portion.

8193.**bha_s.a_** (**IE 8-8; EI 30**) prob. a written declaration.

8194.**bham.** (**PJS**) abbreviation of **bhan.d.a_rin** (esp. medieval Jain inscriptions); **bhan.d.a, bha_n.d.a** (**EI 5**) a bale of goods; **bham.d.i** (**CITD**) a cart; a cart load; **bha_n.d.a_ga_r-a_dhikr.ta** (**EI 12; BL; HRS**) an officer employed in the treasury or store-house or the officer in charge of it. Tamil: cf. **pan.d.a_ra-kkal** (**SITI**) stone of standard weight used in the treasury; **pan.d.a_ra-kkan:ka_n.i** treasury officer, supervisor of the treasury; **ban.d.a_ra-ppottagam** (**EI 25**) lit. account book of the treasury; a treasury accountant.

8195.**bhat.t.a** (medieval inscriptions of Eastern India), **bhat.a** (**IE 8-3; CII 3,4; EI 30; HD**) a soldier; a pa_ik, barkanda_z or pia_da, i.e. a constable; **bhat.t.a-na_yaka** (**EI 9**) chier of a district; **pat.t.a-na_yaka** (medieval Orissan epigraphs). cf. Ta. **por-r-u** official designation (**EI 25**). **bhat.t.a_raka** (**IE 8-2; CII 3; EI 30**) often suffixed to the personal names of paramount sovereigns as well as of feudatory maha_ra_jas or yuvara_jas (crown-princes); applied to gods and priests in the sense of 'worthy of worship or sacred'. Tamil **pat.t.a_rikai** (**SITI**) name of the goddess Durga_.

8196.**bhauli, bhauli_** (**Chamba**) a share, a portion or allotment.

8197.**bha_vya**, cf. **ra_ja-bha_vya-sarva-pratya_ya-sameta** (**EI 23**) income, levies; same as **a_bha_vya** = **pa_ghd.i_ = tala_r-a_bha_vya** (**EI 11**) tax for payment to the tala_ra or kotwa_l (**LP**). **tala_ra** (**IE 8-3; EI 22; LP; BL; HD**) administrator of a city or prefect of the city police; **talavara, tala_ri_, kotwa_l**. **Talavara** of early south Indian inscriptions means a ra_jastha_ni_ya (a Duke or a viceroy) or a kotwa_l (city magistrate). A sub-divion of high class khatris of the Punjab is called **ta_lwa_r**. **tala_va_t.aka** (**CII**, Vol. III, p. 216) possibly the superintendent of temple property, same as Gujara_ti_ **tala_t.i_** (a petty revenue officer)(**HD**).

8198.**bhet** (**IA 11**) Punjabi: low lands inundated by rivers.

8199.**bhet.a** (**IE 8-5; EI 29**) presents to be offered by a subject or subordinate to a ruler on occasions; same as **vanda_pana_**; **bhet.ana** (**LP**) a present or gift.

8200.**bhu_** (**IA 17**) a land measure or a plot of land (**EI 9)**; equal to four **bhu_-ma_s.akas**; **bhu_mi** (**EI 3; CII 3**) a particular land measure; a territorial divion (**CII 4**). **bhu_mi-cchidra-**

nya_ya (**IE 8-5; EI 30; CII 3,4; HRS**) lit. the maxim of the fallow land; the principle of the rent-free enjoyment of land by one who brings it under cultivation for the first time (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIX, p. 86). Old custom allows a person who first brings a plot of fallow land or jungle land under cultivation for the first time, to enjoy it without paying rent.

8201.**bhu_mipen.d.e** a mark of honour (**ASLV**).

8202.**bhu_ta-p(v)a_ta-pratya_ya** (**CII 4**) excise and octroi duties; lit. the income resulting from storms, earthquakes, changes in the course of a river; **pa_ta** may be = **upa_tta** or **va_ta**.

8203.**bigha_, bi_gha_** (**IE 8-6**) a land measure. **bi_sva** (**EI 28**) a land measure equal to 1/20 of a bi_gha_; cf. Skt. **vim.s'opaka**

8204.**bi_jaka**, cf. **bi_jak** (**EI 9**) an inscribed stone or an inscription.

8205.**bilkod.e** (**EI 28**) Ka. tolls.

8206.**biruda** (**SII 1**), **viruda** a surname.

8207.**bis'i_** (**EI 24**) < **vis.ayin** the governor of a district.

8208.**bittuvat.t.a** (A.R. Ep., 1958-59, p. 10) Ka. (**bittukat.t.e**) a portion of the produce derived from the lands irrigated by tanks, or wet land irrigated by a tank, granted to the person who built the tank or repaired it.

8209.**bod.iya_** local name of the Gujara_ti_ alphabet.

8210.**bot.a, vot.a** (**CII 3**) a termination of geographical names.

8211.**bud.ha_len:ka_** (**IE 8-3**) od.iya_: same as maha_pa_damu_lika, chief attendant.

8212.**bullaga-kara** (**HRS**) tax relating to the supervision of meals.

8213.**caba** (**Chamba**) wet land, marshy land.

8214.**ca_d.a** (**IE 8-3**) head of a Pargana_. **ca_t.a** (**HD**) an important privilege of a gift village was 'not to be entered by ca_t.as and bhat.as' except for seizing robbers and those guilty of harm or treason to the king; prob. irregular soldiers. **ca_d.a_** (**LP**) a camp; an attacking party. **ca_t.a** is used in inscriptions in the sense of a royal official.

8215.**cakra** a district; **cakrin** (**EI 4**) the ruler of a cakra (circle) or district; title of a provincial ruler (**EI 4, 19**); **cakravartin** (**IE 8-2; EI 21, 28; CII 3,4**) a title of paramount sovereignty; the title of an emperor.

8216.**ca_li_** (**IA 15**) a system of land revenue.

8217.**caran.d.i** (**EI 31**) G. a narrow passage of water.

8218.**cari_** (**EI 33**) pasture land; grazing tax (**EI 21**); grazing land. G. **ca_ro** grass; **ca_ri_** (**LP**) pasture land; grazing tax.

8219.**ca-t.i_** abbrev. of an expression 'a mound suitable for planting trees' (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56).

8220.**caturdhara-prati_ha_ra** cf. Ka. **sodare-vadiyara** chief of the royal guards; **caudhari** in Ka. written as **saudore, saudare, caudore, cavudore, cavudari** an officer of the royal guard. **caudhari_** used in medieval Jain inscriptions.

8221.**cavala, cavela** (**EI 6**) name of a coin, 1/8 of a pagoda; **ca_mara-ma_d.a** (**EI 7**) name of a coin.

8222.**cha** (**PJS**) written as a mark indicating the end of a section of a record or of the whole of it.

8223.**chan:ga** a measure of grain (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 310).

8224.**ci-khi** abbrev. of **cira-khila** (land) never brought under cultivation (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56).

8225.**ci_rika_** (**EI 26**) a document; cf. **kraya-ci_rika_** a deed of purchase.

8226.**cit.ala_** (**IE 8-5**), **cot.a_la, cit.ola** a tax.

8227.**citra-mel.i** (SITI), **s'ittiramel.i** an organization of agriculturists; agricultural corporation of the vel.l.a_l.as.

8228.**collika** (**EI 3**), **collika_** (**EI 10**) a load (of leaves); a quantity of betel leaves.

8229.**cullaka** a pot, a cooking pot (**IE 8-5**)

8230.**cumbaka** (**EI 13**) the balance.

8231.**cu_rn.i** (**EI 29, 33**) one hundred cowrie-shells = a pura_n.a or ka_rs.a_pan.a (ka_han.).

8232.**da_na_, da_na** (**ML**) a gift; (**HRS**) known from Maitraka records to mean the so-called voluntary gifts of subjects. **da_n.a** (**IE 8-5; LP**) road-cess; customs duties. **da_ya** a gift to bra_hman.as or temples; **da_ni_** land tax. **da_n-a_dhika_rin** (**EI 12**) officer in charge of gifts, mentioned along with **s'a_san-a_dhika_rika** officer in charge of grants (or their writing). **da_na-vola_pana** (**LP**) G. **vala_van.um.** tax. **vola_pika** (**LP**) an officer in charge of collecting the tax called **vola_pana** or **vula_vi_**. A **vola_paka** or the men under him accompanied the merchants in their journey for the safety of their goods and the **vola_pana** tax was collected from the merchants for safeguarding their goods. **da_n.i_** (**HRS**) cf. Caulukya records; 'king's dues'; perquisite of the collector of the duties called **da_n.a**; **da_ni_** (**IE 8-5; EI 26**) officer collecting tax or corn; officer storing the corn collected as tax from the farmers. **da_ni_-vola_pika** (**LP**) the collector of **da_ni_** (land cess) and **vola_pana_** (tax).

8233.**dan.d.a-s'ulka** (**EI 23**) income from fines and tolls.

8234.**darvi_karman** (**EI 21**) measurer of land.

8235.**datti** (**EI 23; CII 4; CITD**) a gift; **da_ya** (**EI 23**) a gift. **deya-dharma** (**EI 1; CII 3; ML**) a pious gift; an expression used in numerous donative inscriptions; same as **dharma-deya, dharma-da_ya, dharma-da_na**. **deya-meya** (**HRS**) cf. s'a_tava_na record: king's share in kind and in cash. **ditya** (**EI 9, 12, 28; CII 4; HRS**) cf. Maitraka records: name of a tax; prob. the same as **datti** i.e. a gift or occasional present to be offered to the landlord; Pkt. **dijja** = Skt. **deya** to be given. **dr.s.t.a** (**EI 3,23; CII 3**) Pkt. **dit.t.ham** 'has been seen or found correct and approved'.

8236.**dhad.a_, dhad.i_** a small measure of capacity (Ind. Ant. Vol. XLI, p. 20).

8237.**dhanika, dhanin** (**LP**) the owner; cf. G. **dhan.i_** 'one who is spending or lending money' in the Maithili_ documents.

8238.**divira** (**HD**) cf. Persian **dabi_r** a clerk; **divira** as distinct from **ka_yastha** (**CII**, Vol. III, p. 122). **divirapati** (**IE 8-3; EI 5, 28; BL; HD**) chief secretary or the chief of the clerks.

8239.**d.ohalika_** (**EI 13**) a piece of land granted to bra_hman.as, sva_mins, sa_dhus and others.

8240.**don:gaka** (**EI 24**) a variety of resin or aloe.

8241.**dron.a** (**IE 8-6; Chamba**) a grain measure = four a_d.hakas; **dron.i, dron.i_** (**CII 4; IA 11**) treasury; property.

8242.**dvi-vallakya** (**LP**) (coins) in which there is a mixture of two **va_ls** (6 **ratis**) of a base metal. **valla** (**IE 8-8**) name of a weight equal to 3 **ratis**. **gadya_na** (**EI 3**) a gold coin or weight = 48 ratis in weight.

8243.**ga_hn.a** (**Chamba**) threshing floor; Skt. **ga_hana**.

8244.**gal-put.t.i_** (**CITI**), **ghad.a-put.t.i** (**CITD**) Telugu: an unknown measure of land. **put.t.i** (**CITD**) Telugu: a measure equal to twenty **tu_mu**; also called **khan.d.i** = 800/1000 seers. **put.t.i** = a land and grain measure; a land equal to about 8 acres; **pelle-put.t.i** = 80 **kuca**; **malaca-put.t.i** = 300 to 240 **kucas**. **gha_d.a_, gha_d.ota_** (**Chamba**) a system by which the tiller receives one half of the produce.

8245.**gan.a** (**SITI**) a community or religious guild; (**EI 26; CII 4**) a guild or corporation; (**SII 12**) managing committee. Tamil **kan.akan-** (**SITI**) a village accountant. Skt. **gan.aka** (**EI 18**). **gan.a-pan.a** communal and professional guilds (**EI 20**).

8246.**gola_** (**IA 21**) a district; (**EI 31**) a granary. **golla-va_ru** (**CITD**) Telugu: a caste of watchmen (employed as treasure-guards), generally herdsmen.

8247.**gon.i_** (**CII 4**), **gon.i_-prasr.ti** (**EI 1**) a measure of capacity, prob. a handful.

8248.**gun.t.ha** (**IE 8-6; EI 28, 31**) a land measure of Orissa; equal to one-twentieth of a ma_n.a.

8249.**hala** (**EI 3**) prob. arable land.

8250.**hobal.i** (**IE 8-4; ASLV**) Ka. a small territorial unit like a Pargana_.

8251.**jital** (**SII 1**) a copper coin; Indianised as **jithala**; 1/48th of a silver t.an:ka of the Delhi Sulta_ns.

8252.**jot.ika_** (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 253) a canal; **jod.a, jot.i_, jod.i_** (East Indian records).

8253.**kaccha** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 177) a field bordering on a stream; land near a well; **kacchaka** (**EI 19**) a low hill.

8254.**kan.d.a_ra** to engrave (Pkt.); **kan.d.a_ran.a** (Ka.) carving or engraving.

8255.**kara-s'a_sana** (**EI 29,33**) charter recording a grant of land for which the donee had to pay rent.

8256.**khajjana, khajjan.a, khajja_na, khajjan.aka** (**IE 8-8; EI 33**); **kha_jan.** (M.Kon.) an area near the sea-shore, on which a thin layer of sand accumulates after the ebbtide coming through inlets; a rice field created out of such an area near a hillock by erecting embankments on the three other sides; a field created by reclaiming a river bed; cultivable land created from the bed of a river which carries the flood-water from the sea; a salty marsh or meadow; a rice field created near the bed of a nullah on the sea shore by putting embankments (Ep. Ind. Vol. XXXIII, pp. 53-54); also called **pukkoli-khajjana, pukkoli**. **pukkoli, pukkolli, pukku_li** (**IE 8-8**) an arecanut palm plantation; an inscription of Kadamba Mr.ges'varman seems to suggest that it really means 'land inundated by floods'.

8257.**khalla** (**IE 8-5**) same as od.iya_ **kha_l**; low land; **sa-khall-onnata** (**EI 12**) with low land and high land'.

8258.**khan.d.ala** (**IE 8-4; EI 12, 18**) a territorial unit; a district or its subdivision. **khan.d.i_, khan.d.a** (**EI 3**) a land measure.

8259.**khola** (**IE 8-3**; **HD**) prob. a kind of messenger.

8260.**kod.a-visa** (Ka.) an allowance of a **visa** of grain etc., for every bullock-load that comes into a town, paid to a person employed to check the demands of the toll-collector.

8261.**krod.a** same as **suvarn.a** name of a gold coin and also a weight of gold (**IE 8-8; EI 28; CII 3**); also called **aks.a, picu, pa_n.i, binduka, vid.a_lapadaka, ham.sapada, gra_sagraha** and **tola**.

8262.**kulam** (**EI 25**) a land measure; equal to 2 **hala**. **kuli** (**kur..i**) (**IE 8-6; EI 28**) Ta. a small land measure equal to 1/240 of a pa_d.agam. **kulika** head of a guild (**EI 15, 35**); an officer in charge of ten villages who was granted a **kula** of land for his salary (**HD**). **kulya** a measure of capacity = 8 dron.a.

8263.**kulya_** a channel for irrigation (**EI 13**).

8264.**ku_la** (**SITI**) tax on grains and pulses. **ku_lam** (**SII 1**) Ta. a market.

8265.**kunnu, kunu** (**Chamba**) a land measure.

8266.**ku_t.aka** (**EI 5**) prob. headman of the cultivators.

8267.**la_ga** (**EI 11**) a cess.

8268.**lagad.aa_** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XIV, p. 309) a load; a bar of metal.

8269.**la_had.i_** (**Chamba**) a land measure.

8270.**lan:ka, len:ka** a carpenter (**EI 19**).

8271.**maha_-nagara** (**SITI**) merchants' guild of a city. **nagara** (**EI 21; SITI**) a commercial guild; guild of merchants; a mercantile town; often spelt in Ka. inscriptions as **nakara** or **nakhara**; cf. **paca-nagara** a mercantile guild (A.R. Ep., 1956-57, No. B 190). **nagara** Te. inscriptions (**CITD**): a territorial assembly like the sabha_ and u_r; the merchant community in general or the organization of the merchant community of a town. The word is sometimes used to indicate occupational groups like **s'a_leyanagarattom**. **nagaratta_r** (**ASLV; SITI**) members of a guild of a town; member of a mercantile guild. **nagara-s'res.t.hin** (**IE 8-3; EI 15, 21; BL; HD**) the city banker or guild president of the town. **nagara-sva_min** (**SITI**) headman of the merchants. **navara** od.iya_: = Skt. **nagara**, capital city; palace. **nakhara** (Ka.); **nakara** = **nagara** (Skt.) **nagar-set.h, nagara-s'res.t.hin** = **s'et.t.i** (**ASLV**) **nagarset.h** was the chairman of the board called **cauthiya_** in late medieval Rajasthan. **s'et.t.i-pattan.asva_min** (**ASLV**) designation of the president of a mercants' guild. **s'res.t.hin** a banker or merchant or the foreman of a guild; mentioned in the list of the king's officials and subordinates addressed by him while making a grant (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXIV, p. 276). **vais'ya-va_n.iya-nagaratta_r** (**SITI**, **ASLV**) Skt. **vais'ya-va_n.ija-nagarastha** a corporation of the merchants; the guild of a class of merchants.

8272.**mahara** (**EI 1**) prob. **mahattara** a village-headman or a member of the village paca_yat or assembly. **mehara** (**EI 33**) village headman.

8273.**maha_van.d.avyavaha_rin, maha_vad.d.avyavaha_rin** (**EI 19; SITI**) the great banker of chief merchant; head of a mercantile guild. **vad.d.avyavaha_ri** the principal money-changer; chief of the na_na_des'i (non-local) merchants. **vad.ava_** (**EI 22,27**) M. record-keeper.

8274.**man.d.a** weight = 5 ma_s.a.

8275.**man.d.apa** (**IE 8-3**) customs house; M. **ma_n.d.avi_** < Skt. **man.d.apika_** a market place (H. **man.d.i_** perh. due to the location of toll-stations in market-places). **man.d.apika_** (**EI 1,3,33**) customs house; **s'ulka-man.d.apika_** (Ind. Antiq. Vol. XI, p. 339). **ma_n.d.apika** a collector of tolls (**IE 8-2**); **mam.d.avika** (Pkt.) **man.d.avo** (**EI 22**) market place.

8276.**man:gan.i, man:gan.i_, man.an.i_** (**Chamba**) a tax in kind.

8277.**man.i-gra_ma** (**SITI**) a mercantile guild.

8278.**manneya** (**CITD**) Te. same as Skt. **ma_nya**; a respectable man; a chieftain; a commander; a chief. **manni_d.u, manniya** (**CITD**).

8279.**ma_nya** (**IE 8-5; EI 20, 23; ASLV**) a rent-free holding, tax-free land; **stha_na-ma_nya** (**EI 13**) land either liable to a trifling quit-rent or altogether exempt from tax.

8280.**ma_rgan.aka** (**EI 3; IA 18; CII 4; HRS**) a levy; a kind of cess or tax; benevolences of a general character, as distinguished from special types called **prasthaka** and **skandhaka**; **ma_rgan.ika** (**IE 8-5**).

8281.**maulika** (**EI 8-5; EI 32**) a tax; the principal or main tax or the perquisites of hereditary officers.

8282.**meya** (**IE 8-5; EI 31; HRS**) the share of grains to be paid to the king or landlord; revenue from agricultural land paid in kind; same as **bha_ga**; **tulya-meya** tax on commodities brought to market for sale or what is weighed and measured.

8283.**mu_d.a_** (**LP**), **mu_d.aka, mu_l.aka** a measure of capacity = 100 or 24 maunds in the Surat district. M. **mu_t.h** a bullock's pack-saddle.

8284.**mudala** (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXI, p. 18) Orissa inscriptions: royal order (regarding the grant of land or its execution). **mudal** (**EI 25**) an official designation; **mudali** (**SII 12; SITI**) Ta. a chief. **modaliga** a chief, a headman; na_ga, mukhya (Ka.lex.)

8285.**mukhya** (**EI 32**) city elder; (**CII 1**) chief officer.

8286.**murun.d.a** (**EI 14, 19**) s'aka title of a chief; a title or tribal name; supposed to be derived from a Scythian word meaning 'a king'. **mutud.a, mudud.a, mul.ud.a** (**EI 27**) prob. headman of a village.

8287.**na_khuda_** Arabic: captain or commander of a ship (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, p. 143).

8288.**na_la-bhu_mi** (**IE 8-1**) cultivated land; **na_la** (**IE 8-5; EI 14**); cf. **sa-khila-na_la** id. **nalu, na_luka_** (**EI 7; CII 4**) a measure of land; same as **nalva**; 400 or 100 or 120 square cubits.

8289.**naya** a territorial division like a pargana (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, pp. 318ff.)

8290.**nibandha** an endowment; a register; the fixed requirements of a temple; **nivandakka_rar** (**SII 2**) temple servants who attend to the **nibandha**; **nivanda** or **nimanda** in Ta.

8291.**nika_ya** (**EI 7**) a religious corporation.

8292.**od.aya** (**CITD**) Te.Ka. a king, ruler, master or leader.

8293.**ohoru** (**IE 8-5**), od.iya_: cf. **dan.d.oa_si-ohoru** tax for the maintenance of watchmen. **dan.d.ua_si** village watchman (Or.) < Skt. **da_n.d.apa_s'ika**.

8294.**om** the pran.ava sometimes found at the commencement of inscriptions; often represented by a sign which should not be confused with the symbol standing for the auspicious word **siddham**.

8295.**on.t.uda_ru** (**EI 27**) Te. a revenue officer.

8296.**pa_d.aga** (**IE 8-6**) Ta. = Skt. **pa_t.aka**; a land measure = 240 kur..i; and 6 1/4 of which made one **ve_li**. **pa_da_varta** (**IE 8-6; EI 4,21,24; CII 3**) a land measure; 100 pa_da_varta = 100 feet eacy way or 10,000 square feet.

8297.**padma-nidhi** (**IE 8-8**) a sacred deposit made in the temple treasury.

8298.**padraka** (**IE 8-4; CII 3**) a village; **pa_dar, padra** common-land, land adjacent to a village left uncultivated.

8299.**pa_hud.a**, Skt. **pra_bhr.ta**; cf. **pa_hud.a-prama_n.ena** (**LP**) in proportion to the gift given by him. **pra_bhr.ti_kr.ta** (**EI 14**) presented. **prabha_** (**SII 2**) an aureole or nimbus; **prabha_-valaya** id. (Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 16). cf. **prabhr.ta** presented (RV. x. 116.4; TS. iv. 2.3.4; **prabhr.tama_sye_ tr.n.am niks.iptam** VS. xxv.31); **prabhr.ti** offering (RV. iii.38.2); commencement (RV. ii.24.1); throw (RV. v.32.7); **prabhr.tha** offering, oblation (RV. v.41.19; i.122.12; v.33.5)(Vedic.lex.) For semant. 'throw' cf. **prahuta** offered up; **prahuti** oblation (RV. vii.90.2); **prahr.** to throw a missile (ABr.)(Vedic.lex.)

8300.**pa_khi_** (**IE 8-6**) B. a land measure in parts of Bengal, which is smaller than the bi_gha_.

8301.**pan:ga, pa_n:ga** (**IE 8-5; EI 30, 33**) Te. Ka. one-fourteenth of the produce sometimes collected from rent-free holdings in the possession of gods and bra_hman.as; a kind of tax. **pan:ka** (**EI 33**) a share; cf. pan:gu Ta.

8302.**pan.ya-sam.stha_** (**HRS**) various dues collected for the king by the superintendent of the market and the superintendent of merchandise.

8303.**parasvat** (**CII 1**) a rhinoceros.

8304.**par-r-u** (**IE 8-4**) Ta. a small territorial unit.

8305.**pa_s'a** a land measure (**IA 18**).

8306.**pa_tra** (**EI 9**) a donee.

8307.**pat.t.i** a measure of land; same as **nivartana** (**IE 8-6; EI 8**); **pat.t.i_** a plot of land (**EI 9**).

8308.**pautava** (**HRS**) various dues collected by the superintendent of weights and measures.

8309.**paid.i** (**CITD**) gold.

8310.**pit.ha, pid.a_, ped.a_, pyod.a_** (**Chamba**) a grain measure.

8311.**pra_harikya** (**LP**); cf. G. **pahero** a guard or custodian.

8312.**prama_n.a** (**EI 6; SII 1; SITI**) a document; a title deed. (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, p. 109), authority; witness. **mu_laprama_n.a** original order (**SII 12**); **prama_n.a-yas.t.i** (**LL**) measuring rod. **prama_tr.** (**BL**) lit. measurer (of the king's grain share); a civil judge (**HD**); cf. Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 321. **prama_ta_ra** (**HD**) an officer concerned with the administration of justice (Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 211). **pramattava_ra** (**EI 21**) official designation.

8313.**pran.aya** (**IE 8-5; HRS**) emergency tax or benevolence; **pran.aya-kriya_** id.; cf. **a-hiran.ya-dha_nya-pran.aya-pradeya** an epithet of rent-free land.

8314.**pratiha_ra, prati_ha_ra** (**EI 23; BL**) a door-keeper of the city gate.

8315.**pra_t.ivedhanika** (**HRS**) punching-fee collected from merchants at the time of the inspection of weights and measures.

8316.**pravan.i** (**CII 4**) a banker.

8317.**pravarta** a land measure (**EI 32**).

8318.**pustapa_la** (**IE 8-3; EI 28; CII 4; HD**) record-keeper; cf. epigraphs in the Damodarpur plates of the Gupta age (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 13).

8319.**pu_ti** (**EI 12, 14**) also read as **yu_ti** epithet of a gift village; **tr.n.a pu_ti** may mean 'grass-land'. **put.t.i** (**EI 4, 27**) a land and grain measure.

8320.**ra_dha_** (**EI 8**) a posture of standing with the feet a span apart.

8321.**rajjuka** (**IE 8-3; HD**), Pkt. **rajuka** or **laju_ka** (**EI 2**) an officer of the land survey and revenue department.

8322.**ranna_** name of the sun-god's wife in west Indian mythology; **rannes'a** a name of the sun-god; the name of the sun-god worshipped at Thanwala near Pushkar was Ranna_ditya (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXII, p. 343). cf. **ra_** sun-god (Egyptian). prob. **ra_ji_**.

8323.**rekha_** (**EI 19**) a land measure.

8324.**rohi_** (**IA 11**) P. uplands.

8325.**sa_da** (**EI 28**) name of a tax.

8326.**sagara** (**IE 7-1-2**) seven.

8327.**s'aivara, s'aibara** a revenue term; a levy in kind; prob. the same as **s'eri_** (M.) arable land originally excluded from the village assessment; may also be a tax on farm houses (cf. **s'ibara**).

8328.**sala_t.a** (**PJS**) G. also called **sala_vat.a** a stone-cutter or mason.

8329.**sama_hartr.** (**EI 27; HD; HRS**) the collector-general; officer in charge of the collection of various branches of revenue; comparable to **qa_nungo** of Mughal times (Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 141). **san:grahi_tr.** (**HD**) prob. a collector of the king's grain share. **sannidha_tr.** (**EI 27**) official in charge of the receipt of various articles into the king's treasury; superintendent of the construction of the royal treasury, store houses.

8330.**samaya-patra** (**SII 1; SITI; LP**) an agreement; a document containing an agreement.

8331.**s'ambala** (**LP**) provisions; **sambha_ra** (**ML**) provision.

8332.**samprati** (**SITI**) senior accountant; the manager of a temple.

8333.**samuda_ya** (**ASLV**) same as **gan.a-bhoga**; a tenure in which land is enjoyed by a group of people.

8334.**san:gha** (**ASLV**) a social organisation; (**BL**) a community of Buddhist monks; (**HA**) a Jain congregation. **san:gam** Ta. an assembly of ancient Tamil poets.

8335.**san:kara** (EI 9**), san:kuru** a double-sack.

8336.**s'arabhan:ga** (**IE 8-3; 8-8; EI 23**) a leader of forces; an officer of the military department; possibly, a military governor; same as Persian **sarhang** and Hindi **sera_n:g**; also spelt **sarabhan:ga, sarobhan:ga**. **sarhang** a commander; a term generally applied in India to the headman of a native crew, whether on board a ship or a boat; also to the headman of a gang of natives attached to artillery, dragging guns, or to the army in general, as tent-pitchers, and the like, or to the head of gangs of a superior order of labourers employed in public or private works, in docks, buildings. **giligitta_-sara_n:gha** the chief of the army at Gilgit (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 228).

8337.**sa_rthava_ha** (**IE 8-3; EI 24, 31; BL; LL**) a trader, a merchant; designation of a member of the mercantile community represented on an administrative board like the paca_yat.

8338.**s'a_sana** (**EI 19; IA 20**) order, a royal edict; any royal record; (**IE 8-4; EI 13, 23; CII 3; BL**) a charter; land or village granted by a charter; rent-free land or village; **ta_mra-s'a_sana** (**IE; EI 23; CII**) deed of conveyance on copper-plates; also, gift land. **s'a_sana-pat.a_** (**Chamba**) charter.

8339.**sattra** (**SII 1; CII 3,4**) a charitable feeding house; an alms-house

8340.**s'au** abbreviation of **s'aulkika** (**IE 8-3; CII 3,4; EI 30; HD**) toll-collector or customs officer; or **s'aun.d.ika** (**IE 8-5**) vintner.

8341.**setika_** (**IE 8-5; EI 25**); Pkt. **seia_, seiga_** a measure of weight = 2 handfuls.

8342.**sekyaka_ra** (**EI 12; BL**) a brazier; secondarily, an engraver; B. **sen:kra_** goldsmith.

8343.**s'ikhara** (**SITI; CITD**) top portion of the turret built over the main shrine and the gateway of a temple; the top of the gopura or vimaof a temple.

8344.**ser** (**Chamba**), also called **seri** crown land; state demesne.

8345.**s'evid.u** (**SITI**) Ta. a small grain measure; 1/5 of an **a_r..a_kku**.

8346.**s'ilotara** (**EI 32**), **s'ilotari_, s'ilotra, s'ilotri_, s'ilottara** name of a tax or income.

8347.**s'i_rs.aka** (**EI 28**) village headman; same as mutud.a or mul.ud.a in south Indian inscriptions.

8348.**si_ta_** (**EI 31**) cultivated land; produce of the royal farms.

8349.**s'i_ta_ri** (**SITI**) Ta. burning of incenses.

8350.**skandaka** (**HD**) a petty officer; prob. the head of the village administration. **skandhaka** (**EI 3; HRS**) G. name of a tax; prob. a cess at a certain rate per shoulder-load.

8351.**s'ol.aga** Ka. a land measure (**IE 8-6**).

8352.**s'ot.i_** (**IE 8-8; EI 30**) prob. pot for measuring liquids like wine; a ladleful; name of a measure.

8353.**s'ra_van.a** (**SITI**), **s'ra_van.a-patra** a sale deed (**a_van.a-s'ala_van.am**).

8354.**s'ri_karan.a** (**IE 8-3; EI 11,21,31; HD**) the drafting of documents; a scribe; record office; record officer (**EI 30; CII 4**). **s'ri_-malaya = tirumalai** Ta. (**SITI**) sacred hill. **s'ri_-mukha** (**SII 12; SITI**) royal order or charter; Ta. **tirum-muga-kka_n.am** expenses as wages etc. paid to the person who brings the tiru-mugam (royal order) to the village.

8355.**s'r.n:ga** (**EI 14**) mentioned in relation to a tank.

8356.**s'rotra** (**IE 8-5; EI 32**) prob. a tax in kind collected from farmers by a lessee of state lands; same as M. **s'ilotara**. **s'rotaka** a kind of rent.

8357.**sthal.** (**IA 15**) a standard for measuring gardens.

8358.**sthala-vr.tti** (**EI 13**) a tenure in which payment of a tax was made in kind from the produce. **tala-vr.tti** endowment of the adjoining land; land granted for the maintenance of a temple or deity at the time of its consecration (**EI 13, 15, 21, 33; IA 7; SII 11-1; SITI**).

8359.**su_ri** (**EI 9**) title of Jain religious teachers; often used as their name-endings.

8360.**sva_mya** (**SITI**) ownership; right to property; **ubhaya-sva_mya** (**EI 5**), **tejah--sva_mya**; **manneya-sva_mya** (**SII 11-1**), tenure held by a **manneya**.

8361.**svasti** (**CII 3,4**) welfare; auspicious word used at the beginning of some inscriptions to ensure success of the undertaking; an exlamation used at the commencement of inscriptions. Sometimes used as a neuter noun, with **astu** in the **man:gala** at the end of documents.

8362.**tailika-ra_ja** (**EI 23**) chief of a guild o oilmen; designation of the chairman of the oilmen's guild.

8363.**ta_la** (**SII 2**) Ta. a dish.

8364.**ta_la** (**EI 21; SITI**) Ta. the treasury.

8365.**tantra** (**ASLV**) army, government; **tantrin** Ta. in south Indian inscriptions: a soldier; a trooper; a temple priest.

8366.**t.haka** (**IA 6**), **t.haka-purisa** a trader.

8367.**ti_mmira** (**EI 11**) a land measure; **timpi_ra, timpira, t.impira** in Orissa records (**IE 8-6; EI 23, 24, 29**).

8368.**tri** (**IE 7-1-2**) three. **tripada** (**LP**) the three chief account books, viz., **rojmol, kha_ta_-vahi_** and **pa_vti_-vahi_**.

8369.**tu_nk** (**HA**) Jain: top of a mountain or hill on which there is a shrine or several shrines.

8370.**turya** (**IE 7-1-2**) four.

8371.**torai** (**SITI**) Ta. a standard linear measure of four fingers' breadth.

8372.**udama_na** (**IE 8-6; EI 29**) a small land measure; **unma_na, uda_na**.

8373.**udaya** (**EI 24**) the produce of a field.

8374.**ukka, ukka_** (**Chamba**) the total sum; a lump sum.

8375.**ucha** tolls (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIII, p. 89).

8376.**urod.e** (**IA 8**) Ka. the village headman; **urod.eya** (**IA 12**) Ka.

8377.**utkot.a** (**IE 8-5, 8-8; EI 33**) Pkt. **ukkod.a**; a levy; customary presents to be made on occasions to the king or landlord and others.

8378.**ut-kr.** to engrave; cf. Pkt. **kan.d.a_ra** used in Ka. inscriptions.

8379.**vallava** (**IE 8-3; 27; LL**) officer in charge of the king's cattle; Skt. **vallabha** herdsman.

8380.**va_mana-mudra_** (**SITI**) figures of **s'an:kha** and **cakra** marked on the boundary stones set up to demarcate the lands of a Vis.n.u temple. **va_mana-kkal** boundary stone of land granted for religious purposes.

8381.**va_ra** (**BL**) a board of administrators (formed by the s'**res.t.hins, sa_rthava_has** and others); **va_ra-gos.t.hi_** (**EI 5,23**) a committee's assembly. **va_rakr.ta** (**EI 23**) official designation. **va_rika** (**IE 8-8; EI 30, 32**) a class of officials; the priest or superintendent of a

temple like a pa_n.d.a_ of modern times. Ta. **va_riyan-** a supervisor. **va_riyam** (**SITI**) Ta. an executive committee. **ba_rika** (**EI 5,19**) a village official; one entrusted with putting an official seal or stamp to a document; cf. **ba_rika-jana-hasta**.

8382.**va-sa_** (**PJS**) prob. an abbreviation of **van.ik-sa_dhu** a merchant; cf. **sa_hu, sa_dhu** a merchant.

8383.**va_-t.i_** abbreviation of **va_stu-t.i_kara** a mound containing land suitable for building houses (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXX, p. 56).

8384.**vat.t.am** (**SITI**) money-changer's commission; trade discount.

8385.**vela_pura, vela_ura** (**IA 10,14**) a harbour; same as **vela_kula** (**IE 8-4; EI 31; LP**).

8386.**va_t.ika_, ve_li** land measure = 5120 square dan.das of 4 cubits length; 4.48 acres.

8387.**vetrika** (**EI 9; CII 4**) the chamberlain.

8388.**vinaya** (**IE 8-8; EI 30**) fines.

8389.**vraja-bhu_mi** (**IE 8-4**) grazing land.

8390.**yas.t.i** (**EI 33; CII 4; ML**) a memorial pillar; a relic pillar raised in memory of the dead. **ya_s.t.ika** (**HD**) staff bearer; an attendant on the king (Pa_n.ini, IV, 4.59); cf. **vetrika**.

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Munda Etyma

STAMPE-DM--MP.NEW.84, 20-Jun-85 13:32:53, Edit by STAMPE-D
Pinnow Versuch and Munda's thesis combined, ASCII-sorted by Sa. form,
~1150 entries, 10000 ll.; joinings A-C, E-G, P-End; entries to be split
marked ##. Format shaky.
(Edited version of M--MP., which cd be discarded after reading its notes.)

``^genitive'':
So. *A*-(D) `prefixed to possessed noun'.
~ *-atE*(M) `genitive suffix'. E.g. *JEn-atE* `mine', *amAn-atE* `yours'.
Kh. *-a?* `genitive'.
Ju. *-a* `genitive'.
Sa. *-a?* `genitive'.
Mu. *-a?* `genitive'.
@(V018)

``^bow'':
So. *JAGa*(D) `bow'.
Gu. *olmba?* `bow'.
Re. *wa'*(F),, *wak'*(B),, *oya'*(B),, *oyak'*(B) `bow'.
Gt. *haea*~(S) `bow'.
Kh. *ka?*(ABD) `bow'.
Ju. *ka.kag*(MP),, *kakkad*(K),, *kakkar*(K)/ *kag*(MP) `bow'.
Sa. *a?* `bow'.
Mu. *a?*
~ *aa?* `bow'.
Ho *a'-sar* `bow and arrow'. | *sar* `arrow'.
Bh. *a?* `bow'.
KW *a?*
~ *aa?*
|Pal. *a'*.
@(V006,M099,M132)

``^feed, cause to eat'':
Sa. *a-jO* `to feed'.
Mu. *a-jOm* `to feed'.
KW *a-jOm*
|Causative of *jOm* `to eat'; loss of *m* in Santali unexplained, cf. S *jOm* to eat.
@(M106)

``^they, 3rd_person plural'':
Sa. *a-kO* `they (pl.)'.
Mu. *a-kO* `they (pl.)'.
KW *a-kO*
@(M093)

``^drink, cause to drink'':
Sa. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
Mu. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
KW *a-nu*
@(M068)

``^causative'':
So. *Ab-* `causative prefix'.  !plus *An-*, etc.  E.g. *Ab-ga* `to cause to drink'.
Go. *ab-*
 ~ *a:* `causative prefix'. ??
Gu. *ob*(Z) `causative prefix'.
Re. *ob*(B) `causative prefix'.
Gt. *a*(C) `causative prefix'.
Kh. *ob*(BDP)
 ~ *o*(BP) `causative prefix'. !plus *u*.
Ju. *ob*(P)
 ~ *o*(P) `causative prefix'. !plus *ab*(P), *u*(P).
Sa. *a* `causative prefix'.  E.g. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
Mu. *a* `causative prefix'.  E.g. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
@(V266)

``^husk, ^shell'':
Gu. *ab-*(2) `to husk, to shell, to remove the pod of'.
Gu. *an-ab*(Bh.) `chaff, husk'.
Re. *an-ab*(2) `pig feed [2], chaff, husk [Bh.]'.
GR *ab-*(2)
So. *Ab-*(H) `to shell (beans, nuts)'.
@

``^wash'':
So. *A-* `to wash', in *A-jeG* `to wash one's legs', *A-si* `to wash one's hands'.
Kh. *amun* `to wash face (teeth??) with a stick'.
Sa. *a'b* `to wash one's face'.
 ~ *AbuG*
 ~ *Abuk* `to wash hands, feet, and mouth, to wash a child'. !M ? for k
Mu. *ab*
 ~ *aab* `to wash one's face'.
 ~ *abuG* `to wash'.
Bh. *abuG* `to wash any part of the body'.
Ku. *abuG* `to wash any part of the body'.
Sa. *ab* `to wash one's face'.
KW *ab*
 ~ *abu?*
 ~ *abuG*
|Analyzable *ab-u?*, *ab-uG*; if we reconstruct with *?*, the pre-Mundari form can be explained in terms of its association with the reflexive suffix *-En*, i.e. * *abu'-En* - * *abug-En* - *abuG-En* (RDM).
@(V046,M069,M098,M110)

``^you_two'':
So. *amben*/ *ben* `you pl.'.  !prob. really to * *pe* `you pl., i.e. * *am-pe-n* - *amben*; cf. instead the dual imperative suffix *-be*?? (DS)'.
Sa. *aben* `you two'.
Sa. *abEn* `you two'.
Ma. *a-ben* `you two'.
Mu. *abEn* `you two'.
Ho *a-ben* `you two'.
Bh. *a-ben* `you two'.
As. *aban* `you two'.
KW *a-bEn*
@(V055,V175,M083, cf. V053,V175a)

``^we_(pl.)_^inclusive'':
Sa. *abo*
 ~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Ma. *abo*
 ~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Mu. *abu* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Bh. *abo*
 ~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Dh. *abu* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Ku. *abuG* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
KW *abO`*
@(C508,M096)

``^employ'':
Sa. *acu* `to employ'.
Mu. *acu* `to employ'.
KW *acu*
@(M067)

``^return'':
Sa. *acur* `to return'.
Mu. *acur* `to return'.
KW *acur*
@(M070)

``^lose, loan'':
Sa. *ad* `to lose; to loan'.
Mu. *ad* `to lose; to loan'.
KW *ad*
@(M098, M127)

``^drive'':
Gu. *ad*-(3) `to drive cattle'.

Re. *a=jur*(2) `to drive'.
GR *ad-*(2)
Gt. *a'-* in *a'-wig=tur=wela*(M) `twilight, lit. time to drive home the cattle' ( *wig-*(M) `to return home') [?perh. *a'-* is just causative?].
So. *aD-*(DL) `to drive'.
@

``^enter, ^bring_^in'':
Kh. *Diyar* `to enter'.
Sa. *adEr* `to bring in, to put in, insert'.
Mu. *adEr* `to take inside, to bring in, to enter'.
Bh. *ader* `to take inside'.
KW *adEr*
Ku. *hadir*
~ *adir* `to arrive'.
Na. *a:dir-i:* `reached'.
@(C340,M083)

``^cook'':
So. *DiJ*(D) `to cook'.
Go. *DiJ*(Z) `to cook'.
~ *Dij*(Z) `to fry'.
Gu. *DoJ*(Z) `to cook'.
Re. *Do~i*(B) `to cook (a vegetable)'.
Gt. *Doe*(C) `to cook'.
Kh. *DeJ*(AB)
~ *dEG*(D) `to cook (pulse, vegetables, etc.)'.
Ju. *DeJ*(MP) `to cook [P], to simmer [M]'.
Mu. *adiG* `kitchen, inner apartment of a house set apart for worship'.
Ho *adiG* `kitchen, inner apartment of a house set apart for worship'.
|Kh. *E* from * *i* perhaps due to the first vowel in an original form * *OdiG*, cf. the Mundari (HJP). But the Mundari appears to have a nom. prefix; more likely the vowel differences are due to the influence of a following * *J*, often merged with *G* after palatal vowels (DS).
@(V342)

``^and'':
So. *DO*(D)
~ *dOG*(D) `and, so'.
Gu. *DoG*(Z) `and'.
Re. *Du*(B)
~ *Ru*(B) `or'.
Gt. *Rik*(C) `also'.
Kh. *eDo?*(AB)
~ *oDo?*(AB) `and, also, et_cetera'.
~ *oRo?*(D)
~ *Ro?*(D)
~ *ro*(B) `and, also, again, et cetera, moreover'.

~ *ere-Do*(D) `and then'.
Sa. *aDO* `and'.
Mu. *haDO?*
~ *ODO?* `and'.
KW *haDO?*
|Except in the first Mundari form, *h* is dropped, and the second Mundari form also has assimilated V1 *a* to V2 *O* (RDM); cf. *DO* `emphatic' (DS).
@(M091)

``^urinate'':
Kh. *haDa*
~ *haDa?*(Ridd.232) `urine, to urinate'.
Sa. *aDO* `urine, to urinate'.
Mu. *DO.DO*
~ *aRu* `urine, to urinate'.
~ *Duki* `urine, to urinate'. ! *aDu*(M); *-ki* as in Ku. *su-ki-n* `to smell'.
Ho *duki* `urine, to urinate'. !i.e. prob. *Duki* (HJP)
Bh. *aDu*
~ *aRu* `urine, to urinate'.
KW *aDO*`
@(V308,M096)

``^morning'':
Sa. *aG*
~ *aG-ga* `to be morning; morning'.
Mu. *aG* `to be morning; morning'.
KW *aG*
|Sa. *-ga* unidentified (RDM).
@(M100)

``^be ^taboo'':
Re. *aG*-(2) `to be taboo'.
GR *aG*-(2)
So. *aG* `to abstain'.
@

``^walk'':
Gu. *aG=suG*(2) `to walk'. | *-suG*\ *susuG*(2) `foot'.
GR *aG=*(2)
@

``^open'':
Gu. *am=toG*(2) `to open the mouth'. ( *-toG* CF of *tumo'*(2) `mouth')
~ *am=da'*(2) `to sigh, to yawn'.
~ *am=roj*(2) `to smear, to rub on'. !noncog
Re. *am=pirig=mod-*(2) `to blink'.
~ *aGob=da'*(2) `to yawn'.

GR *am=*(2)
So. *aG-tAm-*(L) `to keep the mouth open'.
 ~ *aG-eb-da-*(L) `to yawn'.
 ~ *aG-mAD-*(L) `to open the eyes'.
|See `yawn'.
@

``^yawn'':
So. *aG-tAm* `to open the mouth'. | *tAm*\ *tO'OD* `mouth'.
 ~ *AGeb-da*(D) `to yawn'. ??A/a
Go. *aGub-Da?a-*(Z) `to yawn'.
Gu. *am-Da?*(Z) `to yawn, to sigh'.
 ~ *a:bda:*(P)
 ~ *aGgo:diya*(P) `to yawn'.
Re. *a'b-Rak'-*(B) `to yawn'.
 ~ *a:Gubda:*(P) `to yawn'.
Kh. *aGgO'bDa?*(P)
 ~ *aG-a'b-Da?*(B) `to yawn'.
Ju. *aGa--tOm-*(M) `to yawn'. | *tOm*\ *tOmOD* `mouth'.
Sa. *aGgO'b* `to yawn, gape'.
Mu. *aGgO'b* `to yawn, gape'.
Ku. *aGgub* `to yawn, gape'.
KW *aGgOb*
|See `open'.
@(V068,M092):

``^dig, dig up'':
Gu. *ag-*(2,3) `to dig, dig up'.
GR *ag-*(2,3)
Gt. *ia'*(3) `to dig [3], to break [&]'.
@

``^bring'':
Sa. *Agu* `to bring, fetch, take, get'.
Mu. *au*
 ~ *agu* `to bring'. ??au error? not commented on or reconstructed.
Ho *agu* `to bring'.
Bh. *agu* `to take away'.
KW *agu*
Ku. *sage* `to take away'.
|Cf. `carry on shoulder'.
@(C533,M067):

``^alas'':
So. *Agai* `alas'.
Gu. *a:ha:* `alas'.
Kh. *hare*

~ *haere* `alas'.
Ju. *aha:* `alas'.
Sa. *aha*
~ *ah* `alas'.
Mu. *hae hae*
~ *hae re*
~ *ah* `alas'.
Ku. *hay.hay*
~ *harere* `alas'.
Na. *ha:* `alas'.
@(C150)

``^he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'':
Sa. *aj* `he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'.
Mu. *aj* `he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'.
KW *aj*
@(M099)

``^finish'':
Gu. *ai-*(2) `to finish'.
GR *ai-*(2)
So. *-aj* verbal suffix indicating `completely, entirely'.
@

``^empty'':
Kh. *ajur* `to empty (a vessel)'.
Sa. *AjAuRi* `vacant, empty, spare, unoccupied(?)'.
~ *ujAR* `deserted, desolate'.
Mu. *ajar*
~ *ajOr*
~ *ajOrO* `to instil drop by drop'.
~ *ajauRi* `free time, leisure, to empty out (of vessels, baskets and the like)'. !(EM)
@(C281)

``^sister'':
So. *ayi* `younger sister'. ! *ayi-G* `vocative'.
Kh. *aji* `elder brother's wife'.
Ju. *ajiG* `elder sister'.
Sa. *Aji* `elder sister'.
Mu. *aji* `elder sister, grandmother'.
Ho *aji* `elder sister'.
Bh. *aji* `elder sister'.
KW *aji*
Ku. *aji* `sister-in-law'.
@(V038,V094a,M059)

``^dry'':

Sa. *aJjEd* `dry; to get dry'.
Mu. *aJjEd* `dry; to get dry'.
KW *aJjEd*
@(M083, M104)

``^hear'':
So. *AmDAG*(D)
 ~ *AndAG*(D) `to hear'. !Latter form Gumma dialect.
Gu. *oG*(Z) `to hear, to listen'. [past *oGgo?-niG*(&)].
Re. *oG*-(B) `to hear'. [past *oG-o?-niG*(&)].
 ~ *oG-luk'*-(B) `to be heard'.
GR *AG*(2)
Gt. *o~*(CM) `to listen, hear, heed, obey, agree, respond'. [past *o~-ke*(&), fut. *o~-e*(&)].
Kh. *onDor*(BD)
 ~ *o~Dor*(A) `to hear'.
Ju. *OG*-(KMP) `to hear, to listen'.
Sa. *aJjOm* `to hear, to listen'.
Mu. *ayOm*
 ~ *ayum* `to hear, listen'.
Ho *aium* `to hear, to listen'.
Bh. *ayum* `to hear, to listen'.
Kw. *ajom*
 ~ *ayum* `to hear, to listen'.
KW *ayOm*
 ~ *ayO`m*
Ku. *aJjom*
 ~ *aJjum* `to hear, to listen'.
 ~ *aJjoen* `heard'.
|Assuming a development * *ayOm* - * *ajOm* - *aJjOm* in Santali, the last step due to the *m* (RDM). Alternatively, * *ayOm* - * *a~y~O~m* - * *aJOm* - *aJjOm*, or the like (cf. RDM M106).
|Nic. *ya:G*, Nic.Car *hAG*, Nic.Coast *ha:G*, Lawa *hmO:G*, ~ *mO:G*. @Beitr.
@(V071,M092,M098)

``^hang'':
Sa. *aka* `to hang'.
Mu. *haka* `to hang'.
KW *haka*
|One of a few cases where Santali drops initial *h*; see Munda M154.
@(M111)

``^they two, 3rd_person dual'':
Sa. *akin* `they two, 3rd_person dual'.
Mu. *akin*
 ~ *akiG* `they two, 3rd_person dual'.
KW *akin*
 ~ *akiG*
@(M059)

``^thatch'':
Gu. *al*-(2)
Re. *al*-(2)
GR *al*-(2)
Gt. *a*~-(M)
So. *al*-(LD) `to thatch'.
@

``^wander, stroll'':
Gu. *al*-(2) `to wander, to stroll'.
GR *al*-(2)
Gt. *ol@G*-(M), *ul@G*-(M) `to wander, to walk'.
 ~ *wa'*-(M) `to dance, to thresh by crushing under the feet'.
So. *al.al*-(Z) `to thresh, to trample'.
 ~ *alen*-(B) `to thresh'.
@

``^tongue'':
So. *la'aG,, A-laG/ laG*(M) `tongue'.
Go. *laG*
 ~ *la:ku*(V) `tongue'.
Gu. *la'G*(Z) `tongue'.
Re. *leaG*(BF)
 ~ *le'aG*(B) `tongue'.
Gt. *nlia/ lia*(C) `tongue'.
Kh. *laG*(ABD) `tongue'.
Ju. *aclaG*(M)
 ~ *ailaG*(K)
 ~ *elaG*(KP) `tongue'.
Sa. *alaG* `tongue'.
Ma. *alOG* `tongue'.
Mu. *alaG* `tongue'.
Ho *alaG* `tongue'.
Bh. *alaG* `tongue'.
Dh. *alaG* `tongue'.
Kw. *alaG* `tongue'.
KW *alaG*
Ku. *laG* `tongue'.
Na. *laG* `tongue'.
@(V014,M115)

``^we'':
Gu. *bilaGgu* `we'.
Kh. *anaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Sa. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Ma. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.

Mu. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Bh. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
As. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Ku. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
@(V034)

``^we'':
So. *AnlEn/ lEn* `we, our, us'.
Go. *bileG* `we'. !Accus. *en-len*
 ~ *-le:*(V) `we'.
Gu. *-le:* `we'.
Re. *nay*(BF)
 ~ *ney*(B)
 ~ *nei*(B)
 ~ *ne*(B) `we (1st_person_plural)'.
Gt. *ne*(C) `we plural'.
 ~ *a-n@*(M) `us'.
Kh. *ele/ le* `we (exclusive)'.
Ju. *nei*(K)
 ~ *nii*(K) `we'.
 ~ *niJje* `we'.
 ~ *-niniJ*(P)
 ~ *-neniJ*(P) `us, our'. ??cog?
Sa. *alE* `we (pl. exclusive)'.
 ~ *alEn* `??'. !Bodd. Mat II, p52, 59a
Ma. *alE* `we (exclusive)'.
Mu. *ale* `we (pl. exclusive)'.
Ho *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Bj. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Bh. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
As. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Kw. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
KW *a-lE*
Ku. *ale/ le* `we (exclusive)'.
@(V174,M082,M103)

``^we'': ??##join/split prev.
Gu. *ne:iG* `we'.
Kh. *aniG* `we (inclusive)'.
Ju. *niJje* `we'.
Sa. *AliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Ma. *aliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Mu. *aliG*
 ~ *aliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Ho *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
Bh. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
As. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.

KW *aliJ*
 ~ *aliG*
Ku. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
@(V039,M060)

``^no'':
Sa. *alO* `no'.
Mu. *alO* `no'.
KW *alO*
@(M093)

``^thou'':
So. *amAn/ Am*, *nAm*(M) `thou, thee, thy'.
 ~ *amben/ ben* `you (pl.), your'. |* *ape* with contam. by *am*.
Go.
 ~ *enom*(Z) `thee, you singular (object), to you'. | *en=nom*.
Gu. *nom*(Z) `thou'.
Re. *no*(B) `thou, you (2nd person singular)'.
Gt. *na*(C) `you (sg)'.
Kh. *am*(B) `thou'.
 ~ *ambar*(B) `you (dual)'. | *am* + *bar* `two'.
 ~ *ampe*(B) `you (plural)'. |* *ape* contam. by *am*.
 ~ *-m*(B)
 ~ *-nom*(BD) `thy, your, 2nd_person singular possessive'.
Ju. *am*(KMP) `thou, you (sg.)'.
 ~ *me-*(P) `thou, you'.
Sa. *am* `thou'.
Ma. *am* `thou'.
Mu. *am* `thou'.
Ho *am* `thou'.
Bj. *am* `thou'.
Bh. *am* `thou'.
Dh. *am* `thou'.
As. *am* `thou'.
Kw. *am* `thou'.
KW *am*
Ku. *am* `thou'.
@(V017,M099)

``^clear forest, get well'':
Sa. *amiJ* `to clear a forest, to get well'.
Mu. *amiJ*
 ~ *amiG* `to clear a forest, to get well'.
KW *amiJ*
 ~ *amiG*
@(M060)

``^fry'':
Sa. *anda?* `to fry'.
Mu. *anda?* `to fry'.
KW *anda?*
@(M113)

``^noise'':
Go. *Da'r* `to hear'.
Kh. *ONDOr* `to hear'.
Sa. *aNDar oNDor* `staring vacantly, with wide open eyes, look about, stare with wide open eyes, gape about'.
~ *andoR* `noise, uproar, tumult'.
Mu. *andO:R*
~ *andORO* `noise, uproar, shouting'.
@(V212)

``^random'':
Sa. *aO* `at random'.
Mu. *aO~* `at random'.
KW *aO*
@(M093, M105)

``^father'':
So. *appej*(M) `father'. !Rayagada dialect
Gu. *apaG*
~ *apoG* `father'.
Kh. *apa* `father'.
Sa. *apa*
~ *Apu* `father'.
Ma. *apa* `father'.
Mu. *apu* `father'.
Ho *apu* `father'.
Bh. *apa* `father'.
Dh. *apa* `father'.
Kw. *apa*
~ *apu* `father'.
KW *apu*
@(V026,M068)
So. *ua'a*, *ua*(M) `father'. ! *uaG* `father, vocative'.
Gu. *abba* `father'.
Re. *ba* `father'. !(Elwin)
Kh. *aba* `father'.
Ju. *aba* `father'.
Sa. *aba*(M)
~ *ba* `father'.
Mu. *aba* `father'.
KW *aba*

Ku. *aba*
 ~ *ba-te* `father'.
Na. *a:ba:* `father'.
|Cf. Tel. *abba* `father'. ??cite DED.
@(V025,M111)

``^you'':
So. *amben* `you'. |Prob. * *am-pe-n* - *amben*, whence the shortened forms; for the compound cf. Kharia (DS).
 ~ *ben* `your'.
 ~ *-be* `2 inclusive subject verb suffix'.
Go. *babin*(Z)
 ~ *babiG*(Z)
 ~ *mamin*(Z)
 ~ *mamiG*(Z)
 ~ *maiG*(Z) `you (plural)'.
 ~ *bo-*(Z) `you (plural, subject)'.
 ~ *-be*(Z) `you'.
 ~ *en=beG*(Z) `you plural (object), to you'.
Gu. *pen*(Z) `you (plural)'.
 ~ *pen--nen*(Z) `you (plural)'. ??how diff. from prev.
Re. *pe*(B)
 ~ *pen*(P) `you plural'.
Gt. *pe*(C) `you plural'.
 ~ *pem-baea*(C) `you two'.
 ~ *a-pe*(M) `to you (plural)'.
Kh. *ampe*(B)/ *pe*(B) `you (plural)'. |* *ape* contam. by *am*
Ju. *ape-re*(P) `you'.
Sa. *ape*
 ~ *apE* `you'.
Ma. *apE* `you'.
Mu. *ape* `you'.
Ho *ape* `you'.
Bh. *ape* `you'.
Dh. *ape* `you'.
As. *ape* `you'.
Kw. *ape* `you'.
KW *a-pE*
Ku. *ape/ pe* `you'.
@(V053,V175a,M082, cf. V055,V175)

``^fly'':
Kh. *pEnEr* `wing of a bird'.
Sa. *Apir* `slanting, let fly, fly off, escape, look aslant'.
Mu. *apir* `to fly'.
 ~ *aprO'b*
 ~ *apArO'b*

~ *apAra'b* `wings'.
Ho *apir* `to fly'.
Bh. *apir* `to fly'.
Ku. *apir* `to fly'.
Na. *aphir* `to fly'.
KW *apir*
@(C501,M060)

``^collect, ^gather (grain)'':
Gu. *ar*-(2) `to bring in grain from the fields, to pile up in sheaves'.
~ *ar.ar*(&) `harvesting'.
GR *ar*-(2)
So. *ar-ram*- `to collect, to gather'. ( *lam*\ *Alam*(L) `hay, fodder' with *r-l* regularly *rr*)
@

``^burn out'':
Re. *ar*-(2) `to burn out'. !cognate with Gu *ar*-(2) ?
GR *ar*-(2)
So. *arARE-toD*(Z) `live coals'. [?prob. rather to *arARi*(L) `coarse flour'; *-tod*\ *tO'Oge* `fire'].
@

``^scrape, ^shave'':
Gu. *ar*-(2)
Re. *ar*-(2,&) `to shave'.
GR *ar*(2)
So. *ar*-(?) `to scrape' in *ar-raG*- ( *ar-laG*-) `to scrape the tongue' etc.
@

``^red, bright'':
Sa. *ara?* `red, bright'.
Mu. *ara?* `red, bright'.
KW *ara?*
@(M114)

``^let go'':
Sa. *aRa?* `to let go'.
Mu. *aRa?* `to let go'.
KW *aRa?*
@(M114)

``^vegetables, ^potherbs'':
Sa. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
~ *siJ aRa?* `a certain tree (%Bauhinia_variegata)'.
Mu. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
Bh. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
KW *aRa?*
@(M114)

``^son-in-law'':
So. *rAyam*(R)
 ~ *rayam* `son-in-law'.
Gu. *ariyo* `son-in-law'.
Re. *arju* `son-in-law'.
Kh. *aram* `son-in-law'. !Ban. *ara'm*
Mu. *ara* `son-in-law'.
Ho *ara* `son-in-law'.
@(C339)

``^make noise'':
Sa. *aRaG* `to make noise'.
Mu. *aRaG* `to make noise'.
KW *aRaG*
@(M115)

``^nine'':
Sa. *are*
 ~ *arE* `nine'.
Ma. *arE* `nine'.
Mu. *arE*
 ~ *area*
 ~ *aria* `nine'.
Ho *area* `nine'.
Bh. *arE* `nine'.
Ku. *are* `nine'.
 ~ *areya* `nine'. !subst
Mw. *areiku* `nine'.
KW *arE*
@(V054,M082)

``^hailstones'':
So. *arEl/ rEl*(DS) `hailstone, to hail'.
 ~ *arEl-g+m* `a hailstorm'.
Go. *are:l* `hailstone'.
 ~ *arel de:ya:* `hailstorm'.
Gu. *bire:l*
 ~ *bre:l* `hailstone'.
Kh. *arEl* `hail (weather)'.
Sa. *arel* `hail, to hail'. ??or *arEl*
Mu. *aril* `hail (weather)'.
Ho *haril* `hail (weather)'.
Bh. *aril* `hail (weather)'.
KW *ari`l* M139.  ! *arE`l* M095.
@(V225)

``^open eyes'':
Sa. *arid* `to open one's eyes'.
Mu. *arid* `to open one's eyes'.
KW *arid*
@(M059)

``^light'':
Sa. *arsal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *arsal* `light; to be light'.
KW *arsal*
|Cf. *marsal* `id.'.
@(M115)

``^charcoal'':
So. *Asaj/ saj* `charcoal'.
Gu. *isai* `charcoal'.
Kh. *gasa'j* `charcoal'.
Sa. *asa~e* `the ova of the green fly'. !i.e. Sa. *asay~*
Mu. *asai* `eggs of flies'.
@(V289)

``^gadfly'':
Sa. *asaE* `gadfly'.
Mu. *asai* `gadfly'.
KW *asaE`*
@(M095)

``^cease breathing'':
Sa. *asid* `to cease breathing'.
Mu. *asid* `to cease breathing'.
KW *asid*
@(M059)

``^light'':
Sa. *askal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *askal* `light; to be light'.
KW *askal*
@(M115)

``^stop raining'':
Sa. *asOR* `to stop raining'.
Mu. *hasuR*
~ *asuR* `to stop raining'.
KW *hasO`R*
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*. Or is it more plausible to reconstruct such forms without the *h* and derive them from the *V`* in the following syllable ( *a* could be reconstructed as *a`*)? But a general rule is not apparent (RDM).

@(M097)

``^support'':
Sa. *asul* `to support'.
Mu. *asul* `to support'.
KW *asul*
@(M070)

``^parch'':
Sa. *ata* `to parch'.
Mu. *ata* `to parch'.
KW *ata*
@(M111)

``^receive'':
Sa. *ataG* `to receive'.
Mu. *ataG* `to receive'.
KW *ataG*
@(M115)

``^layer'':
Sa. *aTal* `layer'.
Mu. *aTal* `layer'.
KW *aTal*
@(M115)

``^burn'':
Sa. *atar* `to burn'.
Mu. *atar* `to burn'.
KW *atar*
@(M116)

``^listen'':
Sa. *atE*
 ~ *atEn* `to listen'.
Mu. *atE*
 ~ *atEn* `to listen'.
KW *atE*
 ~ *atEn*
@(M082)

``^spread'':
Sa. *aTEd* `to spread (e.g., a mat)'.
Mu. *aTEd* `to spread (e.g., a mat)'.
KW *aTEd*
@(M104, M127)

``^graze'':
Kh. *araJ* `to graze'.
Sa. *AtiJ* `to graze, feed, spread, gather'.
Mu. *atiJ*
~ *atiG* `to graze'.
Ho *atiJ* `to graze'.
Bh. *atiG* `to graze'.
KW *atiJ*
~ *atiG*
@(V295,M060)

``^feel'':
Sa. *aTkar* `to feel'.
Mu. *aTkar* `to feel'.
KW *aTkar*
@(M116)

``^creeper sp.'':
Sa. *aTkir* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *aTkir* `kind of creeper'.
KW *aTkir*
@(M060)

``^take away'':
Sa. *atkir* `to take away'.
Mu. *arkid* `to take away'.
KW *arkid*
|With metathesis of *r* and *d* in Santali, i.e. * *arkid* - * *adkir* - *atkir*; reconstruction with *r* also reflects a possible analysis * *a[r]kid*, cf. *akid* to scoop (RDM).
@(M102)

``^village'':
Sa. *atO* `village, hamlet'.
Mu. *hatu*
~ *atu* `village, hamlet'.
Ho *hatu* `village, hamlet'.
Bj. *hathu* `village, hamlet'.
As. *vatu* `village, hamlet'.
Kw. *vatu* `village, hamlet'.
KW *hatO`*
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*.
@(V069,M096,M105)

``^side'':
Sa. *atOm* `side'.
Mu. *atOm* `side'.
KW *atOm*

@(M092)

``^float'':
Kh. *tuDa?* `to float'.  !compounded with *Da?* `water'.
Sa. *Atu* `to flow, float'.
Mu. *atu* `to flow, float'.
Ho *atu* `to flow, float'.
Bh. *atu* `to be carried away (as by waves)'.
KW *atu*
Ku. *tu* `to wash away as a flood, to float'.
|Analyzed *a-tu* (RDM).
@(V127,M068)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *atur* `to winnow'.
Mu. *atur* `to winnow'.
KW *atur*
@(M110)

``^not yet'':
Sa. *auri* `not yet'.
Mu. *auri* `not yet'.
KW *auri*
@(M060)

``^evening, ^dark'':
So. *Or+b* `evening, become evening, last night'.
 ~ *r+b-An*
 ~ *r+b-mAG-tan* `yesterday'.
Kh. *iDi'b* `night'.
Sa. *Ayu'b* `evening, nightfall'.
 ~ *Ayu'b lumbA?* a little after nightfall'.
 ~ *lumpA?*
 ~ *lupA?* `to get dark'. ??check originals
Mu. *ayu'b* `evening, nightfall'.
Ho *ayub* `evening'.
Bh. *ayub* `evening'.
KW *ayub*
Ku. *$iGgaru'b*
 ~ *$iGru'b*
 ~ *$iGrup* `setting of the sun, evening'. !cf. V286
@(V280,M068,M125)

``^ahead'':
Sa. *ayur* `ahead'.
Mu. *ayur*
 ~ *ayar* `ahead'.

KW *ayur*
 ~ *ayar*
@(M110)

``^descend'':
Sa. *a~RgO* `to descend'.
Mu. *haRgu*
 ~ *aRgu* `to descend'.  !variant wo *h* `cited M105'.
KW *haRgO*`
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*(.) `The nasalization of V1 in Santali is unexplained (RDM); elsewhere we have Sa. *a~Rg* : Mu. *aRg* `before final m, but this suggests that *~R* might derive from *N* rather than from a nasally assimilated *R* (DS).''.
@(M096,M105)

``^level'':
Sa. *a~RgOm* `to level; a level'.
Mu. *aRgOm* `to level; a level'.
KW *aRgOm*
|Cf. the nasalization in Sa. *sa~RgOm* : Mu. *saRgOm* (DS).
@(M092)

``^pour'':
Kh. *a'j* `to sprinkle'.
Sa. *A~R~i~'j* `to pour out, drain out, plunder'.
Mu. *aNij* `to pour'.
KW *aNij*
|Cf. `bail_out'.
@(C283,M101)

``^bail_out'':
Sa. *arE'j* `to bail out water'.
Mu. *arE'j* `to bail out water'.
KW *arEj*
|Cf. `pour'.
@(C283,M083)

``^hook'':
Sa. *ba?* `to hook'.
Mu. *ba?* `to hook'.
KW *ba?*
@(M099)

``^rice'':
So. *ba.ba*(M) `cooked rice'. !occurs only in children's speech
Kh. *ba?* `rice in the hull, paddy'.
Ju. *bua* `rice'. !perhaps from *ba.ba*
Mu. *ba.ba* `the rice-plant, paddy (%Oryza_sativa,_Linn.), or rice in the husk'.

Ho *ba.ba* `the rice-plant, paddy (%Oryza_sativa,_Linn.), or rice in the husk'.
Ku. *ba.ba* `cauli rice'.
@(V004)

``^not'':
Kh. *um*
 ~ *Om* `not'.
Sa. *ba* `not'.
 ~ *baG* `no'.
Kr. *ba* `not'.
Ma. *ba* `not'.
 ~ *baG* `no'.
Mu. *baG* `nothing'.
 ~ *baGgaia* `does not exist'.
 ~ *banO?* `not to exist'.
Kw. *bai* `no'.
KW *baG*
Ku. *baG* `no'.
Na. *be:ko* `no'.
@(C514,M100)

``^itch'':
Sa. *babat* `to itch'.
Mu. *babta* `to itch'.
KW *babata*
|Apocope in Santali, cf. Munda M146 (RDM); syncope in pre-Mundari.
@(M113)

``^grass'':
Sa. *backOm* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *badcOm*
 ~ *ba'cOm* `kind of grass'.
KW *badcOm*
|Perhaps * *badcOm* - *ba'cOm* - * *bakcOm* - *backOm* (RDM).
@(M092)

``^leave'':
Sa. *bagi*
 ~ *bagE* `to leave'.
Mu. *bagi*
 ~ *bagE* `to leave'.
KW *bagi*
 ~ *bagE*
@(M100)

``^flower'':
So. *tarba/ tar*(M) `flower'. ??also *ba'a* to blossom?

Go. *tarba*(RR) `flower'.
Sa. *baha* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Mu. *tarai-ba*(A) `a kind of marsh-flower'.
 ~ *baa*(H)
 ~ *baha*(N) `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Ho *ba* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Bh. *baha* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
KW *baha*
|Cf. So. *ba'a* `to blossom'.
@(V021,M111)

``^make'':
Sa. *bai* `to make'.
Mu. *bai* `to make'.
KW *bai*
@(M100)

``^hook'':
Sa. *baku?*
 ~ *bakub* `to hook; a hook'.
Mu. *baku?* `to hook; a hook'.
KW *baku?*
 ~ *bakub*
|One of two *?* : *b* correspondences (RDM); cf. also `nod'.
@(M068)

``^sweat'':
Sa. *bal.bal* `sweat'.
Mu. *bal.bal* `sweat'.
KW *bal.bal*
@(M115)

``^bore a hole'':
Sa. *bal* `to bore a hole'.
Mu. *bal* `to bore a hole'.
KW *bal*
@(M100)

``^mad, insane'':
Sa. *balO* `mad, insane; to be mad'.
Mu. *balu* `mad, insane; to be mad'.
KW *balO*`
@(M097)

``^bear'':
So. *kAmbuD/ buD* `bear'.
Gu. *gub-bo:n* `bear'.

Kh. *bOnOi* `bear'.
Sa. *bana* `the Indian black bear (%Ursus_labiatus)'.
Mu. *bana* `the Sloth-bear, the black bear (%Melursus_ursinus)'.
 ~ *buRi* `the black bear'.
Ho *bana* `bear'.
Bh. *bana* `bear'.
 ~ *buria* `the black bear'.
KW *bana*
Ku. *bana* `bear'.
@(V267,M111)

``^fiddle'':
Sa. *banam* `fiddle'.
Mu. *banam* `fiddle'.
KW *banam*
@(M114)

``^creeper sp.'':
Sa. *bandO* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *bandu* `kind of creeper'.
KW *bandO`*
@(M105)

``^two'':
So. *bagu* `two'.
So. *bar-* `two'.  E.g. *bar-n+m* `two years'.
Go. *ba:gu* `two'.
Gu. *ma:ro*
 ~ *umba:ro*
 ~ *ba:r-ju:*(B) `two'.
Re. *'mba:r* `two'.
Kh. *ubar* `two'.
Ju. *ban*
 ~ *ambar* `two'.
Sa. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Ma. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Mu. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ia* `two'.
Ho *bar*
 ~ *bar-ia* `two'.
Bj. *baria* `two'.
Bh. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Dh. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.

As. *baria* `two'.
Kw. *bari*
 ~ *bari-TaG* `two'.
KW *bar*
Ku. *bari*
 ~ *baria*
 ~ *bariya* `two'.
@(V049,M100)

``^indeed'':
Sa. *-baRE* `indeed'.
Mu. *-baRE* `indeed'.
KW *baRE*
@(M082,M103)

``^brother'':
Sa. *barE* `brother'.
Mu. *barE* `brother'.
KW *barE*
@(M082)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *baru* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *baru* `kind of tree'.
KW *baru*
@(M068)

``^boil'':
Sa. *basaG* `to boil'.
Mu. *basaG* `to boil'.
KW *basaG*
@(M115)

``^rope'':
So. *arta* `a rope, or thong with which the yoke is tied to the plough'. !Ram., ?
Gu. *varti:* `ring'. !?
Sa. *babEr* `rope'.
Mu. *bahEr*(M) `rope'.
 ~ *bayar*(P) `rope'.
As. *ba:ver* `rope'.
KW *bahEr*
 ~ *babEr*
@(C530,M105)

``^feather'':
So. *bAleD/ beD* `feathers of rooster or of peacock's tail'.
 ~ *bAleG* `feather or plume of peacock'.

Sa. *bE'd* `to cover, tie up'.
 ~ *bEnE'd* `covering, stopper, cork, lid'.
Mu. *bE'd* `turban, to tie on the head'.
 ~ *bEnE'd* `head-dress, turban'.
KW *bEd*
@(V161,M074)

``^spit, ^saliva, ^vomit'':
So. *bAj* `to vomit'. !Ram. has *baj*
 ~ *bij* `to spit'.
 ~ *bijOl* `to spit, saliva'.
Go. *bi'itur* `saliva'.
Kh. *bitthuG* `to spit, saliva'.
Sa. *bE'j* `to vomit'.
Mu. *bE'j* `spittle, to spit'.
Ho *be* `to spit'.
Bh. *bej* `to spit'. !i.e. *bE'j*(HJP)
KW *bEj*
Ku. *bej* `to spit'.
@(V328,M074)

``^low_^land'':
Sa. *bEDa* `low land'.
Mu. *bEDa* `low land'.
KW *bEDa*
@(M117)

``^small, tiny'':
Sa. *bEdrEj* `tiny, small'.
Mu. *bEdrEj* `tiny, small'.
KW *bEdrEj*
@(M080)

``^rheum'':
Sa. *bEJja?* `rheum'. !cited as *bEJjad* M119.
Mu. *hEJja?* `rheum'.
KW *bEJja?*
 ~ *hEJja?*
|This *b* : *h* correspondence is unique (RDM).
@(M078)

``^spread'':
So. *bel* `to spread, to make a bed'.
 ~ *bel-kab/ bel* `bedspread'.
Kh. *bEl* `to spread'. !sich ausbreiten
Sa. *bel* `to spread a mat'.
Mu. *bil* `to spread a mat'.

KW *bi`l*
Ku. *bindil* `to spread a mat'.
@(V221,M070)

``^ripe'':
So. *baro*(R) `to become mature (as a fruit)'. !Not cited in V232??
Gu. *bullo* `ripe'.
Kh. *bElOG*
 ~ *bElOm* `ripe, to ripen'.
Sa. *bele* `ripe fruit, ripe, to ripen; egg, testicle'.
Mu. *bili* `to ripen; testicle'.
Bh. *bili* `ripe, to ripen'.
KW *bi`li`*
Ku. *bili* `to ripen'.
@(V232,M071)

``^tie cloth on; turban'':
Sa. *bentar* `to tie a cloth on; turban'.
Mu. *bENTa* `to tie a cloth on; turban'.
KW *bEntar*
|The pre-Mundari form seems to have dropped final *r* and developed retroflexion secondarily (RDM M120).
@(M079)

``^raw, ^green, ^alive, ^live, ^dwell'':
Gu. *broluka:* `raw'.
 ~ *bur-lagu*(K) `was revived'.
Kh. *bOrOl* `raw; to live'.
Ju. *bara-na* `lived'.
Sa. *bErEl* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked; to dwell, settle'.
Mu. *bErEl* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked; to settle down and live'.
Ho *berel* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked'.
Bh. *beler* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked'.
KW *bErEl*
Ku. *biler* `to come to life'.
@(V253,V254,M081)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *bEsra* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *bEsra* `kind of bird'.
KW *bEsra*
@(M076)

``^bark'':
So. *bob*(R)
 ~ *bab.baob-gam-le*(R) `to bark'.
Kh. *bhabhru*

~ *bhaBru* `to bark'.
Sa. *bho?* `to bark'.
Mu. *bhu?*
~ *bu?* `to bark'.
Bh. *bhu?* `the bark or howl of a dog'.
KW *bhu`?*
~ *bu`?*
Ku. *bu* `to bark'. ! *bug-e:*
@(V248,M072)

``^hole'':
Sa. *bhu?* `hole'.
Mu. *bu?* `hole'.
KW *bhu?*
~ *bu?*
@(M061)

``^draw water'':
Sa. *bhura?* `to draw water'.
Mu. *bura?* `to draw water'.
KW *bhura?*
~ *bura?*
@(M064)

``^get up'':
Kh. *bErO'D* `to stand up, get up, rise'.
~ *bi'D* `insert, fix, plant'.
Sa. *bere'd* `to put on end, raise, erect'. ??also *birid*(M) `to get up'.
~ *bi'd* `insert, fix, plant'.
Mu. *biri'd* `to rise, get up'.
Bh. *biri'd* `to rise, get up'.
KW *birid*
~ *bi`ri`d*
Ku. *bi'd* `to rise, get up'.
@(V231,M057; cf. V285)

``^sow, ^plant'':
So. *b+D* `to sow'.
Kh. *bi'D* `to sow'. !also to insert, fix, plant (V285)
Sa. *bi'd* `to insert, plant'.
Mu. *bi'd* `to plant in the ground'.
Ho *bid* `to plant in the ground'.
Bh. *bid* `to plant in the ground'.
KW *bid*
@(V285,M054)

``^satisfied, to be'':

So. *be'e* `to be satisfied, get filled'.
Kh. *bi'b* `to pour out water'. !cog??
Sa. *bi* `to satiate, satisfy, be satisfied'.
Mu. *bi:?* `to be satisfied, be filled'.  ! *bi*(M) `to satiate'
Ho *bi* `to be satisfied'.
Bh. *bi* `to be satisfied'.
KW *bi*
Ku. *bi* `to be satisfied'.
|SB G 75; MKhmV 94, no. 187.
@(V319,M053)

``^turn'':
Sa. *bihur* `to turn'.
Mu. *bihur* `to turn'.
KW *bihur*
@(M056)

``^cucumis'':
Kh. *Dimbu* `%Cucumis'. !Roy 86
Sa. *biJ Dimbu* `%Cucumis_trigonis,_Roxb.'.
Sa. *Dimbu* `certain creepers'.
Sa. *Dub DubiA* `full, swollen, tight, stuffed'.
Sa. *Dum* `to be pregnant'.
Sa. *Dumke* `roundish, oblong oval'.
Mu. *Dimbu* `%Cucumis_trigonis,_Roxb.,_Cucurbitaceae, e.g. *biG Dimbu*'.
@(C395)

``^snake'': ??##
So. *ja'aD/ jAD* `snake'.
So. *laG-biG-buD*(R)
 ~ *laG-biJ-bud* `blind worm'.
Kh. *buGgOm*
 ~ *buGgam*
 ~ *bubaG* `snake'. !Joh. 3,14 *buvaG*
Kh. *jamRo* `unhooded (serpent)'.
Ju. *bubuG* `snake, serpent'.
Sa. *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
Sa. *jambRo*
 ~ *jamRo* `the Dhaman or rat snake, non-poisonous'.
Mu. *biG*
 ~ *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
 ~ *jambARu-biG* `the rat-snake (%Ptyas_mucosus, Sad. *dhaman*)'.
Ho *biG* `snake, serpent'.
Bj. *biG* `snake, serpent'.
Bh. *biG* `snake, serpent'.
KW *biJ*
 ~ *biG*

Ku. *biG*
 ~ *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
@(C187,M054)

``^spider'':
Kh. *bEndi* `spider'. !mistransl. by Banerjee as lizard
Sa. *bindi* `spider'.
Mu. *bindi*
 ~ *bindAram*P
 ~ *bindiram*(M) `spider'.
KW *bindi*
@(V344,M056)

``^forest'':
So. *bAru/ b+r* `hill'.
Gu. *byroG* `jungle'. !sic.
Kh. *biru* `mountain'.
Sa. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Mu. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Ho *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Bh. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
KW *bir*
|For V321, V321A, HJP posits * *wir* or * *w+ri*, prefixed with * *k-* or * *d-*, whence the various initials, or suffixed (e.g. So. *kAnreG*) or infixed (e.g. Kh *kinir*); he separates So. *bAru* and Gu. *byroG* with Kh. *biru* hill (V278); EsA 121; SB F 234; MKhmV 94, no. 205; Kuhn 207, 208.
@(V321A,M054)

``^buffalo'':
So. *bOGtEl/ bOG* `buffalo'.
Go. *boGtel* `buffalo'.
 ~ *ki-boG* `a buffalo cow'.
Gu. *boGtel* `buffalo'.
Re. *boGte:l* `buffalo'.
Kh. *boGtEl* `buffalo'.
Sa. *bitkil* `a buffalo cow'.
Ho *bitkil* `a buffalo cow'.
Ku. *bitkil*
 ~ *batkil* `a buffalo cow'.
@(C398)

``^show one's posterior'':
Sa. *bituj* `to show one's posterior'.
Mu. *bituj* `to show one's posterior'.
KW *bituj*
@(M056)

``^whirl'':

So. *guyor*(R)
 ~ *gUyUr* `to whirl'.
 ~ *piur-ai*(R) `to turn around'.
 ~ *piy-yur*(R) `to turn, to whirl, to dance in a circle'.
Mu. *biur* `to turn around, to surround, to move round, around'.
Mu. *ulTa* `to turn over things which are not flat'. ??X
@(C361)

``^huge, ^big'':
Sa. *bOa?* `huge, big'.
Mu. *bOa?* `huge, big'.
KW *bOa?*
@(M087)

``he-^goat'':
Sa. *bOda* `he-goat'.
Mu. *bOda* `he-goat'.
KW *bOda*
@(M086)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *bODOj* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *bODOj* `to squeeze'.
KW *bODOj*
@(M089)

``^girl'':
So. *boj* `a feminine suffix, e.g. *sora-boj* Sora woman'. !occurs in Sora deity names, e.g. *UyUG-boj* `sun deity' (Ram).
Kh. *bui* `girl'.
Sa. *boe*
 ~ *boi* `girl (used in address)'.
Mu. *bui* `voc. of address to little girls'.
@(C349)

``^brother'':
Sa. *bOEha* `brother'.
Mu. *bOEha* `brother'.
KW *bOEha*
@(M086)

``^good'':
So. *boge* `big, stout, fat, healthy'.
Sa. *boge* `good, well, to do good, to do well'. !get well (M)
Mu. *bugi* `to do good, cure'. !get well (M)
 ~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Ho *bugi* `to do good, cure'.

~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Bj. *bugi* `to do good, cure'.
~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Bh. *bugi*
~ *bugin* `good'.
Dh. *boge* `good'.
KW *bu`gi`*
@(V229,M072)

``^spirit'':
So. *bAROG* `hill'. !Rayagada dialect; Ram. has also forest, class of Sora deities, with CF *bOG*
~ *bOG-DOr* `the name of a hill'.
~ *siG-bOG*(R) `the name of a Sora deity'.
Sa. *boGga* `a spirit, godling, demon'.
Ma. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Mu. *bOGga* `spirit'.
Ho *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Bh. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Dh. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
KW *bOGga*
@(V213,M086):

``^head'':
So. *bO'Ob/ bAb* `head, chief'.
Go. *ba:b*
~ *bap?*(B)
~ *bha:*(V) `head, top, end'.
Gu. *bok*
~ *mbo:p*
~ *bo:*(B) `head, top, end'.
Re. *bo'b* `head, top, end'.
Kh. *bOkO'b/ bO?* `head'. E.g. *jur-bO?* `to shake one's head'.
Ju. *boko?*(R)
~ *boko*(LSI)
~ *bokob*(Da) `head'.
Sa. *bOhO?* `head'.
Ma. *bOhO?* `head'.
Mu. *bOhO?*(N)
~ *bOO?*(H) `head'.
Ho *bo* `head'. !i.e. *bo?* `head'.
Bj. *buho* `head'. !Hunter
Bh. *bOhO?* `head'.
Dh. *bOhO?* `head'.
Kw. *bhu* `head'.
KW *bOhO?*
|So. *bO'Ob/ bAb*, Kh. *bOkOb/ bO?*.
@(V206,M090)

``^slip off'':
Sa. *bOj* `to slip off'.
Mu. *bOj* `to slip off'.
KW *bOj*
@(M084)

``^sibling'':
Kh. *bOkEr* `brother-in-law'.
~ *bOksEl* `sister-in-law'.
Ju. *boko* `younger brother'.
Sa. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Ma. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Mu. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Bh. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Kw. *boho* `younger brother'.
KW *bOkO*
Ku. *boko* `younger brother'.
@(V218,M088)

``^enter'':
Sa. *bOlO* `to enter'.
Mu. *bOlO* `to enter'.
Ho *bOlO* `to enter'.
Bh. *bOlO* `to enter'.
KW *bOlO*
@(V204,M088)

``^take_out'':
Sa. *bOr* `to take out (thread)'.
Mu. *bOr* `to take out (thread)'.
KW *bOr*
@(M085)

``^fear'':
So. *bAtOG* `fear, to fear'.
~ *bA[b]tOG* `to frighten'.
Go. *butoG* `to fear'.
~ *bo[b]toG-ai* `to frighten'.
Gu. *butoG* `to fear'.
Re. *butuG* `fear'.
Kh. *bOtOG* `to fear, be afraid, fear'.
Sa. *bOr* `fear, dread'.
~ *bOrO* `to fear, to take fright'.
~ *bOtOr* `fear, danger'.
Mu. *bOtOG* `to frighten'.
~ *bOrO*

~ *bOrOm*
~ *bharam*
~ *bhOrOm* `timidity, fear'.
Ho *boro* `to fear'.
Bh. *boro* `fear'.
~ *botor* `to frighten'.
@(V261)

``^blunt'':
Sa. *bORa* `blunt'. !also *bORO* (M120)
Mu. *bORa* `blunt'.
KW *bORa*
@(M086)

``^slippery'':
Sa. *bOrOR* `slippery'.
Mu. *bOrOR* `slippery'.
KW *bOrOR*
@(M091)

``^loincloth'':
Sa. *bOtOj* `loincloth'.
Mu. *bOtOj* `loincloth'.
KW *bOtOj*
@(M089)

``^float'':
Sa. *buhEl* `to float'.
Mu. *buhal* `to float'.
KW *buha`l*
@(M062)

``^navel'':
So. *puDi*(R)/ *pul* `navel, navel cord'.
Sa. *bukA* `navel, top of an Indian corn cob where no corns are'.
Mu. *buTi* `navel, navel cord'.
Ho *buTi* `navel, navel cord'.
Bh. *buka* `navel'.
Ku. *bumli* `navel'.
Na. *bumli* `navel'.
@(C511l)

``^get drunk'':
Kh. *bul* `to get or be drunk'.
Sa. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
Mu. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
Bh. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.

KW *bul*
Ku. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
@(V105,M061)

``^thigh'':
So. *bulu/ bul* `thigh'.
Go. *bulu* `thigh'.
Gu. *billi* `thigh'.
Re. *billi*
~ *bulli* `thigh'.
Kh. *bhulu* `thigh'.
Sa. *bulu* `thigh'.
Mu. *bulu* `thigh'.
Ho *bulu* `thigh'.
Bh. *bulu* `thigh'.
Kw. *bulu* `thigh'.
KW *bulu*
Ku. *bulu* `thigh'.
@(V145,M064)

``^salt'':
Kh. *biluG* `salt'.
Ju. *buluG* `salt'.
Sa. *buluG* `salt'.
Mu. *buluG* `salt'.
Ho *buluG* `salt'.
Bj. *buluG* `salt'.
Bh. *buluG* `salt'.
Kw. *buluG* `salt'.
KW *buluG*
Ku. *buluG* `salt'.
@(V135,M136)

``^ant-hill'':
So. *bAn+m/ b+m* `ant-hill, white-ant hill'.
Kh. *bhuNDu*
~ *bhu~R~u* `ant-hill'.
Sa. *bunum* `white-ant hill'.
Mu. *bunum*
~ *bhu~R~u* `white-ant hill'.
Ho *bunum* `white-ant hill'.
Bh. *bunuG* `ant-hill'.
@(V122)

``^hill'':
So. *bAru/ b+r* `hill, hill cleared for cultivation'.
Gu. *biro*

~ *buroG* `hill, mountain'.
Kh. *biru* `hill'.
Sa. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Mu. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Ho *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Bj. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Bh. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
KW *buru*
@(V278,M064)

``^slippery'':
Sa. *buRuj* `slippery'.
Mu. *buRuj* `slippery'.
KW *buRuj*
@(M065)

``^lie_down'':
Sa. *burum* `to lie down'.
Mu. *burum* `to lie down'.
KW *burum*
@(M066)

``^burst'':
Sa. *busa?*
~ *busaR* `to burst'.
Mu. *busa?*
~ *busaR* `to burst'.
KW *busa?*
~ *busaR*
@(M063,M064)

``^straw'':
Sa. *busu'b* `straw'.
Mu. *busu?* `straw'.
Bh. *busu?* `straw'.
@(V120)

``^root'':
Sa. *buTa* `root'.
Mu. *buTa*, guTa `root'.
KW *buTa*
~ *guTa*
@(M063)

``^torn'':
Kh. *ca.ca?* `torn'.
~ *cagaR* `to be lacerated'. !C074

Sa. *ca.ca?* `to strip, tear off'.
 ~ *caga'd*
 ~ *cagaR* `to break off, tear off'. !C074
Mu. *ca.ca?*
 ~ *ce.ca?* `torn, tear, to rend'.
 ~ *cagaR*(N)
 ~ *cagARa*(N)
 ~ *caGgaR*(H)
 ~ *caGgARa*(H) `a rent, a tear in cloth, to tear a cloth'. !C074
KW *cEca?*
|Cf. *kEca?*(?)
@(V296,M114)

``^finish'':
Sa. *caba* `to finish'.
Mu. *caba* `to finish'.
KW *caba*
@(M129)

``^cheat'':
Sa. *cacki* `to cheat'.
Mu. *cacki* `to cheat'.
KW *cacki*
@(M059)

``^walk'':
Sa. *cacO* `to walk (children)'.
Mu. *cacu* `to walk (children)'.
KW *cacO*`
@(M105)

``^drown'':
Sa. *caDO* `to drown'.
Mu. *caDu* `to drown'.
KW *caDO*`
@(M097)

``^bald'':
Kh. *caRra* `to be bald-headed, baldness'.
 ~ *catra* `to clear the jungle'.
Sa. *caDra* `bald, bare'.
 ~ *cEDgE* `bare'.
Mu. *ca'dra*(H)
 ~ *caRra*(H)
 ~ *caRe*(H)
 ~ *cERE?*(H)
 ~ *caDra*(N) `bald, bald-headed'.

Ho *cere* `bald, bald-headedness'.
@(V297)

``^break'':
Sa. *cagaR* `to break'.
Mu. *caGgaR* `to break'.
KW *cagaR*
~ *caGgaR*
@(M116)

``^step'':
Sa. *caGga* `step'.
Mu. *caGga* `step'.
KW *caGga*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *caGkE`* `to jump'.
@(M111)

``^jump'':
Sa. *caGkE* `to jump'.
Mu. *caGki* `to jump'.
KW *caGkE`*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *caGga* `step'.
@(M094)

``^open_^mouth'':
Sa. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
Mu. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
KW *cahab*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *cakOb* `to bite'.
@(M113)

``^heap'':
Sa. *cakE* `heap'.
Mu. *caki* `heap'.
KW *cakE`*
@(M094)

``^bite'':
Sa. *cakOb* `to bite'.
Mu. *cakOb* `to bite'.
KW *cakOb*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
@(M106)

``^weed'':
Kh. *cakONDa* `%Arum_colacasia)'.
Mu. *cakONDa*

~ *cakO~R~a~*
~ *cakONTa* `(%Cassia_tora,_Linn.,_Caesalpinieae, %Cassia_obtusifolia,_Linn., an annual weed'. !(EM)
@(C232)

``^tail'':
Kh. *pata* `tail'.
Sa. *caNDlOm*(M) `tail'.
Mu. *calOm*(P)
~ *ca'dlOm*(MP)
~ *ca'lOm*(M) `tail'.
Ho *calom* `tail'.
Bh. *ca~R~ bol* `tail'. !Bhat.
KW *cadlOm*
Ku. *cu:t* `tail'.
|Santali nasal apparently due to the final *m*, as in several examples, and *D* irregularly from *d* (RDM), though deriving Mundari *d* from * *D* by assimilation to *l* might provide more motive (DS).
@(C386,M093)

``^talkative'':
Sa. *campur* `talkative'.
Mu. *campur* `talkative'.
KW *campur*
@(M070)

``^step_on'':
Sa. *capad* `to step on'.
Mu. *capad* `to step on'.
KW *capad*
@(M113)

``^wash, scrub'':
Sa. *capE* `to wash, scrub'.
Mu. *capi* `to wash, scrub'.
KW *capE`*
@(M094)

``^flat'':
Kh. *cEpO'D* `flat'.
Kh. *cOpuTa* `to fold (double)'.
Sa. *cApi*
~ *cApiA*
~ *cApio* `flat-nosed'.
Sa. *cOpO'd* `low, not high, hollow, lower'.
Mu. *cOpO'd* `empty, to make flat'.
Mu. *cEpE?*(H) `flat, thin'.

Mu. *cEpE'd*(N) `flat, thin'.
Bh. *cepTa* `flat'.
@(C235)

``^touch'':
So. *jab* `to touch'.
Kh. *ji'b* `to touch'.
Sa. *capo* `to lay the hand on, touch, tend'.
Mu. *capu*(M) `to touch'.
KW *capO`*
Ku. *cabu*
~ *sabu* `to touch'.
@(V283,M097)

``^pin'':
Sa. *carE'j* `a pin of dry hard straw, a chip, splinter, or pin (of wood)'.
Mu. *cari'j* `sticks used in sewing up leaves'.
Bh. *cari* `a reed for sewing up leaves'.
KW *carE`j*
@(V226,M095)

``^bamboo mat'':
Kh. *caRo* `bamboo mat'.
Sa. *caTa* `a mat made from bamboo'.
Mu. *caTa* `to split, e.g. for bamboo to burst'.
Mu. *caTka*
~ *caTAka* `any bamboo matting work'.
@(C233)

``^what?'':
Sa. *ce'd* `what'.
Mu. *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Ho *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Bh. *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Ku. *co'j*(Bodd.) `what'.
@(V222)

``^interrogative'':
Sa. *cE-ka-* `interrogative'.
Mu. *ci-ka-* `interrogative'.
KW *cE`-ka-*
@(M094)

``^suck'':
Sa. *cEpEj*
~ *cOpOj* `to suck'.
Mu. *cEpEj*

~ *cOpOj* `to suck'.
KW *cEpEj*
~ *cOpOj*
@(M080,M089)

``^wave'':
Sa. *cEpEl* `wave'.
Mu. *cEpEl* `wave'.
KW *cEpEl*
|Contains the reciprocal infix *p* (RDM).
@(M081)

``^above'':
Sa. *cetan* `above'.
Mu. *cetan* `above'.
Ho *cetan* `above'.
Bh. *cetan* `above'.
KW *cEtan*
@(V172,M078)

``^bird, ^chirp'':
Kh. *cErbErae* `to chirp'.
Sa. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
~ *cErE.cErE* `to twitter, twittering'.
Ma. *cE~rE~* `bird'. !prob. *cE~R~E~* (HJP)
Mu. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
~ *cErE-bErE* `to twitter, twittering'.
Bh. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
@(V167)

``^filter'':
Kh. *cha~R~a* `to strain, filter'.
Sa. *chAni* `to filter, to strain out, to remain or be left behind'.
Mu. *ca~R~i*
~ *ca~R~i~* `tension, distension, to stretch tightly a cloth, rope or skin'.
@(C366)

``^melt'':
Sa. *chEr* `to melt'.
Mu. *sEr* `to melt'.
KW *chEr*
~ *cEr*
~ *sEr*
|One of two examples of *ch* : *s* (RDM).
@(M075)

``^bird'':

Kh. *chik-chiki kOnthED* `a kind of bird'.
Mu. *ci'-ci'-ORE* `a very small bird so called from its call'.
 ~ *ci:-ci:-ORE* `a very small bird so called from its call'.
@(V082)

``^squirrel'':
Kh. *ciRRa*
 ~ *ciDRa* `squirrel'.
Sa. *ciDri'j.ciDri'j*
 ~ *cuDru'j.cuDru'j* `the call of the striped squirrel'.
@(V325)

``^fist'':
Sa. *cipud*
 ~ *cupud* `fist; to make a fist'.
Mu. *cipud*
 ~ *cupud* `fist; to make a fist'. !only *cipud* M124, M129
KW *cipud*
 ~ *cupud*
@(M056,M124,M129)

``^aware'':
Sa. *cirgal* `to be aware'.
Mu. *cirgal* `to be aware'.
KW *cirgal*
@(M117)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *citri* `partridge'.
Mu. *citri* `partridge'.
KW *citri*
@(M056)

``^kiss'':
Sa. *cO?* `to kiss; a kiss'.
Mu. *cO?* `to kiss; a kiss'.
KW *cO?*
@(M084)

``^break'':
Sa. *cewa?*
 ~ *cEwE'j* `to break off, snap off'.
 ~ *cewa?*
 ~ *coa?* `to break off, to break in two, to snap'.
Mu. *cOa?* `to break'.
Ho *hoca* `to break off, to break in two, to snap'.
KW *cOa?*

@(C529,M087)

``^sit high, help climb up'':
Sa. *cOd* `to sit high, help climb up'.
Mu. *cud* `to sit high, help climb up'.
KW *cO`d*
@(M095)

``^pipe'':
Kh. *cuGgi* `pipe'.
Sa. *coGga* `pipe, tube'.
~ *ThoGga* `a bamboo bottle'.
Mu. *cOGga* `a funnel of leaves'.
~ *cuGgi* `a cigarette, a cigar'.
@(C234)

``^kernel'':
Sa. *cOpa* `kernel'.
Mu. *cOpa* `kernel'.
KW *cOpa*
@(M086)

``^come_off'':
Sa. *cOTa?* `to come off'.
Mu. *cOTa?* `to come off'.
KW *cOTa?*
@(M087)

``^rat sp.'':
Sa. *coTo* `rat'.
Mu. *cuTu* `rat'.
KW *cu`Tu`*
@(M073)

``^particle in the eye'': ??mote?
Sa. *cuba?* `small particle in the eye; to get id.'.
Mu. *cuba?* `small particle in the eye; to get id.'.
KW *cuba?*
@(M064,M129)

``^prick'':
Sa. *cubuj* `to prick'.
Mu. *cubuj* `to prick'.
KW *cubuj*
@(M065)

``^fist'':

Kh. *cepu'D* `to hide in one's fist, to clench'.
Sa. *cupu'd* `fist, a handful'.  !cf. *sipO'd* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *cipu'd* `a handful'.
Ho *cipud* `fist'.
Bh. *cipud* `a handful'.
@(V137)

``^rat'':
Kh. *cuTia* `rat'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Sa. *cuTiA* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Mu. *cuTu* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Ho *cuTu* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
@(V132)

``^shrew, ^musk^rat'':
So. *sAntuJ* `shrew'.
Kh. *cundi* `mole'.
Sa. *cu~nd* `muskrat (%Sorex_caerulescens)'.
Mu. *cundi* `rat-tailed shrew (%Crocidura_myosura)'.
Ho *cundi* `muskrat'.
Bh. *cundi* `muskrat'.
KW *cundi*
@(V133,M062)

``^water'':
So. *Da'a/ Da* `water'.
Go. *Da'a* `water'.
Gu. *da* `water'.
Re. *da* `water'.
Kh. *Da?*
  ~ *da?* `water'.
Ju. *Dag* `water'. ! *da*, gen. *dage:*(Sam.)
  ~ *dah*(Da.)
  ~ *da:*(LSI)
Sa. *da?* water
Ma. *da?* `water'.
Mu. *da?* `water'.
Ho *da?* `water'.
Bj. *da?* `water'.
Bh. *da?* `water'.
Dh. *da?* `water'.
KW *da?*
Ku. *da* `water'.
@(V002,M099)

``^cover'':
So. *DAb*

~ *r+b.r+b* `to cover'.
~ *d+b.d+b*(M) `to cover, to protect'.
~ *dAb-da*(M) `to build a fence to stop running water'.
~ *dAb.dAb*(M) `to obstruct'.
Kh. *Da'b* `to cover (a plate)'.
Sa. *da'b* `to cover, to thatch'.
~ *Dabao* `to cover'.
~ *dalO'b* `to thatch closely, to cover'.
Mu. *da'b*
~ *dalO'b* `to cover a roof, to thatch'.
~ *Dabao* `to cover'.
Bh. *dab* `thatch, covering'.
KW *dab*
@(V003,M098)

``^honey, ^tuber'': ??##
So. *Da'an/ Dan*
~ *AdAG/ dAG*(M) `honey'.
Sa. *da* `tuber, bulb'.
Mu. *daa*(H)
~ *daha*(N) `bee-hive, any kind of tuber'.
Bh. *da* `hive'.
@(V023)

``^boil'':
Kh. *DObkODa?* `to boil (water for cooking)'. !Joh. 1,39
Sa. *Dabkao*
~ *Dobkao* `to boil, bubble over, to prepare by boiling'.
Sa. *Dobka* `a basket of bamboo used for lifting water'.
Sa. *Dopkao*
~ *Dapkao* `to cook or boil, parboil'.
Mu. *Dabkao* `to boil'.
@(C396)

``^big-headed'':
Sa. *DaDu*
~ *DaTu* `big-headed'.
Mu. *DaDu* `big-headed'.
KW *DaDu*
@(M068)

``^not'': ??ERROR not/nod
Sa. *DaDub* `not'.
Mu. *DaDub* `not'.
KW *DaDub*
@(M069)

``^nod'': ??ERROR not/nod
Sa. *DaDub* `to nod'.
Mu. *DaDu?*
 ~ *DaDub* `to nod'.
KW *DaDu?*
 ~ *DaDub*
|Cf. also `hook' for a *?* : *b* correspondence.
@(M109)

``^bachelor'':
So. *DaGgADa*(R) `to attain maturity'.
 ~ *daGgAda*(R)
 ~ *daGgAda-mar* `a young man'.
 ~ *daGgAdi-boj*(R) `a young woman'.
Go. *dhaGRa* `grown-up boy'. !P sez *daGRa*?
 ~ *dhaGRi* `grown-up girl'. !P sez *daGRi*?
Sa. *DAGguA koRa* `a bachelor'.
 ~ *DAGguA kuRi* `a spinster'.
 ~ *DAGguA* `barren, unfertilized, become barren'.
 ~ *DAGguA* `unmarried, bachelor, spinster'.
Mu. *daGgRa KoRa* `a young man'.
 ~ *daGgRa*
 ~ *dhaGgRa* `servant, unmarried boy, the time of youth'.
Bh. *dhaGgRin* `spinster'.
@(C451)

``^powder'':
Sa. *DAGgua* `powder'.
Mu. *DaGgua* `powder'.
KW *DaGgua*
@(M063)

``^tree sp.: ^monkey_^jack'':
Kh. *Dahu* `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
Sa. *DAhu* `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
Mu. *Dahu-daru*(N)
 ~ *Dau-daru*(H) `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
KW *Dahu*
@(C087,M109,M128)

``cooked ^rice; ^bee_^egg'':
Sa. *daka* `cooked rice; bee egg'.
Mu. *daha* `cooked rice; bee egg'.
KW *daha*

|Sole example of *k* : *h* (RDM).
@(M111)

``^beat'':
Sa. *dal* `to beat'.
Mu. *dal* `to beat'.
KW *dal*
@(M100)

``^cover'':
Sa. *dalOb* `to cover'.
Mu. *dalOb* `to cover'.
KW *dalOb*
|Cf. So. *Dal* `to cover'.
@(M092)

``^search'':
Sa. *daNa* `to search'.
Mu. *daNa* `to search'.
KW *daNa*
@(M135)

``^shelter'':
Sa. *danaG* `to shelter'.
Mu. *danaG* `to shelter'.
KW *danaG*
@(M115)

``^wonder'':
Kh. *dandae* `to wonder, wonderful'. !Joh. 3,7, 4,27
Sa. *dand* `care, anxiety, apprehension, to feel care, anxiety, to be anxious, full of care'. !?
Sa. *danda dAndi*
 ~ *dandha* `care, anxiety, to feel care or anxiety'. !?
Mu. *akadanda* `to marvel, to wonder, wonderful, amazing, to astound, to fill with wonder'.
Mu. *danda* `to be surprised'.
Mu. *dhanda*
 ~ *danda* `necessity, perplexity about what is to be done, a dilemma'.
@(C411)

``^let, permit, allow'':
Sa. *-dapOR* `to let, permit, allow'.
Mu. *-dapuR* `to let, permit, allow'.
KW *dapO`R*
@(M097)

``^twig'':
So. *kAnDara*(R)/ *Dara* `a branch of a tree'. ??dubious CF.

Kh. *DauRa*
~ *Daura* `twig'. ! *dauRa* `Al. 949'.
Sa. *DAr* `branch of a tree'.
Mu. *Dar* `big branch of a tree'.
Mu. *DauRa* `a twig or small branch with fresh leaves on it'.
@(C532)

``^welcome'':
Sa. *daram* `to welcome'.
Mu. *darOm* `to welcome'.
KW *darOm*
@(M114)

``^able; strength'':
Sa. *daRE* `to be able; strength'.
Mu. *daRi* `to be able; strength'.
KW *daRE`*
@(M094)

``^big-headed'':
Sa. *daRhab* `big-headed'.
Mu. *daRhab* `big-headed'.
KW *daRhab*
@(M113)

``^finger'':
Sa. *DaTOm* `finger'.
Mu. *DaDO* `finger'.
KW *DaTOm*
|Irregular for *T* : *D* and for *m* : *null* (DS).
@(M107)

``^suspend'':
So. *teDuG*(R)
~ *tIduG*
~ *tuduG* `to hang'.
Sa. *DawaG.DawaG* `suspended, dangling'.
Sa. *DawaG* `to suspend, carry dangling, be suspended, hang down, dangle'.
Sa. *Dhil* `loose, slack'.
Sa. *DhilvA* `a kind of trapeze, a bent piece of wood or bamboo'.
Sa. *DhilwaG* `to suspend oneself holding with hands or claws (as bats), to hang oneself'.
Sa. *DiAG.DiAG*
~ *DiAG DayaG* `hanging down, to hang, dangle'.
Sa. *DiAG* `to hang, carry about or along, to hang oneself'.
Ho *daG* `to hang, to suspend'.
@(C524)

``^climb'':
So. *Daj* `to ascend, climb, win'.
 ~ *de* `to awaken, to rise'.
Kh. *DE'b* `to climb, ride, rise'.
Sa. *dE'j* `to mount, ascend, climb'.
Mu. *dE'j* `to climb, ride'.
Bh. *de?* `to climb'. !i.e. *dE'j*(HJP
|MKhmV) 93, no. 143.
@(V333)

``^back'':
Sa. *dEa* `back'.
Mu. *dEa* `back'.
KW *dEa*
@(M076)

``^back'':
So. *Diya* `waist, middle'.
 ~ *tAraGdi* `middle'.
Sa. *dea* `back'.
Ma. *dea* `back'.
Mu. *dea* `back'.
Mu. *dOya* `back'.
Bh. *dea* `back'.
Dh. *dOya* `back'.
Kw. *dea~* `back'.
@(V061)

``^drum'':
So. *kADiG*(R) `drum'.
Gu. *kidiG* `drum'.
Kh. *DhEGgaG* `drum'.
Kh. *dhEJjaG* `Nagera-drum'. !P sez really Dh?
Sa. *DEDgEr* `a small kettle-drum'.
Sa. *Dhak* `drum'.
Mu. *DhaG.DhaG*
 ~ *DaG.DaG* `the sound of a large gong'.
Mu. *dumaG* `a particular kind of drum'.
Bh. *DhaGk* `drum'.
@(C448)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *DEGga* `worn-out cloth'.
Mu. *DEGga* `worn-out cloth'.
KW *DEGga*
@(M076)

``^climb'':
Sa. *dEj* `to climb'.
Mu. *dEj* `to climb'.
KW *dEj*
@(M074)

``^pointed, knotted'':
Sa. *DEkE* `pointed, knotted'.
Mu. *DEkE* `pointed, knotted'.
KW *DEkE*
@(M079)

``^foreigner'':
Sa. *deko* `foreigner'.
Mu. *diku* `foreigner'.
KW *di`ku`*
@(M070)

``^come, let's go!'':
Sa. *dEla* `come, let's go!'.
Mu. *dEla*
 ~ *Ela* `come, let's go!'.
KW *dEla*
 ~ *Ela*
@(M076)

``^come'':
Kh. *DEl* `to come'.  !infin. Kh. *Dena*, cf. also *DhElki-KhaRia* `the (earlier) arriving Kharia (a branch of Kharia)'.
Ju. *-del-* `to come'.
 ~ *wa-De-na* `come'. !Root probably *Del*
 ~ *De*
Sa. *dela* `come along'. !interj.
Mu. *dela* `come along'.
 ~ *dola* `let's go'. !interj.
@(V151)

``^copulate'':
So. *tenDAr* `to copulate (of animals)'.
Sa. *dER* `to have sexual intercourse'.
Mu. *dER*
 ~ *dERE*(H) `to have sexual intercourse'.
Ho *do* `to have sexual intercourse with'.
Bh. *deRe* `to have sexual intercourse'.
KW *dER*
 ~ *dERE*
@(V169,M076)

``^small, ^tiny'':
Sa. *DErEd* `small, tiny'.
Mu. *DErEd* `small, tiny'.
KW *DErEd*
@(M079,M128)

``^horn'':
So. *DereG-buD* `antennae of insects'.
So. *DereG/ Der* `horn, antler'.
Kh. *DErEG* `horn'.
Sa. *dereJ* `horn'.
Mu. *diriG*
~ *diriJ* `horn'.
Ho *diriG* `horn'.
Bh. *diriG* `horn'.
KW *di`ri`J*
~ *di`ri`G*
@(V347,M071,M140)

``^rock, stone'':
Sa. *dhiri*
~ *dihri* `rock, stone'.
Mu. *diri* `rock, stone'.
Ho *diri* `stone'.
Bj. *diri* `stone'.
KW *dhiri*
~ *diri*
@(V084,M056)

``^hollow'':
Kh. *DhoRha* `stream'. !in *gaRha-DhoRha*, ?
Kh. *DhuDhri*
~ *DhuDhAri* `hive, beehive'.
Sa. *DhoDra* `hollow, empty, to have nothing in the stomach, be emptied out'.
Mu. *DhoRAro*
~ *DhORrO* `a large hole'.
Mu. *DhoRha* `rivulet, streamlet'. !?
@(C447)

``^settlement, village'':
Sa. *Di* `settlement, village'.
Mu. *Di* `settlement, village'.
KW *Di*
@(M054)

``^stand ^erect, ^tiptoe'':

Kh. *DiDi* `erect'.
Sa. *DiDA*
~ *DiDi* `to stand, when beginning to learn to walk'.
Mu. *DiDi* `to stand on tiptoe'.
KW *Dida*
@(V083,M054)

``^choke, get something stuck in one's throat'':
Sa. *dij* `to get something stuck in one's throat'.
Mu. *dij* `to get something stuck in one's throat'.
KW *dij*

``^virgin'':
Gu. *dinda: vo:n* `maid'.
Kh. *DiNDa* `virgin'.
Sa. *DiNDa* `bachelor'. |M.
Mu. *DiNDa* `unmarried, virgin'.
Ho *DiNDa* `virgin'.
Bh. *DiNDa* `virgin'.
KW *DiNDa*
|Or *DiNDa* virgin !Prob. loanword from Munda (HJP). Cf. PMW 80.
@(V313,M055)

``^carry on head'':
Sa. *dipil* `to carry on one's head'.
Mu. *dupil* `to carry on one's head'.
KW *dupil*
@(M058)

``^rescue'':
Sa. *do?* `to rescue'.
Mu. *du?* `to rescue'.
KW *du`?* !orig. *du?*
@(M072)

``^emphatic'':
Sa. *dO* `emphatic'.
Mu. *dO* `emphatic'.
KW *dO*
|Cf. *a-DO* `and', So. *DO* `and'.
@(M084)

``^pool'':
So. *jobba*(R) `mud'.
Kh. *Dobha* `pool'.
Kh. *Dube* `to be drowned'.
Kh. *tObDa?* `mut'.

Sa. *Dobha?* `a water-pool'.
Sa. *Dub.Dub* `to dip, immerse'.
Sa. *jubhi* `marshy'.
Sa. *Tup.Tup* `plunging, getting under the surface'.
Mu. *Doba* `a pool'.
Mu. *Dobe* `to dip in water'.
Ho *Dobe*
~ *jobe* `mud'.
Ku. *dubi* `marsh'.
@(V379)

``^nod'':
Sa. *DObO?* `to nod'.
Mu. *DObO?* `to nod'.
KW *DObO?*
@(M090)

``^beard'':
Sa. *dOcOd* `beard'.
Mu. *dOcOd* `beard'.
KW *dOcOd*
@(M089)

``^ill'':
Sa. *dodroso* `ill, unwell, indisposed, seedy'.
Mu. *duru-musu* `ill, indisposed'.
@(V246)

``^hang'':
Sa. *DOGga* `to hang'.
Mu. *DuGga* `to hang'.
KW *DO`Gga*
@(M096)

``^be, ^sit, ^stay, ^put, ^keep'':
So. *DAko* `to be, stay, exist'.
~ *dAkko* `to keep'. !causative, from * *dA[b]ko*
Go. *dukku*
~ *duku*(V), Go. *Duk-ai*(Bh) `be, is'.
Gu. *daktu*
~ *duttu* `be, is'.
Re. *dukta*
~ *dutta* `be, is'.
Kh. *DOkO* `to sit down'.
Ju. *doko* `sit'.
Sa. *dOhO* `to place, put, put down, keep, retain'.
Mu. *dOhO*(N)

~ *dOO*(H) `to place, to put down'.
~ *dOi*(H) `to sit (children's language)'.
Bh. *dohoe* `to place, to keep'.
As. *doho* `to hold, place, put'.
KW *dOhO*
Ku. *do* `to hold, place, put'.
@(V262,M088,M126)

``^swallow'':
Sa. *DOkOj* `to swallow'.
Mu. *DOkOj* `to swallow'.
KW *DOkOj*
@(M089)

``^float'':
Sa. *DOmOl* `to float'.
Mu. *DOmOl*
~ *DOmbOl* `to float'.
KW *DOmOl*
@(M091)

``^bull with bent horns; ^fool'':
Sa. *DONDO* `bull with bent horns; fool'.
Mu. *DONDO* `bull with bent horns; fool'.
KW *DONDO*
@(M128)

``^empty'':
Sa. *DOyOd* `empty'.
Mu. *DOyOd* `empty'.
KW *DOyOd*
@(M089)

``^many'':
Kh. *dORO?* `many, a great number'.
Sa. *dO~R~O~' dO~R~O~?* `tall, huge, towering'.
@(C410)

``^sit'':
Sa. *du'b* `to sit down'.
~ *duRu'b* `seat, settle'.
Ma. *du'b*
~ *duru'b* `to sit, sit down'.
Mu. *du'b* `to sit, sit down'.
Ho *dub* `to sit, sit down'.
Bj. *durub* `to sit, sit down'.
Bh. *durub* `to sit, sit down'.

Kw. *duRub* `to sit, sit down'.
@(V111)

``^sit'':
Sa. *duRub* `to sit'.
Mu. *duRub* `to sit'.
KW *duRub*
| *R* is a no longer productive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M061)

``^pigeon'':
Kh. *dudmu'D* `pigeon'.
Mu. *dud(A)mul* `the Indian Blue-rock pigeon (%Columba_livia)'.
Ho *dudmul* `the Indian Blue-rock pigeon (%Columba_livia)'.
@(V125)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *dudmul* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *dudmul* `kind of bird'.
KW *dudmul*
@(M067)

``^eel'':
Kh. *DuG.DuG* `eel, name of a Kharia clan'.  !cf. *ka-DOG* `fish'.
Mu. *DuG.DuG* `a kind of long, very slender fish'.
@(V124)

``^pour'':
Sa. *dul* `to pour'.
Mu. *dul* `to pour'.
KW *dul*
@(M061)

``^offence'':
So. *DUl*
 ~ *dUl.dUl* `to finish, to adjust, to bite, to peck, to repay, to take vengeance'.
Kh. *duluG* `offence'.
Mu. *dulumulu* `giddiness, especially preceding an attack of bile'.
@(C407)

``^dunghill, garbage'':
Sa. *dumhE* `dunghill, garbage'.
Mu. *dubi* `dunghill, garbage'.
KW *dubE`*
 ~ *dubhE`*
|The Santali development was presumably later (RDM).
@(M063,M095)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *dundu* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *dundu* `kind of bird'.
KW *dundu*
@(M064)

``^obstinate'':
Sa. *dundur* `to be obstinate'.
Mu. *dundur* `to be obstinate'.
KW *dundur*
@(M067)

``^spill'':
Sa. *du~Ruj* `to spill'.
Mu. *duNuj* `to spill'.
KW *duNuj*
@(M065)

``^hey'':
So. *e gOy* `interjection, used to call a girl'.
Gu. *e:* `oh'. !interjection
Kh. *e:* `vocative particle'.
Sa. *E* `vocative particle'.
Mu. *e* `vocative particle'.
@(V150)

``^seven'':
Sa. *E-a*(M)
 ~ *eae* `seven'.
Ma. *eae* `seven'.
Mu. *e*
 ~ *ea*
 ~ *eya*
 ~ *eae* `seven'.
Ho *aia*
 ~ *iya* `seven'.
Bh. *eae*
 ~ *aea*
 ~ *ae* `seven'.
KW *E-a*
Ku. *e*
 ~ *ye*
 ~ *eya*
 ~ *yeya* `seven'.
@(C360,M076)

``^wake up'':
Sa. *EbhEn* `to wake up'.
Mu. *EhOn* `to wake up'.
KW *EhOn*
 ~ *EbhOn*
@(M081)

``^cotton, ^cottonsilk ^tree'':
So. *ADi/ Di* `cotton'.
Kh. *sidi?* `cotton pod'.
Sa. *EdEl* `the cotton tree (%Bombax_malabaricum,_DC)'.
Mu. *EdEl*
 ~ *EdEl-daru* `the cotton tree (%Bombax_malabaricum,_DC)'.
KW *EdEl*
|Initial vowel prob. * *+*, second vowel unclear (HJP).
@(V327,M081)

``^scold'':
Sa. *EgEr* `to scold'.
Mu. *EgEr* `to scold'.
KW *EgEr*
@(M081)

``^mother'':
So. *yaG*(R)
 ~ *iaG*
 ~ *yoG*
 ~ *ioG* `mother'.
Go. *aya:G* `mother'.
Gu. *i:oG*
 ~ *iyo:G* `mother'.
Re. *i:oG* `mother'.
Sa. *eGga* `mother'.
Ma. *eGga* `mother'.
Mu. *EGga* `mother'. !voc. *eaG*
 ~ *ayaG*
Ho *eGga* `mother'.
Bh. *eGga* `mother'.
Dh. *eGga* `mother'.
Kw. *IGga* `mother'.
KW *EG-ga*
|The first part seems to be a contracted form of *eaG* `mother', and the second part the honorific *-ga* (RDM).
@(C204,M076)

``^twist'':
Kh. *EG* `to return'. !compared in C520a

Kh. *u~i~* `to twist'. !Ban. *UG*, pret. *u~y~O?*, Ridd. 230 *uiGJo?*, i.e. *uy~*
 ~ *uy~O?*
Sa. *eGgO'd*
 ~ *iGgu'd* `to stoop, bend forward'. !compared in C520a
Sa. *uJ* `to twine, twist, plait, curl up'.
Ho *u~i* `to twist (into a rope)'.
Bh. *uin* `to twist'. !K. *uiG*
@(C317)

``^scoop_up'':
Sa. *Ej* `to scoop up'.
Mu. *Ej* `to scoop up'.
KW *Ej*
|Cf. *gEj* `to scrape up' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^heat'':
Sa. *ElaG* `heat'.
Mu. *ElaG* `heat'.
KW *ElaG*
@(M119)

``^give'': ??##split?
Kh. *gam Oy~EG* `to answer'.
Kh. *O~e* `to give'. ! *Oy~*
Kh. *O~eGgO'D*
 ~ *Oy~EGgO'D* `to give back'.
Sa. *Em* `to give'.
Ma. *Em* `to give'.
Mu. *Om*(H) `to give'.
Mu. *Em*(N) `to give'.
Ho *em* `to give'.
Bj. *um* `to give'.
Bh. *Om*
 ~ *Em* `to give'.
Dh. *Em* `to give'.
As. *ov* `to give'. ! *ov-at*
Kw. *owai-mi* `give-him'.
KW *Em*
 ~ *Om*
Ku. *i* `to give'. ! *iy-e*
|Cf. Ku. *i,, O,, wa* `to give'. !RDM.
@(V394,M075)

``^et_cetera'':
Sa. *Eman* `et cetera'.
Mu. *Eman* `et cetera'.

KW *Eman*
@(M078)

``^this'':
So. *EDnE* `thus, like this, to do this way'.
 ~ *enne*(R) `such as this'.
Kh. *ena*
 ~ *ina* `why'.
 ~ *enathOm* `for this reason'.
 ~ *Enma?* `this year'.  !i.e. *En* `this'.
Sa. *En* `that'. !also *Ena* RDM
 ~ *in* `so, so many, then, that very'.
 ~ *ini* `he there, this one'.
Mu. *En* `that'. !also *Ena* RDM
 ~ *ini?* `he'.
Bh. *ini* `he there, this one'.
KW *En*
 ~ *En-a*
Ku. *ene-n* `here'.
 ~ *ene-tai* `up to here'.
 ~ *ene-ten* `hence'.
 ~ *ini* `this'.
 ~ *ini-j* `this one (animate)'.
|Probably two different stems with *E* and *i* vowels (HJP).
@(V337,M077)

``^throw_away'':
Sa. *ENDa?* `to throw away'.
Mu. *ENDa?* `to throw away'.
KW *ENDa?*
@(M119)

``^wife'':
Sa. *Era* `wife'.
Mu. *Era* `wife'.
KW *Era*
@(M077)

``^brother-in-law'':
Sa. *erwel* `younger brother-in-law, younger sister-in-law'.
Mu. *iriul*
 ~ *iril*
 ~ *~irul* `younger brother-in-law, younger sister-in-law'.
KW *i`rwi`l*
 ~ *i`rui`l*
|The second reconstruction would support an interpretation of the pre-Mundari form as due to metathesis of V2 and V3 (RDM).

@(M071)

``^stop'':
Sa. *EsEd* `to stop'.
Mu. *EsEd* `to stop'.
KW *EsEd*
@(M079)

``^fair-skinned'':
Kh. *OsEl* `white'.
Sa. *EsEl* `fair, light-colored'.
 ~ *sEl.sEl* `white, fair'.
Mu. *EsEl* `fairness of skin, light brown skin color'.
Ho *asel*
 ~ *esel* `fairness of skin, light brown skin color'.
KW *EsEl*
Ku. *esel* `fair'.
@(V255,M081)

``^occupy'':
Sa. *EsEr* `to occupy'.
Mu. *EsEr* `to occupy'.
KW *EsEr*
@(M081)

``^alone, lonely'':
Sa. *Eskar* `alone, lonely'.
Mu. *Eskar* `alone, lonely'.
KW *Eskar*
@(M079)

``^another'':
Sa. *ETa?* `another'.
Mu. *ETa?* `another'.
KW *ETa?*
@(M119)

``^thin'':
Sa. *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
Mu. *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
Ho *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
KW *etaG*
@(V062,M078)

``^listen'':
Sa. *EtE* `to listen'.
Mu. *EtE* `to listen'.

KW *EtE*
@(M079)

``^begin'':
Sa. *ETEj* `to begin'.
Mu. *ETEj* `to begin'.
KW *ETEj*
@(M080)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *ETkEj* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *ETkEj* `kind of tree'.
KW *ETkEj*
@(M080)

``^right side'':
Sa. *EtOm* `the right side, right (opp. to left)'.
Mu. *EtOm* `right (dexter)'. !Sgbh, Gangpur
Ho *EtOm* `right (dexter)'.
KW *EtOm*
@(V220,M076)

``^scold'':
Sa. *EtraG* `to scold'.
Mu. *EraG* `to scold'.
Kw. *EraG*
|Perhaps *t* in Santali is originally the nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M078)

``^breeze'':
Sa. *ewer* `breeze'.
Mu. *iur* `breeze'.
KW *i`wi`r*
|Assumes that Mundari dropped V2 (RDM).
@(M071)

``^net'':
Sa. *ga?* `to make a net'.
Mu. *ga?* `to make a net'.
KW *ga?*
@(M099)

``^cover'':
Sa. *gabla* `to cover'.
Mu. *gabla* `to cover'.
KW *gabla*
@(M111)

``^river'':
So. *joDa*(R)/ *jol* `river'.
Kh. *ga'Rha* `river'. !Roy 377
Kh. *jor*(H) `river'.
Sa. *gaDa* `a hollow, pit, excavation, trench, a river'.
Mu. *gaRa*(H) `a pit, a trench, a grave, a water-course, a stream, a river'.
Mu. *gaDa*(N) `a pit, a trench, a grave, a water-course, a stream, a river'.
Ho *garra* `river, stream'.
Bj. *garra* `river, stream'.
Bh. *gaRa* `river, stream'.
Ku. *gada* `river, stream'.
@(C498)

``^fry'':
So. *gaj* `to fry'.
Kh. *gaj* `to fry'.
Mu. *gaja maND* `cooked rice beginning to spoil'.
 ~ *gaja-guju?* `to become tender by cooking'.
@(V015)

``^tell'':
So. *gam* `to say, tell, speak'.
Kh. *gam* `to speak, say'.
Sa. *gam* `story, folk-tale, relate, tell do.'.
Mu. *gamu* `song, singing, to sing'.
Ho *gamu* `song, singing, to sing'.
Bh. *gam* `to speak, say'.
@(V012)

``^quiet'':
So. *gOb*(D) `to sit'.
So. *kaDab*(R)
 ~ *kaddab* `to stop, to cease, to keep quiet'.
Kh. *kOrO'b* `quiet, quietly'.
Sa. *gam*
 ~ *gamgum* `to sit quietly'. !?
 ~ *guRum* `quiet, silent, still, calm'. !?
@(V392)

``^rain'':
So. *gAnur/ g+m* `rain'.  ! *gAnur* `prob. *gur* to fall with nom. infix *An*'.
Go. *gum-a:r* `rain'.
Kh. *gim* `to shower'.
Mu. *gama* `rain, to rain'.
Bh. *gam* `to rain'.
Ku. *ghama:* `to rain'.

@(V282)

``^seat'':
Sa. *gaNDO* `seat'.
Mu. *gaNdu* `seat'.
KW *gaNdO*`
@(M097)

``^tomorrow'':
Sa. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
Mu. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
Bh. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
KW *gapa*
Ku. *gapaG*
~ *gaphaG* `tomorrow'.
@(V024,M111)

``^slip'':
Sa. *gaREj* `to slip'.
Mu. *gOREj* `to slip'.
KW *gaREj*
~ *gOREj*
@(M104)

``^monkey'':
Sa. *gaRi* `monkey'.
Mu. *gaRi* `monkey'.
KW *gaRi*
@(M059)

``^accompany, companion'':
Sa. *gatE* `to accompany; companion'.
Mu. *gati* `to accompany; companion'.
KW *gatE*`
@(M094)

``^beckon'':
So. *iguD*(R)
~ *igul*
~ *igun* `to beckon, to make gestures'.
Kh. *gou'j* `to beckon (with a hand)'.
Sa. *gawij*(M)
~ *gAvi'j* `to beckon (with a hand)'.
Mu. *ga:wi'j*
~ *gawij*(M) `the act or gesture of beckoning'.
Ho *ga:ui* `the act or gesture of beckoning'.
KW *gawij*

@(C068,M059)

``^cut'':
So. *gaD* `to cut cloth, to cut meat, to cut in half, to cut grass'. !Ram. has *gad*
 ~ *gar* `to cut, reap, split'.
Kh. *khE'D* `to bite'.
 ~ *DEg* `to cut'. !i.e. prob. *DE'j*(HJP;)
Sa. *gE'd* `a cut, to cut'.
Mu. *gEd*(M) `to cut'.  !P has Mu. *ha'd* `to cut with a knife'.
Bh. *get*
 ~ *ged* `to cut'.
KW *gEd*
Ku. *ge:'d* `to kill'.
@(V334,M074)

``^emphatic, ^indeed, ^like'':
So. *ge*(R) `suffix added to the stem to express resemblance, manner, etc.; like'.
Kh. *ga* `too, indeed'.
Sa. *ge* `emphatic particle'.
Mu. *gi*
 ~ *gE* `emphatic particle'.
KW *gi`*
@(V298,M070)

``^duck'':
Kh. *gERE* `duck'.
Sa. *gEDE* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
Mu. *gEDE*
 ~ *gERE* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
Ho *hedegele* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
@(V160)

``^scrape up'':
Sa. *gEj* `to scrape up'.
Mu. *gEj* `to scrape up'.
KW *gEj*
|Cf. *Ej* `to scoop up' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^ten'':
So. *gAlji* `ten'.
Go. *galgi*
 ~ *galigi*(V) `ten'.
Gu. *go:l*
 ~ *gol* `ten'.
Re. *go:* `ten'.
Kh. *ghOl* `ten'.

Sa. *gEl* `ten'.
Ma. *gEl* `ten'.
Mu. *gEl*
 ~ *gElea*
 ~ *gelea* `ten'.
Ho *gel* `ten'.
Bh. *gEl* `ten'.
KW *gEl*
Ku. *gel*
 ~ *gelya* `ten'.
@(V249,M075)

``^ear of ^grain'':
So. *A-gale*(R) `ear of corn'.
 ~ *gAlE* `to put forth an ear (as of corn)'.
Kh. *gOlE* `ear (of corn), to shoot out in ears'.
Sa. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
Mu. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
Bh. *gele* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
KW *gElE*
Ku. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
@(V182,M079)

``^dig'':
Sa. *gElEj* `to dig'.
Mu. *gElEj* `to dig'.
KW *gElEj*
@(M080)

``^groan'':
So. *gAr+m*
 ~ *gar+m* `to roar (as a tiger); So. *jarum*(R) `to bellow (as a buffalo or ghost)''.
Kh. *sarOG* `to groan'.
Sa. *geraG* `to groan'.
Mu. *geraG* `to groan'.
Ho *geraG* `to groan'.
KW *gEraG*
@(V273,M078)

``^ring'':
Gu. *varti:* `ring'.
Kh. *ubRai* `up-turned'.
Kh. *ulrai* `to turn one's hand over'.
Sa. *gErwEl* `ring, ring-formed marking (especially on neck, on peacock's feather, on a cobra's neck), striped, speckled, vari'.
Sa. *kawal.kawal*
 ~ *kevel.kevel*

~ *keval kivil*
~ *kivil.kivil* `squirming, wriggling, to squirm, wriggle (leeches)'.
Sa. *ulTeu* `reverse, contrary, to reverse, to turn over'.
Mu. *ulTa* `to turn over things lying down which are not flat'.
@(C521)

``^shame'':
So. *garo'j*(R) `to put one to shame, to offend modesty'.
Go. *gida* `to put one to shame, to offend modesty'.
Kh. *giOl* `shame'.
Mu. *giju?* `shame, modesty, shyness'.
Ho *giu* `to be ashamed'.
Ku. *gew* `to mock, to deride'.
@(C058)

``^strike'':
Kh. *gil* `to beat, to strike'.
Sa. *gil* `to strike with the fist on the forehead or mouth'.
Mu. *gil* `a blow with the side of the hand'. !make a fist, strike (M)
KW *gil*
@(V079,M054,M131)

``^lie down'':
Kh. *gita?* `to lie down'.
Sa. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Mu. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Ho *giti seGer* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Bh. *gitij* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Ku. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
KW *gitij*
@(V091,M058)

``^sand'':
Sa. *gitil* `sand'.
Mu. *gitil* `sand'.
KW *gitil*
@(M058)

``^carry on back'':
So. *tiGgo*(R) `to carry on the back'.
Kh. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
Sa. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
~ *gugu* `to carry on the back'.
Mu. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
Bh. *go?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
KW *gO?*
|Cf. `take_away'.

@(V375,M084)

``^quickly'':
Kh. *gO'D* `auxiliary verb with various functions'.
Sa. *gO'd* `quickly, speedily, suddenly'. !used suffixed to verb
Mu. *gO'd* `adverbial affix'.
@(V195)

``^die'':
So. *kaye'D*(R)
 ~ *kiyed*
 ~ *kaJed* `to die'.
 ~ *kayyed*(R) `to kill'.
Go. *kiyad*
 ~ *kiyed* `to die'.
 ~ *kittudam*(V) `to kill'.
Gu. *go:y*
 ~ *goi-on* `to die'.
Re. *goi* `to die'.
Kh. *gO'j*
 ~ *gO'j ki* `death'. !Joh. 5,21
Kh. *gOe'j*
 ~ *gO'j* `to die'.
Ju. *goj-ude* `to die'.
Sa. *gO'j* `dead, kill, slay, die'.
 ~ *guju?* `dead'.
Ma. *gOjO?* `dead'.
Mu. *gOe'j* `dead, to kill'.
Mu. *gOjO?* `to die'.
Ho *goi* `to die'.  !i.e. *gO'j* `to die'.
Bh. *go'j* `to die'.
Dh. *gOjO?* `to die'.
Kw. *go'j* `to die'.
Ku. *go*
 ~ *guju* `to die'.
@(C324f)

``^moustache, ^beard'':
Kh. *gucu* `mustachios, beard'.
Sa. *goco* `beard, moustache, whiskers'.
Mu. *gucu* `beard, mustache'.
Ho *gucu* `mustaches'.
Bh. *gucu* `beard and mustache'.
KW *gu`cu`*
@(V241,M073)

``^give_in_^marriage'':

Sa. *gOG* `to give in marriage'.
Mu. *gOG* `to give in marriage'.
KW *gOG*
@(M085)

``^uncle'':
Sa. *goGgo* `father's elder brother'.
Mu. *guGgu* `father's elder brother'.
KW *gu`Ggu`*
@(M073,M131)

``^die'':
Sa. *gOj* `to die'.
Mu. *gOj* `to die'.
KW *gOj*
@(M084)

``^pointed'':
Sa. *gOja* `pointed'.
Mu. *gOja* `pointed'.
KW *gOja*
@(M086)

``^whistle'':
Sa. *gOl* `to whistle; a whistle'.
Mu. *gOlE* `to whistle; a whistle'.
KW *gOlE*
|Cf. Gu. *sisiGgol*??
@(M085)

``^master'':
Kh. *gOmkE* `master'.
Sa. *gomke* `owner, master'.
Mu. *gOmke* `the master of the house'.
@(V185)

``^bride-price'':
Kh. *giniG* `price, a present to pay the girl's father'.
Sa. *gOnOG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Mu. *gOnOG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Bh. *gonoG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Ku. *gonom* `price paid for a wife in cash'.
|Kherw* *gOG* with infixed *n* (Bodding). * *g+noG*, * *g+nuG* (Kuiper). Prob. * *g+nOG*, whence Mu* *gunOG* and Kh* *ginOG*, with present forms by assimilations; or * *g+n+G*, whence Mu* *gunuG* or * *giniG*, but Kh. *giniG* regularly (HJP).
@(V326)

``^cattle_^shed'':
Sa. *gORa* `cattle shed'.
Mu. *gONa* `cattle shed'.
KW *gONa*
@(M086)

``^accompany'':
Sa. *gOROm* `to accompany'.
Mu. *gOROm* `to accompany'.
KW *gOROm*
|Perhaps related to *gOG* `to give in marriage', in which case *R* is some no longer productive infix (RDM).
@(M090)

``^cattle goddess'':
Sa. *gOrOya* `cattle goddess'.
Mu. *gOrEa* `cattle goddess'.
KW *gOrEa*
@(M118)

``^wipe'':
So. *gosor* `to wear out, to denude, to erode'.
~ *gOsOd* `to wipe off, clean, dust'. !Ram. has to wash, to mop, to wipe, really only secondarily changed??
Kh. *gOsO?* `to anoint'.
~ *gOsO'D* `to wear out, to denude, to erode'.
Mu. *gOsO?* `to wither, to anoint, to rub'.
@(V207)

``^wither'':
Sa. *gOsO* `to wither'.
Mu. *gOsO* `to wither'.
KW *gOsO*
@(M142)

``^scrape, ^scratch'':
Sa. *gOta?* `to scrape, scratch'.
Mu. *gOta?* `to scrape, scratch'.
KW *gOta?*
@(M087)

``^rain-coat, ^rain-hat'':
Kh. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
Sa. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
Mu. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
KW *guGgu*
@(V123,M064)

``^embrace'':
Sa. *guGgud* `to embrace; an embrace'.
Mu. *guGgud* `to embrace; an embrace'.
KW *guGgud*
@(M065)

``^winnow'':
So. *gum*(R) `to winnow'.
Kh. *sa'mu* `winnowing basket'.
Sa. *gum* `to clean rice, etc. in the winnowing fan, to sift out the husk'.
Mu. *gum* `to sift, to winnow, the act of winnowing'.
Bh. *gum* `to sift, to winnow, the act of winnowing'.
KW *gum*
Ku. *gum* `to winnow'.
@(C159,M061)

``^powder'':
Sa. *guNDa* `powder'.
Mu. *guNDa* `powder'.
KW *guNDa*
@(M122)

``^millet'':
Sa. *gundli* `millet'.
Mu. *gundli* `millet'.
KW *gundli*
@(M060)

``^divide'':
Sa. *guNDuj* `to divide'.
Mu. *gaNDuj* `to divide'.
KW *gaNDuj*
@(M065)

``^fall'':
So. *gur* `to ripen'.
~ *gAnur* `to rain'.
~ *gAnur/ g+m* `rain'. ! *gur* with n-infix.
Kh. *gur* `to fall'.
Sa. *gur* `to fall down; to fell, kill, slaughter'.
~ *Ju~r* `to fell, drop, fall'. !from * *Gur*(HJP).
Mu. *gur* `to fall down; to throw down'.
~ *nur* `to flow out'. !from * *Jur*(HJP) from * *Gur*(HJP).
Ho *gur* `to throw down'.
KW *gur*
@(V106,M062)

``^grinding_^stone'':
Sa. *guRgu* `grinding stone'.
Mu. *guRu* `grinding stone'. !sic; recte *guRgu*??
KW *guRgu*
@(M064)

``^hide'':
Sa. *gusuj* `to hide'.
Mu. *gusuj* `to hide'.
KW *gusuj*
@(M065)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *gutu* `to pierce'.
Mu. *gutu* `to pierce'.
KW *gutu*
@(M064)

``^bite'':
So. *k+b*(R)
 ~ *kab*(R) `to bite with the incisors'.
Gu. *ob*-(2)
Re. *ob*-(2) `to bite'.
GR *Ab*-(2)
Gt. *ha'*-(&) `to bite'. [pa. *ha'-ke*, fut. *ha'-e*].
Sa. *ha'b* `to take into the mouth, nip'.
Mu. *ha'b* `to bite'.
Kw. *ha'b* `to cut'.
KW *hab*
Ku. *kap* `to bite with the incisors'.
|Cf. *haDab* `to bite'.
@(V294,M098)

``^until'':
Sa. *habij* `until'.
Mu. *habij*
 ~ *hami* `until'. !also *habi*
KW *habij*
|* *habij* - * *hambij* - *hamij* (sic) in pre-Mundari (RDM M101).
@(M059,M101)

``^bite'':
Sa. *haDab* `to bite'.
Mu. *haDab* `to bite'.
KW *haDab*
|Analyzable as *ha[Da]b* (RDM) or *h[aD]ab* (DS); cf. *hab* `to bite'.

@(M113)

``^stir'':
Sa. *haDgur* `to stir'.
Mu. *haDgur* `to stir'.
KW *haDgur*
@(M110)

``^quiet'':
Sa. *haDOpa?* `to quiet; silence'.
Mu. *haNDupa?* `to quiet; silence'.
KW *haNDO`pa?*
|The *N* in Mundari is a sporadic development (RDM).
@(M097)

``^brother'':
Sa. *haga* `brother'.
Mu. *haga* `brother'.
KW *haga*
@(M111)

``^yes'':
So. *o'o*(D) `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Go. *o:o:*(V) `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Gu. *o:y* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Kh. *ho*
 ~ *hoi* `yes'.
Ju. *ho~* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Sa. *hAi* `yes, quite so, won't you'.
Sa. *hie*
 ~ *ho* `listen!'.
Ma. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Mu. *hE:*
 ~ *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Bh. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Dh. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Ku. *he~* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Na. *ha~:* `yes'.
@(C080)

``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine'':
So. *AnDAraj*(R)
 ~ *andAraj*
 ~ *AnDaraj/ Daj* `brinjal (%Solanum_melongena)'.
Go. *reGra* `brinjal'.
Kh. *ka~R~ai*
 ~ *kaNDrai* `brinjal (%Solanum_melongena)'. ! *kaNDra'j*

Mu. *haJjE'd-daru*
~ *maraG-daru* `brinjal (%Solanum_torvum,_Schwartz'.
Mu. *huRiG-daru* `brinjal (%Solanum_indicum,_Linn.)'.
@(C027)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *haJju?* `sunken'.
Mu. *haJju?*
~ *haJjuG* `sunken'.
KW *haJju?*
~ *haJjuG*
|This *G* : *?* correspondence suggests that *?* represents *g* (RDM).
@(M110)

``^fish'':
So. *Ayo* `fish'.
Go. *ayu* `fish'.
Kh. *kaDOG* `fish'.
Sa. *hako* `fish'.
Mu. *hai*(H)
~ *haku*(N)
~ *haikO*(M) `fish'.
Ho *haku* `fish'.
Bj. *hai* `fish'.
Bh. *haku* `fish'.
KW *haikO*
~ *hakO*
|Analyzed *hai-kO, ha-kO* (RDM).
Ku. *kaku* `fish'.
@(V064,M106)

``^re^pay'':
Sa. *hala* `to repay'.
Mu. *hal* `to repay'.
KW *hala*
|Only example in which pre-Mundari has dropped a final vowel (RDM).
@(M111)

``^pick_up'':
Sa. *halaG* `to pick up'.
Mu. *halaG* `to pick up'.
KW *halaG*
@(M115)

``^hello'':
Sa. *halE* `hello'.
Mu. *halE* `hello'.

KW *halE*
@(M082)

``^scoop'':
Sa. *halO* `to scoop'.
Mu. *halu* `to scoop'.
KW *halO*`
@(M097)

``^heavy'':
Kh. *kEnEl*
 ~ *kEnhEl* `heavy'.
Sa. *hamal* `weight, heaviness, difficulty, heavy'.
Mu. *hamal*(N)
 ~ *hambal*(NH) `heavy, heaviness'.
Bh. *hambal* `heavy'.
Ku. *khamal* `heavy'.
Mw. *kamal-ba* `heavy'.
KW *hambal*
|Loan from U. *HAmalAh* `bearing' (Bodding). The *b* in Mundari seems to be secondary (RDM).
@(V332,M115)

``^embrace'':
Sa. *hambud* `to embrace'.
Mu. *hambud* `to embrace'.
KW *hambud*
@(M069)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *hambuj* `sunken'.
Mu. *hambuj* `sunken'.
KW *hambuj*
@(M069)

``^that, ^yonder'':
Kh. *han* `yonder, that far off'.
Sa. *han* `see that (far away, shown)'.
Mu. *han* `yonder'.
KW *han*
|Analyzed *h-an* (RDM).
@(V016,M099)

``^bamboo, ^bamboo_shoot'':
So. *ur+G/ ur* `bamboo'.
Kh. *kONDEG* `mature bamboo'.
Sa. *hANDuA* `an article of food made from the young shoots of bamboo'. !Desi *ha:NDoya:*
??Desi?

Mu. *haNDua*
 ~ *haNDua-utu* `bamboo shoots, used as vegetables'.
KW *haNDua*
@(V275,M068)

``^mother-in-law'':
So. *kinar-boj*(R)
 ~ *kinar* `mother-in-law'.
Go. *kina:r* `mother-in-law'.
Gu. *kina:r* `mother-in-law'.
Re. *kijar* `mother-in-law'.
Kh. *kiJkar*
 ~ *kinkar* `mother-in-law'.
Sa. *hanhar* `mother-in-law'.
Mu. *hanar* `mother-in-law'.
Ho *hanar* `mother-in-law'.
Bh. *hanhar* `mother-in-law'.
Kw. *henhar* `mother-in-law'.
Ku. *kaGkar* `mother-in-law'.
@(V044)

``red ^ant'':
Sa. *hao* `a kind of large red ant (%Oecophylla_smaragdina)'.
Mu. *hau*(M)
 ~ *hao-mui'j*(P) `a large red ant'.
KW *haO`*
@(C534,M097)

``^girl'':
Sa. *hapanum* `young girl'.
Mu. *hapanum* `young girl'.
KW *hapanum*
|Contains an infix *ha[pa]num* (RDM), or *h[ap]anum* (DS).
@(M070)

``^quiet'':
Sa. *hapE* `quiet; to be quiet'.
Mu. *hapE*
 ~ *hapa* `quiet; to be quiet'.
KW *hapE*
|Mundaric *a* as V2 probably due to assimilation to V1 (RDM).
@(M082)

``^bird sp.'':
Kh. *khapu?*
 ~ *khapu* `name of a bird'.

Sa. *hApu' cE~R~E~* `nightjar, %Caprimulgus_monticolus, or %Caprimulgus_asiaticus, a common small bird'.
Mu. *hapu?* `a bat, the flying fox, %Pteropus_Edwarsi (??P); a kind of bird (RDM)'.
KW *hapu?*
@(V131,M110)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *haR* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *haRa* `kind of tree'.
KW *haRa*
@(M100)

``^disappear'':
Sa. *haR* `to disappear'.
Mu. *haNa* `to disappear'. !sic
KW *haRa*
@(M100)

``^winnowing fan'':
Sa. *haRa?* `winnowing fan'.
Mu. *haTa?* `winnowing fan'.
KW *haTa?* !orig. *ha'ta?*??
@(M114)

``^stumble'':
Sa. *haRa?* `to stumble'.
Mu. *haRa?* `to stumble'.
KW *haRa?*
@(M114)

``^satiate'':
Sa. *harab* `to satiate'.
Mu. *harOb* `to satiate'.
KW *harOb*
|Santali seems to have assimilated V2 to V1 (RDM).
@(M113)

``^old'':
Sa. *haRam* `old'.
Mu. *haRam* `old'.
KW *haRam*
@(M114)

``^bitter, hot'':
Sa. *haRhad* `bitter, hot'.
Mu. *haRhad* `bitter, hot'.
KW *haRhad*

|Reduplicated? (DS).
@(M113)

``^dog'':
Sa. *haRij* `dog'.
Mu. *haRij*
 ~ *haRi* `dog'. !also *haDi* M101.
KW *haRij*
 ~ *haRi*
 ~ *haDi* !M101; *haDij*?
@(M059,M101)

``^husk'':%%
So. *kinam*(R)
 ~ *ku''nam/ ku''m*
 ~ *kim* `husks'.
So. *kurraG*(R) `the outer layer, bark, rind'.
Gu. *arta:* `skin'.
Kh. *kalO'b* `bark of a tree'.
Kh. *ku~R~a~?* `husk'.
Sa. *harta* `skin, leather, hide, shelter'.
Sa. *hERE* `husk, chaff, to mix with husk'.
Sa. *ur* `to peel off, flay, to skin'.
Mu. *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Mu. *hERE* `husk, chaff, to mix with husk'.
Mu. *uR* `bark of a tree'.
Mu. *ur* `to dig with a spade, to hoe, leather, hide, skin'.
Ho *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Ho *ur* `skin'.
Bh. *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Bh. *heRe* `chaff'.
Ku. *katre*
 ~ *ka:TRe:*
 ~ *kataRe*
 ~ *kate:Re:* `skin, leather'.
@(V366)

``^cover'':
So. *r+b* `to cover, put a lid on'.
Kh. *ra'b*
 ~ *rA'b* `to bury'.
 ~ *r[an]a'b.ra'b* `burial ground'.
Sa. *hAru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
Mu. *haru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
Ho *haru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
KW *harub*
Ku. *karup* `to cover'.

@(V309,M069)

``^embrace'':
So. *konDo* `to embrace'.
 ~ *kUnd+b* `to grasp with the hand'.
Kh. *kaRO?* `to embrace'. !Pret. *kaDukhO?*
 ~ *kaRukhO?*
Sa. *hARu'b* `to throw one's arm around, embrace'.
Mu. *haRub* `to embrace'.
KW *haRub*
@(V310,M109)

``^soil'':
Sa. *hasa* `soil'.
Mu. *hasa* `soil'.
KW *hasa*
@(M111)

``^pain, fever, ^ill'':
So. *Asu/ su* `fever, illness, to be ill'.
 ~ *Asu-da* `pain, to feel pain'.
Go. *a:su* `illness'.
Gu. *isi* `sick, pain'.
Re. *si:-ta:* `pain, illness'.
Kh. *kOsu* `sick, to be ill, pain'.
Sa. *haso* `pain, hurt, ache'. ??o/O
Mu. *hasu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
Ho *hassu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
Bh. *hasu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
KW *hasO`*
Ku. *kasu* `pain, illness'.
@(V247,M097,M106)

``^set'':
Sa. *hasur* `to set (of the sun, moon)'.
Mu. *hasur* `to set (of the sun, moon)'.
KW *hasur*
@(M070)

``^brain'':
Sa. *hataG* `brain'.
Mu. *hataG* `brain'.
KW *hataG*
@(M115)

``^already'':
Sa. *hataR* `already'.

Mu. *hantaR* `already'.
KW *hataR*
 ~ *hantaR*
@(M116)

``^share, ^divide, ^distribute, ^serve'':
So. *tit.ti*(R)
 ~ *tiy.tiy*(R) `to serve out'.
Gu. *tesso* `served me'.
 ~ *tu-nu* `share'. !verb??
 ~ *tuG.tUG-to:ro:* `divided'.
Kh. *ta'y* `to serve out (rice), to distribute, to share'.
Sa. *hATiJ* `share, part, division'.
Mu. *haTiJ*
 ~ *haTiG* `to divide'.
Bh. *haTiG*
 ~ *hanaTiG* `to share, divide'.
KW *haTiJ*
 ~ *haTiG*
Ku. *katiG* `to divide'.
@(V293,M102)

``^armpit'':
Sa. *hatla?* `armpit'.
Mu. *hatla?* `armpit'.
KW *hatla?*
@(M114)

``^aunt'':
Sa. *hatOm* `aunt'.
Mu. *hatOm* `aunt'.
KW *hatOm*
@(M093)

``^dry'':
Sa. *hawE'd* `to dry, dry up, evaporate, drain, be purified'.
@(C525)

``^greed'':
Sa. *haya* `greed'.
Mu. *haya* `greed'.
KW *haya*
@(M111)

``^put into water'':
Sa. *ha~RO~b* `to put into water'.
Mu. *haNOb* `to put into water'.

KW *haNOb*
@(M092,M106)

``^yes'':
Sa. *hE~* `yes'.
Mu. *hE* `yes'.
KW *hE*
|The nasalization could be due to Bengali *he~* `yes' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^tasteless'':
Sa. *hEbEN* `tasteless'.
Mu. *hEbEn* `tasteless'.
KW *hEbEn*
@(M081)

``^come'':
So. *iy*(D) `to come, to go'.
Go. *uai*(RR) `to go'.
Kh. *ai'j* `to come'.
Sa. *hE'j* `to come, arrive'. ! *hiju?*
Ma. *hE'j*
~ *hEjO?* `to come'.
Mu. *hi'j*
~ *hiju?* `to come'.
Ho *huju?*
~ *huju* `to come'.
Bh. *hiju?* `to come'.
Dh. *hiju?* `to come'.
As. *veju* `to come'.
Kw. *vi'j* `to come'.
KW *hE`j*
Ku. *hAjE:*
~ *hejE:* `to come'.
@(V299,M094)

``^pluck'':
Kh. *kE'j* `to pluck'. ! *kEchO?* `he plucked'.
Sa. *hE'j* `to pluck leaves'.
Mu. *hE'j* `to pluck leaves'.
Ho *he* `to pluck leaves'. !i.e. really Ho *hE'j*
Bh. *he'j* `to pluck leaves'.
KW *hEj*
@(V154,M074)

``^bare'':
Sa. *hEjER* `to bare'.

Mu. *hEjER* `to bare'.
KW *hEjER*
@(M082)

``^bamboo_shoot'':
Kh. *kOlE'D* `bamboo, young shoot of the bamboo'.
Sa. *helta* `a young bamboo shoot'.
Tu. *helta* `sprout'.
KW *hElta*
Ku. *kilta* `sprouts of bamboo'.
@(V256,M077)

``^thereabouts, around there'':
Sa. *hE-man* `around there'.
Mu. *hE-man* `around there'.
KW *hE-man*
|Perhaps the contracted form of *hEn-man*, but *-man* is unidentified (RDM).
@(M078)

``^like that'':
Sa. *hEn-ka* `like that'.
Mu. *hEn-ka* `like that'.
KW *hEn-ka*
@(M077)

``^come close, listen'':
Sa. *hEnad* `to come close, listen'.
Mu. *hEnad* `to come close, listen'.
KW *hEnad*
@(M078)

``^black'':
Sa. *hEndE* `black'.
Mu. *hEndE* `black'.
Ho *hende* `black'.
Bj. *hende* `black'.
KW *hEndE*
Ku. *kende* `black'.
@(V164,M079)

``^shut'':
Sa. *hENDEd* `to shut'.
Mu. *haNDEd* `to shut'.
KW *ha`NDEd*
@(M123)

``^rub'':

Sa. *hEGga* `to rub'.
Mu. *hEGga* `to rub'.
KW *hEGga*
@(M118)

``^husk'':
Sa. *hER* `husk'.
Mu. *hERE* `husk'.
KW *hERE*
~ *hER*
|See M146 on loss of the final V (RDM).
@(M076)

``^husband'':
Sa. *hErEl* `husband'.
Mu. *hErEl* `husband'.
KW *hErEl*
@(M081)

``^sweet'':
Sa. *hEREm* `sweet'.
Mu. *hEREm* `sweet'.
KW *hEREm*
@(M081)

``^weed'':
Sa. *hERhEd* `to weed'.
Mu. *hERhEd* `to weed'.
KW *hERhEd*
@(M139)

``^carry under arm'':
Sa. *hErmEd* `to carry under one's arm'.
Mu. *hErmEd* `to carry under one's arm'.
KW *hErmEd*
@(M079)

``^cling together'':
Sa. *hErpad* `to cling together'.
Mu. *hEpad* `to cling together'.
KW *hEpad*
|The Santali form seems to contain some infix (RDM).
@(M119)

``^chop off'':
Sa. *hEsE* `to chop off'.
Mu. *hEsE* `to chop off'.

KW *hEsE*
@(M079)

``^tree sp.'':
So. *E'El*(Z) `tree sp. (Oriya *bandhOn*, %Grewia_elastica)'.
Kh. *kEsEl* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
Sa. *hEsEl* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
Mu. *hEsEl*
~ *hEsEl-daru* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
@(V163)

``^look back'':
Sa. *hEta* `to look back'.
Mu. *hEta* `to look back'.
KW *hEta*
@(M118)

``^habit'':
Sa. *hEwa* `habit'.
Mu. *hEwa* `habit'.
KW *hEwa*
@(M077)

``^rat_^hole'':
Sa. *hE~hE~l* `rat hole'.
Mu. *hEhOl* `rat hole'.
KW *hEhOl*
|Nasalization in the Santali form not explained (DS).
@(M081)

``^hit'':
Sa. *hiGguR* `to hit'.
Mu. *hiGguR* `to hit'.
KW *hiGguR*
@(M056)

``^drain'':
Sa. *hiJjid* `to drain'.
Mu. *hiJjid*
~ *hi~jid* `to drain'. !Also *hiJji* (M137)
KW *hiJjid*
|Cf. *rEJjEd* `to drain, press'; RDM M130 juxtaposes these and puts a morpheme boundary between the syllables.
@(M057,M130)

``elder ^sister-in-law'':
Sa. *hili* `elder sister-in-law'.

Mu. *hili* `elder sister-in-law'.
KW *hili*
@(M142)

``^this'':
So. *in-ten* `that'.
Kh. *hin* `this'.
Sa. *hin* `that'.
Mu. *hini?* `this one (pejorative)'.
@(V078)

``^visit'':
Sa. *hiri* `to visit'.
Mu. *hira*
 ~ *hiri* `to visit'.
KW *hiri*
|The forms with /i/ as V2 presumably due to assimilation to V1 (RDM).
@(M057)

``^forget'':
So. *kAre-Da* `to forget'.
Go. *oRiG* `to forget'.
Kh. *iri'b* `to forget'.
Sa. *hiRiJ* `to forget'.
Mu. *riRiJ*(M)
 ~ *riRiG*
 ~ *iRiG*(K)
 ~ *hiRiG* `to forget'.
Ho *riG* `to forget'.
Bh. *riRiG* `to forget'.
KW *hiRiJ*
 ~ *hiRiG* !Why not *r*-?
Ku. *riG* `to forget'.
|Kuiper OrN 397 posits * *rih* or * *riG*.
@(V320,M058)

``^co-wife'':
Sa. *hirOm* `co-wife'.
Mu. *hirum* `co-wife'.
KW *hirO`m*
@WIFE (M055)

``^near'':
Kh. *hepa'D* `to approach, near'.
Sa. *hObO hObO* `to bring near, approach, be at hand'.
Mu. *hOpOr* `near; Mu. *hena'd*(H)'.
 ~ *hepa'd*(H)

~ *kepa'd*(N) `placed so as to touch something'.
Bh. *henad*(K) `X'.
@(V305)

``^comb'':
Sa. *hOd* `to comb'.
Mu. *hOd* `to comb'.
KW *hOd*
@(M084)

``^happen'':
Kh. *hOi*
~ *hoi* `to be, to become, to happen'.
Sa. *hoe* `to finish, subdue, become, be, come to pass, happen'.
@(C083)

``^wind'':
Kh. *kOyO* `wind'.
Ju. *koyo* `air, breeze, wind'.
Sa. *hOe* `wind, air, climate, to blow'.
Mu. *hOyO* `air, breeze, wind'. | *hOEO*(M).
Ho *hoyo* `air, breeze, wind'.
Bh. *hoyo* `air, breeze, wind'.
KW *hOEO*
Ku. *koyo*
~ *koiyo*
~ *koiyo*~ `air, breeze, wind'.
@(V202,M085)

``^father-in-law'':
So. *kuJar*(R) `father-in-law'.
Kh. *gunmEr* `father-in-law'.
Kh. *kinkar* `mother-in-law'.
Sa. *hOJhar* `father-in-law'.
Mu. *hOJhar* `father-in-law, elder brother-in-law'.
~ *hOJjar*(H) `father-in-law'.
~ *hOJjar*(N)
~ *hOnear* `father-in-law'.
Ho *honar* `father-in-law'.
Bh. *honjar* `father-in-law'.
Kw. *honhar* `father-in-law'.
KW *hOJhar*
Ku. *kuGkar* `father-in-law'.
|Analyzable *hOJ-har* (RDM).
@(V360,M121)

``^shave'':

So. *o'j*
 ~ *oi-to* `to scrape, to pare'.
Kh. *kOi* `to shave'.
 ~ *k[On]Oi* `razor'.
Sa. *hOyO* `to shave'.
Mu. *hOyO* `to shave'. ! *hOeO*
Ho *hoeo* `to shave'.
Bh. *hoyo* `to shave'.
KW *hOyO*
Ku. *koyo* `to shave'. ! *ko:yo*
@(V382,M088)

``^yesterday'':
Sa. *hola* `yesterday'. ??O/o.
Mu. *hola* `yesterday'. !cf. *hulaG* ??O/o.
 ~ *ula*
 ~ *ulaG* `a single day'.
Ho *hola* `yesterday'.
Bh. *hola* `yesterday'.
KW *hOla*
Ku. *kola* `yesterday'.
@(V073,M086)

``^razor, ^blade'':
Sa. *hola'd* `razor, blade'. ! *hOlad*(M).
Mu. *hola'd* `razor, blade'. ! *hOlad*(M).
KW *hOlad*
|Perhaps *hOl-ad*, but the first element is unidentified (RDM).
@(V382,M087)

``^flour'':
Kh. *kOlOG* `flour, bread'.
Sa. *hOlOG* `flour, bread, to grind into flour'.
Mu. *hOlOG* `flour, bread, to grind into flour'.
Bh. *holoG* `flour'.
KW *hOlOG*
Ku. *kolom* `flour'.
@(V208,M090)

``^rat'':
So. *guntur* `a large rat'.
 ~ *kAntUr*
 ~ *kintUr* `a bat'.
 ~ *ondreG*(R) `a kind of small rat'.
Go. *ku~tur* `mouse'.
Gu. *kuntai* `rat'.
Kh. *kOnE* `mouse'.

Sa. *hOn* `rat, house-rat'.
Mu. *huni* `rat'.
KW *hO`nE`*
Ku. *godai* `rat'.
@(V398,M095)

``^child'':
So. *O'On/ On* `child'. !Ram. dial. CF *oG*.
Go. *aGo:n* `child'.
 ~ *taGo:n* `cow-calf'.
Gu. *o:n* `child'.
 ~ *vo:n* `child'.
Re. *'on*(B)
 ~ *on*(E)
 ~ *oJ*(R) `child'.
Kh. *kONDu?* `child'.
 ~ *kOnOn* `small, little'.
Ju. *kon-i*
 ~ *koNDa* `son'.
Sa. *hOn* `son, child'.
 ~ *hOpOn* `offspring, young, child'. !with p-infix
Ma. *hOpOn* `a child'.
Mu. *hOn* `a child'.
Ho *hon* `a child'.
Bh. *hOn*
 ~ *hOpOn* `a child'.
Dh. *hOn* `a child'.
Kw. *hopon* `a child'.
KW *hOn*
Ku. *ko:n* `son'.
@(V205,M085)

``^that'':
Kh. *ho* `that'.
Sa. *hon* `that (shown, at a distance)'.
Mu. *hOndEr* `that, some time ago'.
@(V187)

``^perhaps'':
Sa. *hOnaG* `perhaps'.
Mu. *hOnaG* `perhaps'.
KW *hOnaG*
@(M088)

``^stir'':
Sa. *hONDa?* `to stir'.
Mu. *hONDa?*

~ *hONDa* `to stir'.
KW *hONDa?*
~ *hONDa*
@(M087)

``^carry'':
Gu. *ludo:riG* `to take from him'.
Kh. *DO'D* `to take, to carry, to drag'.
Kh. *hintOr*
~ *intOr* `to carry (a child by binding it with a cloth)'.
Sa. *hondoR* `to carry away, as a tiger does a goat'.
Ku. *dindur* `to carry'.
@(V215, V399)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *hopo* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *hupu* `kind of tree'.
KW *hu`pu`*
@(M073)

``^male, ^man'':
So. *OGgEr* `a male'.
Kh. *kOR*
~ *kaR*
~ *kAR* `person, man'. !in many compounds, e.g. *bOkEr* `brother-in-law' (* *bOkO-kEr*(DS)).
??A?
~ *ukar* `this, this person'.
~ *kODpORu?* `husband'. !as opposed to *kOnsElDu* `wife'.
~ *kOn-gher*
~ *Ongher*
~ *ungher*
~ *ungheR* `young man, slave, servant (as opposed to Kh. *kOnsEl* young woman, from *kOn* child)'.
~ *koTa* `masculine indicator in compounds, e.g. *koTa $OlO* male dog'.
Ju. *kongher* `young'.
Sa. *hOR* `a man, person, human being, a Santal'.
~ *hErEl* `a male, man, husband'.
~ *koRa* `a boy, lad, young man'.
~ *kuRi* `a girl, young woman'.
Ma. *hOR*
~ *hEpEl*
~ *hErEr* `man'.
Mu. *hORO* `a man, a Munda; hORO-jagar'.
~ *hORO-kaji* `the language of men, the Mundari language'.
~ *hErEl* `full-grown man, husband'.
~ *koRa* `a man, male, a husband'.
~ *kuri* `a wife, woman, girl'.

Ho *ho:* `a man, a Ho'.
 ~ *koa* `a man, male, a husband'.
 ~ *kui* `a wife, woman, girl'.
Bj. *horro* `man'.
Bh. *hOR* `a man'.  !Bh. *biR-hOR* `forest man, a Birhor'.
Dh. *hORO*
 ~ *hOR*
 ~ *hErEl* `man'.
Kw. *hoR* `man'.
KW *hORO*
Ku. *koro* `man'.  !plur. *kor-ku*, *kur-ku* `the Kurkus'.
Na. *ja:koTo* `male (of animals)'.
@(V311,M085)

``^way, ^road, ^path'':
So. *tAGOR/ gOd*
 ~ *gailo-god*(R)
 ~ *panta-god*(R) `road, way'.
 ~ *gAmaG-gOd* `way to become chief'.
Gu. *kuGgo:r* `way'.
Kh. *gO'DjhuG*
 ~ *gO'jjhuG*
 ~ *gO'jhuG* `way'.
Sa. *hOr*
 ~ *hOra* `way, road, path'.
Mu. *hora*(H)
 ~ *hora*(N)
 ~ *hOr* `way, road, path'.
Bh. *hora* `road'.
KW *hOra*
Ku. *kora* `way'.
@(V217,M086)

``^pulse sp.'':
Sa. *hORE~j* `kind of pulse'.
Mu. *hOREj* `kind of pulse'.
KW *hOREj*
|Nasalization in Santali unexplained (DS).
@(M082)

``^body'':
Sa. *hORmO* `the body, (fig.) tribe, sept, to make or become thick'.
Mu. *hORmO* `physical body'.
Ho *homo* `physical body'.
Bh. *hoRmo* `physical body'.
KW *hORmO*
Ku. *kombor* `physical body'.

|The analysis of Sinha 1964 into *hOR-mO* `man-, -swell' is implausible (RDM).
@(C455,M088)

``^insert'':
Sa. *hOrO?* `to insert'.
Mu. *hOrO?* `to insert'.
KW *hOrO?*
|Cf. *sOrO?*, *sOrlO?* `id.'. ??lg?
@(M090)

``^good, well'':%% ??dubious
So. *laGga*(R) `handsome, good looking'.
Go. *le:*(V) `good'.
Gu. *jalem* `good'.
Gu. *le:-ko:* `good'.
Kh. *kElOm* `good'. !Joh.7,12
Mu. *hOrO'b* `to become well, to be cured, to be convalescent'.
@(C494)

``^tortoise'':
So. *kulu*(R) `tortoise'.
Kh. *kulu* `tortoise'.
Sa. *hOrO* `tortoise'.
Mu. *hOrO* `tortoise'.
~ *da' hOrO* `%Trionys sp.'.
~ *piRi hOrO* `%Testudo_elegans'.
Ho *horo* `tortoise'.
KW *hOrO*
@(V368,M088)

``^paddy'':
So. *sArO/ sAr* `paddy'.
Sa. *hoRo*
~ *huRu* `paddy, the rice plant (Oryza sativa, L.)'.
Mu. *huRu*(K) `rice'. !equals Mu. *baba*
Bh. *huRu* `rice'.
Tu. *huRu* `rice'.
KW *hu`Ru`*
@(V244,M073)

``^tear off'':
Sa. *hOsEj* `to tear off'.
Mu. *hOsEj* `to tear off'.
KW *hOsEj*
@(M082)

``^move'':

Sa. *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd* `to move'.
Mu. *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd* `to move'.
KW *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd*
|The second form has internalized a now unproductive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M089)

``^descend'':
Sa. *hOsOr* `to descend'.
Mu. *hOsOr* `to descend'.
KW *hOsOr*
@(M091)

``^falsehood'':
Kh. *hOsOR* `a lie'. !Joh. 8,44, 8,55 (P sez it's a Mu loan)
Sa. *hOsOr* `to slip down, glide down, miscarry'.
Mu. *hOsOR~*
 ~ *hOsARO* `falsehood, a lie, false'.
@(C086)

``^stir'':
Sa. *hOTa?* `to stir'.
Mu. *hOTa?* `to stir'.
KW *hOTa?*
@(M121)

``^neck'':
Sa. *hOTO?* `neck'.
Mu. *hOTO?* `neck'.
KW *hOTO?*
@(V276,M090)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *hOTOr* `to pierce'.
Mu. *hOTOr*
 ~ *hODOr* `to pierce'.
KW *hOTOr*
@(M091)

``^ditch'':
Sa. *huaG* `ditch'.
Mu. *huaG* `ditch'.
KW *huaG*
@(M064)

``^break'':
Sa. *huca?* `to break'.
Mu. *huca?* `to break'.
KW *huca?*
|Cf. *hula?* `to break'.
@(M064)

``^little'':
Kh. *khORiG*
 ~ *khARiG* `short, a little'.
 ~ *khO~R~iJga* `a short time'.  !cf. *kaTi'j* `some, a little'.
Sa. *huDiJ* `small, little, young'.
Mu. *huDiJ*
 ~ *huDiG*
 ~ *huRiG* `little, small, few'.
Ho *huri?* `little, small, few'.
Bh. *huRi?* `little, small, few'.
KW *huDiJ*
 ~ *huDiG*
@(V103,M062, cf. V094)

``^throw'':
Sa. *hudma* `to throw'. !cited as *hutma* M122.
Mu. *hudma* `to throw'.
KW *hudma*
@(M063)

``^break'':
Sa. *hula?* `to break'.
Mu. *hula?* `to break'.
KW *hula?*
|Cf. *huca?* `to break'.
@(M064)

``^dirty'':
Mu. *humu* `filth, dirt, dirty'.
Ho *homu* `dirty'.
Bh. *humu* `filth, dirt, dirty'.
Ku. *kumu* `dirty'.
@(V114)

``^pound'':
Kh. *DuruG* `to pound (paddy)'.
Sa. *huRuG* `to pound, husk, pulverize'.
Mu. *ruRuG* `to husk rice in a dhenki (husking machine)'.
Ho *ruG* `to grind'. !from * *ruuG* from * *ruRuG*(HJP).
Bh. *ruRuG* `to poke or give a thrust, as with a stick'.

KW *huRuG*
 ~ *ruRuG*
Ku. *rum* `to pound with a pestle, to bray'.
|One of two cases of this *h* : *r* correspondence (RDM).
@(V116,M066, cf. V139)

``^wither'':
Sa. *huruR* `to wither'.
Mu. *uruR* `to wither'.
KW *huruR*
|This is the only example where the pre-Mundari form drops initial C (RDM).
@(M067)

``^catch'':
Sa. *husid* `to catch'.
Mu. *husid* `to catch'.
KW *husid*
@(M062)

``^scrape'':
Sa. *husid* `to scrape'.
Mu. *husid* `to scrape'.
KW *husid*
@(M060)

``^flower sp.'':
Sa. *huTEr* `kind of flower'.
Mu. *huTar* `kind of flower'.
KW *huTa`r*
@(M062)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *huti* `kind of insect'.
Mu. *huti* `kind of insect'.
KW *huti*
@(M060)

``^rinse mouth'':
Sa. *hutum* `to rinse one's mouth'.
Mu. *hutum* `to rinse one's mouth'.
KW *hutum*
@(M066)

``^fireplace'':
So. *koDa*
 ~ *kuda* `oven, hearth'.
Kh. *kulDa?* `fever'.

Mu. *i'dkula'd*
~ *i'dkula?*
~ *i'dkula* `a rough fireplace made of stones or clods in the courtyard or under a tree'.
@(V052)

``^so and so'':
Sa. *ia* `so and so'.
Mu. *ia* `so and so'.
KW *ia*
@(M055)

``^thick'':
Sa. *ibil* `thick'.
Mu. *ibil* `thick'.
KW *ibil*
@(M125)

``^pinch; prawn; plant'':
Sa. *ica?* `to pinch; prawn; plant'.
Mu. *ica?* `to pinch; prawn; plant'.
KW *ica?*
@(M055)

``^take_away'':
Sa. *idi* `to take away'.
Mu. *idi* `to take away'.
KW *idi*
@(M057)

``^perhaps'':
Sa. *idu* `perhaps'.
Mu. *idu* `perhaps'.
KW *idu*
@(M056)

``^excrement'':
So. *gaDij*(D) `to wipe oneself after defecating'. ! *gad* `to scrape'.
Go. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
Gu. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
~ *jittija:* `dung'.
Re. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
Kh. *i'j* `to ease (oneself)'.
~ *itthaG* `cowdung'. !from *i'j-taG*
Sa. *i'j* `excrement, to ease oneself'.
Mu. *i'j* `to defecate; dung, excrement'.
Ho *i* `dung'.

Bh. *ii* `stools'. !i.e. *i'j*
KW *ij*
Ku. *ij* `dung'.
@(V081,M054)

``^I'':
So. *iJ* `me'. !Ram., dial. *iG*
Go. *miG*
 ~ *e-niG* `I'. !accus. CF *iG*
Go. *miGgu*(V) `I'.
Gu. *niG*
 ~ *o:niG* `I'.
Re. *niG* `I'.
Kh. *iG*
 ~ *iJ* `I'.
Ju. *aiG*
 ~ *aiJ-je* `I'.
Sa. *iJ* `I'.
Ma. *iJ* `I'.
Mu. *iJ*
 ~ *iG*
 ~ *aiG* `I'.
Ho *iG* `I'.
Bj. *iG* `I'.
Bh. *iJ* `I'.
Dh. *iJ* `I'.
Ku. *iG* `I'.
Na. *iG*
 ~ *iGge:*
 ~ *e:Gge:*
 ~ *hiGge:* `my'. !I is *jo*
@(V402)

``^pardon'':
Sa. *ika* `to pardon'.
Mu. *ika* `to pardon'.
KW *ika*
@(M055)

``^deep'':
Kh. *akha~R~* `dense, deep'.
Mu. *ikir* `deep, depth'.
Ho *ikir* `deep, depth'.
@(V292)

``^kneel'':
Sa. *ikRum* `to kneel'.

Mu. *ikRum* `to kneel'.
KW *ikRum*
@(M056)

``^quill, ^feather'':
Sa. *il* `feather, quill'.
Mu. *ihil*(N)
 ~ *iil*(H)
 ~ *il*(M) `long stiff feathers in the wings and tail'.
KW *il*
@(V087,M054)

``^plaster'':
Sa. *ilEd* `to plaster'. ! *ilat?*
 ~ *ilet?* `to plaster or plug up a hole or crack' (Campbell).  !Cf. *jilet?* `to adhere to, as plaster' (Campbell).
Mu. *ilad* `to plaster'.
KW *ila`d*
@(M056)

``^beer'':
So. *Ali/ li* `salpa, liquor, beer, wine'.
Go. *alli* `liquor'.
Gu. *ili:*
 ~ *illi* `liquor'.
Re. *ili*
 ~ *illi* `liquor'.
Mu. *ili* `rice-beer'.
Bh. *ili* `rice-beer'.
@(V085)

``^liver, ^heart'':
Sa. *im* `liver'.
Mu. *ihim*(N)
 ~ *iim*(H)
 ~ *im*(M) `liver (P), heart (M)'.
Ho *im* `liver'.
Bh. *ihim* `liver'.
KW *im* !Or *ihim* based on the dialects (DS).
@(V088,M054)

``^star'':
Sa. *ipil* `star'.
Ma. *ipil* `star'.
Mu. *ipil* `star'.
Ho *ipil* `star'.
Bj. *ipil* `star'.

Bh. *ipil* `star'.
Dh. *ipil* `star'.
Kw. *ipil*
~ *epal* `star'.
KW *ipil*
Ku. *ipil* `star'.
Mw. *epal* `star'.
Na. *iphil-ta:* `star'. !recte prob. *-Ta:*(HJP)
|Kuiper posits * *i-* or * *+-* (he writes * *A-* plus *p+li:h from * *p+lohi* or * *p+loih* PMW 71; for * *h* HJP would posit * *G*; *pil*, *phil* regularly from * *p+liG* in Kherwari in the neighborhood of *i* (HJP).
SB S 436.
@(V316,M058)

``^reap'':
Sa. *ir* `to reap'.
Mu. *ir* `to reap'.
KW *ir*
@(M054)

``^eight'':
Sa. *irAl* `eight'.
Ma. *iral* `eight'.
Mu. *iral*
~ *iralia*
~ *irelia*
~ *irilia* `eight'.
Ho *irilia* `eight'.
Bh. *irAl* `eight'.
KW *iral*
Ku. *ilar*
~ *ilaria* `eight'.
@(V092,M055)

``^sprinkle'':
Sa. *irci* `to sprinkle'.
Mu. *hirci* `to sprinkle'.
KW *hirci*
|The h-loss in Santali is unexplained (RDM).
@(M057)

``^millet sp.'':
Sa. *iRi* `kind of millet'.
Mu. *iRi* `kind of millet'.
KW *iRi*
@(M057,M139)

``^twenty'':

Sa. *isi* `twenty'.
Mu. *hisi* `twenty'.
KW *hisi*
|The h-loss in Santali is unexplained (RDM).
@(M057)

``^cook'':
So. *Asin* `to boil, be boiled or cooked'. !intrans.
 ~ *A[b]sin* `to boil, cause to boil'. !trans.
Kh. *isin* `to boil, to bake'.
Sa. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Mu. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Ho *isin-(i)* `to cook, to boil'.
Bh. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Ku. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
@(V086)

``^show one's teeth'':
Sa. *isiR* `to show one's teeth'.
Mu. *isiR* `to show one's teeth'.
KW *isiR*
@(M058)

``^seed'':
Sa. *ita* `seed'.
Mu. *hita* `seed'.
KW *hita*
|One of a few Santali forms which drop *h*; see Munda M154.
@(M055)

``^fat'':
Sa. *itil* `fat'.
Mu. *itil* `fat'.
KW *itil*
@(M058)

``^massage'':
Sa. *itkid* `to massage'.
Mu. *itkid* `to massage'.
KW *itkid*
@(M057)

``^shake'':
So. *yu* `to shake, shake fruit from a tree'.
 ~ *yur-p+D* `to shake, as while dusting a carpet'.
 ~ *yur.yur* `to shiver, shake off'.
Kh. *ur* `to shake'.

~ *yur-bO?* `to shake (one's hand or head)'.
Mu. *iur* `a cool breeze, wind or draft, in summer'.
@(V138)

``^touch'':
Sa. *ja?*
~ *Ja?* `to touch'.
Mu. *ja?* `to touch'.
KW *ja?*
|The Santali correspondence *j* : *J* is unexplained (RDM).
@(M099)

``^emphatic'':
So. *ja* `also, likely, even'.
~ *jAnaG*(M) `also'.
~ *jaRi*(M) `sure, certain'.
Kh. *ja* `emphatic particle, too, indeed'.
~ *jo*(BD) `also, even'.
Ju. *jau*(P) `also'.
Sa. *ja* `anything, about, something like'.
Mu. *ja*
~ *ja*~ `any, at all, perhaps, may be, whatever'.
Bh. *ja* `perhaps'.
KW *ja*
@(V001,M098,M130)

``^search'':
So. *JaG* `find, get'.
~ *Jam* `catch hold of, seize, arrest, obtain, accept'.
Kh. *lam.lam* `hunt'.
~ *lam* `search, seek'.
Sa. *Ja*
~ *Jam* `find, seek, get, obtain'.
Mu. *Jam*
~ *nam* `search, find'.
Ho *nam* `search, find'.
Bh. *nam* `search, find'.
KW *Jam*
~ *nam*
|The Santali form is the only exception to the rule (Munda M026) whereby we expect *n* before *a* and *J* before other vowels (RDM).
@(V005,M099)

``^dance'':
Sa. *jadur* `kind of dance'.
Mu. *jadur* `kind of dance'.
KW *jadur*

@(M070)

``^grandchild'':
Sa. *jaE* `grandchild'.
Mu. *jai* `grandchild'.
KW *jaE*`
@(M095)

``^bone'':
So. *ja'aG*
~ *A-jaG/ jaG* `bone'.
Go. *zaG* `bone'.
Kh. *jaG* `bone'.
Sa. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
Mu. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
Bh. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
KW *jaG*
@(V007,M100)

``^foot'':
So. *je'eG/ jeG* `foot, leg'.
Go. *ji:G*
~ *suG* `foot, leg'.
Gu. *susuG* `foot, leg'.
Kh. *gujuG* `to wash one's feet'.
Ju. *ijiG* `foot'.
Sa. *jaGga* `foot'.
Ma. *jaGga* `foot'.
Mu. *jaGga* `foot'.
Ku. *naGga* `foot'.
@(V365)

``cooked ^rice'':
Sa. *jagu* `cooked rice'.
Mu. *jagu* `cooked rice'.
KW *jagu*
@(M068)

``^snail'':
Kh. *jOkOr* `snail'.
Sa. *jaha'd jOhO'd* `slowly, languidly'.
Sa. *jOhOr* `hanging low down, reaching to the feet, keep back, delay, be belated'.
Sa. *jOhOt mOhOt* `slowly, dilatorily'.
@(V371)

``^sacred_^grove'':
Sa. *jahEr* `sacred grove'.

Mu. *jahEr* `sacred grove'.
KW *jahEr*
@(M083)

``^lack'':
Sa. *jaJjE* `to lack'.
Mu. *jaJji* `to lack'.
KW *jaJjE*`
@(M095)

``^fish_^trap'':
Sa. *jaJjid* `fish trap'.
Mu. *jaJjid* `fish trap'.
KW *jaJjid*
@(M059)

``^lick'':
So. *jal* `to lick'.
Kh. *jal* `to lick, to taste'.
Sa. *jal* `to lick'.
Mu. *jal* `to lick'.
KW *jal*
Ku. *jal* `to lick'.
@(V013,M100)

``^stick'':
Sa. *jalad* `to stick'.
Mu. *jalad* `to stick'.
KW *jalad*
@(M113)

``^dance'':
Sa. *jalE* `kind of dance'.
Mu. *jali*
~ *jaali* `kind of dance'.
KW *jalE*`
@(M095,M103)

``^snake sp.'':
Sa. *jambRO* `kind of snake'.
Mu. *jambRu* `kind of snake'.
KW *jambRO*`
@(M106)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *janhE* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *janhE* `kind of grass'.

KW *janhE*
@(M083)

``^thorn'':
Sa. *janum* `thorn'.
Mu. *janum* `thorn'.
KW *janum*
@(M070)

``^old times'':
Sa. *jaO* `old times'.
Mu. *jaO* `old times'.
KW *jaO*
@(M093)

``^close'':
Sa. *japa?* `to close'.
Mu. *japa?* `to close'.
KW *japa?*
@(M114)

``^split'':
Sa. *japar* `to split'.
Mu. *japar* `to split'.
KW *japar*
@(M116)

``^blink'':
Kh. *japi'D* `to shut the eyes'.
 ~ *(mO'D) rapi'D* `to twinkle'.
Sa. *jApi'd* `to shut the eyes, sleep'.
 ~ *jipi'd* `to close one eye'.
 ~ *ripi'd* `to wink with the eyes, to blink'.
Mu. *japid*
 ~ *jipid* `to close one's eyes'.
 ~ *rapi'd* `twinkling of an eye'.
 ~ *ripi'd.ripi'd* `to shut the eyes momentarily'.
Ho *japid* `to shut the eyes'.
 ~ *rapid* `to wink, to blink'.
Bh. *japid* `to shut the eyes'.
KW *japid*
Ku. *japid*
 ~ *jipid* `to shut the eyes'.
@(V093,M057)

``^rain'':
Sa. *japud*

~ *jalpud* `to rain; rain'.
Mu. *japud* `to rain; rain'.
KW *japud*
|The *l* in the Santali variant is perhaps some infix (RDM).
@(M069)

``^rain'':
Sa. *jargE* `to rain; rain'. ! *j* `sic'.
Mu. *gargi* `to rain; rain'.
KW *gargE*`
@(M095)

``^ripe'':
Sa. *jarum* `ripe'.
Mu. *jarum*
~ *jarOm* `ripe'.
KW *jarum*
~ *jarO`m*
@(M070)

``^stick'':
Sa. *jaTa?* `to stick'.
Mu. *jaTa?* `to stick'.
KW *jaTa?*
@(M114)

``^short'':
So. *ja:ta*(R)
~ *jaita*(R) `short'.
Kh. *jati?* `short'. !cf. *kaTi'j* `little'.
Sa. *jati?* `small, of different age'.
Mu. *jati'd* `to do something a little or too little, too little, very little'.
@(V288)

``^dye'':
Sa. *JEd* `to dye'.
Mu. *nEd* `to dye'.
KW *nEd*
~ *JEd*
@(M074)

``^red'':
Sa. *jEGgEd* `red'.
Mu. *jEGgEd* `red'.
KW *jEGgEd*
|So. *jE'E* `red'.
@(M079)

``^hiccup'':
Kh. *jeko-Da?* `to hiccup'.
Mu. *jego* `overcooked'.
Mu. *jeko* `overcooked'.
@(V179 ??)

``^see'':
Gu. *ju* `to see'.
Kh. *yO* `to see'. !Bage, Ban.
 ~ *yO?*(K)
 ~ *yo*(?)
 ~ *yo?*(Joh.-Ev.) `to see'. ??check refs
Ju. *yo* `to see'.
Sa. *JEl* `to see, to look, to appear'.
Sa. *kOyO?* `to look up'.
Sa. *oyoG* `to look into'.
Mu. *kOyO?* `to peep, to examine something with bent, stretched, or twisted neck'.
Mu. *lEl*(H)
 ~ *nEl*(N)
 ~ *JEl*(B) `to see, look, consider'.
Ho *nel* `to see'.
Bh. *lel*
 ~ *nel* `to see'.
KW *JEl*
 ~ *nEl*
Ku. *do:*
 ~ *do:.do:* `to see'. !?? not sure about gloss
Ku. *el* `to look, peep'. !really *y~el*
@(V395,M075, M135)

``^meat'':
So. *jElu/ jEl* `meat, flesh'.  !the CF also serves for *kAmbon* `pig'.
Go. *tsi:l*
 ~ *tsisi:l*
 ~ *sisi'l*(Bh) `flesh'.
Gu. *tseli* `flesh'.
Re. *seli* `flesh'.
Sa. *jel* `flesh, meat, give flesh or meat'.
Mu. *jilu* `flesh, meat, deer'.
Bh. *jilu* `flesh, meat, deer'.
KW *ji`lu`*
Ku. *jilu* `flesh'.
@(V228,M070)

``^bee'':

Kh. *y~O~lE chata* `honey-comb'.
Sa. *JElE* `a large bee (%Apis_dorsata,_Fabr.)'.
 ~ *JElE chata* `honey-comb'.
Mu. *nili*(H)
 ~ *lili*(N)
 ~ *lElE*(N) `a large bee (%Apis_dorsata,_Fabr.)'.
Ku. *nili* `large bee'.
@(V234)

``^long, ^tall'':
So. *jAle* `long, to be or grow long'.
 ~ *jele*(R) `long'.  !cf. *la'aG* `broad'.
 ~ *AloG*? deep
Kh. *jElO'b*
 ~ *jhElO'b* `long'.
 ~ *jhalOG*
 ~ *jalOG*
 ~ *jilOG* `high'.
 ~ *jElhOm* `tall'.
 ~ *sElOG*
 ~ *selhOG* `deep'.
Ju. *jaliG* `tall'.
Sa. *jeleJ* `length, long, tall'.
 ~ *jhAl* `length, long, tall, lengthen'.
Mu. *jiliJ*
 ~ *jiliG* `long, tall'.
 ~ *salaGgi* `tall, high, to heighten'.
Ho *jiliG* `long'.
Bh. *jiliG* `long'.
KW *ji`li`J*
 ~ *ji`li`G*
Ku. *ghiliG* `long'.
|HJP breaks up this set into subsets having original prefixes with *j* or *s* plus *+*, *a*, and *E*, with vowel harmony to the second vowel in some cases.
@(V340,M071,M136)

``^suck'':
So. *beD*(R) `to suck, drink, sip'.
Kh. *jO'b* `to suck'.
Sa. *jEmE'd*(M)
 ~ *jEmbE'd* `to sip, suck'.
Mu. *jEmE'd*(M)
 ~ *jEmbEd*(M) `to suck'.
 ~ *cEpE'd*
 ~ *cEpO'd* `to suck, lick'.
Ho *cepe'd* `to suck, lick'.

Bh. *copod* `to suck, lick'.
KW *jEmEd*
~ *jEmbEd*
@(V251,M079)

``^gum'':
Sa. *jErE* `gum'.
Mu. *jErE* `gum'.
KW *jErE*
@(M079)

``^connect'':
Sa. *jErEd* `to connect'.
Mu. *jErEd* `to connect'.
KW *jErEd*
|Cf. *jERka* `to connect'.
@(M079)

``^connect; ^sticky'':
Sa. *jErka* `to connect; sticky'.
Mu. *jErka* `to connect; sticky'.
KW *jErka*
|Cf. *jErEd* `to connect'.
@(M077,M118)

``^loosely woven'':
Kh. *jhEntu*
~ *jEntu*
~ *jintu* `mat (made of date leaf)'.
Sa. *jhaJjra* `sieve-like, perforated, full of holes, loosely woven'.
Sa. *jhANTi* `wattle, a fence made of branches fixed in the ground, saplings'.
Sa. *jiJri* `a watering pot (with holes), loosely plaited, wickered, a fish-trap'.
@(C370)

``^ding-dong'':
Kh. *jhamar jhOmOr* `ding-dong, the sound of bells'.
Sa. *jhamar jhOmOr* `heavily (rain)'.
Sa. *jhamur jhumur* `the sound of small globular bells with bits of metal or stones inside'.
Sa. *jhOmOr jhOmOr* `with a tinkling sound'.
@(C368)

``^shade'':
Sa. *jhampa* `shade'.
Mu. *jampa* `shade'.
KW *jhampa*
~ *jampa*
@(M111)

``^all'':
So. *jakin* `all'.
Kh. *jhaki*
 ~ *jhaRi*
 ~ *jhari* `all'.
Sa. *jhAR* `constantly, continually, always'.
@(V037)

``^open'':
Kh. *yu'.yu?* `open'. !Joh.1,51
Kh. *yu?*
 ~ *iyu?* `to open'.
Kh. *yukhO?* `he opened'.
Sa. *jhi'j* `open, to open'.
Mu. *ni'j* `to open'.
Bh. *ni'i* `open'.
Ku. *ni'j*
 ~ *ne'j* `to open'.
@(V352)

``^porcupine'':
Sa. *jhik* `porcupine'.
Mu. *jiki* `porcupine'.
KW *jhiki*
 ~ *jiki*
@(M054)

``^porcupine'':
So. *kAnjiG/ jiG* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Kh. *jiGrai* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Sa. *jhi~k* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Mu. *jiki* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Ho *jiki* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Bh. *jik* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Ku. *jikria*
 ~ *jekra* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
@(V318)

``^smell'':
Sa. *ji* `to smell'.
Mu. *ji* `to smell'.
KW *ji*
@(M054)

``^smell'':
So. *Ju.Ju*(R)

~ *Ju* `to smell'.
Gu. *su:r* `to smell'.
Kh. *ju~i~* `to smell'.
Sa. *ji* `to smell, sniff, smell at'.
Mu. *ji:*
~ *ji~:* `to sniff something in order to scent'.
Mu. *ji* `to smell'.
Ho *ji* `to smell'.
Bh. *ji* `to smell'.
@(C315)

``^grandmother'':
Sa. *jia* `grandmother'.
Mu. *jia* `grandmother'.
KW *jia*
@(M055)

``^grandmother'':
So. *yU.yU*(R) `grandmother'.
Gu. *yiyya* `grandmother'.
Kh. *Ayaya* `grandmother'. ! *yaya*
~ *iaia*
Sa. *jiA* `grandmother'.
Mu. *jia*
~ *jiaG* `grandmother'. !voc. *eaG*
@(C297)

``^white_^ant, ^termite'':
Sa. *Jidir* `white ant'.
Mu. *nidir* `white ant'.
KW *Jidir*
~ *nidir*
@(M058)

``^move on buttocks'':
Sa. *jiki* `to move on one's buttocks'.
Mu. *jiki* `to move on one's buttocks'.
KW *jiki*
@(M057)

``^flesh, meat'':
Sa. *jil* `flesh, meat'.
Mu. *jilu* `flesh, meat'.
KW *jilu*
@(M056)

``^sip??, slip??'':

Sa. *jilEd* `to sip'. !also glossed slip?? Neither in Campbell.
Mu. *jilad* `to sip'. !also glossed slip??
KW *jila`d*
@(M056)

``^flesh'':
So. *jElu/ jEl* `flesh, meat'.
Go. *tsisi:l*
 ~ *tsi:l* `flesh'.
Gu. *tseli* `flesh'.
Re. *seli* `flesh'.
Mu. *jilu* `meat, flesh, deer'.
Bh. *jilu* `meat, flesh, deer'.
Ku. *jilu* `flesh'.
@(V402c)

``^night'':
Sa. *JindA* `night'.
Mu. *nida* `night'.
Ho *nida* `night'.
Bj. *nidha* `night'.
Bh. *nida* `night'.
@(V043)

``^white_^ant, ^termite'':
Kh. *tO'bDir* `white ant'.
Sa. *Jindir* `a kind of white ant (%Termes_bellicosus)'.
Mu. *nindir*(H)
 ~ *nidir*(N) `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
Ho *nidir* `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
Ku. *nindir* `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
@(V102)

``^run'':
Sa. *Jir* `to run'.
Mu. *nir* `to run'.
KW *Jir*
 ~ *nir*
@(M054)

``^run'':
So. *yer, yIr, yir, er, Ir, ir*(R) `to run, to go away'.
Go. *yavu*(V) `to run'.
Kh. *yar* `to flee, run away'.
Sa. *Jir* `to run away, to flee'.
Mu. *nir* `to run away, to flee'.
Ho *nir* `to run away, to flee'.

Ku. *niri*
~ *niru* `to run away, to flee'.
Na. *e:r-e* `to go'. ! *e:r-i* `went well??'.
@(C294)

``^awhile'':
Sa. *-JO?* `for a while'.
Mu. *-JO?* `for a while'.
KW *-JO?*
~ *-nO?* !sic
@(M084)

``^sweep'':
Sa. *jO?* `to sweep'.
Mu. *jO?* `to sweep'.
KW *jO?*
@(M084)

``^sweep'':
So. *jO* `to sweep'.
~ *j=An=O* `a broom'.
Gu. *so:* `to sweep, Gu. *sok* to sweep'. !Gu. *sokta:ni* `I will sweep'.
Kh. *jO?* `to sweep'.
~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Sa. *jO?* `to sweep'.
~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Mu. *jO?* `to sweep'.
~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Ho *jo?* `to sweep'.
~ *jO?* `broom'.
Bh. *jo?* `to sweep'.
~ *jono?* `broom'.
Ku. *jukari* `to sweep'.
~ *junu* `a broom'.
@(V190)

``^wipe'':
So. *jOD* `to smear, to rub, to anoint, to paint one's face'.
Kh. *jO'D* `to wipe'.
Sa. *jO'd* `to stroke, rub, wipe off'.
Mu. *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
Ho *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
Bh. *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
@(V189)

``^fruit'':
Sa. *jO* `fruit'.

Mu. *jO* `fruit'.
KW *jO*
|Cf. Sa. *siJjO* : Mu. *siJju* `kind of fruit', i.e. KW *siJjO*`; cf. So. *jO'O*/ *jO* fruit'.
@(M084)

``^fruit'':
So. *jO'O*
~ *A-jO* `fruit'.
Go. *jo* `fruit'.
Sa. *jO* `fruit'.
Mu. *jO* `fruit'.
Bh. *jo* `fruit'.
Ku. *jo* `fruit'.
@(V188)

``^wet'':
Sa. *jObE* `to get wet'.
Mu. *jObE* `to get wet'.
KW *jObE*
@(M082)

``^wipe'':
Sa. *jOd* `to wipe'.
Mu. *jOd* `to wipe'.
KW *jOd*
|So. *jOD*(D) `to wipe'.
@(M084)

``^cheek'':
Sa. *joha* `cheek'.
Mu. *joa* `cheek'.
Ho *joa* `cheek'.
Bh. *joha* `cheek'.
Ku. *joka* `cheek'.
@(V214)

``^greet'':
Sa. *jOhar* `to greet'.
Mu. *jOhar* `to greet'.
KW *jOhar*
@(M121)

``^tamarind'':
Sa. *jOjO* `tamarind'.
Mu. *jOjO* `tamarind'.
KW *jOjO*
|Reduplicated, *jO.jO* (DS).

@(M088)

``^sour'':
So. *soyo*(R) `bitter'.
So. *sUjU*(R) `acid, pungent'.
Gu. *so:sso:*
~ *susoka:* `sour'.
Kh. *rOjO'D* `sour, to be sour'.
Sa. *jOjO* `acid, sour'.
Mu. *jOjO* `acid, sour'.
Bh. *jojo* `tamarind, sour'.
@(V383)

``^shake head'':
Sa. *JOkOr* `to shake one's head'.
Mu. *nOkOr* `to shake one's head'.
KW *JOkOr*
~ *nOkOr*
@(M135)

``^burn, light'':
Sa. *jol* `to burn, light'.
Mu. *jul* `to burn, light'.
KW *ju`l*
@(M130)

``^soot'':
Sa. *JOlhad* `soot'.
Mu. *nOlhad* `soot'.
KW *JOlhad*
~ *nOlhad*
@(M086)

``^smear'':
Sa. *jOlOm* `to smear'.
Mu. *jOlOm* `to smear'.
KW *jOlOm*
|Cf. *jOd* `to smear' and *OJO?* `to anoint'.
@(M090)

``^eat'':
Sa. *jOm* `to eat'.
Mu. *jOm* `to eat'.
KW *jOm*
@(M085)

``^eat'':

So. *janr'um-Asi-se'eG*(R) `right (not left)'.
So. *janr'um-si*(R) `the right hand'.
So. *jum*(R) `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Go. *zum* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Gu. *som*
~ *so:m* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Re. *sum* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Kh. *jOmEG* `tasteful'.
Kh. *jOmEGDa?* `tasteful and juicy'.
Kh. *jOnOm* `right (opposite left)'. E.g. *jOnOm-ti?* `the right hand'.
Kh. *y~O?* `to eat'. !pret. *y~OkhO?* `ate, cf. V385'.
Ju. *jim* `to eat'.
Sa. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Sa. *jOmti*
~ *jOjOmti* `the right hand'.
Sa. *jOnOm* `food, victuals, be eatable'.
Ma. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Mu. *jOm ti?* `the right hand'.
Mu. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Mu. *jOnOm* `food, victuals, be eatable'.
Ho *jom* `food, to eat'.
Bj. *jum* `to eat'.
Bh. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Bh. *jomti* `the right hand'.
Dh. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
As. *jom.jom* `food'.
Kw. *jom* `food, to eat'. ! *iaRa*
Ku. *jome* `to eat'.
@(C312)

``^broom'':
Sa. *jOnO?* `broom'.
Mu. *jOnO?* `broom'.
KW *jOnO?*
|Analysis *jO[nO]?* (RDM) or *j[On]O?* (DS), from *jO?* `to sweep'.
@(M134)

``^drip'':
So. *joroD*(R) `to drop, drip; So. *jOra/ jOl* `a stream, rivulet, river''.
Kh. *jOrElDa?* `eaves (of thatch)'.
~ *jOtE* `nasal secretion'.
~ *jOTO'b* `drop, to drop'.
Sa. *jOrO* `to drip, drop, trickle, leak'.
Mu. *jOrO* `leakiness (of a roof)'.
Bh. *joro* `to leak'.
Ku. *joro* `to leak'.
@(V219)

``^leak'':
Sa. *jOrO*
 ~ *cOrO* `to leak'.
Mu. *jOrO* `to leak'.
KW *jOrO*
@(M088)

``^touch'':
Sa. *jOTE'd* `to touch'.
Mu. *juTi'd* `to touch'.
Ho *juTid* `to touch'.
Bh. *joTed* `to touch'.
@(V230)

``^drink'':
Sa. *Ju* `to drink'.
Mu. *nu* `to drink'.
KW *nu*
 ~ *Ju*
@(M061)

``^darkness'':
Sa. *JubA?*
 ~ *JumbA?* `dusk, twilight, become dark'.
Mu. *nuba?* `darkness, dark'.
Ho *nuba* `darkness, dark'. !prob. *nuba?*(HJP).
Bh. *nuba* `darkness, dark'. !prob. *nuba?*(HJP).
@(V128, cf. V115,V280)

``^breast'':
Sa. *JuJu* `breast; to suckle'.
Mu. *nunu* `breast; to suckle'.
KW *JuJu*
 ~ *nunu*
@(M135)

``^name'':
So. *AJ+m* `name'.
Gu. *imi* `name'.
Kh. *Jimi*
 ~ *y~i~mi* `name'.
Sa. *Jum*
 ~ *Ju[t]um* `name, to name'.  !with *t* `infix'.
Mu. *num*
 ~ *nutum* `name, to name'.
 ~ *lutum*(H) `name'.

Ho *numu*
 ~ *nutum* `name'.
Bj. *numu* `name'.
Bh. *nutum* `name'.
Ku. *jumu*
 ~ *jimu* `name'.
@(V279)

``^light, set fire to'':
Sa. *juNDi* `to light, set fire to'.
Mu. *juNDi* `to light, set fire to'.
KW *juNDi*
@(M062,M130)

``^leak'':
Sa. *Jur* `to leak'.
Mu. *nur* `to leak'.
KW *nur*
 ~ *Jur*
@(M062)

``^wash clothes'':
Sa. *Jurha* `to wash clothes'.
Mu. *nurha* `to wash clothes'.
KW *Jurha*
 ~ *nurha*
@(M063)

``^name'':
Sa. *Jutum* `name'.
Mu. *nutum* `name'.
KW *Jutum*
 ~ *nutum*
| *t* is a no longer productive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M061)

``^darkness'':
So. *loGoD* `dark, darkness'.
 ~ *luGGu* `shadow, shade, shady place'. !cf. V121
Gu. *no:ji* `carkness'.
Kh. *nuDum* `early before dawn'.
Sa. *Ju~'d* `darkness'.
 ~ *Juhum* `twilight, dusk'.
 ~ *Jugum.Jugum* `in the dark'.
 ~ *hadam-hudum* `dusk, dawn'.
Mu. *nudum* `twilight'.
@(V115, cf. V128, V390)

``^suck'':
Kh. *nu.nu* `dug, teat, udder, female's breast'.
Sa. *Ju~* `to drink'.
 ~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Mu. *nu*
 ~ *nu:* `to drink'.
 ~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Ho *nu* `to drink'.
 ~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Bh. *nu* `to drink'.
 ~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Ku. *nu* `to drink'.
@(V112)

``^red'':
So. *je'e* `red'.  !Ram., as in *je-yUG* `the red sun'.
Kh. *jOGgOr* `red'.
Sa. *J~'d* `to dye red'. !sic
Sa. *jEGgE'd.jEGgE'd* `crimson scarlet, bright red'.
Sa. *JEGgE'f* `bright red'.
Sa. *jOrOG* `deep red, scarlet'.
Mu. *jEGgE'd*
 ~ *juGgu'd* `deep redness, crimson color'.
Ho *jeGga* `red'.
@(V396)

``^bent'':
So. *Duj*
 ~ *laduj* `to bend'.
Kh. *Dui'j* `to bend'.
Sa. *kAbDu'j* `ugly, bad-looking, small'.
Sa. *kAbDuyu'd* `crooked, bent, small and bad-looking'. !y?
Ku. *anuj* `to bend'.
@(C286)

``^bend'':
So. *Duj*
 ~ *lAduj* `to bend'.
Kh. *Du'j* `to bend'.
Ku. *anuj* `to bend'. !-n- nasalized from d
Sa. *kADu'j* `ugly, bad-looking, small'.
 ~ *kAbDuju'd* `crooked, bent, small, bad-looking'.
@(V108)

``^not'':
Mu. *ka* `not'.

Ho *ka* `not'.
Bh. *ka* `not'.
Dh. *ka* `not'.
As. *kuan*
 ~ *koan* `no, not'.
@(C514)

``^buffalo_^calf'':
Kh. *kaDru* `calf (of a buffalo)'.
Sa. *kaDa* `a buffalo'.
 ~ *kADru* `young male buffalo'.
Mu. *kaDru*
 ~ *kaRru* `young male buffalo'.
 ~ *kiRi?* `buffalo calf'.
 ~ *keRa*(H) `a buffalo'.
 ~ *keDa*(N) `a buffalo'.
@(C398)

``^crow'':
Sa. *kahu* `crow'.
Mu. *kahu?* `crow'.
KW *kahu?*
 ~ *kahu*
@(M109)

``^speak, word'':
So. *kaJ* `to say, to tell'.
Kh. *kayOm* `to speak, tell, word'.
Mu. *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Ho *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Bj. *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Na. *ka:i* `to say'.
 ~ *ka:in-i* `said'.
@(V065)

``^next year'':
Sa. *kalOm* `next year'.
Mu. *kalOm* `next year'.
KW *kalOm*
@(M107)

``^pullet'':
Sa. *kalOT* `pullet'.
Mu. *kaluTi* `pullet'.
KW *kalO`TE`*
|Assuming the lost vowel in Santali to have been *E*; if it was *i*, then the reconstruction should be KW *kalO`Ti* (DS).

@(M106)

``^breadfruit tree'':
Kh. *kaNThRa* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
Sa. *kaNThaR* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
Mu. *kaNTaRa*
~ *kaNTaRa-daru* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
@(C441)

``^axe'':
Sa. *kapi* `axe'.
Mu. *kapi* `axe'.
KW *kapi*
@(M059)

``^axe'':
Sa. *kApi* `a battle-axe'.
Kr. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Ma. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Mu. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Ho *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Bh. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
@(V041)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *karam* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *karam* `kind of tree'.
KW *karam*
@(M114)

``^brush (^teeth)'':
Sa. *karkad* `to brush (teeth)'.
Mu. *karkad* `to brush (teeth)'.
KW *karkad*
@(M113)

``^foot'':
Kh. *kaTa* `foot'.
Sa. *kaTa* `foot'.
Mu. *kaTa* `foot'.
Ho *kaTa* `foot'.
Bh. *kaTa* `foot'.
@(V019)

``^little'':
Kh. *kaTi'j* `some, a little'. !cf. *khORiG* `short, a little'.
Sa. *kATi'j* `small, little, young'.

Mu. *kaTi'j* `very small, very little'. !cf. *huRi'j*(H)
 ~ *huDi'j*(H)
 ~ *huRiG*(N)
 ~ *huDiG*(N) `very small very little'.
 ~ *huDuRi'j*(H)
 ~ *huDuRiG*(N) `intensive'.
@(V094, cf. V103)

``^little'':
Sa. *kaTij* `a little'.
Mu. *kaTij* `a little'.
KW *kaTij*
@(M059)

``^crab'':
So. *k+naD/ kad* `crab'.
Kh. *kaGkaRa* `crab'.
Sa. *kaTkOm* `crab'.
Mu. *kaTkOm*
 ~ *kaRkOm* `crab'.
Ho *kaTkom*
 ~ *kakom* `crab'.
Ku. *katkom*
 ~ *kekade* `crab'.
@(V059a)

``^knife'':
Sa. *katO* `knife'.
Mu. *katu* `knife'.
KW *katO`*
@(M097)

``^knife'':
Sa. *kato* `a curved knife'.
Mu. *katu* `a knife'.
|Tam. *kAttI* `knife'; Nep. *kaTnU* `to cut, cut off, kill'; Beng. *kaTa*; Or. *kaTIba*, Hi. *kaTAna*, Guj. *kaTvU~*, Skt. *kartati*, Pkt. *kaTTai"*(Tu).
@(V334A)

``^finger'':
Sa. *kaTub* `finger'.
Mu. *kaTu?* `finger'.
KW *kaTu?*
|For *?* : *b* cf. also `hook' and `nod'.
@(M109)

``^plough_^handle'':

Kh. *kabai'j kubui'j* `an accidental crookedness of the back'.
Kh. *kaRba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Sa. *ka~R~ba*
 ~ *ka~R~mba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Sa. *kaba kobo* `bent'.
Sa. *kaba'j kubu'j* `stoopingly'.
Mu. *kaba-kObO*
 ~ *kabai'j-kubui'j*
 ~ *kabaG-kubuG*
 ~ *kabARa-kubARu*
 ~ *kiba-kaba* `an accidental crookedness of the back'.
Mu. *kaRba*
 ~ *kaRAba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Ho *ka:ba:* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Ku. *homba* `to bend down'.
@(C483)

``^tear, break; piece'':
Sa. *kEca?* `to tear, break; piece'.
Mu. *kEca?* `to tear, break; piece'.
KW *kEca?*
|Cf. *cEca?*.
@(M078,M131)

``^interrupt'':
Sa. *kEcEd* `to interrupt'.
Mu. *kEsEd* `to interrupt'.
KW *kEsEd*
 ~ *kEcEd*
|One of two examples of *c* : *s*; cf. M157 (RDM).
@(M079)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *kEcEl* `to winnow'.
Mu. *kEcEl* `to winnow'.
KW *kEcEl*
@(M081)

``^parrot'':
So. *koDa*(R)/ *kol* `the long-legged crane'.
Kh. *kOlE?* `heron, parrot'.
Sa. *kereO'd* `screamingly (of fowls), to scream'.
Mu. *kea'd*(H)
 ~ *kerea'd*(N) `the Roseringed Paroquet (%Palaeornis_torquatus)'.
@(C010)

``^bird sp.'':

Sa. *kErkETa* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *kErkETa* `kind of bird'.
KW *kErkETa*
|Analyzed *kEr-kETa* (RDM).
@(M077)

``^hard'':
Sa. *kETE'j* `hard, firm, strong'.
Mu. *kETE'j* `hardness, hard'.
Ho *keTej* `hardness, hard'. ! *keTe*
@(V315A)

``^hard'':
Sa. *kETEj* `hard'.
Mu. *kETEj* `hard'.
KW *kETEj*
@(M080)

``^startle'':
Sa. *keTel* `to startle'.
Mu. *kiTil* `to startle'.
KW *ki`Ti`l*
@(M071)

``^chin'':
Sa. *kewa* `chin, to become worn (ploughshare)'.
Mu. *kiwa*
 ~ *kiua* `chin'.
Ho *akia* `chin'.
@(C526)

``^stick'':
Sa. *khadi* `stick'.
Mu. *khaDi*
 ~ *kaDi* `stick'.
KW *khadi*
 ~ *kaDi*
@(M059)

``^divide, sell'':
Sa. *khEja* `to divide, sell'.
Mu. *khEja*
 ~ *kEja* `to divide, sell'.
KW *khEja*
 ~ *kEja*
@(M077)

``^row'':
Kh. *kheoa*
 ~ *kheva*
 ~ *khewa* `to row, oar'.
Mu. *khe~o~T* `fisherman, ferryman'. ! *keo~T*(Bhad)
@(C539)

``^clan'':
So. *kulam*(R)
 ~ *kulAm* `caste'.
Kh. *khili* `clan'. !really *kili*
Sa. *khil* certain sub-septs have this as part of their designation.
Mu. *kili* `sept, totemistic sept'.
@(V401)

``^anger'':
So. *kinsa*(R) `arrogance'.
So. *kissa*(R) `to move with great effort'.
Kh. *khis* `anger'.
Sa. *khi~s* `vexation, to be vexed, angry, displeased'.
Mu. *khis* `anger, enmity'.
Ku. *khij* `arrogance'. !not certain gloss is right
Na. *khij-i:-ja:* (he) got angry
@(C216a)

``^cough'':
Sa. *kho?* `to cough'.
Mu. *khu?*
 ~ *ku?* `to cough'.
KW *khu`?*
 ~ *ku`?*
@(M072)

``^cough'':
So. *ko.ko*(R) `cough'.
Gu. *kuk.ku* `cough'.
Kh. *khu?*
 ~ *khu* `to cough'. !imper. *khuge*
Sa. *kho?* `a cough, to cough'.
Mu. *ku?* `a cough, to cough'.
Ku. *ku* `cough'.
@(V236)

``^porridge, broken grain'':
So. *kuRu/ kul* `porridge, cooked rice soaked in water, rice gruel'. !Ram. has grits, coarse flour
Mu. *khudi*
 ~ *kudi* `broken grains'.

@(V208A)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *kicri'j* `cloth, raiment, garment, to clothe'.
Mu. *kicri*
 ~ *kicAri* `cloth'. !var. of *lija?*?
Ho *kicri* `cloth'.
Bh. *kicRi* `cloth'.
@(C238)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *kicrij*
 ~ *kicri* `cloth'.
Mu. *kiciri* `cloth'.
KW *kicirij*
 ~ *kiciri*
|Or the medial vowel may be epenthetic (DS).
@(M058,M129,M140)

``^centipede'':
So. *mabmar/ mar*(M) `centipede'.
Kh. *marmarDa?* `scorpion'.
Sa. *kidiJ marmar* `a kind of centipede'.
Mu. *marmar* `a black scolopendra, a species of centipede, a scorpion'.
Ho *marmar* `scorpion, a kind of centipede'.
Bh. *marmar* `scorpion'.
@(V035)

``^daughter, sister-in-law'':
Sa. *kimin* `daughter, younger sister-in-law'.
Mu. *kimin* `daughter, younger sister-in-law'.
KW *kimin*
@(M058)

``^daughter-in-law'':
So. *kUyen/ koj* `daughter-in-law'.
Gu. *kimeGgai* `daughter-in-law'.
 ~ *kida:-kui* `widow'.
Re. *kimi-on* `daughter-in-law'.
Kh. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Sa. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Mu. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Ho *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Bh. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
@(V287)

``^palm tree'':

Sa. *kita* `palm tree'.
Mu. *kita* `palm tree'.
KW *kita*
@(M055)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *kitkir* `kingfisher'.
Mu. *kikir* `kingfisher'.
KW *ki(t)kir*
@(M058)

``^plural, ^dual'':
So. *ji* `plural suffix'. !plural-emphasizing particle in *Un-ji*
 ~ *gul-ji*
 ~ *tim-ji*, cf. *yagi* `three'.
 ~ *bagu* `two'.
Go. *gi* `plural suffix'.  !plural-emphasizing particle in *un-gi* `four'.
 ~ *gul-gi* `seven'.
 ~ *tim-gi* `nine'.
 ~ *gal-gi* `ten'.
Kh. *ki* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kiyar*
 ~ *kijar* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-bar*
Ju. *ki* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kiar*?? dual suffix !from * *ki-bar*
Sa. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ma. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Mu. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin*(N)
 ~ *kiG*(N)
 ~ *kiG*(H) `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ho *ko*?? plural suffix
 ~ *kiG*(N) `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Bh. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Dh. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ku. *ku* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kiG* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
@(V074)

``^rafter'':
Sa. *kOalE* `rafter'.
Mu. *kOali* `rafter'.
KW *kOalE*`

@(M086)

``^corner'':
Sa. *kOca* `corner'.
Mu. *kOca* `corner'.
KW *kOca*
@(M086)

``^slant'':
Sa. *kOcE* `slant'.
Mu. *kOcE* `slant'.
KW *kOcE*
@(M085)

``^bend knees'':
Sa. *kOcOG* `to bend one's knees'.
Mu. *kucuG* `to bend one's knees'.
KW *kO`cO`G*
@(M096)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *kod* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *kuda* `kind of fruit'.
KW *ku`da*
@(M072)

``^beg'':
Sa. *kOE* `to beg'.
Mu. *kOE* `to beg'.
KW *kOE*
@(M085)

``^owl'':
Sa. *kOkOr* `owl'.
Mu. *kOkOr* `owl'.
KW *kOkOr*
|Onomatopoeic? Reduplication of *kOr*? (DS).
@(M091)

``^cock'':
So. *kokoj*(R)
 ~ *kokta*(R) `cock'.
Kh. *kOkrO* `cock'.
Sa. *kOkOr* `an owl'.
Mu. *kOkOr*(H)
 ~ *kOkOrpeca*(N)`the spotted owlet (%Athene_brama)'.
 ~ *kOkOrecO?* imitative word for a cock's crow

~ *kOkrOcO* `the cry of the fowl'.
Ho *kokor* `an owl'.
@(V211)

``^come, ^send'':
Gu. *ol*-(2) `G'. !in *olo*(2) `come' ? from *ol-a*(2), also *ulo*(2) ?
GR *Al*-(2), *ol*-(2)
Gt. *i-la*(M) `come!'.
Sa. *kol* `to send'.
Mu. *kul* `to send'.
KW *ku`l*
@(M072)

``^put_on (a non-draped garment)'':
Gu. *ol=*(2), *ol=jug*-(2) `to put on (a non-draped garment)'.
GR *Al=*(2), *ol=*(2)
@

``^put_on (a garment)'':
Gu. *oRi?*(&) [past *oRi?-gu-niG*(&)].
Re. *oRig*(&) `to put on (a garment)'. [past *oRig-o?-niG*(&)].
@

``^brood, ^set (on eggs)'':
Gu. *om*-(2)
Re. *om*-(2)
GR *Am*-(2)
Gt. *a~*-(&,M) `to brood, to set (on eggs)'.
Gt. *a~-hua*-(M) `to set on eggs'.
So. *Om-De*-(My) `to wait for' (cf. *De.De*-(My) `id.')
@

``^arrow'':
So. *a'am/ am*(D) `arrow'.
Go. *amon*(Z) `bow, arrow'.
Re. *o'om*(BF)/ *om*(F) `arrow'.
Gt. *ha~*(C)
~ *(a~)h-ha~*(M) `arrow'.
Kh. *kom*(ABD) `arrow'.
kOkkOm(K),, *kOkOm*(KMP) `arrow [KP]; arrow-point [P]'. | *kom.kom*.
|Khs. *kham*, Sre *kam*, ~ *kO-*.
@Beitraege.

``^leave, ^abandon'':
Gu. *om=tur*-(2,&)
Re. *on=tur*-(2,&)
GR *Am*(2)

Gt. *hantar*-(&) `to leave, to abandon'.
So. *OmDa*-(L), *umrEG*-(L), *amb+r*-(Raigada) `to leave, to divorce'.
@

``^thief'':
So. *kumb+l/ kum* `mouse'. !Ram. says rat
 ~ *jomb+r* `to steal'.
Sa. *kombRo* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
Mu. *kumRu*
 ~ *kumbRu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
 ~ *jumbARi* `greedy, covetous, gluttonous'.
Ho *kombu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
Bh. *kumbuRu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
 ~ *jumRi* `gluttonous'.
KW *ku`mbRu`*
@(V242,M073)

``^axe'':
Kh. *kO~R~E~'j*
 ~ *kONDE'j* `axe'.
Sa. *kONDE'd*
 ~ *kONDE'j* `bent, bowed, crooked'.
Mu. *kONDE'j* `the smaller kind of wood axe'.
@(V186)

``^abuse (verbally)'':
Gu. *oJ*-(&), *on*-(2) [past *o~y-o?-niG*(&)].
Re. *oJ*-(&), *oJo*-(2) `to scold, to abuse verbally'. [past *o~y-o?-niG*(&)].
GR *AJ*-(2)
Gt. *wiG*-(&,M) `to abuse, rebuke, scold'. [past *wiG-ke*(&), fut. *wiG-e*(&)].
Gt. *wiG-ha'*(M) `to quarrel'.
So. *kAJ*-(DM) `to scold'.
@

``^stuff into mouth'':
Sa. *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd* `to stuff into one's mouth'.
Mu. *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd* `to stuff into one's mouth'.
KW *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd*
@(M086)

``^male'':
Sa. *kORa* `male'.
Mu. *kORa* `male'.
KW *kORa*

@(M087)

``^chest'':
Sa. *kORam* `chest'.
Mu. *kuRam* `chest'.
KW *kO`Ram*
@(M096)

``^pulp'':
Sa. *kOsa* `pulp'.
Mu. *kOsa* `pulp'.
KW *kOsa*
@(M120)

``^dry'':
So. *AsAr*(D) `dry'.
Go. *asar* `to dry'.
Gu. *vuso:l*
~ *usor*(R4) `dry'.
Re. *usar*(RR) `dry'.
Kh. *kOsOr* `dry, to be dry, to wither'.
Mu. *kOsOR~a~-ali* `moisture of the soil not spreading as deep as the plough cuts, so that some of the earth that is thrown up is dry'.
@(V260)

``^rice'':
So. *sarO/ sar*(D) `paddy'.
Kh. *ko~sR~O~ pE?* `rice prepared for making beer'.
Mu. *kOsOR~a~*
~ *kOsO~R~a~* `rice or millet cooked for brewing'.
Mu. *kOsR~a~* `to parboil rice for making beer'.
@(V370)

``^break'':
Kh. *tE'j* `to break'. ! *tEchO?* `he has broken (e.g. Joh. 5,18)'.
Sa. *kOTE'j* `to hammer, beat, forge, rupture'.
~ *OTE'j* `to burst open, violently open out, split open'.
~ *aRE'j* `to tear, rend, split, burst'.
~ *pETE'j* `to break off with the fingers, nip off, snip off'.
~ *sETE'j* `to husk grain for the first time'.
Mu. *kOTE'j* `to hammer, to beat with a hammer'.
~ *ORE'j* `to crack, tear, rend, to split into pieces'.
~ *OTE'J* `to spring up (as when paddy grains are fried)'.
~ *pETE'j* `to twist and break, chaff'.
~ *sETE'j* `to husk grain for the first time'.
Ho *oe* `to crack, tear, rend, to split into pieces'. !i.e. Ho *o'j* `from * *oRe'j*'.
@(V152)

``^stop'':
Sa. *kOTOG* `to stop'.
Mu. *kOTOG* `to stop'.
KW *kOTOG*
@(M090)

``^peek'':
Sa. *kOyO?* `to peek'.
Mu. *kOyO?* `to peek'.
KW *kOyO?*
@(M090)

``^pillow'':
Sa. *kO~TrE~* `pillow'.
Mu. *kOTNE* `pillow'.
KW *kOTNE*
@(M082)

``^bend'':
Sa. *kuca* `to bend'.
Mu. *kuca* `to bend'.
KW *kuca*
|Cf. *kukuj* (DS).
@(M063)

``^berry'':
Kh. *kuDa* `berry'.
Mu. *kuda* `black berry'.
@(V048,V126)

``^back yard'':
Sa. *kuDam* `back yard'.
Mu. *kuNDam* `back yard'.
KW *kuDam*
|The *N* is an irregularity due to the *m* in the morpheme (RDM).
@(M064)

``^back'':
So. *kAnDoG* `back'.  !So. *kAnDoG-ban* `behind, backwards'.
 ~ *dUGgu* `to be bent'.
 ~ *kAruG*(R) `back yard, courtyard of a building'.
Go. *gidaG*
 ~ *ha:dumni:*(V) `back'.
Re. *gidaG* `back'.
Kh. *hiNDuG* `to creep, to move, to stoop'.
 ~ *kuNDa'b* `back'. ! *kuNRa'b*

Ju. *kinap* `back'.
Sa. *kuDAm* `the rear of the house, back side, behind'.
Mu. *kuNDam* `back part of the house'.
Ho *kuNDam* `back part of the house'.
@(V136, V367)

``^tell a story'':
Sa. *kudum* `to tell a story'.
Mu. *kudum* `to tell a story'.
KW *kudum*
@(M066)

``^fog'':
Kh. *kuhas* `fog'.
Sa. *kuhAs*
~ *khuAs* `mist, haze'.
Sa. *kuhRA* `mist, fog'.
Mu. *ko~a~si*
~ *ko~w~a~si*
~ *ko~R~a~si* `fog, mist'.
Mu. *kuhas*
~ *kuhasi* `fog'.
Bh. *kuhua*
~ *kuhura* `fog, mist'.
@(C540)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *kuiNDi* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *kuiNDi* `kind of fruit'.
KW *kuiNDi*
@(M060)

``^dream'':
Sa. *kukmu* `to dream; a dream'.
Mu. *kumu* `to dream; a dream'.
KW *kumu*
~ *ku-kumu*
|The Santali has an old intensifying affix (RDM), or is it due to haplology of a reduplicated form *kumu.kumu*? (DS).
@(M064)

``^dream'':
So. *gAnu#mte* `a dream'.
So. *gu"m*
~ *gu"mte* `to dream'.
Gu. *gunomti* `a dream'.
Kh. *mui* `to dream'.

Sa. *kukmu~* `a dream, to dream'.
Mu. *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
Ho *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
Bh. *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
@(C351)

``^bend'':
Sa. *kukuj* `to bend'.
Mu. *kukuj* `to bend'.
KW *kukuj*
|With intensifying infix (RDM); cf. *kuca* (DS).
@(M065)

``^tiger'':
Sa. *kul* `tiger'.
Mu. *kul*
 ~ *kula* `tiger'.
KW *kul*
 ~ *kula*
@(M062)

``^tiger'':
So. *k+na/ k+D* `tiger, leopard'.
Go. *kula*
 ~ *kul*
 ~ *ku:* `tiger, panther'.
 ~ *aNDra kul* `male tiger'.
Gu. *gikkil* `tiger, panther'.
Re. *kisa:* `tiger, panther'.
Kh. *kiRO?* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Ju. *kilo* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Sa. *kul* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Mu. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'. !Mu. *kul* only in village names.
Ho *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Bj. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Bh. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Ku. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
@(V281)

``^rabbit'':
Sa. *kulai* `rabbit'.
Mu. *kulai* `rabbit'.
KW *kulai*
@(M063)

``^hare'':
Gu. *gilli* `hare, rabbit'.

Sa. *kulAi* `the Bengal hare (%Lepus_ruficaudalus)'.
Mu. *kulae* `hare, rabbit'.
Ho *kulai* `hare'.
Kw. *kula:hi* `hare'.
Ku. *kuali* `hare, rabbit'.
@(V146)

``^ask'':
Sa. *kuli* `to ask'.
Mu. *kuli* `to ask'.
KW *kuli*
@(M060)

``^ask'':
Sa. *kuli* `to ask'.
Mu. *kuli* `to ask'.
Ho *kuli* `to ask'.
Bh. *kuli* `to ask'.
@(V097)

``maternal ^uncle'':
Sa. *kuma* `maternal uncle'.
Mu. *kuma* `maternal uncle'.
KW *kuma*
@(M063)

``^fish trap'':
Sa. *kumbEd* `fish trap'.
Mu. *kumbad*
~ *kumbid* `fish trap'.
KW *kumba`d*
~ *kumbE`d*
@(M062)

``^woman'':
Sa. *kuRi* `woman'.
Mu. *kuRi* `woman'.
KW *kuRi*
@(M060)

``^beard'':
So. *kuru* in *kuru-tAm*(R2) `beard'. | *tAm*\ *tO'OD* `mouth'.
Re. *kur* in *kur-tom*(RR) `beard'. | *tom* `mouth'.
@

``^kite'':
Sa. *kuRid* `kite'.

Mu. *kuRid* `kite'.
KW *kuRid*
@(M060)

``^strike'':
So. *taG*(R) `to press, thump, cuff, pierce'.
 ~ *tuG*(R) `to cuff'.
Kh. *ThaGkOl* `to knock'.
 ~ *thOm* `to smash'.
Sa. *kuTAm* `a blow, stroke, beat, hammer'.  !cf. *kuTAsi* `hammer'.
 ~ *Thu?* `to knock the head against something'.
 ~ *Thu* `to crack, to rupture'.
 ~ *ThukrAu*
 ~ *Thokrao* `to gainsay, contradict, oppose, threaten, to break off'.
Mu. *tham*
 ~ *tam* `to beat'.
 ~ *kuTam* `to hammer, to grind'.  !cf. *kuTasi* `hammer, *kuTAna*(H) `to macerate, crush''.
 ~ *ThO*
 ~ *TO* `to strike or hit the mark, as an arrow, to knock'.
Ho *tam* `hammer'.
Bh. *kuTam* `a blow, stroke, beat, hammer'.
@(V264, C437)

``^carry on back'':
Sa. *kuTuG* `to carry on one's back'.
Mu. *kuTuG* `to carry on one's back'.
KW *kuTuG*
@(M067)

``^prince'':
Kh. *kuw~a~r saheb* `Mr. Kuwar'. !Bage, Al. 144
Sa. *ku~Ar* `son of a king, prince, the second son of a Bhu~ya raja or zamindar, a bachelor, unmarried, single'.
Mu. *ku~a~r* `unmarried'.
@(C536)

``^dig'':
So. *la.la* `to make a thing pointed'.
 ~ *la.la-daG* `a digging stick (R), a pointed stick'.
 ~ *lO* `to hoe, cultivate, clear a hill for cultivation'.
 ~ *lO.lO-ba* `hill cultivation'.
 ~ *lO-da*(R) `to slice'.
Gu. *lai* `to dig'.
Kh. *la'j* `to slice'.
 ~ *lae* `to dig'.
Sa. *la?* `to put, pare, chip, clear from grass'.
 ~ *la* `to dig'.

Mu. *la?* `to pare wood with an axe, or the ground with a hoe'.
~ *la* `to dig'.
Ho *la* `to dig'.
Ku. *la* `to dig'.
@(V304)

``^belly'':
So. *ja'aD-loj*(R) `bellyworm'.
So. *kAm-puG*(R)/ *puG* `belly, stomach, abdomen'.
So. *onloiDa*(R)
~ *onlaida*/ *loj* `the entrails, intestines'.
Gu. *suloi* `belly'.
Re. *suloi* `belly'.
Kh. *la'j* `belly'.
Kh. *lai'j* `belly'. ! *la'j*
Kh. *laibu gita?* `to lie on the stomach, to lie prone'.
Kh. *laidul* `diarrhea'.
Kh. *laikOsu* `stomach-ache'.
Sa. *la'j* `stomach, belly'.
Ma. *la'j* `stomach, belly'.
Mu. *lai'j-dul* `diarrhea'.
Mu. *lai'j-hasu* `stomach-ache, belly-ache'.
Mu. *lai'j* `stomach, belly'. ! *la'j*
Ho *lai'j* `stomach, belly'.
Bh. *lahi'j* `stomach, belly'.
Dh. *lahi'j* `stomach, belly'.
Kw. *laj* `stomach, belly'.
Ku. *laj* `stomach, belly'.
Na. *popo*
~ *po:po:* `belly'.
@(C347a)

``^dig'':
Sa. *la*
~ *la?* `to dig'.
Mu. *la?* `to dig'.
KW *la?*
@(M098)

``^slowly'':
Kh. *loo*
~ *lOyO mu"de* `to be tired'. !Joh.4,6
Sa. *labaG lubuG* `leisurely trotting'.
Sa. *lahke.lahke* `slowly, gently, carefully'.
Sa. *lamba'j lumbu'j* `leisurely, slowly, to walk slowly, unhurriedly'.
Sa. *lOhkE* `slowly, gently'.
Sa. *ThipOG ThOpOG*

~ *DEbE'j DEbE'j* `exhausted'.
Sa. *TimbA Tamba*
~ *TimbO'j TOmbO'j* `slowly, wearily, fatigued'.
Mu. *laba'.laba?* `to flap, to wave up and down (giving an impression of weakness)'.
Mu. *laban lubun* `slowly (said of one walking)'. !syn. *tapa tupu*
Ku. *lawa:* `to be tired'.
@(C528)

``^throw'':
Kh. *lebdha* `to throw a stick'.
Sa. *labda*
~ *lebda* `to throw, cast, hurl'.
Mu. *labda*
~ *lebda* `to throw, cast, hurl'.
@(V173)

``^bake'':
Sa. *lad* `to bake'.
Mu. *lad* `to bake'.
KW *lad*
@(M098)

``^peel'':
Sa. *lahEr* `to peel'.
Mu. *lahEr* `to peel'.
KW *lahEr*
@(M083)

``^well done; overdo'':
Sa. *lahud* `well done; to overdo'.
Mu. *lahud* `well done; to overdo'.
KW *lahud*
@(M069)

``^stomach'':
Sa. *laj* `stomach'.
Mu. *laj* `stomach'.
KW *laj*
@(M099)

``^elastic'':
Sa. *lakuj* `elastic'.
Mu. *lakuj* `elastic'.
KW *lakuj*
@(M069)

``^creeper sp.'':

Sa. *lama?* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *lama?* `kind of creeper'.
KW *lama?*
@(M114)

``^sleep'':
So. *Dib-maD-Da*(R)
 ~ *Dim-maD-Da*
 ~ *Dib-maD*
 ~ *Dim-maD, DimaD* `to close one's eyes, to sleep'.
So. *lu"D*(R)
 ~ *luD*
 ~ *loD* `to lie down, to sleep, to rest'.
So. *pim-maD*(R)
 ~ *kim-maD* `to wink, to blink'.
Go. *dimma* `to close one's eyes, to sleep'.
Gu. *ledlemo:* `to sleep'.
Re. *le:mu:* `to sleep'.
Kh. *lEmE'D* `sleep, to sleep'. !infin. *lEmE'Dna*
 ~ *lEmEnna*
Ju. *leber* `sleep, to sleep'. !from *lebe'D*
Sa. *lambE'd* `to crouch, bend down, hide oneself, couch'.
Mu. *duRum* `to lie down and sleep'. !cf. V111
@(C489)

``^laugh'':
Gu. *luddo:* `to laugh, laughter'.
Kh. *laDa* `to laugh'.
Sa. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Mu. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Ho *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Bh. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Ku. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
@(V302)

``^collapse'':
Sa. *landub* `to collapse'.
Mu. *landub* `to collapse'.
KW *landub*
|Cf. the verb *dub* `to sit'; first element unidentified (RDM).
@(M069)

``^eat up'':
Sa. *lapEd* `to eat up'.
Mu. *lapED* `to eat up'.
KW *lapED*
@(M104)

``^sharp; sharpen'':
Sa. *lasEr* `sharp; to sharpen'.
Mu. *lasEr*
 ~ *lEsEr* `sharp; to sharpen'.
KW *lasEr*
@(M083)

``^creeper'':
So. *lam*(R) `to spread, to extend, as creeping plants'.
So. *lAnam*(R) `the act of creeping, a creeping plant'.
So. *lar*(R) `to spread, to surround, to overflow'.
Kh. *laNDam* `bark of mohua (%Bauhinia_scandens)'.
Kh. *laraG*
 ~ *lOraG* `creeper'.
Kh. *lATpATae* `to creep (to grow)'.
Sa. *laT paT* `sticky, muddy, to roll in mud'.
Sa. *laT paTao* `to make muddy, to adhere, to roll in the mud'.
Mu. *lama'-na~R~i~* `(%Bauhinia_Vahlii,_W._and_A.)'.
Mu. *laTpaTao* `rolled up and confused, to twist sthing over itself, as in rope making, of snakes and creepers'.
Mu. *na~R~i~*
 ~ *naR~i~*
 ~ *nari* `a creeper, climber, a twining or scandent plant'.
Mu. *naNDi* `creeper'.
Ho *naii* `creeper'. !Bodd.
@(C482)

``^hole'':
Kh. *lata* `hole, to make a hole'.
Sa. *lat* `a byplace, recess (in a forest)'.
Mu. *lata* `a cave, hole, den'.
Ho *lata* `cave, hole, den'.
Bh. *lat* `a byplace, recess (in a forest)'.
@(V020)

``^bite, bit'':
Sa. *laTab*
 ~ *laDab* `to bite; a bit'.
Mu. *laTab* `to bite; a bit'.
KW *laTab*
|Intervocalic voicing of *T* in this Santali variant (DS).
@(M113)

``^below'':
Sa. *latar* `below'.
Mu. *latar* `below'.

KW *latar*
@(M116)

``^bend back'':
Sa. *laTij* `to bend back'.
Mu. *laTij* `to bend back'.
KW *laTij*
@(M059)

``^fold'':
Sa. *laTum* `to fold; a fold'.
Mu. *laTum* `to fold; a fold'.
KW *laTum*
@(M070)

``^hang down'':
Sa. *laver* `hanging down, to bend down or over, to hang over'.
Sa. *lawa'.lawa?* `dangling, hanging loosely, to carry or hold loosely'.
Sa. *lawaG.lawaG* `dangling, hanging loosely'.
Sa. *lawar.lawar* `dangling, to dangle, to flap'.
Sa. *lemer.lemer* `moving the lips'.
Sa. *leRwa?* `to incline to one side, bend down, hang loose, hang down, droop, wither (leaves)'.
Sa. *leRwa.leRwa*
 ~ *leRwa liRvi*
 ~ *leRwa saRve* `clumsy, lazy, feeble'.
Sa. *leve.leve* `to tremble with cold'.
Sa. *lEvE* `to loosen, get loose, tremble with cold'.
Sa. *lEvEr.lEvEr* `swaying, moving'.
Sa. *lever.lever* `to tremble with cold, to move the lips to speak'.
Sa. *lewa?*
 ~ *lewaG* `dangling, hanging down, to break, to dangle'.
@(C523)

``^dissolve'':
Sa. *lE* `to dissolve'.
Mu. *lE* `to dissolve'.
KW *lE*
@(M074)

``^melt'':
So. *lE'Em* `to be melted or dissolved'.
 ~ *lEm* `to melt (tr.)'.
Kh. *paghle*
 ~ *pagle* `to melt'.  !IA loan (Hi. *pighalana:* `to melt)'.
Sa. *lE* `to dissolve, melt, become liquid'.
Mu. *lE* `to melt, dissolve'.
 ~ *lea*

~ *leaG* `dissolved, melted in water'.
Ku. *pighlae* `to melt'. !IA loan
@(C477d)

``^squash'':
Sa. *lEckEj* `to squash'.
Mu. *lEcEkEj*
~ *lEckEj* `to squash'.
KW *lEcEkEj*
@(M129)

``^lame'':
Kh. *leca* `lame, to walk like a lame man, limp'.
Sa. *lEcO?* `limping, lame on one foot'.
Sa. *leJca* `halt, limping'.
Mu. *leca*
~ *leca.leca*
~ *leca-lici*
~ *leca-leci* `a knock-kneed condition'.
@(V170)

``^left side'':
Sa. *lEGga* `left side'.
Mu. *lEGga* `left side'.
KW *lEGga*
@(M077)

``^move'':
Sa. *lEJ* `to move'.
Mu. *lEG*
~ *lEJ* `to move'.
KW *lEG*
~ *lEJ*
@(M075,M135)

``^slippery'':
So. *galo*(R) `to slip'.
~ *jalo*(R) `to slip, to slide'.
Kh. *jOlO'D* `slippery, to slip'. !cf. Kh. *jOl* `oil V198, also V189'.
Sa. *lEjEr* `soft, flabby (meat), thin (cloth)'.
~ *lEJ-jer* `slippery, slimy, smooth, sleek, oily, glib'.
Mu. *jila'd* `to slip, slippery'.
~ *lEJjEr* `weak'.
Ho *jil* ??
Bh. *jijilat* `to slip by the foot'.
Ku. *solor* ??
@(V259)

``^press'':
Sa. *lEn* `to press'.
Mu. *lEn* `to press'.
KW *lEn*
@(M075)

``^centipede'':
Sa. *lENDEd* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDOG* M094.
Mu. *lENDad* `centipede'. !Cf. *liNDuG* M094.
KW *lENDa`d*
@(M080)

``^centipede'':
Sa. *lENDOG* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDEd* M080.
Mu. *liNDuG* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDad* M080.
KW *lE`NDO`G*
@(M094)

``^bend'':
Sa. *leRve* `to bend, deflect (as an edge of an implement), to sulk'.
@(C522)

``^abuse'':
Gu. *lonk* `abuse'.
Kh. *lE'j* `to abuse'.
Sa. *lese*(K) `to bite, snap at, abuse'.
@(V338)

``^stew'':
Sa. *lETO* `stew'.
Mu. *lETO* `stew'.
KW *lETO*
@(M076)

``^bend down'':
Sa. *lewa* `supple, pliant, flexible, soft, to make or become supple or soft, to bend down'.
Mu. *lewa* `to sow in mud'.
@(C527)

``^penis'':
So. *laj*(R)
 ~ *lij*
 ~ *la'a'j*
 ~ *laJ/ laj*
 ~ *kaD* `penis'.
Sa. *li'j* `penis, esp. of small boys'.

Sa. *lO'j* `penis'.
Mu. *lOe'j*
~ *lOGgE'j* `penis'. ! *lO'j*
Ho *loe* `penis'.
Ku. *la:j* `penis'.
@(C289)

``^penis'':
Sa. *lOj* `penis'.
Mu. *lOj* `penis'.
KW *lOj*
@(M084)

``^flow'':
Sa. *liGgi*
~ *liJji* `to flow'.
Mu. *liGgi*
~ *liJji* `to flow'. !palatal form cited only in M138
KW *liGgi*
|The second Santali form can be explained in terms of palatalisation (RDM).
@(M057,M138)

``^flow'':
So. *leG.leG*(R) `to be damp, to be dripping'.
Kh. *lEG* `to flow, to fly'.
Sa. *liGgi*
~ *liJji* `to flow gently, trickle, run'.
~ *lEJ* `to move, drag oneself on the stomach, crawl, creep'. !Kuiper compares also Sa. *laG.laG* `with legs wide apart, spread one's legs (females)'.
~ *lEGgE'd.lEGgE'd* `wide, extensive, endless'.
Mu. *liGgi* `to flow, trickle, drop'.
Ho *liGgi* `to flow'.
Bh. *liGgi* `to flow'.
@(V343)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *limbOd* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *limbud* `to squeeze'.
KW *limbO`d*
@(M055)

``^press'':
Sa. *lin* `to press'.
Mu. *lin* `to press'.
KW *lin*
@(M054)

``^fluttering'':
Kh. *lisOe lOsOe* `gently moving'. !also written *llsoy losoy*
Sa. *lisO lOsO* `lagging behind, to be delayed, to work slowly'.
Sa. *lisoe lOsOe*
 ~ *liskOe lOskOe* `with ample, fluttering clothes, flutter, flap (women's cloth)'.
@(C358)

``^elastic'':
Sa. *liwEd* `elastic'.
Mu. *liud* `elastic'.
KW *liwE`d*
@(M055)

``^heat'':
Sa. *lO.lO* `heat'.
Mu. *lO.lO* `heat'.
KW *lO.lO*
@(M088)

``^burn'':
Sa. *lO* `to burn'.
Mu. *lO* `to burn'.
KW *lO*
@(M084)

``^serve'':
Sa. *lo* `to serve'.
Mu. *lu* `to serve'.
KW *lu`*
@(M072)

``^burn'':
Kh. *lO'b* `to be burnt'.
 ~ *lOb.lOb* `warm, hot'.
Sa. *lO* `to burn, to scald'.
 ~ *lO.lO* `to heat, hot, warm'.
Mu. *lO* `to burn, to scald'.
 ~ *lO.lO* `to heat, hot, warm'.
Ho *lo* `warm'.
Bh. *lo?* `to burn'.
 ~ *lo.lo* `hot, warm'.
@(V192)

``^serve up'':
So. *ru*(R) `to pour, to serve food or liquor'.
Kh. *rO* `to be scattered'.
Sa. *lo* `to draw (water, etc.), fetch, take out (food, etc.)'.

Mu. *lu?* `to ladle out, to deal out food'.
Ho *lu* `to draw (water, etc.), fetch, take out (food, etc.)'.
@(V400)

``^fig'':
Sa. *lOa* `fig'.
Mu. *lOa* `fig'.
KW *lOa*
@(M087)

``^fig tree'':
So. *loa* `fig, fig tree'.
Kh. *lua* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Sa. *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *loa-daru* `fig tree'.
~ *loa* `fig'.
Ho *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Bh. *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Ku. *lawa* `fig tree'.
@(V047)

``^husk'':
Sa. *lobo?* `to husk; a husk'.
Mu. *lupu?* `to husk; a husk'.
KW *lu`pu`?*
~ *lu`bu`?*
@(M074)

``^bran'':
Sa. *lobo?* `husk, bran, meal, flour'.
Mu. *lupu?* `husk of rice'.
Ho *lupu?* `husk of rice'.
Bh. *lupu* `husk of rice'. !i.e. *lupu?*(HJP).
@(V245)

``^lip'':
Kh. *lucur* `lip'.
Sa. *lOc lOcO* `protruding (underlip)'.
~ *lOT lOTO* `to swell (lips)'.
~ *luTi* `lip'.
Mu. *lOc lOcO* `to protrude the underlip as a sign of disagreement'.
~ *lOcAkOr*
~ *lOcO"kOr*
~ *lOckOr*
~ *lacoRa*
~ *laco* `lip'.
Ho *loco* `lip'.

Bh. *laco* `upper lip'.
@(V363)

``^flower sp.'':
Sa. *lOdam* `kind of flower'.
Mu. *ludam* `kind of flower'.
KW *lO`dam*
@(M096)

``^with'':
Gu. *blo:* `with, from'.
Kh. *lO?* `with, from'.
Sa. *lOe* `along with, together'.
Mu. *lO?* `with, along with'.
Ho *lo* `with, along with'. !i.e. *lO?*
@(V196)

``^wet'':
Sa. *lOhad* `to wet'. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *lOhad* `to wet'.
KW *lOhad*
@(M089)

``^wet'':
Kh. *Osu'd* `to wet'. !a different root, contaminating *lOhO'd*
Kh. *su'd* `wet, to be wet'. !a different root, contaminating *lOhO'd*
Sa. *lOhO'd* `wet, moist, to wet, to get wet'.
Sa. *lOsO'd* `mud, mire, muddy, dirty'.
Mu. *loa'd* `to moisten'.
Mu. *lOsO'd* `mud, earth'.
Mu. *lum* `to wet, wet'.
Ho *lOsO'd* `mud, earth'.
Ho *lum* `to wet, wet'.
@(C531)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *lOndOj* `sunken'.
Mu. *lunduj* `sunken'.
KW *lO`ndO`j*
@(M096)

``^fall off, collapse'':
Sa. *lOpa?* `to fall off, collapse'.
Mu. *lOpa?* `to fall off, collapse'.
KW *lOpa?*
@(M087)

``^copulate'':
So. *to*(R) `to copulate'.
 ~ *tOGba* `to cohabit'.
Kh. *tu*
 ~ *tug*(B) `to copulate'.
Sa. *loRo* `to have sexual intercourse with'.
Sa. *OtOG* `to follow, follow in heat (cattle), pair with'.
 ~ *OpOtOG*
 ~ *OptOG* `to follow one another, be in heat'.
Mu. *OtOG* `to follow smb. physically, to copulate (used with reference to animals)'.
Ho *do* `to copulate??'.
Bh. *otoG* `to follow'.
 ~ *optoG* `to copulate, sexual intercourse'.
@(V369)

``^mind'':
Sa. *lOsOd* `mind'.
Mu. *lOsOd* `mind'.
KW *lOsOd*
@(M127)

``^mud'':
Sa. *lOsOd* `mud'.
Mu. *lOsOd* `mud'.
KW *lOsOd*
@(M089)

``^twist'':
Sa. *lOTOj* `to twist'.
Mu. *lOTOj* `to twist'.
KW *lOTOj*
@(M089)

``^land'':
Go. *lioG* `lowland used for growing paddy'.
Gu. *li:o:G* `field'.
Kh. *gO'jlO?* `paddy field'.
Kh. *OslO?*
 ~ *uslO?* `land'.
Mu. *lOyOG* `low land or terraced rice fields'.
Bj. *loyoG* `low land or terraced rice fields'.
@(C318c)

``^silk'':
Sa. *luman* `silk'.
Mu. *lumam*
 ~ *lumaG* `silk'. !sic; recte *luman*??

KW *luman*
@(M064)

``^ear'':
Sa. *lutur* `ear'.
Mu. *lutur* `ear'.
KW *lutur*
@(M067)

``^ear'':
So. *lu'uD/ luD* `ear'.
Go. *lu'ud*
 ~ *lu'un*
 ~ *luvvu*(V) `ear'.
Gu. *lintir*
 ~ *nintiri*
 ~ *ritil* `ear'.
Re. *lintir* `ear'.
Kh. *lutur* `ear'.
Ju. *lutur*
 ~ *nutur* `ear'.
Sa. *lutur* `ear'.
Ma. *lutur* `ear'.
Mu. *lutur* `ear'.
Ho *lutur* `ear'.
Bj. *lutur* `ear'.
@(V147)

``^cut'':
Sa. *ma?* `to cut'.
Mu. *ma?* `to cut'.
KW *ma?*
@(M132)

``^joint, ^bamboo'':
So. *mADmAD* `joint'.
Sa. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Mu. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Ho *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Bh. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Tu. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Ku. *mat* `bamboo'.
KW *mad*
@(C415,M098)

``^year'':
Kh. *Enma* `this year'. !gen. *Enmag-a?*

Sa. *mah kalom* `three years ago'.
Mu. *maha*(H)
 ~ *maa*(N) `days of a definite series, last year'.
Bh. *maha* `last year'.
@(V060)

``^Mahle tribe'':
Sa. *mahlE* `name of a tribe, the Mahle'.
Mu. *mahli* `name of a tribe, the Mahle'.
KW *mahlE*`
@(M094)

``^cold_(disease)'':
Kh. *mONDa* `cold (disease)'.
Sa. *manda*
 ~ *anda* `a cold'.
Mu. *manda* `cold, coryza, catarrh'.
Ho *manda* `cold, coryza, catarrh'.
Bh. *manda* `cough'.
@(V072,V272)

``^peafowl'':
So. *mara/ mar* `peafowl'.
Kh. *mara* `peafowl'.
Sa. *mara?* `peafowl'.
Mu. *mara?* `peafowl'.
Ho *mara?* `peafowl'.
Ku. *mara* `peafowl'.
@(V027)

``^big'':
Sa. *marag* `big'.
Mu. *maraG* `big'.
KW *aG*
@(M115)

``^big'':
So. *mArAG* `to grow'.
Sa. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Mu. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Ho *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Bj. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Bh. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
@(V030)

``^fallow'':
Kh. *marca* `fallow (land)'.

Sa. *marca* `bare, physically poor, deteriorated, puny'.
Sa. *narca* `unfertile, exhausted (soil)'.
Mu. *Marca* `fallow, unploughed, untilled'.
@(C239)

``^old, ancient, mature'':
Sa. *marE* `old, ancient, mature'.
Mu. *mari* `old, ancient, mature'.
KW *marE*`
@(M094)

``^light'':
Sa. *marsal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *marsal* `light; to be light'.
KW *marsal*
|Cf. *arsal* `id.'.
@(M115)

``^blood'':
Sa. *mayam* `blood'.
Mu. *mayOm* `blood'.
KW *mayOm*
@(M115)

``^blood'':
So. *miJam/ mAJ* `blood'.
Go. *miyam* `blood'.
Gu. *ia:m*
~ *jiJam* `blood'.
Re. *mia:m* `blood'.
Kh. *EGgam*
~ *eJam*
~ *iy~am*
~ *iy~a~m* `blood'.
Ju. *iyam* `blood'.
Sa. *ma~y~a~m* `blood, to bleed'.
Mu. *maeom*
~ *ma~y~Om* `blood'. !i.e. *may~om*(HJP).
Ho *mayom* `blood'.
Bj. *myum* `blood'. !i.e. *mayum*(HJP).
Bh. *mayOm* `blood'.
@(V303)

``^day after tomorrow'':
Sa. *mEaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Mu. *mEaG* `day after tomorrow'.
KW *mEaG*

@(M119)

``^day after tomorrow'':
Kh. *mEGga* `day after tomorrow'.
Ju. *miaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Sa. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Mu. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Ho *meaG*
 ~ *miaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Bh. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Ku. *miyaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Kh. *tumbO?* `day, twelve hours'.
@(C343)

``^be'':
Sa. *mEna?* `to be'.
Mu. *mEna?* `to be'.
KW *mEna?*
|Analyzed *mEn-a?* M119..
@(M078)

``^be'':
Sa. *mena?*
 ~ *mena* `to be'.
Mu. *mena?* `to exist, to be, to be present'. !as opposed to *banO'a*
Ho *mena?* `to be'.
Na. *imni* `to be'.
@(C425)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *mEral*
 ~ *mErEl* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *mEral*
 ~ *mErEl* `kind of fruit'.
KW *mEral*
 ~ *mErEl*
|Also reconstructed as *mEra`l* M123..
@(M079)

``^goat'':
Sa. *mErOm* `goat'.
Mu. *mErOm* `goat'.
KW *mErOm*
@(M076)

``^goat'':
So. *k+mmED/ mED* `goat'.

Go. *kinme:*
 ~ *kinme:n* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Gu. *gime* `goat'.
Re. *gime* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Kh. *mErOm* `goat'.
Ju. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Sa. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Ma. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Mu. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Ho *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Bh. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Dh. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Kw. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
@(V177)

``^eye'':
So. *mO'OD/ mAD* `eye'.
Go. *man*
 ~ *mu:*
 ~ *ma:*(V) `eye'.
Gu. *mo:* `eye'.
Re. *m'o:* `eye'.
Kh. *mO'D*
 ~ *mO~'D* `eye'.
Ju. *e-mor* `eye'.
Sa. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ma. *mE'd* `eye'.
Mu. *mE'd*
 ~ *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ho *me'd* `eye'.
Bj. *me'd* `eye'.
Bh. *mE'd* `eye'.
Dh. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Kw. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ku. *met* `eye'. !i.e. *me~d*(HJP).
@(V250)

``^iron'':
Sa. *mE~R~hE~'d* `iron'. ! *mE~RhE~d*(M).
Ma. *mErhE'd* `iron'.
Mu. *mERE'd* `iron'.
 ~ *mE~R~E~'d* `iron'. ! *mENhEd*(M).
Ho *meD* `iron'.
Bj. *merhd*(Hunter) `iron'.
KW *mENhEd*
@(V168,M080)

``^one'':
So. *Aboi*(R)
 ~ *Abo*
 ~ *bo*
 ~ *boyyo*
 ~ *boi*
 ~ *AmUi*
 ~ *mUi/ mi'd*
 ~ *mid* `one'.
Go. *boi* `one, one single'.
Go. *bo:yi*(V) `one, one single'.
Gu. *mui*
 ~ *mui-ro*
 ~ *bui*
 ~ *muyi* `one, one single'.
Re. *mui* `one, one single'.
Kh. *mOiG*
 ~ *mOiJ*
 ~ *jOyO'D*
 ~ *mOi'j*
 ~ *mOi*
 ~ *mOyOG* `one'.
Kh. *muDu* `alone, only, single'.
Ju. *min*
 ~ *muiND*
 ~ *mui*
 ~ *mi*
 ~ *minna* `one, one single'.
Sa. *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Ma. *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Mu. *miya'd*
 ~ *mia'd*
 ~ *mOya'd*
 ~ *mOjO'd*
 ~ *mO'd*
 ~ *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Ho *mi*
 ~ *mid*
 ~ *miad* `one, one single'.
Bj. *moy* `one, one single'.
Bh. *mi'd*
 ~ *miA'd* `one, one single'.
Dh. *mi'd*
 ~ *miA'd*
 ~ *miJA'd* `one, one single'.
As. *mi:ad* `one, one single'.

Kw. *mi*
 ~ *mi'd*
 ~ *mia'd* `one, one single'.
Ku. *miya~:*
 ~ *mia* `one, one single'.
Na. *bidi:* `one, one single'.
@(C338)

``^one'':
Sa. *mid* `one'.
Mu. *mid*
 ~ *miad* `one'.
KW *mid*
 ~ *miad*
@(M132)

``^parrot'':
Sa. *miru* `parrot'.
Mu. *miru* `parrot'.
KW *miru*
@(M056)

``^calf'':
Sa. *mi~hu~* `calf, a child (figuratively)'.
Ho *miu* `calf, a child (figuratively)'.
@(C541)

``^smoke'':
So. *moDa*(R)/ *moI* `mist, fog'.
So. *umuD*(R)
 ~ *Umud/ mod*
 ~ *mUd* `smoke, fumes'.
Gu. *munmu:so:* `smoke'.
Kh. *mO?* `smoke'.
Mu. *mO?*
 ~ *mO~?* `filled with smoke, to fill with smoke'.
@(V384)

``^mouth'':
Sa. *mOca* `mouth'.
Mu. *mOca* `mouth'.
KW *mOca*
@(M133)

``^mouth'':
So. *tO'OD/ tAm* `mouth'.
Go. *toD*(RR) `mouth'.

Gu. *tummo:* `mouth'.
Re. *tom* `mouth' in *kur-tom*(RR) `beard'. !CF
Kh. *tOmO"d* `mouth'.
Ju. *tamar*
 ~ *tamon*
 ~ *tamoni*
 ~ *tomor* `mouth'.
Sa. *moca* `mouth'.
Ma. *moca* `mouth'.
Mu. *moca* `mouth'.
Bh. *moca* `mouth'.
Dh. *moca* `mouth'.
Ku. *cabu* `mouth'.
Ku. *mace* `mustache'. !Mw
@(C509)

``^finish'':
Sa. *mOkOJ* `to finish'.
Mu. *mukuJ* `to finish'.
KW *mO`kO`J*
@(M096)

``^hate'':
Sa. *mOkOJ* `to hate'.
Mu. *mukuJ* `to hate'.
KW *mO`kO`J*
@(M136)

``^appear'':
Sa. *molo* `to appear (e.g. new moon)'.
Mu. *mulu?* `to appear (e.g. new moon)'.
KW *mu`lu`?*
@(M073)

``^forehead'':
Sa. *mOlOG* `forehead'.
Mu. *mOlOG* `forehead'.
KW *mOlOG*
@(M090)

``^smoky'':
Sa. *mOrOd* `smoky'.
Mu. *mOrOd* `smoky'.
KW *mOrOd*
@(M089)

``^sour'':

Sa. *mOrOj* `sour'.
Mu. *mOrOj* `sour'.
KW *mOrOj*
@(M089)

``^five'':
Sa. *mO~RE~* `five'.
Mu. *mONE* `five'.
KW *mONE*
@(M082)

``^five'':
So. *monloi*(R)
 ~ *molloi*
 ~ *mUnloi* `five'.
Go. *mUnloi*
 ~ *monloi* `five'.
Go. *manule:i*(V) `five'.
Gu. *mallai* `five'.
Gu. *manle:i*(B)
 ~ *mullai* `five'.
Re. *molloi* `five'.
Kh. *mOlOe* `five'.
Sa. *mO~R~E~* `five'.
Ma. *mOrE*
 ~ *mOreya* `five'.
Mu. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~O~e*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Mu. *mO~R~O~ea*(H) `five'.  !acc. to Nottrott *monea*, i.e. *moNea* `or *moR~ea*'.
Ho *moya, mo~ya* `five'.
Bj. *monaya* `five'.
Bh. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Dh. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Ku. *mono* `five'. !adj.
Ku. *monoi*
 ~ *monoiya* `five'. !subst.
Mw. *maneiku* `five'.
@(V391)

``^ant'':
So. *mujja/ muj* `ant (of any species)'.  !cf. *muj.muj/ muj* `pimple'.
Kh. *mu'jDa?* `ant'.
Sa. *mu'j* `ant'.
Mu. *mui'j* `ant'.

Ho *mui* `ant'.
Bj. *mue* `ant'.
Bh. *mu'j*
 ~ *mui* `ant'.
@(V130)

``^nose'':
Sa. *mu* `nose'.
Mu. *mu* `nose'.
KW *mu*
@(M061)

``^fish trap'':
Sa. *mucu* `fish trap'.
Mu. *mucu* `fish trap'.
KW *mucu*
@(M065)

``^ant'':
Sa. *muj* `ant'.
Mu. *muj* `ant'.
KW *muj*
@(M133)

``^begin'':
So. *muG* `to begin'. !dial.
Kh. *mu?* `to come out'.  ! *m=un=u'siG* `the east'.
 ~ *mu'-rEl* `to rise (moon, stars)'.
Mu. *munu* `beginning'.
Bh. *munu* `beginning'.
@(V109)

``^tree sp.'':
Kh. *murun* (coralla of) mohua tree (%Bassia_latifolia)
Sa. *muru'd* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *muru'd* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_Roxb.)'.
Bh. *murud* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_ Roxb.)'.
@(V117)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *murub* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *murud* `kind of tree'.
KW *murud*
 ~ *murub*
|The *b* `in Santali prob. due to labial assimilation' (RDM).
@(M065)

``^nilgai'':
Sa. *murum* `nilgai (species of large wild cattle)'.
Mu. *murum* `nilgai (species of large wild cattle)'.
KW *murum*
@(M066)

``^post'':
Sa. *mutul* `center post'.
Mu. *mutul* `center post'.
KW *mutul*
@(M067)

``^nose'':
So. *mu'u/ mu* `nose'.
Go. *mu~*
 ~ *mun* `nose'.
Go. *muvvu*(V) `nose'.
Gu. *mi* `nose'.
Gu. *mi:*(B) `nose'.
Re. *se:-mi*
 ~ *mi* `nose'.
Kh. *mu~*
 ~ *rOmOG* `nose'.
Sa. *mu~* `nose'.
Ma. *mu~* `nose'.
Mu. *mu~*
 ~ *mu*
 ~ *mu~hu~*
 ~ *muhu* `nose'.
Ho *mua* `nose'.
Bh. *mu~* `nose'.
Dh. *mu~* `nose'.
Kw. *mu~* `nose'.
Ku. *mu* `nose'.
@(V387)

``^this'':
Sa. *na-* `this'.
Mu. *na-* `this'.
KW *na-*
@(M098)

``^now'':
Sa. *naha?* `now'.
Mu. *naha?* `now'.
KW *naha?*
@(M114)

``^plough'':
Sa. *nahEl* `plough'.
Mu. *nahEl* `plough'.
KW *nahEl*
@(M083)

``elder ^sister'':
Sa. *naJa* `elder sister'.
Mu. *nana* `elder sister'.
KW *naJa*
@(M134)

``^witch'':
Sa. *naJjOm* `witch'.
Mu. *najOm* `witch'.
KW *najOm*
|Again the Santali nasal due to final *m*; perhaps related to *jOm* `to eat', but if so the first morpheme is unidentified (RDM); reconstructed as KW *nam-jOm* (M107), but wo explanation.
@(M093)

``^comb'':
Sa. *nakij* `to comb; a comb'.
Mu. *nakij* `to comb; a comb'.
KW *nakij*
@(M059)

``^wage'':
Sa. *nalha* `wage'.
Mu. *nalha* `wage'.
KW *nalha*
@(M134)

``^good'':
Sa. *napaE* `good'.
Mu. *napaE* `good'.
KW *napaE*
@(M104,M134)

``^wash head'':
Sa. *naRka* `to wash one's head'.
Mu. *naRka* `to wash one's head'.
KW *naRka*
@(M134)

``^now'':
So. *nam*

~ *nAmi*(M)
~ *nAmijJEn*(M) `at present, just now'.
Sa. *na~ha~?*
~ *naha?* `at present, just now'.
Mu. *naa?*(H)
~ *naha?*(N) `at present, just now'.
Ho *na*
~ *na?* `at present, just now'.
Ku. *naka* `at present, just now'.
@(V032)

``^creep; creeper'':
Sa. *na~Ri~* `to creep; a creeper'.
Mu. *naNi* `to creep; a creeper'.
KW *naNi*
@(M059)

``^fix a date'':
Sa. *nENDa* `to fix a date'.
Mu. *nENDa* `to fix a date'.
KW *nENDa*
@(M077)

``^time, appointment'':
Kh. *neDa* `time, hour'.
Sa. *neNDa* `to fix or appoint a time'.
Mu. *nENDa*(H)
~ *neDa*(N)
~ *neRa*(N) `the fixing of a date'.
Bh. *neNDa*
~ *neRa* `appointed time'.
@(V056)

``^that much'':
Kh. *hOmne* `that much, that many'.
Sa. *ni-min* `so much'.
Sa. *ti-min* `how many'.
Mu. *cimin* `how many'.
Mu. *cimnaG* `how much'.
Mu. *imin*
~ *amin* `this, like this, that much'.
Mu. *nimin* `this much'.
Ho *cimin* `how many'.
Ho *cimnaG* `how much'.
Ho *imin*
~ *amin* `this, like this, that much'.
Ho *nimin* `this much'.

Bh. *ciminaG* `how much'.
Bh. *nimin*
~ *niminaG* `so much'.
@(V404)

``^mushroom'':
So. *p+D* `mushroom'. !CF of *bAti*
Kh. *u'D* `mushroom'.
Sa. *o'd* `mushroom, toadstool'.
Mu. *u'd* `mushroom'.
Ho *u'd* `mushroom'.
Tu. *ut* `mushroom'.
Ku. *ut* `mushroom'.
@(V237)

``^take out of water'':
Sa. *Oar* `to take out of water'.
Mu. *Oar* `to take out of water'.
KW *Oar*
@(M088)

``^take out'':
Sa. *OcO?* `to take out'.
Mu. *OcO?* `to take out'.
KW *OcO?*
@(M090)

``^hump of a bull'':
Sa. *ocod* `hump of a bull'.
Mu. *ucud* `hump of a bull'.
KW *u`cu`d*
@(M074)

``^take out'':
Sa. *oDo?* `to take out'.
Mu. *uduG* `to take out'.
KW *u`du`?*
~ *u`du`G*
|This *?* : *G* correspondence supports the interpretation of *?* as *g* (RDM).
@(M073)

``^carry a child'':
Re. *og*-(2)
GR *Ag*-(2), *og*-(2)
Gt. *o*-(&) `to carry a child in a cloth'. [past *Oo?ke*, fut. *oo?e*].
@

``^wind yarn'':
Gu. *og=da'*-(2) [?as monosyll ?].
Re. *og=*(2), *og=rag*-(2) `to wind yarn'.
GR *Ag=*(2)
@

``^blow'':
Sa. *OG* `to blow'.
Mu. *OG* `to blow'.
KW *OG*
@(M085)

``^potsherd'':
Sa. *OhOj* `potsherd'.
Mu. *OhOj* `potsherd'.
KW *OhOj*
@(M089)

``^reap'':
Gu. *oj*-(2,3) [imp. phonetic *oy'*(&)].
Re. *oj*-(2,3) [imp. *oy'*(&), prohib. *a-oys-o?*(&)].
GR *Aj*-(2,3)
Gt. *hwe'*(3,&) `to reap'.
So. *Aj*(DM) `to pick greens'.
@

``^anoint'':
Sa. *OjO?* `to anoint'.
Mu. *OjO?* `to anoint'.
KW *OjO?*
@(M090)

``^boil'':
Sa. *ojo* `boil'.
Mu. *uju* `boil'.
KW *u`ju`*
@(M073)

``^hide'':
Sa. *oko* `to hide'.
Mu. *uku* `to hide'.
KW *u`ku`*
@(M073)

``^conceal'':
Kh. *uku'b* `to lie in wait'.
Sa. *oko* `hiding, concealing, secreting, secret, to hide, conceal'.

Mu. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Ho *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Bh. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Ku. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
@(V239)

``^moldy; mold'':
Sa. *ol* `moldy; mold'.
Mu. *ul* `moldy; mold'.
KW *u`l*
@(M072)

``^write'':
Sa. *Ol* `to write'.
Mu. *Ol* `to write'.
KW *Ol*
@(M085)

``^leaf'':
So. *Ola/ Ol* `leaf'.
Go. *o:la:* `leaf'.
Gu. *o:la:*
~ *volla:* `leaf'.
Re. *o:la:*
~ *ula:* `leaf'.
Kh. *ula?* `leaf'.
Sa. *Ol* `to write'.
~ *palha* `leaf (fresh or old), get leaves'.
Mu. *Ol* `to write'.
~ *palhao* `sprouting of new leaves after the branch of a tree has been cut'.
Ho *ol* `to write'.
Ku. *ol* `to write'.
@(V050)

``^kneel'':
Sa. *Omba?* `to kneel'.
Mu. *Omba?* `to kneel'.
KW *Omba?*
@(M087)

``^stoop'':
Kh. *homba* `to stoop'.
Sa. *omba?* `to bend down on all fours'.
Mu. *hOmbO?* `to fall forwards'.
Ho *omba?* `to stoop'.
@(C149b)

``^sprout'':
Kh. *On* `to plant'.
Sa. *OmOn* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Mu. *OmOn* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Ho *omon* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Bh. *omon* `to grow, spring up'.
Ku. *umun* `to grow, spring up'.
@(V377)

``^headhunter'':
Sa. *ONDga* `headhunter'.
Mu. *ONDka*
~ *ONDOka* `headhunter'.
KW *ONDka*
~ *ONDOka* !latter for orig. *ONDOga* M129
|Voicing of *k* in Santali by assimilation to the preceding voiced obstruent (RDM).
@(M087,M129)

``^shoot'':
Sa. *Opad* `shoot'.
Mu. *Opad* `shoot'.
KW *Opad*
@(M087)

``^watch, ^guard'':
Gu. *or*-(2,&) [past *or-o?-niG*(&)].
GR *Ar*-(2), *or*-(2)
Gt. *hur*-(&) [past *hur-ke*(&), fut. *hur-e*].
So. *OrOl*-(L) `to watch, to guard'. (cf. *Ol-gOb*-(L) `to sit awhile', *gOb*-(L) `to sit')
@

``^drag'':
Sa. *Or* `to drag'.
Mu. *Or* `to drag'.
KW *Or*
@(M085)

``^house'':
Sa. *ORa?* `house'.
Mu. *ORa?* `house'.
KW *ORa?*
@(M087)

``^house'':
Kh. *O?* `house'. !gen. *oga?*
Sa. *oRa?* `house, home, family'.
Mu. *oRa?* `a house, a building'.

Ho *oa?* `a house, a building'.
Bj. *ora:* `a house, a building'. !i.e. *oRa?*(HJP).
Bh. *oRa:* `a house, a building'. !i.e. *oRa?*(HJP).
Ku. *u:ra:* `a house, a building'.
Na. *awa:r*
 ~ *a:wa:r* `a house, a building'.
@(V200)

``^bird'':
Sa. *ORE* `bird'.
Mu. *ORE* `bird'.
KW *ORE*
@(M082)

``^tear off'':
Sa. *OREj* `to tear off'.
Mu. *OREj* `to tear off'.
KW *OREj*
@(M082)

``^blow'':
Sa. *OrOG* `to blow'.
Mu. *OrOG* `to blow'.
KW *OrOG*
|Clearly this is related to *OG* to blow, but the infix *R* (sic!??) is unidentified (RDM).
@(M090)

``^wide'':
Sa. *Osar* `wide'.
Mu. *Osar* `wide'.
KW *Osar*
@(M088)

``^thin'':
Sa. *oso?* `thin; to be thin'.
Mu. *usu?* `thin; to be thin'.
KW *u`su`?*
@(M073)

``^weaken'':
So. *usuG*(R) `to be inclined, to fall to one side, to be tilted, to stumble'.
Kh. *usuG* `to injure (by witchcraft), to make weak'.
Sa. *oso?* `thin, lean, emaciated, pulled down'.
Mu. *usu?* `to be tired, weak, thin'.
Ho *usu* `lean'. !i.e. *usu?*(HJP).
Bh. *usu* `lean'. !i.e. *usu?*(HJP).
Ku. *usu* `to become thin'.

@(V240)

``^earth'':
Sa. *Ot* `earth'.
Mu. *OtE* `earth'.
KW *OtE*
@(M084)

``^ground?'':
Sa. *Ot* `soil, earth, ground, floor'.
Mu. *Ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Ho *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Bj. *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Bh. *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Ku. *ote*
 ~ *wate:* `earth, ground'.
Mw. *ote*
 ~ *wote* `earth, ground'.
@(V403)

``^uncover'':
Sa. *OTa?* `to uncover'.
Mu. *OTa?* `to uncover'.
KW *OTa?*
@(M087)

``^press'':
Sa. *Ota* `to press'.
Mu. *Ota* `to press'.
KW *Ota*
@(M087)

``^press down'':
Kh. *OtOn* `to press down'.
Sa. *ota* `to press down, throw'.
 ~ *tEn* `to press, keep down'.
Mu. *ota* `to press down, throw'.
Ho *ota* `to press down, throw'.
 ~ *ten* `to press, keep down'.
@(V277)

``^fly'':
Sa. *OTaG* `to fly'.
Mu. *OTaG* `to fly'.
KW *OTaG*
@(M088)

``^vegetable sp.'':
Sa. *oTo* `kind of vegetable'.
Mu. *uTu* `kind of vegetable'.
KW *u`Tu`*
@(M073)

``^follow'':
Sa. *OtOG* `to follow'.
Mu. *OtOG* `to follow'.
KW *OtOG*
@(M091)

``^bow_^string'':
So. *p[An]Ar/ pAr* `bow string'.
Kh. *panic*(ABD)
~ *pAni:c*(P) `bow string'.
Sa. *pAnicha*
~ *po~R~cha* `a bow string made of bamboo'.
Mu. *pani'j* `a bow string made of bamboo'. !Bage *panic*
@(C323c)

``^not to be'':
Sa. *papu?* `not to be'.
Mu. *papu?* `not to be'.
KW *papu?*
@(M070)

``^bed'':
Kh. *parkOm* `stringbed, cot'.
Sa. *parkOm* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Mu. *parkOm* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Ho *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Bh. *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Ku. *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
@(V067)

``^pigeon'':
So. *parua*(R) `pigeon'.
Kh. *pero~a* `pigeon'. ! *perwa*~ `Al. 1331'.
Sa. *parwa* `the common pigeon (%Columba_intermedia)'.
@(C538)

``^splash'':
Sa. *pasir* `to splash'.
Mu. *pasir* `to splash'.
KW *pasir*
@(M060)

``^braid'':
Sa. *paTEd* `to braid'.
Mu. *paTEd* `to braid'.
KW *paTEd*
@(M083)

``^miss (a mark)'':
Sa. *paTEd* `to miss (a mark)'.
Mu. *paTEd* `to miss (a mark)'.
KW *paTEd*
@(M104)

``^uproot'':
Sa. *paTub* `to uproot'.
Mu. *paTub* `to uproot'.
KW *paTub*
@(M069)

``^sacrifice'':
Sa. *pauRa* `to sacrifice; a sacrifice'.
Mu. *pauRa* `to sacrifice; a sacrifice'.
KW *pauRa*
@(M068)

``^three'':
So. *ya-gi* `three'.
Kh. *u'phe*
~ *u'fe* `three'.
Sa. *pea*
~ *pE* `three'.
Ma. *pE*
~ *pea* `three'.
Mu. *api*
~ *apia* `three'.
Ho *apia*
~ *ape* `three'.
Bj. *apia* `three'.
Bh. *pE*
~ *pea* `three'.
Dh. *pE*
~ *pea* `three'.
As. *pea* `three'.
Kw. *pei* `three'.
KW *a-pE`-a*
Ku. *apai* `three'.
@(V348,M094)

``^trumpet'':
Kh. *pER~E'D*
 ~ *pE~R~E~'D* `a big fife'.
Sa. *pEpR~E~'d* `a kind of trumpet'.
Mu. *pErE~R~E~'d* `a long trumpet'.
Ho *pere~e'd* `a long trumpet'.
@(V162, cf. V157))

``^relative, guest'':
Sa. *pERa* `relative, guest'.
Mu. *pERa* `relative, guest'.
KW *pERa*
@(M077,M139)

``^fill'':
Sa. *pErEj* `to fill'.
Mu. *pErEj* `to fill'.
KW *pErEj*
@(M080)

``^break'':
Sa. *pETEj* `to break'.
Mu. *pETEj* `to break'.
KW *pETEj*
@(M081)

``^play a flute'':
So. *pED* `to blow a flute, play a wind instrument'.
 ~ *p[An]Ed* `a flute'.
Gu. *pe'd* `to play on a flute'.
Kh. *pE'D* `to pipe'.
Sa. *phE'd* `to play (on a string), rebound'.
Mu. *pE'd.pE'd* `the hollow sound of a stomach distended by wind, when slapped'.
@(V157, cf. V162)

``^pierce'':
So. *A-piG* `hole'. !?
So. *pu*
 ~ *po* `to pierce, to stab, to thrust'.
Kh. *fO?*
 ~ *phO?* `to butt at'.
Kh. *fOGga?* `to bore'.
Sa. *phOGgla* `to be enlarged (a hole)'.
Sa. *phOGkE* `with openings in walls, etc.'.
Mu. *bhaG-bhOG*
 ~ *baG-bOG* `several holes which go straight through and through'.

Mu. *bu?* `a hole through and through, to pierce, to bore'.
Mu. *phOG* `to have an opening or outlet'.
@(V380)

``^leaf cup'':
Sa. *phuRu?* `leaf cup'.
Mu. *puRu?* `leaf cup'.
KW *phuRu?*
 ~ *puRu?*
@(M066)

``^bird: golden oriole'':
Kh. *piyo kOnthE'D* `a bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
Sa. *pio (cE~R~E~)* `a bird, the Golden_Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
Mu. *pio (cE~R~E~)*(N) `a bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
@(V100)

``^eyelid'':
Kh. *pipni?* `eyebrow'.
Sa. *pipni* `eyelid'.
Mu. *pipni(')*
 ~ *mE'd-pip(A)ni(')* `eyelid, eyelash'.
Bh. *pipAni* `eyelid, eyelash'.
@(V089)

``^market'':
Kh. *peiT* `market, bazaar'. !written *peiTh*
Sa. *piThiA* `market, bazaar'.
Mu. *piT*
 ~ *pi~Ti*
 ~ *piThiya* `market, bazaar'.
@(C354)

``^clean cotton'':
Sa. *pitlEd* `to clean cotton'.
Mu. *pitlEd* `to clean cotton'.
KW *pitlEd*
@(M124)

``^small-earred'':
Sa. *piTu* `small ear, small-earred person'.
Mu. *piTu* `small ear, small-earred person'.
KW *piTu*
@(M128)

``^dig'':
Kh. *pu* `to chip'.

Sa. *po* `to hoe, to dig'.
Mu. *pu:* `to dig or cut out tree stumps in the jungle'.
@(V235)

``^powder'':
Sa. *podoe* `powder'.
Mu. *pudui* `powder'.
KW *pu`du`i`*
@(M073)

``^break'':
Sa. *pOha?* `to break'.
Mu. *pOha?* `to break'.
KW *pOha?*
@(M087)

``^insect sp., ^locust'':
Sa. *poho* `locust'.
Mu. *puhu* `locust'.
KW *pu`hu`*
@(M073)

``^four'':
So. *unji*(D) `four'.
Go. *ungi*(RR) `four'.
 ~ *vunigi*(V) `four'.
Gu.~ *u'n*(R4)
 ~ *vu:n*
 ~ *uun-ro*(B) `four'.
Re. *oJ*(RR) `four'.
Kh. *i'pOn*
 ~ *i'fOn* `four'.
Sa. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Ma. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Mu. *upunia*
 ~ *upuna*
 ~ *upun* `four'.
Ho *upun*
 ~ *uponia* `four'.
Bj. *upunia* `four'.
Bh. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Dh. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
As. *upun* `four'.

KW *u`pu`n*
Ku. *uphunia*
 ~ *upun*
 ~ *upunia*
 ~ *upuna* `four'.
|May be analyzed *u-pun* (M134).
@(V397,M072)

``^burst'':
Sa. *pOsEd* `to burst'.
Mu. *pusij* `to burst'.
KW *pO`sE`d*
 ~ *pO`sE`j* !orig. *pusE`d*, *pusE`j*, but *pO`sE`d*, *pO`sE`j* M096, *pO`sE`j* M124
@(M095,M096,M124,M142)

``^humiliate, ^degrade'':
Sa. *pOsRa* `to humiliate, degrade'.
Mu. *pOsRa* `to humiliate, degrade'.
KW *pOsRa*
@(M087)

``^intestine'':
Sa. *pOTa* `intestine'.
Mu. *pOTa* `intestine'.
KW *pOTa*
@(M087)

``^dove'':
Sa. *pOtam* `dove'.
Mu. *putam* `dove'.
KW *pO`tam*
@(M096)

``^bulge, full'':
Sa. *pOtE*
 ~ *puTi* `to bulge out, become full'.
Mu. *puTi* `to bulge out, become full'.
KW *pO`TE`*
 ~ *puTi*
@(M094)

``^germinate, swell'':
So. *pel* `to swell'. !Ram. ?
Kh. *pOTki* `to germinate'.
Kh. *pOTri* `pregnant'.
Sa. *pOTkO'j* `to germinate, come up'.
Sa. *pOTrE'j*

~ *pOTrE'd* `lean with a big stomach'.
Sa. *puTi* `to swell, bloat, puff up'.
Mu. *poTea*
~ *pOTka*
~ *pOTApOTO lai'j* `a stomach and abdomen protuberant as if distended with food'.
Mu. *puTi* `to flow out of a spring'.
Ho *puti* `to swell'. !i.e. *puTi*
@(V378)

``^mushroom'':
Sa. *pOTkOj* `mushroom'.
Mu. *puTkuj* `mushroom'.
KW *pO`TkO`j*
@(M096)

``^scratch'':
Sa. *poTor* `to scratch; a scratch'.
Mu. *puTur* `to scratch; a scratch'.
KW *pu`Tu`r*
@(M074)

``^gargle'':
So. *pui*
~ *pu'y*
~ *pu''i* `to pull out, to pluck out as weeds'. !? Ram.
Kh. *pu'jda?* `to throw water, gargle'.
Mu. *pui'j*(H)
~ *pOe'j* `to rinse the mouth'.
Mu. *pOi'j*(N) `to rinse the mouth'.
@(V357)

``^cat'':
Sa. *pusi* `cat'.
Mu. *pusi* `cat'.
KW *pusi*
@(M060)

``^cat'':
So. *pusi* `cat (in the language of children)'.
Kh. *pusi* `cat'.
Sa. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Ma. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Mu. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Ho *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Bh. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Dh. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Kw. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.

@(V095)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *puThuj* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *puTuj* `to squeeze'.
KW *puThuj*
~ *puTuj*
@(M065)

``^cry'':
Sa. *ra?* `to cry'.
Mu. *ra?* `to cry'.
KW *ra?*
@(M099)

``^call'':
Kh. *rema?* `to call'.
~ *remakhO?* (he) calls
Sa. *ra?* `to cry, call, sing, weep'.
Mu. *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Ho *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Bh. *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Ku. *ra* `to cry, call'.
@(V057)

``^cold'':
So. *raGa*(R) `cold, chill'.
Gu. *ruGgo* `cold'.
Gu. *ruoJ* `cold'.
Re. *ruoJ* `cold'.
Kh. *raGga* `cold, to feel ~cold'.
Kh. *ruGgum* `cold'.
Sa. *rabaG* `cold'.
Mu. *rabaG* `cold'.
Ho *rabaG* `cold'.
Bj. *rabaG* `cold'.
KW *rabaG*
Ku. *raG* `to be cold, shiver'. ! *raraG*
~ *raram*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *rataG* `ice'.
@(C208,M115)

``^draw'':
Sa. *raca?* `to draw'.
Mu. *raca?* `to draw'.
KW *raca?*
@(M114)

``^courtyard'':
Sa. *raca* `courtyard'.
Mu. *raca* `courtyard'.
KW *raca*
@(M129)

``^gravelly, ^rough'':
Kh. *rOkE'D*
 ~ *rOkE~'D* `sand'.
 ~ *ragRa* `to rub'.
Sa. *ragad*(M) `rough'.
 ~ *ragaR rogoR* `rough, uneven, stony, gravelly'.
 ~ *rigOR rOgOR* `stony, gravelly'.
 ~ *ragae.ragae* `gritty, rough'.
Mu. *ragad*(M) `rough'.
 ~ *rugu'd* `gravel'.
 ~ *ruguRi* `gravel, gravelly earth'.
 ~ *ragae.ragae* `rough, uneven'.
|Hi. *rAgARAna* `to rub, Nep. *rAgARAnU*(Tu.) `to rub'. Loan relationship unclear (HJP).
KW *ragad*
@(V339,M113)

``^cover'':
Sa. *ram* `to cover'.
Mu. *ram* `to cover'.
KW *ram*
@(M099)

``^nail, claw'':
So. *rAmEG/ rAm*(M) `cat'. !Ram., P suggests this in C432, which is otherwise like V030
Gu. *rUmaji* `nail'.
Kh. *rama~D*
 ~ *ramaD* `nail, claw'.
Sa. *rama* `nail, claw'.
Mu. *rama* `nail, claw'.
Ho *rama* `nail, claw'.
Bh. *rama* `nail, claw'.
@(V029)

``^gram'':
Kh. *rambara* `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'. !perhaps *rambaRa*
Sa. *rambRa* `a leguminous plant, %Phaseolus_radiatus,_Willd., commonly cultivated'.
Mu. *rambARa*(H)
 ~ *rambRa* `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'.
Mu. *ramRa*(N) `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'.
Ho *ramba:* `the green gram, a cultivated pulse'.

Bh. *ramra* `%Phaseolus'. !really *ramRa* (HJP)
@(C456)

``^medicine'':
So. *rEgAm* `medicine'.
Kh. *ranu* `concoction'.
Sa. *ran* `medicine, a drug'.
 ~ *rAnu* `the fermenting stuff used when brewing beer'.
Mu. *ranu* `medicine, fermenting stuff, ferment for bread, rice beer, etc.'.
Bh. *ranu* `medicine'.
As. *ran* `drugs'.
KW *ranu*
Ku. *rano*
 ~ *ran* `medicine'.
|One of a few Santali forms which drop final V (RDM), but cf. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
@(V045,M099)

``^big'':
Sa. *raNDO* `big'.
Mu. *raNDO* `big'.
KW *raNDO*
@(M092)

``^pinch'':
Sa. *raNDOb* `to pinch'.
Mu. *raNDOb* `to pinch'.
KW *raNDOb*
@(M092)

``^medicine; brewing ingredient'':
Sa. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
 ~ *ran* `medicine'.
Mu. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
KW *ranu*
@(M068)

``^roast'':
Sa. *rapa?* `to roast'.
Mu. *rapa?* `to roast'.
KW *rapa?*
@(M114)

``^break'':
So. *rAppaD* `to break (as a stick or bone)'.
Kh. *rapO'j* `to gripe with nail'.  !cf. *rama'D* `nail V029'.
 ~ *pi'j* `to break'. !imper. *pije*, pret. *pichO'ki*

Sa. *rApu'd* `to break, finish, burst, crack'.
Mu. *rapu'd* `to break'.
Ho *rapu'd* `to break'.
Bh. *rapu'd* `to break'.
KW *rapud*
Ku. *ra'b* `to break'.
@(V066,M069)

``^cool'':
Sa. *raREj* `cool'.
Mu. *raREj* `cool'.
KW *raREj*
|Cf. KW *rEhaR* `id.'.
@(M083)

``^ice, ^frost'':
Sa. *rataG* `frost, hoar-frost, ice, snow'.
Mu. *rataG* `dew, mist, hoarfrost, ice'.
KW *rataG*
@(C208,M115)

``^light'':
Sa. *rawal* `light'.
Mu. *rabal* `light'.
KW *rabal*
|Note the rare correspondence Sa. *w* : Mu. *b* (RDM).
@(M115)

``^soul'':
Sa. *ra~wa~* `influence, sway, force, control, power of volition, constitution, quality, force of personality'.
Mu. *roa*
~ *rowa*
~ *ro~a~*
~ *ro~w~a~* `soul, spirit'.
Ku. *rawan* `spirit'.
~ *ru:ha* `soul, spirit'.
@(C537)

``^rob'': ??##split
So. *ruju*(R) `to plunder, to rob'.
Kh. *lusi* `to rob, to plunder, to snatch'.
Sa. *rE'j* `to take away by force or fraud, deprive of, snatch away'.
Mu. *lusi* `the habit of eating things on the sly, to steal and eat things on the sly'.
~ *pusi haikoe lusikE'dlea*! the cat h...??
Mu. *rE'j* `to rob, to snatch away, robbery'. ! *rE?*
Ho *rE'j* `to rob, to snatch away, robbery'. ! *rE?*

@(C318b)

``^insert'':
Sa. *rEbEd* `to insert'.
Mu. *rEbEd* `to insert'.
KW *rEbEd*
@(M080)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *rEbOd*
 ~ *rObOd* `to grasp'.
Mu. *rOmbOd* `to grasp'.
KW *rEbOd*
@(M125)

``^hunger'':
Sa. *rEGgEj* `hunger; to hunger'.
Mu. *rEGgEj* `hunger; to hunger'.
KW *rEGgEj*
@(M081,M140)

``^thin'':
Kh. *rEGrETa* `lean'.
Sa. *reGgha* `slender, slim, thin'.
 ~ *reGTa* `lean and tall'.
 ~ *rEGglE'j* `smooth, graceful'.
 ~ *rEGgE'j* `want, hunger'.
Mu. *rEGgE*
 ~ *rEGgE.rEGgE*
 ~ *rEGgERE*
 ~ *rEGgETa*
 ~ *rEGgETha* `emaciated'.
 ~ *rEGgE'j* `hunger, appetite, hungry'.
 ~ *rENTa*(M) `thin; to press'.
Ho *reGge* `hunger, poor'.
Bh. *reGge* `hunger, poor'.
KW *rENTa* ??just for the Sa.,Mu.
Ku. *raGge'j* `hunger'.
@(V166,M077)

``^maggot'':
Sa. *reGgod* `maggot'.
Mu. *riGgud* `maggot'.
KW *ri`Ggu`d*
@(M070)

``^cool'':

Sa. *rEhaR* `cool'.
Mu. *rEhaR* `cool'.
KW *rEhaR*
|Cf. KW *raRej* `id.'.
@(M120)

``^root'':
So. *je'eD*(D) `root'.
Go. *se:r* `root'.
Kh. *ju:'D* `root'.
Sa. *rEhE'd* `root'.
Mu. *re:'d* `root'.
Ho *re'd* `root'.
Bh. *rehed* `root'.
@(C156)

``^root'':
Sa. *rEhEd* `root'.
Mu. *rEhEd* `root'.
KW *rEhEd*
@(M080)

``^rob'':
Sa. *rEj* `to rob'.
Mu. *rEj* `to rob'.
KW *rEj*
@(M075)

``^drain, press'':
Sa. *rEJjEd* `to drain, press'.
Mu. *rEJjEd*
~ *riJjid* `to drain, press'.
KW *rEJjEd*
~ *rE`JjE`d*
|Cf. *hiJjid* `to drain'; M130 juxtaposes these and puts a morpheme boundary between the syllables.
@(M080,M130)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *rel* `to winnow'.
Mu. *ril* `to winnow'.
KW *ri`l*
@(M070)

``^shut'':
Sa. *rEm-kOd* `to shut (e.g. one's mouth)'.
Mu. *rim-kud* `to shut (e.g. one's mouth)'.

KW *rE`m-kO`d*
@(M094)

``^pick_up, ^lift'':
So. *Jam* `to catch'. !Ram., ?
Gu. *se~po~* `to catch'. !?
Kh. *ram* `to pick up (mohua), to take up'.
Sa. *rem*
 ~ *rim* `to lift up, take up'.
Sa. *rimi* `to find, pick up'.
Mu. *rim* `to raise up, to lift'.
Bh. *rim* `to lift'.
KW *ri`m*
Ku. *rim* `to lift'.
@(C341,M133)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *rErEG* `kind of insect'.
Mu. *rEG* `kind of insect'.
KW *rEG*
|Onomatopoeic; the Santali form is reduplicated *rE.rEG* (RDM).
@(M081)

``^grind'':
So. *riD* `to grind (in a mill)'.
Kh. *ri'D* `to grind'.
Sa. *ri'd* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Mu. *ri'd* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Ho *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Bh. *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
KW *rid*
Ku. *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
@(V076,M054)

``^nibble'':
Sa. *ricab* `to nibble'.
Mu. *rucab* `to nibble'.
KW *ricab*
 ~ *rucab*
@(M117)

``^hawk'':
Sa. *rici* `hawk'.
Mu. *rici* `hawk'.
KW *rici*
@(M057)

``^do, keep, place'':
Sa. *rika* `to do, keep, place'.
Mu. *rika* `to do, keep, place'.
KW *rika*
@(M055)

``^shut mouth'':
Sa. *rikub* `to shut one's mouth'.
Mu. *rikub* `to shut one's mouth'.
KW *rikub*
@(M056)

``^sky'':
Sa. *rimil* `sky'.
Mu. *rimil*
~ *rimbil* `sky'.
KW *rimil*
~ *rimbil*
@(M058)

``^pierce'':
So. *ro*(R) `to pierce, to insert, to penetrate, to thrust, to pick'.
Kh. *ru?* `to open'. !Joh. 9,10
Sa. *rO?* `to sew, stitch together, pierce, perforate'.
Mu. *rO?* `the cutting of a hole with a chisel [P]; to mend [M]'.
KW *rO?*
@(V380,M084)

``^milk'':
So. *raD* `to milk'.
So. *ruj*
~ *rui-ro'j*
~ *roi* `to pluck, to pull out, to snatch, to wrench'.
Mu. *rO'j* `to squeeze out the juice from a fruit'.
Mu. *ta:ui* `to draw milk from a nipple'.
Mu. *roe'-en*(H) `reflexive form of to draw milk from a nipple'.
Mu. *roj-en*(N) `reflexive form of to draw milk from a nipple'.
Ku. *roj*
~ *roj-ki* `to wring, squeeze'.
Ku. *roji*
~ *roroj* `to milk cows'.
@(V381)

``^singe'':
Sa. *rO* `to singe'.
Mu. *rO* `to singe'.
KW *rO*

@(M084)

``^fly (insect)'':
So. *Aroy*(R) `fly'.
Go. *aroi* `fly'.
Gu. *uroy* `fly'.
Kh. *kONDOi*
 ~ *kONDOe* `fly'.
Sa. *rO* `fly'.
Mu. *rO*(M)
 ~ *rOkO*(P) `fly'.
Ho *roko* `fly'.
Bh. *roko* `fly'.
KW *rO*
Ku. *ruku* `fly'. ! *ru:ku:*
Na. *eDUgo* `fly'.
@(C356,M140)

``^rupture'':
Sa. *rOcOd* `to rupture'.
Mu. *rOcOd* `to rupture'.
KW *rOcOd*
@(M089)

``^decide'':
Sa. *rOd* `to decide'.
Mu. *rOd* `to decide'.
KW *rOd*
@(M084)

``^wring'':
Sa. *rODOj* `to wring'.
Mu. *rODOj* `to wring'.
KW *rODOj*
@(M089)

``^burn'':
Sa. *rOGgO* `to burn; burnt'.
Mu. *rOGgO* `to burn; burnt'.
KW *rOGgO*
@(M088)

``^dry'':
Sa. *rOhOR* `dry, to dry, to make, become dry'.
Mu. *rOhOR*(N)
 ~ *rO:RO*(H) `dry'.
Ho *ro* `dry'.

Bh. *rOhR* `dry'.
Ku. *lokhOr*
 ~ *lokor* `dry'.
KW *rOhOR*
@(V260A,M091)

``^fresh'':
Sa. *rOka* `fresh'.
Mu. *rOka* `fresh'.
KW *rOka*
@(M140)

``^take off the fire'':
Sa. *rOl* `to take off the fire'.
Mu. *rul* `to take off the fire'.
KW *rO`l*
@(M096)

``^fever, sickness'':
Sa. *rua* `fever, sickness'.
Mu. *rua* `fever, sickness'.
KW *rua*
|Cf. So. *roga* `smallpox' !IA?
@(M122)

``^return'':
Kh. *ubRae* `up-turned'.
Kh. *ulrai* `to turn the hand over'.
Sa. *ruAR* `to turn back, return'.
Mu. *ruaR*
 ~ *ruAR*
 ~ *ruaRa*(H)
 ~ *ru:Ra* `to bring, lead, or send back, to come or go back, to return'.
Ho *rua* `to return'.
Bh. *ru:aR* `to return'.
KW *ruaR*
@(C454,M064)

``^poison fish'':
Sa. *rub* `to poison fish'.
Mu. *rub* `to poison fish'.
KW *rub*
@(M061)

``^crispy'':
Sa. *rucub* `crispy'.
Mu. *rucub* `crispy'.

KW *rucub*
@(M065)

``^moan'':
Sa. *ruhEd* `to moan; a moan'.
Mu. *ruhid* `to moan; a moan'.
KW *ruhE`d*
@(M063)

``^clitoris'':
Sa. *ruji* `clitoris'.
Mu. *ruji* `clitoris'.
KW *ruji*
@(M130)

``^shake'':
Sa. *ruku* `to shake'.
Mu. *ruku* `to shake'.
KW *ruku*
@(M065)

``^raise'':
Sa. *rul* `to raise'.
Mu. *rul* `to raise'.
KW *rul*
@(M061)

``^wild^cat'':
Sa. *ruNDa* `wildcat'.
Mu. *ruNDa* `wildcat'.
KW *ruNDa*
@(M063)

``^rest'':
So. *lU.lU*(R)
~ *lul.lu*
~ *lu.lu*
~ *lo.lo* `to take rest'.
Kh. *leru' na' dino* `the Sabbath, day of rest'. !Joh.5,9
Kh. *leru?* `to rest'.
Mu. *ruRu* `rest, time of rest, time for rest'.
Mu. *ruRun* `to be fatigued, to be tired, to rest after fatigue'.
@(C491)

``^flute'':
Kh. *rutu* `small fife'.
Mu. *rutu* `bamboo flute'.

Ho *rutu* `bamboo flute'.
@(V113)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *sab* `to grasp'.
Mu. *sab* `to grasp'.
KW *sab*
@(M098)

``^tasteless'':
Sa. *saba?* `tasteless'.
Mu. *saba?* `tasteless'.
KW *saba?*
@(M114)

``^noise, beat game'':
Sa. *saD*
~ *saDE* `to make noise, beat game'.
Mu. *saDi* `to make noise, beat game'.
KW *saDE*`
@(M094)

``^horse'':
Sa. *sadOm* `horse'.
Ma. *sadOm* `horse'.
Mu. *sadOm* `horse'.
Ho *sadOm* `horse'.
Bh. *sadOm* `horse'.
Dh. *sadOm* `horse'.
KW *sadOm*
@(V070,M093)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *saga?* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *saga?* `kind of grass'.
KW *saga?*
@(M114)

``new ^leaf'':
Sa. *sagEn* `new leaf'.
Mu. *saGgEn* `new leaf'.
KW *sagEn*
@(M104)

``^hunt'':
Sa. *saGgar* `to hunt'.
Mu. *saGgar* `to hunt'.

KW *saGgar*
@(M116)

``^look up'':
Sa. *saGgil* `to look up'.
Mu. *saGgil* `to look up'.
KW *saGgil*
@(M060)

So. *sAGaj* `far, distant, at a distance'.
Go. *saGa:i*
 ~ *saGgayi*(V) `far'.
Gu. *saGa:yi* `far'.
Sa. *saGgiJ*(M) `distant, far away'.
Ma. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Mu. *saGgiJ*(M)
 ~ *saGgiG*(M)
 ~ *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Ho *saGgiG* `distance, distant, far away'.
Bj. *saGgiG*
 ~ *saGginiya* `distance, distant, far away'.
Bh. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Dh. *sAGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Kw. *saGgiyaG* `distance, distant, far away'.
KW *saGgiJ*
 ~ *saGgiG*
Ku. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
@(V040,M060)

``^firewood'':
Sa. *sahan* `firewood'.
Mu. *sahan* `firewood'.
KW *sahan*
@(M115)

``^breath; breathe'':
Sa. *sahEd* `to breathe; breath'.
Mu. *sahEd* `to breathe; breath'.
KW *sahEd*
@(M083)

``^leaf'':
Sa. *sakam* `leaf'.
Mu. *sakam* `leaf'.
KW *sakam*
@(M114)

``^freeze'':
Sa. *sakid* `to freeze'.
Mu. *sakid* `to freeze'.
KW *sakid*
@(M059)

``^leftover'':
Sa. *sakRi* `leftover'.
Mu. *sakRi* `leftover'.
KW *sakRi*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *sarEj* `id.'.
@(M059)

``wild ^buffalo'':
So. *sayel*(R)
 ~ *sayal* `wild buffalo, deer'.
Gu. *sa:il* `wild buffalo, deer'.
Sa. *sAl* `the Indian Gaur (%Bos_Gaurus, %Gavaeus_Gaurus)'.
Mu. *sahil*
 ~ *saili* `a wild buffalo'.
Bh. *sail* `a wild buffalo'.
@(C240)

``^pound'':
Sa. *sama?* `to pound'.
Mu. *sama?* `to pound'.
KW *sama?*
@(M114)

``^front'':
So. *AmAG*
 ~ *mAG* `before, near, by the side of, beside'. !postposition, preposed to personal pronouns
 ~ *AbmAG* `previously, earlier'.
Go. *amma:Ggu*(V) `before'.
Gu. *sumo:G* `before'.
Kh. *sOmOG* `forehead'.
Ju. *emoG* `forehead'.
Sa. *samaG* `front, place in front of'.
Mu. *samaG* `to front'.
 ~ *sanAmaG*
 ~ *sanmaG* `front, face to face'.
Ho *sanamaGre* `in front'.
Bh. *samaG* `near, before'.
Dh. *samaG* `near, before'.
KW *samaG*
Ku. *samman* `front'.
@(V269,M115)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *saparOm* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *saparum* `kind of tree'.
KW *saparO`m*
@(M098)

``^open, burst'':
Sa. *saR* `to open, burst'. ??isolated form
KW *saR*
@(M100)

``^arrow'':
So. *sAra*/ *sAr*(M) `arrow'.
Ho *a'-sar* `bow and arrow'.  | *a'* `bow'.
Ju. *saru*(P),, *sOrO*(KM) `arrow'. #Sa., Mu., Ho *sar*, H. *$ArA*, ~ *sArA*, O. *$OrO*, Sk. *$ArA*, ~ *$ArU*, So. *-sar*??. @Beitraege.
@(V006)

``^abundance'':
Sa. *sardi* `abundance'. !orig. abundant
Mu. *sardi* `abundance'.
KW *sardi*
@(M059)

``^leftover'':
Sa. *sarEj* `leftover'.
Mu. *sarEj* `leftover'.
KW *sarEj*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *sakRi* `id.'.
@(M104)

``^overflow'':
Sa. *sarhaR* `to overflow'.
Mu. *sarhaR* `to overflow'.
KW *sarhaR*
@(M116)

``^roof'':
Sa. *saRim* `roof'.
Mu. *saRima*
 ~ *saRim* `roof'.
KW *saRima*
@(M059,M102)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *sarjOm* `kind of tree'.

Mu. *sarjOm* `kind of tree'.
KW *sarjOm*
@(M093)

``^splinter'':
Sa. *sarla?* `splinter'.
Mu. *sarla?* `splinter'.
KW *sarla?*
@(M114)

``^open'':
Sa. *sartal* `to open'.
Mu. *sartal* `to open'.
KW *sartal*
@(M116)

``^root sp.'':
Sa. *saru* `kind of root'.
Mu. *saru* `kind of root'.
KW *saru*
@(M068)

``^turmeric, ^yellow'':
So. *saGsaG/ saG* `turmeric, yellow'.
Go. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Gu. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Re. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Kh. *sAGsAG*
~ *sOGsOG* `yellow, turmeric'.
Sa. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Mu. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Ho *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Bh. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
KW *sasaG*
Ku. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
@(V271,M115)

``^true'':
So. *sattoi*(R) `actually, truly'.
Kh. *sat* `truth'.
Kh. *sO'tO.sO'tO-ga* `truly, truly'. !Joh. 1,51
Kh. *sO'tO* `true, right, correct'.
Mu. *sat* `true, truth'.
Mu. *sO'dtO* `true'.
|IA.
@(C193f)

``^two_^years from now, year after next'':
Sa. *satOm* `two years from now, year after next'.
Mu. *satOm* `two years from now, year after next'.
KW *satOm*
@(M093)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *sauRi* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *sauRi* `kind of grass'.
KW *sauRi*
@(M059)

``^step over, step on, kick'':
Sa. *sa~RgOm* `to step over, step on, kick'.
Mu. *saRgOm* `to step over, step on, kick'.
KW *saRgOm*
|Cf. the nasalization in Sa. *a~RgOm* : Mu. *aRgOm* `level'.
@(M093)

``^louse'':
So. *i'i/ i* `louse'.
Kh. *sE?* `louse'.
Sa. *se* `louse'.
Mu. *siku* `louse'.
Ho *siku* `louse'.
Ku. *siku* `louse'.
|GrKhs 684; SB F 169; "Der Floh wird mehrfach als Laus des Hundes bezeichnet, e.g. [inter alia] Bahn. *si ko*; beruht die Uebereinstimmung von Bahn. *si ko* mit Ho *siku:* auf Zufall?" (Kuhn p. 215); but *-ku* is probably a suffix, cf. Kh. *siGkOe* from * *sim-kO-i*, Mu. *ha-i*, *haku* `fish' (HJP).
@(V341)

``^rot'':
Sa. *sEa* `to rot'.
Mu. *sOEa* `to rot'.
KW *sOEa*
|The Santali reflex is unusual (RDM).
@(M077)

``^tasty, ^sweet'':
Gu. *sabbul*
~ *subul* `sweet'.
Kh. *sEbOl*
~ *sObOl* `sweet'.
Sa. *sebel* `taste, flavour, tasty'.
Mu. *sibil* `tasteful, delicious'.
Ho *sibil* `taste, flavour, tasty'.
Bj. *sibil* `sweet'.

Bh. *sibil* `sweet, tasty'.
KW *si`bi`l*
Ku. *$imbil*
 ~ *$imil* `sweet'.
@(V257,M071)

``^ancient, ^previous'':
Sa. *sedae* `ancient, olden times, long ago'.
Mu. *sida* `previous, before, first'.
Ho *sida* `previous, before, first'.
KW *sE`daE*
 ~ *sE`da*
@(V224,M094)

``^bird'':
So. *OntiD/ tid* `bird'.
Kh. *kOnthE'D* `bird'.
Ju. *konter* `bird'.
Sa. *sEGgEl TiTi* `the Guinea fowl'.
Kw. *titi* `a certain bird'.
Ku. *titit* `a certain bird'.
|Source of Sk. *$a-kunti* m. `bird' (PMW 119f.); cf. also Sk. *tittira* m. `Rehbuhn', Nep. *tItro* `partridg'e, Hi. *titArA*(Tu.) m. (HJP); OrN 392.
@(V336)

``^fire, firewood'': ??%%split?
So. *AGAl*(R)/ *AG* `firewood, fuel'.
Go. *aGal* `firewood'.
Gu. *suGgol* `fire'.
Kh. *sOGgOl* `firewood, fuel'.
 ~ *timsOG* `fire'.
Ju. *songon* `firewood, fuel'.
 ~ *nelye* `fire'.
Sa. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* warm, hot, to boil'.
Ma. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
Mu. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* `to boil'.
 ~ *tErsaG* `to bask in the sun, to warm oneself by a fire'.
Ho *seGgel* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* `warm, to boil'.
Bj. *seGgel* `fire'.
Bh. *seGgel* `fire'.
Dh. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
Kw. *seGgel* `fire'.
KW *sEGgEl*
Ku. *siGgel* `fire'.

~ *$iGgal* `fire'.
@(V252,M141)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *sEkrEj* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *sEkrEj* `kind of tree'.
KW *sEkrEj*
@(M081)

``^deer'':
Kh. *sElhO'b* `deer'.
Ju. *silip* `a kind of deer'.
Sa. *sele'b*
~ *sele'b* `certain deer so called, viz. *badaR sele'b* the buck of the Ravine Deer (%Gazella_Bennettii)'. !?sp of Lat, cf below
Mu. *sili'b*(HN)
~ *sile'b*(N) `the Indian Gazelle or Ravine Deer (%Gazella_Bennetti)'. !EM.
Kw. *silip* `a kind of deer'. !i.e. *sili'b*(HJP).
KW *si`li`b*
@(V233,M071)

``^mix'':
Sa. *sElEd* `to mix'.
Mu. *sElEd* `to mix'.
KW *sElEd*
@(M080)

``^go'':
Kh. *san*
~ *sAn* `to go'.
~ *sangO'D* `to walk'.
Sa. *sEn* `to go, to obey, to follow one's wish or order'.
Mu. *sEn* `to go'.
Ho *san-o*(Hunter) `to go'.
Bj. *san-o*(Hunter) `to go'.
Bh. *sen* `to go'.
Dh. *senO?* `to go'.
KW *sEn*
Ku. *$en* `to go'.
@(V300,M075)

``^hunt'':
Sa. *sEndra* `to hunt'.
Mu. *sEndEra*
~ *sEndra* `to hunt'.
KW *sEndEra*
~ *sEndra*

@(M077,M118,M127)

``^rafter'':
Sa. *sEnEr* `rafter'.
Mu. *sEnOr*
 ~ *sEnEOr* `rafter'.
KW *sEnhOr*
 ~ *sEnEhOr*
|Contains a nominalizing infix, *sE[nE]hOr* (or *s[En]EhOr* (DS)); both languages have lost *h* here (RDM).
@(M081)

``^hold on palms'':
Sa. *sepeJ* `to hold on one's palms'.
Mu. *sipiG* `to hold on one's palms'.
KW *si`pi`J*
 ~ *si`pi`G*
@(M071)

``^crash'':
Sa. *sErEd* `to crash'.
Mu. *sErEd* `to crash'.
KW *sErEd*
@(M080)

``^stone'':
So. *arEG*(R)/ *rEG* `stone'.
Go. *a:reG* `stone'.
Kh. *sOrEG* `rock, stone'.
 ~ *ku~R~u~-sOr* `grinding cylinder'.
 ~ *pa'D-sOr* `grind-stone'.
 ~ *thOm-sOr* `to stone, to smash with a stone'.
Mu. *sErEG* `a large, flat stone'.
@(V183)

``^sky, ^heaven'':
Sa. *serma* `sky, firmament, heaven, year'.
Mu. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Ho *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Bj. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Bh. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
KW *sE`rma*
@(V063,V223,M094)

``^neck'':
Sa. *sErOm* `neck'.
Mu. *sErOm* `neck'.

KW *sErOm*
@(M076)

``^morning'':
Sa. *seta?* `morning'.
Mu. *seta?* `morning'.
Ho *seta?*
 ~ *seta* `morning'.
Bh. *seta?* `morning'.
KW *sEta?*
@(V171,M078,M119)

``^dog'':
Sa. *seta* `dog'.
Ma. *seta* `dog'.
Mu. *seta* `dog'.
Ho *seta* `dog'.
Bj. *seta* `dog'.
Bh. *seta* `dog'.
Dh. *seta* `dog'.
KW *sEta*
Ku. *sita*
 ~ *tsita* `dog'.
Mw. *seta*
 ~ *cita* `dog'.
@(C243,M077)

``^husk'':
Sa. *sETEj* `to husk'.
Mu. *sETEj* `to husk'.
KW *sETEj*
@(M081)

``^reach'':
Sa. *sETEr* `to reach'.
Mu. *sETEr* `to reach'.
KW *sETEr*
@(M082)

``^heat'':
Sa. *setoG* `heat'.
Mu. *situG* `heat'.
KW *si`tu`G*
@(M070)

``^plow'':
Kh. *silO?* `to plow'.

Sa. *si* `to plow'.
Mu. *si*
 ~ *siu* `to plow'.
Ho *si* `to plow'.
Bh. *si*
 ~ *siu* `to plow'.
KW *si*
@(V099,M054)

``^pluck'':
Sa. *sid* `to pluck'.
Mu. *sid* `to pluck'.
KW *sid*
@(M054)

``^waterfall'':
Sa. *siDgir* `waterfall'.
Mu. *siDgir* `waterfall'.
KW *siDgir*
@(M058)

``^put_^vertically, ^stand_^upright'':
Sa. *sidub* `to put vertically'.
Mu. *sidub* `to put vertically'.
KW *sidub*
@(M067)

``^evening'':
Sa. *siGgaR* `evening; to be evening'.
Mu. *siGgaR* `evening; to be evening'.
KW *siGgaR*
@(M055,M117,M132)

``^tree, ^vegetable'':
Kh. *OrsiG*/ *Or* `bean'. !recte prob. *ORsiG*/ *OR*(HJP
Sa. *siJ aRa?* `a certain tree (%Bauhinia_variegata)'.
Mu. *siG* `a tree'.  !only in compounds, e.g. *siGaRa?*, *siGARa?*(HN) `%Bauhinia_purpurea,_Linn.; its leaves, used as a potherb'.
 ~ *siG-buiG*
 ~ *siG-disum* `the district of Singbhum'.
Ho *siGa:?* `the leaves of *siGa:'-daru* (%Bauhinia_purpurea,_Linn.,_Caesalpinae) when used as a potherb'.
Kw. *siG* `tree'.
KW *siJ*
 ~ *siG*
Ku. *ciG*
 ~ *tsiG*

~ *ṣiG*
~ *si:Jj* `tree'.
@(V274,M054)

``^sun'':
So. *oyoG/ yoG* `sun'.
Gu. *siGgi*
~ *si~i~*(B) `sun'.
Kh. *mu'siG* `to rise (as the sun)'.
Sa. *siJ* `day'.
~ *siJ cando* `the sun'.
~ *siJ-boGga* `the Sun God'.
Ma. *siJ cando* `sun'.
Mu. *siGgi* `sun, day'.
~ *siG-bOGga* `Sun God'.
Ho *siG* `day, sun'.
~ *siGgi* `day, sun'.
Bj. *siGgi* `sun'.
Bh. *siGgi* `day, sun'.
Dh. *siG-boGga* `Sun God'.
Ku. *ṣiGgaru'b*
~ *ṣiGru'b*
~ *ṣiGrup* `setting of the sun, evening'. ! *-aru'b* `cf. V280'.
@(V286)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *siJjO* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *siJjO*
~ *siJju* `kind of fruit'.
KW *siJjO*
|Analyzable *siJ-jO*, cf. *jO* `fruit'; the Mundari variant with *u* clearly is due to assimilation of *O* to V1 *i* (RDM).
@(M055)

``^mosquito'':
Gu. *kirGgi*
~ *kirigi* `mosquito'.
Sa. *sikR~i~'j* `mosquito'.
Mu. *sikR~i~* `mosquito'. !written *siknRi*(Bhad).
~ *sikNi*(RDH)
~ *sikRi~*(Bodd)
Ho *sikiG*
~ *siki~* `mosquito'.
Ku. *cikni*
~ *sikni* `eye-fly or mosquito'.
@(V090)

``^blunt'':
Sa. *sikub* `blunt'.
Mu. *sikub* `blunt'.
KW *sikub*
@(M067)

``^door'':
Sa. *silpiJ* `door'.
Mu. *silpiG*
 ~ *silpiJ* `door'.
KW *silpiJ*
 ~ *silpiG*
@(M058)

``^fowl'':
So. *kAnsim/ im* `fowl, chicken'.  !CF also *sim* `in *AdrE-sim* chicken egg'.
Go. *aGoi* `hen'.
Gu. *gi-siG* `hen'.
Re. *gi-siG* `hen'.
Kh. *siGkOe* `fowl'.
Ju. *saGgoi*
 ~ *sAGke*
 ~ *seGkoi* `hen'.
Sa. *sim* `fowl'.
Ma. *sim* `fowl'.
Mu. *sim* `fowl'.
Ho *sim* `fowl'.
Bh. *sim* `fowl'.
Dh. *sim* `fowl'.
Kw. *sim* `fowl'.
KW *sim*
Ku. *$im* `hen'.
|EsA 120; SB B 216; MKhmV 97, no. 322; GrKhs 802.
@(V314,M133)

``^wash head'':
Sa. *sipi* `to wash one's head'.
Mu. *sipi* `to wash one's head'.
KW *sipi*
@(M057)

``^mix'':
Sa. *sipOd* `to mix'.
Mu. *sipud* `to mix'.
KW *sipO`d*
@(M098)

``^rough'':
Sa. *sirgad* `rough'.
Mu. *sirgad* `rough'.
KW *sirgad*
@(M055)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *sirOm* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *sirum* `kind of grass'.
KW *sirO`m*
@(M055)

``^suck'':
So. *sArub*
 ~ *sArob* `to drink noisily, to slurp'. !Ram. has to suck, sip
 ~ *sumrub*(R) `to suck with noise'.
Kh. *suru'b atmen* `to breathe, to gargle'.
Sa. *siRu'b* `to suck in audibly, to sip'.
 ~ *sOrpO'd* `to sip, suck in'.
Mu. *si'b* `to smoke'.
@(V354)

``^stink'':
Sa. *si~Ri~j* `to stink; a bad smell'.
Mu. *siNij* `to stink; a bad smell'.
KW *siNij*
@(M058)

``^smell, ^stink'':
So. *sO'O* `to stink'.
Sa. *sO* `smell'.
Mu. *sO-an* `odor, smell, bad or disagreeable taste'.
KW *sO-an*
Ku. *su-ki-n* `to smell'.
@(C193a,M084)

``^remove thorn'':
Sa. *so* `to remove a thorn (e.g. from one's foot)'.
Mu. *su* `to remove a thorn (e.g. from one's foot)'.
KW *su`*
@(M072)

``^measure'':
Sa. *sOG* `to measure'.
Mu. *sOG* `to measure'.
KW *sOG*
@(M085)

``^peck'':
Sa. *sOga?* `to peck'.
Mu. *sOga?* `to peck'.
KW *sOga?*
@(M087)

``^insert, ^accommodate'':
Sa. *sOhOb* `to insert, accommodate'. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *sOhOb* `to insert, accommodate'.
KW *sOhOb*
@(M088)

``^dart forward, stumble'':
Sa. *sOhOr* `to dart forward, stumble'.
Mu. *sOhOr* `to dart forward, stumble'.
KW *sOhOr*
|Cf. *hOsOr* `to descend' (RDM).
@(M091)

``^smoke'':
Sa. *sokol* `smoke'.
Mu. *sukul* `smoke'.
KW *su`ku`l*
@(M139)

``^low land'':
Sa. *sOkRa* `low land'.
Mu. *sOkRa* `low land'.
KW *sOkRa*
@(M087)

``^stumble'':
Sa. *sOmbOd* `to stumble'.
Mu. *sOmbOd* `to stumble'.
KW *sOmbOd*
@(M089)

``^pus'':
Sa. *sOndrO* `pus'.
Mu. *sOndOrO*
 ~ *sOndrO* `pus'.
KW *sOndOrO*
 ~ *sOndrO*
@(M088,M127)

``^arm'':

Sa. *sopo* `arm'.
Mu. *supu* `arm'.
KW *su`pu`*
@(M073)

``^sip'':
Sa. *sOrkOd* `to sip'.
Mu. *surkud* `to sip'.
KW *sO`rkO`d*
@(M096)

``^insert'':
Sa. *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?* `to insert '. !orig. *sOro?*
~ *sOrlo?*
Mu. *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?* `to insert'.
KW *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?*
| *l* perhaps some infix (RDM), or original, with *rl* - *rr* - *r* (DS); cf. *hOrO?* `id.'.
@(M090)

``^shelter'':
Sa. *soro* `shelter; to shelter'.
Mu. *suru* `shelter; to shelter'.
KW *su`ru`*
@(M073)

``^enter'':
Sa. *sORO* `to enter'.
Mu. *sORO* `to enter'.
KW *sORO*
@(M088)

``^change_^sides'':
Sa. *sOrta* `to change sides, e.g. while washing cattle '. ! *r* `sic'.
~ *sORa* M120.
Mu. *suRta* `to change sides, e.g. while washing cattle'.
KW *sO`Rta*
@(M096)

``^tree sp.: marking nut'':
Kh. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Sa. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Mu. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Ho *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Bh. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.

KW *sOsO*
Ku. *coso*
~ *soso* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
@(V203,M084)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *sOsrOj* `locust'.
Mu. *sOnsrOd*
~ *sOnsOrOd* `locust'.
KW *sOrOj*
~ *sOrOd*
|The only example of this *j* : *d* correspondence; the *n* is sporadic (RDM). Presumably reduplication is assumed, but since it is present in both languages one might reconstruct *sO.sOrOj* etc. (DS).
@(M090)

``^follow'':
Sa. *soto?* `to follow'.
Mu. *sutu?* `to follow'.
KW *su`tu`?*
@(M074)

``^bake'':
Sa. *sOuOG* `to bake'.
Mu. *OyOG* `to bake'.
KW *sOyOG*
~ *OyOG*
|This is the only example of a lost initial C in Santali (RDM), except *h*? (DS).
@(M091)

``^root'':
Sa. *suba* `root'.
Mu. *suba* `root'.
KW *suba*
@(M063)

``^stream'':
Sa. *sud* `stream'.
Mu. *sud* `stream'.
KW *sud*
@(M061)

``^sting'':
Sa. *suGga* `to sting'.
Mu. *suGga* `to sting'.
KW *suGga*
@(M063)

``^snot'':
Sa. *suluj* `snot'.
Mu. *suluj* `snot'.
KW *suluj*
@(M066)

``^until'':
Sa. *sumuG* `until'.
Mu. *sumuG* `until'.
KW *sumuG*
@(M067)

``^hide'':
Sa. *sunduj* `to hide'.
Mu. *sunduj* `to hide'.
KW *sunduj*
@(M066)

``^oil'':
Sa. *sunum* `oil'.
Mu. *sunum*
~ *sunuG* `oil'.
Ho *sunum* `oil'.
Bh. *sunum* `oil'.
KW *sunum*
Ku. *$unum* `oil'.
@(V119,M066)

``^foot'':
Kh. *supli-kaTa* `foot'.
Mu. *supu* `upper arm (from the elbow to the shoulder)'.
Bh. *supli* `upper part of the foot excluding the toes'.
@(V134)

``^pretext'':
Sa. *susi* `pretext'.
Mu. *susi* `pretext'.
KW *susi*
@(M062)

``^dance'':
Sa. *susun* `dance'.
Mu. *susun* `dance'.
KW *susun*
|Reduplicated *su.sun* from *sun.sun*? (DS).
@(M134)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *tab* `to pierce'.
Mu. *tab* `to pierce'.
KW *tab*
@(M098)

``^quickly'':
Kh. *dhabe*
 ~ *dabe* `quickly'. !(after verbal roots)
 ~ *sObrE dhabe*
 ~ *sObrE dabe* `quickly'.
Mu. *tab*(H)
 ~ *ta:b* `quickly, fast, speedily'. !adverbial affix
 ~ *dha:b*(N) `quickly, fast, speedily'. !adverbial affix
 ~ *sEndha:beme*(H) `to walk fast'. !EM
@(C453)

``^rice, flattened'':
Sa. *tabEn* `flattened rice'.
Mu. *tabEn* `flattened rice'.
KW *tabEn*
@(M083)

``^lie on stomach'':
Sa. *tabEr* `to lie on one's stomach '. !also *tavEr* (M105)
Mu. *tabEr* `to lie on one's stomach'.
KW *tabEr*
@(M083)

``^soft'':
Sa. *tabuj* `soft'.
Mu. *tabuj* `soft'.
KW *tabuj*
@(M069)

``^pole'':
Sa. *TaDa* `pole'.
Mu. *TaDa* `pole'.
KW *TaDa*
@(M113)

``^wait'':
Sa. *taGgi* `to wait'.
Mu. *taGgi* `to wait'.
KW *taGgi*
@(M059)

``^cucumber'':
Sa. *tahEr* `cucumber'.
Mu. *tahEr* `cucumber'.
KW *tahEr*
@(M083)

``^stay'':
Sa. *tahE*~ `to stay'.
Mu. *tahin* `to stay'.
KW *tahE`n*
|Santali seems to have changed *En* to *E*~ (RDM).
@(M094)

``^strike'':
Sa. *takOb* `to strike'.
Mu. *takub* `to strike'.
KW *takO`b*
@(M097)

``^spin'':
Sa. *takOE* `to spin'.
Mu. *takui* `to spin'.
KW *takO`E`*
@(M094)

``^middle'':
So. *tAraGDi*(M) `middle'.
Sa. *tala* `middle'.
Mu. *tala* `middle'.
Ho *tala* `middle'.
Bh. *tala* `middle'.
KW *tala*
Ku. *tala* `middle'.
|Cf. KW *tOl* `id.'; cf. also KW *tara* `half'.
@(V022,M126)

``^step over'':
Sa. *talOm*
~ *taRam* `to step over'.
Mu. *taROm* `to step over'.
KW *talOm*
|Assumes * *l* - * *L* - * *R*, but this is the only example of this variation in Santali (RDM); reconstruction with * *R* seems at least equally plausible, given the *R* in Mundari (DS).
@(M108)

``^shatter'':

Sa. *talsa* `to shatter'.
Mu. *talsa* `to shatter'.
KW *talsa*
@(M113)

``^beat'':
Sa. *tam* `to beat'.
Mu. *tam* `to beat'.
KW *tam*
@(M099)

``^eight'':
So. *tamji*(R4)
Go. *tamgi*(RR)
Gu. *tamgi*(RR) `eight'. !dial.
@

``^guava'':
Kh. *tamras* `guava'.
Mu. *tamras* `guava'.
@(C248)

``^wild sheep'':
Sa. *tan* `wild sheep'.
Mu. *tani* `wild sheep'.
KW *tani*
|One of a few Santali forms which drop final V (RDM).
@(M099)

``^spread legs'':
Sa. *TaNDa* `to spread one's legs'.
Mu. *TaNDa* `to spread one's legs'.
KW *TaNDa*
@(M113)

``^throw'':
Sa. *tapa?* `to throw'.
Mu. *tapa?* `to throw'.
KW *tapa?*
@(M114)

``^tap'':
Sa. *tapiJ* `to tap'.
Mu. *tapiJ*
 ~ *tapiG* `to tap '. ! *sapiG*
 ~ *sapiJ* M102.
KW *tapiJ*

~ *tapiG*
@(M060)

``^settle'':
Sa. *tapu?* `to settle'.
Mu. *tapu?* `to settle'.
KW *tapu?*
@(M070)

``^half'':
Sa. *tara* `half'.
Mu. *tara* `half'.
KW *tara*
|Cf. *tala* `middle' and So. *tA-* `half-'.
@(M113)

``^shoulder'':
So. *tAmbED*(M) `to shoulder'.
Gu. *tunar* `shoulder'.
Kh. *taran* `shoulder'.
Ju. *taran* `shoulder'.
Sa. *taren* `shoulder'.
Mu. *taran* `shoulder'.
Ho *taran* `shoulder'.
Bh. *taran* `shoulder'.
KW *taran* !but why *e* in Sa.?
@(V028,M104)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *tarOb* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *tarOb* `kind of fruit'.
KW *tarOb*
@(M092)

``^animal sp.'':
Sa. *tarub* `kind of animal'.
Mu. *tarub* `kind of animal'.
KW *tarub*
@(M069)

``^spread'':
Sa. *tasE* `to spread (to dry)'.
Mu. *tasi*
~ *tasE* `to spread (to dry)'.
KW *tasE`*
~ *tasE* !orig. *tasi`* corrected from M094.
@(M083)

``^bright'':
So. *ta'ar*(R) `to shine, to be bright, to bloom'.
So. *tar*(R) `white'.
Gu. *tara:dutu* `light'.
Kh. *tardi* `to light a lamp, lamp light, a lamp'.
Mu. *TaTi* `a lamp'.
Bh. *ThaThi* `earthen lamp'.
@(C188)

``^draw'':
Sa. *tawij* `to draw'.
Mu. *tawij* `to draw'.
KW *tawij*
@(M102)

``^crocodile'':
So. *taJal* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Sa. *tayan* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Mu. *tayan* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Ho *taen* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
@(V031)

``^back'':
Sa. *tayOm* `back'.
Mu. *tayOm* `back'.
KW *tayOm*
@(M093)

``^from'':
Kh. *tai*
~ *tae* `from'. !also *taiy* `Joh. 6,23'.
Sa. *tayOm*
~ *taenOm* `behind, after, to leave behind'.
Mu. *tayOm*
~ *taeOm*
~ *taiOm* `after, following, back, behind'.
@(C345)

``^today'': ??%%subentries
Ju. *missiG* `today'.
Sa. *tehteheJ*(P)
~ *te-heJ*(M) `today'.
Mu. *ti-siG*(H)
~ *ti-hiG*(M)
~ *isiG*(N) `today'.
Ho *tisiG* `today'.

Bj. *tisiG* `today'.
Bh. *tihiG* `today'.
KW *ti`-si`J*
 ~ *ti`-hi`J*
 ~ *ti`-si`G*
 ~ *ti`-hi`G*
Ku. *teG* `today'.
|The *s* : *h* correspondence is unusual in these languages (RDM); contains *siG* `sun, day' (DS).
@(V349,M071)

``^reach'':
Sa. *tEba?* `to reach'.
Mu. *tEbak* `to reach '. ! *tEba?* M125.
KW *tEbak* ! *tEba?* M125.
@(M119)

``^move'':
Kh. *tegOe* `to move'.
Sa. *tEgE.tEgE* `tugging, pulling, to pull about'.
@(V178)

``^carry on head'':
So. *teG* `to carry on one's head'. !Ram.: to carry on one's shoulder or neck
Go. *tiG-ai* `to carry on one's head'.
Kh. *tE'j* `to carry on one's head'.
Mu. *tEGgO?* `to carry on one's shoulder'.
@(V153)

``^stand'':
So. *tAnAG*(?) `to stand up'.
Go. *tinaG*(RR),, *tinaGgu*(V) `to stand up'.
Gu. *tinaGu*
 ~ *tunon*(R4) `to stand up'.
Re. *tinaG*(RR) `to stand up'.
Kh. *tOGgOn* `to stand'.
Sa. *teGgo* `to raise, stand up'.
Mu. *tiGgu*
 ~ *tiGgun* `to stand'.
KW *ti`Ggu`*
@(V258,M070)

``^axe'':
Sa. *TEGgOj* `small axe'.
Mu. *kONDEj* `small axe'.
KW *kONDEj*
|Metathesis in the Santali form (RDM).
@(M076)

``^weave'':
So. *taJ* `to weave'.
Gu. *taJ*(R4) `to weave'.
Kh. *taJ* `to weave'.
Sa. *teJ* `to weave'.
Mu. *tEG* `to weave'.
Ho *teG* `to weave'.
Bh. *teG* `to weave'.
Tu. *teGge:* `to weave'.
KW *tEJ*
~ *tEG*
@(V301,M075)

``elder ^brother-in-law'':
Sa. *tEJa* `elder brother-in-law'.
Mu. *tEJa* `elder brother-in-law '. !cited as *tEJja* M119.
KW *tEJa*
@(M078)

``^worm, ^insect'':
Kh. *tijO?* `worm'.
Sa. *tejo* `creeping crawling insects, maggots'.
Mu. *tiju?*(Bage), *tiju*(Bhad) `any insect or worm'.
~ *malaRa-tiju*
~ *mala~R~a~-tiju* `a caterpillar'. !EM
Bh. *tiju* `worm, insect'.
KW *ti`ju`*
@(V329,M070)

``^boil'':
Sa. *teke* `to boil'.
Mu. *tiki* `to boil'.
KW *ti`ki`*
@(M071)

``^distribute, divide'':
Sa. *tel* `to distribute, divide'.
Mu. *til* `to distribute, divide'.
KW *ti`l*
@(M070)

``^receive'':
Sa. *tEla* `to receive'.
Mu. *tEla* `to receive'.
KW *tEla*
@(M077)

``^lice'':
Sa. *tele* `lice'.
Mu. *tili* `lice'.
KW *ti`li`*
@(M071)

``^tall'':
Sa. *tElGgɑ* `tall'.
Mu. *tElEGgɑ* `tall'.
KW *tElEGgɑ*
|The Santali form is the only one cited here with a triple cluster (RDM); cf. Kharia for this same cluster, due to syncope (DS).
@(M077)

``^press'':
Kh. *tEn* `to trample'.
 ~ *OtOn* `to press down'.
Sa. *tEn* `to press, keep down'.
 ~ *tEJ.tEJ* `tight, tense, taut'.
 ~ *lin* `to press with the hands'.
Mu. *tEn*(M) `to press, cover'.
 ~ *ThEn*
 ~ *lEn* `to get jammed'.
 ~ *lEn* `to press, express'.
 ~ *lin* `to press, to squeeze'.
Ho *ten* `to get jammed'.
 ~ *len* `to press'.
KW *tEn*
Ku. *Ten* `to throng, to choke'.
@(V335,M075)

``^lean'': ??%%subenter, cf. So. *Der*
Sa. *TENDEr* `to lean against something '.  !??orig. *tENDO`r*
Mu. *TENDEr* `to lean against something'.
KW *TENDEr*
@(M127)

``^close'':
Sa. *tEpEd* `to close'.
Mu. *tEpEd* `to close'.
KW *tEpEd*
@(M080)

``^shoot'':
Sa. *tErɑG* `to shoot'.
Mu. *tErɑG* `to shoot'.

KW *tEraG*
@(M078)

``^ebony ^tree'':
So. *tarel-neb*(R) `a tree called *kendU* `in Oriya''.
Kh. *tiREl*
 ~ *tiRel*
 ~ *tiReil*(Al.1334), *tiril*(Roy) `ebony (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
Sa. *terel* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *tiril* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'. |M kind of fruit
Ho *tiril* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
KW *ti`ri`l*
@(V227,M071)

``^bee'':
So. *terAm-buD*(R) `a kind of bee'.
 ~ *tEram-da*(R) `honey'.
 ~ *tErAm/ tEr* `a species of small wasp, a kind of bee'.
Kh. *tErOm* `honey'.
Sa. *tErOm* `a kind of bee (%Apis_florea)'.
Mu. *tErOm* `a kind of bee (%Apis_florea)'.
KW *tErOm*
Ku. *te:rmu* `bee'.
@(V176,M076)

``^thirst'':
Sa. *tEtaG* `to be thirsty; thirst'.
Mu. *tEtaG* `to be thirsty; thirst'.
KW *tEtaG*
@(M078)

``^lizard'':
So. *DAnnAG* `lizard'.
Kh. *TETEGga* `lizard'.
Mu. *TETEGga* `chameleon'.
Ku. *te:te:Gga*
 ~ *titiGga* `lizard'.
@(V331)

``^barren'':
Sa. *ThA~T* `barren, childless'.
 ~ *DENDE* `tailless'.
Mu. *TaNTi* `barren, past the age of breeding'.
@(V313A)

``^adhere'':
Kh. *ThO* `to adhere'.

Sa. *ThEkOm* `to stick to, adhere, cling to'.
Sa. *thOkO bOkO*
~ *thOkOr bOkOr* `soiled, besmeared, stained'.
Sa. *thOkRE* `to be besmeared, to adhere to, to stick to'.
@(C440)

``^thunder'':
Kh. *DhEDhrEl* `to thunder'.
Sa. *ThEr* `a stroke of lightning'.
~ *cETEr* `thunderbolt'.
Mu. *ThEr* `to thunder, lightning'.
@(V165)

``^correct'':
Kh. *Thauka* `correct, right'. !Joh. 5,30-32
Sa. *Thik* `right, proper, exact, good'. !Hi.
Mu. *Thauka* `right, proper, exact, true'.
Mu. *Thik* `right, proper, exact, good'.
@(C438)

``^hand'':
So. *si'i/ si* `hand'. ! *ti-* in *ti-par* `to take with the fingers'.
Go. *si*(RR) `hand'.
Gu. *titi*(R4) `hand'.
Re. *ti*(RR) `hand'.
Kh. *ti?* `hand'.
Ju. *iti* `hand'.
Sa. *ti* `hand'.
Ma. *ti* `hand'.
Mu. *ti?*
~ *ti:* `hand'.
Ho *ti* `hand'.
Bj. *ti?* `hand'.
Bh. *ti?* `hand'.
Dh. *tihi* `hand'.
Kw. *ti* `hand'.
KW *ti*
Ku. *ti* `hand'.
@(V075,M054)

``^light'':
Sa. *tiGgi* `to light'.
Mu. *tiGgi* `to light'.
KW *tiGgi*
@(M057)

``^fire'':

So. *timeG*(R) `hot'.
 ~ *tuGal* `to add fuel, logs to a fire'. !Ram. has to burn, kindle fire
 ~ *guj* `blow on a fire'.  !in *Er--guj* `to try, do one's best'.
Kh. *timsOG* `fire'. ! *sOG* cf. V252.
 ~ *tuGgal* `to be warm'.
Sa. *tiGgi* `to put fuel at the fire'.
Mu. *tiG* `to kindle fire'.
Ho *tiG* `to put fuel at the fire'.
Ku. *tiGgi* `to light a fire'.
@(V324)

``^lead by the hand'':
Sa. *tij* `to lead by the hand'.
Mu. *tij* `to lead by the hand'.
KW *tij*
@(M054)

``^cloud'':
So. *tAr+b*(D)/ *t+r*(R4) `cloud'.
Go. *tarup*(RR), *tirub*(RR) `cloud'.
Gu. *tirib*(R4) `cloud'.
Re. *tirib*(RR) `cloud'.
@

``^nine'':
So. *tinji*(R4)
Go. *timgi*(RR)
Gu. *timgi*(RR) `nine'. !dial.
@

``^noon'':
Kh. *tOhOn* `noon'.
Sa. *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Mu. *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Ho *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Bh. *Tikin* `noon, midday'.
KW *tikin*
@(V373,M058)

``^rub_^eyes'':
Sa. *tirmid* `to rub one's eyes'.
Mu. *tirmid* `to rub one's eyes'.
KW *tirmid*
|Is a vowel-harmonized morpheme "eye" here? (DS).
@(M058)

``^bird sp.'':

Sa. *TirOm* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *Tirum* `kind of bird'.
KW *TirO`m*
@(M055)

``^bow'':
Sa. *tirub* `to bow'.
Mu. *tirub* `to bow'.
KW *tirub*
@(M056)

``^cow'':
So. *taGliy*
~ *taGlij*
~ *taGliJ/ taG* `cow, cattle'.
Go. *taGli* `cow, bullock'.
~ *taGgili*(V) `bull'.
Gu. *kitaG* `cow'.
Kh. *tOmliG* `milk'.
Sa. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
Mu. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
Bh. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
KW *tOa*
@(V263,M087)

``^egg'':
Gu. *utob-siG*(R4)
Re. *ntob-siG*(RR) `egg'.
@R

``^chew'':
Kh. *tagO'j* `to chew'.
Sa. *tOgO'j*
~ *taga'j tOgO'j* `to chew quickly'.
~ *tAguR nAsuR*
~ *tAguR tAsuR* `to eat greedily, to devour'.
Mu. *tagOe'j* `to chew'.
Ho *tagoe* `to chew'.
@(V307)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *tOhab* `to grasp '. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *tOhab* `to grasp'.
KW *tOhab*
@(M089)

``^stumble'':

Sa. *tOhOd* `to stumble'.
Mu. *tOhOd* `to stumble'.
KW *tOhOd*
@(M089)

``^feel'':
Sa. *TOhOr* `to feel'.
Mu. *TOhOr*
~ *TOOr* `to feel'.
KW *TOhOr*
@(M127)

``^pestle'':
Sa. *tOk* `pestle'.
Mu. *tuku* `pestle'.
KW *tO`kO`*
~ *tu`ku`*
@(M095,M072)

``^middle'':
Sa. *tOl* `middle'.
Mu. *tOl* `middle'.
KW *tOl*
|Cf. KW *tala* `middle'.
@(M126)

``^tie, ^bind'':
So. *tOl* `to wear jewelry, to wear a necklace, to wear'. !Ram. `to tie, to bind'.
~ *tOl-bad* `to tie, to bind'.
Go. *tol*(RR) `to bind, to tie'.
Gu. *tol*(R4) `to bind, to tie'.
Re. *tol*(RR) `to bind, to tie'.
Kh. *tOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Sa. *tOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Mu. *tOl*
~ *thOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Ho *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
Bh. *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
KW *tOl*
Ku. *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
@(V191,M085~)

``^tail'':
Sa. *tOlOG* `tail'.
Mu. *tOlOG* `tail'.
KW *tOlOG*
@(M091)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *tOlOj* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *tuluj* `to squeeze'.
KW *tO`lO`j*
@(M096)

``^sister'':
So. *tOnan*(R3) `sister'.
Gu. *tonan*(R4) `sister'.
@

``^forest'':
Sa. *TONDaG* `forest'.
Mu. *TONDaG* `forest'.
KW *TONDaG*
@(M088)

``^bury, ^grave''.
Sa. *topa* `a grave, to put, dig in the ground'.
Mu. *topa* `to bury, to cover'.
@(V309)

``^short'':
Sa. *tope* `short'.
Mu. *tupi* `short'.
KW *tu`pi`*
@(M072)

``^wet'':
Sa. *topo* `wet; to get wet'.
Mu. *tupu* `wet; to get wet'.
KW *tu`pu`*
@(M073)

``^squirrel'':
So. *tuttUD*(R)
~ *tuttum*(R) `squirrel'.
Sa. *toR* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Mu. *tuRu* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Ho *tu* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Bh. *tuR* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
KW *tu`Ru`*
Ku. *tur* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
@(V243,M072)

``^perhaps'':

Sa. *tOra* `perhaps'.
Mu. *tOra* `perhaps'.
KW *tOra*
@(M087)

``^iguana (^lizard)'':
Sa. *tOrhOd* `iguana'.
Mu. *tOrhOd* `iguana'.
KW *tOrhOd*
@(M089)

``^ash'':
Sa. *tOrOj* `ash'.
Mu. *tOrOj* `ash'.
KW *tOrOj*
@(M090)

``^neck, ^nape of the neck'':
So. *sAGka* `neck'. !Oriya
Kh. *kOGkO* `neck'.
Ju. *kuGka* `neck'.
Sa. *totka* `the nape of the neck'.  !Cf. Sa. *kaGkha* `edge, brim'.
Mu. *tutka* `back of the neck or head'. ! *tud-ka*(M)
KW *tO`d-ka*
@(V276,M096)

``^throat'':
Kh. *thOthOr* `throat'.
Mu. *ToTora* `throat, windpipe'.
Ho *uTuTua* `throat, windpipe'.
Ku. *thutuRa* `a kind of trumpet'. !??
Ku. *to:tara:* `throat, windpipe'.
@(V376)

``^jackal'':
Kh. *tuyu* `jackal'.
Sa. *toyo* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Mu. *tuyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Ho *tuyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Bh. *tuiyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
KW *tu`yu`*
@(V238,M073,M143)

``^feed'':
Sa. *tubEd* `to feed'.
Mu. *tubid* `to feed'.
KW *tubE`d*

@(M063)

``^dip'':
Sa. *TuDa?* `to dip'.
Mu. *TuDa?* `to dip'.
KW *TuDa?* ! *Da?* water?
@(M064)

``^basket'':
Sa. *TuGki* `basket'.
Mu. *TuGki* `basket'.
KW *TuGki*
@(M060)

``^point'':
So. *tui*(R) `to take with the tip of a finger a drop of liquor or honey'.
So. *tuj-jal*(R) `to dip a finger into a liquid, etc., and to lick it in order to test its quality'.
Kh. *tuigOl* `point, to point to, to point out, index (finger)'.
Mu. *tuigOl* `point, to point to, to point out, index (finger)'.
@(C348)

``^shoot'':
So. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'.
Kh. *tuJ*(ABDP)
~ *tu~y~*(P) `to shoot with an arrow'.
Sa. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'.
Mu. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'. !M; Pinnow *tuiJ*
~ *TupuiG*
~ *ThupuiG* `to shoot each other'. !with p-infix and altered initial
Ho *tuiG* `to shoot with an arrow'.
Bh. *tui* `to shoot with an arrow'.
KW *tuJ*
Ku. *tuiG* `to shoot with an arrow'.
@(V107,M061)

``^nest'':
Kh. *thoka* `nest'. ! *khota*
Sa. *tukA* `nest'.
Mu. *tuka* `nest'.
Ho *tuka* `nest'.
KW *tuka*
@(V389,M063)

``^mend'':
Sa. *tukuj* `to mend'.
Mu. *tukuj* `to mend'.
KW *tukuj*

@(M066)

``^short'':
Sa. *tulpa* `short'.
Mu. *tulpa?* `short'.
KW *tulpa?*
 ~ *tulpa*
@(M122)

``^put_into_^mouth'':
Sa. *tumbud* `to put into one's mouth'.
Mu. *tumbud* `to put into one's mouth'.
KW *tumbud*
@(M065)

``^end'':
So. *an-tuG*
 ~ *om-tuG*
 ~ *uG-tuG*
 ~ *um-tuG* `to finish'.
Kh. *um Ontu'D*
 ~ *um tu'Dna* `unending'.
Sa. *TuNDu* `end'.
Mu. *TuNDu* `end, to end, to finish'.
Bh. *TuNDu* `end'.
KW *TuNDU*
@(V140,M065)

``^feel by ^touching'':
Sa. *tunum* `to feel by touching'.
Mu. *tunum* `to feel by touching'.
KW *tunum*
@(M066)

``^six'':
So. *tuDru*(D) `six'.
Go. *turgi*(RR) `six'.
Gu. *tir*(RR) `six'.
Re. *ti'iri*(RR) `six'.
Kh. *tibhru*
 ~ *tibru* `six'.
Sa. *turui* `six'.
Ma. *turui(ya* `six'.
Mu. *turui*
 ~ *turuya* `six'.
Ho *turuia* `six'.
Bj. *turuja* `six'.

Bh. *turui*
 ~ *turuya* `six'.
Dh. *turui*
 ~ *turuya* `six'.
KW *turui*
Ku. *turu*
 ~ *turui*
 ~ *turuiya* `six'.  !CF *tur* `in Ku. *turkom* six only, Ku. *turtur* six by six'.
@(V148,M060)

``^pluck; leaf ^bud'':
Sa. *Tusa* `to pluck; leaf bud'.
Mu. *Tusa* `to pluck; leaf bud'.
KW *Tusa*
@(M063,M127)

``^arrow'':
Sa. *TuTi* `arrow'.
Mu. *TuTi* `arrow'.
KW *TuTi*
@(M062)

``^this'':
So. *u*
 ~ *U* `prefix without specific meaning, orig. demonstrative'.  E.g. in *U-yUG/ yUG* `the sun', *U-ab/ ab* `vegetable'.
Kh. *u* `this'.  E.g. in *ua' thOm* `therewith, with this', *u-jE?* `this', *u-kaR*, *u-kAR* `this man, this person'.
Mu. *u-* `prefix'.  |In *u-sasan* `the sasan where bones are buried, from *sasan* burial ground (Sk. *maa:na*'.
@(C520)

``^drink, `^swallow'':'.
Gu. *yi:du* `drink'.
 ~ *id-i:* `drinking'.
Kh. *u'D* `to drink, to suck'.
Sa. *u'd* `to swallow'. !M also *od*
Mu. *u'd* `to swallow'.
Ho *ud* `to swallow'.
Bh. *ud* `to swallow'.
KW *ud*
 ~ *u`d* !if *od* isn't a mistake
Ku. *ud* `to swallow'.
@(V142,M061,M072)

``^tell'':
Sa. *udu?* `to tell'.

Mu. *udub* `to tell'.
KW *udu?*
 ~ *udub*
@(M066)

``^elbow'':
So. *kum-si*(R)
 ~ *kuG-si* `elbow'.
Kh. *kehni*
 ~ *ke~hR~i* `elbow'. !Ridd. 153
Mu. *uka?* `elbow, to strike with the elbow'.
@(C517)

``^mango'':
So. *uRa/ ul* `mango'.
Go. *uRa'a* `mango'.
Gu. *ili* `mango'.
Re. *li* `mango'.
Sa. *ul* `mango tree (%Mangifera_indica,_L.)'.
Mu. *ul*
 ~ *uli* `mango'.
Ho *uli* `mango'.
Bh. *uli* `mango'.
KW *ul*
 ~ *uli*
@(V144,M061)

``^spit'':
So. *bijOl* `to spit'. !Ram. has a noun, meaning saliva, CF *ole*
 ~ *ueda*(R) `nausea'. ! *ulda*(HJP), after Kuiper
Gu. *lollo:r* `to vomit'.
Kh. *bala* `nausea, to vomit'.
Sa. *ulA* `to spit out, eject from the mouth, vomit'.
 ~ *uli da?* `saliva, spittle'.
Mu. *ula*
 ~ *hul* `to vomit'.
 ~ *ulida?* `saliva'.
Ho *ula* `to spit out'.
 ~ *ulida?* `saliva'.
Bh. *ula* `to vomit'.
KW *ula*
Ku. *ula* `to vomit'.
@(V312,M063)

``^hair'':
So. *u'u/ u* `hair of the head'.
 ~ *upp+r/ p+r* `hair of the body, wool'.

Go. *uba:-koi* `hair'.
Gu. *jibbo*
 ~ *iGgbo:* `hair'.
Re. *ugboJ* `hair'.
Kh. *ului*
 ~ *sOlui*
 ~ *sO'lui* `hair'.  !to *-lui* `cf. Sa. *hului* to shake, to give a reminder (spirits), Ku. *holoi*(K) `to shake, to give a reminder (spirits), Sa. *dului* untangled, unravelled, straight (hair, grass)''.
Sa. *u'b* `hair'.
Mu. *u'b* `hair'.
Ho *ub* `hair, wool'.
Bj. *ub* `hair, wool'.
Bh. *ub* `hair, wool'.
KW *ub*
Ku. *hup* `hair, wool'.
@(V143,V216,M061)

``^bathe'':
So. *uma*(R) `to bathe, to wash oneself, to be pregnant'.
Gu. *de:ya: kim* `to bathe'.
Kh. *oa?* `to bathe'.
Sa. *um* `to bathe, wash, baptize'.
Mu. *um* `to bathe, to wash one's body'.
Bh. *um* `to bathe, to wash one's body'.
KW *um*
@(C542,M061)

``^shade, shadow'':
So. *ummul*(R)
 ~ *uJJul* `shadow, reflection'.
 ~ *m+lmal* `mirage'.
Sa. *umul* `shade, shadow'.
Mu. *umul*
 ~ *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
Ho *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
Bh. *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
KW *umul*
 ~ *ummul*
|The *b* `seems secondary but irregular' (RDM); these intrusions are particularly frequent in N_VL (DS). Cf. So. *ubmul*'.
@(V121,M067)

``^ant'':
Kh. *uphia*
 ~ *uFia* `flying ant'.
Sa. *upi* `swarming white ants'.
Mu. *ufia*(Ban) `flying ant'.

Ho *upi* `cockroach'.
@(V096)

``^dig'':
Sa. *ur* `to dig'.
Mu. *ur* `to dig'.
KW *ur*
@(M061)

``^warm'':
So. *uyub*(R) `warm'. !dial.
 ~ *pAJ+m* `lukewarm'.
Kh. *urum* `warm'.
 ~ *usum*
 ~ *usuG* `lukewarm'.
 ~ *rum* `to burn'.
Sa. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
Mu. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
 ~ *ugum.ugum* `sultry'.
 ~ *uru'b* `to burn'.
Ho *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
 ~ *urub* `to burn'.
Bh. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
KW *urgum*
Ku. *urgum* `lukewarm'.
@(V118,M066, cf. V192,V388)

``^warm'':
So. *pAJ+m* `lukewarm'.
Kh. *y~Om* `to bask, warm oneself'.
@(V388, cf. V118)

``^hard'':
So. *rADu* `hard, tough'.
Kh. *uri'D* `hard, to be hard'.
Sa. *uri'j* `firm, tight, fast'.
Mu. *uri'j*(K) `tight, to come off, as dried skin'.
@(V315)

``^cattle, ^bullock'':
Kh. *OrEj* `cow, bullock'.
Ju. *orai* `bullock'.
Sa. *uri'j* `bullock, ox, draught-cattle'.
Mu. *uri'j* `bullock, cattle in general'.
Ho *uri'j*
 ~ *uri* `bullock, cattle in general'.
KW *urij*

@(V345,M060)

``^insect'':
Sa. *uru* `insect'.
Mu. *uru* `insect'.
KW *uru*
@(M065)

``^weep'':
Kh. *iyam* `to cry'.
Mu. *yam* `to cry, to weep'.
Ho *yam* `to weep'.
Bj. *ejam* `to weep'.
Bh. *iam* `to weep'.
Ku. *yam* `to weep'.
@(V???)

http://ling.lll.hawaii.edu/austroasiatic/AA/Munda/SM/Pinnow&Munda

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STAMPE-DM--MP.NEW.84, 20-Jun-85 13:32:53, Edit by STAMPE-D
Pinnow Versuch and Munda's thesis combined, ASCII-sorted by Sa. form,
~1150 entries, 10000 ll.; joinings A-C, E-G, P-End; entries to be split
marked ##. Format not final.
(Edited version of M--MP., which cd be discarded after reading its notes.)

``^genitive'':
So. *A*-(D) `prefixed to possessed noun'.
~ *-atE*(M) `genitive suffix'. E.g. *JEn-atE* `mine', *amAn-atE* `yours'.
Kh. *-a?* `genitive'.
Ju. *-a* `genitive'.
Sa. *-a?* `genitive'.
Mu. *-a?* `genitive'.
<@(V018)

``^bow'':
So. *JAGa*(D) `bow'.
Gu. *olmba?* `bow'.
Re. *wa'*(F),, *wak'*(B),, *oya'*(B),, *oyak'*(B) `bow'.
Gt. *haea~*(S) `bow'.

Kh. *ka?*(ABD) `bow'.
Ju. *ka.kag*(MP),, *kakkad*(K),, *kakkar*(K)/ *kag*(MP) `bow'.
Sa. *a?* `bow'.
Mu. *a?*
 ~ *aa?* `bow'.
Ho *a'-sar* `bow and arrow'.  | *sar* `arrow'.
Bh. *a?* `bow'.
KW *a?*
 ~ *aa?*
|Pal. *a'*.
@(V006,M099,M132)

``^feed, cause to eat'':
Sa. *a-jO* `to feed'.
Mu. *a-jOm* `to feed'.
KW *a-jOm*
|Causative of *jOm* `to eat'; loss of *m* in Santali unexplained, cf. S *jOm* to eat.
@(M106)

``^they, 3rd_person plural'':
Sa. *a-kO* `they (pl.)'.
Mu. *a-kO* `they (pl.)'.
KW *a-kO*
@(M093)

``^drink, cause to drink'':
Sa. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
Mu. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
KW *a-nu*
@(M068)

``^causative'':
So. *Ab-* `causative prefix'.  !plus *An-*, etc.  E.g. *Ab-ga* `to cause to drink'.
Go. *ab-*
 ~ *a:* `causative prefix'. ??
Gu. *ob*(Z) `causative prefix'.
Re. *ob*(B) `causative prefix'.
Gt. *a*(C) `causative prefix'.
Kh. *ob*(BDP)
 ~ *o*(BP) `causative prefix'. !plus *u*.
Ju. *ob*(P)
 ~ *o*(P) `causative prefix'. !plus *ab*(P), *u*(P).
Sa. *a* `causative prefix'.  E.g. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
Mu. *a* `causative prefix'.  E.g. *a-nu* `to cause to drink'.
@(V266)

``^husk, ^shell'':

Gu. *ab*-(2) `to husk, to shell, to remove the pod of'.
Gu. *an-ab*(Bh.) `chaff, husk'.
Re. *an-ab*(2) `pig feed [2], chaff, husk [Bh.]'.
GR *ab*-(2)
So. *Ab*-(H) `to shell (beans, nuts)'.
@

``^wash'':
So. *A-* `to wash', in *A-jeG* `to wash one's legs', *A-si* `to wash one's hands'.
Kh. *amun* `to wash face (teeth??) with a stick'.
Sa. *a'b* `to wash one's face'.
~ *AbuG*
~ *Abuk* `to wash hands, feet, and mouth, to wash a child'. !M ? for k
Mu. *ab*
~ *aab* `to wash one's face'.
~ *abuG* `to wash'.
Bh. *abuG* `to wash any part of the body'.
Ku. *abuG* `to wash any part of the body'.
Sa. *ab* `to wash one's face'.
KW *ab*
~ *abu?*
~ *abuG*
|Analyzable *ab-u?*, *ab-uG*; if we reconstruct with *?*, the pre-Mundari form can be explained in terms of its association with the reflexive suffix *-En*, i.e. * *abu'-En* - * *abug-En* - *abuG-En* (RDM).
@(V046,M069,M098,M110)

``^you_two'':
So. *amben/ ben* `you pl.'. !prob. really to * *pe* `you pl., i.e. * *am-pe-n* - *amben*; cf. instead the dual imperative suffix *-be*?? (DS)'.
Sa. *aben* `you two'.
Sa. *abEn* `you two'.
Ma. *a-ben* `you two'.
Mu. *abEn* `you two'.
Ho *a-ben* `you two'.
Bh. *a-ben* `you two'.
As. *aban* `you two'.
KW *a-bEn*
@(V055,V175,M083, cf. V053,V175a)

``^we_(pl.)_^inclusive'':
Sa. *abo*
~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Ma. *abo*
~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Mu. *abu* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Bh. *abo*
~ *abon* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.

Dh. *abu* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
Ku. *abuG* `we, you and I (inclusive)'.
KW *abO*`
@(C508,M096)

``^employ'':
Sa. *acu* `to employ'.
Mu. *acu* `to employ'.
KW *acu*
@(M067)

``^return'':
Sa. *acur* `to return'.
Mu. *acur* `to return'.
KW *acur*
@(M070)

``^lose, loan'':
Sa. *ad* `to lose; to loan'.
Mu. *ad* `to lose; to loan'.
KW *ad*
@(M098, M127)

``^drive'':
Gu. *ad-*(3) `to drive cattle'.
Re. *a=jur*(2) `to drive'.
GR *ad-*(2)
Gt. *a'-* in *a'-wig=tur=wela*(M) `twilight, lit. time to drive home the cattle' ( *wig-*(M) `to return home') [?perh. *a'-* is just causative?].
So. *aD-*(DL) `to drive'.
@

``^enter, ^bring_^in'':
Kh. *Diyar* `to enter'.
Sa. *adEr* `to bring in, to put in, insert'.
Mu. *adEr* `to take inside, to bring in, to enter'.
Bh. *ader* `to take inside'.
KW *adEr*
Ku. *hadir*
~ *adir* `to arrive'.
Na. *a:dir-i:* `reached'.
@(C340,M083)

``^cook'':
So. *DiJ*(D) `to cook'.
Go. *DiJ*(Z) `to cook'.
~ *Dij*(Z) `to fry'.

Gu. *DoJ*(Z) `to cook'.
Re. *Do~i*(B) `to cook (a vegetable)'.
Gt. *Doe*(C) `to cook'.
Kh. *DeJ*(AB)
 ~ *dEG*(D) `to cook (pulse, vegetables, etc.)'.
Ju. *DeJ*(MP) `to cook [P], to simmer [M]'.
Mu. *adiG* `kitchen, inner apartment of a house set apart for worship'.
Ho *adiG* `kitchen, inner apartment of a house set apart for worship'.
|Kh. *E* from * *i* perhaps due to the first vowel in an original form * *OdiG*, cf. the Mundari (HJP). But the Mundari appears to have a nom. prefix; more likely the vowel differences are due to the influence of a following * *J*, often merged with *G* after palatal vowels (DS).
@(V342)

``^and'':
So. *DO*(D)
 ~ *dOG*(D) `and, so'.
Gu. *DoG*(Z) `and'.
Re. *Du*(B)
 ~ *Ru*(B) `or'.
Gt. *Rik*(C) `also'.
Kh. *eDo?*(AB)
 ~ *oDo?*(AB) `and, also, et_cetera'.
 ~ *oRo?*(D)
 ~ *Ro?*(D)
 ~ *ro*(B) `and, also, again, et cetera, moreover'.
 ~ *ere-Do*(D) `and then'.
Sa. *aDO* `and'.
Mu. *haDO?*
 ~ *ODO?* `and'.
KW *haDO?*
|Except in the first Mundari form, *h* is dropped, and the second Mundari form also has assimilated V1 *a* to V2 *O* (RDM); cf. *DO* `emphatic' (DS).
@(M091)

``^urinate'':
Kh. *haDa*
 ~ *haDa?*(Ridd.232) `urine, to urinate'.
Sa. *aDO* `urine, to urinate'.
Mu. *DO.DO*
 ~ *aRu* `urine, to urinate'.
 ~ *Duki* `urine, to urinate'.  ! *aDu*(M); *-ki* as in Ku. *su-ki-n* `to smell'.
Ho *duki* `urine, to urinate'. !i.e. prob. *Duki* (HJP)
Bh. *aDu*
 ~ *aRu* `urine, to urinate'.
KW *aDO*`
@(V308,M096)

``^morning'':
Sa. *aG*
 ~ *aG-ga* `to be morning; morning'.
Mu. *aG* `to be morning; morning'.
KW *aG*
|Sa. *-ga* unidentified (RDM).
@(M100)

``^be ^taboo'':
Re. *aG-*(2) `to be taboo'.
GR *aG-*(2)
So. *aG* `to abstain'.
@

``^walk'':
Gu. *aG=suG*(2) `to walk'. | *-suG*\ *susuG*(2) `foot'.
GR *aG=*(2)
@

``^open'':
Gu. *am=toG*(2) `to open the mouth'. ( *-toG* CF of *tumo'*(2) `mouth')
 ~ *am=da'*(2) `to sigh, to yawn'.
 ~ *am=roj*(2) `to smear, to rub on'. !noncog
Re. *am=pirig=mod-*(2) `to blink'.
 ~ *aGob=da'*(2) `to yawn'.
GR *am=*(2)
So. *aG-tAm-*(L) `to keep the mouth open'.
 ~ *aG-eb-da-*(L) `to yawn'.
 ~ *aG-mAD-*(L) `to open the eyes'.
|See `yawn'.
@

``^yawn'':
So. *aG-tAm* `to open the mouth'. | *tAm*\ *tO'OD* `mouth'.
 ~ *AGeb-da*(D) `to yawn'. ??A/a
Go. *aGub-Da?a-*(Z) `to yawn'.
Gu. *am-Da?*(Z) `to yawn, to sigh'.
 ~ *a:bda:*(P)
 ~ *aGgo:diya*(P) `to yawn'.
Re. *a'b-Rak'-*(B) `to yawn'.
 ~ *a:Gubda:*(P) `to yawn'.
Kh. *aGgO'bDa?*(P)
 ~ *aG-a'b-Da?*(B) `to yawn'.
Ju. *aGa--tOm-*(M) `to yawn'. | *tOm*\ *tOmOD* `mouth'.
Sa. *aGgO'b* `to yawn, gape'.
Mu. *aGgO'b* `to yawn, gape'.
Ku. *aGgub* `to yawn, gape'.

KW *aGgOb*
|See `open'.
@(V068,M092):

``^dig, dig up'':
Gu. *ag*-(2,3) `to dig, dig up'.
GR *ag*-(2,3)
Gt. *ia'*(3) `to dig [3], to break [&]'.
@

``^bring'':
Sa. *Agu* `to bring, fetch, take, get'.
Mu. *au*
 ~ *agu* `to bring'. ??au error? not commented on or reconstructed.
Ho *agu* `to bring'.
Bh. *agu* `to take away'.
KW *agu*
Ku. *sage* `to take away'.
|Cf. `carry on shoulder'.
@(C533,M067):

``^alas'':
So. *Agai* `alas'.
Gu. *a:ha:* `alas'.
Kh. *hare*
 ~ *haere* `alas'.
Ju. *aha:* `alas'.
Sa. *aha*
 ~ *ah* `alas'.
Mu. *hae hae*
 ~ *hae re*
 ~ *ah* `alas'.
Ku. *hay.hay*
 ~ *harere* `alas'.
Na. *ha:* `alas'.
@(C150)

``^he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'':
Sa. *aj* `he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'.
Mu. *aj* `he, she, it, 3rd_person singular'.
KW *aj*
@(M099)

``^finish'':
Gu. *ai*-(2) `to finish'.
GR *ai*-(2)
So. *-aj* verbal suffix indicating `completely, entirely'.

@

``^empty'':
Kh. *ajur* `to empty (a vessel)'.
Sa. *AjAuRi* `vacant, empty, spare, unoccupied(?)'.
 ~ *ujAR* `deserted, desolate'.
Mu. *ajar*
 ~ *ajOr*
 ~ *ajOrO* `to instil drop by drop'.
 ~ *ajauRi* `free time, leisure, to empty out (of vessels, baskets and the like)'. !(EM)
@(C281)

``^sister'':
So. *ayi* `younger sister'.  ! *ayi-G* `vocative'.
Kh. *aji* `elder brother's wife'.
Ju. *ajiG* `elder sister'.
Sa. *Aji* `elder sister'.
Mu. *aji* `elder sister, grandmother'.
Ho *aji* `elder sister'.
Bh. *aji* `elder sister'.
KW *aji*
Ku. *aji* `sister-in-law'.
@(V038,V094a,M059)

``^dry'':
Sa. *aJjEd* `dry; to get dry'.
Mu. *aJjEd* `dry; to get dry'.
KW *aJjEd*
@(M083, M104)

``^hear'':
So. *AmDAG*(D)
 ~ *AndAG*(D) `to hear'. !Latter form Gumma dialect.
Gu. *oG*(Z) `to hear, to listen'. [past *oGgo?-niG*(&)].
Re. *oG*-(B) `to hear'. [past *oG-o?-niG*(&)].
 ~ *oG-luk'*-(B) `to be heard'.
GR *AG*(2)
Gt. *o~*(CM) `to listen, hear, heed, obey, agree, respond'. [past *o~-ke*(&), fut. *o~-e*(&)].
Kh. *onDor*(BD)
 ~ *o~Dor*(A) `to hear'.
Ju. *OG*-(KMP) `to hear, to listen'.
Sa. *aJjOm* `to hear, to listen'.
Mu. *ayOm*
 ~ *ayum* `to hear, listen'.
Ho *aium* `to hear, to listen'.
Bh. *ayum* `to hear, to listen'.
Kw. *ajom*

~ *ayum* `to hear, to listen'.
KW *ayOm*
~ *ayO`m*
Ku. *aJjom*
~ *aJjum* `to hear, to listen'.
~ *aJjoen* `heard'.
|Assuming a development * *ayOm* - * *ajOm* - *aJjOm* in Santali, the last step due to the *m* (RDM). Alternatively, * *ayOm* - * *a~y~O~m* - * *aJOm* - *aJjOm*, or the like (cf. RDM M106).
|Nic. *ya:G*, Nic.Car *hAG*, Nic.Coast *ha:G*, Lawa *hmO:G*, ~ *mO:G*. @Beitr.
@(V071,M092,M098)

``^hang'':
Sa. *aka* `to hang'.
Mu. *haka* `to hang'.
KW *haka*
|One of a few cases where Santali drops initial *h*; see Munda M154.
@(M111)

``^they two, 3rd_person dual'':
Sa. *akin* `they two, 3rd_person dual'.
Mu. *akin*
~ *akiG* `they two, 3rd_person dual'.
KW *akin*
~ *akiG*
@(M059)

``^thatch'':
Gu. *al-*(2)
Re. *al-*(2)
GR *al-*(2)
Gt. *a~-*(M)
So. *al-*(LD) `to thatch'.
@

``^wander, stroll'':
Gu. *al-*(2) `to wander, to stroll'.
GR *al-*(2)
Gt. *ol@G-*(M), *ul@G-*(M) `to wander, to walk'.
~ *wa'-*(M) `to dance, to thresh by crushing under the feet'.
So. *al.al-*(Z) `to thresh, to trample'.
~ *alen-*(B) `to thresh'.
@

``^tongue'':
So. *la'aG*,, *A-laG*/ *laG*(M) `tongue'.
Go. *laG*
~ *la:ku*(V) `tongue'.

Gu. *la'G*(Z) `tongue'.
Re. *leaG*(BF)
 ~ *le'aG*(B) `tongue'.
Gt. *nlia/ lia*(C) `tongue'.
Kh. *laG*(ABD) `tongue'.
Ju. *aclaG*(M)
 ~ *ailaG*(K)
 ~ *elaG*(KP) `tongue'.
Sa. *alaG* `tongue'.
Ma. *alOG* `tongue'.
Mu. *alaG* `tongue'.
Ho *alaG* `tongue'.
Bh. *alaG* `tongue'.
Dh. *alaG* `tongue'.
Kw. *alaG* `tongue'.
KW *alaG*
Ku. *laG* `tongue'.
Na. *laG* `tongue'.
@(V014,M115)

``^we'':
Gu. *bilaGgu* `we'.
Kh. *anaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Sa. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Ma. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Mu. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Bh. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
As. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
Ku. *alaG* `we two (inclusive)'.
@(V034)

``^we'':
So. *AnlEn/ lEn* `we, our, us'.
Go. *bileG* `we'. !Accus. *en-len*
 ~ *-le:*(V) `we'.
Gu. *-le:* `we'.
Re. *nay*(BF)
 ~ *ney*(B)
 ~ *nei*(B)
 ~ *ne*(B) `we (1st_person_plural)'.
Gt. *ne*(C) `we plural'.
 ~ *a-n@*(M) `us'.
Kh. *ele/ le* `we (exclusive)'.
Ju. *nei*(K)
 ~ *nii*(K) `we'.
 ~ *niJje* `we'.
 ~ *-niniJ*(P)

~ *-neniJ*(P) `us, our'. ??cog?
Sa. *alE* `we (pl. exclusive)'.
~ *alEn* `??'. !Bodd. Mat II, p52, 59a
Ma. *alE* `we (exclusive)'.
Mu. *ale* `we (pl. exclusive)'.
Ho *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Bj. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Bh. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
As. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
Kw. *ale* `we (exclusive)'.
KW *a-lE*
Ku. *ale/ le* `we (exclusive)'.
@(V174,M082,M103)

``^we'': ??##join/split prev.
Gu. *ne:iG* `we'.
Kh. *aniG* `we (inclusive)'.
Ju. *niJje* `we'.
Sa. *AliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Ma. *aliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Mu. *aliG*
~ *aliJ* `we two (exclusive)'.
Ho *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
Bh. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
As. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
KW *aliJ*
~ *aliG*
Ku. *aliG* `we two (exclusive)'.
@(V039,M060)

``^no'':
Sa. *alO* `no'.
Mu. *alO* `no'.
KW *alO*
@(M093)

``^thou'':
So. *amAn/ Am*, *nAm*(M) `thou, thee, thy'.
~ *amben/ ben* `you (pl.), your'. |* *ape* with contam. by *am*.
Go.
~ *enom*(Z) `thee, you singular (object), to you'. | *en=nom*.
Gu. *nom*(Z) `thou'.
Re. *no*(B) `thou, you (2nd person singular)'.
Gt. *na*(C) `you (sg)'.
Kh. *am*(B) `thou'.
~ *ambar*(B) `you (dual)'.  | *am* + *bar* `two'.
~ *ampe*(B) `you (plural)'. |* *ape* contam. by *am*.

~ *-m*(B)
~ *-nom*(BD) `thy, your, 2nd_person singular possessive'.
Ju. *am*(KMP) `thou, you (sg.)'.
~ *me-*(P) `thou, you'.
Sa. *am* `thou'.
Ma. *am* `thou'.
Mu. *am* `thou'.
Ho *am* `thou'.
Bj. *am* `thou'.
Bh. *am* `thou'.
Dh. *am* `thou'.
As. *am* `thou'.
Kw. *am* `thou'.
KW *am*
Ku. *am* `thou'.
@(V017,M099)

``^clear forest, get well'':
Sa. *amiJ* `to clear a forest, to get well'.
Mu. *amiJ*
~ *amiG* `to clear a forest, to get well'.
KW *amiJ*
~ *amiG*
@(M060)

``^fry'':
Sa. *anda?* `to fry'.
Mu. *anda?* `to fry'.
KW *anda?*
@(M113)

``^noise'':
Go. *Da'r* `to hear'.
Kh. *ONDOr* `to hear'.
Sa. *aNDar oNDor* `staring vacantly, with wide open eyes, look about, stare with wide open eyes, gape about'.
~ *andoR* `noise, uproar, tumult'.
Mu. *andO:R*
~ *andORO* `noise, uproar, shouting'.
@(V212)

``^random'':
Sa. *aO* `at random'.
Mu. *aO~* `at random'.
KW *aO*
@(M093, M105)

``^father'':
So. *appej*(M) `father'. !Rayagada dialect
Gu. *apaG*
 ~ *apoG* `father'.
Kh. *apa* `father'.
Sa. *apa*
 ~ *Apu* `father'.
Ma. *apa* `father'.
Mu. *apu* `father'.
Ho *apu* `father'.
Bh. *apa* `father'.
Dh. *apa* `father'.
Kw. *apa*
 ~ *apu* `father'.
KW *apu*
@(V026,M068)
So. *ua'a*, *ua*(M) `father'.  ! *uaG* `father, vocative'.
Gu. *abba* `father'.
Re. *ba* `father'. !(Elwin)
Kh. *aba* `father'.
Ju. *aba* `father'.
Sa. *aba*(M)
 ~ *ba* `father'.
Mu. *aba* `father'.
KW *aba*
Ku. *aba*
 ~ *ba-te* `father'.
Na. *a:ba:* `father'.
|Cf. Tel. *abba* `father'. ??cite DED.
@(V025,M111)

``^you'':
So. *amben* `you'. |Prob. * *am-pe-n* - *amben*, whence the shortened forms; for the compound cf. Kharia (DS).
 ~ *ben* `your'.
 ~ *-be* `2 inclusive subject verb suffix'.
Go. *babin*(Z)
 ~ *babiG*(Z)
 ~ *mamin*(Z)
 ~ *mamiG*(Z)
 ~ *maiG*(Z) `you (plural)'.
 ~ *bo-*(Z) `you (plural, subject)'.
 ~ *-be*(Z) `you'.
 ~ *en=beG*(Z) `you plural (object), to you'.
Gu. *pen*(Z) `you (plural)'.
 ~ *pen--nen*(Z) `you (plural)'. ??how diff. from prev.
Re. *pe*(B)

~ *pen*(P) `you plural'.
Gt. *pe*(C) `you plural'.
~ *pem-baea*(C) `you two'.
~ *a-pe*(M) `to you (plural)'.
Kh. *ampe*(B)/ *pe*(B) `you (plural)'. |* *ape* contam. by *am*
Ju. *ape-re*(P) `you'.
Sa. *ape*
~ *apE* `you'.
Ma. *apE* `you'.
Mu. *ape* `you'.
Ho *ape* `you'.
Bh. *ape* `you'.
Dh. *ape* `you'.
As. *ape* `you'.
Kw. *ape* `you'.
KW *a-pE*
Ku. *ape/ pe* `you'.
@(V053,V175a,M082, cf. V055,V175)

``^fly'':
Kh. *pEnEr* `wing of a bird'.
Sa. *Apir* `slanting, let fly, fly off, escape, look aslant'.
Mu. *apir* `to fly'.
~ *aprO'b*
~ *apArO'b*
~ *apAra'b* `wings'.
Ho *apir* `to fly'.
Bh. *apir* `to fly'.
Ku. *apir* `to fly'.
Na. *aphir* `to fly'.
KW *apir*
@(C501,M060)

``^collect, ^gather (grain)'':
Gu. *ar*-(2) `to bring in grain from the fields, to pile up in sheaves'.
~ *ar.ar*(&) `harvesting'.
GR *ar*-(2)
So. *ar-ram*- `to collect, to gather'. ( *lam*\ *Alam*(L) `hay, fodder' with *r-l* regularly *rr*)
@

``^burn out'':
Re. *ar*-(2) `to burn out'. !cognate with Gu *ar*-(2) ?
GR *ar*-(2)
So. *arARE-toD*(Z) `live coals'. [?prob. rather to *arARi*(L) `coarse flour'; *-tod*\ *tO'Oge* `fire'].
@

``^scrape, ^shave'':

Gu. *ar*-(2)
Re. *ar*-(2,&) `to shave'.
GR *ar*(2)
So. *ar*-(?) `to scrape' in *ar-raG*- ( *ar-laG*-) `to scrape the tongue' etc.
@

``^red, bright'':
Sa. *ara?* `red, bright'.
Mu. *ara?* `red, bright'.
KW *ara?*
@(M114)

``^let go'':
Sa. *aRa?* `to let go'.
Mu. *aRa?* `to let go'.
KW *aRa?*
@(M114)

``^vegetables, ^potherbs'':
Sa. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
~ *siJ aRa?* `a certain tree (%Bauhinia_variegata)'.
Mu. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
Bh. *aRa?* `vegetables, potherbs'.
KW *aRa?*
@(M114)

``^son-in-law'':
So. *rAyam*(R)
~ *rayam* `son-in-law'.
Gu. *ariyo* `son-in-law'.
Re. *arju* `son-in-law'.
Kh. *aram* `son-in-law'. !Ban. *ara'm*
Mu. *ara* `son-in-law'.
Ho *ara* `son-in-law'.
@(C339)

``^make noise'':
Sa. *aRaG* `to make noise'.
Mu. *aRaG* `to make noise'.
KW *aRaG*
@(M115)

``^nine'':
Sa. *are*
~ *arE* `nine'.
Ma. *arE* `nine'.
Mu. *arE*

~ *area*
~ *aria* `nine'.
Ho *area* `nine'.
Bh. *arE* `nine'.
Ku. *are* `nine'.
~ *areya* `nine'. !subst
Mw. *areiku* `nine'.
KW *arE*
@(V054,M082)

``^hailstones'':
So. *arEl/ rEl*(DS) `hailstone, to hail'.
~ *arEl-g+m* `a hailstorm'.
Go. *are:l* `hailstone'.
~ *arel de:ya:* `hailstorm'.
Gu. *bire:l*
~ *bre:l* `hailstone'.
Kh. *arEl* `hail (weather)'.
Sa. *arel* `hail, to hail'. ??or *arEl*
Mu. *aril* `hail (weather)'.
Ho *haril* `hail (weather)'.
Bh. *aril* `hail (weather)'.
KW *ari`l* M139. ! *arE`l* M095.
@(V225)

``^open eyes'':
Sa. *arid* `to open one's eyes'.
Mu. *arid* `to open one's eyes'.
KW *arid*
@(M059)

``^light'':
Sa. *arsal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *arsal* `light; to be light'.
KW *arsal*
|Cf. *marsal* `id.'.
@(M115)

``^charcoal'':
So. *Asaj/ saj* `charcoal'.
Gu. *isai* `charcoal'.
Kh. *gasa'j* `charcoal'.
Sa. *asa~e* `the ova of the green fly'. !i.e. Sa. *asay~*
Mu. *asai* `eggs of flies'.
@(V289)

``^gadfly'':

Sa. *asaE* `gadfly'.
Mu. *asai* `gadfly'.
KW *asaE`*
@(M095)

``^cease breathing'':
Sa. *asid* `to cease breathing'.
Mu. *asid* `to cease breathing'.
KW *asid*
@(M059)

``^light'':
Sa. *askal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *askal* `light; to be light'.
KW *askal*
@(M115)

``^stop raining'':
Sa. *asOR* `to stop raining'.
Mu. *hasuR*
~ *asuR* `to stop raining'.
KW *hasO`R*
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*. Or is it more plausible to reconstruct such forms without the *h* and derive them from the *V`* in the following syllable ( *a* could be reconstructed as *a`*)? But a general rule is not apparent (RDM).
@(M097)

``^support'':
Sa. *asul* `to support'.
Mu. *asul* `to support'.
KW *asul*
@(M070)

``^parch'':
Sa. *ata* `to parch'.
Mu. *ata* `to parch'.
KW *ata*
@(M111)

``^receive'':
Sa. *ataG* `to receive'.
Mu. *ataG* `to receive'.
KW *ataG*
@(M115)

``^layer'':
Sa. *aTal* `layer'.

Mu. *aTal* `layer'.
KW *aTal*
@(M115)

``^burn'':
Sa. *atar* `to burn'.
Mu. *atar* `to burn'.
KW *atar*
@(M116)

``^listen'':
Sa. *atE*
 ~ *atEn* `to listen'.
Mu. *atE*
 ~ *atEn* `to listen'.
KW *atE*
 ~ *atEn*
@(M082)

``^spread'':
Sa. *aTEd* `to spread (e.g., a mat)'.
Mu. *aTEd* `to spread (e.g., a mat)'.
KW *aTEd*
@(M104, M127)

``^graze'':
Kh. *araJ* `to graze'.
Sa. *AtiJ* `to graze, feed, spread, gather'.
Mu. *atiJ*
 ~ *atiG* `to graze'.
Ho *atiJ* `to graze'.
Bh. *atiG* `to graze'.
KW *atiJ*
 ~ *atiG*
@(V295,M060)

``^feel'':
Sa. *aTkar* `to feel'.
Mu. *aTkar* `to feel'.
KW *aTkar*
@(M116)

``^creeper sp.'':
Sa. *aTkir* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *aTkir* `kind of creeper'.
KW *aTkir*
@(M060)

``^take away'':
Sa. *atkir* `to take away'.
Mu. *arkid* `to take away'.
KW *arkid*
|With metathesis of *r* and *d* in Santali, i.e. * *arkid* - * *adkir* - *atkir*; reconstruction with *r* also reflects a possible analysis * *a[r]kid*, cf. *akid* to scoop (RDM).
@(M102)

``^village'':
Sa. *atO* `village, hamlet'.
Mu. *hatu*
~ *atu* `village, hamlet'.
Ho *hatu* `village, hamlet'.
Bj. *hathu* `village, hamlet'.
As. *vatu* `village, hamlet'.
Kw. *vatu* `village, hamlet'.
KW *hatO*`
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*.
@(V069,M096,M105)

``^side'':
Sa. *atOm* `side'.
Mu. *atOm* `side'.
KW *atOm*
@(M092)

``^float'':
Kh. *tuDa?* `to float'. !compounded with *Da?* `water'.
Sa. *Atu* `to flow, float'.
Mu. *atu* `to flow, float'.
Ho *atu* `to flow, float'.
Bh. *atu* `to be carried away (as by waves)'.
KW *atu*
Ku. *tu* `to wash away as a flood, to float'.
|Analyzed *a-tu* (RDM).
@(V127,M068)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *atur* `to winnow'.
Mu. *atur* `to winnow'.
KW *atur*
@(M110)

``^not yet'':
Sa. *auri* `not yet'.
Mu. *auri* `not yet'.

KW *auri*
@(M060)

``^evening, ^dark'':
So. *Or+b* `evening, become evening, last night'.
 ~ *r+b-An*
 ~ *r+b-mAG-tan* `yesterday'.
Kh. *iDi'b* `night'.
Sa. *Ayu'b* `evening, nightfall'.
 ~ *Ayu'b lumbA?* a little after nightfall'.
 ~ *lumpA?*
 ~ *lupA?* `to get dark'. ??check originals
Mu. *ayu'b* `evening, nightfall'.
Ho *ayub* `evening'.
Bh. *ayub* `evening'.
KW *ayub*
Ku. *$iGgaru'b*
 ~ *$iGru'b*
 ~ *$iGrup* `setting of the sun, evening'. !cf. V286
@(V280,M068,M125)

``^ahead'':
Sa. *ayur* `ahead'.
Mu. *ayur*
 ~ *ayar* `ahead'.
KW *ayur*
 ~ *ayar*
@(M110)

``^descend'':
Sa. *a~RgO* `to descend'.
Mu. *haRgu*
 ~ *aRgu* `to descend'.  !variant wo *h* `cited M105'.
KW *haRgO*`
|One of a few forms in which Santali drops initial *h*(.) `The nasalization of V1 in Santali is unexplained (RDM); elsewhere we have Sa. *a~Rg* : Mu. *aRg* `before final m, but this suggests that *~R* might derive from *N* rather than from a nasally assimilated *R* (DS).''.
@(M096,M105)

``^level'':
Sa. *a~RgOm* `to level; a level'.
Mu. *aRgOm* `to level; a level'.
KW *aRgOm*
|Cf. the nasalization in Sa. *sa~RgOm* : Mu. *saRgOm* (DS).
@(M092)

``^pour'':

Kh. *a'j* `to sprinkle'.
Sa. *A~R~i~'j* `to pour out, drain out, plunder'.
Mu. *aNij* `to pour'.
KW *aNij*
|Cf. `bail_out'.
@(C283,M101)

``^bail_out'':
Sa. *arE'j* `to bail out water'.
Mu. *arE'j* `to bail out water'.
KW *arEj*
|Cf. `pour'.
@(C283,M083)

``^hook'':
Sa. *ba?* `to hook'.
Mu. *ba?* `to hook'.
KW *ba?*
@(M099)

``^rice'':
So. *ba.ba*(M) `cooked rice'. !occurs only in children's speech
Kh. *ba?* `rice in the hull, paddy'.
Ju. *bua* `rice'. !perhaps from *ba.ba*
Mu. *ba.ba* `the rice-plant, paddy (%Oryza_sativa,_Linn.), or rice in the husk'.
Ho *ba.ba* `the rice-plant, paddy (%Oryza_sativa,_Linn.), or rice in the husk'.
Ku. *ba.ba* `cauli rice'.
@(V004)

``^not'':
Kh. *um*
 ~ *Om* `not'.
Sa. *ba* `not'.
 ~ *baG* `no'.
Kr. *ba* `not'.
Ma. *ba* `not'.
 ~ *baG* `no'.
Mu. *baG* `nothing'.
 ~ *baGgaia* `does not exist'.
 ~ *banO?* `not to exist'.
Kw. *bai* `no'.
KW *baG*
Ku. *baG* `no'.
Na. *be:ko* `no'.
@(C514,M100)

``^itch'':

Sa. *babat* `to itch'.
Mu. *babta* `to itch'.
KW *babata*
|Apocope in Santali, cf. Munda M146 (RDM); syncope in pre-Mundari.
@(M113)

``^grass'':
Sa. *backOm* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *badcOm*
 ~ *ba'cOm* `kind of grass'.
KW *badcOm*
|Perhaps * *badcOm* - *ba'cOm* - * *bakcOm* - *backOm* (RDM).
@(M092)

``^leave'':
Sa. *bagi*
 ~ *bagE* `to leave'.
Mu. *bagi*
 ~ *bagE* `to leave'.
KW *bagi*
 ~ *bagE*
@(M100)

``^flower'':
So. *tarba/ tar*(M) `flower'. ??also *ba'a* to blossom?
Go. *tarba*(RR) `flower'.
Sa. *baha* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Mu. *tarai-ba*(A) `a kind of marsh-flower'.
 ~ *baa*(H)
 ~ *baha*(N) `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Ho *ba* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
Bh. *baha* `flower, blossom, to flower'.
KW *baha*
|Cf. So. *ba'a* `to blossom'.
@(V021,M111)

``^make'':
Sa. *bai* `to make'.
Mu. *bai* `to make'.
KW *bai*
@(M100)

``^hook'':
Sa. *baku?*
 ~ *bakub* `to hook; a hook'.
Mu. *baku?* `to hook; a hook'.
KW *baku?*

~ *bakub*
|One of two *?* : *b* correspondences (RDM); cf. also `nod'.
@(M068)

``^sweat'':
Sa. *bal.bal* `sweat'.
Mu. *bal.bal* `sweat'.
KW *bal.bal*
@(M115)

``^bore a hole'':
Sa. *bal* `to bore a hole'.
Mu. *bal* `to bore a hole'.
KW *bal*
@(M100)

``^mad, insane'':
Sa. *balO* `mad, insane; to be mad'.
Mu. *balu* `mad, insane; to be mad'.
KW *balO`*
@(M097)

``^bear'':
So. *kAmbuD/ buD* `bear'.
Gu. *gub-bo:n* `bear'.
Kh. *bOnOi* `bear'.
Sa. *bana* `the Indian black bear (%Ursus_labiatus)'.
Mu. *bana* `the Sloth-bear, the black bear (%Melursus_ursinus)'.
~ *buRi* `the black bear'.
Ho *bana* `bear'.
Bh. *bana* `bear'.
~ *buria* `the black bear'.
KW *bana*
Ku. *bana* `bear'.
@(V267,M111)

``^fiddle'':
Sa. *banam* `fiddle'.
Mu. *banam* `fiddle'.
KW *banam*
@(M114)

``^creeper sp.'':
Sa. *bandO* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *bandu* `kind of creeper'.
KW *bandO`*
@(M105)

``^two'':
So. *bagu* `two'.
So. *bar-* `two'.  E.g. *bar-n+m* `two years'.
Go. *ba:gu* `two'.
Gu. *ma:ro*
 ~ *umba:ro*
 ~ *ba:r-ju:*(B) `two'.
Re. *'mba:r* `two'.
Kh. *ubar* `two'.
Ju. *ban*
 ~ *ambar* `two'.
Sa. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Ma. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Mu. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ia* `two'.
Ho *bar*
 ~ *bar-ia* `two'.
Bj. *baria* `two'.
Bh. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
Dh. *bar*
 ~ *bar-ea* `two'.
As. *baria* `two'.
Kw. *bari*
 ~ *bari-TaG* `two'.
KW *bar*
Ku. *bari*
 ~ *baria*
 ~ *bariya* `two'.
@(V049,M100)

``^indeed'':
Sa. *-baRE* `indeed'.
Mu. *-baRE* `indeed'.
KW *baRE*
@(M082,M103)

``^brother'':
Sa. *barE* `brother'.
Mu. *barE* `brother'.
KW *barE*
@(M082)

``^tree sp.'':

Sa. *baru* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *baru* `kind of tree'.
KW *baru*
@(M068)

``^boil'':
Sa. *basaG* `to boil'.
Mu. *basaG* `to boil'.
KW *basaG*
@(M115)

``^rope'':
So. *arta* `a rope, or thong with which the yoke is tied to the plough'. !Ram., ?
Gu. *varti:* `ring'. !?
Sa. *babEr* `rope'.
Mu. *bahEr*(M) `rope'.
~ *bayar*(P) `rope'.
As. *ba:ver* `rope'.
KW *bahEr*
~ *babEr*
@(C530,M105)

``^feather'':
So. *bAleD/ beD* `feathers of rooster or of peacock's tail'.
~ *bAleG* `feather or plume of peacock'.
Sa. *bE'd* `to cover, tie up'.
~ *bEnE'd* `covering, stopper, cork, lid'.
Mu. *bE'd* `turban, to tie on the head'.
~ *bEnE'd* `head-dress, turban'.
KW *bEd*
@(V161,M074)

``^spit, ^saliva, ^vomit'':
So. *bAj* `to vomit'. !Ram. has *baj*
~ *bij* `to spit'.
~ *bijOl* `to spit, saliva'.
Go. *bi'itur* `saliva'.
Kh. *bitthuG* `to spit, saliva'.
Sa. *bE'j* `to vomit'.
Mu. *bE'j* `spittle, to spit'.
Ho *be* `to spit'.
Bh. *bej* `to spit'. !i.e. *bE'j*(HJP)
KW *bEj*
Ku. *bej* `to spit'.
@(V328,M074)

``^low_^land'':

Sa. *bEDa* `low land'.
Mu. *bEDa* `low land'.
KW *bEDa*
@(M117)

``^small, tiny'':
Sa. *bEdrEj* `tiny, small'.
Mu. *bEdrEj* `tiny, small'.
KW *bEdrEj*
@(M080)

``^rheum'':
Sa. *bEJja?* `rheum'. !cited as *bEJjad* M119.
Mu. *hEJja?* `rheum'.
KW *bEJja?*
 ~ *hEJja?*
|This *b* : *h* correspondence is unique (RDM).
@(M078)

``^spread'':
So. *bel* `to spread, to make a bed'.
 ~ *bel-kab*/ *bel* `bedspread'.
Kh. *bEl* `to spread'. !sich ausbreiten
Sa. *bel* `to spread a mat'.
Mu. *bil* `to spread a mat'.
KW *bi`l*
Ku. *bindil* `to spread a mat'.
@(V221,M070)

``^ripe'':
So. *baro*(R) `to become mature (as a fruit)'. !Not cited in V232??
Gu. *bullo* `ripe'.
Kh. *bElOG*
 ~ *bElOm* `ripe, to ripen'.
Sa. *bele* `ripe fruit, ripe, to ripen; egg, testicle'.
Mu. *bili* `to ripen; testicle'.
Bh. *bili* `ripe, to ripen'.
KW *bi`li`*
Ku. *bili* `to ripen'.
@(V232,M071)

``^tie cloth on; turban'':
Sa. *bentar* `to tie a cloth on; turban'.
Mu. *bENTa* `to tie a cloth on; turban'.
KW *bEntar*
|The pre-Mundari form seems to have dropped final *r* and developed retroflexion secondarily (RDM M120).

@(M079)

``^raw, ^green, ^alive, ^live, ^dwell'':
Gu. *broluka:* `raw'.
 ~ *bur-lagu*(K) `was revived'.
Kh. *bOrOl* `raw; to live'.
Ju. *bara-na* `lived'.
Sa. *bErEl* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked; to dwell, settle'.
Mu. *bErEl* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked; to settle down and live'.
Ho *berel* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked'.
Bh. *beler* `fresh, raw, green, unripe, uncooked'.
KW *bErEl*
Ku. *biler* `to come to life'.
@(V253,V254,M081)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *bEsra* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *bEsra* `kind of bird'.
KW *bEsra*
@(M076)

``^bark'':
So. *bob*(R)
 ~ *bab.baob-gam-le*(R) `to bark'.
Kh. *bhabhru*
 ~ *bhaBru* `to bark'.
Sa. *bho?* `to bark'.
Mu. *bhu?*
 ~ *bu?* `to bark'.
Bh. *bhu?* `the bark or howl of a dog'.
KW *bhu`?*
 ~ *bu`?*
Ku. *bu* `to bark'. ! *bug-e:*
@(V248,M072)

``^hole'':
Sa. *bhu?* `hole'.
Mu. *bu?* `hole'.
KW *bhu?*
 ~ *bu?*
@(M061)

``^draw water'':
Sa. *bhura?* `to draw water'.
Mu. *bura?* `to draw water'.
KW *bhura?*
 ~ *bura?*

@(M064)

``^get up'':
Kh. *bErO'D* `to stand up, get up, rise'.
 ~ *bi'D* `insert, fix, plant'.
Sa. *bere'd* `to put on end, raise, erect'.  ??also *birid*(M) `to get up'.
 ~ *bi'd* `insert, fix, plant'.
Mu. *biri'd* `to rise, get up'.
Bh. *biri'd* `to rise, get up'.
KW *birid*
 ~ *bi`ri`d*
Ku. *bi'd* `to rise, get up'.
@(V231,M057; cf. V285)

``^sow, ^plant'':
So. *b+D* `to sow'.
Kh. *bi'D* `to sow'. !also to insert, fix, plant (V285)
Sa. *bi'd* `to insert, plant'.
Mu. *bi'd* `to plant in the ground'.
Ho *bid* `to plant in the ground'.
Bh. *bid* `to plant in the ground'.
KW *bid*
@(V285,M054)

``^satisfied, to be'':
So. *be'e* `to be satisfied, get filled'.
Kh. *bi'b* `to pour out water'. !cog??
Sa. *bi* `to satiate, satisfy, be satisfied'.
Mu. *bi:?* `to be satisfied, be filled'.  ! *bi*(M) `to satiate'
Ho *bi* `to be satisfied'.
Bh. *bi* `to be satisfied'.
KW *bi*
Ku. *bi* `to be satisfied'.
|SB G 75; MKhmV 94, no. 187.
@(V319,M053)

``^turn'':
Sa. *bihur* `to turn'.
Mu. *bihur* `to turn'.
KW *bihur*
@(M056)

``^cucumis'':
Kh. *Dimbu* `%Cucumis'. !Roy 86
Sa. *biJ Dimbu* `%Cucumis_trigonis,_Roxb.'.
Sa. *Dimbu* `certain creepers'.
Sa. *Dub DubiA* `full, swollen, tight, stuffed'.

Sa. *Dum* `to be pregnant'.
Sa. *Dumke* `roundish, oblong oval'.
Mu. *Dimbu* `%Cucumis_trigonis,_Roxb.,_Cucurbitaceae, e.g. *biG Dimbu*'.
@(C395)

``^snake'': ??##
So. *ja'aD/ jAD* `snake'.
So. *laG-biG-buD*(R)
 ~ *laG-biJ-bud* `blind worm'.
Kh. *buGgOm*
 ~ *buGgam*
 ~ *bubaG* `snake'. !Joh. 3,14 *buvaG*
Kh. *jamRo* `unhooded (serpent)'.
Ju. *bubuG* `snake, serpent'.
Sa. *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
Sa. *jambRo*
 ~ *jamRo* `the Dhaman or rat snake, non-poisonous'.
Mu. *biG*
 ~ *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
 ~ *jambARu-biG* `the rat-snake (%Ptyas_mucosus, Sad. *dhaman*)'.
Ho *biG* `snake, serpent'.
Bj. *biG* `snake, serpent'.
Bh. *biG* `snake, serpent'.
KW *biJ*
 ~ *biG*
Ku. *biG*
 ~ *biJ* `snake, serpent'.
@(C187,M054)

``^spider'':
Kh. *bEndi* `spider'. !mistransl. by Banerjee as lizard
Sa. *bindi* `spider'.
Mu. *bindi*
 ~ *bindAram*P
 ~ *bindiram*(M) `spider'.
KW *bindi*
@(V344,M056)

``^forest'':
So. *bAru/ b+r* `hill'.
Gu. *byroG* `jungle'. !sic.
Kh. *biru* `mountain'.
Sa. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Mu. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Ho *bir* `forest, jungle'.
Bh. *bir* `forest, jungle'.
KW *bir*

|For V321, V321A, HJP posits * *wir* or * *w+ri*, prefixed with * *k-* or * *d-*, whence the various initials, or suffixed (e.g. So. *kAnreG*) or infixed (e.g. Kh *kinir*); he separates So. *bAru* and Gu. *byroG* with Kh. *biru* hill (V278); EsA 121; SB F 234; MKhmV 94, no. 205; Kuhn 207, 208.
@(V321A,M054)

``^buffalo'':
So. *bOGtEl/ bOG* `buffalo'.
Go. *boGtel* `buffalo'.
 ~ *ki-boG* `a buffalo cow'.
Gu. *boGtel* `buffalo'.
Re. *boGte:l* `buffalo'.
Kh. *boGtEl* `buffalo'.
Sa. *bitkil* `a buffalo cow'.
Ho *bitkil* `a buffalo cow'.
Ku. *bitkil*
 ~ *batkil* `a buffalo cow'.
@(C398)

``^show one's posterior'':
Sa. *bituj* `to show one's posterior'.
Mu. *bituj* `to show one's posterior'.
KW *bituj*
@(M056)

``^whirl'':
So. *guyor*(R)
 ~ *gUyUr* `to whirl'.
 ~ *piur-ai*(R) `to turn around'.
 ~ *piy-yur*(R) `to turn, to whirl, to dance in a circle'.
Mu. *biur* `to turn around, to surround, to move round, around'.
Mu. *ulTa* `to turn over things which are not flat'. ??X
@(C361)

``^huge, ^big'':
Sa. *bOa?* `huge, big'.
Mu. *bOa?* `huge, big'.
KW *bOa?*
@(M087)

``he-^goat'':
Sa. *bOda* `he-goat'.
Mu. *bOda* `he-goat'.
KW *bOda*
@(M086)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *bODOj* `to squeeze'.

Mu. *bODOj* `to squeeze'.
KW *bODOj*
@(M089)

``^girl'':
So. *boj* `a feminine suffix, e.g. *sora-boj* Sora woman'.  !occurs in Sora deity names, e.g. *UyUG-boj* `sun deity' (Ram).
Kh. *bui* `girl'.
Sa. *boe*
 ~ *boi* `girl (used in address)'.
Mu. *bui* `voc. of address to little girls'.
@(C349)

``^brother'':
Sa. *bOEha* `brother'.
Mu. *bOEha* `brother'.
KW *bOEha*
@(M086)

``^good'':
So. *boge* `big, stout, fat, healthy'.
Sa. *boge* `good, well, to do good, to do well'. !get well (M)
Mu. *bugi* `to do good, cure'. !get well (M)
 ~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Ho *bugi* `to do good, cure'.
 ~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Bj. *bugi* `to do good, cure'.
 ~ *bugin* `good, well'.
Bh. *bugi*
 ~ *bugin* `good'.
Dh. *boge* `good'.
KW *bu`gi`*
@(V229,M072)

``^spirit'':
So. *bAROG* `hill'. !Rayagada dialect; Ram. has also forest, class of Sora deities, with CF *bOG*
 ~ *bOG-DOr* `the name of a hill'.
 ~ *siG-bOG*(R) `the name of a Sora deity'.
Sa. *boGga* `a spirit, godling, demon'.
Ma. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Mu. *bOGga* `spirit'.
Ho *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Bh. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
Dh. *bOGga* `spirit, devil'.
KW *bOGga*
@(V213,M086):

``^head'':
So. *bO'Ob/ bAb* `head, chief'.
Go. *ba:b*
 ~ *bap?*(B)
 ~ *bha:*(V) `head, top, end'.
Gu. *bok*
 ~ *mbo:p*
 ~ *bo:*(B) `head, top, end'.
Re. *bo'b* `head, top, end'.
Kh. *bOkO'b/ bO?* `head'.  E.g. *jur-bO?* `to shake one's head'.
Ju. *boko?*(R)
 ~ *boko*(LSI)
 ~ *bokob*(Da) `head'.
Sa. *bOhO?* `head'.
Ma. *bOhO?* `head'.
Mu. *bOhO?*(N)
 ~ *bOO?*(H) `head'.
Ho *bo* `head'.  !i.e. *bo?* `head'.
Bj. *buho* `head'. !Hunter
Bh. *bOhO?* `head'.
Dh. *bOhO?* `head'.
Kw. *bhu* `head'.
KW *bOhO?*
|So. *bO'Ob/ bAb*, Kh. *bOkOb/ bO?*.
@(V206,M090)

``^slip off'':
Sa. *bOj* `to slip off'.
Mu. *bOj* `to slip off'.
KW *bOj*
@(M084)

``^sibling'':
Kh. *bOkEr* `brother-in-law'.
 ~ *bOksEl* `sister-in-law'.
Ju. *boko* `younger brother'.
Sa. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Ma. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Mu. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Bh. *bOkO* `younger brother or sister'.
Kw. *boho* `younger brother'.
KW *bOkO*
Ku. *boko* `younger brother'.
@(V218,M088)

``^enter'':
Sa. *bOlO* `to enter'.

Mu. *bOlO* `to enter'.
Ho *bOlO* `to enter'.
Bh. *bOlO* `to enter'.
KW *bOlO*
@(V204,M088)

``^take_out'':
Sa. *bOr* `to take out (thread)'.
Mu. *bOr* `to take out (thread)'.
KW *bOr*
@(M085)

``^fear'':
So. *bAtOG* `fear, to fear'.
 ~ *bA[b]tOG* `to frighten'.
Go. *butoG* `to fear'.
 ~ *bo[b]toG-ai* `to frighten'.
Gu. *butoG* `to fear'.
Re. *butuG* `fear'.
Kh. *bOtOG* `to fear, be afraid, fear'.
Sa. *bOr* `fear, dread'.
 ~ *bOrO* `to fear, to take fright'.
 ~ *bOtOr* `fear, danger'.
Mu. *bOtOG* `to frighten'.
 ~ *bOrO*
 ~ *bOrOm*
 ~ *bharam*
 ~ *bhOrOm* `timidity, fear'.
Ho *boro* `to fear'.
Bh. *boro* `fear'.
 ~ *botor* `to frighten'.
@(V261)

``^blunt'':
Sa. *bORa* `blunt'. !also *bORO* (M120)
Mu. *bORa* `blunt'.
KW *bORa*
@(M086)

``^slippery'':
Sa. *bOrOR* `slippery'.
Mu. *bOrOR* `slippery'.
KW *bOrOR*
@(M091)

``^loincloth'':
Sa. *bOtOj* `loincloth'.

Mu. *bOtOj* `loincloth'.
KW *bOtOj*
@(M089)

``^float'':
Sa. *buhEl* `to float'.
Mu. *buhal* `to float'.
KW *buha`l*
@(M062)

``^navel'':
So. *puDi*(R)/ *pul* `navel, navel cord'.
Sa. *bukA* `navel, top of an Indian corn cob where no corns are'.
Mu. *buTi* `navel, navel cord'.
Ho *buTi* `navel, navel cord'.
Bh. *buka* `navel'.
Ku. *bumli* `navel'.
Na. *bumli* `navel'.
@(C511l)

``^get drunk'':
Kh. *bul* `to get or be drunk'.
Sa. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
Mu. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
Bh. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
KW *bul*
Ku. *bul* `to be drunk, intoxicated'.
@(V105,M061)

``^thigh'':
So. *bulu*/ *bul* `thigh'.
Go. *bulu* `thigh'.
Gu. *billi* `thigh'.
Re. *billi*
~ *bulli* `thigh'.
Kh. *bhulu* `thigh'.
Sa. *bulu* `thigh'.
Mu. *bulu* `thigh'.
Ho *bulu* `thigh'.
Bh. *bulu* `thigh'.
Kw. *bulu* `thigh'.
KW *bulu*
Ku. *bulu* `thigh'.
@(V145,M064)

``^salt'':
Kh. *biluG* `salt'.

Ju. *buluG* `salt'.
Sa. *buluG* `salt'.
Mu. *buluG* `salt'.
Ho *buluG* `salt'.
Bj. *buluG* `salt'.
Bh. *buluG* `salt'.
Kw. *buluG* `salt'.
KW *buluG*
Ku. *buluG* `salt'.
@(V135,M136)

``^ant-hill'':
So. *bAn+m/ b+m* `ant-hill, white-ant hill'.
Kh. *bhuNDu*
~ *bhu~R~u* `ant-hill'.
Sa. *bunum* `white-ant hill'.
Mu. *bunum*
~ *bhu~R~u* `white-ant hill'.
Ho *bunum* `white-ant hill'.
Bh. *bunuG* `ant-hill'.
@(V122)

``^hill'':
So. *bAru/ b+r* `hill, hill cleared for cultivation'.
Gu. *biro*
~ *buroG* `hill, mountain'.
Kh. *biru* `hill'.
Sa. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Mu. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Ho *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Bj. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
Bh. *buru* `hill, mountain'.
KW *buru*
@(V278,M064)

``^slippery'':
Sa. *buRuj* `slippery'.
Mu. *buRuj* `slippery'.
KW *buRuj*
@(M065)

``^lie_down'':
Sa. *burum* `to lie down'.
Mu. *burum* `to lie down'.
KW *burum*
@(M066)

``^burst'':
Sa. *busa?*
 ~ *busaR* `to burst'.
Mu. *busa?*
 ~ *busaR* `to burst'.
KW *busa?*
 ~ *busaR*
@(M063,M064)

``^straw'':
Sa. *busu'b* `straw'.
Mu. *busu?* `straw'.
Bh. *busu?* `straw'.
@(V120)

``^root'':
Sa. *buTa* `root'.
Mu. *buTa*, guTa `root'.
KW *buTa*
 ~ *guTa*
@(M063)

``^torn'':
Kh. *ca.ca?* `torn'.
 ~ *cagaR* `to be lacerated'. !C074
Sa. *ca.ca?* `to strip, tear off'.
 ~ *caga'd*
 ~ *cagaR* `to break off, tear off'. !C074
Mu. *ca.ca?*
 ~ *ce.ca?* `torn, tear, to rend'.
 ~ *cagaR*(N)
 ~ *cagARa*(N)
 ~ *caGgaR*(H)
 ~ *caGgARa*(H) `a rent, a tear in cloth, to tear a cloth'. !C074
KW *cEca?*
|Cf. *kEca?*(?)
@(V296,M114)

``^finish'':
Sa. *caba* `to finish'.
Mu. *caba* `to finish'.
KW *caba*
@(M129)

``^cheat'':
Sa. *cacki* `to cheat'.
Mu. *cacki* `to cheat'.

KW *cacki*
@(M059)

``^walk'':
Sa. *cacO* `to walk (children)'.
Mu. *cacu* `to walk (children)'.
KW *cacO*`
@(M105)

``^drown'':
Sa. *caDO* `to drown'.
Mu. *caDu* `to drown'.
KW *caDO*`
@(M097)

``^bald'':
Kh. *caRra* `to be bald-headed, baldness'.
 ~ *catra* `to clear the jungle'.
Sa. *caDra* `bald, bare'.
 ~ *cEDgE* `bare'.
Mu. *ca'dra*(H)
 ~ *caRra*(H)
 ~ *caRe*(H)
 ~ *cERE?*(H)
 ~ *caDra*(N) `bald, bald-headed'.
Ho *cere* `bald, bald-headedness'.
@(V297)

``^break'':
Sa. *cagaR* `to break'.
Mu. *caGgaR* `to break'.
KW *cagaR*
 ~ *caGgaR*
@(M116)

``^step'':
Sa. *caGga* `step'.
Mu. *caGga* `step'.
KW *caGga*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *caGkE*` `to jump'.
@(M111)

``^jump'':
Sa. *caGkE* `to jump'.
Mu. *caGki* `to jump'.
KW *caGkE*`
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *caGga* `step'.

@(M094)

``^open_^mouth'':
Sa. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
Mu. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
KW *cahab*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *cakOb* `to bite'.
@(M113)

``^heap'':
Sa. *cakE* `heap'.
Mu. *caki* `heap'.
KW *cakE*`
@(M094)

``^bite'':
Sa. *cakOb* `to bite'.
Mu. *cakOb* `to bite'.
KW *cakOb*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *cahab* `to open one's mouth'.
@(M106)

``^weed'':
Kh. *cakONDa* `%Arum_colacasia)'.
Mu. *cakONDa*
~ *cakO~R~a~*
~ *cakONTa* `(%Cassia_tora,_Linn.,_Caesalpinieae, %Cassia_obtusifolia,_Linn., an annual weed'. !(EM)
@(C232)

``^tail'':
Kh. *pata* `tail'.
Sa. *caNDlOm*(M) `tail'.
Mu. *calOm*(P)
~ *ca'dlOm*(MP)
~ *ca'lOm*(M) `tail'.
Ho *calom* `tail'.
Bh. *ca~R~ bol* `tail'. !Bhat.
KW *cadlOm*
Ku. *cu:t* `tail'.
|Santali nasal apparently due to the final *m*, as in several examples, and *D* irregularly from *d* (RDM), though deriving Mundari *d* from * *D* by assimilation to *l* might provide more motive (DS).
@(C386,M093)

``^talkative'':
Sa. *campur* `talkative'.

Mu. *campur* `talkative'.
KW *campur*
@(M070)

``^step_on'':
Sa. *capad* `to step on'.
Mu. *capad* `to step on'.
KW *capad*
@(M113)

``^wash, scrub'':
Sa. *capE* `to wash, scrub'.
Mu. *capi* `to wash, scrub'.
KW *capE`*
@(M094)

``^flat'':
Kh. *cEpO'D* `flat'.
Kh. *cOpuTa* `to fold (double)'.
Sa. *cApi*
~ *cApiA*
~ *cApio* `flat-nosed'.
Sa. *cOpO'd* `low, not high, hollow, lower'.
Mu. *cOpO'd* `empty, to make flat'.
Mu. *cEpE?*(H) `flat, thin'.
Mu. *cEpE'd*(N) `flat, thin'.
Bh. *cepTa* `flat'.
@(C235)

``^touch'':
So. *jab* `to touch'.
Kh. *ji'b* `to touch'.
Sa. *capo* `to lay the hand on, touch, tend'.
Mu. *capu*(M) `to touch'.
KW *capO`*
Ku. *cabu*
~ *sabu* `to touch'.
@(V283,M097)

``^pin'':
Sa. *carE'j* `a pin of dry hard straw, a chip, splinter, or pin (of wood)'.
Mu. *cari'j* `sticks used in sewing up leaves'.
Bh. *cari* `a reed for sewing up leaves'.
KW *carE`j*
@(V226,M095)

``^bamboo mat'':

Kh. *caRo* `bamboo mat'.
Sa. *caTa* `a mat made from bamboo'.
Mu. *caTa* `to split, e.g. for bamboo to burst'.
Mu. *caTka*
~ *caTAka* `any bamboo matting work'.
@(C233)

``^what?'':
Sa. *ce'd* `what'.
Mu. *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Ho *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Bh. *ci* `what, an interrogative suffix'.
Ku. *co'j*(Bodd.) `what'.
@(V222)

``^interrogative'':
Sa. *cE-ka-* `interrogative'.
Mu. *ci-ka-* `interrogative'.
KW *cE`-ka-*
@(M094)

``^suck'':
Sa. *cEpEj*
~ *cOpOj* `to suck'.
Mu. *cEpEj*
~ *cOpOj* `to suck'.
KW *cEpEj*
~ *cOpOj*
@(M080,M089)

``^wave'':
Sa. *cEpEl* `wave'.
Mu. *cEpEl* `wave'.
KW *cEpEl*
|Contains the reciprocal infix *p* (RDM).
@(M081)

``^above'':
Sa. *cetan* `above'.
Mu. *cetan* `above'.
Ho *cetan* `above'.
Bh. *cetan* `above'.
KW *cEtan*
@(V172,M078)

``^bird, ^chirp'':
Kh. *cErbErae* `to chirp'.

Sa. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
 ~ *cErE.cErE* `to twitter, twittering'.
Ma. *cE~rE~* `bird'. !prob. *cE~R~E~* (HJP)
Mu. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
 ~ *cErE-bErE* `to twitter, twittering'.
Bh. *cE~R~E~* `bird'.
@(V167)

``^filter'':
Kh. *cha~R~a* `to strain, filter'.
Sa. *chAni* `to filter, to strain out, to remain or be left behind'.
Mu. *ca~R~i*
 ~ *ca~R~i~* `tension, distension, to stretch tightly a cloth, rope or skin'.
@(C366)

``^melt'':
Sa. *chEr* `to melt'.
Mu. *sEr* `to melt'.
KW *chEr*
 ~ *cEr*
 ~ *sEr*
|One of two examples of *ch* : *s* (RDM).
@(M075)

``^bird'':
Kh. *chik-chiki kOnthED* `a kind of bird'.
Mu. *ci'-ci'-ORE* `a very small bird so called from its call'.
 ~ *ci:-ci:-ORE* `a very small bird so called from its call'.
@(V082)

``^squirrel'':
Kh. *ciRRa*
 ~ *ciDRa* `squirrel'.
Sa. *ciDri'j.ciDri'j*
 ~ *cuDru'j.cuDru'j* `the call of the striped squirrel'.
@(V325)

``^fist'':
Sa. *cipud*
 ~ *cupud* `fist; to make a fist'.
Mu. *cipud*
 ~ *cupud* `fist; to make a fist'. !only *cipud* M124, M129
KW *cipud*
 ~ *cupud*
@(M056,M124,M129)

``^aware'':

Sa. *cirgal* `to be aware'.
Mu. *cirgal* `to be aware'.
KW *cirgal*
@(M117)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *citri* `partridge'.
Mu. *citri* `partridge'.
KW *citri*
@(M056)

``^kiss'':
Sa. *cO?* `to kiss; a kiss'.
Mu. *cO?* `to kiss; a kiss'.
KW *cO?*
@(M084)

``^break'':
Sa. *cewa?*
 ~ *cEwE'j* `to break off, snap off'.
 ~ *cewa?*
 ~ *coa?* `to break off, to break in two, to snap'.
Mu. *cOa?* `to break'.
Ho *hoca* `to break off, to break in two, to snap'.
KW *cOa?*
@(C529,M087)

``^sit high, help climb up'':
Sa. *cOd* `to sit high, help climb up'.
Mu. *cud* `to sit high, help climb up'.
KW *cO`d*
@(M095)

``^pipe'':
Kh. *cuGgi* `pipe'.
Sa. *coGga* `pipe, tube'.
 ~ *ThoGga* `a bamboo bottle'.
Mu. *cOGga* `a funnel of leaves'.
 ~ *cuGgi* `a cigarette, a cigar'.
@(C234)

``^kernel'':
Sa. *cOpa* `kernel'.
Mu. *cOpa* `kernel'.
KW *cOpa*
@(M086)

``^come_off'':
Sa. *cOTa?* `to come off'.
Mu. *cOTa?* `to come off'.
KW *cOTa?*
@(M087)

``^rat sp.'':
Sa. *coTo* `rat'.
Mu. *cuTu* `rat'.
KW *cu`Tu`*
@(M073)

``^particle in the eye'': ??mote?
Sa. *cuba?* `small particle in the eye; to get id.'.
Mu. *cuba?* `small particle in the eye; to get id.'.
KW *cuba?*
@(M064,M129)

``^prick'':
Sa. *cubuj* `to prick'.
Mu. *cubuj* `to prick'.
KW *cubuj*
@(M065)

``^fist'':
Kh. *cepu'D* `to hide in one's fist, to clench'.
Sa. *cupu'd* `fist, a handful'.  !cf. *sipO'd* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *cipu'd* `a handful'.
Ho *cipud* `fist'.
Bh. *cipud* `a handful'.
@(V137)

``^rat'':
Kh. *cuTia* `rat'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Sa. *cuTiA* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Mu. *cuTu* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
Ho *cuTu* `a mouse (%Mus_urbanus)'.  !Or *coTTo* `rat'.
@(V132)

``^shrew, ^musk^rat'':
So. *sAntuJ* `shrew'.
Kh. *cundi* `mole'.
Sa. *cu~nd* `muskrat (%Sorex_caerulescens)'.
Mu. *cundi* `rat-tailed shrew (%Crocidura_myosura)'.
Ho *cundi* `muskrat'.
Bh. *cundi* `muskrat'.
KW *cundi*

@(V133,M062)

``^water'':
So. *Da'a/ Da* `water'.
Go. *Da'a* `water'.
Gu. *da* `water'.
Re. *da* `water'.
Kh. *Da?*
 ~ *da?* `water'.
Ju. *Dag* `water'. ! *da*, gen. *dage:*(Sam.)
 ~ *dah*(Da.)
 ~ *da:*(LSI)
Sa. *da?* water
Ma. *da?* `water'.
Mu. *da?* `water'.
Ho *da?* `water'.
Bj. *da?* `water'.
Bh. *da?* `water'.
Dh. *da?* `water'.
KW *da?*
Ku. *da* `water'.
@(V002,M099)

``^cover'':
So. *DAb*
 ~ *r+b.r+b* `to cover'.
 ~ *d+b.d+b*(M) `to cover, to protect'.
 ~ *dAb-da*(M) `to build a fence to stop running water'.
 ~ *dAb.dAb*(M) `to obstruct'.
Kh. *Da'b* `to cover (a plate)'.
Sa. *da'b* `to cover, to thatch'.
 ~ *Dabao* `to cover'.
 ~ *dalO'b* `to thatch closely, to cover'.
Mu. *da'b*
 ~ *dalO'b* `to cover a roof, to thatch'.
 ~ *Dabao* `to cover'.
Bh. *dab* `thatch, covering'.
KW *dab*
@(V003,M098)

``^honey, ^tuber'': ??##
So. *Da'an/ Dan*
 ~ *AdAG/ dAG*(M) `honey'.
Sa. *da* `tuber, bulb'.
Mu. *daa*(H)
 ~ *daha*(N) `bee-hive, any kind of tuber'.
Bh. *da* `hive'.

@(V023)

``^boil'':
Kh. *DObkODa?* `to boil (water for cooking)'. !Joh. 1,39
Sa. *Dabkao*
 ~ *Dobkao* `to boil, bubble over, to prepare by boiling'.
Sa. *Dobka* `a basket of bamboo used for lifting water'.
Sa. *Dopkao*
 ~ *Dapkao* `to cook or boil, parboil'.
Mu. *Dabkao* `to boil'.
@(C396)

``^big-headed'':
Sa. *DaDu*
 ~ *DaTu* `big-headed'.
Mu. *DaDu* `big-headed'.
KW *DaDu*
@(M068)

``^not'': ??ERROR not/nod
Sa. *DaDub* `not'.
Mu. *DaDub* `not'.
KW *DaDub*
@(M069)

``^nod'': ??ERROR not/nod
Sa. *DaDub* `to nod'.
Mu. *DaDu?*
 ~ *DaDub* `to nod'.
KW *DaDu?*
 ~ *DaDub*
|Cf. also `hook' for a *?* : *b* correspondence.
@(M109)

``^bachelor'':
So. *DaGgADa*(R) `to attain maturity'.
 ~ *daGgAda*(R)
 ~ *daGgAda-mar* `a young man'.
 ~ *daGgAdi-boj*(R) `a young woman'.
Go. *dhaGRa* `grown-up boy'. !P sez *daGRa*?
 ~ *dhaGRi* `grown-up girl'. !P sez *daGRi*?
Sa. *DAGguA koRa* `a bachelor'.
 ~ *DAGguA kuRi* `a spinster'.
 ~ *DAGguA* `barren, unfertilized, become barren'.
 ~ *DAGguA* `unmarried, bachelor, spinster'.
Mu. *daGgRa KoRa* `a young man'.
 ~ *daGgRa*

~ *dhaGgRa* `servant, unmarried boy, the time of youth'.
Bh. *dhaGgRin* `spinster'.
@(C451)

``^powder'':
Sa. *DAGgua* `powder'.
Mu. *DaGgua* `powder'.
KW *DaGgua*
@(M063)

``^tree sp.: ^monkey_^jack'':
Kh. *Dahu* `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
Sa. *DAhu* `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
Mu. *Dahu-daru*(N)
~ *Dau-daru*(H) `wood-apple (%Artocarpus_Lakoocha,_Roxb.,_Urticaceae), the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous tree'.
KW *Dahu*
@(C087,M109,M128)

``cooked ^rice; ^bee_^egg'':
Sa. *daka* `cooked rice; bee egg'.
Mu. *daha* `cooked rice; bee egg'.
KW *daha*
|Sole example of *k* : *h* (RDM).
@(M111)

``^beat'':
Sa. *dal* `to beat'.
Mu. *dal* `to beat'.
KW *dal*
@(M100)

``^cover'':
Sa. *dalOb* `to cover'.
Mu. *dalOb* `to cover'.
KW *dalOb*
|Cf. So. *Dal* `to cover'.
@(M092)

``^search'':
Sa. *daNa* `to search'.
Mu. *daNa* `to search'.
KW *daNa*
@(M135)

``^shelter'':
Sa. *danaG* `to shelter'.
Mu. *danaG* `to shelter'.
KW *danaG*
@(M115)

``^wonder'':
Kh. *dandae* `to wonder, wonderful'. !Joh. 3,7, 4,27
Sa. *dand* `care, anxiety, apprehension, to feel care, anxiety, to be anxious, full of care'. !?
Sa. *danda dAndi*
 ~ *dandha* `care, anxiety, to feel care or anxiety'. !?
Mu. *akadanda* `to marvel, to wonder, wonderful, amazing, to astound, to fill with wonder'.
Mu. *danda* `to be surprised'.
Mu. *dhanda*
 ~ *danda* `necessity, perplexity about what is to be done, a dilemma'.
@(C411)

``^let, permit, allow'':
Sa. *-dapOR* `to let, permit, allow'.
Mu. *-dapuR* `to let, permit, allow'.
KW *dapO`R*
@(M097)

``^twig'':
So. *kAnDara*(R)/ *Dara* `a branch of a tree'. ??dubious CF.
Kh. *DauRa*
 ~ *Daura* `twig'.  ! *dauRa* `Al. 949'.
Sa. *DAr* `branch of a tree'.
Mu. *Dar* `big branch of a tree'.
Mu. *DauRa* `a twig or small branch with fresh leaves on it'.
@(C532)

``^welcome'':
Sa. *daram* `to welcome'.
Mu. *darOm* `to welcome'.
KW *darOm*
@(M114)

``^able; strength'':
Sa. *daRE* `to be able; strength'.
Mu. *daRi* `to be able; strength'.
KW *daRE`*
@(M094)

``^big-headed'':
Sa. *daRhab* `big-headed'.
Mu. *daRhab* `big-headed'.

KW *daRhab*
@(M113)

``^finger'':
Sa. *DaTOm* `finger'.
Mu. *DaDO* `finger'.
KW *DaTOm*
|Irregular for *T* : *D* and for *m* : *null* (DS).
@(M107)

``^suspend'':
So. *teDuG*(R)
 ~ *tIduG*
 ~ *tuduG* `to hang'.
Sa. *DawaG.DawaG* `suspended, dangling'.
Sa. *DawaG* `to suspend, carry dangling, be suspended, hang down, dangle'.
Sa. *Dhil* `loose, slack'.
Sa. *DhilvA* `a kind of trapeze, a bent piece of wood or bamboo'.
Sa. *DhilwaG* `to suspend oneself holding with hands or claws (as bats), to hang oneself'.
Sa. *DiAG.DiAG*
 ~ *DiAG DayaG* `hanging down, to hang, dangle'.
Sa. *DiAG* `to hang, carry about or along, to hang oneself'.
Ho *daG* `to hang, to suspend'.
@(C524)

``^climb'':
So. *Daj* `to ascend, climb, win'.
 ~ *de* `to awaken, to rise'.
Kh. *DE'b* `to climb, ride, rise'.
Sa. *dE'j* `to mount, ascend, climb'.
Mu. *dE'j* `to climb, ride'.
Bh. *de?* `to climb'. !i.e. *dE'j*(HJP
|MKhmV) 93, no. 143.
@(V333)

``^back'':
Sa. *dEa* `back'.
Mu. *dEa* `back'.
KW *dEa*
@(M076)

``^back'':
So. *Diya* `waist, middle'.
 ~ *tAraGdi* `middle'.
Sa. *dea* `back'.
Ma. *dea* `back'.
Mu. *dea* `back'.

Mu. *dOya* `back'.
Bh. *dea* `back'.
Dh. *dOya* `back'.
Kw. *dea~* `back'.
@(V061)

``^drum'':
So. *kADiG*(R) `drum'.
Gu. *kidiG* `drum'.
Kh. *DhEGgaG* `drum'.
Kh. *dhEJjaG* `Nagera-drum'. !P sez really Dh?
Sa. *DEDgEr* `a small kettle-drum'.
Sa. *Dhak* `drum'.
Mu. *DhaG.DhaG*
 ~ *DaG.DaG* `the sound of a large gong'.
Mu. *dumaG* `a particular kind of drum'.
Bh. *DhaGk* `drum'.
@(C448)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *DEGga* `worn-out cloth'.
Mu. *DEGga* `worn-out cloth'.
KW *DEGga*
@(M076)

``^climb'':
Sa. *dEj* `to climb'.
Mu. *dEj* `to climb'.
KW *dEj*
@(M074)

``^pointed, knotted'':
Sa. *DEkE* `pointed, knotted'.
Mu. *DEkE* `pointed, knotted'.
KW *DEkE*
@(M079)

``^foreigner'':
Sa. *deko* `foreigner'.
Mu. *diku* `foreigner'.
KW *di`ku`*
@(M070)

``^come, let's go!'':
Sa. *dEla* `come, let's go!'.
Mu. *dEla*
 ~ *Ela* `come, let's go!'.

KW *dEla*
 ~ *Ela*
@(M076)

``^come'':
Kh. *DEl* `to come'.  !infin. Kh. *Dena*, cf. also *DhElki-KhaRia* `the (earlier) arriving Kharia (a branch of Kharia)'.
Ju. *-del-* `to come'.
 ~ *wa-De-na* `come'. !Root probably *Del*
 ~ *De*
Sa. *dela* `come along'. !interj.
Mu. *dela* `come along'.
 ~ *dola* `let's go'. !interj.
@(V151)

``^copulate'':
So. *tenDAr* `to copulate (of animals)'.
Sa. *dER* `to have sexual intercourse'.
Mu. *dER*
 ~ *dERE*(H) `to have sexual intercourse'.
Ho *do* `to have sexual intercourse with'.
Bh. *deRe* `to have sexual intercourse'.
KW *dER*
 ~ *dERE*
@(V169,M076)

``^small, ^tiny'':
Sa. *DErEd* `small, tiny'.
Mu. *DErEd* `small, tiny'.
KW *DErEd*
@(M079,M128)

``^horn'':
So. *DereG-buD* `antennae of insects'.
So. *DereG/ Der* `horn, antler'.
Kh. *DErEG* `horn'.
Sa. *dereJ* `horn'.
Mu. *diriG*
 ~ *diriJ* `horn'.
Ho *diriG* `horn'.
Bh. *diriG* `horn'.
KW *di`ri`J*
 ~ *di`ri`G*
@(V347,M071,M140)

``^rock, stone'':
Sa. *dhiri*

~ *dihri* `rock, stone'.
Mu. *diri* `rock, stone'.
Ho *diri* `stone'.
Bj. *diri* `stone'.
KW *dhiri*
~ *diri*
@(V084,M056)

``^hollow'':
Kh. *DhoRha* `stream'. !in *gaRha-DhoRha*, ?
Kh. *DhuDhri*
~ *DhuDhAri* `hive, beehive'.
Sa. *DhoDra* `hollow, empty, to have nothing in the stomach, be emptied out'.
Mu. *DhoRAro*
~ *DhORrO* `a large hole'.
Mu. *DhoRha* `rivulet, streamlet'. !?
@(C447)

``^settlement, village'':
Sa. *Di* `settlement, village'.
Mu. *Di* `settlement, village'.
KW *Di*
@(M054)

``^stand ^erect, ^tiptoe'':
Kh. *DiDi* `erect'.
Sa. *DiDA*
~ *DiDi* `to stand, when beginning to learn to walk'.
Mu. *DiDi* `to stand on tiptoe'.
KW *Dida*
@(V083,M054)

``^choke, get something stuck in one's throat'':
Sa. *dij* `to get something stuck in one's throat'.
Mu. *dij* `to get something stuck in one's throat'.
KW *dij*

``^virgin'':
Gu. *dinda: vo:n* `maid'.
Kh. *DiNDa* `virgin'.
Sa. *DiNDa* `bachelor'. |M.
Mu. *DiNDa* `unmarried, virgin'.
Ho *DiNDa* `virgin'.
Bh. *DiNDa* `virgin'.
KW *DiNDa*
|Or *DiNDa* virgin !Prob. loanword from Munda (HJP). Cf. PMW 80.
@(V313,M055)

``^carry on head'':
Sa. *dipil* `to carry on one's head'.
Mu. *dupil* `to carry on one's head'.
KW *dupil*
@(M058)

``^rescue'':
Sa. *do?* `to rescue'.
Mu. *du?* `to rescue'.
KW *du`?* !orig. *du?*
@(M072)

``^emphatic'':
Sa. *dO* `emphatic'.
Mu. *dO* `emphatic'.
KW *dO*
|Cf. *a-DO* `and', So. *DO* `and'.
@(M084)

``^pool'':
So. *jobba*(R) `mud'.
Kh. *Dobha* `pool'.
Kh. *Dube* `to be drowned'.
Kh. *tObDa?* `mut'.
Sa. *Dobha?* `a water-pool'.
Sa. *Dub.Dub* `to dip, immerse'.
Sa. *jubhi* `marshy'.
Sa. *Tup.Tup* `plunging, getting under the surface'.
Mu. *Doba* `a pool'.
Mu. *Dobe* `to dip in water'.
Ho *Dobe*
~ *jobe* `mud'.
Ku. *dubi* `marsh'.
@(V379)

``^nod'':
Sa. *DObO?* `to nod'.
Mu. *DObO?* `to nod'.
KW *DObO?*
@(M090)

``^beard'':
Sa. *dOcOd* `beard'.
Mu. *dOcOd* `beard'.
KW *dOcOd*
@(M089)

``^ill'':
Sa. *dodroso* `ill, unwell, indisposed, seedy'.
Mu. *duru-musu* `ill, indisposed'.
@(V246)

``^hang'':
Sa. *DOGga* `to hang'.
Mu. *DuGga* `to hang'.
KW *DO`Gga*
@(M096)

``^be, ^sit, ^stay, ^put, ^keep'':
So. *DAko* `to be, stay, exist'.
 ~ *dAkko* `to keep'. !causative, from * *dA[b]ko*
Go. *dukku*
 ~ *duku*(V), Go. *Duk-ai*(Bh) `be, is'.
Gu. *daktu*
 ~ *duttu* `be, is'.
Re. *dukta*
 ~ *dutta* `be, is'.
Kh. *DOkO* `to sit down'.
Ju. *doko* `sit'.
Sa. *dOhO* `to place, put, put down, keep, retain'.
Mu. *dOhO*(N)
 ~ *dOO*(H) `to place, to put down'.
 ~ *dOi*(H) `to sit (children's language)'.
Bh. *dohoe* `to place, to keep'.
As. *doho* `to hold, place, put'.
KW *dOhO*
Ku. *do* `to hold, place, put'.
@(V262,M088,M126)

``^swallow'':
Sa. *DOkOj* `to swallow'.
Mu. *DOkOj* `to swallow'.
KW *DOkOj*
@(M089)

``^float'':
Sa. *DOmOl* `to float'.
Mu. *DOmOl*
 ~ *DOmbOl* `to float'.
KW *DOmOl*
@(M091)

``^bull with bent horns; ^fool'':

Sa. *DONDO* `bull with bent horns; fool'.
Mu. *DONDO* `bull with bent horns; fool'.
KW *DONDO*
@(M128)

``^empty'':
Sa. *DOyOd* `empty'.
Mu. *DOyOd* `empty'.
KW *DOyOd*
@(M089)

``^many'':
Kh. *dORO?* `many, a great number'.
Sa. *dO~R~O~' dO~R~O~?* `tall, huge, towering'.
@(C410)

``^sit'':
Sa. *du'b* `to sit down'.
~ *duRu'b* `seat, settle'.
Ma. *du'b*
~ *duru'b* `to sit, sit down'.
Mu. *du'b* `to sit, sit down'.
Ho *dub* `to sit, sit down'.
Bj. *durub* `to sit, sit down'.
Bh. *durub* `to sit, sit down'.
Kw. *duRub* `to sit, sit down'.
@(V111)

``^sit'':
Sa. *duRub* `to sit'.
Mu. *duRub* `to sit'.
KW *duRub*
| *R* is a no longer productive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M061)

``^pigeon'':
Kh. *dudmu'D* `pigeon'.
Mu. *dud(A)mul* `the Indian Blue-rock pigeon (%Columba_livia)'.
Ho *dudmul* `the Indian Blue-rock pigeon (%Columba_livia)'.
@(V125)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *dudmul* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *dudmul* `kind of bird'.
KW *dudmul*
@(M067)

``^eel'':
Kh. *DuG.DuG* `eel, name of a Kharia clan'.  !cf. *ka-DOG* `fish'.
Mu. *DuG.DuG* `a kind of long, very slender fish'.
@(V124)

``^pour'':
Sa. *dul* `to pour'.
Mu. *dul* `to pour'.
KW *dul*
@(M061)

``^offence'':
So. *DUl*
 ~ *dUl.dUl* `to finish, to adjust, to bite, to peck, to repay, to take vengeance'.
Kh. *duluG* `offence'.
Mu. *dulumulu* `giddiness, especially preceding an attack of bile'.
@(C407)

``^dunghill, garbage'':
Sa. *dumhE* `dunghill, garbage'.
Mu. *dubi* `dunghill, garbage'.
KW *dubE`*
 ~ *dubhE`*
|The Santali development was presumably later (RDM).
@(M063,M095)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *dundu* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *dundu* `kind of bird'.
KW *dundu*
@(M064)

``^obstinate'':
Sa. *dundur* `to be obstinate'.
Mu. *dundur* `to be obstinate'.
KW *dundur*
@(M067)

``^spill'':
Sa. *du~Ruj* `to spill'.
Mu. *duNuj* `to spill'.
KW *duNuj*
@(M065)

``^hey'':
So. *e gOy* `interjection, used to call a girl'.
Gu. *e:* `oh'. !interjection

Kh. *e:* `vocative particle'.
Sa. *E* `vocative particle'.
Mu. *e* `vocative particle'.
@(V150)

``^seven'':
Sa. *E-a*(M)
 ~ *eae* `seven'.
Ma. *eae* `seven'.
Mu. *e*
 ~ *ea*
 ~ *eya*
 ~ *eae* `seven'.
Ho *aia*
 ~ *iya* `seven'.
Bh. *eae*
 ~ *aea*
 ~ *ae* `seven'.
KW *E-a*
Ku. *e*
 ~ *ye*
 ~ *eya*
 ~ *yeya* `seven'.
@(C360,M076)

``^wake up'':
Sa. *EbhEn* `to wake up'.
Mu. *EhOn* `to wake up'.
KW *EhOn*
 ~ *EbhOn*
@(M081)

``^cotton, ^cottonsilk ^tree'':
So. *ADi/ Di* `cotton'.
Kh. *sidi?* `cotton pod'.
Sa. *EdEl* `the cotton tree (%Bombax_malabaricum,_DC)'.
Mu. *EdEl*
 ~ *EdEl-daru* `the cotton tree (%Bombax_malabaricum,_DC)'.
KW *EdEl*
|Initial vowel prob. * +, second vowel unclear (HJP).
@(V327,M081)

``^scold'':
Sa. *EgEr* `to scold'.
Mu. *EgEr* `to scold'.
KW *EgEr*
@(M081)

``^mother'':
So. *yaG*(R)
 ~ *iaG*
 ~ *yoG*
 ~ *ioG* `mother'.
Go. *aya:G* `mother'.
Gu. *i:oG*
 ~ *iyo:G* `mother'.
Re. *i:oG* `mother'.
Sa. *eGga* `mother'.
Ma. *eGga* `mother'.
Mu. *EGga* `mother'. !voc. *eaG*
 ~ *ayaG*
Ho *eGga* `mother'.
Bh. *eGga* `mother'.
Dh. *eGga* `mother'.
Kw. *IGga* `mother'.
KW *EG-ga*
|The first part seems to be a contracted form of *eaG* `mother', and the second part the honorific *-ga* (RDM).
@(C204,M076)

``^twist'':
Kh. *EG* `to return'. !compared in C520a
Kh. *u~i~* `to twist'. !Ban. *UG*, pret. *u~y~O?*, Ridd. 230 *uiGJo?*, i.e. *uy~*
 ~ *uy~O?*
Sa. *eGgO'd*
 ~ *iGgu'd* `to stoop, bend forward'. !compared in C520a
Sa. *uJ* `to twine, twist, plait, curl up'.
Ho *u~i* `to twist (into a rope)'.
Bh. *uin* `to twist'. !K. *uiG*
@(C317)

``^scoop_up'':
Sa. *Ej* `to scoop up'.
Mu. *Ej* `to scoop up'.
KW *Ej*
|Cf. *gEj* `to scrape up' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^heat'':
Sa. *ElaG* `heat'.
Mu. *ElaG* `heat'.
KW *ElaG*
@(M119)

``^give'': ??##split?
Kh. *gam Oy~EG* `to answer'.
Kh. *O~e* `to give'. ! *Oy~*
Kh. *O~eGgO'D*
 ~ *Oy~EGgO'D* `to give back'.
Sa. *Em* `to give'.
Ma. *Em* `to give'.
Mu. *Om*(H) `to give'.
Mu. *Em*(N) `to give'.
Ho *em* `to give'.
Bj. *um* `to give'.
Bh. *Om*
 ~ *Em* `to give'.
Dh. *Em* `to give'.
As. *ov* `to give'. ! *ov-at*
Kw. *owai-mi* `give-him'.
KW *Em*
 ~ *Om*
Ku. *i* `to give'. ! *iy-e*
|Cf. Ku. *i,, O,, wa* `to give'. !RDM.
@(V394,M075)

``^et_cetera'':
Sa. *Eman* `et cetera'.
Mu. *Eman* `et cetera'.
KW *Eman*
@(M078)

``^this'':
So. *EDnE* `thus, like this, to do this way'.
 ~ *enne*(R) `such as this'.
Kh. *ena*
 ~ *ina* `why'.
 ~ *enathOm* `for this reason'.
 ~ *Enma?* `this year'.  !i.e. *En* `this'.
Sa. *En* `that'. !also *Ena* RDM
 ~ *in* `so, so many, then, that very'.
 ~ *ini* `he there, this one'.
Mu. *En* `that'. !also *Ena* RDM
 ~ *ini?* `he'.
Bh. *ini* `he there, this one'.
KW *En*
 ~ *En-a*
Ku. *ene-n* `here'.
 ~ *ene-tai* `up to here'.
 ~ *ene-ten* `hence'.
 ~ *ini* `this'.

~ *ini-j* `this one (animate)'.
|Probably two different stems with *E* and *i* vowels (HJP).
@(V337,M077)

``^throw_away'':
Sa. *ENDa?* `to throw away'.
Mu. *ENDa?* `to throw away'.
KW *ENDa?*
@(M119)

``^wife'':
Sa. *Era* `wife'.
Mu. *Era* `wife'.
KW *Era*
@(M077)

``^brother-in-law'':
Sa. *erwel* `younger brother-in-law, younger sister-in-law'.
Mu. *iriul*
~ *iril*
~ *~irul* `younger brother-in-law, younger sister-in-law'.
KW *i`rwi`l*
~ *i`rui`l*
|The second reconstruction would support an interpretation of the pre-Mundari form as due to metathesis of V2 and V3 (RDM).
@(M071)

``^stop'':
Sa. *EsEd* `to stop'.
Mu. *EsEd* `to stop'.
KW *EsEd*
@(M079)

``^fair-skinned'':
Kh. *OsEl* `white'.
Sa. *EsEl* `fair, light-colored'.
~ *sEl.sEl* `white, fair'.
Mu. *EsEl* `fairness of skin, light brown skin color'.
Ho *asel*
~ *esel* `fairness of skin, light brown skin color'.
KW *EsEl*
Ku. *esel* `fair'.
@(V255,M081)

``^occupy'':
Sa. *EsEr* `to occupy'.
Mu. *EsEr* `to occupy'.

KW *EsEr*
@(M081)

``^alone, lonely'':
Sa. *Eskar* `alone, lonely'.
Mu. *Eskar* `alone, lonely'.
KW *Eskar*
@(M079)

``^another'':
Sa. *ETa?* `another'.
Mu. *ETa?* `another'.
KW *ETa?*
@(M119)

``^thin'':
Sa. *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
Mu. *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
Ho *etaG* `thin, slight, open'.
KW *etaG*
@(V062,M078)

``^listen'':
Sa. *EtE* `to listen'.
Mu. *EtE* `to listen'.
KW *EtE*
@(M079)

``^begin'':
Sa. *ETEj* `to begin'.
Mu. *ETEj* `to begin'.
KW *ETEj*
@(M080)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *ETkEj* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *ETkEj* `kind of tree'.
KW *ETkEj*
@(M080)

``^right side'':
Sa. *EtOm* `the right side, right (opp. to left)'.
Mu. *EtOm* `right (dexter)'. !Sgbh, Gangpur
Ho *EtOm* `right (dexter)'.
KW *EtOm*
@(V220,M076)

``^scold'':
Sa. *EtraG* `to scold'.
Mu. *EraG* `to scold'.
Kw. *EraG*
|Perhaps *t* in Santali is originally the nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M078)

``^breeze'':
Sa. *ewer* `breeze'.
Mu. *iur* `breeze'.
KW *i`wi`r*
|Assumes that Mundari dropped V2 (RDM).
@(M071)

``^net'':
Sa. *ga?* `to make a net'.
Mu. *ga?* `to make a net'.
KW *ga?*
@(M099)

``^cover'':
Sa. *gabla* `to cover'.
Mu. *gabla* `to cover'.
KW *gabla*
@(M111)

``^river'':
So. *joDa*(R)/ *jol* `river'.
Kh. *ga'Rha* `river'. !Roy 377
Kh. *jor*(H) `river'.
Sa. *gaDa* `a hollow, pit, excavation, trench, a river'.
Mu. *gaRa*(H) `a pit, a trench, a grave, a water-course, a stream, a river'.
Mu. *gaDa*(N) `a pit, a trench, a grave, a water-course, a stream, a river'.
Ho *garra* `river, stream'.
Bj. *garra* `river, stream'.
Bh. *gaRa* `river, stream'.
Ku. *gada* `river, stream'.
@(C498)

``^fry'':
So. *gaj* `to fry'.
Kh. *gaj* `to fry'.
Mu. *gaja maND* `cooked rice beginning to spoil'.
~ *gaja-guju?* `to become tender by cooking'.
@(V015)

``^tell'':

So. *gam* `to say, tell, speak'.
Kh. *gam* `to speak, say'.
Sa. *gam* `story, folk-tale, relate, tell do.'.
Mu. *gamu* `song, singing, to sing'.
Ho *gamu* `song, singing, to sing'.
Bh. *gam* `to speak, say'.
@(V012)

``^quiet'':
So. *gOb*(D) `to sit'.
So. *kaDab*(R)
~ *kaddab* `to stop, to cease, to keep quiet'.
Kh. *kOrO'b* `quiet, quietly'.
Sa. *gam*
~ *gamgum* `to sit quietly'. !?
~ *guRum* `quiet, silent, still, calm'. !?
@(V392)

``^rain'':
So. *gAnur/ g+m* `rain'. ! *gAnur* `prob. *gur* to fall with nom. infix *An*'.
Go. *gum-a:r* `rain'.
Kh. *gim* `to shower'.
Mu. *gama* `rain, to rain'.
Bh. *gam* `to rain'.
Ku. *ghama:* `to rain'.
@(V282)

``^seat'':
Sa. *gaNDO* `seat'.
Mu. *gaNdu* `seat'.
KW *gaNdO*`
@(M097)

``^tomorrow'':
Sa. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
Mu. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
Bh. *gapa* `tomorrow'.
KW *gapa*
Ku. *gapaG*
~ *gaphaG* `tomorrow'.
@(V024,M111)

``^slip'':
Sa. *gaREj* `to slip'.
Mu. *gOREj* `to slip'.
KW *gaREj*
~ *gOREj*

@(M104)

``^monkey'':
Sa. *gaRi* `monkey'.
Mu. *gaRi* `monkey'.
KW *gaRi*
@(M059)

``^accompany, companion'':
Sa. *gatE* `to accompany; companion'.
Mu. *gati* `to accompany; companion'.
KW *gatE*`
@(M094)

``^beckon'':
So. *iguD*(R)
 ~ *igul*
 ~ *igun* `to beckon, to make gestures'.
Kh. *gou'j* `to beckon (with a hand)'.
Sa. *gawij*(M)
 ~ *gAvi'j* `to beckon (with a hand)'.
Mu. *ga:wi'j*
 ~ *gawij*(M) `the act or gesture of beckoning'.
Ho *ga:ui* `the act or gesture of beckoning'.
KW *gawij*
@(C068,M059)

``^cut'':
So. *gaD* `to cut cloth, to cut meat, to cut in half, to cut grass'. !Ram. has *gad*
 ~ *gar* `to cut, reap, split'.
Kh. *khE'D* `to bite'.
 ~ *DEg* `to cut'. !i.e. prob. *DE'j*(HJP;)
Sa. *gE'd* `a cut, to cut'.
Mu. *gEd*(M) `to cut'.  !P has Mu. *ha'd* `to cut with a knife'.
Bh. *get*
 ~ *ged* `to cut'.
KW *gEd*
Ku. *ge:'d* `to kill'.
@(V334,M074)

``^emphatic, ^indeed, ^like'':
So. *ge*(R) `suffix added to the stem to express resemblance, manner, etc.; like'.
Kh. *ga* `too, indeed'.
Sa. *ge* `emphatic particle'.
Mu. *gi*
 ~ *gE* `emphatic particle'.
KW *gi*`

@(V298,M070)

``^duck'':
Kh. *gERE* `duck'.
Sa. *gEDE* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
Mu. *gEDE*
 ~ *gERE* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
Ho *hedegele* `the domesticated duck (%Anas_domestica)'.
@(V160)

``^scrape up'':
Sa. *gEj* `to scrape up'.
Mu. *gEj* `to scrape up'.
KW *gEj*
|Cf. *Ej* `to scoop up' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^ten'':
So. *gAlji* `ten'.
Go. *galgi*
 ~ *galigi*(V) `ten'.
Gu. *go:l*
 ~ *gol* `ten'.
Re. *go:* `ten'.
Kh. *ghOl* `ten'.
Sa. *gEl* `ten'.
Ma. *gEl* `ten'.
Mu. *gEl*
 ~ *gElea*
 ~ *gelea* `ten'.
Ho *gel* `ten'.
Bh. *gEl* `ten'.
KW *gEl*
Ku. *gel*
 ~ *gelya* `ten'.
@(V249,M075)

``^ear of ^grain'':
So. *A-gale*(R) `ear of corn'.
 ~ *gAlE* `to put forth an ear (as of corn)'.
Kh. *gOlE* `ear (of corn), to shoot out in ears'.
Sa. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
Mu. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
Bh. *gele* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
KW *gElE*
Ku. *gElE* `an ear of any kind of grain'.
@(V182,M079)

``^dig'':
Sa. *gElEj* `to dig'.
Mu. *gElEj* `to dig'.
KW *gElEj*
@(M080)

``^groan'':
So. *gAr+m*
 ~ *gar+m* `to roar (as a tiger); So. *jarum*(R) `to bellow (as a buffalo or ghost)''.
Kh. *sarOG* `to groan'.
Sa. *geraG* `to groan'.
Mu. *geraG* `to groan'.
Ho *geraG* `to groan'.
KW *gEraG*
@(V273,M078)

``^ring'':
Gu. *varti:* `ring'.
Kh. *ubRai* `up-turned'.
Kh. *ulrai* `to turn one's hand over'.
Sa. *gErwEl* `ring, ring-formed marking (especially on neck, on peacock's feather, on a cobra's neck), striped, speckled, vari'.
Sa. *kawal.kawal*
 ~ *kevel.kevel*
 ~ *keval kivil*
 ~ *kivil.kivil* `squirming, wriggling, to squirm, wriggle (leeches)'.
Sa. *ulTeu* `reverse, contrary, to reverse, to turn over'.
Mu. *ulTa* `to turn over things lying down which are not flat'.
@(C521)

``^shame'':
So. *garo'j*(R) `to put one to shame, to offend modesty'.
Go. *gida* `to put one to shame, to offend modesty'.
Kh. *giOl* `shame'.
Mu. *giju?* `shame, modesty, shyness'.
Ho *giu* `to be ashamed'.
Ku. *gew* `to mock, to deride'.
@(C058)

``^strike'':
Kh. *gil* `to beat, to strike'.
Sa. *gil* `to strike with the fist on the forehead or mouth'.
Mu. *gil* `a blow with the side of the hand'. !make a fist, strike (M)
KW *gil*
@(V079,M054,M131)

``^lie down'':
Kh. *gita?* `to lie down'.
Sa. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Mu. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Ho *giti seGer* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Bh. *gitij* `to lie down, to sleep'.
Ku. *giti'j* `to lie down, to sleep'.
KW *gitij*
@(V091,M058)

``^sand'':
Sa. *gitil* `sand'.
Mu. *gitil* `sand'.
KW *gitil*
@(M058)

``^carry on back'':
So. *tiGgo*(R) `to carry on the back'.
Kh. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
Sa. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
~ *gugu* `to carry on the back'.
Mu. *gO?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
Bh. *go?* `to carry on the shoulder'.
KW *gO?*
|Cf. `take_away'.
@(V375,M084)

``^quickly'':
Kh. *gO'D* `auxiliary verb with various functions'.
Sa. *gO'd* `quickly, speedily, suddenly'. !used suffixed to verb
Mu. *gO'd* `adverbial affix'.
@(V195)

``^die'':
So. *kaye'D*(R)
~ *kiyed*
~ *kaJed* `to die'.
~ *kayyed*(R) `to kill'.
Go. *kiyad*
~ *kiyed* `to die'.
~ *kittudam*(V) `to kill'.
Gu. *go:y*
~ *goi-on* `to die'.
Re. *goi* `to die'.
Kh. *gO'j*
~ *gO'j ki* `death'. !Joh. 5,21
Kh. *gOe'j*

~ *gO'j* `to die'.
Ju. *goj-ude* `to die'.
Sa. *gO'j* `dead, kill, slay, die'.
~ *guju?* `dead'.
Ma. *gOjO?* `dead'.
Mu. *gOe'j* `dead, to kill'.
Mu. *gOjO?* `to die'.
Ho *goi* `to die'. !i.e. *gO'j* `to die'.
Bh. *go'j* `to die'.
Dh. *gOjO?* `to die'.
Kw. *go'j* `to die'.
Ku. *go*
~ *guju* `to die'.
@(C324f)

``^moustache, ^beard'':
Kh. *gucu* `mustachios, beard'.
Sa. *goco* `beard, moustache, whiskers'.
Mu. *gucu* `beard, mustache'.
Ho *gucu* `mustaches'.
Bh. *gucu* `beard and mustache'.
KW *gu`cu`*
@(V241,M073)

``^give_in_^marriage'':
Sa. *gOG* `to give in marriage'.
Mu. *gOG* `to give in marriage'.
KW *gOG*
@(M085)

``^uncle'':
Sa. *goGgo* `father's elder brother'.
Mu. *guGgu* `father's elder brother'.
KW *gu`Ggu`*
@(M073,M131)

``^die'':
Sa. *gOj* `to die'.
Mu. *gOj* `to die'.
KW *gOj*
@(M084)

``^pointed'':
Sa. *gOja* `pointed'.
Mu. *gOja* `pointed'.
KW *gOja*
@(M086)

``^whistle'':
Sa. *gOl* `to whistle; a whistle'.
Mu. *gOlE* `to whistle; a whistle'.
KW *gOlE*
|Cf. Gu. *sisiGgol*??
@(M085)

``^master'':
Kh. *gOmkE* `master'.
Sa. *gomke* `owner, master'.
Mu. *gOmke* `the master of the house'.
@(V185)

``^bride-price'':
Kh. *giniG* `price, a present to pay the girl's father'.
Sa. *gOnOG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Mu. *gOnOG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Bh. *gonoG* `the price asked or paid for a bride'.
Ku. *gonom* `price paid for a wife in cash'.
|Kherw* *gOG* with infixed *n* (Bodding). * *g+noG*, * *g+nuG* (Kuiper). Prob. * *g+nOG*, whence Mu* *gunOG* and Kh* *ginOG*, with present forms by assimilations; or * *g+n+G*, whence Mu* *gunuG* or * *giniG*, but Kh. *giniG* regularly (HJP).
@(V326)

``^cattle_^shed'':
Sa. *gORa* `cattle shed'.
Mu. *gONa* `cattle shed'.
KW *gONa*
@(M086)

``^accompany'':
Sa. *gOROm* `to accompany'.
Mu. *gOROm* `to accompany'.
KW *gOROm*
|Perhaps related to *gOG* `to give in marriage', in which case *R* is some no longer productive infix (RDM).
@(M090)

``^cattle goddess'':
Sa. *gOrOya* `cattle goddess'.
Mu. *gOrEa* `cattle goddess'.
KW *gOrEa*
@(M118)

``^wipe'':
So. *gosor* `to wear out, to denude, to erode'.

~ *gOsOd* `to wipe off, clean, dust'. !Ram. has to wash, to mop, to wipe, really only secondarily changed??
Kh. *gOsO?* `to anoint'.
~ *gOsO'D* `to wear out, to denude, to erode'.
Mu. *gOsO?* `to wither, to anoint, to rub'.
@(V207)

``^wither'':
Sa. *gOsO* `to wither'.
Mu. *gOsO* `to wither'.
KW *gOsO*
@(M142)

``^scrape, ^scratch'':
Sa. *gOta?* `to scrape, scratch'.
Mu. *gOta?* `to scrape, scratch'.
KW *gOta?*
@(M087)

``^rain-coat, ^rain-hat'':
Kh. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
Sa. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
Mu. *guGgu* `a waterproof covering or hood of leaves, leafy hat (umbrella)'.
KW *guGgu*
@(V123,M064)

``^embrace'':
Sa. *guGgud* `to embrace; an embrace'.
Mu. *guGgud* `to embrace; an embrace'.
KW *guGgud*
@(M065)

``^winnow'':
So. *gum*(R) `to winnow'.
Kh. *sa'mu* `winnowing basket'.
Sa. *gum* `to clean rice, etc. in the winnowing fan, to sift out the husk'.
Mu. *gum* `to sift, to winnow, the act of winnowing'.
Bh. *gum* `to sift, to winnow, the act of winnowing'.
KW *gum*
Ku. *gum* `to winnow'.
@(C159,M061)

``^powder'':
Sa. *guNDa* `powder'.
Mu. *guNDa* `powder'.
KW *guNDa*
@(M122)

``^millet'':
Sa. *gundli* `millet'.
Mu. *gundli* `millet'.
KW *gundli*
@(M060)

``^divide'':
Sa. *guNDuj* `to divide'.
Mu. *gaNDuj* `to divide'.
KW *gaNDuj*
@(M065)

``^fall'':
So. *gur* `to ripen'.
~ *gAnur* `to rain'.
~ *gAnur/ g+m* `rain'. ! *gur* with n-infix.
Kh. *gur* `to fall'.
Sa. *gur* `to fall down; to fell, kill, slaughter'.
~ *Ju~r* `to fell, drop, fall'. !from * *Gur*(HJP).
Mu. *gur* `to fall down; to throw down'.
~ *nur* `to flow out'. !from * *Jur*(HJP) from * *Gur*(HJP).
Ho *gur* `to throw down'.
KW *gur*
@(V106,M062)

``^grinding_^stone'':
Sa. *guRgu* `grinding stone'.
Mu. *guRu* `grinding stone'. !sic; recte *guRgu*??
KW *guRgu*
@(M064)

``^hide'':
Sa. *gusuj* `to hide'.
Mu. *gusuj* `to hide'.
KW *gusuj*
@(M065)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *gutu* `to pierce'.
Mu. *gutu* `to pierce'.
KW *gutu*
@(M064)

``^bite'':
So. *k+b*(R)
~ *kab*(R) `to bite with the incisors'.

Gu. *ob*-(2)
Re. *ob*-(2) `to bite'.
GR *Ab*-(2)
Gt. *ha'*-(&) `to bite'. [pa. *ha'-ke*, fut. *ha'-e*].
Sa. *ha'b* `to take into the mouth, nip'.
Mu. *ha'b* `to bite'.
Kw. *ha'b* `to cut'.
KW *hab*
Ku. *kap* `to bite with the incisors'.
|Cf. *haDab* `to bite'.
@(V294,M098)

``^until'':
Sa. *habij* `until'.
Mu. *habij*
 ~ *hami* `until'. !also *habi*
KW *habij*
|* *habij* - * *hambij* - *hamij* (sic) in pre-Mundari (RDM M101).
@(M059,M101)

``^bite'':
Sa. *haDab* `to bite'.
Mu. *haDab* `to bite'.
KW *haDab*
|Analyzable as *ha[Da]b* (RDM) or *h[aD]ab* (DS); cf. *hab* `to bite'.
@(M113)

``^stir'':
Sa. *haDgur* `to stir'.
Mu. *haDgur* `to stir'.
KW *haDgur*
@(M110)

``^quiet'':
Sa. *haDOpa?* `to quiet; silence'.
Mu. *haNDupa?* `to quiet; silence'.
KW *haNDO`pa?*
|The *N* in Mundari is a sporadic development (RDM).
@(M097)

``^brother'':
Sa. *haga* `brother'.
Mu. *haga* `brother'.
KW *haga*
@(M111)

``^yes'':

So. *o'o*(D) `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Go. *o:o:*(V) `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Gu. *o:y* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Kh. *ho*
 ~ *hoi* `yes'.
Ju. *ho~* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Sa. *hAi* `yes, quite so, won't you'.
Sa. *hie*
 ~ *ho* `listen!'.
Ma. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Mu. *hE:*
 ~ *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Bh. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Dh. *hE~:* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Ku. *he~* `yes, to assent, to agree, true'.
Na. *ha~:* `yes'.
@(C080)

``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine'':
So. *AnDAraj*(R)
 ~ *andAraj*
 ~ *AnDaraj/ Daj* `brinjal (%Solanum_melongena)'.
Go. *reGra* `brinjal'.
Kh. *ka~R~ai*
 ~ *kaNDrai* `brinjal (%Solanum_melongena)'. ! *kaNDra'j*
Mu. *haJjE'd-daru*
 ~ *maraG-daru* `brinjal (%Solanum_torvum,_Schwartz'.
Mu. *huRiG-daru* `brinjal (%Solanum_indicum,_Linn.)'.
@(C027)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *haJju?* `sunken'.
Mu. *haJju?*
 ~ *haJjuG* `sunken'.
KW *haJju?*
 ~ *haJjuG*
|This *G* : *?* correspondence suggests that *?* represents *g* (RDM).
@(M110)

``^fish'':
So. *Ayo* `fish'.
Go. *ayu* `fish'.
Kh. *kaDOG* `fish'.
Sa. *hako* `fish'.
Mu. *hai*(H)
 ~ *haku*(N)
 ~ *haikO*(M) `fish'.

Ho *haku* `fish'.
Bj. *hai* `fish'.
Bh. *haku* `fish'.
KW *haikO*
~ *hakO*
|Analyzed *hai-kO*, *ha-kO* (RDM).
Ku. *kaku* `fish'.
@(V064,M106)

``^re^pay'':
Sa. *hala* `to repay'.
Mu. *hal* `to repay'.
KW *hala*
|Only example in which pre-Mundari has dropped a final vowel (RDM).
@(M111)

``^pick_up'':
Sa. *halaG* `to pick up'.
Mu. *halaG* `to pick up'.
KW *halaG*
@(M115)

``^hello'':
Sa. *halE* `hello'.
Mu. *halE* `hello'.
KW *halE*
@(M082)

``^scoop'':
Sa. *halO* `to scoop'.
Mu. *halu* `to scoop'.
KW *halO`*
@(M097)

``^heavy'':
Kh. *kEnEl*
~ *kEnhEl* `heavy'.
Sa. *hamal* `weight, heaviness, difficulty, heavy'.
Mu. *hamal*(N)
~ *hambal*(NH) `heavy, heaviness'.
Bh. *hambal* `heavy'.
Ku. *khamal* `heavy'.
Mw. *kamal-ba* `heavy'.
KW *hambal*
|Loan from U. *HAmalAh* `bearing' (Bodding). The *b* in Mundari seems to be secondary (RDM).
@(V332,M115)

``^embrace'':
Sa. *hambud* `to embrace'.
Mu. *hambud* `to embrace'.
KW *hambud*
@(M069)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *hambuj* `sunken'.
Mu. *hambuj* `sunken'.
KW *hambuj*
@(M069)

``^that, ^yonder'':
Kh. *han* `yonder, that far off'.
Sa. *han* `see that (far away, shown)'.
Mu. *han* `yonder'.
KW *han*
|Analyzed *h-an* (RDM).
@(V016,M099)

``^bamboo, ^bamboo_shoot'':
So. *ur+G/ ur* `bamboo'.
Kh. *kONDEG* `mature bamboo'.
Sa. *hANDuA* `an article of food made from the young shoots of bamboo'. !Desi *ha:NDoya:*
??Desi?
Mu. *haNDua*
~ *haNDua-utu* `bamboo shoots, used as vegetables'.
KW *haNDua*
@(V275,M068)

``^mother-in-law'':
So. *kinar-boj*(R)
~ *kinar* `mother-in-law'.
Go. *kina:r* `mother-in-law'.
Gu. *kina:r* `mother-in-law'.
Re. *kijar* `mother-in-law'.
Kh. *kiJkar*
~ *kinkar* `mother-in-law'.
Sa. *hanhar* `mother-in-law'.
Mu. *hanar* `mother-in-law'.
Ho *hanar* `mother-in-law'.
Bh. *hanhar* `mother-in-law'.
Kw. *henhar* `mother-in-law'.
Ku. *kaGkar* `mother-in-law'.
@(V044)

``red ^ant'':

Sa. *hao* `a kind of large red ant (%Oecophylla_smaragdina)'.
Mu. *hau*(M)
~ *hao-mui'j*(P) `a large red ant'.
KW *haO*`
@(C534,M097)

``^girl'':
Sa. *hapanum* `young girl'.
Mu. *hapanum* `young girl'.
KW *hapanum*
|Contains an infix *ha[pa]num* (RDM), or *h[ap]anum* (DS).
@(M070)

``^quiet'':
Sa. *hapE* `quiet; to be quiet'.
Mu. *hapE*
~ *hapa* `quiet; to be quiet'.
KW *hapE*
|Mundaric *a* as V2 probably due to assimilation to V1 (RDM).
@(M082)

``^bird sp.'':
Kh. *khapu?*
~ *khapu* `name of a bird'.
Sa. *hApu' cE~R~E~* `nightjar, %Caprimulgus_monticolus, or %Caprimulgus_asiaticus, a common small bird'.
Mu. *hapu?* `a bat, the flying fox, %Pteropus_Edwarsi (??P); a kind of bird (RDM)'.
KW *hapu?*
@(V131,M110)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *haR* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *haRa* `kind of tree'.
KW *haRa*
@(M100)

``^disappear'':
Sa. *haR* `to disappear'.
Mu. *haNa* `to disappear'. !sic
KW *haRa*
@(M100)

``^winnowing fan'':
Sa. *haRa?* `winnowing fan'.
Mu. *haTa?* `winnowing fan'.
KW *haTa?* !orig. *ha'ta?*??
@(M114)

``^stumble'':
Sa. *haRa?* `to stumble'.
Mu. *haRa?* `to stumble'.
KW *haRa?*
@(M114)

``^satiate'':
Sa. *harab* `to satiate'.
Mu. *harOb* `to satiate'.
KW *harOb*
|Santali seems to have assimilated V2 to V1 (RDM).
@(M113)

``^old'':
Sa. *haRam* `old'.
Mu. *haRam* `old'.
KW *haRam*
@(M114)

``^bitter, hot'':
Sa. *haRhad* `bitter, hot'.
Mu. *haRhad* `bitter, hot'.
KW *haRhad*
|Reduplicated? (DS).
@(M113)

``^dog'':
Sa. *haRij* `dog'.
Mu. *haRij*
~ *haRi* `dog'. !also *haDi* M101.
KW *haRij*
~ *haRi*
~ *haDi* !M101; *haDij*?
@(M059,M101)

``^husk'':%%
So. *kinam*(R)
~ *ku"nam/ ku"m*
~ *kim* `husks'.
So. *kurraG*(R) `the outer layer, bark, rind'.
Gu. *arta:* `skin'.
Kh. *kalO'b* `bark of a tree'.
Kh. *ku~R~a~?* `husk'.
Sa. *harta* `skin, leather, hide, shelter'.
Sa. *hERE* `husk, chaff, to mix with husk'.
Sa. *ur* `to peel off, flay, to skin'.

Mu. *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Mu. *hERE* `husk, chaff, to mix with husk'.
Mu. *uR* `bark of a tree'.
Mu. *ur* `to dig with a spade, to hoe, leather, hide, skin'.
Ho *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Ho *ur* `skin'.
Bh. *harta* `bark of a tree'.
Bh. *heRe* `chaff'.
Ku. *katre*
 ~ *ka:TRe:*
 ~ *kataRe*
 ~ *kate:Re:* `skin, leather'.
@(V366)

``^cover'':
So. *r+b* `to cover, put a lid on'.
Kh. *ra'b*
 ~ *rA'b* `to bury'.
 ~ *r[an]a'b.ra'b* `burial ground'.
Sa. *hAru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
Mu. *haru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
Ho *haru'b* `to cover by putting something over'.
KW *harub*
Ku. *karup* `to cover'.
@(V309,M069)

``^embrace'':
So. *konDo* `to embrace'.
 ~ *kUnd+b* `to grasp with the hand'.
Kh. *kaRO?* `to embrace'. !Pret. *kaDukhO?*
 ~ *kaRukhO?*
Sa. *hARu'b* `to throw one's arm around, embrace'.
Mu. *haRub* `to embrace'.
KW *haRub*
@(V310,M109)

``^soil'':
Sa. *hasa* `soil'.
Mu. *hasa* `soil'.
KW *hasa*
@(M111)

``^pain, fever, ^ill'':
So. *Asu/ su* `fever, illness, to be ill'.
 ~ *Asu-da* `pain, to feel pain'.
Go. *a:su* `illness'.
Gu. *isi* `sick, pain'.

Re. *si:-ta:* `pain, illness'.
Kh. *kOsu* `sick, to be ill, pain'.
Sa. *haso* `pain, hurt, ache'. ??o/O
Mu. *hasu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
Ho *hassu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
Bh. *hasu* `sickness, pain, illness'.
KW *hasO*`
Ku. *kasu* `pain, illness'.
@(V247,M097,M106)

``^set'':
Sa. *hasur* `to set (of the sun, moon)'.
Mu. *hasur* `to set (of the sun, moon)'.
KW *hasur*
@(M070)

``^brain'':
Sa. *hataG* `brain'.
Mu. *hataG* `brain'.
KW *hataG*
@(M115)

``^already'':
Sa. *hataR* `already'.
Mu. *hantaR* `already'.
KW *hataR*
 ~ *hantaR*
@(M116)

``^share, ^divide, ^distribute, ^serve'':
So. *tit.ti*(R)
 ~ *tiy.tiy*(R) `to serve out'.
Gu. *tesso* `served me'.
 ~ *tu-nu* `share'. !verb??
 ~ *tuG.tUG-to:ro:* `divided'.
Kh. *ta'y* `to serve out (rice), to distribute, to share'.
Sa. *hATiJ* `share, part, division'.
Mu. *haTiJ*
 ~ *haTiG* `to divide'.
Bh. *haTiG*
 ~ *hanaTiG* `to share, divide'.
KW *haTiJ*
 ~ *haTiG*
Ku. *katiG* `to divide'.
@(V293,M102)

``^armpit'':

Sa. *hatla?* `armpit'.
Mu. *hatla?* `armpit'.
KW *hatla?*
@(M114)

``^aunt'':
Sa. *hatOm* `aunt'.
Mu. *hatOm* `aunt'.
KW *hatOm*
@(M093)

``^dry'':
Sa. *hawE'd* `to dry, dry up, evaporate, drain, be purified'.
@(C525)

``^greed'':
Sa. *haya* `greed'.
Mu. *haya* `greed'.
KW *haya*
@(M111)

``^put into water'':
Sa. *ha~RO~b* `to put into water'.
Mu. *haNOb* `to put into water'.
KW *haNOb*
@(M092,M106)

``^yes'':
Sa. *hE~* `yes'.
Mu. *hE* `yes'.
KW *hE*
|The nasalization could be due to Bengali *he~* `yes' (RDM).
@(M074)

``^tasteless'':
Sa. *hEbEN* `tasteless'.
Mu. *hEbEn* `tasteless'.
KW *hEbEn*
@(M081)

``^come'':
So. *iy*(D) `to come, to go'.
Go. *uai*(RR) `to go'.
Kh. *ai'j* `to come'.
Sa. *hE'j* `to come, arrive'. ! *hiju?*
Ma. *hE'j*
~ *hEjO?* `to come'.

Mu. *hi'j*
~ *hiju?* `to come'.
Ho *huju?*
~ *huju* `to come'.
Bh. *hiju?* `to come'.
Dh. *hiju?* `to come'.
As. *veju* `to come'.
Kw. *vi'j* `to come'.
KW *hE`j*
Ku. *hAjE:*
~ *hejE:* `to come'.
@(V299,M094)

``^pluck'':
Kh. *kE'j* `to pluck'. ! *kEchO?* `he plucked'.
Sa. *hE'j* `to pluck leaves'.
Mu. *hE'j* `to pluck leaves'.
Ho *he* `to pluck leaves'. !i.e. really Ho *hE'j*
Bh. *he'j* `to pluck leaves'.
KW *hEj*
@(V154,M074)

``^bare'':
Sa. *hEjER* `to bare'.
Mu. *hEjER* `to bare'.
KW *hEjER*
@(M082)

``^bamboo_shoot'':
Kh. *kOlE'D* `bamboo, young shoot of the bamboo'.
Sa. *helta* `a young bamboo shoot'.
Tu. *helta* `sprout'.
KW *hElta*
Ku. *kilta* `sprouts of bamboo'.
@(V256,M077)

``^thereabouts, around there'':
Sa. *hE-man* `around there'.
Mu. *hE-man* `around there'.
KW *hE-man*
|Perhaps the contracted form of *hEn-man*, but *-man* is unidentified (RDM).
@(M078)

``^like that'':
Sa. *hEn-ka* `like that'.
Mu. *hEn-ka* `like that'.
KW *hEn-ka*

@(M077)

``^come close, listen'':
Sa. *hEnad* `to come close, listen'.
Mu. *hEnad* `to come close, listen'.
KW *hEnad*
@(M078)

``^black'':
Sa. *hEndE* `black'.
Mu. *hEndE* `black'.
Ho *hende* `black'.
Bj. *hende* `black'.
KW *hEndE*
Ku. *kende* `black'.
@(V164,M079)

``^shut'':
Sa. *hENDEd* `to shut'.
Mu. *haNDEd* `to shut'.
KW *ha`NDEd*
@(M123)

``^rub'':
Sa. *hEGga* `to rub'.
Mu. *hEGga* `to rub'.
KW *hEGga*
@(M118)

``^husk'':
Sa. *hER* `husk'.
Mu. *hERE* `husk'.
KW *hERE*
~ *hER*
|See M146 on loss of the final V (RDM).
@(M076)

``^husband'':
Sa. *hErEl* `husband'.
Mu. *hErEl* `husband'.
KW *hErEl*
@(M081)

``^sweet'':
Sa. *hEREm* `sweet'.
Mu. *hEREm* `sweet'.
KW *hEREm*

@(M081)

``^weed'':
Sa. *hERhEd* `to weed'.
Mu. *hERhEd* `to weed'.
KW *hERhEd*
@(M139)

``^carry under arm'':
Sa. *hErmEd* `to carry under one's arm'.
Mu. *hErmEd* `to carry under one's arm'.
KW *hErmEd*
@(M079)

``^cling together'':
Sa. *hErpad* `to cling together'.
Mu. *hEpad* `to cling together'.
KW *hEpad*
|The Santali form seems to contain some infix (RDM).
@(M119)

``^chop off'':
Sa. *hEsE* `to chop off'.
Mu. *hEsE* `to chop off'.
KW *hEsE*
@(M079)

``^tree sp.'':
So. *E'El*(Z) `tree sp. (Oriya *bandhOn*, %Grewia_elastica)'.
Kh. *kEsEl* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
Sa. *hEsEl* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
Mu. *hEsEl*
~ *hEsEl-daru* `a common forest tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia,_Wall)'.
@(V163)

``^look back'':
Sa. *hEta* `to look back'.
Mu. *hEta* `to look back'.
KW *hEta*
@(M118)

``^habit'':
Sa. *hEwa* `habit'.
Mu. *hEwa* `habit'.
KW *hEwa*
@(M077)

``^rat_^hole'':
Sa. *hE~hE~l* `rat hole'.
Mu. *hEhOl* `rat hole'.
KW *hEhOl*
|Nasalization in the Santali form not explained (DS).
@(M081)

``^hit'':
Sa. *hiGguR* `to hit'.
Mu. *hiGguR* `to hit'.
KW *hiGguR*
@(M056)

``^drain'':
Sa. *hiJjid* `to drain'.
Mu. *hiJjid*
~ *hi~jid* `to drain'. !Also *hiJji* (M137)
KW *hiJjid*
|Cf. *rEJjEd* `to drain, press'; RDM M130 juxtaposes these and puts a morpheme boundary between the syllables.
@(M057,M130)

``elder ^sister-in-law'':
Sa. *hili* `elder sister-in-law'.
Mu. *hili* `elder sister-in-law'.
KW *hili*
@(M142)

``^this'':
So. *in-ten* `that'.
Kh. *hin* `this'.
Sa. *hin* `that'.
Mu. *hini?* `this one (pejorative)'.
@(V078)

``^visit'':
Sa. *hiri* `to visit'.
Mu. *hira*
~ *hiri* `to visit'.
KW *hiri*
|The forms with /i/ as V2 presumably due to assimilation to V1 (RDM).
@(M057)

``^forget'':
So. *kAre-Da* `to forget'.
Go. *oRiG* `to forget'.
Kh. *iri'b* `to forget'.

Sa. *hiRiJ* `to forget'.
Mu. *riRiJ*(M)
 ~ *riRiG*
 ~ *iRiG*(K)
 ~ *hiRiG* `to forget'.
Ho *riG* `to forget'.
Bh. *riRiG* `to forget'.
KW *hiRiJ*
 ~ *hiRiG* !Why not *r*-?
Ku. *riG* `to forget'.
|Kuiper OrN 397 posits * *rih* or * *riG*.
@(V320,M058)

``^co-wife'':
Sa. *hirOm* `co-wife'.
Mu. *hirum* `co-wife'.
KW *hirO`m*
@WIFE (M055)

``^near'':
Kh. *hepa'D* `to approach, near'.
Sa. *hObO hObO* `to bring near, approach, be at hand'.
Mu. *hOpOr* `near; Mu. *hena'd*(H)'.
 ~ *hepa'd*(H)
 ~ *kepa'd*(N) `placed so as to touch something'.
Bh. *henad*(K) `X'.
@(V305)

``^comb'':
Sa. *hOd* `to comb'.
Mu. *hOd* `to comb'.
KW *hOd*
@(M084)

``^happen'':
Kh. *hOi*
 ~ *hoi* `to be, to become, to happen'.
Sa. *hoe* `to finish, subdue, become, be, come to pass, happen'.
@(C083)

``^wind'':
Kh. *kOyO* `wind'.
Ju. *koyo* `air, breeze, wind'.
Sa. *hOe* `wind, air, climate, to blow'.
Mu. *hOyO* `air, breeze, wind'. | *hOEO*(M).
Ho *hoyo* `air, breeze, wind'.
Bh. *hoyo* `air, breeze, wind'.

KW *hOEO*
Ku. *koyo*
 ~ *koiyo*
 ~ *koiyo*~ `air, breeze, wind'.
@(V202,M085)

``^father-in-law'':
So. *kuJar*(R) `father-in-law'.
Kh. *gunmEr* `father-in-law'.
Kh. *kinkar* `mother-in-law'.
Sa. *hOJhar* `father-in-law'.
Mu. *hOJhar* `father-in-law, elder brother-in-law'.
 ~ *hOJjar*(H) `father-in-law'.
 ~ *hOJjar*(N)
 ~ *hOnear* `father-in-law'.
Ho *honar* `father-in-law'.
Bh. *honjar* `father-in-law'.
Kw. *honhar* `father-in-law'.
KW *hOJhar*
Ku. *kuGkar* `father-in-law'.
|Analyzable *hOJ-har* (RDM).
@(V360,M121)

``^shave'':
So. *o'j*
 ~ *oi-to* `to scrape, to pare'.
Kh. *kOi* `to shave'.
 ~ *k[On]Oi* `razor'.
Sa. *hOyO* `to shave'.
Mu. *hOyO* `to shave'. ! *hOeO*
Ho *hoeo* `to shave'.
Bh. *hoyo* `to shave'.
KW *hOyO*
Ku. *koyo* `to shave'. ! *ko:yo*
@(V382,M088)

``^yesterday'':
Sa. *hola* `yesterday'. ??O/o.
Mu. *hola* `yesterday'. !cf. *hulaG* ??O/o.
 ~ *ula*
 ~ *ulaG* `a single day'.
Ho *hola* `yesterday'.
Bh. *hola* `yesterday'.
KW *hOla*
Ku. *kola* `yesterday'.
@(V073,M086)

``^razor, ^blade'':
Sa. *hola'd* `razor, blade'. ! *hOlad*(M).
Mu. *hola'd* `razor, blade'. ! *hOlad*(M).
KW *hOlad*
|Perhaps *hOl-ad*, but the first element is unidentified (RDM).
@(V382,M087)

``^flour'':
Kh. *kOlOG* `flour, bread'.
Sa. *hOlOG* `flour, bread, to grind into flour'.
Mu. *hOlOG* `flour, bread, to grind into flour'.
Bh. *holoG* `flour'.
KW *hOlOG*
Ku. *kolom* `flour'.
@(V208,M090)

``^rat'':
So. *guntur* `a large rat'.
 ~ *kAntUr*
 ~ *kintUr* `a bat'.
 ~ *ondreG*(R) `a kind of small rat'.
Go. *ku~tur* `mouse'.
Gu. *kuntai* `rat'.
Kh. *kOnE* `mouse'.
Sa. *hOn* `rat, house-rat'.
Mu. *huni* `rat'.
KW *hO`nE`*
Ku. *godai* `rat'.
@(V398,M095)

``^child'':
So. *O'On/ On* `child'. !Ram. dial. CF *oG*.
Go. *aGo:n* `child'.
 ~ *taGo:n* `cow-calf'.
Gu. *o:n* `child'.
 ~ *vo:n* `child'.
Re. *'on*(B)
 ~ *on*(E)
 ~ *oJ*(R) `child'.
Kh. *kONDu?* `child'.
 ~ *kOnOn* `small, little'.
Ju. *kon-i*
 ~ *koNDa* `son'.
Sa. *hOn* `son, child'.
 ~ *hOpOn* `offspring, young, child'. !with p-infix
Ma. *hOpOn* `a child'.
Mu. *hOn* `a child'.

Ho *hon* `a child'.
Bh. *hOn*
 ~ *hOpOn* `a child'.
Dh. *hOn* `a child'.
Kw. *hopon* `a child'.
KW *hOn*
Ku. *ko:n* `son'.
@(V205,M085)

``^that'':
Kh. *ho* `that'.
Sa. *hon* `that (shown, at a distance)'.
Mu. *hOndEr* `that, some time ago'.
@(V187)

``^perhaps'':
Sa. *hOnaG* `perhaps'.
Mu. *hOnaG* `perhaps'.
KW *hOnaG*
@(M088)

``^stir'':
Sa. *hONDa?* `to stir'.
Mu. *hONDa?*
 ~ *hONDa* `to stir'.
KW *hONDa?*
 ~ *hONDa*
@(M087)

``^carry'':
Gu. *ludo:riG* `to take from him'.
Kh. *DO'D* `to take, to carry, to drag'.
Kh. *hintOr*
 ~ *intOr* `to carry (a child by binding it with a cloth)'.
Sa. *hondoR* `to carry away, as a tiger does a goat'.
Ku. *dindur* `to carry'.
@(V215, V399)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *hopo* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *hupu* `kind of tree'.
KW *hu`pu`*
@(M073)

``^male, ^man'':
So. *OGgEr* `a male'.
Kh. *kOR*

~ *kaR*
~ *kAR* `person, man'. !in many compounds, e.g. *bOkEr* `brother-in-law' (* *bOkO-kEr*(DS)).
??A?
~ *ukar* `this, this person'.
~ *kODpORu?* `husband'. !as opposed to *kOnsElDu* `wife'.
~ *kOn-gher*
~ *Ongher*
~ *ungher*
~ *ungheR* `young man, slave, servant (as opposed to Kh. *kOnsEl* young woman, from *kOn* child)'.
~ *koTa* `masculine indicator in compounds, e.g. *koTa $OlO* male dog'.
Ju. *kongher* `young'.
Sa. *hOR* `a man, person, human being, a Santal'.
~ *hErEl* `a male, man, husband'.
~ *koRa* `a boy, lad, young man'.
~ *kuRi* `a girl, young woman'.
Ma. *hOR*
~ *hEpEl*
~ *hErEr* `man'.
Mu. *hORO* `a man, a Munda; hORO-jagar'.
~ *hORO-kaji* `the language of men, the Mundari language'.
~ *hErEl* `full-grown man, husband'.
~ *koRa* `a man, male, a husband'.
~ *kuri* `a wife, woman, girl'.
Ho *ho:* `a man, a Ho'.
~ *koa* `a man, male, a husband'.
~ *kui* `a wife, woman, girl'.
Bj. *horro* `man'.
Bh. *hOR* `a man'. !Bh. *biR-hOR* `forest man, a Birhor'.
Dh. *hORO*
~ *hOR*
~ *hErEl* `man'.
Kw. *hoR* `man'.
KW *hORO*
Ku. *koro* `man'. !plur. *kor-ku*, *kur-ku* `the Kurkus'.
Na. *ja:koTo* `male (of animals)'.
@(V311,M085)

``^way, ^road, ^path'':
So. *tAGOR/ gOd*
~ *gailo-god*(R)
~ *panta-god*(R) `road, way'.
~ *gAmaG-gOd* `way to become chief'.
Gu. *kuGgo:r* `way'.
Kh. *gO'DjhuG*
~ *gO'jjhuG*
~ *gO'jhuG* `way'.

Sa. *hOr*
 ~ *hOra* `way, road, path'.
Mu. *hora*(H)
 ~ *hora*(N)
 ~ *hOr* `way, road, path'.
Bh. *hora* `road'.
KW *hOra*
Ku. *kora* `way'.
@(V217,M086)

``^pulse sp.'':
Sa. *hORE~j* `kind of pulse'.
Mu. *hOREj* `kind of pulse'.
KW *hOREj*
|Nasalization in Santali unexplained (DS).
@(M082)

``^body'':
Sa. *hORmO* `the body, (fig.) tribe, sept, to make or become thick'.
Mu. *hORmO* `physical body'.
Ho *homo* `physical body'.
Bh. *hoRmo* `physical body'.
KW *hORmO*
Ku. *kombor* `physical body'.
|The analysis of Sinha 1964 into *hOR-mO* `man-, -swell' is implausible (RDM).
@(C455,M088)

``^insert'':
Sa. *hOrO?* `to insert'.
Mu. *hOrO?* `to insert'.
KW *hOrO?*
|Cf. *sOrO?*, *sOrlO?* `id.'. ??lg?
@(M090)

``^good, well'':%% ??dubious
So. *laGga*(R) `handsome, good looking'.
Go. *le:*(V) `good'.
Gu. *jalem* `good'.
Gu. *le:-ko:* `good'.
Kh. *kElOm* `good'. !Joh.7,12
Mu. *hOrO'b* `to become well, to be cured, to be convalescent'.
@(C494)

``^tortoise'':
So. *kulu*(R) `tortoise'.
Kh. *kulu* `tortoise'.
Sa. *hOrO* `tortoise'.

Mu. *hOrO* `tortoise'.
 ~ *da' hOrO* `%Trionys sp.'.
 ~ *piRi hOrO* `%Testudo_elegans'.
Ho *horo* `tortoise'.
KW *hOrO*
@(V368,M088)

``^paddy'':
So. *sArO/ sAr* `paddy'.
Sa. *hoRo*
 ~ *huRu* `paddy, the rice plant (Oryza sativa, L.)'.
Mu. *huRu*(K) `rice'. !equals Mu. *baba*
Bh. *huRu* `rice'.
Tu. *huRu* `rice'.
KW *hu`Ru`*
@(V244,M073)

``^tear off'':
Sa. *hOsEj* `to tear off'.
Mu. *hOsEj* `to tear off'.
KW *hOsEj*
@(M082)

``^move'':
Sa. *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd* `to move'.
Mu. *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd* `to move'.
KW *hOsOd*
 ~ *hOsrOd*
|The second form has internalized a now unproductive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M089)

``^descend'':
Sa. *hOsOr* `to descend'.
Mu. *hOsOr* `to descend'.
KW *hOsOr*
@(M091)

``^falsehood'':
Kh. *hOsOR* `a lie'. !Joh. 8,44, 8,55 (P sez it's a Mu loan)
Sa. *hOsOr* `to slip down, glide down, miscarry'.
Mu. *hOsOR~*
 ~ *hOsARO* `falsehood, a lie, false'.
@(C086)

``^stir'':

Sa. *hOTa?* `to stir'.
Mu. *hOTa?* `to stir'.
KW *hOTa?*
@(M121)

``^neck'':
Sa. *hOTO?* `neck'.
Mu. *hOTO?* `neck'.
KW *hOTO?*
@(V276,M090)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *hOTOr* `to pierce'.
Mu. *hOTOr*
~ *hODOr* `to pierce'.
KW *hOTOr*
@(M091)

``^ditch'':
Sa. *huaG* `ditch'.
Mu. *huaG* `ditch'.
KW *huaG*
@(M064)

``^break'':
Sa. *huca?* `to break'.
Mu. *huca?* `to break'.
KW *huca?*
|Cf. *hula?* `to break'.
@(M064)

``^little'':
Kh. *khORiG*
~ *khARiG* `short, a little'.
~ *khO~R~iJga* `a short time'. !cf. *kaTi'j* `some, a little'.
Sa. *huDiJ* `small, little, young'.
Mu. *huDiJ*
~ *huDiG*
~ *huRiG* `little, small, few'.
Ho *huri?* `little, small, few'.
Bh. *huRi?* `little, small, few'.
KW *huDiJ*
~ *huDiG*
@(V103,M062, cf. V094)

``^throw'':
Sa. *hudma* `to throw'. !cited as *hutma* M122.

Mu. *hudma* `to throw'.
KW *hudma*
@(M063)

``^break'':
Sa. *hula?* `to break'.
Mu. *hula?* `to break'.
KW *hula?*
|Cf. *huca?* `to break'.
@(M064)

``^dirty'':
Mu. *humu* `filth, dirt, dirty'.
Ho *homu* `dirty'.
Bh. *humu* `filth, dirt, dirty'.
Ku. *kumu* `dirty'.
@(V114)

``^pound'':
Kh. *DuruG* `to pound (paddy)'.
Sa. *huRuG* `to pound, husk, pulverize'.
Mu. *ruRuG* `to husk rice in a dhenki (husking machine)'.
Ho *ruG* `to grind'. !from * *ruuG* from * *ruRuG*(HJP).
Bh. *ruRuG* `to poke or give a thrust, as with a stick'.
KW *huRuG*
 ~ *ruRuG*
Ku. *rum* `to pound with a pestle, to bray'.
|One of two cases of this *h* : *r* correspondence (RDM).
@(V116,M066, cf. V139)

``^wither'':
Sa. *huruR* `to wither'.
Mu. *uruR* `to wither'.
KW *huruR*
|This is the only example where the pre-Mundari form drops initial C (RDM).
@(M067)

``^catch'':
Sa. *husid* `to catch'.
Mu. *husid* `to catch'.
KW *husid*
@(M062)

``^scrape'':
Sa. *husid* `to scrape'.
Mu. *husid* `to scrape'.
KW *husid*

@(M060)

``^flower sp.'':
Sa. *huTEr* `kind of flower'.
Mu. *huTar* `kind of flower'.
KW *huTa`r*
@(M062)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *huti* `kind of insect'.
Mu. *huti* `kind of insect'.
KW *huti*
@(M060)

``^rinse mouth'':
Sa. *hutum* `to rinse one's mouth'.
Mu. *hutum* `to rinse one's mouth'.
KW *hutum*
@(M066)

``^fireplace'':
So. *koDa*
 ~ *kuda* `oven, hearth'.
Kh. *kulDa?* `fever'.
Mu. *i'dkula'd*
 ~ *i'dkula?*
 ~ *i'dkula* `a rough fireplace made of stones or clods in the courtyard or under a tree'.
@(V052)

``^so and so'':
Sa. *ia* `so and so'.
Mu. *ia* `so and so'.
KW *ia*
@(M055)

``^thick'':
Sa. *ibil* `thick'.
Mu. *ibil* `thick'.
KW *ibil*
@(M125)

``^pinch; prawn; plant'':
Sa. *ica?* `to pinch; prawn; plant'.
Mu. *ica?* `to pinch; prawn; plant'.
KW *ica?*
@(M055)

``^take_away'':
Sa. *idi* `to take away'.
Mu. *idi* `to take away'.
KW *idi*
@(M057)

``^perhaps'':
Sa. *idu* `perhaps'.
Mu. *idu* `perhaps'.
KW *idu*
@(M056)

``^excrement'':
So. *gaDij*(D) `to wipe oneself after defecating'. ! *gad* `to scrape'.
Go. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
Gu. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
~ *jittija:* `dung'.
Re. *iktaG* `cowdung'.
Kh. *i'j* `to ease (oneself)'.
~ *itthaG* `cowdung'. !from *i'j-taG*
Sa. *i'j* `excrement, to ease oneself'.
Mu. *i'j* `to defecate; dung, excrement'.
Ho *i* `dung'.
Bh. *ii* `stools'. !i.e. *i'j*
KW *ij*
Ku. *ij* `dung'.
@(V081,M054)

``^I'':
So. *iJ* `me'. !Ram., dial. *iG*
Go. *miG*
~ *e-niG* `I'. !accus. CF *iG*
Go. *miGgu*(V) `I'.
Gu. *niG*
~ *o:niG* `I'.
Re. *niG* `I'.
Kh. *iG*
~ *iJ* `I'.
Ju. *aiG*
~ *aiJ-je* `I'.
Sa. *iJ* `I'.
Ma. *iJ* `I'.
Mu. *iJ*
~ *iG*
~ *aiG* `I'.
Ho *iG* `I'.

Bj. *iG* `I'.
Bh. *iJ* `I'.
Dh. *iJ* `I'.
Ku. *iG* `I'.
Na. *iG*
 ~ *iGge:*
 ~ *e:Gge:*
 ~ *hiGge:* `my'. !I is *jo*
@(V402)

``^pardon'':
Sa. *ika* `to pardon'.
Mu. *ika* `to pardon'.
KW *ika*
@(M055)

``^deep'':
Kh. *akha~R~* `dense, deep'.
Mu. *ikir* `deep, depth'.
Ho *ikir* `deep, depth'.
@(V292)

``^kneel'':
Sa. *ikRum* `to kneel'.
Mu. *ikRum* `to kneel'.
KW *ikRum*
@(M056)

``^quill, ^feather'':
Sa. *il* `feather, quill'.
Mu. *ihil*(N)
 ~ *iil*(H)
 ~ *il*(M) `long stiff feathers in the wings and tail'.
KW *il*
@(V087,M054)

``^plaster'':
Sa. *ilEd* `to plaster'. ! *ilat?*
 ~ *ilet?* `to plaster or plug up a hole or crack' (Campbell).  !Cf. *jilet?* `to adhere to, as plaster' (Campbell).
Mu. *ilad* `to plaster'.
KW *ila`d*
@(M056)

``^beer'':
So. *Ali/ li* `salpa, liquor, beer, wine'.
Go. *alli* `liquor'.

Gu. *ili:*
~ *illi* `liquor'.
Re. *ili*
~ *illi* `liquor'.
Mu. *ili* `rice-beer'.
Bh. *ili* `rice-beer'.
@(V085)

``^liver, ^heart'':
Sa. *im* `liver'.
Mu. *ihim*(N)
~ *iim*(H)
~ *im*(M) `liver (P), heart (M)'.
Ho *im* `liver'.
Bh. *ihim* `liver'.
KW *im* !Or *ihim* based on the dialects (DS).
@(V088,M054)

``^star'':
Sa. *ipil* `star'.
Ma. *ipil* `star'.
Mu. *ipil* `star'.
Ho *ipil* `star'.
Bj. *ipil* `star'.
Bh. *ipil* `star'.
Dh. *ipil* `star'.
Kw. *ipil*
~ *epal* `star'.
KW *ipil*
Ku. *ipil* `star'.
Mw. *epal* `star'.
Na. *iphil-ta:* `star'. !recte prob. *-Ta:*(HJP)
|Kuiper posits * *i-* or * *+-* (he writes * *A-* plus *p+li:h from * *p+lohi* or * *p+loih* PMW 71; for * *h* HJP would posit * *G*; *pil*, *phil* regularly from * *p+liG* in Kherwari in the neighborhood of *i* (HJP).
SB S 436.
@(V316,M058)

``^reap'':
Sa. *ir* `to reap'.
Mu. *ir* `to reap'.
KW *ir*
@(M054)

``^eight'':
Sa. *irAl* `eight'.
Ma. *iral* `eight'.
Mu. *iral*

~ *iralia*
~ *irelia*
~ *irilia* `eight'.
Ho *irilia* `eight'.
Bh. *irAl* `eight'.
KW *iral*
Ku. *ilar*
~ *ilaria* `eight'.
@(V092,M055)

``^sprinkle'':
Sa. *irci* `to sprinkle'.
Mu. *hirci* `to sprinkle'.
KW *hirci*
|The h-loss in Santali is unexplained (RDM).
@(M057)

``^millet sp.'':
Sa. *iRi* `kind of millet'.
Mu. *iRi* `kind of millet'.
KW *iRi*
@(M057,M139)

``^twenty'':
Sa. *isi* `twenty'.
Mu. *hisi* `twenty'.
KW *hisi*
|The h-loss in Santali is unexplained (RDM).
@(M057)

``^cook'':
So. *Asin* `to boil, be boiled or cooked'. !intrans.
~ *A[b]sin* `to boil, cause to boil'. !trans.
Kh. *isin* `to boil, to bake'.
Sa. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Mu. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Ho *isin-(i)* `to cook, to boil'.
Bh. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
Ku. *isin* `to cook, to boil'.
@(V086)

``^show one's teeth'':
Sa. *isiR* `to show one's teeth'.
Mu. *isiR* `to show one's teeth'.
KW *isiR*
@(M058)

``^seed'':
Sa. *ita* `seed'.
Mu. *hita* `seed'.
KW *hita*
|One of a few Santali forms which drop *h*; see Munda M154.
@(M055)

``^fat'':
Sa. *itil* `fat'.
Mu. *itil* `fat'.
KW *itil*
@(M058)

``^massage'':
Sa. *itkid* `to massage'.
Mu. *itkid* `to massage'.
KW *itkid*
@(M057)

``^shake'':
So. *yu* `to shake, shake fruit from a tree'.
 ~ *yur-p+D* `to shake, as while dusting a carpet'.
 ~ *yur.yur* `to shiver, shake off'.
Kh. *ur* `to shake'.
 ~ *yur-bO?* `to shake (one's hand or head)'.
Mu. *iur* `a cool breeze, wind or draft, in summer'.
@(V138)

``^touch'':
Sa. *ja?*
 ~ *Ja?* `to touch'.
Mu. *ja?* `to touch'.
KW *ja?*
|The Santali correspondence *j* : *J* is unexplained (RDM).
@(M099)

``^emphatic'':
So. *ja* `also, likely, even'.
 ~ *jAnaG*(M) `also'.
 ~ *jaRi*(M) `sure, certain'.
Kh. *ja* `emphatic particle, too, indeed'.
 ~ *jo*(BD) `also, even'.
Ju. *jau*(P) `also'.
Sa. *ja* `anything, about, something like'.
Mu. *ja*
 ~ *ja*~ `any, at all, perhaps, may be, whatever'.
Bh. *ja* `perhaps'.

KW *ja*
@(V001,M098,M130)

``^search'':
So. *JaG* `find, get'.
 ~ *Jam* `catch hold of, seize, arrest, obtain, accept'.
Kh. *lam.lam* `hunt'.
 ~ *lam* `search, seek'.
Sa. *Ja*
 ~ *Jam* `find, seek, get, obtain'.
Mu. *Jam*
 ~ *nam* `search, find'.
Ho *nam* `search, find'.
Bh. *nam* `search, find'.
KW *Jam*
 ~ *nam*
|The Santali form is the only exception to the rule (Munda M026) whereby we expect *n* before *a* and *J* before other vowels (RDM).
@(V005,M099)

``^dance'':
Sa. *jadur* `kind of dance'.
Mu. *jadur* `kind of dance'.
KW *jadur*
@(M070)

``^grandchild'':
Sa. *jaE* `grandchild'.
Mu. *jai* `grandchild'.
KW *jaE*`
@(M095)

``^bone'':
So. *ja'aG*
 ~ *A-jaG*/ *jaG* `bone'.
Go. *zaG* `bone'.
Kh. *jaG* `bone'.
Sa. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
Mu. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
Bh. *jaG* `bone, seed, kernel'.
KW *jaG*
@(V007,M100)

``^foot'':
So. *je'eG*/ *jeG* `foot, leg'.
Go. *ji:G*
 ~ *suG* `foot, leg'.

Gu. *susuG* `foot, leg'.
Kh. *gujuG* `to wash one's feet'.
Ju. *ijiG* `foot'.
Sa. *jaGga* `foot'.
Ma. *jaGga* `foot'.
Mu. *jaGga* `foot'.
Ku. *naGga* `foot'.
@(V365)

``cooked ^rice'':
Sa. *jagu* `cooked rice'.
Mu. *jagu* `cooked rice'.
KW *jagu*
@(M068)

``^snail'':
Kh. *jOkOr* `snail'.
Sa. *jaha'd jOhO'd* `slowly, languidly'.
Sa. *jOhOr* `hanging low down, reaching to the feet, keep back, delay, be belated'.
Sa. *jOhOt mOhOt* `slowly, dilatorily'.
@(V371)

``^sacred_^grove'':
Sa. *jahEr* `sacred grove'.
Mu. *jahEr* `sacred grove'.
KW *jahEr*
@(M083)

``^lack'':
Sa. *jaJjE* `to lack'.
Mu. *jaJji* `to lack'.
KW *jaJjE`*
@(M095)

``^fish_^trap'':
Sa. *jaJjid* `fish trap'.
Mu. *jaJjid* `fish trap'.
KW *jaJjid*
@(M059)

``^lick'':
So. *jal* `to lick'.
Kh. *jal* `to lick, to taste'.
Sa. *jal* `to lick'.
Mu. *jal* `to lick'.
KW *jal*
Ku. *jal* `to lick'.

@(V013,M100)

``^stick'':
Sa. *jalad* `to stick'.
Mu. *jalad* `to stick'.
KW *jalad*
@(M113)

``^dance'':
Sa. *jalE* `kind of dance'.
Mu. *jali*
~ *jaali* `kind of dance'.
KW *jalE*`
@(M095,M103)

``^snake sp.'':
Sa. *jambRO* `kind of snake'.
Mu. *jambRu* `kind of snake'.
KW *jambRO*`
@(M106)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *janhE* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *janhE* `kind of grass'.
KW *janhE*
@(M083)

``^thorn'':
Sa. *janum* `thorn'.
Mu. *janum* `thorn'.
KW *janum*
@(M070)

``^old times'':
Sa. *jaO* `old times'.
Mu. *jaO* `old times'.
KW *jaO*
@(M093)

``^close'':
Sa. *japa?* `to close'.
Mu. *japa?* `to close'.
KW *japa?*
@(M114)

``^split'':
Sa. *japar* `to split'.

Mu. *japar* `to split'.
KW *japar*
@(M116)

``^blink'':
Kh. *japi'D* `to shut the eyes'.
~ *(mO'D) rapi'D* `to twinkle'.
Sa. *jApi'd* `to shut the eyes, sleep'.
~ *jipi'd* `to close one eye'.
~ *ripi'd* `to wink with the eyes, to blink'.
Mu. *japid*
~ *jipid* `to close one's eyes'.
~ *rapi'd* `twinkling of an eye'.
~ *ripi'd.ripi'd* `to shut the eyes momentarily'.
Ho *japid* `to shut the eyes'.
~ *rapid* `to wink, to blink'.
Bh. *japid* `to shut the eyes'.
KW *japid*
Ku. *japid*
~ *jipid* `to shut the eyes'.
@(V093,M057)

``^rain'':
Sa. *japud*
~ *jalpud* `to rain; rain'.
Mu. *japud* `to rain; rain'.
KW *japud*
|The *l* in the Santali variant is perhaps some infix (RDM).
@(M069)

``^rain'':
Sa. *jargE* `to rain; rain'. ! *j* `sic'.
Mu. *gargi* `to rain; rain'.
KW *gargE`*
@(M095)

``^ripe'':
Sa. *jarum* `ripe'.
Mu. *jarum*
~ *jarOm* `ripe'.
KW *jarum*
~ *jarO`m*
@(M070)

``^stick'':
Sa. *jaTa?* `to stick'.
Mu. *jaTa?* `to stick'.

KW *jaTa?*
@(M114)

``^short'':
So. *ja:ta*(R)
 ~ *jaita*(R) `short'.
Kh. *jati?* `short'.  !cf. *kaTi'j* `little'.
Sa. *jati?* `small, of different age'.
Mu. *jati'd* `to do something a little or too little, too little, very little'.
@(V288)

``^dye'':
Sa. *JEd* `to dye'.
Mu. *nEd* `to dye'.
KW *nEd*
 ~ *JEd*
@(M074)

``^red'':
Sa. *jEGgEd* `red'.
Mu. *jEGgEd* `red'.
KW *jEGgEd*
|So. *jE'E* `red'.
@(M079)

``^hiccup'':
Kh. *jeko-Da?* `to hiccup'.
Mu. *jego* `overcooked'.
Mu. *jeko* `overcooked'.
@(V179 ??)

``^see'':
Gu. *ju* `to see'.
Kh. *yO* `to see'. !Bage, Ban.
 ~ *yO?*(K)
 ~ *yo*(?)
 ~ *yo?*(Joh.-Ev.) `to see'. ??check refs
Ju. *yo* `to see'.
Sa. *JEl* `to see, to look, to appear'.
Sa. *kOyO?* `to look up'.
Sa. *oyoG* `to look into'.
Mu. *kOyO?* `to peep, to examine something with bent, stretched, or twisted neck'.
Mu. *lEl*(H)
 ~ *nEl*(N)
 ~ *JEl*(B) `to see, look, consider'.
Ho *nel* `to see'.

Bh. *lel*
 ~ *nel* `to see'.
KW *JEl*
 ~ *nEl*
Ku. *do:*
 ~ *do:.do:* `to see'. !?? not sure about gloss
Ku. *el* `to look, peep'. !really *y~el*
@(V395,M075, M135)

``^meat'':
So. *jElu/ jEl* `meat, flesh'.  !the CF also serves for *kAmbon* `pig'.
Go. *tsi:l*
 ~ *tsisi:l*
 ~ *sisi'l*(Bh) `flesh'.
Gu. *tseli* `flesh'.
Re. *seli* `flesh'.
Sa. *jel* `flesh, meat, give flesh or meat'.
Mu. *jilu* `flesh, meat, deer'.
Bh. *jilu* `flesh, meat, deer'.
KW *ji`lu`*
Ku. *jilu* `flesh'.
@(V228,M070)

``^bee'':
Kh. *y~O~lE chata* `honey-comb'.
Sa. *JElE* `a large bee (%Apis_dorsata,_Fabr.)'.
 ~ *JElE chata* `honey-comb'.
Mu. *nili*(H)
 ~ *lili*(N)
 ~ *lElE*(N) `a large bee (%Apis_dorsata,_Fabr.)'.
Ku. *nili* `large bee'.
@(V234)

``^long, ^tall'':
So. *jAle* `long, to be or grow long'.
 ~ *jele*(R) `long'.  !cf. *la'aG* `broad'.
 ~ *AloG*? deep
Kh. *jElO'b*
 ~ *jhElO'b* `long'.
 ~ *jhalOG*
 ~ *jalOG*
 ~ *jilOG* `high'.
 ~ *jElhOm* `tall'.
 ~ *sElOG*
 ~ *selhOG* `deep'.
Ju. *jaliG* `tall'.

Sa. *jeleJ* `length, long, tall'.
 ~ *jhAl* `length, long, tall, lengthen'.
Mu. *jiliJ*
 ~ *jiliG* `long, tall'.
 ~ *salaGgi* `tall, high, to heighten'.
Ho *jiliG* `long'.
Bh. *jiliG* `long'.
KW *ji`li`J*
 ~ *ji`li`G*
Ku. *ghiliG* `long'.
|HJP breaks up this set into subsets having original prefixes with *j* or *s* plus *+*, *a*, and *E*, with vowel harmony to the second vowel in some cases.
@(V340,M071,M136)

``^suck'':
So. *beD*(R) `to suck, drink, sip'.
Kh. *jO'b* `to suck'.
Sa. *jEmE'd*(M)
 ~ *jEmbE'd* `to sip, suck'.
Mu. *jEmE'd*(M)
 ~ *jEmbEd*(M) `to suck'.
 ~ *cEpE'd*
 ~ *cEpO'd* `to suck, lick'.
Ho *cepe'd* `to suck, lick'.
Bh. *copod* `to suck, lick'.
KW *jEmEd*
 ~ *jEmbEd*
@(V251,M079)

``^gum'':
Sa. *jErE* `gum'.
Mu. *jErE* `gum'.
KW *jErE*
@(M079)

``^connect'':
Sa. *jErEd* `to connect'.
Mu. *jErEd* `to connect'.
KW *jErEd*
|Cf. *jERka* `to connect'.
@(M079)

``^connect; ^sticky'':
Sa. *jErka* `to connect; sticky'.
Mu. *jErka* `to connect; sticky'.
KW *jErka*
|Cf. *jErEd* `to connect'.

@(M077,M118)

``^loosely woven'':
Kh. *jhEntu*
 ~ *jEntu*
 ~ *jintu* `mat (made of date leaf)'.
Sa. *jhaJjra* `sieve-like, perforated, full of holes, loosely woven'.
Sa. *jhANTi* `wattle, a fence made of branches fixed in the ground, saplings'.
Sa. *jiJri* `a watering pot (with holes), loosely plaited, wickered, a fish-trap'.
@(C370)

``^ding-dong'':
Kh. *jhamar jhOmOr* `ding-dong, the sound of bells'.
Sa. *jhamar jhOmOr* `heavily (rain)'.
Sa. *jhamur jhumur* `the sound of small globular bells with bits of metal or stones inside'.
Sa. *jhOmOr jhOmOr* `with a tinkling sound'.
@(C368)

``^shade'':
Sa. *jhampa* `shade'.
Mu. *jampa* `shade'.
KW *jhampa*
 ~ *jampa*
@(M111)

``^all'':
So. *jakin* `all'.
Kh. *jhaki*
 ~ *jhaRi*
 ~ *jhari* `all'.
Sa. *jhAR* `constantly, continually, always'.
@(V037)

``^open'':
Kh. *yu'.yu?* `open'. !Joh.1,51
Kh. *yu?*
 ~ *iyu?* `to open'.
Kh. *yukhO?* `he opened'.
Sa. *jhi'j* `open, to open'.
Mu. *ni'j* `to open'.
Bh. *ni'i* `open'.
Ku. *ni'j*
 ~ *ne'j* `to open'.
@(V352)

``^porcupine'':
Sa. *jhik* `porcupine'.

Mu. *jiki* `porcupine'.
KW *jhiki*
~ *jiki*
@(M054)

``^porcupine'':
So. *kAnjiG/ jiG* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Kh. *jiGrai* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Sa. *jhi~k* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Mu. *jiki* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Ho *jiki* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Bh. *jik* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
Ku. *jikria*
~ *jekra* `the Indian porcupine (%Hystrix_leucura)'.
@(V318)

``^smell'':
Sa. *ji* `to smell'.
Mu. *ji* `to smell'.
KW *ji*
@(M054)

``^smell'':
So. *Ju.Ju*(R)
~ *Ju* `to smell'.
Gu. *su:r* `to smell'.
Kh. *ju~i~* `to smell'.
Sa. *ji* `to smell, sniff, smell at'.
Mu. *ji:*
~ *ji~:* `to sniff something in order to scent'.
Mu. *ji* `to smell'.
Ho *ji* `to smell'.
Bh. *ji* `to smell'.
@(C315)

``^grandmother'':
Sa. *jia* `grandmother'.
Mu. *jia* `grandmother'.
KW *jia*
@(M055)

``^grandmother'':
So. *yU.yU*(R) `grandmother'.
Gu. *yiyya* `grandmother'.
Kh. *Ayaya* `grandmother'. ! *yaya*
~ *iaia*
Sa. *jiA* `grandmother'.

Mu. *jia*
~ *jiaG* `grandmother'. !voc. *eaG*
@(C297)

``^white_^ant, ^termite'':
Sa. *Jidir* `white ant'.
Mu. *nidir* `white ant'.
KW *Jidir*
~ *nidir*
@(M058)

``^move on buttocks'':
Sa. *jiki* `to move on one's buttocks'.
Mu. *jiki* `to move on one's buttocks'.
KW *jiki*
@(M057)

``^flesh, meat'':
Sa. *jil* `flesh, meat'.
Mu. *jilu* `flesh, meat'.
KW *jilu*
@(M056)

``^sip??, slip??'':
Sa. *jilEd* `to sip'. !also glossed slip?? Neither in Campbell.
Mu. *jilad* `to sip'. !also glossed slip??
KW *jila`d*
@(M056)

``^flesh'':
So. *jElu/ jEl* `flesh, meat'.
Go. *tsisi:l*
~ *tsi:l* `flesh'.
Gu. *tseli* `flesh'.
Re. *seli* `flesh'.
Mu. *jilu* `meat, flesh, deer'.
Bh. *jilu* `meat, flesh, deer'.
Ku. *jilu* `flesh'.
@(V402c)

``^night'':
Sa. *JindA* `night'.
Mu. *nida* `night'.
Ho *nida* `night'.
Bj. *nidha* `night'.
Bh. *nida* `night'.
@(V043)

``^white_^ant, ^termite'':
Kh. *tO'bDir* `white ant'.
Sa. *Jindir* `a kind of white ant (%Termes_bellicosus)'.
Mu. *nindir*(H)
 ~ *nidir*(N) `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
Ho *nidir* `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
Ku. *nindir* `white ant (%Termix_voratrix)'.
@(V102)

``^run'':
Sa. *Jir* `to run'.
Mu. *nir* `to run'.
KW *Jir*
 ~ *nir*
@(M054)

``^run'':
So. *yer, yIr, yir, er, Ir, ir*(R) `to run, to go away'.
Go. *yavu*(V) `to run'.
Kh. *yar* `to flee, run away'.
Sa. *Jir* `to run away, to flee'.
Mu. *nir* `to run away, to flee'.
Ho *nir* `to run away, to flee'.
Ku. *niri*
 ~ *niru* `to run away, to flee'.
Na. *e:r-e* `to go'.  ! *e:r-i* `went well??'.
@(C294)

``^awhile'':
Sa. *-JO?* `for a while'.
Mu. *-JO?* `for a while'.
KW *-JO?*
 ~ *-nO?* !sic
@(M084)

``^sweep'':
Sa. *jO?* `to sweep'.
Mu. *jO?* `to sweep'.
KW *jO?*
@(M084)

``^sweep'':
So. *jO* `to sweep'.
 ~ *j=An=O* `a broom'.
Gu. *so:* `to sweep, Gu. *sok* to sweep'.  !Gu. *sokta:ni* `I will sweep'.
Kh. *jO?* `to sweep'.

~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Sa. *jO?* `to sweep'.
~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Mu. *jO?* `to sweep'.
~ *jOnO?* `broom'.
Ho *jo?* `to sweep'.
~ *jO?* `broom'.
Bh. *jo?* `to sweep'.
~ *jono?* `broom'.
Ku. *jukari* `to sweep'.
~ *junu* `a broom'.
@(V190)

``^wipe'':
So. *jOD* `to smear, to rub, to anoint, to paint one's face'.
Kh. *jO'D* `to wipe'.
Sa. *jO'd* `to stroke, rub, wipe off'.
Mu. *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
Ho *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
Bh. *jO'd* `to wipe off'.
@(V189)

``^fruit'':
Sa. *jO* `fruit'.
Mu. *jO* `fruit'.
KW *jO*
|Cf. Sa. *siJjO* : Mu. *siJju* `kind of fruit', i.e. KW *siJjO*`; cf. So. *jO'O*/ *jO* fruit'.
@(M084)

``^fruit'':
So. *jO'O*
~ *A-jO* `fruit'.
Go. *jo* `fruit'.
Sa. *jO* `fruit'.
Mu. *jO* `fruit'.
Bh. *jo* `fruit'.
Ku. *jo* `fruit'.
@(V188)

``^wet'':
Sa. *jObE* `to get wet'.
Mu. *jObE* `to get wet'.
KW *jObE*
@(M082)

``^wipe'':
Sa. *jOd* `to wipe'.

Mu. *jOd* `to wipe'.
KW *jOd*
|So. *jOD*(D) `to wipe'.
@(M084)

``^cheek'':
Sa. *joha* `cheek'.
Mu. *joa* `cheek'.
Ho *joa* `cheek'.
Bh. *joha* `cheek'.
Ku. *joka* `cheek'.
@(V214)

``^greet'':
Sa. *jOhar* `to greet'.
Mu. *jOhar* `to greet'.
KW *jOhar*
@(M121)

``^tamarind'':
Sa. *jOjO* `tamarind'.
Mu. *jOjO* `tamarind'.
KW *jOjO*
|Reduplicated, *jO.jO* (DS).
@(M088)

``^sour'':
So. *soyo*(R) `bitter'.
So. *sUjU*(R) `acid, pungent'.
Gu. *so:sso:*
~ *susoka:* `sour'.
Kh. *rOjO'D* `sour, to be sour'.
Sa. *jOjO* `acid, sour'.
Mu. *jOjO* `acid, sour'.
Bh. *jojo* `tamarind, sour'.
@(V383)

``^shake head'':
Sa. *JOkOr* `to shake one's head'.
Mu. *nOkOr* `to shake one's head'.
KW *JOkOr*
~ *nOkOr*
@(M135)

``^burn, light'':
Sa. *jol* `to burn, light'.
Mu. *jul* `to burn, light'.

KW *ju`l*
@(M130)

``^soot'':
Sa. *JOlhad* `soot'.
Mu. *nOlhad* `soot'.
KW *JOlhad*
~ *nOlhad*
@(M086)

``^smear'':
Sa. *jOlOm* `to smear'.
Mu. *jOlOm* `to smear'.
KW *jOlOm*
|Cf. *jOd* `to smear' and *OJO?* `to anoint'.
@(M090)

``^eat'':
Sa. *jOm* `to eat'.
Mu. *jOm* `to eat'.
KW *jOm*
@(M085)

``^eat'':
So. *janr'um-Asi-se'eG*(R) `right (not left)'.
So. *janr'um-si*(R) `the right hand'.
So. *jum*(R) `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Go. *zum* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Gu. *som*
~ *so:m* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Re. *sum* `to eat, to lose, to suffer, to cost'.
Kh. *jOmEG* `tasteful'.
Kh. *jOmEGDa?* `tasteful and juicy'.
Kh. *jOnOm* `right (opposite left)'. E.g. *jOnOm-ti?* `the right hand'.
Kh. *y~O?* `to eat'. !pret. *y~OkhO?* `ate, cf. V385'.
Ju. *jim* `to eat'.
Sa. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Sa. *jOmti*
~ *jOjOmti* `the right hand'.
Sa. *jOnOm* `food, victuals, be eatable'.
Ma. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Mu. *jOm ti?* `the right hand'.
Mu. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
Mu. *jOnOm* `food, victuals, be eatable'.
Ho *jom* `food, to eat'.
Bj. *jum* `to eat'.
Bh. *jOm* `food, to eat'.

Bh. *jomti* `the right hand'.
Dh. *jOm* `food, to eat'.
As. *jom.jom* `food'.
Kw. *jom* `food, to eat'. ! *iaRa*
Ku. *jome* `to eat'.
@(C312)

``^broom'':
Sa. *jOnO?* `broom'.
Mu. *jOnO?* `broom'.
KW *jOnO?*
|Analysis *jO[nO]?* (RDM) or *j[On]O?* (DS), from *jO?* `to sweep'.
@(M134)

``^drip'':
So. *joroD*(R) `to drop, drip; So. *jOra*/ *jOl* `a stream, rivulet, river''.
Kh. *jOrElDa?* `eaves (of thatch)'.
 ~ *jOtE* `nasal secretion'.
 ~ *jOTO'b* `drop, to drop'.
Sa. *jOrO* `to drip, drop, trickle, leak'.
Mu. *jOrO* `leakiness (of a roof)'.
Bh. *joro* `to leak'.
Ku. *joro* `to leak'.
@(V219)

``^leak'':
Sa. *jOrO*
 ~ *cOrO* `to leak'.
Mu. *jOrO* `to leak'.
KW *jOrO*
@(M088)

``^touch'':
Sa. *jOTE'd* `to touch'.
Mu. *juTi'd* `to touch'.
Ho *juTid* `to touch'.
Bh. *joTed* `to touch'.
@(V230)

``^drink'':
Sa. *Ju* `to drink'.
Mu. *nu* `to drink'.
KW *nu*
 ~ *Ju*
@(M061)

``^darkness'':

Sa. *JubA?*
~ *JumbA?* `dusk, twilight, become dark'.
Mu. *nuba?* `darkness, dark'.
Ho *nuba* `darkness, dark'. !prob. *nuba?*(HJP).
Bh. *nuba* `darkness, dark'. !prob. *nuba?*(HJP).
@(V128, cf. V115,V280)

``^breast'':
Sa. *JuJu* `breast; to suckle'.
Mu. *nunu* `breast; to suckle'.
KW *JuJu*
~ *nunu*
@(M135)

``^name'':
So. *AJ+m* `name'.
Gu. *imi* `name'.
Kh. *Jimi*
~ *y~i~mi* `name'.
Sa. *Jum*
~ *Ju[t]um* `name, to name'. !with *t* `infix'.
Mu. *num*
~ *nutum* `name, to name'.
~ *lutum*(H) `name'.
Ho *numu*
~ *nutum* `name'.
Bj. *numu* `name'.
Bh. *nutum* `name'.
Ku. *jumu*
~ *jimu* `name'.
@(V279)

``^light, set fire to'':
Sa. *juNDi* `to light, set fire to'.
Mu. *juNDi* `to light, set fire to'.
KW *juNDi*
@(M062,M130)

``^leak'':
Sa. *Jur* `to leak'.
Mu. *nur* `to leak'.
KW *nur*
~ *Jur*
@(M062)

``^wash clothes'':
Sa. *Jurha* `to wash clothes'.

Mu. *nurha* `to wash clothes'.
KW *Jurha*
~ *nurha*
@(M063)

``^name'':
Sa. *Jutum* `name'.
Mu. *nutum* `name'.
KW *Jutum*
~ *nutum*
| *t* is a no longer productive nominalizing infix (RDM).
@(M061)

``^darkness'':
So. *loGoD* `dark, darkness'.
~ *luGGu* `shadow, shade, shady place'. !cf. V121
Gu. *no:ji* `carkness'.
Kh. *nuDum* `early before dawn'.
Sa. *Ju~'d* `darkness'.
~ *Juhum* `twilight, dusk'.
~ *Jugum.Jugum* `in the dark'.
~ *hadam-hudum* `dusk, dawn'.
Mu. *nudum* `twilight'.
@(V115, cf. V128, V390)

``^suck'':
Kh. *nu.nu* `dug, teat, udder, female's breast'.
Sa. *Ju~* `to drink'.
~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Mu. *nu*
~ *nu:* `to drink'.
~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Ho *nu* `to drink'.
~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Bh. *nu* `to drink'.
~ *nu.nu* `nipple of the breast, female breast, to suckle, suck'.
Ku. *nu* `to drink'.
@(V112)

``^red'':
So. *je'e* `red'. !Ram., as in *je-yUG* `the red sun'.
Kh. *jOGgOr* `red'.
Sa. *J~'d* `to dye red'. !sic
Sa. *jEGgE'd.jEGgE'd* `crimson scarlet, bright red'.
Sa. *JEGgE'f* `bright red'.
Sa. *jOrOG* `deep red, scarlet'.
Mu. *jEGgE'd*

~ *juGgu'd* `deep redness, crimson color'.
Ho *jeGga* `red'.
@(V396)

``^bent'':
So. *Duj*
~ *laduj* `to bend'.
Kh. *Dui'j* `to bend'.
Sa. *kAbDu'j* `ugly, bad-looking, small'.
Sa. *kAbDuyu'd* `crooked, bent, small and bad-looking'. !y?
Ku. *anuj* `to bend'.
@(C286)

``^bend'':
So. *Duj*
~ *lAduj* `to bend'.
Kh. *Du'j* `to bend'.
Ku. *anuj* `to bend'. !-n- nasalized from d
Sa. *kADu'j* `ugly, bad-looking, small'.
~ *kAbDuju'd* `crooked, bent, small, bad-looking'.
@(V108)

``^not'':
Mu. *ka* `not'.
Ho *ka* `not'.
Bh. *ka* `not'.
Dh. *ka* `not'.
As. *kuan*
~ *koan* `no, not'.
@(C514)

``^buffalo_^calf'':
Kh. *kaDru* `calf (of a buffalo)'.
Sa. *kaDa* `a buffalo'.
~ *kADru* `young male buffalo'.
Mu. *kaDru*
~ *kaRru* `young male buffalo'.
~ *kiRi?* `buffalo calf'.
~ *keRa*(H) `a buffalo'.
~ *keDa*(N) `a buffalo'.
@(C398)

``^crow'':
Sa. *kahu* `crow'.
Mu. *kahu?* `crow'.
KW *kahu?*
~ *kahu*

@(M109)

``^speak, word'':
So. *kaJ* `to say, to tell'.
Kh. *kayOm* `to speak, tell, word'.
Mu. *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Ho *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Bj. *kaji* `a word, to say, to tell'.
Na. *ka:i* `to say'.
~ *ka:in-i* `said'.
@(V065)

``^next year'':
Sa. *kalOm* `next year'.
Mu. *kalOm* `next year'.
KW *kalOm*
@(M107)

``^pullet'':
Sa. *kalOT* `pullet'.
Mu. *kaluTi* `pullet'.
KW *kalO`TE`*
|Assuming the lost vowel in Santali to have been *E*; if it was *i*, then the reconstruction should be KW *kalO`Ti* (DS).
@(M106)

``^breadfruit tree'':
Kh. *kaNThRa* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
Sa. *kaNThaR* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
Mu. *kaNTaRa*
~ *kaNTaRa-daru* `bread-fruit or jack-fruit tree (%Artocarpus_integrifolia,_Linn.)'.
@(C441)

``^axe'':
Sa. *kapi* `axe'.
Mu. *kapi* `axe'.
KW *kapi*
@(M059)

``^axe'':
Sa. *kApi* `a battle-axe'.
Kr. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Ma. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Mu. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Ho *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
Bh. *kapi* `a kind of axe'.
@(V041)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *karam* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *karam* `kind of tree'.
KW *karam*
@(M114)

``^brush (^teeth)'':
Sa. *karkad* `to brush (teeth)'.
Mu. *karkad* `to brush (teeth)'.
KW *karkad*
@(M113)

``^foot'':
Kh. *kaTa* `foot'.
Sa. *kaTa* `foot'.
Mu. *kaTa* `foot'.
Ho *kaTa* `foot'.
Bh. *kaTa* `foot'.
@(V019)

``^little'':
Kh. *kaTi'j* `some, a little'.  !cf. *khORiG* `short, a little'.
Sa. *kATi'j* `small, little, young'.
Mu. *kaTi'j* `very small, very little'. !cf. *huRi'j*(H)
 ~ *huDi'j*(H)
 ~ *huRiG*(N)
 ~ *huDiG*(N) `very small very little'.
 ~ *huDuRi'j*(H)
 ~ *huDuRiG*(N) `intensive'.
@(V094, cf. V103)

``^little'':
Sa. *kaTij* `a little'.
Mu. *kaTij* `a little'.
KW *kaTij*
@(M059)

``^crab'':
So. *k+naD/ kad* `crab'.
Kh. *kaGkaRa* `crab'.
Sa. *kaTkOm* `crab'.
Mu. *kaTkOm*
 ~ *kaRkOm* `crab'.
Ho *kaTkom*
 ~ *kakom* `crab'.
Ku. *katkom*

~ *kekade* `crab'.
@(V059a)

``^knife'':
Sa. *katO* `knife'.
Mu. *katu* `knife'.
KW *katO*`
@(M097)

``^knife'':
Sa. *kato* `a curved knife'.
Mu. *katu* `a knife'.
|Tam. *kAttI* `knife'; Nep. *kaTnU* `to cut, cut off, kill'; Beng. *kaTa*; Or. *kaTIba*, Hi. *kaTAna*, Guj. *kaTvU~*, Skt. *kartati*, Pkt. *kaTTai"*(Tu).
@(V334A)

``^finger'':
Sa. *kaTub* `finger'.
Mu. *kaTu?* `finger'.
KW *kaTu?*
|For *?* : *b* cf. also `hook' and `nod'.
@(M109)

``^plough_^handle'':
Kh. *kabai'j kubui'j* `an accidental crookedness of the back'.
Kh. *kaRba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Sa. *ka~R~ba*
~ *ka~R~mba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Sa. *kaba kobo* `bent'.
Sa. *kaba'j kubu'j* `stoopingly'.
Mu. *kaba-kObO*
~ *kabai'j-kubui'j*
~ *kabaG-kubuG*
~ *kabARa-kubARu*
~ *kiba-kaba* `an accidental crookedness of the back'.
Mu. *kaRba*
~ *kaRAba* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Ho *ka:ba:* `the handle grip of a plough'.
Ku. *homba* `to bend down'.
@(C483)

``^tear, break; piece'':
Sa. *kEca?* `to tear, break; piece'.
Mu. *kEca?* `to tear, break; piece'.
KW *kEca?*
|Cf. *cEca?*.
@(M078,M131)

``^interrupt'':
Sa. *kEcEd* `to interrupt'.
Mu. *kEsEd* `to interrupt'.
KW *kEsEd*
~ *kEcEd*
|One of two examples of *c* : *s*; cf. M157 (RDM).
@(M079)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *kEcEl* `to winnow'.
Mu. *kEcEl* `to winnow'.
KW *kEcEl*
@(M081)

``^parrot'':
So. *koDa*(R)/ *kol* `the long-legged crane'.
Kh. *kOlE?* `heron, parrot'.
Sa. *kereO'd* `screamingly (of fowls), to scream'.
Mu. *kea'd*(H)
~ *kerea'd*(N) `the Roseringed Paroquet (%Palaeornis_torquatus)'.
@(C010)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *kErkETa* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *kErkETa* `kind of bird'.
KW *kErkETa*
|Analyzed *kEr-kETa* (RDM).
@(M077)

``^hard'':
Sa. *kETE'j* `hard, firm, strong'.
Mu. *kETE'j* `hardness, hard'.
Ho *keTej* `hardness, hard'. ! *keTe*
@(V315A)

``^hard'':
Sa. *kETEj* `hard'.
Mu. *kETEj* `hard'.
KW *kETEj*
@(M080)

``^startle'':
Sa. *keTel* `to startle'.
Mu. *kiTil* `to startle'.
KW *ki`Ti`l*
@(M071)

``^chin'':
Sa. *kewa* `chin, to become worn (ploughshare)'.
Mu. *kiwa*
 ~ *kiua* `chin'.
Ho *akia* `chin'.
@(C526)

``^stick'':
Sa. *khadi* `stick'.
Mu. *khaDi*
 ~ *kaDi* `stick'.
KW *khadi*
 ~ *kaDi*
@(M059)

``^divide, sell'':
Sa. *khEja* `to divide, sell'.
Mu. *khEja*
 ~ *kEja* `to divide, sell'.
KW *khEja*
 ~ *kEja*
@(M077)

``^row'':
Kh. *kheoa*
 ~ *kheva*
 ~ *khewa* `to row, oar'.
Mu. *khe~o~T* `fisherman, ferryman'. ! *keo~T*(Bhad)
@(C539)

``^clan'':
So. *kulam*(R)
 ~ *kulAm* `caste'.
Kh. *khili* `clan'. !really *kili*
Sa. *khil* certain sub-septs have this as part of their designation.
Mu. *kili* `sept, totemistic sept'.
@(V401)

``^anger'':
So. *kinsa*(R) `arrogance'.
So. *kissa*(R) `to move with great effort'.
Kh. *khis* `anger'.
Sa. *khi~s* `vexation, to be vexed, angry, displeased'.
Mu. *khis* `anger, enmity'.
Ku. *khij* `arrogance'. !not certain gloss is right
Na. *khij-i:-ja:* (he) got angry

@(C216a)

``^cough'':
Sa. *kho?* `to cough'.
Mu. *khu?*
 ~ *ku?* `to cough'.
KW *khu`?*
 ~ *ku`?*
@(M072)

``^cough'':
So. *ko.ko*(R) `cough'.
Gu. *kuk.ku* `cough'.
Kh. *khu?*
 ~ *khu* `to cough'. !imper. *khuge*
Sa. *kho?* `a cough, to cough'.
Mu. *ku?* `a cough, to cough'.
Ku. *ku* `cough'.
@(V236)

``^porridge, broken grain'':
So. *kuRu/ kul* `porridge, cooked rice soaked in water, rice gruel'. !Ram. has grits, coarse flour
Mu. *khudi*
 ~ *kudi* `broken grains'.
@(V208A)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *kicri'j* `cloth, raiment, garment, to clothe'.
Mu. *kicri*
 ~ *kicAri* `cloth'. !var. of *lija?*?
Ho *kicri* `cloth'.
Bh. *kicRi* `cloth'.
@(C238)

``^cloth'':
Sa. *kicrij*
 ~ *kicri* `cloth'.
Mu. *kiciri* `cloth'.
KW *kicirij*
 ~ *kiciri*
|Or the medial vowel may be epenthetic (DS).
@(M058,M129,M140)

``^centipede'':
So. *mabmar/ mar*(M) `centipede'.
Kh. *marmarDa?* `scorpion'.
Sa. *kidiJ marmar* `a kind of centipede'.

Mu. *marmar* `a black scolopendra, a species of centipede, a scorpion'.
Ho *marmar* `scorpion, a kind of centipede'.
Bh. *marmar* `scorpion'.
@(V035)

``^daughter, sister-in-law'':
Sa. *kimin* `daughter, younger sister-in-law'.
Mu. *kimin* `daughter, younger sister-in-law'.
KW *kimin*
@(M058)

``^daughter-in-law'':
So. *kUyen/ koj* `daughter-in-law'.
Gu. *kimeGgai* `daughter-in-law'.
~ *kida:-kui* `widow'.
Re. *kimi-on* `daughter-in-law'.
Kh. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Sa. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Mu. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Ho *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
Bh. *kimin* `daughter-in-law'.
@(V287)

``^palm tree'':
Sa. *kita* `palm tree'.
Mu. *kita* `palm tree'.
KW *kita*
@(M055)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *kitkir* `kingfisher'.
Mu. *kikir* `kingfisher'.
KW *ki(t)kir*
@(M058)

``^plural, ^dual'':
So. *ji* `plural suffix'. !plural-emphasizing particle in *Un-ji*
~ *gul-ji*
~ *tim-ji*, cf. *yagi* `three'.
~ *bagu* `two'.
Go. *gi* `plural suffix'. !plural-emphasizing particle in *un-gi* `four'.
~ *gul-gi* `seven'.
~ *tim-gi* `nine'.
~ *gal-gi* `ten'.
Kh. *ki* `plural suffix'.
~ *kiyar*
~ *kijar* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-bar*

Ju. *ki* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kiar*?? dual suffix !from * *ki-bar*
Sa. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ma. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Mu. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin*(N)
 ~ *kiG*(N)
 ~ *kiG*(H) `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ho *ko*?? plural suffix
 ~ *kiG*(N) `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Bh. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Dh. *ko* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kin* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
Ku. *ku* `plural suffix'.
 ~ *kiG* `dual suffix'. !from * *ki-n*
@(V074)

``^rafter'':
Sa. *kOalE* `rafter'.
Mu. *kOali* `rafter'.
KW *kOalE`*
@(M086)

``^corner'':
Sa. *kOca* `corner'.
Mu. *kOca* `corner'.
KW *kOca*
@(M086)

``^slant'':
Sa. *kOcE* `slant'.
Mu. *kOcE* `slant'.
KW *kOcE*
@(M085)

``^bend knees'':
Sa. *kOcOG* `to bend one's knees'.
Mu. *kucuG* `to bend one's knees'.
KW *kO`cO`G*
@(M096)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *kod* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *kuda* `kind of fruit'.

KW *ku`da*
@(M072)

``^beg'':
Sa. *kOE* `to beg'.
Mu. *kOE* `to beg'.
KW *kOE*
@(M085)

``^owl'':
Sa. *kOkOr* `owl'.
Mu. *kOkOr* `owl'.
KW *kOkOr*
|Onomatopoeic? Reduplication of *kOr*? (DS).
@(M091)

``^cock'':
So. *kokoj*(R)
 ~ *kokta*(R) `cock'.
Kh. *kOkrO* `cock'.
Sa. *kOkOr* `an owl'.
Mu. *kOkOr*(H)
 ~ *kOkOrpeca*(N)`the spotted owlet (%Athene_brama)'.
 ~ *kOkOrecO?* imitative word for a cock's crow
 ~ *kOkrOcO* `the cry of the fowl'.
Ho *kokor* `an owl'.
@(V211)

``^come, ^send'':
Gu. *ol-*(2) `G'.  !in *olo*(2) `come' ? from *ol-a*(2), also *ulo*(2) ?
GR *Al-*(2), *ol-*(2)
Gt. *i-la*(M) `come!'.
Sa. *kol* `to send'.
Mu. *kul* `to send'.
KW *ku`l*
@(M072)

``^put_on (a non-draped garment)'':
Gu. *ol=*(2), *ol=jug-*(2) `to put on (a non-draped garment)'.
GR *Al=*(2), *ol=*(2)
@

``^put_on (a garment)'':
Gu. *oRi?*(&) [past *oRi?-gu-niG*(&)].
Re. *oRig*(&) `to put on (a garment)'. [past *oRig-o?-niG*(&)].
@

``^brood, ^set (on eggs)'':
Gu. *om-*(2)
Re. *om-*(2)
GR *Am-*(2)
Gt. *a~-*(&,M) `to brood, to set (on eggs)'.
Gt. *a~-hua-*(M) `to set on eggs'.
So. *Om-De-*(My) `to wait for' (cf. *De.De-*(My) `id.')
@

``^arrow'':
So. *a'am/ am*(D) `arrow'.
Go. *amon*(Z) `bow, arrow'.
Re. *o'om*(BF)/ *om*(F) `arrow'.
Gt. *ha~*(C)
~ *(a~)h-ha~*(M) `arrow'.
Kh. *kom*(ABD) `arrow'.
kOkkOm(K),, *kOkOm*(KMP) `arrow [KP]; arrow-point [P]'. | *kom.kom*.
|Khs. *kham*, Sre *kam*, ~ *kO-*.
@Beitraege.

``^leave, ^abandon'':
Gu. *om=tur-*(2,&)
Re. *on=tur-*(2,&)
GR *Am*(2)
Gt. *hantar-*(&) `to leave, to abandon'.
So. *OmDa-*(L), *umrEG-*(L), *amb+r-*(Raigada) `to leave, to divorce'.
@

``^thief'':
So. *kumb+l/ kum* `mouse'. !Ram. says rat
~ *jomb+r* `to steal'.
Sa. *kombRo* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
Mu. *kumRu*
~ *kumbRu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
~ *jumbARi* `greedy, covetous, gluttonous'.
Ho *kombu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
Bh. *kumbuRu* `to steal, pilfer, thief, theft'.
~ *jumRi* `gluttonous'.
KW *ku`mbRu`*
@(V242,M073)

``^axe'':
Kh. *kO~R~E~'j*
~ *kONDE'j* `axe'.
Sa. *kONDE'd*
~ *kONDE'j* `bent, bowed, crooked'.
Mu. *kONDE'j* `the smaller kind of wood axe'.

@(V186)

``^abuse (verbally)'':
Gu. *oJ*-(&), *on*-(2) [past *o~y-o?-niG*(&)].
Re. *oJ*-(&), *oJo*-(2) `to scold, to abuse verbally'. [past *o~y-o?-niG*(&)].
GR *AJ*-(2)
Gt. *wiG*-(&,M) `to abuse, rebuke, scold'. [past *wiG-ke*(&), fut. *wiG-e*(&)].
Gt. *wiG-ha'*(M) `to quarrel'.
So. *kAJ*-(DM) `to scold'.
@

``^stuff into mouth'':
Sa. *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd* `to stuff into one's mouth'.
Mu. *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd* `to stuff into one's mouth'.
KW *kOpE*
 ~ *kOpEd*
@(M086)

``^male'':
Sa. *kORa* `male'.
Mu. *kORa* `male'.
KW *kORa*
@(M087)

``^chest'':
Sa. *kORam* `chest'.
Mu. *kuRam* `chest'.
KW *kO`Ram*
@(M096)

``^pulp'':
Sa. *kOsa* `pulp'.
Mu. *kOsa* `pulp'.
KW *kOsa*
@(M120)

``^dry'':
So. *AsAr*(D) `dry'.
Go. *asar* `to dry'.
Gu. *vuso:l*
 ~ *usor*(R4) `dry'.
Re. *usar*(RR) `dry'.
Kh. *kOsOr* `dry, to be dry, to wither'.
Mu. *kOsOR~a~-ali* `moisture of the soil not spreading as deep as the plough cuts, so that some of the earth that is thrown up is dry'.

@(V260)

``^rice'':
So. *sarO/ sar*(D) `paddy'.
Kh. *ko~sR~O~ pE?* `rice prepared for making beer'.
Mu. *kOsOR~a~*
 ~ *kOsO~R~a~* `rice or millet cooked for brewing'.
Mu. *kOsR~a~* `to parboil rice for making beer'.
@(V370)

``^break'':
Kh. *tE'j* `to break'.  ! *tEchO?* `he has broken (e.g. Joh. 5,18)'.
Sa. *kOTE'j* `to hammer, beat, forge, rupture'.
 ~ *OTE'j* `to burst open, violently open out, split open'.
 ~ *aRE'j* `to tear, rend, split, burst'.
 ~ *pETE'j* `to break off with the fingers, nip off, snip off'.
 ~ *sETE'j* `to husk grain for the first time'.
Mu. *kOTE'j* `to hammer, to beat with a hammer'.
 ~ *ORE'j* `to crack, tear, rend, to split into pieces'.
 ~ *OTE'J* `to spring up (as when paddy grains are fried)'.
 ~ *pETE'j* `to twist and break, chaff'.
 ~ *sETE'j* `to husk grain for the first time'.
Ho *oe* `to crack, tear, rend, to split into pieces'.  !i.e. Ho *o'j* `from * *oRe'j*'.
@(V152)

``^stop'':
Sa. *kOTOG* `to stop'.
Mu. *kOTOG* `to stop'.
KW *kOTOG*
@(M090)

``^peek'':
Sa. *kOyO?* `to peek'.
Mu. *kOyO?* `to peek'.
KW *kOyO?*
@(M090)

``^pillow'':
Sa. *kO~TrE~* `pillow'.
Mu. *kOTNE* `pillow'.
KW *kOTNE*
@(M082)

``^bend'':
Sa. *kuca* `to bend'.
Mu. *kuca* `to bend'.
KW *kuca*

|Cf. *kukuj* (DS).
@(M063)

``^berry'':
Kh. *kuDa* `berry'.
Mu. *kuda* `black berry'.
@(V048,V126)

``^back yard'':
Sa. *kuDam* `back yard'.
Mu. *kuNDam* `back yard'.
KW *kuDam*
|The *N* is an irregularity due to the *m* in the morpheme (RDM).
@(M064)

``^back'':
So. *kAnDoG* `back'. !So. *kAnDoG-ban* `behind, backwards'.
~ *dUGgu* `to be bent'.
~ *kAruG*(R) `back yard, courtyard of a building'.
Go. *gidaG*
~ *ha:dumni:*(V) `back'.
Re. *gidaG* `back'.
Kh. *hiNDuG* `to creep, to move, to stoop'.
~ *kuNDa'b* `back'. ! *kuNRa'b*
Ju. *kinap* `back'.
Sa. *kuDAm* `the rear of the house, back side, behind'.
Mu. *kuNDam* `back part of the house'.
Ho *kuNDam* `back part of the house'.
@(V136, V367)

``^tell a story'':
Sa. *kudum* `to tell a story'.
Mu. *kudum* `to tell a story'.
KW *kudum*
@(M066)

``^fog'':
Kh. *kuhas* `fog'.
Sa. *kuhAs*
~ *khuAs* `mist, haze'.
Sa. *kuhRA* `mist, fog'.
Mu. *ko~a~si*
~ *ko~w~a~si*
~ *ko~R~a~si* `fog, mist'.
Mu. *kuhas*
~ *kuhasi* `fog'.
Bh. *kuhua*

~ *kuhura* `fog, mist'.
@(C540)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *kuiNDi* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *kuiNDi* `kind of fruit'.
KW *kuiNDi*
@(M060)

``^dream'':
Sa. *kukmu* `to dream; a dream'.
Mu. *kumu* `to dream; a dream'.
KW *kumu*
~ *ku-kumu*
|The Santali has an old intensifying affix (RDM), or is it due to haplology of a reduplicated form *kumu.kumu*? (DS).
@(M064)

``^dream'':
So. *gAnu#mte* `a dream'.
So. *gu"m*
~ *gu"mte* `to dream'.
Gu. *gunomti* `a dream'.
Kh. *mui* `to dream'.
Sa. *kukmu*~ `a dream, to dream'.
Mu. *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
Ho *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
Bh. *kumu* `a dream, to dream'.
@(C351)

``^bend'':
Sa. *kukuj* `to bend'.
Mu. *kukuj* `to bend'.
KW *kukuj*
|With intensifying infix (RDM); cf. *kuca* (DS).
@(M065)

``^tiger'':
Sa. *kul* `tiger'.
Mu. *kul*
~ *kula* `tiger'.
KW *kul*
~ *kula*
@(M062)

``^tiger'':
So. *k+na/ k+D* `tiger, leopard'.

Go. *kula*
 ~ *kul*
 ~ *ku:* `tiger, panther'.
 ~ *aNDra kul* `male tiger'.
Gu. *gikkil* `tiger, panther'.
Re. *kisa:* `tiger, panther'.
Kh. *kiRO?* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Ju. *kilo* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Sa. *kul* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Mu. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'. !Mu. *kul* only in village names.
Ho *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Bj. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Bh. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
Ku. *kula* `tiger (%Felis_tigris)'.
@(V281)

``^rabbit'':
Sa. *kulai* `rabbit'.
Mu. *kulai* `rabbit'.
KW *kulai*
@(M063)

``^hare'':
Gu. *gilli* `hare, rabbit'.
Sa. *kulAi* `the Bengal hare (%Lepus_ruficaudalus)'.
Mu. *kulae* `hare, rabbit'.
Ho *kulai* `hare'.
Kw. *kula:hi* `hare'.
Ku. *kuali* `hare, rabbit'.
@(V146)

``^ask'':
Sa. *kuli* `to ask'.
Mu. *kuli* `to ask'.
KW *kuli*
@(M060)

``^ask'':
Sa. *kuli* `to ask'.
Mu. *kuli* `to ask'.
Ho *kuli* `to ask'.
Bh. *kuli* `to ask'.
@(V097)

``maternal ^uncle'':
Sa. *kuma* `maternal uncle'.
Mu. *kuma* `maternal uncle'.

KW *kuma*
@(M063)

``^fish trap'':
Sa. *kumbEd* `fish trap'.
Mu. *kumbad*
 ~ *kumbid* `fish trap'.
KW *kumba`d*
 ~ *kumbE`d*
@(M062)

``^woman'':
Sa. *kuRi* `woman'.
Mu. *kuRi* `woman'.
KW *kuRi*
@(M060)

``^beard'':
So. *kuru* in *kuru-tAm*(R2) `beard'.  | *tAm*\ *tO'OD* `mouth'.
Re. *kur* in *kur-tom*(RR) `beard'.  | *tom* `mouth'.
@

``^kite'':
Sa. *kuRid* `kite'.
Mu. *kuRid* `kite'.
KW *kuRid*
@(M060)

``^strike'':
So. *taG*(R) `to press, thump, cuff, pierce'.
 ~ *tuG*(R) `to cuff'.
Kh. *ThaGkOl* `to knock'.
 ~ *thOm* `to smash'.
Sa. *kuTAm* `a blow, stroke, beat, hammer'.  !cf. *kuTAsi* `hammer'.
 ~ *Thu?* `to knock the head against something'.
 ~ *Thu* `to crack, to rupture'.
 ~ *ThukrAu*
 ~ *Thokrao* `to gainsay, contradict, oppose, threaten, to break off'.
Mu. *tham*
 ~ *tam* `to beat'.
 ~ *kuTam* `to hammer, to grind'.  !cf. *kuTasi* `hammer, *kuTAna*(H) `to macerate, crush''.
 ~ *ThO*
 ~ *TO* `to strike or hit the mark, as an arrow, to knock'.
Ho *tam* `hammer'.
Bh. *kuTam* `a blow, stroke, beat, hammer'.
@(V264, C437)

``^carry on back'':
Sa. *kuTuG* `to carry on one's back'.
Mu. *kuTuG* `to carry on one's back'.
KW *kuTuG*
@(M067)

``^prince'':
Kh. *kuw~a~r saheb* `Mr. Kuwar'. !Bage, Al. 144
Sa. *ku~Ar* `son of a king, prince, the second son of a Bhu~ya raja or zamindar, a bachelor, unmarried, single'.
Mu. *ku~a~r* `unmarried'.
@(C536)

``^dig'':
So. *la.la* `to make a thing pointed'.
 ~ *la.la-daG* `a digging stick (R), a pointed stick'.
 ~ *lO* `to hoe, cultivate, clear a hill for cultivation'.
 ~ *lO.lO-ba* `hill cultivation'.
 ~ *lO-da*(R) `to slice'.
Gu. *lai* `to dig'.
Kh. *la'j* `to slice'.
 ~ *lae* `to dig'.
Sa. *la?* `to put, pare, chip, clear from grass'.
 ~ *la* `to dig'.
Mu. *la?* `to pare wood with an axe, or the ground with a hoe'.
 ~ *la* `to dig'.
Ho *la* `to dig'.
Ku. *la* `to dig'.
@(V304)

``^belly'':
So. *ja'aD-loj*(R) `bellyworm'.
So. *kAm-puG*(R)/ *puG* `belly, stomach, abdomen'.
So. *onloiDa*(R)
 ~ *onlaida/ loj* `the entrails, intestines'.
Gu. *suloi* `belly'.
Re. *suloi* `belly'.
Kh. *la'j* `belly'.
Kh. *lai'j* `belly'. ! *la'j*
Kh. *laibu gita?* `to lie on the stomach, to lie prone'.
Kh. *laidul* `diarrhea'.
Kh. *laikOsu* `stomach-ache'.
Sa. *la'j* `stomach, belly'.
Ma. *la'j* `stomach, belly'.
Mu. *lai'j-dul* `diarrhea'.
Mu. *lai'j-hasu* `stomach-ache, belly-ache'.
Mu. *lai'j* `stomach, belly'. ! *la'j*

Ho *lai'j* `stomach, belly'.
Bh. *lahi'j* `stomach, belly'.
Dh. *lahi'j* `stomach, belly'.
Kw. *laj* `stomach, belly'.
Ku. *laj* `stomach, belly'.
Na. *popo*
 ~ *po:po:* `belly'.
@(C347a)

``^dig'':
Sa. *la*
 ~ *la?* `to dig'.
Mu. *la?* `to dig'.
KW *la?*
@(M098)

``^slowly'':
Kh. *loo*
 ~ *lOyO mu"de* `to be tired'. !Joh.4,6
Sa. *labaG lubuG* `leisurely trotting'.
Sa. *lahke.lahke* `slowly, gently, carefully'.
Sa. *lamba'j lumbu'j* `leisurely, slowly, to walk slowly, unhurriedly'.
Sa. *lOhkE* `slowly, gently'.
Sa. *ThipOG ThOpOG*
 ~ *DEbE'j DEbE'j* `exhausted'.
Sa. *TimbA Tamba*
 ~ *TimbO'j TOmbO'j* `slowly, wearily, fatigued'.
Mu. *laba'.laba?* `to flap, to wave up and down (giving an impression of weakness)'.
Mu. *laban lubun* `slowly (said of one walking)'. !syn. *tapa tupu*
Ku. *lawa:* `to be tired'.
@(C528)

``^throw'':
Kh. *lebdha* `to throw a stick'.
Sa. *labda*
 ~ *lebda* `to throw, cast, hurl'.
Mu. *labda*
 ~ *lebda* `to throw, cast, hurl'.
@(V173)

``^bake'':
Sa. *lad* `to bake'.
Mu. *lad* `to bake'.
KW *lad*
@(M098)

``^peel'':

Sa. *lahEr* `to peel'.
Mu. *lahEr* `to peel'.
KW *lahEr*
@(M083)

``^well done; overdo'':
Sa. *lahud* `well done; to overdo'.
Mu. *lahud* `well done; to overdo'.
KW *lahud*
@(M069)

``^stomach'':
Sa. *laj* `stomach'.
Mu. *laj* `stomach'.
KW *laj*
@(M099)

``^elastic'':
Sa. *lakuj* `elastic'.
Mu. *lakuj* `elastic'.
KW *lakuj*
@(M069)

``^creeper sp.'':
Sa. *lama?* `kind of creeper'.
Mu. *lama?* `kind of creeper'.
KW *lama?*
@(M114)

``^sleep'':
So. *Dib-maD-Da*(R)
 ~ *Dim-maD-Da*
 ~ *Dib-maD*
 ~ *Dim-maD, DimaD* `to close one's eyes, to sleep'.
So. *lu"D*(R)
 ~ *luD*
 ~ *loD* `to lie down, to sleep, to rest'.
So. *pim-maD*(R)
 ~ *kim-maD* `to wink, to blink'.
Go. *dimma* `to close one's eyes, to sleep'.
Gu. *ledlemo:* `to sleep'.
Re. *le:mu:* `to sleep'.
Kh. *lEmE'D* `sleep, to sleep'. !infin. *lEmE'Dna*
 ~ *lEmEnna*
Ju. *leber* `sleep, to sleep'. !from *lebe'D*
Sa. *lambE'd* `to crouch, bend down, hide oneself, couch'.
Mu. *duRum* `to lie down and sleep'. !cf. V111

@(C489)

``^laugh'':
Gu. *luddo:* `to laugh, laughter'.
Kh. *laDa* `to laugh'.
Sa. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Mu. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Ho *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Bh. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
Ku. *landa* `to laugh, laughter'.
@(V302)

``^collapse'':
Sa. *landub* `to collapse'.
Mu. *landub* `to collapse'.
KW *landub*
|Cf. the verb *dub* `to sit'; first element unidentified (RDM).
@(M069)

``^eat up'':
Sa. *lapEd* `to eat up'.
Mu. *lapED* `to eat up'.
KW *lapED*
@(M104)

``^sharp; sharpen'':
Sa. *lasEr* `sharp; to sharpen'.
Mu. *lasEr*
~ *lEsEr* `sharp; to sharpen'.
KW *lasEr*
@(M083)

``^creeper'':
So. *lam*(R) `to spread, to extend, as creeping plants'.
So. *lAnam*(R) `the act of creeping, a creeping plant'.
So. *lar*(R) `to spread, to surround, to overflow'.
Kh. *laNDam* `bark of mohua (%Bauhinia_scandens)'.
Kh. *laraG*
~ *lOraG* `creeper'.
Kh. *lATpATae* `to creep (to grow)'.
Sa. *laT paT* `sticky, muddy, to roll in mud'.
Sa. *laT paTao* `to make muddy, to adhere, to roll in the mud'.
Mu. *lama'-na~R~i~* `(%Bauhinia_Vahlii,_W._and_A.)'.
Mu. *laTpaTao* `rolled up and confused, to twist sthing over itself, as in rope making, of snakes and creepers'.
Mu. *na~R~i~*
~ *naR~i~*

~ *nari* `a creeper, climber, a twining or scandent plant'.
Mu. *naNDi* `creeper'.
Ho *naii* `creeper'. !Bodd.
@(C482)

``^hole'':
Kh. *lata* `hole, to make a hole'.
Sa. *lat* `a byplace, recess (in a forest)'.
Mu. *lata* `a cave, hole, den'.
Ho *lata* `cave, hole, den'.
Bh. *lat* `a byplace, recess (in a forest)'.
@(V020)

``^bite, bit'':
Sa. *laTab*
~ *laDab* `to bite; a bit'.
Mu. *laTab* `to bite; a bit'.
KW *laTab*
|Intervocalic voicing of *T* in this Santali variant (DS).
@(M113)

``^below'':
Sa. *latar* `below'.
Mu. *latar* `below'.
KW *latar*
@(M116)

``^bend back'':
Sa. *laTij* `to bend back'.
Mu. *laTij* `to bend back'.
KW *laTij*
@(M059)

``^fold'':
Sa. *laTum* `to fold; a fold'.
Mu. *laTum* `to fold; a fold'.
KW *laTum*
@(M070)

``^hang down'':
Sa. *laver* `hanging down, to bend down or over, to hang over'.
Sa. *lawa'.lawa?* `dangling, hanging loosely, to carry or hold loosely'.
Sa. *lawaG.lawaG* `dangling, hanging loosely'.
Sa. *lawar.lawar* `dangling, to dangle, to flap'.
Sa. *lemer.lemer* `moving the lips'.
Sa. *leRwa?* `to incline to one side, bend down, hang loose, hang down, droop, wither (leaves)'.
Sa. *leRwa.leRwa*

~ *leRwa liRvi*
~ *leRwa saRve* `clumsy, lazy, feeble'.
Sa. *leve.leve* `to tremble with cold'.
Sa. *lEvE* `to loosen, get loose, tremble with cold'.
Sa. *lEvEr.lEvEr* `swaying, moving'.
Sa. *lever.lever* `to tremble with cold, to move the lips to speak'.
Sa. *lewa?*
~ *lewaG* `dangling, hanging down, to break, to dangle'.
@(C523)

``^dissolve'':
Sa. *lE* `to dissolve'.
Mu. *lE* `to dissolve'.
KW *lE*
@(M074)

``^melt'':
So. *lE'Em* `to be melted or dissolved'.
~ *lEm* `to melt (tr.)'.
Kh. *paghle*
~ *pagle* `to melt'. !IA loan (Hi. *pighalana:* `to melt)'.
Sa. *lE* `to dissolve, melt, become liquid'.
Mu. *lE* `to melt, dissolve'.
~ *lea*
~ *leaG* `dissolved, melted in water'.
Ku. *pighlae* `to melt'. !IA loan
@(C477d)

``^squash'':
Sa. *lEckEj* `to squash'.
Mu. *lEcEkEj*
~ *lEckEj* `to squash'.
KW *lEcEkEj*
@(M129)

``^lame'':
Kh. *leca* `lame, to walk like a lame man, limp'.
Sa. *lEcO?* `limping, lame on one foot'.
Sa. *leJca* `halt, limping'.
Mu. *leca*
~ *leca.leca*
~ *leca-lici*
~ *leca-leci* `a knock-kneed condition'.
@(V170)

``^left side'':
Sa. *lEGga* `left side'.

Mu. *lEGga* `left side'.
KW *lEGga*
@(M077)

``^move'':
Sa. *lEJ* `to move'.
Mu. *lEG*
 ~ *lEJ* `to move'.
KW *lEG*
 ~ *lEJ*
@(M075,M135)

``^slippery'':
So. *galo*(R) `to slip'.
 ~ *jalo*(R) `to slip, to slide'.
Kh. *jOlO'D* `slippery, to slip'.  !cf. Kh. *jOl* `oil V198, also V189'.
Sa. *lEjEr* `soft, flabby (meat), thin (cloth)'.
 ~ *lEJ-jer* `slippery, slimy, smooth, sleek, oily, glib'.
Mu. *jila'd* `to slip, slippery'.
 ~ *lEJjEr* `weak'.
Ho *jil* ??
Bh. *jijilat* `to slip by the foot'.
Ku. *solor* ??
@(V259)

``^press'':
Sa. *lEn* `to press'.
Mu. *lEn* `to press'.
KW *lEn*
@(M075)

``^centipede'':
Sa. *lENDEd* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDOG* M094.
Mu. *lENDad* `centipede'. !Cf. *liNDuG* M094.
KW *lENDa`d*
@(M080)

``^centipede'':
Sa. *lENDOG* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDEd* M080.
Mu. *liNDuG* `centipede'. !Cf. *lENDad* M080.
KW *lE`NDO`G*
@(M094)

``^bend'':
Sa. *leRve* `to bend, deflect (as an edge of an implement), to sulk'.
@(C522)

``^abuse'':
Gu. *lonk* `abuse'.
Kh. *lE'j* `to abuse'.
Sa. *lese*(K) `to bite, snap at, abuse'.
@(V338)

``^stew'':
Sa. *lETO* `stew'.
Mu. *lETO* `stew'.
KW *lETO*
@(M076)

``^bend down'':
Sa. *lewa* `supple, pliant, flexible, soft, to make or become supple or soft, to bend down'.
Mu. *lewa* `to sow in mud'.
@(C527)

``^penis'':
So. *laj*(R)
~ *lij*
~ *la'a'j*
~ *laJ/ laj*
~ *kaD* `penis'.
Sa. *li'j* `penis, esp. of small boys'.
Sa. *lO'j* `penis'.
Mu. *lOe'j*
~ *lOGgE'j* `penis'. ! *lO'j*
Ho *loe* `penis'.
Ku. *la:j* `penis'.
@(C289)

``^penis'':
Sa. *lOj* `penis'.
Mu. *lOj* `penis'.
KW *lOj*
@(M084)

``^flow'':
Sa. *liGgi*
~ *liJji* `to flow'.
Mu. *liGgi*
~ *liJji* `to flow'. !palatal form cited only in M138
KW *liGgi*
|The second Santali form can be explained in terms of palatalisation (RDM).
@(M057,M138)

``^flow'':

So. *leG.leG*(R) `to be damp, to be dripping'.
Kh. *lEG* `to flow, to fly'.
Sa. *liGgi*
 ~ *liJji* `to flow gently, trickle, run'.
 ~ *lEJ* `to move, drag oneself on the stomach, crawl, creep'. !Kuiper compares also Sa. *laG.laG* `with legs wide apart, spread one's legs (females)'.
 ~ *lEGgE'd.lEGgE'd* `wide, extensive, endless'.
Mu. *liGgi* `to flow, trickle, drop'.
Ho *liGgi* `to flow'.
Bh. *liGgi* `to flow'.
@(V343)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *limbOd* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *limbud* `to squeeze'.
KW *limbO`d*
@(M055)

``^press'':
Sa. *lin* `to press'.
Mu. *lin* `to press'.
KW *lin*
@(M054)

``^fluttering'':
Kh. *lisOe lOsOe* `gently moving'. !also written *llsoy losoy*
Sa. *lisO lOsO* `lagging behind, to be delayed, to work slowly'.
Sa. *lisoe lOsOe*
 ~ *liskOe lOskOe* `with ample, fluttering clothes, flutter, flap (women's cloth)'.
@(C358)

``^elastic'':
Sa. *liwEd* `elastic'.
Mu. *liud* `elastic'.
KW *liwE`d*
@(M055)

``^heat'':
Sa. *lO.lO* `heat'.
Mu. *lO.lO* `heat'.
KW *lO.lO*
@(M088)

``^burn'':
Sa. *lO* `to burn'.
Mu. *lO* `to burn'.
KW *lO*

@(M084)

``^serve'':
Sa. *lo* `to serve'.
Mu. *lu* `to serve'.
KW *lu*`
@(M072)

``^burn'':
Kh. *lO'b* `to be burnt'.
 ~ *lOb.lOb* `warm, hot'.
Sa. *lO* `to burn, to scald'.
 ~ *lO.lO* `to heat, hot, warm'.
Mu. *lO* `to burn, to scald'.
 ~ *lO.lO* `to heat, hot, warm'.
Ho *lo* `warm'.
Bh. *lo?* `to burn'.
 ~ *lo.lo* `hot, warm'.
@(V192)

``^serve up'':
So. *ru*(R) `to pour, to serve food or liquor'.
Kh. *rO* `to be scattered'.
Sa. *lo* `to draw (water, etc.), fetch, take out (food, etc.)'.
Mu. *lu?* `to ladle out, to deal out food'.
Ho *lu* `to draw (water, etc.), fetch, take out (food, etc.)'.
@(V400)

``^fig'':
Sa. *lOa* `fig'.
Mu. *lOa* `fig'.
KW *lOa*
@(M087)

``^fig tree'':
So. *loa* `fig, fig tree'.
Kh. *lua* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Sa. *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *loa-daru* `fig tree'.
 ~ *loa* `fig'.
Ho *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Bh. *loa* `fig, fig tree (%Ficus_glomerata_Roxb.)'.
Ku. *lawa* `fig tree'.
@(V047)

``^husk'':
Sa. *lobo?* `to husk; a husk'.

Mu. *lupu?* `to husk; a husk'.
KW *lu`pu`?*
 ~ *lu`bu`?*
@(M074)

``^bran'':
Sa. *lobo?* `husk, bran, meal, flour'.
Mu. *lupu?* `husk of rice'.
Ho *lupu?* `husk of rice'.
Bh. *lupu* `husk of rice'. !i.e. *lupu?*(HJP).
@(V245)

``^lip'':
Kh. *lucur* `lip'.
Sa. *lOc lOcO* `protruding (underlip)'.
 ~ *lOT lOTO* `to swell (lips)'.
 ~ *luTi* `lip'.
Mu. *lOc lOcO* `to protrude the underlip as a sign of disagreement'.
 ~ *lOcAkOr*
 ~ *lOcO"kOr*
 ~ *lOckOr*
 ~ *lacoRa*
 ~ *laco* `lip'.
Ho *loco* `lip'.
Bh. *laco* `upper lip'.
@(V363)

``^flower sp.'':
Sa. *lOdam* `kind of flower'.
Mu. *ludam* `kind of flower'.
KW *lO`dam*
@(M096)

``^with'':
Gu. *blo:* `with, from'.
Kh. *lO?* `with, from'.
Sa. *lOe* `along with, together'.
Mu. *lO?* `with, along with'.
Ho *lo* `with, along with'. !i.e. *lO?*
@(V196)

``^wet'':
Sa. *lOhad* `to wet'. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *lOhad* `to wet'.
KW *lOhad*
@(M089)

``^wet'':
Kh. *Osu'd* `to wet'. !a different root, contaminating *lOhO'd*
Kh. *su'd* `wet, to be wet'. !a different root, contaminating *lOhO'd*
Sa. *lOhO'd* `wet, moist, to wet, to get wet'.
Sa. *lOsO'd* `mud, mire, muddy, dirty'.
Mu. *loa'd* `to moisten'.
Mu. *lOsO'd* `mud, earth'.
Mu. *lum* `to wet, wet'.
Ho *lOsO'd* `mud, earth'.
Ho *lum* `to wet, wet'.
@(C531)

``^sunken'':
Sa. *lOndOj* `sunken'.
Mu. *lunduj* `sunken'.
KW *lO`ndO`j*
@(M096)

``^fall off, collapse'':
Sa. *lOpa?* `to fall off, collapse'.
Mu. *lOpa?* `to fall off, collapse'.
KW *lOpa?*
@(M087)

``^copulate'':
So. *to*(R) `to copulate'.
 ~ *tOGba* `to cohabit'.
Kh. *tu*
 ~ *tug*(B) `to copulate'.
Sa. *loRo* `to have sexual intercourse with'.
Sa. *OtOG* `to follow, follow in heat (cattle), pair with'.
 ~ *OpOtOG*
 ~ *OptOG* `to follow one another, be in heat'.
Mu. *OtOG* `to follow smb. physically, to copulate (used with reference to animals)'.
Ho *do* `to copulate??'.
Bh. *otoG* `to follow'.
 ~ *optoG* `to copulate, sexual intercourse'.
@(V369)

``^mind'':
Sa. *lOsOd* `mind'.
Mu. *lOsOd* `mind'.
KW *lOsOd*
@(M127)

``^mud'':
Sa. *lOsOd* `mud'.

Mu. *lOsOd* `mud'.
KW *lOsOd*
@(M089)

``^twist'':
Sa. *lOTOj* `to twist'.
Mu. *lOTOj* `to twist'.
KW *lOTOj*
@(M089)

``^land'':
Go. *lioG* `lowland used for growing paddy'.
Gu. *li:o:G* `field'.
Kh. *gO'jlO?* `paddy field'.
Kh. *OslO?*
 ~ *uslO?* `land'.
Mu. *lOyOG* `low land or terraced rice fields'.
Bj. *loyoG* `low land or terraced rice fields'.
@(C318c)

``^silk'':
Sa. *luman* `silk'.
Mu. *lumam*
 ~ *lumaG* `silk'. !sic; recte *luman*??
KW *luman*
@(M064)

``^ear'':
Sa. *lutur* `ear'.
Mu. *lutur* `ear'.
KW *lutur*
@(M067)

``^ear'':
So. *lu'uD/ luD* `ear'.
Go. *lu'ud*
 ~ *lu'un*
 ~ *luvvu*(V) `ear'.
Gu. *lintir*
 ~ *nintiri*
 ~ *ritil* `ear'.
Re. *lintir* `ear'.
Kh. *lutur* `ear'.
Ju. *lutur*
 ~ *nutur* `ear'.
Sa. *lutur* `ear'.
Ma. *lutur* `ear'.

Mu. *lutur* `ear'.
Ho *lutur* `ear'.
Bj. *lutur* `ear'.
@(V147)

``^cut'':
Sa. *ma?* `to cut'.
Mu. *ma?* `to cut'.
KW *ma?*
@(M132)

``^joint, ^bamboo'':
So. *mADmAD* `joint'.
Sa. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Mu. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Ho *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Bh. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Tu. *ma'd* `bamboo'.
Ku. *mat* `bamboo'.
KW *mad*
@(C415,M098)

``^year'':
Kh. *Enma* `this year'. !gen. *Enmag-a?*
Sa. *mah kalom* `three years ago'.
Mu. *maha*(H)
 ~ *maa*(N) `days of a definite series, last year'.
Bh. *maha* `last year'.
@(V060)

``^Mahle tribe'':
Sa. *mahlE* `name of a tribe, the Mahle'.
Mu. *mahli* `name of a tribe, the Mahle'.
KW *mahlE`*
@(M094)

``^cold_(disease)'':
Kh. *mONDa* `cold (disease)'.
Sa. *manda*
 ~ *anda* `a cold'.
Mu. *manda* `cold, coryza, catarrh'.
Ho *manda* `cold, coryza, catarrh'.
Bh. *manda* `cough'.
@(V072,V272)

``^peafowl'':
So. *mara/ mar* `peafowl'.

Kh. *mara* `peafowl'.
Sa. *mara?* `peafowl'.
Mu. *mara?* `peafowl'.
Ho *mara?* `peafowl'.
Ku. *mara* `peafowl'.
@(V027)

``^big'':
Sa. *marag* `big'.
Mu. *maraG* `big'.
KW *aG*
@(M115)

``^big'':
So. *mArAG* `to grow'.
Sa. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Mu. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Ho *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Bj. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
Bh. *maraG* `large, big, great'.
@(V030)

``^fallow'':
Kh. *marca* `fallow (land)'.
Sa. *marca* `bare, physically poor, deteriorated, puny'.
Sa. *narca* `unfertile, exhausted (soil)'.
Mu. *Marca* `fallow, unploughed, untilled'.
@(C239)

``^old, ancient, mature'':
Sa. *marE* `old, ancient, mature'.
Mu. *mari* `old, ancient, mature'.
KW *marE`*
@(M094)

``^light'':
Sa. *marsal* `light; to be light'.
Mu. *marsal* `light; to be light'.
KW *marsal*
|Cf. *arsal* `id.'.
@(M115)

``^blood'':
Sa. *mayam* `blood'.
Mu. *mayOm* `blood'.
KW *mayOm*
@(M115)

``^blood'':
So. *miJam/ mAJ* `blood'.
Go. *miyam* `blood'.
Gu. *ia:m*
 ~ *jiJam* `blood'.
Re. *mia:m* `blood'.
Kh. *EGgam*
 ~ *eJam*
 ~ *iy~am*
 ~ *iy~a~m* `blood'.
Ju. *iyam* `blood'.
Sa. *ma~y~a~m* `blood, to bleed'.
Mu. *maeom*
 ~ *ma~y~Om* `blood'. !i.e. *may~om*(HJP).
Ho *mayom* `blood'.
Bj. *myum* `blood'. !i.e. *mayum*(HJP).
Bh. *mayOm* `blood'.
@(V303)

``^day after tomorrow'':
Sa. *mEaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Mu. *mEaG* `day after tomorrow'.
KW *mEaG*
@(M119)

``^day after tomorrow'':
Kh. *mEGga* `day after tomorrow'.
Ju. *miaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Sa. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Mu. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Ho *meaG*
 ~ *miaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Bh. *meaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Ku. *miyaG* `day after tomorrow'.
Kh. *tumbO?* `day, twelve hours'.
@(C343)

``^be'':
Sa. *mEna?* `to be'.
Mu. *mEna?* `to be'.
KW *mEna?*
|Analyzed *mEn-a?* M119..
@(M078)

``^be'':
Sa. *mena?*

~ *mena* `to be'.
Mu. *mena?* `to exist, to be, to be present'. !as opposed to *banO'a*
Ho *mena?* `to be'.
Na. *imni* `to be'.
@(C425)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *mEral*
~ *mErEl* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *mEral*
~ *mErEl* `kind of fruit'.
KW *mEral*
~ *mErEl*
|Also reconstructed as *mEra`l* M123..
@(M079)

``^goat'':
Sa. *mErOm* `goat'.
Mu. *mErOm* `goat'.
KW *mErOm*
@(M076)

``^goat'':
So. *k+mmED/ mED* `goat'.
Go. *kinme:*
~ *kinme:n* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Gu. *gime* `goat'.
Re. *gime* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Kh. *mErOm* `goat'.
Ju. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Sa. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Ma. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Mu. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Ho *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Bh. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Dh. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
Kw. *mErOm* `goat (%Capra_hircus)'.
@(V177)

``^eye'':
So. *mO'OD/ mAD* `eye'.
Go. *man*
~ *mu:*
~ *ma:*(V) `eye'.
Gu. *mo:* `eye'.
Re. *m'o:* `eye'.
Kh. *mO'D*

~ *mO~'D* `eye'.
Ju. *e-mor* `eye'.
Sa. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ma. *mE'd* `eye'.
Mu. *mE'd*
~ *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ho *me'd* `eye'.
Bj. *me'd* `eye'.
Bh. *mE'd* `eye'.
Dh. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Kw. *mE~'d* `eye'.
Ku. *met* `eye'. !i.e. *me~d*(HJP).
@(V250)

``^iron'':
Sa. *mE~R~hE~'d* `iron'. ! *mE~RhE~d*(M).
Ma. *mErhE'd* `iron'.
Mu. *mERE'd* `iron'.
~ *mE~R~E~'d* `iron'. ! *mENhEd*(M).
Ho *meD* `iron'.
Bj. *merhd*(Hunter) `iron'.
KW *mENhEd*
@(V168,M080)

``^one'':
So. *Aboi*(R)
~ *Abo*
~ *bo*
~ *boyyo*
~ *boi*
~ *AmUi*
~ *mUi/ mi'd*
~ *mid* `one'.
Go. *boi* `one, one single'.
Go. *bo:yi*(V) `one, one single'.
Gu. *mui*
~ *mui-ro*
~ *bui*
~ *muyi* `one, one single'.
Re. *mui* `one, one single'.
Kh. *mOiG*
~ *mOiJ*
~ *jOyO'D*
~ *mOi'j*
~ *mOi*
~ *mOyOG* `one'.

Kh. *muDu* `alone, only, single'.
Ju. *min*
 ~ *muiND*
 ~ *mui*
 ~ *mi*
 ~ *minna* `one, one single'.
Sa. *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Ma. *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Mu. *miya'd*
 ~ *mia'd*
 ~ *mOya'd*
 ~ *mOjO'd*
 ~ *mO'd*
 ~ *mi'd* `one, one single'.
Ho *mi*
 ~ *mid*
 ~ *miad* `one, one single'.
Bj. *moy* `one, one single'.
Bh. *mi'd*
 ~ *miA'd* `one, one single'.
Dh. *mi'd*
 ~ *miA'd*
 ~ *miJA'd* `one, one single'.
As. *mi:ad* `one, one single'.
Kw. *mi*
 ~ *mi'd*
 ~ *mia'd* `one, one single'.
Ku. *miya~:*
 ~ *mia* `one, one single'.
Na. *bidi:* `one, one single'.
@(C338)

``^one'':
Sa. *mid* `one'.
Mu. *mid*
 ~ *miad* `one'.
KW *mid*
 ~ *miad*
@(M132)

``^parrot'':
Sa. *miru* `parrot'.
Mu. *miru* `parrot'.
KW *miru*
@(M056)

``^calf'':

Sa. *mi~hu~* `calf, a child (figuratively)'.
Ho *miu* `calf, a child (figuratively)'.
@(C541)

``^smoke'':
So. *moDa*(R)/ *moI* `mist, fog'.
So. *umuD*(R)
 ~ *Umud/ mod*
 ~ *mUd* `smoke, fumes'.
Gu. *munmu:so:* `smoke'.
Kh. *mO?* `smoke'.
Mu. *mO?*
 ~ *mO~?* `filled with smoke, to fill with smoke'.
@(V384)

``^mouth'':
Sa. *mOca* `mouth'.
Mu. *mOca* `mouth'.
KW *mOca*
@(M133)

``^mouth'':
So. *tO'OD/ tAm* `mouth'.
Go. *toD*(RR) `mouth'.
Gu. *tummo:* `mouth'.
Re. *tom* `mouth' in *kur-tom*(RR) `beard'. !CF
Kh. *tOmO"d* `mouth'.
Ju. *tamar*
 ~ *tamon*
 ~ *tamoni*
 ~ *tomor* `mouth'.
Sa. *moca* `mouth'.
Ma. *moca* `mouth'.
Mu. *moca* `mouth'.
Bh. *moca* `mouth'.
Dh. *moca* `mouth'.
Ku. *cabu* `mouth'.
Ku. *mace* `mustache'. !Mw
@(C509)

``^finish'':
Sa. *mOkOJ* `to finish'.
Mu. *mukuJ* `to finish'.
KW *mO`kO`J*
@(M096)

``^hate'':

Sa. *mOkOJ* `to hate'.
Mu. *mukuJ* `to hate'.
KW *mO`kO`J*
@(M136)

``^appear'':
Sa. *molo* `to appear (e.g. new moon)'.
Mu. *mulu?* `to appear (e.g. new moon)'.
KW *mu`lu`?*
@(M073)

``^forehead'':
Sa. *mOlOG* `forehead'.
Mu. *mOlOG* `forehead'.
KW *mOlOG*
@(M090)

``^smoky'':
Sa. *mOrOd* `smoky'.
Mu. *mOrOd* `smoky'.
KW *mOrOd*
@(M089)

``^sour'':
Sa. *mOrOj* `sour'.
Mu. *mOrOj* `sour'.
KW *mOrOj*
@(M089)

``^five'':
Sa. *mO~RE~* `five'.
Mu. *mONE* `five'.
KW *mONE*
@(M082)

``^five'':
So. *monloi*(R)
 ~ *molloi*
 ~ *mUnloi* `five'.
Go. *mUnloi*
 ~ *monloi* `five'.
Go. *manule:i*(V) `five'.
Gu. *mallai* `five'.
Gu. *manle:i*(B)
 ~ *mullai* `five'.
Re. *molloi* `five'.
Kh. *mOlOe* `five'.

Sa. *mO~R~E~* `five'.
Ma. *mOrE*
 ~ *mOreya* `five'.
Mu. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~O~e*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Mu. *mO~R~O~ea*(H) `five'.  !acc. to Nottrott *monea*, i.e. *moNea* `or *moR~ea*'.
Ho *moya, mo~ya* `five'.
Bj. *monaya* `five'.
Bh. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Dh. *mO~R~E~*
 ~ *mO~R~E~a* `five'.
Ku. *mono* `five'. !adj.
Ku. *monoi*
 ~ *monoiya* `five'. !subst.
Mw. *maneiku* `five'.
@(V391)

``^ant'':
So. *mujja/ muj* `ant (of any species)'.  !cf. *muj.muj/ muj* `pimple'.
Kh. *mu'jDa?* `ant'.
Sa. *mu'j* `ant'.
Mu. *mui'j* `ant'.
Ho *mui* `ant'.
Bj. *mue* `ant'.
Bh. *mu'j*
 ~ *mui* `ant'.
@(V130)

``^nose'':
Sa. *mu* `nose'.
Mu. *mu* `nose'.
KW *mu*
@(M061)

``^fish trap'':
Sa. *mucu* `fish trap'.
Mu. *mucu* `fish trap'.
KW *mucu*
@(M065)

``^ant'':
Sa. *muj* `ant'.
Mu. *muj* `ant'.
KW *muj*
@(M133)

``^begin'':
So. *muG* `to begin'. !dial.
Kh. *mu?* `to come out'.  ! *m=un=u'siG* `the east'.
 ~ *mu'-rEl* `to rise (moon, stars)'.
Mu. *munu* `beginning'.
Bh. *munu* `beginning'.
@(V109)

``^tree sp.'':
Kh. *murun* (coralla of) mohua tree (%Bassia_latifolia)
Sa. *muru'd* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *muru'd* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_Roxb.)'.
Bh. *murud* `a small tree (%Butea_frondosa,_ Roxb.)'.
@(V117)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *murub* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *murud* `kind of tree'.
KW *murud*
 ~ *murub*
|The *b* `in Santali prob. due to labial assimilation' (RDM).
@(M065)

``^nilgai'':
Sa. *murum* `nilgai (species of large wild cattle)'.
Mu. *murum* `nilgai (species of large wild cattle)'.
KW *murum*
@(M066)

``^post'':
Sa. *mutul* `center post'.
Mu. *mutul* `center post'.
KW *mutul*
@(M067)

``^nose'':
So. *mu'u/ mu* `nose'.
Go. *mu~*
 ~ *mun* `nose'.
Go. *muvvu*(V) `nose'.
Gu. *mi* `nose'.
Gu. *mi:*(B) `nose'.
Re. *se:-mi*
 ~ *mi* `nose'.
Kh. *mu~*
 ~ *rOmOG* `nose'.

Sa. *mu~* `nose'.
Ma. *mu~* `nose'.
Mu. *mu~*
 ~ *mu*
 ~ *mu~hu~*
 ~ *muhu* `nose'.
Ho *mua* `nose'.
Bh. *mu~* `nose'.
Dh. *mu~* `nose'.
Kw. *mu~* `nose'.
Ku. *mu* `nose'.
@(V387)

``^this'':
Sa. *na-* `this'.
Mu. *na-* `this'.
KW *na-*
@(M098)

``^now'':
Sa. *naha?* `now'.
Mu. *naha?* `now'.
KW *naha?*
@(M114)

``^plough'':
Sa. *nahEl* `plough'.
Mu. *nahEl* `plough'.
KW *nahEl*
@(M083)

``elder ^sister'':
Sa. *naJa* `elder sister'.
Mu. *nana* `elder sister'.
KW *naJa*
@(M134)

``^witch'':
Sa. *naJjOm* `witch'.
Mu. *najOm* `witch'.
KW *najOm*
|Again the Santali nasal due to final *m*; perhaps related to *jOm* `to eat', but if so the first morpheme is unidentified (RDM); reconstructed as KW *nam-jOm* (M107), but wo explanation.
@(M093)

``^comb'':
Sa. *nakij* `to comb; a comb'.

Mu. *nakij* `to comb; a comb'.
KW *nakij*
@(M059)

``^wage'':
Sa. *nalha* `wage'.
Mu. *nalha* `wage'.
KW *nalha*
@(M134)

``^good'':
Sa. *napaE* `good'.
Mu. *napaE* `good'.
KW *napaE*
@(M104,M134)

``^wash head'':
Sa. *naRka* `to wash one's head'.
Mu. *naRka* `to wash one's head'.
KW *naRka*
@(M134)

``^now'':
So. *nam*
 ~ *nAmi*(M)
 ~ *nAmijJEn*(M) `at present, just now'.
Sa. *na~ha~?*
 ~ *naha?* `at present, just now'.
Mu. *naa?*(H)
 ~ *naha?*(N) `at present, just now'.
Ho *na*
 ~ *na?* `at present, just now'.
Ku. *naka* `at present, just now'.
@(V032)

``^creep; creeper'':
Sa. *na~Ri~* `to creep; a creeper'.
Mu. *naNi* `to creep; a creeper'.
KW *naNi*
@(M059)

``^fix a date'':
Sa. *nENDa* `to fix a date'.
Mu. *nENDa* `to fix a date'.
KW *nENDa*
@(M077)

``^time, appointment'':
Kh. *neDa* `time, hour'.
Sa. *neNDa* `to fix or appoint a time'.
Mu. *nENDa*(H)
 ~ *neDa*(N)
 ~ *neRa*(N) `the fixing of a date'.
Bh. *neNDa*
 ~ *neRa* `appointed time'.
@(V056)

``^that much'':
Kh. *hOmne* `that much, that many'.
Sa. *ni-min* `so much'.
Sa. *ti-min* `how many'.
Mu. *cimin* `how many'.
Mu. *cimnaG* `how much'.
Mu. *imin*
 ~ *amin* `this, like this, that much'.
Mu. *nimin* `this much'.
Ho *cimin* `how many'.
Ho *cimnaG* `how much'.
Ho *imin*
 ~ *amin* `this, like this, that much'.
Ho *nimin* `this much'.
Bh. *ciminaG* `how much'.
Bh. *nimin*
 ~ *niminaG* `so much'.
@(V404)

``^mushroom'':
So. *p+D* `mushroom'. !CF of *bAti*
Kh. *u'D* `mushroom'.
Sa. *o'd* `mushroom, toadstool'.
Mu. *u'd* `mushroom'.
Ho *u'd* `mushroom'.
Tu. *ut* `mushroom'.
Ku. *ut* `mushroom'.
@(V237)

``^take out of water'':
Sa. *Oar* `to take out of water'.
Mu. *Oar* `to take out of water'.
KW *Oar*
@(M088)

``^take out'':
Sa. *OcO?* `to take out'.

Mu. *OcO?* `to take out'.
KW *OcO?*
@(M090)

``^hump of a bull'':
Sa. *ocod* `hump of a bull'.
Mu. *ucud* `hump of a bull'.
KW *u`cu`d*
@(M074)

``^take out'':
Sa. *oDo?* `to take out'.
Mu. *uduG* `to take out'.
KW *u`du`?*
~ *u`du`G*
|This *?* : *G* correspondence supports the interpretation of *?* as *g* (RDM).
@(M073)

``^carry a child'':
Re. *og*-(2)
GR *Ag*-(2), *og*-(2)
Gt. *o*-(&) `to carry a child in a cloth'. [past *Oo?ke*, fut. *oo?e*].
@

``^wind yarn'':
Gu. *og=da'*-(2) [?as monosyll ?].
Re. *og=*(2), *og=rag*-(2) `to wind yarn'.
GR *Ag=*(2)
@

``^blow'':
Sa. *OG* `to blow'.
Mu. *OG* `to blow'.
KW *OG*
@(M085)

``^potsherd'':
Sa. *OhOj* `potsherd'.
Mu. *OhOj* `potsherd'.
KW *OhOj*
@(M089)

``^reap'':
Gu. *oj*-(2,3) [imp. phonetic *oy'*(&)].
Re. *oj*-(2,3) [imp. *oy'*(&), prohib. *a-oys-o?*(&)].
GR *Aj*-(2,3)
Gt. *hwe'*(3,&) `to reap'.

So. *Aj*(DM) `to pick greens'.
@

``^anoint'':
Sa. *OjO?* `to anoint'.
Mu. *OjO?* `to anoint'.
KW *OjO?*
@(M090)

``^boil'':
Sa. *ojo* `boil'.
Mu. *uju* `boil'.
KW *u`ju`*
@(M073)

``^hide'':
Sa. *oko* `to hide'.
Mu. *uku* `to hide'.
KW *u`ku`*
@(M073)

``^conceal'':
Kh. *uku'b* `to lie in wait'.
Sa. *oko* `hiding, concealing, secreting, secret, to hide, conceal'.
Mu. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Ho *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Bh. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
Ku. *uku* `to conceal, to hide'.
@(V239)

``^moldy; mold'':
Sa. *ol* `moldy; mold'.
Mu. *ul* `moldy; mold'.
KW *u`l*
@(M072)

``^write'':
Sa. *Ol* `to write'.
Mu. *Ol* `to write'.
KW *Ol*
@(M085)

``^leaf'':
So. *Ola*/ *Ol* `leaf'.
Go. *o:la:* `leaf'.
Gu. *o:la:*
~ *volla:* `leaf'.

Re. *o:la:*
 ~ *ula:* `leaf'.
Kh. *ula?* `leaf'.
Sa. *Ol* `to write'.
 ~ *palha* `leaf (fresh or old), get leaves'.
Mu. *Ol* `to write'.
 ~ *palhao* `sprouting of new leaves after the branch of a tree has been cut'.
Ho *ol* `to write'.
Ku. *ol* `to write'.
@(V050)

``^kneel'':
Sa. *Omba?* `to kneel'.
Mu. *Omba?* `to kneel'.
KW *Omba?*
@(M087)

``^stoop'':
Kh. *homba* `to stoop'.
Sa. *omba?* `to bend down on all fours'.
Mu. *hOmbO?* `to fall forwards'.
Ho *omba?* `to stoop'.
@(C149b)

``^sprout'':
Kh. *On* `to plant'.
Sa. *OmOn* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Mu. *OmOn* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Ho *omon* `to bring forth, come up, sprout, germinate'.
Bh. *omon* `to grow, spring up'.
Ku. *umun* `to grow, spring up'.
@(V377)

``^headhunter'':
Sa. *ONDga* `headhunter'.
Mu. *ONDka*
 ~ *ONDOka* `headhunter'.
KW *ONDka*
 ~ *ONDOka* !latter for orig. *ONDOga* M129
|Voicing of *k* in Santali by assimilation to the preceding voiced obstruent (RDM).
@(M087,M129)

``^shoot'':
Sa. *Opad* `shoot'.
Mu. *Opad* `shoot'.
KW *Opad*
@(M087)

``^watch, ^guard'':
Gu. *or*-(2,&) [past *or-o?-niG*(&)].
GR *Ar*-(2), *or*-(2)
Gt. *hur*-(&) [past *hur-ke*(&), fut. *hur-e*].
So. *OrOl*-(L) `to watch, to guard'.  (cf. *Ol-gOb*-(L) `to sit awhile', *gOb*-(L) `to sit')
@

``^drag'':
Sa. *Or* `to drag'.
Mu. *Or* `to drag'.
KW *Or*
@(M085)

``^house'':
Sa. *ORa?* `house'.
Mu. *ORa?* `house'.
KW *ORa?*
@(M087)

``^house'':
Kh. *O?* `house'. !gen. *oga?*
Sa. *oRa?* `house, home, family'.
Mu. *oRa?* `a house, a building'.
Ho *oa?* `a house, a building'.
Bj. *ora:* `a house, a building'. !i.e. *oRa?*(HJP).
Bh. *oRa:* `a house, a building'. !i.e. *oRa?*(HJP).
Ku. *u:ra:* `a house, a building'.
Na. *awa:r*
 ~ *a:wa:r* `a house, a building'.
@(V200)

``^bird'':
Sa. *ORE* `bird'.
Mu. *ORE* `bird'.
KW *ORE*
@(M082)

``^tear off'':
Sa. *OREj* `to tear off'.
Mu. *OREj* `to tear off'.
KW *OREj*
@(M082)

``^blow'':
Sa. *OrOG* `to blow'.
Mu. *OrOG* `to blow'.

KW *OrOG*
|Clearly this is related to *OG* to blow, but the infix *R* (sic!??) is unidentified (RDM).
@(M090)

``^wide'':
Sa. *Osar* `wide'.
Mu. *Osar* `wide'.
KW *Osar*
@(M088)

``^thin'':
Sa. *oso?* `thin; to be thin'.
Mu. *usu?* `thin; to be thin'.
KW *u`su`?*
@(M073)

``^weaken'':
So. *usuG*(R) `to be inclined, to fall to one side, to be tilted, to stumble'.
Kh. *usuG* `to injure (by witchcraft), to make weak'.
Sa. *oso?* `thin, lean, emaciated, pulled down'.
Mu. *usu?* `to be tired, weak, thin'.
Ho *usu* `lean'. !i.e. *usu?*(HJP).
Bh. *usu* `lean'. !i.e. *usu?*(HJP).
Ku. *usu* `to become thin'.
@(V240)

``^earth'':
Sa. *Ot* `earth'.
Mu. *OtE* `earth'.
KW *OtE*
@(M084)

``^ground?'':
Sa. *Ot* `soil, earth, ground, floor'.
Mu. *Ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Ho *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Bj. *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Bh. *ote* `soil, earth, ground, floor, field, land'.
Ku. *ote*
 ~ *wate:* `earth, ground'.
Mw. *ote*
 ~ *wote* `earth, ground'.
@(V403)

``^uncover'':
Sa. *OTa?* `to uncover'.
Mu. *OTa?* `to uncover'.

KW *OTa?*
@(M087)

``^press'':
Sa. *Ota* `to press'.
Mu. *Ota* `to press'.
KW *Ota*
@(M087)

``^press down'':
Kh. *OtOn* `to press down'.
Sa. *ota* `to press down, throw'.
 ~ *tEn* `to press, keep down'.
Mu. *ota* `to press down, throw'.
Ho *ota* `to press down, throw'.
 ~ *ten* `to press, keep down'.
@(V277)

``^fly'':
Sa. *OTaG* `to fly'.
Mu. *OTaG* `to fly'.
KW *OTaG*
@(M088)

``^vegetable sp.'':
Sa. *oTo* `kind of vegetable'.
Mu. *uTu* `kind of vegetable'.
KW *u`Tu`*
@(M073)

``^follow'':
Sa. *OtOG* `to follow'.
Mu. *OtOG* `to follow'.
KW *OtOG*
@(M091)

``^bow_^string'':
So. *p[An]Ar/ pAr* `bow string'.
Kh. *panic*(ABD)
 ~ *pAni:c*(P) `bow string'.
Sa. *pAnicha*
 ~ *po~R~cha* `a bow string made of bamboo'.
Mu. *pani'j* `a bow string made of bamboo'. !Bage *panic*
@(C323c)

``^not to be'':
Sa. *papu?* `not to be'.

Mu. *papu?* `not to be'.
KW *papu?*
@(M070)

``^bed'':
Kh. *parkOm* `stringbed, cot'.
Sa. *parkOm* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Mu. *parkOm* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Ho *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Bh. *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
Ku. *parkom* `a bedstead, make a bedstead'.
@(V067)

``^pigeon'':
So. *parua*(R) `pigeon'.
Kh. *pero~a* `pigeon'. ! *perwa~* `Al. 1331'.
Sa. *parwa* `the common pigeon (%Columba_intermedia)'.
@(C538)

``^splash'':
Sa. *pasir* `to splash'.
Mu. *pasir* `to splash'.
KW *pasir*
@(M060)

``^braid'':
Sa. *paTEd* `to braid'.
Mu. *paTEd* `to braid'.
KW *paTEd*
@(M083)

``^miss (a mark)'':
Sa. *paTEd* `to miss (a mark)'.
Mu. *paTEd* `to miss (a mark)'.
KW *paTEd*
@(M104)

``^uproot'':
Sa. *paTub* `to uproot'.
Mu. *paTub* `to uproot'.
KW *paTub*
@(M069)

``^sacrifice'':
Sa. *pauRa* `to sacrifice; a sacrifice'.
Mu. *pauRa* `to sacrifice; a sacrifice'.
KW *pauRa*

@(M068)

``^three'':
So. *ya-gi* `three'.
Kh. *u'phe*
 ~ *u'fe* `three'.
Sa. *pea*
 ~ *pE* `three'.
Ma. *pE*
 ~ *pea* `three'.
Mu. *api*
 ~ *apia* `three'.
Ho *apia*
 ~ *ape* `three'.
Bj. *apia* `three'.
Bh. *pE*
 ~ *pea* `three'.
Dh. *pE*
 ~ *pea* `three'.
As. *pea* `three'.
Kw. *pei* `three'.
KW *a-pE`-a*
Ku. *apai* `three'.
@(V348,M094)

``^trumpet'':
Kh. *pER~E'D*
 ~ *pE~R~E~'D* `a big fife'.
Sa. *pEpR~E~'d* `a kind of trumpet'.
Mu. *pErE~R~E~'d* `a long trumpet'.
Ho *pere~e'd* `a long trumpet'.
@(V162, cf. V157))

``^relative, guest'':
Sa. *pERa* `relative, guest'.
Mu. *pERa* `relative, guest'.
KW *pERa*
@(M077,M139)

``^fill'':
Sa. *pErEj* `to fill'.
Mu. *pErEj* `to fill'.
KW *pErEj*
@(M080)

``^break'':
Sa. *pETEj* `to break'.

Mu. *pETEj* `to break'.
KW *pETEj*
@(M081)

``^play a flute'':
So. *pED* `to blow a flute, play a wind instrument'.
~ *p[An]Ed* `a flute'.
Gu. *pe'd* `to play on a flute'.
Kh. *pE'D* `to pipe'.
Sa. *phE'd* `to play (on a string), rebound'.
Mu. *pE'd.pE'd* `the hollow sound of a stomach distended by wind, when slapped'.
@(V157, cf. V162)

``^pierce'':
So. *A-piG* `hole'. !?
So. *pu*
~ *po* `to pierce, to stab, to thrust'.
Kh. *fO?*
~ *phO?* `to butt at'.
Kh. *fOGga?* `to bore'.
Sa. *phOGgla* `to be enlarged (a hole)'.
Sa. *phOGkE* `with openings in walls, etc.'.
Mu. *bhaG-bhOG*
~ *baG-bOG* `several holes which go straight through and through'.
Mu. *bu?* `a hole through and through, to pierce, to bore'.
Mu. *phOG* `to have an opening or outlet'.
@(V380)

``^leaf cup'':
Sa. *phuRu?* `leaf cup'.
Mu. *puRu?* `leaf cup'.
KW *phuRu?*
~ *puRu?*
@(M066)

``^bird: golden oriole'':
Kh. *piyo kOnthE'D* `a bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
Sa. *pio (cE~R~E~)* `a bird, the Golden_Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
Mu. *pio (cE~R~E~)*(N) `a bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus_melanocephalus)'.
@(V100)

``^eyelid'':
Kh. *pipni?* `eyebrow'.
Sa. *pipni* `eyelid'.
Mu. *pipni(')*
~ *mE'd-pip(A)ni(')* `eyelid, eyelash'.
Bh. *pipAni* `eyelid, eyelash'.

@(V089)

``^market'':
Kh. *peiT* `market, bazaar'. !written *peiTh*
Sa. *piThiA* `market, bazaar'.
Mu. *piT*
 ~ *pi~Ti*
 ~ *piThiya* `market, bazaar'.
@(C354)

``^clean cotton'':
Sa. *pitlEd* `to clean cotton'.
Mu. *pitlEd* `to clean cotton'.
KW *pitlEd*
@(M124)

``^small-earred'':
Sa. *piTu* `small ear, small-earred person'.
Mu. *piTu* `small ear, small-earred person'.
KW *piTu*
@(M128)

``^dig'':
Kh. *pu* `to chip'.
Sa. *po* `to hoe, to dig'.
Mu. *pu:* `to dig or cut out tree stumps in the jungle'.
@(V235)

``^powder'':
Sa. *podoe* `powder'.
Mu. *pudui* `powder'.
KW *pu`du`i`*
@(M073)

``^break'':
Sa. *pOha?* `to break'.
Mu. *pOha?* `to break'.
KW *pOha?*
@(M087)

``^insect sp., ^locust'':
Sa. *poho* `locust'.
Mu. *puhu* `locust'.
KW *pu`hu`*
@(M073)

``^four'':

So. *unji*(D) `four'.
Go. *ungi*(RR) `four'.
 ~ *vunigi*(V) `four'.
Gu.~ *u'n*(R4)
 ~ *vu:n*
 ~ *uun-ro*(B) `four'.
Re. *oJ*(RR) `four'.
Kh. *i'pOn*
 ~ *i'fOn* `four'.
Sa. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Ma. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Mu. *upunia*
 ~ *upuna*
 ~ *upun* `four'.
Ho *upun*
 ~ *uponia* `four'.
Bj. *upunia* `four'.
Bh. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
Dh. *pon*
 ~ *ponea* `four'.
As. *upun* `four'.
KW *u`pu`n*
Ku. *uphunia*
 ~ *upun*
 ~ *upunia*
 ~ *upuna* `four'.
|May be analyzed *u-pun* (M134).
@(V397,M072)

``^burst'':
Sa. *pOsEd* `to burst'.
Mu. *pusij* `to burst'.
KW *pO`sE`d*
 ~ *pO`sE`j* !orig. *pusE`d*, *pusE`j*, but *pO`sE`d*, *pO`sE`j* M096, *pO`sE`j* M124
@(M095,M096,M124,M142)

``^humiliate, ^degrade'':
Sa. *pOsRa* `to humiliate, degrade'.
Mu. *pOsRa* `to humiliate, degrade'.
KW *pOsRa*
@(M087)

``^intestine'':
Sa. *pOTa* `intestine'.

Mu. *pOTa* `intestine'.
KW *pOTa*
@(M087)

``^dove'':
Sa. *pOtam* `dove'.
Mu. *putam* `dove'.
KW *pO`tam*
@(M096)

``^bulge, full'':
Sa. *pOtE*
 ~ *puTi* `to bulge out, become full'.
Mu. *puTi* `to bulge out, become full'.
KW *pO`TE`*
 ~ *puTi*
@(M094)

``^germinate, swell'':
So. *pel* `to swell'. !Ram. ?
Kh. *pOTki* `to germinate'.
Kh. *pOTri* `pregnant'.
Sa. *pOTkO'j* `to germinate, come up'.
Sa. *pOTrE'j*
 ~ *pOTrE'd* `lean with a big stomach'.
Sa. *puTi* `to swell, bloat, puff up'.
Mu. *poTea*
 ~ *pOTka*
 ~ *pOTApOTO lai'j* `a stomach and abdomen protuberant as if distended with food'.
Mu. *puTi* `to flow out of a spring'.
Ho *puti* `to swell'. !i.e. *puTi*
@(V378)

``^mushroom'':
Sa. *pOTkOj* `mushroom'.
Mu. *puTkuj* `mushroom'.
KW *pO`TkO`j*
@(M096)

``^scratch'':
Sa. *poTor* `to scratch; a scratch'.
Mu. *puTur* `to scratch; a scratch'.
KW *pu`Tu`r*
@(M074)

``^gargle'':
So. *pui*

~ *pu'y*
~ *pu"i* `to pull out, to pluck out as weeds'. !? Ram.
Kh. *pu'jda?* `to throw water, gargle'.
Mu. *pui'j*(H)
~ *pOe'j* `to rinse the mouth'.
Mu. *pOi'j*(N) `to rinse the mouth'.
@(V357)

``^cat'':
Sa. *pusi* `cat'.
Mu. *pusi* `cat'.
KW *pusi*
@(M060)

``^cat'':
So. *pusi* `cat (in the language of children)'.
Kh. *pusi* `cat'.
Sa. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Ma. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Mu. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Ho *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Bh. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Dh. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
Kw. *pusi* `cat (%Felis_domestica)'.
@(V095)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *puThuj* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *puTuj* `to squeeze'.
KW *puThuj*
~ *puTuj*
@(M065)

``^cry'':
Sa. *ra?* `to cry'.
Mu. *ra?* `to cry'.
KW *ra?*
@(M099)

``^call'':
Kh. *rema?* `to call'.
~ *remakhO?* (he) calls
Sa. *ra?* `to cry, call, sing, weep'.
Mu. *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Ho *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Bh. *ra?* `to cry, call'.
Ku. *ra* `to cry, call'.

@(V057)

``^cold'':
So. *raGa*(R) `cold, chill'.
Gu. *ruGgo* `cold'.
Gu. *ruoJ* `cold'.
Re. *ruoJ* `cold'.
Kh. *raGga* `cold, to feel ~cold'.
Kh. *ruGgum* `cold'.
Sa. *rabaG* `cold'.
Mu. *rabaG* `cold'.
Ho *rabaG* `cold'.
Bj. *rabaG* `cold'.
KW *rabaG*
Ku. *raG* `to be cold, shiver'. ! *raraG*
 ~ *raram*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *rataG* `ice'.
@(C208,M115)

``^draw'':
Sa. *raca?* `to draw'.
Mu. *raca?* `to draw'.
KW *raca?*
@(M114)

``^courtyard'':
Sa. *raca* `courtyard'.
Mu. *raca* `courtyard'.
KW *raca*
@(M129)

``^gravelly, ^rough'':
Kh. *rOkE'D*
 ~ *rOkE~'D* `sand'.
 ~ *ragRa* `to rub'.
Sa. *ragad*(M) `rough'.
 ~ *ragaR rogoR* `rough, uneven, stony, gravelly'.
 ~ *rigOR rOgOR* `stony, gravelly'.
 ~ *ragae.ragae* `gritty, rough'.
Mu. *ragad*(M) `rough'.
 ~ *rugu'd* `gravel'.
 ~ *ruguRi* `gravel, gravelly earth'.
 ~ *ragae.ragae* `rough, uneven'.
|Hi. *rAgARAna* `to rub, Nep. *rAgARAnU*(Tu.) `to rub'. Loan relationship unclear (HJP).
KW *ragad*
@(V339,M113)

``^cover'':
Sa. *ram* `to cover'.
Mu. *ram* `to cover'.
KW *ram*
@(M099)

``^nail, claw'':
So. *rAmEG/ rAm*(M) `cat'. !Ram., P suggests this in C432, which is otherwise like V030
Gu. *rUmaji* `nail'.
Kh. *rama~D*
 ~ *ramaD* `nail, claw'.
Sa. *rama* `nail, claw'.
Mu. *rama* `nail, claw'.
Ho *rama* `nail, claw'.
Bh. *rama* `nail, claw'.
@(V029)

``^gram'':
Kh. *rambara* `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'. !perhaps *rambaRa*
Sa. *rambRa* `a leguminous plant, %Phaseolus_radiatus,_Willd., commonly cultivated'.
Mu. *rambARa*(H)
 ~ *rambRa* `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'.
Mu. *ramRa*(N) `%Phaseolus_Roxburghii'.
Ho *ramba:* `the green gram, a cultivated pulse'.
Bh. *ramra* `%Phaseolus'. !really *ramRa* (HJP)
@(C456)

``^medicine'':
So. *rEgAm* `medicine'.
Kh. *ranu* `concoction'.
Sa. *ran* `medicine, a drug'.
 ~ *rAnu* `the fermenting stuff used when brewing beer'.
Mu. *ranu* `medicine, fermenting stuff, ferment for bread, rice beer, etc.'.
Bh. *ranu* `medicine'.
As. *ran* `drugs'.
KW *ranu*
Ku. *rano*
 ~ *ran* `medicine'.
|One of a few Santali forms which drop final V (RDM), but cf. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
@(V045,M099)

``^big'':
Sa. *raNDO* `big'.
Mu. *raNDO* `big'.
KW *raNDO*
@(M092)

``^pinch'':
Sa. *raNDOb* `to pinch'.
Mu. *raNDOb* `to pinch'.
KW *raNDOb*
@(M092)

``^medicine; brewing ingredient'':
Sa. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
~ *ran* `medicine'.
Mu. *ranu* `ingredient used in brewing rice beer'.
KW *ranu*
@(M068)

``^roast'':
Sa. *rapa?* `to roast'.
Mu. *rapa?* `to roast'.
KW *rapa?*
@(M114)

``^break'':
So. *rAppaD* `to break (as a stick or bone)'.
Kh. *rapO'j* `to gripe with nail'. !cf. *rama'D* `nail V029'.
~ *pi'j* `to break'. !imper. *pije*, pret. *pichO'ki*
Sa. *rApu'd* `to break, finish, burst, crack'.
Mu. *rapu'd* `to break'.
Ho *rapu'd* `to break'.
Bh. *rapu'd* `to break'.
KW *rapud*
Ku. *ra'b* `to break'.
@(V066,M069)

``^cool'':
Sa. *raREj* `cool'.
Mu. *raREj* `cool'.
KW *raREj*
|Cf. KW *rEhaR* `id.'.
@(M083)

``^ice, ^frost'':
Sa. *rataG* `frost, hoar-frost, ice, snow'.
Mu. *rataG* `dew, mist, hoarfrost, ice'.
KW *rataG*
@(C208,M115)

``^light'':
Sa. *rawal* `light'.

Mu. *rabal* `light'.
KW *rabal*
|Note the rare correspondence Sa. *w* : Mu. *b* (RDM).
@(M115)

``^soul'':
Sa. *ra~wa~* `influence, sway, force, control, power of volition, constitution, quality, force of personality'.
Mu. *roa*
 ~ *rowa*
 ~ *ro~a~*
 ~ *ro~w~a~* `soul, spirit'.
Ku. *rawan* `spirit'.
 ~ *ru:ha* `soul, spirit'.
@(C537)

``^rob'': ??##split
So. *ruju*(R) `to plunder, to rob'.
Kh. *lusi* `to rob, to plunder, to snatch'.
Sa. *rE'j* `to take away by force or fraud, deprive of, snatch away'.
Mu. *lusi* `the habit of eating things on the sly, to steal and eat things on the sly'.
 ~ *pusi haikoe lusikE'dlea*! the cat h...??
Mu. *rE'j* `to rob, to snatch away, robbery'. ! *rE?*
Ho *rE'j* `to rob, to snatch away, robbery'. ! *rE?*
@(C318b)

``^insert'':
Sa. *rEbEd* `to insert'.
Mu. *rEbEd* `to insert'.
KW *rEbEd*
@(M080)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *rEbOd*
 ~ *rObOd* `to grasp'.
Mu. *rOmbOd* `to grasp'.
KW *rEbOd*
@(M125)

``^hunger'':
Sa. *rEGgEj* `hunger; to hunger'.
Mu. *rEGgEj* `hunger; to hunger'.
KW *rEGgEj*
@(M081,M140)

``^thin'':
Kh. *rEGrETa* `lean'.

Sa. *reGgha* `slender, slim, thin'.
 ~ *reGTa* `lean and tall'.
 ~ *rEGglE'j* `smooth, graceful'.
 ~ *rEGgE'j* `want, hunger'.
Mu. *rEGgE*
 ~ *rEGgE.rEGgE*
 ~ *rEGgERE*
 ~ *rEGgETa*
 ~ *rEGgETha* `emaciated'.
 ~ *rEGgE'j* `hunger, appetite, hungry'.
 ~ *rENTa*(M) `thin; to press'.
Ho *reGge* `hunger, poor'.
Bh. *reGge* `hunger, poor'.
KW *rENTa* ??just for the Sa.,Mu.
Ku. *raGge'j* `hunger'.
@(V166,M077)

``^maggot'':
Sa. *reGgod* `maggot'.
Mu. *riGgud* `maggot'.
KW *ri`Ggu`d*
@(M070)

``^cool'':
Sa. *rEhaR* `cool'.
Mu. *rEhaR* `cool'.
KW *rEhaR*
|Cf. KW *raRej* `id.'.
@(M120)

``^root'':
So. *je'eD*(D) `root'.
Go. *se:r* `root'.
Kh. *ju:'D* `root'.
Sa. *rEhE'd* `root'.
Mu. *re:'d* `root'.
Ho *re'd* `root'.
Bh. *rehed* `root'.
@(C156)

``^root'':
Sa. *rEhEd* `root'.
Mu. *rEhEd* `root'.
KW *rEhEd*
@(M080)

``^rob'':

Sa. *rEj* `to rob'.
Mu. *rEj* `to rob'.
KW *rEj*
@(M075)

``^drain, press'':
Sa. *rEJjEd* `to drain, press'.
Mu. *rEJjEd*
~ *riJjid* `to drain, press'.
KW *rEJjEd*
~ *rE`JjE`d*
|Cf. *hiJjid* `to drain'; M130 juxtaposes these and puts a morpheme boundary between the syllables.
@(M080,M130)

``^winnow'':
Sa. *rel* `to winnow'.
Mu. *ril* `to winnow'.
KW *ri`l*
@(M070)

``^shut'':
Sa. *rEm-kOd* `to shut (e.g. one's mouth)'.
Mu. *rim-kud* `to shut (e.g. one's mouth)'.
KW *rE`m-kO`d*
@(M094)

``^pick_up, ^lift'':
So. *Jam* `to catch'. !Ram., ?
Gu. *se~po~* `to catch'. !?
Kh. *ram* `to pick up (mohua), to take up'.
Sa. *rem*
~ *rim* `to lift up, take up'.
Sa. *rimi* `to find, pick up'.
Mu. *rim* `to raise up, to lift'.
Bh. *rim* `to lift'.
KW *ri`m*
Ku. *rim* `to lift'.
@(C341,M133)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *rErEG* `kind of insect'.
Mu. *rEG* `kind of insect'.
KW *rEG*
|Onomatopoeic; the Santali form is reduplicated *rE.rEG* (RDM).
@(M081)

``^grind'':
So. *riD* `to grind (in a mill)'.
Kh. *ri'D* `to grind'.
Sa. *ri'd* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Mu. *ri'd* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Ho *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
Bh. *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
KW *rid*
Ku. *rid* `to grind (in a stone), to crush'.
@(V076,M054)

``^nibble'':
Sa. *ricab* `to nibble'.
Mu. *rucab* `to nibble'.
KW *ricab*
~ *rucab*
@(M117)

``^hawk'':
Sa. *rici* `hawk'.
Mu. *rici* `hawk'.
KW *rici*
@(M057)

``^do, keep, place'':
Sa. *rika* `to do, keep, place'.
Mu. *rika* `to do, keep, place'.
KW *rika*
@(M055)

``^shut mouth'':
Sa. *rikub* `to shut one's mouth'.
Mu. *rikub* `to shut one's mouth'.
KW *rikub*
@(M056)

``^sky'':
Sa. *rimil* `sky'.
Mu. *rimil*
~ *rimbil* `sky'.
KW *rimil*
~ *rimbil*
@(M058)

``^pierce'':
So. *ro*(R) `to pierce, to insert, to penetrate, to thrust, to pick'.
Kh. *ru?* `to open'. !Joh. 9,10

Sa. *rO?* `to sew, stitch together, pierce, perforate'.
Mu. *rO?* `the cutting of a hole with a chisel [P]; to mend [M]'.
KW *rO?*
@(V380,M084)

``^milk'':
So. *raD* `to milk'.
So. *ruj*
 ~ *rui-ro'j*
 ~ *roi* `to pluck, to pull out, to snatch, to wrench'.
Mu. *rO'j* `to squeeze out the juice from a fruit'.
Mu. *ta:ui* `to draw milk from a nipple'.
Mu. *roe'-en*(H) `reflexive form of to draw milk from a nipple'.
Mu. *roj-en*(N) `reflexive form of to draw milk from a nipple'.
Ku. *roj*
 ~ *roj-ki* `to wring, squeeze'.
Ku. *roji*
 ~ *roroj* `to milk cows'.
@(V381)

``^singe'':
Sa. *rO* `to singe'.
Mu. *rO* `to singe'.
KW *rO*
@(M084)

``^fly (insect)'':
So. *Aroy*(R) `fly'.
Go. *aroi* `fly'.
Gu. *uroy* `fly'.
Kh. *kONDOi*
 ~ *kONDOe* `fly'.
Sa. *rO* `fly'.
Mu. *rO*(M)
 ~ *rOkO*(P) `fly'.
Ho *roko* `fly'.
Bh. *roko* `fly'.
KW *rO*
Ku. *ruku* `fly'. ! *ru:ku:*
Na. *eDUgo* `fly'.
@(C356,M140)

``^rupture'':
Sa. *rOcOd* `to rupture'.
Mu. *rOcOd* `to rupture'.
KW *rOcOd*
@(M089)

``^decide'':
Sa. *rOd* `to decide'.
Mu. *rOd* `to decide'.
KW *rOd*
@(M084)

``^wring'':
Sa. *rODOj* `to wring'.
Mu. *rODOj* `to wring'.
KW *rODOj*
@(M089)

``^burn'':
Sa. *rOGgO* `to burn; burnt'.
Mu. *rOGgO* `to burn; burnt'.
KW *rOGgO*
@(M088)

``^dry'':
Sa. *rOhOR* `dry, to dry, to make, become dry'.
Mu. *rOhOR*(N)
~ *rO:RO*(H) `dry'.
Ho *ro* `dry'.
Bh. *rOhR* `dry'.
Ku. *lokhOr*
~ *lokor* `dry'.
KW *rOhOR*
@(V260A,M091)

``^fresh'':
Sa. *rOka* `fresh'.
Mu. *rOka* `fresh'.
KW *rOka*
@(M140)

``^take off the fire'':
Sa. *rOl* `to take off the fire'.
Mu. *rul* `to take off the fire'.
KW *rO`l*
@(M096)

``^fever, sickness'':
Sa. *rua* `fever, sickness'.
Mu. *rua* `fever, sickness'.
KW *rua*
|Cf. So. *roga* `smallpox' !IA?

@(M122)

``^return'':
Kh. *ubRae* `up-turned'.
Kh. *ulrai* `to turn the hand over'.
Sa. *ruAR* `to turn back, return'.
Mu. *ruaR*
 ~ *ruAR*
 ~ *ruaRa*(H)
 ~ *ru:Ra* `to bring, lead, or send back, to come or go back, to return'.
Ho *rua* `to return'.
Bh. *ru:aR* `to return'.
KW *ruaR*
@(C454,M064)

``^poison fish'':
Sa. *rub* `to poison fish'.
Mu. *rub* `to poison fish'.
KW *rub*
@(M061)

``^crispy'':
Sa. *rucub* `crispy'.
Mu. *rucub* `crispy'.
KW *rucub*
@(M065)

``^moan'':
Sa. *ruhEd* `to moan; a moan'.
Mu. *ruhid* `to moan; a moan'.
KW *ruhE`d*
@(M063)

``^clitoris'':
Sa. *ruji* `clitoris'.
Mu. *ruji* `clitoris'.
KW *ruji*
@(M130)

``^shake'':
Sa. *ruku* `to shake'.
Mu. *ruku* `to shake'.
KW *ruku*
@(M065)

``^raise'':
Sa. *rul* `to raise'.

Mu. *rul* `to raise'.
KW *rul*
@(M061)

``^wild^cat'':
Sa. *ruNDa* `wildcat'.
Mu. *ruNDa* `wildcat'.
KW *ruNDa*
@(M063)

``^rest'':
So. *lU.lU*(R)
 ~ *lul.lu*
 ~ *lu.lu*
 ~ *lo.lo* `to take rest'.
Kh. *leru' na' dino* `the Sabbath, day of rest'. !Joh.5,9
Kh. *leru?* `to rest'.
Mu. *ruRu* `rest, time of rest, time for rest'.
Mu. *ruRun* `to be fatigued, to be tired, to rest after fatigue'.
@(C491)

``^flute'':
Kh. *rutu* `small fife'.
Mu. *rutu* `bamboo flute'.
Ho *rutu* `bamboo flute'.
@(V113)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *sab* `to grasp'.
Mu. *sab* `to grasp'.
KW *sab*
@(M098)

``^tasteless'':
Sa. *saba?* `tasteless'.
Mu. *saba?* `tasteless'.
KW *saba?*
@(M114)

``^noise, beat game'':
Sa. *saD*
 ~ *saDE* `to make noise, beat game'.
Mu. *saDi* `to make noise, beat game'.
KW *saDE*`
@(M094)

``^horse'':

Sa. *sadOm* `horse'.
Ma. *sadOm* `horse'.
Mu. *sadOm* `horse'.
Ho *sadOm* `horse'.
Bh. *sadOm* `horse'.
Dh. *sadOm* `horse'.
KW *sadOm*
@(V070,M093)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *saga?* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *saga?* `kind of grass'.
KW *saga?*
@(M114)

``new ^leaf'':
Sa. *sagEn* `new leaf'.
Mu. *saGgEn* `new leaf'.
KW *sagEn*
@(M104)

``^hunt'':
Sa. *saGgar* `to hunt'.
Mu. *saGgar* `to hunt'.
KW *saGgar*
@(M116)

``^look up'':
Sa. *saGgil* `to look up'.
Mu. *saGgil* `to look up'.
KW *saGgil*
@(M060)

So. *sAGaj* `far, distant, at a distance'.
Go. *saGa:i*
~ *saGgayi*(V) `far'.
Gu. *saGa:yi* `far'.
Sa. *saGgiJ*(M) `distant, far away'.
Ma. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Mu. *saGgiJ*(M)
~ *saGgiG*(M)
~ *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Ho *saGgiG* `distance, distant, far away'.
Bj. *saGgiG*
~ *saGginiya* `distance, distant, far away'.
Bh. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
Dh. *sAGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.

Kw. *saGgiyaG* `distance, distant, far away'.
KW *saGgiJ*
 ~ *saGgiG*
Ku. *saGgin* `distance, distant, far away'.
@(V040,M060)

``^firewood'':
Sa. *sahan* `firewood'.
Mu. *sahan* `firewood'.
KW *sahan*
@(M115)

``^breath; breathe'':
Sa. *sahEd* `to breathe; breath'.
Mu. *sahEd* `to breathe; breath'.
KW *sahEd*
@(M083)

``^leaf'':
Sa. *sakam* `leaf'.
Mu. *sakam* `leaf'.
KW *sakam*
@(M114)

``^freeze'':
Sa. *sakid* `to freeze'.
Mu. *sakid* `to freeze'.
KW *sakid*
@(M059)

``^leftover'':
Sa. *sakRi* `leftover'.
Mu. *sakRi* `leftover'.
KW *sakRi*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *sarEj* `id.'.
@(M059)

``wild ^buffalo'':
So. *sayel*(R)
 ~ *sayal* `wild buffalo, deer'.
Gu. *sa:il* `wild buffalo, deer'.
Sa. *sAl* `the Indian Gaur (%Bos_Gaurus, %Gavaeus_Gaurus)'.
Mu. *sahil*
 ~ *saili* `a wild buffalo'.
Bh. *sail* `a wild buffalo'.
@(C240)

``^pound'':
Sa. *sama?* `to pound'.
Mu. *sama?* `to pound'.
KW *sama?*
@(M114)

``^front'':
So. *AmAG*
 ~ *mAG* `before, near, by the side of, beside'. !postposition, preposed to personal pronouns
 ~ *AbmAG* `previously, earlier'.
Go. *amma:Ggu*(V) `before'.
Gu. *sumo:G* `before'.
Kh. *sOmOG* `forehead'.
Ju. *emoG* `forehead'.
Sa. *samaG* `front, place in front of'.
Mu. *samaG* `to front'.
 ~ *sanAmaG*
 ~ *sanmaG* `front, face to face'.
Ho *sanamaGre* `in front'.
Bh. *samaG* `near, before'.
Dh. *samaG* `near, before'.
KW *samaG*
Ku. *samman* `front'.
@(V269,M115)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *saparOm* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *saparum* `kind of tree'.
KW *saparO`m*
@(M098)

``^open, burst'':
Sa. *saR* `to open, burst'. ??isolated form
KW *saR*
@(M100)

``^arrow'':
So. *sAra*/ *sAr*(M) `arrow'.
Ho *a'-sar* `bow and arrow'.  | *a'* `bow'.
Ju. *saru*(P),, *sOrO*(KM) `arrow'. #Sa., Mu., Ho *sar*, H. *$ArA*, ~ *sArA*, O. *$OrO*, Sk. *$ArA*, ~ *$ArU*, So. *-sar*??. @Beitraege.
@(V006)

``^abundance'':
Sa. *sardi* `abundance'. !orig. abundant
Mu. *sardi* `abundance'.
KW *sardi*

@(M059)

``^leftover'':
Sa. *sarEj* `leftover'.
Mu. *sarEj* `leftover'.
KW *sarEj*
|Cf. Sa., Mu. *sakRi* `id.'.
@(M104)

``^overflow'':
Sa. *sarhaR* `to overflow'.
Mu. *sarhaR* `to overflow'.
KW *sarhaR*
@(M116)

``^roof'':
Sa. *saRim* `roof'.
Mu. *saRima*
~ *saRim* `roof'.
KW *saRima*
@(M059,M102)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *sarjOm* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *sarjOm* `kind of tree'.
KW *sarjOm*
@(M093)

``^splinter'':
Sa. *sarla?* `splinter'.
Mu. *sarla?* `splinter'.
KW *sarla?*
@(M114)

``^open'':
Sa. *sartal* `to open'.
Mu. *sartal* `to open'.
KW *sartal*
@(M116)

``^root sp.'':
Sa. *saru* `kind of root'.
Mu. *saru* `kind of root'.
KW *saru*
@(M068)

``^turmeric, ^yellow'':

So. *saGsaG*/ *saG* `turmeric, yellow'.
Go. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Gu. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Re. *saGsaG* `turmeric'.
Kh. *sAGsAG*
~ *sOGsOG* `yellow, turmeric'.
Sa. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Mu. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Ho *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
Bh. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
KW *sasaG*
Ku. *sasaG* `the turmeric plant (%Curcuma_longa,_L.), turmeric'.
@(V271,M115)

``^true'':
So. *sattoi*(R) `actually, truly'.
Kh. *sat* `truth'.
Kh. *sO'tO.sO'tO-ga* `truly, truly'. !Joh. 1,51
Kh. *sO'tO* `true, right, correct'.
Mu. *sat* `true, truth'.
Mu. *sO'dtO* `true'.
|IA.
@(C193f)

``^two_^years from now, year after next'':
Sa. *satOm* `two years from now, year after next'.
Mu. *satOm* `two years from now, year after next'.
KW *satOm*
@(M093)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *sauRi* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *sauRi* `kind of grass'.
KW *sauRi*
@(M059)

``^step over, step on, kick'':
Sa. *sa~RgOm* `to step over, step on, kick'.
Mu. *saRgOm* `to step over, step on, kick'.
KW *saRgOm*
|Cf. the nasalization in Sa. *a~RgOm* : Mu. *aRgOm* `level'.
@(M093)

``^louse'':
So. *i'i*/ *i* `louse'.
Kh. *sE?* `louse'.
Sa. *se* `louse'.

Mu. *siku* `louse'.
Ho *siku* `louse'.
Ku. *siku* `louse'.
|GrKhs 684; SB F 169; "Der Floh wird mehrfach als Laus des Hundes bezeichnet, e.g. [inter alia] Bahn. *si ko*; beruht die Uebereinstimmung von Bahn. *si ko* mit Ho *siku:* auf Zufall?" (Kuhn p. 215); but *-ku* is probably a suffix, cf. Kh. *siGkOe* from * *sim-kO-i*, Mu. *ha-i*, *haku* `fish' (HJP).
@(V341)

``^rot'':
Sa. *sEa* `to rot'.
Mu. *sOEa* `to rot'.
KW *sOEa*
|The Santali reflex is unusual (RDM).
@(M077)

``^tasty, ^sweet'':
Gu. *sabbul*
~ *subul* `sweet'.
Kh. *sEbOl*
~ *sObOl* `sweet'.
Sa. *sebel* `taste, flavour, tasty'.
Mu. *sibil* `tasteful, delicious'.
Ho *sibil* `taste, flavour, tasty'.
Bj. *sibil* `sweet'.
Bh. *sibil* `sweet, tasty'.
KW *si`bi`l*
Ku. *$imbil*
~ *$imil* `sweet'.
@(V257,M071)

``^ancient, ^previous'':
Sa. *sedae* `ancient, olden times, long ago'.
Mu. *sida* `previous, before, first'.
Ho *sida* `previous, before, first'.
KW *sE`daE*
~ *sE`da*
@(V224,M094)

``^bird'':
So. *OntiD/ tid* `bird'.
Kh. *kOnthE'D* `bird'.
Ju. *konter* `bird'.
Sa. *sEGgEl TiTi* `the Guinea fowl'.
Kw. *titi* `a certain bird'.
Ku. *titit* `a certain bird'.
|Source of Sk. *$a-kunti* m. `bird' (PMW 119f.); cf. also Sk. *tittira* m. `Rehbuhn', Nep. *tItro* `partridg'e, Hi. *titArA*(Tu.) m. (HJP); OrN 392.

@(V336)

``^fire, firewood'': ??%%split?
So. *AGAl*(R)/ *AG* `firewood, fuel'.
Go. *aGal* `firewood'.
Gu. *suGgol* `fire'.
Kh. *sOGgOl* `firewood, fuel'.
 ~ *timsOG* `fire'.
Ju. *songon* `firewood, fuel'.
 ~ *nelye* `fire'.
Sa. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* warm, hot, to boil'.
Ma. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
Mu. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* `to boil'.
 ~ *tErsaG* `to bask in the sun, to warm oneself by a fire'.
Ho *seGgel* `fire'.
 ~ *basaG* `warm, to boil'.
Bj. *seGgel* `fire'.
Bh. *seGgel* `fire'.
Dh. *sEGgEl* `fire'.
Kw. *seGgel* `fire'.
KW *sEGgEl*
Ku. *siGgel* `fire'.
 ~ *ṢiGgal* `fire'.
@(V252,M141)

``^tree sp.'':
Sa. *sEkrEj* `kind of tree'.
Mu. *sEkrEj* `kind of tree'.
KW *sEkrEj*
@(M081)

``^deer'':
Kh. *sElhO'b* `deer'.
Ju. *silip* `a kind of deer'.
Sa. *sele'b*
 ~ *sele'b* `certain deer so called, viz. *badaR sele'b* the buck of the Ravine Deer (%Gazella_Bennettii)'. !?sp of Lat, cf below
Mu. *sili'b*(HN)
 ~ *sile'b*(N) `the Indian Gazelle or Ravine Deer (%Gazella_Bennetti)'. !EM.
Kw. *silip* `a kind of deer'. !i.e. *sili'b*(HJP).
KW *si`li`b*
@(V233,M071)

``^mix'':
Sa. *sElEd* `to mix'.

Mu. *sElEd* `to mix'.
KW *sElEd*
@(M080)

``^go'':
Kh. *san*
~ *sAn* `to go'.
~ *sangO'D* `to walk'.
Sa. *sEn* `to go, to obey, to follow one's wish or order'.
Mu. *sEn* `to go'.
Ho *san-o*(Hunter) `to go'.
Bj. *san-o*(Hunter) `to go'.
Bh. *sen* `to go'.
Dh. *senO?* `to go'.
KW *sEn*
Ku. *$en* `to go'.
@(V300,M075)

``^hunt'':
Sa. *sEndra* `to hunt'.
Mu. *sEndEra*
~ *sEndra* `to hunt'.
KW *sEndEra*
~ *sEndra*
@(M077,M118,M127)

``^rafter'':
Sa. *sEnEr* `rafter'.
Mu. *sEnOr*
~ *sEnEOr* `rafter'.
KW *sEnhOr*
~ *sEnEhOr*
|Contains a nominalizing infix, *sE[nE]hOr* (or *s[En]EhOr* (DS)); both languages have lost *h* here (RDM).
@(M081)

``^hold on palms'':
Sa. *sepeJ* `to hold on one's palms'.
Mu. *sipiG* `to hold on one's palms'.
KW *si`pi`J*
~ *si`pi`G*
@(M071)

``^crash'':
Sa. *sErEd* `to crash'.
Mu. *sErEd* `to crash'.
KW *sErEd*

@(M080)

``^stone'':
So. *arEG*(R)/ *rEG* `stone'.
Go. *a:reG* `stone'.
Kh. *sOrEG* `rock, stone'.
 ~ *ku~R~u~-sOr* `grinding cylinder'.
 ~ *pa'D-sOr* `grind-stone'.
 ~ *thOm-sOr* `to stone, to smash with a stone'.
Mu. *sErEG* `a large, flat stone'.
@(V183)

``^sky, ^heaven'':
Sa. *serma* `sky, firmament, heaven, year'.
Mu. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Ho *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Bj. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
Bh. *sirma* `sky, heaven, year'.
KW *sE`rma*
@(V063,V223,M094)

``^neck'':
Sa. *sErOm* `neck'.
Mu. *sErOm* `neck'.
KW *sErOm*
@(M076)

``^morning'':
Sa. *seta?* `morning'.
Mu. *seta?* `morning'.
Ho *seta?*
 ~ *seta* `morning'.
Bh. *seta?* `morning'.
KW *sEta?*
@(V171,M078,M119)

``^dog'':
Sa. *seta* `dog'.
Ma. *seta* `dog'.
Mu. *seta* `dog'.
Ho *seta* `dog'.
Bj. *seta* `dog'.
Bh. *seta* `dog'.
Dh. *seta* `dog'.
KW *sEta*
Ku. *sita*
 ~ *tsita* `dog'.

Mw. *seta*
 ~ *cita* `dog'.
@(C243,M077)

``^husk'':
Sa. *sETEj* `to husk'.
Mu. *sETEj* `to husk'.
KW *sETEj*
@(M081)

``^reach'':
Sa. *sETEr* `to reach'.
Mu. *sETEr* `to reach'.
KW *sETEr*
@(M082)

``^heat'':
Sa. *setoG* `heat'.
Mu. *situG* `heat'.
KW *si`tu`G*
@(M070)

``^plow'':
Kh. *silO?* `to plow'.
Sa. *si* `to plow'.
Mu. *si*
 ~ *siu* `to plow'.
Ho *si* `to plow'.
Bh. *si*
 ~ *siu* `to plow'.
KW *si*
@(V099,M054)

``^pluck'':
Sa. *sid* `to pluck'.
Mu. *sid* `to pluck'.
KW *sid*
@(M054)

``^waterfall'':
Sa. *siDgir* `waterfall'.
Mu. *siDgir* `waterfall'.
KW *siDgir*
@(M058)

``^put_^vertically, ^stand_^upright'':
Sa. *sidub* `to put vertically'.

Mu. *sidub* `to put vertically'.
KW *sidub*
@(M067)

``^evening'':
Sa. *siGgaR* `evening; to be evening'.
Mu. *siGgaR* `evening; to be evening'.
KW *siGgaR*
@(M055,M117,M132)

``^tree, ^vegetable'':
Kh. *OrsiG/ Or* `bean'. !recte prob. *ORsiG/ OR*(HJP
Sa. *siJ aRa?* `a certain tree (%Bauhinia_variegata)'.
Mu. *siG* `a tree'.  !only in compounds, e.g. *siGaRa?*, *siGARa?*(HN) `%Bauhinia_purpurea,_Linn.; its leaves, used as a potherb'.
 ~ *siG-buiG*
 ~ *siG-disum* `the district of Singbhum'.
Ho *siGa:?* `the leaves of *siGa:'-daru* (%Bauhinia_purpurea,_Linn.,_Caesalpinae) when used as a potherb'.
Kw. *siG* `tree'.
KW *siJ*
 ~ *siG*
Ku. *ciG*
 ~ *tsiG*
 ~ *$iG*
 ~ *si:Jj* `tree'.
@(V274,M054)

``^sun'':
So. *oyoG/ yoG* `sun'.
Gu. *siGgi*
 ~ *si~i~*(B) `sun'.
Kh. *mu'siG* `to rise (as the sun)'.
Sa. *siJ* `day'.
 ~ *siJ cando* `the sun'.
 ~ *siJ-boGga* `the Sun God'.
Ma. *siJ cando* `sun'.
Mu. *siGgi* `sun, day'.
 ~ *siG-bOGga* `Sun God'.
Ho *siG* `day, sun'.
 ~ *siGgi* `day, sun'.
Bj. *siGgi* `sun'.
Bh. *siGgi* `day, sun'.
Dh. *siG-boGga* `Sun God'.
Ku. *$iGgaru'b*
 ~ *$iGru'b*
 ~ *$iGrup* `setting of the sun, evening'.  ! *-aru'b* `cf. V280'.

@(V286)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *siJjO* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *siJjO*
 ~ *siJju* `kind of fruit'.
KW *siJjO*
|Analyzable *siJ-jO*, cf. *jO* `fruit'; the Mundari variant with *u* clearly is due to assimilation of *O* to V1 *i* (RDM).
@(M055)

``^mosquito'':
Gu. *kirGgi*
 ~ *kirigi* `mosquito'.
Sa. *sikR~i~'j* `mosquito'.
Mu. *sikR~i~* `mosquito'. !written *siknRi*(Bhad).
 ~ *sikNi*(RDH)
 ~ *sikRi~*(Bodd)
Ho *sikiG*
 ~ *siki~* `mosquito'.
Ku. *cikni*
 ~ *sikni* `eye-fly or mosquito'.
@(V090)

``^blunt'':
Sa. *sikub* `blunt'.
Mu. *sikub* `blunt'.
KW *sikub*
@(M067)

``^door'':
Sa. *silpiJ* `door'.
Mu. *silpiG*
 ~ *silpiJ* `door'.
KW *silpiJ*
 ~ *silpiG*
@(M058)

``^fowl'':
So. *kAnsim/ im* `fowl, chicken'.  !CF also *sim* `in *AdrE-sim* chicken egg'.
Go. *aGoi* `hen'.
Gu. *gi-siG* `hen'.
Re. *gi-siG* `hen'.
Kh. *siGkOe* `fowl'.
Ju. *saGgoi*
 ~ *sAGke*
 ~ *seGkoi* `hen'.

Sa. *sim* `fowl'.
Ma. *sim* `fowl'.
Mu. *sim* `fowl'.
Ho *sim* `fowl'.
Bh. *sim* `fowl'.
Dh. *sim* `fowl'.
Kw. *sim* `fowl'.
KW *sim*
Ku. *$im* `hen'.
|EsA 120; SB B 216; MKhmV 97, no. 322; GrKhs 802.
@(V314,M133)

``^wash head'':
Sa. *sipi* `to wash one's head'.
Mu. *sipi* `to wash one's head'.
KW *sipi*
@(M057)

``^mix'':
Sa. *sipOd* `to mix'.
Mu. *sipud* `to mix'.
KW *sipO`d*
@(M098)

``^rough'':
Sa. *sirgad* `rough'.
Mu. *sirgad* `rough'.
KW *sirgad*
@(M055)

``^grass sp.'':
Sa. *sirOm* `kind of grass'.
Mu. *sirum* `kind of grass'.
KW *sirO`m*
@(M055)

``^suck'':
So. *sArub*
~ *sArob* `to drink noisily, to slurp'. !Ram. has to suck, sip
~ *sumrub*(R) `to suck with noise'.
Kh. *suru'b atmen* `to breathe, to gargle'.
Sa. *siRu'b* `to suck in audibly, to sip'.
~ *sOrpO'd* `to sip, suck in'.
Mu. *si'b* `to smoke'.
@(V354)

``^stink'':

Sa. *si~Ri~j* `to stink; a bad smell'.
Mu. *siNij* `to stink; a bad smell'.
KW *siNij*
@(M058)

``^smell, ^stink'':
So. *sO'O* `to stink'.
Sa. *sO* `smell'.
Mu. *sO-an* `odor, smell, bad or disagreeable taste'.
KW *sO-an*
Ku. *su-ki-n* `to smell'.
@(C193a,M084)

``^remove thorn'':
Sa. *so* `to remove a thorn (e.g. from one's foot)'.
Mu. *su* `to remove a thorn (e.g. from one's foot)'.
KW *su`*
@(M072)

``^measure'':
Sa. *sOG* `to measure'.
Mu. *sOG* `to measure'.
KW *sOG*
@(M085)

``^peck'':
Sa. *sOga?* `to peck'.
Mu. *sOga?* `to peck'.
KW *sOga?*
@(M087)

``^insert, ^accommodate'':
Sa. *sOhOb* `to insert, accommodate'. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *sOhOb* `to insert, accommodate'.
KW *sOhOb*
@(M088)

``^dart forward, stumble'':
Sa. *sOhOr* `to dart forward, stumble'.
Mu. *sOhOr* `to dart forward, stumble'.
KW *sOhOr*
|Cf. *hOsOr* `to descend' (RDM).
@(M091)

``^smoke'':
Sa. *sokol* `smoke'.
Mu. *sukul* `smoke'.

KW *su`ku`l*
@(M139)

``^low land'':
Sa. *sOkRa* `low land'.
Mu. *sOkRa* `low land'.
KW *sOkRa*
@(M087)

``^stumble'':
Sa. *sOmbOd* `to stumble'.
Mu. *sOmbOd* `to stumble'.
KW *sOmbOd*
@(M089)

``^pus'':
Sa. *sOndrO* `pus'.
Mu. *sOndOrO*
~ *sOndrO* `pus'.
KW *sOndOrO*
~ *sOndrO*
@(M088,M127)

``^arm'':
Sa. *sopo* `arm'.
Mu. *supu* `arm'.
KW *su`pu`*
@(M073)

``^sip'':
Sa. *sOrkOd* `to sip'.
Mu. *surkud* `to sip'.
KW *sO`rkO`d*
@(M096)

``^insert'':
Sa. *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?* `to insert '. !orig. *sOro?*
~ *sOrlo?*
Mu. *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?* `to insert'.
KW *sOrO?*
~ *sOrlO?*
| *l* perhaps some infix (RDM), or original, with *rl* - *rr* - *r* (DS); cf. *hOrO?* `id.'.
@(M090)

``^shelter'':

Sa. *soro* `shelter; to shelter'.
Mu. *suru* `shelter; to shelter'.
KW *su`ru`*
@(M073)

``^enter'':
Sa. *sORO* `to enter'.
Mu. *sORO* `to enter'.
KW *sORO*
@(M088)

``^change_^sides'':
Sa. *sOrta* `to change sides, e.g. while washing cattle '. ! *r* `sic'.
~ *sORa* M120.
Mu. *suRta* `to change sides, e.g. while washing cattle'.
KW *sO`Rta*
@(M096)

``^tree sp.: marking nut'':
Kh. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Sa. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Mu. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Ho *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
Bh. *sOsO* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
KW *sOsO*
Ku. *coso*
~ *soso* `the Marking Nut tree (%Semicarpus_Anacardium)'.
@(V203,M084)

``^insect sp.'':
Sa. *sOsrOj* `locust'.
Mu. *sOnsrOd*
~ *sOnsOrOd* `locust'.
KW *sOrOj*
~ *sOrOd*
|The only example of this *j* : *d* correspondence; the *n* is sporadic (RDM). Presumably reduplication is assumed, but since it is present in both languages one might reconstruct *sO.sOrOj* etc. (DS).
@(M090)

``^follow'':
Sa. *soto?* `to follow'.
Mu. *sutu?* `to follow'.
KW *su`tu`?*
@(M074)

``^bake'':

Sa. *sOuOG* `to bake'.
Mu. *OyOG* `to bake'.
KW *sOyOG*
~ *OyOG*
|This is the only example of a lost initial C in Santali (RDM), except *h*? (DS).
@(M091)

``^root'':
Sa. *suba* `root'.
Mu. *suba* `root'.
KW *suba*
@(M063)

``^stream'':
Sa. *sud* `stream'.
Mu. *sud* `stream'.
KW *sud*
@(M061)

``^sting'':
Sa. *suGga* `to sting'.
Mu. *suGga* `to sting'.
KW *suGga*
@(M063)

``^snot'':
Sa. *suluj* `snot'.
Mu. *suluj* `snot'.
KW *suluj*
@(M066)

``^until'':
Sa. *sumuG* `until'.
Mu. *sumuG* `until'.
KW *sumuG*
@(M067)

``^hide'':
Sa. *sunduj* `to hide'.
Mu. *sunduj* `to hide'.
KW *sunduj*
@(M066)

``^oil'':
Sa. *sunum* `oil'.
Mu. *sunum*
~ *sunuG* `oil'.

Ho *sunum* `oil'.
Bh. *sunum* `oil'.
KW *sunum*
Ku. *$unum* `oil'.
@(V119,M066)

``^foot'':
Kh. *supli-kaTa* `foot'.
Mu. *supu* `upper arm (from the elbow to the shoulder)'.
Bh. *supli* `upper part of the foot excluding the toes'.
@(V134)

``^pretext'':
Sa. *susi* `pretext'.
Mu. *susi* `pretext'.
KW *susi*
@(M062)

``^dance'':
Sa. *susun* `dance'.
Mu. *susun* `dance'.
KW *susun*
|Reduplicated *su.sun* from *sun.sun*? (DS).
@(M134)

``^pierce'':
Sa. *tab* `to pierce'.
Mu. *tab* `to pierce'.
KW *tab*
@(M098)

``^quickly'':
Kh. *dhabe*
 ~ *dabe* `quickly'. !(after verbal roots)
 ~ *sObrE dhabe*
 ~ *sObrE dabe* `quickly'.
Mu. *tab*(H)
 ~ *ta:b* `quickly, fast, speedily'. !adverbial affix
 ~ *dha:b*(N) `quickly, fast, speedily'. !adverbial affix
 ~ *sEndha:beme*(H) `to walk fast'. !EM
@(C453)

``^rice, flattened'':
Sa. *tabEn* `flattened rice'.
Mu. *tabEn* `flattened rice'.
KW *tabEn*
@(M083)

``^lie on stomach'':
Sa. *tabEr* `to lie on one's stomach '. !also *tavEr* (M105)
Mu. *tabEr* `to lie on one's stomach'.
KW *tabEr*
@(M083)

``^soft'':
Sa. *tabuj* `soft'.
Mu. *tabuj* `soft'.
KW *tabuj*
@(M069)

``^pole'':
Sa. *TaDa* `pole'.
Mu. *TaDa* `pole'.
KW *TaDa*
@(M113)

``^wait'':
Sa. *taGgi* `to wait'.
Mu. *taGgi* `to wait'.
KW *taGgi*
@(M059)

``^cucumber'':
Sa. *tahEr* `cucumber'.
Mu. *tahEr* `cucumber'.
KW *tahEr*
@(M083)

``^stay'':
Sa. *tahE~* `to stay'.
Mu. *tahin* `to stay'.
KW *tahE`n*
|Santali seems to have changed *En* to *E~* (RDM).
@(M094)

``^strike'':
Sa. *takOb* `to strike'.
Mu. *takub* `to strike'.
KW *takO`b*
@(M097)

``^spin'':
Sa. *takOE* `to spin'.
Mu. *takui* `to spin'.

KW *takO`E`*
@(M094)

``^middle'':
So. *tAraGDi*(M) `middle'.
Sa. *tala* `middle'.
Mu. *tala* `middle'.
Ho *tala* `middle'.
Bh. *tala* `middle'.
KW *tala*
Ku. *tala* `middle'.
|Cf. KW *tOl* `id.'; cf. also KW *tara* `half'.
@(V022,M126)

``^step over'':
Sa. *talOm*
~ *taRam* `to step over'.
Mu. *taROm* `to step over'.
KW *talOm*
|Assumes * *l* - * *L* - * *R*, but this is the only example of this variation in Santali (RDM); reconstruction with * *R* seems at least equally plausible, given the *R* in Mundari (DS).
@(M108)

``^shatter'':
Sa. *talsa* `to shatter'.
Mu. *talsa* `to shatter'.
KW *talsa*
@(M113)

``^beat'':
Sa. *tam* `to beat'.
Mu. *tam* `to beat'.
KW *tam*
@(M099)

``^eight'':
So. *tamji*(R4)
Go. *tamgi*(RR)
Gu. *tamgi*(RR) `eight'. !dial.
@

``^guava'':
Kh. *tamras* `guava'.
Mu. *tamras* `guava'.
@(C248)

``^wild sheep'':

Sa. *tan* `wild sheep'.
Mu. *tani* `wild sheep'.
KW *tani*
|One of a few Santali forms which drop final V (RDM).
@(M099)

``^spread legs'':
Sa. *TaNDa* `to spread one's legs'.
Mu. *TaNDa* `to spread one's legs'.
KW *TaNDa*
@(M113)

``^throw'':
Sa. *tapa?* `to throw'.
Mu. *tapa?* `to throw'.
KW *tapa?*
@(M114)

``^tap'':
Sa. *tapiJ* `to tap'.
Mu. *tapiJ*
~ *tapiG* `to tap '. ! *sapiG*
~ *sapiJ* M102.
KW *tapiJ*
~ *tapiG*
@(M060)

``^settle'':
Sa. *tapu?* `to settle'.
Mu. *tapu?* `to settle'.
KW *tapu?*
@(M070)

``^half'':
Sa. *tara* `half'.
Mu. *tara* `half'.
KW *tara*
|Cf. *tala* `middle' and So. *tA-* `half-'.
@(M113)

``^shoulder'':
So. *tAmbED*(M) `to shoulder'.
Gu. *tunar* `shoulder'.
Kh. *taran* `shoulder'.
Ju. *taran* `shoulder'.
Sa. *taren* `shoulder'.
Mu. *taran* `shoulder'.

Ho *taran* `shoulder'.
Bh. *taran* `shoulder'.
KW *taran* !but why *e* in Sa.?
@(V028,M104)

``^fruit sp.'':
Sa. *tarOb* `kind of fruit'.
Mu. *tarOb* `kind of fruit'.
KW *tarOb*
@(M092)

``^animal sp.'':
Sa. *tarub* `kind of animal'.
Mu. *tarub* `kind of animal'.
KW *tarub*
@(M069)

``^spread'':
Sa. *tasE* `to spread (to dry)'.
Mu. *tasi*
 ~ *tasE* `to spread (to dry)'.
KW *tasE`*
 ~ *tasE* !orig. *tasi`* corrected from M094.
@(M083)

``^bright'':
So. *ta'ar*(R) `to shine, to be bright, to bloom'.
So. *tar*(R) `white'.
Gu. *tara:dutu* `light'.
Kh. *tardi* `to light a lamp, lamp light, a lamp'.
Mu. *TaTi* `a lamp'.
Bh. *ThaThi* `earthen lamp'.
@(C188)

``^draw'':
Sa. *tawij* `to draw'.
Mu. *tawij* `to draw'.
KW *tawij*
@(M102)

``^crocodile'':
So. *taJal* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Sa. *tayan* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Mu. *tayan* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
Ho *taen* `the broad-headed crocodile (%Crocodilus_trigonops)'.
@(V031)

``^back'':
Sa. *tayOm* `back'.
Mu. *tayOm* `back'.
KW *tayOm*
@(M093)

``^from'':
Kh. *tai*
~ *tae* `from'. !also *taiy* `Joh. 6,23'.
Sa. *tayOm*
~ *taenOm* `behind, after, to leave behind'.
Mu. *tayOm*
~ *taeOm*
~ *taiOm* `after, following, back, behind'.
@(C345)

``^today'': ??%%subentries
Ju. *missiG* `today'.
Sa. *tehteheJ*(P)
~ *te-heJ*(M) `today'.
Mu. *ti-siG*(H)
~ *ti-hiG*(M)
~ *isiG*(N) `today'.
Ho *tisiG* `today'.
Bj. *tisiG* `today'.
Bh. *tihiG* `today'.
KW *ti`-si`J*
~ *ti`-hi`J*
~ *ti`-si`G*
~ *ti`-hi`G*
Ku. *teG* `today'.
|The *s* : *h* correspondence is unusual in these languages (RDM); contains *siG* `sun, day' (DS).
@(V349,M071)

``^reach'':
Sa. *tEba?* `to reach'.
Mu. *tEbak* `to reach '. ! *tEba?* M125.
KW *tEbak* ! *tEba?* M125.
@(M119)

``^move'':
Kh. *tegOe* `to move'.
Sa. *tEgE.tEgE* `tugging, pulling, to pull about'.
@(V178)

``^carry on head'':
So. *teG* `to carry on one's head'. !Ram.: to carry on one's shoulder or neck

Go. *tiG-ai* `to carry on one's head'.
Kh. *tE'j* `to carry on one's head'.
Mu. *tEGgO?* `to carry on one's shoulder'.
@(V153)

``^stand'':
So. *tAnAG*(?) `to stand up'.
Go. *tinaG*(RR),, *tinaGgu*(V) `to stand up'.
Gu. *tinaGu*
~ *tunon*(R4) `to stand up'.
Re. *tinaG*(RR) `to stand up'.
Kh. *tOGgOn* `to stand'.
Sa. *teGgo* `to raise, stand up'.
Mu. *tiGgu*
~ *tiGgun* `to stand'.
KW *ti`Ggu`*
@(V258,M070)

``^axe'':
Sa. *TEGgOj* `small axe'.
Mu. *kONDEj* `small axe'.
KW *kONDEj*
|Metathesis in the Santali form (RDM).
@(M076)

``^weave'':
So. *taJ* `to weave'.
Gu. *taJ*(R4) `to weave'.
Kh. *taJ* `to weave'.
Sa. *teJ* `to weave'.
Mu. *tEG* `to weave'.
Ho *teG* `to weave'.
Bh. *teG* `to weave'.
Tu. *teGge:* `to weave'.
KW *tEJ*
~ *tEG*
@(V301,M075)

``elder ^brother-in-law'':
Sa. *tEJa* `elder brother-in-law'.
Mu. *tEJa* `elder brother-in-law '. !cited as *tEJja* M119.
KW *tEJa*
@(M078)

``^worm, ^insect'':
Kh. *tijO?* `worm'.
Sa. *tejo* `creeping crawling insects, maggots'.

Mu. *tiju?*(Bage), *tiju*(Bhad) `any insect or worm'.
 ~ *malaRa-tiju*
 ~ *mala~R~a~-tiju* `a caterpillar'. !EM
Bh. *tiju* `worm, insect'.
KW *ti`ju`*
@(V329,M070)

``^boil'':
Sa. *teke* `to boil'.
Mu. *tiki* `to boil'.
KW *ti`ki`*
@(M071)

``^distribute, divide'':
Sa. *tel* `to distribute, divide'.
Mu. *til* `to distribute, divide'.
KW *ti`l*
@(M070)

``^receive'':
Sa. *tEla* `to receive'.
Mu. *tEla* `to receive'.
KW *tEla*
@(M077)

``^lice'':
Sa. *tele* `lice'.
Mu. *tili* `lice'.
KW *ti`li`*
@(M071)

``^tall'':
Sa. *tElGga* `tall'.
Mu. *tElEGga* `tall'.
KW *tElEGga*
|The Santali form is the only one cited here with a triple cluster (RDM); cf. Kharia for this same cluster, due to syncope (DS).
@(M077)

``^press'':
Kh. *tEn* `to trample'.
 ~ *OtOn* `to press down'.
Sa. *tEn* `to press, keep down'.
 ~ *tEJ.tEJ* `tight, tense, taut'.
 ~ *lin* `to press with the hands'.
Mu. *tEn*(M) `to press, cover'.
 ~ *ThEn*

~ *lEn* `to get jammed'.
~ *lEn* `to press, express'.
~ *lin* `to press, to squeeze'.
Ho *ten* `to get jammed'.
~ *len* `to press'.
KW *tEn*
Ku. *Ten* `to throng, to choke'.
@(V335,M075)

``^lean'': ??%%subenter, cf. So. *Der*
Sa. *TENDEr* `to lean against something '. !??orig. *tENDO`r*
Mu. *TENDEr* `to lean against something'.
KW *TENDEr*
@(M127)

``^close'':
Sa. *tEpEd* `to close'.
Mu. *tEpEd* `to close'.
KW *tEpEd*
@(M080)

``^shoot'':
Sa. *tEraG* `to shoot'.
Mu. *tEraG* `to shoot'.
KW *tEraG*
@(M078)

``^ebony ^tree'':
So. *tarel-neb*(R) `a tree called *kendU* `in Oriya''.
Kh. *tiREl*
~ *tiRel*
~ *tiReil*(Al.1334), *tiril*(Roy) `ebony (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
Sa. *terel* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
Mu. *tiril* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'. |M kind of fruit
Ho *tiril* `the ebony tree (%Diospyros_melanoxylon,_Roxb.)'.
KW *ti`ri`l*
@(V227,M071)

``^bee'':
So. *terAm-buD*(R) `a kind of bee'.
~ *tEram-da*(R) `honey'.
~ *tErAm/ tEr* `a species of small wasp, a kind of bee'.
Kh. *tErOm* `honey'.
Sa. *tErOm* `a kind of bee (%Apis_florea)'.
Mu. *tErOm* `a kind of bee (%Apis_florea)'.
KW *tErOm*
Ku. *te:rmu* `bee'.

@(V176,M076)

``^thirst'':
Sa. *tEtaG* `to be thirsty; thirst'.
Mu. *tEtaG* `to be thirsty; thirst'.
KW *tEtaG*
@(M078)

``^lizard'':
So. *DAnnAG* `lizard'.
Kh. *TETEGga* `lizard'.
Mu. *TETEGga* `chameleon'.
Ku. *te:te:Gga*
~ *titiGga* `lizard'.
@(V331)

``^barren'':
Sa. *ThA~T* `barren, childless'.
~ *DENDE* `tailless'.
Mu. *TaNTi* `barren, past the age of breeding'.
@(V313A)

``^adhere'':
Kh. *ThO* `to adhere'.
Sa. *ThEkOm* `to stick to, adhere, cling to'.
Sa. *thOkO bOkO*
~ *thOkOr bOkOr* `soiled, besmeared, stained'.
Sa. *thOkRE* `to be besmeared, to adhere to, to stick to'.
@(C440)

``^thunder'':
Kh. *DhEDhrEl* `to thunder'.
Sa. *ThEr* `a stroke of lightning'.
~ *cETEr* `thunderbolt'.
Mu. *ThEr* `to thunder, lightning'.
@(V165)

``^correct'':
Kh. *Thauka* `correct, right'. !Joh. 5,30-32
Sa. *Thik* `right, proper, exact, good'. !Hi.
Mu. *Thauka* `right, proper, exact, true'.
Mu. *Thik* `right, proper, exact, good'.
@(C438)

``^hand'':
So. *si'i/ si* `hand'. ! *ti-* in *ti-par* `to take with the fingers'.
Go. *si*(RR) `hand'.

Gu. *titi*(R4) `hand'.
Re. *ti*(RR) `hand'.
Kh. *ti?* `hand'.
Ju. *iti* `hand'.
Sa. *ti* `hand'.
Ma. *ti* `hand'.
Mu. *ti?*
~ *ti:* `hand'.
Ho *ti* `hand'.
Bj. *ti?* `hand'.
Bh. *ti?* `hand'.
Dh. *tihi* `hand'.
Kw. *ti* `hand'.
KW *ti*
Ku. *ti* `hand'.
@(V075,M054)

``^light'':
Sa. *tiGgi* `to light'.
Mu. *tiGgi* `to light'.
KW *tiGgi*
@(M057)

``^fire'':
So. *timeG*(R) `hot'.
~ *tuGal* `to add fuel, logs to a fire'. !Ram. has to burn, kindle fire
~ *guj* `blow on a fire'. !in *Er--guj* `to try, do one's best'.
Kh. *timsOG* `fire'. ! *sOG* cf. V252.
~ *tuGgal* `to be warm'.
Sa. *tiGgi* `to put fuel at the fire'.
Mu. *tiG* `to kindle fire'.
Ho *tiG* `to put fuel at the fire'.
Ku. *tiGgi* `to light a fire'.
@(V324)

``^lead by the hand'':
Sa. *tij* `to lead by the hand'.
Mu. *tij* `to lead by the hand'.
KW *tij*
@(M054)

``^cloud'':
So. *tAr+b*(D)/ *t+r*(R4) `cloud'.
Go. *tarup*(RR), *tirub*(RR) `cloud'.
Gu. *tirib*(R4) `cloud'.
Re. *tirib*(RR) `cloud'.
@

``^nine'':
So. *tinji*(R4)
Go. *timgi*(RR)
Gu. *timgi*(RR) `nine'. !dial.
@

``^noon'':
Kh. *tOhOn* `noon'.
Sa. *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Mu. *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Ho *tikin* `noon, midday'.
Bh. *Tikin* `noon, midday'.
KW *tikin*
@(V373,M058)

``^rub_^eyes'':
Sa. *tirmid* `to rub one's eyes'.
Mu. *tirmid* `to rub one's eyes'.
KW *tirmid*
|Is a vowel-harmonized morpheme "eye" here? (DS).
@(M058)

``^bird sp.'':
Sa. *TirOm* `kind of bird'.
Mu. *Tirum* `kind of bird'.
KW *TirO`m*
@(M055)

``^bow'':
Sa. *tirub* `to bow'.
Mu. *tirub* `to bow'.
KW *tirub*
@(M056)

``^cow'':
So. *taGliy*
 ~ *taGlij*
 ~ *taGliJ/ taG* `cow, cattle'.
Go. *taGli* `cow, bullock'.
 ~ *taGgili*(V) `bull'.
Gu. *kitaG* `cow'.
Kh. *tOmliG* `milk'.
Sa. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
Mu. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
Bh. *toa* `milk, the female breast'.
KW *tOa*

@(V263,M087)

``^egg'':
Gu. *utob-siG*(R4)
Re. *ntob-siG*(RR) `egg'.
@R

``^chew'':
Kh. *tagO'j* `to chew'.
Sa. *tOgO'j*
 ~ *taga'j tOgO'j* `to chew quickly'.
 ~ *tAguR nAsuR*
 ~ *tAguR tAsuR* `to eat greedily, to devour'.
Mu. *tagOe'j* `to chew'.
Ho *tagoe* `to chew'.
@(V307)

``^grasp'':
Sa. *tOhab* `to grasp '. !RDM says V2 is assimilated to V1??
Mu. *tOhab* `to grasp'.
KW *tOhab*
@(M089)

``^stumble'':
Sa. *tOhOd* `to stumble'.
Mu. *tOhOd* `to stumble'.
KW *tOhOd*
@(M089)

``^feel'':
Sa. *TOhOr* `to feel'.
Mu. *TOhOr*
 ~ *TOOr* `to feel'.
KW *TOhOr*
@(M127)

``^pestle'':
Sa. *tOk* `pestle'.
Mu. *tuku* `pestle'.
KW *tO`kO`*
 ~ *tu`ku`*
@(M095,M072)

``^middle'':
Sa. *tOl* `middle'.
Mu. *tOl* `middle'.
KW *tOl*

|Cf. KW *tala* `middle'.
@(M126)

``^tie, ^bind'':
So. *tOl* `to wear jewelry, to wear a necklace, to wear'.  !Ram. `to tie, to bind'.
 ~ *tOl-bad* `to tie, to bind'.
Go. *tol*(RR) `to bind, to tie'.
Gu. *tol*(R4) `to bind, to tie'.
Re. *tol*(RR) `to bind, to tie'.
Kh. *tOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Sa. *tOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Mu. *tOl*
 ~ *thOl* `to bind, to tie'.
Ho *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
Bh. *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
KW *tOl*
Ku. *tol* `to bind, to tie'.
@(V191,M085~)

``^tail'':
Sa. *tOlOG* `tail'.
Mu. *tOlOG* `tail'.
KW *tOlOG*
@(M091)

``^squeeze'':
Sa. *tOlOj* `to squeeze'.
Mu. *tuluj* `to squeeze'.
KW *tO`lO`j*
@(M096)

``^sister'':
So. *tOnan*(R3) `sister'.
Gu. *tonan*(R4) `sister'.
@

``^forest'':
Sa. *TONDaG* `forest'.
Mu. *TONDaG* `forest'.
KW *TONDaG*
@(M088)

``^bury, ^grave''.
Sa. *topa* `a grave, to put, dig in the ground'.
Mu. *topa* `to bury, to cover'.
@(V309)

``^short'':
Sa. *tope* `short'.
Mu. *tupi* `short'.
KW *tu`pi`*
@(M072)

``^wet'':
Sa. *topo* `wet; to get wet'.
Mu. *tupu* `wet; to get wet'.
KW *tu`pu`*
@(M073)

``^squirrel'':
So. *tuttUD*(R)
~ *tuttum*(R) `squirrel'.
Sa. *toR* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Mu. *tuRu* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Ho *tu* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
Bh. *tuR* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
KW *tu`Ru`*
Ku. *tur* `a squirrel (%Sciurus_tristiatus, %Sciurus_palmarum)'.
@(V243,M072)

``^perhaps'':
Sa. *tOra* `perhaps'.
Mu. *tOra* `perhaps'.
KW *tOra*
@(M087)

``^iguana (^lizard)'':
Sa. *tOrhOd* `iguana'.
Mu. *tOrhOd* `iguana'.
KW *tOrhOd*
@(M089)

``^ash'':
Sa. *tOrOj* `ash'.
Mu. *tOrOj* `ash'.
KW *tOrOj*
@(M090)

``^neck, ^nape of the neck'':
So. *sAGka* `neck'. !Oriya
Kh. *kOGkO* `neck'.
Ju. *kuGka* `neck'.
Sa. *totka* `the nape of the neck'. !Cf. Sa. *kaGkha* `edge, brim'.
Mu. *tutka* `back of the neck or head'. ! *tud-ka*(M)

KW *tO`d-ka*
@(V276,M096)

``^throat'':
Kh. *thOthOr* `throat'.
Mu. *ToTora* `throat, windpipe'.
Ho *uTuTua* `throat, windpipe'.
Ku. *thutuRa* `a kind of trumpet'. !??
Ku. *to:tara:* `throat, windpipe'.
@(V376)

``^jackal'':
Kh. *tuyu* `jackal'.
Sa. *toyo* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Mu. *tuyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Ho *tuyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
Bh. *tuiyu* `jackal (%Canis_aureus)'.
KW *tu`yu`*
@(V238,M073,M143)

``^feed'':
Sa. *tubEd* `to feed'.
Mu. *tubid* `to feed'.
KW *tubE`d*
@(M063)

``^dip'':
Sa. *TuDa?* `to dip'.
Mu. *TuDa?* `to dip'.
KW *TuDa?* ! *Da?* water?
@(M064)

``^basket'':
Sa. *TuGki* `basket'.
Mu. *TuGki* `basket'.
KW *TuGki*
@(M060)

``^point'':
So. *tui*(R) `to take with the tip of a finger a drop of liquor or honey'.
So. *tuj-jal*(R) `to dip a finger into a liquid, etc., and to lick it in order to test its quality'.
Kh. *tuigOl* `point, to point to, to point out, index (finger)'.
Mu. *tuigOl* `point, to point to, to point out, index (finger)'.
@(C348)

``^shoot'':
So. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'.

Kh. *tuJ*(ABDP)
 ~ *tu~y~*(P) `to shoot with an arrow'.
Sa. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'.
Mu. *tuJ* `to shoot with an arrow'. !M; Pinnow *tuiJ*
 ~ *TupuiG*
 ~ *ThupuiG* `to shoot each other'. !with p-infix and altered initial
Ho *tuiG* `to shoot with an arrow'.
Bh. *tui* `to shoot with an arrow'.
KW *tuJ*
Ku. *tuiG* `to shoot with an arrow'.
@(V107,M061)

``^nest'':
Kh. *thoka* `nest'. ! *khota*
Sa. *tukA* `nest'.
Mu. *tuka* `nest'.
Ho *tuka* `nest'.
KW *tuka*
@(V389,M063)

``^mend'':
Sa. *tukuj* `to mend'.
Mu. *tukuj* `to mend'.
KW *tukuj*
@(M066)

``^short'':
Sa. *tulpa* `short'.
Mu. *tulpa?* `short'.
KW *tulpa?*
 ~ *tulpa*
@(M122)

``^put_into_^mouth'':
Sa. *tumbud* `to put into one's mouth'.
Mu. *tumbud* `to put into one's mouth'.
KW *tumbud*
@(M065)

``^end'':
So. *an-tuG*
 ~ *om-tuG*
 ~ *uG-tuG*
 ~ *um-tuG* `to finish'.
Kh. *um Ontu'D*
 ~ *um tu'Dna* `unending'.
Sa. *TuNDu* `end'.

Mu. *TuNDu* `end, to end, to finish'.
Bh. *TuNDu* `end'.
KW *TuNDU*
@(V140,M065)

``^feel by ^touching'':
Sa. *tunum* `to feel by touching'.
Mu. *tunum* `to feel by touching'.
KW *tunum*
@(M066)

``^six'':
So. *tuDru*(D) `six'.
Go. *turgi*(RR) `six'.
Gu. *tir*(RR) `six'.
Re. *ti'iri*(RR) `six'.
Kh. *tibhru*
~ *tibru* `six'.
Sa. *turui* `six'.
Ma. *turui(ya* `six'.
Mu. *turui*
~ *turuya* `six'.
Ho *turuia* `six'.
Bj. *turuja* `six'.
Bh. *turui*
~ *turuya* `six'.
Dh. *turui*
~ *turuya* `six'.
KW *turui*
Ku. *turu*
~ *turui*
~ *turuiya* `six'. !CF *tur* `in Ku. *turkom* six only, Ku. *turtur* six by six'.
@(V148,M060)

``^pluck; leaf ^bud'':
Sa. *Tusa* `to pluck; leaf bud'.
Mu. *Tusa* `to pluck; leaf bud'.
KW *Tusa*
@(M063,M127)

``^arrow'':
Sa. *TuTi* `arrow'.
Mu. *TuTi* `arrow'.
KW *TuTi*
@(M062)

``^this'':

So. *u*
 ~ *U* `prefix without specific meaning, orig. demonstrative'.  E.g. in *U-yUG/ yUG* `the sun', *U-ab/ ab* `vegetable'.
Kh. *u* `this'.  E.g. in *ua' thOm* `therewith, with this', *u-jE?* `this', *u-kaR*, *u-kAR* `this man, this person'.
Mu. *u-* `prefix'.  |In *u-sasan* `the sasan where bones are buried, from *sasan* burial ground (Sk. *maa:na*'.
@(C520)

``^drink, `^swallow'':'.
Gu. *yi:du* `drink'.
 ~ *id-i:* `drinking'.
Kh. *u'D* `to drink, to suck'.
Sa. *u'd* `to swallow'. !M also *od*
Mu. *u'd* `to swallow'.
Ho *ud* `to swallow'.
Bh. *ud* `to swallow'.
KW *ud*
 ~ *u`d* !if *od* isn't a mistake
Ku. *ud* `to swallow'.
@(V142,M061,M072)

``^tell'':
Sa. *udu?* `to tell'.
Mu. *udub* `to tell'.
KW *udu?*
 ~ *udub*
@(M066)

``^elbow'':
So. *kum-si*(R)
 ~ *kuG-si* `elbow'.
Kh. *kehni*
 ~ *ke~hR~i* `elbow'. !Ridd. 153
Mu. *uka?* `elbow, to strike with the elbow'.
@(C517)

``^mango'':
So. *uRa/ ul* `mango'.
Go. *uRa'a* `mango'.
Gu. *ili* `mango'.
Re. *li* `mango'.
Sa. *ul* `mango tree (%Mangifera_indica,_L.)'.
Mu. *ul*
 ~ *uli* `mango'.
Ho *uli* `mango'.
Bh. *uli* `mango'.

KW *ul*
 ~ *uli*
@(V144,M061)

``^spit'':
So. *bijOl* `to spit'. !Ram. has a noun, meaning saliva, CF *ole*
 ~ *ueda*(R) `nausea'. ! *ulda*(HJP), after Kuiper
Gu. *lollo:r* `to vomit'.
Kh. *bala* `nausea, to vomit'.
Sa. *ulA* `to spit out, eject from the mouth, vomit'.
 ~ *uli da?* `saliva, spittle'.
Mu. *ula*
 ~ *hul* `to vomit'.
 ~ *ulida?* `saliva'.
Ho *ula* `to spit out'.
 ~ *ulida?* `saliva'.
Bh. *ula* `to vomit'.
KW *ula*
Ku. *ula* `to vomit'.
@(V312,M063)

``^hair'':
So. *u'u/ u* `hair of the head'.
 ~ *upp+r/ p+r* `hair of the body, wool'.
Go. *uba:-koi* `hair'.
Gu. *jibbo*
 ~ *iGgbo:* `hair'.
Re. *ugboJ* `hair'.
Kh. *ului*
 ~ *sOlui*
 ~ *sO'lui* `hair'.  !to *-lui* `cf. Sa. *hului* to shake, to give a reminder (spirits), Ku. *holoi*(K) `to shake, to give a reminder (spirits), Sa. *dului* untangled, unravelled, straight (hair, grass)''.
Sa. *u'b* `hair'.
Mu. *u'b* `hair'.
Ho *ub* `hair, wool'.
Bj. *ub* `hair, wool'.
Bh. *ub* `hair, wool'.
KW *ub*
Ku. *hup* `hair, wool'.
@(V143,V216,M061)

``^bathe'':
So. *uma*(R) `to bathe, to wash oneself, to be pregnant'.
Gu. *de:ya: kim* `to bathe'.
Kh. *oa?* `to bathe'.
Sa. *um* `to bathe, wash, baptize'.
Mu. *um* `to bathe, to wash one's body'.

Bh. *um* `to bathe, to wash one's body'.
KW *um*
@(C542,M061)

``^shade, shadow'':
So. *ummul*(R)
 ~ *uJJul* `shadow, reflection'.
 ~ *m+lmal* `mirage'.
Sa. *umul* `shade, shadow'.
Mu. *umul*
 ~ *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
Ho *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
Bh. *umbul* `shade, shadow'.
KW *umul*
 ~ *ummul*
|The *b* `seems secondary but irregular' (RDM); these intrusions are particularly frequent in N_VL (DS). Cf. So. *ubmul*'.
@(V121,M067)

``^ant'':
Kh. *uphia*
 ~ *uFia* `flying ant'.
Sa. *upi* `swarming white ants'.
Mu. *ufia*(Ban) `flying ant'.
Ho *upi* `cockroach'.
@(V096)

``^dig'':
Sa. *ur* `to dig'.
Mu. *ur* `to dig'.
KW *ur*
@(M061)

``^warm'':
So. *uyub*(R) `warm'. !dial.
 ~ *pAJ+m* `lukewarm'.
Kh. *urum* `warm'.
 ~ *usum*
 ~ *usuG* `lukewarm'.
 ~ *rum* `to burn'.
Sa. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
Mu. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
 ~ *ugum.ugum* `sultry'.
 ~ *uru'b* `to burn'.
Ho *urgum* `warm, tepid'.
 ~ *urub* `to burn'.
Bh. *urgum* `warm, tepid'.

KW *urgum*
Ku. *urgum* `lukewarm'.
@(V118,M066, cf. V192,V388)

``^warm'':
So. *pAJ+m* `lukewarm'.
Kh. *y~Om* `to bask, warm oneself'.
@(V388, cf. V118)

``^hard'':
So. *rADu* `hard, tough'.
Kh. *uri'D* `hard, to be hard'.
Sa. *uri'j* `firm, tight, fast'.
Mu. *uri'j*(K) `tight, to come off, as dried skin'.
@(V315)

``^cattle, ^bullock'':
Kh. *OrEj* `cow, bullock'.
Ju. *orai* `bullock'.
Sa. *uri'j* `bullock, ox, draught-cattle'.
Mu. *uri'j* `bullock, cattle in general'.
Ho *uri'j*
~ *uri* `bullock, cattle in general'.
KW *urij*
@(V345,M060)

``^insect'':
Sa. *uru* `insect'.
Mu. *uru* `insect'.
KW *uru*
@(M065)

``^weep'':
Kh. *iyam* `to cry'.
Mu. *yam* `to cry, to weep'.
Ho *yam* `to weep'.
Bj. *ejam* `to weep'.
Bh. *iam* `to weep'.
Ku. *yam* `to weep'.
@(V???)

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Gorum

<a=>(:) {PX} ``''. Cf. <ab=> `causative'. |verbal prefix, affixed to verb base. ??various <a=>'s not distinguished by (Z) and (A), so not sure that all groupings are correct. #38500.
<a=gaD>(Z),,<a=ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^whet(A)''. |<gaD>(Z) `to be cut, to cut'. #1111.
<a=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (inside a pot)''. |<joD> `to rub, to wipe'. #1491.
<a=mo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |<mo?o> `to smoke, to burn (tr.)'. #2051.
<a=pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. |<paD>(Z),<pa?n>(A) `to sew'. Cf. <al=paD> `id.'. #2691.
<a=paD>(Z),,<a=pa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ferry ^a^cross(Z); to ^cross (a river)(A)''. |<paD>,<pa?n> `to cross'. #2671.
<a=pa?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #25457.
<a=puD>(Z),,<apu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie''. {V(nu)} ``to ^open (of flowers)(Z)''. |<puD>, <pu?n> `to bloom'. #2701.

<a=>(:) {PX} ``''. ??various <a=>'s not distinguished by (Z) and (A), so not sure that all groupings are correct. #38520.
<a=num>(ZA) {N} ``^year''. |<num> `year (NCF)'. #2361.
<a=soG=ter>(Z),,<a=seG=ter>(Z) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteor''. |<soG> `?', <ter> `?'. ??Cf. <asoG> `excrement'. ??also glossed as `comet(?)', second form given w/ ?. #3461.

<a=>(:) {PX} ``''. |verb-forming prefix, affixed to noun base. ??various <a=>'s not distinguished by (Z) and (A), so not sure that all groupings are correct. #38490.
<a=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^thirsty''. |<Da?a> `water'. #761.
<a=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^over^hear''. |<luD> `ear'. #1891.

<a=>(:) {PX} ``to ^wash?''. ??mng?--but cf. <a=luD> `to overhear'. #38510.
<a=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^feet''. |<jiG>\<ji?iG> `^foot'. #1451.
<a=maD>(Z),,<a=ma?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^face''. |<maD> `eye'. #1931.
<a=si>(Z),,<a=si?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. |<si?i>/<si> `hand'. #3371.
<a=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^mouth''. |<tomna>/<tom> `mouth'. #3641.

<a=>(:) ??in postpositions - pd checked for other examples, but would ZAP all these: phony cuts. #38530.
<a=liG>(Z),,<aliG>(A) {PP} ``^on(Z), ^above(Z); ^in(A), ^inside_of(A)''. |<liG> `?'. ??CUT? #1821.
<a=luG>(Z),,<aluG>(A) {PP} ``^in, ^into, ^inside_of(A)''. |<luG> `?'. #1901.
<a=maG>(Z),,<a?maG>(A) {PP} ``^before, ^ahead of, in_^front_of''. {ADJ} ``^early''. {ADV} ``^first''. {V(nu)} ``to ^advance, to ^go ^ahead''. {V(u)} ``to ^obstruct, to be in the way''. |<maG> `?'. #1941.
<aDiki>(A) {PP} ``^beside''. #901.
<aki>(ZA) {PP} ``^under, ^beneath, ^below(Z)''. #1571.
<atuG>(A) {PP} ``^over, ^above''. #3671.

<=a>(:) ??THESE PROB. NOT TO BE CUT--ZAP.
<la=a>(Z),,<la=o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into water (of e.g. sugar)''. ??Cf. <la?a> `to hit', <o?o> `to sift'. #19172.
<rip.rip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean''. #28622.

<ru~k=a=Da>(Z) {N} ``a ^rice ^measure''. |<ru~k> `uncooked rice', <Da> `?'. ??CUTS? #29052.
<tip.tip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. #35492.

<a?>(A) {V} ``to ^overflow''. ??recte <ba?>, q.v.? #10.

<a?a>(:) {} ``''. ??ZAP? #37960.
<el=a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk millet''. |<el> `?'. ??<<el=la?a>> <la?a> `to slap, beat'. #9532.
<gaJ=a?a>(Z),,<goJ=o?o?>(Z) [ga~y~] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^strain through a sieve, to ^sift; to ^winnow by shifting grain in a winnowing basket''. |<gaJ> `to sift, to strain'. #10362.
<tan=a?a>(Z),,<tana?>(A),,<tan=a?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stumble, to ^stub one's toe(Z), to ^trip(Z)''. |<tan> `?'. ??CUT? #33832.

<a?a>(:) {} ``''. ?? #38540.
<i~k=a?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``^not to ^be, ^not_^yet to be''. |<iGko?> `not'. #13452.

<a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dig_out, to ^pick_out (e.g. seeds from chillies)''. #20.

<a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wind (yarn)''. Cf. <ar>(A) `to twist'. #30.

<ab=>(A) {PX,IX} ``^causative''. Cf. <=b=>(A) `id.', <a=> in <a=mo?o> `to set fire to' (<mo?o> `to smoke, to burn'), <am=> in e.g. <am=Der> `to prop' (<Der> `to lean (intr.))'. #40.
<ab=ar>(Z) [a?mar] {V(u)} ``to ^shave''. |Caus. of <ar> `to scrape'. ??Caus?. #81.
<ab=baj>(Z) [abaj] {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^inscribe''. |Analysis unclear, cf. <baj> `id.'. ??same caus sense as <ab=ar>?. #72.
<ab=bub>(Z) [abub] {V(u)} ``to ^cause (a dog) to ^bark''. |Caus. of <bob> `to bark'. ??spelling? #91.
<ab=buluG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boil (a liquid, tr.)''. |Caus. of <buluG> `a liquid to boil (intr.)'. #101.
<ab=Da>(:) {} ``''. #37970.
<susti ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^initiate''. |<susti> `?'. #33162.
<tiar ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^mend''. |<tiar> `?'. #34792.
<ab=Daj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift one's clothing (in crossing a stream)''. |Caus. of <Daj> `to ascend'. #111.
<ab=dar>(A) {V} ``to ^catch (in a ^trap)''. |Caus. of <dar> `to hold'. #131.
<sama ab=Dar>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<sama> `word, speech', <Daar> `to hear, to listen'. Cf. <sama ab=ta?> `id.'. #29612.
<ab=Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hatch (tr.), to ^cause to hatch''. |Caus. of <Dul> `to hatch (intr.)'. #151.
<ab=et-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <et-ey> `to think'. #171.
<ab=geb>(Z),,<ab=ge?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^burn (tr.)(Z); to ^cremate(A)''. |Caus. of <geb>(Z),<ge?m->(A) `to burn (intr.)'. #181.
<ab=geD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |Caus. of <geD-> `?'. ??where's <geD>? error for <geb>? see orig. #191.
<ab=giTab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick''. |Caus. of <giTa?m>(A) `to adhere'. Cf. <gi[b]Tab>(Z) `id.'. #201.
<ab=guloG>(A) {V} ``to ^invite''. |Caus. of <guloG> `to call'. #211.

<ab=gur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_in''. |Caus. of <gur> `to enter'. ^insert. #221.
<ab=guro?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ridicule; to ^insult''. |Caus. of <guroj> `to be ashamed'. #231.
<ab=i?r>(A),,<ab=ir>(A) {V} ``to ^knock (on a ^door); to ^snap the fingers''. |Caus. of <i?ir>(A) `(inanimate) to sound'. ??orig. <a?b=>; uncl. #261.
<ab=ya?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^faint(Z), to ^fall(Z)''. |Caus. of <ya?a> `to shake (intr.)'. #241.
<lubo ab=ya?>(A) {N} ``^earthquake''. |<lubo> `earth, ground'. #20832.
<ab=yiir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ir-> `to shake (intr.)'. ??perh. recte ab=yi?ir. #251.
<ab=zigar>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize; to ^hurt (feelings)''. |Caus. of <zigar> `to get angry'. ?? cited once with <a?b> for <ab>? #271.
<ab=jiG>(Z),,<ab=ziG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^worship(A)''. |<jiG> `feet'. ??perh. touch feet? #281.
<ab=kal>(A) {V} ``to ^pile_up (a ^heap)''. |Caus. of <kal> `to mix, to assemble'. #291.
<ab=lu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dye''. |Caus. of <lu?u> `to be stained'. #321.
<ab=lupu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^increase, to ^improve''. |Caus. of <lupu> `to be large'. #331.
<ab=me?G>(A) {V} ``to be ^spared, to ^live''. {V} ``to ^forgive''. |Caus. of <me?G> `to be alive'. ??first meaning causative? #341.
<ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^please''. {V} ``to ^welcome''. |Caus. of <mile?y> `to be pleased'. #351.
<ar=ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^complain; to ^disgrace''. |<ar> `not'. #2802.
<mon ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^amuse''. |<mon> `mind'. #22522.
<ab=muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^amuse''. |Caus. of <muaJ> `to be amused'. #361.
<ab=muma>(Z),,<ab=muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse(A)''. |Caus. of <muma> `to suck (milk)'. ??orig. to suck. #371.
<ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^save, to ^keep ^un^used; to ^escape; to ^forbid''. |Caus. of <reG> `to keep'. #391.
<ab=reG taj>(Z) {V(u) V(u)} ``to ^divorce''. |<taj> `to give'. ??or caus. of <reG ta?y> `to abandon'. #28311.
<aRum ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^wean''. |<aRu?m>,<aRum> `breast, milk'. #1012.
<ab=riG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by ^shaking grain side to side''. |Caus. of <riG> `?'. ??CAUS NOT CONFIRMED. #401.
<ab=sama?n>(A) {V} ``to ^describe''. |Caus. of <sama?n> `to know'. #411.
<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^discipline, to ^punish''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'. #451.
<ab=so?y ta?y>(A) {V} ``to be ^warned''. |<ta?y> `to give'. ??shd be trans?; orig. <a?b=>. #461.
<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^tempt''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR? #441.
<ab=suD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pursue, to ^run_after, to ^follow, to ^nag''. |Caus. of <suD> `to arrive'. #471.
<ab=sug>(Z),,<ab=su?G>(A),,<ab=suG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drop, to ^spill, to let_^fall, to let_^slip, to ^fell (a tree)''. |<sug>,<suG> `to spill, to fall down'. ??A orig. `drop (intr.)'. #481.
<ab=sutr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <sutr-ay> `to tempt'. ??meaning? #491.
<ab=ta?a>(Z),,<ab=ta?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put_out (e.g. to graze), to ^release''. |Caus. of <ta?> `to escape; to appear'. ??A orig. `pull out'. #501.
<sama ab=ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<sama> `word, speech'. Cf. <sama ab=Dar> `id.'. #29622.

<ab=tam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cause to ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <tamu> `to sneeze'. *Tel.<tummu> `to sneeze'. Cf. <tab=u>, <tab=mu> `id.'. ??recte <ab=tamu> with elision? #511.
<ab=tarsa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag''. |Caus. of <tarsa?a> `to pull'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR? #521.
<ab=Teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack_one's_^knuckles''. |Caus. of <Teb> `to snap one's fingers'. #531.
<ab=Tey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw_down, to ^dash_to_the_ground''. |Caus. of <Tey> `?'. ??no <Tey>. #541.
<ab=tin>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh, to ^thresh with cattle''. |Caus. of <tin> `to tread'. #551.
<Da? ab=tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. ??orig. one word.--mng? #7042.
<ab=tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |Caus. of <tinaG> `to stand'. #561.
<ab=tinaG illeG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<illeG> `?'. #571.
<ab=tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^aim_at''. |Caus. of <tiG> `to shoot'. #581.
<ab=tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dress someone''. |Caus. of <tol> `to tie, to dress'. #591.
<ab=tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish in a net''. |Caus. of <tur> `to trap, set a trap'. ??ANALYSIS? #601.

<ab>(:) {} ``''. #37980.
<tiG=ab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^respond ^affirmatively to a story, (audience) to ^nod_affirmation''. |<tiG> `story??'. #35342.

<ab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk (rice, corn), to ^pluck (leaves), to ^pick (ears of grain)''. #50.
<an=ab>(Z),,<ana?m>(A) {N} ``paddy ^husk(Z), ^chaff(A)''. |<ab> `to husk (grain)'. #2142.
<bunol an=ab>(Z) {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<bunol> `immature'. #6723.

<aba>(Z) {NK} ``^father''. *Des.<aba>(G), Tel.<abba>. #60.

<a=baj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^inscribe''. |Analysis unclear, cf. <baj> `id.'. ??why not <ab=baj>, w/same caus sense as <ab=ar>?. #70.

<a?bam>(:) ??BETTER PARSING OF SUBENTRIES NEEDED; perh. <a?=bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'.
<le?n ar=a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^repulsive''. |<le?n> `good, pretty', <ar=> `not', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #19893.
<mile?y a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^attractive''. |<mile?y> `happy; to like', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #22002.

<a?maG>(A) {V} ``to ^attack''. ??THIS ENTRY VS THE FOLLOWING ENTRY (shave) SHOWS THAT ?m ISN'T MECHANICALLY EQUATABLE WITH b. #1970.
<a?maG anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^predict, to ^foretell''. |<anman Da> `to decide'. ??uncl. #1951.
<a?maG ua?>(A) {V} ``to be ^early''. |<ua?> `to come'. #1961.

<ab=ar>(Z),,<a?mar>(A) [a?mar] {V(u)} ``to ^shave''. |Caus. of <ar> `to scrape'. ??Caus?. #80.

<ab=bub>(Z) [abub] {V(u)} ``to ^cause (a dog) to ^bark''. |Caus. of <bob> `to bark'. ??spelling? #90.

<ab=buluG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boil (a liquid, tr.)''. |Caus. of <buluG> `a liquid to boil (intr.)'. #100.

<ab=Daj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift one's clothing (in crossing a stream)''. |Caus. of <Daj> `to ascend'. #110.

<abDaG>(Z) [abDaG] {N} ``^tamarind''.  {ADJ} ``^sour''. |Not clear; has the form of a <causative of <aDaG> `sour'. ??recte to make sour?. #120.

<ab=dar>(A) {V} ``to ^catch (in a ^trap)''. |Caus. of <dar> `to hold'. #130.

<abDi?>::
  <deGkal abDi?>(A) {V} ``to ^break_up dirt ^clods''. |<deGkal> `?'. #7972.

<abDol>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shell, to ^peel, to ^remove shell or pod''. Cf. <ab=Dul> `to hatch'. ??no <Dol>. #140.

<ab=Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hatch (tr.), to ^cause to hatch''. |Caus. of <Dul> `to hatch (intr.)'. #150.

<abel>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cool (rice, etc.)''. !Child language(Z). #160.

<ab=et-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <et-ey> `to think'. #170.

<ab=geb>(Z),,<ab=ge?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^burn (tr.)(Z); to ^cremate(A)''. |Caus. of <geb>(Z),<ge?m->(A) `to burn (intr.)'. #180.

<ab=geD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |Caus. of <geD-> `?'. ??where's <geD>? error for <geb>? #190.

<ab=giTab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick''. |<ab> `caus.', <giTa?m> `to adhere'. Cf. <gi[b]Tab>(Z) `id.'. #200.

<ab=guloG>(A) {V} ``to ^invite''. |Caus. of <guloG> `to call'. ??mng? #210.

<ab=gur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_in''. |Caus. of <gur> `to enter'. ^insert. #220.

<ab=guro?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ridicule; to ^insult''. |Caus. of <guroj> `to be ashamed'. #230.

<ab=i?r>(A),,<ab=ir>(A) {V} ``to ^knock (on a ^door); to ^snap the fingers''. |Caus. of <i?ir>(A) `(inanimate) to sound'. ??orig. <a?b=>; uncl. #260.

<ab=ya?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^faint(Z), to ^fall(Z)''. |Caus. of <ya?a> `to shake (intr.)'. #240.

<ab=yiir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ir-> `to shake (intr.)'. ??perh. recte ab=yi?ir. #250.

<ab=zigar>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize; to ^hurt (feelings)''. |Caus. of <zigar> `to get angry'. ?? cited once with <a?b> for <ab>? #270.

<ab=jiG>(Z),,<ab=ziG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^worship(A)''. |<jiG> `feet'. ??perh. touch feet? #280.

<ab=kal>(A) {V} ``to ^pile_up (a ^heap)''. |Caus. of <kal> `to mix, to assemble'. #290.
<ab=kal la?>(A) {V} ``to ^beat (food)''. |<la?> `?'. #300.

<ablaj=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^storm''. Cf. <sablay Da?> `to thunder', <sablaj> `lightning'. ??ANALYSIS? orig. <ab=laj>, <ab> + <laj> `to lower' or `to dig, scratch'??. #310.

<ab=lu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dye''. |Caus. of <lu?u> `to be stained'. #320.

<ab=lupu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^increase, to ^improve''. |Caus. of <lupu> `to be large'. #330.

<ab=me?G>(A) {V} ``to be ^spared, to ^live''. {V} ``to ^forgive''. |Caus. of <me?G> `to be alive'. ??first meaning causative? #340.

<ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^please''. {V} ``to ^welcome''. |Caus. of <mile?y> `to be pleased'. #350.

<ab=muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^amuse''. |Caus. of <muaJ> `to be amused'. #360.

<ab=muma>(Z),,<ab=muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse(A)''. |Caus. of <muma> `to suck (milk)'. ??orig. to suck. #370.

<aboR>(Z) {N} ``^trouble, ^difficulty''. *Des.<aboR>. #380.

<ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^save, to ^keep ^un^used; to ^escape; to ^forbid''. |Caus. of <reG> `to keep'. #390.

<ab=riG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by ^shaking grain side to side''. |Caus. of <riG> `?'. ??CAUS NOT CONFIRMED. #400.

<ab=sama?n>(A) {V} ``to ^describe''. |Caus. of <sama?n> `to know'. #410.

<a[b]sar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dry, to ^absorb, to ^soak_up''. |Caus. of <asar> `to become dry'. *So.<A[b]sAr>. #420.

<a[b]sel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. |Caus. of <asel> `to become white'. #430.

<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^discipline, to ^punish''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'. #450.
<ab=so?y ta?y>(A) {V} ``to be ^warned''. |<ta?y> `to give'. ??shd be trans?; orig. <a?b=>. #460.

<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^tempt''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR? #440.

<ab=suD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pursue, to ^run_after, to ^follow, to ^nag''. |Caus. of <suD> `to arrive'. #470.

<ab=suG>(Z),,<ab=su?G>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drop, to let slip from the hand''. |Caus. of <suG> `to fall (intr.)'.  ??A orig. `drop (intr.)'. #480.

<a?bsuG>::
  <niman a?bsuG>(A) {V} ``to ^obey''. |<niman> `good; obedient'. ??<a?b> = <ab=>? #23762.

<ab=sutr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <sutr-ay> `to tempt'. ??glosses? #490.

<abta?>::
  <la?G abta?>(A) {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<la?G> `tongue'. ??Cf. <ab=ta?a>. #19712.

<ab=ta?a>(Z),,<ab=ta?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put_out (e.g. to graze), to ^release''. |Caus. of <ta?a> `to lock up'.  ??A orig. `pull out'; ?ANALYSIS unclear. #500.

<ab=tam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cause to ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <tamu>, <ta=mu> `to sneeze'.  *Tel.<tummu> `to sneeze'. Cf. <tab=u>, <tab=mu> `id.'. ??recte <ab=tamu> with elision? #510.

<ab=tarsa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag''. |Caus. of <tarsa?a> `to pull'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR? #520.

<ab=Teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack_one's_^knuckles''. |Caus. of <Teb> `to snap one's fingers'. #530.

<ab=Tey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw_down, to ^dash_to_the_ground''. |Caus. of <Tey> `?'. ??no <Tey>. #540.

<ab=tin>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh, to ^thresh with cattle''. |Caus. of <tin> `to tread'. #550.

<ab=tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |Caus. of <tinaG> `to stand'. #560.
  <ab=tinaG illeG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<illeG> `?'. #570.

<ab=tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^aim_at''. |Caus. of <tiG> `to shoot'. #580.

<ab-tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dress someone''. |Caus. of <tol> `to tie, to dress'. ?? -, not = ?. #590.

<ab=tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish in a net''. |Caus. of <tur> `to trap, set a trap'. ??ANALYSIS?, and -, not = ?. #600.

<abuD>(Z) {ADV} ``^perhaps''. #610.

<abuD>(Z),,<abu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^many, ^more, ^most, ^too_^much, too_^many(A)''. {ADV} ``^too_^much(Z), ^very(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^increase''. #620.
<abu?n auli>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel, to exchange words''. |<auli> `noise'. #630.
<abu?n bana?>(A) {V} ``to ^neglect''. |<bana> `to forget'. ?? ?/0 in bana ? #640.
<abu?n Dabu>(A) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. |<Dabu> `copper coin'. #650.
<abu?n din Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^last (of time)''. |<din> `day', <Duku> `to be'. #660.
<abu?n gonT Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<gonT> `?bell', <Da> `to be, to become; to do'. #670.
<abu?n kiro maro Da>(A) {V} ``to ^wrestle''. |<kiro> `to argue', <maro> `?', <kiro=maro> `fighting'. #680.
<abu?n mile?y>(A) {N} ``^love''. |<mile?y> `to be happy, to love'. #690.
<monDoy abu?n mile?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^proud''. |<monDoy> `?'. #22622.
<abu?n uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^various''. |<uRi> `to change'. #700.
<abu?n.abu?n sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter, to ^babble''. |<sama> `word, speech', <zel> `to say, to speak'. #710.

<a?bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^awaken''. |<<ab=bur>>?, <bur> `?'. #720.

<aD>(Z),,<a?n>(A),,<oaD>(Z),,<uaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dance(A), to ^dance (tr.)(A)''. #740.

<aD>,,<a?n>::
<junal=aD>(Z) {N} ``^shuttle of a ^loom''. {V(u)} ``to move a shuttle''. |<junal> `?'. ??CUT? #15212.
<tiG=aD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flick_off, ^brush_off''. |<tiG> `to flick off'. #35352.
<tiG=aD>(Z) {V} ``to ^shoot (an animal) with an ^arrow''. |<tiG> `to shoot'. #35362.
<oG a?n>(A) {V} ``to ^trade''. |<oG> `to sell'. #25082.
<paD=aD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump ^across''. |<paD> `to cross'. #25512.

<aD>(:) ??Cf. <aD> `to dance'.
<aD=ur>(Z),,<aR=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump_^across, to ^step_^over''. |<ir>,<ur> `to jump'. ??recte <aD=ur> `step-jump'?. #1101.

<a?n>(A) {V} ``to ^choke''. #730.

<ad res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. *Des.<aR ros>(M) `marrow' (~<aD>(G),<aR>(M) `bone', ~<ros>(GM) `sap'). Cf. <ros> `sap'. #750.

<a=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^thirsty''. |<a> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #760.

<ada>(A) {N} ``^ginger''. *Des.<ada>(G). #770.

<aDazog>(Z) [aDazo'g] {N} ``^fiber from certain ^creepers which is made into ^rope''. #780.

<aDaG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^sour(Z), ^bitter(A)''. {V} ``to become ^sour, to ^ferment (intr.)(A)''. #790.

<aDgilu>(:) {} ``''. *<aDgilu> Des. ??D unglot. #801.
<aDgilu uDaG>(Z) [aDgilu] {N} ``^eagle''. ^bird. *<aDgilu> Des. ??D unglot. #800.

<aDgoy>(AZ),,<aDugoy>(A) [aDgoy],[aDAgoy] {N} ``^yoke''. !Perh. <aRgoy>. #810.

<aDi>(Z),,<aRi>(A) [aRi] {DEM ADJ} ``^that''. *Dr.<a=tu> `that'. #820.
<aRi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<no?n=gi> `they'. #830.
<h=aRi=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_one way over there''. |<h> `?', <n> `?'. ??<h> initial odd, cd be affective? #12612.

<aDia>(Z) {NB} ``^waist''. #840.
<aDia=kur>(AZ) {N} ``^waist ^cloth or ^skirt of ^bark^cloth''. |<kur> cf. <ganDi?=kur>(A) `dhoti, lungi'. #860.
<aDia=luD>(Z) {N} ``^waist_^thread (worn by children)''. |<luD> `string'. #870.

<aDij>(Z),,<aDiD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drag oneself along the ground, to ^move on one's buttocks''. ^crawl, ^creep. #880.

<aDiki>(A) {PP} ``^beside''. #900.

<aDka>(Z),,<aRka>(Z) [aRka] {N} ``^loom''. ^weave. #920.

<aDkeria>(Z) [aRkeriya] {ADJ} ``^half-^ripe''. *Des.<ko~s aR kosriya> `semi-ripe' (~<aR> `half-, semi-', ~<ka~ca> `unripe'). #930.

<aDki>(:) {} ``''. #37990.
<aDki Da>(Z),,<aRki Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cross (something, e.g. sticks)''. |<Da> `to do; to be'. *Des.<aR-ki>(M) `across' (~<aDe>(G) `horizontal'). #940.

<aRopin>(A) {N} ``^deer''. #960.

<aDor>(:) {N} ``^judgment?''. #38000.
<aDor ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^judge''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #970.

<aDsay>(Z),,<aRsay>(Z) [aRsay] {N} ``^pangolin, scaly ^anteater (%Manis_crassicaudata)''. ^armadillo. #980.

<aDua>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^set (of the ^sun)''. {N} ``^sun^set''. *Des.<aDu>(G) `disappeared'. #990.

<aDub>(Z),,<aRu?m>(A) [aRub] {NB} ``^breast, ^milk''. *So.<AR+b> `milk, sap'. #1000.
<aRum ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^wean''. |<ab> `causative', <ab=reG> `to save, to forbid'. #1010.

<aDuD>(Z),,<aDu?n>(A) [aDuD],[aRuD] {ADJ} ``^mature (of a male)''. {V} ``to ^mature (of a male)''. {N} ``^mature ^boy(Z), ^man(A)''. ??young man? #1020.
<aDuD=tor>(Z),,<aDu?n=ter>(A) {N} ``^young_^man(Z), ^man(A)''. |<tor> `?'. Cf. <guni=tor> `young girl'. #1030.

<aDuka>(Z) {N} ``^shelter; ^eclipse, ^blockage''. ??conflation. #1040.

<aDuka=ba?>(Z) {N} ``^shelter''. |<ba?> `place'. #1050.

<aDum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stand_^beside''. {V(nu)} ``to ^pass_by, to ^go ^past''. ??gl #1060.

<aDum>(Z) [aDum] {NB} ``^back''. *So.<kAnDoG> `back'. #1070.
<aDum Doy ui>(A) {V} ``to ^follow''. |<Doy> `his, her', <ui> `to go'. #1080.
<aDum kuroG>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. {PP} ``^behind''. |<kuroG> `path'. #1090.

<aD=ur>(Z),,<aR=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump_^across, to ^step_^over''. |<aD> `?', <ir>,<ur> `to jump'. ??recte <aD=ur> `step-jump'? Cf. <aD> `to dance'. #1100.

<a=gaD>(Z),,<a=ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^whet(A)''. |<a> `?', <gaD>(Z) `to be cut, to cut'. #1110.

<a?gay>(ZA),,<agay>(A) {INTERR} ``^when''. {} ``^time(Z)''. #1120.
<a?gay Darob Dukrob>(Z) {} ``^once upon a ^time''. |<Darob> `?', <Dukrob> `?'. ??b's unglot. #1130.
<a?gay iGko?>(A) {ADV} ``^never''. |<iGko?> `not'. #1140.
<a?gay=jaD>(Z),,<a?gay=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^whenever, ^some^time''. |<jaD> `at least?', <jiD> `indeed, even'. ??conflated. #1150.
<a?gay=ne>(Z) {ADV} ``^n^ever''. |<ne> `?'. #1160.

<agari>(Z) {} ``^first''. *Des.<ag>(M), Skt.<agra> `first'. #1170.

<agom>(Z) {N} ``^friend (by oath)''. #1180.

<agom-ay>(Z) {V-ay} ``(^storm ^clouds) to ^come''. #1190.

<agt-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wound''. ??cut? #1200.

<ain>(Z) [a~i~n] {ADV} ``^thus''. ??(Si.). #1320.
<aj=nen>(Z) {ADV} ``^this ^way''. |<nen> `this'. #1330.
<aj-nu>(Z) {N?} ``^such a ^way''. |<nu> `?'. ??<-nu> `adjectivizer'. #1340.

<ay=>(:) ??SUBENTRIES NOT ALL PUNCTUATED WITH BOUNDARIES.
<ay=ej=su.suD>(Z) [ayE'ysusu'D] {N} ``^harvest''. |<su.suD> `?'. Cf. <aj> `to mow, to harvest'. ??Cf. <ej-ey> `to count'. #1220.
<ay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon, to ^signal, to ^call''. |<guloG> `to call'. #1231.
<ay=li?> (A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^rise''. |<li?> `?'. #1240.
<ay=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink (signal with a wink); to have the ^eyelid ^stuck ^shut (from conjunctivitis)''. |<maD> `eye'. #1311.

<-ay>(A) {SX(V)} ``^toward the ^speaker, ^hither''. *Des.<ai->(G) `to come'. #1210.
<agom-ay>(Z) {V-ay} ``(^storm ^clouds) to ^come''. |<agom> `?'. ??If not =ay `to come'. #1191.
<agt-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wound''. |<agt> `?'. ??cut? #1202.
<baD-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^insult''. |<baD> `?'. #3942.

<baDl-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^barter(Z); to ^exchange money(A); to ^change(A), to ^alter(A)''. |<baDl> `?'. *Or. #3982.
<begl-ay>(Z),,<bel-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^separate, to ^un^ravel''. *Des.<begl->(M),~<begl-ai>(G) `to separate, to sort'. ??Cf. <begl-ey> `to clot, coagulate'. #4802.
<bil-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^powder, to ^pulverize''. |<bil> `?to spread'. ^grind. #5172.
<bo~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rescue''. |<bo~s> `?'. *Or. #5942.
<buj-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^avenge''. Cf. <buj-ey> `to convince'. ??*Des. <buz-ai->(G),<buj-ai->(M) `to comfort, to explain(G); to realize, to understand(M)'. #6612.
<cal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^drive (intr.)''. |<cal> `?'. #29492.
<dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<dar> `?'. ??dental d. #7592.
<pel Dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<pel> `?'. *Or. #26152.
<sosoD Daray>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<sosoD> `scrotum'. #32389.
<Der-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean''. |<Der> `'. ??is -ay a cislocative?. #7982.
<Dos-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch''. Cf. <Dos-ey> `to get caught, to get stuck'. #8672.
<duG-ay uaj>(Z) {V} ``to ^come_back, to ^return''. |<DuG> `to get away, to turn away (intr.)', <uaj>,<ua?> `to come'. ??D/d? #9242.
<Duk-ay>(A),,<Duk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collide''. ??orig. file marked intr. w/ -ay, tr. w/ -ey. #8992.
<Duni-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fold, to ^wrinkle''. |<Duni> `?'. *Des.<dun-ai->(M) `to fold'. #9182.
<eml-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^touch someone to get their ^attention''. |<eml> `?'. #9572.
<et-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think, to ^imagine(Z), to ^plan(A)''. |Caus. <ab=et-ay->(A) `to ^persuade'. *Des.<et>(G) `thought, idea', Or.<het-iba>. #9882.
<ab=et-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <et-ey> `to think'. #173.
<gal-ay>(:) {V} ``''. #38010.
<giti gal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^tickle''. |<giti> `id.'. #11043.
<gen-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^appease''. Cf. <gen-ey> `to hate'. *Des. #10602.
<goji-ay>(Z) [goziay] {V(u)} ``to ^germinate''. |<goji> `?'. *Or. #11302.
<goT-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^happen, to ^occur''. |<goT> `?'. #11592.
<guRi-ay>(Z),,<guri-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wind (thread, cord), to ^wind_up''. |<guRi>,<guri> `?'. *Or. #11862.
<gus-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(someone)_aside''. Cf. <gus-ey> `to move'. *Or. #12502.
<jor-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to let food or water ^dribble from the mouth''. |<jor> `?'. #15012.
<kaki-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry under the arm''. |<kaki> `armpit'. ^armpit. *Des. #15692.
<kal-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix, to ^stir''. |<kal> `to gather, to mix'. #15762.
<katr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^cut_^hair''. Cf. <katr-ey> `to gnaw, to chew'. #16342.
<kiD.kiD-ay>(Z),,<kiR.kiR-ay>(Z) [kiRkiRay] {V(u)} ``to ^rattle''. |<kiD.kiD> `?'. #16762.
<kij-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^make_a_^face, to ^grimace''. |<kij> `?'. *Des. #16812.
<kinDr-ay>(Z),,<kinr-ay>(Z),,<ki~Dr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn something; to ^bore, to ^drill, by rolling a stick between the palms''. |Cf. <kinDr-ey> `to go around; to spin'. *Des.<matalba kinDrayla>. ??Desia D/d? #17012.
<kosr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^test''. |<kosr> `?'. *Or.<kOs-iba>. ??r? r-ay? #17992.
<kuD-ay>(Z) [kuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^collect (scattered things)''. |<kuD> `to carry in one's arms'. *Or. #18212.
<kul.kul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move, to ^shake, to ^stir''. |<kul.kul> `?'. *Drav. #18492.
<Da? kul.kul-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^gargle''. |<Da?> `water'. Cf. <kuR.kuR-ay> `id.'. #7013.
<kuR.kuR-ay>(Z) [kuRkuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <Da? kul.kul-ay> `id.'. #18272.
<kuD-ay.kuD-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. ?? -'s inserted. #18221.

<kusl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie, to ^undo, to ^open up''. Cf. <kusl-ey> `to shed (skin)'. *Or.?. #19052.
<kusl-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''. |<taj> `to give'. #19062.
<sopa kusl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel, to ^skin (vegetables)''. |<copa> `eggshell'. #32203.
<lag-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^dye''. |<lag> `?'. #19362.
<lag-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make (a ^cock) ^fight''. |<taj> `to give '. Cf. <laga=lagi da> `to fight'. #19372.
<lag-ay>(:) {V} ``''. #38020.
<baDa lag-ay>(Z) [baRa] {V(nu)} ``to be ^hired''. |<baDa Da> `to hire'. #3933.
<lat-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cling_to''. *Des.<lat-ai->(M) `to lean against'. #19792.
<lomb-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^extend(Z), to ^stretch(Z); to ^string(A), to ^hang (a rope)(A)''. |<lomb> `?'. *Des.<lamb-ai->(G) `to measure a long distance with a string, to tie a rope between two poles'. Cf. <lom-ey> `to stretch (intr.)'. #20562.
<luRguD-ay>(Z),,<luRguD-ey>(Z) [luRguRay] {V(u)} ``to ^test an ^egg''. |<luRguD> `?'. #20922.
<mels-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<mels> `?'. *Des. #21792.
<miTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink at''. *Des.<miTk->(M) `to ogle, wink, blink'. #22232.
<molk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roll_the_^eyes''. *Des.<molk-ai->(M) `to flash a sword'. #22482.
<muli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^begin''. *Des.<mul-i-ai->(GM) `to begin' ("<mul->(M) `beginning'. #22973.
<nabs-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flood severely''. |<nabs> `?'. #23302.
<nabs-ay>(Z),,<nabs-ay>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^blame(Z), to ^accuse(Z); to ^betray(A)''. |<nabs> `?'. ??(A) orig. a?b. #23292.
<naD-ay>(Z) [naRay] {V(u)} ``to ^cheat''. |<naD> `?'. *Or. ??Says Des. s.v. <naRay-u>. #23312.
<nas-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^pierce''. Cf. <nas-ey> `to waste, to fade, to decay', <nas Da> `to plunder'. |Caus. <na[b]say->(A). #23562.
<nos-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rot''. |<nos> `?'. *Loan?. Cf. <nas-ey> `to waste, to fade, to decay'. #24082.
<ob=ay>(A) {V} ``to ^come from afar''. |<ob> `?'. #24252.
<gi.gi? ob-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<gij.gij> `to meet', <gij>,<gi?> `to see'. ??uncl. #10783.
<oDel-ay>(Z),,<oDela Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^neglect''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. *Des. #24393.
<oDi-ay>(Z) [oRiay] {V(u)} ``to ^droop''. |<oDi> `?'. #24422.
<ol-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hang_on''. | `?'. #24692.
<onr-ay>(Z),,<onDr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprout''. |<onr> `?'. Cf. <on> `id.'. #24932.
<oTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stop''. |<oTk> `?'. *Or. #25352.
<pagl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chew''. |<pagl> `?'. *Or.<pakul-eiba>. #25592.
<pa~s-ay>(:) Cf.<pa~s-ey>,<panch-ey> `to think, to imagine'.
<kuT pa~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^conspire''. |<kuT> `?'. *Or. #19113.
<pasl-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. Cf. <pasl-ey> `to turn back'. #26042.
<per-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^return''. |<per> `?'. *Or.<pher->. #26202.
<puG-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roast (in a fire, in embers)''. |<puG> `?'. #27592.
<punD-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^breathe; to ^rest''. |<punDa> `breath?'. #27502.
<ru~D-ay>(Z),,<ru~D-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather together''. |<ru~D> `?'. *Or.?. #29032.
<sarD-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flatten dough with a roller''. Cf. <sarD-ey> `to spread'. #30102.
<sa~ul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth one's ^hair (with one's palm)''. |<sa~ul> `?'. *Or. #30372.
<sikl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knit; to ^tangle''. |<sikl> `?'. *Des., Or. #30892.

<sil-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. Cf. <sil-ey>(A) `id.'. ??(A)intr. #30952.
<silk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch_off a small piece''. |<silk> `?'. #31002.
<sisr-ay>(Z) {V} ``to ^sprinkle (with water)''. Cf. <sis-ey> `to splash'. *Or. #31442.
<sonDar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. |<sonDar> `?'. *Des. #32042.
<suD-ay oay>(Z),,<suD-ay ay>(Z) {V(ay)} ``to ^come_^near''. |<suD> `to arrive', <oay> `to come?'. Cf. <ua?> `to come'. #32572.
<sutr-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^tempt(A), to ^seduce(Z); to ^court(Z), to ^woo(Z)''. Caus. <ab=sutr-ay->(A) `to persuade'. Cf. <sutr-ey> `to be courted'. *Loan. #33212.
<ab=sutr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <sutr-ay> `to tempt'. ??glosses? #493.
<tan-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_up, to ^hang''. |<tan> `?'. *Or.<taN-iba>. #33852.
<teb-ay>(ZA),,<teb-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^stop, to ^hold_up, to ^delay''. #34482.
<tes-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collide''. |<tes> `?'. #34722.
<tip-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer (wine, milk, or water to God)''. Cf. <tip-ey> `to drip'. *Or.<tipai>. ??gloss? (= to pour?). #35442.
<tuli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^crops at one place''. |<tuli> `?'. *Loan?. #36133.
<tun-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. |<tun> `?'. #36182.
<ujr-ay>(Z) [uzray] {V(u)} ``^to ^build (a house)''. |<ujr> `?'. *Des. #37042.
<upR-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprinkle, to make an ^offering''. |<upR> `?'. *Loan?. #37442.
<utk-ay>(Z),,<utk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jolt, to ^jar''. |<utk> `?'. *Des. #37702.
<niman gi?=ay-nu?>(A) {V} ``to ^match (intr.)''. |<niman> `good', <gi?> `to see', <nu?> `?'. ??sx?, ANALYSIS? #23793.

<ay>(:) {} ``''. #38040.
<yu? ay>(A) {V} ``to ^take_down''. |<yu?> `to pick up; to take down'. #13742.

<aya?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^light (weight)''. #1250.

<ayaG>(Z),,<aya>(Z) {NK} ``^mother; ^parents''. *So.<yAG> `mother', ~<A-yAG> `mother of'; Des.<aya>(M) `mother'; cf. Dr.<ya:ya>, Konda. ??(Si.). #1260.

<ay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon, to ^signal, to ^call''. |<ay> `?', <guloG> `to call'. #1230.

<ayla>(Z) {PRON} ``^everything''. Cf. <noyla>(Z) `id.'. #1290.

<ay=li?>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^rise''. |<ay> `?', <li?> `?'. #1300.
<bunol ayli?>(A) {V} ``the ^moon to be ^new''. |<bunol> `immature, unripe', <ayli?> `'. #6742.
<e?enDi ayli?>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^rise''. |<e?en> `the sun'. ??final n?. #9622.

<ay=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink (signal with a wink); to have the ^eyelid ^stuck ^shut (from conjunctivitis)''. |<ay> `?', <maD> `eye'. #1310.

<aypaR-ey>(Z) {V} ``to yawn''. ??no sfx, paRey in sq. brackets. #1350.

<aytay>(Z) {} ``^according_to''. #1360.

<ayu>(Z),,<ayu?u>(Z),,<ayu?>(A) {N} ``^fish''. #1370.

<ayu? inraG>(A) {N} ``^fish ^poison''. |<inraG> `medicine'. #1380.

<aj>(:) {ADV} ``^way?, ^manner?''. #38050.
<aj=Darey>(Z) {ADV} ``^somehow or other''. |<Dar-ey> `?'. ??lit. the ^way they did (?). #1431.
<aj=nen>(Z) {ADV} ``^this ^way''. |<nen> `this'. #1331.
<aj-nu>(Z) {ADV} ``^such a ^way''. |<nu> `?'. #1341.

<aj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mow, to ^harvest, to ^reap''. #1400.
<ay=ej=su.suD>(Z) [ayE'ysusu'D] {N} ``^harvest''. |<ay> `?', <ej> `?', <su.suD> `?'. ??Cf. <ej-ey> `to count'. #1227.

<aj>(Z),,<a?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sprinkle (e.g. ceremonial water)(Z), to ^splash(A) ''. #1390.

<aj>::
<ber.ber=aj>(Z) [berberay'] {V(u)} ``to ^trill the tongue, to ^babble''. |<ber.ber> `?'. ??So.<ber> to talk? #4942.

<aj>(:) {} ``''. #38060.
<gur=aj>(Z),,<guray>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^prick (as a ^thorn)''. |<gur> `?'. ??CUT? #12332.
<ru-aj>(Z),,<ru=ai>(Z),,<ruay>(A) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<ru> `?'. ??CUT? #28922.

<aja?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bump oneself''. #1420.

<ajaG>(:) {} ``''. #38070.
<ru~k=ajaG>(Z),,<ru~k=ajan>(Z) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. |<ru~k>,<ruGku> `id.'. #29062.

<aj=Darey>(Z) {ADV} ``^somehow or other''. |<aj> `?', <Darey> `?'. ??lit. ^way they did (?). #1430.

<aj=er>(Z),,<a?yer>(A) [ay'yer],[ay'er] {N} ``green (^un^ripe) ^mango''. |<aj> `?', <er> `?'. ^fruit. ??CUT? #1440.

<a=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^feet''. |<a> `wash?', <jiG>\<ji?iG> `^foot'. #1450.

<ajir>(Z),,<a?yir>(A) [a?yir],[ay'yir] {V(nu)} ``to ^turn_^over (intr.); to ^turn_back(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over(Z)''. #1460.
<niman a?yir>(A) {V} ``to ^repent''. |<niman> `good, kind'. #23772.
<sama a?yir>(A) {V} ``to ^translate, to ^interpret''. |<sama> `word; language'. #29632.

<aj=nen>(Z) {ADV} ``^this ^way''. |<aj> `way, manner??', <nen> `this'. #1470.

<aj-nu>(Z) {N?} ``^such a ^way''. |<aj> `way, manner??', <nu> `?'. #1480.

<a=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (inside a pot)''. |<a> `?', <joD> `to rub, to wipe'. #1490.

<ak>(Z) {N} ``^scream''. *Des.<ak>(G) `a shout'. #1500.
<ak la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^howl''. |<la?a> `to make noise, to howl'. #1510.
<ak la?ay>(A) {V} ``to ^echo''. |<la?ay> `?'. #1520.

<aka>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. ??recte not? #1530.

<aka>(Z) {IND} ``^not''. *Te.<-aka> `negative verbal suffix' e.g. ~<cepp-aka-> `not to tell' (~<cepp-> `to tell'). #1540.

<akay>(Z) {NK} ``^paternal_^grandmother (father's mother)''. #1550.

<akaG>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife); ^widow''. #1560.

<aki>(ZA) {PP} ``^under, ^beneath, ^below(Z)''. #1570.

<akoDi>(Z) [akoRi] {N} ``^hook, ^hanger''. *Des.<akoRi>(M) `hooked pole', <akRa>(M) `handle'. #1580.

<akuj>(Z),,<aku?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^buy''. #1590.

<al>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thatch (the roof of a house)''. #1620.
<an=al>(Z) {N} ``^thatch''. |<an> `nominalizer'. #2181.
<al=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend a hole in cloth''. |<paD> `to sew'. Cf. <a=pa?n>(A) `to patch'. ??here? #1831.

<al>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^play, to ^sport (of fish)(Z); to ^float(A)''. ??of fish?. #1610.

<al>(:) {} ``''. #38080.
<al=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^ten''. |<gab> `?'. ^0010. #1790.

<a?al>(Z),,<a?l>(A) {N} ``^husking ^mortar, a hole in the floor for husking paddy''. #1600.

<ala?a>(Z),,<alag>(Z),,<ala?>(A) {N} ``^tail''. {V} ``to ^stir (liquids); to ^paddle (a boat) (Z)''. ??SP esp. alag? SPLIT out verb to foll., see orig. #1640.
<ala? DaD>(Z),,<alag DaD>(Z) {V} ``to ^castrate''. |<ala?a>(Z),<alag> `tail', <DaD> `to cut'. #1650.
<alag=Der>(Z) {N} ``long-stalked ^millet, lit. ^tail millet''. |<Deray>/<Der> `hill millet'. #1660.

<alay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^paddle (a boat), to ^stir''. ??see prev. #1690.

<al.al>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut_the_^throat''. #1700.

<alam>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^touch, to ^feel''. #1710.
<saG.saG=alam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to perform a ^funeral_^ceremony (Four days after a death put out turmeric and oil; members of the family touch it and then eat it, thus admitting the soul of the dead one into the family to keep it from wandering''. |<saG.saG> `turmeric'. #29972.

<alanD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^happy''. *Des.<anond>(G) `happiness'. !D unglot. #1720.
<allanDrey>(Z) {ADV} ``^happily''. *Or.<anonDare>. ??d's really retr, double ll? #1730.

<alaG>(ZA) {N} ``^thatch, ^roofing ^straw''. |<al> `to ^thatch'. #1740.
<alaG=juDaG>(Z) [alaGzuRaG] {N} ``the crag-martin ^swallow''. |<juDaG> `?'. ^bird. ??name? #1750.

<ale>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^say there''. *Des.<ale>(G) `out of my way!'; Konda<ale ale>. #1760.

<aleD>(Z),,<ale?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^twist''. *Des.<aloT->(GM) `to twist'; Dr.<aL>,<aLay> `to twist'. #1770.

<alen>(A) {V} ``to ^fly''. #1780.

<al=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^ten''. |<al> `?', <gab> `?'. ^0010. #1790.

<ali>(ZA) {N} ``^liquor(Z), ^wine(Z), ^beer(A)''. #1800.

<alin>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^thresh, to ^knead, to ^mix (with the feet)''. #1810.

<a=liG>(Z),,<aliG>(A) {PP} ``^on(Z), ^above(Z); ^in(A), ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?', <liG> `?'. ??CUT? #1820.

<alo>::
<DuDa=alo>(Z) {N} ``^old_^man''. |<DuDa> `?'. !In songs. #8792.

<al=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend a hole in cloth''. ^patch, ^sew. |<al> `?to thatch', <paD> `to sew'. #1830.

<alcal>(:) {} ``''. #38100.
<alcal=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^pipal ^tree''. |<ara?> `tree'. #1840.

<alska>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pure, ^only''. *Des.<alska>. #1850.

<alt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist''. *Dr.<aL>,<aL-ay> `to twist'. #1860.

<alu>(A) {N} ``^potato''. *Des.<alu kanda>(G) `a tuber'. #1870.

<alub>(Z),,<alu?m>(A) {N} ``^antelope(Z), ^deer(A)''. #1880.

<a=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^over^hear''. |<a> `?', <luD> `ear'. #1890.

<a=luG>(Z),,<aluG>(A) {PP} ``^in, ^into, ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?', <luG> `?'. ??cf. <aliG> `id., on'? #1900.

<am>(A) {V} ``to ^pick''. #1920.

<am>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^hatch''.  {V(u)} ``to ^brood, to ^sit_on_^eggs, to ^hatch eggs''. #1910.
  <am=kuj>(Z) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. |<kuj> `id.'. ??subenter HERE? #2030.
    <poTri am=kuj>(Z) [pOTri amkuy'] {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<poTri> `pregnant?', <kuj> `woman, female'. *Des.<poTri>. #27332.

<am>::
  <am-jiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^taste (a sample)''. |<jiD> `?'. #2010.

<am>,,<a~>(:) ??historical causative, cf. So.<Am>,<An> causatives.
  <am=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^prop up, to ^lean (something) against (something)''. |Caus. of <Der> `to lean (intr.)'. #2001.
  <a~DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^put_back''. Cf. <anDiG>(A) `to return; to answer'.  |Cf. <DiG->(ZA) `to push, pull'. ??same word as <anDiG>?, subenter here? #911.

<am>::
  <am=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_off''. |<joD> `to wipe off, to rub'.  Cf. <a=jod> `to scrape (inside a pot)'. #2020.
  <am=roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip (grain) for seeds''. |<roj> `to strip grain from a stalk'. #2070.

<am>::
  <am=nay>(Z),,<amnay>(A),,<am=naj>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how, in_^what_^way(A)''. |<nay> `what?; something'. #2040.

<am>::
  <am=ti>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap the ^fingers''. |<ti> `?'. ??CUT? #2100.
  <am=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^open the ^mouth''. |<tomna>/<tom> `mouth'. #2110.

<am>::
  <tiG=am>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^tell a ^story''. |<tiG> `?'.  Cf. <t[in]iG=gam> `story'. #35372.

<a=maD>(Z),,<a=ma?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^face''. |<a> `to wash?', <maD> `eye'. #1930.

<a=maG>(Z),,<a?maG>(A) {PP} ``^before, ^ahead of, in_^front_of''.  {ADJ} ``^early''. {ADV} ``^first''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^advance, to ^go ^ahead''. {V(u)} ``to ^obstruct, to be in the way''. |<a> `?', <maG> `?'. ??Cf. <maG=lu?n> `up', <maG=tu> `down'. #1940.
  <a?maG anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^predict, to ^foretell''. |<anman Da> `to decide; to suspect'. ??uncl. #1950.
  <a?maG ua?>(A) {V} ``to be ^early''. |<ua?> `to come'. #1960.

<amar>(ZA),,<a?mar>(A) {N} ``^star''. #1990.

<am=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^prop up, to ^lean (something) against (something)''. |Caus. of <Der> `to lean (intr.)'. ??analysis, <am=> caus., cf. So. #2000.

<a=mo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. ^burn, ^kindle. |<mo?o> `to smoke, to burn (tr.)'. #2050.

<amon>(ZA) {N} ``^arrow, ^bow(Z), arrow point(A)''. Cf. <ona?a> `bow'. #2060.

<amsi?>(A) {V} ``to ^hate''. #2080.

<amsij>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell_bad, to ^stink''. #2090.

<amuy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist strands of fibre to ^make ^rope''. #2120.

<an=>(:),,<=an=> {PX;IX} ``^nominalizer''. |Affixed before first vowel of root, thus infixed in consonant-initial roots. #38110.
<an=ab>(Z),,<ana?m>(A) {N} ``paddy ^husk(Z), ^chaff(A)''. |<ab> `to husk (grain)'. #2140.
<bunol an=ab>(Z) {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<bunol> `immature, unripe'. #6722.
<an=aGaD>(Z),,<an=aGa?n>(A) {N} ``^door; ^window_^shutter''. |<aGaD> `to shut'. #2200.
<an=al>(Z) {N} ``^thatch''. |<al> `to thatch'. #2180.
<an=anaD>(Z) {N} ``S-shaped ^hook for ^battening woof threads, usually made of sambar horn''. ^weave. |<anaD>(Z) `to batten woof threads'. #2160.
<an=ar>(Z) {N} ``weaver's ^shuttle''. ^weave. |<ar> `to move back and forth (of a weaver's shuttle)'. #2210.
<k[an]uG>(Z) {N} ``^razor''. |Nom. of hypothetical <kuG> `to shave'. #16041.

<ana>(Z) {NK} ``elder ^brother; ^paternal ^grandfather (father's father)''. #2130.

<anaD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^batten woof threads''. ^weave. #2150.
<an=anaD>(Z) {N} ``S-shaped ^hook for ^battening woof threads, usually made of sambar horn''. |<an=> `nominalizer?'. ^weave. #2161.

<anay>(:) {} ``''. ??<an=ay> nom. of <ay>?. #38120.
<anay sun>(A) {V} ``to ^groan''. |<sun> `to speak'. #2170.

<anaran>(Z) {INTERJ} ``it's ^true''. *Des.<an>(M) `oath', <ran>(G) `I swear', e.g. <boini ran>(G) `I swear by my sister'. #2220.

<anas=banas>(Z) {N} ``^mountain ^range''. *Des. ??echo form? #2230.

<anDan>(Z) {ADJ} ``^boiling (water)''. *Des.<andon>(G) `boiling water', <a~dan>(M) `steam'. #2240.

<anDiD>(Z),,<a~DiD>(Z),,<anDi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^play (a ^game)''. Cf. <anDil=na> `a game'. #2250.
<anDi?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^player''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #2260.
<anDi?n-nu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^game''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <Ta> `nominalizer??'. ?? #2270.
<anDil=na>(Z) {N} ``^game''. |<na> `?'. ??I? #2280.
<keri anDi?n>(A) {V} ``to ^gamble''. |<keri> `?'. #16512.

<anDiG>(A),,<a~DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^put_back'(Z); to ^return, to ^come_back(A) ; to ^answer(A); to ^avenge(A)''. |Cf. <DiG>(ZA) `to push, pull'. #910.

<anDiG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^give_back; to ^repay (a ^loan)''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #2300.
<kaj-u a~DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^revive ^customs''. |<kaj>(Z) `id.'. #15664.

<ani>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^great-^grandfather (father's father's father)''. *Des.<ani>(G) `father's father'. #2310.

<anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^decide; to ^suspect (someone)''. |<anman> `?', <Da> `to do; to be'. *Des.<anman kor-> `to suspect s.o.' (~<anman>(G) `suspicion', ~<kor-> `to do, to make'). #2320.
<a?maG anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^predict, to ^foretell''. |<a?maG> `before; early'. ??uncl. #1952.

<ansu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^belittle''. ^ridicule. *Des.<a~s->(GM) `to laugh'. #2330.

<anT>(A),,<a~T>(Z) {ADJ} ``^hard, ^brittle(A)''. *Des.<aNT>(G),<a~T> `hard, strong'. #2340.
<anT Da>(A) {V} ``to ^tighten; to ^fix, to ^put_away''. #2350.

<a=num>(ZA) {N} ``^year''. |<=num> `year (NCF)'. #2360.

<anuG>(Z) {N} ``^load ^carried on a staff''. #2370.

<aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_^in, to ^shut_up (animals)''. #2380.
<aG=jab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trap''. |<jab> `?'. #2520.
<bubuD aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shut up a ^snake in a basket''. |<bubuD> `snake'. #6252.
<aGaD>(Z),,<aGa?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^shut; to ^shut_in, to ^lock_in''. |<aD> `?'. Cf. <aG> `to put in, shut in'. #2390.
<an=aGaD>(Z),,<an=aGa?n>(A) {N} ``^door; ^window_^shutter''. |<an> `nominalizer??'. #2202.
<ji?=aGaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie_up, to ^shut_in (of people, animals)''. |<ji?> `to tie up'. #14282.

<aG>::
<aG=Dom>(Z) {ADJ} ``^open''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^empty''. |<Dom> `?'. ??conflated; glosses? ??CUT? #2460.

<aG>::
<aG=eD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(water) to ^evaporate''. |<eD> `?'. Cf. <aGe?n>(A) `to freeze'. ??CUT? #2470.

<aG>::
<aG=on>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. |<on> `child'. #2590.

<aGaD>(Z),,<aGa?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^shut; to ^shut_in, to ^lock_in''. Cf. <aG> `to put in, shut in'. ??delete?--subentered under <aG> w/ same no. #2390.
<an=aGaD>(Z),,<an=aGa?n>(A) {N} ``^door; ^window_^shutter''. |<an> `nominalizer??'. #2202.

<ji?=aGaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie_up, to ^shut_in (of people, animals)''. |<ji?> `to tie up'. #14282.

<aGajta>(Z),,<aGa?yta>(A) [aGay'ta] {N} ``^moon''. #2410.

<aGal>(ZA) {N} ``^wood, ^fire^wood(Z), ^fuel(Z)''. #2420.
<aGal=loD>(Z),,<aGaloD>(Z) {N} ``^wood''. |<loD> `?'. !In songs. #2430.
<tuGu=aGal>(Z) {N} ``^fuel, ^wood for ^burning''. |<tuGu> `to light a fire; to burn (intr.)'. #36252.

<aGaG>::
<aGaG=olag>(Z) {N} ``^<sagu> ^leaf''. |<olag> `?'. Cf. <ola?a>,<ola> `leaf'. #2440.

<aGarom>(Z) {N} ``^Tues^day''. *Skt.<aGga:ra(ka)>. #2450.

<aGe?n>(A) {V} ``to ^freeze''. Cf. <aG=eD>(Z) `to evaporate'. #2480.

<aGgul>(Z) {NB} ``^finger''. *Des.<aGgoli>(M) `a finger joint (measure of length)'. #2490.

<aGiD>(Z),,<aGi?n>(A) {N} ``^louse''. {V(nu)} ``to be lousy''. #2500.
<aGi?n-nu ari?>(A) {N} ``^louse ^egg''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <ari?> `egg'. #2510.

<a~kar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^envy''. *Des.<aGkar>(G),<a~kar>(M) `jealousy, envy'. #2530.
<a~kar Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^jealous''. |<Da> `to be; to do'. ^envy. #2540.

<aGoy>(ZA) {N} ``^chicken, ^fowl(A), ^hen(A)''. ^bird. Cf. <ki=koy> `hen'. #2550.
<aGoy buboG>(A) {N} ``^chick''. |<buboG> `child, baby'. ^chicken, ^bird. #2560.
<aGoy ul>(A) {V} ``to ^dawn (lit. ^cock to ^crow)''. | `(a cock) to crow'. #2570.
<aGoy=kon>(A) {N} ``^chicken_^house''. |<kon> `corner'. #2580.
<ganza aGoy>(A) {N} ``^rooster''. |<ganja>,<ganza> `rooster'. ^chicken, ^bird. ??d/D #10392.
<kunDa=aGoy>(Z) {N} ``^spur-^fowl (lit. ^mountain fowl)''. |<kunDa> `hill, mountain'. ??spurfowl? #18622.

<aGoy>::
<ba?n=mar aGoy>(A) {N} ``^flying_^ant (^termite)''. |<baD=mar> `termite'. Cf. <marmar> `centipede'. ??lit. `termite-chicken'?. #4003.

<aGTi>(ZA) {NB} ``^finger(Z), ^toe(A)''. *Des.<aGTi>(GM) `finger, toe'. #2600.
<may=aGti>(Z) {NB} ``^thumb''. *Des.<mai aGTi>(G) `thumb, big toe' (<mai>(G) `female', <aGTi>(G),<aGti>(M) `finger, toe'. ??t/T? #21291.

<aGu>(Z),,<aG>(Z) {N} ``sliding ^door''. #2610.

<aGub=Da?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^yawn''. |<aGub> `?', <Da?a> `?water'.??CUT? #2620.
<aGupDa? ui>(A) {V} ``to ^yawn''. |<ui> `?'. #2630.

<aGuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^breathe''. ??also -nu? - AZ. #2640.

<aob>(Z),,<ao?m>(A),,<aoab>(Z),,<auab>(Z) [aop'],[awap'] {N} ``a ^vegetable, a ^green''. ??cf. So<Oab>. #2650.

<aoli>(Z),,<auli>(Z) {N} ``^noise''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^shout''. *Des.<auli>(M) `noise'. ??****. #2660.

<a=paD>(Z),,<a=pa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ferry ^a^cross(Z); to ^cross (a river)(A)''. |<paD>,<pa?n> `to cross'. #2670.
 <a=pa?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. ??orig. <apa?n-nu>. #25458.

<a=pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. Cf. <al=paD>(Z) `id.'.  |<a=> `?', <paD>,<pa?n> `to sew'. #2690.
 <pa?n apa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^sew''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'. ??variants? if not add cut. #25472.

<a=puD>(Z),,<apu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^open (of flowers)(Z)''. |<a=> `?', <puD> `to bloom'. #2700.

<apura>(Z) {ADJ} ``^weak''. *Des.<purna>(M) `old, worn out'. #2710.

<ar>(A) {V} ``to ^twist''. *Dr.<aL>,<aL-ay> `to twist'. #2730.

<ar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(a weaver's ^shuttle) to move ^back_and_forth''. ??cf. <a=paD> to ferry, <apa?n> to cross; to patch (darn?)? #2740.
 <an=ar>(Z) {N} ``weaver's ^shuttle''. |<an=> `nominalizer??'. ^weave. #2214.

<ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape, to ^scrape_out''. |Caus. <ab=ar> `to shave'. ??Caus.? #2760.
 <ar.ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_out, to ^scoop_out''. #2770.

<ar=>(A) {NEG PX} ``^not''. Cf. <or=>. #2720.
 <ar=ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^complain; to ^disgrace''. |<ab> `causative', <mile?y> `to be happy, to like'. #2801.
 <ar=asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^wet, ^not ^dry''. |<asar> `dry'. #2871.
 <ar=e>(Z),,<ar=e?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny, to ^decline, to ^refuse(Z); ``to ^refuse (food), to ^abstain (from food)(A)''. |<e>(Z) `id.'. ??sort of double negation. #2890.
 <ar=so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ignorant person''. |<so?y> `to learn', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #3120.
 <ar=suk.suk>(Z) {ADJ} ``^un^comfortable''. *Des.<suk>(G) `well-being'. #3130.
 <Danu? ar=laG>(A) {V} ``to be ^insufficient''. |<Danu?> `to be sufficient', <laG> `?'. #7452.
 <lu?n ar=Dar-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^deaf person''. |<lu?n> `ear', <Daar> `to hear', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. ?? <Daar> spelling (sic.). #20852.
 <le?n ar=a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^repulsive''. |<le?n> `good, pretty', <a?bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'?, <nu?> `adjectivizer'. #19892.
 <le?n ar=gi?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ugly person''. |<le?n> `good, pretty', <gi?> `to see', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #19902.

<ar>::

<ar=bel>(A) {N} ``^afternoon''. |<bel> `?'. *Des.<aD-bol>(G),<aR-bola>(M) `afternoon'. ??CUT? #2880.

<ar>:: ??Cf. <ar> `to twist'?
<ar=sa?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^deformed''. |<sa?a> `?'. ??CUT? #3100.

<ar>::
<ar=si?>(Z) {N} ``^Harijan, ^untouchable, ^Dom''. Plural <ar=si?-Di-gin>. *?So.<arsi> `division of Soras'. ??check Sora--`monkey?', or is this `not-handle?'. #3110.

<ar>::
<kunDem=ar>(Z) {N} ``^paddy, ^etc.''. |<kunDem> `paddy, unhusked rice'. Cf. <jar>. #18672.

<ara>(A) {ADJ} ``^half''. Cf. <aD->. *Des.<ara>(G) `half'. #2780.

<ara?a>(Z),,<ara?>(A) {N} ``^tree, ^stick(A)''. #2790.
<alcal=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^pipal ^tree''. |<alcal> `?'. #1842.
<bo=Du=ara?>(Z) {N} ``an immobile ^bobbin set above the ^loom carrying various-colored threads''. |<bo> `?', <Du> `?'. ??CUT? #5673.
<boD=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^banyan ^tree''. |<boD> `?large'. *Des. #5612.
<Dej=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^millet plant''. |<Dej> `?'. ??ref to stalk? or coincidence? #7802.
<ko~ri ara?>(A) {N} ``^date ^palm''. |<ko~ri> `?'. ??character after o not clear. #17912.
<maleG=ara?>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree or ^shrub, the ^Persian_^lilac''. |<maleG> `?'. ^bush, ^plant. #21362.
<noRia ara?>(A) {N} ``^coconut ^palm''. |<noRia> `coconut'. #24022.
<pansa=ara?>(Z),,<pans=ara?>(Z) [pansa:ra?a],[pansa:ra?] {N} ``^jack^fruit ^tree''. |<pansa> `jackfruit'. *Des.<pansa>. #25822.
<sili=ara?>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. |<sili> `?'. #30992.
<sorgi=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^<sal> ^tree''. |<sorgi> `?'. Cf. <sargija> `a kind of tree'. #32292.
<tin.tin ara?a>(Z),,<ti.tin ara?a>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. |<tin.tin> `tamarind'. #35282.

<ar=ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^complain; to ^disgrace''. |<ar> `not', <ab> `causative', <mile?y> `to be happy, to like'. #2800.

<ara?n>(A) {V} ``to ^startle''. #2810.
<ara?n=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<tur> `?'. Cf. <i?=tur> `to jerk, to be startled'. #2820.

<aram>(:) {} ``''. #38130.
<aram Da>,,<aram Do?>(A) {V} ``to feel at ^ease''. |<Da> `to be; to do'. #2840.
<aram da>(A) {V} ``to ^start (doing something)''. |<da> `?'. #2830.

<araG>,,<a?raG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^choke on something''. #2850.

<ar.ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_out, to ^scoop_out''. Cf. <ar> `to scrape'. #2860.

<ar=asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^wet, ^not ^dry''. |<ar> `not', <asar> `dry'. #2870.

<ar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^fail (in an attempt), to ^lose, to be ^defeated''. *Des.<ar->(GM) `to fail, lose, be defeated'. #2900.

<areG>(ZA) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Cf. <reG> `id.'. #2910.
 <areG Da?>(A) {N} ``^hail''. |<Da?> `water'. #2920.
 <areG=kuy>(A) {N} ``^well''. |<kui>,<kuy> `well'. #2930.
 <areG=lo?o>(Z) {N} ``^white ^stone''. |<lo?o> `?to dig up'. #2940.
 <kikin=areG>(Z) [kikIn areG],[ki'kIn areG] {N} ``^pebble, ^small ^stone''. |<kikin> `small'. ??two words. #16832.
 <raGni areG>(A) {N} ``^rock''. |<raGni> `?'. #28102.
 <riD=saG=reG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for ^turmeric''. |<rid=saG> `grindstone for spices'. #28465.

<ari>(Z) {N} ``^spur of a fowl''. #2950.

<arig>(Z),,<ari>(A),,<ari>(Z) [arig'] {N} ``^millet''. *Dr.<ariki>. #2960.
 <ari=saG>(Z) {N} ``^millet ^gruel''. |<saG> `gruel?'. #2970.

<arij>(Z),,<ari?>(A) [ariy'] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^lay_^eggs(Z), to lay (an ^egg)(A); (fish) to ^spawn(Z)''.  {N} ``^egg(A)''. #2980.
 <arij=boG>(Z),,<ari?=boG>(A) [ariy'],[ari?] {N} ``^female(Z) ^buffalo ^calf''. |<boG> `buffalo'. #2990.
 <arij=koy>(Z),,<ari?=koy>(A) {N} ``^chicken ^egg''. |<koy> `chicken'. #3000.
 <arij=kui>(Z),,<ari?=kuy>(A) {N} ``^calf(A), ^heifer(Z), ^female ^calf of a ^cow(Z)''. |<kui> `female'. ^cattle. #3010.
 <arij=meD>(Z),,<ari?=me?n>(A) {N} ``^female ^kid''. |<meD> `goat?'. ^goat. #3020.
 <aGi?n-nu ari?>(A) {N} ``^louse's ^egg''. |<aGi?n> `louse', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #2513.

<aril>(:) {} ``''. #38140.
 <aril Da?>(A),,<aril=Da?>(Z),,<iril=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^hail(A),^hailstone(Z)''.  {V} ``to ^hail''. |<Da?> `water'. #3030.

<arko>(Z) {} ``^another ^day''. *Des.<ar>(GM) `again'. #3050.
 <arko=Dine>(Z) {} ``^another ^day''. |<Dine> `day, season'. ??D sic. #3060.

<arman>(A) {V} ``to ^endure''. #3070.

<aroy>(ZA),,<aro?y>(A) {N} ``^fly (^insect)''. ??glot. supplied(A). #3080.
 <aro?y asu>(A) {N} ``^malaria''. |<asu> `fever, disease'. #3090.
 <unroD=aroy>(Z),,<unDro?n aroy>(A) [unDroD'naroy] {N} ``^bee''. |<unroD> `honey'. ??from *<un> + <rod>; cf. <=ru>. #37312.

<aru>(:) {} ``a loan?''. #3140.
 <aru don>(A) {V} ``to ^borrow''. |<don> `to take; to accept'. #3150.
 <aru ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^lend''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #3160.

<arub>(Z) {N} ``^crab, ^scorpion''. #3170.

<arur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^hoarse''. #3180.

<as>(Z) {N} ``^hope''. *Des.<asa kor->(M) `to hope' (~<kor-> `to do'); Skt.<a:a:->. #3190.
<asa>(A) {V} ``to ^trust''. #3200.
<as Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^expect''. |<Da> `to be; to do'. #3210.

<asa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^lean, ^weak''. *Dr.<*acay>. #3220.

<asaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pat, to ^pet (an animal)''. #3230.

<asaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_away, to ^move''. #3240.

<asaDa>(:) {} ``''. #38150.
<asaDa=kiD>(Z),,<asaRa=kiD>(Z),,<osa=kiD>(Z) [asaRakiD'] [osakiD'] {N} ``a ^month (^June-^July)''. |<kiD> `month'. *Des.<asaR>(M), Skt.<a:Sa:Dha>. #3250.

<a?sag>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^move''. #3260.

<asaj>(Z),,<asa?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^black''. {N} ``^charcoal(Z)''. #3270.
<asa?y=kun>(A) {N} ``^charcoal''. |<kun> `?'. #3280.

<asaG>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^sour(A)''. #3290.
<ur=saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^tasting, ^bitter''. |<ur> `?'. Cf. <asaG> `bitter, sour'. #37583.

<asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad''. *Des.<asaR>(M) `bad, false'. #3300.

<asar>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^dry(Z); to be ^weak(A); to ^wither(A), to ^fade(A)''. Caus. <a[b]sar>(Z) `to dry'. #3310.
<ar=asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^not ^dry, ^wet''. |<ar> `not'. #3320.
<asar=buri>(A) {N} ``^hay''. |<buri> `?'. ??asar=buri ?. #3330.

<asel>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^white''. {V(nu)} ``to ^fade, to become white(Z)''. Caus. <a[b]sel>(Z) `to whiten, to bleach'. #3340.
<asel Da>(A) {V} ``to ^bleach''. |<Da> `to do'. #3350.

<a=si>(Z),,<a=si?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. |<a> `to wash?', <si?i> `hand'. #3370.

<asil>(:) {N} ``^taxes?''. #38160.
<asil Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect ^taxes''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. #3380.

<asin>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil''. #3390.
<asin=sisiD>(Z) {N} ``^boiled ^meat''. |<sisiD> `meat'. ??orig. roast meat. #3400.

<asoD>(Z),,<aso?o>(Z) {ADV} ``^then, at_^that_^time''. #3420.

<asoG>(ZA) {N} ``^feces, ^excrement''. {V(nu)} ``to ^defecate''. #3430.
<asoG=bur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^defecate in one's clothing''. |<bur> `?'. #3440.
<asoG=lu?n>(A) {NB} ``^ear^wax''. #3450.
<asoG=ter>(Z),,<a=seG=ter>(Z) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteor''. |<ter> `?'. ??orig. <a=soG=ter>; also glossed as `comet(?)', second form given w/ ?. #3460.

<asu>(ZA),,<asu?u>(Z) {ADJ} ``^feverish, ^ill''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^feverish, ^ill''. {N} ``^fever, ^illness, ^disease(A)''. ??(Z)variant not too clear. #3470.
<aro?y asu>(A) {N} ``^malaria''. |<aro?y> `fly'. #3092.

<asu?u>(Z),,<asu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^small, ^narrow(A)''. {V} ``to ^decrease (in amount), to become ^less''. *So.<Asoj> `few'. #3480.
<asu? gi?>(A) {V} ``to ^despise''. |<gi?> `to look at, to see'. #3490.
<asu=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^co-^wife''. |<kui> `woman'. ??recte 2nd wife?. #3510.

<asu?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^sharp-edged''. *So.<As+b>. #3500.

<a?suG>(ZA)/<suG>(Z),,<sun>(Z) {N} ``^house''. {V(u)} ``to ^house''. {V(nu)} ``to get ^married''. Cf. <suG> `room'. #3520.
<baliG=suG>(Z),,<baliG=sun>(ZA) {N} ``^roof of a ^house''. |<baliG> `?'. ??Cf. So.<baleG> `roof'. #4292.
<paDa=a?suG>(Z) [paRa] {N} ``a ^collapsible ^house''. |<paDa> `?'. ??gloss - portable? #25502.
<titaG a?suG>(Z) {N} ``^kitchen''. |<titaG> `?'. #35582.

<at>(Z) {ADV} ``^since ^then, from that ^time, ^afterwards''. ??= prefixed but no cpd. #3530.

<aT>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^0008. *Des.<aT>(GM). #3540.

<aT>(ZA),,<haT>(Z),,<aTun>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market, ^bazaar; week(A)''. *Des.<aT>(GM) `weekly market', ~<aT din>(M) `week (lit. eight days)'. #3550.
<sukur at>(Z) {N} ``^Friday ^market''. |<sukur> `Friday'. *Loan. ??T/t? #32772.

<ata>(Z),,<atiG>(Z) {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister); ^mother-^in-law''. *Des.<ata>(GM) `father's sister, wife's mother'; Dr.<*atta->. #3560.

<ata?a>(Z),,<ata?>(A) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {V(u)} ``to ^dirty''. {V(nu)} ``to become_^dirty''. #3570.
<ata?=reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub ^dirt off (the body)''. |<reG> `to leave, to abandon'. #3610.

<aTab>(Z),,<aTa?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^nock(Z), to ^wedge into a ^cleft or ^notch(Z); to ^pinch(A); to ^stick(A), to get stuck(A)''. #3580.

<atan>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^insert, to ^put_^inside, to ^put_^between, to ^put_^under''. !Perh. <<a=tam-nu>>. ??atam, or aTab,aTa?m? #3590.

<atan>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^carry on the ^back''. ??conflation. #3600.

<ate>(:) {} ``''. #38170.
<ate=ik ... gote=iku>(Z) {ADJ} ``^empty-^handed''. |<ik> `not', <gote> `?', <iku> `not'. #3620.

<atiG>(Z),,<ata>(Z) {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister); ^mother-^in-law''. Dr.<*atta->. ??variant-entry. #3630.

<a=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^mouth''. |<a> `to wash?', <tomna>/<tom> `mouth'. #3640.

<a?ToG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lead''. #950.

<aTu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^covered'. Cf. <aTub> `to cover; to turn over'. #3650.

<aTub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn ^upside-down; to ^cover (a fowl in a basket)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^turn onto one's ^stomach''. ^prone. Cf. <aTu>(Z) ``to be ^covered'. #3660.

<atuG>(A) {PP} ``^over, ^above''. #3670.

<aTuG>(ZA) {N} ``a large oblong kind of ^gourd''. #3680.
<musol atuG>(Z) {N} ``an oblong ^gourd''. |<musol> `?'. #23232.

<auli>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel; to ^argue; to ^shout''. ??conflate with <aoli>. #3690.
<abu?n auli>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel, to exchange words''. |<abu?n> `many, too much'. #632.

<auG>(Z),,<aun>(Z) {NK} ``^female, ^woman, ^mother''. #3700.
<auG kanmun>(A) {N} ``^sow''. |<kanmun> `pig'. ??orig. snout of a pig. #3710.
<auG kinme?n>(A) {N} ``^nanny ^goat''. |<kinme?n> `male goat'. #3720.

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<=b=>(Z) {IX} ``^causative''. |An alternant of the prefixed causative <ab=>, this is infixed after the first vowel of polysyllabic verb roots. #3730.
<a[b]sar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dry, to ^absorb, to ^soak_up''. |Caus. of <asar> `to become dry'. *So.<A[b]sAr>. #421.
<a[b]sel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. |Caus. of <asel> `to become white'. #431.
<bo[b]rij>(Z) [bobriy'] {V(u)TC} ``to ^fill''. |Caus. of <borij> `to be full'. Caus. <ab=bo[b]rij> `to cause to fill'. #5531.
<bu[b]ga?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burst, to ^break, to ^bloom''. |Caus. of <buga?a> `to burst, to blossom'. ??b in ifx unglot; root unattested #6581.
<bu[b]toG>(Z),,<boptoG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^frighten(Z), to ^threaten(A)''. |Caus. of <butoG> `to fear'. #6231.
<Du[b]DuG>(Z) [DubRuG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drown''. |Caus. of <Du.DuG> `to ^sink'. #8781.
<gi[b]Tab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stick to''. {V(u)} ``to ^glue together''. |Caus. of <giTab> `to stick'. Cf. <ab=giTab> `id.'. ??gloss a bit sloppy. #10711.
<gi[b]tar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snare, to ^lime, to ^catch with a snare or with birdlime''. |Caus. of <gitar> `id.'. Cf. <gabtar-> `id.'. #10721.
<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heal''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to be healed'. #15361.

<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lose''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to be lost'. #15371.
<li[b]gaD>(Z),,<li[b]ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, tr.)''. |Caus. of <ligaD>(Z),<liga?n>(A) `id. (intr.)'. #20131.
<ta[b]gu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''. |Caus. of <tagu> `to burn'. #33321.
<ta[b]gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^burned''. |Caus. of <tagu?u> `?'. Cf. <tagu> `to burn (intr.)'. ??ANALYSIS? #33331.

<ba>(ZA),,<ba?>(ZA),,<ba?a>(Z) {N} ``^place''. {PP} ``^at (locative), ^by (instrumental)''. ??orig. said `in' instead of `at'. #3740.
<ba=miG>(Z) {PP} ``^in''. |<miG> `?'. #3780.
<ba?=tur>(ZA) {PP} ``^with, ^along with''. |<tur> `?'. #3790.
<aDuka=ba?>(Z) {N} ``^shelter''. |<aDuka> `id.'. #1052.
<boj=ba>(:Z),,<bo?y=ba?>(:A) {N} ``^one_^place''. |<boj> `one'. #37731.
<boj=ba Da>(Z),,<bo?y=ba? Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^together (lit. to put in ^one ^place)''. |<Da> `to do, to put'. #5762.
<gon=ba?a>(Z),,<gon=ba?>(Z) [gOnba?a] {N} ``^sleeping ^place''. |<gon> `to lie down'. #11422.

<ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^overflow''. #3750.
<ba?=laG>(A) {V} ``to ^overflow''. |<laG> `?'. #3760.

<ba?>::
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^offer (to a ^god)''. |<ti?> `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. #34832.

<ba?>::
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^pull''. {V} ``to ^up^root ^grass''. | <ti?> `to weed'. #34842.

<ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``(fish) to ^spawn''. #3800.

<ba?a>(:)\<bab>(Z),,<ba?m>(A) {NB} ``^head''. #3819.
<gal=ba?a>(Z),,<gal=ba?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^tie a turban on one's ^head''. |<gal> `to wrap around, to tie on'. ??glot? #10222.
<g[in]al=ba?>(ZA) {N} ``^turban, ^head-^band''. |<gal=ba?a>,<gal=ba?> `to tie a turban on one's head'. #10902.
<g[in]al=ba gal>(A) {VP} ``to ^tie a ^turban on one's ^head''. #10912.
<gu=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^veil a ^bride's face in new cloth''. |<gub> `to cover with cloth or leaves'. ??why =?, related to above? #11702.
<i=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep with one's ^head on a <pitom>, a plank of wood used as a ^pillow''. |<i?i> `id.'. #12732.
<ji=ba?>(Z),,<ji=ba?a>(Z) {NB} ``man's ^tuft of ^hair''. {V(u/nu)} ``to make a tuft of hair''. |<ji> `?'. Cf. <ji?i> `to tie up, to bind' #14352.
<kui=ba?a>(Z) {N} ``^girl's ^tuft of ^hair''. {V(nu)} ``to make id.''. |<kui> `woman'. #18352.
<munD=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^duck (one's head)''. |<munD> `?'. *<munD> Des. ??*Des.<mu~da>(M) `covered, closed'; OR Des.<muND>(GM) `head'. #23092.
<tan=ba?a>(Z),,<tan=bu?u>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash the ^hair''. |<tan> `to rub?'. #33862.
<taG=sir=ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold the ^head in the hands''. |<taG> `?', <sir> `?'. #34143.

<ba?a>::
 <ru=ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spill, to ^pour_out''. |<ru?u> `id.'. #28932.

<bab>(Z),,<ba?m>(A)/<ba?a>(:) {NB} ``^head''. #3810.
 <bab=bur>(Z) {NB} ``^hair of the ^head''. |<bur> `hair'. #3820.
 <bab=tiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^head''. |<tiG> `id.'. #3830.
 <ba?m za?G>(A) {NB} ``^skull (lit. ^head ^bone)''. |<za?G>,<ja?aG> `bone'. #3840.
  <bab=jag=Der>(Z),,<bab=ja?=Der>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. |<ja?aG>/<jag> `bone', <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet'. ??also grain. #3885.
 <gaDia bab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dive, to ^duck''. |<gaDia> `?'. *Des.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'. ??sic wo. - foll. 1st word. #10062.

<bab>::
 <bab=Dir>(Z) {N} ``^base or ^sprout of a ^creeper''. |<Dir> `creeper, vine'. ??<bab> `head'. #3850.

<bab=jag=Der>(Z),,<bab=ja?=Der>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. |<jag> `?', <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet'. ??perh <bab=jag> `skull'? ??also grain. #3880.

<bab-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think''. *Or.<bhab-iba>. #3860.

<babin>(Z),,<babiG>(Z),,<mamin>(Z),,<mamiG>(Z),,<maiG>(Z) {PRON} ``^you (plural)''. #3870.

<babu>(ZA) {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)(Z); ^master(A)''. #3900.

<baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plaster, to ^mortar bricks; to ^build ^banks or ^ridges in the paddy fields''. #3910.
 <baD=mar>(Z) [baD'nAmar] {N} ``^termite, so-called ^white_^ant''. {V(u)} ``(of termites) to ^eat''. |<baD> `to plaster'; <marmar> `centipede'. #3990.
  <ba?n=mar aGoy>(A) {N} ``^flying_^ant (^termite)''. Cf. <marmar> `centipede'. ??lit. `termite-chicken'?. #4000.
  <ba?n=mar bubu?n>(A) {N} ``^centipede''. |<bubu?n> `insect, worm'. Cf. <marmar> `centipede'. #4010.
 <kin=baD>(Z),,<ki=baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make ^embankments in a field''. |<kin> `?'. Cf. <kinig=baD> `id.'. #16972.
  <kinig=baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make ^embankments in a field''. Cf. <kin=baD>,<ki=baD> `id.'. |<k[in]ig> `?'. #17042.

<baDa Da>(Z) [baRa] {V(u)} ``to ^hire''. #3920.
 <baDa lag-ay>(Z) [baRa] {V(nu)} ``to be ^hired''. |<lag-ay> `?'. #3930.

<baD-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^insult''. #3940.

<baDaG>(A) {V} ``to ^massage''. #3950.

<baDi>(Z) [baRi] {N} ``^place''. #3960.

<baDi>(:) {} ``''. #38180.
<baDi ja?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lend''. |<ja?a> `to ask; to want'. *Or. #3970.

<baDl-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^barter(Z); to ^exchange money(A); to ^change(A), to ^alter(A)''. *Or. #3980.

<badoRi>(ZA) {N} ``^bat''. *Des., Or. Cf. <badon> `id.'. !dental d. #4020.

<badon>(Z) {N} ``^bat''. *Des. Cf. <badoRi> `id.'. !dental d. #4030.

<baDu>(A) {V} ``to ^give_up''. #4040.

<badul>(:) {N} ``^barter?''. #38190.
<badul Dam>(A) {V} ``to ^barter''. |<Dam> `?'. ??cf. <baDl-ay> `id.'. #4050.

<bag>(:) {} ``''. #38200.
<bag.bag>(:) {} ``''. #38210.
<bag.bag Da>(A) {V} ``to ^dive''. |<Da> `to do'. #4070.

<bagara>(Z) {N} ``^sesame''. *Des. #4060.

<bag-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^disperse''. *Des. #4080.

<bagra>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^crack''. *Des. #4090.

<bagu>(ZA),,<bag>(Z) {NUM} ``^two''. {N} ``a ^pair''. {ADJ} ``^both''. ^0002. |Cf. <bar> `two?', <gi>,<gu> `plural in monosyllabic numbers'. !Final <g> unglot. #4100.
<bagu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^twenty)''. |<nika?n> `twenty'. ^0040. #4110.

<bai>(Z) [ba.i] {NK} ``^grandparent, father's mother's brother; ^bachelor (tease-word)''. #4120.

<baiG>(A),,<maiG>(A) {PRON} ``^you''. #4180.

<bait>::
<roit=bait>(Z) {N} ``^cultivation, ^agriculture, ^farming''. |<roit> `?'. *Loan. #28722.

<bay>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^grandmother (father's mother)''. #4130.

<bay>::
<bay.bay>::
<bay.bay>(Z) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. #4160.
<bay.bay goDoG>(Z) [goRoG] {V(u)} ``to ^tie a ^loincloth''. #4170.

<baya>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^enchanted(Z); ``^mad, ^insane(A)''. *Des. #4140.
<baya=boti>(Z) {N} ``^toadstool''. ^mushroom. #4150.

<baj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^scrawl, to ^embroider''. #4190.
<bay.ba?y>(A) {V} ``to ^draw; to ^work''. {N} ``^pattern''. {ADJ} ``^striped''. #4200.
<bay.ba?y ol>(A) {V} ``to ^print''. | `to write'. #4210.
<citol bay.ba?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<citol> `?'. #31561.
<baj.baj>(Z) [bay.bay'] {V(u)} ``to ^paint the body''. #4220.
<bay=sob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^draw a ^picture''. |<sob> `?'. #4230.
<a=baj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^inscribe''. |Analysis unclear, cf. <baj> `id.'. ??why not <ab=baj>, w/same caus sense as <ab=ar>?. #71.

<bak>(Z) {N} ``^person?, ^people''. *Konda<loku=baku>. #4240.

<bal>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^roast, to ^burn(Z); to ^heat(A)''. #4250.
<bal.bal>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^heat''. {ADJ} ``^hot''. #4260.
<taG=bal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to feel ^hot, to be ^hot''. |<taG> `?'. #33972.

<bala>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. *Loan. #4270.

<balia>(Z) {N} ``^wolf''. *Des. #4280.

<baliG>(:) {} ``''. #38220.
<baliG=suG>(Z),,<baliG=sun>(ZA) {N} ``^roof of a ^house''. |<suG>\<a?suG> `house'. #4290.

<balu>(Z) {N} ``^bear''. *Loan. #4300.

<bam>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^find''. #4310.
<bamu Da?n mon Duk>(A) {V} ``to be ^desirable''. |<Da?n> `for, after', <mon> `mind, desire', <Duk> `to be'. #4329.
<budi bam>(A) {V} ``to ^wonder''. |<budi> `to ask'. #6362.
<dos bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^defiled, to become ^un^clean, to become ^im^pure''. |<dos> `crime, guilt'. #8612.
<maD=bam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give the ^evil_^eye, to ^cast a ^spell''. |<maD> `eye'. #21202.
<mon duk bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^sad''. |<mon> `mind', <duk> `sad'. #22543.
<mukti bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^purified''. *Des.<mukti>(G) `faith, salvation, worship'. #22952.
<niman sun mile?y bam>(A) {V} ``to ^praise''. |<niman> `good, pretty', <sun> `to say', <mile?y> `happy; to like'. ??ANALYSIS?--cf. <sun> `if?'. #23834.
<somporti bam>(A) {V} ``to ^inherit''. |<somporti> `?'. #32012.

<bamnu?>(A) {V} ``to ^shoot''. ??-nu? #4330.

<ban>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^rear, to ^bring_up, to ^take_^care_of(A), to ^adopt(Z), to ^tame(Z)''. #4340.
<ban.ban buboG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^adopt''. |<buboG> `child', <Da> `to do'. #4350.

<ban>(:)
<gal=ban>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<gal> `?'. ^0008. #10251.

<bana>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^forget''. #4360.

<abu?n bana?>(A) {V} ``to ^neglect''. |<abu?n> `many, too much' ?? ?/0 ? #642.

<banDa kolia>(Z) {N} ``^jackal''. |<banDa> `?', <kolia> `fox'. Cf. <panDi kolia> `id.' #4370.

<banDam>(A) {V} ``to ^crawl (as a baby)''. #4380.

<banDam>(A) {V} ``to ^embrace''. #4390.

<banDapana>(:)
<banDapana=kiD>(Z) {N} ``a ^month''. ??which. #4400.

<banz>(A) {V} ``to become ^stunted''. #4430.

<ba~T-ey>(Z),,<bant-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^divide(Z), to ^distribute, to ^serve_out, to ^share(A)''. *Or. #4410.

<baJ>(Z),,<bay~>(A) [ba~y~],[ba~i~],[ba~e~] {V(u)} ``to ^send''. #4420.

<ba~ja>(Z),,<ba~ju>(Z) {NK} ``^nephew''. *Des. #4440.

<baG>::
<baG Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^stretch (oneself)''. #4450.
<baG=iD>(Z),,<baG=ij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^lazy, ^idle; to ^stretch (oneself)''. |<iD> `?'. #4460.
<baGi?n lok>(A) {N} ``^lazy person''. |<lok> `person'. #4470.
<baG=mor Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stretch (oneself)''. #4480.

<ba~gi>(:)
<ba~gi ta?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^part, to be ^parted (of the hair)''. *Or.?. #4490.

<baGra>::
<baGra kiDa>(Z),,<boGra kiDa>(Z) [kiRa] {N} ``^dung_^beetle''. |<kiDa> `insect?'. *Skt.<ki:Ta>. #4500.

<baG=raD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^half-^ripe''. |<baG> `?', <raD> `?'. ??CUT? #4510.

<baGti>(:)
<baGti irtub>(Z) {N} ``^plough''. |<irtub> `id.'. #4520.

<baGti=tiGti>(A) {ADJ} ``^twisted''. |<baGti> `?', <tiGti> `?'. Cf. <teGti=baGti> `crooked'. ??echo. #4530.

<bar>(Z) {N} ``^then, ^well (^concessive)''. #4540.

<bar>(:) {} ``two''. ^0002. #4550.
<bar=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. ^0040. |<=kaD> `^twenty'. #15410.
<bar=boiD>(Z),,<bar=bo?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^another''. |<boiD> `?'. ??prob. two=one #4560.
<bar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^repeat''. |<Da> `to do'. #4570.

<bar=ne?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^once ^again''. |<ne?e> `emphatic??'. #4580.
<bar=num=tu>(Z),,<bar=nun=tu?>(A),,<bar=num=tu=ki>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^year_^after_^next''. |<num> `year', <tu> `future'. #4590.
<bar=num=un>(ZA) {N; ADV} ``^year_^before_^last''. |<num> `year', <un> `last, past'. #4600.
<bar=ta?>(A) {ADV} ``^day before ^yesterday''. |<ta?> `?'. #4610.
<bar=ta?a=Di>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^day_^before_^yesterday''. |<ta?a> `?', <Di> `to end; to be used up'. #4620.
<bar=tu=ke>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^afternoon''. |<tu> `?', <ke> `?'. #4630.
<bar=uGay=Ta>(Z) {N} ``^someone_^else''. |<uGay> `which, some', <Ta> `?'. #4640.

<barik>(A) {N} ``^elder''. #4650.

<barom>(:)
<barom.barom>(A) {ADJ} ``^frequent''. {ADV} ``^frequently''. ??=bar `2'? #4660.

<barta>(A) {N} ``^message''. #4670.

<bas>(:)
<bas-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell, to have a ^scent''. *Loan. #4680.
<bas-na>(:)
<bas-na Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smell (a flower)''. |<Duku> `to be'. ??Loan? #4690.
<riGe?n basna>(A) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. |<riGe?n> `sweet'. #28572.

<baci>(Z) {N} ``small ^female ^calf''. *Or.<bachuri:>. #4700.

<baT>::
<bebar baT>(Z) {N} ``^business''. Cf. <bebar Da> `to trade'. *Des. #4732.

<batey>(:)
<oD=batey>(Z),,<oD=po~tey>(Z) {ADV} ``^half^way''. |<oDa> `half'. *Loan. #24322.

<batu>(Z) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's elder sister's husband?)''. *IA<bhrata>. #4710.

<bauli>(:)
<kane bauli>(Z) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper part of the ear''. |<kane> `?'. *Des. #15932.

<bebar>(:)
<bebar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trade''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des. #4720.
<bebar=baT>(Z) {N} ``^business''. |<baT> `?'. *Des. #4730.

<bebrab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trill the lips''. #4750.

<beD>(:)
<be.beD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^suck''. #4740.

<beD-ey>(Z) [beRey] {V(u)} ``to ^surround''. *Or. #4760.

<begi>(A) {ADJ} ``^fast''. #4770.
  <bigi.bigi>(Z) {ADV} ``^quickly''. *Des. #4780.
    <begi.begi Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hurry''. |<Da> `to do'. #4790.

<begl-ay>(Z),,<bel-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^separate, to ^un^ravel''. *Or<begl->(M),,<begl-ai>(G) `to separate, to sort'.  ??Cf. <begl-ey> `to clot, coagulate'. #4800.

<begl-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^clot, to ^coagulate''. *Loan. ??Cf. <begl-ay> `to separate'. #4810.

<bej>(Z),,<be?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^vomit''. #4820.
  <bey>(Z) {N} ``^vomit''. #4830.

<beja>(Z),,<bezri>(A) {N} ``^tomato''. ^fruit. *Des.<bejri>. #4840.

<beke>(:)
  <beke mali>(Z) {N} ``^necklace''. |<mali> `id.'. *Des. #4850.

<bela>(Z) {N} ``^time''. Cf. <bel> in <arbel> `afternoon'. *Or. #4860.
  <bela.bela=ke>(Z) {N} ``^some^times''. |<ke> `?'. *Des. #4870.
  <bela Da>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to be ^late''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. ??(Z)marked intr. but -u #4880.
  <bela piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<piT-ey> `to miss, to err'. #4890.
  <bela zin-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^potter_about''. |<zin-ey> `?to win'. #4900.

<bendi>(A) {N} ``^okra, ^ladyfinger''. #4920.

<beni>(:) *Des. #37940.
  <beni gat-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plait, to ^braid''. |<gat-ey> `?'. #4930.

<beG>::
  <en=beG>(Z) {PRON} ``^you_plural_(^objective), ^to you (^2nd_person_plural ^object)''.
|<en> `?'. #9722.

<ber.ber=aj>(Z) [berberay'] {V(u)} ``to ^trill the tongue, to ^babble''. ??So.<ber> to talk?
#4940.

<besi>(:)
  <besi oa?n lok>(A) {N} ``^dancer''. |<oa?n> `to dance', <lok> `person'. #4950.

<bet>(ZA) {N} ``^cane, ^rattan(A)''. *Des. #4960.

<bet>(:)
  <bet por-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^chant''. |<por-ey> `?'. #4970.

<beTi>(:)

<beTi ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^work as forced labor in the house of the landlord on certain days''. |<ui?> `to go'. #4980.

<bi?i>(Z),,<bi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^dip_up water(Z); to ^scoop_out(A)''. #4990.

<biamon>(A),,<bamon>(A) {N} ``^Brahman''. #5000.

<biba>(Z) {N} ``^marriage''. *Skt. #5010.
<biba Da>(A) {V} ``to ^marry''. |<Da> `to do'. #5020.

<bibi>(Z) {NK} ``maternal ^grandmother (mother's mother); elder ^sister''. *IA. #5030.

<biD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^quiet, to ^stop_talking, to ^hush_up, to ^shut_up''. #5040.

<biD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spin thread; to put ^warp threads on a loom''. ^weave. #5050.

<bida>(Z) {N} ``a ^blow''. *Des. ??dental d. #5060.

<biDi>(A) {} ``^tobacco ^smoking''. #5070.

<biDiG>(Z) [biDiG],[biRiG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^waste, to ^ruin''. #5080.

<biDom>(Z) {N} ``^termite ^mound (so-called ^ant^hill)''. #5090.

<biel>(ZA) {N} ``^ground(Z), ^field(A)''. #5100.

<bijapulia>(Z),,<biza pulia>(A) {N} ``^tiger''. *Des., ?Dr.<*juli> `tiger'. ??u sic, but if so out of order with following. #5110.
<bijapalia Druka>(Z) [bizapaliya] {N} ``^leopard''. #5120.

<bizili>(A) {N} ``^lightning''. *Des. #5130.

<bik>(:)
<bik=ja?a>(Z),,<bik=jaa>(Z) {VX} ``to ^beg''. |<ja?a> `id.'. ??(Si.). #5140.

<bikol>(Z) {N} ``^drowsiness, ^sleepiness''. *Des. #5150.

<bil>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^spread(Z), to ^spread_out(A)''. #5160.

<bil-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^powder, to ^pulverize''. ^grind. #5170.

<bileG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^we (^1st_person_plural)''. #5180.

<bil=gi>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0008. #5190.

<biGger>(ZA) {NK} ``^kinsman(Z); ^bond ^friend(A)''. *Cf. So.<buJaG>, ~<OGgEr>, etc. #5200.
<biGger De~kil>(Z) {NK} ``^blood_^brother''. |<De~kil> `?'. #5210.

<biGger=ka>(Z) {NK} ``^friend''. |<ka> `??adj affix'. #5220.

<biGlati>(Z) {N} ``^rainbow''. |<biG> `?', <lati> `?'. ??orig <biG=lati>. #5230.

<bio?>(:)
<bio?=gi>(Z),,<bio?gi>(A) {N} ``^tomorrow''. |<gi> `?'. ??(Z)orig.?/=; cf. So<biyO>(sp?). #5240.
<mitaD=bio?gi>(Z) {ADV} ``^these_^days, ^nowadays''. |<mitaD> `today'. #22202.

<birda>(Z) {N} ``^splinter''. *Des. ??dental d. #5250.

<birji>(A) {N} ``^bridge''. #5260.

<birtaG>(Z) {N} ``^young ^girl who will not ^mature''. ??gloss?. #5270.

<birti>(Z) {N} ``^wages, ^labor_^charge''. *Des. #5280.

<biru>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer something as a ^sacrifice, to ^worship''. *Des. #5290.
<biru Da>(Z),,<biru Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sacrifice, to ^offer something as a ^sacrifice, to ^worship''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des. #5300.

<biru>(:)
<biru moli>(Z) {N} ``^wasp, ^hornet''. |<moli> `?'. *Des. #5310.

<bis>(ZA) {N} ``^poison; ^pain(A)''. *Or.<bis>. #5320.
<bis=kankRa>(Z),,<bis kankra>(A) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<kankRa> `?'. *Or.<kankRa bica>. #5330.
<bis=emle?y>(A) {N} ``^dysentery''. |<emle?y> `?'. #5340.

<bisar>(:) *Des. #37950.
<bisar Da>(Z),,<bicar Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^judge(Z); to ^imagine(A)''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or.<bicarO dOr-iba>; Des.<bicar>(MG) `to think, decide, discuss'. #5360.
<bisar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^worry, to be ^anxious''. #5370.
<bicar=na>(A) {N} ``^disagreement, ^argument''. |<na> `?'. *Des.<bicar-na>(M) `discussion'. #5380.

<bisas>(A) {ADJ} ``^evil''. Cf. <bisuas> `faith'. ??faith,evil,doubt! #5390.
<bisas inko?>(A) {V} ``to ^doubt''. |<iGko?> `not'. ??n/G #5400.

<bichitro>(A) {ADJ} ``^sacred''. ??ch #5410.

<bisor>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap''. *Des. #5420.

<bisuas>(A) {N} ``^faith''. Cf. <bisas> `evil'. #5430.

<bita>(A) {N} ``^span of the ^hand''. *Des.<bita>(GM). #5440.

<bit.bita>(:)
  <bit.bita Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^annoy, to ^bother''. *Des. #5450.

<biti>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to get ^tired''. #5460.

<bi?tur>(ZA),,<bittur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spit''.  {N} ``^saliva(Z)''. #5470.

<bo=>(Z) {PRON PX(V)} ``^you (^2nd_person_^plural ^subject)''. #5480.

<bo>::
  <bo=Day>(Z) [boDay] {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife)''. |<Day> `?'.  ??Cf. <bay>`FaMo', <bai> `FaMoBro'?. #5601.

<bo>::
  <bo=Du=ara?>(Z) {N} ``an immobile ^bobbin set above the ^loom carrying various-colored threads''. |<Du> `?', <ara?> `?tree, stick'. #5671.

<bo>::
  <bo=toD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mouth, to ^eat with the mouth only (like a cat or dog)''. |<toD> `mouth'. #6180.

<bo?o>::
  <Dam=bo?o>(Z),,<Dam=o?o>(Z),,<Dam=bo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^crawl, to ^creep; to ^kneel on all fours(Z), to ^squat(Z)''. |<Dam> `to crawl'. #7312.

<bob>(Z),,<bo?m>(A) {V(u)} ``(a dog) to ^bark''. Caus. <ab=bub>(Z). ??spelling of caus? pronunc. [abub]. #5490.

<bobRa>(Z) {N} ``^tooth^less''. *Tel.<bo:Di>DED,<bo:si>DED. #5500.

<bobga?n>::
  <buDol bobga?n>(A) {V} ``to ^castrate''. |<buDol> `?'. #6502.

<bobo>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. *Des. #5510.

<bobre>(Z),,<bo?bre>(Z) [bo?bre] {NK} ``^sibling of opposite sex, esp. ^brother (female speaker)''. #5520.

<bo[b]rij>(Z) [bobriy'] {V(u)TC} ``to ^fill''. |Caus. of <borij> `to be full'.  Caus. <ab=bo[b]rij> `to cause to fill'. #5530.
  <sama? bobri?>(A) {V} ``to ^approve, to ^confirm''. |<sama?> `word, speech'. #29642.

<boD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^quiet, to be ^silent''. #5550.
  <boD Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^stop doing''. |<Da> `to do'. ??to stop Ving. e.g.?. #5591.
  <bo?n Danu?>(A) {V} ``to be ^silent''. |<Danu?> `to be sufficient'. #5560.

<boR>(Z),,<boD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^large''. *Loan. #5570.

<boR ponia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boast''. |<ponia> `?', <Da> `to do'. *<ponia> Or. #5580.
<boD=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^banyan ^tree''. |<ara?> `tree'. *Des. #5611.

<bo?n>(A) {V} ``to ^pick (^fruit)''. #5540.

<boDay>(Z) [boDay] {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife)''. ??Cf. <bay>`FaMo', <bai> `FaMoBro'?. #5600.

<boD~i>::
<te~Te boD~i>(Z) [boRi] {V(u)} ``(insects) to ^buzz; (rain water) to ^bubble'. ??spelling? #34622.

<boRia>(A) {N} ``^boar''. #5620.

<boDij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plaster''. ??orig bo=Dij, but cf. boD. #5630.

<boRoGa>(:)
<boRoGa Da>(A) {V} ``to ^loosen''. |<Da> `to do'. #5640.

<boDor>(Z),,<boRor>(Z) [bOROr] {V(u)} ``to put on ^make-up or ^paint''. #5650.

<boRua>(A) {N} ``^reed''. #5660.

<bo=Du=ara?>(Z) {N} ``an immobile ^bobbin set above the ^loom carrying various-colored threads''. |<bo> `?', <Du> `?', <ara?> `?tree'. ??CUT? #5670.

<boiD>::
<bar=boiD>(Z),,<bar=bo?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^another''. |<bar> `two?'. ??prob. two=one #4562.

<boira>(ZA)|<boiri>(Z) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^deaf''. #5680.

<boyragi>(Z) {N} ``^beggar, ^sadhu, ^initiate of a religious sect''. *Des. #5690.

<boj>(Z),,<bo?y>(A),,<boy>(Z) [boy'] {NUM} ``^one''. ^0001. #5700.
<bo?y una nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen (lit. one less twenty)''. ^0019. |<una> `less', <nika?n> `twenty'. #5710.
<bo?y.bo?y>(A) {ADJ} ``a ^few''. #5730.
<boj=ba>(:Z),,<bo?y=ba?>(:A) {N} ``^one_^place''. |<ba> `place'. #37730.
<boj=ba Da>(Z),,<bo?y=ba? Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^together (lit. to put in ^one ^place)''. |<Da> `to do, to put'. #5760.
<boy=laka>(Z) {ADV} ``^one by one (lit. one-like)''. |<laka> `each'. #5740.
<bo?y=ne?>(A) {ADJ} ``^identical''. |<ne?> `?self (emphatic)'. ??one. #5750.
<gaDDi=boj>(Z),,<gaDi=boj>(Z) {ADJ} ``^many''. |<gaDi> `pile', <boj> `one'. #10012.
<uGay=Ta=boy>(Z) [uGayTaboy] {N} ``^someone''. |<uGay> `some', <=Ta> `?'. #37383.

<bok>(ZA) {N} ``^egret(Z), ^crane(A)''. ^bird. #5770.
<maTia bok>(Z) {N} ``^paddy_^bird, ^brown_^egret''. |<maTia> `?'. *Loan?. #21722.

<bokRej>(Z),,<bokrob>(Z) {N} ``a ^fat ^child''. ??not clear wh. both so glossed. #5780.

<bokr-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^gossip''. *Des. ??r/0? #5790.
 <bok.bok=ei zel>(A) {V} ``to ^gossip''. |<zel> `to say'. ??r/0? #5800.

<bolia>(:)
 <bolia tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rape''. |<tu?u> `to ^copulate'. *Des.<bolia>. #5810.

<boloy>(A) {V} ``to ^twist''. #5820.

<bomli>(Z) {NB} ``^umbilical_^cord''. *Des. #5830.

<bom=r-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cry_out in pain''. Cf. Des.<bomr->(M)`to talk in one's sleep'.
#5840.
 <ma?n bomr-ey>(A) {V} ``to have a ^vision''. |<ma?n> `eye'. #21162.

<boms-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^stagger''. #5850.

<boms-ey>(Z),,<bons-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^worry''. *Des. ??<boms->(M) `to cast greedy eyes'.
#5860.

<bon>(:)
 <bon Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^restless''. |<Da> `to be'. #5870.

<bonD>(A) {N} ``^lake''. #5900.

<bond>(A) {ADJ} ``^shut''. #5880.
 <bond Da>(A) {V} ``to ^shut''. |<Da> `to do'. #5890.

<bonDki>(Z) {NB} ``^navel''. *Des<boNDki>. #5910.

<bo~Dlu>(:)
 <bo~Dlu lag-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeak''. |<lag-ey> `?'. *Or. #5920.

<bons>(A) {N} ``^clan''. #5930.

<bo~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rescue''. *Or. #5940.

<bonta>(A) {N} ``^flame (^flare)''. #5950.

<bo~Ta>(:)
 <bo~Ta sap-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stamp, to ^imprint with the finger''. |<sap-ey> `?'. #5960.

<boG>(Z) {NCF} ``^buffalo''. #5970.
 <boGtel>(ZA) {N} ``^male ^buffalo(Z); a ^buffalo, esp. the ^bull(A)''.''. #5980.

<arij=boG>(Z),,<ari?=boG>(A) [ariy'],[ari?] {N} ``^female(Z) ^buffalo ^calf''. |<arij> `to lay eggs'. #2992.
<gaD=boG>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo ^sacrifice''. |<gaD> `to cut'. ??D unglot. #9952.
<ki=boG>(ZA) {N} ``^buffalo ^cow''. |<ki=> `prefix in names of female animals'. #16672.
<tal=boG>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo ^sacrifice performed as a ^funeral ^ceremony''. {V(nu)} ``to perform id.''. |<tal> `?'. #33662.
<goil boGtel>(Z) {N} ``^bison (^wild_^buffalo)''. |<goil> `antelope'. #11283.
<jaR=boGtel>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo''. |<jaR> `?'. #13832.

<boptoG>(A),,<bu[b]toG>(Z) {V} ``to ^threaten(A), to ^frighten(Z)''. |<<bo[b]toG>>. *So.<bA[b]tOG> `to frighten'. #5990.

<bopu>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^able-bodied(Z), ^stout(A), ^strong(A)''. *Des. #6000.
<bopu lok>(A) {N} ``^brave person''. |<lok> `person'. #6010.
<bopu iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cowardly person''. |<iGku?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #6020.

<bor>::
<su?=bor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put one's hand in mud''. |<sub> `to insert'. ??gloss? #32532.

<bor>(:)
<bor za?>(A) {V} ``to ^need''. |<za?> `to ask; to want'. #6030.
<bor ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^bless''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #6040.

<borij>(Z),,<bori?>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^full(Z), to be ^filled(Z); to ^fill(A), to ^flood moderately(A)''. {ADJ} ``^full(A)''. |Caus. <bo[b]rij>(Z) `to fill', <ab=borij>(Z) `to ^cause to be filled'. #6050.
<sama? bobri?>(A) {V} ``to ^approve, to ^confirm''. |<sama?> `word', <bo[b]ri?> `to fill'. #29643.

<borkop>(Z) {N} ``a flying ^insect''. ^bug. ??mosquito, June bug, crane-fly?. #6060.

<boroD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mourn''. #6070.

<boros>(A) {N} ``^year''. #6080.

<borpon>(Z) {N} ``^ceremony''. *Des. #6090.

<borsi>(A) {N} ``^fish ^hook''. #6100.
<sel borsi>(Z) {N} ``^lance''. |<sel> `id.'. *Loan. #30452.

<borum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sleep on one's stomach''. ^prone. #6110.

<bosuD>(Z),,<bosun>(A) {N} ``^salt''. *So.<bAs+d>. #6120.
<bosuD=Da bubuD>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^centipede''. |<Da> `?', <bubuD> `snake; insect'. ^bug. #6130.

<boT>(A) {N} ``^vote''. *Engl.<vote>. #6140.
<boT ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^vote''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #6150.

<botar>(A) {V} ``^fruit to ^spoil''. #6160.

<boti>(ZA) {N} ``^mushroom''. #6170.
<baya boti>(Z) {N} ``^toadstool''. |<baya> `mad; enchanted'. ^mushroom. #4152.

<boToy>(:)
<boToy suruj>(Z) {N} ``^partridge''. |<surui> `quail'. ^bird. #6190.

<botu>(A) {N} ``^ball''. #6200.

<bu>,,<bu?>(:)
<bu=DuG>(Z),,<bu?=DuG>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^dip_into(A), to get ^drowned(Z)''. |<Du.DuG> `to sink'. #6550.

<bu>::
<bu=ga?a>(Z),,<buga?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^burst, to blossom(Z)''. {V(u)} ``to ^break_^silence(Z)''. {V} ``to ^break (as a pot, intr.)(A)''. |<ga?a> `?'. #6570.
<bu[b]ga?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burst, to ^break, to ^bloom''. |Caus. of <buga?a> `id.'. ??b in ifx unglot.=* #6580.

<bu?u>(Z),<bu?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^full(Z), to be ^satisfied(Z), to have ^eaten ^enough(A); to ^fill(A); to ^put_away (in storage)(A)''. #6210.

<buboG>(ZA) {NK} ``^child, ^baby(Z)''. {V} ``to ^conceive(A)''. #6220.
<aGoy buboG>(A) {N} ``^chick''. |<aGoy> `chicken'. ^chicken, ^bird. #2562.
<ban.ban buboG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^adopt''. |<ban> `to rear', <Da> `to do'. ??parse? #4352.
<jijeraG buboG>(Z) {NK} ``^infant''. |<jijeraG> `?'. #14502.

<bu[b]toG>(Z),,<boptoG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^frighten(Z), to ^threaten(A)''. |Caus. of <butoG> `to fear'. #6230.

<bubuD>(Z),,<bubu?n>(A) {N} ``^snake; ^worm, ^insect, ^bug, ^caterpillar, ^grub''. Cf. <bubuj> `worm'. #6240.
<bubuD aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shut up a ^snake in a basket''. |<aG> `to put in'. #6250.
<bubuD-ru>(Z) {V(PAST)} ``^moth^eaten''. ??suffix <-ru> `past tense of verbs'?. #6260.
<bosuD=Da bubuD>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^centipede''. |<bosuD> `salt', <Da> `?'. ^bug. #6133.
<gul=meD bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^moth, ^insect''. |<gul> `?', <meD> `?goat?'. ^bug. #12043.
<laDol bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^snake said to have two mouths (= Or.<domuhu>)''. |<laDol> `?'. #19343.
<naG bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^cobra''. |<naG> `?'. ^snake. *IA<naG>. ??is IA form <naG> or <nag>? #23502.
<naG bubuD peni>(Z) {N} ``^hood of a ^cobra''. |<peni> `?'. ^snake. *Des.<peni>. #23512.
<Ta~k bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^ant^hill''. |<Ta~k> `?'. *Loan?. #34072.

<ba?n=mar bubu?n>(A) {N} ``^centipede''. |<ba?n=mar> `termite'. Cf. <marmar> `centipede'. #4013.

<bubuj>(Z) {N} ``^worm''. ^bug. Cf. <bubuD> `snake, worm, insect, etc.'. #6280.

<bubuj>(Z) {N} ``^mud''. #6270.

<buD>(Z) {NCF} ``^bear''. #6290.
<ki=buD>(Z),,<kibu?n>(A) {N} ``^female ^bear(Z); ^bear(A)''. |<ki> `prefix in names of female animals'. #16682.
<kin=buD>(Z) {N} ``male ^bear''. |<kin> `prefix in names of male animals'. #16982.

<buD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weave_^baskets''. #6300.

<buD>(Z),,<bu?n>(A),,<buD.buD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sow, to ^scatter(A)''. #6310.
<buD=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scatter ^seeds''. |<jar> `?'. ^sow. #6490.

<buDa>(Z),,<buRa>(Z) [buRa] {N} ``an old ^bull''. *Des. #6320.

<buDarom>(Z) [buDarOm] {N} ``^Wednes^day''. *Des. #6330.

<buD-ey>(Z) [buDey] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^submerge''. ^sink. #6340.

<buDi>(Z) [buDi] {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law (son's wife); ^widow''. #6460.

<buDi>,,<buRi>,,<buri>(:)
<buDi.buDi>(Z),,<buRi.buRi>(Z),,<buri.buri>(Z) [buRibuRi],[buriburi] {N} ``^drizzle, a ^dripping''. *Des. ??final variant p. 71. #6481.

<budi>(A) {V} ``to ^ask''. {N} ``^advice''. ??gloss? #6350.
<budi bam>(A) {V} ``to ^wonder''. |<bam> `to find'. #6360.
<budi daDu>(A) {V} ``to be ^perplexed''. |<daDu> `?'. #6370.
<budi goR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^conspire''. |<goR-ey> `?'. #6380.
<budi kinDr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wonder''. |<kinDr-ey> `to spin'. #6390.
<budi panch-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^plan''. |<panch-ey> `to think'. ??ch #6400.
<budi so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^clever person''. |<so?y> `to learn', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. ??clever? #6410.
<budi soGor lok>(A) {N} ``^intelligent person''. |<soGor> `?', <lok> `person'. #6420.
<budi ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^encourage''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #6430.

<budi>(Z) {N} ``^ashes''. {V(nu)} ``to become ashes''. *Skt.<bhu:ti->. ??dental d #6440.
<buDi guD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scatter ^ashes''. |<guD> `?to gather'. ??D/d?, scatter/gather? #6450.

<buDia>(Z) {N} ``a ^picture''. *Des. #6470.

<buDol>(:)

<buDol bobga?n>(A) {V} ``to ^castrate''. |<bobga?n> `?'. #6500.

<buDu>::
<tuDu=buDu>(Z) [tuRubuRu] {IND} ``^hurry''. |<tuDu> `?'. *Loan?. ??echo? #36062.

<bui>(Z),,<buy>(Z) {N} ``^girl''. !Child's word. #6590.

<buy>(ZA),,<buj>(Z),,<buJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_up, to ^uproot, to ^dig_up, to ^extract(Z)''. #6600.

<buj-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^avenge''. *Or.?. #6610.

<buj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^convince''. *Des. <buz-ai->(G),<buj-ai->(M) `to comfort, to explain(G); to realize, to understand(M)'. #6620.

<buk>(Z) {NB} ``^chest''. *Loan. #6630.

<bul>(:)
<tab=bul>(Z),,<ta?=bul>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a ^rope) to ^break, to ^unravel, to come_^apart''. |<<taD=bul>>, <taD> cf. <si=taD> `to break a rope'. #33312.

<bu?ul>(Z),,<bu?l>(A) {V(nu)} ``to get ^drunk, to be ^drunk(A)''. #6640.
<or=bu?l-nu?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^sober person''. |<or=> `not', <bu?l> `to get drunk', <nu?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. Cf. <ar=> `not'. #25142.

<bulon>::
<solon=bulon>(Z) {N} ``^behavior''. |<solon> `?'. *Or. ??echo? #31902.

<bulu>(Z) {NB} ``^thigh''. #6650.

<buluG>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``(a liquid) to ^boil''. Caus. <ab=buluG>(Z).

<bun>::
<ki=bun>(Z) {N} ``^sow, ^female ^pig''. |<ki> `prefix in names of female animals'. Cf. <kanmun> `pig'. #16692.

<bunden>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to stand in the ^shade''. ??dental d. #6670.

<bundu>(Z),,<bund>(A),,<bunD>(Z) {N} ``^vine(Z); ^stalk(A)''. *Des. <bund>(G), <bu~d>(M) `stalk, stem'. ??(Z) has <bunD>(Z) {N} ``^base of a ^creeper''. #6680.

<bunguj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^droop''. ??orig. with n=g. #6690.

<bunmay>(Z) {NK} ``^sister (female speaker)''. #6700.

<bunol>(Z),,<bunon>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^im^mature''. {ADJ} ``^im^mature, ^un^ripe, ^green''. ??-l-form v, -n-form adj. #6710.

<bunol ayli?>(A) {V} ``the ^moon to be ^new''. |<ay=li?> `the sun to rise'. #6740.
<bunol an=ab>(Z) {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<an=ab> `husk' (<an-> `nominalizer', <ab> `to husk'). #6720.
<bunol kituG>(A) {N} ``half ^moon''. |<kituG> `month; god'. #6750.

<bunTa>(A) {N} ``^plant, ^sapling''. #6760.

<buG>(:)
<lob=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^soak, to ^soften with water''. |<lob> `?'. #20322.
<tu=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. |<tu> `?'. #36042.

<buGoj>(Z),,<buGuj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tilt, to ^pour''. ??gloss. #6770.

<bur>(:)
<bur=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bison (^wild ^buffalo), ^wild cattle''. |<taG>\<taGli> `bullock, cattle'. ??(Si.).; lit. hill cow. #6850.

<bur>(Z) {NB} ``^hair, ^pubic_hair, ^wool, ^fur, ^feather''. #6780.
<bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``body ^hair, ^pubic_^hair; ^eye^lash''. |<tuy> `?'. #6790.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<pota> `eyelash', <ma?n> `eye', <Di> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. ??CUT/parse?; orig. <ma?nDi-nu>. #27254.
<bab=bur>(Z) {NB} ``^hair of the ^head''. |<bab> `head'. #3822.
<maD=bur>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<maD> `eye'. #21212.

<bur>(:)
<asoG=bur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^defecate in one's clothing''. |<asoG> `to defecate'. #3442.
<tun=Da?a=bur>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^urinate in one's clothing''. |<tun=Da?a> `to urinate'. #36203.

<bur>(:)
<Dam=bur>(A) {V} ``to ^crawl (of a baby)''. |<Dam> `to crawl'. #7322.
<tin=bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trample, to ^run_over''. |<tin> `to tread'. #35142.

<bura>(Z) {N} ``^bullock''. *Des. #6800.

<bureD>(Z) {N} ``^barking''. #6810.

<buri>::
<asar=buri>(A) {N} ``^hay''. |<asar> `dry'. ??asar=buri ?. #3332.

<burob>(Z) {NB} ``^lung, ^heart''. #6820.

<bursa>::
<bursa kiDa>(Z),,<bursa kiRa>(Z) [bursakiRa] {N} ``black ^mist''. |<kiDa> `?'. *Des.<kiRa>(GM) `caterpillar(G), dragon(M). ??gloss? #6830.

<bursan>(Z),,<bursu>(Z) {N} ``^Thurs^day''. *Skt.<bRhaspati>. #6840.

<busi>(Z) {N} ``small earthen ^pot''. #6860.

<but>(Z) {N} ``^ghost''. *Or.<bhutO>. #6870.

<buta>(:) ??t/T?
<Dal=buta>(Z) {N} ``^bushes''. |<Dal> `branch'. *Des. #7252.
<sum=buTa>(Z) {N} ``^thatch ^trees''. |<sum> `grass used for thatch'. *Loan?. ??mng? #32862.

<buti>(:)
<buti Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hire (^farm_^labor)''. |<Da> `to do'. #6880.
<kuli=buti>(Z) {N} ``^labor, ^work''. |<kuli> `worker'. *Loan. #18482.

<buTia>(:)
<buTia lok>(A) {N} ``^dwarf''. |<lok> `person'. #6890.

<butoG>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^fear, to be ^afraid''. |Caus. <bu[b]toG>(Z),<boptoG>(A) `to frighten, to threaten'. #6900.
<butoG-u?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^fearful person''. |<u?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #6910.

<butru>(:)
<butru paR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bellow (as a bull)''. |<par-ey> `?'. Cf. <buDa>,<buRa> `an old bull'. #6920.

<butu>(ZA),,<bu?tu>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to be poor(Z), to be hungry(Z); to ^despair(A)''. {ADJ} ``^poor, ^hungry(A)''. ??(A) glot. supplied; other subentries under <bu?tu>. #6930.
<bu?tu Duk>(A) {V} ``to ^fast''. |<Duk> `to be, to stay'. #6520.
<bu?tu lok>(A) {N} ``^poor person''. |<lok> `person'. #6530.
<butu kirej>(Z),,<butu kire?>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dying of ^starvation''. |<kirej> `?'. Cf. <kiD-u> `to die'. ^die, ^hunger. #6540.

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<Da>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^be, to ^become, to be ^made''. {V(u)} ``to ^do''. ??SUBS TO BE ANALYZED. #6950.
<abu?n gonT Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<abu?n> `many, too much', <gonT> `bell'. #673.
<abu?n kiro maro Da>(A) {V} ``to ^wrestle''. |<abu?n> `many, too much', <kiro=maro> `fighting, beating'. *Loan. #684.
<aDki Da>(Z),,<aRki Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cross (something, e.g. sticks)''. |<aDki> `?'. *Des.<aR-ki>(M) `across' (~<aDe>(G) `horizontal'). #942.
<alaD Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rejoice''. |<alaD> `?'. Cf. <alanD> `happy'. ??D unglot. #1672.
<anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^decide; to ^suspect (someone)''. |<anman> `?'. *Des.<anman kor-> `to suspect s.o.' (~<anman>(G) `suspicion', ~<kor-> `to do, to make'). #2322.
<a?maG anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^predict, to ^foretell''. |<a?maG> `before'. ??uncl. #1953.
<anT Da>(A) {V} ``to ^tighten; to ^fix, to ^put_away''. |<anT> `hard'. #2352.

<aram Da>(A) {V} ``to ^start (doing something)''. |<aram> `?'. ??orig. d. #2832.
<aram Da>,,<aram Do?>(A) {V} ``to feel at ^ease''. |<aram> `?'. #2842.
<as Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^expect''. |<as> `hope'. #3212.
<asel Da>(A) {V} ``to ^bleach''. |<asel> `white'. #3352.
<asil Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect ^taxes''. |<asil> `?'. *Or. #3382.
<a~kar Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^jealous''. |<a~kar> `to envy'. ^envy. #2542.
<baDa Da>(Z) [baRa] {V(u)} ``to ^hire''. |<baDa> `?'. #3922.
<baG Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^stretch (oneself)''. |<baG> `?'. #4452.
<baG=mor Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stretch (oneself)''. |<mo?or> `to get up'. #4483.
<bag.bag Da>(A) {V} ``to ^dive''. |<bag.bag> `?'. #4072.
<ban.ban buboG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^adopt''. |<ban> `to bring up', <buboG> `child'. #4353.
<bar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^repeat''. |<bar> `two?'. #4572.
<bebar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trade''. |<bebar> `business?'. *Des. #4722.
<begi.begi Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hurry''. |<begi.begi> `?'. #4792.
<bela Da>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to be ^late''. |<bela> `time'. ??(Z)marked intr. but -u #4882.
<biba Da>(A) {V} ``to ^marry''. |<biba> `marriage'. #5022.
<biru Da>(Z),,<biru Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sacrifice, to ^offer something as a ^sacrifice, to ^worship''. |<biru> `id.'. *Des. #5302.
<bisar Da>(Z),,<bicar Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^judge(Z); to ^imagine(A)''. |<bisar> `?'. *Or.<bicarOdOr-iba>; Des.<bicar>(MG) `to think, decide, discuss'. #5362.
<bit.bita Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^annoy, to ^bother''. |<bit.bita> `?'. *Des. #5452.
<boD Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^stop doing''. |<boD> `to be quiet'. ??to stop Ving. e.g.?. #5592.
<boj=ba Da>(Z),,<bo?y=ba? Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^together (lit. to put in ^one ^place)''. |<boj=ba>(:Z),<bo?y=ba?>(:A) `one place'. #5763.
<bon Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^restless''. |<bon> `?'. #5872.
<bond Da>(A) {V} ``to ^shut''. |<bond> `shut'. #5892.
<boR ponia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boast''. |<boR> `large', <ponia> `?'. *<ponia> Or. #5583.
<boRoGa Da>(A) {V} ``to ^loosen''. |<boRoGa> `?'. #5642.
<bosuD=Da bubuD>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^centipede''. |<bosuD> `salt', <bubuD> `insect'. ^bug. ??prob. not the same <Da>. #6132.
<buti Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hire (^farm_^labor)''. |<buti> `?'. #6882.
<Dasul Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^meet''. |<Dasul> `?'. *Des.<Dasul>. #7652.
<DaTam Da>(A) {V} ``to ^tighten''. |<DaTam> `tight'. #7702.
<Dau Da>(A) {V} ``to ^begin''. |<Dau> `?'. #7722.
<dil Da>(A) {V} ``to ^loosen''. |<Dil> `loose'. ??D/d. #8132.
<dos Da>(A) {V} ``to ^transgress''. |<dos> `crime, guilt'. #8622.
<Dosa Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swear''. |<Dosa> `?'. #8652.
<ela Da>(A) {V} ``to ^neglect''. |<ela> `?'. *Des.<ela kor->(M) `to neglect'. #9542.
<gorzon Da>(A) {V} ``to ^growl''. |<gorzon> `?'. #11532.
<gusi?n Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^possessed''. |<gusi?n> `ghost'. ??uncl #12562.
<iDi=giDi Da>(Z) [iDigiDi] {V(u)} ``to ^shatter, to ^break into little pieces''. |<iDi> `?', <giDi> `?'. *Des. #12743.
<jatra Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^travel''. |<jatra> `?'. *Or. #14142.
<joton Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^nurse a baby''. |<joton> `?'. *Or. #15062.
<juar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^welcome''. |<juar> `hello'. *Loan. #15092.
<kali Da>(A) {V} ``to become ^empty''. |<kali> `empty'. #15802.
<kam Da>(A) {V} ``to ^rest (from work)''. |<kam> `?'. #15832.

<kema Da>(A) {V} ``to ^forgive''. |<kema> `?'. #16442.
<kiali Da>(ZA),,<kiali liDa>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^joke; to ^mimic (an action)(A)''. |<kiali> `?'. *Des. #16652.
<kiaR sun kituR Da>(A) {V} ``to ^persist''. |<kiaR> `when', <sun> `if?', <kituR> `when, then'. ??ANALYSIS? #16644.
<kilbil Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^worried''. |<kilbil> `?'. #16862.
<koko=Da>(Z) [kokoDa] {N} ``a ^bird resembling a ^vulture''. |<koko> `?'. ??CUT?--syntax? #17672.
<laga=lagi Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight''. *Des.<laga lagi oi->(M) `to fight with each other'. ??orig. d. #19383.
<leDleDa>(Z) [lED'leDa] {V(nu)} ``to ^cure''. |<<leD.leD=Da->>?, <leD> `good'. #19943.
<leka Da>(A) {V} ``to ^count''. *Des.<leka>(G) `mathematics, accounts'. #19982.
<liar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^prepare''. |<liar> `?'. #20112.
<loDa Da>(Z) [loRa Da] {V(u)} ``to ^want''. |<loRa> `important, necessary'. *Des. <loRa>(G) `want, need'. #20412.
<luDki Da>(Z) [luRki Da] {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<luDki> `hiccup'. *Loan?. #20932.
<lulu?=Da>(A) {ADJ} ``^dark''. |<lulu> `shadow'. ??syntax? #21001.
<maramot Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^repair''. |<maramot> `?'. *Pers., Hi. #21662.
<mela Da>(A) {V} ``to become ^empty''. |<mela> `empty'. #21782.
<mile?y Da>(A) {V} ``to ^respect''. |<mile?y> `happy; to like'. #22012.
<milej Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^comfortable''. {V(u)} ``to make comfortable''. |<milej> `happy; to like'. #22022.
<moja=moji Da>(Z) [mOzamOzi] {V(u)} ``to ^strengthen''. |<moja> `?', <moji> `?'. Cf. <mojmojia> `strong'. *Loan. #22383.
<mon Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hope''. |<mon> `mind, desire'. #22532.
<mon duk Da>(A) {V} ``to ^pity''. |<mon> `mind', <duk> `sad'. #22553.
<montir Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^satisfy''. |<montir> `?'. #22702.
<montor Da>(A) {V} ``to ^bewitch, to ^cast_a_^spell''. *Des.<montor>(GM) `diviner, spell, to bewitch'. Cf. <motr-ey> `id.'. ??uncl. #22712.
<murmura Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^grumble''. |<murmura> `?'. #23202.
<mu~=Da>(Z) [mu~Da] {V(nu)} ``to ^squat''. |<mu~> `?'. ??also V(u) - AZ;same <Da>? ??CUT? #22922.
<nas Da>(A) {V} ``to ^plunder''. |<nas> `?'. #23552.
<niam Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^promise''. |<niam> `?'. *Or. #23642.
<nida Da>(A) {V} ``to ^slander''. |<nida> `?'. #23652.
<niman Da>(A) {V} ``a wound to ^heal''. |<niman> `good'. #23782.
<ninDa Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^accuse''. |<ninDa> `?'. *Des. #23852.
<niraD Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^despair''. |<niraD> `?'. *Or. #23892.
<ni~Da Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^condemn''. |<ni~Da> `?'. *Or. #23862.
<nosTu Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^waste''. |<nosTu> `?'. *Or. Cf. <nas-ey>(ZA) `to waste, to fade, to decay'; <nos-ay> `to rot'. #24092.
<oD=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^come_^away_from''. |<o?> `to come'. ??come/go? #24362.
<oDela Da>(Z),,<oDel-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^neglect''. |<oDela> `?'. *Des. #24392.
<ojon Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weigh''. |<ojon> `?'. *Or. #24642.
<or=el Da>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^plow, to ^cultivate''. |<or=el> `id.'. #25193.
<paiti Da>(Z),,<payTi Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^work''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. ??t/T? (A)meaning `to ^rest (from work)' seems incorrect--cf. other subentries. #25602.

<payTi Da-u lok>(A) {N} ``^industrious person''. |<lok> `person'. ??orig. <Dau>. #25625.
<sobu payTi Da gaGi?u>(A) {ADJ} ``^skillful''. |<sobu> `all', <gaGi?> `to be able'. ??uncl--orig entry has <ba?> for <Da>. #31676.
<pinda Da>(A) {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<pinda> `?'. ??1st char unclear. #26362.
<poGiD.poGiD Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^flicker''. |<poGiD> `to extinguish, (lamp) to go out'. #27042.
<porDan Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^support''. |<porDan> `?'. *Loan?. #27122.
<porman Da zel>(A) {V} ``to ^swear (an ^oath)''. |<porman> `oath', <zel> `to say'. #27152.
<poTri Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^pregnant''. |<poTri> `pregnant?'. *Des.<poTri>. #27342.
<prem Da>(A) {V} ``to ^love''. |<prem> `?'. ??*Loan? #27362.
<purun Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fill''. |<purun> `full?'. *Or. purnO. #27652.
<puTpaT Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gossip''. |<puTpaT> `?'. *Or. #27772.
<rag=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^put a ^pot on the ^fire''. |<rag> `?'. #27902.
<riGe?n Da>(A) {V} ``to ^season''. |<riGe?n> `sweet'. #28582.
<rin Da>(A) {V} ``to ^borrow; to ^lend''. |<rin> `?'. #28532.
<roG tiar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^paint''. |<roG> `red', <tiar> `bright, white'. #28823.
<rokia Da>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^protect''. |<rokia> `?'. *Or. #28742.
<sa~koD Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shrink''. |<sa~koD> `?'. *Or. #29932.
<sirno=sotro Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shatter''. |<sirno> `?', <sotro> `?'. *Des. #31363.
<sita?n=siti?n Da>(A) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^explode''. |<sita?n=siti?n> `?'. Cf.<sita?n>,<sitaD> `to break'. ??echo. #31502.
<soG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^help''. |<soG> `help?'. #32112.
<sormor=Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^accuse''. |<sormor> `?'. *Loan?. ??<Da> separate word? #32312.
<sot Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^believe''. |<sot> `true'. *IA. #32402.
<soto~s Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^satisfy''. |<soto~s> `?'. *Or. #32462.
<susar Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^happy''. |<susar> `?'. *Or. #33142.
<susti ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^initiate''. |<susti> `?', <ab> `causative'. #33163.
<ta?ar Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^light''. |<ta?ar> `to be light'. #34242.
<Takri Da>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize''. |<Takri> `?'. #33612.
<tamuzo Da>(A) {V} ``to ^sneeze''. |<tamuzo> `?'. Cf. <ta=mu=jor> `id.'. #33812.
<Tapra Da>(A) {V} ``to ^pretend''. |<Tapra> `?'. #34182.
<taR Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split_into_^two''. Cf. <taR-ey> `id.'. #33402.
<tiar Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^finished''. |<tiar> `?'. #34802.
<tiar ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^mend''. |<ab> `causative'. #34793.
<tiar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whiten, to make_^white; to ^whitewash''. |<tiar> `bright, white'. Cf. <ta?ar>, <tar-pob>. #34782.
<tiplia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spy''. |<tiplia> `?'. *Loan. Cf. <tipul> `gossip'. #35472.
<tiraG=Da>(Z) {N} ``^noon''. |<tiraG> `?'. ??same <Da>? #35512.
<uje Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^empty''. |<uje> `empty'. #36972.
<uje Da ui?>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to become ^empty''. |<ui?> `to go'. #36982.
<ujor Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to become ^light, to become ^bright''. |<ujor> `?'. *Or. #37032.
<uri Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change_one's_shape''. |<uri> `id.'. #37512.
<ziGkimiGki Da>(A) {V} ``the ^stars to ^twinkle''. |<ziGkimiGki> `?'. ??echo; orig. <zingkiminki Da>. #14602.
<zim.zim Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^numb''. |<zim.zim> `?'. #14562.
<zotkot Da>(A) {V} ``to ^dis^arrange''. |<zotkot> `?'. #15042.

<Da>::
<ru~k=a=Da>(Z) {N} ``a ^rice ^measure''. |<ru~k> `uncooked rice'. ??same <Da>? #29053.

<Daa>::
<Daa ir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump high''. |<ir> `to jump'. ??spelling?, <<Daj=ir>> `climb' + `jump'? #7051.

<Da?a>(Z)/<Da?>(Z),,<Da?a>(Z) {N} ``^water; ^rain; ^tears, ^weeping''. {V(nu)} ``to ^run (of the ^nose)''. ??disyll. NCF perh. sep. word.; SUBS STILL TO ANALYZE. #6980.
<Da? ab=tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. |<ab> `causative', <tin> `(water) to spread'. ??orig. one word. #7040.
<Da?a gub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. |<gub> `?'. #6990.
<Da? gur>(A) {V} ``to ^rain''. |<gur> `id.'. #7000.
<Da? kul.kul-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^gargle''. |<kul.kul-ay> `to move, to shake'. Cf. <kuR.kuR-ay> `id.'. #7010.
<Da?a oroG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate (lit. to ^fill with ^water)''. |<oroG> `to fill'. #7020.
<Da? ru?>(A) {V} ``to ^rinse''. |<ru?> `to pour'. #7030.
<Da?=uDa>(Z) [Da?uRa] {N} ``^wet ^season, ^monsoon ^rains''. |<uDa> `when, time of'. #7750.
<areG Da?>(A) {N} ``^hail''. |<areG> `stone'. #2922.
<aril=Da?>(ZA),,<iril=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^hail(A), ^hailstone(Z)''. {V} ``to ^hail''. |<aril> `?'. #3032.
<gola=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^muddy ^water''. |<gola> `?'. *<gola> Des. #11342.
<go=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash''. |<Da?a> `water'. #11169.
<kuy=Da?>(A) {N} ``^well''. |<kuy> `id.'. #18332.
<loGur=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^dew''. |<loGur> `?'. Cf. <lomur Da?>,<lombur Da?> `id.'. #20692.
<lomur Da?>(A),,<lombur Da?>(A) {N} ``^dew''. |<lomur> `?'. Cf. <loGur=Da?> `id.'. #20602.
<me.me=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^whirlpool''. |<me.me> `?'. ^water. #21802.
<pempul=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^dirty ^water''. |<pempul> `?'. #26162.
<poy.poy=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^whirl^pool''. |<poy.poy> `to go around in a circle'. #26782.
<tun.tun Da?>(A) {V} ``to ^flow''. |<tun.tun> `?'. Cf. <tun=Da?a> `urine, to urinate' #36222.
<a=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^thirsty''. |<a> `?'. #762.
<Da?a gub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. |<gub> `?'. #6990.
<Da?a oroG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate (lit. to ^fill with ^water)''. |<oroG> `to fill'. #7020.
<Da?a=riG=maD>(Z),,<Da?=riG=maD>(Z),,<DariG=ma?n>(A) {NB} ``^tears, a ^tear (of the ^eye)''. |<riG> `?', <maD> `eye'. ??Cf. <reG> `to leave'. #7620.
<Di=Da?a>(Z),,<DiDa?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^wet, to be ^soaked(Z), to be ^damp(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak''. |<Di> `?'. #8052.
<DoG=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^eat gruel or milk''. |<DoG> `to add water'. #8512.
<gi=Da?a>(Z),,<gi=Da?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink''. |<gi> `?'. #10732.
<onDul-u gi=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink from ^cupped_^hands''. |<onDul> `to cup the hands'. #24845.
<go=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash''. |<go> `?'. #11162.
<gum.gum=Da?a>(Z),,<gum.gum=Da?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^rinse_the_^mouth with ^water''. |<gum.gum> `cheek'. #12112.
<guR=Da?a>(Z) {N} ``^sugar-^water, ^molasses, ^jaggery, unrefined ^sugar''. |<guR> `?'. #11782.

<gur=Da?a>(Z),,<gurDa?>(ZA) {NB} ``^pus''. |<gur> `?'. ??subenter here? #12342.
<jo=Da?a>(Z),<zoDa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^white^wash walls(Z); to ^plaster (with ^mud or ^cow^dung)(A)''. |<jo> `?'. Cf. <joD>, <zo?n> `to wipe'. #14752.
<kum=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^squeeze out juice, to ^wring out''. |<kum> `?'. #18552.
<loG=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^immerse; to ^mix a paste of flour and ^water''. |<loG> `?'. #20662.
<mur=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^apply a mixture of ^earth, ^cowdung, and ^water to the ^floor of the house''. |<mur> `?'. #23162.
<per=Da?a=mu?>(Z) {N} ``dried ^nasal_^mucus''. |<per> `?', <mu?> `nose'. #26212.
<ri=Da?a>(Z),,<riDa?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash ^clothes(Z), to ^wash(A); to ^irrigate(A)''. |<ri> `?'. Cf. <ru> `to pour'. #28402.
<ru=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^marry (lit., to ^pour ^water)''. |<ru> `to pour'. #28942.
<ru=Da?a=ropon>(Z) {N} ``^marriage ^ceremony''. |<ropon> `ceremony'. #28952.
<say=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe the floor with a wet rag''. |<say> `?'. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. #29262.
<tan=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wash pots with an abrasive, to ^scour''. |<tan> `to rub?'. #33872.
<ti=Da?a>(Z),,<ti=Da?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wallow; (buffalo) to ^bathe''. |<ti> `?'. #34892.
<tir=Da?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(sand, in water) to ^collect, to ^settle''. |<tir> `?'. Cf. <toli>. ??<toli> not in file. #35522.
<toD=Da?a>(Z) [toR] {V(nu)} ``to ^drool''. |<toD> `mouth'. ??form given w/ ?. #35732.
<tun=Da?a>(Z),,<tun=Da?>(A) {NB} ``^urine''. {V(nu?)} ``to ^urinate''. |<tun> `?'. ?? <nu?> given as <nu=?>. #36192.
<tun=Da?a=bur>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^urinate in one's clothing''. |<bur> `?'. #36202.

<Da?>:: ??were under `water'--should they be?
<Dob=Da?>(Z),,<Dob=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weave; to ^fence in (fields)''. |<Dob> `to fence'. ??gloss. Same <Da?> - water?? #8322.
<imbur Da?>(A) {N} ``^storm''. |<imbur> `wind; the wind to blow'. ??same <Da?> -water? #13222.
<or=Da?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level_a_^field''. |<or> `to plow'. ??this <Da>--water? #25152.
<punDuG=Da?>(Z) {NB} ``^abdomen, ^bladder''. |<punDuG> `id.'. ??gloss? #27523.
<sablay Da?>(A) {V} ``to ^thunder''. |<sablay> `lightning'. ??<Da?> `water'? #29142.
<ablaj=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^storm''. Cf. <sablaj> `lightning', <sablay Da?> `to thunder'. ??orig. <ab=laj>, <ab> + <laj> `to lower' or `to dig, scratch'??. #313.
<aGub=Da?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^yawn''. |<aGub> `?'. ??CUT? #2622.
<muma?a=Da?a>(Z),,<muma?a=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^offering to a deity (e.g. chicken and pendom)''. |<muma?a> `?'. ??<Da?> `water'? #23012.

<Da?>::
<g[in]ay=Da?>(Z),,<ginayDa>(A) {N} ``^back_^wall of a ^house''. {ADJ} ``^back''. |<-in-> `?', <gay> `?'. ??CUT? #10882.

<Da?a>::
<ir=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^spin''. ??CUT?- |<ir> `to jump, to flicker'. #13562.
<in=ir=Da?>(Z),,<iniDa?>(A) {N} ``^spindle''. |<in=> `nominalizer of verbs'. #13403.

<Daa ir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump high''. ??spelling?, <<Daj=ir>> `climb' + `jump'?. #7050.

<Dab>(Z),,<Da?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cover, to ^fold(Z), to ^close(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^cover oneself in a cloth(Z)''. !Form in -nu pronounced [Dam-nu]. ??Cf <Da> below!. #7060.
<Dabana>(A) {N} ``^cover, ^lid''. Cf. <na> `nominalizer?'. ??CUT? #7070.

<Dab-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ambush''. *Des. #7080.

<Dabu>(Z) {N} ``^copper_^coin''. *Des. #7090.
<Dabu ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^pay''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #7100.
<abu?n Dabu>(A) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. |<abu?n> `many'. #652.
<una Dabu>(A) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. |<una> `less, least'. ??few? #37222.

<DaD>(Z),,<Da?n>(A),,<DoD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_up, to ^chop (wood, etc.)''. #7130.
<ala? DaD>(Z),,<alag DaD>(Z) {V} ``to ^castrate''. |<ala?a>(Z),<alag> `tail'. #1652.

<DaD>(Z),,<Da?n>(A) {PP} ``^for(Z); ^after(A)''. #7110.
<DaD=son>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<son> `?'. #7170.
<gi=DaD>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<gi> `?'. #10742.
<nay=DaD>(Z),,<nay Da?n>(A),,<nay Duan>(A) {INTERR} ``^why? (lit. ^what_^for?)''. |<nay> `what?'. #23342.
<bamu Da?n mon Duk>(A) {V} ``to be ^desirable''. |<bam> `to find', <mon> `mind, desire', <Duk> `to be'. ??ANALYSIS? #4322.

<DaDa>(Z),,<Dara>(A) [DaRa] {N} ``^tusk, ^horn(Z)''. Cf. <DaraG>,<Da?raG> `horn'. *Des.<Dasua>. #7150.

<dada>(Z) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. *Loan?. ??dental d. #7140.

<DaRel>(Z) [DaRel] {N} ``^creeper, ^vine''. #7160.

<daDu>::
<budi daDu>(A) {V} ``to be ^perplexed''. |<budi> `to ask; advice'. #6372.

<DagaDar>(A) {NB} ``^skeleton''. ??orig. <Daga=Dar>. #7180.

<Daayir>(Z),,<Daair>(Z) [Daayir] {ADV} ``^much, a ^lot''. ??sp?. #7190.

<Daj>(Z),,<Da?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^climb; to ^ascend(A); to ^ride (on a horse)(A)''. #7200.
<ab=Daj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift one's clothing (in crossing a stream)''. |Caus. of <Daj> `to ascend'. ??INCORP. INTO SUPERIOR. #112.
<Day.Da?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^vertical''. #7210.
<Day.Da?y Duku?>(A) {V} ``to ^slope''. |<Duku?> `to be, to stay'. #7220.

<Daj>::
<punDa Daj>(Z) [puNDa] {V(u)} ``to ^gasp''. |<punDa> `breath'. *Des. #27472.

<Daj>::

<taG=Daj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^look_at, to ^stare at''. |<taG> `?'. ??(1962.), ??CUT?. #33992.

<DakTar>(A) {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>. #7230.

<Dal>(Z) {N} ``^branch of a tree''. #7240.
<Dal=buta>(Z) {N} ``^bushes''. |<buta> `?'. *Des. #7250.

<Dal>(Z) [Danu] {V(nu)} ``to ^cover oneself in a cloth''. ??orig vt but prob. due to simpl. of *nn. Repr?, sort? Cf. Dab above! #7260.
<Dal.Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover''. Caus. <ab=Dal> `id.'. #7270.
<ta?=Dal>(Z),,<ta=Dal>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^uncover (a pot), to ^take_off (a lid); to be_^un^covered, (lid) to be off''. |<ta?=> `to undo'. #33412.
<tan=Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the open palm''. |<tan> `?palm (of the hand)'. ?? #33882.

<Dali>(A) {N} ``^dal, ^pulse''. *Or. #7290.

<Dam>(Z),,<Dam.Dam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^crawl''. #7300.
<Dam=bo?o>(Z),,<Dam=o?o>(Z),,<Dam=bo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^crawl, to ^creep; to ^kneel on all fours(Z), to ^squat(Z)''. |<bo?o> `?'. ??Cf. <on> `child', <tiG=o?o> `to carry (a child) on one's shoulders'? #7310.
<Dam=bur>(A) {V} ``to ^crawl (of a baby)''. |<bur> `?'. #7320.

<Dam>:: ??Cf. <Da> `to do'?
<badul Dam>(A) {V} ``to ^barter''. |<badul> `?'. ??cf. <baDl-ay> `id.'. #4052.
<gusi?n Dam>(A) {V} ``to be ^possessed''. |<gusi?n> `ghost'. Cf. <gusi?n> Da> `id.'. ??uncl. #12572.

<Dama>(Z) {N} ``^rope for ^leading or ^tethering cattle''. #7330.

<Dan>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^guard, to ^watch(Z); to ^wait(A); to ^escort with ^arms(A)''. #7340.
<gulay=moy=Dan>(Z),,<gula=moy=Dan>(Z) {N} ``the ^whole ^day''. |<gulay> `all', <moy> `?'. ??subenter here, or under <din> `day'? #11983.

<DanDa>(Z) {N} ``^sugar_^cane''. *Des.<DanDa> `stick'. #7350.

<DanDa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^restless, to be ^upset''. #7360.

<DanDor>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap''. *Des. #7370.

<DanDra>(Z) <<Dan=ra>>(Z) {DEM} ``middle distance''. ^there?, ^that?. ??gloss. #7380.
<Danra=n>(A) {PP} ``^between''. {ADV} ``^halfway''. |<n> `?'. ??NEW CUT; SP?? #7430.
<DanDra=suG>(Z) {N} ``outer part of the ^floor of a ^house, lit. ^middle ^room''. |<suG> `house'. #7390.
<DanDra=guDi>(Z) {N} ``^stone_and_^tree ^festival''. |<guDi> `festival place'. Cf. <ganga=guDi> `?'. ??latter scribbled in with no gloss. #7400.

<DanDun>(Z) {N} ``^dancing floor''. #7410.

<DanDur>(ZA) {N} ``^rafter''. {V(nu)} ``to place ^beams for the roof of a house''. ??cf. <Danran> `between'. #7420.

<Danu?>(A) {V} ``to be ^sufficient''. #7440.
<Danu? ar=laG>(A) {V} ``to be ^insufficient''. |<ar> `not', <laG> `?'. #7450.
<bo?n Danu?>(A) {V} ``to be ^silent''. |<bo?n> `id.'. #5562.

<DaG>(:)
<e=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hot (of the sun); to ^roast, to ^toast, to ^brown''. |<e> `?'. Cf. <e?n> `the sun'. #9412.
<pu=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be slightly ^scorched by sitting too long near the fire''. |<pu> `?'. ??-nu?. #27392.
<rag=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bask, to get_^warm by sitting near the fire''. |<rag> `?'. #27912.

<DaG>::
<lub=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swallow''. |<lub> `id.'. #20812.
<po?y.po?y DaG>(A) {V} ``to ^whistle''. |<po?y> `to go around, to turn'. ??uncl. #26842.

<DaG>:: ??Cf. So.<daGgu> `a stick, prod'.
<suj=DaG>(Z) {V(u/ay)} ``to push something with a stick (e.g. to bring it down from a shelf); to ^turn_on_a_^spit; to ^show, to ^point''. |<suj> `to pierce; to poke?'. Cf. <tuG=suj> `?', <toG=su?y> `to point at something'. #32682.

<DaGRa>(A) {N} ``^gong''. #7460.

<DaGgrij>(Z) <<DaG=rij>>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kneel down''. #7470.

<Da~ka>(:)
<Da~ka taj>(Z) {V} ``to ^threaten''. |<taj> `to give'. *Des. #7480.

<Dao?>(Z) <<Da=ua?>>(Z) {N} ``one's own ^village''. Cf. <DauD> `someone else's village'. ??ua? form written in; <Da> `to do, become', <ua?> `to come'. #7490.

<Dape>(Z),,<Dape.Dape>(Z) {ADV} ``^quickly''. *Des. #7500.

<dape>(:)
<dape su?G>(A) {V} ``to ^pierce''. |<su?G> `?'. ??Cf. <Dape> `quickly', <suj> `to pierce'. #7510.

<Dapu>(Z) {N} ``one-headed ^drum''. *Des. #7520.

<Daar>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. ??sp?. #7530.
<lu?n ar=Dar-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^deaf person''. |<lu?n> `ear', <ar=> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. ?? <Daar> spelling (sic.). #20853.
<sama ab=Dar>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<sama> `word, speech', <ab> `causative'. Cf. <sama ab=ta?> `id.'. #29613.

<Dar>::
  <lam-u Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to go in ^search of''. |<lam> `to search for'. #19683.

<dar>(ZA),,<Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold; to ^bear(Z), to ^carry(Z)''. *Des. ??dental d.
Caus.<ab=dar>(A). #7540.
  <ab=dar>(A) {V} ``to ^catch (in a ^trap)''. |Caus. of <dar> `to hold'. #132.
  <jo?o dar>(Z),,<jo?o Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bear ^fruit''. |<jo?o> `fruit'. #7551.
  <gurni Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold a cloth filled with rice, etc., over the head of the bride, as a
fertility ^ceremony during a ^wedding''. |<gurni> `?'.  Cf. <guri> `id.'. #7560.
  <kok=mey-u dar>(Z),,<kok=mey-u Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^perch''. |<koko> `id.', <mey> `?'.
??d/D?; format for this appar. double vb? #7571.

<dar>::
  <goron dar>(A) {N} ``solar or lunar ^eclipse''. |<goron> `?'. #11552.

<Dara>(A) {N} ``^tusks of an ^elephant''. Cf. <DaDa>(Z) `tusk, horn', <DaraG> `animal horn'.
??also Cf. Sor.<ra?a> [Dra?a] `elephant'? #7580.

<dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. ??dental d. #7590.
  <pel Dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<pel> `?'. *Or. #26153.
  <sosoD Daray>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<sosoD> `scrotum'. #32382.

<DaraG>(ZA),,<Da?raG>(Z),,<DeraG>(Z) {N} ``^horn of an animal''. Cf. <DaDa> `tusk, horn',
<Dara> `elephant tusks'. #7600.

<Darey>::
  <aj=Darey>(Z) {ADV} ``^somehow or other''. |<aj> `way?'. ??lit. ^way they did (?). #1432.

<Dari>(:)
  <Dari=kui>(Z) {N} ``^prostitute''. |<kui> `woman'.  *Des.<Dari> `prostitute'. #7610.

<Darob>::
  <a?gay Darob Dukrob>(Z) {} ``^once upon a ^time''. |<a?gay> `when; time', <Dukrob> `?'.
??b's unglot. #1132.

<Darsa>(:)
  <Darsa=kiD>(Z),,<Dasra=kiD>(Z) [Darsa],[DOrsa] {N} ``a ^month''. |<=kiD> `month'. *Loan.
??which month. #7630.

<DaruGa>::
  <DaruGa Deray>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet ^grain''. |<Deray> `hill millet'. #7640.

<Dasul>(:)
  <Dasul Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^meet''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des.<Dasul>. #7650.

<Dat>(Z),,<DaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^strong''. *Des. #7660.

<Datam>(Z) {ADV} ``^forcibly, by force''. *Des. #7670.
<DaTam>(A) {ADJ} ``^loud''. #7680.
<DaTam>(A) {ADJ} ``^tight''. #7690.
<DaTam Da>(A) {V} ``to ^tighten''. #7700.

<Dau>:: ??Cf. <Da> `to be, to do' + <-u>?
<Dau Da>(A) {V} ``to ^begin''. #7720.
<Dau inko?>(A) {V} ``to ^forbid''. ??in/iG? #7730.

<Da?u>(A) {N} ``^village, ^town''. Cf. <DauD> `id.'. ??phonotactics. #7710.

<DauD>(Z) {N} ``(someone else's) ^village''. Cf. <Da?u> `id.'. #7740.

<Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap, to ^break in two''. ??3 subentries. #7760.
<Deb.Deb>(Z) [Deb'Deb'] {V(u)} ``to ^tap, to ^knock''. #7770.
<pi=Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap_the_^fingers''. |<pi>,<pij> `to snap'. Cf. <pi=maD> `to blink, to wink'. #26292.
<pib=Deb>(Z),,<pob=Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack, to ^break (seeds, pulses, nuts)''. |<pib>,<pij> `to break off'. ??Cf. <pob> `to hollow out'. #26282.

<Dei>(Z),,<Dey>(Z),,<Deij>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. Cf. <DemiD>,<Demi?> `id.'. #7780.
<Dej=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^still''. |<jiD> `even, indeed'. #7790.

<Dey>::
<tam=Dey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn the head, to ^look to the side''. #33752.

<Dej>::
<Dej=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^millet plant''. |<ara?> `tree'. #7800.
<taG=Dey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk ^paddy''. |<taG> `to husk'. #34002.

<Dela>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sprout new tendrils''. *Des. #7810.

<Dela?a>(:)
<Dela?a=ra?a>(Z) {N} ``^instrument for ^castrating a bull''. ??analysis not clear, perh. Del (cf Del?el) + la?a ..? #7820.

<Del?el>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^prune, to ^trim the branches of a tree''. ??phonotactics? #7830.

<Deli>(Z) {N} ``^pole or ^peg used to ^tether an animal''. #7840.

<Deli?>(ZA),,<DeliD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^short; ^low; ^shallow''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^short; to ^shrink(A)''. #7850.
<Deli? lok>(A) {N} ``^dwarf''. |<lok> `person'. #7860.

<DemiD>(Z),,<Demi?>(Z) [Demid'],[Demi?] {ADV} ``^now''. Cf. <Dei> `id.'. #7870.

<Demsa>(A) {N} ``^dance''. #7880.

<Den>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^if, ^when (^contingent, ^potential)''. Cf. <DeD> `?'. ??no <DeD> in file. #7890.
  <ik sun=Den>(Z) {CONJ} ``^or, ^if_^not, ^or_^not''. |<ik> `not', <sun> `if??'. #7901.

<Dena>(Z),,<dena>(A) {N} ``^wing''. ^bird. *Des.<Dena>(GM) `wing, arm'. #7910.

<De~t>(Z) {N} ``^handle of an ^axe''. *Loan?. #7920.

<DeJ>(Z),,<Dey~>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cook''. ??A sez (intr.). #7930.
  <DeJ=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cook several things at one time''. |<jar> `?'. #7940.
  <DeJ=ob>(Z),,<DeJ=ol>(Z) {ADJ} ``^cooked''. |<ob> `?', <ol> `?'. #7950.

<DeJol>(Z) [De~elu] {V(u)I} ``to be ^fragile''. ??appar. -nu becomes -lu or -u after l. RECHECK THIS ENTRY p. 87 cf. Debol. #7960.

<deGkal>(:)
  <deGkal abDi?>(A) {V} ``to ^break_up dirt ^clods''. |<abDi?> `?'. ??Loan? #7970.

<De~kil>(:)
  <biGger De~kil>(Z) {NK} ``^blood_^brother''. |<biGger> `kinsman, bond friend'. #5213.

<Der>(:) Cf. <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet, a grain'.
  <alag=Der>(Z) {N} ``long-stalked ^millet''. |<alag> `tail'. #1662.
  <bab=jag=Der>(Z),,<bab=ja?=Der>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. |<bab> `head', <ja?aG>,<jag> `bone'. Cf. <ba?m za?G> `skull'. ??also grain. #3883.
  <oD=Der>(Z),,<o?=Der>(Z),,<o=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (<pendom>); to ^winnow''. |<oD>,<o?>,<o> `to grind'. #24402.
  <tiG=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry paddy bundles on one's head''. |<tiG> `to carry on one's head'. #35382.
  <tum=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make_^piles (of grain)''. |<tum> `to pile up'.  Cf.also <tom=DiG> `to pile up'. #36152.

<Der-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean''. ??is -ay a cislocative. #7980.
  <am=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^prop up, to ^lean (something) against (something)''. |Caus. of <Der> `to lean (intr.)'. ??analysis, <am=> caus., cf. So. #2002.

<Deray>/<Der>(Z) [DEray] {N} ``^hill ^millet, a ^grain''. #7990.
  <DaruGa Deray>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet ^grain''. |<DaruGa> `?'. #7642.
  <Deray siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^<ragi> ^millet (%Eleusine sp.)''. |<siDay> `millet'. #30801.
  <mami Deray>(Z) {N} ``a ^grain, a kind of ^millet''. |<mami> `?'. #21422.

<des>:: ??Cf. Sor.<desa> `country'.
  <sobu des>(A) {N} ``^world''. |<sobu> `all'. #31662.

<deul>(A) {N} ``^temple''. #8010.
  <deul ui>(A) {V} ``to go on a ^pilgrimage''. |<ui> `to go'. #8020.

<Deurani>::
<Deurani=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's younger brother's wife''. |<kui> `woman'. *Des.<Deurani>. #8030.

<Di>::
<bar=ta?a=Di>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^day_^before_^yesterday''. |<bar=ta?> `day before yesterday'. #4623.

<Di>::
<Di=Da?a>(Z),,<DiDa?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^wet, to be ^soaked(Z), to be ^damp(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak''. |<Da?a> `water'. #8050.

<Di>::
<Di=gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hang, to ^die by hanging''. |<gu?u> `?'. ??CUT? #8070.

<Di>:: ??CUTs?
<Di=nu=loge>(Z) {PP} ``^towards''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <loge> `near'. #8220.
<in=Di>(Z) {DEM} ``^this''. |<in> `?'. ??"+ focus". #13282.
<in=Di=n>(Z),,<i~Di=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^it, ^this one''. |<=n> `?'. #13352.
<in=Di toreg=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``of ^this ^time''. |<in> `?', <toreg=nu> `time (genetive)'. *Loan? #13292.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<poTa> `eyelash', <ma?n> `eye', <bur=tuy> `body hair'. ??CUT/parse? -orig. <ma?nDi-nu>? #27258.

<Di>::
<sa=Di>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber mixture used in ^ceremonies to symbolize the ^buffalo''. |<sa> `?'. Cf. <DinDi=sa> `id.'. #29212.

<Di?i>(Z),,<di?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^finish, to ^end; to be ^used_up(Z)''. ^exhaust. #8040.

<DiDa>(Z) {NK} ``great great ^grandfather''. #8060.

<Dij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fry, to ^cook with oil''. #8080.

<Dij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel''. #8090.
<usal Dij>(Z) {V(u)P.T} ``to ^skin, to remove the skin of''. |<usal> `skin'. ??P.T? #8101.

<Dike>(Z) {PP} ``^towards''. *Skt.<dik-> `direction', Tel.<dikku>. #8110.

<Dil>(A) {ADJ} ``^loose''. ??D/d. #8120.
<dil Da>(A) {V} ``to ^loosen''. |<Da> `to be; to do'. ??D/d. #8130.

<dim>::
<dim=sog>(Z),,<dim=so?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drive (a post) into the ground''. |<sog> `?'. ??dent. d. ??CUT? #8160.

<DimaD>(Z),,<Dima?>(Z),,<Dimaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^come''. ??G.M. only. #8150.

<DimaD>(Z),,<Dima?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep, to ^doze, to ^nod''. *<Dim=maD>?. #8140.
<olop DimaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^nap''. |<olop> `?'. ^sleep. *Or.<aLpO sO-iba> `?'. #24752.

<Dine>/<Din>(Z),,<din>(A) {N} ``^day, ^season''. *Des.<din>(GM) `day'. ??D/d? #8200.
<Dinke>(Z),,<din=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day''. *Des.<din-ke>(G) `daily, frequently'. #8210.
<arko=Dine>(Z) {} ``^another ^day''. ??D sic. #3062.
<sobu=Din>(Z) {N} ``^every ^day''. |<sobu> `all'. ??D sic. #31682.
<yeyeD=Din>(Z) {N} ``^summer''. |<yeyeD>,<ye?ed> `warm, sunny'. #12902.
<abu?n din Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^last (of time)''. |<abu?n> `many, much', <Duku> `to remain'. #662.
<mile?y din>(A) {N} ``^festival''. |<mile?y> `to be happy'. #22032.

<DinDe>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry a child slung in a cloth on one's side''. #8180.

<DinDi>(:)
<DinDi=sa>(Z) {N} ``a mixture of ^cucumber and ^pumpkin which symbolizes the ^sacrificial ^buffalo in ^ceremonies''. #8190.

<Di~ja>(Z) [di~dza] {NB} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. *Or.?. ??D/d thus., Gt ginja nut. #8230.

<DiG>(ZA) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^push, to ^pull''. !motion verb, takes <-u> `thither' or <-ay> `hither'. #8240.

<DiG>::
<gar=DiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^borrow''. |<gar> `?'. #10462.

<DiG>::
<ja?a=DiG>(Z),,<ja?=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^day, day and ^night, all day''. |<ja?a> `?'. ??CUT? #13842.

<DiG>::
<peD=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^play a ^flute''. |<peD> `to blow'. ^blow. #26142.
<taD=DiG>(Z),,<ta?=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^drummer, ^drumming''. |<taD> `to beat (a drum)'. #33442.
<ta?=DiG lok>(Z) {N} ``^drummer''. |<lok> `person'. #33472.

<DiG>::
<tin=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^measure (grain)''. |<tin> `?'. #35222.

<DiG>::
<tom=DiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pile_up one on another(Z); to ^store, to ^put_away(A)''. |<tom> `?'. Cf. <tum> `to pile up'. #35832.
<yu?u=tom=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stack, to ^pile''. |<yu?u> `to pick up'. #13783.

<Dir>(Z) {N} ``^creeper, ^vine''. #8250.
<bab=Dir>(Z) {N} ``^base or ^sprout of a ^creeper''. |<bab> `?'. ??<bab> `head'? #3852.

<dire>(A) {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADJ} ``^cautious''. {ADV} ``^slowly''. #8260.
<dire zel>(A) {V} ``to be ^humble''. |<zel> `to speak, to say'. #8270.

<disari>(A) {N} ``^shaman''. #8280.

<Do>::
<Do=la?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bundle ^leaves''. ??in leaves? ANALYSIS?:<ola?a>(Z),<ola>(A) `leaf'. #8440.

<Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^accrue, to ^attach''. {AUX} ``to ^feel_like''. E.g. <Dar=tupaD=lukun Do?o=iG=lu?r-iG> `I feel like catching and beating (her)'. ??lag-na; e.g. applies only to aux, which takes <-lukun> on the verb. #8290.

<do?>(A) {V} ``to ^feel, to ^sense''. ??d/D? #8300.
<kur-u Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ache, to have a ^pain''. |<kur> `?'. #19003.

<Dob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fence''. #8310.
<Dob=Da?>(Z),,<Dob=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weave; to ^fence in (fields)''. |<Da?> `?'. ??gloss. #8320.
<oDa Dob>(Z) [oRa] {V(u)} ``to ^fence''. |<oDa> `fence'. #24301.

<DoDa>(Z) [DoRa] {N} ``type of ^canal''. #8350.

<DoRu>(A),,<DoRu Da?>(A) {N} ``^water^fall''. #8360.
<doDka>(Z) [doRka] {N} ``^noise of a ^waterfall''. ??dental d. #8370.

<Doy>(Z) {PRON} ``^his, ^her, ^its (^3rd person singular ^possessive)''. ??nonmasc added. #8380.
<Doy=gi>(Z) {PRON} ``^their (^3rd person ^plural ^possessive)''. |<gi> `3rd person plural'. #8410.
<aDum Doy ui>(A) {V} ``to ^follow''. |<aDum> `back', <ui> `to go'. #1082.

<Doya~>(Z) {N} ``^kindness''. *Des.<doia>(G) `kindness'. ??(Si.). #8390.
<doya dorom iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^cruel''. |<dorom> `?', <iGko?> `not'. #8400.

<Dok-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. *Des.? #8420.

<Dol>(A) {N} ``long ^drum''. #8430.

<Doli>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quick, ^swift''. *Des.? #8450.

<dolom>(A) {ADJ} ``^thick''. #8460.

<Dom>::

<aG=Dom>(Z) {ADJ} ``^open''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^empty''. |<aG> `?'. ??conflated; glosses? ??CUT? #2462.

<Dom>::
<Dom=ka?a>(Z),,<Dom=aka>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. |<ka?a> `then'. Cf. <DemiD> `now'. #8480.

<dom>(A) {V} ``^must, to ^have_to''. #8470.

<Don>(Z),,<don>(A) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^take, to ^bring; to ^accept (food)(A)''. !motion verb. #8490.
<aru don>(A) {V} ``to ^borrow''. #3152.
<ra?m don>(A) {V} ``to ^rob''. #27832.

<Don>::
<labaD-u Don>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^finish_off, to ^tie_off (e.g. a pot, a basket)''. ??|<labaD> `to be tight'. #19203.

<Dono>::
<nini=Dono>(Z) {N} ``^small ^child''. |<nini> `?'. !In songs. *Des.?. ??CUT? #23872.

<DoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^water, to ^thin (gruel) with water, to ^adulterate''. #8500.
<DoG=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^eat gruel or milk''. |<Da?a> `?water'. #8510.

<DoG>::
<tiG=DoG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^carry (several things) on one's head''. |<tiG> `id.'. #35392.

<DoGa>(Z),,<DoGgar>(A) {V} ``to ^steal''. #8520.
<DoGa=kar>(Z),,<DoGu=kar>(Z) {N} ``thief''. |<kar> `?'. *KonDa<DoGa>; Tel.<Do~o~g-uru> `theft'. #8530.

<DoGga>(Z) {N} ``^trough''. #8540.

<DoGor>(:)
<DoGor=TiTi uDaG>(Z) {N} ``crested serpent-^eagle''. |<TiTi> `?', <uDaG> `a large bird'. ^bird. *Des. #8550.

<Do?pa>(Z) {N} ``^cup or ^dish made of a ^leaf''. *KonDa<Dopa>, Tel.<doppa>; cf. DED. ??<?>. #8340.

<dorkar>(A) {ADJ} ``^important''. #8560.
<dorkar iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^important''. |<iGko?> `not'. #8570.

<dorom>::
<doya dorom iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^cruel''. |<doya> `kindness', <iGko?> `not'. #8402.

<Dorpon>(A) {N} ``^mirror''. #8580.

<Dos>(Z),,<dos>(A) {N} ``^crime(Z), ^fault(Z), ^guilt(A)''. *Des. ??(A) also ^forbidden. #8600.
<dos bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^defiled, to become ^un^clean, to become ^im^pure''. |<bam> `to find'. #8610.
<dos Da>(A) {V} ``to ^transgress''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. #8620.
<Dos sun zel>(A) {V} ``to ^condemn, to find ^guilty''. |<sun> `to say, to speak', <zel> `id.'. ??D/d? #8630.
<dosi>(A) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. #8640.

<dos>(A) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^0010. #8590.
<dui koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. ^two ^twenty ^ten)''. |<dui> `two', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0050. #8913.
<tini koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^seventy (lit. ^three ^twenty ^ten)''. |<tini> `three', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0070. #35243.
<cari koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety (lit. ^four ^twenty ^ten)''. |<cari> `four', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0090. #30163.
<co koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one hundred thirty (lit. ^six ^twenty ^ten)''. |<co> `six', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0130. #31603.
<no koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one hundred ninety (lit. ^nine ^twenty ^ten)''. |<no> `nine', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0190. #23963.

<Dosa>(:)
<Dosa Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swear''. |<Da> `to do'. #8650.

<Dos-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^caught or ^stuck (e.g. up a tree)''. #8660.
<Dos-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch''. #8670.

<Drama>(A) {N} ``^drama''. ?? #8680.
<Drama lok>(A) {N} ``^actor''. |<lok> `person'. ??. #8690.

<Druka>(ZA) {N} ``^tiger(Z), leopard(A)''. Cf. <imbur Du~ka> `tiger wind'. #8700.
<bijapalia Druka>(Z) [bizapaliya] {N} ``^leopard''. |<bijapulia>(Z),<biza pulia>(A) `tiger'. #5122.
<godo Druka>(A) {N} ``^leopard''. |<godo> `donkey'. ??donkey? #11212.

<Du>(A) {PP} ``^after''. #8710.
<ma?a=Du>(Z),,<ma?=Du>(Z) {PP(V)} ``^because, ^when''. |<ma?a> `?'. ??CONJ? #21262.
<nay=Du>(Z) {INTERR} ``^why?''. |<nay> `what?'. #23352.

<Du>::
<bo=Du=ara?>(Z) {N} ``an immobile ^bobbin set above the ^loom carrying various-colored threads''. |<bo> `?', <ara?> `?tree, stick'. #5672.

<DuaG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^brown''. #8720.

<Duar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move (something)''. *Des.<Duar-u>. ??<-u> sic in Des. form. #8730.

<Dub>(Z),,<Du?m>(A) {V(u)} `` to ^peck, to ^bite (as a snake); to ^beat(Z), to ^pound with a knife(Z); to ^chop(Z), to ^hack(Z)''. #8740.
<Dum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^cut oneself''. #8770.
<Dub.Dub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop bones''. #8750.

<Dub.Dub-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (of the ^heart)''. ??b unglot. #8761.

<Du[b]DuG>(Z) [DubRuG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drown''. |Caus. of <Du.DuG> `to ^sink'. #8780.

<DuDa>(:)
<DuDa=alo>(Z) {N} ``^old_^man''. |<alo> `?'. !In songs. #8790.

<DuDi>(Z) {N} ``^cover for a bullock cart''. #8800.

<Du.Dub>(Z) [DuRub'] {V(u)} ``to ^sink''. Cf. <Du.DuG> `to sink'. #8810.

<DuRum>(A) {N} ``^branch''. #8820.

<DuDuG>(A) {N} ``^gong''. #8870.

<DuDuG>(Z) [DuDuG] {N} ``^fish species''. ??<DuRuG> also scribbled in. #8860.

<Dug>(:)
<Dug uaj>(Z) {V(ay) V} ``to ^come_back, to ^return''. |<uaj> `?'. Cf. <ua?> `to come'. ??class of <uaj>? #8880.

<Dugr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ask for ^more''. *Des.<Dugor>(M) `to complain for more'. #8890.

<dui>(A) {NUM} ``^two''. ^0002. Syn. <bagu> `id.'. *IA. #8900.
<koRe dui>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. |<koRe> `twenty'. ^0022. #17442.
<ek so dui>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^two''. ^0102. #9503.
<dui koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. ^two ^twenty ^ten)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <dos> `ten'. ^0050. #8910.
<dui so>(A) {NUM} ``^two ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred?'. ^0200. #8920.

<Duk>(Z),,<Du~k>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^be, to be located, to ^stay, to ^exist''. #8930.
<bamu Da?n mon Duk>(A) {V} ``to be ^desirable''. |<bam> `to find', <Da?n> `for, after', <mon> `mind, desire'. #4324.
<bu?tu Duk>(A) {V} ``to ^fast''. |<bu?tu> `hungry'. #6522.
<mar Duk>(Z),,<maR Duk>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^recline, to be ^lying_down''. |<mar> `to wake up'. #21652.

<duk>(A) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''. #8940.
<duka>(A) {N} ``^pain''. {V} ``to ^hurt (intr.), to ^ache, to ^suffer ^pain''. #8950.
<duki lok>(A) {N} ``^poor person''. |<lok> `person'. #8960.
<duk ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^torture''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #8970.
<mon duk bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^sad''. |<mon> `mind', <bam> `to find'. #22542.

<mon duk Da>(A) {V} ``to ^pity''. |<mon> `mind', <Da> `to be, to do'. #22552.

<Duk-ay>(A),,<Duk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collide''. ??orig. file marked intr. w/ -ay, tr. w/ -ey. #8990.

<dukan>(A) {N} ``^shop''. *Des.<dukan>(M) `shop'. #8980.

<Duk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink (water)''. *Des. #9000.

<Duk-ey>(:)
<i~bur Duk-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fan''. |<i~bur> `wind'. #13232.
<duk-na>(A) {N} ``^bellows''. |<na> `?'. #9020.

<Dukrob>(:)
<a?gay Darob Dukrob>(Z) {} ``^once upon a ^time''. |<a?gay> `when, time', <Darob> `?'. ??b's unglot. #1133.

<Duku>(ZA),,<Duku?>(A) {V} ``to ^be(A); to ^remain, ^stay, be ^still(A); to ^bow (in prayer)(Z), to ^stoop (^bend down)(A); to ^own, ^possess(A)''. ??Aze Duku? form only `to stoop'. #9030.
<Duku=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^rich''. |<Duk> `to ^keep?' + <nu> `genitive'. *Calque on Or.<th-iba>. ??Or. analysis? #9050.
<abu?n din Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^last (of time)''. |<abu?n> `many', <din> `day, season'. #663.
<bas-na Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smell (a flower)''. |<bas-ey> `to have a scent'. ??Loan? #4694.
<cantal Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smile''. |<cantal> `?'. #29852.
<le?n Duku>(A) {V} ``to be ^healthy''. |<le?n> `good, pretty'. #19912.
<luku?n Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^resemble''. |<luku?n> `alike'. #20972.
<pap Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^sin''. |<pap> `?'. #25932.
<uze Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^pass_^time''. |<uze>, <uje> `empty'. #36992.
<Day.Da?y Duku?>(A) {V} ``to ^slope''. |<Day.Da?y> `vertical'. #7222.

<Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^barter, to ^exchange''. #9060.

<Dul>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hatch''. Caus. <ab=Dul-u> `to cause to hatch'. #9070.
<Dul.Dul>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hatch (intr.)''. #9080.
<pob=Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shell, to ^open the ^shell of a nut or seed''. |<pob> `to empty'. #26562.

<duli>(ZA) {N} ``^sand(Z), ^earth(Z), ^dust, ^sweepings(A)''. *Or.<duli>(M) `dust'. #9090.

<Dultey>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all, ^whole''. *Des.<Dulte>(GM) `all, total'. #9100.

<Dum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^cut oneself''. #9110.

<Dum>::
<pob=Dum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^go_^through''. ??|<pob> `to hollow out'. #26572.

<Duma>(Z),,<duma>(A) {ADJ} ``^thick''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^thick''. Des.(M) <Duma> `fat, thick'. ??(A) gloss was `thick (density)'. #9120.

<DumaG>(Z) {ADV} ``^ahead''.  {PP} ``^ahead_of''. #9130.

<DumDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^drown (intr.)''. ??|<Da?> `water'. #9140.

<Du~par>(Z),,<Du~paR>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lie ^prone, to lie ^face_down''. #9150.

<dumri>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''. *Des.<Dumbri goc>(G),,<Dumbri pol>(G). ??dent. d. #9160.

<dunia>::
  <dunia lok>(A) {N} ``^non-speaker, ^foreigner''. |<lok> `person'. #9170.

<Duni-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fold, to ^wrinkle''. *Des.<dun-ai->(M) `to fold'. #9180.

<dunom>(ZA),,<Dunnom>(Z) [dunOm],[dunAm] {N} ``^cattle, ^cow''. *Skt.<dhana-> `wealth'; Tel.<dunnu> `male buffalo'. ??(Si.).; double nn?; check Tel.; dent. d. #9200.

<DuG>(A) {V} ``to get ^away, to ^turn_away (intr.)''. #9220.
  <DuG ui?>(Z),,<duG ui>(A) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to ^go_away, to ^go_^out''. |<ui?> `to go'. #9230.
  <duG-ay uaj>(Z) {V} ``to ^come_back, to ^return''. |<ua?>,<uaj> `to come'. ??D/d? #9240.

<DuG>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^leak''. |<<DuG-nu>> becomes <DuGGu>,<DuGu>. #9210.
  <Du.DuG>(Z),,<DuRuG>(A) [DuRuG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^dip into water, to be covered with water; to ^sink; to ^set (of the ^sun)''. Caus. <Du[b]RuG-u> `to drown'. #8830.
    <DuRuG=siG>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^set''.  {N} ``^sunset''. |<siG> `?'. #8840.
      <DuRuG=siG kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^west''. |<kuroG> `path, road'. #8850.
    <bu=DuG>(Z),,<bu?=DuG>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^dip_into(A), to get ^drowned(Z)''. |<bu> `?'. #6551.

<DuGga>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go_under an arch of bushes, in ^caste-regaining ^ceremony''. #9250.

<Du~k>(Z) {ADJ} ``^long, ^tall, ^deep''. #9260.
  <Du~ka>(Z),,<DuGka>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^long, ^tall, ^deep(Z); to ^en^large(Z), to ^stretch(Z); to ^grow_up(A)''.  {ADJ} ``^high, ^deep, ^long(A)''. #9270.

<Du~ka>:: Cf. <Druka> `tiger'.
  <i~bur=Du~ka>(Z),,<imbur=Dunka>(Z) {N} ``^tiger ^wind - a wind which blows after a storm, when the tiger hunts''. |<i~bur> `wind'. #13252.

<DuGu~i~>(Z),,<duGuy>(A) {N} ``^tobacco''. *Des. ??(A) has `tobacco chewing' for chewing tobacco? #9280.

<dupni>(ZA) {N} ``^ceremonial ^fire(Z), ^incense(A); ^tinder(A)''. *Des. ??(Z)dent. d. #9290.

<DupoG>(:)

<DupoG-u jum>(Z) {V(u)} ``(chickens) to ^peck and ^eat''. |<jum> `to eat'. #9300.

<Dur>::
<pob=Dur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to put one's ^head through something''. ??|<pob> `to hollow out'. ^insert. #26582.

<Dur>::
<pob=Dur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie, to ^detach; to ^remove ^seeds from a head of ^grain''. |<pob> `to empty, to clean out'. #26592.

<Du~ri>(Z) {N} ``^mist''. #9310.

<Durne>(Z) {ADJ} ``^long, ^distant''. {ADV} ``^far''. {N} ``^length, ^distance''. ??<ne>?. #9320.

<Duru?m>(A) {N} ``^shrub''. #9330.

<Dus-ey>(:)
<posil Dus-ey>(Z),,<posli Dus-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cringe''. |<posil> `?'. *Des. #27212.

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<e=>(Z),,<en=>(Z) {PX} ``^to, ^oblique case prefix of pronouns''. #9340.
<e=moy>(Z) {PRON} ``^whom (^objective), ^to whom''. |<moy> `who'. #9581.

<e>(Z) {SX} ``^accusative or ^object case suffix''. Cf. <e?e> `?', <uon=e>,<on=e> `to this place, hither'. ^locative?. ??main use not clear. <e?e> may be <ne?e>. #9350.
<e=nu>(Z) {SX} ``^adjectival suffix of adverbs''. E.g. <tin> `here', <tin=e=nu> `of this place'. |<nu> `^genitive suffix'. #9360.
<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z),,<on=koy>(Z),,<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<uon> `?'. Cf. <o>,<ua?> `to come'. *Loan?. #37432.

<e>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny, to ^decline''. #9370.
<ar=e>(Z),,<ar=e?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny, to ^decline, to ^refuse(Z); ``to ^refuse (food), to ^abstain (from food)(A)''. |<ar=> `negative'. #2892.

<e=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hot (of the sun), to ^roast, to ^toast, to ^brown''. #9411.

<e>(:)
<e=nu>(Z) {SX} ``^adjectival suffix of adverbs''. E.g. <tin> `here', <tin=e=nu> `of this place'. |<nu> `^genitive suffix'. #9361.
<sen=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^direction''. |<sen> `id., this side'. #30522.
<set=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_^direction''. |<set> `that side'. #30652.
<tin=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^this_^place''. |<tin> `here'. #35232.
<tit=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^that_^place''. |<tit> `there'. E.g. <tit=e=nu lok>(Z) `a person of that place'. #35602.

<e?e>(:) ??rather te?e and ne?e ?
  <in=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^much''. #13392.
  <it=e?e>(Z) {} ``^that ^much, ^that_^many''. |<it> `?'. #13652.
   <it=e?e=ne>(Z) {} ``^this_^much, ^this_^many''. |<ne> `?'. #13662.
  <ki=n=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^this_^big, ^this_^much''. |<ki> `?', <n> `?'. ??orig. DEM. #17033.
  <ki=t=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^that_^big, ^that_^much''. #17273.
  <tit=e?e=ne>(Z) {DEM} ``^thence, ^from_^there''. |<tit> `there', <ne> `?'. ??orig.
<tite?e=ne>. #35599.

<eb>,,<yeb>(:)
  <eb=mu>(Z),,<yeb=mu>(Z),,<e?=mun>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^blow_one's_^nose''. |<mu> `nose'.
??ending. #12810.

<eb>::
  <jal=eb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lick''. |<jal> `to lick'. #13942.

<eD>,,<e?eD>,,<e?en>,,<yeD>,,<yen>,,<ye?eD>:: ??how to organize forms?
<e?n>(A),,<ye?n>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^shine''. #9400.
  <e=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hot (of the sun), to ^roast, to ^toast, to ^brown''. |<eD> + <DaG>
`?'. #9411.
  <e?en>(A) {N} ``^sun''. Cf. <e?n> `the sun to shine', <yeD>,<ye?n>,<yen> `(the sun) to be
hot', and their subentries. ??Arrangement of entries? #9590.
   <e?eD=kiD>(Z),,<ye?eD=kiD>(Z),,<eD=kiD>(Z),,<yeD=kiD>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. |<kiD> `?'. Cf.
<yeD=lu> `the sun'.  *Dr.*<el> `the sun'. #9600.
    <e?en=ki?n ta?na?y kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^east''. |<ta?> `to appear', <kuDoG> `path, road,
way'. #9610.
   <e?en=Di ayli?>(A) {V} ``the sun to rise''. |<Di> `?', <ayli?> `the sun to rise'. #9620.
  <yeD>(Z),,<ye?n>(A),,<yen>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^warm oneself (at a fire); to be ^hot (of the
^sun)''. #12920.
   <yeD=lu>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. |<lu> `?'. #12840.
  <ye?eD>(Z),,<yeyeD>(Z),,<yeye?e>(Z) {ADJ} ``^warm, ^sunny''.  {V(nay)} ``(the ^sun) to
^shine''. ??verb ending. #12880.
   <ye?eD=kiD>(Z),,<e?eD=kiD>(Z),,<yeD=kiD>(Z),,<eD=kiD>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. |<kiD> `?'.
??Lit. `heat god'?. #12830.
   <yeyeD=Din>(Z) {N} ``^summer''. |<Din> `season, day'. #12900.

<eD>::
  <aG=eD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(water) to ^evaporate''. |<aG> `?'.  Cf. <aGe?n>(A) `to freeze'. #2472.

<eDekon>(Z) [eRekon] {N} ``a ^piece, a ^little''. *Des.<ad-ek>(G) `a little bit', or <koND-ek>(G)
`id.'. #9420.

<eDemaD>(Z) [eDemaD],[eRemaD] {ADV} ``^so_^much''. *Loan? cf. Des.<eDe bol>(G) `at this
time'. ??final D unglot. #9430.

<eDeG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''. #9440.

<egaro>(:) {NUM} ``^eleven''. *Des. #37740.
<koRe egaro>(A) {NUM} ``^thirty-one (lit. ^twenty ^eleven)''. |<koRe> `twenty'. ^0031. #17452.

<ey>,,<ei>(:) {SX} ``^intransitive.'' *Des. #37750.
<aypaR-ey>(Z) {V} ``to yawn''. |<aypaR> `?'. ??no sfx, paRey in sq. brackets. ??CUTS? #1352.
<alt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist''. |<alt> `?'. Cf. <ar> `id.'. *Dr.<aL>,<aL-ay> `to twist'. #1862.
<ar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^fail (in an attempt), to ^lose, to be ^defeated''. |<ar> `?'. *Des.<ar->(GM) `to fail, lose, be defeated'. #2902.
<bab-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think''. *Or.<bhab-iba>. #3862.
<bag-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^disperse''. *Des. #4082.
<bas-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell, to have a ^scent''. *Loan. #4682.
<ba~T-ey>(Z),,<bant-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^divide(Z), to ^distribute, to ^serve_out, to ^share(A)''. *Or. #4412.
<beD-ey>(Z) [beRey] {V(u)} ``to ^surround''. *Or. #4762.
<begl-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^clot, to ^coagulate''. *Loan. ??Cf. <begl-ay> `to separate'. #4812.
<bela zin-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^potter_about''. #4903.
<beni gat-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plait, to ^braid''. #4933.
<bet por-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^chant''. |<bet> `?', <por> `?'. #4973.
<bisar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^worry, to be ^anxious''. #5372.
<bok.bok=ei zel>(A) {V} ``to ^gossip''. |Cf. <bokr-ey> `id.'. ??uncl. #5802.
<bokr-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^gossip''. *Des. #5792.
<bom=r-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cry_out in pain''. Cf. Des.<bomr->(M)`to talk in one's sleep'. #5843.
<boms-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^stagger''. #5852.
<boms-ey>(Z),,<bons-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^worry''. *Des. ??<boms->(M) `to cast greedy eyes'. #5862.
<bo~Dlu lag-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeak''. *Or. #5923.
<bo~Ta sap-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stamp, to ^imprint with the finger''. #5963.
<buD-ey>(Z) [buDey] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^submerge''. ^sink. #6342.
<budi goR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^conspire''. #6383.
<budi kinDr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wonder''. #6393.
<buj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^convince''. *Des. <buz-ai->(G),<buj-ai->(M) `to comfort, to explain(G); to realize, to understand(M)'. #6622.
<butru paR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bellow (as a bull)''. |<butru> `?', <paR> `?'. Cf. <buDa>,<buRa> `an old bull'. #6923.
<Dab-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ambush''. *Des. #7082.
<Dok-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. *Des.? #8422.
<Dos-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^caught or ^stuck (e.g. up a tree)''. #8662.
<Dub.Dub-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (of the ^heart)''. ??b unglot. #8762.
<Dugr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ask for ^more''. *Des.<Dugor>(M) `to complain for more'. #8892.
<Duk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink (water)''. *Des. #9002.
<ej-ey>(Z),,<ez-ey>(A),,<aj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^count''. *Loan?. #9472.
<er-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^butt''. *Des.? #9832.
<et-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^remember''. #9892.

<gaD-ey>(Z) [gaDey] {V(u)} ``to ^plant''. *Loan? Des.<gaD->(G) `to dig a hole for planting a tree, post, etc.'. ??minimal pair w. previous. #10032.
<gar-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^grate''. *Or. ??cf. gaRe-. #10482.
<ga~T-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stir a liquid; to ^paddle''. *Or., Des. #10332.
<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hate''. *Loan. #10622.
<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_away''. *Or. #10632.
<gir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish with a ^net''. #10982.
<gob-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^push_into''. #11132.
<god-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^carve (a figure)''. ??caus. #11182.
<gorj-ey>(Z),,<gorz-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle, to ^roar (of the ^wind)(Z); to ^hiss; to ^growl(A)''. *Or.<gOrOj-iba>. #11522.
<gornD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop in small pieces''. #11542.
<gozo.goz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. #11312.
<go~D-ey>(Z),,<gond>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^stink(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^fetid(A)''. *Or.<go~Dh-aiba>. ??(Z)nothing about dentality. #11432.
<guar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^request; to ^agree''. #11682.
<guRD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^poke''. #11792.
<guR.guR-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. *Or.<gORgORi j-iba>. ??Or. analysis #11802.
<guR.guR-ey ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. #11812.
<gungun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hum''. *Or. #12262.
<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^coo''. *Loan?. #12352.
<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Loan. #12362.
<gur=mur-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^growl(Z), to ^roar(Z); to ^hum a tune(A)''. Cf. <gur-ey> `to coo'. *Or. #12423.
<gus-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^move''. Cf. <gus-ay-u> `to turn someone aside'. *Or. #12532.
<gut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thread_a_^needle''. *Or. #12582.
<i~bur Duk-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fan''. |<i~bur> `wind', <Duk-ey> `?'. #13233.
<jag-ey>(Z),,<zag-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^guard, to ^watch''. *Or.<jog-iba>. #13872.
<jas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer''. *Or.<jac-iba>. #14112.
<jin-ey>(Z),,<zin-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^win, to ^succeed''. *Or. #14572.
<jir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^digest''. *Des. #14642.
<jit-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^win''. *Or. #14682.
<jit-ey ui>(Z) {V(u/nu) V(u/nu)} ``to ^pass_by''. |<ui> `to go'. *Or. ??class. #14692.
<joD-ey>(Z) [joRey] {V(u)} ``to ^join''. *Or.<joR-iba>. #14782.
<jogar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear a ^shirt''. *Des. #14822.
<jolk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^dazzled by a bright light or the sun''. *Des. #14912.
<jot-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trick''. *Or. #15032.
<karia mel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_on a ^dhoti, to ^wear a dhoti''. |<karia> `dhoti', <mel> `?'. *Des.<k0ria mel->(M) `to wear a napkin'. #16203.
<katr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^gnaw; to ^chew''. Cf. <katr-ay> `to cut hair'. #16352.
<kel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float (of a boat)''. #16432.
<kenkr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clear_the_^throat''. *Or.?. #16472.
<ker.ker-ey>(Z) [kerkerey] {V(u)} ``to ^cluck (of a hen)''. #16522.
<kinDr-ey>(ZA),,<ki~Dr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go_^around(A), to ^circle round and round(Z)''. {V(u)} ``to ^encircle(Z); to ^spin(Z), to ^go_^around(Z)''. Cf. <ki~Dr-ay-u> `to turn something'. *Des.''. ??order of tr/intr? #17022.
<koD-ey>(Z) [koRey] {V(nu)} ``to ^suit, to ^please''. *Des. #17482.

<koj-ey>(Z) [kozey] {V(u)} ``to ^track (an animal)''. *Or.<kojo> `paw'. #17572.
<kombar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^prune''. #17732.
<korb-ey>(Z),,<korD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snore''. #17882.
<korD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^snore''. #17902.
<kosr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^slip; ^earth to ^slide''. #18002.
<koT.koT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^cackle''. #18082.
<ko~p-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shiver''. *Or. #17762.
<kurD-ey>(Z) [kurDey] {V(u)} ``to ^churn''. *Des. #18892.
<kusl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a snake) to ^shed (skin)''. Cf. <kosli reG-u> `id.'. *Des. #19072.
<lad-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^load''. ??uncl. #19272.
<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lead''. *Or.<lOD-iba>. #19282.
<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw''. #19292.
<laD-ey>(Z) [laRey] {V(u)} ``to ^nod in ^assent''. #19302.
<las-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shoot (with a ^gun(Z))''. *Des.<lac->(M) `to shoot'. #19782.
<lek-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^write''. *Des.<lek->(GM) `to write'. #19992.
<lom-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^stretch, to be ^elastic''. #20572.
<ma?n bomr-ey>(A) {V} ``to have a ^vision''. |<ma?n> `eye', <bomr-ey> `to cry out in pain'. Cf. Des.<bomr->(M)`to talk in one's sleep'. #21163.
<man-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^obey(Z); to ^admit(A), to ^agree(A)''. *Or.<man-iba>. #21492.
<matal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (the hands)''. *Or. #21712.
<ma~j-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub''. *Or.<maj-iba>. #21542.
<mis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix''. *Des.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix'. #22162.
<mosk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^sprain (a limb)''. *Des.<mosok->(G) `to sprain, strain (a muscle)'. #22792.
<mosr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scorch (e.g. cooking rice)''. ^burn. *Des. #22802.
<motr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch''. *Des. #22872.
<mu~D-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^close_one's_^mouth''. ^shut. *Des.<mu~da>(M) `covered, closed'. #23102.
<nam-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^believe''. #23482.
<nap-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^measure''. #23542.
<nas-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^waste(Z), to ^fade(Z), to ^decay(A)''. Cf. <nos-ay> `to rot', <nosTu Da> `to waste'. *Des. #23572.
<payTi punD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collapse (intr.)''. |<payTi Da> `?to work', <punD> `?'. ??Cf. <punDa> `breath'. #25633.
<pasl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_back, to ^turn_around''. Cf. <pasl-ay> `to change'. *Or. #26052.
<paTal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^embrace''. #26072.
<pa~s-ey>(Z),,<panch-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^think(Z), to ^imagine(A)''. *Or. ??sort as s?; ch vs c in bicar Da. #25842.
<budi panch-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^plan''. |<budi> `advice', <panch> `?'. ??ch #6405.
<pisk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeeze, to ^wring_out''. *Or. #26472.
<pisl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^slip, to lose one's footing''. *Or. #26482.
<piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^miss; to ^omit, to ^err''. #26492.
<bela piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<bela> `time'. #4893.
<poD-ey>(Z) [poRey] {V(u)} ``to ^read''. Cf. <pod> `a word'. *Or. ??d dental (nonglott?) in form in cf. field. #26652.
<poR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''. #26662.

<poG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^exaggerate''. Cf. <poGgal> `id.'. #27002.
<poGr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swim''. *Or. #27062.
<pors-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth the ^hair (with one's palm)''. *Or. #27182.
<posil Dus-ey>(Z),,<posli Dus-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cringe''. |<posil> `?', <Dus> `?'. *Des. #27213.
<poT.poT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^ruffle_(^feathers)''. *Or. #27322.
<pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell''. *Or. #27432.
<sitkaTa pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bristle, to ^stand_up (of body ^hair)''. |<sitkaTa> `?'. *Or. #31543.
<puT.puT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bubble''. #27782.
<rabgol-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^mix_^meat_with_millet_^flour, to mix mandia flour with meat''. *Des. Cf. <ri?=jol-u> `'. #27852.
<raG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(^infections)_to_^spread''. *Des. #28072.
<raGg-ey>(Z),,<ra~g-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a baby, a crab, etc.) to ^crawl, to ^creep''. *Or. or Des. #28082.
<ra~j-ey>(Z) [ra~zeyu] {V(u)} ``to ^stalk_(^game)''. Des. #28052.
<ra~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fling, to ^throw''. #28032.
<regR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub_against''. *Des. #28242.
<rent-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (to ^clean)''. *Des.<rogRi-> ?. #28262.
<re~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. *Des. #28272.
<ri~pr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape''. *Or.<ra~pur-iba>. #28522.
<rogR-ey>(Z),,<rogr-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (Z), to ^massage(A)''. *Or. ??cf. <roGk-ey-> `to scrape'. ??orig. to rub (dirt from the skin)?. #28672.
<romD-ey>(Z),,<ronD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush with the foot''. *Loan. #28772.
<roGk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^scrape''. ??cf. <rogr-ey-> `to massage'. #28842.
<ru~b-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swoop down''. #29002.
<sak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. *Or.<cak-iba>. #29412.
<sakt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead''. *Or.<cOkOt-iba>. #29442.
<san=kal-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^chop_down (bushes, trees, etc.); to ^split_^wood''. *Des. #29833.
<sarD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^spread (intr.)''. Cf. <sarD-ay> `to flatten dough'. #30112.
<sas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^praise''. ??-ey-? #30262.
<sil-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^melt''. |<sil-ay> `id. (intr?)'. ??tr? #30972.
<sis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. *Or. Cf. <sisr-ay> `to sprinkle (with water)'. #31392.
<sobn-ey>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all''. *Loan. ??(Si.)? #31612.
<sol-ey>(Z),,<solej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^last, to ^endure''. ??IA sol-ey? note y/j cf. soy-/soj-. #31852.
<soloGg-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crawl, to ^slither''. *Loan?. #31922.
<sonD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mesh''. *Loan?. #32052.
<sor-ey>(Z),,<cor-ey>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^steal''. *Or.<cOri kOr-iba>, Des. #32262.
<suj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^re^pay''. *Or.<sujh-iba>. #32702.
<sulbel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wiggle, to ^shake''. *Loan. #32792.
<meDini sulbul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``an ^earth^quake to occur''. |<meDini> `earth', <sulbul-ey> `to shake'. *Loan. ??spellings sic. #21753.
<sult-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flood''. *Loan. #32822.
<sumb-ey>(Z),,<sum-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kiss''. *Loan. ??<sumbe~y->(Si.). #32852.
<sumr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^catch_^fire''. *Or.?. #32882.

<suG-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell (tr.)''. *Or. #32992.
<sutr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^courted, to be ^seduced''. *Loan. Cf. <sutr-ay> `to tempt, to seduce'. #33222.
<su~T-ey>(Z),,<cunT-ey>(A),,<suT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plug (a leak), to ^stopper''. {ADJ} ``^plugged(A)''. *Or. #32952.
<taR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split_into_^two''. *Loan?. Cf. <taR Da> `id.'. ??1961. #33452.
<tak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to get_^tired''. *Or.<thak-iba>. #33582.
<Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect, to ^ask_for (donations)''. *Loan. #34552.
<punDa Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. |<punDa> `breath', <Tek-ey> `to collect'. *Des. #27493.
<tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lift, to ^pick_up''. *Or.<tek-iba>. #34562.
<Telk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Or. #34602.
<tip-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^drip''. #35452.
<torl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. *Or.<tOrOL-eiba>, <tOrOL-iba>. #35962.
<tor.tor-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^shiver''. Cf. <to.tor-ey>(Z). #36002.
<to.tor-ey>(Z) [totorey] {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^tremble''. *Or.<thor-iba>. Cf. <tor.tor-ey>(A). #36022.
<tul-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^weigh''. *Or. #36122.
<tut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snort; (hogs) to ^root, to ^dig with the ^snout''. *Loan. #36432.
<oD-ey>(Z) [oRey] {V(u)} ``to ^protect, to ^save''. #24372.
<olj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^choke''. *Des. #24712.
<on.on-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^groan''. |<on.on> `?onomatopoeia'. *Loan?. #24922.
<or-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^subside, to ^reduce, to ^go_down (of a ^swelling), to ^deflate''. ??gloss? #25172.
<orz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^earn''. #25222.
<osk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dodge, to ^move (oneself) ^out_of_the_^way''. *Des. #25282.
<otgun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean_on; to ^lean_to_one_^side''. *Loan. #25322.
<uD-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fly; (the sun)_to_^rise''. *Or.<uRiba>. #36732.
<uR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scold''. *Des. #36742.
<ujar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^open_one's_^eyes''. *Loan. #36942.
<ukl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(rice or vegetables in water) to ^bubble, to ^boil''. *Or. #37082.
<uls-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^startle, to be startled''. *Des. #37132.
<ursul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw (something) in the fire''. #37602.
<ursul-ey>(Z),,<urusul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swear (by breaking a blade of grass)''. #37612.
<usk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move (up and down)''. *Loan. #37652.
<u~Tar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over''. *Or.?. #37332.
<zir-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''. #14652.
<zoR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^join''. #14792.

<ej-ey>(Z),,<ez-ey>(A),,<aj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^count''. *Loan?. #9470.

<ek>(A) {NUM} ``^one''. ^0001. *Des.<ek>(GM) `one'. #9480.
<ek so>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred?'. ^0100. ??recte monloy. #9490.
<ek so dui>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^two''. |<dui> `two'. ^0102. #9500.

<eka>(:) ??under above?
<eka=paRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^equal''. |<paRa> `like'. *Des.<ek-a para>(G) `alike'. #9510.

<eka=torek>(Z) {} ``^without ^one, ^none''. ??orig. without a single, not at all. #9520.

<=ek>(:) ??under above?
<oD=ek>(Z) [oDek] {INDECL} ``^one-^half''. |<oD>,<oDa> `half'. *Des. #24381.

<el>::
<el=a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk millet''. ??<<el=la?a>> <la?a> `to slap, beat'. #9530.

<el>(:)
<or=el>(Z) {N} ``a ^plow''. {V(nu)} ``to ^plow''. |<or> `to plow'. #25182.
<or=el Da>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^plow, to ^cultivate''. |<Da> `to do'. #25192.

<ela>(:)
<ela Da>(A) {V} ``to ^neglect''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des.<ela kor->(M) `to neglect'. #9540.

<ele>(Z),,<ili>(Z) {N} ``^leech, ^worm, ^eel''. #9550.

<eleG>(A) {V} ``to ^stink''. #9560.

<eml-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^touch someone to get their ^attention''. #9570.

<emle?y>(:)
<bis=emle?y>(A) {N} ``^dysentery''. |<bis> `poison, pain'. #5342.

<e=moy>(Z) {PRON} ``^whom (^objective), ^to whom''. |<e> `to', <moy> `who?'. #9580.

<en>(Z) <<Vn>>(Z) {IX} ``^nominalizing infix of verbs''. E.g. <gaJ> `to strain', <g[en]ay>,<g[in]ay> `sieve'. ??How to do these entries? #9680.

<en>(ZA) {DEM} ``^this one(Z), ^this(A)''. #9660.
<en.en-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. |<gi> `plural'. #9670.
<en iGku?>(A),,<en=tu iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^neither''. |<iGku?> `not'. #13500.
<en=ten-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<ten> `?', <gi> `plural'. ?? #9801.

<en>(:) Cf. <e=> `to, oblique case prefix of pronouns'. #9700.
<enay>(Z) <<en=nay>>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what (^object), ^to what''. E.g. <enay ba?=tur> `with what'. ??<<en=nay>>, or <e-nay>? #9710.
<en=beG>(Z) {PRON} ``^you_plural_(^objective), ^to you (^2nd_person_plural ^object)''. |<beG> `?'. #9720.
<eniG>(Z) <<en=niG>>(Z),,<<en=iG>>(Z) {PRON} ``^me (^objective), ^to me (^1st_person_singular ^object)''. ??uncertain analysis? #9730.
<en=leG>(Z) {PRON} ``^us (^objective), ^to us (1st_person_plural ^object)''. |<leG> `us?, our?'. #9740.
<enoD>(Z) <<en=noD>>(Z) {PRON} ``^him, ^her (^objective), ^to him, to her (^3rd_person_singular ^object)''. #9750.
<enoD=gi>(Z) {PRON} ``^them (^objective), ^to them (^3rd_person_^plural ^object)''. |<gi> `plural of 3rd person'. #9760.

<enom>(Z) <<en=nom>>(Z) {PRON} ``^thee, ^you singular (^objective), ^to you (^2nd_person_singular ^object)''. #9770.

<ene?>::
<ent=ene?>(Z),,<ent=ne?>(Z) {DEM} ``^that ^particular one''. |<ent> `that one'. #9792.

<enoD>::
<enoD=gi>(Z) {PRON} ``^them (^objective), ^to them (^3rd_person_^plural ^object)''. |<gi> `plural of 3rd person'. #9761.

<ent>(Z),,<e~t>,,<en=tu>(A) <<en=t>>(Z) [Enth],[E~th] {DEM} ``^that one, ^that''. ??<<en=tV>>. #9780.
<ent=ene?>(Z),,<ent=ne?>(Z) {DEM} ``^that ^particular one''. #9790.
<en=ten-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. ?? #9800.

<er>::
<aj=er>(Z),,<a?yer>(A) [ay'yer],[ay'er] {N} ``green (^un^ripe) ^mango''. |<aj> `?'. ^fruit. #1442.

<er>::
<oj=er>(Z),,<o?yer>(A) {N} ``^winnowing_^basket''. |<oj> `?'. Cf. <oD=Der> `to winnow; to grind'. ??CUT? #24622.

<eraDaG>(ZA),,<eraDa?G>(A) [eraDaG] {V(u)} ``to ^roast (e.g. a pig, corn) in or over a fire(Z); to scorch (clothes, rice), to heat over a fire; to ^burn (intr.)(A)''. #9820.

<er-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^butt''. *Des.? #9830.

<erek>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. ??PP, Des. -ek. #9840.

<eri>(:) *Des.<eri>(G) `crazy'. #38430.
<eri=soD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^mad, ^crazy''. |<soD> `?'. #9850.

<erom>(:)
<erom=gi>(Z),,<ermogi>(A) {ADV} ``^day_after_^tomorrow''. |<gi> `plural', <er=> `three'?. ?? #9860.

<eseG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''. #9870.

<et-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think, to ^imagine(Z), to ^plan(A), to ^remember(A)''. |Caus. <ab=et-ay->(A) `to ^persuade'. *Des.<et>(G) `thought, idea', Or.<het-iba>. #9880.

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<ga?a>(Z),,<ga?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink, to ^eat rice or liquid foods''. #9900.

<ga.ga?>(A),,<ga.ga?a>(Z),,<gag>(Z) {N} ``^food(ZA), cooked ^rice(Z)''. ??reduplication?. #10110.

<ga?a>::
<bu=ga?a>(Z),,<buga?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^burst, to blossom(Z)''. {V(u)} ``to ^break_^silence(Z)''. {V} ``to ^break (as a pot, intr.)(A)''. |<bu> `?'. ??CUT? #6572.

<ga~>::
<ga~=saj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smear, ^rub''. |<saj> `to spread'. *Loan? Des.<go~sla>. #10541.

<gab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^break (intr.), to break off, to ^split''. {V(u)} ``to ^break (tr.), to ^punch, to ^bang, to ^knock''. #9910.

<gab>(:)
<al=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^0010. #1792.
<gal=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009. Cf. <tin-gi>(KM) `nine'. #10261.

<gabtar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^snare, to ^catch in a snare''. Cf. <gitar> `to trap'. ??ALSO <gi[b]tar>? #9920.

<gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^brew liquor''. ??LOTS OF SUBENTRIES, SEE ORIGINAL. #9930.

<gaD>(Z),,<ga?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^cut''. {V(u)} ``to ^cut; to ^saw (A)''. !Intr. [ganu]. #9940.
<ga?-nu ta?yu>(A) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. |<ta?yu> `?'. ??i.e. ?n-n; PROB <taj-u> AUX `to give'. #10351.
<gaD=boG>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo ^sacrifice''. |<boG> `buffalo'. ??D unglot. #9950.
<a=gaD>(Z),,<a=ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^whet(A)''. |<a> `?'. #1112.
<sar=gaD>(Z),,<sa=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (oneself); to ^chop finely''. |<sar> `?'. #30122.
<sir=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tear into pieces''. |<sir> `?'. *Des.<ciRi>. #31302.

<gaD>::
<ga.gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plow''. |Tagword of <or=el> `a plow'. Cf. <or=goD> `to drag (a plow)'. #10131.

<gaR>(Z) {N} ``^water-hole''. *Des.<gaR>(M) `stream'. #9960.

<gaDa?>,,<gaRa?>(Z) <<gag=Da?>>(Z) [gaRa?],[gaDa?] {N} ``^scum left from boiling ^rice''. |<gag> `cooked rice', <Da?a> `water'. #9970.

<gaDali>(A) {NB} ``^nape of the ^neck''. #9980.

<gaRdi>(ZA) {N} ``^slope(Z), ^cliff(A)''. ??#Des.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'. ??dental d. #10000.

<gaRe>(ZA),,<gaD-ey>(Z) [gaRey] {V(u)} ``to ^strain (a liquid through cloth)''. ??Cf. <garey->(A) 'to grate'. #10020.

<gaD-ey>(Z) [gaDey] {V(u)} ``to ^plant''. *Loan? Des.<gaD->(G) `to dig a hole for planting a tree, post, etc.'. ??minimal pair w. previous. #10030.

<gaDi>(Z) [gaDi],[gaRi] {N} ``a ^pile''. {ADJ} ``^each, ^every''. *Des.<gadi>, <gadia>(M) `store, pile'. ??accent on phonetic i. #10040.
<gaDDi=boj>(Z),,<gaDi=boj>(Z) {ADJ} ``^many''. |<gaDi> `pile', <boj> `one'.??RATHER `every one'? #10010.

<gaRia>(A) {N} ``metal ^water_^jar''. Cf. <garia> `id.'. ??same word--where to list? #10050.

<gaDia>(:)
<gaDia bab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dive, to ^duck''. |<bab> `head'. *Des.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'. Cf.<gaRia> `metal water jar'. ??sic wo. - foll. 1st word #10060.

<gaDil>(Z) [gaDIl] {ADJ} ``^dirty, ^filthy''. #10070.

<gaDli>(Z) {NB} ``^nape of the ^neck''. *Des., KonDa. ??D unglot. #10080.

<gaDra>(ZA) [gaDra],[gaDRa] {N} ``male ^goat(Z), male ^kid(A)''. *Des. #10090.
<lupu gadra>(A) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. |<lupu> `big'. ??d/D (cf. D below). #21082.

<gaRsu>(:)
<gaRsu lok>(A) {N} ``^disobedient person''. |<lok> `person'. #10100.

<ga.gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plow''. |Tagword of <or=el> `a plow'. Cf. <or=goD> `to drag (a plow)'. #10130.

<gagRe>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. *Des. #10140.

<gagor>(Z) {NB} ``^body''. *Des. #10150.

<gagri>(Z) {N} ``^jug, earthen water ^jar''. *Des. #10160.

<gay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^dig; to ^bore a hole(Z)''. #10170.
#10180.

<gay>::
<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) [ginay'] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer, ^basket used as a sieve; ^fish_^trap''. |<-in-> `nominalizer of verbs', <gay> `?'. Cf. <gaJ=a?a> `to strain through a sieve',<goJ=o?o> `id.'. #10872.

<gay>::
<g[in]ay=Da?>(Z),,<ginayDa>(A) {N} ``^back_^wall of a ^house''. {ADJ} ``^back''. |<-in-> `nominalizer', <gay> `?', <Da?> `?'. #10882.

<gaj>(Z),,<ga?y->(A) {V(u)} ``to ^fry''. #10190.
<g[in]a?y>(A) {N} ``^griddle''. |<-in-> `nominalizer'. ??orig. <ginay>. #10892.

<gaja>(Z) [gaza] {V(nu)} ``to ^sprout''. *Or. #37710.

<gaji>(Z) [gadzi] {N} ``^scab''. *Des. #10200.

<gal>(ZA) {V} ``to ^braid, to ^plait, to ^twist (a rope); to ^wrap around the ^head, to ^tie on as a ^turban(A)''. #10210.
 <gal.gal>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^tie around(Z), to ^tangle(A).''. #10240.
 <gal=ba?a>(Z),,<gal=ba?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^tie a turban on one's ^head''. |<ba?a> `head'. ??glot? #10220.
  <g[in]al=ba?>(ZA) {N} ``^turban, ^head-^band''. |<-in-> `nominalizer'. #10902.
   <g[in]al=ba gal>(A) {VP} ``to ^tie a ^turban on one's ^head''. #10912.
 <ta?=gal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^wind (thread)''. |<ta?=> `to undo'. !transitive. #33512.

<gal>(:)
 <gal=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^seven(A); ^eight(Z)''. ^0008. |<gi> `plural'. #10270.
 <gal=ban>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^0008. #10250.
 <gal=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009. Cf. <tim=gi>(Z),<tin=gi>(KM) `nine'. #10260.

<gal>::
 <giti gal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^tickle''. |<giti> `to tickle'. #11042.

<gali>(A) {N} ``^paddy_^ear''. #10290.

<gali>::
 <suray=gali>(Z) {V(nu)} ``the ^wind to ^whirl''. |<suray> `?'.  *Des.  Cf. <suragali> `whirlwind'. ??-ay? ??CUT? #33042.

<gam>(:) ??So.<gam> `to tell'.
 <t[in]iG=gam>(Z) {N} ``^story''. |<-in-> `nominalizer', <tiG> `?'. ??< <tiG + gam>. #35262.

<ganDij>(Z),,<ganDi?>(:),,<ganDi>(Z),,<ga~Di>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^tie round the ^waist, to ^put_on a skirt''.  {N} ``^skirt, ^kilt, ^wrap-around''. #10300.
 <ganDi?=kur>(A) {N} ``^dhoti; ^lungi''. |<=kur> cf. <a=Dia=kur> `waist cloth or skirt of barkcloth'. #10310.

<ganja>(Z) {N} ``^rooster''. *Loan. ^chicken. #10380.
 <ganza aGoy>(A) {N} ``^rooster''. |<aGoy> `chicken'. ^chicken, ^bird. ??d/D #10390.

<ga~saj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smear, to ^rub''. *Des.<go~sla>, Skt.<gharSa->. #10320.

<ga~T-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stir a liquid; to ^paddle''. *Or., Des. #10330.

<ga~ti>(Z) {NB} ``^joint''. *IA?. #10340.

<ga?-nu ta?yu>(A) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. ??i.e. ?n-n; PROB <gaD-nu> `to be cut' INF. + <taj-u> AUX `to give'. #10350.

<gaJ>(Z),,<gay~a>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sift, to ^strain''. #10370.
<gaJ=a?a>(Z),,<goJ=o?o?>(Z) [ga~y~] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^strain through a sieve, to ^sift; to ^winnow by shifting grain in a winnowing basket''. |<a?a> `?'. #10360.

<gaG>::
<g[in]aG>(ZA) {N} ``^soot''. |<gaG-nu> `to be filled with soot or smoke'. ??no <gaG-nu> in file. #10922.

<gaG>(:)
<ku~Da gaG>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse, ^dal, ^black_^gram''. |<ku~Da>,<kunDa> `hill, forest'. Cf. <goGo> `black gram'. #18612.

<gaGga>(:) {N} ``''. *Loan.
<gaGga kituG>(Z) {N} ``the ^god ^Ganga''. |<kituG> `god'. #10400.

<gaGgi?>(A) {V} ``a wound to ^heal''. #10410.

<gaGij>(Z),,<gaGi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^able, ^can''. ??AUX #10420.
<nay payTi or=gaGi?>(A) {ADJ} ``^clumsy''. |<nay> `what?, some', <payTi Da> `to work', <or> `not'. ??orig. <orgaGi?>. #23425.
<sobu payTi Da gaGi?u>(A) {ADJ} ``^skillful''. |<sobu> `all', <payTi Da> `to work'. ??uncl--orig file has <ba?> for <Da>. #31674.

<gar>(A) {NB} ``^wrinkle''. #10440.

<garam>(A) {N} ``^pride''. #10450.

<garDiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^borrow''. ??orig. <gar=DiG>. #10460.

<gare>(ZA) {NB} ``^heart, ^liver(Z)''. #10470.

<gar-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^grate''. *Or. ??cf. gaRe-. #10480.

<garia>(Z) [gariya] {N} ``metal water ^pot''. Cf. <gaRia> `id.'. ??same word--where to list? #10490.

<garij>(Z) {N} ``^pot^sherd, a piece of broken pottery''. #10500.

<garmaD>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^basket''. #10510.

<garum>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bellow, to ^low, to ^growl''. Cf. <ga?aruG> `to roar'. ??CFD FORM NOT IN THIS FILE. #10520.

<ga?ruG>(A) {V} ``to ^echo''. #10530.

<ga~=saj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smear, ^rub''. |<ga~> `?', <saj> `to spread'. *Loan? Des.<go~sla>. #10540.

<gatra>(Z) {N} ``^filth''. *Des. #10550.

<gatual>(:)
<gatual lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<lok> `person'. #10560.

<geb>(Z),,<ge?m>(A) [gemmu] {V(nu)} ``to be ^burnt(Z), to be consumed by fire(Z), to ^light (intr.)(A), to ^flare_up(A)''. |Caus. <ab=ge?m->(A) `to cremate'. ??(Z)format for assimilated form? #10580.
<ab=geb>(Z),,<ab=ge?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^burn (tr.)(Z); to ^cremate(A)''. |Caus. of <geb-nu>(Z),<ge?m->(A) `to burn (intr.)'. #182.

<geD>::
<ab=geD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |Caus. of <geD-> `'. ??where's <geD>? error for <geb>? #192.

<gelta>(:)
<gelta la?>(A) {V} ``to ^cheat''. |<la?> `?'. #10590.

<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer''. |<gaJ=a?a-u/-nu> `to strain through a sieve'. #10610.

<gen-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^appease''. *Des. #10600.

<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hate''. *Loan. #10620.

<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_away''. *Or. #10630.

<geG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^chew (betel, etc.); to ^ruminate''. #10640.

<ge~gri>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^angry, to be ^annoyed''. #10650.

<ger>::
<suD=ger>(Z),,<su?=ger>(Z) {N} ``^goad,^driving_^stick''. |<suD> `?'. Cf.<suj> `to prick'. ??or Cf. <suD> `to arrive'? #32582.

<gi>(Z) {SX} ``^plural of third person''. E.g. <enoD> `him, her', <enoD=gi> `them'. #10660.
<aRi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<aRi> `that', <no?n> `he, she, it'. #833.
<Doy=gi>(Z) {PRON} ``^their (^3rd person ^plural ^possessive)''. |<Doy> `his, her, its'. #8412.
<en.en-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. |<en> `this'. #9672.
<en=ten-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<en> `this', <ten> `?'. ?? #9803.
<enoD=gi>(Z) {PRON} ``^them (^objective), ^to them (^3rd_person_^plural ^object)''. |<enoD> `?'. ??analysis? #9762.
<inDi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. |<inDi> `this', <no?n> `he, she, it'. ??orig. <gi?> #13323.

<kaj=gi>(Z) {N PL.} ``^customs, ^habits''. |<kaj> `to revive (customs)'. ??gloss of subgloss?--sic. #15632.

<gi>(:),,<gu>(:) ??^plural in monosyllabic ^numbers.
<bagu>(ZA),,<bag>(Z) {NUM} ``^two''. {N} ``a ^pair''. {ADJ} ``^both''. ^0002. |Cf. <bar> `'. !Final <g> unglot. #4100.
<ya=gi>(ZA),,<yag>(Z),,<ya=gu>(A) {NUM} ``^three''. ^0003. Cf. <yer=>,<er=> `'. ??unglott g - DS. #12692.
<un=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^four''. ^0004. ??NCF is <ter=>. #37272.
<tur=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^six''. ^0006. #36342.
<gul=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^0007. #11992.
<gal=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^seven(A); ^eight(Z)''. ^0008. #10272.
<tam=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^0008. ??(Si.). #33762.
<bil=gi>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^0008. #5190.
<tim=gi>(Z),,<tin=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^nine''. ??1st form (Si.), 2nd (KM). #35072.

<gi>(:)
<bio?=gi>(Z),,<bio?gi>(A) {N} ``^tomorrow''. |<bio?> `?'. ??(Z)orig.?/=; cf. So<biyO>(sp?). #5242.
<erom=gi>(Z),,<ermogi>(A) {ADV} ``^day_after_^tomorrow''. |<erom> `?', <gi> `plural', <er=> `three'?. #9862.

<gi>::
<gi=Da?a>(Z),,<gi=Da?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink''. |<Da?a> `water'. #10731.
<onDul-u gi=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink from ^cupped_^hands''. |<onDul> `to cup the hands'. #24844.

<gi>::
<gi=DaD>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<DaD> `for, after'. #10741.

<giDeb>::
<laG.laG giDeb>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to put an ^arm round someone's ^shoulder''. |<laG.laG> `?'. ^embrace. #19742.

<gian>(Z) {N} ``^wisdom, ^knowledge''. *Loan. #10690.

<gibeD>(Z),,<gibej>(Z),,<gibe?>(Z),,<gibe?>(A) {N} ``^lizard''. Cf. <gijeD> `id.'. #10700.

<gi[b]Tab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stick to''. {V(u)} ``to ^glue together''. |Caus. of <giTab> `to adhere'. ??gloss a bit sloppy. Cf. <ab=giTab> `to stick'. #10710.

<gi[b]tar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snare, to ^lime, to ^catch with a snare or with birdlime''. |Caus. of <gitar> `id.'. Cf. <giTab> `to adhere'. #10720.

<gi=Da?a>(Z),,<gi=Da?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink''. |<gi> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #10730.

<gi=DaD>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<gi> `?', <DaD> `for, after'. #10740.

<giRbi>(Z),,<gibRi>(Z) {NB} ``^skull''. *Loan?. #10750.

<giDi>::
  <iDi=giDi Da>(Z) [iDigiDi] {V(u)} ``to ^shatter, to ^break into little pieces''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. *Des. #12742.

<giRjal>(Z) {N} ``^spotted_^babbler (a ^bird)''. #10760.

<giDrir>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^angry''.  {V(u)} ``to ^anger''. *Loan?. ??order of tr/intr #10770.

<gij>(Z),,<gi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^see, to ^look_at(A); to ^read(A)''. Cf. <gi-nu>,<gi?i-nu> `to ^appear'. #10790.
  <gij>(Z),,<gi?i>,,<gi> [ginu],[gi?inu] {V(nu)} ``to ^appear, to be ^seen''. Cf. <gij>, <gi?> `to see'. ??HOW COLLATE? #10820.
  <gij.gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^meet''. #10800.
    <gi.gi? ob-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<ob=ay> `to come from afar'. ??uncl. #10780.
  <kara.kara gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^look_^angrily, to ^scowl''. |<kara.kara> `?'. *Or.?. #16153.
  <no~jor gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^watch''. |<no~jor> `?'. *Or.<no~jor>. #24072.
  <pi=maD pi=maD gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squint''. |<pi> `to break off, to snap', <maD> `eye'. #26355.
  <sama?n gi>(A) {V} ``to ^examine''. |<sama?n> `to know'. #29702.
  <asu? gi?>(A) {V} ``to ^despise''. |<asu?> `small'. #3492.
  <le?n ar=gi?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ugly person''. |<le?n> `pretty', <ar=> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #19903.
  <niman gi?=ay-nu?>(A) {V} ``to ^match (intr.)''. |<niman> `good, pretty', <ay> `?', <nu?> `?'. ??sx?, ANALYSIS? #23792.
  <or=gi?>(A) {V} ``to be ^blind''. |<or> `not'.  Cf. <ar> `not'. #25202.

<gijeD>(Z) {N} ``^chameleon, ^lizard''. Cf. <gibeD> `id.'. #10830.

<gilas>(A),,<glas>(A) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Engl.<glass>. #10840.

<giljeb>(:)
  <giljeb=kiD>(Z) [gildzAb'kiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month''. |<kiD> `month'. ??which month. #10850.

<gin>(Z) {SX} ``^animate ^plural''. E.g. <kui=la?a=Di=gin> `old women'. #10860.

<g[in]a?y>(A) {N} ``^griddle''. |<-in-> `nominalizer', <ga?y> `to fry'. ??orig. <ginay>. #10890.

<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) [ginay'] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer, ^basket used as a sieve; ^fish_^trap''. |<-in-> `nominalizer of verbs', <gay> `?'. Cf. <gaJ=a?a> `to strain through a sieve',<goJ=o?o> `id.'. #10870.

<g[in]ay>(:)

<g[in]ay=Da?>(Z),,<ginayDa>(A) {N} ``^back_^wall of a ^house''. {ADJ} ``^back''. |<Da?> `?'. #10880.

<g[in]al=ba?>(ZA) {N} ``^turban, ^head-^band''. |<gal=ba?a-nu>,<gal=ba?-nu> `to tie a turban on one's head'. #10900.
<g[in]al=ba gal>(A) {VP} ``to ^tie a ^turban on one's ^head''. #10910.

<g[in]aG>(ZA) {N} ``^soot''. |<gaG-nu> `to be filled with soot or smoke'. ??No <gaG-nu> in file. #10920.

<gine>(Z) {PP} ``^for the sake of; ^because_of, ^since''. #10930.

<gira>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap, ^basket for catching fish, ^fish_^net''. *Konda <gira murRi> `fish basket'. ??sp. of <murRi> unclear. #10940.

<giraD>(Z),,<giran>(A) {ADJ} ``^right (side)''. #10950.
<giraD=si?i>(Z),,<giraD=si>(Z) {NB} ``^right ^hand''. |<si?i> `hand'. #10960.

<gireb>(Z) {N} ``an edible ^slug''. ??orig. a kind of. #10970.

<gir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish with a ^net''. #10980.

<giriaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn to the ^left''. ??cf. <giraD=si> `right hand'. #10990.

<giT>::
<moT=giT>(Z) {N} ``^package''. Cf. <mot> `id.'. *Des.?. #22852.

<giTa?m>(A) {V} ``to ^stick, to ^adhere; to ^cling_to''. #11000.
<ab=giTab>(Z),,<gi[b]Tab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick''. |<ab> `causative'. #202.
<gi[b]Tab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stick to''. {V(u)} ``to ^glue together''. |Caus. of <giTa?m> `to adhere'. ??gloss a bit sloppy. Cf. <ab=giTab> `to stick'. #10712.

<gitay>(:)
<gitay=maD>(Z) {N} ``^mucus of the ^eye, ^rheum''. |<maD> `eye'. *<gitay> Des. #11010.

<gitar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lime ^birds with gum on a rope, to ^catch in a ^snare or ^trap''. Caus. <gi[b]tar>(Z) `id.'. #11020.
<gi[b]tar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snare, to ^lime, to ^catch with a snare or with birdlime''. |Caus. of <gitar> `id.'. Cf. <gabtar-> `id.'. #10729.

<giti>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tickle''. #11030.
<giti gal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^tickle''. |<gal> `?'. #11040.

<go>::
<go=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash''. |<Da?a> `water'. #11161.

<go?>::

<go?=tuG>(Z) {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing''. |<tuG> `?'. #11261.

<go?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mount to ^ride, to ^get_on or ^get_in (a vehicle)''. #11050.

<go?o>::
<tiG=go?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''. |<tiG> `to carry on the head'. #35402.

<go~>(Z) {N} ``^wheat''. *Loan. #11060.
<go~ kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^wheat ^flour''. |<kumab>,<kuma?m> `flour'. #11070.
<go~ lam>(A) {N} ``^wheat_^straw''. |<lam> `rice straw'. #11080.

<goba>(Z) {N} ``^new_^leaf of any ^palm tree''. #11110.

<gob>(:) *Des.<gobha>, from IA?<garbha> via <*gabbha>.
<jum=gob>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^eat and ^drink''. |<jum> `to eat'. ??tagword. #15192.
<gob-a>(:)
<goba=purun>(Z) {ADJ} ``^full (^stomach)''. {N} ``a full stomach''. |<goba> `?', <purun> `to fill'. #11120.
<gob-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^push_into''. #11130.

<goD>(Z) {N} ``^broken ^rice''. #11140.

<goD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick (fruit)''. #11150.

<goD>::
<or=goD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag (a ^plow)''. |<or> `a plow'. ?? to plow? ??CUT? #25212.

<goR-ey>(:)
<budi goR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^conspire''. |<budi> `to ask; advice'. #6382.

<go=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash''. |<go> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #11160.

<goRa>(A) {N} ``^horse''. *Des. #11170.

<goRa>::
<kumDa=goRa>(Z) [kumDagoRanu] {V(nu)} ``to ^carry a child on the back by means of a sling''. |<kumDa> `?'. *Des. ??CUT? #18572.

<god-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^carve (a figure)''. #11180.

<goDi>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chip (stone)''. ??^break, ^crush. #11190.

<goRi>::
<TiTi goRi>(Z) {V} ``to ^stand_on_^one_leg (like a bird)''. |<TiTi> `?'. *Or. #35632.
<TiTigoRi koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat (on the balls of one's feet)''. |<koko> `to sit'. *Or.<TiTigoRi>. #35657.

<godo>(A) {N} ``^donkey''. #11200.
<godo Druka>(A) {N} ``^leopard''. |<Druka> `tiger, leopard'. #11210.
<goDo kula>(Z) {N} ``^hyena''. |<kula> `tiger'. *Te.<goDDu> `beast'. #11220.

<goDoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie_on (?)''. #11230.
<bay.bay goDoG>(Z) [goRoG] {V(u)} ``to ^tie_on a ^loincloth''. |<bay.bay> `loincloth'. #4172.

<goRoG>(Z) {NB} ``^neck, ^throat''. *Konda?. #11250.

<goil>(Z) {N} ``^antelope''. #11270.
<goil boGtel>(Z) {N} ``^bison (^wild_^buffalo)''. |<boGtel> `buffalo'. #11280.

<gozia>(A) {ADJ} ``^sharp-pointed''. |Cf. <goztay> `to sharpen a point'. #11290.

<goji-ay>(Z) [goziay] {V(u)} ``to ^germinate''. *Or. #11300.

<gozo.goz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. ??really w. -o? Or 2 words? #11310.

<goztay>(A) {V} ``to ^sharpen a ^point''. |Cf. <gozia> `sharp-pointed'. #11320.

<gol>(Z) {N} ``^quarrel''. *Loan. #11330.
<gol=kotor>(Z) {N} ``^quarrels''. |<kotor> `?'. #11360.

<gol>::
<sir=gol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle with fingers in the mouth''. |<sir> `?'. *So.<siDsiGgOl> `to whistle'. ??CUT? #31322.

<gola>(:)
<gola=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^muddy ^water''. |<Da?> `water'. *<gola> Des. #11340.

<golia>(Z) {N} ``^drongo (a ^bird)''. #11350.

<gomke>(Z) {N} ``^scent''. #11370.

<gomra?a>(Z),,<gomra?>(A) [gomra?a],[gombra?a] {NB} ``^shoulder(Z), ^neck(A)''. ??Z orig <gom=ra?a>. #11380.

<gomsa>(A) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. {V} ``to ^dress''. #11390.

<gomte?e>(Z),,<gomte?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^dream''. #11400.
<g[un]omti>(Z) {N} ``^dream''. |<-un-> `nominalizer'. #12242.

<gon>(A) {V} ``to ^lie_down, to ^go_to_^bed; to ^turn_over; to have ^sexual_^intercourse''. #11410.
<gon=ba?a>(Z),,<gon=ba?>(Z) [gOnba?a] {N} ``^sleeping ^place''. |<ba?a> `place'. #11420.

<go~D-ey>(Z),,<gond>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^stink(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^fetid(A)''. *Or.<go~Dh-aiba>. ??(Z)nothing about dentality. #11430.

<gonDi>(Z) {NB} ``upper ^torso''. ^body. *Des. #11440.

<gonDia>(Z) {N} ``a ^sur^name''. *Des. #11450.

<gone>::
<TiTi=gone>(Z) {IND} ``on ^tiptoes''. |<TiTi> `?'. *Loan?. Cf. <TiTi gori> `to stand on one leg', <TiTigori koko> `to squat on the balls of one's feet'. #35662.

<gonT>(A) {N} ``^bell''. #11460.
<abu?n gonT Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<abu?n> `many, too many', <Da> `to do, to be'. #672.

<gonTi>(ZA) {NB} ``^joint of the body; ^bamboo ^joint(A); ^knot(A)''. *Des. #11470.

<goJ>(:)
<goJ=o?o?>(Z),,<goy~o>(A),,<gaJ=a?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^strain through a sieve(Z), to ^sift(Z); to ^winnow by shifting grain in a winnowing basket(Z), to ^winnow (a small amount of grain)(A)''. |<o?o?> `?'. ??CUT? #11480.

<goGo>(Z) {N} ``^black_^gram''. ??hand note <gon=go>. #11490.

<gopena>(Z) {N} ``^slingshot''. #11500.

<gor>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cut or ^split (wood)''. #11510.

<gorj-ey>(Z),,<gorz-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle, to ^roar (of the ^wind)(Z); to ^hiss; to ^growl(A)''. *Or.<gOrOj-iba>. #11520.

<gorzon>(:)
<gorzon Da>(A) {V} ``to ^growl''. |<Da> `to do'. #11530.

<gornD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop in small pieces''. #11540.

<goron>(:)
<goron dar>(A) {N} ``solar or lunar ^eclipse''. ??|<dar> `to hold, to carry'. #11550.

<gorua>(Z) {N} ``^untouchable of the lowest order''. |Plural <gorua=di=gin>. *Des. #11560.

<gorum>(Z),,<gorum lok>(Z) [gOrum] {N} ``a ^man; ^tribal person, ^Poroja, esp. ^Parengi''. |<lok> `man'. #11570.

<go?saG>(ZA) {N} ``^food(A), ^rice ^gruel(Z)''. #11580.
<tirej=go?saG>(Z) {N} ``^kedgeree''. |<tirej> `?'. ??Cf. <tire?m> `ladle'. #35542.

<goT-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^happen, to ^occur''. #11590.

<gotaG>(Z) {NK} ``^relative''. #11610.

<go?taG>(Z) {N} ``^road, ^path, ^way''. ??orig. <go?=taG>. #11600.
  <kuroG=go?taG>(Z) {N} ``^path, ^road''. |<go?taG> `?'. !Tagword. ??orig. <go?=taG>?
#18987.

<gote>::
  <ate=ik ... gote=iku>(Z) {ADJ} ``^empty-^handed''. |<ate> `?', <ik>,<iku> `not'. #3624.

<gotti>(Z),,<goti>(Z) {N} ``^worker, ^assistant, ^serf, ^slave; ^serfdom''. #11620.

<go?=tuG>(Z),,<go?tuG>(A) {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing; ^sari; ^blanket''. |<go?> `?', <tuG> `?'.
??Cf. <gob> `to cover with a cloth or leaves'. #11260.

<gouD>(A),,<gouR>(Z) {N} ``^milkman''. *Loan?. #11640.
  <gouD lok>(A) {N} ``^herdsman''. |<lok> `person'. #11650.

<gub?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^build''. #11660.

<gu?u>(Z),,<gu?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant(Z)''. #11670.

<gu?u>::
  <Di=gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hang, to ^die by hanging''. |<Di> `?'. #8072.

<guar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^request; to ^agree''. #11680.

<gub>(Z),,<gob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover with a cloth or leaves''. #11690.
  <g[un]ob>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf or ^silo of ^leaves; a small ^basket of the same shape''. |<-un->
`?'. #12232.
  <go?=tuG>(Z),,<go?tuG>(A) {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing; ^sari; ^blanket''. |<go?> `?', <tuG> `?'.
??subenter here? #11261.
  <gu=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^veil a ^bride's face in new cloth''. ??why =?, related to above?
#11709.
  <gu=saj>(Z),,<gusa?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wrap oneself in a sheet or <chaddar>, to ^put_on a
shawl(Z), to ^dress(A); to ^cover(Z), to ^wrap(A)''. ??|<saj> `to spread'. #12511.
  <Da?a gub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. |<Da?a> `water'. ??subenter here? #6992.

<gu=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^veil a ^bride's face in new cloth''. |<ba?a> `head'. #11700.

<guboG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^feed at sores (of flies); to go (like flies) to ^get_^meat when a cow is
slaughtered''. #11710.

<gu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^dig a ^hole; ^cage''. ??cage?. #11720.

<gu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^scratch (an ^itch)''. #11730.

<guT=por>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch''. |<por> `?'. Cf. <guD>,<gu?n> `to scratch (an itch)'. #12601.

<guD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather_up in the hands; to ^transfer with the hands; to ^scoop_out (earth), to ^collect from the ground with the hands; to ^trans^plant''. ??gloss too subspecified due to indiv. examples, q.v. in orig---how about `to scoop up, to pick up'?; cf. <gu?n> `to dig a hole; to scratch (an itch)'. #11740.
<buDi guD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather up ^ashes''. |<budi> `ashes'. ??buDi/budi? #6452.
<guD=par>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scoop_out, to ^clean (a pumpkin, a chicken)''. |<par> `cave'. #11871.
<kunDem guD>(Z) {V} ``to ^take ^grain from a basket with one's hands''. |<kunDem> `paddy'. #18662.

<guR>::
<guR=Da?a>(Z) {N} ``^sugar-^water, ^molasses, ^jaggery, unrefined ^sugar''. |<Da?a> `?water'. ??Cf. Sor.<Da?a> (or similar form) `honey'. ??CUT? #11780.

<guDa>(A) {N} ``^hog_^house''. ??cf. <guda>(A). #11760.

<guDa>(Z),,<guDa>(A) {N} ``^nest''. ^bird. Cf. <guDa>(A) `hog house'. *Des. #11750.

<guRa>(:)
<guRa lok>(A) {N} ``^leper''. |<lok> `person'. #11770.

<guRD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^poke''. #11790.

<guR.guR-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. *Or.<gORgORi j-iba>. ??Or. analysis #11800.
<guR.guR-ey ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. |<ui>,<ui?> `to go'. #11810.

<guDi>(Z) {N} ``^brain''. #11820.

<guDi>(Z),,<guRi>(A) {N} ``^festival ^place(Z); ^temple(A)''. #11840.
<DanDra=guDi>(Z) {N} ``^stone_and_^tree ^festival''. |<DanDra> `middle distance'. Cf. <ganga=guDi> `'. ??latter scribbled in with no gloss. #7402.

<gudi>(Z) {N} ``^digging_^stick''. Cf. <gu?n>, <guD>. ??dental d. #11830.

<guRi-ay>(Z),,<guri-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wind (thread, cord), to ^wind_up''. |<guRi>,<guri> `?'. *Or. #11860.

<guD=par>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scoop_out, to ^clean (a pumpkin, a chicken)''. |<guD> `to scoop up?', <par> `cave'. #11870.

<guRsetiG>(Z) {N} ``^prostitute''. #11880.

<guRum>(A),,<guDum>(Z) [guDum] {ADJ} ``^round(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wind ^yarn''. #11890.

<guDum=luD>(Z) [guRum] {V(u)} ``to ^wind ^yarn into a ^ball''. |<luD> `yarn?, thread?'. ??phonetics sic. #11900.

<guDum>(Z) [guRum] {N} ``^lid''. #11910.

<gugum>(Z) [gugUm] {N} ``^god''. |Child language. #11930.

<gul>(:)
<gul=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^seven''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0007. Cf. <gal=gi>(Z) `seven(A), ^eight(Z)'. #11990.

<gula>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dumb, ^mute''. Cf. <gu?la> `fool'. #11950.

<gula>::
<gula zona>(A) {N} ``^corn ^ear''. |<zona> `corn'. #11960.

<gu?la>(Z) {N} ``^fool''. Cf. <gula> `dumb, mute'. #11940.

<gulay>(ZA),,<gula>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all, the ^whole, the ^entire''. #11970.
<gulay=moy=Dan>(Z),,<gula=moy=Dan>(Z) {N} ``the ^whole ^day''. |<moy> `?', <Dan> `?to wait'. ??orig. says lit. `all-one-day' --perh <din> `day'? #11980.

<guli>(A) {ADJ} ``^every''. #12010.

<guli>(Z) {V(u)} ``to form a ^ball or ^lump''. *Des. #12000.

<gullu>(Z) {N} ``^termite, ^borer''. ^bug. #12020.

<gulmeD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to eat a ^hole (of an insect)''. #12030.
<gulmeD bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^moth, ^insect''. |<bubuD> `bug'. ^bug. #12040.

<gulo?o>(:)
<gulo?o=kiD>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^month''. ??which? #12050.

<gulom>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^know (something); to ^understand(A)''. *So.<gAlAm>(DS) `id.'. #12060.

<guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^call''. Caus. <ab=guloG>(A) `to invite'. #12070.
<ay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon, to ^signal, to ^call''. |<ay> `?'. #1232.
<uay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^call_over, to ^invite''. |<uay> `?'. Cf. <uaj>,<ua?> `to come'. #36532.

<gumaG>::
<kaTi=gumaG>(Z) {N} ``^weapon''. |<kaTi> `knife'. #16322.

<gumar>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by tossing(Z), to ^winnow (a small amount of grain)(A); to ^shuck corn''. #12090.

<gumgum>(Z) {NB} ``^cheek''. {V(u)} ``to puff out the cheeks''. |<<gum.gum>>. #12100.
<gum.gum=Da?a>(Z),,<gum.gum=Da?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^rinse_the_^mouth with ^water''.
|<Da?a> `water'. #12110.

<gumi>(Z) {N} ``^mound, ^pile''. #12120.

<gun>(Z) {N} ``^load''. Cf. <lagun> `heavy'. #12130.

<gunDa>(Z) {N} ``^powder, ^pieces''. *Des. #12140.

<gunDri>(Z) {N} ``^circle, ^round''. #12160.
<gu~Dra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^round''. #12150.

<gunDu>(A) {N} ``land ^snail''. #12170.

<gu~Dub>(Z),,<gunDub>(Z) {NB} ``^fist''. {V(u)} ``to ^clench the fist; to ^punch''. #12180.

<gungun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hum''. *Or. #12260.

<gunguti>(Z) {N} ``^eye^fly''. ^bug. #12270.

<guni>(ZA) {N} ``^girl(Z), ^woman(A)''. #12190.
<guni=ter>(A) {N} ``^woman''. |<ter> `?'. #12200.
<guni=tor>(Z) {N} ``^young ^girl''. |<tor> `?'. #12210.

<gunia>(Z) {N} ``^shaman''. #12220.

<g[un]ob>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf or ^silo of ^leaves; a small ^basket of the same shape''. |<-un->
`nominalizer', <gub>,<gob> `to cover with cloth or leaves'. #12230.

<g[un]omti>(Z) {N} ``^dream''. |<-un-> `nominalizer'. #12240.

<gunsolon>(Z) {N} ``^virtues and ^vices''. *Or. #12250.

<gupa>(ZA),,<gu?pa->(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^graze''. *Or. #12280.

<gur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^rain''. ??takes -nu and -nay. #12310.
<Da? gur>(A) {V} ``to ^rain''. |<Da?> `water'. #7002.

<gur>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^enter; to ^arrive(A); to ^pierce(Z)''. #12300.
<ab=gur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_in''. |Caus. of <gur> `to enter'. ^insert. #222.
<gur tuku>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to ^contain''. |<tuku> `?'. ??|<<tukuD>>?. ??why <tukuD>,
which is not in file? #12321.

<gur>::

<gur=aj>(Z),,<guray>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^prick (as a ^thorn)''. |<aj> `?'. ??CUT? #12330.

<gur>::
<gur=Da?a>(Z),,<gurDa?>(ZA) {NB} ``^pus''. |<Da?a> `?water'. ??CUT? #12340.

<gur>::
<gur=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^eat_into (of salt, insects)''. |<maD> `?'. ??CUT? #12390.

<gur>::
<gur=muD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to give off ^smoke''. |<muD>\<mumuD> `smoke'. #12400.

<gur>::
<gur=munDur>(Z) {N} ``^virtues and ^vices''. |<munDur> `?'. #12410.

<gur>::
<siDej=gur>(Z),,<siDi?=gur>(Z) [siRey'],[siRi?] {V(nu)} ``to ^hiccup''. |<siDej> `?'. ??variants of different classes. ??CUT? #30812.

<gu?ur>(Z),,<gu?r>(A) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. {V(nu)} ``to ^ripen; to be ^soft(A)''. #12290.

<gur tuku>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to ^contain''. |<<tukuD>>?. ??RECHECK CLASS. #12320.

<gur=aj>(Z),,<guray>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^prick (as a ^thorn)''. |<gur> `?', <aj> `?'. ??CUT? #12330.

<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^coo''. *Loan?. #12350.
<gur=mur-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^growl(Z), to ^roar(Z); to ^hum a tune(A)''. |<mur> `?'. *Or. ??echo form? #12421.

<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Loan. #12360.

<guri>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to hold a cloth holding rice, etc. over the head of a ^bride to bring her fertility''. Cf. <gurni Dar>(Z) `id.'. #12370.

<gur=mur-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^growl(Z), to ^roar(Z); to ^hum a tune(A)''. Cf. <gur-ey> `to coo'. *Or. #12420.

<gurni>:: Cf. <guri>.
<gurni dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold a cloth filled with rice, etc., over the head of the bride, as a fertility ^ceremony during a ^wedding''. |<dar> `to hold'. Cf. <guri> `id.'. #7561.

<guroj>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^ashamed, to ^blush''. #12440.
<guroy>(Z) {N} ``^shame, ^modesty, ^shyness''. #12430.
<ab=guro?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ridicule; to ^insult''. |Caus. of <guroj-nu> `to be ashamed'. #232.

<gurom>(Z),,<gu?rom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^claw''. #12450.

<gursuD>(Z),,<gursu?n>(A) {N} ``^mosquito''. ^bug. #12460.

<gurtui>(:)
  <gurtui=maD>(Z) [tui],[tuy],[twi] {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<maD> `eye'.  Cf. <bur=tuy> `body hair, eyelash'. #12470.

<guru>(A) {N} ``^teacher''. #12480.

<guruDi>(Z) [guruRi] {N} ``^pied_^myna''. ^bird. #12490.

<gus-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(someone)_aside''. *Or. #12500.

<gu=saj>(Z),,<gusa?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wrap oneself in a sheet or <chaddar>, to ^put_on a shawl(Z), to ^dress(A); to ^cover(Z), to ^wrap(A)''. |<gu> `?', <saj> `?'. ??|<gub> `to cover with a cloth', <saj> `to spread'. #12510.

<gusam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to have a ^wound''. #12520.

<gus-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^move''. Cf. <gus-ay-u> `to turn someone aside'. *Or. #12530.

<gusiD>(Z),,<gusi?n>(A) [gusiD'] {N} ``^spirit, ^ghost''. #12550.
  <gusi?n Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^possessed''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. ??uncl. #12561.
  <gusi?n Dam>(A) {V} ``to be ^possessed''. |<Dam> `to be?, to do?'. ??uncl. #12570.

<gut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thread_a_^needle''. *Or. #12580.

<gutor>(Z) {N} ``^small_^boy''. #12590.

<guT=por>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch''. |<guT> `?', <por> `?'. Cf. <gu?n> `id.'. #12600.

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<h=aRi=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_one way over there''. |<h> `?', <aRi> `that', <n> `?'. ??<h> initial odd, cd be affective? #12610.

<hay>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^oh!''. #12620.

<haT>(Z),,<aT>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market, bazar''. *Loan. #12630.

<hati>(A),,<ati>(A) {N} ``^elephant''. *Des.<ati>(GM). #12640.

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<i>(:)
  <i=leG>(Z) {PRON SX(V)} ``^us, to us''. |<leG> `us, our'. (Incorporated ^1st_person_plural ^object.) #13151.

<i?>,,<ij>(:) {NCF} ``dung, excrement'' #38470.
<i?=taG>(ZA),,<ij=taG>(Z) {N} ``^cow-^dung''. |<taG> `cattle'. #13041.

<i?>(:)
<i?=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^jerk; to be ^startled''. |<tur> `?'. #13681.
<i?=tur=or>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<or> `?'. #13691.

<i?i>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^put one's head on a <pitom> (a plank of wood used as a ^pillow); to ^sleep thus''. #12650.
<i=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep with one's ^head on a <pitom>, a plank of wood used as a ^pillow''. |<ba?a> `head'. #12731.

<i~>(Z),,<u~>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. #12660.

<iii ye?>(A) {V} ``to ^hum (of insects)''. |<iii> `?', <ye?> `to cry'. #12970.

<ia>(Z) {NK} ``^grandmother, father's mother''. !<iya> ?. #12670.

<ia?y>(A) {INTERR} ``^how_^much, how_^many''. #12710.

<i=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep with one's ^head on a <pitom>, a plank of wood used as a ^pillow''. |<i> `id.', <ba?a> `head'. #12730.

<iD>::
<baG=iD>(Z),,<baG=ij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^lazy, ^idle; to ^stretch (oneself)''. |<baG> `?'. #4462.

<iD>::
<jir=iD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^shout, to ^howl, to ^cry loudly''. |<jir> `?'. ??CUT? #14662.

<iDi=giDi>(:)
<iDi=giDi Da>(Z) [iDigiDi] {V(u)} ``to ^shatter, to ^break into little pieces''. |<Da> `to do; to be'. *Des. #12740.

<iDik>(A) {ADJ} ``^some''. #12750.

<iDik.iDik>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft (sound)''. #12760.

<iDum>(Z),,<iDum.iDum>(Z) [iRum] {V(u)} ``to ^roll down (e.g. a hill)''. Cf. <uDa> `to roll (tr.); to twist', <uDan> `to unroll, to open'. #12770.

<ijay>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how_^many, ^how_^much''. {ADV} ``^as_^many, ^as_^much''. Cf. <ayla> `everything', <ayte?> `?'. ?? orig <ij=ay>; <ayte?> not in file. #13010.
<ijay laka>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how_^much''. |<laka> `each'. ??orig <ij=ay>. #13020.

<ijot>(Z) [izOt] {N} ``^honor''. *Loan. #13030.

<iku>(Z),,<ik>(Z) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. {V INDECL} ``^is_^not''. Cf. <Duku> `there is'. {SX} ``^is_^not, ^not''. #13050.
<ik>(Z) {VERBAL CLITIC} ``^or_^not''. Cf. <kaj> `id.'. #13060.
<ate=ik ... gote=iku>(Z) {ADJ} ``^empty-^handed''. |<ate> `?', <gote> `?', <iku> `not'. #3622.
<ik=nu>(Z) {} ``^without''. |<nu> `?adjectivizer'. #13070.
<ik=nu=Ta>(Z) {} ``^poor''. |<Ta> `?'. #13080.
<ik=su>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny''. |<su> `?'. Cf. <sun> `to say'. ??orig: Lit. `to say no'. #13100.
<ik sun=Den>(Z) {CONJ} ``^or, ^if_^not, ^or_^not''. |<sun> `?', <Den> `if'. #7900.
<nay=iku>(Z),,<naiku>(Z) {PRON} ``^nothing''. |<nay> `something'. #23363.

<il>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change, to ^change_into something else, to ^turn_into something new''. {V(u)} ``to ^pretend to be, to ^act_like, to ^play''. #13120.
<il=laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^become''. |<laj> `?'. #13141.

<il>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^ripen(Z); to ^melt(Z); to ^ferment (intr.)(A)''. #13130.

<i=leG>(Z) {PRON SX(V)} ``^us, to us''. |<i> `?', <leG> `us, our'. (Incorporated ^1st_person_plural ^object.) #13150.

<i?leG>(Z) {NK} ``^grand^son''. #13160.
<koDon i?leG>(Z) [koRoni?leG] {NK} ``^grand^daughter, lit. ^girl ^grandchild''. |<koDon> `daughter'. #17542.

<ili>(ZA),,<ele>(Z) {N} ``^leech, ^worm(Z), ^eel(Z)''. #13170.

<ilil>(Z) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's younger sister's husband''. |<<il.il>>. #13180.

<il=laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^become''. |<il> `to change', <laj> `?'. ??orig: <<il=laj>>?. #13140.

<illeG>(:)
<ab=tinaG illeG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<ab=tinaG> `id.'. #573.

<imam>(:)
<imam ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^merit''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #13200.

<imbur>(ZA),,<i~bur>(Z) {V} ``the ^wind to ^blow''. {N} ``^wind, ^breeze; ^breath(Z); ^air(A)''. #13210.
<imbur Da?>(A) {N} ``^storm''. |<Da?> `?water'. ??or `to do'? #13220.
<i~bur Duk-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fan''. |<Duk-ey> `?'. #13230.
<i~bur la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow in the ^wind''. |<la?a> `?to beat, to hit'. ?? #13240.
<i~bur=Du~ka>(Z),,<imbur=Dunka>(Z) {N} ``^tiger ^wind - a wind which blows after a storm, when the tiger hunts''. |<Du~ka> `tiger?'. ??Cf. <Druka> `tiger'. #13250.

<in->(:),,<-in->(:) {IX} ``nominalizer of verbs''. |Affixed before first vowel of verb, i.e. prefixed to verb-initial vowel and infixed after verb-initial consonant. Cf. <an=>,<=an>, etc. #.
<in=ir=Da?>(Z),,<iniDa?>(A) {N} ``^spindle''. |<ir=Da?a-> `to spin'. #13401.

<g[in]a?y>(A) {N} ``^griddle''. |<ga?y> 'to fry'. ??orig. <ginay>. #10891.
<g[in]aG>(ZA) {N} ``^soot''. |<gaG-nu> `to be filled with soot or smoke'. #10921.
<g[in]al=ba?>(ZA) {N} ``^turban, ^head-^band''. |<gal=ba?a-nu>,<gal=ba?-nu> `to tie a turban on one's head'. #10901.
<g[in]al=ba gal>(A) {VP} ``to ^tie a ^turban on one's ^head''. #10911.
<g[in]ay=Da?>(Z),,<ginayDa>(A) {N} ``^back_^wall of a ^house''. {ADJ} ``^back''. |<-in-> `nominalizer', <gay> `?', <Da?> `?'. ??root? #10881.
<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) [ginay'] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer, ^basket used as a sieve; ^fish_^trap''. |<gay> `?'. Cf. <gaJ=a?a> `to strain through a sieve',<goJ=o?o> `id.'. #10871.
<r[in]aG>(Z) {N} ``a ^shelf (usually in the house above the front porch)''. |<raG> `?'. Cf. <reG> `to ^keep'. ??<raG> NOT IN FILE--perhaps <reG>?. #28551.
<r[in]ay>(ZA) {N} ``a ^comb''. |<ray> `to comb'. #28541.
<s[in]eb.seb>(Z) {N} ``^loom''. |<seb> `?'. #31138.
<s[in]ej>(Z) {N} ``^chisel''. {V(nu)} ``to ^chisel''. |<se?y> `to bore'. #31141.
<s[in]er>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''. |<ser> `to pick up'. #31151.
<s[in]er=si?i>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand, left-hand ^side''. |<ser> `to pick up'. #31161.
<s[in]er=si? lok>(A) {N} ``^left-^handed person''. #31171.
<t[in]iG=gam>(Z) {N} ``^story''. |<tiG> `?', <gam> `?'. ??< <tiG + gam>, Cf. So.<gam> `to say, tell'. #35261.

<in>::
<in=Di>(Z) {DEM} ``^this''. |<Di> `?'. ??"+ focus". #13281.
<in=Di=n>(Z),,<i~Di=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^it, ^this one''. |<=n> `?'. #13351.
<in=Di toreg=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``of ^this ^time''. |<toreg=nu> `time (genetive)'. *Loan?. #13291.
<in=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^much''. #13391.

<inaG>(ZA) {N} ``^plow; ^yoke(Z); ^pair or ^team of ^bullocks(Z)''. #13260.

<inDeG>(Z) {N} ``^date ^bush''. #13270.

<in=Di>(Z),,<inDi>(A) {DEM} ``^this''. |<in> `?', <Di> `?'. ??"+ focus", ??CUT?. #13280.
<in=Di toreg=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``of ^this ^time''. |<toreg=nu> `time (genetive)'. #13290.
<inDi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. |<inDi> `this', <no?n-gi> `they'. ??orig. <gi?> #13320.
<inDi uGoG>(A) {ADV} ``^to^night''. #13340.
<in=Di=n>(Z),,<i~Di=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^it, ^this one''. |<=n> `?'. #13350.

<inDraG>(Z),,<inraG>(A) [inDraG] {N} ``^medicine''. {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch(Z)''. Cf. <raG> `?'. #13360.
<inraG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^treat, to ^cure''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #13370.
<ayu? inraG>(A) {N} ``^fish ^poison''. |<ayu?>,<ayu> `fish'. #1382.

<inDri>(Z),,<inri>(A) [inDri] {N} ``^pestle for husking grain, ^stick(Z)''. |<<in=ri>>. #13380.

<in=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^much''. |<in> `?', <e?e> `?'. #13390.

<in=ir=Da?>(Z),,<iniDa?>(A) {N} ``^spindle''. |<in> `nominalizer of verbs', <ir=Da?a> `to spin'. #13400.

<i~sil>(Z) {N} ``^feather''. #13410.

<inub>(Z),,<inum>(Z) {N} ``^name''. #13420.

<iGgay>(Z),,<iGay>(A),,<iGgay=Ta>(Z) {INTERR} ``^which, ^what; ^where, ^whence(Z); ^who(Z)''. |<Ta> `?'. #13430.

<iGger>(Z),,<iGer>(A) {ADJ} ``^young(A)''. {N} ``^young ^man(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^mature (of a boy), to become a young man(Z)''. #13440.

<i~k=a?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``^not to ^be, ^not_^yet to be''. |<a?a> `?'. Cf. <iGko?> `not'. ??CUT? #13450.

<i~kaD>(Z) {} ``^otherwise''. |<aD> `?'. Cf. <iGko?> `not'. #13460.

<iGko?>(A),,<iGku?>(A) {NEG} ``^not''. ??also <inku>,<inko?>,<i~k>. #13470.
<i~k=a?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``^not to ^be, ^not_^yet to be''. |<a?a> `?'. Cf. <iGko?> `not'. ??CUT? #13455.
<iGko?=sun>(A) {PP} ``^without''. |<sun> `if?'. #13480.
<iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #13490.
<en iGku?>(A),,<en=tu iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^neither''. |<en> `this one'. #13500.
<bisas inko?>(A) {V} ``to ^doubt''. ??|<bisuas> `faith', or <bisas> `?evil'. ??n/G #5402.
<Dau inko?>(A) {V} ``to ^forbid''. |<Dau> `?'. ??in/iG? #7732.
<soG inku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^enemy''. |<soG> `to help?, friend?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #32122.
<a?gay iGko?>(A) {ADV} ``^never''. |<a?gay> `when; time'. #1142.
<dorkar iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^important''. |<dorkar> `important'. #8572.
<doya dorom iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^cruel''. |<Doya~>,<doya> `kindness', <dorom> `?'. #8403.
<lomei iGko>(A) {V} ``to be ^in^elastic''. |<lom-ey>,<lomei> `to stretch'. #20582.
<mile?y iGko?>(A),,<mile?y iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^happy, ^dis^contented; ^unfriendly''. |<mile?y> `happy; content; friendly'. #22042.
<niman iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^bad; ^evil; ^wrong''. |<niman> `good, kind'. #23802.
<niman iGko?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^rude person''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #23812.
<bopu iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cowardly person''. |<bopu> `strong', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. Cf. <bopu lok> `brave person'. #6022.
<moy iGku?>(A) {PRON} ``^no_one''. |<moy> `someone'. #22332.
<nay=Ta iGku?>(A) {PRON} ``^nothing''. |<nay=Ta> `what?'. #23383.
<sot iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^false''. |<sot> `real, true'. #32412.

<iGra>(Z) {N} ``^charcoal''. *Skt.<aGga:ra>. #13510.

<ir>(Z),,<ir>(A),,<yir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump; to ^flicker (as a fire)(A); to ^shake up and down(A)''. #13550.
<ir.ir>(Z),,<yir.ir>(Z) [yirir] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^shiver''. |<<ir.ir->>. #13001.

<aD=ur>(Z),,<aR=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump_^across, to ^step_^over''. |<aD> `?', <ir>,<ur> `to jump'. ??recte <aD=ur> `step-jump'? Cf. <aD> `to dance'. #1102.
<Daa ir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump high''. |<Daa> `?'. ??spelling?, <<Daj=ir>> `climb' + `jump'?. #7052.
<lobo?n ir>(A) {V} ``to ^jump down''. |<lobo>,<lobo?n> `ground, earth'. #20382.
<ir=joj>(Z) [irzoy'] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^trickle, to ^leak''. |<joj> `?'. #13590.

<irsur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer''. |<sur> `?'. ??orig. <ir=sur>. #13600.

<i?ir>(Z),,<i?r>(A),,<yi?ir>(Z),,<irr>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clatter(Z), to ^sound, to ^rattle(A); to ^squeak (as a hinge)(A)''. Caus. <ab=i?r->(A). ??uncl''. ??rr. #13540.
<ab=i?r>(A),,<ab=ir>(A) {V} ``to ^knock (on a ^door); to ^snap the fingers''. |Caus. of <i?ir-nu>(A) `(inanimate) to sound'. ??orig. <a?b=>; uncl. #262.
<taru?m i?r>(A) {V} ``to ^thunder''. |<taru?m> `cloud, sky'. #34392.

<ir=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^spin''. ??CUT? #13560.
<in=ir=Da?>(Z),,<iniDa?>(A) {N} ``^spindle''. |<in-> `nominalizer of verbs'. #13402.

<iril=Da?>(Z),,<aril=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^hail, ^hail^stone''. #3039.

<ir=TeTeG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lie on the ^back''. |<ir> `?', <TeTeG> `?'. ??CUT? #13610.

<irtub>(Z),,<irtu?m>(A) {N} ``^plow, ^plow^share''. ??also plowhead. #13620.
<baGti irtub>(Z) {N} ``^plough''. |<baGti> `?'. #4522.

<iskul>(A) {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>. #13630.

<i?=taG>(ZA),,<ij=taG>(Z) {N} ``^cow-^dung''. |<i?> `dung', <taG> `cattle'. #13040.

<it=e?e>(Z) {} ``^that ^much, ^that_^many''. |<it> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??cd be <i=te?e>? #13650.
<it=e?e=ne>(Z) {} ``^this_^much, ^this_^many''. |<ne> `?'. #13660.

<itu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^faint''. #13670.

<i?=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^jerk; to be ^startled''. |<i?> `?', <tur> `?'. #13680.
<i?=tur=or>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<or> `?'. #13690.

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<ya?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^sway, to ^move_^back_and_forth, ^to nod, to ^wiggle; to ^stagger, to ^reel''. #12680.
<ab=ya?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^faint(Z), to ^fall(Z)''. |Caus. of <ya?a-nu> `to shake (intr.)'. #242.
<lubo ab=ya?>(A) {N} ``^earthquake''. |<ab> `causative'. #20833.
<lubo ya?>(A) {N} ``^earthquake''. |<lubo> `earth, ground'. #20822.

<ya=gi>(ZA),,<ya=gu>(A),,<yag>(Z) {NUM} ``^three''. |<gi>,<gu> `plural'.  ^0003.  Cf. <yer=>,<er=> `'. ??unglott g - DS. #12690.
  <ya=gu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^sixty (lit. ^three ^twenty)''. |<nika?n> `twenty'. ^0060. #12700.

<yaG>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''. #12720.

<ye>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^run, to ^escape(Z)''. #12780.
  <ye la?>(A) {V} ``to ^run hard''. |<la?> `?'. #12790.

<ye?e>(Z),,<ye?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^cry, to ^weep; to ^mourn(A); to ^chirp(A) to ^growl(A), to ^howl(A), to ^low(Z)''. Cf. <ye=si> `id.'. #12800.
  <iii ye?>(A) {V} ``to ^hum (of insects)''. |<iii> `?'. #12972.
  <ye=si>(Z),,<e=si>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^mourn, to ^weep''. |<si> `?'. #12961.
  <zibon ye?>(A) {V} ``to ^regret''. |<zibon> `life'. #14372.
  <u~i~.u~i~ ye?e>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scream''. |<u~i~.u~i~> `?'.  !Lit. `to cry <u~i~ u~i~>'. #36922.

<yeD>(Z),,<eD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch, to ^cast_an_evil_^spell, to ^enchant''. #12860.
  <jaG=eD=kui>(Z),,<zaG=e?n lok>(A) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>. #14057.

<yeD>(Z),,<ye?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^measure''. #12850.

<yeDuG>(Z),,<eDuG>(Z) [yeRuG] {V(u)} ``to ^peek, to ^look ^sideways; to ^duck_one's_head, to ^cock_one's_head''. #12870.

<yela?a>(Z),,<ela?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk millet''. ??<<el=la?a>? #12910.

<yep>(:)
  <yep=suG>(Z) [yEphsUG] {N} ``^palace''. |<suG>\<a?suG> `house'. #12930.

<yer=>(Z),,<er=>(Z) {PX} ``^three''. ^0003. Cf. <ya=gi>,<ya=gu> `three' (<gi>,<gu> `plural'). #12940.
  <yer=kaD>(Z),,<er=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^sixty''. ^0060. *Lit. `^three ^score'. #12950.

<ye=si>(Z),,<e=si>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^mourn, to ^weep''. |<ye?e> `id.'. #12960.

<yir>(:)
  <yir.ir>(Z),,<ir.ir> {V(u/nu)} ``to ^shiver''. |<ir> `to shake'. #13000.
  <yir.yir>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^chilled, to get ^goosebumps''. #12990.
  <ab=yiir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ir-> `to shake (intr.)'. ??perh. recte ab=yi?ir. #252.

<yi?ir>(Z),,<i?ir>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sound, to make a ^noise (of inanimates)''. #12980.

<yo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh ^again, to ^re^thresh (paddy which retains its husks)''. #13520.

<yoG>(ZA) {V(-u/-ay)} ``to ^pull, to ^draw (e.g. a rope)''. ??motion verb, takes -u and -ay; cf. <in=aG> `yoke'. #13530.
  <punDa yoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^draw_a_^breath, ^inhale, ^breathe in''. |<punDa> `breath'. #27482.

<yu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^approach, to ^meet''. #13710.

<yu?u>(Z),,<yu?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up(Z); to ^take_down(A); to ^take_off (the stove)(A); to ^take_out (from storage)(A)''. #13720.
  <yu?u.yu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up one by one''. #13730.
  <yu? ay>(A) {V} ``to ^take_down''. #13740.
  <yu? la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clear a field''. |<la?> `?'. #13750.
  <yu?u=la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer (<pendom>)''. |<la?a> `?'. ??pendom? #13760.
  <yu?u=tom=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stack, to ^pile''. |<tom=DiG> `id.'.  Cf. <tom>,<tum> `id.'. #13780.

<yuG>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^hang (intr.), to ^swing (intr.)''.  {V(u)} ``to ^hang (tr.), to ^set_up(Z)''. #13770.
  <olay yuG>(A) {V} ``to ^hang (on a hook, intr.)''. |<ol-ay> `to hang on'. #24702.
  <oD=yuG>(:)
    <oD=yuG.oD=yuG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swing (of e.g. the arms in walking)''. |<oD> `?'. #24492.

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<ja?a>(Z),,<za?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^ask, to ^beg; to ^want, to ^desire, to ^long_for(A); to ^need to, to ^want to(A)''. #13790.
  <ji.ja?a>(Z),,<ziza?>(A) [jiza?a],[jiza?] {V(u)} ``to ^beg, to ^ask insistently''. |Redup. of <ja?a-u> `to ask, to beg'. ??phonetics. #14492.
    <mol ziza?>(A) {V} ``to ^bargain''. |<mol> `?'.  *Des.<mol>(G),,<mool>(M) `price'. #22449.
  <baDi ja?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lend''. |<baDi> `?'. *Or. #3972.
  <bik=ja?a>(Z),,<bik=jaa>(Z) {VX} ``to ^beg''. |<bik> `?'. ??(Si.). #5142.
  <bor za?>(A) {V} ``to ^need''. |<bor> `?'. #6032.

<ja?a>::
  <ja?a=DiG>(Z),,<ja?=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^day, day and ^night, all day''. |<DiG> `?'. ??CUT? #13841.

<jab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kindle, to ^light (a ^fire)''. #13800.

<jab>::
  <aG=jab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trap''. |<aG> `to put in, shut in'. #2522.

<jaD>(Z) {ADV} ``^at_^least''. ??SEMANTICS UNCLEAR. #13810.
  <a?gay=jaD>(Z),,<a?gay=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^whenever, ^some^time''. |<a?gay> `when; time'.  ??conflated; <jiD> `indeed, even'. #1152.
  <sonek=jaD>(Z) {ADV} ``just a ^bit, just for a ^moment''. |<sonek> `for a moment'. #32072.

<urij=jaD>(Z),,<uriD=jaD>(Z) {N} ``a ^different_^place, ^other_^place, ^another_^ place''. |<urij> `different, other'. #37532.

<jaR>(:)
<jaR=boGtel>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo''. |<boGtel> `(male) buffalo'. #13830.

<jaDa>(Z) [zaDa] {N} ``^castor''. #13820.

<ja?a=DiG>(Z),,<ja?=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^day, day and ^night, all day''. Cf. <za?DiG> `daylight'. ??CUT? #13840.

<za?DiG>(A) {N} ``^day^light''. Cf. <ja?a=DiG> `all day'. #13850.

<jag>(Z)\<ja?aG>(Z) {NB} ``^bone''. ??subentries under <ja?aG>. #13860.

<jag-ey>(Z),,<zag-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^guard, to ^watch''. *Or.<jog-iba>. #13870.

<jagra>(Z) {N} ``^argument, ^fight, ^quarrel''. *Or. #13880.

<zaki?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fine''. #13890.

<zaku?m>(A) {V} ``to ^catch''. #13900.

<jal>(Z),,<zal>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^lick''. #13910.
<jal=eb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lick''. |<eb> `?'. #13940.
<jal=kob>(Z) {V} ``to ^lap up, to ^lick (e.g. of a dog or cat)''. |<kob> `?'. #13970.

<zal>(A) {N} ``^spider's ^web''. #13920.
<jalbu>(Z) {N} ``^spider's_^web''. ??CUT? #13930.

<jalia>(Z) {N} ``^bag, ^sack''. ??(Si.), unattested. #13950.
<jalia=sampa>(Z) [zalia] {N} ``^paradise_^flycatcher''. |<sampa> `Rufous-bellied Babbler'. ^bird. #13960.

<jamba>(:)
<jamba=ji?>(Z),,<jamba=ji?i>(Z) {NB} ``^molar (lit., ^jaw ^tooth)''. |<ji?>,<jij> `tooth'. *<jamba> loan. #13980.

<jamilay>(Z) [zamilay] {N} ``^kingfisher''. ^bird. #13990.

<ja~ta>(Z) [dza~ta] {N} ``^mill^stone, ^grindstone''. #14000.

<jaNTia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^ordinary, neither short nor thin''. #14010.

<jaG>(Z) {NCF?} ``^grain, ^rice''. #14040.
<soy=jaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer ^food, esp. ^rice''. |<soy> `to burn'. ??offer = sacrifice? #31792.

<ja?aG>(Z),,<za?G>(A),,<ja~g>(Z)/<jag>(Z) {NB} ``^bone''. #14020.
<za?G res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. |<res> `id.'. #14030.
<jaG=eD=kui>(Z),,<zaG=e?n lok>(A) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>. #14059.
<ba?m za?G>(A) {NB} ``^skull (lit. ^head ^bone)''. |<ba?m> `head'. #3841.
<bab=jag=Der>(Z),,<bab=ja?=Der>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. ??also grain. #3882.
<raG=jaG>(Z) {N} ``^cemetery where the ^bones of cremated bodies are buried''. |<raG> `?'. Cf. <reG> `to keep, to put'. #28092.
<re?=jaG>(Z),,<re=jaG>(Z) {N} `` ^remains; ^bone_remains after burning; unthreshed ^remains_of_mandia after first ^threshing''. #28252.

<jaG=eD=kui>(Z),,<zaG=e?n lok>(A) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>. #14050.

<jaGi>(Z) {NB} ``^anus, ^rectum''. #14060.

<ja~kor>(:)
<ja~kor kituG>(Z) {N} ``any village ^god; ^god of ^mandia crop''. ??orig. <ja~=kor=kiTuG> any village god under the tree. #14070.

<jar>::
<jar.jar>(Z) [zarzar] {N} ``^monsoon ^rain, continuous rain''. #14090.

<jar>() {} ``''. Cf. <ar> in <kunDem=ar> `paddy, etc.'. #38330.
<buD=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scatter ^seeds''. |<buD> `to sow'. ^sow. #6492.
<DeJ=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cook several things at one time''. |<DeJ> `to cook'. #7942.
<kin.kin=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sing, ^etc.''. |<kin.kin> `song, music'. #17062.
<li=la?a=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight with ^one_^another''. | `one another', <la?a> `to hit'. #20223.
<oDiG=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wander''. |<oDiG> `to walk'. #24462.
<tom=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^temper_^metal''. |<tom> `to hammer'. #35842.

<jarej>(Z),,<jaroj>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^pour off (water from cooked rice)''. #14080.

<jas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer''. *Or.<jac-iba>. #14110.

<zati>(A) {N} ``^caste''. #14130.

<zati>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. #14120.

<jatra>(:)
<jatra Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^travel''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. #14140.

<je>(Z) {CONJ} ``^that (^connective, ^relative)''. *Loan. #14150.
<nay=Ta=je>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. |<nay=Ta> `id.'. #23403.
<suru je>(Z) {CONJ} ``^such_that''. |<suru> `again, perhaps'. ??mng? #33102.

<jebmol>(Z) [je?mol],[jeb'mol] {N} ``^paddy_^seed, ^rice for sowing''. ??could be <je=mol>, <jeb=ol>, etc. #14160.
<jebmol=siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^rice (or ^millet?) for ^seed''. |<siDay> `millet'. #30790.

<jel>(Z),,<zel>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^say, to ^speak, to ^tell; to ^answer; to ^scold''. #14170.
<jel.jal>(Z),,<zel.zel>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^discuss, to ^converse''. #14190.
<jel=kom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell''. |<kom> `?'. #14210.
<zel ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^command; to ^order someone to ^come, to ^summon; to ^echo''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #14180.
<kusu=kosa jel>(Z),,<kusu=musu jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper''. Cf. <kusem>,<pusem> `to whisper'. |<-kosa>, <-musu> echoic. *Or.?. #19093.
<mis jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell_a_^lie''. |<mis> `false'. *Des.<mic>(GM) `a lie', Or.<micO>. #22152.
<sokte jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell, to ^speak, to ^answer (usually negatively)''. |<sokte> `?'. *Loan?. #31842.
<abu?n.abu?n sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter, to ^babble''. |<abu?n> `many', <sama> `word, speech'. #713.
<bok.bok=ei zel>(A) {V} ``to ^gossip''. |Cf. <bokr-ey> `id.' ??uncl. #5803.
<dire zel>(A) {V} ``to be ^humble''. |<dire> `slow, cautious'. ??speak humbly? #8272.
<Dos sun zel>(A) {V} ``to ^condemn, to find ^guilty''. |<Dos> `guilt', <sun> `to say, to speak'. ??D/d? #8633.
<kun.kun zel-u lok>(A) {N} ``^musician''. |<kun.kun> `song', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <zelu>. #18742.
<niman sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^promise''. |<niman> `good', <sama> `word'. #23823.
<poGal zel>(A) {V} ``to ^exaggerate''. |<poGal> `id.'. #26992.
<porman Da zel>(A) {V} ``to ^swear (an ^oath)''. |<porman> `oath', <Da> `to do'. #27153.
<puGa?m sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^lie''. |<puGa?m> `false', <sama> `word'. #27573.
<puGa?m.puGa?m zel>(A) {V} ``to ^boast''. |<puGa?m> `false'. #27582.
<rab=jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snatch_^away (in ^anger)''. |<rab> `id.'. #27862.
<sun zel>(A) {V} ``to ^recite (a poem, a legend)''. |<sun> `to say, to speak'. #32902.

<jel>::
<po?=jel>(Z),,<po=jel>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(a ^wound) to ^heal; to ^graft (e.g. trees)''. |<po?> `?'. ??CUT? #26832.

<jeniD>(Z) {N} ``a ^bundle of ^stems''. {V(u)} ``to make a bundle of stems''. |<<j[Vn]iD>>?, cf. <ji?i-u> `to tie'. #14220.

<zetek>(A) {ADJ} ``^every''. |<ek> `one'. *Des. #14230.

<jeTia>(Z) {N} ``^munia, ^weaver-^bird''. #14240.

<ji?i>(Z),,<zi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^tie up, to ^bind, to ^lace''. #14260.
<ji.ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear, to ^tie_on''. #14270.
<ji?=aGaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie_up, to ^shut_in (of people, animals)''. |<aGaD> `to shut in'. #14280.

<ji?=mu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^tangled (of thread, hair)''. |<mu> `?'. #14290.
<ji?=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie together the ^hair of the bride and groom (in the ^marriage ^ceremony)''. |<paD> `to sew'. #14300.
<laG=ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear a ^draped garment (of women)''. |<laG> `to fold?'. ??Cf.<taG=ji?> `id.'. #19732.
<taG=ji?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drape or ^tie a ^cloth on the body, to ^wear''. |<taG> `?'. ??Cf. <laG=ji?> `id.'. #34042.

<ji?i>::
<sistu ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pay ^taxes''. |<sistu> `taxes'. #31462.

<zi>(A) {V} ``to ^sift''. ??cf. <zi?n> `strain'. #14310.

<zi?>(A) {PP} ``^after''. Cf. <jiD>,<zi?> `also, indeed'. #14330.

<zia>(A) {N} ``^life''. Cf. <zibon> `id.'. #14340.

<ji=ba?>(Z),,<ji=ba?a>(Z) {NB} ``man's ^tuft of ^hair''. {V(u/nu)} ``to make a tuft of hair''. |<ji> `?', <ba?> `head'. Cf. <ji?i> `to tie up, to bind'. #14350.

<zibon>(A) {N} ``^life''. Cf. <zia> `id.'. #14360.
<zibon ye?>(A) {V} ``to ^regret''. |<ye?> `to mourn; to cry'. #14370.

<jiD>(Z),,<zi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^strain(A); to ^drain water off boiled ^rice, to ^pour off cooking water(Z)''. ??cf. <zi-> `sift'. #14380.
<u=jiD>(Z),,<ur=jiD>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^sprinkle, to ^spatter''. |<u> `?'. !<ur=jiD> appears with <u/nu>. Cf. <u?>, <uD> `to throw; to throw out'. #37012.

<jiD>(Z),,<zi?>(A) [ziD'] {EMPHATIC PARTICLE} ``^also, ^indeed, ^even''. Cf. <zi?> `after'. ??class--(A) has ADV. #14390.
<a?gay=jiD>(Z),,<a?gay=jaD>(Z) {ADV} ``^whenever, ^some^time''. |<a?gay> `when; time'. ??conflated; <jaD> `at least'. #1159.
<Dej=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^still''. |<Dey>,<Dej> `now'. #7792.
<nay=Ta sun=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^any^way''. |<nay=Ta> `what?', <sun> `if?'. #23394.
<tigay=jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^where^ever''. |<tigay>,<tugay> `id.'. #34953.
<tugay=nu jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^any^place, ^any^where''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #36084.

<jiD>::
<am-jiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^taste (a sample)''. |<am> `?'. #2012.

<jieG>(Z),,<zieG>(A),,<zeG>(A) [dzieG],[dziEG] {ADJ} ``^cold''. {N} ``^winter, ^cold''. {V(nu)} ``to ^catch_^cold''. #14410.

<jigaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fish with hook and line, to ^catch_^fish''. #14430.

<jigar>(Z),,<zigar>(A) {N} ``^anger''. {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^angry, to get angry; to ^swoon, to ^faint''. Caus. <ab=zigar->(A) `to nag, to criticize'. #14440.

<ab=zigar>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize; to ^hurt (feelings)''. |Caus. of <zigar-nu> `to get angry'. ?? cited once with <a?b> for <ab>? #272.

<jiguD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^catch (e.g. on a nail); to be ^tight, to ^fit tightly''. #14450.

<zi?>(A),,<jij>(Z)/<ji>(Z) {NB} ``^tooth''. ??Expect <ji?i>,<ji?>? #14460.
<jamba=ji?>(Z),,<jamba=ji?i>(Z) {NB} ``^molar (lit. ^jaw ^tooth)''. *<jamba> loan. #13982.
<kub.kub zi?>(A) {V} ``to ^grit (^teeth)''. |<ku?m> `id.'. #18162.
<ur=ji>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^grin; to be ^pained, to ^hurt, to ^ache''. |<ur> `?'. #14471.
<ur=ji?i>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bare_the_^teeth, to ^snarl, to ^grit_one's_^teeth''. ??same as <ur=ji>? #14481.

<ji.ja?a>(Z),,<ziza?>(A) [jiza?a],[jiza?] {V(u)} ``to ^beg, to ^ask insistently''. |Redup. of <ja?a> `to ask, to beg'. ??phonetics. #14490.
<mol ziza?>(A) {V} ``to ^bargain''. |<mol> `?'. *Des.<mol>(G),,<mool>(M) `price'. #22442.

<jijeraG>(:)
<jijeraG buboG>(Z) {NK} ``^infant''. |<buboG> `baby'. #14500.

<ziziboyna>(A) {N} ``^dragonfly''. #14510.

<jijka>(Z) {N} ``^bushes''. #14520.

<jilapi>(Z) {N} ``jalebi, a ^sweet''. *Des. #14530.

<jiljil>(Z),,<zilzil>(A) {ADJ} ``^slippery, ^slick''. |<<jil.jil>>. #14540.

<jima>(Z) {N} ``a ^fish species''. #14550.

<zim.zim>(:)
<zim.zim Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^numb''. #14560.

<jin-ey>(Z),,<zin-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^win, to ^succeed''. *Or. #14570.
<bela zin-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^potter_about''. |<bela> `time'. #4902.

<jiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^attach a ^drum head, to make a drum''. ??^lace?. #14590.

<ji?iG>(Z),,<jig>(Z)/<jiG>(Z) {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''. #14580.
<jig>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^stand on one's ^foot''. ??gloss unclear -AZ. #14420.
<ziG=si>(:) {N} ``^hand_and_^foot?''. |<ji?iG>/<jiG> `leg'. #37780.
<ziG=si surru?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cripple''. |<si?i>,<si> `hand', <surru?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #14610.
<ab=jiG>(Z),,<ab=ziG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^worship(A)''. |<jiG> `feet'. ??perh. touch feet? #282.
<a=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^feet''. |<a> `wash?'. #1452.
<maD=jiG>(Z) {NB} ``inner ^bone of the ^ankle ^joint''. |<maD> `?'. ??inner only? #21222.
<o=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stretch the ^legs''. |<o> `?'. #24632.

<reDi=jiG>(Z) {NB} ``^heel''. |<reDi> `heel'. #28232.
<kun=zi?G>(A) {N} ``^hoof''. |<kun> `?'. Cf. <kur> `id.'. #18722.
<pinDri zi?G>(A) {NB} ``^calf of the ^leg''. |<pinDri> `id.'. #26402.

<ziGkimiGki>(:)
<ziGkimiGki Da>(A) {V} ``the ^stars to ^twinkle''. |<Da> `to do'. ??echo; orig. <zingkiminki Da> #14600.

<jir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dry, to ^dry up (e.g. of paddy)''. #14620.

<jir>::
<jir=iD>(Z),,<ziri?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^shout, to ^scream, to ^howl, to ^cry loudly''. |<iD> `?'. ??CUT? #14660.

<jiram>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^damp''. #14630.

<jir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^digest''. *Des. #14640.

<zir-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''. #14650.

<jit-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^win''. *Or. #14680.
<jit-ey ui>(Z) {V(u/nu) V(u/nu)} ``to ^pass_by''. |<ui> `to go'. *Or. ??class. #14690.

<zitiG>(:)
<zitiG=lu?n>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper ear''. |<lu?n> `ear'. #14700.

<zit.zita>(:)
<zit.zita lok>(A) {N} ``^busy person''. |<lok> `person'. #14710.

<jo?o>(Z),,<zo?>(A) {N} ``^fruit''. {V} ``to ^bear_^fruit(A)''. #14720.
<jo?o Dar>(Z),,<jo?o dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bear ^fruit''. #7550.

<jo?o>(Z),,<zo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sweep''. #14730.
<j[un]o?>(Z),,<z[un]o?>(A),,<j[on]o?>(Z) {N} ``^broom''. |<-un-> `nominalizer'. #15252.

<joD>(Z),,<zo?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe off(A); to ^rub(A); to ^wipe(A)''. #14740.
<jo=Da?a>(Z),<zoDa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^white^wash walls(Z); to ^plaster (with ^mud or ^cow^dung)(A)''. |<Da?a> `water'. #14750.
<a=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (inside a pot)''. |<a> `?'. #1492.
<am=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_off''. |<am> `?'. #2022.

<joDa>::
<joDa ku~tur>(Z) [zoDa] {N} ``^squirrel''. |<ku~tur> `rodent'. #14760.

<joD-ey>(Z),,<zoR-ey>(A) [joRey] {V(u)} ``to ^join''. *Or.<joR-iba>. #14780.

<zoDek>(A) {N} ``a ^pair''. #14800.

<jogar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear a ^shirt''. *Des. #14820.

<zogol>(A) {N} ``^moss''. #14830.
<jogolia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green''. *Or. #14840.

<joil>(A),,<jel>(A) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>. #14860.

<joykaND>(Z) {N} ``^lizard''. *Loan. #14850.

<joj>::
<ir=joj>(Z) [irzoy'] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^trickle, to ^leak''. |<ir> `to flicker'. #13592.

<jol>(Z) {N} ``^soup''. *Loan. #14870.
<ri?=jol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix mandia ^gruel with meat''. {N} ``a ^soup so made''. |<ri?> `?'. ??<<riD>>. #28492.

<jola>(Z) {N} ``^bride_^price, ^rupee''. #14880.

<zola>(A) {N} ``^gulley''. *So.<joRa>(Z)/<jOl> `river'. #14890.
<zola kinDa?>(A) {N} ``^stream''. |<kinDa?> `id.'. #14900.

<jolk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^dazzled by a bright light or the sun''. *Des. #14910.

<joltey>(:)
<joltey taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^deceive''. |<taj> `to give'. *Or. #14920.

<zoman>(A) {N} ``^policeman''. #14930.

<zompur>(A) {N} ``^other_^world, ^spirit_world''. #14940.

<zona>(A) {N} ``^corn''. #14950.
<zoG kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^corn ^flour''. |<kumab>,<kuma?m> `flour'. ??truncation of <zona>. #14991.
<gula zona>(A) {N} ``^corn ^ear''. |<gula> `?'. #11962.

<zoni>(A) {N} ``^cucumber''. #14960.

<zonk>(A) {N} ``^leech''. #15000.

<jonom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^born (of human babies)''. *Or. #14970.

<jontu>(Z),,<zontu>(A),,<zont>(A) [jOntu] {N} ``^animal''. *Or. #14980.

<zoG>(:) ??truncation of <zona> `corn'.
<zoG kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^corn ^flour''. |<kumab>,<kuma?m> `flour'. #14990.

<jor>(:) ??``illness, disease''. *loan. #38450.
  <kuku?=jor>(Z),,<ku.ku?=zor>(A) {N} ``^sore_^throat(Z), ^cough(A)''. |<kuku?> `cough'.
*<jor> loan. #18442.
   <lupu kuku?=zor>(A) {N} ``^tuberculosis''. |<lupu> `big'. #21093.
  <ta=mu=jor>(Z),,<ta?=mu=zor>(A) {N} ``a ^cold(Z)''.  {} ``^sneeze(A)''. |<ta> `?', <mu> `nose'.
#33372.

<jor-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to let food or water ^dribble from the mouth''. #15010.

<jornDek>(Z) {ADV} ``a ^little bit''. *Des. #15020.

<jot-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trick''. *Or. #15030.

<jo?tiG>(:)
  <jo?tiG=maD ta?a>(Z) [zo?tiG] {V(u)} ``to ^clean the ^eyes''. |<maD> `eye', <ta?a> `?'.
??analysis? #14810.

<zotkot>(:)
  <zotkot Da>(A) {V} ``to ^dis^arrange''. |<Da> `to do'. #15040.

<jotoD>(Z) {N} ``^wart''. #15050.

<joton>(:)
  <joton Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^nurse a baby''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. #15060.

<ju?u>::
  <ju?u=nay>(Z) {V} ``to ^take_down''. |<nay> `?'. ??CLASS UNCLEAR.??CUT? #15201.

<jua~y>(Z) {NK} ``^son-^in-law''. *Loan. #15070.

<juar>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^hello''.  {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^welcome''. *Loan. #15080.
  <juar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^welcome''. |<Da> `to do'. *Loan. #15090.

<jub>(Z),,<zu?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^itch''. ??class also -ay. #15100.

<juDa>(Z) [zuRa] {NB} ``^buttock (male)''. *Or. #15110.

<juDaG>::
  <alaG=juDaG>(Z) [alaGzuRaG] {N} ``the crag-martin ^swallow''. |<alaG> `thatch'. ^bird.
??name? #1752.

<zuid>(A) {N} ``^soldier''. #15120.

<zuz>(A) {N} ``^war''. #15130.

<jul>::
  <tom=jul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^forge''. |<tom> `to hammer'. #35852.

<zul>(A) {V} ``to ^thread; to ^string (^beads)''. #15140.

<zul>(:)
  <zul to?m>(A) {V} ``to ^file a ^case''. |<to?m> `to put, tp place'. #15150.

<juleGa~ga>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean, ^thin, ^gaunt, ^slender (of people)''. ??class orig. n. #15160.

<julpul>(Z) {N} ``just before ^dawn, first_^light''. #15170.

<jum>(Z),,<zum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^eat, to ^drink''. #15180.
  <jum=gob>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^eat and ^drink''. |<gob> `?'. ??tagword. #15190.
  <DupoG-u jum>(Z) {V(u)} ``(chickens) to ^peck and ^eat''. |<DupoG> `?'. #9303.

<jum>::
  <junjuni jum>(Z),,<zun.zuni zum>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^numb, to be ^pins_and_needles, to ^go_to_^sleep (of a limb)''. |<junjuni> `to become numb'. #15292.
  <zun.zuni zumuTa>(A) {ADJ} ``^numb''. ??Ta. #15242.

<ju?u=nay>(Z) {V} ``to ^take_down''. ??CLASS UNCLEAR. #15200.

<junal>(:)
  <junal=aD>(Z) {N} ``^shuttle of a ^loom''.  {V(u)} ``to move a shuttle''. |<aD> `?'. #15210.

<jun.jun>(Z),,<zun.zun>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^accompany; to ^see_off(Z); to ^return a ^god to its ^shrine(Z)''. #15220.

<junjuni>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^numb, to ^go_to_^sleep (of a limb)''. #15280.
  <junjuni jum>(Z),,<zun.zuni zum>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^numb, to be ^pins_and_needles, to ^go_to_^sleep (of a limb)''. |<jum> `?'. #15290.
    <zun.zuni zumuTa>(A) {ADJ} ``^numb''. ??Ta. #15240.

<j[un]o?>(Z),,<z[un]o?>(A),,<j[on]o?>(Z) {N} ``^broom''. |<jo?o-u> `to sweep'. #15250.

<zunultur>(A) {N} ``^roof''. #15260.

<junur>(:)
  <junur=luD>(Z) {N} ``^ear hung with many ^ear^rings''. |<luD> `ear'. #15270.

<juruy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall (of hair, leaves)''. #15300.

<juti>(Z) {N} ``^package''. #15310.

┼

<ka>(:) ??ADJ AFFIX? (why ADJ?)?
  <biGger=ka>(Z) {NK} ``^friend''. |<biGger> `kinsman, bond friend'. #5223.

<paR=ka>(Z) {N} ``^hollow''. |<par> `cave'. #25562.

<ka?a>(Z) {INDECL} ``^then''. #15320.
<Dom=ka?a>(Z),,<Dom=aka>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. |<Dom> `?'. Cf. <DemiD> `now'. #8482.

<kaba>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^rest''. *Cf. Des.<kaba> `lazy, foolish'. #15340.

<kaba>(ZA) {N} ``^surprise(Z), ^miracle(A)''. *Des. #15330.

<kabaRi>(A) {N} ``^black^smith''. #15350.

<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heal''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to heal (intr.)'. #15360.

<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lose''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to be lost'. #15370.

<kabiri>(Z),,<kabara>(Z) {ADJ} ``^spotted, ^speckled''. #15380.

<kabuDa>(Z),,<kabDa>(Z) {N} ``Indian ^Chevrotain, a small tailless ^deer-like ^animal''. #15390.

<=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^twenty, a ^score''. ^0020. #15400.
<mi=kaD>(Z),,<mir=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^twenty (lit. ^one ^score)''. |<mi=> `one?'. ^0020. #21972.
<nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty, a ^score''. ^0020. #23710.
<bagu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. |<bagu> `two'. ^0040, ^twenty. #4112.
<bo?y una nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen (lit. ^one ^less ^twenty)''. ^0019, ^score. |<boj>,<bo?y> `one', <una> `less'. #5713.
<ya=gu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^sixty (lit. ^three ^score)''. |<ya=gu> `three'. ^0060, ^twenty. #12702.
<un=gi nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. ^four ^score)''. |<un=gi> `four'. ^0080, ^twenty. #37402.
<monloy nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (lit. ^five ^score)''. |<monloy> `five'. ^0100, ^twenty. ??orig moGloy. #22692.
<bar=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. |<bar> `two'. ^0040, ^twenty. #15411.
<yer=kaD>(Z),,<er=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^sixty (lit. ^three ^score)''. |<yer> `three'. ^0060, ^twenty. #12952.
<ter=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. ^four ^score)''. |<ter> `four'. ^0080, ^twenty. #34692.
<paraG=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (lit. ^five ^score)''. |<paraG> `?'. ^0100, ^twenty. #25992.

<kaD>:: Cf. <kaDi> `twig'. #33670.
<tal=kaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn ^wood''. |<tal> `?'. #33682.

<kaDaman>(Z) {N} ``^woman''. Cf. <kaRmaD> `wife'. ??(Si.). #15410.

<kaDamaru uDaG>(Z) [kaRamaru uRaG] {N} ``^eagle, ^White-bellied_Sea-eagle''. |<kaDamaru> `?', <uDaG> `a large bird'. ^bird. #15420.

<kaDi>(A) {N} ``^twig''. Cf. <kaDu> `a piece of wood'. ??same word? #15440.
<tal=kaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn ^wood''. |<tal> `?'. #33682.
<so~p kaDi>(Z) {N} ``^snare, ^trap, bamboo ^cago for catching birds''. |<so~p> `?'. *Loan?. ??orig. <ka=Di>. #32002.

<kaDi>:: ??`curry?'. #38310.
<kaDi=koNDa>(Z) {N} ``^food''. |<kaDi> `curry?', <koNDa> `?'. ??Cf. <konDek> `some'. #15450.

<kaDiG>(Z),,<kaRiG>(A) [kaRiG] {N} ``a long ^drum''. Cf. <ta=DiG> `drummer'. #15460.

<kaDkaDani>(Z) [kaRkaRani] {N} ``^presents''. ^gifts. #15480.

<kaDmaD>(Z),,<kaRmaD>(Z) [kaRmaD'] {NK} ``^wife''. Also <kaDaman>(S) `woman'. Cf.<kaRu> `young woman'. ??cfd form (Si.); phonemicization of R?. #15490.

<kaDu>(Z) [kaDu] {N} ``a piece of ^wood''. Cf. <kaDi> `twig', <tal=kaD> `to burn wood'. ??Orig. ka=Du, orig. [kaDa]; CLASS OF CFD FORM? #15530.

<kaDu>(Z),,<kaRu>(A) [kaRu],[kaDu] {N} ``^girl(Z), ^young_^woman (past puberty)(Z); ^servant(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^mature (of a girl)''. {ADJ} ``^young (female)''. Cf. <karuani>(Z) `youngest'. #15540.
<kaDmaD>(Z),,<kaRmaD>(Z) [kaRmaD'] {NK} ``^wife''. Also <kaDaman>(S) `woman'. Cf.<kaRu> `young woman'. ??cfd form (Si.); phonemicization of R?. #15491.

<kaDu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^heal, to become healed''. Caus. <ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heal''. #15510.

<kaDu?u>(Z),,<kaDu?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^lost(Z), to get lost(Z), to ^dis^appear(A); to erase(Z)''. Caus. <ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lose''. #15500.

<ka?Du>(A),,<kaDu>(ZA) [kaDu] {N} ``^bracelet(A), ^anklet(A), ^bangle(Z)''. ??(Z)Orig. ka=Du (here is a juncture).''. #15520.

<kaDuD>(Z) [kaRuD'] {N} ``^bamboo ^stick; ^basket of a bullock ^cart''. ??2nd gloss. #15560.

<kaDu?n>(A) {N} ``^granary (^loft in the ^house)''. #15550.

<kagla>(Z) {N} ``iron ^necklace''. #15570.

<kaiD>(Z),,<kai?n>(A),,<kaij>(Z),,<kaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kill''. |Irregular past in <-ru>. Cf. <poGiD> `to extinguish'. #15600.
<kai?n ta=ki?n>(A) {V} ``to ^murder''. |<ta=kiD>,<ta=ki?n> `to kill'. #15610.

<kaya>(A) {N} ``^bottle''. #15580.

<kaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^revive (customs)''. ??gloss? #15620.
<kaj=gi>(Z) {N PL.} ``^customs, ^habits''. |<gi> `plural'. #15630.
<kaj-u a~DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^revive (customs)''. |<a~DiG>(Z) `to put back, to replace'. #15660.

<kaj>(Z) {verbal clitic} ``^or_^not, ^whether''. E.g. <ga:a=ru=kaj(ki) ne=gulom=tu> `I don't know whether he ate it or not'. ?? : in form? #15640.
<kaj=ki>(Z) {CONJ} ``^so_^that''. |<ki> `or'. #15650.

<kaker>(A),,<kakor>(Z) [kakOr] {ADJ} ``^cold (e.g. of food)''. #15710.

<kaki>(Z) {NB} ``^armpit''. *Des. Cf. <kaksipa>(Z) `id.'. #15680.
<kaki-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry under the arm''. ^armpit. *Des. #15690.

<kaki>(ZA) {N} ``^sickle, ^scythe(Z), small ^sickle(A)''. #15700.

<kakot>(:)
<kakot=ola>(Z) [kakOtola],[kakutola] {N} ``^paper''. |<ola>,<ola?a> `leaf'. ??why not the phonemic var. with u? #15720.

<kaksipa>(Z) {NB} ``^armpit''. Cf. <kaki>(Z) `id.'. #15730.

<kal>(Z) {N} ``^hole, ^pit''. #15740.

<kal>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^gather; to ^melt, to ^dissolve, to be ^mixed(Z); to ^mix(A); to ^assemble(A)''. Caus. <ab=kal->(A) `to pile up'. #15750.
<kal-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix, to ^stir''. #15760.

<kalamaTa>(:)
<kalamaTa koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit ^cross-^legged''. |<koko> `to sit'. #17620.
<kalamaTa ta?y koko>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #15770.

<kalbej>(Z),,<kallej>(Z) {N} ``^gathering, ^meeting''. #15780.

<kali>(A) {ADJ} ``^open, ^empty''. #15790.
<kali Da>(A) {V} ``to become ^empty''. |<Da> `to become'. #15800.

<kalisor>(Z) {N} ``^stork''. ^bird. *Des. #15810.

<kaluD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie ropes together''. #15820.

<kam>(:)
<kam Da>(A) {V} ``to ^rest (from work)''. |<Da> `to do'. #15830.

<kamaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cultivate, to ^farm''. #15840.

<kamar>(:)
 <kamar lok>(A) {N} ``^blacksmith''. |<lok> `person'. #15850.

<kamDa?=kumDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^wring''. ??echo #15860.

<kaNa>(Z) {ADJ} ``^one-^eyed, ^blind''. *Or. #15870.

<kaNa>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^leak (of a pot)''. *Or.<kaNa> `hole'. #15880.
 <kana.kana>(A) {ADJ} ``^perforated''. #15890.
 <mu?=kaNa>(Z) {NB} ``^nostril''. |<mu?> `nose'. #22902.

<kanDa>(A) {N} ``^sword''. #15910.

<kanda>(A) {N} ``^saddle (between two ^hills)''. ??in geography list. #15900.

<kanDuD>(Z) {NB} ``^vagina, female ^sex_organ''. *So.<kAnDoD>(Z)/<DoD> `frog'. #15920.

<kane>(:)
 <kane bauli>(Z) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper part of the ear''. |<bauli> `?'. *Des. #15930.
 <kane na~gul>(Z) {N} ``^ear^ring''. |<na~gul> `?'. *Des. #15940.

<kani>(:)
 <kani=kuDoG>(Z),,<kani=kuroG>(Z),,<kani=korom>(Z) [kuRoG] {N} ``^by^lane''. |<kuDoG> `path, road'. #15950.

<kankRa>::
 <bis=kankRa>(Z),,<bis kankra>(A) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<bis> `poison'. *Or.<kankRa bica>. #5332.

<kanmun>(ZA) {N} ``^pig, ^hog(A)''. *From *<kan=bun>, cf. So.<kAmbon>(?) `id.' and Go.<ki=bun> `sow'. #15960.
 <kanmun sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^pork''. |<sisiD>,<sisi?n> `meat'. #15970.
 <auG kanmun>(A) {N} ``^sow''. |<auG> `mother'. ??orig. snout. #3712.
 <kunDa kanmun>(Z) {N} ``^boar (lit. ^mountain ^pig)''. #18631.

<kanpaDi>(Z) [kanpaRi] {NB} ``^temple (of the ^head)''. #15980.

<kans>(A) {N} ``^bottle''. *Or.<ka~c> `glass'. #15990.
 <ka~s=ek>(Z) {N} ``^bottle''. |<ek> `one'. #16000.

<kantar>(Z) {N} ``^famine''. #16010.

<kanti>(ZA),,<ka~ti>(Z),,<kaNTi>(Z) {N} ``^sore, ^cut, ^wound, ^injury''. {V(nu)} ``to have a sore''. #16030.

<k[an]uG>(Z) {N} ``^razor''. |Nom. of hypothetical <kuG-u> `to shave'. #16040.

<kaGgara>(Z),,<kaGara>(Z),,<kaGgar lok>(A) [khaGgara] {N} ``^thief''. *Loan?. #16050.

<kaGu>(Z) {N} ``^vegetable species''. #16060.

<kao~l>(A) {ADJ} ``^flexible''. ??spelling? #16070.

<kap>(ZA) {N} ``^knife, esp. sheath-knife''. *Des. #16080.

<kap>(Z) {N} ``^plug''. Cf. <kapu-nu> `to be mum, to keep silent'. #16090.

<kapa>(ZA) {N} ``^cotton''. *Or. #16110.

<kapal>(Z) {NB} ``^forehead''. #16120.

<kapu>(A) {N} ``^cup''. *Engl.<cup>. #16140.

<kapu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^mum, to keep ^silent''. Cf. <kap> `plug'. #16130.

<kar>::
<DoGa=kar>(Z),,<DoGu=kar>(Z) {N} ``thief''. |<DoGa> `to steal'. *KonDa<DoGa>; Tel.<Do~o~g-uru> `theft'. #8532.

<kara>(:)
<kara.kara gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^look_^angrily, to ^scowl''. |<gij> `to look, to see'. *Or.?. #16150.

<karaD>(Z),,<kanaD>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf of ^straw''. #16160.

<kari>(A) {ADJ} ``^fat''. #16170.

<karia>(Z) {N} ``^dhoti''. #16180.
<karia la?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wear a ^dhoti''. |<la?a> `?'. #16190.
<karia mel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_on a ^dhoti, to ^wear a dhoti''. |<mel-ey> `?'. *Des.<k0ria mel->(M) `to wear a napkin'. #16200.

<kariG>(:)
<kun.kun kariG>(A) {N} ``^singer''. |<kun.kun> `song'. #18752.

<karkaD>(Z),,<karka?n>(A) {N} ``house ^rat''. #16210.

<karuani>(Z) {INDECL} ``^youngest''. |<kaDu> `girl'. #16240.

<kas>(Z) {N} ``^furrow''. *Loan?. #16250.

<kasa>(Z) {N} ``^coins''. #16260.

<kacRa>(A) {N} ``^kindling''. #16270.

<kasim>(Z) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''. #16280.

<kasra>(:)
  <kasra uD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dump ^refuse''. |<uD> `to throw'. *<kasra> Des. #16290.

<katani>(:)
  <katani sama>(A) {N} ``^story''. |<sama> `word'. #16300.

<kati>(Z),,<ka?Ti>(A),,<kaTi>(A) [kati'] {N} ``^knife(A), small ^sickle(Z)''. *Loan?. #16310.
  <kaTi=gumaG>(Z) {N} ``^weapon''. |<gumaG> `?'. #16320.

<kaTi>(:)
  <kaTi=ku~tur>(Z) {N} ``^mouse''. |<ku~tur> `rat'. #16330.

<katr->(:)
  <katr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^gnaw; to ^chew''. #16350.
  <katr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^cut_^hair''. #16340.

<kauRi>(Z),,<kauri>(Z) {N} ``^tins, ^cans; ^yoke for a person for carrying a water bucket''.
*Des. ??put together bec. normally tins are used in these water-carrying rigs. #16370.
  <kauRia>(A) {N} ``^porter, ^bearer''. #16360.

<ke>(:) ??analyses?
  <bar=tu=ke>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^afternoon''. |<bar> `?', <tu> `?'. #4633.
  <bela.bela=ke>(Z) {N} ``^some^times''. |<bela> `time'. *Des. #4872.
  <mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day'.  ??Cf. <mitaD> `today'. #22242.

<kebuDa>(Z),,<kebDa>(Z) {N} ``Indian ^Chevrotain, a small tailless ^deer''. #16390.

<keR>(Z),,<ker>(Z) {N} ``^ear of grain''. #16400.

<keRa>(A) {N} ``^spear''. #16410.

<kejera>(:)
  <kejera=ku~tur>(Z) [kezera] {N} ``^vole''. |<ku~tur> `rodent'. #16420.

<kel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float (of a boat)''. #16430.

<kema>(:)
  <kema Da>(A) {V} ``to ^forgive''. |<Da> `to do'. #16440.

<kenda>(A) {N} ``^branch''. #16450.

<kenkr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clear_the_^throat''. *Or.?. #16470.

<kencua>(:),,<kensua>(A) {N} ``^earth^worm''. #16460.
  <kiriG kencua>(A) {N} ``^worms''. |<kiriG> `?'. #17182.

<kepoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry_in_the_mouth (of animals carrying their young); to ^strike, to ^bite (of fish taking the hook)''. #16480.

<keptey>(Z),,<keptej>(Z) {INDECL} ``^strong, ^hard''. *Loan?. #16490.

<ker>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. Cf. <keR> `ear of grain'. #16500.

<keri>(:)
  <keri anDi?n>(A) {V} ``to ^gamble''. |<anDi?n> `to play (a game)'. #16510.

<ker.ker-ey>(Z) [kerkerey] {V(u)} ``to ^cluck (of a hen)''. #16520.

<kersay>(Z) {INDECL} ``^young, ^slow-^growing''. *Loan?. #16530.

<kes>(A) {N} ``^comb (of a ^chicken)''. ^bird. #16560.

<kes>(A) {N} ``a legal ^case''. *Engl.<case>. #16540.
  <kes sun>(A) {V} ``to ^judge, to give final judgement''. |<sun> `to say, to speak'. *Engl.<case>. #16550.

<keuT>(:)
  <keuT lok>(A) {N} ``^fisherman''. |<lok> `person'. #16570.

<ki=>(Z) {PX} ``prefix (not used productively) in names of ^female ^animals''. E.g. <ki=buD> `she-bear', <ki=bun> `sow', <ki=boG> `buffalo cow', <ki=koy> `hen', <ki=sar> `doe'.  Cf. <kui>, <kuj> `female', and masculine forms prefixed with <kan=>,<kin=>, <ki~=>. #16580.
  <ki=sar>(Z) {N} ``^doe, ^female ^sambar''. ^deer. #17239.

<ki>(Z) {CONJ} ``^or''. *Loan. #16590.
  <kaj=ki>(Z) {CONJ} ``^so_^that''. |<kaj> `or not, whether'. #15652.
  <kiaR ki torek>(A) {ADJ} ``^in^frequent''. |<kiaR> `when', <torek> `once, time'. #16632.

<ki>(:) ??ANALYSIS?
  <ki=n=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^this_^big, ^this_^much''. |<n> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??orig. DEM. #17031.
  <ki=t=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^that_^big, ^that_^much''. #17271.

<kia>(Z) {N} ``the ^Jungle_^Babbler, a kind of ^bird''. #16600.
  <lup kia>(Z) {N} ``^cuckoo''. |<lup> `big'. ^bird. #16611.

<kiali>(:)
  <kiali Da>(ZA),,<kiali liDa>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^joke; to ^mimic (an action)(A)''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des. #16650.

<kiar>(Z),,<kiaR>(A) {INDECL} ``^when, at the time when''.  {INTERR} ``^what_^time, at ^what_^hour?''.
  <kiaR ki torek>(A) {ADJ} ``^in^frequent''. |<ki> `or', <torek> `once; time'. #16630.
  <kiaR sun kituR Da>(A) {V} ``to ^persist''. |<sun> `if?', <kituR> `when, then', <Da> `to do'. ??ANALYSIS? #16640.

<ki=boG>(ZA) {N} ``^buffalo ^cow''. |<ki> `prefix used in female animal names', <boG> `buffalo'. #16670.

<ki=buD>(Z),,<kibu?n>(A) {N} ``^female ^bear(Z); ^bear(A)''. |<ki> `prefix used in female animal names', <buD> `bear'. #16680.

<ki=bun>(Z) {N} ``^sow, ^female ^pig''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <bun> `pig?'. #16690.

<kiD>(Z),,<ki?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^die''. Cf. <kaij> `to kill', <kin> `death', <jak-> `?', <kin-nu> `?'. ??FORMS <jak->, <kin-nu> NOT IN FILE. #16710.
  <kiD=loG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^revived, to ^regain_^consciousness''. |<loG> `?'.  Cf. <tay=kiD> `id.', <loGur> `(fever) to abate'. ??cited also as V(u) s.v. <loGur>. #16720.
  <kiD=suG=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^widow, lit. die-house-^woman''. |<suG> `house', <kui> `woman'. #16730.
  <ta=kiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^kill''. |<ta> `?'. ??gloss? orig had (boar in a hunt). ??CUT? #33592.
  <tay=kiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^revived, to ^regain_^consciousness''. |<tay> `?'.  Cf. <kiD=loG-nu>.  ??MAYBE = <ta?> `un-'. #33552.
  <kin>(Z) {N} ``^death''. ??ANALYSIS? #16931.

<=kiD>(Z),,<=ki?n>(A) {N} ``^month''. #16700.
  <asaDa=kiD>(Z),,<asaRa=kiD>(Z) [asaRakiD'] {N} ``a ^month (^June-^July)''. *Des.<asaR>(M), Skt.<a:Sa:Dha>. Cf. <osa=kiD> `id.'. #3252.
  <banDapana=kiD>(Z) {N} ``a ^month''. ??which. #4402.
  <Darsa=kiD>(Z),,<Dasra=kiD>(Z) [Darsa],[DOrsa] {N} ``a ^month''. *Loan. ??which month. #7632.
  <e?eD=kiD>(Z),,<ye?eD=kiD>(Z),,<eD=kiD>(Z),,<yeD=kiD>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. Cf. <yeD=lu> `the sun'; <e?en> `the sun'. *Dr.*<el> `the sun'. #9452.
  <giljeb=kiD>(Z) [gildzAb'kiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month''. ??which month. #10852.
  <gulo?o=kiD>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^month''. ??which #12052.
  <maga=kiD>(Z) [magakiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month''. |<maga> `the month January-February'. #21272.
  <osa=kiD>(Z) [osakiD'] {N} ``the ^month of ^June-^July''. |<osa> `?'. #25252.
  <po~Du=kiD>(Z) {N} ``a month, December-January''. *Loan?. #26932.
  <pusa=kiD>(Z) [pusakiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month, ^December-January''. *Loan?. ??recheck D/d. #27672.

<kiD>::
  <kiD.kiD-ay>(Z),,<kiR.kiR-ay>(Z) [kiRkiRay] {V(u)} ``to ^rattle''. #16761.

<kiD>::
  <yeD=kiD>(Z),,<eD=kiD>(Z),,<ye?eD=kiD>(Z),,<e?eD=kiD>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. |<yeD> `the sun to shine'.  ??Lit. `heat god'?. #12832.

<kiDa>(:) [kiRa] {N} ``''. *Des.<kiRa>(GM) `insect, worm', Skt.<ki:Ta>.
  <baGra kiDa>(Z),,<boGra kiDa>(Z) [kiRa] {N} ``^dung_^beetle''. |<baGra> `?'. #4502.
  <bursa kiDa>(Z),,<bursa kiRa>(Z) [bursakiRa] {N} ``black ^mist''. |<bursa> `?'.  *Des.<kiRa>(GM) `caterpillar(G), dragon(M). #6831.
  <kosa kiDa>(Z) [kiRa] {N} ``^caterpillar''. |<kosa> `?'.  Cf. <kos.kosa> `prickle'. *Des.? #17942.
  <kiDay>(Z) [kiRay] {INDECL} ``^moth-eaten, ^rotten, ^muddy''. ??CUT? #16740.

<kiDi>(Z) [kiDi],[kiRi] {N} ``^hut''. #16750.

<kiD.kiD-ay>(Z),,<kiR.kiR-ay>(Z) [kiRkiRay] {V(u)} ``to ^rattle''. #16760.

<kiyaG>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^grandmother''. #16800.

<kij-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^make_a_^face, to ^grimace''. *Des. #16810.

<kikin>(Z) {INDECL} ``^small, ^tiny''. #16820.
  <kikin areG>(Z) [kikIn areG],[ki'kIn areG] {N} ``^pebble, ^small ^stone''. |<areG> `stone'. #16830.

<ki=koy>(Z),,<ki?koy>(A) {N} ``^hen''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <koy> `chicken'. ^chicken, ^bird. #16840.

<kiksa>(A) {N} ``^tusks of an ^elephant''. #16850.

<kilbil>(:)
  <kilbil Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^worried''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. #16860.

<kil.kil>(A) {V} ``to ^neigh (as a horse)''. #16870.

<kilnu>(Z) {INDECL} ``^now''. #16880.

<kilo>(Z) {N} ``^tiger ^clan''.  {NP} ``personal ^name''. Cf. <kula>,<kul> `tiger'. #16890.

<kilun>(Z) {INDECL} ``^rough''. #16900.

<kimu>(A) {ADJ} ``^selfish; ^stingy''. #16910.

<kin=>(Z) {PX} ``prefix (not used productively) of names of ^male ^animals''. E.g. <kinbuD> `male bear', <kinmeD> `billy goat' (but cf. <auG kinmeD> `mother goat'). Cf. the masculine variants <kan=>,<kun=>,<ki~=>, and the feminine prefix <ki=>. #16920.
  <kinsar>(A),,<ki~sar>(Z) {N} ``^stag, ^male ^sambar''. ^deer. Female <kisar>. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'. #17249.

<kin=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bull, ^male ^cattle''. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'. #17121.

<kin>(Z) {N} ``^death''. |<kiD> `to die'. ??ANALYSIS? #16930.

<kin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sing''. Cf. <kun> `id.'. #16940.
<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song, ^music''. ??cf. <kun>. #17051.
<kin.kin=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sing, ^etc.''. |<jar> `?'. #17061.

<kin>::
<kin=baD>(Z),,<ki=baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make ^embankments in a field''. |<baD> `id.'. Cf. <kinig=baD-u> `id.'. #16970.

<kinay>(Z) {PP} ``^only''. #16950.

<kinar>(Z) {NK} ``^mother-^in-law''. Cf. <kiJar> `father-in-law'. #16960.

<kin=buD>(Z) {N} ``male ^bear''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <buD> `bear'. #16980.

<kinDaD>(Z),,<kinDa?a>(Z),,<kinDa?>(A) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^ford ^tank, ^waterhole''. #17000.
<zola kinDa?>(A) {N} ``^stream''. |<zola> `gulley'. *So.<jORa>(DS)/<jOl>(DS) `river'. #14902.

<kinDr-ay>(Z),,<kinr-ay>(Z),,<ki~Dr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn something; to ^bore, to ^drill, by rolling a stick between the palms''. |Cf. <kinDr-ey> `to go around; to spin'. *Des.<matalba kinDrayla>. ??Desia D/d? #17010.
<kinDr-ey>(ZA),,<ki~Dr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go_^around(A), to ^circle round and round(Z)''. {V(u)} ``to ^encircle(Z); to ^spin(Z), to ^go_^around(Z)''. Cf. <ki~Dr-ay> `to turn something'. *Des.''. ??order of tr/intr? #17020.
<budi kinDr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wonder''. ??HERE? #6392.

<ki=n=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^this_^big, ^this_^much''. |<ki> `?', <n> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??orig. DEM. #17030.

<kinig>(:)
<kinig=baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make ^embankments in a field''. |<baD> `id.'. Cf. <kin=baD>,<ki=baD> `id.'. ??<k[in]ig>?. #17040.

<kinzer>(:)
<kinzer=tul>(A) {N} ``^post''. |<tul> `to fill a hole'. #17160.

<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song, ^music''. ??cf. <kun>. #17050.
<kin.kin=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sing, ^etc.''. |<jar> `?'. #17060.

<kin=meD>(Z),,<kinme?n>(A) {N} ``^male ^goat, billy goat''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <meD> `goat?'. #17070.
<kinme?n sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^mutton''. |<sisiD>,<sisi?n> `meat'. #17090.

<auG kinme?n>(A) {N} ``^nanny ^goat''. |<auG> `mother'. #3722.

<kinr-ay>(Z),,<kinDr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bore, to ^drill, by rolling a stick between the palms''. *Des.<matalba kinDrayla>. ??Desia D/d? #17100.

<kinsar>(A),,<ki~sar>(Z) {N} ``^stag, ^male ^sambar''. ^deer. Female <kisar>. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'. #17240.
<siGal kinsar>(A) {N} ``^antelope''. |<siGal> `?'. #31202.

<kin=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bull, ^male ^cattle''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <taG> `cattle'. #17120.

<ki~tej>(Z),,<kinte>(A) {N} ``^grass; ^weed''. #17130.

<kiJar>(Z) {NK} ``^father-^in-law''. Cf. <kinar> `mother-in-law'. #17150.

<kirDi>(ZA) [kirDi],[kirRi] {N} ``small ^drum(Z), a priest's small ^drum(A)''. #17170.

<kirej>(:)
<butu kirej>(Z),,<butu kire?>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dying of ^starvation''. |<butu> `to be hungry'. Cf. <kiD> `to die'. ^die, ^hunger. #6542.

<kiria>:: Cf. <kiD> `to die', <butu kirej> `dying of starvation'.
<suDi kiria>(Z) {N} ``^funeral ^rites''. |<suDi> `?'. *Loan. #32602.

<kiriG>(:)
<kiriG kencua>(A) {N} ``^worms''. |<kencua> `earthworm'. #17180.
<kiriG kitob>(Z),,<kiri?G kito?m>(A) [kiriG kitob'] {N} ``^lightning_bug, ^firefly''. |<kitob> `?'. ^bug #17190.

<kiro>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^argue, to ^harangue''. *Des. #17200.
<kiro=maro>(Z) {N} ``^fighting, ^beating(Z)''. {V} ``to ^quarrel(A)''. |<maro> `?'. *Or. #17210.
<abu?n kiro maro Da>(A) {V} ``to ^wrestle''. |<abu?n> `many', <Da> `to do'. #682.

<kirsani>(Z) {N} ``^sun ^clan''. #17220.

<ki=sar>(Z) {N} ``^doe, ^female ^sambar''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <sar> `?'. ^deer. Male <kin=sar>(A),,<ki~sar>(Z) #17230.

<kisRom>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter''. #17250.

<ki~taGi>(Z) {N} ``^buttock''. ??orig. pl. #17260.

<ki=t=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^that_^big, ^that_^much''. |<ki> `?', <t> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??ANALYSIS? #17270.

<kiTiki>(A) {N} ``^window''. #17280.

<kituR>(Z) {INDECL} ``^while, ^when; ^time, ^then''. #17290.
<kituR suru>(Z) {INDECL} ``^mean^while''. |<suru> `again, perhaps'. #17300.
<kiaR sun kituR Da>(A) {V} ``to ^persist''. |<kiaR> `when', <sun> `if?', <Da> `to be, to do'. ??ANALYSIS? #16643.

<kituG>(ZA) {N} ``^god, ^idol; ^month''. ??CF kiD, ADD XREFS HERE AND S.V. kiD. #17310.
<bunol kituG>(A) {N} ``half ^moon''. |<bunol> `unripe, immature'. #6752.
<gaGga kituG>(Z) {N} ``the ^god ^Ganga''. *<gaGga> loan. #10402.
<ja~kor kituG>(Z) {N} ``any ^god dwelling under the village tree; ^god of the ^mandia crop''. ??orig <ja~=kor=kituG>. #14072.
<nisani kituG>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^god''. *<nisani> loan. #23922.
<nonDi kituG>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^god''. *<nonDi> loan. ??D/d? #24062.

<kob>::
<jal=kob>(Z) {V} ``to ^lap up, to ^lick (e.g. of a dog or cat)''. |<jal> `to lick'. #13972.

<kober>(:)
<kober ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^settle a ^marriage''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #17370.

<kobol>::
<koDki=kobol>(Z) [koRki] {N} ``^birth, ^labor''. |<koDki> `?'. #17512.

<kobor>(A) {N} ``^message''. #17380.

<kobuG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^thick (of liquids)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^thicken, to ^coagulate (of liquids)''. #17390.

<kobuG>(Z) {N} ``^border of a ^basket''. {V(nu)} ``to make the ^border of a ^basket''. #17400.

<koDa>(Z) [kORa] {N} ``^sun ^clan''. #17410.
<koDa=on>(Z) {N} ``^girl of the ^sun ^clan''. |<on> `child', cf. <koron> `daughter'. #17420.

<koRe>(A),,<koRi> {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^0020. #17430.
<koRe dui>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. |<dui> `two'. ^0022. #17440.
<koRe no>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. |<no> `nine'. ^0029. #17460.
<koRe egaro>(A) {NUM} ``^thirty-^one (lit. twenty eleven)''. |<egaro> `eleven'. ^0031. #17450.
<koRe onis>(A) {NUM} ``^thirty-^nine (lit. twenty nineteen)''. |<onis> `nineteen'. ^0039. #17470.
<dui koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. two twenty ten)''. |<dui> `two', <dos> `ten'. ^0050. #8912.
<tini koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^seventy (lit. three twenty ten)''. |<tini> `three', <dos> `ten'. ^0070. #35242.
<cari koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety (lit. four twenty ten)''. |<cari> `four', <dos> `ten'. ^0090. #30162.

<cari koRi oTro>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^eight (lit. four twenty eighteen)''. |<cari> `four', <oTro> `eighteen'. ^0098. #30182.
<cari koRi onis>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^nine (lit. four twenty nineteen)''. |<cari> `four', <onis> `nineteen'. ^0099. #30172.
<co koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^thirty (lit. six twenty ten)''. |<co> `six', <dos> `ten'. ^0130. #31602.
<no koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^ninety (lit. nine twenty ten)''. |<no> `nine', <dos> `ten'. ^0190. #23962.

<koD-ey>(Z) [koRey] {V(nu)} ``to ^suit, to ^please''. *Des. #17480.

<koDki>(Z) [koDki],[koRki] {N} ``^mountain''. *Loan?. #17490.

<koDki>(Z) [koDki],[koRki] {N} ``^shovel, ^spade''. #17500.

<koDki>(:)
<koDki=kobol>(Z) [koRki] {N} ``^birth, ^labor''. |<kobol> `?'. #17510.

<koDli>(Z) [kODli] {N} ``^basket for vegetables''. #17520.

<koDon>(Z),,<koRon>(Z),,<koron>(Z) [koRon] {NK} ``^daughter''. *Dravidian. #17530.
<koDon=i?leG>(Z) [koRoni?leG] {NK} ``^grand^daughter, lit. ^girl ^grandchild''. |<i?leG> `grandson'. #17540.

<koDu>(:)
<paDri=koDu>(Z) [koDu] {N} ``^adulteress''. |<paDri> `?'. *Des. ??CUT? #25572.

<koy>(Z),,<koj>(Z) {INDECL} ``^far''. #17550.
<on=koy>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<on> `?'. *Loan?. Cf. <on=e>,<uon=e>,<o=n=e>,<o=n=e?e> `id.'. #38372.
<ot=koy>(Z),,<ot=koj>(Z) {DEM} ``^away_^from, ^from_^that_^place''. |<ot> `yonder'. #25362.
<ot=koy=nu>(Z),,<ot=koj=nu>(Z) [Oth kOy?nu] {PP} ``^far_^away''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. ??gl. #25372.

<koy>(:) Cf. <aGoy> `chicken'. ??NCF.
<ki=koy>(Z),,<ki?koy>(A) {N} ``^hen''. |<ki> `prefix in names of female animals'. ^chicken, ^bird. #16842.
<arij=koy>(Z),,<ari?=koy>(A) {N} ``^chicken ^egg''. |<arij> `egg'. #3002.
<uba?=koy>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. |<uba?> `thorn'. Cf. <uba?=siG> `id.'. ??HERE? #36572.

<koya>(A) {N} ``^stump''. ??says (plant), contrasts <lasa>. #17560.

<koj-ey>(Z) [kozey] {V(u)} ``to ^track (an animal)''. *Or.<kojo> `paw'. #17570.

<kojtaG>(Z) {N} ``^dirt, ^filth''. {ADJ} ``^dirty''. ??orig. <koj=taG>, spelling odd w no boundary ? #17580.

<kok>(Z) {N} ``^crowing of a cock''. *Loan?. #17590.

<kok=mey-u>(:) ??Cf. <koko> `to sit, to perch'.
  <kok=mey-u Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^perch''. |<Dar> `to hold'. ??d/D?; format for this appar. double verb? #7570.

<koko>(Z),,<ko?ko>(A),,<kuko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit, to ^set, to ^alight, to ^perch; to ^stay(A), to ^live(A)''. Cf. <kok=mey-u Dar> `to perch'. #17610.
  <kalamaTa koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit ^cross-^legged''. |<kalamaTa> `?'. #17621.
    <kalamaTa ta?y koko>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #15772.
  <koko=sar>(Z) {N} ``^people who come and ^sit''. |<sar> `?'. #17630.
  <soysub koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat on one's heels, to ^hunker''. *<soysub> Or.?. #31801.
  <TiTigoRi koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat (on the balls of one's feet)''. *Or.<TiTigoRi>. #35652.

<koko>(:)
  <koko kolia>(Z) {N} ``^fox''. |<kolia> `id.'. *Loan. #17640.
  <koko pa~Di>(Z) {N} ``^jackal''. |<pa~Di> `?'. *Loan. #17650.

<kokobaG>(A) {N} ``^dragonfly''. #17660.

<koko=Da>(Z) [kokoDa] {N} ``a ^bird resembling a ^vulture''. |<koko> `?', <Da> `?'. ??CUT? #17670.

<kola>(Z) [kOla] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer for mustard-oil made of rope''. #17680.

<kola>::
  <mon=kola>(Z) {N} ``^interest, ^attention''. |<mon> `mind'. *Loan. #22662.

<kole>::
  <oGge kole>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. |<oGge> `?'. #25092.

<kolia>(A) {N} ``^fox''. *Loan. #17690.
  <banDa kolia>(Z) {N} ``^jackal''. |<banDa> `?'.  Cf. <panDi kolia> `id.' #4372.
  <koko kolia>(Z) {N} ``^fox''. |<koko> `?'. *Loan. #17642.
  <panDi kolia>(A) {N} ``^jackal''. |<panDi> `?'.  Cf. <banDa kolia> `id.' #25762.

<kolja>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^glean from the fields after harvest''. ??orig.<kol=ja>. #17700.

<kolka>(A) {N} ``^valley''. #17710.

<kolot>(A) {N} ``^gram''. #17720.

<kom>::
  <jel=kom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell''. |<jel> `to say'. #14212.

<kombar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^prune''. #17730.

<komRi>(A) {N} ``^beam''. #17740.

<komla>(A) {N} ``^tangerine, ^orange''. ^fruit. #17750.

<ko~p-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shiver''. *Or. #17760.

<kompor>(:)
<kompor=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<si?> `hand, arm'. Cf. <kum=si> `id.'. #17770.

<komTi>(A) {N} ``^merchant''. #17780.

<kon>(A) {N} ``^corner''. #17800.
<kon.kon>(A) {ADJ} ``^angular''. #17810.
<aGoy=kon>(A) {N} ``^chicken_^house''. |<aGoy> `chicken'. #2582.

<kon>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. *Loan. #17790.

<koNDa>:: ??Cf. <konDek> `some'. #15440.
<kaDi=koNDa>(Z) {N} ``^food''. |<kaDi> `curry?'. #15452.

<konDek>(Z) {INDECL} ``^some''. *Loan?. ??<konD=ek>? #17820.

<konDiD>(Z),,<konDi>(A) {N} ``^bank, ^edge (of a body of water); ^side(Z), ^wall(Z)''. ??Cf. <konti> `wall'. #17830.

<kon.kon>(A) {ADJ} ``^angular''. #17810.

<konti>(ZA),,<koti>(Z) {N} ``^wall(A), inside ^wall(Z), wall separating two rooms(Z)''. #17850.

<konum>(Z),,<konun>(Z) {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law''. #17860.

<kopal>(Z),,<kapal>(Z) {NB} ``^forehead''. *Skt.<kapa:la>. #17870.

<korb-ey>(Z),,<korD-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^snore''. #17880.

<korDa>(ZA) [kOrDa] {N} ``^whip, ^flail''. *Des. #17890.

<ko~ri>(:)
<ko~ri ara?>(A) {N} ``^date ^palm''. |<ara?> `tree'. ??character after o not clear. #17910.

<korli>(Z) {N} ``^basket''. *Loan?. #17920.

<koroT>(Z) {N} ``^court of law''. *Eng.<court>. #17930.

<kosa>(:) {ADJ} ``''. *Des.?. #37790.
<kos.kosa>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^rough''. {INDECL} ``^prickle''. *Des.?. #17951.

<kosa kiDa>(Z) [kiRa] {N} ``^caterpillar''. |<kiRa> `insect, worm'. *Des.<kiRa>(GM). #17941.

<kosli>(:)
<kosli reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shed_^skin, to ^slough''. |<reG> `to leave, to abandon'. Cf. <kusl-ey> `to shed, to slough'. #17960.

<koso>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Spotted_Owlet''. ^owl. Cf. <kocor> `owl'. *Loan?. ??same wd? #17970.

<kocor>(A) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. Cf. <koso> `Spotted Owlet'. ??same word? #17980.

<kosr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^test''. *Or.<kOs-iba>. ??r? r-ay? #17990.

<kosr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^slip; ^earth to ^slide''. #18000.

<kosTo>(:)
<kosTo ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^torture''. |<ta?y> `to give'. ??same? #18010.

<kosTu>(:)
<kosTu ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^annoy''. |<ta?y> `to give'. Cf. <kosTo ta?y> `to torture'. ??same? #18020.

<kosu>(Z) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. #18030.

<kot>(Z),,<koT>(Z) {N} ``^cow^dung, ^manure''. *Or.<kOtO>. #18040.
<kot=kura>(Z) {N} ``^place to ^dump ^refuse''. |<kura> `?'. *Des. #18090.

<koT>(A) {N} ``^bed''. *Engl.<cot>. #18060.

<koTa>(Z) {N} ``^grains''. *Des. #18070.

<koT.koT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^cackle''. #18080.

<koTla>(Z) {N} ``^threshhold of a ^door''. *Or. #18100.

<kotor>(:)
<gol=kotor>(Z) {N} ``^quarrels''. |<gol> `quarrel'. #11362.

<koTra>(Z) {N} ``^gazelle''. *Or.<kuTura>. #18110.

<ku?u>(Z),,<ku?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cough''. Cf. <kuku?u>(Z),<kuku?>(Z) `id.'. !subentries under <kuku?u>. ??put in same entry? #18120.

<kua>(A) {N} ``^crow''. ^bird. #18130.

<ku?m>(A) {V} ``to ^grit (^teeth)''. #18140.
<kub.kub zi?>(A) {V} ``to ^grit (^teeth)''. #18160.

<kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry in one's arms''. #18180.
  <kuD-ay>(Z) [kuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^collect (scattered things)''. *Or. #18210.
  <ra~=kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cradle, ^hold a baby in one's arms''. |<ra~> `?'.  Cf. <reG> `to keep, to put'. ??<raG>? #27992.

<kud>(Z) {N} ``^wall''. ??d unglott. #18170.

<kuR>,,<kuD>:: ??format? --w/ or w/o -ay?
  <kuR.kuR-ay>(Z) [kuRkuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <Da? kul.kul-ay> `id.'. #18271.
  <kuD-ay.kuD-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. ?? -'s inserted. #18220.

<kuDa>(Z) [kuDa] {N} ``a ^berry, ^jamukoli''. *Loan?. ??orig. <ku=Da> just for D; what lg is jamukoli? #18190.

<kuDa>(Z) {N} ``^clan''. *Loan?. #18200.

<kuDeb>(Z),,<kuDe?m>(A) {N} ``^ladle made of a ^gourd''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^ladle out (e.g. water)(Z)''. #18230.

<kuDi>(Z) [kuDi] {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Red_Munia''. *Loan. #18240.

<kuDi>(Z) [kuRi] {N} ``^dense (e.g. a forest)''. #18250.

<kuRka>(Z) {N} ``aluminum ^cup''. #18260.

<kuR.kuR-ay>(Z) [kuRkuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <Da? kul.kul-ay> `id.'. #18270.

<kuDoG>(ZA),,<kuRoG>(Z),,<kuroG>(Z) [kuDoG],[kuRoG],[kuRoG] {N} ``^fire, ^heat(Z)''. #18280.
  <kuDoG=mar>(Z) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''. |<mar> `dirt?'. #18300.

<kug>(Z),,<ku?uG>(Z),,<ku?G>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^swell''. #18310.

<kui>(Z) {N} ``^well''. *Loan. #18320.
  <kuy=Da?>(A) {N} ``^well''. |<Da?> `water'. #18330.
  <kui=sal>(Z) {N} ``^well''. |<sal> `?'. *Loan?. #18380.
  <areG=kuy>(A) {N} ``^well''. |<areG> `stone'. #2932.

<kui>(Z),,<kuj>(Z) [kui],[kwi],[kiy],[kuj] {N} ``^female, ^woman''. #18340.
  <kui=ba?a>(Z) {N} ``^girl's ^tuft of ^hair''.  {V(nu)} ``to make id.''. |<ba?a> `head'. #18350.
  <kui=la?a>(Z),,<kui=la?>(Z),,<kuy=la?>(A) {N} ``^old ^woman(Z)''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^age, to become ^old (of a ^woman)(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged (female)''. |<la?a> `?'. #18360.
  <kuj=ol>(Z) [kuy'yol],[kuy'ol],[kwiy'yol],[kwiy'ol] {N} ``^female, ^woman''. | `?'. #18401.
  <kuj=taG>(Z),,<ku?y=taG>(A) {N} ``^cow, ^female ^cattle''. |<taG> `cattle'. #18411.
  <arij=kui>(Z),,<ari?=kuy>(A) {N} ``^calf(A), ^heifer(Z), ^female ^calf of a ^cow(Z)''. |<arij> `to lay eggs'. ^cattle. #3012.

<am=kuj>(Z) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. |<am> `?to brood, to hatch'. ??<am> mng? #2032.
<poTri am=kuj>(Z) [pOTri amkuy'] {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. *Des.<poTri>. #27333.
<asu=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^co-^wife''. |<asu?u> `small?'. ??recte 2nd wife?. #3512.
<Dari=kui>(Z) {N} ``^prostitute''. *Des.<Dari> `prostitute'. #7612.
<Deurani=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's younger brother's wife''. *Des.<Deurani>. #8032.
<jaG=eD=kui>(Z),,<zaG=e?n lok>(A) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>. #14052.
<kiD=suG=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^widow, lit. die-house-^woman''. |<kiD> `to die', <suG> `house'. #16733.

<kui>(:)
<ti=kui>(Z),,<ti?kuy>(A) {NB} ``^hair; tuft of hair(Z)''. |<ti> `?'. Cf. <ti?kiy>. #35012.
<uba?=kui>(Z) {N} ``^hair''. |<uba?> `thorn, spike'. ??(Bh.). #36582.
<ma?n=uba?=kui>(:) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<ma?n> `eye'. !Orig. <man-uba-kui>(Bh.). #21533.

<kuiloG>(:)
<kuiloG seoRa>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Hoopoe''. |<seoRa> `?'. Cf. <se~or.se~or> `the sound of crying'. #18370.

<ku?y>(A) {V} ``to ^dress''. #18390.

<kuj=ol>(Z) [kuy'yol],[kuy'ol],[kwiy'yol],[kwiy'ol] {N} ``^female, ^woman''. #18400.

<kuj=taG>(Z),,<ku?y=taG>(A) {N} ``^cow, ^female ^cattle''. |<kuj> `female', <taG> `cattle'. #18410.

<kuku?>(ZA),,<kuku>(A) {N} ``earthen ^pot(Z), large clay ^water_^jar(A)''. #18420.

<kuku?u>(Z),,<kuku?>(Z) {N} ``^cough''. Cf. <ku?u>,<ku> `id.'. #18430.
<kuku?=jor>(Z),,<ku.ku?=zor>(A) {N} ``^sore_^throat(Z), ^cough(A)''. *<jor> loan. #18440.
<lupu kuku?=zor>(A) {N} ``^tuberculosis''. Cf. <kuku?=jor> `cough'. |<lupu> `big'. #21092.

<kula>(ZA),,<kul>(Z) {N} ``^tiger''. Cf. <kilo> `tiger clan'. #18450.
<goDo kula>(Z) {N} ``^hyena''. *Te.<goDDu> `beast'. #11222.

<kulaG>(Z),,<kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^abuse, to ^rebuke''. #18460.
<li=kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^curse ^one_^another''. | `each other'. #20209.

<kuli>(A) {N} ``^worker''. #18470.
<kuli=buti>(Z) {N} ``^labor, ^work''. |<buti>, cf. <buti Da> `to hire'. *Loan. #18480.

<kul.kul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move, to ^shake, to ^stir''. *Drav. #18490.
<Da? kul.kul-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <kuR.kuR-ay> `id.'. #7011.

<kulom>(Z) {N} ``^clan, ^father-^in-law's ^house''. {V(u)} ``to ^visit a relative's house''. *Loan?. #18500.

<kuluG>(Z),,<kulur>(ZA) {N} ``^crane, ^heron, ^bustard''. ^bird. *Des. #18510.

<kum>::
  <kum=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^squeeze out juice, to ^wring out''. |<Da?a> `water'. #18551.

<kum>::
  <kum=si>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<si> `hand, arm'.  Cf. <kompor=si?> `id.'. #18581.

<kumab>(Z) {N} ``^flour; ^mandia flour''. #18530.
  <go~ kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^wheat ^flour''. |<go~> `wheat'. #11072.
  <ruGku kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^rice ^flour''. |<ruGku> `uncooked rice'. #29082.
  <zoG kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^corn ^flour''. |<zoG> `?'.  ??truncation of <zona> `corn'. #14992.

<kumbir>(Z),,<kumir>(Z),,<kumiD>(Z) {N} ``^crocodile''. *Des. #18540.

<kumDa>(ZA) [kumDa],[kumRa] {N} ``^pumpkin''. *Loan. #18560.

<kumDa>::
  <kumDa=goRa>(Z) [kumDagoRanu] {V(nu)} ``to ^carry a child on the back by means of a sling''. *Des. ??CUT? #18570.

<kum=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^squeeze out juice, to ^wring out''. |<kum> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #18550.

<kum=si>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<kum> `?', <si> `hand'. Cf. <kompor=si?> `id.'. #18580.

<kun>(A) {V} ``to ^sing''. ??uncl ??CF. kin. #18590.
  <kun.kun>(A),,<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song''. #18731.
    <kun.kun zel-u lok>(A) {N} ``^musician''. |<zel> `to say', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <zelu>. #18741.
    <kun.kun kariG>(A) {N} ``^singer''. |<kariG> `?'. #18751.

<kun>(Z),,<kunDa>(ZA),,<kunDan>(Z),<kunDa?>(Z) {N} ``^hill, ^mountain, ^forest''. ??(Z) orig. <kun=Dan>,<kun=Da?>,<kun=Da>. #18600.
  <kunDa aGoy>(Z) {N} ``^spur-^fowl (lit. ^mountain fowl)''. ??spur-fowl? cuts? #18620.
  <kunDa kanmun>(Z) {N} ``^boar (lit. ^mountain ^pig)''. #18630.
  <ku~Da gaG>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse, ^dal, ^black_^gram''. Cf. <goGo> `black gram'. #18610.

<kun>::
  <asa?y=kun>(A) {N} ``^charcoal''. |<asa?y> `black'. #3282.

<kun>::
  <kun=zi?G>(A) {N} ``^hoof''. |<zi?G> `leg, foot'.  Cf. <kur> `id.'. #18721.

<kunDem>(ZA) {N} ``^paddy, unhusked ^rice''. #18650.

<kunDem guD>(Z) {V} ``to ^take ^grain from a basket with one's hands''. |<guD> `to gather, to scoop up'. #18660.
<kunDem=ar>(Z) {N} ``^paddy, ^etc.''. |<ar> `?'. Cf. <jar>. #18670.
<kunDem=saG>(Z) {N} ``^paddy ^gruel''. |<saG> `gruel?'. #18680.
<moli=kunDem>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. |<moli> `id.'. #22471.

<ku~Dra>(Z) {N} ``a ^portion of ^meat''. *Loan?. ??cf. <ra>. #18690.

<kunDu>(A) {N} ``^pond, ^pool''. #18700.

<ku~Du>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold (a baby) in the crook of the arm''. Cf. <kuD-u> `to carry in one's arms'. #18710.

<kun=zi?G>(A) {N} ``^hoof''. |<kun> `?', <zi?G> `foot, leg'. Cf. <kur> `hoof'. #18720.

<kun.kun>(A),,<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song''. #18730.
<kun.kun zel-u lok>(A) {N} ``^musician''. |<zel> `to say', <lok> `person'. #18740.
<kun.kun kariG>(A) {N} ``^singer''. |<kariG> `?'. #18750.

<kunrub>(Z),,<kunru?m>(A),,<kunDrub>(Z) [kunDru?m] {V(u)} ``to ^belch''. #18760.

<kunchi>(A) {N} ``^lock''. ??ch? -loan? #18770.
<kunchi la?>(A) {V} ``to ^lock''. |<la?> `?'. ??ch? -loan? #18780.

<kunT>(A),,<kunTia>(A) {N} ``^loom''. #18790.

<kunTa?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^cruel''. ??t/T? #18800.
<kunta?y lok>(A) {N} ``^foolish person''. |<lok> `person'. ??MNG? #18810.

<ku~Teli>(Z) {N} ``Quaker ^Babbler, a ^bird''. ??odd name for Ind. bird; not in Ali. #18820.

<ku~ti>(Z) {N} ``^caterpillar''. *Loan?. #18830.

<kuntur>,,<ku~tur>(Z) {N} ``^rat, ^rodent''. #19140.
<sisu kuntur>(A) {N} ``^shrew''. |<sisu> `?'. #31472.
<joDa ku~tur>(Z) [zoDa] {N} ``^squirrel''. |<joDa> `?'. #14763.
<kaTi ku~tur>(Z) {N} ``^mouse''. |<kaTi> `?'. #16332.
<kejera ku~tur>(Z) [kezera] {N} ``^vole''. |<kejera> `?'. #16422.
<Tilu ku~tur>(Z),,<Tilu kuntur>(A) {N} ``palm ^squirrel, ^squirrel, ^chipmunk, a kind of ^rodent''. |<Tilu> `?'. ??not loan. #35052.

<kuG>:: ??
<k[an]uG>(Z) {N} ``^razor''. |Nom. of hypothetical <kuG> `to shave'. #16042.

<ku?pa>(Z) {N} ``^male ^calf''. ??orig. <ku?=pa>. #18850.

<ku?pal>(Z) {N} ``^plate, ^dish''. #18150.

<kur>(Z) {N} ``^hoof''. *Loan. #18860.

<kur>(:) {} ??`cloth'?
<aDia=kur>(AZ) {N} ``^waist ^cloth or ^skirt of ^bark^cloth''. |<aDia> `waist'. #863.
<ganDi?=kur>(A) {N} ``^dhoti; ^lungi''. |<ganDi?>,<ganDij>(Z) `skirt, kilt'. #10312.

<kur>::
<kur-u Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ache, to have a ^pain''. |<do?>,<Do?o> `to feel'. #19001.

<kur>::
<ta=kur>(Z) {NK} ``father's_elder_^brother, ^uncle''. |<ta> `?'. ??CUT? #33632.

<kura>::
<kot=kura>(Z) {N} ``^place to ^dump ^refuse''. |<kot> `cow-dung'. *Des. ??t/T? #18092.

<kuraDi>(Z) [kuraDi] {N} ``large ^axe''. *Loan?. #18870.

<kuraj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shave''. #18880.

<kurD-ey>(Z) [kurDey] {V(u)} ``to ^churn''. *Des. #18890.

<kurem>(A) {V} ``to ^clear the ^throat''. #18900.

<kuri>::
<kuri=saG>(Z) {N} ``a ^new ^pot and ^fresh ^water for cooking ^rice on some auspicious day''. |<saG> `?'. #18920.

<kuril>(ZA) {N} ``^snail(Z), river ^snail(A); ^shell(A)''.''. *Loan?. #18910.

<kurlai>(:)
<kurlai=maD>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<maD> `eye'. #18930.

<kurlaG>(ZA),,<kurlan>(Z) {N} ``^jar(Z), small earthen ^pot(Z), ^pot(A)''. #18940.
<kurlaG=unDomkuD>(Z) {N} ``^light, ^jar-^lamp''. |<unDomkuD> `lamp'. ??orig. <unDom=kuD>. #18950.

<kuroG>(AZ),,<kuDoG>(Z),,<kuRoG>(Z) [kuRoG] {N} ``^path, ^road, ^way'' {INDECL} ``^near''. ??also `side' or `direction'? #18970.
<kuroG=go?taG>(Z) {N} ``^path, ^road''. |<go?taG> `?'. !Tagword. ??orig. <go?=taG>? #18980.
<kani=kuDoG>(Z),,<kani=kuroG>(Z),,<kani=korom>(Z) [kuRoG] {N} ``^by^lane''. |<kani> `?'. #15952.
<DuRuG=siG kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^west''. |<DuRuG=siG> `sunset'. #8850.
<e?en=ki?n ta?na?y kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^east''. |<e?eD=kiD> `the sun', <ta?> `to appear'. #9619.
<aDum kuroG>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. {PP} ``^behind''. |<aDum> `back'. #1092.

<mokom kuroG>(A) {PP} ``in ^front of''. |<mokom> `face'. #22422.

<kurta>(ZA),,<takur>(Z) {N} ``^horse''. |<takur> by inversion of syllables. #18990.

<kur-u Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ache, to have a ^pain''. |<kur> `?', <do?>,<Do?o> `to feel'. ??d/D? #19000.

<kuru?y>(:)
<kuru?y=saG>(A) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. |<saG> `?'. #19010.

<kuruma?n>(A) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. #19020.

<kusem>(Z),,<pusem>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper''. #19030.
<pusem kusem>(Z) {V(u)V(u)} ``to ^whisper''. Cf. <kusu.kosa jel>, <kusu.musu jel> `id.'. #27692.

<kuskuti>(Z) {N} ``a small ^piece of ^wood''. *Loan?. #19040.

<kusl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a snake) to ^shed (skin)''. Cf. <kosli reG> `id.'. *Des. #19070.
<kusl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie, to ^undo, to ^open up''. *Or.?. #19050.
<kusl-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''. |<taj> `to give'. #19060.
<sopa kusl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel, to ^skin (vegetables)''. |<copa> `eggshell'. #32202.

<kusoD>(Z),,<kuso?n>(A) {N} ``^dog''. #19080.

<kusu>(:)
<kusu=kosa jel>(Z),,<kusu=musu jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper''. Cf. <kusem>,<pusem> `to whisper'. |<-kosa>, <-musu> echoic. *Or.?. #19090.

<kusul>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^clan (^warrior clan?), sur^name''. #19100.

<kuT>(:)
<kuT pa~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^conspire''. |<pa~s-ay> `?'. Cf. <pa~s-ey> `to think'. *Or. #19110.

<kuTruGga>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Indian_^Pitta''. #19120.

<kutum>(Z) {NK} ``^family''. *Or.<kutumbO>. #19130.

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<la>(Z),,<la?>() {V(u/nu)} ``to ^become''. {AUX} ``''. Cf. <la?a> `to hit'; also <Da> `to do'. ??also perf., Hi.<chuki>. #19150.
<gelta la?>(A) {V} ``to ^cheat''. |<gelta> `?'. ??no <gelta> entry. #10592.
<kunchi la?>(A) {V} ``to ^lock''. |<kunchi> `lock'. ??sort ch as s? #18782.
<mersa la?>(A) {V} ``to ^season''. |<mersa> `chilli'. #21872.

<oskay la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clear a field''. |<oskay> `?'. Cf. <osk-ey> `to move (oneself) out of the way'. #25272.
<potiGa la?>(A) {V} ``to ^stretch (intr.)''. |<potiGa> `?'. #27272.
<suma la?>(A) {V} ``to ^kiss''. |<sum-ey> `id.'. #32842.
<Tapli la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clap the ^hands''. |<Tapli> `?'. ??uncl. #34172.
<ye la?>(A) {V} ``to ^run hard''. |<ye> `to run'. #12792.
<yu? la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clear a field''. |<yu?> `to pick up'. #13752.
<karia la?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wear a ^dhoti''. |<karia> `dhoti'. #16192.
<kui=la?a>(Z),,<kui=la?>(Z),,<kuy=la?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^age, to become ^old (of a ^woman)(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged (female)''. {N} ``^old ^woman(Z)''. |<kui> `woman'. #18362.
<yu?u=la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer (<pendom>)''. |<yu?u> `to take out (from storage)'. ??pendom? #13762.

<la>::
<la=a>(Z),,<la=o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_in water (of e.g. sugar)''. |<la> `?', <a> `?'. ??CUT? ??Cf. <la?a> `to hit, to beat'. #19171.

<la>::
<la=paG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. |<paG> `to carry'. #19751.

<la>::
<la=pij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break branches''. |<pij> `to break off, snap'. #19771.

<la>::
<la=uj>(Z),,<la=u?y>(A),,<la=uij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bend, to ^lean(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^curved(A)''. |<la> `?', <uj> `to lean'. Cf. <li=uj>,<liuij> `to lean', <uj> `id.'. ??orig. <lau?y>(A),<lauj>(Z) also given; <liuij> var. of <li=uj>? (liuij, uij not in file). #19812.

<la>:: ?? perh from la~ --Cf. <laG> `fold?'.
<lampe?n>(A),,<la=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth), to ^fold_over; to ^wrinkle''. |<peD> `to press?'. ??Cf. <laG> `to fold?'. #19668.
<lampe?n=lampa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fold''. ??echo. #19679.

<la?>::
<Do=la?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bundle ^leaves''. |<Do> `?'. ??in leaves? ANALYSIS?:<ola?a>(Z),<ola>(A) `leaf'. #8442.

<la?>:: ??Cf. <karia la?a> `to wear a dhoti'.
<la?=ur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drape a ^cloth over the ^shoulder''. |<ur> `?'. ^wear. ??CUT? #19821.

<la?a>(Z),,<la?>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^slap, to ^hit, to ^beat; to ^stamp(Z); to ^punish(A); to ^hammer(A); to ^knock (on a ^door)(A); to make ^noise(Z); to ^howl(Z)''. #19160.
<ak la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^howl''. |<la?a> `to make noise, to howl'. #1512.
<li=la?a>(Z),,<lila?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit ^one_^another(Z), to ^fight(A)''. | `each other'. #20211.

<li=la?a=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight with ^one_^another''. |<jar> `?'. #20221.

<la?a>:: ??do these belong with `become' or `hit'?
<ma?n la?>(A) {V} ``to ^blink, to ^wink; to ^flirt''. |<ma?n>,<maD> `eye'. #21172.
<mone la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remind''. |<mone> `mind', <la?a> `to slap, to hit'. *Or.<mOn>. #22642.
<morte la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kill''. |<morte> `?'. *Or.<mOr-iba> `to die', Beng.<morte> `to be dead', Skt.<mrutyu> `'. #22772.
<i~bur la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow in the ^wind''. |<i~bur> `wind'. #13242.

<la=a>(Z),,<la=o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into water (of e.g. sugar)''. |<la> `?', <a> `?', <o> `?'. ??Cf. <la?a> `to hit', <o?o> `to sift'. ??CUT? #19170.

<labaD>(Z),,<laba?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^press, to press down, to ^massage; to ^squeeze ^juice; to be ^tight''. Cf. <laD> `to press out (oil)'. #19190.
<labaD-u Don>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^finish_off, to ^tie_off (e.g. a pot, a basket)''. |<Don> `?'. #19200.

<la?maG>(A) {V} ``to ^hold_out''. #19210.

<labya?>(A) {V} ``to ^nod (one's head)''. #19220.

<labor>(Z) {N} ``^rubber''. *Des.<labar>(G) `rubber'. #19230.

<laD>(Z) {V(u)T?} ``to ^spread (of water)''. #19260.

<laD>(Z),,<la?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^press out (oil); to ^flatten dough with the hands''. Caus. <laba?n>(A). ??caus? #19250.
<la.la?n>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back, to ^flatten oneself''. #19581.
<labaD>(Z),,<laba?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^press, to press down, to ^massage; to ^squeeze ^juice; to be ^tight''. #19199.
<labaD-u Don>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^finish_off, to ^tie_off (e.g. a pot, a basket)''. |<Don> `?'. #19209.
<tar=laD>(Z) {N} ``^cake, ^grilled_cake, pancake, ^savoury''. |<tar> `to cook?'. #34321.

<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lead''. *Or.<lOD-iba>. #19280.

<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw''. #19290.

<laD-ey>(Z) [laRey] {V(u)} ``to ^nod in ^assent''. #19300.

<lad-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^load''. *Des.<lad->(GM) `to load animals and small vehicles'. #19270.

<laDi>(Z),,<laDu>(Z),,<leDi>(A) [laDi],[laDu] {N} ``^mud''. *Des.<lOdi>(M) `mud'. #19310.
<laDi=lobo?>(Z),,<laDu=lobo?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall in the ^mud''. |<lobo?> `earth, ground'. #19320.

<laDim>(A) {N} ``a round ^drum''. #19330.

<laDol bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^snake said to have two mouths (= Or.<domuhu>)''. #19340.

<lag>::
  <baDa lag-ay>(Z) [baRa] {V(nu)} ``to be ^hired''. |<baDa> `to hire'. #3932.

<lag>::
  <bo~Dlu lag-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeak''. |<bo~Dlu> `?'. *Or. #5922.

<la?aG>(Z),,<la?G>(A)/<laG>(Z),,<lag>(Z) {N} ``^tongue''. #19350.
  <la?G abta?>(A) {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<ab=ta?a> `to release'. ??split abta?. #19710.
  <lob=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick_out the ^tongue''. |<lob> `?'. #20332.

<lag-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^dye''. #19360.

<lag-ay>(:)
  <lag-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make (a ^cock) ^fight''. |<taj> `to give'.  Cf. <laga=lagi da> `to fight'. #19370.

<laga=lagi Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight''. |<Da> `to do'.  *Des.<laga lagi oi->(M) `to fight with each other'. ??orig. d. #19380.

<la?gar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^left_over, to be ^saved''. ??orig. <la?=gar>. #19390.

<lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^by''. *Or., Des.<lagi>. ?? = <loge> `near'? #19400.
  <nu=lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^for, ^instead_of''. |<nu> `?'. *Loan?. #24142.

<lagun>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. Cf. <gun> `load'.  *So.<lAg+n> `heavy'. #19410.

<lai>(Z),,<laiy>(A) [la.i] {N} ``rice ^gruel(A), rice ^porridge(Z), ^millet ^soup(A)''.  {V(u)} ``to make id.(Z)''. !Also <lay-u>(Z) `to strain gruel' is recorded.  *Des.<lai pej>(M) `gruel without rice'. #19420.

<la?ay>::
  <ak la?ay>(A) {V} ``to ^echo''. |<ak> `a scream'. #1522.

<laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lower''. Cf. <luay>(Z),,<luaJ>(Z) `id.'. #19450.

<laj>(Z),,<la?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^dig a ^hole, ^scratching(Z); to ^sharpen(A)''. ??two''. #19440.

<laj>(Z),,<la?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^peel (potatoes, mangoes)''. ??'to sharpen'(A) here? #19460.

<laj>::
  <il=laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^become''. |<il> `to change'. #13142.

<lajai>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give off a ^smell''. !G.M. ??G.M. #19470.

<lajia>(Z) [lazia] {ADJ} ``^shameful''. *Des.<laz>(G) `embarrassed, shy'. #19480.

<lak>(Z) {N} ``^kedgeree''. #19490.

<laka>(Z) {??} ``^each''. !Postposed to ??. #19500.
 <boy=laka>(Z) {ADV} ``^one by one''. |<boy> `one'. ??orig sez (lit. one-like). #5742.
 <ijay laka>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how_^much''. |<ijay> `id.'. #13023.

<laka>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. Cf. <ka> e.g. <biGger=ka> `friend'. *Loan. #19510.

<lakajom>(Z),,<laka?zom>(A),,<lakazam>(A) {N} ``^guava''. ^fruit. *Des.<jam>(M),<zam>(G) `guava'. #19520.

<laki>(Z) {PP} ``^behind; ^after ^having Verbed''.  {V(u)} ``to be ^late''. #19540.
 <laki ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^follow, to ^go ^behind''. |<ui> `to go'. #19550.

<laki>(Z),,<lakij>(Z),,<laki?>(A) {N} ``^sand''. ?? <lakij> given as `dry sand'. ??join? #19560.

<la?aki>(Z),,<la?ki>(A),,<laki>(A) {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^later(Z)''.  {ADV} ``^last, ^then(A)''. {PP} ``^after(Z)''. #19530.

<la.la?n>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back, to ^flatten oneself''. |<laD>,<la?n> `to press, to flatten'. #19580.

<lam>(A) {N} ``^rice_^straw''. #19630.
 <go~ lam>(A) {N} ``^wheat_^straw''. |<go~> `wheat'. #11082.

<lam>(A) {V} ``to ^search_for''. #19590.
 <lam-u Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to go in ^search of''. |<Dar> `?'. #19680.

<lam>(Z) {N} ``^foot^print''. !Uncertain. #19600.

<lam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^creep, to ^twine, to ^run, to ^sprout (of a ^vine or runner)''. #19610.
 <lam.lam>(ZA) {N} ``^vine, ^creeper''. #19620.

<lamej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead (dough), to ^roll into balls (sweets)''. Cf. <laD> `to press; to flatten (dough) with the hands', <labaD> `to press'. #19640.

<lampe?n>(A),,<la=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth), to ^fold_over; to ^wrinkle''. ??Cf. <laG> `to fold?', and <peD> `to press?'. #19660.
 <lampe?n=lampa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fold''. ??echo. #19670.

<lan>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lean''. #19690.

<laG>::
 <ba?=laG>(A) {V} ``to ^overflow''. |<ba?> `id.'. #3762.

<Danu? ar=laG>(A) {V} ``to be ^insufficient''. |<Danu?> `to be sufficient', <ar> `not'. #7453.

<laG>::
<laG.laG giDeb>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to put an ^arm round someone's ^shoulder''. |<giDeb> `?'. ^embrace. Cf. <lan> `to lean'. #19740.

<laG>(:) ??``to fold''? Cf. <laGa> `skirt'. #38240.
<laG=ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear a ^draped garment (of women)''. |<ji?i> `to tie up'. Cf. <taG=ji?> `id.'. #19730.
<ta?=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^un^fold''. |<ta?=> `to undo'. #33652.

<laGa>(A) {N} ``^skirt''. *Cf. Des.<laGgu> `pants'. #19720.

<la=paG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. |<la> `?', <paG> `id.'. #19750.

<la=pij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break branches''. |<la> `?', <pij> `to break off, snap'. #19770.

<las-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shoot (with a ^gun(Z))''. *Des.<lac->(M) `to shoot'. #19780.

<lat-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cling_to''. *Des.<lat-ai->(M) `to lean against'. #19790.

<latam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^step_on, to ^trample''. #19800.

<la=uj>(Z),,<la=u?y>(A),,<la=uij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bend, to ^lean(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^curved(A)''. |<la> `?', <uj> `to lean'. Cf. <li=uj>,<liuij> `to lean', <uj> `id.'. ??orig. <lau?y>(A),<lauj>(Z) also given; <liuij> var. of <li=uj>? (liuij, uij not in file). #19810.

<la?=ur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drape a ^cloth over the ^shoulder''. |<la?> `?', <ur> `?'. ^wear. ??CUT? #19820.

<le=>(ZA) {PX} ``^we, ^1st_person_singular ^subject''. Cf. <lu=> `3rd person sg.'. #19830.

<lebaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``the ^nose to ^run''. ^mucus. #19840.

<leD>(Z),,<le?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^take, to ^pick_up; to ^catch (^fish) in a trap, to capture(A)''. #19860.
<le?n=u=Ta>(A) {N} ``^trap for animals''. |<u> `?', <Ta> `?'. #19871.

<leD>(Z),,<le?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^good, ^pretty''. #19850.
<leDleDa>(Z) [lED'leDa] {V(nu)} ``to ^cure''. |<<leD.leD=Da->>. #19940.
<le?n ar=a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^repulsive''. |<ar=> `not', <a?bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'?, <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #19890.
<le?n ar=gi?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ugly person''. |<ar=> `not', <gi?> `to look at', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #19900.
<le?n Duku>(A) {V} ``to be ^healthy''. |<Duku> `to be, to stay'. #19910.
<le?n lok>(A) {N} ``^gentle person''. |<lok> `person'. #19920.

<leDi>(A) {N} ``^mud''. Cf. <laDi>,<laDu> `id.'. #19930.

<le?n=u=Ta>(A) {N} ``^trap for animals''. |<le?n> `to capture', <u> `?', <Ta> `?'. #19870.

<lej>(Z) {V(u/?nu)} ``to ^expand slowly''. {V(u)} ``to ^spread something (e.g. flour)''. #19970.

<leka>(:) {N} ``''. *Des.<leka>(G) `mathematics, accounts'. #37810.
<leka Da>(A) {V} ``to ^count''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des.<leka k0r->(G) `id., lit. to do mathmatics'. #19980.

<lek-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^write''. *Des.<lek->(GM) `to write'. #19990.

<lela?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^try a case, to ^judge''. ??panchayat in parentheses. #20000.

<lembu>(Z),,<lima>(A) {N} ``^lemon''. *Des.<limbau>(G) `lemon'. #20010.

<lenuG>(A) {N} ``^mountain ^range''. #20020.

<leG>(Z) {PRON} ``^us, ^our, ^1st_person_plural''. ??not clear how to cite this (cf. FF <en=leG> `us, to us', CF <i=leG> `id.', <leG> `our'). #20030.
<en=leG>(Z) {PRON} ``^us (^objective), ^to us (1st_person_plural ^object)''. |<en> `to'. #9742.
<i=leG>(Z) {PRON SX(V)} ``^us, to us''. |<i> `?'. (Incorporated ^1st_person_plural ^object.) #13152.

<leGgay>(Z) {ADJ} ``^crisp''. {N} ``crispness''. #20040.

<lepeG>(Z),,<leteG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hover (as a bird of prey)''. !Also recorded as <leteG-u>. #20050.
<lepeGgu=uDaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird of ^prey, the ^Osprey (^Howler), lit. ^hovering ^eagle''. |<uDaG> `large bird'. ??CUT =gu ? --or =u ? #20060.

<lesob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch''. ??orig <le=sob>. #20070.

<li=>(Z) {PX(V)} ``^one_^another, ^each_^other (^reciprocal)''. !Not productive. #20090.
<li=kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^curse ^one_^another''. |<kuloG>,<kulaG> `to abuse'. #20207.
<li=la?a>(Z),,<lila?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit ^one_^another(Z), to ^fight(A)''. |<la?a> `to hit'. #20217.
<li=la?a=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight with ^one_^another''. |<jar> `?'. #20227.

::
<li=uj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean, to ^lean ^forward''. |<uj> `to lean'. Cf. <la=uj> `to bend, to lean'. #20291.

<lia>(Z) {N} ``^puffed_^rice''. *Des. #20100.

<liar>(:)

<liar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^prepare''. |<Da> `to do'. #20110.

<li[b]gaD>(Z),,<li[b]ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, tr.)''. |Caus. of <ligaD>(Z),<liga?n>(A) `id. (intr.)'. #20130.

<liD>(Z),,<li?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^paint, to ^apply (oil, paste, cosmetics); to ^massage''. !Intr. <lin-nu>. Cf. <alin> `to thresh, to knead'. #20150.

<liDa>(ZA) [liDa] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^laugh, to ^smile; to ^ridicule(A); to be ^funny(A)''. #20160.

<ligaD>(Z),,<liga?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, intr.)''. #20170.
<li[b]gaD>(Z),,<li[b]ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, tr.)''. |<-b-> `causative'. #20139.

<lij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grow ^big (of plants)''. #20190.

<lij>::
<ur=lij>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^take_off_clothes, to ^strip (to the bare skin)''. |<ur> `?'. ??CUT? #37572.

<li=kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^curse ^one_^another''. | `each other', <kuloG>,<kulaG> `to abuse'. #20200.

<li=la?a>(Z),,<lila?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit ^one_^another(Z), to ^fight(A)''. | `each other', <la?a> `to hit'. #20210.
<li=la?a=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight with ^one_^another''. |<jar> `?'. #20220.

<liman>(ZA),,<niman>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^good, ^pretty(Z); ^clean(A), ^sweet(A); ^kind(A), ^obedient(A)''. *Des.<niman>(GM) `pretty, correct'. ??see subentries under <niman>. #20250.

<liG>::
<a=liG>(Z),,<aliG>(A) {PP} ``^on(Z), ^above(Z); ^in(A), ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?'. ??CUT? #1822.

<lion>(Z) {ADJ} ``^soft, ^flexible, ^pliable, ^malleable''. *Des.<lion>(G) `smooth'. #20260.

<lioG>(ZA) {N} ``^field, wet ^paddy field''. Cf. <lug> `field'. #20270.
<seri=lioG>(Z) {N} ``^terraces, ^fields, terraced fields''. |<seri> `?'. #30612.

<liTi>(:)
<liTi poDiD>(Z) [liTi poRiD'] {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Flycatcher''. |<poDiD> `any small bird'. *Des.<liTi>(M) `a small bird'. #20280.

<li=uj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean, to ^lean ^forward''. | `?', <uj> `to lean'. Cf. <la=uj> `to bend, to lean'. #20290.

<lo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dig, to ^dig_up; to ^level the soil in preparation for planting''. #20310.

<lo?o>(:)
 <areG=lo?o>(Z) {N} ``^white ^stone''. |<areG> `stone'. ??<lo?o> to dig up? #2942.

<lob>\<unlob> {NCF} ``root vegetable''. #38250.
 <riGgeD lob>(Z),,<riGgeD lop>(Z),,<riGeD lob>(Z),,<riGeD lop>(Z) {N} ``^sweet_potato, ^yam''. |<riGgeD> `sweet'. #28592.

<lob>(:)
 <lob=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^soak, to ^soften with water''. |<buG> `?'. ??CUT? #20320.
 <te~te=lob>(Z),,<Te~Te=lob>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(rain water) to ^bubble''. ??given as <Te~.Telob>. #34631.

<lob>(:)
 <lob=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick_out the ^tongue''. |<lob> `?', <laG> `tongue'. #20330.

<lobo>(ZA),,<lobo?>(A),,<lobo?o>(Z),,<loboD>(Z),,<lubo?>(A),,<lubo>(A) {N} ``^soil, ^earth, ^ground, ^earthen ^floor''. #20340.
 <lobo?n ir>(A) {V} ``to ^jump down''. |<ir> `to jump'. #20380.
 <lobo? luku?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^brown''. |<luku?n> `like'. #20360.
 <lobo?o-u ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall and get ^dirty (of an object)''. |<ui> `to scatter (tr.)'.  ?? or <ui> `to go'? serial?. #20390.
 <lubo ya?>(A) {N} ``^earthquake''. |<ya?> `to sway, to move'. #20820.
  <lubo ab=ya?>(A) {N} ``^earthquake''. |<ab> `causative'. #20830.
 <laDi=lobo?>(Z),,<laDu=lobo?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall in the ^mud''. |<laDi> `mud'. #19322.
 <riDaG lobo>(A) {N} ``^burning place''. |<riDaG> `cremation ground'. #28442.

<loD>::
 <aGal=loD>(Z),,<aGaloD>(Z) {N} ``^wood''. |<aGal> `wood, fuel'. !In songs. #2432.

<loRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^important, ^necessary''. *Des.<loRa>(G) `desire, need, want'. #20400.
 <loDa Da>(Z) [loRa Da] {V(u)} ``to ^want''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. #20410.

<loRi>(A) {N} ``^wave''. #20420.

<loDka>(Z) [lORka] {N} ``^cow^bell''. *Des.<loRka>(M) `clapper made of hollow pieces of bamboo attached to cow's neck'. #20430.

<loge>(Z),,<loge=ni>(Z) {} ``^near''.  {} ``^side''. ??part of speech? *Des.<loge>(M) `near'. #20450.
 <loge ua?>(A) {V} ``to ^approach''. |<ua?> `to come'. #20460.
 <Di=nu=loge>(Z) {PP} ``^towards''. |<Di> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #8223.
 <no?n loge reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^avoid (someone)''. |<no?n> `he, she, it', <reG ta?y> `to ignore, to abandon'. #23992.

<loy>(Z) {N} ``a ^plant whose ^thorns are used in ^fishing''. *?Des.<loi>(M) `a poisonous creeper having a white cap'. #20470.

<loyboG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^flabby''. #20480.

<loyor>(Z),,<lopor>(Z) {ADJ} ``a ^lot of, ^much''. Cf. <lup> `big'. #20490.

<loypaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged, to sit on the floor''. #20500.

<loj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^die (of enemies)''. #20510.

<loj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel (potatoes, mangoes, bananas)''. Cf. <loJ> `to strip off'. #20520.
<siD=loy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel_off''. |<siD> `?'. ??Cf. <sib>,<sij> `to pinch'. #30832.

<lok>(ZA) {N} ``^person, ^people; ^body(A)''. *Des.<lok>(GM) `id.'. #20530.
<lok sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^corpse''. |<sisi?n> `meat'. #20540.
<a=pa?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<a=paD>,<a=pa?n> `to ferry across'. #25454.
<anDi?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^player''. |<anDi?n> `to play (a game)', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #2263.
<ar=so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ignorant person''. |<ar=> `not', <so?y> `to learn', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #3127.
<baGi?n lok>(A) {N} ``^lazy person''. |<baG=iD>,<baGi?n> `to be lazy'. #4472.
<besi oa?n lok>(A) {N} ``^dancer''. |<besi> `?', <oa?n> `to dance'. #4953.
<bopu lok>(A) {N} ``^brave person''. |<bopu> `strong'. #6012.
<bopu iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cowardly person''. |<iGku?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #6024.
<bu?tu lok>(A) {N} ``^poor person''. |<bu?tu> `to be poor'. #6532.
<budi so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^clever person''. |<budi> `advice', <so?y> `to learn', <nu> `adjectivizer'. ??clever? #6414.
<budi soGor lok>(A) {N} ``^intelligent person''. |<budi> `advice', <soGor> `?'. #6423.
<buTia lok>(A) {N} ``^dwarf''. |<buTia> `?'. #6892.
<butoG-u?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^fearful person''. |<butoG> `to fear', <u?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #6914.
<canDal lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<canDal> `?'. Cf. <sansri lok> `id.'. #29792.
<Deli? lok>(A) {N} ``^dwarf''. |<Deli?> `short'. #7862.
<Drama lok>(A) {N} ``^actor''. |<Drama> `drama'. ?? #8692.
<duki lok>(A) {N} ``^poor person''. |<duki> `poor?'. Cf. <duk> `sad'. #8962.
<dunia lok>(A) {N} ``^non-speaker, ^foreigner''. |<dunia> `?'. #9172.
<gaRsu lok>(A) {N} ``^disobedient person''. |<gaRsu> `?'. #10102.
<gatual lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<gatual> `?'. #10562.
<gouD lok>(A) {N} ``^herdsman''. |<gouD> `milkman'. #11652.
<guRa lok>(A) {N} ``^leper''. |<guRa> `?'. #11772.
<iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<iGku?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #13493.
<zaG=e?n lok>(A),,<jaG=eD=kui>(Z) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>. #14056.
<kamar lok>(A) {N} ``^blacksmith''. |<kamar> `?'. #15852.
<keuT lok>(A) {N} ``^fisherman''. |<keuT> `?'. #16572.
<kun.kun zel-u lok>(A) {N} ``^musician''. |<kun.kun> `song', <zel> `to say'. #18743.

<kunta?y lok>(A) {N} ``^foolish person''. |<kunTa?y> `cruel'. ??mng? #18812.
<le?n ar=gi?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ugly person''. |<le?n> `good, pretty', <ar=> `not', <gi?> `to look at', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #19905.
<le?n lok>(A) {N} ``^gentle person''. |<le?n> `good, pretty'. #19922.
<lu?n ar=Dar-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^deaf person''. |<lu?n> `ear', <ar=> `not', <Daar> `to hear', <nu> `adjectivizer'. ?? <Daar> spelling (sic.). #20855.
<milTir lok>(A) {N} ``^soldier''. |<milTir> `?'. *Des.<milTri>, Engl.<military>. #22062.
<niDar lok>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<niDar> `poor man'. #23672.
<niman iGko?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^rude person''. |<niman> `good, right', <iGko?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #23814.
<or=bu?l-nu?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^sober person''. |<or=> `not', <bu?l> `to get drunk', <nu?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ar=> `not'. #25145.
<paRan-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<paRan> `veranda, yard', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #25553.
<payTi Da-u lok>(A) {N} ``^industrious person''. |<payTi Da> `to work'. ??orig. <Dau>. #25623.
<pongal lok>(A) {N} ``^liar''. |<pongal> `a lie'. #27022.
<punaG lok>(A) {N} ``^porter, ^bearer''. |<punaG> `?'. Cf. <paG> `to carry'. #27452.
<royt lok>(A) {N} ``^farmer''. |<royt> `?'. Cf. <roit=bait> `farming'. #28712.
<saGaj=nu lok>(Z),,<saGay=nu lok>(Z) {IND} ``^that_^man (^far_away)''. |<saGaj> `far away', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #29913.
<sansri lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<sansri> `?'. Cf. <canDal lok> `id.'. #29842.
<sobor lok>(A) {N} ``^hunter''. |<sobor> `?'. #31622.
<soG lok>(ZA) {N} ``^friend''. |<soG> `help?'. *Loan. #32132.
<soG inku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^enemy''. |<inku?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #32124.
<soloGk lok>(A) {N} ``^healthy person''. |<soloGk> `?'. ??Cf. <soloG> `straight'. #31932.
<suki lok>(A) {N} ``^poor man''. |<suk> `thin'. #32722.
<sunDor lok>(A) {N} ``^pretty or ^handsome person''. |<sunDor> `?'. #32932.
<s[in]er=si? lok>(A) {N} ``^left-^handed person''. |<s[in]er=si?> `left hand'. #31173.
<ta?=DiG lok>(Z) {N} ``^drummer''. |<ta?=DiG> `drummer, drumming'. #33473.
<taGku tariGu-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cook''. |<taGku> `cooked rice', <tariG> `to cook', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #34094.
<tagRi lok>(A) {N} ``^violent person''. |<tagRi> `?'. #33522.
<tit=e=nu lok>(Z) [tite~nulok] {N} ``^person of ^that_^place''. |<tit=e=nu> `of that place'. #35614.
<tunTa lok>(A) {N} ``^leper''. |<tunTa> `?'. #36212.
<ura lok>(A) {N} ``^healthy person''. |<ura> `fat, strong'. #37482.
<ziG=si surru?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cripple''. |<ji?iG>/<jiG> `leg', <si?i>/<si> `hand', <surru?> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. #14614.
<zit.zita lok>(A) {N} ``^busy person''. |<zit.zita> `?'. #14712.

<lom>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^bite''. Caus. <ab=lom> `to cause to bite, to sic'. #20550.
<lom.lom>(A) {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''. #20590.
<ti?=lom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?'. #35042.

<lom>,,<lomb>::

<lom-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^stretch, to be ^elastic''. *Des.<lama->(G),,<lamba->(:) `to stretch s.th.'. #20570.
<lomei iGko>(A) {V} ``to be ^in^elastic''. |<iGko> `not'. ??12B010. #20580.
<lomb-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^extend(Z), to ^stretch(Z); to ^string(A), to ^hang (a rope)(A)''. *Des.<lamb-ai->(G) `to measure a long distance with a string, to tie a rope between two poles'. #20560.

<lomur>(:)
<lomur Da?>(A),,<lombur Da?>(A) {N} ``^dew''. |<Da?> `water'. Cf. <loGur=Da?> `id.'. #20600.

<lon>(Z) {V(u)} ``to pull at the ^lips''. ??meaning? #20610.
<lon=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to press the ^lips together''. ??analysis? is <lon> the short form of <lonur> `lips'? ??CUT? #20620.
<lonur>(Z) {N} ``^lips''. ??analysis? #20630.
<lonur=si?>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand''. |<si?> `hand'. ??meaning? #20640.

<loJ>(Z),,<loy~>(A) [loy~] {V(u)} ``to ^strip off; to ^skin (an animal); to ^remove ^thatch from a ^roof(Z); to ^cut ^bark from a ^tree(A)''. Cf. <loj> `to peel', <siD=loy> `to peel off' . #20650.

<loG>:: Cf. <loGur> `(fever) to abate'. #38270.
<kiD=loG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^revived, to ^regain_^consciousness''. |<kiD>,<ki?n> `to die'. Cf. <tay-kiD> `id.'. ??cited also as V(u) s.v. <loGur>. #16722.

<loG>(:)
<loG=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^immerse; to ^mix a paste of flour and ^water''. |<Da?a> `water'. #20660.

<loGur>(Z) {N} ``^stale ^food''. #20670.

<loGur>(:)
<loGur=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^dew''. Cf. <lomur Da?>,<lombur Da?> `id.' #20690.

<loGur>(Z) {V(u)} ``(^fever) to ^abate''. #20680.
<kiD=loG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^revived, to ^regain_^consciousness''. |<kiD>,<ki?n> `to die', <loG> `(fever) to abate'. Cf. <tay=kiD> `id.'. ??cited also as V(u) s.v. <loGur>. #16723.

<lor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn one's head away, to turn ^aside''. #20700.

<loraG>(Z) {N} ``^funeral ^ceremony performed at the graveyard in which water mixed with cowdung is sprinkled and flowers are put on the grave''. {V(nu)} ``to perform id.''. #20710.

<loruG>(ZA) {N} ``^oil; ^grease''. #20720.
<loruG luku?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^greasy''. |<luku?n> `like'. #20730.
<o~tor=loruG>(Z) {N} ``^scent, ^perfume''. |<o~tor> `?'. #25012.

<losun>(A) {N} ``^garlic''. *Des.<loson>(G) `garlic'. #20740.

<lu=>(Z) {PRON} ``^3rd_person_singular''. ??says verbal pronom. `auxiliary'; cf. <ne->, <mo->, <le->, <bo->. #20750.

<lu>::
  <yeD=lu>(Z) {N} ``the ^sun''. |<yeD> `the sun to shine'. #12842.

<lu?>::
  <oDiG=lu?>(Z) [oRiGlu?],[oRiGlu?u] {N} ``^gait, manner of ^walking''. |<oDiG> `to walk'. ??treat [V?,V?V] phonologically as /V?/ vs /V?V/ which doesn't vary with [V?]. #24472.

<lu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stain, to be ^stained''. Caus. <ab=lu?u> `to dye'. #20760.
  <ab=lu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dye''. |Caus. of <lu?u> `to be stained'. #322.

<luaD>(Z),,<lua?n>(A)/<luD>(Z) {N} ``^rope, ^string, ^cord, ^twine; ^fiber(A); ^bamboo ^lashings(A)''. #20770.
  <naDia luaD>(Z),,<nODia luaD>(Z) {N} ``^rope made of ^coconut fibers''. |<noRia> `coconut'. *Or.<naDia>. #23322.

<luay>(Z),,<luaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lower''. *Or.<lua~i~>. Cf.<laj>(Z) `id.'.  *Des.<loi->(GM) `to stoop, bow, bend'. ??lu-ay-u? Or. unconfirmed. #20780.

<lub>(Z) {N} ``^hole''. #20790.

<lub>(Z),,<lu?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^devour, to ^gulp_down, to ^swallow; to ^inhale (e.g. smoke)(Z)''. #20800.
  <lub=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swallow''. |<DaG> `?'. #20810.

<lubo?>(A),,<lubo>(A),,<lobo>(ZA),,<lobo?>(A),,<lobo?o>(Z),,<loboD>(Z) {N} ``^soil, ^earth, ^ground, ^earthen ^floor''. ?? subentries all under <lobo>. #20341.

<luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^press_down''. #20870.
  <luD.luD>(Z),,<luluD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^press_down''. #20880.
  <luD-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^expel, to ^press_out''. |<taj> `to give'. #20890.

<luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise, to ^lift''. ??but cf. above. #20910.
  <maG=lu?n>(A) {PP} ``^up''.  {ADV} ``^north (lit. ^up)''. |<maG> `?'. #21602.
  <on=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise''. |<on> `?'. ??cut? #24902.
  <soloGk lu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<soloGk> `?'.  Cf. <soloG> `straight'. ??orig. <o~k>. #31942.

<luD>(Z),,<lu?n>(A) {N} ``^ear''.  {V(u)} ``to cock the ear, to ^listen(Z)''. #20840.
  <lu?n ar=Dar-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^deaf person''. |<ar=> `not', <Daar> `to hear', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. ?? <Daar> spelling (sic.). #20850.
  <lu?n munDi>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the ^lobe of the ear''. |<munDi> `ring'. #20860.
  <a=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^over^hear''. |<a> `?'. #1892.
  <asoG=lu?n>(A) {NB} ``^ear^wax''. |<asoG> `excrement'. #3452.

<junur=luD>(Z) {N} ``^ear hung with many ^ear^rings''. |<junur> `?'. #15272.
<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift_or_^cock_the_^ears''. |<on> `?'. #24892.
<on=luD.luD>(Z),,<un=luD.luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^pull_someone's_^ear (to ^tease them)''. #24911.
<siriG=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^un^able to ^hear''. |<siriG> `?burn, blister'. #31352.
<zitiG=lu?n>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper ear''. |<zitiG> `?'. #14702.
<un=luD>(Z),,<u~luD>(Z) [unluD'],,[unlu?] {N} ``^rabbit''. |<un> `?'. ??CUT? #37292.

<luD>(:) ??``^string, ^yarn, ^thread''? #38280.
<aDia=luD>(Z) {N} ``^waist_^thread (worn by children)''. |<aDia> `waist'. #873.
<guDum=luD>(Z) [guRum] {V(u)} ``to ^wind ^yarn into a ^ball''. |<guDum> `to wind yarn; round'. ??phonetics sic. #11902.
<suy=luD>(Z) [suyluD'] {V(u)} ``to ^move_a_^bobbin''. |<suy> `?'. Cf. <suj> `to pierce, to poke'. #32642.
<un=suy=luD>(Z),,<u~suy=luD>(Z) {N} ``^bobbin''. |<un> `?'. #37323.

<luD>::
<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bend (at the waist)''. |<on> `?'. ??CUT? #24882.

<luRguD-ay>(Z),,<luRguD-ey>(Z) [luRguRay] {V(u)} ``to ^test an ^egg''. #20920.

<luDki>(:) {N} ``^hiccup''. *Des.<luRki>(M) `a hiccup'. #37820.
<luDki Da>(Z) [luRki Da] {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<Da> `to do'. #20930.

<lud.luda>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft''. *Des.<lud.lud-a>(G) `soft'. #20940.

<lug>(Z) {N} ``^field''. Cf. <lioG> `field, wet paddy field'. #20950.

<lu?G>(A) {N} ``^hole''. #21030.
<lupu lu?G>(A) {N} ``a ^big ^hole, a ^cave''. |<lupu> `big'. #21101.

<lukun>(Z),,<luku?n>(A) {PP} ``^like''. {ADJ} ``^alike(A)''. {CLITIC(V)} ``^possible(Z), ^may(Z)''. #20960.
<luku?n Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^resemble''. |<Duku> `to be, to stay'. #20970.
<lobo? luku?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^brown''. |<lobo?> `earth'. #20362.
<loruG luku?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^greasy''. |<loruG> `oil, grease'. #20732.

<lulu>(Z) {N} ``^shade, ^shadow''. {V(nu)} ``to ^cast_a_^shadow''. #20980.
<lulu?=Da>(A) {ADJ} ``^dark''. |<Da> `to be'. ??syntax? #21000.

<lum>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^dissolve in the mouth(Z), to ^dissolve(A); to ^hold in the ^mouth(Z)''. Cf. <lub> `to devour', <lom> `to bite'. #21020.

<luG>::
<a=luG>(Z),,<aluG>(A) {PP} ``^in, ^into, ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?'. ??cf. <aliG> `id., on'? ??CUT? #1902.

<luGguj>(Z) [lUGguy'] {NB} ``male ^genitals, ^penis, ^scrotum''. #21050.

<lup>(ZA),,<lupu>(ZA) [luph] {ADJ} ``^big, ^large''. {V(u)} ``to be ^large(Z); to ^grow_up''. Caus. <ab=lupu-u> `to increase, to improve'. Cf. <loyor>, <lopor> `a lot'. !(Z) lists <lup> only as {ADJ}, <lupu> only as {V}. #21060.
<lup kia>(Z) {N} ``^cuckoo''. |<kia> `the Jungle Babbler'. ^bird. #16610.
<lupu gadra>(A) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. |<gaDra> `male goat, male kid'. ??d/D (cf. D below). #21080.
<lupu kuku?=zor>(A) {N} ``^tuberculosis''. |<kuku?=jor> `cough'. #21090.
<lupu lu?G>(A) {N} ``a ^big ^hole, a ^cave''. |<lu?G> `hole'. #21100.
<lupu punDa>(A) {N} ``a ^sigh (lit. a ^big ^breath)''. |<punDa> `breath'. #21110.
<ab=lupu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^increase, to ^improve''. |Caus. of <lupu> `to be large'. #332.

<lupur>(:)
<lupur.lupur>(A) {ADJ} ``^loud''. #21120.

┼

<ma?a>::
<ma?a=Du>(Z),,<ma?=Du>(Z) {PP(V)} ``^because, ^when''. |<Du> `after'. ??CONJ? #21261.

<mab>(Z),,<ma?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit one's ^head(Z); to ^meet (tr.)(A)''. #21130.
<ma.ma?m>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''. #21140.

<maD>(Z),,<ma?n>(A) {NB} ``^eye''. {V(u)} ``to ^want something(Z), to ^covet(Z)''. #21150.
<maD=bam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give the ^evil_^eye, to ^cast a ^spell''. |<bam> `to find'. #21200.
<ma?n bomr-ey>(A) {V} ``to have a ^vision''. |<bomr-ey> `to cry out in pain'. Cf. Des.<bomr->(M)`to talk in one's sleep'. #21160.
<maD=bur>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<bur> `hair'. #21210.
<ma?n la?>(A) {V} ``to ^blink, to ^wink; to ^flirt''. |<la?> `?'. ??<la?> `to become', <la?a> `to hit'. #21170.
<maD=non>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^love ^one_^another''. |<non> `?'. ??CUT? #21230.
<ma?n poGi?n>(A) {V} ``to ^blink''. |<poGi?n> `to extinguish; to go out'. #21180.
<ma?n rog>(A) {N} ``^eye ^disease''. |<rog> `disease'. #21190.
<maD=sa?a>(Z),,<maD=sa?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^open the ^eyes with the fingers''. |<sa?a> `to tear, to tear off'. #21240.
<ma?n=uba?=kui>(:) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<uba?=kui> `hair'. !Orig. <man-uba-kui>(Bh.). #21531.
<a=maD>(Z),,<a=ma?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^face''. |<a=> `to wash?'. #1932.
<ay=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink (signal with a wink); to have the ^eyelid ^stuck ^shut (from conjunctivitis)''. |<ay=> `?'. #1312.
<Da?a=riG=maD>(Z),,<Da?=riG=maD>(Z),,<DariG=ma?n>(A) {NB} ``^tears, a ^tear (of the ^eye)''. |<Da?a> `water', <riG> `?'. Cf. <reG> `to leave'. #7623.
<gitay=maD>(Z) {N} ``^mucus of the ^eye, ^rheum''. *<gitay> Des. #11012.
<gurtui=maD>(Z) [tui],[tuy],[twi] {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<gurtui> `?'. Cf. <bur=tuy> `body hair, eyelash'. #12472.

<jo?tiG=maD ta?a>(Z) [zo?tiG] {V(u)} ``to ^clean the ^eyes''. |<jo?tiG> `?', <ta?a> `?'. ??PARSE? #14812.
<kurlai=maD>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. |<kurlai> `?'. #18932.
<pi=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blink, to ^wink, to ^squint, to ^open_the_^eyes, to ^shut_the_eyes''. |<pi>,<pij> `to snap, to break off'. #26342.
<pi=maD pi=maD gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squint''. |<gij> `to look, to see'. #26352.
<poTa=maD>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<poTa> `eyelash'. #27262.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<poTa>(Z) `eyelash', <Di> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <bur=tuy> `hair, body hair'. ??T/t?; ??parse? -orig. <ma?nDi-nu>. #27252.
<sar=maD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clean_one's_^eyes; to make_^friends with, to become_^acquainted_with''. |<sar> `?'. #30212.
<suy=maD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``(^eyes) to ^tear, to make ^tears''. |<suy> `?'. ??Cf. <suj> `to prick, to pierce'. #32652.

<maD>::
<gur=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^eat_into (of salt, insects)''. |<gur> `?'. ??CUT? #12392.

<maD>::
<maD=jiG>(Z) {NB} ``inner ^bone of the ^ankle ^joint''. |<jiG> `foot, leg'. ??inner only? #21220.

<maD>::
<nay=maD>(ZA),,<nay=mad>(Z) {ADJ} ``^much(Z), ^many(Z), ^several(Z), a ^lot(Z)''. {ADV} ``^very(A)''. |<nay> `some, what'. ??unglot. <d> variant. #23412.

<mad>(Z) {N} ``^quarrel''. *Des.<maD>(M),<maR>(G) `blows, beating'. ??d nonglott. #21250.

<ma?n=uba?=kui>(:) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<ma?n> `eye', <uba?=kui> `hair'. !Orig. <man-uba-kui>(Bh.). #21530.

<ma?a=Du>(Z),,<ma?=Du>(Z) {PP(V)} ``^because, ^when''. |<ma?a> `?', <Du> `after'. ??CONJ? #21260.

<maga>(:) {N} ``the ^month ^January-^February''. *Des.<mag>(GM) `id.'. #37830.
<maga=kiD>(Z) [magakiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month''. #21270.

<maiG>(Z),,<mamiG>(Z),,<mamin>(Z),,<babiG>(Z),,<babin>(Z) {PRON} ``^you_plural (^2nd_person_plural ^subject)''. ??says full form. #21310.

<ma?y>::
<may.ma?y>(A) {V} ``to ^taste, to ^eat a sample of''. #21300.

<may>(A) {V} ``to ^dilute''. #21280.

<may=aGti>(Z) {NB} ``^thumb''. |<aGti> `finger, toe'. *Des.<mai aGTi>(G) `thumb, big toe' (<mai>(G) `female', <aGTi>(G),<aGti>(M) `finger, toe'. ??t/T; SPLIT OFF aGti. #21290.

<mazon>(A),,<ma~jon>(Z) [ma~dzOn],[ma~dzAn] {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Or.<maha~gan>. #21320.

<makoR>(Z),,<makRi>(A) [makOR] {N} ``^monkey''. *Des.<makoR> `monkey (male)', <makRi>(G) `(female)'. ??species? ??(A)form not clear. #21330.

<mal>(Z) {N} ``^work''. *Or. #21340.

<mala>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <mali> `necklace'. *Des.<mali> `necklace'. #37720.
<tarba=mala>(Z) {N} ``^garland of ^flowers''. |<tarba> `flower'. #34302.

<malaG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^a^shamed''. *Des.<malaG lok>(G) `a kind of beggar'. #21350.

<maleG>(:) {N} ``''. *Des.<maleG>(G) `a fruit'. #37840.
<maleG=ara?>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree or ^shrub, the ^Persian_^lilac''. |<ara?> `tree'. ^bush, ^plant. #21360.

<mali>(A) {N} ``^necklace''. Cf. <tarba=mala> `garland'. *Des.<mali>(G) `bead, bead necklace'. #21370.
<beke mali>(Z) {N} ``^necklace''. |<beke> `?'. *Des. #4852.

<malo>(Z) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''. *Loan?. #21380.

<mama?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to bathe''. Caus. <ab=muma?a> `to bathe someone'. ??sp? -no entry for caus. with either spelling. #21390.

<mama?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^give_^birth to, to ^bear''. #21400.

<ma.ma?m>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''. #21410.

<mami>(:)
<mami Deray>(Z) {N} ``a ^grain, a kind of ^millet''. #21420.

<mamuG>(Z) {NK} ``^maternal ^great-^grand^father: mother's father's father''. #21430.

<man>(Z),,<mane>(Z) {INDECL} ``^measure''. *Des.<man>(G),<ma~da>(M) `measure of grain (about 3.5 kg)'. #21440.

<manaly>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twinkle''. *Loan?. ??phonotactics? #21450.

<manda>(Z) [manda] {N} ``^group''. *Des.<manda>(G),<ma~da> `crowd, flock, herd'. #21460.

<manDi>(ZA) {NB} ``^knee''. *Des.<maNDi>(GM) `knee'. #21470.
<manDi=Tuka taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kneel''. |<Tuka> `?', <taj> `to give'. *Des.<maNDi Tek->(M),<maNDi kuTa->(M) `to kneel'. ??check Des. kuTa-. #21480.

<man-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^obey(Z); to ^admit(A), to ^agree(A)''. *Or., Des.<man->(G) `to respect, obey, admit'. #21490.

<man=sa?r>(A) {V} ``to ^admit''. |<man-ey>(ZA) `to obey, admit'; <sa?r> `?'. #21521.

<mano?n>(A),,<manu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^kind; ^generous''. #21500.

<manru>(Z) [manru],[manDru] {N} ``^bees^wax''. #21510.

<man=sa?r>(A) {V} ``to ^admit''. |<man-ey> `to obey, admit'; <sa?r> `?'. #21520.

<ma~j-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub''. *Des.<manz->(G),<ma~j->(M) `to rub, scrub, scour'. #21540.

<ma~jon>(Z),,<mazon>(A) [ma~dzOn],[ma~dzAn] {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Or.<maha~gan>. ??also alphabetized as <mazon>, w same (0) number. #21321.

<maG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (^2nd_person_singular ^subject)''. Cf. <mo=> `subject prefix', <om>, <ob> `object suffix', <en=om> `object'. ??full form; AZ says prefix instead of suffix for =om, =ob. #21570.

<maG>(:) ??mng? ??CUTS?
<maG=lu?n>(A) {PP} ``^up''. {ADV} ``^north (lit. ^up)''. |<luD> `to raise'. #21601.
<maG=tu>(A) {PP} ``^down''. {ADV} ``^south (lit. ^down)''. |<tu> `?'. #21621.
<maG=ta>(ZA),,<maG=tar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^come down, to ^descend; to ^a^light; to ^bring down''. |<ta> `?'. #21611.
<a=maG>(Z),,<a?maG>(A) {PP} ``^before, ^ahead of, in_^front_of''. {ADJ} ``^early''. {ADV} ``^first''. {V(nu)} ``to ^advance, to ^go ^ahead''. {V(u)} ``to ^obstruct, to be in the way''. |<a=> `?'. #1942.
<tinar=maG>(Z) {N} ``^loft, ^attic''. |<tinar> `?'. #35202.

<ma?aG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell, to be ^a^live''. Tag of <me?eG-nu> `to live'. ??format, gloss? #21560.

<maGar>(A),,<maGgar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mourn(Z); to ^worry(A)''. #21580.

<maG=lu?n>(A) {PP} ``^up''. {ADV} ``^north (lit. ^up)''. |<maG> `?', <lu?n>,<luD> `to raise'. #21600.

<maG=ta>(ZA),,<maG=tar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^come down, to ^descend; to ^a^light; to ^bring down''. |<maG> `?', <ta> `?'. #21610.

<maG=tu>(A) {PP} ``^down''. {ADV} ``^south (lit. ^down)''. |<maG> `?', <tu> `?'. #21620.

<mapru>(A) {N} ``^god''. *Des.<mapru>(G) `god'. #21630.

<mar>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^wake_up (intr.)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wake someone (tr.)''. #21640.
<mar Duk>(Z),,<maR Duk>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^recline, to be ^lying_down''. |<Duk> `to be, to stay'. #21650.

<mar>(:)

<mar.mar>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. ^bug. *So.<mabmar>. #21671.
<baD=mar>(Z) [baD'nAmar] {N} ``^termite, so-called ^white_^ant''. {V(u)} ``(of termites) to ^eat''. Cf. <baD> `to plaster'; <marmar> `centipede'. #3992.
<ba?n=mar aGoy>(A) {N} ``^flying_^ant (^termite)''. Cf. <marmar> `centipede', <aGoy> `chicken'. ??lit. `termite-chicken'?. #4002.
<ba?n=mar bubu?n>(A) {N} ``^centipede''. |<bubu?n> `insect, worm'. Cf. <marmar> `centipede'. #4012.

<mar>(Z) {N} ``dirt''. ??glossed with ? in (Z). #38320.
<kuDoG=mar>(Z) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''. |<kuDoG> `heat'. #18302.

<maramot>(:) {} ``''. *Pers., Hi. #37850.
<maramot Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^repair''. |<Da> `to do'. #21660.

<mar.mar>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. ^bug. *So.<mabmar>. #21670.

<maro>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mar->(GM) `to strike, beat'. #37860.
<kiro=maro>(Z) {N} ``^fighting, ^beating(Z)''. {V} ``to ^quarrel(A)''. |<kiro> `to argue'. *Des. #17212.
<abu?n kiro maro Da>(A) {V} ``to ^wrestle''. |<abuD>,<abu?n> `many'. #683.

<marra?a>(Z),,<marra?>(Z),,<marra>(Z),,<mara?a>(Z),,<mara?>(Z),,<mara>(Z) {NK} ``^husband''. #21680.

<mas>(A) {N} ``^month''. *Des.<mas>(GM) `month'. #21690.

<maT>(A) {N} ``^blanket''. *Des.<maT luga>(GM) `blanket'. #21700.

<matal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (the hands)''. *Des.<matal->(M) `to churn, stir'. #21710.

<maTia>(:)
<maTia bok>(Z) {N} ``^paddy_^bird, ^brown_^egret''. |<bok> `egret'. *Loan?. #21720.

<meD>(:)
<arij=meD>(Z),,<ari?=me?n>(A) {N} ``^female ^kid''. ^goat. #3022.
<kin=meD>(Z) {N} ``^male ^goat, billy goat''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals'. #17072.
<auG kinme?n>(A) {N} ``^nanny ^goat''. |<auG> `mother'. #3729.

<meDa>(Z) [meRa] {N} ``^pillar, ^fence^post''. *Des.<meRa>(M) `poles in a fence'. #21730.

<meDini>(Z) [meDini] {N} ``^earth''. *Loan. #21740.
<meDini sulbul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``an ^earth^quake to occur''. |<sulbel-ey> `to shake'. *Loan. ??spellings sic. #21750.

<mey>::

<kok=mey-u dar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^perch''. |<koko> `id.', <dar> `to hold'. ??d/D?; format for such appar. double verbs? #7572.

<mel-ey>::
<karia mel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_on a ^dhoti, to ^wear a dhoti''. |<karia> `dhoti'. *Des.<k0ria mel->(M) `to wear a napkin'. #16202.

<mela>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^open; ^bare(A), ^empty(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^open (e.g. a flower)(Z)''. *Des.<mela>(GM) `bare, empty'. #21770.
<mela Da>(A) {V} ``to become ^empty''. |<Da> `to become'. #21780.

<mels-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. *Des.<melc-ai->(M),,<mels-ai->(G) `to castrate a goat' (<melOc>(M) `castrated goat'). #21790.

<me.me>(:)
<me.me=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^whirlpool''. |<Da?> `water'. ^water. #21800.

<menDa>(A) {N} ``^sheep''. *Des.<meNDa>(GM) `sheep'. #21810.

<menDaka>(A) {N} ``^frog''. *Hi.<mE~dhak>, Skt.<maNDu:kam>. #21820.
<poto menDka>(Z) {N} ``^toad''. |<poto> `?'. ^frog (which lives out of water). *Loan?. #27302.
<o~ia mendka>(Z),,<oJa mendka>(Z) {N} ``^bullfrog''. |<o~ia> `id.'. ??RECTE D? #24562.

<me?G>(ZA),,<meg>(Z),,<me?eG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell, to be ^a^live''. Tag <me?eG-nu ma?aG-nu>. Cf. <mimeg>(Z),,<mimeG> `unripe, green, raw'. #21760.
<ab=me?G>(A) {V} ``to be ^spared, to ^live''. {V} ``to ^forgive''. |Caus. of <me?G> `to be alive'. ??first meaning causative? #342.

<mere>(Z) {N} ``a ^curve''. {V(nu)} ``to ^curve''. *Loan?. #21850.

<mersa>(ZA) {N} ``^chilli, hot ^pepper''. *Or.<mOricO>, Des.<moric>(GM) `chilli'. #21860.
<mersa la?>(A) {V} ``to ^season''. |<la?> `?'. #21870.

<mes>(ZA),,<me~s>(A) [mEs] {NB} ``^mustache, ^beard(A), ^whiskers(A)''. *Des.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'. #21830.

<mesreT>(A) {N} ``^judge''. *Engl.<magistrate>. #21890.

<mester>(A) {N} ``^teacher''. *Des.<mesTer>(G), Engl.<(school)master>. ??t/T? #21900.

<metaG>(ZA),,<metan>(A) {ADJ} ``^thin (in density(A); of paper, cloth(Z)); ^smooth(A)''. #21910.

<meuna>(Z) {NK} ``female maternal first ^cousin: mother's brother's daughter''. #21920.

<mi>(:)

<mi=kaD>(Z),,<mir=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^twenty (lit. ^one ^score)''. ^0020. |<=kaD> `twenty'. Cf. <nika?n> `id.'. #21970.
<mi=tal>(Z) {N} ``^other_^side of a ^river, ^opposite_^shore''. |<tal> `?'. ??HERE? ??CUT? #22211.

<mi>::
<mi=num>(ZA),,<mium>(Z) {N} ``^this_^year(Z)''. {ADV} ``this ^year(A)''. |<num> `year (NCF)'. #22101.
<mium=un>(Z),,<mium=un ui?>(Z),,<miyumun>(A) {N} ``^last_^year''. |<un> `last?, past?', <ui?> `to go'. #22271.
<mium=tu>(Z),,<mim=tu>(A),,<mium=tu=e>(Z),,<mium=tu=ke>(Z) {ADV} ``^next_^year, any ^coming_year(Z)''. |<tu> `future?'. ??analysis? #22091.
<mitaD>(Z),,<mita?n>(A),,<mita?>(Z) {ADV} ``^to^day''. #22197.
<mitaD bio?gi>(Z) {ADV} ``^these_^days, ^nowadays''. |<bio?gi> `tomorrow'. #22207.
<mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day', <ke> `?'. #22247.

<miam>(ZA),,<miaG>(ZA),,<miyam>(A),,<miyaG>(A) {NB} ``^blood''. #21930.
<miaG ta?a>(Z),,<miyam ta?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bleed''. |<ta?a> `?'. #21940.

<milej>(Z),,<mile?y>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^happy, ^amused, ^affectionate; to ^like, to ^love, to ^enjoy, to ^rejoice; to be ^pleasant(A)''. {ADJ} ``^happy, ^content; ^friendly''. Caus. <ab=mile?y->(A) `to please, to welcome'; neg. <ar=ab=mile?y>(A) `to complain, to disgrace'. #21990.
<mile?y a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^attractive''. |<a?bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'?, <nu?> `?'. Cf. <=nu> `adjectivizer'. #22000.
<abu?n mile?y>(A) {N} ``^love''. |<abu?n> `many, much', <mile?y> `to like'. ??lit. great happiness #692.
<monDoy abu?n mile?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^proud''. |<monDoy> `?'. #22623.
<mile?y Da>(A) {V} ``to ^respect''. |<Da> `to do'. #22010.
<milej Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^comfortable''. {V(u)} ``to make comfortable''. |<Da> `to be; to do'. #22020.
<mile?y din>(A) {N} ``^festival''. |<din> `day, season'. #22030.
<mile?y iGko?>(A),,<mile?y iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^happy, ^dis^contented; ^unfriendly''. |<iGko?> `not'. #22040.
<mon ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^amuse''. |<mon> `mind', <ab> `causative'. ??RESTORE SEPARATE CAUSATIVES? Cf. <ab=mile?y> `to please'. #22523.
<niman sun mile?y bam>(A) {V} ``to ^praise''. |<niman> `good, pretty', <sun> `to say, <bam> `to find'. ??ANALYSIS?--cf. <sun> `if?'. #23833.
<or=mile?y-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<or> `not', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #25232.

<milTir>(:)
<milTir lok>(A) {N} ``^soldier''. |<lok> `person'. *Des.<milTri>, Engl.<military>. #22060.

<mimeD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^damp''. #22070.

<mimeg>(Z),,<mimeG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^unripe, ^raw''. Cf. <me?eG> `to live'. #22080.

<mim=tu>(A),,<mium=tu>(Z),,<mium=tu=e>(Z),,<mium=tu=ke>(Z) {ADV} ``^next_^year, any ^coming_year(Z)''. |<tu> `future?'. ??analysis? #22090.

<mi=num>(ZA),,<mium>(Z) {N} ``^this_^year(Z)''. {ADV} ``this ^year(A)''. |<mi> `?', <num> `year (NCF)'. #22100.
<mium=tu>(Z),,<mim=tu>(A),,<mium=tu=e>(Z),,<mium=tu=ke>(Z) {ADV} ``^next_^year, any ^coming_year''. #22098.
<mium=un>(Z),,<mium=un ui?>(Z),,<miyumun>(Z) {N} ``^last_^year''. |<un> `past?, last?'. #22270.

<mi~ju>(Z) {N} ``^kitty, ^cat''. !Children's word. *Onomatopoeic; loan?. #22110.

<miG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^I (^1st_person_singular ^subject)''. ??full form. #22120.
<miG=ne>(Z) {PRON} ``^myself, ^I myself (^1st_person_singular)''. |<ne> `this, self'. #22130.

<miG>::
<ba=miG>(Z) {PP} ``^in''. |<ba> `place, at'. #3782.

<mis>(A) {ADJ} ``^false''. *Des.<mic>(GM) `a lie', Or.<micO>. #22140.
<mis jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell_a_^lie''. |<jel> `to say'. #22150.

<mis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix''. *Des.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix'. #22160.
<miste>(A) {ADV} ``^together''. *Des.<miste>(G) `everything, together'. ??CUT? #22170.

<misur>(Z) {N} ``^rice_^water''. ??(Si.). ??TO PREV? #22180.

<mitaD>(Z),,<mita?n>(A),,<mita?>(Z) {ADV} ``^to^day''. #22190.
<mitaD bio?gi>(Z) {ADV} ``^these_^days, ^nowadays''. |<bio?gi> `tomorrow'. #22200.
<mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day', <ke> `?'. #22247.

<mi=tal>(Z) {N} ``^other_^side of a ^river, ^opposite_^shore''. |<mi> `one?', <tal> `?'. ??CUT? #22210.

<mitiG>(A) {N} ``^speech''. *Des.<miTiG>(G) `meeting', Engl.<meeting>. #22220.

<miTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink at''. *Des.<miTk->(M) `to ogle, wink, blink'. #22230.

<mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day', <ke> `?'. ??Cf. <mitaD> `today'. #22240.

<mitliG>(Z) {N} ``^gravel''. #22250.

<mi?tu>(A),,<mi?t>(A) {N} ``^day''. #21950.
<mitaD>(Z),,<mita?n>(A),,<mita?>(Z) {ADV} ``^to^day''. ??HERE? #22191.
<mitaD bio?gi>(Z) {ADV} ``^these_^days, ^nowadays''. |<bio?gi> `tomorrow'. #22201.
<mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day', <ke> `?'. #22241.

<mo->(ZA) {PX(V)} ``^thou, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_singular ^subject)''. #22280.

<mo>(:)
  <sib=mo>(Z),,<sib=o>(Z) [si?mo] {V(u)} ``to ^nip, to ^pinch''. #30732.
  <tib=mo>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush ^lice (with one's fingernails)''. Cf. <sib=mo-u>(Z) `to nip, to pinch'. #34852.

<mo?>:: ??Cf. <mo?> `to smell (tr.)'.
  <ti?=mo?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?'. #35082.

<mo?o>(Z),,<mo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^smoke (tobacco); to ^smell (tr.)(A); to ^brand(Z)''. Cf. <mokuD> `fireplace', <mumuD> `smoke'. #22290.
  <a=mo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |<a> `?'.  ??<ab> `causative'. #2052.

<moD>(Z) {INDECL} ``^together''. #22300.

<moRa>(A) {N} ``^corpse''. *Des.<moRa>(GM) `corpse'. #22310.

<moiri>(Z) {N} ``^mohuri, ^clarinet''. ^musical_^instrument. *Des.<moiri>(M) `pipe instrument'. #22360.

<moy>(ZA) {INTERR PRON} ``^who? (^subject)''.  {PRON} ``^someone(A)''. Cf. <e=moy> `whom?', <monay> `whose'. ??(Z)full form. #22320.
  <moy iGku?>(A) {PRON} ``^no_one''. |<iGku?> `not'. #22330.
  <e=moy>(Z) {PRON} ``^whom (^objective), ^to whom''. #9582.

<moy>::
  <gulay=moy=Dan>(Z),,<gula=moy=Dan>(Z) {N} ``the ^whole ^day''. |<gulay> `all, the whole', <Dan> `?to wait'. ??orig. says lit. `all-one-day' --perh <din> `day'? #11982.

<moyDor>(ZA) {N} ``^egg_^yolk''. *Des.<moidor>(M) `yolk'. #22340.

<moyDu>(Z) {N} ``^wick''. #22350.

<moyna>::
  <ol=moyna>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^half-^dry''. | `?'. *Loan?. ??CUT? #24742.

<moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roll, to ^twist, to ^lay_^rope''. Cf. <amuy> `id.'. #22370.
  <ta=moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist thread to put it through a needle's eye; to ^twist a rope to smooth it''. |<ta> `?'. #33772.

<moja=moji Da>(Z) [mOzamOzi] {V(u)} ``to ^strengthen''. Cf. <mojmojia> `strong'. *Loan. #22380.

<mojmojia>(Z) [mozmozia] {ADJ} ``^strong''. *Des. #22390.

<moka>(A) {V} ``to ^germinate''. *Des.<moka>(GM) `sapling, seedling'. #22400.

<mokom>(ZA) {NB} ``^face(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^front(A)''. *Skt.?. #22410.
<mokom kuroG>(A) {PP} ``in ^front of''. |<kuroG> `path, way'. #22420.

<mokuD>(Z),,<moku?n>(A) {N} ``^fireplace, ^oven(Z)''. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke (tobacco); to smell; to brand'. #22430.

<mol>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mol>(G),,<mool>(M) `price'. #37870.
<mol ziza?>(A) {V} ``to ^bargain''. |<ziza?> `to beg, to ask insistently'. #22440.

<moli>(Z)/<mol>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. *Des.?. #22450.
<moli=kunDem>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. |<kunDem> `paddy'. #22470.

<moli>(:)
<biru moli>(Z) {N} ``^wasp, ^hornet''. |<biru> `?'. *Des. #5312.

<moli>(:)
<moli pulo>(Z) {N} ``^jasmine''. |<pulo> `flower'. *Or. #22460.

<molk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roll_the_^eyes''. *Des.<molk-ai->(M) `to flash a sword'. #22480.

<moloD>(Z),,<molo?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to get ^used_to(Z), to become ^habituated(Z); to ^practice(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^learn''. #22490.

<molu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be chronically ^ill, to have a long ^sickness''. *Des.<molu>(M) `sick'. #22500.

<momo>(Z) {N} ``^milk''. !Children's word. #22510.

<mon> {N} ``^wish, ^desire, ^mind''. *Des.<mon> `id.'. ??cf. <mone> `mind'. #37880.
<bamu Da?n mon Duk>(A) {V} ``to be ^desirable''. |<bam> `to find', <Da?n> `for, after', <Duk> `to be'. #4323.
<mon ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^amuse''. |<ab=mile?y> `to please'. #22520.
<mon Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hope''. |<Da> `to do; to be'. #22530.
<mon duk bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^sad''. |<duk> `sad', <bam> `to find'. #22540.
<mon duk Da>(A) {V} ``to ^pity''. |<duk> `sad', <Da> `to be; to do'. #22550.
<mon=kola>(Z) {N} ``^interest, ^attention''. |<kola> `?'. *Loan. #22661.
<mon na?bsay>(A) {V} ``to ^tease''. |<nabs-ay> `to blame; to betray'. #22560.
<mon orDa>(A) {ADJ} ``^careless''. |<orDa> `?'. ??analysis? #22570.
<mon orto?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^careless''. |<orto?m> `?'. ??analysis? - possib <or> `not', <to?m> `to place, to arrange'. #22580.
<mon ta?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^attentive''. {V} ``to ^meditate''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #22590.

<monay>(ZA) {INTERR} ``whose?''. Cf. <moy> `who'. #22600.
<monay=nu>(Z) {INDECL} ``^whoever, ^whosoever''. |<nu> `?adjectivizer'. ??analysis? #22610.

<monDoy>::
 <monDoy abu?n mile?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^proud''. |<abu?n mile?y> `love'. #22620.

<mone> {N} ``mind''. |<mon> `mind'. ??CUT? -or merge with <mon>? #22630.
 <mone la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remind''. |<mone> `mind', <la?a> `to slap, to hit'. *Or.<mOn>. #22640.
 <mone reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remember''. |<reG> `to keep'. *Or.<mOn>. #22650.

<monzi>(A) {N} ``^seed''. *Des.<mo~ji>(M) `seed, foodgrains'. #22730.

<monzia>(A) {ADV} ``^halfway''. *Des.<mo~ja>(M) `middle'. #22740.

<mon=kola>(Z) {N} ``^interest, ^attention''. |<mon> `mind', <kola> `?'. *Loan. #22660.

<monloy>(ZA),,<monDloy>(A),,<munloy>(Z) [mOnlOy],[mAnlOy] {NUM} ``^five''. ^0005. #22680.
 <monloy nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (lit. ^five ^twenty)''. |<nika?n> `twenty'. ^0100. ??orig moGloy. #22690.

<montir>(:)
 <montir Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^satisfy''. |<Da> `to do'. #22700.

<montor>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<montor>(GM) `diviner, spell, to bewitch'. #37890.
 <montor Da>(A) {V} ``to ^bewitch<, to ^cast_a_^spell''. |<Da> `to do'. Cf. <motr-ey> `id.'. #22710.

<monuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^like''. ??PROB <mon> & <uD>? --dubious: `mind' & `throw'? #22720.

<mor>::
 <baG=mor Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stretch (oneself)''. |<baG> `?', <Da> `to do'. Cf. <baG Da> `to stretch (oneself)', <mo?or>,<mo?r> `to get up, to rise'. #4482.

<mo?or>(Z),,<mo?r>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise (after ^sleeping)''. Cf. <baG=mor Da> `to stretch (oneself)', <mar Duk-nu> `to lie down'. #22750.

<morDol>(Z) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''. *Des.<mordol>(G) `a long drum'. #22760.

<morte>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mor->(GM), Or.<mOr-> `to die', Des. <mortai>(M) `withered, dried up', Beng.<morte> `to be dead', Skt.<mrutyu> ``. #37900.
 <morte la?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kill''. |<la?a> `?'. #22770.

<mosala>(A) {N} ``^spices''. *Or. #22780.

<mosk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^sprain (a limb)''. *Des.<mosok->(G) `to sprain, strain (a muscle)'. #22790.

<mosr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scorch (e.g. cooking rice)''. ^burn. *Des.<mosor->(G),<mosr-ai->(G) `to burn'. #22800.

<mot>(Z) {N} ``a ^package or ^bundle wrapped in cloth''. Cf. <moTgiT> `package'. *Des.<moT>(M) `a load'. ??T/t? #22820.
<moT=giT>(Z) {N} ``^package''. |<giT> `?'. Cf. <mot> `id.'. *Des.?. #22850.

<moT>(Z) {INDECL} ``^don't!''. *Loan. #22810.

<moT>(Z) {N} ``^prestige''. *Des.<mout>(M) `prestige, honor', Or.<mohaT>. ??Check> Or.? #22830.

<motam>(A) {ADJ} ``^whole''. *Des.<motam>(GM) `all, everything'. #22840.

<moTo>(A) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *Des.<moTo>(GM) `blunt (as a knife)'. #22860.

<motr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch''. Cf. <montor Da> `id.'. *Des. #22870.

<mu>::
<ji?=mu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^tangled (of thread, hair)''. |<ji?> `to tie up'. #14292.

<mu?u>(Z),,<mu?>(A) {NB} ``^nose''. #22880.
<mu? munDi>(A) {N} ``^nose^ring''. |<munDi> `ring'. #22890.
<mu?=kaNa>(Z) {NB} ``^nostril''. |<kaNa> `hole'. #22900.
<eb=mu>(Z),,<yeb=mu>(Z),,<e?=mun>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^blow_one's_^nose''. |<eb> `?'. ??ending. #12812.
<per=Da?a=mu?>(Z) {N} ``dried ^nasal_^mucus''. |<per> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #26213.
<ta?=mu>(Z),,<tab=mu>(Z),,<ta=mu>(Z) [tab'mu],,[ta?mu] {V(nu)} ``to ^sneeze''. |<ta?> `?'. Cf. <tab=u>(Z) `id.', <ta?mu=zor>(A) `sneeze'; also <ab=tam>, <tab>, <ta?>. #33342.
<ta=mu=jor>(Z) {N} ``a ^cold''. |<jor> `illness?'. #33377.

<mu~>::
<mu~=Da>(Z) [mu~Da] {V(nu)} ``to ^squat''. |<Da> `to do'. ??also V(u) - AZ, ??CUT? #22921.

<muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^amused''. #22910.
<ab=muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^amuse''. |Caus. of <muaJ> `to be amused'. #362.

<muD>(Z)\<mumuD>(Z),,<mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^smoke''. {V(u)} ``to ^blow ^smoke(Z)''. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell'. #38360.
<gur=muD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to give off ^smoke''. |<gur> `?'. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke (tobacco); to smell; to brand'. #12402.
<riGe?n mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^perfume''. |<riGe?n> `sweet'. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke (tobacco); to smell; to brand'. #28601.

<mu~=Da>(Z) [mu~Da] {V(nu)} ``to ^squat''. |<mu~> `?', <Da> `to do'. ??also V(u) - AZ, ??CUT? #22920.

<muiRi>(A),,<muRi>(A) {N} ``a long ^flute''. *Des.<mori>(G) `flute'. #22930.

<mukti>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mukti>(G) `faith, salvation, worship'. #37930.
<mukti bam>(A) {V} ``to be ^purified''. |<bam> `to find'. #22950.

<mula>(:)
<roG mula>(A) {N} ``^carrot''. |<roG> `red'. *Des.<mula sag>(G) `a vegetable'. #28812.

<mulgi>(A) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009. |<=gi> `plural'. ??to Des.<mul> `beginning'? cf. Lat.<novem>. 22960.

<muli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^begin''. *Des.<mul-i-ai->(GM) `to begin' ("<mul->(M) `beginning'. #22970.

<mulke>(Z) {ADV} ``^completely, ^absolutely; ^not_at_all''. *Des.<mul-ke>(M) `at all, from first to last' ("<mul> `beginning'). #22980.

<muma>(A) {V} ``to ^bathe''. Caus. <ab=muma?a>(Z) `to bathe someone'. Cf.<mama?a>(Z) `id.'. #22990.

<muma>(Z),,<muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suck''. Caus. <ab=muma-u>(Z),,<ab=muma?->(A) `to suckle'. Cf. <mama?a>(Z) `to give birth to'. #23000.
<ab=muma>(Z),,<ab=muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse(A)''. |Caus. of <muma> `to suck (milk)'. ??orig. to suck. #372.

<muma?a>(:)
<muma?a=Da?a>(Z),,<muma?a=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^offering to a deity (e.g. chicken and pendom)''. |<Da?a> `water'. #23010.

<mumoD>(Z),,<mu.mo?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell, to ^sniff(Z); to ^smell (to sense an odor)(A)''. Cf.<mumuD> `smoke', <riGe?n mu.mu?n> `perfume', <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell', <mu=mo?o-nu/-u> `'. #23020.

<mumoj>(Z),,<mumo~j>(Z),,<mumuj>(Z),,<mu.mu?y>(A),,<mumu~j>(Z),,<mumuy>(Z),,<mumu~y>(Z),,<mumui>(Z),,<mumu~i>(Z) {N} ``^ant''. ^bug. Cf. So.<muj.muj>. ??i/y. #23030.

<mumuD>(Z),,<mu.mu?n>(A)/<muD>(Z) {N} ``^smoke''. {V(u)} ``to ^blow ^smoke(Z)''. Cf.<mumoD>(Z),,<mu.mo?>(A) `to smell, to sniff', <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell'. #23040.
<gur=muD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to give off ^smoke''. |<gur> `?'. #12401.
<riGe?n mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^perfume''. |<riGe?n> `sweet'. #28602.

<munaD>(:)
<munaD=nu>(Z) {PRON} ``^mine, ^of mine (^1st_person_singular ^possessive)''. |<nu> `genetive'. ^I. ??FF. #23060.

<munD>(:) {} ``''. ??*Des.<mu~da>(M) `covered, closed'; OR Des.<muND>(GM) `head'. #37910.

<munD=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^duck (one's head)''. #23090.
<mu~D-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^close_one's_^mouth''. ^shut. *Des.<mu~da>(M) `covered, closed'. #23100.

<munDa>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shrivel_up''. *Des.<munda>(G) `wadded up'. #23070.

<munda>(A) {N} ``^bag''. *Des.<muna>(G) `bag, pocket'. #23080.

<munDi>(A) {N} ``^ring''. *Des.<muNDi>(G) `ring'. ??orig. d. #23110.
<lu?n munDi>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the ^lobe of the ear''. |<lu?n> `ear'. #20862.
<mu? munDi>(A) {N} ``^nose^ring''. |<mu?> `nose'. #22892.
<tima munDi>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper ear''. |<tima> `?'. #35062.

<mundra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bald''. *Des.<mundra>(G) `man with a shaved head'. #23120.

<munDur>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mundur>(G) `sweet, tasty, savoury'. #37920.
<gur=munDur>(Z) {N} ``^virtues and ^vices''. #12412.

<munDur>(:)
<munDur musa>(A) {N} ``^mongoose''. #23130.

<munjur>(Z),,<munzur>(A),,<mu~jur>(Z) [mu~dzur],[mo~dzur],[mO~dzur] {N} ``^pea^fowl''. ^bird. *Des.<munzur>(G) `peacock'. #23140.

<muG>(A) {N} ``^gram''. *Des.<muG>(G) `green gram'. #23150.

<muG.muG>(:)
<sinDi muG.muG>(Z) {N} ``^mongoose''. #31121.

<mur>::
<gur=mur-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^growl(Z), to ^roar(Z); to ^hum a tune(A)''. Cf. <gur-ey> `to coo'. *Or. #12422.

<murDa>(Z),,<murDu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^young''. *Loan?. #23170.

<mur=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^apply a mixture of ^earth, ^cowdung, and ^water to the ^floor of the house''. |<mur> `?', <Da?a> `water'. ??check cut? #23160.

<murga>(A) {N} ``^cactus''. #23180.

<murki>(A) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. ??cf. <mar> in <kuDoG=mar> `sweat'. #23190.

<murmura>(:)
<murmura Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^grumble''. |<Da> `to do'. #23200.

<musa>(:) {N} ``''. *Des. #37800.
<munDur musa>(A) {N} ``^mongoose''. |<munDur> `?'. #23132.

<musinasini>(Z) {N} ``^twi^light''. ^day. *Loan?. #23210.

<musla>(Z) [muchala],[mucla],[musla] {N} ``^pillow''. *Loan. #23220.

<musol>(:)
<musol atuG>(Z) {N} ``an oblong ^gourd''. |<aTug> `a large oblong kind of gourd'. #23230.

<mutaba>(Z) {N} ``^pot''. *Des. #23240.

<muteD>(Z),,<mute?n>(A) {N} ``^nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. #23260.

<muti>(:)
<muti=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^fist''. |<si?> `hand'. *<muti> Or. #23270.

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<n>(Z) {IX} ``^nominalization''. ??etc. see p. 304 #23280.

<=n>(:) ??meanings? --all not yet analyzed.
<h=aRi=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_one way over there''. |<h> `?', <aRi> `that'. ??<h> initial odd, cd be affective? #12613.
<in=Di=n>(Z),,<i~Di=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^it, ^this one''. |<in=Di> `this'. #13353.
<se=n>(Z),,<sen>(A) {DEM} ``^this_^side(Z), ^this_^direction(Z), ^this_^one(Z)''. {PP} ``in ^front of(A)''. |<se> `?'. #30492.
<ti=n>(Z),,<tu=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. |<ti> `?'. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where'. #35092.
<ki=n=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^this_^big, ^this_^much''. |<ki> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??orig. DEM, same <=n>, cf. <ki=t=e?e> `that much'? #17032.
<o=n=e>(Z #24852.
<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z),,<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<o> `?', <uon> `?', <e> `?'. Cf. <on=koy>(Z) `id.', <o>,<ua?> `to come'. *Loan?. #37436.

<na>::
<anDil=na>(Z) {N} ``^game''. Cf. <anDiD> `to play (a game)'. #2282.

<na>::
<bas-na Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smell (a flower)''. |<bas-ey> `to have a scent', <Duku> `to be'. ??Loan? #4692.

<nabs-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flood severely''. #23300.

<nabs-ay>(Z),,<nabs-ay>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^blame(Z), to ^accuse(Z); to ^betray(A)''. ??(A) orig. a?b. #23290.
<mon na?bsay>(A) {V} ``to ^tease''. |<mon> `mind, wish'. ??meaning? #22562.

<naD-ay>(Z) [naRay] {V(u)} ``to ^cheat''. *Or. ??Says Des. s.v. <naRay-u>. #23310.

<naDia luaD>(Z),,<nODia luaD>(Z) {N} ``^rope made of ^coconut fibers''. |<luaD> `rope'. *Or.<naDia>. #23320.

<nay>(ZA) {INTERR} ``^what?''. {PRON} ``^some(Z), ^something(Z)''. #23330.
<nay=DaD>(Z),,<nay Da?n>(A),,<nay Duan>(A) {INTERR} ``^why? (lit. ^what_^for?)''. |<DaD> `for, after'. #23340.
<nay=Du>(Z) {INTERR} ``^why?''. |<Du> `after'. #23350.
<nay=iku>(Z),,<naiku>(Z) {PRON} ``^nothing''. |<iku> `not'. ^neg. : #23360.
<nay=maD>(ZA),,<nay=mad>(Z) {ADJ} ``^much(Z), ^many(Z), ^several(Z), a ^lot(Z)''. {ADV} ``^very(A)''. ??unglot. <d> variant. #23410.
<nay=Ta>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. |<Ta> `?'. #23370.
<nay=Ta iGku?>(A) {PRON} ``^nothing''. |<iGku?> `not'. #23380.
<nay=Ta sun=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^any^way''. |<sun> `if?', <jiD> `also, even'. #23390.
<nay=Ta=je>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. |<je> `that'. #23400.
<nay payTi or=gaGi?>(A) {ADJ} ``^clumsy''. |<payTi Da> `to work', <or=> `not', <gaGi?> `to be able, can'. ??orig. <orgaGi?>. #23420.
<am=nay>(Z),,<amnay>(A),,<am=naj>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how, in_^what_^way(A)''. |<am> `?'. #2042.

<nay>::
<ju?u=nay>(Z) {V} ``to ^take_down''. |<ju?u> `?'. ??CLASS UNCLEAR. #15202.

<nayDu>(A) {N} ``^chief''. ??recte <nayku>? #23430.

<nayk>(A) {N} ``^chief''. #23450.

<nakDanDa>(Z) {NB} ``^bridge of the ^nose''. *Or.?. #23460.

<nalonDi>(Z) {N} ``^old_^woman''. !In songs. *Loan?. #23470.

<nam-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^believe''. #23480.

<nana>(Z) {NK} ``^brother''. Cf. <ana> `elder brother'. *Drav.<aNNaa>. ??Drav. ref? #23490.

<naG>(:)
<naG bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^cobra''. |<bubuD> `snake'. ^snake. *IA<naG>. ??is IA form <naG> or <nag>? #23500.
<naG bubuD peni>(Z) {N} ``^hood of a ^cobra''. |<peni> `?'. ^snake. *Des.<peni>. #23510.
<naGpeni>(A) {N} ``^cactus''. ??perh. <naG=peni>, cf. <naG bubud peni> `hood of a cobra'. #23532.

<na~gul>::
<kane na~gul>(Z) {N} ``^ear^ring''. |<kane> `?'. Cf. <kane bauli> `earring (upper ear)'. *Des. #15942.

<naGla>(A),,<naGli>(A) {ADJ} ``^bare''. ??M|F? #23520.

<naGpeni>(A) {N} ``^cactus''. ??perh. <naG=peni>, cf. <naG bubud peni> `hood of a cobra'. #23530.

<nap-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^measure''. #23540.

<nas>(:)
<nas Da>(A) {V} ``to ^plunder''. |<Da> `to do'. #23550.
<nas-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^pierce''. Caus. <na[b]say->(A). #23560.
<nas-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^waste(Z), to ^fade(Z), to ^decay(A)''. Cf. <nos-ay> `to rot', <nosTu Da> `to waste'. *Des. #23570.

<nau~>(A) {N} ``^name''. #23580.

<ne->(ZA) {PRON PX(V)} ``^I (^1st_person_singular ^subject)''. #23590.

<ne>(Z),,<ne?e>(Z) {PARC} ``^this, ^self (^emphatic, ^proximate)''. ??see list p. 307. #23600.
<miG=ne>(Z) {PRON} ``^myself, ^I myself (^1st_person_singular)''. |<miG> `I (1st sg. subj)'. #22132.

<ne>(:) ??an adverbial ending?
<a?gay=ne>(Z) {ADV} ``^n^ever''. |<a?gay>(ZA) `when; time'. #1162.
<it=e?e=ne>(Z) {} ``^this_^much, ^this_^many''. |<it> `?', <e?e> `?'. #13663.
<sun=ne>(Z) {CONJ} ``^if''. |<sun> `if?'. #32942.
<tit=e?e=ne>(Z) {DEM} ``^thence, ^from_^there''. |<tit> `there', <e?e> `?'. ??orig. <tite?e=ne>. #35592.

<ne?e>::
<bar=ne?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^once ^again''. |<bar> `two?'. ??<ne?e> emphatic?, related to <ne> above? #4582.

<nen>(ZA) {DEM} ``^this''. Cf. <ne> `this, self'. #23610.
<aj=nen>(Z) {ADV} ``^this ^way''. |<ain> `thus'. ??<nen> related to <ne> of adverbs? #1332.

<nenra>(Z),,<nenDra>(Z) {N} ``^rags''. *Loan?. #23620.

<niay>(A) {ADJ} ``^talking(Z)''. {N} ``^assembly(A)''. *IA<nyay>. ??IA ref? #23630.

<niam>(:)
<niam Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^promise''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. ??cf. <niman>. #23640.

<nida>(:)
<nida Da>(A) {V} ``to ^slander''. |<Da> `to do'. #23650.

<niDar>(A) {N} ``^poor man''. #23660.
<niDar lok>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<lok> `person'. #23670.
<niDormi>(Z) {ADJ} ``^poor''. *Or.?. ??CUT? #23680.

<nije>(Z) {PRON} ``^self, ^oneself''. *Or. #23690.

<nije>(Z) {} ``^must, ^need''. *Des. #23700.

<nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty, a ^score''. ^0020. Cf. <mi=kaD>(Z),,<mir=kaD>(Z) `id.', see <=kaD> `id.'. #23710.
 <bagu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. |<bagu> `two'. ^0040, ^twenty. #4112.
  <bo?y una nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen (lit. ^one ^less ^twenty)''. ^0019, ^score. |<bo?y> `one', <una> `less'. #5713.
 <yagu nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^sixty (lit. ^three ^score)''. |<yagu> `three'. ^0060, ^twenty. #12702.
 <uGgi nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. ^four ^score)''. |<uGgi> `four'. ^0080, ^twenty. #37402.
 <monloy nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (lit. ^five ^score)''. |<monloy> `five'. ^0100, ^twenty. ??orig moGloy. #22692.

<niko>(Z) {ADJ} ``^beautiful''. *Or. #23720.

<nili>(A),,<nilia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^blue; ^green(Z)''. *Loan. #23730.

<niman>(ZA),,<liman>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^good, ^right(A), ^pretty(Z); ^sane(A); ^grateful(A)''. *Des. #23750.
 <niman a?bsuG>(A) {V} ``to ^obey''. |<a?bsuG> `?'. ??<a?b> = <ab=>? #23760.
 <niman a?yir>(A) {V} ``to ^repent''. |<a?yir> `to turn over'. #23770.
 <niman Da>(A) {V} ``a wound to ^heal''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. #23780.
 <niman gi?=ay-nu?>(A) {V} ``to ^match (intr.)''. |<gi?> `to see', <ay> `?', <nu?> `?'. ??sx?, ANALYSIS? #23790.
 <niman iGko?>(A) {ADJ} ``^bad; ^evil; ^wrong''. |<iGko?> `not'. #23800.
  <niman iGko?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^rude person''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #23810.
 <niman sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^promise''. |<sama> `word', <zel> `to say'. #23820.
 <niman sun mile?y bam>(A) {V} ``to ^praise''. |<sun> `to say', <mile?y> `happy; to like', <bam> `to find'.  ??ANALYSIS?--cf. <sun> `if?'. #23830.
 <niman to?m>(A) {V} ``to ^arrange''. |<to?m> `to put, to place'. #23840.

<ninDa>(:),,<ni~Da>(:)
 <ninDa Da>(Z),,<ni~Da Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^accuse, to ^condemn''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des. #23850.

<nini>(:)
 <nini=Dono>(Z) {N} ``^small ^child''. |<Dono> `?'. !In songs. *Des.?. ??CUT? #23870.

<niG>(Z) {PRON SX} ``^my (^1st_person_singular ^possessive)''. ^I. #23880.

<niraD>(:)
 <niraD Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^despair''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. *Or. #23890.

<nirguli>(Z) {N} ``bamboo ^water_^basket''. *Drav.<nir> `water'. #23900.

<niri>(Z) {N} ``^fasting, a ^fast''. *Loan?. #23910.

<nisani>(:)
<nisani kituG>(Z) {N} ``a ^god''. |<kituG> `god, idol, month'. *<nisani> loan. #23920.

<nistayta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Loan. #23930.

<niulla>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dripping, ^falling (of water)''. *Loan?. #23940.

<no>(A) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009. #23950.
<koRe no>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. |<koRe> `twenty'. ^0029. #17462.
<no koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^ninety (lit. nine twenty ten)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <dos> `ten'. ^0190. #23960.

<noD>(Z),,<no?n>(A) [noN'] {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person_singular ^subject)''. #23970.
<no?n-gi>(A) {PRON} ``^they''. |<gi> `plural'. #24000.
<aRi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<aRi> `that'. #832.
<inDi no?n-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. |<inDi> `this'. ??orig. <gi?> #13322.
<no?n loge reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^avoid (someone)''. |<loge> `near', <reG ta?y> `to ignore, to abandon'. #23990.

<noRia>(A) {N} ``^coconut''. *Or.<naDia>. ^fruit. #24010.
<noRia ara?>(A) {N} ``^coconut ^palm''. |<ara?> `tree'. #24020.
<naDia luaD>(Z),,<nODia luaD>(Z) {N} ``^rope made of ^coconut fibers''. |<luaD> `rope, twine'. *Or.<naDia>. #23326.

<noyla>(Z) {PRON} ``^everything''. Cf. <ayla>(Z) `id.'. *Or.?. #24030.

<noki>(A) {N} ``^frying_^pan''. #24040.

<nom>(Z) {SX} ``^thee, ^you_singular; ^thy, ^your (^2nd_person_singular)''. ??split into sx(v) and sx(n)? #24050.

<non>::
<maD=non>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^love ^one_^another''. |<maD> `eye'. ??CUT? #21232.

<nonDi>(:) *Loan.
<nonDi kituG>(Z) [nOnDi] {N} ``a ^god''. |<kituG> `god'. #24060.

<no~jor>(:)
<no~jor gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^watch''. |<gij> `to look at'. *Or.<no~jor>. #24070.

<nos-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rot''. *Loan?. Cf. <nas-ey> `to waste, to fade, to decay'. #24080.

<nosTu>(:)
 <nosTu Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^waste''. *Or. Cf. <nas-ey> `to waste, to fade, to decay'; <nos-ay> `to rot'. #24090.

<nu=>(:)
 <nu=lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^for, ^instead_of''. |<lagi> `by'. *Loan?. #24141.

<-nu>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^infinitive of ^intransive verbs''. E.g. <Da-nu> `to be', <ka~ti-nu> `to have a sore'. |<-n> `intransitive', <-u> `infinitive'. ??prob. same as `of', cf. French de. #24100.

<-nu>(Z) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive, ^of, ^adjectivizer''. ??exx Zide p. 314. ??prob. etym. same as infinitive; AZ calls this a PP; SUBENTRIES TO BE ANALYZED. #24130.
 <a=pa?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<a> `causative', <pa?n> `to cross', <lok> `person'. #25453.
 <aGi?n-nu ari?>(A) {N} ``^louse ^egg''. |<aGi?n> `louse', <ari?> `egg'. #2512.
 <aj-nu>(Z) {N?} ``^such a ^way''. |<aj> `way?, manner?'. Cf. <ain> `thus'. #1342.
 <anDi?n-nu>(:)
  <anDi?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^player''. |<anDi?n> `to play (a game)', <lok> `person'. #2262.
  <anDi?n-nu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^game''. |<anDi?n> `to play (a game)', <Ta> `?'. ?? #2272.
 <ar=so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ignorant person''. |<ar=> `not', <so?y> `to learn', <lok> `person'. #3123.
 <bopu iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cowardly person''. |<bopu> `strong', <iGku?> `not', <lok> `person'. #6023.
 <budi so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^clever person''. |<budi> `advice; to ask', <so?y> `to learn', <lok> `person'. ??clever? #6413.
 <butoG-u?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^fearful person''. |<butoG> `to fear', <u?> `?', <lok> `person'. #6913.
 <Di=nu=loge>(Z) {PP} ``^towards''. |<Di> `?', <loge> `near'. ??CUTS? #8222.
 <Duku=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^rich''. |<Duk-u> `to ^keep?' + <nu> `genitive'. *Calque on Or.<th-iba>. ??Or. analysis? #9052.
 <e=nu>(Z) {SX} ``^adjectival suffix of adverbs''. E.g. <tin> `here', <tin=e=nu> `of this place'. |<nu> `^genitive suffix'. #9362.
  <sen=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^direction''. |<sen> `id., this side'. #30523.
  <set=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_^direction''. |<set> `that side'. #30653.
  <tin=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^this_^place''. |<tin> `here'. #35233.
  <tit=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^that_^place''. |<tit> `there'. #35603.
   <tit=e=nu lok>(Z) [tite~nulok] {N} ``^person of ^that_^place''. |<lok> `person'. #35613.
 <iGku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<iGku?> `not', <lok> `person'. #13492.
 <ik=nu>(Z) {} ``^without''. |<ik> `not'. #13072.
  <ik=nu=Ta>(Z) {} ``^poor''. |<Ta> `?'. #13082.
 <in=Di toreg=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``of ^this ^time''. |<in=Di> `this', <toreg=nu> `time (genetive)'. #13294.
 <le?n ar=gi?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ugly person''. |<le?n> `pretty?', <ar=> `not', <gi?> `to look at', <lok> `person'. #19904.
 <lu?n ar=Dar-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^deaf person''. |<lu?n> `ear', <ar=> `not', <Daar> `to hear', <lok> `person'. ?? <Daar> spelling (sic.). #20854.

<munaD=nu>(Z) {PRON} ``^mine, ^of mine (^1st_person_singular ^possessive)''. |<munaD> `?'. ^I. ??FF. #23062.
<niman iGko?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^rude person''. |<niman> `good, right', <iGko?> `not', <lok> `person'. #23813.
<or=bu?l-nu?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^sober person''. |<or=> `not', <bu?l> `to get drunk', <nu?> `?', <lok> `person'. Cf. <ar=> `not'. #25144.
<ot=koy=nu>(Z),,<ot=koj=nu>(Z) [Oth kOy?nu] {PP} ``^far_^away''. |<ot> `over there', <koy> `far'. ??gl. #25373.
<paRan-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<paRan> `veranda, yard', <lok> `person'. #25552.
<saGaj=nu>(Z),,<saGay=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^yonder, ^far_^away, at a ^distance''. |<saGa?y> `far'. #29902.
<saGaj=nu lok>(Z),,<saGay=nu lok>(Z) {IND} ``^that_^man (^far_away)''. |<lok> `person'. #29912.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<poTa> `eyelash', <ma?n> `eye', <Di> `?', <bur=tuy> `body hair'. ??CUT/parse? -orig. <ma?nDi-nu>? #27253.
<soG inku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^enemy''. |<soG> `to help?, friend?', <inku?> `not', <lok> `person'. #32123.
<surru?-nu>(:) ??surru? ?
<ziG=si surru?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cripple''. |<ji?iG>/<jiG> `leg', <si?i>/<si> `hand', <lok> `person'. #14616.
<tariGu-nu>(:) ??tariGu --<tariG> `to cook'?
<taGku tariGu-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cook''. |<taGku> `cooked rice', <lok> `person'. #34093.
<tile?y-nu>(A) {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged''. |<tilej> `to age'. ??nu? #35032.
<tugay=nu jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^any^place, ^any^where''. |<tugay>,<tigay> `where', <jiD> `indeed, even'. #36083.

<nu>:: ??these don't seem to belong above.
<monay=nu>(Z) {INDECL} ``^whoever, ^whosoever''. |<monay> `whose?'. #22612.
<ga?-nu ta?yu>(A) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. |<ga?-nu> `to be cut', <ta?yu> `to give?'. ??i.e. ?n-n; PROB <gaD-nu> `to be cut' INF. + <taj-u> AUX `to give'. #10352.

<=nu?>(:) Cf. <=nu> `adjectivizer, genetive'.
<le?n ar=a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^repulsive''. |<le?n> `pretty', <ar=> `not', <a?bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'?. #19894.
<mile?y a?bam-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^attractive''. |<mile?y> `to like, to be pleasant', <a?bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'?. #22003.
<niman gi?=ay-nu?>(A) {V} ``to ^match (intr.)''. |<niman> `good, right', <gi?> `to look at', <ay> `?'. ??sx?, V?, ANALYSIS? #23794.
<or=bu?l-nu?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^sober person''. |<or=> `not', <bu?l> `to get drunk', <lok> `person'. Cf. <ar=> `not'. #25143.
<or=mile?y-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<or> `not', <mile?y> `to like, to be pleasant', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #25233.

<nu=lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^for, ^instead_of''. |<lagi> `?by'. *Loan?. #24140.

<num>(Z) {NCF} ``^year''. ??many exx. p. 315 #24150.
<a=num>(ZA) {N} ``^year''. |<a> `?'. #2362.

<bar=num=tu>(Z),,<bar=nun=tu?>(A),,<bar=num=tu=ki>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^year_^after_^next''. |<bar> `two', <tu> `future?'. #4592.
<bar=num=un>(ZA) {N; ADV} ``^year_^before_^last''. |<bar> `two', <un> `past'. #4602.
<mi=num>(ZA),,<mium>(Z) {N} ``^this_^year(Z)''. {ADV} ``this ^year(A)''. |<num> `year (NCF)'. #22103.

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<o>(A),,<on>(A) {DEM} ``^that one ^yonder''. #24170.

<o>(Z),,<o?>(Z) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^come''. |Defective. #24180.

<o>(:)
<o=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stretch the ^legs''. |<jiG> `leg'. #24631.

<o>(:) ??
<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z),,<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<uon> `?', <n> `?', <e> `?'. Cf. <on=koy>(Z) `id.', <o>,<ua?> `to come'. *Loan?. ??CUTS? #37437.

<o?o>(:)
<tiG=o?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry (a child) on one's ^shoulders''. |<tiG> `to carry on one's head'. Cf. <tiG=go?o> `to carry on one's shoulder'. #35422.

<o?o?>(:)
<goJ=o?o?>(Z),,<goy~o>(A),,<gaJ=a?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^strain through a sieve(Z), to ^sift(Z); to ^winnow by shifting grain in a winnowing basket(Z), to ^winnow (a small amount of grain)(A)''. |<goJ> `?'. ??CUT? #11482.

<oaD>(Z),,<oa?n>(A),,<uaD>(Z),,<aD>(Z) [waD'] {V(u)} ``to ^dance''. #24210.
<besi oa?n lok>(A) {N} ``^dancer''. |<besi> `?', <oa?n> `to dance', <lok> `person'. #4952.

<oay>(:) Cf. <o>,,<ua?> `to come'. #38390.
<oaj>(Z) {} ``he came''. ^come. Cf. <ua?> `to come'. #24220.
<suD-ay oay>(Z),,<suD-ay ay>(Z) {V(ay)} ``to ^come_^near''. |<suD> `to arrive'. #32573.

<oaj>(Z),,<uaj>(Z),,<aj>(Z) [way'] {V(u)} ``to ^harvest, to ^mow''. #24230.

<oal>(:)
<ta?=oal>(Z) [ta?oal],,[ta?wal] {V(u)} ``to ^open (a book), to un^fold (a pressed cloth)''. |<ta?> `to undo'. #34152.

<ob>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^thee, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_plural ^object)''. !Used only with intrans. auxiliary to trans. verb. Cf. <om> `'. #24240.

<ob>(:)
<DeJ=ob>(Z),,<DeJ=ol>(Z) {ADJ} ``^cooked''. |<DeJ> `to cook'. #7952.

<ob>(:)
 <ob=ay>(A) {V} ``to ^come from afar''. |<ay> `?'. #24250.
  <gi.gi? ob-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<gij.gij> `to meet' <gij>,<gi?> `to see'. ??uncl. #10782.

<obka>(Z) {INDECL} ``^only''. #24260.

<oD>(Z),,<o?n>(A),,<o?>(Z),,<o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (grain), to make flour''. #24280.
 <o=Der>(Z),,<o?=Der>(Z),,<oD=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (<pendom>); to ^winnow''.
|<Der>\<Deray> `hill millet'. #24401.

<oD>(:) ??Cf. <o?> `to come'.
 <oD=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^come_^away_from''. |<Da> `?to be, to do'. ??come/go? #24361.

<oD>(:)
 <oD=yuG.oD=yuG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swing (of e.g. the arms in walking)''. |<yuG> `to hang, to
swing'. #24491.

<oDa>(A) {ADJ} ``^half''. #24310.
 <oD=batey>(Z),,<oD=po~tey>(Z) {ADV} ``^half^way''. |<batey> `?', <po~tey> `?'. *Loan.
#24320.
 <oD=ek>(Z) [oDek] {INDECL} ``^one-^half''. |<ek> `one'. *Des. #24380.
 <oDa=roG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^purple''. |<roG> `red'. *<roG> Des. #24340.

<oDa>(Z),,<oRa>(A) [oRa] {N} ``^fence''. #24290.
 <oDa Dob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fence in''. |<Dob> `to fence'. #24300.

<oRar>(A) {V} ``to ^knead''. #24330.

<oD=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^come_^away_from''. |<oD> `?', <Da> `to do'. Cf <o?> `to come'.
??come/go? #24360.

<oD-ey>(Z) [oRey] {V(u)} ``to ^protect, to ^save''. #24370.

<oDela>(:)
 <oDela Da>(Z),,<oDel-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^neglect''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. *Des. #24390.

<o=Der>(Z),,<o?=Der>(Z),,<oD=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (<pendom>); to ^winnow''.
|<o>,<oD>,<o?> `to grind (grain)', <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet, a grain'. #24400.

<oDi-ay>(Z) [oRiay] {V(u)} ``to ^droop''. #24420.

<oDik>(A) {ADV} ``^very''. #24430.

<oDiG>(Z),,<oRiG>(A) [oRiG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^walk, to ^roam, to ^stroll''. #24440.
 <oRiG.oRiG>(A) {V} ``to ^wander; to ^go_^a^stray, to get ^lost''. #24480.
 <oDiG=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wander''. |<jar> `?'. #24460.

<oDiG=lu?>(Z) [oRiGlu?],[oRiGlu?u] {N} ``^gait, manner of ^walking''. |<lu?> `?'. ??treat [V?,V?V] phonologically as /V?/ vs /V?V/ which doesn't vary with [V?]. #24470.
<satgon oDiG>(Z) [oRiG] {V(u)} ``to ^limp''. |<satgon> `?'. *Or. #30322.
<coTi.coTi oRiG>(A) {V} ``to ^limp''. |<coTi.coTi> `?'. #32442.

<oD=yuG.oD=yuG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swing (e.g. the arms, in walking)''. |<oD> `?', <yuG> `to hang, to swing'. #24490.

<oDni>(Z) [oDni] {N} ``^lintel, upper part of a ^doorway''. #24500.

<oDol>(ZA) {N} ``^cigarette(Z), ^bidi(Z), ^tobacco(A)''. ??actually <biDi> - what about examples like this with diacritics in glosses? (A) actually has `^tobacco ^chewing' --for chewing tobacco? #24510.

<oDoGa>(Z) [oRoGa] {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''. #24520.

<oDu>(Z) [oDu] {N} ``^pot for ^palm_^wine''. *Loan?. ??tied to a tree; is this the collecting pot; ?wine, or toddy? #24530.

<oho>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^alas''. #24190.

<o~ia>(Z) {N} ``^frog, ^bullfrog''. !Onomatopoeic. ??alphabetize as <oJa>? #24550.
<o~ia mendka>(Z),,<oJa mendka>(Z) {N} ``^bullfrog''. *Hi.<mE~dhak>, Skt.<maNDu:kam>. #24560.

<oyhaT>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market''. *Loan. #24570.

<oy=pa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lance (a sore)''. |<oy> `?', <pa?a> `?to tear open'. #24580.

<oysub>(Z) [oysup'] {N} ``^dish, ^container made of a ^leaf for rice gruel''. ??lai? #24590.

<oj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (a radish, the tongue, etc.); to ^plane (wood)''. #24600.

<oj>(:)
<oj=er>(Z),,<o?yer>(A) {N} ``^winnowing_^basket''. |<oj> `?', <er> `?'. Cf. <oD=Der> `to winnow; to grind'. ??CUT? #24620.

<ozar>(A) {NUM} ``one ^thousand''. ^1000. #24610.

<o=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stretch the ^legs''. |<o> `?', <jiG> `leg'. #24630.

<ojon>(:)
<ojon Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weigh''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. *Or. #24640.

<o?oka?>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^all_right_then''. #24650.

(A) {V} ``to ^write''. #24660.

<bay.ba?y ol>(A) {V} ``to ^print''. |<bay.ba?y> `to draw, work; pattern; striped'. Cf. <baj> `to write'. #4212.

<ol) {V(u)} ``to ^lift (something light)''. Cf. <olu> `light (in weight)'. ??perhaps <olu-u>??. #24670.

(:)
<kuj=ol>(Z) [kuy'yol],[kuy'ol],[kwiy'yol],[kwiy'ol] {N} ``^female, ^woman''. |<kuj> `female?'. #18402.

(:)
<ol=moyna>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^half-^dry''. |<moyna> `?'. *Loan?. ??CUT? #24741.

<ola?a>(Z),,<ola>(A) {N} ``^leaf''. #24680.
<aGaG=olag>(Z) {N} ``^<sagu> ^leaf''. |<aGaG> `?'. ??sagu? #2442.
<kakot=ola>(Z) [kakOtola],[kakutola] {N} ``^paper''. |<kakot> `?'. #15722.
<pan ola?>(A) {N} ``^betel leaf''. |<pan> `betel'. #25742.
<saG.saG=ola>(Z) {N} ``^turmeric ^leaf''. |<saG.saG> `turmeric'. #29962.
<siTi=ola?>(Z) [tsITiola] {N} ``^paper (lit. ^letter-^leaf)''. |<siTi> `?'. *<siTi> Or.<ciTThi> `?'. #31532.

<ol-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hang_on''. #24690.
<olay yuG>(A) {V} ``to ^hang (on a hook, intr.)''. |<yuG> `to hang'. #24700.

<olj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^choke''. *Des. #24710.

<olku>(A) {PP(V)} ``^until''. {PP} ``^during''. ??cf. above. #24730.

<olku>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^past ^continuous or ^iterative''. ?? #24720.

<ol=moyna>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^half-^dry''. | `?', <moyna> `?'. *Loan?. ??CUT? #24740.

<olop>(:)
<olop DimaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^nap''. |<DimaD> `to sleep'. ^sleep. *Or.<aLpO sO-iba> `?'. #24750.

<olsom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^late''. *Or.<OlOsoi hela>. ??prob. V(nu) (AZ). #24760.

<olu>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^light (in weight)''. {V(nu)} ``to be id.''. Cf. <ol-u> `to lift something light'. #24770.

<om>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^thee, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_singular ^object''. Cf. <ob> `id.'. #24780.

<on>(Z) {N} ``^child''. Cf. <on> in <aGon> `son' or <koron> `daughter'. #24800.
<aG=on>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. |<aG> `?'. #2592.

<koDa=on>(Z) {N} ``^girl of the ^sun ^clan''. |<koDa> `sun clan'. Cf. <koron> `daughter'. #17422.
<taG=on>(Z) {N} ``^calf of a cow''. |<taG> `cattle'. ^cattle. ??(Bh.).; orig. with macron on o. #34122.

<on>(ZA) {Vay} ``to ^sprout; to ^shoot_up quickly(A), to ^grow rapidly(A)''. ??CLASS -ay? #24790.

<on>::
<on=koy>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<koy> `far'. *Loan?. Cf. <on=e>,<uon=e>,<o=n=e>,<o=n=e?e> `id.'. #38371.

<on>(:)
<on.on-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^groan''. |<on.on> `?onomatopoeia', <ey> `?'. *Loan?. #24921.

<on>::
<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bend (at the waist)''. |<luD> `?'. ??CUT? #24881.

<on>(:)
<on=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise''. |<luD> `id.' ??<luD> also `to press down', ?cut? #24901.
<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift_or_^cock_the_^ears''. |<luD> `ear'. #24891.
<on=luD.luD>(Z),,<un=luD.luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^pull_someone's_^ear (to ^tease them)''. ??here, or in <on=luD> `to raise'? #24911.

<on>(:)
<tob=on>(Z) [tob'mOn] {N} ``^keeper; a surname''. |<tob> `to keep'. #35702.

<ona>(:)
<TiTiTi=ona>(Z) {N} ``a kind of bird''. |<TiTiTi> `?onomatopoeia'. ??glossed as `lapwing, stilt? (bird)'. #35672.

<ona?a>(Z),,<ona?>(A) {N} ``^bow''. Cf. <amon>(ZA> `arrow, bow(Z)'. #24810.

<ond>(A) {ADJ} ``^blind''. #24820.

<onDul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cup_the_^hands''. *Or.<anjula>. #24830.
<onDul-u gi=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink from ^cupped_^hands''. |<gi=Da?a> `to drink'. #24840.

<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z),,<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z) {DEM} ``^here, ^hither, to_^this_place''. |<o> `?', <n> `?', <uon> `?', <e> `?'. Cf. <on=koy>(Z) `id.', <o>,<ua?> `to come'. *Loan?. ??CUTS? #37438.

<ongar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to shake_^loose, to ^loosen, to come loose''. ??orig. <on=gar>. #24860.

<onis>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen''. ^0019. #24870.

<cari koRi onis>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^nine (lit. four twenty nineteen)''. |<cari> `four', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0099. #30173.
<koRe onis>(A) {NUM} ``^thirty-^nine (lit. twenty nineteen)''. |<koRe> `twenty'. ^0039. #17472.

<on=koy>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<on> `?', <koy> `far'. *Loan?. Cf. <on=e>,<uon=e>,<o=n=e>,<o=n=e?e> `id.'. #38370.

<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bend (at the waist)''. |<on> `?', <luD> `?'. ??CUT? #24880.

<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift_or_^cock_the_^ears''. |<on> `?', <luD> `ear'. #24890.
<on=luD.luD>(Z),,<un=luD.luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^pull_someone's_^ear (to ^tease them)''. |<on> `?', <luD> `ear'. ??here, or in <on=luD> `to raise'? #24910.

<on=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise''. |<on> `?', <luD> `id.'. ??<luD> also to press down', ?cut? #24900.

<on.on-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^groan''. |<on.on> `?onomatopoeia', <ey> `?'. *Loan?. #24920.

<onr-ay>(Z),,<onDr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprout''. |<onr> `?'. Cf. <on> `id.'. #24930.

<ons>(A) {N} ``^duck''. ^bird. ??Loan? #24940.

<onsi>(A) {N} ``^ring''. Cf. <si?i>/<si> `hand'. ??CUT? #24950.

<o~taD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^move (intr.)''. ??Cf. <oG> `to clear brush; to sell'. #24960.

<ontal>(Z) {N} ``^snake, ^cobra_^moiety''. ??snake?; moiety/clan? #24970.

<oNTi>(Z),,<o~Ti>(Z) {N} ``^rim, ^brim, ^edge; ^lip''. *Loan?. #24980.

<onTiD>(Z) {N} ``cloth ^pad for carrying things on the ^head''. Cf. <tiDa?> `pad on which a waterpot is placed'. #25000.

<o~tor>(:)
<o~tor=loruG>(Z) {N} ``^scent, ^perfume''. |<loruG> `oil'. #25010.

<onu>(A) {N} ``^monkey''. #25030.

<onu>(Z) {N} ``^<bod^naik>''. *IA<hOnuma:n>. ??English def? #25020.

<onuG>(ZA) {N} ``^netting for ^hanging things(Z); ^carrying ^pole(A)''. #25040.

<oJ>(:)
<oJ.oJ>(Z) [o~yo~y],,[o~yJo~yJ] {V(nu)} ``to ^abuse (verbally, by children), to ^call_^names''. #25050.

<oG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clear_^brush''. #25060.

<oG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^sell''. #25070.
 <oG a?n>(A) {V} ``to ^trade''. |<a?n> `?'. #25080.

<oGge>::
 <oGge kole>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. |<oGge> `?', <kole> `?'. ??CUT? #25090.

<oGte>(Z) {ADJ} ``^a^lone, ^only, ^separate''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^isolate_oneself from a group''. *Loan?. #25110.

<or>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hoarse, to ^lose_one's_^voice''. #25120.

<or>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^plow, to ^till, to ^cultivate''. #25130.

<or>(:)
 <i?=tur=or>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<i?=tur> `to jerk, to be startled'. #13693.

<or=> {PX} ``^not, ^negative''. Cf. <ar=> `id.'. #38350.
 <or=bu?l-nu?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^sober person''. |<bu?l> `to get drunk', <nu?> `?', <lok> `person'. #25140.
 <or=gi?>(A) {V} ``to be ^blind''. |<gi?> `to see'. #25201.
 <or=mile?y-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<mile?y> `to like, to be amused', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #25231.
 <nay payTi or=gaGi?>(A) {ADJ} ``^clumsy''. |<payTi Da> `to work', <or> `not', <gaGi?> `to be able, can'. ??orig. <orgaGi?>. #23429.

<or>(:) ??meaning? ??CUTS?
 <or=Da?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level_a_^field''. ??<Da?> `?' = <Da?a> `water'?. #25150.
 <or=el>(Z) {N} ``a ^plow''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^plow''. |<el> `?'. #25180.
  <or=el Da>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^plow, to ^cultivate''. #25190.
 <or=goD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag (a ^plow)''. ?? to plow? #25210.

<orDa>(:)
 <mon orDa>(A) {ADJ} ``^careless''. |<mon> `mind'. ??analysis? #22572.

<orDi>(Z) {N} ``a ^notch''. #25160.

<or-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^subside, to ^reduce, to ^go_down (of a ^swelling), to ^deflate''. |<or> `?', <ey> `?'. ??gloss #25170.

<or=gi?>(A) {V} ``to be ^blind''. |<or> `negative?', <gi?> `to see'. #25200.

<orz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^earn''. |<orz> `?', <ey> `?'. #25220.

<or=mile?y-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<or> `negative?', <milej>,<mile?y> `to like, to be amused', <nu?> `?'.  Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'. #25230.

<oroG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^fill(Z), to ^put_into, to ^pack, to ^put_away (in storage); to ^cram_into(A), to ^insert something into a narrow space(Z); to ^thread_a_^needle''. #25240.
  <Da?a oroG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate (lit. to ^fill with ^water)''. |<Da?a> `water'. #7022.

<orto?m>(:)
  <mon orto?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^careless''. |<mon> `mind'.  Cf. <mon orDa> `id.'. ??analysis? - possib <or> `not', <to?m> `to place, to arrange'. #22582.

<osa>(:)
  <osa=kiD>(Z) [osakiD'] {N} ``the ^month of ^June-^July''. |<kiD> `month'.  ??Var. of <asaDa=kiD>(Z),,<asaRa=kiD>(Z) [asaRakiD']  `a month (June-July)'. *Des.<asaR>(M), Skt.<a:Sa:Dha>. #25250.

<osar>(A) {ADJ} ``^broad''. #25260.

<osk-ey/ay>(:) ??format?
  <osk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dodge, to ^move (oneself) ^out_of_the_^way''. *Des. #25280.
  <oskay la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clear a field''. |<la?> `?'. #25270.

<ot>(Z) [Oth] {DEM} ``over_^there, ^that_side, ^yonder''. Cf. <on=e>, <on=koy> `here, hither'. #25290.
  <ot=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^there, ^in_^that_^place, ^yonder''. #25310.
  <ot=koy>(Z),,<ot=koj>(Z) {DEM} ``^away_^from, ^from_^that_^place''. |<koy> `far'.  Cf. <on=koy> `here, hither'. #25360.
    <ot=koy=nu>(Z),,<ot=koj=nu>(Z) [Oth kOy?nu] {PP} ``^far_^away''. |<-nu> `?adjectivizer'. ??gloss? #25371.

<oTat>(Z) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. *Or.<hOTat>. #25300.

<otgun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean_on; to ^lean_to_one_^side''. *Loan. #25320.

<otiG>(A) {V} ``to ^lean against''. #25330.

<otiG>(Z),,<o?tiG>(Z) {PP} ``^onto, ^upon, ^on_top_of, ^on''. #25340.
  <otiG reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^patch (lit. to ^put_^on)''. |<reG> `to put'. #28360.

<oTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stop''. *Or. #25350.

<oTro>(:)
  <cari koRi oTro>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^eight (lit. four twenty eighteen)''. |<cari> `four', <koRi> `twenty'. ^0098. #30183.

<otur>(ZA),,<o?tur>(ZA) {PP} ``^from, ^away_^from; ^out_of; ^until''. #24540.

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<pa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tear_^open; to ^remove ^seeds, to ^spit_out seeds.''. #25390.
<oy=pa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lance (a sore)''. |<oy> `?'. ??subenter? ??CUT? #24582.

<pabli>(Z) {N} ``^hill''. *Loan?. #25400.

<paD>(Z) {V(nu/nay)} ``to be ^pricked, to be ^pierced''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'. ??really ay? same word? #25420.

<paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cross, to cross a river''. #25430.
<paD=aD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump ^across''. |<aD> `?'. #25510.
<a=paD>(Z),,<a=pa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ferry ^a^cross(Z); to ^cross (a river)(A)''. |<a> `?'. #2672.
<a=pa?n-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^boatman''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #25451.

<paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sew''. #25460.
<ji?=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie together the ^hair of the bride and groom (in the ^marriage ^ceremony)''. |<ji?i> `to tie'. #14302.
<pa.paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend''. #25941.
<al=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^patch, to ^mend a hole in cloth''. |<al> `?to thatch'. #1832.
<a=pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. |<a> `?'. Cf. <al=paD> `id.'. #2690.
<pa?n apa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^sew''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'. ??variants? #25470.

<pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''. #25410.

<paDa>(Z) [paRa] {N} ``^outside''. Cf. <paDan> `id., yard, veranda'. ??variant? #25490.

<paDa>(:)
<paDa=a?suG>(Z) [paRa] {N} ``a ^collapsible ^house''. |<a?suG> `house'. ??gloss - portable? #25500.

<paDam>(Z),,<paDom>(Z) {N} ``a small ^measuring ^basket''. *Des.<poRi> `id.'. #25520.

<paDan>(Z),,<paRan>(A) [paRan] {N} ``^veranda(A); ^yard, space before a house, ^outside(Z)''. *Loan?. ??(Z)1962. #25530.
<paRan-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #25550.

<paR-ey>(:)
<butru paR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bellow (as a bull)''. |<butru> `?'. Cf. <buDa>,<buRa> `an old bull'. #6922.

<paR=ka>(Z) {N} ``^hollow''. |<paR> `?', <ka> `?'. Cf. <par> `cave'. ??CUT? #25560.

<paDri>(:)
<paDri=koDu>(Z) [koDu] {N} ``^adulteress''. |<koDu> `?'. *Des. ??CUT? #25570.

<paDtul>(Z),,<pa?tul>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^straddle, to ^sit with the legs apart''. ^spread. Cf. <pa?raG> `id.'. ??orig. <pa?=tul>, <paD=tul>. #25580.

<pagl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chew''. *Or.<pakul-ei-ba>. #25590.

<payTi>(:)
<paiti Da>(Z),,<payTi Da>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^work''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. ??t/T? (A)meaning `to ^rest (from work)' seems incorrect--cf. other subentries. #25600.
<payTi Da-u lok>(A) {N} ``^industrious person''. |<lok> `person'. ??orig. <Dau>. #25620.
<payTi punD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collapse (intr.)''. |<punD> `?'. ??Cf. <punDa> `breath'. #25630.
<nay payTi or=gaGi?>(A) {ADJ} ``^clumsy''. |<nay> `what?; some', <or> `not', <gaGi?> `to be able, can'. ??orig. <orgaGi?>. #23422.
<sobu payTi Da gaGi?u>(A) {ADJ} ``^skillful''. |<sobu> `all', <gaGi?> `to be able'. ??uncl--orig entry has <ba?> for <Da>. #31672.

<pake>(A) {PP} ``^by; ^beside''. #25640.

<pal>(ZA) {V} ``to be ^born(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^give_^birth(A); to ^calve(Z), to ^bear_young (of livestock)(Z)''. #25660.
<pal=uD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^born (of livestock)''. |<uD> `to throw'. :. #25670.

<pala>(Z) {N} ``^plate''. #25680.

<pala>(ZA) {N} ``small ^paddy plant(A); ^paddy for ^trans^planting(Z)''. *Or.?. #25690.

<pali>(Z) {PP} ``^next_to, ^beside, ^by the ^side of''. *Loan?. #25700.

<palnat>(Z) {ADV} ``^any ^day''. *Loan?. #25710.

<pan>(A) {N} ``^betel''. #25730.
<pan ola?>(A) {N} ``^betel leaf''. |<ola?a>,<ola> `leaf'. #25740.

<pand>(A) {N} ``^net for ^trapping animals, birds, or fish''. #25750.

<panDi>,,<pa~Di>(:)
<panDi kolia>(A) {N} ``^jackal''. |<kolia> `fox'. Cf. <banDa kolia> `id.' #25760.
<koko pa~Di>(Z) {N} ``^jackal''. |<koko> `?'. *Loan. #17652.

<paNDka>(Z) [paNDka] {N} ``^spotted_^dove''. *Des. ^bird. #25770.

<panDoy>(ZA) {N} ``^sandals, ^shoes''. *Loan?. #25780.

<pa~NDru>(Z),,<pa~Dru>(Z),,<pa~ru>(Z) {ADJ} ``^brown''. ??orig. has not NDr but nDR; not sure of last form. #25790.

<panDum>(A) {V} ``to ^harvest''. #25800.

<panjari>(Z),,<panjri>(Z) [panzari],[panzri] {N} ``^rib, ^skeleton''. ^bone. Cf. <pa~jara> `rib'. ??same word? z? #25890.

<pansa>(A) {N} ``^jackfruit''. ^fruit. #25810.
<pansa=ara?>(Z),,<pans=ara?>(Z) [pansa:ra?a],[pansa:ra?] {N} ``^jack^fruit ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. *Des.<pansa>. #25820.

<pa~sa>(Z) {N} ``^panchayat, ^council of ^five ^elders''. *Loan. ??cf. following, or is this related to five? #25830.

<pa~s>(:)
<pa~s-ey>(Z),,<panch-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^think(Z), to ^imagine(A)''. *Or. ??sort as s?; ch vs c in bicar Da. #25840.
<budi panch-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^plan''. |<budi> `advice; to ask'. ??ch #6402.
<pa~s-ay>(:)
<kuT pa~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^conspire''. |<kuT> `?'. *Or. #19112.

<pa~taD>(Z),,<panta?n>(A) {N} ``^rain ^shield(A); ^rain ^cloak made of ^leaves sewn together(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^spread ^leaves, to make a ^bed of leaves''. #25850.

<pa~ti>(Z) {INDECL} ``^fistful''. *Loan?. #25860.

<panub>(Z),,<panum>(Z) {N} ``son's wife, ^daughter-^in-law, ^bride''. #25870.

<pa~jara>(Z),,<pa~jara=ja?aG>(Z) [pa~dzara dza?aG] {N} ``^rib''. ^bone. |<ja?aG>,<jag>,<ja~g> `bone'. Cf. <panjari> `id., skeleton'. *Or.<pa~dzara>. ??z? #25880.

<paG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^carry(A); to ^carry on one's ^shoulders (Z))''. Cf. <p[un]aG>. #25900.
<la=paG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. |<la> `?'. #19752.

<paGDi>(Z) [paGRi] {N} ``bamboo ^door''. #25910.

<paola>(A),,<pala>(A) {NB} ``^foot''. #25920.

<pap>(:)
<pap Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^sin''. |<Duku> `to be, to own, to stay'. #25930.

<pa.paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'. #25940.

<papur>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged''. {V(nu)} ``to ^age, to get old(Z)''. *So.<pap+r> `old'. #25950.

<par>(Z) {N} ``^cave''. Cf. <paR=ka> `hollow'. *Drav. #25960.
<paR=ka>(Z) {N} ``^hollow''. |<paR> `?', <ka> `?'. ??CUT? #25560.
<guD=par>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scoop_out, to ^clean (a pumpkin, a chicken)''. |<guD> `?to scoop up, to gather'. ??subenter? #11872.

<para>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. *Loan?. #25970.
<eka=paRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^equal''. |<ek> `one'. *Des.<ek-a para>(G) `alike'. #9512.

<paraG>(:)
 <paraG=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``one ^hundred, lit. ^five ^score''. |<=kaD> `twenty'. ^0100, ^twenty. #25990.

<pa?raG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spread the ^legs''. ??orig. <pa?=raG>. #25980.

<parkom>(Z) {N} ``^cot, ^charpoi, ^bed''. #26000.

<partana>(A) {V} ``to ^chant''. #26020.

<pasi>(Z) {N} ``corpse''. *Loan. ??orig. corps. #26030.

<pasl>(:)
 <pasl-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. #26040.
 <pasl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_back, to ^turn_around''. *Or. #26050.

<pat>(Z) {N} ``^literature''. *Loan. #26060.

<paTal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^embrace''. #26070.

<paTamakRi>(A),,<pakmakRi>(Z) {N} ``^spider''. *Des.<makRi>(M) `spider'. ??orig. <pak=makri>. #25650.

<patli>(Z) {N} ``small earthen ^jug or ^pot''. *Or. #26090.

<paTna>(A) {N} ``^town''. #26100.

<paula>(A) {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''. #26120.

<peD>(Z),,<pe?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``the ^wind to ^blow''. {V(u)} ``to ^play a ^flute(Z); to ^blow (with the mouth)(A) ''. ??order of tr/intr; (A)'s def. given as V only. #26130.
 <peD=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^play a ^flute''. |<DiG> `?'. ^blow. #26140.

<peD>(:) ??`to press'?
 <lam=pe?n>(A),,<la=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth), to ^fold_over; to ^wrinkle''. ??Cf. <laG> `to fold?', and <peD> `to press?'. #19669.
  <lampe?n=lampa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fold''. ??echo. #19679.
 <si=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^press, to ^strangle''. |<si> `?hand'. #31242.

<pel>(:)
 <pel Dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<dar-ay>(Z) `id.'. *Or. #26150.

<pempul>(:)
 <pempul=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^dirty ^water''. |<Da?> `water'. #26160.

<penDom>(ZA) {N} ``^rice_^beer(Z), ^rice_^wine(Z), ^beer(A)''. *Loan?. #26170.

<peni>(:)
 <naG bubuD peni>(Z) {N} ``^hood of a ^cobra''. |<naG=bubuD> `cobra'. ^snake. *Des.<peni>. #23513.
 <naGpeni>(A) {N} ``^cactus''. ??perh. <naG=peni>, cf. <naG bubud peni> `hood of a cobra'. #23531.

<pepul>(:)
 <pepul=ta?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bubble''. |<ta?a> `?'. #26180.

<per>(Z) {V} ``to ^burn, to be ^hot (of ^chillies, etc.)''. ??says V-u/-ay. #26190.
 <per.per>(A),,<perpe>(Z) {ADJ} ``^hot, ^spicy, ^piquant; ^savory''. #26230.

<per>(:)
 <per=Da?a=mu?>(Z) {N} ``dried ^nasal_^mucus''. |<Da?a> `water', <mu?> `nose'. #26210.

<per-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^return''. *Or.<pher->. #26200.

<pete>(:)
 <tere=pete>(Z) {ADV} ``^quickly''. |<tere> `?'. *Des. #34682.

<petia>(Z),,<peTiya>(A) {N} ``^box''. ^door. *Loan?. ??t/T? #26240.

<peTTua>(Z) {N} ``^flour''. ??(Si.) with a:! #26260.

<piaz>(A) {N} ``^onion''. ??Loan? #26270.

<piDeG>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #26300.

<pij>(Z),,<pi>(Z),,<pib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break_off, to ^snap (e.g. twigs)''. #26310.
 <pi=Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap_the_^fingers''. |<Deb> `to snap, to break'. Cf. <Deb.Deb> `to tap, to knock'. #26290.
 <pib=Deb>(Z),,<pob=Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack, to ^break (seeds, pulses, nuts)''. |<Deb> `to snap, to break'. #26280.
 <la=pij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break branches''. |<la> `?'. #19772.
 <pi=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blink, to ^wink, to ^squint, to ^open_the_^eyes, to ^shut_the_eyes''. |<maD> `eye'. #26347.
  <pi=maD pi=maD gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squint''. |<gij> `to look at'. ??redup? #26357.

<pika>(Z) {NB} ``^calf of the ^leg''. #26320.

<piki>(:)
 <piki.piki>(Z) {N} ``^sprouts of ^<saru>''. ??saru. #26330.

<pi=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blink, to ^wink, to ^squint, to ^open_the_^eyes, to ^shut_the_eyes''. |<pi>,<pij> `to snap, to break off', <maD> `eye'. #26340.
 <pi=maD pi=maD gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squint''. |<gij> `to look, to see'. #26350.

<pinda>(:)
 <pinda Da>(A) {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<Da> `to do'. ??1st char unclear. #26360.

<pinDay>(A) {N} ``^veranda''. #26370.

<pinDoli>(A) {N} ``^terrace''. #26380.

<pinDri>(Z),,<pinri>(Z) {N} ``^calf of the ^leg''. #26390.
 <pinDri zi?G>(A) {NB} ``^calf of the ^leg''. |<ji?iG>,<jiG> `leg, foot'. #26400.

<piGguD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^throw, to throw oneself''. ??gloss? #26410.

<pio>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #26420.

<pion>(A) {N} ``^servant''. #26430.

<pipRob>(Z) {N} ``^bulbul, ^nightingale''. ^bird. #26440.

<pipilob>(Z),,<pipilo?m>(A) {N} ``^butterfly, ^moth''. ^bug. #26450.

<pisab>(Z),,<pisa?m>(A) {N} ``a ^brood of ^chicks(Z); ^chick(A)''. ^chicken; ^bird. #26460.

<pisk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeeze, to ^wring_out''. *Or. #26470.

<pisl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^slip, to lose one's footing''. *Or. #26480.

<piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^miss; to ^omit, to ^err''. #26490.
 <bela piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to be ^late''. |<bela> `time'. #4892.

<piTob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give off ^sparks''. ^fire. #26500.

<pitom>(Z) {N} ``a wooden block used as a ^pillow for the head''. #26510.

<po?>(A) {V} ``to ^thrust (knife)''. #26530.

<po?>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''. #26520.

<po?>(:)
 <po?=jel>(Z),,<po=jel>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(a ^wound) to ^heal; to ^graft (e.g. trees)''. |<jel> `?'.
??CUT? #26830.

<po?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^butt''. #26540.

<pob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^empty, to ^hollow_out, to ^clean_out (^pumpkins, ^gourds)''. Cf. <pog-u> `id.'. #26550.

<pob=Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shell, to ^open the ^shell of a nut or seed''. |<Dul> `to hatch'. #26560.
<pob=Dur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie, to ^detach; to ^remove ^seeds from a head of ^grain''. |<Dur> `?'. #26590.

<pob>(:) ??related to above `hollow out'?
<pob=Dum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^go_^through''. |<Dum> `?'. #26570.
<pob=Dur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to put one's ^head through something''. |<Dur> `?'. ^insert. #26580.

<pob>(:)
<pob=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split (^grain)''. |<suj> `?'. #26620.
<pob=tu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split (^grain) ''. |<tu> `?'. #26630.

<pobitor>(A) {ADJ} ``^sacred''. #26600.

<pobon>(A) {NB} ``^breath''. #26610.

<pod>(Z),,<podu>(A) {N} ``a ^word''. *Loan. ??d dental (nonglott?). #26640.
<poD-ey>(Z) [poRey] {V(u)} ``to ^read''. *Or. ??d dental (nonglott?) in form in cf. field. #26650.

<poR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''. #26660.

<poRi>(A) {N} ``^can''. #26670.

<poDia>(Z) [poRia] {N} ``^shoulder''. *Loan?. #26680.

<poDiD>(Z),,<poRi?n>(A) [poRiD] {N} ``any small ^bird''. #26690.
<liTi poDiD>(Z) [liTi poRiD'] {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Flycatcher''. #20282.
<senDia poDiD>(Z) {N} ``yellow-cheeked ^tit (a ^bird)''. *Des.<poRid>. ??Des. D/d? #30512.
<TiTi poDiD>(Z) [poRiD] {N} ``tailor ^bird''. #35642.

<poDi?rolay>(A) {N} ``^sparks''. ??analysis? #26710.

<poDom>(A) {NB} ``^hand''. #26720.
<poDom=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^palm of the ^hand''. *<poDom> Or.?. #26730.

<pog>(Z) [po?G] {V(u)} ``to ^empty, to ^hollow_out, to ^clean_out (^pumpkins, ^gourds)''. Cf. <pob> `id.'. #26750.

<poy>(Z),,<po?y>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^go around, to ^go, to ^walk_around, to ^roam, to ^wander, to ^turn''. #26760.
<poy.poy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go ^round in a ^circle''. ??^spin?, ^whirl? #26770.
<poy.poy=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^whirl^pool''. |<Da?> `water'. #26780.
<po?y.po?y DaG>(A) {V} ``to ^whistle''. |<DaG> `?'. ??uncl. #26841.

<poy>(:)

<poy=Tay>(Z),,<poy=tay>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^sharpen (^hone, ^strop) a ^razor''. |<Tay> `?'. ??cf. <poy> `to turn, to go around'; or <poyT-ay>? #26801.

<poysul>(A) {V} ``to ^slip''. #26790.

<poj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_off (e.g. a ring), to ^pull_out''. #26810.
<poj.poj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^skin an animal''. #26820.
<poj=sul>(Z) [poy'sul] {V(u)} ``to ^extract and expel ^seeds (with the mouth)''. |<sul> `?'. #26850.

<pol>(A) {N} ``^nest''. ^bird. Cf. <poli> `beehive'. #26860.

<poli>(ZA) {N} ``^bee^hive''. *Loan?. Cf. <pol> `nest'. #26870.

<polis>(A) {N} ``^policeman''. *Engl.<police>. #26880.

<poluGka>(A) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. #26890.

<pon>(Z) {N} ``^profession''. *Or. #26900.

<po~Di>(Z) {N} ``^trial''. *Loan. #26910.

<ponDron>(Z) [pONDrOn] {ADJ} ``^male''. *Loan?. #26920.

<po~Du>(:)
<po~Du=kiD>(Z) {N} ``a month, December-January''. |<kiD> `month'. *Loan?. #26930.

<ponia>(:)
<boR ponia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boast''. |<boR> `large', <Da> `to do'. *<boR> Loan, <ponia> Or. #5582.

<ponli>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``(a new ^leaf) to ^sprout, to ^grow''. ??2nd stage?. #26940.

<ponoa>(Z),,<ponoua>(Z) {NK} ``^eldest_^son''. *Or. ??class is `ind.' in ms. #26950.

<ponchia>(A) {N} ``^lungi''. ??ch?. #26960.

<po~tey>::
<oD=batey>(Z),,<oD=po~tey>(Z) {ADV} ``^half^way''. |<oDa> `half', <batey> `?'. *Loan. #24325.

<poy~>(Z),,<poJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float''. Cf. <poJeJ> `id.'. ??variants; J/y~? #26970.

<poJeJ>(Z),,<po~i~e~y~>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float''. Cf. <poJ> `id.'. ??Variant of <poJ>, <poy~>? #26980.

<poG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^exaggerate''. #27000.

<poGgal>(Z),,<po~gal>(Z),,<pongal>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^exaggerate(Z), to ^boast(Z)''. {N} ``^lie(A)''. Cf. <poG-ey> `id.'. *Loan?. #27010.
<poGal zel>(A) {V} ``to ^exaggerate''. |<jel> `to say, to speak'. #26990.
<pongal lok>(A) {N} ``^liar''. |<lok> `person'. ??spelling n/G? #27020.

<poGiD>(Z),,<pongi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^erase, to ^turn_off, to ^extinguish; (a lamp) to ^go_out''. #27030.
<poGiD.poGiD Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^flicker''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. #27040.
<ma?n poGi?n>(A) {V} ``to ^blink''. |<maD> `eye'. #21182.

<poGki>(A) {N} ``^feather''. #27050.

<poGr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swim''. *Or. #27060.

<popo?>(A) {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''. #27070.

<popos>(Z) {NB} ``^liver''. *Loan?. #27080.

<popta?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fry in ^oil''. ??t not clear. #27090.

<por-ey>(:)
<bet por-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^chant''. |<bet> `?'. #4972.

<por>(:)
<guT=por>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch''. |<guT> `?'. Cf.<gu?n> `to scratch (an itch)'. #12602.

<porbol>(Z),,<porbor>(Z) {IND} ``^plenty''. ??class?. #27100.

<porbu>(ZA) {N} ``^festival, ^holiday, ^ceremony(A)''. *Loan <pOrob>. ??loaning lg. not given. #27110.

<porDan>(:)
<porDan Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^support''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. *Loan?. #27120.

<porek>(Z) {IND} ``a ^handful (^measure)''. ??class?. #27130.

<porman>(ZA),,<parman>(Z) {N} ``^oath''. *Or. #27140.
<porman Da zel>(A) {V} ``to ^swear (an ^oath)''. |<Da> `to do', <jel> `to say, to speak'. #27150.

<poroG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(solids) to ^leak out, to trickle''. #27160.

<porsa>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Loan?. #27170.

<pors-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth the ^hair (with one's palm)''. *Or. #27180.

<porua>(ZA) [pOrua] {N} ``^pigeon; ^parrot(Z)''. ^bird. *Loan. ?? gloss? loaning lg. not given. #27190.

<posek>(Z) {IND} ``a ^palmful (^measure?)''. *Des.? <-ek> `one'. #27200.

<posil(:),,<posli>(:)
<posil Dus-ey>(Z),,<posli Dus-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cringe''. |<Dus-ey> `?'. *Des. #27210.

<posoD>(:)
<posoD sunteri>(Z) {N} ``^cricket; ^cockroach?''. |<sunteri> `?'. *Loan?. #27220.

<posu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Des. #27230.

<poTa>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. *Loan?. ??handwritten in ms. #27240.
<poTa=maD>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<maD> `eye'. #27260.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<ma?n> `eye', <Di> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer', <bur=tuy> `body hair'. ??t/T?; ??CUT/parse? -orig. <ma?nDi-nu>. #27250.

<potiGa>(:)
<potiGa la?>(A) {V} ``to ^stretch (intr.)''. |<la?> `?'. #27270.

<poTkar>(A) {ADJ} ``^greedy''. #27280.
<poTkar=Ta>(Z) {N} ``^litigant''. |<Ta> `?nominalizer'. *Loan. #27290.

<poto>(:)
<poto menDka>(Z) {N} ``^toad''. |<menDaka> `frog'. ^frog (which lives out of water). *Loan?. #27300.

<po?Tom>(Z) {V(u)} ``(rice ^beer) to ^ferment''. #27310.

<poT.poT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^ruffle_(^feathers)''. *Or. #27320.

<poTri>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<poTri>.
<poTri Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^pregnant''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. #27340.
<poTri am=kuj>(Z) [pOTri amkuy'] {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<am=kuj> `woman'. *Des.<poTri>. #27330.

<pouRi>(A) {N} ``^stick''. #27350.

<prem Da>(A) {V} ``to ^love''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. ??*Loan? #27360.

<pu>(:) ??meaning?
<pu=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be slightly ^scorched by sitting too long near the fire''. |<DaG> `warm?, hot?'. ??-nu?. #27391.
<tar=pu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil, to ^cook; to hatch''. |<tar> `?'. #34342.

<puD>(:)

<u?jupud>(Z) {N} ``^mushroom''. ??cf. So.<p+D> `id.'; orig. <u?=jupuD>. #37061.

<pu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^bloom''. #27370.
<a=puD>(Z),,<apu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie''. {V(nu)} ``to ^open (of flowers)(Z)''. |<a> `?'. #2702.
<si=puD>(Z) {V} ``to ^un^wrap, to ^remove from a package''. |<si> `?hand'. ??subenter here? #31262.

<puD>(:)
<sa=puD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to make_a_^hole (e.g. in cloth)''. Cf. <sa?a>, <sa?> to tear'. ??CUT? #30042.

<pu=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be slightly ^scorched by sitting too long near the fire''. |<pu> `?', <DaG> `warm?, hot?'. ??-nu?. #27390.

<puDar>(Z) [puDar] {ADJ} ``^sacred, ^blessed''. *Loan?. #27400.
<puDar=saG>(Z) {N} ``^sacred ^gruel''. |<saG> `gruel?'. #27410.

<puja>(A) {V} ``to ^worship''. #27420.

<pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell''. *Or. #27430.
<sitkaTa pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bristle, to ^stand_up (of body ^hair)''. |<sitkaTa> `?'. *Or. #31542.

<pulo>(Z) {N} ``^flower''. *Or. ??maybe not independent word--see <moli pulo>. #27440.
<moli pulo>(Z) {N} ``^jasmine''. |<moli> `?a type of paddy'. *Or. #22462.

<punaG>(:)
<punaG lok>(A) {N} ``^porter, ^bearer''. |<lok> `person'. Cf. <paG> `to carry'. #27450.

<punD>(:)
<payTi punD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collapse (intr.)''. |<payTi Da> `?to work'. ??Cf. <punDa> `breath'. #25632.

<punDa>(Z) {N} ``^breath''. ??independent word?. #27460.
<punD-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^breathe; to ^rest''. #27500.
<punDa Daj>(Z) [puNDa] {V(u)} ``to ^gasp''. |<Daj> `?'. *Des. #27470.
<punDa yoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^inhale, ^breathe in''. |<yoG> `to pull, to draw'. *Loan. #27480.
<punDa Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. *Des. #27490.
<lupu punDa>(A) {N} ``a ^sigh (lit. a ^big ^breath)''. |<lupu> `large'. #21112.

<punDuG>(Z) {NB} ``^abdomen, ^bladder''. #27510.
<punDuG=Da?>(Z) {NB} ``^abdomen, ^bladder''. |<Da?> `?'. ??gloss? --<Da?> `water'? #27520.

<punoy>(A),,<puni>(A) {N} ``full ^moon''. #27530.

<puJ>(Z),,<puy~>(Z),,<buy~>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pluck_out (hair, feathers, etc.), to ^pull_up, to ^dig_up (e.g. a tree with its roots)''. #27540.

<pu?uG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^blister, to ^swell_up''. #27550.
  <puG=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell (of seeds)''. |<suj> `?'. #27611.
  <puG.puG>(Z) {N} ``^indigestion''.  {V(nu)} ``to have indigestion''. ??subenter here? #27601.

<puGa?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^false, ^half-^true''. #27560.
  <puGa?m sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^lie''. |<sama> `word', <zel> `to say, to speak'. #27570.
  <puGa?m.puGa?m zel>(A) {V} ``to ^boast''. |<zel> `to say, to speak'. #27580.

<puG-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roast (in a fire, in embers)''. #27590.

<puG.puG>(Z) {N} ``^indigestion''.  {V(nu)} ``to have indigestion''. |<puG> `to swell'. #27600.

<puG=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell (of seeds)''. |<pu?uG> `to swell up', <suj> `?'. #27610.

<pupur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^season, to ^salt''. #27620.

<pur>(:)
  <pur ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^flow_out''. |<ui?i> `to go'. *Loan?. #27630.

<purti>(A) {N} ``^world''. #27640.
  <raji=purti>(Z) {N} ``^world''. |<raji> `country'. *Or. ??(Si.). #27972.

<purun>(:)
  <purun Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fill''. *Or. purnO. #27650.
  <goba=purun>(Z) {ADJ} ``^full (of ^stomach)''.  {N} ``a full stomach''. *Des.<gobha>, from IA?<garbha> via <*gabbha>. #11122.

<pusa>(:)
  <pusa=kiD>(Z) [pusakiD'] {N} ``name of a ^month, ^December-January''. |<kiD> `month'. *Loan?. ??recheck D/d. #27670.

<pusaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^fat, ^obese''. #27660.

<pusem>(A) {V} ``to ^whisper, to ^mutter''. #27680.
  <pusem kusem>(Z) {V(u)V(u)} ``to ^whisper''. Cf. <kusu.kosa jel>, <kusu.musu jel> `id.'. #27690.

<pusi>(Z) {N} ``^cat''. *Loan?. #27700.

<pusi>(Z) {N} ``^semen''. *Loan?. #27710.

<puta>(Z),,<pu?Ta>(A),,<puTa>(A) {NB} ``^belly''. ^abdomen. *Loan?. ?? T/t? #27720.

<putaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pop_^corn''. Cf. <putub-u>, <putuk-nu> `to hop'. #27730.

<putki>(Z) {N} ``^white-eye, a ^bird''. *Loan?. #27740.

<puTla>(A) {N} ``^toy''. #27750.

<puTpa>(Z) {N} ``^male_^buffalo_^calf''. *Loan?. #27760.

<puTpaT Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gossip''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. #27770.

<puT.puT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bubble''. #27780.

<putub>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hop''. #27790.

<putuk>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hop''. #27800.

┼

<ra>::
<ra=sa>(Z),,<ra=saG>(Z) {N} ``^shrine, ^shrine_^tree''. |<sa>,<saG> `?'.  ??CUT?  ??Cf. <ara?a> `tree'. #28131.

<ra>::
  <sim=ra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quiet''. |<ra> `?'.  Cf. <sim=ta> `to be quiet'. ??check form, ??CUT? #31041.

<ra?a>(Z),,<ra?>(A) {N} ``^elephant''. #27810.

<ra?a>(:) ??CUT?
  <Dela?a=ra?a>(Z) {N} ``^instrument for ^castrating a bull''. |<Dela?a> `?'.  ??analysis not clear, perh. <Del> `?' (cf. <Del?el> `to prune (a tree)') + <la?a> `to hit'.--but why <ra?a>? #7822.

<rab>(Z),,<ra?m>(A) {V} ``to ^snatch_^away''. ??Z entry had {N}--class? #27820.
  <rab=jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snatch_^away (in ^anger)''. |<jel> `?to say, to scold'. #27860.
  <ra?m don>(A) {V} ``to ^rob''. |<don> `?'.  Cf. <aru don> `to borrow'. #27830.

<rabgaD>(Z) [rabgaD'] {IND} ``^near, ^neighbor, ^by_the_^side_of''. #27840.

<rabgol-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^mix_^meat_with_millet_^flour, to mix mandia flour with meat''. *Des. Cf. <ri?=jol> `to mix mandia gruel with meat (<jol> `soup')'. #27850.

<rabon>(ZA) {N} ``^vulture''. ^bird. *Des.?. #27870.

<raD>(Z),,<ra?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^milk''. ^cow. #27880.
  <ra?no>(Z) {N} ``^udder''. ??(Bh.). #27891.

<raD>(:)

<baG=raD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^half-^ripe''. |<baG> `?'. ??CUT? #4512.

<ra?no>(Z) {N} ``^udder''. Cf. <raD-u> 'to milk'. ??(Bh.). #27890.

<rag>(:)
<rag=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^put a ^pot on the ^fire''. |<Da> `to do'. #27900.
<rag=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bask, to get_^warm by sitting near the fire''. |<DaG> `warm?, hot?'. #27910.

<ray>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^itch''. #27920.

<ray>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^comb (hair, fiber)''. #27930.
<r[in]ay>(ZA) {N} ``a ^comb''. #28542.

<raybaDi>(Z) {IND} ``^other_^people''. *Loan?. #27940.

<rayka>(A) {N} ``^blouse''. #27950.

<raji>(Z) {N} ``^country''. #27960.
<raji=purti>(Z) {N} ``^world''. |<purti> `world'. *Or. ??(Si.). #27970.

<raj=saG>(Z) {N} ``^cremation_^ground''. {V} ``to ^cremate''. |<raj> `?', <saG> `?'. ??V given as raj=saG(-nu?). ??CUT? #27980.

<ra~=kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cradle, ^hold a baby in one's arms''. |<ra~> `?', <kuD> `to carry in one's arms'. ??Cf. <reG> `to keep', <r[in]aG> `shelf'. #27990.

<ranDi>(Z) {N} ``^widow''. Cf. <ranDola> ``. *Des. #28000.

<ranDola>(Z) {N} ``^widower''. *Des. #28010.

<ranya>(Z) {NK} ``^son-^in-law''. #28020.

<ra~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fling, to ^throw''. #28030.

<ra~j>(Z),,<raji>(Z) {N} ``^stake, ^stick for growing vines''. #28040.

<ra~j-ey>(Z) [ra~zeyu] {V(u)} ``to ^stalk_(^game)''. *Des. #28050.

<raG>(:)
<raG=tuG>(Z),,<raG=tum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. |<tuG> `id., to kindle'. #28111.

<raG>(:) ??Var. of <reG> `to keep, to put'.
<raG=jaG>(Z) {N} ``^cemetery where the ^bones of cremated bodies are buried''. |<ja?aG> `bone'. ??subenter here? #28091.

<r[in]aG>(Z) {N} ``a ^shelf (usually in the house above the front porch)''. Cf. <reG-u/-nu> `to ^keep'. ??cf. also <raG> NOT IN FILE--perhaps <reG>?. #28552.
<ra~=kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cradle, ^hold a baby in one's arms''. |<kuD> `to carry in one's arms'. ??Cf. <reG> `to keep'. #27991.

<raGal>(Z) {N} ``^ploughman''. #28060.

<raG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(^infections)_to_^spread''. *Des. #28070.

<raGg-ey>(Z),,<ra~g-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a baby, a crab, etc.) to ^crawl, to ^creep''. *Or. or Des. #28080.

<raG=jaG>(Z) {N} ``^cemetery where the ^bones of cremated bodies are buried''. |<raG> `?to keep?', <ja?aG> `bone'. Cf. <reG> `to put, to keep'. #28090.

<raGni>(:)
<raGni areG>(A) {N} ``^rock''. |<areG> `stone, rock'. #28100.

<raG=tuG>(Z),,<raG=tum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. |<raG> `?', <tuG> `id., to kindle'. #28110.

<rao>(Z) {NB} ``^skeleton''. #28120.

<ra=sa>(Z),,<ra=saG>(Z) {N} ``^shrine, ^shrine_^tree''. |<ra> `?', <saG>,<sa> `?'. ??CUT? and cf. <ra?san> `meeting place'? #28130.

<ra?san>(Z) {N} ``^meeting_^place''. ??1962. #28140.

<rateGga>(Z) {IND} ``^baby, ^small (of living things)''. #28150.

<ravgan>(Z) {IND} ``^near''. Cf. <rabgaD> `id.'. ??(Bh.); v?; variants? #28160.

<re?>(:)
<re?=jaG>(Z),,<re=jaG>(Z) {N} `` ^remains; ^bone_remains after burning; unthreshed ^remains_of_mandia after first ^threshing''. |<ja?aG> `bone'. #28250.

<reb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chew, ^gnaw''. #28170.
<reb.reb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grit_one's_^teeth, to ^scrape_with_the_teeth, to ^gnaw''. Cf. <repoG> `?'. #28180.

<reD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^blow_on_a_^fire (as with a ^bellows)''. #28190.

<reD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^comb''. #28200.

<reD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tuck_in (dhoti, cloth, etc.)''. #28210.

<reDi>(A) {NB} ``^heel''. #28220.

<reDi=jiG>(Z) {NB} ``^heel''. |<ji?iG>,<jiG> `leg, foot'. #28230.

<regR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub_against''. *Des. #28240.

<rent-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (to ^clean)''. *Des.<rogRi-> ?. Cf. <re~t-ey> `to sharpen'. #28260.

<re~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. *Des. Cf. <rent-ey> `to rub'. #28270.

<reG>(A) {V} ``to ^decorate''. #28280.

<reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hang_a_^shelf''. Cf. <r[in]aG> `a shelf'. #28290.

<reG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^keep, to ^put(Z), to ^save(A), to ^put_^away(A); to ^stop(Z)''. Caus. <ab=reG->(A). #28350.
<ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^save, to ^keep ^un^used; to ^escape; to ^forbid''. |Caus. of <reG> `to keep'. #392.
<ab=reG taj>(Z) {V(u) V(u)} ``to ^divorce''. |<taj> `to give, to let'. ??or caus. of <reG ta?y> `to abandon'. #28310.
<aRum ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^wean''. |<aDub>,<aRu?m> `breast, milk'. #1013.
<otiG reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^patch (lit. to ^put_^on)''. |<otiG> `on'. #28361.
<mone reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remember''. |<mone> `mind'. *Or.<mOn>. #22652.

<reG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^leave, to ^abandon(Z); to ^ignore(A)''. #28300.
<reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ignore; to ^abandon''. |<taj>,<ta?y> `to give, to let'. #28330.

<no?n loge reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^avoid (someone)''. |<no?n> `he, she, it', <loge> `near', <reG ta?y> `to abandon'. #23997.

<reG ui>(A) {V} ``to ^desert''. |<ui?i>,<ui> `to go'. : #28340.

<ata?=reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub ^dirt off (the body)''. |<ata?a>,<ata?> `dirty'. #3612.
<kosli reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shed_^skin, ^slough''. |<kosli> `?'. Cf. <kusl-ey> `id.'. #17962.

<reG>(Z) {} ``''. Cf. <areG> `stone, rock'. #38260.
<riD=saG=reG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for ^turmeric''. |<rid=saG> `grindstone for spices'. #28463.

<reGRaD>(Z),,<reGRa?>(Z),,<reGDaD>(Z),,<reGDa?>(Z),,<reGraD>(Z),,<reGra?>(Z) [reGDaD],,[reGRaD],,[reGraD] {N} ``^eggplant, ^brinjal''. !Also with final [?]. #28390.

<res> {} ``''. Cf. <ros> `juice, sap'. ??prob variant. #38400.
<ad res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. *Des.<aR ros>(M) `marrow' (~<aD>(G),<aR>(M) `bone', ~<ros>(GM) `sap'). #752.
<za?G res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. |<ja?aG>,<za?G> `bone'. #14032.

<ri>(:)

<ri=Da?a>(Z),,<riDa?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash ^clothes(Z), to ^wash(A); to ^irrigate(A)''. |<Da?a> `water'. Cf. <ru> `to pour'. #28401.

<ri?>(:)
<ri?=jol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix mandia ^gruel with meat''. {N} ``a ^soup so made''. |<jol> `soup'. ??<<riD>>. #28491.

<riD>(:)
<riD=saG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for spices''. |<saG.saG> `turmeric'. #28450.
<riD=saG=reG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for ^turmeric''. |<reG>\<areG> `stone, rock'. #28460.

<ri=Da?a>(Z),,<riDa?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash ^clothes(Z), to ^wash(A); to ^irrigate(A)''. |<ri> `?', <Da?a> `water'. Cf. <ru> `to pour'. #28400.

<riDab>(Z) [riRab] {N} ``^ember, ^char^coal''. #28410.

<riDaG>(Z),,<riRaG>(Z) [riRaG] {N} ``^cremation ^ground, cemetery; ^platform''. ??<riRaG>(Bh.) `platform. #28420.
<riDaG lobo>(A) {N} ``^burning place''. |<lobo> `earth, ground'. #28440.

<ri?gay>(Z),,<rigay>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quarrelsome''. #28470.

<rij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remove ^thatch from the ^roof of a house''. #28480.

<ri?=jol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix mandia ^gruel with meat''. {N} ``a ^soup so made''. |<ri?> `?', <jol> `soup'. ??<<riD>>. #28490.

<rim>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^scold, to ^answer_back(Z), to ^abuse(Z)''. #28500.
<rim.rim>(Z),,<ri.rim>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight''. #28510.

<ri~pr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape''. *Or.<ra~pur-iba>. #28520.

<rin>(:)
<rin Da>(A) {V} ``to ^borrow; to ^lend''. |<Da> `to do'. #28530.

<r[in]ay>(ZA) {N} ``a ^comb''. |<ray> `to comb'. #28540.

<r[in]aG>(Z) {N} ``a ^shelf (usually in the house above the front porch)''. Cf. <reG> `to ^keep'. ??cf. also <raG> NOT IN FILE--perhaps <reG>?. #28550.

<riG>(:) ??Cf. <reG> `to keep'. #38410.
<ab=riG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by ^shaking grain side to side''. |Caus. of <riG> `?'. ??CAUS NOT CONFIRMED. #402.

<riG>(:) ??Cf. <reG> `to leave'. #38300.
<Da?a=riG=maD>(Z),,<Da?=riG=maD>(Z),,<DariG=ma?n>(A) {NB} ``^tears, a ^tear (of the ^eye)''. |<Da?a> `water', <maD> `eye'. #7622.

<riGgeD>(Z),,<riGeD>(Z),,<riGe?n>(A) {N} ``^sweet(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^sweet(A)''. #28560.
<riGe?n basna>(A) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. |<bas-na> `smell?, fragrance?'. #28570.
<riGe?n Da>(A) {V} ``to ^season''. |<Da> `to do'. #28580.
<riGgeD lob>(Z),,<riGgeD lop>(Z),,<riGeD lob>(Z),,<riGeD lop>(Z) {N} ``^sweet_potato, ^yam''. |<unlob>\<lob> `id., potato, root vegetable'. #28590.
<riGe?n mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^perfume''. |<mumuD>,<mu.mu?n> `smoke'. Cf. <gur=muD> `to give off smoke'. #28600.

<riporT>(Z) {N} ``^report''. *Engl.<report>. #28610.

<rip.ripa>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean''. ??orig. <rip.rip=a>. #28620.

<robuD>(Z),,<robu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^spoil, to become ^over^ripe(Z), to ^decay(A)''. #28630.
<roburu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^rotten''. ??from past tense of <robuD-u>?. #28650.

<rog>(ZA) {N} ``^sickness, ^illness, ^disease''. *Loan. ??unglot. g. #28660.
<ma?n rog>(A) {N} ``^eye ^disease''. |<maD>,<ma?n> `eye'. #21192.

<rogR-ey>(Z),,<rogr-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (Z), to ^massage(A)''. *Or. ??cf. <roGk-ey-> `to scrape'. ??(rub dirt) from the skin?. #28670.

<rogo>(A) {N} ``^dal, ^pulse''. #28680.

<roit>,,<royt>(:)
<roit=bait>(Z) {N} ``^cultivation, ^agriculture, ^farming''. |<bait> `?'. *Loan. #28720.
<royt lok>(A) {N} ``^farmer''. |<lok> `person'. #28710.

<roy>(Z),,<roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split bamboo or wood with a knife''. ??=below? #28700.

<roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip grain from a stalk''. #28730.
<am=roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip (grain) for seeds''. |<am> `?to pick'. #2072.
<tam=roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip grain from stalks''. |<tam> `?'. #33792.

<rokia>(:)
<rokia Da>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^protect''. *Or. #28740.

<rokom>(Z) {N} ``^kind, ^type''. *Loan. #28750.

<rol>(:)
<saj=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^poke and ^scatter_^coals (in a stove)''. |<saj> `to spread, to distribute'. ??addit'l gloss in paren: ?sift ashes. #29352.
<ti?i=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_out hot_^coals from a stove''. |<ti?i> `to weed, (to pull out?)'. #35552.

<rom>(Z) {N} ``^hair (generic term)''. *Or. #28760.
<sij=rom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^pull hair''. |<sij> `to pinch?'. Cf. <sib> `to pinch'. #30842.

<romD-ey>(Z),,<ronD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush with the foot''. *Loan. #28770.

<romul>(Z) {N} ``the ^sound made by chewing hailstones''. #28780.

<roG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^easy''. ??-nu. #28800.

<roG>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^red''. *Des.<roG> `red, color', Or. #28790.
 <roG mula>(A) {N} ``^carrot''. *Des.<mula sag>(G) `a vegetable'. #28810.
 <roG tiar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^paint''. |<tiar> `bright, white', <Da> `to do'. #28820.
 <oDa=roG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^purple''. |<oDa> `half'. *<roG> Des. #24342.

<roG>(:)
 <roG ui>(A) {V} ``to ^dry (intr.)''. |<ui?i>,<ui> `to go'. ??u totally obscured #28831.

<roGk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^scrape''. ??cf. <rogr-ey-> `to massage'. #28840.

<roG.roGa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^torn in ^shreds, to be ^lacerated''. |<roG> `?'. #28850.

<ropon>(Z) {N} ``^ceremony''. #28860.
 <ru=Da?a=ropon>(Z) {N} ``^marriage ^ceremony''. |<ru=Da?a> `to marry'. #28953.

<ros>(A) {N} ``^fruit ^juice; ^sap''. Cf. <res> `id.' #28870.
 <ad res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. *Des.<aR ros>(M) `marrow' (~<aD>(G),<aR>(M) `bone',
~<ros>(GM) `sap'). #759.
 <za?G res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. |<ja?aG>,<za?G> `bone'. #14039.

<ru>(Z),,<r>(Z) {SX} ``^past ^tense marker in verbs''. ??var. -i (Bh.). #28880.
 <bubuD-ru>(Z) {V(PAST)} ``^moth^eaten''. |<bubuD> `worm, insect'.  ??suffix <-ru> `past
tense of verbs'?. #6262.

<ru?u>(Z),,<ru?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pour, to ^pour_out, to ^spill(A); to ^open; to ^adulterate(Z)''.
#28900.
 <ru=ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spill, to ^pour_out''. ??<ba?a> `fish to spawn'. #28930.
 <ru=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^marry (lit., to ^pour ^water)''. |<Da?a> `water'. #28940.
  <ru=Da?a=ropon>(Z) {N} ``^marriage ^ceremony''. |<ropon> `ceremony'. #28950.
 <Da? ru?>(A) {V} ``to ^rinse''. |<Da?> `water'. #7032.

<ru-aj>(Z),,<ru=ai>(Z),,<ruay>(A) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. ??CUTS? #28920.

<rukuD=saG>(Z) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<rukuD> `?', <saG> `?'. ??orig. <ru=kuD=saG>. #28960.

<rum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wade, to walk in mud''. #28970.

<rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heat water''. #28980.
 <rum.rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heat water''. #29010.

<rumaG>(ZA) {N} ``^cat''. #28990.

<ru~b-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swoop down''. #29000.

<rum.rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into''. ??1962. #29020.

<ru~D-ay>(Z),,<ru~D-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather together''. *Or.?. #29030.

<runku>(Z),,<ruGku>(A),,<ru~ku>(Z),,<runk>(Z),,<ru~k>(Z) [ru~kh] {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. #29070.
  <ruGku kuma?m>(A) {N} ``^rice ^flour''. |<kumab>,<kuma?m> `flour'. #29080.
  <ru~k=a=Da>(Z) {N} ``a ^rice ^measure''. |<a> `?', <Da> `?'. ??CUTS? #29050.
  <ru~k=ajaG>(Z),,<ru~k=ajan>(Z) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. |<ajaG> `?'. ??CUTS? #29060.

<ruJ>(Z),,<ru~i~>(Z),,<ru~>(Z) {N} ``^cotton wool, cotton wool ^tree''. #29040.

<rupa>(ZA) {N} ``^silver''. *Or.<rupa>. #29090.

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<sa>(:) Cf. <sarlay> `cucumber'. #38420.
  <sa=Di>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber mixture used in ^ceremonies to symbolize the ^buffalo''. |<Di> `?'. #29210.
  <DinDi=sa>(Z) {N} ``a mixture of ^cucumber and ^pumpkin which symbolizes the ^sacrificial ^buffalo in ^ceremonies''. |<DinDi> `?'. #8192.

<sa>(:)
  <ra=sa>(Z),,<ra=saG>(Z) {N} ``^shrine, ^shrine_^tree''. |<ra> `?'.  ??Cf. <ara?a> `tree'. #28132.

<sa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop (fuel), to ^split_wood''. #29100.

<sa?a>(Z),,<sa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^tear, to ^tear_^off''. ??VARIANTS? #29110.
  <sa=puD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to make_a_^hole (e.g. in cloth)''. |<puD> `?'. ??subenter here? ??CUT? #30041.
  <maD=sa?a>(Z),,<maD=sa?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^open the ^eyes with the fingers''. #21242.

<sa?a>(:)
  <ar=sa?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^deformed''. |<ar> `?to twist'. #3102.

<sab>(Z),,<sa?m>(A) {V(u)} `` to ^plane(A), to ^plane wood with an ^adze(Z); to ^mow grass(Z), to ^hoe weeds(Z)''. #29120.

<sablaj>(Z),,<sabla?y>(A),,<sablay>(Z) {N} ``^lightning(Z)''.  {V(u)} ``lightning to ^flash''. #29130.
  <sablay Da?>(A) {V} ``to ^thunder''. |<Da?> `?water'.  ??or perh. <Da> `to do'. Cf. <ab=laj=Da?a>, perh without cuts, `to storm'. #29140.

<sabu>(A) {N} ``^soap''. #29150.

<sa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^pass_by''. #29160.

<sada?>(A) {NB} ``^saliva''. ??recte D? --orig.<sada?->. #29170.

<saDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^sting (intr.)''. #29180.

<saDar>(A) {ADJ} ``^extraordinary''. #29200.

<sag>(Z) {N} ``^leaves, ^greens''. ??unglot. g. #29220.

<saguj>(Z),,<saguij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse''. #29230.

<sailu>(Z) {V} ``a fowl to ^scratch''. ??(Bh.). #29290.

<say>(Z) {N} ``^cream''. #29240.

<say>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^froth, to ^foam, to ^bubble, to ^boil''. #29250.

<say=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe the floor with a wet rag''. |<say> `?', <Da?a> `water'. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. #29260.

<cayDoy>(A) {N} ``^egg^white''. Cf. <say> `cream'. #29270.

<sayga>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wave''. *Loan?. ??one's hand?. #29280.
  <si?i sayga>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon''. |<si?i> `hand'. *<sayga> Des. #30692.

<say.say>(A) {V} ``to ^move, to ^stir (intr.)''. #29300.

<say.say>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix with ^water''. #29310.

<sayub>(Z),,<sayb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^slurp (air with food, water, chillis), to ^sip noisily''. #29320.

<sayup>(:)
  <sayup taj>(Z),,<sayup ta?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^curse''. |<taj> `to give, to let'.  *Des.  Cf. <sap ta?y> `id.'. #29330.

<saj>(Z) [say'] {V(u)} ``to ^spread, to ^distribute; to ^spread_out (paddy) for cleaning; to ^give_^alms to the poor; to ^sift_^ashes''. #29340.
  <say=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe the floor with a wet rag''. |<say> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #29263.
  <saj=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^poke and ^scatter_^coals (in a stove)''. |<rol> `?'. ??addit'l gloss in paren: ?sift ashes. #29350.

<gu=saj>(Z),,<gusa?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wrap oneself in a sheet or <chaddar>, to ^put_on a shawl(Z), to ^dress(A); to ^cover(Z), to ^wrap(A)''. ??|<gub> `to cover with a cloth'. ??CUT? #12512.

<sazeyu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^painting''. |<Ta> `nominalizer?'. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. ??u?--poss. verb form? #29360.

<sak>(Z),,<saka>(Z) {NK} ``^brother (to a brother); ^relative, ^brother''. #29370.

<saka>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to have_^pity; to be_a_^pity''. #29390.

<sakbiaG>(Z) {N} ``^friends and ^relatives''. *Loan?. #29400.

<sak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. *Or.<cak-iba>. #29410.

<sakelya>(Z),,<saklia>(A) [sakelya],,[sakIlya] {N} ``^morning''. *Loan. #29420.

<sakt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead''. *Or.<cOkOt-iba>. #29440.

<sal>(:)
<kui=sal>(Z) {N} ``^well''. |<kui> `well'. *Loan?. #18382.

<sala>(A),,<salu>(Z),,<sal>(Z) {N} ``^shed for animals, ^cowshed''. *Or.<sala>. #29560.

<sala?a>(Z),,<sala?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^ask; to ^understand(Z)''. #29460.
<sala taj>(Z),,<sala?u taj>. {V(u)P} ``to ^knock''. |<sala> `?', <taj> `to give, to let'. ??double verb? -- is u in <sala?u taj-u> (sic) the verb marker u? #29470.
<sama sala?>(A) {V} ``to ^interrogate''. |<sama> `word'. #29652.

<salabula>(Z) {N} ``^roaming, ^wandering''. *Or. #29480.

<cal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^drive (intr.)''. #29490.

<salan>(Z) {N} ``^summons''. ??sal(a)[n]. #29500.

<sali>(Z) {N} ``^bark of a tree''. *Loan?. Cf. So.<usal> `skin, bark'. #29510.

<salim>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Des.<say>. #29520.

<sallan>(Z),,<salan>(Z) {N} ``^<naik> ^clan (name)''. *Or.<challan>. #29530.

<saloy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^cut_^strips of bamboo for (mats)''. #29540.

<salpom>(ZA),,<salpo>(Z) {N} ``^toddy(Z), ^solop-^liquor(Z), ^beer(A)''. *Loan?. #29550.

<salua>(Z) [salua],,[salwa] {N} ``^sideburns''. #29570.

<sama>(ZA),,<sama?>(A),,<sam>(Z) {N} ``^word, ^speech; ^language(A)''. ??(Si.) with macrons on a's. #29590.
  <sam.sam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper, to ^speak words; to ^talk ^together, to ^converse''. #29761.
  <abu?n.abu?n sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter, to ^babble''. |<abuD>,<abu?n> `many', <jel>,<zel> `to say, to speak'. #712.
  <katani sama>(A) {N} ``^story''. |<katani> `?'. #16302.
  <niman sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^promise''. |<niman> `good, right', <jel> `to say'. #23822.
  <puGa?m sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^lie''. |<puGa?m> `false', <jel> `to say'. #27572.
  <sama a?yir>(A) {V} ``to ^translate, to ^interpret''. |<ajir>,<a?yir> `to turn (something) over'. #29630.
  <sama ab=Dar>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<ab> `?causative?', <Daar> `to hear, to listen'. Cf. <sama ab=ta?> `id.'. #29610.
  <sama ab=ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<ab=ta?> `to release'.  Cf. <sama ab=Dar> `id.'. ??HERE --cf. <ta?> `to appear'. #29620.
  <sama? bobri?>(A) {V} ``to ^approve, to ^confirm''. |<bo[b]rij> `to fill (caus. of <borij> `full')'. #29640.
  <sama sala?>(A) {V} ``to ^interrogate''. |<sala?> `to ask; to understand'. #29650.
  <sama sun>(A) {V} ``to ^judge, to give final judgement''. |<sun> `to say, to speak'.  ??or cf. <sun> `if?'. #29660.

<samaD>(Z),,<sama?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^know (someone), to ^know (something)(A); to ^find(A); to ^look_at(A), to ^compare(A); to ^treat(A), to ^cure(A)''. #29680.
  <ab=sama?n>(A) {V} ``to ^describe''. |Caus. of <sama?n> `to know'.  ??Cf. <so~rej> `to know'. #412.
  <sama?n gi>(A) {V} ``to ^examine''. |<gij> `to look at, to see'. #29700.

<sambaDori>(Z) {N} ``Painted_^Bat''. ??(Si.). #29710.

<samDa>(Z) {N} ``^lean-to, ^shelter; ^pavilion, ^platform''. #29720.

<sami>(Z) {N} ``^man''. *Loan? <swami>. #29730.

<sampa>(Z) {N} ``Rufous-bellied ^Babbler (a ^bird)''. #29740.
  <jalia=sampa>(Z) [zalia] {N} ``^paradise_^flycatcher''. |<jalia> `bag, sack'. ^bird. #13962.

<samprum>(A) {V} ``to ^pray, to ^offer (to a god)''. #29750.

<sam.sam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper, to ^speak words; to ^talk ^together, to ^converse''. Cf. <sama> `word, speech'. #29760.

<samtal>(A) {N} ``^cow_^shed''. #29770.

<san>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^herd, to ^drive_(cattle); to ^chase, to ^run_after; to ^hunt(A); to ^drive away(A); to ^exorcise(Z); to ^whip(Z)''. #29780.

<canDal lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<lok> `person'.  Cf. <sansri lok> `id.'. #29790.

<sanDiat>(Z) {N} ``^some^day''. *Loan <palnat>. ??no loaning lg. given. #29800.

<sanDul=talej>(Z) {N} ``^fish-^trap''. |<sanDul> `?', <talej> `?'. *Loan? Cf. <sanDur> `id.'. #29810.

<sanDur>(ZA) {N} ``^fish-^catching ^basket(Z), bamboo ^fish ^trap(A)''. #29820.
<sanDul=talej>(Z) {N} ``^fish-^trap''. |<talej> `?'. *Loan? #29811.

<sankal-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^chop_down (bushes, trees, etc.); to ^split_^wood''. *Des. #29830.

<sansri lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<lok> `person'. Cf. <canDal lok> `id.'. #29840.

<cantal Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smile''. |<cantal> `?', <Duku> `to be, to own'. #29850.

<saJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scatter_paddy (to dry)''. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. #29860.

<saG>(A) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. #29880.
<saG.saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {N} ``^turmeric''. #29951.
<saG.saG=alam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to perform a ^funeral_^ceremony (Four days after a death put out turmeric and oil; members of the family touch it and then eat it, thus admitting the soul of the dead one into the family to keep it from wandering''. |<alam> `to touch'. #29971.
<saG.saG=ola>(Z) {N} ``^turmeric ^leaf''. |<ola> `leaf'. #29961.
<riD=saG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for spices''. |<riD> `?'. #28452.
<riD=saG=reG>(Z) {N} ``^grind^stone for ^turmeric''. |<reG>\<areG> `stone, rock'. #28462.

<saG>::
<ur=saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^tasting, ^bitter''. |<ur> `?'. Cf. <asaG> `bitter, sour'. #37582.

<saG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^block, to ^screen, to ^obstruct''. #29870.
<saG.saG>(Z) {V} ``to ^fence''. ??V class? #29980.

<saG>(:)
<ari=saG>(Z) {N} ``^millet ^gruel''. #2972.
<kunDem=saG>(Z) {N} ``^paddy ^gruel''. |<kunDem> `paddy'. #18682.
<kuru?y=saG>(A) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. |<kuru?y> `?'. #19012.
<puDar=saG>(Z) {N} ``^sacred ^gruel''. #27412.

<saG>(:)
<kuri=saG>(Z) {N} ``a ^new ^pot and ^fresh ^water for cooking ^rice on some auspicious day''. |<kuri> `?'. #18922.

<saG>(:)
<raj=saG>(Z) {N} ``^cremation_^ground''. {V} ``to ^cremate''. |<raj> `?'. ??V given as raj=saG(-nu?). #27982.
<rukuD=saG>(Z) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<rukuD> `?'. ??orig. <ru=kuD=saG>. #28963.

<saGaj>(Z),,<saGa?y>(A),,<saGay>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^far, ^far_^away''. {V} ``to ^move (intr.); to ^move ^from''. #29920.
<saGaj=nu>(Z),,<saGay=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^yonder, ^far_^away, at a ^distance''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #29900.
<saGaj=nu lok>(Z),,<saGay=nu lok>(Z) {IND} ``^that_^man (^far_away)''. |<lok> `person'. #29910.

<sa~kor>(Z) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. *Des. #29940.
<sa~koD Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shrink''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or. #29930.

<saG.saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {N} ``^turmeric''. #29950.
<saG.saG=alam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to perform a ^funeral_^ceremony (Four days after a death put out turmeric and oil; members of the family touch it and then eat it, thus admitting the soul of the dead one into the family to keep it from wandering''. |<alam> `to touch'. #29970.
<saG.saG=ola>(Z) {N} ``^turmeric ^leaf''. |<ola> `leaf'. #29960.

<sap>(A) {N} ``^snake''. #30000.

<sap>(Z) {N} ``^stone ^monolith; ^picture''. *Loan? ??(Des.<cap...). #29990.
<bo~Ta sap-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stamp, to ^imprint with the finger''. |<bo~Ta> `?'. ??subenter here? #5962.

<sap>(:)
<sap ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^curse''. |<taj> `to give'. Cf. <sayup taj> `id.'. ??uncl. #30010.

<sapaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^brush_away, to ^clear_away with one's hands; to ^caress; to ^smooth (one's hair)''. #30020.

<sapra>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^savory''. #30030.

<sa=puD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to make_a_^hole (e.g. in cloth)''. |<sa?a> `to tear', <puD> `?'. ??CUT? #30040.

<sapur>(Z) {N} ``a ^food of some sort''. ??gloss? #30050.

<sar>(:)
<ki=sar>(Z) {N} ``^doe, ^female ^sambar''. |<ki> `prefix in names of female animals'. ^deer. #17232.
<ki~=sar>(Z) {N} ``^stag, ^male ^sambar''. ^deer. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'. #17244.

<sar>(:)
<koko=sar>(Z) {N} ``^people who come and ^sit''. |<koko> `to sit, to stay'. #17632.

<sar>(:)
<sar=gaD>(Z),,<sa=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (oneself); to ^chop finely''.

|<gaD> `to cut'. #30121.

<sar>(:)
<sar=maD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clean_one's_^eyes; to make_^friends with, to become_^acquainted_with''. |<maD> `eye'. #30211.

<sa?r>(:)
<man=sa?r>(A) {V} ``to ^admit''. |<man-ey> `to obey, to admit'. #21522.

<sarasari>(A) {ADV} ``^last''. ??echo. #30060.

<sarba>(Z) {N} ``^stone (for cutting chicken), ^sacrifice ^stone''. #30070.

<sarbetik>(Z) {ADV} ``in a ^circle, ^round_and_round''. *Loan?. #30080.

<sarDa~>(Z) {N} ``^delight''. ??(Si.). #30090.

<sarD-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flatten dough with a roller''. #30100.
<sarD-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^spread (intr.)''. #30110.

<sar=gaD>(Z),,<sa=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (oneself); to ^chop finely''.
|<sar> `?', <gaD> `to cut'. #30120.

<sargija>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Cf. <sorgi=ara?> `<sal> tree'. ??Rm. #30130.

<sargoD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (vegetables); to ^clear_(roots) from the land''. Cf. <sar=gaD> `to cut (oneself); to chop', <sar> `?', <gaD> `to cut'. ??different word from <sar=gaD>? #30140.

<cari>(A) {NUM} ``^four''. ^0004. #30150.
<cari koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety (lit. four twenty ten)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <dos> `ten'. ^0090. #30160.
<cari koRi oTro>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^eight (lit. four twenty eighteen)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <oTro> `eighteen?'. ^0098. #30180.
<cari koRi onis>(A) {NUM} ``^ninety-^nine (lit. four twenty nineteen)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <onis> `nineteen'. ^0099. #30170.

<sarkus>(Z) {N} ``^circus''. *Engl.<circus>. #30190.

<sarlay>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber''. Cf. <sa> `?', in <sa=Di> `cucumber mixture used in ceremonies to symbolize the buffalo', etc. *Loan?. #30200.

<sar=maD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clean_one's_^eyes; to make_^friends with, to become_^acquainted_with''. |<sar> `?', <maD> `eye'. #30210.

<saru>(Z) {N} ``^pumpkin''. ??"root or taro?" added. #30230.

<sarua>(A) {ADJ} ``^faded''. #30240.

<sas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^praise''. ??-ey-? #30260.

<sasaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub_together''. #30250.

<sasta>(A) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. #30270.

<sasti>(:)
  <sasti ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^punish''. |<taj> `to give'. #30280.

<sasu>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law, wife's_^elder_sister''. *Loan?. #30290.

<sat>(A) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^0007. #30300.

<satar>(ZA),,<sa?tar>(A) {N} ``^nerve; ^sinew, ^ligament; ^blood_vessel''. *Loan?. #30310.

<satgon>(:)
  <satgon oDiG>(Z) [oRiG] {V(u)} ``to ^limp''. |<oDiG> `to walk'. *Or. #30320.

<satr->(:)
  <satra>(Z) {NK} ``^father-^in-law''. *Loan. #30330.
  <satri>(Z) {NK} ``^mother-^in-law''. *Loan. #30350.

<satreG>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree, a kind of ^leaf''. #30340.

<saukar>(A) {ADJ} ``^rich''.  {N} ``^rich man''. #30360.

<sa~ul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth one's ^hair (with one's palm)''. *Or. #30370.

<se>(:)
  <se=n>(Z),,<sen>(A) {DEM} ``^this_^side(Z), ^this_^direction(Z), ^this_^one(Z)''.  {PP} ``in ^front of(A)''. |<=n> `?'.  ??CUT?--but cf. <set> `that side'. #30491.

<se?e>(Z),,<se?->(A),,<se>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^choose; to ^sort (separate kinds)(A); to ^card (cotton)(Z)''. #30380.

<seb>(Z),,<se?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^kill(Z), to ^slaughter(Z); to ^sacrifice(A), to ^kill a ^sacrificial animal(A); to ^cut_wood(Z)''. #30390.

<seb>(:)
  <s[in]eb.seb>(Z) {N} ``^loom''. ??WHAT'S <seb> HERE? #31131.

<seba>(Z) {N} ``^help, ^service''. *Loan. #30400.

<se?y>(A) {V} ``to ^bore a ^hole''. #30410.
  <s[in]ej>(Z) {N} ``^chisel''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^chisel''. |<in=> `nominalizer of verbs'. #31142.

<sej>(Z),,<suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``(one's eyes) to ^close''. ??(S.M.). #30420.

<seka>(Z) {N} ``painted ^snipe, ^curlew (a ^bird)''. *IA Loan?. #30430.

<sel>(Z) {N} ``^lance, ^spear''. *Loan? #30440.
<sel borsi>(Z) {N} ``^lance''. |<borsi> `fish hook'. *Loan. #30450.

<selga>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^0020. #30460.

<cemReG>(A) {ADJ} ``^weak''. {N} ``^weakness''. #30470.

<semostur>(Z) {IND} ``^like_^that''. *Loan. #30480.

<se=n>(Z),,<sen>(A) {DEM} ``^this_^side(Z), ^this_^direction(Z), ^this_^one(Z)''. {PP} ``in ^front of(A)''. |<se> `?', <n> `?'. ??CUTS? #30490.
<sen=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^direction''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #30520.

<cena>(A) {N} ``^peanut''. #30500.

<senDia>(:)
<senDia poDiD>(Z) {N} ``yellow-cheeked ^tit (a ^bird)''. |<poDiD> `any small bird'. *Des.<poRid>. ??Des. D/d? #30510.

<centia>(A) {N} ``^sparrow''. ^bird. Cf. <senDia poDiD> `yellow-cheeked tit'. #30530.

<seGuay>(Z) {N} ``a family or clan name''. #30540.

<seoRa>(:)
<kuiloG seoRa>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Hoopoe''. |<kuiloG> `?'. Cf. <se~or.se~or> `the sound of crying'. #18372.

<se~or.se~or>(Z),,<te~or.te~or>(Z) {N} ``the sound_of_^crying''. #30550.

<cer>(A) {N} ``^root''. #30560.

<ser>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up(Z); to ^pile_up(1962)''. ! #30570.
<s[in]er>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''. |<in=> `nominalizer of verbs'. #31152.
<s[in]er=si?i>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand, left-hand ^side''. |<si?i> `hand'. #31162.
<s[in]er=si? lok>(A) {N} ``^left-^handed person''. |<lok> `person'. #31172.

<seray>(:)
<seray uDaG>(Z) {N} ``^kite (a ^bird)''. |<uDaG> `large bird, eagle'. #30590.

<seraG>(Z) {N} ``^peon''. ??(Bh.). #30600.

<seri>(:)

<seri=lioG>(Z) {N} ``^terraces, ^fields, terraced fields''. |<lioG> `field, wet paddy field'. #30610.

<serkub>(Z) {V(u)} ``(children) to have_^diarrhea''. ??orig. <ser=kub>. #30620.

<seroali>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. *Loan?. #30630.

<set>(Z) {N} ``^that_^side''. #30640.
<set=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_^direction''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #30650.

<setu>(A) {PP} ``^behind; ^beyond''. #30660.

<chimTa>(A) {N} ``fire ^tongs''. ??ch? #31050.

<si?i>(Z)/<si?>(Z),,<si>(Z) {NB} ``^hand''. #30680.
<si?>(A) {N} ``^cubit (measure from elbow to fingertip)''. Cf. <si?i>(Z). #30670.
<si?i sayga>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon''. |<sayga> `to wave'. *<sayga> Des. #30690.
<a=si>(Z),,<a=si?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. #3372.
<ar=si?>(Z) {N} ``^Harijan, ^untouchable, ^Dom''. Plural <ar=si?-Di-gin>. *?So.<arsi> `division of Soras'. ??check Sora; or is this `not-handle?'. #3112.
<giraD=si?i>(Z),,<giraD=si>(Z) {NB} ``^right ^hand''. |<giraD> `right (side)'. #10962.
<ziG=si>(:) {N} ``^hand_and_^foot?''. |<ji?iG>/<jiG> `leg'. #37781.
<ziG=si surru?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cripple''. |<surru?> `?', <-nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #14614.
<kompor=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<kompor> `?'. Cf. <kum=si> `id.'. #17772.
<kum=si>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<kum> `?'. Cf. <kompor=si?> `id.'. #18582.
<lonur=si?>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand''. |<lonur> `?lips'. ??meaning? #20642.
<muti=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^fist''. |<muti> `?'. *<muti> Or. #23272.
<poDom=si?>(Z) {NB} ``^palm of the ^hand''. |<poDom> `hand'. *<poDom> Or.?. #26732.
<s[in]er=si?i>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand, left-hand ^side''. |<s[in]er> `left', <ser> `to pick up'. #31164.
<s[in]er=si? lok>(A) {N} ``^left-^handed person''. |<lok> `person'. #31172.

<si>(:) ??do these belong under <si?i>? ??CUTS seem dubious in all.
<si=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^press, to ^strangle''. |<peD> `to press?'. ?? #31241.
<si=puD>(Z) {V} ``to ^un^wrap, to ^remove from a package''. |<pu?n> `to bloom'. #31261.
<si=taD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^pick, to ^strip (leaves); to ^break (a rope)''. |<taD> `?'. Cf. <si=ToD> `id.'. #31481.
<si=ToD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (a rope)''. |<ToD> `?'. Cf. <si=taD> `id.'. ??same as <si=taD>?, ??CUT? #31551.

<si>(:)
<ye=si>(Z),,<e=si>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^mourn, to ^weep''. |<ye?e> `to cry, to weep'. #12962.

<si?i>(:)
<ur=si?i>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^smelling, (of food) ^stale''. |<ur> `?'. Cf. <ur=saG> `bitter'. #37592.

<sib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch''. Cf. <sij> `to pinch?'.  ??Cf. <si=peD> `to press, to strangle'. #30700.
  <sib=mo>(Z) [si?mo] {V(u)} ``to ^nip, to ^pinch''. #30730.
    <si?m.si?mo>(A) {V} ``to ^pinch''. #30740.

<sibta>(Z),,<sipta>(Z) {N} ``^pack, ^package''. *Loan?. #30750.

<ciRa>(A) {N} ``^valley''. #30760.

<siDab>(Z) [siRab'] {ADJ} ``of ^ordinary_^appearance (not too fat, thin, short, tall, etc.)''. #30770.

<siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^millet(:)''. #30780.
  <jebmol siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^rice (or ^millet?) for ^seed''. |<jebmol> `paddy seed, rice for sowing'. #30791.
  <Deray siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^<ragi> ^millet (%Eleusine sp.)''. |<Deray> `hill millet'. #30800.

<siDej=gur>(Z),,<siDi?=gur>(Z),,<siRi?gur>(A) [siRey'],[siRi?] {V(nu)} ``to ^hiccup''. |<siDej> `?', <gur> `?'. #30810.

<siD=loy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel_off''. |<siD> `?', <loj> `to peel (mangoes, etc.)'. ??Cf. <sib>,<sij> `to pinch'. #30830.

<sij>(:) Cf. <sib> `to pinch'.
  <si.sij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^shake (e.g. a child) in anger''. #31421.
  <siD=loy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel_off''. |<siD> `?', <loj> `to peel (mangoes, etc.)'. ??Cf. <sib>,<sij> `to pinch'. ??subenter here? #30831.
  <sij=rom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^pull hair''. |<rom> `hair'. #30840.

<sikDi>(Z) [sikRi] {N} ``^kedgeree''. *Loan?. #30850.

<sikDiG>(Z),,<sikRiG>(A) [sikRiG] {N} ``^beans, ^string_beans''. #30860.

<siki>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #30880.

<sikl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knit; to ^tangle''. *Des., Or. #30890.

<cikna>(A) {ADJ} ``^smooth''. #30900.

<sikom>(A) {N} ``^carrying ^net''. #30910.

<silaD>(Z),,<sila?n>(A),,<sila?>(Z),,<sila>(Z) {N} ``sleeping ^mat, bamboo mat''. ^bed. #30940.

<sil-ay>(Z),,<sil-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. Cf. <sil-ey>(A). ??(A)intr. #30950.
  <sil-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^melt''. ??tr? #30970.

<silaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. #30960.

<sili>(Z) {N} ``^wheel''. #30980.

<sili>(:)
  <sili=ara?>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. #30990.

<silk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch_off a small piece''. #31000.

<sima>(ZA),,<si~ba>(Z),,<simba>(Z) {N} ``^fermented ^rice(Z); ^rice ^broth(A), rice water(Z)''.
#31010.
  <si~ba=ta~k>(Z),,<simba=ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^rice ^gruel''. |<taGku>,<taGk> `cooked rice'.
#30720.

<simaD>(Z),,<sima?n>(A) {N} ``^bed^bug''. #31020.

<simli>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. *Loan?. #31030.

<sim>(:)
  <sim=ra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quiet''. |<ra> `?'. ??check form, ??CUT? --no entry ar <ra>. #31040.
  <sim=ta>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^quiet, to be ^tranquil''. |<ta> `?'. ??check form, ??CUT?
#31060.

<sina>(Z) {CONJ} ``^so, ^but, ^only, ^then (^concessive)''. *Loan?. #31070.

<sina>(Z) {N} ``^package ^wrapped in ^leaves''. #31080.

<sina>(Z) {N} ``^scar''. #31090.

<sinal>(Z) {N} ``^plough^share''. ??s[in]al? #31100.

<sinarom>(Z) [sinarOm] {N} ``^Satur^day''. #31110.

<sinDi>::
  <sinDi muG.muG>(Z) {N} ``^mongoose''. |<muG.muG> `?'. #31120.

<s[in]eb.seb>(Z) {N} ``^loom''. ??WHAT'S seb- HERE? #31130.

<s[in]ej>(Z) {N} ``^chisel''.  {V(nu)} ``to ^chisel''. |<se?y>(A) `to bore'. #31140.

<s[in]er>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''. |<ser> `to pick up'. #31150.
  <s[in]er=si?i>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand, left-hand ^side''. |<ser> `to pick up', <si?i> `hand'.
#31160.
   <s[in]er=si? lok>(A) {N} ``^left-^handed person''. |<lok> `person'. #31170.

<cini>(A) {N} ``^sugar''. *Or. #31180.

<siG>(Z) {N} ``^horn''. *Or. ??what kind? #31190.

<siG>:: ??cf. <siG> `horn'?
  <uba?=siG>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. |<uba?> `thorn'. #38231.

<siG>(:)
  <DuRuG=siG>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^set''.  {N} ``^sunset''. |<DuRuG> `to sink, to set'. #8842.
    <DuRuG=siG kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^west''. |<kuroG> `path, way'. #8852.

<siGal>(:)
  <siGal kinsar>(A) {N} ``^antelope''. |<kinsar> `stag'. #31200.

<siGki>(A) {N} ``^chain''. #31210.

<siGta>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thread a ^needle''. #31220.
  <siGta?a>(Z),,<siGta?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^go_^through(A); to ^go_under (a bower, etc.)(Z)''. ??AZ cuts <siG> `?', <ta?a> `?to lock up, ?to pick up --?other mngs in combos'; clearly related to previous. #31230.

<si=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^press, to ^strangle''. |<si> `?hand', <peD> `to press?'. ??analysis? #31240.

<si=puD>(Z) {V} ``to ^un^wrap, to ^remove from a package''. |<si> `?hand', <pu?n> `?to bloom, (flowers) to open'. ??analysis? #31260.

<sipur>(Z) {N} ``long-stemmed ^grass''. #31270.

<sir>(Z),,<cir>(A) {N} ``^vein(Z), ^blood_vessel(A)''. *Loan?. #31280.

<sirej>(Z) {N} ``^shrew''. #31290.

<sir>::
  <sir=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tear into pieces''. |<sir> `?', <gaD> `to cut'. *Des.<ciRi>. #31300.

<sirgali>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^lark''. *Loan?. #31310.

<sir=gol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle with fingers in the mouth''. |<sir> `?', <gol> `?'. Cf. <sirgali> `a bird'. ??CUT? #31320.

<siri?gur>(A) {N} ``^pulse, ^heart^beat''. Cf. <sir> `vein, blood vessel'. #31330.

<siriG>(Z) {N} ``^blister, ^burn''. #31340.
  <taD=siriG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blister''. |<taD> `?to beat, to tap'. #33482.
  <siriG=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^un^able to ^hear''. |<luD> `ear'. ??here? #31350.

<sirno>::

<sirno=sotro Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shatter''. |<sirno> `?', <sotro> `?', <Da> `to do'. *Des. #31360.

<sirual>(Z) {N} ``^scare^crow''. *Des.?. #31370.

<sisa>(Z) {N} ``the ^bear ^clan''. #31380.

<sis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. *Or. Cf. <sisr-ay> `to sprinkle (with water)'. #31390.

<sisiD>(Z),,<sisi?>(Z) {NB} ``^jaw''. #31410.

<sisiD>(Z),,<sisi?n>(A) {NB} ``^flesh, ^meat''. |<sisil>(Bh.). #31400.
<asin sisiD>(Z) {N} ``^boiled ^meat''. |<asin> `to boil'. ??orig. roast meat. #3402.
<kanmun sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^pork''. |<kanmun> `pig'. #15972.
<kinme?n sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^mutton''. |<kinmeD> `male goat'. #17092.
<lok sisi?n>(A) {N} ``^corpse''. |<lok> `person'. #20542.

<si.sij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^shake (e.g. a child) in anger''. Cf. <sib> `to pinch'. #31420.

<sisr-ay>(Z) {V} ``to ^sprinkle (with water)''. *Or. #31440.

<sistu>(Z) {N} ``^taxes''. *Loan?. #31450.
<sistu ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pay ^taxes''. |<ji?i> `?'. #31460.

<sisu>::
<sisu kuntur>(A) {N} ``^shrew''. |<sisu> `?', <kuntur> `rat, rodent'. #31470.

<sita>::
<sita ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^watery ^rice''. |<sita> `?', <ta~k> `cooked rice; gruel'. *Loan?. #31510.

<si=taD>(Z),,<sita?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr.)(A); to ^pick, to ^strip (leaves); to ^break (a rope)(Z)''. |<si> `?hand', <taD> `?'. Cf. <si=ToD> `id.'. #31480.
<sita?n=siti?n Da>(A) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^explode''. |<siti?n> `?', <Da> `to do'. ??echo. #31500.

<siTi>(:)
<siTi ola?>(Z) [tsITiola] {N} ``^paper (lit. ^letter-^leaf)''. |<ola?a> `leaf'. *<siTi> Or.<ciTThi>. #31530.

<citika>(A) {N} ``^grasshopper''. #31520.

<sitkaTa>(:)
<sitkaTa pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bristle, to ^stand_up (of body ^hair)''. |<pul-ey> `to swell'. *Or. #31540.

<si=ToD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (a rope)''. |<si> `?hand', <ToD> `?'. Cf. <si=taD> `id.'. ??Variants? #31550.

<citol>::
 <citol bay.ba?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<citol> `?', <bay.ba?y> `striped; pattern'. #31560.

<siuna>(Bh.) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Gmelina arbara)''. #31570.

<co>(A) {NUM} ``^six''. ^0006. #31580.
 <co koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^thirty (lit. six twenty ten)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <dos> `ten'. ^0130. #31600.

<so>(:)
 <ek so>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred''. |<ek> `one'. ^0100. ??recte monloy. #9492.
  <ek so dui>(A) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ^two''. |<dui> `two'. ^0102. #9502.
 <dui so>(A) {NUM} ``two ^hundred''. |<dui> `two'. ^0200. #8922.

<so?o>(Z),,<so?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level, to ^flatten earth (with a wooden plank after plowing)''. #31590.

<sob>(:)
 <bay=sob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^draw a ^picture''. |<baj> `to write'. #4232.

<sobn-ey>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all''. *Loan. ??(Si.)? #31610.

<sobor>::
 <sobor lok>(A) {N} ``^hunter''. |<lok> `person'. #31620.

<sobrub>(Z) {V} ``to ^insert in a narrow place''. #31630.

<sobrub>(Z) {V} ``to ^wear''. ??to tuck in shirt? see preced. #31640.

<sobu>(A) {ADJ} ``^all; ^every; ^total''. #31650.
 <sobu des>(A) {N} ``^world''. |<des> `?'. ??Cf. So.<desa>. #31660.
 <sobu payTi Da gaGi?u>(A) {ADJ} ``^skillful''. |<payTi Da> `to work', <gaGij> `to be able'. ??uncl--orig file has <ba?> for <Da>. #31670.
 <sobu=Din>(Z) {N} ``^every ^day''. |<din> `day'. ??D sic. #31680.

<soD>(:)
 <eri=soD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^mad, ^crazy''. |<eri> `?'. *Des.<eri>(G) `crazy'. #9852.

<soR>(Z),,<coDo>(A) {NB} ``^beard''. *Or. #31690.

<soDa?a>(Z),,<so=Da?>(A) [soRa?a] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^go_^bad(Z), to ^rot(Z), to ^spoil(Z); to ^stink (of a liquid)(A)''. #31700.

<soDob>(Z) [soRob'] {V(u)} ``to ^slurp, to ^eat (liquids) noisily''. #31720.

<soRok>(Z) [sOROk] {N} ``^road''. *Loan. #31730.

<soDrom>(Z),,<sodrom>(A) {ADJ} ``^flat; ^horizontal''.  {N} ``^grave; ^valley, ^lowland''. {V(u)} ``to ^bury''. #31740.

<sog>(:)
  <dim=sog>(Z),,<dim=so?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drive (a post) into the ground''. |<dim> `?'. ??dent. d. ??CUT? #8162.

<soit>(Z),,<soyt>(Z) {N} ``a certain ^festival or ^holiday''. #31810.

<soy>(Z),,<so?y>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^learn''. Caus. <ab=soj>(Z),,<ab=so?y>(A). ??y's and j's sic. #31760.
  <ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^teach, ^discipline, ^punish''. |<ab> `causative'.  ??also given (A) with gloss `to tempt' and same analysis--mistyped for teach?? #452.
    <ab=so?y ta?y>(A) {V} ``to be ^warned''. |<taj>,<ta?y> `to give'. ??shd be trans?; orig. <a?b=>. #462.
  <budi so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^clever person''. |<budi> `advice', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. ??clever? #6412.
  <ar=so?y-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^ignorant person''. |<ar=> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #3122.

<soy>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^roast; to ^cremate(Z)''. #31770.
  <soy=jaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer ^food, esp. ^rice''. |<jaG> `grain, rice'. ??offer = sacrifice? #31790.

<soye>(Z) {NUM} ``^hundred''. ^0100. *Loan. #31780.

<soymaD>(:)
  <sotur=soymaD>(Z) {N} ``^fool, man_^without_^intelligence, ^moron''. |<sotus> `wisdom'.  ??Cf. <soy> `to learn'. #32472.

<soysub>(:)
  <soysub koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat on one's heels, to ^hunker''. |<koko> `to sit'. *<soysub> Or.?. #31800.

<soka>(Z),,<coka>(A) {N} ``^shirt''. *Loan?. #31830.

<sokte>(:)
  <sokte jel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tell, to ^speak, to ^answer (usually negatively)''. |<jel> `to say, to speak'. *Loan?. #31840.

<sol-ey>(Z),,<solej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^last, to ^endure''. ??IA sol-ey? note y/j cf. soy-/soj-. #31850.

<soleki>(Z) [sOlEki] {V(nu)} ``to be ^straight''. *Des. Cf. <solke> `direction', <soloG> `straight'. #31860.

<soli>(Z) {N} ``a ^measure''. ??(Bh.); orig. had macron on <o>. #31870.

<solke>(Z) {} ``^direction''. *Loan?. Cf. <soleki> `to be straight'. #31880.

<solo?o>(Z),,<solo?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hide (tr.(Z), intr.(ZA))''. #31890.

<solon>(:)
 <solon=bulon>(Z) {N} ``^behavior''. |<bulon> `?'. *Or. ??echo? #31900.

<soloG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''. Cf. <soleki> `to be straight'. #31910.

<soloGg-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crawl, to ^slither''. Cf. <soloG> `straight'. *Loan?. #31920.

<soloGk>:: Cf. <soloG> `straight'. #38440.
 <soloGk lok>(A) {N} ``^healthy person''. |<lok> `person'. #31930.
 <soloGk lu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<luD> `to raise'. ??orig. <o~k>. #31940.

<somaG>(Z),,<sumaG>(Z) {ADV} ``^together''. #31950.

<somarom>(Z) [sOmarOm] {N} ``^Mon^day''. *Loan. #31960.

<somDi>(Z) {NK} ``the relation between ^fathers-^in-law''. #31970.

<somdur>(A) {N} ``^sea''. #31980.

<somm>(Z),,<som>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hammer, to ^pound''. ??mm = m-n? #31990.

<so~p>(:)
 <so~p kaDi>(Z) {N} ``^snare, ^trap, bamboo ^cago for catching birds''. |<kaDi> `twig'.
*Loan?. ??orig. <ka=Di>. #32000.

<somporti>(:)
 <somporti bam>(A) {V} ``to ^inherit''. |<bam> `to find'. #32010.

<son>(:)
 <DaD=son>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<DaD> `for, after'. #7172.

<sona>(Z) {N} ``^gold''. *Or.<sona>. ??<sunna:>(Si.) (orig. with macron). #32020.

<conda>(A) {N} ``^trunk of an ^elephant''. #32030.

<sonDar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. *Des. #32040.

<sonD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mesh''. *Loan?. #32050.

<conek>(Z),,<sonek>(Z) {ADV} ``for a ^moment''. *Loan. ??CUT? <son=ek>? #32060.
 <sonek=jaD>(Z) {ADV} ``just a ^bit, just for a ^moment''. |<jaD> `at least'. #32070.

<sonsar>(A) {N} ``^rich man''. #32080.

<son.son>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, perhaps an ^owl''. ??1962. #32090.

<so~su>(Z) {N} ``^eye^glasses''. *Or. #32100.

<soG>(:)
<a=soG=ter>(Z),,<a=seG=ter>(Z) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteor''. |<a> `?', <ter> `?'. ??also glossed as `comet(?)', second form given w/ ?. ??CUTS?--cf. <asoG> `excrement'? #3462.

<soG>(:) ??Cf. <soGge> `together'.
<soG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^help''. |<Da> `to do'. #32110.
<soG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^help''. |<taj> `to give'. #32140.
<soG lok>(ZA) {N} ``^friend, friends(Z)''. |<lok> `person'. #32130.
<soG inku?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^enemy''. |<iGko?> `not', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #32120.

<coGRi>(A) {N} ``^corn ^husk''. #32150.

<soGe>(A) {ADV} ``^together''. #32160.
<soGge ui>(A) {V} ``to ^accompany''. |<ui?i> `to go'. #32170.

<soGor>(:)
<budi soGor lok>(A) {N} ``^intelligent person''. |<budi> `advice; to ask', <lok> `person'. #6422.

<copa>(A) {N} ``^egg^shell''. #32190.
<sopa kusl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel, to ^skin (vegetables)''. |<kusl-ay> `to untie, to undo'. #32200.

<sopur>(A) {ADJ} ``^slender''. #32210.

<cor>(ZA),,<sor>(Z) {N} ``^thief(Z)''. {V} ``to ^steal(A)''. *Or. #32220.
<sor-ey>(Z),,<cor-ey>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^steal''. *Or.<cOri kOr-iba>, Des. #32260.

<sor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut''. #32230.
<sor.sor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut into strips''. #32350.

<so~ra>(Z) {N} ``^Sora''. #32240.

<sorbot>(Z) {N} ``^things''. *Loan? #32250.

<so~rej>(Z),,<so~r-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^know''. ??-ey? #32270.

<sorge>(Z) [sOrge] {N} ``^sky''. *Loan?. #32280.

<sorgi>(:)
 <sorgi=ara?>(Z) {N} ``^<sal> ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. Cf. <sargija> `a kind of tree'. #32290.

<soris>(Z) {N} ``^mustard''. *Des. #32300.

<sormor>(:)
 <sormor=Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^accuse''. |<Da> `to do'. *Loan?. ?? =? -<Da> usu. separate word. #32310.

<soro?n>(A) {N} ``^cockroach''. #32320.

<sorra?>(Z) {N} ``^arrow, arrow shaft''. #32330.
 <sorraD>(Z),,<sorra?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^nock an ^arrow''. #32340.

<sorte>(A) {ADJ} ``^all''. #32360.

<sosoD>(Z) {N} ``^scrotum''. #32370.
 <sosoD Daray>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. |<dar-ay> `to castrate'. #32380.

<sot>(A) {ADJ} ``^real; ^true''. #32390.
 <sot Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^believe''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. *IA. #32400.
 <sot iGku?>(A) {ADJ} ``^false''. |<iGko?> `not'. #32410.
 <sotoy>(Z) {ADV} ``^truly, ^really''. *Cf. Des.<sateki>. #32450.

<soti>(A),,<soTi>(Z) {N} ``^sin(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^taboo, to be ^forbidden(Z)''. !not Des. #32420.

<coTi.coTi>::
 <coTi.coTi oRiG>(A) {V} ``to ^limp''. |<oDiG> `to walk'. #32440.

<soto~s>::
 <soto~s Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^satisfy''. |<soto~s> `?', <Da> `to do, to be'. *Or. #32460.

<sotro>(:)
 <sirno=sotro Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shatter''. |<sirno> `?', <Da> `to do, to be'. *Des. #31362.

<sotus>(Z) {N} ``^wisdom''. *Loan?. #32480.
 <sotur=soymaD>(Z) {N} ``^fool, man_^without_^intelligence, ^moron''. |<soymaD> `?'. ??Cf. <soy> `to learn'. #32470.

<su>(:)
 <ik=su>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny''. |<ik> `no, not'. Cf. <sun> `to say'. ??orig: Lit. `to say no'. #13102.

<su>(:)
 <su ui>(Z) {V(nu) V(nu)} ``to be ^finished''. |<ui?i> `to go'. #32490.

<cua>(A) {N} ``^spring''. #32500.

<sua>(ZA) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. *Des. #32510.

<suar>(:)
<sutok suar>(Z) {N} ``^caste''. |<sutok> `?'. *Loan?. ??Cf. <sutok> `menstruation? #33202.

<sub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^insert; to put one's hand in a hole, to put flowers in one's hair''. ??gloss?. #32520.
<su?=bor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put one's hand in mud''. |<bor> `?'. ??gloss? sp? #32530.

<suD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^soft''. #32540.

<suD>(Z),,<su?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^arrive; to ^reach there(A); to ^reach_for(A)''. Caus. <ab=suD>(Z) `to pursue, to follow, to nag'. #32550.
<suD-ay oay>(Z),,<suD-ay ay>(Z) {V(ay)} ``to ^come_^near''. |<oay> `to come?'. Cf. <ua?> `to come'. #32570.

<suD=ger>(Z),,<su?=ger>(Z) {N} ``^goad, ^driving_^stick''. |<suD> `?', <ger> `?'. ??Cf. <suj> `to pierce, to prick', or <suD> `to arrive'. #32580.

<suDi>(:)
<suDi kiria>(Z) {N} ``^funeral ^rites''. |<suDi> `?', <kiria> `?'. *Loan. ??Cf. <kiD> `to die', <butu kirej> `dying of starvation'. #32600.

<suRi>(A) {N} ``a short ^flute''. #32590.

<suDtor>(Z),,<sutor>(Z) {NB} ``^anus''. #32610.

<suDub>(Z),,<suRu?m>(A) [suRub'] {N} ``^rain_^hat (coolie type)(Z), ^reed_rain_hat(Z), ^umbrella_leaf_hat(Z), ^rain ^shield(A)''. ??glosses? #32620.

<sui>(:)
<sui=toD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pucker the ^lips (to kiss, or to play the flute)''. |<toD> `mouth'. *Des.<suliatonD>. #32660.

<suy>(:) ??Cf. <suj> `to pierce'. #38290.
<suy=luD>(Z) [suyluD'] {V(u)} ``to ^move_a_^bobbin''. |<luD> `thread, yarn?'. #32640.
<un=suy=luD>(Z),,<u~suy=luD>(Z) {N} ``^bobbin''. |<un> `?'. #37322.

<suy>(:)
<suy=maD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``(^eyes) to ^tear, to make ^tears''. |<maD> `eye'. ??Cf. <suj> `to pierce'? #32650.

<suj>(Z),,<su?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^stab(Z), to ^pierce(Z); to ^hunt tiger(Z); to ^prick (as a ^thorn)(A), to ^sting (tr.)(A); to ^prickle(A)''. #32670.
<suja>(Z),,<suza>(A) [sudza] {N} ``^needle''. *Loan?. #32690.

<suj=DaG>(Z) {V(u/ay)} ``to push something with a stick (e.g. to bring it down from a shelf); to ^turn_on_a_^spit; to ^show, to ^point''. |<DaG> `?'. ??Cf. So.<daGgu> `a stick, prod'. #32680.
<toG=su?y>(A) {V} ``to ^point at something''. |<toG> `?'. ??uncl. #35901.

<suj>(:)
<pob=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split (^grain)''. ??<pob> `?to empty, hollow out'. #26622.
<puG=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell (of seeds)''. |<pu?uG> `to swell up'. #27612.

<suj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^re^pay''. *Or.<sujh-iba>. #32700.

<suk>(Z) {ADJ} ``^thin''. *Loan?. Cf. <sukta> `weak'. #32710.
<suki lok>(A) {N} ``^poor man''. #32720.

<sukli>(Z) {N} ``^grass''. *Loan. #32730.

<sukoran>(Z) [sUkhAran],,[sUkhOran] {N} ``^Fri^day''. #Loan. #32740.

<suk.suk>(:)
<ar=suk.suk>(Z) {ADJ} ``^un^comfortable''. |<ar=> `not'. *Des.<suk>(G) `well-being'. #3131.

<sukta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^weak''. *Loan?. Cf. <suk> `thin'. #32750.

<sukur>(Z) [sUku:r] {N} ``^Fri^day''. Cf. <sukoran>. *Loan?. #32760.
<sukur at>(Z) {N} ``^Friday ^market''. |<aT> `weekly market'. *Des.<aT>(GM) `id.'. #32770.

<sul>(Z) {N} ``^hat, ^<topi>''. *Loan?. #32780.

<sul>(:)
<poj=sul>(Z) [poy'sul] {V(u)} ``to ^extract and expel ^seeds (with the mouth)''. |<poj> `to pull off, to pull out'. #26852.

<sulbel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wiggle, to ^shake''. *Loan. #32790.
<meDini sulbul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``an ^earth^quake to occur''. |<meDini> `earth'. *Loan. ??spellings sic. #21752.

<sulia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *Loan?. {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. #32800.

<suliDa>(Z) {N} ``^concession''. *Des.?. #32810.

<sult-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flood''. *Loan. #32820.

<sum>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^grass whose ^straw is used for ^thatching ^roofs''. #32830.
<sum=buTa>(Z) {N} ``^thatch ^trees''. |<buta> `?'. Cf. <Dal=buta> `bushes'. *Loan?. ??mng?, T/t? #32860.

<sum-ey>(Z),,<sumb-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kiss''. *Loan. ??<sumbe~y->(Si.). #32850.

<suma la?>(A) {V} ``to ^kiss''. |<la?> `?'. #32840.

<sumliTi>(Z),,<sumliti>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Collared_Bushchat''. Cf. <liTi poDiD> `a bird, Flycatcher'. *Loan?. ??1962. #32870.

<sumr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^catch_^fire''. *Or.?. #32880.

<sun>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^say, to ^speak, to ^tell(Z), to ^narrate(Z); to ^speak (a ^language)''. #32890.
<sun zel>(A) {V} ``to ^recite (a poem, a legend)''. |<jel> `to say, speak'. #32900.
<Dos sun zel>(A) {V} ``to ^condemn, to find ^guilty''. |<Dos> `crime, guilt'. ??D/d? #8632.
<anay sun>(A) {V} ``to ^groan''. |<anay> `?'. #2172.
<ik=su>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny''. |<ik> `no, not'. ??orig: Lit. `to say no'. ?HERE? #13109.
<kes sun>(A) {V} ``to ^judge, to give final judgement''. |<kes> `a legal case'. *Engl.<case>. #16552.
<niman sun mile?y bam>(A) {V} ``to ^praise''. |<niman> `good', <mile?y> `happy; to like', <bam> `to find'. ??ANALYSIS?--cf. <sun> `if?'. #23832.
<sama sun>(A) {V} ``to ^judge, to give final judgement''. |<sama> `word, speech'. ??or Cf. <sun> `if?'. #29662.

<sun>(:)
<sun=ne>(Z) {CONJ} ``^if''. |<ne> `?'. #32940.
<ik sun=Den>(Z) {CONJ} ``or; ^if_^not; ^or_^not''. |<iku>, <ik> `not', <Den> `if'. #7902.
<iGko?=sun>(A) {PP} ``^without''. |<iGko?> `not'. #13482.
<kiaR sun kituR Da>(A) {V} ``to ^persist''. |<kiar> `when', <kituR> `when, then', <Da> `to be, to do'. ??ANALYSIS? #16642.
<nay=Ta sun=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^any^way''. |<nay=Ta> `what?', <jiD> `also, even'. #23393.

<suna>(A),,<sona>(A) {N} ``^gold''. #32910.

<suna?m>(A) {N} ``^grinder''. #32920.

<sunDor>(:)
<sunDor lok>(A) {N} ``^pretty or ^handsome person''. |<lok> `person'. #32930.

<su~T-ey>(Z),,<cunT-ey>(A),,<suT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plug (a leak), to ^stopper''. {ADJ} ``^plugged(A)''. *Or. #32950.

<sunteri>(:)
<posoD sunteri>(Z) {N} ``^cricket; ^cockroach?''. |<posoD> `?'. *Loan?. #27222.

<suG>(Z),,<sun>(Z)\<a?suG>(:) {} ``^house''. ??possible more subentries exist.
<baliG=suG>(Z),,<baliG=sun>(ZA) {N} ``^roof of a ^house''. |<baliG> `?'. ??Cf. So.<baleG> `roof'. #4292.
<DanDra=suG>(Z) {N} ``outer part of the ^floor of a ^house, lit. ^middle ^room''. |<DanDra> `middle distance'. #7392.

<kiD=suG=kui>(Z) {NK} ``^widow, lit. die-house-^woman''. |<kiD> `to die', <a?suG>,<suG> `house', <kui> `woman'. #16732.
<yep=suG>(Z) [yEphsUG] {N} ``^palace''. |<yep> `?'. #12932.
<tuG=suG>(Z) {N} ``^fire^wood, ^kindling, ^fuel''. |<tuG> `to kindle'. ??HERE? #36242.

<suG>(Z),,<sug>(Z),,<su?uG>(Z),,<su?G>(A) {V(u/nu/nay)} ``to ^fall (intr.)''. Caus. <ab=suG>(Z),,<ab=sug>(Z),,<ab=su?G>(A) `to drop'. #32960.

<su?G>(:)
<dape su?G>(A) {V} ``to ^pierce''. |<dape> `?'. ??Cf. <Dape> `quickly', <suj> `to pierce'. #7512.

<suG-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell (tr.)''. *Or. #32990.

<sur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hunt''. #33020.
<su?ur>(Z) {N} ``^hunt, ^hunting''. #33000.
<su?ur ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hunt''. |<ui?i> `to go'. ??(1962). #33010.
<ta=sur>(Z) {N} ``^weapon-^worship ^festival''. |<ta> `?'. ??CUT? #34422.

<suray>(:) ??or <sura>?
<suray=gali>(Z) {V(nu)} ``the ^wind to ^whirl''. *Des. ??-ay? #33040.
<suragali>(A) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. #33030.

<surikaTi>(Z) [s],[ts] {N} ``^knife''. *Or.<churi>. #33050.

<surki>(Z) [ts],[c] {N} ``a small ^basket in which uncooked rice is kept''. *Des. #33060.

<surkuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sniff (in ^crying)''. ^sob. ??orig. <sur=kuD>. #33070.

<surom>(Z),,<surom>(A) {N} ``hand ^axe(Z), ^hatchet(Z); ^sickle(A)''. #33080.

<surru?>(:)
<ziG=si surru?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cripple''. |<ji?iG>,<jiG> `leg', <si?i>,<si> `hand', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #14612.

<suru>(Z),,<soru>(S) {ADV} ``^again, ^perhaps''. #33090.
<kituR suru>(Z) {INDECL} ``^mean^while''. |<kituR> `while'. #17302.
<suru je>(Z) {CONJ} ``^such_that''. |<je> `that'. ??mng? #33100.

<suruRi>(Z),,<surRi>(Z) {N} ``^flute''. *Loan?. #33110.

<suruDu>(Z) {CONJ,PP} ``^in_order_that, ^so_that''. Cf. <suru> `again, perhaps' and subentries. #33120.

<surui>(Z) {N} ``^quail''. ^bird. ??i/j? #33130.
<boToy suruj>(Z) {N} ``^partridge''. |<boToy> `?'. ^bird. ??i/j? #6192.

<susar>(:)
  <susar Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^happy''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. *Or. #33140.

<susra>(Z) {NK} ``elder ^brother-^in-law''. *Loan. #33150.

<susti>::
  <susti ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^initiate''. |<susti> `?', <ab> `causative?', <Da> `to do, to be'. #33160.

<su.suD>(:)
  <ay=ej=su.suD>(Z) [ayE'ysusu'D] {N} ``^harvest''. |<ay> `?', <ej> `?'. Cf. <aj> `to mow, to harvest'.  ??Cf. <ej-ey> `to count'. ??CUT? #1222.

<suta>(ZA) {N} ``^thread''. *Or. #33170.
  <suti=suta>(Z) {N} ``^package, ^packet''. |<suti> `?', <suta> `thread'. ??echo? #33180.

<sutok>(Z) {N} ``^menstruation''. ^menses. *Loan?. #33190.

<sutok>(:)
  <sutok suar>(Z) {N} ``^caste''. |<suar> `?'. *Loan?. #33200.

<sutr-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^tempt(A), to ^seduce(Z); to ^court(Z), to ^woo(Z)''. Caus. <ab=sutr-ay>(A) `to persuade'. *Loan. #33210.
  <sutr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^courted, to be ^seduced''. *Loan. #33220.

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<t=>(Z) {DEM,IX} ``^that, ^there''. ??Numerous Exx p. 442. #33230.
  <ki=t=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^that_^big, ^that_^much''. |<ki> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??CUTS? #17272.

<ta>(Z) {CONJ,PP} ``^then (^concessive), ^well''. #33240.

<ta>(:)
  <maG=ta>(ZA),,<maG=tar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^come down, to ^descend; to ^a^light; to ^bring down''. |<maG> `?'. #21612.

<ta>(:)
  <sim=ta>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^quiet, to be ^tranquil''. Cf. <sim=ra> `quiet'. ??Check forms? ??CUT? #31062.

<ta>(:)
  <ta=kiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^kill''. |<kiD> `to die'. ??gloss? orig had (boar in a hunt) ??CUTS? #33591.

<ta>(:)
  <ta=moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist thread to put it through a needle's eye; to ^twist a rope to smooth it''. |<moj> `to roll, to twist, to make rope'.  Cf. <amuy> `id.'. #33771.

<ta>(:)
 <ta=sur>(Z) {N} ``^weapon-^worship ^festival''. |<sur> `to hunt'. #34421.

<ta>(:) ??dubious? be careful of IDs here.
 <ta=kur>(Z) {NK} ``father's_elder_^brother, ^uncle''. |<kur> `?'. ??CUT? #33631.
 <ta=tuG>(Z) {NK} ``^father's_elder_brother's_^wife''. ^aunt, ^great_^aunt. ??CUT? #34451.

<ta?=>(:) {PX(V)} ``to ^un^do, to ^reverse (an action).'' Cf. <ta?> `to escape'. #37760.
 <ta?=Dal>(Z),,<ta=Dal>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^uncover (a pot), to ^take_off (a lid); to be_^un^covered, (lid) to be off''. |<Dal.Dal> `to cover'. ??Cf. <takuD> or <ta=kuD> `to cover, put a lid on'. #33411.
 <ta?=gal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^wind (thread)''. |<gal> `to braid, to twist'. !transitive. #33511.
 <ta?=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^fold''. |<laG> `to fold?'. #33651.
 <ta?=oal>(Z) [ta?oal],,[ta?wal] {V(u)} ``to ^open (a book), to un^fold (a pressed cloth)''. |<oal> `?'. #34151.

<ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^appear; to ^move; to ^escape''. Cf. <ta?=> `to undo (an action)'. ??`appear' also cited w. <-nu?->. #33260.
 <ab=ta?a>(Z),,<ab=ta?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put_out (e.g. to graze), to ^release''. |Caus. of <ta?> `to escape'. ??A orig. `pull out'. #502.
  <sama ab=ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^spread ^news''. |<sama> `word, speech', <ab> `causative'. #29623.
 <e?enki?n ta?na?y kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^east''. |<e?eD=kiD> `the sun', <kuroG>,<kuDoG> `path, road'. #9612.

<ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^thin, to ^even_out (^plants)''. ??same as <ta?> `to move'? #33270.

<ta?>,,<ta?a>(:)
 <bar=ta?>(A) {ADV} ``^day before ^yesterday''. |<bar> `two?'. #4612.
  <bar=ta?a=Di>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^day_^before_^yesterday''. |<Di> cf. <Di?i>,<di?> `to end, to finish'. #4622.

<ta?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lock_up''. #33280.

<ta?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up''. #33290.

<ta?a>(:)
 <ba~gi ta?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^part, to be ^parted (of the hair)''. |<ba~gi> `?'. *Or.?. #4492.

<ta?a>(:)
 <jo?tiG=maD ta?a>(Z) [zo?tiG] {V(u)} ``to ^clean the ^eyes''. |<jo?tiG> `?', <maD> `eye'. #14813.
 <miaG ta?a>(Z),,<miyam ta?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bleed''. |<miaG> `blood'. #21942.
 <pepul=ta?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bubble''. |<pepul> `?'. #26182.

<Ta>(:) {SX} ``''. *Or. #37770.

<anDi?n-nu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^game''. |<anDi?n> `to play (a game)', <nu> `adjectivizer'. ??
#2273.
<bar=uGay=Ta>(Z) {N} ``^someone_^else''. |<bar> `two?', <uGay> `which, some'. #4643.
<ik=nu=Ta>(Z) {} ``^poor''. |<ik=nu> `without'. #13083.
<le?n=u=Ta>(A) {N} ``^trap for animals''. |<le?n> `to trap', <u> `?'. #19873.
<nay=Ta>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. |<nay> `what; something'. #23372.
<nay=Ta iGku?>(A) {PRON} ``^nothing''. |<iGku?> `not'. #23382.
<nay=Ta sun=jiD>(Z) {ADV} ``^any^way''. |<sun> `if?', <jiD> `also, even'. #23392.
<nay=Ta=je>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. |<je> `that'. #23402.
<poTkar=Ta>(Z) {N} ``^litigant''. |<poTkar> `greedy'. *Loan. #27292.
<sazeyu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^painting''. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. ??u? #29362.
<uGay=Ta=boy>(Z) [uGayTaboy] {N} ``^someone''. |<uGay> `some', <boy> `one'. #37382.
<uje=Ta>(Z) {IND} ``^empty, ^finished''. |<uje> `id.'. #37002.
<uRi=Ta>(A) {ADJ} ``^another''. |<uRi> `different'. #36782.

<tab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smoke''. #33300.

<tab=bul>(Z),,<ta?=bul>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a ^rope) to ^break, to ^un^ravel, to come_^apart''.
|<<taD=bul>>, <taD> cf. <si=taD> `to break a rope', <bul> `?'. #33310.

<ta[b]gu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''. |Caus. of <tagu> `to burn'. #33320.

<ta[b]gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^burned''. |Caus. of <tagu?u> `?'. Cf. <tagu> `to burn (intr.).
??ANALYSIS? #33330.

<tab>(:) Cf. <tamu> `to sneeze'.
<tab=u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sneeze''. |<u> `?'. #33360.
<tab=mu>(Z),,<ta?=mu>(Z),,<ta=mu>(Z) [tab'mu],,[ta?mu] {V(nu)} ``to ^sneeze''. |<mu>
`nose'. Cf. <tab=u>(Z) `id.', <ta?=mu=zor>(A) `sneeze'. #33340.
<ta=mu=jor>(Z),,<ta?=mu=zor>(A) {N} ``a ^cold(Z); ^sneeze(A)''. |<mu> `nose', <zor>,<jor>
`illness?'. #33370.
<tamuzo Da>(A) {V} ``to ^sneeze''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. #33819.
<ab=tam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cause to ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <tamu> `to sneeze'. *Tel.<tummu>
`to sneeze'. ??recte <ab=tamu> with elision? #512.

<taboG>(ZA) {N} ``^bamboo_^shoot, ^sprout''. #33350.

<taD>(Z),,<ta?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (a drum); to ^tap(Z); to ^clap (one's hands)(Z)''. #33380.
<taD.TaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tap, ^beat_(a_drum)''. :. #33390.
<ta.taD>(Z),,<tata?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^slap (e.g. one's thigh), to ^beat, to ^tap, to ^knock
lightly''. |<taD> `id.'. #34431.
<ta?=DiG>(Z),,<taD=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^drummer, drumming''. |<DiG> `?to push'. #33440.
<ta?=DiG lok>(Z) {N} ``^drummer''. |<lok> `person'. #33470.
<taD=siriG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blister''. |<siriG> `a blister, burn'. ??subenter here? #33483.

<taD>(:) Cf. above <taD>?

<si=taD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^pick, to ^strip (leaves); to ^break (a rope)''. |<si> `?hand'. Cf. <si=ToD> `id.'. #31482.
<tab=bul>(Z),,<ta?=bul>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a ^rope) to ^break, to ^unravel, to come_^apart''. |<<taD=bul>>, <bul> `?'. #33314.

<taD>(:)
<taD=tar>(Z) {N} ``^dish_of_^food, (flour, millet, meat, etc.)''. |<tar> `?'. ??Cf. <tariG> `to cook', <tar=pu> `to boil, to cook'. #33501.

<ta?na?y>(:)
<e?enki?n ta?na?y kuroG>(A) {ADV} ``^east''. |<e?eD=kiD> `the sun', <kuroG>,<kuDoG> `path, road'. Cf. <ta?> `to appear'. ??cut <ta?=na?y>? #9612.

<ta?=Dal>(Z),,<ta=Dal>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^uncover (a pot), to ^take_off (a lid); to be_^un^covered, (lid) to be off''. |<ta?=> `to undo', <Dal> `to cover'. ??Cf. <takuD> or <ta=kuD> `to cover, put a lid on'. #33410.

<taDar>(Z),,<ta?dar>(A) [taDar] {N} ``^rooster, ^spur_^fowl, ^cock''. ^chicken, ^bird. ??d/D, ?. ??(G.N.) (this query was in (Z) entry). #33430.

<taR>(:)
<taR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split_into_^two''. *Loan?. ??1961. #33450.
<taR Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split_into_^two''. #33400.

<taD=siriG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blister''. |<taD> `?to beat, to tap', <siriG> `a blister, a burn'. #33480.

<taD=tar>(Z) {N} ``^dish_of_^food, (flour, millet, meat, etc.)''. |<taD> `?', <tar> `?'. ??Cf. <tariG> `to cook', <tar=pu> `to boil, to cook'. #33500.

<ta?=gal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^wind (thread)''. |<ta?> `to undo', <gal> `to braid, to twist; to wrap around'. !transitive. #33510.

<tagRi>(:)
<tagRi lok>(A) {N} ``^violent person''. |<lok> `person'. #33520.

<tagu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^prick''. #33540.

<tagu>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^burn (intr.)''. #33530.
<ta[b]gu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''. |Caus. of <tagu> `to burn'. #33322.
<ta[b]gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^burned''. |Caus. of <tagu?u> `?'. ??ANALYSIS? #33332.

<tay>::
<tay=kiD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^revived, to ^regain_^consciousness''. |<kiD> `to die'. Cf. <kiD=loG> `id.' ??MAYBE = <ta?> `un-'. #33550.

<Tay>,,<tay>::

<poy=Tay>(Z),,<poy=tay>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^sharpen (^hone, ^strop) a ^razor''. |<poy> `?'. ??cf. <poy> `to turn, to go around'; or <poyT-ay>? #26802.

<ta?yu>:: ??PROB. <<taj-u>>.
<ga?-nu ta?yu>(A) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. |<ga?-nu> `to be cut'. ??i.e. ?n-n; PROB <gaD-nu> `to be cut' INF. + <taj-u> AUX `to give'. #10353.

<taj>(Z),,<ta?y>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^give, to ^donate(A); to ^let, to set_^free; to ^fart, to break_^wind''. !Aux. ??SUBS SORTED, but a dist. may be needed between lit. and aux. usage (latter with infinitives). #33560.
<ta.taj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^exchange, to be exchanged, to be ^given from one to another, reciprocally''. #34441.
<ab=so?y ta?y>(A) {V} ``to be ^warned''. |<ab> `causative', <so?y>,<soy> `to learn'. ??shd be trans?; orig. <a?b=>. #463.
<aDor ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^judge''. |<aDor> `?'. #972.
<anDiG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^give_back; to ^repay (a ^loan)''. |<anDiG> `to put back, to return'. #2302.
<aru ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^lend''. |<aru> `a loan?'. #3162.
<bor ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^bless''. |<bor> `?'. #6042.
<boT ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^vote''. |<boT> `vote'. #6152.
<budi ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^encourage''. |<budi> `advice'. #6432.
<Dabu ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^pay''. |<Dabu> `copper coin'. #7102.
<Da~ka taj>(Z) {V} ``to ^threaten''. |<Da~ka> `?'. *Des. #7482.
<duk ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^torture''. |<duka> `pain'. #8972.
<imam ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^merit''. |<imam> `?'. #13202.
<inraG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^treat, to ^cure''. |<inraG> `medicine'. #13372.
<zel ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^command; to ^order someone to ^come, to ^summon; to ^echo''. |<zel>,<jel> `to say, to speak'. #14182.
<joltey taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^deceive''. |<joltey> `?'. *Or. #14922.
<kalamaTa ta?y koko>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''. |<kalamaTa> `?', <koko> `to sit'. Cf. <kalamaTa koko> `to sit cross-legged'. #15777.
<kober ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^settle a ^marriage''. |<kober> `?'. #17372.
<kosTo ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^torture''. |<kosTo> `?'. Cf. <kostu ta?y> `to annoy'. ??same? #18012.
<kosTu ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^annoy''. |<kosTu> `?'. Cf. <kosTo ta?y> `to torture'. ??same word? #18022.
<kusl-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''. |<kusl-ay> `to untie'. #19064.
<lag-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make (a ^cock) ^fight''. |<lag-ay> `?'. Cf. <laga=lagi da> `to fight'. #19374.
<luD-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^expel, to ^press_out''. |<luD> `to press down'. #20893.
<manDi=Tuka taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kneel''. |<manDi> `knee', <Tuka> `?'. *Des.<maNDi Tek->(M),<maNDi kuTa->(M) `to kneel'. #21483.
<mon ta?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^attentive''. {V} ``to ^meditate''. |<mon>, <mone> `mind'. #22592.
<reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ignore; to ^abandon''. |<reG> `to leave, to abandon'. #28332.
<ab=reG taj>(Z) {V(u) V(u)} ``to ^divorce''. |<ab=reG> `to save, to keep unused; to escape; to forbid'. (Caus. of <reG> `to keep'). ??or caus. of <reG ta?y> `to abandon'. #28313.

<no?n loge reG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^avoid (someone)''. |<no?n> `he, she', <loge> `near'. #23994.
<sayup taj>(Z),,<sayup ta?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^curse''. |<sayup> `?'. Cf. <sap ta?y> `id.' *Des. #29332.
<sala taj>(Z) {V(u)P} ``to ^knock''. |<sala> `?'. !also <sala?u taj-u>. ??Cf. <sala?a> `to ask; to understand' #29472.
<sap ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^curse''. |<sap> `?'. Cf. <sayup taj> `id.'. ??uncl. #30012.
<sasti ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^punish''. |<sasti> `?'. #30282.
<soG ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^help''. |<soG> `help?'. Cf. <soG Da> `to help'. #32142.
<ukum ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^judge''. |<ukum> `?'. #37092.

<tak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to get_^tired''. *Or.<thak-iba>. #33580.

<ta=kiD>(Z),,<taki?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^kill''. |<ta> `?', <kiD> `to die'. ??(Z) gloss adds (boar in a hunt). ??CUT? #33590.
<kai?n ta=ki?n>(A) {V} ``to ^murder''. |<kaiD>,<kai?n> `to kill'. #15612.

<Takri>(:)
<Takri Da>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize''. |<Da> `to do'. #33610.

<takuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover, to ^put_a_^lid_on''. ??orig. <ta=kuD>. #33620.

<ta=kur>(Z) {NK} ``father's_elder_^brother, ^uncle''. |<ta> `?', <kur> `?'. ??CUT? #33630.

<tal>(A) {N} ``^cymbal''. #33640.

<tal>::
<mi=tal>(Z) {N} ``^other_^side of a ^river, ^opposite_^shore''. |<mi> `?one?'. ?? #22212.

<tal>::
<tal=boG>(Z) {N} ``^buffalo ^sacrifice performed as a ^funeral ^ceremony''. {V(nu)} ``to perform id.''. |<boG> `buffalo'. #33660.
<tal=kaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn ^wood''. |<kaDi> `twig'. #33680.

<talkuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie a ^tether''. Cf. <tol> `to tie, to tether'. ??orig. <tal=kuD>. #33690.

<ta?=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^fold''. |<ta?> `to undo', <laG> `to fold?'. #33650.

<talej>::
<sanDul=talej>(Z) {N} ``^fish-^trap''. Cf. <sanDur> `bamboo fish trap'. *Loan? #29812.

<tali>(ZA) {N} ``^eave of the ^roof(Z); ^rafter(A)''. *Dr.<taLam> `floor', <meel-taLam> `upper floor, roof eave'; Des. <pa=li>; Or. <oli>. #33670.

<taluD>(Z),,<talu?>(A) {N} ``^mist, ^fog, ^haze''. #33700.

<tam>:: ``to ^sneeze''.

<ab=tam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cause to ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <tamu> `to sneeze'. *Tel.<tummu> `to sneeze'. Cf. <tab=u>, <tab=mu> `id.'. ??recte <ab=tamu> with elision? #512.

<tam>::
<tam=Dey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn the head, to ^look to the side''. |<Dey> `?'. #33750.

<tam>::
<tam=roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip grain from stalks''. |<roj> `to split bamboo or wood with a knife'. #33790.

<Tamal>(Z) {N} ``^jokes''. ??(Bh.); unconfirmed. #33720.

<TamaTa>(A) {N} ``a large ^tomato''. ^fruit. *Engl.<tomato>. #33730.

<tamba>(ZA) {N} ``^copper''. *Or. #33740.

<tam=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0008. ??(Si.). #33760.

<ta=moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist thread to put it through a needle's eye; to ^twist a rope to smooth it''. |<ta> `?', <moj> `to roll, to twist, to make rope'. Cf. <amuy> `id.'. #33770.

<tamok>(A) {N} ``a round ^drum''. #33780.

<ta=mu=jor>(Z) {N} ``a ^cold''. |<ta>, <tab> `to sneeze', <mu> `nose', <jor> `illness?'. #33378.
<tamuzo Da>(A) {V} ``to ^sneeze''. |<Da> `to do'. #33810.

<tan>:: ??``to rub''? ??``palm (of the hand)''?
<tan.tan>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^massage(A); to ^rub the body ^clean(Z)''. ^wash. #33910.
<tan=ba?a>(Z),,<tan=bu?u>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash the ^hair''. |<ba?a> `head'. #33860.
<tan=Da?a>(Z),,<tanDa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wash pots with an abrasive, to ^scour, to scrub''. |<Da?a> `water'. #33870.
<tan=Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the open palm''. |<Dal> `?to cover'. ??HERE? #33882.

<tan>::
<tan=a?a>(Z),,<tana?>(A),,<tan=a?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stumble, to ^stub one's toe(Z), to ^trip(Z)''. |<a?a> `?'. ??CUT?--cf. <a?a> `?to dig out'. #33830.

<tana>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''. #33840.

<tan-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_up, to ^hang''. *Or.<taN-iba>. #33850.

<tan=Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the open palm''. |<tan> `?', <Dal> `?'. ??CUT? #33880.

<TanDu>(Z) {N} ``^roof cross-^beam''. #33890.

<taJ>(Z),,<tay~>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''. Cf. <tana>(Z) `id.'. #33920.

<taJu?u>(Z),,<tay~u?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^nod (in falling a^sleep), to ^doze(Z)''. #33930.

<taG>(Z) {V(nay)} ``to be ^pricked, to be ^pierced''. #33950.

<taG>(ZA),,<ta?aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pound, to ^thresh, to ^husk (^rice)''. ??<ta?aG>(Bh.). #33960.
  <taG=Dey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk ^paddy''. Cf.<Dej=ara?> `millet plant'. #34000.

<taG>(:) {NCF} ``cattle, cow, bullock'' #38460.
  <taGli>(ZA) {N} ``^bullock(Z), ^ox(Z), ^bull(A)''. ^cow, ^cattle. #34111.
  <taG=on>(Z) {N} ``^calf of a cow''. |<on> `child'. ^cattle. ??(Bh.).; orig. with macron on o. #34120.
  <bur=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bison (^wild ^buffalo), ^wild cattle''. |<bur> `?'. ??(Si.).; lit. hill cow. #6852.
  <i?=taG>(ZA),,<ij=taG>(Z) {N} ``^cow-^dung''. |<i?> `dung?'. #13042.
  <kin=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bull, ^male ^cattle''. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'. #17122.
  <kuj=taG>(Z),,<ku?y=taG>(A) {N} ``^cow, ^female ^cattle''. |<kuj> `female'. #18412.

<taG>::
  <taG=bal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to feel ^hot, to be ^hot''. |<bal> `to heat, to roast'. #33970.

<taG>::
  <taG=Daj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^look_at, to ^stare at''. |<Daj> `?'. ??(1962.). #33990.

<taG>::
  <taG=ji?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drape or ^tie a ^cloth on the body, to ^wear''. |<ji?>,<ji?i> `to tie up'.  ??Cf. <laG-ji?i> `id.'--mixup? #34040.

<taGbu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^salty''. #33980.

<TaGgi>(Z) {N} ``^knife for ^slaughtering goats''. *Loan?. Cf. <taGya> `axe'. #34010.

<taGgub>(Z),,<ta~gub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clown, to ^mimic [unclear]''. #34020.

<taGya>(Z) {N} ``^axe''. *Loan?. Cf. <TaGgi> `knife for slaughtering goats'. ??(Bh.). #34030.

<Ta~k>(:) ??perh. cooked rice, ref. to insect, extended to hill?
  <Ta~k bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^ant^hill''. |<bubuD> `worm, insect'. *Loan?. #34070.

<TaGka>(Z),,<Togka>(Z) [Tagka],,[Togka] {N} ``^rupee''. *Or. ??G/g? SEE ORIG. #34060.

<taGku>(A),,<taGk>(A),,<tank>(Z),,<ta~k>(Z) {N} ``cooked ^rice(A); ^gruel of ^rice or ^millet(Z)''. *Loan? ??G/n? #34080.
  <taGku tariGu-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cook''. |<tariG> `to cook', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #34090.
  <ta~ku.ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^gruel of ^mango_^pits''. ??<ta~ku> with <u> apparently marked out. #34100.

<sita=ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^watery ^rice''. *Loan?. #31512.
<si~ba=ta~k>(Z),,<simba=ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^rice ^gruel''. #30723.

<taGli>(ZA)/<taG>(:) {N} ``^bullock(Z), ^ox(Z), ^bull(A)''. ^cow, ^cattle. !subentries under <taG>. #34110.

<taGsi>(A) {V} ``to ^spin (thread)''. #34130.

<taGsir>::
<taGsir=ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold the ^head in the hands''. |<ba?a> `head'. #34140.

<ta?=oal>(Z) [ta?oal],,[ta?wal] {V(u)} ``to ^open (a book), to un^fold (a pressed cloth)''. |<ta?> `to undo', <oal> `?'. #34150.

<tapan>(A) {V} ``to ^thin, to ^even_out (^plants)''. cf. <ta?->. #34160.

<Tapli>(:)
<Tapli la?>(A) {V} ``to ^clap the ^hands''. |<la?> `?'. ??uncl. #34170.

<Tapra>(:)
<Tapra Da>(A) {V} ``to ^pretend''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. #34180.

<tapu>(A) {ADJ} ``^wrong''. #34190.

<tapuD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^free, to ^release, to ^un^tie a ^tether''. #34200.

<tapur>(Z) {V} ``to ^drive''. ??(Si.). #34210.

<tar>(A) {N} ``^wire''. #34250.

<tar>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <tariG> `to cook'. #38480.
<tar=laD>(Z) {N} ``^cake, ^grilled_cake, pancake, ^savoury''. |<laD> `to flatten (dough)'. #34321.
<tar=pu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil, to ^cook; to hatch''. |<pu> `?'. #34341.
<taD=tar>(Z) {N} ``^dish_of_^food, (flour, millet, meat, etc.)''. |<taD> `?'. #33502.

<ta?ar>(Z),,<ta?r>(A) {N} ``^light(Z), ^day^light(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^dawn(Z); to be_^morning(Z), to be ^light(Z); (the sun) to rise(Z); (metal, the sun) to ^shine(A)''. #34220.
<ta?ar Da>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^light''. #34240.

<taram>(A) {V} ``to ^feel (by ^touch)''. #34260.

<tarba?a>(Z),,<tarbu?u>(Z),,<tarba>(A) {N} ``^flower''. #34270.
<tarba=mala>(Z) {N} ``^garland of ^flowers''. |<mala> `?'. Cf. <mali> `necklace'. *Des.<mali> `necklace'. #34300.
<tarba? tos>(A) {N} ``^pollen''. |<tos> `?'. #34291.

<tariG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cook(Z), to ^brew(Z), to put a ^pot on the ^fire(Z), to ^boil (food)(A)''. ??<tar> + <riG> `?' #34310.
<taGku tariGu-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^cook''. |<taGku> `cooked rice', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #34092.

<tar=laD>(Z) {N} ``^cake, ^grilled_cake, pancake, ^savoury''. |<tar> `?', <laD> `to flatten (dough)'. #34320.

<tarpob>(Z) {ADJ} ``^gray''. #34330.

<tar=pu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil, to ^cook; to hatch''. |<tar> `?', <pu> `?'. #34340.

<tarsa?>(A) {V} ``to ^sniff''. Cf. <tarsa?a> `to pull'. #34350.

<tarsa?a>(Z),,<tarsa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pull, to ^drag(Z), to ^stretch(Z), to ^lead (on a rope)(A)''. Cf. <tarsai> `to pull', <tarsa?> `to sniff'. #34360.
<ab=tarsa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag''. |<ab> `causative'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR? #522.

<tarsai>(Z) {V} ``to ^pull''. Cf. <tarsa?a> `id.'. ??verb class?. #34370.

<tarub>(Z),,<taru?m>(A) {N} ``^cloud, ^sky(A)''. #34380.
<taru?m i?r>(A) {V} ``to ^thunder''. |<i?r>,<i?ir> `to sound, to clatter'. #34390.

<tas>(Z) {N} ``^cultivation''. *Or.<casO>. #34400.

<tasildar>(A) {N} ``^judge''. ??orig. <tahsildar> #34410.

<ta=sur>(Z) {N} ``^weapon-^worship ^festival''. |<ta> `?', <sur> `to hunt'. #34420.

<ta.taD>(Z),,<tata?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^slap (e.g. one's thigh), to ^beat, to ^tap, to ^knock lightly''. |<taD> `id.'. #34430.

<ta.taj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^exchange, to be exchanged,to be ^given from one to another, reciprocally''. |<taj> `to give'. #34440.

<ta=tuG>(Z) {NK} ``^father's_elder_brother's_^wife''. |<ta> `?', <tuG> `?'. ^aunt, ^great_^aunt. ??CUT? #34450.

<teb>(Z),,<tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``(hair) to ^snap, ^crackle''. Cf. <Teb>,,<Tib> `to snap one's fingers'. #34460.

<Teb>(Z),,<Tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap_one's_^fingers''. Cf. <teb>,<tib> `(hair) to snap, crackle'. #34470.
<ab=Teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack_one's_^knuckles''. |<ab> `causative'. #532.

<teb-ay>(ZA),,<teb-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^stop, to ^hold_up, to ^delay''. #34480.

<te?mi>(ZA),,<temi>(Z) {ADJ} ``^new''.  {ADJ} ``^fresh(A), not ^tired(A)''. ??<teb=i>,<teb=mi>. #34500.

<Tebil>(A) {N} ``^bench''. *Engl.<table>. #34510.

<tebor>(Z) {ADJ} ``^that, ^then, ^that_time''. #34520.

<Tey>::
  <ab=Tey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw_down, to ^dash_to_the_ground''. |Caus. of <Tey> `?'. ??no <Tey>. #542.

<tej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow_out (stones from paddy)''. #34530.

<Teka>(Z) {N} ``(triangular) ^fish ^net''. ??(Bh.)., orig. A for a. #34540.

<tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lift, to ^pick_up''. *Or.<tek-iba>. #34560.

<Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect, to ^ask_for (donations)''. *Loan. #34550.
  <punDa Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. |<punDa> `breath'. *Des. ??here? #27492.

<Tela>(Z) {N} ``<laddus> of rice, a ^sweet''. #34570.

<tela=bo~ra>(Z) {N} ``^maggot''. |<tela> `?', <bo~ra> `?'. ??CUT? #34580.

<telani>(A) {N} ``^cover, ^lid''. #34590.

<Telk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Or. #34600.

<ten>::
  <en=ten-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^those''. |<en> `this', <gi> `plural'. ??CUT? #9802.

<tenDaka>(A) {N} ``^lizard''. #34610.

<te~Te>,,<te~te>,,<Te~Te>(:)
  <te~Te boD~i>(Z) [boRi] {V(u)} ``(insects) to ^buzz; (rain water) to ^bubble'. |<boD~i> `?'. ??spelling. #34620.
  <te~te=lob>(Z),,<Te~Te=lob>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(rain water) to ^bubble''. ??given as <Te~.Telob>. #34630.

<teGgia>(Z),,<taGya>(Z),,<teGia>(Z),,<teGya>(Z),,<TeGia>(A) {N} ``^axe; small axe, ^hatchet''. *Loan. Cf. <TaGgi> `knife for slaughtering goats'.  ??(Z) has <taGya> `axe', <teGya>,<teGia> `small axe'. #34640.

<teGti=baGti>(A) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. |<teGti> `?', <baGti> `?'. Cf. <baGti=tiGti> `twisted'. ??echo. #34660.

<ter>(Z) {NUM} ``^four''. #34670.

<ter=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. four-score)''. |<=kaD> `twenty'. #34690.

<ter>::
<asoG=ter>(Z),,<aseG=ter>(Z) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteor''. ?? cf. <asoG> `excrement'. ??orig. <a=soG=ter>; also glossed as `comet(?)', second form given w/ ?. #3463.

<ter>::
<guni=ter>(A) {N} ``^woman''. |<guni> `girl, woman'. Cf. <guni=tor>(Z) `young girl'. #12202.

<tere>(:)
<tere=pete>(Z) {ADV} ``^quickly''. |<pete> `?'. *Des. #34680.

<tero>(A) {NUM} ``^thirteen''. ^0013. #34700.

<terom>(Z) {ADJ} ``^male''. #34710.

<tes-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collide''. #34720.

<TeTeG>::
<ir=TeTeG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lie on the ^back''. |<ir> `?'. ??CUT? #13612.

<ti>::
<am=ti>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap the ^fingers''. |<am> `?'. ??CUT? #2102.

<ti>::
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^offer (to a ^god)''. Cf. <ti?> `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. ??CUT? #34831.

<ti>::
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^pull''. {V} ``to ^up^root ^grass''. |<ba?> `?'. Cf. <ti?> `to weed'. ??###. #34841.

<ti>::
<ti=Da?a>(Z),,<ti=Da?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wallow; (buffalo) to ^bathe in a tank''. |<Da?a> `water'. #34891.

<ti>::
<ti=kui>(Z),,<ti?kuy>(A) {NB} ``^hair; tuft of hair(Z)''. |<kui> `?'. Cf. <ti?kiy> `fur'. ??CUT? #35011.

<ti>::
<ti=n>(Z),,<tu=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. |<n> `?'. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where'. ??CUT? #35091.

<ti?>::
<ti?=lom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<lom> `to bite'. #35041.

<ti?=mo?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<mo?> `?'. ??Cf. <mo?> `to smell (tr.)'. #35081.

<ti?i>(Z),,<ti?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^weed, to ^clear_a_field for cultivation(Z)''. #34760.
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^pull''. {V} ``to ^up^root ^grass''. |<ba?> `?'. #34841.
<ti?i=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_out hot_^coals from a stove''. ??subenter here? #35551.

<Ti>(A) {N} ``^tea''. |Engl.<tea>. #34740.

<tiar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bright, ^light, ^white''. #34770.
<tiar Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whiten, to make_^white; to ^whitewash''. Cf. <ta?ar>, <tarpob>. #34780.
<roG tiar Da>(A) {V} ``to ^paint''. |<roG> `red', <Da> `to do'. #28822.

<tiar>::
<tiar Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^finished''. #34800.
<tiar ab=Da>(A) {V} ``to ^mend''. #34790.

<tib>,,<teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``(hair) to ^snap, ^crackle''. #34820.
<tib.tib>(Z) [tib'tib'] {V(u)} ``to ^crack one's ^knuckles''. #34861.
<tib=mo>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush ^lice (with one's fingernails)''. Cf. <sib=mo>(Z) `to nip, to pinch'. ??here? #34851.

<tib.tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. !in child-language. #34871.

<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^offer (to a ^god)''. |<ba?> `?'. Cf. <ti?> `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. ??CUT? #34830.

<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^pull''. {V} ``to ^up^root ^grass''. |<ba?> `?'. Cf. <ti?> `to weed'. #34840.

<tib=mo>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush ^lice (with one's fingernails)''. |<tib> `(hair) to ^snap', <mo> `?'. Cf. <sib=mo>(Z) `to nip, to pinch'. #34850.

<tib.tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. !in child-language. #34870.

<tib.tib>(Z) [tib'tib'] {V(u)} ``to ^crack one's ^knuckles''. #34860.

<tiD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^serve oneself rice''. Cf. <ti?>(A), <tij>(Z) `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. ??< <*tij + n>. #34880.

<tiDa?>(Z) [tiRa?] {N} ``^pad on which a ^waterpot is placed''. Cf. <onTiD> `cloth pad for carrying things on the head'. #34900.

<ti=Da?a>(Z),,<ti=Da?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wallow; (buffalo) to ^bathe in a tank''. |<ti> `?', <Da?a> `water'. #34890.

<tiDiGga>(Z) [tiRiGga] {N} ``^ankle ^bells''. #34910.

<tiga>(A) {N} ``^wire''. Syn. <tar>. #34920.

<tigaD>(Z),,<tiga?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^dawn(Z), the ^sun to ^rise(A)''. {N} ``^morning, ^forenoon(Z), ^dawn(A)''. #34930.

<tigay>(ZA),,<tugay>(ZA) {IND} ``^where, in ^which_place, ^whither, ^wherever; some_other_^place(Z), ^elsewhere(Z); ^whence(Z), ^from_where (nearby)(Z)''. #36070.
<tigay=jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^where^ever''. |<jiD> `also, even'. #34950.
<tugay=nu jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^any^place, ^any^where''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #36082.

<tiya:ru>(Z) {N} ``^preparation''. *Loan?. ??(Si.), word class given with ?; : unique. #34960.
<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^offer (to a ^god)''. |<ba?> `?'. ??CUT? #34839.

<tij>(Z),,<ti?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^serve (rice(Z)), to ^offer, to ^distribute''. Cf. <tiD> `to serve oneself (rice)'. #34970.

<tijaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level a field after sowing''. #34980.

<ti?kiy>(A) {N} ``^fur''. ??cf. <ti?kuy> `hair, tuft of hair'. #34990.

<tikoRi>(Z) {N} ``^hip^bone''. *Loan?. #35000.

<ti=kui>(Z),,<ti?kuy>(A) {NB} ``^hair; tuft of hair(Z)''. |<ti> `?', <kui> `hair?'. Cf. <ti?kiy> `fur'. ??CUT? #35010.

<tilej>(Z) {N} ``^old ^man''. {V(u)} ``(a man) to ^age, become_^old''. #35020.
<tile?y-nu>(A) {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged''. |<nu> `adjectivizer'. #35030.

<ti?=lom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?', <lom> `to bite'. #35040.

<Tilu>(:)
<Tilu ku~tur>(Z),,<Tilu kuntur>(A) {N} ``palm ^squirrel, ^squirrel, ^chipmunk, a kind of ^rodent''. |<ku~tur>, <kuntur> `rat, rodent'. ??not loan. #35050.

<tim>,,<tin>(:)
<tim=gi>(Z),,<tin=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^nine''. |<gi> `plural'. ??1st form (Si.), 2nd (KM). #35070.

<tima>::
<tima munDi>(A) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the upper ear''. |<tima> `?', <munDi> `ring'. #35060.

<ti?=mo?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?', <mo?> `?'. #35080.

<ti=n>(Z),,<tu=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. |<ti> `?', <n> `?'. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where'. ??CUT? #35090.
 #35100.

<tin>(A),,<tini>(A) {NUM} ``^three''. ^0003. #35150.

<tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``(water) to ^spread''. #35110.
 <Da? ab=tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^irrigate''. |<Da?> `water', <ab> `causative'. ??orig. one word. #7043.

<tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead (mud)''. #35120.

<tin>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to take a ^step, to ^tread, to ^step_on''. Caus. <ab=tin-u>(ZA) `to ^thresh with cattle'. #35130.
 <tin=bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trample, to ^run_over''. |<bur> `?'.  Cf. <bura> `bullock'. #35140.
 <ab=tin>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh, to ^thresh with cattle''. |<ab> `causative'. #552.

<tin>::
 <tin.tin>(Z),,<ti.tin>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind''. #35271.
  <tin.tin ara?a>(Z),,<ti.tin ara?a>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. #35281.

<tin>::
 <tin=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^measure (grain)''. |<DiG> `?'. #35221.

<tin>:: Cf. <ti=n> `here'. #38380.
 <tin=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^this_^place''. |<e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'. #35231.

<tinamaG>(Z),,<tina?maG>(A) [tina?maG] {N} ``^threshold, ^doorway; ^window(A)''. ??<* <tinaG> `to stand' + <a=maG> `before, in front of', or <tin> `?here; or ?to step' + <amaG>?. #35160.

<tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^stand''. Caus. <ab=tinaG->(A). #35170.
 <ab=tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |Caus. of <tinaG> `to stand'. #562.
  <ab=tinaG illeG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |<illeG> `?'. #572.

<tinaGar>(A) {N} ``^umbrella''. Cf. <tinaG> `to stand'. #35180.

<tinaGzer>(A) {N} ``^scaffold''. Cf. <tinaG> `to stand'. #35190.

<tinar>(:)
 <tinar=maG>(Z) {N} ``^loft, ^attic''. |<maG> `direction?'. ??dubious. #35200.

<tin=bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trample, to ^run_over''. |<tin> `to tread', <bur> `?'. #35140.

<tin=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^measure (grain)''. |<tin> `?', <DiG> `?'. ??CUT? #35220.

<tin=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^this_^place''. |<tin> `here', <e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'. #35230.

<tini>(:)
  <tini koRi dos>(A) {NUM} ``^seventy (lit. three twenty ten)''. |<koRi> `twenty', <dos> `ten'. ^0070. #35240.

<tiniGam>(A) {V} ``to ^start (doing something)''. #35250.

<t[in]iG=gam>(Z) {N} ``^story''. |<gam> `?'.  ??< <tiG> + gam>, cf. <tiG=ab> `to respond affirmatively to a story', So.<gam> `to say, tell'. #35260.

<Tinkir>(A) {N} ``^wasp''. #35410.

<tin.tin>(Z),,<ti.tin>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind''. #35270.
  <tin.tin ara?a>(Z),,<ti.tin ara?a>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. #35280.

<tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''. #35300.

<tiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flick_off, ^brush_off (lice, etc.)''. #35320.
  <tiG=aD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flick_off, ^brush_off''. |<aD> `?'. #35350.

<tiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^carry_on_the_^head''. Cf. <otiG> `on'. #35310.
  <tiG=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry paddy bundles on one's head''. |<Der> `hill millet, a grain'. #35380.
  <tiG=DoG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^carry (several things) on one's head''. |<DoG> `?'. #35390.
  <tiG=go?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''. |<go?o> `?to get on'.  Cf. <tiG=o?o> `id.' #35400.
  <tiG=o?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry (a child) on one's ^shoulders''. |<o?o> `?'.  Cf. <tiG=go?o> `id.'. #35420.
  <bab=tiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^head''. |<bab> `head'. #3831.

<tiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shoot (arrow, or gun)''. Caus. <ab=tiG->(A). #35330.
  <tiG=aD>(Z) {V} ``to ^shoot (an animal) with an ^arrow''. |<aD> `?'.  Cf. <tiG> `to shoot'. #35360.
  <ab=tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^aim_at''. |Caus. of <tiG> `to shoot'. #582.

<tiG>::
  <tiG=ab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^respond ^affirmatively to a story, (audience) to ^nod_affirmation''. |<ab> `?'. #35340.
  <tiG=am>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^tell a ^story''. |<am> `?'. ??or <tiG> + <gam>? #35370.
    <t[in]iG=gam>(Z) {N} ``^story''. ??< <tiG + gam>, Cf. So.<gam> `to say, tell'. #35262.

<tip>(A) {N} ``^mountain ^peak''. #35430.
  <tip.tip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. #35491.

<tip-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer (wine, milk, or water to God)''. *Or.<tipai>. Cf. <tip-ey> `to drip'. ??gloss?. #35440.

<tip-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^drip''. #35450.

<Tipen>(Z) {N} ``^tip of an ^arrow, on top of''. *Des. Cf. <tip> `mountain peak'. ??gloss?. #35460.

<tiplia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spy''. |<tiplia> `?', <Da> `to do'. *Loan. Cf. <tipul> `gossip'. #35470.

<tipni>(Z) {N} ``(big) ^basket (for rice, paddy)''. #35480.

<tip.tip>(:)
<tip.tip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. #35490.

<tipul>(Z) {N} ``a ^gossip''. #35500.

<tir>::
<tir=Da?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(sand, in water) to ^collect, to ^settle''. |<Da?a> `water'. Cf. <toli>. ??<toli> not in file. #35520.

<tiraG>::
<tiraG=Da>(Z) {N} ``^noon''. |<Da> `?'. #35510.

<tire?m>(A),,<tirreb>(Z) {N} ``^ladle, ^spoon(Z)''. ??(Z) spelling? #35530.

<tirej>(:)
<tirej=go?saG>(Z) {N} ``^kedgeree''. |<go?saG> `rice gruel; food'. #35540.

<ti?i=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_out hot_^coals from a stove''. |<ti?i> `?', <rol> `coals?, stove?'. Cf. <ti?i> `to weed, to clear a field'. #35550.

<tit>(Z) [tith] {DEM} ``^there''. Cf. <tin> `here'. #35570.
<tit=e?e=ne>(Z) {DEM} ``^thence, ^from_^there''. ??orig. <tite?e=ne>. #35590.
<tit=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^that_^place''. |<e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'. #35601.
<tit=e=nu lok>(Z) [tite~nulok] {N} ``^person of ^that_^place''. |<lok> `person'. #35611.

<titaG>(:)
<titaG a?suG>(Z) {N} ``^kitchen''. #35580.

<tit=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^that_^place''. |<tit> `there', <e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'. #35600.
<tit=e=nu lok>(Z) [tite~nulok] {N} ``^person of ^that_^place''. #35610.

<titi>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. ?? t/T? cf. below. #35620.

<TiTi>::

<TiTi goRi>(Z) {V} ``to ^stand_on_^one_leg (like a bird)''. |<goRi> `?'. *Or. #35630.
<TiTigoRi koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat (on the balls of one's feet)''. |<koko> `to sit'. *Or.<TiTigoRi>. #35650.
<TiTi=gone>(Z) {IND} ``on ^tiptoes''. |<gone> `?'. *Loan?. #35660.
<TiTi poDiD>(Z) [poRiD] {N} ``tailor ^bird''. |<poDiD> `any small bird'. #35640.
<DoGor=TiTi uDaG>(Z) {N} ``crested serpent-^eagle''. |<DoGor> `?', <uDaG> `a large bird'. ^bird. *Des. #8552.

<TiTiTi=ona>(Z) {N} ``a kind of bird''. |<ona> `?'. ??glossed as `lapwing, stilt? (bird)'. #35670.

<tob>(Z),,<to?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put, to ^place, to ^keep(Z); to ^gather and ^store grain(Z), to ^put_away (in storage)(A); to ^brew (<pendom>, ^liquor); to ^arrange(A); to ^leave_behind(A); to ^put_on (the stove)(A)''. ??< <*tab>, cf. <t[un]ab>. #35680.
<tob=on>(Z) [tob'mOn] {N} ``^keeper; a surname''. |<on> `?'. #35700.
<niman to?m>(A) {V} ``to ^arrange''. |<niman> `good, pretty'. #23842.
<zul to?m>(A) {V} ``to ^file a ^case''. |<zul> `?'. #15152.

<tobgo?n>(A) {V} ``to have a ^ceremony''. ??caus?. #35690.

<toD>(Z),,<to?n>(A) {NB} ``^mouth; ^bill (of a ^bird), ^beak(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to make a sound, to ^say, to ^utter(Z); to ^shout(Z)''. Cf. <tom=na> `mouth'.. #35720.
<toD=Da?a>(Z) [toR] {V(nu)} ``to ^drool''. ??form given w/ ?. #35730.
<bo=toD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mouth, to ^eat with the mouth only (like a cat or dog)''. |<bo> `?'. ??CUT? --cf. <bo?o> `to crawl, to kneel on all fours'? #6182.
<sui=toD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pucker the ^lips (to kiss, or to play the flute)''. *Des.<suliatonD>. #32662.

<ToD>(:)
<si=ToD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (a rope)''. |<si> `?hand'. Cf. <si=taD> `id.'. ??same word? ??CUT? #31552.

<toDi>(Z) [tORi],,[toRi] {NB} ``^chin''. *Or. #35740.

<togay>(Z) {} ``^whence, ^from_^where (mid distance)''. ??form given w/ ?, class given as N. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where, whence (nearby)'. #35750.

<Toyla>(Z) {N} ``a (stringed) ^musical_^instrument, Des.<DuDuGga>''. #35760.

<tokkum>(Z),,<to?kum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pile (seeds) in a ^mound(Z); to ^pile_up (in ^layers)(A)''. Cf. <tuku> `?', <tokum> `to sweep up'. #35770.

<tokum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sweep_up (paddy)''. ??(Bh.). #35780.

<tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie, to ^dress(Z); to ^tether, to ^tie_up (cattle, etc.)''. Cf. <tal=kud> `to tie a tether', <ton> `to wear ornaments'. #35790.
<tol=tun>(A) {N} ``^rope''. |<tun> `?'. #35810.
<tol=tuD>(Z) {N} ``^leather ^harness''. |<tuD> `?'. #35800.

<ab=tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dress someone''. |Caus. of <tol> `to tie, to dress'. #592.

<tom>(ZA),,<tum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hammer, to hit with a ^hammer, to ^hammer down; to ^forge(Z); to ^pound(Z)''. #35820.
<tom=jar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^temper_^metal''. |<jar> `?'. #35840.
<tom=jul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^forge''. |<jul> `?'. #35850.

<tomna>(Z)/<tom>(Z) {NB} ``^mouth''. Cf. <toD>. *Loan?. #35860.
<a=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^mouth''. |<a> `?'. Cf. <a=maD> `to wash the face'. #3642.
<am=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^open the ^mouth''. |<am> `?'. Cf. <am=ti> `to snap the fingers'. #2112.
<torleD=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^drool''. |<torleD> `?'. #35951.

<tom>(:) Cf. <tum> `to pile up, to stack'.
<tom=DiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pile_up one on another(Z); to ^store, to ^put_away(A)''. |<DiG> `?'. ??CUT? #35830.
<yu?u=tom=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stack, to ^pile''. |<yu?u> `to pick up'. Cf. <tum> `id.'. #13782.

<ton>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wear ^ornaments or ^jewelry''. #35870.

<tonan>(Z) {NK} ``^sibling of the opposite sex, especially ^sister to a brother ''. #35880.

<ToGkoRi>(A) {N} ``^woodpecker''. ^bird. #35890.

<toG>::
<toG=su?y>(A) {V} ``to ^point at something''. |<toG> `?', <su?y> `to pierce; to poke?'. Cf. <suj-DaG> `to show, to point'. ??uncl. #35900.

<toG.toG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_by_the_hand, to ^lead, to drag by the arm''. #35910.

<topek>(A) {ADJ} ``^more''. #35920.

<tor>(Z) {N} ``^occasion, ^time''. *Loan?. #35930.
<tor=ek>(Z),,<tor=eg>(Z) {IND} ``^once, ^time, ^occasion''. |<ek> `one'. *Loan?. !also {N}. #35940.
<eka=torek>(Z) {} ``^without ^one, ^none''. |<eka> `one'. ??orig. without a single, not at all. #9522.
<in=Di toreg=nu>(Z) {ADJ} ``of ^this ^time''. |<in=Di> `this', <toreg=nu> `time (genetive)'. *Loan?. #13293.
<kiaR ki torek>(A) {ADJ} ``^in^frequent''. |<kiaR> `when; what time?', <ki> `or'. #16633.

<tor>(:) Cf. <ter>.
<aDuD=tor>(Z),,<aDu?n=ter>(A) {N} ``^young_^man(Z), ^man(A)''. |<aDuD> `mature (of a male)'. #1032.

<guni=tor>(Z) {N} ``^young ^girl''. |<guni> `girl, woman'. Cf.<guni=ter>(A) `woman'. #12212.

<tor>(:)
<to.tor-ey>(Z) [totorey] {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^tremble''. *Or.<thor-iba>. Cf. <tor.tor-ey>(A). #36021.
<tor.tor-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^shiver''. Cf. <to.tor-ey>(Z). #36001.

<torleD=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^drool''. |<torleD> `?', <tom> `mouth'. #35950.

<torl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. *Or.<tOrOL-eiba>, <tOrOL-iba>. #35960.

<toro>(Z),,<toro?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^snore''. #35970.

<toroy>(Z) {N} ``^fly''. ??unconfirmed. #35980.

<toroy>(Z) {N} ``^side''. #35990.

<tor.tor-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^shiver''. Cf. <to.tor-ey>(Z). #36000.

<tos>(:)
<tarba? tos>(A) {N} ``^pollen''. |<tarba?>,<tarba?a> `flower'. #34292.

<totla>(A) {N} ``^stutterer''. {N} ``^stammerer''. #36010.

<to.tor-ey>(Z) [totorey] {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^tremble''. *Or.<thor-iba>. Cf. <tor.tor-ey>(A). #36020.

<tu>(:) ??^future
<bar=num=tu>(Z),,<bar=nun=tu?>(A),,<bar=num=tu=ki>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^year_^after_^next''. |<bar> `two', <num> `year'. #4593.
<mium=tu>(Z),,<mim=tu>(A),,<mium=tu=e>(Z),,<mium=tu=ke>(Z) {ADV} ``^next_^year, any ^coming_year''. |<mium> `this year'. ??split? #22092.

<tu>::
<bar=tu=ke>(Z) {N; ADV} ``^afternoon''. |<bar> `?two', <ke> `?'. ??CUT?. #4632.

<tu>::
<maG=tu>(A) {PP} ``^down''. {ADV} ``^south (lit. ^down)''. |<maG> `?'. #21622.

<tu>::
<pob=tu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split (^grain) ''. |<pob> `?'. ??CUT? #26632.

<tu>::
<tu=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. |<buG> `?'. ??CUT? #36041.

<tu>::

<tu=n>(Z),,<ti=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. |<n> `?'. #36161.

<tu?>(A) {V} ``to have ^sexual_^intercourse''. #36030.

<tu?u>::
<tu.tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^copulate''. #36461.
<bolia tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rape''. |<bolia> `?'. *Des.<bolia>. #5812.

<tu=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. |<tu> `?', <buG> `?'. #36040.

<tuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cook_rice, to ^cook''. ??(=Den). #36050.

<tuDu=buDu>(Z) [tuRubuRu] {IND} ``^hurry''. |<buDu> `echo form??'. ??echo?. *Loan?. #36060.

<tugay=nu jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^any^place, ^any^where''. |<tugay>,<tigay> `where', <nu> `adjectivizer', <jiD> `indeed, even'. #36080.

<tugom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat''. #36090.

<tuy>:: ??perhaps not a morpheme, maybe <burtuy>/<bur>.
<bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``body ^hair, ^pubic_^hair; ^eye^lash''. |<bur> `id.'. ??CUT? #6791.
<pota ma?n=Di-nu bur=tuy>(A) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<poTa>(Z) `eyelash', <ma?n=Di=nu> `?', <bur>,<bur=tuy> `hair, body hair'. ??T/t in <pota>?; ??CUT/parse?-orig.<ma?nDi-nu>. #27255.

<Tuka>::
<manDi=Tuka taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kneel''. |<manDi> `knee', <taj> `to give'. *Des.<maNDi Tek->(M),<maNDi kuTa->(M) `to kneel'. ??check Des. kuTa-. #21482.

<tuku>::
<gur tuku>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to ^contain''. |<gur> `to enter', <<tukuD>>?. ??why <tukuD>, which is not in file?. #12322.

<tul>(ZA),,<til>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bury; to ^fill_a_hole(Z)''. ??(1961). #36100.
<kinzer=tul>(A) {N} ``^post''. #17162.

<tulba?>(Z),,<tulbag>(Z),,<tulba>(A) {N} ``bamboo ^pole in ^center_of_^house(Z), ^post(A)''. *<tul=ba?>. #36110.

<tul-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^weigh''. *Or. #36120.

<tuli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^crops at one place''. *Loan?. #36130.

<tum>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pile_up (straw, seeds, etc.)(Z); to ^stack_up (^sheaves)(A); to ^heap paddy(Z)''. #36140.
<tu.tum>(Z) {N} ``a ^pile''. Cf. <tum> `to pile up'. #36481.

<tum=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make_^piles (of grain)''. Cf. <tum>, also <tom=DiG> `to pile up'. #36150.

<tu=n>(Z),,<ti=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. #36160.

<tun>::
<tol=tun>(A) {N} ``^rope''. |<tol> `to tie, to tether'. Cf. <tol=tuD> `leather harness'. #35812.

<tun>(:) ??how to arrange subentries?
<tun=Da?a>(Z),,<tun=Da?>(A) {NB} ``^urine''. {V(nu?)} ``to ^urinate''. |<Da?a> `water'. #36190.
<tun=Da?a=bur>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^urinate in one's clothing''. |<bur> `?hair, pubic hair'. ?? #36200.
<tun.tun Da?>(A) {V} ``to ^flow''. ??one word? #36220.

<tunab>(Z) {N} ``a thing to be placed''. Cf. <tob> `to put, place'. ??< <*t[Vn]ab>, <*t[Vn]ob>, cf. <tob> < <*tab>?. ??gloss?. #36170.

<tun-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. #36180.

<tunTa>(:)
<tunTa lok>(A) {N} ``^leper''. |<lok> `person'. #36210.

<tuG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^kindle, to ^light a fire; to push ^fuel in an oven or fire; to ^burn (intr.)(A)''. ??(A)'s gloss also V(u)? or not?. #36230.
<tuGu=aGal>(Z) {N} ``^fuel, ^wood for ^burning''. |<aGal> `id.'. ??-u? #36250.
<tuG=suG>(Z) {N} ``^fire^wood, ^kindling, ^fuel''. |<suG> `?house'. #36240.
<raG=tuG>(Z),,<raG=tum-nu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. |<raG> `?'. #28112.

<tuG>::
<go?=tuG>(Z) {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing''. |<go?> `?'. ??CUT? #11632.

<tuG>::
<ta=tuG>(Z) {NK} ``^father's_elder_brother's_^wife''. |<ta> `?'. ^aunt, ^great_^aunt. ??CUT? #34452.

<tupaD>(Z),,<tupa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^pound, to ^hammer; to ^beat (with a big stick)(Z); to ^beat_(one's_breast)(Z); to ^stamp(A); to ^thresh by ^beating(A)''. #36260.

<tupi>(Z) {N} ``^rat-^trap''. *Loan?. #36270.

<tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blow (a conch)''. ??which is head, which sub entry? #36280.
<turi>(Z) {N} ``^horn, ^trumpet''. #36350.

<tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_a_^fishing_^trap, to ^trap''. Caus. <ab=tur>(Z) `to catch fish in a net'. ??other gloss `net set a trap'. #36290.

<tur>(Z) {V} ``to ^cook''. ??(Bh.), V class not given. #36300.

<tur>(:)
 <ba?=tur>(ZA) {PP} ``^with, ^along with(Z)''. |<ba?> `at; by'. #3792.

<tur>(:)
 <ara?n=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<ara?n> `to startle'. #2822.
 <i?=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^jerk; to be ^startled''. |<i?> `?'. #13682.
  <i?=tur=or>(A) {V} ``to ^tremble''. |<or> `?'. #13692.

<tur>::
 <tur.tur>(ZA) [turtur] {N} ``^embankment, ^terrace ^wall; ^hedge(Z)''. #36411.

<tur>::
 <tur=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^six''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0006. #36341.

<Tura>::
 <Tura=Turi>(Z) {N} ``^orphan''. |<Turi> `?'. *Des.?. ??echo form? #36321.

<turaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat_down (from a tree) with a stick, to ^knock_down branches''.
#36310.

<Tura=Turi>(Z) {N} ``^orphan''. |<Tura> `?', <Turi> `?'. *Des.?. ??echo form? #36320.

<turbul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_water from a leak''. Cf. <tur.tur> `embankment, terrace wall'.
#36330.

<tur=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^six''. |<tur> `six?', <gi> `plural'. ^0006. #36340.

<turi>(Z) {N} ``^horn, ^trumpet''. ??which is head, which sub eenttry? #36350.
 <tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blow (a conch)''. #36280.

<Turi>::
 <Tura=Turi>(Z) {N} ``^orphan''. *Des.?. #36322.

<turija>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Loan?. ??Cf. <tur> `to set a fish-trap'. #36370.

<turya?>(A) {V} ``to ^kick''. #36360.

<Turkuj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hiccough''. #36380.

<turoy>(A) {ADJ} ``^near''. #36390.

<turta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^fresh''. *Loan?. #36400.

<tur.tur>(ZA) [turtur] {N} ``^embankment, ^terrace ^wall; ^hedge(Z)''. #36410.

<Tusun>(Z),,<TusuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sob''. ?? K.M. 1968. #36420.

<tut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snort; (hogs) to ^root, to ^dig with the ^snout''. *Loan. #36430.

<tutom>(A) {N} ``a priest's ^drum''. Cf. <TuTom>(Z) `a big drum'. #36450.

<TuTom>(Z) {N} ``a (big) drum''. *Loan. Cf. <tutom>(A) `a priest's drum'. #36440.

<tu.tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^copulate''. #36460.

<tutug=tutug>(Z) {IND} ``^trot, trot''. ??gloss?. #36470.

<tu.tum>(Z) {N} ``a ^pile''. Cf. <tum> `to pile up'. #36480.

┼

<u>(:) ??various double verbs or deverbatives with -u in first part, ult. to be eliminated.
 <DupoG-u jum>(Z) {V(u)} ``(chickens) to ^peck and ^eat''. #9302.
 <kok=mey-u dar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^perch''. |<koko> `id.', <mey> `?', <dar> `to hold'. ??d/D?; format for this appar. double vb? #7573.
 <kur-u Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ache, to have a ^pain''. |<kur> `?', <do?>,<Do?o> `to feel'. #19002.
 <kusl-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''. |<kusl-ay> `to untie', <taj> `to give'. #19063.
 <labaD-u Don>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^finish_off, to ^tie_off (e.g. a pot, a basket)''. #19202.
 <lag-ay-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to make (a ^cock) ^fight''. |<lag-ay> `?', <taj> `to give'. Cf. <laga=lagi da> `to fight'. #19373.
 <luD-u taj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^expel, to ^press_out''. |<luD> `to press down'. #20892.

<u?>::
 <butoG-u?-nu lok>(A) {N} ``^fearful person''. |<butoG> `to fear', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. #6912.

<u~>(Z),,<i~>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. #36500.

<ua?>(Z),,<ua?a>(Z),,<uaj>(Z),,<ua?=ay>(A),,<ua?y>(A) [wa?a],,[way'] {V(ay)} ``to ^come''. ??(=den). D/d?. ??cf. <ui-> `to go'. #36510.
 <uay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^call_over, to ^invite''. |<guloG> `to call'. #36530.
 <a?maG ua?>(A) {V} ``to be ^early''. |<a?maG> `early'. #1962.
 <Dug uaj>(Z) {V(ay) V} ``to ^come_back, to ^return''. |<Dug> `?'.  Cf. <duG-ay uaj> `id.'. ??D/d?, G/g? #8882.
 <duG-ay uaj>(Z) {V} ``to ^come_back, to ^return''. |<DuG> `to turn away (intr.)'.  Cf. <Dug uaj> `id.'. ??D/d?, g/G?. #9243.
 <loge ua?>(A) {V} ``to ^approach''. |<loge> `near'. #20462.

<uaD>(Z),,<oaD>(Z),,<aD>(Z) [waD'] {V(u)} ``to ^dance''. #36520.

<uaj>(Z),,<oaj>(Z),,<aj>(Z) [way'] {V} ``to ^harvest, to ^mow''. #36540.

<uba>(Z) {ADJ} ``^sour''. *Loan?. #36550.

<uba?a>(Z),,<uba?>(A) {N} ``^thorn; ^spike(Z), ^nail(Z)''.  {} ``^sting(A)''. ??(A)orig. of thorn <uba~>. #36560.
  <uba?=koy>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. |<koy> `?chicken'. #36570.
  <uba?=siG>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. |<siG> `?'. #38230.
  <uba?=kui>(Z) {N} ``^hair''. ??(Bh.). #36580.
    <ma?n=uba?=kui>(:) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<ma?n> `eye'. !Orig. <man-uba-kui>(Bh.). #21532.

<=uboR>(Z) {PP} ``^after''. #36590.

<uD>(Z),,<ug>(Z),,<u?n>(A),,<u?>(A),,<uy>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^throw; to ^throw_away, to discard''.  {V} ``to ^un^dress(A)''. ??gloss `undress' given only for <u?>(A). #36610.
  <u=jiD>(Z),,<ur=jiD>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^sprinkle, to ^spatter''. |<jiD> `to drain, to pour'. !<ur=jiD> appears with <u/nu>. #37019.
  <kasra uD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dump ^refuse''. |<uD> `to throw'. *<kasra> Des. #16292.
  <pal=uD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^born (of livestock)''. |<pal> `to give birth'. #25672.

<=uDa>(Z) [uRa] {PP} ``^before; at the ^time_of, ^when''. #36620.
  <Da?=uDa>(Z) [Da?uRa] {N} ``^wet ^season, ^monsoon ^rains''. |<Da?a> `water'. #7752.
  <uDub=uDa>(Z) [uDub'muRa],,[uDub'uRa] {N} ``^nightfall, ^evening''. |<uDub> `id.'. #36842.

<uDa>(Z),,<ud>(Z) [uRa],,[uR] {NCF} ``^mango''. Cf. <uDa?a>. #36640.

<uDa>(Z),,<uRa>(Z) [uRa] {V(u)} ``to ^roll (something); to ^twist''. Cf. <u=Dan>, <idum> `to roll down'. #36630.

<uDa?a>(Z),,<uRa?>(A) [uRa?a]\<uDa>(Z),,<ud>(Z) [uRa],,[uR] {N} ``^mango''. ^fruit. #36650.
  <uDara?>(Z) [uRara?] {N} ``^mango ^tree''. |<ara?a> `tree'. #36660.

<uRa>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^scold, to ^abuse''. *Des. #36670.

<udadari>(A) {ADJ} ``^generous''. #36680.

<uDaloy>(Z) [uRaloy] {N} ``^household_things; ^hole for ^storage of paddy''. #36690.

<uDan>(Z) [uDan],,[uRan] {V(u)} ``to ^un^roll, to ^open up, to ^open''. Cf. <uDa> `to roll (something); to twist'. #36700.

<uDaG>(Z) [uRaG] {N} ``a large ^bird like an ^eagle or a ^kite''. #36710.
  <aDgilu uDaG>(Z) [aDgilu] {N} ``^eagle''. ^bird. *<aDgilu> Des. `?'. ??D unglot. #802.
  <DoGor=TiTi uDaG>(Z) {N} ``crested serpent-^eagle''. |<DoGor> `?', <TiTi> `?'. ^bird. *Des. #8553.
  <kaDamaru uDaG>(Z) [kaRamaru uRaG] {N} ``^eagle, ^White-bellied_Sea-eagle''. |<kaDamaru> `?'. ^bird. #15423.

<lepeGgu=uDaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird of ^prey, the ^Osprey (^Howler), lit. ^hovering ^eagle''. |<lepeG> `to hover'. ??CUT =gu ? --or =u ? #20062.
<seray uDaG>(Z) {N} ``^kite (a ^bird)''. |<seray> `?'. #30592.

<uDara?>(Z) [uRara?] {N} ``^mango ^tree''. |<uRa?> `mango', <ara?a> `tree'. ??morphophonemics? a V is elided, or there is a CF for tree. #36720.

<uD-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fly; (the sun)_to_^rise''. *Or.<uRiba>. #36730.

<uR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scold''. *Des. #36740.

<uDen>(Z) [uRen] {V} ``(clothing) to ^wrinkle, to get wrinkled''. #36750.

<uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^different''. #36760.
<uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^opposite''. #36770.
<abu?n uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^various''. #701.
<uRi=Ta>(A) {ADJ} ``^another''. |<Ta> `?'. #36780.
<uRin>(:) ??BNDRY
<uRin.uRin>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^mixed''. ??BNDRY #36800.

<uRim>(ZA),,<uDim>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll (intrans.)''. {V} ``^earth to ^slide.''. *Loan? Cf. <uDan> `to unroll, open up'. #36790.

<uRin>(:) ??BNDRY
<uRin.uRin>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^mixed''. ??BNDRY #36800.

<uDub>(Z),,<uDu?m>(A) [uDub'],,[uRub'] {N} ``^evening, ^twilight(A)''. #36830.
<uDub=uDa>(Z) [uDub'muRa],,[uDub'uRa] {N} ``^nightfall, ^evening''. |<=uDa> `at the time of'. #36840.
<uDub=un>(ZA) [uDUbUn],,[uRUbUn] {N,ADV} ``^yesterday''. |<=un> `past, ago'. #36850.
<uDub=un uGoG>(A) {ADV} ``^last_^night''. |<uGoG> `night'. #36860.

<uDun>(Z) [uRun] {PP} ``^until, as long as''. #36870.
<uDukudu>(Z) [uRukuDu] {PP} ``^until, as long as''. |Analysis unclear. #36880.

<ui>(Z) [uy],,[wi] {V(u)} ``to ^scatter, to ^throw (grain to animals)''. #36890.
<lobo?o-u ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall and get ^dirty (of an object)''. |<lobo?o> `earth, ground'. ??HERE, or with <ui> `to go'? -serial?. #20393.

<ui?i>(Z),,<ui?>(Z),,<ui>(ZA) [wi?i],,[wi?] {V(nu)} ``to ^go''. *IA. ??<ui> appears with <nu?>; cf. <ua?=ay> `to come'. ??SUBS NOT ANALYZED, AUX GLOSS NEEDED. #36900.
<ui?i>(Z),,<ui>(Z) {} ``^gone, ^past''. ??Var. of <-un>; preceded by =. #36910.
<mium=un ui?>(Z),,<mium=un>(Z),,<miyumun>(A) {N} ``^last_^year''. |<un> `last?, past?'. #22278.
<aDum Doy ui>(A) {V} ``to ^follow''. |<aDum> `back', <Doy> `his, her'. ??PARSE? #1083.
<aGupDa? ui>(A) {V} ``to ^yawn''. |<aGupDa?> `id.'. #2632.
<deul ui>(A) {V} ``to go on a ^pilgrimage''. |<deul> `temple'. #8022.

<jit-ey ui>(Z) {V(u/nu) V(u/nu)} ``to ^pass_by''. |<jit-ey> `to win'. *Or. ??class. #14693.
<laki ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^follow, to ^go ^behind''. |<laki> `behind'. #19552.
<pur ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^flow_out''. |<pur> `?'. *Loan?. #27632.
<reG ui>(A) {V} ``to ^desert''. |<reG> `to leave, to abandon'. #28342.
<roG ui>(A) {V} ``to ^dry (intr.)''. |<roG> `?'. ??u totally obscured; cf. <roG> `red'. #28832.
<soGge ui>(A) {V} ``to ^accompany''. |<soGe> `together'. #32172.
<su ui>(Z) {V(nu) V(nu)} ``to be ^finished''. |<su> `?'. #32492.
<su?ur ui>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hunt''. |<su?ur> `hunting'. ??(1962). #33012.

<ui?>(:) ??TO PREV.
<beTi ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^work as forced labor in the house of the landlord on certain days''. |<beTi> `?'. #4982.
<DuG ui?>(Z),,<duG ui>(A) {V(u) V} ``to ^go_away, to ^go_^out''. |<DuG> `to get away, to turn away (intr.)'. ??class of <ui?>? #9232.
<guR.guR-ey ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. |<guR.guR-ey> `to roll'. #11813.
<uje Da ui?>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to become ^empty''. |<uje> `empty', <Da> `to be, to do'. #36983.

<u~i~.u~i~>(:)
<u~i~.u~i~ ye?e>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scream''. |<ye?e> `to cry'. !Lit. `to cry <u~i~ u~i~>'. #36920.

<uy~DaG>(A) {V} ``to ^hang (on a hook, intr.)''. #37350.

<uj>(Z) {V} ``to ^lean''. #36930.
<li=uj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean, to ^lean ^forward''. | `?'. #20292.
<la=uj>(Z),,<la=u?y>(A),,<la=uij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bend, to ^lean(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^curved(A)''. Cf. <uj> `id.'. ??orig. <lau?y>(A),<lauj>(Z) also given; <liuij> var. of <li=uj>? (liuij, uij not in file). #19819.

<ujar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^open_one's_^eyes''. *Loan. #36940.

<uje>(Z),,<uze>(A) {ADJ} ``^empty''. #36950.
<uje.uje>(Z) {IND} ``^without_^reason, ^baseless, ^easily''. ??gloss?. #36960.
<uje Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^empty''. |<Da> `to be, to do'. #36970.
<uje Da ui?>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to become ^empty''. |<ui?> `to go'. #36980.
<uze Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^pass_^time''. |<Duku> `to be; to stay'. #36990.
<uje=Ta>(Z) {IND} ``^empty, ^finished''. |<Ta> `?'. #37000.

<u=jiD>(Z),,<ur=jiD>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^sprinkle, to ^spatter''. |<u> `?', <jiD> `to strain, to drain off water'. !<ur=jiD> appears with <u/nu>. Cf. <u?>,<uD> `to throw; to throw out'. #37010.

<ujiDiG>(Z) [jiRiG] {V(u)} ``to ^stumble, to ^trip; to ^bounce''. Cf. <ujuDiG> `to unroll; to decrease; to stumble'. #37020.

<ujor>(:)
<ujor Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to become ^light, to become ^bright''. |<Da> `to be, to become'. *Or. #37030.

<ujr-ay>(Z) [uzray] {V(u)} ``^to ^build (a house)''. *Des. #37040.

<ujuDiG>(Z) [juRiG] {V(nu)} ``to ^unroll, to ^open; to ^decrease; to ^stumble, to ^trip''. Cf. <ujiDiG> `to stumble; to bounce'. #37050.

<u?jupud>(Z) {N} ``^mushroom''. ??cf. So.<p+D> `id.'; orig. <u?=jupuD>. #37060.

<ukarte>(Z) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. *Loan?. #37070.

<ukl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(rice or vegetables in water) to ^bubble, to ^boil''. *Or. #37080.

<ukum>(:)
  <ukum ta?y>(A) {V} ``to ^judge''. |<ta?y> `to give'. #37090.

(ZA) {V(u)} ``(a cock) to ^crow''. #37100.
  <aGoy ul>(A) {V} ``to ^dawn (lit. ^cock to ^crow)''. |<aGoy> `chicken, fowl'. #2572.

<ulal>(Z) {N} ``^steam''. #37110.

<uli>(ZA) {N} ``^onion''. #37120.

<uls-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^startle, to be startled''. *Des. #37130.

<ulul>(Z) {N} ``^breeze''. #37140.

<umagu~ji>(Z) [umagu~dzi] {N} ``^owl''. #37150.

<umal>(ZA) {N} ``^iron''. #37160.

<umba>(Z),,<uma>(Z) {INTERJ} ``I ^won't''. !Isolated form of a defective verb. #37170.

<umba?a>(Z),,<umbo?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(cattle) to ^bellow''. ^moo. #37180.

<umrut>(A) {N} ``^papaya''. ^fruit. #37190.

<-un->(:) ?? - or = ?
  <g[un]ob>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf or ^silo of ^leaves; a small ^basket of the same shape''. |<gob> `to cover with a cloth or leaves'. #12231.
  <g[un]omti>(Z) {N} ``^dream''. |<gomte?e>(Z) `to dream'. #12241.
  <j[un]o?>(Z),,<z[un]o?>(A),,<j[on]o?>(Z) {N} ``^broom''. |<jo?o> `to sweep'. #15251.

<un>(A) {PP} ``^at''. ??location word #37200.

<un>(:) ??^past, ^ago, ^last
  <bar=num=un>(ZA) {N; ADV} ``^year_^before_^last''. |<bar> `two', <num> `year'. #4603.

<mium=un>(Z),,<miyumun>(A),,<mium=un ui?>(Z) {N} ``^last_^year''. |<mium> `this year'. #22272.
<uDub=un>(ZA) [uDUbUn],,[uRUbUn] {N,ADV} ``^yesterday''. |<uDub> `evening, twilight'. #36852.
<uDub=un uGoG>(A) {ADV} ``^last_^night''. |<uGoG> `night'. #36862.

<un>::
<un=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^four''. |<gi> `plural'. ??NCF is <ter=>. #37271.

<un>::
<un=luD>(Z),,<u~luD>(Z) [unluD'],,[unlu?] {N} ``^rabbit''. |<luD> `?ear'. ??CUT? #37291.

<un>:: ??possibly a nominalizer?
<un=suy=luD>(Z),,<u~suy=luD>(Z) {N} ``^bobbin''. |<suy> `?', <luD> `yarn, thread?'. ??cf. <suj> `to pierce'? #37321.

<una>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^less, ^least(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^decrease (in number), to become ^fewer''. #37210.
<una Dabu>(A) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. |<Dabu> `copper coin'. #37220.
<bo?y una nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen (lit. one less twenty)''. ^0019. |<bo?y> `one', <una> `less than', <nika?n> `twenty'. #5712.

<unal>(ZA) {N} ``^spider's ^web(A)''. {N} ``^net(Z), ^fish ^net''. #37230.

<unDa>(Z) {V} ``^take_it!''. !Isolated imperative of a defective verb. #37240.

<unDomkuD>(Z) [uNDomkuD] {N} ``^lamp''. ??orig. <unDom=kuD>. #37250.
<kurlaG=unDomkuD>(Z) {N} ``^light, ^jar-^lamp''. |<kurlaG> `jar, pot'. ??orig. <unDom=kuD>. #18952.

<u~Dul>(Z),,<unDul>(A) {N} ``^ceiling(Z), mud ceiling(Z); ^loft(Z)''. #37260.

<un=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^four''. |<un> `four?', <gi> `plural'. ^0004. ??NCF is <ter=>. #37270.
<un=gi nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. ^four ^twenty)''. |<nika?n> `twenty'. ^0080. #37400.

<unlob>(Z),,<unlo?m>(A)/<lob>() {N} ``^potato(Z), ^sweet_potato(A), ^root_^vegetable(Z)''. #37280.
<riGgeD lob>(Z),,<riGgeD lop>(Z),,<riGeD lob>(Z),,<riGeD lop>(Z) {N} ``^sweet_potato, ^yam''. |<riGgeD> `sweet'. #28597.

<un=luD>(Z),,<u~luD>(Z) [unluD'],,[unlu?] {N} ``^rabbit''. |<un> `?', <luD> `?ear'. ??CUT? #37290.

<unroD>(Z),,<unDroD>(Z),,<unDro?n>(A) {N} ``^honey''. #37300.
<unroD=aroy>(Z),,<unDro?n aroy>(A) [unDroD'naroy] {N} ``^bee''. |<aroy> `fly'. ??from *<un> + <rod>; cf. <=ru>. #37310.

<un=suy=luD>(Z),,<u~suy=luD>(Z) {N} ``^bobbin''. |<un> `?', <suy> `?', <luD> `yarn, thread?'. ??CUTS? --?possib. <=un=> `nominalizer' (tho not infixed), <suj> `to pierce'? #37320.

<u~Tar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over''. *Or.?. #37330.

<untur>(Z) {N} ``^coconut_^leaf ^sinew; ^needle or ^stick for sewing coconut leaf sinew''. ^filament, ^fiber. *Loan?. #37340.

<uG>(Z) {V} ``to ^swing''. ??(Bh.). #37360.

<uGay>(Z) {N} ``^which, ^what, ^some''. Cf. <iGay>. #37370.
<uGay=Ta=boy>(Z) [uGayTaboy] {N} ``^someone''. |<Ta> `?', <boy> `one'. #37380.
<bar=uGay=Ta>(Z) {N} ``^someone_^else''. |<bar> `two?', <Ta> `?'. #4642.

<uGoG>(ZA),,<u~oG>(A),,<GoG>(Z) {N} ``^night, ^darkness''. {ADJ} ``^dark(Z)''. {V(u/nu)} ``to become ^dark, to be ^evening(Z)''. ??from *<n> + <koG> or <goG>. #37410.
<inDi uGoG>(A) {ADV} ``^to^night''. |<inDi> `this'. #13342.
<uDub=un uGoG>(A) {ADV} ``^last_^night''. |<uDub=un> `^yesterday'. #36863.

<uon>(:)
<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z),,<on=koy>(Z),,<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<e> `to'. *Loan?. Cf. <on=koy>(Z) `id.', <o>, <ua?> `to come'. ??CUTS? #37430.

<upR-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprinkle, to make an ^offering''. *Loan?. #37440.

<ur>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^awaken, to ^rise, to ^get_up; to ^fly, to ^flush birds''. Cf. <uR>. ??there is no <uR>. #37450.

<ur>(ZA),,<er>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by shaking the grain from side to side in a winnowing basket''. Cf. <=er>. ??Note: Winnowing process is 1 <ur-u>; 2 in the wind; 3 <gumar-u>. #37460.

<ur>::
<la?=ur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drape a ^cloth over the ^shoulder''. |<la?> `?'. ^wear. ??CUT? #19822.

<ur>::
<lon=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to press the ^lips together''. |<lon> `?to pull at the lips'. ??analysis? is <lon> the short form of <lonur> `lips'? ??CUT? #20622.

<ur>::
<ur=ji>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^grin; to be ^pained, to ^hurt, to ^ache''. |<ji> `tooth'. #14470.
<ur=ji?i>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bare_the_^teeth, to ^snarl, to ^grit_one's_^teeth''. |<ji?i> `?'. Cf. <zi?>,<jij> `tooth'. ??same word as <ur=ji>? #14480.

<ur>::
  <ur=lij>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^take_off_clothes, to ^strip (to the bare skin)''. |<lij> `?'. ??CUT? #37571.

<ur>::
  <ur=saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^tasting, ^bitter''. |<saG> `?'.  Cf. <asaG> `bitter, sour'. #37581.
  <ur=si?i>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^smelling, (of food) ^stale''. |<si?i> `?'. ??CUT? #37591.

<uri>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change_shape, to become something else, to turn into something new''. Cf. <urij>,<uriD> `different'. #37500.
  <uri Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change_one's_shape''. |<Da> `to become'. #37510.
  <abu?n uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^various''. |<abu?n> `many'. #701.

<urij>(Z),,<uriD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^different, ^other, ^another''. Cf. <uri> `to change'. #37520.
  <urij=jaD>(Z),,<uriD=jaD>(Z) {N} ``a ^different_^place, ^other_^place, ^another_^ place''. |<jaD> `?'. #37530.

<ur=ji>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^grin; to be ^pained, to ^hurt, to ^ache''. |<jij>,<ji> `tooth'. #37540.
  <ur=ji?i>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bare_the_^teeth, to ^snarl, to ^grit_one's_^teeth''. |<ji?i> `?'.  Cf.  <zi?>,<jij> `tooth'. #37550.

<urkuDa>(Z) [kuRa] {N} ``^platform, ^trellis, place where refuse is collected, ^dump''. *Des.?. #37560.

<ur=lij>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^take_off_clothes, to ^strip (to the bare skin)''. |<ur> `?', <lij> `?'. ??CUT? #37570.

<ura>(ZA),,<urra>(Z),,<ur>(Z) {ADJ} ``^fat(Z), ^strong(A)''. #37470.
  <ura lok>(A) {N} ``^healthy person''. |<lok> `person'. #37480.

<urra?>(A),,<ura?a>(Z) {N} ``^plantain, ^banana''. #37490.

<ur=saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^tasting, ^bitter''. |<ur> `?', <saG> `?'. Cf. <asaG> `bitter, sour'. #37580.

<ur=si?i>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^smelling, (of food) ^stale''. |<ur> `?', <si?i> `?'. ??CUT? #37590.

<ursul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw (something) in the fire''. #37600.

<ursul-ey>(Z),,<urusul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swear (by breaking a blade of grass)''. #37610.

<uruG>(ZA) {N} ``^bamboo''. #37620.

<usal>(ZA) {NB} ``^skin; ^bark''. #37630.
  <usal Dij>(Z) {V(u)P.T} ``to ^skin, to remove the skin of''. |<Dij> `to peel'. ??P.T? #8100.

<usk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move (up and down)''. *Loan. #37650.

<usob>(Z) {N} ``affection; ^festivity''. *Des. #37660.

<usum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to become ^warm''. *Des. #37670.

<usur>(Z) {N} ``^breath, a ^sniff''. #37680.

<=utare>(Z) {PP} ``^than''. ??(Bh.). #37690.

<utk-ay>(Z),,<utk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jolt, to ^jar''. *Des. #37700.

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<REDUP>(:) ??this lacks MANY exx. in file, redo later.
<abu?n uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^various''. #702.
<abu?n.abu?n sama zel>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter, to ^babble''. #712.
<ay=ej=su.suD>(Z) [ayE'ysusu'D] {N} ``^harvest''. |<ay> `?', <ej> `?', <su.suD> `?'. Cf. <aj> `to mow, to harvest'. ??Cf. <ej-ey> `to count'. #1223.
<al.al>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut_the_^throat''. #1702.
<ar.ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_out, to ^scoop_out''. #2772.
<ar.ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_out, to ^scoop_out''. Cf. <ar-u> `to scrape'. #2862.
<ar=suk.suk>(Z) {ADJ} ``^un^comfortable''. *Des.<suk>(G) `well-being'. #3132.
<bag.bag Da>(A) {V} ``to ^dive''. #4072.
<bay.ba?y>(A) {V} ``to ^draw; to ^work''. {N} ``^pattern''. {ADJ} ``^striped''. #4202.
<bay.bay>(Z) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. #4162.
<bay.bay goDoG>(Z) [goRoG] {V(u)} ``to ^tie a ^loincloth''. #4172.
<bay.ba?y ol>(A) {V} ``to ^print''. #4212.
<baj.baj>(Z) [bay.bay'] {V(u)} ``to ^paint the body''. #4222.
<bal.bal>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^heat''. {ADJ} ``^hot''. #4262.
<ban.ban buboG Da>(A) {V} ``to ^adopt''. #4352.
<barom.barom>(A) {ADJ} ``^frequent''. {ADV} ``^frequently''. ??=bar `2'? #4662.
<be.beD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^suck''. #4742.
<begi.begi Da>(A) {V} ``to ^hurry''. |<Da> `to do'. #4792.
<bela.bela=ke>(Z) {N} ``^some^times''. *Des. #4872.
<ber.ber=aj>(Z) [berberay'] {V(u)} ``to ^trill the tongue, to ^babble''. ??So.<ber> to talk? #4942.
<bit.bita Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^annoy, to ^bother''. *Des. #5452.
<bo?y.bo?y>(A) {ADJ} ``a ^few''. #5732.
<bok.bok=ei zel>(A) {V} ``to ^gossip''. |Cf. <bokr-ey> `id.'. ??uncl. #5802.
<buDi.buDi>(Z),,<buRi.buRi>(Z),,<buri.buri>(Z) [buRibuRi],[buriburi] {N} ``^drizzle, a ^dripping''. *Des. ??final variant p. 71. #6482.
<Da? kul.kul-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <kuR.kuR-ay> `id.'. #7012.
<Day.Da?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^vertical''. #7212.
<Day.Da?y Duku?>(A) {V} ``to ^slope''. #7222.
<Dal.Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover''. Caus. <ab=Dal> `id.'. #7272.
<Deb.Deb>(Z) [Deb'Deb'] {V(u)} ``to ^tap, to ^knock''. #7772.
<Dub.Dub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop bones''. #8752.

<Dub.Dub-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (of the ^heart)''. ??b unglot. #8762.
<Du.Dub>(Z) [DuRub'] {V(u)} ``to ^sink''. Cf. <Du.DuG> `to sink'. #8812.
<Du.DuG>(Z),,<DuRuG>(A) [DuRuG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^dip into water, to be covered with water; to ^sink; to ^set (of the ^sun)''. Caus. <Du[b]RuG-u> `to drown'. #8832.
<Dul.Dul>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hatch (intr.)''. #9082.
<en.en-gi>(A) {DEM} ``^these''. #9672.
<ga.ga?>(A) {N} ``^food''. #10122.
<ga.gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plow''. |Tagword of <orel> `'. Cf. <goD> `'. #10132.
<gal.gal>(A) {V} ``to ^tangle''. ??caus. #10232.
<gal.gal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie around''. #10242.
<gi.gi? ob-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^visit''. ??uncl. #10782.
<gi.gi? ob-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^visit''. ??uncl. #10812.
<gij.gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^meet''. #10802.
<gozo.goz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. #11312.
<guR.guR-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. *Or.<gORgORi j-iba>. ??Or. analysis #11802.
<guR.guR-ey ui?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. #11812.
<gum.gum=Da?a>(Z),,<gum.gum=Da?>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^rinse_the_^mouth with ^water''. #12112.
<iDik.iDik>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft (sound)''. #12762.
<ir.ir>(Z),,<yir.ir>(Z) [yirir] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^shiver''. |<<ir.ir->>. #13002.
<yir.yir>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^chilled, to get ^goosebumps''. Cf. <ir-u>,<yir-u> `'. ??2ND CF FORM NOT IN FILE, but only <yir.ir>. #12992.
<yu?u.yu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up one by one''. #13732.
<jar.jar>(Z) [zarzar] {N} ``^monsoon ^rain, continuous rain''. #14092.
<zel.zel>(A) {V} ``to ^discuss''. #14202.
<ji.ji?i>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear, to ^tie_on''. #14272.
<zim.zim Da>(A) {V} ``to be ^numb''. #14562.
<zit.zita lok>(A) {N} ``^busy person''. |<zit.zita> `?', <lok> `person'. #14712.
<jun.jun>(Z),,<zun.zun>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^accompany; to ^see_off(Z); to ^return a ^god to its ^shrine(Z)''. #15222.
<zun.zuni zum>(A) {V} ``to be ^numb''. #15232.
<zun.zuni zumuTa>(A) {ADJ} ``^numb''. ??Ta. #15242.
<leDleDa>(Z) [lED'leDa] {V(nu)} ``to ^cure''. |<<leD.leD=Da->>, <leD> `good'. #19949.
<lom.lom>(A) {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''. |<lom> `to bite'. #20591.
<lud.luda>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft''. *Des.<lud.lud-a>(G) `soft'. #20941.
<luD.luD>(Z),,<luluD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^press_down''. #20881.
<luD.luD>::
<on=luD.luD>(Z),,<un=luD.luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^pull_someone's_^ear (to ^tease them)''. #24913.
<lupur.lupur>(A) {ADJ} ``^loud''. #21121.
<kara.kara gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^look_^angrily, to ^scowl''. |<gij> `to look, see'. *Or.?. #16152.
<may.ma?y>(A) {V} ``to ^taste, to ^eat a sample of''. #21301.
<mar.mar>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. ^bug. *So.<mabmar>. #21678.
<oRiG.oRiG>(A) {V} ``to ^wander; to ^go_^a^stray, to get ^lost''. |<oRiG> `to walk'. #24481.
<on.on-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^groan''. |<on.on> `?onomatopoeia', <ey> `?'. *Loan?. #24925.
<oJ.oJ>(Z) [o~yo~y],,[o~yJo~yJ] {V(nu)} ``to ^abuse (verbally, by children), to ^call_^names''. #25051.

<pa.paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend''. Cf. <paD> `to show'. #25943.
<per.per>(A),,<perpe>(Z) {ADJ} ``^hot, ^spicy, ^piquant; ^savory''. |<per> `to be hot'. #26231.
<piki.piki>(Z) {N} ``^sprouts of ^<saru>''. ??saru. #26331.
<pi=maD pi=maD gij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squint''. |<gij> `to look, to see'. #26359.
<poy.poy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go ^round in a ^circle''. ??^spin?, ^whirl? #26772.
<poy.poy=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^whirl^pool''. #26782.
<po?y.po?y DaG>(A) {V} ``to ^whistle''. |<po?y> `to go around, to turn', <DaG> `?'. ??uncl. #26849.
<poj.poj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^skin an animal''. |<poj> `to pull off'. #26822.
<poGiD.poGiD Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^flicker''. |<poGiD> `to extinguish; to go out', <Da> `to do'. #27049.
<poT.poT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^ruffle_(^feathers)''. *Or. #27322.
<puGa?m.puGa?m zel>(A) {V} ``to ^boast''. #27582.
<puG.puG>(Z) {N} ``^indigestion''. {V(nu)} ``to have indigestion''. |<puG> `to swell'. #27602.
<puT.puT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bubble''. #27782.
<reb.reb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grit_one's_^teeth, to ^scrape_with_the_teeth, to ^gnaw''. |<reb> `to chew, to gnaw'. Cf. <repoG> `?'. #28182.
<rim.rim>(Z),,<ri.rim>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight''. |<rim> `to scold'. #28512.
<riGe?n mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^perfume''. |<riGe?n> `sweet', <mu.mu?n> `smoke'. #28602.
<rip.rip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean''. #28622.
<roG.roGa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^torn in ^shreds, to be ^lacerated''. #28852.
<rum.rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heat water''. |<rum> `id.'. #29012.
<rum.rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into''. ??1962. #29022.
<say.say>(A) {V} ``to ^move, to ^stir (intr.)''. #29302.
<say.say>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix with ^water''. #29312.
<sam.sam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper, to ^speak words; to ^talk ^together, to ^converse''. #29762.
<saG.saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {N} ``^turmeric''. #29952.
<saG.saG>(Z) {V} ``to ^fence''. Cf. <saG-u> `'. ??V class? #29982.
<saG.saG=alam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to perform a ^funeral_^ceremony (Four days after a death put out turmeric and oil; members of the family touch it and then eat it, thus admitting the soul of the dead one into the family to keep it from wandering''. |<saG.saG> `turmeric', <alam> `to touch'. #29972.
<saG.saG=ola>(Z) {N} ``^turmeric ^leaf''. |<saG.saG> `turmeric', <ola> `leaf'. #29962.
<se~or.se~or>(Z),,<te~or.te~or>(Z) {N} ``the sound_of_^crying''. #30559.
<si?m.si?mo>(A) {V} ``to ^pinch''. |<sib> `to pinch', <sib=mo> `id.'. ??analysis? #30742.
<sinDi muG.muG>(Z) {N} ``^mongoose''. |<sinDi> `?', <muG.muG> `?'. #31122.
<s[in]eb.seb>(Z) {N} ``^loom''. ??WHAT'S seb- HERE? #31132.
<si.sij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^shake (e.g. a child) in anger''. #31422.
<citol bay.ba?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<citol> `?', <bay.ba?y> `striped; pattern'. #31562.
<soysub koko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^squat on one's heels, to ^hunker''. |<soysub> `?', <koko> `to sit'. *<soysub> Or.?. #31802.
<son.son>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, perhaps an ^owl''. ??1962. #32092.
<sor.sor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut into strips''. |<sor> `to cut'. #32352.
<coTi.coTi oRiG>(A) {V} ``to ^limp''. |<coTi.coTi> `?', <oRiG> `to walk'. #32443.
<taD.TaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tap, ^beat_(a_drum)''. |<taD> `id.'. #33392.

<tan.tan>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^massage(A); to ^rub the body ^clean(Z)''. ^wash. #33912.
<ta~ku.ta~k>(Z) {N} ``^gruel of ^mango_^pits''. ??<ta~ku> with <u> apparently marked out. #34102.
<ta.taD>(Z),,<tata?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^slap (e.g. one's thigh), to ^beat, to ^tap, to ^knock lightly''. |<taD> `id.'. #34432.
<ta.taj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^exchange, to be exchanged,to be ^given from one to another, reciprocally''. |<taj> `to give'. #34442.
<Te~.Telob>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(rain water) to ^bubble''. ??~mark or macron?. #34732.
<tib.tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. !in child-language. #34872.
<tib.tib>(Z) [tib'tib'] {V(u)} ``to ^crack one's ^knuckles''. #34862.
<tin.tin>(Z),,<ti.tin>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind''. #35272.
<tin.tin ara?a>(Z),,<ti.tin ara?a>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. #35282.
<tip.tip=a>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. #35492.
<toG.toG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_by_the_hand, to ^lead, to drag by the arm''. #35912.
<tor.tor-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^shiver''. Cf. <to.tor-ey>(Z). #36002.
<to.tor-ey>(Z) [totorey] {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^tremble''. *Or.<thor-iba>. Cf. <tor.tor-ey>(A). #36022.
<tun.tun Da?>(A) {V} ``to ^flow''. #36222.
<tur.tur>(ZA) [turtur] {N} ``^embankment, ^terrace ^wall; ^hedge(Z)''. #36412.
<tu.tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^copulate''. #36462.
<tu.tum>(Z) {N} ``a ^pile''. Cf. <tum-u> `to pile up'. #36482.
<uRin.uRin>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^mixed''. #36802.
<uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^opposite''. #36772.
<uRi.uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^opposite''. |<uRi> `different'. #36822.
<u~i~.u~i~ ye?e>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scream''. !Lit. `to cry <u~i~ u~i~>'. #36922.
<uje.uje>(Z) {IND} ``^without_^reason, ^baseless, ^easily''. ??gloss?. #36962.

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Gta (Chatterji)

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impose exactly these same conditions, to guarantee their unrestricted
use by speakers and students of the languages they describe, in perpetuity.

<a>(M) {NEG PX(V)} ``^negative''. !Harmonizes with preceding subject prefix. #11.
<a>(:) {PX(V)} ``^causative''. #21.
<a-ba->(C) {V} ``to ^burn (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ba->(C) `to ^burn (intr.), to burn as a light'. #30.
<a-boTo->(C) {V} ``to ^frighten''. |Caus. of <boTo->(C) `to ^fear'. #40.
<a-bu->(C) {V} ``to ^suckle''. |Caus. of <buju->(C) `to ^suck'. #50.
<a-DiG->(:) {V} ``?''. |Caus. of <DiG>(:) `to be (?)'. #60.
<a-gigi->(C) {V} ``to ^heat (food)''. |Caus. of <gigi>(C) `^hot'. @S. #70.
<a-gunDli->(C),,<wir->(C) {V} ``to ^roll (turn over and over, tr.)''. |Caus. of <gunDli->(C) `to ^roll (intr.)'. ??phrase? #80.
<a-una->(C) {V} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. Syn. <ha-bo->(C). #90.
<a>(M) {PX(PRO)} ``^object''. #101.
<a-ja>(M) {PRO} ``^whom''. |<ja> `who'. #110.
<a-n@G>(M) {PRO} ``me''. #120.
<a-m@>(M) {PRO} ``him''. #130.
<a>(M) {PX(DEM)} ``^locative, ^determinative''. #141.
<k@n-a-k@n>(M) {X} ``?''. #152.
<a~->(M) {VT} ``to ^set_on_^eggs''. #161.
<a~-hua->(M) {VO} ``to ^set_on_^eggs''. |<hua> `egg'. #170.
<a~->(M) {VT} ``to ^thatch''. #181.
<a~-saG->(M) {VO} ``to ^thatch_a_^house''. |<saG> `house'. #190.
<a-ba->(C) {V} ``to ^burn (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ba->(C) `to ^burn (intr.), to burn as a light'. #32.
<aba>(C)M {NK(VOC)} ``^father''. @N135. #201.
<aba->(C) {V} ``to ^use''. #211.
<aba-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^used''. @S. #220.
<abaG-Toe->(C) {V} ``to ^bend (intr.)''. #231.
<a-boTo->(C) {V} ``to ^frighten''. |Caus. of <boTo->(C) `to ^fear'. #42.
<a-bu->(C) {V} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse, lit. to cause to suck''. |Caus. of <buju->(C) `to ^suck'. Syn. <a-lainD-DiG->(C). #241.
<acalae->(C) {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. Syn. <no->(C). #251.
<acar-ko->(C) {V} ``to ^cough''. #261.
<a-ci->(C) {V} ``to ^dye (cloth)''. |Caus. of <ci->(:) `to be colored'. Syn. <auk->(C). #271.
<a-coG->(C) {V} ``to ^feed''. |Caus. of <coG->(C) `to ^eat'. #281.
<aDa->(C) {V} ``to ^finish (doing something)''. ??Caus? #291.
<a-DiG->(:) {V} ``?''. |Caus. of <DiG>(:) `to be (?)'. #62.
<jorimana-a-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^fine''. #302.
<a-gigi->(C) {V} ``to ^heat (food)''. |Caus. of <gigi>(C) `^hot'. @S. #72.
<aGkar-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^hate, to_^dislike''. #311.
<aGke>(C) {PP} ``^at, ^toward, in the direction of''. Syn. <nya>(C). @N1358,N1360,S. #321.
<aGkoRi>(C) {N} ``a ^prop for holding a door shut''. @S. #331.
<a-gunDli->(C),,<wir->(C) {V} ``to ^roll (turn over and over, tr.)''. |Caus. of <gunDli->(C) `to ^roll (intr.)'. ??phrase? #82.
<aha~>(:) #341.
<aha~-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^shoot (a bow, gun)''. #350.
<aha~-TwiG->(C) {V} ``to ^shoot (a bow, gun)''. #360.
<ajar->(:) #371.
<jok-ajar->(C) {V} ``to ^lower''. #382.

<a-joTe->(C) {V} ``to ^cheat, to ^deceive''. |Caus. of <jote->(C) `to seduce (?)'. ??glosses?T/t? #391.
<ak-ke>(C),,<aGk-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^G''. @N1293a. ??ADJ. #401.
<akke>(C) {ADV} ``^here''. @S. #411.
<akke-sa>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<hasidar>. @S. #420.
<akbaG>(C) {ADV} ``^from ^here''. @S. #430.
<akEnne>(C) {DEM} ``^this, ^these''. @N1335,N1338. #440.
<akir-luk>(:) #451.
<boGgra-akir-luk>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #462.
<ako->(:) #471.
<ua-ako->(C) {V} ``to ^receive''. #482.
<a-la->(:) {V} ``to ^cause to ^be, to ^make.'' |Caus. of <la->(C) `to ^be, to become'. #491.
<buG-a-la->(C) {V} ``to ^please (intr.)''. #502.
<alainD-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse, to feed a baby''. Syn. <a-bu->(C). ??extra D? #511.
<a-lik->(C) {V} ``to ^put_out, to ^extinguish (a fire)''. |Caus. of <lik-> `to decrease'. #521.
<alo->(C) {V} ``to ^teach''. Syn. <amia->(C). #531.
<alo>(C) {PP} ``^under''. Syn. <insu>(C) `id.', <hanDela>(C) `down'. @N1356. #541.
<alo-moa>(C) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<moa> `eye'. @N034. #551.
<alu>(C) {N} ``^potato''. *Loan. @S. #561.
<a-mia->(C) {V} ``to ^teach''. |Caus. of <mia->(C) `to know'. Syn. <alo->(C). #571.
<anDi>(C) {INTERR} ``^where''. @N1319,S. #581.
<anDi-ne>(C) {INTERR} ``^which''. @S. ??INTERR?. #590.
<anDi-baG>(C) {INTERR} ``^whence''. @S. #600.
<anDi-paka>(C) {INTERR} ``^whither''. @S. #610.
<aniG>(C) {N} ``^measure''. @S. #621.
<anToa>(C),,<anToo>(C),,<hanToa>(C) {ADJ} ``^numerous, ^more''. {ADV} ``^very''. Syn. <gaTi>(C), <besi>(C). @S,N1309. ??move to h?, check other <h's #631.
<antor->(C) {V} ``to ^divorce''. #641.
<antor-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^forgive''. #650.
<aRa>(C) {PP} ``^from''. Syn. <baG>(C). @N1343. #661.
<aRatra>(C)CM,,<aratra>(C) {PP} ``^on, ^over, ^above, ^up''. Syn. <tyar>(C), <inti>(C),<nya>(C). @N1355,N1367,N1353,S. #671.
<arEe->(C) {V} ``to ^build (a house), to ^repair''. #681.
<a-RiG->(:) {V} ``??''. ??|Caus. of DiG-?. Cf. a-DiG. #691.
<bond-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^stop, to ^halt, to ^cease doing''. #702.
<bond-a-RiG-bo->(C) {V} ``to ^lock''. ??recte bi-? #712.
<cuna-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^grind''. #722.
<DiG-a-RiG-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^loosen''. #732.
<santi-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^please (caus.)''. #742.
<sorda-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^amuse''. #752.
<suk-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^comfort (crying child or sad person)''. #762.
<bond-a-RiG-bo->(C) {V} ``to ^lock''. Syn. <kuci-kaRi-alo->(C), <kuci-talak->(C). #713.
<aRiG>(C) {INTERR} ``^why, for what reason''. @N1322. #771.
<asa->(:) #781.
<nDia-asa->(C) {V} ``to ^irrigate''. #792.
<asa-boke>(C) {N} ``^irrigation''. Syn. <lojo - nDia>(C). @S. #800.

<asar - remoa>(C) {N} ``^bad ^person''. @S. #811.
<asEe->(C) {V} ``to ^pass_by''. #821.
<asgoa->(C) {V} ``to ^clear (field for planting)''. #831.
<asi>(:) {X} ``??''. *So.<Asu>. #841.
<asi-lEe-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^sick''. @N1134. #850.
<asu->(C) {V} ``to ^mix (tr.)''. |Caus. of <su->(C) `to ^mix (intr.)'. #861.
<at-te>(C) {DEM} ``^yonder''. @N1337. #871.
<at-te>(C),,<ant-te>(C) {ADJ} ``^G''. @N1294a. ??ADJ. ??cf. ak-,aGk- #881.
<ata>(C) {NK} ``^mother-in-law (mother's sister, father's sister)''. @N172,N159,N158. #891.
<ata>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N157a. #900.
<ata>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N157c. #910.
<atbaG>(C) {ADV} ``^from there''. @S. #921.
<atEnne>(C) {DEM} ``^that, ^those''. Syn. <onune>(C), <nonune>(C). @N1339,N1336. #931.
<atoRia->(:) #941.
<liG-atoRia->(C) {V} ``to ^lift up''. Syn. <jok->(C). ??phrase? #952.
<atte>(C) {ADV} ``^there''. @S. #961.
<auk->(C) {V} ``to ^dye (cloth)''. Syn. <aci->(C). #971.
<awe->(C) {V} ``to ^hang_up (on a hook)''. ??*we #981.
<baha-awe->(C) {V} ``for one's ^head to ^nod in drowsiness''. |<baha> `head'. #992.
<awe->(C) {V} ``to ^shake (something)''. Syn. <ria->(C). ??cf. prev. #1001.
<ba-goe->(C) {V} ``to ^kill''. |Caus. of <goe-> `to die'. #1011.
<ba->(C) {V} ``to ^burn (intr.), to burn as a light''. Caus. <a-ba->(C) `to ^burn (tr.)'. #1021.
<ba>(C) {ADJ} ``^rough''. @N1037. #1031.
<ba>(C) {CONJ} ``^and''. @S. #1041.
<ba>(:) #1051.
<Dia-na-ba>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dadi>(C), <niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C). @N139. #1062.
<niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dadi>(C), <Dia-na-ba>(C). @N139. #1072.
<babe->(C) {V} ``to ^think''. #1081.
<baea~>(:) #1091.
<daha-baea~>(C) {NK} ``younger ^brother, male first ^cousin''. Syn. <naG>(C) `male first cousin'. @N163,N169. #1102.
<baG-Toe->(C) {V} ``to ^bow (bend)''. #1111.
<baG>(C) {PP} ``^in, inside of''. @N1346. #1121.
<baG>(C) {PP} ``^from''. Syn. <aRa>(C). @N1343. #1130.
<anDi-baG>(C) {INTERR} ``^whence''. @S. #602.
<ba-goe>(:) #1141.
<remoa-ba-goe-kendre>(C) {N} ``^murderer''. @S. #1152.
<baGsi>(C),,<bansi>(C),,<bau~si> {N} ``^flute''. @S. #1161.
<baha>(C) / <bo>(:) {NB} ``^head''. @N020. #1171.
<baha-awe->(C) {V} ``to ^nod (in drowsiness)''. #1180.
<baha-cya>(C) {NB} ``^skull''. @N021. #1190.
<bahare>(C) {PP} ``^outside''. @S. #1201.
<bai>(C) {NK} ``elder ^sister, female first ^cousin''. Syn. <tona>(C) `younger sister, female first cousin'. @N170,N166. #1211.
<bai>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175f. #1220.

<bai>(C) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (husband's brother's wife)''. Syn. <daha~ - nebluG>(C).
@N176. #1230.
<bajar>(C) {N} ``^court^yard''. @S. #1241.
<bak->(C) {V} ``to ^draw''. #1251.
<bake>(:) #1261.
<a-bake>(C) {ADJ} ``^used''. @S. #1272.
<bakri>(C) {ADJ} ``^striped''. @N1105,S. #1281.
<bala-ku>(C) {NB} ``^liver''. Syn. <Dun-Da>(C). @N060. #1291.
<bali>(:) #1301.
<manalir>(C),,<bonalir-bali-RiGken(e) - remoa>(C) {N} ``^talker''. @S. ??entry unclear.
#1310.
<balora - remoa>(C) {N} ``^short person''. Syn. <Daha~ - remoa>(C). @N201. ??ADJ. #1321.
<bamon>(C) {N} ``^Brahman''. @S. #1331.
<bana>(C) {N} ``^thatch''. Syn. <cinDi>(C), <sumDi>(C), <nlo>(C). @S. #1341.
<banDaga>(C) {N} ``big black ^ant''. @S. #1351.
<banDari>(C) {N} ``^barber''. @S. #1361.
<banDu>(C) {NB} ``^penis''. Syn. <sEik>(C), <cuTli>(C). @N069. #1371.
<banja>(C),,<banonja>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <macoa>(C) `son-in-law, daughter-in-law'.
@N152b,N152c. #1381.
<banji>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <macoa>(C). @N153b,N153c. #1390.
<bar>(:) {NCF} ``^stone''. @@. #1401.
<bar-kanti>(C) {N} ``^stone fence''. @S. #1410.
<kakra-bar>(C) {N} ``^gravel''. @S. #1422.
<sloi-bar>(C) {N} ``^small gravel''. @S. #1432.
<bar>(:) {NUM} ``^two, ^both''. |Bound in the following forms. @@. #1441.
<horEe-huG - bar-Dia-nDu>(C) {NK} ``^orphan''. @N132. #1452.
<bar-muiG-ja>(C) {ADJ} ``^another''. @N1303,S. #1460.
<bar-DanDi>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #1471.
<bara-ko>(C) {N} ``^ear-pin (of feather)''. @S. #1481.
<bara>(:) {N} ``^work, ^labor''. *So.<bara>, Or.<>. #1491.
<bara-salia->(C) {V} ``to ^hire (a man)''. #1500.
<bare>(:) #1511.
<bare-ne>(:) #1520.
<mEe-bare-ne-saj>(C) {PRON} ``^something''. @S. ??orig. <-saj0>. #1532.
<mEe-bare>(C) {INTERR} ``^what''. @S. #1542.
<bari>(C) {ADV} ``once ^more''. @S. #1551.
<bari-ituRa-gati>(C) {ADV} ``a little ^more''. @S. #1560.
<bari-ona-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^never^more''. @S. #1570.
<baRi>(C) {N} ``^whip''. @S. #1581.
<barsi>(:) #1591.
<mesoa - barsi>(C) {N} ``^stalk''. @S. #1602.
<basa>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N154a. #1611.
<basoG->(C) {V} ``to ^speak, to ^say''. #1621.
<basoG-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^answer (a call)''. #1630.
<samua-basoG->(C) {V} ``to ^advise''. #1642.
<bE->(C) {V} ``to ^unroll''. #1651.
<bebar>(:) ??business? #So.<bEbara>. #1661.

<bebar-karia>(C) {N} ``^merchant''. Syn. <bebar-RiG-kend-re>(C). @S. #1670.
<bebar-RiG-kend-re>(C) {N} ``^merchant''. Syn. <bebar-karia>(C). @S. #1680.
<bEe->(C) {V} ``to ^send''. #1691.
<beiGdE>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <ur-we>(C). @N173f. #1701.
<beGa>,,<beGga>(:) #1711.
<troG-beGa>(C),,<troG-beGga>(C) {N} ``^toad''. @S. #1722.
<behar->(C) {V} ``to ^buy''. #1731.
<bel>(:) {NCF} ``^time (?)''. *Des. #1741.
<munDee-bel>(C),,<munDei-bel>(C) {N} ``^zenith, ^noon''. @S. #1752.
<bele>(:) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. #1761.
<bele-lak-ne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^ripe ^fruit''. @S. #1770.
<belee-saG>(C) {N} ``^roof''. *So.<beleG>. @S. #1781.
<bere>(C) {NB} ``^lung''. @N054. #1791.
<giri-bere>(C) {NB} ``^lung''. @N054. #1802.
<bEsEe>(C) {ADJ} ``^bitter''. @S. #1811.
<bEsEe-goan>(C) {NB} ``^bile''. @N109. #1820.
<bet-guti>(C) {N} ``^node of cane''. @S. #1831.
<betik>(C) {N} ``^salt''. @S. #1841.
<bi->(C) {V} ``to ^give, to ^offer (something to someone)''. #1851.
<antor-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^forgive''. #652.
<basoG-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^answer (a call)''. #1632.
<borton-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^pay''. #1862.
<DonD-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^punish''. #1872.
<gucEe-bi->(C),,<gucEe->(C) {V} ``to ^move (tr.)''. #1882.
<hanDEe-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^hinder''. #1892.
<hanDEe->(C),,<hanDEe-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^return, to ^give_back''. #1900.
<hantar-bi->(C),,<hantar->(C) {V} ``to ^leave''. #1912.
<udar-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^lend''. #1922.
<bicar-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^judge''. #1931.
<bicce->(C) {V} ``to ^shatter''. #1941.
<bicoG->(C) {V} ``to ^support''. #1951.
<bida>(:) #1961.
<bida-DEtte-bok->(C) {V} ``to ^pound (grain)''. |<DEtte> `with', <bok-> `to strike'. #1970.
<biG.biG>(C) {N} ``^earthworm''. @S. #1981.
<bihE->(C) {V} ``to ^marry''. {N} ``^marriage''. @N186,S. #1991.
<bihEek-ne-Ggire>(C) {N} ``^married ^man''. @N123. #2002.
<bihEek-ne-sela>(C) {N} ``^married ^woman''. @N124. #2012.
<bijEe->(C) {V} ``to ^understand''. Cf. <bujae->(C) `to explain'. #2021.
<bijri>(C) {N} ``^tomato''. @S. #2031.
<bik->(C) {V} ``to ^sow (seed)''. #2041.
<bilei->(C) {V} ``to ^melt (intr.)''. #2051.
<bililuk>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #2061.
<binDi>(C) {N} ``^okra''. @S. #2071.
<binis>(C) {N} ``^beans''. @S. #2081.
<bir->(:) #2091.
<ke-bir->(C) {V} ``to ^look_at''. |<ke-> `to see'. #2102.
<biri>(C),,<bri>(C) {N} ``^idol''. @S. #2111.

<biri-murti>,,<bri-murti>(C) {N} ``^idol''. |<murti> `image'. @S. #2120.
<biriG->(C) {V} ``to ^stoop, to ^bend_down''. Syn. <hilaG->(C). #2131.
<biswas>(:) {N} ``^belief, ^faith''. *Loan. @@. #2141.
<biswas-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^believe''. #2150.
<bitik>(C) {N} ``^salt''. {ADJ} ``^salty''. @S. #2161.
<bitre>(C) {PP} ``^inside of''. @S. #2171.
<b[n]ok-DaiG>(C) {N} ``^drum''. |<b[n]ok> nom. of <bok-> `to strike', <DaiG> cf. <ona-RaiG> `dance'. @S. #2181.
<bo-uG>(C) {N} ``^spider''. @S. #2191.
<bo->(C) {V} ``to ^keep, to ^retain; to ^put (in a place)''. #2201.
<bo>(:) \ <baha>(C) {NB} ``^head''. @N020. #2211.
<gnak-bo>(C) {N} ``^tuft of hair (of man)''. @S. #2222.
<ntam-bo>(C) {NB} ``^brain''. @N022. #2232.
<bo>(C) {N} ``^snake''. @S. #2241.
<bo>(:) #2251.
<huG-bo>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N152a,N153a. #2262.
<bo->(:) #2271.
<ha-bo->(C) {V} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. Syn. <a-una->(C). #2282.
<bobo-luk>(C) {N} ``^intercourse''. Syn. <raG-boe>(C). @N190. #2291.
<bo.bok-ne-we->(C) {V} ``to ^attack''. |<bok-> `to strike'. #2301.
<bocoe>(C) {N} ``^G''. *B.<te~tul>. @S. #2311.
<boe>(:) #2321.
<Ggir-boe-o>(C),,<Ggire>(C) {N} ``^boy''. @N117. ??1st form = girl? #2332.
<graiG-boe>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175c. #2342.
<hili-boe>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175e. #2352.
<selam-boe-o>(C) {N} ``^woman''. @N114. #2362.
<boGgra-akir-luk>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #461.
<boGkar>(C) {ADJ} ``^terrible''. @S. #2371.
<boip>(C) {N} ``^pineapple''. @S. ??orig. has cut before p! #2381.
<boin-ta->(C) {V} ``to ^kiss''. #2391.
<boira-gula>(C) {ADJ} ``^deaf-^mute person''. @N208. #2401.
<boiragi>(C) {N} ``^beggar''. @S. #2411.
<bok->(C) {V} ``to ^strike (with hand, fist), to ^whip; to ^play (a stringed instrument)''. Syn. <aRak->(C), <Di-rEe->(C), <DiDi->(C). ??Only strike mng given to bok- #2421.
<b[n]ok-DaiG>(C). {N} ``^drum''. |nom. in <-n->, <DaiG> cf. <ona-RaiG> `dance'. @S. #2182.
<bo.bok-ne-we->(C) {V} ``to ^attack''. #2302.
<bida-DEtte-bok->(C) {V} ``to ^pound (grain)''. |<bida> `', <DEtte> `with'. #1972.
<bol>(C) {ADJ} ``^good, ^safe''. |With intrusive <d> in <bold remoa>(C) `good person'. Syn. <nimon>(C), <nimoG>(C). @N1129,S. #2431.
<bol-din>(C) {N} ``^ceremony''. @S. #2440.
<bol-DiG->(C) {V} ``to get ^well''. #2450.
<bol-nDu>(C) {ADJ} ``^not ^good, ^evil''. Syn. <dodia>(C). @N1124. #2460.
<bol-mok-ne din-su>(C) {N} ``^perfume''. @S. #2470.
<bol-koa>(C) {ADJ} ``^good''. @S. #2480.
<bole>(C) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''. @S. #2491.
<bond>(:) #2501.
<bond-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^stop, to ^halt, to ^cease doing''. ??anal. added. #703.

<bond-a-RiG-bo->(C) {V} ``to ^lock''. Syn. <kuci-talak->(C), <kuci-kaRi-alo->(C). ??recte bi-?. #714.
<bondu>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N179b. #2511.
<bonwa-re>(C) {N} ``^hunter''. @S. #2521.
<boRboR>(C) {N} ``^noise''. @S. #2531.
<boRei>(C) {N} ``^carpenter''. @S. #2541.
<borton-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^pay''. #1861.
<boT-talakke>(C) {N} ``^vote''. @S. #2551.
<boTo->(C) {V} ``to ^fear''. Caus. <a-boTo->(C) `to ^frighten'. #2561.
<buTo-maik>(C) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. @N1173,S. #2572.
<bu>(:) \ <gubuk>(C) {N} ``^hog, ^pig, ^swine''. @S. #2581.
<tora-bu>(C) {N} ``wooden ^hog_^trough''. *De.<doGda>. #2592.
<bub-rE>(C) {N} ``^bubble''. @S. #2601.
<bucoe>(C) {ADJ} ``^sour''. @S. #2611.
<bucoe-cucu>(C) {N} ``^tamarind (^fruit)''. @S. #2620.
<budi>(:) #2631.
<budi-lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. @N1119. #2640.
<budi-lak-ne - remoa>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. Syn. <cutur>(C). @S. #2650.
<budi>(C) {D} ``^intelligence''. @S. #2661.
<buG-a-la->(C) {V} ``to ^please (intr.)''. |<a-la-> caus. of <la->(C) `to ^be, to become'. #501.
<buGa>(C) {NB} ``^testicle''. @N070. #2671.
<buGTi>(C) {N} ``^buffalo''. @S. #2681.
<buha>(C) {N} ``^<mahua> ^tree''. *IA. @S. #2691.
<bujae->(C) {V} ``to ^explain''. Cf. <bijEe->(C) `to understand'. #2701.
<buju->(C) {V} ``to ^suck''. Caus. <a-bu->(C) `to ^suckle'. ??ju? #2711.
<buk>(C) {NB} ``^chest''. Syn. <giri>(C). @N049. #2721.
<buloa>(C) {N} ``^gnat''. @S. #2731.
<bulu>(C),,<blu> {N} ``^game''. {V} ``to ^play games''. @S,V. #2741.
<bulu>(C) {NB} ``^thigh''. @N090. #2751.
<bulwa>(C) {N} ``^big species of ^fly''. @S. #2761.
<bund>(C) {N} ``^trunk''. @S. #2771.
<bur-jaiG>(C) {N} ``^cricket''. @S. #2781.
<bura-meR>(C) {N} ``^green ^chilli''. @S. ??sp (see below) #2791.
<burE>(C) {N} ``^sparks''. Syn. <butua-so>(C). @S. #2801.
<burua->(C),,<brua->(:) {V} ``to ^live, to ^be''. {ADJ} ``^alive, ^green, ^raw''. #2811.
<bura-meR>(C) {N} ``^green ^chilli''. @S. ??sp #2792.
<bruanda>(C) {ADJ} ``^raw''. @S. #2820.
<brua-nDa-ne-muji>(C) {N} ``^green ^corn''. Syn. <muji>(:) #2832.
<poca-muji>(C). @S. #2842.
<brua-nDEe-lak-ne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^green ^fruit''. @S. #2852.
<busa-ne - remoa>(C) {ADJ} ``^drunk''. @N1193. ??ADJ. #2861.
<busa->(C) {V} ``to get ^drunk''. #2871.
<busa-re>(C) {N} ``^drunkard''. Syn. <matlia - remoa>(C). @S. #2880.
<buso-seiG>(C) {N} ``^rooster''. @S. #2891.
<buTa>(C) {N} ``^plant''. @S. #2901.
<kea-buTa>(C) {N} ``^plant''. @S. #2912.
<ganlo-buTa>(C) {N} ``^corn ^plant''. @S. #2922.

<ha~siri-buTa>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. *B.<ka~Ta>. @S. #2932.
<jona-buTa>(C),,<jan-buTa>(C) {N} ``^corn ^plant''. Syn. <ganlo-buTa>(C). @S. #2942.
<buti-re>(C) {N} ``^worker''. @S. #2951.
<buTia-hare>(C) {ADJ} ``^dwarf''. @N202. ??ADJ. #2961.
<buTo-maik>(C) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. |<buTo-> cf. <boTo-> `to fear', <maik> `buttock'. @N1173,S. #2571.
<butua-so>(C) {N} ``^sparks''. |<so> `fire'. Syn. <burE>(C). @S. #2971.
<butuG>(C) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. @N1139,S. #2981.
<ca->(:) #2991.
<paG-ca->(C) {V} ``to ^arrive''. #3002.
<ca>(C) {ADJ} ``^empty''. @S. #3011.
<caGkoa>(C) {N} ``^star''. @S. #3021.
<toGkeRe-caGkoa>(C) {N} ``^evening_^star''. @S. #3032.
<caiG-pok->(C) {V} ``to ^patch (cloth)''. #3041.
<calaki>(C) {ADJ} ``^intelligent, ^wise, ^prudent''. @N1117,S. #3051.
<camra - remoa>(C) {N} ``^shoe-maker, ^cobbler''. @S. #3061.
<canak>(C) {N} ``^fish_^hook''. @S. #3071.
<canD>(C) {ADJ} ``^fast''. @S. #3081.
<capok-pik>(C) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #3091.
<carkonia>(C) {ADJ} ``^square''. @S. #3101.
<caT-kori-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^nab''. Syn. <Topna-sa->(C). #3111.
<caTu>(C) {N} ``cooking ^spoon''. @S. #3121.
<Daha~-caTu>(C) {N} ``^small ^spoon''. @S. #3132.
<ce>(:) #3141.
<hantar-ce-we->(C) {V} ``to ^quit''. Syn. <lak-Do->(C). #3152.
<cemoa>(C) {N} ``^forage''. @S. #3161.
<cena>(C) {N} ``a ^pulse, ^chick-pea''. *Hi.<cana>. @S. #3171.
<cerla-o>(C) {N} ``^baby''. @N116. #3181.
<ceTei->(C) {V} ``to ^remind''. #3191.
<ci->(:) {V} ``to be ^colored, to be ^red''. Caus. <a-ci->(C) `to dye (cloth)'. @@. #3201.
<ci-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^red''. @S. #3210.
<ci->(:) #3221.
<taik-ci->(C) {V} ``to ^nip''. #3232.
<cik>(:) #3241.
<cir-cik-buTa>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. *De.<cikni> . @S. #3252.
<cikcik>(C) {ADJ} ``^shining''. @S. #3261.
<cili>(C) {NB} ``^flesh''. {N} ``^meat''. *So.<jElu>. @N009,S. #3271.
<cimikkana>(C),,<cimikkna>(C) {N} ``^silence''. @S. #3281.
<cimTa>(C) {N} ``^tongs''. @S. #3291.
<cimur>(C),,<simur>(C) {N} ``^pasture''. @S. #3301.
<cina->(C) {V} ``to ^wound''. {NB} ``^scar''. @N112a. #3311.
<cina-lake>(C) {N} ``^injury''. @S. #3320.
<cinDi>(C),,<sinDi>(C),,<sumDi>(C) {N} ``^thatch''. Syn. <nlo>(C), <bana>(C). @S. #3331.
<cinia-DiG->(C) {V} ``to be in ^debt''. #3341.
<cinta>(C) {ADJ} ``^sad''. @N1163,S. #3351.
<cipa>(C) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. @S. #3361.
<cir-cik-buTa>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. *De.<cikni> . @S. #3251.

<ciri>(C) {ADJ} ``^deep''. @S. #3371.
<cita - sla>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<sita>. @S. #3381.
<ciura>(C) {N} ``^G''. *B.<ciRa>. @S. #3391.
<c[n]o>(C) {N} ``^sweepings''. @S. #3401.
<cno-har>(C) {N} ``^broom''. @S. #3412.
<cno-har>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<cancun-buTa>, B.<berela>. @S. #3422.
<cnok-mu>(C) {N} ``^nose-rings''. @S. #3431.
<co>(:) {NCF} ``^leg, ^foot''. ?? - ed. #3441.
<Dia-co>(C) {NB} ``^big ^toe''. @N099. #3452.
<geta-co>(C) {NB} ``^foot''. Syn. <pod-co>(C). @N095. ??geta prob. sole #3462.
<huG-co>(C) {NB} ``^big ^toe''. @N099a. ??recte little toe? #3472.
<motoG-co>(C) {NB} ``^heel''. @N096. #3482.
<ncoe-co>(C) {NB} ``^toe^nail''. @N100. #3492.
<pika-co>(C) {NB} ``^calf''. @N093. #3502.
<pod-co>(C) {NB} ``^foot''. @N095. #3512.
<warwEe-co>(C) {NB} ``^toe''. @N098. #3522.
<co>,,<so>(:) #3531.
<tara-co>(C),,<tara-so>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. #3542.
<siGtar-so-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. ??analysis of tar? seven sisters?. #3552.
<coar->(C) {V} ``to ^dry (clothes) in the sun''. #3561.
<cocok>(C),,<cucok>(C) {N} ``^bouquet of ^flowers''. @S. #3571.
<coG->(C) {V} ``to ^eat''. Caus. <a-coG->(C) `to ^feed'. ??get ncoG #3581.
<DuDoe-coG-ne-Dua>(C) {N} ``^kitchen''. @S. #3592.
<compa - sla>(C) {N} ``^<campa> ^tree''. |<sala>, <sla> `tree'. *<compa> lA. @S. #3601.
<conca-pati>(C) {N} ``^offering''. @S. #3611.
<conDroe>(C) {N} ``^fly''. Cf. <nDroe>(C) `id.'. @S. #3621.
<cono>(C) {N} ``^griddle''. @S. #3631.
<c[on]o>(C) {N} ``scrubbing ^broom''. @S. #3641.
<copa-hua>(C) {N} ``^egg^white''. @S. #3651.
<cor-klo-Ria>(C) {N} ``^shell''. @S. #3661.
<coTa-coTi lEe-ke-ne remoa>(C) {N} ``^cripple''. @N210. ??ADJ. #3671.
<cua>(:) #3681.
<tak-cua-tor->(C) {V} ``to ^hiccup''. #3692.
<cucu>(C) {N} ``^fruit''. @S. #3701.
<bele-lak-ne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^ripe ^fruit''. @S. #1772.
<brua-nDEe-lak-ne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^green ^fruit''. @S. #2853.
<bucoe-cucu>(C) {N} ``^tamarind ^fruit''. @S. #3712.
<taria-cucu>(C) {N} ``^palm ^fruit''. @S. #3722.
<cui>(C) {ADJ} ``^cold''. {V} ``to ^cool (e.g. food)''. @S. #3731.
<cui->(C) {V} ``to ^smell''. #3741.
<culua>(C) {ADJ} ``^smooth''. @S. #3751.
<cuna-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^grind''. Syn. <hu->(C). #721.
<cuna>(C),,<suna>(C) {N} ``^lime_paste''. @S. #3761.
<cupna-RiG->(C) {V} ``to be ^silent''. #3771.
<cuTli>(C) {NB} ``^penis''. Syn. <sEik>(C), <banDu>(C). @N069. #3781.

<cuTik>(C),,<cuTli>(C) {NB} ``^female_^genitals''. Syn. <koTa-maik>(C). @N071. ??glosses cf. prev. #3790.
<cutur>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. Syn. <budi-lak-ne - remoa>(C). @S. #3801.
<cya>(:) \ <ncya>(C) {NB} ``^bone''. @N003. #3811.
<baha-cya>(C) {NB} ``^skull''. @N021. #1192.
<giri-cya>(C) {NB} ``^chest''. @N049a. #3822.
<toGkur-cya>(C) {NB} ``^spine''. @N048. #3832.
<Da->(:) #3841.
<kuTi-Da->(C) {V} ``to ^nail''. #3852.
<Da>(:) #3861.
<Dun-Da>(C) {NB} ``^liver''. Syn. <bala-ku>(C). @N060. #3872.
<DaDa->(C) {V} ``to ^cover''. *So.<dal>. #3881.
<dadi>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dia-na-ba>(C), <niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C). @N139. #3891.
<Dagra>(C) {ADV} ``^near''. {PP} ``^near''. @S,N1375. ??w/o gloss N1364a, cut before g N1275. #3901.
<Dagra - we->(C) {V} ``to ^approach''. |<we-> `to go'. #3910.
<Daha~>(C) {ADJ} ``^small, ^short, ^slender''. Syn. <balora> `short', <patlia>(C), <ripripa>(C) `slender'. @S,N201. D/d? #3921.
<daha - baea~>(C) {NK} ``^younger ^brother''. @N163. ??see under b.; d/D? #3932.
<Daha~ - caTu>(C) {N} ``^spoon''. |<caTu> `cooking spoon'. @S. #3940.
<daha~ - nebluG>(C) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (husband's brother's wife)''. Syn. <bai>(C). @N176. #3952.
<DaiG>,,<RaiG>,,<REG>(:) #3961.
<b[n]ok-DaiG>(C) {N} ``^drum''. |<b[n]ok-> nom. of <bok-> `to strike'. @S. #2183.
<wa-REG>,,<wa-RaiG>(:) #3972.
<wa-REG-re>(C) {N} ``^dancer''. |<wa-> `to dance', <re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #3982.
<ona-RaiG>(C) {N} ``^dance''. |Nom. in <-n->. @S. #3992.
<dakne>(C) {ADJ} ``^complete''. @S. ??<dak-ne>? #4001.
<DakTor>(C) {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>. @S. #4011.
<dam-DiG-la-ke-ne>(C) {N} ``^precious''. @S. #4021.
<DanDi>(:) #4031.
<bar-DanDi>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. |<bar> `stone (?), two (?)'. @S. #1472.
<daoRa>(C) {NB} ``^chin''. Syn. <turi>(C), <tomna>(C). @N030. #4041.
<DaT>(C) {ADJ} ``^hard''. @S. #4051.
<De-moa>(C) {NB} ``^tears''. @N104. #4061.
<De->(C) {V} ``to ^suffer''. #4071.
<Debra - remoa>(C) {N} ``^left-handed person''. @N205. #4081.
<DEe->(C) {V} ``to ^mount, to ^ride''. #4091.
<Deko-ha>(C) {ADV} ``^thus''. |<ha> `self, same'. @S. #4101.
<Dela->(C) {V} ``to ^diminish''. #4111.
<Dena-ti>(C) {NB} ``^upper ^arm''. @N079. #4121.
<DEGga>(C) {ADJ} ``^tall''. Syn. <mana>(C) `tall, large'. @N200. #4131.
<deree-ge>(C) {NB} ``^rib''. @N050. #4141.
<des>(:) {N} ``^land, ^country''. @@. #4151.
<porti-des>(C),,<des-jako>(C) {N} ``^world''. @S. #4162.
<DEtte>(:),,<REtte>(:) {PP} ``^with''. @@. #4171.

<mEe-REtte>(C) {X} ``^with ^him, with ^her''. @S. #4182.
<na-REtte>(C) {X} ``^with ^you''. @S. #4192.
<naiG-DEtte>(C) {X} ``^with ^me''. @S. ??cf. Rette #4202.
<wala-DEtte-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^net, to ^catch ^with a ^net''. #4212.
<DEtte>(:) #4221.
<bida-DEtte-bok->(C) {V} ``to ^pound (grain)''. #1973.
<deul>(C) {N} ``^temple''. @S. #4231.
<di>(:) #4241.
<do-di>(C) {N} ``^fiber''. @S. #4252.
<Di>(:) #4261.
<Di.Di->(C),,<Di-rEe->(C) {V} ``to ^strike (with stick, etc.)''. Syn. <bok->(C). #4270.
<Di>(C) {N} ``^urethra, ^urine''. @N074,N111. ??ureter? #4281.
<Dia->(C) {V} ``to ^urinate''. ??just water? #4290.
<Dia>(:) {NB} ``parent (?)''. @@. #4301.
<horEe-huG - bar-Dia-nDu>(C) {NK} ``^orphan''. @N132. #1453.
<Dia-na-ba>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dadi>(C), <niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C). @N139. ??orig. dia- #1063.
<Dia-co>(C) {NB} ``^big ^toe''. @N099. #3453.
<Dia-siG>(C) {N} ``^hen''. @S. #4310.
<Dia-ti>(C) {NB} ``^thumb''. @N087. #4320.
<Dia>(:) #4331.
<gata-Dia>(C) {N} ``^grasshopper''. @S. #4342.
<Dia>(:) \ <nDia>(:) {N} ``^water''. @@. ??cf. Ria #4351.
<hambuk-Dia>(C) {N} ``^drizzle''. @S. #4362.
<njuG-Dia>(C) {N} ``^honey''. @S. #4372.
<tan-Dia->(C) {V} ``to ^wash (clothes)''. #4382.
<Di.Di->(C) {V} ``to ^strike (with stick, etc.)''. Syn. <Di-rEe->(C), <bok->(C). #4391.
<DiDi>(C) {INTERR} ``^how, in what way''. @N1320,S. #4401.
<DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^be, to ^exist''. Caus. <a-DiG->, <a-RiG-> e.g. <jorimana-aDiG->(C) `to ^fine'. Syn. <la->. #4411.
<aGkar-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^hate, to_^dislike''. #312.
<alainD-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^nurse, to ^suckle''. ??extra D #4422.
<bicar-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^judge''. #1932.
<biswas-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^believe''. #2152.
<cinia-DiG->(C) {V} ``to be in ^debt''. #3342.
<gur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^rain''. |<gur->(C) `id.'. #4432.
<jonom-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^give_^birth to''. #4442.
<jur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^tremble''. #4452.
<pitur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^fight (with each other)''. #4462.
<sai-sarda DiG-ar->(C) {V} ``to ^love''. #4472.
<DiG lEe>(:) #4481.
<ranDi - DiG lEe-ke-ne - sela>(C) {NK} ``^widow''. @N131. #4492.
<DiG-a-RiG-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^loosen''. Syn. <laga->(C). #731.
<DiG>(:) #4501.
<dam-DiG-la-ke-ne>(C) {N} ``^precious''. @S. #4022.
<DiGke>(:) #4511.
<pitur-DiGke>(C) {N} ``^war''. @S. #4522.

<rag-DiGke>(C) {N} ``^anger''. @S. #4532.
<Dil>(C) {ADJ} ``^loose''. @S. #4541.
<Dile>(C) {ADV} ``^perhaps''. @S. #4551.
<din>(:) {N} ``^day''. *IA. #4561.
<bol-din>(C) {N} ``^ceremony''. @S. #2442.
<DinDa>(:) #4571.
<DinDa - dukri>(C) {NK} ``^spinster''. @N127a. #4580.
<DinDa-sela>(C) {NK} ``^spinster''. @N127. #4590.
<din-su>(:) #4601.
<bol-mok-ne - din-su>(C) {N} ``^perfume''. |<bol> `good'. @S. #4612.
<Di-rEe->(C) {V} ``to ^strike (with stick, etc.)''. |<Di.Di->(C) `id.' Syn. <bok->(C). #4621.
<disari>(C) {N} ``^priest''. Syn. <ge-re>(C). @S. #4631.
<do-di>(C) {N} ``^fiber''. @S. #4251.
<Doe->(C) {V} ``to ^cook''. #4641.
<Do->(:) #4651.
<lak-Do->(C) {V} ``to ^quit''. Syn. <hantar-ce-we->(C). #4662.
<dodia>(C) {ADJ} ``^bad, ^ugly, ^evil''. Syn. <bol-nDu>(C) `not good'.
@N1130,S,N1167,S,N1124. #4671.
<DoGa->(C) {V} ``to ^steal''. ??G/Gg? #4681.
<DoGga-re>(C) {N} ``^thief''. @S. #4692.
<dokan>(C) {N} ``^store''. @S. #4701.
<Dokra>(C) {ADJ} ``^old''. {N} ``^old ^man''. @S,N119. #4711.
<DonD-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^punish''. #1871.
<DonDia>(C) {N} ``^plough-^beam''. @S. #4721.
<dorpon>(C) {N} ``^mirror''. @S. #4731.
<dos>(C) {N} ``^guilt''. @S. #4741.
<drikDiG->(C) {V} ``to ^spy''. ??-DiG? #4751.
<Du-laik->(C) {V} ``to ^lie_down''. #4761.
<Dua>(C) {N} ``^house; primary ^family''. @S,N180. ??cited as a combining form #4771.
<naiG - Dua>(C) {N} ``^my ^house''. @S. #4782.
<DuDoe-coG-ne - Dua>(C) {N} ``^kitchen''. @S. #4792.
<Dua>(:) #4801.
<gnaG-Dua>(C) {N} ``^soot''. @S. ??. #4812.
<Dua-k-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^lighted_^fire''. @S. ??cuts? #4820.
<DuDoe-coG-ne-Dua>(C) {N} ``^kitchen''. @S. #3591.
<DuDu>(C) {N} ``^stick''. @S. #4831.
<DuDu>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #4840.
<dukri>(:) #4851.
<DinDa - dukri>(C) {NK} ``^spinster''. @N127a. #4582.
<Dukri>(C) {N} ``^old_^woman''. @N120. #4861.
<Dulaik->(:) #4871.
<simi-Dulaik->(C) {V} ``to ^nap''. #4882.
<Dun-Da>(C) {NB} ``^liver''. Syn. <bala-ku>(C). @N060. #3871.
<DunDre>(:) #4891.
<palsa-DunDre>(C) {N} ``^neighbor''. @S. #4902.
<Dwa~ra>(C) {N} ``^amulet''. *B.<maduli>. @S. #4911.
<e->(:) #4921.

<Do-e->(C) {V} ``to ^cook''. ??dubious cut #4932.
<e>(:) #4941.
<hEREe-e>(C) {ADJ} ``^green''. @S. #4952.
<ejako-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^not_^yet''. @S. #4961.
<eke>(C) {N} ``^today''. @S. #4971.
<ekor>(:) #4981.
<giri-ekor>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<poRoi>. @S. #4992.
<ek-tia>(C) {N} ``^cow-^dung''. @S. #5001.
<elaba>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <naG>(C). @N173e. #5011.
<emoa>(:) #5021.
<sEe-emoa>(C) {ADV} ``a ^year ago''. @S. ??cf. <moa> #5032.
<e~her>(C),,<hir>(C) {N} ``^mango_^seed (used as a food)''. *De.<Thaku>. @S. #5041.
<ga->(C) {V} ``to ^enter, to ^go_^in''. #5051.
<gagre>(C) {NB} ``^body''. @N001. #5061.
<gagre - remoa>(C) {ADJ} ``^fat person''. @N204. ??ADJ. #5070.
<gaha~>(C) {N} ``^bamboo''. @S. #5081.
<gajol>(C) {N} ``^bracelet''. @S. #5091.
<gak->(C) {V} ``to ^fasten, to ^bind (as with cord), to ^fasten to, to ^attach, to ^secure a door''. Syn. <tu->(C). #5101.
<g[n]ak-bo>(C) {N} ``^tuft of hair (of man)''. |Nom. in <-n-> of <gak-bo->(:) `to tie the hair of one's head', <bo> \ <baha> `head'. @S. #5112.
<gak>(:) #5121.
<naT-gak-e>(C) {N} ``^acting''. @S. #5132.
<gako>(C) {N} ``^shrub''. @S. #5141.
<gali>(C) {N} ``^street''. @S. #5151.
<ganlo-buTa>(C) {N} ``^corn ^plant''. Syn. <jona-buTa>(C), <jan-buTa>(C). @S. #2921.
<gata-Dia>(C) {N} ``^grasshopper''. @S. #4341.
<gata-ti>(C) {NB} ``^palm of the ^hand''. |<ti>(:) \ <titi>(C) `hand'. @N084. #5161.
<gaTi>(C) {ADJ} ``^many, sufficient''. @N1125,S. #5171.
<gaTi-ha-manda>(C) {ADJ} ``^too many''. @S. #5180.
<gaTi-nDu>(C) {ADJ} ``^no_^more, ^insufficient''. @N1126,S. #5190.
<ge-re>(C) {N} ``^priest''. Syn. <disari>(C). @S. #5201.
<gE->(C) {V} ``to ^bake, to ^roast''. Syn. <sir->(C). #5211.
<ge>(:) #5221.
<deree-ge>(C) {NB} ``^rib''. @N050. #4142.
<gebokne-jona>(C) {N} ``^corn_^broth''. @S. ??analysis #5231.
<geceiG>(C) {N} ``^porcupine''. @S. #5241.
<gedoa>(C) {NB} ``^jaw''. Syn. <jambal>(C). @N029. #5251.
<gEe->(C) {V} ``to ^fry''. #5261.
<gEe->(C) {V} ``to ^itch''. #5271.
<gene-loa>(C) {N} ``small ^ant''. @S. #5281.
<genekso>(C) {N} ``^waist_^thread''. *De.<a~Ta-dOr>. @S. #5291.
<gEnja->(C) {V} ``to ^sift''. #5301.
<gEpa>(C) {N} ``^nettle''. @S. #5311.
<gErE>(C) {N} ``^thorn''. @S. #5321.
<geReeke>(:) #5331.
<guRuG-geReeke>(C) {N} ``^thunder''. @S. #5342.

<geseiG>(C) / <seiG>,,<saiG>,,<siG> {N} ``^cock''. @S. #5351.
<gi>(:) \ <gini>(C) {NB} ``^tooth''. @N039. #5361.
<konlua-gi>(C) {NB} ``^molar''. @N040. ??<konlua> `'. #5372.
<gia>(:) #5381.
<gur-gia-bo>(C) {N} ``^snail''. @S. #5392.
<gigi>(C) {ADJ} ``^hot''. @S. Caus. <a-gigi->(C) `to ^heat (food)'. #5401.
<gigia>(C) {N} ``^crow''. ^bird. @S. #5411.
<gilas>(C) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Engl.<glass>. @S. #5421.
<gimi>(C) {N} ``^goat''. @S. #5431.
<gina>(C) {N} ``^cup''. @S. #5441.
<gingin>(C) {NB} ``^cheek''. @N028. #5451.
<gini>(C) / <gi>(:) {NB} ``^tooth''. @N039. #5461.
<ginja>(:) #5471.
<ginja-moa>(C) {NB} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. |<moa> `eye'. @N033. #5480.
<nolori-ginja>(C) {N} ``^nut''. @S. #5492.
<giri>(C) {NB} ``^chest, ^heart''. Syn. <buk>(C) `chest'. @N049. #5501.
<giri-cya>(C) {NB} ``^chest''. @N049a. ??prob. rib #3823.
<giri-hua>(C) {N} ``^egg^yolk''. @S. #5510.
<giri-ekor>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<poRoi>. @S. #4991.
<giRi>(C) / <Ri>(:) {N} ``^frog''. @S. #5521.
<giriG>(C) {N} ``^cat''. @S. #5531.
<gisEenD-re>(C) {NK} ``^ancestor''. @N134. ?? #5541.
<gisi>(C) / <si>(:) {N} ``^louse''. @S. #5551.
<gisia>(C) {N} ``^monkey''. @S. #5561.
<gloe-por>(C) {ADV} ``^many times''. @S. #5571.
<gnaG-Dua>(C) {N} ``^soot''. @S. ??. #4811.
<gnak-bo>(C) {N} ``^tuft of hair (of man)''. @S. #2221.
<g[n]u>(C) {N} ``^comb''. |Nom. of <gu-> `to comb'. @S. #5581.
<go> \ <gua>(C) {NUM} ``^ten''. @N1215. #5591.
<go-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^eleven''. @N1216. #5600.
<go-nbar>(C) {NUM} ``^twelve''. @N1217. ??go-mbar? #5610.
<go-nji>(C) {NUM} ``^thirteen''. @N1218. #5620.
<go-o~>(C) {NUM} ``^fourteen''. @N1219. #5630.
<go-mal>(C) {NUM} ``^fifteen''. @N1220. #5640.
<go-tur>(C) {NUM} ``^sixteen''. @N1221. #5650.
<go-gu>(C) {NUM} ``^seventeen''. @N1222. #5660.
<go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^eighteen''. @N1223. #5670.
<go-sotiG>(C) {NUM} ``^nineteen''. @N1224. #5680.
<go-solga>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty''. Syn. <kuRi>(C). @N1225. #5690.
<go->(C) {V} ``to ^dig (a hole)''. #5701.
<gop-na>(C) {N} ``^digging_^stick''. @S. #5712.
<go->(C) {V} ``to ^hunt (for game)''. #5721.
<go>(:) \ <lugo>(C) {NB} ``^neck''. @N042. #5731.
<ponDaik-go>(C) {NB} ``^nape''. @N043. #5742.
<goan>(:) #5751.
<bEsEe-goan>(C) {NB} ``^bile''. @N109. #1822.
<goar->(C) {V} ``to ^write, to ^embroider''. {N} ``^writing, embroidery''. @S. #5761.

<gobo - sala>(C) {N} ``^hollow_^tree''. |<sala> `tree'. Syn. <plok - sala>(C). @S. #5771.
<gocca>(C) {N} ``^bunch''. @S. #5781.
<godo>(C) {N} ``^donkey''. @S. #5791.
<goe->(C) {V} ``to ^die''. Caus. <ba-goe->(C) `to kill'. ??cf. <gwe> #5801.
<goe-tur->(C) {V} ``to ^spit''. #5811.
<gojia>(C) {ADJ} ``^sharp, pointed''. @S. #5821.
<gokTa-pik>(C) {N} ``^woodpecker''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #5831.
<goloi-mada>(C) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <sapa>(C). @N1293. #5841.
<go-mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^twelve (lit. ^ten ^two)''. |<go> \<gua> `ten', <mbar> `two'. @N1217. #5851.
<gonDa>(C) {ADJ} ``^less''. @S. #5861.
<go-nji>(C) {NUM} ``^thirteen (lit. ^ten ^three)''. |<go> \<gua> `ten', <nji> `three'. @N1218. #5871.
<gop-na>(C) {N} ``^digging_^stick''. |<go-> `to dig'. @S. #5711.
<gorob>(C) {ADJ} ``^proud''. @N1176. #5881.
<poTkar - gorob>(C) {ADJ} ``^dangerous''. @N1136. #5892.
<goron-sa-la-ke>(C) {N} ``^eclipse (of the sun or the moon)''. Syn. <rahu-sa-lake>(C). @S. #5901.
<go-solga>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty''. |<go> `ten'. Syn. <kuRi>(C). @N1225. #5692.
<goTEe->(C) {V} ``to ^happen, to ^take_place''. #5911.
<goTia>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #5921.
<gow->(:) #5931.
<titi-gow->(C) {V} ``to go ^numb (of the hand)''. ??prob. <goe> #5942.
<gra>(:) #5951.
<Da-gra>(C) {ADV} ``^near''. {PP} ``^near''. @S. #5962.
<graiG-boe>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175c. #2341.
<grakgo>(C) {N} ``^turban''. Syn. <kan-paTaR>(C), <salu>(C). @S. #5971.
<gu>(C) {NUM} ``^seven''. @N1212. #5981.
<go-gu>(C) {NUM} ``^seventeen (lit. ^ten ^seven)''. |<go> \ <gua> `ten'. @N1222.
<gu-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred forty (lit. ^seven ^score)''. |<kuRi> `twenty'. @N1253. #5990.
<gu-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred fifty (lit. ^seven ^score ^ten)''. |<gua> `ten'. @N1254. #6000.
<gu-si>(C) {N} ``^week''. @S. ??seven-day #6010.
<gu-siRiGla-santa>(C) {N} ``^weekly ^market''. @S. ??analysis #6020.
<gu->(C) {V} ``to ^comb (hair)''. #6031.
<g[n]u>(C) {N} ``^comb''. @S. #5582.
<gua>(C) / <go>(:) {NUM} ``^ten''. @N1215. #6041.
<gua-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^two_^hundred (lit. ^ten ^score)''. |<kuRi> `twenty'. @N1259. #6050.
<gubuk>(C) / <bu>(:) {N} ``^hog, ^pig, ^swine''. @S. #6061.
<gucEe->(C) {V} ``to ^move, to ^remove, to ^take_away''. #6071.
<gucEe-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^move (tr.)''. #1883.
<guco-ha>(C),,<gucoa-ha>(C) {N} ``^shrimp''. @S. #6081.
<gu.gua->(C) {V} ``to ^cut (cloth)''. ??redup #6091.
<guik>(:) ??#So.<guy>. #6101.
<sua-guik>(C) {N} ``^kindling''. !lit. `you kindle'. |<sua> `wood'. @S. ??N?. #6112.

<gu.guik-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^fire^wood''. |<sua> `wood'. @S. #6122.
<guk>(:) #6131.
<mEtok-guk>(C),,<metok-guk>(C) {ADV} ``^half-way''. @S,N1286. #6142.
<gukDia>(C) {NB} ``^back''. @N047. #6151.
<gula>(C) {N} ``^mute, ^dumb person''. @N207. #6161.
<boira-gula>(C) {N ``^deaf-^mute person''. @N208. #6172.
<guluk>(C) {N} ``^hare''. @S. #6181.
<gunDli->(C) {V} ``to ^roll (intr.)''. Caus. <a-gunDli->(C), <wir->(C) `to ^roll (turn over and over, tr.)'. ??caus. phrase? #6191.
<gunia-re>(C) {N} ``^witch-^doctor''. @S. #6201.
<gur-gia-bo>(C) {N} ``^snail''. @S. #5391.
<gur->(C) {V} ``to ^rain''. #6211.
<gur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^rain''. #4433.
<nDia - guriG-ke>(C) {N} ``^rain''. @S. ?? rD -> r?; -ke #6222.
<gurgu - sla>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed (= Des.<korapuTia-buTa>)''. |<sla>, <sala> `tree'. @S. #6231.
<guRuG-geReeke>(C) {N} ``^thunder''. @S. ??-ke #5341.
<gusi>(C) {N} ``a small ^cloth''. @S. #6241.
<gusu>(C) {N} ``^dog''. @S. #6251.
<guso-pik>(C) {N} ``^goose''. ^bird. Syn. <kor-pik>(C). |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. ??u/o #6262.
<gusue->(C) {V} ``to ^whistle''. Syn. <pitik->(C). #6271.
<guTi>(C) {N} ``^knot''. @S. #6281.
<guTi>(C) {NB} ``^elbow''. Syn. <soGkor-ti-ne>(C). @N080. #6290.
<guti-re>(C) {N} ``^slave''. @S. #6302.
<guTi-ti>(C) {NB} ``^wrist''. Syn. <sana-hiti>(C). @N082. ??anals of syn? #6310.
<bet-guti>(C) {N} ``^node of ^cane''. @S. #6322.
<guto-pia>(C) {NB} ``^stomach''. Syn. <paTa>(C). @N059. ??cited <goto-pia> N056? #6331.
<gwaik>(C),,<gawaik>(C) {N} ``^turtle''. @S. #6341.
<gwe>(:) #6351.
<gwe-sei - sala>(C) {N} ``^dead_^tree''. @S. #6360.
<gwe-saG-koe>(C) {NK} ``^widower''. @N130. ??widowER?? #6370.
<gwe>(:) #6381.
<sonD-gwe>(C) {N} ``^bull''. @S. #6392.
<ha->(:) #6401.
<TaiG-ha->(C) {V} ``to ^kick''. #6412.
<ha->(:) #6421.
<wiG-ha->(C) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. #6432.
<ha->(C) {V} ``to ^bite (as a dog)''. #6441.
<ha>(:) {X} ``^self, ^same''. @@. #6451.
<naiG-ha>(C) {PRON} ``^my^self''. |<naiG> `I'. @S. #6462.
<mEe-ha>(C) {PRON} ``^him^self, ^her^self''. |<mEe> `he, she'. @S. #6472.
<Deko-ha>(C) {ADV} ``^thus''. @S. #4102.
<mEsua-ha>(C) {N} ``the ^same ^day''. @S. #6482.
<ha-bo->(C) {V} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. Syn. <a-una->(C). #2281.
<ha>(:) #6491.
<guco-ha>(C),,<gucoa-ha>(C) {N} ``^shrimp''. @S. #6082.

<haea~>(C) {N} ``^bow''. @S. #6501.
<haeRa>(C) {PP} ``^beside''. @S. #6511.
<hake>(:) #6521.
<wiG-hake>(C) {N} ``^dispute''. @S. #6532.
<hala-la->(C) {V} ``to ^ambush''. #6541.
<hali>(C) {ADJ} ``^twisted''. @S. #6551.
<hama-heli>(C) {N} ``^tassel''. @S. #6561.
<hambuk-Dia>(C) {N} ``^drizzle''. @S. #4361.
<hambuk>(C) {N} ``corn ^husks''. @S. #6571.
<hana-we-cya>(C) {NB} ``^shin''. @N092. #6581.
<hanalia>(C) {N} ``^kite''. @S. #6591.
<hanato>(C) {N} ``^gate''. @S. #6601.
<hanDa-hanDia>(C) {N} ``^date-palm''. @S. #6611.
<hanDanDE>(C) {NK} ``^husband''. @N128. #6621.
<hanDEe-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^hinder''. #1891.
<hanDEe->(C),,<hanDEe-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^return, to ^give_back''. #6631.
<hanDela>(C) {PP} ``^down''. Syn. <insu>(C), <alo>(C) `under'. @N1354. #6641.
<hanDia>(:) #6651.
<hanDa-hanDia>(C) {N} ``^date-palm''. @S. #6612.
<hantar->(C) {V} ``to ^leave''. #6661.
<hantar-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^leave''. #1913.
<hantar-ce-we->(C) {V} ``to ^quit''. Syn. <lak-Do->(C). #3153.
<hanToa>(C) {ADJ} ``^smooth''. @N1036. #6671.
<hanToa>(C) {ADJ} ``^too ^much''. @N1305. #6681.
<har>(:) #6691.
<c[n]o-har>(C) {N} ``^broom''. @S. #6702.
<cno-har>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<cancun-buTa>, B.<berela>. @S. #3423.
<haRa>(C) {PP} ``^beside''. @N1365. #6711.
<hare-Ria>(C) {N} ``^hail''. |<Ria>, <Dia> \ <nDia> `water'. @S. #6721.
<hare>(:) #6731.
<buTia-hare>(C) {ADJ} ``^dwarf''. @N202. ??ADJ. #2962.
<harke>(C),,<arke>(C) {N} ``^moon''. @S. #6741.
<harke-to>(C),,<arke-to>(C) {N} ``^moonlight''. @S. #6750.
<muiG-harke>(C) {N} ``^month (lit. one month)''. @S. #6762.
<harwi>(C) {NB} ``^wrinkle''. @N011. #6771.
<hati->(C) {V} ``to ^bury''. #6781.
<hati>(C) {N} ``^elephant''. *Loan. @S. #6791.
<hatla>(:) #6801.
<sapa-Tan - hatla>(C) {PP} ``^G''. |<sapa> `all'. Syn. <sapa-Tu>(C), <lagre>(C). @N1364c.
??orig. <saps-Tu> #6812.
<ha~>(C) {N} ``^arrow''. @S. #6821.
<ha~sa>(C) {N} ``big ^spoon''. @S. #6831.
<ha~siri-buTa>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. *B.<ka~Ta>. @S. #2931.
<hE>(:) #6841.
<keRo-hE>(C) {N} ``^<kuRci> ^tree''. *De.<kuRei>. @S. ??Des. vs gloss? #6852.
<hE>(:) #6861.
<koRE-hE>(C) {N} ``^eggplant, ^brinjal''. @S. #6872.

<hEik-luk>(C) {NB} ``^ear^wax''. @N103. #6881.
<hEja->(C) {V} ``to ^count''. #6891.
<hela-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^neglect, to fail to care for''. #6901.
<hElE-so>(C) {N} ``^charcoal''. Cf. <hERE>(C) `black'. @S. #6911.
<heli>(:) #6921.
<hama-heli>(C) {N} ``^tassel''. @S. #6562.
<hERE>(C) {ADJ} ``^black''. @S. #6931.
<hEREe-e>(C) {ADJ} ``^green''. @S. #4953.
<hEREeke>(C) {ADJ} ``sky ^blue''. @S. ??analysis #6940.
<hET-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^remember''. #6951.
<he~si>(C) {N} ``^<da~Ra> ^tree''. *De.. @S. #6961.
<hibo->(C) {V} ``to ^bewitch''. #6971.
<hiG>(:) #6981.
<mEe-hiG>(C) {PRON} ``^they''. |<mEe> `he, she'. @N1334. #6992.
<hik-lE>(C) {NK} ``^^grand^daughter''. @N151. ??also ^grand^son. #7001.
<hilaG->(C) {V} ``to ^stoop, to ^bend_down''. Syn. <biriG->(C). #7011.
<hili-boe>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175e. #2351.
<hilia>(:) #7021.
<holaik-hilia>(C) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. @S. #7032.
<hini>(C) {N} ``^village''. @S. #7041.
<kitoG-hini>(C) {N} ``^sky''. |<kitoG> cf. So.<kittuG>? `god'. @S. ?? #7052.
<hinsu>(C),,<insu>(C) {PP} ``^below''. Syn. <alo> `under', <hanDela>(C) `down'. @S. #7061.
<hinu>(C),,<inu>(C) {ADJ} ``^next''. @S. #7071.
<hiRiG>(C) {PP} ``^behind''. @N1363,S. #7081.
<hiti>(:) ??ti #7091.
<sana-hiti>(C) {NB} ``^wrist''. Syn. <guTi-ti>(C). @N082. #7102.
<ho->(C) {V} ``to ^cry, to ^weep''. #7111.
<hoba->(C) {V} ``to ^meet (someone), to ^find (something sought)''. Syn. <ku-Rei->(C), <jok->(C). #7121.
<hobo->(C) {V} ``to ^forget''. #7131.
<hoe->(C) {V} ``to ^mow''. ??same as below? #7141.
<hoe->(C) {V} ``to ^shuck (an ear of grain)''. Syn. <to->(C). #7151.
<hoeRia>(C) {N} ``^wind, ^breeze''. @S. #7161.
<hoeRia-nDia>(C) {N} ``^storm''. @S. #7170.
<sirgali-hoeRia>(C) {N} ``^whirlwind''. @S. #7182.
<hoesok>(C) {N} ``^sickle''. @S. #7191.
<holaik-hilia>(C) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. @S. #7031.
<holEe->(C) {V} ``to ^change''. #7201.
<homa>(C) {N} ``^curry''. @S. #7211.
<hona>(C) {INTERR} ``^when''. @N1316,S. #7221.
<hore>(C) {N} ``^cow''. @S. #7231.
<horEe-huG barDia-nDu>(C) {NK} ``^orphan''. @N132. #7241.
<horhua - RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^snore''. #7251.
<horli-so>(C),,<orli-so>(C) {N} ``^flame''. @S. #7261.
<hou-hou-hou - Dak->(C) {V} ``to ^bark (as a dog)''. #7271.
<ho~>(C) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. @S. #7281.
<hno>(C) {N} ``^roof_^beam''. Syn. <kanD>(C). @S. #7291.

<hu->(C) {V} ``to ^narrate, to ^tell (a story)''. #7301.
<hu->(C) {V} ``to ^grind''. Syn. <cuna-a-RiG->(C). #7311.
<hua>(:) \ <sehua~>(C) {N} ``^egg''. Syn. <nta>. #7321.
<a~-hua>(M) {VO} ``to ^set_on_^eggs''. |<a~->(M) `id'. #7332.
<copa-hua>(C) {N} ``^egg^white''. @S. #3652.
<giri-hua>(C) {N} ``^egg^yolk''. @S. #5512.
<huG>(C),,<hu~>(:) \ <o>(:) {N} ``^child, ^son, ^daughter; ^young of an animal''.
@N115,N146,N147,S. #7341.
<horEe-huG - bar-Dia-nDu>(C) {NK} ``^orphan''. @N132. #1454.
<huG-bo>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N152a,N153a. #2263.
<huG-co>(C) {NB} ``^big ^toe''. @N099a. #3473.
<hu~-pik>(C) {N} ``^duck''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #7352.
<hu~DriG>(C) {N} ``^kitten''. |<riG> \ <giriG> `cat' with epenthetic <D>. @S. #7360.
<hu~-ti>(C) {NB} ``^thumb''. @N087a. #7372.
<hu~-tia>(C) {N} ``^calf''. @S. #7382.
<humpar->(C) {V} ``to ^blow (as wind)''. #7391.
<hur->(C) {V} ``to ^guard''. #7401.
<hu~a->(:) #7411.
<ta-hu~a->(C) {V} ``to ^hope''. #7422.
<hu~asoe>(:) #7431.
<tna-hu~asoe>(C) {N} ``^trap''. @S. #7442.
<iGke>(:) #7451.
<inu-iGke>(C) {X} ``^both sides''. @S. #7462.
<iGkREe>(C) {ADV} ``^now''. @S. #7471.
<iha->(C) {V} ``to ^scream''. #7481.
<inti>(C) {PP} ``^above''. @S. #7491.
<inu-iGke>(C) {X} ``^both sides''. @S. #7461.
<inya>(C) {ADV} ``^some time ago''. @S. #7501.
<ircoe>(C) {ADJ} ``^acid''. @S. #7511.
<iskul>(C) {N} ``^school''. @S. #7521.
<iTa>(C) {N} ``^mud_^brick''. @S. #7531.
<ituRa>(:) #7541.
<bari-ituRa-gati>(C) {ADV} ``a ^little more''. @S. ?? > 3-PART FORMS NOT CONCORDED
#7552.
<yaG>(C) {NK} ``^mother''. @N136. #7561.
<ja>(C) {INTERR} ``^who''. @N1318,S. #7571.
<a-ja>(M) {PRO} ``^whom''. |<a> object prefix. #112.
<ja-janDE>(C) {PRON} ``^someone''. @S. ??nDE #7580.
<ja>(:) #7591.
<pial-ja>(C) {N} ``^hay''. @S. #7602.
<jaga>(:) #7611.
<sor-jaga>(C) {N} ``^town''. @S. #7622.
<jaiG>(:) #7631.
<bur-jaiG>(C) {N} ``^cricket''. @S. #2782.
<jaket>(C) {N} ``woman's ^blouse''. *Engl.<jacket>. @S. #7641.
<jako>(:) #7651.
<prEek-jako>(C) {ADV} ``^until_^now''. @S. #7662.

<des-jako>(C) {N} ``^world''. Syn. <porti-des>(C). @S. #7672.
<jambal>(C) {NB} ``^jaw''. Syn. <gedoa>(C). @N029. #7681.
<jampra - sla>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. |<sla>, <sala> `tree'. *De.<jampra>. @S. #7691.
<janDE>(:) #7701.
<ja-janDE>(C) {PRON} ``^someone''. @S. #7582.
<jaRik>(C) {NEG PRON} ``^none, ^neither''. Syn. <nDu-la>(C). @S. #7711.
<jaRik-nDu>(C) {NEG PRON} ``^no one''. @S,N1302. #7720.
<jeba>(C) {NB} ``^shoulder''. @N046. #7731.
<jia>(C) {ADJ} ``^fast''. {ADV} ``^early''. @N1311. #7741.
<jia.jia>(C),,<gia-gia>(C) {ADV} ``^fast, ^quickly''. @N1311a,S. #7750.
<jibon>(C) {N} ``^life, ^soul''. @N197,N023. #7761.
<jibon-lEe-ke-ne remoa>(C) {N} ``^live person''. @N199. ??person having life #7770.
<jine->(C) {V} ``to ^win''. #7781.
<jobaloe>(C) {N} ``^cultivated ^field (irrigated)''. @S. #7791.
<joda>(C) {ADJ} ``^fat''. @N1148,S. #7801.
<joel>(C) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>. @S. #7811.
<joi>(:) #7821.
<joi-kaRi>(C) {N} ``^match ^stick''. @S. #7830.
<joi-peTia>(C) {N} ``^match ^box''. @S. #7840.
<jok->(C) {V} ``to ^meet (someone)''. Syn. <ku-Rei->(C), <hoba->(C). #7851.
<jok->(C) {V} ``to ^lift up''. Syn. <liG-ato-Ria->(C). ??phrase?subs? #7861.
<jok-ajar->(C) {V} ``to ^lower''. #383.
<jok-talik->(C) {V} ``to ^throw; to ^fell (a tree)''. #7870.
<jola-u>(C) {N} ``^orchard''. @S. #7881.
<jomla-o>(C) {NK} ``^twin''. @N160. #7891.
<jona>(C) {N} ``^corn, ^maize (= Des.<mOka>''. @S. #7901.
<jona-buTa>(C),,<jan-buTa>(C) {N} ``^corn plant''. Syn. <ganlo-buTa>(C). @S. #7910.
<gebok-ne-jona>(C) {N} ``(corn)_^broth''. @S. #7922.
<jonjor-sini>(C) {N} ``^north''. @S. #7931.
<jonom-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^give_^birth to''. #4441.
<jontiri>(C) {N} ``^bellows''. Syn. <punEendir>(C). @S. #7941.
<joRan>(C) {N} ``^link (of ^chain)''. @S. #7951.
<jorimana-a-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^fine''. #301.
<jote->(C) {V} ``to ^seduce''. Caus. <a-joTe->(C) `to cheat, to deceive'. ??main gloss?t/T? #7961.
<juG>(:),<njuG>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^bee''. @@. #7971.
<juG-TaTa>(C) {N} ``the ^hive of the <njuG> ^bee''. |<TaTa>(C) `hive'. @S. #7980.
<juli>(C) {N} ``^pair''. Syn. <mitno>(C), <metno>(C). @N1291,S. #7991.
<juni>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^crop''. *De.<juni>. @S. #8001.
<jur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^tremble''. #4451.
<juri - sla>(C) {N} ``^<juri> ^tree''. @S. #8011.
<kagbo>(C) {N} ``^boundary-^marking line of earth around a paddy ^field''. *De.<heRi>, B.<ali>. @S. #8021.
<kaka>(C) {NK} ``^uncle''. Syn. <tabo>(C). @N154. #8031.
<kakra-bar>(C) {N} ``^gravel''. @S. #1421.
<kalaha>(C) {ADV} ``^daily''. @N1312,S. #8041.
<kanD>(C) {N} ``^roof_^beam''. Syn. <hno>(C). @S. #8051.

<kanle>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^pea''. *De.<khandul>. @S. #8061.
<kan-paTaR>(C) {N} ``^turban''. Syn. <grakgo>(C), <salu>(C). @S. #8071.
<kanti>(:) #8081.
<bar-kanti>(C) {N} ``^stone fence''. @S. #1412.
<kapale>(C) {NB} ``^fore^head''. Syn. <Tomo>(C). @N024. #8091.
<kapaT>(C) {N} ``^door''. @S. #8101.
<kapaT-samua>(C) {N} ``^hinge of a ^door''. @S. #8110.
<kapi>(C) {N} ``^tea''. *Engl.<coffee>. @S. #8121.
<kaRi>(C) {N} ``^fire^wood''. @S. #8131.
<joi-kaRi>(C) {N} ``^match ^stick''. @S. #7832.
<karia>(:) #8141.
<bebar-karia>(C) {N} ``^merchant''. Syn. <bebar-RiG-kend-re>(C). @S. #1672.
<kati>(:) #8151.
<kati-ko>(C) {N} ``^kidney-bean''. *De.<kati-koa>. @S. #8160.
<kati-kua>(C) {N} ``string ^beans''. @S. #8170.
<ke->(C) {V} ``to ^see''. #8181.
<ke.kee->(C) {V} ``to ^open_one's_^eyes''. #8190.
<ke-bir->(C) {V} ``to ^look_at''. #2103.
<sundor-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^admire''. #8202.
<we-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<we-> `to go'. ??lit. go see? #8212.
<ke>(C) {PP} ``^to''. @N1342. #8221.
<ke>(:) #8231.
<ak-ke>(C),,<aGk-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^G''. @N1293a. ??ADJ. #402.
<ak-ke-sa>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<hasidar>. @S. #8242.
<ke>(:) ?? #8251.
<aba-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^used''. |<aba-> `to use'. @S. #222.
<ci-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^red''. |<ci-> `to be red, colored'. @S. #3212.
<mo-ke>(C) {N} ``^odor''. @S. #8262.
<nega-ke>(C) {N} ``^mourning''. |<nega-> `to mourn'. @S. #8272.
<ke>(:) ?? #8281.
<RiG-ke>(:) #8292.
<musu-RiG-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^dream''. #8302.
<RiG-ke-nd-re>(:) #8312.
<sle-RiG-ke-nd-re>(C) {N} ``^farmer''. @S. ??re\remoa? #8322.
<ke>(:) ?? #8331.
<dam-DiG-la-ke-ne>(C) {N} ``^precious''. @S. #4023.
<lEe-ke>(:) #8342.
<tanDae-RiG - lEe-ke>(C) {NK} ``^pregnant ^woman''. @N125. #8352.
<lEe-ke-ne>(:) #8362.
<budi - lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. @N1119. #8372.
<coTa-coTi - lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^crippled''. @N210. #8382.
<coTa-coTi - lEe-ke-ne remoa>(C) {N} ``^cripple''. @N210. ??ADJ. #8392.
<jibon-lEe-ke-ne} {ADJ} ``^live''. @N199. ??ADJ. ??#.
<jibon-lEe-ke-ne remoa>(C) {N} ``^live person''. @N199. ??person having life #7772.
<lik-ke-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^dead_^fire''. @S. #8412.
<pakci-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^broken''. @S. #8422.
<ranDi - DiG lEe-ke-ne - sela>(C) {NK} ``^widow''. @N131. #4493.

<Tika-lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<Tika.Tika>(C) `id.'. @N1104,S. #8432.
<musu-RiG-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^dream''. #8303.
<kea-pik>(C) {N} ``^sparrow''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #8441.
<kea-sar>(C) {N} ``^marigold (= De.<dano-phul>''. @S. #8451.
<ke.kee->(C) {V} ``to ^open one's ^eyes''. |<ke-> `to see'. #8461.
<kenda>(C) {N} ``^branch''. @S. #8471.
<keReso-lEe->(C) {V} ``to ^fast (abstain from food)''. #8481.
<keRo-hE>(C) {N} ``^<kuRci> ^tree''. *De.<kuRei>. @S. ??Des. vs gloss? #6851.
<kes - RiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^law^suit''. @S. #8491.
<kes - a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^sue''. |Caus. of <kes riG->(:). *Engl.<case>. ??where to cut?, analysis? #8500.
<kimbu-raik>(C) {N} ``^beetle''. @S. #8511.
<kimiG>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175d. #8521.
<kimliG>(C) {N} ``^circle, ^disk''. {ADJ} ``^round''. @S. #8531.
<kiRki>(C),,<kitki>(C) {N} ``^window''. @S. #8541.
<kisu>(C) {N} ``a small ^wrap''. @S. ??wrapper #8551.
<kitilia>(C) {N} ``^G''. *B.<reRi>. @S. #8561.
<kitoG>(:) {N} ``^god (?)''. *So.<kittoG>? `god'. @@. #8571.
<kitoG-hini>(C) {N} ``^sky''. |<hini> `village'. @S. #7053.
<klo>(:) #8581.
<cor-klo-Ria>(C) {N} ``^shell''. @S. #3662.
<ko->(:) #8591.
<acar-ko->(C) {V} ``to ^cough''. #262.
<ko->(C) {V} ``to ^sit (on the ground)''. #8601.
<ko>(:) #8611.
<bara-ko>(C) {N} ``^ear-pin (of feather)''. @S. #1482.
<ko>(:) #8621.
<kati-ko>(C) {N} ``^kidney-bean''. *De.<kati-koa>. @S. #8162.
<koa>(:) #8631.
<bol-koa>(C) {ADJ} ``^good''. |<bol> `good'. @S. #2482.
<kobor>(:) #8641.
<kobor-we-la-ke-nd-re>(C) {N} ``^messenger''. @S. |<we-> `to go'. #8650.
<kodi>(C) {N} ``^cloth''. @S. #8661.
<koe>(:) #8671.
<gwe-saG-koe>(C) {NK} ``^widower''. @N130. ??gwe `die'? #6372.
<kokRe>(C) {ADJ} ``^curved''. @S. #8681.
<kol>(C),,<ko~l>(C) {ADJ} ``^soft''. @S. #8691.
<kolor-pik>(C) {NB} ``^throat''. |Syn. <soGko-nala>(C). @N044. #8701.
<kolua-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^trap (an animal)''. #8711.
<komol>(C) {N} ``^blanket''. @S. #8721.
<konDo->(C) {V} ``to ^embrace''. #8731.
<konja>(C) {N} ``^ear-^ring''. Syn. <soloentar>(C), <pukRi>(C). @S. #8741.
<konlua-gi>(C) {NB} ``^molar''. @N040. |<gi>(:) \ <gine>(C) `tooth'. #5371.
<kopa>(C) {N} ``^cotton''. Syn. <suta>(C). @S. #8751.
<kor-pik>(C) {N} ``^goose''. ^bird. Syn. <guso-pik>(C). |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #8761.
<koRE-hE>(C),,<koREha~>(C),,<koDEha~>(C) {N} ``^eggplant, ^brinjal''. @S. ??cuts? #6871.
<koRe>(C) {N} ``^<jamboo> ^tree''. @S. #8771.

<koRia>(C),,<koria>(C) {N} ``^crane''. ^bird. @S. #8781.
<korklialiG>(C) {N} ``^weed''. @S. #8791.
<korlo>(C) {N} ``^wasp''. @S. #8801.
<kornig>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<borsunDi>. @S. #8811.
<korta>(C) {NB} ``^beard''. @N018. #8821.
<koskosa>(C) {ADJ} ``^rough''. @S. #8831.
<koT-tara>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. #8841.
<koT>(C) {N} ``^bed, ^cot''. *Engl.<cot>. @S. #8851.
<koTa-maik>(C) {NB} ``^female_^genitals, ^vagina''. Syn. <cuTik>(C), <cuTli>(C).
@N071,N073. #8861.
<ku-Rei->(C) {V} ``to ^meet (someone)''. Syn. <jok->(C). Syn. <hoba->(C). #8871.
<ku->(:) #8881.
<salia-ku->(C) {V} ``to ^ask (a question)''. #8892.
<ku>(:) #8901.
<bala-ku>(C) {NB} ``^liver''. Syn. <Dun-Da>(C). @N060. #1292.
<kua>(:) #8911.
<kati-kua>(C) {N} ``string ^beans''. @S. #8172.
<kuar->(C) {V} ``to ^shave''. #8921.
<kuci>(:) #8931.
<kuci-kaRi-alo->(C) {V} ``to ^lock''. Syn. <bond-a-RiG-bi->(C). #8940.
<kuci-talak->(C) {V} ``to ^lock''. #8950.
<kugDasa>(C) {N} ``^wall''. Syn. <kuTa>(C). @S. #8961.
<kui-la>(C) {N} ``a species of ^<kanda>''. @S. #8971.
<kuka>(C) {N} ``^bed^bug''. @S. #8981.
<kukdaG>(C) {N} ``^G''. *B.<go~j>, De.<kuTO>. #8991.
<kukuRia>(C) {N} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. @S. #9001.
<kukuR-pik>(C),,<kukuRia-pik>(C) {N} ``^dove''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #9012.
<kuma->(C) {V} ``to ^wash oneself, to ^bathe''. #9021.
<kumDa>(C) {N} ``^pumpkin''. @S. #9031.
<kuna>(:) #9041.
<mut-kuna>(C) {NB} ``^kidney, ^bladder''. @N061,N063. #9052.
<kunD>(:) #9061.
<norok-kunD>(C) {N} ``^hell''. @S. #9072.
<kunoe>(C) {NK} ``^wife''. @N129. ??cf. <koe> #9081.
<kuRa>(C) {N} ``^pit full of water in the paddy field''. *De.<kOdra>. @S. #9091.
<kurci>(C) {N} ``^stool''. @S. #9101.
<kuRei->(C) {V} ``to ^join (ropes)''. #9111.
<kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty''. Syn. <go-solga>(C). @N1225. #9121.
<muiG-kuRi>(:) #9132.
<muiG-kuRi-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-one''. @N1226. #9142.
<muiG-kuRi mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-two''. @N1227. #9152.
<muiG-kuRi-njir>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-three''. @N1228. #9162.
<muiG-kuRi-gu>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-seven''. @N1229. #9172.
<muiG-kuRi-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-eight''. @N1230. #9182.
<muiG-kuRi-sontiG>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-nine''. @N1231. #9192.
<muiG-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty''. @N1232. #9202.
<muiG-kuRi-go-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-one''. @N1233. #9212.

<muiG-kuRi-go-mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-two''. @N1234. #9222.
<muiG-kuRi-go-nji>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-three''. @N1235. #9232.
<muiG-kuRi-go-gu>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-seven''. @N1236. #9242.
<muiG-kuRi-go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-eight''. @N1237. #9252.
<muiG-kuRi-go-sotiG>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-nine''. @N1238. #9262.
<mbar-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^forty''. @N1239. #9272.
<mbar-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^fifty''. @N1240. #9282.
<njir-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^sixty''. @N1241. #9292.
<njir-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^seventy''. @N1242. #9302.
<o~-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^eighty''. @N1243. #9312.
<o~-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety''. @N1244. #9322.
<o~-kuRi-go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety-eight''. @N1245. #9332.
<o~-kuRi-go-sotiG>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety-nine''. @N1246. #9342.
<mal-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred''. @N1247. #9352.
<mal-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ten''. @N1250. #9362.
<tur-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred twenty''. @N1251. #9372.
<tur-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred thirty''. @N1252. #9382.
<gu-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred forty''. @N1253. #9392.
<gu-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred fifty''. @N1254. #9402.
<tama-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred sixty''. @N1255. #9412.
<tama-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred seventy''. @N1256. #9422.
<sontiG-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred eighty''. @N1257. #9432.
<sontiG-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ninety''. @N1258. #9442.
<gua-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^two hundred (lit. ^ten ^score)''. |<gua> `ten'. @N1259. #9452.
<kuRia>(C) {N} ``^hut''. @S. #9461.
<kurkik-moa>(C) {NB} ``^eyelash''. |<moa> `eye'. @N017. #9471.
<kurnik>(C) {N} ``^mosquito''. @S. #9481.
<kuru>(C) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. @S. #9491.
<kurun-ta>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. ??cut #9501.
<kuTa>(C) {N} ``^wall''. Syn. <kugDasa>(C). @S. #9511.
<kuTi-Da->(C) {V} ``to ^nail''. #3851.
<la->(C) {V} ``to ^be, to become''. Caus. <a-la-> e.g. <buG-a-la->(C) `to ^please (intr.)'. Syn. <DiG->(C). #9521.
<la->(:) #9531.
<hala-la->(C) {V} ``to ^ambush''. #6542.
<la>(:) #9541.
<nDu-la>(C) {PRON} ``^neither''. |<nDu> `no, not'. @S. #9552.
<la>(:) #9561.
<kui-la>(C) {N} ``a species of ^<kanda>''. @S. #8972.
<la>(:) #9571.
<te-la>(C) {PP} ``^after''. @N1351a. #9582.
<laboG->(C),,<loboG->(C) {V} ``to ^wet''. #9591.
<laga->(C) {V} ``to ^loosen''. Syn. <DiG-aRiG-bi->(C). #9601.
<lagre>(C) {PP} ``^G''. Syn. <sapa-Tu>(C), <sapa-Tan hatla>(C). @N1364c. #9611.
<lai->(C) {V} ``to ^sleep''. #9621.
<Du-laik->(C) {V} ``to ^lie_down, to ^sleep''. #9632.

<laiG-Dia>(C) {N} ``^rain''. |<Dia> \ <nDia> `water'. Syn. <nDia-guriG-ke>(C). @S. ??-ke #9641.
<lak-Do->(C) {V} ``to ^quit''. Syn. <hantar-ce-we->(C). #4661.
<lake>(:) #9651.
<cina-lake>(C) {N} ``^injury''. @S. ??cuts here and below, cf. la #3322.
<lakne>(:) #9661.
<bele-lakne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^ripe ^fruit''. @S. #9672.
<brua-nDEe-lakne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^green ^fruit''. @S. #9682.
<budi-lakne - remoa>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. @S. #9692.
<rubuk-lakne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^rotten ^fruit''. @S. #9702.
<lanDik>(:) #9711.
<ona-lanDik>(C) {ADV} ``^never''. Syn. <ona-nDu>(C). @N1314. ?? #9722.
<laRia->(C) {V} ``to ^over^flow''. #9731.
<lE>(:) #9741.
<hik-lE>(C) {NK} ``^grand^daughter''. @N151. ??also ^grand^son; ?nocut? #9752.
<lEe->(C) {V} ``to ^stay, to ^remain, to ^dwell, to ^live_at; to ^have''. #9761.
<keReso-lEe->(C) {V} ``to ^fast (abstain from food)''. #8482.
<lEe-ke>(:) #9770.
<asi-lEe-ke>(C) {ADJ} ``^sick''. @N1134. #852.
<lEe-ke-ne>(:) #9780.
<jibon-lEe-ke-ne} {ADJ} ``^live''. @N199. ??ADJ. ??#.
<budi-lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^clever''. @N1119. #2642.
<Tika-lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<Tika.Tika>(C) `id.'. @N1104. #8433.
<lega>(C) {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADV} ``^slowly''. @S,N1310. #9801.
<leRia>(:) #9811.
<na-leRia>(C) {N} ``^lightning''. @S. #9822.
<lese>(C) {NB} ``^pus''. @N102. #9831.
<lia->(C) {V} ``to ^scrape''. #9841.
<lia>(:) ??iron *So.<lOaG>?. #9851.
<sini-lia>(C) {N} ``^blade of a ^plough''. @S. #9862.
<liG-ato-Ria->(C) {V} ``to ^lift up''. Syn. <jok->(C). #9871.
<ligiG>(C) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. |So.<lAg+n>. @S. #9881.
<lihia>(C) {ADJ} ``^light''. @S. #9891.
<lijo>(C) {N} ``^field''. @S. #9901.
<lik->(C) {V} ``to ^rub one's hands together''. #9911.
<lik->(C) {V} ``to ^decrease''. Caus. <a-lik->(C) `to ^put_out, to ^extinguish (a fire)'. #9921.
<lik-ke-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^dead_^fire''. @S. #8413.
<limu>(C) {N} ``^lemon''. @S. #9931.
<litu>(:) #9941.
<mulde-litu>(C) {N} ``^center^post''. @S. #9952.
<liwa>(C) {N} ``^fig (= De.<dumbri>)''. *So. <lOa>??; IA??. @S. ??something lost after <dumbri->? #9961.
<loa->(C) {V} ``to ^laugh''. Cf. <lua->(C) `to smile'. #9971.
<loa>(:) #9981.
<gene-loa>(C) {N} ``small ^ant''. @S. #5282.
<loar-ta>(C) {NB} ``^lip''. |<ta>(:) \ <tomoa>(C) `mouth'. @N038. #9991.
<loar-tarke>(C) {N} ``^nausea''. @S. #10001.

<lob>(C) {ADJ} ``^avaricious''. @S. #10011.
<loboG>(C) {ADJ} ``^wet''. @S. #10021.
<log-Dia->(C) {V} ``to ^sink''. Cf. <lo-Ria-> `to drown'. #10031.
<lojo - nDia>(C) {N} ``^irrigation''. Syn. <asa-boke>(C). @S. #10041.
<lomDik>(C) {N} ``^evening''. @S. #10051.
<lo->(C) {V} ``to ^fall down (when standing or walking)''. Syn. <loREe->(C). #10061.
<lo-Ria->(C) {V} ``to ^drown''. Cf. <log-Dia-> `to sink'. #10070.
<lonlok-sini>(C) {N} ``^west''. @S. ??analysis, cf. evening above #10082.
<lua->(C) {V} ``to ^smile''. Cf. <loa->(C) `to laugh'. #10091.
<luar->(C) {V} ``to ^vomit''. #10101.
<lugo>(C) {NB} ``^neck''. @N042. #10111.
<luhu~a->(C) {V} ``to ^tire, to become tired''. #10121.
<luir>(C) {ADJ} ``^thin, ^lean''. Syn. <papRai>(C),,<paprai>. @S,N203,N1149. #10131.
<luk->(:) #10141.
<pak-luk->(C) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth)''. #10152.
<luk>(:) #10161.
<bobo-luk>(C) {N} ``^sexual_^intercourse''. Syn. <raG-boe>(C). @N190. #10172.
<boGgra-akir-luk>(C) {N} ``a ^game''. @S. #463.
<luk>(:) \ <nluk>(C) {NB} ``^ear''. @N026. #10181.
<hEik-luk>(C) {NB} ``^ear^wax''. @N103. #6882.
<plok-luk>(C) {NB} ``^ear_canal''. Syn. <punDoe-luk>(C). @N026a. #10192.
<lunDai>(C) {N} ``^navel''. @S. #10201.
<lunDe-nso>(C) {N} ``^banana flower''. @S. #10211.
<macoa>(C) {NK} ``^son-in-law, ^daughter-in-law''. @N177,N178. #10221.
<macoa>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <banja>(C), <banonja>(C). @N152c. #10230.
<macoa>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <banji>(C). @N153c. #10240.
<mada>(:) #10251.
<goloi-mada>(C) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <sapa>(C). @N1293. #5842.
<maik>(:) \ <maka>(C) {NB} ``^buttock''. @N066. #10261.
<buTo-maik>(C) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. |<buTo>, cf. <boTo-> `to fear'. @N1173,S. #2573.
<koTa-maik>(C) {NB} ``^female ^genitals''. Syn. <cuTik>(C), <cuTli>(C). @N071,N073. #10272.
<pono-maik>(C) {NB} ``^hip''. @N065. #10282.
<punDo-maik>(C) {NB} ``^anus, ^rectum''. |<punDo> `hole'. @N067. #10292.
<maka>(C) / <maik>(:) {NB} ``^buttock''. @N066. #10301.
<mal>(:) \ <maloe>(C) {NUM} ``^five''. @N1210. #10311.
<go-mal>(C) {NUM} ``^fifteen (lit. ^ten ^five)''. |<go> \ <gua> `ten'. @N1220. #10322.
<mal-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (lit. ^five ^score''. |<kuRi> `twenty'. @N1247. #10330.
<mal-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ten (lit. ^five ^score ^ten''. |<gua> `ten'. @N1250. #10340.
<maler>(C) {N} ``^cactus''. @S. #10351.
<maloe>(C) / <mal>(:) {NUM} ``^five''. @N1210. #10361.
<mama>(C),,<mamu>(C) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. Syn. <moG>(C). @N171,N154c,N154d. #10371.
<man>(:) #10381.
<muiG-man>(C) {ADV} ``^once''. @S. #10392.

<mbar-mar>(C) {ADV} ``^twice''. @S. ??recte <man>? #10402.
<njir-man>(C) {ADV} ``^thrice''. @S. #10412.
<manda>(:) #10420.
<gaTiha-manda>(C) {ADJ} ``^too many''. @S. #10432.
<mana>(C) {ADJ} ``^large, ^tall''. Syn. <DEGga>(C). @S,N200. #10441.
<manalir>(C),,<bonalir-bali-RiGken(e) - remoa>(C) {N} ``^talker''. @S. ??entry unclear. #10451.
<manD>(:) #10461.
<muiG-manD>(C) {ADV} ``^together''. @N1298,S. #10472.
<manda>(:) ??cf. <man> #10481.
<gaTiha-manda>(C) {ADJ} ``^too many''. @S. #10433.
<manDi>(C) {NB} ``^knee''. @N091. #10491.
<manee->(C) {V} ``to ^obey (a command)''. #10501.
<mapru>(C) {N} ``^God''. @S. #10511.
<mar>(C) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. @N1132,S. #10521.
<martoRe>(C) {N} ``^day after tomorrow''. @S. ??two #10531.
<masTor>(C) {N} ``^teacher''. @S. #10541.
<matlia - remoa>(C) {N} ``^drunkard''. Syn. <busa-re>(C). @S. #10551.
<mbaia>(C) {ADJ} ``^both''. @S. #10561.
<ne-mbaea>(C) {PRON} ``^we ^two''. @N1327. #10572.
<mbaiG>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N175a. #10581.
<mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^two''. @N1207. #10591.
<mbar-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^forty''. @N1239. #9273.
<mbar-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^fifty''. @N1240. #9283.
<mbar-mar>(C) {ADV} ``^twice''. @S. #10403.
<mbar-moa-kana>(C) {ADJ} ``^blind in ^both ^eyes''. @N1108,N206. #10600.
<mbEsia>(C) {NB} ``^hand''. @N083b. ??recte left hand? #10611.
<mbEsia-ne>(C) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. Cf. <soGkor-ti>(C) `right arm'. @N077. ??PHRASE? #10620.
<mbEsia-paka>(C) {N} ``^left side''. @S. ??N?. #10630.
<mbia>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<kOsOm>. @S. #10641.
<me-moa>(C) {N} ``^year''. @S. #10651.
<mEe>(C) {INTERR} ``^what, ^which (of a number)''. @N1317,N1340. #10661.
<mEe-bare>(C) {INTERR} ``^what''. @S. #1543.
<mEe-bare-ne-saj>(C) {PRON} ``^something''. @S. ??orig. <-saj0>. #1533.
<mEe-Rik-nDu>(C) {NEG PRON} ``^nothing''. |<Rik> `also', <nDu> `no, not'. @N1300,S. #10670.
<mEe>(C),,<m@>(M) {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it''. @N1325,N1326. ??she supplied #10681.
<mEe-ha>(C) {PRON} ``^him^self, ^her^self''. |<ha> `self, same'. @S. #6473.
<mEe-REtte>(C) {X} ``^with ^him''. @S. #10690.
<mEe-hiG>(C) {PRON} ``^they''. @N1334. #6993.
<a-m@>(M) {PRO} ``^him''. |<a> object prefix. #10702.
<menDa>(C) {N} ``^lamb''. @S. #10711.
<meR>(:) \ <meRiG>(C) {N} ``^chilli''. @S. #10721.
<bura-meR>(C) {N} ``^green ^chilli''. |<burua> `green, fresh'. @S. sp? #2793.
<nsor-meR>(C) {N} ``^dried ^chilli''. @S. #10732.
<mErEe>(C) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. @S. #10741.

<meriG>(C) {N} ``^chicle''. @S. ??same as foll? #10751.
<meRiG>(C) / <meR>(:) {N} ``^chilli''. @S. #10761.
<mesoa>(C) {N} ``^one day''. @S. ??sp o/u? #10771.
<mEsua-ha>(C) {N} ``^the same day''. @S. #10782.
<mesoa - barsi>(C) {N} ``^stalk''. @S. ??really? #1601.
<metno>(C),,<mitno>(C) {N} ``a ^pair''. Syn. <juli>(C). @N1291,S. #10791.
<mEtok>(C),,<metok>(C) {ADJ} ``^half''. @S,N1285. #10801.
<mEtok-guk>(C),,<metok-guk>(C) {ADV} ``^half^way''. @S,N1286. #10810.
<mia->(C) {V} ``to ^know''. Caus. <a-mia->(C) `to teach'. #10821.
<osmar-sar-mia-kend-re>(C) {N} ``^musician''. |<re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #10832.
<mic>(C) {ADJ} ``^false''. @N1116. #10841.
<minDik>(C) {N} ``^night''. @S. #10851.
<mini>(C) {N} ``^name''. @N196. #10861.
<mini-wa->(C) {V} ``to ^name, to give a name to''. #10870.
<miria->(C) {V} ``to ^rise (as the sun)''. Syn. <tar->(C). #10881.
<mitno>(C),,<metno>(C) {N} ``^pair''. Syn. <juli>(C). @N1291,S. #10891.
<mo-ke>(C) {N} ``^odor''. @S. #8261.
<bol-mok-ne - din-su>(C) {N} ``^perfume''. |<bol> `good'. @S. #4613.
<moa>(C) {NB} ``^eye''. @N031. #10901.
<alo-moa>(C) {NB} ``^eyelid''. @N034. #552.
<De-moa>(C) {NB} ``^tears''. @N104. #4062.
<ginja-moa>(C) {NB} ``^pupil''. @N033. #10912.
<kurkik-moa>(C) {NB} ``^eyelash''. @N017. #9472.
<mbar-moa-kana>(C) {ADJ} ``^blind in ^both ^eyes''. @N1108,N206 #10602.
<moa>(:) #10921.
<me-moa>(C) {N} ``^year''. @S. #10652.
<moena-pik>(C) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. Syn. <rupu-pik>(C), <sua-pik>(C). |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #10931.
<moes>(C) {NB} ``^mustache''. @N019. #10941.
<moG>(C) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. Syn. <mama>(C), <mamu>(C). @N171,N154c,N154d. #10951.
<mokne>(:) #10961.
<bol-mokne din-su>(C) {N} ``^perfume''. @S. #10972.
<momo-pa>(C) {N} ``a wild variety of ^holy_^basil''. @S. #10981.
<mona-RiG->(C),,<mona-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^prohibit, to ^deny''. ??cut before a? #10991.
<monjE>(C) {PP} ``^in the middle of''. @S. #11001.
<monoe-tur>(C) {NB} ``^saliva''. @N106. #11011.
<morok>(C) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. @S. #11021.
<mosa-poTia>(C) {N} ``thin ^beam'. @S. ??thin beam. #11031.
<mosali>(C) {N} ``^crocodile''. @S. #11041.
<moso>(C) {N} ``^steam''. @S. #11051.
<motoG-co>(C) {NB} ``^heel''. @N096. #3481.
<mo~ji>(C),,<munji>(C) {N} ``^seed''. @S. #11061.
<mu>(C) {NB} ``^nose''. @N035. #11071.
<cnok-mu>(C) {N} ``^nose-rings''. @S. #3432.
<plok-mu>(C) {NB} ``^nostril''. @N036. #11082.
<re-mu->(C) {V} ``to ^sneeze, to ^blow one's ^nose''. #11092.

<r[en]ei-mu>(C) {NB} ``^nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. |<-Vn-> `nominalizing infix'. @N105. #11102.
<muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^one''. @N1206. #11111.
<muiG-harke>(C) {N} ``^month, lit. ^one month''. Cf. <muiG.muiG harke>(C) `each month'. @S. @S. #11120.
<muiG-man>(C) {ADV} ``^once''. @S. #10393.
<muiG-manD>(C) {ADV} ``^together''. @N1298,S. #10473.
<bar-muiG-ja>(C) {ADJ} ``^another''. @N1303,S. #1462.
<muiG.muiG ja-laka>(C) {PRON} ``^each ^one''. @S. ?? #11132.
<muiG.muiG harke>(C) {ADV} ``^each ^month''. @S. #11142.
<go-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^eleven (lit. ^ten ^one)''. @N1216. #11152.
<muiG-kuRi>(:) ??twenty #11160.
<muiG-kuRi-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^one''. @N1226. #11170.
<muiG-kuRi-mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. @N1227. #11180.
<muiG-kuRi-njir>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. @N1228. #11190.
<muiG-kuRi-gu>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^seven''. @N1229. #11200.
<muiG-kuRi-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^eight''. @N1230. #11210.
<muiG-kuRi-sontiG>(C) {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. @N1231. #11220.
<muiG-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty (lit. ^one-^twenty ^ten)''. @N1232. #11230.
<muiG-kuRi-go-muiG>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-one ''. @N1233. #11240.
<muiG-kuRi-go-mbar>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-two''. @N1234. #9223.
<muiG-kuRi-go-nji>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-three''. @N1235. #9233.
<muiG-kuRi-go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-eight''. @N1237. #9253.
<muiG-kuRi-go-sotiG>(C) {NUM} ``^thirty-nine''. @N1238. #9263.
<muji>(C) {N} ``^grain of ^corn''. @S. #11251.
<poca - muji>(C) {N} ``^green ^corn''. Syn. <brua-nDa-ne muji>(C). @S. #11262.
<brua-nDa-ne - muji>(C) {N} ``^green ^corn''. Syn. <poca muji>(C). @S. #11272.
<mula>(C) {N} ``^radish''. *Loan. @S. #11281.
<mulde-litu>(C) {N} ``^center^post''. @S. #9951.
<muli>(C) {N} ``^G''. *B.<beli>, De.<muli>. @S. #11291.
<muloa>(C) {N} ``^corner''. @S. #11301.
<munDee>,,<munDei>(:) #11311.
<munDee-bel>(C) {N} ``^zenith''. @S. #11320.
<munDei-bel>(C) {N} ``^noon''. @S. #11332.
<murti>(C) {N} ``^image''. @S. #11341.
<biri-murti>(C),,<bri-murti>(C) {N} ``^idol''. @S. #2122.
<muruk>(C) {ADJ} ``^brave, ^foolish, ^ignorant''. Syn. <nirbudia>(C) `foolish, ignorant'. @S,N1120,N1118. #11351.
<musu>(:) #11361.
<musu-RiG-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^dream''. #8304.
<mut-kuna>(C) {NB} ``^kidney, ^bladder''. @N061,N063. #9051.
<muTa>(C) {NB} ``^fist''. @N085. #11371.
<muta>(C) {N} ``^spouted vessel''. @S. #11381.
<muTla-tara>(C) {N} ``a ^certain constellation''. @S. #11391.
<na>(C) {PRON} ``^you (sg)''. @N1324. #11401.
<na-REtte>(C) {X} ``^with you''. @S. #11410.
<na>(:) #11421.

<gop-na>(C) {N} ``^digging_^stick''. @S. #5713.
<na>(:) #11431.
<Dia-na-ba>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dadi>(C), <niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C). @N139. ??orig. dia- #1064.
<na-leRia>(C) {N} ``^lightning''. @S. #9821.
<naek>(C) {N} ``^village''. @S. #11441.
<naG>(C) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. @N162. ??unglossed N173a. #11451.
<naG>(C) {NK} ``male first ^cousin''. Syn. <daha-baea~>(C) `id., younger brother'. @N169. #11460.
<naG>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <elaba>(C). @N173e. #11470.
<naGol-tara>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. #11481.
<naiG>(C),,<n@G>(M) {PRON} ``^I''. @N1323. #11491.
<naiG-DEtte>(C) {X} ``^with ^me''. @S. #4203.
<naiG-Dua>(C) {N} ``^my ^house''. @S. #11500.
<naiG-ha>(C) {PRON} ``^my^self''. @S. #6463.
<a-n@G>(M) {PRO} ``^me''. |<a> object prefix. #11512.
<nala>(C) {N} ``^tube''. @S. #11521.
<soGko-nala>(C) {NB} ``^gullet''. Syn. <kolor-pik>(C). @N045. #11532.
<nara>(C) {NB} ``^nerve''. @N006. #11541.
<nasa->(C) {V} ``to ^borrow''. #11551.
<naT>(C) {N} ``^play, drama''. @S. #11561.
<naT-gak-e>(C) {N} ``^acting''. @S. #5133.
<ncoe>(:) #11571.
<ncoe-co>(C) {NB} ``^toe^nail''. @N100. #3493.
<ncoe-ti>(C) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. @N088. #11580.
<ncoG>(:) #11591.
<ncoG-ti>(C) {NB} ``^hand''. @N083a. #11600.
<ncoG-ti-ne>(C) {NB} ``^right ^arm''. Syn. <soGkor-ti>(C). @N076. #11610.
<ncoG-ti - paka>(C) {N} ``^right side''. @S. ??N?. #11620.
<ncya-pik>(C) {N} ``^nest, ^cage''. ^bird. |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #11631.
<ncya>(C) / <cya>(:) {NB} ``^bone''. @N003. ??<-co>(C),,<-co'>(C) but only <cya> in attested exx. #11641.
<nDer>(:) #11651.
<peni - nDer>(C) {N} ``^mill-^stone''. @S. #11662.
<nDia>(:) / <Dia>(:) {N} ``^water''. @@. #11671.
<nDia - asa->(C) {V} ``to ^irrigate''. #11680.
<nDia - guriG-ke>(C) {N} ``^rain''. @S. #6223.
<hoeRia - nDia>(C) {N} ``^storm''. @S. #11692.
<lojo - nDia>(C) {N} ``^irrigation''. Syn. <asa-boke>(C). @S. #10042.
<nDik>(C) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''. @S. #11701.
<nDrE>(C) {N} ``^root''. @S. #11711.
<nDroe>(C) {N} ``^fly''. Cf. <conDroe>(C). @S. #11721.
<nDu>(C) {INTERJ} ``^no''. @S. #11731.
<nDu-la>(C) {PRON} ``^neither''. Syn. <jaRik>(C). @S. #9553.
<bol-nDu>(C) {ADJ} ``^not ^good, ^evil''. |<bol> `good'. @N1124. #2462.
<ejako-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^not_^yet''. @S. #4962.
<gaTi-nDu>(C) {ADJ} ``^insufficient, ^no_^more''. @N1126,S. #11742.

<jaRik-nDu>(C) {NEG PRON} ``^no_one''. @N1302,S. #11752.
<mEeRik-nDu>(C) {PRON} ``^nothing''. @N1300. #11762.
<ona-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^never''. @S. #11772.
<nE->(C) {V} ``to ^accuse''. #11781.
<ne>(C) {PP} ``^of''. @N1357. #11791.
<anDi-ne>(C) {INTERR} ``^which''. |<anDi> `where'. @S. ??INTERR?gloss? #592.
<dakne>(C) {ADJ} ``^complete''. @S. ??<dak-ne>? #11800.
<busa-ne - remoa>(C) {ADJ} ``^drunk''. @N1193. ??ADJ. #2862.
<mbEsia-ne>(C) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. @N077. #10622.
<ne>(C) {PRON} ``^we pl.''. @N1330,N1331. #11811.
<ne-mbaea>(C) {PRON} ``^we ^two''. @N1327. #10573.
<ne-sapa-re>(C) {X} ``^all of us''. |<sapa> `all', <re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #11820.
<nebluG>(:) #11831.
<daha~ - nebluG>(C) {NK} ``^husband's brother's wife''. |<daha~> `small'. Syn. <bai>(C). @N176. #11842.
<nega->(C) {V} ``to ^worry''. #11851.
<nega-ke>(C) {N} ``^mourning''. @S. #8273.
<ne-mbaea>(C) {PRON} ``^we ^two''. |<ne> `we (pl.)', <mbaea> `two'. @N1327. #10571.
<niaG-ne-ba-RE>(C) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. Syn. <dadi>(C), <Dia-na-ba>(C). @N139. #1071.
<nida>(C) {ADJ} ``^solid''. @S. #11861.
<nij>(C) {X} ``^self''. @N1341. #11871.
<nimoG>(C),,<nimon>(C) {ADJ} ``^good, ^pretty, ^sane''. Syn. <bol>(C), `good', <sondor>(C) `pretty'. @N1129,N1121,N1123. ??sane? #11881.
<nimon-Da>(C) {ADJ} ``^tasty''. @S. #11892.
<nili>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^bee''. @@. #11901.
<nili-TaTa>(C) {N} ``the ^hive of the <nili> ^bee''. |<TaTa> `hive'. @S. #11910.
<nirmol>(C) {ADJ} ``^clean, ^neat''. Syn. <telu>(C). @N1131,S. #11921.
<niwal>(C) {ADV} ``^late''. @S. #11931.
<nja>(C) {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother or mother's mother)''. @N141,N142. #11941.
<njir>(C) {NUM} ``^three''. @N1208. #11951.
<njir-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^sixty''. |<kuRi> `twenty'. @N1241. #9293.
<njir-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^seventy''. |<gua> `ten'. @N1242. #9303.
<njir-man>(C) {ADV} ``^thrice''. @S. #10413.
<njir>(C) {N} ``^morning''. @S. #11961.
<njir-uli>(C) {N} ``^forenoon''. @S. #11970.
<njirno>(C) {N} ``^dawn''. @S. #11980.
<njore>(C) {N} ``^tomorrow''. @S. #11991.
<njuG>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^bee''. Cf. <nili>(C). @S. ??/<juG>? #12001.
<njuG-Dia>(C) {N} ``^honey''. @S. #4373.
<juG-TaTa>(C) {N} ``the ^hive of the <njuG> ^bee''. @S. ??njuG? #7982.
<nla>(C) {N} ``^sweet_potato''. @S. #12011.
<nla-pok>(C),,<nala-pok>(C) {N} ``^butterfly''. @S. #12020.
<nlia>(C) {NB} ``^tongue''. @N041. #12031.
<nlo>(C) {N} ``^straw, ^thatch''. Syn. <cinDi>(C), <sinDi>(C), <sumDi>(C), <bana>(C) `thatch'. @S. #12041.
<nluk>(C) {ADJ} ``^last''. @N1284. #12051.

<nluk>(C) / <luk>(:) {NB} ``^ear''. @N026. #12061.
<no->(C) {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. Syn. <acalae->(C). #12071.
<noa->(:) #12081.
<ramo - noa->(C) {V} ``to ^drive (cattle, sheep)''. Syn. <rasEe->(C). #12092.
<noki>(C) {N} ``^pan''. @S. #12101.
<nokori>(C) {N} ``^servant''. @S. #12111.
<noli>(C) {N} ``^blow^gun''. @S. #12121.
<nolori-ginja>(C) {N} ``^nut''. |<ginja> cf. <ginja-moa> `pupil of the eye'. @S. #5491.
<nombed>(C) {N} ``^sugar''. @S. #12131.
<norok-kunD>(C) {N} ``^hell''. @S. #9071.
<notiba-orkit>(C) {ADJ} ``^poor''. @S. ??<notiba> Or. inf.? #12141.
<nsa>(C) {NB} ``^waist''. @N055. #12151.
<nseha~>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^green vegetable (= Des.<baji>, B.<da~Ta>)''. @S. #12161.
<nsiG->(C) {V} ``to ^boil (intr.)''. #12171.
<nso>(C) {N} ``^banana''. @S. #12181.
<nso-o>(C) {N} ``^banana-leaf''. |<o>(:) \ <ulia>(C) `leaf'. @S. #12190.
<lunDe-nso>(C) {N} ``^banana flower''. |<lunDe> `'. @S. #10212.
<nsor-meR>(C) {N} ``^dried chilli''. |<nsuar> `dry', <meR>(:) \ <meRiG>(C) `chilli'. @S. #12201.
<nsu>(C) {PP} ``^beneath''. @N1368. #12211.
<nsua>(C) {N} ``^spade''. @S. #12221.
<nsuar>(C),,<nswar->(C) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V} ``to ^dry_up (water)''. @S. #12231.
<nsor-meR>(C) {N} ``^dried chilli''. @S. #12202.
<nta>(:) {N} ``^egg''. Syn. <sehua~>(C) / <hua>. #12241.
<nta-saiG>(C) {N} ``(^chicken) ^egg''. @S. #12250.
<nta-si>(C) {N} ``^louse ^egg''. @S. #12260.
<nta>(C) {NK} ``paternal ^grandfather (father's father)''. @N138. #12271.
<ntam-bo>(C) {NB} ``^brain''. |<bo> \ <baha> `head'. @N022. #2231.
<nti>(C) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @N084a. #12281.
<ntoG>(C) {N} ``^gourd''. @S. #12291.
<ntoG>(C) {N} ``^mushroom''. Syn. <ntuik>(C). @S. ??i.e. kinds? #12301.
<ntoho~>(C) {N} ``black ^necklace''. @S. #12311.
<ntuik>(C) {N} ``^mushroom''. Syn. <ntoG>(C). @S. ??i.e. kinds? #12321.
<nya>(C) {PP} ``^at, ^toward, in the direction of; ^in, inside of''. Syn. <aGke>(C). @N1358,N1360,N1346. ??N1353 has <nya>,,<aRatra> `up' - PHRASE? #12331.
<GEol>(C) {N} ``^feces''. @N110. #12341.
<Ggire>(C),,<Ggir-boe-o>(C) {N} ``^boy''. @N117. ??2d form girl? #12351.
<bihEekne-Ggire>(C) {N} ``^married ^man''. @N123. #12362.
<Ggua>(C) {N} ``^crab''. @S. #12371.
<Ggua-raik>(C) {N} ``^scorpion''. @S. #12380.
<Gkui>(C) {N} ``^pot''. @S. #12391.
<o>(:) \ <huG>(C),,<hu~>(:) {N} ``^child, ^son, ^daughter; ^young of an animal''. @N115,N146,N147,S. #12401.
<cerla-o>(C) {N} ``^baby''. @N116. #3182.
<jomla-o>(C) {NK} ``^twin''. @N160. #7892.
<o>(:) \ <ulia>(C) {N} ``^leaf''. @S. #12411.
<nso-o>(C) {N} ``^banana-^leaf''. @S. #12422.

<oG->(C) {V} ``to ^swell''. #12431.
<ona-RaiG>(C) {N} ``^dance''. |Nom. in <-n-> of <wa-RaiG>(:), <wa-REG>(:) `to dance'; <wa-> `to dance', <RaiG> cf. <b[n]ok-DaiG>(C) `drum'. @S. #3991.
<ona>(:) #12441.
<ona-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^never''. @S,N1314. #11773.
<bari-ona-nDu>(C) {ADV} ``^never-^more''. @S. #12452.
<ona-lanDik>(C) {ADV} ``^never''. @N1314. #9723.
<onaiG-pir>(C) {N} ``^sling''. @S. #12461.
<ontuk>(C) {PP} ``^across, amidst, ^into''. @N1372,N1373,N1344. #12471.
<onune>(C),,<nonune>(C) {DEM} ``^that''. Syn. <atEnne>(C). @N1336. #12481.
<oRi>(C) {INTERR} ``^how much, how many''. @N1321,S. #12491.
<oRi-Rik>(C) {ADJ} ``^some''. @N1304,S. #12500.
<ori-slo-jako>(C) {PP} ``^as far as''. @S. #12511.
<orkit>(C) {ADJ} ``^poor''. @N1147. #12521.
<notiba-orkit>(C) {ADJ} ``^poor''. @S. #12142.
<osar>(C) {ADJ} ``^wide''. @S. #12531.
<osmar-sar-miakendre>(C) {N} ``^musician''. @S. #12541.
<osmar-sar->(C) {V} ``to make_^music, to ^play_music''. #12551.
<osmar-sarkne - remoa>(C) {N} ``^singer''. @S. #12561.
<osmar>(C) {N} ``^song''. @S. #12571.
<o~>(C) {NUM} ``^four''. @N1209. #12581.
<go-o~>(C) {NUM} ``^fourteen''. @N1219. #5632.
<o~-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``^eighty''. @N1243. #9313.
<o~-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety''. @N1244. #9323.
<o~-kuRi-go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety-eight''. @N1245. #9333.
<o~-kuRo-go-sotin>(C) {NUM} ``^ninety-nine''. @N1246. #12590.
<o~->(C) {V} ``to ^listen, to ^hear''. #12601.
<p>(:) #12611.
<boi-p>(C) {N} ``^pineapple''. @S. ??. #12622.
<pa>(:) #12631.
<momo-pa>(C) {N} ``a ^wild variety of holy basil''. @S. #12642.
<paG-ca->(C) {V} ``to ^arrive''. #3001.
<paG->(:) #12651.
<raG-paG->(C) {V} ``to ^bring''. #12662.
<paG->(:) #12671.
<raG-paG->(C) {V} ``to ^fetch_^water''. #12682.
<paiTi - RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^work''. #12691.
<pak-luk->(C) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth)''. #10151.
<pak->(C) {V} ``to ^pluck''. #12701.
<paka>(:) #12711.
<anDi-paka>(C) {INTERR} ``^whither''. @S. #612.
<mbEsia-paka>(C) {N} ``^left ^side''. @S. ??N?, PJ <i~be?sia?-ti> l.h. #12722.
<ncoG-ti-paka>(C) {N} ``^right ^side''. @S. ??N?. #12732.
<pakci->(C) {V} ``to ^break (as a stick, intr.)''. #12741.
<pakci-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^broken''. @S. #8423.
<palsa-DunD-re>(C) {N} ``^neighbor''. @S. #12751.
<pap>(C),,<papo>(C) {N} ``^sin''. @S. #12761.

<papRai>(C) {ADJ} ``^thin, ^lean''. Syn. <luir>(C). @S,N203,N1149. #12771.
<paRa>(C) {N} ``^hamlet''. @S. #12781.
<paTa>(C) {NB} ``^stomach''. Syn. <guto-pia>(C). @N059. #12791.
<paTai>(C) {N} ``^sari''. @S. #12801.
<paTaR>(:) #12811.
<kan-paTaR>(C) {N} ``^turban''. Syn. <grakgo>(C), <salu>(C). @S. #8072.
<pati>(:) #12821.
<conca-pati>(C) {N} ``^offering''. @S. #3612.
<pe>(C) {PRON} ``^you_plural''. @N1332,N1333. #12831.
<pembaea>(C) {PRON} ``^you two''. @N1328. #12841.
<peni-nDer>(C) {N} ``^mill-stone''. @S. #12851.
<pErEk>(C) {PP} ``^after''. @N1351. #12861.
<peTia>(:) #12871.
<joi-peTia>(C) {N} ``^match ^box''. @S. #7842.
<pia>(:) #12881.
<guto-pia>(C) {NB} ``^stomach''. Syn. <paTa>(C). @N059. #6332.
<pial-ja>(C) {N} ``^hay''. @S. #7601.
<pik>(:) \ <plik>(C) {N} ``^bird''. @S. #12891.
<capok-pik>(C) {N} ``^owl''. @S. #3092.
<gokTa-pik>(C) {N} ``^woodpecker''. @S. #5832.
<hu~-pik>(C) {N} ``^duck''. @S. #7353.
<kea-pik>(C) {N} ``^sparrow''. @S. #8442.
<kor-pik>(C),,<guso-pik>(C) {N} ``^goose''. @S. #8762.
<kukuR-pik>(C),,<kukuRia-pik>(C) {N} ``^dove''. @S. #9013.
<rupu-pik>(C),,<moena-pik>(C),,<sua-pik>(C) {N} ``^parrot''. @S. #12902.
<ncya-pik>(C) {N} ``^nest, ^cage''. @S. #11632.
<pik>(:) #12911.
<kolor-pik>(C) {NB} ``^throat''. Syn. <soGko-nala>(C). @N044. #8702.
<pika>(:) #12921.
<pika-co>(C) {NB} ``^calf''. @N093. #3503.
<pika-ti>(C) {NB} ``^fore^arm''. @N081. #12930.
<pini>(C) {N} ``^horn''. @S. ??nom. of *pi- `to blow a horn/flute?' #12941.
<pir>(:) #12951.
<onaiG-pir>(C) {N} ``^sling''. @S. #12462.
<to-pir->(C) {V} ``to ^untie''. |<to-> `to set free'. #12962.
<piRi>(C) {N} ``^box''. @S. #12971.
<pitik->(C) {V} ``to ^whistle''. Syn. <gusue->(C). #12981.
<pitur>(:) #12991.
<pitur-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^fight (with each other)''. #4463.
<pitur-DiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^war''. @S. #13000.
<pitur - remoa>(C) {N} ``^soldier''. @S. #13010.
<pitur-poe->(C) {V} ``to ^go_^around''. ??here? #13020.
<ple-sa>(C) {N} ``^jackfruit ^tree''. @S. #13031.
<plik>(C) / <pik>(:) {N} ``^bird''. @S. #13041.
<plok>(:) {N} ``^hole''. Syn. <punDoe>. @@. #13051.
<plok-luk>(C) {NB} ``^ear_canal''. Syn. <punDoe-luk>(C). |<luk> \ <nluk> `ear'. @N026a.
#10193.

<plok-mu>(C) {NB} ``^nostril''. |<mu> `nose'. @N036. #11083.
<plok - sala>(C) {N} ``^hollow_^tree''. |<sala> `tree'. Syn. <gobo - sala>(C). @S. #13060.
<s-plok->(C) {V} ``to ^bore a ^hole''. ??sV? #13072.
<po->(C) {V} ``to ^prick (as a thorn)''. #13081.
<poa->(C) {V} ``to ^escape''. #13091.
<poa>(:) #13101.
<sia-poa>(C) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. @S. #13112.
<poca - muji>(C) {N} ``^green ^corn''. |<muji> `corn'. Syn. <brua-nDa-ne muji>(C). @S. #11261.
<pod-co>(C) {NB} ``^foot''. Syn. <geta-co>(C). @N095. ??geta prob. sole #3511.
<poe->(C) {V} ``to ^jump_at''. #13121.
<pitur-poe->(C) {V} ``to ^go_^around''. ??here #13022.
<poel-puni>(C) {N} ``^full_^moon''. @S. #13131.
<pog>,,<pok>(:) #13141.
<nla-pog>(C),,<nla-pok>(C),,<nala-pok>(C) {N} ``^butterfly''. @S. #13152.
<poga>(C) {N} ``^tobacco''. @S. #13161.
<pogaiG>(C) {N} ``^perforation''. @S. #13171.
<poitur>(C) {PP} ``^around''. @N1369. #13181.
<pok->(:) #13191.
<caiG-pok->(C) {V} ``to ^patch (cloth)''. #3042.
<poncadi-RiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^elders''. @S. ??ponca 5? #13201.
<ponDaik-go>(C) {NB} ``^nape of the ^neck''. @N043. #13211.
<pono-maik>(C) {NB} ``^hip''. @N065. #10281.
<por>(:) #13221.
<gloe-por>(C) {ADV} ``^many times''. @S. ??often #5572.
<poRe->(C) {V} ``to ^read''. #13231.
<porikyaRiG->(C) {V} ``to ^test''. #13241.
<porti-des>(C) {N} ``^world''. |<des> `land, country'. Syn. <des-jako>(C). @S. #4161.
<poT>(C) {N} ``^picture''. @S. #13251.
<poTia>(:) #13261.
<mosa-poTia>(C) {N} ``thin ^beam'. @S. ??thin beam. #13272.
<poTkar - gorob>(C) {ADJ} ``^dangerous''. @N1136. #5891.
<potkar>(C),,<gorob>(C) {ADJ} ``^dangerous''. @S. ??NB cf. prev. phrase!! #13280.
<prEek>(C) {PP} ``^after''. @S. #13291.
<prEek-jako>(C) {ADV} ``^until ^now''. @S. #13300.
<pukRi>(C) {N} ``^ear-^ring''. Syn. <konja>(C), <soloentar>(C). @S. #13311.
<pula>(C) {N} ``^liar''. @S. #13321.
<pulis>(C) {N} ``^policeman''. *Engl.<police>. @S. #13331.
<punDa-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^breathe (inhale and exhale)''. #13341.
<punEendir>(C) {N} ``^bellows''. Syn. <jontiri>(C). @S. ??analysis #13350.
<punDo>(:),,<punDoe>(:) {N} ``^hole''. @@. #13361.
<punDo-maik>(C) {NB} ``^anus, ^rectum''. |<maik> `buttock'. @N067. #10293.
<punDoe-luk>(C) {NB} ``^ear_canal''. Syn. <plok-luk>(C). @N026a. #13372.
<punEendir>(C) {N} ``^bellows''. Syn. <jontiri>(C). @S. ??analysis #13381.
<puni>(:) #13391.
<poel-puni>(C) {N} ``^full_^moon''. @S. #13132.
<puT.puT-DiG->(C) {V} ``to ^beat (heart or pulse)''. #13401.

<putla>(C) {N} ``^figurines''. @S. #13411.
<rabon>(C) {N} ``^vulture''. ^bird. @S. #13421.
<racya>(C) {N} ``^cemetery''. @S. #13431.
<rag-DiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^anger''. @S. #13441.
<rahu-sa-la-ke>(C) {N} ``^eclipse (of the sun or the moon)''. Syn. <goron-sa-la-ke>(C). @S. #13451.
<ramo - noa->(C) {V} ``to ^drive (cattle, sheep)''. Syn. <rasEe->(C). #12091.
<raG>(:) #13461.
<raG-boe>(C) {N} ``^sexual_^intercourse''. Syn. <bobo-luk>(C). @N190. #13470.
<raG>(:) #13481.
<raG-paG->(C) {V} ``to ^bring, to ^fetch_^water''. #13490.
<raG-wik->(C) {V} ``to ^take, to ^accept''. #13500.
<raGgo>(C) {N} ``^color''. @S. #13511.
<raGgu-wege>(C) {ADJ} ``^faded''. @N1103,S. ??u/o? #13522.
<RaiG>(:) #13531.
<ona-RaiG>(C) {N} ``^dance''. @S. #3993.
<raik>(:) #13541.
<Ggua-raik>(C) {N} ``^scorpion''. @S. #12382.
<kimbu-raik>(C) {N} ``^beetle''. @S. #8512.
<ranDi - DiG lEe-ke-ne sela>(C) {NK} ``^widow''. @N131. #13551.
<rasEe->(C) {V} ``to ^overtake''. #13561.
<rasEe->(C) {V} ``to ^drive (cattle, sheep)''. Syn. <ramo - noa->(C). #13571.
<re>(:) \ <remoa>(C) {N} ``^man, ^person, ^agent''. @@. ??FETCHED ALL "re>" HERE BUT HAVEN'T MADE ALL PUNCTUATIONS. #13581.
<bebar-RiG-kend-re>(C) {N} ``^merchant''. Syn. <bebar-karia>(C). @S. #1682.
<bonwa-re>(C) {N} ``^hunter''. @S. #2522.
<busa-re>(C) {N} ``^drunkard''. Syn. <matlia - remoa>(C). @S. #2882.
<buti-re>(C) {N} ``^worker''. @S. #2952.
<buTia-hare>(C) {ADJ} ``^dwarf''. @N202. ??ADJ., analysis? #2963.
<DoGga-re>(C) {N} ``^thief''. @S. #4693.
<ge-re>(C) {N} ``^priest''. Syn. <disari>(C). @S. #5202.
<jibon-re>(C) {NB} ``^heart''. |<jibon> `life, soul'. @N053. ??recte human heart? #13592.
<gisEenD-re>(C) {NK} ``^ancestor''. @N134. ?? #5542.
<gunia-re>(C) {N} ``^witch-^doctor''. @S. #6202.
<guti-re>(C) {N} ``^slave''. @S. #6303.
<kobor-we-lak-end-re>(C) {N} ``^messenger''. @S. #13602.
<lagre>(C) {PP} ``^G''. Syn. <sapa-Tu>(C), <sapa-Tan hatla>(C). @N1364c. ??perh. means everyone? #13610.
<Ggire>(C),,<Ggir-boe-o>(C) {N} ``^boy''. |<<Ggir-re>>?. @N117. ??2nd variant mng girl? #13620.
<bihEek-ne-Ggire>(C) {N} ``^married ^man''. @N123. #2003.
<osmar-sar-miakendre>(C) {N} ``^musician''. @S. #12542.
<palsa-DunDre>(C) {N} ``^neighbor''. @S. #4903.
<re>(:) \ <remoa>(C) {N} ``^man, ^person, ^agent''. @@. #13630.
<remoa-ba-goe-kendre>(C) {N} ``^murderer''. @S. #1153.
<sapa-re>(:) #13642.
<ne-sapare>(C) {X} ``^all of us''. @S. #13652.

<sle-RiGkendre>(C) {N} ``^farmer''. @S. #13662.
<soloe-re>(C) {NB} ``^intestines''. @N064. ??recte human int.? #13672.
<wa-REG-re>(C) {N} ``^dancer''. |<wa-> `to dance'. @S. #3983.
<re->(:) #13681.
<sor-re->(C) {V} ``to ^hiss (as a snake)''. #13692.
<rE>(:) #13701.
<bub-rE>(C) {N} ``^bubble''. @S. #2602.
<rEe->(:) #13711.
<Di-rEe->(C) {V} ``to ^strike (with hand, fist)''. |<DiDi->(C). Syn. <bok->. #13722.
<reha~>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. @S. #13731.
<Rei->(:) #13741.
<ku-Rei->(C) {V} ``to ^meet (someone)''. Syn. <hoba->(C), <jok->(C). #8872.
<remoa>(C) / <re>(:) {N} ``^man, ^person, ^agent''. E.g. <camra - remoa>(C) `cobbler' @N113. #13751.
<remoa-ba-goe-kend-re>(C) {N} ``^murderer''. @S. #13760.
<pitur - remoa>(C) {N} ``^soldier''. @S. #13012.
<re-mu->(C) {V} ``to ^sneeze, to ^blow one's ^nose''. #11091.
<r[en]ei-mu>(C) {NB} ``^nasal_^mucus, ^snot''. |<-Vn-> `nominalizing infix'. @N105. #13772.
<REG>(:) #13781.
<wa-REG-re>(C) {N} ``^dancer''. |<wa-> `to dance', <re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #3984.
<Ri>(:) \ <giRi>(C) {N} ``^frog''. @S. #13791.
<goro-Ri>(C) {N} ``^frog''. @S. #13802.
<tilo-Ri>(C) {N} ``^frog''. @S. #13812.
<ria->(C) {V} ``to ^shake (something)''. Syn. <awe->(C). #13821.
<Ria>(:) \ <nDia>(:) {N} ``^water''. @@. ??cf. <Dia> water #13831.
<hare-Ria>(C) {N} ``^hail''. @S. #6722.
<tra-Ria>(C) {NB} ``^breast''. @N051. #13842.
<tra-Ria>(C) {N} ``^milk''. @S. #13852.
<ria-Ria>(:) #13862.
<tro-ria-Ria>(C) {ADJ} ``^damp''. @S. #13872.
<riG>(:) \ <giriG>(C) {N} ``^cat''. @S. #13881.
<hu~DriG>(C) {N} ``^kitten''. |<hu~>, <huG> `young', with epenthetic <D>. @S. #13890.
<RiG->(:) ??cf. <DiG-> #13901.
<RiG-ke>(:) #13910.
<kes-RiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^law^suit''. @S. #13922.
<musu-RiG-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^dream''. #8305.
<poncadi-RiG-ke>(C) {N} ``^elders''. @S. #13202.
<RiG-ke-ndre>(:) #13930.
<sle-RiG-ke-ndre>(C) {N} ``^farmer''. @S. ??re\remoa? #13942.
<cupna-RiG->(C) {V} ``to be ^silent''. #3772.
<hela-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^neglect, to fail to care for''. #6902.
<hET-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^remember''. #6952.
<horhua - RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^snore''. #7252.
<mona-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^prohibit''. #13952.
<risa-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^continue to be ^angry''. #13962.
<tanDEe-RiG>(C) {N} ``^pregnancy''. @N194. #13972.

<tanDae-RiG lEe-ke>(C) {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. @N125. ??adj #13982.
<Rik>(C) {ADV} ``^also''. @N1308,S. #13991.
<mEe-Rik-nDu>(C) {NEG PRON} ``^nothing''. |<nDu> `no, not'. @S. #10672.
<oRi-Rik>(C) {ADJ} ``^some''. @N1304,S. #12502.
<risa-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^continue to be ^angry''. #13961.
<ro->(C) {V} ``to ^open (a door)''. #14001.
<roE'->(:) #14011.
<tra'Ria'-roE'->(C) {V} ``to ^milk (a cow)''. ??really E? #14022.
<roRia->(C) {V} ``to ^rise, to ^go_^upward''. #14031.
<rubuk->(C) {V} ``to ^rot''. #14041.
<rubuk-lak-ne-cucu>(C) {N} ``^rotten ^fruit''. @S. #14050.
<rucya>(C) {NB} ``^skeleton''. @N002. #14061.
<rupu-pik>(C) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. Syn. <moena-pik>(C), <sua-pik>(C). |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #12901.
<sa->(C) {V} ``to ^catch''. #14071.
<caT-kori-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^nab''. #3112.
<kolua-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^trap (animals)''. #14082.
<Takna-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^grasp''. #14092.
<Topna-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^nab''. #14102.
<sana-hiti>(C) {NB} ``^wrist''. Syn. <guTi-ti>(C). @N082. ?? #7103.
<sa->(:) #14111.
<punDa-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^breathe (inhale and exhale)''. #13342.
<sa>(:) #14121.
<akke-sa>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<hasidar>. @S. #422.
<sa>(:) #14131.
<goron-sa-la-ke>(C) {N} ``^eclipse (of the sun or the moon)''. @S. #5902.
<rahu-sa-la-ke>(C) {N} ``^eclipse (of the sun or the moon)''. @S. #13452.
<sa> \ <sala>(C),,<sla>(:) {N} ``^tree''. @S. #14141.
<ple-sa>(C) {N} ``^jack-fruit ^tree''. @S. #14152.
<sabo>(C) {N} ``^chillie_^grinder''. @S. #14161.
<sabu>(C),,<sagu>(C) {N} ``^soap''. @S. ??b/g? #14171.
<saG>(:) #14181.
<a~=saG->(M) {VO} ``to ^thatch_a_^house''. |<a~->(M) `to thatch'. #14192.
<belee-saG>(C) {N} ``^roof''. @S. #1782.
<gwe-saG-koe>(C) {NK} ``^widower''. @N130. ??widowER? goe to die? #6373.
<sai-sarda - DiG-ar->(C) {V} ``to ^love''. #14201.
<saiG>(:) #14211.
<na-saiG>(C) {N} ``^day^light''. Syn. <simi>(C). @S. #14222.
<saiGTa->(C) {V} ``to ^split (wood)''. #14231.
<sahukar>(C),,<saukar>(C) {ADJ} ``^rich''. @S,N1146. #14241.
<sala>(C),,<sla>(:) / <sa>(:) {N} ``^tree''. @S. #14251.
<cita - sla>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<sita>. @S. #3382.
<compa - sla>(C) {N} ``^<campa> ^tree''. *IA. @S. #3602.
<gobo - sala>(C) {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. @S. #14262.
<gurgu - sla>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^weed (= Des.<korapuTia-buTa>)''. @S. #6232.
<jampra - sla>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<jampra>. @S. #14272.
<juri - sla>(C) {N} ``^<juri> ^tree''. @S. #8012.

<plok - sala>(C) {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. @S. #14282.
<taria - sala>(C) {N} ``^palm (^tree)''. @S. #14292.
<tiG - sala>(C) {N} ``^tamarind (^tree)''. @S. #14302.
<salia->(C) {V} ``to ^want''. #14311.
<salia-ku->(C) {V} ``to ^ask (a question)''. #8893.
<bara-salia->(C) {V} ``to ^hire (a man)''. |<bara> `work, labor'. #1502.
<salu>(C) {N} ``^turban''. Syn. <grakgo>(C), <kan-paTaR>(C). @S. #14321.
<samboja>(C) {N} ``^seedbed''. @S. #14331.
<samua>(C) {N} ``^hinge''. @S. #14341.
<kapaT-samua>(C) {N} ``^hinge of a ^door''. @S. #8112.
<samua-basoG->(C) {V} ``to ^advise''. #1641.
<sana-hiti>(C) {NB} ``^wrist''. |<sana> nom. of <sa-> `to catch' (?). Syn. <guTi-ti>(C). @N082. #7101.
<santa>(C) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. @S. #14351.
<santa>(C) {N} ``^market''. @S. #14361.
<santi-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^please (caus.)''. #741.
<sapa>(C) {N} ``^total''. {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <goloi-mada>(C). @N1297,N1293. #14371.
<sapa-re>(:) #14380.
<ne-sapare>(C) {X} ``^all of us''. @S. #13653.
<sapa-Tu>(C),,<sapa-Tan hatla>(C) {PP} ``^G''. Syn. <lagre>(C). @N1364c. ??orig. saps-Tu #14390.
<sar->(:) #14401.
<osmar-sar->(C) {V} ``to make_^music, to ^play_music''. #12552.
<sar->(:) #14411.
<wa-sar->(C) {V} ``to ^shout''. #14422.
<sar->(C) {V} ``to ^sing (a song)''. #14431.
<sar>(:) #14441.
<kea-sar>(C) {N} ``^marigold (= De.<dano-phul>''. @S. #8452.
<sar>(:) #14451.
<osmar-sar-miakendre>(C) {N} ``^musician''. @S. #12543.
<sar>(:) #14461.
<tomo - sar>(C) {NB} ``^marrow''. @N004. #14472.
<sara-sari>(C) {ADV} ``^last''. @S. #14481.
<sarda DiG>(:) #14491.
<sai-sarda DiG-ar->(C) {V} ``to ^love''. #4473.
<sari>(:) #14501.
<sara-sari>(C) {ADV} ``^last''. @S. #14482.
<sari>(C) {N} ``^flower''. @S. #14511.
<sarkne>(:) #14521.
<osmar-sarkne - remoa>(C) {N} ``^singer''. @S. #12562.
<sarmoa>(C) {NB} ``^face''. @N027. #14531.
<saru>(C) {NK} ``^wife's sister's husband''. @N174. #14541.
<sasta>(C) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. @N1157. #14551.
<se'->(:) #14561.
<tir-se'->(C) {V} ``to ^pay_off''. #14572.
<sE>(C) {PP} ``^before''. @S. #14581.
<sE>(C) {PP} ``^in front of''. @N1364. #14591.

<sE>(C) {PP} ``^in front of''. @S. #14601.
<sEe-emoa>(C) {ADV} ``a ^year ago''. @S. #5031.
<sehua~>(:) / <hua>(:) {N} ``^egg''. Syn. <nta>. #14611.
<sehua~-saiG>(C) {N} ``(^chicken) ^egg^shell''. |<seiG> \ <geseiG> `chicken'. @S. #14620.
<sei>(:) #14631.
<gwe-sei - sala>(C) {N} ``^dead_^tree''. @S. #6362.
<seiG>(:),,<saiG>(:),,<siG>(:) \ <geseiG>(C) {N} ``^cock''. @S. ??chicken #14641.
<nta-saiG>(C) {N} ``(^chicken) ^egg''. @S. #12252.
<sehua~-saiG>(C) {N} ``(^chicken) ^egg^shell''. @S. #14622.
<buso-seiG>(C) {N} ``^rooster''. @S. #2892.
<turi-seiG>(C) {N} ``wild ^fowl''. @S. #14652.
<Dia-siG>(C) {N} ``^hen''. @S. #4312.
<sEik>(C) {NB} ``^penis''. Syn. <banDu>(C), <cuTli>(C). @N069. #14661.
<sela>(C) {N} ``^girl''. @N118. #14671.
<selam-boe-o>(C) {N} ``^woman''. @N114. #2363.
<bihEek-ne-sela>(C) {N} ``^married ^woman''. @N124. #2013.
<DinDa-sela>(C) {NK} ``^spinster''. @N127. #4592.
<sEnEk->(C) {V} ``to ^stink''. #14681.
<sensa>(C) {N} ``^handle''. @S. #14691.
<sepia-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^tear_off''. #14701.
<sesE>(C) {PP} ``^G''. @N1364b. #14711.
<si->(C) {V} ``to ^chop (firewood)''. #14721.
<si->(C) {V} ``to ^cultivate''. #14731.
<sini>(C) {N} ``^plough''. @S. #14740.
<sini-lia>(C) {N} ``^blade of a ^plough''. @S. #9863.
<si>(:) #14751.
<gu-si>(C) {N} ``^week''. |<gu> `seven'. @S. #6012.
<gu-siRiGla-santa>(C) {N} ``^weekly ^market''. @S. ??analysis #6022.
<si>(:) \ <gisi>(C) {N} ``^louse''. @S. #14761.
<nta-si>(C) {N} ``^louse ^egg''. |<nta> `egg'. @S. #12262.
<sia-poa>(C) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. @S. #13111.
<siGkli>(C) {N} ``^chain''. @S. #14771.
<siGla>(C) {N} ``bamboo ^mat''. @S. #14781.
<siGtar-so-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. ??seven sisters?. #3551.
<silku>(C) {N} ``^silk''. @S. #14791.
<simi>(C) {N} ``^day, day^light''. Syn. <na-saiG> `daylight'. @S. #14801.
<simi-Dulaik->(C) {V} ``to ^nap''. #4883.
<simi-uli>(C) {N} ``^afternoon''. @S. #14810.
<sini>(C) {N} ``^plough''. @S. #14821.
<sini-lia>(C) {N} ``^blade of a ^plough''. @S. #9864.
<sini>(C) {N} ``^sun''. @S. #14831.
<sini-torke>(C) {N} ``^sunrise''. @S. #14840.
<tontor-sini>(C),,<sini-tintar>(C) {N} ``^east''. @S. ??sp? #14852.
<lonlok-sini>(C) {N} ``^west''. @S. #10083.
<jonjor-sini>(C) {N} ``^north''. @S. #7932.
<sir->(C) {V} ``to ^roast''. Syn. <gE->(C). #14861.
<sirgali-hoeRia>(C) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. @S. #14871.

<siri->(C) {V} ``to ^choose (out of several)''. #14881.
<siRiGla>(:) #14891.
<gu-siRiGla-santa>(C) {N} ``^weekly-market''. |<gu-si> `week'. @S. ??analysis? cf. <gu-si> `week' #14902.
<sisia>(C) {N} ``^<haldi>, ^turmeric''. *So.<saGsaG>. @S. #14911.
<sitok->(C) {V} ``to ^cut a tree, to ^chop firewood into pieces''. #14921.
<sle-RiG-kend-re>(C) {N} ``^farmer''. @S. #14931.
<slo>(:) #14941.
<ori-slo-jako>(C) {PP} ``^as_^far_as''. @S. #14952.
<sloi-bar>(C) {N} ``small ^gravel''. @S. #14961.
<so->(C) {V} ``to ^sell''. #14971.
<so>(:) \ <sua>(C) {N} ``^fire''. @S. #14981.
<butua-so>(C) {N} ``^sparks''. Syn. <burE>(C). @S. #2972.
<hElE-so>(C) {N} ``^charcoal''. @S. #6912.
<horli-so>(C),,<orli-so>(C) {N} ``^flame''. @S. #7262.
<truk-so>(C) {N} ``^oven''. @S. #14992.
<so>,,<co>(:) #15001.
<tara-so>(C),,<tara-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. #15012.
<siGtar-so-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. ??seven sisters?. #3553.
<soGko-nala>(C) {NB} ``^gullet, ^throat''. |<nala> `tube'. *So.<sAGka> `throat'. Syn. <kolor-pik>(C). @N045. #15021.
<soGkor-ti>(C) {NB} ``^arm''. @N075. ??PROB. s.-t. JUST ARM #15031.
<soGkor-ti>(C) {NB} ``^right ^arm''. Syn. <ncoG-ti-ne>(C). Cf. <mbEsia-ne> `left hand'. @N076. ??misp soGdor-ti N081. ??PROB. s.-t. JUST ARM #15040.
<mbEsia-ne>(C),,<soGkor-ti>(C) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. @N077. ??PROB. s.-t. JUST ARM #10623.
<soGkor-ti-ne>(C),,<guTi>(C) {NB} ``^elbow''. @N080. ??PHRASE! #15050.
<soje>(C) {ADJ} ``^straight''. @S. #15061.
<soka>(C) {N} ``man's ^shirt''. @S. #15071.
<solEe->(C) {V} ``to ^sweat''. #15081.
<solo>(C) {ADV} ``^far''. @S. #15091.
<soloe>(C) {NB} ``^intestines''. Syn. <paTa>(C), <goto-pia>(C) `belly'. @N056. ??orig. belly #15101.
<soloe-re>(C) {NB} ``^intestines''. @N064. ??recte human intestines? #13673.
<soloentar>(C) {N} ``^ear-^ring''. Syn. <pukRi>(C). Syn. <konja>(C). @S. #15111.
<soloha>(C) {ADV} ``^right_^now''. @S. #15121.
<sonD-gwe>(C) {N} ``^bull''. @S. #6391.
<sondor>(C) {ADJ} ``^pretty''. Syn. <nimoG>(C). @N1166,S. #15131.
<sontiG>(C),,<sotiG>(:) {NUM} ``^nine''. *So.<tinji>. @N1214. #15141.
<go-sotiG>(C) {NUM} ``^nineteen (lit. ^ten ^nine)''. |<go> `ten'. @N1224. #15152.
<sontiG-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred eighty (lit. ^nineteen ^score)''. |<kuRi> `twenty'. @N1257. #15160.
<sontiG-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred ninety (lit. ^nineteen ^score ^ten''. |<gua> `ten'. @N1258. #15170.
<sor-jaga>(C) {N} ``^town''. @S. #7621.
<sor-re->(C) {V} ``to ^hiss (as a snake)''. #13691.
<sorda>(C) {ADJ} ``^happy''. @N1162,S. #15181.

<sorda - RiG->(:) #15190.
<sorda-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^amuse''. |Caus. in <a->. #753.
<soroha->(C) {V} ``to ^empty (a jar)''. #15201.
<sotte>(C) {ADJ} ``^true''. *IA. @N1115. #15211.
<s-plok->(C) {V} ``to ^bore a ^hole''. |<plok> `hole'. #13071.
<su>(:) #15221.
<bol-mok-ne - din-su>(C) {N} ``^perfume''. |<bol> `good'. @S. #4614.
<su->(C) {V} ``to ^mix (intr.)''. Caus. <a-su->(C) `to ^mix (tr.)'. #15231.
<sua>(C) {N} ``^wood''. @S. #15241.
<sua-guik>(C) {N} ``^kindling''. !lit. `you kindle'. @S. ??N?. #6113.
<gu.guik-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^fire^wood''. @S. #6123.
<sua>(C) / <so>(:) {N} ``^fire''. @S. #15251.
<Duak-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^lighted_^fire''. @S. #15262.
<lik-ke-ne - sua>(C) {N} ``^dead_^fire''. @S. #8414.
<sua-pik>(C) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. Syn. <moena-pik>(C), <rupu-pik>(C). |<pik> \ <plik> `bird'. @S. #15271.
<suji>(C) {N} ``^needle''. *Loan. @S. #15281.
<suk-a-RiG->(C) {V} ``to ^comfort (crying child or sad person)''. #761.
<sulaik>(C) {N} ``^onion''. @S. #15291.
<sumdi>(C) {NK} ``^relative''. @N179. #15301.
<sumdi>(C) {NK} ``^G''. @N179a. #15310.
<suna>(C) {N} ``^flour''. @S. #15321.
<sunDEe>(C) {N} ``^squirrel''. @S. #15331.
<sundor-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^admire''. #8201.
<suta>(C) {N} ``^thread, ^cotton''. Syn. <kopa>(C) `cotton'. @S. #15341.
<ta-hu~a->(C) {V} ``to ^hope''. #7421.
<ta>(:) \ <tomoa>(C) {NB} ``^mouth''. @N037. #15351.
<boin-ta->(C) {V} ``to ^kiss''. #2392.
<loar-ta>(C) {NB} ``^lip''. @N038. #9992.
<tabo>(C) {NK} ``^uncle''. Syn. <kaka>(C). @N154. ??unglossed N154b. #15361.
<taGke>(C) {N} ``small ^basket''. @S. #15371.
<tahulo>(C) {N} ``^mist''. @S. #15381.
<TaiG-ha->(C) {V} ``to ^kick''. #6411.
<taik-ci->(C) {V} ``to ^nip''. #3231.
<tak-cua-tor->(C) {V} ``to ^hiccup''. #3691.
<Takna-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^grasp''. #14091.
<talakke>(:) #15391.
<boT-talakke>(C) {N} ``^vote''. @S. #2552.
<talik->(:) #15401.
<jok-talik->(C) {V} ``to ^throw''. #15412.
<tama>(C) {NUM} ``^eight''. @N1213. #15421.
<go-tama>(C) {NUM} ``^eighteen''. @N1223. #5672.
<tama-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred sixty''. @N1255. #9413.
<tama-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred seventy''. @N1256. #9423.
<tambuG->(C) {V} ``to ^gather crops at a particular place''. Syn. <tir->(C). #15431.
<Tan>(C) {N} ``^place''. @S. #15441.

<sapa-Tan - hatla>(C) {PP} ``^G''. |<sapa> `all'. Syn. <sapa-Tu>(C), <lagre>(C). @N1364c.
??Prob. = everythere, if correctly here; orig. <saps-Tu> #6813.
<tanDEe-RiG>(C) {N} ``^pregnancy''. @N194. ??Ee/ae #13971.
<tanDae-RiG lEe-ke>(C) {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. @N125. ??adj?,Ee/ae? #13983.
<tan-Dia->(C) {V} ``to ^wash (clothes)''. |<Dia> `water'. #4381.
<tano->(C) {V} ``to ^fill (a jar with water)''. #15451.
<tar->(C) {V} ``to ^rise (as the sun)''. Syn. <miria->(C). ??PHRASE miria tar-? #15461.
<tar->(:) #15471.
<aha~-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^shoot (a bow, gun)''. Syn. <aha~-TwiG->(C). #352.
<tar->(:) #15481.
<sepia-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^tear_off''. #14702.
<tar->(:) #15491.
<wene-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^set_up''. #15502.
<tar->(:) #15511.
<loar-tarke>(C) {N} ``^nausea''. @S. ?? #10002.
<tara>(:) / <tar>(:) #15521.
<siGtar-so-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. ??seven sisters?. #3554.
<tara-so>(C),,<tara-co>(C) {N} ``a certain ^constellation''. ^star. @S. #15013.
<koT-tara>(C) {N} ``a ^certain constellation''. ^star. @S. #15532.
<muTla-tara>(C) {N} ``a ^certain constellation''. ^star. @S. #11392.
<naGol-tara>(C) {N} ``a ^certain constellation''. ^star. @S. #15542.
<taria>(:) #15551.
<taria-cucu>(C) {N} ``^palm (^fruit)''. @S. #15560.
<taria - sala>(C) {N} ``^palm (^tree)''. @S. #14293.
<tarke>(:) #15571.
<loar-tarke>(C) {N} ``^nausea''. @S. ??or s.v. tar? #10003.
<tarkik->(C) {V} ``to ^shine''. ??tar here and next item, cf. tara. #15581.
<tarkok>(C) {N} ``^sun-^plant''. @S. #15591.
<TaTa>(:) {N} ``^bee^hive''. @@. #15601.
<juG-TaTa>(C) {N} ``the ^hive of the <njuG> ^bee''. @S. #7983.
<nili-TaTa>(C) {N} ``the ^hive of the <nili> ^bee''. @S. #11912.
<TaTi>(:) #15611.
<tuma-TaTi>(C),,<tumba-TaTi>(C) {N} ``a kind of ^mat bought from the market''. @S.
#15622.
<te-la>(C) {PP} ``^after''. @N1351a. #9581.
<te>(:) #15631.
<at-te>(C) {DEM} ``^yonder''. @N1337. #872.
<at-te>(C),,<ant-te>(C) {ADJ} ``^G''. @N1294a. ??ADJ. #882.
<Tebul>(C) {N} ``^bench''. *Engl.<table>. @S. #15641.
<tEe->(C) {V} ``to ^weave (cloth), to ^knit''. Syn. <tu->(C). #15651.
<Teligram>(C) {N} ``^cable, ^telegram''. *Engl. @S. #15661.
<telu>(C) {ADJ} ``^clean''. Syn. <nirmol>(C). @N1131. #15671.
<ti>(:) \ <titi>(C) {NB} ``^hand''. @N083. #15681.
<nti>(C) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @N084a. #15690.
<Dena-ti>(C) {NB} ``^upper ^arm''. @N079. #4122.
<Dia-ti>(C) {NB} ``^thumb''. @N087. #4322.
<gata-ti>(C) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @N084. #15702.

<guTi-ti>(C) {NB} ``^wrist''. Syn. <sana-hiti>(C). @N082. ??anals of syn? #6312.
<hu~-ti>(C) {NB} ``^thumb''. @N087a. #7373.
<ncoe-ti>(C) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. @N088. #11582.
<ncoG-ti>(C) {NB} ``^hand''. @N083a. #11602.
<ncoG-ti-ne>(C),,<soGkor-ti>(C) {NB} ``^right ^arm''. @N076. ??PHRASE? #11612.
<pika-ti>(C) {NB} ``^fore^arm''. @N081. #12932.
<soGkor-ti>(C) {NB} ``^arm''. @N075. #15032.
<soGkor-ti-ne - guTi>(C) {NB} ``^elbow''. @N080. ??orig. as vars. #15712.
<warwE-ti>(C) {NB} ``^finger''. @N086. #15722.
<Tia->(C) {V} ``to ^nudge''. #15731.
<tia>(:) {NCF} ``^cow''. *So.<taG> \ ~<taGliy>. @@. #15741.
<hu~-tia>(C) {N} ``^calf of a ^cow''. *So.<A-On-taG>. @S. #15752.
<tiar>(C) {ADJ} ``^long''. @S. #15761.
<tiG - sala>(C) {N} ``^tamarind (^tree)''. *So.<tittin>. @S. #14301.
<Tika>(C) {N} ``^spot, ^tattoo''. *Loan. @S,N112. #15771.
<Tika-lEe-ke-ne>(C) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. @N1104,S. #8434.
<Tika.Tika>(C) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. @N1104,S. #15780.
<Tikra>(C) {N} ``a ^field not irrigated''. @S. #15791.
<tir-se'->(C) {V} ``to ^pay_off''. #14571.
<tir->(C) {V} ``to ^gather crops at a particular place''. Syn. <tambuG->(C). #15801.
<titi>(C) / <ti>(:) {NB} ``^hand''. @N083. #15811.
<titi-gow->(C) {V} ``to go ^numb (of the hand)''. ??goe? #5943.
<tna-hu~asoe>(C) {N} ``^trap''. @S. #7441.
<to->(C) {V} ``to ^set_^free, to ^untie (a knot)''. #15821.
<to-pir->(C) {V} ``to ^untie''. |<pir-> cf. <onaiG pir-> `sling'. #12963.
<to->(C) {V} ``to ^shuck (an ear of grain)''. Syn. <hoe->(C). #15831.
<to>(:) #15841.
<harke-to>(C),,<arke-to>(C) {N} ``^moon^light''.@S. #15852.
<Toe->(:) #15861.
<baG-Toe->(C) {V} ``to ^bow (bend)''. Caus. <a-baG-Toe->(C) {V} ``to ^bend (intr.)''. #1112.
<toGkeRe-caGkoa>(C) {N} ``^evening star''. @S. #15871.
<toGkur-cya>(C) {NB} ``^spine''. @N048. #3831.
<togoa>(C) {N} ``^yesterday''. @S. #15881.
<toho~>(C) {N} ``^necklace, ^garland (of flowers)''. @S. #15891.
<tok->(C) {V} ``to ^sew''. #15901.
<tokria>(C) {N} ``^wrapper (big)''. @S. #15911.
<toloe>(C) {ADJ} ``^white''. @S. #15921.
<tolsi>(C) {N} ``^G''. *De.<brunda-boti>, B.<tulasi> `holy basil'. @S. #15931.
<tomna>(C) {NB} ``^chin''. Syn. <daoRa>(C), <turi>(C). @N030. #15941.
<Tomo>(C) {NB} ``^fore^head''. Syn. <kapale>(C). @N024. #15951.
<tomo - sar>(C) {NB} ``^marrow''. @N004. #14471.
<tomoa>(C) / <ta>(:) {NB} ``^mouth''. @N037. #15961.
<tona>(C) {NK} ``younger ^sister, female first ^cousin''. Syn. <bai>(C) `elder sister, female first cousin'. @N167,N170. #15971.
<tono>(C) {ADJ} ``^full''. @S. #15981.
<tontor-sini>(C),,<sini-tintar>(C) {N} ``^east''. |<sini> `sun'. @S. ??sp #14851.
<to-pir->(C) {V} ``to ^untie''. |<to->(C) `to untie, to set free'. #12961.

<Topna-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^nab''. |<sa-> `to grasp'. Syn. <caT-kori-sa->(C). #14101.
<tor>(:) #15991.
<tak-cua-tor->(C) {V} ``to ^hiccup''. #3693.
<tora-bu>(C) {N} ``wooden ^hog_^trough (= Des.<doGda>)''. |<bu> \ <gubuk> `hog'. #16001.
<toRia->(C) {V} ``to ^wake up, to ^get_up, to ^arise''. #16011.
<torke>(:) #16021.
<sini-torke>(C) {N} ``^sunrise''. |<sini> `sun'. @S. #14842.
<tra-Ria>(C) {NB} ``^breast''. {N} ``^milk''. @N051,S. #13841.
<tra'Ria'-roE'->(C) {V} ``to ^milk (a cow)''. #14023.
<trik-Dia>(C) {N} ``^clouds''. @S. #16031.
<tro-riaRia>(C) {ADJ} ``^damp''. @S. #16041.
<troG-beGa>(C),,<troG-beGga>(C) {N} ``^toad''. @S. #1721.
<truk-so>(C) {N} ``^oven''. @S. #14991.
<tu->(C) {V} ``to ^tie, to make a net''. Syn. <gak->(C) `to fasten', <tEe->(C) `to weave'. #16051.
<Tu>(:) #16061.
<sapa-Tu>(C),,<sapa-Tan - hatla>(C) {PP} ``^G''. |<sapa> `all'. Syn. <lagre>(C). @N1364c.
??orig. <saps-Tu> #14392.
<tuhua~->(C) {V} ``to ^stand, to be ^erect''. #16071.
<tule->(C) {V} ``to ^weigh, to find the weight of''. #16081.
<tuma-TaTi>(C),,<tumba-TaTi>(C) {N} ``^mat (bought from market)''. @S. #16091.
<tunu>(C) {N} ``^post, ^leg of a bench''. @S. ??also wood? #16101.
<tur>(C) {NUM} ``^six''. @N1211. #16111.
<go-tur>(C) {NUM} ``^sixteen''. @N1221. #5652.
<tur-kuRi>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred twenty''. @N1251. #9373.
<tur-kuRi-gua>(C) {NUM} ``one ^hundred thirty''. @N1252. #9383.
<tur->(C) {V} ``to ^look_for''. #16121.
<tur>(:) #16131.
<monoe-tur>(C) {NB} ``^saliva''. @N106. #11012.
<goe-tur->(C) {V} ``to ^spit''. #5812.
<tura>(C) {N} ``^fence, ^pole fence''. @S. #16141.
<turi>(C) {NB} ``^chin''. Syn. <daoRa>(C), <tomna>(C). @N030. #16151.
<turi-seiG>(C) {N} ``wild ^fowl''. @S. #14651.
<tusri>(C),,<tursuri>(C) {N} ``^wire''. @S. #16161.
<TwiG->(:) #16171.
<aha~-TwiG->(C) {V} ``to ^shoot (a bow, gun)''. Syn. <aha~-tar->(C). #362.
<u>(:) #16181.
<jola-u>(C) {N} ``^orchard''. @S. #7882.
<ua-ako->(C) {V} ``to ^receive''. #481.
<ua->(C) {V} ``to ^call''. #16191.
<udar-bi->(C) {V} ``to ^lend''. #1921.
<uG->(C) {V} ``to ^plant (roots etc.)''. #16201.
<uG>(:) #16211.
<bo-uG>(C) {N} ``^spider''. @S. #2192.
<ujal>(C) {N} ``^cradle''. @S. #16221.
<uk->(C) {V} ``to ^drink''. #16231.
<uk-bo>(C) {NB} ``^hair of the ^head''. |<bo> \ <baha> `head'. @N012. #16241.
<uksa>(C) {NB} ``^skin''. @N010. #16251.

<uk-so>(C) {N} ``^ashes''. |<so> \ <> `fire'. @S. #16261.
<ukui>(C) {N} ``^big earthen ^pot''. @S. #16271.
<uli>(:) #16281.
<njir-uli>(C) {N} ``^forenoon''. @S. #11972.
<simi-uli>(C) {N} ``^afternoon''. @S. #14812.
<ulia>(C) / <o>(:) {N} ``^leaf''. *So.<Ola> / <Ol>. @S. #16291.
<una->(:) #16301.
<a-una->(C) {V} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. Syn. <ha-bo->(C). #92.
<ur-we>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <beiGdE>(C). @N173f. #16311.
<usur>(C) {N} ``^demon''. @S. #16321.
<wa->(C) {V} ``to ^dance''. #16331.
<wa-RaiG>(:),,<wa-REG>(:) ??<RaiG> cf. <b[n]ok-DaiG>(C) `drum'. #16340.
<wa-REG-re>(C) {N} ``^dancer''. |<re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #3985.
<ona-RaiG>(C) {N} ``^dance''. |Nom. in <-n->. @S. #3994.
<wa-sar->(C) {V} ``to ^shout''. #14421.
<wa->(:) #16351.
<mini-wa->(C) {V} ``to ^name, to give a name to''. #10872.
<wala>(C) {N} ``^net''. @S. #16361.
<wala-DEtte-sa->(C) {V} ``to ^net, to ^catch with a net''. |<Dette> `with', <sa-> `to catch'. #16370.
<walei->(C) {V} ``to ^fly (as a bird)''. #16381.
<war->(C) {V} ``to ^harvest''. #16391.
<wa-REG-re>(C) {N} ``^dancer''. |<wa-> `to dance', <REG> cf. <ona RaiG-> `dance', <re> \ <remoa> `person'. @S. #3981.
<wartno>(C) {N} ``^<sahaj> ^tree''. @S. #16401.
<warti>(C),,<warwEti>(C) {N} ``^ring''. @S. ?? #16411.
<warwE-ti>(C) {NB} ``^finger''. @N086. #15723.
<warwEe-co>(C) {NB} ``^toe''. @N098. #3523.
<we->(C) {V} ``to ^go, to ^move (to a nearby place, intr.); to ^go_^out (as a fire)''. Cf. <wik-> `to go back'. #16421.
<wege>(:) #16430.
<raGgu-wege>(C) {ADJ} ``^faded''. |<raGgu> `color'. @N1103,S. #13523.
<we-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<ke-> `to see'. #8213.
<bo.bok-ne-we->(C) {V} ``to ^attack''. |<bok-> `to strike'. #2303.
<Dagra-we->(C) {V} ``to ^approach''. |<Dagra> `near'. #16442.
<kobor-we-la-ke-nd-re>(C) {N} ``^messenger''. @S. #8652.
<we>(:) #16451.
<hana-we-cya>(C) {NB} ``^shin''. @N092. #6582.
<we>(:) #16461.
<ur-we>(C) {NK} ``^G''. Syn. <beiGdE>(C). @N173f. #16312.
<weca->(C) {V} ``to ^reach_for''. #16471.
<wege>(:) #16481.
<raGgu-wege>(C) {ADJ} ``^faded''. |<raGgu> `color'. @N1103,S. #13524.
<we-ke->(C) {V} ``to ^visit''. |<we-> `to go'. #8211.
<wene-tar->(C) {V} ``to ^set_up''. #15501.
<wiG-ha->(C) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. #6431.
<wiG-hake>(C) {N} ``^dispute''. @S. #6533.

<wik->(C) {V} ``to ^return, to ^go_back, to ^go_^home''. Cf. <we-> `to go'. #16491.
<wik->(C),,<paG->(C) {V} ``to ^come''. ??phrase? #16501.
<wik>(:) #16511.
  <raG-wik->(C) {V} ``to ^take, to ^accept''. #13502.
<wir->(C) {V} ``to ^run''. #16521.
  <a-gunDli->(C),,<wir->(C) {V} ``to ^roll (turn over and over, tr.)''. |Caus. of <gunDli->(C) `to ^roll (intr.)'. ??PHRASE? #83.
<wolaiG->(C) {V} ``to ^walk (walking ahead)''. #16531.

2 lines (marked "??#") have no IDs.

These IDs have only indented versions, but the first form in their headwords could not be matched to the headwords of any of their superiors:

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These IDs have fewer entries than the number of forms in their headwords:
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Gutob
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<-a>:,,<-o>: {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^masculine''. |Termination of masculine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-i> `feminine'. *De.<-a>?, Or.<-O>. @Bhat. Gender. @:. #11.
<puDra>|<puDri> {N(M|F)} ``^male|^female ^buffalo_^calf''. Cf. <poDru-taG> `male calf'. @N0731,N0732. ??HEAD? #20.
<moRo>|<moRi> {ADJ(M|F)} ``^big, ^large, ^elder, ^aged (of ^male|^female)''. {V(M|F)} ``to become id., to ^grow''. @N0951,N0353,N0938,V0289,W0233,:. ??HEAD? #30.

<ab> {V} ``to ^husk, to ^shell''. @:. #41.
<an-ab> {N} ``^husk''. |<an> `nominalization'. Cf. Re.<anap'>BF `husk, chaff, bran'. @W0001. #52.
<keroG an-ab> {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<keroG> `paddy'. @N0868. #62.
<zona an-ab> {N} ``^corn ^husk''. |<zona> `corn'. @N0866. #72.

<aba> {NK} ``^father''. *Or.<bapa>, ~<baba>, ~<nOna>. *Re.<ba>F, ~<ba'>B. @N0150. #81.

<abaj> {V} ``to ^play''. {N} ``^game''. @V0443,V0442,W0002,N0302. #91.
<abaj-kaG>,,<abaj-nu lok> {N} ``^player''. |<kaG> `?person, agent', <lok> `person, agent'. @N0304. #100.

<aD> {V} ``to ^drive''. @W0003. #111.
<aR.a?> {V} ``to ^drive (cattle, sheep)''. @V0199. #120.
<aR-bela> {N} ``^afternoon''. |<bela> `time' (time to drive the cattle home). *Re. <aR-bela> `afternoon'. @N0444. #132.
<a?-taG> {V} ``to ^thresh (grain) by ^driving ^cattle over it, usually by piling the unthreshed grain round a post, tethering bullocks to the post, and driving them round and round it''. |<taG> `cattle'. @V0529,W0042. #142.
<aD-ur> {V} ``to ^step_^over, to ^jump across''. |<ur> by-form of <ir> `to jump', cf. <poD-ur> `to jump over' (<poD> `to cross'). @V0334,V0620,W0039. [orig. <a'Dur>. ??analysis? subenter here? #150.

<adibasi> {N} ``^tribal''. *Loan. @:. #161.
<adibasi basa> {N} ``^tribal ^language''. |<basa> `language'. @N0336. #170.
<adibasi lok> {N} ``^tribal ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0332. #180.

<aRki>>:. #191.
<aRki.aRki zu.zu> {V} ``to give an ^angry ^look''. |<zu> `to look'. @V0375. #202.

<aRo> {N} ``^fence, ^garden, ^orchard''. @N0570,N0905,N0906. #211.

<adoj> {V} ``to ^stumble, to ^trip on, to trip over''. @W0004. #221.

<aDor> {V} ``to ^allow''. *Engl.<order>. @V0017. #231.

<aD-ros> {NB} ``^bone_^marrow''. *De.<aD>(G) `bone', <ros>(GM) `juice, sap'. @N0004. #241.

<aRuka> {VT} ``to ^trip (someone)''. @V0690. #251.

<a?DoG> {N} ``^fish''. *Re.<aDoG>F, ~<aRoG>B/<a'>B. @N0617,N0789. #261.
<a?DoG sob.sob> {V} ``to ^fish, to ^catch fish''. |<sob> `to catch'. @V0244. #270.

<a?el> {VT} ``to ^sharpen (a knife)''. *Re.<a'e->B. @V0541,W0040. #281.

<a?er> {N} ``^un^ripe_^mango''. *Re.<ager>BF, ~<ayer>B. @N0849,(D). #291.

<a?l> {N} ``^bamboo''. *Re.<a'a>BF. @N0899,N0657. #301.
<a?l buTa> {N} ``^bamboo ^plant''. |<buTa> `plant'. @N0900. #310.
<a?l ga~Ti> {N} ``^joint of ^bamboo''. |<ga~Ti> `joint'. @N0901. #320.

<a?siG>,,<agsiG> {V} ``to ^sneeze''. @V0581,N0255,W0008. {Re.<ta'mi>. #331.

<a?so> {V} ``to ^dwell, to ^live at''. @V0196,W0041. {Re.X. #341.

<a?-taG> {V} ``to ^thresh (grain) by ^driving ^cattle over it, usually by piling the unthreshed grain round a post, tethering bullocks to the post, and driving them round and round it''. |<aD> `to drive', <taG> `cattle'. @V0529,W0042. #141.

<a?tu>,,<agtu> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^front''. {ADV} ``^fast, ^ahead, ^forward''. {V} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''. {N} ``^front''. {PP} ``in front of, before''. @N0941,N0931,N1154,N1180,N0970,V0714,N1233,?1219,W0009,(D). ![aktu](D). ??`fast'? #27500.
<a?tu-o?> {X} ``^before''. |<o?> `emphatic?'. @N1219. #360.
<a?tu su.suG> {N} ``^fore^leg''. |<su.suG> `leg'. @N0693. #370.

<ag> {VI,VT} ``to ^shatter, to ^break into pieces''. !<niG kuyu? a-o?-niG> `I broke the pot', <kuyu? a?-gu> `the pot broke'. @W0006,(D). #381.
<ag.a?> {VI, VT} ``to ^break (as a pot)''. @V0077,V0078,V0544,(D). #390.

<ag> {V} ``to ^dig''. @W0005. #401.
<ag.a?> {V} ``to ^chop (firewood)''. @V0115. #410.
<suo~l ag.a? kaG> {N} ``^wood^cutter''. |<suo~l> `firewood', <kaG> `?person'. @N0396. #422.

<agom> {V} ``for ^dark_^clouds to gather''. {N} ``^dark_^clouds''. @W0007. ??orig both glosses, but only verb. #431.

<agsiG>,,<a?siG> {V} ``to ^sneeze''. @V0581,N0255,W0008. #441.

<agtu>,,<a?tu> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^front''. {ADV} ``^fast, ^ahead''. {V} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''. {N} ``^front''. {PP} ``in front of, before''.
@N0941,N0931,N1154,N1180,N0970,V0714,N1233,?1219,W0009. #451.

<ai> {V} ``to ^call''. @W0011,(D). #461.
<ai.ai> {V} ``to ^call''. @V0092. #470.
<ai-Dar> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^shout, to ^howl''. |<Dar> `?'. @N1012,V0550,V0315. #480.

<ai> {V} ``to ^finish''. @W0010,(D). #491.

<aipaRei> {V} ``to ^yawn''. *De.<ai>(G) `yawn'. @V0758,(D). #501.

<aya> {NK} ``^mother''. *De.<aia>(G),,<aya>(M) `mother'. @N0151. #511.

<aj> {V} ``to ^bail out water, to ^splash; to ^catch_fish by damming shallow pools and bailing out the water and then catching the stranded fish by hand; to ^serve, to ^ladle liquid food''. *Re.<a'i-> `to bail out (water)'. @W0012. #521.
<ai.aj> {V} ``to ^splash (someone)''. @V0594. #530.

<aku?>,,<akud> {V} ``to ^hold or ^carry a baby''. !<a-kud>. @W0013,V0093,V0266. #541.

<al> {V} ``to ^thatch''. {N} ``^straw(R4)''. *Re.<a'->B. @W0015,R4. #551.

<al> {V} ``to ^wander, to ^stroll''. @W0014. #561.
<al.al> {V} ``to ^travel, to ^wander''. {N} ``^traveling, ^wandering''. @V0688,V0717,(D). #570.
<eke-paT otu-paT al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<eke-paT> `?', <otu-paT> `beyond'. @V0314. #582.
<laDe al.al> {V} ``to ^enjoy (by ^traveling)''. |<laDe> `?'. @V0213. #592.
<tobnaG al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<tobnaG> `over'. @V0314. #602.
<al-gu.al-gu soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things moving from place to place''. |<gu> `?', <soG> `to sell'. @V0428. ??. #620.
<o?-al.o?-al-o? soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things moving from place to place''. |<o?> `causative?', <o?> `?perfect/past', <soG> `to sell'. !<o?al> causative of <al>. @V0428. ??division? #642.

<alazu> {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Loan. @N1083. #651.

<alam> {V} ``to ^catch, to ^dig out fish lying in mud''. !<a-l-am>. @W0016. #661.

<a-le?>,,<a-led> {V} ``to ^twist, to ^wring, to ^squeeze''. |<a> `?', <le?> `?'. @V0756,W0017. ??cut? #671.

<ali> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. !inan. object; requires <nu> suffix on anim. objects. @N0954,N1235. #681.
<nu ali> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. !animate objects. @N1234,N0955. #692.

<mui-ro? ali> {X} ``^together''. |<mui-ro?> `one'. @N1167. #702.

<alzei> {V} ``to ^choke (in swallowing)''. @V0112,(D). #711.

<alu> {N} ``^potato''. *Hi. @N0881. #721.

<aluG> {V} ``to ^throw, to ^hold down (as in wrestling)''. @W0018. {cf. foll. Re. #731.

<aluG> {X} ``^in, inside of, ^into''. *Re.<aluG>BF `beneath, under, down'. @N1213,N1215. #741.
<aluG-Di?>,,<aluG-Di?-ke> {X} ``^out of, ^from ^with^in''. |<Di?>, <Di?-ke> `from'. @N1214. ??Di/Di?;cuts?;orig as phrase. #750.

<aluGri>>:. #761.
<suloj aluGri> {NB} ``^intestines''. |<suloj> `belly'; <aluG> `in' + <guri> `to wind around'. @N0072. ??JP's analysis; or recte <suloj aluG-Ri> `out of the belly'?; [sule? aluGri](D). #772.

<am> {V} ``to ^open''. @W0020. #781.
<am-Da?>,,<abDa>(R) {V} ``to ^yawn, to ^sigh''. |<Da?> `auxiliary of certain verbs of bodily function'. @W0021,R4,RR. #790.
<am-toG> {V} ``to ^open the mouth''. |<toG> `?'. *Re.<taG-mo'>B `to open the eye'. @W0023,V0415. #800.

<am> {V} ``to ^pick, to ^pluck (leaves, herbs)''. @W0019. #811.

<am-Da?>,,<abDa>(R) {V} ``to ^yawn, to ^sigh''. |<am> `to open', <Da?> `auxiliary of certain verbs of bodily function'. @W0021. #791.

<amroj> {V} ``to ^rub, to ^smear on''. !<am-roj>; [mai? amroyo?] `he smeared'. @W0022,(D). #821.

<am-toG> {V} ``to ^open the mouth''. |<am> `to open', <toG> `?'. *Re.<taG-mo'>B `to open the eye'. @W0023,V0415. #801.

<amuG> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^fast, ^front''. {ADV} ``in ^front, ^ahead''. {V} ``to ^go ahead, to go in ^front''. @W0024,N1233,N1180,N0941,N0931,(D). #831.
<amuG-ti>(D) {N} ``^fore^arm''. |<ti> `hand, arm'. @(D). #26202.

<an-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->. @:. #841.
<an-ab> {N} ``^husk''. |nom. of <ab> `to husk'. *Re.<anap'>BF `husk, chaff, bran'. @W0001. #53.

<an> {V} ``to ^pull (on, off), to ^drag''. *De.<an->(GM) `to bring'. @W0027. #851.
<an.an> {V} ``to ^pull, to ^drag, to ^draw (water from a well), to pull oneself up''. @V0191,V0459,V0761,V0460,V0193. #860.
<saTna an.an> {V} ``to ^jerk, to ^pull ^suddenly''. |<saTna> `^suddenly'. @V0328. #872.

<an-ab> {N} ``^husk''. |<ab> `to husk'. @:. #51.
<keroG an-ab> {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<keroG> `paddy'. @N0868. #63.
<zona an-ab> {N} ``^corn ^husk''. |<zona> `maize'. @N0866. #73.

<a~Dei> {V} ``to ^return, to ^go back, to ^give back''. *Re.<anDeG-sap'>B `to return'. @V0491,V0490. ??sic. #881.
<maY a~Dei-gu piG-gi> {X} ``he ^came_back from ^half_way.''. |<maY> `he ', <gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past'. @N1157. ??orig. gloss `half way', see orig. #892.

<a~dioG> {V} ``to ^carry (a child) on the back''. @W0026,(D). ??<a~di-o?n>, <o?n> `child' (<o~?> before consonant). #901.

<a~DioG> {V} ``to ^stretch oneself''. @V0632,W0025. #911.

<a~Dra>: {ADJ} ``^male''. *De.<aNDr-a>(G), Re.<anDra>. @:. #921.
<a~Dra girem> {N} ``^tom^cat''. |<girem> `cat'. @N0762. #930.
<a~Dra guso?> {N} ``^male ^dog''. |<guso?> `dog'. @N0758. #940.
<a~Dra kirta?> {N} ``^stallion''. |<kirta?> `horse'. @N0753. #950.

<anond>>:. *De.<anOnd>(G) `happiness'. #961.
<asa anond De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^enjoy, to ^amuse''. |<asa> `to expect', <Dem> `to do'. *De.<asa kOr->(M) `to hope' (<kOr-> `to do'), <anOnd>(G) `happiness'. @V0212,V0018. ??. #972.

<a~T> {ADJ} ``^hard, ^solid''. {V} ``to ^solidify, to ^coagulate''. *De.<aNT->(G),,<a~T->(M). @N0997,N0984,V0126. #981.

<aG>>:. #991.
<aG-suG> {V} ``to ^walk, to ^go by foot, to ^walk, to ^step on, to ^tread on''. {N} ``^walking(D)''. |<suG> `foot'. @W0028,V0423,V0713,V0618,(D). #1000.

<aGgaita>(R) {N} ``^moon''. @RR. #26290.

<a~kar> {V} ``^envious''. *De.<aGkar>(G),,<a~kar>(M) `jealousy(M), envy(G)'. @V0215. ??gloss to envy? #1011.
<a~kria> {ADJ} ``^envious''. {N} ``^enemy''. @N1090,N0405. ??. #1020.

<aGte>,,<oG-te> {ADJ} ``^alone, ^solitary''. {V} ``to be ^alone, to ^leave_alone''. @W0029. ??<oG> caus of <aG> `to walk' w. sandhi to leave alone?. #1031.

<aGTi> {NB} ``^finger, ^toe''. *De.<aGti>(M),,<aGgTi>(G). @N0092,N0105. #1041.
<boTa aGTi> {NB} ``^thumb''. |<boTa> `?'. *De.<boTa>(M) `tip of finger'. @N0093. #1052.
<mai aGTa aGTi> {NB} ``^big_^toe''. |<aGTa> `?'. *De.<mai>(G) `female (of animals)'. @N0106. ??sic. #1062.
<sini aGTi> {NB} ``^little_^finger, ^little_^toe''. |<sini> `little'. *De.<cini aGTi>(M). @N0094,N0107. #1072.

<apan> {NK} ``^father''. *Or.<bapa>, ~<baba>, ~<nOna>. @N0150. #1081.

<apura> {ADJ} ``^weak''. @N0947. #1091.
<bol una apura> {N} ``^weakness''. |<bol una> `weak'. @N0251. ??noun? gloss? #1102.

<ar> {V} ``to ^bring in (sheaves of grain) for threshing or for temporary storage''. @W0030. #1111.
<ar-sod> {V} ``to ^put, to ^store (grain; usually in baskets)''. |<sod> `?'. @W0035. ??d/D. #1120.

<ar> {V} ``to ^shave, to ^cut (the hair)''. @W0031. #1131.
<ar.ar> {V} ``to ^shave''. @V0545. #1140.

<ar> {X} ``^negative''. @:,R4. ??or prohibitive. #1151.
<ar-Dem> {X} ``^don't ^do''. |<Dem> `to do'. @:. or only with ipv?. #1160.
<mio~? ito? ar-Dem-o?> {V} ``^don't ^do that ^again''. ^thus. |<mio~?> `again', <ito?> `thus'. @V0486. #1172.
<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<<ar-riG-gu-nu>> <ar> `not', <riG> `to take', <gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man, lit. one who has taken a wife)'. @N0138. ??analysis? #1292.

<ara?> {VT} ``to ^defeat''. *De.<ar->(GM) `to fail, lose'. @V0167. #1181.
<arei> {VI} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. *De.<ar-> `id.'. @V0378,V0186. #1232.

<aragai> {V} ``to ^scratch (an itch)''. @V0520. #1201.

<aram>>:. #1211.
<aram De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^begin''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0049. #1220.

<ar-Dem> {X} ``^don't ^do''. |<ar> `negative?', <Dem> `to do'. @:. ??or only ipv?. #1161.
<mio~? ito? ar-Dem-o?> {V} ``^don't ^do that ^again''. |<mio~?> `again', <ito?> `^thus'. @V0486. #1173.

<arei> {VI} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. *De.<ar-> `id.'. |<ara?> tr. @V0378,V0186. #1231.

<arel>: {N} ``^hail''. *Re.<are>BF. @:. #1241.
<arel birel> {N} ``^hail ^stone''. |<birel> `stone'. @N0486. #1250.
<arel Da?> {N} ``^hail''. |<Da?> `water'. *Re.<are-Dak'>B. @N0486. #1260.
<arel-gum>(R4) ``^rain and ^hail''. |<gum> `?rain'. @R4. #26300.

<argaj> {V} ``to ^scratch deeply, to ^claw''. !<ar-gaj>. @W0033. #1281.

<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<<ar-riG-gu-nu>> <ar> `not', <riG> `to take', <gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man, lit. one who has taken a wife)'. @N0138. ??analysis? #1291.

<ario> {NK} ``^son-^in-law, ^brother-^in-law (^younger sister's husband)''. *cf. De.<zvai~> (<ju~ai>(M) `son-in-law', <zuai>(G) `brother-in-law'). @N0203,N0196. #1301.

<arke> {N} ``^moon, ^month; ^time (of an event)(D)''. @N0449,N0452,(D). #1311.
<arke kuni? u~Dam guigini> {N} ``^waning moon''. |<kuni?> `old woman; to age', <u~Dam> `old man; to age', <guigini> `?' (cf. <guj-gi-nu lok> `dead person'). !the moon is becoming old gradually; the moon is reducing gradually. @N0457. ??<gu ui>. #1320.
<arke onob oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``^waxing moon''. |<onob> `mature young woman', <oRu?> `mature young man', <gu> `?', <pi.piG> `to come, to happen'. !The moon is becoming matured gradually; the moon is waxing. @N0458. ??. #1330.
<arke-to?>,,<arke-tog> {V} ``to ^shine (of the moon)''. {N} ``^moonlit ^night''. |<to?> `?'. @W0034,N0454. #1340.

<arla> {ADJ} ``^dirty (of water, house)''. *De.<arla>(M) `dirty, clumsy, uneasy'. @N1051. #1351.

<ar-sod> {V} ``to ^put, to ^store (grain; usually in baskets)''. |<ar> `to bring in (grain)', <sod> `?'. @W0035. #1121.

<ar-u~Doj sa> {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<ar> `?', <u~Doj> `which day?', <sa> `?'. @N0480. #1361.

<asa> {V} ``to ^expect, to ^hope''. *De.<asa k0r->(M) `to hope' (<kOr> `to do'). @V0220,V0313. #1371.
<asa anond De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^enjoy, to ^amuse''. *De.<anOnd>(G) `happiness'. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0212,V0018. ??. #973.

<asad> {V} ``to ^stroke, to ^pet, to ^pat''. !<a-sad>?. @W0036. #1381.

<a-sod> {V} ``to ^clean, to ^wipe the plate (thali) clean, i.e. to finish up all the food on it''. |<sod> `to wipe'. @W0037. #1391.

<aT> {NUM} ``^eight''. *De.(GM). @N1101. #1401.
<koRe aT> {NUM} ``^twenty-^eight''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1118. #1412.
<aT kori> {NUM} ``one hundred sixty, lit. ^eight ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1141. #1420.
<aT koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred seventy''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1142. #1430.
<aT so> {NUM} ``^eight hundred''. |<so> `hundred'. @N1151. #1440.

<aT> {N} ``^market''. *De.(GM). @N0377. #1451.
<aT din> {N} ``^market ^day''. |<din> `day'. @N0451. #1460.

<ata> {NK} ``^mother-^in-law, ^aunt (father's sister)''. *De.(GM). @N0192,N0179. #1471.

<ati?>,,<atig> {V} ``to ^moan, to ^groan''. @V0288,W0038. #1481.

<atsagya> {V} ``to ^beckon, to ^wave''. @V0046,V0728. ??ts. #1491.
<atsagya De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^signal''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0559. ??a. noun?. #1500.

<au> {N} ``^steam''. *De.(GM). @N0580. #1511.

<auli> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^shout, to ^howl''. *De.<auli>(M) `noise'. @N1012,V0315,V0550. #1521.
<boRe-auli>,,<boRe-o~dli> {X} ``^loud noise''. *De.<bOD>(G) `big'. @N0426. #3032.

<-b-> {IX} ``^causative''. |Alternant of prefixed causative <ob-> <o-> in certain disyllabic verbs with first vowel u, infixed after this vowel, which often (always?) becomes o. @:. #1531.
<bo[b]lu> {VTC} ``to ^cause to ^ripen''. |caus. of <bulu> `to ripen (intr.)'. @V0493. ??if orig. *<bulu>, then <bo[b]lu> shows actual lowering of u. #1542.
<bo[b]ri?> {VTC} ``to ^fill''. |caus. of <<buri?> `to be full'. @V0237,V0418,V0496. ??shows orig. *borig, with o to u in unstr open syll. #1552.
<bo[b]toG> {VTC} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''. |caus. of <butoG> `to fear'. @V0255,V0672. ??shows orig. *botoG, with o to u in unstr open syll; cf. bobri?/buri?. #1562.
<po[b]Dal> {VTC} ``to ^break (a pot), to ^hatch (an egg), to ^fire, to ^shoot (an animal)''. |caus. of <puDal> `to break, etc. (intr.)'. @V0078,V0300,V0394,V0548. #1572.
<to[b]non> {VTC} ``to make ^stand, to ^erect''. |caus. of <tunon> `to stand'. @V0615. #7122.

<babaj>(D) {V} ``to ^play, to ^amuse oneself''. @(D). #26310.

<babu> {N} ``^master, ^sir''. *De.(G). @N0381. #1581.

<bad> {V} ``to ^beat a drum (in songs only)''. @W0043. #1591.
<ba?-saG> {X} ``^drum''. |<saG> `?'. @W0043. ??cf. <saJ> `to lace a drumhead'. #1602.

<badia> {N} ``^boar''. *De.<baria>(M) `pig(G), boar(M)'. @N0749. #1611.

<badoRi> {N} ``^bat''. *De.<bOdli>(G) `id.'. @N0727,(D). #1621.

<baRoi> {N} ``^carpenter''. *De.<baROi>(M) `id.'. @N0401. #1631.

<baDu> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *De.(G). @N1057. #1641.

<bag> {V} ``to ^spawn (of fish)''. @W0044. #1651.

<bag> {N} ``?''. *De.<bag>(GM) `tiger'. @(D). !final g released. ??nonce forms? #26320.
<sio~ bag> {N} ``^lion''. *De.<sihO~>(G) `id.'. @(D). #26330.
<sita bag> {N} ``^leopard''. |<sita> `?'. *Loan? @(D). #26340.
<godo bag> {N} ``^lynx''. |<godo> `donkey'. ??nonce form? @(D). #26350.

<bagei> {V} ``to ^disperse''. *De.<bag->(GM) `to break'? @V0184. ?? #1661.

<baya> {ADJ} ``^insane, ^mad''. *De.(GM). @N1043. #1671.

<baj> {V} ``to ^draw, to ^decorate, to ^mark''. @W0045. #1681.

<ba.baj> {V} ``to ^embroider''. @V0210. #1690.
<b[un]aj> {N} ``^writing, arithmetic, ^embroidery''. |<-un-> `nominalizer'. @N0636,N0635. #1702.

<baj> {?} ``?''. ??. @(D). #26360.
<ba.baj>(D) {V} ``to ^play, to ^amuse oneself''. @(D). #26370.

<baza>,,<baja>(D) {V} ``to ^knock''. {N} ``a ^drum (earthen or wooden)''. Cf. <bazon> `sound'. *De.<baj->(M),,<baz->(G) `to strike; to beat a drum; to make a noise'. @??. #26390.
<bazei> {V} ``to ^beat (heart or pulse)''. *De. @V0045. #1720.
<bazei.bazei-gu ui> {V} ``to ^rattle''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0473. #1732.

<bazon> {X} ``^sound''. Cf. <baza> `to knock; a drum'. ![badzon]. @N0422. #1741.

<bal> {V} ``to ^broil''. @W0046. #1751.

<balu> {N} ``a ^bear''. *De.(GM). @(D). #26400.

<bamon> {N} ``^brahman''. *De.<bamOn>(GM). @N0342. #1761.

<bana> {V} ``to ^forget, to ^abandon''. @W0047,V0253,(D). #1771.

<bana>(D) {V} ``to ^draw (a picture)''. *De.<bana>(G) `printed pattern on cloth, etc.. !<maj bana Dem-o?> `he drew a picture'. @(D). ??verb? #26410.

<ba~Dari> {N} ``^barber''. *De.(M). @N0386. #1781.

<ba~Di> {N} ``^cattle''. @N0733. #1791.
<ba~Di salo> {N} ``^cow ^shed''. |<salo> `building'. @N0551. #1800.

<ba~Du>,,<ba~Du?> {NB} ``^penis''. *De.<baND>(GM) `id.'. @N0077. #1811.

<bani>>:. #1821.
<baro bani> {ADJ} ``^many ^kinds?''. |<baro> `many, lit. twelve'. @:. #1832.
<baro bani roG> {ADJ} ``^variegated''. |<roG> `color'. *De.<roG>(GM) `id.'. @N1027. #1842.

<bania> {ADJ} ``^spoiled, ^rotten, ^fetid, ^bad, ^evil, ^rough; to ^rot, to ^spoil''. @N1049,N1045,N0983,W0048,(D). #1851.
<bania kaG> {ADJ} ``^ugly''. |<kaG> `?'. @N1077. ??<kaG> `?person'? #1860.
<bania~ lok> {N} ``^bad person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0403. ??nas. #1870.
<bania basna>,,<bania.bania basna> {ADJ} ``^fetid''. |<basna> `odor'. @N1011. #1880.

<ba~si>,,<bay~si>(D) {N} ``^flute''. *Or.<boi~si>. @N0683,(D). ??<baJsi>(D). #1891.

<baJ> {V} ``to ^send''. @W0049,(D). #1901.
<ba~.bai~>,,<ba.baJ>(D) {V} ``to ^send''. @V0527,(D). ??corrected from <ba~bai>. #1910.

<ba~za>|<ba~zi> {ADJ(M|F)} ``^impotent''. @N0948. #1921.

<ba~za> {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son)''. *Or.<bhONOza>. @N0168,N0169. ??M|F. ??also sibrson?. #1931.
<ba~zi> {NK} ``^niece (sister's daughter)''. *Or.<bhaNizi>. @N0171,N0172. ??M|F. ??also sibrda?. #1940.

<ba~gi> {NB} ``^part_in_the_^hair''. @N0013. #1951.

<baGTi> {ADJ} ``^bent, ^gnarled, ^winding''. {V} ``to become ^id.''. @W0050. #1961.

<bapir> {ADJ} ``^old (of inanimates and non-human animates)''. {V} ``to become ^old''. @N0936,W0051. #1971.

<bari> {X} ``^very''. !loan. @N1178. #1981.

<baro> {NUM} ``^twelve''. {ADJ} ``^many, ^lots''. *De.<bar>(M),,<baarO>(G) `twelve'. @N1105. #1991.
<koRe baro> {NUM} ``^thirty-two, lit. ^twenty-^twelve''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1122. #2002.
<baro koRi> {NUM} ``two hundred forty, lit. ^twelve ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @:. #2010.
<baro bani> {ADJ} ``^many ^kinds?''. |<bani> `?'. @:. #1833.
<baro bani roG> {ADJ} ``^many-colored, ^variegated''. *De.<roG>(GM) `color'. @N1027. #1844.
<baro Dela> {ADJ} ``^many ^forked''. |<Dela> `crossroad'. @:. #2030.
<baro Dela siG> {N} ``^antler''. |<siG> `horn'. @N0689. #2040.

<barta> {N} ``^message''. *De.(G). @N0363. #2051.

<basa> {N} ``^language''. *De.(M). @N0335. #2061.
<adibasi basa> {N} ``^tribal ^language''. |<adibasi> `tribal'. @N0336. #172.

<basei> {V} ``to ^sort''. *De.<bas->(M) `to snatch away', De.<basa>(G). `a move'. @V0584. ??loan? #2071.

<basna> {N} ``^odor, ^smell, ^fragrance, ^perfume''. *De.<bas-na>(GM) `id.'. @N0843. #2081.
<bania basna>,,<bania.bania basna> {ADJ} ``^fetid''. |<bania> `fetid, bad'. @N1011. ??ADJ? #1882.
<subul basna>,,<subul.subul basna> {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. |<subul> `sweet'. @N1010. ??ADJ? #2092.

<baTa> {V} ``to ^share''. @V0540. #2101.

<batia> {N} ``^gully, ^drain''. *De.<baTia>(M) `small drain'. @N0505. #2111.

<bebar> {N} ``^trade, business''. *De.(M). @:. #2121.
 <bebar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^trade, to ^barter''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0685. #2130.
 <bebaria>,,<bebari> {N} ``^merchant''. @N0379. ??M|F? #2140.

<bed>>:. #2151.
 <be-sag>,,<bed-sag> {V} ``to ^spread (out)''. |<sag> `?'. @W0053. ??0/d/D; see orig./else. ??HEAD? ??REVERSE VARS? #2160.

<beD> {V} ``to ^give''. @W0052. #2171.
 <be.be?> {N} ``^giving''. @(D). #26420.
 <beR.be?> {V} ``to ^give, to ^pay, to ^serve (food)''. @V0267,V0426,V0530. #2180.
  <bis beR.be?> {V} ``to ^poison (fish or animals)''. |<bis> `poison'. @V0450. #2192.
  <bol beR.be?> {V} ``to ^advise''. |<bol> `advice'. @V0013. #2202.
  <Dasa? beR.be?>(D) {V} ``to put on a bandage''. |<Dasa?> `?'. @(D). ??Cf. <Dasei> `to adhere'. #26430.
  <dos beR.be?> {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<dos> `^guilt'. @V0006. #2212.
  <duk beR.be?> {V} ``to ^punish''. |<duk> `pain'. @V0463. #2222.
  <kap beR.be?> {V} ``to ^patch (cloth)''. |<kap> `?' (cf. So. <kab> `cloth', Des. <kapa> `cotton'. @V0425. #2232.
  <kema beR.be?> {V} ``^??''. |<kema> `?'. @V0254. #2242.
  <kosTu beR.be?> {V} ``to ^punish, to ^torture''. |<kosTu> `difficulty'. @V0682,V0463. #2252.
  <ko~s beR.be?> {V} ``to ^dye (cloth)''. |<ko~s> `?', De.<kO~s> `red'. @V0206. #2262.
  <kusi beR.be?> {V} ``to ^lock''. |<kusi> `?', De.<kuci> `key'. @V0372. #2272.
  <udar beR.be?> {V} ``to ^lend''. |<udar> `a loan?'. @V0360. #2282.
  <utar beR.be?> {V} ``to ^answer (a question)''. |<utar> `an answer?'. @V0025. #2292.

<bedei> {V} ``to ^bore, to ^dig a hole''. *De.<bed->(MG) `to penetrate, make a hole'. @V0070^. #2301.

<beRei> {V} ``to ^surround''. *De.<beR->(MG). @V0644. #2311.
 <sari-beRti> {X} ``^around''. |<sari> `four?', <beRti> `?', cf. <beRei> `to surround'. @N1240. ??rel. to four. #21080.

<begi> {X} ``^fast, ^quickly''. *De.<begina>(G) `id.'. @N1180^. ??De.<begi-na>? cf. <bas-na>. #2321.

<begla> {V} ``to ^separate''. *De.<begl->(M),,<begl-ai->(G). @V0528^. #2331.

<bezri> {N} ``^tomato''. *De.<bej-ri>(M). @N0857^. #2341.

<bela> {N} ``^time''. !also <bel> in <mu~De-bel> `noon'. *De.<bel-a>(GM) `id.'. @:^. #2351.
 <bela ke bela> {ADJ} ``^in^frequent''. |<ke> `?'. @N0945. #2360.
 <aR-bela> {N} ``^afternoon''. |<<aD-bela>> `time to drive the cattle home', <aD> `drive'. *Re. <aR-bela> `afternoon'. @N0444. #133.
 <iD-a? bela> {N} ``^supper^time, about eight o'clock''. |<iD-a?> `food' (<iD-> `to drink'). @N0442. #2372.

<mu~De-bel> {N} ``^noon''. |<mu~De> `?'. @N0443. #2382.
<no~Dibela> {N} ``^evening''. |<<no~Dib-bela>>, <no~Dib> `id.'. @N0447,W0243,V0404. #2390.
<o~zirel-bela> {N} ``^morning''. |<o~zirel> `id.'. @N0441. #2402.
<par-bela>,,<pa?r-bela>(D) {N} ``^dawn''. |<par> cf. <pa?r> `to dawn'. @:. #2412.
<tara-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. |<tara> `light'. @:. #2422.
<par-bela tara-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. @N0439. #2432.

<be~Di> {N} ``^ladyfinger, ^okra''. *De.(G). @N0886^. #2441.

<beni> {NB} ``^knot of ^hair worn by women, ^bun, ^chignon''. *De.<beni>(G) `plait of hair'. @N0015^. #2451.
<beni gatei> {V} ``to ^braid, to ^plait''. |<gatei> `id.'. *De.<beni gant->(G) `to braid hair'. @V0073. #2460.

<be~gai> {N} ``^lock''. @N0568. ??De.<beGgal>(M) `look' --misprint? see orig. #2471.

<beGTi> {N} ``^frog''. @N0782. #2481.

<besa?> {V} ``to ^spread out (something)''. @V0599. ??evidence for d? (or D)?. #2491.
<besag>,,<besag-bed-sag> {V} ``to ^spread (out)''. |<bed> `?', <sag> `?'. !<be-sag>, <be-sag-bed-sag-'>; this is probably not a loan word. @W0053. ??. #2165.

<biba> {V} ``to ^wed, to ^marry''. {N} ``^wedding, ^marriage''. *Or.<bibha>, De.<biba>(MG). @N0213,V0737. #2511.
<biba ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^wed (unite in marriage)''. !<ob-Dem> caus. of <Dem> `to do'. @V0738. #2520.

<bid>,,<biD>(D) {V} ``to ^sow (seed)''. @W0054,(D). #2531.
<biR.bi?> {V} ``to ^sow (seed)''. @V0585. ??orig. r. #2540.

<bides>>:. #2551.
<bidesia> {N} ``^foreigner''. *Loan. @N0338. ??not in Des. dict.; cf. ia in <bebaria> etc. #2560.
<bides-nu lok> {N} ``^foreigner''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0338. #2570.

<bi?tir>,,<bigtir> {V} ``to ^spit''. @V0592,W0055. #2581.
<b[in]i?tir> {NB} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. @N0113. #2592.

<bier> {ADV} ``^tomorrow''. @N0475. #2601.
<bier noj> {N} ``^tomorrow ^night'. |<noj> `night'. @N0475. #2610.

<bigtir>,,<bi?tir> {V} ``to ^spit''. @V0592,W0055. #2621.
<b[in]i?tir> {NB} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<-in-> `nominalization'. @N0113. #2593.

<biz>(D) {N} ``^lightning''. Cf. <ziTki>. *De.<biz>(G) `thunderbolt', <bij-li>(M) `lightning'. ![bidz], [bij]. @(D). #26440.

<bizaRei> {V} ``to ^shatter''. @V0543. ??!as the houses. #2631.

<bil> {V} ``to ^get drunk''. @W0056. #2641.
<bil.bil> {V} ``to ^get drunk''. @V0202. #2650.
<bil-gu-nu lok> {ADJ} ``^drunk''. |<gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N1091. #2660.

<bilei~> {N} ``^thatch''. @N0561. #2671.

<bili> {NB} ``^thigh''. @N0096,R4. #2681.

<b[in]i?tir> {NB} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<bi?tir> `to spit'. @N0113. #2591.

<birel>,,<biren> {N} ``^stone; ^hail^stone''. ??R gloss is hailstone, other is stone. @N0525,R4. #2691.
<arel birel> {N} ``^hail^stone''. |<arel> `hail'. @N0486. #1252.

<bireJ> {ADJ} ``^plain-looking, ^ordinary''. @W0057. #2711.

<birim> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^stoop, to ^bend down (animate)''. @V0051,V0074,W0058. #2721.

<biroG>,,<buroG>(R) {N} ``^hill, ^mountain''. {ADJ} ``of the hills, (of animals) ^wild''. @N0500,N0495,N0686,N0749,(D),R4. #2731.
<biroG gibi?> {N} ``^wild ^boar, lit. ^hill ^pig''. |<gibi?> `pig'. @N0749. #2740.
<biroG jo?to>(D) {N} ``^foot of a ^hill''. |<jogto> `below'. ??[jO?tO]. @(D). #26450.
<biroG-nu lok>. {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0333. #2750.
<biroG-bo?-Du-nu lok> {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<bo?> `at', <Du> `to stay', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0334. #2760.
<mal biroG> {N} ``^mountain ^range''. *De.<mala>(M) `forest'. ??or Cf. <mallai> `five'? @N0497. #2772.

<bis> {NB} ``^poison, ^venom, ^semen''. *De.<bis>(MG) `poison'. @N0119,N0277,N0788. #2781.
<bis beR.be?> {V} ``to ^poison (fish or animals)''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0450. #2193.
<bis kakRa> {N} ``^scorpion''. *De.<kaGkRa>(G),,<ka~kRa>(M) `crab(M), crayfish(G)'. @N0796. #2790.

<bisar>>:. *De.<bicar>(MG) `to think, decide, discuss; thought, worry'. #2801.
<bisar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^judge''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0333. #2810.
<bisar-na> {N} ``^consideration''. *De.<bicar-na>(M) `discussion'. @N0366. #2820.

<bisas> {N} ``^belief, ^faith''. *De.(M), Or.<bisvas>. @N0312,N0313. #2831.
<bisas De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^believe, to ^trust''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0050,V0691. #2840.
<bisas lok> {ADJ} ``^dear person''. |<lok> `person'. *De.<bisas lOk>(M) `favorite person'. @N1088. ??regloss?. #2850.

<bisas> {N} ``^sin, ^murder''. @N0320,N0322. ??gee, cf. above. #2861.

<bisei> {V} ``to ^fan, to ^splash (sand towards someone)''. *De.<bic->(M) `to scatter'. @V0228,V0596. ??gloss. #2871.

<bistar> {X} ``^too ^many, too ^much, ^very''. *Loan. @N1175,N1174,N1178. ??not in Des. dict. #2881.

<bitbita>>:. *De.<bitbita>(M) `irritating, vexing'. #2891.
<bitbita De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^bother''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0023. #2900.

<biti?> {N} ``^salt''. @N0605. #2911.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `at, in', <mor> `negative', <misa> `to mix', <te> `?', <som> `to eat'. @N1218. ??analysis. #2922.

<bitil> {N} ``^sand''. @N0538,(D). #2931.

<bob>/<bo?> {NB} ``^head''. @N0023,:,R4. #2941.
<bob-katra> {N} ``^crop (^hair^cut)''. |<katra> `to shear'. @N0698. ??<katra> not found. #2950.

<bob>>:. #2961.
<bo.bob> {V} ``to ^bark (of a dog)''. @W0059,V0035. #2970.

<bobo> {N} ``^child, ^baby''. *De.<bObO>(G) `baby'. @N0124,N0125. #2981.

<bo[b]lu> {VTC} ``to ^cause to ^ripen''. |caus. of <bulu> `to ripen (intr.)'. @V0493. #1541.

<bo[b]ri?> {VTC} ``to ^fill''. |caus. of <<buri?> `to be full'. @V0237,V0418(D). #1551.

<bo[b]toG> {VTC} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''. |caus. of <butoG> `fear'. @V0255,V0672. ??shows orig. *botoG, with o to u in unstr open syll; cf. bobri?/buri?. #1561.

<boD>,,<bodu>(D) {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^erect''. {N} ``^plaster''. @W0060,W0061,(D). {So.<bAd> `to plaster, to build'. !<maj bodu Demo?> `he plastered (it)'. #2991.
<b[un]o?> {N} ``^ladder''. @W0061. ??orig. <b[un]og>, belongs here??. #3002.

<boD>>:. #3011.
<tol-boD>,,<tol-bo?> {V} ``to ^tie a ^turban on the ^head''. |<tol> `tie'. <boD> in verb misinterpr. of ambiguous <bo?> NCF of <bob> `head'. @V0701,W0405. ??D expl. noted in W0405. #3022.

<boRe>>:. *De.<bOD>(G) `big, large'. #27560.
<boRe-auli>,,<boRe-o~dli> {X} ``^loud noise''. |<boRe> `?', <auli> `loud' (De.<auli> `noise'. @N0426. #3031.
%%%

<boRoG> {PP} ``^with''. @N1217. #3041.
<maj boRoG ui> {V} ``to ^accompany, to ^go with (him)''. |<maj> `him', <ui> `to go'. @V0007. ??HEAD? Gloss? #3052.

<boRponia>>:. *De.<bOD pOn kOi->(G) `to boast' (<kOi> `to talk'). #3061.
<boRponia sarloG> {V} ``to ^boast, to ^brag''. |<sarloG> `to talk'. @V0067. ??orig. <boRponi a sar-log>. #3070.

<bo?> {SX} ``^at, ^in, inside of''. @N1215,N1227. #3081.
<biroG-bo?-Du-nu lok> {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<biroG> `hill', <Du> `to stay', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0334. #2763.
<laY o-bo?>,,<-o> {X} ``^to''. |<laY> `who, someone'. @N1211. ??forms? parts? #3092.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <mor> `?negative', <misa> `to mix', <te> `?', <som> `eat'. @N1218. #2928.
<mui-ro?-bo?> {X} ``^together''. |<mui-ro?> `one'. @N1167. ??one place?. ??HEAD? #3102.

<bo?>,,<bog>\<bob> {NB} ``^head''. @:,N0023. #3111.
<i?-bo?> {NB} ``^hair (on the head or body)''. |<i?> bound, orig. `hair'. @N0012,N0016,N0018. #3122.
<kokoRi i?-bo?> {PH} ``^curly ^hair''. |<kokoRi> `curly'. @N0014. #3132.
<tol-bo?>,,<tol-boD> {V} ``to ^tie a ^turban on the ^head''. |<tol> `tie'. <boD> in verb misinterpr. of ambiguous <bo?>. @V0701,W0405. ??D expl. noted in W0405. #3023.
<t[un]ol-bo?> {N} ``^turban''. |<-un-> `nominalizer', <tol> `to tie'. @N0642,W0405. #3152.

<bo?brei~> {NK} ``male first ^cousin''. @N0189. #3161.

<bo?tur> {V} ``to ^run, to ^drip (of nasal mucus); to ^smear (usually, of nasal mucus)''. !<bo?-tur>. @W0068. #3171.

<bog>,,<bo?>\<bob> {NB} ``^head''. @:,N0023. #3181.
<i?-bo?> {NB} ``^hair (on the head or body)''. |<i?> bound, orig. `hair'. @N0012,N0016,N0018. #3123.
<kokoRi i?-bo?> {PH} ``^curly ^hair''. |<kokoRi> `curly?'. @N0014. #3133.
<tol-bo?>,,<tol-boD> {V} ``to ^tie a ^turban on the ^head''. |<tol> `tie'. <boD> in verb misinterpr. of ambiguous <bo?>. @V0701,W0405. ??D expl. noted in W0405. #3143.
<t[un]ol-bo?> {N} ``^turban''. @N0642,W0405. #3153.

<boi>>: ??. #3191.
<boi zal> {N} ``^net''. !spreading net. |<zal> `net, web'. *De.<bOi-jal>(M) `a circular casting net', <bOi>(G) `to carry'. @N0672. #3200.

<boira> {ADJ} ``^deaf''. *De.<bOira>(GM) `id.'. @N1016. #3211.
<gula boira lok>,,<gula boira kaG> {N} ``^deaf-mute person''. |<gula> `dumb', <lok> `person'. @N0235. #3222.

<boz> {ADJ} ``^heavy''. !<boj>(M),<boz>(G). @N0995. #3231.

<bokRa> {N} ``^wild_^cat''. *De.<bOkRa>(G). @N0779. #3241.

<bokrei> {V} ``to ^wrestle''. *Loan?. @V0755,V0101. ??De.<bOkr->(M) `to play jokes'. #3251.

<bol> {V} ``to ^twist (rope) i.e. make rope by twisting between the palms of the hands''. @W0062. ??perf/past <bole-o?> #3271.
<bol.bol> {V} ``to ^twist''. @V0700. #3280.
<boleJ>,,<bolei~> {V} ``to ^twist short strands (of rope, yarn) together to make one long strand''. ??cut after <bol->? @W0063,V0700. #3290.
<bole-o?-nu> {ADJ} ``^twisted''. |<o?> `?perfect, ?past', <nu> `adjective'. !perhaps only echo word. @:. #26470.
<guRiaG-gu-nu bole-o?-nu> {ADJ} ``^twisted''. |<guRiaG> `to wind', <gu> `perfect?'. !Sondhi. *De.<guR-ai>(M) `to wind', <bOl->(GM) `to spin, twist a rope'. @N0977. #3312.

<bol> {N} ``^cure''. {ADJ} ``^good, ^well''. *De.<bOl> `good'. @N0279. ??gloss also as `good'? #3261.
<bol beR.be?> {V} ``to ^advise''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0013. #2203.
<bol una> {ADJ} ``^weak''. |<una> `less, to lessen'. *De.<una>(GM) `less'. @N0947. #3380.
<bol una apura> {N} ``^weakness''. |<apura> `weak'. @N0251. #1103.
<bol ura?>>: {V} ``?to be ^no_^good, to be for_^nothing''. |<ura?> `to not be'. #3340.
<gaTi-o?-Dien to.tol bol ura?> {S} ``to increase the number of building houses is not good''. |<gaTi-o?> `more', <Dien> `house', <totol> English `total?', <bol> `good', <ura?> `is not'. @@V0323. ??garbled entry also contained <ob-Daj>, <Da.Daj>; S was glossed `to increase' must be wrong, but is S form right? see orig. #26222.
<maj boRoG ui bol ura?> {V} ``?it is no good to go with him''. |<maj> `he, him', <boRoG> `with', <ui> `to go'. @V0007. ??gloss wrong; was `to accompany{ ??HEAD? #3362.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {V} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he, him', <nu> `of, adjectivizer', <o?-Don> `near, beside', <ui> `to go'; (animate N or PRON requires <-nu> suffix with <o?-Don> postposn). @V0027. ?? orig glossed `to approach', current gloss in comment. ??HEAD? #3372.

<bolia>>:. #3391.
<bolia.bolia loTei> {V} ``to ^rape''. |<loTei> `intercourse'. *De.<bOlmOt>(G) `rape'. @V0472. #3402.

<bon> {V} ``to ^raise, to ^bring up (a child, domestic animal)''. @W0064. #3411.
<bon.bon> {V} ``to ^adopt (child)''. @V0012. #3420.
<bon-o?-nu> {ADJ} ``^tame (of animals)''. |<o?> `?past, ?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. @N0685,N0685. #3430.
<bo.bon>(D) {N} ``^upbringing, raising''. Cf. <bobo> `child, baby'. @(D). #26480.

<bo~d> {N} ``^pool''. *De.<bOnd>(G). @N0513,(D). #3441.

<bo~daR> {N} ``^cholera''. *De.<bO~daR>(M). @N0264,N0272. #3451.

<bo~di> {N} ``?^jail''. @:. ??attested only in <bo~di-Dien>. #3461.
<bo~di-Dien> {N} ``^jail''. |<bo~di> `?', <Dien> `house'. *Loan. @N0357. ??not in De. dict., cf. De.<bOn>(G) `bird cage'? #3462.

<boG> {V} ``to ^buy, to ^keep, to ^hold''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there'. @W0065. #3471.
<boG.boG> {V} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^retain, to ^save''. @V0337,V0466,V0467,V0509. #3480.
<imi boG.boG> {V} ``to ^name''. |<imi> `name'. @V0402. ??HEAD? #3492.
<len-o? boG.boG> {V} ``to ^offer (food) to a god before eating''. |<len> `to pick up'. @V0412. ??. #3502.
<niman Dem-o? boG.boG> {V} ``to ^arrange (objects)''. !here and there <zot kot, eke paT otu paT>. |<niman Dem> `to make attractive'. @V0028. #3512.
<bo.boG>(D) {N} ``^keeping''. @(D). #26490.

<boGra> {N} ``black ^bee (%Andrenidae)''. @N0818. #3521.

<boGra> {N} ``^nut (as a toy)''. @N0656. ??orig. ~g. #3531.

<boGtel> {N} ``^buffalo, buffalo ^bull''. *Re.<buGte>BF/<buG>BF. @N0728,N0729,R4. #3541.

<bopu> {ADJ} ``^strong, ^stout''. {N} ``^strength''. *De.(GM). @N1064,N0242. #3551.
<bopu DaT> {ADJ} ``^strong''. |<DaT> `stout, tight'. @N0946. #3560.

<bor> {V} ``to ^weep, to ^cry''. !only in G. N. Mahanti's vocabulary. @W0066. #3571.
<boro?>,,<borod> {V} ``to ^cry, to make a ^noise (to ^weep, to ^mourn, to ^sing as a bird, to ^hum, to ^howl, to ^squeak as a hinge)''. {N} ``^weeping, ^mourning''. @V0154,V0396,V0563,V0316,V0315,V0603,V0111,W0067,N0248,N0286,(D). ??. #3580.

<borod>,,<boro?> {V} ``to ^cry, to make a ^noise (to ^weep, to ^mourn, to ^sing as a bird, to ^hum, to ^howl, to ^squeak as a hinge)''. {N} ``^weeping, ^mourning''. _Cf. <bor> `to weep'. @V0154,V0396,V0563,V0316,V0315,V0603,V0111,W0067,N0248,N0286,(D). ??. #3591.

<boros> {N} ``^year''. *De.<bOrOs>(GM). @N0464. #3601.

<boroT> {N} ``^pimples''. *De.<bOrOT>(M). @N0274. #3611.

<borsa> {N} ``^rain''. *De.<bOrsa>(G) `rainy season'. @N0483. #3621.
<borsa din> {N} ``^wet ^season''. |<din> `season'. @N0467. #3630.
<Da? pi.piG borsa pi.piG> {V} ``to ^rain''. |<Da?> `water', <piG> `to come', <borsa> `rain'. @V0470. #3642.

<borsi> {N} ``^spear''. @N0665,V0589. #3651.
<boRsi guraj> {N} ``^fish^hook''. |<guraj> `thorn'. @N0671. #3662.

<boslei> {V} ``to ^collapse (e.g. of a house)''. *De.<bOsl->(M), <bOsOl>(G) `to wreck, to collapse'. @V0127. #3671.

<boT> {N} ``^vote''. *Eng.<vote>. @N0362. #3681.

<boTa>>:. *De.<bOTa>(M) `tip of finger'. #3691.
<boTa aGTi> {NB} ``^thumb''. |<aGTi> `finger'. @N0093. #1053.

<bou> {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother); ^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. *Or.<bhauzO>. @N0156,N0198. #3701.

<bu>(D) {V} ``to ^beat (a drum)''. @(D). ??<niG baza bu-o?-niG> `I beat a drum'. #26500.

<buRa> {N} ``?^cattle''. @:. #3711.
<buRa Do.Dor-kaG> {N} ``^cattle ^killer''. |<Dor> `to kill'. @N0325. #3720.
<buRa maru> {N} ``^cattle ^killer''. |<maru> `killer'. @N0325. #3730.

<buRboj>/<boj> {N} ``^snake, ^worm''. *Re.<bubu>F,, <bubu'>B/<bu> `snake', ~<bu'so>B `worm'. @N0802,N0786,N0800,N0276. #3741.
<nag buRboj> {N} ``^cobra''. |<nag> `cobra'. @N0787. #3752.
<TeTe-boj> {N} ``^snail''. |<TeTe> `?'. *De.<TeTebORi>(GM) `snail', Re.<TeTebuRi>B `a kind of snail'. @N0793. #3762.

<budi> {N} ``^intelligence, ^advice''. *De.(G) `mind, idea'. @N0417,N0364. #3771.
<budi-ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^foolish''. |<ura?> `not to be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1041. #3780.
<budi-kari>,,<budi-karia> {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. |<kari> `agent?'. @N1038,N0418. ??f/m. #3790.

<buDi> {NK} ``^younger sister, ^sister-^in-law (husband's younger brother's wife), ^step^sister''. *De.<buDi>(G) `small girl'. @N0187,N0202,N0188. #3801.

<budi-kari>,,<budi-karia> {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. |<budi> `intelligence', <kari> `agent?'. @N1038,N0418. ??f/m. #3791.

<budi-ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^foolish''. |<budi> `intelligent', <ura?> `not to be'. @N1041. #3781.

<buRom> {X} ``^together''. @N1167. #3811.
<buRom ya-naj> {V} ``to ^accompany''. |<ya> `?', <naj> `we (two)'. Cf. <ya nom> `to go and get', <nei naY>, <naY nen> `we (two)'. @V0007. ??cut yanaj? #3820.

<bu?-Da?>,,<bug-Da?> {V} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^squeeze water from''. |<Da?> `water'. @V0741,V0583,W0070,V0607. ?last mng dubious. #3831.

<bug> {V} ``to ^beat, to ^strike''. @W0069. #3841.
<bu?.bu?> {V} ``to ^strike, ^to whip, to ^beat a drum''. @V0634,V0635,V0742. #3850.
<sapoR-bu?.bu?> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<sapoR> `?'. @V0571. #20900.

<bui> {V} ``to ^boil over''. @W0071,(D). #3871.
<bu.bui> {V} ``to ^over^flow, to ^boil_over''. @V0675,(D). ??HEAD? #3880.

<bui>(R),,<mui>,,<mui-ro?>,,<mui-ro>(D) {NUM} ``^one''. !<goTek>, <lab> for counting. @N1095,N1168,R4,RR. #15451.
<mui-ro? ali> {X} ``^together''. |<ali> `near'. @N1167. #703.

<??> {} ``^younger_^brother, ^step-^brother, male first ^cousin''. @N0183,N0184,N0189,N0181. #3891.

<buj> {V} ``to ^hide, to ^get lost''. @W0072,(D). #3901.
<bu.bui> {V} ``to ^hide, to be ^lost''. @V0308,(D). #3910.
<bu.buj> {V} ``to ^ambush''. {N} ``hiding(D), concealment''. @V0019,(D). ??HEAD? #3920.
<buj-gi-Du> {V} ``to keep hiding''. |<gi> `?perfect/past', <Du> `to remain'. @V0308,(D). #27570.
<bui-so?> {V} ``to get ^lost, to ^stray, to ^lose, to ^mislay''. @V0379,V0631. ??past suffix? ??HEAD? #3932.

<buja>(D) {NB} ``^arm, ^right_^arm''. ??Gloss? -JP sez this is eq. to Des.<Dena>, cf. Des.<koini>. @(D). !homoph. with <buza>. #3941.

<buza> {VT} ``to ^explain, to ^convince, to ^comfort''. *De.<buz-ai>(G),<buj-ai>(M) `id.'. @V0221,V0141,V0134,(D). #3951.
<buzei> {VI} ``to ^understand''. *De.<buz->(G). @V0702. ??HEAD? #3960.

<buk> {NB} ``^chest''. *De.(GM). @N0055. #3971.
<buk sisaG> {NB} ``^breast^bone''. |<sisaG> `bone'. @N0056,N0056. #3980.

<bulon> {NK} ``female first ^cousin''. @N0190. #3991.

<bulu> {V} ``to ^ripen''. {N} ``^ripe_^fruit, fruit or ^nut generally, esp. mango''. @W0073,V0493,N0846,N0845,N0858,N0847. #4001.
<bo[b]lu> {VTC} ``to ^cause to ^ripen''. |caus. of <bulu> `to ripen (intr.)'. @V0493. ??if orig. *<bulu>, then <bo[b]lu> shows actual lowering of u. #1543.
<bulu ros> {N} ``^fruit ^juice''. |<ros> `juice'. @N0628. #4010.
<buron bulu> {N} ``^un^ripe fruit''. |<buron>, <burol> `unripe'. @N0848. ??HEAD? #4022.
<ili bulu> {N} ``^mango''. |<ili> `mango'. @N0851. #4032.
<sirso bulu> {N} ``^rotten ^fruit''. |<sirso> `spoiled, over-ripe'. @N0850. #4042.

<bu~d> {N} ``^trunk (of tree), ^stalk''. @N0704,N0824. #4051.
<keroG bu~d> {N} ``^paddy ^plant''. |<keroG> `paddy'. @N0871. #4062.

<b[un]aj> {N} ``^writing, arithmetic, ^embroidery''. |<baj> `to mark, to decorate'. @N0636,N0635. #1701.

<b[un]o?> {N} ``^ladder''. |<boD> `to erect'. @W0061. ??orig. <bunog>, g/D/?. #3001.

<bur> {NB} ``^pubic_^hair''. Cf. De.<bur>(M) `coir'. *Re.<bursa>F `pubic hair'. |@N0017. #4081.

<buri?>,,<burig> {VI} ``to become ^full''. @V0496,W0074. #4091.
<bo[b]ri?> {VTC} ``to ^fill''. |caus. of <<buri?> `to be full'. @V0237,V0418,V0496. ??shows orig. *borig, with o to u in unstr open syll. #1553.

<buro?> {NB} ``^heart''. *Re.<buru'>F,, <buruk'>B `lung, heart'. @N0060. #4101.

<burol>,,<buron> {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw, ^a^live''. {V} ``to be id., to ^live, to ^dwell''. *form in <n> prob. due to <n> in suffixes. *Re.<buro>B,, <bro>B. @W0076,W0075,V0196,V0370. #4111.

<buron>,,<burol> {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw, ^a^live''. {V} ``to be id., to ^live, to ^dwell''. *form in <n> prob. due to <n> in suffixes. @W0076,W0075,V0196,V0370. #4121.
<buron bulu> {N} ``^unripe fruit''. |<bulu> `fruit'. @N0848. #4130.
<buron-nu lok> {N} ``^live person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0226. #4140.
<buron-nu sio-Dugu-nu> {ADJ} ``^live''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <sio> `spirit', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?'. !Sondhi. @N1002. ??. #4150.

<buroG>(R),,<biroG> {N} ``^hill, ^mountain''. {ADJ} ``of the hills, (of animals) ^wild''. @N0500,N0495,N0686,N0749,(D),R4,R. #2731.

<bursa>: {?} `?'. *Re.<bursa>F `pubic hair'; De.<bursa>(M) `robust'. @:. #4161.
<bursa kiRa>. {N} ``^caterpillar''. |<kiRa> `?'. *De.<bursa kiRa>(GM) `caterpillar(G); dragon(M)'. @N0801. #4170.

<bursu~Di> {N} ``^mosquito''. @N0807. #4181.

<busei> {V} ``to ^spear''. *De.<bus->(GM) `to goad, stab'. @V0589,V0610. #4191.

<busu> {V} ``to ^satiate, to ^fill (the stomach)''. *Re.<busu->B `(belly) to be full after eating', So.<be'e>. @W0077,(D). #4201.

<but> {N} ``^whirl^wind''. *De.<bhut> `whirlwind, ghost', De.<but>(G),<buut>(M) `ghost', Re.<buut>B `whirlwind'. @N0493. #4211.

<buTa>: *De.<buTa>(M) `bush, thicket', Re.<buTa>B `bush, shrub'. @:. #4221.
<a?l buTa> {N} ``^bamboo plant''. |<a?l> `bamboo'. @N0900. #312.

<buti> {V} ``to ^hire (a man)''. *De.(GM) `a day's wages, service, wages'. @V0310. #4241.
<buti> {V} ``to ^measure grain by a <maNO> pot and give the wage to one's hired labor''. *De.(GM) `a day's wages'. @V0764. #4250.

<buTi>>:. *De.<buTi>(M) `short, dwarfish'. #4261.
<buTi lok> {N} ``^short person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0228. ??lok. #4270.

<butoG> {V} ``to ^fear''. @V0233,W0078,V0522,R4,(D). #4281.
<bo[b]toG> {VTC} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''. |caus. of <butoG> `to fear'. @V0255,V0672. ??shows orig. *botoG, with o to u in unstr open syll. #1563.
<butoG-nu lok> {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. |<nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. !coward. @N1079. ??lok. #4290.
<butoG ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^brave''. |<ura?> `not to be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1078. ??lok. #4300.

<dab> {V} ``to ^pull (out), to ^knock out''. !?. @W0079. ??d/D. #4331.

<Dabu> {N} ``^money''. *De.<Dabu>(M) `money'. @N0531,(D). #4341.

<dada> {NK} ``^elder_^brother''. *Cf. De.<dada mena>(G) `male cousin (mother's brother's eldest son)'. @N0182. #4351.

<dada>,,<dadi> {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father)''. !preferably <dada>. *De.<dada>(G) `grandfather (mother's father)'. @N0153. #4361.

<DaDal> {VI} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. @V0325. ??perhaps <<Da?-Dal>>: <Da?> `water', De.<Dal->(M) `to spill, pour out'; or perhaps <Da?-Dal> cover w. water?. #4371.

<dadi>,,<dada> {NK} ``^grandfather (mother's father)''. !preferably <dadi>. *Re.<dadi>B. @N0154. #4381.

<daRi> {N} ``^tusk''. *De.<daRa>(GM) `sting, fang; molar tooth(G)'. @N0705. #4391.

<Da?> {N} ``^water, a ^drink''. @N0509,N0620,R4. #4451.
<Da? gorzei> {X} ``^water roaring''. |<gorzei> `to roar'. @N0424,(D). #4401.
<Da?-kiman> {VI} ``to ^give birth to''. {N} ``^childbirth''. |<Da?> `water', <kiman> `to bathe'. @V0042,N0222. ??appears to be a confusion of birth and bathe. #4460.
<Da? ki~drei> {N} ``^whirlpool''. |<ki~drei> `to turn around'. @N0524. #4411.
<Da? ob-Dal> {N} ``^irrigation''. |<ob-Dal> `to irrigate'. @N0911. #4421.
<Da? pi.piG> {N} ``^rain''. |<piG> `to come'. @N0483. #4431.
<Da? pi.piG borsa pi.piG> {V} ``to ^rain''. |<borsa> `rain'. @V0470. #4440.
<arel Da?> {N} ``^hail''. |<arel> `hail'. @N0486. #1262.
<bu?-Da?>,,<bug-Da?> {V} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^squeeze water from''. |<bu?> `?'. @V0741,V0583,W0070,V0607. ?last mng dubious; cf. <bug> `to beat'--cd mng be to wash clothes?. #3832.
<Dum-Da?> {V} ``to ^sink, to ^drown''. |<Dum> `?'. @W0101. #4482.
<Dum-Da?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^drowning''. |<goj> `to die'. @V0135. #4492.
<go~Da Da?> {NB} ``^urine''. !<go~Da> `to urinate'. @N0118. #4502.
<guj-Da?>,,<gui-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash (utensils without abrasive, just with water)''. |<guj> `?to wash'. @V0518,W0146,V0724. #4512.
<joG-Da?>,,<zoG-Da?> {V} ``to ^plunge, to ^duck, to ^immerse (in water)''. |<joG> `?'. @W0177,V0205. #4522.

<ki~Da?> {N} ``^stream, ^river''. |<ki~> `?'. @N0517,N0518. #4530.
<le-Da?> {V} ``to ^squeeze (water out of clothes)''. |<<led-Da?>>, <led> `?to squeeze'. @W0201. ??d/D. #4542.
<lum-Da?> {V} ``to ^fill_the_^mouth (with water), to ^rinse_the_^mouth''. |<lum> `to hold in the mouth'. @W0221. #4552.
<mo?-Da?>,,<Dag-mo>(R) {NB} ``^tears''. |<mo?> `eye'. @N0111,N0111,R4,RR. #4562.
<rug-Da?> {V} ``to ^sprinkle water (with the hands) around food before eating (on certain ceremonial occasions)''. |<rug> `?'. @W0315. #4572.
<silen-Da?> {V} ``to ^sweat, to ^perspire''. |<silen> `?'. @W0339. #4582.
<sog-Da?> {V} ``to ^paint, to ^plaster''. |<sog> `to sweep'. !echo word for <rig-taG>. @W0347. #4592.
<tireJ-Da?> {V} ``to ^put a vessel of ^water on the fire''. |<tireJ> `?'. @W0397. #4602.
<Tom-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash clothes''. |<Tom> `to boil'. @W0421,V0720. #4612.

<Da?>>: ??. #4621.
<og-Da?> {V} ``to ^wind (thread, yarn), usually on a large bamboo spool''. |<og> `?'. @W0249. #4632.

<Da?>>: ??perh. Dag for all these. #4651.
<am-Da?>,,<abDa>(R) {V} ``to ^yawn, to ^sigh''. |<am> `to open'. @W0021. #793.
<i?so?-Da?> {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<i?so?> `?'. @W0158,V0307,N0256. #4662.
<puG-Da?> {V} ``to be ^blistered, to be ^irritated (of the skin)''. |<puG> `?'. @W0294. ?? #26510.

<Da?-kiman> {VI} ``to ^give birth to''. {N} ``^childbirth''. |<Da?> `water', <kiman> `to bathe'. @V0042,N0222. ??appears to be a confusion of birth and bathe. #4461.

<Da?tor> {N} ``^cord''. @N0623. #4671.

<Da?tor> {N} ``^milk''. *Re.<Daktor>BF. @N0622. #4681.

<daini> {N} ``^witch''. *De.<Da~uni>(M) `witch, sorceress'. @N0290,(D). {?So.<duaJ> `evil'. #4691.

<Daj>,,<daj>(D) {V} ``to ^climb''. *Re.<Dai->B, <Da'i->B. @W0080,(D). #4701.
<Da.Daj>,,<Da.DaY> {V} ``to ^ascend, to ^climb; to ^increase (in price) (intr.)''. @V0031,V0122,V0323. #4710.
<ob-Daj>,,<ob-DaY> ``to ^increase (e.g. the salary or the price) (tr. and caus.)''. |<ob> `causative'. @@V0323. ??HEAD? #3352.

<Dal> {V} ``to ^cover''. *Re.<Dalu->B. @W0081. #4721.
<Da.Dal> {V} ``to ^cover''. @V0149. #4730.
<Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered''. |<gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjective'. @N0967. #4760.
<raG-Dal> {V} ``to ^cover (a jar)''. {N} ``^cover, lid''. |<raG> `?'. @W0302,V0148,N0591. #4772.
<raG-Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered (jar)''. ??cf. <Dal-gu-nu> `covered'. @N0968. #4782.

<rug-Dal> {V} ``to ^uncover''. |<rug> `to open', perh. `open the cover', with <-Dal> a NCF of <raG-Dal> `a cover', rather than directly reflecting <Dal> `to open'. @W0314. ??and <ru?-Dal>. #4792.

<Dalei> {V} ``to ^pour out, to ^spill (liquid), to ^scald''. *De.<Dal->(M) `to spill, pour out'. E.g. <maj Da? Dalei-o?> `he poured water'. @V0452,V0512,V0590,(D). #4801.
<DaDal> {VI} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. @V0325. ??perhaps <<Da?-Dal>>: <Da?> `water', De.<Dal->(M) `to spill, pour out'; or perhaps <Da?-Dal> cover w. water?. #4740.
<ob-Dal> {V} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0324. #4752.
<Da? ob-Dal> {N} ``^irrigation''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0911. #4423.

<Dali> {N} ``^dal''. *Loan. @N0603. ??not in De. dict. #4811.

<Damo> {N} ``^tether, ^rope by which grazing animal is confined''. @N0675. #4821.

<dana> {N} ``^forage''. @N0861. #4831.

<Da~Di> {N} ``^rake''. @N0918. #4841.

<Da~gan> {ADJ} ``^false, ^facetious''. {V} ``to ^lie, to speak humorously, to ^joke, to joke with, to ^tease, to ^flirt''. @N0326,V0588,V0363,V0331,W0082,N0929,N1037,(D). #4851.
<Da~gan-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<lok> `person'. @N0328. #4860.

<DaG>(R4),,<DaGgu>(R) {N} ``a ^stick''. *De.<DaG>(M) `staff, peg'. @RR,R4. #26520.

<dapre>>:. *De.<dap-re>(M) `fast'. #4871.
<dapre.dapre sarloG> {V} ``to ^chatter''. |<sarloG> `to talk'. @V0105. #4882.

<dar> {ADJ} ``^sharp-edged''. *De.(M). @N0980. #4891.

<Dar>>:. #4901.
<ai-Dar> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^shout, to ^howl''. |<ai> `to ^call'. @N1012,V0550,V0315. #482.

<Dasa?>:. #27610.
<Dasa? beR.be?>(D) {V} ``to put on a bandage''. |<beR.be?> `to give'. @(D). ??Cf. <Dasei> `to adhere'. #26432.

<Dasei>,,<Dosei> {V} ``to ^cling to, to ^adhere''. @V0123,V0621. *De.<DOs->(M) `id.'. #4911.
<Dasei-nu> {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N0999. #4920.

<DaT> {ADJ} ``^stout, ^tight''. @N1064,N0949. #4931.
<DaT to.tol> {V} ``to ^tie ^tightly''. |<tol> `to tie'. @V0680. #4940.
<bopu DaT> {ADJ} ``^strong''. |<bopu> `strong, stout'. @N0946. #3562.

<debria> {N} ``^left-handed person''. *De.<Debriya>(M) `id.', De.<Deba>(M) `left'. @N0232. ??check D/d; gender?. #4951.
<Debru> {N} ``^left-handed person''. @N0232. ??check D/d; gender?. #4961.

<debta> {N} ``^god''. *De.(G). @N0289. #4971.

<DeD>>:. #4981.
<DeD koRi> {NUM} ``^thirty''. |<koRi> `twenty'. *De.<DeD k0Ri>(G) `thirty'. @N1120. #4992.

<De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^become, to ^do, to ^make''. |<Dem> `id.'. @V004,V0189,(D). ??xed subglosses done. #5001.
<aram De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^begin''. |<aram> `?'. @V0049. #1222.
<asa anond De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^enjoy, to ^amuse''. *De.<asa kOr-> `to hope', <anOnd> `happiness'. |<asa> `to hope', <anond> `?'. @V0212,V0018. #974.
<atsagya De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^signal''. |<atsagya> `waving, beckoning'. @V0559. ??ts. #1502.
<bebar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^trade, to ^barter''. |<bebar> `trade, business'. @V0685. #2132.
<bisar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^judge''. *De.<bicar>(MG) `to think, decide'. @V0333. #2812.
<bisas De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^believe, to ^trust''. |<bisas> `belief'. @V0050,V0691. #2842.
<bitbita De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^bother''. *De.<bitbita>(M) `vexing'. @V0023. #2902.
<dob De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^white^wash''. |<dob> `white'. @V0723. #5012.
<dos De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<dos> `guilt'. @V0006. #5022.
<gorob De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^boast, to ^brag''. |<gorob> `pride'. *Loan. @V0067. ??not in De. dict. #5032.
<zonom De~.Dem> {VI} ``to be ^born''. {VT} ``to ^give_^birth (to)''. |<zonom> `birth'. @V0071,V0041. ??3 classes here Agt, Pat, and Agt-Pat. #5042.
<zorimona De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^fine''. *De.<jOrimuna>(M) `penalty, fine'. @V0240. #5052.
<zotkot De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^dis^arrange (objects)''. *De.<jOt kOt>(M) `here and there', <zOt gOt>(G) `disarrangement'. @V0182. ??HEAD?
<zuar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^greet''. *De.<juar(M),<zuar>(G) `greeting, prayer'. @V0284. #5062.
<kop De~.Dem> {V} ``to be ^angry''. @V0020. #12116.
<laR De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^praise, to ^admire''. |<laR> `affection, love'. @V0453. #5072.
<mon De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^like, to be ^pleased by, to ^want, to ^wish_for, to ^long_for, to ^choose''. |<mon> `favorite'. @V0113,V0373,V0718,V0750,V0445. #5082.
<mon ob-Dem> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <Dem>. @V0446. #5092.
<niman De~.Dem> {VI} ``to ^heal (as a wound), to ^get well (from an illness)''. {VT} ``to ^cure''. |<niman> `healthy'. @V0304,V0156,V0265. #5102.
<niras De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^despair (give up hope)''. *De.<niras>(G) `despair, famine'. @V0183. #5112.
<niai~ De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^judge''. |<niai~> `justice'. @V0333. #5122.
<ol De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^plow''. | `a plow'. @V0447. #5132.
<paiTi De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^work''. |<paiTi> `?work'. @V0752. #5142.
<pap De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^sin''. |<pap> `sin'. @V0561. #5152.
<porob De~.Dem> {V} ``^??''. |<porob> `ceremony'. @V0100. #5162.
<rokia De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^protect, to ^rescue''. |<rokia> `?'. @V0458,V0487. #5172.

<sarda De~.Dem> {V} ``to be pleased''. @V0446. #26530.
<solok De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^set_^upright, to ^erect''. |<solok> `straight'. @V0534. #5182.
<soz De~.Dem> {VT} ``to ^paint (the body)''. |<soz> `paint'. @V0420. #5192.
<udar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^borrow''. |<udar> `a loan?'. @V0072. #5202.

<Dereb> {V} ``to ^belch''. @(D). #26540.

<Dekon> {N} ``^bug''. *De.<DekOn>(M) `bedbug'. @N0805,N0813. #5211.

<Del> {V} ``to ^arrive''. @W0083. #5221.

<Dela> {N} ``^street, ^road, ^cross^road''. !<kuo~r> `way'. @N0547,V0330. ??xroad V0330; ?comment form?. #5231.
<baro Dela> {ADJ} ``^many ^forked''. |<Dela> `crossroad'. @:. #2032.
<baro Dela siG> {N} ``^antler, lit. ^many-^forked ^horn''. |<baro> `many, lit. twelve', <siG> `horn'. @N0689. #2045.

<Deli> {N} ``^post''. *De.<Deli>(GM) `any post for support of the roof of a house'. @N0563. #5251.

<Dem> {V} ``to ^become, to ^do, to ^make''. @W0084,(D). #5261.
<De~.Dem>,,<De.Dem>(D) {V} ``to ^become, to ^do, to ^make''. !q.v., with many subentries. @V0047,V0189,(D). #5270.
<ar-Dem> {X} ``^don't ^do''. |<ar> `negative?'. @:. ??or only with impv?. #1162.
<mio~? ito? ar-Dem-o?> {V} ``^don't ^do that ^again''. ^thus. |<mio~?> `again', <ito?> `thus'. @V0486. #1174.
<ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^cause to ^do''. |caus. of <Dem>. @:. #5282.
<biba ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^marry (tr.)''. |<biba De~.Dem> `to be married'. @V0738. #2522.
<mon ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^please''. |<mon De~.Dem> `to be pleased'. @V0446. #5302.
<sarda ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^please''. |<sarda> `to be happy, to please'. !cf. <sarda De~.Dem> `to be pleased'. @V0446. #5312.
<kop Dem-o?-Du> {V} ``to ^continue to be angry''. |<kop> `to get angry', <o?> `?', <Du> `to remain'. Cf. <kop De~Dem> `to be angry'. @V0021. #5352.
<niman Dem> {X} ``^?''. |<niman> `attractive'. @:. #5332.
<niman Dem-o? boG.boG> {V} ``to ^arrange (objects)''. !here and there <zot kot, eke paT otu paT>. |<boG> `to put'. @V0028. ??sub. #3513.
<Tika Dem> {VT} ``to ^tattoo''. |<Tika> `a tattoo'. @N0120. #5362.

<Dena> {NB} ``^wing, upper ^arm''. *De.<Dena>(GM) `arm, wing'. @N0696,N0085. #5371.

<De~Du> {X} ``^stupid''. @N0420. #5381.

<De~ga> {ADJ} ``^tall''. *De.<DeG>(GM) `tall, long, deep'. @N0227,N0227. ??orig. D-lok, D-kaG-lok. #5391.

<der>>: ??d/D. #5401.

<a?G-der> {N} ``^story''. |<a?G> `?'. !Al. dialect. @W0116. ??orig. <ag'G-der>; d/D?. #5412.
<gag-der> {N} ``^story''. |<gag> `to ^tell'. @W0116. ??d/D. #5422.
<u?suG-Der> {N} ``^story''. |<u?suG> `?'. @N0297. #5432.
<su.sun u?suG-Der su.sun> {V} ``to ^tell (story)''. |<su.sun> `to tell'. @V0664. ??recte zap 1st word? #5442.
<u?suG-Der su.sun-kaG> {N} ``^story-^teller''. |<kaG> `person'. @N0298. #5450.

<dereb>,,<Dereb>(D) {V} ``to ^belch''. @W0085. ??d/D. #5461.

<des> {N} ``^land, ^region, ^country''. *De.<des>(G) `country, state'. @N0429. #5471.

<DeTi> {X} ``''. *De.<Deti>(M) `stem, stalk'. @:. ?? #5481.
<mama DeTi> {NB} ``^nipple''. |<mama> `breast'. @N0059. #5492.

<deul> {N} ``^temple''. *De.<deul>(GM) `temple'. !Or.<pituLa>. @N0309. #5501.

<di-punja>(D) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<di> `?', perhaps <dui> `two'; <punja> `?' cf. <punjek> `four', So <punji> `id.'. @(D). #26550.

<dib> {V} ``to ^bump (oneself)''. @W0086. ??d/D. #5511.

<Dib>(D) {X} ``the sound of ^beating, ^hitting''. @(D). #26560.

<-Di?>,,<Di?-ke>,, <-nu-Di?>,, <Di?-ke> {X} ``^from''. !first two inanimate, last two animate; cf. use of -<nu> before <o?-Don> `near' with animates. @N1212. ?? 2nd, 4th forms same. #5521.
<Di?-ke> {X} ``^through''. @N1228. ??. #5532.
<kapaT Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go through (a door, etc.)''. |<kapaT> `door', <ui> `to go'. @V0276. #5542.
<aluG-Di?>,,<aluG-Di?-ke> {X} ``^out of, ^from ^with^in''. |<aluG> `in, inside'. @N1214. ??Di/Di?;cuts?;orig as phrase. #752.
<e-Di?-ke>>:. #5552.
<e-Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go ^this_^way''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0277. #5562.

<Di?> {V} ``to ^say, to ^utter''. @W0092,(D). ??<<Dig>>, final??--[DiO?] `he spoke' (like <Dio?> `empty'). #5571.
<Di.Di?>>:. #5580.
<ura? Di.Di?> {V} ``to ^say ^no, ^deny, to ^forbid, to ^prohibit''. |<ura?> `no'. @V0172,V0252. #5592.

<dig>(D) {N} ``^side, ^direction''. @(D). Cf. <Di?> `from'. ??D/d? #26570.
<-Di?>,,<Di?-ke>,,<-nu Di?>,,<Di?-ke> {X} ``^from''. !first two inanimate, last two animate. @N1212. ??. #11172.
<Di?-ke> {X} ``^through''. @N1228. ??. #5539.
<kapaT Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go through (a door, etc.)''. |<kapaT> `door', <ui> `to go'. @V0276. #5549.

<aluG-Di?>,,<aluG-Di?-ke> {X} ``^out of, ^from ^with^in''. |<aluG> `in, into'. @N1214. ??Di/Di?;cuts?;orig as phrase. #759.
<e-Di?-ke>>:. #5559.
<e-Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go ^this_^way''. |<e> `?', <ke> `?', <ui> `to go'. @V0277. #5562.

<Di?Dei~el-nu lok> {NK} ``^ancestor''. @N0149. ??analysis. #5601.

<Di?-ke> {X} ``^through''. |<ke> `?'. @N1228. ??. #5531.
<-Di?>,,<Di?-ke>,, <-nuDi?>,, <Di?-ke> {X} ``^from''. !first two inanimate, last two animate. @N1212. ??. #5610.
<kapaT Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go through (a door, etc.)''. @V0276. #5543.
<aluG-Di?>,,<aluG-Di?-ke> {X} ``^out of, ^from ^with^in''. |<Di?>, <Di?-ke> `from'. @N1214. ??Di/Di?;cuts?;orig as phrase. #753.
<e-Di?-ke>>:. #5622.
<e-Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go ^this_^way''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0277. #5563.

<Dien> {N} ``^house''. @N0550,R4. #5631.
<zoil Dien> {N} ``^jail, ^jail-^house''. |<zoil> `?jail'. *English <jail>. @N0357. #5642.
<dien kuTaj>(D) {N} ``bandicoot rat''. |<kuTaj> `rat'. @(D). #26580.

<dig> {V} ``to ^choke on''. @W0087. ??d/D. #5651.

<Dik>,,<Duk> {V} ``to be ^located ^at, to ^be, to ^stay''. Cf. <Du> `to stay'. !also pronounced <DAk>. @W0088,R4. ??given as <DikV>,<DukV>,<DAkV>; d/D?; what were the Vs in the forms? #5661.

<Dilej>,,<Dilei~> {ADJ} ``^short''. {V} ``to be short, to ^shrink''. @W0089,V0552,N0228,N0957. ??phonol. #5671.

<dim> {V} ``to ^dry_up and become hollow (of seeds)''. @W0090. ??d/D. #5691.

<Dim-sopa>(D) {N} ``egg-^shell''. *De.<Dim sOpa>(G) `eggshell': <Dim> `egg', <sopa> `peel'. @(D). #26590.

<din> {N} ``^day, ^season''. *De.<din>(GM) `day'. @N0465. #5701.
<aT din> {N} ``^market ^day''. |<aT> `market'. @N0451. #1462.
<borsa din> {N} ``^wet_^season, ^rainy_^season''. |<borsa> `rain'. @N0467. #5712.
<sarda din> {N} ``^celebration, ^ceremony''. |<sarda> `to be happy'. @N0319. #5722.
<udai din> {N} ``^dry_^season''. |<udai> `?'. @N0466. #5732.

<Di~Da> {ADJ} ``^un^married''. *De.<DiNDa>(M) `unmarried youth'. @:. #5741.
<Di~Da kuni?> {N} ``^un^married ^old_^woman, ^spinster''. |<kuni?> `old woman'. @N0139. #5750.
<Di~Da on.o?n> {N} ``^un^married ^woman''. |<on.o?n> `woman'. @N0138. #5760.
<Di~Da oRu?> {N} ``^bachelor, ^un^married ^man''. |<oRu?> `man'. @N0136. #5770.
<Di~Da oRu-o?n> {N} ``^bachelor, ^un^married ^man''. |<oRu?-o?n> `mature young man, boy'. @N0136. #5780.

<Di~Da u~Dam> {N} ``^old ^bachelor, ^un^married ^old_^man''. |<u~Dam> `old man'. @N0137. #5790.
<Di~Da-kaG> {N} ``^spinster''. |<kaG> `?'. @N0138. ??. #5800.

<dinsu> {N} ``anything ^carried (not on the head)''. Cf. <kauRi>. *Loan. @N0385. ?? not in Des. dict. #5811.

<Di~za> {NB} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. *De.<Dimba>(G),<Di~ja>(M) `eyeball'. @N0037. #5821.

<DiG> {V} ``to ^measure''. @W0091. #5831.
<DiG.DiG> {V} ``to ^measure (length, volume)''. @V0386,V0387,V0763. #5840.

<Dio?> {ADJ} ``^bare, ^empty''. @N0969,N0986,(D). #5851.
<mela Dio?> {ADJ} ``^open''. |<mela> `bare, empty'. @N0987. #5862.
<Dio?.Dio?> {ADV} ``for no reason, without cause''. !<Dio?.Dio? laY ni~da> `to condemn a good man accusing him that he is guilty'; <laj> `someone', <ni~da> `to condemn, to find guilty'. @:. ??gloss, class based on example. #5880.

<dire> {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADV} ``slowly''. *De.<dir-e>(GM) `quietly, slowly'. @N0994,N1013,N1179. #5901.
<dire.dire sar-loG> {V} ``to ^whisper''. |<sar-loG> `to talk'. @V0743. #5912.

<disari> {N} ``^diviner, ^priest, ^doctor''. *De.(M). @N0291,N0280,N0307. #5921.

<do> {V} ``^G''. !used only in the imperative with another imperative main verb. @W0093. ??d/D. #5931.

<Do> {N} ``^path, ^road''. @N0544,N0543. #5941.

<dob> {ADJ} ``^white''. !inanimate. *De.<dObla>(G) `white'. @N1021. #5951.
<dob De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^white^wash''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0723. #5013.

<dog> {V} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. !echo word for <or>. @W0094. ??d/D. #5961.

<Doi> {V} ``to become ^tired''. @W0095. #5971.
<Do.Doi> {V} ``to ^tire, to get ^tired''. @V0681,N1058. ??-o?-nu lok. #5980.

<Doi>>:. #5991.
<o~?-Doi> {N} ``^young of an animal''. |<o?n> `child, ^baby'. @:. #6002.
<gibi? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^piglet''. |<gibi?> `^pig'. @N0751. #6012.
<girem o~?-Doi> {N} ``^kitten''. |<girem> `domestic ^cat'. @N0764. #6022.
<guso? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^pup''. |<guso?> `^dog'. @N0760. #6032.
<kirta? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^colt''. |<kirta?> `^horse'. @N0755. #6042.
<me~Da o~?-Doi> {N} ``^lamb''. |<me~Da> `^sheep'. @N0747. #6052.

<dol> {V} ``to ^burn, to ^catch_^fire''. @W0096. ??d/D. #6061.

<doldolei> {V} ``to ^shiver''. *De.<dOl.dOl-i->(M) `to shake, quiver'. @V0547. ??<dol.dol-ei>? #6071.

<Dom>>:. #6081.
<i?-Dom> {V} ``to ^defecate''. |<i?> `^feces'. @V0169,W0171. ??recte <i?>, <Dem> `to do, make'. #6092.

<Don> {V} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. @W0097. #6101.
<Do~.Don> {V} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. @V0095. ??orig <Do~.Do~n>. #6110.

<Don>>:. #26021.
<o?-Don> {ADJ} ``^near, ^beside''. |<o?> `?'. !inanimate objects. @N0954,N1235. ??why boundary? #17092.
<biroG o?-Don> {X} ``^beside a ^hill''. |<biroG> `hill'. @N0501. #17103.
<-nu o?-Don> {X} ``^beside''. ! appar, animate N or PRON requires <-nu> suffix with <o?-Don> postposn. @N1234. #16593.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he', <ui> `to go', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `to not be'. @V0027. ??gloss orig `to ^approach'. #16605.

<doJ> {V} ``to ^cook''. @W0098,(D). #6121.
<Do~.Doi>,,<Do.Doi~>(D) {V} ``to ^cook''. {N} ``^cooking''. @V0142,(D). ??lack of nazn sic. #6130.
<Do~.Doi-kaG> {N} ``a ^cook''. |<kaG> `?person, agent'. @N0380. #6142.
<ili Do~.Doi> {V} ``to ^brew (beer)''. |<ili> `wine'. @V0082. #6152.

<DoG> {X} ``^and''. @N1176. {So.<dO>, <dOG>?. #6161.

<Dor> {V} ``to ^kill''. @W0099. ??d/D. #6171.
<Do.Dor> {V} ``to ^beat, to ^strangle, to ^kill''. !<DoRor> rejected as a pronunciation of this word(D). @V0294,V0630,V0340,(D). #6180.
<Do.Dor-kaG> {N} ``^killer''. |<kaG> `?person, agent'. @:. #6192.
<buRa Do.Dor-kaG> {N} ``^cattle ^killer''. |<buRa> `?cattle'. @N0325. #3722.

<dorom> {ADJ} ``^innocent, ^pious''. *De.<dOrOm>(G) `kindness; religion'. @N~0939,N1093. ??orig. lok, cf. De.<dOrOm lOk>(G) `a good person'. #6201.

<dorpon> {N} ``^mirror''. *De.<dOrpOn>(GM). @N0644. #6211.

<dortoni> {N} ``^earth''. *De.<dOrtOni>(GM). @N0534. #6221.
<dortoni ilei> {N} ``^earth^quake''. |<ilei> `to quake'. @N0494. #6230.
<dortoni lodbodei> {N} ``^earth^quake''. |<lodbodei> `to quake'. @N0494. #6240.

<dos> {NUM} ``^ten''. !Not fundamentally different from `nine' or `eleven' in the Gutob numeral system, which is vigesimal rather than decimal; even the teens are expressed by atomic expressions (borrowed from Indo-Aryan), e.g. <egar> `eleven', <koRe egaro> `thirty-one, lit. twenty-eleven'. *De.<dOs>(GM). @N1103. #6251.

<dos koRi> {NUM} ``^two hundred, lit. ^ten ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty, a score'. @N1145. #6260.
<koRe dos> {NUM} ``^thirty, lit. ^twenty-^ten''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1120. #6272.
<dos os ozar> {NUM} ``^one thousand''. |<os> `?', <ozar> `?'. @N1153. ??analysis. #6280.
<aT koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred seventy''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1142. #1433.

<dos> {N} ``^guilt''. *De.<dOs>(G), Or.<dosO>. @N0321. #6291.
<dos beR.be?> {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0006. #2213.
<dos De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^accuse''. |<Dem> `to do, to make'. @V0006. #5023.
<dos manei> {V} ``to ^admit error''. |<manei> `to agree, to admit'. @V0011. #6300.
<dosi> {ADJ} ``^guilty''. *Loan. @N1092. ??not in De. dict. #6310.

<Dosei>,,<Dasei> {V} ``to ^stick to, to ^adhere''. *De.<DOs->(M). @V0123,V0621. ??error for <Dasei>?. #6321.
<Dasei-nu> {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N0999. #4922.

<dosi> {ADJ} ``^guilty''. Cf. <dos> `guilt'. *Loan. @N1092. ??not in De. dict. ~r#6331.

<Druka>,,<Durka> {N} ``^tiger, ^leopard_cat(D)''. *De.<Durka>(GM) `leopard'. @N0778. #6341.

<Du> {V} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. Cf. <Duk>,,<Dik> `to be (at), to stay'. @V0616,(D). #6351.
<biroG-bo?-Du-nu lok> {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<biroG> `hill', <bo?> `at', <nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0334. #2764.
<mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> {} ``leave it where it was''. |<mono?> `where', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'. @W0065. #26600.
<buron-nu sio-Du-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^live''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <sio> `spirit', <gu> `perfect?, past?'. !Sondhi. @N1002. ??. #4152.

<DuDu>(D) {N} ``a ^game''. @(D). #26610.

<DuRi?>,,<DuRig> {V} ``to ^lie_^down, to ^recline, to ^sleep''. @W0104,V0364,V0365,V0574. #6361.

<duRuma> {N} ``^water^fall''. @N0514. #6371.

<DuRuDaRa>(D) {N} ``^thunder''. @(D). #26620.

<DuRuG> {V} ``to ^sink, to ^drown; to ^immerse''. @V0201,V0564,V0179. ??durug W0105; perh. g-n sandhi?. #6381.
<DuRuG-ui> {V} ``to ^wade''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0710. ??Sondhi. #6390.

<Dug> {V} ``to ^pull_up, to ^dig_up, to ^uproot''. @W0100. #6401.
<Du?.Du?> {V} ``to ^dig up (root crops)''. @V0176. #6410.

<Dugra> {ADJ} ``^envious''. {V} ``to ^envy''. *De.<Dugr-a>(M). @N1090,V0215. #6421.

<dui> {NUM} ``^two''. *De.(GM). @:. #6431.
 <dui koRi> {NUM} ``^forty, lit. ^two ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1127. #6440.
  <dui koRi dui> {NUM} ``forty-two, lit. ^two score two''. @N1115. #6450.
  <dui koRi dos> {NUM} ``^fifty''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1128. #6460.

<duk> {N} ``^sorrow, ^pain, ^discontent, ^punishment''. *De.(GM). @N1071,N0246,N0416. #6471.
 <duk beR.be?> {V} ``to ^punish''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0463,(D). #2223.
 <duki> {ADJ} ``^sad''. *De.<duk-i>(M) `poor'. @N1073. #6480.

<Duk>,,<Dik> {V} ``to be ^located ^at, to ^be, to ^stay''. Cf. <Du> `to stay'. @W0088,RR,R4. ??given as <DikV>,<DukV>,<DAkV>; d/D?; what were the Vs in the forms? #26630.

<dukan> {N} ``^shop''. *De.(GM). @N0378. #6491.

<Dukei> {V} ``to ^collide (of two moving bodies)''. @V0131. #6501.

<duki> {ADJ} ``^sad''. |<duk> `sorrow'. *De.<duk-i>(M) `poor'. @N1073. #6511.

<Dukri>(R) {NK} ``^wife''. @RR. #26640.

<Dula> {VT} ``to ^roll (something)''. *De.<Dul->(GM) `to lie down; to turn oneself over', <Dul-i.Dul-i>(G) `rolling', <Dul-> `to roll'. @V0501. #6521.
 <Dulei> {VI} ``to ^roll, to ^sway''. *De.<Dul-ai->(GM) `to lay down a child; to turn back, to wallow, roll down'. @V0502,V0646. #6530.

<duli> {N} ``^dust''. *De.(M). @N0539. #6541.

<duma> {ADJ} ``^thick (of dimension)''. *De.<duma>(M) `fat, thick'. @N0960. #6551.

<Du~ba> {N} ``^ghost''. *De.<Duma>(M),,<Dumba>(G) `a ghost'. @N0288. #6561.

<dumDa?> {ADJ} ``^naked''. {V} ``to be naked''. *De.<DumDa>(GM) `shirtless, naked'. @W0102. #6571.

<Dum-Da?> {V} ``to ^sink, to ^drown''. |<Dum> `?', <Da?> `water'. @V0201,W0101. #4481.
 <Dum-Da?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^drowning''. |<goj> `to die'. @V0135. #4490.

<duna> {VT} ``to ^shake (something)''. *De.<dun->(M) `to shake (a tree)'. @V0537. #6581.
 <dunei> {VI} ``to ^shake''. *Loan. @V0538. #6590.

<DuG> {V} ``to ^run''. @W0103. #6601.
 <DuG.DuG> {V} ``to ^run, to ^run_away, to ^flee''. @V0506,V0507. #6610.
  <TiTi goRi-gu DuG.DuG> {V} ``to ^run on ^tiptoe''. |<TiTi gori> `to ^tiptoe'. @V0347. #6620.

<DuGku>(R) {ADJ} ``^high''. @RR. #26650.

<Du~gri> {N} ``^mist''. *De.<duu~ri>(M) `mist'. @N0487. ??sp. #6631.

<dupni> {N} ``^incense''. *De.(M). @N0308. #6641.

<Dur>>:. #6651.
<yoG-Dur> {N} ``^hen''. |<yoG> `mother'. @N0711. #6662.

<Durka>,,<Druka> {N} ``^tiger''. *De.<Durka>(GM) `leopard'. @N0778,(D). #6671.

<dut> {N} ``^messenger''. *Loan. @N0371. #6681.

<Dutu> {V} ``to ^be (existential, locative), to ^have''. @V0038,V0303,V0039. #6691.
<pu~Dei Dutu> {NB} ``^breath''. |<pu~Dei> `to breathe'. @N0114. ??class incorrect?. #6702.
<isal ruDei-gu Dutu> {PH} ``^wrinkle''. |<isal> `skin', <ruDei> `?', <gu> `?'. !lit: his skin is wrinkled. Cf. <ru~Dei> `to assemble, gather together (as people)'. @N0011. ??sent. #6712.
<mon Dutu> {V} ``to ^like, to ^love''. !syntax as in subentries. @:. #26660.
<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {S} ``^I ^like ^you''. |<niG-nu> `my', <o> `?', <nom> `you', <mon> `favorite'. @V0368. ??sent. #6723.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl; I love that girl''. |<tu> `yonder', <onob> `young woman', <lay> `?', <niG-nu> `my'. @N0211. #6732.

<e>,,<iten>,, <en>,, <enu>,, <eten>,, <ete>,, <itenu>,, <etenu> {DEM} ``^this''. *De.<e>(GM) `this'. @N1203. ??class? #6941.
<e-Di?-ke>>:. {ADV} ``?this way''. |<Di?-ke> `through'. ??gloss and class extrapolated. #6741.
<e-Di?-ke ui> {V} ``to ^go ^this_^way''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0277. #5564.
<elo> {INTERJ} ``^here_now, ^hey''. !expression pointing out something: E.g. <elo, niG som.som> `here, I am eating' (<niG> `I', <som.som> `eat')-- in this example `here' does not refer to a place, but is just to attract the attention of the hearer; e.g. <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always', <nom> `you', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'; <elo> can be placed in any position of the sentence without breaking down its meaning. Cf. <u-lo> `lo, look there'. @N1163. ??. #6900.
<eno?> {ADV} ``^here''. E.g., <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'; <elo> `hey', <nom> `you', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'. @N1161. #6920.
<etoG> {DEM} ``^this''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <nu> `of', <remol> `husband', <DeY> `?'. @:,N0140. #26687.

<e?Ti>>:. #6751.
<e?Ti ui> {V} ``to ^go to ^work in the house of the landlord as forced labor for a certain time''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0765. #6760.

<egar> {NUM} ``^eleven''. *De.<egar>(M),,<egar{~rS>(G) `eleven'. @N1104. #6771.
<egaro>>:. #6780.

<koRe egaro> {NUM} ``thirty-one, lit. ^twenty-^eleven''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1121. #6792.

<-ei>(:) {SX} ``''. #26041.
<sor-ei> {V} ``to ^steal, to ^rob; ^theft''. |<sor> `thief'. *De.<cOr->(G) `to steal'. @V0617,V0500,N0329. ??theft--noun also? #22772.
<sor-piG sor-ei-nu lok>,,<sor>,,<sor-kaG> {N} ``^thief''. |<sor-piG> `to steal', <nu> `adjective', <kaG>, <lok> `person'. @N0330. ??? #22792.

<eyom> {N} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine''. @N0891. #6801.

<ezei> {V} ``to ^count''. *De.<ez->(G) `to count'. @V0145. #6811.

<eke-paT>>:. ??*De.<paT>(G) `a side of anything'. #6821.
<eke-paT otu-paT> {ADV} ``^here and ^there''. @V0028. #26670.
<eke-paT otu-paT al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<al.al> `to wander'. Cf. <tobnaG al.al> `to hover' (as of a bird). @V0314. #583.

<el> {V} ``to ^leak''. @W0106. #6841.
<el.el> {V} ``to ^leak (as a pot)''. @V0356. #6850.

<el>>:. ??cf. De.<elT->(M) `to poke'. #6861.
<el-tib>,,<el-Tib> {V} ``to ^pinch''. |<tib> `?'. @W0108,V0438. #6870.
<el-tom> {V} ``to ^pinch the cheeks, face''. |<tom> `mouth, beak'. @W0107. #6880.

<ela> {V} ``to ^neglect, to fail to care for''. *De.<ela kOr->(M) `to neglect'. @V0403. #6891.

<elo> {INTERJ} ``^here_now, ^hey''. !expression pointing out something: E.g. <elo, niG som.som> `here, I am eating' (<niG> `I', <som.som> `eat')-- in this example `here' does not refer to a place, but is just to attract the attention of the hearer; e.g. <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always', <nom> `you', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'; <elo> can be placed in any position of the sentence without breaking down its meaning. Cf. <ulo> `lo, look there'. @N1163. ??. #6901.

<el-tib>,,<el-Tib> {V} ``to ^pinch''. |<el> `?', <tib> `?'. @W0108,V0438. #6871.

<el-tom> {V} ``to ^pinch the cheeks, face''. |<el> `?', <tom> `mouth, beak'. @W0107. #6881.

<emran> {V} ``to ^G''. !<em-ran>. @W0109. ??see orig. #6911.

<eno?> {ADV} ``^here''. E.g., <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'; <elo> `hey', <nom> `you', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'. Cf. <mono?> `where'. @N1161. #6921.

<enu> {PRON} ``^it''. !see also `this' <enu>, <iten>, etc. @N1196. #6931.

<enu>,,<iten>,, <en>,, <e>,, <eten>,, <ete>,, <itenu>,, <etenu> {DEM} ``^this''. @N1203. ??class? #6941.

<er> {V} ``to ^chop, to ^cut (up)''. @W0111. #6951.
<er.er> {V} ``to ^chop (firewood into pieces)''. @V0114. #6960.

<er> {V} ``to ^winnow''. @W0110. #6971.
<er.er> {V} ``to ^winnow (grain)''. @V0748. #6980.

<eran> {INTERR} ``^how, in what ^way''. @N1190. #6991.
<eran>,,<emran>,,<aren> {V} ``to ^be "^how"''. !<e-ran-, em-ran-, a-ren>. @W0113. ??gloss? as in orig. #7000.

<erei> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^stoop, to ^bend down''. *Loan?. @V0051,V0074,V0626. ??not in De. dict. #7011.

<ero?> {ADJ} ``^bad, ^wicked''. {V} ``to be bad''. @N1049,W0113. ??-g W. #7021.
<ero? lok> {N} ``^bad ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0403. #7030.

<eru> {ADJ} ``^different, ^other''. @W0114,N0921. #7041.
<eru-des-nu lok> {N} ``^foreigner, lit. ^person from a ^different ^country''. |<des> `country, land', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. @N0338. #7050.

<esa?> {ADJ} ``^left''. @N0973. #7061.
<esa? titi> {NB} ``^left ^arm, ^left ^hand''. |<titi> `hand'. @N0083,(D). #7070.

<eta> {V} ``to ^think, to ^imagine, to ^remember''. *De.<et->(M) `to remember'. @V0322,V0483,V0670,(D). #7081.

<etom> {ADJ} ``^right (side)''. @N0972. #7091.
<etom titi> {NB} ``^right ^arm, ^right ^hand'. |<titi> `hand'. @N0082,(D). #7100.

<etoG> {DEM} ``^this''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <nu> `of', <remol> `husband', <DeY> `?'. @:,N0140. #26680.
<etoG-nen>,,<ite toG-nen>,, <iten-nen>,, <en-nen>,, <e-nu-nen>,, <ite-nu-nen>,, <ete-nu-nen>,, <eten-nen> {DEM} ``^these''. |<nen> `plural'. @N1206. ??dem. #7111.

<gab> {V} ``to ^split off, to ^separate''. @W0115. #7161.

<gadi> {VI} ``to ^pile up''. {N} ``a ^heap, a ^pile of something(D)''. *De.<gadi>(M) `store, pile, stack'. @V0437,(D). #7171.

<gaDi>(D) {N} ``a ^truck''. *Loan. @(D). #26690.

<gaRia> {ADJ} ``^deep''. *De.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'. @N0964. #7201.
<gaDia goRgoRa> {N} ``^slope''. |<goRgoRa> `?'. @N0499. #7190.

<gaDli> {NB} ``^nape of neck''. *De.<gaDli>(GM) `id.'. @N0048. #7211.

<gaDra> {} ``^ram; ^male (animal)''. *De.<gaRra>(M) `ram'. @:. #7221.
<gaDra gime?> {N} ``^billy, ^male ^goat''. |<gime?> `goat'. @N0740. #7230.
<gaDra me~Da> {N} ``^ram, ^male ^sheep''. |<me~Da> `sheep'. @N0745. #7240.

<gag> {V} ``to ^tell''. @W0116. #7251.
<gag-der> {N} ``^story''. |<der> `?story'. @W0116. ?? #5423.

<gagri> {N} ``^jar''. @N0594. #7261.

<gai> {V} ``to ^enter''. @W0117,(D). !imper. <gaisa?>. #7271.
<ga.gai> {V} ``to ^enter, to ^go_in''. @V0214,(D). #7280.
<kimin-gai> {N} ``^daughter-^in-law''. |<kimin> `?', cf. <ki~boj> `wife', So <boj> `woman'. @N0204. #7302.

<gaiag> {V} ``to ^sift''. @W0118,(D). #7311.

<gaj> {V} ``to ^fry''. @W0119,(D). {So.<gaj> `to fry'. #7321.
<ga.gaj> {V} ``to ^fry''. @V0256,(D). #7330.

<gaza> {V} ``to ^germinate, to ^sprout''. *De.<gaja>(M) `tender shoot'. @V0260,V0601. #7341.

<gam> {V} ``to ^tell, to ^say''. !In songs only. @W0120. {So.<gam> `to speak'. #7351.

<gamTsa> {N} ``^loin^cloth''. *De.<gamca>(M) `skirt'; <Tia gamca>(M) `underwear, loincloth'. @N0638. ??phonot. #7361.

<gaNei> {V} ``to ^tangle (of a rope)''. @V0658. #7371.

<ga~Ti>,,<gaTi>(D),,<goTi>(P) {N} ``^knot, ^joint (of body, bamboo)''. *De.<gaNTi>(G) `binding of a broom handle'; Re.<goTi>B `knot, wrist, bundle'. @N0088,N0676,N0005. ??<gati>; De.<goTi>, ~<go~Ti> given, but not in De. dict. @N0005. #7381.
<a?l ga~Ti> {N} ``^joint (of ^bamboo)''. |<a?l> `bamboo'. @N0901. ??t/T. #322.

<ga~za> {N} ``^rooster''. *De.<ga~ja>(M) `rooster'. @N0710. #7401.

<ga~?> {N} ``a ^gram (%Phaseolus mungo)''. @N0875. #7411.

<gar>>:. #7421.
<gar.gar> {ADJ} ``^striped''. *Loan. @N1030. #7430.

<garei> {V} ``to ^grate, to ^scrape(D), to ^scoop out''. *De.<gar->(G) `to drill, to make a hole'. @V0281,(D). #7441.

<gari> {ADJ} ``^careful, ^cautious''. @N1034,N1081. #7451.

<gari ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^careless, ^reckless''. |<ura?> `to not be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1035. #7460.

<gatei>>:. *De.<beni gant->(G) `to braid hair'. #7471.
<beni gatei> {V} ``to ^braid, to ^plait, to tie up hair.''. *De. |<beni> `hair knot, chignon'. @V0073. #2462.

<gaTei> {V} ``to ^stir (liquid), to ^paddle (a canoe)''. @V0419,V0625. #7481.

<gaTi> {ADJ} ``^sufficient, ^many, ^more, too ^much''. @N0933,N0923,N1174,N1046. #7491.
<gaTi-o?> {ADJ} ``^sufficient, ^many, ^more, too ^much''. {ADV} ``^very''. |<o?> `emphatic'. @N0933,N0923,N1174,N1046. ??only under o?. #7500.
<gaTi-o?-Dien to.tol bol ura?> {S} ``to increase the number of building houses is not good''. |<gaTio> `?', <Dien> `house', <totol> English `total?', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `is not'. @@V0323. ??garbled entry also contained <ob-Daj>, <Da.Daj>; gloss `to increase' must be wrong.?? #26223.

<gatra> {ADJ} ``^dirty''. *De.(GM). @N1051. #7521.

<geb> {V} ``to ^heat''. @W0121,(D). ??also- to be hot? #7531.
<ge.geb> {ADJ} ``^hot''. {VI} ``to ^burn (as a fire), to ^scorch (as food)''. {VT} ``to ^heat (food), to ^scorch (food)''. @N1005,V0088,V0138,V0306,V0516,(D). #7540.
<ob-geb> {V} ``to ^burn (a thing)''. {N} ``^cremation''. |<ob> `causative'. !house, cloth, etc. @V0089,N0284. #16810.

<geD> {V} ``to ^scratch''. @W0122. #7551.
<geR.ge?>,,<ger.ge?>(D) {V} ``to ^itch, to ^scratch (an itch)''. @V0326,V0520,(D). #7560.

<ge?> {N} ``^rope, ^sling''. @N0674,N0655. ??<geg>,<geD>?. #7571.

<gel> {V} ``to ^worship, to make ^offerings to''. @W0123. #7581.
<gel.gel> {V} ``to ^worship''. {N} ``worship''. @V0753,N0316. #7590.

<gen> {V} ``to ^dip up water''. @W0124. #7601.
<gen.gen> {V} ``to ^draw (water), ^dip up''. @V0180,V0194. #7610.

<geJ-sag> {V} ``to ^chew''. @W0125. #7621.

<ge~gra> {V} ``to ^make_a_^face; to ^tease''. @V0424,(D). #7631.
<ge~gri> {V} ``to ^annoy''. @V0022. #7641.

<-gi> {SX} ``??''. !infl suffix, prob past or perfect, as in <buj-gi> `it's lost, it got lost', <<i-gi>, <ui-gi> `went', <pi~-gi> `came'. Cf. <-gu> `id.?'. @:,(D). #26700.
<goj-gi-nu> {ADJ} ``^dead''. |<goj> `to die', <nu> `adjective'. @N1004,(D). #8390.

<gibi?> {N} ``^pig, ^hog''. @N0748. #7651.
<gibi? guDa> {N} ``^hog house''. |<guDa> `pen, cage'. @N0552. #7660.

<gibi? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^piglet''. |<o~?-Doi> `young of an animal'. @N0751. #6013.
<biroG gibi?> {N} ``^wild ^boar''. |<biroG> `hill'. @N0749. #2742.

<giDeb> {N} ``^frog''. !ground or water. @N0782. #7681.

<giD>(D),,<gig> {V} ``to ^blow on a fire, to ^kindle''. !imper. [gi?]; [giRo?] `he kindled'. @W0126,(D). #7710.

<gi?DaG> {N} ``^back''. {V} ``to ^turn one's back to''. @W0134,N0053,R4. #7691.
<kubRa gi?DaG> {N} ``^hunch^back''. |<kubRa> `crooked; hump'. @N0238. #7702.

<gig>,,<giD>(D) {V} ``to ^blow on a fire, to ^kindle''. !imper. [gi?]; [giRo?] `he kindled'. @W0126,(D). #7711.
<gi.gi?> {V} ``to ^blow (with mouth)''. @V0063. #7720.

<gigDi> [gIgRi] {NB} ``^skull''. @(P). ??JP writes D, says R, perh <gigiDi>?. #7731.

<gikil> {N} ``^tiger''. @N0778,R4,(D). #7741.

<gikiG> {NK} ``^wife's ^elder ^brother''. @N0193. #7751.

<gil> {V} ``to ^beat (on metal in working it)''. @W0127. #7761.
<gil.gil> {V} ``to ^hammer''. !noun <muTla> `beating weapon'. @V0294. #7770.

<gil>(R) {NUM} ``^seven''. @RR. #26710.

<gilas> {N} ``^glass''. *De.<gaz gilas>(G) `a glass drinking glass', from English <glass>. @N0595. #7781.

<gile> {N} ``^ear (of grain), ^sprout''. {V} ``to ^emerge (of ears of grain)''. @W0128. #7791.

<gilei> {V} ``to ^bite (as a fish on a line), to ^swallow''. *Loan. @V0057,V0645. ??loan? #7801.

<gili?> {N} ``^rabbit''. @N0769. ??why animal in subentries? what's etc? #7811.
<biroG-nu gili?> {N} ``^wild animal''. |<biroG> `hill, wild', <nu> `adjective'. !etc. @N0686. ??etc.? #7822.
<bon-o?-nu gili?> {N} ``^tame animal''. |<bon-o?-nu> `tame'. !etc., but nothing specific for tame animal. @N0685. #7832.

<gim> {V} ``to ^winnow''. @W0129. #7841.
<gim.gim> {V} ``to ^husk (rice)''. @V0321. #7850.

<gime?>/<me?> {N} ``^goat''. @N0739,:,R4. #7861.
<gime? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^kid''. |<o~?-Doi> `young of an animal'. @N0743. #7870.
<gaDra gime?> {N} ``^billy ^goat''. @N0740. #7892.

<pet~i gime?> {N} ``^nanny ^goat (without young)''. !the she goat not giving birth to any child. @N0741. #7902.

<gine> {NB} ``^tooth, ^molar''. @N0043,N0045,R4. #7911.

<ginen soG> {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<ginen> `?', <soG> `?'. @N0601. #7921.

<gingina> {V} ``to ^hate, to ^dislike (doing something); ^hate''. !or <oniG e paiTi bol lagei ura?> `I do not like this job': <o> `?', <niG> `I', <e> `?', <paiTi> `?work', <bol> `cure?, ?good', <lagei> `?', <ura?> `is not'. @V0178,V0302,N0406. ??is gingina part of S in comment? see orig. #7931.

<gini> {N} ``^cymbal''. @N0680. #7941.

<g[in]ir> {N} ``^fish^net''. |<gir> `to fish'. @W0132. #7951.

<g[in]ira?> {N} ``^spindle''. |<gira?>, <girag> `to spin (thread)'. @W0133. #7961.

<gir> {V} ``to ^fish with a net''. @W0132. #7971.
<g[in]ir> {N} ``^fish^net''. @W0132. #7952.

<gir> {V} ``to ^learn, to ^teach''. @W0131. #7981.
<gir.gir> {V} ``to ^learn''. @V0358. #7990.
<ob-gir> {V} ``to ^teach''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0662. #16820.

<gir> {V} ``to ^rain''. @W0130. {So.<gur> `to fall'. #8001.

<gir>>:. #8011.
<so'-gir> {V} ``to ^warm one's self (at a fire)''. |<so'> `?'. @W0359. ??misanal. for <soG>?. #8022.

<gira?>,,<girag> {V} ``to ^spin (thread)''. !in . @V0591,W0133. #8031.
<g[in]ira?> {N} ``^spindle''. @W0133. #7962.

<gire> {NB} ``^liver''. @N0068,R4. #8041.

<gire>>:. #8051.
<goR gire> {N} ``^town''. |<goR> `?'. @N0546. #8062.

<girem> {N} ``domestic ^cat''. @N0761,R4. #8071.
<girem o~?-Doi> {N} ``^kitten''. |<o~?-Doi> `young of an animal'. @N0764. #6023.
<a~Dra girem> {N} ``^tom^cat, ^male cat''. |<a~Dra> `male'. @N0762. #932.
<mai girem> {N} ``^female ^cat''. |<mai> `mother?'. @N0763. #8092.

<giriG> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's younger brother)''. @N0194. #8101.

<gisi> {N} ``head-^louse''. @N0811. #8111.

<gisi lika> {N} ``^louse ^egg''. |<lika> `?'. @N0812. #8120.

<gisiG>/<siG> {N} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. @N0616,N0709,:,R4. #8131.
<gisiG guDa> {N} ``^chicken ^coop, chicken ^house''. |<guDa> `cage, pen'. @N0553. #8140.

<gyankari>>:. #8151.
<gyankari lok> {ADJ} ``^experienced''. |<lok> `person'. *Loan. @N0940. #8160.
<gyankaria> {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. *Loan? @N0418. #8170.

<gi~:l> {N} ``^leech''. @N0799. #8181.

<gob>>:. #8191.
<go.gob> {V} ``to ^graze''. @W0136,V0283. #8200.

<goD> {V} ``to ^cut, to cut up (with a knife)''. @W0135. #8211.
<goR.go?>,,<go.go?>(D) {V} ``to ^cut (a rope, cloth, meat)''. {N} ``^cutting''. @V0159,V0162,V0161(D). #8220.
<goR.go?>,,<korot goR.go?> {V} ``to ^saw''. |<korot> `?'. @V0510. #8230.
<go?> {ADJ} ``^sharp (as a knife)''. {V} ``to ^sharpen (a knife); to ^cut the hand [Sem. dialect]''. @V0542,W0144. #8240.

<goR gire> {N} ``^town''. @N0546. #8061.

<goRgoRa>>:. #8251.
<gaDia goRgoRa> {N} ``^slope''. @N0499. #7192.

<godgodei> {V} ``to ^burn (brilliantly as a light)''. @V0245. #8261.

<goDi> {N} ``^gravel''. *Loan. @N0540. #8271.

<goRi>>:. #8281.
<TiTi goRi> {V} ``to ^walk or sit with the fore part of the soles touching the ground, to ?^tiptoe''. @V0346. ??sent; goRi/toRi? cf. <TiTi toRi-gu DuG.DuG> `to run on tiptoe'. #8292.

<godo> {N} ``^donkey''. *De.<gada>(G) `id.'. @N0756. #8301.
<godo bag> {N} ``^lynx''. *De.<bag>(GM) `tiger'. @(D). ??nonce form? #26352.

<go?> {ADJ} ``^sharp (as a knife)''. {V} ``to ^sharpen (a knife); to ^cut the hand [Sem. dialect]''. @V0542,W0144. #8311.

<goi> {V} ``to ^cut down (trees, brush)''. @W0137,(D). #8321.
<go.goi> {V} ``to ^fell (a tree), to ^clear (a field), to ^chop (firewood into pieces)''. @V0114,V0232,V0119. #8330.

<goil>,,<goel> {N} ``jungle ^buffalo''. @(D). #26730.

<goj> {V} ``to ^die''. @W0138,(D). ??R4 has same verb glossed `to kill'. #8341.

<go.goj> {V} ``to ^die''. @V0174. #8350.
<Dum-Da?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^drowning''. |<Dum-Da?> `to drown', <gu> `?'. @V0135. #4494.
<go?R-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^cutting_the_throat''. |<goD> `to cut', <gu> `?'. @V0135. #8360.
<lo?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^falling''. |<lo?> `to fall', <gu> `?'. @V0135. #8370.
<uskei-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^hanging''. |<uskei> `?', <gu> `?'. @V0135. #8380.
<goj-gi-nu> {ADJ} ``^dead''. |<gi> `?', <nu> `adjective'. @N1004,(D). #8392.
<goj-gi-nu lok> {N} ``^dead ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @(D). #26740.
<ob-goj> {V} ``to ^kill''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0340. #16830.

<gozia>>:. #8401.
<gozia oson> {N} ``^iron ^prod''. |<oson> `iron'. @N0662. #8410.
<gozia-DaG> {N} ``wooden ^prod, ^stick used as a prod''. |<DaG> `stick'. @N0662. #8420.

<gol> {V} ``to make a ^net''. @W0139. #8431.

<gol>>:. #8441.
<gol.gol> {V} ``to ^cover, to ^wrap one's self up completely''. @W0140. #8450.

<gol>(R) {NUM} ``^ten''. @RR. #26750.
<gol-mbar>(R) {NUM} ``^twelve''. |<mbar> `?'. Cf. So.<bar> `two'. @RR. #26760.

<go~d> {V} ``to ^smell_bad, ^stink''. {N} ``^odor, ^stench''. *Loan. @V0624. #8481.

<go~Da?> {V} ``to ^urinate''. @V0707,W0141. ??cf. <go~d> `to stink' + <Da?>? #8491.
<go~Da Da?> {NB} ``^urine''. |<Da?> `water'. !<go~Da> `to urinate'. @N0118. ??final 0/?. #4503.
<go~Da? ko~Di>(P) {NB} ``^bladder''. |<ko~di> `pot'. @@. ??D/d. #8500.

<go~Ta> {N} ``^bell''. @N0679. #8511.

<goG> {V} ``to be ^able''. @W0142,(D). #8521.
<goG.goG>,,<go.goG>(D) {V} ``to be ^able''. {N} ``^ability, being able''. @V0003,(D). #8530.

<gor> {V} ``to ^write, to ^scrape, to ^scoop (out the insides of)''. !cf. <garei> `to grate, to scrape'. @W0143. #8541.

<goren> {N} ``^<Dom>, ^<Harijan>''. @N0391. #8551.

<goren sula> {N} ``^eclipse (lunar or solar)''. |<goren> `?', <sula> `?'. @N0469,N0468. #8561.

<gorzei> {V} ``to ^hiss, to ^hum, to ^roar''. {N} ``^thunder, the ^noise of a ^storm(D)''. *Loan. @V0497,V0311,V0316,V0498,(D). #8571.
<Da? gorzei> {X} ``^water roaring; a ^storm(D)''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0424,(D). #4403.

<gornDei> {V} ``to ^chop (firewood into pieces), to ^split (wood), to ^cut wood to clear a field for planting''. @V0114,V0597,V0120. #8581.

<gorob> {ADJ} ``^proud''. {N} ``^pride''. @N1082,N0407. #8591.
<gorob De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^boast, to ^brag''. |<Dem> `to do'. *Loan. @V0067. #5033.

<gorpoRei> {V} ``to ^wallow''. *Loan. @V0716. #8601.

<gosa>>:. #8611.
<sari gosa> {N} ``^bouquet''. |<sari> `flower'. @N0842. #8622.

***preceding section (back to ***) not checked.

<goTei> {V} ``to ^happen, to ^take place''. !mostly danger. @V0296. #8631.

<goTek> {NUM} ``^one''. @:. #8641.
<koRe goTek> {NUM} ``^twenty-one''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1114. #8652.

<goti oRu?> {N} ``^servant''. |<goti> `?', <oRu?> `mature young man'. @N0382. #8661.

<goTnoi> {NB} ``^joint, ^knot (of body, also of bamboo)''. @N0005. #8671.

<gottuG> {N} ``^cloth''. @R4. #26770.

<gouRu> {N} ``^herdsman''. *Or.<gOuRO>. @N0395. #8681.

<gu> {SX} ``''. !verb suffix, which seems to indicate perfect. Cf. <gi>. @:. #8691.
<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<<ar-riG-gu-nu>> <ar> `not', <riG> `to take', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man, lit. one who has taken a wife)'. @N0138. ??analysis? #1295.
<arke onob oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``^waxing moon''. |<arke> `moon', <onob> `mature young woman', <oRu?> `mature young man', <gu> `?', <pi.piG> `to come, to happen'. !The moon is becoming matured gradually; the moon is waxing. @N0458. ??. #1335.
<bazei.bazei-gu ui> {V} ``to ^rattle''. |<bazei> `(heart) to beat', <ui> `to go'. @V0473. #1734.
<maY a~Dei-gu piG-gi> {X} ``he ^came_back from ^half_way.''. |<maY> `he ', <gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past'. @N1157. ??orig. gloss `half way', see orig. #896.
<isal ruDei-gu-Dutu>,,<isal ru~Dei-gu-Dutu>(P) {PH} ``^wrinkle''. |<isal> `skin', <ruDei> `?', <Dutu> `to be'. !lit: his skin is wrinkled. *Loan?. ??Cf. <ru~Dei>, De.<ruNdai>(M) `to assemble, gather together (as people)'. @N0011. #8712.
<Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered''. |<Dal> `to cover', <nu> `adjective'. @N0967. #4762.
<raG-Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered (jar)''. |<raG> `to put (food) on the fire'. @N0968. ??cf. <raGDal> `to cover a jar'. #8720. ;
<Dum-Da?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^drowning''. |<Dum-Da?> `to drown',<goj> `to die'. @V0135. #4493.

<go?R-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^cutting_the_throat''. |<goD> `to cut', <goj> `to die'. @V0135. #8362.
<lo?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^falling''. |<lo?> `to fall', <goj> `to die'. @V0135. #8372.
<uskei-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^hanging''. |<uskei> `?', <goj> `to die'. @V0135. #8382.
<siTa-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<siTa> `?', <nu> `adjective'. @N1075. #8730.
<TiTi toRi-gu DuG.DuG> {V} ``to ^run with the fore part of the soles touching the ground''. |<TiTi toRi> `^tiptoe?'. @V0347. ??toRi/goRi ?check orig. #6622.
<mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> {S} ``leave it where it was''. |<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'. @W0065. #26780.
<buron-nu sio-Dugu-nu> {ADJ} ``^live''. |<buron> `alive', <nu> `adjective', <sio> `spirit', <Du> `to stay'. !Sondhi. @N1002. ??. #4153.

<gubon> {N} ``^bear''. @N0777. #8741.

<guDa> {N} ``^cage, ^pen''. @:. ??De.<guRa>(M) `nest; village'.? #8751.
<gibi? guDa> {N} ``^hog ^house''. |<gibi?> `pig, hog'. @N0552. #8762.
<gisiG guDa> {N} ``^chicken ^house''. |<gisiG> `chicken'. @N0553. #8772.
<moi~na guDa> {N} ``^mynah ^cage''. |<moi~na> `mynah'. @N0556. #8782.
<paroi guDa> {N} ``^pigeon ^loft''. |<paroi> `pigeon'. @N0572. #8792.
<piRi? guDa> {N} ``^bird ^cage''. |<piRi?> `bird'. @N0554. #8802.
<sua guDa> {N} ``^parrot ^cage''. |<sua> `parrot'. @N0555. #8812.

<gudi> {NB} ``^brain''. @N0025. #8821.

<guRiaG>,,<guRia>(D) {V} ``to ^wind (cord or thread), to ^roll_up, to ^stir (liquid)''. *De.<guRi ai->(G),,<guR-ai>(M) `to wind, roll up'. @V0746,V0503,V0625,(D). #8831.
<guRiaG-gu-nu bole-o?-nu> {ADJ} ``^twisted''. |<nu> `adjective', <bole-o?-nu> `twisted'. !Sondhi loan. @N0977. #3313.

<gu'G>,,<gu?G> {N} ``^hunting''. Cf. <guGga> `id.'. @N0303,W0153. #8841.
<gu'G-gui> {V} ``to ^hunt (for game)''. |<gui> `?', cf. <goj> `to kill'. @V0319,(D). ![gu~?u~gui](D). #8850.
<gu'G kaG> {N} ``^hunter''. |<kaG> `?person'. @N0393. #8860.
<guGga>(D) {V} ``to ^hunt''. ![gu~ga]. @(D). #26790.

<gug> {V} ``to ^peck, to ^strike (of a snake)''. @W0145. #8871.
<gu.gu?> {V} ``to ^bite (as a snake)''. @V0056. #8880.

<guga?> {N} ``^crow''. @N0722,(D). #8891.

<gui>(:) {X} ``''. #26051.
<tur-gui> {V} ``to ^go away (from a place)''. |<tur> `to emerge'. !Sondhi. @V0272. ??<ui> `to go'. #25212.

<gui-Da?>,,<guj-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash (utensils without abrasive, just with water)''. @V0518,W0146,V0724.. #8901.

<guigini>>:. ??(cf. <guj-gi-nu lok> `dead person'). #8911.
<arke kuni? u~Dam guigini> {N} ``^waning moon''. |<arke> `moon', <kuni?> `(woman) to age', <u~Dam> `(man) to age'. !the moon is becoming old gradually; the moon is reducing gradually. @N0457. ??gloss in comment? #1324.

<guj>> {X} ``?to ^wash''. @:. #8931.
<guj-Da?>,,<gui-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash (utensils without abrasive, just with water)''. |<Da?> `water'. @V0518,W0146,V0724. #4513.
<guj-mod>,,<gui-mod> {V} ``to ^wash the ^face''. |<moD> `eye'. @W0147. #8940.
<guj-suG> {V} ``to ^wash the ^legs or ^feet''. |<suG> `leg, foot'. @W0148,V0721. #8950.
<guj-ti> {V} ``to ^wash the ^hands''. |<ti> `hand, arm'. @W0149,V0722. #8960.
<guj-tom> {V} ``to ^wash the ^mouth''. |<tom> `mouth'. @W0150. #8970.
<sa-guj> {V} ``to ^wash (the insides of pots, etc.)''. |<sa> `?'. @W0320. ??cf. <sag> `to pluck leaves'? #8982.

<guj-gi-nu lok>,,<goj-gi-nu lok>(D) {N} ``^dead person''. |<goj> `to die', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. @N0283,(D). #8991.

<gukuG>(R) {} ``the ^cry of the ^peafowl''. @RR. #26800.

<gul> {V} ``to ^bore (of insect borers)''. @W0151. #9001.
<g[um]ul> {N} ``a ^borer (insect)''. |<-um-> `?nominalization'. @W0151. #9060.

<gula>>:. #9011.
<gula lok>,,<gula kaG> {N} ``^dumb person''. |<lok> `person'. !lo+k. @N0234. #9020.
<gula boira lok>,,<gula boira kaG> {N} ``^deaf-mute person''. |<boira> `deaf'. !lo+k. @N0235. #3223.

<gulai> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <gulai mui~dan> `throughout the day', (<mui~dan> `?'); <gulai noY> (<noj> `night') or <gulai rati> (<rati> `?') will be wrong. @N1229. ??see orig. #9031.

<gulaj>,,<gulaY> {N} ``^cattle, ^ox''. @N1158,R4. #26810.
<olek gulaY> {NP} ``a ^pair or ^yoke of ^oxen''. *De.<Olek>(G). @N1158. #26820.

<gulTi> {ADJ} ``^round''. @N0978. #9041.

<gulu?> {N} ``^hole''. !bigger hole. @N0507. #9051.

<gum> {N} ``^rain''. @R4. !echo-word with <arel>. #26830.
<arel-gum>(R4) ``^rain and ^hail''. |<gum> `?rain'. @R4. #26302.

<g[um]ul> {N} ``a ^borer (insect)''. |<-um-> `?nominalization', <gul> `to bore'. @W0151. #9061.

<gunalo> {N} ``^ant''. @N0809. #9071.

<gunei> {V} ``to ^nod (in drowsiness)''. @V0405. #9081.

<guGga>(D) {V} ``to ^hunt''. Cf. <gu'G> `id.'. ![gu~ga]. @(D). #26850.

<gur> {V} ``to ^dig a hole (with hands or claws, to get at something inside), to ^scoop out or get out in this fashion''. @W0152. #9091.

<guraj> {N} ``^thorn''. @N0825. #9101.
<boRsi guraj> {N} ``^fishhook''. |<borsi> `spear'. @N0671. #9112.

<gurei> {V} ``to ^coo''. @V0317. #9121.
<gur-murei> {V} ``to ^growl''. |<murei> `?'. @V0291. #9132.

<guri> {V} ``to ^wind around, ^wind about''. @(D). #9141.

<gur-murei> {V} ``to ^growl''. *De.<gurmur->(M) `to chant, hum'. @V0291. #9131.

<gusa> {VT} ``to ^move (an object, a person) ^aside''. @V0695,V0760. #9151.
<gusei> {VI} ``to ^move (oneself) ^aside''. @V0694. #9161.
<posli gusei> {V} ``to ^cringe, to ^draw_back in fear''. |<posli> `?'. @V0152. #9172.

<guso?> {N} ``^dog''. @N0757,(D),R4. #9181.
<guso? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^pup''. |<o~?-Doi> `young of an animal'. @N0760. #6033.
<a~Dra guso?> {N} ``^he-dog''. |<a~Dra> `male'. @N0758. #942.
<mai guso?> {N} ``^bitch''. |<mai> `mother?'. @N0759. #9202.

<gutei> {V} ``to ^string (beads), to ^thread (a needle)''. loan. @V0637,V0671. #9211.

<-i> {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^feminine''. |Termination of feminine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-a>:, <-o>: `masculine'. *Des.<-i>?, Or.<-i>. @:. {#Bhat. Gender. #9221.
<moRi>|<moRo> {ADJ(F|M)} ``^big, ^large, ^elder, ^aged (of ^female|^male)''. {V(F|M)} ``to become id., to ^grow''. @N0951,N0353,N0938,V0289,W0233,:. #9230.
<puDri>|<puDra> {N(F|M)} ``^female|^male ^buffalo_^calf''. Cf. <poDru-taG> `male calf'. @N0731,N0732. #9240.

<iD> {V} ``to ^drink''. @W0155. ??orig. d. #9251.
<iR.i?> {V} ``to ^drink, to ^smoke''. |<<iD.iD>>. @V0198,V0579. #9260.
<iD-a?> {N} ``^food''. |<a?> `?'. @N0598. ??nothing specific--but not <ag> `to shatter' or `to dig', surely. #9270.
<iD-a? bela> {N} ``^eight o'clock''. |<bela> `time'. @N0442. ??eight oclock? or mealtime? #9280.

<iD>>: ??. #9291.

<iri'> {V} ``to ^cut''. !<i-r-i'> (pres. <irid>) only found as echo word for <gor-go'> (redupl. infin of <god>). @W0166. ??recte <iR.i?>?. #9300.

<idej> {ADJ} ``^black, ^dark''. {V} ``to become ^black, to become ^dark''. @W0156,N1022. #9311.

<iDikon>,,<iRikon> {ADJ} ``^in^sufficient''. *De.<iDik>(G) `small amount, little bit'. @N1047,:. ??DikV to be?. #9321.
<una iRikon> {ADJ} ``^few''. |<una> `less'. @N0934. #9332.

<i?> {NB} ``^feces, ^excrement''. @N0117. #9351.
<i?-Dom> {V} ``to ^defecate''. |<Dom> `?'. @V0169,W0171. ??recte <Dem> `to do, make'? see orig. #6093.
<ig-li> {NB} ``^earwax''. |<li>\<litir>, <ritil> `ear'. @N0110. #9362.
<i?-san> {V} ``to ^defecate''. |<san> `?'. @V0169,W0157. #9370.
<i?-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<taG> `cattle'. @:,R4. #9380.
<ri?-taG>,,<rig-taG> {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^paint, to ^smear (e.g. with cowdung water)''. |<ri?> `?', perh. haplology of <i?-taG> `cowdung'. @V0441,W0308. #9392.
<u?-soG>,,<ug-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces', <soG> `fire'. @N0578,W0423. #9402.

<i?>,,<hig>(R) {NB} ``^hair''. @RR. #9411.
<i?-bo?> {NB} ``^hair (on the head or body)''. |<bo?> `head'. @N0012,N0016,N0018,R4. #3124.
<kokoRi i?-bo?> {PH} ``^curly hair''. |<kokoRi> `?curly'. @N0014. #9422.

<i?gen> {NUM} ``^three''. @N1096,N1168,R4. #9431.

<i?so?-Da?> {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<i?so?> `?', <Da?> `?'. @V0307,N0256,W0158. #4661.

<i?-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<i?> `feces', <taG> `cattle'. @:. #9381.
<ri?-taG>,,<rig-taG> {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^paint, to ^smear (e.g. with cowdung water)''. |<ri?> `?', perh. haplology of <i?-taG> `cowdung'. @V0441,W0308. #9393.

<ile?>>:. #9441.
<ma? ile?> {N} ``^vegetable''. !<ile?> used as echo word. |<ma?> `vegetable'. @N0877. #9452.

<ilei> {V} ``to ^quake (as earthquake)''. @V0771. #9461.
<dortoni ilei> {N} ``^earthquake''. |<dortoni> `earth'. @N0494. #9472.

<ili> {N} ``^wine, ^liquor''. @N0626,R4. #9481.
<ili Do~.Doi~> {V} ``to ^brew ^beer''. |<DoJ> `to cook'. @V0082. #9490.

<ili>(R4) {N} ``^mango''. @R4. #26860.
<ili bulu> {N} ``^mango''. |<bulu> `fruit'. @N0851. #4033.

<ili?> {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''. @N0878. #9501.

<ili?> {N} ``^hare''. *Loan? @(D). ??not in Des. dict. #26870.

<imar> {ADJ} ``^dirty (of body)''. {V} ``to get dirty''. @N1051,W0159. #9511.

<i~biG> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. @N0198. #9521.

<imi> {N} ``^name''. @N0223,R4. #9531.
<imi boG.boG> {V} ``to ^name (give a name)''. |<boG> `to hold'. @V0402. ??have?. #9540.

<i-mo?>,,<iG-mo?> {V} ``to ^shut the ^eyes''. |<i> `?', <mo?> `eye'. <<ig-moD>>?. @V0554,W0160. #9551.

<in-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->. @:. #9561.
<in-iG> {N. `a ^rope, a ^sling, a ^net'. |nom. of <iG> `to hang'. @W0164. #9570.
<g[in]ir>. N} ``^fish^net''. |nom. of <gir> `to fish'. @W0132. #9582.
<p[in]e?> {N} ``^flute''. |nom. of <peD> `to blow (a flute)'. @N0683. #9592.

<i~Dam>,,<u~Dam> {N} ``^old_^man''. {V} ``to become ^old (of a man)''. !past <u~Dam-gu>; only <i~Dam> for JP. @N0128,V0769,W0426,(D). #9601.
<arke kuni? u~Dam guigini> {N} ``^waning moon''. |<arke> `moon', <kuni?> `old woman, to age', <guigini> `?' (cf. <guj-gi-nu lok> `dead person'). !the moon is becoming old gradually; the moon is reducing gradually. @N0457. ??<gu ui>. #1323.
<Di~Da u~Dam> {N} ``^old ^bachelor''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0137. #9612.

<i~De> {V} ``^give (me, us)''. !Used only in the imperative, perhaps somehow related to <u~Do> `take (this)'. @W0161,V0268,(D). #9621.

<i~dig> {V} ``to ^accept, to ^agree''. !<i~-dig> this word used only by Bima; the meaning is questionable;. @W0162. ??d/D. #9631.

<i~-riG>,,<i~-d-riG> {V} ``to ^bring, to ^take''. !only in songs for <riG> (This looks like an old (Remo-like) redupl. infin. form.). |<riG> `to bring, to take'. @W0163. ??SORTEDWRONG (SORTHANDLE recte inrin□□ --) #4321.

<iG> {V} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend''. @W0164. #9641.
<in-iG> {N} ``a ^rope, a ^sling, a ^net''. |<in> `nominalization'. @W0164. #9652.

<i~gra> {N} ``^charcoal''. *De.<iGgla>(G) `live coals, burning charcoal'. @N0574. ??sp. #9661.

<iG-mo?>,,<i-mo?>. {V} ``to ^shut the ^eyes''. |<iG> `?', <mo?> `eye'. @V0554,W0160. ??<<ig-moD>. #9671.

<ir> {V} ``to ^jump_over''. @W0165. #9681.
<ir.ir> {V} ``to ^jump_over, to ^hurdle''. @V0335. #9690.

<iri'> {V} ``to ^cut''. !<i-r-i'> (pres. <irid>) only found as echo word for <gor-go'> (redupl. infin of <god>). @W0166. ??recte <iR.i?>?; SEC. SORTHANDLE WRONGLY KEPT '. #9701.

<isa?> {ADJ} ``^jealous, to be ^jealous''. @N1089,V0327. #9711.

<isal>,,<usal> {N} ``^skin (of body), ^gum (of mouth), skin, ^peel, ^rind, ^shell (of fruits, vegetables, nuts)''. @N0010,N0044,N0612,N0795,R4,(D). #9721.
<isal ruDei-gu-Dutu> {PH} ``his ^skin is ^wrinkled''. |<ruDei> `?', <gu> `?perfect/past', <Dutu> `to be'. @N0011. ??curr. gloss from comment; old gloss was `wrinkle'. #8713.
<mo? usal> {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<mo?> `eye'. @N0038. #9732.

<isi> {V} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache''. {N} ``^pain (in the head or legs)''. !R4 lists as noun. @W0167,V0008,N0247,R4. #9741.
<mo?-isi?> {X} ``^eye disease''. |<mo?> `eye'. @N0271. #9752.

<isin> {VI} ``to ^boil (vegetable, rice, egg)''. @V0069,W0168,R4. ??VI. #9761.

<iskul> {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>, De.<iskul>(G) `school'. @N0358. #9771.

<isoG>,,<usoG> {ADV} ``^to^day''. @N0470,(D). #9781.
<isoG-noj>,,<usoG-noj> {ADV} ``^to^night''. |<noj> `night'. @N0474. #9790.

<iTab>(D),,<Tab> {V} ``to ^skin, to ^peel''. *De.<iT->(M) `to peel (rind from a fruit)'. @W0416,(D). #23510.

<ite>>: ??cut?, De.<iti>(G) `here'. #9801.
<etoG-nen>,,<ite toG-nen>,, <iten-nen>,, <en-nen>,, <e-nu-nen>,, <ite-nu-nen>,, <ete-nu-nen>,, <eten-nen> {DEM} ``^these''. @N1206. ??dem. #7112.

<iti?> {N} ``^mushroom''. @N0893. #9811.

<itob>,,<utob> {V} ``to ^lay (an egg)''. @W0169. #9821.
<itob-siG>,,<utob-siG> {N} ``^chicken ^egg''. |<siG>\<gisiG> `chicken'. @W0169,N0609. #9830.

<ito?> {ADJ} ``^this ^kind of, ^such''. {ADV} ``^thus, ^this_^way''. @W0170. #9841.
<mio~? ito? ar-Dem-o?> {V} ``^don't ^do that ^again''. ^thus. |<mio~?> `again', <ar-Dem-o?> `don't do' (neg. imperative of <Dem> `to do'). @V0486. #1175.

<ya> {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother)''. @N0156. #9851.

<ya>>:. #9861.
<nom ya> {V} ``to ^get (go and get)''. |<nom> `?'. @V0261. #9872.
<buRom ya-naj> {V} ``to ^accompany''. |<buRom> `together'. Cf.<nei naY>, <naY nen> `we (two)'. @V0007. ??cut yanaj? #3823.

<yam> {N} ``^blood''. {V} ``to become ^bloody''. @W0154,R4. ??orig. <iam>. #9881.
<yam tu.tur> {V} ``to ^bleed''. |<tu.tur> `to go out', <tur> `id.'. @V0058. #9890.

<yoG> {NK} ``^mother''. @N0151,R4. #9911.
<yoG-Dur> {N} ``^hen''. |<Dur> `?'. @N0711. #6663.
<yoG-me?> {N} ``^nanny ^goat, ^mother goat''. |<me?>\<gime?> `goat'. @N0742. #9920.
<moRi-yoG> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's elder sister)''. |<moRi> `elder'. @N0178. #9932.

<jag> {V} ``to ^swing, to ^shake''. @W0172. #9941.

<jata>(D),,<zata> {N} ``^grind^stone, usually for grain''. *De.<jata>(M),,<zanta>(G) `grinder, millstone'. @N0576,(D). #10220.

<jibon>,,<zibon> {N} ``^life, ^soul''. *De.<zi-bOn>(G), Or.<zibon>. @N0026,N0224. #9951.

<jir> {V} ``to ^shake (out), to ^separate out (seeds) by shaking''. @W0173. #9961.
<jir.jir> {V} ``to ^tremble, to ^shiver''. @W0174. #9970.

<jog-ped> {V} ``to ^kick''. |<jog> `?', <ped> `?'. Cf. <pad> `foot'. @W0175. #9981.

<jogto> {V} ``to become ^low, to ^sink (of land)''. {ADV} ``^below''. @W0176. #9991.
<jo?to pad>(P) {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''. |<pad> `foot'. #10002.
<biroG jo?to>(D) {N} ``^foot of a ^hill''. |<biroG> `hill'. ??[jO?tO]. @(D). #26452.

<joG>>: ??. #10011.
<joG-Da?>,,<zoG-Da?> {V} ``to ^plunge, to ^duck, to ^immerse (in water)''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0177,V0205,(D). #4523.

<joG>(D) {NB} ``^thigh''. *De.<jOG>(MD). @(D). ??[jOGg]. #10021.

<joRek>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. <zorek> `pair'. !In series <labu>, <joRek>, <tinta>, <sarta>, etc. @(D). ??Loan? #26880.

<jor> {V} ``to ^descend, to ^take_^down''. @W0178. #10031.
<zo.zor> {V} ``to ^a^light (as a bird)''. @V0016. #10040.

<ju> {V} ``to ^see''. @W0179,(D). #10051.
<zu.zu>,,<ju.ju>(D) {V} ``to ^see, to ^notice, to ^watch, to ^look at, to ^open_the_eyes''. @V0524,V0407,V0727,V0414,(D). #10060.
<aRki.aRki zu.zu> {V} ``to give an ^angry ^look''. |<aRki.aRki> `?'. @V0375. #203.
<koro.koro zu.zu> {V} ``to ^roll the eyes''. |<koro.koro> `?'. @V0609. ??cf. <korokoso> `owl'? #10072.
<nu kuruG zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look ^at''. |<nu kuruG> `toward'. @V0374. #10082.
<tirgi? zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look ^back''. |<tirgi?> `back'. @V0376. #10092.

<jug>>:. #10101.

<ol-jug>,,<olzu?> {V} ``to ^put on, to ^wear a non-draped garment''. | `?'.
@W0254,V0733. ??CUT? #10112.
<zog-aRei> {V} ``to ^wear (shirt)''. @V0733. ??cut? mng? #17350.

<juG> {V} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend''. !in <j-un-uG>. @W0180. #10121.
<z[un]uG> {N} ``a clothesline, a ^rope for ^hanging clothes''. |<-un-> `nominalization'.
@N0586. #10132.

<zaRei> {V} ``to ^strip_off (leaves)''. @V0639. #10141.

<zako> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <tugol zako> `throughout the night', <tugol> `night'.
@N1229. ??unpile, see orig. #10151.

<zako> {X} ``^until''. *De.<zakO>(G) `until, also'. @N1231. #10161.

<zal> {N} ``^net, ^web''. *De.<zal>(G) `net'. @:. #10171.
<boi zal> {N} ``^net''. |<boi> `?'. !spreading net. @N0672. ??gloss?;boi ?. #3202.
<paTmakRi zal> {N} ``^spider ^web''. |<paTmakRi> `spider'. @N0804. #10182.
<zalua> {N} ``^fisherman''. *De.<zal-eri>(G). @N0392,(D). ??. #10190.

<za~ba>,,<zama>(D) {NB} ``^jaw''. *De.<jama>(M),,<zamba>(G) `jaw'. @N0033,(D). #10201.

<zasei> {V} ``to ^offer (something to someone)''. *De.<jac->(M) `to offer'. @V0411. #10211.

<zata>,,<jata>(D) {N} ``^grind^stone usually for grain''. *De.<jata>(M),,<zanta>(G) `grinder,
millstone'. @N0576,(D). #10221.

<zati> {N} ``^caste''. *De.(G). @N0340. #10231.
<zati-nen> {N} ``^castes''. |<nen> `plural'. @N0341. ??zap. #10240.

<zaTi> {N} ``long ^bamboo ^stick''. *Loan. @N0902. #10251.

<zi>,,<zizi> {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister)''. @N0179. ??De.<ji>(M),,<zi>(G) `daughter'?,
phonetic [dz]. #10261.

<ziad>>: ??. #10271.
<sitol ziad> {N} ``^deer''. |<sitol> `?'. @N0773. #10282.

<zizi-moi~na> {N} ``^butterfly''. |<moi~na> `mynah'. @N0815. #10291.

<zilimili> {N} ``^firefly''. @N0817. #10301.

<zimri>>:. *De.<jim-ri pani>(M) `drizzling, gentle shower'. #10311.
<zimri borsa> {N} ``^drizzle''. |<borsa> `rain'. @N0485. #10320.
<zimri-Da? pi.piG> {N} ``^drizzle''. |<Da? pi.piG> `rain'. @N0485. #10330.

<zi~te teten> {V} ``to ^step over (an obstacle)''. |<zi~te> `?', <te.ten> `to step on'. @V0620. #10341.

<zitei>,,<zita> {V} ``to ^win''. *De.<jit->(M),,<zit->(G) `id.'. !first loan and intr.; second tr. caus. @V0745. #10351.

<ziTimiTi> {N} ``^lizard''. *De.<jiTmiTi>(M) `house lizard, gecko'. @N0781. #10361.

<ziTziTa> {ADJ} ``^lean''. *Loan. @N1063,(D). ??not in Des. dict. #10371.
<ziTziTa lok> {N} ``^lean person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0230,(D). #10380.

<ziTki> {N} ``^lightning''. Cf. <biz> `id.'. @N0490. #10391.
<ziTki melei> {V} ``to ^lighten''. |<melei> `?'. @V0367. #10400.

<zoRei> {V} ``to ^join (ropes)''. *De.<zOR->(G) `to tie together (as two animals)'. @V0329. #10411.

<zoRek> {X} ``^pair (of anything)''. Cf. <joRek> `two'. *De.<zOR-ek>(G) `two, one pair, both'. !E.g. <zorek gulaY> `a pair of oxen', but <olek gulaY> and <zoRek gulaY> both are possible in case of `ox', whereas <olek> is not possible in other cases. @N1158. ??<olek> perh. `plow', <ek> CF of <goTek> `one' or loan? #10421.

<zo?to> {PP} ``^beneath, under''. {ADV} ``down''. {ADJ} ``^low''. {N} ``^floor''. @N1239,N1225,N1223,N0963,N0569. #10431.
<zo?to kuruG> {N} ``^north''. |<kuruG> `direction'. @N0434. #10440.

<zog-aRei> {V} ``to ^wear (shirt)''. @V0733. ??cut? mng? cf. <olzu?> `to wear' & see orig. #17350.

<zoglia> {ADJ} ``^green''. Cf. De.<jOgOl>(M) `moss (%Hydrilla verticillata)'. @N1024. #10451.

<zoil>>:. #10461.
<zoil Dien> {N} ``^jail''. |<Dien> `house'. *Engl.<jail>. @N0357. #10470.

<zol> {N} ``^soup, ^broth''. *De.<zOl>(G). @N0604. #10481.

<zola> {N} ``^spring''. @N0511. #10491.

<zoma> {V} ``to ^mix with the hands, to ^tread with feet''. @V0622. ??De.<j0m->(M) `to assemble'. #10501.

<zoman> {N} ``^policeman''. *De.<jOman>(M),,<zaman>(G) `police'. @N0356. #10511.

<zompur> {N} ``^other_^world''. *Loan. @N0287. #10521.

<zona> {N} ``^corn (maize)''. *De.<jOna>(M),,<zOna>(G) `maize'. @N0864. #10531.
<zona an-ab> {N} ``^corn ^husk''. |<an> `nominalization', <ab> `to husk'. @N0866. #74.

<zona puRa?> {N} ``^corn ^ear''. |<puRa?> `tail'. @N0865. #10540.

<zonom> {N} ``^birth''. *De.<jOnOm>(M),,<zOnOm>(G). @:. #10551.
<zonom De~.Dem> {VI} ``to be ^born''. {VT} ``to ^give_^birth (to)''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0071,V0041. #5043.

<joG-Da?>(D) {V} ``to put (e.g. a cloth) into water, to ^immerse''. |<joG> `?', <Da?> `water'. ??cf. <jogto> `(land) to sink'. @(D). #4521.

<zo~gla> {NK} `^twin''. *De.<zOGgla>(G) `twins'. @N0180. sp??. #10561.

<zo~ki>. NB} ``^Adam's apple''. @N0050. #10571.

<zor>>: #10581.
<zo.zor> {V} ``to ^a^light (as a bird)''. |<jor> `to descend, to take down'. @V0016. #10590.

<zorimona>>:. *De.<jOrimuna>(M) `penalty, fine'. #10601.
<zorimona De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^fine''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0240. #5053.

<zotkot> {ADV} ``^here and ^there''. *De.<jOt kOt>(M) `here and there'. @V0028. ??see orig. #10611.
<zotkot De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^disarrange (objects)''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0182,V0028. #10620.

<zuar>>:. *De.<juar>(M),<zuar>(G) `greeting, prayer'. ??cf. Ku.<juar> `a greeting'. #10631.
<zuar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^greet''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0284. #5063.

<zuz> {N} ``^fight, ^war''. *De.<zuid>(G) `war'. @N0369,N0370,(D). ??loan? #10641.

<zula> {VT} ``to ^swing, to ^hang (on a hook), to ^shake the head''. *De.<jul->(M),,<zul->(G) `to nod, swing, shake'. @V0651,V0295,V0539. #10651.
<zulei> {VI} ``to ^swing''. *De. @V0652. #10660.

<z[un]uG> {N} ``a clothesline, a ^rope for ^hanging clothes''. |<-un-> `nominalization', <juG> `to hang'. @N0586. #10131.

<zuo?>>:. #10671.
<koz zuo?.zuo? ui> {V} ``to ^track, to ^follow tracks''. |<koz> `?', <zuo?.zuo?> `?', <ui> `to go'. @V0684. #10682.

<kado> {N} ``^mud''. *De.<kadO>(GM) `mud, clay'. @N0536,N0558,(D). #10691.

<kagla> {N} ``^necklace''. *De.<kagla>(M) `a neck ring'. @N0647. #10701.

<kakRa>>:. *De.<kaGkRa>(G),,<ka~kRa>(M) `crab(M), crayfish(G)'. @:. ??nasal? #10711.

<kakor> {ADJ} ``^cold; to ^cool (e.g. food)''. *De.<kakOr>(GM) `cold'. @N1006,V0143. #10721.

<kala>>:. #10731.
<kiti kala> {V} ``to ^tickle''. |<kiti> `?'. @V0677. #10742.

<kali> {ADJ} ``^open''. {V} ``to ^empty (a jar)''. *Loan. @N0987,V0211. ??open? not in Des. dict.. #10751.

<kaNa>>: *De.<kana>(GM) `a hole; perforated'. ??hole, to make a hole? #10761.
<kaNa-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^perforated''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. *De.<kana>(GM) `a hole; perforated'. @N0989. #10770.

<ka~D> {N} ``^arrow''. *De.<kaND>(GM) `arrow'. @N0664. #10781.

<ka~Da> {N} ``^sword''. *De.<kaNDa>(GM) `sword'. @N0670. #10791.

<ka~Di> {N} ``^bank''. @N0521,(D). #10801.

<ka~Du> {NB} ``^semen''. @N0119. #10811.

<kanpati> {NB} ``^temple''. *Loan. @N0028. ??not in De. dict. -Ganapati? #10821.

<ka~s> {N} ``^bottle''. *De.<ka~c>(M),,<ka~s>(G) `bottle'. @N0596. #10831.

<kaG>>:. #10841.
<abaj-kaG>,,<abaj-nu lok> {N} ``^player''. |<kaG> `?person, agent', <lok> `person, agent'. @N0304. #102.
<bania kaG> {ADJ} ``^ugly''. |<bania> `bad'. @N1077. #1862.
<gula lok>,,<gula kaG> {N} ``^dumb person''. |<gula> `dumb', <lok> `person'. !lo+k. @N0234. #9022.
<gula boira lok>,,<gula boira kaG> {N} ``^deaf-^mute person''. |<boira> `deaf'. !lo+k. @N0235. #10852.
<gu?G kaG> {N} ``^hunter''. |<gu?G> `hunting'. @N0393. #10862.
<niman kaG> {ADJ} ``^pretty''. |<niman> `good'. @N1076. #10872.
<pa~Doi uzra kaG> {N} ``^cobbler''. |<pa~Doi> `shoe', <uzra> `to make'. @N0387. #10882.
<se.ser kaG>,,<se.ser-nu lok> {N} ``^singer''. |<ser> `to sing'. !lo+k. @N0296. #10892.
<silei~ kaG>,,<silei~ lok> {N} ``^tall person''. |<silei~> `tall', <lok> `person'. @N0227. #10902.
<sob.sob kaG>,,<sob.sob-nu lok> {N} ``^buyer''. |<sob> `to buy'. !lo+k. @N0374. #10912.
<soG.soG kaG>,,<soG.soG-nu lok> {N} ``^seller''. |<soG> `to sell'. !lo+k. @N0375. #10922.
<suo~l ag.a? kaG> {N} ``^wood^cutter''. |<suo~l> `firewood', <ag> `to chop wood'. @0396. #423.
<u?suG-Der su.sun-kaG> {N} ``^story-^teller''. |<u?suG-Der> `story', <su.sun> `to tell'. @N0298. #5452.

<ka~kal> {X} ``^gluttonous''. *Loan, lit: excessive eater. @N0414. ??not in De. dict.>. #11361.

<kap>:. {X} ``''. *Des. <kapa> `cotton'. Cf. So. <kab> `cloth'. #27620.
<kap beR.be?> {V} ``to ^patch (cloth)''. |<beR.be?> `to give'. @V0425. #2233.

<karia>:. #27580.
<paiTi karia> {ADJ} ``^busy, ^industrious''. {N} ``^worker''. |<karia> `?'. @N0398,N1055,N1056. #18212.

<kauRi> {N} ``anything ^carried on the ^head''. Cf.<dinsu>. @0357. #27600.
<kauRia> {N} ``^bearer''. @N0357. #27590.

*** ??missing entries? where are other <ke...'s? and <ka's, e.g. <katra> `to shear' in <bob-katra>?

<ke>:. ##.
<bela ke bela> {ADJ} ``^in^frequent''. |<bela> `time'. @N0945. #2362.

<keroG> {N} ``^paddy''. ##.
<keroG an-ab> {N} ``^paddy ^husk''. |<an-ab> `husk'. @N0868. #64.

<ki?-taG>/<taG> {N} ``^cow''. @N0735,:. #11371.

<kilom> {ADJ} ``^visiting''. {N} ``^guest, ^visitor''. @W0183. #11381.
<kilom kaG> {N} ``^guest''. |<kaG> `?person'. @N0208. #11390.

<kiman> {V} ``to ^bathe''. @W0184,V0036. #11401.
<Da?-kiman> {VI} ``to ^give birth to''. {N} ``^childbirth''. |<Da?> `water'. @V0042,N0222. ??appears to be a confusion of birth and bathe. #4462.

<ki~boj> {NK} ``^wife''. @N0141. #11411.
<ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> {N} ``^married man, lit. one who has taken a ^wife''. |<riG> `to take', <o?> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N0133. #11420.
<etoG-nu ki~boj Dej-> {N} ``^wife of this man''. |<etoG> `?this', <nu> `adjective', <Dej> `?'. @N0141. ??gloss. #11432.

<kimil>>:. #11441.
<kimil-to?>,,<kimil-tog> {ADJ} ``^moonless''. {N} ``^dark night''. |<to?> `?'. @N0456,W0185. #11450.

<kimin>>:. ?? cf. <ki~boj> `wife', So <boj> `woman'. #11461.
<kimin-gai> {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law''. |<gai> `to enter?'. @N0204. #7303.

<ki~Da?> {N} ``^stream, ^river''. |<Da?> `water'?. @N0517,N0518. #11471.

<ki~DiG> {N} ``a large ^drum''. *Re.<kinDiG>BF/<DiG>BF `double-headed drum'. @N0681. #11481.

<ki~dra> {V} ``to ^turn (something) ^around''. *De.<kindOr->(GM) `to turn around, to go around', Re.<kindor->B `to be revolved, to go around'. @V0693. #11491.
<ki~drei> {V} ``to ^turn (oneself) ^around, to go around''. *De.; Re.<kindray->B `to take around'. @V0692,V0271. #11500.
<Da? ki~drei> {N} ``^whirlpool''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0524. #4413.
<ki~drei-nu>,,<ki~drei-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^moving''. @N0991. ??gloss? #11512.

<kinar> {NK} ``^husband's ^elder ^sister''. @R4. #26930.

<kipri> {NB} ``^skull''. *De.(M); Re.<kirpi>B. @N0024. #11521.

<kiri> {N} ``^fat''. @N0619. #11531.

<kiro> {V} ``to ^shout, to act ^rowdy, to ^quarrel, to ^fight''. {N} ``a fight, a quarrel''. !e.g. <niG kiro DeG-gu-niG> `I had a quarrel'. *De.<kirO-ei-ba->(M) `to quarrel'. @W0186,V0469,V0236,N0369,(D). #11541.

<kirui-moda> {N} ``^corpse''. |<kirui> `?', <moRa> `corpse'. @R4. #26941.

<kisab> {NB} ``^waist''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'; <maj-nu kisab kubRa-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kubra> `to be crooked'. @N0063. #11571.

<kisalo> {N} ``^sari''. @N0640. #11581.

<kisob> {N} ``^winnowing_^basket''. @N0919. #11591.

<kiti kala>,,<giti kala>(D) {V} ``to ^tickle''. @V0677,(D). #10741.
<kiti kulu?> {NB} ``^armpit''. |<kulu?> `hole'. @N0084. ??recte titi?. #11600.

<kituG>(R) {N} ``^god''. @RR. #26950.

<kobor> {N} ``^message''. *De.<kObOr>(GM). @N0363. #11611.

<kog>(D) {N} ``^hyena''. *De.<kOg>(G). @(D). #26960.

<koRe> {NUM} ``^twenty''. *De.<kORe>(GM) `twenty, a score'. Syn.<solga> `twenty' (in counting). @N1113. #11621.
<koRe goTek> {NUM} ``^twenty-^one''. |<goTek> `one'. @N1114. #11630.
<koRe dui> {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. |<dui> `two'. @N1115. #11640.
<koRe tin> {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. |<tin> `three'. @N1116. #11650.
<koRe sat> {NUM} ``^twenty-^seven''. |<sat> `seven'. @N1117. #11660.
<koRe aT> {NUM} ``^twenty-^eight''. |<aT> `eight'. @N1118. #1413.
<koRe no> {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. |<no> `nine'. @N1119. #11670.
<koRe dos> {NUM} ``^thirty, lit. twenty-ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1120. #11680.
<koRe egaro> {NUM} ``^thirty-one, lit. twenty-eleven''. !Sondhi. |<egaro> `eleven'. @N1121. #11690.

<koRe baro> {NUM} ``^thirty-two''. |<baro> `twelve'. @N1122. #2003.
<koRe tero> {NUM} ``^thirty-three''. |<tero> `thirteen'. @N1123. #11710.
<koRe sotro> {NUM} ``^thirty-seven''. |<sotro> `seventeen'. @N1124. #11720.
<koRe oTro> {NUM} ``^thirty-eight''. |<oTro> `eighteen'. @N1125. #11730.
<koRe onis> {NUM} ``^thirty-nine''. |<onis> `^nineteen'. @N1126. #11740.
<koRe koRi> {NUM} ``four hundred, lit. ^twenty ^score''. @N1147. #7152.

<koRi> {N} ``^sow''. @N0750. #11751.

<koRi> {NUM} ``^twenty''. Cf. <koRe> `id.'. @:. #11761.
<aT kori> {NUM} ``one hundred sixty, lit. ^eight ^score''. |<aT> `eight'. @N1141. #1422.
<aT koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred seventy''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1142. #1432.
<baro koRi> {NUM} ``two hundred forty, lit. ^twelve ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @:. #2012.
<DeD koRi> {NUM} ``^thirty''. |<DeD> `?'. @N1120. #4993.
<dui koRi> {NUM} ``^forty, lit. ^two ^score''. |<dui> `two'. @N1127. #6442.
<dui koRi dos> {NUM} ``^fifty, lit. ^two ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1128. #7132.
<dos koRi> {NUM} ``two hundred, lit. ^ten ^score''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1145. #7142.
<koRe koRi> {NUM} ``^four hundred''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1147. #11772.
<no koRi> {NUM} ``^one hundred and eighty''. |<no> `nine'. @N1143. #11792.
<no koRi dos> {NUM} ``^one hundred and ninety''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1144. #11782.
<pa~s koRi> {NUM} ``^one hundred''. |<pa~s> `five'. @N1135. #11802.
<po~dro koRi> {NUM} ``^three hundred''. |<po~dro> `fifteen'. @N1146. #11812.
<sari koRi> {NUM} ``^eighty''. |<sari> `four'. @N1131. #11842.
<sari koRi dos> {NUM} ``^ninety''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1132. #11822.
<sari koRi oTro> {NUM} ``^ninety-eight''. |<oTro> `eight'. @N1133. #11832.
<sat koRi> {NUM} ``^one hundred and fourty''. |<sat> `seven'. @N1139. #11862.
<sat koRi dos> {NUM} ``^one hundred and fifty''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1140. #11852.
<so koRi> {NUM} ``^one hundred and twenty''. |<so> `six'. @N1137. #11882.
<so koRi dos> {NUM} ``^one hundred and thirty''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1138. #11872.
<tin koRi> {NUM} ``^sixty''. |<tin> `three'. @N1129. #11902.
<tin koRi dos> {NUM} ``^seventy''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1130. #11892.

<koRkei> {V} ``to ^cutting and digging the earth with spade''. *De.<kORki>(M) `mattock, hoe, spade'. !clear (field for planting). @V0121,(D). #11911.

<kodli> {N} ``^plantain''. *De.<kOdli>(GM). @N0856. #11921.

<koz zuo?.zuo? ui> {V} ``to ^track, to go looking at the footsteps''. |<koz> `?', <zuo?.zuo?> `?', <ui> `to go'. *De.<kOz->(G) `to search', <kOj>(M) `foot print'. @V0684. ??perhaps <zu.zu> `to look at', and <-o?> added before reduplication. #11931.

<kozri> {N} ``^date ^palm''. *De.<kOjri>(M) `date-plan'. @N0835. #11941.

<koko> {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)''. *Or.<kokei>. @N0174. #11951.

<kokoRi> {ADJ} ``^?curly''. *De.<kOkOR->(M) `to shrivel up, to be wrinkled, to contract'. @:. #11961.

<kokoRi i?-bo?> {PH} ``^curly ^hair''. *De.<kOkORi ceNDi>(M) `curly hair'. |<i?-bo?> `hair'. @N0014. #3134.

<kolia> {N} ``^fox''. *De.<kOlia>(G) `fox, jackal'. @N0775,R4,(D). #11971.
<moRo kolia>(D) {N} ``^wolf''. |<moRo> `big'. @(D). ??do these occur?, nonce form? #26970.
<sindi kolia>(D) {N} ``^fox''. |<sindi> `?'. @(D). ??recte <sini kolia> `little fox', cf. above. #26990.

<kolisa> {N} ``^beam''. *De.<kOlisa>(M) `rafter'. @N0562. #11981.

<kolkolei> {X} ``^rippling ^sound''. @N0423. #11991.

<koloz> {NB} ``^lung''. *De.<kOlOj>(M) `liver, heart'. @N0061. #12001.

<kolot> {N} ``red ^gram''. *De.<kOlOt>(G) `a black lentil'. @N0876. #12011.

<kom> {N} ``^stem, ^trunk''. *De.<kOmb>(M) `trunk, branch'. @N0830. #12021.

<kon> {N} ``^corner''. *De.<kOn>(M). @N0549. #12031.

<ko~d> {NB} ``^shoulder''. *De.<kOnd>(GM). @N0052. #12041.

<ko~di> {N} ``^pot''. *De.<kONDi>(G) `clay pot for water'. @N0589. #12051.

<ko~DroG> {NB} ``^neck''. @N0047. #12061.

<ko~s>>:. *De.<kO~s>(M) `red'. #12071.
<ko~s beR.be?> {V} ``to ^dye (cloth)''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0206. #2263.

<ko~ti> {N} ``^wall''. *De.<kOnt>(G) `mud wall'. @N0557. #12081.

<ko~klei> {V} ``to ^cough''. *De.<kOGkOl->(G) `to cough'. @V0144,N0254. #12091.

<kop> {V} ``to get ^angry''. *De.<kOp>(G) `anger, discontent'. @V0263. #12101.
<kop De~.Dem> {V} ``to be ^angry''. |<De~.Dem> `to do'. @V0020. #12110.
<kop Dem-o?-Du> {V} ``to ^continue to be ^angry''. |<Dem> `to do', <o?> `?perfect/past', <Du> `to stay'. @V0021. #12120.

<kopor> {NB} ``^elbow''. *De.<kOpur>(M) `elbow joint'. @N0086. #12131.

<kori>,,<kore>(R4) {NUM} ``^twenty''. *De.<kORe>(GM) `twenty, a score'. @:,R4. #12141.
<at kori> {NUM} ``one hundred sixty''. |<at> `eight'. @N1141. #12152.
<sari kori onis> {NUM} ``^ninety-nine''. |<sari> `four', <onis> `nineteen'. @N1134. #12162.

<koro.koro zu.zu> {V} ``to ^squint (roll the eye-balls in all directions)''. |<koro.koro> `?', <zu.zu> `to look at'. @V0609. ??cf. <korokoso> `owl'? #12171.

<korokoso> {N} ``^owl''. @N0725. #12181.

<koroT> {N} ``^court''. *Engl.<court>. @N0368. #12191.

<korsi> {N} ``^fireplace''. Cf. De.<kOrsi>(GM) `dried cowdung used for fuel'. @N0573. #12201.

<kortia> {N} ``^sawyer''. *De.<kOrOt>(GM) `large saw'. @N0397. #12211.

<kosli> {N} ``^scale''. *De.<kOsli>(M) `scale, of fish, snake'. @N0706. #12221.

<kosrei> {V} ``to ^slip (lose one's footing)''. *De.<kOsOr->(GM) `to slip'. @V0572. #12231.

<kosTu> {ADJ} ``^difficult''. {N} ``difficulty''. *De.<kOsTu>(G) `difficulty, sickness'. @N1059. #12241.
<kosTu beR.be?> {V} ``to ^punish, to ^torture''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0463,V0682. #2253.

<kirta?>,,<kirtag>(R4),,<kruta>(R) {N} ``^horse''. @N0752,R4,RR. #11551.
<a~Dra kirta?> {N} ``^stallion''. |<a~Dra> `male'. @N0753. #952.

<kub> {V} ``to ^cough''. @W0188. #12261.
<kub.ku>,,<kub.kub> {V} ``to ^cough''. @V0144,N0254. #12270.

<kubRa> {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^curved''. {V} ``to be crooked''. {N} ``^hump''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'; <maj-nu kisab kubRa-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist'. *De.<kubRa>(M) `hunch back, stooping'. @N0974#N0975,N0239,V0158. ??waist? #12281.
<kubRa gi?DaG> {N} ``^hunch^back''. |<gi?DaG> `back'. @N0238. #7703.

<kuda>>:. #12291.
<kuda-tara> {N} ``^constellation''. |<tara> `light'. @N0462. #12300.

<kuRa> {VT} ``to ^pile up''. *De.<kuR-ai->(M) `to collect, amass'. @V0436. #12311.

<kuDu> {ADJ} ``^poor, ^hungry''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {N} ``^hunger''. @N1061,W0189,V0318,(D). #12321.
<kuDu lok> {N} ``^poor man''. |<lok> `person'. *Or.<OrOkhitO>. @N0344. #12330.
<kuDu-Du> {V} ``to ^fast (abstain from food); to be ^hungry, to remain hungry(D)''. |<Du> `to remain'. @V0229,(D). ??analysis?. #12340.

<kui> {N} ``^well''. *De.<kui kal>(M) `water well'. @N0512. #12351.

<kui>>:. #12361.
<ku.kui> {V} ``to ^cover one's body (with a blanket or sheet)''. @W0190,V0147. #12370.

<kui?>(R4) {X} ``^feminine suffix''. @R4. #27000.

<kulkula> {V} ``to ^gargle''. *De.<kul.kul-ai->(M) `to gargle'. @V0259. #12381.

<kulu?>>:. #12391.
<kiti kulu?> {NB} ``^armpit. ??recte <titi>??'. |<kulu?> `hole'. @N0084. #12402.

<kulur> {N} ``^crane''. @N0724. #12411.

<ku~bar> {N} ``^black^smith''. *De.<kumbar lOk>(G) `potters (a caste)'. @N0389. #12421.

<ku~bir> {N} ``^crocodile''. *De.<kumbir>(G). @N0780. #12431.

<ku~Dei>>:. #12441.
<mul ku~Dei>,,<mul ku~Di?>(P) {NB} ``^rectum. Cf. <mula> "carrot" in the sense "root" or "fundamental", <ku~Di> `vagina'. @N0075. #12452.

<ku~Di>,,<ku~Di?>(P) {NB} ``^vagina''. Cf. <mul ku~Dei>,,<mul ku~Di?> "rectum". @N0080. #12461.

<ku~Du> {V} ``to ^embrace''. {N} ``an embrace''. @N0218,W0191,V0209,(D). #12471.

<kunei> {V} ``to ^dig (a hole), to ^dig up (root crops)''. *De.<kun->(GM) `to dig up with hoe or crowbar; to bore(M)'. @V0176,V0175. #12481.

<kuni?>,,<kunig> {N} ``^old_^woman''. {V} ``to age, to become old (of a woman)''. !<kuni?gu> past tense. *perh. from nom. of *<k+j>. @V0770,N0129,W0192. #12491.
<Di~Da kuni?> {N} ``^un^married old woman, ^spinster''. @N0139. #12502.
<kuni?-u~Dam>>:. ``''. |<u~Dam> `old man; to age'. #12510.
<arke kuni?-u~Dam guigini> {N} ``^waning moon''. |<arke> `moon', <guigini> `?' (cf. <guj-gi-nu lok> `dead person'). !the moon is becoming old gradually; the moon is reducing gradually. @N0457. #1322.

<kuJ> {V} ``to ^bewitch, to ^hurt by witchcraft''. @W0193,(D). #12531.
<kuJ.kuJ>(D) {N} ``^witchcraft''. @(D). #27010.

<ku~ga> {N} ``long ^knife for cutting wood (sharp on the inside of its curve)''. @N0506,(D). #12541.

<kuo~r> {N} ``^way''. @N0542. #12551.

<kupon> {N} ``^lime^stone''. !<bi+ren>. @N0541. #12561.

<kur> {N} ``^hoof''. *De.(GM). @N0690. #12571.

<kurDei> {V} ``to ^churn''. @V0116,(D). #12581.

<kuruG> {N} ``^way, ^direction''. @N0542. #12591.

<nu kuruG> {X} ``^toward''. !animate. @N1230. #16572.
<nu kuruG zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look at''. @V0374. #12632.
<lu?-siG kuruG> {N} ``^west''. |<lu?-siG> `sun^set'. @N0433. #12602.
<tobnaG kuruG> {N} ``^south''. @N0435. #12612.
<tur-siG kuruG> {N} ``^east''. |<tur-siG> `sun^rise'. @N0432. #12622.
<zo?to kuruG> {N} ``^north''. @N0434. #10442.

<kusi> {NB} ``^hip''. *De.<kuchi>. @(P). ??not in De. dict. #12641.

<kusi>>:. *De.<kuci>(M) `key'. #12651.
<kusi beR.be?> {V} ``to ^lock''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0372. #2273.

<kuslei> {V} ``to ^slip (come loose, as a knot)''. *De.<kusl->(M) `to loosen, slacken, untie'. @V0573. #12661.

<kuT> {N} ``^stump''. @N0834. #12671.

<kuT>>:. #12681.
<kuT sarloG> {V} ``to ^conspire, to ^plot evil together''. @V0139. #12690.

<kuTa>>:. #12701.
<ma~Di kuTa> {V} ``to ^kneel down''. |<ma~Di> `knee'. _#V0345. #12712.

<kutab>,,<kuTab>(P) {NB} ``^buttocks, ^loins, ^hips''. @N0074. #12721.

<kuTaj> {N} ``^rat''. @N0765,(D). #12731.
<Tilu kuTaj>(D) {N} ``five-striped palm^_squirrel''. |<Tilu> `squirrel'. ??a nonce form? @(D). #27020.
<kezra kuTaj>,,<kejra kuTaj>(D) {N} ``Indian bush ^rat, bamboo rat''. *Loan? |<kezra> `?'. @(D). #26922.
<kaRa kuTaj>(D) {N} ``Indian ^gerbille''. |<kaRa> `?'. @(D). #26902.
<dien kuTaj>(D) {N} ``bandicoot rat''. |<dien> `?', possibly <Dien> `house'. @(D). #26582.
<sulob kuTaj>(D) {N} ``Indian tree ^shrew''. |<sulob> `tree'. @(D). #26142.

<kutia> {N} ``^clothes_^hook (small bamboo stick set into the wall from which clothes hang)''. @N0587. #12741.

<kuTum> {NK} ``primary ^family''. *De.<kuTum>(GM) `family, relatives', Or.<kuTu~bo>. @N0209. #12751.

<labu>,,<lab> {NUM} ``^one''. !In series <labu>, <joRek>, <tinta>, <sarta>, etc. @(D). #27040.

<lab.lab> {N} ``^moth''. @N0816. #12761.

<lad> {V} ``to ^flow strongly (of a river), to ^flow over''. @W0194. #12771.

<lad> {V} ``to ^flush, to ^drive out (birds from haystacks) by making a noise''. @W0195. #12781.
<la.la?> {V} ``to ^chase (drive away)''. @V0104. #12790.

<laR>(D) {N} ``^affection, ^love''. *De.<laD>(G) `fond, generous'. @(D). #12801.
<laR-alad> {N} ``^love and affection''. *De.<laRalad>(M) `affectionate, pet', <alad>(G) `love, care'. @(D). #27050.
<laR De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^praise, to ^admire''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0453,V0010. #12810.

<laDe>>:. #12821.
<laDe al.al> {V} ``to ^enjoy (by or in traveling)''. |<al> `to travel'. @V0213,(D). ??gloss. #593.

<ladei> {V} ``to ^load''. *De.<lad->(GM), Or<lodiwa>. @V0371,(D). #12841.

<laRei> {V} ``to ^nod''. Cf. De.<laR->(GM) `to shake, tremble'. @V0406. ??loan? #12851.

<la?G> {NB} ``^tongue''. @N0046,R4. #12861.

<la?.la?G> {N} ``^swallow (a bird)''. @N0719. #12870.

<lag> {V} ``to ^smooth, to ^plane''. @W0196. #12881.

<laga> {VT} ``to ^kindle (a fire)''. *De.<lag-ai->(GM) `id.'. @V0341. #12891.
<lagei> {VI} ``to ^burn (as a fire or light)''. *Loan. @V0087. #12900.
<lagei-nu suo~l> {N} ``^lighted ^fire''. |<suo~l> `fire; kindling'. @N0582. #12912.

<lagire> {X} ``^by''. @N1216. #12921.

<lagu?>,,<lagud> {V} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (of a woman's upper garment)''. @V0734,W0197,(D). #12931.

<lai> {N} ``^cooked ^rice''. Cf. De.<lai pej>(M) `gruel without rice'. @N0599,N0598,R4. #12941.

<lai> {V} ``to ^dig_up''. @W0198. #12951.
<la.lai> {V} ``to ^dig (a hole), to ^dig_up (root crops)''. @V0175,V0176. #12960.

<lay>>:. ??recte <laj>, <laY> in ex. below? #12971.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl; I love that girl''. |<tu> `yonder', <onob> `young woman', <lay> `?', <niG-nu> `my', <mon Dutu> `to love'. @N0211. #6733.

<laj>,,<laY> {PRO} ``^who''. @N1187. ??also `someone'? as in <Dio?.Dio? laY ni~da> `to condemn a good man accusing him that he is guilty'; <Dio?> `empty', <laj> `someone', <ni~da> `to condemn'. #12981.
<laj-ki mui~Dan> {X} ``^someone''. |<ki> `?', <mui~-Dan> `?'. @N1170. #12990.

<laj ura?> {X} ``^no_one''. !or <laY...ura?> ex: <laY pipiG urag> `no one is coming'. @N1171. #13000.
<laY o-bo?>,,<-o> {X} ``^to''. |<laY> `who, someone'. @N1211. ??forms? #3095.

<laj ura?> {X} ``^no_one''. !or <laY...ura?> ex: <laY pipiG urag> `no one is coming'. @N1171. #13001.

<laj-ki mui~Dan> {X} ``^someone''. @N1170. #12991.

<lakazam> {N} ``^guava''. *De.<jam>(M),,<zam>(G) `guava tree or fruit (%Psidium pyriferum)'. @N0855. #13021.

<la~ba> {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. *De.<lama->(G),,<lamba->(:) `to stretch s.th.'. @V0633. #13031.

<lamgo>,,<laGbo>(R) {N} ``^level ^ground, ^plain, ^land suitable for paddy cultivation, ^earth''. Cf. <tubog> `earth'. *Loan?. @N0503,N0502,N0372,R4. ??not in Des. dict. #13041.
<keroG lamgo> {N} ``^paddy_^field''. |<keroG> `paddy'. @N0904. #13052.
<paRia lamgo> {N} ``^field''. |<paRia> `pasture'. @N0903. #13062.

<laG>>: ??iron. #13071.
<sunei~ laG> {N} ``^share''. |<sunei~> `handle'. @N0913. ??of plough?. #13082.

<laGbo>(R),,<lamgo> {N} ``^level ^ground, ^plain, ^land suitable for paddy cultivation, ^earth''. Cf. <tubog> `earth'. @N0503,N0502,N0372,R4. #13040.

<lape?>,,<laped> {V} ``to ^fold (cloth)''. @V0249,W0199. #13091.

<lar> {V} ``to ^cut in half lengthwise, to ^split (usually vegetables)''. @W0200. #13101.

<lasa> {N} ``^sap''. *De.(G). @N0828. #13111.

<lasei> {V} ``to ^shoot (an animal)''. *De.<las->(G), <lac->(M) `to brand (animals); to shoot'. @V0548. #13121.

<lat>>:. *De.<lat>(G) `a kick'. #13131.
<lat marei> {V} ``to ^kick, to ^stamp (the feet)''. *De.<lat mar->(GM) `to kick'. @V0339,V0613. #13140.

<laTi>>:. *De.<laTi>(G) `long stick, pole'. {ADJ} ``long, tall''. #13151.
<laTi sisaG> {NB} ``^spine, ^back^bone''. |<sisaG> `bone'. Cf. De.<laTi aR>(M) `spine' (<aR> `bone'). @N0054. #13162.

<led>>: ?d/D. #13171.
<le-Da?> {V} ``to ^squeeze (water out of clothes)''. |<<led-Da?>>. @W0201. #4543.
<le-sag> {V} ``to ^squeeze, to ^twist, to ^wring''. |<<led-sag>>. @W0204. #13182.
<a-led> {V} ``to ^twist, to ^wring, to ^squeeze''. @W0017. #672.

<ledej> {V} ``to ^splash (mud to a hole in the wall)''. *De.<led->(G) `to slap on mud or dung'. @V0595. #13201.

<lej> {V} ``to ^sit; to ^set (of the sun)''. Cf. <lug> `to set (of the sun)'. @W0202. #13211.
<le.lej> {V} ``to ^sit, to ^perch''. @V0566,V0565,V0430,(D). #13220.

<lekei> {V} ``to ^write''. *De.<lek->(GM) `to write, carve, paint'. @V0757. #13231.

<len>,,<nen> {V} ``to ^pick up''. @W0203. #13241.
<le.len>,,<ne.nen>(D),,<lenen>(D) {V} ``to ^pick up (from the ground)''. @V0433,V0366,V0239,(D). #13250.
<len-o? boG.boG> {V} ``to ^offer (food) to a god before eating''. @V0412,N0318. #3503.

<le-sag> {V} ``to ^squeeze, to ^twist, to ^wring''. |<<led-sag>>. @W0204. #13181.

 {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^run, to ^creep (of a ground plant's runners or creepers)''. @W0205. #13261.

\<litir>, <ritil> {NB} ``^ear''. @N0029. #13271.
<ig-li> {NB} ``^earwax''. |<ig> `feces'. @N0110. #9363.

<lid>,,<liD>(D) {V} ``to ^press, to ^pack_down (e.g. tamarind, tobacco)''. @W0206,(D). ??JP rejected final d; perh. D, e.g. <niG liR-o?-niG> `I pressed'. #13281.
<li.li?> {V} ``to ^press''. @V0455. ??apparently D or R delete bef. l #13290.

<li?> see <lig>>:. #13301.
<li?.li?> {V} ``to ^cut (meat)''. @V0162. #13310.

<li?> see <lig>>:. #13321.
<li?-soG> {VI} ``to go out (as a fire)''. {VT} ``to ^extinguish (a fire), to ^erase''. @W0208,V0222,V0274,V0217. ??g W. #13330.
<li?-soG-nu suo~l> {N} ``^dead ^fire''. |<suo~l> `fire'. @N0583. #13340.

<li?gin> {V} ``^heavy; to be heavy, to make heavy''. @W0211. {So.<lAg+n>. #13351.

<lig> {V} ``to ^peel''. @W0207. #13361.
<li?.li?> {V} ``to ^cut (meat)''. @V0162. ??same morph?. #13370.

<lig>>:. #13381.
<li?-soG> {VI} ``to go out (as a fire)''. {VT} ``to ^extinguish (a fire), to ^erase''. @W0208,V0222,V0274,V0217. ??g W. #13332.
<li?-soG-nu suo~l> {N} ``^dead fire''. |<suo~l> `fire'. @N0583. #13392.

<lika>>:. *De.<lika>(M) `louse egg'. #13401.
<gisi lika> {N} ``^louse ^egg''. |<gisi> `louse'. @N0812. #8122.

<liki> {N} ``^seed''. @N0844. #13411.

<lim> {V} ``to ^spread (of water in irrigation)''. @W0209. #13421.
<lim.lim> {VI} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. @V0325. #13430.
<ob-lim> {V} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0324. #16840.

<li~bu> {N} ``^lemon''. *De.<limbau>(G) `lemon'. @N0852. #13441.

<lion> {ADJ} ``^soft''. {V} ``to ^soften (to become soft, to make soft)''. *De.<liOn>(G) `smooth'. @W0210. #13451.

<lioG> {N} ``^landed property, ^low or flat ^land suitable for paddy cultivation; a muddy ^field(D)''. @N0372,N0504,(D). #13461.

<litir>,,<lintir>,,<ritil>/ {NB} ``^ear''. @N0029,R4. #13471.
<torki litir> {NB} ``^ear^lobe''. @N0030. #13482.
<ig-li> {NB} ``^earwax''. |<ig> `feces'. @N0110. #9364.

<lob> {X} ``^greed''. *De.<lOb>(GM) `selfishness, greed'. @N0411. #13491.
<lob-ra> {X} ``^greedy''. @N0412. #13500.

<lodbodei> {V} ``to ^quake (as earthquake)''. @V0771,(D). #13511.
<dortoni lodbodei> {N} ``^earthquake''. @N0494. #13522.

<loRa>(D) {} ``^flowing strongly''. @(D). ??word class verb? #27060.

<lo?TiG> {V} ``to ^squint, to ^wink''. @V0608,W0215. #13531.

<lo>,,<lo?> {V} ``to ^fall; to ^catch (by trapping)''. @W0212,(D). #13541.
<lo?.lo?> {VI} ``to ^fall down, to fall off, to fall into''. @V0225,V0226,V0227. #13550.
<lo?-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^falling''. @V0135. #8373.
<TiRob-gu lo?-gu-nu po?TiG> {N} ``^falling_^star''. |<po?TiG> `star'. @N0463. ??analysis?. #13562.

<loeJ>,,<loi~> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^bend, to ^bend down, to ^stoop''. Cf. <lua>, <lua~> `to bend (tr.)'. *De.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'. ![lo~e~y~], [mai? lo~e~y~gu] `he stooped'. @V0074,V0051,(D). #13902.

<lok> {N} ``^man, ^person, one who ^does, ^agent, -er''. *De.<lOk>(GM) `person, people'. @N0122,N0331. #13571.
<abaj-nu lok>,,<abaj-kaG> {N} ``^player''. |<abaj> `to play', <nu> `adjective'. @N0304. #103.
<adibasi lok> {N} ``^tribal ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0332. #182.
<bania~ lok> {N} ``^bad person''. |<bania~> `bad'. @N0403. ??nas. #1872.
<bides-nu lok> {N} ``^foreigner''. |<bides> `?', <nu> `adjectivizer'. @N0338. #2573.
<bil-gu-nu lok> {N} ``^drunk person''. |<bil> `to get drunk ', <gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N1091. #13592.

<biroG-nu lok>. {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0333. #2753.
<biroG-bo?-Du-nu lok> {N} ``person living in the ^hills, hill people''. |<biroG> `hill', <bo?> `at', <Du> `to stay, remain', <nu> `adjective'. @N0334. #2762.
<bisas lok> {N} ``^dear person''. *De.(M). @N1088. #2852.
<buron-nu lok> {N} ``^live person''. |<buron> `alive', <nu> `adjective'. @N0226. #4142.
<butoG ura?-nu lok> {N} ``^brave person''. |<butoG> `to fear', <ura?> `to not be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1078. #13622.
<butoG-nu lok> {N} ``^cowardly person, ^coward''. |<butoG> `fear', <nu> `adjective'. @N1079. #13632.
<De~ga-kaG lok> {N} ``^tall person''. |<De~ga> `tall'. @N0227. ??kaG AND lok? #13642.
<Di?Dei~el-nu lok> {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<Di?Dei~el> `?', <nu> `adjective'. @N0149. #5602.
<Dilej lok> {N} ``^short person''. |<Dilej> `short'. @N0228. #13652.
<Doi-o?-nu lok> {N} ``^tired person''. |<Doi> `to become tired', <o?> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N1058. #13662.
<dorom lok> {N} ``^innocent person, ^pious person''. |<dorom> `innocent, pious'. @N0939,N1093. #13672.
<ero? lok> {N} ``^bad person''. |<ero?> `bad, wicked'. @N0403. #13682.
<gula boira lok>,,<gula boira kaG> {N} ``^deaf-mute person''. |<gula> `dumb', <boira> `deaf'. !lo+k. @N0235. #3224.y{ <gula lok>,,<gula kaG> {N} ``^dumb person''. |<gula> `dumb'. !lo+k. @N0234. #9023.
<guj-gi-nu lok>,,<goj-gi-nu lok>(D) {N} ``^dead person''. |<goj> `to die', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. @N0283,(D). #8992.
<gyankari lok> {N} ``^experienced person''. |<gyankari> `?'. *Loan. @N0940. #13692.
<kete lok> {X} ``^some''. |<kete> `?'. @N1173. #11302.
<kuDu lok> {N} ``^poor person''. |<kuDu> `poor, hungry'. *Or.<OrOkhitO>. @N0344. #13702.
<lulu?-kaG>,,<lulu?-nu lok> {N} ``^beggar''. |<lu.lu?> `to beg'. !lo+k. @N0376. #13712.
<mis susun-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<mis> `false', <su.sun> `to say, tell', <nu> `adjective'. @N0328. #14974.
<neri lok> {N} ``^fat person''. |<neri> `fat, healthy'. @N0231. #13732.
<niman lok>,,<niman-kaG-lok> {N} ``^good person''. |<niman> `good'. @N0402. #13742.
<o~d lok> {N} ``^blind person''. |<o~d> `blind'. @N0233. #13752.
<pap lok> {N} ``^impious person''. |<pap> `sin'. *Loan. @N1094. #13762.
<purbe-nu lok> {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<purbenu> `?'. @N0149. #13772.
<rog lok> {N} ``^person suffering from leprosy''. |<rog> `sickness'. @N0260. #13782.
<sai-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<sai> `?', <nu> `adjective'. *Loan. @N0349. #20633.
<saukar lok> {N} ``^rich person''. |<saukar> `?'. @N0343. #13792.
<se.ser kaG>,,<se.ser-nu lok> {N} ``^singer''. |<se.ser> `to sing'. !lo+k. @N0296. #10893.
<silei~ kaG>,,<silei~ lok> {N} ``^tall person''. |<silei~> `tall'. @N0227. #10903.
<sob.sob kaG>,,<sob.sob-nu lok> {N} ``^buyer, ^seller''. |<sob.sob> `to hold, to buy'. !lo+k. @N0374,N0375. #13802.
<tersona lok> {N} ``^quick person''. |<tersona> `?'. @N0993. #13812.
<udadari lok> {N} ``^generous person''. |<udadari> `generous'. @N0410. #13822.
<ziT.ziTa lok> {N} ``^lean person''. |<ziTziTa> `lean'. @N0230. #13832.

<loko>>:. Cf. <lok> `person'. #13841.
<oriya-loko> {N} ``^man''. |<oriya> `?'. @N0122. #13852.

<lo~Da?> {N} ``^hive''. @N0821. #13861.
<lo~Da?-sol> {N} ``^honey''. |<sol> `oil, honey'. @N0822. #13870.
<lo~Da?-urei> {N} ``^bee''. |<urei> `fly, gnat'. @N0820. #13880.

<lo~DiG> {NB} ``^navel, ^umbilical_^cord''. @N0065,N0066. #13891.

<loi~>,,<loeJ> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^bend, to ^bend down, to ^stoop''. Cf. <lua>, <lua~> `to bend (tr.)'. *De.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'. ![lo~e~y~], [mai? lo~e~y~gu] `he stooped'. @V0074,V0051,(D). #13901.

<loG> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''. @W0213. #13911.
<loG.loG> {V} ``to ^abuse, to ^curse, to ^scold''. @V0005,V0157,V0515. #13920.
<sar-loG> {V} ``to ^gossip, to ^converse, to ^chat''. @W0328. #13932.

<lor> {V} ``to ^vomit''. @W0214. #13941.
<lo.lor> {V. `to vomit'. @N0115,V0709. #13950.
<lor-o?-nu>. NB} ``^vomit''. @N0115. #13960.

<loTei> {N} ``^intercourse''. *De.<lOT->(GM) `to copulate'. @N0217. #13971.
<bolia.bolia loTei> {V} ``to ^rape''. *De.<bOlmOt>(G) `rape'. @V0472. #3403.

<lua>,,<lua~> {VT} ``to ^bend''. Cf. <loi~> `to bend (intr.)'. *De.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'. @V0052,V0074. ??not in Des. dict. #13981.

<luboj> {N} ``^broken ^rice, fragments of grains of rice''. @N0872. #13991.

<luD> {V} ``to ^beg, to ^ask for, to ^request''. @W0216,(D). #14001.
<lu.lu?> {V} ``to ^beg (D), to ^collect (debts)''. @V0128,V0048,(D). ??mng, note lack of R here. #14010.
<lu.lu?-kaG>,,<lu.lu?-nu lok> {N} ``^beggar''. |<lok> `person'. @N0376. #14022.
<udar lu.lu?> {V} ``to ^borrow''. |<udar> `?'. @V0072. #14032.

<luRguRa> {VT} ``to ^test an egg for freshness by shaking it near one's ear''. !<luRguRei> intr. @V0301,V0669,V0668. ??intr. mng?. #14041.

<lud.luda> {ADJ} ``^soft''. *De.<lud.lud>(M) `soft'. @N0998. #14051.

<luDo> {V} ``to ^laugh, to ^smile''. @W0217,V0352,V0578,(D). ![luRoa] `laugh!'(D). #14061.

<lu?-siG> {N} ``^sun^set''. |<lug> `to set', <siG> `sun'. @N0433. #14071.
<lu?-siG kuruG> {N} ``^west''. @N0433. #12603.

<lug> {V} ``to ^raise, to ^nurture, to ^care for''. !echo word of <bon>. @W0218. #14081.

<lug> {V} ``to ^set (of the sun)''. Cf. <lej> `to sit, to set'. @W0219. #14111.
<lu?.lu?> {V} ``to ^set (as the sun sets)''. @V0531. #14120.

<lu?-siG> {N} ``^sun^set''. |<siG> `sun'. @N0433. #14072.
<lu?-siG kuruG> {N} ``^west''. |<kuruG> `direction'. @N0433. #12604.

<lum> {V} ``to ^hold (something) in the mouth, to ^chew''. @W0220,(D). #14131.
<lum-Da?> {V} ``to ^fill_the_^mouth (with water), to ^rinse_the_^mouth''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0221. #4553.
<lu.lum>(D) {N} `something ^held in the ^mouth''. @(D). #27080.

<lusu> {NB} ``^pus''. @N0109. #14141.

<ma?> {N} ``^curry, ^vegetable''. @N0602,N0598,N0877. #14151.
<ma? ile?> {N} ``^vegetable''. |<ile?> `?', used as an echo word. @N0877. #9453.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <mor> `?negative', <misa> `to mix', <te> `?', <som> `to eat'. @N1218. #2927.

<mag>,,<maG>(D) {V} ``to ^know''. ![maj mao~?]. @W0223,(D). #14161.
<maG ma~?g> {V} ``to ^know''. @V0350. ??sp? -<maG ma?G>? #14172.
<ma.ma?>(D) {N} ``^knowing''. @(D). ??should be <ma.ma~?>? #27090.

<mai> {V} ``to ^mix (in)''. @W0224. {So.<may>. #14181.
<ma.mai~> {V} ``to ^mix''. !<misei> intr.; <misa> tr.; <mamai~> tr. and intr. @V0395. #14190.
<mai-gi-nu> {ADJ} ``^mixed''. |<gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N0925. #14200.
<mai-gi-nu ura?> {ADJ} ``^un^mixed, ^un^adulterated''. |<ura?> `to not be'. !Sondhi. @N0927. #14210.

<mai> {N} `^hen; ^female_(animal)''. *De.<mai>(G) `female of animals'. @(D). !<mai olnDei~-gu Dutu> `the hen brooded'; <olnDeJ> `to sit on eggs', <gu> `?perfect/past, <Dutu> `to be'. #14221.
<mai aGTa aGTi> {NB} ``^big_^toe''. |<aGTa> `?', <aGTi> `finger, toe'. @N0106. ??sic. #1063.
<mai girem> {N} ``^she-cat''. |<girem> `cat'. @N0763. #14230.
<mai guso?> {N} ``^bitch''. |<guso?> `dog'. @N0759. #9203.
<mai kirta?> {N} ``^mare''. |<kirta?> `horse'. @N0754. #11563.
<mai kuTaj> {N} ``^shrew''. |<kuTaj> `rat'. @N0767. #14241.

<maj> {PRON} ``^he''. @N1195. #14251.
<maj-nen> {PRON} ``^they''. |<nen> `plural'. @N1202,N1199. #14260.
<maY a~Dei-gu pi~gi> {S} ``^he came back from half way''. |<a~Dei> `to go back', <gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past'. @N1157. ??orig. gloss `half way'. #893.
<maY boRoG ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to accompany him''. |<boRoG ui> `to accompany', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `is not'. @V0007. ??sent. orig gloss `to accompany'? #14272.
<maY ki~Da? po?R-gu igi> {S} ``he had crossed the river (whether by boat or by walking)''. |<ki~Da?> `river', <poD> `to cross', <gu> `?perfect/past', <igi> `went'. @N0522. ??sent; <gu ui>. #14282.

<maY-nu o?Don ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<nu> `animate', <o?-Don> `near', <ui> `to go', <bol ura?> `it is no use'. @V0027. ??orig. gloss `to approach'. #14292.

<maj-nen> {PRON} ``^they''. |<maj> `he', <-nen> `plural'. @N1202,N1199. #14261.

<mazon> {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Loan. @N1060. #14301.

<makoR>,,<makRi>(D) {N} ``^monkey, red-faced monkey''. *De.<makOR>(GM)|<makRi>(G) `monkey (male|female)'. @N0770,(D). #14311.

<mal>>:. *De.<mala>(M) `forest'. #14321.
<mal biroG> {N} ``^mountain ^range''. |<biroG> `mountain'. @N0497. #2773.

<mala> {N} ``^hill_^field, ^land cleared for ploughing''. *De.<mala-mar->(M) `to clear a field for plantation' (<mar>(G) `to hit, kill, erase'). @N0907,N0908. #14331.

<mali> {N} ``^bead, ^necklace''. *De.(G). @N0648,N0647. #14341.

<mallai>(R) {NUM} ``^five''. @RR. #27100.

<malti>>:. #14351.
<malti paro> {N} ``^measles''. |<paro> `a wound'. @N0269. #14360.

<mama> {NB} ``^breast''. @N0058,R4. #14371.
<mama DeTi> {NB} ``^nipple''. *De.<Deti>(M) `stem'. @N0059. ?? #5493.

<mama> {NK} ``^father-in-law (mother's brother, father's sister's husband)''. *De.<mama>(G) `uncle (mother's brother)'; Or.<mama, mamu~>. @N0191,N0175,N0176. ??father-in-law (doesn't = MoBro, etc.)? #14381.

<ma~da> {N} ``^sweet_^potato''. Cf. De.<mundur kanda>(G) `sweet potato'. #32400. @N0880. #14391.

<ma~da> {X} ``^too ^many''. @N1175. #14401.

<ma~Di>,,<manDi>(R4) {NB} ``^knee''. *De.<maNDi>(GM). @N0097,R4. {So.<mAndARi> `knee'. #14411.
<ma~Di kuTa> {V} ``to ^kneel''. *De.<maNDi kuTa->(M) `to kneel'. @V0345. #14420.

<manei> {V} ``to ^agree, to ^obey (a command), to ^admit''. *De.<man->(G). @V0409,V0014. #14431.
<manei-nu> {ADJ} ``^obedient''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N1065. #14440.
<manei ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^dis^obedient''. |<ura?> `to not be'. @N1066. #14450.
<dos manei> {V} ``to ^admit error''. |<dos> `^guilt'. @V0011. #6302.

<maG>: #14461.

<maG-Dem> {INTERR} ``^why, for what reason''. |<Dem> `to do?'. @N1192. ??CUT? #14470.
<maG-Ta> {INTERR} ``^what''. |<Ta> `?'. !exceptions: <maG De~.Dem non> `what are you doing?', not *<ma~gTa De~.Dem nom>. On the other hand, <ma~gTa zuzu nom> `what are you seeing?', not *<maG zuzu nom>. @N1186. ??recte nom in 1st example? ??CUT? #14480.
<maG-Ta ura?> {X} ``^nothing''. |<ura?> `to not be'. @N1169,N1159. #14490.

<maG>,,<mag> {V} ``to ^know''. ![maj mao~?]. @W0223,(D). #14165.
<maG.ma~?g> {V} ``to ^know''. @V0350. ??sp <maG.ma?G>?. #14510.

<mapru> {N} ``^god''. *De.(G). @N0289. #14521.

<marei> {V} ``to ^strike (a match, spark)''. *De.<mar->(GM) `to hit, beat'. @V0636. #14531.
<lat marei> {V} ``to ^kick, to ^stamp (the feet)''. *De.<lat>(G) `a kick'. @V0339,V0613. #13142.
<paTa marei> {V} ``to ^harrow''. *De.<paTa>(M) `harrow, rake'. @V0298. #14542.
<Tapli marei> {V} ``to ^clap the hands''. Cf. De.<TapRi piT->(G) `to clap hands'. @V0124. #14552.

<mar-to?> {ADV} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. |<mar> `?', <to?> `?'. @N0476. ??CUT? #14561.

<maru> {N} ``^killer''. *De.<mar->(GM) `to kill'. @:. ?? #14571.
<buRa maru> {N} ``^cattle_^killer''. |<buRa> `?cattle'. @N0325. #14582.
<nor maru> {N} ``^murderer''. *De.<nOr>(G) `human'. @N0324. #14592.

<masaDia>(D),,<masaDia~>(D) {N} ``^leopard_cat''. Cf. De.<maca>(G) `freckle'. @(D). ??Loan?, [rd] or [D]? #27110.

<masTor>,,<masTer> {N} ``^teacher''. *Engl.<master> `schoolmaster'. @N0359. #14601.

<mata>>:. #14611.
<mata soroG> {N} ``^small^pox''. |<soroG> `fever'. @N0266. #14620.

<matalei> {V} ``to ^rub one's hands together''. *De.<matal->(M) `to churn, stir'. @V0504. #14631.

<me?>\<gime?> {N} ``^goat''. @:,N0739. #14641.
<yoG-me?> {N} ``^nanny ^goat''. |<yoG> `^mother'. @N0742. #14652.

<me?DiG> {V} ``to ^dance''. {N} ``a dance''. @W0227,V0164,N0292,(D). #14661.
<me?DiG-kaG>,,<me?DiG-nu lok> {N} ``^dancer''. |<kaG> `?person'. @N0293. #14670.

<mela> {ADJ} ``^bare, ^empty; to ^empty''. *De.(GM). @N0969,V0211. #14681.
<mela Dio?> {ADJ} ``^open''. |<Dio?> `bare, empty'. @N0987. ??main mng. #5863.

<melei> {V} ``to ^un^tie, ^release (a cow)''. *De.<mel->(GM) `to untie, free, open up, empty, let go'. @V0730,(D). #14690.

<ziTki melei> {V} ``to ^lighten (lightning to ^flash)''. |<ziTki> `lightning'. @V0367. #10402.

<melei> {V} ``to ^wear or ^put_on a <dhoti>''. @V0730. #14701.

<meli> {N} ``^fight, ^war''. *Loan. @N0369,N0370. ??not in Des. dict. #14711.

<melsa> {V} ``to ^castrate''. *De.<melc-ai->(M),,<mels-ai->(G) `to castrate a goat'. @V0097. #14721.

<me~da> {N} ``^branch of a ^tree''. @N0831. #14731.

<me~Da> {N} ``^sheep''. *De.<meNDa>(GM). @N0744. #14741.
<me~Da o?~-Doi> {N} ``^lamb''. |<o~?-Doi> `young of an animal'. @N0747. #14750.
<gaDra me~Da> {N} ``^ram''. |<gaDra> `male of sheep or goat'. @N0745. #14762.
<peTi me~Da> {N} ``^ewe (without young)''. |<peTi> `young female of sheep or goat'. @N0746. #14772.

<me~s>,,<mes> {NB} ``^moustache''. *De.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'. @N0022,N0691,(D). #14781.

<mere> {V} ``^deformed, ^crooked; to be ^id.''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'. Cf. De.<mere-a~ki>(M) `squint-eyed'. @V0158,W0225. #14791.

<mes>,,<me~s> {NB} ``^moustache''. *De.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'. @N0691,N0022. #14801.

<mesturi> {N} ``^mason''. *Loan. @N0400. #14811.

<metoG> {V} ``to ^sow (seeds) thinly''. !<me-toG>. @W0226. #14821.

<mi?> {NB} ``^nose; nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. @N0039,N0112. #14831.
<mi? pulu?> {NB} ``^nostril''. |<pulu?> `small hole'. @N0040. #14840.

<mi?en>(D),,<mie~n>,,<mie'n>,,<me'n> {V} ``^little, ^small, ^young; to be id., to ^shrink''. @W0228,N0952,N09371,(D). ??sp. #14870.

<mi?Dim> {V} ``to ^dream''. @V0195,W0229. ??orig. <mi?-Dim>. #14851.

<mi?siG> {ADV} ``^day_before_^yesterday''. @N0473. #14861.

<mie~n>,,<mie'n>,,<me'n>,,<mi?en>(D) {V} ``^little, ^small, ^young; to be id., to ^shrink''. @W0228,N0952,N0937iyw~,(D). ??sp. #14871.

<mila> {V} ``to ^find (something sought)''. *De.<mil->(GM) `to be available(G); to find, acquire(M)'. @V0238,(D). #14881.

<mimiG> {NK} ``elder ^sister, ^sister-^in-law (^husband's elder brother's wife), ^grandmother (mother's mother)''. @N0186,N0201,N0157. #14891.

<mi~Di?> {ADV} ``^yesterday''. @N0472. #14901.
<mi~Di? noj> {ADV} ``^last_^night''. |<noj> `night'. @N0471. #14910.

<mi~DiG> {ADV} ``^this_^year''. @N0477,(D). #14921.

<mio~?> {ADV} ``^again''. @:. #14931.
<mio~? ito? ar-Dem-o?> {V} ``^don't ^do that ^again''. ^thus. |<ito?> `thus', <ar-Dem-o?> `don't do' (neg. imperative of <Dem> `to do'). @V0486. #1176.
<mio~? mui~Dan> {X} ``^another''. |<mui~Dan> `?'. @N1172. #14940.

<mis> {ADJ} ``^false''. {V} ``^lie, ^falsehood''. *De.<mic>(GM) `a lie, falsehood'. @N0929,N1037,N0326. #14951.
<mis su.sun> {V} ``to ^lie, to tell a lie''. |<sun> `to tell'. @V0363. #14960.
<mis su.sun-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<lok> `person'. @N0328. #14970.

<misa> {VT} ``to ^mix''. Cf. <misei> (intr.). *De.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix', <mis-ai->(MG) `to join, add, mix'. Syn. <mamai~> (tr. and intr.). @V0395. ??cf. <sa.sai> `to make batter'? #14981.
<misa?-nu> {ADJ} ``^mixed''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N0925. #14990.
<misa?-nu-ura?> {ADJ} ``^un^mixed''. |<ura?> `to not be'. !Sondhi (for milk and liquids). @N0926. #15000.
<mor-misa-te> {X} ``?^without ^mixing''. |<mor> `?negative prefix', <misa> `to mix ', <te> `?'. @:. #15350.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <som> `to eat'. @N1218. ??!but this does not exist otherwise; as in case of This work cannot be done without your help.--refers to what? #2923.

<misei> {VI} ``to ^join, to ^converge, to ^mix, to ^dissolve (e.g. sugar in water)''. Cf. <misa> (tr.). *De.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix', <mis-ai->(MG) `to join, add, mix'. @V0330,V0395,V0185. #15011.

<miTka> {V} ``to ^wink (at), to ^blink''. *De.<miTk->(M) `id.'. @V0747,V0059. #15021.

<mod> {V} ``to ^rise, to ^get up''. Cf. <mura> `to awaken'. !imper. <moda>,,<mo?sa>. @W0230. #15031.
<mo?sa>(D) {V} ``^arise!, get up!''. @(D). #27120.
<moR.mo?>>:. #15050.
<saTna moR.mo?> {V} ``to ^jump at''. |<saTna> `suddenly'. @V0336. #15062.
<sopna moR.mo?> {V} ``to ^jump at''. |<sopna> `suddenly'. @V0336. #15072.
<mo.mo?>(D) {N} ``^arising''. Cf. <mo?sa> `rise, get up!'. @(D). #27130.

<moR>,,<moRa> {N} ``^corpse; a dead person''. *De.<mORa>(GM) `id.'. @N0282,(D). #15081.

<kirui-moda> {N} ``^corpse''. |<kirui> `?', <moRa> `corpse'. @R4. #26940.

<moRo>|<moRi> {ADJ} ``^big, ^large, ^elder, ^aged; to become id., to ^grow''. @N0951,N0353,N0938,V0289,W0233,(D). #31.
<moRi-yoG> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's elder sister)''. |<yoG> `mother'. @N0178. #9933.
<moRo kolia>(D) {N} ``^wolf''. |<moRo> `big'. @(D). ??do these occur? #26972.
<moRo paG> {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother)''. |<paG> `?'. @N0173. #15110.
<moRo rog> {N} ``^leprosy''. |<rog> `disease'. @N0259. #15120.
<moRo roit> {N} ``^big ^cultivator''. |<roit> `farmer'. @N0351. #15130.
<moRo soroG> {N} ``^small^pox''. |<soroG> `fever'. @N0266. #15140.

<moRoj> {N} ``^big ^axe''. @N0666. ??rel. to <moRo>?. #15151.

<mo?>,,<mo>(R),,<ma~>(R) {N} ``^joint''. @N0101,R,RR. {So.<mAd.mAd>/<mAd> `joint'. #15161.
<mo? su.suG> {NB} ``^ankle''. |<<su.suG> `leg, foot'. @N0101. #15170.

<mo?>,,<moD> {NB} ``^eye''. @N0035,:,R4. {So.<mO?Od>/<mAd> `eye'. #15181.
<mo? poTa> {NB} ``^eyebrow, ^eyelashes''. !<poTa> from Or. @N0019,N0020. #15190.
<mo? usal> {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<usal> `skin'. @N0038. #9733.
<mo?-Da?>,,<Dag-mo>(R) {NB} ``^tears''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0111,N0111,R4,RR. #4563.
<mo?-isi?> {N} ``^eye ^disease''. |<isi> `disease'. @N0271. #15200.
<guj-moD>,,<gui-moD> {V} ``to ^wash (the face)''. |<guj> `to wash'. @W0147. #15212.
<i-moD> {V} ``to ^shut (the eyes)''. |<<ig-moD>>?. @W0160. #15222.
<sar-mo?> {NB} ``^face''. |<sar> `?'. @N0031,(D). #21131.

<mo?sa>(D) {V} ``^arise!, get up!''. !imperative of <mod>. Cf. <mo.mo?> `arising'. @(D). #27140.

<moi~na> {N} ``^mynah''. *De.<mOina gOra>(G) `mynah'. @N0720. #15231.
<moi~na guDa> {N} ``^mynah ^cage''. |<guDa> `cage, pen'. @N0556. #8783.

<moisi> {N} ``^buffalo cow''. *De.<mOisi>(M) `buffalo'. @N0730. ??nas. #15241.

<moj> {V} ``to ^pluck (flowers, fruit)''. !<niG moys-o?-niG>(D). @W0231,(D). #15251.
<mo.moj> {V} ``to ^pick (fruit)''. @V0432. #15260.

<mol> {ADJ} ``^expensive''. *De.<mOl>(G),,<mOOl>(M) `id.'. @N1067. #15271.

<molka> {V} ``to ^roll_the_^eyes''. @V0060. #15281.

<mon> {ADJ} ``^favorite''. *De.<mOn>(G) `mind, desire'. !<o-niG kodli laY mon> `plantain is my favorite'; <o> `?', <niG> `I', <kodli> `plantain', <laY> `who/someone?'. @N1087. ??reformat; example? #15291.
<mon De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^like, to be ^pleased by, to ^want, to ^wish_for, to ^long_for, to ^choose''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0113,V0373,V0718,V0750,V0445. #5083.
<mon ob-Dem> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <Dem>. @V0446. #5093.

<mon Dutu> {V} ``to ^like, to ^love''. !syntax as in subentries. @:. #26230.
<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {S} ``^I ^like ^you''. |<niG-nu> `my', <o> `?', <nom> `you', <mon> `favorite'. @V0368. ??sent. #6722.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl; I love that girl''. |<tu> `yonder', <onob> `young woman', <lay> `?', <niG-nu> `my'. @N0211. ??sent. #6734.

<mona> {N} ``^bag''. @N0661. #15311.

<mono?> {} ``^where''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'. @N1188. #15321.

<moGlaj>,,<moglaj> {V} ``to become ^big, to ^en^large''. !<moG-laj-, mog-laj>. @W0232. #15331.

<mor> {PX} ``?^negative''. @:. #27150.
<mor-ma~?-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^ignorant''. |<maG> `to know', <gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N1039. ?? orig. sp. <morma~?gunu>. #15341.
<mor-misa-te> {X} ``?^without ^mixing''. |<misa> `to mix ', <te> `?'. @:. #15352.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <som> `to eat'. @N1218. ??!but this does not exist otherwise; as in case of This work cannot be done without your help.--what's this ! refer to? #2924.
<mor-tunal> {V} ``to ^disappear''. |<tunal> `to appear'. !past <artunalto>; future <artunala>. @V0181. #15371.
<mor-tunal-nu> {ADJ} ``^invisible''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N1032. #15380.

<morsi> {N} ``^chillie''. *De.<mOric>(GM) `chillie'. @N0890. #15361.

<mor-tunal> {V} ``to ^disappear''. |<mor> `negative', <tunal> `to appear'. !past <artunalto>; future <artunala>. @V0181. #15371.
<mor-tunal-nu> {ADJ} ``^invisible''. |<nu> `adjective'. @N1032. #15380.

<mosir> {V} ``to ^spoil, to be ^spoiled (of rice)''. !<mo-sir>. @W0234. #15391.

<moTo> {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *De.<mOTO>(GM) `blunt (as a knife)'. @N0981. #15401.

<motrei> {V} ``to ^bewitch''. @V0053. #15411.

<mu?-soG>,,<mug-soG> {N} ``^smoke, ^soot''. {V} ``to smoke''. *Re.<moksiG>B, <muksiG>BF, <mugsiG>B `smoke', De.<mOsi>(GM) `soot(G), charcoal(M)'. @N0581,N0575,W0235,(D). #15421.

<mug> {N} ``green ^gram''. *De.<muG>(G) `id.'. @N0874. ??recte muG?. #15431.

<mug-soG>,,<mu?-soG> {N} ``^smoke, ^soot''. {V} ``to smoke''. *Re.<moksiG>B, <muksiG>BF `smoke'. @N0581,N0575,W0235. #15441.

<mui>,,<mui-ro?>,,<muiro>(D),,<bui>(R) {NUM} ``^one''. *Loan?? !<goTek>, <lab> for counting, loan. @N1095,N1168,R4,RR. ??not in Des. dict. #15451.
<muil> {NUM} ``^??''. @N1168. ??. #15460.
<mui-ro?-bo?>,,<mui-ro? ali> {ADJ} ``^together, ^stationary (lit. in ^one ^place''. @N0992,N1167. #15470.
<mui-ro?-ito?> {ADJ} ``^alike''. @N0920. #15480.

<muil> {NUM} ``^??''. @N1168. ??. #15491.

<mui~Dan>>:. #15501.
<laj-ki mui~Dan> {X} ``^someone''. @N1170. #12993.
<mio~? mui~Dan> {X} ``^another''. |<mio~?> `again'. @N1172. #14942.

<mul ku~Dei>,,<mul ku~Di?> {NB} ``^rectum''. |<mul> `?', <ku~Di?> `vagina'. @N0075. ??Cf. <mula> `carrot' in the sense `root' or `fundamental'? #12451.

<mula> {N} ``^carrot''. *De.<mula sag>(G) `a vegetable'. @N0882. #15521.

<mulia> {V} ``to ^begin''. *De.<mul-i ai->(GM) `to start, begin'. @V0049. #15531.

<mu~>(R) {NB} ``^nose''. Cf. <mi?> `id.', or De.<mu~>(GM) `face; direction(G)'. @RR. ?? #27160.

<mun>>:. #15541.
<mun u~Doj-sa> {ADV} ``^year after next''. | <u~Doj> `which day', <sa> `?'. @N0481. ??semantics? #15550.

<munaG> {X} ``^like''. !inanimate (k+a~g). @N1244. #15561.
<munaG tunal> {V} ``to ^resemble''. |<tunal> `to appear'. @V0488. #15570.
<nu munaG> {X} ``^like''. !animate, i.e. these require <nu> suffix. @N1245. ??k+a~G. #16582.

<mu~da> {V} ``to ^fold_the_arms, to ^shut_the_mouth''. *De.<mud->(M) `to close'. @V0555,V0250. #15581.

<mu~De>>:. #15591.
<mu~De-bel> {N} ``^noon''. |<bel>, <bela> `time'. @N0443. #2383.

<mu~di> {N} ``^ring, ^ear^ring, ^nose_^ring''. *De.<mudi>(M),,<muNDi>(G) `id.'. @N0649,N0650,N0651. #15601.

<mu~Dra> {N} ``^bald''. *De.<mundra>|<mundri>(G) `a person with a shaved head' (ND/nd?). @N0257. #15611.

<mu~zur>,,<mu~jur>(R4) {N} ``^peacock''. *De.<munzur>(G) `peacock'. @N0716,R4. #15621.

<muowDon> {ADJ} ``^near''. !used in case of animate objects. @N0955. ??spelling? see orig. #15631.

<mura> {V} ``to ^open_the_eyes, to ^awaken''. @W0236. #15641.

<murDei>>:. {V} ``?to ^fade''. #15651.
<murDei-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^faded''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. *Loan. @N1028. ??not in Des. dict. #15660.

<murdul> {N} ``small ^drum''. *Or.<mruduLo>. @N0682. #15671.

<mursa>>: *De.<mursa>(G) `fit, seizure, faint'. #15681.
<mursa ui> {V} ``to ^faint, to ^swoon''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0224. #15690.

<murtu> {N} ``^death''. Cf. De.<mOrOn>(G), <mOr->(GM) `to die'. @N0281. #15701.

<muruk> {ADJ} ``^brave''. *De.<murk>(M) `rash, violent'. @N1078. #15711.

<muti> {NB} ``^fist''. *De.<muTi>(GM) `fist'. @N0091. #15721.

<muTla> {N} ``^club''. *De.<muTla> `hammer(G), log of wood(M)'. @V0294. #15731.
<muTla-tara> {N} ``(a certain?) ^constellation''. |<tara> `light'. @N0462. #15740.

<-n->,,<(-)Vn-> {IX(V)} ``^nominalization''. |Infixed before the initial or only vowel of verb roots, takes the form <-in-> before front vowel and <-un-> before back vowel. In verb-initial roots it is in effect a prefix, but here the form <an-> occurs xDMKbefore root <a>. *So.<An>. @:. #15751.
<an-ab> {N} ``^husk''. |nom. of <ab> `to husk'. *Re.<anap'>BF `husk, chaf, bran'. @W0001. #54.
<in-iG> {N. `a ^rope, a ^sling, a ^net'. |nom. of <iG> `to hang'. @W0164. #15762.
<b[in]i?tir>. NB} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |nom. of <bi?tir> `to spit'. @N0113. #15772.
<b[un]aj> {N} ``^writing, arithmetic, ^embroidery''. |nom. of <baj> `to mark, to decorate'. @N0636,N0635. #1703.
<b[un]o?> {N} ``^ladder''. |nom. of <boD> `to erect'. @W0061. [orig. <b[un]og>. #3003.
<g[in]ir> {N} ``^fish^net''. |nom. of <gir> `to fish'. @W0132. #7953.
<g[in]ira?> {N} ``^spindle''. |nom. of <gira?>, <girag> `to spin (thread)'. @W0133. #7963.
<n[in]oG> {N} ``^yoke''. |nom. of <noG> `to yoke'. @N0915. #15782.
<p[in]e?> {N} ``^flute''. |nom. of <peD> `to blow (a flute)'. @N0683. #9593.
<r[un]aG> {V} ``to ^cure''. !cf. <raG>; echo word for <si~droG> N `medicine'. @W0301. ??. #15792.
<r[un]u?> {N} ``^doorway''. |nom. of <rug> `to open'. @N0566. #15802.
<s[in]i?> {N} ``^bird^lime, ^gum''. |nom. of <siD> `to lime birds'. @W0336. #15812.
<s[in]iG.siG> {N} ``^spool''. |nom. of <siG> `?'. @W0341. #15822.
<s[un]ar> {N} ``^comb''. |nom. of <sar> `to comb'. @N0697. #15832.
<s[un]oi>,,<s[un]ei> {N} ``^?''. |nom. of <sui> `to plow'. @V0155,V0447,W0364. #15842.
<s[un]o?> {N} ``^broom''. |nom. of <sog> `to sweep'. @N0584,W0346. {So.<j[An]O> `broom'. #15852.

<t[in]il>/<til> {N} ``^threshing_floor''. |nom. of <til> `to thresh'. @N0909. #15862.
<t[un]ol-bo?> {N} ``^turban''. |nom. of <tol> `to tie', <bo?> `head'. @N0642,W0405. #3154.
<t[un]om> {V} ``??''. |nom. of <tom>? `to boil', cf. <Tom-Da?> `to wash clothes'. @W0412. #15872.
<z[un]uG> {N} ``a clothesline, a ^rope for ^hanging clothes''. |nom. of <juG> `to hang'. @N0586. #10133.

<na> {SX} ``''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'. @:. #27170.
<bisar-na> {N} ``^consideration''. *De.<bicar-na>(M) `discussion'. @N0366. #2822.

<nabat> {N} ``^sugar''. @N0606. #15881.

<nad> {V} ``to be ^hot (of the sun)''. @W0237,(D). ??final D/d?--[nanaRo?] `the sun shone'. #15891.
<na.naD> {V} ``(the sun) to ^shine''. @(D). #27180.
<nana din> {N} ``^hot ^day''. |<din> `day'. @N?. ??spell <nanaD din>, or <nanad din>? #16014.

<naRa>,,<naRa?> {V} ``to ^cheat, to ^deceive''. *De.<naR->(M) `to betray, cheat'. @V0106,(D). #15901.

<naRia>>:. *De.<nORia>(GM) `coconut tree; coconut'. #15911.
<naRia sulob> {N} ``^coconut ^palm''. |<sulob> `^tree'. @N0836. #15920.

<na?G>,,<na~?>(D) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. @N0478,(D). #15931.

<nag> {N} ``^cobra''. *De.<na~g>(M), <naG sap>(G) `cobra'. @:. #15941.
<nag buRboj> {N} ``^cobra''. |<buRboj> `snake'. @N0787. #3753.

<naik> {N} ``^chief, ^judge''. *De.<naik>(GM) `village headman'. @N0352,N0354. #15951.

<naY>,,<naY-nen>,,<nei>,,<nei-nen> {PRON} ``^we (two)''. |<nen> `plural'. @N1197. ??orig. <nei naY> a form? M274 gives as variants. #15972.
<buRom ya-naj> {V} ``to ^accompany''. |<buRom> `together'. Cf. <ya nom> `to go and get', <nei naY>, <naY nen> `we (two)'. @V0007. ??Here? cut yanaj? #3822.

<nali> {N} ``^gun''. @V0393. #15981.
<sisaG nali> {NB} ``^shin ^bone''. |<sisaG> `bone'. @N0098. #15992.

<nana>>:. Cf. <na.naD> `(the sun) to ^shine', <nad> `to be ^hot (of the sun)'. #16001.
<nana din> {N} ``^hot ^day''. |<din> `day'. @N?. ??spell <nanaD din>, or <nanad din>? #16010.

<nar>>: ??. #16021.
<te?-nar> {V} ``to ^harrow''. |<te?> `?'. @W0389. ??CUT? #16032.

<nasa>,,<nasa?> {VT} ``to ^destroy, to ^waste''. @V0173,V0726,(D). #16041.
<nasei>,,<nasai>(D) {VI} ``to ^decay, to ^rot, to ^waste away, to be ruined(D)''. @V0165,V0726,(D). #16050.

<nati> {NK} ``^grandchild (^granddaughter, ^grandson)''. *De.<nati>(G), Or.<nati>. @N0165,N0166. #16061.

<nei>,,<nei-nen>,,<naY>,,<naY-nen> {PRON} ``^we''. !the last two words are used in case of proposal only. @N1200,N1197,R4. ??comment? @M274 gives as variants. #15971.

<nen> {SX} ``^plural''. @:. [fetched, note 3 pl. v sx as well as noun, pron. #16091.
<etoG-nen>,,<ite toG-nen>,, <iten-nen>,, <en-nen>,, <e-nu-nen>,, <ite-nu-nen>,, <ete-nu-nen>,, <eten-nen> {DEM} ``^these''. |<etoG> `?', <ite> `?'. @N1206. ??dem. #7113.
<zati-nen> {N} ``^castes''. |<zati> `caste'. @N0341. #10242.
<maj-nen> {PRON} ``^they''. |<maj> `he', <-nen> `plural'. @N1202,N1199. #14262.
<udlia ui-gi-nu-> {N} ``^elopement''. !Ex. <maj-nen udlia ui-gi-nen> `They went to another place'. @N0214. ??noun? example vs.form? #16102.
<nei-nen>,,<nei>,,<naj>,,<naY-nen> {PRON} ``^we (two)''. |<nei> `we'. @N1197,N1200. #15973.
<pen-nen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)''. |<pen> `id.'. @N1201,N1198. #16132.
<u~bo?-nu>,,<u~bo?-nu-nen>,,<u~bon-nen>,,<u~bon>,,<u~bo?-toG-nen> {INTERR} ``^which (of a number)''. !first two and last two are singular plural respectively. @N1208. ??. #16142.

<neri> {NB} ``^body, ^trunk of the body, ^fat, ^health''. {ADJ} ``^fat, ^healthy''. *Re.<Jeri>B. @N0001,N0703,N0241,N1062,N0231. #16151.
<neri lok> {X} ``^fat ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0231. #16160.

<niai~> {N} ``^justice''. *De.<niai>(G) `a serious meeting', <niyai k0r->(M) `to judge, arbitrate'. @N0355. #16171.
<niai~ De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^judge''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0333. #5123.

<nilia> {ADJ} ``^blue''. *De.<nilia>(G),,<niliya>(M) `blue'. @N1025. #16181.

<nilzai> {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Loan. @N1083. #16191.

<niman> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^good, ^healthy, ^attractive, ^sane''. {V} ``to be id.''. *De.(GM). @N1050,N1044,N1048,N1042,W0238. #16201.
<niman Dem> {X} ``to make ^attractive?''. |<Dem> `to do'. @:. #16210.
<niman Dem-o? boG.boG> {V} ``to ^arrange (objects)''. !here and there <zot kot>, <eke paT otu paT>. |<boG> `to put'. @V0028. ??<o?>?. #3517.
<niman De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^get well, to ^heal, to ^cure''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0265,V0304,V0156. #16220.
<niman kaG> {ADJ} ``^pretty''. |<kaG> `?person'. @N1076. ??really N. #10873.
<niman lok>,,<niman-kaG lok> {N} ``^good ^person''. |<lok> `person'. @N0402. ??w. above. #16230.

<ni~da> {V} ``to ^condemn (find guilty)''. *De.<ninda>(G),,<ni~da>(M) `slander, blame, condemnation'. !<Dio?.Dio? laY ni~da> `to condemn a good man accusing him that he is guilty'; <Dio?> `empty', <laj> `someone'. @V0140. #16241.

<nini> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's younger sister)''. *De.(M). @N0177. #16251.

<n[in]oG> {N} ``^yoke''. |<noG> `to yoke'. @N0915,R4. #15781.

<niG> {PRON} ``^I''. @N1193,R4. [newly fetched. #16261.
<niG-nu> {PRON} ``^my''. |<-nu> `^of'. @:. #16280.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl; I love that girl''. |<tu> `yonder', <onob> `young woman', <lay> `?', <mon Dutu> `to love'. @N0211. #6735.
<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {S} ``I love you''. |<o> `?', <nom> `you', <mon Dutu> `to love, to like'. @V0380,V0368 #15303.

<niras>>:. *De.<niras>(G) `despair, famine'. #16291.
<niras De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^despair, to ^give_up hope''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0183. #16300.

<nisTur> {ADJ} ``^cruel''. *De.<nisTur>(G) `difficulty, trouble'. @N1086. #16311.

<nitre> {ADV} ``^daily''. *De.<nitre>(G) `always; daily admission'. !<elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'. @N1181. #16321.

<no> {NUM} ``^nine''. *De.<nO>(GM). @N1102. #16331.
<no koRi> {NUM} ``one hundred eighty, lit. ^nine ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1143. #16340.
<no koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred ninety, lit. ^nine ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1144. #16350.
<no so> {NUM} ``^nine ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred'. @N1152. #16360.
<koRe no> {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1119. #11672.

<nod> {V} ``to ^evaporate, to ^contract, to ^diminish (of water)''. !<Da? no?-gu> `the water dried up'. @W0239,(D). ??d/D. #16371.

<nog> {V} ``to ^swallow''. @W0240. #16381.

<noj> {ADJ} ``^dark''. {V} ``to become dark, to become ^night''. {N} ``night''. @W0241,N1018,N0456,(D). #16391.
<bier noj> {N} ``^tomorrow ^night'. |<bier> `tomorrow'. @N0475. #16402.
<mi~Di? noj> {ADV} ``^last ^night''. |<mi~Di?> `yesterday'. @N0471. #16412.
<usoG-noj>,,<isoG-noj> {ADV} ``^to^night''. |<usoG>, <isoG> `^today'. @N0474. #16422.

<nok> {NB} ``^claw, ^toe^nail''. *<nOk>(GM). @N0702,N0108. #16431.

<nom> {PRON} ``^thou, ^you singular''. !<elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'; <elo> `hey', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'. @@N1194,Nll63,R4. ??CUT?63 ??CUT? [[NEWLY FETCHED, NEEDS EDIT. #16441.
<o-nom>> {PRON} ``^you?, ^thou?''. |<o> `?'. @:. #16472.
<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {V} ``^I ^like ^you''. |<niG> `I', <nom> `you', <mon> `favorite', <Dutu> `to be'. @V0380,V0368. ??sent. #6724.

<nom ya> {V} ``to ^get (go and get)''. |<nom> `?', <ya> `?'. @V0261. ??cut? inflected doubly? #9871.

<non>,,<lon> {V} ``to ^chase, to ^pursue''. @W0242. #16481.
<no.non> {V} ``to ^pursue, to ^chase (a person)''. @V0251,(D). Cf. Re<Jon> `id.' <Jon-o?> `he chased'. V0103. ??<Nonon>. #16490.

<no~Dib> {N} ``^evening''. {V} ``to become ^evening, to start getting ^dark''. |<<non-Dib>>. @N0447,W0243,V0404. ??D but d in W. #16501.
<no~Dibela> {N} ``^evening''. |<<no~Dib-bela>>, <bela> `time'. @N0447,W0243,V0404. #16510.

<noG> {V} ``to ^yoke''. !in <n[in]oG>. @W0244. #16521.
<n[in]oG> {N} ``a ^yoke''. |<-in-> `nominalizer'. @N0915. #16532.

<nor>>:. *De.<nOr>(G) `human'. #16541.
<nor maru> {N} ``^murderer''. |<maru> `killer'. @N0324. #14593.

<nu> {SX} ``^of''. !suffix required on animate nouns before certain postpositions or verb phrases, e.g.<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> `it is no good to approach him'; <maj> `he', <o?-Don>`near', <ui> `to go', <bol ura?> `is not good'. @N1226. ??NOT ANALYZED YET: is possessive sep from animate use, also sep from adj'zer? which are which below? #16551.
<niG-nu> {PRON} ``^my''. |<niG> `I'. @:. #16282.
<maj-nu> {PRON} ``^his, ^her, ^its. @:. ??guessing glosses. #16562.
<-nu-Di?>,, <Di?-ke>,,<-Di?>,,<Di?-ke> {X} ``^from''. !last two inanimate, first two animate; cf. use of <nu> before <ali>, <o?-Don> `near' with animates. @N1212. ??2nd, 4th forms same. #5521.
<nu ali> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. |<ali> `near (inan. obj.)', requires <nu> suffix on anim. objects. @N1234,N0955. #693.
<nu kuruG> {X} ``^toward''. |<kuruG> `direction', requires <nu> suffix on anim. objects. @N1230. #16570.
<nu kuruG zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look at''. |<zu.zu> `to look'. !?first two words underlined-CZ. @V0374. #12633.
<nu munaG> {X} ``^like''. |<munaG> `like (inan. obj.)'. !animate (k+a~G). @N1245. #16580.
<nu o?-Don> {X} ``^beside''. |<o?-Don> `near (inan. obj.)'. !animate. @N1234. #16590.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he', <ui> `to go', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `to not be'. @V0027. ??zap, if example in main entry? gloss orig `to ^approach'. #16602.
<nu omDi> {X} ``^between''. |<omDi> `between (inan. obj.)'. !animate objects. @N1236. #16610.

<nu orbon> {ADJ} ``^near''. |<orbon> `near (inan. obj.)'. !animate objects. @N0955,N1234. #16620.
<nu otu paT> {X} ``^beyond''. |<otu paT> `beyond'. !animate objects (ex: he crossed beyond him <maj maj-nu otu paT ui-gi>). @N1241. ??ex here? #16630.

<nu> {SX} ``adjectivizing suffix''. @(D). #16641.
<abaj-nu lok>,,<abaj-kaG> {N} ``^player''. |<abaj> `to play', <lok> `person'. @N0304. #104.
<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<<ar-riG-gu-nu>> <ar> `not', <riG> `to take', <gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man, lit. one who has taken a wife)'. @N0138. ??analysis? #1296.
<bides-nu lok> {N} ``^foreigner''. |<bides> `?', <lok> `person'. @N0338. #2572.
<biroG-nu lok>. {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<nu> `adjectivizer', <lok> `person'. @N0333. #2752.
<biroG-bo?-Du-nu lok> {N} ``^hill ^people''. |<biroG> `hill', <bo?> `at', <Du> `to stay', <lok> `person'. @N0334. #2765.
<budi-ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^foolish''. |<budi> `intelligent', <ura?> `not to be'. @N1041. #3783.
<buron-nu lok> {N} ``^live person''. |<buron> `alive', <lok> `person'. @N0226. #4143.
<buron-nu sio-Dugu-nu> {ADJ} ``^live''. |<buron> `alive', <sio> `spirit', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past?'. !Sondhi. @N1002. ??. #4154.
<butoG-nu lok> {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. |<nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. !coward. @N1079. ??lok. #4292.
<butoG ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^brave''. |<ura?> `not to be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1078. ??lok. #4302.
<Da~gan-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<Da~gan> `to lie', <lok> `person'. @N0328. #4862.
<Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered''. @N0967. #4763.
<raG-Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered (jar)''. @N0968. ??analysis, cf. <raG-Dal> `to cover a jar'. #16660.
<Dasei-nu> {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<Dasei> `to cling to'. @N0999. #4923.
<eru-des-nu lok> {N} ``^foreigner, lit. ^person from a ^different ^country''. |<eru> `different, other', <des> `country, land', <lok> `person'. @N0338. #7052.
<mis su.sun-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<mis> `false, lie', <su.sun> `to say', <lok> `person'. @N0328. #14973.
<sai-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<sai> `?', <lok> `person'. @N0349. #20632.
<Tika.Tika-nu> {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<Tika> `a tattoo'. @N1029. #16652.

<nu ali> {X} ``^beside''. !animate. @N1234,N0955. ??zap? #16671.

<nu kuruG> {X} ``^toward''. !animate. @N1230. ??zap? #16571.
<nu kuruG zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look_at''. @V0374. ??zap? #16680.

<nu munaG> {X} ``^like''. !animate. @N1245. ??zap? ??k+a~G. #16581.

<nu o?-Don> {X} ``^beside''. !animate. @N1234. ??zap? #16591.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he', <ui> `to go', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `to not be'. @V0027. ??zap? gloss orig `to ^approach'. #16603.

<nu omDi> {X} ``^between''. !animate. @N1236,N1234. ??zap? #16611.

<nu orbon> {ADJ} ``^near''. !animate. @N0955. ??zap? #16621.

<nu otu paT> {X} ``^beyond''. !animate (ex: he crossed beyond him <maY maYnu otu paT uigi>). @N1241. ??zap? #16631.

<o->>:. #16701.
<o-sarda> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <sarda> `to be pleased'. @V0481. ??orig. rejoice. #16710.

<-o>:,,<-a>: {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^masculine''. |Termination of masculine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-i> `feminine'. *De.<-a>?, Or.<-O>. @:. {#Bhat. Gender. #16721.
<moRo>|<moRi> {ADJ(M|F)} ``^big, ^large, ^elder, ^aged (of ^male|^female)''. {V(M|F)} ``to become id., to ^grow''. @N0951,N0353,N0938,V0289,W0233,:. #16730.

<o>>:. Cf. <o?> in <o?-Don> `near'. #16741.
<laY o-bo?>,,<-o> {X} ``^to''. |<laY> `who, someone', <bo?> `at, in'. @N1211. ??forms? #3093.

<o->>:. #16750.
<o-niG kodli laY mon> {S} ``plantain is my favorite''. |<niG> `I', <kodli> `plantain', <laY> `who, ?someone', <mon> `favorite'. @N1087.
<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {V} ``to ^like''. !I like you. @V0368. #16762.

<o sei~> {ADV} ``^year before last''. |<o> `?', <sei~> `?'. @N0479. ??cut?V #16771.

<ob> {PX(V)} ``^causative''. @:,R4. #16781.
<o?-al.o?-al-o? soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things moving from place to place''. |<al> `to wander', <o?> `?perfect/past', <soG> `to sell'. !<o?al> causative of <al>. @V0428. ??here? division? #645.
<ob-Daj> {V} ``to ^increase (e.g. the salary or the price)(trans.)''. |<Daj> `to climb'. @V0323. #16790.
<ob-Dal> {V} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. |<Dal> `to cover'. @V0324. #4753.
<Da? ob-Dal> {N} ``^irrigation''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0911. #4424.
<ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^cause to ^do''. |caus. of <Dem> `to do'. @:. #5283.
<biba ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^marry (tr.)''. |<biba De~.Dem> `to be married'. @V0738. #2523.
<mon ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^please''. |<mon De~.Dem> `to be pleased'. @V0446. #5303.
<sarda ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^please''. !<sarda De~.Dem> `to be pleased'. @V0446. #5313.
<ob-geb> {V} ``to ^burn (a thing)''. {N} ``^cremation''. |<geb> `to heat'. !house, cloth, etc. @V0089,N0284. #16812.
<ob-gir> {V} ``to ^teach''. |<gir> `to learn'. @V0662. #16822.
<ob-goj> {V} ``to ^kill''. |<goj> `to die'. @V0340. #16832.
<ob-lim> {V} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''. |<lim> `(water) to spread'. @V0324. #16842.
<ob-sej> {V} ``to ^show, to ^guide''. |<sej> `?'. @V0293,V0551,(D). #16850.
<ob-som> {V} ``to ^feed''. |<som> `to eat'. @V0234. #16862.
<ob-Tib> {V} ``to ^turn (oneself) over''. |<Tib> `to overturn'. @V0698. ??. #16870.
<ob-Tib> {V} ``to ^turn (something) over''. @V0699. #16880.

<ob> {V} ``to ^bite''. @W0245. #16891.
<ob.ob> {V} ``to ^bite (as a dog), to ^gnaw, to ^sting (as a bee)''. @V0055,V0269,V0623. #16900.

<od>,,<odek> {X} ``^half''. *De.<Od>(GM) `half'. @N1156. #16911.

<oda> {ADJ} ``^wet''. *De.<Od->(M) `to catch water'. @N1001. #16921.

<oDi?>,,<oDig> {V} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (a lower garment)''. !<o-dig>. @V0732,W0246. #16941.

<odik> {ADV} ``^very''. *De.<Odik>(GM) `very much, more'. @N1178. #16951.

<odil> {V} ``to ^screen, to ^hide, to ^shade, to ^protect''. !<o-dil>. @W0247. #16961.

<odog> {V} ``to ^fear, to ^frighten''. !<o-dog> echo word of <butoG>. @W0248. #16971.

<oDrei> {V} ``to ^roar''. *Loan. @V0497. ??Cf. De.<ODOr->(M) `to rear'--misspelling?--see orig. #16981.

<oRu?>,,<oRug> {VI} ``to ^mature (of boys)''. {N} ``^mature ^young_^man, ^eligible ^male''. @W0270,V0384,N0130. #16991.
<oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``the boy is ^maturing''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come'. !continuous action and effect. @N0459. #17010.
<arke onob oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``the moon is ^waxing''. |<arke> `moon', <onob> `(girls) to mature'. @N0458. #1334.
<oRu-o?n> {N} ``^boy, ^mature ^young_^man, ^son, ^step^son, ^nephew''. |<oRug-o?n>>, <o?n> `child, baby'. @N0130,N0126,N0122,N0161,N0163,N0167. ??N0167 brbrso!. #17032.
<Di~Da oRu-o?n> {N} ``^bachelor, ^unmarried ^man''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0136. ??why not oRug-o?n. #17042.
<Di~Da oRu?> {N} ``^bachelor, ^unmarried ^man''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0136. #17052.
<goti oRu?> {N} ``^servant''. |<goti> `?'. @N0382. #8662.

<o?> {SX} ``^reflexive; ^emphatic''. !reflexive means also emphatic; for example: <ni~go? zuzu> `I (emphatically) am seeing'; on the other hand, <niG ni~go? zuzu> `I am seeing myself'. @N1210. ??orig. glossed only reflexive #17061.
<gaTi-o?> {ADJ} ``^sufficient, ^many, ^more, too ^much''. {ADV} ``^very''. |<gaTi> `id.'. @N0933,N0923,N1174,N1046. ??only under o?. #7502.
<a?tu-o?> {X} ``^before''. |<a?tu> `first, before'. @N1219. #362.
<Telei-o? ui> {VI} ``to ^squeeze_through''. |<Telei> `to push', <ui> `to go'. @V0605. ??t/T. #23912.

<o?-al-o?-al-o? soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things moving from place to place''. |<o?> `?', <al> `to wander', <o?> `?perfect/past', <soG> `to sell'. !<o?al> causative of <al>. @V0428. ??perh. <o?-al.o?-al-o?>, mng of causative? #17081.

<o?-Don> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. |<o?> `?', <Don> `?'. !inanimate objects; animates require <nu> suffix. @N0954,N1235. ??CUT? #17091.
<biroG o?-Don> {X} ``^beside a ^hill''. |<biroG> `hill'. @N0501. #17102.
<nu o?-Don> {X} ``^beside''. !animate. @N1234. ??zap? #16592.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {S} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he', <ui> `to go', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `to not be'. @V0027. ??gloss orig `to ^approach'. #16604.

<o?n> {N} ``^child, ^baby''. !Becomes <o~?> before consonant. @N0124,N0125,(D),R4. #17121.
<o~?-Doi> {N} ``^young of animals''. |<Doi> `?'. @:. ??see <o~-Doi> subentries. #17132.
<o~?-siG> {N} ``^chick''. |<siG>\<gisiG> `^chicken'. @N0712. #17142.
<o~?-taG> {N} ``^calf of a ^cow''. |<taG>\<ki?-taG> `cow'. @N0736. #17152.
<posua o?n> {NK} ``^child''. |<posua> `?'. *De.<pOs->(GM) `to take care of, adopt'; Or.<posia~puO>. @N0148. #17162.
<Tura o?n>|<Turi o?n> {NK} ``^orphan (boy|girl)''. |<Tura> `orphan'. @N0146,N0147. #17172.

<o?n> {} ``''. @. ??same as above? #27210.
<on.o?n> {NK} ``^daughter, ^step-^daughter; ^girl, ^woman, ^eligible female''. @N0164,N0162,N0127,N0123,N0131. ??brbrda 170?; recte <on-o?n>?. #17641.
<Di~Da on.o?n> {N} ``^unmarried ^woman, ^spinster''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0138. #17652.
<poTri on.o?n> {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<poTRi> `pregnant'. @N0135. #17662.
<Di~Da oRu-o?n> {N} ``^bachelor, ^un^married ^man''. |<Di~Da ORu?> `id.'. @N0136. #5782.

<og-Da?> {V} ``to ^wind (thread, yarn), usually on a large bamboo spool''. |<Da?> `?'. @W0249. #4631.

<oi> {V} ``to ^blow (of the wind)''. @W0250. #17191.
<oi.oi> {V} ``to ^blow (as wind)''. {N} ``^wind''. @V0062,N0492,(D). #17200.
<oi.oi-Da?> {N} ``^storm''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0484. #17212.
<ulu.ulu oi.oi> {N} ``^breeze''. |<ulu.ulu> `?'. @N0491,(D). #17222.

<oi>,,<ui> {V} ``to ^go''. !<ui> seems to be the more-cited form; subentries there. @V0270,V0273,V0708,V0247,(D). #17231.

<oi~>,,<oJ> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''. @W0264,(D). #17711.
<oi~.oi~> {V} ``to ^abuse, to ^curse''. @V0005,V0157,V0515,(D). ??sp. #17720.

<oia~> {N} ``^frog''. @N0783. ??sez !nanidae; orig. nas throuout form. #17241.

<oj> {V} ``to ^reap, to ^harvest grain''. @W0251,(D). #17251.
<oi.oj> {V} ``to ^mow, to ^reap (grain), to ^harvest''. ![oyoy?](D). |<<oj.oj>>. @V0400,V0476,V029?,(D). #17260.
<oj-al> {V} ``to ^spread out (grain for drying)''. |<al> `straw?'. @W0252. #17270.

<oj> {V} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse (a baby)''. @V0408,V0643. #17281.

<ozar>>:. *De.<Oza>(G) `one thousand'. #17291.
<dos os ozar> {NUM} ``^one thousand''. |<dos> `ten', <os> `?''. @N1153. ??. #6282.

 {N} ``a ^plow''. *De.<Ol>(M). @N0912. #17301.
<ol De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^plow''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0447. #5133.

<ola?>,,<olag>(R4) {N} ``^leaf''. @N0833,R4.
<siTi ola?> {N} ``^paper''. *De.<siti> `a letter (post)'. @N0532. #17322.

<oldia> {ADJ} ``^yellow''. *De.<Oldi-ya>(M) `yellow'. @N1026. #17331.

<olek gulaY> {NP} ``a ^pair or ^yoke of ^oxen''. |<olek> `pair', <gulaj> `cattle, ox'. *De.<Olek> `a team of oxen'. @N1158. #27220.

<olib> {V} ``to ^meet, to ^come_across_(someone)''. !<o-lib>. @W0253,V0388,(D). #17341.

<ol-jug>,,<olzu?> {V} ``to ^put on, to ^wear a non-draped garment''. @W0254,V0733. ??Cf. <zogaRei> `?'. #10111.

<olmba?> {N} ``^bow''. @N0663. ??phonotactics. #17361.

<olnDeJ>(D),,<olNei>(D) ``to ^brood, to ^sit on eggs''. *De.<OlOND->(GM) `to set (on eggs)'. ![mai olnDe~i~-gu Dutu] `the hen brooded'. @(D). ??phonotactics. #27230.

<olo>,,<ulo> {V} ``to ^come here''. !used only in the imperative (as a suppletive for <piG>). @W0255. ??cf.<oi>,<ui> `to go'? cf.<ulo> `look there'. #17371.

<olsia> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *De.<Olsiya>(M) `lazy'. @N1057. #17381.

<olsom> {V} ``to ^delay, to be ^late''. *De.<OlOs>(G) `late'. @V0170,V0351. #17391.

<om> {V} ``to ^brood, to ^set (on eggs)''. @W0256. #17401.
<om.om> {V} ``to ^set (on eggs), to ^brood (as a hen of her chicks)''. @V0084,V0533. #17410.

<omDi> {ADJ} ``^between, ^across, ^amidst''. {V} ``to be in the ^middle, to be ^between, to put between''. !inan. obj.; animates require <nu> suffix. @N1243,N1237,W0257. #17421.
<nu omDi> {X} ``^between''. |<nu> `?'. !animate. @N1236. ??zap #16612.

<omo?> {V} ``to ^get up, to ^a^rise, to ^wake_up, to ^raise''. @V0264,V0712,V0471,(D). #17431.

<omtur> {V} ``to ^release, to ^let_go, to ^leave, to ^leave_out, to ^skip, to ^discard, to ^abandon, to ^divorce''. {N} ``a ^divorce''.
@W0258,V0482,V0361,V0002,V0570,V0359,V0188,N0216. #17441.
<paro omtur> {VI} ``for a ^wound to ^heal''. |<paro> `wound'. @V0304. #17452.

<on> {V} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant''. @W0259. #17461.
<on.on> {VT} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant, to ^grow (a plant)''. @V0440,V0686,V0290. #17470.

<o~d> {ADJ} ``^blind''. *De.<Ond->(G) `to be blind; illiterate'. @N1033,N0233. [+lok. #17481.

<o~der> {V} ``to ^lean against''. !<o~-der>. @W0261. #17491.

<o~dli> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^howl''. @N1012,V0315. #17501.

<o~dor> {V} ``to ^stand''. !<o~-dor> (only in songs) as echo word of <tunon>. @W0262. #17511.

<onger>(R4) {N} ``^male, ^man''. @R4.

<onis>>:. *De.<Onis>(G) `nineteen'. #17541.
<onise> {NUM} ``^nineteen''. @N1112. #17550.
<koRe onis> {NUM} ``^thirty-nine, lit. ^twenty ^nineteen''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1126. #17562.
<sari koRi onis> {NUM} ``^ninety-nine, lit. eighty ^nineteen''. |<sari-koRi> `eighty, lit. four score', <sari> `four'. @N1134. #17572.

<onob> {V} ``to ^mature (of girls)''. {N} ``^mature ^young_^woman, ^eligible ^female''. @W0260,V0383,N0131. #17581.
<poTri onob> {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<poTri> `pregnant'. @N0135. #17592.
<arke onob oRu?-gu pi.piG> {S} ``the ^moon is ^waxing''. |<arke> `moon', <oRu?> `(boys) to mature', <gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come'. @N0458. ??ex. #1333.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl, or I love that girl''. |<tu> `yonder', <lay> `?', <niG-nu> `my', <mon Dutu> `to liek', <mon> `favorite', <Dutu> `to stay'. @N0211. #6738.
<onob-gu pi.piG> {N} ``the ^girl is ^maturing''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <piG> `to come'. !continuous. @N0460. #17620.
<onob-gu-nu> {N} ``recently ^matured ^girl''. |<nu> `?'. @N0210,N0132. #17630.

<on.o?n> {NK} ``^daughter, ^step-^daughter; ^girl, ^woman, ^eligible female''. @N0164,N0162,N0127,N0123,N0131. ??brbrda 170?; recte <on-o?n>?. #17641.
<Di~Da on.o?n> {N} ``^unmarried ^woman, ^spinster''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0138. #17652.
<poTri on.o?n> {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<poTRi> `pregnant'. @N0135. #17662.

<o-nom>> {PRON} ``^you?, ^thou?''. |<o> `?', <nom> `thou'. @:. #17671.

<niG-nu o-nom mon Dutu> {S} ``I like you''. |<niG> `I', <nu> `of', <mon Dutu> `to like'. @V0368. ??gloss orig `to like'. #16763.

<o~s> {N} ``^duck, ^goose''. *De.<O~s>(GM) `duck'. @N0714,N0713. #17681.

<o~te?> {NB} ``^testicles''. @N0078. #17691.

<onu> {N} ``black-faced ^monkey''. *De.<Onu>(GM) `white-faced monkey', De.<honu>, Re.<unu>B. @N0771. #17701.

<oJ>,,<oi~> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''. @W0264,(D). ??spelling. #17731.
<oi~.oi~> {V} ``to ^abuse, to ^curse''. @V0005,V0157,V0515,(D). ??sp., [oy~oy~]. #17740.

<o~jir> {V} ``to be ^morning, to become morning''. @W0263. #17751.
<o~zirel> {N} ``^morning''. @N0441. #17761.
<o~zirel-bela> {N} ``^morning''. |<bela> `time'. @N0441. #2403.

<oG> {V} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. ![niG OGg-O?-niG] `I heard'. @W0265,(D). #17771.
<o~goG> {V} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. @V0305,V0369,(D). ??g perhaps intrusive: [OGg.OG], cf. above; so sp? <oG.oG>. #17780.
<se.ser o~goG pi.piG> {S} ``the ^song is ^audible''. |<se.ser> `song', <piG> `to come'. @N1014. #17792.
<se.ser o~goG pi.piG ura?> {S} ``the song is ^inaudible''. |<ura?> `is not'. @N1015. #17802.
<oG-ten> {V} ``to ^answer (a call)''. |<ten> `?'. @V0024,W0266. #17810.

<o~?-Doi> {N} ``^young of animals''. |<o?n> `^baby', <Doi> `?'. @. #17131.
<gibi? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^piglet''. |<gibi?> `^pig'. @N0751. #6014.
<girem o~?-Doi> {N} ``^kitten''. |<girem> `domestic ^cat'. @N0764. #6024.
<guso? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^pup''. |<guso?> `^dog'. @N0760. #6034.
<kirta? o~?-Doi> {N} ``^colt''. |<kirta?> `^horse'. @N0755. #6044.
<me~Da o~?-Doi> {N} ``^lamb''. |<me~Da> `^sheep'. @N0747. #6053.

<opei> {V} ``to ^promise, to ^swear''. *De.<Op->(GM) `to agree(G), to admit guilt(M)'. @V0457,V0647. #17821.

<or> {V} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. @W0267,(D). #17831.
<or.or> {V} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. {N} ``^watching, ^guarding''. @V0292,(D). #17840.

<orad> {V} ``to ^beat, to ^knock down (leaves, branches)''. !<o-r-ad>. @W0268. #17851.

<orbon> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. !inan. objects. @N0954,N1235. #17861.
<nu orbon> {X} ``^near''. !anim. objects. @N0955. ??orig. with -nu. #16622.

<oriya>>:. *De.<ODia>(G) `Oriya (language)'. #17881.
<oriya-loko> {N} ``^man''. |<loko> `?', cf. <lok> `person'. @N0122. ??recte <oRiya>?. #13853.

<oriG> {N} ``^sickle''. @N0917. #17891.

<orzei> {V} ``to ^earn''. *De.<OrOj->(M),<OrOz->(G). @V0207. #17901.

<orkit> {ADJ} ``^poor''. *Or.<OrOkhitO>. @N0344. #17911.
<orkit lok> {N} ``^poor man''. |<lok> `person'. @N0344. #17920.

<oroj> {V} ``to ^not yet be''. Cf. <ura?> `to not be. !<or-oj> (the <or> could be an allomorph of the negative prefix <ar>. @W0269. ??but no <oj> `to be' -only `to reap', or `to suckle'. #17931.

<orti> {N} ``^bracelet''. @N0646. ??ti hand. #17941.

<os>>:. #17951.
<dos os ozar> {NUM} ``^one thousand''. |<dos> `ten', <ozar> `?', cf. De.<Oza `one thousand'. @N1153. ??analysis. #6283.

<osa?>,,<osaD> {ADJ} ``^closed, ^shut''. {V} ``to ^close, to ^shut''. @N0988,V0125,V0553,W0271. #17961.

<osar> {ADJ} ``^broad''. *De.<Osar>(G) `width'. @N0958. #17971.

<o-sarda> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <sarda> `to be pleased'. @V0481. ??orig. rejoice. #16711.

<oska> {VT} ``to ^move, to ^move_a^side, to re^move (something or someone)''. *Loan. @V0760,V0484,V0695. ??not in Des. dict. #17981.
<oskei> {VI} ``to ^turn (oneself) aside''. Cf. <oska> `to move (something) aside'. *Loan. @V0694. ??not in Des. dict. #17991.

<oson> {N} ``^iron''. @N0526. #18001.
<gozia oson> {N} ``an ^iron ^prod''. |<gozia> `?a ^prod'. @N0662. #18012.

<osu?> {N} ``^knife''. @N0668. #18021.

<otguna> {V} ``to ^lean (against something)''. *De.<Otguna>(M). @V0357. #18031.

<oTka> {V} ``to ^cease, to ^stop, to ^halt''. @V0628,V0627. #18041.

<oTro> {NUM} ``^eighteen''. *De.<OTrO>(GM). @N1111. #18051.
<koRe oTro> {NUM} ``^thirty-eight, lit. ^twenty-^eighteen''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1125. #18062.

<otu>>:. #18071.

<otu paT> {ADV} ``^beyond''. !inanimate object; animate obj. requires <-nu>, e.g. he crossed beyond him <maY maY-nu otu paT uigi>; <maj> `he', <-nu> `?animate', <ui-gi> `went'). @N1242. #18090.
<nu otu paT> {ADV} ``^beyond''. !animate. @N1241. ??zap? #16632.
<eke-paT otu-paT al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<eke-paT otu-paT> `here and there', <al.al> `to wander'. @V0314. #584.

<otureY ui> {V} ``to ^dodge (move out of the path of)''. |<otureY> `?', <ui> `to go'. @V0190. ??recte <otu-re ui>: <otu> `?there, away?', <re> `adverb suffix'. #18100.

<pad> {NB} ``^foot''. *De.(GM). @N0102,N0104. #18111.
<jo?to pad> {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''. |<jogto> `below'. @(D). #10003.

<pad> {V} ``to ^brush, to ^flick (off, away)''. @W0272. ??d/D in orig. #18121.
<paD-o?-be?>(D),,<paR-o?-be?>(D) {V} ``to ^brush, to ^flick (off, away)''. |<paD> cf. <pad> `id.', <o?> `?', <be?> cf. <beD> `to give'?. @(D). #27240.

<pad> {V} ``to ^look for''. !echo word of <tor>. @W0273. ??d/D. #18131.

<paRa> {N} ``''. *De.<paRa>(G) `a section of a town, village, etc.'. @:. #18141.
<paRa sai> {N} ``^neighboring ^house''. |<sai> `?'. @N0348. #18150.
<paRa-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<nu> `adjective?', <lok> `person'. @N0349. #18160.

<paRia> {N} ``^pasture''. *De.<paRia>(G) `a fallow field'. @N0910. #18171.
<paRia lamgo> {N} ``^field''. |<lamgo> `level ground'. @N0903. #13063.

<pa?r> {V} ``to ^dawn, to become ^morning''. @W0277. ??phon cf. ti?r. #18181.
<pa?r-bela>(D),,<par-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. |<bela> `time'. @:,(D). #2413.

<pag> {V} ``to ^lance (a boil, etc.)''. @W0274. #18191.

<paiTi> {N} ``^work''. *De.(G). @:. #18201.
<paiTi De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^work''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0752. #5143.
<paiTi karia> {ADJ} ``^busy, ^industrious''. {N} ``^worker''. |<karia> `?'. @N0398,N1055,N1056. #18210.

<pakalei> {V} ``to ^chew (betel, tobacco)''. *Loan. @V0110. #18221.

<pal> {V} ``to ^drain (a field)''. @W0275. {So.<pal> `id.?'. #18231.

<pala> {N} ``^plant''. *De.(GM). @N0823. #18241.
<palei> {V} ``to ^sprout (of new ^leaf)''. *De.<pal->(M) `to put forth new leaves'. @V0602. #18250.

<pan> {N} ``^<pan>, ^betel''. *De.<pan->(G). @N0895. #18261.

<pani suna~> {N} ``^otter''. |<suna~> `?'. *De.<pani>(GM) `water', <pani suna mOlua>(M) `a sp. of wild animal'. @(D). ??do these occur? #27260.

<pa~Di kolia> {N} ``^jackal''. |<pa~Di> `?', <kolia> `fox'. @N0776. #18271.

<pa~Doi>: {N} ``^shoe''. *De.<paNDOi>(G) `sandals', <paNDei>(M) `shoes'. @N0387. #18281.
<pa~Doi uzra kaG> {N} ``^shoe-^maker, ^cobbler''. |<uzra> `to make'. @N0387. #18290.

<pa~s> {NUM} ``^five''. *De.<panc>(G),,<pa~c>(M) `five'. @N1098. #18301.
<pa~s koRi> {NUM} ``^one_^hundred, lit. five score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1135. #18310.
<pa~s-koRi-dos> {NUM} ``^one hundred and ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1136. #18320.
<pa~s so> {NUM} ``^five ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred'. @N1148. #18330.

<panu> {N} ``^license (e.g. for a gun)''. *De.<panu>(GM) `tax'. @V0933. #18341.

<pa~zra>>:. *De.<pa~jra>(M) `rib'. #18351.
<pa~zra sisaG> {NB} ``^rib''. |<sisaG> `bone'. @N0057. #18360.

<paG>>:. #18371.
<moRo paG> {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother)''. |<moRo> `big'. @N0173. #15112.

<paGniani>(D) {N} ``^witch''. *De.<paGnia>(M) `sorcerer'. ??feminine? @(D). #27270.

<pap> {N} ``^sin''. *De.(G). @:. #18381.
<pap De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^sin''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0561. #5153.
<pap lok> {N} ``^impious person''. |<lok> `person'. @N1094. #13763.

<par> {N} ``^cave''. *De.(GM). @N0498. #18391.

<par>,,<pa?r> {V} ``to ^dawn, to become ^morning''. !<par> only appears in combinations. @:. #18401.
<par-bela>,,<pa?r-bela>(D) {N} ``^dawn''. |<bela> `time'. @:,(D). #2413.
<par-bela tara-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. |<tara-bela> `dawn'. @N0439. #2433.

<paro> {V} ``to be ^injured, to ^wounded''. {N} ``a ^wound''. @W0276,N0244,R4. #18411.
<paro omtur> {VI} ``for a ^wound to ^heal''. |<omtur> `to leave'. @V0304. #17453.
<malti paro> {N} ``^measles''. |<malti> `?'. @N0269. #14362.

<paroi> {N} ``^pigeon''. @N0715. #18421.
<paroi guDa> {N} ``^pigeon ^loft''. |<guDa> `cage'. @N0572. #8793.

<pasi> {N} ``^grain ^crop, a kind of ^grain''. !not cultivated by Gutob people(D). @N0699. #18431.

<pasi> {V} ``to ^set a trap, to ^trap; a ^trap''. *De.<pasi>(G) `a stone trap'. @V0532,V0687,N0673. #18441.

<pasla> {V} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over''. *De.<pasl->(M),,<pasOl->(G) `to turn over'. @V0699. #18451.
<paslei> {VI} ``to ^turn_^over, to ^turn_back''. @:,V0696. #18460.
<umtaRei paslei> {V} ``to ^turn (oneself) over''. |<umtaRei> `to turn (something) over'. V0698. #18472.

<paT>(D) {V} ``to go_^a^cross (a street, hill, or river)''. !e.g. <maj otu-paT-igi> `he crossed to the other side, lit. he beyond-went'; cf. Gorum <paD> `to cross (e.g. a river)'. ??I'm not positive this is a verb, in view of <otu paT> `beyond'. @(D). #18481.
<otu paT> {ADV} ``^beyond''. |<otu> `?'. !inanimate. @N1242. #18092.
<-nu otu paT> {X} ``^beyond''. !animate, E.g. he crossed beyond him <maY maY-nu otu paT uigi>). @N1241. #16633.
<eke-paT otu-paT> {ADV} ``?^here and ^there''. |<eke-paT> `?'. @V0028. ?? #26672.
<eke-paT otu-paT al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<al.al> `to wander'. @V0314. #585.

<paTa marei> {V} ``to ^harrow''. |<marei> `to strike (a match, spark)'. *De.<paTa>(M) `a harrow, rake'. @V0298. #14543.

<paTalei> {V} ``to ^embrace''. *De.<paTal-i dar->(M) `to embrace'. @V0209. #18501.

<paTki> {N} ``^calf (female)''. @N0738. #18511.

<paT-makRi> {N} ``^spider''. |<paT> `?', <makRi> `monkey'. *De.<paT makRi guDa>(G),,<paT makRi zal>(G) `spider's web'. @N0803. #18521.
<paT-makRi zal> {N} ``^spider ^web''. |<zal> `net'. *De.<paT makRi zal>(G) `spider's web'. @N0804. #10183.

<patol> {ADJ} ``^thin''. *De.<patOl>(GM) `thin, slender, sparse'. !(of dim.). @N0961. #18531.

<paT-salo> {N} ``^school''. |<salo> `building'. *De.<paT>(G) `language, lesson, school'. @N0358. #18541.

<ped>>: ??d/D. Cf. <pad> `foot'. #18551.
<jog-ped> {V} ``to ^kick''. |<jog> `?'. @W0175. ??d/D. #9982.

<peD>,,<peR>(R4) {V} ``to ^blow (a musical instrument)''. @W0278,R4. {So.<pEd>. #18561.
<peR.pe?> {V} ``to ^blow (a flute)''. @V0064. #18570.
<p[in]e?> {N} ``^flute''. |<<p[in]eD>>, <-in-> `nominalization'. @N0683. #9594.

<pel> {NB} ``^penis''. *De.<pel>(M) `rectum'. @N0077. #18581.
<pel-Dim> {NB} ``^testicle(s); ^kidney''. |<pel> `?', <Dim> `?'. *De.<pelDim>(D), <Dim>(GM) `egg; bubble'. @(D). ??Gloss? #18600.

<pela> {V} ``to ^push''. *De.<pel->(GM) `to push, shove'. @V0464. #18591.

<pel-Dim>(D) {NB} ``^testicle(s); ^kidney''. |<pel> `penis'. *De.<pelDim>(D), <Dim>(GM) `egg; bubble'. @(D). ??Gloss? #18601.

<pen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)'' @1194,R4. [fetched. #18611.
<pen-nen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)''. @N1201,N1198. #16133.

<per> {V} ``to ^burn, to ^smart (from hot, spicy food)''. @W0279. #18621.

<peri> {N} ``^box''. *De.<peRi>(M) `box'. @N0593. #18631.

<peTi>>:. *De.<peTi>(M) `young hen'. #18641.
<peTi gime?> {N} ``^nanny (without young)''. |<gime?> `goat'. @N0741. #18650.
<peTi me~Da> {N} ``^ewe (without young)''. |<me~Da> `sheep'. @N0746. #14773.

<piD> {V} ``to ^remove (thatch, tiles), to ^dismantle; to ^break(D)''. Cf. <pir> `to scatter'. @W0280,(D). #18661.
<piR.pi?>,,<pi.pi?>(D) {V} ``to ^demolish, to ^wreck''. |<<piD>>. Cf.<pig> `to break'. @V0171,V0543,(D). #18670.

<piD>(D),,<pig> {V} ``to ^break in two''. @W0281. ??final g? -[niG pensil (o)piRo?niG] `I broke the pencil'. #18690.
<pi?.pi?>,,<pi.piD>(D) {VI, VT} ``to ^break in two (as a stick, intr., tr.); to ^crack_the_^joints''. @V0075,V0076,W0281,(D). #18700.

<piRi?> {N} ``^bird''. @N0707. #18681.
<piRi? guDa> {N} ``^bird ^cage''. |<guDa> `cage'. @N0554. #8803.

<pig>,,<piD>(D) {V} ``to ^break in two''. @W0281. ??final g? -[niG pensil (o)piRo?niG] `I broke the pencil'. #18691.
<pi?.pi?>,,<pi.piD>(D) {VI, VT} ``to ^break in two (as a stick, intr., tr.); to ^crack_the_^joints''. @V0075,V0076,W0281,(D). #18702.

<pika>>:. #18711.
<pika seli> {NB} ``^calf of the ^leg''. |<seli> `flesh'. @N0099. #18720.
<pika ti.ti> {NB} ``^fore^arm''. |<ti.ti> `arm'. @N0087. #18730.

<pile?>,,<pilej>(D) {ADJ} ``^white''. {V} ``to ^whiten, to ^white^wash''. {N} ``white, white of the ^eye''. @N0036,W0282,N0610,N1020,(D). {So.<pAlE>?. #18741.

<pi~Dai> {N} ``^verandah''. *De.<piNDa>(GM) `verandah, porch'. @N0565. {So.<pinda>. #18751.

<p[in]e?> {N} ``^flute''. *Or.<boi~si>. |<<p[Vn]eD>>, <peD> `to blow (a flute)'. @N0683. #9591.

<piG> {V} ``to ^come''. E.g. <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always', <nom> `you', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'. @W0283. #18761.

<pi.piG> {V} ``to ^come, to ^happen, to ^take place, to ^visit''. @V0133,V0296,V0708,(D). #18770.
<onob-gu pi.piG> {N} ``the ^girl is ^maturing''. |<onob> `(a girl) to mature', <gu> `?perfect/past'. !continuous action and effect. @N0460. ??. #17622.
<oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``the ^boy is ^maturing''. |<oRu?> `(a boy) to mature', <gu> `?perfect/past'. !continuous action and effect. @N0459. ??. #18782.
<arke onob oRu?-gu pi.piG> {N} ``^waxing moon''. |<arke> `moon', <onob> `(a girl) to mature'. !The moon is becoming matured gradually; the moon is waxing. @N0458. ??are <onob> and <oRu?> variants in this? #1332.
<Da? pi.piG> {N} ``^rain''. |<Da?> `water'. @N0483. #4433.
<Da? pi.piG borsa pi.piG> {V} ``to ^rain''. |<borsa> `rain'. @V0470. #3644.
<se.ser o~goG pi.piG> {ADJ} ``the ^song is ^audible''. |<se.ser> `song', <oG>,<o~goG> `to hear'. @N1014. ??orig. gloss `audible', see orig. #17793.
<se.ser o~goG pi.piG ura?> {ADJ} ``the ^song is ^inaudible''. @N1015. ??orig. gloss `inaudible', see orig. #17803.
<sor-piG> {V} ``to ^steal''. |<sor> `thief'. *De.<cOr->(G) `to steal; thief'. @W0354. #18792.
<maY a~Dei-gu piG-gi> {S} ``he came back from half way.''. |<maY> `he ', <a~Dei> `to return', <gu> `?perfect/past', <gi> `?perfect/past'. @N1157. ??orig. gloss `half way', see orig. #895.
<piGisu ri.riG> {V} ``to ^get (come and get)''. |<su> `?', <ri.riG> `to fetch'. @V0262. #18822.

<pir> {V} ``to ^scatter''. @W0284,(D). #27290.
<pir.pir> {VT} ``to ^scatter''. @V0513. #18840.

<piskei> {V} ``to ^blow (a horn)''. @V0065. #18851.

<piskei> {V} ``to ^press or ^squeeze out (juice), to ^wring out (clothes), to squeeze a woman's breast; to ^choke or ^strangle someone; to ^trigger (a gun)''. *De.<pick->(M) `to knead, wring, squeeze'. @V0606,V0756,V0604,V0393,(D). #18861.

<pislei> {V} ``to ^escape''. *De.<pisl->(M) `to slide, slip, trip'. @V0218. #18881.

<pit> {NB} ``^bile''. *De.<pit>(GM); Or.<pito>. @N0116. #18891.

<piTeb>,,<piTob>,,<pi?Tob>(D) {V} ``to ^crack_the_^joints (e.g. of the fingers)''. !<pi-Teb-, pi-Tob>; cf. <pig> `to break in two'. @W0285,V0580,(D). #18901.

<pitol> {N} ``^brass''. *De.<pitOl>(GM). @N0528. #18911.

<pobte>,,<pokte>(D) {ADJ} ``^tight''. {V} ``to become tight''. *De.<pOkte>(G), also <pobte>(D). @W0286,(D). #18921.

<po[b]Dal> {VTC} ``to ^break (a pot), to ^hatch (an egg), to ^fire, to ^shoot (an animal)''. |caus. of <puDal> `to break, etc. (intr.)'. @V0078,V0300,V0394,V0548. #1571.

<pod> {X} ``a ^mantra''. @(D). #27300.

<poD> {V} ``to ^cross''. @W0287. {So.<pAd>. #18931.

<poD-ur> {V} ``to ^jump ^over, to hurdle''. |<ur> by-form of <ir> `to jump', cf. <aD-ur> `to step across' (<aD> `to step'). @W0292,V0335. [orig. <po'Dur>. #18940.
<po?R-gu igi> {V} ``''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <igi> (<ui-gi>) `went'. ?? #18950.
<maj ki~Da? po?R-gu igi> {X} ``he had crossed the river (whether by boat or by walking)''. |<maj> `he', <ki~Da?> `river'. @N0522. ?? <gu ui>. #18962.

<poD> {V} ``to ^sew''. @W0288. {So.<pAd>. #18971.
<poR.po?> {V} ``to ^sew, to ^mend (a garment)''. @V0536,V0391. #18980.

<podom> {NB} ``^palm of hand''. *De.<pOdOm>(GM) `palm of hand'. @N0090. #18991.

<poDru>>:. #19001.
<poDru-taG> {N} ``male ^calf''. |<taG> `cattle'. Cf. <puDra>|<puDri> `buffalo calf (m.|f.)', also De.<pOR>(GM) `buffalo (bull(M))'. @N0737. #19010.

<poD-ur>(D) [pO?Rur] {VT} ``to ^jump ^across''. |<poD> `to cross', <ur> cf. <ir> `to jump'. !cf. <aD-ur> `id.' (but not recognized(D)). @(D). #27310.
<po?R-gu igi> {X} ``(had) ^crossed (e.g. a river)''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <igi> (<ui-gi>) `went'. ?? #19021.
<maj ki~Da? po?R-gu igi> {X} ``he had crossed the river (whether by boat or by walking)''. |<maj> `he', <ki~Da?> `river'. @N0522. ?? <gu ui>. #18963.

<po?TiG> {N} ``^bubble (of water)''. @N0510. #19031.

<po?TiG> {N} ``^star''. @N0461. #19041.
<TiRob-gu lo?-gu-nu po?TiG> {N} ``^falling_^star''. |<TiRob> `?', <log> `to fall', <gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective' . @N0463. #13563.

<pog> {V} ``to ^stab, to ^pierce, to ^spear''. @W0289. {So.<pO>. #19051.
<po?.po?> {V} ``to ^stab, to ^spear''. *Loan. @V0610,V0589. ??not in De. dict. #19060.

<poga> {N} ``chewing ^tobacco''. *Loan?. @N0894. ??not in Des. dict. #19071.

<poi> {V} ``to ^move (usually, around in a ^circle)''. {N} ``a train_^line or ^route(D)''. @W0290,(D). ??gloss. #19081.

<poyei~> {V} ``to ^float''. *De.<pOi~>(G),,<pOi>(M) `to float (on water)'. @V0246. ??sp <poyeJ>?. #19091.

<pok>>:. ??De.<pOk->(M) `to ripen, be putrified'. #19101.
<pok urei> {N} ``a kind of ^fly''. |<urei> `fly'. @N0814. #19110.

<poki> {N} ``^feather''. *De.<pOGki>(G),,<pO~ki>(M) `feather, fin, wing'. @N0701. #19121.

<pokte>(D),,<pobte> {ADJ} ``^tight''. {V} ``to become tight''. *De.<pOkte>(G), also <pobte>(D). @W0286,(D). #18920.

<pol> {N} ``^blighted ^grain''. *De.<pOl>(GM) `chaff'. @N0869. #19131.

<pol> {N} ``^nest''. *De.<pOl>(G) `hollow (like a tree)'. @N0708. #19141.
<pol sulob> {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. |<sulob> `tree'. @N0837. #19150.

<po~di> {N} ``^law_^suit''. *Loan?. @N0367. ??De.<pOndi>(G) `a lie, untruth'. #19161.

<po~dro> {NUM} ``^fifteen''. *De.<pO~dOr>(M),,<pOndrO>(G) `fifteen'. @N1108. #19171.
<po~dro koRi> {NUM} ``three hundred, lit. ^fifteen ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1146. #19180.

<ponos> {N} ``^jack^fruit''. *De.<pOnOs>(GM) `jackfruit'. @N0853,(D). #19191.

<poG> {V} ``to ^crush (lice and similar creatures) with the fingernail''. @W0291,(D). #19201.

<poGal> {ADJ} ``^false''. {V} ``to ^lie, to ^exaggerate''. {N} ``lie, ^liar''. *De.<pOG->(M) `to exaggerate, lie', De.<pOGgal>(M) `deceitful'.
@N0929,N1037,N0327,V0363,V0219,N0326,N0328. #19211.

<poGrei> {V} ``to ^swim''. *De.<pOGgOr->(G) `to swim, wade'. @V0650. #19221.

<popos> {NB} ``^lung''. *De.<pOpOs>(GM) `lungs'. @(P). #19231.

<poraru> {ADV} ``^year_before_^last''. Cf. <poru> `last year'. @(D). #27340.

<porei> {V} ``to ^read, to ^study''. *De.<pOR->(GM) `to read, repeat, study'. @V0475,V0640. ??r/R. #19241.

<porman> {N} ``^oath''. @N0315,(D). #19251.

<poro> {N} ``^ceremony''. *De.<pOrOb>(G) `festival, holiday'. @N0319. #19261.
<porob De~.Dem>. {V} ``^??''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0100. #19270.

<porsei> {V} ``to ^smooth the hair with the palm''. *De.<pOrOs->(G) `to stroke'. @V0767. #19281.

<poru>(D) {ADV} ``^last_^year''. *De.<pOru>(G),,<pOruG>(G) `last year'. Cf. <poraru> `year before last'. @(D). #27320.
<poru-ke>(D) {ADV} ``^next_^year''. |<ke> `?'. *De.<pOru>(M) `next year'. @(D). ??mng? #27330.

<posli>>:. Cf. De.<pOce beT-ai->(G) `to draw back', De.<pOcil>(G) `late, last'. #19291.
<posli gusei> {V} ``to ^cringe, to ^draw_back in fear''. |<gusei> `to move (oneself) aside'. @V0152. #9173.

<posua>>:. *De.<pOs->(GM) `to take care of, adopt, tame, nurse', De.<pOsua pila ai->(G) `to adopt a child'. #19301.

<posua o?n> {NK} ``^child''. *Or.<posia~puO>. |<o?n> `child'. @N0148. #17163.

<poTa> {N} ``^??''. *De.<pOTa>(G) `eyelid', Or.<poTa> `?'. @:. #19311.
<mo? poTa> {NB} ``^eye^brow, ^eyelashes''. |<mo?> `eye'. @N0019,N0020. #19322.

<potek> {X} ``^until''. @N1231. #19331.

<poTkar> {ADJ} ``^dangerous''. *De.<pOTkar>(M) `wicked, fraudulent, impious'. @N1054. #19341.

<poTri> {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. {VI} ``to ^conceive, to become pregnant''. {VT} ``to make pregnant''. {N} ``^pregnancy''. @V0136,V0040,N0221,N0135,N0135. #19351.
<poTri on.o?n> {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<on.o?n> `young woman'. @N0135. #17663.
<poTri onob> {N} ``^pregnant ^woman''. |<onob> `young woman'. @N0135. #17593.
<poTriYo> {N} ``^pregnant''. @N0135. ??. #19360.

<poTu> {N} ``^chaff''. *De.<pOT>(M) `chaff'. @N0863,N0870. ??T/t. #19371.

<puRa?> {N} ``^tail, ^sting''. @N0687,N0797. #19381.
<keroG puRa?> {N} ``^paddy ^ear''. |<keroG> `paddy'. @N0867. #11282.
<zona puRa?> {N} ``^corn ^ear''. |<zona> `maize'. @N0865. #10542.

<puDal> {V} ``to ^break into pieces, to ^hatch, to ^explode, to ^burst open, to ^bloom''. @W0293,V0077,V0061. #19391.
<po[b]Dal> {VTC} ``to ^break (a pot), to ^hatch (an egg), to ^fire, to ^shoot (an animal)''. |caus. of <puDal> `to break, etc. (intr.)'. @V0078,V0300,V0394,V0548. #1573.

<puDra>|<puDri> {N} ``male|female ^buffalo_^calf''. *De.<puDra>(G) `young male|female buffalo'. Cf. <poDru-taG> `male calf'. @N0731,N0732. #21.

<puza> {N} ``^festival''. *De.<puza>(G) `worship, sacrifice'. @N0317. #19421.

<pula> {VT} ``to cause to ^swell''. *De.<pul->(GM) `to swell, bloat, puff up, soak up'. @V0649. #19431.
<pulei> {VI} ``to ^swell''. *De. @V0649. #19440.

<pulu?> {N} ``small ^hole''. @N0508. #19451.
<mi? pulu?> {NB} ``^nostril''. |<mi?> `nose'. @N0040. #19462.

<pu~Da> {NB} ``^breath, ^windpipe, ^trachea''. *De.<puNDa>(M) `breath'. Cf. <pu~Dei> `to breathe'. @N0114,N0062. #19471.

<pu~De?> {NB} ``^cheek''. @N0032,(D). #19481.

<pu~Dei>,,<punDei>(D) {VI} ``to ^breathe, to ^sigh, to ^pant, to ^rest''. {N} ``^breathing, ^respiration(D)''. *De.<puND->(M) `to rest, pant, breathe'. Cf. <pu~Da> `breath'. @V0081,V0422,V0489,V0558,(D). #19491.

<pu~Dei Dutu> {NB} ``^breath''. |<Dutu> `to be, to have'. @N0114. ??gloss & class? #6703.

*** some entries <puNDa>... <puT-ek> missing from Des. dict.; comparison picked up again at ***.

<puni> {N} ``^full_^moon''. *Loan. @N0453. #19501.

<punjek>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. @(D). #27350.

<puG>>:. #19511.
<puG-Da?> {V} ``to be ^blistered, to be ^irritated (of the skin)''. |<Da?> `?'. @W0294. #19520.

<purbenu>>:. #19531.
<purbenu lok> {NK} ``^ancestor''. @N0149. ??-nu?. #19540.

<purun> {ADJ} ``^full''. @N0985. #19551.

<pustok> {N} ``^book''. *Loan. @N0533. #19561.

<puT> {N} ``small ^village''. @N0346. #19571.

<puta?> {N} ``^rain_^shield''. @N0653. #19581.

<puTaj> {V} ``to ^pop (of corn)''. !<pu-Taj>. @W0295,(D). #19591.

<puTei>>:. #19601.
<puT.puTei> {V} ``to ^bubble (as fluid)''. !noun <po?TiG>. @V0085. #19610.

<puTki>(D) {N} ``Indian field ^mouse''. @(D). #27360.

<putla> {N} ``^idol, ^image''. *De.(GM); Or.<pituLa>. @N0310,N0311. #19621.

<putod> {V} ``to give off ^sparks''. !<pu-tod>. @W0296. #19631.

<ra'TiG> {V} ``to ^spread (of the legs)''. !<ra'-TiG>. @W0303. #19641.

<rag> {V} ``to ^tear, to ^rip''. @W0297,(D). !<maj ra-o?> `he tore'. #19651.
<ra?.ra?> {V} ``to ^tear, to ^rip (cloth)''. @V0663. #19660.

<rai> {V} ``to ^butt, to ^gore''. @W0298,(D). #19671.

<raj> {V} ``to ^bury(?)''. {N} ``^cemetery(D), boneyard''. !in <raj-saG> `cemetery, boneyard'. @W0299,(D). #19681.
<raj-saG> {N} ``^cemetery, where ^bones are ^buried''. |<saG> `bone'. @N0285. #19690.

<razi> {N} ``^world''. @N0428. #19701.

<razinama> {N} ``^agreement''. *Loan. @N0365. ??not in Des. dict. #19711.

<razkuza>|<razkuzi> {N} ``^dwarf (male|female)''. *Loan? @N0229,(D). ??not in Des. dict. #19721.

<ra~bi> {N} ``common ^mynah''. *De.<rami>(M),,<rambi cOROi>(G) `a bird, the black headed munia' (<cOROi> `bird'). @N0717. ??gloss? #19731.

<ramon> {N} ``^vulture''. @N0726. #19741.

<ra~deri> {N} ``a ^cook''. *De.(M). @N0380. #19751.

<ra~Di> {NK} ``^widow''. *De.<raNDi>(GM); Or.<ra~Di>. @N0145. #19761.
<ra~Dola> {NK} ``^widower''. *De.<raNDela>(G),,<raNDOla>(M). @N0144. #19770.

<raG> {V} ``to ^put something (usually, food for cooking) on the fire''. @W0300. #19781.
<raG.raG> {V} ``to ^keep (on the fire)''. @V0338. #19790.

<raG>>:. #19801.
<r[un]aG> {V} ``to ^cure''. !in <raG> echo word for <si~d-roG> N `medicine'. @W0301. ??VERB--looks like noun from verb <raG>; cf. <roG> `red'?? #15793.

<raG-Dal> {V} ``to ^cover (a jar)''. {N} ``^cover, lid''. |<Dal> `to cover'. @W0302,V0148,N0591. #4771.
<raG-Dal-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^covered (jar)''. |<gu> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. Cf. <Dal-gu-nu> `covered'. @N0968. #4783.

<ra~gei> {V} ``to ^crawl (as a baby), to ^stalk (in hunting)''. *De.<raGg->(G) `to flow, glide, crawl'. @V0150,V0612. ??sp. #19811.

<ra~gni> {N} ``^sky''. @N0430. ??sp. #19821.

<re>>: ??adv. sx [loaned?] ?, cf. <dapre.dapre sarloG> {V} ``to ^chatter''. @V0105. #27370.
<dire> {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADV} ``^slowly''. *De.<dir-e>(GM) `quietly, slowly'. @N0994,N1013,N1179. #27380.
<nitre> {ADV} ``^daily''. *De.<nitre>(G) `always; daily admission'. @N1181. #19831.
<tersona-re> {ADV} ``^fast, ^quickly''. |<tersona> `fast, quick'. @N0993. #19842.

<reb> {V} ``to ^gnaw''. @W0304. #19851.
<reb.reb> {V} ``to ^grit the teeth''. @V0287. #19860.

<reD> {V} ``to ^join, to ^tie (ropes)''. @W0305. #19871.
<re.re?> {V} ``to ^join, to ^tie (ropes)''. @V0329. ??appar. D or R delete bef. r (as elsewhere bef. l) #19880.

<reDi> {NB} ``^heel''. *De.(GM). @N0103,(D). #19891.

<regRei> {V} ``to ^rub dirt''. @V0505. ??mng. #19901.

<rel-a~gra> {N} ``^coals''. *De.<aGgar>(G),,<aGgra>(GM) `charcoal(M), dead coals(G)'. @N0579. ??sp.; cut not in orig.? #19911.

<remol> {NK} ``^husband''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <etoG> `this', <nu> `of', <DeY> `?'. @N0140. ??split?. #19921.
<remol ui-gi-nu> {N} ``^married ^woman''. |<ui> `to go ', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. @N0134. #19930.

<retei> {V} ``to ^drag_the_^feet''. @V0192. ??De.<ret->(M) `to brush, polish, rasp'. #19941.

<retei> {V} ``to ^massage, to ^agitate, to ^stir (solid things)''. @V0385,V0514. ??gloss; De.<ret->(M) `to brush, polish, rasp'. #19951.

<ri?> {V} ``to ^grind''. @W0306,(D). #19961.
<ri.ri?> {V} ``to ^grind (grain)''. @V0285,(D). #19970.

<ri?>>:. #19981.
<ri?-taG>,,<rig-taG> {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^paint, to ^smear (e.g. with cowdung water)''. |Perh. haplology of <i?-taG> `cowdung'. @V0441,W0308. #9394.

<rig> {V} ``to ^blow_the_^nose''. @W0307. #19991.
<ri?.ri?> {V} ``to ^blow_the_^nose''. @V0066. #20000.

<rim> {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''. @W0309. #20011.

<ri~Del> {NB} ``^lip (upper and lower)''. @N0042. #20021.

<riG> {V} ``to ^take, to ^bring, to ^convey''. @W0310. #20031.
<ri.riG> {V} ``to ^bring, to ^fetch, to ^go_^get, to ^accept, to ^take, to ^take_down (e.g. from a hook)''. Cf. Re<ri.rim>, <ndrim> `id.'. @V0004,V0083,V0235,V0653,V0261,(D). #20040.
<pi~gisu ri.riG> {V} ``to ^get (come and get)''. |<piG> `to come'. @V0262. #20052.
<uigisu ri.riG> {V} ``to ^get (go and get)''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0261. #20062.
<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<ar> `?not', <riG> `to take', <gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man'. @N0138. #1293.
<ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> {N} ``^married man, lit. one who has ^taken a ^wife)''. |<ki~boj> `wife'. @N0133. #20072.
<i~-riG>,,<i~-d-riG> {V} ``to ^bring, to ^take''. !only in songs for <riG> (This looks like an old (Remo-like) redupl. infin. form.). @W0163. #4323.

<ritil>,,<litir>,,<lintir>/ {NB} ``^ear''. <ritil> reversal of original <litir>, cf. Re.<litir>. @N0029,R4. #20081.

<rod> {V} ``to ^press (oil seeds)''. @W0311. #20091.

<rod>(D) {VT} ``to ^tie, to ^join (ropes)''. @(D). ??possib <rode>, as in <maj rodeo?> `he tied'. #27390.

<ro?>(R4),,<row> {N} ``^elephant''. @N0772,@R4. {So.<ra?a>. ??<row> phonotactics? #20241.

<ro?>>:. #20101.
<mui-ro?> {NUM} ``^one''. !<goTek> or <lab> are used instead in counting. |<mui> `one'. @N1095. #20112.

<rog> {N} ``^sickness, ^disease''. *De.<rOg>(GM). @N0249,N0258. #20121.
<rog sob.sob> {V} ``to ^take sick''. |<sob> `to catch, to hold'. @V0655. #20130.
<rog lok> {N} ``^man suffering from ^leprosy''. |<lok> `person'. @N0260. #20140.
<moRo rog> {N} ``^leprosy''. |<moRo> `big'. @N0259. #15122.
<rogi> {ADJ} ``^sick''. @N1052. #20150.

<roit> {N} ``^farmer, ^cultivator''. *De.<rOit lOk>(G) `farmers (in general)'. @N0394,N0350. #20161.
<moRo roit> {N} ``^big ^cultivator''. |<moRo> `big'. @N0351. #15132.

<roj> {V} ``to ^milk''. @W0312,(D). #20171.
<ro.roj> {V} ``to ^milk (a cow)''. @V0392,(D). #20180.

<rokia> {N} ``^??''. *De.<rOkia>(G) `salvation'. @:. #20191.
<rokia De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^rescue, to ^protect''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0458,V0487. #20200.

<roG> {ADJ} ``^red, ^colored''. {N} ``^color''. *De.<rOG>(M),,<rOGg>(G) `red; color', <raGgu>(G) `color'. @N1023,N0427,(D). #20211.
<baro bani roG> {ADJ} ``^variegated''. |<baro> `many, lit. twelve', <bani> `kinds?'. @N1027. #1843.
<roG ui> {V} ``to ^fade (lose color)''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0223. #20220.

<ros> {N} ``fruit ^juice, ^sap''. *De.<rOs>(GM). @N0828,N0628,(D). #20231.
<aD-ros> {NB} ``^bone_^marrow''. *Des.<aD>(G) `bone', <ros>(GM) `juice, sap'. @N0004. #242.
<bulu ros> {N} ``^fruit ^juice''. |<bulu> `ripe fruit'. @N0628. #4012.

<row>,,<ro?>(R4) {N} ``^elephant''. @N0772,@R4. {So.<ra?a>. ??<row> phonotactics? -see orig. #20242.

<ruDei>>:. *De.<ruNDai->(M) `to gather together'. ??see orig. #20251.
<isal ruDei-gu Dutu> {PH} `` his skin is wrinkled''. |<isal> `skin', <Dutu> `to be'. Cf. <ru~Dei> `to gather together'. @N0011. #6714.

<rug> {V} ``to ^open''. !in <r-un-ug> N `doorway, passage-way'. @W0313. #20261.
<ru?.ru?> {V} ``to ^open (a door, a bag)''. @V0413,V0416. #20270.
<r[un]u?> {N} ``^doorway''. |<<r[un]ug>>. @N0566. #15803.

<rug-Dal> {V} ``to ^uncover''. |Prob. `open the cover', with <-Dal> a NCF of <raG-Dal> `a cover', rather than directly reflecting <Dal> `to open'. @W0314. #4793.

<rug>>: ??. #20281.
<rug-Da?> {V} ``to ^sprinkle water (with the hands) around food before eating (on certain ceremonial occasions)''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0315. #4573.

<ruku?>,,<rukug>(R4) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. @N0600,R4. *So.<roGko>. ??no nasality?. #20291.

<rulai> {V} ``to ^stir''. !<ru-lai>. @W0316. #20301.

<rumaj>,,<runaj>(P) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. @N0095. ??[runAy?](P). #20311.

<ru~Da?> {VT} ``to ^collect, to ^gather (crops)''. *De.<ruND-ai->(G) `to gather up anything'. @V0759,V0129,V0258. #20321.
<ru~Dei> {VI} ``to ^assemble, ^gather together (as people)''. *De.<ruNDai->(M) `to gather together'. @V0257. #20331.
<ru~Dei-gu-nu lok> {N} ``^assembly''. |<lok> `person, people'. @N0360. #20340.
<isal ruDei-gu Dutu> {PH} `` his skin is wrinkled''. |<isal> `skin', <Dutu> `to be'. Cf. <ru~Dei> `to gather together'. *Loan? @N0011. ??subenter here? -same word? #6713.

<r[un]aG> {V} ``to ^cure''. !cf. <raG> echo word for <si~droG> N `medicine'. @W0301. #15791.

<r[un]u?> {N} ``^doorway''. |<<r[un]ug>>, nom. of <rug> `to open'. @N0566. #15801.

<ru~gul> {N} ``^bridge''. @N0523. ??sp.; -not recognized by JP. #20351.

<ruGo>,,<ruo~> {V} ``^chill, ^cold, ^dew; to be ^cold; to ^catch cold''. @W0317,N0253,N0482,R4. #20361.
<sitli ru~o> {N} ``^cold''. |<sitli> `?'. @N0270. #20372.

<rupa> {N} ``^silver''. *De.(G). @N0529. #20381.

<sa> {N} ``^tea''. *Loan. ![sa] ~ [tsa]. @N0624,(D). #20391.

<sa> {X} ``^also''. @N1177. #20401.

<sa>>:. #20411.
<u~Doj-sa> {X} ``^??''. |<u~Doj> `which day'. @:. ??see orig. #20422.
<ar-u~Doj sa> {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<ar> `?'. @N0480. #1364.
<mun u~Doj-sa> {ADV} ``^year after next''. |<mun> `?'. @N0481. #15552.

<sab> {V} ``to ^catch_^fire, to ^burn''. @W0318. #20431.

<sabu> {N} ``^soap''. *De.(G). @N0597. #20441.

<saRa>,,<saDa> {V} ``to ^snatch away''. *De.<caD-ai kai->(G) `to snatch away (food)'. @V0762. #20451.

<saRu> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's sister's husband)''. *Or.<sORhu>. @N0197. #20461.

<sa?Toi~>,,<sa?Toi>(D) {N} ``^ladle''. @N0592,(D). #20471.

<sag> {V} ``to ^pluck (leaves)''. !in <s[un]ag>. @W0319. ??cf. De.<sag>(G) `vegetable', Hi.<sag> `cooked greens'? #20481.
<sa?.sa?> {V} ``to ^pick (leaves)''. @V0431. #20490.
<s[un]ag> {N} ``^??''. |nom. of <sag>. @W0319. #20502.

<sag>>:. #20511.
<besag>,,<bed-sag> {V} ``to ^spread (out)''. |<bed> `?', <sag> `?'. !this is probably not a loan word. @W0053. ??orig. 2nd form <besag-bed-sag>, ?CUT? #2162.

<sag>>:. #20531.
<geJ-sag> {V} ``to ^chew''. |<geJ> `?'. @W0125. ??CUT? #7622.

<sag>>:. #20541.
<le-sag> {V} ``to ^squeeze, to ^wring (e.g. neck)''. |<le> `?'. @W0204. ??CUT? #20552.

<saga> {N} ``^hay''. @N0860. #20561.

<sa-guj> {V} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash (the insides of pots, etc.)''. |<sa> `?', <guj> `?to wash'. @W0320,V0492. #20571.

<sai> {N} ``^scum''. Cf. De.<saia>(G) `cream (on top of milk)'. @N0621. #20581.

<sai>>: #20591.
<sa.sai> {V} ``to ^make_^batter''. !<sa-sai>. @W0329. ??Redup.? cf. <misa> `to mix'. #20600.

<sai> {N} ``^shade''. *De.<ca~i>(M),,<sai>(G) `shadow'. @N1019,N0625. #20611.

<sai>>:. ??De.<sai->(G) `to thatch'? #20621.
<sai-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<lok> `person'. @N0349. #20630.
<paRa sai> {N} ``^neighboring house''. *De.<paRa>(G) `a section of a town, village, etc.'. @N0348. #18154.

<saibu> {N} ``^sahib''. *De.(G). @N0339. #20651.

<sail> {N} ``^wild ^buffalo''. @R4. #27400.

<sai-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<lok> `person'. *Loan. @N0349. #20631.

<sakei> {V} ``to ^taste, to sense a flavor''. *De.<cak->(M),,<sak->(G) `to taste'. @V0660,(D). #20661.

<sakoR> {ADJ} ``^narrow''. @N0959. #20671.

<sal> {V} ``to ^lick''. @W0321. {So.<jal>. #20681.
<sa.sal> {V} ``to ^lick''. @V0362. #20690.

<sala> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's younger brother)''. *De.<sala>(G) `brother-in-law (of a younger sister)'. @N0194. #20701.
<sali> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's younger sister)''. *De.<sali>(G) `sister-in-law (wife's younger sister)'; Or.<saLi>. @N0200. #20710.

<salag> {V} ``to ^ask (a question)''. @V0032,W0322. #20721.

<salaki> {ADJ} ``^clever''. *Loan. @N1040. ??not in Des. dict. #20731.

<sali> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's younger sister)''. Cf. <sala> `wife's younger brother'. *Or.<saLi>. @N0200. {?So.<Ali-bOj> `?'. #20741.

<sali> {N} ``^bark''. *De.<cal-i>(GM) `bark, skin(G)'. @N0829. #20751.

<salim> {N} ``^porcupine''. *Loan? @(D). ??De. form exists, mng unknown. #27410.

<salo>>:. {X} ``?^building''. *Loan. #20761.
<ba~Di salo> {N} ``^cow ^shed''. |<ba~Di> `cattle'. @N0551. #1802.
<paT-salo> {N} ``^school''. *De.<paT>(G) `language, lesson, school'. |<paT> `?'. @N0358. #18542.

<salu> {N} ``^blanket''. @N0629. #20771.

<salua> {NB} ``(body) ^hair''. @(P). #20781.

<sam> {V} ``to ^take (a pot) off the fire''. @W0323. #20791.

<san>>:. #20801.
<i?-san>,,<ig-san> {V} ``to ^defecate''. |<i?> `feces'. @V0169,W0157. #9372.

<sanai> {V} ``to ^strain (with strainer)''. *Loan. @V0629. ??not in Des. dict. #20811.

<sa~Dal> {N} ``^weaver''. *De.<caNDal>(M) `weaver'. @N0390. #20821.

<sa~sRu> {ADJ} ``^lean''. @N1063. #20831.

<sa~tarei>>:. #20841.
<sa~tarei onia~> {V} ``to ^pray''. {N} ``^prayer''. |<onia~> `?'. @V0454,N0314. ??Loan?. #17533.

<saJ> {V} ``to ^lace a skin to a drum''. *De.<caJ> `id.'. ??not in Des. dict. @W0324. #20851.
<ba?-saG> {X} ``^drum''. |<ba?> `to beat a drum'. @W0043. ??subenter here? #1603.

<saG>>:. #20861.
<saG.saG> {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {V} ``to become yellow''. {N} ``^turmeric''. @W0325,R4. {So.<saG.saG>. #20870.

<saG>>:. Cf. <saJ> `to lace a skin to a drum'. #20881.
<ba?-saG> {X} ``^drum''. |<ba?> `to beat a drum'. @W0043. #1604.

<saGai>(R) {ADJ} ``^far, ^distant''. @RR. #27420.

<saG>\<sisaG> {NB} ``^bone, ^skeleton''. @:,N0002,N0003. #20891.
<raj-saG> {N} ``^cemetery, where ^bones are ^buried''. |<raj> `cemetery; ?to bury'. @N0285. #19692.

<sapoR-bu?.bu?> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<bu?> `to strike'. *De.<capOR>(M),,<sapOR>(G) `a slap'. @V0571. #20901.

<sar> {V} ``to ^comb''. @W0326,(D). #20911.
<sa.sar> {V} ``to ^comb (hair)''. @V0132,(D). #20920.
<s[un]ar>,,<sunal> {N} ``^comb''. |<sar> `to comb'. @N0697,(D). #15833.

<sara> {N} ``^grass; a small ^plant (of any kind), ^seedling(D)''. @N0898,(D). #20931.

<sara> {VT} ``to ^finish (doing something)''. *De.<sar->(G) `to finish, empty, complete'. @V0242,(D). #20941.
<sarei> {VI} ``to ^finish''. @V0243. #20950.
<sara-sari> {ADJ} ``^last''. |<sari> `?'. !n+u. @N0932. #20960.

<saral> {N} ``^lake''. @N0515. #20971.
<saral te.ten> {V} ``to ^flood''. |<ten> `to step on'. !E.g. <ki~Da? saral teno?> `the river flooded', <ki~Da?> `river'; <ki~Da? saral teno? uigi> `the river had overflowed'. @V0772. ??second example gloss? #20980.
<saral ui> {V} ``to ^flood''. |<ui> `to go'. !E.g. <ki~Da? saral ui-gi> `the river overflowed'; <ki~Da? saral teno? uigi> `the river had overflowed'. @V0772. ??second example gloss? #20990.

<sara-sari> {ADJ} ``^last''. Cf. <sara> `to finish'. !n+u. @N0932. #20961.

<sarda> {VIT} ``to be ^happy, to ^please''. *De.<sarda>(G) `happy, gay'. @V0297,V0445. #21001.
<o-sarda> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <sarda> `to be pleased'. @V0481. ??orig. rejoice. #16712.
<sarda ob-Dem> {V} ``to ^please''. |<ob> `causative', <Dem> `to do'. !caus. @V0446. #5314.

<sarda din> {N} ``^celebration, ^ceremony''. |<din> `day, season'. @N0319. #21010.

<sarei>. VI} ``to ^finish''. Cf. <sar> `to finish (doing something)'. *De.<sar->(G). @V0243. #21021.

<sari> {V} ``to ^flower, to ^bud''. {N} ``a ^flower''. @W0327,N0840. #21031.
<sari gosa> {N} ``^bouquet''. |<gosa> `?'. @N0842. ??cf. <goD>,<go?> `to cut', <sa> infl suff. #8623.

<sari>,,<sar> {NUM} ``^four''. *De.<cari>(GM). @N1097. #21041.
<sari koRi> {NUM} ``^eighty, lit. ^four ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1131. #21050.
<sari koRi dos> {NUM} ``^ninety, lit. ^four ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1132. #21060.
<sari koRi onis> {NUM} ``^ninety-nine, lit. ^four ^score ^nineteen''. |<onis> `nineteen'. @N1134. #21070.

<sari>(:) {X} ``''. ??echo form? #26031.
<sara-sari> {ADJ} ``^last''. Cf. <sara> `to finish'. !n+u. @N0932. #20962.

<sari-beRti> {X} ``^around''. |<sari> `four?', <beRti> `?', cf. <beRei> `to surround'. *Loan? @N1240. ??is <sari> related to <sara> `to finish' or to `four'. #21081.

<sarku~Da> {N} ``^pumpkin''. @N0883. ?? Xku~da. #21091.

<sarlai> {N} ``^cucumber''. @N0892. #21101.

<sar-loG> {V} ``to ^talk, to ^converse, to ^chat, to ^gossip''. {N} ``^speech''. |<sar> `?', <loG> `to abuse verbally'. @W0328,V0656,V0278,N0361. #21111.
<boRponia sar-loG> {V} ``to ^boast, to ^brag''. *De.<bOD pOn kOi->(G) `to boast' (<kOi> `to speak'). @V0067. ??orig. <boRponi a sar-log>? #3072.
<dapre.dapre sar-loG> {V} ``to ^chatter''. *De.<dapre>(M) `fast'. @V0105. #4883.
<dire.dire sar-loG> {V} ``to ^whisper''. |<dire> `slowly'. @V0743. #21122.
<kuT sar-loG> {V} ``to ^conspire, to ^plot evil together''. |<kuT> `?'. @V0139. #12692.

<sar-mo?> {NB} ``^face''. |<sar> `?', <mo?> `eye'. @N0031,(D). #21131.

<sarta> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <sarta rati> `throughout this night', but not <sarta tugol> (<tugol> `night'). @N1229. #21141.

<sasta> {ADJ} ``^cheap''. *De.(G). @N1068. #21151.

<sasu> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's elder sister)''. *De.(G); Or.<deRhO sasu>. @N0199. #21161.

<sat> {NUM} ``^seven''. *De.(G). @N1100. #21171.
<koRe sat> {NUM} ``^twenty-^seven''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1117. #11662.
<sat koRi> {NUM} ``one hundred forty, lit. ^seven ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1139. #21180.

<sat koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred fifty, lit. ^seven ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1140. #21190.
<sat so> {NUM} ``^seven ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred'. @N1150. #21200.

<saTna> {ADJ} ``^suddenly''. @N0943. #21211.
<saTna an.an> {V} ``to ^jerk, to ^pull ^suddenly''. |<an> `to pull'. @V0328. #873.
<saTna moR.mo?> {V} ``to ^jump at''. |<mod> `to rise, to get up'. @V0336. #15063.
<saTna sob.sob> {V} ``to ^grab''. |<sob> `to grab, to hold'. @V0279. #21220.

<saukar>>:. *De.<saukar>(G) `merchant, rich person'. #21231.
<saukar lok> {N} ``^rich man''. |<lok> `person'. @N0343. #21240.

<sawsa?> {V} ``to ^uproot (plant)''. @V0706. ??phonotactics? #21251.

<seb> {V} ``to ^slaughter, to ^kill''. @W0330,(D),R4. #21261.
<seb.seb> {V} ``to ^sacrifice''. *De.<seb->(G) `to worship, pray'. @V0508. #21270.

<sebai> {N} ``^venereal_^disease''. *De.<seuai>(G) `venereal disease'. @N0275. #21281.

<se?gor> {V} ``to ^sulk, to be unhappy''. @W0334,V0401. #21291.

<sej>>:. #21301.
<ob-sej> {V} ``to ^show''. |<ob> `causative'. @W0331,(D). #21312.
<tom-sej>. {V} ``to ^point (indicate direction)''. |<tom> `?'. @V0449,W0331. #21322.

<seka> {VT} ``to ^bake''. *De.<cek->(M). @V0034. #21331.
<sekei> {VI} ``to ^warm (oneself) by a fire''. *De.<sek-ai Oi->(G) `to warm oneself at a fire'. @V0719. #21340.

<sel> {N} ``^spear''. *De.<cel>(MG) `a type of spear'. @V0589,V0610. #21351.

<seli> {NB} ``^flesh, ^meat''. @N0009,R4,(D). {So.<jElu> `flesh, meat'. #21361.
<pika seli> {NB} ``^calf''. |<pika> `?'. @N0099. #21372.

<se~Dia> {N} ``^peak''. @N0496. #21381.

<se~dra>,,<senDra>(R4) {N} ``^cloth''. @N0630. #21391.
<se~dra tatao~-kaG> {N} ``^weaver''. |<tatai~> `to weave', <kaG> `?person'. @N0390. #21400.

<senDi> {NB} ``^hair (of head)''. *De.<ceNDi>(M),,<sendi>(G) `hair of the head'. @(P). #21411.

<senla> {N} ``^bed''. @N0571,N0520. #21421.

<sei~>>:. #21431.
<o sei~> {ADV} ``^year_before_^last''. |<o> `?'. @N0479. ??CUT? #21442.

<ser> {V} ``to ^sing''. @W0332,(D). #21451.
<se.ser> {V} ``to ^sing''. {N} ``^song''. @V0562,N0295,(D). #21460.
<se.ser kaG>,,<se.ser-nu lok> {N} ``^singer''. |<kaG> `?person'. !lo+k. @N0296. #10894.
<se.ser o~goG pipiG> {S} ``the song is audible''. |<o~goG> `to hear', <piG> `to come'. @N1014. #21472.
<se.ser o~goG pipiG ura?> {S} ``the song is inaudible''. |<ura?> `to not be'. @N1015. ??elsewhere. #21482.
<ser.ser-ob> {V} ``to ^cackle, to ^cluck (of hens)''. |<ob> `to bite?'. !<ser-se-r-ob>. @W0333. #21492.

<sera>(D) {N} ``^dysentery''. @(D). #27430.

<setia> {N} ``^sparrow''. *De.<cOTiya>(M) `sparrow'. @N0718. #21501.

<sid> {V} ``to ^strip grain from the stalk''. @W0335,(D). ??d/D. #21511.

<siD> {V} ``to ^set a ^limed twig or ^snare''. @W0336. #21521.
<s[in]i?> {N} ``^bird^lime, ^gum''. |<<s[in]iD>>, nom. of <siD>. @W0336. #15813.

<siRi> {N} ``^straw''. @N0862. #21531.

<si?gol> {V} ``to ^whistle''. *Re.<gosi'-> `whistle'. @V0744,W0344. #21541.

<sikna> {ADJ} ``^smooth''. *De.<sikna>(G),,<cikna>(M). @N0982. #21551.

<sikon>>:. ??possib related De.<sikOn>(G),,<cikOn>(M) `oil'? #21561.
<sikon To~Da> {ADJ} ``^funny''. |<To~Da> `?'. @N1074. ??possib related De<TOND>(G),,<tOND> `mouth'. #21570.

<sikoT>>:. Cf. De.<sikOt mati>(G) `silt, the dark soil deposited at river banks after heavy rains' (<maTi>(GM) `earth, soil'). #21581.
<sikoT tubo?> {N} ``^clay''. |<tubo?> `soil'. @N0537,(D). #21590.

<sil> {V} ``to ^dig deeply, to ^penetrate''. @W0337. #21601.

<silen>>:. #21611.
<silen-Da?> {V} ``to ^sweat, to ^perspire''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0339. #4583.

<sileJ>,,<silei~>,,<silej>(D) {ADJ} ``^long, ^tall''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {VT} ``to ^lengthen''. @N0956,V0657,W0338. [N0227 -kaG-lok. #21621.

<silim simra>(D) {X} ``^calm and ^quiet''. |<silim> `?', <simra> `silence'. @@. #26060.

<si~lo~d> {V} ``to be ^silent, to be ^quiet''. {N} ``^silence''. @V0560,N0425,(D). #21641.

<simin> {N} ``^day''. @N0437. #21651.

<simra> {X} ``^silence''. Cf. <si~lo~d> `to be id.'. @N0425. #21661.
<simra-guDu> {V} ``to be ^silent''. @V0560. #21670.
<silim simra>(D) {} ``^calm and ^quiet''. |<silim> `?', cf.<si~lo~d> `silence'. @(D). #27440.

<sina> {NB} ``^scar''. *De.(G). @N0121. #21681.

<sindi kolia>(D) {N} ``^fox''. |<sindi> `?', <kolia> `fox'. @(D). ??De.<sindi> as in <sindi kanda>, <sindi piri>, both kinds of grass. #26991.

<si~Dri> {N} ``^rain_^hat''. Cf.<senDra> `cloth'. @N0652,(D). #21691.

<si~d-roG> {N} ``^medicine''. {V} ``to ^cure with medicine, to ^bewitch''. @N0278,W0340,V0053. ??cut? #21701.

<sinei> {V} ``to ^recognize''. *De.<cin->(GM) `to know'. @V0479. #21711.

<sini> {ADJ} ``^little, ^small''. *De.<cini>(M). @:. #21721.
<sini aGTi> {NB} ``^little_^finger, ^little_^toe''. |<aGTi> `finger, toe'. @N0094,N0107. #1073.

<siG> {N} ``^horn''. *Loan. @N0688. ??not in Des. dict. #21731.
<baro Dela siG> {N} ``^antler''. |<baro> `twelve', <Dela> `crossroad', i.e. `many forked horn'. @N0689. #2042.

<siG> {V} ``to ^wind''. !in <s[in]iG.siG> `spool'. @W0341. #21741.
<s[in]iG.siG> {N} ``^spool''. @W0341. #15823.

<siG>(D),,<siGi>(R4),,<si~> {N} ``the ^sun''. ![si~]. @N0436,(D),R4. #21750.
<si~-lu?.lu?-siG>,,<si~-le.lej> {N} ``^sun^set''. |<lug> `(sun) to set', <lej> `id.'. @N0445. #21762.
<si~-tu.tur> {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tu.tur> `to emerge, (sun) to rise'. @N0440. #21772.
<tur-siG> {V} ``to ^rise (of the sun)''. {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tur> `(sun) to rise'. @W0415,N0440. #21782.

<siG>\<gisiG> {N} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. @:,N0616,N0709. #21791.
<itob-siG>,,<utob-siG> {N} ``^chicken ^egg''. |<itob>, <utob> `to lay an egg'. @W0169,N0609. #9832.
<o~?-siG> {N} ``^chick''. |<o?n> `baby'. @N0712. #17143.

<si~gRa> {N} ``^shrimp''. *De.<siggra>(G) `prawn, shrimp, crayfish'. @N0790. #21801.

<si~kli> {N} ``^chain''. *De.<sigkli>(G) `a chain'. @N0678. #21811.

<sio>,,<siyo>(D) {N} ``^soul, spirit''. @N1003,(D). #21821.
<sio-Dugu-nu>>:. #21830.

<buron-nu sio-Dugu-nu> {ADJ} ``^live''. |<buron> `alive', <nu> `adjective', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past'. !Sondhi. @N1002. ??. #4155.

<sio~ bag> {N} ``^lion''. |<sio~> `?', <bag> `?'. *De.<sihO~>(G) `a lion', De.<bag>(GM) `tiger'. @(D). !final g released. #26331.

<sipei> {V} ``to ^squeeze a woman's ^breast''. @V0604. #21841.

<sir> {NB} ``^blood_vessel, ^ligament''. *De.<cir>(M),,<sir>(G) `nerve, ligament'. #21851.

<sir> {V} ``to ^roast''. @W0342. #21861.
<si.sir> {V} ``to ^roast''. @V0499. #21870.

<sirbo?>,,<sirboD> {V} ``to ^pour out, to ^spill (a liquid)''. @V0452,V0590,W0343. #21881.

<sirla> {V} ``to ^change_^money''. *De.<cirla>(M) `small coins, change'. @V0102. #21891.

<sirso> {V} ``to ^spoil, to become ^over^ripe''. @V0598. #21901.
<sirso bulu> {N} ``^rotten ^fruit''. |<bulu> `fruit'. @N0850. #4043.

<sisaG>/<saG> {NB} ``^bone, ^skeleton''. @N0002,N0003,:. #21911.
<sisaG nali> {NB} ``^shin ^bone''. |<nali> `gun'. @N0098. #15993.
<buk sisaG> {NB} ``^breast^bone''. |<buk> `chest'. @N0056. #3982.
<laTi sisaG> {NB} ``^spine, ^back^bone''. |<laTi> `?'. @N0054. #21922.
<mo? sisaG>(P) {NB} ``^ankle ^bone''. |<mo?> `joint'. #21932.
<pa~zra sisaG> {NB} ``^rib''. |<pa~zra> `?'. @N0057. #18362.

<sisei> {V} ``to ^splash''. @V0593. #21941.

<sisra> {V} ``to ^sprinkle with water''. @V0600. #21951.

<sit>>: *De.<sit>(G) `cold (weather)'. #21961.
<sit kaTa> {V} ``to ^bristle (of the hair of the body)''. |<kaTa> `?'. @V0766. #11113.
<sit-li> {X} ``''. *De.<sit-li>(G) `cool (temperature)'. Cf. <sit> `cold'. @:. ??. #22001.
<sitli ruo~> {N} ``^cold''. |<ruGo>, <ruo~> `cold'. @N0270. #22010.

<sita bag> {N} ``^leopard''. |<sita> `?'. *De.<bag>(GM) `tiger'. @(D). #26341.

<siTa>>:. #21971.
<siTa-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^boring''. @N1075. #21980.

<siTi>>: *De.<ciTi>(M) `notice', <siti>(G) `a letter (post)'. #21991.
<siTi ola?> {N} ``^paper''. |<ola?> `leaf'. @N0532. #17323.

<sit-li> {X} ``''. *De.<sit-li>(G) `cool (temperature)'. Cf. <sit> `cold'. @:. ??. #22001.
<sitli ruo~> {N} ``^cold''. |<ruGo>, <ruo~> `cold'. @N0270. #22010.

<sitol>>: *De.<sitOl>(G),,<citOl>(M) `deer'. ??. #22021.
  <sitol ziad> {N} ``^deer''. |<ziad> `?'. @N0773. #10283.

<si~>,,<siG>(D),,<siGi>(R4) {N} ``the ^sun''. ![si~]. @N0436,(D),R4. #21751.
  <si~-lu?.lu?-siG>,,<si~-le.lej> {N} ``^sun^set''. @N0445. #21762.
  <si~-tu.tur> {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tu.tur> `to emerge, (sun) to rise'. @N0440. #21772.
  <tur-siG> {V} ``to ^rise (of the sun)''.  {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tur> `to emerge'. @W0415,N0440.
#21782.

<so> {NUM} ``^six''. *De.<cO>(GM). @N1099. #22041.
  <so koRi> {NUM} ``one hundred twenty, lit. ^six ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1137.
#22050.
    <so koRi dos> {NUM} ``one hundred thirty, lit. ^six ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1138.
#22060.
  <so so> {NUM} ``^six ^hundred''. |<so> `hundred'. @N1149. #22070.

<so>,,<soe> {NUM} ``^hundred''. *De.<sOie>(G) `one hundred'. !The native system has <pa~s
koRi> lit. `five score', and continues vigesimally through `four hundred'. @N1135,:,N1135.
#22081.
  <pa~s so> {NUM} ``^five ^hundred''. |<pa~s> `five'. @N1148. #18332.
  <so so> {NUM} ``^six ^hundred''. |<so> `six'. @N1149. #22072.
  <sat so> {NUM} ``^seven ^hundred''. |<sat> `seven'. @N1150. #21202.
  <aT so> {NUM} ``^eight ^hundred''. |<aT> `eight'. @N1151. #1442.
  <no so> {NUM} ``^nine ^hundred''. |<no> `nine'. @N1152. #16362.

<sob> {V} ``to ^hold, to ^catch, to ^grab, to ^buy''. @W0345,(D). #22101.
  <sob.sob> {V} ``to ^hold, to bear (fruit), to ^grasp, to ^grip, to ^carry in the hand, to ^catch,
to ^attack''. !literally. @V0030,V0096,V0091,V0043,V0098,V0099,V0280,V0286,V0312,R4.
#22110.
    <a?DoG sob.sob> {V} ``to ^fish''. |<a?DoG> `fish'. @V0244. #272.
    <rog sob.sob> {V} ``to ^take ^sick''. |<rog> `disease'. @V0655. #22132.
    <saTna sob.sob> {V} ``to ^grab''. |<saTna> `suddenly'. @V0279. #21222.
    <sob.sob kaG>,,<sob.sob-nu lok> {N} ``^buyer''. |<kaG> `?person'. !lo+k. @N0374.
#10913.

<sobu> {ADJ} ``^whole, ^every, ^all; ^total''. *De.<sObu>(G). @N0930,N1160,N1165,N1166.
#22141.

<sod>>:. #22151.
  <so.so?>,,<so.sod> {V} ``to ^wipe off''. @V0749,W0358. #22160.
  <a-sod> {V} ``to ^clean, to ^wipe the plate clean, i.e. to finish up all the food on it''. |<a> `?'.
@W0037. ??perh. <ag> `to dig'? #1392.

<sod>>:. #22181.
  <ar-sod> {V} ``to ^put, to ^store (grain; usually in baskets)''. |<ar> `to bring in (sheaves of
grain)'. @W0035. #1122.

<soR> {NB} ``^beard''. *De.<sOR>(G). @N0021,N0692. #22191.

<sodrom> {ADJ} ``^flat''. @N0979. #22201.
 <soman sodrom> {ADJ} ``^horizontal''. |<soman> `equal'. @N0966. #22212.

<so?-gir> {V} ``to ^warm oneself (at a fire)''. |<so?> `?', <gir> `?'. @W0359. ??cut? #22221.

<so?l>(D) {N} ``^oil''. ![so?ol]. Cf. <sol> `oil, honey; to massage'. @(D). #26090.

<soe>,,<so> {NUM} ``^hundred''. *De.<sOie>(G) `one hundred'. @N1135,:. #22231.

<sog>,,<so?>(D) {V} ``to ^sweep''. !in <s[un]og>. @W034,R4,(D). {So.<jO> `sweep'. #22241.
 <so?.so?>,,<so.so?>(D) {V} ``to ^sweep''. @V0648,(D). #22250.
 <s[un]o?> {N} ``^broom''. |<-un-> `nominalization'. @N0584,W0346. {So.<j[An]O> `broom'. #15853.
 <sog-til>,,<so?-til> {V} ``to ^glean grain fallen on the ground''. |<til>\<t[in]il> `threshing floor'. @W0348,V0434,V0130. #22260.
 <sog-Da?> {V} ``to ^paint, to ^plaster''. |<Da?> `water'. !echo word for <rig-taG>. @W0347. ??or subenter under <soz>? #4593.

<soz> {N} ``^paint''. {VI} ``to paint the body (dancers)''. *Or. @N0299,N0300,V0421,(D). ??not in Des. dict. #22281.
 <soz De~.Dem> {VT} ``to ^paint (the body)''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0420. #5193.
 <soz uzra-nu-lok>,,<soz uzra-kaG> {N} ``^painter''. |<uzra> `to make'. @N0301. ??subgloss. #22290.

<soka> {N} ``^shirt''. *De.<cOka>(M). @N0637. #22301.

<sokot>>:. #22311.
 <sokot-ura?> {ADJ} ``^weak''. |<ura?> `lacking'. @N0947. #22320.

<sol> {N} ``^oil, ^honey''. {V} ``to ^oil, to ^massage''. Cf. <so?l> N `oil'. @W0349,N0608,N0607,(D). #22331.
 <so.sol> {V} ``to ^smear, to ^oil, to ^massage''. @V0385,V0576,V0575,(D). #22340.
 <solman> {V} ``to ^bathe''. !<sol-man> echo word for <kiman> `to bathe'. @W0350. ??sub. #22350.

<solga> {NUM} ``^twenty (in counting)''. @N1113,N1168. #22361.

<solka> {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. *Loan. Cf. <solok> `straight', De.<sOl-ke>(G) `straight'. @V0633. ??not in Des. dict. #22371.
 <solkei> {VI} ``to ^stretch, to be ^elongated''. *Loan. @V0633. ??not in Des. dict., but De.<sOl-ke>(G) `straight'. #22380.

<sol-man> {V} ``to ^bathe''. |<sol> `to massage', <man> `?'. !<sol-man> echo word for <kiman>. @W0350. #22391.

<solGgei> {V} ``to ^crawl (as a snake)''. *De.<sOlOGg->(G) `to climb up a tree'. @V0151. ??phonotactics. #22401.

<solo> {NUM} ``^sixteen''. *De.<sOlO>(G),,<sOul>(M). @N1109. #22411.

<solok> {ADJ} ``^straight''. *De.<sOl-Ok>(G) `straight'. Cf. <solka> `to stretch'. @N0976. #22421.
<solok De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^set upright, to ^erect''. |<Dem> `to do'. @V0534. #22430.

<som> {V} ``to ^eat''. @W0351,(D),R4. #22441.
<som.som> {V} ``to ^eat, to ^taste, to ^chew (food)''. @V0208,V0661,V0109. #22450.
<so.som titi>(D) {N} ``^right ^hand''. |<titi> `arm, hand'. @(D). #26100.
<ob-som> {V} ``to ^feed''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0234. #16860.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <mor> `?negative', <misa> `to mix', <te> `?'. @N1218. ??!but this does not exist otherwise; as in case of This work cannot be done without your help.--what's this comment refer to? #2925.

<soman> {ADJ} ``^equal''. {V} ``to equal''. *De.<sOman>(G) `even, same size, sufficient'. @N0922,V0216. #22461.
<soman sodrom> {ADJ} ``^horizontal, lit. ^equally ^flat''. |<sodrom> `flat'. @N0966. #22470.

<somdi> {NK} ``^relative''. !one who has given his son or daughter to another's daughter or son in marriage; Or.<sOmudhi>. @N0205. #22481.
<somdi-san> {NK} ``^relatives''. |<san> `?'. *Or.<sO~pOkiO>. @N0206. #22490.

<somudur> {N} ``^sea''. *De.<sOmOnd>(G) `ocean'. @N0516. #22501.

<sona> {N} ``^gold''. *De.<sOna>(G). @N0530. #22511.
<sonari> {N} ``^jeweller''. *De.<sOnari lOk>(G) `goldsmith'. @N0388. #22520.

<so~D> {N} ``^bull''. *De.<sOND>(G),,<sO~D>(M). @N0734. #22531.

<so~don> {N} ``^sandal''. *De.<sOndDOn gOc>(G) `sandalwood tree', (<gOc> `tree'). @N0645. ??gloss? #22541.

<sonek>>:. *De.<cOn-ek>(M),,<sOn-ek>(G) `a little while, short time'. #22551.
<sonek.sonek> {ADJ} ``^frequent''. {ADV} ``^frequently''. @N0944,N1182. #22560.

<so~s> {ADJ} ``^kind''. {V} ``to ^pity''. @N1085,V0439. #22571.

<soJ> {V} ``to ^insert a pointed object into, to ^probe''. Cf. <su.suJ> `to sew'. @W0352. #22581.

<soG> {V} ``to ^sell''. @W0353,(D). #22591.
<soG.soG>,,<so.soG>(D) {V} ``to ^sell''. @V0526,(D). #22600.

<soG.soG kaG>,,<soG.soG-nu lok> {N} ``^seller''. !lo+k. @N0375. #10923.
<al-gu.al-gu soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things, moving from place to place''. |<al> `to wander', <gu> `?perfect/past'. @V0428. ??odd reduplication? #622.
<o?-al-o?-al-o? soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things, moving from place to place''. |<o?> `?', <al> `to wander', <o?> `?perfect/past'. @V0428. ??orig. sez <o?-al> causative of <al>--analysis? #643.

<soG> {X} ``^friend (?)''. *De.<sOGg>(G), Or.<sa~gO>. @:. #22631.
<soG-ari> {N} ``^friend''. |<ari> `?'. @N0207. #22640.
<soG lok> {N} ``^friend''. |<lok> `person'. @N0404. #22650.

<soG>>: ??\<suGol>, <suo~l>. #22661.
<li?-soG> {VI} ``to go out (as a fire)''. {VT} ``to ^extinguish (a fire), to ^erase''. |<li?> `?'. @W0208,V0222,V0274,V0217. ??g W. #13336.
<li?-soG-nu suo~l> {N} ``^dead fire''. |<suo~l> `fire'. @N0583. #13396.
<mu?-soG>,,<mug-soG> {N} ``^smoke, ^soot''. {V} ``to smoke''. |<mu?> `?'. *Re.<moksiG>B, <muksiG>BF, <mugsiG>B `smoke'. @N0581,N0575,W0235,(D). #15426.
<u?-soG>,,<ug-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces'. @N0578,W0423. #9403.

<soG>>:. #22691.
<ginen soG> {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<ginen> `?'. @N0601. #7922.

<so~k> {NB} ``^throat''. *De.<sOGk>(G) `esophagus'. @N0049. #22701.

<sopa> {N} ``^shell (of egg), ^rind, ^skin (of vegetables)''. *De.<sOpa>(G) `peeling of fruit, etc.'. @N0611,N0794,(D). #22711.
<Dim-sopa>(D) {N} ``^egg-^shell''. *De.<Dim>(GM) `egg'. @(D). #26592.

<sopna> {ADV} ``^suddenly''. @:. #22721.
<sopna moR.mo?> {V} ``to ^jump at''. |<mod> `to rise, to get up'. @V0336. #15073.
<sopna sob. sob> {V} ``to ^grab''. |<sob> `to grab, to hold'. @V0279. #22730.

<sopur> {ADJ} ``^lean''. *De.<sOpur>(G) `thin (used of anything)'. @N1063. #22741.

<sor> {ADJ} ``^clean''. !<tiar> for man, <sor> for water, <niman> for both. @N1050. #22751.

<sor>,,<sor-kaG>,,<sor-piG sorei-nu-lok> {N} ``^thief''. |<kaG> `?person', <piG> `to come', <sorei> `to steal', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. *De.<cOr->(G) `thief'. @N0330. ??? #22761.
<sor-ei> {V} ``to ^steal, to ^rob; ^theft''. *De. @V0617,V0500,N0329. #22770.

<sorgi> {N} ``^tree''. *De.<sOrgi gOc>(G) `a kind of tree', (<gOc>(G),,<gac>(M) `tree'). @RR. #26110.

<soro?> {N} ``^cock^roach''. @N0819. #22821.

<soroG> {V} ``to become ^feverish, to have a fever''. {N} ``^fever''. !<so-r-oG> (<soroG> ADJ `feverish'). @W0356,N0252. #22831.
<mata soroG> {N} ``^small^pox''. |<mata> `?'. @N0266. #14622.
<moRo soroG> {N} ``^small^pox''. |<moRo> `big'. @N0266. #22842.

<soroG> {V} ``to ^fill up''. !<so-r-oG>. @W0355. #22851.

<sor-piG> {V} ``to ^steal''. |<sor> `to steal', <piG> `to come'. @W0354. #18791.

<soso> {ADJ} ``^sour''. {V} ``to become ^sour''. {N} ``^tamarind''. @N1008,W0357. #22861.

<sosol>(D) {N} ``^quickness''. @@,(D). ??noun? #26120.

<sot> {ADJ} ``^true, ^real''. *De.<sOt>(GM). @N0928,N1036. #22871.
<sot su.sun> {V} ``to ^tell the ^truth''. |<su.sun> `to tell'. @V0666. #22880.

<sotro> {NUM} ``^seventeen''. *De.<sOtrO>(GM). @N1110. #22891.
<koRe sotro> {NUM} ``^thirty-seven, lit. ^twenty-^seventeen''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1124. #22902.

<soudo> {NUM} ``^fourteen''. *De.<cOud>(M),,<cOdO>(G). @N1107. #22911.
<koRe soudo> {NUM} ``^thirty-four, lit. ^twenty-^fourteen''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @:. ??attested?. #22922.

<su> {X} ``^after''. @N1220. #22931.

<sua> {N} ``^parrot''. *Loan. @N0721. ??not in Des. dict. #22941.
<sua guDa> {N} ``^parrot ^cage''. |<guDa> `cage'. @N0555. #8813.

<sual> {ADJ} ``^careful, ^cautious''. *Loan. @N1081,N1034. ??not in Des. dict. #22951.
<sual ura?-nu> {ADV} ``^careless''. |<ura?> `to not be', <nu> `adjective'. @N1035. #22960.

<sub> {V} ``to ^insert one's hand''. @W0360. #22971.

<subul> {ADJ} ``^sweet, ^tasty''. {V} ``to be id.''. @W0361,N1007. #22981.
<subul basna>,,<subul.subul basna> {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. |<basna> `odor'. @N1010. ??ADJ? #2093.

<sud> {V} ``to ^gather, to ^pack together''. @W0362. #22991.
<su.su?> {V} ``to ^collect (scattered things), to ^gather (crops) at a particular place''. @V0759,V0129,V0258. #23000.

<su?Tar> {V} ``to ^crash (of thunder), to ^thunder''. !<su?-Tar>?. @W0375. #23011.

<sug> {V} ``to ^string beads''. @W0363. #23021.
<su?.su?> {V} ``to ^string (beads), to ^thread (a needle)''. @V0637,V0671. #23030.

<sui> {V} ``to ^plough, to ^cultivate (of land)''. !in <s[un]ei, s[un]oi>. @V0155,V0447,W0364,(D). #23041.
<su.sui>(D) {N} ``plowing''. @(D). #26130.

<suj> {V} ``to ^goad''. @W0365,(D). #23051.

<suzei> {V} ``to ^repay (a loan)''. *Loan. @V0485. ??not in Des. dict. #23061.

<suzi> {N} ``^needle''. *De.<suza>(G). Cf. <suj> `to goad', <su.suJ> `to sew'. @N0634. #23071.

<suk> {ADJ} ``^happy, ^content''. {N} ``^happiness''. *De.<suk>(G) `welfare, well-being; wealthy'. @N1070,N1072. #23081.
<suki> {ADJ} ``^happy''. @N0415. #23090.

<sul> {V} ``to ^crow (of a cock)''. @W0366. #23101.

<sula>>:. #23111.
<goren sula> {N} ``^eclipse (lunar or solar)''. |<goren> `?'. @N0469,N0468. #8562.

<sulob> {N} ``^tree''. Cf. Gt.<sla?> `id.' *Loan? @N0826,N0835,N0838,N0839. ??not in Des. dict. #23121.
<sulob kuTaj>(D) {N} ``Indian tree ^shrew''. |<kuTaj> `rat'. @(D). #26140.
<naRia sulob> {N} ``^coconut ^palm''. |<naRia> `?'. @N0836. #15922.
<pol sulob> {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. |<pol> `nest?, ?hollow'. @N0837. #19152.

<sulo?>,,<suloD> {V} ``to ^slip (lose one's footing)''. @V0572,W0367. #23141.

<suloj> {NB} ``^belly, ^stomach, ^womb, intestines(R4)''. @N0064,N0067,N0076,R4.
<suloj aluGri> {NB} ``^intestines''. |<aluG> `in', <guri> `to wind around'. @N0072,(D). ??JP's analysis; or recte <suloj aluG-Di?> `out of the belly'?; [sule? aluGri](D). #773.

<suloG> {ADJ} ``^far, ^distant''. @W0368,N0953,R4. #23161.

<sumei> {V} ``to ^kiss''. {N} ``a ^kiss''. *De.<cum->(M),,<sum->(G) `to kiss, embrace'., Or.<cumbOnO>. @V0342,N0219. #23171.

<sumoG> {PP} ``^in front of''. @N1233. #23181.

<sun> {V} ``to ^speak, to ^say, to ^tell''. @W0369. #23191.
<su.sun> {V} ``to ^say, to ^tell, to ^recite, to ^speak (a language), to ^ask_for, to ^request''. @V0033,V0477,V0511,V0587,V0665. #23200.
<u?suGDer su.sun> {V} ``to ^tell (story)''. |<u?suGDer> `story'. @V0664. #23212.
<u?suGDer su.sun-kaG> {N} ``^story_^teller''. |<kaG> `?person'. @N0298. #23222.
<mis su.sun> {V} ``to ^lie, to tell a lie''. |<mis> `lie'. @V0363. #14962.
<mis su.sun-nu lok> {N} ``^liar''. |<lok> `person'. @N0328. #14973.
<sot su.sun> {V} ``to ^tell the ^truth''. |<sot> `truth'. @V0666. #22882.

<sun>>:. #23231.
 <su.sun> {V} ``to ^accompany''. @W0373. {So. `to follow'?. #23240.

<suna> {V} ``to ^pulverize (to powder)''. {N} ``^flour, ^lime''. *De.<cuna>(M) `powder', De.<cun>(M),,<sunam> `limestone, lime'. @V0462,N0627,N0559. #23251.

<sunal>,,<s[un]ar> {N} ``^comb''. |<sar> `to comb'. @N0643. #23261.

<su~dor> {ADJ} ``^pretty''. *De.<sundOr>(G) `beautiful, pretty, good, tasty'. @N1076. #23271.

<sunei~> {N} ``^handle''. @N0914. ??of plough?. #23281.
 <sunei~ laG> {N} ``^share''. |<laG> `iron?'. @N0913. ??of plough?. #13083.

<s[un]ag> {N} ``^??''. |nom. of <sag> `to pluck leaves'. @W0319. ??see orig. #20501.

<s[un]ar>,,<sunal> {N} ``^comb''. |<sar> `to comb'. @N0697. #15831.

<s[un]o?> {N} ``^broom''. |<sog> `to sweep'. @N0584. #15851.

<suJ>> {} ??. @:. #27450.
 <su.suJ> {V} ``to ^sew''. {N} ``^sewing''. Cf. <suj> `to goad', <suzi> `needle'. @(D). #27460.

<suG> {V} ``to ^throw, to ^drop, to ^divide up''. @W0370. ??divide. #23291.
 <suG.suG> {V} ``to ^drop (let go of something), to ^throw, to ^throw_away''. @V0200,V0676,V0674. #23300.

<suG>\<susuG> {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''. @:,N0096,R4. #23311.
 <aG-suG> {V} ``to ^walk, to ^go by ^foot''. |<aG> `?'. @W0028. #1002.
 <guj-suG> {V} ``to ^wash the ^feet''. |<guj> `to wash'. @W0148. #23332.
 <a?tu susuG>(D) {N} ``^fore^leg''. |<a?tu> `front'. @(D). #27510.

<su~gei> {V} ``to ^smell''. @V0577. ??sp. #23341.

<suo~l>,,<suGol>(R) {N} ``^fire; ^wood, kindling''. @N0577,N0827,N0588,R4. #23351.
 <suo~l ag.a? kaG> {N} ``^wood^cutter''. |<ag> `to chop', <kaG> `?person'. @N0396. #424.
 <lagei-nu suo~l> {N} ``^lighted ^fire''. |<lagei> `to ^kindle'. @N0582. #12913.
 <li?-soG-nu suo~l> {N} ``^dead ^fire''. |<li?-soG> `to ^extinguish a fire'. @N0583. #13342.

<supal> {ADJ} ``^safe''. *De.<supal>(G) `well, good'. @N1053. #23361.

<suprei> {V} ``to ^suck''. *De.<supOr->(G),,<cupOr->(M) `to suck'. @V0642. #23371.

<sur> {V} ``to ^dry''. @W0371. {So.<AsAr> `dry'. #23381.
 <su.sur> {V} ``to ^dry (clothes) in the sun''. @V0203. #23390.

<suram> {N} ``^antelope, ^stag''. @N0774,RR. #23401.

<surta>(D) {NB} ``^nerve''. #23411.

<surub> {V} ``to ^sip, to ^slurp, to ^suck up noisily''. @W0372. #23421.

<su.suJ>(D) {V} ``to ^sew''. {N} ``^sewing''. Cf. <suzi> `needle', <suj> `to goad', <soJ> `to probe, poke'. @(D). #27461.

<su.suG>/<suG> {NB} ``^foot, ^leg, ^thigh''. @N0096,:. #23431.
<mo? su.suG> {NB} ``^ankle''. |<mo?> `joint'. @N0101. #15172.
<a?tu su.suG> {N} ``^fore^leg''. |<a?tu> `front'. @N0693. #372.
<tirgi? su.suG> {N} ``^hind ^leg''. |<tirgi?> `rear, back'. @N0694. #23442.

<suta> {N} ``^thread''. *De.(G). @N0633. #23451.

<suTei> {V} ``to ^plug (a leak)''. *De.<cuT->(M). @V0448. #23461.
<suTei-o?-nu>,,<suTei-gu-nu> {ADJ} ``^plugged''. @N0990. #23470.
<suTna> {N} ``^plug, ^stopper''. @N0590. #23480.

<sutra> {V} ``to ^court, to ^woo''. *De.<sutr-ai->(G) `to promise, persuade'.. @V0146. #23491.

<sutug> {N} ``^menses, ^menstrual period; ten days from delivery of a child''. {V} `` to ^menstruate, to be ^impure or polluted''. !<su-tug>. @N0142,W0374,N0143. #23501.

<Tab>,,<iTab>(D) {V} ``to ^skin, to ^peel''. @W0416,(D). #23511.
<Tab.Tab> {VI} ``to ^shed_skin (as a snake)''. {VT} ``to ^skin (an animal), to ^peel or ^skin (a fruit), to ^strip off (bark)''. @V0546,V0568,V0429,V0429,V0638. #23520.

<tad>,,<tag> {V} ``to ^trim_branches of a tree''. !<tag> dubious or rare. @W0376,W0377. #23531.
<taR.ta?>,,<ta?.ta?> {V} ``to ^trim_branches of a tree''. @V0568,W0376,W0377. #23540.

<taDar>(R4) {N} ``the ^spur of a ^cock''. @R4. #26151.

<taDaru>(R) {N} ``^cock''. @RR. #26161.

<taj> {V} ``to ^remove logs from a fire''. @W0378. #23561.

<taj> {V} ``to ^sew''. ![tay?] `sew!'. Cf. <taJ> `to weave'. @(D). #26171.
<ta.taj> {V} `to ^sew''. ![niG tatay?niG] `I sew'. @(D). #26180.

<takel>,,<Takla>(D) {N} ``a large ^basket''. @N0659,(D). #23571.

<ta~ba> {N} ``^copper''. *De.<tama>(M),,<tamba>(G). @N0527. #23581.

<tamgi> {NUM} ``^eight''. !dial. @R4. #26191.

<Tan> {N} ``^place''. *De.<Tan>(GM) `a space, spot, lot, place'. @N0548. ??orig.A. #23591.

<Ta~dal> {V} ``to ^cry, to ^weep''. !<Ta~-dal> echo word for <borod>, JP recognized only this use. @W0417,(D). #23601.

<taJ> {V} ``to ^weave, to ^make by weaving (e.g. fences from bamboo strips)''. *Re.<ta~y-> `to weave'. @W0379. #23611.
<ta.tai~> {V} ``to ^weave (baskets, cloth)''. @V0736,V0735. #23620.
<tatao~>>:. ?? #23630.
<se~dra tatao~-kaG> {N} ``^cloth ^weaver''. |<se~dra> `cloth'. @N0390. #23642.

<taG> {V} ``to be ^pierced, to ^pricked; to ^pierce, to ^prick, to ^drive (a pointed object, e.g. a nail into something)''. @W0380. #23651.
<taG.taG> {V} ``to ^pierce, to ^prick; to ^hammer''. @V0435,V0456,V0294. #23660.

<taG>\<ki?-taG> {NCF} ``^cattle, ^cow''. *Re.<taG> `cattle'. @:,N0735. #23681.
<a?-taG> {V} ``to ^thresh (grain) by ^driving ^cattle over it, usually by piling the unthreshed grain round a post, tethering bullocks to the post, and driving them round and round it''. |<<aD-taG>>, <aD> `to drive'. @V0529,W0042. #143.
<i?-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<i?> `feces'. @:. #9382.
<ri?-taG>,,<rig-taG> {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^paint, to ^smear (e.g. with cowdung water)''. |Perh. haplology of <i?-taG> `cowdung'. @V0441,W0308. #9395.
<o~?-taG> {N} ``^calf''. |<o?n> `baby'. @N0736. #23692.
<poDru-taG> {N} ``male ^calf of a ^cow''. |<poDru> `male calf'. @N0737. #23702.

<tapa>>:. #23711.
<tapa karia> {N} ``a ^runner carrying the ^mail''. |<karia> `?'. @N0306. ??Engl.<carrier>?. #23720.

<Tapli>>:. *De.<TapRi piT->(G) `to clap hands'. #23731.
<Tapli marei> {V} ``to ^clap the hands''. |<marei> `to strike (a match, spark)'. @V0124. #14553.

<tar> {N} ``^wire''. *Loan. @N0677. #23741.

<tar> {V} ``to ^whiten, to ^clean''. @W0381. {So.<ta'ar>. #23751.
<tara>,,<tara?>,, <taraD> {N} ``^light (^daylight, ^sunlight, ^lamp-light)''. {ADJ} ``^light, ^bright''. {V} ``to become id., to ^dawn''. Cf. <tar> `whiten', <taras> `twilight'. @N0438,N1017,W0382. ??forms-classes are ordered resp'ly. #23760.
<tara-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. |<bela> `time'. @:. #2423.
<par-bela tara-bela> {N} ``^dawn''. |<par-bela> `dawn?'. @N0439. #2434.
<muTla-tara> {N} ``(a certain?) ^constellation''. |<muTla> `club'. @N0462. #15742.

<taram> {V} ``to ^touch''. @W0383,V0683. #23771.

<taras> {N} ``^twi^light''. Cf. <tar> `to whiten', <tara?> `light; to become id.'. @N0446. #23781.

<te>>:. #23791.
<mor ... te> {X} ``^before''. |<mor> `?negative'. @N1219. ??perhaps `without V_/_-ing? #27520.
<mor-misa-te> {X} ``?^without ^mixing''. |<misa> `to mix ', <te> `?'. @:. ?? #15353.
<ma?-bo? biti? mor-misa-te som> {VP} ``to ^eat a ^vegetable without adding ^salt''. |<ma?> `vegetable', <bo?> `in', <biti?> `salt', <som> `to eat'. @N1218. ??!but this does not exist otherwise; as in case of This work cannot be done without your help.--what's this ! refer to? #2926.
<aG-te>,,<oG-te> {ADJ} ``^a^lone, ^solitary''. {V} ``to be alone, to ^leave_alone''. |<aG>, <oG> `?'. @W0029. #23802.

<teba> {VIT} ``to ^stop (cease doing, halt); to ^check, to ^stop (e.g. flow of blood), to hinder''. {N} ``a ^stopping place(D)''. *De.<teb->(M) `to check, stop'. @V0628,V0627,V0107,V0309,(D),(D). #23811.

<tebei> {VI} ``to ^do''. {N} ``^conception, first two months of ^pregnancy''. @V0108,N0220. #23821.

<te?>>: ??. #23831.
<te?-nar> {V} ``to ^harrow''. |<nar> `?'. @W0389. ??CUT? #16033.

<tej> {V} ``to ^serve food''. @W0384,(D). #23841.
<te.tej> {V} ``to ^keep food (cooked) as required for eating from the boiling pot in another pot with a big spoon before serving it to the eaters''. @V0768. ??keep? =put? ?=to serve food? #23850.

<tej>>: #23861.
<te.tej> {V} ``to ^scald''. @V0512. #23870.

<Tekei> {V} ``to ^aim at (of gun, arrow)''. @V0015. #23881.

<Tekna> {N} ``^staff''. @N0654,(D). #23891.

<Telei> {V} ``to ^push''. *Loan. @V0464. ??t/T. #23901.
<Telei-o? ui> {VI} ``to ^squeeze_through''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0605. ??t/T. #23910.

<Telkei>,,<Telkei.Telkei> {V} ``to ^stagger''. @V0611. #23921.

<ten> {V} ``to ^step_on, to ^trample''. @W0385. #23931.
<te.ten> {V} ``to ^knead, to ^step on, to ^trample on''. @V0343,V0619. #23940.
<saral te.ten> {V} ``to ^flood''. |<saral> `lake'. !E.g. <ki~Da? saral ten-o?> `the river flooded', <ki~Da?> `river'; <ki~Da? saral ten-o? ui-gi> `the river had overflowed', <ui> `to go'. @V0772. ?? second example gloss? #23952.
<zi~te te.ten> {V} ``to ^step over (an obstacle)''. |<zi~te> `?'. @V0620. #23962.

<ten>>:. #23971.
<oG-ten> {V} ``to ^answer to a call''. |<oG> `to hear'. @W0266. #23982.

<teJ> {V} ``to ^carry on the head''. @W0387,(D). #23991.
<te.tei~>,,<te.teJ> {V} ``to ^carry (on head)''. @V0094,(D). #24000.
<te~guD>,,<teJ-gud>(D) {V} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulders, to ^carry ^piggy^back''. *perhaps from <teJ-gu'>, the latter being the NCF for `neck' not found elsewhere in Gutob but found in Remo. !e.g. <niG teJgu-niG> `I carry on my shoulders', <teJ-gu dutu>(D) `(he) carried on (his) shoulders'. @W0386,(D). #24010.

<Te~gia> {N} ``small ^axe''. *De.<TeGgia>(G) `an axe'. @N0667. #24021.

<te~guD>,,<teJ-gud>(D) {V} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulders, to ^carry ^piggy^back''. *perhaps from <teJ-gu'>, the latter being the NCF for `neck' not found elsewhere in Gutob but found in Remo. Cf. <teJ-gu dutu>(D) `(he) carried on (his) shoulders'. @W0386,(D). #24031.

<ter> {V} ``to ^divide up, to ^distribute''. @W0388. #24041.
<te.ter> {V} ``to ^distribute, to ^divide (property)''. @V0187,V0186. #24050.

<Tera> {ADJ} ``^short-^tempered''. @N1084. #24061.

<tero> {NUM} ``^thirteen''. *De.<ter>(M),,<terO>(G). @N1106. #24071.
<koRe tero> {NUM} ``^thirty-three, lit. ^twenty-^thirteen''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1123. #11712.

<tersona> {ADJ} ``^fast, ^quick''. @N0993. #24091.
<tersona lok> {N} ``^quick person''. |<tersona> `?'. @N0993. #13812.
<tersona-re> {ADV} ``^fast, ^quickly''. |<re> `?adverbial suffix'. @N0993. #19843.

<Tesei> {V} ``to ^push into (e.g. a bag)''. *De.<Tes->(G) `to pound, wedge'. @V0465. #24101.

<TeTe>>:. #24111.
<TeTe-boj> {N} ``^snail''. *De.<TeTebORi>(GM) `cricket(G), snail(GM)'. |<boj> perhaps NCF of <buRboj> `worm, snake'. @N0793. #3763.

<ti>\<titi> {NB} ``^hand, ^arm''. @N0089. #24121.
<amuG-ti>(D) {N} ``^fore^arm''. |<amuG> `front'. @(D). #26200.
<guj-ti> {V} ``to ^wash the hands''. |<guj> `to wash'. @W0149. #24132.
<orti> {N} ``^bracelet''. @N0646. ??ti hand. #24140.

<tiar> {ADJ} ``^clean''. !<tiar> for man, <sor> for water, <niman> for both. @N1050. #24151.

<tib>,,<Tib>>:. #24161.
<el-tib>,,<el-Tib> {V} ``to ^pinch''. Cf. <el-tom> `to pinch the cheeks'. @W0108,V0438,W0418. #6872.

<Tib> {V} ``to ^over^turn''. !in <ob-tib>??. @W0419. #24171.
<ob-Tib> {V} ``to ^turn (oneself) over; to ^turn (something) over''. |<ob> `causative'. @V0698,V0699. ??. #16870.

<Tidob> {V} ``to ^snap the ^fingers''. !<Ti-dob>. @W0420. #24181.

<TiDob> {VIT} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr., tr.), to ^pick (fruit)''. @V0079,V0080,V0432,(D). #24191.
<TiRob>(D) {N} ``^breaking (of a thread)''. @(D). #27470.
<TiRob-gu lo?-gu-nu po?TiG> {N} ``^falling_^star''. |<TiDob> `to break', <log> `to fall', <po?TiG> `star'. @N0463. #13564.

<ti?r> {V} ``to become ^tall; (a seed) to ^sprout(D)''. @W0400,(D). #24211.

<tig> {V} ``to ^weed''. @W0390. #24221.
<ti?.ti?> {V} ``to ^weed (remove weeds)''. @V0739. #24230.

<Tika> {NB} ``^tattoo''. *De.<Tika>(G) `dot worn by a woman on her forehead'. @N0120. #24241.
<Tika Dem-> {VT} ``to ^tattoo''. |<Dem-> `to do'. @N0120. #5363.
<Tika.Tika-nu> {ADJ} ``^spotted''. @N1029. ??general analysis? #16653.

<til> {V} ``to ^bury''. @W0391. #24251.
<ti.til> {V} ``to ^bury''. @V0090. #24260.

<til> {V} ``to ^thresh''. @W0392. #24271.
<t[in]il>/<til> {N} ``^threshing_floor''. @N0909. #15863.
<sog-til> {V} ``to ^glean, to ^sweep up grain fallen on the ground''. |<sog> `to sweep'. @W0384. #24282.

<Tilu> {N} ``^squirrel''. *De.<Til musa>(G) `squirrel'; cf. De.<TilO-musa>(M) `fieldmouse'. @N0768. #24291.
<Tilu kuTaj>(D) {N} ``five-striped palm^_squirrel''. |<kuTaj> `rat'. @(D). ??possib. nonce form? #27022.

<time> {ADJ} ``new''. @W0393. #24301.

<timgi> {NUM} ``^nine''. !dial. @R4. #27480.

<tin> {NUM} ``^three''. *De.(GM). @N1096. #24311.
<tin koRi> {NUM} ``^sixty, lit. ^three ^score''. |<koRi> `twenty'. @N1129. #24320.
<tin koRi dos> {NUM} ``^seventy, lit. ^three ^score ^ten''. |<dos> `ten'. @N1130. #24330.
<koRe tin> {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. |<koRe> `twenty'. @N1116. #11652.

<t[in]il>/<til> {N} ``^threshing_floor''. |<til> `to thresh'. @N0909. #15861.

<tiG> {V} ``to ^aim at, to ^shoot, to ^throw, to ^hit (with a weapon)''. @W0394. #24341.

<tiG.tiG> {V} ``to ^shoot (a bow, gun), to ^throw (a stone)''. @V0549,V0320. #24350.

<tiG> {V} ``to ^wear (ornaments)''. @W0395. #24361.
<tiG.tiG> {V} ``to ^wear (garland)''. @V0731. #24370.

<tip>,,<Tip>(D) {N} ``^peak''. *De.<Tip>(M) `topmost height'. @N0496. #24381.

<tipalei> {V} ``to ^offer (wine to god, before eating)''. *De.<tip-al->(M) `to sprinkle with fingers'. Cf. <tipei> `to drip'. @V0410. #24391.

<tipei> {V} ``to ^drip (as water)''. *De.<tip->(M) `to drip'. @V0197,(D). #24401.

<tipni> {N} ``small ^basket''. *De.<Tipn-i>(GM). @N0660. #24411.

<tipu?>,,<tipuD> {V} ``to ^trip, to ^stumble''. !<tig-puD> in Al. dialect. @V0641,W0396. #24421.

<tir>(R) {NUM} ``^six''. @RR. #27490.

<tireJ>>:. #24431.
<tireJ-Da?> {V} ``to ^put a vessel of ^water on the fire''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0397. #4603.

<tirgi?>,,<tirgiD> {ADJ} ``^last, ^late''. {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^back, ^behind''. {V} ``to go ^behind, to ^follow''. @N0932,N1155,N0942,N1221,N0971,N0971,N1232,V0715,W0398. #24441.
<tirgi?> {N} ``^hide''. @N0695. ??cites !<kuruG>; V to hide? #24450.
<tirgi? zu.zu> {V} ``to ^look back''. |<zu> `to look'. @V0376. #24460.
<tirgiR-o? ui> {V} ``to ^cross, to ^go_^across''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0153. #24472.
<tirgi? su.suG> {N} ``^hind ^leg''. |<su.suG> `leg'. @N0694. #23443.
<tirgi?.tirgi? ui> {V} ``to ^follow''. |<ui> `to go'. @V0251. #24482.

<tiri>>:. #24491.
<tiri-atia> {N} ``^murder''. |<atia> `'. @N0323. #24500.
<tiri-bisas> {N} ``^murder''. |<bisas> `'. @N0323. #24510.

<tirib> {V} ``^cloud; to become ^cloudy or ^overcast''. @N0488,W0399,R4,(D). #24521.

<titi>/<ti> {NB} ``^hand, ^arm''. @N0089,R4. #24531.
<esa? titi> {NB} ``^arm (left)'. |<esa?> `left'. @N0083. #24542.
<etom titi> {NB} ``^arm (right)'. |<etom> `right'. @N0082. #24552.
<pika titi> {NB} ``^fore^arm''. Cf. <pika seli> `calf'. @N0087. #18732.
<so.som titi>(D) {N} ``^right ^hand''. |<so.som> `eating'. @(D). #26102.

<TiTi goRi> {V} ``to ^walk or squat on ^tiptoe''. *De.<TiTi gODi>(G) `tiptoeing'. @V0346. #8293.
<TiTi goRi-gu DuG.DuG> {V} ``to ^run on ^tiptoe''. |<DuG> `to run'. @V0347. #6623.

<toblaG> {V} ``to ^unfold''. !<tob-laG> (this can also be derived as a causative from a hypothetical <tu-laG>). @W0401. #24571.

<tobnaG> {X} ``^above, ^over, ^up, ^on''. @N1238,N1224,N1222. ??orig.[?b]. #24581.
<tobnaG al.al> {V} ``to ^hover''. |<al> `to travel'. @V0314. #603.
<tobnaG kuruG> {N} ``^south''. |<kuruG> `direction'. @N0435. #12613.

<to[b]non> {VTC} ``to make ^stand, to ^erect''. |caus. of <tunon> `to stand'. @V0615. #7121.

<ToDi> {NB} ``^chin''. *De.<TODi>(G),,<tORi>(M). @N0034. #24591.

<to?>,,<tog>>:. #24621.
<arke-to?>,,<arke-tog> {V} ``to ^shine (of the moon)''. {N} ``^moonlit ^night''. |<arke> `moon'. @W0034,N0454. #1342.
<kimil-to?>,,<kimil-tog> {ADJ} ``^moonless''. {N} ``^dark night''. |<kimil> `?'. @W0185,N0456. #11452.
<mar-to?> {ADV} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. |<mar> `?'. @N0476. ??CUT? #14562.

<To?Dur> {N} ``white ^ant''. @N0810. #24651.

<tog>,,<to?>(D) {V} ``to ^remove, to ^un^fasten, to ^un^tie''. @W0402. #24661.
<to?.to?>,,<to.to?>(D) {V} ``to ^un^tie (a knot), to ^un^ravel, to ^pull_out, to ^skim (remove cream, etc.), to ^take_off clothing''. @V0705,V0703,V0461,V0567,V0654. #24670.

<to?>(D) {V} ``to ^pick_up (something)''. @(D). #26210.

<tog>,,<to?>>:. #24681.
<arke-tog>,,<arke-to?> {V} ``to ^shine (of the moon)''. {N} ``^moonlit ^night''. |<arke> `moon'. @W0034,N0454. #24692.
<kimil-tog>,,<kimil-to?> {ADJ} ``^moonless''. {N} ``^dark night''. |<kimil> `?'. @N0456,W0185. #24702.
<mar-to?> {ADV} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. |<mar> `?'. @N0476. ??CUT? #14563.

<togri> {V} ``to ^unroll''. @V0704. #24711.

<toj> {V} ``to ^cut (creepers, vines)''. @W0403. #24721.

<Tokei> {V} ``to ^bite (as a snake); to ^peck (as a bird)''. *De.<TOk->(M),,<TOGk->(G) `to peck, bite as a snake, tap(G), hit lightly(G)'. @V0056,V0427. #24731.

<tol> {V} ``to ^tie, to ^attach; to ^affix (in the ground)''. !in <t-un-ol-bo'> N `turban'. @W0404,R4,(D). #24751.
<to.tol> {V} ``to ^tie (a knot, a net), to ^bind, to ^fasten, to ^attach, to ^tether, to ^wrap''. {N} ``^tying_up''. @V0054,V0754,V0679,V0678,V0667,V0231,V0230,(D). #24760.
<DaT to.tol> {V} ``to ^tie ^tightly''. |<DaT> `tight'. @V0680. #4942.

<tol-bo?>,,<tol-boD> {V} ``to ^tie a ^turban on the ^head''. |<bo?>\<bob> `head'. <boD> in verb misinterpr. of ambiguous <bo?>. @V0701,W0405. ??D expl. noted in W0405. #3024.
<t[un]ol-bo?> {N} ``^turban''. |Nom. in <-Vn-> of <tol-bo?>. @N0642,W0405,W0404. #3155.

<tom>>: ??t/T; same morpheme? cf. <ton> `to scour, to rub, to wash'. #24771.
<t[un]om> {V} ``to ^boil, to be ^boiling (of liquids)''. !<tu-n-om>. @W0412. #24782.
<Tom-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash clothes''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0421,V0720. #4613.

<tom>\<tumo?> {NB} ``^mouth, ^beak, ^bill''. *De.<tOmna>(GM) `snout(M), bill of a bird(G)'. @N0041,N0700. #24791.
<el-tom> {V} ``to ^pinch the ^cheek''. |<el> `?'. @W0107. ??perhaps De.<elT->(M) `to poke'. #6882.
<guj-tom> {V} ``to ^wash the ^mouth''. |<guj> `to wash'. @W0150. #8972.

<tom seY> {V} ``to ^point (indicate direction)''. |<seY> `?'. @V0449. #24811.

<toman> {NK} ``^sister''. !man calling his sister. Cf. <tonan>. @N0185. #24821.

<Tom-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash clothes''. |<Da?> `water'. @W0421,V0720. ??Cf. <ton> below. #4611.

<ton> {V} ``to ^scour, to ^rub, to ^wash''. @W0406. #24831.
<to.ton> {V} ``to ^scour, to ^wash with abrasive''. @V0517,V0725. #24840.

<tonan> {NK} ``female first ^cousin; ^sister(R4)''. Cf. <toman> and <bulon>. @N0190,R4. ??RECHECK FORM; sort wrong?. #24851.

<To~Da>>:. ??possib related De.<TOND>(G),,<tOND>(M) `mouth'. #24861.
<sikon To~Da> {ADJ} ``^funny''. |<sikon> `?'. @N1074. ??possib related De.<sik0n>(G),,<cik0n>(M) `oil'? #21572.

<To~DpaRia> {ADJ} ``^rash (hasty, incautious)''. *De.<TOND lOk>(G) `talkative person'. @N1080. ??orig. marked as loan; also De.<tOND-paR->(M) `to gape', <tOND-ai>(M) `quarrelsome'?? #16691.

<Toni> {N} ``a ^weed''. @N0859. #24871.

<toG> {V} ``to ^pound (usually, with a pestle)''. @W0407. #24881.
<toG.toG> {V} ``to ^pound, to ^thresh (grain)''. @V0451,V0673. #24890.

<toG>>: ??cut?. #24901.
<etoG-nen>,,<ite toG-nen>,, <iten-nen>,, <en-nen>,, <e-nu-nen>,, <ite-nu-nen>,, <ete-nu-nen>,, <eten-nen> {DEM} ``^these''. @N1206. ???dem. #7114.
<u~bo?-nu>,,<u~bo?-nu nen>,,<u~bon-nen>,,<u~bon>,,<u~bo?-to~g-nen> {INTERR} ``^which (of a number)''. |<u~bo?> `?where', <nen> `plural'. !first two and last two are singular plural respectively. @N1208. ??fetch parts of these. #16149.

<toG>>:. #24911.
<am-toG> {V} ``to ^open the ^mouth''. |<am> `to open'. *Re.<taG-mo'>B `to open the eye'. @W0023,V0415. #802.

<Topir> {V} ``to ^wrap one's self up (covering the head) in a sheet''. @W0422. ??<To-pir>? #24931.

<tor> {V} ``to ^look_for, to ^seek''. @W0408. #24941.
<to.tor> {V} ``to ^search_for''. @V0523. #24950.

<torki>>:. #24961.
<torki litir> {NB} ``^earlobe''. |<litir> `ear'. @N0030. #24970.

<torla> {VT} ``to ^melt''. *De.<tOrl-ai->(M) `to wash off'? @V0390. #24981.
<torlei> {VI} ``to ^melt''. *De.<torlei>. @V0389. #24990.

<torlod> {V} ``to ^heat (a liquid)''. !<tor-lod>. @W0409. ??cf. prev. #25001.

<toro?>,,<toroD> {V} ``to ^snore''. @V0582,W0410. #25011.

<totoRa> {N} ``^stammerer''. @N0236. #25021.

<totol>>: ??Engl total?. #25031.
<gaTi-o?-Dien to.tol bol ura?> {S} ``to increase the number of building houses is not good''. |<gaTi-o?> `more', <Dien> `house', <totol> English `total?', <bol> `cure', <ura?> `is not'. @V0323. ??garbled entry, see orig. #26220.

<tu>,,<utun>,,<tunu tun>,,<anu>,,<a>,,<utunu> {DEM} ``^yonder''. @N1205. ???analyses? Dem. or Adv.? #25051.
<tu onob lay niG-nu mon Dutu> {S} ``my ^desire is on that girl; I love that girl''. |<onob> `young woman', <lay> `?', <niG-nu> `my', <mon Dutu> `to love'. @N0211. ??sent. #6736.

<tubo?> {N} ``^earth, ^soil, ^floor''. @N0534,N0569,N0535,R4,(D). #25071.
<sikoT tubo?> {N} ``^clay''. |<sikoT> `?'. @N0537,(D). #21592.

<tugol> {N} ``^night''. {ADV} ``^last_^night(D)''. @N0448,(D). #25081.

<TukTuki> {N} ``^woodpecker''. @N0723. #25091.

<tula>,,<tulei> {V} ``to ^weigh''. *De.<tul->(GM). !first tr.; second intr.; both loan. @V0740. #25101.
<tulei> {V} ``to ^measure (volume)''. @V0387. ??intr. #25110.

<tumo?>/<tom> {NB} ``^mouth, ^beak, ^bill''. *De.<tOmna>(GM) `snout(M), bill of a bird(G)'. @N0041,N0700. #25121.

<tun>>:. #25131.
<tu>,,<utun>,,<tunu tun>,,<anu>,,<a>,,<utunu> {DEM} ``^yonder''. @N1205. ???analyses? #25140.

<tunal> {V} ``to be ^seen, to be ^visible, to ^appear (in sight)''. @V0026,W0411. #25151.
<tunal-nu> {ADJ} ``^visible''. @N1031. ??general analysis? #25160.
<munaG tunal> {V} ``to ^resemble''. |<munaG> `like'. @V0488. #15572.

<tunon> {VI} ``to ^stand, to be ^erect''. @V0614,W0413,R4. #25171.
<to[b]non> {VTC} ``to make ^stand, to ^erect''. |Caus. of <tunon> `to stand'. @V0615. #7123.

<t[un]ol-bo?> {X} ``^turban''. |Nom. in <-Vn-> of <tol-bo?> `to tie on the head', <tol> `to tie', <bo?>\<> `head'. @N0642. #25181.

<t[un]om> {V} ``to ^boil, to be ^boiling (of liquids)''. |<tom> `?'. @WR0412. #24781.

<tur> {V} ``to ^come (out), to ^emerge''. @W0414. #25191.
<tu.tur> {V} ``to ^go out of (a house), to ^rise (as the sun); to ^clear an obstacle from the throat''. @V0118,V0275,V0494. #25200.
<yam tu.tur> {V} ``to ^bleed''. |<yam> `blood'. @V0058. #9892.
<si~-tu.tur> {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<si~> `the sun'. @N0440,(D). #21773.
<tur-gui> {V} ``to ^go away (from a place)''. |perhaps <tur-gu ui>, <ui> `to go'. !Sondhi. @V0272. ??re-spell? #25210.
<tur-siG> {V} ``to ^rise (of the sun)''. {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<siG> `sun'.{ @W0415,N0440. #21783.
<tur-siG kuruG> {N} ``^east''. |<kuruG> `direction'. @N0432. #12623.
<om-tur> {V} ``to ^leave, to ^abandon, to ^release''. |<om> `to brood?'. @W0258. #25222.

<Tura>|<Turi> {} ``^orphan''. *De.<Tura>(GM) `id.'. @:. #26240.
<Tura o?n> {NK} ``^orphan (boy)''. |<o?n> `child'. @N0146. #17170.
<Turi o?n> {NK} ``^orphan (girl)''. |<o?n> `child'. @N0147. #17180.

<tur-gui> {V} ``to ^go away (from a place)''. |perhaps <tur-gu ui>, <tur> `to come out', <ui> `to go'. !Sondhi. @V0272. ??re-spell? #25211.

<tur-siG> {V} ``to ^rise (of the sun)''. {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tur> `to come out', <siG> `sun'. @W0415,N0440. #21781.
<tur-siG kuruG> {N} ``^east''. |<kuruG> `way, direction'. @N0432. #12624.

<u>,,<un>,,<usu> {DEM} ``^that''. @N1204. ??dem?. #25931.
<ulo> {INTERJ} ``^lo!, ^look yonder''. !expression pointing out a distant {erson or thing (e.g. <muroli, ulo pi~gi> `Here comes Murali.'). Cf. <elo> `here now'. @N1164. #25520.

<ua~s> {N} ``^new_^moon''. *De.<ua~s a~dar>(M) `dark half of month'. @N0455,(D). ![u~a~s, w~a~s](D). #25231.

<udadari> {ADJ} ``^generous''. Cf. <udar> `a borrowing, a loan'. *Loan. @N1069,N0409. #25241.

<udai>>:. #25251.
<udai din> {N} ``^dry season''. |<din> `season'. @N0466. #25260.

<uRalei> {V} ``to ^winnow (grain)''. @V0748. #25271.

<udar> {} ``a ^borrowing, a ^loan''. @:. #25281.
<udar beR.be?> {V} ``to ^lend''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0360. #2283.
<udar De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^borrow''. |<Dem> `to do, to make'. @V0072. #5203.
<udar lu.lu?> {V} ``to ^borrow''. |<lu?> `to ask'. @V0072. #14034.

<uDei> {V} ``to ^fly (as a bird)''. *De.<uD->(G),,<uR->(M) `to fly'. @V0248. #25291.

<udlia> {N} ``^elopement''. ! used with <ui> `to go'. E.g. <maj-nen udlia ui-gi-nen> `They went to another place'. *De.<udl-iya>(M) `elopement'. @N0214. ??noun? #16101.

<uDoy ... ura?> {X} ``^never''. |<ura?> `to not be'. @N1183. #26251.
<maY eno? u~DoY pi~ginu ura? Dugu> {S} ``he had never come here''. |<maY> `he', <eno?> `heres', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective?', <ura?> `to not be', <Du> `to remain', <gu> `?perfect/past'. @N1183. #25301.

<u?n> {NUM} ``^four''. @R4. #26260.

<u'G> {V} ``to ^swell''. ![u?uG] (<u?G>). @W0434,(D). #25311.

<u?-soG>,,<ug-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces', <soG>\<suGol> `fire'. @N0578,W0423. #9401.

<u?suG-Der> {N} ``^story''. |<u?suG> `?', <Der> `?'. @N0297. #25321.
<u?suG-Der su.sun> {V} ``to ^tell (story)''. |<su.sun> `to tell'. @V0664. #5443.
<u?suG-Der su.sun-kaG> {N} ``^story-^teller''. |<kaG> `person'. @N0298. #5453.

<ug-soG>,,<u?-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces', <soG>\<suGol> `fire'. @N0578,W0423,(D). #25331.

<ui>,,<oi> {V} ``to ^go, to go home, to ^visit; to ^flow''.
@W0424,V0270,V0273,V0708,V0247,(D). !<maj> [wigi, igi] `he went'(D), but <ui> 2 syllables. [[NEWLY FETCHED. #25341.
<bazei.bazei-gu ui> {V} ``to ^rattle''. |<bazei> `(heart) to beat', <gu> `?'. @V0473. #1733.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {V} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he, him', <nu> `of, adjectivizer', <o?-Don> `near, beside', <bol ura?> `to be no good'; (animate N or PRON requires <-nu> suffix with <o?-Don> postposn). @V0027. ?? orig glossed `to approach', current gloss in comment. ??HEAD? #3372.
<mursa ui> {V} ``to ^faint, to ^swoon''. *De.<mursa>(G) `fit, seizure, faint'. @V0224. #15692.

<roG ui> {V} ``to ^fade (lose color)''. |<roG> `color'. @V0223. #20222.
<saral ui> {V} ``to ^flood''. |<saral> `lake'. !<ki~Da? saral ui{gi> `the river over flowed', <ki~Da?> `river'; <ki~Da? saral ten-o? uigi> `the river had overflowed', <ten> `to step on'. @V0772. #20992.
<Telei-o? ui> {V} ``to ^squeeze (through one self)''. |<Telei> `to push', <o?> `reflexive'. @V0605. #23915.
<udlia ui> {V} ``to ^elope''. |<udlia> `elopement'. !E.g. <maY-nen udlia ui-gi-nen> `They went to other place', <maj-nen> `they'. @N0214. #25382.

<uzra> {N} ``^cure''. @N0279. #25391.

<uzra> {V} ``to ^engrave (cut incised designs)''. !literally. @V0282. #25401.

<uzra> {V} ``to ^make, to ^build (a house)''. *De.<ujr-ai->(M) `to repair'. @V0382,V0086. #25411.
<soz uzra-nu lok>,,<soz uzra-kaG> {N} ``^painter''. |<soz> `paint, to paint'. @N0301. #25432.
<pa~Doi uzra-kaG> {N} ``^shoe-^maker, ^cobbler''. |<pa~Doi> `shoe'. @N0387. #25452.

<ukarei> {V} ``to ^scratch (the earth)''. *Loan. @V0521. #25471.

<ukla> {VT} ``to ^boil (water)''. *De.<ukl->(M),,<ukOl->(G) `to boil (intr.), to be boiled'. @V0068. #25481.
<uklei> {VI} ``to ^boil (as water)''. @V0068. #25490.

<ulga> {ADJ} ``^loose''. {V} ``to ^loosen''. @N0950,V0377. #25501.

<uli> {N} ``^onion''. *De.(GM). @N0879. #25511.

<ulo> {INTERJ} ``^lo!, ^look yonder''. !expression pointing out a distant person or thing (e.g. <muroli, ulo pi~gi> `Here comes Murali.'). Cf. <elo> `here now'. @N1164. #25521.

<ulu.ulu> {N} ``^breeze''. *De.<ulu-ulu>(M) `gentle breeze'. @:. #25531.
<ulu.ulu oi.oi> {N} ``^breeze''. |<oi.oi> `to blow'. ![ululuoyoy](D). ??noun or S? @N0491,(D). #17223.

<uluG> {V} ``to ^rumble, to ^sound (of drums, thunder)''. {N} ``^thunder''. !<u-luG>. @W0425,N0489. #25541.

<um> {IX} ``^nominalization''. @:. ??only in <gumul>? #26270.
<g[um]ul> {N} ``a ^borer (insect)''. |<gul> `to bore'. @W0151. #9062.

<u~baG> {NK} ``^elder sister's husband''. !De.<baTa>(M),,<baT0>(G),,<baTi>. @N0195. #25551.

<u~bar>,,<mar>(R),,<umbar>(D),,<ummar>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. So<bar> `two'. @N1168,(D),R4,RR. #25561.

<gol-mbar>(R) {NUM} ``^twelve''. |<gol> `ten'. @RR. #26280.

<u~bo?> {INTERR} ``^where''. !probably used only in the verbs `to go' and `to come'. @N1189. #25571.

<u~bo?-nu>,,<u~bo?-nu nen>,,<u~bon-nen>,,<u~bon>,,<u~bo?-to~g-nen> {INTERR} ``^which (of a number)''. |<u~bon> `?', <u~bo?> `where?', <toG> `?', <nen> `plural'. !first two and last two are singular, plural respectively. @N1208. ??fetch parts of these? #25581.

<umtaRei> {V} ``to ^turn (something) over''. *De.<untaR->(G) `to turn over'. @V0699. #25591.
<umtaRei paslei> {V} ``to ^turn (oneself) over''. |<paslei> `id.'. @V0698. #18473.

<un-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->. Cf. <um> in <gumul> `a borer'. @:. #25601.
<s[un]ar> {N} ``^comb''. |nom. of <sar> `to comb'. @N0697. #15834.
<s[un]o?> {N} ``^broom''. |nom. of <sog> `to sweep'. @N0584,W0346. #15854.
<r[un]u?> {N} ``^doorway''. |nom. of <rug> `to open'. @N0566. #15804.

<un>,,<usu>,,<u> {DEM} ``^that''. @N1204. ??dem?. #25931.

<una> {ADJ} ``^less''. {V} ``to ^decrease, to ^diminish''. *De.<una>(GM) `less, few, small amount'. @N0924,V0166,V0177. #25611.
<una iRikon> {ADJ} ``^few''. |<iDikon>, <iRikon> `insufficient'. @N0934. #9334.
<bol una> {ADJ} ``^weak''. |<bol> `a cure; well'. @N0947. #3382.
<bol una apura> {N} ``^weakness''. |<apura> `weak'. @N0251. ??noun? gloss? #1104.

<u~Dam>,,<i~Dam> {N} ``^old_^man''. {V} ``to become ^old (of a man)''. !past <u~Dam-gu>; JP admits only <i~Dam>. @N0128,V0769,W0426,(D). #25621.
<Di~Da u~Dam> {N} ``^old ^bachelor, ^un^married ^old_^man''. |<Di~Da> `unmarried'. @N0137. #5792.

<u~Do> {V} ``^take (this)''. !Used only in the imperative; this may be somehow related to its opposite <i~De> `give (me, us)'. @W0427,(D). #25631.

<u~Doj> {INTERR} ``^which ^day''. @N1185. ??gloss? #25641.
<u~Doj-sa> {X} ``''. |<sa> `'. @:. ?? #25650.
<ar-u~Doj sa> {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<ar> `?'. @N0480. #1362.
<mun u~Doj-sa> {ADV} ``^year after next''. |<mun> `?'. @N0481. #15553.
<u~DoY ... ura?> {X} ``^never''. E.g. <maY eno? u~DoY pi~-gi-nu ura? Du-gu> `he had never come here', <maY> `he', <eno?> `here', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `?', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past'. @N1183. #25307.

<uno?> {ADV} ``^there''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past', <na> `?', <boG> `keep'. @N1162. #25661.

<u~s> {ADJ} ``^high''. *De.<unc>(G) `height, altitude'. @N0962. #25671.

<unu-nen>,,<un-nen>,,<utun-nen>,,<tunu-nen>,,<tun-nen>,,<anu-nen>,,<utunu-nen>,,<uto~g-nen>,,<tuto~g-nen> {DEM} ``^those''. |<nen> `plural'. Cf. <uno?> `there', <un> `that', <tun>,<utun>, etc. `yonder', <etoG> `this'. @N1207. ??breakup. #25681.

<u~gom> {N} ``a big ^village, a ^village''. @N0345,N0545,R4. #25691.
<u~gom-kaG> {N} ``^inhabitant, lit. ^village ^person''. |<kaG> `person'. @N0347. #25700.

<u~gon> {N} ``^crab''. @N0791,N0792. #25711.

<upRei> {V} ``to ^sparkle''. *De.<upR->(M) `to spatter, sprinkle'. @V0586. #25721.

<ur>>: ??a byform of <ir> `to jump' (rather than *<Dur>) after <aD> and <poD>. #25731.
<aD-ur> {V} ``to ^step_^over, to ^jump across''. |<<aD-Dur>>, <aD> `to step'. @V0334,V0620,W0039. [orig. <a'Dur>. ??no <aD> `to step' in dict.; <aD> is`to drive'. #152.
<poD-ur> {V} ``to ^jump ^over''. |<<poD-Dur>>, <poD> `to cross'. @W0292,V0335. [orig. <po'Dur>. #25742.

<ura?> {V} ``to ^not ^be''. |<ur-a'> the negative copula; the <ur> may be related to the negative prefix <ar> and <or> in <or-oj> `to not yet be', the other negative copula. @W0428. #25751.
<ura? Di.Di?> {V} ``to ^say ^no, ^deny, to ^forbid, to ^prohibit''. |<Di?> `to say'. @V0172,V0252. #5593.
<bol ura?>>: {V} ``?to be ^no_^good, to be ^use^less''. |<bol> `a cure'. #3340.
<gaTi-o?-Dien to.tol bol ura?> {S} ``to increase the number of building houses is not good''. |<gaTi-o?> `more', <Dien> `house', <totol> English `total?'. @@V0323. ??garbled entry; see orig. #26227.
<maj boRoG ui bol ura?> {V} ``??''. |<maj> `he, him', <boRoG> `with', <ui> `to go'. @V0007. ??gloss wrong; was `to accompany'. ??HEAD? #3367.
<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> {V} ``it is no good to approach him''. |<maj> `he, him', <nu> `of, adjectivizer', <o?-Don> `near, beside', <ui> `to go'; (animate N or PRON requires <-nu> suffix with <o?-Don> postposn). @V0027. ?? orig glossed `to approach' with current gloss in comment. ??HEAD? #3375.
<budi-ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^foolish''. |<budi> `intelligent', <ura?> `not to be'. @N1041. #3782.
<butoG ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^un^afraid, ^brave''. |<butoG> `to fear'. @N1078. #25772.
<gari ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^careless''. |<gari> `careful'. @N1035. ??split. #25782.
<manei ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^dis^obedient''. |<manei> `to obey'. @N1066. #14452.
<laj ura?> {X} ``^no_one''. |<laj> `who, ?someone'. !or <laY...ura?> ex: <laY pipiG urag> `no one is coming'. @N1171. #13002.
<mai-gi-nu ura?> {ADJ} ``^un^mixed, ^un^adulterated (of goods)''. |<mai> `to mix', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective'. !Sondhi. @N0927. #25802.
<maG-Ta ura?> {X} ``^nothing''. |<maG-Ta> `what'. @N1169,N1159. ??mng? #25812.
<se.ser o~g.oG pi.piG ura?> {S} ``the ^song is ^in^audible''. |<se.ser> `song', <oG> `to hear', <piG> `to come'. @N1015. ??orig. gloss `inaudible', with current gloss in comment. #25822.
<u~DoY ... ura?> {X} ``^never''. E.g. <maY eno? u~DoY pi~-gi-nu ura? Du-gu> `he had never come here', <maY> `he', <eno?> `here', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `?', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past'. @N1183. #25302.

<urei> {N} ``^fly, ^gnat''. @N0806,N0808. #25831.
<pok urei> {N} ``a kind of ^fly''. |<pok> `?'. @N0814. #19112.

<usa?> {V} ``to ^refuse, to ^not_do (something), to ^not_want(D)''. |<u-sa'>. @W0429,V0480,(D). #25841.

<usal>,,<isal> {N} ``^skin (of body), ^gum (of mouth), skin, ^peel, ^rind, ^shell (of fruits, vegetables, nuts)''. @N0010,N0044,N0612,N0795. #25851.
<isal ruDei-gu Dutu> {S} ``his ^skin is ^wrinkled''. |<ruDei> `?', <gu> `?perfect/past', <Dutu> `to be'. Cf. <ru~Dei> `to gather together'. @N0011. #6715.
<mo? usal> {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<mo?> `eye'. @N0038. #9734.

<usas> {ADJ} ``^light''. *De.<usas>(BM) `light, lightweight, easy'. @N0996. #25861.

<uskei-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^hanging''. |<goj> `to die'. *De.<uski Oi->(G) `to hang oneself'. @V0135. #8381.

<uslei> {V} ``to ^abound, to ^teem, to ^overflow''. @V0001,V0417. #25871.

<uso> {V} ``to ^cook without seasoning''. |<u-so>. @W0430. ??cut? #25881.

<usoG> {ADJ} ``^bitter''. {V} ``to become bitter''. *So.<AsAG>. @W0431. #25891.

<usoG>,,<isoG> {ADV} ``^to^day''. @N0470. #25901.
<usoG-noj>,,<isoG-noj> {ADV} ``^to^night''. |<noj> `night'. @N0474. #16423.

<usor> {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V} ``to be dry, to ^dry, to dry up, to ^wither''. *So.<AsAr>. @W0432,V0204,V0751,(D),R4. #25911.
<usor-kaG> {ADJ} ``^dry''. |<kaG> `?person?'. @N1000. ??zap?. #25920.

<usu>,,<un>,,<u> {DEM} ``^that''. @N1204. ??dem?. #25932.

<utar> {N} ``a ^reply, an ^answer''. *De.<utOr>(M) `reply'. @:. #25941.
<utar beR.be?> {V} ``to ^answer (a question)''. |<beD> `to give'. @V0025. #2293.

<utka> {VT} ``to ^jolt, to ^jar''. *De.<uTk->(M) `to uproot, dig out'. @V0332. ??also De.<utk->(M) `to jump, be restless'? #25951.
<utkei> {VI} ``to be ^jolted, to be ^jarred''. @V0332. #25960.

<utob>,,<itob> {V} ``to ^lay_an_^egg''. @W0433,V0353. #25971.
<utob-siG>,,<itob-siG> {N} ``^chicken ^egg''. |<siG>\<gisiG> `chicken'. @N0609,W0169,R4. #25980.

<utorti> {ADJ} ``^vertical''. *De.<utOr->(GM) `to get down, alight, descend'. {N} ``west(G)''. @N0965. #25991.

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These IDs have only indented versions, but the first form in their headwords could not be matched to the headwords of any of their superiors:

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PRONOUNS:
1.
<niG> {PRON} ``^I''.
<niG-nu> {PRON} ``^my''. |<-nu> `^of'.
<nei>,,<nei-nen>,,<naj>,,<naj-nen> {PRON} ``^we''. !the last two words are used in case of proposal only.
2.
<nom> {PRON} ``^thou, ^you singular''. (used as subj in examples).
<o-nom>> {PRON} ``^you?, ^thou?''. (used as obj in example).
<pen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)''
<pen-nen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)''. |<pen> `id.'.
3.
<maj> {PRON} ``^he''.
<maj-nen> {PRON} ``^they''.
<maj-nu> {PRON} ``^his, ^her, ^its.
<laj>,,<laY> {PRO} ``^who''. ??also `someone'?
<laj-ki mui~Dan> {X} ``^someone''.
<laj ura?> {X} ``^no_one''. |<ura?> `not'.
<enu> {PRON} ``^it''. Also `this' (see below).

3 (demonstrative).
<e>,,<iten>,, <en>,, <enu>,, <eten>,, <ete>,, <itenu>,, <etenu> {DEM} ``^this''. *De.<e>(GM) `this'.
<etoG> {DEM} ``^this''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <nu> `of', <remol> `husband', <DeY> `?'.
<etoG-nen>,,<ite toG-nen>,,<iten-nen>,,<en-nen>,,<e-nu-nen>,,<ite-nu-nen>,,<ete-nu-nen>,,<eten-nen> {DEM} ``^these''.
<u>,,<un>,,<usu> {DEM} ``^that''.
<unu-nen>,,<un-nen>,,<utun-nen>,,<tunu-nen>,,<tun-nen>,,<anu-nen>,,<utunu-nen>,,<uto~g-nen>,,<tuto~g-nen> {DEM} ``^those''.
<tu>,,<utun>,,<tunu tun>,,<anu>,,<a>,,<utunu> {DEM} ``^yonder''. ??adv?

INTERROGATIVES:

<maG>: #14461.
<maG-Dem> {INTERR} ``^why, for what reason''. |<Dem> `to do?'. @N1192. ??CUT? #14470.
<maG-Ta> {INTERR} ``^what''. |<Ta> `?'. !exceptions: <maG De~.Dem non> `what are you doing?', not *<ma~gTa De~.Dem nom>. On the other hand, <ma~gTa zuzu nom> `what are you seeing?', not *<maG zuzu nom>. @N1186. ??recte nom in 1st example? ??CUT? #14480.
<maG-Ta ura?> {X} ``^nothing''. |<ura?> `to not be'. @N1169,N1159. #14490.

<ulo> {INTERJ} ``^lo!, ^look yonder''. !expression pointing out a distant person or thing (e.g. <muroli, ulo pi~gi> `Here comes Murali.'). Cf. <elo> `here now'. @N1164. #25521.

<u~bo?> {INTERR} ``^where''. !probably used only in the verbs `to go' and `to come'. @N1189. #25571.

<u~bo?-nu>,,<u~bo?-nu nen>,,<u~bon-nen>,,<u~bon>,,<u~bo?-to~g-nen> {INTERR} ``^which (of a number)''. |<u~bon> `?', <u~bo?> `where?', <toG> `?', <nen> `plural'. !first two and last two are singular, plural respectively. @N1208. ??fetch parts of these ? #25581.

<u~Doj> {INTERR} ``^which ^day''. @N1185. ??gloss? #25641.
<u~Doj-sa> {X} ``''. |<sa> `'. @:. ?? #25650.
<ar-u~Doj sa> {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<ar> `?'. @N0480. #1362.
<mun u~Doj-sa> {ADV} ``^year after next''. |<mun> `?'. @N0481. #15553.
<u~DoY ... ura?> {X} ``^never''. E.g. <maY eno? u~DoY pi~-gi-nu ura? Du-gu> `he had never come here', <maY> `he', <eno?> `here', <piG> `to come', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `?', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past'. @N1183. #25307.

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These IDs have fewer entries than the number of forms in their headwords:
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republished in any form, provided that such derivative works explicitly
impose exactly these same conditions, to guarantee their unrestricted
use by speakers and students of the languages they describe, in perpetuity.

<a->(P) {PX(historical)} ``an element prefixed to pronouns, originally perhaps a ^demonstrative''. Cf. <aDi> `anybody, who', <ai-> `he, she, it this', <aiJ> `I', <am> `thou', <apa> `you two', <ape> `you (pl)', <arO> `he, she, it, this, that', <arO-ki> `they (pl.)', <arO-kia> `they two', <au-> `there'; perhaps <aliG> `top', <aluG> `inside'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<a->. ??BE SURE <a-> ETYM. IS ENTERED IN THESE EXX.; EXX. PERH. NOT COMPLETE. %11. #11.

<-a>(P) {SX} ``^dual''. Cf. <ba-> `we two', etc.. *Kh.<??>. %21. #21.
<-ki-a>(P) {SX} ``third person ^dual''. |<-ki> `plural', <-a> `dual'. *Kh.<-ki-ar>(D), ~<-ki-yar>(B) `dual'; cf. Kh. <-ki> `plural'. %32. #30.
<arO-ki-a>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two, third person ^dual''. |<arO> `he, she, it, this, that', <arO-ki> `they'. *$Kh.<aR-ki-ar>(P) `they two'. %42. #42.
<-ki-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. |<-ki> `plural'. *$Kh. <-ki-ar>(D), ~<-ki-yar>(B). %52. #50.
<apa>(P) {PRON} ``^you ^two''. |*<a-pe-a>, with <a-> `demonstrative element', <pe> `you', <-a> `dual'. *$Kh.<am-bar>(B) `you two' prob. fr. *~<a-pe-ar> (~<am-> by analogy to ~<am> `thou'); Pal.<a:r>, Nic.<a~:>. %60. #60.

<-a>(P) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive (object follows)''. E.g. <marag-a emOD-DO> `eye of the peafowl', <rusi-r-a elaG-DO> `Rusi's tongue', <aiJ-a> `my'. *Kh.<-a'>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho<-a'> `genitive suffix', So.<A-> `prefix on genitive object (possessor precedes)'. Phonology: Loss of ' in affix. %71. #71.
<ar-a>(P) {PRON} ``^his, ^her''. |<arO> `he, she' & <-a> `possessive'. Phonology: <o deleted before -a>. %82. #82.

<-a>(MP) {SX} ``^locative, ^temporal [P]''. {PP} ``to, at [M]''. E.g. <bONO-a> `in the woods', <man-Di-a> `where' (lit. `in which place'), <e-re beLa> = <e-re beLa-a> `at this time', <mOjhi-a> `in the middle', <Dag-a> `in water', <mu kulOu-a> `in the old days'. Cf. <-ra> `in'. Phonology: a > 0 before a. ??mu. ??SUBENTRIES BELOW NEWLY FETCHED AND NEED PRUNING (SEE ABOVE), ARRANGEMENT, XREFS, AND EDITING (NOTE -ra AND SEE GRS). %91. #91.
<aliG-a>(KMP) {PP} ``^on [KP], ^up [K], ^upon''. {N} ``^above [M] (with object in <-ta>) [P]; ^heaven, ^sky, ^year''. E.g. <iJa aliG-a> `on the house', <iJa-ta aliG-a> `above the house'. |<-a> `??'. %102. #102.
<-ta-aliG-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-ta>, <aliG-a>. %112. #110.
<aluG-a>(P) {PP} ``^inside, ^among''. |. %122. #122.
<-a-ta>(P) {SX} ``^from''. Cf. <-a-te>. |<-ta> `?'. *$Kh.<-atai>(P), ~<-tae> `from', Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>. %130. #130.
<jaliG-a>(M) {PP} ``^up''. |. %142. #142.
<man-Di-a>(P) {INTERR} ``^where (lit. in which place)''. |. %152. #152.
<mOjhi-a>(P) {ADJ} ``in the ^middle, in the midst of''. |<mOjhi> `middle'??. %162. #162.
<mu kulOu-a>(P) {?} ``in the ^old ^days''. |<mu> `??'. !Example given sub <-a>(P) ??. ??#.
<-ra>(P) {SX} ``^in''. Cf. <-a> `locative, temporal'. %170. #170.
<e-r-a mane>(P) {ADV} ``^here, at this ^place''. |<e-> `this', <r> `?'. %182. #182.
?<tuLi-ra>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |<tuLi>, <tuLe> `?', cf. <tuLi-a> `below'. ??#.
<tuLi-a>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |. *$H.<tAle>, O.<tOLe> `below'; ?? Kh.<tuta>(ABD) `below, beneath [ABD], down [D]'. %192. #192.

<-a>(P1) {SX} ``^to, ^in_order_to, ^for (^infinitive, expressing ^goal)''. E.g. <bisu-a> `in order to fill', <itib bisu-a mOnO-e-an>(L213) `he wanted to fill his belly'. *Prob. ident. with genitive. %201. #201.

<-a>(P) = <-na>(P) {SX} ``^aorist of intransitive verbs ending in a nasal''. E.g. <sOG-a> `buy', <baN-a> `forget', <DaJ-a> `climb'. Phonology: Nas n ~ Nas ; but <DaJa> is really <Daj-na>, thus Phonology: j Nas ~ J Nas, whence J). %211. #211.

<-a~> {SX} ``?''. !Perh. adjective-forming?. *O.<??>. %221. #221.
<pusi~-a~>(M) {NKA} ``^adopted ^child''. |<pusi-> `to support, to nourish'. %232. #232.
<pusi~-a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |. Ant. <noNo jintu> `wild animal'. |<jintu> `animal'. %242. #242.

<ab->(P) {PX} ``^causative''. E.g. <ab-sOj-> `teach', <ab-ur-> `cause to drink, give to drink'. Cf. <Ob->, <[b]>, <O->, <o->, <u->. *Kh.<ob->(D) e.g. ~<Ob-u'D> `cause to drink', So.<Ab-> e.g. ~<Ab-ga(-lay)> `id.'. %251. #251.
<ab-DaiG->(K) {V(CAUS of <DaiG->(M) VTC `to walk')} ``to ^drive''. %260. #260.
<ab-gOg->(KM) {VTN(CAUS of <gOg->(K) `to send')} ``to ^send''. %270. #270.
<ab-jak->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <jak(-e)>(P) `weigh')} ``to ^weigh, to ^compare''. Syn. <jak->, <ujOnO->(P). %280. #280.
<ab-sOj->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <sOj(-e)>(P) `learn')} ``to ^teach, [to ^cause_to_^learn]''. %290. #290.
<ab-sOG->(MP) {VIN((-a), CAUS of <sOG->(M) VI(-a) `to buy')} ``to ^sell, [to ^cause_to_^buy]''. *$Kh.<ob-soG->(D), ~<ab-soG->(A). %300. #300.
<ab-su->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <su->(P) ??)} ``?''. %310. #310.
<ab-su->(P2),,<ab-su-e->(P2) {V(-e, CAUS??)} ``to ^put_on (a person)''. *$Kh.<ob-su->(P) `to put on (a person), to put on clothes', So.<u:-> `to put in hand'. %320. #320.
<ab-tOG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <betOG->(M) VI `to fear')} ``to ^threaten''. Cf. <be[b]toG>(K) `to frighten?'. |Perh. syncope of *<abetoG-> from *<ab-betoG->. %330. #330.
<ab-TuG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <TuG->(M) VIC `to break, as a stick (intr.)')} ``to ^break, as a stick (trans.)''. %340. #340.
<ab-ur->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ur(-e)>(P) `drink')} ``to give to ^drink, [to ^cause_to_^drink]''. E.g. <m-ab-ur-e> `3 sg', <m-ab-ur-i-ki> `3 pl', <aiJ am-te abuD-nOm> = <aJ am-te ab-uD-e-nOm> `I give you to drink'. %350. #350.

<aba>(P),,<Oba>(KM) {NK} ``^father''. E.g. <aiJ-a abarO> = <aiJ-a aba-rO>, <aba-iJ> `my father', <aba-iJ-ji> `my honored father', <am-a aba-rO>, <aba-m> `thy father', <ar-a aba-rO> `his father'. Syn. <ba>, <baba>. *Kh.<aba>(B), <apa>(B), Mu.<aba>, So. <oa>. %361. #361.

<abekOrai->(P) {V(-na, perhaps CAUS of <kOrai(-na)> `befriend', -e- unclear)} ``to be^friend, to ^embrace''. *Kh.<kaDu'->(D) `to embrace', So.<kondo(-lay)> `to embrace', Pal.<ko't>, ~<kAr-ko't>. %371. #371.

<abhOj->(P),,<abhuj->(P),,<abOi->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^beat, to ^strike''. E.g. <abhOj-e> `3 sg.', <abhOj-ke> `pres.', <abhOj-O> `pret. def.', <abhOj-serO> (<Obhoisor>(LSI)) `plusqu.',

<abOJOman> = <abhoj-nOm-an> `impf.', <TheGgO bO abhOj-e> `strike with a stick', <aste abhuj-e> `shoot an arrow'. Cf. <bujai->, <bug->. %381. #381.
?<aste abhuj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot_an_^arrow''. |<aste> `arrow'. ??#.

<ab-tOG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <betOG-> VI `to fear')} ``to ^threaten''. |Perh. syncope of *<abetoG-> from *<ab-betoG->. Cf. <be[b]tOG->(*), <beptOG->(K) `to fear', recte `to frighten'?. |<ab-> `causative'. %391. #391.

<abu>(P1) {PARTICLE} ``^don't (^prohibitive)''. E.g. <abu khaiJc-e> `don't pull'. *Kh.<abu>(BD) `prohibitive, negative of 2 sg. imperatives', <ijabu>(D) `nothing', Khm.<bU~>, Mon<pA>. %401. #401.

<acha>(P) {ADJ} ``^good''. *H.<Accha>, O.<acha>, Sk.<AcchA>; Sa.<acha>. %411. #411.
<acha-kuri>(P) {ADV} ``^well, lit. having done well''. |<kuri> `??'. %420. #420.

<aceta>(M) {PP} ``^after''. |From <aci-ta>?. %431. #431.

<aciG>(*),,<aciGgi>(*),,<haciG>(P),,<haciGgi>(P) {N} ``the ^thorn-apple, the seeds of which are poisonous''. *H.<dhAtura>, Ho<toto>. %44v. #441.

<aciGka>(KMP) {ADV} ``^day before ^yesterday''. Cf. <meJcena>. %451. #451.
?<aceta>(M) {PP} ``^after''. |From <aci-ta>?. ??#.

<aclaG>(M),,<ailaG>(K),,<elaG>(KP) {N} ``^tongue''. *Kh.<laG>(BD), Sa., Mu.<alaG>, So.<A-laG>, <la'aG> / <-laG>. %461. #461.

<ada>(P) {N} ``an ^herb, Aroideae (%Amorphallus campanulatus, Bl.) = H.<olA>''. *Mu., Ho<hada'>. %471. #471.

<ada>(P),,<Oda>(M) {N} ``fresh ^ginger (%Zingiber officinale, Roscoe)''. Cf. <su~Thi> `dried ginger'. *Sa.<adhE>, Mu.<adi>, Ho<ada>, B.<ada>, O.<Oda>, H.<AdArAkA>. %481. #481.

<aDa>(MP) {N} ``^ladle, ^spoon''. *Sa.<ada> `what gives taste, flavor, relish', A.H.<Ada>. %491. #491.

<aDa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drive (cattle)''. {VTN} ``to ^lead (animal)''. %501. #501.

<aDi>(KMP) {PRON} ``^anybody [P]''. {INTERR} ``^who [KM], ^which [P]''. E.g. <aDi-a> `whose'. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<aDi>(BD) `he, she, it', Pal.<de:>. %511. #511.

<aDO>(M),,<aRO>(K),,<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??. %521. #521.

<adhola>(P) {N} ``^half_a_^rupee''. *Sa.<adhAili>, ~<Adhuli>, ~<adoli>, H.<Adheli>; cf. Sa.<adhela> `half a pice', H.<Adhela>, B.<adhOla>. %531. #531.

<adrub>(M) {N} ``^potsherd: piece of broken earthen pot''. %541. #541.

<agila>(KMP) {ADV} ``^ago, ^formerly, ^past, ^forward [K], at ^first, in the ^beginning [P]''. {PP} ``^before [MP]''. E.g. <agila ku-iJ On-a> `let me go first'. Cf. <agO> `front'. *H.<AgAla>, ~<agIlA> `foremost', O.<agII> `first'; Sa.<AgiI> `former'. %551. #551.
<sugei agila>(K) {ADV} ``^past: long ^ago''. |<suge>, <sugei> `much'. %562. #562.
<kiti sOmOe agila>(K) {ADV} ``^past: sometime ^ago''. |<kiti> `some', <sOmOe> `time'. %572. #572.

<agila>(P) {N} ``an ^order''. *Sk., H., O.<ajJa> (O. pronounced ~<agya~>). %581. #581.
<agila DiJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^order, lit. to ^give_an_order''. |<Di-> `to give'. %590. #590.

<agila>(P),,<agilO>(P) {N} ``^fist''. E.g. <agilO-b tuJ-e> `strike with the fist' (-b??). %601. #601.

<agmutri>(PE54),575 {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. %611. #611.

<agO>(K) {N} ``^story''. %621. #621.

<agO>(P) {N} ``^front side''. Cf. <agila> `before'. %631. #631.
<agO-ta>(P) {PP} ``^before, in ^front of''. E.g. <aiJ-je agO-ta> `before me'. |<-ta> `??'. *$O.<agO> `first', Sk.<Agre> `in front'. %640. #640.

<agOD>(M) {N} ``^carrying-^pole''. %651. #651.

<agu>(*),,<hagu>(P) {N} ``^friend''. *Mu.<haga> `brother, relative, kinsman'. %661. #661.

<aha>(P),,<ha>(P) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''. *Sa.<aha aha>, ~<hae>, Mu., Kh.<hae>(P); H., O.<ha>, O., Bh.<aha>. %671. #671.

<ai->(P) {PRON(usually only in combination with <-re, -ri>)} ``^he, ^she, ^it, ^this''. E.g. <ai-ri> `he, this', <ai-a>(L213) `his, his own'. Cf. <arO> `he, she, it'. ! Unclear (HJP). *Sa.<a'j> `self, himself, herself', Mu.<ae'j> `he, she, it', ~<aea'> `his'; cf. Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element' ??. %681. #681.

<aibOg> {N?} ``^cud?''. %691. #691.
<aibOg kin->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^chew_the_^cud, to ^ruminate''. |. Syn. <paja->(P). |<kin-> `?'. %700. #700.

<aiDtia>(P),,<iTa>(M) {N} ``^brick''. *H.<i~Ta>, O.<ITa>, Sk.<ISTAka>, ~<AISTAka>. %711. #711.

<aiLa>(P),,<aeLa>(M),,<aira>(K),,<aera>(K) {N} ``^flesh [MP]; ^meat [MK]''. *Sk.<aiLa> ??Sk. unclear. %721. #721.

<ainsa->(K) {V?} ``to ^smell of ^fish''. %731. #731.

<aja>(KMP),,<ajai>(K) {NK} ``^grandfather: father's father, mother's father''. E.g. <aja-iJ> `my grandfather', <aja-m> `thy grandfather'. |<ajai>(K) perh. from <aja-iJ>(P) `my grandfather'. *H.<aja>(D), O.<Oja>; Kh., Sa., Mu.<aja>. %741. #741.

<aja->(M),,<ajae->(K),,<haja-e->(P) {VTC} ``to ^chew (food)''. Cf. <paja->(P) `to chew the cud' ??class. %751. #751.

<ajaG>(P) {N} ``^plants with edible ^tubers''. *Sa.<sa~G>, Mu., Ho<saGga> `any tuberous root, any edible tuberous or fleshy root, the sweet potato'. %761. #761.## <meram nunu ajaG>(P),,<meROm nunu ajaG>(P) {N} ``a special ^plant, the ^sweet-potato; lit. goat-teat tuber''. |. Syn. <kendamONO>(M). |<merOm> `goat', <nunu> `breast, udder'. *Ho<meron toa saGga>. ??#.

<ajguLiaG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^cling to''. %771. #771.

<aji>(MP) {NK} ``elder ^sister [MP], ^cousin: father's elder brother's daughter (older than speaker[P], ^sister-in-law: husband's elder brother's wife [P]''. E.g. <aji-J> `my elder sister', <aji-m> `thy older sister'. *Kh.<aji>(DP) `elder brother's wife [P], sister-in-law [D]', Sa.<Aji>, Ho, Bh.<aji> `elder sister'. %781. #781.
<aji-kaD>(MP) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's elder sister''. |<-kaD> `??'. Cf. <ka> `elder brother'. %790. #790.

<ajOD>(MP) {ADJ} ``^sour''. *Kh.<rojo'D>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<jojo>. %801. #801.

<aka>(*),,<haka>(P),,<paka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, ~<paga>. %811. #811.

<akas>(KP),,<akasO>(M) {N} ``^sky''. *Sk., H.<aka$A>, O.<aka$O>. %821. #821.

<akata>(PBo.34) {N} ``^rice, still wet from washing, drying in the sun''. %831. #831.

<akimO>(M) {N} ``^government ^officer''. %851. #841.

<akO>(*),,<hakO>(P),,<pakO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. %861. #851.
<cari pakO>(M) {ADV} ``^around''. |<cari> `four'. %872. #862.

<akOb>(MP) {N} ``^ashes''. *So.<komab/-kob>, Ku.<hop>. %881. #871.

<akOb>(*),,<hakOb>(P) {N} ``^sword''. Cf. <kOkOm> `arrow'. *Ho<torai>, So.<pa:kub-> `to hold firmly with the teeth'. %891. #881.
<basi hakOb>(P) {N} ``^sword stick''. |<hakOb>, <akOb> `sword'. *$H.<bA~si> `flute, pipe, hook'. %900. #892.

<akho>(:) {N} ``^sugarcane (%Saccharum officiniarum, Linn.)''. *Sk.<IkSU>, H.<ikhA>, O.<akhU>; So.<akku>. %911. #901.

<akho DanDa>(P) {N} ``^sugarcane''. |<DanDa> `stick'. =Mu., Ho<guR-DanDa'>. %920. #910.

<akwakena>(PE48,70) {ADJ} ``^round (of a woman's breast)''. %931. #921.

<aLaG->(M) {VT} ``to ^plaster''. %941. #931.

<alarai>(:) {?} ``?''. %951. #941.
<alarai-tOm>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. Syn. <buituG>, <buitunag>(P), <buituG-kaD>(M). |<-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'. %960. #950.

<aLen>(P),,<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>. %971. #961.

<aliG>(:) {N} ``^top''. *Kh.<to'bluG>(ABD) `on, above, sky', So.<leG.leG> `very high, inaccessible', ~<bAleG> `roof', Ku.<le:n> `upon', Bahn.<pleJ> `ciel, firmament'. %981. #971.
<aliG-a>(KMP) {PP} ``^on [KP], ^up [K], ^upon''. {N} ``^above [M] (with object in <-ta>) [P]; ^heaven, ^sky, ^year''. E.g. <iJa aliG-a> `on the house', <iJa-ta aliG-a> `above the house'. |<-a> `??'. %100. #103.
<aliG-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^up, ^upward''. E.g. <aliG-bO DaJ-a> `climb up'. |<-bO> `to, at'. %990. #980.
<aliG-ta>(P),,<aliG-a-ta>(P) {PP} ``^above, from above, ^on; up, ^upon (LSI86,227,230)''. |. %1000. #990.

<alO>(M),,<alu>(P) {ADJ} ``^light''. *Khm.<pOnluu> ??weight/color. %1011. #1001.

<aLO>(M),,<aRO>(KP) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <mODO>. Cf. <aRO>, <haRO> `bone'. *So.<ur+G/-ur>, Kh.<konDeG>(D) ~<konDe'j>(B), ~<ko~Re'j>(B), Pal.<i-rau: hrI:G>. %1021. #1011.

<aLObOg>(M),,<arObOg>(P) {NK} ``^orphan''. *Kh.<ara'bDu'>(P), ~<tura'bDu'>, Ho<ambaro'b> `id.', Mu.<ambaro'b-> `to keep or marry one's brother's widow'. %1031. #1021.
<arObOg kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^orphan boy, orphan girl''. |<kOnOn> `child'. %1042. #1032.

<altra>(P) {N} ``^bark of a tree''. Syn. <kalOb>(M). *Kh.<kalo'b>(ABD), Mu., Ho<harta> `bark of a tree', Sa.<harta> `skin'. %1051. #1041.

<alu>(P),,<alO>(M) {ADJ} ``^light''. *Khm.<pOnluu> ??weight/color. %1061. #1051.

<aluG>(KMP),,<alu>(K) {PP} ``^in, ^inside''. %1071. #1061.
<aluG-a>(P) {PP} ``^inside, ^among''. |. %123. #123.
<aluG-bO>(P) {PP} ``^to_the_^inside''. |<-bO> `to, at'. %1080. #1070.
<aluG-iJa>(P) {N} ``^inner_^apartment''. |<iJa> `house'; Mu., Ho<adiG>. %1090. #1080.
<aluG-ta>(P) {PP} ``from within''. |. *$So.<AluG-An> `inside, the interior', Re.<aluG>. %1100. #1090.

<am>(KMP) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (sg.)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<am>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho<am>, So.<amAn>, ~<-Am>. %1111. #1101.

<am->(P) = <ama>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. E.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'. Phonology: a > 0 before vowel. %1121. #1111.

<am->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^give''. *Sa., MuN, Ho, MuH<Om>, Bol<am>. %1131. #1121.

<ama>(P) {NEG(usu. combined with <jena> `not'} ``^not''. E.g. <niJ n-ama DOkO jena> `we aren't sitting', <aiJ ama lej-ke jena> `I'm not angry with you'. Cf. <ma>; <am-> = <ama> before vowel, e.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'. *Kh.<um>(BD), ~<om>(D) `not', ~<umbO'> `no', Sa.<ba> `negative particle', ~<baG> `no, not', Mu.<bano'> `not to exist'. %1141.
#1131.?<ama>(P),,<ma-lage>(P) ?? {?} ``?''. |. ??#.

<amar>(*),,<hamar>(P) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hatuRi>. *Engl.<hammer>. %1151. #1141.

<ambuR-> {V} ``?''. %1161. #1151.
<nunu ambuR->(K) {V} ``to ^suckle''. |<nunu> `breast'. %1172. #1162.

<amenag>(P) {ADJ} ``^thin, ^fine''. *Kh.<metoG>(DP), ~<metOG-Da'>(P), ~<metoG-da>(D), Sa., Mu., Ho<etaG>; Pal.<to:-ro:G>, Khm.<sduuG> `mince'. %1181. #1171.

<amO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. *From ~<a-mOD-na>; Kh.<amu'D>(P), ~<amun>, Sa.<AbuG>, Mu., Ho<abuG>, So.<A->??. Phonology: Dn ~ n. %1191. #1181.

<amra>(P) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, its fruit''. Syn. <hOLe>(P), <Ole>(KM), <kae>(D), <kaet>(D). *Sk.<amrA>, H.<amA>, O.<ambO>, ~<amO>. %1201. #1191.

<amrutO>(P) {N} ``the ^Guava ^tree, its fruit''. Cf. <amutO>, <OmrutO>. *Sa.<Amrud>, ~<Amrut>; P.H.<AmArudA>, ~<AmArutA>, Ho<amrut>. %1211. #1201.

<amutO>(P) {N} ``^hog-^plum''. Cf. <amrutO>. *Ho<ambau>, Sa.<ambRa>, Mu.<ambaRa>, H.<AmARa>. %1221. #1211.

<an->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bring''. *O.<aNIba>, cf. Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring'. %1231. #1221.

<-an>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-an-a>, <-an-O>, ?<-a~>. *Sa.<-an> `verb suffix used to form the simple past medium with indirect object'. %1241. #1231.
<an-a>(P) {PRTCL} ``^aorist particle''. |. Cf. <-an-O> ??. ??recte <-an-a>?. %1250. #1242.

<an-a>(P) {PRTCL} ``^aorist particle''. |. Cf. <-an-O>. %1252. #1241.

<aNa>(P) {N} ``^anna''. *H.<ana>, O.<ONa>, B.<ani>; Sa., Kh.<ana>(P), Ho<aNa>. %1261. #1251.

<aNa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit-bearing ^tree''. *Mu.<lupuG daru>, H.<bAhera>, Sa., Mu., Bh.<aRa'> `vegetables, potherbs', So.<Ara> `tree, wood', Pa.<Ara> `tree, wood'. %1271. #1261.

<anando>(P) {N} ``^pleasure, ^joy, ^delight''. *Sa.<anad>, Sk.<anAndn~>??, H.<anAndA>, O.<anOndO>. %1281. #1271.
<anandO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to be ^delighted''. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. %1292. #1282.

<anDa>(*), <hanDa>(:). %1301. #1291.
<hanDa-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^upwards''. |<-bO> `to, at'. *$Kh.<han>(BD), Mu.<han> `yonder', Sa.<hana> `that (far off)', Kh.<han-bo'-te>(D) `that side, far off', ~<han-te> `yonder, there'. %1312. #1302.

<andarOkOt>(K) {N} ``^night(?)''. %1321. #1311.

<anDeka>(KMP) {ADV} ``^yester^day''. *Kh.<iDa'>(D), Gu.<minDe>. %1331. #1321.
<On-a anDeka>(K) {ADV} ``^yester^day''. |<On-a> `gone', from <On-> `go'. %1342. #1332.

<anDi>(*),,<hanDi>(P) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot, a glass ^jug''. Cf. <hanDi-guNa>, <hanDia>. *H.<hA~Di>, ~<hA~DIya>, O.<hoNDa>, ~<haNDI> `pot'. %1351. #1341.

<aNDi->(K),,<aNDij->(M) {VIC} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear''. %1361. #1351.

<aNDia>(M),,<hanDia>(P) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??. %1371. #1361.

<aNDij->(M),,<aNDi->(K) {VIC} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear''. %1381. #1371.

<andhO>(P),,<OndO>(M) {ADJ} ``^blind [P]''. {N} ``blind person [M]''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<andha>, Ho<anda>; H.<A~dha>, O.<OndhO>, Sk.<AndhA>. %1391. #1381.

<anDra>(KM),,<hanDra>(P),,<panDra>(*) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'. %1401. #1391.
<aNDra-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^white of ^eye''. |<-mOD> NCF of <OmOD>, <emOD> `eye'. %1412. #1402.

<andrO>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. Cf. <arO> `not'. %1421. #1411.

<aNTO-kOLOb>(M) {NB} ``^calf (of ^leg)''. |<aNTu> `knee', <kOLOb> `?'. %1431. #1421.

<aNTu>(M),,<hanTu>(P) {N} ``^knee''. *B.<ha~TU>, O.<aNThO>. %1441. #1431.
<aNTu-e->(M) {VIC} ``to ^kneel''. |<-e> `?'. %1450. #1440.
<aNTO-kOLOb>(M) {NB} ``^calf (of ^leg)''. |<kOLOb> `?'. %1432. #1422.

<aJ>(M),,<aiJ>(P),,<aiG>(K),,<a~i>(K) {PRON} ``^I''. E.g. <a-iJ-a> `my', <a-iJ-je> `I (emph.)'. Ju.<a-> `demonstrative', <-iJ> `me'; Kh.<iG>(P), <iJ>, Sa.<iJ>, Mu., Ho<aiG>, <-iG>, So.<JEn>, <-iJ>, Bahn.<iJ>. %1461. #1451.

<aGa-tOm->(M) {VIN} ``to ^yawn''. |<aG-> `to open the mouth'??, <-a> ??, <-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'. *Kh.<??>(P), So.<??>. %1471. #1461.

<aGguLi>(MP),,<aGguri>(K) {N} ``^finger, ^toe''. *Kh.<aGri>(AD), H.<A~gUli>, O.<OGgULi>, Sk.<AGgUlI>. %1481. #1471.
<bui aGguLi>(MP) {N} ``^thumb, lit. mother finger''. |<bui> `mother'. *$Ho<eGga ganDa>. %1492. #1482.

<aGkusi>(M) {N} ``^hook''. %1501. #1491.

<aOji->(M) {VIN} ``to ^lean''. %1511. #1501.

<aOLe>(M) {NB} ``^lung''. Syn. <haraD>(P). %1521. #1511.

<apa>(KMP),,<appa>(K) {PRON} ``^you ^two, you (^dual)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<pe> `you', ~<-a> `dual'; Kh.<am-bar>(B) `you dual' (<am-> by analogy to ~<am> `thou'); Pal.<a:r>, Nic.<a~:>. %1531. #1521.

<ape>(KMP),,<appe>(K) {PRON} ``^you (plural)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<pe> `you'; Kh.<ampe>(B) `you (pl.)', So.<amben> (both with <am-> by analogy to <am> `thou'), Sa.<apE>, ~<ape>, Mu., Ho<ape>. %1541. #1531.
<apa>(KMP),,<appa>(K) {PRON} ``^you ^two, you (^dual)''. |Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', <pe> `you', <-a> `dual'; Kh.<am-bar>(B) `you dual' (<am-> by analogy to ~<am> `thou'); Pal.<a:r>, Nic.<a~:>. %1550. #1540.

<apOs>(:) {N} ``?''. *Ho<apos>; H.<apAsA> `relationship, brotherhood'. %1561. #1551.
<apOs lukO>(P) {N} ``^neighbor''. |. Syn. <sai poLisa>. |<lukO> `man, person'. %1570. #1560.

<apOsa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^jerk''. %1581. #1571.

<ar-a>(P) {PRON} ``^his, ^her''. |<arO> `he, she' & <-a> `possessive'. Phonology: <o deleted before -a>. %81. #81.

<aRa>(P) {N} ``a big kind of ^drum''. Syn. <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Ho<Da~k>, Sa.<Dhak>, B.<DhakO>. %1591. #1581.

<aram>(KMP) {NK} ``^son-in-law: daughter's husband, younger sister's husband, brother's daughter's husband, son's brother's wife''. *Bo.<aram-iJ>, ~<aram-um>, Kh.<aram>(B) `son-in-law', Mu., Ho<ara'> `son-in-law, brother-in-law'. %1601. #1591.

<are->(M) {VXN} ``to ^defeat''. %1611. #1601.
<ari->(M) {VIC} ``to be ^defeated, to ^lose''. %1620. #1610.

<arirO>(P) {N} ``^sapling''. Syn. <buda>. %1631. #1621.

<arO>(KMP) {PRON} ``^he, ^she [KMP]; ^it, ^this, ^that [P]''. |Ju. <a-> `demonstrative element', <-DO>??. %1641. #1631.
<ar-a>(P) {PRON} ``^his, ^her''. |<arO> `he, she' & <-a> `possessive'. Phonology: <o deleted before -a>. %83. #83.
<arO-ki>(MP) {PRON} ``^they, third person ^plural''. |<-ki> `plural'. *$Kh.<aR-ki>(P) `they', ~<-ki> `plural suffix', So.<-ji> `id.', Wa<ki'>, DS<kE> `they'. %1650. #1640.
<arO-ki-a>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two, third person ^dual''. |<-ki-a> `dual'. *$Kh.<aR-ki-ar>(P) `they two'. %43. #43.

<arO>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. *Sa., Mu.<alo> `prohibitive particle signifying do not'; Gu.<ura:g>, ~<a:r>, So.<Ad->, ~<-Ad>, ~<er->, Pa.<-r-> `negative particle', Kh.<anDi'j>(P), ~<aR~i'j> `he is not'. %1661. #1651.
<andrO>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. %1670. #1660.

<aRO>(K),,<aDO>(M),,<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??. %1681. #1671.

<aRO>(KP),,<aLO>(M) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <mODO>. Cf. <aRO>, <haRO> `bone'. *So.<ur+G/-ur>, Kh.<konDeG>(D) ~<konDe'j>(B), ~<ko~Re'j>(B), Pal.<i-rau: hrI:G>. %1691. #1681.

<aRoa>(P) {N} ``sun-^dried ^rice before husking''. *Mu.<aRoa> `grain, sundried and husked', H.<ArAva> `rice extracted from unboiled paddy'. %1701. #1691.

<arObOg>(P),,<aLObOg>(M) {NK} ``^orphan''. *Kh.<ara'bDu'>(P), ~<tura'bDu'>, Ho<ambaro'b> `id.', Mu.<ambaro'b-> `to keep or marry one's brother's widow'. %1711. #1701.
<arObOg kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^orphan boy, orphan girl''. |<kOnOn> `child'. %1043. #1033.

<aRub->(P) {V(-e)} ``to put into the fire (already alight), [to ^burn]''. Syn. <lage->, <lOb->. *Ho<uru'b-> `id.', Kh.<rum->(AD) `to burn', Mu.<uru'b->. %1721. #1711.

<asa>(*),,<hasa>(P1) {N} ``^land, ^country, ^side''. *Sa., Mu.<hasa> `soil, earth, land'. %1731. #1721.

<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %1751. #1731.

<asaG>(P) {ADJ} ``^clean''. Syn. <sopa>. Cf. <asOm>, <asOG>. %1761. #1741.

<asaRO>(K) {N} ``^June-^July''. *O.<??>. %1771. #1751.

<asi>, <hasi>(:). %1781. #1761.

<asi-mOD>(M),,<asi-mor>(K),,<hasi-mOD>(P),,<hase-mOD>(P) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<-mOD>, <-mOr> NCF of <emOD>, <emOr> `eye'. %1790. #1770.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<juNTa> `hair'. %1800. #1780.

<asi->(KMP) {VXN} ``to ^be''. Syn. <i->. !See Matson grammar 3.13. *O.<achI> `is, are', Kh.<ai'j>(P) `is'. %1811. #1791.

<asinO>(K),,<assinO>(K) {N} ``^September-^November''. *O.<??>. %1821. #1801.

<asO>(M) {PP} ``^near''. Syn. <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. %1831. #1811.
<asONa>(P) {PP} ``^near''. *$Sk.<asAnnA>, H.<asAnnA>. %1840. #1820.

<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %1851. #1831.

<asOb>(*),,<hasOb>(P) {N} ``^grass''. *Mu.<tasa'd>. %1861. #1841.

<asOm>(P),,<asOG>(MP) {ADJ} ``^acid [P], ^bitter [MP]''. Cf. <asaG>. *Kh.<osoG>(ABD), <osom>(D) `bitter [ABD], pungent, hot [D]', So.<asaG> `of raw taste'. %1871. #1851.
<asOm-Dag>(P) {N} ``^acid, an acid solution, lit. acid water''. |. *$Ju.<Dag> `water'; Ho<moro'e da'> `acid water'. %1880. #1860.

<asONa>(P) {PP} ``^near''. |<aso> `id.'. *Sk.<asAnnA>, H.<asAnnA>. %1891. #1871.

<asOG>(MP),,<asOm>(P) {ADJ} ``^acid [P], ^bitter [MP]''. Cf. <asaG>. *Kh.<osoG>(ABD), <osom>(D) `bitter [ABD], pungent, hot [D]', So.<asaG> `of raw taste'. %1901. #1881.
<asOm-Dag>(P) {N} ``^acid, an acid solution, lit. acid water''. |. *$Ju.<Dag> `water'; Ho<moro'e da'> `acid water'. %1882. #1862.

<aste>(:) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sk.<Asta>, ~<AstrA>, H.<AstrA>. %1911. #1891.
<aste abhuj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot_an_^arrow''. |<abhuj-e-> `to strike, to beat'. %1920. #1900.
^T2<-a-ta>(P) {SX} ``^from''. |. Cf. <-a-te>. *Kh.<-atai>(P), ~<-tae> `from', Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>. %131. #132.

<aTa>(M) {N} ``^gum, ^flour''. %1931. #1911.
<aTaaTa>(M),,<aTaTa>(M) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<aTa.aTa>. %1940. #1920.

<aTa>(:) ??. %1951. #1931.
<kOmDOr-aTa>(M) {N} ``^bee-^hive''. |<komDoD>, <komDor> `bee'. %1962. #1942.

<aTa>(*),,<haTa>(P),,<paTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD), Mon<bAtA>. %1971. #1951.

<atan>(M),,<hatan>(P) {NB} ``^liver [M], ^spleen [P]''. *Ho<pila>, B.<pIla>. %1981. #1961.

<-a-te>(P) {SX} ``^on, ^in, ^for''. |. Cf. <-a-ta>. *Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete> `ablative suffix'. %1991. #1971.

<atnOb>(*),,<hatnOb>(P) {N} ``a tall and good timber ^tree, the ^silkworm tree''. *Kh.<ortono'>(D), ~<ortono'-daru>(D), Mu., Ho<hatana'>, ~<hatana'-daru>, Kh., Mu., Ho, Kh.<??>. %2001. #1981.

<aTO>(K),,<aThO>(P) {NUM} ``^eight''. %2011. #1991.
<aTe gOTa>(K),,<aThO-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. *$H.<aThA>, O.<aThO>. %2022. #2002.

<ati>(KM),,<hati>(KP),,<hatir>(P) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, O.<hati>(D), Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??. %2031. #2011.

<aTia>(M),,<haTia>(P) {N} ``^mat''. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'. %2041. #2021.

<aTia>(*),,<haThia>(P),,<paThia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paTni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'. %2051. #2031.

<ati-ciN-Dae>(M),,<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |<hatiD> `uncle', <sen> NCF of <selan> `woman', <-Dai> `?'. *Ho<atae>. %2061. #2041.

<atiD>(M),,<atir>(K),,<hatiD>(P) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''. *??IA<pati-> `master, husband'. %2071. #2051.
<ati-ciN-Dae>(M),,<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |<sen> NCF of <selan> `woman', <-Dai> `?'. *$Ho<atae>. %2062. #2042.
<ati-kOn>(M),,<hatiD-kon>(P),,<hatiD kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son [M], ?? [P]''. |<kOn>, <kOnOn> `child, son'. %2082. #2062.
<hatiD kOn-selan>(P) {NK} ``?''. |<kOn-selan> `daughter'. %2092. #2072.
<ati-rae>(KM),,<hati-rai>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife [K], mother's elder sister [M], ?? [P]''. |<-Dai>, <-rai> `?'. %2102. #2082.

<aTika>(MP) {N} ``^pot, earthen ^pitcher''. *H.<ATAka> `the pot in which food is cooked at the temple of Jagannath'. %2111. #2091.

<ati-kOn>(M),,<hatiD-kon>(P),,<hatiD kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son [M], ?? [P]''. |<hatiD>(P), <atiD>(M), <atir>(K) `uncle'; <kOn>, <kOnOn> `child' ??analysis of atikon. %2081. #2061.

<atir>(*),,<hatir>(P),,<ati>(KM),,<hati>(KP) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??. %2121. #2101.

<atir>(K),,<atiD>(M),,<hatiD>(P) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''. %2131. #2111.
<ati-ciN-Dae>(M),,<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |<sen> NCF of <selan> `woman', <-Dai> `?'. *$Ho<atae>. %2063. #2043.
<ati-kOn>(M),,<hatiD-kon>(P),,<hatiD kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son [M], ?? [P]''. |<kOn>, <kOnOn> `child, son'. %2083. #2063.
<hatiD kOn-selan>(P) {NK} ``?''. |<kOn-selan> `daughter'. %2093. #2073.
<ati-rae>(KM),,<hati-rai>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife [K], mother's elder sister [M], ?? [P]''. |<-Dai>, <-rai> `?'. %2103. #2083.

<ati-rae>(KM),,<hati-rai>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife [K], mother's elder sister [M], ?? [P]''. |<atiD>(M), <atir>(K), <hatiD>(P) `uncle', <-Dai> `?' ??punct. %2101. #2081.

<atma>(KM) {N} ``^soul''. %2141. #2121.

<atO>(M) {N} ``^key''. %2151. #2131.

<aTO>(M) {N} ``^market''. *O.<haTO>? `id.'. %2161. #2141.

<aTO>(K),,<aThO>(P) {NUM} ``^eight''. *H.<aThA>, O.<aThO>. %2171. #2151.
<aThO-goTa>(P),,<aTe-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<-goTa> `numeral intensive suffix'. %2182. #2162.

<atuRi>(*),,<hatuRi>(P) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hamar>. *Sa.<hAtAuRi>, H.<hAthORa>, ~<hOthORi>, B.<hatURI>, O.<hatURa>, ~<hatURI>. %2191. #2171.

<au>(MP) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also''. Cf. <aur>. *H.<O>, O.<aU>. %2201. #2181.

<au->(P) {DEM} ``^that''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<u>(BD) `this', ~<u-ghay>(D) `in this way, thus', Sad.<u> `that', St.<ou>, ~<Ou> `this'. ??XREF S.V. u. %2211. #2191.
<au-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^there''. |<bO> `to, at'. %2220. #2200.
<aurate>(K) {ADV} ``^there''. %2230. #2210.
<aure>(K) {PRON} ``^that''. %2240. #2220.
<auri>(M) {ADV} ``^yonder''. %2250. #2230.
<au-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^there, ^from?? there''. |. %2260. #2240.
<auta>(M) {PP} ``^beyond''. %2270. #2250.
<au-tae>(P) {ADV} ``^from ^there''. |. %2280. #2260.

<auci->(KM),,<hauci->(P),,<pauci->(*) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>. %2291. #2271.

<aur>(P) {CONJ} ``^and''. Cf. <au>. *Sa., Mu.<ar>, B.<arO>, Kw.<aur>, H.<OrO>. %2301. #2281.

<aurate>(K) {ADV} ``^there''. |<au-ra-te>??. %2311. #2291.

<aure>(K) {PRON} ``^that''. %2321. #2301.
<auri>(M) {ADV} ``^yonder''. %2331. #2311.

<auta>(M) {PP} ``^beyond''. %2341. #2321.^T2<au-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^there, ^from?? there''. |. %2262. #2242.?<au-tae>(P) {ADV} ``^from ^there''. |. ??#.

<[b]>(P) {IF} ``^causative''. *Kh.<[b]>(P), So.<[b]>. %2351. #2331.
<be[b]n->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ben(-e)> `spread')} ``to ^spread''. %2362. #2342.
<be[b]tOG->(K) {V(CAUS of <betOG-> `to fear')} ``to ^frighten [:]''. |. !Orig. <beptOG-> `to fear'. Syn. <ab-tOG->(M). *$Kh<??>, So.<bA[b]tOG->. %2372. #2352.
<DO[b]kOe->(:) {V(CAUS of <DOkO-> `to sit')} ``to ^set''. !Orig. <DOpkOe>(K). *$So.<dAkko-> `put, keep' from *<dA[b]ko->. %2382. #2362.
<ha[b]ri->(P),,<a[b]ri>(:) {V(?, CAUS of <hari->(P), <ari->(M) `to come out')} ``to ^take_out''. %2392. #2372.
<O[b]ROg->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <OROg-(na)> `to fall'?)} ``to ^throw_down, to let ^fall, [to ^drop]''. *$Sa.<obor-> `to sit on eggs, fall to the ground', Mu., Ho<obor-> `to lie down of belly'. %2402. #2382.
<tOmgOn->(M) {VTC} ``to ^prop up''. *$?from <to[b]Gon-> CAUS of <toGon-> `to stand'. %2410. #2390.

<ba>(KMP) {NK} ``^father (term of address [K])''. *Sa.<ba>, So.<oa>, ??<ba-s>, <ba-gOr-e>, <baha-gOr-e>??. %2421. #2401.
<baba>(P),,<bOba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. *$O., Bh.<buba>. %2430. #2410.
<aba>(P),,<Oba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. E.g. <aiJ-a abarO> = <aiJ-a aba-rO>, <aba-iJ> `my father', aba-iJ-ji `my honored father', <am-a aba-rO>, <aba-m> `thy father', <ar-a aba-rO> `his father'. *$Kh.<aba>(B), ~<apa>(B), Mu.<aba>, So.<oa>. %2440. #2420.

<ba-> {NUM} ``^two''. %2451. #2431.
<ba-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. |<-TO> `numeral intensive suffix'. %2460. #2440.
<Om-ba-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^two''. |<Om->? `?'. %2472. #2452.
<ban->(P) {NUM} ``^two''. %2480. #2460.
<banOg>(P) {NUM} ``^two''. {ADJ} ``^both''. Cf. <bangrud>??. |<-Og>? `?'. *$Kh.<bar>(D), ~<ubar>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<bar>, So.<bagu>, ~<bar->, Sa.<banar> `both', PT<panar>, ~<bArnar> `two' ??analysis?. %2490. #2470.

<ba->(P) {PX} ``^we ^two''. Cf. <-ba> `two, dual', <-a> `dual'. %2501. #2481.

<-ba>(:) {SX} ``^two, ^dual''. Cf. <ba-> `we two', <-a> `dual'. %2511. #2491.
<niJ-ba>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (dual), we two''. |. Cf. <niJ> `we (plural)'. *$Kh.<iJ-jar>(B)/<-jar>(B) `we dual inclusive'. %2520. #2502.

<bab->(K),,<babe->(M),,<bhabei->(P) {VT} ``to ^think, to ^reflect [P]''. *O.<bhabOna> `thinking, thought', ~<bhabI> `having thought', cf. Kh.<he'j->(P) `to reflect ??'. %2531. #2511.

<baba>(P),,<bOba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. *Cf. <ba>; O., Bh.<buba>. %2541. #2521.

<babu>(P) {N} ``^gentleman''. *Sa.<bAbu> `child, boy, gentleman', Mu.<babu> `voc. of address to male children and boys', Kh.<babu>(P) `boy'; H.<babu>, O., B.<babU> `gentleman'. %2551. #2531.

<babuG>(KM),,<bubuG>(P) {N} ``^snake, ^serpent''. Cf. <-buG> NCF. *Kh.<buGgam>(A), ~<buGgOm>(P), ~<buGam>(B), ~<buaG>(P), ~<buwaG>(B), Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>. %2561. #2541.
<citi bubuG>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^Karait, a ^snake up to 4 feet long''. |<citi> `?'. *$Sa.<citi biJ>, Mu., Ho<citi-biG>, H.<cItti sa~pA>, B.<cItI sapO>. %2572. #2552.
<dhamNa bubuG>(P) {N} ``rat ^snake, non-poisonous''. |<dhamNa> `id.'. *$Ho<jambu biG>, Sad.<dhAmAn>, H.<dhemAna sa~pA>, Kh.<dhamna>(B) `a kind of poisonous snake'. %2582. #2562.
<DhOnDhO bubuG>(P) {N} ``a kind of non-poisonous water ^snake, the Checked Keelback''. |<DhOnDhO> `?'. *$Sa.<Dho~ND>, ~<Dho~NDbiJ>, Mu.<Dho~D>, ~<DunDu>, Ho<DunDu biG>, Sad.<Dho~Dh>, ~<Dho~ND>. %2592. #2572.+<-buG>(P) {NCF of <babuG>(KM), <bubuG>(P)} ``^snake, ^serpent''. ??#.
<panDu-buG>(P) {N} ``a species of ^snake, the spectacled ^cobra''. |. Cf. <-buG> NCF of <babuG>, <bubuG> `snake'. *$Mu.<panDu biG>, Ho<panDu nagu biG> `id.', Sa.<paNDu biJ> `a light-colored snake (cobras)', Sa.<pANDu> `grey, white', H.<paNDU> `light yellow color', Sk.<paNDU buG>. %2600. #2582.

<bace->(M) {VTC} ``to ^choose (out of several)''. %2611. #2591.

<badi>(M) {N} ``^dispute''. %2621. #2601.
<badita>(P) {N} ``^enemy''. *$??H.<badhItA> `impeded, hindered, annoyed', Sk.<badhItA>. %2630. #2610.

<baDi>(K),,<baLi>(MP),,<baRi>(K) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>. %2641. #2621.

<baDi>(KP),,<baRi>(K) {N} ``^stick''. Syn. <DanDa>(KP); <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *O.<baDa>. %2651. #2631.

<badOlO>(P) {N} ``^cloud''. Syn. <gima>(KMP), <raija>(P). *H.<badAlA>, O.<badOlO>. %2661. #2641.

<baduLi>(P),,<maduLi>(M) {N} ``^bat''. *Ho<baduRi>, Mu.<bhadli>, ~<bhadur>. Phonology: m ~ b. %2671. #2651.

<bagi>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^bad, ^evil, ^wrong''. *H.<bagi> `a rebel, a mutineer'. %2681. #2661.
<bagi lukO>(M) {N} ``^bad person''. |<lukO> `person, man'. %2700. #2670.

<bagO>(M) {N} ``^ploughshare''. Syn. <silug>, <siloa>, <sini> `plough'. %2711. #2681.

<bhagO>(P) {N} ``^share, ^portion, ^division''. *Kh., Sa.<bhag>, H.<bhagA>, O.<bhagO>, Sk.<bhagA>. %2721. #2691.

<bhagO taj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^divide (shares), to ^share''. |<taj->(P) `to share, distribute, divide'. %2730. #2700.

<ba-gOr->(P),,<baha-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. |. Syn. <Oren->(P). *H.<bjahO dena>. %2741. #2711.
<baha-gOrO>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |. *$Kh.<biha>(AB), B.<biha>, H.<bjahA>, O.<bIbahO>, ~<baha>, ~<bIbha>, Sk.<vivahA>. %2752. #2722.

<baghuni>(K),,<baguni>(K) {N} ``female ^tiger''. Syn. <kiLOg>, <kiROg> `tiger'. %2761. #2731.

<baguRi>(P) {N} ``a straggling, armed ^shrub, with small flowers''. *Mu.<bagRi-baa>. %2771. #2741.

<baha>(P) {N} ``^arm''. Cf. <iti> `hand'. *H.<ba~hA>, O.<baha>, Sk.<bahU>. %2781. #2751.

<baha-gOr->(P),,<ba-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. |. *Anal.??; H.<bjahO dena>?. %2791. #2761.
<baha-gOrO>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |. *$Kh.<biha>(AB), B.<biha>, H.<bjahA>, O.<bIbahO>, ~<baha>, ~<bIbha>, Sk.<vivahA>. %2753. #2723.

<bhai>(P) {NK} ``^brother; relationship between members of ^clans that cannot inter^marry''. Cf. <bOndhu>. *Sa.<bhAi>, Kh.<bhai>(BD); H.<bhai>, O.<bhaI> `brother'. %2801. #2771.

<baia>(MP),,<baea>(K) {ADJ} ``^mad''. {V} ``to become mad''. Syn. <daRi> `mad person'. *Ho<baia>, So.<baya>, O.<baya>. %2811. #2781.

<baia>(P) {ADV} ``^outside''. *Kh.<baharx~>(P), ~<baher>, Sa., Mu.<bahar>; So.<ba:e:r-An>; H.<bahIrA>, O.<baharO>. %2821. #2791.

<bai.bai->(K),,<bOj->(M),,<bOJ->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash (clothing, etc.)''. Syn. <amO>, <guj->, <majae->, <rusi->. Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'. *Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'>. %2831. #2801.

<baici>(M) {N} ``illegitimate ^pregnancy''. Syn. <grobobaso> `pregnancy'. %2841. #2811.

<baidO>(M) {N} ``^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. %2851. #2821.

<baigONO>(M),,<baigNO>(P),,<baiGGO>(P) {N} ``the ^brinjal or ^eggplant''. Cf. <belaiti baignO>, <baiGgO>. *Sa.<beGgaR>, Mu.<beGgRa>, Ho<beGga>; H.<bE~gUnA>, ~<bE~gAnA>. %2861. #2831.

<baira karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<renDi haku>, H.<Te~gAra mAchAli>. %2871. #2841.

<baitaLu>(M),,<baitaru>(P) {N} ``kind of ^potato [M], ^pumpkin [P]''. *Mu., Ho<kakaru>, Mu.<baitara>. %2881. #2851.

<baj->(K) {V} ``to ^hit''. Cf. <bai.bai->(K) `to wash cloth'. %2891. #2861.

<bajo>(P) {N} ``^hawk''. Syn.<kenDlaG>(M). *O.<bajO-pOkSi>. %2901. #2871.

<bakaRi>(P) {N} ``^garden''. *Mu.<bakRi>, Ho<bakai>, Kh., Sad.<baRi>(D), O.<baRI> `id.', H.<bAkhAri> `cottage', O.<bakhRe> `yard, compound'. %2911. #2881.

<bakOR>(K) {ADV} ``^twice''. Cf. <ba-> `two'. %2921. #2891.

<bakOsO>(P),,<baksO>(M) {N} ``^box''. *Ho<baksa>, O.<baksO>, Engl.<box>. %2931. #2901.

<baLekO>(M) {N} ``^baby''. %2941. #2911.

<bali>(MP) {N} ``^sand''. *O., B.<balI>, Sk.<valUka>, H.<balu>. %2951. #2921.

<baLi>(MP),,<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(K) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Syn. <ij->. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>. %2961. #2931.

<bhalia>(P) {N} ``the ^Marking-nut ^tree''. *Mu.<soso-daru>, Ho<soso>, H.<bhelOva>. %2971. #2941.

<balija>(P) {N} ``kidney ^bean''. *Ho<gaGgra>, H.<lobIja>. ??sp.? cf. prev. %2981. #2951.

<baLisiG>(M),,<barOsiG>(K),,<barsiG>(K) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Syn. <kantO>. Cf. <-siG>. %2991. #2961.

<baLOe>(M) {N} ``^pumpkin''. Syn. <baitaLu>. %3001. #2971.

<bhalu>(P) {N} ``^bear''. Syn. <banai>. *Kh.<bhalu>(P), H.<bhalu>, O.<bhalU>, Sk.<bhAllUkA>. %3011. #2981.

<bamONO>(M) {N} ``^brahman''. %3021. #2991.

<ban->(P) {NUM} ``^two''. Syn. <juRa-mi>, <Omba>, <uhua-TO>?. Cf. <ba->. %3031. #3001.
<banOg>(KMP),,<banO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. {ADJ} ``^both''. Cf. <bangrud>. *$Kh.<ubar>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<bar>, So.<bagu>, ~<bar->, Sa.<banar> `both', PT<panar>, ~<bArnar> `two'. %3040. #3010.

<baN->(MP) {VXC(-a)} ``to ^forget''. *Gu.<baDa:>, ~<gugini> `I forgot', cf. H.<bhulAna>, O.<bhUlIba>. %3051. #3021.

<bana->(M) {VTC} ``to ^build a ^house''. %3061. #3031.

<baNa>(P),,<bONO>(KP) {N} ``^forest''. Syn. <jolo> `bushy forest'. *H.<bAnA>, O.<bONO>, Sk.<vAnA>. %3071. #3041.

<bONO bhOi~si>(P) {N(F)} ``wild ^buffalo (female)''. |<bhOi~si> `female buffalo'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sA>. %3082. #3052.
<bONO bhOi~sO>(P) {N(M)} ``wild ^buffalo (male)''. |<bhOi~sO> `male buffalo'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sa>. %3092. #3062.
<bONO butai>(P) {N} ``wild ^boar''. |. Syn. <butai dantO>. |<butai> `hog'. *$Mu., Ho, Bh.<bir sukri>, ~<bir sukuri>, H.<bAnA bArahA>. %3102. #3072.
<bONO karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *$Ho<boa haku>, H.<boari mAchAli>. %3112. #3082.
<bONO TOGgO>(P) {N} ``^wooded ^hill''. |<TOGgO> `hill'. %3122. #3092.
<bONO-durga>(P) {N} ``name of a ^goddess''. |<durga> `name of a goddess'. %3132. #3102.
<bONO-mONusO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. Syn. <jOGgolia lukO>. |<mONusO> `man'. %3142. #3112.
<bONO-rai>(P) {N} ``??''. |<-rai>, <-Dai> `?'. %3152. #3122.

<banae>(KM),,<banai>(P) {N} ``the sloth-bear, the black ^bear''. Syn.<bhalu>. *Sa., Ho, ~<bana>, Kh.<banai>(B), ~<bOnOi>, Gu.<gubbo:n>. %3161. #3131.
<banai-bOg>(P) {N} ``name of a ^clan: the ^bear''. |. Cf. <banaingeng bak>, <baningbok>. |<bOg> `clan' ??. %3172. #3142.

<banDari>(P),,<bONDari>(M) {N} ``^barber''. *Ho<baranDi>, ~<banDari>. %3181. #3151.

<bandi>(P) {N} ``the ^Henna or Indian Privet, a ^hedge ^shrub''. *Mu., Ho<bindi>, H.<mIhAndI>, cf. Mu.<bindi-daru> `a name for three different plants'. %3191. #3161.

<bandO>(P) {N} ``^tank''. *Kh.<banDo>(D), Sa.<band>, Mu., Ho<banda>, Gu.<bonda>; H.<bA~dhA>, ~<ba~dhA> `embankment'. %3201. #3171.
<bandO-kOilOG>(P) {N} ``the ^spirit of a deep ^pool''. Syn. <Dobha>, <gaToD>. |<kOilOG> `spirit'. %3210. #3180.

<bandhO->(P) {V} ``to ^tie, to ^bind''. Syn. <tOr->. *H.<ba~dhOna>, O.<bandhIba>, Sk.<bAdhnatI>. %3221. #3191.

<bandOrO>(P) {N} ``^monkey''. Syn. <aNu>, <sakOi>. *Kh.<bandra>(BD), Mu.<bandra>; H.<bA~dArA>, ~<ba~dArA>, B.<bandOrO>, O.<banOrO>. %3231. #3201.

<banduk>(P),,<bOndukO>(KM) {N} ``^gun''. *Kh.<banduk>(B), Mu., Ho<banduk>, Sa.<bAnduk>, A.H.<bO~duqA>, O.<bOndukO>. %3241. #3211.

<baNiji>(M),,<bhaNOJji>(P) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter [MP], wife's brother's daughter [P]''. Cf. <bhaNOJja>. *Kh.<bhagni>(B), MuN<bhagini>, Sa.<bhAgin>, O.<bhaNIjI>. %3251. #3221.

<banOg>(KMP),,<banO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. {ADJ} ``^both''. Cf. <bangrud>??. *Kh.<ubar>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<bar>, So.<bagu>, ~<bar->, Sa.<banar> `both', PT<panar>, ~<bArnar> `two'. %3261. #3231.

<bhaNOJja>(P),,<bONOja>(M) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Cf. <bhaNOJji>. *Kh.<bhatij>(AD) `nephew, brother's son', Sa., Mah.<bhAtija>, H.<bhAtija> `id.'; Kh.<bhagne>, ~<bhagina> `sister's son', Mu.<bhagina>, ~<bagina>, Sa.<bhAgnA>, H.<bhagAnejo>, Sk. <bhagInejA>, Pk.<bhaINejjA>. %3271. #3241.

<bhaNOJji>(P),,<baNiji>(M) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter [MP], wife's brother's daughter [P]''. Cf. <bhaNOJja>. *Kh.<bhagni>(B), MuN<bhagini>, Sa.<bhAgin>, O.<bhaNIjI>. %3281. #3251.

<baGaLia>(M),,<baGLij>(M),,<baGgrib>(K) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''. %3291. #3261.

<bhaGg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^break''. *H.<bhA~gAna>, O.<bhaGkIba>. %3301. #3271.

<baGgrib>(K),,<baGLij>(M),,<baGaLia>(M) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''. %3311. #3281.

<baGguria>(M) {N} ``^short person''. %3321. #3291.

<baGLij>(M),,<baGaLia>(M),,<baGgrib>(K) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''. %3331. #3301.

<baGRig>(P) {ADJ} ``^lame''. *Sa.<bARi'j> `badness, evil, bad, wicked'. %3341. #3311.

<bapO>(:). %3351. #3321.
<ghusu bapO>(P) {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<ghusu> `?'. *$H.<pUrAkha>, O.<bapA Aja>. %3362. #3332.

<baptuG->(K) {V} ``to ^break''. %3371. #3341.

<bar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^knock (on a door)''. {VT} ``to ^kill''. %3381. #3351.

<bardO>(M) {N} ``^gunpowder''. %3391. #3361.

<bari>(K),,<bhari>(K) {ADV} ``^very''. Syn. <besi>, <bOhut>, <buluG>, <khub>, <Oti>, <sugei>. %3401. #3371.

<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(K),,<baLi>(MP) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>. %3411. #3381.

<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(KP) {N} ``^stick''. Syn. <DanDa>(KP); <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *O.<baDa>. %3421. #3391.

<barki>(P) {N} ``a doubled overcloth, ^garment made by sewing ^two widths of cloth together''. *Sa.<bArki>, Mu.<bar-ki>, Ho<barki lija'>, Sad.<bArkI>, O.<barka:>. %3431. #3401.

<baRO>(P),,<bORO>(K),,<bOLO>(M) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>. %3441. #3411.

<barO>(P) {NUM} ``^twelve''. *H.<barAhA>, O.<barO>, Sa.<baro> `twelve, frequently used about a large, unlimited number'. %3451. #3421.
<barO rOkOmO>(P1) {ADJ} ``^various, of many shapes''. |<rOkOmO> `kind'. Cf. <sugei sugei prakarO>. %3460. #3430.

<barOi>(P) {N} ``a large softly hairy ^climber, with large yellow flowers''. *Mu.<panDea kakaru>, Ho<panDu kakaru>, Kh.<barai>(P) `a pulse'. %3471. #3441.

<barOsiG>(K),,<barsiG>(K),,<baLisiG>(M) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Cf. <-siG>. %3481. #3451.

<barsi>(P) {N} ``^adze''. *H.<bAsUla>, O.<barIsI>. %3491. #3461.

<barsiG>(K),,<barOsiG>(K),,<baLisiG>(M) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Cf. <-siG>. %3501. #3471.

<barta>(M) {N} ``^message''. *So.<ber-> `to speak'. %3511. #3481.

<basa>(M) {N} ``^place''. %3521. #3491.

<basi> {?} ``?''. *H.<bA~si> `flute, pipe, hook'. %3531. #3501.
<basi hakOb>(P) {N} ``^sword stick''. |<hakOb>, <akOb> `sword'. %902. #893.

<basOrO>(P) {ADJ} ``^deep''. =Mu., Ho<ikir>. Syn. <dOrO>, <jiluG>. %3541. #3511.

<basu-> {?} ``?''. %3551. #3521.
<basu-uera>(P) {ADJ?} ``had ^died''. |. *$O.<mOrI>, H.<bAsA> `sufficient, enough'. %3560. #3530.

<basuki>(P) {N} ``mother ^earth, the earth-^goddess''. *Sk.<vasUkI>, H.<vasUki>; Bh.<basUki-mata> `earth-goddess'. %3571. #3541.

<bata>(MP) {N} ``split ^bamboo [M]; ^frame of a ^roof for ^thatching [P]''. Cf. <beto> `cane, rattan'. *Mu., Sad., O.<bata> `laths of various kinds used to support the thatch or tiles of a roof'. %3581. #3551.
^T2<ba-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. |. %2462. #2442.
<Omba-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^two''. |. Cf. <muJ-To> `one'. %3602. #3562.

<bhato>(P) {N} ``^boiled_^rice''. *H.<bhatA>, B.<bhatO>, O.<bhatO>. %3611. #3571.

<batula>(K),,<batuRa>(K) {ADJ} ``^drunk''. %3621. #3581.

<baTuG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^rake''. %3631. #3591.

<batuRa>(K),,<batula>(K) {ADJ} ``^drunk''. %3641. #3601.

<bau>(MP) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: sister's husband [M], elder sister's husband [P]''. *Mu.<bau> `elder brother', Ho<bauu>, ~<bau~> `id.', Kh.<bao>(P) `husband's elder brother'; Mar.<bhai>, ~<bhau> `brother'. %3651. #3611.

<bau~sa>(P2) {NK} ``^daughter''. %3661. #3621.

<be[b]n->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ben(-e)> `spread')} ``to ^spread''. %2361. #2341.

<beDiG>(P) {N} ``^bedding''. *Engl.<bedding>. %3671. #3631.

<bega>(P),,<bigi>(P),,<begabigi>(P) {ADV} ``^certainly, soon, ^quickly''. Cf. <beg>, <bigiDe>, <bigO>. *Sk.<vegA> `force, violence', H.<vegA> `speed, velocity', O.<begO>; H.<begI> `quickly, immediately', O.<bege>. %3681. #3641.

<bejeLa>(M) {N} ``^fungus''. %3691. #3651.

<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P),,<bijraG>(K) {N} ``^smoke, ^tobacco''. *Mu., Ho<sukul>, Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Mu.<be'j-> `to spit'. %3701. #3661.
<gunDi uejraG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco mixed with ^molasses used in smoking''. |<gunDi> `?'. Cf. <guRo>, <uejraG>, <bejraG>. *$H.<gURakhu>, Ho<gu'D sukul>. %3712. #3672.

<bela>(M) {N} ``metal ^bowl''. %3721. #3681.

<beLa>(P1M) {N} ``^time [P1]''. {PP} ``^during [M]''. Cf. <beLO> `sun'. *Kh.<bhere>(B) `time'?, ~<beRO> `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>?, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'. %3731. #3691.

<belag->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^vomit''. Syn. <ukaL->(P). *Kh.<bala?>(B), Sa.<ulA>, Mu., Ho<ula>, Mu.<hul>. %3741. #3701.

<belaiti>(P) {N} ``^European''. *Sa.<bilAti, Mu.<belait>, ~<bilait>, ~<belaiti>, ~<bilaiti>, Ho<belati>, P.H.<vIlajAti>. ??sp. of last form w. j?. %3751. #3711.
<belaiti baignO>(P),,<belaiti baiGGO>(P) {N} ``the ^tomato of native growth''. |<baignO> `?'. *$Mu.<bilait toko>, Ho<belati beGga>, H.<vIlajAti bE~gAnA>. %3760. #3720.

<beleD>(MP),,<belODO>(K) {N} ``^feather, ^porcupine quill''. *Kh.<bele'D, So.<bAled>(P); Mu.<bene'd> `head-dress, turban', Rog.<blxu> `plume', Jar.<bxla:u>, Cham<balau>, Mal.<bulu>; Sa., MuH., Ho<ihil> `feather'. %3771. #3731.

<beLO>(MKP),,<beRO>(K),,<berO>(K) {N} ``^sun, ^day''. Cf. <beLa> `time, during'. *Kh.<beRo>(ABD) `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'. %3781. #3741.
<beLO DeN-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<DeN-De>, from <Den-> VTN `to come'. %3790. #3750.
<beLO ON-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^set''. |<ON-De>, from <on-> VIN `to go'. %3800. #3760.
<kara beLO>(M) {N} ``^noon''. |<kara> `sunshine, heat of the sun'. %3812. #3772.

<belODO>(K),,<beleD>(MP) {N} ``^feather; porcupine ^quill''. *Kh.<bele'D, So.<bAled>(P); Mu.<bene'd> `head-dress, turban', Rog.<blxu> `plume', Jar.<bxla:u>, Cham<balau>, Mal.<bulu>; Sa., MuH., Ho<ihil> `feather'. %3821. #3781.

<ben->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^spread [P], to spread out, to ^set_a_trap''. *Kh.<bel>(ABD), Sa.<bel>, Mu.<bil>, So.<bel->. %3831. #3791.
  <be[b]n->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ben(-e)> `spread')} ``to ^spread''. %2363. #2343.

<bhenei>(P) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's younger brother''. *Bh.<bhe:na:i> `(woman's) elder sister's husband, (man's) elder sister's husband, elder sister's husband'. %3841. #3801.

<beNi>(P) {N} ``lock of ^hair, braid of hair''. *H.<beni>, O.<beNI>, Sk.<veNI>, ~<veNi>. %3851. #3811.

<beRa>(P) {N} ``deep ^field, ^low ground, ^plain, ^valley''. *Mu., Ho<beRa>, Sad.<beRa>. %3861. #3821.

<beRO>(K),,<beLO>(MKP),,<berO>(K) {N} ``^sun, ^day''. Cf. <beLa> `time, during'.  *Kh.<beRo>(ABD) `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'. %3871. #3831.
  <beLO DeN-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<DeN-De>, from <Den-> VTN `to come'. %3792. #3752.
  <beLO ON-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^set''. |<ON-De>, from <on-> VIN `to go'. %3802. #3762.
  <kara beLO>(M) {N} ``^noon''. |<kara> `sunshine, heat of the sun'. %3813. #3773.

<besi>(P) {ADV} ``^very, ^more, ^excellent''. *Kh.<bes>(BD), Sa., Mu.<bes> `good, well', H.<be$A> `superior, excellent, best', O.<besI>. %3881. #3841.
  <besi DiO>(P) {ADJ} ``^best''. |<DiO> `right, good'. %3890. #3850.

<beTa>(:). %3901. #3861.
  <e-re beTa>(P),,<e-re beTa>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time''. |<e-re> `that'. %3912. #3872.
<beTi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^meet''. %3921. #3881.

<beto>(P) {N} ``^cane, ^rattan''. Cf. <bata>(MP) `split bamboo, frame of a roof for thatching'. *Sa.<be~t>, Mu.<be~t>, ~<be~t-soTa>, Ho<be~t>, H.<be~tA>??, B.<bEtO>, O.<betO>. %3931. #3891.

<betOG->(KM) {VI} ``to ^fear, to be ^afraid''.  {N} ``fear, ^fright''. Syn. <DOrO->(K). *Kh.<botoG->(ABD), So.<bAtOG->. %3941. #3901.
  <ab-tOG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <betOG-> VI `to fear')} ``to ^threaten''. |. *$Perh. syncope of *<abetoG-> from *<ab-betoG->. %392. #392.
  <be[b]tOG->(*) {V(CAUS of <betOG-> VI `to fear')} ``to ^frighten [:]''. !Orig. <beptOG->(K) `to fear'. *$Kh.<bo[b]toG->(D), So.<bA[b]tOG->. %3950. #3912.

<biccOna>(P) {N} ``^bedstead''. *Sa.<bichAna> `mattress, bedding', H.<bIchana> `to spread a bed, mat', O.<bIchaIba>. %3961. #3921.

<bida->(P) {V} ``to ^dismiss, to ^butt??''. *Kh.<bida->(B) `to send away', Sa.<bidA-> `to dismiss, to send away', A.H.<bIda> `departure'. %3971. #3931.

<bidesi>(M) {N} ``^foreigner''. %3981. #3941.

<bidiNi>(M) {N} ``^chisel''. %3991. #3951.

<bigi>(P),,<bega>(P),,<begabigi>(P) {ADV} ``^certainly, soon, ^quickly''. Cf. <beg>, <bigiDe>, <bigO>. *Sk.<vegA> `force, violence', H.<vegA> `speed, velocity', O.<begO>; H.<begI> `quickly, immediately', O.<bege>. %4001. #3961.

<bihOnO>(P) {N} ``^seed''. *Ho<bIhono>, Bi.<bihAn>; H.<bihAnA> `nursery for rice-plants'. %4011. #3971.

<bija>(P) {N} ``the ^silk-cotton ^tree''. *Mu.<edel-daru>, cf. Kh.<bija>(D) `the pesar tree (%Pterocarpus marsupium)'. %4021. #3981.

<bijLi>(P),,<bijuLi>(M) {N} ``^lightning, ^thunderbolt; ^chisel''. *Kh., Sa.<bijli>(ABD) `lightning', H.<bIjAli>, O.<bIjULI>, Sk.<vIdjut>. %4031. #3991.
<bijLi kanea>(P) {N} ``??''. |<kanea> `bride'. %4040. #4000.

<bijraG>(K),,<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P) {N} ``^smoke, ^tobacco''. *Mu., Ho<sukul>, Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Mu.<be'j-> `to spit'. %4051. #4011.
<gunDi uejraG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco mixed with ^molasses used in smoking''. |<gunDi> `?'. Cf. <guRo> `molasses'. *$H.<gURakhu>, Ho<gu'D sukul>. %3713. #3673.

<bijuLi>(M),,<bijLi>(P) {N} ``^lightning''. %4061. #4021.
<bijLi kanea>(P) {N} ``??''. |<kanea> `bride'. %4042. #4002.

<bhikari>(P) {N} ``^beggar''. Cf. <bhikO>. *Sa.<bhikAri>, H.<bhIkhari>, ~<bhIkari>, B.<bhIkarI>, O.<bhIkharI>. %4071. #4031.

<bhikO>(P1) {N} ``^alms''. Cf. <bhikari>. *H.<bhIkhA>, O.<bhIkO>, Sk.<bhIkSa>. %4081. #4041.
<bhikari>(P) {N} ``^beggar''. *$Sa.<bhikAri>, H.<bhIkhari> `id.', cf. H.<bhikhA>, O.<bhIkO>, Sk.<bhIkSa> `alms'. %4090. #4050.

<bilei>(KMP) {N} ``^cat''. *Kh.<bilai>(BD), Ho<bilai>, H.<bIlli>, ~<billai>, O.<bIleI>. %4101. #4061.

<biLi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tighten''. %4111. #4071.

<biLiki>(M) {NB} ``^hair (^eyebrows)''. %4121. #4081.

<bilim>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^ripe [KP]''. {VTC} ``to ^ripen [M]''. {N} ``ripe ^fruit [M].
*Kh.<belom>(ABD), ~<beloG>(B), Sa.<bele>, Mu.<bili>; Ho<bili> `egg''. %4131. #4091.
?<bilim-Da>(P) {ADJ} ``^fair (colored)''. |. Cf. <bilim>. *$Mu., Ho<esel>. ??#.

<bilO>(K) {N} ``^hole of a snake, etc.''. %4141. #4101.

<bilO>(P) {N} ``^land, ^field''. *O.<bIlO>. %4151. #4111.

<bilua>(M) {N} ``^jackal''. %4161. #4121.

<biluG>(K),,<builuG>(P),,<bucluG>(M) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>. %4171. #4131.

<biNa>(P) {N} ``the ^vina, a ^plucked_^musical_instrument''. *H., O.<biNa>, Sk.<viNa>. %4181. #4141.

<bindhO->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^pierce, to ^bore, to ^crack''. {#H.<bi~dhAna>, ~<bedhAna> `to pierce, to bore', B.<bI~dha>, O.<bIndhIba>. %4191. #4151.
<bindhO kib->(P)} ``to ^pierce, to ^bore, to ^crack''. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. %4200. #4160.

<biJci->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scatter''. %4211. #4171.

<bipOd>(K) {N} ``^danger''. %4221. #4181.

<bir->(MP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^sow''. *Kh.<bi'D->(B), So.<bid->, Sa., Mu.<bi'd->, Ho<bi'D-> `to plant'. %4231. #4191.

<biri>(KP),,<biRi>(K) {INTERR} ``^what, ^who''. *Kh.<ber>(BD) `who', So.<bote>, Bahn.<bu>, Jelai<bu:>; Mon<mu> `what'. %4241. #4201.
<biri-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M),,<bi-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<-te> `??'. %4250. #4210.

<biri>(P) {PP??} ``^after''. %4261. #4221.

<biRim>(MP) {N} ``^ant-^hill, rising ground''. *Kh.<bhunDu>(AB), ~<bhu~Ru>(B), Mu.<bhuR~u> `white ant hill', Sa., Mu., Ho<bunum> `id.', So.<bAnum-An> `ant-hill', Khm.<bhnO~>, St.<bxnOm>. %4271. #4231.
^T2<biri-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M),,<bi-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<biri> `who, what'; <-te> `??'. %4252. #4212.

<bisi>(M) {ADJ} ``^many''. %4281. #4241.

<bisO>(MP) {N} ``^poison''. Syn. <buli>. *Kh.<bis>B, ~<bisom>(BD), Sa.<bis>, Mu., Ho<bisi>; H.<bIsA>, O.<bIsO>, Sk.<vISA>. %4291. #4251.

<bissOas>(K),,<bisuasO>(M) {N} ``^faith''. *O.<biswasO>(D), O.<bisswasO>(D). %4301. #4261.

<bisu->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^fill, to be ^filled, to be ^satiated''. *Kh.<besu> `filled of belly', Gu.<busula:o:> `filled'; cf. Kh.<bes>(P) `well', Ju.<besi>. %4311. #4271.

<bisuasO>(M),,<bissOas>(K) {N} ``^faith''. *O.<biswasO>(D), O.<bisswasO>(D). %4321. #4281.

<bi-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M),,<biri-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why?''. |<bii-te> perh. *<biri-te>. %4331. #4291.

<bituG>(K),,<buituG>(MP) {N} ``^saliva, ^spittle, ^sputum''. {VT(-a)} ``to ^spit''. Syn. <alarai-tOm> `saliva'. Cf. <buJtu~m>??. *Kh.<bi'thuG->(D) `saliva, to spit', Sa.<be'j-> `to vomit', Mu.<be'j->, Ho<be'-> `to spit'. %4341. #4301.
<buitunag>(P) {N} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<buituG> & <Dag> `water'. *$Kh.<bi'thuG-Da'>(P) `saliva'. %4350. #4310.
<buituG-kaD>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. |<-kaD>. %4362. #4322.

<bO->(M),,<bOi->(P) {VTC} ``to ^blow_(of_the_^wind)''. {VTN} ``to ^flow''. {N} ``^wind''. *B.<baI>, O.<ba>, H.<bai> `wind', Sk.<vajU>. %4371. #4331.

<bO-> {?} ``?''. %4381. #4341.
<bO-meJcena>(P1) {N} ``^past days, long ^ago''. |<meJcena> `last year'. %4390. #4350.

<-bO>(MP) {PP} ``^to (direction), ^at''. *Ju.<bOg> `sept, clan'; Kh.<-bo'>D `at, to', So.<lAbO> `earth, soil, country', Gu.<la:Gbo:>, ~<tubo:>, Pa.<lobo:>, Re.<tubo>, ~<tubu>; Mu.<lobo-ote> `muddy fertile soil'. %4401. #4361.
<aliG-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^up, ^upward''. E.g. <aliG-bO DaJ-a> `climb up'. |<aliG> `top'. %992. #982.
<aluG-bO>(P) {PP} ``^to_the_^inside''. |<aluG> `in'. %1082. #1072.
<au-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^there''. |<au> `that'. %2222. #2202.
<hanDa-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^upwards''. |<hanDa> ?. *$Kh.<han>BD, Mu.<han> `yonder', Sa.<hana> `that (far off)', Kh.<han-bo'-te>D `that side, far off', ~<han-te>D `yonder, there'. %1313. #1303.
<ne-bO>(P),,<ni-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^here''. |<ne>, <ni> `this'. %4412. #4372.
<tuLi-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^down, ^downwards''. |<tuLi>, <toLe> `beneath, underneath'. %4422. #4382.

<bOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bark''. *Kh.<bhu'->B, <bhabru>(D), ~<bhabhru>(AD), So.<bob->. %4431. #4391.

<bOba>(P),,<baba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. *Cf. <ba>; O., Bh.<buba>. %4441. #4401.

<bOccerO junTa>(K) {N} ``^gray ^hair''. |<junTa> `hair'. %4451. #4411.

<bODa>(P) {N} ``he-^goat''. *Sa., Ho<boda> `goat, sacrificial victim'. %4461. #4421.

<bODe->(KM),,<bODi->(M) {VIN} ``to become ^large, to ^grow''. {VXN} ``to ^increase''. Cf. <bODO> `great, big'. %4471. #4431.
<bODe sanO>(P) {N} ``^boy''. |<sanO> `small, child'. %4480. #4440.

<bODO>(P) {ADJ} ``^great, ^big, ^large''. Cf. <bODe-> `to become large'. *Sa.<boDo> `big', H.<bARa>, O.<bORO> `big, large'. %4491. #4451.
<bODOkaTO>(M) {N} ``big ^drum''. _Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. %4500. #4460.

<bOdOLa->(M),,<bOdOLai->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. *Sa.<bodol-> `to exchange', B.<bOdOlO>, A.H.<bAdAlAna> `to alter, to change', O.<bOdOLO> `change'. %4511. #4471.

<bOg>(P) {NK} ``^sept, ^clan''. *Cf. Ju.<bO> `locative'; Kh.<bo'> `at, to', cf. So.<bo:b-An> `swarm, row'??; prob. rel. to locative <-bO> - DS. %4521. #4481.
<arO-bOg>(P) {NK} ``^orphan''. |. *$Kh.<ara'bDu'>(P), ~<tura'bDu'>, Ho<ambaro'b>, Mu.<ambaro'b-> `to keep or marry one's brother's widow'. %4532. #4492.
<arO-bOg kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^orphan boy, orphan girl''. |<kOnOn> `child'. %4542. #4502.
<banai-bOg>(P) {N} ``name of a ^clan: the ^bear''. |. Cf. <banai>, <banaingeng bak>, <baningbok>. %3173. #3143.
<kiriG-bOg>(PBo.29),,<kirim-bok>(E48,29) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |<kiriG> `a tree (%Coraya antidysentrica)'. %4552. #4512.
<liuG-bOg>(P) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |. %4562. #4522.
<para>(P) {N} ``common ^pigeon, ^dove''. Cf. <darabok>, <kOpotO>, <kakaRai>, <liuG-bOg>. *$Kh.<pero~a>(A), Sa.<parwa>, So.<paroa>, O.<para>, H.<pAreva>, Sk.<para-vAtA>. %4570. #4530.

<-bOg>(:) {NCF of <bOkOb>} ``^head''. *Kh.<-bo'>\<boko'b>, e.g. <yur-bo'> `to shake the head', Sa.<boho'>, Mu.<boho'>, ~<bOO'>, Ho<bo'>, So.<-bAb>\<bO'Ob> e.g. <koGkoG-bAb-> `to shave the head'. %4581. #4541.
<sanai-bOg>(P) {N} ``^part in the ^hair''. |. *$Kh.<sau~rae->, Sad.<samraek-> `to flatten, to stroke the hair or beard', ~<-bOg>/<bOkOb> `head', Kh.<bo'>(P)/<bOkO'b>. %4590. #4552.

<bOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^command''. %4601. #4561.

<bOgO>(KMP) {N} ``^crane, ^stork, ^duck''. *H.<bAgA> `duck', ~<bAgUla> `duck, stork', B.<bOkO>, O.<bOgO> `crane', Sk.<bAkA>. %4611. #4571.

<bOhut>(P),,<bOhutO>(P) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. Cf. <bOhOmiJ>. *H.<bAhUtA>, O.<bOhUtO>. %4621. #4581.

<bOi>(KM),,<bui>(K) {N} ``^book''. %4631. #4591.

<bOi->(P),,<bO->(M) {VTC} ``to ^blow_(of_the_^wind)''. {VTN} ``to ^flow''. {N} ``^wind''. *B.<bal>, O.<ba>, H.<bai> `wind', Sk.<vajU>. %4641. #4601.

<bO~i>(K),,<bOJ>(MK),,<bui>(MP) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)', Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'. %4651. #4611.
<bui aGguLi>(MP) {N} ``^thumb''. |<aGguLi> `finger'. *$Ho<eGga ganDa>. %4662. #4622.
<bui bOkOb>(K) {N} ``^thumb??''. |<bOkOb> `head'. %4672. #4632.

<bhOiNi->(P) {V} ``to ^finish, to ^complete''. %4681. #4641.

<bOiGa>(M) {N} ``edible ^root, ^tuber''. %4691. #4651.

<bOira>(P) {N} ``^cart''. *H.<pOrohAnA> `carriage'. %4701. #4661.

<bOerO>(K),,<bOirO>(P) {N} ``a ^jujube, a ^plum''. *H.<berA>, ~<bErA>, Sad.<bAIr>. %4711. #4671.

<bOisakO>(K) {N} ``^April-^May''. %4721. #4681.

<bOi~si>(MP) {N} ``^flute''. *H.<ba~sUri>, O.<bOU~sI>. %4731. #4691.

<bhOi~si>(P) {N(F)} ``female ^buffalo''. Cf. <bhOi~sO>, <mOi~si>. *Kh.<bhai~s>(P), ~<bhOi~si>, Mu.<bha~is>, ~<bha~isi>, ~<ba~is>, ~<ba~isi>, Sad.<bhA~Is>, H.<bhE~sA>, Sk.<mAhISi>. %4741. #4701.
<bONO bhOi~si>(P) {N(F)} ``wild ^buffalo (female)''. |<bONO> `forest'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sA>. %3083. #3053.

<bhOi~sO>(P) {N(M)} ``a ^buffalo (male)''. Cf. <bhOi~si>. *H.<bhE~sa> ??. %4751. #4711.
<bONO bhOi~sO>(P) {N(M)} ``wild ^buffalo (male)''. |<bONO> `forest'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sa>. %3093. #3063.

<bOj->(M),,<bOJ->(P),,<bai.bai->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash (clothing, etc.)''. Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'. *Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'. %4761. #4721.

<bOjari>(M) {N} ``^prostitute''. %4771. #4731.

<bOka>(M) {N} ``^stupidity''. %4781. #4741.

<bOkO>(KMP),,<bO~kOe>(K) {NK} ``younger ^brother [KMP]; ^brother-in-law: wife's younger sister's husband [M], husband's younger brother [P]; ^cousin: father's younger brother's son [P], father's sister's son [P]''. |<bOkO> term of address. *Kh.*<boko> in <bokDu'>(A), <bokRu'>(B) `grandson [AB], granddaughter [A]', <boker>(ABD) `wife's [D] brother-in-law', ~<boksel>(ABD) `wife's [D] sister-in-law', Sa., Mu., Bh.<bOkO>, Ku.<boko> `younger brother or sister'; Mon<ko> `an elder brother', Khm.<pOG>, ~<pOG prUs>. %4791. #4751.
<bOkO-Lab>(M),,<bOkO-Ram>(P) {NK} ``^grandson''. Cf. <kuRa>??. |<-Lab>, <-Ram> ??. %4800. #4760.
<bOkO-RaD>(P) {NK} ``^relation''. |<-RaD> ??. %4810. #4770.
<bOkO-rae>(KM),,<bOkO-rai>(P),,<buk-rae>(K) {NK} ``^sister [K], younger ^sister [MP], ^cousin [P]: father's younger brother's daughter (younger than speaker), wife's or husband's younger brother's wife''. |<-Dai>, <-rai> `?'. %4820. #4780.
<bOkO-sen>(MP) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. |<-sen> NCF of <selan> `woman, girl'. *$Kh.<boksel>(ABD) `sister-in-law' by syncope from ~*<boko-sel>. %4830. #4790.#?? <sanO bui-J-a kOnOn-DO bOkO-iJ>(P) {??} ``??''. |<sanO-bui>, <kOnOn>, <bOkO>, <sanO-bui-J-a kOnOn>. ??#.

<bOkOb>(KMP) {N} ``^head''. *Kh.<boko'b>/<-bo'>(B), Sa.<boho'>, Mu.<boho'>, ~<boo'>, Ho<bo'>, So.<bO'Ob/-bAb>. %4841. #4801.
<bOkOb haDO>(P) {N} ``^skull''. |<haDO> `bone'. *$Mu., Ho<bo'-jaG>, ~<boo'-jaG> `id.'. %4850. #4810.
<bOkOb kasu>(P) {N} ``^head^ache''. |<kasu> `pain'. *$Ho<boo' hasu>, ~<bo' hasu>, So.<Asu-bAb> `id.'. %4860. #4820.+<-bOg>(:) {NCF of <bOkOb>} ``^head''. ??#.
<sanai-bOg>(P) {N} ``^part in the ^hair''. |<-bOg>/<bOkOb> `head'. *$Kh.<sau~rae->, Sad.<samraek-> `to flatten, to stroke the hair or beard',. %4592. #4553.

<bO~kOe>(K),,<bOkO>(K) {NK} ``younger ^brother''. See <bOkO>. !<bOkO> term of address. %4871. #4831.

<bOLaj>(M) {N} ``^twig''. %4881. #4841.

<bOLe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^excel''. %4891. #4851.

<boli>(P) {CONJ} ``^as, ^saying (this)''. *Cf. So.<gam-l-E> `id. (lit. he said)'; H.<bolAna> `to speak', O.<bolIba>, H.<boli> `speech, language', O.<bolI>. %4901. #4861.

<bOLi>(P) {N} ``^oblation, ^offering, ^sacrifice''. *H.<bAlI>, B.<bOlI>, O.<bOLI>, Sk.<bAlI>. %4911. #4871.
<bOLi DiJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^give an ^offering, to ^sacrifice''. |<DiJ-> `to give'. %4920. #4880.

<bOLO>(MP) {N} ``^power''. *Sa.<bol>, H.<bAlA>, B.<bOlO>, O.<bOLO>, Sk.<bAlA>. %4931. #4891.

<bOLO>(M),,<bORO>(K),,<baRO>(P) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>. %4941. #4901.

<bhOlO>(P) {ADJ} ``^good, ^kind''. *Sa.<bhala> `well, good', H.<bhAla>, O.<bhOlO>. %4951. #4911.

<bOLOdO>(P) {N} ``^bullock''. *H.<bAlAdA>, B.<bOlOdO>, O.<bOLOdO>. %4961. #4921.

<bOLOj>(M) {N} ``^bamboo ^shoot''. %4971. #4931.
^T2<bO-meJcena>(P1) {N} ``^past days, long ^ago''. |<bO> `?', <meJcena> `last year'. %4392. #4352.

<bOna->(M),,<bOnae->(K),,<bOnai->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^make''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<bai>, Sa.<benao>; H.<bAnana>, O.<bOnaIba>. %4981. #4941.
<olag bOnai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook (a vegetable)''. |<olag> `leaf'. %4992. #4952.

<bONDari>(M),,<banDari>(P) {N} ``^barber''. *Ho<baranDi>, ~<banDari>. %5001. #4961.

<bOndi>(P) {N} ``the ^Castor-oil ^tree''. Cf. <bandi>. *Mu.<bindi-daru>, ~<raGga-bindi>, Ho<bindi>, ~<bindi-daru>. %5011. #4971.

<bOndi->(P),,<bOnae->(K),,<bOna->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^make''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<bai>, Sa.<benao>; H.<bAnana>, O.<bOnaIba>. %5021. #4981.

<bOndhu>(P),,<bOndu>(K) {N} ``^friend; ^relationship between members of ^clans that can inter-^marry''. *H.<bA~dhU> `brother, relation', Sk.<bAndhU>. %5031. #4991.

<bOndukO>(KM),,<banduk>(P) {N} ``^gun''. *Kh.<banduk>(B), Mu., Ho<banduk>, Sa.<bAnduk>, A.H.<bO~duqA>, O.<bOndukO>. %5041. #5001.

<bONO>(KP),,<baNa>(P) {N} ``^forest''. Syn. <jolo> `bushy forest'. *H.<bAnA>, O.<bONO>, Sk.<vAnA>. %5051. #5011.
<bONO bhOi~si>(P) {N(F)} ``wild ^buffalo (female)''. |<bhOi~si>(P) `female buffalo'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sA>. %3084. #3054.
<bONO bhOi~sO>(P) {N(M)} ``wild ^buffalo (male)''. |<bhOi~sO>(P) `male buffalo'. *$H.<bAnA bhE~sa>. %3094. #3064.
<bONO butai>(P) {N} ``wild ^boar''. |. Syn. <butai dantO>. |<butai>(P) `pig'; Mu., Ho, Bh.<bir sukri>, <bir sukuri>, H.<bAnA bArahA>. %3103. #3073.
<bONO karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG>(P) `fish'. *$Ho<boa haku>, H.<boari mAchAli>. %3113. #3083.
<bONO TOGgO>(P) {N} ``^wooded ^hill''. |<TOGgO> `hill'. %3123. #3093.
<bONO durga>(P) {N} ``name of a ^goddess''. |<durga> `name of a goddess'. %5060. #5020.
<bONO mONusO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. |. Syn. <jOGgolia lukO>. |<mONusO> `man, person'. %5070. #5030.
<bONO-rai>(PE48,48,116,118) {N} ``name of a ^god, lord of the ^forest''. |. !Orig. <Banorai>(E), perh. <-raij> ??. Cf. <rai>. *$H.<bAnArajA> `lion'. %5080. #5040.

<bONO>(M) {N} ``^wasp''. Syn. <sOruOleG>. %5091. #5051.

<bONOja>(M),,<bhaNOJja>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. Cf. <bhaNOJji>. *Kh.<bhatij>(AD) `nephew, brother's son', Sa., Mah.<bhAtija>, H.<bhAtija> `id.'; Kh.<bhagne>, ~<bhagina> `sister's son', Mu.<bhagina>, ~<bagina>, Sa.<bhAgnA>, H.<bhagAnejo>, Sk.<bhagInejA>, Pk.<bhaINejjA>. %5101. #5061.

<bOJ>(MK),,<bO~i>(K),,<bui>(MP) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)', Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'. %5111. #5071.
<bui aGguLi>(MP) {N} ``^thumb''. |<aGguLi> `thumb'. *$Ho<eGga ganDa>. %4663. #4623.
<bui bOkOb>(K) {N} ``^thumb??''. |<bOkOb> `head'. %4673. #4633.

<bOJ->(P),,<bOj->(M),,<bai.bai->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash_(cloth)''. *Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'; Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'. %5121. #5081.

<bOJce->(M) {VTN} ``to ^live''. %5131. #5091.

<bOGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^change''. %5151. #5101.

<bO~O~rO>(M) {N} ``^whirlpool''. %5161. #5111.

<bOr>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''. %5171. #5121.

<bOr->(M) {VTC} ``to ^smear''. %5181. #5131.

<bOrabOrO>(P) {ADV} ``^always''. *Sa.<borabor>, B.<bOrabOrO>, R.H.<bArabAr~A> `equal, continually, always, ever'. %5191. #5141.

<boRam>(P),e48,116,118 {N} ``name of a village ^god''. *Mu.<baRam>(P), ~<baRam-bOGga>, ~<boRam>, ~<Ote-boRam>; Ho<baram> `one of the deities who cures diseases of men and cattle', Bh.<boRa:m>(Roy35),221 `village god'. %5201. #5151.
<boRam buRha>(E48),47 {NP} ``(proper name)''. %5210. #5160.
<boRam puja>(E48),128,132 {N} ``a ^festival in November in honor of <boRam>''. |<puja> `festival'. %5220. #5170.

<bOrO>(KM) {N} ``^bridegroom''. %5231. #5181.

<bORO>(K),,<bOLO>(M),,<baRO>(P) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>. %5241. #5191.

<bORObO>(K) {N} ``^bullock''. %5251. #5201.

<bOrOn>(MP) {ADJ} ``^raw, ^green, ^unripe, ^alive''. {N} ``unripe ^fruit''. {V(-a)} ``to ^live''. Cf. past <bOrOn-a>, also <baran-a>. *Kh.<borol>(ABD) `id.', Sa., Mu.<berel-> `to dwell, to settle'; semantics cf. So.<AmEG> ??. %5261. #5211.
<bOrOn-DO>(K) {ADJ} ``^uncooked, ^raw''. |. %5270. #5220.
<bOrOn-lag>(M) {ADJ} ``^green, ^blue''. |<-lag>, <Olag> `leaf' ??. %5280. #5230.

<bOrONO>(E48,25(Dh.)) {N} ``^clan, sept''. Syn. <bOg>. *H.<vArNA>, O.<bOrNO>, Sk.<vArNA> `tribe, caste, color'. !Orig. <baran>(E). %5291. #5241.

<bOrOsa>(P),,<bOrsa>(P) {N} ``^rain''. {V(-na)} ``to rain''. Syn. <gima>; <gima gur-> `rain to fall'. *H.<bArSa>, ~<bArAsA-na>, O.<bOrOsIba>, Sk.<vArSAtI>. %5301. #5251.
<bOrOsa-dinO>(P),,<bOrsa-dinO>(P) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |<dinO> `day, season'. *$H.<vArSakalA>, Kh.<Da' dina>(P). %5310. #5260.
<bOrsa-kaRO>(K) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |<kaRO> `season'. %5322. #5272.

<bOrOsO>(P),,<bOrsO>(KMP) {N} ``^year''. *H.<bArAsA>, O.<bOrOsO>, Sk.<vArSA>. Phonology: syncope. %5331. #5281.
<bOrsO-mi>(K) {N} ``^year''. |<-mi> `one'. %5342. #5292.
<On-a bOrsO-mi>(D) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. |<On-a> `gone', from <On-> `to go'. %5352. #5302.

<bOsO>(M) {N} ``^fat''. %5361. #5311.

<bO~sO>(P),,<bO~u~sO>(P) {NK} ``^stock, ^progeny, ^offspring, ^race, ^bamboo''. Cf. <basu>. *H.<ba~sA>, O.<baU~sO>, Sk.<vA~$A>; Sa.<bo~s> `descendants, race'. %5371. #5321.
<bO~sO deota>(P) {N} ``name of a god, the ^bamboo ^god''. |<deota> `god'. %5380. #5330.

<bOta->(M) {VTN} ``to ^guide''. %5391. #5341.

<bOtOlO>(P) {N} ``^bottle''. *Sa.<botol>, Mu.<botolo>, Ho<botol>, H.<botAlA>, O.<botOlO>, Engl.<bottle>. %5401. #5351.

<bOu>(M) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law''. %5411. #5361.

<bua>(KMP) {N} ``the ^rice-plant, ^paddy or rice in the husk''. *Kh.<ba'>(P), Mu., Ho<baba>; So.<baba> `cooked rice (children's word)'. Phonology: ag ~ ua. %5421. #5371.
<bua-lOg>(M) {N} ``planted ^field''. |. %5430. #5380.
<TOGO-bua>(M) {N} ``^hill ^field''. |<TOGgO>, <ToGo> `hill'. %5442. #5392.
<satiaG bua>(P) {N} ``^meal of roasted and finely powdered grain or pulse''. |<satiaG> `meal?'. %5452. #5402.
<sisa bua>(P) {N} ``^barley, barley ^grain''. |<sisa> `?'. %5462. #5412.

<bubu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^foam''. |<-kaD> `?'. *So.<bubu>? `bubble'. %5471. #5421.

<bubuG>(P),,<babuG>(KM) {N} ``^snake, ^serpent''. Cf. <-buG> NCF. *Kh.<buGgam>(P), ~<buGgOm>, ~<buaG>, Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>. %5481. #5431.
<citi bubuG>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^krait, a ^snake up to 4 feet long''. |<citi> `id.'. Cf. <satObaia>(M) `the citi snake'. *$Sa.<citi biJ>, Mu., Ho<citi-biG>, H.<cItti sa~pA>, B.<cItI sapO>. %5492. #5442.
<dhamNa bubuG>(P) {N} ``rat ^snake, non-poisonous''. |<dhamNa> `id.'. *$Ho<jambu biG>, Sad.<dhAmAn>, H.<dhemAna sa~pA>. %2583. #2563.
<DhOnDhO bubuG>(P) {N} ``a kind of non-poisonous water ^snake, the Checked Keelback''. |<DhOnDhO> `id.'. *$Sa.<Dho~ND>, ~<Dho~NDbiJ>, Mu.<Dho~D>, ~<DunDu>, Ho<DunDu biG>, Sad.<Dho~Dh>, ~<Dho~ND>. %2593. #2573.+<-buG>(P) {NCF of <babuG>(KM), <bubuG>(P)} ``^snake, ^serpent''. ??#.
<panDu-buG>(P) {N} ``a species of ^snake, the spectacled ^cobra''. |<panDu> `white??'. Cf. <-buG> NCF of <babuG>, <bubuG> `snake'. *$Mu.<panDu biG>, Ho<panDu nagu biG> `id.', Sa.<paNDu biJ> `a light-colored snake (cobras)', Sa.<pANDu> `grey, white', H.<paNDU> `light yellow color', Sk.<paNDU buG>. %2602. #2583.

<bucluG>(M),,<builuG>(P),,<biluG>(K) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>. %5501. #5451.

<buda>(K) {N} ``he-^goat''. %5511. #5461.

<buda>(P) {N} ``^sapling''. Cf. <buDa>. *Kh.<buda>(AB) `bush, plant', Sa.<budA> `stock, root, kindred, origin'. %5521. #5471.

<buDa>(M) {N} ``^old man''. %5531. #5481.
<buDa-ki>(M) {N} ``male ^elders''. |<-ki> `plural'. %5540. #5490.

<buDa>(P) {N} ``^root, the foot or base of a ^tree, the stem below the branches, ^trunk''. Cf. <buda>, <buDai>. *Sa.<buTA> `id.', Mu., Ho<buTa> `a plant, a tree, the trunk, the foot of a tree', H.<boTa> `a log of wood'; Sa.<budA>. %5551. #5501.

<buDai>(P) {N} ``a dense growth of branches and leaves, ^bower, ^thicket''. Cf. <buDa>. *Mu.<jumbRa>, Ho<jumba>. %5561. #5511.

<budbar>(K) {N} ``^Wednesday''. *O.<?>. %5571. #5521.
<budhia>(Bo.28),,<budhu>(Bo.28) {NP(M)} ``proper ^name of a man born on a ^Wednesday''. *$Kh. <budhua>, So.<buda> `id.', H. <bUdhA> `the planet Mercury', ~<bUdhAvarA> `Wednesday'. *O.<??>. %5580. #5530.

<buDi->(MP) {VI(-na)} ``to ^set (sun), to ^sink, to be ^drowned, to come to an ^end''. *H.<bURAna>, ~<buRAna>, O.<bURIba>. %5591. #5541.
<buDi>(P) {N} ``^end''. Cf. <buDi-na>. %5600. #5550.

<budhia>(Bo.28),,<budhu>(Bo.28) {NP(M)} ``proper ^name of a man born on a ^Wednesday''. *Kh. <budhua>, So.<buda> `id.', H. <bUdhA> `the planet Mercury', ~<bUdhAvarA> `Wednesday'. *O.<??>. %5611. #5561.

<budiantO>(M) {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. *O.<??>. %5621. #5571.

<budO>(K) {N} ``^August-^September''. *O.<??>. %5631. #5581.

<budhu>(Bo.28),,<budhia>(Bo.28) {NP(M)} ``proper ^name of a man born on a ^Wednesday''. *Kh. <budhua>, So.<buda> `id.', H. <bUdhA> `the planet Mercury', ~<bUdhAvarA> `Wednesday'. *O.<??>. %5641. #5591.

<buDu>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son, younger sister's son, husband's younger sister's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. *Bh.<baRu> `younger brother's son, (woman's) elder sister's son', Kh.<baDa>(B), <baRa>(B) `father's elder brother', Mu.<baRa>, ~<baDa> `senior paternal or maternal uncle or either's nephew, also great-grandfather and great-grandson'. %5651. #5601.

<bug->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^beat_a_^drum''. Cf. <bujai->. *Kh.<bu'->(D) `to sound a drum', Gu.<bug-> `to beat', Mu.<bu'> `the bark or howl of a dog', Ju.<bOb->, Mon<'bUG-> `to strike'. %5661. #5611.

<bug->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bark''. *Kh.<bhu'->(B). %5671. #5621.

<buga>(M) {ADJ} ``^foolish''. %5681. #5631.

<buguDuG>(M) {N} ``^illegitimate ^child''. ??<-Dug>. %5691. #5641.

<bui>(K),,<bOi>(KM) {N} ``^book''. %5701. #5651.

<bui>(MP),,<bOJ>(MK),,<bOi~>(K) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)', Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'. %5711. #5661.
<bui-rae>(K),,<bui-rai>(P) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law: son's wife, sister's son's wife ??''. |. %5720. #5670.
<bui-aGguLi>(MP) {N} ``^thumb''. |<aGguLi> `finger'. *$Semantics cf. DED, etc.; Ho<eGga ganDa>. %5730. #5680.
<bui bOkOb>(K) {N} ``^thumb??''. |<bOkOb> `head'. %4674. #4634.

<builuG>(P),,<bucluG>(M),,<biluG>(K) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>. %5741. #5691.
^T2<bui-rae>(K),,<bui-rai>(P) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law: son's wife, sister's son's wife ??''. |<bui> `mother'; <-Dai>, <-rai> `?'. %5722. #5672.

<buita>(M) {N} ``^chief''. %5751. #5701.
<buita-Ni>(M) {N(F)} ``^chief's wife''. |<-Ni> `feminine' ??. %5760. #5710.

<buitunag>(P) {N} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<buituG-> `to spit' & <Dag> `water'. *Kh.<bi'thuG-Da'>(P) `saliva'. %5771. #5721.

<buituG>(MP),,<bituG>(K) {N} ``^saliva, ^spittle, ^sputum''. {VT(-a)} ``to ^spit''. Syn. <alarai-tOm> `saliva'. Cf. <buJtu~m>??. *Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Sa.<be'j-> `to vomit', Mu.<be'j->, Ho<be'-> `to spit', Ju.<buituG>, ~<bujtuG>. %5781. #5731.
<buitunag>(P) {N} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<buituG> & <Dag> `water'. *$Kh.<bi'thuG-Da'>(P) `saliva'. Phonology: GD ~ nD ~ n. %5790. #5740.
<buituG-kaD>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. |. Cf. <-kaD>. %4363. #4323.

<buja>(K),,<bhuja>(P) {N} ``^parched_^rice, ^puffed_rice''. *H.<bhu~ja> `parched, parched grain', O.<bhUja>(PD) `parched rice'. %5801. #5751.

<buja->(M),,<bujhai->(P) {IOV(CAUS of <bujhi-> `to understand')} ``to ^explain''. *Sa.<bujhou-> `to understand, consult, explain', Mu.<bujao-> `to understand, to perceive'. %5811. #5761.

<bujai->(P) {V} ``to ^play_a_^musical_instrument''. Cf. <bug->, <abhOj->. *H.<bAjana>, O.<bOjaIba>. %5821. #5771.

<bujhai->(P),,<buja->(M) {IOV(CAUS of <bujhi-> `to understand')} ``to ^explain''. *Sa.<bujhou-> `to understand, consult, explain', Mu.<bujao-> `to understand, to perceive'. %5831. #5781.

<bujhi->(P),,<buji->(M) {VT} ``to ^understand''. *Kh.<bu'jhi->(D) `to understand', Sa.<buj->, H.<bujhA> `understanding', Nep.<bUjh-nU> `to understand', H.<bujhA-na>, O.<bUjh-Iba>. %5841. #5791.

<bujhai->(P),,<buja>(M) {IOV(CAUS of <bujhi-> `to understand')} ``to ^explain''. *$Sa.<bujhou-> `to understand, consult, explain', Mu.<bujao-> `to understand, to perceive'. %5850. #5800.

<buka>(M) {ADJ} ``^foolish''. %5861. #5811.

<buk-rae>(K),,<bOkO-rae>(KM),,<bOkO-rai>(P) {NK} ``^sister [K], younger ^sister [MP], ^cousin [P]: father's younger brother's daughter (younger than speaker), wife's or husband's younger brother's wife''. |<-Dai>, <-rai> `?'. %5871. #5821.

<buku>(KMP) {N} ``^chest''. *Sa.<buko>, Bh.<buka> `navel', Mu.<buka> `heart', Sad., O.<buka>. %5881. #5831.

<bhulai->(P) {V} ``to ^deceive, to ^beguile, to turn out ^false''. *Sa.<bhulAu-> `to deceive, dupe, beguile', H.<bhUlana> `to forget, to mislead, to delude', O.<bhUlaIba> `to deceive'. %5891. #5841.

<bularia>(M) {N} ``^tramp''. %5901. #5851.

<buli>(P) {N} ``^poison''. Syn. <bisO>(MP). *Kh.<bul->(ABD) `to get drunk', Sa., Mu., Ho<bul> `drunk, intoxicated', Ku.<bul>; Khm.<bUl>. %5911. #5861.

<buli->(MP) {IOV(-na)} ``to ^wander, to ^walk''. *Kh.<buli->(D), <bule->(B) `to walk, to go for a walk' (Sadani acc. to Driver). %5921. #5871.

<buLi>(M) {N} ``^sacrifice''. %5931. #5881.

<buLiG-kag>(M),,<buNi-kag>(P) {N} ``^bow^string''. |<-kag> NCF of <ka.kag>(MP) `bow'; Mu., Ho<hatoal>, ?? Sa.<buRiuG-> `to slip off, glide out', <buRiu'd mante> `gliding, slipping off'. %5941. #5891.

<bulu>(MP) {N} ``^thigh''. *Kh.<bhulu>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Ku.<bulu>, So.<bulu>/<-bul>. %5951. #5901.
<bulu paTa>(P) {N} ``upper part of the ^thigh''. |. !<paTa>, <haTa>, <aTa> `tail'. %5960. #5910.

<buLu>(M),,<buRu>(KP) {N} ``^evening''. %5971. #5921.
<buRua>(P) {N} ``^afternoon, ^evening''. *$So.<Or+b> `evening'. %5980. #5930.

<buLug>(M) {N} ``^drill''. %5991. #5941.

<buluG>(P) {ADV} ``^very, many, so ^much''. *Mu., Ho<iminaG> `that much, so much', Ho, Bh.<ciminaG> `how much', Kh.<homne>(D) `that much', Sa.<nimin> `so much'. %6001. #5951.

<buLur->(M),,<buRu->(P) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise''. *Kh.<bero'D>(B), Sa.<bere'd>, Mu., Bh.<biri'd>''. {ADJ} ``prob. *<buRud-na> ~ <buRu-na>. %6011. #5961.

<bhunDa>(P) {ADJ(M)} ``^thick, thick-set, ^fat, dumpy; only applied to males''. Cf. <bhunDi> fem.. *Sa.<bhuNDA>, ~<bhoN-Da> `id.', H.<bhu~DA>, ~<bho~Ra> `ugly'. %6021. #5971.

<bundi>(P) {N} ``a plait of ^straw (for keeping ^fire)''. *Sa.<bundi>. %6031. #5981.

<bhunDi>(P) {ADJ(F)} ``^thick, ^fat; only applied to females''. Cf. <bhunDa> masc.. *Sa.<bhuNDi>. %6041. #5991.

<buNi-kag>(P),,<buLiG-kag>(M) {N} ``^bow^string''. |<-kag> NCF of <ka.kag>(MP) `bow'; Mu., Ho<hatoal>, ?? Sa.<buRiuG-> `to slip off, glide out', <buRiu'd mante> `gliding, slipping off'. %6051. #6001.

<bhuJa>(P) {N} ``a semi-hinduized ^caste in Orissa''. *Mu.<bhuiJar> `any of the Aborigines of Chota Nagpur, claiming to be a lineal descendant of the original founder of the villages he lives in'; Sa.<bhu~io> `a Bhuiya', H.<bhuiya> `id.'; Sk.<bhumI> `land'. %6061. #6011.

<buJturuD>(P) {N} ``^hut, a shed for ^watching paddy''. *Mu., Ho<buiu>. %6071. #6021.

<-buG>(P) {NCF of <bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM)} ``^snake''. *Kh.<buGgam>(P), ~<buGgOm>, ~<buaG>, Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>. %6081. #6031.
<panDu-buG>(P) {N} ``a species of ^snake, the spectacled ^cobra''. |. *$Mu.<panDu biG>, Ho<panDu nagu biG> `id.', Sa.<paNDu biJ> `a light-colored snake (cobra)', Sa.<pANDu> `grey, white', H.<paNDU> `light yellow color', Sk.<paNDU buG>. %2603. #2584.
?<paNiDuG>(M) {N} ``^water ^snake''. ??recte -buG?. ??#.

<bura>(P) {N} ``^chaff of kode ^millet''. *Mu., Ho<bura>. %6091. #6041.

<buRha>(P),,<buRa>(K) {N} ``^old_^man''. Cf. <buRhi> `old woman'. *Kh.<buDha>(D), ~<buRha>(D), Sa.<buRho>; H.<buDha>, ~<buRha>, B.<bURa>, O.<bURha>. %6101. #6051.

<buRhi>(P) {N} ``^old_^woman''. Cf. <buRha> `old man'. *Kh.<buRhi>(D) `old woman, one who had a child already', Sa.<buRhi>, Mu.<buRia> `an old woman'; H.<buDDhi>, ~<buRhi>. %6111. #6061.

<buRu>(KP),,<buLu>(M) {N} ``^evening''. %6121. #6071.
<buRua>(P) {N} ``^afternoon, ^evening''. *$So.<Or+b> `evening'. %6130. #6080.

<buRu->(P),,<buLur->(M) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise''. |<buRu-> prob. *<buRuD-na> ~ <buRu-na>. *Kh.<bero'D>(B), Sa.<bere'd>, Mu., Bh.<biri'd>. Phonology: Dn ~ n. %6141. #6091.

<buRua>(P) {N} ``^afternoon, ^evening''. Cf. <buRu> `evening'. *So.<Or+b> `evening'. %6151. #6101.

<buruNi>(P) {N} ``an unarmed, woody ^bush of the jungles''. *Mu.<buruRiG>, Mu.<bu~ruR~i>, Sad.<dUrURI>. %6161. #6111.

<busuNDi>(M) {ADJ} ``^weak''. %6171. #6121.

<butae>(M),,<butai>(P) {N} ``^hog, ^pig, ^swine''. *Kh.<bunui>(AB), So.<kAmbon/-bon>. %6191. #6131.
<butai dantO>(P) {N} ``wild ^boar, lit. toothed pig''. |<dantO> `tooth'. %6202. #6142.
<bONO butai>(P) {N} ``wild ^boar, lit. forest pig''. |<bONO> `forest'; Mu., Ho, Bh.<bir sukri>, <bir sukuri>, H.<bAnA bArahA>. %6212. #6152.

<butO>(M),,<bhutO>(P) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<bhut>(B), Sa., Mu.<bhut>, So.<bu:tam-On>, Nah.<bhu:t>; H.<bhutO>, O.<bhutO>, Sk.<bhutA>. %6221. #6161.

<buutu>(M) {N} ``^vote''. %6231. #6171.

<buTua>(M) {N} ``^bag''. %6241. #6181.

<ca>(MP) {N} ``^tea''. Cf. <cai>??. *H.<ca>, ~<cajA>, O.<caa>; Kh.<cah>(P), Sa., Mu., Ho<ca>, So.<sa'a/-sa>. %6251. #6191.

<cadar>(P) {N} ``a ^sheet, overcloth, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>. *Sa.<cador>, Mu.<cadra>, P.H.<cadArA>, B., O.<cadOrO>. %6261. #6201.

<caDri>(M) {N} ``^divorce''. %6271. #6211.

<cai>(KM),,<chai>(P) {N} ``^shade, ^shadow''. Cf. <chaimunu>, <chaimuRO>, <chainendi>. *H.<cha~jA>, ~<chaja>, O.<chaI>. %6281. #6221.
<chai-muRo>(P) {N} ``^shade, ^shadow''. |. %6292. #6232.
<chai-mumu>(P) {ADJ??} ``^pretending_to_be_a^sleep''. |. Cf. <chai-nendi>, <munu>, <chai>. %6302. #6242.

<cake->(M) {VT} ``to ^taste (eat a sample)''. Syn. <rir->(P). %6311. #6251.

<cakOr-ni>(K) {N} ``^maid ^servant''. |<cakOrO> `servant', <-ni>, <-Ni> `feminine'. %6321. #6261.

<cakOrO>(KP),,<cakro>(P) {N} ``^servant, ^domestic [P], ^slave [P]''. *Sa.<cakor>, H.<cakArA>, B., O.<cakOrO>. %6331. #6271.
<cakOr-ni>(K) {N} ``^maid ^servant''. |<-ni>, <-Ni>, <-i> `feminine'. %6322. #6262.

<caku>(P) {N} ``^knife, clasp-knife, ^scissors''. *Sa.<cAku>, P.H.<caqu>. %6341. #6281.

<calaki>(M) {ADJ} ``^clever''. %6351. #6291.

<calia->(M) {VTC} ``to ^skin''. Cf. <calO>. %6361. #6301.

<calO>(KM),,<chalO>(P) {N} ``^skin (of an animal [K]), ^leather [M]''. *B., O.<chalO>, A.<salO>; Kh.<usal>(BD), So.<usal/-sal>; Sa.<chal> `bark of trees', H.<chalA>. %6371. #6311.

<calia->(M) {VTC} ``to ^skin''. %6380. #6320.

<candO>(P) {N} ``^moon''. Syn. <leRaG>(KMP). *Sa.<cando> `sun, moon', Mu.<canDu'> `moon', H.<ca~dA>, O.<candO>, Sk.<cAndrA>. %6391. #6331.

<caNi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^strain''. %6401. #6341.

<caG>(MP),,<caGgu>(KMP) {N} ``a special kind of ^drum, used to accompany dances [M], a large circular ^tambourine [P]''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Bh.<caGgu>, H., Kh.<caGgu>(P). %6411. #6351.

<caparO>(K) {N} ``^skin of a ^fruit''. %6421. #6361.

<capO>(M) {N} ``^button''. %6431. #6371.

<capRa->(P) {V} ``to ^slap''. *Ho<capra-> `id.', Mu.<capRa-> `to stamp or beat with a <capRa>, a small wooden beater used by potters', ~<cAppARA> `a broken fragment of anything'. %6441. #6381.

<carga>(P) {N} ``name of a ^goddess''. Cf. <bONO-durga>. *Sa.<durgA>, H., B., O., Sk.<dUrga>. %6451. #6391.

<cari>(LS4) {NUM} ``^four''. E.g. <cari lukO> `four people'. Syn. <ganDa>(P), <ganDa-mi>(KM), <hunja-mi>(D). *H.<carA>, B., O.<carI> `four' ??. %6461. #6401.
<cari pakO>(M) {ADV} ``^around''. |<pakO> `near' ??. %873. #863.
<cari-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^square''. |<-kuNia> `cornered' (cf. <tin-kunia> `triangle'), see <kuNO> `corner'. %6470. #6410.

<carO>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''. %6481. #6421.

<casa>(P),,<tasa>(M),,<tasi>(M) {N} ``^cultivator, ^agriculturist, ^farmer''. Cf. <tasO>(P) `agriculture', <tasi>(M) `rich'. *Sa., H.<casa> `cultivator'; Ho<tas>, So.<ta:sa:-n> `agricultural work', O.<caSO> `agriculture'. %6491. #6431.

<cata>(M),,<chata>(P) {N} ``^umbrella''. *Kh.<chata>(D), Sa.<chata>, So.<sata>??, B.<chata>, Sa., Mu.<chatar>, O.<chOta>, Sk.<chAttrAkA>. %6501. #6441.

<cata->(P) {V} ``to ^float''. Syn. <lebae->(P), <tui->(M). *Ho<catom>. %6511. #6451.

<chaTagi>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``one sixteenth of a seer or five tolas (^measure of volume)''. Cf. <serO>. *Ho<caTak>, H.<chATa~kA>, B.<chOTakO>, O.<chOTaGkI>. %6521. #6461.

<caTua>(K) {N} ``^thigh''. Syn. <bulu>(M), <jOGgo>(P). %6531. #6471.

<cauLi>(P) {N} ``^sting of a wasp, bee, scorpion or other insects''. Syn. <jai-> `to sting'. *Ho<tupu>. %6541. #6481.

<-ceDe>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite ??''. Cf. <-cerO> `pluperfect'. %6551. #6491.

<cheke->(P) {V} ``to ^prevent, to ^retain, to ^stop''. *H.<che~kAna>, Nep.<cheknU>. %6561. #6501.

<cena>(K) {N} ``^posset''. *O.<cheNa>(D). %6571. #6511.

<ceNa>(P) {N} ``^bird''. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ceR~e>, H.<cIRIja>, O.<cODhei>, O. Bh.<cIraI> `id.', Kh.<cerberae->(P) `to chirp'. %6581. #6521.

<-cenDai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. ??. %6591. #6531.

<cendra>(M),,<sendera>(D),,<sendra>(P) {N} ``^cloth; rag [M]''. *So.<sendre>, Gu.<se:ndara:>, Kh.<sira'>(P). %6601. #6541.

<cere>(P) {N} ``a young ^twig with new leaves, a ^shoot''. *Ho<sare>, ~<saGgen>, Mu.<saGgen>, ~<sagen>. %6611. #6551.

<-cerO>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''. Cf. <ceDe> `past indefinite', <-O>. *Kh.<-sikho'>(P). %6621. #6561.

<cerOrO>(K) {N} ``^root''. %6631. #6571.

<cijo>(P) {N} ``^thing, ^article''. *Kh.<cij>(B), Sa., Mu.<cij>, Mu.<ciji>, P.H.<cizA>. %6641. #6581.

<cini>(KMP) {N} ``^sugar''. *Kh.<sini>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<cini>, O.<cIni>. %6651. #6591.

<cini->(M) {VTC} ``to ^know (a person)''. %6661. #6601.

<cinO>(M) {N} ``^radish, ^sign''. ??. %6671. #6611.

<cinta>(P) {N} ``^thought, ^reflection''. {V} ``to ^think''. *Sa.<cinto>, H.<cI~ta>, O., Sk.<cInta>. %6681. #6621.

<ciJcaRe->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be ^sprinkled, to ^bathe''. Cf. <iJcaraj-e>. *H.<chI~chA> `splash of water, a current of water', O.<jOlO chIJcIba> `to sprinkle', cf. So.<sir-sa:r-> `to sprinkle', H.<chIRAkAna> `id.'. %6691. #6631.

<ciGguRi>(K) {N} ``^shrimp''. %6701. #6641.

<ciGli karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *MuH<coRa-hai>, MuN<coDA-haku>, Ho<co-Ra>, ~<TeTeGga haku>, H.<ce~gA mAchAli> `id.', Mu.<ica'>, ~<ica'-hai>, Ho<ica' haku> `shrimp', H.<jhi~ga mAchAli>. %6711. #6651.

<ciOg->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drop (tr.)''. %6721. #6661.

<ci~Og->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^fry, to ^cook''. Cf. <lalaj->. *??Kh.<isin->(ABD), Sa., Mu.<isin-> `to cook', So.<Asin->; Mon<cIn> `cooked', Khm.<ch'In>. %6731. #6671.

<cipa>(M) {ADJ} ``^tight''. %6741. #6681.

<cipi->(MP)(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^press (M), to ^dilute, to ^squeeze''. *Sa.<cipA-> `to press, squeeze', Mu., Ho<cipa-> `to squeeze out the hand, as e.g. rice beer', H.<cIpAna>. %6751. #6691.
<cipLi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^squeeze_out, to ^wring (clothes)''. %6760. #6700.

<ciRa>(P) {N} ``a ^piece or ^strip of ^cloth''. Cf. <chiRa>, <ciRa kOte>. *Sa.<cirA> `a piece or strip of land or of cloth, to rend, tear', H.<cirA> `cloth, rag', ~<cira> `a kind of cloth for tying a turban', O.<cIra> `a tear', Sk.<cirA> `strip'. %6771. #6711.
<ciRa kOte>(P) {N} ``^loin-^cloth''. |<kOte> `cloth'. *$MuN<bOte'j>, MuH<bOte'>, ~<bO-tO'e>, Ho<boto'e>, H.<lA~goTi>. %6780. #6720.

<ciraj->(M) {VIC} ``to ^bounce''. %6791. #6731.

<-ciri>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''. %6801. #6741.

<cita>(M) {N} ``^cheetah''. %6811. #6751.

<citi bubuG>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^krait, a ^snake up to 4 feet long''. |. Cf. <satObaia>(M) `the citi snake'. |<bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM) `snake'. *Sa.<citi biJ>, Mu., Ho<citi-biG>, H.<cItti sa~pA>, B.<cItI sapO>. %5491. #5441.

<ci~tO>(P) {N} ``black ^ant''. *H.<ci~Ta>, ~<ci~Ti>. %6821. #6761.

<chO>(KP) {NUM} ``^six''. *O.<chO>, ~<chOO>, H.<chAH>, Kw.<chO>. %6831. #6771.
<chO-gOTa>(KP) {NUM} ``^six''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %6840. #6780.

<cODa>(M) {PP} ``^without''. %6851. #6791.

<cOitO>(K) {N} ``^March-^April''. *O.<??>. %6861. #6801.

<cOkO>(K) {N} ``^wheel''. %6871. #6811.

<cOlaNi->(P) {V} ``to ^sift''. Cf. <caLuNi>, <jaRuNi> `sieve'. *O.<cOlaIba>, H.<calAna>. %6881. #6821.

<cOLe->(M) {VI} ``to be ^angry''. %6891. #6831.

<cOncOLO>(K),,<cOncOlO>(K),,<cONcORO>(K) {ADJ} ``^quick''. {ADV} ``quickly''. *O.<cOncOLO>(D). %6901. #6841.

<cOndi->(M) {VT} ``to ^tangle''. %6911. #6851.

<cOOli->(M) {VTC} ``to ^stir''. %6921. #6861.

<coRe>(P) {N} ``^anger''. {V} ``to be ^angry''. %6931. #6871.

<cOrO>(K),,<curO>(MP) {V} ``to ^steal [P]''. {N} ``^thief [KMP]''. *Sa.<cor> `thief, rascal', H.<corA>, O.<corO>(PD); H.<corana> `to steal', O.<cora-Iba>(P). %6941. #6881.

<cOsOmO>(P) {N} ``^spectacles, eye-^glasses''. *Sa.<cosma>, P.H.<cA$ma>, B.<cO$ma>. %6951. #6891.

<cOuti>(M) {N} ``^carton (for curry)''. %6961. #6901.

<cua>(P) {N} ``^waterpit''. Cf. <cua paNi>. *Ho<cua>, H.<cu~a> `id.', Sa.<cuA>, ~<cuwA> `distilled, spring (water)', O., Bh.<cU~a> `well', Kh.<cuGDa'>(P) `well, fountain'. %6971. #6911.
<cua paNi>(P) {N} ``^spring-^water''. |<paNi> `water'. %6980. #6920.

<cu.cur->(MP); <cu.cuD>(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^suck [P], to ^kiss [M]''. {N} ``a kiss [M]''. Syn. <cusO->(P) `to suck'. *Sa.<cuci> `the nipple, teat', ~<cuJci> `id.', H.<cuci>. %6991. #6931.

<cudi>(M),,<cudirO>(K) {N} ``^border of a ^cloth''. %7001. #6941.

<cuD->, <cur->(:). %7011. #6951.
<cu.cur->(MP),,<cu.cuD>(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^suck [P], to ^kiss [M]''. {N} ``a kiss''. Syn. <cusO->(P) `to suck'. *$Sa.<cuci> `the nipple, teat', ~<cuJci> `id.', H.<cuci>. %7020. #6960.

<cuki>(M) {N} ``^bead''. %7031. #6971.

<culi>(P) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <lasaib>(P), <uku>(M). *Sa.<culho>, MuN<culha>, MuH<juula>, H.<culha>, O.<cUla>. %7041. #6981.

<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M),,<suci>(P),,<susi>(P) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(D), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>. %7051. #6991.

<cuNi>(P) {N} ``^bottle^gourd''. Syn. <suku-Dag>. *Mu.<suku>. %7061. #7001.

<cunO>(M) {N} ``^lime''. %7071. #7011.

<cuJci>(M),,<chunci>(K),,<suci>(P),,<susi>(P) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(D), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>. %7081. #7021.

<cur->, <cuD->(:). %7091. #7031.
<cu.cur->(MP),,<cu.cuD>(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^suck [P], to ^kiss [M]''. {N} ``a kiss''. Syn. <cusO->(P) `to suck'. *$Sa.<cuci> `the nipple, teat', ~<cuJci> `id.', H.<cuci>. %7100. #7040.

<cuRa>(P) {N} ``^flat_^rice''. *H.<cIuRa> `flattened rice', Bi.<cIUrI>, B.<cIRa>, cf. O.<cIpIba> `to press'. %7111. #7051.

<churi>(KP),,<curi>(M) {N} ``^knife''. *Kh.<churi>(AB), Sa.<churi>, H.<chUri>, B., O.<chUrI>. %7121. #7061.

<curO>(MP),,<cOrO>(K) {V} ``to ^steal [P]''. {N} ``^thief [KMP]''. *Sa.<cor> `thief, rascal', H.<corA>, O.<corO>; H.<corana> `to steal', O.<coraIba>. %7131. #7071.

<cusO->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''. Syn. <tusO->(P), <cu.cur->(P). *O.<cUsIba>, H. cUsAna> `to be sucked', ~<cusAna> `to sip, suck', Sa.<cusAu>. %7141. #7081.

<cuTa>(M) {N} ``^lame person''. %7151. #7091.
<cuTia->(M) {VT} ``to ^limp''. %7160. #7100.

<cutur>(K) {ADJ} ``^clever, ^intelligent''. %7171. #7111.

<-Da>(:) {?} ``?''. !Foll. is sole example. %7181. #7121.
<bilim-Da>(P) {ADJ} ``^fair (colored)''. |. Cf. <bilim> `ripe'. *$Mu., Ho<esel>. %7192. #7132.

<Da.Dag>(K) {ADJ} ``^wet''. Cf. <Dag> `water'. %7201. #7141.

<dadi>(KMP) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother''. *Kh.<da:da>(BD), Sa., Mu., Bh., B.<dada> `elder brother', O.<dada> `id., father's brother', So.<dadi>, ~<dadaddAG-An> `uncle', H.<dada> `paternal grandfather, elder brother', ~<dadi> `paternal grandmother'. %7211. #7151.

<DaDi>(K) {N} ``^female (of birds and beasts)''. %7221. #7161.

<Dag>(KMP) {N} ``^water''. E.g. <Dag-a> `in water'. *Kh.<Da'>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<da'>, So.<da'a>/<-da>; Mon<'da'>. %7231. #7171.
<Da.Dag>(K) {ADJ} ``^wet''. %7250. #7180.
<o-Dag->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of ?<Dag-> `to get wet')} ``to ^moisten, to ^irrigate''. |. %7260. #7192.
<Dag kOnteD>(P) {N} ``any ^water ^bird''. |<kOnteD> `bird'. *$Mu.<da'-ceR~e>. %7270. #7200.
<Dag-jinTi->(K) {V} ``to ^sprinkle''. |<jiNTi-> `to spill'. %7280. #7210.
<Dag-tONO>(M) {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<tONO>(M) `cooked rice'. !Orig. <dagtoNo>. %7290. #7220.
<pakaRO Dag tONO>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<pakaRO> `boiled?'. *$H.<pAkAna> `to be cooked', ~<pakAna> `to boil', B.<paka> `to be cooked', O.<pakO kOrIba> `to cook'. %7302. #7232.
<asOm-Dag>(P) {N} ``^acid''. |<asOm> `sour'. *$Ho<moro'e da'> `acid water'. %7312. #7242.
<buitunag>(P) {N} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |*<buituG-Dag> `water', <buituG-> `to spit'. *$Kh.<bi'thuG-Da'>(P) `saliva'. %7320. #7250.
<emOD-Dag>(P),,<OmO-Dag>(MK),,<OmOr-Dag>(K) {N} ``^tear''. |<emOD>, <OmoD> `eye'. Phonology: <DD ~ D>. %7332. #7262.

?<giRiG-Dag-sOG>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. |. Syn. <DiGke>. *$Kh.<giRiG>(BD) `sunshine [B], heat of the sun when very hot [D]', ~<giRiG-dina> `summer', ~<giRiG-leraG>(P) `sun-moon, supreme spirit', Mu.<situG> `hot weather, heat', Sa.<setoG> `sunshine'. ??#.
<gui-Dag->(K) {V} ``to ^wash''. |<guj-> `to wash'. %7342. #7272.
<hakOb-Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. !Prob. an error for <sekab Dag>(P). %7352. #7282.
?<hORi-Dag>(P) {N} ``a ^decoction of the leaves of <haRa-daru> and <konea>, plus the bark of <sarjom-daru> and <hatana''. daru>'. |<hOri> ??. *$Ho<haRi'>, Mu.<haRa>, ~<haRa-da'>, cf. Mu.<haRa-daru> `a middle sized tree'. ??#.
<kuJca Dag>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<kuJca> `??'. %7362. #7292.
<niLa Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. |<niLa> `a large bee'. %7372. #7302.
<sekab Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. |<sekab> `bee'. %7382. #7312.
<suku-Dag>(KMP) {N} ``^gourd ^pitcher, bottle-^gourd, gourd ^vessel''. |<suku> `bottle gourd'. %7392. #7322.
<tin-Dag->(P) {V} ``to be ^wet, to wet''. |<tin-> ??. %7402. #7332.
<tukuni-Dag>(M) {N} ``^muddy ^water''. |. !Orig. <tukunidag>. %7412. #7342.

<-Dag>(P1) {SX} ``?''. !Meaning unknown, perh. an old compound member. E.g. <kuJim-Dag> `star', <lej-Dag> `a curse; to be cursed'. %7421. #7351.

<Dai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^send, to ^cause''. *Kh.<DaG->(BD), <DaBoD->(D) `to send'. %7431. #7361.
<Dai-o->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^go, to be ^sent''. |. *$Mu.<sen->, ~<senO'-> `to go'. %7440. #7370.

<-Dai>(:),,<-rai>(:),,<-Rai>(:),,<-Dae>(:),,<-rae>(:),,<-Rae>(:) {SX} ``^female??''. *Kh.<Da'j>(P) `wife', ~<kulamDae>, ~<kulamDa'j> `younger sister', ~<kaR~ae>, ~<kanRae>, ~<kanDae> `wife, bride', ~<kanDae-bO'>, ~<kanRae-bO'> `old woman'. %7451. #7381.
<aticiNDae>(M) {NK} ``^niece: younger brother's daughter''. %7460. #7390.
<atirae>(K) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife''. %7470. #7400.
<atirae>(M) {NK} ``^aunt: mother's elder sister''. %7480. #7410.
<bOkO-rae>(M) {NK} ``younger ^sister''. |. %7492. #7422.
<bOkOrae>(K),,<bukrae>(K) {NK} ``^sister''. %7500. #7430.
<bOkOrai>(P) {NK} ``younger ^sister, ^cousin: father's younger brother's daughter (younger than speaker), wife's or husband's younger brother's wife''. Cf. <bOkO>, <Dai>, <rai>. %7510. #7440.
<buirae>(K) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law''. %7520. #7450.
<buirai>(P) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law, son's wife, sister's son's wife ??''. %7530. #7460.
<enTekeRai>(P),,<enTekeRei>(P) {N} ``^child, ^infant''. %7540. #7470.
?<gergen-Dai->(P) {V} ``to ^tickle''. |. ??#.
<-cen-Dai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. |. Cf. <kOJcelaNDae>(M) `elder brother's daughter'. %7550. #7480.
<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P),,<aticiNDae>(M) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |. Cf. <hatiD>, <cenDai>, <Dai>, <hatirai>. *$Ho<atae>. %7562. #7492.
<juaG-Dae>(KM),,<juaG-Dai>(P) {N} ``^woman''. |. %7572. #7502.

<ranDO juaG-Dai>(P) {NK} ``^widow''. |<ranDO> `id.'. *$Sa.<rANDi>, ~<rANDi era>, Mu.<ranDi>, ~<raR~i>, Ho<ranDi era>, H.<re~Da>, ~<ra~RhA>, O.<raNDO>, Sk.<rANDa>. %7582. #7512.

<kan-Dae>(KM),,<kan-Dai>(P) {N} ``^old ^woman''. |. *$Kh.<kanDae-bo'>, ~<kaR~ae-bO'>, ~<kanRae-bO'>; Kh.<kaN-Dae>(P), ~<kaN-Rae>, ~<kaR~ae> `wife, bride'. %7592. #7522.

<kOnDai>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kanDai>. %7600. #7530.

<kaN-Dae-ki>(M) {N} ``^female ^elders''. |. %7612. #7542.

<kania-rae>(M) {N} ``^bride''. |. %7622. #7552.

<kimin-Dae>(MK),,<kimin-Dai>(P) {NK} ``^granddaughter-in-law: grandson's wife [M]; ^sister-in-law: younger brother's wife [P]''. |. *$Kh.<kimin>(ABD) `daughter-in-law', Sa.<kimin> `id., the wife of a son of an elder or younger brother or sister', Mu., Ho<kimin> `younger brother's wife, son's wife'. %7632. #7562.

<kOJ-celaN-Dae>(M) {NK} ``^niece: elder brother's daughter''. |. Cf. <kOJ-celan>(M) `daughter'. %7642. #7572.

<saLi-rae>(M) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. |. Cf. <saLi-kOte>(M) `sari'. %7652. #7582.

<saLi-rai>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <-rai>, <-Dai>. *$H.<sali> `wife's sister, sister-in-law', Nep., B.<salI> `wife's younger sister', O.<saLI>. %7660. #7592.

<saRi-rae>(K) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's sister''. %7672. #7602.

?<suram-Dai>(P) {ADJ} ``^naughty''. Cf. <-Dai>. *$Kh.<surum->(AB) `thief'. ??#.

<tiu-rae>(M) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''. %7682. #7612.

<Tuki kOn-Dai>(P) {??} ``??''. |<Tuki> `woman'. Cf. <Tuki kOn>, <Tuki>, <kOnDai>. %7692. #7622.

<Daig->(K) {V} ``to ^kill''. %7701. #7631.

<DaiNi>(P),,<DaaNi>(M) {N} ``^witch''. *Mu., Kh.<Dain>(B), Ho<DaR~i>, ~<da~ri>, H.<daInA>, ~<DakIni>, ~<DA~kIni>, O.<DaINI>, ~<DOGkUNI>, Sk.<DakIni>. %7711. #7641.

<DaiJ->(P),,<DaJ->(P),,<Daj->(M) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^mount, to ^ascend, to ^climb''. Cf. <DaJ-e>. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'. !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas. %7721. #7651.

?<DajiG->(K) {V} ``to ^move, as an ant, etc.''. Cf. <-jiG> `foot'. ??#.

<DaiJ->(P),,<DaiG->(M),,<DaJ->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^go, to ^walk''. *Sa.<daR~a-> `to walk, travel', Mu.<daR~a-> `to search for'. %7731. #7661.

<ab-DaiG->(K) {V} ``to ^drive''. |. %7742. #7672.

<Daj->(M),,<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^ascend, to ^mount, to ^climb''. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'. %7751. #7681.

?<DajiG->(K) {V} ``to ^move, as an ant, etc.''. Cf. <-jiG> `foot'. ??#.

<Dak->(P),,<Daku->(P),,<Dake->(MK) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^call, to ^summon''. *O.<DakIba> `to call', ~<DakO> `shout', B.<daka> ??V class. %7761. #7691.

<DaktrO>(M) {N} ``^doctor, ^physician''. *O.<??>, Engl.<doctor>. %7771. #7701.

<Dakua>(MP) {N} ``^postman [M]; ^robber, ^highwayman, brigant, ^dacoit [P]''. Cf. <DaiNi>. Cf. <gao~ Dakua>. *Sa.<DAku>, Mu., Ho, Kh.<Daku>(P), H.<Daku>, ~<DAkEtA>, O.<DakU>. %7781. #7711.
<gao~ Dakua>(P) {N} ``village ^watchman''. |<gao> `village'. %7792. #7722.

<Dali>(MP) {N} ``^dal: split peas or other pulse''. *Sa.<dAl>, Mu., Ho<dali>, H.<dalA>, B.<da-lI>, ~<dalIO>, ~<DalO>, O.<DalI>, Sk.<dalA>. %7801. #7731.

<DaLO>(MP) {N} ``^branch, ^twig''. *Kh.<DaoRa>(D) `dry leaves when fallen', ~<daura>, ~<dauRa> `twig', Sa.<DAr>, Mu.<Dar>, ~<Dara> `big branch of a tree', ~<DauRa> `a twig or small branch with fresh leaves on it', So.<kOn-da:ra:-n> `branch', H.<DalA>, B.<DalO>, O.<DaLO>, Pk.<DAlA>. %7811. #7741.

<dam>(M) {N} ``^price''. |. %7821. #7751.
<dam-ika>(M) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. |. %7830. #7760.

<damaNianta ruGkub>(P) {N} ``rice of ^boiled_^paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. *Ho<tiki cauli>, Mu.<tiki-> `to boil paddy before husking'. %7841. #7771.

<dhamNa>(P),,<damNa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. *Sad.<dhAmAn>, H.<dhemAna sa~pA>. %7851. #7781.
<dhamNa bubuG>(P) {N} ``the rat ^snake, a non-poisonous snake''. |<bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM) `snake'. =Ho<jambu biG>. %7860. #7790.

<Dan->(M) {VTC} ``to ^cover''. *So.<dal->?? `to cover'. %7871. #7801.

<Dana>(K),,<Dena>(KP),,<DeNa>(M) {N} ``bird's ^wing''. *H.<DEna>, O.<DeNa>. %7881. #7811.

<DanDa>(KP) {N} ``^stick [P], ^joist [K]''. Syn. <baDi>; <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *Kh.<DaR~a>(P) `stick, club', Mu., Ho<DanDa'> `stick', Sa., Mu.<DanTa> `id.', H.<Da~Ra> `a pole', Sk.<dANDA> `stick'. %7891. #7821.
<akho DanDa>(P) {N} ``^sugarcane (%Saccharum officiniarum, Linn.)''. |. =Mu., Ho<guR-DanDa'>. %7902. #7832.

<DaaNi>(M),,<DaiNi>(P) {N} ``^witch''. *Mu., Kh.<Dain>(B), Ho<DaR~i>, ~<da~ri>, H.<daInA>, ~<DakIni>, ~<DA~kIni>, O.<DaINI>, ~<DOGkUNI>, Sk.<DakIni>. %7911. #7841.

<dantO>(KMP) {N} ``^tooth''. *Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<DaTa>, H.<da~tA>, O.<dantO>. %7921. #7851.
<dantO jaG>(P) {N} ``^rib''. |<jaG>(P) `bone'. *$Mu.<datOrOm jaG>. %7930. #7860.
<dantO kaTi>(KP) {N} ``^toothbrush, a twig used for cleaning the teeth''. |<kaTi> `twig'. *$Kh.<datun>(P), Sa.<dete-uni>, Sad.<dAtAUnI>, H.<datUnA>. %7940. #7870.
<butai dantO>(P) {N} ``wild ^boar, lit. toothed pig''. |<butai> `pig'. %6203. #6143.
<kOLO dantO>(M) {NB} ``^molar''. |<kOLO> ?. %7952. #7882.

<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P),,<Daj->(M) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^mount, to ^ascend, to ^climb''. Cf. <DaJ-e>. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'. !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas. %7961. #7891.
?<DajiG->(K) {V} ``to ^move, as an ant, etc.''. Cf. <-jiG> `foot'. ??#.

<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P),,<DaiG->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^go, to ^walk''. *Sa.<daR~a-> `to walk, travel', Mu.<daR~a-> `to search for'. %7971. #7901.
<ab-DaiG->(K) {V} ``to ^drive''. |. %7743. #7673.

<DaGkra>(M) {ADJ} ``^selfish''. %7981. #7911.

<dhaGRi>(P) {N(FeM)} ``^unmarried ^girl''. Cf. <DaGgua>. Cf. <dhaGRi-basa>, <dhaGRi-ROsO>. *Sa.<dhaGgRa dhAGgRi> `boys and girls', ~<dhAmR~i> `maid servant', Mu.<daGgRa> `the time of youth', ~<daGgRa>, ~<dhaGgRa> `servant, unmarried boy', ~<daGgRi>, ~<dhaGgRi> `unmarried girl', So.<daGgARa> `boy, to attain maturity', ~<daGgARi> `a young woman', O.<gUtI-dhaGgORO> `servants'. %7991. #7921.

<daO>(MP),,<dau>(P) {N} ``^sickle.'' {V} ``to ^cut_with_a_sickle''. *Sa.<dAuli> `a weeding knife', Mu.<dauli>; cf. H.<dau> `a stake, a bet'; Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<datrom>, H.<datri>, Sk.<datrA> `sickle'. %8011. #7931.

<dari>(P) {N} ``^harlot''. *Sa.<dAri> `a woman who runs after men at night, a wench, slut', H.<dari> `a female slave who has been taken in war', O.<darI> `harlot'. %8021. #7941.

<daRi>(K) {N} ``^mad ^man''. Syn. <baia> `mad'. %8031. #7951.
<daRi-ni>(K) {N} ``^mad ^woman''. |<-ni>, <-Ni>, <-i> `feminine'. %8040. #7960.

<darO>(K) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. %8051. #7971.

<DarO>(K) {N} ``^branch''. %8061. #7981.

<DaRhO>(P) {N} ``the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous ^tree''. *Sa.<DAhu>, Kh.<Dahu>(B) `woodapple tree', Ho<Dahu>, MuN<Dahu-Daru>, MuN<Dau-daru>. %8071. #7991.

<dauLa>(M),,<dauRa>(P),,<dOuRO>(K) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'. %8081. #8001.

<DauLa>(P) {N} ``a tufted perennial ^grass of the jungles''. *Mu.<ba'com>, Ho<baccom>, H.<sAbE>. %8091. #8011.

<dauNi->(MP) {VTC} ``to ^run''. *Sa.<dAuRAu>, Mu.<dauRi>, H.<dORAna>, B.<dAURa>, O.<dOURIba>. %8101. #8021.

<dauRa>(P),,<dOuRO>(K),,<dauLa>(M) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'. %8111. #8031.

<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''. %8121. #8041.

<beLO DeN-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<DeN-De>, from <Den-> VTN `to come'. %3793. #3753.
<beLO ON-De>(M) {N} ``^sun^set''. |<ON-De>, from <on-> VIN `to go'. %3803. #3763.

<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-ceDe>, <-seDe>. *Kh.<-ta>, ~<-te>, ~<-te'j>. %8131. #8051.

<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-DerO>. *Sa.<de> `an optative particle, come, do please', e.g. <de emO'me> `do give it', Mu.<de>, e.g. <de bOlO-me> `come in please', So.<de:> `a particle expressing affirmation, admiration, doubt, etc.'. %8141. #8061.

<Debena>(K) {ADJ} ``^coming, ^next''. Cf. <Den-> `to come'. %8151. #8071.
<Debena bOrsO>(K) {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<bOrsO> `year'. %8160. #8080.
<Debena bOrsO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<-mi> `one'. %8170. #8090.
<Debena tera>(K) {ADV} ``^tomorrow (^next ^day)''. |<tera> `id.'. %8180. #8100.

<DeDelO>(P1),,<DeDeRe>(P1) {ADV} ``^then''. {ADJ} ``^fulfilled??''. %8191. #8111.

<Degamia>(M) {N} ``^infection''. %8201. #8121.

<Degan>(M) {ADJ} ``^identical''. %8211. #8131.

<Dej->(M) {VTC} ``to ^clean''. %8221. #8141.

<Dej->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_off, to ^fell (a tree)''. *Kh.<De'j->(B) `id.', Ku.<de'j->, So.<ra'j-> `to cut into small pieces as wood'. %8231. #8151.

<Dhe~ki>(P),,<DeGki>(K),,<DiGki>(M) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>. %8241. #8161.

<DeleG>(M) {N} ``^bell''. %8251. #8171.

<deeRO>(K) {N} ``^temple''. *O.<deuLO>(D). %8261. #8181.

<Den->(KMP) {VTN(-a)} ``to ^come''. Cf. <Den-a-da>, <oa-Den-a>. *Kh.<Del->(AD), Mu.<dola>, ~<dela> `come let us go', Sa.<dela> `come along', Khm.<'dOl>. %8271. #8191.
<O-ren->(KMP) = <O-Den-> {VTC(-e)} ``to ^bring [KMP]; to ^marry [P]''. Cf. <DuG-e>, <an-e>. |? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r. *$Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring', So.<uruG->, ~<oroG-> `to take, to escort', ~<uruG-a:i-> `to bring', Mu.<uRuG-> `to bring out', As.<uruG-> `to bring'. %8280. #8202.
<Den-a-hua->(P) {V} ``to ^come''. |<-a-> `?', <hua-> `to go'. %8290. #8210.
<Debena>(K) {ADJ} ``^coming, ^next''. |Anal??. %8300. #8220.
<Debena bOrsO>(K),,<Debena bOrsO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<bOrsO>, <bOrsO-mi> `year'. %8162. #8082.
<Debena tera>(K) {ADV} ``^tomorrow ^(next ^day)''. |<tera> `id.'. %8312. #8232.

<dena>(P) {N} ``^right side''. Cf. <dOkhiNO> `south'. *H.<dAhIna>, O.<DahaNO>. %8321. #8241.

<Dena>(KMP),,<Dana>(K) {N} ``bird's ^wing''. *H.<Dena>, O.<DeNa>. %8331. #8251.

<DenTi>(P) {N} ``^handle, ^stalk''. %8341. #8261.
<olag DenTi>(P) {N} ``^stalk of a ^leaf''. |<olag> `leaf'. %8352. #8272.

<DeJ->(MP) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook [P], to ^simmer [M]''. *Kh.<DeG->(D), ~<DeJ->(ABD) `to cook pulse or vegetable', So.<diJ-> `id.??', Mu., Ho<adiG> `inner apartment of a house set apart for worship, preferably kitchen', ~<hariga DeJ-e> `to cook vegetables'. %8361. #8281.

<DeGki>(K),,<Dhe~ki>(P),,<DiGki>(M) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>. %8371. #8291.

<deota>(P) {N} ``^godhead, ^deity''. *Kh.<deota>(P), H.<devAta>, O.<debO-ta>, Sk.<devAta>; Sa.<deb>, Mu.<deo>, H.<devA>, Sk.<devA> `god'. %8381. #8301.
<dhOrOm-deota>(P) {N} ``high ^god, god of righteousness who resides in the ^sun''. |. Cf. <dhOrOm>. *$H., Kh.<dharma>(P), ~<dharam> `supreme spirit', Sh.<charam deota>??. %8392. #8312.

<-DerO>(P) {SX} ``^reflexive pronoun, (^self)''. %8401. #8321.

<desesOrO>(P) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother''. *O.<deDhO$UrO> ??. %8411. #8331.

<desO>(MP) {N} ``^country''. *Mu.<disum>, H.<de$A>, O.<desO>, Sk.<de$A>. %8421. #8341.
<disomuli>(P) {NK} ``son's or daughter's ^father-in-law''. *$H.??<dIsavAri> `belonging to foreign country', ~<desAvalA> `belonging to a certain country', cf. Sa.<disom>, Mu.<disum>. %8430. #8350.

<-Di>(P) {?} ``?''. %8441. #8361.
<a-Di>(KMP) {INTERR} ``^who, ^which''. |. E.g. <aDi-a> `whose'. %8452. #8372.
<a-Di>(P) {PRON} ``^anybody''. |. *$Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<aDi>(BD) `he, she, it', Pal.<de:>. %8462. #8382.
<man-Di>(K) {PRON} ``^which, whom''. |. %8472. #8392.
<man-Di-a>(P) {INTERR} ``^where (lit. in which place)''. |. %153. #153.

<-Dia>(:),,<-ria>(:) {SX} ``^noun?, ^adjective?''. %8481. #8401.
<baGguria>(M) {N} ``^short person''. %8490. #8410.
<bularia>(M) {N} ``^tramp''. %8500. #8420.
<dibiria>(M) {N} ``^left-handed person''. %8510. #8430.
<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. |<ekO> `one'. %8520. #8440.
<gargaria>(M) {ADJ} ``^striped''. %8530. #8450.
<guria>(K) {N} ``^white complexion''. %8540. #8460.

<kOTo piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<piDia>, <piRia> `??'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8552. #8472.
<kuDia>(M) {ADJ} ``^notorious''. %8560. #8480.
<kuNia>(:). %8570. #8490.
<cari-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^square''. |<-kuNia> `cornered' (cf. <tin-kunia> `triangle'), see <kuNO> `corner'. %6472. #6412.
<tin-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^triangle''. %8582. #8502.
<lajguria>(P) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *$Ho<gonja>. %8590. #8510.
<neLia>(P),,<niRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *$Kh.<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'. %8600. #8520.
<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP),,<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *$Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'. %8610. #8530.
<piDia>(P) {N} ``oil ^cake''. Syn. <OLag> `cake'. *$Ho<piDia> `id.', H.<pINDa> `a round object, offerings given to manes', ~<pINDi> `a kind of pumpkin', cf. Kh.<piTha>(P), Sa.<piThA>, Mu.<piTa>, O.<pITha> `cake', H.<piTha> `kind of sweetmeat'. %8620. #8540.
<piDia>(P), <piRia>(P). %8630. #8550.
<kOTO piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8642. #8562.
<raDia>(P) {N} ``the ^Dal or pigeon Pea, a cultivated, erect, leguminous ^shrub''. *$Kh.<rahaR>(P), Sa.<raheR>, MuN<rahRi>, ~<raheR>, Mu., H.<raRi>, Ho<reaRi>, Sad.<rahRi>, H.<rahARA>. %8650. #8570.
<sikaria>(M) {N} ``^hunter''. *$IA?? `chikar'. %8660. #8580.

<diarO>(P1) {N} ``^bottle''. %8671. #8591.

<Dibiri>(M),,<Dibir>(P) {ADJ} ``^left (side)''. *Kh.<DebRa>(A) `left', So.<dandra:bdi:-si:-n>, ~<k[An]rabbARi-si> `left hand' ??So. %8681. #8601.
<dibiria>(M) {N} ``^left-handed person''. %8690. #8610.

<DigaD>(M) {N} ``^marriage (by force)''. |<Digar-> `to pull'. %8701. #8621.
<DigaD-kania>(M) {N} ``^bride (by force)''. |<kania> `bride'. %8710. #8630.

<Digar->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^pull, ^draw (water) [MP], to ^open [P]''. Cf. <DigaD>. *Kh.<DiG>(AD), ~<DiJ>(B), So.<diG->. %8721. #8641.
<DigaD>(M) {N} ``^marriage (by force)''. Cf. <Digar->. %8730. #8650.
<DigaD-kania>(M) {N} ``^bride (by force)''. |<kania> `bride'. %8712. #8632.

<digO>(K) {N} ``^side''. %8741. #8661.

<Dim->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pinch''. %8751. #8671.

<dino>(P) {N} ``^day''. *Kh.<din>(BD), ~<dina>(D), ~<dino>(B), Sa., Mu.<din>, So.<dinna>, H.<dInA>, B., O.<dInO>, Sk.<dInA>. %8761. #8681.
<raGa dinO>(P) {N} ``^winter ^season''. |<raGa> `cold'. %8772. #8692.

<kara dinO>(P) {N} ``^summer, the ^hot ^season''. |<kara> `sunshine, heat of the sun'. %8782. #8702.

<DiJ->(MP),,<DiG->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^give''. *O.<deba>, H.<dena>. %8791. #8711.
<agila DiJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to order, lit. to give an order''. |<agila> `an order'. %8802. #8722.
<bOLi DiJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^give an ^offering, to ^sacrifice''. |<bOLi> `offering'. %4922. #4882.

<DiGke>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. *Mu., Ho<mari>. %8811. #8731.

<DiGki>(M),,<DeGki>(K),,<Dhe~ki>(P) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>. %8821. #8741.

<DiO>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^good, ^right, right side''. %8831. #8751.
<DiO iti>(P),,<DiO-ti>(M) {ADJ} ``^right side''. |. {N} ``right ^hand''. |<iti>, <-ti> `hand'. %8840. #8760.
<DiO lukO>(M) {N} ``^good person''. |<luko> `man, person'. %8850. #8770.

<dipO>(MP) {N} ``^lamp''. *Kh.<diom>(A), ~<diyom>(B) `earthenware lamp', Mu.<dia>, H.<dIya>, ~<dipA>, O.<dipO>, Sk.<dipA>. %8861. #8781.

<disomuli>(P) {NK} ``son's or daughter's ^father-in-law''. *Cf. <desO> `country'; H.??<dIsavAri> `belonging to foreign country', ~<desAvalA> `belonging to a certain country', cf. Sa.<disom>, Mu.<disum>. %8871. #8791.

<-DO>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-Du>, <-De> ??. *Kh.<ro>(B), <oDo'>(ABD), <eDo'>(AB) `and, also', Mu.<do> `too, then, affixed to words to emphasize', Sa.<do> `an expletive postpositional particle'. %8881. #8801.
<marag-a emOD-DO>(P) {?} ``eye of the peafowl''. |<emOD> `eye', <marag-a> gen. of <marag> `peafowl'. ??ID %8892. #8812.
<ejOG-DO>(K) {N} ``^seed or ^stone of a fruit like jackfruit, blackberry, etc.''. |<ejOG> `id.'. %8902. #8822.
<tOmODO>(K) {N} ``^beak''. |*<tOmOD-DO>, <tOmOD> `mouth'. Phonology: <DD ~ D>?. %8910. #8830.

<-DO->(P) {SX??} ``to ^take''. *Kh.<Do'D->(BP) `to carry (B), to take away (P)'. %8921. #8841.

<DObha>(P),,<Dobha>(P) {N} ``^pool, ^pond, ^reservoir''. *Kh., Mu.<Dobha>, Sa.<Dobha'>, Ho<Doba>, Sad.<Dobha>, H.<DAbArA>. %8931. #8851.

<DObOre>(K),,<DabOre>(K),,<dObOre>(K),,<dabOre->(K),,<dOuRe->(K) {V} ``to ^run''. %8941. #8861.

<DODOra>(P),,<DuDra>(M) {ADJ} ``^hollow, ^empty''. {N} ``^cavity, ^hole, hollow tree''. Cf. <DhODhOra>??. *Kh.<DhoDhro>(P), Mu.<DhoRro> `hole', Sad.<DhoDhro> `cavity'. %8951. #8871.

<DOgOra->(M) {VTC} ``to ^search for, to ^find''. %8961. #8881.

<dOia>(M) {N} ``^kindness''. %8971. #8891.

<dOkhiNO>(P),,<dOkkiNO>(K),,<dOkkinO>(K),,<dOkiNO>(M) {N} ``^south''. Cf. <dena> `right' (compass directions are generally reckoned in India relative to facing east, cf. So.<j[An]rom-si-se'eg> `right-hand side, south (lit. eating-hand-side)'). *Kh.<dakhin>(ABD), Mu.<dakhin>, Sa.<dAkhin>, H.<dAkkhInA>, O.<dOkSINO>(P), O.<dOkkhiNO>(D), Sk.<dAkSInA>. %8981. #8901.

<DOkO->(P) {VI(-na)} ``to ^sit_down''. *Kh.<Doko->(ABD) `id.', Sa., MuN<dOhO->, MuH<dOO-> `to place', So.<dAko-> `to be, to stay'. %8991. #8911.
<DO[b]kO->(K) {V(-e, CAUS of <DOkO-> `to sit')} ``to ^set''. !Orig. <DOpkOe->. %9000. #8922.

<DOLej>(M),,<DORej>(P) {ADJ} ``^short, ^low, ^full, ^broad''. *Kh.<DoRe'j>(P). %9011. #8931.
<DOridO>(K) {ADJ} ``^short''. %9020. #8940.

<DhOlki>(P) {N} ``a smaller kind of ^drum''. Cf. <DhOlO>. *Kh.<Dholki>(B). %9031. #8951.

<DOlO>(P) {N} ``^fruit of ^mohua ^tree, mohua ^seed''. Cf. <munun>. *Mu., Ho<Dola>. %9041. #8961.

<DhOlO>(P) {N} ``a large ^drum, made of wood''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Sa., Mu.<Dhol>, Ho<Dol>, H.<Dhole>, O.<Dholo>, Sk.<DholA>. %9051. #8971.
<DhOlki>(P) {N} ``a smaller kind of ^drum''. *$Kh.<Dholki>(B). %9060. #8980.

<-DOm>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-rOm>. *Kh.<-Dom>(BD) `??'. %9071. #8991.

<DhOnDhO bubuG>(P) {N} ``a kind of non-poisonous water ^snake, the Checked Keelback''. |<bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM) `snake'. *Sa.<Dho~ND>, ~<Dho~NDbiJ>, Mu.<Dho~D>, ~<DunDu>, Ho<DunDu biG>, Sad.<Dho~Dh>, ~<Dho~ND>. %2591. #2571.

<dhONea>(P) {N} ``^coriander, an annual ^herb''. *Sa.<dhAniA>, Mu.<dhania>, Ho<donea>, H.<dhAnIya>, B.<dhOnIya>, O.<dhONIa>, Sk.<dhaneyA> ??orig. j for y. %9081. #9001.

<dhOni>(P) {N} ``^rich man''. Cf. <dhOnO>. *Sa.<dhAni>, Mu.<dhani>, H.<dhAni>, O.<dhOni> `rich'. %9091. #9011.

<dhOnO>(P) {N} ``^property, ^wealth''. Cf. <dhOni>. *Kh.<dhan>(P), Sa.<dhon>, H.<dhAnA>, O.<dhOnO>, Sk.<dhAnA>. %9101. #9021.
<dhOni>(P) {N} ``^rich man''. *$Sa.<dhAni>, Mu.<dhani>, H.<dhAni>, O.<dhOni> `rich'. %9110. #9030.

<-DOG>(:) {?} ``?''. !Sole example. %9121. #9041.
<ebODOG->(K) {V} ``to ^play''. Cf. <ebOg-> `to play, to dance'. %9130. #9050.

<DOGga>(K) {N} ``^boat''. %9141. #9061.

<DOGgOLO>(P) {N} ``^town''. *Ho<doGgol> `town, an encampment of many tents, Chaibasa', Sa.<DaGgal> `high-land, dry', Sad.<DAGgAl>. %9151. #9071.

<dOR->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^blow_with_a_^bellows''. *Mu.<sipu'd>, Ho<sipu'D> `id.'. %9161. #9081.

<dOrbar>(K) {N} ``bachelors''. ^dormitory and club for Juangs in the village'. %9171. #9091.

<DORej>(P),,<DOLej>(M) {ADJ} ``^full, ^broad, ^short, ^low''. *Kh.<DoRe'j>(P). %9181. #9101.
<DOridO>(K) {ADJ} ``^short''. %9190. #9110.

<dOripOLa>(M) {N} ``^elopement''. %9201. #9121.

<dOrO>(P) {ADJ} ``^deep''. Syn. <basOrO>, <jiluG>. *Kh.<doRo'>(P)(P), Sa.<doR~o' doR~o'> `tall, huge'. %9211. #9131.

<DOrO>(K) {N} ``^fear''. {V} ``to fear''. Syn. <betOG->. %9221. #9141.
<DOrua>(M) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. %9230. #9150.

<dhOrOm>(P) {N} ``^justice, ^law, ^right, ^religion''. Cf. <dhOrOm-deota>. *Kh., Mu.<dharam>, Sa.<dhorom>, Mu.<dhorom>, ~<dOrOm>, H.<dhArmA>, B., O.<dhOr-mO>, Sk.<dhArmA>. %9241. #9161.
<dhOrOm-deota>(P) {N} ``high ^god, god of righteousness who resides in the ^sun''. |. Cf. <dhOrOm>, <deota>. *$H., Kh.<dharma>(P), ~<dharam> `supreme spirit', Sh.<charam deota>??. %8393. #8313.

<dOrPONO>(MP) {N} ``^mirror''. *H.<dArpANO>, O.<dOrpONO>, Sk.<dArpANA>. %9251. #9171.

<dhOrti>(P) {N} ``mother ^earth, the earth-^goddess''. *H., Kh.<dharti mai>(P); Sa.<dhArti> `earth', Mu.<charti>??, H.<dhArAti>, Sk.<dhArItri>, H., O., Sk.<mata> `mother'. %9261. #9181.

<DOrua>(M) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. Cf. <DOrO> `fear; to fear'. %9271. #9191.

<dOsO>(KP) {NUM} ``^ten''. Cf. <goTa>. *H.<dAsA>, O.<dOsO>, Bh., Dh.<dOs>, Kw., Nah.<das>. %9281. #9201.
<dOsO-gOTa>(MK) {NUM} ``^ten''. |<gOTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %9290. #9210.
<dui koDi dOsO>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. |. *$Mu.<bar hisi gelea>. |<dui> `two', <koDi> `score, twenty'. *Kh.<dui koRi das>(P). %9302. #9222.

<dOuRe->(K),,<DObOre>(K),,<DabOre>(K),,<dObOre>(K),,<dabOre->(K) {V} ``to ^run''. %9311. #9231.

<dOuri>(M) {N} ``^priest''. %9321. #9241.

<dOuRO>(K),,<dauRa>(P),,<dauLa>(M) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'. %9331. #9251.

<-Du>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-DO>, <-De>. *Kh.<guDu'>(P). %9341. #9261.

<dua->(P) {V} ``to ^flow (water)''. *Kh.<tu-Da'->(D) `to float', Sa.<Atu->, Mu., Bh., Ho<atu-> `to flow, float'. %9351. #9271.

<duara>(M) {PP} ``^by''. %9361. #9281.

<duarO>(KMP) {N} ``^courtyard [K], ^door [MP]. Cf. <dvarO>, <ghorO-duarO>. *Kh.<dura>(BD), ~<duar>(P), Sa.<duAr>, Mu.<duar>, ~<dura>, Ho<duar>, H.<dvarA>, O.<dUarO>, Sk.<dvarA>'. %9371. #9291.
<duarO bandhO>(P),,<duarO bOndO>(K) {N} ``door [K], ?? [P]''. |<bandhO> `??'. *$Mu.<silpiG> `a door of interlaced bamboo or wood'. *Hi.<bA~dho> `tie, knot, string'. %9380. #9300.
<ghOrO-duarO>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <dhOrO>??, <duarO>. *$Sa.<ghar duAra> `household, family', H.<ghArAdvarA> `a house, a dwelling place, a family'. ??CHECKSPELLINGS. %9390. #9312.

<Dub->(:) {?} ``?''. %9401. #9321.
<Dub-gar->(P) {V} ``to ^pick_up''. |. %9410. #9330.

<ducari>(M) {N} ``^adulterer''. %9421. #9341.

<dudhO>(P),,<dudO>(KM) {N} ``^milk''. *Sa.<dud>, H.<dudhA>, O.<dUdhO>, Sk.<dUgdhA>. %9431. #9351.

<DuDra>(M) {N} ``^hollow tree''. Cf. <DODOra>(P) `hollow, empty, cavity, hole'. *Kh.<DhoDhro>(P) `hollow', Mu.<DhoRro> `hole', Sad.<DhoDhro> `cavity'. %9441. #9361.

<DuDu-Re>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <hua-hua-Re>, <ku-ku-Re>. *H.<choRo>; H.<choRAna> `to relinquish, let go, omit'. %9451. #9371.

<dui>(:) {NUM} ``^two''. %9461. #9381.
<dui koDi>(P) {NUM} ``^forty''. |<koDi> `score, twenty'. *$Mu.<bar hisi>. %9470. #9390.
<dui koDi dOsO>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. |<dOsO> `ten' {#Kh.<dui koRi das>(P), Mu.<bar hisi gelea>, So.<ba-koRi gAlji>. %9303. #9223.

<-Dui>?,,<-rui> {?} ``?''. %9481. #9401.
<laGrui>(MP), <laGgOe>(K)} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *$<-rui> `?'; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'. %9490. #9410.

<Duir->(M) {VIC} ``to ^enter''. %9501. #9421.

<DukeitO>(M) {N} ``^burglar''. %9511. #9431.

<dukhi>(P) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''. Cf. <dukhO>. *H.<dUHkhi>. %9521. #9441.
<dukhi lage->(P) {V} ``?''. |<lage-> `to continue?'. %9530. #9450.

<dukhO>(P),,<dukO>(M) {N} ``^pain, ^suffering, ^trouble, ^sorrow''. *Kh.<dukh>(P), Sa.<duk>, Mu., Bh.<duku>, So.<dukka:-n>, H.<dUkhA>, O.<dUHkhO>, Sk.<dUHkhA>. %9541. #9461.
<dukhi>(P) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''. Cf. <dukhO>. *$H.<dUHkhi>. %9550. #9470.
<dukhi lage->(P) {V} ``?''. |<lage-> `to continue?'. %9532. #9452.

<DukuD>(MP),,<dukut>(K),,<Dukur>(K),,<Dukkur>(K) {N} ``^frog [P], ground frog [M]''. *Kh.<kenDo'D>(B), So.<kAndod/-dod>; Pal.<a-rO:k>; cf. Sk.<dArdUrA>. %9561. #9481.

<DuLa>(M) {N} ``^bouquet''. %9571. #9491.

<duLi>(M),,<duri>(K) {N} ``^dust''. Syn. <oLondu> `house dust'. %9581. #9501.

<Dumburi>(MP) {N} ``^fig ^tree''. *H.<DumArA>, B.<DUmbOrO>, ~<DUmUrO>, Nep.<DUmrI>, Sk.<UdUmbArA>. %9591. #9511.

<dumne>(P),,<dumni>(P) {ADJ} ``^much''. Cf. <buluG>. *Kh.<homne>(D) `that much'. %9601. #9521.

<dhuNa>(P) {N} ``the ^resin of the ^sal ^tree, ^incense''. *Sa.<dhuR~>, Mu.<dhuan>, ~<dhuna>, ~<duan>, ~<du-na>, H.<dhuna>, C.<dhUna>, ~<jhUNa>, Sk.<dhuNA>. %9611. #9531.

<DuNDuLi-jiJ>(M),,<DunDuRi ijiG>(P) {NB} ``^heel''. |<ijiG>, <-jiJ> `leg'. *Mu., Ho<inDika>, Ho<enDika>, So.<dAnuGkuRi-jeG>, ~<dAnuG-kul-je:G> ??. %9621. #9541.

<duni>(M) {N} ``^fire in a guest-house''. %9631. #9551.

<DuG->(KMP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^go_away, to ^go_back, to ^move''. Cf. <du-> `to get into, get out of (a verb of motion)'. *Gu.<DuGgu->, Mu.<oDoG->, ~<uRuG-> `to bring out', As., Kw.<uduG-> `to come out'. %9641. #9561.

<DuGiG-DaGaJ>(M) {N} ``^polygon''. |. %9651. #9571.

<DuGkaRi>(P) {N} ``red pepper, ^chilli''. *Ho<malci>. %9661. #9581.

<duGki->(M) {VTC} ``to ^fan''. %9671. #9591.

<dupO>(M) {N} ``^incense''. %9681. #9601.

<durga> {NP} ``^name of a ^goddess, Durga''. %9691. #9611.
<bONO durga>(P) {N} ``name of a ^goddess''. |<bONO> `forest'. %5062. #5022.

<duri>(K),,<duLi>(M) {N} ``^dust''. Syn. <oLondu> `house dust'. %9701. #9621.

<durObOLO>(M) {N} ``^weakness''. %9711. #9631.

<DuRuG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^husk''. *Kh.<DuruG>(ABD), Sa.<huRuG>, Mu.<ruRuG>, Ho<ruG>. %9721. #9641.

<dusen>(P) {N} ``^musk-rat, ^mole''. %9731. #9651.

<dusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. Cf. <duso> `guilt'. %9741. #9661.

<dusO>(M) {N} ``^guilt''. %9751. #9671.
<dusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. %9760. #9680.

<dhuti>(P) {N} ``a ^dhoti, a ^cloth worn by men, passing round the waist, between the legs, and tucked in behind''. *Sa., Ho<dhuti>, MuN<dhoti>, MuH<duti>, H.<dhoti>, H.<dhotI>, ~<dhUtI>. %9771. #9691.
<dhuti kOte>(P) {N} ``a ^dhoti''. |<kOte> `cloth'. %9780. #9700.

<e>(P) {PRTCL} ``^vocative particle''. *Kh.<e>(ABD) `vocative, hey', Mu., Ho<e>, Sa.<e>, So.<e:>, O.<he>. %9791. #9711.

<e>(P) {DEM} ``^this''. Cf. <e-ra>. *Mu.<i-ni'> `he', Sa.<i-ni> `this one', Kh., S?? `this', Nah.<je:>, Sad.<i>, O.<e>, ~<eI>; Mu.<-i->. %9801. #9721.

<e>(:),,<he>(*),,<pe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>. %9811. #9731.
<e-gOTa>(KMP),,<ei-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^three''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %9820. #9740.

<e->(:),,<o->(:) {PX(historical)} ``unidentified prefix, orig. prob. inalienable ^possessive''. *KJ*<A->?; Kh.<??>(P), So.<A-> in <A-laG> `(his, her) tongue', ~<A-mAd> `(his, her) eye'. NOT COMPLETE!??. %9831. #9751.
<elaG>(KP),,<ailaG>(K),,<aclaG>(M) {N} ``^tongue''. |*<e-laG>. *$Kh.<laG>(BD), Sa., Mu.<alaG>, So.<A-laG>, <la'aG> / <-laG>. %462. #9760.
<emOD>(P),,<emOr>(K),,<OmOD>(M),,<OmOr>(K) {NB} ``^eye''. *$Ju.*<e-moD>, *<o-moD>, *<A-moD>, cf. NCF <-moD>; Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. %9850. #9770.
<erag->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bloom''. |*<e-rag->, perh. with inal. possessive <e->; cf. <rasiG> `flower', perh. *<rag-siG>. *$Kh.<ra'->(BD) `to flower', ~<ra'ra'>(D) `flower', So.<ra'a-> `to blossom', Mon<raG> `id.', Hal.<raG>, Bahn.<ara:G> `flower'. %9860. #9780.
<ese>(MP) {N} ``^louse''. *$Ju.*<e-se>, KJ*<seg>; Kh.<se'>(ABD), Sa.<se>, Mu., Ho, Ku.<siku>, So.<i'i/-i>; Sre<sai>, Bahn.<$i>. Phonology: eg ~ e. %9870. #9790.

<e->(*),,<he->(P) {?} ``?''. %9881. #9801.

<-e>(P) {SX} ``?''. %9891. #9811.
<aNTu-e->(M) {VIC} ``to ^kneel''. |<aNTu> `knee'. %1452. #1442.

<ebODOG->(K) {V} ``to ^play''. Cf. <ebOg>. %9901. #9821.

<ebOg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^play, to ^dance''. {N} ``play, ^game, ^dance''. *Kh.<ebo'>(D). %9911. #9831.
<ebODOG->(K) {V} ``to ^play''. %9920. #9840.

<egeD>(M),,<eger>(K) {N} ``^stone''. Syn. 0. %9931. #9851.

<egeD>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <dAgAD>. %9941. #9861.
^T2<e-gOTa>(KMP),,<ei-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^three''. |<e> via *<he> from *<pe> `three'; <goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<ya-gi>. %9822. #9742.

<eitag->(P) {V} ``to ^fold_the_^hands together, to ^hold_in_the_hands''. {N} ``a ^measure of things contained in the palm of the hands joined together''. *Kh.<etoG->(BD) `to order, to employ', Mu.<eToG-> `to answer', MuH<eTOG-> `to ape, to mimic' ??. %9951. #9871.

<ejaG>(M),,<ejOG>(:),,<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone [MP]; ^kernel, ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit [P]''. *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>. %9971. #9881.
<ejOG-DO>(K) {N} ``^seed or ^stone of a fruit like jackfruit, blackberry, etc.''. |<-DO> `?'. %8903. #8823.

<ejelaG>(KMP) {N} ``^thirst [KMP], ^hunger [K]''. {V} ``to be ^thirsty''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tetaG>, Ku.<tataG>, ~<taG>, Mon<thAG>, Nic.<hile:eG> `id.', So.<Argal> `thirst, thirsty', Re.<usargal>, cf. Sa., Mu.<reGge'j> `hunger'. %9981. #9891.

<ejOG>(:),,<ejaG>(M),,<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone [MP]; ^kernel, ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit [P]''. *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>. %9991. #9901.
<ejOG-DO>(K) {N} ``^seed or ^stone of a fruit like jackfruit, blackberry, etc.''. |<-DO> `?'. %8904. #8824.

<ekan>(M) {N} ``^paddy ^field''. %10001. #9911.

<eke->(:),,<ekO-> {??} ``??''. Cf. <ekO> `one'. %10011. #9921.
<ekeca>(M),,<ekca>(M) {PP} ``^near''. Syn. <aso>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. %10020. #9930.
<ekeLOG>(M),,<ekOROG>(K),,<ekOrOG>(K) {ADV} ``^now''. %10030. #9940.
<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. %10040. #9950.

<ekO>(P) {NUM} ``^one''. *H.<eke>, O.<ekO>, Sk.<ekA>. %10051. #9961.
<ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. |<sOhO>(P), <sO>(K) `hundred'. %10060. #9970.
<ekO sOti>(P) {ADJ} ``^together''. |<sOti> `??'. *$H.<ekAsathA>, O.<ekO sOGge>, ~<ekOTha>. %10070. #9980.
<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. |<-Dia>, <-ria> `adjectival suffix'. %10080. #9990.

<ekOrOG>(K),,<ekOROG>(K),,<ekeLOG>(M) {ADV} ``^now''. %10091. #10001.
^T2<ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. |<sOhO>(P), <sO>(K) `hundred'. %10062. #9972.
^T2<ekO sOti>(P) {ADJ} ``^together''. |<sOti> `??'. *H.<ekAsathA>, O.<ekO sOGge>, ~<ekOTha>. %10072. #9982.

<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. |<ekO> `one', <-Dia>, <-ria> `adjectival suffix'. %10101. #10011.

<ele>(*),,<hele>(P1) {CONJ} ``^or''. *O.<??>. %10111. #10021.
<tebe hele>(P1) {CONJ} ``^or ^else''. |<tebe> `?'. %31562. #10032.

<emaNO>(M),,<emaRO~>(K) {ADJ} ``^cold''. Syn. <raGa>. %10121. #10041.

<emOD>(P),,<emOr>(K),,<OmOD>(M),,<OmOr>(K) {NB} ``^eye''. |*<e-moD>, *<o-moD>, KJ*<A-moD>. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. %10131. #10051.
<emOD-kasu>(P) {N} ``^pain in ^eye''. |<kasu> `pain'. *$Mu.<me'd duku> `ophthalmia, disease of the eye', Ho<me'D hasu> `pain in eye', So.<Asu-mAd>. %10140. #10060.
<emOD-Dag>(P),,<OmO-Dag>(KM),,<OmOr-Dag>(K) {N} ``^tear''. |<Dag> `water'. *$So.<AmAd-da>. Phonology: <DD ~ D>. %7333. #7263.
<-moD>(:),,<-mOr>(:) {NCF of <OmOD>(M), <emOD>(P), <OmOr>(K), <emOr>(K)} ``^eye''. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. %10151. #10071.
<hasi-mOD>(P),,<hasemOD>(P),,<asi-mOD>(M),,<asi-mor>(K) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<hasi> `skin?'. %10162. #10082.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<juNTa> `hair'. %1802. #1782.
<aNDra-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^white of ^eye''. |<aNDra> `white'. %1413. #1403.
<kaLia-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^pupil (of ^eye)''. |<kaLia> `black'. %10172. #10092.
<keLeJ-mOD>(M) {N} ``^eye-^disease''. |<keleJ>(M) `wound'. %10182. #10102.

<emOD-ijiG>(P),,<emOr-ijiG>(K) {N} ``lower ^leg [P], ^front of the ^leg [K]''. |<-moD>, <-mor> `joint', <ijiG> `leg'. *So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'. %10191. #10111.
^T2<emOD-kasu>(P) {N} ``^pain in ^eye''. |<kasu> `pain'. *Mu.<me'd duku> `ophthalmia, disease of the eye', Ho<me'D hasu> `pain in eye', So.<Asu-mAd>. %10142. #10062.

<emOG>(KP) {N} ``^forehead''. *Kh.<somoG>(BD), Ho<samaG> `id.', Sa.<samaG> `front', Mu.<samaG> `the front or fore-part of the body of men, monkeys, and birds', So.<AmAG> `in front of'. %10201. #10121.
<emOG-kasu>(K) {N} ``^head^ache, ^pain in the head''. |<kasu> `pain'. %10210. #10130.

<emOr>(K),,<emOD>(P),,<OmOr>(K),,<OmOD>(M) {NB} ``^eye''. See under <emOD>. %10221. #10141.

<emOr-ijiG>(K),,<emOD-ijiG>(P) {N} ``^front of the ^leg [K], lower ^leg [P]''. |<-moD>, <-mor> `joint', <ijiG> `leg'. *So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'. %10231. #10151.

<emRaD>(*),,<hemRaD>(P) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <lOa>(KM). *Sa.<meT~he'd>, Mu.<meRe'd>, ~<meT~e'd>, Ho<me'D>. %10241. #10161.

<endarO>(M) {N} ``^night''. %10251. #10171.

<enDra>(*),,<henDra>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <hunDaria> `wolf'. %10261. #10181.

<eNi>(P),,<iNi>(M),,<i~Ri~>(K) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<Jiri>(A), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'. %10271. #10191.

<enTeg>(P),,<enTej>(MP),,<enTei>(K) {N} ``^child''. {ADJ} ``^minor, ^little, ^small, ^young''. *Ho<siTia> `small child', So.<sAsij-An> `child'. %10281. #10201.
<enTekeRai>(P),,<enTekeRei>(P) {N} ``^child, ^infant''. |<kerai> `?', perhaps <-Dai> `?'. %10290. #10210.
<enTekeRei huaLi>(P) {N} ``(male?) ^child, ^infant''. |<huaLi>(P), <uaLi>(M), <uaRi>(K) `boy, male child'. %10302. #10222.

<e-r-a>(:). ??ID %10311. #10231.
<e-r-a mane>(P) {ADV} ``^here, at this ^place''. |<e-> `this', <r> `?', <-a> `?'. %183. #183.
<e-r-a-ta-sun>(P),,<eratasun>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <e-re-ta-sun>(P) `then, at that time'. %10320. #10240.

<erag->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bloom''. |*<e-rag->, perh. from nominalization with inal. possessive <e->; cf. <rasiG> `flower', perh. *<rag-siG>. *Kh.<ra'->(BD) `to flower', ~<ra'ra'>(D) `flower', So.<ra'a-> `to blossom'; Mon<raG> `id.', Hal.<raG>, Bahn.<ara:G> `flower'. %10331. #10251.
^T2<e-r-a-ta-sun>(P),,<eratasun>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %10322. #10242.

<ere>(KM) {DEM PRON} ``^that [M], ^this [K]''. %10341. #10261.
<e-re beTa>(P),,<e-re beTa>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time''. |<beTa> `??'. %3913. #3873.
<e-re-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time, since that time''. |. %10352. #10272.
<e-re-tO>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that time''. |. %10362. #10282.

<eret>(K) {N} ``^mortar and ^pestle''. Syn. <DeGki>, <DiGki>, <esoD>, <hesab>. ??<ereD>. %10371. #10291.

<e-re-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time, since that time''. |. %10351. #10271.

<e-re-tO>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that time''. |. %10361. #10281.

<esab>(*),,<hesab>(P) {N} ``wooden ^mortar''. *Kh.<sol>(BD), MuH<seel>, MuN<sehel>. %10381. #10301.

<ese>(MP) {N} ``^louse''. *Ju.*<e-se>, ~<e-> prob. inal. possessive, KJ*<seg>; Kh.<se'>(BAD), Sa.<se>, Mu., Ho, Ku.<siku>, So.<i'i/-i>; Sre<sai>, Bahn.<$i>. Phonology: eg ~ e. %10391. #10311.

<esOD>(M) {N} ``rice-^husking ^mortar''. Cf. <DeGki>, <DiGki>, <eret>, <hesab> ??. %10401. #10321.

<e-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^then''. |. *Kh.<ta>(A), ~<hon-ta>(A) `then'. %10411. #10331.
<e-ta-ju>(P) {ADV} ``^then''. |. %10420. #10340.
<e-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, after that''. |. %10430. #10350.

<e-te>(P) {ADV} ``^therefore''. |. %10441. #10361.
<e-te rO-kO>(P) {CONJ} ``even ^then, in that case''. |<rO-kO> `?'. *$Kh.<ko>(ABD) `just even, also', e.g.<Delta ko>(P) `he is just coming'. %10450. #10370.

<ga>(P) {PRTCL} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. Cf. <ge>??. *Kh.<ga>(BP), ~<ge>(P), Sa., Mu.<ge> `emphatic', So.<ge> `adverbial suffix, like'. %10461. #10381.

<gaDi>(K),,<gaRi>(KP) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^chariot, motor-car''. *Kh., Mu., Ho, H.<gaRi>, Sa.<gADi>, B., O.<gaRI>. %10471. #10391.

<gaDra>(KM) {N} ``^ram''. %10481. #10401.

<gaDua>(MP) {N} ``^anklet, leg ^ornament''. *Mu., Ho<andu> `leg ornament, anklet', cf. O.<goDo> `foot'. %10491. #10411.
<gaDua-ijiG>(P) {N} ``^ankle''. |<ijiG> `leg'. *$B.<payerO ga~TO> `ankle'??. %10500. #10420.

<ghaguri>(P) {N} ``small ^bell''. *H.<ghU~ghAru>, O.<ghagUrI>, Sk.<ghArghAri> `girdle of small bells worn by women'. %10511. #10431.

<gai>(P) {N} ``^cow''. Syn. <oraG>. *Kh.<gae>(P), Mu.<gai>, Sa.<goi>, H.<gajA>, O.<gaI>. %10521. #10441.

<gainta>(P),,<ga~iTi>(P),,<gointi>(P) {N} ``^pick-^axe''. *Mu.<ga~iTa>, Ho<ga~ita>, H.<gE~ta>; Sa.<gAiti>, ~<gA~ti>, H.<gE~ti>, O.<gOIntI>. %10531. #10451.

<gaj->(M) {VT} ``to ^fry''. *Kh.<ga'j->(B), So.<gaj-> `to fry'. %10541. #10461.

<galO>(KMP) {NB} ``^cheek''. *H.<galO>, O.<galO>. %10551. #10471.

<gam->(KMP) {V(-e)} ``to ^say, to ^speak''. *Kh.<gam->(BD), So.<gam->; Sa.<gam> `story', Mu., Ho<gamu> `song'. %10561. #10481.

<gan->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^melt''. *H. gAlAna>, O.<gOLIba>. %10571. #10491.

<ganari>(P) {N} ``a fishing ^net, a ^cage''. *Sa.<gAnAri> `a small fishing-net', Mu.<ganari> `a small round net'. %10581. #10501.

<ganDa>(P) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cari>(LS4), <hunja-mi>(D). *Sa., Mu.<ganDa> `id.', H.<gA~Da> `a group of four cowries'. %10591. #10511.
<ganDa-mi>(KM) {NUM} ``^four''. |<-mi> `one'. %10600. #10520.

<ganDua>(P) {N} ``^stool, ^seat''. *Mu.<ganDu> `a kind of small wooden chair', Ho<ga~Du>. %10611. #10531.

<gaaNO>(M) {N} ``^singer''. Cf. <gitO> `song'. %10621. #10541.

<gaJjia>(MP) {N} ``^purse, money-^bag''. *Sa.<gAJjiA>, Mu., Ho<ganjia>' H.<gA~jIya> `a bag in which grass-cutters keep grass'. %10631. #10551.

<gaGgai>(P),,<gOGgei>(M) {N} ``Indian ^millet, a cultivated food grain''. Cf. <jiJjari> `various sp. of grain'. *Kh.<gaGgai>(B), ~<gaGgoi>(B) `maize'; Mu.<gaGgae>, ~<gaGai>, Ho<gaGgai>, Sad.<gA~gAi>, H.<kA~gAni>. %10641. #10561.

<ga~O~>(MP) {N} ``^village''. *H.<ga~vA>, B., O.<ga~>(PD), O.<gramO>(D), Sk.<gramA>. %10651. #10571.
<ga~o~ Dakua>(P) {N} ``village ^watchman''. |<Dakua>(MP) `postman, robber'. %10662. #10582.
<ga~u~tia>(M) {N} ``^village ^god''. %10670. #10590.

<-gar->(P) {SX} ``?''. E.g. <Dub-gar->, <Dub-gaD->. Cf. <-gaD->, <gOr->, <gOD->. *Kh.<go'D->(BD) `intensive suffix of verbs', Sa.<go'd-> `only used suffixed to verbs; quickly, suddenly', Mu.<go'd-> `to pluck'. %10681. #10601.

<gar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^reap''. *Kh.<gana'D>(BD) `sickle', from *<g[an]aD>, ~<ga'D->(*) & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix' ; So.<gAd-> `to cut'?. %10691. #10611.
?<Dub-gar->(P) {V} ``to ^pick_up''. |. ??#.

<gar->(M),,<gOr->(P),,<gOrai->(P) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^seek, to ^want''. *So.<gar-> `to beg, to ask, to request', Bes.<gAga:r> `to want', ~<:gar>?? `to desire'; cf. Kh.<bor->(ABD) `to want [D], to beg [B]; alms [A]', ~<bOr bOr lebu> `beggar'; Mon<glaai> `to seek'. %10701. #10621.
<ba-gOr->(P),,<baha-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. |. Syn. <Oren->(P). *$H.<bjahO dena>. %2742. #2712.
<baha-gOrO>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |. *$Kh.<biha>(ABD), B.<biha>, H.<bjahA>, O.<bIbahO>, ~<baha>, ~<bIbha>, Sk.<vivahA>. %2754. #2724.

<gargaria>(M) {ADJ} ``^striped''. %10711. #10631.

<gaRi>(KP),,<gaDi>(K) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^chariot, motor-car''. *Kh., Mu., Ho, H.<gaRi>, Sa.<gADi>, B., O.<gaRI>. %10721. #10641.

<gaRO>(K) {N} ``^rut: deep line or channel on the earth''. %10731. #10651.

<gasaj>(M) {N} ``^charcoal''. *So.<AsAj>. %10741. #10661.

<gasO>(M) {N} ``^grass''. %10751. #10671.

<gata->(KM),,<gata-e->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^speak, to ^say, to ^tell''. |. ??class. %10761. #10681.
<sOtO mONe gata-e->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^tell_the_^truth, to give a person a piece of one's mind''. |<sOtO> `true', <mONe> `mind'. *$Kh.<mon>(B), ~<man>(A) `mind', H.<mAnA>, O.<mOnO>, Sk.<mAnAs>, Pk.<mANo>, ~<mANe>. %10772. #10692.
<gata>(KMP) {N} ``^word, ^speech, ^language''. %10780. #10700.

<gaTOD>(M),,<gatOr>(K) {N} ``^pool [M], hole [K]''. %10791. #10711.

<gauduNi>(M) {N} ``^cradle''. %10801. #10721.

<gauLO>(P) {N} ``^cow^herd''. *H.<gvalA>, ~<gvala>. %10811. #10731.

<gau~tia>(M) {N} ``^village ^god''. |<gao~> `village'; cf. <tio> `worm'?. %10821. #10741.

<-ge>(P),,<-ge>(P) {SX} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. *Kh.<ga>(BP), ~<ge>(P), Sa., Mu.<ge> `emphatic', So.<ge> `adverbial suffix, like'. %10831. #10751.

<geD.geD->(K),,<gergen->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^itch, to ^scratch''. Syn. <jilinjeG->(K) `to itch'. *Kh.<ge'D->(B) `to itch, to tickle', So.<ge'd->, ~<gI'd-> `to scratch', ~<gata-gata:> `itching', MuH<gOte>, ~<gOre>, MuN<guti>, ~<guti-guti>, ~<gOte-guti> `the act of tickling', Mu.<gota'-> `to scratch', Ho<gota'-> `to itch', Kh.<gutu-> `to tickle', So.<gottur-> `to be tickled'. %10841. #10761.
<geregeN-Da->(M),,<gergen-Dai-> {VT} ``to ^tickle''. |. *$So.<-da-> `to feel', e.g. <asu-da-> `to feel pain'. %10852. #10772.

<gelegeNDag>(M) {N} ``^egg^shell''. Cf. <geNDa> `snail'. %10861. #10781.

<gelO->(MP) {VIC} ``to ^play [M], to ^love [P]''. {N} ``^joke''. %10871. #10791.

<geltu karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<sukubore haku>, H.<cAlhAva machAli>. %10881. #10801.

<ge~-lur>(K) {N} ``^ear^hole''. |<-luD>, <-lur> NCF of <lutuD> `ear'. *So.<gAn-> `to enter'. %10891. #10811.

<gen->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^draw_water, to ^carry''. *So.<gen-> `to draw, to ladle', ~<gen-da:-> `to draw water', Kh.<genDa' kuiu>(P) `a water pot'. %10901. #10821.

<genDa>(MP) {N} ``^snail''. Syn. <ghuLusia>(P). Cf. <gelegenDag>(M) `eggshell'. *Ho<genDa> `a snail, a shell', So.<gunlu:-n>, ~<gonlu:-n> `snail', Tel.<gUllA>; cf. Sa.<goGgha> `a large snail',

Kh.<ghoGgha>(P), Mu.<ghoGghi>, ~<guGgi> `a mullusk', Bh.<gu:Ggi>, H.<gho~gha> `conch, snail, oyster', O.<geNDa> `snail'. %10911. #10831.

<genDaG>(:),,<genDOG>(MP),,<genDaG lanDaG>(P),,<genDOG lanDaG>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent, ^crooked''. |<lanDaG> `??'. *Ho<komDaG>, Mu.<komDoG> `bent, curved', So.<duGgu-> `to be bent', ~<laduj-> `to bend', Kh.<Du'j->(B). %10921. #10841.

<geregeN-Da->(M),,<gergen-Dai-> {VT} ``to ^tickle''. |. *So.<-da-> `to feel', e.g. <asu-da-> `to feel pain'. %10851. #10771.

<gergen->(P),,<geD.geD->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^itch, to ^scratch''. Syn. <jilinjeG->(K) `to itch'. *Kh.<ge'D->(B) `to itch, to tickle', So.<ge'd->, ~<gI'd-> `to scratch', ~<gata-gata:> `itching', MuH<gOte>, ~<gOre>, MuN<guti>, ~<guti-guti>, ~<gOte-guti> `the act of tickling', Mu.<gota'-> `to scratch', Ho<gota'-> `to itch', Kh.<gutu-> `to tickle', So.<gottur-> `to be tickled'. %10931. #10851.
<geregeN-Da->(M),,<gergen-Dai-> {VT} ``to ^tickle''. |. *$So.<-da-> `to feel', e.g. <asu-da-> `to feel pain'. %10853. #10773.

<ghi>(P) {N} ``^ghee, clarified ^butter''. Cf. <ghiO>??. *H.<ghi>, B.<ghI>, O.<ghIO>, Sk.<ghRtA>. %10941. #10861.

<gianO>(K) {N} ``^knowledge''. %10951. #10871.

<giaG>(P) {N} ``^shame, ^modesty''. {V} ``to be ^ashamed''. *Kh.<gial>(D), ~<giyal>(B), ~<giOl>, Mu., Ho<giu'>. %10961. #10881.

<giku~ari>(M) {N} ``^cactus''. %10971. #10891.

<gilas>(K),,<gilasO>(P) {N} ``drinking ^glass, ^cup''. *Sa.<gilAs>, Mu.<gilas>, H.<gIlasA>, O.<glasO>, Engl.<glass>. %10981. #10901.

<gima>(KMP) {N} ``^cloud [KM], ^rain [MP]''. Syn. <badOlO>(P), <raija>(P) `cloud'; <bOrOsa>(P), <bOrsa>(P) `rain'. *Kh.<gim->(ABD) `to rain', Mu.<gama-> `id.', Mu.<gamada'> `rain', So.<gum-An>, Bes.<gAma:>. %10991. #10911.
<gima guR->(K) {V} ``to ^rain, lit. rain to ^fall''. |<guR->, <gur-> `to fall'. %11000. #10920.

<ginisO>(K),,<jinisO>(K) {N} ``^thing''. %11011. #10931.

<gir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roast''. %11021. #10941.

<giri>(MP) {NB} ``^brain''. *Mu., Ho<hataG>, H., Sk.<gIrI> `hill, mountain'. %11031. #10951.

<giridO>(MP) {N} ``^vulture''. *Sa.<gidi>, MuN<gidi>, MuH<didi>, H.<gidhO>, ~<gIddhA>, O.<grdhRO>, Sk.<grdhRA>??. %11041. #10961.

<giRiG-Dag-sOG>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. |. Syn. <DiGke>. *Kh.<giRiG>(BD) `sunshine [B], heat of the sun when very hot [D]', ~<giRiG-dina> `summer', ~<giRiG-leraG>(P) `sun-moon, supreme spirit', Mu.<situG> `hot weather, heat', Sa.<setoG> `sunshine'. %11051. #10971.

<girub->(M) {VTN} ``to ^belch''. *Onom. %11061. #10981.

<giTi>(M) {N} ``^mountain-range''. %11071. #10991.

<gitO>(KMP),,<gitO-> {N} ``^song''. {VTC(-e)} ``to ^sing''. *Sa.<gitA>, H.<gitA>, O.<gitO>, Sk.<gitA>. %11081. #11001.

<goa~d>(P),,<gOa~g>(KM) {N} ``house ^crow''. *Kh.<koua>(A), MuH<kasu>, MuN<kaua>, H. kOa>, ~<kOva>, O.<kUa>, Gu.<gugga:>, ~<guggiya:>. %11091. #11011.

<gOble>(:) {??} ``??''. %11101. #11021.
<gOble kOnOi>(K) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. |<kOnOi> `??'. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. %11110. #11030.
<gOble senai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter''. |<senai> `??'. %11120. #11040.

<gOcODOGa>(M) {N} ``tree ^snake''. %11131. #11051.

<gOcOmerag>(M) {N} ``^fire^fly''. %11141. #11061.

<-gOD>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-gOr->??. *Kh.<san->(AD) `to go', ~<san-gO'd-> `to be able to walk' ??recheck Kharia forms?. %11151. #11071.

<gOda>(M) {N} ``^stalk''. %11161. #11081.

<goDa>(P) {N} ``^upland, ^highland, high-lying ^land suitable for jungle corn etc, but not for rice''. Cf. <goRa>??, <gODaNia>(M) `slope', <gODag>(M) `pasture'. *Sa.<goDa>, Mu.<goDa>, ~<goRa>, Ho<goRa>, H.<goRha> `fields near a village'. %11171. #11091.

<gODabO>(K),,<gOdamO>(M) {N} ``^guava''. Phonology: b ~ m. %11181. #11101.

<gODag>(M) {N} ``^pasture''. Cf. <goDa> `upland, non-rice land', <goRa>??, <gODaNia>(M) `slope'. *Sa.<goDa>, Mu.<goDa>, ~<goRa>, Ho<goRa>, H.<goRha> `fields near a village'. %11191. #11111.

<gOdamO>(M),,<gODabO>(K) {N} ``^guava''. Phonology: b ~ m. %11201. #11121.

<gODaNia>(M) {N} ``^slope''. Cf. <goDa> `upland, non-rice land', <goRa>, <goDag> `pasture'. %11211. #11131.

<gOdhO>(P),,<gOdO>(KM) {N} ``^donkey, ^ass''. *Kh.<gaddha>(P), Sa., Mu.<gadha>, Ho<gada>, H.<gAdAha>, O.<gOdhO>. %11221. #11141.

<goDO>(P) {N} ``^foot''. *O.<goDO>??(elsewhere cited w. -o). %11231. #11151.

<gOg->(KP) {V(-e)} ``to ^carry_away, to ^bring_away, to ^rob, to ^cheat''. !Orig. `to send [K]'. *Kh.<go'->(AB) `to carry on the shoulder', Mu., Bh., Sa.<go'-> `id.', So.<tiGgo:-> `to carry on the back'. %11241. #11161.
<ab-gOg->(KM) {VTN(CAUS of <gOg->(P) `to send')} ``to ^send''. |. %11250. #11172.

<gOgaD->(P) {V} ``?''. Cf. <-gaD->, <-gar->, <-gOD->. %11261. #11181.

<gohaLO>(P) {N} ``^cow^shed''. *Sa., Ho<gohal>, Mu.<gohar>, H.<gohale>. %11271. #11191.

<gOhOm>(P) {N} ``^wheat''. *Kh.<gohom>(B) `flour, wheat', MuN<gOhOm>, ~<gehOm>, MuH<gOOm>, Ho<gom>, H.<gehu~>, O.<gOhOmO>, Sk.<godhumaH>. %11281. #11201.

<gOj->(MP),,<gOi->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^die''. *Kh.<go'j->(ABD) `to die', Sa.<go'j-> `dead, to kill, to die', MuN<gO'j->, MuH<gO'e-> `to kill', Mu., Ho<gojo'-> `to die', Gu.<go:i->, Re.<goi->. %11291. #11211.
<Ob-gOj->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <gOj(-e)> `to die')} ``to ^kill''. |. *$Kh.<ob-go'j>(P). %11300. #11222.
<gOmOj-ta>(M),,<gOmOi-ta>(K) {ADJ} ``^dead''. |. *$I.e. <g[Om]Oi-ta>; <gOi->, ~<goj-> `to die' & adjectival infix <[Vm]> & <-ta>??. %11312. #11232.

<gOja>(P) {N} ``^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit''. |. Syn. <jaG>(P), <ejaG>(M), <e-jOG-DO>(K), <kesOrO>(P), <ukROm>(K). *H.<gUdda>. %11321. #11241.

<gOji->(M) {VIN} ``to ^roar''. %11331. #11251.

<gOLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^cook''. %11341. #11261.

<gOLa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^thread''. %11351. #11271.

<gOlapO rasiG>(K),,<gulapO rasiG>(P) {N} ``^rose''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<gulAb>, Mu.<gula'b-baa>, Ho<golap>, P.H.<gUlabA>, B.<golapO>, O.<golapO>, ~<golabO phulO>. ??ID %11361. #11281.

<gOLgOLi>(M) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <guTukire>, <Trelei>. %11381. #11291.

<gOmbari>(M) {N} ``gambari ^tree''. %11391. #11301.

<gOmOjta>(M),,<gOmOita>(K) {ADJ} ``^dead''. |<g[Om]Oj-ta>; <goj->, <gOi-> `to die' & adjectival infix <[Vm]> & <-ta>??. %11401. #11311.

<gOn->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^weave [M], to ^plait (mats), to ^intertwine, to ^string [P]''. *Mu., Ho<galaG-> `to make mats by intertwining the palm leaves', Sa.<galaG-> `to plait, braid'. %11411. #11321.

<gON->(P),,<gONe->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^count''. *H.<gInAna>, B.<gONa>, O.<gONIba>. %11421. #11331.

<gOnda->(M); <gOndO>(KM) {VTN} ``to smell''. {N} ``^smell, ^odor''. Syn. <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. %11431. #11341.

<gOnDej>(MP) {N} ``^quirrel''. *So.<gondij-An>, ~<gUndij-An>, O.<gUdUcI>, ~<gUNDIcI muSa>; cf. Sa.<goDo>, Mu.<guDu> `rat'. %11441. #11351.

<gonDi>(P) {N} ``^tree-^trunk''. *B.<gacherO gU~RI>, Sa.<gu~ND> `trunk'??. %11451. #11361.

<gONDira>(P); <guNDra>(M) {N} ``^knapsack [P]''. {VTC} ``to ^carry on the ^back [M]''. *Ho<gunDra-> `to carry on the back, knapsack'. %11461. #11371.

<gOndO>(KM); <gOnda->(M) {N} ``^smell, ^odor''. {VTN} ``to smell''. Syn. <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. %11471. #11381.

<gOne>(DP) {?} ``?''. Cf. <sanu gOne>?. *Kh.<gone>(ABD), Gu.<gi:ne:>, So.<ji'i/ji>. %11481. #11391.

<gONe->(M),,<gON->(P) {VTC} ``to ^count'(-e). `to ^count''. *H.<gInAna>, B.<gONa>, O.<gONIba>. %11491. #11401.

<ghoNO>(P) {?} ``?''. *Sa.<ghoR~a->, Mu.<ghoRa-> `to take or carry on the shoulder (person sitting astride)'. %11501. #11411.

<gOnta->(M) {VT} ``to ^string''. %11511. #11421.

<gONTa>(M) {N} ``^cymbal''. *So.<gOnta> `time, hour', O.<??>; for semantics cf. ?<ta:lam> `time measure in music; cymbals used to keep time in music' ??. %11521. #11431.
<gOnTi>(K) {N} ``^bell''. %11530. #11440.

<gONTamiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^early''. Cf. <goNTa>, <-miJ>. %11541. #11451.

<gOnTi>(K) {N} ``^bell''. %11551. #11461.
<gONTa>(M) {N} ``^cymbal''. *$So.<gOnta> `time, hour', O.<??>; for semantics cf. ?<ta:lam> `time measure in music; cymbals used to keep time in music' ??. %11560. #11470.

<gOnTi>(K),,<gunTi>(:) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <gONTi>(M) `knot'. %11571. #11481.
<gOnTi iti>(P),,<gunTi iti>(K),,<guNTi-ti>(M) {N} ``^elbow''. |<iti>, <-ti> `arm'. %11580. #11490.

<gONTi>(M) {N} ``^knot''. %11591. #11501.
<gONTi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tie (a knot)''. {N} ``^knot''. Cf. <goNTi>(KP) `joint', <gOnta->(M) `to string'. %11601. #11511.

<gONTra>(M) {N} ``^snoring''. %11611. #11521.

<gOG->(K) {V} ``to ^take''. |Perh. <gOg-> & <-na> ?. Phonology: gn ~ G. %11621. #11531.

<gOGgei>(M),,<gaGgai>(P) {N} ``Indian ^millet, a cultivated food grain''. Cf. <jiJjari> `various sp. of grain'. *Kh.<gaGgai>(B), ~<gaGgoi>(B) `maize', Mu.<gaGgae>, ~<gaGai>, Ho<gaGgai>, Sad.<gA~gAi>, H.<kA~gAni>. %11631. #11541.

<gOpe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^tell''. %11641. #11551.

<gOr->(P),,<gOrai->(P),,<gar->(M) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^seek, to ^want''. *So.<gar-> `to beg, to ask, to request', Bes.<gAga:r> `to want', ~<:gar>?? `to desire'; cf. Kh.<bor->(ABD) `to want [D], to beg [B]; alms [A]', ~<bOr bOr lebu> `beggar'; Mon<glaai> `to seek'. %11651. #11561.
<ba-gOr->(P),,<baha-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. |. Syn. <Oren->(P). *$H.<bjahO dena>. %2743. #2713.
<baha-gOrO>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |. *$Kh.<biha>(ABD), B.<biha>, H.<bjahA>, O.<bIbahO>, ~<baha>, ~<bIbha>, Sk.<vivahA>. %2755. #2725.

<ghoRa>(P),,<gORa>(K) {N} ``^horse''. Cf. <ghoRa kOnOn>, <ghari>, <ghONO>. *Kh., H., O.<ghoRa>(AB), Nic.<gora:>. %11661. #11571.
<ghoRa kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^foal, pony''. |<kOnOn> `child'. %11670. #11580.
<ghoRi>(P) {N} ``^mare, ^female ^horse''. *$Fem. in <-i> of <ghoRa>; Kh., H.<ghoRi>, Sa.<ghuRi>, O.<ghoRI>. %11680. #11590.

<gOranDi>(K) {N} ``^hoe''. Syn. <kudaLi>(P), <kuLi>(M). %11691. #11601.

<gOraG>(P) {N} ``^early ^morning''. *Kh.<gore'j meja'>(P) `in the early morning', Mon<gAjAH> `morning'. %11701. #11611.

<gORe>(P) {N} ``^heart, ^liver''. *Kh.<goRe>(D), <gore>(AB) `liver [ABD], lung [B]', So.<gAre> `liver'; Mon<grgh>??. %11711. #11621.

<gOribO>(KM) {ADJ} ``^poor''. %11721. #11631.

<ghOrO>(P) {N} ``??''. *Kh., Sa.<ghar>, H.<ghArA>, O.<ghOrO>. %11731. #11641.
<ghOrO-duarO>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <dhOrO>, <duarO>. *$Sa.<ghar duAra> `household, family', H.<ghArAdvarA> `a house, a dwelling place, a family'. %9392. #9313.
<mOnDO ghOro>(P) {N} ``youth-^dormitory''. |<mOnDO> `??'. Syn. <mOjaG>(K). *$H.<mo~DApA>, Sk.<mANDApA>. %11742. #11652.
<kOLO gOrO>(M) {N} ``^barn''. |<koLo> `back?'. %11752. #11662.

<gOrOLO>(M) {N} ``^venom''. %11761. #11671.

<gOrOG>(K) {N} ``^tip''. %11771. #11681.

<gOruDO>(P),,<gOruRO>(P) {N} ``^eagle, any big ^bird''. *Mu.<gaRur>, Ho<goruR>, H.<gArURA> `large species of heron, eagle', Sk.<gArUDA>. %11781. #11691.

<gOse->(M),,<ghOse->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^rub''. *Mu., Kh., ~<gOsO'-> `to anoint', H.<ghAsAna>, ~<ghIsAna> `to rub', O.<ghOsIba>. %11791. #11701.

<gOsOre->(M) {VIC} ``to ^crawl (as a baby)''. %11801. #11711.

<gOTa>(P) {ADJ} ``^whole''. {SX} ``^numeral ^intensive suffix''. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<goTA>, B.<goTa> `undivided'; Kh.<goThaG>(P), Sa.<goTAG>, ~<gOTe'j>, Mu.<goTo>; Sad.<goT>, O., Bh.<goTa>; cf. Ju.<goTo> `piece', O.<goTa> `one'. %11811. #11721.
<chO-gOTa>(KP) {NUM} ``^six''. |<chO> `six'. %6842. #6782.
<aThO-goTa>(P),,<aTe-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<aThO>, <aTe> `eight'. %2183. #2163.

<gOTaG>(KMP) {N} ``^road, ^way, ^path''. Syn. <rasta>. *Kh.<go'D-jhuG>(P), So.<tAGOr/-god>?, ~<gotta:G-ja:> tag of <taGo:r-ja:> `way', Sa., MuN<hOr>, MuH, MuN, Ho<hora>, Ku.<kora>, Ju.<goTAG>, ~<gOD-taG>. %11821. #11731.
<gOTaG-kania>(M) {N} ``^bride (by agreement)''. |<kania> `bride'. %11830. #11740.

<gOtaGa>(P) {N} ``^quail''. *So.<gudi-tid-An>, Sa.<guNDri>, Sad.<gUndur>. %11841. #11751.

<gOTe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^happen''. %11851. #11761.

<gOtO>(P) {N} ``^hillock''. *Mu.<guTu> `a small jungle, a small hillock', Ho<guTu> `hillock', Sad.<gUTU>. %11861. #11771.

<gOTOna>(K) {N} ``^fact''. %11871. #11781.

<gOuDa>(M) {N} ``^milkman''. %11881. #11791.

<grinDasOr>(K),,<griG-Dak-sOr>(K) {N} ``^sweat''. |. Syn. <jelemeG>. %11891. #11801.

<grObObasO>(M) {N} ``^pregnancy''. %11901. #11811.

<gua>(KP) {N} ``the ^Areca or ^Betel ^palm, the Areca or Betel nut''. *Sa.<guA>, Ho, H.<gua>. %11911. #11821.

<guaLO>(M) {N} ``^cowshed''. %11921. #11831.

<guca>(M) {N} ``^bush''. %11931. #11841.

<guca->(M); <guci->(M) {VT} ``to ^move (tr.)''. {VI} ``to move (intr.)''. %11941. #11851.

<guc-ti>(M),,<guj-ti->(:) {VIC} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. |<guj-> `to wash', <-ti> `hand'. *Kh.<??>(P). %11951. #11861.

<guD>(K),,<guR->(K),,<gur->(MP) {VXC(-na)} ``to ^fall''. *Kh.<gur->(ABD) `to fall', Sa.<gur-> `to fell', Mu., Ho<gur-> `to throw down', So.<gAnur> `rain'. %11961. #11871.

<gu.guj->(M),,<gui.gui->(K) {VTC} ``to ^wash (utensils)''. |<guj-> `to wash'. %11971. #11881.

<gui-Dag->(K) {V} ``to ^wash''. |<guj-> `to wash', <Dag> `water'. %7341. #7271.

<gui.gui->(K),,<gu.guj->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wash (utensils)''. |<guj-> `to wash'. %11981. #11891.

<guj->(P) {V} ``to ^wash''. Cf. <DerO>??. *Kh.<gu'j->(BD) `to wash clothes', ~<gu'j-Da'->(P), ~<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', ~<gu'j-the->(D), ~<gu'-the->(BD) `to wash the hands [B] and face [D]', ~<ra-gu'j->(B), ~<ra-gO'j->(BD) `to wash plates'; Pal.<go:i> `id.'. %11991. #11901.
<gu.guj->(M),,<gui.gui->(K) {VTC} ``to ^wash (utensils)''. %12000. #11910.
<gui-Dag->(K) {V} ``to ^wash''. |<Dag> `water'. %7343. #7273.
<guc-ti>(M),,<guj-ti->(:) {VIC} ``to ^wash (^hands)''. |<-ti> NCF of <iti> `hand'. %12010. #11920.

<guj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^light_a_^fire''. *Kh.<gu'j>(A), <gui->(D) `id.', So.<Er- guj->??, etc. %12021. #11931.

<gulapO rasiG>(P),,<gOlapO rasiG>(K) {N} ``^rose''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<gulAb>, Mu.<gula'b-baa>, Ho<golap>, P.H.<gUlabA>, B.<golapO>, O.<golapO>, ~<golabO phulO>. %12031. #11941.

<guLi>(MP) {N} ``^bullet, ^cartridge, ^ball, ^pill''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<guli>, H.<goli>, B.<gUlI>, O.<guLI>. %12041. #11951.

<guLO>(M) {N} ``^jagrin''. !?? (Sic). %12051. #11961.

<ghuLusia>(P) {N} ``^snail''. Syn. <genDa>. *Kh.<ghoGgha>(P), So.<gullu:-n>. %12061. #11971.

<gumpa>(M) {N} ``^cave''. %12071. #11981.

<guNa>(MP) {N} ``^nose ^ring, nose ornament''. *Ho<guNa>, ~<gu~ra>, Ju., ??<guNha>. %12081. #11991.
<hanDi-guNa>(P),,<hanDi-goNa>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <hanDi>. %12092. #12002.
<suna guNa>(P) {??} ``??''. |<suna> `gold'. %12102. #12012.

<gunDi uejraG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco mixed with ^molasses used in smoking''. |<uejraG>, <bejraG> `tobacco'. Cf. <guRo>. *H.<gURakhu>, Ho<gu'D sukul>. %3711. #3671.

<guNDra->(M),,<gONDira>(P) {VTC} ``to ^carry (on back) [M]''. {N} ``^knapsack [P]''. *Ho<gunDra-> `to carry on the back, knapsack'. %12111. #12021.

<guNiD>(MP),,<guNir>(K),,<gunir>(K) {N} ``^fly, ^insect''. *Kh.<konDoi>(P) `big fly', ~<kOnDrOi> `small fly', ~<gurju> `bee'. %12121. #12031.
<mOdu gunir>(K) {N} ``^honey ^bee''. |<mOdu> `honey'. %12132. #12042.

<guNTa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wrap up''. %12141. #12051.

<gunTi>(:),,<gOnTi>(K) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <gONTi>(M) `knot'. %12151. #12061.
<gunTi iti>(K),,<guNTi-ti>(M),,<gOnTi iti>(P) {N} ``^elbow''. |<iti>, <-ti> `arm'. %12160. #12070.

<guNu-guNe->(M) {VIN} ``to ^hum''. |. %12171. #12081.

<guG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^winnow''. *So., Mu., Ho, Bh.<gum->; Sa.<gum-> `to clean rice in the winnowing-fan', Kh.<sa'mu>(ABD) `winnowing fan; to winnow', perh. from *<saX-gum-u> by syncope?, ~<upuG->(BD), ~<upum->(D) `to blow [B], to winnow [D]'. %12181. #12091.

<guO>(M) {N} ``^feces''. %12191. #12101.

<gur->(MP),,<guR->(K),,<guD>(K) {VXC(-na)} ``to ^fall''. *Kh.<gur->(ABD) `to fall', Sa.<gur-> `to fell', Mu., Ho<gur-> `to throw down', So.<gAnur> `rain, to rain'. %12201. #12111.
<gima guR->(K) {V} ``to ^rain, lit. rain to fall''. |<gima> `rain'. %12212. #12122.

<-guRa>(P) {??} ``^potter''. *H.<gUNi> `virtuous, skillful, talented', Sk.<gUNi>. ??. %12221. #12131.

<guria>(K) {N} ``^white complexion''. %12231. #12141.

<gurita>(M) {N} ``^married woman''. %12241. #12151.

<guRO>(P) {N} ``^molasses of ^sugarcane''. *Sa.<guR>, MuN<guhuR>, MuH<guuR>, ~<guRu>, Ho<guR>, ~<gu'D>, H.<gURA>, B., O.<gURO>. %12251. #12161.

<guru>(P) {ADJ} ``^respectable''. {N} ``^master, ^teacher''. *Sa., Mu.<guru>, H., O., B., Sk.<gUrU>. %12261. #12171.

<gurubar>(K) {N} ``^Thursday''. *O.<??>. %12271. #12181.

<guRudi>(P) {N} ``a cultivated food ^grain of the ^millet kind''. *Kh.<guDlu>(P), Sa.<gundli>, Mu.<guDlu>, ~<guRulu>, Ho<guDlu>, O.<guRlu>, H.<go~Deli>. %12281. #12191.

<guRumO>(K) {N} ``parched ^paddy''. %12291. #12201.

<ghus->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^enter''. *H.<ghUsena>, Nep.<ghUsnU>, B.<ghUsanO> `to thrust into'. %12301. #12211.

<ghusu bapO>(P) {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<bapO> `?'. *H.<pUrAkha>, O.<bapA Aja>. %3361. #3331.

<ghusuri>(P) {N} ``^pig, ^swine''. *O.<ghUSurI>, Nep.<ghurI>. %12311. #12221.

<guTi>(M) {N} ``^cliff''. %12321. #12231.

<guTi muRco>(P) {N} ``black ^pepper''. |<muRcO> `pepper'. Cf. <muRci>??, <DuGkaRi>. *H.<kali mIrcA>, Ho<guTi malci>, cf. Sa.<guTi> `a small stone', Mu.<guTi> `a small stone, a pebble', Or.<gUtI> `a bit of gravel', H.<goTi> `a small round fragment of stone'. %12331. #12241.

<guTia>(KMP) {N} ``^axe''. Syn. <haRisia>. *Mu., Ho<hake>, ??<duba guTia> `big axe'. %12341. #12251.

<guTukire>(M) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <goLgoLi>, <Trelei>. %12351. #12261.

<h->(P) {?} ``?''. %12361. #12271.

<ha>(P),,<a>(*),,<aha>(P) {INTERJ} ``alas, oh''. *Sa.<aha aha>, ~<hae>, Mu., Kh.<hae>(P); H., O.<ha>, O., Bh.<aha>. %12371. #12281.

<ha->(P),,<a->(*) {PX} ``^you ^two''. %12381. #12291.

<ha[b]ri->(P),,<a[b]ri->(*) {V(?, CAUS of <hari->(P), <ari->(M) `to come out')} ``to ^take_out''. %2391. #2371.

<haciG>(P),,<aciG>(*),,<haciGgi>(P),,<aciGgi>(*) {N} ``the ^thorn-apple, the seeds of which are poisonous''. *H.<dhAtura>, Ho<toto>. %441. #12301.

<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K),,<aDO>(M),,<aRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??. %12411. #12311.

<hagu>(P),,<agu>(*) {N} ``^friend''. *Mu.<haga> `brother, relative, kinsman'. %12421. #12321.
<hagu kOrai->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be^friend, to ^clasp in arms, to go arm in arm''. |<kOrai-> `?', cf. <abekOrai->. *$Mu.<gati>. %12430. #12330.

<haja-e->(P),,<aja->(M),,<ajae->(K) {VTC} ``to ^chew (food)''. |. Cf. <paja->(P) `to chew the cud'. %12441. #12341.

<haka>(P),,<aka>(*),,<paka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, O.<paga>. %12451. #12351.

<hakO>(P),,<akO>(*),,<pakO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. %12461. #12361.
<cari pakO>(M) {ADV} ``^around''. |<cari> `four'. %874. #864.

<hakOb>(P),,<akOb>(*) {N} ``^sword''. Cf. <kOkOm> `arrow'. *Ho<torai>; So.<pa:kub-> `to hold firmly with the teeth'. %12471. #12371.
<basi hakOb>(P) {N} ``^sword stick''. |<basi> `??'. *$H.<bA~si> `flute, pipe, hook'. %903. #894.

<hakOb-Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. !Prob. an error for <sekab Dag>(P). %7351. #7281.

<hamar>(P),,<amar>(*) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hatuRi>. *Engl.<hammer>. %12481. #12381.

<hanDa>(:), <anDa>(*):. %12491. #12391.
<hanDa-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^upwards''. |<-bO> `to, at'. *$Kh.<han>(BD) `that, yonder', ~<han bo'-te>(D) `that side (far off)', ~<han bo'-tay>(D) `from there', ~<han-te>(P) `yonder, there', Mu.<han> `yonder', Sa.<hana> `that (far off)'. %1314. #1304.

<hanDi>(P),,<anDi>(*) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot, a glass ^jug''. Cf. <hanDi-guNa>, <hanDia>. *H.<hA~Di>, ~<hA~DIya>, O.<hoNDa>, ~<haNDI> `pot'. %12501. #12401.
?<hanDi-guNa>(P),,<hanDi-goNa>(P) {??} ``??''. |<guNa> `nose ring'. ??#.

<hanDia>(P),,<aNDia>(M) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??. %12511. #12411.

<hanDra>(P),,<anDra>(KM),,<panDra>(*) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'. %12521. #12421.
<aNDra-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^white of ^eye''. |. Cf. <-mOD> `eye'. %1414. #1404.

<hanTu>(P),,<aNTu>(M) {N} ``^knee''. *B.<ha~TU>, O.<aNThO>. %12531. #12431.
<aNTue->(M) {VIC} ``to ^kneel''. %12540. #12440.
<aNTO-kOLOb>(M) {NB} ``^calf (of ^leg)''. |<koLob> `?'. %1433. #1423.

<hanuN>(P),,<aNu>(MP) {N} ``the Langur or Hanuman ^monkey''. *Sa.<hAR~u>, H.<henUmanA>, O.<hOnUmanO>; cf. So.<karu:-n>, Rog.<kra>, Mal.<kAra>. %12551. #12451.

<haraD>(P),,<araD>(*) {NB} ``^lungs''. Syn. <aoLe>. *Sa.<boro>, Mu.<borko'D>, Ho<borko'D>, Bh.<bOrOkO'd>, So.<baro:-n>, ~<bAro:-n>. %12561. #12461.

<hardi->(P),,<ardi->(M),,<pardi->(M) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {NI} ``hunting''. Syn. <saGgem-> `to pursue'. %12571. #12471.

<hari->(P),,<ari->(M) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^come_out, to ^rise_(of_the_^sun) [P]; to ^go_out of (a house) [M]''. %12581. #12481.
<ha[b]ri->(P),,<a[b]ri->(*) {V(?, CAUS of <hari->(P), <ari->(M) `to come out')} ``to ^take_out''. %2393. #2373.

<hariga>(P),,<ariga>(M),,<aRiga>(KM) {N} ``^curry, cooked ^vegetable, ^pulse, ^green''. E.g. <hariga DeJ-e-> `to cook vegetables'. Syn. <tOrkari>. *Kh., Mu.<hariar>, H.<horIyarA> `green', Sa., Mu.<aRa'> `vegetables, edible leaves'. %12591. #12491.
<mOsri hariga>(P) {N} ``the ^lentil, a cultivated ^pulse''. |<mOsri> `id.'. %12602. #12502.

<haRisia>(P),,<aRisia>(*),,<paRisia>(*) {N} ``^axe''. *Mu., Ho<kapi>. Cf. <haDisa>, <guTia>. *H.<phArAsa>, B.<phOrsa>, Sk.<pArA$U> `axe', H.<pArAsIya> `sickle'. %12611. #12511.

<haRO>(K),,<haDO>(P),,<aRO>(K),,<aDO>(M) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??. %12621. #12521.

<hasa>(P1),,<asa>(*) {N} ``^land, ^country, ^side''. *Sa., Mu.<hasa> `soil, earth, land'. %12631. #12531.

<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %12641. #12541.

<hasi>, <asi>(:). %12651. #12551.
<hasi-mOD>(P),,<hase-mOD>(P),,<asi-mOD>(M),,<asi-mor>(K) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<-mOD>, <-mOr> NCF of <emOD>, <emOr> `eye'. %10163. #10083.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<juNTa> `hair'. %1803. #1783.

<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %12661. #12561.

<hasOb>(P),,<asOb>(*) {N} ``^grass''. *Mu.<tasa'd>. %12671. #12571.

<haTa>(P),,<aTa>(*),,<paTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD); Mon<bAtA>. %12681. #12581.

<hatan>(P),,<atan>(M) {NB} ``^liver [M], ^spleen [P]''. *Ho<pila>, B.<plla>. %12691. #12591.

<hati>(KP),,<hatir>(P),,<ati>(KM) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), ~<ha:~thi>(B), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??. %12701. #12601.

<haTia>(P),,<aTia>(M) {N} ``^mat''. Cf. <paTa>(M) `board'. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'. %12711. #12611.

<haThia>(P),,<aTia>(*),,<paThia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paThni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'. %12721. #12621.

<hatiD>(P),,<atiD>(M),,<atir>(K) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''. *??IA<pati-> `master, husband'. %12731. #12631.
<hatiD kOnselan>(P) {?} ``?''. |<kOnselan> `daughter'. %12740. #12640.
<ati-ciN-Dae>(M),,<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |<cenDai>, <sen> NCF of <slan> `woman' & <-Dai>, <-rai> `??'. *$Ho<atae>. %2064. #2044.
<ati-kOn>(M),,<hatiD-kon>(P),,<hatiD kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son''. |. Syn. <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. |<kOn>, <kOnOn> `child, son'. %12750. #12652.

<ati-rae>(KM),,<hati-rai>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife [K], mother's elder sister [M], ?? [P]''. %2104. #2084.

<hatir>(P),,<atir>(*),,<hati>(KP),,<ati>(KM) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), ~<ha:~thi>(B), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??. %12761. #12661.

<hatnOb>(P),,<atnOb>(*) {N} ``a timber ^tree, the ^silkworm tree''. *Kh.<ortono'>(D), Mu., Ho<hatana'>, ~<hatana'-daru>, Kh., Mu., Ho, Kh.<??>. %12771. #12671.

<hatuRi>(P),,<atuRi>(*) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hamar>. *Sa.<hAtAuRi>, H.<hAthORa>, ~<hOthORi>, B.<hatURI>, O.<hatURa>, ~<hatURI>. %12781. #12681.

<hauci->(P),,<auci->(KM),,<pauci->(*) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>. %12791. #12691.

<he->(P),,<e->(*) {?} ``?''. %12801. #12701.

<he>(*),,<e>(:),,<pe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(BD), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>. %12811. #12711.
<e-gOTa>(KMP),,<ei-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^three''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %9823. #9743.

<hele>(P1),,<ele>(*) {CONJ} ``^or''. *O.<??>. %12821. #12721.
<tebe hele>(P1) {CONJ} ``^or ^else''. |<tebe> `?'. %31563. #10033.

<hemRaD>(P),,<emRaD>(*) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <lOa>(KM). *Sa.<meT~he'd>, Mu.<meRe'd>, ~<meT~e'd>, Ho<me'D>. %12831. #12731.

<henDra>(P),,<enDra>(*) {??} ``??''. Cf. <hunDaria> `wolf'. %12841. #12741.

<hesab>(P),,<esab>(*) {N} ``wooden ^mortar''. =Kh.<sol>(BD) `wooden rice mortar fixed in the ground', MuH<seel>, MuN<sehel>. %12851. #12751.

<hiLO>(P),,<iLO>(*) {N} ``^side, ^edge, ^border of a rice field''. *Mu., Ho<aRi>, Sa.<aRe>, H.<aRA>. %12861. #12761.

<himimjim->(P),,<imimjim->(*),,<jimimjim-ki>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %12871. #12771.

<hinata>(P),,<inata>(*),,<pinata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. *H.<pina> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'. %12881. #12781.

<hinDa>(P),,<inDa>(*),,<piNDa>(M) {N} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>. %12891. #12791.

<hiNib>(P),,<iNib>(*) {?} ``?''. Cf. <bhenei>. %12901. #12801.

<hiriRa>(P),,<piriRa>(*),,<irira>(M) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'. %12911. #12811.

<hi~sO>(P),,<i~sa>(M) {N} ``^cruelty [M], ?? [P]''. *H.<hI~sa> `slaughter, murder, causing hurt', Sk.<hI~sa>; Sa.<hiGsA> `envious, mischievous'. %12921. #12821.

<hO~>(P),,<O~>(*) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. Cf. <hO~ gam-e>. *Kh.<ho>(A), ~<hoi>(A), ~<ha~>(A) `yes', Sa.<hAi>, ~<ha~>, ~<he~>, Mu.<he>, ~<he~e~>, So.<u'u:>, H., O.<ha~>; Sak.<hO~>, ~<huhu~>, Sa.<ho~> `also, too'. %12931. #12831.
<hO~ gam->(P) {V(-e)} ``??''. |<gam-> `to say'. %12940. #12840.

<hObOtO>(P),,<ObOtO>(*),,<pObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>. %12951. #12851.

<hOcO>(P),,<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K),,<pOchO>(*) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''. %12961. #12861.
<OcOlia>(K) {ADV} ``^backward''. %12970. #12870.
<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<-re>. %12980. #12880.
<hOcO-ta>(P) {N} ``^behind, ^afterwards, ^then, at ^last''. |. *$Pali<pAccha>, ~<pAcchAto>, Nep.<pAchI>, O.<pAche>?? `behind, after', ~<hOcO>, ~<pOchO> ??. %12990. #12890.

<hOjaG>(P),,<OjaG>(M) {N} ``^potato''. *Mu., Ho, H.<alu>, Mu.<pojo-daru>, ~<pOjOm-daru> `a small tree', Sa.<pojo> `a forest tree'. %13001. #12901.

<hoje->(P),,<Oji->(M) {VI} ``to ^stray, to be ^lost''. *O.<hOjI> `being lost', ~<hOjIba> `to lose'. %13011. #12911.

<hOLe>(P),,<Ole>(KM) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''. Cf. <Ole>, <OliOte> `ripe'. Syn. <amra>, <kae>, <kaet>. *Sa.<ul>, Mu., Bh., Ho<uli>, So.<uRa/-ul>, Gu.<ili>, Re.<li>. %13021. #12921.

<hOmOsi->(P), <OmOsi>(*):. %13031. #12931.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag> see <husi-> `to support'; <kuba kOnOn> `eldest son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13040. #12940.

<hOnsO>(K),,<ha~sa>(P),,<ha~sO>(P),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %13051. #12951.

<hOnTa>(P),,<OnTa>(MP) {N} ``^waist, ^hip''. Cf. <hOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<maeaG>, O.<OJTa>. %13061. #12961.

<hOrae->(P),,<pOre->(M) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>. %13071. #12971.

<hOren>(:),,<Oren>(*) {?} ``?''. %13081. #12981.

<hOren usO>(:) {?} ``?''. |<usO> `?'. %13090. #12990.
<hOren usO kOnteD>(P) {N} ``green ^pigeon''. |<kOnteD> `bird'. *$Ju.*<hOrel>; H.<hArIjalA>, ~<hArila>, B.<hOrIjalO>, Sk.<hArItalA>. %13100. #13000.

<hORiDag>(P),,<ORiDag>(*) {N} ``a ^decoction of the leaves of <haRa-daru> and <konea>, plus the bark of <sarjom-daru> and <hatana''. daru>'. *Ho<haRi'>, Mu.<haRa>, ~<haRa-da'>, cf. Mu.<haRa-daru> `a middle sized tree'. %13111. #13011.

<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*),,<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD), Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>; Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'. %13121. #13021.

<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'. %13131. #13031.

<hua->(P),,<ua->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^go [P]; to ^disappear, to ^vanish [M]''. Cf. <ca-na>. *Pa.<vaji-> `come', As., Kw.<vi'j->, Sa.<he'j->, Mu.<hiju'-> `to come', Kh.<Del bha-na>(P) `come on'. %13141. #13041.
<Den-a-hua->(P) {V} ``to ^come''. |. %8292. #8212.

<huaLi>(P),,<uaLi>(M),,<uaRi>(K) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P), <koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'. %13151. #13051.
<huaLi kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^son''. |<kOnOn> `son'. *$Ho<koa hon>. %13160. #13060.
<enTekeRei huaLi>(P) {N} ``(male?) ^child, ^infant''. |<enTekeRei>(P), <enTekeRei>(P) `id.'. %10303. #10223.
<sanO huaLi>(P) {??} ``??''. |<sanO> `small'. %13172. #13072.

<huci->(*),,<uci->(P),,<puci->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(BD) `to wipe', Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->. %13181. #13081.

<huja->(P),,<uja->(*); <puja>(MP) {V} ``to worship [P]''. {N} ``^worship, [KMP], ^festival [:], ^reverence, ^idol [P]''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>. %13191. #13091.

<hunDaria>(P),,<unDaria>(*) {N} ``^wolf, the Indian wolf''. *Kh.<hunDar>(B), ~<hu~Rar>(B), ??<hundra>, Sa.<huNDer>, ~<huNDer>, ~<huNDgAr>, H.<hU~DarA>; O.<hUNDa> `hyena'. %13201. #13101.

<hunja>(D), <unja>(*), <punja>(*)?:. %13211. #13111.
<hunja-mi>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cari>(LS4), <ganDa>(P), <ganDa-mi>(KM). |<-mi> `one'; *<punja> ??. *$Kh.<i?-phon>(D), So.<unji>. %13220. #13120.

<huODa>(P),,<uODa>(*) {?} ``?''. %13231. #13131.

<hupuRi->(P),,<upuLir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^blow''. Syn. <dOR->(P), <lapaTaG->(P) `to blow with a bellows', <peR->(K), <per->(M) `to blow a flute'. *Kh.<humper->(AB) `to blow [A], to gasp for breath [B]', ~<humsai->(AD) `to gasp, to breathe', ~<pe~Re'D>(AB) `a big fife', ~<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to play on a flute'. %13241. #13141.

<huReG>(K),,<uReG>(K),,<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>. %13251. #13151.

<hurui>(P), <urui>(*):. %13261. #13161.
<hurui karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *$H.<bamA>, ~<bami mechAli>, Ho<hurui haku>. %13270. #13170.

<husi->(P),,<usi->(*),,<pusi->(*) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>. %13281. #13181.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag> see <husi-> `to support'; <kuba kOnOn> `eldest son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13042. #12942.
<pusi~-a~>(M) {NKA} ``^adopted ^child''. |<-a~> `??'. *$?So.<pAsej> `child'. %233. #233.
<pusi~-a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |<jintu> `animal'. %243. #243.

<huTi keGra>(P),,<uTi keGra>(*),,<phuTi kegra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>. ??#. #13191.

<-i>(P) {SX} ``^participle; ^conjunctive, ^past''. E.g. <dhapaT-i> `running'. *O.<-I>, e.g.<dekh-I> `having seen'. %13291. #13201.

<-i>(P) {SX} ``^present indefinite''. %13301. #13211.

<i->(KMP) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^be, to ^exist''. Syn. <asi->. *Kh.<ai'j>(P)(P). %13311. #13221.

<-i> {SX(of N, ADJ)} ``^feminine''. Syn. <-Ni>, <-ni>. Cf. <-i> `adjective forming suffix'. *O.<-i>, Sk.<??>. %13321. #13231.
<ghoRi>(P) {N} ``^mare, ^female ^horse''. |<-i> fem. of <ghoRa> `horse' ; Kh., H.<ghoRi>, Sa.<ghuRi>, O.<ghoRI>. %13330. #13240.
<luki>(P) {N} ``^girl''. |<-i> fem. of <lukO> `man, person'. %13340. #13250.

<-i> {SX(of N, ADJ)} ``^adjective-forming suffix''. Cf. <-i> `feminine'. %13351. #13261.
<dusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. |<duso> `guilt'. %13360. #13270.
<dukhi>(P) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''. |<dukhO> `pain, suffering, trouble, sorrow'. *$H.<dUHkhi>. %13370. #13280.

<i~a>(K),,<Ja>(KP),,<iJa>(MP) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>. %13381. #13291.

<i~am>(K),,<Jam>(K),,<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P) {N} ``^blood''. |. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<eJam>(ABD), ~<eyam>(D), Sa.??<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam>. %13391. #13301.

<ibalaG>(M) {ADJ} ``^bare''. %13401. #13311.

<ica>(MP) {NB} ``^buttock''. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. %13411. #13321.

<icca>(K),,<icha>(P) {N} ``^desire''. {V} ``to desire, ^wish, ^will''. *H., Sk.<Iccha>, O.<Icha>. %13421. #13331.

<ic-taG>(M),,<ij-taG>(:),,<i-taG>(K) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<ij> `dung' & <-taG> `cow'. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i. %13431. #13341.

<idikOm>(P) {N} ``^hair^knot, ^coiffure as worn by women''. Syn. <luTuNi> `chignon'. *??<supi'D>, Mu.<supi'd>. %13441. #13351.

<ig->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^open_a_door, to ^enter''. *KJ*<y+g>, with KJ + becoming Kh. u and Ju. i, and y deleting before Ju. i; Kh.<iu'->(P), ~<iyu'-> `to open'. %13451. #13361.

<ij>(:) {N} ``^dung''. %13461. #13371.
<ij-taG>(:),,<ic-taG>(M),,<i-taG>(K) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<-taG> `cow'. *$Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i. ??ID %13470. #13380.

<ijgOr->(M) {VXN} ``to commit ^suicide''. %13491. #13391.

<ijiJ>(M),,<ijiG>(KP) {NB} ``^leg [KM], ^foot [P]''. Cf. NCF <-jiJ>, <-jiG> e.g. <oRaG-jiG-> `to hurry, to walk fast'. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG. %13501. #13401.
<DunDuRi ijiG>(P) {N} ``^heel''. |. *$Mu., Ho<inDika>, Ho<enDika>, So.<dAnuG-kudi-je:G-An>, ~<dAnuG-kul-je:G-en> ??. %13512. #13412.
<emOD-ijiG>(P),,<emOr-ijiG>(K) {N} ``lower ^leg [P], ^front of the ^leg [K]''. |<-moD>, <-mor> `joint'. *$So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'. %10192. #10112.
<gaDua-ijiG>(P) {N} ``^ankle''. |<gaDua> `leg ornament'. *$B.<payerO ga~TO> `ankle'. %10502. #10422.
<padO-ijiJ>(M) {NB} ``^foot''. |<padO> `foot'. %13522. #13422.

<iLO>(*),,<hiLO>(P) {N} ``^side, ^edge, ^border of a rice field''. *Mu., Ho<aRi>, Sa.<aRe>, H.<aRA>. %13531. #13431.

<imimjim->(*),,<himimjim->(P),,<jimimjim-ki>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %13541. #13441.

<imiti>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <inunJ>, <jemiti>. *O.<emOnte>, B.<emOnO>. %13551. #13451.

<inata>(*),,<hinata>(P),,<pinata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. *H.<pina> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'. %13561. #13461.

<inDa>(*),,<hinDa>(P),,<piNDa>(M) {N} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>. %13571. #13471.

<ini>(M) {PRON} ``^it''. *So., Go.<anin> `he, she, it', perh. *<a-ni-n>. %13581. #13481.

<iNi>(M),,<i~Ri~>(K),,<eNi>(P) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<jiri>(P), ~<y~eri>(P), ~<y~iri>(P), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'. %13591. #13491.

<iNib>(*),,<hiNib>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <bhenei>. %13601. #13501.

<iNibO>(M),,<i~Ri~bOi>(K) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's brother [K], wife's younger brother [M]''. %13611. #13511.

<inuniJ>(P) {ADV} ``^so, ^thus''. ??. %13621. #13521.

<-iJ>(P) {SX} ``^I, ^me, ^my??''. %13631. #13531.
<aiJ>(P),,<a~i>(K),,<aiG>(K),,<aJ>(M) {PRON} ``^I''. E.g. <aiJ-a> `my', <aiJ-je> `I (emph.)'. |<a-> `demonstrative', <-iJ> `me'. *$Kh.<iG>(P), ~<iJ>, Sa.<IJ>, Mu., Ho<aiG>, ~<-iG>, So.<JEn>, ~<-iJ>, Bahn.<iJ>. %13640. #13540.

<iJ>(M) {N} ``^gadfly''. %13651. #13551.

<iJa>(MP),,<i~a>(K),,<Ja>(KP) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>. %13661. #13561.
<aluG-iJa>(P) {N} ``^inner_^apartment''. |<alu>, <aluG> `inside'. %1092. #1082.

<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P),,<i~am>(K),,<Jam>(K) {N} ``^blood''. |. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<eJam>(ABD), ~<eyam>(D), Sa.??<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam>. %13671. #13571.

<iJcaraj->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <ciJcaRe-na>. *O.<chIncIba, Kh.<a'j->(AB), Sa.<are'j, AR~i'j>. %13681. #13581.

<io>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <jO>. *Sa.<io> `so, such, thus'. %13691. #13591.

<i~Oe->(K),,<jOe->(K),,<jO->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. |<i~Oe-> perh. *<JOe-> from <jO-ne>?. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>. %13701. #13601.

<jO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be ^visible, to come to ^know, [to ^learn]''. %13710. #13610.
?<jOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. ??#.

<i~Ri~>(K),,<eNi>(P),,<iNi>(M) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<jiri>(P), ~<y~eri>(P), ~<y~iri>(P), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'. %13721. #13621.

<i~Ri~bOi>(K),,<iNibO>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's brother [K], wife's younger brother [M]''. %13731. #13631.

<irira>(M),,<hiriRa>(P),,<piriRa>(*) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'. %13741. #13641.

<i~sa>(M),,<hi~sO>(P) {N} ``^cruelty [M], ?? [P]''. *H.<hI~sa> `slaughter, murder, causing hurt', Sk.<hI~sa>; Sa.<hiGsA> `envious, mischievous'. %13751. #13651.

<isin->(M) {VTC} ``to ^boil''. *Kh.<isin->(ABD), Sa., Mu.<isin-> `to cook', So.<Asin->; Mon<cIn> `cooked', Khm.<ch'In>. %13761. #13661.

<iskulu>(M) {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>. %13771. #13671.

<isO>(P) {N} ``the ^beam_of_a_^plough''. *Sa.<isi>, So.<insa>??, H.<isa>, O.<??-see Sora Dict.>, Sk.<iSa>, cf. Ho<esa'D> `plough-beam'. %13781. #13681.

<isOr>(P),,<isuAr>(P),,<issOrO>(K) {N} ``^god, ^lord, ^Shiva''. *Sa.<isor>, ~<isOr>, Mu.<isor>, Kh.<ponomosor>(P), H.<i$vArA>, O.<i$vOrO>, Sk.<i$vArA>. %13791. #13691.

<iTa>(M) {N} ``^brick''. %13801. #13701.
<aiDtia>(P) {N} ``^brick''. *$H.<i~Ta>, O.<ITa>, Sk.<ISTAka>, ~<AISTAka>. %13810. #13710.

<i-taG>(K),,<ic-taG>(M),,<ij-taG>(:) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<ij> `dung' & <-taG> `cow'. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i. %13821. #13721.

<iti>(KMP),,<itti>(K) {NB} ``^hand''. *Kh.<ti'>(ABD) `hand', Mu.<ti'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<ti>, Gu.<ti>, So.<si'i/-si>; Pal.<ti:>. %13831. #13731.
<DiO iti>(P),,<DiO-ti>(M) {ADJ} ``^right side''. |. {N} ``right ^hand''. |<DiO> `right'. %8842. #8762.
<gOnTi iti>(P),,<gunTi iti>(K),,<guNTi-ti>(M) {N} ``^elbow''. |<gOnTi> `joint'. %11582. #11492.
<kaDu iti>(P) {N} ``^wrist''. |<kaDu> `bracelet'. *$So.<kaddu-si>? with similar semantics. %13842. #13742.
<Olag-iti>(K),,<Olak-ti>(K) {N} ``^palm of ^hand''. |<Olag> `leaf'. *$So.<Ola-si> `the hand proper', lit. `leaf of the arm'. %13852. #13752.

<pOdumO-iti>(P) {N} ``^palm of the ^hand''. |<pOdumO> `sole of the foot'. *$Ho<ti: talka>. %13862. #13762.+<-ti>(:) {NCF of <iti>} ``^hand''. *Kh.<ti'>(ABD) `hand', Mu.<ti'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<ti>, Gu.<ti>, So.<si'i/-si>; Pal.<ti:>. ??#.

<DiO-ti>(M),,<DiO iti>(P) {ADJ} ``^right side''. |. {N} ``right ^hand''. |<DiO> `right'. %13872. #13772.

<guNTi-ti>(M),,<gunTi iti>(K),,<gOnTi iti>(P) {N} ``^elbow''. |<gOnTi> `joint'. %13882. #13782.

<guc-ti>(M) = <guj-ti->(:) {VIC} ``to ^wash the ^hands''. |<guj-> `to wash'. *$Kh.<gu'j-the->(P) `to wash the hands'. %13892. #13792.

<Olak-ti>(K),,<Olag-iti>(K) {N} ``^palm of ^hand''. |<Olag> `leaf'. *$So.<Ola-si> `the hand proper'. %13902. #13802.

<nuku-ti>(M) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<nOkhO> `nail'. %13912. #13812.

<sagec-ti>(M) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. |<sagi>(K) `left'. %13922. #13822.

<tati->(P) {V} ``to open palms to get something, to ^take_on_the_^palm''. |<taj(-e)> `to divide, distribute, share'. *$Sa.<ataG-> `to receive, stretch out', Mu., Ho<ataG-> `to receive on the palm, spread out something', cf. Sa.<taG-> `to pour out into', Sa.<tela-> `to accept, receive', Mu., Ho<tela-> `to spread out the hand to receive'. %13930. #13830.

<iti>(K) {N} ``^custard_apple (a ^fruit)''. %13941. #13841.

<itti>(K),,<iti>(K) {N} ``^hand''. See <iti>. %13951. #13851.

<itib>(KMP) {NB} ``^belly''. *?Kh.<meti'b->(ABD) `to be collected in one place, to gather', ~<kati'b->(ABD) `to gather, to meet, to collect', root ~<-ti'b>; cf. Pal.<kE:p> `to collect'; but cf. also ~<tib>(A) `part'. %13961. #13861.

<itib-bagi-seRe>(K) {N} ``^diarrhea (lit., ^bad ^belly)''. |. *$??. %13970. #13870.

<itip-kasu>(K) {N} ``^pain in the ^belly, ^stomach ^ache''. |<kasu> `pain'. %13982. #13882.+<-tib>(:) {NCF of <itib>(KMP)} ``^belly''. ??#.

<muLu-tib>(M),,<muR-tib>(P) {NB} ``^rectum [M], ^abdomen [P]''. |<mur->, <muLO> `root'. %13992. #13892.

<itOrO>(M) {ADV} ``^this ^year''. %14001. #13901.

<jaci->(M) {VTC} ``to ^offer''. %14011. #13911.

<jaDa>(P),,<sanO jaDa>(P) {N} ``??''. |<sanO> `little'. Cf. <bija> `the silk-cotton tree'. *Mu.<jaDa-bindi> `a small shrub'; Mu., Ho<edel>, ~<edel-daru> `the silk-cotton tree'. %14021. #13921.

<jag->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^uproot''. *??So.<er-j'e:d> `id.', ~<j'e:d-An> `root', Kh.<ju'D>(BD), H.<jARA>. %14031. #13931.

<jae->(P),,<jai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bite, to ^sting''. %14041. #13941.

<jak->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^weigh, to ^measure, to ^compare''. Syn. <ujOnO->(P). *H.<jokhAna> `measure, to measure', O.<jokhIba> `to unite, calculate'; Sa.<jokha> `measure, to measure', Mu., Ho<joka->. %14051. #13951.

<ab-jak->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <jak(-e)> `weigh')} ``to ^weigh, to ^compare''. |. %14060. #13962.

<jakOcte>(M) {PP} ``^until''. *?<jakoc-te>, ?<jakoj-te>. %14071. #13971.

<jaliG>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^high, ^tall''. {N} ``tall person [M]''. *Kh.<jhaloG>(BD), ~<jhalhOG>(P) `high, long', Mu., Ho<salaGgi> `id.', Sa.<jeleJ>, Mu., Ho<jiliG>, So.<jele:-n> `long', Mon<jAlIG> `length'. %14081. #13981.
<jaliG-a>(M) {PP} ``^up''. |. %143. #143.

<jaliGjeg->(M) {VIN} ``^to itch''. %14091. #13991.

<jalO>(KMP) {N} ``a ^net for catching fish or birds''. *Sa., Mu., Kh.<jal>(D), Ho<jalom>, So.<ja:la:-n>, H.<jalA>, O.<jalO>, Sk.<jalA>. %14101. #14001.

<jalua>(M) {N} ``^liar''. %14111. #14011.

<jambhirO>(P) {N} ``the name of various species of ^citron or ^lemon ^tree, and their ^fruit, Indian lime''. *Sa.<jAmbir>, Mu.<jambira>, Sad.<jAmbirA>, H.<jAmbhirA>, O.<jOmbhirO>, Sk.<jAmbirA>, ~<jAmbhirA>. %14121. #14021.

<jambu>(P) {N} ``a fruit ^tree''. *Kh.<kuda>(P), Ho<kuda>, Mu.<kuda-daru>, H.<jamUnA>, ~<jamA>, O.<jamU>, Sk.<jAmbUlA>, ~<jAmbU>, Kh.<jamun>. %14131. #14031.

<jan>(:) {??} ``??'. %14141. #14041.
<jan.jan->(K) {V} ``to ^cut_hair''. %14150. #14050.

<jan->(M) {VTC} ``to ^lick, to ^splash''. *So.<jal-> `to lick'. %14161. #14061.

<jani->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^know''. Cf. <jOnamOlna>. *H.<janena>, O.<jaNIba>. %14171. #14071.

<jan.jan->(K) {V} ``to ^cut_hair''. %14181. #14081.

<jaNO>(P) {N} ``^person, ^people''. *H.<jAnA>, O.<jANO>, Sk.<jAnA>. %14191. #14091.

<jaJjO>(P) {N} ``^cymbal''. *Ho<kortal>, O.<kOrOtaLo>, H.<kArAtalA>. %14201. #14101.

<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone, ^kernel; ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit''. Syn. <gOja>(P), <kesOrO>(P), <ukROm>(K). *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>. %14211. #14111.
<e-jaG>(M) {N} ``^seed''. |. %14222. #14122.
<e-jOG-DO>(K) {N} ``^seed or ^stone of a fruit''. |. %14232. #14132.

<jaONa>(M),,<ja~a~Ra>(K) {NK} ``^twin''. *O.<ja~aLa>(D). %14241. #14141.

<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K),,<jOroka>(K),,<jOrka>(M) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D). %14251. #14151.

<jaRO>(K) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. Syn. <losomo jora>. Cf. <jOrO>(KMP) `fever', <jOrua>(M) `sick person'. _#H.<jvArA>, O.<jvArA>, Sk.<jvArA>, Sa.<jar jar>, ~<jar jarao> `shivering'. %14261. #14161.

<jaRuNi>(P) {N} ``^sieve''. *Mu., Ho<cala>, H.<cAlAni>, ~<calA~ni>, O.<caLUNI>, Sk.<calAni>, Ju.<j->, ~<c->. %14271. #14171.

<jati>(M) {N} ``^caste''. %14281. #14181.
<jati-puO>(P) {NK} ``^kinsman, kinsmen''. |. *$Sa.<jet>, Mu., Kh.<jati>(AD) `family, class, caste', ~<jat>(P), H., O., Sk.<jatI> `birth, race, parentage, tribe, caste'; O.<pUO> `son'. %14290. #14190.

<jau>(P) {ADV} ``^also''. *Kh.<jo>(BD) `also, even', So.<ja:>. %14301. #14201.

<-je>(P) {SX} ``?''. %14311. #14211.

<jebe>(KP) {CONJ} ``^if, ^when''. Cf. <jemiti>. *Kh.<ja'b>(B) `when', Sa.<jab>, H.<jAbA>, B.<jObe> `when', O.<jebe> `if'. %14321. #14221.

<jeDa>(:). %14331. #14231.
<OmrutO jeDa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. |<OmrutO> `papaya'. %14342. #14242.

<jeg->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^mourn''. *Kh.<jekoDa'>(P), ~<je'guDa'> `hiccough'. %14351. #14251.
<je.jeg>(M) {N} ``^crying, ^weeping''. %14360. #14260.

<jela->(M) {VT} ``to ^finish''. %14371. #14271.

<jeele>(M) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>. %14381. #14281.

<jelejec-sOG>(M) {N} ``^soot''. |<-soG> NCF of <seGOn> `fire'; cf. <jetej> `eyesand'. %14391. #14291.

<jelemeG>(P) {N} ``^sweat''. |. {V} ``to sweat''. Syn. <grinDasOr>(K), <griG-Dak-sOr>(K). *Gu.<sile:G>, cf. O.<jhaLO> `sweat'. %14401. #14301.

<jemiti>(P),,<jemti>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <jeminmti>, <jiminiti>, <jebe>. *B.<y~emOnO> `as', O.<jAmOnntO>, Kh.<jeme>(P), Sa.<jemne> `as'. %14411. #14311.

<jena>(KP) {NEG} ``^not, ^no''. Cf. <na> `not'. *H.<ne>, O.<na>, Sk.<nA> `not'; <je->, cf. So.<Ijja:> `not, no, nothing'. %14421. #14321.

<jenOg>(KMP) {N} ``^broom''. Syn. <poNa> `a small broom'. |<j[en]og>, nom. of <jog->, cf. <jo.jog> VT `to sweep'. *Kh.<j[on]o'>(ABD) `broom', nom. of ~<jo'->(ABD) `to sweep', Sa., Mu., Ho<jono'>, So.<j[An]O/-jO> `broom', nom. of ~<jO-> `to sweep'. %14431. #14331.

<jeRae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^finish''. {N} ``^end''. *Kh.<jhaRi>(D), ~<jhaRia>(D) `all', Sa.<jhAR> `always', ~<jaRao> `exhausted', ~<jhaRa jhuRA> `fall down, all finished, make an end of'; Sre<jxh> `all'. %14441. #14341.

<jete->(M) {VTC} ``to ^win''. %14451. #14351.

<jetej>(M) {N} ``^eye-sand''. *Ju.<mOtej>(M) `nose; nasal mucus'; Kh.<jote>(ABD) `nasal mucus', cf. ~<te'D-> `to throw snot from the nose'. %14461. #14361.

<jetesTO>(K) {ADJ} ``^enough, ^sufficient''. *O.<jOthesThO>(D). %14471. #14371.

<ji->(P) {PRON} ``^relative pronoun: ^who, ^which, ^that (relative)''. *Sa.<je> `whoever, whatever', B., O.<y~e>, O.<y~eU~>, H.<jo>, Sk.<jA>, ~<jiatE>. %14481. #14381.

<jiasuNi>(M) {N} ``^married woman''. %14491. #14391.

<jib->(MP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^touch''. *So.<ja:b->, Ku.<sabu->, Sa.<capo->, Sem.<ce:p> `to catch'. %14501. #14401.

<jibOn>(P),,<jibOnO>(K) {N} ``^life, ^soul''. *H.<jivAnA> `life, existence', O.<jibOnO>, Sk.<jivAnA>; Kh.<jiom>(AD), Sa.<jib>, ~<jibA>, ~<jiOn>, Mu.<jiu>, Ho<jibon>, So.<je'e>. %14511. #14411.

<jilimilae->(M) {VIC} ``^to blink''. %14521. #14421.

<jilinjeG->(K) {V} ``^to itch''. Syn. <gergen->(P), <geD.geD->. %14531. #14431.

<jilOD>(M),,<jilOr>(K) {ADJ} ``^long''. %14541. #14441.

<jiluG>(M) {ADJ} ``^deep''. Syn.<basOrO>, <dOrO>. %14551. #14451.

<jim->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^eat (fruits, meat, etc.)''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<jom->, So.<jum->, Ku, Kw.<jom->, Re.<sum->, ~<so:m-> `to eat'. %14561. #14461.

<jimimjim-ki>(P),,<himimjim->(P),,<imimjim->(*) {?} ``?''. %14571. #14471.

<jini>(P) {N} ``a thin, long, light-green flying ^bug or ^insect''. *Sa.<caja>, Mu.<caea>, ~<cae~a>, cOe~a>, Ho<caja>. %14581. #14481.
<jini karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. %14590. #14490.

<jinisO>(K),,<ginisO>(K) {N} ``^thing''. %14601. #14501.

<jiNTi->(M) {VTC} ``^to spill''. %14611. #14511.
<Dag-jinTi->(K) {V} ``to ^sprinkle ^water''. |<Dag> `water'. %14622. #14522.

<jintu>(M),,<jOntu>(MP) {N} ``^cattle, ^animal''. Cf. <jit-jOntu>, <jOnuarO>. *Kh.<jontu>, ~<jantu>(D), B., O.<jOntU>, H.<jAntU>, Sk.<jAntU>. %14631. #14531.

<pusi~-a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |<pusi~-a~> from <pusi->(:) `to adopt'. %244. #244.
<nONO jintu>(M) {N} ``^wild ^animal''. |<noNo> `??'. %14642. #14542.

<-jiJ>(:),,<-jiG>(:) {NCF of <ijiJ>(K), <ijiG>(MP)} ``^leg''. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG. %14651. #14551.
<DuNDuLi-jiJ>(M),,<DunDuRi ijiG>(P) {NB} ``^heel''. |<DunDuLi> `??'. *$Mu., Ho<inDika>, Ho<enDika>, So.<dAnuG-kudi-je:G-An>, ~<dAnuG-kul-je:G-en> ??. %9622. #9542.
<Da-jiG->(K) {V} ``to ^move, as an ant, etc.''. |. %14662. #14562.
<ki-jiG->(M) {VTC} ``to ^step_on''. |. %14672. #14572.
<oRaG-jiG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^hurry, to ^walk_^fast''. |. *$H.<kAdAmA bARhana> `to walk fast'. %14682. #14582.
<ra-jiG->(K) {V} ``to ^walk''. |. %14692. #14592.

<jiJjari>(P) {N} ``various kinds of cultivated food ^grain''. *Sa.<ja~Jjir> `a small tree'. %14701. #14601.

<jiG->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^ask (a question)''. *Kh.<juG->(ABD); So.<jiG.jiG->, ~<jiG.jiG-bo'j-> `to ask for a woman', ~<opuG->, ~<oppuG->, ~<appuG->, ~<apuG-> `to tell, to ask' ??So. %14711. #14611.

<-jiJ>(:),,<-jiG>(:) {NCF of <ijiJ>(K), <ijiG>(MP)} ``^leg''. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG. %14721. #14621.
<DuNDuLi-jiJ>(M),,<DunDuRi ijiG>(P) {N} ``^heel''. |<DuNDuLi> `??'. *$Mu., Ho<inDika>, Ho<enDika>, So.<dAnuG-kudi-je:G-An>, ~<dAnuG-kul-je:G-en> ??. %14732. #14632.
<Da-jiG->(K) {V} ``to ^move, as an ant, etc.''. |. %14663. #14563.
<ki-jiG->(M) {VTC} ``to ^step_on''. |. Cf. <kig>(K), <kij->(J) `to dance'. %14673. #14573.
<oRaG-jiG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^hurry, to ^walk_^fast''. |. *$H.<kAdAmA bARhana> `to walk fast'. %14683. #14583.
<ra-jiG->(K) {V} ``to ^walk''. |. %14693. #14593.

<jiGe>(P),,<jiGLae>(M) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Kh.<jiGrai>(ABD), Sa.<jhi~k>, Mu., Ho<jiki>, Bh.<jik>, So.<kAn-je:G-An>. %14741. #14641.

<jirum>(P) {N} ``small thin bamboo ^pin used in sewing up leaves''. *Mu., Ho<cari'>. %14751. #14651.

<jiu>(P) {?} ``?''. Syn. <jibOn>. *Sa. MuN<jiu>, MuH<jii>, Kh.<jiom>(AD) `soul, spirit', H.<ji, hiU, jivA>, Sk.<jivA>. %14761. #14661.

<jiuG>(P) {N} ``^straw''. *Kh.<jeuG>(P), KhDr.<jepu~'D>, Khm.<cO~pxG>,Ju.<jiuG>, ~<jihuG>, ~<jepuG>. %14771. #14671.

<jO->(MP),,<jOe>(K),,<i~Oe->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>. %14781. #14681.

<jO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be ^visible, to come to ^know, [to ^learn]''. %14790. #14690.
?<jOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. ??#.

<jO>(P),,<jo>(P),,<jOu>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <ji>. %14801. #14701.

<jO>(P) {CONJ} ``^conjunctive ^participle''. %14811. #14711.

<joare-ku->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^salute, to ^greet''. |<juaro> `salute'. *Kh.<joar->(D), Sa.<johar> `salutation, greeting, to greet, salute', H.<joharA> `obeisance, salutation'. %14821. #14721.

<jObOrOdOs->(M) {VTN} ``to ^rape''. !Phonotactics?. %14831. #14731.

<jObra>(M) {N} ``^moss''. %14841. #14741.

<jOg->(:) {??} ``??''. %14851. #14751.
<jOg.jOg->(K),,<jO.jOg->(M) {VT} ``to ^sweep''. *$Kh. <jog->? `to sweep', So. <jO->. %14860. #14760.
<jenOg>(KMP) {N} ``^broom''. Syn. <poNa> `a small broom'. |<j[en]og>, nom. of <jog-> `to sweep'. *$Kh.<j[on]o'>(ABD) `broom', nom. of ~<jo'->(ABD) `to sweep', Sa., Mu., Ho<jono'>, So.<j[An]O/-jO> `broom', nom. of ~<jO-> `to sweep'. %14870. #14770.

<jOg->(:) {??} ``??''. %14881. #14781.
<jOg.jOg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bundle, to ^bale, to make a large rice-bale containing at least twelve mounds of paddy''. Cf. <jak-e>. *$Mu., Ho<bandi->, O.<jokhIba> `to unite'. %14890. #14790.

<jOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. |<jO-> `to see'. *So.<gij-> `to see'. %14901. #14801.

<jOg.jOg->(K),,<jO.jOg->(M) {VT} ``to ^sweep''. *Kh. <jo'->, So. <jO->. %14911. #14811.
<jenOg>(KMP) {N} ``^broom''. Syn. <poNa> `a small broom'. |<j[en]og>, nom. of <jog-> `to sweep'. *$Kh.<j[on]o'>(ABD) `broom', nom. of ~<jo'->(ABD) `to sweep', Sa., Mu., Ho<jono'>, So.<j[An]O/-jO> `broom', nom. of ~<jO-> `to sweep'. %14920. #14820.

<jOg.jOg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bundle, to ^bale, to make a large rice-bale containing at least twelve mounds of paddy''. Cf. <jak-e>. *Mu., Ho<bandi->, O.<jokhIba> `to unite'. %14931. #14831.

<jOgOLa>(M) {N} ``^argument''. %14941. #14841.

<jOe>(K),,<i~Oe->(K),,<jO->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>. %14951. #14851.
<jO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be ^visible, to come to ^know, [to ^learn]''. %14960. #14860.
?<jOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. ??#.

<jOisTO>(K) {N} ``^May-^June''. %14971. #14871.

<jO.jOg->(M),,<jOg.jOg->(K) {VT} ``to ^sweep''. *So.<jO->. %14981. #14881.
<j[en]Og>(KM) {N} ``^broom''. *$Nom. with infix <[Vn]> of <jOg->(:) `to sweep'; So.<j[An]O>. %14992. #14892.

<jOLe>(M) {IO} ``to ^fall off''. %15001. #14901.

<jOlO>(M) {N} ``^friend''. %15011. #14911.

<jOlO>(M) {N} ``^bushy ^forest''. %15021. #14921.

<jOlOm>(M) {ADJ} ``^smooth''. %15031. #14931.

<jOnmO->,,<jOnOmO->(P) {V(-e)} ``to be ^born''. *Kh.<jonom->(D) `to be born, birth', ~<jOrme->(ABD) `to be born', cf. ~<jorom->(D) `to fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)', Mu.<janam->, Sa.<janam->, ~<jOnOm->, H.<jAnmA>, O.<jOnmO>, Sk.<jAnmA>. %15041. #14941.
<jOnmO>(K),,<jOnOmi>(P2) {N} ``^birth''. Phonology: syncope. %15050. #14950.

<jOntu>(MP),,<jintu>(M) {N} ``^cattle, ^animal''. Syn. <jOnuarO>. Cf. <jit-jOntu>. *Kh.<jontu>(D), ~<jantu>(D), B., O.<jOntU>, H.<jAntU>, Sk.<jAntU>. %15061. #14961.
<pusi~-a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |<pusi~-a~> from <pusi->(:) `to adopt'. %245. #245.
<nONO jintu>(M) {N} ``^wild ^animal''. |<noNo> `??'. %14643. #14543.

<jOnuarO>(P) {N} ``^animal''. Syn. <jOntu>, <jintu>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<janwar>, P.H.<janAvarA>. %15071. #14971.

<jOGgo>(P) {N} ``^shank, ^thigh''. Cf. <jaG>, <ijiG>. *H.<ja~ghA>, O.<jOGghO>, Sk.<jAGgha> `leg from knee to ankle', cf. Sa., Mu.<jaGga> `foot, leg'. %15081. #14981.

<jOGgOlia>(P) {ADJ} ``belonging to the ^forest''. *Sa.<joGgol>, H.<jA~gAlA>; Sk.<jaGgAlA> `desert', H.<jA~gAli> `savage, wild'. %15091. #14991.
<jOGgolia lukO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. |. Syn. <bONO mONusO>. |<lukO> `man, person'. %15102. #15002.

<jOGkO>(KMP) {N} ``^leech''. *Kh.<joGko>(P) `id.', Sa.<jo~k>, H.<jo~kA>, Bi.<jo~ki>, O.<jo~kO>. %15111. #15011.

<jOOte>(M) {ADJ} ``^empty''. %15121. #15021.

<joRa>(P),,<juRa>(:) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''. {V} ``to ^join''. *Kh.<joRa>(D) `pair, couple', Sa., Mu., H.<joRa>, O.<yURI>; Kh.<joRe->(BD), ~<jore->(B), ~<joRay->(D) `to join, to pair', Sa.<joRao>, So.<jUdi:->, H.<joRAna>, O.<joRIba> `to join'. %15131. #15031.
<joRa-miJ>(P),,<juRa-mi>(M) {N} ``^couple, ^two''. |<-miJ> `one'. *$O.<joRIe> `two'. %15140. #15040.

<jOre->(M),,<jORO->(P),,<jhOrO>(K) {VTN} ``to ^drip, to ^drop, to ^leak''. {N} ``^fountain''. *Kh.<jorel-Da'>(D), ~<jOrOl-Da'>(D) `projecting part of a roof, eaves', Sa, Mu., Ho<joro-> `to leak'. %15151. #15051.
<jOrO-Na>(M) {N} ``^spring (water)''. |<-Na> `nom.??'. %15162. #15062.
?<jOrO-pOTa>(M) {N} ``^swamp''. |<pOTa> `?'. ??#.

<jOrka>(M),,<jOrOka>(K),,<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D). %15171. #15071.

<jOrO>(KMP) {N} ``^fever''. Cf. <jaRO>(K) `a cold'. *H.<jvArA>, O.<jvArA>, Sk.<jvArA>, Sa.<jar jar>, ~<jar jarao> `shivering'. %15181. #15081.
<lOsOmO jOrO>(M) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. |. Syn. <jaRO>(K). |<jOrO>(KMP) `fever'. %15190. #15092.
?<jOrua>(M) {N} ``^sick person''. ??#.

<jOre->(M),,<jORO->(P),,<jhOrO>(K) {VTN} ``to ^drip, to ^drop, to ^leak''. {N} ``^fountain''. *Kh.<jorel-Da'>(D), ~<jOrOl-Da'>(D) `projecting part of a roof, eaves', Sa, Mu., Ho<joro-> `to leak'. %15201. #15101.
<jOrO-Na>(M) {N} ``^spring (water)''. |<-Na> `nom.??'. %15163. #15063.
?<jOrO-pOTa>(M) {N} ``^swamp''. |<poTa> `?'. ??#.

<jOrOka>(K),,<jOrka>(M),,<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D). %15211. #15111.

<jOrua>(M) {N} ``^sick person''. Cf. <jOrO>(KMP) `fever'. %15221. #15121.

<jOte>(P) {N} ``nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. {V} ``to ^blow one's ^nose''. *Kh.<jote>(ABD) `nasal mucus', cf. ~<te'D->(AB) `to throw snot from one's nose'. %15231. #15131.

<jOte>(K),,<jOtte>(K) {NEG} ``^no, ^absent''. %15241. #15141.

<jOTO>(P) {N} ``^axis, ^axle''. =Mu.<niGgha>, Ho<niGga>, Sa.<niGghA>. %15251. #15151.

<juaLi>(M) {N} ``^yoke''. Syn. <silub>. %15261. #15161.

<juaNi>(MP),,<juaRi>(P) {N} ``^maize; Indian ^corn''. *Sa.<joNDra>, Mu.<jonDra>, Sad.<jonlA>, B.<jOnarO>, H.<joarA>, ~<jAvara>; H.<jUarA> `millet'. %15271. #15171.

<juaG>(P) {N} ``Juang, ^man (Da.)''. %15291. #15181.
<juaG-Dae>(KM),,<juaG-Dai>(P) {N} ``^woman''. |. %7573. #7503.
<juaG piRhO>(P2) {N} ``^Juang Pirh of Keonjhar''. |<piRhO> `?'. %15300. #15190.

<juaRi>(P),,<juaNi>(MP) {N} ``^maize; Indian ^corn''. *Sa.<joNDra>, Mu.<jonDra>, Sad.<jonlA>, B.<jOnarO>, H.<joarA>, ~<jAvara>; H.<jUarA> `millet'. %15311. #15201.

<juarO>(M) {N} ``^salute''. %15321. #15211.
<jOarO>(P) {??} ``??''. %15331. #15221.

<joare-ku->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^salute, to ^greet''. |. *$Kh.<joar->(D), Sa.<johar> `salutation, greeting, to greet, salute', H.<joharA> `obeisance, salutation'. %14822. #14722.

<juddO>(K),,<judO>(M) {N} ``^fight, ^war''. %15341. #15231.

<jugia>(P),,<jugiO>(P) {ADJ} ``^worthy, ^suitable, ^fit''. *O.<y~ogyO>, H.<yogyA>, Sk.<yogyA>. %15351. #15241.

<juiG>(M) {N} ``^straw''. %15361. #15251.

<juLag>(M),,<juRag>(P) {N} ``^thorn''. Cf. <juLag>(P) `acacia tree'. *Kh.<jura'>(ABD), Gu.<gurra:yi>, Mon<jAlA>, Tembi<ja:lak>. %15371. #15261.

<juLag>(P) {N} ``^acacia ^tree, the ^Babul''. Cf. <juLag>(M), <juRag>(P) `thorn'. *Ho<bagur>, H.<bAbulA>. %15381. #15271.

<julag julag karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |. Cf. <naLO karOG>, <juLag>. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<daDua'D haku>, H.<poTha mAchAli>, Mu.<poTha hai>, ~<poTha haku> `general term for any kind of large fish of the same general form and color as the little cirpi, a small silvery fish', Sa.??<puThi>, H.<po~Thi>. %15391. #15281.

<juli->(M) {VIC} ``to ^hang_up, to ^swing''. {VI} ``to ^copulate''. %15401. #15291.

<juLi>(P) {N} ``the ^pipal ^tree or ^Bo tree; this name is given to a number of tree s of the Ficus family''. =Mu., Ho, Sa.<hesa'>, Kh.<konor>(D), H.<pipAlA>. %15411. #15301.
<pacri juLi>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fig ^tree''. |<pacri> `??'. *$Sa.<pecri> `an outside wall, enclosure', Mu.<pacri> `wall', H.<pracire>. %15422. #15312.

<jun->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^sew''. *So.<jul->(R), ~<jul.jul->(R) `to string as beads'. %15431. #15321.

<juni>(MP) {N} ``a certain kind of ^vegetable''. *Ho<juni>, Sa.<jhiGgi>, Sad., H.<jhi~gi>, Sa.<jhiGgA>, Mu.<jhiGga>, ~<jiGga>, Sad.<jhIGga>. %15441. #15331.

<junTa>(KMP),,<juGTa>(P) {N} ``^hair (on the head [M])''. *H.<juTA>, O.<jOTa> `matted hair'. %15451. #15341.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<asi-mOr> `eyelid'. %1804. #1784.
<bOccerO junTa>(K) {N} ``^gray ^hair''. |<bOccerO> `?'. %4452. #4412.

<juprO>(M) {N} ``^drizzle''. |. Cf. <juRia-kaRO>(K) `rainy season'. %15461. #15351.

<juRag>(P),,<juLag>(M) {N} ``^thorn''. Cf. <juLag>(P) `acacia tree'. *Kh.<jura'>(ABD) `thorn', Gu.<gurra:yi>; Mon<jAlA>, Tembi<ja:lak>. %15471. #15361.

<juRa>(:),,<joRa>(P) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''. {V} ``to ^join''. *Kh.<joRa>(D) `pair, couple', Sa., Mu., H.<joRa>, O.<yURI>; Kh.<joRe->(BD), ~<jore->(B), ~<joRay->(D) `to join, to pair', Sa.<joRao>, So.<jUdi:->, H.<joRAna>, O.<joRIba> `to join'. %15481. #15371.

<juRa-mi>(M),,<joRa-miJ>(P) {N} ``^couple, ^two''. |<-miJ> `one'. *$O.<joRIe> `two'. %15490. #15380.

<juri->(M) {VTC} ``to ^long for''. %15501. #15391.

<jhuRi>(K) {N} ``^storm''. %15511. #15401.
<jhuRi mare->(K) {V} ``to ^storm''. |<mare-> ?. %15520. #15410.
?<juRia-kaRO>(K) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |. ??#.
?<juprO>(M) {N} ``^drizzle''. ??#.

<juta>(KP),,<jutamo>(P) {N} ``^shoe''. *Kh.<juta>(B), Mu., H.<juta>, Sa.<jutA>, Ho<jutam>, O.<jUta>, ~<y~ota>. %15531. #15421.

<ka>(M) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. Cf. <-kaD> ??. %15541. #15431.

<ka->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^wither, to ^fade''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<goso->. Cf. <kOsOr->. *Kh.<kosor->(ABD) `to dry', So.<AsAr> `dry'. %15551. #15441.

<kabra>(MP) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. {N} ``white ^spots on the body''. Cf. <kaLiarai>. *Sa., Ho<kabra>, Mu.<kabar>, H.<kAbAra>. %15561. #15451.

<kac>(K),,<kacO>(M) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Kh.<ka:~c>(B), H.<??>. %15571. #15461.

<kaceRi>(P) {N} ``the common ^lizard''. *Ho<kacai>, Sa.<kakRa>, Mon<gAcAk>, ?? Nic.<kAlok-cia:kA>. %15581. #15471.

<kacO>(M),,<kac>(K) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Kh.<ka:~c>(B), H.<??>. %15591. #15481.

<kaco>(P) {N} ``^lampblack (used as a ^collyrium)''. *Sa.<kajal>, ~<kajar>, Mu.<kajar>, Ho<kajor>, H.<kajAlA>, O.<kOjjOLO>, Sk.<kAjjAlA>. %15601. #15491.

<-kaD>(:) {NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaLaD>(M)} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, So.<k+nad/kad>; O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. <karOG> `fish', Kh.<kaDoG>, So.<Oyo:-n>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>. %15611. #15501.
<tutu-kaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. |. %15622. #15512.
<kaLa-tutu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. |. %15632. #15522.
?<salukaD>(P) {N} ``^water^lily, ^lotus''. *$Mu.<saluka-baha>, ~<saluki'd-baha>, Ho<salukaq>, cf. Sa.<sAluk baha> `a certain shrub with red flowers', B.<salukO> `red water-lily'. ??#.

<-kaD> {??} ``??''. *Kh.<kinkar>(ABD) `mother-in-law'. %15641. #15531.
<aji-kaD>(MP) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's elder sister''. |. %792. #792.
<kuJ-kaD>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. |. %15652. #15542.

<-kaD>(:) {??} ``??''. %15661. #15551.

<bubu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^foam''. |. Cf. <-kaD>. *$So.<bubu>? `bubble'. %5472. #5422.
<buituG-kaD>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. |. Cf. <-kaD>. %4364. #4324.
<lakaD->(P) {V} ``to ^cough, to ^pant''. Cf. <kuO>. *$Sa.<lakar lakar> `gaping, panting, exhausted, to hang out the tongue (dogs)'. %15670. #15560.
<OTec-kaD>(M) {N} ``^pus''. |. %15682. #15572.

<kada>(P) {N} ``^refuse remaining after ^mahua flower has been pressed, ^sediment at the bottom of a vessel''. *MuN<kada>, ~<kada-mada>, MuH<garda>, ~<garda-marda>, Sad.<kodromodro>. %15691. #15581.
?<kadOGO>(P) {N} ``^mud, ^dirt''. *$Kh.<koDil>(ABD), ~<koTe'>(D) `dirty', So.<adil-An>, Pal.<kado:>, ~<hnO:G>, Mon<khArg~>, cf. O.<kadUO> `mud', H.<kado>. ??#.

<-kaD>(:). %15701. #15591.
<aji-kaD>(MP) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's elder sister''. |<aji> `elder sister'. %793. #793.

<kaDa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^escort''. {VTN} ``to ^lead''. %15711. #15601.

<kaDu>(MP),,<kODu>(:) {N} ``^bracelet, ^wristlet, ^bangle''. Cf. <gaDua>. *So.<kaddu:-n>, Kh.<karam>(D), ~<kaRam>(AB) `wrist [D], bracelet [ABD]', H.<kARa> `bangle', O.<kORa>, Guj.<kADU~>, cf. Kh.<kaDu'-> `to embrace'. %15721. #15611.
<kaDu iti>(P) {N} ``^wrist''. |<iti> `hand'. *$So.<kaddu-si>. %13843. #13743.
<kODu maLi>(M) {N} ``^ornaments, lit. ^bracelet (and) ^necklace''. |<maLi> `necklace'. %15732. #15622.

<kag>(:) {NCF of <kakag>(MP), <kakkad>(K)} ``^bow''. %15741. #15631.
<ka.kag>(MP),,<kakkad>(K),,<kakkar>(K) {N} ``^bow''. *$Kh.<ka'>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho Pal.<a'>. %15750. #15640.
<buNi-kag>(P),,<buLiG-kag>(M) {N} ``^bow^string''. |. *$Mu., Ho<hatoal>, ?? Sa.<buRiuG-> `to slip off, glide out', ~<buRiu'd mante> `gliding, slipping off'. %6052. #6002.

<kagOjO>(KMP) {N} ``^paper''. *Sa.<kagoj>, ~<kagaj>, Mu.<kagaj>, P.H.<kagAzA>, O.<kagOjO>. %15761. #15651.

<kae>(D),,<kaet>(D) {N} ``^mango''. Syn. <hOLe>(P), <Ole>(KM), <amra>(P). %15771. #15661.

<kai>(M),,<kaii>(P) {N} ``the common large tree ^ant''. *Kh.<kai>(A), ~<ka~i>(B) `red ant on trees', Sa.<hao>, Mu.<hau>, ~<hao-mui'j>; Nic.<ka:h0A> `ant, large red stinging species', So.<Abu/-bu>? `a species of red ant'. %15781. #15671.

<kaj>(:) {??} ``??''. %15791. #15681.
<ka.kaj->(M) {VT} ``to ^un^tie''. !In stories, (obsolete) to cook rice (DS). %15800. #15690.

<kajdOG>(M) {N} ``^mud''. Syn. <puTO>(M), <lOTO>(K), <lOTOb>(M). %15811. #15701.

<khajiri>(:),,<kajiri>(:),,<khijri>(:),,<kijri>(P) {N} ``the nearly stemless ^date ^tree''. *Sa.<kitA>, Mu., Ho<kita>; H.<khAjurA>, O.<khOjUrI>, Sk.<khArjurA>. %15821. #15711.

<kajiri mamaD>(M),,<khijri marmar>(P) {N} ``^scorpion [P], ^centipede [M]''. |<marmar>, <mamaD> `scorpion'. *$Sa.<kidiJ> `scorpion', Ku.<kidiG>. %15832. #15722.

<kaka>(KP),,<kakai>(K),,<ka>(K) {NK} ``^elder ^brother [PK], ^cousin: father's elder brother's son, mother's brother's son (younger than speaker); ^brother-in-law: husband's elder sister's husband''. !<ka> term of address. *So.<ka:kU:-n> `an elder brother, a courteous form of addressing a man', Kh.<kaka>(ABD), ~<ka:ka>(AB) `paternal uncle, father's younger brother, mother's' sister's husband, Sa., Mu., Ho<kaka> `father's younger brother', Gu.<ko:ko:> `uncle'; H.<kaka> `paternal uncle, elder brother', B.<kaka kakI>, O.<kaka kakaI> `father's younger brother and his wife'. %15841. #15731.

<ka.kag>(MP),,<kakkad>(K),,<kakkar>(K) {N} ``^bow''. *Kh.<ka'>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Pal.<a'>. %15851. #15741.

<kakai>(K),,<ka>(K),,<kaka>(K) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. See <kaka>. %15861. #15751.

<ka.kaj->(M) {VT} ``to ^un^tie''. !In stories, (obsolete) to cook rice ?? (DS). |<ka'j-> `to untie'. %15871. #15761.

<kakkar>(K),,<kakkad>(K) {N} ``^bow''. See <kakag>. %15881. #15771.

<kakO>(M) {NB} ``^armpit''. %15891. #15781.

<kakOrO>(MP) {N} ``^dew''. {ADJ} `` ^cold''. *O.<kakOrO>P, L.<kAkkAr> `ice', Sk.<kArkArA> `hard, firm'. %15901. #15791.

<kala>(MP) {ADJ} ``^deaf''. {N} ``a deaf-^mute''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<kala>, So.<kalla:-n>, O.<dalO>. %15911. #15801.

<kaLaD>(M),,<kaRaD>(P),,<kaRar>(K) {N} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutukaD>. %15921. #15811.
<kaLa-samOGgO>(M) {N} ``^lizard''. |. %15932. #15822.
<kaLa-tutu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. |. %15633. #15523.+<-kaD>(:) {NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaLaD>(M)} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, So.<k+nad/kad>; O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutu-kaD>; cf. <karOG> `fish', Kh.<kaDoG>, So.<Oyo:-n>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>. ??#.
<tutu-kaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. |. %15623. #15513.
<kaLa-tutu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. |. *$With both <kaLaD> and <-kaD>. %15634. #15524.
?<salukaD>(P) {N} ``^water^lily, ^lotus''. *$Mu.<saluka-baha>, ~<saluki'd-baha>, Ho<salukaq>, cf. Sa.<sAluk baha> `a certain shrub with red flowers', B.<salukO> `red water-lily'. ??#.

<kali>(P) {N} ``^ink''. *Sa.<kAli>, H., O.<kali>. %15941. #15831.

<kaRi>(K) {N} ``^tattoo''. *$Kh<khoda>(B) `tattoo, to tattoo'. %15950. #15840.

<kaLia>(M) {N} ``^cigar''. %15961. #15851.

<kaLia>(MP),,<kaRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^black; ^dirty''. *Sad.<kArIya>, H.<kala>, O.<kOLa>, Sk.<kalA>. %15971. #15861.
<kaLia-rai>(P) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |. %15980. #15870.
<kaLia-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^pupil (of ^eye)''. |<-moD> `eye'. %10173. #10093.

<kalOb>(M) {N} ``^bark of tree''. Syn. <altra>. *Kh.<kalo'b>(ABD). %15991. #15881.

<kaLuG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^urinate''. %16001. #15891.
<kaLuG-tOD>(M),,<kaLuG-TO>(P) {N} ``^urine''. |. Cf. <kariG>(K) `id.'. *$So.<AJum/-Jum>, Mon<knA~>, Pal.<hJu:m>, Pang.<kAnom>, ~<kaLUG> ??. %16010. #15900.

<kam->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pick (fruit)''. %16021. #15911.

<kamai>(K),,<kamOe>(K),,<kamOj>(MP) {N} ``black ^ant''. *Kh.<mu'jDa'>(P), Sa., Mu.<mu'j>, MuH, Ho<mu'i>, So.<muida:-n>, Mon<khAmot>. %16031. #15921.

<kamar>(P) {N} ``^blacksmith''. *Sa., Mu.<kamar>, Sad.<kAmAr>, B.<kamarO>, O.<kOmarA>; cf. Ju.<kamar saRe>, ~<kOjOG>. %16041. #15931.
<kamar saRe>(P) {N} ``blacksmith's shop''. |<saRe> `shop'. %16050. #15940.

<kamNa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bore (a hole)''. %16061. #15951.

<kamOj>(MP),,<kamOe>(K),,<kamai>(K) {N} ``black ^ant''. *Kh.<mu'jDa'>(P), Sa., Mu.<mu'j>, MuH, Ho<mu'i>, So.<muida:-n>, Mon<khAmot>. %16071. #15961.

<kamu> {?} ``?''. *Kh.<kamu>(BD) `work, to work', Mu.<kami>, Sa.<kAmi>; H.<kame> `task, work, action'. %16081. #15971.
<kamu-lOg>(M),,<kamu-lOk>(K),,<kamu-lO>(KP) {NK} ``^man, ^male, ^husband, ^lord''. |<lOk>, <lOkO> `man, person'. %16090. #15980.

<kan->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^clean_(rice)''. %16101. #15991.

<kana->(P) {?} ``?''. *Kh.<-kan>(DP) `verbal suffix, expressing intensity'. %16111. #16001.
<kana-lekhe>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <kana->, <lekhe>. %16120. #16010.

<kaNa>(DP),,<kana>(K) {ADJ} ``^blind, blind in one eye''. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<kaR~a>,Ho<kaNa>, H.<kana>, B.<kaNa>, O.<kONa>, Sk.<kaNA>. %16131. #16021.

<kaNa>(M) {N} ``^hole''. %16141. #16031.

<kaNa>(P),,<kaNO>(P) {?} ``?''. %16151. #16041.

<kana-DubgaD>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <Dubgar>, <kana->. %16161. #16051.

^T2<kana-lekhe>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <kana->, <lekhe>. %16122. #16012.

<kanaRum>(P) {N} ``^cover, ^lid; ^mallet, wooden ^pestle''. *?Nom. with <[Vn]> of a verb *<kaRum->; Sa.<hanAru'b>, Mu., Ho<hanaru'b>, Sa.<hAru'b>, Mu., Ho<haru'b-> `to cover'. %16171. #16061.

<kanaTi>(K) {N} ``^veranda''. %16181. #16071.

<kanda>(M) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <lanDa>, <putira>. Cf. <kanDa> `son'. %16191. #16081.

<kanDa>(P2) {NK} ``^son''. %16201. #16091.

<kanDae>(MK),,<kanDai>(P) {N} ``^old ^woman''. *Kh.<kanDaebo'>, ~<kaR~aebO'>, ~<kanRaebO'>, ~<ka~Raybo?>(B); Kh.<kaNDae>(P), ~<kaR~ae>, ~<kaNRae>, ~<ka~Ray>(B) `wife, bride'. %16211. #16101.
<kaN-Dae-ki>(M) {N} ``^female ^elders''. |<-ki> `plural'. %7613. #7543.

<kandO tarOm>(K) {N} ``^shoulder''. |<tarOm> `shoulder'. %16221. #16111.

<kaNDria>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged and attended by the whole community)''. %16231. #16121.

<kanea>(P),,<kania>(K) {N} ``^bride, maid, ^maiden, ^girl; ^marriage [K]''. Cf. <kanDai>, <kOnDai>, <kOnea>. *Kh.<kania>(A), ~<kaniya>(B), ~<keniya>(B) `bride', MuN<kanea>, MuH<kOnea>, H.<kAnya>, O.<kOnya>, Sk.<kAnya>. %16241. #16131.
<kania-rae>(M),,<kaniare>(K) {N} ``^bride''. |<-Dae>. %7623. #7553.
<kaNDria>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged and attended by the whole community)''. ??CUT? %16250. #16140.
<bijLi kanea>(P) {??} ``??''. |<bijLi>, <bijuLi> `lightning'??. %16272. #16152.

<khanti>(:). %16281. #16161.
<nua khanti>(K) {N} ``a ^harvest ^festival which takes place on the occasion of the first seasonal rice, mango, etc.''. |<nua> `new'. %16292. #16172.

<kantO>(KMP) {N} ``^wall''. *O.<ka~thO>. %16301. #16181.

<kanThra>(P) {N} ``^jack fruit ^tree''. Syn. <ONOsOm>(M), <OnsOm>(K), <pONOsO>(D), <hORsOm>(P). *Kh.<kanthra>(P), ~<kanthra>, ~<kanthRa>(B). %16311. #16191.

<khaJci>(P) {N} ``a large basket''. *Sa.<khAJci>, Mu.<khanci>, ~<kanci>, Ho<kanci>, H.<kha~ci>. %16321. #16201.

<kaJji paNi>(P) {N} ``^name of a ^village''. |<paNi> `water'. *Sa.<kAJji> `a kind of sour or acid gruel'. %16331. #16211.

<kaGgaLO>(M) {N} ``^beggar''. %16341. #16221.

<kapas>(K) {N} ``^cotton''. %16351. #16231.

<kapuni>(M) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. %16361. #16241.

<kapuri>(M) {NB} ``^skull''. %16371. #16251.

<kara>(KMP) {N} ``^sunshine, ^heat of the sun, ^summer''. {ADJ} ``^hot''. *O.<khOra>; B.<khOra> `hot', Sk.<khArA>. %16381. #16261.
<kara dinO>(P) {N} ``^summer, the ^hot ^season''. |<dinO> `time'. %8783. #8703.
<kara beLO>(M) {N} ``^noon''. |<beLo> `sun, day, time'. %3814. #3774.

<kaRaD>(P),,<kaRar>(K),,<kaLaD>(M) {N} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutukaD>. %16391. #16271.
<kaLasamOGgO>(M) {N} ``^lizard''. !But cf. <karsa mOGgO> !. %16400. #16280.
<kaLa-tutu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. |. %15635. #15525.+<-kaD>(:) {NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaLaD>(M)} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, So.<k+nad/kad>; O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutukaD>; cf. <karOG> `fish', Kh.<kaDoG>, So.<Oyo:-n>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>. ??#.
<tutu-kaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. |. %15624. #15514.
<kaLa-tutu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. |. %15636. #15526.

<ka~rae>(K) {ADJ} ``^fresh''. %16411. #16291.

<kharaRu>(P) {N} ``melon''. *Kh<karayla>(B) `bitter gourd'; Ho<kharbuja>, P.H.<xArAbuza>, O.<khOrObUjO>. %16421. #16301.

<kaRasa>(P) {N} ``an earthen ^pot, a small earthen ^pitcher''. *H.<kArAcha> `a large-bowled spoon or ladle', O.<kOLOsI> `pitcher'. %16431. #16311.

<kari->(P) {V} ``to ^do''. *Kh.<karae>(P), ~<karay>(B), Sa.<karao>, H.<kArAna>, O.<kOriba>, B.<kOra>, O.<kOrI> `making'. %16441. #16321.

<kaRi>(K) {N} ``^tattoo''. *Kh<khoda>(B) `tattoo, to tattoo'. %16451. #16331.?<kali>(P) {N} ``^ink''. *Sa.<kAli>, H., O.<kali>. ??#.

<kaRia>(K),,<kaLia>(MP) {ADJ} ``^black; ^dirty''. *Sad.<kArIya>, H.<kala>, O.<kOLa>, Sk.<kalA>. %16461. #16341.
<kaLia-rai>(P) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. |<-rai> ??. %15982. #15872.
<kaLia-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^pupil (of ^eye)''. |<-moD> `eye'. %10174. #10094.

<kaRia>(P) {N} ``^hard''. *H.<kARa->, B.<kORa> `rough'. %16471. #16351.

<kariG>(K) {N} ``^urine''. %16481. #16361.

<kaLuG-tOD>(M),,<kaLuG-TO>(P) {N} ``^urine''. |<kaluG->(M) `to urinate'. *$So.<AJum/-Jum>, Mon<knA~>, Pal.<hJu:m>, Pang.<kAnom>, ~<kaLUG> ??. %16012. #15902.

<kaarO>(K) {INTERR} ``^whose''. *O.<kaharO>(D). %16491. #16371.

<kaRO>(:) {N} ``^season''. %16501. #16381.
<bOrsa-kaRO>(K) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |<bOrsa>(P), <bOrOsa>(P) `rain'. %5323. #5273.
<juRia-kaRO>(K) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |<jhuRi>(K) `a storm'. %16512. #16392.

<karOG>(MP) {N} ``^fish''. *Kh.<kaDoG>(BD), ~<kaDom>(D), So.<AyO/-yO>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>. %16521. #16401.
<baira karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<baira> `??'. *$Ho<renDi haku>, H.<Te~gAra mAchAli>. %2872. #2842.
<bONO karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<bONO> `forest'. *$Ho<boa haku>, H.<boari mAchAli>. %3114. #3084.
<ciGli karOG>(P) {?} ``?''. |<ciGli> `??'. *$MuH<coRa-hai>, MuN<coDA-haku>, Ho<co-Ra>, ~<TeTeGga haku>, H.<ce~gA mAchAli> `id.', Mu.<ica'>, ~<ica'-hai>, Ho<ica' haku> `shrimp', H.<jhi~ga mAchAli>. %16532. #16412.
<geltu karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<geltu> `??'. *$Ho<sukubore haku>, H.<cAlhAva machAli>. %10882. #10802.
<hurui karOG>(P) {?} ``?''. |<hurui> `??'. *$H.<bamA>, ~<bami mechAli>, Ho<hurui haku>. %16542. #16422.
<jini karOG>(P) {??} ``??''. |<jini> `a long thin light-green flying insect'. %16552. #16432.
<julag julag karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |. Cf. <juLag> `thorn', <naLO karOG>. *$Ho<daDua'D haku>, H.<poTha mAchAli>, Mu.<poTha hai>, ~<poTha haku> `general term for any kind of large fish of the same general form and color as the little cirpi, a small silvery fish', Sa.??<puThi>, H.<po~Thi>. %15392. #15282.
<kuce karOG>(P) {?} ``?''. |<kuce> `??', cf. <kaceRi>. %16562. #16442.
<laijteg karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<laijteg> `??'. *$Mu.<ma'd sakam haku>, Ho<ma'D sakam haku>, H.<Dori mAchAli>. %16572. #16452.
<magura karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<magura> `??'. *$Sa.<mAGgri>, Ho<magura haku>, So.<ma:gur-An>, ~<ma:-gur-yo:-n>, ~<ma:guri:-yo:-n>, H.<ma~gUrA mAchAli>, O.<magUrO>. %16582. #16462.
<naLO karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |. Cf. <julag julag karOG>. |<naLO> `river'. *$Ho<ha'D haku>, H.<pothi mechAli>. %16592. #16472.
<pitaLo karOG>(P) {N} ``a small slender ^fish, white with a black back''. |<pitaLo> `??'. *$Mu.<budu hai>, Ho<budu haku>, H.<budU mAchAli>. %16602. #16482.
<silia karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<silia> `??'. *$Mu.<linDa-hai>, Ho<linDa haku>, H.<pAthAlAcATTa mAchAli>. %16612. #16492.

<karsa mOGgO>(P),,<kaLasa mOGgO>(M) {N} ``^chameleon [P], ^lizard [M]''. |<mOGgO> `??'. Cf. <mOGgO>. *H.<glrAglTA>. *H.<glrAglTA>, So.<bomaG>, <gamaG/-maG>?, H., Kh.<karca>(P) `jackal'. %16621. #16501.

<kasa>(P) {ADJ} ``^astringent, ^acid, ^bitter''. *Sa., Mu.<kasa>, Sk.<kASayA>, H.<kASayA>. %16631. #16511.

<kasu->(KMP) {VTC} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache''. {ADJ} ``^ill, ^sick''. {NOUN} ``^sickness, ^pain''. Cf. <kusu>(M) `injury'. *Kh.<kosu>(BD), ~<kusu>(D), ~<kasu>(A), Sa.<haso>, Mu., Ho<hasu>, Ku.<kasu>, So.<Asu>. %16641. #16521.
<emOD-kasu>(P) {N} ``^pain in ^eye''. |<kasu> `pain'. *$Mu.<me'd duku> `ophthalmia, disease of the eye', Ho<me'D hasu> `pain in eye', So.<Asu-mAd>. %10143. #10063.

<kasu->(M) {VT} ``to ^act (in a play)''. %16651. #16531.

<khasu>(K),,<kasu>(K) {N} ``^castrated ^goat''. %16661. #16541.

<kaTA>(P) {N} ``the ^cotton ^plant''. *Sa.<kaskom>, Mu.<ka'som>, ~<ka'dsOm>, ~<kaskOm>, Ho<kaTsom>, Kh.<kapas>(D), H.<kApasA>, O.<kOpa>, Sk.<kArpasA>. %16671. #16551.

<kaTaLO>(P) {N} ``^bug''. Syn. <uDusO>(K), <uLusO>(M). *H.<khATAmAlA>, Kh.<toNke'D>(P). %16681. #16561.

<kaTej->(P) {V} ``to be ^angry''. *Ho<kurkur>; Sa.<kur kur> `furious, to be furious'. %16691. #16571.

<kaTi>(MP) {N} ``^firewood [M], ^twig''. *Sa.<kATi> `the hand, pointer of a balance, the hands of a clock', B.<kaTI> `twig'. %16701. #16581.

<katiD>(MP),,<katir>(K) {N} ``^mosquito''. Syn. <mOsa>. *Kh.<guJuGDA'>(P), Mon<gAmIt>, Sen.<kAmi:t>, Pang.<kAmxt>. %16711. #16591.

<kattikO>(K) {N} ``^October-^November''. %16721. #16601.

<kaTLa>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <hatuRi>. *Mu., Ho<koTasi> `a small or middle-sized hammer', O.<kuTa:si:>; Sa., Mu.<koTe'j-> `to hammer'. %16731. #16611.

<kaTO>(KMP) {N} ``^comb''. *Kh.<kanasi>(AD), ~<kana'si>(B), cf. <ka'D->(BD) `to comb'; H.<ka~Ta> `thorn, spike, fork'. %16741. #16621.

<kaThO>(P1),,<kaTO>(K) {N} ``^wood, ^timber''. *Sa.<kaT>, H.<kaThA>, O.<kaThO>, Sk.<kaSThA>. %16751. #16631.

<kaucia>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <pagOm>. %16761. #16641.

<-ke>(P),,<-ke>(P),,<-ki>(P),,<-kie>(P) {SX} ``^present definite''. *Kh.<-ki>(B) `past tense'. %16771. #16651.

<ke>(M) {PRON} ``^none''. %16781. #16661.

<kebejena>(K) {ADV} ``^never''. %16791. #16671.

<kebOLO>(P) {ADJ} ``^only''. *H.<kevAlA>, B.<kebOlO>, O.<kebOLO>, Sk.<kevAlA>. %16801. #16681.

<ke~cua>(K),,<keJcua>(M),,<keJcuO~>(P) {N} ``^earth^worm, ^tapeworm''. *H.<ke~cUa>. %16811. #16691.

<keDab->(KM) {VTC} ``^bite (as a dog)''. %16821. #16701.

<kei>(P) {PRON} ``^anyone, ^someone, ^that''. Cf. <ji>. *B., O.<ke> `who', B.<keI>, O.<kehI>, H.<koi> `any one'. %16831. #16711.

<kej->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^break, to ^pluck''. *Kh.<ke'j->(AB) `to pluck', Sa., Mu.<he'j>, Ho<he'>; Bahn.<kec>, Nic.<et-kAc-hAGA>. %16841. #16721.

<kejja->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^bear, to ^suffer''. *Ho<satiG>, Mu.<sahatiG>. %16851. #16731.

<keLag>(M) {NB} ``^knee-^bone''. %16861. #16741.

<keLeJ>(M) {N} ``^wound''. %16871. #16751.
<keLeJ-mOD>(M) {N} ``^eye-^disease''. |<-moD> `eye'. %10183. #10103.

<keLO>(M) {N} ``^game''. %16881. #16761.
<keLO-neLO>(M) {N} ``^sexual_^intercourse, ^copulation''. |. %16890. #16770.

<kenasiG>(P) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <-siG>, <sumosiG>. *Kh.<kehoni>(D), ~<kehni>(D), ~<kenRi>(D), H.<kehUnI>, O.<kOhUNI> `elbow'. %16901. #16781.

<keNDa>(M) {N} ``^jackfruit ^skin''. %16911. #16791.

<kendamONO>(M) {N} ``^sweet_potato''. |. Syn. <meROm nunu ajaG>(P). %16921. #16801.

<kenDelaG>(P),,<keNDlaG>(M) {N} ``kite (%Milvus govinda)''. *Sa., Mu.<kuri-da>, Sa., Ho<kui-Da>, So.<kondidi-aG-An>, ~<aRaG/-aG>?, Pal.<kla:G>, Khs.<kliG>, Pang.<kAraG> `kite', Khm.<khlEG> `milan', Bahn.<kla:G> `id.', ~<kla:G-ko> `heron', Sre<klaG> `aigle (%Halioetus leucXryphXs)', Sem.<kAlaG> `white-headed eagle', Nic.<kAla:G> `white-bellied sea-eagle (%Cuncuma leucogaster) ??'. %16931. #16811.

<keNTa>(M) {ADJ} ``^stingy''. %16941. #16821.

<keJ->(M) {VTC} ``to ^chop (firewood)''. %16951. #16831.
<keJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <keGkeG-e>. *Kh.<khe'D->(BD) `to bite, to sting', So.<kUG-> `to shave, to cut off'. %16961. #16841.

<kheJc->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^draw, to ^pull''. *H.<khi~cAna>, ~<khe~cAna>, ~<khE~cAna>, B.<khe~ca>, O.<khe~cIba> `to pull'. %16971. #16851.

<keJci->(M) {VTC} ``^spear''. %16981. #16861.

<keJcua>(M),,<ke~cua>(K),,<keJcuO~>(P) {N} ``^earth^worm, ^tapeworm''. *H.<ke~cUa>. %16991. #16871.

<keG->(:) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. Cf. <keJ->. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded'. %17001. #16881.
<keG.keG->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. %17010. #16890.
<keReG>(P) {N} ``^wound''. *$?<k[eR]eG> with nom. infixation of <keG->; So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded, to swell', Kh.<kuG->(ABD) `to swell'. %17020. #16900.

<keGgra>(M),,<keGra>(P) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Kh.<keGra>(ABD), ~<keGgra>(B), So.<enra:-n>, ~<endra:-n>, ~<eGra:-n>, ~<EGgra:-n>. %17031. #16911.
<huTi keGra>(P),,<phuTi keGra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<huTi>, <phuTi>(*) `??'. %17042. #13192.

<keG.keG->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <keJ-e>. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded'. %17051. #16921.
<keReG>(P) {N} ``^wound''. *$?<k[eR]eG> with nom. infixation of <keG->; So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded, to swell', Kh.<kuG->(ABD) `to swell'. %17060. #16930.

<keGra>(P),,<keGgra>(M) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Kh.<keGra>(BDA), ~<keGgra>(B), So.<enra:-n>, ~<endra:-n>, ~<eGra:-n>, ~<EGgra:-n>. %17071. #16941.
<huTi keGra>(P),,<phuTi keGra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<huTi>, <phuTi>(*) `??'. %17043. #13193.

<kerab->(KM) {VIC} ``to caw, to ^crow, to ^chirp, to ^cry^ [K], to ^sing [M] (of birds)''. %17081. #16951.

<-kerai>(P), <-kerei>(:). ?. ?. *?<-Dai> `?'. ??<r> or <R>??. %17091. #16961.
<enTekeRai>(P),,<enTekeRei>(P) {N} ``^child, ^infant''. |<enTeg>(P), <enTej>(MP), <enTei>(K) `child, young'. %17100. #16970.
<enTekeRei huaLi>(P) {N} ``(male?) ^child, ^infant''. |<huaLi>(P), <uaLi>(M), <uaRi>(K) `boy, male child'. %10304. #10224.

<kereD>(M) {N} ``^swallow (a kind of ^bird)''. %17111. #16981.

<keReG>(P) {N} ``^wound''. Cf. <keGkeG->. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded, to swell', Kh.<kuG->(ABD) `to swell'. %17121. #16991.

<kesamOrOi>(P) {N} ``^centipede''. |. Syn. <kajiri-mamaD>(M). %17131. #17001.

<khesari>(P) {N} ``a cultivated ^pulse ^crop''. *Mu.<khasari>, ~<kasari>, ~<kesari>, Sa.<ke-sari>, Ho<ka~sa~ri>, H.<khAsari> `id.', Kh.<khesari>(P). %17141. #17011.

<kesen>(P) {N} ``a large ^tree common in forests''. *Kh.<kesel>(D) `a tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)', Sa.<heSel>, Mu.<hesel-daru>. %17151. #17021.

<kesOD>(M) {N} ``^egg-^yolk''. %17161. #17031.?<kesOrO>(P) {N} ``^kernel, ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit''. |. Syn. <gOja>(P), <jaG>(P), <ejaG>(M), <e-jOG-DO>(K), <ukROm>(K). ??#.

<-ki>(P) {SX} ``third person ^plural''. *Kh.<-ki>(ABD), So.<-ji>, Sa., MuN<-kin>, MuH, Ho, Ku.<-kiG>; Wa<ki'>, DS<kE> `they'. %17171. #17041.
 <arO-ki>(P) {PRON} ``^they, third person ^plural''. |. *$Ju. <arO> `he, she, it, this, that'; Kh.<aR-ki>(P) `they', ~<-ki>(ABD) `plural suffix', So.<-ji> `id.', Wa<ki'>, DS<kE> `they'. %1652. #1642.
 <-ki>(P) {SX} ``?''. %17180. #17050.
  <-ki-a>(P) {SX} ``third person ^dual''. |. *$Ju. <-ki> `plural', ~<-a> `dual'; Kh.<-ki-ar>(D), <-ki-yar>(B) `dual suffix'. %30. #32.
   <arO-ki-a>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two, third person ^dual''. |. *$Ju. <arO> `he, she, it, this, that'; Kh.<aR-ki-ar>(P) `they two'. %44. #44.
  <-ki-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. *$Kh.<-ki-ar>(D), ~<-ki-yar>(B) `dual suffix'. %50. #52.

<kiaG-teD>(P) {N} ``^sparrow''. |. *So.<s'u:G-tid-An>. %17191. #17061.

<kib->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^do, to ^make''. *H.<kArAna> `to do'. %17201. #17071.
 <anandO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to be ^delighted''. |. {|<anandO> `delight'. %1293. #1283.
 <bindhO kib->(P)} ``to ^pierce, to ^bore, to ^crack''. |<bindhO-> `id.'. ??ID %17212. #17082.
 <mauja kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^be, to make merry, to ^feast''. |<mauja> `?'. %17222. #17092.
 <kOrcO kib->(K) {V} ``to ^spend money, etc.''. |. *$?<kOrcO>. %17232. #17102.
 <mOnO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^wish, to ^will''. |<mOnO> `will'. %17242. #17112.
 <OnO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<OnO> `?'. %17252. #17122.
 <pura kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<pura> `full, complete'.  *$H.<pUrana>, O.<pUraIba> `to complete'. %17262. #17132.

<kibO->(K) {V} ``to ^strike with clenched ^fist''. %17271. #17141.

<kichi>(P) {?} ``?''. %17281. #17151.

<kichi>(P),,<kici>(M) {PRON} ``^anything [P], ^some [M]''. *O.<kIchI>, H.<kUchA>, Sa.<kichu>. %17291. #17161.

<kig->(K),,<kij->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^dance''. *Kh.<ku'j->(AB) `id.'. %17301. #17171.
 <kijiG->(M) {VTC} ``to ^step_on''. |<-jiG> NCF of <ijiG> `leg'. Phonology: ij ~ i, jj ~ j. %17310. #17180.

<khijri>(:),,<kijri>(P),,<kajiri>(:) {N} ``the nearly stemless ^date ^tree''. *Sa.<kitA>, Mu., Ho<kita>; H.<khAjurA>, O.<khOjUrI>, Sk.<khArjurA>. %17321. #17191.
 <khijri marmar>(P),,<kajiri mamaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion [P], ^centipede [M]''. |<marmar>, <mamaD> `scorpion'.  *$Sa.<kidiJ> `scorpion', Ku.<kidiG>. %17330. #17200.

<kili>(P) {N} ``^clan, ^sept''. %17341. #17211.

<kiLO>(P) {N} ``^peg, ^stake''. *Sa.<khil>, Mu.<khila>, ~<kila>, Ho<kila>, H.<kilA>, O.<kiLO>, Sk.<kilA>. %17351. #17221.

<kiLOg>(M),,<kiRag>(P),,<kiROg>(MP),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>. %17361. #17231.

<kimiN-Dae>(M),,<kimin-Dae>(K),,<kimin-Dai>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: younger brother's wife [KP]; `^granddaughter-in-law: grandson's wife''. |. Cf.<-Dai>. *Kh.<kimin>(ABD) `daughter-in-law [ABD], son-in-law [B]', Sa.<kimin> `id., the wife of a son of an elder or younger brother or sister', Mu., Ho<kimin> `younger brother's wife, son's wife'. %17371. #17241.

<kimirai>(P) {N} ``^sheep''. *So.<k+mmEd/-mEd> `goat'. %17381. #17251.

<kin->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <Dai-e>. Cf. <kiRag>. *Sa.<kol>, Mu., Ho<kul>, Ku.<ku:l->. %17391. #17261.
<aibOg kin->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^chew_the_^cud, to ^ruminate''. |. Syn. <paja->(P). |<aibOg> `cud?'. %702. #702.

<kinab>(K),,<kinOb>(MP) {N} ``^back''. Cf. <kinOb-ta>. *Kh.<kunDA'b>(P), ~<kunRa'b> `back of a house, man, or animal', Sa.<kuDAm>, Mu., Ho<kunDAm> `back part of the house'. %17401. #17271.
<kinOb-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^backwards''. |<-ta> ??. %17412. #17282.

<kindOre->(M) {VXN} ``to ^ambush''. %17421. #17291.

<kindOr->(P),,<kindOre->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^turn, to turn round, to ^move_around''. *Kh.<kindre>(P), ~<kindrae> intr., tr. respectively. %17431. #17301.

<kindu>(M) {N} ``kind of ^fruit''. %17441. #17311.

<kinisiTare>(K) {ADV} ``^anywhere''. Cf. <sObuTare>(K) `everywhere'. %17451. #17321.

<kinOb>(MP),,<kinab>(K) {N} ``^back''. Cf. <kinOb-ta>. *Kh.<kunDA'b>(P), ~<kunRa'b> `back of a house, man, or animal', Sa.<kuDAm>, Mu., Ho<kunDAm> `back part of the house'. %17461. #17331.
<kinOb-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^backwards''. |<-ta> ??. %17413. #17283.

<kiJcOG>(M) {N} ``^cage''. %17471. #17341.

<kir->(M),,<kiR->(K) {VTC} ``to ^kick''. %17481. #17351.

<kiRa->(P) {V} ``to ^fish, to ^catch_fish in a ^net''. *Mu.<gira>, So.<ger>. %17491. #17361.

<kiRag>(P),,<kiROg>(MP),,<kiLOg>(M),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>. %17501. #17371.

<kiram>(M) {N} ``^hilly ^path''. %17511. #17381.

<kirasini>(M) {N} ``^kerosene''. *Engl.<kerosene>. %17521. #17391.

<kire->(M) {VIN} ``to ^scream''. %17531. #17401.

<kiri>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, probably the %Cleistanthus collinus''. *Mu.<kiri-daru> `a small tree'. %17541. #17411.

<kirim-bok>(E48,29),,<kiriG-bOg>(PBo.29) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |<bOg> `clan, sept'. %17551. #17421.

<kiriG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Coraya antidysentrica)''. %17561. #17431.
<kiriG-bOg>(PBo.29),,<kirim-bok>(E48,29) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |<bOg> `clan, sept'. %4553. #4513.

<kirlag>(P) {N} ``a slender ^climber with deeply 5-7-lobed leaves''. *G by contamination with <-lag> `leaf'?; MuN<karaela>, MuH, Sa. Ho<karla>, H.<kArela>, ~<kARElа>, O.<kOlOra>, Sk.<karAvela>; So.<ka:rella:-gur-An> `the fruit of the creeper'. %17571. #17441.

<kiROg>(KP),,<kiRag>(P),,<kiLOg>(M),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>. %17581. #17451.

<kirsi>(P) {N} ``^agriculture, ^cultivation''. Cf. <krisi>, <tasO>. *Mu., Ho<kirsi>, H., Sk.<kRSI>, O.<kRSIkOrmO>. %17591. #17461.

<kisan>(P) {N} ``a ^wealthy person, ^proprietor, ^owner, ^master''. *Kh.<kisRo>(P), ~<kisR~o>, ~<ki~sRo>(B), Sa.<kisAR~>, Mu.<kisaR~>, Ho<kisan>; H.<kIsan> `cultivator, farmer', Sk.<kRSaJA>. %17601. #17471.

<kiti>(KMP) {INTERR} ``^how ^much, ^how many, ^which, ^what [MP]''. {ADJ} ``^some [K]''. *Kh.<ki'te>(BD) `how many', O.<kete>, H.<kItAna>, ~<kAtI>, Pali<kIttAkA>. %17611. #17481.
<kiti sOmOe agila>(K) {ADV} ``^some_^time_^ago, some time ^past''. |<sOmOe> `time', <agila> `past'. %17620. #17490.
<kiti-Ta>(K) {ADV} ``^somewhat''. |. %17630. #17500.

<ko->(P) {?} ``?''. %17641. #17511.

<kOa>(M) {N} ``^mist''. Syn. <kOLO>(M). Cf. <kOare->(K) `to smoke'. %17651. #17521.

<kOare->(K) {V} ``to emit ^smoke, to smoke''. %17661. #17531.

<kOb->(M) {VTC} ``to ^eat (nuts), to ^peck''. %17671. #17541.

<kObaTO>(K) {N} ``^door panel''. %17681. #17551.

<kObO->(K) {V} ``to ^devour, to ^eat''. %17691. #17561.

<kObOrO>(M) {N} ``^message''. %17701. #17571.

<kOcimO>(K) {N} ``^tortoise''. %17711. #17581.

<kOclOG>(M),,<kOilOG>(P) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon [P], ^god [MP]''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<Dubo'>. Cf. <piRhO paThO kOilOG>, <-lOG>. *Kh.<loggoe>, ~<iOGgnOe>, So.<luGGu>, Pt.<IeNOy> `shadow'; Mon<kAlo'> `an evil spirit, a demon', Kh.<kalo> `village priest', So.<kaiba/-kul>? `spirit, ghost', cf. Kh.<Dubo'>(P), Mu.<boGga> `ghost' ??. %17721. #17591.
<bandO-kOilOG>(P) {N} ``the ^spirit of a deep ^pool''. |. Cf. <bandO> `pool'. %3212. #3182.

<kODa>(M) {ADJ} ``^strong''. %17731. #17601.

<kOdaRini>(K) {N} ``^spade''. %17741. #17611.

<koDi>(P),,<kuRi>(K),,<kuRiG>(K) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>. %17751. #17621.

<kOdiLO>(M),,<kOdirO>(K),,<kudilO>(K),,<kudiRO>(P) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''. *Kh.<kera>(B), ~<keRa>(A); MuH<kadal>, MuN<kera>, H.<kAdAli>, O.<kadOLi>(P), O.<kOdOLi>(D), O.<kela>, Sk.<kAdAlA>, ~<dAdAli>, So.<k+ntE/-tE>?; Pal.<klwO:E> `banana (the fruit
)'. %17761. #17631.

<kodo>(P) {N} ``a certain ^millet''. *Kh.<kuda>(D), ~<koday>(D) `millet', Sa., Mu., Ho<kodey>, H. Nep.<kodo>; Sk.<kodrAUA>. %17771. #17641.

<kODu>(:),,<kaDu>(MP) {N} ``^bracelet, ^wristlet, ^bangle''. Cf. <gaDua>. *So.<kaddu:-n>, Kh.<karam>(D), ~<kaRam>(AB) `wrist [D], bracelet [ABD]', H.<kARa> `bangle', O.<kORa>, Guj.<kADU~>, cf. Kh.<kaDu'-> `to embrace'. %17781. #17651.
<kaDu iti>(P) {N} ``^wrist''. |<iti> `hand'. *$So.<kaddu-si>. %13844. #13744.
<kODu maLi>(M) {N} ``^ornaments, lit. ^bracelet (and) ^necklace''. |<maLi> `necklace'. %15733. #15623.

<kOdumO>(P) {N} ``a large ^tree''. *Sa.<kadam>, Mu.<kadam-daru>, ~<kOdOm-daru>, Ho<kodom>, So.<kadambira:-n>; H.<kAdAmbA>, Sk.<kAdAmbA>. %17791. #17661.

<ko-gata>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <ko->, <ku->, <gata->. %17801. #17671.

<kOhani>(P) {N} ``^story, ^tale, ^folk-tale''. *Kh.<kahani>(B), Sa.<kAhni>, Kh., MuN<kahani>, MuH<kaani>, H.<kAhani>, O.<kahaJI>, B.<kahIni>. %17811. #17681.

<kOe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^shave''. Kh.<koy->(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<hoyo->, Ku.<koio-> `to shave'. %17821. #17691.
<kOnOe>(KMP) {N} ``^razor [KMP]''. {V} ``to ^shave [P]''. |<k[On]Oe>, nom. of <koe-> `to shave'; secondary verbalization in dialect [P]. *$Kh.<k[on]oi>(ABD) `razor'. %17830. #17700.

<-koe>(:) {NCF} ``^chicken?, ^female?''. *Go.<aGoy> ??. %17841. #17711.
<laGgOe>(K) {N} ``^cock''. %17850. #17720.
<rOGkOe->(P) {V} ``to ^crow, to ^cry''. %17860. #17730.
<seGkOe>(KMP),,<saGkOe>(K) {N} ``^chicken [M], ^hen [KP], ^fowl, ^cock [P]''. Cf. <laGgOe> `cock'. *$Kh.<siGkoe>(ABD) `fowl', Sa., Mu., He??<sim>, So.<kAn-si:m-An>; Pal.<shi:m> `bird'. %17870. #17740.
<seGkOe kOnOn>(KP),,<saGkOe kOnOn>(K) {N} ``^baby ^chick [K], ^chicken''. |<kOnOn> `child'. *$Kh.<kunDu' siG>(P). %17882. #17752.
<seGkOe sun.sun>(P) {N} ``^dawn''. |<sun.sun>(P) `dance'. *$Sa.<sim ra'>, Mu., Ho<simko ra'> `the time of cock-crow'. %17892. #17762.

<koili>(P),,<kuili>(KM) {N} ``the Indian ^cuckoo [KM]; ^quail [M]''. *Kh.<koil>(B) `a kind of bird, the koil', So.<k'uda:-tid-An>, H.<koyAlA>, ~<kollA>, O.<koIll>, Sk.<kokIlA>. %17901. #17771.

<kOilOG>(P),,<kOclOG>(M) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon [P], ^god [MP]''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<Dubo'>. Cf. <piRhO paThO kOilOG>, <-lOG>. *Kh.<loggoe>, ~<iOGgnOe>, So.<luGGu>, Pt.<leNOy> `shadow'; Mon<kAlo'> `an evil spirit, a demon', Kh.<kalo> `village priest', So.<kaiba/-kul>? `spirit, ghost', cf. Kh.<Dubo'>(P), Mu.<boGga> `ghost' ??. %17911. #17781.
<bandO-kOilOG>(P) {N} ``the ^spirit of a deep ^pool''. |. Cf. <bandO> `pool'. %3213. #3183.

<kOiJa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish-^trap, bamboo trap''. *Mu.<kumba'd>, Ho<kumba'D>, H.<kUmAni>. %17921. #17791.

<kOiO>(P),,<kOeO>(K) {N} ``^air [K], ?? [P]''. Cf. <pObOnO>, <boi->. *Kh.<koyo>(ABD) `wind', Sa.<hoe>, Mu., Bh., Ho<hoeo>. %17931. #17801.

<kOiOm>(MP),,<kOeOm>(K),,<OeOm>(K) {VTN} ``to ^cough''. {N} ``a cough''. Syn. <koO>, <kuO>, <lakaD>. *Kh.<kayom>(BD) `word, language'. %17941. #17811.

<kOjia>(P) {N} ``^quarrel, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOlej>, <kOli>. *Sa.<kAjiA>, Ah.<qAZIya>, O.<kOjya>. %17951. #17821.

<kOjOG>(MP) {N} ``^blacksmith''. *Kh.<naegom>(P). %17961. #17831.
<kOjOG saLO>(P) {?} ``?''. |<saLO>, <saRe>. %17970. #17840.

<kOkOm>(KMP),,<kOkkOm>(K) {N} ``^arrow [KP], arrow-point [M]''. |<kom.kom>. *Kh.<kom>(ABD) `arrow', So.<a'am> `arrow'; Khs.<kham>, Sre<kam>, ~<kO->. %17981. #17851.

<kOlei>(K),,<kOlej>(M),,<kOLi>(P) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. {N} ``a quarrel, ^disagreement, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOjia>. *B.<kOll> `disturbance, mutiny', O.<kOLI>; Nep.<kAl> `quarrel'. %17991. #17861.

<kOLeG>(M),,<kOReG>(KP) {N} ``^mouse, ^rat''. Cf. <kOROG>. *So.<onre:G-An>, ~<ondre:G-An> `a kind of small rat', Kh.<kone>(ABD) `mouse [AB], rat [D]', Sa.<hon>, Mu.<huni> `rat';

MuN<guDu>, MuH<gaRu> `field rat', Mu., Ho<kaTea> `a mouse of the bigger species'. %18001. #17871.

<kOLerai>(M) {N} ``^quiet, ^silence''. Syn. <kOrerO>. %18011. #17881.

<kOLi>(P),,<kOlei>(K),,<kOlej>(M) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. {N} ``a quarrel, ^disagreement, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOjia>. *B.<kOlI> `disturbance, mutiny', O.<kOLI>; Nep.<kAl> `quarrel'. %18021. #17891.

<kOjia>(P) {N} ``^quarrel, ^dispute''. *Sa.<kAjiA>, Ah.<qAZIya>, O.<kOjya>. %18031. #17901.

<kOLO>(M) {N} ``^mist''. |. Syn. <kOa>(M) `mist', <kuaLe-sOG>(M), <kuarsOG>(K), <kuirOsOG>(K) `smoke, fog'. %18041. #17911.

<koLo>(:) {ADJ} ``^back??''. %18051. #17921.
<kOLO dantO>(M) {NB} ``^molar ^tooth''. |<danto> `tooth'. %18062. #17932.
<kOLO gOrO>(M) {N} ``^barn''. |<ghOrO>(P) `house??'. %11753. #11663.

<kOlOb>(P) {N} ``^testicle''. *Bahn.<kxtab>, Khas.<kxtap>, Sk.<kxta>, ??<khtap>, Nic., Sh.<ka:te:ab>, Pal.<kAtA:m>, Lawa<tO:m>, Bol., Nia.<klE>, Lave<kale> `egg', Ku.<a:tkom>. %18071. #17941.

<kOLOb> {?} ``?''. %18081. #17951.
<aNTO-kOLOb>(M) {NB} ``^calf (of ^leg)''. |<aNTu> `knee', <kOLOb> `?'. %1434. #1424.

<kOlOGO>(P) {N} ``^bag, ^sack, ^basket''. *MuN<kOlOGga> `a little bag made of one or two leaves'. %18091. #17961.

<kOLsa>(M) {N} ``^jar''. %18101. #17971.

<kOm>(:). %18111. #17981.
<kOkkOm>(K),,<kOkOm>(KMP) {N} ``^arrow [KP]; arrow-point [P]''. |<kom.kom>. *$Kh.<kom>(ABD) `arrow', So.<a'am> `arrow'; Khs.<kham>, Sre<kam>, ~<kO->. ??ID %18120. #17990.

<komar>(P) {N} ``^potter''. *Kh.<kumbhar>(BD), ~<kumhar>(BD), Mu.<kumhar>, H.<kUM-harA>, O.<kUmbharO>, Sk.<kUmbhAkarA>, cf. Sa.<kuGkAl>, Ho<kuGkal>. %18141. #18001.

<kOmDOD>(M),,<kOmDOr>(K) {N} ``^honey [M]; ^hive [K]''. Syn. <mOdu>, <niLa Dag>, <sekab Dag> `honey'. %18151. #18011.
<kOmDOD-bui>(M),,<kOmDOr-bui>(P) {N} ``^bee''. Syn. <mOdu gunir>, <niLa>, <sekab>. |<bui> `mother'. %18160. #18020.
<kOmDOr-aTa>(M) {N} ``^bee-^hive''. |. %1963. #1943.

<kOme->(M) {VI} ``to ^decrease''. %18171. #18031.

<kOmLa>(M) {N} ``^orange (fruit)''. %18181. #18041.

<kOmLO>(M),,<kOmORO>(P) {N} ``^blanket, ^rug''. *Sa.<kamra>, Mu.<kamRa>, ~<kamR~a>, H.<kA~bA-lA>, B.<kOmbOlO>, O.<kOmbOLO>, Sk.<kAmbAlA>. Phonology: syncope. %18191. #18051.
  ?<kOmODta>(M) {ADJ} ``^covered''. ??#.

<kOmO>(KP) {N} ``^work, ^labor''.  {V} ``to work''. *Kh.<kamu>(ABD), Sa.<kam>, H.<kamA>, O.<kamO>, ~<kOrmO>, Sk.<kArmAn>, cf. Kh., Mu.<kami>, Sa.<kAmi>, H.<kami>. %18201. #18061.
  <kOmO On->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^work, to ^go_to_work''. |<On> `to go'. %18210. #18070.
  <kOmOmia>(M) {ADJ} ``hard-^working, industrious''. %18220. #18080.

<kOmObkObki>(P) {?} ``?''. *??<k[Om]Ob.kOb-ki>. %18231. #18091.

<kOmODta>(M) {ADJ} ``^covered''. Cf. <komLo>, <kOmORO> `blanket'. %18241. #18101.

<kOmOmia>(M) {ADJ} ``hard-^working, industrious''. *??<k[om]omia>, cf. <kOmO> `work'. %18251. #18111.

<kOmOGger>(P) {NK} ``^master, ^lord, ^husband''. |<k[Om]OGger>, <kOGger> `young man' & infix <[Vm]>. %18261. #18121.

<kOmORO>(P),,<kOmLO>(M) {N} ``^blanket, ^rug''. *Sa.<kamra>, Mu.<kamRa>, ~<kamR~a>, H.<kA~bA-lA>, B.<kOmbOlO>, O.<kOmbOLO>, Sk.<kAmbAlA>. Phonology: syncope. %18271. #18131.

<khOmOsa>(K),,<kOmOsa>(M) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. %18281. #18141.

<kOmOTra>(M) {N} ``^married ^man''. %18291. #18151.

<kOmpO>(M) {N} ``^basket''. %18301. #18161.

<kOmpO>(M) {N} ``^tuberculosis''. %18311. #18171.

<kOn>(M) {N} ``^scaffold''. %18321. #18181.

<kOn>(P) {NK} ``^child, ^son, ^boy, the young one''.  {ADJ} ``^young''. Cf. <kOnOn>, <kOncelan>, <kOnDAi>. *Kh.<konDu'>(P), ~<kuR~u'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<hon>, Ku.<ko:n>, So.<o'o:n-en>, Mon, Bahn., Sre<kon>, Khm.<kun>. %18331. #18191.
  <kOn-taG>(M) {N} ``^calf''. |. %18340. #18200.
  <kOn-teD>(M) {N} ``^bird''. |. Cf. <-teD> ??. %18350. #18210.
  <kOncelan>(K),,<kOnselan>(K) {NK} ``^daughter''. %18360. #18220.
    <kOncelanai>(K),,<kOnselanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece''. %18370. #18230.
  <kOnOn>(K),,<kOnOnO>(K) {NK} ``^son''. %18380. #18240.
  <kOnOn>(M) {NK} ``^son''. %18390. #18250.
  <kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^son, ^child, the young one''.  {ADJ} ``^young''. *$Kh.<konon>(ABD) `small, young', Sa., Bh.<hOpOn> `child'. %18400. #18260.

<seGkOe kOnOn>(KP),,<saGkOe kOnOn>(K) {N} ``^baby ^chick [K], ^chicken''. |<seGkOe> `chicken'. *$Kh.<kunDu' siG>(P). %17883. #17753.
<kOnselan>(K),,<kOncelan>(K) {NK} ``^daughter''. %18410. #18270.
<kOnselan>(P) {NK} ``^daughter''. Cf. <bOkO-sen>. *$Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman, bride', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(B) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. %18420. #18280.
<kOnselanai>(K),,<kOncelanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece''. %18430. #18290. ??MORE TO COME... ??#.

<kONa>(P2) {N} ``^corner''. *O.<koNO>, H.<kona>, Sk.<koNA>, Sa., Mu.<kona>. %18441. #18301.

<kOncelan>(K),,<kOJcelan>(M),,<kOnselan>(KP) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman, bride', ~<konsel-Du'>(B) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc. %18451. #18311.
<kOncelanai>(K),,<kOJcelaNDae>(M),,<kOnselanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: elder brother's daughter''. |*<kon-selan> & <-Dae> ?. Phonology: nD ~ ND ~ *N ~ n. %18460. #18320.

<kOnda>(MP) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. {N} ``dumb person''. *Kh., Ho, Sad.<kOnda>. %18471. #18331.

<kOnDai>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kanDai>. %18481. #18341.

<kOnDei>(K) {N} ``^doll''. %18491. #18351.

<kOnDOr>(P) {N} ``^old man''. {ADJ} ``old, ^aged''. Syn. <uruNa>(M), <urna>(K). *Kh.<kenDor>(D) `bridegroom, husband', ~<kenDOr-bO'>(D) `old man'. %18501. #18361.

<kOnOe>(KMP) {N} ``^razor [KMP]''. {V} ``to ^shave [P]''. |<k[On]Oe>, nom. of <koe-> `to shave'. *Secondary verbalization in dialect [P]; Kh.<konoi>(ABD) `razor', nom. of ~<koi->(ABD) `to shave'. %18511. #18371.

<kOnOn>(KMP),,<kOnOnO>(K) {NK} ``^son, ^child, the young one''. {ADJ} ``^young''. Cf. <kOn> `id.'. *?<k[On]On>; Kh.<konon>(ABD) `small, young', Sa., Bh.<hOpOn> `child', So.<O'On> `child'. %18521. #18381.
<seGkOe kOnOn>(KP),,<saGkOe kOnOn>(K) {N} ``^baby ^chick [K], ^chicken''. |<kOnOn> `child'. *$Kh.<kunDu' siG>(P). %17884. #17754.

<kONOrO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <lObeG>. *H.<komAlA>, O.<komOLO>, Sk.<komAlA>. %18531. #18391.

<kOnselan>(KP),,<kOncelan>(K),,<kOJcelan>(M) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman [BD], bride [D]', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(D) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc. %18541. #18401.
<kOJcelaNDae>(M),,<kOnselanai>(K),,<kOncelanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: elder brother's daughter''. |*<kon-selan> & <-Dae> ?. Phonology: nD ~ ND ~ *N ~ n. %18550. #18410.

<kOnTag>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOnTi>, <kaTO>, <kunTa>, <khunTO>. *H., B.<ka~Ta> `thorn, nail, fishing hook', O.<kOnta>, Sk.<kANTAkA>. %18561. #18421.
<kOnTi>(P) {N} ``^nail''. Cf. <kOnTag>(P). *Kh.<kanTi>(B), Ho<konTi> `nail', ??<ka~Ti> `small nail, hook', Mu.<kanTi> `nail'. %18571. #18431.

<kOntaG>(P) {N} ``^calf of a cow''. *So.<A-o:n-ta:G-An> `calf', ~<taGliy-An> `cattle', Gu.<ki:ta:G>, Pa.<kuyita:G-gu> `cow', Kh.<i'thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung'. %18581. #18441.

<kOnteD>(P),,<kOntet>(K),,<kOnter>(K) {N} ``^bird''. *Kh.<konthe'D>(ABD), So.<Ontid/-tid>. %18591. #18451.
<kOnteD-a tOmOD>(P) {N} ``^beak (lit. mouth of a bird''. |. Cf. <kanaDubgaD>. |<kOnteD-a> genitive, <tOmOD> `mouth'. %18600. #18460.
<kOnter kOnOn>(K) {N} ``^young ^bird''. |<kOnOn> `child'. %18612. #18472.
<hOren usO kOnteD>(P) {N} ``green ^pigeon''. |<hOren usO> `??'. *$H.<hArIjalA>, ~<hArila>, B.<hOrIjalO>, Sk.<hArItalA>. %13102. #13002.

<kOnTi>(P) {N} ``^nail''. Cf. <kOnTag>. *Ho<konTi> `nail', ??<ka~Ti> `small nail, hook', Mu.<kanTi> `nail'. %18621. #18481.
<kOnTag>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOnTi>, <kaTO>, <kunTa>, <khunTO>. *H., B.<ka~Ta> `thorn, nail, fishing hook', O.<kOnta>, Sk.<kANTAkA>. %18631. #18491.

<kOJ phulO>(P) {N} ``^lotus''. |<phulO> `flower'. *H.<kAmAlA>, ~<kA~vAlA>, O.<kOmOLO>, Sk.<kAmAlA>. %18641. #18501.

<kOJca>(P) {ADJ} ``^unripe, ^raw''. *H., B.<ka~ca>, O.<kOca>. %18651. #18511.

<kOJcelan>(M),,<kOncelan>(K),,<kOnselan>(KP) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman [BD], bride [D]', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(B) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc. %18661. #18521.
<kOJcelaNDae>(M),,<kOnselanai>(K),,<kOncelanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: elder brother's daughter''. |*<kon-selan> & <-Dae> ?. Phonology: nD ~ ND ~ *N ~ n. %18670. #18530.

<kOJci>(M) {N} ``^key''. %18681. #18541.

<kOJciO>(M),,<kOJciO~>(P) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''. *Kh.<kulu>(ABD), Mu.<horo>, Mu.<kacua> `tortoise, a Munda sept', H.<kAchUa>, O.<kOchOpO>, Sk.<kAcchApA>. %18691. #18551.

<kOJje->(M) {VTC} ``to ^arrange, to ^sort''. %18701. #18561.

<kOG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^check, to ^stop''. %18711. #18571.

<kOG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^know (a fact)''. %18721. #18581.

<kOGger>(KP),,<kOGgeD>(M) {N} ``^boy, ^young ^man, ^youth''. |<kOn> `child' & <ger> ?. *Kh.<kongher>(BD) `id.', So.<OGgEr> `a male', Pa.<iGger> `a male being, husband'. %18731. #18591.
<kOGger Toka>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <selan Tuki>, <bhendia>. |<Toka> `man'. %18740. #18600.

<kOGkO>(KMP) {NB} ``^neck, ^throat''. Cf. <ToTOra>. *Kh.<koGko>(ABD), So.<sAGka>; Khm.<kO> `neck, throat', Sa.<koke-> `to put the arms round another's neck, embrace'. %18751. #18611.

<kOGkOLaGkia>(M) {N} ``^squint-^eye''. %18761. #18621.

<kOGkulaG>(K),,<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kulaG>(P) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>. %18771. #18631.

<kOp>(P) {N} ``^phlegm''. *Sa.<kop>, Mu.<kop>, ~<kOpO>, B., O.<kOphO>, P.H.<kAfA>. %18781. #18641.

<kOpaLO>(P) {N} ``^forehead''. *Sa.<kopal>, H.<kApalA>, O.<kOpaLO>, Nep.<kApal> `id.', Ku.<kapa:r>, Khm.<kpal> `head', Sk.<kApalA>. %18791. #18651.

<khOpOrO>(P) {N} ``^tile''. *Sa., Mu.<khapra>, H.<khApAra>, ~<khApRa>, O.<khOpOrO>. %18801. #18661.

<kOpotO>(P) {N} ``wood ^pigeon''. Cf. <para>. *Sk.<kApotA>, H. kApotA>, O.<kOpotO> `pigeon, dove'. %18811. #18671.

<kOrai->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be^friend ?''. %18821. #18681.
<abekOrai->(P) {V(-na, perhaps CAUS of <kOrai(-na)> `befriend', <-e-> unclear)} ``to be^friend, to ^embrace''. *$Kh.<kaDu'->(BD) `to embrace', So.<kondo->; Pal.<ko't>, ~<kAr-ko't>. %18830. #18690.
<hagu kOrai->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be^friend, to ^clasp in arms, to go arm in arm''. |<hagu> `friend'. *$Mu.<gati>. %12432. #12332.

<kOrcO kib->(K) {V} ``to ^spend money, etc.''. |. *?<kib-> `to do, to make'. %17231. #17101.

<kORe>(P) {N} ``^beam''. *O.<kORIkaThO>. %18841. #18701.

<kOReG>(KP),,<kOLeG>(M) {N} ``^mouse [KM], ^rat [KP]''. Cf. <kOROG>. *So.<onre:G-An>, ~<ondre:G-An> `a kind of small rat', Kh.<kone>(ABD) `mouse [AB], rat [D]', Sa.<hon>, Mu.<huni> `rat'; MuN<guDu>, MuH<gaRu> `field rat', Mu., Ho<kaTea> `a mouse of the bigger species'. %18851. #18711.
<soTA kOReG>(P) {N} ``small ^rat, ^mouse''. |<soTA> `??'. Cf. <kOReG>, <koLeG> `rat, mouse'. *$Sa.<cuTiA> `mouse', Mu., Ho<cuTu> `mouse (smaller species)', Kh.<cuTia>(A), ~<cuTiya>(B) `rat', ~<cuTia kOne>(P) `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTia> `rat', ~<cuTia kOne> `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTIa>, O.<cORO musa> `rat'. %18860. #18722.

<kOreG>, <kuriG>(:). %18871. #18731.
<sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<sOtO> `true'. %18882. #18742.

<kOrerO>(K),,<kOLerai>(M) {N} ``^quiet, ^silence''. %18891. #18751.

<kOrma>(K) {N} ``a ^festival which commences in the month of Pausa''. %18901. #18761.

<kO~O~RO>(K) {ADJ} ``^soft''. *O.<kO~OLO>(D). %18911. #18771.

<kOrOka>(M) {N} ``^lame person''. %18921. #18781.

<kOrOmbO>(P) {N} ``a kind of large ^tree''. *Sa., Kh.<karam>(BD), MuN<karam-daru>, MuH<kuRumba-daru>, Ho<karam>, ~<kuumba>, H.<kArAmA>, Sad.<kArAm>. %18931. #18791.

<kOrOJjO>(P) {N} ``a kind of very common large ^tree, the wood of which is used mainly for fuel''. *Kh., Ho<koroJjo>, Sa.<koroJj dare>, Mu.<koronjo-daru>, H.<kArA~jA>, B.<kOrOJjO>, Sk.<kArAJjA>. %18941. #18801.

<kOrOtO>(P),,<kOrta>(K) {N} ``^saw''. *Sa., Ho, Sad., ~<kOrOt>, H.<kAra~tA>, B.<kOratO>, O.<kOrOtO>, Sk.<kArApAttrA>. %18951. #18811.

<kOrtali>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOrtaLO>. *Mu., Bh.<kartal>, Sa.<kortal>. %18961. #18821.
<kOrtaLO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOrtali>. *B.<kOrOtalO>, O.<kOrOtaLO>. %18971. #18831.

<kORtO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^bean''. *H.<kUlAthi>, Nep.<kUrthI>, ~<kUlthI>, Ho<kuDuti>. %18981. #18841.

<kOsa>(K) {N} ``^cell of a ^jackfruit''. Sa.<kosa> `the flake or edible part of the jack fruit', B.<ko$O>, H.<ko$A> `shell, nut-shell', Sk.<ko$A>. %18991. #18851.

<kOsa>(P),,<kOsO>(P) {N} ``^dung''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *So.<A:so:G-An> `dung'. %19001. #18861.

<kOsaDO>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent''. Cf. <kOsOD>. *Ho<komDaG>. %19011. #18871.

<kOsan>(P2) {?} ``?''. %19021. #18881.

<kOsi>(M) {N} ``^unripe ^fruit''. Cf. <kOsi>(P) `coconut'. %19031. #18891.

<kOsi>(P) {N} ``^coconut''. Cf. <kOsi>(M) `unripe fruit', perhaps the gloss is correctly `green coconut'. *H.<narI-jalA>, Ho<narial>, cf. Sa.<kosa> `the flake or edible part of the jack fruit', B.<ko$O>, H.<ko$A> `shell, nut-shell', Sk.<ko$A>. %19041. #18901.

<kOsi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^slide''. %19051. #18911.

<kOsOD>(MP),,<kOsOr->(MP),,<kOsOrO>(K) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {VTC(-e)} ``to be dry, to dry up, to ^wither''. {N} ``dry ^fruit''. Cf. <kOsOD>, <ka-na>. *Kh.<kosor->(ABD), So.<AsAr->, Pa.<asar->, Re.<usar->, Sa., Mu., Ho<goso-> `to wither'; Kh.<ko[b]sor->(AD
) `to dry'. %19061. #18921.

<kOsTO>(M) {ADJ} ``^difficult''. %19071. #18931.

<kOtha>(P) {N} ``^story, ^tale''. *Sa.<katha>, H.<kOtha>, Sk.<kAtha>. %19081. #18941.

<kOTa>(K) {ADJ} ``^sour''. Cf. <kOTO> `mustard'. %19091. #18951.

<kOTas>(M) {N} ``a ^wild_^cat''. %19101. #18961.

<kOte>(KMP),,<kOtte>(K) {N} ``^cloth, ^garment?''. *Kh.<khoDia>(D) `loincloth', ~<kardhani>(D) `a string round the loins'. %19111. #18971.
<ciRa kOte>(P) {N} ``^loin-^cloth''. |<kOte> `cloth'. *$MuN<bOte'j>, MuH<bOte'>, ~<bO-tO'e>, Ho<boto'e>, H.<lA~goTi>. %6782. #6722.
<dhuti kOte>(P) {N} ``the ^dhoti, a man's ^cloth''. |<dhuti> `id.'. %19122. #18982.
<saLi-kOte>(M),,<saRi kOTe>(P) {N} ``the ^sari, a woman's ^cloth''. |<saLi>(M), <saRi>(P) `id.'. *$Sa.<sARi>, Mu., Ho, H.<saRi>, Bi.<saRi>, ~<sari>, O.<saRI>. %19132. #18992.

<kOti-re>(P) {ADJ} ``^near, at the ^side''. |. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. Cf. <kanThO>. *O.<kOtI-re> `near'; So.<kOta>??. %19141. #19001.

<kOTO>(P) {N} ``^mustard''. Cf. <kOTa> `sour'. *Mu., Ho<mani>, H.<kATu>, Sk.<kATU> `sharp, pungent, hot'. %19151. #19011.
<kOTO-luD>(M) {N} ``^ear-^wax''. |. %19160. #19020.
<kOTo piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<piDia>, <piRia> `??'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8553. #8473.

<khOTO>(K),,<kOTO>(K) {N} ``^bedstead''. *O.<khOTO>(D), ?Engl.<cot>. %19171. #19031.

<kOTO piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<piDia>, <piRia> `??'. *Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8641. #8561.
^T2<kOTO-luD>(M) {N} ``^ear-^wax''. |<kOTO> `mustard' & <-luD> NCF of <lutuD> `ear'. %19162. #19022.

<kOtOr>(K) {N} ``^feather''. %19181. #19041.

<kOThOu>(K),,<kOTOu>(K) {N} ``wooden ^sandal''. *O.<kOThOu>(D). %19201. #19051.

<kotRa>(P),,<kotRa ceNa>(P) {N} ``^parrot''. |<ceNa> `bird'. Cf. <kotra-nari>. *Kh.<kole'>(P) `parrot', MuH<kea'd>, MuN<kerea'd> `paroquet', So.<kORa/-kOl>? `long-legged crane', ~<kotRa>, ~<kol-Dag>. %19211. #19061.

<khrustO~>(P) {N} ``^Christ''. *Mu.<khirsta:n>, ~<kristan>, ~<kirtan>, H.<khrISTiyA> `christian'. %19221. #19071.

<-ku>(P) {SX} ``^optative''. %19231. #19081.

<ku->(P) {PX} ``particle for ^imperative mood, 1st person ??''. %19241. #19091.

<ku->(P) {PX(of V)} ``^reciprocity, ^one-^another''. *Kh.<kol->(BD), So. <Al->, ~<Ar-> `reciprocal'; B??.<kOl-le'j-> `to abuse one another'. %19251. #19101.

<ku->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^put_on (cloth)''. Cf. <asu->, <su->. *Kh.<aG-ku->(AB) `a chaddar (wrapper); to put on a chaddar', Sa., Mu.<aGga> `dress, coat'. %19261. #19111.

<kua>(P) {N} ``the house ^crow''. Cf. <pani kua>, <go~aD>. *Kh.<koua>(A), MuH<kau>, MuN<kaua>, H.<kOa>, ~<kOva>, O.<kUa>. %19271. #19121.

<kOare->(K) {V} ``to emit ^smoke, to smoke''. %19281. #19131.
<kuaLe-sOG>(M),,<kuaRe-sOG>(P),,<kuar-sOG>(K),,<kuirO-sOG>(K) {N} ``^fog, ^smoke [KM]; an earthen ^pot to hold fire, a ^fire pan, chafing dish''. Cf. <kOLO>(M) `mist'. |<-sOG> perh. orig. NCF of <seGOn> now `firewood'. *$H.<borAsi>, Ho<bursi> ??, cf. Kh.<ku~R>(D) `iron pail to draw water', ~<kunDa>(P), Mu.<kunDa> `a large earthen pitcher', Sa.<kuNDA> `bucket', H.<kUNDa>, O.<kUNDI>, B.<kU~RI>, Sk.<dUNDA> `pot'; Kh.<tim-soG>(P), Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel>. %19292. #19142.

<khub>(P),,<khup>(P) {ADV} ``^very''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<khub>, Mu., EM<khu'b>, ~<ku'b> `very, very much', P.H.<xubA> `good, well, pleasant, very'. %19301. #19151.

<kuba>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^big, ^much, ^large, ^fat, ^thick''. {V} ``to ^grow, to grow up''. %19311. #19161.
<kuba kOn>(P) {NK} ``^eldest ^son''. |<kOn> `son'. %19320. #19170.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag> from <husi-> `to support' & <-tag> `??'; <kOnOn> `son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13043. #12943.

<kuba>(P) {?} ``?''. *Ho<maraG pui>, H.<poa>. %19331. #19181.

<kuba nunu>(P) {N} ``^curd''. |<nunu> `breast'. %19341. #19191.

<kubi>(P) {N} ``^cabbage''. *Sa., Mu.<kubi>, H.<kobi>, ~<gobi>, ~<gobhi>, Sk.<gojIhva>. %19351. #19201.

<kuce karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. Cf. <kaceRi>. %19361. #19211.

<kudaLi>(P),,<kuLi>(M) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. *Kh.<kudRi>(BD), Sa.<kuDi> `hoe, spade', MuH<ku'lam>, ~<ku'dlam>, MuN<kuDi>, Ho<kullam>, ~<kU-dalA>, ~<kUdali>, O.<kodaLO>. %19371. #19221.

<kuDia>(M) {ADJ} ``^notorious''. %19381. #19231.

<kudilO>(K),,<kudiRO>(P),,<kOdiLO>(M),,<kOdirO>(K) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''. *Kh.<kera>(B); MuH<kadal>, MuN<kera>, H.<kAdAli>, O.<kadOLi>(P), O.<kOdOLi>(D), O.<kela>, Sk.<kAdAlA>, ~<dAdAli>, So.<k+ntE/-tE>?; Pal.<klwO:E> `banana (the fruit)'. %19391. #19241.

<kudu>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''. %19401. #19251.

<kui->(KP) {V(-e)} ``to ^find, to ^get''. *Kh.<kui->(AB) `to find, to get'. %19411. #19261.

<kuili>(KM),,<koili>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^cuckoo [KP]; ^quail [M]''. *Kh.<koil>(B) `a kind of bird, the koil', So.<k'uda:-tid-An>, H.<koyAlA>, ~<kolIA>, O.<kolIl>, Sk.<kokIlA>. %19421. #19271.

<kuiGkar>(K),,<kuiJkar>(P),,<kuJkar>(P),,<kuJkaD>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law [KMP]: wife's father, husband's father; ^uncle-in-law: husband's mother's brother, sister's husband's father, ^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother, wife's sister's ??brother [P]''. *Kh.<gunmer>(AD), So.<kuJa:r-An>, Ku.<kuGkar>, Sa.<hoJhar>, Mu.<hoJjar>, Ho<ho~e~ar> `father-in-law'. %19431. #19281.

<kuirO-sOG>(K),,<kuar-sOG>(K),,<kuaRe-sOG>(P),,<kuaLe-sOG>(M) {N} ``^fog, ^smoke [KM]; an earthen ^pot to hold fire, a ^fire pan, chafing dish''. |<kOare->(K) `to smoke', <-sOG> perh. orig. NCF of <seGOn> now `firewood'. *H.<borAsi>, Ho<bursi> ??, cf. Kh.<kunDa>(P), Mu.<kunDa> `a large earthen pitcher', Sa.<kuNDA> `bucket', H.<kUNDa>, O.<kUNDI>, B.<kU~RI>, Sk.<dUNDA> `pot'; Kh.<tim-soG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel>. %19441. #19291.

<kuja>(MP) {ADJ} ``^humpbacked, ^bent, ^stooping; ^hunchback''. *Sa.<kubA>, ~<kubjA>, ~<kujA>, ~<kojo>, H.<kUbjA>, O.<kUjO>, ~<kUja>, Sk.<kUbjA>. %19451. #19301.

<kukettebeRe>(K) {ADV} ``^seldom(?)''. %19461. #19311.

<kuku->(P) {V} ``to ^go''. %19471. #19321.

<kukuRai>(P) {N} ``^pigeon''. Cf. <kotRa>, <KOPOTO>, <para>. *So.<kukkur/-kur> `dove', Sa., Mu., Ho<kokor> `owl', Kh.<kokro>(BD) `cock [B], male bird [D]'. %19481. #19331.

<kukuraG->(P) {V} ``to ^crow''. *So.<keker-jub>, ~<kokkor-bi> `to crow'. Cf. <kuku-Rai>. *Mu.<kokroco> `the cry of the fowl', Sa., Mu., Ho<ra'-> `to cry'. %19491. #19341.

<kuLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pound (grain)''. %19501. #19351.

<kulab>(P) {N} ``^wood-apple, the ^bael-fruit''. *H.<belA>, Kh.<kula'b>(AB) `wood apple (%Aegle marmelos)'. %19511. #19361.

<kuLai>(M) {N} ``^buffalo ^calf''. %19521. #19371.

<kulaG>(P),,<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kOGkulaG>(K) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>. %19531. #19381.

<kulari>(M) {N} ``edible green''. %19541. #19391.

<kuli>(KMP) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: elder brother's wife''. *Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<hili>. %19551. #19401.

<kuLi>(M) {N} ``^berry, ^bud''. %19561. #19411.?<kuli->(M) {VTC} ``to ^open''. ??#.

<kuLi>(M),,<kudaLi>(P) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. *Kh.<kudRi>(BD), Sa.<kuDi> `hoe, spade', MuH<ku'lam>, ~<ku'dlam>, MuN<kuDi>, Ho<kullam>, ~<kU-dalA>, ~<kUdali>, O.<kodaLO>. %19571. #19421.

<kuLij>(M),,<kuRij>(P) {N} ``^vulva, female ^genitals''. *So.<Atij/-tij> `private parts (female)', Mu., Ho<ruji>, Mu.<suR~u'j>, ~<sunDu'j>, ~<sunDi'j> `vulva', Sa.<ruji> `cunnus, clitoris'. %19581. #19431.

<kuLO>(M) {N} ``^bank (river)''. %19591. #19441.
<nOdikuLO>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <nOdi>. *$O.<nOdikuLO>, cf. H.<kulA>, Sk.<kulA>. %19600. #19450.

<kuLtO>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''. %19611. #19461.

<kuLua>(M) {ADJ} ``^jealous''. %19621. #19471.

<kuluGkuD>(P) {N} ``^flour''. Cf. <kodu>, <kudu>, <kunDa>. *Kh.<koloG>(BD) `bread', Sa., Mu., Ho<holoG> `flour, bread', To.<-kuD>, cf. Mu.<khudi>, ~<kudi> `grain or pulses broken in small pieces', Sa.<khode> `broken rice', So.<kuddu:-n> `porridge', H.<khudA> `refuse, sediment'. %19631. #19481.

<kumbirO>(KM),,<kumirO>(P) {N} ``^crocodile''. *H.<kUmhirA>, B.<kUmIrO>, O.<kUmbhIrO>, Sk.<kUmbhirA>, Pali, Pk.<kUmbhilA>. %19641. #19491.

<kunDa>(P) {N} ``inner ^husk of ^rice''. Cf. <kuluGkuD>. *Kh.<kunDa'>(B), ~<kunDa>(P), ~<kuR~a'>(P) `husks', Sa.<khod kuNDa> `broken rice', Sad.<kUNDA>, H.<ko~Dha>, ~<kU~Ra> `inner husk of rice'. %19651. #19501.

<kunDei>(K) {N} ``^itch''. %19661. #19511.

<kunDrai-sen>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's sister??''. |. %19671. #19521.

<kundri>(P) {N} ``a rather extensive, cultivated ^climber''. Cf. <kundru rasiG> `sp. of flower'. *Sa., Kh.<kundri>(B), MuN<kunduri-naR~i>, MuH<kunduru-naR~i>, Ho<kundari>, H.<kUndAri>. %19681. #19531.

<kundru rasiG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^flower''. |. Cf. <kundri> `sp. of climber'. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<kunduru> `frankincense', Ho<uru baa>. %19691. #19541.

<kuNDug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^embrace''. {N} ``embrace''. %19701. #19551.

<kuni>(M) {N} ``^murder; ^murderer''. %19711. #19561.

<-kuNia> {ADJ} ``^cornered''. See <kuNO>. %19721. #19571.

<kuNia>(MP) {N} ``^guest''. *So.<gadi:-n> `friend', Sa., ~<gati>;, Mu., Ho, Bh.<kupul> `guest, visitor', cf. Kh.<goTiya>(D), ~<gotiya>(B) `guest, visit'. %19731. #19581.

<kunjimDag>(K),,<kuJimDag>(MP) {N} ``^star''. *Kh.<siGkom>(P), ~<semkOm>, ~<simkOm>, ~<kOJimDag> ??. %19741. #19591.

<kuNO>(M) {N} ``^corner''. %19751. #19601.
<-kuNia> {ADJ} ``^cornered''. %19760. #19610.
<cari-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^square''. |<-kuNia> `cornered' (cf. <tin-kunia> `triangle'), see <kuNO> `corner'. %6473. #6413.
<tin-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^triangle''. |. %8583. #8503.

<kunta->(M) {VTN} ``^mimic''. %19771. #19621.

<kunTa>(P) {N} ``^brand, a piece of wood ^smouldering at one end''. Cf. <kOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<gucaG>. %19781. #19631.

<kunTi>(MP) {N} ``^necklace''. *So.<konte-taG-An> `id.'. %19791. #19641.
<pOurO kOnTi>(K) {N} ``^necklace''. |<pOurO> `??'. %19802. #19652.

<khunTO>(P),,<kuNTO>(M),,<khu~TO>(K),,<ku~TO>(K) {N} ``^stump, ^stake, ^post, ^pole''. Cf. <kunTa>. *Kh.<khu~To>(D), ~<khuTa>(D) `post', Ho<ku~Tu>, Sad.<khuTa>, H.<khu~ta>, O.<khUNTa>(P), O.<khuNTO>(D) `id.', Sa.<khu~T> `stock', ~<sub-sept>, Mu.<khu~T> `either of the two branches of a village family'. %19811. #19661.

<kuJ->(M) {VTC} ``to ^fold (cloth)''. %19821. #19671.
<kuJcatO>(P) {?} ``?''. *$H.<kU~cItA> `bent, crooked'. %19830. #19680.
<kuJci>(P) {?} ``?''. *$Sa., Mu.<kUJji>, H.<kUJji>, O.<kUJcI>. %19840. #19690.
<kuJdag->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. %19850. #19700.

<kuJca Dag>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<Dag> `water'. %7361. #7291.

<kuJcatO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kuJci>. *H.<kU~cItA> `bent, crooked'. %19861. #19711.

<kuJci>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kuJcatO>, <kuJdag-na>. *Sa., Mu.<kUJji>, H.<kUJji>, O.<kUJcI>. %19871. #19721.

<kuJdag->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. Cf. <kuJci>. %19881. #19731.

<kuJimDag>(MP),,<kunjimDag>(K) {N} ``^star''. *Kh.<siGkom>(P), ~<semkOm>, ~<simkOm>, ~<kuJimDag> ??. %19891. #19741.

<kuJkar>(P),,<kuiJkar>(P),,<kuiGkar>(K),,<kuJkaD>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law [KMP]: wife's father, husband's father; ^uncle-in-law: husband's mother's brother, sister's husband's father, ^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother, wife's sister's ??brother [P]''. *Kh.<gunmer>(AD), So.<kuJa:r-An>, Ku.<kuGkar>, Sa.<hoJhar>, Mu.<hoJjar>, Ho<ho~e~ar> `father-in-law'. %19901. #19751.

<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kOGkulaG>(K),,<kulaG>(P) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>. %19911. #19761.

<kuO>(MP) {N} ``^well''. *Kh.<kua~>(P), Sa.<ku~i>, Mu.<ku~a~>, Ho<ku~a>, So.<kua:-n>, H.<kUva~>, O.<kUO> `id.', Sk.<kupA>. %19921. #19771.

<kuO>(P),,<koO>(P) {N} ``^cough''. {V} ``to cough''. Syn. <kOiOm>(MP), <OeOm>(K). *Kh.<khu'->(ABD), Sa.<kho'>, Mu., Ho<ku'>. %19931. #19781.

<kupuri>(M) {N} ``^pond''. %19941. #19791.

<kuRa>(P) {ADJ} ``^male''. %19951. #19801.
<randO kuRa>(P) {NK} ``^widower''. |<randO>(M) `widow'. *$Sa.<raNDi>, Mu.<ranDa>, Ho<ranDa koa>, H.<re~Duva>. %19962. #19812.
?<bOkORam>(P) {NK} ``^grandson''. Cf. <bOkOsen>, <bOkO>, <kuRa>. *$Kh.<bokDu'>(P) `grandson, granddaughter, son's daughter's husband, etc.'. ??#.

<kuri->(M) {VTN} ``to ^scrape''. %19971. #19821.

<kuri>(:). %19981. #19831.
<acha-kuri>(P) {ADV} ``^well, lit. having done well''. |<acha> `good'. %422. #422.

<kuRi>(K),,<kuRiG>(K),,<koDi>(P) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>. %19991. #19841.

<kuRi>, <kuR>(:). %20001. #19851.
<kuRi kasa>(P),,<kuR kasa>(P) {ADJ} ``^astringent, ^acid''. |<kasa> `id.'. %20010. #19860.

<kuRij>(P),,<kuLij>(M) {N} ``^vulva, female ^genitals''. *So.<Atij/-tij> `private parts (female)', Mu., Ho<ruji>, Mu.<suR~u'j>, ~<sunDu'j>, ~<sunDi'j> `vulva', Sa.<ruji> `cunnus, clitoris'. %20021. #19871.

<kurim->(M) {VIC} ``to ^fight (with each other)''. %20031. #19881.

<kuRiG>(K),,<kuRi>(K),,<koDi>(P) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>. %20041. #19891.

<kuriG>, <kOreG>(:). %20051. #19901.
<sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<sOtO> `true'. %18883. #18743.

<kurisia>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *MuH<coRa hai>, MuN<coDa haku>, Ho<coRa haku>, H.<gArAi mAchAli>. %20061. #19911.

<khurO>(P),,<kurO>(M),,<khurOrO>(K) {N} ``^hoof''. *Kh.<khur>(BD), ~<khuram>(A), ~<khurDom>(D), Sa.<khurA>, MuN<khur>, MuH<kur>, H.<khUrA>, O.<khUrO>, Sk.<khUrA>. %20071. #19921.

<khusi>(P) {N} ``^pleasure, ^delight''. {V(-na)} ``to ??''. Syn. <anandO>, <anandO kib->. *Sa.<khusi>, ~<kusi>, Mu.<khusi>, P.H.<xu$i>. %20081. #19931.

<khusi-basi->(P) {V} ``?''. |. Cf. <khusi>, <basi>. *H.<bAsAna> `to live, to dwell', O.<bOsIba> `to sit'. %20091. #19941.

<kusu>(M) {N} ``^injury''. Cf. <kasu>(KMP) `pain, ache'. %20101. #19951.

<khusu>(P) {N} ``^itch, ^scabies''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<kasra>, B.<khosO>. %20111. #19961.

<kuTam>(P) {?} ``?''. *So.<gullu:-tam-An>, ~<gunlu:-tam-An>. %20121. #19971.

<kuTi>(K),,<kuTij>(P) {ADJ} ``^little, a little, ^some, ^few''. *Kh.<kaTi'j>(ABD) `a little, few', Sa.<kATi'j> `small', Mu.<kaTi'j>, Sad.<kATik> `little'. %20131. #19981.

<khu~TO>(K),,<ku~TO>(K),,<khunTO>(P),,<kuNTO>(M) {N} ``^pole, ^stump, ^post (in a building), ^stake''. Cf. <kunTa>?. *Kh.<khu~To>(D), ~<khuTa>(D) `post', Ho<ku~Tu>, Sad.<khuTa>, H.<khu~ta>, O.<khUNTa> `id', Sa.<khu~T> `stock', ~<sub-sept>, Mu.<khu~T> `either of the two branches of a village family' ??Cog. %20141. #19991.

<ku-tOm>(MK) {NB} ``^chin''. |<-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'. %20151. #20001.

<kuTuj>(P) {ADJ} ``^hard''. *Sa., Mu.<keTe'j>, Mu., Ho<keTe'>. %20161. #20011.

<kuTumaLi>(M) {N} ``^family (primary)''. Cf. <kuTumO> `wife'. %20171. #20021.
<kuTumari lukO>(P) {NK} ``^relative''. |<lukO> `man, person'. %20182. #20032.

<kuTumO>(M) {NK} ``^wife''. %20191. #20041.
<kuTumO>(P) {NK} ``^family, ^relation, ^kindred''. *Mu., Sa.<kuTum>, H.<kUTUmA> `relation'. %20201. #20051.
<kuTumOi>(KP) {NK} ``^wife''. *Pa.<ka:Dama:ni> `wife'. %20211. #20061.
<kuTumaLi>(M) {N} ``^family (primary)''. %20220. #20070.
<kuTumari lukO>(P) {NK} ``^relative''. |<lukO> `man, person'. %20183. #20033.

<la->(M),,<la'->(P) {VTC} ``to ^dig [M], to ^slice, to ^scrape [P]''. *Ho<la'-> `to peel off the bark of a tree', Sa.<la'-> `to clear from grass', Mu.<la'-> `to pare wood with an adze' ??'??. %20231. #20081.

<lagao->(P) {V} ``to ^attach, to ^apply''. Cf. <lage-> `to be attached'. *Kh.<lagae->(P), Sa., Mu.<lagao->, H.<lAgana>, O.<lOgaIba>. %20251. #20091.

<lage->(M) {VIC} ``to ^burn (intr.)''. %20261. #20101.
<la.lai lage->(K) {V} ``to catch fire, to ^burn (intr.)''. |<la.lai> `fire'. %20272. #20112.

<lage->(M) {VXN} ``to ^continue (an action)''. %20281. #20121.
<dukhi lage->(P) {V} ``?''. |<dukhi> `sad, sorrowful'. %9533. #9453.

<lage->(P) {V} ``to be ^attached, to be ^applied, to ^become''. *H.<lAgAna>, ~<lagAna>, O.<lagIba>. %20291. #20131.
<lagao->(P) {V} ``to ^attach, to ^apply''. *$Kh.<lagae>(P), Sa., Mu.<lagao>, H.<lAgana>, O.<lOgaIba>. %20300. #20140.

<lai>,,<laj>(:) {?} ``?''. %20311. #20151.
<la.lai>(K),,<la.laj>(MP) {N} ``^fire''. *$Kh.<lara'j>(AB) `hot coal', Mu.<lara'-baja'>, ~<ara'-jara'> `a jingle denoting red color', Pal.<ra-la:>, ~<ra-la:h>, ~<rala:r> `a great fire, a conflagration'. %20320. #20160.
<lalai lage->(K) {V} ``to catch fire, to ^burn (intr.)''. |<lage-> `to burn'. %20332. #20172.
<rusi lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. |<rusi> `pr. name, Rusi'. %20342. #20182.

<lai>(M) {NB} ``^navel''. Syn. <nahuLi>, <usuNij>. %20351. #20191.

<lai>(P),,<laj>(P) {PP} ``^for''. *O.<lagI>, Sad.<lagin>, ~<lain>. %20361. #20201.

<laijteg karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<ma'd sakam haku>, Ho<ma'D sakam haku>, H.<Dori mAchAli>. %16571. #16451.

<laj>,,<lai>(:) {?} ``?''. %20371. #20211.
<la.laj>(MP),,<la.lai>(K) {N} ``^fire''. *$Kh.<lara'j>(AB) `hot coal', Mu.<lara'-baja'>, ~<ara'-jara'> `a jingle denoting red color', Pal.<ra-la:>, ~<ra-la:h>, ~<rala:r> `a great fire, a conflagration'. %20380. #20220.
<lalai lage->(K) {V} ``to catch fire, to ^burn (intr.)''. |<lage-> `to burn'. %20333. #20173.
<rusi lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. |<rusi> `pr. name, Rusi'. %20343. #20183.

<laj>(P),,<lai>(P) {PP} ``^for''. *O.<lagI>, Sad.<lagin>, ~<lain>. %20391. #20231.

<lajguria>(P) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *Ho<gonja>. %20401. #20241.

<lajkuRei>(K) {N} ``sensitive ^plant''. %20411. #20251.

<lajO>(M) {N} ``^shame''. %20421. #20261.

<lakaD->(P) {V} ``to ^cough, to ^pant''. Syn. <kuO>, <koiom>. *Sa.<lakar lakar> `gaping, panting, exhausted, to hang out the tongue (dogs)'. %20431. #20271.

<laku>(KMP) {N} ``^fruit [KP]''. {VTN} ``to ^bear fruit [M]''. *Kh.<loku>(ABD), ~<luku>(B). %20441. #20281.

<la.lai>(K),,<la.laj>(MP) {N} ``^fire''. *Kh.<lara'j>(AB) `hot coal', Mu.<lara'-baja'>, ~<ara'-jara'> `a jingle denoting red color', Pal.<ra-la:>, ~<ra-la:h>, ~<rala:r> `a great fire, a conflagration'. %20451. #20291.
<lalai lage->(K) {V} ``to catch fire, to ^burn (intr.)''. |<lage-> `to burn'. %20334. #20174.
<rusi lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. |<rusi> `pr. name, Rusi'. %20344. #20184.

<lanDa>(MP) {NK} ``^son; ^nephew (husband's elder brother's son, elder sister's son); ^boy''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <putira>. Cf. <lanDi>(MP) `daughter, girl'. *Nah.<la:na:> `child, son', ~<ra:NDa:> `boy', H.<lo~Da> `boy, lad', Pk.<lANhA>, Mar.<lAhan> `little'. *H.<lO~Di> `servant girl, bond-maid'. %20461. #20301.

<landam>(K) {N} ``a kind of ^jackal''. %20471. #20311.

<lanDaG>(:0 {??} ``??''. %20481. #20321.
<genDaG lanDaG>(P),,<genDOG lanDaG>(P),,<genDaG>(:),,<genDOG>(MP) {ADJ} ``^bent, ^crooked''. |<genDaG> `??'. Cf. <genDa> `snail'. *$Ho<komDaG>, Mu.<komDoG> `bent, curved', So.<duGgu-> `to be bent', ~<laduj-> `to bend', Kh.<Du'j->(ABD) `to bend'. %20492. #20332.

<lanDi>(MP) {NK} ``^daughter, ^girl''. Cf. <laNDa> `son'. *H.<lO~Di> `servant girl, bond-maid'. %20501. #20341.

<laG>(*) {N} ``^tongue''. *Kh.<laG>(ABD), Sa., Mu.<alaG>, So.<la'aG/-laG>. %20511. #20351.
<elaG>(KP),,<ailaG>(K),,<aclaG>(M) {N} ``^tongue''. {|*<e-> etc. perh. inalienable possessive, cf. So. <A-laG> `his tongue'. %463. #20360.

<laGgOe>(K),,<laGrui>(MP) {N} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *Cf. <-koe>; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'. %2053v. #20371.

<laGka>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^far, far ^away, ^distant''. {#Sa., Mu.<laGka>, Gu.<sulo:G>; So.<lAGka> `high, top, above, aloft'. %20541. #20381.

<laGrui>(MP), <laGgOe>(K) {N} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *<-rui> `?'; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'. %20531. #20391.

<lapaTaG->(P) {V} ``to ^blow_with_a_^bellows''. *H.<lApAT> `a glow, blaze, flame, warm air, fragrant breeze'. %20561. #20401.

<laRa>(K),,<laRae->(K),,<lara->(MP),,<larae->(MP) {VTC} ``to ^laugh''. *Kh.<laDa->(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<landa>. %20571. #20411.
<lara>(M) {N} ``^laughter''. %20580. #20420.

<lasaib>(P) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <culi>(P), <uku>(M). *Mu.<idkula'd>, Ho<iTkula'D>; Kh.<lo'b->(ABD) `to burn, to be burnt'. %20591. #20431.

<lata>(P) {N} ``^cave, ^den, ^hole''. *Kh.<lata>(B) `hole', Mu., Ho<lata>, Bh.<lat>, Sa.<lat> `a recess (in the forest)'. %20601. #20441.

<laTaO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^steal''. *H.<luTAna> `to rob, to plunder', O.<lUTIba>. %20611. #20451.

<laTika>(P) {N} ``^pulse, ^vein''. *Ho<naDika>, ~<naTika>, Sa.<nATkA>, Sad.<nATkA>, H.<naRi>, O.<naRI>, Sk.<naDi>; Sk.<naDika>. %20621. #20461.

<laTOb>(M) {N} ``^wrinkle''. %20631. #20471.

<laTOb>(P) {N} ``^gum''. Cf. <lOtOb>, <latop nunu>. *Mu., Ho<lasa>; H.<lesA> `bird-lime', ~<glue>, Kh.<laTlaT>(A) `sticky', Mu.<laTlaT>, ~<laTlaTa>, Sa.<laT paT>, ~<laTa' paTax'> `id.'. %20641. #20481.

<lebae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^flow, to ^float''. Syn. <cata->(P), <tui->(M). *Kh.<leGge->(BD) `to flow, of water, liquids', Sa.<liGgi->, ~<liJji->, Mu., Ho, Bh.<liGge->, So.<le:G-le:G-> `to be dripping', Kh.<leG->(ABD) `to flow [A], to fly [ABD]', Sem.<paliG> `to flow'. %20651. #20491.

<lebeD>(M) {N} ``^sleep''. %20661. #20501.
<leber->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^sleep [MP]; to ^lie_down [K]''. *$Kh.<leme'D->(ABD) `to sleep', So.<lud->, ~<lud->; Sa.<lam-be'd-> `to crouch, bend down', Pang.<lAbud> `sleepy'. %20670. #20510.

<lej->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^abuse, to ^scold''. *Kh.<le'j->(ABD), Gu.<lonk>, Mon<lAk>. %20681. #20521.
<lej-Dag->(P) {V} ``to be cursed''. |. {N} ``^curse''. %20690. #20530.

<lekhe->(P),,<leke->(KM) {VTC} ``to ^write''. Cf. <kana-lekhe>. *Kh.<likhae>, H.<lIkhAna>, O.<lekhIba>, B.<lekha>; Kh.<likha>(P), Mu.<lika>. %20701. #20541.
<kana-lekhe>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <kana->. %16123. #16013.

<lembu>(P),,<limbu>(M) {N} ``^lime, ^lemon, ^citron''. *Sa.<lembo>, ~<nimbu>, Mu.<lembu>, H.<nibe>, ~<ni~bu>, O.<nembU>, B.<nImbO>, Sk.<lex>, ~<nImbukA>. %20711. #20551.

<lende->(M) {VTN} ``to find ^guilty, to ^accuse''. %20721. #20561.

<lepi>(P) {N} ``bamboo ^trap''. *Sa.<lep> `covering, cover, to wrap up, cover, unguent, ointment', H.<lepA> `plaster, unguent'. %20731. #20571.

<lerab>(M) {N} ``^sprout''. %20741. #20581.

<leRaG>(K),,<leraG>(MP) {N} ``^moon''. Syn. <candO>. *Kh.<leraG>(BD) `moon, month [BD], moonshine [D]'. %20751. #20591.
<leRaG-tOr>(K) {N} ``^moon^light''. |. %20760. #20600.

<liba->(M) {VTC} ``to ^erase''. %20771. #20611.

<libO>(P) {ADJ} ``^stout, ^corpulent, ^fat, ^strong''. Cf. <lObeG>. *Sa.<libo lobo>, ~<libA labe> `waggling, waddling, slowly, toddle (small fat children)', ~<lub lubiA> `plump, fat', ~<lubu lubu> `protuberant, plump'. %20781. #20621.

<lila->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tease''. %20791. #20631.

<limbO>(P),,<limO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, Melia indica, Brandis''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<nim>, H.<nimA>, Sk.<nImbA>. %20801. #20641.

<limbu>(M),,<lembu>(P) {N} ``^lime, ^lemon, ^citron''. *Sa.<lembo>, ~<nimbu>, Mu.<lembu>, H.<nibe>, ~<ni~bu>, O.<nembU>, B.<nImbO>, Sk.<lex>, ~<nImbukA>. %20811. #20651.

<liuG-bOg>(P) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |. %4561. #4521.

<-lO>(P),,<-lo>(P) {SX} ``?''. *So.<lo:-> `a particle prefixed to a verb to express the idea of quickness'. %20821. #20661.

<lO>(M) {N} ``^creeper''. %20831. #20671.

<lOa>(KM) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <hemRaD>(P), <emRaD>(*). %20841. #20681.

<lOb->(K) {V} ``to ^burn''. Cf. <oLeb-> `to scorch'. %20851. #20691.
<lOb.lOb>(K),,<lOlOb>(K) {ADJ} ``^hot''. %20860. #20700.

<lOde->(M) {VTC} ``^load''. %20871. #20711.

<lOk>(K),,<lOkO>(K),,<lukO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl) ^people''. !See <lOkO>. %20881. #20721.

<lOka>(M) {ADV} ``^down''. %20891. #20731.

<lOka>(M) {N} ``^land cleared for ploughing''. %20901. #20741.

<lOkO>(K),,<lOk>(K),,<lukO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl.) ^people''. *Gu.<lokko>, ~<lokku>, Pa.<lo:k> `man', H.<logA> `public, people, men, folk', ~<lokA> `world, people, mankind', O.<lokO> `people', Sk.<lokA>. %20911. #20751.
<luki>(P) {N} ``^girl''. *$Fem. in <-i> of <lukO>. %20920. #20760.
<apOs lukO>(P) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<apOs> `?'. %1572. #1562.
<bagi lukO>(M) {N} ``^bad person''. |<bagi> `bad, evil'. %2702. #2672.
<DiO lukO>(M) {N} ``^good person''. |<Dio> `right, good'. %8852. #8772.
<jOGgolia lukO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. |. Syn. <bONO mONusO>. |<jOGgOlia> `jungle, forest'. %15103. #15003.
<kamu-lOk>(K),,<kamulO>(K) {N} ``^male (man)''. |<kamu> `?'. %20932. #20772.
<kuTumari lukO>(P) {NK} ``^relative''. |<kuTumaLi> `primary family'. %20184. #20034.

<lOlOb>(K),,<lOb.lOb>(K) {ADJ} ``^hot''. |<lOb-> `to burn', cf. <oLeb-> `to scorch'. %20941. #20781.

<lOmba->(M) {VTC} ``to ^stretch''. %20951. #20791.

<lOG->(M) {VTC} ``to ^look at''. %20961. #20801.

<lOsOmO jOrO>(M) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. |. Syn. <jaRO>(K). |<jOrO>(KMP) `fever'. %15192. #15091.

<lOta>(K),,<luTa>(P) {N} ``(metal) water ^jug, ^pot''. *Kh.<loTa>(B) `tumbler', Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<loTa>, O.<loTa>, ~<noTa>. %20971. #20811.

<lOTO>(K),,<lOTOb>(M) {N} ``^mud, ^soil, ^earth''. Syn. <puTO>(M), <kajdOG>(M) `mud'. %20981. #20821.
<sundru lOTOb>(P) {N} ``^red ^earth''. |<sundru>(P), <sunduru>(KM) `red'. *$H.<geru>, Ho<giru>. %20992. #20832.

<lOuDi>(M) {N} ``^wave (water)''. Syn. <ulasO>(M). %21001. #20841.

<lubO>(M) {N} ``^greed''. %21011. #20851.

<luD> {??} ``??', <lur>(:)'. %21021. #20861.
<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''. %21031. #20871.

<lugiD>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <lujiD>. %21041. #20881.

<lujiD>(MP) {ADJ} ``^heavy, ^pregnant''. Cf. <lugiD>. *So.<lAg+n> `heavy', Kas.<kejuut>, Kh.<loyo'D>(BD) `light, not heavy'. %21051. #20891.

<luki>(P) {N} ``^girl''. |<-i> fem. of <lukO> `man, person'. *O.<??>. %21061. #20901.

<lukO>(P),,<lOkO>(K),,<lOk>(K) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl) ^people''. *Gu.<lokko>, ~<lokku>, Pa.<lo:k> `man', H.<logA> `public, people, men, folk', ~<lokA> `world, people, mankind', O.<lokO> `people', Sk.<lokA>. %21071. #20911.
<luki>(P) {N} ``^girl''. |<-i> fem. of <lukO>. %21080. #20920.
<apOs lukO>(P) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<apOs> `?'. *$Ho<apos>; H.<apAsA> `relationship, brotherhood'. %1573. #1563.
<bagi lukO>(M) {N} ``^bad person''. |<bagi> `bad, evil'. %2703. #2673.
<DiO lukO>(M) {N} ``^good person''. |<DiO> `right, good'. %8853. #8773.
<jOGgolia lukO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. |. Syn. <bONO mONusO>. |<jOGgOlia> `forest, jungle'. %15104. #15004.
<kamu-lOk>(K),,<kamu-lO>(K) {N} ``^male (man)''. |<kamu> `?'. %20933. #20773.
<kuTumari lukO>(P) {NK} ``^relative''. |<kuTumaLi> `primary family'. %20185. #20035.

<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''. %21091. #20931.

<luGgi>(M) {N} ``^lungi, ^dhoti''. %21101. #20941.

<lur> {??} ``??', <luD>(:)'. %21111. #20951.
<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''. %21121. #20961.

<lusOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^snatch, to ^rob''. Cf. <laTaO-na>. *Kh.<lusi->(A) `to rob, to plunder, to snatch', Mu.<lusi> `the habit of eating things on the sly'. %21131. #20971.

<luT>(P) {N} ``currency ^note''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<loT>, H.<loTA>, ~<noTA>, Engl.<note>. %21141. #20981.

<luTa>(P),,<lOta>(K) {N} ``(metal) water ^jug, ^pot''. *Kh.<loTa>(B) `tumbler', Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<loTa>, O.<loTa>, ~<noTa>. %21151. #20991.

<luTi>(M) {N} ``^shrub''. %21161. #21001.

<luTi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^plunder''. %21171. #21011.

<lutuD>(MP),,<lutur>(KP) {N} ``^ear''. *Kh.<lutur>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<lutur>, So.<lu'ud/lud>. +NCF <-luD>(:), <-lur>(:). NCF. `^ear'. %21181. #21021.
<ge~-lur>(K) {N} ``^ear^hole''. |. *$So. <gAn-> `to enter'. %10892. #10812.
<kOTO-luD>(M) {N} ``^ear-^wax''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. %19163. #19023.

<luTuNi>(M) {N} ``^chignon''. Syn. <idikOm>(P) `hairknot, coiffure as worn by women'. %21191. #21031.

<lutur>(KP),,<lutuD>(MP) {N} ``^ear''. *Kh.<lutur>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<lutur>, So.<lu'ud/lud>. +NCF <-lur>(:), <-luD>(:). %21201. #21041.
<ge~-lur>(K) {N} ``^ear^hole''. |. *$So. <gAn-> `to enter'. %10893. #10813.
<kOTO-luD>(M) {N} ``^ear-^wax''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. %19164. #19024.

<-m>(P) {SX} ``?''. %21211. #21051.

<m->(P) {?} ``?''. %21221. #21061.

<m->(P) {?} ``?''. %21231. #21071.

<m->(:) {PX(prefixed before initial vowel, or substituted for initial consonantism, of replicated N)} ``and_^so_forth, and_the_^like, ^etc.''. |. E.g. <phOlO-mulO>(P) `fruit etc., fruit and roots'. *Mu.<kula-mula>? `tigers and so forth'. %21251. #21081.

<maab-Dub->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bow_the_^head''. |. Cf. <mabDug-> `to nod'. *So.<bArum->, ~<burum-> `to bend one's head', Sa., Mu., Ho<burum-> `to lie down', Mu.<tiru'b-> `to bow the head to worship', Sa., Mu., Ho<du'b-> `to sit down', cf. H.<DubAna> `to dive, to sink'. %21261. #21091.

<mabDug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^nod''. Cf. <maab-Dub-> `to bow the head'. %21271. #21101.

<machua>(P) {N} ``^fisherman''. *H.<mAchUa>, ~<mAchUva>, O.<machUa>. %21281. #21111.

<maD jim->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<jim-> `to eat'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D> `bamboo'. %21291. #21121.

<madOLO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^musical_instrument, sounding like a ^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Kh.<mandRi>(D), ~<manDri>(B), ~<mandar>(D) `drum', Mu.<mandara>, Ho<madal>, H.<ma~dArA>, ~<ma~dAlA>, Sk.<mArdAlA> `kind of drum', O.<madOLO>, Sa.<mAndAriA> `a drummer'. %21301. #21131.

<madua>(P) {N} ``^drunkard''. *Sa.<metuA> `intoxicated, drunk', H.<medA> `intoxication'; ??<mAtovala>, O.<mOtUaLO> `drunkard', Sk.<nAttA> `drunk'. %21311. #21141.

<baduLi>(P),,<maduLi>(M) {N} ``^bat''. *Ho<baduRi>, Mu.<bhadli>, ~<bhadur>. Phonology: m ~ b. %21321. #21151.

<magaNa>(M),,<maganta>(M) {N} ``^beggar''. %21331. #21161.

<magO>(K) {N} ``^January-^February''. *O.<??>. %21341. #21171.

<magura karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Sa.<mAGgri>, Ho<magura haku>, So.<ma:gur-An>, ~<ma:-gur-yo:-n>, ~<ma:guri:-yo:-n>, H.<ma~gUrA mAchAli>, O.<magUrO>. %21351. #21181.

<mahajon>(P),,<maajOn>(M) {N} ``^merchant''. *Sa.<mahajon> `money-lender, merchant, banker', Mu.<mahajan>, Ho<mahajon>, H.<mahajAnA>, O.<mahajonO>, Sk.<mAhajAnA>. %21361. #21191.

<maharaghO>(P) {N} ``^famine''. *Sa.<mahrog> `dear, expensive, to become expensive', Kh.<mahraG>(BD) `expensive, dear (in value)', MuN<maharaG>, MuH<maaraG> `dearness of eatables', H.<mAhe~ga> `dear, expensive', O.<mOhOGgO> `famine', Sk.<mAharghA>. %21371. #21201.

<mai>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^female [P]; eligible woman [M]; female of animals or birds [K]''. *Kh.<mai>(P), Sa.<me~i>, ~<mei> `girl', Mu.<mai> `an expression used in addressing females', H.<mai> `mother', O.<maI> `woman'. %21381. #21211.
?<maiguli>(M) {N} ``^eunuch''. ??#.

<mai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook''. *Sa.<mANDi> `food, to prepare food', Mu., Ho<manDi-> `to cook rice', So.<may-> `to taste, to lick'. %21391. #21221.

<maiguli>(M) {N} ``^eunuch''. Cf. <mai> `female'. %21401. #21231.

<majae->(P),,<maje->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wash, to ^clean''. *H.<ma~jAna>, O.<majIba>, Sk.<marjAtI>. %21411. #21241.

<mahajon>(P),,<maajOn>(M) {N} ``^merchant''. *Sa.<mahajon> `money-lender, merchant, banker', Mu.<mahajan>, Ho<mahajon>, H.<mahajAnA>, O.<mahajonO>, Sk.<mAhajAnA>. %21421. #21251.

<makuR->(K) {V} ``to ^sleep''. Syn. <uRu->(P), <lebeD>(M). %21431. #21261.

<maLa>(M) {N} ``^corpse''. *So.<maRa>??. %21441. #21271.

<ma-lage>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %21451. #21281.

<maLi>(M) {N} ``^necklace''. %21461. #21291.
<kODu maLi>(M) {N} ``^ornaments, lit. ^bracelet (and) ^necklace''. |<koDu>, <kaDu> `bracelet'. %15734. #15624.

<maliD>(M) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. %21471. #21301.

<malikO>(M) {N} ``^master''. %21481. #21311.

<mama>(K) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother''. Cf. <mamu>. %21491. #21321.

<mami>(KMP) {NK} ``^mother-in-law: wife's mother''. *Kh.<mami>(BD), ~<ma:mi>(B) `father's sister, mother's brother''s wife, Sa.<memi>, Mu.<mami> `maternal uncle's wife', H.<mai> `maternal aunt'. %21501. #21331.

<mamu>(KMP) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother [MP], father's sister's husband [KP]''. Cf. <mama>(K) `mother's brother'. *Kh.<mamu>(BD), ~<ma:mu>(B) `mother's brother, father's sister's husband', Bh.<ma:mu>, Ho<mamu>, Mu.<mama> `id.', Sa.<mama> `maternal uncle, mother's brother', Gu.<ma~muG> `uncle', H.<mama>, ~<mamu>, O.<mama>, Mon<Amu>, Khm.<ma>, ~<mar> `uncle'. %21511. #21341.

<man->(P),,<man-e>(P) {N} ``^place''. |. %21521. #21351.
<manDi>(K) {PRON} ``^which, ^whom''. %21530. #21360.
<man-Di-a>(P) {INTERR} ``^where (lit. in which place)''. |. %154. #154.

<mane->(M) {VTN} ``to ^obey''. {VT} ``to ^accept''. *O.<??>. %21541. #21371.
<manO>(M) {N} ``^greeting''. *$O.<??>. %21550. #21380.

<manta>(M) {ADV} ``^next year''. %21561. #21391.

<mara>(K),,<marag>(P) {N} ``^peafowl''. Cf. <murO>. *Kh.<mara'>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<mara'>, So.<mara/-mar>, Mon<mra'>. %21571. #21401.

<mar.mar>(P) {N} ``^scorpion''. Cf. <khijri marmar>, <kesamO-rOi>. *Kh.<marmarDa'>(P), Mu., Ho, Bh.<marmar> `id.', Sa.<seGel marmar> `a poisonous centipede (Scolopendra versicolor)', So.<mabmar>? `centipede'. %21581. #21411.
<khijri marmar>(P) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<kijri>, <khijri>, <kajiri> `the nearly stemless date palm'. *$Sa.<kidiJ> `scorpion', Ku.<kidiG>. %21592. #21422.
?<kesamOrOi>(P) {N} ``^centipede''. ??#.

<mare->(:). %21601. #21431.
<jhuRi mare->(K) {V} ``to ^storm''. |<jhuRi>(K) `a storm'. %15522. #15412.

<masO>(M),,<masOa>(K) {N} ``^month''. *O.<??>. %21611. #21441.

<masTarO>(K),,<masTrO>(M) {N} ``^teacher''. *Engl.<master>. %21621. #21451.

<mata>(P) {NK} ``^mother''. *Sk.<??>. %21631. #21461.
<matatuli>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: mother's elder sister''. Cf. <dhorti mata>. *$Ho<maraG guGgu>, Sk.<matAr>, Mon<mata>, Ho, O.<mata>. %21640. #21470.

<matag kiRag>(P) {N} ``^lion''. |<kiRag> `tiger'. *Ho<siG-kula>. %21651. #21481.

<matalO>(KM) {ADJ} ``^drunk''. %21661. #21491.
?<madua>(P) {N} ``^drunkard''. *$Sa.<metuA> `intoxicated, drunk', H.<medA> `intoxication'; ??<mAtovala>, O.<mOtUaLO> `drunkard', Sk.<nAttA> `drunk'. ??#.

<matal-raG>(P) {N} ``^locust''. |. Syn. <ri.rib> `grasshopper', <uNTilag> `cricket', <reG.reG> `cricket'. *So.<mataG-da:-bud-An> `an insect which is supposed to clear water', So.<pAppAr/-pAr> `locust'. %21671. #21501.

<matatuli>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: mother's elder sister''. Cf. <dhorti mata>. *Ho<maraG guGgu>, Sk.<matAr>, Mon<mata>, Ho, O.<mata>. %21681. #21511.

<maTi>(P) {N} ``original ^place or ^home of the sept''. *Sa.<mATi> `earth, soil', H.<mATTi>, ~<mITTi> `clay, earth', ~<maTi>, O.<maTI> `earth', Sk.<mRttIka>. %21691. #21521.

<matrO-ka>(P),,<matrO-ko>(P) {CONJ} ``^but''. |. *Sk.<matra>, ~<matrAkA>, H.<matre> `mere, barely', O.<matro> `but'. %21701. #21531.

<mauja>(P) {N} ``^feast, ^delight, ^pleasure''. *H.<mOjA> `delight, pleasure', O.<mOUjO> `merry-making'. %21711. #21541.
<mauja kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^be, to make merry, to ^feast''. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. %17223. #17093.

<-me>(P),,<-mai>(P),,<-mOi>(P) {SX} ``??''. %21721. #21551.

<me->(P) {PX} ``^thou, ^you''. %21731. #21561.

<mekOR>(K) {ADV} ``^once''. %21741. #21571.

<meLai->(M),,<meLe->(P) {VIN} ``to ^dissolve [M], to ^mix, to ^add [P]''. *H.<mIlana>, O.<mILaIba> `to cause to meet, to mix', Ho<mi'D->. %21751. #21581.

<mena>(P) {?} ``?''. *Sa.<mena>, ~<mena'>, Mu., Ho<mena'>, Khm.<man>. %21761. #21591.

<mena-siGa>(P) {N} ``the vegetable called ^lady's-finger or ^okra''. |. Cf. <rasiG>, <sumo-siG>. *Ho<minDi-diriG>, H.<bhI~Di>, Zu??<-siGa>. %21771. #21601.

<menDa>(KMP) {N} ``^sheep [MP], ewe [K], ram, ^wether [P]''. Cf. <merOm> `goat', <boDa> `??'. *O.<meNDa>, B.<meRa>, H.<meRha>, Sk.<lex>, ~<meDhrA>, ~<meNDhA>, Sa.<bheDa> `ram', ~<bhiDi> `sheep', MuN<bheRa>, MuH<beRa> `ram', Mu., Kh.<bheRi>(AB) `sheep', H., O.<bheRa> `ram', H.<bheRa> `sheep'. %21781. #21611.
 <menDa kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^lamb''. |<kOnOn> `child'. *$Ho<minDi hon>. %21790. #21620.
 <menDi>(P) {N} ``^sheep''. *$Mu., Ho, Bh.<minDi>. %21800. #21630.

<meJcena>(P) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. Cf. <bO-meJcena> `past days', <aciGka> `day before yesterday'. *Kh.<meson>(P)(P)(P) `once', ~<man-su'da'> `year before last', ~<asintae> `next year', Pal.<shAnA:m>, Mon<snu~>, Khm.<chna~> `year'. %21811. #21641.
 <bO-meJcena>(P1) {N} ``^past days, long ^ago''. |<bO> `?'. %4393. #4353.

<meram>(P),,<meROm>(KMP) {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]''. Cf. <menDa> `sheep'.  *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<meRom>, So.<k+mmEd/-mEd>, Nic.<me>; cf. O., Bh.<meRa> `goat'. %21821. #21651.
 <meram kOnOn>(P),,<merOm kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^kid''.  |<kOnOn> `child'.  *$Sa.<merom hopon>, Mu., Ho<meron hon>.  %21830.  #21660.##  <meram nunu ajaG>(P),,<meROm nunu ajaG>(P)  {N} ``the ^sweet-potato; lit. goat-teat tuber''. |. Syn. <kendamONO>(M). |<nunu> `breast, udder', <ajaG> `tuber'. *Ho<meron toa saGga>. ??#.

<meregO>(P),,<mergO>(P),,<mirigO>(M) {N} ``^deer''. *Sa.<mirgi jel> `a certain kind of deer', H.<mRgO> `deer', antelope, O.<mRgO>, Sk.<mRgA>. %21841. #21671.

<meROm>(KMP),,<meram>(P) {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]''. Cf. <menDa> `sheep'.  *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<meRom>, So.<k+mmEd/-mEd>, Nic.<me>; cf. O., Bh.<meRa> `goat'. %21851. #21681.
 <merOm kOnOn>(P),,<meram kOnOn>(P) {N} ``^kid''.  |<kOnOn> `child'.  *$Sa.<merom hopon>, Mu., Ho<meron hon>.  %21862.  #21692.##  <meROm nunu ajaG>(P),,<meram nunu ajaG>(P)  {N} ``the ^sweet-potato; lit. goat-teat tuber''. |. Syn. <kendamONO>(M). |<nunu> `breast, udder', <ajaG> `tuber'. *Ho<meron toa saGga>. ??#.

<mesaD>(M),,<mesad>(K),,<mesal>(K),,<mesar>(K) {N} ``^day [M], ^light [K]''. %21871. #21701.

<mese->(M); <mesi->(M) {VI} ``to ^include''.  {VXN} ``to ^mix''. %21881. #21711.

<mi>(:),,<miJ>,,<muJ>(:) {NUM} ``^one?''. Cf. e.g. <misiJ>(M) `today' (one-sun), <meJcena> `last year', <mekOR> `once'. %21891. #21721.

<anDeka>(P),,<anDeka>(P) {ADV} ``^yesterday''. *$Kh.<iDa'>(ABD) `yesterday'; ~<mumDiba'>(AD) `day before yesterday [AD]', ~<munDiba'>(B) `yesterday', Gu.<minDe> !!. %21900. #21730.

<bOhut>(P),,<bOhutO>(P) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. Cf. <bOhOmiJ>. *$H.<bAhUtA>, O.<bOhUtO>. %21910. #21740.

<bOrsO-mi>(K) {N} ``^year''. |<bOrsO> `year'. %5343. #5293.

<Debena bOrsO-mi>(K),,<Debena bOrsO>(K) {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<Debena> `coming', from <Den-> `to come'. %8172. #8092.

<ganDa-mi>(KM) {NUM} ``^four''. |. %10602. #10522.

<gONTamiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^early''. |<goNTa> hour??. %21920. #21750.

<hunja-mi>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. |. %13222. #13122.

<jOnOmi>(P2) {N} ``^birth''. %21930. #21760.

<joRa-miJ>(P),,<juRa-mi>(D) {N} ``a ^couple [P]''. |. {NUM} ``^two''. *$O.<joRIe> `two'. %21942. #21772.

<misiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^today''. *$??one-sun. %21950. #21780.

<mOiaG>(P) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. Cf. <miaG>. *$Sa., Ho<meaG>, Kh.<meGga>(P), ~<maiGga>. %21960. #21790.

<mui>(K),,<muinTO>(K),,<minTO>(K) {NUM} ``^one''. %21970. #21800.

<muJ-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^one''. |. Cf. <omba-To> `two'. %21982. #21812.

<muiJ>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <ekO>, <guTe>. *$Kh.<moiG, moiJ>(P), Sa., Mu.<mi'd>, Ho<mi'D>, So.<mUI>. %21990. #21820.

<Ojar-mi>(K) {NUM} ``^thousand''. |. %22002. #21832.

<OLOmiJ>(M) {NUM?} ``^pair''. %22010. #21840.

<Ona bOrsO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. |<Ona> `past', from <On-> `to go', <bOrsO> `year'. %22022. #21852.

<rOsOmiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^late''. %22030. #21860.

<sO-mi>(K),,<sO>(K) {NUM} ``^hundred''. |. %22042. #21872.

<thOrO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^once''. |. %22052. #21882.

<micO>(M) {ADJ} ``^false''. {N} ```^lie''. %22061. #21891.

<miRi->(K) {V} ``to ^get''. %22071. #21901.

<mirigO>(M),,<meregO>(P),,<mergO>(P) {N} ``^deer''. *Sa.<mirgi jel> `a certain kind of deer', H.<mRgO> `deer', antelope, O.<mRgO>, Sk.<mRgA>. %22081. #21911.

<misiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^to^day''. *??one-sun. %22091. #21921.

<mObleD>(M),,<mObler>(K) {N} ``^lightning''. %22101. #21931.

<mOcO>(P) {N} ``^earth, ^world''. Syn. <mulukO>(M). *Kh.<mo'jhi>(P) `middle', H.<ma~jhA> `inside', O.<mOjhI> `middle', N.<medhye>, Sk.<mAdhyA>. %22111. #21941.

<-moD>(:),,<-mOr>(:) {NCF of <OmOD>(M), <emOD>(P), <OmOr>(K), <emOr>(K)} ``^eye''. Cf. <-moD>(:), <-mor> `joint'. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. %22121. #21951.

<hasi-mOD>(P),,<hase-mOD>(P),,<asi-mOD>(M),,<asi-mor>(K) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |. %10164. #10084.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<juNTa> `hair'. %1805. #1785.
<aNDra-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^white of ^eye''. |<aNDra> `white'. %1415. #1405.
<kaLia-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^pupil (of ^eye)''. |<kaLia> `black'. %10175. #10095.
<keLeJ-mOD>(M) {N} ``^eye-^disease''. |<keleJ>(M) `wound'. %10184. #10104.

<-moD>(:),,<-mor>(:) {NCF} ``^joint''. Cf. <mODO>(P) `bamboo', <-moD> `eye'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D>; So.<mAd.mAd/-mAd> `joint of the body or bamboo; knot in wood'. %22131. #21961.
<emOD-ijiG>(P),,<emOr-ijiG>(K) {N} ``lower ^leg [P]; front of the leg [K]''. |. Cf. <ijiG> `leg'. *$So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'. %22142. #21972.

<mODO>(P) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <aLO>(M), <aRO>(KP). Cf. <-moD>, <-mor> `joint'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D>; So.<mAd.mAd> `joint', cf. Ju.<emoD->, ~<emor->. %22151. #21981.

<mOdO>(KMP) {N} ``^liquor, ^wine, ^rice-^beer''. *H.<mAde> `intoxication, madness', O.<modO> `strong drink', Sk.<mAdA>. %22161. #21991.

<mODOgOsa>(M) {N} ``^courtship''. %22171. #22001.

<mOdu>(K) {N} ``^honey''. Syn. <niLa Dag>, <sekab Dag>. Cf. <mOONO>(M) `beeswax'. %22181. #22011.
<mOdu gunir>(K) {N} ``^honey ^bee''. |. Syn. <sekab>, <niLa>, <komDod-bui>. |<gunir>, <gunid> `fly'. %12133. #12043.
<mOdurO>(M) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. %22190. #22020.

<mODuG>(P),,<muDuG>(M) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. Syn. <pucuka>(M), <uju>(P). *Mon<brx'>, cf. H.<phoRa>, O.<phoRI>. %22201. #22031.

<mOdurO>(M) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. Cf. <mOdu>(K) `honey'. %22211. #22041.

<mOhesuOrO>(P) {?} ``?''. *H.<mAhe$verA>??, Sk.<mAhe$vArA>. %22221. #22051.

<mOeaG>(K),,<mOiaG>(MP) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. Cf. <miaG>. *Sa., Ho<meaG>, Kh.<meGga>(P), ~<maiGga>. %22231. #22061.

<mOidan>(M) {N} ``^cholera''. %22241. #22071.

<mOidde>(K) {POSTP} ``^in''. %22251. #22081.

<mOisi>(K),,<mOi~si>(M) {N} ``^buffalo''. %22261. #22091.

<mOja>(M) {ADJ} ``^funny''. %22271. #22101.

<mOjaG>(K) {N} ``bachelor's ^dormitory, association of bachelors in the dormitory''. |. Syn. <mONDOg>(M), <mOnDo ghOro>(P). %22281. #22111.

<mOjhi-a>(P) {ADJ} ``in the ^middle, in the midst of''. |. %161. #161.
<mOjhix>(P) {N} ``^middle''. Cf. <mOjhi-a>, <moco>. *Kh.<mo'ghi>(P), O.<mojhI>, H.<mAdhyA>, Sk.<mAdh-yA> ??recte mOjhia. %22291. #22121.
<mOjia mOjia>(K) {ADV} ``^now and ^then''. |. ??ID %22302. #22132.

<mOkOdOma>(M) {N} ``^law^suit''. %22311. #22141.

<mOkrab>(K) {NK} ``^grandson''. %22321. #22151.

<mOLe->(M) {VTC} ``^twist''. %22331. #22161.

<mONDOg>(M) {N} ``^guest_^house''. %22341. #22171.
<mOnDO ghOro>(P) {N} ``youth-^dormitory''. |<ghOro> `??'. Syn. <mOjaG>(K). *$H.<mo~DApA>, Sk.<mANDApA>. %11743. #11653.

<mONO>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^maund, a ^weight of forty seers (a seer is equal to about 82 lbs)??''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<mon>, H.<mAnA>, B.<mOnO>, O.<mOhONO>, S??<mOhoNO>. %22351. #22181.

<mOnO>(KP) {N} ``^mind [KP], ^spirit, ^wish, ^will [P]''. Cf. <mOnO kib-e>. *Kh.<mon>(B), Sa.<mon>, ~<mOne>, Mu.<man>, ~<mon>, Ho<mon>, H.<mAnA>, O.<mOnO>, Sk.<mAnAs>. %22361. #22191.
<mOnO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^wish, to ^will''. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. %17243. #17113.

<moNusO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person''. Syn. <lukO>. *Sk.<mAnUSA>, ~<mAnUSyA>, ~<manUSA>, B.<manUsO>, O.<mINIsO>, H.<manUse>, Sa.<menus>, Pali, Pk.<maNUsA>. %22371. #22201.
<bONO mONusO>(P) {N} ``^jungle ^man''. |. Syn. <jOGgolia lukO>. |<bONO> `forest'. %5072. #5032.

<mOJcO>(M) {N} ``^earth''. %22381. #22211.

<mOGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^seduce''. %22391. #22221.

<moGgo>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kumirO>. *Kh.<moGgor>(P) `crocodile, alligator', Sa.<maGgaR>, H.<mAgArA>, O.<mOgOrO>. %22401. #22231.
<karsa mOGgO>(P),,<kaLasa mOGgO> {N} ``^chameleon [P], ^lizard [M]''. |<karsa> `??'. *$H.<gIrAgITA>. *H.<gIrAgITA>, So.<bomaG>, <gamaG>/-maG>?, H., Kh.<karca>(P) `jackal'. %16622. #16502.

<mOGgOlbar>(K) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *O.<??>. %22411. #22241.

<mOONO>(M) {N} ``^beeswax''. Cf. <mOdu> `honey'. %22421. #22251.

<mOreG>(MP) {ADV} ``^two ^days after ^tomorrow [M], ?? [P]''. Cf. <mOiaG>. %22431. #22261.

<mOsa>(K) {N} ``^mosquito''. Syn. <katiD>, <katir>. %22441. #22271.

<mOsaNi>(M) {N} ``^cemetery''. %22451. #22281.

<mOsri hariga>(P) {N} ``the ^lentil, a cultivated ^pulse''. |<hariga> `pulse'. *Mu.<masuri>, ~<mosari>, ~<mosori>, ~<musari>, Ho<masuri>; Sa.<mosri>, Sad.<mAsorI>, H.<mAsurA>, O.<mOsurO>, Sk.<mAsurA>, cf. Kh.<ma'so>(P) `a pulse', O.<masi>. %12601. #12501.

<mOTa>(K) {N} ``^fat''. %22461. #22291.
<mOTai->(M) {VIN} ``^thicken''. %22470. #22300.

<mOtej>(MP),,<mOtei>(K) {NB} ``^nose [KMP]; ^snot, nasal ^mucus [M]''. *Ju.<jetej>(M) `eyesand', Kh. <jote>(ABD) `snot, nasal secretion', cf. <te'D->(AB) `to throw snot from one's nose'; Ho<muTa>, Sa.<mu~>, Mu.<muhu>, ~<mu~hu~>, Kh.<ro-moG>(BD), ~<romaG>(A), Pa.<muvvu>, So.<mu'u/-mu>, So.<mutE>. %22481. #22311.

<mOTrO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^pea''. *Sa.<maTor>, Ho<moTor>, H.<mATARA>, B., O.<mOTOrO>. %22491. #22321.

<mou~Ni>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^musical_instrument, a kettle^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <nagra>. *H.<bheri>. %22501. #22331.

<mOusirO>(K) {N} ``^November-^December''. *O.<??>. %22511. #22341.

<mu> {??} ``??': '. %22521. #22351.
<mu kulOu-a>(P) {?} ``in the ^old ^days''. |<kulOu-a> `??'. !Example given sub <-a>(P) ??. %22530. #22360.

<mudi>(KMP) {N} ``^ring, finger-ring, toe-ring''. *Kh.<mu'dhi>(AD), ~<mo'dhi>(B), ~<midi>(D), Sa.<mundAm>, Mu., Ho<mundam>, ~<mudam>, H.<mu~dAri>, O.<mUdI>. %22541. #22371.

<muDuG>(M),,<mODuG>(P) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. Syn. <pucuka>(M), <uju>(P). *Mon<brx'>, cf. H.<phoRa>, O.<phoRI>. %22551. #22381.

<mugO>(M) {N} ``green ^gram''. *O. ??. %22561. #22391.

<mugO>(P) {N} ``the ^horseradish_^tree''. *Sa.<muGgA>, Kh.<muGga>(P), Ho<mugi>, H.<mu~gA>, O.<mUgO>, Sk.<mUdgA>. %22571. #22401.

<mui>(K),,<muJ>(:),,<muiJ>(P) {?} ``?''. Syn. <ekO>, <guTe>??. *Kh.<moiG, moiJ>(P), Sa., Mu.<mi'd>, Ho<mi'D>, So.<mUI>. %22581. #22411.
<muin-TO>(K),,<min-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^one''. Cf. <mi>, <miJ>. |<-TO> as in <Omba-TO> `two'. %22592. #22422.

<muili>(P) {N} ``^filth''. *H.<mEla>, O.<mOlLa>, Ho<moILa>. %22601. #22431.

<mujia>(M) {PP} ``^amidst''. %22611. #22441.

<mukhO>(P),,<mukO>(M) {N} ``^face''. *Sa.<mukhe> `mouth, face', H.<mUkhA>, O.<mukhO>, Sk.<mUKhA>. %22621. #22451.
<surjumukhi rasiG>(P) {N} ``^sun^flower''. |<surjO>(K) `sun', <rasiG> `flower'. *$Sa.<suruj mukhi baha>, H.<surAjAmUkhi ka phulA>, O.<suryOmUkhi phuLO>, Sk.<suryAmUkhi>. %22632. #22462.

<mukuLe>(M) {IO} ``to ^defend oneself''. %22641. #22471.

<muliO>(K),,<mulO>(P) {N} ``^price''. *H.<mulyA>, O.<mulyO>(PD), Sk.<mulyA>. %22651. #22481.

<mulia>(MP) {N} ``^worker, ^servant, ^laborer''. Cf. <muliO>, <mulO> `price'. *O.<mUlIa>, cf. H.<mulyA> `cost, price, wages', Sk.<mulyA>. %22661. #22491.
<muliaNi>(M) {N} ``^worker (female)''. |<-Ni> `female'. %22670. #22500.

<mulO>(P),,<muliO>(K) {N} ``^price''. *H.<mulyA>, O.<mulyO>(PD), Sk.<mulyA>. %22681. #22511.

<muLO>(P) {N} ``the ^root of a ^tree''. Cf. <muLO> `radish'. *Sa.<mul> `root, principal', Mu.<mul> `chief, principal', H.<mulA>, O.<muLO>, Sk.<mulA>. %22691. #22521.
<muLO-ra>(P) {??} ``??''. |. %22700. #22530.
<muLu-tib>(M),,<muR-tib>(P) {NB} ``^rectum [M], ^abdomen [P]''. |<itib> `belly'. %13993. #13893.

<muLO>(P) {N} ``a ^radish''. Cf. <muLO> `root'. *Sa.<mulA>, Ho<mula>, H.<mulA>, ~<muli>, O.<mULa>, ~<mULO>, Bi.<mur>, ~<mul>, Sk.<mulAkA>. %22711. #22541.

<mulukO>(M) {N} ``^world''. Syn. <mOcO>. %22721. #22551.

<mun->(P) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<omon>, Ku.<umun>. %22731. #22561.

<munu>(P) {N} ``^dream''. Cf. <munu>, <jae-na?? munmuj-e>. *Kh.<munu>(BD), Mu., Ho<kumu>, Sa.<kukmu~>; Kh.<mui->(BD), ~<mu'j->(P) `to dream'. %22741. #22571.
?<munu jae->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. |<jae-> `to bite, to sting??'. Cf. <muJmuj-e> ??. ??#.

<muNun>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''. %22751. #22581.?<muNun>(P) {N} ``the ^mohua or Indian Butter ^tree''. *Kh.<murun>(AB), ~<murum>(B) `mohua tree (%Bassia latifolia)'; Sa.<muru'd>, Mu.<muru'd-daru>. ??#.

<munusO>(K),,<munus>(K),,<mOnisO>(K) {N} ``^man''. %22761. #22591.

<muJmuj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^kiss''. Cf. <munu>. *Kh.<mui>(P), ~<mu'j>(P). Phonology: jNas ~ JNas. %22771. #22601.
?<munu jae->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. |<jae-> `to bite, to sting??'. Cf. <muJmuj-e> ??. ??#.

<muJ-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^one''. |. Cf. <mi> `one', <-To> as in <omba-To> `two'. %21981. #21811.

<muO~>(P) {N} ``^mouth''. Cf. <mukhO>. *H.<mU~hA>, O.<mUhO>, Sk.<mUkhA>. %22781. #22611.

<muRa>(K) {N} ``^kite (bird)''. %22791. #22621.

<muRcO>(P) {N} ``^pepper''. *Sa.<mAric>, Ho<malci>, So.<mAridsa>, Re.<morci>, H.<mArIcA>, ~<mIrIcA>, ~<mIrcA>, O.<mOrIcO>, Sk.<mArIcA>. %22801. #22631.
<guTi muRco>(P) {N} ``black ^pepper''. |<guTi> `?'. Cf. <muRci>??, <DuGkaRi>. *$H.<kali mIrcA>, Ho<guTi malci>, cf. Sa.<guTi> `a small stone', Mu.<guTi> `a small stone, a pebble', Or.<gUtI> `a bit of gravel', H.<goTi> `a small round fragment of stone'. %12332. #12242.

<muRi>(K) {N} ``^gum''. ??RECHECK ENTRY. %22811. #22641.

<muRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. %22821. #22651.

<murO>(P) {N} ``^peafowl''. Syn. <marag>(P). *H.<morA>, O.<mOyurO>, Sk.<mAyurA>. %22831. #22661.

<muR-tib>(P),,<muLu-tib>(M) {NB} ``^abdomen [P], ^rectum [M]''. |<mur->, <muLO> `root', <itib> `belly'. %22841. #22671.

<murukO>(K) {N} ``^fool''. %22851. #22681.

<muTa>(M) {ADJ} ``^dense, ^thick''. %22861. #22691.

<muTa>(M) {NB} ``^fist''. {VTC} ``to ^grip''. %22871. #22701.

<n->(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <ne->, <niJ>. %22881. #22711.

<-na>(P) {SX} ``^present indefinite and ^future, ^imperative''. Cf. <-a> `aorist of intransitive verbs ending in a nasal'. *Kh.<-na>(B) `future, imperative, infinitive', cf. H.<-na>. %22891. #22721.
<-a>(P) = <-na>(P) {SX} ``^aorist of intransitive verbs ending in a nasal''. E.g. <sOG-a> `buy', <baN-a> `forget', <DaJ-a> `climb'. Phonology: Nas n ~ Nas (NB <DaJa> is really <Daj-na>, thus Phonology: jNas ~ JNas). %22900. #22730.

<na>(MP),,<nana>(P),,<nanai>(K) {NK} ``^grandmother: father's mother, mother's mother''. *Kh.<ya:ya>, ~<yaya>(D) `grandmother', ~<na:na:>(B), ~<nana>(D) `elder sister', Mu.<nana> `id.', Sa.<nana> `father's sister', H.<nana> `maternal grandfather', ~<nani> `mother's mother'. %22911. #22741.

<na>(P),,<nau>(P),,<nae>(P) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. *O.<na>, ~<nahI>, ~<nUhoI>. %22921. #22751.

<jena>(KP) {NEG} ``^not, ^no''. *$H.<ne>, O.<na>, Sk.<nA> `not'; <je->, cf. So.<Ijja:> `not, no, nothing'. %22930. #22760.

<na-lage->(P) {?} ``^not to be, not to be attached''. |. %22940. #22770.

<nagOD->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^fall''. *?<gur-> `to fall'; Sa.<nur-> `to fell, drop, fall'. %22951. #22781.

<nagOm>(M),,<nagOm>(P) {N} ``village ^headman, ^chief''. *Kh.<naegom>(P) `blacksmith', Sa.<naJjom>, Mu., Ho<najom> `witch', Ah.<nAjume> `astrology'. %22961. #22791.

<nagra>(P),,<nagara>(P) {N} ``a large ^drum, kettledrum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <DholKi>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>. *Mu.??<nagara>, ~<nageRa>, H.<nAgara>, ~<nAgaRa>, Kh.<nagera>(P), O.<nagAra>. %22971. #22801.

<nahuLi>(P) {N} ``^navel''. Syn. <lai>(M); <usuNij>(M), <usuRij>(P), <usunOi>(K). *H., O. Sk.<nabhI>, O.<nahI>, B.<naI>. %22981. #22811.

<naiki>(P) {N} ``^Aryan, ^Hindu, a high-caste ^foreigner, a ^landlord''. *Mu., Ho<diku>, H.<naIkA>, ~<nayekA> `master, guide, leader', O.<??>. %22991. #22821.

<naiLO>(P),,<neuLO>(M),,<neuRO>(K) {N} ``^mongoose [KMP], ^weasel [P]''. *Ho<niura>, H.<nevela>, O.<neULO>, Sk.<nAkUlA>. %23001. #22831.

<naLO>(MP) {N} ``^river, ^rivulet, brook, ^watercourse [P]; ^drain [M]''. *Sa., Mu.<nala>, H.<nala>, O.<naLO>. %23011. #22841.

<naLO karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |. Cf. <julag julag karOG>. |<karOG> `fish'. *$Ho<ha'D haku>, H.<pothi mechAli>. %16593. #16473.

<naLO nikuTi>(P) {N} ``^river ^bank''. |<nikuTi> `near'.  *$Ho<gaRa kuTi>; ??<kuTi> `edge, bank, shore, side'. %23020. #22850.

<namO>(P),,<naO>(M) {N} ``^name''. *H.<name>, ~<na~ve>, O.<namO>, Sk.<namAn>. %23031. #22861.

<nan>(K),,<nan-te>(K) {ADV} ``^here''. |. %23041. #22871.

<nana>(P),,<nanai>(K),,<na>(MP) {NK} ``^grandmother: father's mother, mother's mother''. *Kh.<ya:ya>(B), ~<yaya>(D) `grandmother', ~<na:na:>(B), ~<nana>(D) `elder sister', Mu.<nana> `id.', Sa.<nana> `father's sister', H.<nana> `maternal grandfather', ~<nani> `mother's mother'. %23051. #22881.

<nan-te>(K),,<nan>(K) {ADV} ``^here''. |. %23061. #22891.

<naO>(M),,<namO>(P) {N} ``^name''. *H.<name>, ~<na~ve>, O.<namO>, Sk.<namAn>. %23071. #22901.

<nata>(P) {NK} ``^relationship, ^kin''. Cf. <kuTumari luko>. *Sa., Mu., H.<nata>. %23081. #22911.

<natia>(P) {NK} ``^grandson: son's son, daughter's son''. *Kh.<na:ti>(B) `grandson', ~<na:tin>(B) `granddaughter', H.<nati> `daughter's son', O., B.<natI> `grandson'. %23091. #22921.
<natuni>(K) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. %23100. #22930.

<naTO>(:) {N} ``^dance''. Syn. <kig->(K), <kij->(P) `to dance'. *Sa.<naT> `dancer, dance', H.<naTO> `dance, mime', Sk.<??>. %23111. #22941.
<naTO-gobindO>(P) {N} ``^dance-^music''. |. *$H.<indO>, Sk.<govIndA> `an epithet of Krishna'. %23120. #22950.
<naTua>(M) {N} ``^dancer''. *$H.<noTUa>, ~<nATUva> `an actor, dancer', O.<naTUa> `clown', Sk.<nArtAkA> `dancer'. %23130. #22960.
<naTuaRi>(P) {N} ``^dancing girl, ^prostitute''. %23140. #22970.

<natuni>(K) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. Cf. <natia> `grandson'. %23151. #22981.

<nau>(P),,<nae>(P) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. Cf. <na> `id.'. *O.<na>, ~<nahI>, ~<nUhoI>. %23161. #22991.

<ne>(P),,<ni>(KMP) {DEM} ``^this''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ne>, ~<ni>, Khm.<NE>, Nic.<ninA>, ~<ne:e>. %23171. #23001.
<ne-bO>(P),,<ni-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^here''. |<-bO> `to, at'. %4413. #4373.
<ne-ta>(P),,<ni-ta>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %23180. #23010.
<ne-tai>(P),,<ni-tai>(P) {ADV} ``^from ^here''. |. %23190. #23020.
<nicce>(K) {ADJ} ``^certain''. %23200. #23030.

<ne->(P) {PX} ``^we''. %23211. #23041.
<nei>(K),,<nii>(K) {PRON} ``^we''. %23220. #23050.
<-neniJ>(P),,<-niniJ>(P) {SX} ``^us, ^our''. *$Kh.<na-i>(P), <naiJg>(D) `1st person possessive'??. %23230. #23060.

<neLia>(P),,<niRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *Kh.<lil>(B) `blue', ~<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'. %23241. #23071.

<-neniJ>(P),,<-niniJ>(P) {SX} ``^us, ^our''. *Kh.<na-i>(P), <naiJg>(D) `1st person possessive'??. %23251. #23081.

<neuLO>(M),,<neuRO>(K),,<naiLO>(P) {N} ``^mongoose, ^weasel[P]''. *Ho<niura>, H.<nevela>, O.<neULO>, Sk.<nAkUlA>. %23261. #23091.

<ni>(KMP),,<ne>(P) {DEM} ``^this''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ne>, ~<ni>, Khm.<NE>, Nic.<ninA>, ~<ne:e>. %23271. #23101.
<nicce>(K) {ADJ} ``^certain''. %23280. #23110.

<ni-bO>(P),,<ne-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^here''. |<-bO> `to, at'. %23290. #23120.
<ni-ta>(P),,<ne-ta>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %23300. #23130.
<ni-tai>(P),,<ne-tai>(P) {ADV} ``^from ^here''. |. %23310. #23140.

<-Ni>,,<-ni> {SX(of N)} ``^feminine''. Syn. <-i>. *O.<??>. %23321. #23151.
<buita-Ni>(M) {N} ``^chief's wife''. |<buita> `chief'. %23332. #23162.
<cakOr-ni>(K) {N} ``^maid ^servant''. |<cakOrO> `servant'. %6323. #6263.
<daRi-ni>(K) {N} ``^mad ^woman''. |<daRi> `mad man'. %8042. #7962.
<mulia-Ni>(M) {N} ``^worker (female)''. |<mulia> `worker'. ??ID %23342. #23172. ETC. ??. ??#.

<nii>(K),,<nei>(K),,<niJ>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (plural)''. *Kh.<aniG>(B) `we, plural inclusive', Sa.<AliJ>, Mu.<aliG> `first person dual enclusive'. %23351. #23181.
<ne->(P),,<ne->(P) {PX} ``^we''. %23360. #23190.
<-niniJ>(P),,<-neniJ>(P) {SX} ``^us, ^our''. *$Kh.<na-i>(P), <naiJg>(D) `1st person possessive'??. %23370. #23200.
<niJ-ba>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (^dual), we ^two''. |. Cf. <-ba> `two'. *$Kh.<iJ-jar>(B), contracted form ~<jar>(B). %23382. #23212.

<nice>(P) {?} ``?''. %23391. #23221.

<nicOpO>(M) {N} ``^silence''. %23401. #23231.

<nidusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^innocent''. %23411. #23241.

<nije>(M) {PRON} ``^self''. %23421. #23251.

<nika>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <sabOrOi>(K), <sabO~rOi>(K). %23431. #23261.

<nikuTi>(P) {ADJ} ``^nearness, ^near''. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <sitim>. *H.<nIkATA>, O.<nIkOTO>, Sk.<nIkATA> `near, close'. %23441. #23271.

<niLa>(P) {N} ``a large ^bee''. Syn. <sekab>, <mOdu gunir>. *Kh.<Jole>(P), Sa.<Jele>, MuN<lele>, ~<lili>, MuH, Ho, Ku.<nili>, ~<JAli>. %23451. #23281.
<niLa Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. |. Syn. <sekab Dag>, <mOdu>. |<Dag> `water', cf. <sekab Dag> `honey' (<sekab> `bee'). %7373. #7303.

<nilaja>(P) {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Sa.<nilajiA> `shameless', H.<nIlAjjA>, Sk.<nIrlAjjA>. %23461. #23291.

<nii>(K),,<nei>(K),,<niJ>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (plural)''. *Kh.<aniG>(B) `we, plural inclusive', Sa.<AliJ>, Mu.<aliG> `first person dual enclusive'. %23471. #23301.
<ne->(P),,<ne->(P) {PX} ``^we''. %23480. #23310.
<-neniJ>(P),,<-niniJ>(P) {SX} ``^us, ^our''. *$Kh.<na-i>(P), <naiJg>(D) `1st person possessive'??. %23490. #23320.
<niJ-ba>(MP) {PRON} ``we (^dual), ^we ^two''. |. *$Kh.<iJ-jar>(B) `we dual inclusive', contracted form ~<-jar>(B). %23502. #23332.

<nira-e->(P) {V} ``to ^begin''. |. ??Vclass. %23511. #23341.

<nirbOlia>(P) {N} ``^weak''. *H.<nIrbAlA>, Sk.<nIrbAlA>. %23521. #23351.

<niRia>(K),,<neLia>(P) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *Kh.<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'. %23531. #23361.

<nisa>(P),,<nisO>(MKP) {NB} ``^beard, ^moustache''. *O.<nI$O>. %23541. #23371.

<nisasO>(M) {N} ``^breath''. %23551. #23381.

<nisO>(KMP),,<nisa>(P) {NB} ``^beard, ^moustache''. *O.<nI$O>. %23561. #23391.

<nitia>(P),,<nica>(P) {ADV} ``^always''. Cf. <nika> `all'. *H.<nItyA>, Sk.<nItyAm>. %23571. #23401.

<nO>(K),,<nOu>(P) {NUM} ``^nine''. *H.<nO>, O.<nO>, ~<nOO>, Sk.<nAv>. %23581. #23411.
<nO-gOTa>(K),,<nOu-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^nine''. |<gOTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %23590. #23420.

<nua>(K),,<nOa>(MP) {ADJ} ``^new''. *H.<nAvA>, ~<nAya>, O.<nUa>, Sk.<nAvA>. %23601. #23431.
<nua khanti>(K) {N} ``a ^harvest ^festival which takes place on the occasion of the first seasonal rice, mango, etc.''. |<khanti> `??'. %16293. #16173.

<nO~b->(M) {VIN} ``to ^stick_to''. %23611. #23441.

<nodi>(P) {N} ``^river''. Cf. <naLO>. *Sa.<nAdi>, H.<nAdi>, O.<nOdi>, Sk.<nAdi>. %23621. #23451.
<nOdikuLO>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <kuLO>(M) `bank'. *$O.<nOdikuLO>, cf. H.<kulA>, Sk.<kulA>. %23630. #23460.

<nOgOr>(P) {N} ``^city, ^town''. *Sa.<nogor>, Mu.<nagar>, H.<nAgArA>, B., O.<nOgOrO>, Sk.<nAgArA>. %23641. #23471.
^T2<nO-gOTa>(K),,<nOu-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^nine''. |<nO>, <nOu> `nine', <gOTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %23592. #23422.

<nOi>(KMP) {N} ``^river''. *Mu.<nai>, Sa.<nA~i> `a large river', So.<nai:-n>??, O.<nOI>. %23651. #23481.

<nOkhO>(P),,<nOkO>(KM) {NB} ``finger^nail''. *H.<nakhunA>, O.<nOkhO>, Sk.<nAkhA>. %23661. #23491.
<nuku-ti>(M) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<-ti> NCF of <iti> `hand'. %13913. #13813.

<nOLO>(M) {N} ``^pipe''. %23671. #23501.

<-nom>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <am>, <me->, <m->. *Kh.<-nom>(BD) `thine (2 sg. possessive of nouns)', Gu.<no:m>. %23681. #23511.

<-nOm-an>(P) {SX} ``^imperfect''. |. %23691. #23521.

<noNo>(:). %23701. #23531.
<nONO jintu>(M) {N} ``^wild ^animal''. |. Ant. <pusi~-a~ jintu> `tame animal'. |<jintu> `animal'. %14644. #14544.

<nOJca>(M) {N} ``small ^hut in a field''. %23711. #23541.

<nORia>(K) {N} ``^coconut''. %23721. #23551.

<nOu>(P),,<nO>(K) {NUM} ``^nine''. *H.<nO>, O.<nO>, ~<nOO>, Sk.<nAv>. %23731. #23561.
<nOu-goTa>(P),,<nO-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^nine''. |<gOTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %23740. #23570.

<nOuka>(M) {N} ``^boat''. %23751. #23581.

<nuku-ti>(M) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<nOkhO>, <nOkO> `nail', <-ti> NCF of <iti> `hand'. Phonology: OXi ~ uXi, vowelharmony. %13911. #13811.

<nuNiJ>(M) {PP} ``^like''. %23761. #23591.

<nua>(K),,<nOa>(MP) {ADJ} ``^new''. *H.<nAvA>, ~<nAya>, O.<nUa>, Sk.<nAvA>. %23771. #23601.
<nua khanti>(K) {N} ``a ^harvest ^festival which takes place on the occasion of the first seasonal rice, mango, etc.''. |<khanti> `??'. %16294. #16174.

<nunu>(KMP) {N} ``female ^breast, ^teat, ^udder''. Cf. <meram nunu ajaG>. |<nu.nu>. *Kh.<nunu>(ABD) `dug, teat, udder, breast, nipple [ABD], milk [B]', Sa., Mu., Ho<nunu>. %23781. #23611.
<nunu ambuR->(K) {V} ``to ^suckle''. |<ambuR-> `to suck'. %1173. #1163.
<kuba nunu>(P) {N} ``^curd''. |<kuba> `large' ?. %19342. #19192.## <meram nunu ajaG>(P),,<meROm nunu ajaG>(P) {N} ``the ^sweet-potato; lit. goat-teat tuber (from its shape)''. |<merOm> `goat', <ajaG> `tuber'. *Ho<meron toa saGga>. ??#.

<nuRinDO>(K) {ADV} ``^thus(?)''. Cf. <inuniJ>(P) `id.'. %23791. #23621.

<-J>(P) {SX} ``?''. %23801. #23631.
<-J-ba>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-iJ-ba>, <niJ-ba>. %23810. #23640.

<Ja>(KP),,<iJa>(MP),,<i~a>(K) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>. ?? %23821. #23651.

<Jam>(K),,<i~am>(K),,<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P) {N} ``^blood''. |. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<AJam>(P), ~<iy~am>(P), ~<Ay~am>(P), ~<eJam>(B), ~<eyam>(D), ~<eJgam>(A), So.<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam> ??. %23831. #23661.
^T2<-J-ba>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-iJ-ba>, <niJ-ba>. %23812. #23642.

<JOg->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^swallow''. *Kh.<Jo'->(BD), ~<i~O'->(P), ~<io~>(A) `to eat'. %23841. #23671.

<-O>(P) {SX} ``?''. %23851. #23681.

<O>(P) {?} ``?''. %23861. #23691.

<o>(P) {INTERJ} ``^vocative particle''. *Sa.<o> `interjective, oh, alas', Khm.<o> `o, oh'. %23871. #23701.

<O->(P),,<o->(P),,<u->(P) {PX} ``causative?''. Cf. <Ob->, <ab-> `id.'. *Kh.<o->, Kh.<o->(D), ~<u->(D), Sa., Mu.<a->. %23881. #23711.
<o-Dag-> {V(-e, CAUS of <Dag->(*) `be wet')} ``to ^moisten, to ^irrigate''. Cf. <Oda>(KM) `wet'. %23892. #23722.
<O-ren->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^bring [KMP]; to ^marry [P]''. Cf. <DuG-e>, <an-e>. |? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r. *$Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring', So.<uruG->, ~<oroG-> `to take, to escort', ~<uruG-a:i-> `to bring', Mu.<uRuG-> `to bring out', As.<uruG-> `to bring'. %8282. #8203.

<O~>(*),,<hO~>(P) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. Cf. <hO~ gam-e>. *Kh.<ho>(A), ~<hoi>(AB), ~<ha~>(AB), Sa.<hAi>, ~<ha~>, ~<he~>, Mu.<he>, ~<he~e~>, So.<u'u:>, H., O.<ha~>; Sak.<hO~>, ~<huhu~>, Sa.<ho~> `also, too'. %23901. #23731.
<hO~ gam->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<gam-> `to say'. %23912. #23742.

<o~a>(P) {N} ``^sun-dried ^rice before husking''. ??. %23921. #23751.
<o~a ruGkub>(P),,<Oa ruGkub>(M) {N} ``^rice from unboiled paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. !Orig. <ca-ruGkub>(M). %23930. #23760.

<Ob->(P) {PX} ``^causative ??''. Cf. variants <ab->, <O->, <u->, <[b]>. *So.<Ab->, ~<[b]>. %23941. #23771.
<Ob-gOj->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <gOj(-e)> `to die')} ``to ^kill''. |. *$Kh.<obgo'j->(P). %11302. #11223.
<Ob-OGO->(P) {V(-na, CAUS of <OG-(e)> `to hear'; <-O-> unclear)} ``to ^cause_to_^hear, to ^tell''. |. %23950. #23780.
<Ob-tej->(MP) {VT(CAUS of <tej-> VIC(-e) `to break (as a rope, intr.)')} ``to ^break (as a rope, tr.) [M], to ^untie, to ^open [P]''. |. %23960. #23790.

<ObbiasO>(K),,<ObiasO>(K) {N} ``^habit''. *O.<ObhyasO> (for <ObhysO>(D)). %23971. #23801.

<ObLeb->M) {VTC} ``to ^cool (as food)''. !Cf. <OLeb->(M) VTC `to scorch (food while cooking)', which suggests a causative <o[b]Leb-> `to cause to scorch'; erroneous gloss? Cf. also <lOlOb>(K), <lOb.lOb>(K) `hot', <lOb-> `to burn'. %23981. #23811.

<Ob-lOg->(P??) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook_(a_vegetable)''. |. %23991. #23821.

<ObO>(M) {N} ``^ceremony''. %24001. #23831.

<ObO>(P) {?} ``?''. %24011. #23841.

<ObOtO>(*),,<hObOtO>(P),,<pObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>. %24021. #23851.

<O[b]ROg->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <OROg-(na)> `to fall'?)} ``to ^throw_down, to let fall, [to ^drop]''. *Sa.<obor-> `to sit on eggs, fall to the ground', Mu., Ho<obor-> `to lie down on belly'. %24031. #23861.
^T2<Ob-tej->(MP) {VT(CAUS of <tej-> VIC(-e) `to break (as a rope, intr.)')} ``to ^break (as a rope, tr.) [M], to ^untie, to ^open [P]''. |. %23962. #23792.

<OceNa>(M) {N} ``^thatch (both ends) ??''. %24041. #23871.

<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K),,<hOcO>(P),,<pOchO>(*) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''. %24051. #23881.
<OcOlia>(K) {ADV} ``^backward''. %24060. #23890.
<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<-re>. %24070. #23900.
<hOcO-ta>(P) {N} ``^behind, ^afterwards, ^then, at ^last''. |. *$Pali<pAccha>, ~<pAcchAto>, Nep.<pAchI>, O.<pAche>?? `behind, after', ~<hOcO>, ~<pOchO>. %12992. #12892.

<OcOLOr->(M) {VIC} ``to ^overflow''. %24081. #23911.

<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<OcO>, <pOchO>(*) `back, rump', <-re> ??. %24091. #23921.

<Oda>(KM) {ADJ} ``^wet''. |. *Cf. <o-Dag->(P) `to moisten'; dental d unclear, perhaps unrelated. %24101. #23931.

<Oda>(M),,<ada>(P) {N} ``fresh ^ginger (%Zingiber officinale, Roscoe)''. Cf. <su~Thi> `dried ginger'. *Sa.<adhe>, Mu.<adi>, Ho<ada>, B.<ada>, O.<Oda>, H.<AdArAkA>. %24111. #23941.

<Odha>(:),,<OdhO>,,<OdO>(M) {ADJ} ``^half''. *Sa., H.<adha>, O.<Odhe>, Sk.<ArdhA>, ~<ardhA>. %24121. #23951.
<Odha rati>(P) {N} ``??''. |<rati> `night'. *$H.<adhi ratA>. %24130. #23960.

<o-Dag-> {V(-e, CAUS of <Dag->(*) `be wet')} ``to ^moisten, to ^irrigate''. Cf. <Oda>(KM) `wet'. %23891. #23721.

<Ode>(:),,<ORe->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. *Cf. <OROg-> `to fall'; Sa.<Al-> `to lie down (for the night)'. %24141. #23971.

<Ode-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^down''. |. Cf. <-ta>. *$O.<OdhO>; Sk.<AdhAs>. %24150. #23980.

<Odiga>(M) {ADV} ``^more''. %24161. #23991.

<OdhO>(P),,<Odha>(:),,<OdO>(M) {ADJ} ``^half''. *Sa., H.<adha>, O.<Odhe>, Sk.<ArdhA>, ~<ardhA>. %24171. #24001.
<Odha rati>(P) {N} ``??''. |<rati> `night'. *$H.<adhi ratA>. %24132. #23962.

<OdrOmia>(M) {ADJ} ``^impious''. %24181. #24011.

<oDusO>(P),,<uDusO>(P) {N} ``^bug, ^bed-bug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>. *H.<URAsA>, Sad.<UrIs>, O.<oROsO>, Sk.<UddA~$A>. %24191. #24021.

<-Og>(P) {SX} ``?''. *Sa.<-o'>, Mu.<-o'>, Ku.<-yu>. %24201. #24031.

<Og->(M) {VTN} ``to ^carry (a baby)''. *Cf. <gOg-> `to carry away'. %24211. #24041.

<Oeag>(K),,<Oiag>(MP) {N} ``bird's ^nest''. Syn. <pOtu>. *Kh.<o'>(AD), gen. <oga'> `house', Sa., Mu., ~<oRa'>, Ho<oa'> `id.'. %24221. #24051.

<OeOm>(K),,<kOiOm->(MP) {VTN} ``to ^cough''. {N} ``a cough''. Syn. <koO>, <kuO>, <lakaD>. *Kh.<kayom>(BD) `word, language'. %24231. #24061.

<OiOG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^fall_down''. *So.<uyoG-> `to drop, to fall (as dry leaves), to die', Sa.<uyu'-> `to bring down', Mu., Ho<uiu'-> `to fall down'. %24241. #24071.

<OjaG>(M),,<hOjaG>(P) {N} ``^potato''. *Mu., Ho, H.<alu>, Mu.<pojo-daru>, ~<pOjOm-daru> `a small tree', Sa.<pojo> `a forest tree'. %24251. #24081.

<Ojar-mi>(K) {NUM} ``^thousand''. |<-mi> `one'. %22001. #21831.

<Oji->(M),,<hoje->(P) {VI} ``to ^stray, to be ^lost''. *O.<hOjI> `being lost', ~<hOjIba> `to lose'. %24261. #24091.

<OjOn>(KMP) {N} ``^oil''. |*<o-jon>, <o-> perh. inal. possessive. *Kh.<jol>(ABD), So.<miJOl>, Gu.<ao:l>. %24271. #24101.

<Okta>(M) {N} ``^offering''. %24281. #24111.

<Ola->(M) {VTN} ``to ^wave (the hand)''. %24291. #24121.

<olag>(P) {N} ``^leaf, ^letter''. *Kh.<ula'>(BD), So.<Ola/-Ol>, Gu., Pa.<o:la:>, Re.<o:la:>, ~<ula:>. %24301. #24131.
<olag bOnai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook (vegetable)''. |<bOnai-> `to make'. %24310. #24140.
<olag DenTi>(P) {N} ``^stalk of a ^leaf''. |<DenTi> `stalk'. %8353. #8273.
<Olag iti>(K),,<Olag-ti>(K) {N} ``^palm of ^hand''. |<iti>, NCF <-ti> `hand'; cf. So.<Ola-si> `the hand proper', lit. `leaf of the arm'. %24322. #24152.

<sagO olag>(P) {N} ``^vegetables, ^potherbs, ^greens''. |<sagO> `id.'. *$Sa.<aRa' sakam>, Ho<a' sakam>. %24332. #24162.+<-lag>(:) {NCF of <Olag>} ``^leaf''. ??#.
<bOrOn-lag>(M) {ADJ} ``^green, ^blue''. |<boron> `raw, unripe, green'. %5282. #5232.
<kirlag>(P) {N} ``a slender ^climber with deeply 5-7-lobed leaves''. *$G by contamination with <-lag> `leaf'?; MuN<karaela>, MuH, Sa. Ho<karla>, H.<kArela>, ~<kARElа>, O.<kOlOra>, Sk.<karAvela>; So.<ka:rella:-gur-An> `the fruit of the creeper'. %24340. #24170.
<tolag>(P) {N} ``a ^leaf ^cup of small size''. Syn. <suNub>. |<to-> ??. *$Mu.<puRu'>, Ho<uuo>??. %24350. #24180.

<OLag>(M) {N} ``^cake''. Syn. <piDia> `oil cake'. %24361. #24191.

<OlaGOn>(P) {N} ``^bud of a ^flower''. =Mu., Ho<moe>, Sa.<mo~he~>. *So.<godo:G-o:l-en> `bud'. %24371. #24201.

<Ole>(D),,<OliOte>(D) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. Cf. <Ole> `mango'. %24381. #24211.

<Ole>(KM),,<hOLe>(P) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''. Syn. <amra>, <kae>, <kaet>. Cf. <Ole>, <OliOte> `ripe'. *Sa.<ul>, Mu., Bh., Ho<uli>, So.<uRa/-ul>, Gu.<ili>, Re.<li>. %24391. #24221.

<OLeb->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scorch (food while cooking)''. *Cf. <lOlOb>(K), ~<lOb.lOb>(K) `hot', ~<lOb-> `to burn'. %24411. #24231.
<ObLeb->(M) {VTC} ``to ^cool (as food)''. !Perhaps a causative <o[b]Leb-> `to cause to scorch'; erroneous gloss?. %24420. #24240.

<Olei>(M) {ADJ} ``^vain''. %24431. #24251.

<OLej>(M),,<ORei>(K),,<Orei>(K),,<OROi>(K),,<ORej>(P),,<OROj>(P) {N} ``^bullock, ^cattle, ^bull, ^cow''. *Kh.<ore'j>(B), Sa., MuN<uri'j>, MuH, Ho<uri'>. %24441. #24261.

<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>. %24451. #24271.

<Olga.Olga>(K) {ADJ} ``^different''. %24461. #24281.

<OliOte>(D),,<Ole>(D) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. %24471. #24291.

<OLOg->(M) {VIN} ``to ^alight (as a bird)''. %24481. #24301.

<OlOga>(MP) {ADJ} ``^different, ^separate, ^apart''. *H.<AlAgA>, O.<OlOgO>, Sa.<alag>, Sk.<AlAgnA>. %24491. #24311.

<OLO-miJ>(M) {NUM?} ``^pair''. |<-miJ> `one'. %24501. #24321.

<OLOndu>(M) {N} ``house ^dust''. Syn. <duLi>(M), <duri>(K) `dust'. %24511. #24331.

<OLOG>(M),,<OrOG>(K),,<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD), Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>; Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'. %24521. #24341.

<OLOG>(M),,<OlOG>(P) {N} ``^thatching_^straw''. Syn. <tiluG>(M) `thatch'. *Kh.<oloG>(BD) `thatch, long grass', So.<ala:G-on> `jungle grass', Gu.<UloG>, Re.<loG>; Pal.<plO:G> `thatch'. %24531. #24351.

<OLOpO>(P),,<OLpO>(P) {ADJ} ``^less, ^small''. *H.<AlpA>, O.<OLPO>, Sk.<AlpA>. Phonology: syncope. %24541. #24361.
<OLOpO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^despise, to ^gloss_over??''. |. *$H.<elpA kerena> `to waste, to gloss over'. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. %24550. #24370.

<OLOsua>(P),,<OLsua>(M) {ADJ} ``^drowsy, ^lazy, slothful''. *H.<alAsA>, O.<OLOsO>, Sk.<AlAsA>. Phonology: syncope. %24561. #24381.

<OLpO>(K),,<OlpO>(K),,<ORpO>(K) {ADJ} ``^little''. *O.<OLpO>(D). %24571. #24391.

<OLsua>(M),,<OLOsua>(P) {ADJ} ``^drowsy, ^lazy, slothful''. *H.<alAsA>, O.<OLOsO>, Sk.<AlAsA>. Phonology: syncope. %24581. #24401.

<-Om>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-nOm>, <-m>, <am> ??. %24591. #24411.

<Om->? {?} ``?''. %24601. #24421.
<Om-ba-TO>(KM) {NUM} ``^two''. |<ba> `two'; <-TO> `numeral intensive suffix'. ??#.

<Omisa>(M) {N} ``^new_^moon''. %24611. #24431.

<OmOD>(M),,<OmOr>(K),,<emOD>(P),,<emOr>(K) {NB} ``^eye''. |*<e-moD>, *<o-moD>, *<A-moD>, cf. NCF <-moD>. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. %24621. #24441.
<emOD-kasu>(P) {N} ``^pain in ^eye''. |<kasu> `pain'. *$Mu.<me'd duku> `ophthalmia, disease of the eye', Ho<me'D hasu> `pain in eye', So.<Asu-mAd>. %10144. #10064.
<emOD-Dag>(P),,<OmO-Dag>(KM),,<OmOr-Dag>(K) {N} ``^tear''. |<Dag> `water'. *$So.<AmAd-da>. Phonology: <DD ~ D>. %7334. #7264.+<-moD>(:),,<-mOr>(:) {NCF of <OmOD>(M), <emOD>(P), <OmOr>(K), <emOr>(K)} ``^eye''. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>. ??#.
<hasi-mOD>(P),,<hasemOD>(P),,<asi-mOD>(M),,<asi-mor>(K) {NB} ``^eyelid''. |<hasi> `skin?'. %10165. #10085.
<asi-mOr-junTa>(K) {N} ``^eyelash''. |<juNTa> `hair'. %1806. #1786.
<aNDra-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^white of ^eye''. |<aNDra> `white'. %1416. #1406.
<kaLia-mOD>(M) {NB} ``^pupil (of ^eye)''. |<kaLia> `black'. %10176. #10096.
<keLeJ-mOD>(M) {N} ``^eye-^disease''. |<keleJ>(M) `wound'. %10185. #10105.

<OmOLO>(M) {N} ``^harvest''. %24631. #24451.

<OmOr>(K),,<emOr>(K) {N} ``^eye''. See <omoD>. %24641. #24461.

<OmOsi>(*), <hOmOsi>(P):. %24651. #24471.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag> see <husi-> `to support'; <kuba kOnOn> `eldest son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13044. #12944.

<OmrutO>(P) {N} ``the ^papaya ^tree, its ^fruit''. Cf. <amruto>, <amutO>, <jeDa>. *Sa.<Amrit>, H.<AmArIte>. %24661. #24481.
<OmrutO jeDa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. |<jeDa> `??'. ??ID %14343. #14243.

<On->(KMP) {VIN(-a)} ``to ^go''. *Kh.<con-a>, ~<cOl>, Mu., Sa.<sen>, Kh.<saGgo'D>(P). %24671. #24491.
<On-a>(K),,<On-O>(K) {ADJ} ``^gone''. |. %24680. #24500.
<On-a anDeka>(K) {ADV} ``^yester^day''. |<anDeka>(K) `id.'. %1343. #1333.
<On-a bOrsO-mi>(D) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. |<bOrsO-mi> `year', <bOrOsO> `id.' & <-mi> `one'. %5353. #5303.

<OndarO>(:). %24691. #24511.
<OndarO pOkO>(M) {N} ``^dark half of ^month, dark ^fortnight''. |. Cf. <ujoLo poko> `light half of month'. %24700. #24520.

<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP),,<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'. %24711. #24531.

<OndO>(M),,<andhO>(P) {ADJ} ``^blind [P]''. {N} ``blind person [M]''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<andha>, Ho<anda>; H.<A~dha>, O.<OndhO>, Sk.<AndhA>. %24721. #24541.
?<OndarO pOkO>(M) {N} ``^dark half of ^month, dark ^fortnight''. |<pOkO> `fortnight'. ??#.

<ONDONDO>(M) {ADJ} ``^empty''. %24731. #24551.

<OnO>(P) {N} ``^ear of corn, ^corn''. *Sa.<on> `food, victuals, grain', Sad.<On>, H.<AnnA>, B., O.<OnnO> `food', Sk.<AnnA>. %24741. #24561.
?<OnO kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. ??#.

<On-O>(K),,<On-a>(K) {ADJ} ``^gone''. |<On-> `to go'; <-O>, <-a> `?'. %24751. #24571.
<On-a anDeka>(K) {ADV} ``^yester^day''. |<anDeka>(K) `id.'. %1344. #1334.
<On-a bOrsO-mi>(D) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. |<bOrsO-mi> `year', <bOrOsO> `id.' & <-mi> `one'. %5354. #5304.
?<ONDONDO>(M) {ADJ} ``^empty''. ??#.

<ONOg->(M) {VIC} ``to ^bend''. %24761. #24581.

<ONoG>(P) {N} ``^cluster of ^fruits''. *Mu., Ho<kandi>, O.<kandhI>, So.<runta:-n>. %24771. #24591.

<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K),,<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'. %24781. #24601.

<OnOsOre->(M) {VTC} ``to ^aim at''. %24791. #24611.

<OnsO>(K),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M),,<ha~sO>(P),,<ha~sa>(P) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %24801. #24621.

<OnsOm>(K),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'. %24811. #24631.

<OnTa>(MP),,<hOnTa>(P) {N} ``^waist, ^hip''. Cf. <hOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<maeaG>, O.<OJTa>. %24821. #24641.

<OG->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. *Kh.<onDor->(BD), ~<o~Dor->(A), So.<amdaG>, ~<andaG>, Nic.<ya:G>, Nic.Car<hAG>, Nic.Coast <ha:G>, Lawa<hmO:G>, ~<mO:G>. %24831. #24651.
<Ob-OGO->(P) {V(-na, CAUS of <OG-(e)> `to hear'; <-O-> unclear)} ``to ^cause_to_^hear, to ^tell''. |. %23952. #23782.

<OGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^peel''. %24841. #24661.

<OGgaj->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <guj-e>. %24851. #24671.

<OGgarua>(M) {N} ``^locust''. %24861. #24681.

<OGgi>(M),,<uGgi>(P) {N} ``^shirt, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>, <cadar>, <paTa>. *Kh.<uJ->(P), ~<oJ-> `to twist', Sa.<uJ-> `to twist', Bh.<uG->, Ho<u~i->. %24871. #24691.

<OGsO>(M),,<OnsO>(K),,<hOnsO>(K),,<ha~sO>(P),,<ha~sa>(P) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>. %24881. #24701.

<OparjO>(P) {ADJ} ``^salty''. %24891. #24711.

<ope>(P) {N} ``^cockroach, ^weevil''. *Ho<hopi>, ~<upi> `id.', Sa.<upi> `swarming white ant', Kh.<ufia>(A), <umphya>(B) `flying ant', Sad.<UpIA>, Mu.<uphia>. %24901. #24721.

<Orae->(*),,<hOrae->(P),,<pOre->(M) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>. %24911. #24731.

<Oraj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant''. *So.<or-> `to plough', Mu.<ur-> `to dig with a spade, to hoe'. %24921. #24741.

<oRaG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^embrace''. %24931. #24751.

<oRaG-jiG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^hurry, to ^walk_^fast''. |. *H.<kAdAmA bARhana> `to walk fast'. %14681. #14581.

<OrdaNi>(M) {N} ``^cliff''. %24941. #24761.

<ORe->(P),,<Ode->(:) {V(-na)} ``?''. Cf. <OROg->. *Sa.<Al-> `to lie down (for the night)'. %24951. #24771.
<Ode-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^down''. |. Cf. <-ta>. *$O.<OdhO>; Sk.<AdhAs>. %24152. #23982.

<ORei>(K),,<Orei>(K),,<OROi>(K),,<ORej>(P),,<OROj>(P),,<OLej>(M) {N} ``^bullock, ^cattle, ^bull, ^cow''. *Kh.<ore'j>(BD), ~<ora'j>(AD) `ox [A], castrated bull [B], cattle [BD]', Sa., MuN<uri'j>, MuH, Ho<uri'>. %24961. #24781.

<Oren>(P) {N} ``the Chebulic Myrabolan, a small ^tree with large sub-opposite elliptic leaves''. *Sa.<roI>, Mu., He??<rola>. %24971. #24791.

<Oren>(*),,<hOren>(:) {?} ``?''. %24981. #24801.
<hOren usO>(:) {?} ``?''. |<usO> `?'. %13092. #12992.
<hOren usO kOnteD>(P) {N} ``green ^pigeon''. |<kOnteD> `bird'. *$Ju.*<hOrel>; H.<hArIjalA>, ~<hArila>, B.<hOrIjalO>, Sk.<hArItalA>. %13103. #13003.

<Oren->(KMP) = <O-Den-> {VTC(-e)} ``to ^bring [KMP]; to ^marry [P]''. Cf. <DuG-e>, <an-e>. |? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r. *Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring', So.<uruG->, ~<oroG-> `to take, to escort', ~<uruG-a:i-> `to bring', Mu.<uRuG-> `to bring out', As.<uruG-> `to bring'. %24991. #24811.
<Oren-O>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |. %25000. #24820.
<oren-a-n->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bring''. |. ??. %25012. #24832.
<O-ren-a On->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bring''. |<-a> ??, <On-> `to go'. %25022. #24842.

<oRena>(P) {N} ``the rock horned ^owl''. *Sa.<oRe> `bush-quail', Perdicula asiatica, MuN<ORe>, Ho<oe> `bird', ~<oRe-na>, cf. Sa.<oRe Tepo'> `a quail trap'. Cf. <tupOg>. *Sa., Mu., H.<dundu>. %25031. #24851.

<O-ren-O>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |<O-ren-> `to bring', <-O> ?. %25041. #24861.

<ORiDag>(*),,<hORiDag>(P) {N} ``a ^decoction of the leaves of <haRa-daru> and <konea>, plus the bark of <sarjom-daru> and <hatana''. daru>'. *Ho<haRi'>, Mu.<haRa>, ~<haRa-da'>, cf. Mu.<haRa-daru> `a middle sized tree'. %25051. #24871.

<OrO>(P) {N} ``the ^bar across a ^door to keep it shut''. *H.<hUReka>. %25061. #24881.

<OROg->(P) {V} ``to ^fall?''. Syn. <gur->. %25071. #24891.

<O[b]ROg->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <OROg-(na)> `to fall'?)} ``to ^throw_down, to let fall, [to ^drop]''. *$Sa.<obor-> `to sit on eggs, fall to the ground', Mu., Ho<obor-> `to lie down on belly'. %24032. #23862.

<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M),,<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD); Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>, Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'. %25081. #24901.

<OrOrO>(K) {N} ``^flesh of ^fruit''. %25091. #24911.

<ORpO>(K),,<OLpO>(K),,<OlpO>(K) {ADJ} ``^little''. *O.<OLpO>(D). %25101. #24921.

<OrtO>(M) {N} ``^meaning''. %25111. #24931.

<Osar>(P),,<OsarO>(M) {ADJ} ``^broad, ^wide''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<osar>; H.<osarA>, B.<s$arO> `width', O.<osarO>. %25121. #24941.

<OsO>(KMP) {N} ``^medicine [KM], ^root [P]''. %25131. #24951.

<OstO>(M) {N} ``^peepal ^tree''. %25141. #24961.

<OTec-kaD>(M) {N} ``^pus''. |<-kaD> `??'. %15681. #15571.

<Oti>(KP) {ADJ} ``^much''. {ADV} ``much, ^very, very much, exceedingly''. *H.<AtI>, O.<OtI>, Sk.<AtI>. %25151. #24971.

<OtOrO>(M) {N} ``^perfume''. %25161. #24981.

<-pa>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <apa>, <ha->, <h->. %25171. #24991.

<paci>(M) {N} ``^beer''. %25181. #25001.

<pacri juLi>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fig ^tree''. |<juLi> `a fig tree'. *Sa.<pecri> `an outside wall, enclosure', Mu.<pacri> `wall', H.<pracire>. %15421. #15311.

<pada>(M) {N} ``^field''. Cf. <paaDO>(M) `hill'. %25191. #25011.

<padO>(KP) {N} ``^foot''. Cf. <pOdumO>. *H.<padA>, O.<padO>, Sk.<padA>. %25201. #25021.
<padO ijiJ>(M) {NB} ``^foot''. |<ijiJ>(M) `leg'. %25210. #25030.

<paaDO>(M) {N} ``^hill''. Cf. <pada>(M) `field'. %25221. #25041.

<paDu>(P) {N} ``^eunuch''. *H.<pANDA>, Sk.<pANDA>. %25231. #25051.

<pag->(M) {VT} ``to ^separate''. Cf. <pOg->(K) `to beat'. %25241. #25061.
<page->(M) {VXN} ``to ^break (as a pot, intr.)''. %25250. #25070.

<pamag>(M) {ADJ} ``^brittle''. |<p[am]ag>, <pag-> `to break?' with infix <[am]>. %25260. #25080.

<pagO>(MP),,<pagOm>(P) {N} ``^turban''. *H.<pagA>, O.<pagO>, cf. H.<pAgARi>, O.<pOgORI>, Mu.<pagAri> `turban'. %25271. #25091.
?<taRu-pOgO>(K) {ADV} ``^above the head''. |. ??#.

<paja->(P) {V} ``to ^chew_the_^cud, to ^ruminate''. Syn. <aibOg kin->(P). Cf. <haja-e>, <ajae->(K), <aja->(M) `to chew (food)'. *H.<pAgUrana>, O.<pOgUrO kOrIba>. %25281. #25101.

<paka>(*),,<haka>(P),,<aka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, O.<paga>. %25291. #25111.

<pakaRO> {ADJ?} ``^cooked'?. *H.<pAkAna> `to be cooked', ~<pakAna> `to boil', B.<paka> `to be cooked', O.<pakO kOrIba> `to cook''. %25301. #25121.
<pakaRO Dag tONO>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<Dag> `water', <tONO> `boiled rice'. %7303. #7233.

<pakea->(M) {VTN} ``to ^cross''. %25311. #25131.

<pakO>(*),,<hakO>(P),,<akO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. %25321. #25141.
<cari pakO>(M) {ADV} ``^around''. |<cari> `four'. %875. #865.

<paLa>(M) {NB} ``^shoulder-blade''. %25331. #25151.

<palaTi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^take_off''. %25341. #25161.

<palTi>(P) {N} ``the gigantic ^swallow-wort, a ^shrub with copious milky juice''. *Mu.<palTi>, Ho<palaTi>. %25351. #25171.

<pamag>(M) {ADJ} ``^brittle, [easily ^breakable]''. |<p[am]ag>, <pag-> `to break' with infix <[am]>. %25361. #25181.

<pance>(K),,<paJca>(P),,<paJco>(:) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>. %25371. #25191.
<paJca-goTa>(P),,<paJcO-gOTa>(M) {NUM} ``^five''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %25382. #25202.
<paJca koDi>(P) {NUM} ``one ^hundred, lit. ^five ^score''. |<koDi> `twenty, a score'. Syn. <ekO sOhO> `one hundred'. %25392. #25212.
<pOcas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui kodi dOsO>. *$Kh.<pacas>(P), H.<pecasA>, O.<pOJcasO>, ~<pOca$O>. %25400. #25220.

<panDra>(*),,<hanDra>(P),,<anDra>(KM) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <punDu>, <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'. %25411. #25231.

<panDu-buG>(P) {N} ``a species of ^snake, the spectacled ^cobra''. |<-buG> NCF of <babuG>(KM), <bubuG>(P) `snake'. *Mu.<panDu biG>, Ho<panDu nagu biG> `id.', Sa.<paNDu biJ> `a light-colored snake (cobra)', Sa.<pANDu> `grey, white', H.<paNDU> `light yellow color', Sk.<paNDU buG>. %2604. #2581.

<pani>(P) {N} ``^water''. *H.<pani>, O.<paNI>; Sk.<paniyA> `to be drunk' ??n or N??. %25421. #25241.
<pani dua>(P) {N} ``water ^crow''. |<dua> `??'. *$H.<pAnA kOa>, Ho<da'>. %25440. #25250.
?<paNiDuG>(M) {N} ``^water ^snake''. ??recte -buG??. ??#.
<kaJji paNi>(P) {N} ``^name of a ^village''. |<paNi> `water'. *$Sa.<kAJji> `a kind of sour or acid gruel'. %16332. #16212.

<paNia>(M) {N} ``^egg-white''. %25451. #25261.

<paNiDuG>(M) {N} ``^water ^snake''. |<paNi> `water'? & <DuG> ??recte -buG??. %25461. #25271.

<panO>(K) {N} ``^betel''. *O.<panO}, H.<pan>. %25471. #25281.

<paantia>(M) {N} ``^dawn''. %25481. #25291.

<pance>(K),,<paJco>(:),,<paJca>(P) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>. %25491. #25301.
<paJca-goTa>(P),,<paJcO-gOTa>(M) {NUM} ``^five''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %25383. #25203.
<paJca koDi>(P) {NUM} ``one ^hundred, lit. ^five ^score''. |<koDi> `twenty, a score'. Syn. <ekO sOhO>. %25393. #25213.
<pOcas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui kodi dOsO>. *$Kh.<pacas>(P), H.<pecasA>, O.<pOJcasO>, ~<pOca$O>. %25500. #25310.

<paJce->(M) {VTN} ``to ^conspire''. %25511. #25321.?<paJcer->(P),,<panser->(P) {V} ``to ^devise''. *O.<paJcila> `thought'. ??#.

<paJco>(:),,<paJca>(P),,<pance>(K) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>. %25521. #25331.
<paJcO-gOTa>(M),,<paJca-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^five''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %25532. #25342.
<paJca koDi>(P) {NUM} ``one ^hundred, lit. ^five ^score''. |<koDi> `twenty, a score'. Cf. <ekO sOhO> `one hundred'. %25394. #25214.
<pOcas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Cf. <dui kodi dOsO>. *$Kh.<pacas>(P), H.<pecasA>, O.<pOJcasO>, ~<pOca$O>. %25540. #25350.

<papO>(MP) {N} ``^sin, ^wickedness''. *Kh.<pap>(D), Sa., Mu.<pap>, H.<papA>, O.<papO>, Sk.<papA>. %25551. #25361.

<para>(KMP) {N} ``common ^pigeon, ^dove''. Cf. <darabok>, <kOpotO>, <kakaRai>, <liuG-bOg>. *Kh.<pero~a>(A), Sa.<parwa>, So.<parua>, O.<para>, H.<pAreva>, Sk.<para-vAtA>. %25561. #25371.

<pardi->(M),,<hardi->(P),,<ardi->(M) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {NI} ``hunting''. Syn. <saGgem-> `to pursue'. %25571. #25381.

<paRisia>(*),,<haRisia>(P),,<aRisia>(*) {N} ``^axe''. =Mu., Ho<kapi>. Cf. <haDisa>, <guTia>. *H.<phArAsa>, B.<phOrsa>, Sk.<pArA$U> `axe', H.<pArAsIya> `sickle'. %25581. #25391.

<pascimO>(P),,<pOcimO>(M),,<pOccimO>(K) {N} ``^west''. *H.<pe$cImA>, O.<pO$cImO>, Sk.<pA$cImA>. %25591. #25401.

<pasO>(M) {N} ``^trap''. *Sa.<pAsi> `snare, loop, noose'. %25601. #25411.

<pasOdia>(M) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteorite''. %25611. #25421.

<paTa>(*),,<haTa>(P),,<aTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD); Mon<bAtA>. %25621. #25431.
<bulu paTa>(P) {N} ``upper part of the ^thigh''. |<bulu> `thigh'. %5962. #5912.

<paTa>(M) {N} ``^board''. Cf. <haTia>(P), <aTia>(M) `mat'. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'. %25631. #25441.

<paTa>(P) {N} ``^garment, a piece of ^cloth''. *Sk.<pATTa>, ~<pATA>, H.<paTA> `silk', O.<pa-TO> `id.'. %25641. #25451.

<pataLO>(P) {N} ``^hell, the lower (infernal) regions, ^under^world''. *Sa.<patal> `below, under the earth', H.<pAtalA>, ~<patalA>, Sk.<patalA> `hell, inferno'. %25651. #25461.

<paTi>(M) {NB} ``^mouth''. %25661. #25471.?<paTi>(M) {N} ``^sound''. ??#.

<paThia>(*),,<haThia>(P),,<aTia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paThni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'. %25671. #25481.

<paThO>(P) {N} ``a technical name of very wide distribution for any hill or forest ^deity''. *Bh.<paT> `hill and river god', H. Kh.<paT>(P) `hill spirit', ~<paThO>, O.<paTh> `hill plateau, table land', Sa.<paT> `throne', H.<paTA> `id., seat of government'. %25681. #25491.

<pauci->(*),,<auci->(KM),,<hauci->(P) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>. %25691. #25501.

<-pe>(P),,<-pe>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <ape>, <he->. %25701. #25511.

<ape>(P),,<ape>(P) {PRON} ``^you_(pl.)''. *$Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<-pe> `you'; Kh.<ampe>(BD) `you (pl.)', So.<amben> (both with <am-> by analogy to <am>(B) `thou'), Sa.<ape>, ~<ape>, Mu., Ho<ape>. %25710. #25520.

<-pa>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <apa>, <ha->, <h->. *$Ju.<-pe> `you', ~<-a> `dual'. %25720. #25530.

<apa>(P) {PRON} ``^you ^two''. *$Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<pe> `you', ~<-a> `dual'; Kh.<am-bar>(B) `you two' (<am-> by analogy to <am>(B) `thou'); Pal.<a:r>, Nic.<a~:>. %25730. #25540.

<pe>(*),,<he>(*),,<e>(:) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>. %25741. #25551.

<e-gOTa>(KMP),,<ei-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^three''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. %9824. #9744.

<pej>(P) {N} ``^rice ^water with the grain loosely floating in it, ^gruel''. *Kh.<pe'>(AD) `boiled rice', ~<pe'j>(P) `gruel', Kh.<ompeG>(ABD) `flat rice', Mon<pUG> `cooked rice'; H.<pejA> `cream prepared from boiled milk'. %25751. #25561.

<penDu>(K) {N} ``^ball''. %25761. #25571.

<peR->(K),,<per->(M) {VTN} ``to ^blow (a flute)''. *Kh.<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to blow a flute'. %25771. #25581.

<pere->(M),,<phere->(P) {VTN} ``to ^return''. *H.<pherAna>, ~<phIrAna>, O.<pherI asI-ba>; Sa.<pherao-> `to change, alter'. %25781. #25591.

<peTe->(M),,<piTe->(K) {VTC} ``to ^strike''. %25791. #25601.

<peTe->(M) {VXN} ``to ^un^tie (a knot)''. %25801. #25611.

<peTua>(P) {ADJ} ``^covetous, ^greedy''. *Mu.<peTu>; H.<peTu> `voracious, ravenous', O.<pATuko> `greedy'. %25811. #25621.

<piajO>(MP) {N} ``^onion''. *Sa.<peaj>, MuN<piaju>, Mu., H.<peaj>, ~<peaju>, Ho<piaji>, P.H.<pIyazA>, O.<pIajO>. %25821. #25631.

<piDia>(P) {N} ``oil ^cake''. Syn. <OLag> `cake'. *Ho<piDia> `id.', H.<pINDa> `a round object, offerings given to manes', ~<pINDi> `a kind of pumpkin', cf. Kh.<piTha>(P), Sa.<piThA>, Mu.<piTa>, O.<pITha> `cake', H.<piTha> `kind of sweetmeat'. %25831. #25641.

<piDia>(P),,<piRia>(P) {?} ``?''. %25841. #25651.

<kOTO piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8643. #8563.

<pij->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^abandon, to ^leave''. *Kh.<pi'j->(B) `to break'. %25851. #25661.

<pinata>(*),,<hinata>(P),,<inata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. {#H.<pina-> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'. %25861. #25671.

<piNDa>(M), <hinDa>(P), <inDa>(*)} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>. %25871. #25681.

<piRha>(P) {N} ``^stool, ^seat''. *Sa.<piRhA>, H.<piRha>, O.<pIRha>, Sk.<piThA>. %25881. #25691.

<piRi>(P) {N} ``^upland''. Cf. <piRhi>. *Mu.<piRi>, Ho<pii>. %25891. #25701.

<piRhi>(P) {NK} ``^generation''. Cf. <piRi>, <piRhO>. *Sa.<piRhi>, Mu.<piRi>, ~<piRhi>, H.<piRhi>. %25901. #25711.

<piRia>(P), <piDia>(P):. %25911. #25721.
<kOTO piRia>(P),,<kOTO piDia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %25922. #25732.

<piriRa>(*),,<hiriRa>(P),,<irira>(M) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'. %25931. #25741.

<piRhO>(P) {N} ``^a group of ^villages''. Cf. <piRi>, <piRhi>, <pORhO>, <bhuJa-piRhi>, <bhuJa-piRhO> `Bhuiya-Pirh', <juaG-piRhO> `Juang-Pirh', <piRhO-paThO-kOilOG>. *Mu., Sa.??<piR>, ~<piiRi> `a group of villages under a <maR~ki> (<manki> = <pati>)'. %25941. #25751.
<juaG piRhO>(P2) {N} ``^Juang Pirh of Keonjhar''. |<juaG> `a Juang'. %15302. #15192.
<pORhO>(P) {N} ``a ^group of ^villages exercising social authority over its members''. Cf. <piRhO>. *$Mu.<paRha>, Or.<paRa>. %25950. #25760.
<piRhO-paThO-kOilOG>(P) {N} ``name of the high ^God''. |. %25960. #25770.

<pitaLo karOG>(P) {N} ``a small slender ^fish, white with a black back''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<budu hai>, Ho<budu haku>, H.<budU mAchAli>. %16601. #16481.

<piTe->(K),,<peTe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^strike''. %25971. #25781.

<pitOL>(P),,<pitOLO>(M) {N} ``^brass''. *Kh.<pitor>(D), ~<pitra>(D), ~<pi'tORO>, Sa.<pitAr>, ~<pitol>, Mu.<pitar>, ~<pital>, Ho<pitol>, H.<pitArA>, ~<pitAlA>, O.<pItOLO>, Sk.<pIttAlA>, ~<pitAlA>. %25981. #25791.

<pObOnO>(MP) {N} ``^air, ^breeze, ^wind''. Cf. <kOiO>. *H.<pAvAnA>, O.<pObOnO>, Sk.<pAvAnA>. %25991. #25801.

<pObOtO>(*),,<hObOtO>(P),,<ObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>. %26001. #25811.

<pOcas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui kodi dOsO>. *Kh.<pacas>(P), H.<pecasA>, O.<pOJcasO>, ~<pOca$O>. %26011. #25821.

<pOcimO>(M),,<pOccimO>(K),,<pascimO>(P) {N} ``^west''. *H.<pe$cImA>, O.<pO$cImO>, Sk.<pA$cImA>. %26021. #25831.

<pOchO>(*),,<hOcO>(P),,<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''. %26031. #25841.
<OcOlia>(K) {ADV} ``^backward''. %26040. #25850.
<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<-re> ??. %26050. #25860.
<hOcO-ta>(P) {N} ``^behind, ^afterwards, ^then, at ^last''. |. *$Pali<pAccha>, ~<pAcchAto>, Nep.<pAchI>, O.<pAche>?? `behind, after', ~<hOcO>, ~<pOchO>. %12993. #12893.

<pOdhan>(P) {N} ``secular ^head of the village''. *Kh.<pradhan>(P), Mu.<pardhan> `chief', H.<prAdhanA>, O.<prOdhanO>; Sk.<prAdhanA>. %26061. #25871.

<pOddu~a rasiG>(K) {N} ``^lotus''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *H.<pAdmA> `lotus', O.<poddu~O>(D), Sk.<pAdmA>, cf. Ju.<pOdumO>(P) `sole of the foot'. %26071. #25881.

<pOdumO>(P) {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''. |. *H.<pAdmA> `lotus plant or flower, mark on the foot', Sk.<pAdmA>; cf. Ju.<pOddu~a rasiG>(K) `lotus'. %26081. #25891.
<pOdumO iti>(P) {N} ``^palm of the ^hand''. |<iti> `hand'. *$Ho<ti: talka>. %26090. #25900.

<pOg->(K) {V} ``to ^beat''. Cf. <pag->(M) `to separate', <page->(M) `to break (as a pot, intr.)', <pamag> `brittle'. %26101. #25911.

<pOgunO>(K),,<phOgunO>(K) {N} ``^February-^March''. *O.<??>. %26111. #25921.

<pOisa>(KMP) {N} ``^money, ^pice''. *Kh.<paisa>(P), Sa.<paesa>, ~<pOesa>, Mu.<paesa>, ~<pOesa>, Ho<poisa>, H.<pEsa>, O.<pOIsa>. %26121. #25931.

<pOita>(P) {N} ``^sacred_^thread of the twice-born Hindus''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<poeta>; H.<pevItre> `silken wreath worn by mendicants'. %26131. #25941.

<pOkO>(:) {?} ``^fortnight, half a month''. |. Cf. <sat-dinO>(KM), <sOptahO>(P) `week'. %26141. #25951.
<OndarO pOkO>(M) {N} ``^dark half of ^month, dark ^fortnight''. |. %24702. #24522.
<ujOLO pOkO>(M) {N} ``^light half of ^month, light ^fortnight''. |. %26152. #25962.

<pOkia>(M) {N} ``^rain-^hat''. %26161. #25971.

<pOLe>(M),,<pORe->(K),,<pORhe->(P) {IOV} ``to ^read''. |. *Kh.<paRhe->(D), Sa., Mu.<paRhao>, Ho<paRao>, H.<pARhAna>, O.<pORh-Iba>(PD). %26171. #25981.
<pORae->(K) {V(CAUS of <pORe-> `to read')} ``to ^teach, to ^cause to ^read''. %26180. #25990.

<pOLisa>(:). %26191. #26001.
<sai pOLisa>(M) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<sai> `?'. %26202. #26012.

<pOlO>(P) {N} ``^flock''. *O.<pOlO>. %26211. #26021.

<phOlO>(P) {N} ``^fruit''. *Sa.<phal>, ~<phOl>, H.<phAlA>, O.<phOLO>, Sk.<phAlA>, Khm.<phle>, Pal.<ple:h>. %26221. #26031.
<phOlO-mulO>(P) {N} ``^fruit ^etc., fruit and roots''. |<mulO>, a tag-word formed from <phOlO> replicated with <m->. %26230. #26040.

<pOlOGga>(M) {N} ``^carton (for rice)''. %26241. #26051.

<pOlOra>(M) {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. *H.<pola> `hollow, concave, porous', O.<polO>. %26251. #26061.

<pOLsa>(M) {N} ``^palas ^tree''. %26261. #26071.

<pOmpOLO>(M) {ADJ} ``^loose''. %26271. #26081.

<pONa>(P) {N} ``small ^broom''. Syn. <jenOg>. *O.<pO~hOra>, ~<bORhINa>, H.<bARhEni>. %26281. #26091.

<ponDa>(P),,<panDa>(P) {N} ``^buffalo of greyish color''. Cf. <panDra>(*) `white'. *Mu.<panDra>, H.<paRa>, Bi.<paRa, pARrU> `buffalo calf', Pk.<pADDAA> `buffalo'. %26291. #26101.

<pONOsO>(D),,<hORsOm>(P),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K) {N} ``the ^jack^fruit ^tree; its fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'. %26301. #26111.

<pOJjOra>(M) {NB} ``^rib''. Cf. <pOJjuri>(M) `spine'. %26311. #26121.

<pOJjuri>(M) {NB} ``^spine''. Cf. <pOJjOra>(M) `rib'. %26321. #26131.

<phOR->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^crack, to ^split''. Cf. <kaThO>. *H.<phaRAna> `to tear, to crack', O.<phaRIba>, Sa.<phar pharao->, ~<phaR phaRao-> `to tear, rend'. %26331. #26141.

<pOra>(K) {ADV} ``^almost''. Cf. <pOri>(M) `like'. %26341. #26151.

<pORae->(K) {V(CAUS of <pORe-> `to read')} ``to ^teach, to ^cause to ^read''. %26351. #26161.

<pOrbOti>(P) {N} ``an epithet of the ^goddess ^Durga, wife of Mahadeo or Shiva''. Cf. <pOrbOtO>. *H.<parvoti>, Sk.<parvAti>, cf. H.<pArvAti> `mountainous'. %26361. #26171.

<pOrbOtO>(MP) {N} ``^mountain''. *O.<pOrbOtO>, Sk.<pArvAtA>. %26371. #26181.
<pOrbOti>(P) {N} ``an epithet of the ^goddess ^Durga, wife of Mahadeo or Shiva''. *$H.<parvoti>, Sk.<parvAti>, cf. H.<pArvAti> `mountainous'. %26380. #26190.

<pOrca>(M) {ADJ} ``^broad''. %26391. #26201.

<pOre>(M) {PP} ``^after''. %26401. #26211.

<pOre->(M),,<hOrae->(P),,<Orae->(*) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>. %26411. #26221.

<pORhe->(P),,<pORe->(K),,<pOLe>(M) {IOV} ``to ^read''. *Kh.<paRhe->(D), Sa., Mu.<paRhao>, Ho<paRao>, H.<pARhAna>, O.<pORhIba>. %26421. #26231.
<pORae->(K) {V(CAUS of <pORe-> `to read')} ``to ^teach, to ^cause to ^read''. %26430. #26240.

<pO~ORe->(K),,<pO~O~re->(M),,<pO~re->(P) {VTN} ``to ^swim''. *Kh.<pa~ore->(A), Sa.<pacra>, H.<pErAna>, O.<pOhO~riba>, Nep.<pAUrAnU>, cf. Mu., Ho<oiar>. %26441. #26251.

<pOri>(M) {PP} ``^like''. Cf. <pOra>(K) `almost'. %26451. #26261.

<pORhO>(P) {N} ``a ^group of ^villages exercising social authority over its members''. Cf. <piRhO>. *Mu.<paRha>, Or.<paRa>. %26461. #26271.
<piRhO>(P) {N} ``^a group of ^villages''. Cf. <piRi>, <piRhi>, <pORhO>, <bhuJa-piRhi>, <bhuJa-piRhO> `Bhuiya-Pirh', <juaG-piRhO> `Juang-Pirh', <piRhO-paThO-kOilOG>. *$Mu., Sa.??<piR>, ~<piiRi> `a group of villages under a <maR~ki> (<manki> = <pati>)'. %26470. #26280.

<pOrOki->(M) {VTC} ``to ^examine''. %26491. #26291.

<porOmesuOrO>(P) {N} ``^God''. *Kh.<ponomosor>(P), Mu.<paramesor>, H.<pArAme$vere>, O.<pOrOme$vOrO>, Sk.<pArAme$vArA>. %26501. #26301.

<pOROG>(*),,<hORoG>(P),,<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD) `hare'; Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>, Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare'; So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'. %26511. #26311.

<pOtOka>(M) {N} ``^banner''. %26521. #26321.

<pOtOLa>(M) {ADJ} ``^thin''. %26531. #26331.

<pOtu>(P) {N} ``^nest''. %26541. #26341.

<pOurO kOnTi>(K) {N} ``^necklace''. |<kuNTi> `id.'. %19801. #19651.

<prOkarO>(P1) {N} ``^kind, ^species, ^method''. *H.<roAkarA>??, O.<prOkarO>, Sk.<prAkarA>. %26551. #26351.

<prubO>(M),,<purbO>(KP) {N} ``^east''. |*<purubO>. *Sa.<purub>, ~<puruA>, Mu.<purab>, H.<purAbA>, ~<purvA>, O.<purbO>, Sk.<purvA>. %26561. #26361.
?<prubO purusO>(M) {NKA} ``^ancestor''. |<purusO> `??'. ??#.

<pruti>(K) {N} ``the ^earth''. *O.<pruthibi>(D). %26571. #26371.

<puala>(M) {N} ``^tattoo''. %26581. #26381.

<puci->(M),,<huci->(*),,<uci->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(B), Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->. %26591. #26391.

<pucuka>(M) {N} ``^boil (on skin)''. Syn. <mODuG>(P), <muDuG>(M), <uju>(P). %26601. #26401.

<puDui>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''. %26611. #26411.

<puhuni>(K),,<puuni>(K),,<puni>(P) {CONJ} ``^and''. {ADV} `` ^again, again and again''. *H.<pUnI> `again', Nep.<pAnI>, O.<pUNI> `and'. %26621. #26421.

<pui>(P) {N} ``a rainy season (??) ^creeper whose leaves are used as a ^green''. Cf. <kuba pui>. *Kh.<poi sag>(P), MuN<puhi-aRa'>, Ho<pui>, Sad., O.<UhI>??, H.<poi>. %26631. #26431.

<puja>(MP),,<huja->(P),,<uja->(*) {N} ``^worship, ^reverence, ^idol'''. {V} ``to worship''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., Ho, H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>. %26641. #26441.

<puli->(M) {VIC} ``to ^swell (as a wound)''. %26651. #26451.

<phuli>(P),,<fuli>(P) {N} ``^ear^ring''. *H.<phuli> `a flower-shaped ornament', Nep.<phUlI> `a nose ornament'. %26661. #26461.

<phulO>(KP),,<pulO>(K),,<fulO>(P) {N} ``^flower, ^blossom''. Syn. <rasiG>. *Kh.<phulga>(D)!, Sa.<phul>, H.<phulA>, O.<phUlO>(P), ~<phulO>(D), Sk.<phUllA>. %26671. #26471.
<phulO kubi>(P),,<fulO kubi>(P) {N} ``^cauliflower''. |<kubi> `cabbage'. *$Sa.<baha kubi>, ~<phul kubi>, Ho<baa kubi>, H.<phulO kobi>, O.<phUlO kobI>, H.<kobi>, ~<gobhi> `a kind of vegetable'. %26680. #26480.

<pulO>(M) {N} ``^bridge''. %26691. #26491.

<pulsi>(M) {N} ``^policeman''. |*<pulisi>. *Engl.<police>. Phonology: syncope. %26701. #26501.

<pulu>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. *Ho pulu>, H.<hUnIya>. %26711. #26511.

<puluTi>(M) {N} ``^funnel''. %26721. #26521.

<puni>(P),,<puuni>(K),,<puhuni>(K) {CONJ} ``^and''. {ADV} ``^again, again and again''. *H.<pUnI> `again', Nep.<pAnI>, O.<pUNI> `and'. %26731. #26531.

<punja>(*)?, <hunja>(D), <unja>(*):. %26741. #26541.
<hunja-mi>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. |<-mi> `one', *<punja> ??. %13223. #13123.

<puNTa>(M) {NB} ``^intestines''. %26751. #26551.

<punui>(M) {N} ``^full_^moon''. %26761. #26561.

<puO>(P) {NK} ``^son''. *O.<pUO> `son'. %26771. #26571.

<pura>(MP) {ADJ} ``^entire, ^full, ^complete, ^whole''. *Kh.<pura>(B), Mu.<pura>, Sa.<purA>, H.<pura>; O.<purOkO> `filling'. %26781. #26581.
<pura kib->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |. Cf. <jeRae-e>. |<kib-> `to do, to make'. *$H.<pUrana>, O.<pUraIba> `to complete'. %17263. #17133.

<purbO>(KP),,<prubO>(M) {N} ``^east''. |*<purubO>. *Sa.<purub>, ~<puruA>, Mu.<purab>, H.<purAbA>, ~<purvA>, O.<purbO>, Sk.<purvA>. Phonology: syncope. %26791. #26591.
?<prubO purusO>(M) {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<purusO> `??'. ??#.

<purO>(P) {N} ``^toe ^ring''. Cf. <phuli>. *Mu.<pola> `toe ring', Ho<kaTa pola>, H.<pola> `hollow, concave, porous', O.<polO>. %26801. #26601.
<pOlOra>(M) {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. %26810. #26610.

<pursikarO>(K),,<puruskarO>(K) {N} ``^reward, ^prize''. |*<purusikarO>. Phonology: syncope. %26821. #26621.

<purti>(M) {N} ``^world''. %26831. #26631.

<purub>(P) {N} ``^master, ^lord, ^god''. *Kh., Mu.<prabhu>, ~<pOrbhu>, H.<prAbhU>, O.<prObhU>, Sk.<prA-bhU>. %26841. #26641.

<puruskarO>(K),,<pursikarO>(K) {N} ``^reward, ^prize''. |*<purusikarO>. %26851. #26651.

<purusO>(:). %26861. #26661.
<prubO purusO>(M) {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<prubO> `east'?? ??or <purub>??. %26872. #26672.

<pusi->(*),,<husi->(P) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>; ?So.<pAsej> `child'. %26881. #26681.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag>, with <[Vm]> infix & <-tag> `??'; <kuba kOnOn> `eldest son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13045. #12945.
<pusi~-a~>(M) {NKA} ``^adopted ^child''. |<-a~> `?'. %234. #234.
<pusi~-a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |. Ant. <noNo jintu> `wild animal'. |<jintu> `animal'. %246. #246.

<pusO>(K) {N} ``^December-^January''. %26891. #26691.
<pusO-pOnei>(K) {N} ``a ^festival which commences in the month of Magh''. |. %26900. #26700.

<puTi>(M) {IO} ``to ^boil (intr.)''. %26911. #26711.

<phuTi keGra>(*),,<huTi keGra>(P),,<uTi keGra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>. ??#. #26721.

<putiLa>(P) {N} ``^pupil of ^eye''. Cf. <putuLa>(M) `toy'. *H.<pUtAli> `doll, pupil of eye', O.<pUttOLi>. %26921. #26731.

<pu~TiNi>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^measure of ^paddy''. Cf. <paili>, <mONO>. *Ho<pauTi>, Sa.<pA~uTi>. %26931. #26741.

<putira>(P),,<utura>(K) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>. Cf. <putrO>(P) `son'. *Bh.<putra:> `elder brother's son, husband's elder brother's son'. %26941. #26751.

<puTO>(M) {N} ``^mud''. Syn. <kajdOG>(M); <lOTO>(K), <lOTOb>(M) `earth, soil, mud'. %26951. #26761.

<putrO>(P) {NK} ``^son''. Cf. <putira>(P), <utura>(K) `nephew'. *H.<pUtrA>, O.<pUtrO>, ~<pUO>, Sk.<pUtrA>. %26961. #26771.

<putuLa>(M) {N} ``^toy''. Cf. <putiLa> `pupil of eye'. *H.<pUtAli> `doll, pupil of eye', O.<pUttOLi>. %26971. #26781.

<-r->(P) {SX} ``^subject, ^he, ^she, ^it''. %26981. #26791.

<-r->(P) {SX} ``?''. %26991. #26801.

<-ra>(P) {SX} ``^in''. Cf. <-a> `locative, temporal'. %27001. #26811.
?<tuLi-ra>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |<tuLi>, <tuLe> `?', cf. <tuLi-a> `below'. ??#.

<ra->(P),,<rO->(P),,<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'. %27011. #26821.

<rab->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^roast''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<rapa'-> `to roast on fire, to burn', Kh.<rab->(P) `to bury', So.<??>. %27021. #26831.

<rabibar>(K) {N} ``^Sunday''. *O.<??>. %27031. #26841.

<raDia>(P) {N} ``the ^Dal or pigeon Pea, a cultivated, erect, leguminous ^shrub''. *Kh.<rahaR>(P), Sa.<raheR>, MuN<rahRi>, ~<raheR>, Mu., H.<raRi>, Ho<reaRi>, Sad.<rahRi>, H.<rahARA>. %27041. #26851.

<rag->(M),,<rOg->(KP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw, to ^pour''. *Kh.<ro'->(BD) `to drop, to let fall [D], to slip from one's hand [B]', So.<ru-> `to pour', ~<ruG-> `to pour out what is in a vessel'. %27051. #26861.
?<OROg->(P) {V} ``to ^fall?''. Syn. <gur->. ??#.
<O[b]ROg->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <OROg-(na)> `to fall'?)} ``to ^throw_down, to let fall, [to ^drop]''. *$Sa.<obor-> `to sit on eggs, fall to the ground', Mu., Ho<obor-> `to lie down on belly'. %24033. #23863.

<rag->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^tear (intr.), to be torn''. {VI} ``to tear (tr.), as cloth''. Cf. <raj->. *So.<r'e:-> `to be torn'. %27061. #26871.
?<ramaj>(M) {ADJ} ``^torn''. |<r[am]aj>, ?<rag-> `to tear' with infix <[am]>. ??#.

<ragO>(M) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. %27071. #26881.

<ragO>(M) {N} ``^anger''. *Kh.<ragom>(AB); Sa.<rag>, H.<ragA>, O.<ragO> `anger', Sk.<ragA>, B.<raga> `to get into a rage'. %27081. #26891.
<ragO-e->(P) {V} ``to get ^angry''. |. %27090. #26900.
<ragua>(P) {?} ``?''. *Ho<renTa, Mu.<ranTa>, ~<renTa>, ~<DaeR~i>, ~<DaiR~i> `a cotton-gin', H.<carekha> `revolving wheel, spinning wheel'. %27101. #26911.

<raija>(P) {N} ``^cloud''. *?Kh.<raij>(B) `country', ~<rays>(B), ~<ra:j>(A) `kingdom'. %27111. #26921.

<raika>(P) {N} ``^hog''. *Sa.<rAikA> `having long, heavy horns', ~<rAiki>, ~<rAikA> `but applied to cows', ~<raeka> `tall, long, big (word used about trees and male buffaloes' horns)', St.<rxkEi> `wild boar'. %27121. #26931.

<rectag->(M),,<raitag->(K) {VTC} ``to ^comb (hair)''. Phonology: <c>. %27131. #26941.

<raj->(MP) {VIC} ``to ^collapse (as a house), to be ^broken''. Cf. <rag-e>. *Kh.<rapo'j->(P) `to gripe with nails', Sa.<rApu'd->, Mu.<rapu'd->, Ho<rapu'D-> `to break'. %27141. #26951.

<raja>(MK) {N} ``^king''. %27151. #26961.
<rajO>(K) {N} ``^kingdom''. %27160. #26970.
<rani>(M) {N} ``^queen''. %27170. #26980.

<raji>(M) {N} ``^agreement''. %27181. #26991.

<rajiG->(K) {V} ``to ^walk''. Cf. <DajiG> `walk', <-jiG> `foot'. %27191. #27001.

<rajO>(K) {N} ``^kingdom''. Cf. <raja> `king'. %27201. #27011.

<ramaj>(M) {ADJ} ``^torn''. |<r[am]aj>, ?<rag-> `to tear' with infix <[am]>. %27211. #27021.

<rampOLe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scratch''. Cf. <ramaj> `torn'. *So.<rAm>?? `to claw'. %27221. #27031.

<ramtiLa>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''. %27231. #27041.

<ranDi>(K),,<raNDO>(M) {N} ``^widow''. *Sa.<rANDi>, ~<rANDi era>, Mu.<ranDi>, ~<raR~i>, Ho<ranDi era>, H.<re~Da>, ~<ra~RhA>, O.<raNDO>, Sk.<rANDa>. %27241. #27051.
<ranDO juaG-Dai>(P) {NK} ``^widow''. |<juaG-Dai> `woman'. %7583. #7513.
<randO kuRa>(P) {NK} ``^widower''. |<kuRa> `male'. *$Sa.<raNDi>, Mu.<ranDa>, Ho<ranDa koa>, H.<re~Duva>. %19963. #19813.

<randuNi>(M) {N} ``^cook''. %27251. #27061.

<rani>(M) {N} ``^queen''. Cf. <raja> `king'. %27261. #27071.

<raGa>(KP) {N} ``^cold''. {V} ``to be cold [P], to be winter [K]''. Syn. <emaNO>(M), <emaRO~>(K). Cf. <raGa dinO>. *Kh.<raGga>(ABD), So.<rAGa>, Khm.<rOGa>, Ku.<raraG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<rabaG>. %27271. #27081.
<raGa dinO>(P) {N} ``^winter ^season''. |<dinO> `day'. %8773. #8693.

<raGaTab>(M) {ADJ} ``^rough''. %27281. #27091.

<raGkuNi>(M) {N} ``^greedy ^ghost''. ??. %27291. #27101.

<ra~Ob>(P),,<raJOb>(P),,<raOb>(P) {?} ``?''. *Mu., Ho, Sa.<picki>, H.<pekAci>. %27301. #27111.

<raoRia>(P),,<rauLia>(M) {N} ``^magician, ^shaman, ^diviner, ^sorcerer''. %27311. #27121.

<rasantaRO>(P) {N} ``^summit, ^top, ^peak''. Syn. <uLi>(M), <sikhO>(P). *H.<resatalA> `hell, underworld'. %27321. #27131.

<rasiG>(KMP) {N} ``^flower''. Cf. <erag-> `to bloom'; <-siG> `?plant'. %27331. #27141.
<gOlapO rasiG>(K),,<gulapO rasiG>(P) {N} ``^rose''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *$Sa.<gulAb>, Mu.<gula'b-baa>, Ho<golap>, P.H.<gUlabA>, B.<golapO>, O.<golapO>, ~<golabO phulO>. %11362. #11282.
<kundru rasiG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^flower''. |<kundru> `??', cf. <kundri> `sp. of climber'. *$Sa.<kunduru> `frankincense', Ho<uru baa>. %19692. #19542.
<pOddu~a rasiG>(K) {N} ``^lotus''. |<pOddu~a> `id.'. %26072. #25882.
<sundru rasiG>(P) {N} ``^marigold''. |<sundru>(P), <sunduru>(KM) `red'. *$Mu.<nalgula-baha>, Ho<nalgul>, H.<ge~da phulA>. %27342. #27152.
<surjumukhi rasiG>(P) {N} ``^sun^flower''. |<surjO>(K) `sun', <mukhO> `face'. *$Sa.<suruj mukhi baha>, H.<surAjAmUkhi ka phulA>, O.<suryOmUkhi phuLO>, Sk.<suryAmUkhi>. %22633. #22463.
?<mena-siGa>(P) {N} ``the vegetable called ^lady's-finger or ^okra''. |. Cf. <sumo-siG>. *$Ho<minDi-diriG>, H.<bhI~Di>, Zu??<-siGa>. ??#.

<rasta>(M) {N} ``^road''. Syn. <goTaG>. %27351. #27161.

<rasuNO>(P),,<resuNO>(M) {N} ``^garlic''. *Sa.<rosun>, Mu.<rasuR~i>, So.<anesuda:-n>, H.<lAhAsUnA>, B.<rO$UnO>, O.<rAsUNO>, Sk.<lA$UnA>, ~<rAsUnA>. %27361. #27171.

<rati>(MP) {N} ``^night''. *H.<ratA>, O.<ratI>, Sk.<ratri>. %27371. #27181.
<Odha rati>(P) {N} ``??''. |<OdhO> `half'. *$H.<adhi ratA>. %24133. #23963.

<rauLia>(M),,<raoRia>(P) {N} ``^sorcerer, ^magician, ^shaman, ^diviner''. %27381. #27191.

<-re>(P) {SX} ``^present''. %27391. #27201.

<-re>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27401. #27211.
<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<OcO>, <pOchO>(*) `back, rump', <-re> ??. %27410. #27220.

<-Re>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27421. #27231.
<DuDu-Re>(P) {?} ``?''. |. Cf. <hua-hua-Re>, <ku-ku-Re>. *$H.<choRo>; H.<choRAna> `to relinquish, let go, omit'. %9452. #9372.

<rectag->(M),,<raitag->(K) {VTC} ``to ^comb (hair)''. Phonology: <c>. %27431. #27241.

<-Ren>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <Den-a>. %27441. #27251.

<reG.reG>(P) {N} ``^cricket''. Cf. <ririb>(M) `grasshopper'. *Kh.<riri>(P) `wall cricket', Ho<reG>, ~<reGreG>, ~<riGgu'D>, Mu.<reGreG> `the chirping of the cicada or the similar noise made by the mole cricket', Sa.<rereJ> `a certain insect, Cicada plebeai, or Platypleura octoguttata'. %27451. #27261.

<resuNO>(M),,<rasuNO>(P) {N} ``^garlic''. *Sa.<rosun>, Mu.<rasuR~i>, So.<anesuda:-n>, H.<lAhAsUnA>, B.<rO$UnO>, O.<rAsUNO>, Sk.<lA$UnA>, ~<rAsUnA>. %27461. #27271.

<-ri>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27471. #27281.

<-ria>(:),,<-Dia>(:) {SX} ``^noun?, ^adjective?''. %27481. #27291.
<baGguria>(M) {N} ``^short person''. %27490. #27300.
<bularia>(M) {N} ``^tramp''. %27500. #27310.
<dibiria>(M) {N} ``^left-handed person''. %27510. #27320.
<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. |<ekO> `one'. %27520. #27330.
<gargaria>(M) {ADJ} ``^striped''. %27530. #27340.
<guria>(K) {N} ``^white complexion''. %27540. #27350.
<kOTo piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<piDia>, <piRia> `??'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8554. #8474.
<kuDia>(M) {ADJ} ``^notorious''. %27550. #27360.
<kuNia>(:). %27560. #27370.
<cari-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^square''. |<-kuNia> `cornered' (cf. <tin-kunia> `triangle'), see <kuNO> `corner'. %6474. #6414.
<tin-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^triangle''. %8584. #8504.
<lajguria>(P) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *$Ho<gonja>. %27580. #27380.

<neLia>(P),,<niRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *$Kh.<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'. %27590. #27390.

<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP),,<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *$Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'. %27600. #27400.

<piDia>(P) {N} ``oil ^cake''. Syn. <OLag> `cake'. *$Ho<piDia> `id.', H.<pINDa> `a round object, offerings given to manes', ~<pINDi> `a kind of pumpkin', cf. Kh.<piTha>(P), Sa.<piThA>, Mu.<piTa>, O.<pITha> `cake', H.<piTha> `kind of sweetmeat'. %27610. #27410.

<piDia>(P), <piRia>(P). %27620. #27420.

<kOTO piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<kOTO> `mustard'. *$Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>. %8644. #8564.

<raDia>(P) {N} ``the ^Dal or pigeon Pea, a cultivated, erect, leguminous ^shrub''. *$Kh.<rahaR>(P), Sa.<raheR>, MuN<rahRi>, ~<raheR>, Mu., H.<raRi>, Ho<reaRi>, Sad.<rahRi>, H.<rahARA>. %27630. #27430.

<sikaria>(M) {N} ``^hunter''. *$IA?? `chikar'. %27640. #27440.

<riD->(P),,<rir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^grind''. *Kh.<ri'D->(ABD), Ho<ri'D>, Sa., Mu.<ri'd>, So.<rid->?. %27651. #27451.

<rigLi>(M),,<rigRi>(P) {N} ``^gravel, gravelly earth''. *Mu.<rugRi>, ~<rugu'd>, Ho<rugu'D>, Kh.<roke'D>(ABD), `sand', Sad., O.<rugRi>. %27661. #27461.

<rim>(KM),,<rima->(K) {VI} ``to be ^able, ^can''. Cf. <rima>(P) `I may go'. %27671. #27471.

<rim->(P) {V} ``to ^beat''. %27681. #27481.

<riNO>(M) {N} ``^debt''. Syn. <udharO>(P). %27691. #27491.

<rir->(M),,<riD->(P) {VTC} ``to ^grind''. *Kh.<ri'D->(ABD), Ho<ri'D>, Sa., Mu.<ri'd>, So.<rid->?. %27701. #27501.

<rir->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^taste''. Syn. <cake->(M). *Sa.<riri riri>, ~<ririA ririyi> `with great expections, gleefully, sanguinely'. %27711. #27511.

<riRag->(P) {V} ``to ^smear_with_^cowdung''. *Kh.<jo'Da'>(D), So.<jOda>?. %27721. #27521.

<ririb>(M) {N} ``^grasshopper''. Syn. <reGreG>(P) `cricket'. *Kh.<riri>(P) `wall cricket'. %27731. #27531.

<ritu>(K),,<rutu>(K) {N} ``^season''. %27741. #27541.

<-rO>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27751. #27551.

<-rO>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27761. #27561.

<rO->(P),,<ra->(P),,<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'. %27771. #27571.
<ru-i->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^keep''. |. *$So.<lU:-> `to protect, to rear, to nourish'. %27782. #27582.

<rO->(:). %27791. #27591.
<e-te rO-kO>(P) {CONJ} ``even ^then, in that case''. |<e-te> `??', <-kO> `??'. *$Kh.<ko>(ABD) `emphatic, just, even, also', e.g.<Delta ko> `he is just coming'. ??#.

<-rODe>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27801. #27601.

<rOg->(KP),,<rag->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw, to ^pour''. *Kh.<ro'->(BD) `to drop, to let fall [D], to slip from ones hand [B]', So.<ru-> `to pour', ~<ruG-> `to pour out what is in a vessel'. %27811. #27611.

<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M),,<rO->(P),,<ra->(P) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'. %27821. #27621.
<ru-i->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^keep''. |. *$So.<lU:-> `to protect, to rear, to nourish'. %27783. #27583.

<rOj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^milk (a cow)''. *Kh.<ro'j->(ABD), So.<ra:d-> `to milk'; ~<ru'j->, ~<ro'j->, ~<rui->, ~<roi->?? `to pull out', Mu.<ro'j-> `to squeeze out the juice from a fruit'. %27831. #27631.

<rO-kO>(:). ??ID %27841. #27641.
<e-te rO-kO>(P) {CONJ} ``even ^then, in that case''. |<e-te> `??'. *$Kh.<ko>(ABD) `emphatic, just, even, also', e.g.<Delta ko> `he is just coming'. %10452. #10372.

<rOkOmO>(:) {N} ``^kinds?''. %27851. #27651.
<barO rOkOmO>(P1) {ADJ} ``^various, of many shapes''. |<barO> `twelve'. Cf. <sugei sugei prakarO>. *$Sa.<baro> `twelve, frequently used about a large, unlimited number', Sa.<rokom> `method, kind, sort', B.<rOkOmO>, Ah.<rAqAmO>, cf. Sa.<baro phoT> `of many shapes'. %3462. #3432.

<rOkOte->(M) {VTC} ``to ^gnaw''. %27861. #27661.

<-rOku>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27871. #27671.

<-rOm>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27881. #27681.

<rOGgO>(MP) {N} ``^color, ^paint''. *Sa.<roG>, Mu.<raG>, H.<re~gA>, O.<rOGO>, Sk.<rAGgA>. %27891. #27691.

<rOGkO>(MP) {ADJ} ``^gluttonous [M], ^covetous, ^avaricious [P]''. *H.<rA~kA> `poor, miserly, avaricious, wicked', Sa.<roGko robo'd> `as much as possible, industriously'. %27901. #27701.

<rOGkOe->(P) {V} ``to ^crow, to ^cry''. Cf. <-kOe> `chicken?'. %27911. #27711.

<rOsa>(M) {NB} ``^marrow''. %27921. #27721.

<rOsOmiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^late''. %27931. #27731.

<roTi>(P) {N} ``^bread''. *Sa.<roTi>, ~<ruTi>, H.<roTi>, B.<rUTI>, O.<roTi>. %27941. #27741.
<roTi bOnai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook ^bread?''. |<bOnai-e> `to cook'. %27950. #27750.

<-rOua>(P) {SX} ``?''. %27961. #27761.

<rugO>(MP) {N} ``^disease, ^illness, ^sickness''. *Mu., Ho<rog>, H.<rogA>, O.<rogO>, Sk.<rogA>; Kh.<rogae>(P) `weak'. %27971. #27771.

<ru-i->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^keep''. |. *So.<lU:-> `to protect, to rear, to nourish'. %27781. #27581.
<rOi->(M) {VXN} ``to ^stay''. %27981. #27781.
<rO->(P),,<ra->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^live, to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'. %27991. #27791.
<rOe->(K) {V} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. %28001. #27801.
<rOe->(M) {VI} ``to ^dwell''. %28011. #27811.

<-rui> {?} ``?''. {!perh. <-Dui>. %28021. #27821.
<laGrui>(MP), <laGgOe>(K)} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *$<-rui> `?'; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'. %28030. #27830.

<rumkub>(P),,<ruGkub>(KMP) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(P), ~<rumku'b>, So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>. %28041. #27841.
<damaNianta ruGkub>(P) {N} ``rice of ^boiled_^paddy''. |<damaNianta> `??'. *$Ho<tiki cauli>, Mu.<tiki-> `to boil paddy before husking'. %7842. #7772.
<o~a ruGkub>(P),,<Oa ruGkub>(M) {N} ``^rice from unboiled paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. !Orig. <ca-ruGkub>. %23932. #23762.

<rumtiLa>(P) {N} ``a ^shrub''. *H.<gU~ja>, Ho<ramtia>, cf. Mu.<-ramtorai>, ~<ramtorOe>, H.<ramAtAroi>, Mu.<ramjiGga>, Sa.<ramjhiGgA> `lady's finger, Hibiscus esculentus'. %28051. #27851.

<ruNDO->(M) {VI} ``to ^assemble, to ^gather ^together''. %28061. #27861.

<ruGkub>(KMP),,<rumkub>(P) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(AD), ~<rumku'b>(BD), So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>. %28071. #27871.
<damaNianta ruGkub>(P) {N} ``rice of ^boiled_^paddy''. |<damaNianta> `??'. *$Ho<tiki cauli>, Mu.<tiki-> `to boil paddy before husking'. %7843. #7773.
<o~a ruGkub>(P),,<Oa ruGkub>(M) {N} ``^rice from unboiled paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. !Orig. <ca-ruGkub>. %23933. #23763.

<ruO>(MP) {N} ``^beam (in building) [M], ^roof [P]''. %28081. #27881.

<rupa>(MP) {N} ``^silver''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<rupa>, Sa.<rupA>, H.<rupa>, O.<rUpa>, Sk.<rupyA>. %28091. #27891.

<rusi>(P) {N} ``^Rusi, the cult ^hero of the Juang, semi-deified''. *H., O., Sk.<RSI> `sage, author of sacred hymns'. %28101. #27901.
<rusiani>(P) {N} ``Rusiani, wife of the Juang cult hero ^Rusi''. %28110. #27910.
<rusi-lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <rusi>, <lalaj>. %28120. #27920.

<rusi->(P) {V} ``to ^wash''. %28131. #27931.

<rusiani>(P) {N} ``Rusiani, wife of the Juang cult hero ^Rusi''. %28141. #27941.
^T2<rusi-lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <rusi>, <lalaj>. %28122. #27922.

<rutu>(K),,<ritu>(K) {N} ``^season''. %28151. #27951.

<-sa>(P) {SX} ``^in''. *Sa.<sa> `side, edge', Mu.<sa'>. %28161. #27961.

<sabnu>(M),,<sAbOn>(P) {N} ``soap''. |*<sabOnu>?. *Sa.<sAbun>, Mu.<sabun>, Ho<sabun>, A.H.<sabUnA>??, O.<sabOnO>. Phonology: syncope. %28171. #27971.

<sabOLO>(P) {N} ``^crowbar''. *Sa.<sabol>, Mu.<saboRo>, Ho<soboR>, H.<sabAlA>, B.<sabOlO>, O.<sabOLO>. %28181. #27981.

<sAbOn>(P),,<sabnu>(M) {N} ``soap''. |*<sabOnu>?. *Sa.<sAbun>, Mu.<sabun>, Ho<sabun>, A.H.<sabUnA>??, O.<sabOnO>. %28191. #27991.

<sabOrOi>(K),,<sabO~rOi>(K),,<sabOrOJ>(P),,<sabrOJ>(M),,<sabrOi~>(M),,<sabren>(P),,<saabren>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <nika>(P). *Kh.<soub>(P), ~<sob>, Mu.<soben>, Ho<soben>, So.<sabuJ>, ~<sobiJ>, ~<sabui>, H.<sAbA>, O.<sObU>, Sk.<sArvA>, Pali<sAbbA>, As.<sArvA>, ~<sAvrA>. %28201. #28001.

<saDe->(M),,<saRe->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^let_off, to ^let_go, to ^leave''. *H.<cheRana>, B.<choRa>; O.<chaRIba> `to abandon, leave off', Ju.<saRe->, ~<chaRe->. %28211. #28011.

<sagaR>(P) {N} ``^cart''. *Mu.<sagaR>, ~<sagRi>, Ho<sagRi> `id.', Sa.<sagaR> `wheel, cart', H.<sAggARA> `cart', O.<sOgORO>. %28221. #28021.

<sagi>(K) {N} ``^left''. %28231. #28031.
<sagec-ti>(M) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. |. Cf. <iti>, <-ti> `hand'. Phonology: <c>. %13923. #13823.

<sagO>(P) {N} ``^vegetable, ^potherb, edible ^herb, edible ^leaf, ^green''. *Kh.<sa'>(D), ~<sag>(P), ~<sagom>(A), H.<sagu>, ~<$sKA??>, O.<sakO>, ~<sagadI>, Sad.<sag>, Sk.<$akA>, cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<sakam> `leaf'. %28241. #28041.

<sagO ejaG>(P) {N} ``^vegetable ^seed, ^kernel''. |<ejaG> `bone, seed'. *$Ho<a' jaG>. %28250. #28050.
<sagO olag>(P) {N} ``^vegetables, ^potherbs, ^greens''. |<Olag> `leaf'. *$Sa.<aRa' sakam>, Ho<a' sakam>. %24333. #24163.

<sagua>(P) {?} ``?''. %28261. #28061.

<sai>(:). %28271. #28071.
<sai pOLisa>(M) {N} ``^neighbor''. |<pOLisa> `??'. %26203. #26013.

<saibO>(P),,<saebO>(M) {N} ``^master, ^european, ^gentleman, ^sahib''. *Sa., Mu.<saheb>, Mu., Ho<saio'b>, So.<saibo:-n>, Ah.<SaHIb>, H.<sahAbA>. %28281. #28081.

<saitO->(M) {VIC} ``to ^save''. %28291. #28091.

<sajai->(P) {V} ``to ^punish''. *Kh.<sajai>(P), Sa.<sAjAi>, Mu.<sajai>; P.H.<sAzayA>, ~<sAza> `penalty, punishment', O.<sOja>. %28301. #28101.

<saka>(K); <sakai->(P) {N} ``^friend''. {V(-e)} ``to ^help, to ^assist''. *Sa.<sakao-> `to be able to', H.<sAkAna>; H.<sAhayA> `help, assistance', O.<sOhayO>; H.<sAkha> `friend, companion', O.<sOkha>. %28311. #28111.

<sakOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^throw_into_the_^mouth''. *Ho<sopa->, H.<pha~kAna> `to put something powdered into the mouth', cf. Mu., H.<sopa'>, MuN<sapa'> `the act of slanting rain entering sideways under a shelter'. %28321. #28121.

<sakOe>(KM),,<sakOi>(P) {N} ``red-faced ^monkey''. *Sa.<gAR~i>, Ho<ga~i>, H., Kh.<sakoi>(P), So.<karu:-n>, Mal.<kAra>, Bes.<sikar>, Bedu.??<si:kah>, Mal.<sikah>, ~<tekah>, Mu., Ho<sara'>, So.<a:rsi:-n>, Gu.<gusa:>, Khm.<sva>. %28331. #28131.

<sakOrkOnda>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^sweet-^potato''. *Sa.<sakarkenda>, Mu.<sakarkanda>, B.<sOkOrOkOndO>, U.??<$AkArqAnd>, H.<$AkkArAkA~dA>. %28341. #28141.

<s[aL]aG.saG>(M),,<s[aR]aG.saG>(K),,<s[ar]aG>(K) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |Adj. formation from <saG.saG>(P) `turmeric, yellow'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sasaG>, So.<saGsaG>. %28351. #28151.

<saLi>(:),,<saRi>(P) {N} ``^sari, a woman's ^cloth''. *Sa.<sARi>, Mu., Ho, H.<saRi>, Bi.<saRi>, ~<sari>, O.<saRI>. %28361. #28161.
<saLi kOte>(M),,<saRi kOTe>(P) {N} ``^sari''. |<kOTe> `cloth'. %28370. #28170.

<saLi-rae>(M),,<saLi-rai>(P),,<saRi-rae>(K) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister [KM]; ?? [P]''. |<-rai>, <-Dai> `??'. *H.<sali> `wife's sister, sister-in-law', Nep., B.<salI> `wife's younger sister', O.<saLI>. %28381. #28181.

<salukaD>(P) {N} ``^water^lily, ^lotus''. *Mu.<saluka-baha>, ~<saluki'd-baha>, Ho<salukaq>, cf. Sa.<sAluk baha> `a certain shrub with red flowers', B.<salukO> `red water-lily'. %28391. #28191.

<samu>(K) {N} ``^front''. %28401. #28201.
<samu gOne>(P) {N} ``^front ^teeth''. |<gOne> `tooth'. *$Ho<tanago'e>. %28410. #28210.

<sanai-bOg>(P) {N} ``^part in the ^hair''. |<-bOg>/<bOkOb> `head'. *Kh.<sau~rae->?, Sad.<samraek-> `to flatten, to smooth, to stroke the hair'. %4593. #4551.

<sanO>(KP) {ADJ} ``^little, ^small''. {N} ``^child''. *So.<sanna:-n>, O.<sanO> `small', Nep.<sanU>, Sk.<$lAkSNA>; Tel.<sAnnA> `thin, fine'. %28421. #28221.
<sanO-bui>(P),,<sano-bui>(P),,<sanu-bui>(P),,<sanO-bO~i>(K) {NK} ``^aunt: mother's sister (mother's younger sister [P]), father's younger brother's wife; ^step-^mother [P]''. |. %28430. #28230.
<sanO-bui-J-a kOnOn>(P) {??} ``??''. |??. %28440. #28240.
<sanO bui-J-a kOnOn-DO bOkO-iJ>(P) {??} ``??''. |??. %28450. ??#. #28250.
<sanO-bui-J-a kOn-selan>(P) {??} ``??''. |??. %28460. #28260.
<sanO huaLi>(P) {??} ``??''. |<huaLi> `child'. %13173. #13073.
<sanO jaDa>(P),,<jaDa>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <bija>. |<jaDa>. *$Mu.<jaDa-bindi> `a small shrub', Mu., Ho<edel>, ~<edel-daru> `the silk-cotton tree'. %28470. #28270.
<sanO Tuki>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <Tuki kOn>. |<Tuki> `woman'. %28480. #28280.
<bODe sanO>(P) {N} ``^boy''. |<bODe> `big, grown-up??'. %4482. #4442.
<sanO jaDa>(P),,<jaDa>(P) {N} ``?''. |<jaDa> `??'. Cf. <bija> `the silk-cotton tree'. *$Mu.<jaDa-bindi> `a small shrub'; Mu., Ho<edel>, ~<edel-daru> `the silk-cotton tree'. %28490. #28290.

<sanOi~a>(K) {N} ``^room''. Cf. <saRe>(P), <saLO>(P) `shop, outer room of a house'. %28501. #28301.

<saGat>(K) {N} ``^friend''. Cf. <saGga>(P), <saGgO>(M) `brother-in-law'; <saGgo> `company'. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'. %28511. #28311.

<saGe>(M) {PP} ``^with''. *O.<saGgO-re>, ~<sOGgO-re> `with'. %28521. #28321.
?<saGgO>(P) {N} ``^company''. Cf. <saGga>(P), <saGgO>(M) `brother-in-law'; <saGgo> `company', <saiGga>??. ??#.

<saGga>(P),,<saGgO>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: younger sister's husband, wife's elder brother''. Cf. <saGat>(K) `friend', <saiGga>??, <saGgO> `company'. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'. %28531. #28331.

<saGgem->(P) {V} ``to ^pursue''. Cf. <On-a>. *Kh.<san->(AD) `to go', ~<saGgO'D->(BD) `to walk', Ho<saGgar-> `to hunt', Sa. Mu., ~<sen-> `to go'. %28541. #28341.

<saGgO>(P) {N} ``^company''. Cf. <saGe> `with', <saGga>(P), <saGgO>(M) `brother-in-law', <saiGga>??. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'; O.<saGgO-re>, ~<sOGgO-re> `with'. %28551. #28351.

<saGkOe>(K),,<seGkOe>(KMP) {N} ``^chicken [M], ^hen [KP], ^fowl, ^cock [P]''. Cf. <laGgOe> `cock'. *Kh.<siG>(D) `chicken', ~<siGkoy>(BD), ~<siGkoe>(A) `fowl', Sa., Mu., He??<sim>, So.<kAn-si:m-An>; Pal.<shi:m> `bird'. %28561. #28361.
<saGkOe kOnOn>(K),,<seGkOe kOnOn>(KP) {N} ``^baby ^chick [K], ^chicken''. |<kOnOn> `child', Kh.<kunDu' siG>(P). %28570. #28370.
<seGkOe sun.sun>(P) {N} ``^dawn''. |<sun.sun>(P) `dance'. *$Sa.<sim ra'>, Mu., Ho<simko ra'> `the time of cock-crow'. %17893. #17763.
?<laGgOe>(K) {N} ``^cock''. ??#.
?<rOGkOe->(P) {V} ``to ^crow, to ^cry''. ??#.

<saG.saG>(KP) {N} ``^turmeric [P]''. {ADJ} ``sal ^tree [M]; ^yellow [KP]''. !`Sal tree [M]'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sa.saG>, So.<saG.saG>. %28581. #28381.
<s[aL]aG.saG>(M),,<s[aR]aG.saG>(K),,<s[ar]aG>(K) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. *$Adj. formation from <saG.saG>(P) `turmeric, yellow'. %28352. #28152.

<saraGgi>(P),,<sarGgi>(P) {N} ``^sarangi, a ^bowed_^musical_instrument''. *Mu.<saraGga>, ~<saraGgi>, Sa.<serGgi>, H.<sarA~gi>, Sk.<sarAGgi>. Phonology: syncope. %28591. #28391.

<s[ar]aG>(K),,<s[aR]aG.saG>(K),,<s[aL]aG.saG>(M) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |Adj. formation from <saG.saG>(P) `turmeric, yellow'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sa.saG>, So.<saG.saG>. %28601. #28401.

<saRe>(P),,<saLO>(P) {N} ``shop, the outer room of a ^house (hut) in contradistinction to the inner room''. Cf. <sanOi~a> `room'. *Mu., Ho<saRe>, H.<salA>, O.<saLO>, Sk.<$ala> `house, shed'. %28611. #28411.
<kamar saRe>(P) {N} ``^blacksmith's ^shop''. |<kamar> `blacksmith'. %28622. #28422.
<kOjOG saLO>(P) {N} ``^blacksmith's ^shop''. |<kOjOG> `blacksmith'. %28632. #28432.

<saRe->(P),,<saDe->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^let_off, to ^let_go, to ^leave''. *H.<cheRana>, B.<choRa>; O.<chaRIba> `to abandon, leave off', Ju.<saRe>, ~<chaRe>. %28641. #28441.

<saRi>(P),,<saLi>(:) {N} ``^sari, a woman's ^cloth''. *Sa.<sARi>, Mu., Ho, H.<saRi>, Bi.<saRi>, ~<sari>, O.<saRI>. %28651. #28451.
<saRi kOTe>(P),,<saLi kOte>(M) {N} ``^sari''. |<kOTe>(P) `cloth'. %28660. #28460.

<sariari>(P) {N} ``the camel's foot ^creeper''. %28671. #28471.

<saRi-rae>(K),,<saLi-rae>(M),,<saLi-rai>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister [KM]; ?? [P]''. |<-rai>, <-Dai> `??'. *H.<sali> `wife's sister, sister-in-law', Nep., B.<salI> `wife's younger sister', O.<saLI>. %28681. #28481.

<sarisua>(P) {N} ``^crane, ^stork, ^swan''. *H.<sarAsA>, O.<sarOsO>, Sk.<sarAsA>. %28691. #28491.

<sarjia>(P),,<sargia>(P) {N} ``the ^Sal ^tree''. *Kh.<sergha>(P), ~<sarga>, Sa., Ho<sarjom>, Mu.<sarjom-daru>, So.<sargiy-An>, ~<sargiya:-ne:b-An>, Pa.<sargiya>, Gu.<sorgi>, Re.<sargi>, H.<$alA>, O.<saLO>, Sk.<$alA>; Sk.<sarjA>. %28701. #28501.

<sarOkO>(P) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *Ho<kanDi>. %28711. #28511.

<saru>(MP) {N} ``an edible ^root, a stemless ^herb''. *Sa.<sAru>, Mu., Ho<saru>, H.<sarU>; So.<sarU:-gai_An> `a kind of edible tuber, Caldium esculentum'. %28721. #28521.

<saru>(P),,<sOrO>(KM) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sar>, H.<$ArA>, ~<sArA>, O.<$OrO>, Sk.<$ArA>, ~<$ArU>, So.<-sar>??. %28731. #28531.

<saasi>(M) {ADJ} ``^brave''. %28741. #28541.

<sasu>(KMP) {NK} ``^aunt: father's sister [KMP], mother's brother's wife [KP]''. *H.<sase> `mother-in-law, husband's or wife's mother', B.<$a$URi>, ~<$wa$URi> `mother-in-law', Nep., O.<sasU> `wife or husband's mother'. %28751. #28551.

<sat>(K),,<sate>(K),,<satO>(P) {NUM} ``^seven''. %28761. #28561.
<satO-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^seven''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. *$H.<satA>, O.<satO>, Sk.<sAptAn>. %28772. #28572.
<sat-dinO>(KM),,<sate-dinO>(K) {N} ``^week (lit., seven-day)''. Syn. <sOptahO>(P). |<dinO> `day'. %28780. #28580.

<satiaG bua>(P) {N} ``^meal of roasted and finely powdered grain or pulse''. |. Cf. <sisa bua>. |<bua> `paddy'. *Mu.<satu>, Sa.<sAtu> `meal made of certain roasted grains', H.<sAttu>, ~<sAktU> `a meal of parched grain', Sk.<sAktU>. %5451. #5401.

<satO>(P),,<sat>(K),,<sate>(K) {NUM} ``^seven''. %28791. #28591.
<satO-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^seven''. |<goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. *$H.<satA>, O.<satO>, Sk.<sAptAn>. %28773. #28573.
<sat-dinO>(KM),,<sate-dinO>(K) {N} ``^week (lit., seven-day)''. Syn. <sOptahO>(P). |<dinO> `day'. %28782. #28582.

<satObaia>(M) {N} ``citi ^snake''. %28801. #28601.

<sau>(KMP) {NK} ``^husband, ^old man''. *Kh.<sou>(A) `husband', Sa.<sAu> `money-lender, creditor', O.<sahU>, ~<saU> `banker'. %28811. #28611.
<sau-kari>(P) {N} ``^lord''. |. *$H.<sahA>, ~<sahU>, ~<sahu> `honest man, gentleman', O.<sahU>, ~<saU>, B.<sahU-karO> `banker', Sk.<sadhU> `upright'. %28820. #28620.

<seba>(P) {N} ``^service, ^worship''. *Sa.<sewa>, Mu.<sewa>, ~<seoa>, H.<seva>, O.<seba>, Sk.<seva>, S??<seebasi>. %28831. #28631.
<seba-si>(P) {N} ``^servant''. |. *$H.<sevAkA>, O.<sebOko>, ~<-sEDE>??. %28840. #28640.

<seDag>(KM),,<serag>(K) {N} ``^door, door panel''. %28851. #28651.

<sej->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^cut [M]; to ^strike with the paw (of tigers), to ^tread [P]''. Cf. <semOD>. *Kh.<se'j->(B) `to cut with a knife, to reap, to mow', So.<saj-> `to cut, to pare'. %28861. #28661.

<sejgOn>(M) {N} ``^incense''. %28871. #28671.

<sejO>(M) {N} ``^bed''. %28881. #28681.

<sekab>(P) {N} ``^bee''. Syn. <niLa>, <mOdu gunir>. %28901. #28691.
<sekab Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. |. Syn. <niLa Dag>, <mOdu>. |<Dag> `water', cf. <niLa Dag> `honey' (<niLa> `a large bee'). %7383. #7313.

<sekaLO>(MP),,<sekaRO>(K),,<sekaLa>(P) {N} ``^morning, ^early morning, ^daybreak''. *O.<sOkaLO>, M.<sAkaLA>??. %28911. #28701.
?<juRia-kaRO>(K) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. |. ??#.

<-seke>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''. %28921. #28711.

<seketela kOntD>(P) {N} ``^myna ^bird''. |<kOnted> `bird'. *Sa.<kisni>. %28931. #28721.

<selag>(P),,<selOg>(MP) {N} ``^dog''. *Kh.<solo'>(BD), So.<k+nsOd/-sOd>, Gu.<gu-so:>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seta>, Sre<so>. %28941. #28731.

<selan>(MP)_/_<-sen>(P) {N} ``^girl, ^woman''. ??format??. %28951. #28741.
<kOn-selan>(K),,<kOncelan>(K) {NK} ``^daughter''. |. %28962. #28752.
<kOJ-celan>(M) {NK} ``^daughter''. |. Cf. <kon> `son, child'. %28972. #28762.
<kOnselan>(P) {NK} ``^daughter''. Cf. <bOkO-sen>. *$Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young girl', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(D) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. %28980. #28770.
<hatiD kOnselan>(P) {?} ``?''. |<kOn-selan> `daughter'. %12742. #12642.
<kOJ-celaN-Dae>(M) {NK} ``^niece: elder brother's daughter''. |. Cf. <kOJ-celan>(M) `daughter'. %7643. #7573.
<kOnselanai>(K),,<kOncelanai>(K) {NK} ``^niece''. %28990. #28780.
<sanO-bui-J-a kOn-selan>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <sanO-hui>, <kOn-sel-an>. %28462. #28262.
<selan Tuki>(P) {N} ``^virgin''. |<Tuki> `woman'. *$Ho<DinDa kui>. %29000. #28790.
<selaJ-jib>(M) {N} ``^hen''. |. %29012. #28802.
?<selaG>(KP) {N} ``^young ^woman; grown-up ^girl''. ??#.
<semelaG>(P) {N} ``^young woman, ^woman''. |<s[em]elaG>. %29020. #28810.+<-sen>(P),,<-cen>(P), etc. {NCF of <selan>} ``^`woman, ^girl'''. *From <sel> with regular change of final l to n; dialectal change of s to c after n. ??#.
<bOkO-sen>(MP) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. |. *$Kh.<bok-Du'>(P) `grandson, granddaughter', ~<bOksel> `sister-in-law'. %4832. #4792.
<-sen-Dai> {??} ``??''. %29032. #28822.
<-cen-Dai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. |. Cf. <kOJcelaNDae>(M) `elder brother's daughter'. %7552. #7482.
<gOble senai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter''. |*<sen-Dai>. %11122. #11042.

<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P),,<aticiNDae>(M) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |. Cf. <hatiD>, <cenDai>, <Dai>, <hatirai>. *$Ho<atae>. %7563. #7493.
<kunDrai-sen>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's sister??''. |. %19672. #19522.
^T2<selan Tuki>(P) {N} ``^virgin''. |<selan> `girl', <Tuki> `woman'. %29002. #28792.

<selaJ-jib>(M) {N} ``^hen''. |. Cf. <selan> `girl'. %29011. #28801.

<selaG>(KP) {N} ``young ^woman; grown-up ^girl''. Cf. <selan> `girl'. %29041. #28831.
<semelaG>(P) {N} ``^young woman, ^woman''. |<s[em]elaG>. %29050. #28840.

<seli-tOm>(P),,<sili-tOm>(MK) {N} ``^lip''. |<-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'; prob. lit. `mouth-skin'. *So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'. %29061. #28851.

<selOg>(MP),,<selag>(P) {N} ``^dog''. *Kh.<solo'>(BD), So.<k+nsOd/-sOd>, Gu.<gu-so:>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seta>, Sre<so>. %29071. #28861.

<semelaG>(P) {N} ``^young woman, ^woman''. |<s[em]elaG>, cf. <selaG> `id.'. %29081. #28871.

<semOD>(MP) {N} ``^knife''. %29091. #28881.

<-sen>(P),,<-cen>(P), etc. {NCF of <selan>} ``^woman, ^girl''. *From *<-sel> with regular change of final l to n; dialectal change of s to c after n; So.<-sel> in kin terms. %29101. #28891.
<bOkO-sen>(MP) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. |. *$Kh.<bok-Du'>(P) `grandson, granddaughter', ~<bOksel> `sister-in-law'. %4833. #4793.
<-sen-Dai> {??} ``??''. %29033. #28823.
<-cen-Dai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. |. Cf. <kOJcelaNDae>(M) `elder brother's daughter'. %7553. #7483.
<gOble senai>(K) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter''. |*<sen-Dai>. %11123. #11043.
<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P),,<aticiNDae>(M) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |. Cf. <hatiD>, <cenDai>, <Dai>, <hatirai>. *$Ho<atae>. %7564. #7494.
<kunDrai-sen>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's sister??''. |. %19673. #19523.

<seNae>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''. %29111. #28901.

<-sen-Dai>,,<-cen-Dai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. |. See <-sen>, <selan>. %29121. #28911.

<sendera>(D),,<sendra>(P),,<cendra>(M) {N} ``^cloth; rag [M]''. *So.<sendre>, Gu.<se:ndara:>, Kh.<sira'>(P). %29131. #28921.

<senDO>(K),,<sOnDO>(P) {N} ``^bull, ^ox''. Syn. <OnDia>(K), <OnDira>(MP), <unDia>(KM), <unDira>(K). *Kh.<??>(P), Sa.<sa~ND saR> `ox, bull, rake', Mu.<sanD>, ~<sanDa>, ~<saR~>, ~<saR~a> `bull', H.<sa~RA> `bull', ~<sa~Ra> `wild animal', O.<senDhO>(D), O.

<sONDO>(P) `entire bull', ~<sONDhO> `stout', Sk.<saNDA> `uncastrated'; cf. Kh.<se~Ra>(B) `to become ^mature'. %29141. #28931.

<seG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^go_first, to ^advance''. *Kh.<seG>(ABD) `first, in front, to advance, to go first', Gu.<se:Gse:i> `before', Mu., Ho<sida> `first', Sa.<sedae> `long ago'. %29151. #28941.

<seGkOe>(KMP),,<saGkOe>(K) {N} ``^chicken [M], ^hen [KP], ^fowl, ^cock [P]''. Cf. <laGgOe> `cock'. *Kh.<siG>(D) `chicken', ~<siGkoy>(BD), ~<siGkoe>(A) `fowl', Sa., Mu., He??<sim>, So.<kAn-si:m-An>; Pal.<shi:m> `bird'. %29161. #28951.
<seGkOe kOnOn>(KP),,<saGkOe kOnOn>(K) {N} ``^baby ^chick [K], ^chicken''. |<kOnOn> `child'. *$Kh.<kunDu' siG>(P). %17885. #17755.
<seGkOe sun.sun>(P) {N} ``^dawn''. |<sun.sun>(P) `dance'. *$Sa.<sim ra'>, Mu., Ho<simko ra'> `the time of cock-crow'. %17894. #17764.
?<laGgOe>(K) {N} ``^cock''. ??#.
?<rOGkOe->(P) {V} ``to ^crow, to ^cry''. ??#.

<seGOn>(KP) {N} ``^fire^wood, ^fuel''. *Cf. <-sOG> `fire?', historically perh. the NCF of <seGOn>; Kh.<soGgol>(B), Gu.<suGo:l>, So.<AGAl>, Pa.<aGal>, Nic.<OGh>, Sa., MuN<sahan>, MuH<saan>, Ho<san> `id.', cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel> `fire'. Phonology: contrast of e and O in <seGOn>/<-sOG> suggests distinct accent. %29171. #28961.
<seGOn khu~TO>(K),,<seGOn ku~TO>(K) {N} ``^wooden ^pole''. |<khu~TO> `pole'. %29180. #28970.

<serag>(K),,<seDag>(K) {N} ``^door panel''. %29191. #28981.

<seram>(KMP) {N} ``the ^sambar ^deer''. Cf. <silib>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<saram>, H.<sabArA> `a kind of stag, a buck', ~<sabArA>, ~<sa~bArA> `elk'. %29201. #28991.

<-seran>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''. %29211. #29001.

<-serana>(P) {SX} ``?''. %29221. #29011.

<-serO>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''. %29231. #29021.

<serO>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^seer, a ^measure of liquid and dry weight, about one kg, i.e. a little more than two pounds, or one litre''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ser>, H.<serA>, O.<sere>. %29241. #29031.

<se~se~r->(M) {VT} ``to ^blow_one's_^nose''. %29251. #29041.

<sesi>(K) {ADJ} ``^thirsty''. %29261. #29051.

<sesiG->(K) {V} ``to ^cut''. %29271. #29061.

<sesOre>(K) {ADV} ``^at_^last''. %29281. #29071.

<seTOg>(KM) {ADJ} ``^rotten''. {VTN} ``to ^decay, to ^rot, to ^spoil''. {N} ``rotten ^fruit''. %29291. #29081.

<si->(P) {V} ``to ^plough''. *Kh.<si->(B), <si'->(D), Mu., Ho<si>, ~<siu'>, Sa.<si>. %29301. #29091.

<silug>(MK),,<siloa>(P),,<sloa>(P) {V} ``to ^plough''. {N} ``^plough''. Cf. <sini> `a plough'. |<si-> `to plough'. *$Kh.<silo'->(BD) `to plough', cf. ~<si-> `to plough', ~<logkha> `earth'. %29310. #29100.

<sini>(KMP) {N} ``^plough''. Syn. <silug>, <siloa>. *$I.e. <s[in]i>, ~<si-> `to plough' & <-Vn-> `nom. infix', Kh.<sini>(ABD), ~<sina>D `a plough'. %29320. #29110.

?<silub>(P) {??} ``yoke, to yoke''. Syn. <juaLi>. |<si-> `to plough'. *$Ho ??. ??#.

<siaLO>(MP),,<siaRi>(K) {N} ``^jackal''. *H.<sIyalA>, O.<siOLO>, ~<$RgaLO>, Sk.<$RgalA>. %29331. #29121.

<sidha>(P) {ADV} ``^straight on''. *Sa.<sidhA>, H.<sidha>, O.<sIdha>. %29341. #29131.

<sikaria>(M) {N} ``^hunter''. *IA?? `chikar'. %29351. #29141.

<-siki>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-seke>. %29361. #29151.

<sikhO>(P) {N} ``^top, ^peak''. Syn. <uLi>(M), <rasantaRO>(P). *H.<$Ikha>, ~<$IkhA>, O., Sk.<$Ikha>. %29371. #29161.

<silaTO>(P) {N} ``^slate''. *Sa.<silAT>, ~<seleT>, ~<sileT>, ~<siloT>, Mu.<siloT>, Ho<selaTi>, H.<sleTA>, O.<seleTO>, Engl.<slate>. %29381. #29171.

<silia karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<linDa-hai>, Ho<linDa haku>, H.<pAthAlAcATTa mAchAli>. %16611. #16491.

<silib>(KMP) {N} ``the Indian Gazelle or Ravine ^deer [KP]; bison [M]''. Syn. <meregO>(P), <mergO>(P), <mirigO>(M) `deer'; <seram>(KMP) `sambar'. *Kh.<selho'b>(P), Sa.<sele'b>, Mu., H., N., Hw.<sili'b>, MuN<sile'b>. %29391. #29181.

<sili-tOm>(MK),,<seli-tOm>(P) {N} ``^lip''. |<-tom> NCF of <tomoD> `mouth'; prob. lit. `mouth-skin'. *So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'. %29401. #29191.

<siloa>(P),,<sloa>(P),,<silug>(MK) {V} ``to ^plough''. {N} ``^plough''. Cf. <sini> `a plough'. |<si-> `to plough'. *Kh.<silo'->(BD) `to plough', cf. ~<si-> `to plough', ~<logkha> `earth'. %29411. #29201.

<silub>(P) {??} ``yoke, to yoke''. Syn. <juaLi>. |<si-> `to plough'. *Ho ??. %29421. #29211.

<silug>(MK),,<siloa>(P),,<sloa>(P) {V} ``to ^plough''. {N} ``^plough''. Cf. <sini> `a plough'. |<si-> `to plough'. *Kh.<silo'->(BD) `to plough', cf. ~<si-> `to plough, ~<logkha> `earth'. %29431. #29221.

<simbOg>(M) {N} ``^plant''. Cf. <simsi> `tree', <sumbOg>(K) `trunk of a tree', etc., also cf. <-siG>??. %29441. #29231.

<simO>(M),,<simO~>(P),,<simRO>(P) {N} ``^bean''. *Mu.<simbi>, Ho<simri>, ~<simRi>, H.<simA>, ~<semA>, O.<sImbO>, ~<sImO>, Bi.<sim>, ~<sem>, Sa.<sim>. %29451. #29241.

<simOTO>(M) {N} ``^cement''. *Engl.<cement> ??. %29461. #29251.

<simOsiG>(K),,<simsi>(P),,<sumosiG>(P),,<sumusiG>(KMP),,<sOmOsiG>(K) {N} ``^tree''. Cf. <sumbOg> `trunk of a tree', <simbOg> `plant'. *Kh.<sombo'>(B), <sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree', ~<sum-> `to drive in a post'; Gu.<sunabbo>, ~<sulo:pu> `tree', So.<Aneb/-neb>, Mu.<siG> `tree (this term is no more used alone)', ??-etc. %29471. #29261.

<sinDA>(P) {N} ``a small ^basket, a ^hamper''. ??A. %29481. #29271.

<sindiram>(P) {N} ``^vermilion, ^red lead pigment''. *Cf. <sunduru> `red'; Kh.<sundrom>(BD), ~<sindur>(D), Sa., MuN<sindur>, MuH<sinduri>, H.<sIndurA>, O.<sIndurO>, Sk.<sIndurA>. %29491. #29281.

<siNDug>(M) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. %29501. #29291.

<siNDuki>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''. %29511. #29301.

<sini>(KMP) {N} ``^plough''. Syn. <silug>, <siloa>. |<s[in]i>, <si-> `to plough' & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix'. *Kh.<sini>(ABD), <sina>(D) `a plough'. %29521. #29311.

<-siG> {??} ``??''. *So.<si'iG/-s+G> `house'. %29531. #29321.
<baLisiG>(M),,<barOsiG>(K),,<barsiG>(K) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. %29540. #29330.

<siGgegam>(K) {N} ``^phlegm''. %29551. #29341.

<siGgO>(K) {N} ``^lion''. *O.<??>. %29561. #29351.

<siGkiRi>(P),,<siGkuRi>(K),,<siGkuLi>(M) {N} ``^chain [KP]; ^window ^shutter [M]''. *Sa., Mu.<sikRi>, Ho<siGki>, ~<siGki~>, So.<sika-di:-n>, H.<sIkARi>, O.<sIkULI>, Sk.<$RGkhAlA>. %29571. #29361.

<siGO>(M) {N} ``^horn (of an animal)''. %29581. #29371.

<sipuri>(K) {ADV} ``^so''. %29591. #29381.

<-siri>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''. %29601. #29391.

<sirO>(MP) {NB} ``^blood-vessel, ^vein''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sir>, H.<sIra>, Sk.<sIra>. %29611. #29401.

<sisa bua>(P) {N} ``^barley, barley ^grain''. |. Cf. <satiaG bua>. |<bua> `paddy'. *Ho<jo baba>, Sa.<sis> `the ear of paddy', H.<iA>, ~<$irSA> `head', ~<dhanA ka $i$A> `ear of corn', O.<$iSO>. %5461. #5411.

<sisiri>(K) {N} ``^dew''. %29621. #29411.

<sitim>(P) {N} ``^nearness, ^side''. {ADJ} ``^near''. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>. Cf. <iJa sitim-DO>. *Kh.<sitil>(ABD) `river embankment, side', ~<han sitil> `that side'. %29631. #29421.

<sO>(K),,<sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'. *Kh.<saw>(B), Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, ~<sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, ~<sOe>, ~<$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>. %29641. #29431.
<sO-mi>(K) {NUM} ``^one ^hundred''. |<-mi> `one'. %29650. #29440.
<ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^one ^hundred''. |<ekO> `one'. %29662. #29452.

<sO->(M) {VTN} ``to ^endure (suffering)''. %29671. #29461.

<so~a>(P) {N} ``an annual broad-leaved ^grass''. *H.<sa~wa>, ~<sama>, Bi.<sama>, ~<sai~>, Ho<cama>, Mu.<cama-tasa'd>. %29681. #29471.

<so~a~>(P) {N} ``^rice prepared for making ^beer''. *Kh.<kosR~o pe'>(P), Mu.<kosR~a>, Ho<koso~a>, Sad.<koswa>. %29691. #29481.

<sOadO>(K),,<suadO>(MP),,<svadO>(P) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. {N} ``^honey''. *H.<svadA>, O.<svadO>, Sk.<svadA> `taste, savor', H. Sk.<svadU> `sweet'. %29701. #29491.

<sOb->(KMP) {VT(-e)} ``to ^seize, to ^catch (something thrown)''. Cf. <jib-e>, <sOb-an-jO>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sa'b->, Gu.<se:po:->; Nic.<op-$a:pA>, Rum.<hap>, cf. Kh.<ja'b->(BD) `to attack [B], to catch a sickness [D]'. %29711. #29501.

<sOb-an-jO>(P) {PP??} ``^with''. |. *So.<sOb-E> ??. %29721. #29511.

<sObar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^hide (tr.)''. %29731. #29521.

<sObdO>(KM) {N} ``^sound''. *O.<sObdO>(D). %29741. #29531.

<sObu>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. *H.<sAbA>, O.<sObU>. %29751. #29541.
<sObu dinO>(KP) {ADV} ``^ever, ^always, ^every ^day''. |<dinO> `day'. *$Kh.<sob din>(P), Sa.<sob din>. %29760. #29550.
<sObu sOmOe>(K) {ADV} ``^always''. |<sOmOe> `time'. %29770. #29560.
<sObua re>(P),,<sObu-Tare>(K) {ADV} ``^everywhere''. |<-Tare> `??', cf. <kinisi-Tare>(K) `anywhere'. *$O.<sObu-Thare>. %29780. #29572.

<sObujO>(K) {ADJ} ``^green''. Syn. <bOrOn-lag>, <sunduru>. %29791. #29581.

<sObu-Tare>(K),,<sObua re>(P) {ADV} ``^everywhere''. |<-Tare> `??', cf. <kinisi-Tare>(K) `anywhere'. *??<sObu> `all'; O.<sObUThare> `everywhere' ??Oriya U or u??. %29801. #29591.

<sOhO>(P),,<sO>(K) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'. *Kh., Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, ~<sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, ~<sOe>, ~<$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>. %29811. #29601.
  <sO-mi>(K) {NUM} ``^one ^hundred''. |<-mi> `one'. %29652. #29442.
  <ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^one ^hundred''. |<ekO> `one'. %29663. #29453.

<sO~i->(M) {VIN} ``to ^wither''. %29821. #29611.

<sOitO>(P),,<sOtO>(M) {ADJ} ``^true, ^honest, ^right''.  {N} ``^truth''. *Kh.<so'to>(BD), Sa.<sat>, ~<sOt>, Mu.<sat>, H.<sAtyA>, O.<sOtyO>, Sk.<sAtyA>. %29831. #29621.
  <sOtO mONe gata-e->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^tell_the_^truth, to give a person a piece of one's mind''. |<gata-e-> `to tell', <mONe> `mind'. %10773. #10693.
  <sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<kuriG> `??'. %18884. #18744.

<sOj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^learn''.  {VT} ``to ^teach''. *Kh.<soi'j->(P) `to learn', Sa.<su'j-> `to inform, tell'; B.<sUjha> `to understand', O.<sUjhIba> `to repay'. %29841. #29631.
  <ab-sOj->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <sOj(-e)> `learn')} ``to ^teach, [to ^cause_to_^learn]''. |. %29850. #29642.

<sOja->(M) {VTC} ``to ^decorate''. %29861. #29651.

<so~ka>(P),,<so~kha>(P) {N} ``^witchfinder, ^soothsayer''. *Sa., MuN<sokha>, MuH, Ho<soka>. %29871. #29661.

<sOLe->(M) {VIN} ``to ^ferment''. %29881. #29671.

<sOLOkO>(M),,<sOrua>(K); <sOrOkO->(P) {ADJ} ``straight''.  {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'. %29891. #29681.
<sOmbar>(K) {N} ``^Monday''. *O.<??>. %29901. #29691.

<sO-mi>(K),,<sO>(K),,<sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'.  |<-mi> `one'. *Kh., Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, <sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, <sOe>, <$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>. %22041. #21871.
  <ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^one ^hundred''. |<ekO> `one'. %29664. #29454.

<sOmOeO>(K),,<sOmOe>(K),,<sOmOi>(P) {N} ``^time''. *Kh.<samai>(P), Sa., Ho<somoe>, Mu.<samae>, H.<sAmAyA>, O.<sOmOyO>(PD), Sk.<sAmAyA>. %29911. #29701.
  <kiti sOmOe agila>(K) {ADV} ``^some_^time_^ago, some time ^past''. |<kiti> `some', <agila> `past'. %17622. #17492.
  <sObu sOmOe>(K) {ADV} ``^always, ^all_the_^time''. |<sObu> `all'. ??ID %29922. #29712.

<sOmpti>(M) {N} ``^property''. %29931. #29721.

<sOmudrO>(M) {N} ``^sea, ^ocean''. %29941. #29731.

<sOmundi>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law (of son or daughter)''. ??. %29951. #29741.

<sona>(P),,<soNa>(P),,<suna>(P) {N} ``^gold''. *Kh.<sona>(AB), Sa., Mu., H.<sona>, O.<sUna>, Sk.<sUvArNa>. %29961. #29751.
<suna guNa>(P) {??} ``^??''. |<guNa> `nose ring'. *$H.<sonar>, O.<svOrNOkarO>, ~<sUnari>. %29972. #29762.

<sONDa>(M) {N} ``^corn ^ear''. %29981. #29771.

<sOnDO>(P),,<senDO>(K) {N} ``^bull, ^ox''. Syn. <OnDia>(K), <OnDira>(MP), <unDia>(KM), <unDira>(K). *Kh., Sa.<sa~ND saR> `ox, bull, rake', Mu.<sanD>, ~<sanDa>, ~<saR~>, ~<saR~a> `bull', H.<sa~RA> `bull', ~<sa~Ra> `wild animal', O.<senDhO>(D), O.<sONDO> (P) `entire bull', ~<sONDhO> `stout', Sk.<saNDA> `uncastrated'. %29991. #29781.

<sOnibar>(K) {N} ``^Saturday''. *O.<??>. %30001. #29791.

<-sOG>(P) {NCF(historically, of <seGOn> `firewood')} ``^fire''. *Kh.<timsoG>(BD) `fire'; <sOGgOl> `?', Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel>, Gu.<suGo:l>, So.<AGAl>, Pa.<aGAl>, Nic.<OGh>, Sa., MuN<sahan>, MuH<saan>, Ho<san> `id.', cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel> `fire'. %30011. #29801.
<giRiG-Dag-sOG>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. |. Syn. <DiGke>. *$Kh.<giRiG>(BD) `sunshine [B], heat of the sun when very hot [D]', ~<giRiG-dina> `summer', ~<giRiG-leraG>(P) `sun-moon, supreme spirit', Mu.<situG> `hot weather, heat', Sa.<setoG> `sunshine'. %11052. #10972.
<jelejec-sOG>(M) {N} ``^soot''. |. %14392. #14292.
<kuaLe-sOG>(M),,<kuarsOG>(K),,<kuirOsOG>(K) {N} ``^fog, ^smoke''. |. %30022. #29812.
<kuaRe-sOG>(P) {N} ``an earthen ^pot to hold fire, ^fire pan, chafing dish''. |. *$H.<borAsi>, Ho<bursi>, cf. Kh.<ku~R>(D) `iron pail to draw water', ~<kunDa>(P), Mu.<kunDa> `a large earthen pitcher', Sa.<kuNDA> `bucket', H.<kUNDa>, O.<kUNDI>, B.<kU~RI>, Sk.<dUNDA> `pot' ??Sk. %30032. #29822.
<uku-sOG>(M) {N} ``^kitchen''. |. %30042. #29832.

<sOG->(KMP) {VI(-a)} ``to ^buy, to ^purchase''. *Kh.<soG->(ABD) `to buy', Gu.<soGgu-> `to sell', Pal.<yA:G>, ~<yO:G>. %30051. #29841.
<ab-sOG->(P) {V(-a, CAUS of <sOG(-a)> `buy')} ``to ^sell, [to ^cause_to_^buy]''. *$Kh.<ob-soG>(D), ~<ab-soG>(A). %30060. #29852.

<sOGkO>(K),,<sOGkOg>(M) {N} ``^Adam's_apple''. So.<sAGka>?. %30071. #29861.

<sOGkhO>(P),,<sOGkO>(K) {N} ``^conch ^shell, used as a ^musical_instrument''. *Sa.<saGkha> `a wristlet or bracelet made of shell', Ho<so~k> `conchshell', H.<$A~khA>, O.<$O~khO>, Sk.<$AGkhA>. %30081. #29871.

<sOOjO>(M) {ADJ} ``^easy''. %30091. #29881.

<sOOrO>(M) {N} ``^town''. %30101. #29891.

<sOpa>(M) {ADJ} ``^clean''. %30111. #29901.

<sO~pe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^curse''. %30121. #29911.

<sOptahO>(P) {N} ``^week''. |. Syn. <sat-dinO>(K), <sate-dinO>(K). *H.<septahA>, O.<sOptahO>, Sk.<sAptahA>. %30131. #29921.

<sOpuri>(M) {N} ``^pineapple''. %30141. #29931.

<sora-e->(P),,<sORe->(MK) {IOV(-e)} ``to ^keep_(^cattle), to ^herd, to ^graze''. |. *H.<cArana>, O.<cOraIba>, Sk.<cArAtI> `to graze' ??-e. %30151. #29941.

<-sOran>(P) {SX} ``?''. %30161. #29951.

<sORe->(MK),,<sora-e->(P) {IOV(-e)} ``to ^keep_(^cattle), to ^herd, to ^graze''. |. *H.<cArana>, O.<cOraIba>, Sk.<cArAtI> `to graze' ??-e. %30171. #29961.

<sOrgO>(KMP),,<sOrOgO>(K) {N} ``^heaven, ^sky''. Syn. <aliG-a>. *Sa.<sarag>, H.<sArAgA>, ~<svArgA>, O.<svOrgO>, Sk.<svArgA>. %30181. #29971.

<sOrla>(P) {N} ``^end''. Cf. <jeRao>. *H.<chore> `end, border'. %30191. #29981.

<sOrO>(KM),,<saru>(P) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sar>, H.<$ArA>, ~<sArA>, O.<$OrO>, Sk.<$ArA>, ~<$ArU>, So.<-sar>??. %30201. #29991.

<sOrOgO>(K),,<sOrgO>(KMP) {N} ``^heaven, ^sky''. Syn. <aliG-a>. *Sa.<sarag>, H.<sArAgA>, ~<svArgA>, O.<svOrgO>, Sk.<svArgA>. %30211. #30001.

<sOrOkO->(P); <sOrua>(K) {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. {ADJ} ``straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'. %30221. #30011.

<sOru>(M) {ADJ} ``^small''. %30231. #30021.

<sOrua>(K),,<sOrOkO->(P) {ADJ} ``^straight''. {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'. %30241. #30031.

<sOruOleG>(P) {N} ``^wasp, ^hornet''. *Sa.<susurbaG>, MuH, MuN<susurpaG>, MuH, Ho<surpaG>, So.<surba:G->, Asur.<baG>; Sem.<awaG>, Mon<gxG>, Bahn.<o:G>. %30251. #30041.

<sOsta>(KM) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. %30261. #30051.

<soTA kOReG>(P) {N} ``small ^rat, ^mouse''. |<kOReG>, <koLeG> `rat, mouse'. *Sa.<cuTiA> `mouse', Mu., Ho<cuTu> `mouse (smaller species)', Kh.<cuTia>(AD), ~<cuTiya>(B) `rat', ~<cuTia

kOne> `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTia> `rat', ~<cuTia kOne> `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTIa>, O.<cORO musa> `rat'. %18862. #18721.

<sOtO>(M),,<sOitO>(P) {ADJ} ``^true, ^honest, ^right''. {N} ``^truth''. *Kh.<so'to>(BD), Sa.<sat>, ~<sOt>, Mu.<sat>, H.<sAtyA>, O.<sOtyO>, Sk.<sAtyA>. %30271. #30061.
<sOtO mONe gata-e->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^tell_the_^truth, to give a person a piece of one's mind''. |<gata-e-> `to tell', <mONe> `mind'. %10774. #10694.
<sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<kuriG> ??. %18885. #18745.

<sOtru>(M) {N} ``^enemy''. %30281. #30071.

<srabOnO>(K) {N} ``^July-^August''. *O.<srabONO>(D). Phonology: tactics. %30291. #30081.

<sTul>(P) {N} ``^stool''. Syn. <ganDua>. *Engl.<stool>. Phonology: tactics. %30301. #30091.

<su->(M) {VTN} ``to ^lay_(an_^egg)''. %30311. #30101.
<sui->(M) {VTN} ``to ^hatch''. %30320. #30110.
<susu>(M) {NB} ``^testicle''. %30330. #30120.
<susu-teD>(MP),,<susu-ter>(K) {N} ``^egg''. |. Cf. <-teD> `bird'. %30342. #30132.

<sua>(MP) {N} ``^parrot''. Cf. <kotRa>. *H.<sUa>, ~<sUva>, O.<sOa>, Sk.<$UkA>. %30351. #30141.

<suadO>(MP),,<sOadO>(K),,<svadO>(P) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. {N} ``^honey''. *H.<svadA>, O.<svadO>, Sk.<svadA> `taste, savor', H. Sk.<svadU> `sweet'. %30361. #30151.

<subOnO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <sona>. *H.<sUvArNA>, Sk.<sUvArNA> `gold'. %30371. #30161.

<suci>(P),,<susi>(P),,<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(BD), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>??; cf. also <sug-> `to mend a garment'. %30381. #30171.

<suDu>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's elder sister's husband''. %30391. #30181.

<sug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^mend (a garment)''. %30401. #30191.

<sugei>(KMP),,<suge>(K) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^many, ^much, ^too much''. *Mu., Ho<isu> `many, much, great', Kh.<ughae>(P) `thus', ~<-ghae> `like', ~<sugei>, ~<isu-ghae>. %30411. #30201.
<sugei agila>(K) {ADV} ``^past: long ^ago''. |<agila> `past'. %563. #563.

<sui->(P) {V} ``to pass wind, [to ^fart]''. Cf. <susui->, <suGgi->, <sO~i->(M) `to wither', <u~ji->. *Sa.<gAsi'j>, Mu.<gasi'j> `passing of winds', Sa.<sea>, Mu., Ho<soea> `rotten, decomposed, to rot, decompose'. %30421. #30211.
<susui->(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <suGgi->(KP), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K), <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. %30430. #30220.

<sui->(M) {VTN} ``to ^hatch''. %30441. #30231.

<su->(M) {VTN} ``to ^lay_(an_^egg)''. %30451. #30241.
<susu>(M) {NB} ``^testicle''. %30460. #30250.
<susu-teD>(MP),,<susu-ter>(K) {N} ``^egg''. |. Cf. <-teD> `bird'. %30343. #30133.

<sukhO>(:),,<sukO>(M) {N} ``^happiness''. %30471. #30261.
<sukhO dukhO kuri>(P2) {?} ``?''. |<dukhO> `?', <kuri> `??'. *$Kh.<sukho>(D), Sa.<suk>, Mu.<suku>, So.<skka:->??, H.<sUkhA>, ~<sUkhO>, Sk.<sUkhA> `happiness, pleasure'. %30480. #30270.

<suku>(KP) {N} ``bottle-^gourd''. Cf. <suku-Dag>. *Mu.<suku>. %30491. #30281.
<suku-Dag>(KMP) {N} ``bottle-^gourd, gourd ^vessel''. |. %30500. #30290.

<sukkurbar>(K) {N} ``^Friday''. *O.<??>. %30511. #30301.

<sula>(MP),,<sola>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^gram (Ho<guDlu>)''. Cf. <sului>, <suluiD> `red gram', <jiJjari>. %30521. #30311.

<suLita>(M) {N} ``^wick''. %30531. #30321.

<sului>(P),,<suluiD>(M) {N} ``red ^gram''. Cf. <sulu>, <jiJjari>. *Mu., Ho<irba>. %30541. #30331.

<sumbOg>(K) {N} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. Cf. <simbOg>(M) `plant', <sumusiG> `tree'. |<bOg> ??. *Kh.<sombo'>(D), ~<sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree'. %30551. #30341.

<sumosiG>(P),,<sumusiG>(KMP),,<sOmOsiG>(K),,<simOsiG>(K),,<simsi>(P) {N} ``^tree''. *Perh. <m> from *<mb>?; Kh.<sombo'>(D), ~<sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree', ~<sum->(ABD) `to drive in a post'; Gu.<sunabbo>, ~<sulo:pu> `tree', So.<Aneb/-neb>, Mu.<siG> `tree' (this term is no longer used alone), ??-etc. %30561. #30351.

<sun->(:) {??} ``??''. %30571. #30361.
<sun.sun->(P) {V} ``to ^dance''. {N} ``dancing''. Cf. <abOg-e>??. *$Mu., Ho<susun>. %30580. #30370.
<seGkOe sun.sun>(P) {N} ``^dawn''. |<seGkOe> `chicken'. *$Sa.<sim ra'>, Mu., Ho<simko ra'> `the time of cock-crow'. %17895. #17765.

<-sun>(:) {??} ``??''. %30591. #30381.
<e-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, after that''. *$Kh.<sana'>(BD) `then, a while ago', Gu.<tun> `then', cf. So.<ente seleG> `afterwards, then'. %10432. #10352.

<suna>(KMP),,<sona>(P),,<soNa>(P) {N} ``^gold''. *Kh.<sona>(AB), Sa., Mu., H.<sona>, O.<sUna>, Sk.<sUvArNa>. %30601. #30391.
<suna guNa>(P) {??} ``^??''. |<guNa> `nose ring'. *$H.<sonar, O.<svOrNOkarO>, ~<sUnari> ??. %29973. #29763.

<sunduru>(KM),,<sundru>(P) {ADJ} ``^red [KMP], ^green [K], ^colored [K], ^beautiful [KM]''. *Kh.<sundar>(B) `pretty', Mu.<sundar>, Sa.<sundAr>, H.<sU~dArA>, O.<sUndOrO>, Sk.<sUndArA>(beautiful). Phonology: syncope. %30611. #30401.
<sundru lOTOb>(P) {N} ``^red ^earth''. |<lOTOb> `earth'. *$H.<geru>, Ho<giru>. %20993. #20833.
<sundru rasiG>(P) {N} ``^marigold''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *$Mu.<nalgula-baha>, Ho<nalgul>, H.<ge~da phulA>. %27343. #27153.

<suuni>(K) {ADV} ``^how''. %30621. #30411.
<suuninDO>(K) {ADV} ``^why''. |<DO> ??. %30630. #30420.

<sunO>(P) {N} ``^empty, ^stupid, ^blockhead''. *H.<sunA>, ~<suna> `desolate, empty', O.<$unyO>, Sk.<$unyA>. %30641. #30431.

<sun.sun->(P) {V} ``to ^dance''. {N} ``dancing''. Cf. <abOg-e>. *Mu., Ho<susun>. %30651. #30441.
<seGkOe sun.sun>(P) {N} ``^dawn''. |<seGkOe> `cock'. *$Sa.<sim ra'>, Mu., Ho<simko ra'> `the time of cock-crow'. %17896. #17766.

<suNT->(M) {VIC} ``to ^freeze''. %30661. #30451.

<suNub>(P) {N} ``^plate of leaves, ^leaf-^cup''. Syn. <tOlag>. *Kh.<suRu'b>(P) `small leaf-cup'. %30671. #30461.

<suJDO>(M) {INT} ``^how (interrog.)''. %30681. #30471.

<suJjam>(P) {N} ``a ^tree with spreading branches''. *Mu.<bauR-daru>, Ho<bauR>. %30691. #30481.

<suGgi->(KP) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K) `a smell'. *Sa.<so->, Mu., Ho<sean->, Bh.<so:->, Ku.<su-ki-n-> `to smell', So.<sO'O-> `to emit foul smell'. %30701. #30491.
<suGgia>(P) {N??} ``^smell''. %30710. #30500.

<sur->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''. *Kh.<suru'b->(ABD) `to breathe, gargle [A], to suck [B], to draw up liquid by inhaling [D]', Sa.<siRu'b-> `to suck', So.<sArub>, Sad.<sUrpek>. %30721. #30511.
<surupi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^suck''. %30730. #30520.
<surur->(M),,<suRu->(K) {VTC} ``to ^smoke (tobacco)''. %30740. #30530.

<suramDai>(P) {ADJ} ``^naughty''. |<-Dai> ??. *Kh.<surum>(AB) `thief, to steal'. %30751. #30541.

<surjO>(K) {N} ``^sun''. %30761. #30551.
<surjumukhi rasiG>(P) {N} ``^sun^flower''. |<mukhO> `face', <rasiG> `flower'. *$Sa.<suruj mukhi baha>, H.<surAjAmUkhi ka phulA>, O.<suryOmUkhi phuLO>, Sk.<suryAmUkhi>. Phonology: OXu ~ uXu. %22634. #22464.

<surusu>(M),,<sursu>(P) {N} ``^linseed [P], ^mustard [M]''. *Ho<u~ci~>. Phonology: syncope. %30771. #30561.

<suRu->(K),,<surur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^smoke (tobacco)''. *Orig. `to suck'?, cf. <surupi->(M) `to suck'. %30781. #30571.

<surupi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^suck''. %30791. #30581.

<surusu>(M),,<sursu>(P) {N} ``^mustard [M], ^linseed [P]''. *Ho<u~ci~>. %30801. #30591.

<surutiG>(P) {N} ``^creeper, ^climber''. *Mu.<naR~i>, Ho<nai>. %30811. #30601.

<susi>(P),,<suci>(P),,<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(BD), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>. %30821. #30611.

<susu>(M) {NB} ``^testicle''. Cf. <su-> `to lay an egg'. %30831. #30621.
 <susu-teD>(MP),,<susu-ter>(K) {N} ``^egg''. |. Cf. <-teD> `bird'. %30344. #30134.

<susui->(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <suGgi->(KP), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K), <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. |<sui-> `to fart'. %30841. #30631.

<suta>(MP) {N} ``^thread, ^yarn''. *Kh.<suta>(D), Sa.<sutAm>, Mu., Ho<sutam>, H.<sutA>, ~<suta>, O.<sUta>, Sk.<sutrA>. %30851. #30641.
 <sutarOG>(P),,<sutOrOm>(KM),,<sutrOm>(P) {N} ``^thread''. *$Kh.<sutrom>(D). Phonology: m ~ G, syncope. %30860. #30650.

<su~Thi>(P) {N} ``dried ^ginger''. Cf. <ada> `fresh ginger'. *Sa.<su~T>, Mu.<soe~T>, ~<sui~T>, H.<so~ThA>, Sad.<soe~Th>, O.<sUNThI>, B.<sU~ThO>, Sk.<$UNThI>. %30871. #30661.

<sutilO>(M) {ADJ} ``^slow''. %30881. #30671.

<sutarOG>(P),,<sutOrOm>(KM),,<sutrOm>(P) {N} ``^thread''. |<suta>. *Kh.<suta>(D), ~<sutrom>(D). Phonology: m ~ G, syncope. %30891. #30681.

<sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<sOtO> `true'; <kuriG> ??. %18881. #18741.

<sutului>(P) {N} ``^root''. *Ho<re'D>, Mu.<rehe'd>. %30901. #30691.

<-ta>(P) {SX} ``?''. %30911. #30701.

<-ta>(P) {SX} ``?''. %30921. #30711.
 <-a-ta>(P) {SX} ``^from''. |. Cf. <-a-te>. *$Kh.<-atai>(P), ~<-tae> `from', Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>. %133. #133.
 <-a-te>(P) {SX} ``^on, ^in, ^for''. |. Cf. <-a-ta>. *$Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete> `ablative suffix'. %1992. #1972.
 ?<aceta>(M) {PP} ``^after''. *$From <aci-ta>?. ??#.

<agO-ta>(P) {PP} ``^before, in ^front of''. E.g. <aiJ-je agO-ta> `before me'. |<agO> `front side'. *$O.<agO> `first', Sk.<Agre> `in front'. %642. #642.
<aliG-a>(KMP) {PP} ``^on [KP], ^up [K], ^upon''. |. {N} ``^above [M] (with object in <-ta>) [P]; ^heaven, ^sky, ^year''. E.g. <iJa aliG-a> `on the house', <iJa-ta aliG-a> `above the house'. %103. #104.
<aliG-ta>(P),,<aliG-a-ta>(P) {PP} ``^above, from above, ^on; up, ^upon (LSI86,227,230)''. |<aliG->, <aliG-a>(KMP) `on, above'. %1002. #992.
<aluG-ta>(P) {?} ``?''. |. *$So.<AluG-An> `inside, the interior', Re.<aluG>. %30942. #30722.
<au-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^there, ^from?? there''. |. %2263. #2243.
?<au-tae>(P) {ADV} ``^from ^there''. |. ??#.
<e-re-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time, since that time''. |. %10353. #10273.
<e-ta-ju>(P) {ADV} ``^then''. |. %10422. #10342.
<e-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, after that''. |. *$Kh.<sana>(P), ~<sana'>(BD) `then [B], a while ago [D]', Gu.<tun> `then', cf. So.<ente seleG> `afterwards, then'. %10433. #10353.
<gOmOita>(K),,<gOmOjta>(M) {ADJ} ``^dead''. *$I.e. <g[Om]Oi-ta>; <gOi->, ~<goj-> `to die' & adjectival infix <[Vm]> & <-ta>??. %30950. #30730.
<hOcO-ta>(P) {N} ``^behind, ^afterwards, ^then, at ^last''. |. *$Pali<pAccha>, ~<pAcchAto>, Nep.<pAchI>, O.<pAche> `behind, after', ~<hOcO>, ~<pOchO>. %12994. #12894.
<kinOb-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^backwards''. |<kinOb>(P) `back'. %17414. #17284.
<ne-ta>(P),,<ni-ta>(P) {?} ``?''. |. %23182. #23012.
<Ode-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^down''. |. Cf. <-ta>. *$O.<OdhO>; Sk.<AdhAs>. %24153. #23983.
<-ta-aliG-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-ta>, <aliG-a>. %110. #112.
<tuLi-ta>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <tuLi>, <-ta>. %30960. #30742.

<ta>(M) {PP} ``^through, ^from''. %30971. #30751.

<-tae>(P) {SX} ``^from''. Cf. <-ta>, <-ata>. *Kh.<-tae>(P), ~<-atae>, Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>, cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<tayom> `behind'. %30981. #30761.

<taili>(P) {N} ``^rivulet''. *Ho<tayor>, H.<sota>, cf. Sa.<thAili>, Mu.<thaili>, H.<thEli> `bag, purse'. %30991. #30771.

<taj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^divide, to ^distribute, to ^share''. *Kh.<ta'j->(AB), So.<ti'>, ~<ti'y>, ~<ti'-ti'y>, Sa.<hATiJ>, Mu., Ho<haTiG>. %31001. #30781.

<Takara>(P) {N} ``^threshing-floor''. *Sa.<Takra TukrA> `pieces, fragments, bits, to beat into pieces', Mu.<Takra Tukru> `broken pieces', Kh.<ThaGkol->(B)! `to knock', H.<ThAkA ThAkA> `a knock'. %31011. #30791.

<Taku>(P) {N} ``^pit, ^well''. *Ho<su'D>, Sa., Mu.<su'd>, Bed??, cf. Mu.<Taku> `a piece of wood hung on the neck of cattle so that it may not stray away'. %31021. #30801.

<Thakurani>(P) {N} ``^goddess, name of a village goddess''. Cf. <ThakurO>, <rani>. %31031. #30811.

<ThakurO>(P) {N} ``^God, Supreme Being''. Cf. <Thakurani>. *Sa.<ThAkur>, H.<ThakUrA>, O.<ThakUrO>, Sk.<ThAkkUrA>. %31041. #30821.

<Thakurani>(P) {N} ``^goddess, name of a village goddess''. Cf. <ThakurO>, <rani>. %31050. #30830.
<ThakurO-dihi>(P) {N} ``^name of a ^village''. |. *$H.<dIhatA>, ~<dehatA> `village', U??<deh>, ~<dIh>. %31060. #30840.

<taLa>(M) {N} ``^seedbed''. %31071. #30851.

<talemOna>(K) {ADV} ``^now(?)''. %31081. #30861.

<thaLi>(P),,<taLi>(M),,<thaRi>(K) {N} ``a metal ^dish or platter''. *Sa.<thAri> `a brass plate or dish', Mu.<tha-Ri>, Ho<taRi>, ~<tari>, H.<thari>, ~<thali>, B.<thalI>; H.<thalA> `dish', O.<thaLO>. %31091. #30871.
^T3<-ta-aliG-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. |. Cf. <-ta>, <aliG-a>. %111. #113.

<taLO>(MP),,<taRO>(P) {N} ``the ^palmyra ^palm, ^toddy palm, ^date palm''. *Kh., ~<tOR>, Sa.<tale>, Ho<taR>, H.<taRA>, O.<taLOgOchO>, Sk.<talA>; Sa.<tARi> `the juice of the Palmyra palm, toddy', H.<taRi>. %31101. #30881.

<taman->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^select, to ^choose''. *Ho<sala>. %31111. #30891.

<tamba>(KP),,<tOmba>(K) {N} ``^copper''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tamba>, Ho<tama>, H.<ta~ba>, O.<tOmba>, Sk.<tamrA>. %31121. #30901.

<tamu>(K); <tamui->(M) {N} ``sneezing''. {VTC} ``to ^sneeze''. %31131. #30911.

<TaNe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drag_one's_feet''. %31141. #30921.

<TaNO>(M) {ADJ} ``^hard''. %31151. #30931.

<taG->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^measure''. Cf. <sOG-a>, <taGen>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<soG>, Gu.<diGgiDi>. %31161. #30941.
<taGen>(P),,<taGOn>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^measure of grain, a vessel for measuring grain''. Cf. <taG-e>. *$Sa.<pAila>, Mu.<paila>, ~<patki>, Ho<poela>, ~<patki>. %31170. #30950.

<-taG>(:) {NCF of <??>} ``^cow''. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'. %31181. #30961.
<ic-taG>(M),,<itaG>(K) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<ij> `dung'. *$Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i. %13432. #13342.
<kOntaG>(MP) {N} ``^calf of a cow''. |<kOn> `child'. *$So.<A-On-taG> `calf', with <O'On/-On> `child' & <taGliy/-taG> `cattle'. %31190. #30970.
<taGtOre>(P) {?} ``?''. %31200. #30980.

<TaGgra>(M) {ADJ} ``^bald headed''. %31211. #30991.

<TaGka>(P),,<TOGka>(K) {N} ``^rupee''. *H.<TAka>, B.<Taka>, O.<TOGka>, Sk.<TAGkA>; Sa., Mu., Ho<Taka>, So.<taGka>. %31221. #31001.

<taGtOre>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOntaG>. %31231. #31011.

<tapOre>(P),,<taapOre>(K) {ADV} ``^then''. *O.<tOhI~ pa~I> `then, in consequence', ~<-re> `in'. Cf. <tebe>. *H.<tAbA>. %31241. #31021.

<-tar>(:) {NCF of <tarOm>(KMP)} ``^shoulder''. %31251. #31031.
<tiJ-tar->(M),,<teG-tar->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry?' in <u-tiG->(P2) `to cause to carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. *$So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'. %31260. #31042.

<tara>(M) {N} ``^star''. %31271. #31051.

<tarbuj>(P),,<tarbuc>(P) {N} ``^watermelon''. *Sa.<tArbuj>, ~<tarbuj>, Mu., Ho<tarbuj>, P.H.<tArbuzA>, O.<tOrObUjO>. %31281. #31061.

<-Tare>(:) {??} ``??''. %31291. #31071.
<kinisi-Tare>(K) {ADV} ``^any^where''. %31302. #31082.
<sObu-Tare>(K) {ADV} ``^every^where''. *$O.<sObuThare>. %31312. #31092.

<Tare->(M) {VTC} ``to ^beckon''. %31321. #31101.

<tarO>(M) {N} ``^wire''. %31331. #31111.

<taRO>(P),,<taLO>(MP) {N} ``the ^palmyra ^palm, ^toddy palm, ^date palm''. *Kh., ~<tOR>, Sa.<tale>, Ho<taR>, H.<taRA>, O.<taLOgOchO>, Sk.<talA>; Sa.<tARi> `the juice of the Palmyra palm, toddy', H.<taRi>. %31341. #31121.

<tarOb>(P) {N} ``a kind of forest ^tree''. *Sa., Ho, Kh.<taro'b>(P), Mu.<taro'b>, ~<taru'b>, So.<ta:raG->. %31351. #31131.

<tarOm>(KMP) {NB} ``^shoulder''. *Kh.<taran>(BD), Mu., Ho<taran>, Sa.<taren>, Gu.<tuna:r>. %31361. #31141.
<kandO-tarOm>(K) {N} ``^shoulder''. |. %31372. #31152.+<-tar>(:) {NCF of <tarOm>(KMP)} ``^shoulder''. ??#.
<tiJ-tar->(M),,<teG-tar->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry?' in <u-tiG->(P2) `to cause to carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. *$So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'. %31262. #31043.

<taRu>(K) {N} ``^skull''. %31381. #31161.
<taRu-pOgO>(K) {ADV} ``^above the ^head''. |. Cf. <pagO> `turban'. %31390. #31170.

<tasa>(M),,<tasi>(M),,<casa>(P) {N} ``^cultivator, ^agriculturist, ^farmer''. Cf. <tasO> `agriculture', <tasi> `rich'. *Sa., H.<casa>, Ho<tas>, So.<ta:sa:-n> `agricultural work', O.<caSO> `agriculture'. %31401. #31181.
<tasO>(P) {N} ``^agriculture, ^cultivation''. *$Ho<tas>, So.<ta:sa:-n> `agricultural work', O.<caSO> `agriculture'. %31410. #31190.

<tasi>(M) {ADJ} ``^rich''. Cf. <tasa>, <tasi> `farmer'. %31421. #31201.

<tata->(M) {VTN} ``to ^heat''. {VTC} ``to ^bake''. Cf. <tatO->(K) `hot; to be hot'. %31431. #31211.

<tati->(P) {V} ``to open palms to get something, to ^take_on_the_^palm''. Cf. <taj-e-> `to divide, distribute, share', <-ti> `hand'. *Sa.<ataG-> `to receive, stretch out', Mu., Ho<ataG-> `to receive on the palm, spread out something', cf. Sa.<taG-> `to pour out into', Sa.<tela-> `to accept, receive', Mu., Ho<tela-> `to spread out the hand to receive'. %31441. #31221.

<taTia>(M),,<tatia>(P) {N} ``metal ^cup, ^frying_^pan''. *Ho<cele>, H.<kARahi>, Sa.<tutiA> `blue vitriol, bluestone, sulphate of copper', H.<tutIya>. %31451. #31231.

<tatO->(K) {V} ``^to be hot, to be summer''. {ADJ} ``hot''. Cf. <tata->(M) `to heat, to bake'. %31461. #31241.

<tatRi>(P) {ADJ} ``^thick''. *So.<t'u:l-dAm> `stout'. %31471. #31251.

<-te>(P) {SX} ``?''. %31481. #31261.

<-te>(P) ?? {SX} ``^in, ^at''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<-re> `inside, within, on, at', O.<-re>. %31491. #31271.

<te>(M) {PP} ``^to''. %31501. #31281.

<-te>(P) {SX} ``?''. *Kh. <bO'te> `affix denoting place', time, ~<daru bO'te> `on the tree', ~<han-bO'-te> `that side, far off', ~<han-te> `yonder, there'. %31511. #31291.
<-a-te>(P) {SX} ``^on, ^in, ^for''. |. Cf. <-a-ta>. *$Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete> `ablative suffix'. %1993. #1973.
<biri-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<biri>(P) `what, who'. %4253. #4213.
<bi-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M) {INTERR} ``^why?''. |. %4332. #4292.
<jakOcte>(M) {PP} ``^until''. *$?<jakoc-te>, ?<jakoj-te>. %31520. #31300.
<nan-te>(K),,<nan>(K) {ADV} ``^here''. |. %23062. #22892.
<-te>(P) ?? {SX} ``^in, ^at''. *$Sa., Mu., Ho<-re> `inside, within, on, at', O.<-re>. %31530. #31310.
<te>(M) {PP} ``^to''. %31540. #31320.
<-a-ta>(P) {SX} ``^from''. |. Cf. <-a-te>. *$Kh.<-atai>(P), ~<-tae> `from', Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>. %134. #134.

<ab-ur->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ur(-e)>(P) `drink')} ``to give to ^drink, [to ^cause_to_^drink]''. |. E.g. <m-ab-ur-e> `3 sg', <m-ab-ur-i-ki> `3 pl', <aiJ am-te abuD-nOm> = <aJ am-te ab-uD-e-nOm> `I give you to drink'. %352. #352.
<e-te>(P) {ADV} ``^therefore''. |. %10442. #10362.
<e-te rO-kO>(P) {CONJ} ``even ^then, in that case''. |<rO-kO> `??'. *$Kh.<ko>(ABD) `just even, also, indeed, emphatic', e.g.<Delta ko> `he is just coming'. %10453. #10373.

<tebe>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <tapOre>. *H.<tAbA>, B.<tObe>. %31551. #31331.
<tebe hele>(P1) {CONJ} ``^or ^else''. |<hele> `or'. %31560. #10034.

<Tebul>(P) {N} ``^table, ^board''. *H.<TebUlA>, Engl.<table>. %31571. #31341.

<-teD>,,<-ter>(:) {NCF of <konteD>} ``^bird''. %31581. #31351.
<susu-teD>(MP),,<susu-ter>(K) {N} ``^egg''. |. Cf. <-teD> `bird'. %30345. #30135.

<tej->(MP) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr.)''. *Kh.<tej->(P) `to break', ~<ka'j-> `to untie', Khm.<'dac> `rompre'. %31591. #31361.
<Ob-tej->(MP) {VT(CAUS of <tej-> VIC `to break (as a rope, intr.)')} ``to ^break (as a rope, tr.) [M]; to ^un^tie, to ^open [P]''. |. %31600. #31372.

<Teke->(M) {VTC} ``to ^lift up''. %31611. #31381.

<thela>(P) {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Sa.<thele thele> `ample, more than sufficient, as food'. %31621. #31391.

<Thele->(P) {V} ``to ^push''. *Kh.<Thela->(P), ~<Thela'->(B), H.<ThelAna>, B.<Thela>, O.<ThelIba>, Sa.<Thelao>; Mu.<Thela-Thili> `to push, as in a crowd', cf. Mon<dArxh> `to push', Pang.<ya-tuleg>, Sak.<tula:k>, Mal.<tolak>. %31631. #31401.

<teli>(M) {N} ``^oil_man''. %31641. #31411.

<temOJ>(M) {N} ``^wrinkle''. %31651. #31421.

<tentuRi>(K),,<tintiNi>(MP) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. *So.<tittin/-tin>, H.<tIntIRi>, B.<tIntIRO>, ~<tIntIlI>, O.<tIntULI>, Sk.<tIttIDika>. %31661. #31431.

<teJke>(M) {ADJ} ``^hot''. %31671. #31441.

<teJtrag>(M),,<teGtra>(P) {N} ``^spider''. *Kh.<tiG->(D), ~<teJ->(P), Sa.<teJ->, ~<taJ->, Ho, Mu.<teG-> `to weave', H.<ta~ti> `weaver', cf. Sk.<tAntrA>. %31681. #31451.

<TeGa>(M),,<TheGga>(P) {N} ``^stick, ^staff''. Syn. <baDi>, <DanDa>. *Sa.<TheGga> `stick, staff, cudgel', H.<The~ga> `a small club', O.<TheGga> `cudgel'. %31691. #31461.

<teG-tar->(P),,<tiJ-tar->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. *So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the

shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'. %31701. #31471.

<teGtra>(P),,<teJtrag>(M) {N} ``^spider''. *Kh.<tiG->(D), ~<teJ->(P), Sa.<teJ->, ~<taJ->, Ho, Mu.<teG-> `to weave', H.<ta~ti> `weaver', cf. Sk.<tAntrA>. %31711. #31481.

<-teD>,,<-ter>(:) {NCF of <konteD>} ``^bird''. %31721. #31491.
<susu-ter>(K),,<susu-teD>(MP) {N} ``^egg''. |. Cf. <-teD> `bird'. %31730. #31502.

<tera>(KMP) {N} ``^tomorrow''. *Kh.<tuDa>(AD) `id.', Ho<tere> `coming third day', Mu.<gapatere>, Kh.<tuDa>. %31741. #31511.
<Debena tera>(K) {ADV} ``^tomorrow (^next ^day)''. |<Debena> `coming, next'. %8182. #8102.

<teren>(MP) {N} ``the ^ebony ^tree [P]; a kind of ^berry [M]''. *Kh.<tiRel>, ~<tiRil>(ABD) `ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon)', ~<tiril>(P), Sa.<terel>, Mu., Ho<tiril>, So.<tare:l-ne:b-An>. %31751. #31521.

<-ti>(:) {NCF of <iti>} ``^hand''. *Kh.<ti'>(ABD), Mu.<ti'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<ti>, Gu.<ti>, So.<si'i/-si>, Pal.<ti:>. %31761. #31531.
<DiO-ti>(M),,<DiO iti>(P) {ADJ} ``^right side''. |. {N} ``right ^hand''. |<iti>, <-ti> `hand'. %13873. #13773.
<guNTi-ti>(M),,<gunTi iti>(K),,<gOnTi iti>(P) {N} ``^elbow''. |<gOnTi> `joint'. %13883. #13783.
<guc-ti>(M) = <guj-ti->(:) {VIC} ``to ^wash the ^hands''. |<guj-> `to wash'. *$Kh.<gu'jthe->(P) `to wash the hands'. %13893. #13793.
<Olak-ti>(K),,<Olag-iti>(K) {N} ``^palm of ^hand''. |<Olag> `leaf'. *$So.<Ola-si> `the hand proper', lit. `leaf of the arm'. %13903. #13803.
<nuku-ti>(M) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<nOkhO> `nail'. %13914. #13814.
<sagec-ti>(M) {NB} ``^left ^arm''. |<sagi>(K) `left'. %13924. #13824.
<tati->(P) {V} ``to open palms to get something, to ^take_on_the_^palm''. Cf. <taj(-e)> `to divide, distribute, share'. *$Sa.<ataG-> `to receive, stretch out', Mu., Ho<ataG-> `to receive on the palm, spread out something', cf. Sa.<taG-> `to pour out into', Sa.<tela-> `to accept, receive', Mu., Ho<tela-> `to spread out the hand to receive'. %31770. #31540.
+<-tib>(:) {NCF of <itib>(KMP)} ``^belly''. ??#.
<muLu-tib>(M) {NB} ``^rectum''. |. %31782. #31552.
<muRtib>(P) {N} ``^abdomen''. Cf.<mur->, <muLO>. %31790. #31560.

<tij->(M) {VTC} ``to ^carry (on one's head)''. |. Cf. <u-tiG>(P2) `to cause to carry', <tiJ-tar->(M), <teG-tar->(P) `to ^carry (on one's ^shoulder [M])'. %31801. #31571.

<Tiki>(M) {ADJ} ``^right, ^correct''. *O.<??>. %31811. #31581.
<tiki beRO>(P) {N} ``^noon, ^midday''. |<beRO> `sun, day'; Mu., Ho, Sa.<tikin>, Kh.<tohon>(AD). %31822. #31592.

<tilaj>(MP),,<tilai>(K) {N} ``^hunger''. {V} ``to be hungry''. Cf. <ejelaG>. *So.<dolAj-> `to be hungry; hunger'. %31831. #31601.

<tiLO>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^oilseed''. *Kh.<tilmiG>(D) `sesamum', Sa.<tilmiJ>, Mu., Ho<tilmiG>, H., Sad.<tIlA>, O.<tILO>, Sk.<tILA>. %31841. #31611.

<tiluG>(M) {N} ``^thatch''. Cf. <OlOG>(MP) `forage, thatching straw'. *Kh.<teloG>(BD) `thatch [A], to thatch [B], roof [D]'; cf. Kh.<oloG>(BD) `a kind of long grass, thatch', So.<ala:G-An> `jungle grass', Gu.<UloG>, Re.<loG>; Pal.<plO:G> `thatch'. %31851. #31621.

<tin->(M) {VTC} ``to ^bury (a thing)''. Cf. <tir->(P) `to dig, to bury'. *Kh.<til>(ABD) `to bury', So.<til-> `to bury, to close a pit'. %31861. #31631.

<tin-Dag->(P) {V} ``to be ^wet, to wet''. |<Dag> `water'. *Sa.<tiJ-> `to throw stones at, to knock against', Mu.<tirpi-> `to sprinkle water'. %7401. #7331.

<tini>(P) {NUM} ``^three''. *H.<tinA>, O.<tInI>. Cf. <trutiO>(K), <tritiO>(K) `third'. %31871. #31641.
<tin-kuNia>(M) {N} ``^triangle''. |<-kuNia> `cornered' (cf. <cari-kuNia> `square'), see <kuNO>. %8585. #8505.

<tintiNi>(MP),,<tentuRi>(K) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. *Kh.<tenton>(AB), ~<tentoG>(D), So.<tittin/-tin>, H.<tIntIRi>, B.<tIntIRO>, ~<tIntIll>, O.<tIntULI>, Sk.<tIttIDika>. %31881. #31651.

<tiJ-tar->(M),,<teG-tar->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. See <tiG->. %31263. #31041.

<tiG->(:) {V} ``^carry''. Syn. <tij->. *So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'. %31891. #31661.
<u-tiG->(P2) {V(-e)} ``to ^cause_to_^carry''. |. %31902. #31672.
<tiJ-tar->(M),,<teG-tar->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry?' in <u-tiG->(P2) `to cause to carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. *$So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'. Phonology: Gt ~ Jt, iXa ~ eXa. %31264. #31044.

<TiGgi>(M) {NB} ``^spine (lower part)''. %31911. #31681.

<tiO>(M) {N} ``^worm''. |. Cf. <gau~-tia>(M) `village god'. %31921. #31691.

<Tipa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drip (as water)''. %31931. #31701.

<Tipi.Tipia>(M) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. %31941. #31711.

<tir->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^dig, to ^bury''. Cf. <tin->(M) `to bury' ??r or n. %31951. #31721.

<tir->(M) {VIN} ``to ^stumble''. %31961. #31731.

<ubtir->(M) {VIN} ``to ^jump''. *$?CAUS of <tir-> VIN `to stumble' ??. ??CUT? ??ID %31970. #31740.

<tiri->(P) {V} ``to ^halt''. *So.<tirri-> `to drive (cattle)'. %31991. #31751.

<Titta>(M) {ADJ} ``^few''. %32001. #31761.

<titiri>(P) {N} ``^partridge''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<citri>, H.<titArA>, O.<tIttIrO>, Sk.<tIttIrI>, cf. So.<titid-An> `bird in the language of children' and etymological remarks under Ju.<kOnteD> `bird'. %32011. #31771.

<tiu-rae>(M) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''. |<tiu> `?', <-rae>, <-Dai> `?'. %7681. #7611.

<-TO>(P1) {SX} ``^numeral ^intensive suffix''. %32021. #31781.
<muJ-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^one''. |. Cf. <mi> `one', <-To> as in <omba-To> `two'. %21983. #21813.
<muin-TO>(K),,<min-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^one''. |. Cf. <mi>, <miJ>. |<-TO> as in <Omba-TO> `two'. %22593. #22423.
<ba-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. |. %2463. #2443.
<Om-ba-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^two''. |<Om->? `?'. %2473. #2453.
<uhua-TO>(P) {NUM} ``^two ??''. |. %32032. #31792.

<-TO>(:), <-toD>(:). %32041. #31801.
<kaLuG-tOD>(M),,<kaLuG-TO>(P) {N} ``^urine''. |<kaluG->(M) `to urinate'. *$So.<AJum/-Jum>, Mon<knA~>, Pal.<hJu:m>, Pang.<kAnom>, ~<kaLUG> ??. %16013. #15903.

<tO->(M) {VTN} ``to ^whistle''. %32051. #31811.

<Toka>(P) {N} ``^man''. Cf. <Tuki> `woman'. =Ho<koa>??. *O.<Toka>??. %32061. #31821.
<Toka kOn>(P) {?} ``^?''. |<kOn> `child, son'. %32070. #31830.
<TokanO>(P) {NK} ``^son''. *$Ho<koa-hon>. %32080. #31840.
<TokaRi>(P) {N} ``^youth, ^young ^man''. *$Ho<sepe'D> ??. %32090. #31850.

<TOke->(M) {VTN} ``to ^cheat''. %32101. #31861.
<ThOke->(P) {V} ``?''. *H.<ThAgAna>, O.<ThOkIba>, Sa.<Thak>. %32111. #31871.
<ThOkO>(P) {N} ``a ^cheat, a ^swindler''. *$Mu.<Thag>, H.<ThAgA> `a cut-throat, cheat, pilferer', O.<ThOgO>, ~<ThOkO> `thief'. %32120. #31880.

<TOkOb>(M) {ADJ} ``^hard''. %32131. #31891.

<tOkOD>(MP) {N} ``hyena; salamander [M], ^iguana, a big ^lizard [P]''. *Kh.<torko'D>(B) `lizard', Sa.<torho'd>, Mu.<toro'd>, Ho<toro>, ~<tOr>. Phonology: rC ~ DC, DC ~ CC ~ C. %32141. #31901.

<TOkOlOG>(M) {N} ``^circle''. %32151. #31911.

<ToLa>(P) {N} ``a separate portion of a ^village, a ^quarter''. *Kh.<Tola>(B) `a small village', Sa., Mu.<Tola>, H.<Tola>, O.<TolO> `Sanskrit college'. %32161. #31921.

<tolag>(P) {N} ``a ^leaf ^cup of small size''. Syn. <suNub>. *?<-lag> `leaf'; Kh.<Tholi>(A) `large leaf cup', Mu.<puRu'>, Ho<uuo>??. %32171. #31931.

<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below''. Cf. <tOLO> `floor', <tORia> `down', <tORi-pOdO> `sole of the foot'. *H.<tAle>, O.<tOLe> `below'; Kh.<tuta>(ABD) `below [ABD], down [D]'. %32181. #31941.
<tuLi>(P),,<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath''. %32191. #31951.
<tuLi-a>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |. %193. #193.
<tuLi-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^down, ^downwards''. |<-bO> `to, at'. %4423. #4383.
<tuLi-bO Den-> `to come down'. ??ID %32200. #31960.
<tuLi-ra>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |<-ra> `?'. %32210. #31970.
<tuLi-ta>(P) {??} ``??''. |<-ta> `?'. %30962. #30743.

<tOm->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw''. *Kh.<thom->(AB) `to smash', Mu.<ham->??, ~<tam-> `to beat'. %32221. #31981.

<-tom>(:) {NCF of <tomoD>} ``^mouth''. *So.<tO'Od/-tAm>. %32231. #31991.
<alarai-tOm>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. |<alarai> `?'. %962. #952.
<aGa-tOm->(M) {VIN} ``to ^yawn''. |<aG-> `to open the mouth?', <-a> `?'. %1472. #1462.
<ku-tOm>(KM) {NB} ``^chin''. |<ku-> `?'. %20152. #20002.
<seli-tOm>(P),,<sili-tOm>(MK) {N} ``^lip''. |<seli> `skin?'. *$Cf. So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'. %29062. #28852.

<tOmba>(K),,<tamba>(KP) {N} ``^copper''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tamba>, Ho<tama>, H.<ta~ba>, O.<tOmba>, Sk.<tamrA>. %32241. #32001.

<tOmgOn->(M) {VTC} ``to ^prop up''. *?from <to[b]Gon-> CAUS of <toGon-> `to stand'. Phonology: bG ~ mg. %32251. #32011.

<tOmOan->(K) {V} ``to ^stop''. %32261. #32021.

<tOmOD>(MP) {N} ``^mouth''. *Kh.<tomo'D>(BD), Gu.<tummo:>, Pa.<tovo:>, Re.<to:m>, So.<tO'Od>/-tAm>, Khm.<mat>. %32271. #32031.
<kOnteD-a tOmOD>(P) {N} ``^beak (lit. mouth of a bird''. |<kOnteD-a> genitive of <kOnteD> `bird'. Cf. <kanaDubgaD>??. %18602. #18462.
<tOmODO>(K) {N} ``^beak''. Cf. <-DO>??. Phonology: DD ~ D. %32280. #32040.+<-tom>(:) {NCF of <tomoD>} ``^mouth''. *So.<tO'Od/-tAm>. ??#.
<alarai-tOm>(M) {N} ``^saliva''. |<alarai> ??. %963. #953.
<aGa-tOm->(M) {VIN} ``to ^yawn''. |<aG-> `to open the mouth' ?; <-a> ?. %1473. #1463.
<ku-tOm>(MK) {NB} ``^chin''. |<ku> ??. %20153. #20003.
<sili-tOm>(MK),,<seli-tOm>(P) {N} ``^lip''. |. *$<sili> or <seli> perh. orig. `skin', cf. So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'. %29402. #29192.

<tONa>(P),,<toNa>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent, ^crooked''. *H.<TeRha>, O.<teRha>. %32291. #32051.

<tOnO>(KMP) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. *O.<tONDULO> `raw rice', H.<tANDUlA>, Sk.<tANDUlA> ??Pinnow gloss. %32301. #32061.
<Dag-tONO>(M) {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<Dag> `water'. !Orig. <dagtoNo>. %7292. #7222.
<pakaRO Dag tONO>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<pakaRO> `boiled?'. *$H.<pAkAna> `to be cooked', ~<pakAna> `to boil', B.<paka> `to be cooked', O.<pakO kOrIba> `to cook' ??punct. %7304. #7234.

<tOnti>(M) {N} ``^weaver''. %32311. #32071.
<tOntOua>(P) {N} ``^loom''. *$O.<tOntO> `loom', ~<tOntI> `weaver', H.<ta~tA> `loom', Sk.<tAntrA> `id.', ~<tAntrAvayA> `weaver'. %32320. #32080.

<tOG->(K) {V} ``to ^stand''. %32331. #32091.
<tOGOn->(MP) {IV(-a)} ``to ^stand, to ^stay, to ^halt, to ^keep_oneself_^erect''. *$Kh.<toGgo->(P), ~<tOGgOn->, Mu., Ho<tiGgu->, ~<tiGgun->, Sa.<teGgo->, ~<teGgon->, ~<tuGgui-> `to stay'. %32340. #32100.
<tOmgOn->(M) {VTC} ``to ^prop up''. *$?<to[b]Gon-> CAUS of <toGon-> `to stand'. %32350. #32110.

<TOGgO>(P) {N} ``^hill, ^rock''. *H.<To~gAri> `hill', Sa.<ToG ToG> `very high, tall', ~<DuGgri> `a small hillock, hill', H.<Do~gAri>, ~<DU~gA> `hillock', ~<Do~gArA> `hill'. %32361. #32121.
<TOGO-bua>(M) {N} ``^hill ^field''. |<bua> `paddy'. %5443. #5393.

<TOGka>(K),,<TaGka>(P) {N} ``^rupee''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<Taka>, H.<TAka>, B.<Taka>, O.<TOGka>; Sk.<TAGkA>. %32371. #32131.
?<TOGkaitij>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged by members of the family only)''. ??#.

<TOGkae>(M),,<TOGkai>(P) {N} ``^load [M]; ^basket [P]''. *So.<taGke:l-An> `a salver, a small tray woven of bamboo splinters', ~<daGkA-da:-n> `basket'. %32381. #32141.

<TOGkaitij>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged by members of the family only)''. Cf. <toGka>??. %32391. #32151.

<TOGO-bua>(M) {N} ``^hill ^field''. |<TOGgO> `hill, rock', <bua> `paddy'. %5441. #5391.

<tOGOn->(MP) {VI(-a)} ``to ^stand, to ^stay, to ^halt, to ^keep_oneself_^erect''. Cf. <tOG->(K) `to stand'. *Kh.<toGgo->(P), ~<tOGgOn->, Mu., Ho<tiGgu->, ~<tiGgun->, Sa.<teGgo->, ~<teGgon->, ~<tuGgui-> `to stay'. %32401. #32161.
?<tOmgOn->(M) {VTC} ``to ^prop up''. *$?<to[b]Gon-> CAUS of <toGon-> `to stand'. ??#.

<tOGrO>(P),,<tO~O~rO>(M) {N} ``^elephant's_^trunk''. %32411. #32171.

<tOr->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^fasten, to ^bind, to ^tie''. *Kh.<tol->(ABD) `to bind', Sa., Mu., Ho<tol->, So.<tOl->; Kh.<tor->(ABD) `to enclose, to fence', So.<tOr->?? `id.'. %32421. #32181.

<toRa>(P) {N} ``^bank''. *H.<toRa> `id., a bag', O.<toRa>. %32431. #32191.

<tOreaG>(P) {N} ``^ear of ^corn''. %32441. #32201.

<tOri->(M) {VIN} ``to ^shake (tr.)''. %32451. #32211.

<tORia>(K) {ADV} ``^down''. %32461. #32221.
<tORi-pOdO>(K) {N} ``^sole of ^foot''. |. %32472. #32232.

<tOrkari>(P) {N} ``^curry''. *O.<tOrOkarI> `id.', H.<tArAkari> `cooked or green vegetable, cooked meat', Sa.<tarkari> `materials for curry', B.<tOrkarI> `vegetables'. %32481. #32241.

<tOrOka>(M) {ADJ} ``^cautious''. %32491. #32251.

<tOrOLi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^melt''. %32501. #32261.

<thOrO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^once''. |. %22051. #21881.

<tOrOtOrae->(P),,<tOrtOrae->(K) {V} ``to ^tremble, to ^shiver''. *Kh.<thorthorae>(P), H.<thArAthArana>, O.<thOrOthOrO heba>. %32511. #32271.

<tOsOrO>(P) {N} ``^cocoon, ^silk, ^silkworm''. *Mu., Ho<lumaG>, B.<tOsOrO>, O.<tOsOrO>, ~<TOsOrO> `coarse silk, cloth', H.<tAsArA> `the silk of Bombyx paphia'. %32521. #32281.

<tOTa>(M) {N} ``^joke''. %32531. #32291.

<tOTa>(M) {N} ``^orchard''. %32541. #32301.

<tOtOLa>(M) {N} ``^stammer''. %32551. #32311.

<TOTOra>(P) {N} ``^throat, ^windpipe''. *Kh.<ToTor>(P), ~<thOthOr>, ~<TO'TOr>, Mu.<ToTora>, Ho<uTuToa>. %32561. #32321.

<TOTOrae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^knock_against''. *Kh.<ThaG-kol->(B) `to knock', ~<TaG-kOl-> `to drive in with a hammer'. %32571. #32331.

<Trelei>(K) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <goLgoLi>, <guTukire>. %32581. #32341.

<tritiO>(K),,<trutiO>(K) {ADJ} ``^third''. *O.<trutiO>(D). %32591. #32351.

<tubDiD>(P),,<tubrir>(K),,<tugDiD>(M) {N} ``white ^ant''. *Kh.<to'bDir>(P), Sa.<Jindir>, MuN, Ho<nidir>, MuH, Ku.<nindir>; Gu.<tobra>. Phonology: ug ~ ub, cf. <ruGkub>, <rumbkub> from *<ruGkug>. %32601. #32361.

<tui->(M) {VT} ``to ^float''. Syn. <cata->(P), <lebae->(P). %32611. #32371.

<tuiG->(K),,<tuJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot, to ^beat''. *Kh.<tuJ->(B) `to shoot with an arrow', So.<tuJ->, Mu.<tuiG->. %32621. #32381.

<Tuki>(P) {N} ``^woman''. *O.<Toki> `a maid, maiden, girl', fem. of <Toka> `man'; cf. So.<dukkiri:-n>, ~<dukkAri:-n>, Re.<dukri:> `wife'. Phonology: o-i ~ u-i. %32631. #32391.
<Tuki kOn>(P) {??} ``??''. |. Cf. <toda kOn>??. |<kOn> `child'. %32640. #32400.
<Tuki kOnDai>(P) {??} ``??''. |<kOnDai> ?. %32650. #32410.
<selan Tuki>(P) {N} ``^virgin''. |<selan> `girl'. %29003. #28793.

<TukiaLi>(P) {?} ``^?''. Cf. <TokaLi>??. %32661. #32421.

<tukuni-Dag>(M) {N} ``^muddy ^water''. |. !Orig. <tukunidag>. %7411. #7341.

<tula>(P) {N} ``^balance''. *Sa.<tulA>, Mu., Ho<tula>, H., Sk.<tUla>, B.<tUlO>, O.<tULO>. %32671. #32431.

<tuLa>(M) {N} ``^cotton''. %32681. #32441.

<TuLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pick_up''. %32691. #32451.

<tuLi>(P),,<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath''. %32701. #32461.
<tuLi-a>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |. *$H.<tAle>, O.<tOLe> `below'; Kh.<tuta>(ABD) `below, beneath [ABD], down [D]'. %194. #194.
<tuLi-bO>(P) {ADV} ``^down, ^downwards''. |<-bO> `??'. %4424. #4384.
<tuLi-bO Den-> `to come down'. ??ID %32710. #32470.
<tuLi-ra>(P) {PP} ``^below, ^down''. |. %32212. #31972.
<tuLi-ta>(P) {??} ``??''. |. %30963. #30744.
<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below''. %32721. #32481. = <tOLO>(M) {N} ``^floor''. ??#.
<tORia>(K) {ADV} ``^down''. %32730. #32490.
<tORi-pOdO>(K) {N} ``^sole of ^foot''. |. ??#.

<tuLia->(P) {V} ``?''. Syn. <kej-> `to break, to pluck'. *Sa.<toRao-> `to break, demolish', B.<toRa>, H.<toRAna>, ~<TuTAna>, O.<tUTIba>. %32741. #32501.

<ThuLiae->(P),,<TuLia->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^gather, to ^collect''. *H.<ThUrIyana> `to contract'. %32751. #32511.

<TuNTa>(M) {N} ``^leprosy''. %32761. #32521.

<tuJ->(P),,<tuiG->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot, to ^beat''. *Kh.<tuJ->(B) `to shoot with an arrow', So.<tuJ->, Mu.<tuiG->. %32771. #32531.

<TuG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^break (as a stick, intr.)''. %32781. #32541.
<ab-TuG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <TuG-> `to break (as a stick, intr.)')} ``to ^break, as a stick (trans.)''. |. %32790. #32552.

<tuGa>(M) {N} ``kind of edible ^root or ^tuber''. %32801. #32561.

<tuGlaD>(M) {N} ``^pressed ^rice''. %32811. #32571.

<TuGTu>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, emblic myrebalan''. *Mu.<meral>, Ho<merel>, So.<tU:sa:-n>, ~<tosa:-n> ??spelling??. %32821. #32581.

<Tupa>(M) {N} ``^drop''. %32831. #32591.

<TuparO>(P),,<Tupi>(M) {N} ``^cap, ^hat''. *Sa.<Tupri>, Mu.<Tupri>, Ho<Tupuri>, Hk.<Topri>, H.<Topi>, ~<Tope>, O.<TopI>; O.<TopOrO> `a kind of crown'. %32841. #32601.

<tupOg>(MP),,<tupO>(K),,<tupuk>(K),,<tupu>(K) {N} ``^owl''. *So.<kAntuj/-tuj>, ~<kAntuj-tik-An>?? `id.', cf. Sa.<Tepo'>, ~<Tapo'> `a kind of bird trap, to catch with this trap.'. %32851. #32611.

<turaLi>(M) {N} ``^sword''. %32861. #32621.

<turui>(M) {N} ``^shrimp''. %32871. #32631.

<tusO>(MP) {N} ``^husk, ^chaff''. *H.<tUsA>, ~<tUsa>, O.<tUsO>, Sk.<tUSA>. %32881. #32641.

<tusO->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''. %32891. #32651.

<tutukaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. |<tu.tu> ?, <-kaD> NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaRar>(K) `crab'. *So.<k+nad/-kad> `crab'. %32901. #32661.
<kaLatutukaD>(M) {N} ``^scorpion''. %32910. #32670.
<tutukaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. %32920. #32680.

<u->(P) {PX} ``^causative''. Cf. <ab->, <Ob->, <O->, <[b]>. %32931. #32691.
<u-jim->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <jim(-e)> `to eat')} ``to ^feed''. |. *$Mu.<a-jom->, Sa.<a-jo->, So.<Ab-jom->. %32940. #32700.
<u-tiG->(P2) {V(-e, CAUS.?)} ``to ^cause_to_^carry''. |<tiG-> not separately attested. %32950. #32710.

<-ua>(P) {SX} ``?''. %32961. #32721.

<ua->(M),,<hua->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^go [P]; to ^disappear, to ^vanish [M]''. Cf. <ca-na>??. *Pa.<vaji-> `come', As., Kw.<vi'j->, Sa.<he'j->, Mu.<hiju'-> `to come', Kh.<Del bha-na>(P) `come on'. %32971. #32731.
<Den-a-hua->(P) {V} ``to ^come''. |. %8293. #8213.

<uag->(KM),,<uaG->(K) {VIC} ``to ^bathe''. Syn. <ciJcaRe-> `id., to be sprinkled', <guj->, <majae->, <rusi-> `to wash'. *?<uaG-> from *<uag-na>. %32981. #32741.

<uaLi>(M),,<uaRi>(K),,<huaLi>(P) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. |. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P), <koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'. %32991. #32751.
<huaLi kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^son''. |<kOnOn> `son'. *$Ho<koa hon>. %13162. #13062.

<enTekeRei huaLi>(P) {N} ``(male?) ^child, ^infant''. |<enTekeRei>(P), <enTekeRei>(P) `child'. %10305. #10225.
<sanO huaLi>(P) {??} ``??''. |<sanO> `small'. %13174. #13074.

<uaG->(KM),,<uag->(K) {VIC} ``to ^bathe''. Syn. <ciJcaRe-> `id., to be sprinkled', <guj->, <majae->, <rusi-> `to wash'. *?<uaG-> from *<uag-na>. %33001. #32761.

<uaRi>(K),,<uaLi>(M),,<huaLi>(P) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. |. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P), <koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'. %33011. #32771.
<huaLi kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^son''. |<kOnOn> `son'. *$Ho<koa hon>. %13163. #13063.
<enTekeRei huaLi>(P) {N} ``(male?) ^child, ^infant''. |<enTekeRei>(P), <enTekeRei>(P) `child'. %10306. #10226.
<sanO huaLi>(P) {??} ``??''. |<sanO> `small'. %13175. #13075.

<uera>(:). %33021. #32781.
<basu-uera>(P) {ADJ?} ``had ^died''. |. *$O.<mOrI>, H.<bAsA> `sufficient, enough'. %3562. #3532.

<uejraG>(:),,<bijraG>(K),,<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P) {N} ``tobacco''. %33031. #32791.
<gunDi uejraG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco mixed with ^molasses used in smoking''. |. Cf. <guRo> `molasses'. |<gunDi> `?'. *$H.<gURakhu>, Ho<gu'D sukul>. %3714. #3674.

<ubtir->(M) {VIN} ``to ^jump''. *?<ub-tir-> CAUS of <tir> VIN `to stumble'. %33041. #32801.

<uci->(P),,<huci->(*),,<puci->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(B), Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->. %33051. #32811.

<uD->(K),,<uDi->(MP) {VXN(-na)} ``to ^fly (as a bird), to ^flutter about''. Cf. <uDuba> `wing', <uDae->(P) `to squander'. *H.<URAna>, O.<URIba>, Sk.<UDDAyAte>. %33061. #32821.

<u~D>(MP) {N} ``^mushroom''. *Kh.<u'D>(ABD), Sa.<o'd>, Mu., Ku.<u'd>, Ho<u'D>, So.<bati/-p+d>, Kh.<puT u'D> `small mushroom', Sad.<puTu>. %33071. #32831.

<uDae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^squander, to ^waste''. Cf. <uD->, <uDi-> `to fly'. *Sa.<uDAi paDae> `wastingly, squanderingly', O.<URaI> `wasting', ~<URaI kI chORaI deba> `to squander', H.<Urana> `to cause to fly, to squander'. %33081. #32841.

<udharO>(P) {N} ``^loan, ^debt''. {V} ``to ^borrow, to ^lend''. Syn. <riNO>(M) `debt'. *Sa.<udhAr>, H.<UdharA>, O.<UdharO>, Sk.<UddharA>. %33091. #32851.

<uDi->(MP),,<uD->(K) {VXN(-na)} ``to ^fly (as a bird), to ^flutter about''. Cf. <uDuba> `wing', <uDae->(P) `to squander'. *H.<URAna>, O.<URIba>, Sk.<UDDAyAte>. %33101. #32861.

<udO>(M) {N} ``^otter''. %33111. #32871.

<uDuba>(P) {N} ``^wing''. Syn. <DeNa>(M), <Dena>(KP). Cf. <uDi->(MP) `to fly'. %33121. #32881.

<uDusO>(K),,<uLusO>(M) {N} ``^bug, ^bedbug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>(P). %33131. #32891.

<uguLa>(M) {ADJ} ``^loose''. %33141. #32901.

<uhua-TO>(P) {NUM} ``^two ??''. |. %32031. #31791.

<u~ji->(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K), <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. *Kh.<ju~i~>(P), Sa., Ho<ji>, Mu.<ji>, ~<ji~>, So.<Ju>. %33151. #32911.
^T2<u-jim->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <jim(-e)> `to eat')} ``to ^feed''. |. *Mu.<a-jom->, Sa.<a-jo->, So.<Ab-jom->. %32942. #32702.

<uja->(*),,<huja->(P); <puja>(MP) {V} ``to worship [P]''. {N} ``^worship, [KMP], ^festival [:], ^reverence, ^idol [P]''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>. %33161. #32921.

<ujOLO>(:). %33171. #32931.
<ujOLO pOkO>(M) {N} ``^light half of ^month, light ^fortnight''. |. Ant. <ondaro poko> `dark half of month'. |<pOkO> `??'. %26153. #25963.

<ujOnO->(P) {V} ``to ^weigh''. |. Syn. <jak->(P), <ab-jak->(P). *O.<UjOnO kOrIba>. %33181. #32941.

<uju>(P) {N} ``^pimple, ^boil''. Syn. <mODuG>(P), <muDuG>(M), <pucuka>(M). *Kh.<uju>(BD), ~<uja'>(B), ~<uja>(A), Ho<uju'>, Ku.<uju>. %33191. #32951.

<ukaL->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^vomit''. Syn. <belag->(P). *H.<UgAlAna>, Nep.<UkelnU>, O.<UdkharO kOrIba>. %33201. #32961.

<ukROm>(K) {N} ``^mango ^stone''. |. Syn. <gOja>(P) `stone of a fruit', <jaG>(P), <ejaG>(M), <e-jOG-DO>(K), <kesOrO>(P). %33211. #32971.

<uku>(M) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <culi>(P), <lasaib>(N). %33221. #32981.
<uku-sOG>(M) {N} ``^kitchen''. |<-soG> `fire'. %30043. #29833.

<ulasO>(M) {N} ``^wave (water)''. Syn. <lOuDi>(M). %33231. #32991.

<uLi>(M) {N} ``^peak''. Syn. <rasantaRO>(P), <sikhO>(P). %33241. #33001.

<uliD>(M) {N} ``^hanger''. %33251. #33011.

<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<OLen>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(P), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>. %33261. #33021.

<ului>(P),,<uluj>(MP) {NB} ``^penis, male organ, male ^genitals''. Cf. <kOlOb>(P), <susu>(M) `testicle'; <kuLij>(M), <kuRij>(P) `vulva'. *Sa., MuN<lO'j>, MuH, Ho<lo'e>, So.<laj-An>, U.Tem.<lo'> ??. %33271. #33031.

<uLusO>(M),,<uDusO>(K) {N} ``^bug, ^bedbug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>(P). %33281. #33041.

<un->(MP) {VT(-e)} ``to ^keep, to ^put''. |. {VTC(-a)} ``to ^place''. Syn. <ru-i->(P) `to keep'. *Kh.<un->(AD), Pal.<u:n>, Theng<'un> ??Vclass. %33291. #33051.

<unDaria>(*),,<hunDaria>(P) {N} ``^wolf, the Indian wolf''. *Kh.<hunDar>(B), ~<hu~Rar>(B), ??<hundra>, Sa.<huNDer>, ~<huNDer>, ~<huNDgAr>, H.<hU~DarA>, O.<hUNDa> `hyena'. %33301. #33061.

<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K),,<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'. %33311. #33071.

<unja>(*), <hunja>(D), <punja>(*)?:. %33321. #33081.
<hunja-mi>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. |<-mi> `one'; *<punja> ??. %13224. #13124.

<unjirO>(K) {N} ``^almanac''. %33331. #33091.

<uNTilag>(M) {N} ``^cricket''. |. Syn. <reG.reG>(P); <matal-raG>(P) `locust', <ri.rib> `grasshopper'. %33341. #33101.

<unu>(P) {??} ``??''. %33351. #33111.? <mu kulOu-a>(P) {?} ``in the ^old ^days''. |. !Example given sub <-a>(P) ??. ??#.
<unu kuLOua>(P) {??} ``??''. |. *$O.<kaLO>, H.<kalA>, Sk.<kalA> ??. %33360. #33120.

<uGgi>(P),,<OGgi>(M) {N} ``^shirt, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>, <cadar>, <paTa>. *Kh.<uJ->(P), ~<oJ->, Sa.<uJ-> `to twist', Bh.<uG->, Ho<u~i->. %33371. #33131.

<uODa>(*),,<huODa>(P) {?} ``?''. %33381. #33141.

<upai>(P) {N} ``^means, ^plan, ^device''. *CDIAL 02308 - Sk.<UpayA> N.m. `approach, means, stratagem [MBh]', H.<UpayA>, O.<UpayO>; Sa.<upAi>. %33391. #33151.

<upasO>(M) {N} ``^fasting''. %33401. #33161.

<upOre>(P) {ADV} ``^above''. |. Syn. <aliG-a>(KMP), <aliG-ta>(P), <aliG-a-ta>(P). *CDIAL 02333 - *<UppAri>(T) `id.', O.<UpOri>(T), ~<UpUrI>(T), ~<UpOrO>(T); cf. CDIAL 02218 - Sk.<UpArI> Adv. `above [RV]', H.<upArA>, ~<UpOrOm>(P); Sa.<upor>, ~<upAr>. %33411. #33171.

<upuLir->(M),,<hupuRi->(P) {VTC} ``to ^blow (with one's mouth)''. Syn. <dOR->(P), <lapaTaG->(P) `to blow with a bellows', <peR->(K), <per->(M) `to blow a flute'. *Kh.<humper->(AB) `to

blow [A], to gasp for breath [B]', ~<humsai->(AD) `to gasp, to breathe', ~<pe~Re'D>(AB) `a big fife', ~<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to play on a flute'. %33421. #33181.

<ur->(MP),,<uR->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^drink, to ^eat (rice)''. E.g. <Dag ur-e> `drink water'. Syn. <jim->(KMP) `to eat (fruits, meat, etc.)', <kOb->(M), <kObO->(K) `to eat (nuts), to devour', <JOg->(MP) `to swallow', <cake->(M), <rir->(P) `to taste', <cu.cur->(M) `to suck'. *Kh.<u'D->(ABD) `to drink, to suck', Sa., Mu.<u'd-> `to swallow', Ho<u'D->. %33431. #33191.
<ab-ur->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ur(-e)> `drink')} ``to give to drink, [to cause_to_drink]''. |. E.g. <m-ab-ur-e> `3 sg', <m-ab-ur-i-ki> `3 pl', <aiJ am-te abuD-nOm> = <aiJ am-te ab-uD-e-nOm> `I give you to drink'. %33440. #33202.

<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<uLO>(M),,<OLen>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>. %33451. #33211.

<uRi>(K) {N} ``^hill''. Syn. <TOGgO>(P), <TOGO>(M), <hObOtO>(P), <paadO>(M) `hill'; <gOtO> `hillock'. %33461. #33221.

<urna>(K),,<uruNa>(M) {ADJ} ``^old''. Syn. <kOnDOr> `old, old man', <buDa>(M), <buRha>(P) `old man', <buRhi>(P), <kanDae>(KM) `old woman'. %33471. #33231.

<uRu->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^sleep, to ^rest''. Syn. <lebeD>, <leber->(M); <makuR->(K). *Kh.<leru'>(P), Mu.<ruRun-> `to be tired, to rest', ~<ruRu> `rest, time of rest', So.<lulu:-> `to take rest', Pal.<ralu:>. %33481. #33241.

<urui>(*), <hurui>(P):. %33491. #33251.
<hurui karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *$H.<bamA>, ~<bami mechAli>, Ho<hurui haku>. %13272. #13172.

<uruNa>(M),,<urna>(K) {ADJ} ``^old''. Syn. <kOnDOr> `old, old man', <buDa>(M), <buRha>(P) `old man', <buRhi>(P), <kanDae>(KM) `old woman'. %33501. #33261.

<uruse->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^bear''. Syn. <kejja-> `id., to suffer'. %33511. #33271.

<usasO>(MP) {ADJ} ``^light in weight [M]; ^easy, light, not difficult [P]''. *O.<U$vasO>, Sa.<usAs>. %33521. #33281.

<usi->(*),,<husi->(P),,<pusi->(*) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>. %33531. #33291.
<hOmOsi-tag kuba kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^adopted ^son''. |<h[Om]Osi-tag> see <husi-> `to support'; <kuba kOnOn> `eldest son'. *$Ho<asul maraG hon>. %13046. #12946.
<pusi~a~>(M) {NKA} ``^adopted ^child''. |<-a~> `??'. *$?So.<pAsej> `child'. %235. #235.
<pusi~a~ jintu>(M) {N} ``^tame ^animal''. |<jintu> `animal'. %247. #247.

<usO>(:). %33541. #33301.
<hOren usO kOnteD>(P) {N} ``green ^pigeon''. |<hOren> `?', <kOnteD> `bird'. %13104. #13004.

<usrubaG>(M) {N} ``^cockroach''. Syn. <ope>(P). %33551. #33311.

<usumae->(M) {VIC} ``to ^warm''. Syn. <tata->(M) `to heat'. |*<usum-ae->. *Versuch V118 - Kh.<usum->(BD), <usuG>(A) `lukewarm'. %33561. #33321.

<usun>(M) {N} ``^comb (of bird)''. %33571. #33331.
<usun-DO>(K) {N} ``cock's ^crest''. |<-DO> ??. %33580. #33340.

<usuNij>(M),,<usunOi>(K),,<usuRij>(P) {N} ``^navel''. Syn. <nahuLi>(P), <lai>(B). |*<u-suNij>, cf. <i-jiG>, <e-mOD>, etc.. *Kh.<suR~u'j>(P). %33591. #33351.

<utaG>(P) {N} ``^winnowing shovel or ^basket, winnowing ^fan''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<haTa'>. %33601. #33361.

<utarO>(P),,<utOrO>(M),,<uttOrO>(K) {N} ``^north''. *CDIAL 01767 - Sk.<UttArA->(T) `upper [RV], northern [AV]', H.<UttArA>(P), O.<UttOrO>(P), ~<uttOrO>(D) `north', ~<UtOra>(T) `northern'; Sa.<utAr>, Kh.<utar>(P). %33611. #33371.

<uTi keGra>(*),,<huTi keGra>(P),,<phuTi kegra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>. %33621. #33381.
^T2<u-tiG->(P2) {V(-e, CAUS.?)} ``to ^cause_to_^carry''. |. %32952. #32712.

<uTO>(KP) {N} ``^camel''. *CDIAL 02387 - Sk.<USTrA> `id. [MBh]', H.<u~TA>, O.<UTO>, ~<oTO>; Sa., Mu., Kh.<u~T>(B), Ho<uT>, Gu.<uTu>. %33631. #33391.

<utOrO>(M),,<uttOrO>(K),,<utarO>(P) {N} ``^north''. *CDIAL 01767 - Sk.<UttArA->(T) `upper [RV], northern [AV]', H.<UttArA>(P), O.<UttOrO>(P), ~<UtOra>(T) `northern'; Sa.<utAr>, Kh.<utar>(P). %33641. #33401.

<utura>(K),,<putira>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>. Cf. <putrO>(P) `son'. *Bh.<putra:> `elder brother's son, husband's elder brother's son'. %33651. #33411.

These IDs have only indented versions, but the first form in their headwords could not be matched to the headwords of any of their superiors:

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These IDs have fewer entries than the number of forms in their headwords:
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Kharia

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use by speakers and students of the languages they describe, in perpetuity.

<a>(*) {} ``''. *@. #11.

<a>(D) {INTERR} ``^interrogative''. Cf. <i>(BD) `what?'. ??. #21.

<a>: {V} ``to ^wash''. E.g. <a-mo'D>, <a-mun> `to wash one's face'. *@. #31.
<a-mo'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. |<mo'D> `eye'. #40.
<a-mun>(B) {VI} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. Cf. <monkan> `face'. #50.

<a?>(BD) {PX} ``^prohibitive, ^negative of 2nd person dual and plural ^imperative''. Syn. <abu> `id. of 2nd person singular'. *@. #61.

<a?>(BD) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive''. E.g. <aDi-a?>(D) `his, her, its own' (<aDi> `he, she, it'), <og-a? oslo?>(A) `floor of the house' (<o?> `house', <oslo?> `ground'). *@. #71.

<aba>(B);;<apa>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <bua>. #81.

<abhaga>(B) {NA} ``^unfortunate person''. *Hi.<abha:ga:>(C) `unfortunate, unlucky'. #91.

<abhitar>(A) {ADV ``^in''. {N} ``^inside''. #101.

<a-bo?-te>(D) {INTERR} ``^in ^what ^place?, ^on what place?''. ^where. #111.

<a[b]re>(D) {VT(caus. of <are>(A) `to descend')} ``to ^take_^down, to ^unload'''. #121.

<abu>(ABD) {PX} ``^prohibitive, ^negative of 2 sg. imperative''. Syn. <a?> `id. of 2nd person dual and plural'. *@. ??So.?, cf. also <-bo>, <-bo?>. #131.

<a:~c>(B) {NI} ``^heat from a ^flame''. *Cf. Hi.<anshu>(C) `sunbeam'. #141.

<acha>(B) {INTERJ} ``^good, ^fine, ^okay, ^all_right, very ^well''. *@. #151.

<acaka>(B) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. #161.
<acaka-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^suddenly, ^quickly''. |<te> `'. #170.

<a~ca:r>(B) {NI} ``^pickle''. #181.

<a~cra>(B) {NI} ``^cloth-^border''. #191.

<a:dha>(B) {NUM} ``^half''. #201.

<aDi>(BD) {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person singular); 3rd person ^reflexive [B]. *@. #211.
<aDi-a?>(D) {ADJ} ``^his ^own''. |<a?> `possessive'. #220.
<aDi-ga>(D) {PRON} ``the very ^same one''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #230.
<aR-ki>(P) {PRON} ``^they (^plural)''. |<ki> `plural'. *@. #242.
<aR-ki-ar>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two (^dual)''. |<ar> `dual'. *@. #252.

<adrak>(B) {NI} ``^ginger''. #261.

<aDhRo>(A),<adRo>(BD) {NA} ``^child, ^baby, ^young one''. #271.

<aga?>(B) {NI} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <oslo?> `ground'. Syn. <aga?>. ??error for <og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} `^floor'. #281.

<agar>(B) {SUB} ``^if''. #291.

<aguwa>(B) {NA} ``^mediator, ^match_maker''. #301.

<agur>(BD) {VI} ``to ^wait, to ^watch''. #311.

<ai>(B),<ai'j>(P);;<a'j>(D) {VIRR(3 sg. pres. of <ao> `to ^be')} ``^is, is ^here, ^there is''. {INTERJ} ``^yes''. #321.

<ayna>(B) {NI} ``^mirror, ^looking_^glass''. #331.

<ainTain>(D) {V} ``to ^twist''. *@. #341.

<a:yo>(B),<ayo>(B) {NK} ``^mother''. *@. #351.

<aer>(D) {NI} ``^ridge between paddy fields''. Syn. <iro>(D). #361.

<a'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^throw_^water, to ^sprinkle water''. *@. #371.

<a'j>(D),,<ai'j>(P),,<ai>(B) {VIRR(3 sg. pres. of <ao> `to ^be')} ``^is, is ^here, ^there is''. {INTERJ} ``^yes''. *@. #381.

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<a:ja>(B),<aja>(D) {NK} ``^grandfather''. *@. #391.

<a-je?>(D) {} ``^which?''. !Nominative and accusative emphatic interrogative. #401.

<ajgar>(B) {NA} ``^python''. ^snake. #411.

<aji>(D) {NK} ``^sister-in-law''. *@. #421.

<ajo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^dry; to be dry, to dry up''. #431.

<ajur>(AB) {STAT} ``^empty; to be empty''. {VT} ``to empty one vessel into another''. *@. #441.

<akhaR>(B) {STAT} ``^dense, ^deep; to be id.''. *@. ??R~/R. #451.

<ake'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bite''. Cf. <khe'D> `to bite'. Syn. <hal>, <hapkay>. #461.

<a~khiyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''. #471.

<akil>(B) {NI} ``^sense, ^wisdom''. #481.

<akhir>(B) {NI} ``^end''. #491.

<akhRa>(AB) {NI} ``^dancing_^arena''. *@. #501.

<akhuwa>(B),<a~khua:>(A) {NI} ``^sprout''. {VI} ``to sprout''. ??copy under VNX. #511.

<alam-Da?>(AB) {NI} ``^dew''. |<Da?> `water'?. #521.

<aleG>(B) {ADV} ``^until''. #531.

<ali'D>(AB) {NI} ``a ^banghi ^net, a rope ^container hung at either end of a ^carrying-^pole (<argo?>)''. #541.

<aloG>(AB) {NI} ``^song, to ^sing''. #551.

<a:lsi>(B),<alsi>(B) {NI} ``^tool used for ^planing wood''. {V} ``^adze''. #561.

<a:lu>(B) {NI} ``^potato''. #571.

<am>(B) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you singular, ^2nd_person ^singular''. *@. #581.
<am-bar>(B) {PRON} ``^you ^two, ^2nd_person ^dual''. |<bar> `two'. *@. #590.
<am-pe>(B) {PRON} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''. |<pe> ``. *@. #600.

^T2<a-mo'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mun>. |<a> `to wash', <mo'D> `eye'. #42.

^T2<am-pe>(B) {PRON} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''. See the sub-entry under <am> above. #602.

<a-mun>(B) {VI} ``to_^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mo'D>. |<a> `to wash', <monkan> `face'. #611.

<anaG>(B) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^inclusive''. Cf. dual exclusive <iJ-jar>(B), plural inclusive <aniG>(B). *@. #621.

<anargi>(AB) {NI} ``^tooth_^brush, stick for ^cleaning the teeth''. ??<<an-ar-gi>>?. #631.

<andha>(A) {STAT} ``^blind; to be blind''. !<andhra>(B). *@. #641.

<anDa>(B) {NI} ``^egg''. Cf. <anDu> `testicle'. #651.

<anDia>(P) {ADJ} ``^male''. *@. #661.
<anDia are'j>(P) {NP} ``^bull''. |<are'j> `?'. ??NEED XREF FOR <are'j>. #670.

<anDi'j>(P),,<aR~i'j>(P) {} ``he ^is ^not''. *@. #681.

<anDu>(B) {NI} ``^testicle''. Cf. <anDa> `egg'. #691.

<andur>(D) {NI} ``^patience, ^delay''. Syn. <katir>(D). #701.

<anet>(B) {STAT} ``^many; to be many''. #711.

<aniG>(B) {PRON} ``^we, ^1st_person ^plural ^inclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>. *@. #721.

<ana>(P) {NI} ``^anna''. *@. #731.

<anjan>(B) {NA} ``^unknown person''. #741.

<aGgri>(B);;<aGri>(A) {N} ``^finger''. #751.
<cini aGri>(A) {N} ``^little_^finger''. #762.

<aJjor>(B) {VT} ``to ^lead''. #771.

<aG>(AB) {VT} ``to ^open_the_^mouth''. #781.
<aG-a'b-Da?>(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *@. #790.

<aG>(B) {VI} ``to ^dawn''. *@. #801.

<aGkal>(AB) {NI} ``^property, ^low_^land''. #811.

<aGku>(AB) {NI} ``a ^chaddar (a wrap)''. {VI} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (a chaddar)''. Syn. <pichoRi>(A) `chaddar'. *@. #821.

<aGri>(A),,<aGgri>(B) {N} ``^finger''. *@. #831.
<cini aGri>(A) {N} ``^little_^finger''. #763.

<aGul>(A) {N} ``^top''. #841.

<apa>(AB),,<aba>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <bua>. *@. #851.

<apan>(B) {PRON} ``^his, ^their (^reflexive)''. #861.

<a:phat>(B) {NI} ``^trouble''. #871.

<ar>(B) {VT} ``to ^weigh''. #881.

<ar>(*) {SX} ``^dual''. *@. #891.

<ki-ar>(D),<ki-yar>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^dual''. |<ki> `plural', cf. <bar> `two'. *@. #902.

<ara'b-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^orphan''. Syn. <tura'b-Du?>. |<-Du?>. *@. ??. #911.

<aram>(AB) {NK} ``^son-in-law''. *@. #921.
<o?-aram>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. |lit. `house son-in-law', <o?> `house'. Syn. <ghardamad>(D). #932.

<araJ>(P) {V} ``to ^graze''. *@. #941.

<araG>(AB) {VT} ``to ^boil_^rice''. #951.

<are>(A) {VI} ``to ^alight, to ^descend, to ^get_^down''. Caus. <a[b]re>(D) `to ^take_^down, to ^unload'. #961.

<are>(B) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^alas''. #971.

<arel>(AB),<aRel>(B) {NI} ``^hailstone, ^hail''. *@. #981.

<argo?>(B) {NI} ``^bhang (^hemp, ^marihuana)''. #991.

<argo?>(AB) {NI} ``a <^banghi>, a bamboo ^carrying_^stick balanced on the shoulder with a rope nets (<ali'D>) hung at each end''. #1001.

<a:ri>(B),<ari>(B) {NI} ``^saw''. #1011.

<aR~i'j>(P);;<anDi'j>(P) {} ``he ^is ^not''. #1021.

<arkhi>(AB) {NI} ``^liquor from ^mohua tree''. #1031.

<aR-ki>(P) {PRON} ``^they (^plural)''. |<aDi> `he, she, it', <ki> `plural'. *@. #241.
<aR-ki-ar>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two (^dual)''. |<ar> `dual'. *@. #253.

<aRki>(B) {STAT} ``^slanted; to be slanted''. #1041.

<armarai>(AB) {VI} ``to ^gasp for breath''. Syn. <humper>, <humsay>. #1051.

<arnDe>(B) {VI} ``to develop ^ears (of ^grain)''. #1061.

<ase>:. #1071.
<ase pase>(B) {ADV} ``^nearby''. |<ase> with <p>-tag. ??. #1080.

<asin-tay>(AB) {ADV} ``^next_^year''. |?<tay> `from'. #1091.

<a:sis>(B) {NI} ``^blessing''. #1101.

<asul>(B) {V} ``to ^take_^care of''. #1111.

<a:Th>(B) {NUM} ``^eight''. *@. #1121.

<ati>(A) {ADV} ``^where''. Syn. <atu>. #1131.

<aTke>(B) {STAT} ``^hindered; to be hindered''. #1141.

<atu>(A) {ADV} ``^where''. Syn. <ati>. #1151.
<atu-tay>(A) {ADV} ``^whence, ^from_^where''. |<tay> `from'. #1160.

<au>(AB) {VI} ``to ^be, to ^stay, to ^exist, to ^remain''. Syn. <hoi>. #1171.

<b>(*),<'b>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |Alternant of prefix <o'b>, <a'b>, <u'b>; the infix has its own alternants <m> before nasal, as in <gi[m]niG>(B) VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price') `to evaluate', and <p> before voiceless stops, as in <paptar>(D) from <pa['b]tar> VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight') `to strike fire, to light a match'. *@. ??subentries fetched at version 54; refetch later. #1181.
<a[b]re>(D) {VT(caus. of <are> `to descend')} ``to ^take_^down, to ^unload''. #1192.
<be[b]lom>(A) {VT(caus. of <belom> `to ripen')} ``to cause to ^ripen''. #1202.
<be[b]ro'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bero'D> `to get up')} ``to ^raise''. #1212.
<be['b]to'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <beto'D> `to be hungry')} ``to ^impoverish''. #1222.
<bho[b]re>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bhore> `to be full')} ``to ^fill, to fill up''. #1232.
<bo['b]toG>(D) {VT(caus. of <botoG> `to fear')} ``to ^frighten''. #1242.
<De[b]ri>(AD) {VT(caus. of <deri> `to be late')} ``to ^delay''. {NI} ``a delay''. ??D/d. #1252.
<Dhi[b]lo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Dhilo> `to be soft')} ``to ^soften, to ^loosen''. #1262.
<Di[b]sa?>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Disa?> `to be far')} ``to ^take_out (at distance), to ^separate, to ^put_^aside''. #1272.
<Do[b]Re?>(D) {VT(caus. of <DoRe?> `to be wide')} ``to ^widen''. #1282.
<i[b]sin>(AD) {VT(caus. of <isin> `to boil')} ``to ^boil''. #1292.
<jhe[b]lo'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <jhelo'b> `to be long')} ``to ^lengthen, to ^stretch out the hand''. #1302.
<ji[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <jilaG>(*) `to be high')} ``to ^heighten''. #1312.
<jhi[b]laG>(D),,<ghi[b]laG>(D) {VT(caus. of <>)} ``to ^forge, i.e. to make iron long, to work iron''. ??Causal of <jhaloG>. ??VAR. #1322.
<jo[b]lo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <jolo'D> `to be slippery')} ``to ^make_^slippery''. #1332.
<jo['b]To'b>(D) {VT(caus. of <joTo'b> `to drip')} ``to ^make_to_^drip''. #1342.
<ka['b]ti'b>(D) {VT(caus. of <kati'b> `to meet')} ``to ^gather (tr.)''. #1352.
<ke['b]nel>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kenel> `to be heavy')} ``to ^load''. #1362.
<ko['b]Dil>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koDil> `to be dirty')} ``to ^dirty, to make dirty''. #1372.
<ko['b]non>(A) {VT(caus. of <konon> `to be small')} ``to ^decrease''. #1382.
<ko[b]ro'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koro'b> `to be silent')} ``to ^silence''. #1392.
<ko[b]sor>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kosor> `to be dry')} ``to ^dry''. #1402.
<ku[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <kulaG> `to be inverted')} ``to ^invert''. #1412.
<ku[b]su>(D) {VT(caus. of <kusu> `to ache')} ``to ^cause_^pain''. #1422.
<la['b]Da>(D),,<ob-laDa>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause_to_^laugh, to ^amuse''. #1432.
<la[b]yo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <layo'D> `to be light'} ``to ^lighten''. #1442.

<lo[b]Ghoy>(AD) {VT(caus. of <loGhoy> `to be shaded')} ``to ^shade, to screen from the light''. #1452.
<mo['b]gher>(AD) {VT(caus. of <mogher> `to be black')} ``to ^blacken''. #1462.
<mo[b]li'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <moli'b> `to be extinguished')} ``to ^extinguish, to ^quench''. #1472.
<Jo[b]loG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <JoloG> `to be dark')} ``to ^darken''. #1482.
<o[b]Re'b>(A) {VT(caus. of <oRe'b>} ``to be cool'). `to ^cool, to make cool''. #1492.
<o[b]ri'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <uri'D> `to be hard')} ``to ^harden, to make hard''. ??u/o. #1502.
<o[b]sel>(D) {VT(caus. of <osel> `to be white')} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. #1512.
<o[b]si'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <osi'D> `to lose')} ``to ^cause to ^lose''. #1522.
<pa['b]tar>(D) {VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight')} ``to ^strike_^fire, to ^light a match''. ??<pa?tar>? #1532.
<ra['b]gom>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ragom> `to be angry')} ``to make ^angry''. #1542.
<ro['b]jo'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <rojo'D> `to be sour')} ``to ^sour''. #1552.
<ro[b]so'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <roso'b> `to be powdery')} ``to make into ^powder, to ^pulverize''. #1562.
<ru['b]gum>(D) {VT(caus. of <rugum> `to cool')} ``to ^cool''. ??. #1572.
<ru['b]Gum>(A) {VT(caus. of <ruGum> `to be cool')} ``to ^cool''. ??. #1582.
<ru[b]suG>(A) {VT(caus. of <rusuG> `to be red')} ``to ^redden''. #1592.
<se['b]bol>(AD) {VT(caus. of <sebol> `to be sweet')} ``to ^sweeten''. #1602.
<se[b]loG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <selhoG> `to be deep')} ``to ^deepen''. #1612.
<so[b]re>(A) {VT(caus. of <sore> `to finish')} ``to ^hasten''. #1622.
<su['b]dham>(A) {VT(caus. of <sudham> `to sound'?)} ``to cause to ^sound''. ??<sudham>? #1632.
<su[b]luy>(AD) {VT(caus. of <suluy> `to be hot')} ``to ^heat (water)''. #1642.

<ba?>(AB) {NI} ``^paddy, ^rice in the hull''. *@. #1651.

<ba?>:. #1661.
<el-ba?-tar>(D) {NI} ``^saliva flowing during sleep and drying on the cheek, ^slobber''. |<el> `?', <tar> `cheek'. ??. #1672.
<la'j-ba?>(AB) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's ^belly, i.e. to lie ^prone''. |<la'j> `belly'. #1682.

<bha>:. #1691.
<Del bha-na>(P) {INTERJ} ``^come_on''. *@. #1702.

<babir>(A) {STAT} ``^old; to be old''. {VT} ``to make old''. #1711.

<bhabhru>(AD),<bhabru>(D),,<bharu>(B) {VI} ``to ^bark''. *@. #1721.

<babu>(P) {NA} ``^boy''. *@. #1731.

<ba?cha>(AB) {NA} ``male ^calf [B]; ^bull [A]''. #1741.
<bachiya>(B) {NA} ``female ^calf, ^heifer''. #1750.
<bachru>(AB) {NA} ``^calf (of a cow)''. #1760.

<bacandat>(B) {NI} ``^nishcitaartha ceremony''. ??. #1771.

<bachiya>(B) {NA} ``female ^calf, ^heifer''. #1781.

<bachru>(AB) {NA} ``^calf (of a cow)''. #1791.

<ba'D>:. #1801.
<ba'D-ke?>(B) {NI} ``^coiffure''. |<ke?> `knot'?. #1810.

<baDa>(AB),,<baRa>(B),<bara>(D) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''. *@. #1821.
<baDi>(AB) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife''. #1830.

<baDhai>(B),,<baDhi>(B) {NA} ``^carpenter''. #1841.

<baDi>(AB) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife''. *@. #1851.

<baDhi>(B);;<baDhai>(B) {NA} ``^carpenter''. #1861.

^T2<ba'D-ke?>(B) {NI} ``^coiffure''. |<ke?> `knot'?. #1812.
<so?lui ba'D-ke?>(AD) {N} ``^hair ^knot, ^plait, ^coiffure''. |<so?lui> `id.'. #1872.

<badlay>(B) {VT} ``to ^change''. #1881.

<ba:~DRa:>(A) {NA} ``^monkey''. #1891.

<bhadra>(D) {NI} ``small bush ^jungle (S.<patra>)''. #1901.

<bagica>(AB) {NI} ``^garden''. *@. #1911.

<bhagina>(D),<bhagni>(B),<bhagne>(A),,<bhaina>(B) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Cf. <bhatij>(AD), <bhatija>(B) `brother's son'. *@. #1921.

<bhag>(P) {NI} ``^share''. *@. #1931.

<baghoi>(B) {NA} ``^man-eating_^tiger''. #1941.

<bhagom>(AB) {NI} ``^refuse (of dish)''. #1951.

<baha>(B) {NI} ``^shoulder''. #1961.

<bahar>(A),<bahir>(B),,<bar>(D) {ADV} ``^out''. {N} ``^outside''. *@. #1971.

<bay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^make, to ^prepare''. *@. #1981.

<bhai>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother''. *@. #1991.
<dud-bhai>(A) {N} ``^step-^brother''. |<dud> ??. #2002.

<bayga>(D) {NA} ``village ^sacrificer, ^priest''. *@. #2011.

<bail>(B) {NI} ``^ear_of_^corn''. #2021.

<baiman>(B) {NA} ``^scoundrel''. #2031.

<bhaina>(B);;<bhagina>(D),<bhagni>(B),<bhagne>(A) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. #2041.

<bay?ni>(B) {STAT} ``^blue; to be blue''. #2051.

<bainThi>(D),<ba~iThi>(B) {NI} ``^knife fixed to a wooden plank on which one can sit to cut vegetables''. Syn. <sundar>. #2061.

<bair>(AB) {STAT} ``^old; to be old''. #2071.

<bairak>(AD),<bairag>(D) {NI} ``triangular ^flag''. #2081.

<bairi>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''. #2091.

<bha~is>(BD) {NA} ``female ^buffalo''. *@. #2101.

<ba'j>(BD) {VI} ``to ^like, to ^agree, to ^believe''. #2111.

<baja?>(B) {VT} ``to ^vomit''. {NI} ``^nausea''. Syn. <bala?>(AB). Cf. <bi?thuG> `to spit'. #2121.

<ba:ja>(B) {NI} ``^musical_^instrument''. #2131.

<baje>(B) {NI} ``^stroke (^pealing) of a ^bell''. #2141.

<bajhe>(B) {VI} ``to ^fall_into_a_^trap''. #2151.

<bhakha>(B) {NI} ``^language''. |IA<bhaSa>. ??. #2161.

<bakla>(B) {NI} ``^bark of a ^tree''. #2171.

<bakra>(B) {NA} ``^goat''. Syn. <merom> `id.', <bote> `he-goat', <paTiru> `kid'. #2181.

<bhakuwa>(AB) {STAT} ``^stupid; to be stupid''. #2191.

<bala?>(B) {VT} ``to ^vomit''. {NI} ``^nausea''. Syn. <baja?>(B). *@. #2201.

<bhala>(D) {ADJ} ``^well, ^much, ^very''. *@. #2211.

<balida:n>(B) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <da:Rom>(B) <puja>, <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'. #2221.

<balpos>(B) {VT} ``to ^adopt''. #2231.

<balTi>(B),<balTin>(B) {NI} ``^bucket, ^pail''. *Hi.<ba:lTi:>(C) `id.'. #2241.

<bha:lu>(B) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <banai>. *@. #2251.

<bamhan>(B);;<brahman>(B) {NA} ``a ^brahman''. #2261.

<banai>(AB),,<bonoi>(P) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <bha:lu>. *@. #2271.

<banar>(B) {NI} ``^news''. #2281.

<bance>(AB) {STAT} ``^saved; to be saved''. #2291.

<banDa>(D) {ADJ} ``^castrated; ^tail-less''. *@. #2301.

<banDay>(D) {NI} ``^<sohrei> ^feast in November''. #2311.

<bandar>(B),,<bandra>(BD) {NA} ``^monkey''. *@. #2321.

<bandho>(B),<banDo>(D) {NI} ``^pool, ^tank''. *@. #2331.

<bandra>(BD);;<bandar>(B) {NA} ``^monkey''. #2341.

<banduk>(B) {NI} ``^gun''. Syn. <tupak>. *@. #2351.

<banjhi>(B),,<ba:Jjh>(B) {NA} ``^barren_^woman''. *Hi.<baNjar>(C) `barren'. #2361.

<banphora>(B) {NA} ``a kind of poisonous ^snake which damages the water dams of paddy fields''. #2371.

<bansi>(B) {NI} ``^fish-^hook''. *Hi.<bansi:>(C) `id.'. #2381.

<ba:Jjh>(B);;<banjhi>(B) {NA} ``^barren_^woman''. #2391.

<bha-na>(:). #2401.
<Del bha-na>(P) {INTERJ} ``^come_on''. |<Del> `to come'. *@. #1703.

<bhaG>(B) {NI} ``^bhang (^marihuana, ^hemp)''. *@. #2411.

<baGklui>(P) {NA} ``^stork, heron''. *@. #2421.

<baGra>(D) {NI} ``the ^kusum ^tree (%Schleichera trijuga)''. #2431.

<ba~ph>(A) {ADJ} ``^bright''. #2441.

<bar>(D);;<bahar>(A),<bahir>(B) {ADV} ``^out''. {N} ``^outside''. #2451.

<bar>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. *@. #2461.

<am-bar>(B) {PRON} ``^you ^two, ^2nd_person ^dual''. Cf. singular <am>, plural <am-pe>.
*@. #592.
<bar-ia>(D),<beriya>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. #2470.
<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (^emphatic)''. #2480.
<bar-soG>(D),<basoG>(A) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<soG> `times'. #2490.
<bar-thaG>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. <u-bar-thaG>. #2500.
<u-bar-thaG>(D) {} ``^both, ^two''. #2512.
<bar-to?>(AD) {ADV} ``^two_^days''. |<to?> `time, day'. #2520.
<u-bar>(BD) {NUM} ``^two''. |<u> cf. <ug-phe> `three'. #2532.
<u-bar siniG>(A) {ADV} ``^both_^sides''. |<siniG> `side'. #2542.
<u-bar-thaG>(D) {} ``^both, ^two''. #2513.
<ki-ar>(D),<ki-yar>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^dual''. |<ki> `plural', cf. <bar> `two'. *@. #903.

<baR>(A) {ADJ} ``^large''. #2551.
<baRa>(B) {STAT} ``^much; to be much''. Cf. <baR> `large'. #2560.
<barabir>(B) {ADV} ``^often''. #2570.

<baRa>(B),<bara>(D);;<baDa>(B) {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother)''. #2581.

<baRa>(B) {STAT} ``^much; to be much''. Cf. <baR> `large'. #2591.
<barabir>(B) {ADV} ``^often''. |<bir> `'. #2600.

<ba:ra>(B) {NUM} ``^twelve''. *@. #2611.

<barabir>(B) {ADV} ``^often''. |<baRa> `much', <bir> `'. #2621.

<barad>(D) {NA} ``^bullock used for carrying or dragging carts''. *@. #2631.

<baranda>(D) {NA} ``small ^fish''. #2641.

<barai>(P) {NI} ``a ^pulse''. *@. #2651.

<baranDo>(D),<barnDo>(B) {NI} ``^whirl^wind, ^storm''. #2661.

<baraph>(B),,<barph>(B) {NI} ``^ice''. ??VAR. #2671.

<bara:t>(B) {NA} ``^wedding_^guest''. Syn. <barhia>(A). #2681.

<bharek>(D),,<bhore>(D) {STAT} ``^full; to be full''. {VT} ``to ^fill''. *@. ??VAR. #2691.

<bari>(D) {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife)''. *@. #2701.

<ba:Ri>(ABD) {NI} ``^garden [BD], ^homestead [A]''. *@. #2711.

^T2<bar-ia>(D),,<beriya>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. |<bar> `two'. ??VAR. #2472.
<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (emphatic)''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #2720.

<barhia>(A) {N} ``^wedding_^guest''. Syn. <bara:t>(B). #2731.

^T2<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (emphatic)''. |<bar-ia> `two (persons)', <ga> `emphatic'. #2722.

<barje>(A) {VT} ``to ^forbid''. #2741.
<barjhe>(B) {STAT} ``^forbidden; to be forbidden''. #2750.

<barkait>(B),,<barkeit>(B) {NI} ``^blessing''. ??VAR. #2761.

<baRki>(D) {NK} ``the ^first_^wife''. *@. #2771.

<barnDo>(AB),,<baranDo>(D) {NI} ``^whirl^wind, ^storm, ^devil''. *@. ??VAR. #2781.

<bharo>(D) {NI} ``^load, ^burden''. *@. #2791.

<barph>(B),,<baraph>(B) {NI} ``^ice''. ??VAR. #2801.

<barsi>(D) {NI} ``^year''. *@. #2811.

^T2<bar-soG>(D),<basoG>(A) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<bar> `two', <soG> `times'. #2492.

^T2<bar-thaG>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. |<bar> `two', <taG>, <thaG> `?'. #2502.
<u-bar-thaG>() {NUM} ``^two''. |<u-bar> `two, both'. ??Source? #2822.

<barthia>(D) {NA} ``^wedding guest''. *@. ??See above entries & check origs?. #2831.

^T2<bar-to?>(AD) {ADV} ``^two_^days''. |<bar> `two', <to?> `time, day'. #2522.

<ba:ru>(BD) {VI} ``to get ^well [B], to ^subside (of cough, fever) [D]''. #2841.

<bharu>(B);;<bhabhru>(AD),<bhabru>(D) {VI} ``to ^bark''. #2851.

<basi>(ABD) {STAT} ``^cold (of rice), ^stale; to be cold, to be stale''. *@. #2861.

<basoG>(A);;<bar-soG>(D) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<bar> `two', <soG> `times'. #2871.

<batta>(D) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum melongena).'' Syn. <kanDRa'y>(D), <brinjol>(D). #2881.

<baTa>(B) {NI} ``^share''. #2891.

<batay>(D) {V} ``to ^explain''. *@. #2901.

<baTam>(B),,<baTom>(B) {NI} ``^button''. ??VAR. #2911.

<bati>(ABD) {N} ``^wick''. *@. #2921.

<bhatij>(AD),,<bhatija>(B) {NK} ``^nephew: brother's son''. *@. ??VAR. #2931.
<bhatjin>(B) {NK} ``^niece''. #2940.

<baTkhara>(B) {NI} ``^balance''. #2951.

<batke>(B) {VI} ``to ^run''. #2961.

<baTom>(B),,<baTam>(B) {NI} ``^button''. ??VAR. #2971.

<batur>(ABD) {NI} ``^bronchocele, ^elephantiasis, ^filaria, ^goiter''. !S. ??bronchocele?!. #2981.

<bao>(P) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law: husband's elder brother''. *@. #2991.

<bha~wa>(B) {NI} ``^eye-brow''. #3001.

<bhauka>(D),,<bokhRi>(D) {NA} ``one whose front teeth are missing''. ^toothless. *@. ??VAR. #3011.

<be[b]lom>(A) {VT(caus. of <belom> `to ripen')} ``to cause to ^ripen''. #1201.

<be[b]ro'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bero'D> `to get up')} ``to ^raise''. #1211.

<be['b]to'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <beto'D> `to be hungry')} ``to ^impoverish''. #1221.

<bedi>(B) {NI} ``^altar''. #3021.

<be~di>(A) {N} ``^lizard''. #3031.

<beDDom>(D),,<beTi-Dom>() {NI} ``^boys and ^girls''. ??Source? ??VAR. #3041.

<begar>(B) {ADV} ``^without''. #3051.

<behar>(D),,<ber-har>(D) {} ``^who?''. ??VAR. #3061.

<bel>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spread, to ^spread_a_^mat''. *@. #3071.

<bela>(B),,<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A),,<bhere>(B) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'. *@. ??VAR. #3081.

<bele'D>(ABD) {NI} ``a long ^feather, the ^quill of a porcupine''. *@. #3091.

<belom>(ABD),,<beloG>(B) {STAT} ``^ripe; to be ripe, to ^ripen''. *@. ??VAR. #3101.

<bemloG>(AB) {STAT} ``^fair-colored; to be fair-colored''. #3111.

<benDi>(BD),,<be~Ri>(B) {NA} ``^spider''. *@. ??VAR. #3121.

<benhiyar>(B) {NA} ``^worker''. #3131.

<benTi>(B) {NI} ``^rope of straw''. #3141.

<beGka>(B) {STAT} ``^crooked; to be crooked''. #3151.

<ber>(BD) {NA} ``^who?''. *@. ??Jelai. #3161.
<ber ber>(D) {} ``^who are they?, ^some''. #3170.
<ber jo?>(D) {} ``^anybody, ^anyone''. !Probably used with a negation only. #3180.
<ber-har>(D),,<behar>(D) {} ``^who?''. ??VAR. #3190.

<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A),,<bhere>(B),,<bela>(B) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'. *@. ??VAR. #3201.
<i beRe>(A) {ADV} ``^when?, at ^what ^time?''. |<i> `what?'. #3212.

<bera>(B),,<bela>(B) {NI} ``^time''. ??VAR. #3221.

<bhere>(B),,<bela>(B),,<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'. *@. ??VAR. #3231.

^T2<ber-har>(D),,<behar>(D) {} ``^who?''. ??VAR. #3192.

<be~Ri>(B),,<benDi>(BD) {NA} ``^spider''. ??VAR. #3241.

<bheri>(D),,<bheRi>(AB) {NA} ``^sheep [ABD]; ^bear [D]''. *@. ??VAR. #3251.

<beriya>(B);;<bar-ia>(D) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. |<ia> `'. #3261.

<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''. ??VAR. #3271.

<ber-kon>(D) {} ``^someone''. #3281.

<beRo>(ABD) {NI} ``^sun''. Cf. <ber>, <bera>, etc. `time'. *@. #3291.
<beRo dhaRkesi:>(A) {ADV} ``^afternoon, about three p.m.''. #3300.
<beRo Duiki>(A) {ADV} ``^afternoon, about five p.m.''. #3310.

<bero'D>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^stand up, to ^rise, to ^get up, to be ^awakened''. *@. #3321.

<bhersak>(B) {ADV} ``^by any means''. #3331.

<bes>(ABD),,<bese>(D) {ADV} ``^well''. {ADJ} ``^good''. *@. ??VAR. #3341.

<besu>(P) {ADJ} ``^filled of belly''. *@. #3351.

<beTa>(ABD) {NK} ``^son, ^boy''. *@. #3361.

<bheTa:>(A),,<kolbheTa>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''. ??VAR. #3371.

<beTi>(ABD) {NK} ``^girl, ^daughter''. Syn. <bicDom>(B). *@. #3381.
<beTi-Dom>(),,<beDDom>(D) {NI} ``^boys and girls''. ??source? ??VAR. #3390.

<bhe?To>(B) {V} ``to ^meet''. #3401.

<beto'D>(ABD) {STAT} ``^hungry, ^poor; to be hungry, to be poor''. {NI} ``hunger, ^poverty''. #3411.
<betoD-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^thirst''. |<Da?> `water'. #3422.

<betray>(D) {V} ``to ^carry in the arms, or in a cloth, like babies''. !Also <betraek>(D). Syn. <hintor>(ABD), <intor>(AD). #3431.
<betray-goD>(D) {V} ``to ^carry in the arms, or in a cloth, like babies''. #3440.

<bhi?>. #3451.
<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D),,<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {PP} ``^inside of''. ??VAR. #3462.

<byabica:r>(B) {NI} ``^adultery''. #3471.

<bi'b>(AB),,<bi'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^draw water, to ^pour out water''. *@. ??Versuch cites <bi'b> `pour out water', but is this cog?. ??VAR. #3481.

<bica:r>(B) {VT} ``to ^discuss''. {`NI} ``judgment''. #3491.

<bichawna>(B),,<bichna>(B) {NI} ``^bed''. ??VAR. #3501.

<bicDom>(B) {NK} ``^daughter''. Syn. <beTi>(ABD). ??cf.<beTi-Dom>. #3511.

<bichi>(B) {NA} ``^scorpion''. #3521.

<bichna>(B),,<bichawna>(B) {NI} ``^bed''. ??VAR. #3531.

<bi'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sow, to ^plant''. *@. #3541.

<bi'D>(BD),,<bi'b>(AB) {VT} ``to ^draw_^water, to ^pour out water''. ??recheck origs. ??VAR. #3551.

<bida>(B) {VT} ``to ^bid_^farewell''. *@. #3561.

<bidhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^plough a field after paddy has grown''. #3571.

<bigRe>(D) {V} ``to be ^spoiled, to get spoiled''. #3581.

<biha>(AB) {V} ``to ^marry''. {NI} ``marriage''. *@. #3591.

<biha-Dom>(D) {V} ``to ^marry''. #3600.
<biha-ter>(A) {V} ``to ^give in marriage''. #3610.

<bija>(D) {NI} ``the ^pesar ^tree (%Pterocarpus marsupium)''. *@. #3621.

<bijar>(D) {NI} ``a ^male_^animal (one with seed)''. *@. #3631.

<bijli>(ABD) {NI} ``^lightning''. *@. ??check Skt. #3641.

<bijom>(ABD) {NI} ``^seed for sowing''. *@. #3651.

<bilai>(BD),,<biloi>(B),,<bili>(A) {NA} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>(AB). *@. ??VAR. #3661.

<biluG>(ABD) {NI} ``^salt''. *@. #3671.

<binDa>(D),,<binDi>(D) {NI} ``^ring of twisted straw placed on the head when carrying something''. ??VAR. #3681.

<biRa>(B) {VT} ``to ^sow seeds closely''. {NI} ``^seedlings''. #3691.

<birim>(AB) {VI} ``to ^stoop, to enter by stooping''. #3701.

<bi~Rio>(D),,<oReG>(D) {NI} ``^earring in the lobe of the ear''. ??VAR. #3711.

<biru>(ABD) {NI} ``^hill, ^jungle, ^mountain''. *@. ??. #3721.

<bis>(B),,<bisom>(BD),,<bisam>(A) {NI} ``^poison''. *@. ??VAR. #3731.

<bis>(B) {NUM} ``^twenty''. Syn. <kori>(B). *@. #3741.

<bisaha>(ABD) {NA} ``^wizard''. *@. #3751.
<bisahi>(ABD) {NA} ``^witch''. *@. #3760.

<bisom>(BD),,<bisam>(A),,<bis>(B) {NI} ``^poison''. *@. ??VAR. #3771.

<biswa:s>(B) {NI} ``^faith''. #3781.

<bit>(D),,<bite>(D) {V} ``to ^pass away, to pass (of time)''. *@. ??VAR. #3791.
<bitay>(D) {V} ``to ^spend_^time''. #3800.

<bhit>(BD) {NI} ``^wall''. *@. #3811.

<bita>(B) {NI} ``a ^unit of measurement of length, ^hand-span''. #3821.
<biti>(B) {NI} ``a ^piece of wood about a <bita> (hand-span) in length, tapered at its ends, used for a game''. #3830.

<bitay>(D) {V} ``to ^spend_^time''. |<bit>, <bite> `to pass (of time)'. #3841.

<bhi?-tar>(BD) {STAT} ``^inside; to be inside''. Cf. <bhit> `wall'. !H. #3851.
<bhi?-tar-te>(D),,<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D) {PP} ``^inside of''. ??VAR. #3860.

<bite>(D),,<bit>(D) {V} ``to ^pass away, to pass (of time)''. *@. ??VAR. #3871.

<biti>(B) {NI} ``a ^piece of wood about a <bita> (hand-span) in length, tapered at its ends, used for a game''. #3881.

<bi?thuG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spit''. *@. #3891.
<bi?thuG-Da?>(D) {NI} ``^saliva''. {V} ``to ^spit''. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #3900.

<biuRe>(D) {V} ``to ^turn, to ^go_^round''. #3911.

<bo>::<jaRi-bo-te>(D),,<sob bo?-te>(D) {ADV} ``^on ^all ^sides, ^every^where''. ??VAR. #3921.

<bo>(D) {SX} ``^emphatic affix added to adjectives, ^very''. #3931.

<bo?>::<a-bo?-te>(D) {} ``^in ^what ^place, ^on what place''. #3941.

<bo?>::<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. ??VAR. #3951.

<bo?>::<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !Used only with negation. ??VAR. #3961.

<bo?>::<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing, ^no''. #3971.

<bo?>::<u-bo?>(D) {} ``^here''. #3981.

<bo?>(BD) \ <boko'b>(ABD) {NA} ``^head, ^head of cattle''. {NI} ``^capital''. *@. #3991.
<kuR-bo?>(D) {NI} ``^hat made of leaves''. #4002.
<yur-bo?>(AD),,<ur-bo?>(D) {V} ``to ^shake the head (or hand [A]) so as to say no''. ??VAR. #4012.

<bo?>(BD) {NI} ``^place''. {PP} ``at a ^place, in a ^direction, at a ^time''. *@. #4021.
<bo?-te>(D) {PP} ``expressing ^place, ^direction, ^time''. #4030.
<a-bo?-te>(D) {} ``^in ^what ^place, ^on what place''. #4042.

<bo?>(:) {SX} ``''. #4051.
<kedor-bo?>(AB),,<kendor-bo?>(D) {NA} ``^old_^man''. |<kenDor>(D) `bridegroom'. ??D/d. ??VAR. #4062.
<kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB),,<kanDay-bo?>(P) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. ??VAR. #4072.

<bho[b]re>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bhore> `to be full')} ``to ^fill, to fill up''. #1231.

<bo['b]toG>(D) {VT(caus. of <botoG> `to fear')} ``to ^frighten''. *@. #1241.

<boDhe>(B) {VI} ``to become ^big''. #4081.

<bohila>(B) {NA} ``^barren ^woman''. #4091.

<bohira>(B),,<bohra>(A) {STAT} ``^deaf; to be deaf''. *@. ??VAR. #4101.

<bohra:t>(B) {NI} ``the ^custom of a bridegroom staying for nine days with his ^in-laws''. #4111.

<boi>(B),,<bui>(ABD) {NA} ``^girl ^baby''. *@. ??VAR. #4121.

<boynthi>(D),,<baynthi>(D),,<sundar boynthi>(D) {NI} ``^knife secured in position by the foot''. *@. ??xref, see <bai..>?. ??VAR. #4131.

<boka>(B) {NA} ``^idiot''. #4141.

<bokha>(BD) {STAT} ``^blunt; to be blunt''. *@. #4151.

<bhokay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pierce, to ^penetrate''. #4161.

<bokDu?>(A),,<bokRu?>(B) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''. *@. ??VAR. #4171.

<boker>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-ker>>. #4181.

<boko>:. *@. #4191.
<bokDu?>(A),,<bokRu?>(B) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''. |<<boko-Du?> with syncope. ??VAR. #4200.
<boker>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-ker>>. #4210.
<boksel>(ABD) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-sel>>. #4220.

<boko'b>(ABD) / <bo?>(BD) {NA} ``^head, ^head of cattle''. {NI} ``^capital''. *@. #4231.
<boko'b-ke?>(D) {NI} ``^turban''. |<ke?> `knot'?. #4240.

<bokhRi>(D),,<bhauka>(D) {NI} ``one whose front teeth are missing''. ^toothless. *@. ??VAR. #4251.

<bokRu?>(B),,<bokDu?>(A) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''. ??VAR. #4261.

<boksel>(ABD) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-sel>> with syncope. *@. #4271.

<bokTa>(A) {NI} ``^handful''. {VT} ``to ^take_a_^handful''. #4281.
<bokTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^take_a_^handful''. #4290.

<bond>(B) {VI} ``to ^stop, to ^arrest''. #4301.

<bone>(D) {V} ``to ^suffice''. *@. #4311.

<bonoi>(P);;<banai>(AB) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <bha:lu>. #4321.

<boG>(ABD) {STAT} ``^exhausted; to be exhausted, to be ^used_up''. #4331.
<boG>(BD),,<buG>(D) {PP} ``^through_with''. ??PP, recheck mngs. ??VAR. #4340.

<boGkha>(A) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. Syn. <omloG>(A). #4351.

<boGra>(D) {NI} ``^log of wood''. Syn. <paseGi>(D). ??r/R. #4361.
<boGRay>(B) {V} ``to ^split''. ??cf. following. #4370.

<bhoGRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^make_a_^hole''. ^bore, ^drill. #4381.

<boGtel>(ABD) {NA} ``^male_^buffalo; ^castrated_^buffalo [D]''. *@. #4391.

<bor>(ABD) {NI} ``^alms [A]''. {VT} ``to ^want [D], to ^beg, to ^pray, to ^request [B]''. *@. #4401.
<bor bor lobu>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<lebu> `person'. ??. #4410.
<borja?>(B) {NA} ``^beggar''. |<ja?> `?'. #4420.

<boR>(D) {ADJ} ``^great''. *@. #4431.

<bor bor lebu>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg', <lebu> `person'. Syn. <borja?>. ??. #4441.

<bohra>(A),,<bohira>(B) {STAT} ``^deaf; to be deaf''. *@. ??VAR. #4451.

<bhoram>(A) {ADJ} ``^youthful''. #4461.

<bhore>(AD),,<bharek>(D) {STAT} ``^full; to be full''. *@. ??VAR. #4471.
<bhore iDi'b>(A) {ADV} ``the ^whole_^night''. |<iDi'b> `night'. #4480.
<bhore tumbo?>(A) {ADV} ``the ^whole_^day''. |<tumbo?>, <tunbo?> `day'. #4490.
<bho[b]re>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bhore> `to be full')} ``to ^fill, to fill up''. #1233.

<boryar>(B) {STAT} ``^hard; to be hard''. #4501.

<bor-ja?>(B) {NA} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg', <ja> `?'. Syn. <bor bor lebu>. #4511.

<boro?ka>(D) {NI} ``large ^wrap worn by men''. ^garment, ^cloth. *@. #4521.

<borol>(ABD) {STAT} ``^raw, ^green, ^un^ripe, ^un^cooked, ^a^live; to be id., to ^live''. *@. ??. #4531.

<bhorom>(B) {STAT} ``^youthful; to be youthful''. #4541.

<boros>(B) {NI} ``^year''. #4551.

<bhorti>() {VI} ``to ^enroll''. ??Source? #4561.

<bhosko kurkur>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^dove''. #4571.

<bo?su>(D),,<bu?su>(D) {V} ``to ^accompany, to ^wait, to ^lie_in_^wait for''. ??VAR. #4581.

<bota>(D) {NI} ``^he-goat''. Syn. <bakra>, <merom>. #4591.

<botha>(B) {VT} ``to ^put_in_^water''. #4601.

^T2<bo?-te>(D) {PP} ``expressing ^place, ^direction, ^time''. |<bo?> `place', <te> `in, at'. #4032.
<a-bo?-te>(D) {} ``^in ^what ^place, ^on what place''. #4043.

<boTo>(B) {NI} ``^bubble''. #4611.

<botol>(B) {NI} ``^bottle''. *@. #4621.

<botoG>(ABD) {STAT} ``^afraid; to be afraid, to ^fear''. {NI} ``fear''. Caus. <bo[b]toG>(D) `to ^frighten', <o-botoG>(A) `to threaten'. |<o-botoG> from <<o'b-botoG>> with simplification. *@<botoG>,#@<bo[b]toG>. #4631.

<bothRa>(B) {STAT} ``^dull (of a knife); to be dull''. #4641.

<brahman>(B),,<bamhan>(B) {NA} ``a ^brahman''. *Hi.<bra:hman>(C) `the Brahman caste.' #4651.

<brinjol>(D) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum melongena)''. Syn. <ka~Dra'j>,,<kanra'j>,,<batta>. *@. ??VAR. #4661.

<bhroG>(B) {} ``^time''. Bound form. #4671.

<bu>,,<bo?>:. ??VAR. #4681.
<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. ??VAR. #4692.
<jha:Ri-bu>(A) {ADV} ``^every^where''. #4702.

<bu?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^beat_a_^drum''. *@. #4711.

<bhu?>(B) {VT} ``to ^bark''. *@. #4721.

<bua>(D) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <aba>, <apa>. *@. #4731.

<buaG>(D),,<buwaG>(B),,<buGam>(B),,<buGgam>(D),,<buGgom>(D) {NA} ``^snake''. ??VAR. #4741.

<bucu>(ABD) {NA} ``small ^crab''. #4751.

<buda>(AB) {NI} ``^bush, ^plant''. *@. #4761.

<buDha>(BD),,<buRha>(D) {NK} ``^old_^man, ^husband''. *@. ??VAR. #4771.
<buRha-Dom>(D) {NA} ``the ^old_^man, ^husband, ^bridegroom''. #4782.
<buDhi>(B),,<buRhi>(D) {NA} ``^old_^woman, ^wife''. |fem. in <i>. *@. ??VAR. #4790.

<bu?dhi>(B) {NI} ``^sense, ^intelligence''. #4801.

<budhua>(P) {PN} ``^name of a man born on ^Wednesday''. *@. #4811.

<bui>(ABD),,<boi>(B) {NA} ``^girl (baby girl, girl up to about eight years of age; a term of endearment)''. *@. ??VAR. #4821.

<bui>(AB) {STAT} ``^tame [*]; to be ^tame''. {VT} ``to ^keep (an animal)''. #4831.

<bhuyn>(D) {NK} ``^sister''. Cf. <bui> `girl'. #4841.

<bu?jhe>(B),,<bu?jhi>(D) {VI} ``to ^understand''. *@. ??VAR. #4851.

<bukru>(BA) {NI} ``^Adam's apple [B], ^neck [A]''. Syn. <koGko>(AB) `neck'. #4861.

<bul>(ABD) {STAT} ``^drunk, ^giddy; to be drunk, to get drunk, to feel giddy from smoking or dancing''. *@. #4871.

<bhulay>(D),,s. ??. #4881.
<bhule>(B) {V(VI [B])} ``to ^forget''. *@.

<bule>(B),,<buli>(D) {VI} ``to ^walk, to ^go for a walk''. *@. ??VAR. #4891.

<bhulu>(ABD) {NI} ``^thigh''. *@. #4901.

<bumDim>(AB) {STAT} ``^awake; to be awake''. #4911.

<bhunDu>(AB),,<bhu~Ru>(BD) {NI} ``^ant-hill''. *@. ??VAR. #4921.

<bunui>(ABD) {NA} ``^hog, ^pig''. Syn. <cha~i>(B) `sow'. *@. #4931.

<buGam>(B),,<buGgam>(D),,<buGgom>(D),,<buaG>(D),,<buwaG>(B) {NA} ``^snake''. *@. ??VAR. #4941.

<buRha>(D),,<buDha>(BD) {NK} ``^old_^man, ^husband''. *@. ??VAR. #4951.
<buRha-Dom>(D) {NA} ``the ^old_^man, ^husband, ^bridegroom''. #4783.
<buRhi>(D),,<buDhi>(B) {NA} ``^old_^woman, ^wife''. |fem. in <i> of <buDha> `old man'. *@. ??VAR. #4960.

<bhuriyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^speak temptingly''. *@. #4971.

<bhuRki>(D) {V} ``to ^bubble up''. #4981.

<burondi>(D) {NI} ``^spine''. !S. #4991.

<buRu?>:. #5001.
<hin-buRu?>(AD),,<hemRu?>(B) {STAT} ``beyond; to be removed''. {VT} ``to ^remove''.
|<hin> `there (invisible)'. ??VAR. #5012.

<bhu~Ru>(BD),,<bhunDu>(AB) {NI} ``^ant-hill''. *@. ??VAR. #5021.

<bu?su>(D),,<bo?su>(D) {V} ``to ^accompany, to ^wait, to ^lie_in_^wait for''. ??VAR. #5031.

<buT>(B) {NI} ``^gram''. #5041.

<bhut>(A),,<bhuti>(BD) {VI} ``to ^labor''. {NI} ``^wages paid in kind''. *@. ??VAR. #5051.

<bhut>(B) {NA} ``^ghost''. *@. #5061.

<bhuTa>(B) {NI} ``^maize''. #5071.

<bhuti>(BD),,<bhut>(A) {VI} ``to ^labor''. {NI} ``^wages paid in kind''. *@. ??VAR. #5081.

<buT'kuda>(D) {NI} ``a kind of big black ^ant which carries its abdomen turned up''. #5091.

<cah>(P) {NI} ``^tea''. *@. #5101.

<ca?>:. #5111.
<caca?>(ABD) {STAT} ``^torn; to be torn, to get torn''. |<<cag.cag>>. ^tear. *@. #5120.
<cagaR>(A),,<cagRe>(B) {STAT} ``^lacerated; to be lacerated''. Syn.<chochore>(B),
<chochra>(A). *@. ??VAR. #5130.

<caca?>(ABD) {STAT} ``^torn; to be torn, to get torn''. |<<cag.cag>>. ^tear. #5141.

<ca~di>(A),,<candi>(B) {N} ``^silver''. ??VAR. #5151.

<ca?DoG>(B),,<ca?Do>(A) {PP} ``^for, for_the_^sake_of''. Syn. <tha:m>(A). *@. ??VAR.
#5161.

<ca'D-paloG>(BD) {ADJ} ``on the ^back''. {VI} ``to ^lie on one's back''. #5171.
<ca'D-paloG gita?>(A) {V} ``to ^lie on one's ^back''. |<gita?> `to lie down'. #5180.

<cagRe>(B),,<cagaR>(A) {STAT} ``^lacerated; to be lacerated''. Syn.<chochore>(B),
<chochra>(A). ??VAR. #5191.

<cagurdi>(B) {ADV} ``^around''. #5201.

<ca:he>(B) {CONJ} ``^or''. #5211.

<cahi>(D) {V} ``^must, to be ^obliged''. #5221.

<cha~i>(B) {NA} ``^female pig''. Syn. <bunui>(ABD) `hog, pig'. #5231.

<cair>(B) {NUM} ``^four''. *@. Syn. <i?phon>(D). #5241.

<cajanDo>(B),,<ca~kRa>(B),,<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''. ??VAR. #5251.

<cakar>(BD) {STAT} ``^wide, ^broad; to be wide, to be broad''. *@. #5261.

<chakar>(D) {ADJ} ``^round''. {NI} ``^wheel''. *@. #5271.
<cakri>(BD),,<ca~kri>(A) {NI} ``^wheel; ^mill''. *@. ??VAR. #5280.

<cakhna?>(BD),,<ca~khRa>(A) {NI} ``split and cooked ^pulse, ^dal''. *@. ??VAR. #5291.

<ca~kRa>(B),,<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B),,<cajanDo>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''. *@. ??VAR. #5301.

<ca~khRa>(A),,<cakhna?>(BD) {NI} ``split and cooked ^pulse, ^dal''. *@. ??VAR. #5311.

<cakri>(BD),,<ca~kri>(A) {NI} ``^wheel; ^mill''. *@. ??VAR. #5321.

<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B),,<cajanDo>(B),,<ca~kRa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''. ??VAR. #5331.

<chala>(B) {NI} ``^leather, ^skin''. Syn. <cheora>(AD). #5341.

<calni>(B) {NI} ``^sieve''. #5351.

<camac>(B) {NI} ``^spoon''. #5361.

<camkha>(AD) {NI} ``^lamp_^holder''. #5371.

<camke>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^flash, to ^shine; to be ^flat''. Syn.<cikno>(A), <cikron>(D), <ci~kRo>(B). *@. #5381.

<cana>(B) {NI} ``^gram''. *@. #5391.

<candi>(B),,<ca~di>(A) {N} ``^silver''. ??VAR. #5401.

<candi>(B) {NI} ``^forehead''. #5411.

<chanray>(B) {STAT} ``^crooked; to be crooked, to ^speak_^indirectly''. #5421.

<caGgu>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^drum''. *@. #5431.

<cap koGso>(D) {NI} ``ornamented ^hair^pin''. |<konso>, <koGso> `hairpin'. *@. #5441.

<chapay>(B) {VT} ``to ^tear with the teeth''. #5451.

<capal>(ABD) {NI} ``^backside, ^buttocks, ^anus''. Syn. <kharpaT>. *@. #5461.

<caputa>(D) {V} ``to ^grope (as in the dark)''. #5471.

<capuTa>(A) {V} ``to ^fold (double)''. Cf. <cepu'D> `to make a fist'. #5481.

<ca:r>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. #5491.

<cara>(B) {NA} ``^worm used as ^bait in fishing''. #5501.

<cha~ra>(A),,<cha~Ra>(B) {VT} ``to ^strain, to ^filter''. *@. ??VAR. #5511.

<caRcaRo>(A) {N} ``^mat (of bamboo)''. |<<caRo.caRo>> w. syncope, cf. <caro>(D) `id.'. #5521.

<carkha>(D) {NI} ``^spinning_^wheel''. #5531.

<caRo>(P),,<caro>(D) {NI} ``bamboo ^mat''. ??r/R. ??VAR. #5541.
<caRcaRo>(A) {NI} ``^mat (of bamboo)''. |<<caRo.caRo>> w. syncope. *@. #5550.

<caRra>(ABD) {STAT} ``^bald-headed; to be bald''. {NI} ``baldness''. Syn. <ce:Thla>(B). Cf.<catra>(A), <catray>(BD) `to clear (jungle)'. *@. #5561.

<carwaha>(B) {NA} ``^shepherd''. #5571.

<casma>(B) {NI} ``^spectacles''. #5581.

<chata>(D) {NI} ``^umbrella''. *@. #5591.

<cha:ti>(B) {NI} ``^breast, ^chest''. #5601.

<chaTka>(B) {NI} ``big round bamboo ^basket for storing grain''. #5611.

<catkan>(D),,<caTkan>(AB) {VT} ``to ^slap''. {NI} ``a slap''. *@. ??VAR. #5621.

<chatna>(B) {NI} ``^bee-^hive''. #5631.

<catra>(A),,<catray>(BD) {VT} ``to ^clear (jungle)''. Cf. <caRra> `bald'. *@. ??VAR. #5641.

<chaw>(B) {NUM} ``^six''. *@. #5651.

<chauwa>(D) {NI} ``a ^baby''. Syn. <chonDo>(D), <chonDu>(D). *@. #5661.

<chechra>(D),,<chochore>(B),,<chochra:>(A) {STAT} ``^torn, ^lacerated; to be lacerated''. |<<chore.chore>>?. Syn.<cagaR>(A). *@. ??VAR. #5671.

<ce:hra>(B) {NI} ``^face''. #5681.

<cehuwa>(D) {NI} ``^chin''. #5691.

<chekay>(D) {V} ``to ^stop''. *@. #5701.

<chema>(B) {NI} ``^mercy''. {VT} ``to show mercy''. #5711.

<cen'nko?>(D) {} ``^left''. ??. #5721.

<ceGna>(B) {NI} ``^chicken''. Syn. <siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D), <kaluTi>(D). #5731.

<cheora>(AD),,<chewra>(B) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather, ^hide''. Syn. <chala>(B). *@. ??VAR. #5741.

<cepo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^clear; to be clear''. #5751.

<cepu'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^fist''. {VT} ``to ^clench the fist, to make a fist, to hold in the fist, to hide something in the fist''. Syn. <muTka>(A) `fist'. *@. #5761.
<capuTa>(A) {V} ``to ^fold (double)''. #5770.

<cerayna>(D) {V} ``to be ^split, ^erased, ^scratched''. *@. #5781.

<cerberay>(B) {VT} ``to ^chirp''. *@. #5791.

<cet>(D) {V} ``to ^reflect''. *@. #5801.

<ce:Thla>(B) {STAT} ``^bald-headed; to be bald''. {NI} ``baldness''. Syn. <caRra>(ABD). #5811.

<cethra>(ABD) {NI} ``^rag''. Syn. <ledra>(ABD), <ledri>(D). *@. #5821.

<chewra>(B),,<cheora>(AD) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather, ^hide''. Syn. <chala>(B). *@. ??VAR. #5831.

<ciari>(D) {NI} ``^arrow_point''. *@. #5841.

<cij>(B) {NI} ``^article''. *@. #5851.

<chikchiki>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^bird''. |<<chiki.chiki>> w. syncope. *@. #5861.

<ci?ko>(ABD) {NI} ``^weaver''. *@. #5871.

<ci~kRo>(ABD) {STAT} ``^smooth, ^clear, ^plain; to be id.''. {VI} ``to ^flash, to ^shine''. Syn. <camke>(AD). *@. #5881.

<cil>(D),,<cilgu>(D) {NA} ``^kite''. ^bird. ??VAR. #5891.

<cimTa>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pinch''. {NI} ``^tongs, ^pincers''. *@. #5901.
<cimti>(D) {NA} ``^ant''. *@. #5910.

<cinha>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mark''. #5921.

<cini>(B) {NI} ``^sugar''. *@. #5931.

<cini>(D) {NI} ``^little_^finger, ^little_^toe''. *@. #5941.
<cini aGri>(A) {N} ``^little_^finger''. #764.

<cinta>(B) {VI} ``to ^worry''. {NI} ``worry''. #5951.

<chir>(B) {NI} ``^nipple, ^udder''. #5961.

<cirra>(BD),,<ciRra>(AB) {NA} ``^squirrel''. *@. ??VAR. #5971.

<cirayna>(D) {V} ``to be ^split, ^scratched, ^erased''. #5981.

<chiriay>(AD),,<chiriyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^disperse''. *@. ??VAR. #5991.
<chiriay-Dom>(AD) {STAT} ``^dispersed, ^spread out; to be dispersed''. *@. #6000.

<ciRra>(AB),,<cirra>(BD) {NA} ``^squirrel''. *@. ??VAR. #6011.

<co>(B),,<col>(D) {VI} ``to ^go, to go away, to go out''. |<<col>> drops l before n. ??VAR. #6021.

<cho>:. #6031.
<i?cho>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^fart''. |<i'j> `to defecate'. ??VT. #6040.

<chochore>(B),,<chochra>(A),,<chechra>(D) {STAT} ``^torn, ^lacerated; to be lacerated''. |<<chore.chore>>?. Syn.<cagaR>(A). *@. ??VAR. #6051.

<cokh>(B) {STAT} ``^sharp; to be sharp''. #6061.
<cokh-la?>(D) {V} ``to be ^sharp''. *@. #6070.

<coka>(ABD),,<cokla?>(BD) {NI} ``^skin of a fruit, ^peel, ^husk''. *@. ??VAR. #6081.

<cokh-la?>(D) {V} ``to get ^excited, to be ^thrilled''. *@. #6091.

<col>(D) {VI} ``to ^go, to go away, to go out''. |<<col>> drops l before n. *@. #6101.

<cholni>(B) {NI} ``a ^ladle with a flat head''. #6111.

<comke>(B) {ADJ} ``^excited, ^thrilled''. {VI} ``to get excited, to be thrilled''. #6121.

<chonDo>(D),,<chonDu>(D) {NA} ``a ^baby''. Syn. <chauwa>(D). *@. ??VAR. #6131.

<copi>(B) {NI} ``^female_^genitals''. #6141.

<cOpuTa>(PVersuch) {V} ``to ^fold (double)''. Cf.<cepu'D>(ABD) `to clench the fist'. *@. #6151.

<core>(B) {VI} ``to ^graze''. #6161.

<choRe>(B) {STAT} ``^free; to be free''. #6171.

<cotto>(D),,<coto>(D) {NI} ``^louse''. Syn. <se?>(ABD). ??VAR. #6181.

<cougurdi>(A) {ADV} ``^around''. #6191.

<cu?ca>(A) {N} ``a big ^bolt''. #6201.
<cu?ca-god>(*) {VT} ``to ^bolt with a big bolt''. #6210.

<cu?ci>(BD) {NI} ``^needle, small ^arrow, small ^bolt''. Syn. <kuci>. *@. #6221.
<cu?ci-god>(A) {VT} ``to ^bolt with a small bolt''. #6230.

<cucu?>(B) {NI} ``^male ^genitals''. |<<cug.cug>>. #6241.
<cuTulu>(B) {NI} ``^male ^genitals''. #6250.

<cue>(*),,<cuwe>(B),,<cui>(A) {VI} ``to ^leak''. ??VAR. #6261.
<cucuena>(D) {V} ``to ^leak''. *@. #6270.

<cuhuwa>(B) {NI} ``^chin''. Syn. <toli>(D). #6281.

<cui>(A),,<cue>(*),,<cuwe>(B) {VI} ``to ^leak''. ??VAR. #6291.
<cucuena>(D) {V} ``to ^leak''. *@. #6300.

<cuka?>(B) {NI} ``a ^vessel''. #6311.

<cuke>(D) {V} ``to ^finish''. *@. #6321.

<cuku muku>(D) {VI} ``to ^squat, to ^hunker''. |<cuku> with <m>-tag. #6331.

<culha>(B) {NI} ``^stove, ^oven''. #6341.

<cuma>(AB) {VT} ``to ^kiss''. #6351.

<cuna>(B) {NI} ``^lime''. #6361.

<cuna>(A) {N} ``^light (in straw)''. ??mng. #6371.

<cunay>(B) {VT} ``to ^select''. #6381.

<cundi>(B) {NI} ``man's ^tuft_of_^hair''. #6391.

<cundi>(AD) {NA} ``^mole, ^rat, musk rat''. *@. #6401.

<cuGgi>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^pipe used for smoking, ^cigar''. *@. #6411.

<cuGDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^well, ^fountain''. Cf. <Da?> `water'. *@. #6421.

<cupca:p>(B) {STAT} ``^calm; to be calm''. |tag?. #6431.

<churi>(AB) {NI} ``^knife''. *@. #6441.

<cuTa'D>(B) {STAT} ``^youngest; to be youngest''. {NA} ``youngest child''. #6451.

<cuTia>(AD),,<cuTiya>(B) {NA} ``a small ^rat''. *@. ??VAR. #6461.
<cuTia kone>(PVersuch) {NA} ``small ^rat, ^mouse''. |<kone> `mouse, rat'. *@. #6470.

<cuTki>(B) {VT} ``to ^snap_the_fingers''. #6481.
<cuTki phora>(A) {V} ``to ^snap''. |<phora> `?'. #6490.

<cuTulu>(B) {NI} ``^male ^genitals''. Syn. <cucu?> `male genitals'. #6501.

<da>(D) {SX(ADJ)} ``suffix often added to adjectives without any apparent reason''. #6511.
<metoG-da>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''. |<metoG> `id.'. #6522.
<metoG-da-ro>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''. #6532.

<Da:>:. #6541.
<marmar-Da:>(A) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<<mar.mar-Da>>. #6552.

<da?>(D) {SX} ``added to a word denoting ^edible things''. #6561.

<Da?>(ABD) {NI} ``^water [ABD], ^rain [A]''. *@. #6571.
<Da? dina>(P) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. |<dina> `day, season'. #6580.
<o-gur-Da?>() {N} ``^rainy_^season''. |<o-gur> `to cause to fall'?. ??Source? #6592.
<alam-Da?>(AB) {NI} ``^dew''. |<alam> `?'. #522.
<cuGDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^well, ^fountain''. |<cuG> `?'. #6600.
<da?day>(D) {NI} ``^cold ^water''. #6610.
<mo?-Da?>(D) {NI} ``a ^cold''. |<mo?> `to come out'. #6622.
<pu'j-Da?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^rinse the mouth with water, to ^gargle''. |<pu'j> `?'. #6632.
<romoD-Da?>(D),,<romo~D-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^tears''. ??VAR. #6642.

<Da?>(:) {#@. #6651.
<je?gu-Da?>(D),,<jeko-Da?>(A) {VI} ``to ^hiccough''. Syn. <hecki>(B). ??VAR. #6662.

<Da?>(B) {NI} ``^waist''. *@. #6671.

<da'b>(B),,<Da'b>(A) {VT} ``to ^cover (a roof, a plate)''. *@. ??VAR. #6681.
<Dabni>(B) {NI} ``^cover''. #6690.

<dhabe>(D) {ADV(after V roots)} ``^quickly''. *@. #6701.
<sobre dhabe>(D) {ADV} ``^quickly''. |<<so[b]re>> cf. <sore> `to be finished'. #6712.

<Dabni>(B) {NI} ``^cover''. Cf. <da'b>, <Da'b> `to cover' (but <'b> would be expected in <Dabni>). #6721.

<dada>(BD),,<da:da>(B) {NK} ``^brother [B], ^elder_^brother [D]''. *@. ??VAR. #6731.

<da:Dhi>(B) {NI} ``^beard''. Syn. <goco>, <gucu>. #6741.

<DaDu>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^lamp''. #6751.

<dahi>(B) {NI} ``^curds''. #6761.

<Dahu>(B) {NI} ``^wood-apple ^tree (%Artocarpus lakoocha)''. Syn. <kula'b>(AB). *@. #6771.

<Dahura>(B),,<Dehura>(B),,<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(PVersuch) {NI} ``^twig''. *@. ??VAR. #6781.

<dha~y>(ABD),,<dhay>(D) {VI} ``to ^run''. ??VAR. #6791.

<daya>(B) {STAT} ``^kind; to be kind''. {NI} ``kindness''. #6801.

<dayj>(D) {NI} ``^present of an ox or buffalo by a father-in-law to his son-in-law at the birth of his first child''. #6811.

<dail>(B) {VT} ``to ^split_^dal''. #6821.

<Dain>(B) {NA} ``^witch''. *@. #6831.

<Dair>(BD) {NI} ``^branch of a tree''. {VI} ``to branch out''. *@. #6841.

<Da'j>(DP),,<Ray>(:) {NK} ``^wife''. {SX} ``^female, ^woman''. *@. ??VAR. #6851.
<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB),,<kanDay>(P) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. *@. ??VAR. #6860.
<kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB),,<kanDay-bo?>(P) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<bo?> cf. <kedorbo?> `old man'. ??VAR. #4073.
<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<sau>, <sou> `husband'. ??VAR. #6872.
<sau-Ray-Dom>(D),,<sou-Ray-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Dom> `3rd person possessive added to kinterms'. ??VAR. #6882.

<Da'j>(B) {VI} ``to feel ^cold''. #6891.

<dakha>(B) {VT} ``to ^try''. #6901.

<Dhaki>(B) {NI} ``round ^basket''. #6911.

<dakhin>(ABD) {NI} ``^south''. *@. #6921.

<Daku> {NA} ``^robber, ^dacoit''. *@. Cf. <gao~ Dakua>. #6931.

<Dal>(D) {V} ``to ^cover''. #6941.

<Da:l>(B) {VT} ``to ^place, to ^keep, to ^put''. #6951.

<Dhalge>(A) {VI} ``to ^roll''. #6961.

<Da:li>(AB) {NI} ``a big ^basket with a square bottom and a round mouth''. Syn. <gonbi'D>(ABD). #6971.

<DhalGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's back''. #6981.

<Dam>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^arrive, to ^reach''. #6991.

<Dambha>(B) {NI} ``a kind of big citrus ^fruit''. #7001.

<dham-dhusra>(AD) {ADJ} ``^stout, ^fat''. #7011.

<dhamna>(B) {NA} ``a kind of poisonous ^snake''. *@. #7021.

<dhan>(P) {NI} ``^property, ^wealth''. *@. #7031.

<DanDa?>(BD),,<Da~Ra?>(AB) {NI} ``^club, ^stick, ^goad''. *@. ??VAR. #7041.

<danday>(B) {STAT} ``^surprised; to be surprised''. *@. #7051.

<dhaniya>(B) {NI} ``^coriander''. *@. #7061.

<dhannta>(D),,<kesel>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)''. ??VAR. #7071.

<dhanus ba:n>(B) {NI} ``^rainbow''. #7081.
<dhanukba:n>(A) {N} ``^rainbow''. ??CHECK ORIG. #7090.
<ram dhanus>(B) {NI} ``^rain-bow''. #7102.

<dhaGgar>(B) {NA} ``^servant''. #7111.

<DaGger>(B) {NA} ``^animal''. #7121.

<DaG>(ABD),,<DaGoD>(D) {VI} ``to ^send''. ??VI. *@. ??VAR. #7131.

<DaG>(B) {NI} ``^fishing_^rod''. *@. #7141.

<DaGbodi>(B) {NI} ``string ^beans''. !Only example of a dental after a retroflex within a word. #7151.

<DaGoD>(D),,<DaG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^send''. ??VI. ??VAR. #7161.

<DaoRa>(D) {NI} ``^fallen_^leaves''. *@. #7171.

<Da:~R>(B) {NI} ``^field''. #7181.

<Da~Ra?>(AB),,<DanDa?>(BD) {NI} ``^club, ^stick, ^goad''. *@. ??VAR. #7191.

<dharam>(P),,<dharma>(P) {NA} ``supreme ^spirit, ^god''. *@. ??VAR. #7201.

<darba:r>(B) {NI} ``^court''. *@. #7211.

<dha:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^line, ^row''. #7221.

<Da:~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^well''. #7231.

<darka:r>(B) {NI} ``^necessity''. #7241.

<DhaRke>(BD),,<DhaRki>(D) {ADJ} ``^oblique''. {VI} ``to ^turn around, to ^topple down''. *@. ??VAR. #7251.

<dhaRkesi:>:. #7261.
<beRo dhaRkesi:>(A) {ADV} ``^afternoon, about three p.m.''. #3302.

<dharma>(P),,<dharam>(P) {NA} ``supreme ^spirit, ^god''. *@. ??VAR. #7271.

<dharo>(D) {SX(ADJ)} ``suffix added to adjective''. ??. #7281.

<da:Rom>(B) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <balida:n>(B); <puja>, <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'. #7291.

<dharti>(P) {NK} ``^earth''. *@. #7301.
<dharti mai>(P) {NA} ``^mother_^earth, the earth ^goddess''. |<mai> `mother'. #7310.

<da:ru>(ABD) {NI} ``^tree''. #7321.

<das>(B) {NUM} ``^ten''. *@. #7331.
<dui koRi das> {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <pacas>(P) |<dui> `two', <koRi> `twenty'. #7342.

<dastur>(B) {NI} ``^custom''. #7351.

<daTi?ga>(D) {ADJ} ``a ^little, some, few''. Syn. <kaTi?>(D),,<kaTi?-Du>(D). ??VAR. #7361.

<dha:tu>(B) {NI} ``^metal''. #7371.

<datun>() {NI} ``^tooth^brush''. *@. ??Source? #7381.

<daw>(B) {NI} ``big flat ^sickle''. #7391.

<dha~w>(B) {} ``^times''. #7401.

<dawan>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and bridegroom''. #7411.

<dauRa>(P) {NI} ``^basket''. *@. #7421.

<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(P),,<Dahura>(B),,<Dehura>(B) {NI} ``^twig''. *@. ??VAR. #7431.

<daw~ri>(BD) {VT} ``to ^thresh with bullocks, to thresh with the feet''. Syn. <khedek>(D). *@. #7441.

<De>(B) {VI} ``to ^come''. |<<Del>> see grammar p. 55. #7451.
<de:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^hey, ^oh (with preceding vocative)''. Syn. <e>(A), <lege>(A). #7460.
<de-ge>(D) {INTERJ} ``^come_on, ^come_along''. Syn. <lege>(D). #7472.

<De'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^rise, to ^ascend, to ^climb, to ^ride''. Syn. <bero'D>. *@. (<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>). !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas. #7481.

<Debra>(D) {NA} ``^dwarf''. #7491.

<DebRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''. *@. #7501.

<De[b]ri>(AD) {VT(caus. of <deri> `to be late')} ``to ^delay''. {NI} ``a delay''. ??D/d. #1251.

<Dhebuwa>() {NI} ``^half_^anna''. ??Source? #7511.

<DheDhrel>(AB) {NI} ``^thunder''. *@. #7521.

<dege>(D) {INTERJ} ``^come_on, ^come_along''. Syn. <lege>(D). Cf. <de>. ??de? #7531.

<Dehura>(B),,<Dahura>(B),,<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(P) {NI} ``^twig''. *@. ??VAR. #7541.

<Dhei>(D),,<Dheila>(D) {ADJ} ``^sharp (like a knife)''. ??VAR. #7551.

<De'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cut with one stroke, to ^fell''. *@. #7561.

<Dheka:r>(B) {NI} ``^belch''. #7571.

<Dhekla?>(B) {VT} ``to ^push''. #7581.

<Del>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^come''. |<l> is dropped before <n>. *@. #7591.
<mo?-Del>(D),,<mo?-Rel>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''. |<mo?> `to come out, to appear'. ??VAR. #7602.
<Del bha-na>(P) {INTERJ} ``^come_on''. *@. #1704.
<Dhel-ki>(DP) {N} ``a ^sub^tribe of the Kharias, like the Dudh Kharias''. |<ki> `plural'. *@. #7612.

<Dhela>(BD) {NI} ``^clod of earth''. #7621.
<Dhelka>(D) {NI} ``^clod of earth''. #7630.

<Dhel-ki>(DP) {N} ``a ^sub^tribe of the Kharias, like the Dudh Kharias''. |<Del> `to come', <ki> `plural'. *@. #7611.

<Dembu>(B),,<Dimbu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit (%Cucumis)''. *@. ??VAR. #7641.

<demta>(B) {NA} ``red tree ^ants''. #7651.

<denda:r>(B) {NI} ``^charity''. #7661.

<DeJ>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cook pulse or vegetable''. *@. #7671.

<DheJaG>(ABD) {NI} ``big ^drum (beaten by Ghansis not by Kharias)''. *@. #7681.

<DheGki>(AB) {N} ``^husking_^machine''. *@. #7691.

<deo~ra>(D) {NA} ``^sorcerer, ^<mati>''. #7701.

<Dher>(A) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. {VI} ``to ^heap''. #7711.

<DerDega>(B) {NA} ``tree ^snake''. #7721.

<DeReG>(ABD) {NI} ``^horn (of an animal, or ^musical_^instrument (S.<narsingha>))''. *@. #7731.

<deri>(B) {STAT} ``^late; to be late''. Caus. <De[b]ri>(AD) `to ^delay; a delay'. ??D/d. #7741.

<des>(B) {NI} ``^country''. #7751.

<DheTu>(D) {NI} ``^neck, nickname given to those with a long neck''. *@. #7761.

<dewta>(B),,<de~wta>(B) {NA} ``^god''. *@. ??VAR. #7771.
<dewtain>(B),,<de~wtain>(B) {NA} ``^goddess''. ??VAR. #7780.

<Diar>(AD),,<Diyar>(B) {VI} ``to ^enter''. *@. ??VAR. #7791.

<Dhiba>(A) {N} ``^double_^pice''. #7801.

<Dibhar>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in, like cattle''. #7811.

<Dhi[b]lo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Dhilo> `to be soft')} ``to ^soften, to ^loosen''. #1261.

<Dibri>(BD) {NI} ``small tin kerosene ^lamp, ^wick''. *@. #7821.

<Di[b]sa>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Disa> `to be far')} ``to ^take_out (at a distance), to ^separate, ^put_^aside''. #7831.

<DiDgar>(B),,<Dirgar>(B) {STAT} ``^brave; to be brave''. ??VAR. #7841.

<didi>(D) {NK} ``^elder sister''. Syn. <nana>(ABD). *@. #7851.

<DiDi>(B) {ADJ} ``^tiptoe, ^erect [P]''. {VI} ``to ^stand on one's toes''. |<<Di.Di>>. *@. #7861.

<Dilay>(B) {VT} ``to ^fill''. Syn. <bho[b]re>. #7871.

<Dhilo>(AB) {STAT} ``^soft, ^loose; to be soft, loose.''. #7881.
<Dhi[b]lo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Dhilo> `to be soft')} ``to ^soften, to ^loosen''. #1263.

<Dimbu>(B),,<Dembu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit (%Cucumis)''. ??VAR. #7891.

<Dhimsa>(D),,<Dhinsa>(D) {NI} ``^horse_^dung''. ??VAR. #7901.

<dimtaG>(BD) {NI} ``^cattle_^shed''. |<<dim-taG>>. #7911.

<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D) {NI} ``^day, ^season''. *@. ??VAR. #7921.
<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #7932.
<sob din>(P) {ADV} ``^every_^day, ^always''. |<sob> `all'. *@. #7942.
<leru? na? dino>(P) {NI} ``the ^Sabbath, ^day of ^rest''. !(Joh.5,9). |<leru?> `rest', <na?> `?'. #7952.
<Da? dina>(P) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. Syn. <o-gur-Da?>. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #6582.
<giriG dina>(A) {N} ``^hot_^season, ^summer''. |<giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD) `sunshine'. #7962.
<raGa dina>(A) {N} ``^cold_^season, ^winter''. |<raGa> `cold'. #7972.

<DinDa>(ABD),,<Di~Ra>(B) {NA} ``^virgin''. *@. ??VAR. #7981.

<DinDha>(D),,<DinRha>(D) {NI} ``^lump''. ??VAR. #7991.

<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD) {NI} ``^day, ^season''. *@. ??VAR. #8001.
<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #7933.
<sob din>(P) {ADV} ``^every_^day, ^always''. |<sob> `all'. *@. #7943.

<leru? na? dino>(P) {NI} ``the ^Sabbath, ^day of ^rest''. !(Joh.5,9). |<leru?> `rest', <na?> `?'. #7953.
<Da? dina>(P) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. Syn. <o-gur-Da?>. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #6583.
<giriG dina>(A) {N} ``^hot_^season, ^summer''. |<giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD) `sunshine'. #7963.
<raGa dina>(A) {N} ``^cold_^season, ^winter''. |<raGa> `cold'. #7973.

<DinRha>(D),,<DinDha>(D) {NI} ``^lump''. ??VAR. #8011.

<Dhinsa>(D),,<Dhimsa>(D) {NI} ``^horse_^dung''. ??VAR. #8021.

<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B) {NI} ``^day, ^season''. *@. ??VAR. #8031.
<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #7934.
<sob din>(P) {ADV} ``^every_^day, ^always''. |<sob> `all'. *@. #7944.
<leru? na? dino>(P) {NI} ``the ^Sabbath, ^day of ^rest`. !(Joh.5,9). |<leru?> `rest', <na?> `?''. #8042.
<Da? dina>(P) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. Syn. <o-gur-Da?>. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #6584.
<giriG dina>(A) {N} ``^hot_^season, ^summer''. |<giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD) `sunshine'. #7964.
<raGa dina>(A) {N} ``^cold_^season, ^winter''. |<raGa> `cold'. #7974.

<DiJ>(B),,<DiG>(AD) {VT} ``to ^pull, to ^draw (e.g. from a well)''. *@. ??VAR. #8051.
<DiG-Dom>(D) {V} ``to ^stretch oneself''. |<-Dom> `reflexive'. #8062.

<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B) {NI} ``^day, ^season''. *@. ??VAR. #8071.
<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<ga> `emphatic'. #7935.
<sob din>(P) {ADV} ``^every_^day, ^always''. |<sob> `all'. *@. #7945.
<leru? na? dino>(P) {NI} ``the ^Sabbath, ^day of ^rest''. !(Joh.5,9). |<leru?> `rest', <na?> `?'. #7954.
<Da? dina>(P) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. Syn. <o-gur-Da?>. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #6585.
<giriG dina>(A) {N} ``^hot_^season, ^summer''. |<giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD) `sunshine'. #7965.
<raGa dina>(A) {N} ``^cold_^season, ^winter''. |<raGa> `cold'. #7975.

<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<dio> `day', <ga> `emphatic'. #7931.

<diom>(A),,<diyom>(B) {NI} ``earthenware ^lamp''. *@. ??VAR. #8081.

<Di~Ra>(B),,<DinDa>(ABD) {NA} ``^virgin''. *@. ??VAR. #8091.

<Diramba>(A) {ADV} ``^slowly''. #8101.

<Dirgar>(B),,<DirgaR>(AD),,<DiDgar>(B) {STAT} ``^brave, ^bold; to be brave''. {VT} ``to embolden''. *@. ??VAR. #8111.

<Dhirom>(D) {ADV} ``^slowly, ^carefully''. *@. #8121.
<dhirom-bo>(D),,<dirom-bo?>(B) {ADV} ``^slowly, ^carefully''. ??VAR. #8132.

<Disa?>(AD) {STAT} ``^far, ^distant; to be far''. {N} ``^distance''. Caus. <Di[b]sa>(A) `to take out (at a distance), to separate, to put aside'. #8141.
<Disa?Disa?>(A) {ADV} ``^separately''. |<<Disa?.Disa?>>. #8150.

<dho?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^catch, to ^take, to lay ^hold of, to ^own; to ^owe''. #8161.

<Do>::<ere-Do>(D) {CONJ} ``^and ^then''. #8171.

<Dobha>(P) {NI} ``^pool, ^pond, ^reservoir''. |Syn. <dorho>(B) `pool'. *@. #8181.

<dhobi>(B) {NA} ``^washerman''. *@. #8191.
<dhobin>(B) {NA} ``^washerwoman''. *@. #8200.

<DobkoDa?>(AP) {V} ``to ^boil (water for cooking)''. *@. #8211.

<dobray>(D) {V} ``to ^repeat''. *@. #8221.

<dobre>(B) {VT} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <le'D>(ABD), <oleD>(A), <oku'b>(B), <uku'b>(B). #8231.

<Do[b]Re?>(D) {VT(caus. of <DoRe?> `to be wide')} ``to ^widen''. #1281.

<Do'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry, to ^take_^away''. *@. #8241.

<DhoDha>(B) {NI} ``small ^river''. #8251.
<DhoDhi>(B),,<Dho~Dhi>(B) {NI} ``^water_^pipe''. ??VAR. #8260.

<DhoDhri>(B) {NI} ``^hole in a tree''. Cf. <DhoDhro> `hollow'. *@. #8271.

<DhoDhro>(P) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. Cf. <DhoDhri> `hole in a tree'. *@. #8281.

<Do~hRi>(B) {NI} ``^lily''. #8291.

<Doir>(B) {NI} ``^string''. Syn. <ke?ke?>(D). *@. #8301.

<Doko>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^sit''. *@. #8311.

<Dole>(B) {VI} ``to ^vacillate''. #8321.

<Dholki>(B) {NI} ``^drum''. *@. #8331.

<DoloG>(A) {N} ``a big ^boat.'' Syn. <DoGga>(B). #8341.

<Dom>(B) {SX} ``^reflexive''. *@. #8351.
<chiriay-Dom>(AD) {STAT} ``^dispersed, ^spread out; to be dispersed''. |<chiriay> `to disperse'. #6002.
<pha~sia-Dom>(D) {V} ``to hang oneself''. #8362.

<Dom>(BD) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^possessive added to kinship terms (NK)''. *@. #8371.
<buRha-Dom>(D) {NA} ``the ^old man, ^husband, ^bridegroom''. #8382.
<sau-Dom>(D),,<sou-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^husband''. |<sau>, <sou> `husband'. ??VAR. #8392.
<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Ray>. ??Ray? ??VAR. #6873.
<sau-Ray-Dom>(D),,<sou-Ray-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. ??VAR. #6883.

<DoGga>(B) {NI} ``big ^boat''. Syn. <DoloG>(A). #8401.
<DoGgi>(AB) {NI} ``small ^boat; weaver's ^shuttle''. #8410.

<Dho~R>(B) {NA} ``a kind of nonpoisonous water ^snake''. #8421.

<DoRe'j>(ADP) {STAT} ``^wide, ^broad, ^full; to be id.''. Caus. <Do[b]Re?>(D) `to ^widen'. *@. #8431.

<DoRe?>(B) {STAT} ``^small; to be small''. ??misunderstanding for above; orig. of above <DoRe?>(AD), but Ju.<DORej> `full, broad, short, low'. #8441.

<DoreG>(D) {NI} ``^red_^thread''. #8451.

<dorho>(B) {NI} ``^pool''. Syn. <Dobha>(P). *@. #8461.

<doRo>(B),,<doRo?>(P) {STAT} ``^much, ^many; to be id.''. *@. ??VAR. #8471.

<doRo?> {ADJ} ``^deep''. *@. #8481.

<dos>(B) {NI} ``^mistake''. #8491.
<dosi>(*) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. #8500.
<dosi ga:r>(B) {NA} ``^guilty person''. |<ga:r> `person'. #8512.

<dhoti>(B) {NI} ``^dhoti''. {V} ``to wear a dhoti''. #8521.

<dou~ri>(A) {V} ``to ^thresh with cows''. #8531.

<Du>::<tura:b-Du>(A),,<ara:b-Du>(A) {N} ``^orphan''. ??VAR. #8541.

<Du?>(BD),,<Ru?>(D) {SX} ``suffix of ^unclear meaning occurring with certain animate nouns indicating human beings''. ??NEED TO FETCH. ??VAR. #8551.
<bokDu?>(A),,<bokRu?>(B) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''. |<<boko-Du?>. ??VAR. #8560.
<kaTi'j-Du?>(D) {ADJ} ``^little''. |<kaTi'j> `little'. ??person?. #8572.
<konsel-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^woman (vs man)''. |<konsel> `mature young woman'. #8582.
<kopRu?>(B) {NA} ``^man, ^male''. #8590.

<duar>(P),,<dura>(BD) {NI} ``^door''. *@. ??VAR. #8601.

<Dubha>(D) {NI} ``big brass ^vessel for eating rice''. #8611.
<Dubhni>(BD) {NI} ``a ^cup, a small brass ^vessel for eating rice''. #8620.

<Dube>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^drowned''. {VI} ``to drown, to be ^sad, to ^set (of the sun)''. *@. #8631.

<Dubhni>(BD) {NI} ``a ^cup, a small brass ^vessel for eating rice''. #8641.

<Dubo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^ghost, ^devil''. *@. #8651.

<dudh>() {NI} ``a ^sub^tribe of the ^Kharia''. Cf. <Dhel-ki> d/D?. ??Source? #8661.

<dudh>(*) {NI} ``^milk''. *@. #8671.
<dudhiay>(A),,<dudhyay>(B) {ADJ} ``^milky''. {VI} ``to turn milky, to be filled with milk (of maize)''. *@. ??VAR. #8680.

<DhuDhari>(P),,<DhuDhri>(A) {NI} ``^hive''. !Orig. <DhuDhAri>(P). ??VAR. #8691.

<dud-bhai>(A) {N} ``^step-^brother''. |<bhai> `brother'. *@. #2001.

<dudhiay>(A),,<dudhyay>(B) {ADJ} ``^milky''. {VI} ``to turn milky, to be filled with milk (of maize)''. *@. ??VAR. #8701.

<dudmu'D>(B) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. *@. #8711.

<DhuDhri>(A),,<DhuDhari>(P) {NI} ``^hive''. ??VAR. #8721.

<Du?Du>(ABD) {NI} ``^armpit''. #8731.

<dui>(B) {NUM} ``^two''. Syn. <bar>. *@. #8741.
<dui koRi das> {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <pacas>(P) |<koRi> `twenty', <das> `ten'. #7343.

<Duiki>:. #8751.
<beRo Duiki>(A) {ADV} ``^afternoon, about five p.m.''. #3312.

<Du'j>(ABD) {V} ``to ^bend''. *@. #8761.
<o-Du'j>(A),,<ob-Du'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <Du'j>(BD) `to bend')} ``to ^bend''. ??VAR. #8772.

<dhukay>(B),,<dhukhay>(A) {VT} ``to ^fan''. ??VAR. #8781.

<dukho>(D),,<dukh>(P) {NI} ``^pain''. Syn. <kosu>. *@. ??VAR. #8791.

<dhuku>(D) {NA} ``^girl who marries against or without the consent of her parents, it is a love affair, a disgrace for the family, and there is no feast, but it constitutes a real marriage, two heads of cattle are given''. #8801.

<Dul>(BD) {VT} ``to ^pour, to pour out (of liquids)''. #8811.

<dulha>(AB) {NA} ``^bride^groom''. *@. #8821.

<dulhin>(B) {NA} ``^bride''. *@. #8830.

<Dulu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^chase, to ^follow''. #8841.

<duluG>(P) {NI} ``^offence''. *@. #8851.

<dhuma>(D) {NI} ``big ^stag''. #8861.

<DuGDuG>(BD) {NA} ``a kind of small ^fish, ^eel''. {NI} ``name and totem of a certain ^clan''. {STAT} ``to be in a ^hurry, to get ^excited''. ??all same? #8871.

<dura>(BD),,<duar>(P) {NI} ``^door''. *@. ??VAR. #8881.

<dhuray>(D) {V} ``to ^fit_in, to ^set_in''. #8891.

<duraG>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sing, to ^rejoice''. {NI} ``a ^song''. #8901.

<dhuRi>(ABD) {NI} ``^dust''. Syn. <roso'b>. *@. #8911.

<DuruG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pound (paddy), to ^husk''. *@. #8921.

<dhus>(B),,<dhu~s>(B) {NI} ``^blanket''. ??VAR. #8931.

<Dhuse>(B) {V} ``to ^dash against''. #8941.

<dhusra>:. #8951.
<dham-dhusra>(AD) {ADJ} ``^stout, ^fat''. #7012.

<du~t>(B) {NA} ``^angel''. #8961.

<dhuti>(A) {NI} ``^dhoti, a man's cloth''. {VI} ``to ^put on a dhoti''. #8971.

<e>(ABD),,<he>(B) {INTER} ``^hey, ^oh (with preceding ^vocative)''. Syn. <de>(A), <lege>(A). *@. ??VAR. #8981.

<e>(B) {SX} ``^future tense suffix used with active bases''. #8991.

<e>(B) {SX} ``^imperative suffix used with active bases''. #9001.

<e>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to Sadri words or to neutral verbs to make of them Kharia words''. #9011.

<eb>(D) {V} ``to ^cook anything but rice''. #9021.

<ebloG>(AD) {ADJ} ``^alone, ^single''. #9031.

<ebo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^play, ^dance, ^game''. {VI} ``to play, to dance''. *@. #9041.

<e'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^measure, to ^repay''. #9051.

<e~Da>(D),,<eNDa>(AD) {NI} ``^egg [A]; ^testicle [D]''. !Orig. <eNnDa>(D). ??VAR. #9061.

<eDo?>(AB),,<oDo?>(AB) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^et_cetera''. {ADV} ``^again''. ??VAR. #9071.
<eDo?>(D),,<oDo?Ro? oRo?>(D) {} ``^more''. ??VAR. #9080.
<eDo? khaRiG-te>(A) {ADV} ``^in a short time''. #9090.

<eyam>(D),,<eJam>(BD),,<iJam>(P),,<eGam>(A) {NI} ``^blood''. *@. ??VAR. #9101.

<eyor>(B) {NI} ``^woman's_^dress''. #9111.

<ek>(D) {NUM} ``^one''. *@. #9121.
<ek-dam>(D) {ADV} ``^at_once''. ^one. #9130.
<ek-ela>(D),,<moen ek-ela>(D),,<muDu ek-ela>(D) {} ``^only ^one, ^alone''. ??VAR. #9140.
<ek-ela-goD>(D) {V} ``to be ^alone''. #9150.
<ek-sa:m>(A) {ADV} ``^always''. #9160.

<ekor>(D) {} ``^near''. #9171.

^T2<ek-sa:m>(A) {ADV} ``^always''. #9162.

<el-ba?-tar>(D) {NI} ``^saliva flowing during sleep and drying on the cheek, ^slobber''. |<el> `?', <ba?> `lying down'?, <tar> `cheek'?. ??. #1671.

<ele>(BD) {PRON} ``^we, ^1st_person ^plural ^exclusive''. Cf. dual exclusive <iJ-jar>(B), plural inclusive <aniG>(B). *@. #9181.

<enn>(D) {V} ``to ^trample under foot to extract grain from ears''. ??. #9191.

<ena>(A),,<i-na>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'. ??VAR. #9201.

<ena:tha:m>(A) {CONJ} ``^for ^this ^reason''. #9211.

<eNDa>(AD),,<e~Da>(D) {NI} ``^egg [A]; ^testicle [D]''. !Orig. <eNnDa>(D). ??VAR. #9221.

<enDi>(D),,<enRi>(),,<e~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source? ??VAR. #9231.

<enDu?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^peep''. #9241.

<enem>(BD) {ADV} ``^without''. #9251.

<enma?>(ABD) {ADV} ``^this_^year''. *@. #9261.
<enmag-a?>(AP) {ADV} ``^this year's''. |<a?> `genitive'. #9272.

<enRi>(D),,<enDi>(),,<e~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source? ??VAR. #9281.

<eJam>(BD),,<iJam>(P),,<eGam>(A),,<eyam>(D) {NI} ``^blood''. *@. ??VAR. #9291.

<eG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^return, to ^go_back, to ^come_^back''. ??PVersuch lists <gam Oy~EG> `to answer', <O~e> `to give' !<Oy~>, <O~eGgO'D>, <Oy~EGgO'D> `to give back' ?what evidence is there for the o-eG cut? etc. ??. #9301.
<eG nam>(D) {} ``^again, ^back''. *@. #9310.
<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''. ??. #9322.

<ere-Do>(D) {CONJ} ``^and ^then''. #9331.

<eRi>(B) {NI} ``^heel''. #9341.

<e~Ri>(B),,<enRi>(D),,<enDi>() {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source? ??VAR. #9351.

<eRo?>(D),,<oDo?>(D) {} ``^more''. ??VAR. #9361.

<eThoD>(D) {VT} ``to ^laugh_at''. #9371.

<etoG>(BD) {NI} ``^order''. {VT} ``to order, to ^employ''. *@. ??. #9381.

<ga>(AB) {SX} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. Cf. <ge>(P), <ja>(A). *@. #9391.
<aDi-ga>(D) {PRON} ``the very ^same one''. |<aDi> `he, she, it'. #232.
<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (emphatic)''. #2723.
<u-ghay-ga>(D) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus (emphatic)''. |<u-ghay> `id.'. #9402.
<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<dio> `day'. #7936.
<goRe'j-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^early in the morning''. !Orig. <goRayga>(D). |<gore'j meya?>(BD) `morning'. ??. #9412.
<ho-mne-ga>(D),,<omne-ga>(D) {ADJ} ``^enough''. |<ga> `emphatic'. ??VAR. #9422.
<omne-ga>(D),,<umne-ga>(*) {ADJ} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''. |<umne>(D),,<omne>(D) `id.'. ??VAR. #9432.

<ga>(D),,<je?>(D) {} ``''. ??VAR. #9441.

<ga>::<phul-ga>(D) {NI} ``^flower''. #9451.

<ga?>(ABD) {STAT} ``^torn; to be torn''. {VT} ``to ^tear''. #9461.

<gha:>(A) {N} ``^wound''. #9471.

<ga'D>(*) {VT} ``to ^cut''. *@. #9481.
<gana'D>(BD),,<ganan>(A) {NI} ``^sickle''. |<<g[an]aD>>, nom. of <ga'D>(*) `to cut'. ??VAR. #9490.

<ga'D>(D),,<gu'D>(BD) {PP} ``^like, ^as, ^for_the_^sake_of''. {ADJ} ``^equal, ^alike''. ??VAR. #9501.

<ga:dh>(B) {NI} ``^pasty_^juice''. #9511.

<gadha>(B),,<gaddha>(A) {NA} ``^donkey, ^ass''. *@. ??VAR. #9521.

<gay>(ABD) {NA} ``^cow, a milk cow''. *@. #9531.

<ghay>(BD) {SX} ``^like, ^manner, ^way''. !Bound form. *@. #9541.
<i-ghay>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^how?''. #9552.
<u-ghay>(AD) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus''. #9562.
<u-ghay-ga>(D) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus (emphatic)''. #9403.

<ga:iba:rba:i>(A) {V} ``to ^paint (a ^wall)''. #9571.

<gayDa?>(D) {V} ``to ^roast like coffee''. #9581.

<ghaila>(B) {NI} ``^pot''. #9591.

<gaint>(D) {NI} ``a ^knot''. ??nt. #9601.

<ga'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^fry''. *@. #9611.
<gayDa?>(D) {V} ``to ^roast like coffee''. ??here. #9620.

<gaj gaj>(D) {V} ``to ^ask importunely like children''. |<<gaj.gaj>>. #9631.

<gajgaja:>(A) {V} ``to ^noise''. ??same as above?. #9641.

<gajgajay>(B) {VI} ``to ^sprout, to ^come_up (of plants)''. |<<gaj).gaj)-ay>>. #9651.

<ghal>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^throw; to ^give birth (of animals), to ^calve''. #9661.

<gali>(B) {NI} ``^lane, ^street, ^park''. #9671.

<gam>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^say, to ^call by name, to ^send''. *@. #9681.

<gam>(D),,<gumer>(D) {INTERJ} ``^interjection to make the bullocks turn round whilst threshing''. ??VAR. #9691.

<ghamaori>(D) {NI} ``^prickly heat''. #9701.
<gha:mouRi>(A) {N} ``^heat (prickly)''. #9710.
<ghamarli>(B) {NI} ``^tiny boils caused on the body by heat''. #9720.

<gamcha>(B) {NI} ``a ^piece of cloth''. #9731.

<gana'D>(BD),,<ganan>(A) {NI} ``^sickle''. |<<g[an]aD>>, nom. of <ga'D> `to cut'. *@. ??VAR. #9741.

<ganja>(A),,<ganjay>(D),,<gaJjay>(B) {VT} ``to ^heap (corn) in sheaves''. ??VAR. #9751.

<ghanTa>(B) {NI} ``^bell''. #9761.
<ghanTi>(B) {NI} ``small ^bell''. #9770.

<ghanTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^stir''. #9781.

<ghanTi>(B) {NI} ``small ^bell''. |dim. of <ghanTa> `bell'. #9791.

<gaGgai>(B),,<gaGgoi>(B) {NI} ``^maize''. *@. ??VAR. #9801.

<gaJjay>(B),,<ganjay>(D),,<ganja>(A) {VT} ``to ^heap (corn) in sheaves''. ??VAR. #9811.

<ga:r>(*) {NA} ``^person''. #9821.
<dosi ga:r>(B) {NA} ``^guilty person''. |<dosi> `guilty'. #8513.
<jor ga:r>(B) {NA} ``^strong person''. |<jor> `strong'. #9832.

<ghar>(P) {} ``''. *@. #9841.

<ga?Rha>(B) {STAT} ``^deep; to be deep''. *@. #9851.

<ghardamad>(D),,<o?-aram>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. ??o?. ??VAR. #9861.

<gardan>(B) {NI} ``^neck''. #9871.

<gargaR>(A) {N} ``^gravel''. #9881.

<gaRgaRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^gargle''. |<<gaR.gaR-ay>>. #9891.

<ghaRghaRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^thunder''. |<<ghaR.ghaR-ay>>. #9901.

<ga:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^cart, ^wagon''. *@. #9911.

<ghaRi>(B) {NI} ``^watch''. #9921.

<gha~Ri>(ABD) {NI} ``^stench, ^bad_^smell, ^bad_^taste''. {VI} ``to ^stink''. #9931.

<garib>(B) {STAT} ``^poor; to be poor''. #9941.

<gha:~s>(B),,<gha:~sa>(A) {NI} ``^grass''. ??VAR. #9951.

<gasa'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <koyla>(B), <kaku'y>(D). *@. #9961.

<ghaw>(B) {NI} ``^wound''. #9971.

<ga~war>(B) {NA} ``^idiot''. #9981.

<ge>(P) {SX} ``^emphatic''. Cf. <ga>. *@. #9991.

<ge'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^burn, to be in flames''. #10001.
<o-ge'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ge'b> `to burn')} ``to cause to ^burn''. #10012.

<gebh>(B) {STAT} ``^pregnant; to be pregnant''. #10021.

<ge'D>(ABD) {V} ``to ^itch, to ^tickle, to ^scratch''. *@. #10031.

<gel>(B),,<ghOl>(P) {NUM} ``^ten''. *@. ??VAR. #10041.

<gena>(D) {NI} ``a Kharia ^dance''. #10051.

<gendha>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^flowering ^plant''. #10061.

<genDa?>(B) {NI} ``^water_^pot''. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #10071.
<genDa? kuyu>(AD) {NI} ``a ^water_^pot, a ^vessel for cooking rice''. |<kuyu>(ABD) `pot'. #10080.

<genu>(BD) {STAT} ``^accustomed; to be id., to be in the ^habit''. #10091.

<ghera>(B) {NI} ``^boundary line''. #10101.

<geRe>(B) {NA} ``^duck''. ^bird. Syn. <sarer>(D). *@. #10111.

<gherni>(B) {NI} ``a ^churn''. #10121.

<gerwa>(B),,<gerwa~>(D) {NA} ``^sparrow''. ^bird. ??VAR. #10131.

<ghi>(B) {NI} ``^ghee, clarified ^butter''. #10141.

<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B),,<giol> {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''. *@. ??VAR. #10151.

<ghi[b]laG>(D),,<jhi[b]laG>(D) {VT} ``to ^work iron''. ??anal. caus. of <jhVlaG>, or with <-laG> `iron'?. ??VAR. #10161.

<gil>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^beat''. Syn. <tar>(A). *@. #10171.
<khirsom-gil>(A) {V} ``to ^kick''. |<khirsom> `to kick'. #10182.

<gila:s>(B) {NI} ``^tumbler, drinking ^glass''. *@. #10191.

<gim>(ABD),,<gi~m>(B) {VT} ``to ^shower, to ^rain''. *@. ??VAR. #10201.

<gi[m]niG>(B) {VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price')} ``to ^value, to ^evaluate''. #10211.

<ghinay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hate''. #10221.

<giniG>(ABD) {NI} ``^price, the ^dowry of a bride''. Syn. <gonoG>(B), <sukhmu~R>(D). *@. #10231.
<gi[m]niG>(B) {VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price')} ``to ^value, to ^estimate''. #10242.
<giniG-taG>(D) {NI} ``^bride_^price (three ^cows taken as a gift from the boy's house before marriage)''. |<taG> `cow'. #10250.

<giol>(A),,<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B) {NI} {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''. ??VAR. #10261.

<giol>(A),,<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B) {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''. {NI} ``^shame''. ??VAR. #10271.

<ghiRghiRay>(D) {V} ``to ^thunder''. Syn. <ThaGka>(B), <ugra>(A). #10281.

<giRiG>(BD),,<giriG>(A) {NI} ``^sunshine, the ^heat of the sun''. Syn. <raud>(D). *@. ??VAR. #10291.
<giriG dina>(A) {N} ``^summer''. |<dina> `day, season'. #10302.
<giRiG-leraG>(P) {N} ``^sun-^moon, the supreme ^spirit''. |<leraG>(ABD) `moon'. #10310.

<girja>(B) {NI} ``^church''. #10321.

<ghisRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^drag something on the ground''. #10331.

<gita?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^lie_down, to ^sleep''. *@. #10341.
<ca'D-paloG gita?>(A) {V} ``to ^lie on one's ^back''. |<ca'D-paloG> `on the back'. #5182.
<rato? gita?>(A) {V} ``to ^lie on one's side''. |<rato?> `on the side'. #10352.

<go>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''. #10361.
<go-thaG>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''. #10370.

<go?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''. *@. #10381.

<go?>(D),,<go'D>(BD) {SX} ``^intensive''. !With verbs [D]. ??VAR. #10391.

<goco>(D),,<gucu>(ABD) {NI} ``^whiskers, ^beard, ^moustache''. Syn. <da:Dhi>(B). *@. ??VAR. #10401.

<go'D>(BD),,<go?>(D) {SX} ``^intensive''. !With verbs [D]. *@. Cf. ~<-gaD->, ~<gOr->, ~<gOD->. ??VAR. #10411.
<yo.yo-go'D>(D) {V} ``to ^peep at''. |<yo> `to see'. #10422.
<kunDum-go'D>(D) {V} ``to ^carry a child in one's arms''. #10432.

<go'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^pluck (flowers, fruits)''. #10441.

<goD>::<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''. #10451.

<go'D-jhuG>(P),,<go'jjhuG>(P),,<go?jhuG>(BD) {NI} ``^way, ^road, ^path''. *@. ??VAR. #10461.

<ghoDo>(D),,<ghoRo>(D) {} ``used in the imperative of verbs''. ??VAR. #10471.

<gohom>(B) {NI} ``^flour, ^wheat''. *@. #10481.

<go~hRa>(B) {NI} ``^field, ^meadow''. #10491.

<gohray>(B) {VT} ``to ^pray, to ^request, to ^beg''. #10501.

<goi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^sibling of a husband and the sibling of a wife''. #10511.

<goinTha>(D) {NI} ``^dry_^cowdung''. #10521.

<goyol>(ABD) {STAT} ``^dirty (of water), ^muddy; to be id.''. #10531.

<go'j>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^die''. *@. #10541.
<o'b-go'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <go'j>(B) `to die')} ``to ^kill''. *@. #10552.
<g[on]o'j>(B) {NI} ``^death''. |<-on-> nominative. #10562.

<goja?>(B) {V} ``to get ^torn by a sharp edge, to ^poke to force an animal from hiding''. #10571.

<go'jlo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^paddy_^field''. |<lo?> `field'. ??. #10581.

<go'jjhuG>(P),,<go?jhuG>(BD),,<go'D-jhuG>(P) {NI} ``^way, ^road''. *@. ??VAR. #10591.

<gol>(D) {V} ``to ^plait''. #10601.

<ghOl>(P),,<gel>(B) {NUM} ``^ten''. *@. ??VAR. #10611.

<gol maric>(B) {NI} ``^pepper''. |<goli> `pill', <marci> `chillie'. #10621.

<golaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^rice_^liquor, ^rice_^beer''. #10631.

<gole>(ABD) {NI} ``^ear (of grain)''. {VI} ``to ^bear_^ears''. *@. #10641.

<goli>(B) {NI} ``^pill''. #10651.
<gol maric>(B) {NI} ``^pepper''. |<marci> `chillie'. #10622.

<gom>(D) {V} ``to ^cook rice''. #10661.

<gomke>(B) {NA} ``^owner, ^master''. *@. #10671.

<gomno>(D) {NI} ``^kitchen''. #10681.

<ghomse>(D),,<ghomTem>(AB) {NI} ``^knot''. {VI} ``to ^tie a knot [D]''. ??VAR. #10691.

<gonbi'D>(ABD) {NI} ``a small ^basket with square bottom and round mouth''. Syn. <Da:li>(AB), <nacu>(D). #10701.

<gondlo?>(D) {NI} ``small black ^ant''. #10711.

<gone>(ABD) {NI} ``^tooth''. *@. #10721.

<g[on]o'j>(B) {NI} ``^death''. |<-on-> nominative, <go'j> `to die'. #10561.

<gonoG>(B) {NI} ``^price, ^bride_^price''. {VT} ``to be ^expensive''. Syn. <giniG>(ABD), <giniG-taG>(D), <sukhmuR>(BD). #10731.

<ghoGgha>(P),,<ghoGgi>(B) {NA} ``^snail''. *@. ??VAR. #10741.

<goG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cook (rice)''. #10751.
<goG lebu>(D) {NA} ``^cook''. |<lebu> `person'. #10760.
<goGDiG>(D),,<goGRiG>(B) {NI} ``^kitchen''. ??VAR. #10770.
<goGRiG kuyu>(A) {N} ``^rice_^pot''. |<kuyu>(ABD) `pot'. #10782.

<goGea:G>(A) {VI} ``to ^grin''. ??check entry. #10791.

<goGRiG>(B),,<goGDiG>(D) {NI} ``^kitchen''. |<goG> `to cook rice'. ??VAR. #10801.
<goGRiG kuyu>(A) {N} ``^rice_^pot''. |<kuyu>(ABD) `pot'. #10783.

<ghoRa>(AB) {NA} ``^horse''. *@. #10811.
<ghoRi>(P) {NA} ``^mare, female ^horse''. |fem. in <i>. *@. #10820.

<gho~rci>(A) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back)''. #10831.

<gorD>(A) {VT} ``to ^burn''. Syn. <ogeb>, <rum>(A). ??. #10841.

<gore>(ABD) {NI} ``^liver [ABD], ^lung [B]''. *@. #10851.

<gore'j>,,<goRe'j>() {} ``^morning''. *@. ??Source? ??VAR. #10861.
<goRe'j-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^early in the morning''. !Orig. <goRayga>(D). #9413.
<gore'j meya?>(BD) {NI} ``^morning''. #10870.

<ghoRi>(P) {NA} ``^mare, female ^horse''. |fem. in <i> of <ghoRa>(AB) `horse'. *@. #10881.

<go~Ri>(B) {NA} ``^cow''. #10891.

<ghorna>(D) {NI} ``^hedge, ^fence''. #10901.

<ghoRo>(D),,<ghoDo>(D) {} ``used in the ^imperative of verbs''. ??VAR. #10911.

<goroD>(D) {V} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''. #10921.

<ghor~Rci>(B) {VT} ``to ^carry a child on one's back''. #10931.

<goso?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^anoint''. *@. #10941.

<goso'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wear_out''. *@. #10951.

<gota?>(B) {VT} ``to ^tear with claws''. Syn. <gouja:>(A). #10961.

<goTa>(BD) {NI} ``the ^whole''. *@. #10971.

<goThay>(B) {VT} ``to ^shelter (cows, goats, etc.)''. #10981.

<gotayn mo'D>(D) {NI} ``inward ^corner_of_the_^eye''. ??yn?. #10991.

^T2<go-thaG>(D),,<go>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''. *@. ??VAR. #10372.

<gote'j-mo~'D>(BA) {NI} ``^tears''. |<mo~'D> `eye'. #11001.

<goTi>(B) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <ma:ta>(B), <mari>(AB). #11011.

<gotiya>(B),,<goTiya>(D) {NA} ``^guest''. {VT} ``to ^visit''. *@. ??recheck ety. s.v. Ju.<kuNia>. ??VAR. #11021.

<gouj>(A) {VT} ``to ^beckon''. *@. #11031.

<gouja:>(A) {V} ``to ^tear with ^claws''. Syn. <gota?>(B). #11041.

<gucu>(ABD),,<goco>(D) {NI} ``^whiskers, ^beard, ^moustache''. Syn. <da:Dhi>(B). *@. ??VAR. #11051.

<gu'D>(BD),,<ga'D>(D) {PP} ``^like, ^as, ^for_the_^sake_of''. {ADJ} ``^equal, ^alike''. ??VAR. #11061.

<gu'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^scratch, to ^dig a hole (of rats, etc.)''. #11071.

<guDlu>(P) {NI} ``a cultivated food ^grain of the ^millet kind''. *@. #11081.

<guDu?>(D),,<guRu?>(BD) {} ``^please (added to imperatives to soften, to entreat)''. *@. ??VAR. #11091.

<gu'j>(AD) {V} ``to ^light_a_^fire''. *@. #11101.

<gu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash (clothes [D])''. *@. #11111.

<gu'j-the>(D),,<gu?the>(BD) {VI} ``to ^wash one's hands''. |<ti?> `hand' ?. *@. ??VAR. #11120.
<gujuG>(BD) {V} ``to ^wash one's feet''. |<juG> `leg'. ??. #11130.
<rago'j>(BD),,<ragu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash plates, to ^scour, to ^scrape''. *@. ??VAR. #11140.

<gul>(B) {VT} ``to raise a ^cry''. #11151.

<gumdim>(D) {V} ``to ^awake''. #11161.

<gumer>(D),,<gam>(D) {INTERJ} ``^interjection to make the bullocks turn round whilst threshing''. ??VAR. #11171.

<ghumre>(B),,<gunjre>(D),,<gunjray>() {VT} ``to ^turn, to ^go_^round on the threshing floor''. ??Source? ??VAR. #11181.
<gumer>(D),,<gam>(D) {INTERJ} ``^interjection to make the bullocks turn round whilst threshing''. ??VAR. #11190.

<gunha>(B) {STAT} ``^guilty; to be guilty''. #11201.

<gunjray>(D),,<gunjre>(D),,<ghumre>(B) {V} ``to ^turn''. ??VAR. #11211.

<gunmer>(AD) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. *@. #11221.

<gunu>(D) {INTERJ} ``word used to ^call a ^cat''. #11231.

<guGga>(B) {STAT} ``^dumb; to be dumb''. #11241.

<guGgu>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf_^hat (^umbrella)''. *@. #11251.

<guJumDa?>(BD),,<guJuGDa?>(AD) {NA} ``^mosquito [BD], gnat [A]''. *@. ??VAR. #11261.

<gupa>(D) {V} ``to ^graze''. {NA} ``^herdsman''. *@. #11271.
<merom gupa>(A) {N} ``^goat^herd''. #11282.

<gur>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fall''. Syn. <girek>(D). *@. #11291.
<ob-gur>(D),,<ub-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''. ??VAR. #11302.
<o-gur-Da?> {N} ``^rainy_^season''. |<o-gur> variant of <ob-gur>?, <Da?> `water'. Syn. <Da? dina>(P). #6593.

<gu~R>(B) {NI} ``^chicken-^pox''. #11311.

<ghur>(B) {VT} ``to ^drive cattle home''. #11321.

<gurguRi>(D),,<gurguR>(D) {NI} ``^grit, ^pebbles''. ??VAR. #11331.

<gu~Ri>(AD) {N} ``^cow used for plowing''. *@. #11341.

<gu~Ri>(B) {VT} ``to ^pound wet grain''. #11351.

<gurju>(A) {N} ``^bee''. Syn. <Jole>(P), <terom>(BD). *@. #11361.

<guRu?>(BD),,<guDu?>(D) {} ``^please (added to [3 sg. (B)] imperatives to soften, to entreat)''. ??VAR. #11371.

<gu~Ru?-tar>(B) {NI} ``^chisel''. |<tar> `to beat'. #11381.

<guTi>(D) {NI} ``^ankle''. #11391.

<gutu>(BD) {VT} ``to ^tickle''. {NI} ``^arm-pit''. Syn. <Du?Du> `arm-pit'. Cf. <ge'D> `to itch, to tickle'. *@. #11401.

- <h> -

<ha>(B),,<hay>(B) {INTER} ``^alas''. *@. ??VAR. #11411.

<ha~>(B),,<ho>(A),,<hoi>(A) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. *@. ??VAR. #11421.

<haDa>(B) {NI} ``^urine''. {VI} ``to urinate''. *@. #11431.

<haDi>(AD),,<haRi>(D) {INTERJ} ``^get!, ^begone, ^away (contemptuous, addressed to dogs)''. ??VAR. #11441.

<hay>(B),,<ha>(B) {INTER} ``^alas''. *@. ??VAR. #11451.

<hayja>(B) {NI} ``^cholera''. #11461.

<hajir>(B) {STAT} ``^present; to be present''. #11471.

<hakanDaba>(B) {NI} ``covering ^lid for a <tai> (frying pan)''. #11481.

<hal>(A) {VT} ``to ^bite (of animals)''. Syn. <ake'D>, <kheD>, <hapkay>. #11491.

<hal>(B) {NI} ``^news''. #11501.

<halka>(B) {STAT} ``^light; to be light''. #11511.

<han>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (yonder)''. *@. #11521.
<han bo?-tay>(D) {} ``^from there''. #11530.
<han bo?-te>(D) {} ``^that side, far off''. #11540.
<han dina>(A) {ADV} ``^on that day''. |<dina> `day'. #11550.
<han-i>(A),,<sa:na:>(A),,<honta:>(A),,<ta:>(A) {ADV} ``^then''. ??VAR. #11560.
<han-je?>(D) {} ``^that, pron. that, pointing at it, far away''. #11570.
<han-kaR>(D) {} ``^that one''. #11580.

<han-tay>(D) {} ``^then, ^and''. #11590.
<han-tay-ko>(D) {} ``^then, ^afterwards''. #11600.
<han-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^yonder, ^there''. #11610.
<han-te u-te>(A) {ADV} ``^here and there''. #11620.
<han-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from there''. #11630.

<ha~?niG>(B) {SUB} ``^then (^if)''. #11641.

<hansli>(D) {NI} ``ornamental ^neck_^ring worn by women''. #11651.

<hantha>(D) {NI} ``^loom''. #11661.

^T2<han-tay>(D) {} ``^then, ^and''. #11592.
<han-tay-ko>(D) {ADV} ``^then, ^afterwards''. #11670.

^T2<han-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^yonder, ^there''. #11612.

<han-te>(A) {ADV} ``^yon''. #11681.
<han-te u-te>(A) {ADV} ``^here and there''. #11622.
<han-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from there''. #11632.

<hapkay>(B) {VT} ``to ^bite''. Syn. <ake'D>, <khe'D>, <hal>. #11691.

<hapta>(B) {NI} ``^week''. #11701.

<har>::<behar>(D),,<ber-har>(D) {} ``^who?''. ??VAR. #11711.

<hara>(ABD) {NI} ``^branch (of a tree)''. #11721.

<harakait>(B) {STAT} ``^wicked; to be wicked''. #11731.

<hare>(B) {STAT} ``^defeated; to be defeated''. #11741.

<hare>(P),,<haere>(P) {INTERJ} ``^alas''. *@. ??VAR. #11751.

<haRi>(D),,<haDi>(AD) {INTERJ} ``^get!, ^begone, ^away (contemptuous, addressed to dogs)''. ??VAR. #11761.

<hariar>(A),,<hariyar>(D),,<heriyar>(B) {STAT} ``^green; to be green''. *@. ??VAR. #11771.

<ha:~tha:>(A) {N} ``^loom''. #11781.

<hati>(A),,<ha:~thi>(B) {NA} ``^elephant''. *@. ??VAR. #11791.

<haTke>(B) {STAT} ``^stuck; to be stuck''. #11801.

<he>(B),,<e>(BD) {INTER} ``^hey''. ??VAR. #11811.

<he~?>(B) {ADV} ``^now''. #11821.
<he~yega:>(A) {ADV} ``^just now''. ??. #11830.

<hecki>(B) {VI} ``to ^hiccough''. Syn. <je?gu-Da?>(D), <jeko-Da?>(A). #11841.

<he'j>(P) {V} ``to ^reflect''. ^think. *@. #11851.

<heke>(B) {VIRR} ``to ^be''. #11861.

<hela:>(A),,<hila:>(A) {V} ``to ^push?''. ??check form. ??VAR. #11871.

<hemalu>(B) {STAT} ``^slow; to be slow''. #11881.

<hemRu?>(B),,<hin-buRu?>(AD) {STAT} ``^beyond; to be removed''. {VT} ``to ^remove''. |<hin> `there (invisible)'. ??VAR. #11891.

<henDuG>(B),,<he~RuG>(B),,<hinDuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to ^stoop''. *@. ??VAR. #11901.

<hepa'D>(ABD) {STAT} ``^near; to be near''. {VI} ``to ^come_near, to ^approach''. *@. #11911.
<hepa'D-te>(D) {} ``^near''. #11920.

<heriyar>(B),,<hariar>(A),,<hariyar>(D) {STAT} ``^green; to be green''. ??VAR. #11931.

<he~RuG>(B),,<hinDuG>(B),,<henDuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to ^stoop''. *@. ??VAR. #11941.

<hila:>(A),,<hela:>(A) {V} ``to ^push?''. ??check form. ??VAR. #11951.

<hile>(B) {VI} ``to ^move, to ^shake''. #11961.
<hilodolo>(A) {V} ``to ^move to and fro''. #11970.

<hin>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (invisible)''. *@. #11981.
<hin-te>(D) {} ``^that, that very''. #11990.
<hin-je?>(D) {} ``^that one, for persons and things, when pointing at them''. #12000.
<hin-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''. #12010.
<hin-kho'te>(D) {} ``^there''. #12020.
<hin-buRu?>(AD),,<hemRu?>(B) {STAT} ``beyond; to be removed''. {VT} to ^remove''. |<hin> `there (invisible)'. ??VAR. #5013.

<hinDuG>(AB),,<henDuG>(B),,<he~RuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to^ stoop''. *@. ??VAR. #12031.

^T2<hin-je?>(D) {} ``^that one, for persons and things, when pointing at them''. #12002.

^T2<hin-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''. #12012.

^T2<hin-kho'te>(D) {} ``^there''. #12022.

<hintor>(ABD),,<intor>(AD) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back by binding it with a cloth)''. Syn. <betray>(D). Cf. <tor>. *@. ??VAR. #12041.

<hiRo>(AB) {NI} ``^ridge, ^boundary''. #12051.

<hisa>(B),,<hi~sa>(B) {NI} ``^part''. ??VAR. #12061.

<ho>(AB) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey''. Syn. <la>(A), <sela>(A). #12071.

<ho>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (near)''. *@. #12081.
<ho-bo?>:. #12090.
<ho-bo?-tay>(D) {ADV} ``^from there''. #12100.
<ho-bo?-te>(D) {ADV} ``^there, ^that side''. #12110.
<ho-je?>(D) {PRON} ``^that one''. #12120.
<ho-kaR>(D) {PRON} ``^that one, not very far''. #12130.
<ho-mne>(D) {ADJ} ``^that_^much, ^as_much_as that (correlative)''. #12140.
<ho-mnega>(D),,<o-mnega>(D) {ADJ} ``^enough''. ??VAR. #12150.
<ho-ti?>(D),,<ho-ti?>(D) {ADV} ``^that hand, in that direction''. ??VAR. #12160.
<ho-ti?-tay>(D) {ADV} ``^from that direction''. #12170.

<hoDo>(D) {ADJ} ``^half''. #12181.
<hoDo-ko>(D) {} ``^some part of the whole''. #12190.

<hoDom>(BD) {N} ``^other, ^another (man or thing), something_^else, ^otherwise''. #12201.

<hoghay>(D) {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, in that ^way, in such a ^manner; ^gratis, ^free, ^for_^nothing, without_^reason''. #12211.

<hoghaynaga>(D) {} ``^for ^nothing, for no ^purpose, for no ^reason''. Syn. <i-na-jom-bo?>(D). #12221.

<hoi>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^be, to ^become, to ^happen''. Syn. <ao>(A). *@. #12231.

<hoi>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. #12241.

<ho-je?>(D) {DEM} ``^that one''. #12251.

<ho-kaR>(D) {DEM} ``^that one, not very far (correlative)''. ??note `correlative'; was stuff lost between this entry and <ho-mnega>? (homba and homne entries were subseq. inserted)'. #12261.

<homba>() {VI} ``to ^stoop''. *@. ??Source? #12271.

<homne>(D) {ADJ} ``^that_^much, ^that_^many''. *@. #12281.
<ho-mne-ga>(D),,<omne-ga>(D) {ADJ} ``^enough''. |<ga> `emphatic'. ??VAR. #9423.

<honta:>(A) {ADV} ``^then''. Syn. <ta:>(A), <han-i>(A), <sa:na:>(A). #12291.

<horo'j>(B) {STAT} ``^sorry, ^worried; to be ^sorry, to ^worry''. #12301.

<horoje>(D) {V} ``to ^begin''. #12311.

<horhoriya>(B) {NA} ``a kind of nonpoisonous ^snake usually found in abundance in the rainy season''. #12321.

<hoso'b>(D),,<roso'b>(D),,<rocho'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''. ??VAR. #12331.
<jhari hoso'b>(D) {ADV} ``on all ^sides''. #12342.

<hosoR>(B) {NI} ``^lie''. {VT} ``to tell a ^falsehood''. *@. #12351.

<ho-ti?>(D),,<ho-ti?>(D) {ADV} ``^that_^way, in that ^direction''. ??VAR. #12361.
<ho-ti?-tay>(D) {ADV} ``^from that ^direction''. #12370.

<hukum>(BD) {NI} ``^order''. {VT} ``to order''. #12381.

<hulhul>(AB) {NI} ``^mutiny''. |<<hul.hul>>. #12391.

<humber>(B),,<humper>(AB) {VT} ``to ^blow, to ^gasp for breath''. Cf. <humsay> `to breathe, to gasp'. *@. ??VAR. #12401.

<humsay>(AD) {V} ``to ^breathe, to ^gasp, to ^sigh''. Cf. <humber>, <humper> `to blow, to gasp'. #12411.

<hunDar>(B),,<hu~Rar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''. *@. ??VAR. #12421.

<hur>(D) {V} ``to ^watch''. #12431.

<hu~Rar>(B),,<hunDar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''. *@. ??VAR. #12441.

<i>(BD) {INTER ADJ} ``^what?''. Cf. <a>(D). #12451.
<i beRe>(A) {ADV} ``^when?, at ^what ^time?''. |<beRe>, <ber> `time'. #3213.
<i-ghay>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^how?''. #9553.
<i-je>(D) {INTER ADJ} ``^what?''. !Emphatic. #12460.
<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. ??here. ??VAR. #4693.
<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !Used only with negation. ??here. ??VAR. #12470.
<i-la:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^what''. #12480.
<i-na>(AD),,<ena>(A) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'. ??VAR. #12490.
<i-na-gaD>(D) {} ``^why? what for?''. #12500.
<i-na-jom-bo?>(D),,<ho-ghay-na-ga>(D) {} ``^for ^nothing, for no ^purpose, for no ^reason''. ??VAR. #12510.
<i-na-thom>(D) {} ``^for ^what ^reason?, ^why?''. #12520.
<i-tay>(D) {} ``^from what? from where?''. #12530.

<i?>, <u>, <u?>(:) {} ``''. #12541.
<i?-phon>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cair>(B). |<pon>(*), <phon>(*) `four'. #12550.
<u-bar>(BD) {NUM} ``^two''. |<bar> `two'. #2533.
<u?-phe>(BD) {NUM} ``^three''. |<pe>(*), <phe>(*) `three'. #12562.

<ia>, <iya>(:) {SX} ``''. #12571.
<bar-ia>(D),,<beriya>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. ??VAR. #2473.
<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (emphatic)''. #2724.

<ya:ya>(BD) {NK} ``^grandmother''. !Also <eya:ya:>(A). |<<ya.ya>>. *@. #12581.

<yam>(D),,<iyam>(AB),,<iJam>(B) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^shout for fear''. *@. ??VAR. #12591.

<yar>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^flee, to ^run_^away''. *@. #12601.

<iya:r>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^brother of a husband and the brother of a wife''. #12611.

<i[b]sin>(AD) {VT(caus. of <isin> `to boil')} ``to ^boil''. #1291.

<i?cho>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^fart''. |<<ij->>, <i'j> `to defecate'. ??VT; <<ij->> ? #12621.

<iDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^yesterday''. *@. #12631.
<iDga?>(D) {} ``^of yesterday''. |<a?> `genitive'. #12640.
<iDga?-ge>(A) {ADV} ``^yesterday's'--|<ge> `emphatic?''. #12652.

<iDi'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^night, nightfall''. {VI} ``to become night''. *@. #12661.
<bhore iDi'b>(A) {ADV} ``the ^whole night''. |<bhore> `full'. #12672.
<tumbo? Ro iDi'b>(A) {ADV} ``^day_and_^night''. |<tumbo?> `day', <Ro> `and'. #12682.

<ie>(P) {} ``^this''. *@. ??form cited as Kh.S. in Juang etymology. #12691.

<i-ghay>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^how?''. #9551.

<igoy>(A) {VT} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <o-ray>, <o-kho'D>. #12701.

<i'j>(B) {NI} ``^excrement, ^dung, ^feces, ^shit''. {VT} ``to ^defecate''. *@. #12711.
<i?cho>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^fart''. |<<ij->>, cf. <i'j>. ??VT; <<ij->> ? #12720.
<i?thaG>(B) {NI} ``^cow_^dung''. !Also <itthaG>(AD). |<<ij-taG>>, <thaG>, <taG> `cattle'. *@. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i. #12730.

<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. |?<abu> `prohibitive'. ??coinc?. ??VAR. #4691.

<i-je>(D) {} ``^what?''. !Emphatic of <i> `what?'. #12741.

^T2<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !Used only with negation. ??VAR. #12472.

<i-jom-bo?>(D),,<i-ja-bu>(D) {} ``^nothing''. ??VAR. #12751.

<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing, ^no''. #12761.

<ikon>(D),,<okon>(D) {PART} ``particle of ^hesitation, when a word does not come''. ??VAR. #12771.

<iku'D>(B) {STAT} ``very ^much; to be very much''. #12781.

^T2<i-la:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^what''. #12482.

<in>(D) {} ``^correlative of <-hinkaR>''. |Not pure Kharia. ??. #12791.

^T2<i-na>(AD),,<ena>(A) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'. *@. ??VAR. #12492.
<i-na-gaD>(D) {} ``^why? what for?''. #12502.
<i-na-jom-bo?>(D),,<hoghaynaga>(D) {} ``^for ^nothing, for no ^purpose, for no ^reason''. ??VAR. #12512.
<i-na-thom>(D) {} ``^for ^what ^reason?, ^why?''. #12522.

<intor>(AD),,<hintor>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back by binding it with a cloth)''. Syn. <betray>(D). Cf. <tor>. ??VAR. #12801.

<iJ>(B),,<iG>(D) {PRON} ``^I, ^1st_person singular; (suffixed to some kin terms) ^my''. *@. ??VAR. #12811.
<iJ-jar>(BD) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^2nd_person ^dual ^exclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>. |<<iJ-bar>>; suffixal form <-jar>. *@. #12820.

<iJam>(P),,<eJam>(BD),,<eyam>(D),,<eGam>(A) {NI} ``^blood''. *@. ??VAR. #12831.

<iJam>(AB),,<iyam>(B),,<yam>(D) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^shout for fear''. *@. ??VAR. #12841.

<iJg>::<numiJg>(D),,<nu-om-iJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??. ??VAR. #12851.

<iJ-jar>(BD) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^exclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>. |<<iJ-bar>>; contracted form <-jar>. #12861.

<iG>(D),,<iJ>(B) {PRON} ``^I, ^1st_person singular; (suffixed to some kin terms) ^my''. *@. (<a-> `demonstrative', ~<-iJ> `me'). ??VAR. #12871.

<yo>(ABD) {V} ``to ^see (used also impersonally), to ^appear''. *@. #12881.
<o'b-yo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <yo>(ABD) `to see')} ``to ^cause to ^see, to ^show''. #12892.
<yo.yo-go'D>(D) {V} ``to ^peep at''. #10423.

<yoku'j>(B) {VI} ``to ^wait''. #12901.

<yole?>(D),,<yolo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^west''. {VI} ``to ^set (of the ^sun), to be ^horizontal''. |<<yo-log>>?. ??VAR. #12911.

<i?phon>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cair>(B). |<i?> cf. <u>, <u?> in <u-bar> `two', <u?-phe> `three'; <pon>(*), <phon>(*) `four'. #12921.

<iri'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^forget''. *@. #12931.
<iri'b-goD>(D) {V} ``to ^forget''. #12940.

<irin>(BD),,<iriG>(A) {NI} ``a ^plum ^tree (%Ziziphus jujuba), its ^fruit''. ??VAR. #12951.

<iro>(D) {NI} ``^ridge between paddy fields''. Syn. <aer>(D). #12961.

<isin>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^boil, to be ^cooked''. Caus. <i[b]sin>(AD) `to ^boil (tr.)'. *@. #12971.

<iskul>(B),,<skul>(B) {NI} ``^school''. *@. ??VAR. #12981.

<iswi>(B) {NI} ``^year (as in `in the year such and such')''. #12991.

^T2<i-tay>(D) {} ``^from what? from where?''. #12532.

<i?thaG>(B) {NI} ``^cow_^dung''. |<<ij-taG>>, <i'j> `dung', <thaG>, <taG> `cattle'. #13001.

<yu?>(BD),,<iyu?>(P),,<ju>(AD) {VT} ``to ^open''. *@. ??VAR. #13011.

<yur>:. #13021.
<yur-bo?>(AD),,<ur-bo?>(D) {V} ``to ^shake the head (or hand [A]) so as to say no''. ??VAR. #4013.

<'j>(B) {SX} ``^aspect suffix, present immediate''. #13031.

<ja:>(A),,<ga:>(A) {ADV} ``^too''. *@. ??VAR. #13041.
<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. *@. ??VAR. #4694.

<ja?>(B) {VT} ``to ^uproot''. #13051.

<ja'b>(AB) {VT} ``to join [A]; to ^dance in a circle [B]''. #13061.

<ja'b>(B) {SUB} ``^when''. *@. #13071.

<ja'b>(B) {VI} ``to ^catch a sickness''. {VT} ``to ^attack''. *@. #13081.

<ja[b]ti>(A) {VT (caus. of <ja?ti>, <jati> `to be short')} ``to ^shorten''. #13091.

<ja'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sharpen''. #13101.

<jaDke>(D),,<jaRke>(D) {ADV} ``^quickly''. ??VAR. #13111.

<jaha~>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^some, some or other; (with negation) ^none, no one''. #13121.
<jahaGa>(D) {PRON} ``^anybody, anything''. #13130.

<jaha~Du?>(D),,<jahaGa>(D) {} ``''. ??VAR. #13141.

<jaha:~j>(B) {NI} ``^ship''. #13151.

<jahaGa>(D),,<jaha~Du?>(D) {} ``''. ??VAR. #13161.

<jahaGa>(D) {PRON} ``^anybody, anything''. Cf. <jaha~> `some'. #13171.

<jaid>(B),,<jait>(B),,<jati>(AD) {NI} ``^family, ^class, ^caste, ^race''. *@. ??VAR. #13181.

<jhaki>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn.<jhari>, <jhaRi>. *@. #13191.

<jal>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^lick, to ^taste''. *@. #13201.

<jal>(D) {NI} ``^net''. *@. #13211.

<jal>(D) {NI} ``^weed''. !orig. <jal'>. ??. #13221.

<jalaG>(A),,<jhaloG>(BD) {STAT} ``^high, ^long; to be id.''. ??VAR. #13231.

<jaldi>(B) {STAT} ``^quick; to be quick''. *@. #13241.

<jhalo'b>(B) {STAT} ``^stretched; to be stretched''. #13251.

<jhaloG>(BD),,<jalaG>(A) {STAT} ``^high, ^long; to be id.''. *@. ??VAR. #13261.

<jama>(B) {VT} ``to ^collect''. #13271.

<jhamar jhomor>(P) {ONOM} ``^ding-dong, the ^sound of ^bells''. *@. #13281.

<jambRo>(B),,<jamRo>(AD) {NA} ``a ^snake without a hood, damna samp''. ??VAR. #13291.

<jame>(B) {STAT} ``^frozen; to be frozen''. #13301.

<jamRo>(AD),,<jambRo>(B) {NA} ``a ^snake without a hood, damna samp''. ??VAR. #13311.

<jhan>(BD) {} ``^classifier used with words indicating the numbers three or more when human beings are counted''. #13321.

<janao>(D) {NI} ``^sacred_^thread worn even by pagan Kharias on certain festivals''. #13331.

<janam>(B) {NI} ``^birth''. #13341.
<janme>(D) {V} ``to be ^born''. #13350.

<jhanDa>(B) {NI} ``big ^flag''. #13361.
<jhanDi>(B) {NI} ``small ^flag''. #13370.

<janme>(D) {V} ``to be ^born''. Cf. <janam> `birth'. #13381.

<janom>(A) {ADJ} ``^right (not left)''. #13391.

<jantu>(D),,<jontu>(D) {NI} ``^animal''. *@. ??VAR. #13401.

<jaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^bone, ^stone of fruit''. *@. #13411.
<til-jaG>(D) {V} ``to ^gather the bones after cremation, or burial, to perform the <khaman> or <harbori>''. |<til> `to bury'. #13422.

<ja:ph>(A) {VT} ``to ^attack (like a disease)''. #13431.

<japi'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^close one's ^eyes''. Cf. <rapi'D>(B) `to wink'. *@. #13441.

<japti>(D) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. #13451.

<jar>(B) {SX} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^exclusive''. #13461.
<iJ-jar>(BD) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^exclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>. |<<iJ-bar>>; contracted form <-jar>. #12862.

<jara?>(AB) {NI} ``^banyan ^tree [B], ^padur tree (%Ficus infectoria) [A]''. #13471.

<jha:Ra>(B) {NI} ``^diarrhoea''. #13481.

<jharan'Da>(D),,<jharanda>(D) {NA} ``a grey turtle ^dove''. ^bird. Syn. <kurkur>. ??. ??VAR. #13491.

<jharek>(D) {VI} ``to ^fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)''. Syn. <jorom>(D). #13501.
<jharaek>(D) {VT(caus.)} ``to ^dislodge (e.g. fruit), to cause to ^fall''. Syn. <tur>(D). #13510.

<jhaRi>(D),,<jharia>(D) {ADJ} ``^all''. *@. ??VAR. #13521.
<jaRi-bo-te>(D),,<sob bo?-te>(D) {ADV} ``^on all sides, everywhere''. ??VAR. #13532.
<jha:Ri-bu>(A) {ADV} ``^everywhere''. #13542.
<jhari hoso'b>(D) {ADV} ``on all ^sides''. |<hoso'b> `direction'. #12343.

<jariya>(B) {NI} ``hair-like ^roots''. #13551.

<jharia>(D),,<jhaRi>(D) {ADJ} ``^all''. ??VAR. #13561.

<jaRi-bo-te>(D),,<jha:Ri-bu>(A) {ADV} ``^on ^all_^sides, ^everywhere''. Syn. <sob bo?-te>(D). ??VAR. #13571.

<jaRke>(D),,<jaDke>(D) {ADV} ``^quickly''. ??VAR. #13581.

<jharna>(B) {NI} ``mountain ^stream''. #13591.

<jarur>(B) {ADV} ``^necessarily''. #13601.

<jha?Ta>(B) {NI} ``^hedge''. #13611.

<jati>(AD),,<jait>(B),,<jaid>(B) {NI} ``^family, ^class, ^caste, ^race''. *@. ??VAR. #13621.

<ja?ti>(B),,<jati>(B),,<jati?>(A) {STAT} ``^short; to be short''. Caus. <ja[b]ti>(A) `to ^shorten'. *@. ??VAR. #13631.

<jatra>(D) {NI} ``^fair, feast''. Syn. <ku'DhiG>(D). #13641.

<jao>(D) {} ``^till, ^until''. #13651.

<je>(B) {SUB} ``^what''. #13661.
<je>::<i-je>(D) {} ``^what?''. !emphatic of <i> `what?'. #13670.

<je?>(B) {} ``^element occurring with demonstratives to draw attention to an object or idea''. #13681.
<a-je?>(D) {} ``^which?''. !nominative and accusative emphatic interrogative. #402.
<hin-je?>(D) {} ``^that one, for persons and things, when pointing at them''. #12003.
<ho-je?>(D) {DEM} ``^that one''. #12252.
<u-je?>(D) {} ``^this one, this (close by, pointing at it)''. #13692.

<je?>(D),,<ga>(D) {} ``''. ??VAR. #13701.
<je>::<i-je>(D) {} ``^what?''. !emphatic of <i> `what?'. #13710.

<jhe[b]lo'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <jhelo'b> `to be long')} ``to ^lengthen, to stretch out the hand''. #13721.

<je?gu-Da?>(D),,<jeko-Da?>(A) {VI} ``to ^hiccough''. Syn. <hecki>(B). *@. ??VAR. #6661.

<jhelo'b>(ABD),,<jhelom>(B) {STAT} ``^long, ^high, ^tall; to be id.''. Cf. <jhaloG> `to be high', <jhalob> `to be stretched'. *@. ??only entered here; note many poss. xentries. ??VAR. #13731.
<jhe[b]lo'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <jhelo'b> `to be long')} ``to ^lengthen, to stretch out the hand''. #13722.

<jeme>(P) {} ``^as''. *@. #13741.

<jhentu>(B),,<jintu>(A) {NI} ``^date-palm mat''. *@. ??VAR. #13751.

<jepuG>(ABD),,<jepu'D>(D) {NI} ``^straw''. *@. ??VAR. #13761.

<jerib>(D) {NI} ``name of a ^month, ^November''. #13771.

<jermeD>(A) {N} ``^sap (of a tree)''. #13781.

<jeTha>(B) {STAT} ``^eldest; to be eldest''. #13791.

<jetna>(B) {SUB} ``^how_^much''. #13801.

<ji'b>(AB) {VT} ``to ^touch''. *@. #13811.

<ji[b]la:G>(A) {VT(caus. of <jilaG>(*) `to be high')} ``to ^heighten''. ??recheck vs <ji[b]laG>(A). #13821.

<jhi[b]laG>(D),,<ghi[b]laG>(D) {VT(caus. of <>)} ``to ^forge, i.e. to make iron long, to work iron''. !causal of <jhaloG>. ??root?; recheck orig. ??VAR. #1321.

<jhila:>(A) {N} ``^lobster''. #13831.

<jilaG>(),,<jhilaG>():. ??Source? ??VAR. #13841.
<ji[b]la:G>(A) {VT(caus. of <jilaG>(*) `to be high')} ``to ^heighten''. ?? #13822.
<jhi[b]laG>(D),,<ghi[b]laG>(D) {VT(caus. of <>)} ``to ^forge, i.e. to make iron long, to work iron''. !causal of <jhaloG>. ??root?; recheck orig. ??VAR. #1323.

<jhilmilay>(A) {VI} ``to ^glitter''. #13851.
<jhilmile>(B) {VI} ``to ^glitter''. #13860.

<jinis>(B) {NI} ``^article''. *@. #13871.

<jintu>(A),,<jhentu>(B) {NI} ``^date-palm mat''. *@. ??VAR. #13881.

<jiGray>(ABD) {NI} ``^porcupine''. Syn. <sahi>. *@. #13891.

<jiom>(AD),,<jiyom>(B) {STAT} ``^a^live; to be alive''. {NI} ``^life, ^heart, ^soul, ^spirit''. *@. ??VAR. #13901.

<jira>(B) {NI} ``^cumin seeds''. *@. #13911.

<jite>(B) {VI} ``to ^win''. #13921.

<jo>(B) {PART} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^also, ^even''. *@. #13931.
<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !used only with negations. ??VAR. #12473.
<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''. ??VAR. #3272.

<jo?>(ABD) {V} ``to ^sweep''. *@. #13941.
<jono?>(B) {NI} ``^broom''. |<<j[on]og>>, nom. of <jo?> `to sweep'. *@. #13950.

<joar>(D) {V} ``to ^greet''. *@. ??confirm gloss in D. #13961.

<jo'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^suck (like sugar cane, bone marrow)''. *@. #13971.

<jo[b]lo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <jolo'D> `to be slippery')} ``to make ^slippery''. #13981.

<jo[b]To'b>(D) {VT(caus. of <joTo'b> `to drip')} ``to cause to ^drip''. #13991.

<jo'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^wipe''. *@. #14001.
<jo?Da?>(D),,<lipek>(D) {} ``^they plaster with cowdung''. *@. ??phrase. ??VAR. #14010.

<joha>(B) {VT} ``to ^watch''. #14021.

<johar>(B) {VT} ``to ^pray''. #14031.

<jojom>(A) {VI} ``to ^appear''. Syn. <yo> `to see, to appear'. #14041.

<jo~ko>(D),,<jokti>(D) {NI} ``a ^parasitic ^worm of humans''. ??VAR. #14051.

<jokor>(AB) {NA} ``^snail''. *@. #14061.

<jokti>(D),,<jo~ko>(D) {NI} ``a ^parasitic ^worm of humans''. ??VAR. #14071.

<jol>(ABD) {NI} ``^oil''. *@. #14081.

<jhola>(B) {V} ``to ^burn''. #14091.
<jholay>(D),,<jholaek>(D) {V} ``to ^singe hair or feathers over a flame''. ??VAR. #14100.

<jolo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^slippery; to be slippery''. {VI} ``to ^slip''. Caus. <jo[b]lo'D>(A) `to make ^slippery'. Cf. <jol> `oil'. *@. #14111.

<jolom>(BD) {VT} ``to ^plaster a floor [B], to plaster a wall [D]''. #14121.

<jom>:. #14131.
<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. ??VAR. #4695.
<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !used only with negations. ??VAR. #12474.
<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing, ^no''. #12762.

<jom>(:) *@. #14141.
<jonom>(AP) {ADJ} ``^right (not left)''. !orig. <janom>(A). |<<j[on]om>> nom. of *<jom> `to eat'. *@. #14150.
<jonom-ti?>(P) {NI} ``the ^right_^hand, lit. ^eating hand''. Syn. <JoJo ti?>. |<jonom> orig. `eating', <<j[on]om>>, nom. of *<jom> `to eat'. *@. #14162.

<jomeG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^good-tasting''. {VI} ``to ^taste_^good''. #14170.
<jomeG-Da?>(D) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^juicy''. #14182.

<jonDhra>(B) {NI} ``^maize''. #14191.

<jono?>(ABD) {NI} ``^broom''. |<<j[on]og>>, nom. of <jo?> `to sweep'. *@. #14201.

<jonom>(AP) {ADJ} ``^right (not left)''. !orig. <janom>(A). |<<j[on]om>> nom. of *<jom> `to eat'. *@. #14211.
<jonom-ti?>(P) {NI} ``the ^right_^hand, lit. ^eating hand''. Syn. <JoJo ti?>. |<jonom> orig. `eating', <<j[on]om>>, nom. of *<jom> `to eat', <ti?> `hand'. *@. #14163.

<jonom>(D) {NI} ``^birth; to be ^born''. Cf. <jorme->(ABD) `to be born, to fall', <jorom->(D) `to fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)'. *@. #14221.

<jontu>(D),,<jantu>(D) {NI} ``^animal''. *@. ??VAR. #14231.

<joGgor>(B) {STAT} ``^red; to be red''. *@. #14241.

<joGko>(P) {NA} ``^leech''. Syn. <Jelwa>(B). *@. #14251.

<jor>(BD) {STAT} ``^loud, ^strong; to be id.''. {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <sawaG>(D),,<paRom>(D),,<komeG>(D),,<soGay>(D) `strength'. ??VAR. #14261.
<jor ga:r>(B) {NI} ``^strong person''. |<ga:r> `person'. #14270.

<joRa>(D) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''. *@. #14281.
<joray>(BD),,<jore>(B),,<joRe>(B) {VT} ``to ^join, to ^couple, to ^repair''. *@. ??VAR. #14290.
<joran>(B),,<joRan>(B) {NI} ``^joint of the body''. ??VAR. #14300.

<jorel>(B) {NI} ``^roof''. #14311.
<jorel-Da?>(AD),,<jorol-Da?>(D) {NI} ``^eaves of a ^roof''. *@. ??VAR. #14320.

<jor ga:r>(B) {NA} ``^strong person''. |<jor> `strong', <ga:r> `person'. #9831.

<jorme>(ABD) {STAT} ``^born, ^ripe; to be born''. {VI} ``to ^fall (as ripe fruit)''. Cf. <jonom> `to be born, birth'. #14331.

<jorol-Da?>(D),,<jorel-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^eaves of a ^roof''. |<jorel>(B) `roof', <Da?> `water'. ??VAR. #14341.

<jorom->(D) {VI} ``to ^fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)''. Cf. <jorme> `id., to be born', <jonom> `to be born'. #14351.

<jote>(ABD) {NI} ``^nasal_^mucus, ^snot''. Cf. <joTo'b> `to drip', <te'D-> `to throw snot from the nose'. *@. #14361.

<joTo'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^drop''. {VI} ``to drop, to ^drip''. Syn. <tipa>(D). #14371.

<ju>(AD),,<yu?>(BD),,<iyu?>(P) {VT} ``to ^open''. *@. ??VAR. #14381.

<ju'D>(BD),,<jun>(A) {NI} ``^root''. *@. ??VAR. #14391.

<jughay>(BD) {STAT} ``^more, ^much, ^many; to be id.''. #14401.
<jughayDu?>(D),,<jughay>(D),,<jughayga>(D),,<jughay tere>(D) {} ``^give more, much''. ??. ??VAR. #14410.

<ju~i~>(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. *@. #14421.

<jujuru>(B) {NI} ``^male_^genital, ^penis''. |<<juru.juru>>?. #14431.

<jhula>(B) {NI} ``^shirt''. #14441.

<jhule>(B) {VI} ``to ^swing''. #14451.

<jumbo?>::<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''. ??VAR. #14461.

<jume>(B) {VI} ``to ^meet''. #14471.

<jun>(A),,<ju'D>(BD) {NI} ``^root''. ??VAR. #14481.

<junjuna:>(A) {ADV} ``^necessarily''. #14491.

<jhunur>(B) {NI} ``an ^ankle_^bracelet with tiny ^bells''. #14501.

<juG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^ask''. *@. #14511.

<juG>(:) {NI(BND)} ``^foot''. ^leg. Syn.<kaTa>. *@. #14521.
<gujuG>(BD) {V} ``to ^wash one's feet''. |<gu'j> `to wash'. #14530.

<jur>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spread (to ^dry)''. #14541.

<jhu~R>(B) {NI} ``^bush''. #14551.

<jura?>(ABD) {NI} ``^thorn''. *@. #14561.

<jurbuna>(B) {NI} ``^penalty''. #14571.

<juta>(B) {NI} ``^shoes''. *@. #14581.

<jhuTha>(AB) {NI} ``^falsehood, ^lie''. #14591.

<jhuTiya>(D) {NI} ``^toe_^ring''. #14601.

<k>(D) {} ``often inserted to avoid hiatus''. #14611.

<ka>(B) {SX} ``^benefactive suffix''. #14621.

<ka?>(ABD) {NI} ``^bow''. *@. #14631.

<kha>:. #14641.
<lo?-kha>(ABD) / <lo?>(*) {NI} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground''. |<lo?> bound second element in various compounds referring to fields. ??format,xrefs. #14652.

<kaba'j kubu'j>(P) {NI} ``^crookedness of the ^back''. *@. #14661.

<ka[b]ti'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kati'b> `to meet')} ``to ^gather (tr.)''. #14671.

<kabur>(B) {NI} ``^burial^ground, ^cemetery''. #14681.

<ka:~c>(B) {NI} ``^glass''. *@. #14691.

<kacur>(B) {NI} ``^scale of a snake or lizard''. #14701.

<ka'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^comb''. Syn. <koRek>(D). #14711.
<kana?si>(ABD) {NI} ``^comb''. |<<k[an]a'D-si>>, <si> `to plow'. #14720.

<kaDam>(ABD) {NI} ``the ^amount held in both ^hands ^cupped together (a ^measure)''. #14731.

<kaDoG>(ABD),,<kaDom>(D) {NA} ``^fish''. *@. ??VAR. #14741.

<ka~Dra'j>(AD),,<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D). *@. ??VAR. #14751.

<kaDru>(ABD),,<kaRru>(BD) {NA} ``^buffalo ^calf''. *@. ??VAR. #14761.

<kaDu?>(BD) {VT} ``to ^embrace''. *@. #14771.

<kagad>(B),,<kagaj>(B),,<kagoj>(B) {NI} ``^paper''. ??VAR. #14781.

<kahani>(B) {NI} ``^story''. *@. #14791.

<kahu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. #14801.

<kay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pick_up (seeds), to ^gather in ^heaps''. #14811.

<kay>(D) {SX(V)?} ``to ^insist''. !verbal affix. #14821.

<kay>(D) {INTERR} ``^how_^many''. #14831.

<ka~i>(BD) {NA} ``red tree ^ant''. *@. #14841.

<kayar>(B) {NI} ``the ^mango ^tree (%Mangifera indica); its ^fruit''. #14851.

<kayom>(BD),,<kaom>(A) {NI} ``^word, ^language''. {VI} ``to ^speak, to ^tell''. *@. ??VAR. #14861.

<kaytha>(B) {NI} ``^snake_^gourd''. #14871.

<ka'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^put_off, to ^throw_off, to ^un^tie''. #14881.

<khajar>(ABD) {NA} ``^deer''. #14891.

<kaka>(ABD),,<ka:ka>(B) {NK} ``^uncle: paternal uncle [D], father's younger brother [AB], mother's sister's husband [A]''. *@. ??VAR. #14901.

<ka?ki>(D) {} ``particle to express ^condition''. #14911.

<ka:ku>(A) {VI} ``to ^earn''. #14921.

<kaku'y>(D) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <gasa'j>, <koyla>. ??'j?. #14931.

<ka:~lla:>(A) {N} ``^medicine''. #14941.

<kalar>(B) {NI} ``^color''. *@. #14951.

<kalga>(BD) {NI} ``^feather, feathers arranged for a ^head_^ornament''. #14961.

<kha:li>(B) {STAT} ``^empty; to be empty''. *@. #14971.

<kalo>(D) {NA} ``village ^priest''. Syn. <pahan>(D). #14981.

<kalo'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^bark of a ^tree''. *@. #14991.

<kaluTi>(D) {NA} ``^pullet, young ^hen before she lays eggs''. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D). #15001.

<kaom>(A),,<kayom>(BD) {NI} ``^word, ^language''. {VI} ``to ^speak, to ^tell''. *@. ??VAR. #15011.

<kamad>(D) {NI} ``^horn (^musical_^instrument)''. ??<kanad>(A). #15021.

<kamal>(B) {NI} ``^lotus''. #15031.

<kambha>(B) {NI} ``^pillar''. #15041.

<kambRa>(B),,<kamRa>(AB) {NI} ``^blanket''. ??VAR. #15051.

<kamij>(B) {NI} ``^shirt''. *@. #15061.

<kamjor>(B) {STAT} ``^weak; to be weak''. {NA} ``weak man''. |<jor> `strong' ??. #15071.

<kamRa>(AB),,<kambRa>(B) {NI} ``^blanket''. *@. ??VAR. #15081.

<kamu>(ABD) {NI} ``^work''. {VI} ``to work''. *@. ??glosses of etyma unclear. #15091.

<kan>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fast''. #15101.
<kan-soG>(D) {VI} ``to ^fast''. #15110.

<kan>(D) {} ``a ^diminutive''. ??. #15121.

<kan>(D) {SX(V)} ``verbal suffix''. *@. ??. #15131.

<kana>(D) {NA} ``big ^horse-fly''. #15141.

<kanad>(A) {N} ``^horn (^musical_^instrument)''. ??<kamad>(D). #15151.

<kanha:r>(ABD) {NA} ``^vulture''. ^bird. #15161.

<kanaosi>(D) {NI} ``an ^ear^ring worn in the top of the ear''. #15171.

<kana?si>(ABD) {NI} ``^comb''. |<<k[an]a'D-si>>, <ka'D> `to comb', <si> `to plow'. *@. #15181.

<kanbauRi>(D) {NI} ``^ear_^ornament (of bamboo, brass or silver)''. #15191.

<khand>(B) {NI} ``^shoulder''. #15201.

<khanDa>(AB),,<kha~Ra>(B) {NI} ``^piece''. {V} ``to ^split, to ^chip''. Syn. <pu>(AB). ??VAR. #15211.

<kanDay>(P),,<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. *@. ??VAR. #15221.
<kanDay-bo?>(P),,<kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<bo?> cf. <kedorbo?> `old man'. ??VAR. #15230.

<kanDaG>(B) {NA} ``^male ^pig [B]''. {ADJ} ``^male (of ^quadrupeds) [D]''. #15241.

<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D). *@. ??VAR. #15251.

<kanea>(),,<kania>(A),,<kaniya>(B),,<keniya>(B) {NA} ``^bride [AB]; a girl who marries without her parents' consent [D]''. Syn. <kanRay>(D), <dhuku>(D). *@. ??Source? ??VAR. #15261.

<kankaTho>(D) {NA} ``an ^insect, the praying ^mantis (%Mantis religiosa)''. #15271.

<kanla>(BD) {NI} ``^medicine''. #15281.

<kanpaTi>(BD),,<kanpoTi>(A) {NI} ``^temple, ^cheek''. Syn. <kulu?-tar>(ABD). *@. ??VAR. #15291.

<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB),,<kanDay>(P) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. *@. ??VAR. #15301.
<kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB),,<kanDay-bo?>(P) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<bo?> cf. <kedorbo?> `old man'. ??VAR. #4074.

<kanra'j>(BD),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD),,<kanDra'j>(P) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D). *@. ??VAR. #15311.

<kanRi>(D) {V} ``to ^believe, to make an act of ^faith''. #15321.

^T2<kan-soG>(D) {VI} ``to ^fast''. |<kan> `to fast'. #15112.

<kanTi>(B) {NI} ``^nail''. *@. #15331.

<kanthRa>(AB),,<kanThra>(D),,<kaThar>(D) {NI} ``^jack^fruit''. *@. ??VAR. #15341.

<khaGkaRa>(A),,<khaGkRa>(BD) {NA} ``a big ^crab''. *@. ??VAR. #15351.

<kapas>(D) {NI} ``^cotton''. Syn. <siDi'j>(ABD). *@. #15361.

<kapoy'>(D) {V} ``to ^knead with the feet (like mud)''. #15371.

<khapra>(B) {NI} ``^tile''. #15381.

<kapTam>(A),,<kapTo>(D) {N} ``^door [AD], door frame [D]''. *@. ??VAR. #15391.

<khapu>(BD) {NA} ``a ^bird (?or ^bat) flying at nightfall, ^flying_fox''. *@. #15401.

<kaR>(B) {NA} ``^person''. #15411.
<hin-kaR>(D) {} ``^this ^one''. #15422.
<ho-kaR>(D) {DEM} ``^that ^one (not very far)''. #15432.
<u-kaR>(D) {} ``^this ^one''. #15442.

<ka~Ra>(B),,<ka:~Ra>(B) {STAT} ``^blind; to be blind''. *@. ??VAR. #15451.

<ka:~Ra>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^fly''. #15461.

<kha~Ra>(B),,<khanDa>(AB) {NI} ``^piece''. {V} ``to ^split, to ^chip''. Syn. <pu>(AB). ??VAR. #15471.

<khara:b>(B) {STAT} ``^bad; to be bad''. #15481.

<karahi>(B),,<kaRahi>(B) {NI} ``^frying_^pan''. *@. ??VAR. #15491.

<karay>(BD) {VT} ``to ^do''. *@. #15501.

<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB),,<kanRay>(D) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. ??VAR. #15511.
<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB),,<kanRay-bo?>(D) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<bo?> cf. <kedorbo?> `old man'. ??VAR. #15522.

<karayla>(B) {NI} ``^bitter_^gourd''. #15531.

<kara~it>(B) {NA} ``the ^krait, a kind of poisonous ^snake''. #15541.

<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD),,<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D). *@. ??4xentries, perh. change transcriptions?. ??VAR. #15551.

<karam>(BD) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. *@. #15561.

<karam>(D),,<kaRam>(AB) {NI} ``^bangle, wrist or ankle ^bracelet''. *@. ??VAR. #15571.

<kha:ram>(A) {N} ``^ashes''. *@. #15581.

<karan>(B) {NI} ``^reason''. #15591.

<kara:r>(B) {NI} ``^agreement''. #15601.

<kaRba>(ABD) {NI} ``^plough_^handle''. *@. #15611.
<sini kaRba>(D) {NI} ``^plough_^handle''. #15622.

<karca>(P) {NA} ``^jackal''. *@. #15631.

<karchul>(B) {NI} ``^ladle''. #15641.

<kardhani>(D) {NI} ``^waist_^string, string worn round the loins''. #15651.

<kareG>(D) {V} ``to ^stop, to ^cease (of ^rain)''. #15661.

<kaRi>(B) {NA} ``^barren ^buffalo''. #15671.

<ka:Ri>(B) {NA} ``^female ^buffalo''. #15681.

<khaRia>(D),,<khaRiya>(B) {NA} ``a ^Kharia, the Kharia tribe''. {NI} ``the Kharia language; a certain ^dance in January''. ??VAR. #15691.

<kari'b>(B) {ADV} ``^almost, ^about''. #15701.

<ka~Ri'j>(B) {VI} ``to ^believe''. #15711.

<karil>(B) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''. #15721.

<khaRiG>:. #15731.
<eDo? khaRiG-te>(A) {ADV} ``^in a short time''. #9092.

<kaRkaR>(D) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^strong (tasting)''. #15741.

<ka:Ro>(A) {VT} ``to ^embrace''. #15751.

<kha~Ro>(D),,<kha:~Ro>(B) {NI} ``^piece, ^morsel, to ^chip'' [D]. {VT} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_the_^hair''. ??VAR. #15761.

<kharom>(BD) {NI} ``^ashes''. #15771.

<kharpa>(B),,<kharpaD>() {NI} ``^sandals, ^wooden_^shoe''. ??Source? ??VAR. #15781.

<kharpaT>(AB) {NI} ``^buttock''. Syn. <capal>(A). #15791.

<kaRru>(BD),,<kaDru>(ABD) {NA} ``^buffalo ^calf''. *@. ??VAR. #15801.

<kharsa>(D),,<khasra>(B),,<khasRa>(A) {NI} ``^itch''. ??VAR. #15811.

<khas>(B) {STAT} ``^rough; to be rough''. #15821.
<khaskhas>(A) {ADJ} ``^rough''. |<<khas.khas>>. #15830.

<kasa>(BD),,<ka:sa>(B) {NI} ``the ^hot_^season, ^summer, ^<raudari>''. ??VAR. #15841.

<ka:~sa>(B) {NI} ``^bronze''. #15851.

<kaser>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15861.

<khaskhas>(A) {ADJ} ``^rough''. |<<khas.khas>>, <khas> `rough'. #15871.

<khasra>(B),,<khasRa>(A),,<kharsa>(D) {NI} ``^itch''. ??VAR. #15881.

<kasu>(A) {STAT} ``^ill; to be ill''. {NI} ``^illness, ^disease''. #15891.
+<kosu>(BD),,<kusu>(D) {NI} ``^disease, ^pain, ^sickness''. {VI} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache, to be ^ill, to die from sickness''. ??VAR. ??#.

<kaTa>(BD) {NI} ``^foot, ^leg''. *@. #15901.
<kosor kaTa>(AD) {NI} ``^shin_^bone [D], ^leg [A]''. |<kosor> `dry'. #15912.
<poTeG kaTa>(D) {NI} ``^calf of the leg''. #15922.

<supli kaTa>(AD) {NI} ``^instep [D], ^foot [A]''. Syn. <samolo kaTa>. |<supli> `foot [AD], right hand [B]'. #15932.
<samolo kaTa>(AD) {N} ``^foot''. Syn. <supli kaTa>(AD). #15942.

<kaThar>(D),,<kanthRa>(AB),,<kanThra>(D) {NI} ``^jack^fruit''. *@. ??VAR. #15951.

<katari>(B) {NI} ``^sugar-cane''. #15961.

<khaTi>(ABD),,<khaTiya>(B) {NI} ``^bed, ^bedstead''. *@. ??VAR. #15971.

<kati'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^meet, to ^gather, to ^collect (intr.)''. Caus. <ka[b]ti'b>(AD) `to ^gather (tr.)'. #15981.

<kaTi'j>(ABD) {STAT} ``^little, a little, ^some, ^few; to be id.''. Syn. <daTi?ga>. *@. ??. #15991.
<kaTi'j-Du?>(D) {ADJ} ``^little''. ??person?. #8573.

<kaTikhan>(D),,<khaTite>(D),,<kaTite>(D) {} ``^when''. ??VAR. #16001.

<katir>(D) {NI} ``^patience, ^delay''. Syn. <andur>. #16011.

<ka?ti?te>(D),,<ki?ta?te>(D) {} ``^when?''. ??VAR. #16021.

<khaTite>(D),,<kaTite>(D),,<kaTikhan>(D) {} ``^when''. ??VAR. #16031.

<katoar>(AD),,<katowar>(*),,<katwar>(B) {NI} ``^sweepings''. ??VAR. #16041.

<kator>(ABD) {NI} ``^mustard''. #16051.

<khatra>(B) {NI} ``^danger''. #16061.

<katru>(D) {NI} ``a small ^toe_^ring which keeps the <jhuTiya> in place''. #16071.

<katwar>(B),,<katowar>(*),,<katoar>(AD) {NI} ``^sweepings''. ??VAR. #16081.

<kauwa>(B),,<kowa>(A) {NA} ``^crow''. ^bird. *@. ??VAR. #16091.

<ke?>:. #16101.
<ke?ke?>(D),,<keke?>(B),,<ke?kay>(D),,<kekei>(A) {NI} ``^string, ^rope''. |<<keg.keg>>. Syn. <Doir>(B). ??VAR. #16110.
<ba'D-ke?>(B) {NI} ``^coiffure''. #1813.
<so?lui ba'D-ke?>(AD) {N} ``^hair ^knot, ^plait, ^coiffure''. |<so?lui> `id.'. #1873.
<boko'b-ke?>(D) {NI} ``^turban''. |<boko'b> `head'. #4242.

<ke[b]nel>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kenel> `to be heavy')} ``to ^load''. #16121.

<kecya>(D) {NI} ``a ^pice, one-fourth anna''. #16131.

<keckeca>(BD),,<kickica?>(A) {STAT} ``^dirty; to be dirty''. |<<keca.keca>>?. ??VAR. #16141.

<khe'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bite (of an animal), to ^sting''. Syn. <ake'D>, <hal>, <hapkay>. *@. #16151.

<khedek>(D) {VT} ``to ^thresh with bullocks, to thresh with the feet''. Syn. <daw~ri>(BD). #16161.

<kedor-bo?>(AB),,<kendor-bo?>(D) {NA} ``^old_^man''. |<bo?> ?, cf. <kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB) `old woman'. ??VAR. #4061.

<ke'j>(P) {VT} ``to ^pluck''. *@. ??. #16171.

<kehni>(D),,<kehNi>(A),,<kehuni>(B),,<kehoni>(D),,<kenRi>(D) {NI} ``^elbow''. *@. ??VAR. #16181.

<ke?ke?>(D),,<keke?>(B),,<ke?kay>(D),,<kekei>(A) {NI} ``^string, ^rope''. |<<keg.keg>>, cf. <khe?>. Syn. <Doir>(B). ??VAR. #16191.

<kheliyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^skin an animal''. #16201.

<kelom>(P) {ADJ} ``^good''. !Joh.7,12. *@. #16211.

<kenDhel>(D),,<kinDhel>(D),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenel>(AD) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''. ??VAR. #16221.

<kenDo'D>(BD),,<ke~Ro'D>(B),,<ke~Ron>(A) {NA} ``^frog''. *@. ??VAR. #16231.

<kenDor>(D) {NA} ``^bride^groom''. *@. ??d/D. #16241.
<kedor-bo?>(AB),,<kendor-bo?>(D) {NA} ``^old_^man''. |<bo?> ?, cf. <kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB) `old woman'. ??VAR. #4063.

<kenel>(AD),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenDhel>(D),,<kinDhel>(D) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''. Caus. <ke[b]nel>(D) `to ^load'. *@. ??VAR. #16251.

<keniya>(B),,<kaniya>(B),,<kania>(A),,<kanea>(D) {NA} ``^bride [AB]; a girl who marries without her parents' consent [D]''. Syn. <kanRay>(D), <dhuku>(D). *@. ??VAR. #16261.

<kenRi>(D),,<kehni>(D),,<kehNi>(A),,<kehuni>(B),,<kehoni>(D) {NI} ``^elbow''. *@. ??nR. ??VAR. #16271.

<keGgra>(B),,<keGra>(ABD) {NI} ``^cucumber''. *@. ??VAR. #16281.

<ker>(:) {} ``^man, ^male human''. *@. #16291.
<boker>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-ker>>. #16300.

<kongher>(ABD) {STAT} ``^young, ^full-^grown (of men); to be id.''. {NI} ``^young_^man, ^youth''. |<<kon-gher>>, <gher> cf. <ker> in <boker> `brother-in-law' from *<boko-ker>. *@. #16310.

<kera>(B),,<keRa>(A) {NI} ``^plantain, ^banana''. Syn. <konDoG>(D). *@. ??VAR. #16321.

<kherka>(D) {NI} ``^pins (of bamboo or grass flower) used to ^stitch ^leaf_^cups''. Syn. <ponRo'D>(D). #16331.

<ke~Ro'D>(B),,<ke~Ron>(A),,<kenDo'D>(BD) {NA} ``^frog''. ??VAR. #16341.

<khesari>(P) {NI} ``a cultivated ^pulse''. *@. #16351.

<kesel>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)''. Syn. <dhannta>(D). *@. #16361.

<kheti>(B) {NI} ``^agriculture''. #16371.

<khewa>(AB) {NI} ``^oar''. {VI} ``to ^row''. *@. #16381.

<khewa>(B) {VT} ``to ^fathom''. #16391.

<ki>(B) {SX} ``^past tense with neutral bases''. *@. #16401.

<ki>(D) {SX(N,V)} ``^3rd_person ^plural''. *@. #16411.
<Dhel-ki>(DP) {N} ``a ^sub^tribe of the Kharias, like the Dudh Kharias''. |<Del> `to come'. *@. #7613.
<aR-ki>(P) {PRON} ``^they (^plural)''. |<aDi> `he, she, it'. *@. #243.
<ki-ar>(D),<ki-yar>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^dual''. |<ar> `dual'. *@. #904.
<aR-ki-ar>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two (^dual)''. |<aDi> `he, she, it'. *@. #254.

<ki?>: ??. #16421.
<ki?-ta?-te>(D),,<ka?-ti?-te>(D) {} ``^when?''. ??VAR. #16430.
<ki?-te>(BD) {INTERR ADJ} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many''. #16440.
<ki?-te-soG>(AD) {INTERR ADV} ``^how_^many_^times?''. #16450.
<ki?-ti-a?-te>(AD) {INTERR ADV} ``^when?''. #16460.

<ki-ar>(D),<ki-yar>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^dual''. |<ki> `plural', <ar> `dual'. *@. #901.
<aR-ki-ar>(P) {PRON} ``^they ^two (^dual)''. |<aDi> `he, she, it'. *@. #255.

<kickica?>(AD),,<keckeca?>(D),,<keckeca>(B) {STAT} ``^dirty; to be dirty''. ??VAR. #16471.

<kili>(B),,<khili>(B) {NI} ``^nail''. ??VAR. #16481.

<kili>(P),,<khili>(P) {NI} ``^clan''. *@. ??VAR. #16491.

<khim>(AB) {VT} ``to ^press gently''. #16501.

<kimin>(ABD) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law [ABD], ^son-in-law [B]''. *@. #16511.

<kinbhar>(ABD) {NI} ``^court^yard of a house''. #16521.

<kinbhere-Gga>(D) {} ``the ^day after tomorrow''. Cf. <kinDiba?> `three days ago'. #16531.
<kinbheriGa?>(AB) {ADV} ``^three_^days from now''. #16540.

<kinDhel>(D),,<kenDhel>(D),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenel>(AD) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''. ??VAR. #16551.

<kindera>(D) {V} ``to ^turn''. !cf. below. #16561.

<kinDiba?>(AB) {ADV} ``^three days ago''. |<<kinDi-bag>>?. #16571.

<kindray>(D) {V} ``to ^turn round''. !neutral verb. *@. #16581.

<kinir>(ABD) {NI} ``^jungle''. #16591.

<kinkar>(ABD) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''. *@. #16601.

<kinsRo>(D),,<kisan>(D) {ADJ} ``^rich''. ??VAR. #16611.

<kiRa>(B) {NA} ``^worm''. #16621.

<khiRki>(B) {NI} ``^window''. #16631.

<kiRo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^tiger''. *@. #16641.

<khirom>(ABD) {N} ``big ^river [BD], Koel river, Sunkh river [A]''. ??. #16651.

<khirsom>(BD) {VT} ``to ^kick''. #16661.
<khirsom-gil>(A) {V} ``to ^kick''. |<gil> `to beat'. #10183.

<khis>(ABD) {NI} ``^anger''. Syn. <ragom>(A). *@. #16671.
<khisay>(B) {VI} ``to get ^angry''. #16680.

<kisa>(B) {NI} ``^fable''. #16691.

<khisay>(B) {VI} ``to get ^angry''. |<khis> `anger'. #16701.

<kisan>(D),,<ki~sRo>(BD),,<kisRo~>(A) {STAT} ``^rich; to be rich''. {NA} ``rich man''. ??VAR. #16711.

<kisim>(B) {NI} ``^variety''. #16721.

<ki~sRo>(BD),,<kisRo~>(A),,<kisan>(D) {STAT} ``^rich; to be rich''. {NA} ``rich man''. *@. ??VAR. #16731.

<kitab>(B) {NI} ``^book''. *@. #16741.

^T2<ki?-ta?-te>(D),,<ka?-ti?-te>(D) {} ``^when?''. ??VAR. #16432.

^T2<ki?-te>(BD) {INTERR ADJ} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many''. *@. #16442.
<ki?-te-soG>(AD) {INTERR ADV} ``^how_^many_^times?''. #16452.

^T2<ki?-ti-a?-te>(AD) {INTERR ADV} ``^when?''. #16462.

<kitur>(D) {ADJ} ``prefix to signify young ^female animals or fowls''. #16751.

<ko>(ABD) {PARTICLE} ``^emphatic''. Syn. <ja>, <ga>. *@. #16761.
<TaG-ko>(D) {ADV} ``^now''. |<taG> `now'. ??T/*'t. #16772.

<kho>(D) {SX} ``^ending for the past tense of verbs taking G or GE in the imperative''. #16781.
<si?-kho>(D) {SX} ``^past tense''. |<si?> `habitual'. *@. #16792.

<ko[b]Dil>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koDil> `to be dirty')} ``to ^dirty, to make dirty''. #16801.

<ko[b]non>(A) {VT(caus. of <konon> `to be small')} ``to ^decrease''. #16811.

<ko[b]ro'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koro'b> `to be silent')} ``to ^silence''. #1391.

<ko[b]sor>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kosor> `to be dry')} ``to ^cause to ^dry''. #16821.

<ko?ca>(ABD) {NI} ``^corner, ^fold''. {VI} ``to fold''. Syn. <kona> `corner'. #16831.

<kho'D>(B) {STAT} ``^stuck; to be stuck''. ??cf. following? #16841.

<kho'D>(A) {VI} ``to be ^hanging''. Syn. <ray>. #16851.
<o-kho'D>(AB) {VT(caus. of <kho'D> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. #16862.

<khoda>(ABD) {NI} ``^tattoo''. {VT} ``to tattoo''. #16871.

<koday>(D),,<kuda>(D) {NI} ``^millet''. ??VAR. #16881.

<khoDia>(D) {NI} ``^kareya''. Syn. <laGoti>(D). *@. ??Kharia? #16891.

<koDil>(ABD) {STAT} ``^dirty (of cloth); to be dirty''. {NI} ``dirt''. Caus. <ko[b]Dil>(AD) `to ^dirty, to make dirty'. *@. #16901.

<koDpoRu>(A),,<koDpuRu?>(D) {NA} ``^man (vs woman)''. ??VAR. #16911.

<ko~hRa>(B) {NI} ``sweet ^pumpkin''. #16921.

<koy>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^shave''. *@. #16931.
<konoy>(ABD) {NI} ``^razor''. |<<k[on]oy>>, nom. of <koy> `to shave'. *@. #16940.

<koyan>(D),,<koyna>(D) {ADV} ``who knows, ^perhaps, ^maybe''. ??VAR. #16951.

<koil>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^bird: ^koil''. *@. #16961.

<koyla>(B) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <gasa'j>(ABD), <kaku'y>(D). #16971.

<koyna>(D),,<koyan>(D) {ADV} ``who knows, ^perhaps, ^maybe''. ??VAR. #16981.

<koinar>() {NI} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <oDol>,,<oRol>. ??Source? ??VAR. #16991.
<koinar sag>(D) {NI} ``edible ^leaves of the ^<koinar> ^tree''. |<sag> `greens'. #17000.

<koyo>(ABD) {NI} ``^wind, ^ghost''. *@. #17011.

<koir>(D),,<khori>(D) {NI} ``^lane, ^street inside a <tolla>''. ??VAR. #17021.

<ko'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^peel off''. #17031.

<koka>(D) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. Syn. <konda>(D). #17041.

<khokhra:>(A) {V} ``to ^separate hair from body''. ??remove hair. #17051.

<khokhray>(B) {VT} ``to ^scrape, to scrub''. #17061.

<kokro>(BD) {NA} ``^cock, ^male ^bird''. *@. #17071.
<kokro siGkoy>(D) {NA} ``a ^cock''. ^bird. #17080.

<kol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^count, to take account of, to ^judge''. *@. #17091.

<kol>(B) {PX(VT)} ``^each_^other, ^reciprocal''. *@. #17101.
<kol-paThka>(D) {VT} ``to ^throw one another, to ^fight''. #17110.

<kolaG>(A) {N} ``^bread''. #17121.

<kolbheTa>(A),,<bheTa:>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''. ??VAR. #17131.

<kholDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``a large ^plate made of leaves, and stitched together with the stem of broom grass''. #17141.

<kole>(A) {VI} ``to ^quarrel''. #17151.

<kole?>(BD) {NA} ``^parrot''. ^bird. *@. Cf. ~<kotra-nari>. #17161.

<kole'D>(BD),,<koleG>(AB) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''. *@. ??VAR. #17171.

<kole'j>(B) {NI} ``^quarrel''. #17181.
<kole'j-to>(D) {NI} ``^quarrel''. #17190.

<koleG>(AB),,<kole'D>(BD) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''. ??VAR. #17201.

<kolom>(D) {NI} ``^sheaf''. #17211.

<koloG>(BD) {NI} ``^bread''. *@. #17221.

<kolhu>(ABD),,<kulhu>(B) {NI} ``^oil_^press''. ??VAR. #17231.

<kom>(ABD) {NI} ``^arrow''. *@. #17241.

<komeG>(D),,<komheG>(B) {STAT} ``^hard, ^strong, ^stout; to be id.''. {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <soGay>(D),,<jor>(D),,<sawaG>(D),,<paRom>(D). ??VAR. #17251.

<komta:>(A) {VT} ``to ^chew''. Syn. <ta:goi?>(A). #17261.
<komtay>(BD) {VT} ``to ^chew, to ruminate''. #17270.

<kon>:. *@. #17281.
<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>. ??VAR. #17290.
<konon>(ABD) {STAT} ``^small, ^young, ^younger; to be id.''. *@. #17300.
<konon-Du>(D) {} ``the ^small one''. #17312.
<ko[b]non>(A) {VT(caus. of <konon> `to be small')} ``to ^decrease''. #16812.
<kongher>(ABD) {STAT} ``^young, ^full-^grown (of men); to be id.''. {NI} ``^young_^man, ^youth''. |<<kon-gher>>, <gher> cf. <ker> in <boker> `brother-in-law' from *<boko-ker>. *@. #17320.
<konsel>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^woman''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown woman''. |<kon-sel>>. *@. #17330.
<konsel-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^woman (vs man)''. |<<kon-sel-Dug>>. #8583.
<konthe'D>(ABD) {NA} ``^bird''. |<<kon-theD>>. *@. #17340.

<kon>::<ber-kon>(D) {} ``^someone''. #17351.

<kon>::<la?>(ABD),,<la?-kon>(B) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''. ??VAR. #17361.

<kon>(B) {SX} ``^gerundival''. #17371.

<kona>(B) {NI} ``^corner''. Syn. <ko?ca>. #17381.

<kona:r>(A) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree (%Ficus religiosa)''. #17391.

<konda>(D) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. Syn. <koka>(D). *@. #17401.

<konDe'j>(ABD),,<ko~Re'j>(B),,<konDeG>(D) {NI} ``^bamboo''. ??VAR. #17411.

<konDe'j>(BD),,<ko~Re'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^axe''. *@. ??VAR. #17421.

<konDeG>(AD),,<konDe'j>(ABD),,<ko~Re'j>(B) {NI} ``^bamboo''. *@. ??VAR. #17431.

<konDoy>(ABD),,<ko~Roy>(B) {NA} ``^fly''. *@. ??VAR. #17441.

<konDoG>(D) {NI} ``^plantain''. ^banana. Syn. <kera>(B),,<keRa>(A). ??VAR. #17451.

<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>. ??VAR. #17461.

<kone>(ABD) {NA} ``^mouse, ^rat''. *@. #17471.
<cuTia kone>(PVersuch) {NA} ``small ^rat, ^mouse''. |<kone> `mouse, rat'. *@. #6472.

<kone>:. #17481.
<soTkone>(B) {NI} ``small ^stick, ^cane''. |<<soTi-kone>>, <soTi> `id.'. ??rat-stick?. #17490.

<khonja?>(D) {ADV} ``^during_the_^night''. #17501.

<konke>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^thin''. {VI} ``to be thin''. {VT} ``to thin''. #17511.

<konko>(D),,<koGko>(AB) {NI} ``^neck (front), throat''. Syn. <bukru>(A). ??VAR. #17521.

<konoy>(ABD) {NI} ``^razor''. |<<k[on]oy>>, nom. of <koy> `to shave'. *@. #17531.

<konon>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^small, ^young, ^younger''. {VI} ``to be id.''. Caus. <ko[b]non>(A) `to ^decrease'. #17541.
<konon-Du>(D) {N} ``the ^small one''. #17550.

<konor>(D) {NI} ``the ^pipal ^tree''. *@. #17561.

<konpaTi>(D) {NI} ``^temple''. #17571.

<konRha>(D),,<ku~Ra>(AD) {NI} ``^husk''. ??VAR. #17581.

<konsel>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^woman''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown woman''. |<<kon-sel>>. #17591.
<konsel-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^woman (vs man)''. |<<kon-sel-Dug>>. #8584.

<konso>(D),,<koGso>(D) {NI} ``^hair^pin''. ??VAR. #17601.
<cap koGso>(D) {NI} ``ornamented ^hair^pin''. *@. #5442.

<konsRojaG>(D) {NI} ``^leaven''. #17611.

<konthe'D>(ABD) {NA} ``^bird''. |<<kon-theD>>, <kon> `child'. #17621.

<piyo konthe'D> {NA} ``a ^bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus melanocephalus)''. *@. #17632.

<kongher>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^man, ^youth''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown man''. |<<kongher>>, <kon> `child', <gher> cf. <ker> in <boker> `brother-in-law' from *<boko-ker>. #17641.

<koG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^know, to ^recognize''. #17651.

<koG>(BD) {VT} ``to ^stop water, to ^dam with an embankment''. {NI} ``small dam or embankment''. Syn. <mundek>(D). #17661.

<koGko>(AB),,<konko>(D) {NI} ``^neck (front), ^throat''. Syn. <bukru>(A). *@. ??VAR. #17671.

<kopRu?>(B) {NA} ``^man, ^male''. #17681.

<korra>(AB),,<koRra>(B) {NI} ``^whip''. ??VAR. #17691.

<koRa'j>(BD) {NI} ``a kind of ^gram or ^pulse''. Syn. <khurti>(D). #17701.

<ko~Re'j>(ABD),,<konDe'j>(BD) {NI} ``^axe''. *@. ??VAR. #17711.

<ko~Re'j>(B),,<konDe'j>(ABD),,<konDeG>(AD) {NI} ``^bamboo''. ??VAR. #17721.

<kho~Re'j>(B) {NI} ``a ^few_^minutes''. #17731.

<koRek>(D) {V} ``to ^comb''. Syn. <ka'D>(ABD). #17741.

<koRi>(P),,<kori>(B) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *@. ??VAR. #17751.
<dui koRi das>(:) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. ^two-^score ^ten)''. Syn. <pacas>(P). |<dui> `two', <das> `ten'. *@. #17762.

<koRi>(BD),,<kori>(A) {N} ``^waist''. ??VAR. #17771.

<koRhi>(D) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. {VI} ``to be lazy''. #17781.

<khori>(D),,<koir>(D) {NI} ``^lane, ^street inside a tolla''. ??VAR. #17791.

<khoRi>(B) {NI} ``big ^village''. #17801.

<kho~Ri>(B) {NI} ``a ^measure of volume, ^half_a_^maund''. #17811.

<khoRiG>(P) {ADJ} ``^short, a ^little''. *@. #17821.
<khO~R~iJga>(P) {ADV} ``a ^short_^time''. ??J/G. #17830.

<koro'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^quiet, ^silent''. {ADV} ``quietly, stealthily''. {VI} ``to be id.''. Caus. <ko[b]ro'b>(AD) `to ^silence'. *@. #17841.

<ko~Roy>(B),,<konDoy>(ABD) {NA} ``^fly''. ??VAR. #17851.

<koroJjo>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. *@. #17861.

<koRpa>(B) {NI} ``^female ^genitals''. #17871.

<koRra>(B),,<korra>(AB) {NI} ``^whip''. ??VAR. #17881.

<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(B),,<konDu?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>. ??VAR. #17891.

<kos>(B) {NI} ``^two_^miles''. #17901.

<kosa>(B) {NI} ``^sections of oranges, jackfruits, etc.''. #17911.

<kosna>(B) {NI} ``^curse''. #17921.

<kosor>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^dry, ^withered''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {NI} ``dry coconut''. *@. #17931.
<ko[b]sor>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kosor> `to be dry')} ``to ^cause to dry''. #17942.
<kosor>(B) {ADJ} ``^left''. {NI} ``left hand''. *@. #17950.
<kosor kaTa>(AD) {NI} ``^shin_^bone [D], ^leg [A]''. #15913.

<kosR~o>:. #17961.
<kosR~o pe?>(P),,<ko~sR~o pe?>(P) {NI} ``^rice prepared for making ^beer''. *@. ??VAR. #17970.

<kosu>(BD),,<kusu>(D) {NI} ``^disease, ^pain, ^sickness''. {VI} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache, to be ^ill, to die from sickness''. Caus. <ko[b]su>(*),,<ku[b]su>(D) `to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt'. *@. ??VAR. #17981.
+<kasu>(A) {ADJ} ``^ill''. {VI} ``to be ill''. {NI} ``^illness, ^disease''. *@. ??#.

<koTa>(D) {ADJ} ``^male''. !prefixed to <solo?> `male dog', <koTa tuyu> `male jackal'. #17991.

<khota>(ABD) {NI} ``^nest''. *@. ??both Kh. forms?. #18001.

<kho?taG>(D),,<ko?taG>(D) {NI} ``^young_^cattle''. |<taG>, <thaG> `cattle'. ??VAR. #18011.

<koTasi>(D) {NI} ``iron ^hammer''. #18021.

<ko'te>(D) {NI} ``^side, place''. #18031.

<koTe?>(BD) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {VI} ``to be dirty''. Syn. <koDil>. #18041.

<kho'te>::<hin-kho'te>(D) {} ``^there''. #18051.

<kowa>(B) {NI} ``^jack^fruit_^seed''. #18061.

<kowa>(B) {NI} ``^silk^worm ^pupa''. #18071.

<kowa>(A),,<kauwa>(B) {NA} ``^crow''. ^bird. *@. ??VAR. #18081.

<khu?>(ABD) {VI} ``^cough''. {VT} ``to cough''. *@. ??VT[AB]; perh. cough up X?. #18091.

<ku~wa>(BD) {NI} ``^well''. *@. #18101.

<kuw~a~r>(P) {} ``''. *@. #18111.

<khu'b>(B) {ADV} ``^very ^much''. *@. #18121.

<ku'bla'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^rinse_^mouth''. |caus. of *<kula'b> `?'. #18131.

<ku[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <kulaG> `to be inverted')} ``to ^invert''. #1411.

<ku[b]su>(D) {VT(caus. of <kusu> `to ache')} ``to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt''. #18141.

<kuch>(D) {} ``^something''. #18151.

<kuci>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^boil below the heel''. #18161.

<kuci>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^bolt, iron hinges of a harka (basket)''. Syn. <cu?ci>. #18171.

<kuda>(D),,<koday>(D) {NI} ``^millet''. *@. ??VAR. #18181.

<kudha>(B) {NI} ``^heap''. #18191.
<kudhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^heap_up, to ^gather''. #18200.

<kuDa>(ABD) {NI} ``a kind of black ^berry''. *@. #18211.

<kuday>(B) {VT} ``to ^chase''. #18221.

<kudhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^heap_up, to ^gather''. |<kudha> `a heap'. #18231.

<ku'DhiG>(D),,<jatra>(D) {NI} ``^fair, ^feast''. Syn. <jatra>. ??VAR. #18241.

<kudRi>(ABD) {NI} ``^spade, ^hoe''. *@. #18251.

<kudrum>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^vegetable''. Syn. <tarbuRi>(D). #18261.

<kuhas>(A),,<kuhasa>(B) {NI} ``^fog''. *@. ??VAR. #18271.

<kui>(AB) {VT} ``to ^find, to ^get''. *@. #18281.

<kuy'>(D) {NI} ``^bazaar''. ??. #18291.

<kuyn>(D),,<kuG>(D) {V} ``to ^swell, to roll up, to fold''. ??VAR. #18301.

<kuyu>(ABD) {NI} ``^pot''. #18311.
<genDa? kuyu>(AD) {NI} ``a ^water_^pot, a ^vessel for cooking rice''. |<genDa?> `water pot'. #10082.
<goGRiG kuyu>(A) {N} ``^rice_^pot''. |<goGRiG> `kitchen', <goG> `to cook rice'. #10784.

<ku'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^dance''. *@. #18321.

<kula'b>(AB) {NI} ``^wood_apple (%Aegle marmelos)''. Syn. <Dahu>(B). *@. #18331.

<kulamDay>(ABD) {NK} ``^younger sister''. |<<kulam-Day>>. #18341.

<kulaG>(AB) {ADJ} ``^inverted''. {VI} ``to be inverted''. Caus. <ku[b]laG>(A) `to ^invert'. #18351.

<kulDa?>(AD),,<kulDu?>(B) {NI} ``^fever''. {VI} ``to have fever''. *@. ??VAR. #18361.

<kulu>(ABD) {NA} ``^tortoise''. {NI} ``name of a ^totem''. *@. #18371.
<kulu?-tar>(ABD) {NI} ``^cheek''. Syn. <kanpoTi>. |<tar> `cheek'. ??here. #18380.

<kulhu>(B),,<kolhu>(ABD) {NI} ``^oil_^press''. ??VAR. #18391.

^T2<kulu?-tar>(ABD) {NI} ``^cheek''. Syn. <kanpoTi>. #18382.

<kumaG>(A) {NI} ``^flesh, ^meat''. #18401.

<kumhar>(BD),,<kumbhar>(BD) {NA} ``^potter''. ??VAR. #18411.

<kumba>(D) {ADJ} ``small ^hut made with branches''. #18421.

<kumbhar>(BD),,<kumhar>(BD) {NA} ``^potter''. *@. ??VAR. #18431.

<kunDa?>(B),,<ku~Ra?>(B) {NI} ``^husk''. *@. ??VAR. #18441.

<kunDa'b>(BD),,<ku~Ra'b>(BD) {NI} ``^back (of a person, animal, house)''. *@. ??VAR. #18451.
<kunDa'b-siG>(D) {} ``the ^back of the ^house''. |<siG> cf. So.<s+G> `house'. #18460.
<kunDa'b-te>(D) {} ``^behind''. |<te> `at, in'. #18470.

<kundri>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit''. *@. #18481.

<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(BD),,<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>. ??VAR. #18491.
<kunDu? siG>(P) {NA} ``^baby ^chick''. *@. #18500.

<kunDu?-sor>(B),,<ku~Ru?-sor>(B) {NI} ``^grinding ^stone (cylindrical)''. |<sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #18510.

<kunDum>(BD) {VT} ``to ^carry a child in one's arms''. #18521.
<kunDum-go'D>(D) {V} ``to ^carry a child in one's arms''. #10433.

^T2<kunDu? siG>(P) {NA} ``^baby ^chick''. *@. #18502.

^T2<kunDu?-sor>(B),,<ku~Ru?-sor>(B) {NI} ``^grinding ^stone (cylindrical)''. |<sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #18512.

<kunkRu>(D),,<raca>(D) {ADJ} ``^dishevelled''. ??VAR. #18531.

<kunRab>(D),,<kunDab>(D) {NI} ``the ^back of a house, of a man or animal''. *@. ??VAR. #18541.

<kunTiD>(A) {V} ``to ^propel a boat with a ^pole''. #18551.

<khunTo>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^post''. #18561.

<kuJ>(BD),,<kuG>(AD) {VT} ``to ^roll_up (a mat), to ^fold cylindrically''. ??VAR. #18571.

<kuJji>(B) {NI} ``^key''. #18581.

<kuG>(AD),,<kuJ>(BD) {VT} ``to ^roll_up (a mat), to ^fold cylindrically''. ??VAR. #18591.

<kuG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^swell''. *@. #18601.

<kupuG>(ABD) {NI} ``^mohua_^seed''. Syn. <pako>. #18611.

<ku~R>(D) {NI} ``iron ^pail to draw water''. *@. (<-sOG> perh. orig. NCF of <seGOn> now `firewood'). ??Sk. #18621.

<khur>(B),,<khuram>(A),,<khurDom>(D) {NI} ``^hoof''. *@. ??VAR. #18631.

<ku~Ra?>(ABD),,<kunDa?>(B) {NI} ``^husk''. ??VAR. #18641.

<ku~Ra'b>(AB),,<kunDa'b>(B) {NI} ``^back''. *@. ??VAR. #18651.
<ku~Ra'b-te>(A) {PP} ``^after, ^behind''. Syn. <loRho>. |<te> `at, in'. #18660.

<kuRaj>(A) {N} ``^seed''. #18671.

<khuram>(A),,<khurDom>(D),,<khur>(B) {NI} ``^hoof''. ??VAR. #18681.

<kuR-bo?>(D) {NI} ``^hat made of leaves''. #4001.

<khurDom>(D),,<khur>(B),,<khuram>(A) {NI} ``^hoof''. ??VAR. #18691.

<kurkur>(D) {NI} ``^dove''. ^bird. !Varieties include <tilia>(D), <jharanda>(D), <soreG>(D), <bosko>(D), <terko>(D), <tambhayi>. *@. #18701.

<kurmuray>(B) {VT} ``to ^complain''. #18711.

<kurpi>(D) {NI} ``^weeding_^tool''. #18721.

<khurti>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^pulse or ^gram''. Syn. <koRa'j>(BD). #18731.

<ku~Ru?>(AB),,<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B) {NA} ``^child (male [A])''. |<<kon-Dug>>. ??VAR. #18741.
<ku~Ru?-siG>(*),,<ku~Ru-siG>(D) {NI} ``^chicken (or ^chick?)''. |<siG> \ <siGkoy> `fowl'. ??chick? ??VAR. #18750.
<ku~Ru?-sor>(AB),,<kunDu?-sor>(B) {NI} ``cylindrical ^grinding_^stone''. |<sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #18760.

<kurumuTu>(B) {VT} ``to ^try''. #18771.

^T2<ku~Ru?-siG>(*),,<ku~Ru-siG>(D) {NI} ``^chicken (or ^chick?)''. ^bird. |<ku~Ru?> `child', <siG> \ <siGkoy> `fowl'. ??chick? ??VAR. #18752.

^T2<ku~Ru?-sor>(AB),,<kunDu?-sor>(B) {NI} ``cylindrical ^grinding_^stone''. |<ku~Ru?> `child', <sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #18762.

<kusar>(D) {NI} ``^cocoon''. #18781.

<khus>(A) {ADJ} ``^glad''. !orig. <khush>(A). #18791.

<kusu>(D),,<kosu>(BD) {NI} ``^disease, ^pain, ^sickness''. {VI} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache, to be ^ill, to die from sickness''. Caus. <ku[b]su>(D),,<ko[b]su>(*) `to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt'. ??VAR. #18801.

<khuuT>(A),,<khuTa>(D),,<khu~To>(D) {N} ``^post (of a house)''. ??uu/un. ??VAR. #18811.

<kuTi>(B) {NI} ``^bit''. ??cf. following?. #18821.

<kuTi>(D) {ADJ} ``^female (of dogs), ^bitch''. #18831.
<kuTi solo?>(D) {NA} ``a ^bitch ^dog''. |<solo?> `dog'. #18840.

<khu~To>(D),,<khuTa>(D),,<khuuT>(A) {NI} ``^post (of a house)''. *@. ??uu/un. ??VAR. #18851.

- <l> -

<la>(AB) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey! (form of ^address to friends and inferiors)''. Syn. <ho>(AB). #18861.

<se-la>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey!''. Syn. <ho>(AB). #18872.

<la:>::<i-la:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^what''. #18881.

<la>(D) {} ``^particle used after verbs to insist, at times the use is compulsory''. #18891.

<la?>(BD) {VI} ``to ^like''. !^auxiliary. #18901.

<la?>::<um-la?>(D) {} ``^if ^not, ^otherwise''. #18911.

<la?>(ABD),,<la?-kon>(B) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''. ??VAR. #18921.
<la?ko>(D),,<la?ki>(D) {} ``''. ??here. ??VAR. #18930.

<la?>(AB) {VI} ``to ^continue, to ^commence''. #18941.

<la?>::<cokh-la?>(D) {V} ``to be ^sharp''. *@. #18951.

<la?>(BD) {VT} ``to ^slice, to ^scrape, to ^remove grass, to ^peel wood with a small hand axe''. #18961.

<la[b]Da>(D),,<ob-laDa>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause to ^laugh, to ^amuse''. #18971.

<la[b]yo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <layo'D> `to be light')} ``to ^lighten''. #18981.

<laca?>(B),,<leca>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame, to ^limp''. ??VAR. #18991.

<lacay>(B) {VI} ``to ^salivate at the sight of food''. #19001.

<laco>(D) {NI} ``^lip''. #19011.

<laDa>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^laugh''. Caus. <la[b]Da>(D), <ob-laDa>(D) `to ^cause to ^laugh, to ^amuse'. *@. ??VT sic [BD], perh. laugh at?. #19021.

<la?dhe>(B) {VT} ``to ^load''. #19031.

<lagay>(D),,<lagaek>(D) {V} ``to ^attach, to ^apply''. *@. ??VAR. #19041.

<lahar>(B) {NI} ``^pain''. #19051.

<lahsay>(B) {V} ``to ^bend''. #19061.

<lay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^dig''. #19071.

<lain>(B) {NI} ``^canal supplying water to a field''. #19081.

<layo'D>(A) {ADJ} ``^light (in weight)''. Caus. <la[b]yo'D>(A) `to ^lighten'. #19091.

<la'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^belly''. {VI} ``to be ^pregnant''. *@. #19101.
<la'j-ba?>(AB) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's ^belly, i.e. to lie ^prone''. #1683.
<la'j-Dul>(ABD) {NI} ``^diarrhoea''. |<Dul> `to pour'. #19110.

<la'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^slice, to ^peel''. #19121.

<la'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^dig and remove grass from the border of a field''. *@. #19131.

<la'j-ba?>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's belly''. |<la'j> `belly'. #19141.

^T2<la'j-Dul>(B) {NI} ``^diarrhoea''. |<la'j> `belly', <Dul> `to pour'. #19112.

<lakhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^observe very carefully''. #19151.

<lakar>(ABD) {NI} ``^fat, ^grease''. #19161.

<lakchya>(B) {NI} ``^aim''. #19171.

<la?ko>(D),,<la?ki>(D) {} ``''. ??VAR. #19181.

<la?-kon>(B),,<la?>(ABD) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''. ??VAR. #19191.

<lakRa>(B) {NA} ``^leopard''. #19201.

<lam>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^search, to ^seek, to ^hunt''. *@. #19211.
<lamlam>(AD) {NI} ``a ^search, a ^hunt''. |<<lam.lam>>. #19220.

<lanDam>(B) {NI} ``^<mohnar>, a ^creeper (%Bauhinia scandens); ^rope (^<chob>) made of its bark''. *@. #19231.

<laGghe>(B) {VT} ``to ^jump across''. #19241.

<laGgRa>(B),,<laGRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame''. ??VAR. #19251.

<laG>(ABD) {NI} ``^tongue''. *@. #19261.

<laGoti>(D),,<khoDia>(D) {NI} ``^kareya''. ??VAR. #19271.

<laGRa>(B),,<laGgRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame''. ??VAR. #19281.

<laGTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {VI} ``to be naked''. #19291.

<la:ph>(B) {NI} ``one ^handful''. #19301.

<lapay>(D) {V} ``to be ^vacillating like a flame''. #19311.

<la:r>(B) {NI} ``^saliva''. #19321.

<la:ra:i>(A) {N} ``^hot coal''. #19331.

<lara'j>(B) {NI} ``^hot coal''. *@. #19341.

<laraG>(AB) {NI} ``^creeper''. *@. #19351.

<laRe>(B) {VT} ``to ^fight''. #19361.

<laro?>(ABD) {NI} ``^date_^ palm''. #19371.

<lasa>(B) {NI} ``^gum''. #19381.

<laTh>(B),,<laTha>(B) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. {VI} ``to be sticky''. ??VAR. #19391.
<laTlaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<<laT.laT>>. *@. #19400.
<laT-paTay>(ABD) {V} ``to be ^sticky, to ^grow like a creeper''. |<paTpaTay> `to hold fast'. #19412.

<lata>(AB) {NI} ``^hole''. {VT} ``to make a hole''. *@. #19421.

<laTha>(B),,<laTh>(B) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. {VI} ``to be sticky''. ??VAR. #19431.
<laTlaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<<laT.laT>>. #19440.
<laT-paTay>(ABD) {V} ``to be ^sticky, to ^grow like a creeper''. |<p> tag?. #19413.

<la?ta>:. #19451.
<la?ta babute>(D),,<urum-Da?>(D) {} ``the ^man feels very hot, he perspires''. ??. ??VAR. #19460.
<TaTayTaTay la?ta>(D) {} ``I feel ^pins_and_needles in my foot''. #19472.

<la:Thi>(B) {NI} ``^stick''. *@. #19481.

<laTlaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<<laT.laT>>, <laTh>(B), <laTha>(B) `id.'. #19491.
<laT-paTay>(ABD) {V} ``to be ^sticky, to ^grow like a creeper''. |<laTh>(B), <laTha>(B) `id.', <p> tag?. *@. #19414.

<lauwa>(B) {NI} ``long ^gourd''. #19501.

<lao>(D) {NI} ``^flame''. #19511.

<laoke>(D),,<lauka>(D) {V} ``to ^shine, to glitter, to be dazzling''. ??VAR. #19521.

<lauka>(D),,<laoke>(D) {V} ``to ^shine, to glitter, to be dazzling''. ??VAR. #19531.

<lawka>(B) {NI} ``^lightning''. #19541.

<le>(B) {INTERJ} ``^form of addressing elders''. #19551.

<le>(D) {SX} ``^pron. affix exclusive''. #19561.

<le'bdha>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^throw''. *@. #19571.

<lebu>(ABD) {NA} ``a ^man, a ^person male or female (not used to designate Kharias)''. #19581.
<bor bor lebu>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg'. #4442.
<goG lebu>(D) {NA} ``a ^cook''. |<goG>(AB) `to cook (rice)'. #19592.

<lebui>(B) {VI} ``to feel ^sorry, to ^sympathize, to ^pity, to ^love''. #19601.

<leca>(ABD),,<laca?>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame, to ^limp''. *@. ??VAR. #19611.

<leca>(B),,<laca?>(B) {VT} ``to ^limp''. ??VAR. #19621.

<ledra>(ABD) {NI} ``^rag''. Syn. <cethra>(ABD). #19631.
<ledri>(D) {NI} ``^rag''. #19640.

<lege>(A),,<de:>(A),,<e:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^hey, ^oh (with preceding vocative)''. ??VAR. #19651.

<lege>(D),,<dege>(D) {INTERJ} ``^come_on''. ??VAR. #19661.

<le'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^abuse, to ^scold''. *@. #19671.

<lekha>(AD),,<lekhan>(B),,<lekhe>(D) {ADV} ``^like''. Syn. <mutan>. ??VAR. #19681.

<lekan>(AD),,<lekin>(D) {CONJ} ``^but''. ??VAR. #19691.

<lekhe>(D),,<lekha>(D),,<lekhan>(B) {} ``^like''. ??VAR. #19701.

<lekin>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. #19711.

<lekin>(D),,<lekan>(AD) {CONJ} ``^but''. *@. ??VAR. #19721.

<leme'D>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^sleep''. {NI} ``sleep''. *@. #19731.

<lemu>(D) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft, to become soft, to make ^wet''. #19741.

<leG>:. #19751.
<leGga>(B) {VI} ``to be on the ^left''. #19760.
<leGterya>(D) {ADJ} ``^left''. #19770.

<leG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fly (of birds)''. #19781.

<leG>(A),,<leGe>(D),,<leGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^flow (of liquids)''. *@. ??VAR. #19791.

<lepeG>(D) {NI} ``thin white ^cloth''. #19801.

<leper>(D) {V} ``to ^sit ^crosslegged''. #19811.

<lepRe>(D) {NA} ``a ^leper''. #19821.

<leraG>(ABD) {NI} ``^moon, moon^light, ^month''. *@. #19831.
<leraG-to>(A) {NI} ``^moon^light''. #19840.
<giRiG-leraG>(P) {N. ^sun-^moon, the supreme ^spirit'. |<giRiG> `sunshine'. #19852.

<lere?>(BD) {ADJ} ``^glad''. {VI} ``to be glad, to ^rejoice, to ^enjoy''. {NI} ``gladness, ^joy''. #19861.

<leru>(AB),,<leru?>(P) {VI} ``to ^rest''. Cf. <leme'D> `to sleep', <leTe> `to lie down'. *@. ??VAR. #19871.
<leru? na? dino>(P) {NI} ``the ^Sabbath, ^day of ^rest''. !(Joh.5,9). |<na?> `?', <dino> `day'. #7955.

<leTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie_down''. Cf. <leru(?)>. #19881.

<leTe?>(ABD) {NI} ``a ^gum, dried <gAdh>, used as ^bird^lime''. #19891.

<leThiyay>(B) {VI} ``to ^kick''. #19901.

<lewa>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sow seeds (rice) on leveled mud''. #19911.

(B) {INTERJ} ``^cry used to drive pigs or goats''. #19921.

<lika>(B),,<likhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^write''. ??VAR. #19931.

<likhay>(D),,<likha>(B) {VT} ``to ^write''. *@. ??VAR. #19941.

<lil>(B) {ADJ} ``^blue''. {VI} ``to be blue''. *@. #19951.

<lipek>(D),,<jo?Da?>(D) {} ``they ^plaster with cowdung''. ??phrase!. ??VAR. #19961.

<lipi>(D) {NA} ``^lark''. #19971.

<lisoy losoy>(P) {ADV} ``gently ^moving''. *@. #19981.

<lo?>(P) {PP} ``^with, ^from''. *@. #19991.

<lo?>(*) \ <lo?-kha>(ABD) {NI} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground''. |<lo?> bound second element in various compounds referring to fields. *@. ??format,xrefs. #20001.
<go'jlo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^paddy_^field''. |<lo?> `field'. ??. #20010.
<si-lo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plough''. |<si> `to plough', <lo?> \ <lo?kha> `earth'. #20022.

<oslo?>(A),,<uslo?>(BD) {NI} ``^ground, ^floor, ^land, ^earth, ^world''. |<<us-log>>. ??VAR. #20030.

<lo'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^burnt''. {VI} ``to be burnt''. *@. #20041.
<lOb.lOb>(P) {ADJ} ``^warm, ^hot''. *@. #20050.

<lobh>(D) {NI} ``^envy''. #20061.
<lobhe>(B) {ADJ} ``^desirous''. {VI} ``to be filled with desire''. #20070.

<lo[b]'ghoy>(D) {VT(caus. of <loGhoy> `to be shaded')} ``to ^shade, to ^screen from the light''. ??'g?. #20081.

<lo'blo'b>(D) {ADJ} ``^heated, ^hot (of rice)''. {VI} ``to be hot''. #20091.

<lo[b]Ga:y>(A) {VT(caus. of <loGa:y> `to be shaded')} ``to ^shadow''. #20101.

<lobu> - see <lebu>:. #20111.
<bor bor lobu>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg', <lebu> `person'. ??. #4412.

<lo?Dho>(D) {PP} ``^after''. {ADV} ``^afterwards''. {ADJ} ``the ^second, ^another''. #20121.

<loha>(BD) {NI} ``^iron''. Syn. <luaG>(D). *@. #20131.

<lohosua>(D) {NI} ``^dance''. #20141.

<loyo>(B),,<loo>(A) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {IV} ``to be tired''. *@. ??VAR. #20151.
<loyo-goD>(D) {IV} ``to be ^tired''. #20160.

<loyo'D>(B) {ADJ} ``^light (weight)''. {VI} ``to be ^light''. *@. #20171.

<lok>(A) {VI} ``to ^blister''. #20181.

<lo?-kha>(ABD) / <lo?>(*) {NI} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground''. |<lo?> bound second element in various compounds referring to fields. ??format,xrefs. #14651.

<lo?kha>(AB) {NI} ``^two_^miles, <^kos>''. #20191.

<loku>(ABD),,<luku>(AB) {VI} ``to ^bear_^fruit''. {NI} ``fruit''. *@. ??VAR. #20201.
<luku ula?>(D) {NI} ``^vegetables''. #20212.

<lola>(B) {NI} ``^ear-^ring''. #20221.

<loGgoy>(B),,<loGhoy>(D),,<loGa:y>(A) {NI} ``^shade, ^shadow, ^reflection''. {VI} ``to be ^shady''. ??VAR. #20231.

<loG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. {VI} ``to be sharp''. #20241.
<om-loG>(D) {ADJ} ``^not ^sharp, ^blunt''. #20252.

<loGa:y>(A),,<loGgoy>(B),,<loGhoy>(D) {NI} ``^shade, ^shadow, ^reflection''. {VI} ``to be ^shady''. ??VAR. #20261.

<loo>(A),,<loyo>(B) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {V} ``to be tired''. ??VAR. #20271.

<loreG>(AB) {ADJ} ``^clean (of water)''. {VI} ``to be clean''. #20281.

<loro?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^rot, to ^decay''. #20291.

<loRho>(A) {PP} ``^after, ^behind''. {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^lastly''. Syn. <ku~Rab-te>(A) `after'. #20301.

<loTa>(B) {NI} ``^tumbler''. *@. #20311.

<lotem>(B) {VI} ``to be ^smooth, to be ^soft, to ^melt''. #20321.

<lotob>(D) {NI} ``^chaff''. #20331.

<lu?>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread (grain, etc.) with the palm; to spread (as a serpent its hood)''. #20341.

<lu?>(D) {V} ``to ^take, to ^get, to ^receive''. #20351.

<lua>(AD),,<luwa>(B) {NI} ``^fig''. *@. ??VAR. #20361.

<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B),,<luyaG>(A) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. ??VAR. #20371.

<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B),,<luyaG>(A) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. Syn. <loha>(BD) `iron'. ??VAR. #20381.

<lucur>(ABD) {NI} ``^lip''. *@. #20391.

<ludur>(D) {ADJ} ``^soft, ^smooth''. #20401.

<luyaG>(A),,<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. Syn. <loha>(BD) `iron'. ??VAR. #20411.

<luyaG>(A),,<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. ??VAR. #20421.

<luku>(AB),,<loku>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^bear_^fruit''. {NI} ``fruit''. ??VAR. #20431.
<luku ula?>(D) {NI} ``^vegetables''. #20213.

<lulhuwa>(B) {NI} ``^wrist''. #20441.

<lunDa>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash a floor with cow dung after a meal''. #20451.

<lur>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^snake''. #20461.

<lusi>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^rob, to ^plunder, to ^snatch''. *@. #20471.

<luTu>(D) {NI} ``^blister''. {VI} ``to get blistered''. #20481.

<lutui>(ABD) {NI} ``^cloth, ^clothes''. {VT} ``to ^wear cloth''. #20491.

<lutur>(ABD) / <luD>(:),,<lur>(:) {NI} ``^ear''. *@. ??VAR. #20501.

- <m> -

<m>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |An alternant pronunciation of the causative infix <b>, <'b> before a nasal, as in <gi[m]niG>(B) VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price') `to ^evaluate'. #20511.

<m>(B) {SX} ``^thy, ^your, ^2nd_person singular ^possessive''. !contracted form of <am>. #20521.

<m>. ??tag:. #20531.
<cuku muku>(D) {VI} ``to ^squat, to ^hunker''. |<cuku> with <m>-tag. #6332.

<m>(D) {} ``''. #20541.

<ma>(AD) {NK} ``^mother''. #20551.

<ma:~Da: toG>(A) {V} ``to ^strain cooked rice from water''. #20561.

<madad>(B) {VT} ``to ^help''. #20571.

<maDom>(B) {NK} ``^mother''. |<<ma-Dom>>?. #20581.
<maDom aGri>(AD) {NI} ``the ^thumb, the ^big_^toe''. #20590.

<ma:~dRi>(A) {N} ``^madol (a kind of ^musical_^instrument sounding like a ^drum)''. #20601.

<maDtiri>(D),,<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basketmaker''. ??VAR. #20611.

<maDtiri?>(D),,<turi>(D),,<ma'tri?>(D) {NA} ``^basket maker''. !orig. <mad'tiri'>. ??VAR. #20621.

<magar>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. #20631.

<maha>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^big, ^large, ^elder''. {VI} ``to ^increase, to grow, to be big''. *@. #20641.
<mamaha>(A) {V} ``to ^increase''. |redupl. of <maha> `great'. #20650.

<mahara>(B),,<mahra>(ABD) {NA} ``^cowherd''. *@. ??VAR. #20661.

<mahke>(B),,<mohke>(B) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. {VI} ``to be fragrant''. ??VAR. #20671.

<mahra>(ABD),,<mahara>(B) {NA} ``^cowherd''. *@. ??VAR. #20681.

<mahraG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^expensive, ^dear (in value)''. {VI} ``to be expensive''. *@. #20691.

<may>(D) {} ``^pronominal form''. ??. #20701.

<mai>(P) {NK} ``^mother''. *@. #20711.
<dharti mai>(P) {NA} ``^mother_^earth, the earth ^goddess''. |<dharti> `earth'. #7312.

<mayaGTha>(B) {NI} ``^thumb''. Cf. <mugTha>. #20721.

<maychuwa>(B) {NI} ``^family''. !NK. #20731.

<mayda>(B) {NI} ``^flour''. #20741.

<maind>(B) {NI} ``^manure''. #20751.

<mayn'ga>(D) {} ``the ^day after ^tomorrow''. #20761.

<ma:yoG>(A),,<maJoG>(BD) {N} ``^chest, ^breast''. ??VAR. #20771.

<maysari>(B) {NI} ``^cloth given to the bride's mother by the bridegroom''. #20781.

<majhli>(BD) {NK} ``younger ^sister; a ^second wife''. #20791.

<majur>(B) {VT} ``to ^like, to ^approve''. #20801.

<mala?>(B) {VT} ``to ^like (a person)''. #20811.

<ma:la>(AB) {NI} ``^necklace, ^garland''. #20821.

<ma:lis>(B) {NI} ``^massage''. #20831.

<mamaha>(A) {V} ``to ^increase''. |redupl. of <ma:ha:> `great'. #20841.

<mami>(BD),,<ma:mi>(AB) {NK} ``^aunt: father's sister, mother's brother's wife''. *@. ??VAR. #20851.

<mamu>(BD),,<ma:mu>(BD) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother, father's sister's husband''. *@. ??VAR. #20861.

<man>(A),,<mon>(B) {NI} ``^mind''. ??VAR. #20871.

<manda>(B),,<monDa>(A) {NI} ``^cold (disease)''. *@. ??VAR. #20881.

<manDa?>(BD),,<ma~Ra?>(BD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice_^water''. {V} ``to ^strain water from the rice''. *@. ??VAR. #20891.

<mandar>(D),,<mandRi>(BD) {NI} ``^drum''. ??VAR. #20901.

<mandir>(B) {NI} ``^temple''. #20911.

<mandRi>(BD),,<mandar>(D) {NI} ``^drum''. *@. ??VAR. #20921.

<mane>(ABD) {V} ``to ^obey, to ^respect''. #20931.

<mane>(D) {NI} ``^meaning''. #20941.

<manjar>(*),,<maJjar>(B) {NI} ``^blossom, ^flower''. ??VAR. #20951.
<manjre>(AD),,<maJjre>(B) {VI} ``to blossom, to ^bloom''. |<<maJjar-e>>. ??VAR. #20960.

<manoa>(A),,<manwa>(B) {NI} ``^mankind''. ??VAR. #20971.

<manoa>(A),,<manwa>(B) {NI} ``^mankind''. ??VAR. #20981.

<mansuDa:>(A) {ADV} ``^year_before_^last''. *@. #20991.

<manwa>(B),,<manoa>(A) {NI} ``^mankind''. ??VAR. #21001.

<maJg>(D) {SX} ``^dual ^inclusive''. ??. #21011.

<maJjar>(B),,<manjar>(*) {NI} ``^blossom, ^flower''. ??VAR. #21021.
<maJjre>(B),,<manjre>(AD) {VI} ``to blossom, to ^bloom''. |<<maJjar-e>>. *@. ??VAR. #21030.

<maJoG>(BD),,<ma:yoG>(A) {N} ``^chest, ^breast''. ??VAR. #21041.

<maG>(D),,<maGek>(D) {V} ``to ^wish, to ^will''. ??VAR. #21051.

<maG>(D) {NI} ``the ^part in the ^hair''. #21061.

<maGek>(D),,<maG>(D) {V} ``to ^wish, to ^will''. ??VAR. #21071.

<maGgar>(AB),,<moGgor>(P) {NA} ``^crocodile''. *@. ??VAR. #21081.

<ma:r>(A) {V} ``to ^begin''. #21091.

<mara?>(ABD) {NA} ``^peafowl''. ^bird. *@. #21101.

<maRa>(A) {N} ``^corpse''. #21111.

<ma:Ra>(B) {NI} ``^cave''. #21121.

<ma~Ra?>(BD),,<manDa?>(BD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice_^water''. {V} ``to ^strain water from the rice''. *@. ??VAR. #21131.

<maRay>(ABD),,<moRaek>(D) {VT} ``to ^put down''. ??VAR. #21141.

<marca>(ABD) {NI} ``^fallow land''. *@. #21151.

<marci>(BD),,<marcai>(D) {NI} ``^chillie''. ??VAR. #21161.
<gol maric>(B) {NI} ``^pepper''. |<goli> `pill'. #10623.

<ma:Re>(B) {VT} ``to ^begin''. #21171.

<mari>(AB) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <ma:ta>(B), <goTi>(B). #21181.

<marmar-Da:>(A) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<<mar.mar-Da?>>. *@. #6551.

<martul>(B) {NI} ``^hammer''. #21191.

<ma:~s>(B) {NI} ``^flesh, meat''. #21201.

<masi>(D),,<urid>(D),,<maso>(D) {NI} ``a ^pulse''. ??VAR. #21211.

<masmasay>(AB) {VI} ``to ^stretch oneself''. |<<mas.mas-ay>>. #21221.

<ma:so>(ABD) {NI} ``^black_^gram, ^<urid> (a ^pulse)''. Syn. <masi>(D),,<urid>(D). *@. ??VAR. #21231.

<mata>(B),,<mate>(B) {ADJ} ``^over^ripe''. {VI} ``to be overripe''. ??VAR. #21241.

<ma:ta>(B) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <mari>(AB), <goTi>(B). #21251.

<maThay>(D) {V} ``to ^chew''. #21261.

<mate>(B),,<mata>(B) {ADJ} ``^over^ripe''. {VI} ``to be overripe''. ??VAR. #21271.

<ma'tri?>(D),,<maDtiri?>(D),,<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basket_^maker''. !orig. <mad'tiri'>. ??VAR. #21281.

<maudh>(D) {NI} ``^honey''. #21291.

<mea?>(D),,<meya?>(A) {NI} ``^morning''. {ADV} ``in the morning''. ??VAR. #21301.
<meGa>(A),,<meya-Ga?>(B) {} ``^day_after_^tomorrow''. ??<Ga?>. ??VAR. #21310.

<mej>(B) {NI} ``^table''. *@. #21321.

<melay>(ABD) {PP} ``^except''. {VT} ``to abandon, to ^leave, to ^give_up, to ^leave_off''. #21331.

<memon>(B),,<nemon>(B) {NI} ``^age''. ??VAR. #21341.

<meGa>(A),,<meya-Ga?>(B) {} ``^day_after_^tomorrow''. |<mea?>(D), <meya?>(A) `morning'. *@. ??<Ga?>. ??VAR. #21351.

<merhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^steer''. #21361.

<merjay>(D) {NI} ``a ^coat''. #21371.

<merom>(ABD) {NA} ``^goat''. *@. #21381.
<merom gupa>(A) {N} ``^goat^herd''. #11283.

<mesa>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mix''. #21391.

<mesoG>(AD),,<mesoGa>(D) {ADV} ``^once''. *@. ??<Ga>. ??VAR. #21401.

<meti'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^collected''. {VI} ``to be collected, to ^gather (like water)''. *@. #21411.
<metib ga>(D),,<metibte ga>(D) {ADV} ``^collectively''. ??VAR. #21422.

<metoG>(D),,<metoG-da>(D),,<metoG-da-ro>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''. *@. ??VAR. #21431.

<midi>(D),,<mu?dhi>(AD) {NI} ``finger ^ring''. ??VAR. #21441.

<mi'j>(AD),,<mi~'j>(B) {NK} ``^aunt: father's younger brother's wife, mother's sister''. ??VAR. #21451.

<mne>::<ho-mne>(D) {ADJ} ``^that_^much, ^as_much_as that (correlative)''. #21461.
<ho-mnega>(D),,<omnega>(D) {ADJ} ``^enough''. ??VAR. #12152.

<mo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^smoke''. {VI} ``to smoke, to ^issue, to ^come_out''. *@. #21471.

<mo?>(D),,<mu?>(BD) {V} ``to ^come out, to appear''. ??VAR. #21481.
<mo?-Da?>(D) {NI} ``a ^cold''. |<Da?> `water'?. #6623.
<mo?-Del>(D),,<mo?-Rel>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''. |<Del> `to come'. ??VAR. #7603.

<mo[b]gher>(AD) {VT(caus. of <mogher> `to be black')} ``to ^blacken''. #21491.

<mo[b]li'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <moli'b> `to be extinguished')} ``to ^extinguish, to ^quench''. #1471.

<moD>(D),,<moen>(D) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''. ??VAR. #21501.

<moD su?Da?>(D),,<modu su?Da?>(D) {ADV} ``^two_^years_^ago, year before last''.
|<su?Da?>(AD),,<su'bDha?>(B) `last year'. ??VAR. #21510.

<mo'D>(D),,<mo~'D>(AB) {NI} ``^eye''. *@. ??VAR. #21521.
<a-mo'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mun>. |<a> `to wash'?. *@. #43.
<gotayn moD>(D) {NI} ``inward ^corner_of_the_^eye''. #21532.
<gote'j-mo~'D>(BA) {NI} ``^tears''. |<mo~D> `eye'. #11002.

<mo?-Da?>(D) {NI} ``a ^cold''. |<Da?> `water'?. #6621.

<mo?-Del>(D),,<mo?-Rel>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''.
|<mo?> `to come out, to appear', <Del> `to come'. ??VAR. #7601.

<mo?dhi>(B) {NI} ``^ring''. #21541.

<modu su?Da?>(D),,<moD su?Da?>(D) {ADV} ``^two_^years_^ago, year before last''. |<moD>
`one', <su?Da?>(AD),,<su'bDha?>(B) `last year'. ??modu. ??VAR. #21551.

<mogher>(AB) {ADJ} ``^black''. {VI} ``to be ^black''. Caus. <mo[b]gher>(AD) `to ^blacken'.
*@. #21561.

<mohina>(B) {NI} ``^month''. #21571.

<mohke>(B),,<mahke>(B) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. {VI} ``to be fragrant''. ??VAR. #21581.
<mo'ke>(A) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. {VI} ``to ^smell sweet''. #21590.

<mohol>(B) {NI} ``^palace''. #21601.

<moy>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^plural''. #21611.

<moyla>(B) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {VI} ``to be dirty''. #21621.

<moen>(D),,<moD>(D) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''. ??VAR. #21631.

<moen ekela>(D),,<muDu ekela>(D),,++<ek-ela>(D) {} ``^only one, ^alone''. ??VAR. #21641.

<mojhi>(A) {N} ``^middle''. #21651.
<mojhi-te>(A),,<sa:ngo>(A) {PP} ``^among''. ??VAR. #21660.
<mo'jhi-to?>(AD) {ADV, NI} ``^midnight''. ??. #21672.

<mo?jhi>(B) {ADV} ``^middle''. *@. ??recte mOjhia. #21681.

<mo?jhi>(B) {NI} ``^circle''. #21691.

<mokum>(AB),,<mukum>(B) {VI} ``to ^doze''. ??VAR. #21701.

<moli'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^extinguished''. {VI} ``to be ^extinguished''. Caus. <mo[b]li'b>(AD) `to ^extinguish, to ^quench'. #21711.
<moli'b-goD>(D) {VI} ``to be ^extinguished''. #21720.

<moloy>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. !used only in songs. *@. #21731.

<mon>(B),,<man>(A) {NI} ``^mind''. *@. ??VAR. #21741.

<monDa>(A),,<manda>(B) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. *@. ??VAR. #21751.

<monkan>(B) {NI} ``^face''. #21761.
<a-mun>(B) {VI} ``to_^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mo'D>. |<a> `to wash'. ??here. #612.

<moJ>(*),,<mo~J>(B) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''. *@. ??VAR. #21771.
<moJ bo?-te>(D) {ADV} ``^together''. #21780.
<moJ-a>(D),,<moJ-ga>(D),,<moJ heke>(D),,<moJ-te ga>(D) {} ``^it is all one, it is the same''. ??VAR. #21790.

<moGgor>(P),,<maGgar>(AB) {NA} ``^crocodile''. *@. ??VAR. #21801.

<moRa>(*) {NI} ``a big ^covering for paddy made of plaited straw''. Syn. <tiJja?>(D). #21811.
<moRay>(D) {V} ``to ^put paddy in a <moRa>''. Syn. <tiJ>. #21820.

<moRaek>(D),,<maRay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^put down''. ??VAR. #21831.

<mordom>(D) {NI} ``a large kind of ^drum used in Nagpur''. #21841.

<mo?-Rel>(D),,<mo?-Del>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''. ??VAR. #21851.

<mo?To>(D) {ADJ} ``^strong, stout, fat''. #21861.

<mo?Tho>(B) {ADJ} ``^thick''. {VI} ``to be thick''. #21871.

<mu~>(P) {NI} ``^nose''. *@. #21881.

<mu?>(BD),,<mo?>(D) {V} ``to ^come out, to appear''. *@. ??VAR. #21891.
<mo?-Rel>(D),,<mo?-Del>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''. ??VAR. #21852.
<mu?rel>(B) {VI} ``to ^rise''. #21900.
<mu?siG>(B) {NI} ``^east, dawn''. #21910.
<munu?-siG>(AD) {NI} ``^east''. #21922.

<mu goD>(A) {VI} ``to be ^off''. ??sic; mng?. #21931.

<mudha>(B),,<mu~dha>(B) {NA} ``^village headman''. ??VAR. #21941.

<muDDa:>(A) {N} ``^ant''. #21951.

<mudai>(B),,<mudoi>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''. ??VAR. #21961.

<mu?dhi>(AD),,<midi>(D) {NI} ``finger ^ring''. *@. ??VAR. #21971.

<muDhi>(B) {NI} ``^puffed rice''. #21981.

<mudoi>(B),,<mudai>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''. ??VAR. #21991.

<muDu>(ABD) {NUM} ``^one (used with inanimate nouns)''. {ADJ} ``^single, ^alone, ^only one''. #22001.
<muDu-ga>(D) {ADJ} ``a ^single one, emphatic''. #22010.

<muDu>(D),,<mu~Ru>(D),,<muRu>(D) {NUM} ``^one''. *@. ??VAR. #22021.
<muDu ekela>(D),,++<ek-ela>(D),,<moen ekela>(D) {} ``^only one, ^alone''. ??VAR. #22030.

<mugam>(ABD) {PP} ``in front of, ^before''. {ADV} ``in ^front, ^ahead''. #22041.

<mui>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^dream''. *@. #22051.
<munu>(BD) {NI} ``^dream''. ??here. #22060.

<mui>(P),,<mu'j>(P) {VT} ``to ^kiss''. *@. Phonology: jNas ~ JNas. ??VAR. #22071.

<mu'jDa?>(BD) {NA} ``black ^ant''. *@. #22081.

<mukum>(B),,<mokum>(AB) {VI} ``to ^doze''. ??VAR. #22091.

<mulayam>(B) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft''. #22101.

<mumDiba?>(D),,<munDiba?>(AB) {NI, ADV} ``^yesterday [B], the ^day before yesterday [AD], long ago [D]''. ??VAR. #22111.

<mumDin>(D) {V} ``to ^awake''. #22121.

<mundek>(D) {V} ``to ^dam water with an embankment''. Syn. <koG>(D). #22131.

<munDiba?>(AB),,<mumDiba?>(D) {NI, ADV} ``^yesterday [B], the ^day before yesterday [AD], long ago [D]''. ??VAR. #22141.

<mundra>(AB) {NI} ``^ear-^ring''. #22151.

<munu>(BD) {NI} ``^dream''. *@. #22161.

<munu?-siG>(AD) {NI} ``^east''. #21921.

<mu?nusiG>(D),,<mu?siG>(D) {NI} ``^sunrise''. Syn. <patar>(AB). ??VAR. #22171.

<muG>(B) {NI} ``green ^gram''. #22181.

<muGga>(P) {NI} ``the horseradish ^tree''. *@. #22191.

<muGra>(D) {NI} ``a wooden ^mallet, ^hammer''. #22201.

<mur>(B) {NI} ``^capital''. #22211.

<murDa?>(B) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. |<Da?> `water'. #22221.

<murek>(D),,<murke>(D) {V} ``to be ^turned back, bent''. ??VAR. #22231.

<mu-rel>(A) {V} ``to ^rise (as moon and star)''. ??to<mu?>. #22241.

<mu?-rel>(B) {VI} ``to ^rise''. |<mu?> `to come out'. #22251.

<murkh>(B) {NA} ``^fool''. #22261.

<murke>(D),,<murek>(D) {V} ``to be ^turned back, bent''. ??VAR. #22271.

<muRsirwa>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''. #22281.

<mu~Ru>(D),,<muRu>(D),,<muDu>(D) {NUM} ``^one''. ??VAR. #22291.

<murum>(BD),,<murun>(AB) {NI} ``^mohua ^tree (%Bassia latifolia); its flower''. *@. ??VAR. #22301.

<musa>(ABD) {ADV, NI} ``^today''. Cf. <musniG> `one day, once'. ??0/g. #22311.
<musa tuDa>(AD) {ADV} ``^now-a-^days''. #22320.
<musga?>(D) {} ``^of ^today''. |<<musag-a?>>, <a?> `genitive'. #22330.
<musga:je>(A) {ADV} ``^today's''. |<je> `emphatic?'. #22340.

<musiG>(A) {VI} ``to ^rise (of the ^sun)''. {ADV} ``one ^day''. #22351.

<mu?-siG>(B) {NI} ``^east, ^dawn''. |<mu?> `to come out'. #22361.
<munu?-siG>(AD) {NI} ``^east''. |<<m[un]u?-siG>>. #21923.

<mu?siG>(D),,<mu?nusiG>(D) {NI} ``^sunrise''. Syn. <patar>(AB). ??VAR. #22371.

<muske>(A),,<muskuray>(B) {V} ``to ^smile''. ??VAR. #22381.

<muskil>(B) {NI} ``^difficulty''. #22391.

<muskuray>(B),,<muske>(A) {V} ``to ^smile''. ??VAR. #22401.

<musniG>(BD) {NI} ``one ^day, ^once, once upon a time''. Cf. <musa> `today', <mugsiG> `dawn'. #22411.

<musuRdhum>(B) {ADJ} ``^fat''. {VI} ``to be fat''. #22421.

<mu?Tha>(B),,<muTha>(B),,<mu?Thi>(B),,<muThi>(B) {NI} ``^fist''. Cf. <mayaGTha> `thumb'. ??VAR. #22431.

<mutan>(A),,<le:kha>(A) {ADV} ``^like''. ??VAR. #22441.

<mu?Thi>(B),,<muThi>(B),,<mu?Tha>(B),,<muTha>(B) {NI} ``^fist''. Cf. <mayaGTha> `thumb'. ??VAR. #22451.

<muThia>(D) {NI} ``^plough_^handle''. #22461.

<muThyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hold''. Cf. <muTha>. #22471.

<muTka>(A) {N} ``^fist''. Syn. <cepu'D>. #22481.

- <n> -

<n>(D) {} ``''. #22491.

<n>(:) {IX(V)} ``^nominalization''. E.g. <r[an]ab> `burial ground' from <rab> `to bury', <jono?> `broom' from <jo?> `sweep', etc. |Placed before the first vowel, which is copied before the infix. *@. ??glean, ??format, ??ex.cogs. #22501.

<na>::<i-na>(AD),,<ena>(A) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'. ??VAR. #22511.
<i-na-gaD>(D) {} ``^why? what for?''. #12503.
<i-na-jom-bo?>(D),,<hoghaynaga>(D) {} ``^for ^nothing, for no ^purpose, for no ^reason''. ??VAR. #12513.
<i-na-thom>(D) {} ``^for ^what ^reason?, ^why?''. #12523.

<na>::<seG-na>(D) {} ``^please pass first, go ahead''. |<seG> `in front'. #22521.

<na>(B) {SX} ``^future tense (with neutral bases)''. *@. #22531.

<na>(B) {SX} ``^imperative (with neutral bases)''. #22541.

<na>(B) {SX} ``^infinitive''. #22551.

<na>(D) {CONJ} ``^nor''. #22561.

<nabi>(D) {NI} ``^navel''. Syn. <sunruy'>(D). #22571.

<nacu>(D) {NI} ``small ^basket''. Syn. <gonbi'D>(ABD). #22581.

<na:gh>(B),,<na:g>(B) {NA} ``^cobra''. ^snake. ??VAR. #22591.

<naga>(D) {ADV} ``^without_^reason''. Syn. <ughay>(D). #22601.

<nagera>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^drum''. *@. #22611.

<nai>(P) {PRON} ``?''. *@. #22621.

<nahiyar>(B) {NI} ``wife's parent's ^house''. ^in-laws. #22631.

<naygom>(ABD) {NA} ``^black^smith''. *@. #22641.

<naiJg>(D) {} ``^my, ^possessive of ^1st_person singular''. ??. #22651.

<najer>(B) {NI} ``^sight''. #22661.

<nana>(ABD) {NK} ``elder ^sister''. Syn. <didi>. #22671.

<naG>(B) {SX} ``^we_^dual ^inclusive''. !contracted form of <anaG>. #22681.

<napha>(B) {NI} ``^result, ^outcome''. #22691.

<naram>(B) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft''. #22701.

<naraGgi>(B) {NI} ``^orange''. #22711.

<naryal>(B) {NI} ``^coconut''. #22721.

<na:ti>(B) {NA} ``^grandson''. *@. #22731.
<na:tin>(B) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. #22740.

<na~w>(B) {NUM} ``^nine''. *@. #22751.

<neDa>(B) {NI} ``^time, ^hour''. *@. #22761.

<nemon>(B),,<memon>(B) {NI} ``^age''. ??VAR. #22771.

<ne~wa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #22781.

<neway>(B) {V} ``to ^bend''. #22791.

<newta>(B) {VT} ``to ^invite''. #22801.

<niyam>(B) {NI} ``^rule''. #22811.

<niar>(D) {} ``^like, ^as''. #22821.

<niga>(ABD) {NA} ``^Uraon''. #22831.

<nim>(A) {V} ``to ^thatch''. #22841.

<nimuhi>(A) {N} ``^needle''. #22851.

<niJg>(D) {SX} ``^I''. |Shortened form of <aniJg> when affixed to a verb. #22861.

<no>(B) {CONJ} ``^that''. #22871.

<no>(D) {CONJ(PAIRED)} ``^either...^or (disjunctive)''. #22881.
<no>(D),,<nu>(AD) {CONJ} ``^or (interrogative particle)''. ??VAR. #22890.
<nokni>(D),,<nombo?>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''. ??VAR. #22900.

<nokni>(D),,<nombo?>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''. ??VAR. #22911.

<nom>(BD) {SX(N)} ``^thy, ^your, ^2nd_person singular ^possessive''. *@. #22921.

<nombo?>(D),,<nokni>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''. ??VAR. #22931.

<nombo?>(D),,<nokni>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''. ??VAR. #22941.

<nowa>(AD),,<nuwa>(B),,<nu~wa>(B) {NA} ``^barber''. *@. ??VAR. #22951.

<nu>(AD),,<no>(D) {CONJ} ``^or (interrogative particle)''. ??VAR. #22961.

<nuwa>(B),,<nu~wa>(B),,<nowa>(AD) {NA} ``^barber''. ??VAR. #22971.

<nuDum>(A) {ADV} ``^early before ^dawn''. *@. #22981.

<nuksan>(B) {NI} ``^damage, ^harm''. #22991.

<numiJg>(D),,<nu-om-iJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??. ??VAR. #23001.

<nunu>(ABD) {NI} ``^nipple, ^teat, ^breast, ^milk''. *@. (<nu.nu>). #23011.
<nunuDuD>(AD),,<nunu-uD>(D) {NA} ``^suckling''. |prob. from <<nunu-uD.uD>> by syncope; <u'D> `to suck'. ??VAR. #23020.

<nu-om-iJg>(D),,<numiJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??. ??VAR. #23031.

- <J> -

<J>(B) {SX} ``^my''. !contracted form of <iJ>. #23041.

<JeloG>(BD),,<JoloG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^dark, ^night''. {VI} ``to be dark, to be night''. ??VAR. #23051.

<JeloG-Da?>(D) {ADJ} ``^dark, ^night''. {VI} ``to be dark, to be night''. #23060.

<JeloG>(D),,<JolaG>(A),,<JoloG>(D) {ADJ} ``^dark''. {VI} ``to be dark, to grow dark''. ??VAR. #23071.

<Jelwa>(B) {NA} ``^leech''. Syn. <joGko>. #23081.

<Jem>(BD) {NI} ``^heat''. {VT} ``to heat''. #23091.

<Jem>(D),,<Jim>(B) {V} ``to ^cover with ^thatch''. ??VAR. #23101.

<Jemi>(D),,<Jimi>(ABD) {NI} ``^name''. {V} ``to give a name''. ??VAR. #23111.

<Jeri>(B),,<Jiri>(A) {NI} ``^body''. {VI} ``to be three months ^pregnant''. *@. ??VAR. #23121.

<Jim>(B),,<Jem>(D) {V} ``to ^cover with ^thatch''. ??VAR. #23131.

<Jimi>(ABD),,<Jemi>(D) {NI} ``^name''. {V} ``to give a name''. *@. ??VAR. #23141.

<Jiri>(A),,<Jeri>(B) {NI} ``^body''. {VI} ``to be three months ^pregnant''. *@. ??VAR. #23151.

<Jo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^eat''. *@. #23161.
<ab-Jo?>(A),,<ob-Jo?>(D) {VT(caus. of <Jo?> `to eat')} ``to ^cause to ^eat, to ^feed''. ??VAR. #23172.
<JoJo ti?>(D) {NI} ``the ^right_^hand, lit. ^eating hand''. Syn.<jonom-ti?>(P). |<<Jo?.Jo?>>, <ti?> `hand'. #23182.
<Jo?-Dem>(D) {NI} ``the ^feast of ^eating the new ^rice''. Syn. <porob>(D). #23190.

<Jo[b]loG>(D),,<Jo[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <JoloG> `to be dark')} ``to ^darken''. ??VAR. #1481.

<Jol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^swallow''. #23201.

<Jole>(P) {NA} ``a large ^bee''. Syn. <gurju>(A), <terom>(BD). *@. #23211.

<JoloG>(D),,<JeloG>(D),,<JolaG>(A) {ADJ} ``^dark''. {VI} ``to be dark, to grow dark''. Caus. <Jo[b]loG>(D),,<Jo[b]laG>(A) `to darken'. ??VAR. #23221.

<Jom>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bask in the sun''. *@. #23231.
<oJom>(A),,<oJem>(B) {VT?} ``to ^warm oneself, to ^bask''. Cf. <Jom> `to bask in the sun'. ??VT? ??VAR. #23240.
<oJom-Dom>(D) {V} ``to ^warm oneself''. #23252.

<Jon>(D) {V} ``to ^drive out''. #23261.

<JuDum>(B) {NI} ``^early before dawn''. #23271.

<JuG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^stretch one's legs''. #23281.

<Gga>::<kinbhere-Gga>(D) {ADV} ``the ^day before tomorrow''. #23291.

<o>(*),,<o'b>(BD) {PX} ``^causative''. !the <o> variant occurs under uncertain conditions. Cf. the alternants <a'b>, <u'b>, <o>, <u>, <[b]>. *@. Cf. ~<Ob->, ~<[b]>, ~<O->, ~<o->, ~<u->. ??VAR. #23301.
<o-botoG>(A) {VT(caus. of <botoG> `to fear')} ``to ^threaten''. |<<ob-botoG>> w. simpl. #23310.
<o-De'b>(D) {VT(caus. of <De'b> `to ascend')} ``to help ^climb, to ^take_^up, to ^put_^up''. #23320.
<o-Du'j>(A),,<ob-Du'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <Du'j> `to bend')} ``to ^bend''. ??VAR. #23330.
<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''. #9323.
<o-ge'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ge'b> `to burn')} ``to cause to ^burn''. #10013.
<o-kho'D>(AB) {VT(caus. of <kho'D> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. #16863.
<o-su'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <su'D> `to be wet')} ``to ^wet''. #23340.

<o>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh''. #23351.

<o>(D) {} ``''. #23361.

<o?>(ABD) {N} ``^house''. *@. #23371.
<og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <a?> `possessive', <oslo?> `ground'. Syn. <aga?>. ??. #23382.
<o?-aram>(D),,<ghardamad>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. ??o?. ??VAR. #933.
<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D),,<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. ??VAR. #23390.

<o?>(B) {SX} ``^past_^tense (with active bases)''. #23401.

<oa?>(AD),,<ua?>(D),,<uwa?>(B) {VI} ``to ^bathe, to ^wash one's body, to ^swim''. *@. ??VAR. #23411.

<o?-aram>(D),,<ghardamad>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. ??o?. ??VAR. #931.

<o'b>(BD),,<o>(*) {PX} ``^causative''. !the <o> variant occurs under uncertain conditions. Cf. the alternants <a'b>, <u'b>, <o>, <u>, <[b]>. *@. ??VAR. #23421.
<o'b-Du'j>(D),,<o-Du'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <Du'j> `to bend')} ``to ^bend''. ??VAR. #23430.
<o'b-go'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <go'j>(B) `to die')} ``to ^kill''. #10553.
<o'b-gur>(D),,<u'b-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''. ??VAR. #23440.
<o'b-yo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <yo> `to see')} ``to ^cause to ^see, to ^show''. #23450.
<ob-laDa>(D),,<la['b]Da>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause to ^laugh, to ^amuse''. #23462.
<o'b-Jo?>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Jo?> `to eat')} ``to ^cause to ^eat, to ^feed''. #23470.
<ob-so'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <so'j> `to know')} ``to ^cause to ^know, to ^teach''. #23482.

<ob-soG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <soG> `to buy')} ``to ^cause to ^buy, to ^sell''. *@. #23492.
<ob-su>(P) {VT(caus. of <su> `to put on clothes')} ``to ^dress someone''. *@. #23502.
<o'b-taJ>(*),,<o'b-teG>(D) {VT(caus. of <taJ>(B), <teG>(D) `to weave')} ``to ^cause to ^weave''. ??VAR. #23510.
<o'b-te'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <te'j> `to carry on one's head')} ``to ^lift a load onto someone's head for them to ^carry it''. #23520.
<o'b-u'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <u'D> `to suck')} ``to ^suckle''. #23530.

^T2<o'b-Du'j>(D),,<o-Du'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <Du'j> `to bend')} ``to ^bend''. ??VAR. #23432.

<o'b-go'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <go'j>(B) `to die')} ``to ^kill''. #10551.

^T2<o'b-gur>(D),,<u'b-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''. ??VAR. #23442.

^T2<o'b-yo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <yo> `to see')} ``to ^cause to ^see, to ^show''. #23452.

^T2<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D),,<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. ??VAR. #23392.

<ob-laDa>(D),,<la['b]Da>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause to laugh, to amuse''. ??VAR. #23541.

^T2<o'b-Jo?>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Jo?> `to eat')} ``to ^cause to ^eat, to ^feed''. #23472.

<o[b]Reb>(A),,++<ru[b]Gum>(A) {VT} ``to ^cool''. #23551.

<o[b]riD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <uri'D> `to be hard')} ``to ^harden, to make hard''. ??u/o. #23561.

<o[b]sel>(D) {VT(caus. of <osel> `to be white')} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. #1511.

<o[b]siD>(D) {VT(caus. of <osiD> `to lose')} ``to ^cause to ^lose''. #23571.

<ob-soG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <soG> `to buy')} ``to ^cause to ^buy, to ^sell''. #23491.

<ob-su>(P) {VT(caus. of <su> `to put on clothes')} ``to ^dress someone''. *@. #23501.

^T2<o'b-taJ>(*),,<o'b-teG>(D) {VT(caus. of <taJ>(B), <teG>(D) `to weave')} ``to ^cause to ^weave''. ??VAR. #23512.

^T2<o'b-te'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <te'j> `to carry on one's head')} ``to ^lift a load onto someone's head for them to ^carry it''. #23522.

^T2<o'b-u'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <u'D> `to suck')} ``to ^suckle''. #23532.

<oDe'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^offer as sacrificial food''. Syn. <puja>, <suktin> `to sacrifice'; <balida:n>(B), <da:Rom>(B) `a sacrifice'. *@. #23581.

<oDo?>(AB),,<eDo?>(AB) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^et_cetera''. {ADV} ``^again''. ??VAR. #23591.

<oDo?>(D),,<eRo?>(D) {} ``^more''. ??VAR. #23601.

<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D),,<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb. ??VAR. #23611.

<oDol>(B),,<oRol>(A) {N} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <koinar>. ??or Bauhinia?. ??VAR. #23621.
<oRol sag>(D) {NI} ``^leaves of the ^<koinar> ^tree''. |<sag> `greens'. #23632.

<o~Dor>(A),,<onDor>(BD) {VT} ``to ^hear''. *@. ??VAR. #23641.

<oDo?Ro? oRo?>(D),,++<eDo?>(D) {} ``^more''. ??. #23651.

<o-Du'j>(A),,<ob-Du'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <Du'j>(BD) `to bend')} ``to ^bend''. ??VAR. #8771.

<og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <a?> `possessive', <oslo?> `ground'. Syn. <aga?>. ??. #23381.

<o-ge'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ge'b> `to burn')} ``to ^cause to ^burn''. #23661.

<o-gur-Da?> {N} ``^rainy_^season''. #6591.

<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''. ??PVersuch lists <gam Oy~EG> `to answer', <O~e> `to give' !<Oy~>, <O~eGgO'D>, <Oy~EGgO'D> `to give back' ?what evidence is there for the o-eG cut? etc. ?? but see <eG>'. #93
21.

<o'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drive, to ^turn_out''. #23671.
<o'j-kay-goD>(D) {V} ``^drive_out''. #23680.
<o'j-goD>(D) {V} ``to ^drive away, to drive out''. #23690.

<o'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^weed''. #23701.

<okhair>(D),,<ukhRi>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''. ??VAR. #23711.

<o-kho'D>(AB) {VT(caus. of <kho'D> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <igoy>, <o-ray>. #16861.

<okon>(D),,<ikon>(D) {PART} ``particle of ^hesitation, when a word does not come''. ??VAR. #23721.

<okhRi>(B) {NI} ``^mortar''. #23731.

<oku'b>(B),,<uku'b>(B) {V} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oleD>(A). ??VAR. #23741.

(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bring''. *@. (? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r). #23751.
<soG-ol>(D) {V} ``to ^buy and ^bring, to ^go_^shopping''. |<soG> `to buy'. #23762.

<oleD>(A) {VT} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oku'b>(B),,<uku'b>(B). ??VAR. #23771.
<oleD-Dom>(AD) {VI} ``to be ^hidden, to ^lie_in_^wait''. #23780.

<oloG>(ABD) {NI} ``a kind of long ^grass, ^thatch''. Cf. <teloG> `to thatch'. *@. #23791.

<om>(AD),,<um>(BD) {NEG} ``^negation, ^no, ^not''. !used with verbs. *@. ??VAR. #23801.
<om-may>(D) {} ``^they not''. #23810.
<om-bes>(D) {ADJ} ``^not ^good, bad''. #23820.
<om-bo?>(D),,<am-boD>(A) {NEG} ``^no, not''. !used alone or after an adj. where <om> used with a verb. ??VAR. #23830.
<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''. ??VAR. #3273.
<om-loG>(D) {ADJ} ``^not ^sharp, ^blunt''. #20253.
<om-sebol>(D) {ADJ} ``^not ^tasty, not sweet''. |<sebol> `tasty'. #23840.
<numiJg>(D),,<nu-om-iJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??. ??VAR. #23850.
<um-ontu'D>(P),,<um tu'Dna>(P) {ADJ} ``^un^ending''. |<ontu'D> `end'. ??VAR. #23862.

<omne>(D),,<umne>(D) {ADV} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''. See <homne>. ??VAR. #23871.
<ho-mne-ga>(D),,<omne-ga>(D) {ADJ} ``^enough''. |<ga> `emphatic'. ??VAR. #9424.
<omne-ga>(D) {ADV} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''. #23880.

<ompay>(ABD) {NI} ``^river''. #23891.

<ompeG>(ABD) {NI} ``^<chura>, ^flat_^rice''. #23901.

<on>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plant''. *@. #23911.

<onDor>(BD),,<o~Dor>(A) {VT} ``to ^hear''. *@. ??VAR. #23921.

<ongher>(B) {ADJ} ``^young (person)''. {IV} ``to be young''. |<ker> `person', <on> cf. <ontu'D> `to be young'. #23931.

<onmo?>(B) {NI} ``^marriage''. #23941.

<ontu'D>(B) {NI} ``^end; (of persons) to be ^young''. *@. #23951.
<um-ontu'D>(P),,<um tu'Dna>(P) {ADJ} ``^un^ending''. |<um>, <om> `not'. ??. ??VAR. #23863.

<oJ>(B),,<uJ>(P) {VT} ``to ^twist (as fibers into a rope)''. *@. ??VAR. #23961.

<oJem>(B),,<oJom>(A) {VT?} ``to ^warm oneself, to ^bask''. Cf. <Jom> `to bask in the sun'. ??VT? ??VAR. #23971.

<oJeG>(B) {VI} ``to ^draw_^back''. #23981.

<oJom>(A),,<oJem>(B) {VT?} ``to ^warm oneself, to ^bask''. Cf. <Jom> `to bask in the sun'. *@. ??VT? ??VAR. #23991.
<oJom-Dom>(D) {V} ``to ^warm oneself''. #23253.

<o-ray>(A) {VT(caus. of <ray> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <okhoD>(A), <igoe>(A). #24001.

<ora'j>(AD),,<ore'j>(BD) {NA} ``^ox, castrated ^bull [B], ^cattle''. ??VAR. #24011.

<orbeG>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. #24021.

<ore'e>(D) {INTERJ} ``^exclamation of pain, surprise''. #24031.

<oRe'b>(AB) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''. Caus. <o[b]Reb>(A) `to ^cool'. #24041.

<ore'j>(BD),,<ora'j>(AD) {NA} ``^ox, castrated ^bull [B], ^cattle''. *@. ??VAR. #24051.

<oReG>(D) {NI} ``^ear^ring worn in the lobe of the ear''. Syn. <bi~Rio>(D). #24061.

<oRo?>(D),,<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B),,<oDo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb. ??VAR. #24071.

<oRol>(A),,<oDol>(B) {NI} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <koinar>. ??or Bauhinia?. ??VAR. #24081.
<oRol sag>(D) {NI} ``^leaves of the ^<koinar> ^tree''. |<sag> `greens'. #23633.

<orsiG>(ABD) {NI} ``^bean, ^<simbi>''. *@. #24091.

<orton>(B),,<ortono?>(D),,<ortonu>(A),,<ortono?-daru>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree, the ^asan or ^silkworm tree' (%Terminalia tomentosa or glaboa)''. *@. ??VAR. #24101.

<os>(B) {NI} ``^dew''. #24111.

<osar>(B) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <pinDa>. #24121.

<osel>(AB),,<osol>(D) {ADJ} ``^white, ^clean, ^shining''. {VI} ``to be ^white''. Caus. <o[b]sel>(D) `to ^whiten, to ^bleach'. *@. ??VAR. #24131.

<osiD>(AD) {VT} ``to ^lose''. Caus. <o[b]siD>(D) `to cause to ^lose'. #24141.

<oslo?>(A),,<uslo?>(BD) {NI} ``^ground, ^floor, ^land, ^earth, ^world''. |<<us-log>>. ??VAR. #24151.

<og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <a?> `possessive'. #23383.

<osol>(D),,<osel>(AB) {ADJ} ``^white, ^clean, ^shining''. {VI} ``to be ^white''. ??VAR. #24161.

<osom>(D),,<osoG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^pungent, ^hot''. {VI} ``to be bitter''. *@. ??VAR. #24171.

^T2<o-su'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <su'D> `to be wet')} ``to ^wet''. #23342.

<oTheG>(A),,<oThGge>(B),,<othoG>(D) {VT} ``to ^lean against''. ??VAR. #24181.

<otom>(D),,<oton>(AB) {VT} ``to ^press down, to ^strain''. *@. ??VAR. #24191.
<oton-Dom>(D) {V} ``to be ^pressed''. |<Dom> `reflexive'. #24202.

<oton>(B) {VT} ``to ^stab''. #24211.

<othoG>(D),,<oTheG>(A),,<oThGge>(B) {VT} ``to ^lean against''. ??VAR. #24221.

<p>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |an alternant pronunciation of the causative infix <b>, <'b> before voiceless stops, as in <paptar>(D) from <pa[b]tar> VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight') `to strike fire, to light a match'. #24231.

<p>:. ??tag-sound?; punct?. #24241.
<ase pase>(B) {ADV} ``^nearby''. #1082.
<laT-paTay>(D) {V} ``to be ^sticky''. |<laTh>(B), <laTha>(B) `id.'. #24252.
<laT-paTay>(AB) {VI} ``to ^grow like a creeper''. |<laTh>(B), <laTha>(B) `id.'. #24262.

<pa?>(AD) {VI} ``to ^burst, to ^break into pieces''. #24271.
<pa?sor>(B),,<pa'Dsor>(AD) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #24280.

<pa'bro-to>(D),,<pa'pro>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??class, phon, analysis?. ??VAR. #24291.

<pa[b]tar>(D) {VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight')} ``to ^strike fire, to light a match''. #24301.

<pa:~c>(B),,<paJc>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. {NA} ``five elders of a village who settle disputes''. *@. ??VAR. #24311.

<pacas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui koRi das> lit. `two-score ten'. *@. #24321.

<pachli>(B) {VI} ``to ^walk_^backwards''. #24331.

<paDhe>(B),,<paRhe>(D),,<poDhe>(B) {V} ``to ^read''. *@. ??VAR. #24341.

<padri>(B) {NA} ``Christian ^father''. *@. #24351.

<pa'Dsor>(AD),,<pa?sor>(B) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <pa?> `to break into pieces', <sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #24361.

<pagha>(B) {NI} ``big ^rope''. #24371.

<paglay>(D),,<pagle>(ABD),,<paghle>(P) {VT?, VI} ``to ^melt''. *@. ??VAR. #24381.

<pagur>(D) {NI} ``^cud''. #24391.

<paham>(B) {NI} ``^memory''. #24401.

<pahan>(D) {NI} ``^village priest''. Syn. <kalo>(D). #24411.

<pahra>(B) {NA} ``^god''. #24421.

<pa~ica>(B),,<pe~ca>(B) {VT} ``to ^borrow''. ??VAR. #24431.

<payD>(D) {V} ``to ^come_^out''. ??phon. #24441.

<paydkom>(D),,<paydhkom>(D) {NA} ``a ^soldier''. Syn. <sipahi>(D). ??phon. ??VAR. #24451.

<pai~ki puD>(AD) {V} ``to ^play with ^sticks, to ^fence''. {NI} ``^acrobatics''. |<puD> `to jump'. #24461.

<pa:ikom>(A) {N} ``^sipahi (infantry)''. #24471.

<phaila>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread''. #24481.

<pair>(B) {NI} ``^cloth ^border''. #24491.

<pa~yRu>(BD) {NI} ``^ankle_^bracelet''. #24501.

<paysa>(B) {NI} ``^money, pice''. *@. #24511.

<pa:~j>(A),,<pa:~Jj>(BD) {NI} ``^foot^step, ^foot^print''. ??VAR. #24521.

<pajhra>(B) {NI} ``^fountain''. #24531.

<pakha>(AB) {NI} ``^niche in a wall''. #24541.

<pakir>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''. #24551.

<pako>(D) {NI} ``^mohua ^fruit''. Syn. <kupuG>. #24561.

<pal>(ABD),,<parek>(D) {V} ``^can, to be ^able (chiefly used negatively)''. ??VAR. #24571.

<pal>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''. #24581.

<paldi>(B) {TAG ADV} ``^echoword of <jaldi> `^hurry!'''. #24591.

<palki>(B) {NI} ``^palanquin''. *@. #24601.

<paloG>:. #24611.
<ca'D-paloG>(BD) {ADJ} ``on the ^back''. {VI} ``to ^lie on one's back''. #5172.
<ca'D-paloG gita?>(A) {V} ``to ^lie on one's ^back''. |<gita?> `to lie down'. #5183.

<palTan>(B) {NI} ``^army''. #24621.

<phamphla?>(BD) {NA} ``a small ^butterfly''. !<pampolla?>(D). #24631.

<pa:n>(B) {NI} ``^betel leaf''. *@. #24641.

<phanda>(B),,<pha~Da>(A) {NI} ``^trap''. ??VAR. #24651.

<pandra>(B) {NUM} ``^fifteen''. *@. #24661.

<panic>(ABD) {NI} ``^bow_^string''. *@. #24671.

<panti>(ABD) {NI} ``^row, ^line, ^rank''. ??. #24681.

<paJc>(B),,<pa:~c>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. {NA} ``five elders of a village who settle disputes''. *@. ??VAR. #24691.

<pa:~Jj>(BD),,<pa:~j>(A) {NI} ``^foot^step, ^foot^print''. ??VAR. #24701.

<paJjra>(BD),,<paJjro>(D) {NI} ``^rib [BD], ^side [D]''. ??VAR. #24711.

<paJjray>(B) {VT} ``to ^speak_^indirectly''. #24721.

<paJjro>(D),,<paJjra>(BD) {NI} ``^rib [BD], ^side [D]''. ??VAR. #24731.

<paGkha>(B) {VT} ``to ^fan''. #24741.

<phaGka>(B) {NI} ``^morsel''. {VT} ``to ^eat, morsel by morsel''. #24751.

<paGo'D>(BD) {NI} ``^lap''. {VT} ``to ^hold a baby on the lap''. #24761.
<paGoDi?>(A) {N} ``^lap''. #24770.

<pa:p>(B) {NI} ``^sin''. {VI} ``to sin''. *@. #24781.
<pa:pi>(B) {NA} ``^sinner''. *@. #24790.

<phapha>(D) {NI} ``a big green ^grasshopper''. #24801.

<pa:pi>(B) {NA} ``^sinner''. |<pa:p> `sin, to sin'. *@. #24811.

<pa'pro>(D),,<pa'bro-to>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??phon, analysis, class?. ??VAR. #24821.

<par>(A),,<paro>(B) {V} ``to ^cross''. ??VAR. #24831.
<para>(A),,<paro>(D),,<pare>(D) {} ``^across''. ??VAR. #24840.

<pa:~R>(B) {NA} ``^brahmin''. #24851.

<para>(A) {ADV} ``^across''. |<par> `to cross'. #24861.

<phaRa>(B),,<phaRe>(B) {V} ``to ^split''. ??VAR. #24871.

<parakrom>(A) {N} ``^necessity''. #24881.

<paRaGkal>(B) {NI} ``^rib''. #24891.

<parcar>(B),,<parca:r>(B) {NA} ``^preacher''. *@. ??VAR. #24901.

<pare>(D),,<para>(A),,<paro>(D) {} ``^across''. |<par>(A),,<paro>(B) `to cross'. ??VAR. #24911.

<pa~ore>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''. *@. #24921.

<paRhe>(D),,<paDhe>(B),,<poDhe>(B) {V} ``to ^read''. *@. ??VAR. #24931.

<phaRe>(B),,<phaRa>(B) {V} ``to ^split''. ??VAR. #24941.

<parek>(D),,<pal>(ABD) {V} ``^can, to be ^able (chiefly used negatively)''. ??VAR. #24951.

<parkala>(B) {NI} ``^mirror''. #24961.

<parkom>() {NI} ``string^bed, ^cot''. *@. ??Source? #24971.

<paro>(B),,<par>(A) {V} ``to ^cross''. ??VAR. #24981.
<paro>(D),,<pare>(D),,<para>(A) {PP} ``^across''. ??VAR. #24990.

<paRom>(BD),,<pa:Rom>(AB) {ADJ} ``^strong''. {VI} ``to be strong''. {NI} ``strength''. Syn. <komeG>(D), <soGay>(D), <jor>(D), <sawaG>(D). ??VAR. #25001.

<paRosi>(B) {NA} ``^neighbor''. #25011.

<pasa>(D) {V} ``to ^hammer, to ^crush''. #25021.

<paseGi>(D) {NI} ``^log of wood''. Syn. <boGra>(D). #25031.

<pha~sia>:. #25041.

<pha~sia-Dom>(D) {V} ``to ^hang oneself''. |<Dom> `reflexive'. #25050.

<pa?sor>(B),,<pa'Dsor>(AB) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <pa?> `to break into pieces', <sor> \ <soreG> `stone'. ??VAR. #25061.

<pasri>(D) {NI} ``^partnership in work''. #25071.

<paT>(P) {NA} ``hill ^spirit''. *@. #25081.

<pata>(ABD) {NI} ``^tail''. *@. #25091.

<patha>(ABD) {N} ``a ^<poila> (a ^measure of content)''. #25101.

<paTa>(AB),,<paTa?>(D) {NI} ``wooden ^leveler or ^harrow used after ploughing a field''. ??Ju. `plank', q.v.; lA, q.v. ??VAR. #25111.

<paTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^price, to ^bargain''. #25121.
<paTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^agree''. #25130.

<paTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^water a garden''. #25141.

<patain>(D),,<paten>(D) {NI} ``^ceiling''. ??VAR. #25151.

<patar>(AB),,<pa?tar>(D) {NI} ``^dawn, ^light''. {VI} ``to be dawn, to be light, to be ^alight''. Syn. <musiG>(A). Caus. <pa[b]tar>(D) `to ^strike_^fire, to ^light a match'. ??VAR. #25161.

<paTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^agree''. #25171.
<paTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^price, to ^bargain''. #25180.

<paten>(D),,<patain>(D) {NI} ``^ceiling''. ??VAR. #25191.

<paThi>(D),,<paTi>(D),,<paThni>(D) {ADJ} ``^female''. *@. ??VAR. #25201.

<paThi merom>(P), ~<paThia merom>(P) {NA} ``she goat''. |<merom> `goat'. #25211.

<patir>(A) {N} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''. Syn. <baDa>(A). #25221.

<paTiru>(D),,<paTru>(D) {NI} ``a ^kid''. ^goat. ??VAR. #25231.

<paThka>(D),,<paTka>(B) {VT} ``to ^throw or ^dash something against the ground''. ??VAR. #25241.
<kol-paThka>(D) {VT} ``to ^throw one another, to ^fight''. |<kol> `reciprocal'. #17112.

<paThni>(D),,<paThi>(D),,<paTi>(D) {ADJ} ``^female''. ??VAR. #25251.

<paTho>(P) {NI} ``^plateau''. *@. #25261.

<paTpaTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hold fast''. |<<paT.paT-ay>>. #25271.
<laT-paTay>(ABD) {V} ``to be ^sticky, to ^grow like a creeper''. |<laT>, <laTh> `sticky'. #19415.

<paTru>(D),,<paTiru>(D) {NA} ``a ^kid''. ^goat. ??VAR. #25281.

<pa~wre>(B) {VI} ``to ^swim''. #25291.

<pe>(D) {SX} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''. *@. #25301.
<am-pe>(B) {PRON} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''. |Cf. singular <am>, dual <am-bar>. *@. #603.

<pe>(*), <phe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''. *@. #25311.
<u?phe>(BD) {NUM} ``^three''. |<u?> cf. ~<u-bar> `two' and ~<i?-phon>(D) `four'. #25320.

<pe?>(ABD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice''. *@. ??NBxenter<pe'j>. #25331.
<kosR~o pe?>(P),,<ko~sR~o pe?>(P) {NI} ``^rice prepared for making ^beer''. *@. ??VAR. #17972.

<pe~ca>(B),,<pa~ica>(B) {VT} ``to ^borrow''. ??VAR. #25341.

<pechawri>(B),,<pechori>(B) {NI} ``^piece of cloth''. ??VAR. #25351.

<pe'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^blow a pipe or flute''. *@. #25361.
<pe~Re'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^flute, big ^fife''. |<p[en][eR]e'D> with syncope?. #25370.
<humber>(B),,<humper>(AB) {VT} ``to ^blow, to ^gasp for breath''. Cf. <humsay> `to breathe, to gasp'. *@. ??VAR. #25380.

<phekay>(B) {VT} ``to ^throw''. #25391.
<phenkayna>(D) {V} ``to ^throw_away''. #25400.

<phen>(B) {NI} ``^hood''. #25411.

<pener>(ABD) {NI} ``^wing''. *@. #25421.

<phenkayna>(D) {V} ``to ^throw_away''. Cf. <phekay>(B) `to throw'. #25431.

<pensil>(B) {NI} ``^pencil''. *@. #25441.

<pe~Re'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^flute, big ^fife''. |<pe'D> `to blow a flute'. *@. #25451.

<pere'j>(P) {ADJ} ``^full''. {VI} ``to ^fill, to become full''. *@. #25461.

<periya>(B) {NI} ``^generation''. #25471.

<pheriya>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''. {VI} ``to be clean''. #25481.

<pero~a>(A),,<perwa>(B),,<pe~rwa>(B) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. *@. ??VAR. #25491.

<pertol>(D) {NI} ``top cross ^beam of a ^door frame''. #25501.

<perwa>(B),,<pe~rwa>(B),,<pero~a>(A) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. *@. ??VAR. #25511.

<pherwit>(B) {NA} ``^merchant''. #25521.

<peTh>(ABD),,<peThya>(B) {NI} ``^market, ^bazaar''. *@. ??VAR. #25531.

<peu~ri>(D),,<pinuri>(A) {NI} ``^cotton ^lump prepared for spinning''. *@. ??VAR. #25541.

<pya:~j>(B) {NI} ``^onion''. *@. #25551.

<piar>(D),,<piya:r>(B) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {VI} ``to yellow, to be yellow''. ??VAR. #25561.

<pibh>(AB) {NI} ``^pus''. #25571.

<pichoRi>(A) {N} ``^ca:dar (wrapper)''. Syn. <aGku>(A). *@. #25581.

<pi'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^break''. *@. #25591.

<phikir>(B) {NI} ``^trouble''. #25601.

<pinDa>(ABD),,<pi~Ra>(B),,<pinDigi>(D) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <raca>(D). *@. ??VAR. #25611.

<pinuri>(A),,<peu~ri>(D) {N} ``^cotton lump prepared for spinning''. ??VAR. #25621.

<piJjra>(B) {NI} ``^cage''. #25631.

<piyo konthe'D> {NA} ``a ^bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus melanocephalus)''. *@. #17631.

<pipni>(AB),,<pipni?>(P) {NI} ``^eyelid''. *@. ??VAR. #25641.

<pi~Ra>(B),,<pinDigi>(D),,<pinDa>(ABD) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <raca>(D). ??VAR. #25651.

<piTha>(P) {NI} ``^cake''. *@. #25661.

<pitar>(B),,<pitor>(AD),,<pitra>(D) {NI} ``^brass''. *@. ??VAR. #25671.

<po?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spin''. #25681.

<po?>(D),,<poD>(D) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^germinate, to ^spring out''. !orig. <pod'>. ??VAR. #25691.

<pho?>(BD),,<fo?>(A) {VI?} ``to ^butt at''. *@. ??VI? ??VAR. #25701.

<po'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^stitch leaves, to make leaf cups''. #25711.
<ponRoD>(D) {NI} ``^tiny bits of bamboo, or stems of grass flower used to stitch leaf cups''. #25720.

<poD>(D),,<po?>(D) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^germinate, to ^spring out''. !orig. <pod'>. ??VAR. #25731.

<po?da>(ABD) {NI} ``big ^village''. #25741.

<poDhe>(B),,<paDhe>(B),,<paRhe>(D) {V} ``to ^read''. *@. ??VAR. #25751.

<poDki>(D) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. #25761.

<pogim>(B) {ADJ} ``^warm (weather)''. {VI} ``to be warm''. #25771.

<pogri>(B) {NI} ``^turban''. #25781.

<poi>:. #25791.
<poi sag>(P) {NI} ``a rainy season ^creeper whose leaves are used as a ^green''. *@. #25800.

<po~in>(B) {NI} ``^canal draining water away from a field''. #25811.

<pokhra>(B) {NI} ``big ^tank''. #25821.
<pokhri>(B) {NI} ``small ^tank''. #25830.

<phoksa>(D),,<poksa>(D) {V} ``to be ^blistered''. {NI} ``^lung''. ??VAR. #25841.

<pon>(*),,<phon>(*) {NUM} ``^four''. *@. ??VAR. #25851.
<i?phon>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cair>(B). |<i?> cf. <u>, <u?> in <u-bar> `two', <u?-phe> `three'. #25860.

<ponomosor>(P) {NA} ``^god''. *@. ??Sk.<pArAmA>. #25871.

<ponRoD>(D) {NI} ``tiny ^pins (of bamboo or grass flower) used to stitch leaf cups''. Syn. <kherka>(D). |<po'D> `to stitch leaves'. #25881.

<phoGga?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bore (a ^hole)''. *@. #25891.

<phophnDa>(B),,<pho~pRa>(B) {NI} ``^fungus''. ??check forms. ??VAR. #25901.

<phora>:. #25911.
<cuTki phora>(A) {V} ``to ^snap''. |<cuTki> `to snap the fingers'. #6492.

<porob>(D) {NI} ``the ^feast of eating the new rice''. Syn. <Jo?-Dem>(D). #25921.

<porob>(D) {NI} ``^bulb''. #25931.

<poRoG>(ABD),,<poRon>(D) {NA} ``^hare''. *@. ??VAR. #25941.

<poTa>(AB) {NI} ``^bowels, ^intestines''. #25951.

<potay>(B),,<pota>(A) {VT} ``to ^plaster''. ??VAR. #25961.

<poThay>(B) {ADJ} ``^hard (of grain just before ripening)''. {VI} ``to become id.''. #25971.

<poTeG kaTa>(D) {NI} ``^calf of the ^leg''. |<kaTa> `leg'. #25981.

<poTki>(A) {VI} ``to ^germinate''. Cf. <poTro> `bearing ears, pregnant'. #25991.

<potom>(D) {NI} ``^leaf of ^<landam> creeper, basket or bag made of such leaves''. #26001.

<poTra>(D),,<poTro>(D) {V} ``to bear ^ears''. Cf. <poTki> `to germinate'. ??VAR. #26011.
<poTre>(B),,<poTri>(AD),,<poTro>(B) {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. {V} ``to be pregnant''. *@. ??VAR. #26020.

<prabhu>(P) {NA} ``^master, ^lord, ^god''. *@. #26031.

<pradhan>(P) {NA} ``secular ^headman of a village''. *@. #26041.

<pu>(AB) {VT} ``to ^chip''. Syn. <khanDa>(A). *@. #26051.

<puD>(AD) {VT} ``to ^jump''. #26061.
<pai~ki puD>(AD) {V} ``to ^play with ^sticks, to ^fence''. {NI} ``^acrobatics''. #24462.

<pudga>(B) {NI} ``^feather''. #26071.

<phuhi>(B) {NI} ``^bobber, ^float (for fishing)''. #26081.

<puja>(D) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'; <balida:n>(B), <da:Rom>(B) `a sacrifice'. *@. #26091.

<pu'j-Da?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^rinse the mouth with water, to ^gargle''. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #6631.

<pul>(A) {VT} ``to ^help (in ^lifting a burden)''. #26101.

<pul>(B) {NI} ``^bridge''. #26111.

<phul-ga>(D) {NI} ``^flower''. |<ga> `?'. *@. #26121.

<punDa?>(DP) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^face''. #26131.

<puni>(D) {NI} ``^full_^moon''. #26141.

<pura>(B) {ADJ} ``^complete''. {VI} ``to be complete''. *@. #26151.
<pure>(B) {ADJ} ``^finished''. {VI} ``to be finished''. #26160.

<puri>(D) {NI} ``^puri, a light ^bread fried in oil''. *@. #26171.

<puRi>(B) {NI} ``^Puri (city in Orissa)''. *@. #26181.

<purkha>(B) {NI} ``^generation''. #26191.

<pusi>(AB) {NA} ``^cat (%Felis domestica)''. Syn. <bili>(A). *@. #26201.

<phusri>(B) {NI} ``^pimple''. #26211.

<pustak>(B) {NI} ``^book''. #26221.

<puTuD>(D),,<puTu>(D) {NI} ``small ^mushroom''. ??VAR. #26231.

<ra?>(AD) {VI} ``to ^blossom, to ^bloom, to ^flower''. *@. #26241.
<ra?ra?>(ABD) {NI} ``^flower''. {VI} ``to flower, to ^bloom''. #26250.

<ra'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^bury (a dead body)''. *@. #26261.
<rana'b>(B) {NI} ``^burial_ground''. |<<r[an]ab>>, nom. of <ra'b> `to bury'. #26270.
<rana'bra'b>(A) {N} ``^burial_ground''. |<<r[an]ab.rab>>, nom. of <ra'b> `to bury'. #26280.

<rabca?>(D) {ADJ} ``with ^dishevelled ^hair''. Cf. <raca> `dishevelled'. #26291.

<ra[b]gom>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ragom> `to be angry')} ``to make ^angry''. #26301.

<raca>(D) {ADJ} ``^dishevelled''. Syn. <kunkRu>(D). #26311.
<rabca?>(D) {ADJ} ``with ^dishevelled ^hair''. #26320.

<raca>(D) {NI} ``^verandah''. Syn. <pinDa>. #26331.

<ragday>(BD),,<ragde>(D),,<ragRa>(A) {VT} ``to ^rub, to ^shampoo''. ??VAR. #26341.

<rago'j>(BD),,<ragu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash plates, to ^scour, to ^scrape''. |<guj> `to wash'. *@. ??VAR. #26351.

<ragom>(AB) {NI} ``^anger''. {VI} ``to be angry''. Syn. <khis>. Caus. <ra[b]gom>(AD) `to make ^angry'. *@. #26361.

<ragRa>(A),,<ragday>(BD),,<ragde>(D) {VT} ``to ^rub, to ^shampoo''. ??VAR. #26371.

<ragu'j>(B),,<rago'j>(BD) {VT} ``to ^wash plates, to ^scour, to ^scrape''. |<guj> `to wash'. *@. ??VAR. #26381.

<rahaR>(P) {NI} ``the dal or pigeon ^pea, a cultivated erect leguminous ^shrub''. *@. #26391.

<ray>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^day, to ^make_a_^date''. #26401.

<ray>(D) {V} ``to ^throw, to ^throw_^away''. #26411.

<ray>(A) {VI} ``to be ^hanging''. Syn. <kho'D>. #26421.
<o-ray>(A) {VT(caus. of <ray> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <o-kho'D>(A), <igoy>(A). #24002.

<Ray>(:),,<Da'j>(DP) {SX} ``^female, ^woman''. {NK} ``^wife''. *@. ??VAR. #26431.
<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. ??VAR. #26440.
<kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB) {NA} ``^old_^woman''. |<bo?> cf. <kedorbo?> `old man'. ??VAR. #4075.
<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<sau>, <sou> `husband'. ??VAR. #6874.
<sau-Ray-Dom>(D),,<sou-Ray-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Dom> `3rd person possessive added to kinterms'. ??VAR. #6884.

<ra:j>(A),,<raij>(B),,<rays>(B) {NI} ``^country, ^empire, ^kingdom''. *@. ??VAR. #26451.

<ra:ja>(AB) {NA} ``^king''. *@. #26461.

<ra:ji>(B) {VI} ``to ^agree''. #26471.

<rajisTar>(B) {NI} ``^register''. *@. #26481.

<raksa>(B) {NI} ``grey ^pumpkin''. #26491.

<ram>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pick_up''. *@. #26501.
<ramasser>(D) {V} ``to ^pick up''. #26510.

<ram dhanus>(B) {NI} ``^rain-bow''. Syn. <dhanus ba:n>. #7101.

<rama'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^finger-nail, ^claw''. Cf. <rapa'j> `to claw'. *@. ??V029/V030?. #26521.

<rambara>(P),,<rambaRa>(P) {NI} ``a ^legume (%Phaseolus Roxburghii). *@'. ??VAR. #26531.

<ramsiyar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''. Syn. <hunDar>(B). #26541.

<rana'b>(B) {NI} ``^burial_ground''. |<<r[an]ab>>, nom. of <ra'b> `to bury'. #26551.
<rana'bra'b>(A) {N} ``^burial_ground''. |<<r[an]ab.rab>>, nom. of <ra'b> `to bury'. #26560.

<ra:ni>(B) {NA} ``^queen, princess''. *@. #26571.

<ranu>(P) {NI} ``^concoction''. *@. #26581.

<raGga>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^cold''. {NI} ``cold weather''. {VI} ``to be ^cold (of the weather)''. *@. ??Gg/G?. #26591.
<raGa dina>(A) {N} ``^winter''. |<dina> `day, season'. ??Gg/G?. #7970. #26602.

<raGgay>(B) {VI} ``to be ^painted''. |<raG> `color'. #26611.

<raG>::<ritiyaygoD>(D),,<rij-raG>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??. ??VAR. #26621.

<raG>(BD) {NI} ``^color''. #26631.
<raGgay>(B) {VI} ``to be ^painted''. |<raG> `color'. #26640.

<raGto>(D) {ADV} ``^crosslegged''. {VI} ``to be id.''. #26651.
<raGto Doko>(D) {VI} ``to ^sit ^crosslegged''. #26660.

<rapa'j>(BD),,<rapo'j>(AD) {VI?} ``to ^claw, to ^tear or ^scratch with nails or claws''. Cf. <rama'D> `nail', <pi'j> `to break'. *@. ??VI? ??VAR. #26671.

<rapi'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''. Cf. <japi'D>(AB) `to close one's eyes'. *@. #26681.

<rapo'j>(AD),,<rapa'j>(BD) {VI?} ``to ^claw, to ^tear or ^scratch with nails or claws''. Cf. <rama'D> `nail', <pi'j> `to break'. *@. ??VI? ??VAR. #26691.

<ra?ra?>(ABD) {NI} ``^flower''. {VI} ``to flower, to bloom''. |<ra?> `to bloom'. #26701.

<ra~Riyahi>(B),,<ra~Riya:hi>(B) {NA} ``^widow''. ??VAR. #26711.

<rato?>(BD) {NI} ``^side''. {VI} ``to ^lie on one's side''. Syn. <paJjro>(D). #26721.
<rato? gita?>(A) {V} ``to ^lie on one's side''. |<gita?> `to lie down'. #10353.

<rawan>(B) {NA} ``^eagle''. ^bird. *@. #26731.
<rawaN>(B) {NA} ``^Ravana (<raavaNa>)''. !sole example of phonemic <N>. *@. #26740.

<raud>(D) {NI} ``^heat of the sun, ^sunshine''. Syn. <giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD). #26751.

<re>(B) {INTER} ``form of ^address in joking''. Cf. <ri> `id., used among women'. *@. #26761.
<rema?>(B) {VT} ``to ^call, to ^invite''. #26770.

<re?>(ABD) {NA} ``village ^headman''. !term of contempt [D]. *@. #26781.

<rel>, <Rel>, <Del>:. #26791.
<mu?-rel>(AB),,<mo?-Rel>(D),,<mo?-Del>(D) {VI} ``to ^rise (of ^moon and ^stars)''. |<mu?> `to come out'. ??VAR. #26802.

<rema?>(B) {VT} ``to ^call, to ^invite''. |<re> `form of address'. #26811.

<reGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^crawl''. #26821.

<reGreTa>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lean, ^thin''. {VI} ``to be id.''. *@. #26831.

<ri>(B) {INTER} ``^form used by women to address other women''. Cf. <re>. #26841.

<riri>(D) {NA} ``wall ^cricket''. *@. #26851.

<ri'briba>(B) {VI} ``to ^twinkle''. |<<riba.riba>>. #26861.

<ri'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^grind''. *@. #26871.

<rij-raG>(D),,<ritiyaygoD>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??. ??VAR. #26881.

<rin>(D) {VI} ``to ^borrow''. {NI} ``^loan, ^debt''. Syn. <saka>(ABD). #26891.

<ritiyaygoD>(D),,<rij-raG>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??. ??VAR. #26901.

<ro>::<metoG>(D),,<metoG-da>(D),,<metoG-da-ro>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''. ??VAR. #26911.
<ro>(B),,<Ro?>(D),,<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb. *@. ??VAR. #26921.

<ro?>(B) {ADJ} ``^scattered, ^lost, ^sideways''. {VI} ``to be id., to have ^fallen, to ^slip from one's hand, to ^lean''. {VT} ``to let ^fall, to ^drop''. *@. #26931.

<ro?>(D),,<ru?>(P:Joh. 9,10) {V} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pull_off, to ^open (e.g. a door)''. *@. ??VAR. #26941.

<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B),,<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb. ??VAR. #26951.

<roa>(D),,<rowa>(B) {NI} ``^seedling used for transplanting''. {V} ``to ^plant_rice''. ??VAR. #26961.
<roa on>(D) {V} ``to ^plant_rice''. #26970.

<ro['b]jo'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <rojo'D> `to be sour')} ``to make ^sour''. #26981.

<ro[b]so'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <roso'b> `to be powdered')} ``to make into ^powder, to ^pulverize''. #26991.

<rocho'b>(ABD),,<roso'b>(D),,<hoso'b>(D) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''. ??VAR. #27001.

<ro'Dkon>(B) {VT} ``to ^yoke''. #27011.

<rogay>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^weak, ^emaciated, ^thin''. {VI} ``to be id.''. *@. #27021.

<rogob>(D) {ADJ} ``^split, ^cracked, ^chipped''. {VI} ``to be id.''. #27031.

<ro'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^milk''. *@. #27041.

<ro'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^strip leaves from a twig''. #27051.

<rojo'D>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^sour''. {VI} ``to sour, to be sour''. Caus. <ro[b]jo'D>(AD) `to make ^sour'. *@. #27061.

<roka>(D) {VT} ``to ^stop, to check''. #27071.

<roke'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^sand''. Cf. <ragRa> `to rub'. *@. #27081.

<roko'bke>(AB) {NI} ``^turban''. Cf. <boko'b-ke?>. ??twice-made error. #27091.

<rokTok>(B) {VT} ``to ^hinder''. #27101.

<romku'b>(AD),,<rumku'b>(BD) {NI} ``^rice''. *@. ??VAR. #27111.

<romo'D-Da?>(D),,<romo~'D-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^tears''. |<Da?> `water'; <romo'D>, cf. <mo'D> `eye' and <ro> in <romoG> `nose'. ??VAR. #27121.

<romoG>(ABD) {N} ``^nose''. *@. #27131.

<roso'b>(BD) {ADJ} ``^powdered''. {VI} ``to be powdered, to fall to ^dust''. Caus. <ro[b]so'b>(AD) `to make into ^powder, to ^pulverize'. #27141.

<roso'b>(D),,<rocho'b>(ABD),,<hoso'b>(D) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''. ??VAR. #27151.

<rosRom>(B) {NI} ``^garlic''. #27161.

<roTe>(B),,<roTo>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''. ??VAR. #27171.

<roTkoG>(AD) {NI} ``^yoke''. {VT} ``to yoke''. #27181.

<roTo>(B),,<roTe>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''. ??VAR. #27191.

<rowa>(B),,<roa>(D) {NI} ``^seedling used for ^transplanting''. {V} ``to ^plant_rice''. ??VAR. #27201.

<Ru>(D),,<Du>(D) {SX} ``^suffix as in <konsel-Du>''. ??VAR. #27211.

<ru?>(P:Joh. 9,10),,<ro?>(D) {V} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pull_off, to ^open (e.g. a door)''. *@. ??VAR. #27221.

<ru['b]gum>(D),,<ru['b]Gum>(A) {VT(caus. of <rugum> `to cool')} ``to ^cool''. Syn. <o[b]Reb>(A). ??cf. below. ??VAR. #1571.

<ru[b]suG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <rusuG> `to be red')} ``to ^redden''. #1591.

<rugum>(D),,<ruGum>(AB) {ADJ} ``^cold [A], cool [D] ^luke^warm [B]''. {VI} ``to be id.''. ??VAR. #27231.
<ru['b]gum>(D),,<ru['b]Gum>(A) {VT(caus. of <rugum> `to be cool')} ``to ^cool''. Syn. <o[b]Reb>(A). ??VAR. #27242.

<rukhuRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^rough''. {VI} ``to be rough''. #27251.

<rum>(AD) {VT} ``to ^burn''. *@. #27261.

<rumku'b>(BD),,<romku'b>(AD) {NI} ``^rice''. ??VAR. #27271.

<ruGum>(AB),,<rugum>(D) {ADJ} ``^cold [A], cool [D] ^luke^warm [B]''. {VI} ``to be id.''. ??VAR. #27281.
<ru['b]Gum>(A),,<ru['b]gum>(D) {VT(caus. of <rugum> `to be cool')} ``to ^cool''. Syn. <o[b]Reb>(A). ??VAR. #27292.

<rup>(BD) {NI} ``^form, ^shape''. #27301.

<rupa>(P) {NI} ``^silver''. *@. #27311.

<rupiya>(B),,<rupya>(B) {NI} ``^rupee, ^money''. *@. ??VAR. #27321.

<rupu>(B) {NA} ``a small kind of ^parrot''. #27331.

<rusuG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^red''. {VI} ``to be red''. Caus. <ru[b]suG>(AD) `to ^redden'. #27341.

<rutu>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^flute, ^fife''. *@. #27351.

- <s> -

<sa?>(D) {NI} ``^vegetables, ^spleen''. *@. ??recte <sag>?. #27361.

<sab>(D),,<so'b>(BD) {NA} ``^all''. Syn. <jhaRi>(D). ??VAR. #27371.

<sabDibijan>(B) {NI} ``^subdivision''. *@. #27381.

<sa:~Dh>(B) {NA} ``^bull''. *@. #27391.

<sa:di>(B) {NI} ``^marriage''. #27401.
<saditer>(D) {V} ``to ^give in marriage''. #27410.

<sag>(*) {NI} ``^vegetable, ^greens, edible ^leaves''. *@. ??cf.<sa?>. #27421.

<sa:gom>(A) {N} ``^pot^herb''. #27430.
<koinar sag>(D),,<oRol sag>(D) {NI} ``^leaves of the ^<koinar> ^tree''. |<koinar>, <oRol>, <oDol> `<koinar> tree'. ??VAR. #27442.
<poi sag>(P) {NI} ``a rainy season ^creeper whose leaves are used as a ^green''. *@. #25802.

<saha>(B) {NI} ``^season, time''. #27451.

<sahar>(B) {NI} ``^town''. #27461.

<sahe'b>(B) {NA} ``^sahib''. *@. #27471.

<sahi>(B) {NA} ``^porcupine''. Syn. <jiGray>. #27481.

<sahi>(B) {VT} ``to ^sign''. #27491.

<sahiya>(B),,<sehiya>(B) {NK} ``kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and the bridegroom''. ??VAR. #27501.

<sahray>(B) {VT} ``to ^praise''. #27511.

<say>(ABD) {NI} ``^harvest''. {VT} ``to ^cut, to ^reap, to ^mow''. Syn. <se'j>. #27521.
<say say>(D) {NI} ``the ^harvest''. #27530.

<sainR>(D) {NI} ``^plough_^shaft''. ??<sainaR>. #27541.

<sa:~itte>(A) {ADV} ``^accidentally''. #27551.

<sajai>(P) {VT} ``to ^punish''. *@. #27561.

<sa:ju>(BD) {NI} ``^basket, ^utensil''. #27571.

<saka>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^borrow''. {NI} ``a ^loan, ^debt''. #27581.

<sakoi>(P) {NA} ``red-faced ^monkey''. *@. #27591.

<sakra>(B) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. {VI} ``to be narrow''. #27601.

<sakura>(B) {ADJ} ``^thin''. {VI} ``to be thin''. Cf. <sakra>. #27611.

<sa:l>(B) {NI} ``^year''. #27621.

<salha>(B) {VT} ``to ^decide''. #27631.

<sala:m>(B) {VT} ``to ^salute''. #27641.

<salgay>(AD) {VT} ``to ^kindle, to ^light_a_^fire''. #27651.

<salge>(BD) {VI} ``to be ^kindled (of a ^fire), to be ^lit''. #27660.

<salsa:~t>(B) {ADV} ``to ^one's heart's content''. #27671.

<sa:m>::<ek-sa:m>(A) {ADV} ``^always''. #27681.

<samay>(B) {NI} ``^time''. *@. #27691.

<sambi>(BD) {NI} ``iron ^ring of an <e~Ri>, a big rice-husking ^pestle''. #27701.

<samdhi>(B),,<somdhi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^parents of the bride and bridegroom''. ??VAR. #27711.

<samolo kaTa>(AD) {N} ``^foot''. Syn. <supli kaTa>(AD). #15941.

<sampoRe>(AD),,<sampRe>(AB) {ADJ} ``^ready''. {VI} ``to be ready, to get ready''. ??VAR. #27721.

<samraek>(D),,<sau~ray>(D) {V} ``to ^flatten, to ^smooth, to ^plaster walls, to ^stroke the hair''. ??VAR. #27731.

<samta:>(A) {V} ``to ^fold up''. #27741.

<samthar>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^plane, ^level''. {NI} ``a ^plain''. {VI} ``to be id.''. #27751.

<sa?mu>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^winnow''. {NI} ``^winnowing_^fan, ^winnowing_^basket''. *@. #27761.

<samudar>(B),,<somdor>(B) {NI} ``^sea''. ??VAR. #27771.

<san>(AD) {VI} ``to ^go''. *@. #27781.
<saGgo'D>(BD) {VI} ``to ^walk, to ^travel''. #27790.

<sana?>(B) {ADV} ``^then [B], a ^while ^ago [D]''. *@. #27801.

<sa:na:>(A),,<honta:>(A),,<ta:>(A),,++<han-i>(A) {ADV} ``^then''. ??VAR. #27811.

<santra>(B) {NI} ``^orange''. #27821.

<saGgo>(ABD) {PP} ``^among''. {NA} ``^companion''. *@. #27831.
<saGgi>(D) {NA} ``female (?) ^companion''. #27840.

<sa:ngo>(A),,++<mojhi-te>(A) {PP} ``^among''. #27851.

<saGgo'D>(BD) {VI} ``to ^walk, to ^travel''. !Cf. <san>. *@. #27861.

<saGghray>(B) {VT} ``to ^help''. #27871.

<saG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {VI} ``to be yellow''. #27881.
<saGsaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^turmeric''. {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |<<saG.saG>>. *@. #27890.

<saGo'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^shut''. *@. #27901.

<saGsaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^turmeric''. {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |<<saG.saG>>; cf. <saG> `be yellow'. *@. #27911.

<sa:ph>(B) {VI} ``to be ^clean''. #27921.

<sapha>(B) {NI} ``^clean''. #27931.

<sapta>(B) {NI} ``^week''. |IA `seven-day'. #27941.

<sa~Rak>(B) {NI} ``^road''. #27951.

<sarer>(D) {NA} ``^duck''. ^bird. Syn. <geRe>(B). #27961.

<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D),,<se:rga>(BD),,<sorgho>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''. *@. ??VAR. #27971.

<sarga?>(B),,<sargha?>(ABD) {NI} ``^hood of a snake''. {ADJ} ``^hooded, having a hood''. {NA} ``a hooded ^snake, a ^cobra''. ??VAR. #27981.

<sari>(A) {PP} ``^with''. #27991.

<sa:ri>(B) {NI} ``^sari''. #28001.

<saroG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^groan, to ^moan''. *@. #28011.

<sa:~s>(B) {NI} ``^breath''. #28021.
<sa~s lewek>(D) {V} ``to ^breathe, to ^gasp, to ^sigh''. #28032.

<sasta>(B) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. {VI} ``to be cheap''. #28041.

<sasur>(BD) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. #28051.
<sasurail>(B) {NI} ``^husband's parents' home''. #28060.

<sa:t>(A) {N} ``^truth''. Cf. <so?to>. *@. ??check IA noun forms. #28071.

<sa:t>(B) {NUM} ``^seven''. *@. #28081.

<sau>(D),,<sou>(A) {NK} ``^husband''. *@. ??VAR. #28091.
<sau-Dom>(D),,<sou-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^husband''. |<Dom> `3rd person possessive added to kinterms'. ??VAR. #8393.
<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. ??VAR. #6875.

<sau-Ray-Dom>(D),,<sou-Ray-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. ??VAR. #6885.

<saw>(B) {NUM} ``^hundred''. *@. (<-mi> `one'). #28101.

<sawaG>(BD) {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <paRom>(D), <komeG>(D), <soGay>(D), <jor>(D) ??. #28111.

<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<sau>, <sou> `husband', <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. ??VAR. #6871.
<sau-Ray-Dom>(D),,<sou-Ray-Dom>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Dom> `3rd person possessive added to kinterms'. ??VAR. #6886.

<sau~ray>(D),,<samraek>(D) {V} ``to ^flatten, to ^smooth, to ^plaster walls, to ^stroke the hair''. *@. ??VAR. #28121.

<se>:. #28131.
<se-la>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey!''. |<la>(AB) `id.'. Syn. <ho>(AB). #18873.

<se?>(ABD) {NA} ``^louse''. Syn. <cotto>(D),,<coto>(D). *@. ??VAR. #28141.

<se?>(B) {VI?} ``to ^contain''. ??VI? #28151.

<se[b]loG>(D) {VT(caus. of <selhoG> `to be deep')} ``to ^deepen''. #1611.

<sebol>(BD) {ADJ} ``^sweet, ^tasty''. {VI} ``to be id.''. *@. #28161.
<om-sebol>(D) {ADJ} ``^not ^tasty, not sweet''. #23842.
<se['b]bol>(AD) {VT(caus. of <sebol> `to be sweet')} ``to ^sweeten''. #1603.

<sega>(B) {NA} ``a kind of grey ^squirrel''. #28171.

<sehiya>(B),,<sahiya>(B) {NK} ``kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and the bridegroom''. ??VAR. #28181.

<se'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cut (with a knife), to ^reap, to ^mow''. *@. #28191.

<sel>:. #28201.
<boksel>(ABD) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-sel>>. #28210.
<konsel>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^woman''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown woman''. |<<kon-sel>>. #28220.
<konsel-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^woman (vs man)''. |<<kon-sel-Dug>>. #8585.

<sel scel>(D),,<sol>(BD) {NI} ``wooden ^mortar fixed in the ground for pounding paddy''. ??scel. ??VAR. #28231.

<sela:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey!''. |<la>(AB) `id.'. Syn. <ho>(AB). #28241.

<selho'b> {NA} ``^deer''. *@. #28251.

<selhoG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^deep''. {VI} ``to be deep''. Caus. <se[b]loG>(AD) `to ^deepen'. #28261.

<semghor>(A) {VT(caus. of <seGghor> `to be straight')} ``to ^straighten. |<<se[b]Gghor>>. Cf. <seGbor>(D) `id.''. #28271.

<semkom>(D),,<simkom>(A),,<senkom>(B),,<siGkom>(P) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B). *@. ??VAR. #28281.

<seGghor>(BD) {ADJ} ``^straight''. {VI} ``to be straight, to go straight''. *@. #28291.
<seGghor-Da>(AD) {ADJ} ``^straight''. #28300.
<semghor>(A) {VT(caus. of <seGghor> `to be straight')} ``to ^straighten. |<<se[b]Gghor>>. Cf. <seGbor>(D) `id.''. #28310.

<seG>(ABD) {ADV} ``^first, in_^front, ^ahead''. {VI} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''. *@. #28321.
<seGa>(D) {ADV} ``^firstly, for the first time, at the beginning, ^formerly''. #28330.
<seG-na>(D) {} ``^please pass first, go ahead''. #28340.

<seGko>(D),,<seGa>(D) {ADV} ``^firstly, for the first time, at the beginning, formerly''. ??VAR. #28351.

^T2<seG-na>(D) {} ``^please pass first, go ahead''. |<seG> `in front'. #28342.

<se~Ra>(B) {ADJ} ``^mature, ^worldly''. {VI} ``to be id., to become id.''. #28361.

<se:rga>(BD),,<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D),,<sorgho>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''. ??VAR. #28371.

<se:rta>(B) {NI} ``^wick''. #28381.

<seta>(D) {NI} ``big black ^ant''. #28391.

<sethi>(ABD) {ADV} ``in ^vain''. #28401.

<sewa>(D) {NI} ``^service''. {VT} ``to ^serve''. #28411.

<si>(B) {VT} ``to ^plough''. *@. #28421.
<si-lo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plough''. |<lo?> \ <lo?kha> `earth'. #20023.
<kana?si>(ABD) {NI} ``^comb''. |<<k[an]a'D-si>>, <ka'D> `to comb'. #28430.

<si?>(BD) {SX(V)} ``^habitual, ^continuous, ^intensive (present perfect)''. ??. #28441.
<si?-kho>(D) {SX} ``^past tense''. *@. #16793.

<si'D>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lost''. {VI} ``to be lost''. *@. #28451.
<si'D-go'D>(D) {ADJ} ``^lost''. {VI} ``to be lost''. #28460.

<siDi'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^cotton [BD], cotton boll [A]''. Syn. <kapas>(D). *@. #28471.

<siya~>(A) {NI} ``^boundary''. Syn. <sima>(B), <siman>(B), <simaG>(A). *@. #28481.

<sika>(D) {NI} ``^marks ^burnt on the arm of the deceased for recognition by ancestors in the other world''. ^funeral. #28491.

<sikhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^teach''. Syn. <ob-soy>(D). #28501.
<sikhe>(D) {VT} ``to ^learn, to know''. Syn. <so'j>(ABD). #28510.

<sikhe>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''. ??cf. prev. #28521.

<siki>(D) {SX} ``^imperfect, ^pluperfect''. #28531.

<si?-kho>(D) {SX} ``^past tense''. |<si?> `habitual', <kho> `past'. *@. #16791.

<sikreT>(B) {NI} ``^cigarette''. *@. #28541.

<si-lo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plough''. |<si> `to plough', <lo?> \ <lo?kha> `earth'. *@. (<si-> `to plough'). #20021.

<sima>(B),,<siman>(B),,<simaG>(A) {NI} ``^boundary''. Syn. <siya~>(A). ??VAR. #28551.

<simkom>(A),,<siGkom>(P),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B). *@. ??VAR. #28561.

<sina>(D),,<sini>(ABD) {NI} ``^plough''. |<<s[in]i>>, nom. of <si> `to plough'. ??VAR. #28571.

<sindur>(D),,<sundrom>(BD) {NI} ``^vermillion''. ??VAR. #28581.

<sini>(ABD),,<sina>(D) {NI} ``^plough''. |<<s[in]i>>, nom. of <si> `to plough'. *@. (<s[in]i>, ~<si-> `to plough' & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix'). ??VAR. #28591.
<sini kaRba>(D) {NI} ``^plough ^handle''. |<kaRba>(ABD) `id.'. #28600.

<siniG>(ABD) {NI} ``^edge, ^border, ^side, ^direction''. Syn. <rocob>(A). #28611.

<siG>(D) {NI} ``^sun''. |archaic. *@. #28621.

<mu?-siG>(B) {NI} ``^east, ^dawn''. |<mu?> `to come out'. #22362.
<munu?-siG>(AD) {NI} ``^east''. |<<m[un]u?-siG>>. #21924.

<siG>(D) \ <siGkoy>(ABD) {NA} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <kaluTi>(D). *@. ??format. #28631.
<ku~Du?-siG>(D),,<ku~Ru?-siG>(*) {NA} ``^chicken''. ^bird. |<ku~Du?> `child'. ??VAR. #28642.
<kunDu? siG>(P) {NA} ``^baby ^chick''. *@. #18503.

<siG>(*) {NI(BND)} ``^house''. *@. ??format. #28651.

<kunDa'b-siG>(D) {NI} ``the ^back of the ^house''. |<kunDa'b> `back'. #28662.

<siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D) {NA} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. ^bird. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <kaluTi>(D). *@. ??format. #28671.

<siGkom>(P),,<simkom>(A),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B). *@. ??VAR. #28681.

<sipahi>(D) {NA} ``a ^soldier, a ^sepoy''. Syn. <paydkom>(D). *@. #28691.

<sira?>(P) {NI} ``^cloth''. *@. #28701.

<siray>(D) {ADJ} ``^dead''. {VI} ``to be dead''. #28711.
<siray-go'D>(D) {ADJ} ``^dead''. {VI} ``to be dead''. #28720.

<sirhawna>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''. #28731.

<sire>(B) {ADV} ``^according to''. ??ADV. #28741.

<sirki>(D) {NI} ``a kind of fruit-bearing ^plant; its ^fruit''. #28751.

<siro>(D) {NI} ``^back^bone''. #28761.

<sirwa>(D) {NI} ``^red ^thread''. #28771.

<siskar>(B) {VT} ``to ^whistle''. #28781.

<sitil>(ABD) {NI} ``^bank of a river, ^edge, ^side''. {VI} ``to move ^aside''. Syn. <siniG>(D). *@. Cf. ~<iJa sitim-DO>. #28791.

<skul>(B),,<iskul>(B) {NI} ``^school''. *@. ??VAR. #28801.

<so?>(D) {V} ``to ^put_up, to ^fix, to put straight, to ^arrange''. #28811.

<so'b>(BD),,<sab>(D) {NA} ``^all''. Syn. <jhaRi>(D). *@. ??VAR. #28821.
<sob bo?-te>(D),,<jaRi-bo-te>(D) {ADV} ``^on all sides, everywhere''. ??VAR. #28832.
<sob din>(P) {ADV} ``^every_^day, ^always''. |<din> `day'. *@. #7946.

<so'bdhom>(B) {NI} ``^sound''. #28841.

<so[b]re>(A) {VT(caus. of <sore> `to finish'); VI; ADV} ``to ^finish; to ^hasten; ^quickly''. #28851.
<sobre dhabe>(AD) {ADV} ``^quickly''. |<dhabe>(D) `id.'. #6713.

<so'bro>(AB) {NI} ``^husk''. {VT} ``to remove husks, to ^clean (rice)''. *@. ??'b?; <sobro>(A). #28861.

<socay>(B) {VT} ``to ^think''. #28871.

<so'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mix with the hand''. #28881.

<so'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^know, to have ^learned''. Syn. <sikhe>. *@. #28891.
<ob-so'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <so'j> `to know')} ``to ^cause to know, to teach''. #28902.
<socay>(B) {VT} ``to ^think''. ??here. #28910.

<sojh>(B) {ADV} ``^straight''. #28921.

<sol>(BD),,<sel scel>(D) {NI} ``wooden ^mortar fixed in the ground for pounding paddy''. *@. ??VAR. #28931.

<solo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^dog''. *@. #28941.
<kuTi solo?>(D) {NA} ``a ^bitch ^dog''. |<kuTi> `bitch'. #18842.

<so?lui>(ABD) {NI} ``^hair ^knot, ^plait, ^coiffure''. |<<sog-ului>>?, cf. <ului> `hair'. #28951.
<so?lui ba'D-ke?>(AD) {N} ``^hair ^knot, ^plait, ^coiffure''. |<ba'D-ke?> `id.'. #1874.

<somaG>(A),,<somoG>(BD) {NI} ``^forehead''. ??VAR. #28961.

<sombo?>(D),,<sumbo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. *@. ??VAR. #28971.

<somdhi>(B),,<samdhi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^parents of the bride and bridegroom''. ??VAR. #28981.

<somdor>(B),,<samudar>(B) {NI} ``^sea''. ??VAR. #28991.

<somoG>(BD),,<somaG>(A) {NI} ``^forehead''. *@. ??VAR. #29001.

<somti?>(AD) {NI} ``^cubit (measure)''. |<<som-ti?>> with <ti?> hand ?. #29011.

<sona>(AB) {NI} ``^gold''. *@. #29021.
<sona:r>(B) {NA} ``^goldsmith''. #29030.

<sondaram>(A) {N} ``^vermilion''. |<sundar> `red'. *@. #29041.

<soG>(BD) {SX} ``^times, ^how_^often''. #29051.
<bar-soG>(D),,<basoG>(A) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<bar> `two', <soG> `times'. #2493.

<soG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^buy [ABD], to ^measure [D]''. *@. #29061.
<ob-soG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <soG> `to buy')} ``to ^cause to ^buy, to ^sell''. #23493.
<soG-ol>(D) {V} ``to ^buy and ^bring, to ^go_^shopping''. | `to bring'. #23763.
<soGkay>(D) {VT} ``to ^buy, to ^measure''. |<kay> `'. #29070.

<soGay>(AD) {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <jor>(D), <sawaG>(D), <paRom>(D), <komeG>(D) ??. #29081.

<soGgol>(ABD) {NI} ``^firewood, ^fuel''. *@. #29091.

<soGkay>(D) {VT} ``to ^buy, to measure''. |<soG> `to buy', <kay> `'. #29101.

<soG-ol>(D) {V} ``to ^buy and ^bring, to ^go_^shopping''. |<soG> `to buy', <ol> `to bring'. #23761.

<soG-titi?>(D) {NI} ``^arm''. #29111.

<so~p>(B) {NI} ``^fennel seeds''. #29121.

<sor>(*) \ <soreG>(ABD) {NI} ``^stone, ^rock''. #29131.
<ku~Ru?-sor>(AB),,<kunDu?-sor>(B) {NI} ``cylindrical ^grinding_^stone''. |<ku~Ru?>, <kunDu?> `child'. ??VAR. #18763.
<pa?sor>(B),,<pa'Dsor>(AB) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <pa?> `to break into pieces'. ??VAR. #29140.

<sore>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^finished''. {VI} ``to be finished, to be finished with work, to be ^perfect''. #29151.

<soreG>(ABD) / <sor>(*) {NI} ``^stone, ^rock''. !contr. <sor> in <pag-sor> `grinding stone (flat)'. *@. #29161.

<sorgho>(D),,<se:rga>(BD),,<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''. ??VAR. #29171.

<sori>(BD) {PP} ``^with, ^together, ^all''. #29181.

<soRkom>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^plank used as a ^seat''. #29191.

<soso>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Semicarpus anacardium)''. |<<so.so>>. *@. #29201.

<sosra:r>(B) {NI} ``husband's parents' ^house''. ^in^law. Cf. <sasurail> `id.', <sasur> `father-in-law'. #29211.

<soTi>(B) {NI} ``small ^stick, ^cane''. #29221.
<soTkone>(B) {NI} ``small ^stick, ^cane''. |<<soTi-kone>>, <kone> `?'. #29230.

<so?to>(BD) {ADJ} ``^true, ^right, ^correct''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {NI} ``^truth''. Cf. <sa:t> `truth'. *@. #29241.
<sO?tOsO?tO-ga>(P) {ADV} ``^truly, truly''. !Joh. 1,51. #29252.

<soTol>(D) {V} ``to ^peck (like birds eating)''. #29261.

<sou>(A),,<sau>(D) {NK} ``^husband''. *@. ??VAR. #29271.
<sou-Dom>(B),,<sau-Dom>(D) {NK} ``^husband''. |<Dom> `3rd person possessive added to kinterms'. ??VAR. #29280.
<sou-Ray>(*),,<sau-Ray>(D) {NK} ``^wife''. |<Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'. ??VAR. #29290.
<sou-Ray-Dom>(B),,<sau-Ray-Dom>(D) {NK} ``^wife''. ??VAR. #29300.

<sthir>(B) {ADJ} ``^firm''. {VI} ``to be firm''. |<<sVthir>>?. ??. #29311.

<su>(ABD) {V} ``to ^put_^on clothes, to ^adorn oneself, to ^wear''. #29321.
<ob-su>(P) {VT(caus. of <su> `to put on clothes')} ``to ^dress someone''. *@. #23503.

<su?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sew, to ^stitch''. #29331.

<su'bDha?>(B),,<su?Da?>(AD) {ADV} ``^last_^year''. ??VAR. #29341.
<moD su?Da?>(D),,<modu su?Da?>(D) {ADV} ``^two_^years_^ago, year before last''. |<moD> `one'. ??VAR. #21512.

<su['b]dham>(A) {VT(caus. of <sudham> `to sound'?)} ``to cause to ^sound''. #1631.

<su[b]luy>(AD) {VT(caus. of <suluy> `to be hot')} ``to ^heat (water)''. #1641.

<su'D>(BD) {ADJ} ``^wet''. {VI} ``to be wet, to get wet''. *@. #29351.
<o-su'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <su'D> `to be wet')} ``to ^wet''. #23343.

<sudh>(B) {NI} ``^interest''. #29361.

<su?Da?>(AD),,<su'bDha?>(B) {ADV} ``^last_^year''. ??VAR. #29371.
<moD su?Da?>(D),,<modu su?Da?>(D) {ADV} ``^two_^years_^ago, year before last''. |<moD> `one'. ??VAR. #21513.

<suga>(B) {NI} ``^parrot''. ^bird. #29381.

<sugei>(P) {} ``''. *@. ??Kh. form cited under Ju.<sugei>(KMP), ~<suge>(K) `very; many, much, too much'. #29391.

<sukhmuR>(BD) {NI} ``a ^bride_^price, three ^cows taken as a gift from the boy's house before marriage''. Syn. <giniG>(D),,<giniG-taG>(D),,<gonoG>(D). ??VAR. #29401.

<sukho>(D) {NI} ``^joy, happiness''. *@. #29411.

<suktin>(D) {V} ``to ^sacrifice''. Syn. <puja>; <da:Rom>(B), <balida:n>(B) `a sacrifice'. #29421.

<sul>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^crow''. #29431.

<suluy>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^hot (of water)''. {VI} ``to be hot, to ^boil''. Caus. <su[b]luy>(AD) `to ^heat (water)'. #29441.

<sum>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drive (a post)''. #29451.

<sumaG>(B) {VI} ``to ^meet''. #29461.

<sumbo?>(ABD),,<sombo?>(D) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. ??VAR. #29471.

<sundar>(B) {ADJ} ``^pretty, ^beautiful''. {VI} ``to be id.''. *@. Phonology: syncope. #29481.
<sundar-bo>(D) {ADJ} ``^nice, ^pretty, ^beautiful''. #29490.
<sondaram>(A) {N} ``^vermilion''. #29500.

<sundar bainThi>(D),,<sundar boynthi>(D),,<boynthi>(D) {NI} ``^knife secured into position by the foot''. *@. ??VAR. #29511.

<sundrom>(BD),,<sindur>(D) {NI} ``^vermillion''. *@. ??VAR. #29521.

<sunim>(D) {NI} ``^thief''. {V} ``to ^steal, to be a thief, to become a thief''. ??entry unclear. #29531.

<sunru'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^navel''. Syn. <nabi>. *@. (*<u-suNij>, cf. <i-jiG>, ~<e-mOD>, etc.). ??nr/R~. #29541.

<supari>(B) {NI} ``^betel nut''. #29551.

<supli>(B) {NI} ``^right_^hand''. *@. #29561.
<supli>(D),,<supli kaTa>(AD) {NI} ``^instep [D], ^foot [A]''. Syn. <samolo kaTa>. ??combine with head. ??VAR. #29570.

<surat>(B) {NI} ``^good_^figure''. #29581.

<surjamay>(B) {VT} ``to ^supply''. #29591.

<suru>(BD) {VT} ``to ^begin''. {NI} ``beginning''. #29601.

<suru'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf_^cup (small [A])''. *@. ??r/R. #29611.

<suru'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^suck, to ^sip, to ^gargle, to ^breathe''. !Kh.<sur> cited in Pinnow's Juang vocab. *@. #29621.

<surum>(AB) {NA} ``^thief''. {VT} ``to steal''. *@. #29631.

<su?su?>(D) {V} ``to ^dress''. #29641.

<suta>(D),,<sutrom>(AD),,su?trom>(B) {NI} ``^thread''. *@. Phonology: m ~ G, syncope. ??VAR. #29651.

<sutrom>(AD),,<su?trom>(B),,<suta>(D) {NI} ``^thread''. *@. Phonology: m ~ G, syncope. ??VAR. #29661.

<ta>(BD) {SX} ``^present tense (with neutral bases)''. *@. #29671.

<ta:>(A),,++<han-i>(A),,<sa:na:>(A),,<honta:>(A) {ADV} ``^then''. *@. ??VAR. #29681.

<ta'bkar>(ABD) {NI} ``^banyan ^tree (%Ficus bengalensis or indica)''. #29691.

<tabla>(D) {NI} ``^axe used by butchers to slaughter, generally carried by Kharias as a weapon for self protection against wild animals''. #29701.

<Tha~Dha>(B),,<ThanDha>(B) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''. ??VAR. #29711.

<tago'j>(A),,<togo'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^chew [A], to ^put_in_the_^mouth [B]''. Syn. <komta:>(A). *@. ??VAR. #29721.

<Thahray>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^day''. #29731.

<Thahre>(B) {VI} ``to ^stop for some time''. #29741.

<tai>(B) {NI} ``^frying_^pan''. #29751.

<tay>(BD) {PP} ``^from''. *@. #29761.
<asin-tay>(AB) {ADV} ``^next_^year''. #1092.
<atu-tay>(A) {ADV} ``^whence, ^from_^where''. |<atu> `where'. #1162.
<han-tay>(D) {} ``^then, ^and''. #11593.
<han-tay-ko>(D) {} ``^then, ^afterwards''. #11602.
<i-tay>(D) {} ``^from ^what? from ^where?''. #29772.
<u-tay>(AD) {ADV} ``^from ^here, ^hence, from ^this''. #29782.

<thaila>(B) {NI} ``^bag''. #29791.

<ta'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^part, ^share''. {VT} ``to ^distribute, to share, to ^serve out rice''. *@. #29801.

<tak>(B) {SUB} ``^until''. #29811.

<Takay>(D),,<Thakay>(D) {V} ``to ^deceive, to tell ^lies, to yarn''. ??VAR. #29821.

<thake>(BD) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {VI} ``to be tired''. #29831.
<thake-goD>(D) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {VI} ``to be tired''. #29840.

<takiya>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''. #29851.

<takhta>(D) {NI} ``plank ^table''. #29861.

<ta:la>(B) {NI} ``^lock''. #29871.

<talowa>(B) {NI} ``^palm''. Syn. <ta:R>. *@. #29881.

<tam>(D),,<tama>(ABD) {ADV} ``^now''. Syn. <taG>. ??VAR. #29891.
<tama-ga>(D) {ADV} ``just ^now''. #29902.

<tha:m>(A),,<ca:Do>(A) {PP} ``^for, for_the_^sake_of''. ??VAR. #29911.

<tambhay>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''. #29921.

<tamkhu>(B) {NI} ``^tobacco''. #29931.

<tamoG>(A) {ADJ} ``^empty''. #29941.

<tamras>(AB) {NI} ``^guava ^fruit''. *@. #29951.

<tamu>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sneeze''. #29961.

<tha:n>(B) {NI} ``^udder''. #29971.

<ThanDha>(B),,<Tha~Dha>(B) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''. ??VAR. #29981.

<TaGgay>(B),,<TaGay>(D) {V} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''. ??VAR. #29991.

<taJ>(B),,<teJ>(D),,<teG>(D) {V} ``to ^weave''. *@. ??VAR. #30001.
<ob-taJ>(D),,<ob-teG>(D) {VT(caus. of <taJ> `to weave')} ``to cause to ^weave''. ??VAR. #30012.

<taG>(ABD) {ADV} ``^now, ^then, ^next''. Syn. <tam>(D), <tama>(ABD). #30021.
<TaG-ko>(D) {ADV} ``^now''. ??T/t. #16773.

<taG>, <thaG>(:) {NCF} ``^cow''. *@. #30031.
<giniG-taG>(D) {NI} ``^bride_^price''. |<giniG> `price, bride price'. #30042.
<i?thaG>(B) {NI} ``^cow_^dung''. !<itthaG>(AD). |<<ij-taG>>, <i'j> `dung'. #30050.
<kho?taG>(D),,<ko?taG>(D) {NA} ``^young_^cattle''. ??VAR. #30060.

<ThaG>(BD) {SX} ``^classifier used with <u-bar> `two'''. #30071.
<bar-thaG>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. <u-bar-thaG>. #2503.
<go-thaG>(D),,<go>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''. Cf. <go>. ??VAR. #10373.

<TaGay>(D),,<TaGgay>(B) {V} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''. ??VAR. #30081.
<TaGe>(D) {V} ``to be ^suspended''. #30090.

<ThaGka>(B) {NI} ``^thunder''. Syn. <ghiRghiRay>(D), <ugra>(A). #30101.

<TaG-ko>(D) {ADV} ``^now''. |<taG> `now'. ??T/t. #16771.

<TaGkol>(D),,<Tokek>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in with a ^hammer''. ??VAR. #30111.

<ThaGkol>(AB) {VT} ``to ^knock''. *@. #30121.

<taGku>(A) {N} ``^stone (of a fruit)''. #30131.

<taphaR>(A),,<thapRay>(B),,<thapRe>(D) {VT} ``to ^slap, to ^clap''. ??VAR. #30141.

<tape>(B) {VI} ``to be ^warmed by the sun''. #30151.

<thapRay>(B),,<thapRe>(D),,<taphaR>(A) {VT} ``to ^slap, to ^clap''. ??VAR. #30161.

<tar>:. #30171.
<bhi?-tar>(BD) {ADV} ``^inside''. {VI} ``to be inside''. !H. #30182.
<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. #30192.
<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. #23393.

<tar>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^hit, to ^beat, to ^strike, to ^kill''. #30201.
<gu~Ru?-tar>(B) {NI} ``^chisel''. |<tar> `to beat'. |<gu~Ru?> `?'. #11382.

<tar>:. #30211.
<el-ba?-tar>(D) {NI} ``^saliva flowing during sleep and drying on the cheek, ^slobber''. |<el> `?', <ba?> `lying down'?, <tar> `cheek'?. ??. #1673.
<kulu?-tar>(ABD) {NI} ``^cheek''. Syn. <kanpoTi>. |<kulu> `tortoise'?. #18383.

<ta:R>(B) {NI} ``^palm ^tree''. Syn. <talowa>. *@. #30221.
<ta:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^toddy''. #30230.

<thara>(D),,<tharia>(D) {NI} ``^plate''. ??VAR. #30241.

<taraju>(B) {NI} ``^balance''. !related to <taran> `shoulder'?. #30251.

<taran>(ABD) {NI} ``^shoulder''. *@. #30261.

<tarhathi>(ABD) {NI} ``^palm of the ^hand''. #30271.

<tarbuRi>(D) {NI} ``a ^vegetable''. Syn. <kudrum>(D). #30281.

<tardi>(ABD) {NI} ``^lamp''. {VT} ``to ^light a lamp''. *@. #30291.

<tare>(D) {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^inclined (of the sun)''. #30301.

<ta:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^toddy''. |<tAR> `palm tree'. #30311.

<tharia>(D),,<thara>(D) {NI} ``^plate''. ??VAR. #30321.

<Tha~Ro>(BD),,<Tha:~Ro>(AB) {NI} ``^place''. Syn. <Tha~w>(B). ??VAR. #30331.

<taro'b>(DP) {NI} ``a jungle ^fruit ^tree''. *@. #30341.

<tarse>(B) {VI} ``to ^struggle''. #30351.

<thartharay>(D) {V} ``to ^tremble''. #30361.

<ta:Ru>(B) {NI} ``^wisdom_^tooth''. #30371.

<tarwa>(D) {NI} ``the ^sole of the ^foot''. #30381.

<tata>(D),,<tataG>(AB) {NK} ``^grandfather''. ??VAR. #30391.
<tataug>(D) {NK} ``my ^grandfather''. ??u has macron. #30400.

<TaTay>:. #30411.
<TaTayTaTay la?ta>(D) {} ``I feel ^pins_and_needles in my foot''. #19473.

<tataG>(AB),,<tata>(D) {NK} ``^grandfather''. ??VAR. #30421.

<tataug>(D) {NK} ``my ^grandfather''. ??u has macron. #30431.

<Tha~w>(B) {NI} ``^place''. Syn. <Tha~Ro>(BD). #30441.

<Thauka>(P) {ADJ} ``^`correct, ^right''. !Joh.5,30-32. *@. #30451.

<te>(BD) {PP} ``^on, ^in, ^at, ^to, ^into''. *@. #30461.
<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. #30193.
<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition. #23394.
<bo?-te>(D) {PP} ``expressing ^place, ^direction, ^time''. |<bo?> `place'. #4033.
<a-bo?-te>(D) {} ``^in ^what ^place, ^on what place''. #4044.
<jaRi-bo-te>(D) {} ``^on all sides, everywhere''. #30472.
<sob bo?-te>(D) {} ``^on all sides, everywhere''. #30482.
<han-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^yonder, ^there''. |<han> `that yonder'. #11613.
<han-te u-te>(A) {ADV} ``^here and there''. |<u> `this'. #11623.
<han-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from there''. #11633.
<kunDa'b-te>(D) {} ``^behind''. |<kunDa'b> `back'. #18472.
<u-te>(AD),,<u-ti>(AD) {ADV} ``^here; ^hither [A], thither [D]''. |<u> `this'. ??VAR. #30492.
<han-te u-te>(A) {ADV} ``^here and there''. |<han> `that yonder'. #11624.
<u-te-ga>(D) {} ``^in this very place''. #30502.
<u-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from here, ^also''. #30512.

<te>(B) {SX} ``^present tense (with active bases)''. #30521.
<bayga puja-te>(D) {} ``the ^priest sacrifices''. ??. #30532.

<te?>(D),,<teD>(D),,<ton>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to strain''. !orig. <ted'>. ??VAR. #30541.

<te?>(D),,<teD>(D) {V} ``to ^press_out, to ^wipe_off''. !orig. <ted'>. ??VAR. #30551.

<Te[b]Ra>(AD) {VT(caus. of <TeDha>(B) `to be crooked')} ``to ^bend''. #30561.

<te'D>(BD) {VT} ``to throw ^snot from one's ^nose''. *@. #30571.

<teD>(D),,<te?>(D) {V} ``to ^press_out, to ^wipe_off''. !orig. <ted'>. ??VAR. #30581.

<teD>(D),,<ton>(D),,<te?>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to strain''. !orig. <ted'>(D). ??VAR. #30591.

<TeDha>(B) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. {VI} ``to be crooked''. Caus. <Te[b]Ra>(AD) `to ^bend'. *@. #30601.

<tegoy>(AB) {VI} ``to ^move ^a^side''. *@. #30611.

<Thehuna>(ABD) {NI} ``^knee''. #30621.
<Tehunay>(D) {V} ``to ^kneel''. #30630.

<te'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry on one's head''. !Also <tetrna>(D) `id.'. *@. #30641.
<o'b-te'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <te'j> `to carry on one's head')} ``to ^lift a load onto someone's head for them to ^carry it''. #23523.

<te'j>(BD) {VI} ``to ^snap, to ^break_off, to ^pluck (greens, flowers)''. Cf. <teja>(A) `to pluck (feathers)'. *@. #30651.

<teja:>(A) {V} ``to ^pluck (feathers)''. Cf. <te'j> `to pluck'. #30661.

<Thekan>(B) {NI} ``^whereabouts''. #30671.

<Theker>(ABD) {NI} ``^sunshine, gentle ^heat of the sun''. {VT} ``to ^bask in the sun''. ??VT. #30681.

<Thela?>(B) {VT} ``to ^push''. *@. #30691.

<telaG>(A),,<teloG>(BD) {NI} ``^thatch, ^roof, ^eyelashes''. {VT} ``to ^thatch''. Cf. <oloG> `a kind of grass'. *@. ??VAR. #30701.

<ten>(AD) {N} ``^claw''. #30711.

<ten>(B) {VT} ``to ^trample''. ??see <teG tenn>(D) below. *@. #30721.

<tenko>(B) {ADJ} ``^some''. #30731.

<tenton>(AB),,<tentoG>(D) {NI} ``^tamarind''. *@. ??VAR. #30741.

<teJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^tell''. #30751.

<teJ>(D),,<teG>(D),,<taJ>(B) {V} ``to ^weave''. ??VAR. #30761.

<ob-taJ>(D),,<ob-teG>(D) {VT(caus. of <taJ> `to weave')} ``to ^cause to ^weave''. ??VAR. #30772.

<teG tenn>(D) {V} ``to ^trample under foot (like mud)''. ??see <ten>(B). #30781.

<ter>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^give, to give to apply, to ^prepare, to ^make''. #30791.

<teram>(A) {N} ``^honey''. #30801.

<te:rgan>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <simkom>(A),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B). ??VAR. #30811.

<theriya>(B) {NI} ``^plate''. #30821.

<terko kurkur>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''. #30831.

<terom>(BD) {NA} ``^bee, ^honey''. Syn. <gurju>(A), <Jole>(P). *@. #30841.

<TeTeGga>(P),,<TeTGga>(B) {NA} ``big ^lizard''. *@. ??VAR. #30851.

<ti>,,<ti?>:. ??VAR. #30861.
<ho-ti?>(D) {ADV} ``^that_^way, in that ^direction''. #12362.
<ho-ti?-tay>(D) {ADV} ``^from that ^direction''. #12372.
<u-te>(AD),,<u-ti>(AD) {ADV} ``^here; ^hither [A], thither [D]''. ??VAR. #30493.
<u-te-ga>(D) {} ``^in this very place''. #30503.
<u-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from here, ^also''. #30513.

<ti?>(ABD) {NI} ``^hand, ^forearm''. *@. #30871.
<jonom-ti?>(P) {NI} ``the ^right_^hand, lit. ^eating hand''. |<jonom> orig. `eating', <<j[on]om>>, nom. of *<jom> `to eat'. *@. #14164.
<JoJo ti?>(D) {NI} ``the ^right_^hand, lit. ^eating hand''. |<<Jo?.Jo?>>, <Jo?> `to eat'. #23183.
<kosor>(B) {ADJ} ``^left''. {NI} ``left ^hand''. *@. #30880.

<tib>(A) {N} ``^part''. #30891.

<tibhru>(P),,<tibru>(P) {NUM} ``^six''. *@. ??VAR. #30901.

<ti'j>(B) {NI} ``^side''. #30911.

<ti~ja:>(A) {N} ``^covering for paddy made of straw''. #30921.

<tijo>(BD),,<tijo?>(A) {NA} ``^worm, ^caterpillar''. *@. ??VAR. #30931.

<Thik>(B) {ADV} ``^exactly''. *@. #30941.

<til>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bury''. *@. #30951.

<til-jaG>(D) {V} ``to ^gather the bones after cremation, or burial, to perform the <khaman> or <harbori>''. |<jaG> `bone'. #13423.

<tilia kurkur>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''. #30961.

<til-jaG>(D) {V} ``to ^gather the bones after cremation, or burial, to perform the <khaman> or <harbori>''. |<til> `to bury', <jaG> `bone'. #13421.

<tilmiG>(D) {NI} ``^sesame''. *@. #30971.

<timsoG>(ABD) {NI} ``^fire''. *@. #30981.

<tin>(B) {NUM} ``^three''. *@. #30991.

<tiJ>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cover paddy with a rope of plaited straw, to make a <tiJja?> or <moRa>''. #31001.
<tiJja?>(BD) {NI} ``a ^covering for paddy made of plaited straw''. Syn. <moRa>. #31010.

<tiG>(D),,<teJ>(P) {V} ``to ^weave''. *@. ??VAR. #31021.

<tircha>(B) {ADJ} ``^vertical''. {VI} ``to be vertical''. #31031.

<tiRel>(ABD),,<tiRil>(P) {NI} ``the ^ebony ^tree (%Diospyros melanoxylon, Roxb.)''. *@. ??VAR. #31041.

<tiri'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^cloud [ABD], ^sky, ^heaven [D]''. *@. #31051.

<Thisa>(B) {VT} ``to ^call loudly, to ^cry for help''. #31061.

<titi?>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <ti?> `hand'. #31071.
<soG-titi?>(D) {NI} ``^arm''. #29112.

<to>::<pa'pro>(D),,<pa'bro-to>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??format. ??VAR. #31081.

<to?>(AB) {V} ``to ^bore one's ears, to ^prick, to be pricked''. *@. ??. #31091.

<to?>(BD) {NI} ``^time [B], ^day [D]''. #31101.
<bar-to?>(AD) {ADV} ``^two_^days''. #2523.

<Tho>(A) {VI} ``to ^adhere''. *@. #31111.

<Tho>(B) {SX} ``^classifier used with ^numerals meaning three or more''. #31121.

<Tho?>(B) {VT} ``to ^shoot''. #31131.

<To'bDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^mud''. |<Da?> `water?'. #31141.

<To'bDir>(ABD) {NA} ``^white_^ant, ^termite''. *@. ??T/t(<to'bDir>(P)); Phonology: ug ~ ub, cf. <ruGkub>, ~<rumbkub> from *<ruGkug>. #31151.

<to'bluG>(ABD) {PP} ``^on, ^atop, ^above''. {ADV} ``^aloft''. {VI} ``to be above''. {NI} ``^sky, ^top''. *@. #31161.

<toga?>(D) {ADV} ``^indefinite, a ^while, after a while''. ??<ga?>. #31171.

<togo'j>(B),,<tago'j>(A) {VT} ``to ^chew [A], to ^put_in_the_^mouth [B]''. Syn. <komta:>(A). *@. ??VAR. #31181.

<tohon>(AD) {NI, ADV} ``^noon''. *@. #31191.
<tohon-bo?>(B) {NI, ADV} ``^noon''. |<<tohon-bog>>. #31200.

<Thoka>(B) {ADJ} ``^sufficient''. {VI} ``to be sufficient, to ^fit exactly''. #31211.

<To~kasi>(D) {V} ``to be ^pierced''. #31221.

<Tokek>(D),,<TaGkol>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in with a ^hammer''. ??VAR. #31231.

<tol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bind, to ^tie, to ^pack''. *@. #31241.

<Tola>(B) {NI} ``small ^village containing not more than ten houses''. *@. #31251.

<toli>(D) {NI} ``^chin''. Syn. <cuhuwa>(B). #31261.

<Tholi>(A) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. *@. #31271.

<tolo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^threshing_^floor''. |<<to-log>>?. #31281.

<tom>(D),,<thom>(D) {PP} ``for_the_^sake_of, ^for''. ??VAR. #31291.

<thom>(AB) {VT} ``to ^smash''. *@. #31301.

<tomkuy>(AD) {NA} ``^potter''. #31311.

<tomleG>(ABD),,<tomliG>(P) {NI} ``^milk''. *@. ??VAR. #31321.

<tomne>(D),,<tonme>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^new''. {VI} ``to be new''. ??mn/nm. ??VAR. #31331.

<tomo'D>(BD),,<tomoG>(AD) {NI} ``^mouth''. !origs <tomo~>(A), <tomon'>(D). *@. ??G. ??VAR. #31341.

<tomon>(D) {} ``^only, ^empty''. #31351.

<tomoG>(AD),,<tomo'D>(BD) {NI} ``^mouth''. !orig. <tomo~>(A), <tomon'>(D). *@. ??G. ??VAR. #31361.

<tomoG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^empty, ^only''. {VI} ``to be ^empty''. #31371.

<tomsiG>(B) {NA} ``^wasp''. #31381.

<ton>(D),,<te?>(D),,<teD>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to ^strain''. !orig. <ted'>. ??VAR. #31391.

<Tonha>(B) {NA} ``^witch''. #31401.

<tonke'D>(BD),,<tonken>(A) {NA} ``^bug''. Syn. <uris>(D). ??VAR. #31411.

<tonme>(AB),,<tomne>(D) {ADJ} ``^new''. {VI} ``to be new''. ??nm/mn. ??VAR. #31421.

<tonoG>(D) {NI} ``^plough''. #31431.

<thoG>(B) {PP} ``^for, for the sake of''. #31441.

<toGo>(D),,<toGon>(AB),,<toGgon>(P) {VI} ``to ^stand, to stand ^erect, to ^stop, to ^halt''. *@. ??VAR. #31451.

<ToGri>(B) {NI} ``^hill, small ^jungle''. #31461.

<Topi>(B) {NI} ``^cap''. *@. #31471.

<tor>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^enclose, to ^fence_in''. *@. #31481.

<toR>(A) {N} ``^palm_^tree''. #31491.

<Thor>(B) {NI} ``^beak''. #31501.

<thore>(B),,<thorek>(B) {ADJ} ``^little''. {VI} ``to be little''. ??VAR. #31511.

<torko'D>(BD) {NA} ``^lizard''. *@. #31521.

<torkon>(AD) {VT} ``to feel a ^tingling sensation in the limbs''. {NI} ``^pins_and_needles''. ??VT. #31531.

<toro?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cry, to ^call (of animals)''. #31541.

<toRoR>(D) {NI} ``long ^shaft of ^plough''. #31551.

<torte>(D),,<turte>(D) {ADV} ``^at_once, ^quickly''. ??VAR. #31561.

<thorthorae>(P) {VI. ~to ^tremble, to ^shiver'. *@. #31571.

<ToTaG>(D) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {VI} ``to be naked''. #31581.

<thothiyay>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^stammer''. #31591.

<ToTo>(D),,<ToTo om keDte>(D) {} ``the ^black ant does not bite, black ant''. ??. ??VAR. #31601.

<To?Tor>(D),,<Tho?Thor>(ABD) {NI} ``^throat''. *@. ??VAR. #31611.

<tu?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^copulate''. *@. #31621.

<Tu>(D) {SX} ``^verbal suffix expressing ^state''. #31631.

<Tuar>(*),,<Tuwar>(B) {NA} ``^orphan''. ??VAR. #31641.

<tu'D>(P) {} ``(to) ^end''. *@. #31651.
<ontu'D>(B) {NI} ``^end; (of persons) to be ^young''. E.g. <um Ontu'D>(P), <um tu'Dna>(P) `unending'. Cf. <ungheR>(A) `servant'. #31660.

<TuDa>(ABD) {ADV, NI} ``^tomorrow''. *@. ??0/g. #31671.
<tuDga>(D) {ADV} ``^of tomorrow''. |<<tuDag-ag>>, <a?> `genitive'. #31680.
<tuDgaje>(A) {ADV} ``^tomorrow's''. |<je> `emphatic?'. #31690.

<TuDa?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^float''. |<Da?> `water'. *@. #31701.

<tuDai>(B),,<tuRai>(ABD) {NI} ``^cotton (ready for spinning)''. ??carded?'. ??VAR. #31711.

<tuygOl>(P),,<tuJgol>(AB) {NI} ``^index_^finger''. {VI} ``to ^point, to point out''. Cf. <tuJ> `to shoot with an arrow'. *@. ??y/i(P)? ??VAR. #31721.

<tuyu>(AB),,<tuJ>(AD) {NA} ``^fox [B], ^jackal [AD]''. *@. ??var. really ny/nu typo?. ??VAR. #31731.

<tu?jhuG>(ABD) {NI} ``^stumbling''. ??<tuijuG>(A), <tuy jaG>(D). #31741.

<Tuku>(B) {NI} ``^rock''. #31751.

<tumba>(B),,<tumbay>(A) {NI} ``^round gourd, ^pumpkin (%Cucurbita lagenaria)''. ??VAR. #31761.

<tumbo?>(AD),,<tunbo?>(B) {NI} ``^day (as opposed to night), ^daytime, ^daylight''. |<<tun-bog>>. ??VAR. #31771.
<bhore tumbo?>(A) {ADV} ``the ^whole_^day''. |<bhore> `full'. #4492.
<tumbo? Ro iDi'b>(A) {ADV} ``^day_and_^night''. |<Ro> `and', <iDi'b> `night'. #12683.

<tumgal>(D) {ADJ} ``^warm''. {VI} ``to be warm''. #31781.

<tumsiG>(AD) {N} ``^wasp''. #31791.

<tunbo?>(B),,<tumbo?>(AD) {NI} ``^day (as opposed to night), ^daytime, ^daylight''. |<<tun-bog>>. ??VAR. #31801.
<bhore tumbo?>(A) {ADV} ``the ^whole_^day''. |<bhore> `full'. #4493.
<tumbo? Ro iDi'b>(A) {ADV} ``^day_and_^night''. |<Ro> `and', <iDi'b> `night'. #12684.

<tunsil>(D) {NI} ``^yoke_^string''. #31811.

<tuJ>(ABD) {NI} ``^arrow''. {VT} ``to ^shoot_with_an_^arrow''. *@. #31821.

<tuJ>(AD),,<tuyu>(AB) {NA} ``^fox [B], ^jackal [AD]''. ??is this due to yn/yu error?'. ??VAR. #31831.

<tuJboG>(D) {NI} ``^love_^thorn, ^seed of thatch grass''. #31841.

<tuJgol>(AB),,<tuigOl>(P) {NI} ``^index_^finger''. {VI} ``to ^point, to point out''. Cf. <tuJ> `to shoot with an arrow'. *@. ??i/y(P)? ??VAR. #31851.

<tuJgom>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^grass''. #31861.

<tuGli>(D) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''. #31871.

<tupak>(A) {N} ``^gun''. Syn. <banduk>. #31881.

<tuphaG>(B) {VI} ``to ^lift, to ^hold''. #31891.

<tur>(BD) {VT} ``to ^shake down (fruit from a tree), to ^dislodge''. Syn. <jharaek>(D). ??is <jharaek> Sad.?. #31901.

<tura'b-Du?>(A),,<ara'b-Du?>(A) {N} ``^orphan''. *@. ??VAR. #31911.

<tuRai>(ABD),,<tuDai>(B) {NI} ``^cotton (ready for spinning)''. ??VAR. #31921.

<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basketmaker''. #31931.
<ma?tri?>(D),,<maDtiri?>(D) {NA} ``^basketmaker''. !orig. <mad'tiri'>(D). ??VAR. #31940.

<turte>(D),,<torte>(D) {ADV} ``^at_once, ^quickly''. ??VAR. #31951.

<tuta>(ABD) {PP} ``^under''. {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath, ^down''. {NI} ``^foot of a ^tree''. *@. #31961.
<tuta-te>(D) {} ``^locative of <tuta>''. #31970.

<u>(BD) {DEM} ``^this''. *@. ??XREF S.V. u. #31981.
<u-a>(D) {} ``^of ^this''. #31990.
<u-ghay>(AD) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus''. #9563.
<u-ghay-ga>(D) {} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus (emphatic)''. #32000.
<u-je?>(D) {} ``^this one, this (close by, pointing at it)''. #13693.
<u-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''. #32010.

<u-tay>(AD) {} ``^from ^here, ^hence, from ^this''. #32020.
<u-ti>(AD),,<u-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^here; ^hither [A], ^thither [D]''. ??VAR. #32030.
<u-te-ga>(D) {ADV} ``^in ^this very place''. #32040.
<u-te-tay>(D) {ADV} ``^from ^here, ^also''. #32050.

<u>, <u?>, <i?>(:) {} ``''. #32061.
<i?-phon>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cair>(B). |<pon>(*), <phon>(*) `four'. #12552.
<u-bar>(BD) {NUM} ``^two''. |<bar> `two'. #2534.
<u?-phe>(BD) {NUM} ``^three''. |<pe>(*), <phe>(*) `three'. #12563.

<u>(D) {} ``for o''. #32071.

<u>(D) {} ``''. #32081.

<ua?>(D),,<uwa?>(B),,<oa?>(AD) {V} ``to ^wash one's body', to ^bathe, to ^swim''. *@. ??VAR. #32091.

<u-bar>(BD) {NUM} ``^two''. |<u> or <u?>, cf. <u?-phe> `three'; <bar> `two'. *@. #2531.
<u-bar siniG>(A) {ADV} ``^both_^sides''. #2543.
<u-bar-taG>(D) {ADJ, NUM} ``^both, ^two''. #32100.

<u'bDu?>(ABD) {ADJ, ADV} ``^near''. {VI} ``to be near''. Syn. <hepaD>(A). #32111.

<ub-gur>(D),,<ob-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''. ??VAR. #32121.

<u-bo?>(D) {} ``^here''. #32131.

<ubRai>(P) {ADJ} ``^up-^turned''. {VI} ``to be id. Cf. <ulTa> `topsy-turvy', <ulray> `to turn round''. *@. #32141.

<ubrom>(D) {ADV} ``^nowadays''. #32151.

<uckuG>(A) {NI} ``^hearth''. #32161.

<u'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^mushroom''. *@. #32171.

<u'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drink, to ^suck''. *@. Syn. ~<jim->(KMP) `to eat (fruits, meat, etc.)', ~<kOb->(M), ~<kObO->(K) `to eat (nuts), to devour', ~<JOg->(MP) `to swallow', ~<cake->(M), ~<rir->(P) `to taste', ~<cu.cur->(M) `to suck'. #32181.
<o'b-u'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <u'D> `to suck')} ``to ^suckle''. #23533.
<uDTu>(D),,<uTTu>(D) {V} ``to ^drink''. ??VAR. #32190.

<ud>(B) {NA} ``^owl''. #32201.

<udge>(B),,<udke>(AD) {VI} ``to ^wave; to ^wiggle (of fish in water)''. ??VAR. #32211.

<uDhi>(A),,<uDhiyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread (a net, a trap)''. ??VAR. #32221.

<udke>(AD),,<udge>(B) {VI} ``to ^wave; to ^wiggle (of fish in water)''. ??VAR. #32231.

<udhra>(B) {VT} ``to ^lend''. #32241.

<uDTu>(D),,<uTTu>(D) {V} ``to ^drink''. ??VAR. #32251.

<uDDu>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uraon>(D),,<uria>(D),,<uRlu>(D). ??VAR. #32261.

<uDum>(B),,<uDuG>(B) {VT} ``to ^carry like a thief''. ??VAR. #32271.

<u-ghay>(AD) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus''. *@. #9561.
<u-ghay-ga>(D) {} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus (emphatic)''. #32002.

<ughay>(D) {ADV} ``^without_^reason''. Syn. <naga>(D). #32281.

<ugra>(A) {VI} ``to ^thunder''. Syn. <gheRgheRay>(A), <ThaGka>(B). #32291.

<uja>(A),,<uju>(BD) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. ??VAR. #32301.

<uja?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^pull_^out, to ^uproot''. #32311.

<u-je?>(D) {} ``^this one, this (close by, pointing at it)''. #13691.

<ujhlay>(D),,<ujhlek>(D) {V} ``to ^pour out (solids, like rice, sand)''. ??VAR. #32321.

<uju>(BD),,<uja>(A) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. *@. ??VAR. #32331.

<ukh>(B) {NI} ``^sugar-cane''. #32341.

^T2<u-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''. #32012.

<ukhRi>(D),,<okhair>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''. ??VAR. #32351.

<uku'b>(BD),,<oku'b>(B) {V} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oleD>(A). *@. ??VAR. #32361.

<ula?>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf''. *@. #32371.
<ulDa?>(B) {NI} ``a place where dry ^leaves collect''. |<ula?-Da?> ??. #32380.

<ulnDe>(B) {VI} ``to lie_down''. #32391.

<ulpha?>(D) {ADJ} ``^false''. {VI} ``to be false''. #32401.

<ulray>(BP) {VT} ``to ^turn round by hand [B], to turn one's hand over [P]''. Cf. <ubRai> `up-turned', <ulTa> `topsy-turvy'. *@. #32411.

<ulTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^topsy-turvy''. {VI} ``to be topsy-turvy''. Cf. <ubRai> `up-turned', <ulray>. *@. #32421.

<ulu?>(BD) {VI} ``to ^boil, to ^bubble''. #32431.

<ului>(ABD) {NI} ``^hair''. {VT} ``to ^shave the head on the eighth day of the death of a relative''. *@. #32441.

<um>(BD),,<om>(D) {NEG} ``^no, ^not, ^negative marker''. ??VAR. #32451.

<um>(D),,<om>(AD) {NEG} ``^negation, no, not''. !used with verbs. *@. Cf. ~<ma>; <am-> = <ama> before vowel, e.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'. ??VAR. #32461.
<um-bes>(D) {ADJ} ``^not good, ^bad, to be bad, to go bad''. #32470.
<um-la?>(D) {} ``^if ^not, ^otherwise''. ??analysis. #32480.

<umbhya>(D),,<umphya>(B),,<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A) {N} ``flying white ^ant''. ^termite. *@. ??VAR. #32491.

<umbo?Ri>(D) {V} ``^is''. {VI} ``^3rd_person singular present of <au>''. #32501.

^T2<um-la?>(D) {} ``^if ^not, ^otherwise''. #32482.

<umne>(D),,<omne>(D),,<omne-ga>(D) {} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''. ??VAR. #32511.
<umne-kan>(D) {} ``^as little as this, little, a little''. #32520.

<umper>(D) {V} ``to ^blow_out, to ^extinguish''. #32531.

<umphya>(B),,<umbhya>(D),,<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A) {N} ``flying white ^ant''. *@. ??VAR. #32541.

<umsay>(D) {V} ``to ^breathe, to breathe heavily''. #32551.

<un>(AD),,<uJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^place''. *@. ??Vclass. ??VAR. #32561.

<un>(B) {NI} ``^wool''. #32571.

<ungheR>(A) {N} ``^servant''. Cf. <ongher>(B) `young person'. #32581.

<uJ>(P),,<oJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^twist (as fibers into a rope)''. *@. ??VAR. #32591.

<uGgul>(BD) {NI} ``^top''. ??<ungul>(D)?. #32601.

<upay>(B) {NI} ``^plan, trick''. #32611.

<u?phe>(BD) {NUM} ``^three''. |<u?> cf. <u-bar> `two' and <i?-phon>(D) `four'; <pe>, <phe> `three'. #32621.

<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A),,<umphya>(B),,<umbhya>(D) {N} ``flying white ^ant''. *@. ??VAR. #32631.

<upul>(B) {VT} ``to ^lift''. #32641.

<upum>(D),,<upuG>(D) {V} ``to ^winnow''. ??VAR. #32651.

<upuG>(B) {VT} ``to ^blow''. #32661.

<upuG>(D),,<upum>(D) {V} ``to ^winnow''. ??VAR. #32671.

<ur>(AB) {VI} ``to ^shake, to ^shake oneself ^free, to be ^released''. *@. #32681.
<ur-bo?>(B),,<uR-bo?>(D) {VT} ``to ^shake one's head, to say ^no''. Syn. <yur-bo?>. ??VAR. #32690.
<ur-bo?-Dom-goD>(D) {V} ``to ^cover one's head with a cloth''. #32700.

<uraon>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uria>(D),,<uRlu>(D),,<uDDu>(D). ??VAR. #32711.

<ur-bo?>(D),,<yur-bo?>(AD) {V} ``to ^shake the head (or hand [A]) so as to say no''. ??ORDER?. ??VAR. #32721.

<uRe>(B) {VI} ``to ^fly''. #32731.

<uria>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uRlu>(D),,<uDDu>(D),,<uraon>(D). ??VAR. #32741.

<urid>(D) {NI} ``a ^pulse''. Syn. <maso>(D),,<masi>(D). ??VAR. #32751.

<uri'D>(A) {ADJ} ``^hard''. {VI} ``to be hard''. Caus. <o[b]ri'D>(AD) `to ^harden, to make hard'. *@. ??u/o in caus.? #32761.

<uris>(D) {NA} ``^bug''. Syn. <tonke'D>(BD), <tonken>(A). *@. #32771.

<uRlu>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uDDu>(D),,<uraon>(D),,<uria>(D). ??VAR. #32781.

<urum>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^warm''. {VI} ``to be ^warm, to ripen in the heat''. *@. #32791.
<urum-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^sweat, ^perspiration; ^heat of the body''. #32800.
<urum-Da?>(D),,<la?ta babute>(D) {} ``the ^man feels very hot, he perspires''. ??phrase. ??VAR. #32810.

<usal>(ABD) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather''. *@. #32821.

<usar>(B) {ADJ} ``^flat, ^wide''. {VI} ``to be flat, to be wide''. #32831.

<uslo?>(BD),,<oslo?>(A) {NI} ``^ground, ^floor, ^land, ^earth, ^world''. |<<us-log>>. ??VAR. #32841.
<og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <a?> `possessive'. #23384.

<usrae>(D) {ADJ, ADV} ``^quick, ^hasty''. #32851.
<usre>(AB) {VI} ``to ^hasten, to be ^hasty''. #32860.

<usum>(BD),,<usuG>(A) {ADJ} ``^luke^warm''. {VI} ``to be lukewarm''. Cf. <urum> `to be warm'. *@. ??VAR. #32871.

<usuG>(ABD) {V} ``to ^injure, to ^weaken (by ^witchcraft)''. *@. #32881.

<u~T>(B) {NA} ``^camel''. *@. #32891.

<u-tay>(AD) {ADV} ``^from ^here, ^hence, from this''. #32901.

<uttar>(AB) {NI} ``^north''. *@. #32911.

<u-te>(AD),,<u-ti>(AD) {ADV} ``^here; ^hither [A], thither [D]''. ??VAR. #30491.
<u-te-ga>(D) {} ``^in this very place, right ^here''. #32920.
<u-te-tay>(D) {} ``^from here, ^also''. #30514.

<uTTu>(D),,<uDTu>(D) {V} ``to ^drink''. ??VAR. #32931.

<utuD>(D),,<utun>(BD) {VT} ``to ^show, to ^confess [D]; to ^relate, to ^narrate [B]''. !orig. <utud'>(D). ??VAR. #32941.

Korku

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<> {N} ``front ^veranda''. {PP} ``^outside''. {V2} ``to put ^outside''. @5111. ??no Romanization given #11.

<a->: ??several morphemes here. #21.
<a-ba> {NK} ``^father (of 1st and 2nd person)''. |<ba> `id.'. @0520. #30.
<a-ten> {SX} ``^from, ^out from (=^ablative case); ^with, ^by_^means_of (=instrumental case)''. |<ten> `id.'. @4723. #50.

<a->: {PX} ``causative''. ?? #28030.
<a-aguru> {V1} ``to ^cause_to_^descend, to ^take_down''. |<aguru> `to descend'. @0317. #40.

<-a>: {SX} ``masculine ending for adjectives''. #61.
<beRiy-a> {ADJ(M)} ``^crazy, ^simple (of a man)''. |<beRi> `id.(F)'. @7113. ??MAYBE USE THIS AS A PATTERN. #3449.
<cabaRiy-a> {ADJ(M)} ``^quarrelsome, ^sassy''. |<cabaRi> `id.(F)'. @3410. #4702.

<-a> {} ``''. #28631.
<coj-a> {DEM} ``^why?''. |<coj>,<co'> `what?'. Cf. <co'en> `id.'. @3718. #72.
<coj-a=ki> {CONJ} ``^because''. |<ki> `?interrogative'. @3719. #82.
<coj-a hota> {INTERR} ``^what_for?, ^why?''. |<hota> `because of'. @3720. #92.
<mi.miJ-a> {ADV} ``^one_by_one (inanimate)''. |<mia'>,<miya'> `one'. @7711. #112.
<peRag-a din> {N} ``^day of rest, ^sabbath''. |<peRa'> `to be unemployed', <din> `day'. @6416. ??a #122.
<rej-a>,,<rey-a> {V1} ``to be ^left_over, ^remaining (of food)''. |<rej> `to be washed up by a flood'. @8223. #132.
<biJ-a mama-te> {N} ``snake's uncle: a large black ^insect that looks like a domino with four spots''. |<biJ> `snake', <mama> `uncle', <te> `his'. ??subenter here or with <-a'>? @6910. #3773.
<iJ-a>: {PN} ``my; first person possessive''. ??NEW CUT. ??subenter here or with <-a'>? #28022.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY. #869.
<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGgan jophe'> {S} ``the mud ate my feet''. |<cikhal-ku> `mud', <naGgan> `leg (?dative)', <jophe'> `?' (form of <jom> `to eat'?). @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #11915.
<med-a da'> {N} ``^tears''. |<med> `eye', <a> `possessive', <da'> `water'. ??subenter here or with <-a'>? @7911. #102.

<ab> {V1} ``to ^roost (as birds or fowls), to ^sit (as flies, etc.)''. @0209. #141.

<ab> #28640.
<ab-soso>,,<ai-soso>,,<avi-soso> {V1} ``to ^plan, to ^meditate, to ^think; to ^regret''. @0210,@0301. #155.

<a-ba> {NK} ``^father (of 1st and 2nd person)''. |<ba> `id.'. @0520. #31.

<a-ten> {SX} ``^from, ^out from (=^ablative case); ^with, ^by_^means_of (=instrumental case)''. |<ten> `id.'. @4723. #51.

<ab-soso>,,<ai-soso>,,<avi-soso> {V1} ``to ^plan, to ^meditate, to ^think; to ^regret''. |<ab> `?', <soso> `?'. Cf. <sos bicar> `id.'. @0210,@0301. #151.

<abun> {V2} ``to ^wash one's hands or feet''. @0522. #161.

<abuJ> {PR} ``^we (inclusive plural), ^we_all, ^1st_person_plural''. @0521. #171.

<acca>: {ADJ} ``^good''. *Hindi. @****. #181.
<dij-a ti: acca banne> {S} ``he is a thief (lit., his hands are not good)''. |<dij-a> `his', <ti:> `hand', <banne> `not'. @4610. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #192.

<acambo> {V} ``to be ^surprised, to be ^astonished''. @0123. #201.
<acambo kamae> {N} ``^miracle''. |<kamae> `to earn'. @0124. #210.

<acar> {N} ``^border end of a <sari> or <dhoti>''. @0318. #221.

<accu> {V} ``to ^sneeze''. @0125. #231.

<ad> {V2} ``to ^go_astray, to ^lose, to be ^lost''. @0410. #241.
<adan> {N} ``^absence''. @0414. #272.

<ad gusar> {N} ``^swelling of the lymph glands from ^infection, blood poisoning''. |<gusar> `?'. @0411. #251.

<ada tal> {ADV} ``^in_^between, ^half_way''. |<tal> cf. <tala> `between'. Cf. <ado moso> `half-dead'. @0415. ??SPELLING OF ada --sic. #261.

<adan> {N} ``^absence''. Cf. <ad> `to lose, to be lost'. @0414. #271.

<adar> {N} ``^protection, ^shelter''. @0416. #281.
<adar bhav> {N} ``^honor''. |<bhav> `honor?'. @0426. #291.
<adar bhav da> {V} ``to ^honor''. |<da> `to do'. @0501. #300.

<adati>,,,<adato> {N} ``^enmity''. @0412. #311.

<adato> {N} ``^habit''. @0425. #321.

<adaudi> {ADV} ``^suddenly''. @0413. ??ECHO - <ada-udi>? #331.

<adi> {V1} ``to ^flow''. {N} ``^flood''. @0417. #341.

<adikar> {N} ``^authority''. @0203. #351.

<adir> {VPAS} ``to ^arrive''. {V2} ``to ^welcome as a guest, to ^receive someone as a guest''. @0418. #361.

<ado> {ADJ} ``^true''. @0420. #371.

<ado moso> {ADJ} ``^half-dead''. |<moso> `dead?'. Cf. <ada tal> `half-way'. @0421. ??SPELLING OF ado --sic. #381.

<adura> {ADJ} ``^un^finished''. @0204. #391.

<aduva> {N} ``^middle_^age''. @0419. #401.

<ae> {ADV} ``right ^now''. @0304. #411.
<ae teJ> {ADV} ``^now-a-^days''. |<teJ> `today'. @0305. #420.

<-a'>,,<-a> {SX} ``^genitive, ^of''. ^possessive. ??variant -a added, with subentries. @0222. #431.
<ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> {S} ``your parents' curse will fall on you''. |<ayom-ba'> possessive of <ayom-ba> `parents' (<ayom> `mother', <ba> `father'), <puR> `curse', <guru-ba> `to fall (non-past)'. @6308. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; note <ba> + <a'> becomes <ba'>. #452.
<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGgan jophe'> {S} ``the mud ate my feet''. |<cikhal-ku> `mud', <iJ> `I', <naGga-n> `leg (?dative)', <jophe'> `?' (form of <jom> `to eat'?). @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #11918.
<med-a da'> {N} ``^tears''. |<med> `eye', <a> `possessive', <da'> `water'. @7911. #105.

<agan> {N} ``^month of ^December''. @0120. #461.

<agara> {ADV} ``^more''. {V} ``to ^increase, to ^spread''. @0122. #471.

<agaso> {N} ``^heavens, ^heaven''. @0314. #481.

<agin ghato> {NP} ``^sore_^throat''. |<agin> `?', <ghato> `?'. @0315. #491.

<agito> {ADV} ``^nevertheless, ^at_least''. @0121. #501.

<aguru> {V1} ``to ^descend''. @0316. #511.
<a-aguru> {V1} ``to ^cause_to_^descend, to ^take_down''. |<a> `causative'. @0317. #42.

<ai->: #28001.
<ai-soso>,,<ab-soso>,,<avi-soso> {V1} ``to ^plan, to ^meditate, to ^think; to ^regret''. @0210,@0301. #153.

<ai> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's younger sister); ^step^mother''. @0223. #521.

<aya> {N} ``^joy''. {V} ``to ^rejoice''. @0527. #531.

<aibo'>,,,<ayub> {V} ``to become ^evening''. @0226. #541.

<ain>,,<ayn> {ADJ} ``^good, ^well''. @0224. #551.

<aina> {N} ``^mirror''. @0225. #561.

<ayom> {NK} ``^mother''. @0601. #571.
<ayom-ba> {NK} ``^parents''. |<ba> `father (of 1st and 2nd persons)'. @0602. #580.
<ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> {S} ``your parents' curse will fall on you''. |<ayom-ba'> possessive of <ayom-ba> `parents' (<ayom> `mother', <ba> `father'), <puR> `curse', <guru-ba> `to fall (non-past)'. @6308. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; note <ba> + <a'> becomes <ba'>. #450.

<aira> {N} ``a ^boil''. @0227. #591.

<ayum>,,,<ajum> {V2} ``to ^hear''. @0528. #601.

<aja> {NK} ``^grandfather''. @0320. #611.

<ajab ghar> {N} ``^museum''. |<ajab> `?', <ghar> `?'. @0201. #621.

<ajalom> {N} ``^eye-^blacking''. ^kohl. @0319. #631.

<ajamaa=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^test''. |<ajamaa> `?', <tiJ> `?'. @0126. ??a: #641.

<aji> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's younger sister)''. @0321. #651.

<ajul> {V2} ``to ^accept_^homage of someone bowing to you''. @0323. #661.

<ajun> {ADV} ``^still, ^yet''. @0322. #671.

<akha> {V2} ``to ^hang''. @0310. #681.

<akaiki> {ADV} ``^suddenly''. ??echo form -<aka-iki>? @0306. #691.

<akal> {N} ``^wisdom, ^knowledge''. @0118. #701.

<akhar> {N} ``an ^estimate, an ^opinion''. {V2} ``to ^estimate, to ^guess''. @0311. #711.

<akaR bakaR> {ADV} ``^vainly, in vain''. Cf. <akarato> `id.'. ??echo form? @0307. #721.

<akarato> {ADJ} ``^useless''. {ADV} ``^vainly, in vain''. Cf. <akaR bakaR> `id.'. @0308. #731.

<akhartijo> {N} ``^month of ^May''. @0119. #741.

<akhava>,,,<akhua> {N} ``^milkweed''. @0309. #751.

<akhe> {N} ``^axe''. @0313. #761.

<akhiri> {N} ``a ^god, an ^idol worshipped by the Gonds''. @0312. #771.

<ala balla> {ADV} ``^hurriedly, ^hastily''. |<ala> `?', <balla> `?'. ??echo form? @0627. #781.

<ala kala> {N} ``^accusation, ^blacken through tattling''. |<kala> `?'. @0626. ??2nd gloss - noun?; <kala> = Hi<ka:la:>. `black'? #791.

<alam>,,,<alom> {PR} ``^we_two (you and me), ^2nd_person_dual ^inclusive''. @0703. #801.

<alaGgai ka palaG> {V} ``to ^accuse one another''. |<ka> `?', <palaG> `?'. @0625. #811.

<ale> {PR} ``^we_all (not you), ^1st_person_plural ^exclusive''. @0702. #821.

<aliJ> {PR} ``^we_two (not you), ^1st_person_^dual ^exclusive''. @0628. #831.

<alub> {V2} ``to ^remove (as turban or hat), to ^separate heads of threshed grain from the grain''. @0629. #841.

<am> {PR} ``^you (singular), ^thou, ^2nd_person_singular''. @0523. #851.
<am-khe'>: #28010.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY. #860.

<ambaRi> {N} ``^rozelle; fruit used for jelly, leaves for greens, stalk as hemp and for making sacks''. @0221. #871.

<ambe> {N} ``^mango''. @0526. #881.

<amdani> {N} ``^crop''. @0524. #891.

<amoso> {N} ``time of ^new_^moon''. ??cf. <ado moso> `half dead'? @0525. #901.

<an> {V1} ``to become ^day, to ^dawn''. @0205. #911.

<ana> {V} ``to ^spoil (of food)''. @0503. #931.

<ana>,,<aina> {N} ``story, proverb, riddle''. #941.
<ana duna> {N} ``^gossip''. |<duna> `double; again'. Var. @0502. #950.
<ana garabo puja> {N} ``^worship for ^pregnant women''. |<garabo> `?', <puja> `worship'. @0504. #960.
<gar-ana> {V2} ``to ^tattle, to ^gossip, to unburden oneself''. |<gar> `?'. @2726. #972.
<gom ana> {N} ``^narrative, ^story''. |<gom> `to answer'. @3105. #982.
<jumu ana> {N} ``a ^riddle''. |<jumu> `name'. @4021. #992.

<anaRi> {ADJ} ``^un^learned, ^awkward, ^ignorant''. @0206. #1001.

<anda>,,,<andaRa> {ADJ} ``^blind''. @0114. #1011.

<anda>,,,<enda> {V2} ``to ^apply''. @0217. #1021.

<anda'> {V2} ``to ^hinder, to ^prevent''. @0218. #1031.

<andara> {V1} ``to become ^dark''. @0116. #1041.

<andij> {N} ``jungle ^sweet_potato''. See <jaRi-yan> `id.'. @0219. #1051.

<anini> {N} ``^boiling_point of water; ^bubbles (of boiling water)''. {V} ``to come to a ^boil (of water), to ^bubble (of boiling water)''. @0506. #1061.

<aniJ> {NK} ``^son-^in-law''. See <lemjene>. @0505. #1071.

<ankha> {ADV} ``^not_^yet''. @0101. #1081.

<annol> {N} ``^<sari> given to the bride's mother at a ^wedding''. @0220. #1091.

<anthako> {ADJ} ``^un^measurable''. @0113. #1101.

<antar> {N} ``^distance''. {V1} ``to be ^distant''. @0115. #1111.

<ante'> {NK} ``^mother''. !Of third person. @0112. #1121.

<anti> {V2} ``to ^comfort, to quiet''. @0110. #1131.

<antin> {PP(gen.)} ``^for''. @0111. #1141.

<anu> {V2} ``to ^give to ^drink''. @0507. #1151.

<anuj> {V2} ``to ^bend, to be ^crooked''. @0508. #1161.

<anuva> {N} ``^guilt, ^blame''. @0509. #1171.
<anuva gunuva> {N} ``^sin''. |<gunuva> echo form. @0510. #1180.

<aJco> {N} ``^heat, ^blaze of fire''. @0215. #1191.

<aJen> {ADV} ``at ^dawn''. See <an>. @0117. #1201.

<aJjer> {V} ``to be ^unconscious''. @0216. #1211.

<aJjid> {V1} ``to ^dry_up''. @0109. #1221.

<aGaJ> {V} ``to ^agree, to be ^pleased''. @0214. #1231.

<aGan>,,<aGon> {N} ``^direction''. @0213. #1241.

<aGgara> {N} ``live ^coals''. @0102. #1251.

<aGgi> {N} ``man's ^shirt''. @0103. #1261.

<aGgotha> {N} ``^finger, ^toe''. @0108. #1271.

<aGgub> {V1} ``to ^yawn''. @0105. #1281.

<aGguj> {V1} ``^menstrual_period, ceremonial ^bathing''. Cf. <aGguluj> `to bathe'. ??this gloss--verb? @0104. #1291.

<aGguluj> {V1} ``to ^bathe''. Cf. <aGguj> `ceremonial bathing?'. @0107. #1301.

<aGgur> {V1} ``to ^look_^back, to ^turn_back''. @0106. #1311.

<apha> {N} ``^plot of ^seedlings surrounded by irrigation ditches''. @0515. #1321.

<aphai> {NUM} ``^three''. @0516. #1331.

<aphal> {V2} ``to ^pursue, to ^overtake, to ^take_down, to ^reach_for''. @0514. #1341.

<apala>,,<apana> {PR} ``^your^self, ^2nd_person ^reflexive ^pronoun''. {V2} ``to ^make one's own, to ^possess''. @0208. #1351.

<aparam>,,<aparom> {V1} ``to ^quarrel''. @0511. #1361.

<ape> {PR} ``^you (plural), ^you_all, ^2nd_person_plural''. @0513. #1371.

<apiJ> {PR} ``^you (dual), ^you_two, ^2nd_person_^dual''. @0512. #1381.

<aphir> {V1} ``to ^fly''. @0517. #1391.

<apho> {N} ``^opium''. @0519. #1401.

<apta> {V2} ``to ^wash one's hands and arms, legs and feet''. @0207. #1411.

<aphun> {V2} ``to ^fan''. @0518. #1421.

<aRa> {V2} ``to ^stop, to ^prevent, to ^hinder''. @0423. #1431.

<aradato> {V} ``to ^lay_out a ^corpse''. ^funeral. @0615. #1441.

<arae>,,,<arei> {NUM} ``^nine''. @0610. #1451.

<ara'> {N} ``^greens''. @0611. #1461.

<ara'> {V2} ``to ^leave, to ^deliver, to ^free''. @0612. #1471.
<ara' uri> {V} ``to ^hinder by getting in another's way by desiring to wear or do the same thing''. |<uri> `?'. @0613. #1480.
<ara' rassi> {ADJ} ``everything ^scattered around, in ^disorder''. |<rassi> `?'. @0614. #1490.

<aram>,,,<arom> {N} ``verbal ^abuse''. {V1} ``to ^abuse verbally''. @0616. #1501.

<araGga> {ADJ} ``^left-over, ^stale (of food or water)''. ??orig. <aranGga>. @0603. #1511.

<ardi> {N} ``half-size ^bottle''. Syn. <sisa> `full-size bottle'. @0605. #1521.

<aRe> {N} ``brass ^anklet''. @0424. #1531.

<arej> {V2} ``to ^push_aside''. @0624. #1541.

<ari> {CONJ} ``^therefore''. @0619. ??<dee ari> in parentheses. #1551.

<ari> {N} ``^relish, ^pleasure, ^joy, ^eagerness, ^zest, ^curiosity, ^interest''. {V} ``to ^relish, to take ^pleasure in, to ^enjoy, to show ^eagerness, to be full of ^zest, to be ^curious about, to be ^interested_in''. @0617. #1561.
<ari sa'> {V2} ``to give ^assistance, to ^help; to ^take_sides''. |<sa'> `to bring; to take'. @0618. #1570.
<ari tati> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^well-dressed''. |<tati> `?'. @0620. #1580.

<arka>,,,<aRka> {V2} ``to ^apply by ^rubbing on (as ointment, oil)''. @0604. #1591.

<arpar> {PP(gen.)} ``^through, ^across''. @0607. #1601.

<arpo jharpo da'> {ADJ} ``shifting ^rain, from one direction then another''. |<arpo> `?', <jharpo> `?', <da'> `water, rain'. @0608. #1611.

<aRsa> {ADJ} ``^lazy, ^idle''. @0422. #1621.

<arsun> {V} ``to ^dance with the <puja thali> in one's hands, or with the bride or groom astride one's hip''. @0609. #1631.

<aaru>: #1641.
<orou aaru> {V} ``to ^clean ^grain''. |<orou> `grain'. @0622. ?? a:? -possib <a-aru>, <a-> + <haru>,<aru> `to make'? #1652.

<aru> {ADV} ``^again, ^once_more''. @0623. #1661.

<asapo> {N} ``^pity, ^compassion''. {N} ``^condition''. @0212. #1671.

<asara> {V2} ``to ^shelter, to ^support, to ^protect''. @0707. #1681.

<asi> {V2} ``to ^ask, to ^request, to ^petition''. @0708. #1691.

<asir>: #28720.
<asir bhav> {N} ``^respect, ^honor, ^hospitality''. |<asir> `?', <bhav> `honor?'. @0709. #1701.

<aso> {N} ``^hope, ^expectation''. @0712. #1711.

<asobabo> {N} ``^goods, ^belongings, ^possessions''. @0714. #1721.

<asopaso> {PP(nom.)} ``^round_about''. ??echo form? @0713. #1731.

<astari> {N} ``any of certain ^spirits that cause men to live and dress like women''. @0706. ??orig. <astariku> pl. #1741.

<asud> {V2} ``to ^swing''. @0710. #1751.

<asur> {V2} ``to ^turn about, to ^turn over, to ^turn around''. @0711. #1761.

<ata> {N} ``^food''. @0325. #1771.

<ata'> {V2} ``to ^roast <cana>, to ^pop corn''. @0326. #1781.

<athana> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @0408. #1791.

<atar> {V2} ``to ^drive_away, to ^remove, to ^take_off, to ^abolish, to ^cancel, to ^destroy''. @0327. #1801.

<athavaRa>,,<athaveRa> {ADV} ``^weekly''. @0202. #1811.

<atej totej> {V2} ``to ^stretch one's limbs, body''. |<totej> `?'. @0405. #1821.

<ati> {N} ``^intestines''. @0402. #1831.

<atti> {N} ``large bon^fire for protection and warmth''. @0403. #1841.

<athika> {ADV} ``^not_yet''. @0409. #1851.

<atkom>,,<a'kom> {N} ``^egg''. {V1} ``to ^lay an egg''. @0324. #1861.

<ato> {N} ``any ^field_equipment: ^plow, ^seeder, etc.''. @0406. ??Also glosses rope, work -- [sic.]. #1871.

<ato> {N} ``the ^sound of ^foot^steps''. @0407. #1881.

<ato>,,<atu> {V2} ``to ^twist as in making rope''. @0404. #1891.

<auu>,,,<ou>,,,<bou> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law''. Cf. <bavon> `id.'. @0303. ??u:? #1901.

<auku> {V} ``to ^be_^able''. @0302. #1911.

<aval> {ADJ} ``^good, ^chief, ^best''. @0704. #1921.

<avan> {V2} ``to ^stop, to ^prevent''. @0705. #1931.

<avi> #28650.
<ab-soso>,,<ai-soso>,,<avi-soso> {V1} ``to ^plan, to ^meditate, to ^think; to ^regret''. @0210,@0301. #156.

<ba> {NK} ``^father (of 1st and 2nd persons)''. @6720. #1941.
<a-ba> {NK} ``^father (of 1st and 2nd person)''. |<a-> `?'. @0520. #33.
<ba-te'>,,<ba-te> {NK} ``^father (of 3rd person)''. |<te'>,<te> `his, her'. @6810. #1950.
<ayom-ba> {NK} ``^parents''. |<ayom> `mother'. @0602. #582.
<ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> {S} ``your parents' curse will fall on you''. |<ayom-ba'> possessive of <ayom-ba> `parents' (<ayom> `mother', <ba> `father'), <puR> `curse', <guru-ba> `to fall (non-past)'. @6308. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; note <ba> + <a'> becomes <ba'>; NB EXAMPLES OF TWO -ba 'S HERE. #453.
<sana-ba> {NK} ``^grandfather''. |<sana> `elder'. @9015. #1962.

<-ba> {SX} ``non-past''. @****. #28621.
<guru-ba>: #28660.
<ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> {S} ``your parents' curse will fall on you''. |<ayom-ba'> possessive of <ayom-ba> `parents' (<ayom> `mother', <ba> `father'), <puR> `curse', <guru-ba> `to fall (non-past)'. @6308. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; note <ba> + <a'> becomes <ba'>; NB EXAMPLES OF TWO -ba 'S HERE. #454.

<baba> {N} ``^rice''. @6818. #1971.
<baba bagoR> {N} ``mixture of husked and unhusked ^rice''. |<bagoR> `?'. @6819. #1990.
<baba jom> {N} ``cooked ^rice''. |<jom> `to eat'. @4124. #2000.
<mundo katiya baba> {N} ``a ^second_^crop that comes up after the first harvest''. |<mundo> `?', <katiya> `?'. @7801. #2012.

<ba.bae> {V} ``to ^leave''. |Infinitive of <bae> `id.'. @6821. ??form? #2021.

<babae> {NK} ``paternal ^grandmother''. @6820. #2031.

<bhabaRa> {V2} ``to ^tear, to ^rip off (as a door or roof by a storm)''. @7313. #2041.

<bhabaRi> {N} ``^back (part of body)''. @7318. #2051.

<babene> {N} ``a ^Brahman''. @6823. #2061.

<bhabru> {V} ``to ^gape ^open''. @7314. #2071.

<babuRu> {N} ``the ^acacia ^tree''. @6822. #2081.

<baca:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^save''. |<tiJ> `?'. @6624. #2091.
<baca:=tiJ-u'> {V} ``to be ^saved''. |<u'> `passive suffix'. @6625. ??V2? #2100.

<bhacka> {N} ``^cooking_^pot''. @7217. #2111.

<bhada koda> {V} ``to ^snoop, to ^look into everything''. |<bhada> `?', <koda> `?'. @7309. #2121.

<badali>,,<bhadali> {N} ``a small yellowish ^grain used as rice''. @6705. #2131.

<badar> {V2} ``to ^scratch (as a cat); to be ^scratched (as by thorns)''. @6706. #2151.

<badaRA> {N} ``^clouds, ^sky''. @6707. #2161.

<bhaddo> {X} ``the ^sound of some object or person falling''. @7218. #2171.

<ba:don> {PP(gen.)} ``^after''. @6814. #2181.

<bhadua>,,<bhaduva> {N} ``the red ^worms that move in heaps''. @7311. #2191.

<bae> {V2} ``to ^leave''. @6724. #2201.
<ba.bae> {V} ``to ^leave''. |Infinitive of <bae>. @6821. ??form? #2022.

<bael> {N} ``^edible ^root found in the jungle''. @6729. #2221.

<baena> {N} ``an ^excuse''. @6725. #2231.
<baena u:tha> {V} ``to ^seek an ^excuse''. |<u:tha> `?'. @6726. #2240.

<baer>,,<baera> {PP} ``^outside''. @6727. #2251.

<baera>,,<bariya> {N(NUM)} ``^two (inanimate substantive)''. @6728. #2960.

<ba'> {V2} ``to ^tie; to be ^entangled''. @6806. #2271.
<naran ba'> {V} ``to ^choke''. |<naran> `?'. @6807. #2292.

<bhagani> {N} ``female ^servant hired by the year''. Cf.<bhagiya> `male id.'. @7306. #2301.

<bhagar> {V} ``to ^burn (as one's hands from grinding peppers), to ^throb, to ^smart with pain''. @7304. #2311.

<bagaRa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^spread around (as dirt)''. |<tiJ> `?'. @6623. #2321.

<bhagawan> {N} ``^God, the ^Creator''. @7216. #2331.

<bage> {ADV} ``^slowly, ^quietly''. @6808. #2341.

<bhagiya> {N} ``man ^servant hired by the year''. Cf. <bhagani> `female id.'. @7305. #2351.

<bagoR>: #2361.
<baba bagoR> {N} ``mixture of husked and unhusked ^rice''. |<baba> `rice'. @6819. #1992.

<bai> {NK} ``elder ^sister, sister older than the speaker or addressee''. @6721. #2371.

<bain>,,<ain> {ADJ} ``^good, ^well''. @6722. #2381.

<bajari> {N} ``a ^grain: ^millet''. @6626. #2391.

<baje>,,<baji> {ADJ} ``^some''. @6809. #2401.

<baka> {ADJ} ``^difficult, ^bad, ^evil''. {V} ``to be ^difficult; to ^scold, to ^abuse''. @6801. #2411.

<baka> {V} ``to ^head out (as grain)''. @6802. #2421.

<bakara'> {N} ``male ^goat''. @6620. #2431.

<bakari sokaRa'> {N} ``^bread made from rice flour''. |<bakari> `?', <sokaRa'> `bread'. @6621. #2441.

<baken> {CONJ} ``^otherwise; ^or''. @6804. #2451.
<ban baken> {CONJ} ``^otherwise; ^or''. |<ban> `not'. @6805. #2462.

<baki> {ADJ} ``^remaining''. @6803. #2471.

<baki> {X} ``^negative for imperative and subjunctive''. @6622. ??particle?. #2481.

<bal> {V2} ``to ^heat (water, etc.)''. @6902. #2491.

<balla> {N} ``^mountain, ^hill, ^plateau''. @6717. #2501.

<balla>,,<balla-n> {PP(gen.)} ``^outside''. |<n> `at, in'. @6718. #2511.

<balla>: #2521.
<ala balla> {ADV} ``^hurriedly, ^hastily''. |<ala> `?'. ??echo form? @0627. #782.

<bhala> {CONJ} ``^or''. @7222. #2531.

<bhala> {INTERJ} ``^just''. @7223. ??to previous?; or just as in justice, cf. following; interjection?? #2541.

<bhala pan> {N} ``^blessing, ^good''. |<bhala> `?', <pan> `?'. Cf. <bhalai> `id.'. @7224. #2551.

<bhalai> {N} ``^blessing''. @7225. #2561.

<bali> {N} ``^ear^rings that fasten in the hair''. @6903. #2571.

<bhaltae> {ADJ} ``^worthless, ^inopportune, ^in_vain''. @7221. #2581.

<bhalur> {N} ``a ^wolf''. @7317. #2591.

<bhamaRa> {N} ``a head ^cold''. @7219. #2601.

<bambaRa> {N} ``^wick of a lamp or lantern''. @6619. #2611.

<ban> {N} ``^wooded_area, ^stony_stretch, uninhabited_^place''. @6708. #2621.
<bindara ban> {N} ``dense ^jungle, ^un^inhabited place''. |<bindara> `?'. @6907. #2682.

<ban>,,<baG>,,<banne>,,<hebanne>,,<hebu> {X} ``^not, ^negative of imperfect and future tenses''. Cf. <bau> `is not' (in Makhla, Khamla). @6815. ??particle?. #2631.
<ban baken> {CONJ} ``^otherwise; ^or''. |<baken> `id.'. @6805. #2460.
<ban-yen> {X} ``is ^not; (fig.) is ^dead''. |Perfect of <ban>. Cf. <bau> `is not'. @6710. #2640.
<ban makhan> {CONJ} ``^otherwise''. |<makhan> `then; if'. @6816. #2650.
<baGo> {INTERJ} ``^no (very strong negative)''. {V} ``to ^refuse, to ^deny''. Cf. <ban>, <baG>, etc. `not'. @6719. ??put also s.v. <ban>. #2792.
<bau>,,<bav> {X} ``is ^not''. |Negative in Makhla, Khamla. Cf. <ban> `not'. ??subenter here? @6723. #3152.
<co:la ka ban> {ADV} ``^n^ever''. |<co:la> `when?', <ka> `ever?'. @3807. #2662.

<bana> {N} ``a ^bear''. @6817. #2691.

<bhana> {N} ``^dress of either sex''. @7312. #2701.

<bhandar-ku> {N} ``those in charge of a ^wedding''. |<ku> `plural'. @7215. #2711.

<banne>: ??var. of <ban>, treat accordingly. #2721.
<dija ti: acca banne> {S} ``he is a thief (lit., his hands are not good)''. |<dij-a> `his', <ti:> `hand', <acca> `good'. @4610. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #193.

<banyadam> {N} ``^man, ^mankind''. @6709. #2741.

<ban-yen> {X} ``is ^not; (fig.) is ^dead''. |Perfect of <ban>. Cf. <bau> `is not' (in Makhla, Khamla). @6710. #2641.

<bhanja> {NK} ``^nephew of maternal uncle''. @7301. #2751.

<baG>: ??var. of <ban>, treat accordingly. #2761.
  <je: ka baG> {NP} ``^no_one''. |<je:> `who', <ka> `ever'. @4106. ??orig. has <je ka bi ba~g> as devanagari Ku form, <jee ka baG> phonemic (V~g is standard for VG). #2772.

<baGgala> {N} ``roofed-in ^veranda''. @6618. #2781.

<baGo> {INTERJ} ``^no (very strong negative)''.  {V} ``to ^refuse, to ^deny''. Cf. <ban>, <baG>, etc. `not'. @6719. #2791.

<bao> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's older brother)''. @6730. #2801.

<bapsi> {N} ``deep narrow ^ravine''. @6711. #2811.

<bhar> {N} ``a personal ^offering to the smallpox goddess, <mae>''. @7315. #2821.

<baRa> {N} ``a vegetable ^garden by the house''. Cf. <baRi> `a garden in the fields'. @6812. #2831.

<baR>: #2841.
  <baR-bason> {N} ``collective term for all ^cooking_^vessels''. |<bason> `?'. @6811. #2850.

<bhaRa> {V} ``to ^rent or ^hire by the year or longer''. Cf. <molato>. @7308. ??<molato> not found in file. #2861.

<barabor> {PP(nom.)} ``^equal; ^same as''. @6826. #2871.

<bara'> {NUM} ``^twelve''. @6825. #2881.

<baRam> {V1} ``to utter meaningless ^talk, to ^jabber''. @6703. #2891.

<baRar>: ??a place?--capitalized in orig. #2901.
  <baRar kone> {N} ``^south; the direction of BaRar''. |<kone> `direction; toward, from'. @6704. #2910.

<barati> {N} ``member of the ^wedding_party''. @6713. #2921.

<barbad> {V} ``to ^destroy, to ^ruin, to ^waste, to ^squander''. @6714. #2931.

<baR-bason> {N} ``collective term for all ^cooking_^vessels''. |<baR> `?', <bason> `?'. @6811. #2851.

<bare>,,<baren> {PP(gen.)} ``^about, ^concerning''. @6901. #2941.

<bari> {NUM} ``^two''. @6827. ??cuts? #2951.
  <baera>,,<bariya> {N(NUM)} ``^two (inanimate substantive)''. @6728. #2962.
  <bar-kiJ>,,<bar-khom> {N(NUM)} ``^two (animate substantive)''. |<-kiJ> `dual'; <-khom> cf. <mi-khom> `one (animate substantive)'. @6824. ??SPLIT? #2970.

<baRi> {N} ``a ^garden in the fields''. Cf. <baRa> `a vegetable garden by the house'. @6813. #2981.

<bariya>,,<baera> {N(NUM)} ``^two (inanimate substantive)''. @6828. ??class format; cuts? #2961.

<bharka>: ??thick? #3011.
<bharka gata> {N} ``thick ^porridge''. |<gata> `porridge'. @2719. #3020.

<barkato> {N} ``^blessing, ^increase''. @6712. #3031.

<bar-kiJ>,,<bar-khom> {N(NUM)} ``^two (animate substantive)''. Cf. <bari> `two'. |<-kiJ> `dual'; <-khom> cf. <mi-khom> `one (animate substantive)'. @6824. ??ALSO SUB <bari>; SPLIT? #2971.

<bharma> {N} ``a small earthen ^vessel''. @7316. #3041.

<barsado> {N} ``^rainy_^season''. ??cf. Hi<barsa:t> `id.'; orig. says See <din> (`id.; day'). @6715. #3051.

<barsi> {N} ``^spear''. @6716. #3061.

<bharti>,,<bherti> {V2} ``to ^fill''. @7220. #3071.

<bason>: #3081.
<baR-bason> {N} ``collective term for all ^cooking_^vessels''. |<baR> `?'. @6811. #2853.
<pancati bason> {N} ``articles belonging to a ^community, such as cooking vessels, lantern, or <baja>''. |<pancati> `?'. @6006. #3092.

<bataki> {N} ``small ^basin or ^bowl from which children eat or drink, ^cup for tea''. @6627. #3101.

<batar> {N} ``^ground ^dry enough to work after rain''. @6628. #3111.

<batava> {N} ``^quail''. ^bird. @6702. #3121.

<ba-te'>,,<ba-te> {NK} ``^father (of 3rd person)''. |<ba> `father (of 1st and 2nd persons)', <te'>,<te> `his, her'. @6810. #1951.

<bhato> {ADV} ``^somewhat, ^-ish''. @7307. #3131.

<bato bato> {V1} ``to ^nag''. @6701. #3141.

<bau>,,<bav> {X} ``is ^not''. |Negative in Makhla, Khamla. Cf. <ban> `not'. @6723. #3151.

<bhauta> {V1} ``to be ^pleased with''. @7303. #3161.

<bhauta> {V1} ``to ^itch''. @7302. #3171.

<bhav>: ``honor?''. #3181.
<adar bhav> {N} ``^honor''. |<adar> `protection, shelter'. @0426. #292.
<adar bhav da> {V} ``to ^honor''. |<da> `to do'. @0501. #302.
<asir bhav> {N} ``^respect, ^honor, ^hospitality''. |<asir> `?'. @0709. #1702.

<bavaRa> {N} ``upper ^arm''. @6904. #3191.

<bhave>,,<bhavai> {N} ``Korku ^festival, ^new_^year''. @7319. #3201.
<rando bhave> {N} ``^month of ^June''. |<rando> `?'. @7320. #3212.
<cikhal bhave> {N} ``^month of ^July''. |<cikhal> `?mud'. @7321. #3222.

<bavon> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's younger sister)''. Cf. <bou>,<ou>,<auu> `id.'. @6906. #3231.

<bedi> {N} ``^evil thought or intention''. @7111. #3241.

<bhedo> {N} ``a ^secret''. @7412. #3251.

<bej> {V2} ``to ^spit''. @7106. #3261.

<bekaRiya> {N} ``expanding silver ^bracelet worn above the elbow''. @7105. #3271.

<bella> {PP} ``^with, ^together_with''. {V} ``to ^mix (as different grains or flours)''. {V} ``to be ^brought_back into one's caste or into another caste''. @7120. #3281.

<bhella>: #3291.
<muthi kunto bhella> {N} ``a ^handful, a ^fistful''. |<muthi> `fist', <kunto> `?'. @7817. #3302.

<bhelle> {ADJ} ``^good, ^well, ^beautiful''. @7414. #3311.

<beleJ> {V1} ``to ^dart in and out (as a snake's tongue)''. @7119. #3321.

<beler>: #3331.
<guju' beler> {X} ``^dying and ^burying, as in an epidemic''. |<guju'> `death'. !Lahi `to rise from the dead'. @2827. #3342.

<belta> {PP} ``^together_with''. @7118. #3351.

<bephajul> {ADJ} ``^useless; in vain''. @7115. #3361.

<bepham> {X} ``in a deep ^sleep''. Cf. <besumber>. @7114. ??V? #3371.

<bera>,,<bera-n> {N} ``a specific ^time; a ^point in time''. |<n> `locative, dative case ending'. @7116. #3381.

<be:ra> {ADJ} ``^deaf''. @7104. #3391.

<bheram> {N} ``a ^god, protector of the carts and of anyone injured by a cart''. @7413. #3401.

<bere> {PP} ``^for''. @7117. #3411.

<bheRe> {V2} ``to ^stack up ^wood in preparation for the rainy season''. @7411. #3421.

<beRi> {ADJ(F)} ``^crazy, ^simple (of a woman)''. @7112. #3431.
<beRiy-a> {ADJ(M)} ``^crazy, ^simple (of a man)''. |<a> `masculine ending'. @7113. ??MAYBE USE THIS AS A PATTERN. #3440.

<besa> {N} ``^crowbar''. @7121. #3451.

<besumber> {N} ``deep ^sleep''. Cf. <bepham>. @7122. #3461.

<beta> {N} ``term of direct address used for a ^son or ^daughter''. @7108. #3471.
<beti bevar> {V} ``to give and take ^daughters in ^marriage''. |<bevar> cf. <biyav> `wedding'. ??subenter here? @7109. #3503.

<bethako> {N} ``^fees due the <pancayat> who try a case''. @7110. #3481.

<betana> {N} ``^peas''. @7107. #3491.

<beti bevar> {V} ``to give and take ^daughters in ^marriage''. |<beti> cf. <beta> `son, daughter', <bevar> cf. <biyav> `wedding'. @7109. #3501.

<bheto>,,<bhoto>: #3511.
<mila bheto>,,<mil bhoto> {N} ``^interview, ^visit, ^presentation''. |<mila>,<mil> cf. <mila:=tiJ> `to meet with'. @7716. #3522.

<bevar>: ??cf. <biyav> `wedding' #3531.
<beti bevar> {V} ``to give and take ^daughters in ^marriage''. |<beti> cf. <beta> `son, daughter'. @7109. #3502.

<bi> {V2} ``to ^fill; to be ^filled''. @6911. #3541.

<bi>: #3551.
<co:la ka bi> {ADV} ``^when^ever''. |<co:la> `when?', <ka> `ever'. @3806. #3562.
<je: ka bi> {NP} ``^who^ever, ^whosoever''. |<je:> `who', <ka> `ever'. @4105. #3572.

<biyajo paphar min> {N} ``^money-changer''. |<paphar> `?' cf. <phar> `to increase', <min> `?'. @6925. #3581.

<bhiyav> {N} ``a ^tree''. @7322. #3591.

<biyav> {N} ``^wedding''. @6926. ??cf. <bevar>. #3601.

<bicar> {V1} ``to ^think, to ^decide, to ^ponder''. @6916. #3611.
<sos bicar> {V2} ``to ^think over, to ^ponder''. |<bicar> `id.'. @9602. #25622.

<bid> {V1} ``to ^arise, to ^raise up, to ^get_up; to ^awake, to ^awaken someone''. @6920. #3621.

<bid> {V2} ``to ^sow''. @6921. #3631.

<bida> {V2} ``to ^send_off, to ^bid_farewell''. @6922. #3641.

<bidi> {N} ``^deceit, ^evil''. @6923. #3651.

<bigar>,,<begar> {N} ``^enforced ^labor''. @6914. #3661.

<bigaRi> {N} ``glass or fine silver ^bracelets''. @6913. #3671.

<bigor> {PP} ``^without, ^except_for''. !Not common. @6915. #3681.

<bijai> {N} ``^seed ^loan for sowing, for which one must return double the amount of grain''. Cf. <bijo> `seed for sowing'. @6917. #3691.

<bijo> {N} ``^seed for sowing''. @7005. #3701.

<bikha> {N} ``^trouble, deep ^sorrow''. @6912. #3711.

<bil> {V2} ``to ^spread out (as a rug or bedding)''. Cf. <bindil> `to spread out bedding.' @7002. #3721.

<bhilla> {N} ``^hawk''. ^bird. @7323. #3731.

<bili> {V} ``to ^ripen''. @7004. #3741.

<bindara ban> {N} ``dense ^jungle, ^un^inhabited place''. |<bindara> `?'; <ban> `id.'. @6907. #2681.

<bindil> {V2} ``to ^spread out bedding or a rug''. Cf. <bil> `to spread out'. @6908. #3751.

<biJ> {N} ``^snake''. @6909. #3761.
<biJ-a mama-te> {N} ``snake's uncle: a large black ^insect that looks like a domino with four spots''. |<a> `possessive', <mama> `uncle', <te> `his'. @6910. #3771.

<bir> {N} ``^spirit_servant of one who practices black magic''. @6927. #3781.

<bir>: #3791.
 <tir bir> {V1} ``to become ^dizzy, so that the eyes do not focus''. @4602. ??echo? #3802.

<birar> {N} ``^festival_^tax collected from the head of each family''. @7001. #3811.

<biRi> {N} ``^post, ^fencepost''. @6924. #3821.

<bitil> {N} ``^sand''. @6919. #3831.

<bitkel>,,<betkel>,,<be'kel> {N} ``female ^buffalo''. @6918. #3841.

<bhivala>,,<bhiu~la> {N} ``a ^god, husband of Huri (Holi)''. @7324. #3851.

<bo> {VIRR} ``let's ^go''. @Supp. 6. @7125. #3861.

<bobaRa>: #28740.
 <bobaRa jom> {N} ``cooked ^rice served at the breaking up of the wedding <mandawa>''.
|<jom> `to eat'. @7208. #3871.

<bo.bo> {V2} ``to ^discuss openly, to ^spread about''. @7209. #3881.

<bobor> {N} ``^strength''.  {ADJ} ``^hard, ^firm''. @7210. #3891.

<boco'> {AX} ``vb. aux. for ^compulsive compound''. @7204. ??same word as <boco'> `to fall; to drop'? #3901.

<boco'> {V1} ``to ^fall, to ^drop; to ^knock_down, to ^drop (tr.)''. @7203. #3911.

<bocore> {N} ``^scouring_pad of leaves, grass, mud, and ashes''. @7202. #3921.

<bodej> {V2} ``to ^trample heaped-up wheat; to ^thresh''. @7207. #3931.

<bhoera> {N} ``green ^bamboo''. @7418. ??orig. ADJ. #3941.
 <bhoera mhad> {N} ``green ^bamboo''. |<mhad> `bamboo'. @7418. ??orig. ADJ. #3960.

<bhoe~na>: #3971.
 <gaGaRa bhoe~na> {NP} ``the ^whole ^country''. |<gaGaRa> `?'. @2617. #3982.

<bhogana> {N} ``a ^bowl''. @7419. #3991.

<bhogolob>,,<bhoGgele> {V} ``to ^fade''. @7420. ??analyses? #4001.

<bhoya> {N} ``a ^Gond; (pl.) the Gond ^tribe''. @7417. #4011.

<bojor> {V2} ``to ^drop (seed) slowly by handfuls into a seeder; to ^leak_out, as from a hole''. @7205. #4021.

<boka'> {N} ``^cat (male)''. @7709a. ??orig. a (pseudo) subentry. #4031.

<boko> {NK} ``younger ^brother''. @7127. #4041.
<boko-je> {NK} ``younger ^sister''. |<je> `feminine ending?'. @7201. #4050.

<bhola>: #28760.
<bhola jamana> {N} ``^time of ^innocence''. |<jamana> `?'. @7423. #4061.

<bolo> {V2} ``to ^enter forcibly (as a second wife); to ^steal a girl without a wedding; (knife, axe, scissors) to enter, to ^cut; to ^bring_wood or grain into the house''. @7214. #4071.

<bom>,,<bombo> {N} ``^news, ^fame, ^rumor''. @7211. #4081.

<bonde> {N} ``a ^bud''. {V} ``to ^bud''. @7123. #4091.

<bondor> {V} ``to be ^lined_up, one after another''. @7124. #4101.

<bhondriya>: #28770.
<bhondriya ote> {N} ``^sandy ^soil on hills''. |<ote> `earth, soil'. @7416. #4111.

<bhoGga> {ADJ} ``^naked''. @7415. #4121.

<bor> {N} ``wild ^plum (the ^tree and its ^fruit)''. @7213. #4131.

<bor>: #4141.
<tala-bor> {ADV} ``exactly in the ^center, through the ^middle of''. |<tala> `between'. @4423. #4152.

<borani> {N} ``^spirit, ^ghost (of a woman who has died in ^childbirth)''. @7212. #4161.

<bhori> {N} ``^dizziness brought on by rising suddenly from bending over''. @7421. #4171.

<bhoriyan> {N} ``the ^weaver_^bird''. @7422. #4181.

<bo:to> {N} ``^finger, ^toe''. @7206. #4191.

<boura'> {N} ``a ^top (child's toy)''. @7126. #4201.

<bhuari> {ADJ} ``^wicked, ^evil, ^vile, ^notorious''. @7327. #4211.

<bu.bul> {N} ``^dizziness''. {V} ``to be ^drunk, to ^stagger''. Cf. <kal bhul> `to get dizzy and fall'. @7021. #4221.

<bucca> {N} ``a ^cork''. @7015. #4231.

<bucu> {N} ``^breast; a rubber ^nipple''. @7016. #4241.

<budi> {N} ``^pond where buffalo soak in the mud and water''. ??also `^swamp, ^bog'(PD). @7018. #4251.

<buduga> {N} ``^chaff''. @7019. #4261.

<bu'> {V2} ``to ^bore a hole in wood''. @7014. #4271.

<bu'> {V} ``to ^bark''. {N} ``the ^bark of a dog''. @7013. #4281.

<bhui~> {N} ``^eyelash''. @7328. #4291.

<bhui~>: #28780.
<bhui~ moGgo> {N} ``^peanut''. |<moGgo> `?'. @7329. #4301.

<bujini> {V2} ``to ^sharpen by heating as the blacksmith does''. @7017. #4311.

<bukala> {N} ``hairy ^caterpillar''. @7010. #4321.

<bukki>,,<buki> {N} ``^fist''. Cf. <mukki>,<muthi> `id.'. ??variants. @7011. #4331.
<bukki do:> {V} ``to ^strike with the fist''. |<do:> `?to put, to place'. @7012. #4341.

<bhul>: Cf. <bu.bul> `dizziness; to stagger'. #4351.
<kal bhul> {V} ``to become ^dizzy and ^fall (as in climbing)''. |<kal> `?'. @1424. #4362.

<bhula> {V2} ``to ^deceive, to ^fool''. @7409. #4371.

<bul.bul> {V} ``to ^gossip, to ^spread a rumor''. @7028. #4381.

<bulu> {N} ``^lap''. @7029. #4391.

<bulum> {N} ``an ^anthill''. ^termite_mound. @7031. #4401.

<bulum> {N} ``^salt''. @7030. #4411.

<bulum> {V} ``to ^boil up in a ^froth (as dal or milk)''. @7032. #4421.

<buluri> {N} ``small ^bush with purple flowers, used as greens and used in <puja>''. @7101. #4431.

<bumbalij> {N} ``^navel''. @7008. #4441.

<bumbuki> {NK} ``^brothers and ^sisters; of the same mother and father''. @7009. ??siblings? #4451.

<bhumka> {N} ``Korku ^priest''. @7403. #4461.

<bumsari> {ADV} ``^early_^morning, ^dawn''. ??ADV? -at dawn? @7022. #4471.

<bhuna-ku> {N} ``a small black ^bug that eats wood''. ??plural? @7402. #4481.

<bundi> {ADJ} ``^careless (of a woman)''. @7007. #4491.

<bhundiki>,,<bhunduki> {N} ``^gun''. @7325. #4501.

<bhundolo> {N} ``type of ^fritter made of ^<cana> flour''. @7326. #4511.

<buGgu buGgu> {ADJ} ``^cold, ^chilly (of the wind)''. @7006. #4521.

<bura'> {V2} ``to ^draw_water from a well or river''. @7024. #4531.

<buraso> {X} ``^against''. !Not common. @7025. #4541.

<bhuri> {N} ``^mourning_dove''. @7406. #4551.

<bhuriya> {ADJ} ``^brown (color)''. @7405. #4561.

<bhurka>,,<burka> {V2} ``to ^crumple up, to ^pound fine, to ^crumble finely (as bread or earth)''. ??also 7023. @7404. #4571.

<bhuru> {N} ``^valley, ^river-bed, ^shore of river''. @7407. #4591.

<bhuru>: #28800.
<bhuru jwar> {N} ``^<jwar> ^blossoms (an ill omen)''. |<jwar> `?'. @7408. #4601.

<buruj> {V2} ``to ^rinse out one's mouth with water''. @7026. #4611.

<burum> {V1} ``to ^sit, to ^lie down (of animals)''. @7027. #4621.

<busa'> {V2} ``to make an ^opening in something (e.g., a roof, wall, fence)''. @7102. #4631.

<bhusi> {N} ``^chaff of ^<jwar>''. @7410. #4641.

<busud> {N} ``a ^drop, ^kernel''. ??cf. So<bAs+d> `salt'? @7103. #4651.

<bhuto> {N} ``^evil_^spirit, ^ghost; ^whirlwind''. @7401. #4661.

<bhutu> {N} ``^cloud of ^dust raised by a cart or car''. @7330. #4671.

<buturu> {N} ``a ^mole (on the skin)''. ^spot. @7020. #4681.

<cabaRi> {ADJ(F)} ``^quarrelsome, ^sassy''. @3409. #4691.
<cabaRiy-a> {ADJ(M)} ``^quarrelsome, ^sassy''. |<-a> `masculine'. @3410. #4701.

<cabu> {N} ``^mouth, ^opening, ^entrance''. @3411. #4711.
<cabu lelebe> {N} ``^lips''. |<lelebe> `lips'. @3412. #4720.

<cacari>,,,<cicari> {N} ``^hallway in a house''. @3306. #4731.

<cacavari> {V} ``to ^visit, to ^call_upon''. @3307. #4741.

<cade> {N} ``^head of grain to be threshed''. {N} ``small ^fish''. @3404. #4751.

<caeku> {N} ``^prickly_heat''. @3333. #4761.

<caeta> {V} ``to ^wish, to ^desire, to ^want''. @3331. #4771.

<cakka> {N} ``a land ^measure (= 10 acres)''. @3302. #4781.

<cakha cikha> {ADV} ``^here_and_there, all over''. |<cikha> echo form. ^everywhere. @3332. #4791.

<cakhan> {N} ``^wood''. @3303. #4801.
<ca[sa]khan> {V2} ``to go for ^wood, to ^gather ^wood; to ^lay a ^fire''. @3304. #4810.

<cakari> {N} ``^care, ^service, ^attendance''. @3223. #4821.

<cakhab> {V2} ``to ^open one's ^mouth wide''. @3401. #4831.

<cakiJ> {V} ``to be very ^angry''. @3224. #4841.

<cal> {V} ``to ^go''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @3320. #4851.
<cal-ken> {V} ``to ^set_out, to be in the act of ^going''. @3321. #4860.
<cal-e>,,,<cel-e> {AX} ``^progressive, to ^go_on doing''. !Forms progressive compound. @3322,@3419. ??SPLIT -e? #4880.

<calpon> {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''. @3323. #4891.

<cana> {N} ``^pulse, ^gram''. @3309. #4901.

<canagaRa> {N} ``^step-^ladder''. @3310. #4911.

<canda>: #28810.
<canda cato> {ADJ} ``^beautiful, ^fresh (of flowers)''. |<cato> `?'. @3327. #4931.

<canda>: #28820.
<canda kuta> {N} ``^markers for ^boundary of a field''. |<kuta> `?'. @3326. #4941.

<candaki> {N} ``a small wheat ^bread''. @3325. #4951.

<candi> {N} ``seed ^wart or ^corn on the foot''. @3328. #4961.

<canduva> {N} ``^neighbor''. @3222. #4971.

<canRa>,,<canaRa> {V} ``to ^move ^back_and_forth (as the eyes, or as the tongue in eating or talking)''. ??also @3405. @3324. #4981.

<caphad> {V2} ``to ^chew''. @3407. #4991.

<capha'> {ADJ} ``brimming ^full''. {V2} ``to ^fill to the top''. @3406. #5001.

<capaRa> {ADJ} ``^fine (as of cloth or thread)''. @3311. #5011.

<capara> {N} ``^cleared ^land, a ^clearing''. @3312. #5021.
<ca[sa]para> {V2} ``to ^clear off land''. @3313. #5040.

<ca[phi]ni> {ADJ} ``^small''. |Plural of <sani> `id'. @3318. #5051.

<capta> {N} ``a ^slap''. @3315. #5061.
<capta munda> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<munda> `?'. @3316. #5070.
<capta do:> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<do:> `?to put, to place'. @3316a. #5080.

<capta> {N} ``^bed^bug''. @3317. #5091.

<caphuj> {V2} ``to ^soak in water''. @3408. #5101.

<car> {N} ``^sound of a cart, footsteps, or a drum''. @3413. #5111.

<cara> {N} ``^fodder for cattle; ^bait for fish''. {V2} ``to ^graze (of animals); to ^feed (of people)''. @3417. #5121.

<carausi> {N} ``string of ^bells for bullocks''. @3418. #5131.

<carbi>,,,<cerbi> {N} ``^fat, ^tallow''. @3319. #5141.

<carca> {N} ``^fame, ^news of''. @3415. #5151.

<carka> {V} ``to be highly ^spiced (too many peppers)''. @3301. #5161.

<car-ku> {ADJ} ``^several, ^some, ^many''. |<ku> `plural'. @3414. ??cut? #5171.

<carmuru> {N} ``^centipede; old way of ^braiding hair in many tiny braids''. @3416. #5181.

<cata> {ADJ} ``^warm, ^hot (of liquids or food)''. @3402. #5191.

<catha> {N} ``^sugarcane''. @3403. #5201.

<catava> {N} ``wooden ^spoon''. @3308. #5211.

<cato>: #5221.
  <canda cato> {ADJ} ``^beautiful, ^fresh (of flowers)''. |<canda> `?'. @3327. #4932.

<caukaRi> {ADJ} ``^four-sided, ^square''. Syn. <cupaRi>. @3329. #5231.

<cauki> {N} ``a ^measure (a little over two pounds)''. @3330. #5241.

<cavali> {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. @3421. #5251.
  <paca cavali> {N} ``^wedding_gift given to the bride's paternal aunt''. |<paca> `?'. @6016. #5262.

<cavaRi> {N} ``village ^council''. @3420. #5271.

<ceber ceber> {V1} ``to ^argue constantly''. @3707. #5281.

<cecepe>: {N} ``^palm, ^sole''. ??free form?--orig. has only as in subentries? @3702. #5291.
  <ti: cecepe> {NB} ``palm of the hand''. |<ti:> `hand'. @37**. #28841.
  <naGga cecepe> {NB} ``sole of the foot''. |<naGga> `leg'. @37**. #28851.

<cekiJ> {ADJ} ``^carefree, ^good-natured''. @3701. #5301.

<cenda> {V2} ``to ^crush, to ^pinch, to ^squeeze''. Syn. <cipi>. @3621. #5311.

<cepe:>,,<jepe:> {N} ``^cooking ^pot''. @3706. #5321.

<cerbi> {N} ``^fat''. See <carbi>. @3709. #5331.

<cerej> {V2} ``to ^cut cloth or logs into pieces''. @3710. #5341.

<cerpe> {N} ``first small ^pods on pulse or beans''. @3708. #5351.

<cetar> {V} ``to ^bask in the sun''. @3703. #5361.

<cether> {N} ``^lightning that strikes''. Cf. <ciren>. @3705. #5371.

<ceto> {N} ``^month of ^April''. @3704. #5381.

<cibal> {N} ``^water that has soaked in from under the house, making walls and floor damp''. @3518. #5391.

<cibor> {N} ``^crack in rocks''. @3519. #5401.

<cica> {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. @3503. #5411.

<cikkha> {N} ``^color''. @3426. #5421.

<cikhal> {N} ``^mud''. !Treated as animate and plural, e.g. <cikhal-ku iJ-a naGgan jophe'> `the mud ate my feet'. @3501. #5431.

<cikhal>: #5441.
<cikhal bhave> {N} ``^month of ^July''. |<bhave> `new year'. @7321. #3220.

<cikapan> {ADV} ``an ^oath of ^absention''. @3427. #5451.

<cikari> {N} ``^wheel''. @3425. #5461.

<cikini> {N} ``small ^gnat''. @3424. #5471.

<ci:ko> {N} ``fresh cow's ^milk; a mother's first ^milk; milky sap in grain, plants, trees; the ^gum of the <salae> tree used in <puja>''. @3603. #5481.

<cikor> {N} ``^basket or ^rope braided to hold pots hanging from the rafters (to keep them away from the dogs)''. @3428. #5491.

<cilam> {N} ``Korku ^pipe''. @3525. #5501.

<cilati> {N} ``a ^tree (bush); name of a Korku ^clan; large flat ^stone upon which ^spices or peppers are crushed or ground''. ^grind. @3526. #5511.

<cile> {N} ``^chick''. @3527. #5521.

<cimni> {N} ``small ^lamp without a glass globe''. *Engl.<(lamp) chimney>. @3520. #5531.

<cina> {V2} ``to ^recognize, to ^perceive; to ^know, to ^understand; to ^feel (as regards health)''. @3515. #5541.

<cindara> {N} ``^rag used to wipe flour from the mill''. @3422. #5551.

<cindu> {N} ``^ball''. @3423. #5561.

<cippali> {N} ``^sandal''. @3517. #5571.

<cipi> {V2} ``to ^squeeze, to ^crush (as a finger in a door, etc.)''. Syn. <cenda>. @3516. #5581.

<cira> {V2} ``to ^tear, to ^split''. @3522. #5591.

<ciri> {N} ``bamboo ^mat ^covering for a bullock cart''. @3523. #5601.

<cirma> {N} ``person who steals children, a ^kidnapper''. @3521. #5611.

<ciren> {N} ``flashes of ^lightning''. {V} ``to ^flash (of lightning)''. Cf. <cether> `lightning that strikes'. @3524. #5621.

<cita'> {V2} ``to ^lick (of people)''. Syn. <jal> (of children or animals). @3505. #5631.

<citakala> {N} ``^stink^bug''. @3504. ??stress changes in the plural. #5641.

<citer> {N} ``large ^horse^fly''. @3513. #5651.

<citi> {N} ``^ant''. @3509. #5661.

<citi> {N} ``^malnutrition in infants; ^purification rites for a new mother''. @3506. #5671.

<citi> {N} ``the ^part in one's ^hair''. @3507. #5681.
<citi paRa'> {V} ``to ^part one's ^hair''. |<paRa>,<phaRa'> `to split'. @3508. #5690.

<citiya> {N} ``^weevil found in grain''. @3512. #5701.

<citij pitij> {V} ``to ^prickle and ^tingle as circulation is restored after numbness''. |<pitij> echo form. @3510. #5711.

<citijko>,,,<citt'ko>,,,<catta'ko> {ADJ} ``deep ^red, ^purple''. @3511. #5721.
<rata citijko> {ADJ} ``deep ^red, ^purple''. |<rata> `red'. @8112. #5732.

<citovaRa>,,,<citoRa>,,,<citolya> {N} ``^go-between for wedding arrangements''. !Makhla <citolya>. @3514. #5741.

<civaRa> {N} ``deep ^ravine''. See <poe>. @3528. #5751.
<civaRa codo> {N} ``^dis^honor''. |<codo> `?'. ??subenter here? @3602. #5761.

<civij> {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Indian_^robin; a very small ^fish''. @3601. #5771.

<co> {PRT} ``^emphatic at end of a sentence; ^pluralizer with relatives, kin terms (as in <boko-co> `younger brothers'); ^honorific (as in <iJa mae-co> `my mother')''. @3713. #5781.

<cobo> {N} ``a ^pinch of''. @3724. #5791.

<codo>: #5801.
<civaRa codo> {N} ``^dis^honor''. |<civaRa> `?deep ravine'. ??same word? @3602. #5762.

<co'en> {DEM} ``^why?''. Cf. <coj>,<co'> `what?; question marker'. @3716. #5811.

<coj>,,,<co'> {DEM} ``^what?''. !Also a ^question marker. @3717. #5821.
<coj-a> {DEM} ``^why?''. |<a> `?'. Cf. <co'en> `id.'. @03718 #70.
<coj-a=ki> {CONJ} ``^because''. |<ki> `?interrogative'. @3719. #80.
<coj-a hota> {INTERR} ``^what_for?, ^why?''. |<hota> `because of'. @3720. #90.

<cokhar> {N} ``^high-caste ^Hindu''. Cf. <jaGgari>. @3715. #5831.

<cokha> {ADJ} ``pure, clean, clear, holy''. ??Cf. <cokhar> `high-caste Hindu'?; serial no. should be 3715. @37**. #28050.
<cokhara> {V2} ``to ^purify someone or something''. ??CUT?, Cf. <cokhar> `high-caste Hindu'? @3714. #5841.

<col> {N} ``the red ^<saRi> worn by Korku women''. @3804. #5851.

<co:la> {ADV} ``^when?''. @3805. #5861.
<co:la ka> {ADV} ``''. |<ka> `very; only'. @3806. ??hypothetical--not in orig.; whenever? #5870.
<co:la ka bi> {ADV} ``^when^ever''. |<bi> `?'. @3806. #3560.
<co:la ka ban> {ADV} ``^n^ever''. |<ban> `not'. @3807. #2660.

<condo'> {V2} ``to ^drip (as water from the hair or from trees in the rain)''. @3712. #5881.

<coGged> {N} ``^pants, ^trousers''. @3711. #5891.

<corgi> {N} ``^blouse worn by Korku women''. @3801. #5901.

<cori sinal> {N} ``^adultery''. |<sinal> `id.'. @3802. #5911.

<corkati> {N} ``^stalks of <tuvar dal>''. @3725. #5921.

<coro boro> {V1} ``to ^stream down the face (as blood from a head wound, rain, or perspiration)''. |<boro> echo form. @3803. #5931.

<cosoroj>: #5941.
<komba cosoroj> {N} ``a ^woodpecker''. ^bird. |<komba> `cock'. @2120. #5952.

<coteyan> {N} ``^dragonfly''. @3721. #5961.

<co:to> {N} ``^time, ^hour''. @3722. #5971.

<coto'> {DEM} ``^how_many? ^how_much?''. @3723. #5981.
<cu[p]ta'> {ADJ} ``^how_many of them?''. !Distributive sense <coto'> plus <-p-> infix. @3616. #6082.

<cucuri moGgi>,,<cucuri muGgeni> {N} ``the house ^lizard''. |<moGgi>,<muGeni> `?'. @3607. #5991.

<cud> {N} ``^tail''. {V1} ``to ^climb_a^board (as a bus or train), to ^mount (a horse, camel, etc.)''. @3613. #6001.

<cudari> {N} ``village ^messenger, ^town_crier''. @3614. #6011.

<cuira> {N} ``^scalp-lock of ^hair worn by Hindu men and some Korkus''. @3606. #6021.

<cumbaRi> {N} ``^pad put on the head to cushion a ^head load''. @3605. #6031.

<cuGgulij> {V1} ``to ^stand on ^tiptoe''. @3604. #6041.

<cuphar>,,,<cophar>,,,<cuphir> {ADJ} ``^how, ^how is it?''. @3618. #6051.

<cupaRi> {ADJ} ``^four-sided, ^square''. Syn. <caukaRi>. @3617. #6061.

<cupta> {ADJ} ``^flat, ^dented''. {V} ``to be dented''. @3615. #6071.

<cu[p]ta'> {ADJ} ``^how_many of them?''. !Distributive sense <coto'> plus <-p-> infix. @3616. #6081.

<curi> {V2} ``to ^steal''. !Infinitive <cucuri>,<cuciri>. @3619. #6101.

<curuGgud> {V} ``to ^squat on one's heels as men do in sitting''. @3620. #6111.

<cuttha> {PR} ``^what?, ^what sort of?, ^who? (animate)''. @3608. #6121.

<cuti> {N} ``^summit, ^top, ^peak of a tree or mountain''. @3609. #6131.

<cutti> {V2} ``to ^help_oneself without permission, to ^steal''. ^take. @3610. #6141.

<cutiya> {ADJ} ``^headstrong, ^willful, ^stubborn''. @3612. #6151.

<cutiJ> {N} ``^stinger of a ^scorpion''. @3611. #6161.

<da> {ADV} ``^here_and_there (indefinite)''. @5007. #6171.

<da> {V2} ``to ^do''. !Active infinitive <da.da>. @5008. #6181.
<da-u'> {V} ``to be ^done, to ^happen''. {AX} ``forms ^permissive compound''. |<u'> `passive'. @5009. #6190.
<da-ken>: #6200.
<paer ten da-ken> {N} ``a ^breech_^birth''. |<paer> `?', <ten> `?'. @6117. #6212.
<da.da> {V2} ``to ^do''. |Active infinitive of <da> `id'. @5008. #6282.
<adar bhav da> {V} ``to ^honor''. |<adar bhav> `honor'. @0501. #303.
<daka da> {V} ``to ^rob''. |<daka> `robbery'. @5014. #6222.
<khun da> {V} ``to ^murder''. |<khun> `murder?'. @2523. #6232.
<nam da> {V} ``to become ^famous, ^well-known''. |<nam> `?'. @5817. #6242.

<dhaba> {N} ``^upper ^room''. @5512. #6251.

<dabara> {N} ``^low ground, ^valley''. @5003. #6261.

<dhabaRa> {N} ``a cake of ^cow^dung ^fuel''. @5511. #6271.

<da.da> {V2} ``to ^do''. |Active infinitive of <da> `id'. @5008. #6281.

<dada> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (sister's husband)''. @5105. #6291.

<dadi> {N} ``^beard; ^cornsilk''. @5106. #6301.

<dhadu> {ADJ} ``^blunt, ^dull''. {V} ``to become ^blunt''. @5504. #6311.

<dadumu> {ADJ} ``^blunt''. @5001. #6321.

<da'> {N} ``^water''. @5017. #6331.
<arpo jharpo da'> {ADJ} ``shifting ^rain, from one direction then another''. |<arpo jharpo> `?'. @0608. #1612.
<da' hinda'> {V} ``to go to ^get ^water''. |<hinda'> `to fill'. @9709. #6340.
<med-a da'> {N} ``^tears''. |<med-a> possessive of <med> `eye'. @7911. #103.
<roni da'> {N} ``first ^rain in June''. |<roni> `?'. @8309. #6362.
<semiya da'> {N} ``regular ^rains''. |<semiya> `?'. @9425. #6372.
<sevej da'> {ADJ} ``^rain ^water that rains into the window or door''. |<sevej> `id.'. @9504. #6382.

<daga> {N} ``^deceit''. ??***. @5019. #6391.
<daga oeniJ> {VP} ``^deceived me''. |<oeniJ> `?'. @5020. ??<oe-niJ>. #6400.
<daga-baj> {N} ``^deceiver''. @4925. #6410.

<dagdar> {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>. @5018. #6421.

<dagi> {V2} ``to ^present the ^wedding_clothes before the idol of the god <KheRa>''. @4926. #6431.

<dai> {NK} ``^older ^brother''. @5010. #6441.

<da:ka> {ADV} ``^after''. {CONJ} ``^conditional clause; ^when, ^then; ^not_until''. @5012. #6451.

<daka> {N} ``^robbery, ^plunder''. @5013. #6461.
<daka da> {V} ``to ^rob''. |<da> `to do'. @5014. #6220.

<dakana> {ADJ(M)} ``^selfish, ^gluttonous''. @4921. ??format? #6471.

<dakani> {ADJ(F)} ``^selfish, ^gluttonous''. @4922. ??format? #6481.

<dhakar> {V2} ``to ^belch''. @5501. #6491.

<da-ken>: ??See <da> `to do', <-ken> `'. #6501.
<paer ten da-ken> {N} ``a ^breech_^birth''. |<paer> `', <den> `'. @6117. #6213.

<dhakeni> {N} ``earthen ^cover of grain ^bin''. @5503. #6511.

<dakko dakko> {ADV} ``^steadfastly''. @4923. #6521.
  <dakko dakko do.do'> {V} ``to ^stare at''. |<do.do'> `'. @4924. #6530.

<dakon> {PP} ``^because of, ^on_account_of''. @5016. #6541.

<dhakucij> {N} ``a black ^bird with long forked tail''. @5502. #6551.

<dakuri> {ADJ} ``^left (^hand)''. @5015. #6561.

<dal> {V2} ``to ^thatch, to ^roof''. @5112. #6571.

<dala:=tiJ>,,<dhala:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^decline (as the sun after noon)''. |<tiJ> `'. @5004. #6581.

<dama> {N} ``^money, ^cash''. @5108. #6591.

<damoko> {N} ``^rebuke''. @5109. #6601.

<dan> {AX} ``^was''. @5107. #6611.

<danda> {N} ``^stick (used in drills)''. Cf. <dando>(PD) `handle'. @4919. #6621.
  <danda sakom ti.tiya'> {NP} ``^divorce''. |<sakom> `', <ti.tiya'> `'. @4920. #24130.

<dhandei> {N} ``^sugar_cane''. @5506. #6641.

<dando> {N} ``a ^fine, ^punishment''. @5618. #6651.

<dando> {N} ``^handle of ^axe or ^pickaxe, etc.''. @5006. #6661.

<dhankar> {N} ``one who goes about buying and selling ^goats''. @5505. #6671.

<daGgo> {N} ``^branch of a tree''. @4918. #6681.

<dapa'>: #6691.
  <sidu dapa'> {V} ``to hold an ^engagement ceremony''. |<sidu> `mahu liquor'. @9204.
??<d[ap]a'>? #6702.

<dapan dapun> {V1} ``to ^shake one's head threateningly (as oxen do)''. |<dapun> echo
form. @5002. #6711.

<dhar> {N} ``^edge on a knife or axe''. @5714. #6721.

<dhar> {V2} ``to ^pour threshed grain in a long ^heap''. @5513. #6731.

<daRa> {NK} ``all one's ^relatives (including ^in-laws)''. @5026. #6741.

<dhaRa> {V2} ``to ^try, to ^attempt; to ^try out, to ^test''. @5509. #6751.

<dhaRa>,,<dhavRa> {N} ``a ^tree''. @5508. ??cf. foll. #6761.

<dharan> {N} ``main ^post in a house''. @5715. #6771.
<dharan suba-n> {N} ``the base of the center ^post of the house - used as a place of ^worship''. |<suba> `foundation, root', <-n> `'. @5716. #6780.

<dharen> {CONJ} ``^if-^then (in ^conditional clauses)''. Syn. <ta:son>. @5514. ??a:? #6791.

<dargaso> {N} ``^application, written ^petition''. @5620. #6801.

<daRi> {N} ``cooked ^pulse or ^dal''. {V2} ``to ^crack ^dal in a mill''. @5027. #6811.
<masura daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5028. #6822.
<tuRi daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5029. #6832.
<uradiya~ daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5101. #6842.
<gadmala daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5102. #6852.
<muGgo daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5103. #6862.
<sundu daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. @5104. #6872.

<dhaRi> {N} ``a ^hen ^setting or giving eggs''. @5510. #6881.

<dariya> {N} ``large ^river, ^lake''. @5619. #6891.

<dhaRki> {N} ``^wages for ^day_^labor''. @5507. #6901.

<dharm>,,<dherm> {N} ``^religion; ^good_works''. @5713. #6911.

<darom> {V2} ``to go to ^welcome someone; to ^bring (someone) to (one's) home; to ^meet a ^wedding party''. {N} ``^front ^veranda''. {PP} ``^outside''. {V2} ``to put outside''. ??format not clear here--is <darom> the form for all glosses?--looks like it. @5110. #6921.

<dasa> {N} ``^stalks of <jwar>, cotton, or <tuvar> left in the fields''. @5114. #6931.

<dataR> {V2} ``to ^sow two rows at a time''. @5021. #6941.

<dataRa> {N} ``^hoe, ^rake''. @4927. #6951.

<date> {N} ``^gravy, ^broth''. @5022. #6961.

<dato> {ADJ} ``too ^thick, too ^dense''. {V} ``to be ^planted too ^thickly''. @5023. #6971.

<dato sali> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. |<sali> `'. @5024. #6981.

<dathom>,,<dathrom>,,<dathrom> {N} ``larger hand ^sickle for cutting grain or grass''. @5025. #6991.

<daura> {V2} ``to ^cultivate between the rows to remove grass''. @5011. #7001.

<dav> {N} ``a ^chance, a ^turn in playing''. *Marathi. @5113. #7011.

<davan> {N} ``^bullocks hitched to a ^threshing pole''. ^cattle. @5621. #7021.

<dhavana> {V2} ``to ^help, to give assistance (as in a quarrel), to ^assist''. @5515. #7031.

<dhavani> {V2} ``to ^heal, to ^cure through someone else''. @5516. #7041.

<da~:> {N} ``^honey''. @5005. #7051.

<de:> {DEM} ``^that''. @5315. #7061.

<dedda> {N} ``^toad''. @5322. #7071.

<dhega> {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. @5603. #7081.

<dej> {V2} ``to ^break, to ^break off; to be ^broken, to ^break of itself''. @5318. #7091.

<dekaR> {N} ``a ^clod of ^earth''. @5316. #7101.

<dhela> {N} ``smallest ^coin (= 1 ^naya_^paisa)''. @5606. #7111.

<de:n> {ADV} ``^there''. |<<de-en>>?. @5323. #7121.

<deGgaRa> {N} ``a ^log''. @5314. #7131.

<depa> {ADJ} ``^thick''. {V} ``to be ^thick (as mango juice, gravy, etc.)''. @5324. #7141.

<dher>,,<der> {N} ``^direction, one ^side''. @5325. #7151.

<dheRe(n)> {N} ``^direction, ^side''. @5604. #7161.

<dheren> {ADJ} ``^perplexed''. {V} ``to be ^perplexed''. @5605. #7171.

<dherti mae> {N} ``^mother_^earth''. |<mae> `mother'. !Used in stories and in <puja>. @5720. #7181.

<desera> {N} ``^month of ^October; a ^festival celebrated during that month''. @5710. #7191.

<deto> {N} ``male ^spirit that troubles women''. @5319. #7201.

<de-to'> {DEM} ``^that_much, ^many''. @5320. #7211.

<de-tog-en> {CONJ} ``in the ^meantime, ^meanwhile''. @5321. #7221.

<devaRi> {N} ``^doorway, ^threshold''. @5709. #7231.

<devaRi pandoe'> {VP} ``^left home (as the Prodigal Son)''. |<pando> `a step'. @6112. ??idiom? #7240.

<devere> {N} ``wooden ^spinner used to ^twist rope''. @5401. #7251.

<dhe~a>,,<dhe~ya> {N} ``^yogurt''. @5601. #7261.

<dhe~i> {N} ``small ^bush with red flowers; a Korku ^clan name''. @5602. #7271.

<di:> {PR} ``^it (inanimate singular)''. Pl. <dindur> `those (inanimate)'. {DEM} ``^that (both animate and inanimate)''. Cf. <dij> `he, she'. @5207. %% #7281.
<dij> {PR} ``^he, ^she (animate singular)''. @5123. %%
<di-kiJ> {PR} ``^they (animate dual)''. @5121. %% #7290.
<di-ku> {PR} ``^they (animate plural)''. @5122. %% #7300.
<diGa>,,<diGa-n> {DEM} ``^there, ^yonder''. |<n> `'. @5115. %% #7310.
<diGa ka diGa-n> {VP} ``directly ^from ^there''. |<ka> `'. @5116. %% #7320.
<di-phar> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !Makhla area. @5128. %% #7332.
<di-phin> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !RamakheRa area. @5129. %% #7352.
<di-tan> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !Makhla. @5124. ??<di-tan>?; another expression (for which no English spelling is given) used in RamakheRa. %% #7362.
<diGa-n> {DEM} ``^there, ^yonder''. |<diGa> `id.'. @5115. %% #7370.
<diGa ka diGa-n> {VP} ``directly ^from ^there''. |<ka> `'. @5116. %% #7323.

<diya>,,<dia> {N} ``^day''. Syn. <din>. {V} ``to ^delay, to be ^late''. @5202. #7381.

<dibi> {N} ``^can, ^canister''. @5201. #7391.

<didum>,,<didom> {N} ``^milk''. @5126. #7401.

<dij> {PR} ``^he, ^she (animate singular)''. See <di:> `it'. @5123. %% #7411.
<dij-a> {PR} ``^his, ^her''. |<a> `'. @8517. #7420.
<dij-a likhiya din olken> {S} ``the day of his death is written, settled''. @8517. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #7430.
<dij-a ti: acca banne> {S} ``he is a thief (lit., his hands are not good)''. @4610. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #190.
<di-kiJ> {PR} ``^they (animate dual)''. @5121. %% #7293.
<di-ku> {PR} ``^they (animate plural)''. @5122. %% #7303.

<dikani> {N} ``^bed^bug''. Syn. <gadmal>, <capta>. @5120. #7441.

<dhikili> {V2} ``to ^push''. @5517. #7451.

<dilli> {ADV} ``^far, ^distant''. {V} ``to put far away; to be far away, distant''. @5203. #7461.

<din> {N} ``^day; ^rainy_^season''. Syn. <diya>,<dia>, <barsado>. @5622. #7471.
<din he'en> {N} ``^time_of_^planting''. |<he'en> `?'. ??form?, cuts? @5623. #28680.

<din mera-en> {} ``^rains_are_^near''. |<mera> `near', <-en> `present perfect intrans.'. ??analysis??--not in orig. @5624. #28690.
<din auRajen> {} ``^rains_are ^over, ^time_of_^harvest is at hand''. |<auRajen> `?'. ??form?, cuts? @5625. #28700.
<din pani> {N} ``ten days after burial, one ^day is kept to help the soul (of the deceased) find peace.''. |<pani> `'. !The whole village is fed on this day. See <sidoli>. @5626. #7480.
<dija likhiya din olken> {S} ``the day of his death is written, settled''. @8517. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #7492.
<kol din>,,,<kola din> {N} ``^yesterday''. |<kol>,<kola> `'. @2319. #7502.
<makha din> {ADV} ``^day_before_yesterday''. |<makha> `'. @7503. #7512.
<peRag-a din> {N} ``^day of rest, ^sabbath''. |<peRa'> `to be unemployed'. @6416. ??a #123.

<dindur> {DEM} ``^those (inanimate plural)''. |<di:> `it, that'. @5117. ??<di-n-dur> %% #7521.

<dinduva'> {N} ``large ^basket''. @5118. #7531.

<dinen> {ADV} ``^abruptly, ^suddenly''. Syn. <disen>. @5127. #7541.
<poGgol dinen>,,<poGgol disen>,,<poGgol lisen> {ADV} ``^abruptly, ^at_once''. |<poGgol> `'. @6424. ??check <lisen> in orig. (hapax in this line) #7552.

<dhini> {N} ``^master''. @5518. #7561.

<diJ> {V2} ``to ^rope a bed or a drum''. ^lace. @5119. #7571.

<diGa>,,<diGa-n> {DEM} ``^there, ^yonder''. |<n> `'. @5115. %% #7581.
<diGa ka diGa-n> {VP} ``directly ^from ^there''. |<ka> `'. @5116. %% #7324.

<di-phar> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !Makhla area. @5128. %% #7331.

<dhipi> {N} ``thick ^mud ^walls''. @5519. #7591.

<di-phin> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !RamakheRa area. @5129. %% #7351.

<dhira>,,<dhera> {N} ``^patience''. {INTERJ} ``just ^wait, just be ^patient''. @5717. #7601.

<disen> {ADV} ``^abruptly, ^suddenly''. Syn. <dinen>. @5206. #7611.
<poGgol dinen>,,<poGgol disen>,,<poGgol lisen> {ADV} ``^abruptly, ^at_once''. |<poGgol> `'. @6424. ??check <lisen> in orig. (hapax in this line) #7553.

<di-tan> {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, ^like that''. !Makhla. @5124. ??<di-tan>?; <di-phin> used in RamakheRa. %% #7361.

<diti> {N} ``^mango ^stem''. @5125. #7621.

<diva> {N} ``small clay ^lamp''. @5204. #7631.

<divali> {N} ``^month of ^November; the ^Divali or ^festival_of_lights celebrated in that month''. @5701. #7641.

<divir> {N} ``^rebirth''. {V} ``to be reborn in a relative''. @5205. #7651.

<do> {CONJ} ``^and, ^so''. @5403. #7661.

<do:> {V2} ``to ^put, to ^place, to ^set down''. @5405. #7671.

<do:>: #7681.
<bukki do:> {V} ``to ^strike with the fist''. |<bukki> `fist'. @7012. #4342.
<miya' mukki do:-e'> {X} ``hit him with the fist''. |<miya'> `one', <mukki> `fist, a blow with the fist', <e'> `present perfect trans.'. @7807. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #7692.
<capta do:> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<capta> `a slap'. Syn. <capta munda>. @3316. #5082.

<doba'> {N} ``^bullock''. ^cattle. @5420. #7701.

<doban> {N} ``^pond, ^pool of water''. @5419. #7711.

<dobaRe> {N} ``^skull; ^turtle_^shell''. @5418. #7721.

<doda> {N} ``^cardamom seed''. @5411. #7731.

<dodaka> {N} ``a ^vegetable''. @5410. #7741.

<dode> {N} ``an ^insect whose bite blisters the skin''. @5413. #7751.

<dodi>,,<dudi> {N} ``a ^vegetable: ^marrow''. @5412. #7761.

<do.do'>: ??see <do'> `to see'. #7771.

<doera> {V2} ``to ^watch for, to ^wait for''. @5404. #7781.

<do'> {V2} ``to ^see, to ^look''. @5409. #7791.
<do.do'>: #7770.
<dakko dakko do.do'> {V} ``to ^stare at''. |<dakko dakko> `steadfastly'. @4924. #7812.
<do'-ten>: #7820.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #862.

<dokala:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^nod in sleep''. |<tiJ> `'. @5406. #7841.

<dhokhe kon> {N} ``young ^boy, male ^child''. |<kon> `son'. @5608. #7851.

<dokele> {V2} ``to ^hang one's head (as animals when scolded or too sick to hold it up)''. @5407. #7861.

<doko'> {N} ``^hiccough''. @5408. #7871.

<dhola> {ADJ} ``^north''. @5611. #7881.

<dola>,,<douRa> {ADJ} ``^dirty, stirred-up ^water''. @5424. #7891.

<dolar> {N} ``large wooden ^swing''. @5425. #7901.
<hindoRa dolar> {N} ``^ferris_wheel''. |<hindoRa> `'. @9712. #7912.

<dholo'> {V2} ``to ^clean or ^rinse by splashing water around in a bottle, drum, or pail''. @5612. #7921.

<don> {V2} ``to ^place something on one's head''. @5414. #7931.

<dhona> {N} ``iron ^bell for cows''. @5610. #7941.

<done> {AX} ``forms ^progressive compound''. @5415. #7951.

<doGga> {N} ``large ^canoe or ^boat''. @5402. #7961.

<doGga> {N} ``large black ^ant''. @5402. #7971.

<doGgor> {N} ``^jungle, ^forest, ^wilderness''. ??should be 5404. @****. #28321.

<dopa'> {V2} ``to ^bow, to ^bend down''. @5416. #7981.

<dopeRe> {N} ``^hyena''. @5417. #7991.

<dora> {N} ``^cord, ^rope''. @5421. #8001.

<doro>,,<doRo> {V2} ``to put dal through a hand mill to ^remove husks''. @5422. #8011.

<doroja> {N} ``^door''. @5423. #8021.

<dostana>,,<dostani> {N} ``^friendship''. @5712. #8031.

<dhota'> {NK} ``^husband''. @5609. #8041.

<dhoti> {N} ``^<dhoti> - the usual ^cloth worn by males''. @5721. #8051.

<dho~ya> {N} ``dry ^gourd used for carrying drinking water''. @5607. #8061.

<dua> {V1} ``to ^abuse (of women)''. @5212. #8071.

<ducca> {N} ``^cork''. @5221. #8081.

<duda> {N} ``small ^owl''. ^bird. @5223. #8091.

<du.duru> {ADJ} ``^dark due to heavily ^overcast skies''. {V} ``to become dark''. @5301. #8101.

<dugi> {N} ``small red-faced ^monkey''. @5218. #8111.

<dugu>,<dege> {N} ``round ball of wheat ^bread baked on red-hot dung cakes''. @5219. #8121.

<dugumugu rua'> {N} ``^fever in the bones''. |<rua'> `'. @5220. #8131.

<dukari>,,<dokeriya> {NK} ``^woman, ^wife, ^old_one''. {V} ``to become ^old (of women)''. @5213. #8141.
<dukari mae> {NK} ``^grandmother''. |<mae> `mother'. @5214. #8150.
<dukari phuphu> {N} ``^female ^head_of_household''. |<phuphu> `'. @5215. #8160.
<sana-dukari>,,<sandukari> {NK} ``^husband_and_^wife''. |<sana> `elder'. @9014. #8172.

<dukha:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^trouble''. |<tiJ> `'. @5702. #8181.

<duki> {V2} ``to ^bind three bundles of sesame together and stand them up in a circle to dry''. @5216. #8191.

<dukho> {N} ``^trouble, ^sorrow''. Cf. <dukha:=tiJ> `to trouble'. @5703. #8201.

<dukulu> {ADJ} ``^silent, ^quiet, uncommunicative''. @5217. #8211.

<dul> {V2} ``to ^pour out water in offering to the gods; to ^water a garden''. @5312. #8221.

<dhulla>,,<dulla> {N} ``^dust''. @5719. #8231.

<dulum>,,<dulumbo> {N} ``a ^meeting, a ^visit''. @5313. #8241.

<duma> {ADJ} ``^quiet, ^silent''. Syn. <dukulu>. @5309. #8251.

<dumbur> {N} ``^honey_^bee''. @5308. #8261.

<dun>,,<dune> {AX} ``^negative of perfect''. @5305. ??join w. foll. and analyze. #8271.

<dun>,,<dunka> {AX} ``^negative of perfect''. @5302. #8281.

<dhuna> {N} ``a large bonfire, a ^fire in a fireplace''. @5524. #8291.

<duna> {ADJ} ``two-fold, ^double''. {ADV} ``^again''. {V2} ``to ^fold up (as clothes or bedding)''. @5303. #8301.

<ana duna> {N} ``^gossip''. |<ana> `story, talk'. Var. @0502. #952.

<dundaRa> {ADJ} ``^uncovered, ^open''. {V2} ``to ^open (as a trunk); to ^uncover (one's face, eyes or head)''. @5209. #8311.

<dhundi> {N} ``^wind_^storm''. @5520. #8321.

<dundi pita=tiJ> {N} ``public ^announcement''. |<pita=tiJ> `'. @5210. #8331.

<dhundura> {N} ``large ^owl''. ^bird. @5521. #8341.

<dunduru> {V} ``to ^skin one's face in falling''. @5211. #8351.

<duniya> {N} ``^world''. @5704. #8361.
<duniya-ku> {N} ``^people of the world, ^mankind''. |<ku> `plural'. @5705. #8370.

<dunum>,,<dumna> {N} ``^sleep, ^drowsiness''. @5304. #8381.

<duGgi> {N} ``^time''. @5208. #8391.

<dupka>,,<dopka> {V2} ``to ^stab with a stick (as oxen); to ^nudge with one's elbow or knee; to ^strike with one's fist''. ^poke. @5306. #8401.

<duphu> {N} ``^marigold ^flower''. @5307. #8411.

<dura> {ADV} ``^again''. Syn. <duna?>. @5311. ?? ? = ' here in syn? #8421.

<dhura> {N} ``^border of a field, ^bank of a river''. @5525. #8431.

<duRi>,,<doRi> {V2} ``to ^bring to the house (as wood, <jwar>, or wheat)''. @5224. #8441.

<durma> {ADJ} ``^weak, ^thin''. @5310. #8451.

<dhusa'> {N} ``^blanket, ^shawl''. @5527. #8461.

<dusara> {ADJ} ``of ^others; not of us''. @5708. #8471.

<dusmani> {N} ``^deceit, ^enmity''. @5707. #8481.

<dutu> {N} ``^nose-^basket of bamboo for bullocks trampling out the grain''. @5222. #8491.

<dhutura> {N} ``a ^bush with large green leaves and white flowers''. @5523. #8501.

<dhuvari> {N} ``^mist, ^fog''. !Used with verbs e.g. <dhuvari aguru>, <dhuvari kab>, <dhuvari guru>. Cf. <dhu~var> `haze'. @5526. #8511.

<dhu~a> {N} ``^smoke''. @5718. #8521.

<dhu~var> {N} ``^haze, heat haze''. Cf. <dhu~a> `smoke', <dhuvari> `mist, fog'. @5522. #8531.

<e>: #8541.
<cal-e>,,,<cel-e> {AX} ``^progressive, to ^go_on doing''. !Forms progressive compound. @3322,@3419. ??SPLIT -e? #4882.

<e>: #8561.
<hu:de> {INTERJ} ``^look, there he/she is''. |<hu> `', <> `'. @9809. ??analysis #8570.
<ha:ne> {INTERJ} ``^look, there it (inanimate) is''. |<h> `', <n> `'. @9812. ??analysis #8580.
<hu-kiJ-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (dual) are''. |<hu> `', <kiJ> `dual'. @9810. #8592.
<hu-ku-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (plural) are''. |<hu> `', <ku> `plural'. @9811. #8602.
<tuGan-e> {V} ``^where is it?''. |<tuGan> `where'. @4614. #8612.

<edelej kedelej> {ADJ} ``^detailed, ^intricate''. |<kedelej> echo form. @1118. #8621.

<-e'>: {SX} ``present perfect transitive''. @SuppII. #8631.
<do:-e'>: #8642.
<miya' mukki do:-e'> {X} ``hit him with the fist''. @7807. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #7693.
<joph-e'>: #8652.
<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGgan joph-e'> {X} ``the mud ate my feet''. @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; CUT TENTATIVE; NO MAIN. #8662.

<egaRa> {V2} ``to ^put_aside''. @1110. #8671.

<ei> {NUM} ``^seven''. @1106. #8681.

<ekha> {V2} ``to ^tease, to ^vex, to ^taunt''. @1109. #8691.

<ek-ala> {ADJ} ``^alone, ^single, ^separate''. @1107. #8701.

<ekan> {V1} ``to ^move, to ^sway (as trees), to ^shake, to be ^unstable''. @1108. #8711.

<el> {V2} ``to ^lie_in_wait to ambush, spy on, or catch''. @1202. #8721.

<ela>,,,<eli> {ADV} ``^quickly''. @1203. #8731.

<ela>,,,<eli>,,<heli> {N} ``^vine''. @1204. #8741.

<en> {V2} ``to ^crush out grain by rubbing under foot''. See <taj>. @1120. #8751.

<en>: ??this? #8761.
<en-e> {ADJ} ``of ^this''. |<e> `'. @1121. #8770.
<en-en> {ADV} ``^here (^in ^this place)''. |<-en> `locative'. @1122. #8780.

<-en>,,,<-n> {SX} ``^in, ^on, ^at, ^locative case ending; ^to, ^by, ^for, ^dative case ending''. @1119. #8791.
 <en-en> {ADV} ``^here (^in ^this place)''. |<en> `this'. @1122. #8782.
 <etog-en> {CONJ} ``^in the ^meantime, ^meanwhile''. |<eto'> `this much'. @1113. #8802.

<-en> {SX} ``present perfect intransitive or passive''. @SuppII. #28710.
 <din mera-en> {} ``^rains_are_^near''. |<mera> `near', <-en> `present perfect intrans.'. @5624. #28691.

<enda>,,,<anda> {V2} ``to ^apply, to ^attach''. @1105. #8811.

<en-e> {ADJ} ``of ^this''. |<e> `'. @1121. #8771.

<en-en> {ADV} ``^here (^in ^this place)''. |<en> `this', <-en> `locative'. @1122. #8781.

<eGan> {N} ``^eggplant, ^brinjal''. @1104. #8821.
 <jiri eGan> {N} ``^tomato''. |<jiri> `little, small'. @4007. #8832.

<er> {V2} ``to ^scatter, to ^sow by broadcasting; to ^spill, to ^knock over; to ^overflow, to ^spill over''. @1125. #8841.

<era> {V2} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (of <dhoti>, <sari>)''. @1126. #8851.

<eran>,,<eran jumu> {N} ``^nickname, ^name used by one to whom the given name is taboo''. @1201. #8861.

<esi> {V2} ``to ^do ^thus (evasive reply)''. {CONJ} ``^that_is to say''. @1206. #8871.

<etha> {ADV} ``^more, ^again''. @1114. #8881.

<ethae> {N} ``^revenge, ^retaliation, ^vengeance''. @1115. #8891.

<etha'> {V2} ``to ^untie a knot, to ^loosen (as gum from a tree)''. @1116. #8901.

<e:ten ja>,,,<e:te' ja> {INTERJ} ``an ^introductory expression: well, you've heard so now; look, you have heard, haven't you?''. |<ja> `'. @1111. #8911.

<eto'> {ADJ} ``^this_^much''. @1112. #8921.
 <etog-en> {CONJ} ``in the meantime, ^meanwhile''. |<en> `'. @1113. #8930.

<ever>,,,<eber> {V2} ``to ^wear, to ^put_on a <sari>''. @1205. #8941.

<gabala> {N} ``^noise, ^confusion''. @2705. #8951.

<gada> {N} ``^river''. @2720. #8961.
 <ga.gada> {V2} ``to ^fish with a seine or <saRi>''. @2721. #8970.

<gadaRi>,,,<gidaRi> {N} ``a ^donkey; a ^stupid person''. @2701. #8981.

<gadmala>: #8991.
<gadmala daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5102. #6850.

<gaddo> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. @2702. #9001.

<gaduli>,,,<gadali> {V1} ``to ^dance (of women)''. @2722. #9011.

<ghagari> {N} ``earthen ^water ^pot''. @3201. #9021.

<gay>,,<gai> {N} ``^cow''. ^cattle. @2723. #9031.

<ghai> {V} ``to ^adhere to, to ^stick; to be ^hit, to be ^injured''. @3125. #9041.

<ghal> {V2} ``to ^tell, to ^show, to ^demonstrate''. !Melghat <kani>. @1616,#3122. #9051.

<ghal>: #9061.
<ghal=ya> {PP(nom.)} ``^for''. |<ya> `'. @3124. #9070.
<ghal=tiJ> {PP} ``^for, ^in_order_to''. |<tiJ> `'. @3123. #9080.

<gal ote> {N} ``river ^silt''. |<ote> `'. @2802. #9091.

<gal pukiya> {N} ``^mumps''. |<pukiya> `'. @2712. #9101.

<galla> {N} ``amount of ^grain given in the ^bride-price''. @2715. #9111.

<galam> {V2} ``to ^braid (hair)''. @2713. #9121.

<galaGga> {N} ``a kind of ^plant, the leaves of which are used as greens and the seeds used in sweets''. @2710. #9131.

<galat> {N} ``a ^mistake''. @2711. #9141.

<galava> {N} ``^plate for eating''. @2714. #9151.

<ghal=ya> {PP(nom.)} ``^for''. |<ya> `'. @3124. #9071.

<ghal=tiJ> {PP} ``^for, ^in_order_to''. |<tiJ> `'. @3123. #9081.

<gam jom> {V} ``to have ^patience, to be ^quiet, to ^tolerate''. |<jom> `'. @2706. #9161.

<ghama'> {V1} ``to ^rain''. @3121. #9171.

<ghamo> {N} ``^heat of the ^sun''. @3204. #9181.

<gan> {V} ``to ^boil away; to be ^numb (as a foot or a hand)''. @2703. #9191.

<ganda> {V2} ``to ^chop wood; to ^cut cloth''. @2620. #9201.

<ghani> {N} ``^press for crushing out oil or <cuna>''. @3203. ??cuna or cana? #9211.

<gaJja> {N} ``^marijuana''. @2716. #9221.

<gaJjo>,,,<geJjo> {ADJ} ``^sufficient, ^plenty''. @2619. #9231.

<gaGaRa>: #28750.
<gaGaRa bhoe~na> {NP} ``the ^whole ^country''. @2617. #3981.

<gaGgal> {N} ``large brass ^cooking ^vessel used for feasts and weddings''. @2618. #9241.

<gaphan> {N} ``^tomorrow''. {ADV} ``^tomorrow''. !Melghat. @2704. #9251.

<ghapata'> {V1} ``to ^embrace''. @3120. ??says Korku-fashion. #9261.

<ghar> {V} ``to ^shine (of eyes in the dark)''. @3205. #9271.

<ghar>: #9281.
<ajab ghar> {N} ``^museum''. |<ajab> `'. @0201. #622.

<garabo>: #9291.
<ana garabo puja> {N} ``^worship for ^pregnant women''. |<ana> `story, proverb', <puja> `worship'. @0504. #962.

<gara'> {V1} ``to have a ^coughing spasm''. @2725. #9301.

<gar-ana> {V2} ``to ^tattle, to ^gossip, to unburden oneself''. |<ana> `story'. @2726. #971.

<gaRbaR>: #9311.
<huR gaRbaR> {N} ``^riot, ^fight, ^uproar, ^tumult''. |<huR> `'. |Used with verbs <maca>, <da>. @9726. #9322.

<gardan> {N} ``^throat; neck(D)''. ??(D)'s infs say not throat. @2708. #9331.

<garddo>,,,<garaddo> {V} ``to ^satisfy one's thirst or hunger''. @2724. #9341.

<gargada> {N} ``small ^stones in rice or dal''. @2707. #9351.

<gari> {V2} ``to ^plaster with mud (of walls or floor)''. @2801. #9361.

<ghaRiyal> {N} ``^watch, ^clock''. @3118. #9371.

<garsala> {ADJ} ``^rough (as crocodile's skin)''. {V} ``to ^chap (as hands or face) from the cold''. @2709. #9381.

<gasa> {N} ``a ^morsel, a ^mouthful of ^food''. @2805. #9391.

<gasa'> {V2} ``to ^wash dishes''. @2806. #9401.

<ghata>,,<gata> {N} ``^porridge''. @2718. #9411.
<labaRi gata> {N} ``thin ^porridge''. @2718. #9422.
<bharka gata> {N} ``thick ^porridge''. @2719. #3022.

<ghata> {V2} ``to ^seek, to ^search''. |Infinitive <ghagata>. @3115. #9431.
<ghata-u'> {V2} ``to ^receive, to ^get, to ^find''. |Infinitive is passive. @3116. #9440.

<ghattha> {NK} ``^nephew or ^niece of <ai> (mother's younger sister)''. See supp. 5. @3119. #9451.

<gatan> {N} ``a ^knot''. Cf. <gathi> `a knot, to knot'. @2621. #9461.

<gathi> {V2} ``to ^tie into a ^knot (as a bundle or money in the end of a <sari>); to adhere to (as mud or manure on feet)''. {N} ``a ^knot''. Cf. <gatan> `a knot', <gati> `ankle'. @2622. #9471.

<gati> {N} ``^ankle''. Cf. <gati> `knot'. @2828. #9481.

<ghato>: #9491.
<agin ghato> {NP} ``^sore_^throat''. |<agin> `'. @0315. #492.

<ghatto> {N} ``place before an idol where ^offerings are placed''. @3117. #9501.

<ghato hinda> {N} ``^bathing or ^washing place at the river''. |<hinda'>,<hinda> `to fill (e.g. water vessels)'. @3202. #9511.

<ga~v> {N} ``^village''. Syn. <kheRa>. @2717. #9521.

<gava> {N} ``^testimony, ^witness''. @2804. #9531.

<gavani> {N} ``^manger''. @2803. #9541.

<ged> {V2} ``to ^cut into small pieces (as meat or wood); to ^scratch oneself until blood is drawn''. @2925. #9551.

<gel> {NUM} ``^ten''. @3003. #9561.

<gele> {N} ``^head of grain; first ^blade of corn''. {V} ``to ^head out (of grain)''. @3004. #9571.

<gelej> {V2} ``to ^draw away a fire, leaving the coals''. @3005. #9581.

<geler> {V1} ``to ^talk on and on''. @3006. #9591.

<geloR>,,,<goloR> {N} ``^bow and arrow''. @3007. #9601.

<geJji> {N} ``^cooking ^pot''. @2917. #9611.

<geGgare> {N} ``^pod of the <tuvar dal>''. @2916. #9621.

<ger> {V} ``to ^swell, to ^inflame (of the gums)''. @2926. #9631.

<ghera> {N} ``^bank or ^shore of a river''. @3218. #9641.

<gere> {NK} ``^nephew, ^niece of mami''. @3002. #9651.

<geriyan> {V} ``to ^eclipse (of the sun or moon)''. @3001. #9661.

<germi> {N} ``^heat''. {V} ``to be ^warm, to feel ^warm or ^hot''. @2927. #9671.

<gesel> {V2} ``to ^shake, to ^sift (<daliya> from flour in the <supaRa>)''. @3008. ??<daliya>?, <supaRa>? #9681.

<getaRa> {N} ``Korku fruit ^dumplings made in the juice of the cooked <mahu>''. @2920. #9691.

<gete> {N} ``a piece of cooked ^fish''. @2921. #9701.

<geter> {V2} ``to ^separate dirt from dal in a winnowing fan''. @2922. #9721.

<ge:ti> {N} ``^pickaxe''. @2919. #9731.

<geti> {N} ``^plan, ^condition, ^state''. @2918. #9741.

<getto> {PP(gen.)} ``^worthy, ^proper''. @2924. #9751.

<getom> {N} ``a large white ^rug''. @2923. #9761.

<gyan> {NK} ``^wife''. !Janaki's dialect. @3114. #9771.

<gida> {V} ``to become a ^habit, to get ^used_to''. @2810. #9781.

<gidaRi> {ADJ} ``^dirty''. !Spoken of and to children. @2811. #9791.

<ghiliJ> {V2} ``to ^extend, to ^stretch forth an arm or leg; to ^slide something toward someone''. @3209. #9801.

<gini mini>,,,<ghani mani> {V} ``to ^stagger from ^dizziness''. |<mini> `'. @2812. #9811.

<gira> {N} ``^trouble, ^sorrow, ^sickness''. @2815. #9821.

<girbo> {ADJ} ``^humble, ^meek, ^mild, ^poor''. @2813. #9831.

<ghiRi> {N} ``a period of ^time''. @3207. #9841.

<ghiRi> {V2} ``to ^fold up clothes or bedding''. @3208. #9851.

<giRi> {N} ``fish ^hook''. @2808. #9861.
<gi.giRi> {V1} ``to ^fish with hook and line''. @2809. #9870.

<girva> {N} ``^security on a loan''. {V2} ``to ^give as security on a loan''. @2814. #9881.

<gisi> {N} ``hand_^mill made of sun-baked clay''. {V2} ``to ^polish rice in a gisi''. @2816. #9891.

<gitij> {V1} ``to ^sleep''. @2807. #9901.
<gitij-khu> {V} ``to ^go_to_^sleep''. Cf. baby talk <titikhu> `id.'. @4519. #9910.

<ghiu~> {N} ``clarified butter, ^<ghee>''. @3206. ??says see <tupo>, but no <tupo> in file. #9921.

<gobariya> {N} ``^basket used to carry away manure and waste''. @3103. #9931.

<god> {N} ``^joke of ^hiding a portion of food received, then calling out <god> when all have eaten.''. All who have eaten must give a new portion to the joker. @3021. ??not clear; form? #9941.

<god> {V2} ``to ^pick cotton or fruit''. @3020. #9951.

<godai> {N} ``^mouse''. @3024. #9961.

<godai> {V2} ``to ^tattoo''. @3023. #9971.

<godal> {N} ``round ^stone used for crushing or ^grinding spices and peppers''. @3025. #9981.

<godaRi> {N} ``a ^quilt, ^mat''. @3022. #9991.

<goera> {N} ``a ^Nihal; the Nihal ^caste or tribe''. @3010. #10001.

<goya>,,<goiya> {N} ``^lane for cattle''. ??orig. adds `becomes washboard after the rains'. @3108. #10011.

<goj> {V2} ``to ^kill (inf. <gogoj>); to ^die (pass. inf. <guju'>,<goyu'>)''. @3012. ??format? #10021.

<gokheRe> {ADJ} ``^crooked (of a tree)''. {V} ``to be ^bent, to ^bend''. @3011. #10031.

<gol> {V} ``to ^bruise, to be ^bruised''. @3110. #10041.

<gola> {V2} ``to ^gather together, to ^collect''. @3111. #10051.

<golor> {N} ``^bow and ^arrow''. @3112. #10061.

<gom> {V2} ``to ^answer in response to a call''. @3104. #10071.
<gom ana> {N} ``^narrative, ^story''. |<ana> `a story'. @3105. #980.
<gom sala puja> {N} ``^worship of dead relatives at a wedding''. |<sala> `', <puja> `worship'. @3106. #10080.

<gomoj> {N} ``^god, ^idol''. @3107. #10091.

<gon> {PP(nom.)} ``^with, ^together with''. @3026. #10101.

<ghonoj>,,,<ghonej> {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. @3221. #10111.

<gonom> {N} ``^bride-^price''. @3101. #10121.

<gopani> {N} ``long rope ^slingshot''. @3102. #10131.

<ghoRagi> {N} ``^horse''. @3220. #10141.

<gorgoti> {N} ``a ^tree''. @3109. #10151.

<goson> {N} ``^trail left in the dust by the body of a snake or crocodile, or by dragging a rope or log''. @3113. #10161.

<gota> {N} ``^stone''. @3014. #10171.

<gota'> {N} ``^thorn_^bush''. @3015. #10181.

<gothan> {V} ``to ^gather into a herd, to ^group in the shade''. @3019. #10191.

<gotare> {N} ``^dal soaked and dried in lumps''. @3013. #10201.

<ghotaRi> {N} ``^deer''. @3219. #10211.

<goto> {N} ``village ^collection from wedding fees, fines, and <pagawa>, used at the Holi feast''. @3016. ??<pagawa>? #10221.

<gotoj> {V} ``to ^swallow (saliva)''. Syn. <ud> `to swallow food'. @3017. #10231.

<gotor> {V2} ``to ^rub one's body with a stone in bathing''. @3018. #10241.

<gou~>,,,<gu:~> {N} ``^wheat''. !<guu`'> (NHZ). @3009. ??u:? #10251.

<ghuba'> {N} ``a ^shack, a ^scarecrow''. @3212. #10261.

<ghubaRiya> {N} ``white ^vulture''. ^bird. @3213. #10271.

<ghuci> {N} ``''. @3211. ??gloss? #10281.

<gudam> {N} ``^button''. @2906. #10291.

<gudu gudu> {INTERJ} ``words used in ^tickling a baby''. @2902. #10301.

<guel> {V} ``to ^whistle''. @2823. #10311.

<gui~> {N} ``a girl's girl ^friends; one of a ^team of players''. @2822. #10321.

<guja> {ADJ} ``very ^short in stature, ^shorter than others''. @2825. #10331.

<guju'> {N} ``^death''. !Infinitive of <goj>. @2826. #10341.
<guju' beler> {X} ``^dying and ^burying as in an epidemic''. |<beler> `?'. !Lahi `to rise from the dead'. @2827. #3340.

<gukhuRu> {ADJ} ``^bent over, a bent back''. {V1} ``to be ^bent''. @2824. #10351.

<ghula=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^dissolve''. |<tiJ> ``. @3217. #10361.

<gulel> {N} ``^slingshot''. @2914. #10371.

<guluGi> {N} ``to ^mark, to ^scar (as the burn scars on the forearms of Korku men)''. @2913. #10381.

<gum> {V2} ``to ^clean grain by tossing it in a ^winnowing fan''. @2909. #10391.

<ghumolo> {ADJ} ``^dull, ^apathetic''. @3214. #10401.

<gundi> {V2} ``to ^wrap up''. @2820. #10411.
<gundi-Rij> {V2} ``to ^coil (of a rope or a snake)''. @2821. #10420.

<gunthalij> {V2} ``to ^tickle someone''. @2819. #10431.

<guJji> {N} ``^cheese made of yogurt, cottage ^cheese''. Syn. <kuca>. @2818. #10441.

<ghuGgari> {N} ``^offering made by an entire village to the smallpox goddess Mae''. @3210. #10451.

<guGguru> {N} ``dried ^pods of ^dal''. @2817. #10461.

<gupa>,,<gupo>,,,<guppo> {V} ``to be heavily ^overcast, with rainclouds on all sides''. @2908. #10471.

<gupati> {V2} ``to ^knot one's hair in a bun''. @2907. #10481.

<guR pan> {N} ``^betrothal ceremony''. |<pan> `'. @2903. #10491.

<ghura> {N} ``^rubbish ^heap, ^manure ^pile''. @3215. #10501.

<guRi> {V2} ``to ^stand up, to ^set up bundles of grain in a line or a circle (to make shocks of grain)''. @2904. #10511.

<gursi>,,,<gorsi> {N} ``^butter^milk''. @2910. #10521.

<guRu> {N} ``brass water ^pot''. @2905. #10531.

<guru> {V1} ``to ^fall, to ^drop (as fruit from a tree or flour from a mill)''. @2912. #10541.
<ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> {S} ``your parents' curse will fall on you''. |<ayom-ba'> possessive of <ayom-ba> `parents' (<ayom> `mother', <ba> `father'), <puR> `curse', <guru-ba> `to fall (non-past)'. @6308. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; note <ba> + <a'> becomes <ba'>. #455.

<guruJjo>: #10551.
<rata guruJjo> {ADJ} ``bright ^red''. |<rata> `red'. @8111. #10562.

<ghuruGgula>,,,<guruGgula> {N} ``string of small ^bells worn by bullocks''. @3216. #10571.

<gusar>: #10581.
<ad gusar> {N} ``^swelling of the lymph glands from ^infection, blood poisoning''. |<ad> `?'. @0411. #252.

<gutu> {V2} ``to ^thread a needle, to ^catch a fish on a hook, to ^string beads''. @2901. #10591.

<guvaRi> {N} ``black ^soil''. @2915. #10601.

<hadei> {V1} ``to ^know, to ^understand, to ^recognize''. @9622. #10611.

<haej> {INTERJ} ``word used to ^shoo away ^bullocks''. @9617. #10621.

<haibapo> {ADV} ``^hastily''. @9822. #10631.

<hail>,,<hayl> {V2} ``to ^rejoice; to ^mock''. @9616. #10641.

<ha:ko> {N} ``man's ^voice, ^call''. {V} ``to ^call, to ^cry out, to ^shout''. @9618. #10651.

<hal> {N} ``^narrative; ^account; ^statement; ^news''. @9705. #10661.

<halla>,,,<alla> {INTERJ} ``^exclamation of ^surprise or ^wonder''. @0211. #10671.

<halavan> {N} ``^youth, ^adolescence''. @9609. #10681.

<haliso> {N} ``the long ^shaft on a ^plow''. @9706. #10691.

<halu>,,,<alu> {N} ``^potato''. @0701. #10701.

<halvan> {PP} ``^after''. !Makhla area. @9608. #10711.

<ha:n> {DEM} ``^that particular one''. Cf. <handi:> `id.'. @9701. #10721.

<handi:> {DEM} ``^that particular one''. Cf. <ha:n> `id.'. @9614. #10731.

<haphta> {N} ``amount of ^grain agreed upon as part of a year's ^wage''. @9606. #10741.

<haR> {INTERJ} ``word used to ^shoo away ^chickens and ^parrots''. @9623. #10751.

<harej> {INTERJ} ``word used to ^shoo away ^dogs''. @9704. #10761.

<haRge> {N} ``^bones''. @9624. #10771.

<hari> {N} ``a ^line''. @9702. #10781.

<hariyal> {N} ``large green ^frog''. @9607. #10791.

<haru>,,,<aru> {V2} ``to ^make, to ^build, to ^create, to ^become''. @0621. #10801.

<hata> {N} ``^place''. @9605. #10821.
<ha~va hatan va~ne vaJero> {} ``one who is ^against me''. !(idiom). ??form not clear; 9606. @96**. #28611.

<hati> {N} ``^market''. @9619. #10831.

<hati>,,,<ati> {AX} ``^must_have (^presumptive)''. @0401. #10841.

<hatu>,,<hato> {V2} ``to ^get, to ^receive into one's hands''. {V} ``to ^hand_over into custody''. @9620. #10851.
<hato-bato> {N} ``in the ^hands of; ^authority''. |<bato> echo form. @9621. #10860.

<haunso> {V1} ``to ^wish, to ^want, to ^desire''. @9615. #10871.

<hava mae> {N} ``^cholera''. |<mae> `mother'. @9612. #10881.

<havala> {V2} ``to ^hand_over, to ^deliver''. @9610. #10891.

<havali> {V2} ``to ^row a boat''. @9611. #10901.

<haveli> {N} ``^building with two or more stories''. @9613. #10911.

<hej>,,<haj> {V} ``to ^come''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @9813. #10921.

<hela'> {N} ``male ^buffalo''. @9819. #10931.

<heli>,,<eli>,,<ela> {N} ``^vine''. @9820. #10941.

<hepan>,,,<epan> {N} ``^time (as one time, two times, etc.)''. @1123. #10951.

<hepan>,,<epan> {N} ``^time (number of times)''. @9815. #10961.

<hera> {V2} ``to ^recognize''. @9818. #10971.

<herandi> {N} ``^castor_bean, castor bean plant''. @9816. #10981.

<heRkiya>,,<haRkiya> {ADJ} ``^mad (of a dog or other animal)''. Syn. <beRiya> (of a person). @9814. #10991.

<herku> {N} ``^bullock brought around for sale''. ^cattle. @9817. #11001.

<hethi>,,,<ethi> {N} ``^elephant''. @1117. #11011.

<heva> {V2} ``to ^obey, to ^heed''. @9821. #11021.

<higara> {N} ``^fear''. {V1} ``to ^fear, to be ^afraid''. @9713. #11031.
<higara podaroj> {N} ``^coward, ^timid person''. |<podaroj> `'. @9714. #11040.

<hil> {N} ``^vein''. @9718. #11051.

<hila'> {V2} ``to ^thin out a crop planted too thick''. @9719. #11061.

<hiliJ> {V2} ``to ^push; to ^stab (push in) with a knife''. @9720. #11071.

<hinda'>,,<hinda> {V2} ``to ^fill (as to fill up water vessels)''. @9708. ??with <da'> water? #11081.
<da' hinda'> {V} ``to go to ^get ^water''. |<da'> `water'. @9709. #6342.
<ghato hinda> {N} ``^bathing or ^washing place at the river''. |<ghato> `'. @3202. #9512.

<hindar> {DEM} ``^thus, ^like_this''. {V1} ``to ^happen like this''. @9710. #11091.

<hindaRi>,,<handaRi> {V1} ``to ^roam, to ^stroll, to ^wander''. @9707. #11101.

<hindoRa dolar> {N} ``^ferris_wheel''. |<dolar> `large wooden swing'. @9712. #7911.

<hinu> {DEM} ``^et_cetera''. ??DEM? @9715. #11111.

<hiJjopoR> {N} ``a ^wager, ^bet''. {V2} ``to ^wager, to ^bet''. @9711. #11121.

<hir>,,<ir> {V2} ``to ^cut off heads of grain (as rice, wheat)''. @0813. #11131.

<hira'>,,,<ira'> {V1} ``to ^return''. @0816. #11141.

<hiramoti> {N} ``^gold; ^jewels''. @9717. #11151.

<hirda> {N} ``^wish; ^remembrance''. @9716. #11161.

<hob> {N} ``^ashes''. @9903. #11171.

<hoe> {V} ``^must_be, ^might_be, ^subjunctive''. @9824. #11181.
<je: hoe> {S} ``^who ^might it be? who is it?''. |<je:> `'. @9825. #11192.

<hoen> {ADV} ``^there''. @9826. ??specifically it is an indirect reference to heaven. #11201.

<hokara> {CONN} ``^nevertheless''. @9828. ??same as below--`nodding'? #11211.

<hokara> {N} ``^nodding of the head in ^agreement''. |Used with the verb <tila>. @9827. #11221.

<holoe> {V2} ``to ^move, to ^sway''. @9909. #11231.
<rum holoe> {V2} ``to ^move''. |<rum> `'. !In negative = `^un^movable'. @8218. #11242.

<holom> {V2} ``to ^blow''. @9910. #11251.
<pan holom minku> {N} ``man called to treat snake bite''. |<holom> `?to blow', <minku> `?'. @6202. #28343.

<homba> {V1} ``to ^bend over, to ^stoop over''. @9823. #11261.

<hora> {N} ``green pods of ^gram roasted in the fire''. @9905. ??to previous? #11271.

<hora> {N} ``^convulsions''. @9904. #11281.

<hoRa>,,<hora> {V2} ``to ^meet; to ^cause to ^do''. @9901. #11291.

<hoRa>,,,<oRa> {N} ``^banyan ^tree''. @1222. !Also <hoRa-siJ>, <oRa-siJ>, with <siJ> `tree'. ??format? #11301.

<hore> {N} ``^quail''. ^bird. @9908. #11311.

<horiya> {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. @9906. #11321.

<horojoban> {N} ``a ^youth, ^young_adult''. @9907. #11331.

<hota> {PP(nom.)} ``^because of, on account of''. @9829. #11341.
<coj-a hota> {INTERR} ``^what_for?, ^why?''. |<coj-a> `why?' (<coj> `what', <a> `'). @3720. #94.

<hoto'>,,,<hopta> {PP} ``^up_to''. @9830. #11351.

<hu>: #11361.
<hu:de> {INTERJ} ``^look, there he/she is''. @9809. ??analysis #11370.
<hu-kiJ-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (dual) are''. |<kiJ> `dual', <e> `'. @9810. #8593.
<hu-ku-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (plural) are''. |<ku> `plural', <e> `'. @9811. #8603.
<ha:ne> {INTERJ} ``^look, there it (inanimate) is''. @9812. #11380.

<hub> {N} ``^hair''. @9802. #11391.
<julpha hub> {N} ``^hair cut short around the ears, hair in need of cutting (of men)''. |<julpha> `'. @4026. #11402.

<hu:de> {INTERJ} ``^look, there he/she is''. @9809. ??analysis #11411.

<hu-kiJ-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (dual) are''. |<hu> `', <kiJ> `dual', <e> `'. @9810. #8591.

<hukom> {N} ``^command, ^order''. @9725. #11421.

<hu-ku-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (plural) are''. |<hu> `', <ku> `plural', <e> `'. @9811. #8601.

<hul> {N} ``^snake-skin''. {V} ``(a snake) to ^shed its skin''. @9806. #11431.

<hul> {V2} ``to ^look at something or someone with ^envy or ^desire''. @9807. #11441.

<huloko> {N} ``^voice, ^voice-box, ^larynx''. @9808. #11451.

<hum> {N} ``^wool''. @9803. #11461.

<hunda>,,<unda>,,<onda> {ADJ} ``^deep''. ??also <joda>?--form not clear. @9723. #11471.

<hundar> {V2} ``to ^cook''. @9724. #11481.

<hunju'> {N} ``a ^game''. {V1} ``to ^play (a game)''. @9722. #11491.

<hunoR> {N} ``^skill, ^profession, ^talent''. @9801. #11501.

<huGan>,,<uGan> {ADV} ``^yonder, over ^there''. @9721. #11511.

<huR gaRbaR> {N} ``^riot, ^fight, ^uproar, ^tumult''. |<gaRbaR> `?'. |Used with verbs <maca>, <da>. @9726. #9321.

<huri> {N} ``^festival of ^Holi in March; the ^goddess''. @9805. #11521.
<huri peJcami> {N} ``^fifth day of ^<Holi>''. |<peJcami> `the fifth day'. @6404. #11530.

<hurmal> {N} ``^scarf, ^kerchief''. @9804. #11541.

<i> {V2} ``to ^give''. @0715. #11551.

<iya>: #11561.
<ta~s-iya> {V2} ``to ^plant in ^rows''. |<ta~s> `row'. @4315. #11572.

<ya>: #11581.
<ghal=ya> {PP(nom.)} ``^for''. |<ghal> `'. @3124. #9073.

<yan>: #11591.
<jaRi-yan> {N} ``wild ^sweet-potato''. |<jaRi> `root'. @3911. #11602.

<iyar> {N} ``day's ^wages for ^weeding''. !Cf. <udara>. @0812. #11611.

<yasando> {V2} ``to ^murmur''. @8015. #11621.

<ica> {N} ``^toe_^ring''. @0722. #11631.

<idi> {V2} ``to ^deliver, to ^accompany''. @0803. #11641.

<yisu> {N} ``^Jesus; the people of Jesus, ^Christians''. @8016. ??orig. joined with foll. form; do glosses apply to both forms? #11651.
<yisu-ku> {N} ``the people of Jesus, ^Christians''. |<ku> `plural'. @8016. #11660.
<yisu ma:si> {N} ``^Jesus_Christ''. |<ma:si> `'. @8017. #11670.

<ij> {N} ``^feces''. {V2} ``to ^defecate''. @0720. #11681.

<ij>: #11691.
<inij> {D} ``^this_one''. Cf. <ini> `it, this'. @0806. ??<in> + `one'? #11700.

<ij>: #11711.
<kucur-ij> {V} ``to ^sleep all ^curled_up''. |<kucur> `'. @1820. #11732.

<ijja> {V2} ``to ^trouble; to ^tease, to ^vex''. @0724. #11741.

<ikha> {V2} ``to ^retain, to ^prevent from leaving; to ^let it be''. @0720. #11751.

<ikhad> {V2} ``to ^circle about; to ^turn in a circle, to ^twirl''. @0721. #11761.

<ikunum> {V2} ``to ^kneel''. @0718. #11771.
<topare ikunum> {V} ``to ^beseech''. |<topare> `'. @0719. #11782.

<ilur> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's younger brother)''. @0820. #11791.

<ini> {PR} ``^it, inanimate pronoun''. {D} ``^this''. @0805. #11801.
<inij> {D} ``^this_one''. @0806. ??<in> + `one'? #11810.
<in-kiJ> {D} ``^these_two''. |<<ini-kiJ>>. @0807. #11830.
<in-ku> {D} ``^these (plural)''. |<<ini-ku>>. @0808. #11840.
<na-ini> {DEM} ``^this particular one''. |<na> `id.'. @5808. #11862.

<insa> {N} ``^wish, ^desire, ^intention''. @0804. #11871.

<iJ> {PR} ``^I (^1st_person_singular)''. @0717. #11881.
<iJ-a>: ??NEW CUT. #28020.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY. #865.
<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGga-n jophe'> {S} ``the mud ate my feet''. |<cikhal> `mud', <ku> `plural', <naGga-n> `leg (?dative)', <jophe'> `ate (<jom> `to eat')'. @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #11912.

<iGan> {ADV} ``^hither''. @0716. #11921.

<i[pa]ra'>: #11931.
<saval i[pa]ra'> {V1} ``to ^argue, to ^debate''. |<saval> `'. @8911. #11942.

<iphatiJ> {N} ``^stove, ^fireplace for cooking''. @0809. #11951.

<iphil> {N} ``^star''. !Treated like animate; plural <iphil-ku>. @0811. #11961.

<iphil> {N} ``young ^louse, just hatched from ^nit''. !Treated like animate; plural <iphil-ku>. ??same as above? @0811. #28040.
<iphin> {ADV} ``^thus, ^like this''. {V} ``to ^do ^thus''. !RamakheRa area; Makhala <itan>. @0810. #11971.

<i:ra'>: #11981.
<ma:ndi i:ra'> {V} ``to ^answer, to ^respond''. |<ma:ndi> `speech, to speak'. @7601. #11992.

<irij> {V2} ``to ^quench fire; to ^spread out (as grain)''. @0817. #12001.

<iriso> {N} ``^envy, ^jealousy, ^spite, ^malice''. @0818. #12011.

<irkar> {V2} ``to ^stir while cooking''. @0814. #12021.

<irkon>,,<irkon konje> {ADJ} ``^young daughter, ^virgin''. |<konje> `'. @0815. #12031.

<irum>,,,<irom> {ADJ} ``^whole, ^full day or night''. @0819. #12041.

<isa> {NUM} ``^twenty''. @0822. #12051.

<isa'> {V2} ``to ^pinch someone''. @0823. #12061.

<isin> {V2} ``to ^cook by ^boiling, to ^boil water''. @0824. #12071.

<ita>,,<itan> {ADV} ``^beneath, ^below''. {PP(gen.)} ``^beneath, ^below''. @0725. #12081.

<itan> {ADV} ``^thus''. !Makhala area; RamakheRa <iphin>. @0726. #12091.

<iti> {V2} ``to ^loosen, to ^undo, to ^untie (as a rope)''. @0727. #12101.

<ithu> {V2} ``to ^teach''. @0801. #12111.
<ithu-u'> {V2} ``to be ^taught, to ^learn''. @0802. #12120.

<ivae> {NK} ``^father-^in-law or ^mother-in-law of son or daughter''. @0821. #12131.

<ja> {ADJ} ``^several, ^many''. @3903. #12141.

<ja> {X} ``^emphatic used in addressing men''. @3904. ??form?. #12151.

<ja>: #12161.
<e:ten ja>,,,<e:te' ja> {INTERJ} ``an ^introductory expression: well, you've heard so now; look, you have heard, haven't you?''. |<e:ten>,<e:te'> `'. @1111. #8912.

<jha ka ta> {ADV} ``^same as before''. |<ka> `', <ta> `'. @4208. #12171.

<jabar juri> {ADJ} ``^willful''. {ADV} ``^willfully''. |<juri> `'. Cf. <jabaRai> `force', <jabaran> `powerful'. @3821. #12181.

<jabaRai> {N} ``^force, ^high-handedness, ^violence, ^oppression''. @3820. #12191.

<jabaran> {ADJ} ``^strong, ^powerful, ^high-handed''. Cf. <jabaRai> `force', <jabar juri> `willful'. @3822. #12201.

<jabiRi> {ADJ(F)} ``one who ^answers_back, ^sassy''. @3917. #12211.
<jabiRiya> {ADJ(M)} ``one who ^answers_back, ^sassy''. @3918. #12220.

<jabor> {ADJ} ``^wide, ^broad''. @3823. #12231.

<jaga> {N} ``^place''. @3810. #12241.

<jhaga> {N} ``baby's or small girl's ^frock''. @4201. #12251.

<jagali> {V2} ``to ^watch the fields, to be ^watchful''. @3905. #12261.

<jagani> {N} ``a ^crop, the seed of which is used to produce cooking oil''. @3929. #12271.

<jagilimalae> {N} ``^spider''. @3811. #12281.

<jago> {N} ``a ^branch of bamboo, <buluri>, or <soso'> planted by the <muthava> idol at <desera>''. @3906. ??glosses? #12291.

<jhagta>: #12301.
<jhatta ka jhagta> {ADJ} ``^wakeful, ^awake''. |<jhatta> `?', <ka> `?'. @4202. #12312.

<jajato> {N} ``^wealth, ^possessions''. @3812. #12321.
<khad jajato koro> {NP} ``a ^wealthy man''. |<khad> `', <koro> `man'. @3813. #12332.

<jakaRe> {ADJ} ``^hairy (of a man); ^stringy (of mangoes)''. @3809. #12341.

<jal> {V2} ``to ^lick (of children and animals)''. Syn. <cita'> (of people). @3923. #12351.

<jhala>: #12361.
<jhala.jal> {ADJ} ``^shining, very ^bright, ^polished''. @4206. #12370.
<jhala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^glitter, to ^glare''. @4207. #12380.

<jhali>,,<jali> {N} ``^net''. @4213. #12391.

<jhalya> {N} ``wild ^cock''. ^bird. @4204. #12401.

<jalsa> {N} ``^celebration, ^festivity, ^meeting, ^entertainment''. @3826. #12411.

<jhallto> {ADV} ``^quickly, ^at_once''. Cf. <jhatto> `id.'. ??ll spelling?--sic. @4205. #12421.

<jam> {N} ``^death angel''. @3824. ??angel? #12431.

<jam> {V1} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^mourn''. @3919. #12441.

<jama:>: #12451.
<soda jama:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^settle on terms, to ^agree to terms (as in buying a bullock or setting a wedding price)''. |<soda> `', <tiJ> `'. @9515. #12462.

<jamana>: #12471.
<bhola jamana> {N} ``^time of ^innocence''. |<bhola> `?'. @7423. #4062.

<jhambil>,,<jhamil>,,<jambil> {N} ``a baby's first ^hair''. @4209. #12481.

<jambo> {N} ``the ^guava ^tree, its ^fruit''. @3921. #12491.

<jambu> {N} ``^rose-apple, black ^plum''. @3920. #12501.

<janam>,,,<jenom> {N} ``^life, ^birth''. @3814. #12511.
<janam ka> {ADV} ``^for^ever, ^always''. |<ka> `ever'. @3815. #12520.

<janama jiv> {ADV} ``^everlasting life, ^eternal life''. |<jiv> `life, body, soul'. @3816. ??final a --sic. #12530.

<jano'> {ADV} ``^perhaps, ^probably''. @3817. #12541.

<janom>,,,<jenom> {N} ``^thorn, thorn^bush''. @3913. #12551.

<janta> {N} ``cold ^wind in rain''. @3808. #12561.

<jaJco> {N} ``a ^test''. {V2} ``to ^test, to ^try''. @3902. #12571.

<jaGgali> {N} ``one of a sect or caste other than ^Korku''. @3901. #12581.

<japae> {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. @3819. #12591.

<japana> {N} ``earthen ^cover''. @3818. #12601.

<japani> {N} ``^drowsiness''. E.g. <dunuma japani haje lajjen> `the drowsiness of sleep is beginning to come'. @3914. #12611.

<japid> {V2} ``to ^close one's eyes''. @3916. ??rel. to prev.? #12621.

<jaRa> {ADJ} ``^fat (of a man)''. @3909. #12631.

<jara> {V2} ``to cause to ^stick, to ^glue; to stick, to ^adhere''. @3922. #12641.

<jhara> {N} ``^grass''. @4210. #12651.
<jha.jara> {V2} ``to ^cut ^grass''. |Infinitive form. @4211. #12660.

<jaranadala> {ADJ} ``^hairy, ^stringy''. !Cf. <jakaRe?>. @3825. ?? is this ? in cf. field a ' ? #12671.

<jhare> {V2} ``to ^strain, to ^drain, to ^scoop out water from a river in order to catch the small fish''. @4212. #12681.

<jaRi> {N} ``^root''. @3910. #12691.
<jaRi-yan> {N} ``wild ^sweet-potato''. |<yan> `?'. ??perh. <an>? @3911. #11600.

<jhatta ka jhagta> {ADJ} ``^wakeful, ^awake''. |<jhatta> `?', <ka> `?', <jhagta> `?'. @4202. #12311.

<jati> {N} ``stone hand-^mill''. {V} ``to ^grind, to put through the mill''. @3907. #12701.

<jatho>,,,<jathava> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife of husband's elder brother)''. @3908. #12711.

<jato> {N} ``^caste, ^nationality, ^tribe''. @3912. #12721.

<jhatto> {ADV} ``^quickly, ^at_once''. Cf. <jhallto> `id.'. @4203. #12731.

<javana>,,,<jevana> {ADJ} ``^right (^hand)''. @3924. #12741.

<javani> {N} ``a ^starter, ^leaven''. !Used in yogurt, it is buttermilk; in <sidu>, fermented mash; in bread, it is yeast. @3925. #12751.

<javar> {V1} ``to be ^dis^respectful, to ^grumble, to ^answer_back''. !In Lahi it is a common greeting. @3827. #12761.

<je:> {DEM} ``^who (animate)''. @4104. #12771.
<je: ka> {} ``''. |<ka> `ever'. @4104a. ??hypothetical. #12780.
<je: ka bi> {NP} ``^who^ever, ^whosoever''. @4105. #3570.
<je: ka baG> {NP} ``^no_one''. |<baG> `not', cf. <ban> `id.'. ??orig. has <je ka bi ba~g> as devanagari Ku form, <jee ka baG> phonemic (V~g is standard for VG). @4106. #2770.
<je: hoe> {S} ``who might it be? who is it?''. |<hoe> `might be'. @9825. #11190.

<je>: ??feminine ending. #12801.
<boko-je> {NK} ``younger ^sister''. |<boko> `younger brother'. @7201. #4052.
<kon-je> {N} ``^daughter''. |<kon> `son'. @2226. #12812.

<jebaRiya> {N} ``^molar''. ^tooth. @4108. #12821.

<jhela>,,<jhila> {V2} ``to ^take, to ^receive into one's hand, to ^catch in one's hands (as a ball)''. @4217. #12831.

<jemaka> {N} ``silver ^belt worn by Korku women; the ^cord tied around the ^waist''. @4109. #12841.

<jen patti> {N} ``^birth''. |<patti> `'. @4107. #12851.

<jher> {N} ``^glue; ^gum on trees''. @4216. #12861.

<jeribana> {N} ``government ^fine''. @4110. #12871.

<jevar> {N} ``^jewelry, ^clothing''. @4111. #12881.

<ji:> {V2} ``to ^give''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @4013. #12891.

<jiban> {N} ``^promise''. @4005. #12901.

<jiji kankar> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's elder sister)''. |<kankar> `'. @4002. #12911.

<jijir> {V} ``to be ^blinded by bright light''. @4001. #12921.

<jikaRa> {N} ``^porcupine''. @3928. #12931.

<jikid> {ADJ} ``^firm''. {ADV} ``^firmly, ^securely''. @3927. #12941.

<jilu'> {N} ``^flesh, ^meat''. @4011. #12961.

<jiluku>: #12971.
<kokoJ jiluku> {N} ``^allergy, ^hives''. |<kokoJ> `'. @2201. #12982.

<jiniso> {N} ``^things''. @4004. #12991.

<jiGgi> {N} ``^life''. @3926. #13001.

<jhira> {N} ``a ^spring, shallow ^well scooped out of the sand by a river''. @4214. #13011.

<jhiri> {N} ``continuous ^rain, day and night''. @4215. #13021.

<jiri> {ADJ} ``a ^little, ^small''. @4006. #13031.

<jiri>: #13041.
<jiri=mari> {N} ``^tomato''. |<mari> `?'. @4009. #13051.
<jiri eGan> {N} ``^tomato''. |<eGan> `eggplant, brinjal'. @4007. #8831.

<jiriGgod> {N} ``^earth^worm''. @4008. #13061.

<jiroti> {N} ``^month of ^August; a Korku ^festival''. @4010. #13071.

<jita> {ADV} ``^alive''. {V} ``to ^live''. @4003. #13081.

<jiv> {N} ``^life, ^body, ^soul''. @4012. #13091.
<janama jiv> {ADV} ``^everlasting life, ^eternal life''. |<janam> `life'. @3816. ??final a --sic. #12533.

<jo> {ADV} ``^immediately, ^at_once''. @4114. #13111.

<jo> {N} ``^fruit''. {V} ``to ^bear_^fruit''. @4113. #13121.

<jogi titid> {N} ``a ^bird: the ^tree_pie''. |<titid> `bird'. @4117. #13131.

<joka> {N} ``^wrist''. @4115. #13141.

<jokom> {N} ``^danger''. @4116. #13151.

<jhokon> {ADV} ``^about, ^approximately''. @4223. #13161.

<jolom> {V2} ``to ^smear with dung (as house, walls, floor)''. @4127. #13171.

<jom> {AX} ``vb. comp. denoting ^delayed_action''. @4122. #13181.
<gam jom> {V} ``to have ^patience, to be ^quiet, to ^tolerate''. |<gam> `'. @2706. #9162.

<jom> {V2} ``to ^eat''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @4123. #13191.
<baba jom> {N} ``cooked ^rice''. |<baba> `rice'. @4124. #2002.
<bobaRa jom> {N} ``cooked ^rice served at the breaking up of the wedding <mandawa>''. |<bobaRa> `?'. @7208. #3872.

<jompaRi> {N} ``^hut, ^shack''. @4222. #13201.

<jondara>,,<jondra> {N} ``^<jwar>, ^millet''. @4112. #13211.
<kani jondra> {N} ``blackened ^millet (<jwar>) which must be washed before use''. |<kani> `'. @1617. #13222.

<jophe'>: ??see <jom> `to eat'. @Supp. 6. #13231.
<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGgan jophe'> {S} ``the mud ate my feet''. |<cikhal> `mud', <ku> `plural', <iJ-a> `my', <naGga-n> `leg (?dative)', <jophe'> `ate (<jom> `to eat')'. @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #11913.

<jor> {N} ``^strength, ^power''. @4125. #13241.

<jo:Ra> {N} ``^yoke''. @4121. #13251.

<joRkiya> {N} ``^twins''. @4119. #13261.

<joro'> {V1} ``to ^leak, to ^drip''. @4126. #13271.

<joRpa> {V2} ``to ^throw a stick at something''. @4120. #13281.

<jhota> {N} ``^ripened heads of ^rice''. @4224. #13291.

<jota> {N} ``throat band fastening oxen to the ^yoke''. @4118. #13301.

<jwar>: {N} ``a kind of millet''. ??Is this Korku? Not in orig. except in glosses and following entry. #13311.
<bhuru jwar> {N} ``^<jwar> ^blossoms (an ill omen)''. |<bhuru> `?'. @7408. #4602.

<juda> {ADJ} ``^separate, ^different, ^apart''. {V} ``to be ^separated, ^parted''. @4017. #13321.

<judo> {N} ``fine feathery ^leaves of ^bamboo''. @4016. #13331.

<ju:'> {V2} ``to ^give''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @4103. #13341.

<jugi> {N} ``a begging ^<sadhu>''. @4015. #13351.

<jujum>: #13361.
<masanti jujum> {N} ``^spirit that dwell in the graves of the dead and come out at night''. |<masanti> `grave'. @7518. #13372.

<jukharij> {V2} ``to ^sweep''. ??Cf. <junu'> `broom'? @4014. #13381.

<jhul> {N} ``colorful ^blankets for bullocks''. @4220. #13391.

<jul> {V2} ``to ^burn''. @4024. #13401.
<julu'> {V} ``to be ^burnt''. !Passive form of infinitive <jul> `to burn'. @4025. #13429.

<jhula> {N} ``wooden ^swing in the house''. @4221. #13411.

<julpha hub> {N} ``^hair cut short around the ears, hair in need of cutting (of men)''. |<hub> `'. @4026. #11401.

<julu'> {V} ``to be ^burnt''. !Passive form of infinitive <jul> `to burn'. @4025. #13421.

<jumma> {V2} ``to ^deliver, to ^hand_over into custody''. @4022. #13431.

<jumu>,,,<jimu> {N} ``^name''. {V2} ``to ^name or ^guess (as in a riddle)''. ??Cf. So<AJum>? @4020. #13441.
<jumu ana> {N} ``a ^riddle''. |<ana> `story, proverb, riddle'. @4021. #990.
<jumu ri.rim> {V2} ``to ^praise''. |<ri.rim> `to take up'. @8202. #13460.

<juna> {ADJ} ``^old''. @4018. #13471.

<junu'> {N} ``^broom''. ??Cf. <jukharij> `to sweep', Cf. So<jAnO> `id.'? @4019. #13481.

<jupa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^yoke up''. |<tiJ> `'. @4023. #13491.

<jhupna> {N} ``the ^rope that binds the yoke to the cart shaft''. @4218. #13501.

<jhuri> {N} ``baby's ^swing, ^cradle made from a folded blanket''. @4219. #13511.

<juri>: #13521.
<jabar juri> {ADJ} ``^willful''. {ADV} ``^willfully''. |<jabar>, cf. <jabaRai> `force', <jabaran> `powerful'. @3821. #12182.

<jusi> {N} ``^astrologer, ^pandit''. @4102. #13531.

<juvar>,,,<juar>,,,<javar> {N} ``a ^greeting''. !Seldom used in this area now; Lahi <javar>. @4101. #13541.

<ka>,,,<ka'> {X} ``^very, ^indeed, ^only, ^is, ^emphatic particle''. @1514. #13551.

<ka>: #13561.
<co:la ka> {ADV} ``''. |<co:la> `when?'. @3806. ??hypothetical; whenever? #5872.
<co:la ka bi> {ADV} ``^when^ever''. |<bi> `?'. @3806. #3564.
<co:la ka ban> {ADV} ``^n^ever''. |<ban> `not'. @3807. #2664.

<diGa ka>: #13572.
<diGa ka diGa-n> {VP} ``directly ^from ^there''. |<diGa> `there'. @5116. %% #7325.
<jha ka ta> {ADV} ``^same as before''. |<jha> `?', <ta> `'. @4208. #12172.
<janam ka> {ADV} ``^for^ever, ^always''. |<janam> `life'. @3815. #12522.
<je: ka> {} ``''. |<je:> `who'. @4104a:. ??hypothetical. #12782.
<je: ka bi> {NP} ``^who^ever, ^whosoever''. |<je:> `who'. @4105. #3574.
<je: ka baG> {NP} ``^no_one''. |<baG> `not' cf. <ban> `id.'. ??orig. has <je ka bi ba~g> as devanagari Ku form, <jee ka baG> phonemic (V~g is standard for VG). @4106. #2774.
<na-ka> {ADV} ``^now''. @5811. ??<na-ka>? #13582.

<ka>: #13591.
<alaGgai ka palaG> {V} ``to ^accuse one another''. |<alaGgai> `?', <palaG> `?'. @0625. #812.

<ka>: #13601.
<jhatta ka jhagta> {ADJ} ``^wakeful, ^awake''. |<jhatta> `?', <jhagta> `?'. @4202. #12313.

<kab> {V2} ``to ^bite''. @1621. ??same as foll. #13621.

<kab> {V2} ``to ^bite, to ^settle a matter, to ^settle in (as fog), to be ^caught on a hook (as a fish)''. @1413. #13631.

<kabaR> {N} ``^trade, ^occupation, manual ^labor''. @1416. #13641.

<kabara> {ADJ} ``^spotted, of various ^colors, ^multi-colored''. @1415. #13651.

<kabja> {V2} ``to ^keep in ^control''. @1414. #13661.

<kaca koca> {ADJ} ``^crooked''. |<koca> echo form. @1526. #13671.

<kacuri> {N} ``^open_space between walls and roof of a house''. @1318. #13681.

<khad> {V} ``to ^grow (middle form of vb.); to ^raise, to cause to ^grow (active form)''. {ADJ} ``^large, ^big, ^great''. Plural <ka[pe]d>. @2420. #13691.

<khad>: #13701.
<khad jajato koro> {NP} ``a ^wealthy man''. |<jajato> `wealth', <koro> `man'. @3813. #12330.

<khad>: #13711.
<khad komba ra'> {N} ``first ^cock^crow''. |<komba' ra'> `cockcrow' (<komba> `cock', <ra'> `cry'). @2118. #13720.

<khadan> {N} ``a ^mine, place where earth is ^excavated for roads, buildings, etc.''. @2417. #13731.

<khadaRi> {ADJ} ``^glutton, one who likes good food but does not share''. @2418. #13741.

<khadba> {NK} ``^uncle (father's older brother)''. @2421. #13751.

<khadmae>,,,<khanmae> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's older sister)''. @2422. #13761.

<khado> {N} ``^poor thing''. @2423. #13771.

<kai>,,,<koi> {CONJ} ``^well, ^so''. !Usually introduces a sentence. @1515. #13781.

<kai>: #13791.
<thoRi kai> {ADV} ``^n^ever, ^not_at_all''. |<thoRi> `hardly'. @5617. #13802.

<kayi> {V2} ``to ^convict; to ^convince''. ??orig. has <kayl>, to convict or convince?. @1624. #13811.

<khaida> {V2} ``to ^tease, to ^bother, to ^annoy''. @2412. #13821.

<kaiton> {ADV} ``^perhaps''. {CONJ} ``^lest''. @1516. #13831.

<kaiyum> {ADV} ``^quietly''. {V} ``to be ^quiet''. @1508. #13841.

<kaja> {V1} ``to ^quarrel, to ^answer_back''. @1527. #13851.

<kaka> {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother or mother's sister's husband)''. @1519. #13861.

<kakado>,,<kokado>,,<kagajo>,,,<kagado> {N} ``^paper, ^book''. @1525. #13871.

<kakado>: #13881.
<pe:da ori kakado> {N} ``^birth_certificate''. |<pe:da> `to be born', <ori> `'. @6408. #13892.

<kakar> {N} ``soft ^rock easily crushed''. @1317. #13901.

<kaki> {NK} ``^aunt (wife of <kaka>)''. @1520. #13911.

<kakodo>,,<kokado>,,<kagajo>,,<kagado> {N} ``^paper, ^book''. @1524. #13921.

<kaku> {N} ``^fish''. @1521. #13931.

<kakutha>,,<kakuthi> {N} ``^clam, clam ^shell''. @1522. #13941.

<kakuti>,,,<kakoti> {N} ``large wooden ^<thali> for mixing bread''. @1523. #13951.

<kal> {N} ``^famine''. @1706. #13961.

<khal> {V2} ``to ^skin''. {N} ``^skin, ^leather''. !Lahi. @2501. #13971.

<kal>: #28790.
  <kal bhul> {V} ``to become ^dizzy and ^fall (as in climbing)''. |<bhul> cf. <bu.bul> `dizziness; to stagger'. @1424. #4361.

<kal kata=tiJ> {V} ``to ^complete some task or work''. |<kata=tiJ> `'. @1707. #13981.

<kala>: ??Cf. Hi<ka:la:> `black'? #13991.
  <ala kala> {N} ``^accusation, ^blacken through tattling''. |<ala> `'. @0626. ??2nd gloss?; class?. #792.

<kala pola> {ADJ} ``^deserted, ^empty''. |<pola> `'. @1708. ??echo form? #14001.

<kalla> {N} ``^omniscience, ^wisdom, ^power''. @1505. #14011.

<kalab> {V1} ``to be ^astonished, to be ^amazed''. @1502. #14021.

<khalala>,,<khalaga> {ADV} ``^long_since''. @2411. #14031.

<kalam> {V2} ``to ^choose, to ^sort out''. @1504. #14041.

<kalbu> {N} ``^foam (as on milk), foam at the mouth''. @1503. #14051.

<kaldan> {N} ``black ^rice''. @1426. #14061.

<khali> {ADV} ``^only, ^merely''. @2502. #14071.

<kalji> {V2} ``to ^care for the sick''.  {N} ``^order, ^system''. @1425. #14081.

<kalpa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^worry, to be ^troubled''. |<tiJ> `'. @1501. #14091.

<kamae> {V2} ``to ^work, to ^earn, to ^merit''. @1419. #14101.
  <acambo kamae> {N} ``^miracle''. |<acambo> `to be surprised'. @0124. #212.

<kamaRa>,,,<kambaRa>,,,<kabara> {N} ``^blanket''. ??R/r sic. @1417. #14111.

<khamba>,,,<khambo> {N} ``^post''. @2403. #14121.

<khambal> {ADJ} ``^heavy''.  {V1} ``to be ^heavy''. @2402. #14131.

<kambi> {N} ``^strip of ^bamboo woven into a mat or a wall''. @1315. #14141.

<khambi> {N} ``^grave, ^tomb''. @2404. #14151.

<kambokukari> {N} ``a ^bird, the ^crow_pheasant''. @1316. #14161.

<kamela>,,<kameli> {ADJ(M,F)} ``^industrious''. @1420. #14171.

<kamesi> {N} ``^salary or ^allowance received by the village <patel>''. @1421. #14181.

<kamo> {N} ``^work''. @1622. #14191.

<kamsil> {N} ``^kidney''. @1418. #14201.

<kan> {N} ``large ^mosquito''. @1613. #14211.

<kan> {N} ``^remembrance, ^mind, ^heart''. {V} ``to ^remember''. @1612. #14221.

<kana> {AX} ``^must_be (^presumptive)''. @1614. #14231.

<kana> {N} ``^rim of cooking ^pan''. @1615. #14241.

<khand> {N} ``^part, ^section, ^half of something''. @2326. #14251.

<kanda> {N} ``large earthen water ^pot kept and filled at the house''. @1507. #14261.

<khanda> {N} ``^shoulder''. {V2} ``to ^shoulder''. @2327. #14271.

<kande> {N} ``^onion''. @1512. #14281.

<kando> {N} ``^heap of ^grass''. {V2} ``to ^heap up''. @1513. #14291.

<kando> {N} ``^sweet_potato''. @1314. #14301.

<khando>,,,<khanto> {PP(nom.)} ``^approximately, ^about''. @2401. #14311.

<kani> {V2} ``to ^tell, to ^show''. !Melghat. Syn. <ghal>. @1616. #14321.

<kani jondra> {N} ``blackened ^millet (<jwar>) which must be washed before use''. |<jondra> `'. @1617. #13221.

<kankar> {NK} ``^mother-^in-law''. @1403. #14331.
<jiji kankar> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's elder sister)''. |<jiji> `'. @4002. #12912.

<kankuvara> {ADJ} ``^young man, ^youth''. @1404. #14341.

<kansara> {N} ``4-gallon kerosene ^tin''. @1405. #14351.

<kaGguva> {N} ``Korku wooden ^comb, worn in the hair''. @1313. #14361.

<kaGin> {N} ``^grain ^measure''. <kaGin> = 1/2 <cauki>; 2 <tule> = 1 <kaGin>, 2 <kaGin> = 1 <cauki>. @1312. #14371.

<kapha> {N} ``^wing of a bird''. @1620. #14381.

<kappha> {N} ``^curtain''. @1411. #14391.

<kapali> {N} ``the white ^cow or ^bull used in begging''. ^cattle. @1618. #14401.

<kaphan> {N} ``white burial ^shroud''. {V2} ``to ^shroud''. @1412. #14411.

<kapar> {N} ``^head''. @1408. #14421.

<kapaRi> {N} ``^cliff, ^brow''. @1406. #14431.

<kapari> {N} ``^scab, ^scale on a sore or wound''. @1407. #14441.

<kapilij> {N} ``^flying_^ants, ^butterfly''. @1619. #14451.

<kaptha>,,,<kattha> {N} ``^blue^jay''. ^bird. @1410. #14461.

<kapuso> {N} ``^cotton''. @1409. #14471.
<pulli kapuso> {N} ``^cotton sown so that it can be cultivated from two sides as checked corn''. |<pulli> `?'. @6321. #14482.

<kar> {N} ``^fisherman''. @1701. #14491.

<kar> {V2} ``to ^bury''. @1625. #14501.

<kaRa> {N} ``silver ^bracelet worn by men''. @1402. #14511.

<khaRa> {ADJ} ``^straightforward, ^direct, ^clear, ^genuine''. @2409. #14521.

<khara> {ADJ} ``^tough, ^hard; ^salty, ^brackish''. @2424. ??split? #14531.

<khaRa> {N} ``^phlegm''. @2416. #14541.

<karad> {V2} ``to ^startle someone; to be ^startled''. @1704. #14551.

<kaRa'> {V} ``to ^burn food so that it ^adheres to the bottom of the pan (as rice, milk, etc.)''. @1610. #14561.

<karaG> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's older sister or wife of father's older brother)''. !Makhla. @1703. #14571.

<karar> {V2} ``to ^promise, to ^covenant''. @1422. #14581.

<kharari> {N} ``a ^ford in a river''. @2410. #14591.

<kaRba> {N} ``^stalk of ^millet (<jwar>) used as ^fodder''. @1401. #14601.

<khari> {N} ``^washing_^soda''. @2425. #14611.

<kaRiyan buRiyan> {N} ``fine ^twigs, ^brush gathered for a fire''. |<buRiyan> echo form?. Var. @1611. #14621.

<kaRpa> {N} ``^rice cut and lying on the ground; two or three <luRi> bound into one ^bundle''. @1609. #14641.

<karsi> {N} ``earthen ^water_^vessel''. @1702. #14651.

<kartik> {N} ``^month of ^November''. @1423. #14661.

<khaRu> {N} ``a ^crowd, ^herd, ^flock, ^covey''. @2419. #14671.

<karub> {V2} ``to ^cover with something; to ^turn something upside-down for a covering''. @1705. #14681.

<kasa> {N} ``^soil, ^earth''. @1712. #14691.

<kasara> {N} ``^rope used for driving oxen; any thick ^rope''. @1713. #14701.

<kasati>,,,<kasiti> {N} ``small brass ^bell worn by goats and bullocks''. @1711. #14711.

<kaskari> {N} ``^cultivation, ^farming, ^farmer''. @1710. #14721.

<kasu'> {N} ``^pain''. {V1} ``to ^pain, to be ^painful''. @1714. #14731.

<kata>: #14741.
 <kata=tiJ>: #14750.
  <kal kata=tiJ> {V} ``to ^complete some task or work''. |<tiJ> `', <kal> `'. @1707. #13982.

<katha> {N} ``^feather; ^hands of a clock; thin ^strip of bamboo or bark used as rope in tying fences, house, etc.''. @1606. #14761.

<khatta> {ADJ} ``^sour (to the taste)''. @2407. #14771.

<khattha>: #14781.
 <miya'-khattha> {V2} ``to ^gather_together''. |<miya'> `one'. @7714. #14792.

<kata kata> {V} ``to ^click one's tongue in sorrow''. @1323. #14801.

<katala> {N} ``^armpit''. @1322. #14811.

<katam>,,<kataG> {ADV} ``^quietly''. {V} ``to be ^quiet, to be ^silent''. @1319. #14821.

<katar.katar> {V2} ``to ^grind one's teeth''. @1320. #14831.

<katara> {V2} ``to ^vex, to ^tease, to ^trouble''. @1321. #14841.

<khatara> {N} ``^bier''. E.g. <am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> `just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)'. @2405. ??analysis of e.g. #14851.

<katare> {N} ``threshed ^heads of ^<jwar> ^millet''. @1603. #14861.

<kataRe> {N} ``^skin, (dried) ^leather''. @1602. #14871.

<katarni> {N} ``^scissors''. @1325. #14881.

<kata=tiJ>: #14891.
<kal kata=tiJ> {V} ``to ^complete some task or work''. |<kal> `'. @1707. #13983.

<khati> {N} ``^blacksmith''. @2415. #14901.

<katiya>: #14911.
<mundo katiya baba> {N} ``a ^second_^crop that comes up after the first harvest''. |<mundo> `?', <baba> `rice'. @7801. #2013.

<katij> {ADJ} ``^bitter''. {V} ``to be ^bitter''. @1604. #14921.

<kathiJ> {V2} ``to ^divide, to ^distribute''. @1608. #14931.

<katkhom>,,,<ka'khom> {N} ``^crab''. @1601. #14941.

<khatto> {N} ``^fertilizer''. @2408. #14951.

<kathom>,,,<katham> {N} ``^turtle''. @1607. #14961.

<katova> {N} ``^frost''. @1324. #14971.

<katriya> {N} ``^child''. @1326. #14981.

<katu> {V2} ``to ^pick_up a child in one's arms''. @1605. #14991.

<kauda> {N} ``Korku ^beads made of ^shells''. Cf. <kouda> `shell'. @1510. #15001.

<kaukha>,,,<khao> {N} ``village ^tax on ^weddings''. @1509. #15011.

<kaur> {N} ``^morsel of ^food put in the mouth of a corpse''. @1518. #15021.

<kaur>,,,<kauR> {V2} ``to ^scoop up (as dust after sweeping); to ^salvage (something spilt)''. @1511. #15031.

<kauRa> {N} ``^crow''. ^bird. @1517. #15041.

<khauRa> {N} ``a ^loan at 150 percent''. {V1} ``to take a ^loan, to ^loan for food''. @2413. #15051.

<khauRe> {N} ``^shoes''. @2414. #15061.

<kau~so> {N} ``a kind of ^grass with silvery white plumes''. @2325. #15071.

<kava> {V2} ``to ^surround, to ^encircle''. @1506. #15081.

<kavaR> {V2} ``to allow to escape; to ^escape''. @1709. #15091.

<kece bece> {V1} ``to ^chatter, to ^jabber (of children), to ^twitter (of birds)''. |<bece> echo form. @2020. #15101.

<keceri> {N} ``^court, ^courthouse''. @2021. #15111.

<ked> {V2} ``to ^close, to ^shut up''. @2027. #15121.
<kedo> {N} ``^prison''. |<o> `'. @2101. #15130.
<kedo-n ked-ken> {V} ``to be shut up in ^prison''. |<-n> `', <ked-ken> `'. @2102. #15140.

<khed> {V2} ``to ^drive_away or out''. @2602. #15151.

<-khe'>: #15161.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <iJ-a> `my', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY. #864.

<kei> {ADJ} ``^enough, ^plenty''. Cf. <geJjo> `id.'. @2016. #15171.

<kej> {V2} ``to ^break off or ^pick leaves from a tree''. @2022. #15181.

<kekeda> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @2018. #15191.

<kekemer> {N} ``a green ^lizard with a red head''. @2019. #15201.

<kella'> {N} ``bull ^calf''. ^cattle. @2109. ??masc. #15211.

<khelle:> {N} ``a ^thistle with a purple flower''. @2607. #15221.

<keleJja> {N} ``^liver''. @2108. #15231.

<kelli> {N} ``heifer ^calf''. ^cattle. @2110. ??fem. #15241.

<khelo> {V} ``to ^tease, to ^whine (as children)''. @2606. #15251.

<kelta> {N} ``^bamboo ^shoots''. @2107. #15261.

<-ken>: #15271.
 <cal-ken> {V} ``to ^set_out, to be in the act of ^going''. |<cal> `to go'. @3321. #4862.
 <da-ken>: #15282.
  <paer ten da-ken> {N} ``a ^breech_^birth''. |<paer> `', <ten> `', <da> `to do'. @6117. #6214.
 <ked-ken>: #15292.
  <kedo-n ked-ken> {V} ``to be shut up in ^prison''. |<ked> `to shut up', <kedo> `prison', <-n> `'. @2102. #15142.
 <ol-ken>: #15302.
  <dij-a likhiya din ol-ken> {S} ``the day of his death is written, settled''. @8517. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #15312.

<khen>,,,<khe'> {X} ``^to, ^for; ^accusative and ^dative case-markers''. @2604. #15321.

<kende> {ADJ} ``^black''. @2014. #15331.

<kendera> {N} ``an ^idol, a wooden post worshipped to prevent fire, to which chickens are offered at Holi''. @2015. #15341.

<kendil> {N} ``^lantern''. *Engl.<candle>. @2104a. #15351.
 <ke[re]ndil> {N} ``^lantern''. @2104. #15360.

<khento> {N} ``^time, ^period of time''. @2524. #15371.

<kepad> {N} ``^matter, ^thoughts, ^meaning; personal troubles or joys''. @2103. #15381.

<ke:ra> {N} ``^thorn ^bush used for ^fencing''. @2017. #15391.

<keRa> {ADJ} ``^tough, ^green (not ripe)''. @2025. #15401.

<kheRa> {N} ``^village''. Syn. <ga~v>. @2717a. #15411.

<keRai>,,,<keRei> {N} ``a ^sweet made of whole wheat ^flour browned with <ghee> and sugar''. Syn. <sira>. @2024. #15421.

<keRe> {N} ``^banana''. @2026. #15431.

<kere> {N} ``^chaff, ^husks of grain of all types of rice''. @2106. #15441.

<kheRei> {V2} ``to ^stack grain (as wheat, rice)''. @2603. #15451.

<kheriya> {ADJ} ``^spotted, of various colors, ^multi-colored''. @2605. #15461.

<kerked> {V2} ``to ^weed''. @2105. #15471.

<kesa> {N} ``^flower of the ^jungle_flame tree''. @2113. #15481.

<keser> {N} ``a ^lack''. @2114. #15491.

<keti peti> {N} ``detailed ^work involving a lot of time and effort''. |<peti> echo form. @2023. #15501.

<khetho> {V} ``to ^clear one's throat''. @2601. #15511.

<keve> {N} ``^ear of corn''. {V} ``to ear out (of corn)''. @2112. #15521.

<keve> {V2} ``to ^take a child up in one's arms''. ^lift. @2111. #15531.

<ki> {CONJ} ``^or''. {CONJ} ``^if (with subjunctive vb.), ^when (with perfect vb.), ^that (introduces direct object)''. @1717. #15541.

<-ki> {SX} ``^intensive mode''. !Perhaps verbal suffix indicating ^probability. @Supp. 1. @1716. ??SPLIT? #15551.

<-ki>: {SX} ``^interrogative''. !as <ki ban>, <ki coj>. ??1718? @17**. #15561.
<coj-a=ki> {CONJ} ``^because''. |<coj-a> `why?' (<coj> `what', <a> `?'). @3719. #84.

<khyal>,,,<khyel> {N} ``^game, ^sport''. {V1} ``to ^play a game''. @2616. #15571.

<kibala> {NK} ``^relative''. @1801. #15581.

<kidiJ>,,<kidiG> {N} ``^scorpion''. @1723. #15591.

<khija> {PP(nom.)} ``^like, ^as''. @2504. #15601.

<kiji> {N} ``the finest ^dust, ^chaff blown out in winnowing grain''. @1719. #15611.

<kiji> {V2} ``to ^sell; to ^marry off a daughter''. @1718. #15621.

<khi:jo> {V1} ``to be ^angry''. {N} ``^anger''. {ADV} ``^firmly, ^forcefully''. @2511. #15631.

<khila> {N} ``^nit of head ^louse; ^stinger of ^bee or wasp''. @2508. #15641.

<killa> {N} ``large ^basket used in the fields''. @1806. #15651.

<khilaph> {PP} ``^against, ^contrary to''. !Dharni. @2509. #15661.

<kimin> {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law; ^wife of one's younger brother (term used by older brother)''. @1802. #15671.

<kincara> {N} ``^chip of ^wood''. @1724. #15681.

<khinda> {N} ``a kind of ^food: ^rice and dal cooked together''. @2503. #15691.

<kinum> {V2} ``to ^turn onto one's side; to ^sleep on one's side''. @1725. #15711.

<kiJ>: ??^dual #15721.
<bar-kiJ> {N(NUM)} ``^two (animate substantive)''. |<bar> `two'. Syn. <bar-khom>. @6824. ??or <bari> `two'. #2973.
<di-kiJ> {PR} ``^they (animate dual)''. |<dij> `he, she'. @5121. #7294.
<hu-kiJ-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (dual) are''. |<hu> `', <e> `'. @9810. #8594.
<in-kiJ> {D} ``^these_two''. |<ini> `it, this'. @0807. #11833.

<kiJi>,,<ki~i> {N} ``^shrew''. @1715. #15731.

<kira> {N} ``^oath''. @1804. #15741.

<kiRa> {N} ``^worm, ^insect, ^germ''. @1810. #15751.
<kiRa kund> {N} ``^hell''. |<kund> `'. @1811. #15760.

<khiRi> {V2} ``to ^pull''. @2506. #15771.

<kiRi> {N} ``^gravy, ^juice of curry (made of buttermilk or ground <cana> flour''. @1721. #15781.

<kiRi> {N} ``^verse of a song''. @1721. #15791.

<khiriyan> {N} ``^threshing_floor''. @2507. #15801.

<kiRiJ> {ADV} ``^quietly''. {V} ``to be ^quiet''. @1722. #15811.

<kirpa> {N} ``^mercy, ^favor, ^grace''. @1803. #15821.

<kirsan> {N} ``^wealthy ^land-owner''. @1805. #15831.

<kisa>,,,<khisa> {N} ``^pocket''. @1807. #15841.

<kissa> {N} ``^story, ^narrative''. @1808. #15851.

<kisiJ> {N} ``^winnowing ^fan''. @1809. #15861.

<khiti>,,,<kheti> {N} ``^field''. @2505. #15871.

<kito> {SX} ``^completely''. @1720. #15881.

<khivil> {V} ``to be ^dark from heavy rain clouds''. @2510. #15891.

<ko> {PARC} ``^indefinite''. @2123. #15901.

<ko> {V2} ``to ^crush fine''. @2122. #15911.

<khoba> {V} ``to ^run a sliver or stalk into the flesh ^cutting a deep gash''. @2613. #15921.

<kobaRi> {N} ``earthen ^pot used in cooking''. ??also <kubRi>,<kubIRi>(D). @2305. #15931.

<kobo> {N} ``a very small ^basket''. @2306. #15941.

<koca> {ADJ} ``^crooked''. @2203. #15951.

<koca> {N} ``a ^handful''. Cf. <koco> `to scoop up'. @2204. #15961.

<kocere> {N} ``^egg^shell; stalk of the ^sesame plant''. @2205. #15971.

<koco> {V2} ``to ^scoop up with one's cupped hand''. Cf. <koco> `handful'. @2206. #15981.

<kod> {V2} ``to ^comb one's hair''. @2219. #15991.

<koda>: #16001.
<bhada koda> {V} ``to ^snoop, to ^look into everything''. |<bhada> `?'. @7309. #2122.

<koda'> {V2} ``to ^remove (dig out) a thorn or sliver''. @2220. #16011.

<kodo> {N} ``a small reddish ^grain''. @2221. #16021.

<kodo> {V} ``to ^desire something to eat (stimulated by the odor of cooking foyod)''. @2222. #16031.

<koddu> {N} ``^thumb; big ^toe''. @2223. #16041.

<koekoe> {N} ``^fox''. @2127. #16051.

<koilari> {N} ``a kind of ^tree, the new leaves of which are eaten as greens''. @2124. #16061.

<koyo> {V2} ``to ^cut one's hair, to ^comb one's hair (of men)''. @2311. #16071.

<koyo'> {N} ``the ^wind''. {V1} ``to ^blow (of the wind)''. @2312. #16081.

<khojo> {N} ``pug ^marks, ^tracks''. See <muRi>. @2608. #16091.

<kokeJ> {N} ``^treats from the market, ^sweets''. @2128. #16101.

<kokere> {V2} ``to ^crumple, to ^crush (as paper)''. @2129. #16111.

<kokoJ jiluku> {N} ``^allergy, ^hives''. |<jiluku> `'. @2201. #12981.

<kokoJa> {NK} ``^members of one's immediate ^family''. @2202. #16121.

<kol din>,,,<kola din> {N} ``^yesterday''. |<din> `day'. @2319. #7501.

<kola'> {V2} ``to ^open, to ^loosen; to ^take out or off''. !<kola`'> (NHZ). @2320. #16131.

<khole> {V2} ``to ^peek through a hole or crack''. @2615. #16141.

<kolJya> {N} ``^jackal''. @2318. #16151.

<kolom> {N} ``^flour''. @2321. #16161.

<khom>: ?? #16171.
<mi-khom> {N(NUM)} ``^one (animate substantive)''. Syn. <mi-khor>. @7705. #16182.
<bar-khom> {N(NUM)} ``^two (animate substantive)''. Syn. <bar-kiJ>. @6824. #16192.

<komara>,,,<ko~bra> {V2} ``to ^question, to ^ask''. @2308. #16201.

<komba> {N} ``^cock, ^rooster''. ^chicken. @2116. #16211.
<komba' ra'> {N} ``^cock^crow''. ^dawn. |<ra'> `cry'. @2117. #16220.
<khad komba ra'> {N} ``first ^cock^crow''. ^dawn. |<khad> `'. @2118. #13722.
<sani komba ra'> {N} ``second ^cock^crow''. ^dawn. |<sani> `'. @2119. #16232.
<komba cosoroj> {N} ``a ^woodpecker''. ^bird. |<cosoroj> `?'. @2120. #5950.

<komdara> {N} ``a ^place on the wall for a tiny lamp''. @2307. #16241.

<komon> {NK} ``^nephew, ^niece''. @Supp. 5. @2309. #16251.

<komor>,,,<kombor> {N} ``^body''. @2310. #16261.

<kon> {N} ``^son''. {V} ``to ^give_^birth''. @2224. #16271.
<kon-ku puci-ku> {N} ``^children (^plural)''. |<puci> `children', <-ku> `plural'. @2225. #16280.
<kon-je> {N} ``^daughter''. |<je> `'. @2226. #12810.
<irkon kon-je> {ADJ} ``^young daughter, ^virgin''. |<irkon> `id.'. @0815. #16292.
<dhokhe kon> {N} ``young ^boy, male ^child''. |<dhokhe> `'. @5608. #7852.

<kondavaRa> {N} ``^animal_^pound''. @2115. #16301.

<kone>,,<konen> {N} ``^direction''. {PP} ``^toward, ^from''. @2301. #16321.
<baRar kone> {N} ``^south; the direction of BaRar''. ??BaRar apparently a place. @6704. #2912.

<kho:ni> {N} ``^elbow''. @2611. #16331.

<kon-je>: #16341.
<irkon kon-je> {ADJ} ``^young daughter, ^virgin''. |<irkon> `id.'. @0815. #16290.

<ko:J> {V2} ``to ^call someone, to ^send for someone''. @2121. #16351.

<kopha> {N} ``a ^flower''. {V2} ``to ^adorn with flowers (as in one's hair)''. @2304. #16361.

<kopaRa> {N} ``^place''. @2302. #16371.

<kopa:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^spread (as roots of trees or plants)''. |<tiJ> `'. @2303. #16381.

<kho:po> {N} ``^cave, ^den in rocks or i{ dense tangled undergrowth''. @2612. #16391.

<koR> {N} ``a ^misfortune; a disabling ^disease''. @2212. #16401.

<koR>,,,<kor> {N} ``^border of a <saRi> or <dhoti>''. @2313. #16411.

<khoRa> {N} ``^fetters for the ankles or wrists''. @2610. #16421.

<koRa> {ADJ} ``^tender''. @2213. #16431.

<khor>: ?? #16441.
<mi-khor> {N(NUM)} ``^one (animate substantive)''. Syn. <mi-khom>. @7705. #16183.

<kora> {N} ``^way, ^road, ^path''. @2314. #16461.

<koRe moRe> {V2} ``to ^crumple paper''. |<moRe> `'. @2215. ??echo? #16471.

<koRej> {ADJ} ``^hard-hearted''. {V2} ``to ^twist (someone's arm or ear), to ^wring; to ^sit with one's legs to one side''. @2216. #16481.

<koRiya> {N} ``a ^leper''. @2214. #16491.

<koro> {N} ``^man; ^mankind''. @2316. #16501.
<kor-ku> {N} ``^men; ^tribe''. |<-ku> `plural'. @2317. #16510.
<khad jajato koro> {NP} ``a ^wealthy man''. |<khad> `', <jajato> `wealth'. @3813. #12334.

<koro>: #16521.o <puri koro> {ADJ} ``^orphaned''. |<puri> `id.'. @6317. ??recte orphaned man> #16532.

<koro>: #16541.
<kosa koro> {N} ``^cocoon''. |<kosa> `'. @2322. #16552.

<koRoj> {V2} ``to ^twist, to ^wring, to ^contort''. @2217. #16561.

<khorojo'>,,,<khurjo'> {N} ``^scabies, an ^itch''. @2614. #16571.

<koroJ> {N} ``^poor thing''. @2315. #16581.

<koRoG> {N} ``round brass ^bell for cattle''. @2218. #16591.

<kosa koro> {N} ``^cocoon''. |<koro> `'. @2322. #16551.

<kosered> {NK} ``^nephew, ^niece''. @Supp. 5. @2323. #16601.

<kosod> {V2} ``to ^scrape, to ^rake, to ^clean off''. @2324. #16611.

<kotha> {N} ``a ^stable, cattle_^shed''. @2210. #16621.

<kotare> {N} ``the ^shell of a ^coconut''. @2207. #16631.

<kotari> {N} ``^cow or ^bullock that has the habit of breaking into fields to graze''. ^cattle @2208. #16641.

<kotelej> {V2} ``to ^hang one's head (as in shame), to ^bow one's head''. @2209. #16651.

<kothi> {N} ``earthen grain ^bin''. @2211. #16661.

<kou> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @2125. #16671.

<kouda> {N} ``^shell, ^cowry (used in games and as beads)''. @2126. #16681.

<ku>: #16691.
<bhandar-ku> {N} ``those in charge of a ^wedding''. |<bhandar> `?'. @7215. #2712.
<bhuna-ku> {N} ``a small black ^bug that eats wood''. |<bhuna> `?'. ??plural? @7402. #4482.
<car-ku> {ADJ} ``^several, ^some, ^many''. |<car> `?'. @3414. #5172.
<di-ku> {PR} ``^they (animate plural)''. |<dij> `he, she'. @5122. #7304.
<duniya-ku> {N} ``^people of the world, ^mankind''. |<duniya> `world'. @5705. #8372.
<hu-ku-e> {INTERJ} ``^look, there they (plural) are''. |<hu> `', <e> `'. @9811. #8604.
<in-ku> {D} ``^these (plural)''. |<ini> `it, this'. @0808. #11843.
<yisu-ku> {N} ``the people of Jesus, ^Christians''. |<yisu> `Jesus'. @8016. #11662.
<kon-ku puci-ku> {N} ``^children (^plural)''. |<kon> `son', <puci> `children'. @2225. #16282.
<kor-ku> {N} ``^men; ^tribe''. |<koro> `man'. @2317. #16513.
<ku[pu]rar-ku> {NK(PL)} ``^grandchildren (^plural)''. |<kurar> `grandchild'. @2001:a. #16700.
<ta-ku> {X} ``pluralizer''. |<ta> `'. @4322. #16712.

<-khu>: #16721.
<gitij-khu> {V} ``to ^go_to_^sleep''. Cf. baby talk <titikhu> `id.'. @4519. #9912.

<kua'> {V2} ``to ^strike playfully (as a small child)''. @1817. #16731.

<kua~> {N} ``a ^well''. @1812. #16741.

<kubdur>,,,<kobdur> {N} ``^dove, ^pigeon''. ^bird. @1915. ??second form from NHZ. #16751.

<khubo>,,<khub> {ADV} ``^much, in ^abundance, ^very''. @2519. #16761.
<khub-surato> {ADJ} ``^beautiful of ^face''. |<surato> `image, face'. @2518. #16770.

<kubudo> {V} ``to ^murmur, to ^complain''. @1916. #16781.

<kubul> {V2} ``to ^acknowledge, to ^confess''. @1917. #16791.
<kubala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^ascertain by questioning one's true mind; to cause someone to ^confess''. |<tiJ> `'. Cf. <kubul> `to acknowledge, to confess'. @1918. #16800.

<kuca> {N} ``^curds''. {V} ``to ^sour (as milk or <sidu>)''. @1818. #16811.

<kucur>: #16821.
<kucur-ij> {V} ``to ^sleep all ^curled_up''. |<ij> `'. @1820. #11730.
<kucur mucur> {V} ``to ^sleep all ^curled_up''. |<mucur> echo form. @1819. #16830.

<khudi>,,<kudi> {N} ``^stump of a tree''. @2517. #16841.

<kudu-budu> {V} ``^sound of ^boiling water''. @1905. #16851.

<khu'> {N} ``a ^cough''. {V1} ``to ^cough''. @2512. #16861.

<kuyu>,,,<koyu> {V2} ``to ^roast the ^<mahu>''. @1920. #16871.

<kuyubuyu>,,,<kusumusu> {V2} ``to ^whisper''. {N} ``whisper''. {ADJ} ``whispered''. @19,2. ??FIX ID #16881.

<kul> {ADJ} ``^all''. {NK} ``^family_tree''. @2005. #16891.

<kul> {V2} ``to ^send''. @2004. #16901.

<kula> {N} ``^tiger''. @2007. #16911.

<kula> {V2} ``to ^rinse one's mouth with water, to ^gargle''. @2008. #16921.

<khula=tiJ> {V} ``to be ^opened, to ^open of itself''. |<tiJ> `'. !Used only in passive and middle. @2521. #16931.

<khuli> {N} ``a ^small ^room''. @2522. #16941.

<kuliya> {N} ``tiny clay ^pots made for children and distributed at Divali''. @2009. #16951.

<kulpa> {V2} ``to ^cultivate a field to remove the grass from it''. @2006. #16961.

<kulu> {N} ``^tile''. @2010. #16971.

<kulupo> {N} ``a ^lock''. @2011. #16981.

<kumu> {N} ``^dirt removed from the body in ^bathing''. @1919. #16991.

<khun da> {V} ``to ^murder''. |<da> `to do'. @2523. #6231.

<kund>: #17001.
<kiRa kund> {N} ``^hell''. |<kiRa> `worm, insect, germ'. @1811. #15762.

<kundalij> {V2} ``to ^roll_over (as animals), to ^tip_over''. Cf. <kundaR> `to lie down', <kunduR> `to roll'. @1813. #15701.

<kundaR> {V1} ``to ^recline, to ^lie down''. @1814. #17011.

<kunduR> {V2} ``to ^roll something; to roll (intr.), to be rolled''. @1815. #17021.

<kunjkar>: #17031.
<nivir kunjkar> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's older brother)''. |<nivir> `'. @5913. #17042.

<kunkuRij> {N} ``^eel''. @1906. #17051.

<kunto>: #17061.
<muthi kunto bhella> {N} ``a ^handful, a ^fistful''. |<muthi> `fist', <bhella> `?'. @7817. #3303.

<kunu> {N} ``^knot in wood where a branch joins the trunk''. @1907. #17071.

<kunum>,,,<konum> {V} ``to ^urinate''. @1908. #17081.

<kuJkar> {NK} ``^father-^in-law; ^brother-in-law (husband's older brother)''. @1816. #17091.

<kupha> {V2} ``to ^fence in''. {N} ``a ^fence''. @1914. #17101.

<kupce> {N} ``a ^dark ^corner in the house''. @1910. #17111.

<kupci> {N} ``^nape of the ^neck''. @1909. #17121.

<kupni> {V2} ``to ^start a ^fire, to ^light a fire''. @1911. #17131.

<kupobasi>,,,<kubasi> {N} ``^cup_and_saucer''. @1913. ??Engl.<cup>? #17141.

<kupu> {V2} ``to ^suck on a sweet''. @1912. #17151.

<kur> {V1} ``to ^turn about''. @1921. #17161.

<khura>,,,<khuRa> {N} ``^leg, ^calf of the leg''. @2516. #17171.

<kuRa> {V2} ``to ^beat''. @1901. #17181.

<kura> {V2} ``to ^fold, to ^gather up, to ^bend; to beat; to turn from side to side in one's sleep''. ??same as <kuRa>? @1925. #17191.

<kurar> {NK} ``^grand^child''. @2001. #17201.
<ku[pu]rar-ku> {NK(PL)} ``^grandchildren (^plural)''. |<-p-> `?', <-ku> `'. @2001a. #16702.

<kurcu> {N} ``^heel of the ^foot''. @1922. #17211.

<kurcu> {N} ``^milk of a fresh cow or a new mother; ^curds made from that milk''. @1923. #17221.

<kure> {V1} ``to ^shout with intention to frighten; to ^cheer''. @2003. #17231.

<kured>: #17241.
<maeyom kured> {N} ``red ^soil''. |<maeyom> `'. @7609. #17252.

<khuri> {N} ``^hoof of cattle or horses''. @2520. #17261.

<kurpa> {N} ``^gourd which is dried and used for water''. @1924. #17271.

<khuRpi>,,,<khoRpi>,,,<khurpi> {N} ``hand ^sickle for weeding''. @2609. #17281.

<kuRu kuRu> {V} ``to ^grumble, to ^murmur''. @1902. #17291.

<kuRub>,,,<kurub> {N} ``large ^rock''. @1903. #17301.

<kurum burum> {ADV} ``^regretfully, ^ruefully''. |<burum> echo form. @2002. #17311.

<kusa'> {N} ``iron ^ploughshare''. @2013. #17321.

<kuta> {V2} ``to ^shake, to ^beat''. @1824. #17331.

<kuta>: #17341.
<canda kuta> {N} ``^markers for ^boundary of a field''. |<canda> `?'. @3326. #4942.

<kutha> {V} ``to ^run and ^leap (as children)''. @1828. #17351.

<kutani> {ADJ} ``^gossipy (of a female)''. {V1} ``to ^gossip''. @1823. #17361.

<kutar> {N} ``^straw of all kinds of rice or wheat''. @1825. #17371.

<khutaRa> {N} ``^stump of a tree''. @2513. #17381.

<khuti> {V2} ``to ^burn rice or dal in cooking''. @2514. #17401.

<kutka> {V2} ``to ^break bread, usually into quarters; to break into pieces''. @1821. #17411.

<kutki> {N} ``small greyish ^grain used as rice''. @1822. #17421.

<khuto> {N} ``^direction''. @2515. #17431.

<kutum> {V2} ``to ^clean one's teeth, to ^brush one's teeth''. @1826. #17441.

<kutumbo> {NK} ``^relatives''. @1827. #17451.

<kuvali> {N} ``^rabbit''. @2012. #17461.

<lab> {V2} ``to ^begin; to cause to begin''. E.g. <lakken> = <lab> + <ken> `continuative compound'; <lajjen> = <lab> + <yen> `inceptive compound'. @Supp. 6. @8405. ??the e.g.'s shd be subentries. #17471.

<labaR> {ADJ} ``^false, ^untrue''. {N} ``a ^lie, ^falsehood''. {V} ``to ^lie''. @8407. #17481.

<labaRi> {N} ``^rice cooked into a thin ^gruel''. @8406. #17491.

<labaRi>: #17501.
<labaRi ghata> {N} ``thin ^porridge''. |<ghata> `porridge'. @2718. #9420.

<lad> {V2} ``to ^pat out bread between two hands''. @8424. #17511.

<ladde laddo> {X} ``^thump, thump; the ^sound of ^hitting or ^kicking''. |<laddo> echo form. @8403. #17521.

<laddun> {AX} ``^negative of ^continuative compound''. @8402. #17531.

<laeko> {ADJ} ``^worthy, ^fit''. @8413. #17541.

<la'> {V2} ``to ^dig''. @8419. #17551.

<laga> {V2} ``to ^chase away, to ^pursue''. @8318. #17561.

<lagan> {V1} ``to ^follow, to ^tag_along (as a child or a disciple)''. @8319. #17571.

<lagi> {PP} ``^for, ^because of''. {CONN} ``just at the time of; ^since''. @8320. #17581.

<lagito> {PP(gen. or nom.)} ``^for''. @8321. #17591.

<lago> {V} ``to ^mate (of birds, animals)''. @8420. #17601.

<laj> {N} ``^stomach''. {V} ``to be ^pregnant''. @8421. #17611.

<lajjen> {AX} ``forms ^inceptive compound''. |<lab> `to begin', <yen> `?'. ??analysis given under <lab> in orig. @8322. #17621.

<lajo> {V1} ``to be ^shy, ^ashamed''. @8422. #17631.

<la:ka> {CONN} ``at that very time; ^therefore''. @8414. #17641.

<laka luku> {V} ``to be ^limp, without strength''. |<luku> echo form. @8416. #17651.

<laka=tiJ> {V} ``to ^pant (as a dog)''. |<tiJ> `'. @8415. #17661.

<lakken> {AX} ``forms ^continuative compound''. @8317. #17671.

<la:ko> {N} ``a ^guess, ^supposition''. @8417. #17681.
<la:ko-n> {ADV} ``^perhaps, ^maybe, ^must_be''. |<n> `'. @8418. #17690.

<lalico> {N} ``^greed, ^covetousness''. {V} ``to be ^greedy, to ^covet''. @8503. #17701.

<lambo> {V} ``to ^re^seed; to ^give_^birth to one child immediately after another''. @8502. #17711.

<lamjana>,,<lemjene> {N} ``Korku custom of ^working to earn a wife in lieu of a ^bride_price''. @8408. #17721.

<lamkam> {V} ``to ^procrastinate; to ^put_off with excuses''. @8501. #17731.

<lamta> {V2} ``to ^add to, to ^join (as a rope or thoughts)''. @8410. #17741.

<lamta> {V2} ``to ^light a lamp''. @8409. #17751.

<lan>,,<laG> {N} ``^tongue''. @8425. #17761.

<landa> {V1} ``to ^laugh, to ^mock''. @8315. #17771.

<laGgi> {N} ``small ^ditch for ^drainage''. @8314. #17781.

<laGka> {ADV} ``^afar, ^far ^distant''. @8313. #17791.

<lao> {N} ``the ^myna ^bird''. @8411. #17801.

<lapa'> {V} ``to ^lap (as waves); to ^spill over (as water in a pail)''. @8426. #17811.

<laphaGgo> {N} ``^rascal; ^evil-doer''. @8404. #17821.

<laRaGga> {N} ``a very fine reddish ^grain used as rice''. @8423. #17831.

<lasuruj> {V} ``to ^skin one's knee or elbow''. @8508. #17841.

<lata> {N} ``^fringe of loose ^threads at the end of an un^hemmed <sari> or <dhoti>''. ^cloth. @8324. #17851.

<latan> {PP(nom.)} ``^with''. @8401. #17861.

<latani> {N} ``^rolling_pin and board''. @8323. #17871.

<lati> {CONN} ``^from, ^by, ^since''. @8325. #17881.

<latika> {PP} ``^because of, for this reason''. @8326. #17891.

<launa> {ADJ} ``^fine (as finely ground flour, fine sugar, fine thread)''. @8412. #17901.

<lava> {N} ``^fig ^tree, its ^fruit''. @8504. #17911.

<lava'> {V1} ``to be ^tired, ^weary''. @8506. #17921.

<lavaR> {V2} ``to ^drive cattle or animals ahead of oneself''. @8507. #17931.

<lava-teklej> {V1} ``to ^put_off with excuses''. |<teklej> `'. @8505. #17941.

<lebaRej> {ADJ} ``^awkward in play or work''. @8702. #17951.

<leca> {V2} ``to ^stone; to ^throw a stone''. @8625. #17961.

<lecendiya> {ADJ} ``one who ^teases; ^fun-loving (masc.)''. @8627. #17971.

<lecendiya> {V2} ``to ^tease, to ^fool_around''. @8629. #17981.

<lecendo> {ADJ} ``one who ^teases; ^fun-loving (fem.)''. @8628. #17991.

<leci> {N} ``very thin silver ^anklet''. @8626. #18001.

<leka> {ADJ} ``^many''. {N} ``^plenty''. @8623. #18011.

<lekha> {V2} ``to ^count; to give an ^account''. @8624. #18021.

<lelebe> {N} ``^lips''. @8706. #18031.
<cabu lelebe> {N} ``^lips''. |<cabu> `mouth'. @3412. #4722.

<lemed> {V2} ``to ^massage, to ^rub''. @8705. #18051.

<lemej> {V2} ``to ^ruminate; to ^chew a cud''. @8704. #18061.

<lendariya> {ADJ} ``^weak, ^unable (masc.)''. @8619. #18071.

<lendo> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. @8621. #18081.

<lendri> {ADJ} ``^weak, ^unable (fem.)''. @8620. #18091.

<leGger> {N} ``a ^row, a ^line''. @8618. #18101.

<leondi> {N} ``female ^slave, ^servant''. !In stories. @8622. #18111.

<leR>,,<neR> {N} ``the effect of the ^poison of a ^snake-bite on the body''. @8630. #18121.

<leRi>,,<leaRi> {ADJ} ``a member of the household who does not share good things; ^selfish''. ??first gloss--noun also? @8701. #18131.

<leser> {V2} ``to ^sharpen a knife or axe on a stone''. @8707. #18141.

<lici> {ADJ} ``^pointed''. @8520. #18151.

<lien> {PP} ``^on, ^above, ^upon''. @8514. #18161.

<li:ga> {V} ``to be cooked in too much water (as rice)''. {ADJ} ``(of soil) too ^wet to work; ^wet (of rice cooked in too much water)''. @8525. #18171.

<ligi bigi> {ADV} ``^approximately''. |<bigi> echo form. @8519. #18181.

<ligin> {N} ``the final act of the ^wedding ceremony: tying together the <sari> and the <dhoti>''. @8518. #18191.

<lija'> {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing (<sari>, <dhoti>)''. @8521. #18201.

<likha:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^write''. |<tiJ> `'. ??*Loan. @8515. #18211.

<likhiya> {N} ``^fate; date and manner of death''. E.g. <dija likhiya din olken> `the day of his death is written, settled'. @8516. #18221.

<lili> {N} ``^honey_^bee''. @8523. #18231.

<limbo> {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. @8513. #18241.

<limbu> {N} ``^lime ^tree, lime fruit''. @8512. #18251.

<limisir> {ADJ} ``^smooth, ^slippery, ^greasy''. @8524. #18261.

<lindi> {N} ``horse, goat, rat, or rabbit ^manure''. @8526. #18271.

<liJ> {PP} ``^up, ^above''. @8511. #18281.

<liGgaRa> {ADJ} ``^lame (masc.)''. @8509. #18291.

<liGgaRi> {ADJ} ``^lame (fem.)''. @8510. #18301.

<liR> {V2} ``to ^clean grain in a <supaRa>''. @8522. ??supaRa? #18311.

<loe> {V2} ``to ^work off a debt, advance, or contract''. @8708. #18321.

<loj> {V2} ``to ^pull through a hole or fence, to pull wood from a fire''. @8713. #18331.

<lokha> {V2} ``to ^knead''. @8710. #18341.

<lokhoj> {V1} ``to ^wave, to ^sway, to ^shake in the wind; to ^shake grain in a <supaRa>''. @8711. #18351.

<lokom> {V1} ``to ^tire, to be ^weary''. @8709. #18361.

<lokhoR> {V2} ``to ^dry up, to dry out; to be dried up or dried out; to ^wither''. @8712. #18371.

<loJari> {ADJ} ``^dissolvable, quickly ^dissolved''. @8714. #18381.

<lopod> {ADJ} ``^soft''. {V2} ``to ^squeeze, to ^press (make soft)''. @8717. #18391.

<loR> {N} ``^ravine, ^ditch, ^dry riverbed''. @8716. #18401.

<lorsu> {V} ``to ^fall face-down''. @8718. #18411.

<losod> {V2} ``to ^wash one's hair or head''. @8719. #18421.

<lotob> {V2} ``to ^eat up quickly, to ^devour''. @8715. #18431.

<lu> {V2} ``to ^fill (as a <lota> or glass)''. @8528. #18441.

<lubu'> {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing''. @8613. #18451.

<lucca> {ADJ} ``^evil, ^wicked, ^false (masc.)''. @8602. #18461.

<lucci> {ADJ} ``^evil, ^wicked, ^false (fem.)''. @8603. #18471.

<lujaRi> {N} ``the ^nilgay''. @8604. ??an antelope, extra gloss? #18481.

<lukud> {V2} ``to be ^startled; to ^startle''. @8529. #18491.

<lukur> {V2} ``to cause to ^ring or ^echo with noise, to ^resound''. @8601. #18501.

<lula> {V} ``to be ^paralyzed''. @8615. #18521.

<lula matiya> {N} ``^tornado''. |<matiya> `'. Syn. <bhuto> `a small whirlwind'. @8616. #18531.

<lunda'> {N} ``^waves''. @8527. #18541.

<lundu>,,<lunnu> {ADV} ``^slowly, ^heavily (as a large animal or a big man moves)''. @8316. #18551.

<luni> {N} ``^butter''. @8612. #18561.

<luR> {V2} ``to ^serve food''. @8609. #18571.

<luRi> {N} ``one ^row of cut rice heaped up''. @8611. #18581.

<lurij> {V1} ``to ^lie_down''. @8614. #18591.

<luRsu> {V2} ``to ^roast in ashes (as dried fish)''. @8610. #18601.

<lusurij> {V2} ``to ^rub against (someone) (as a cat or a child)''. @8617. #18611.

<lute> {N} ``^strips of green ^bamboo used for ^tying (in place of rope)''. @8607. #18621.

<luti>,,<loti> {N} ``^griddle, ^frying_pan for baking bread''. @8605. #18631.

<luto peti> {V} ``to ^loot everything''. |<peti> `?'. ??gloss? @8608. #18641.

<lutur> {N} ``^ear''. @8606. #18651.

<maca'> {V} ``to ^grow, to ^spread; to ^increase, to ^spread out''. @7506. #18661.

<macakariJ> {V2} ``to ^bend, to ^twist; to ^wrench''. @7505. #18671.

<maco> {V2} ``to ^ripen fruit in straw (as mangoes or bananas)''. @7612. #18681.

<ma:d>,,<mha:d> {N} ``^bamboo''. ??also 8012. @7614. #18691.
<bhoera mhad> {N} ``green ^bamboo''. |<bhoera> `id.'. @7418. ??orig. ADJ. #3962.

<mae> {NK} ``^mother (of 1st and 2nd person)''. @7607. #18721.

<mae>: #18731.
<dherti mae> {N} ``^mother_^earth''. |<dherti> `'. !Used in stories and in <puja>. @5720. #7182.

<mae>: #18741.
<dukari mae> {NK} ``^grandmother''. |<dukari> `woman, wife'. @5214. #8152.

<mae>: #18751.

<hava mae> {N} ``^cholera''. |<hava> `'. @9612. #10882.

<mae>: #18761.
<saJjei mae> {N} ``a small stone considered to be a ^goddess of crops, worshipped at Desera''. |<saJjei> `'. @8724. #18772.

<mae>: #18781.
<sani mae> {NK} ``^grandmother''. |<sani> `old woman'. @9018. #18792.

<maeyom kured> {N} ``red ^soil''. |<kured> `'. @7609. #17251.

<maena> {N} ``^profit, ^gain, ^benefit''. @7608. #18801.

<ma'>,,<mha'> {V2} ``to ^chop, to ^cut with an axe''. @7611. #18811.

<mha'> {V2} ``to ^chop, to ^cut with an axe''. See <ma'>. @8011. #18821.

<mayan> {N} ``^waist''. @7623. #18831.

<mayum> {N} ``^blood''. @7624. #18841.

<makha din> {ADV} ``^day_before_yesterday''. |<din> `day'. @7503. #7511.

<makhan> {CONJ} ``^then, ^so''. {CONJ} ``^if (clause with verb in subjunctive); ^when (clause with vb. in perfect)''. @7504. ??form?; <makha-n>? #18851.
<ban makhan> {CONJ} ``^otherwise''. |<ban> `not'. @6816. #2652.

<makhaRa> {N} ``great ^flood''. @7610. #18871.

<malar> {N} ``^stone for ^sharpening knives, ^whetstone''. @7701. #18881.

<malkan>,,<malkhan> {N} ``large flat-podded ^bean''. @7516. #18891.

<malum> {VIRR} ``to ^know; to become known''. |Subject in dative. @7702. #18901.

<mama> {NK} ``maternal ^uncle, mother's brother; husband of paternal aunt''. @7619. #18911.
<mama sana> {NK} ``^head_of_house; ^husband''. |<sana> `'. @7620. #18920.
<biJ-a mama-te> {N} ``snake's uncle: a large black ^insect that looks like a domino with four spots''. |<a> `possessive', <te> `his'. @6910. #3772.

<mamale> {N} ``a ^flower''. @7618. #18931.

<mami> {NK} ``^aunt (wife of <mama>)''. @7621. ??orig. uncle. #18951.

<mamor>,,<memer> {N} ``^member; one of five men elected by a village to carry on village business''. @7622. #18961.

<man> {ADV} ``^sort_of, ^-ish''. Syn. <bhato>. @7510. #18971.

<man> {N} ``^respect, ^honor''. @7615. #18981.

<man> {N} ``^vow''. @7511. #18991.

<man mane> {ADV} ``^forcefully''. !Melghat area. @7512. #19001.

<manabado> {N} ``^frog''. @7514. #19011.

<mana:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^acknowledge, to ^accept''. |<tiJ> `'. @7513. ??Possibly truncated gloss, or loss of entries hereabouts. #19021.

<mande mandei> {ADV} ``^wilfully, ^intentionally''. @7605. #19031.

<mandei> {N} ``a ^lie, ^deceit''. @7603. #19041.

<mandei mandei> {ADV} ``a ^little, ^some''. |Always reduplicated in this sense. @7604. #19051.

<ma:ndi> {N} ``^word, ^matter, ^speech, ^language''. {V2} ``to ^speak, to ^say; to ^converse''. @7523. #19061.
<ma:ndi i:ra'> {V} ``to ^answer, to ^respond''. |<i:ra'> `'. @7601. #11990.

<mando> {N} ``the ^shelter where the stones or wooden monuments of ancestors are''. @7606. ??SUPPLYENDOFGLOSS #19071.

<mandto>,,<maddato> {N} ``^help, ^assistance''. @7502. #19081.

<manduij> {N} ``small ^bread''. @7602. #19091.

<manjuri> {N} ``^wages, daily wages''. @7721. #19101.

<maJjar> {ADV} ``^twilight, ^dusk''. @7425. ??ADV - at twilight? #19111.

<maJjo> {CONN} ``^when-then clause''. @7501. #19121.

<maJjur> {V2} ``to ^agree, to ^accept''. @7426. #19131.

<ma:Gga> {ADJ} ``^expensive, ^costly; of great ^value''. @7521. #19141.

<maGgar> {N} ``^crocodile''. @7424. #19151.

<maphi>,,<mapho> {V2} ``to ^forgive''. @7617. #19161.

<ma:[phi]ndi> {V2} ``to ^converse''. |<ma:ndi> with <p> infix. @7616. #19171.

<mara'>,,<mhara'> {N} ``^peacock''. @7626. #19181.

<mhara'> {N} ``^peacock''. See <mara'>. @8013. #19191.

<marci> {N} ``^bench, ^stand for holding water pots''. @7625. #19201.

<mare>,,<maren> {PP(gen.)} ``^because of; for that ^reason''. @7629. #19211.

<margato> {N} ``^grave, ^cemetery''. @7515. #19221.

<mari>: #19231.
<jiri=mari> {N} ``^tomato''. |<jiri> `'. @4009. #13053.

<markho> {N} ``a ^tree''. @7628. ??generic #19241.

<marphato> {N} ``^connection; ^relation to''. @7627. #19251.

<masala> {N} ``a mixture of ^spices''. @7520. #19261.

<masanti> {N} ``^grave, ^cemetery''. @7517. #19271.
<masanti jujum> {N} ``^spirit that dwell in the graves of the dead and come out at night''. |<jujum> `'. @7518. #13370.

<ma:si>: #19281.
<yisu ma:si> {N} ``^Jesus_Christ''. |<yisu> `Jesus'. @8017. #11672.

<masindi> {N} ``the colored string ^decorations for bullocks''. @7703. #19291.

<maska> {N} ``leather ^water_^bottle''. @7519. #19301.

<masura>: #19311.
<masura daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5028. #6820.

<mathae> {ADJ} ``^difficult''. {ADV} ``with ^difficulty''. @7508. #19321.

<mathan> {PP} ``^up, ^above, ^upon''. !Melghat area. @7509. #19331.

<mati>: #19341.
<mutu mati> {V} ``to ^care_for and ^bury one's parents''. |<mutu> `'. @7815. ??<mati> Skt. mother? #19350.

<matiya>: #19361.
<lula matiya> {N} ``^tornado''. |<lula> `'. Syn. <bhuto> `a small whirlwind'. @8616. #18532.

<matto> {N} ``^thought, ^idea''. @7507. #19371.

<matobar> {ADJ} ``^wealthy''. @7613. #19381.

<mau>,,<mou> {N} ``the ^<mahu> ^tree and its flower, which is dried for food and sidu''. @7522. #19391.

<mauJjo> {ADJ} ``^free to act according to one's pleasure or wish''. ??<mo~jo>(PD). @8010. #19401.

<mavali>: #19411.
<sita mavali> {N} ``^dog''. |<sita> `dog'. !In stories. @9122. #19422.

<med> {N} ``^eye''. @7910. #19431.
<med-a da'> {N} ``^tears''. |<a> `possessive', <da'> `water'. @7911. #100.

<mekkai>,,<mekkei> {N} ``^corn''. @7908. #19441.

<mekaRa> {N} ``^thornbush''. @7907. #19451.

<melada> {N} ``a ^sweetmeat: <dugu> crumbled up with <ghee> and sugar''. @7915. #19461.

<me:lo> {N} ``^earwax''. @7916. #19471.

<men>,,<mhen> {VIRR} ``to ^speak, to ^say''. @Supp. 6. @7912. #19481.

<mhen> {VIRR} ``to ^speak, to ^say''. See <men>. @8014. #19491.

<menda>,,<mendi> {N} ``^sheep''. @7906. ??M|F masc|fem #19501.

<menton> {CONN} ``^thus, with this thought, in view of this fact, with a view t''. @7905. #19511.

<mera>,,<meran> {PP(gen.)} ``^near''. @7913. #19521.

<meriyan> {N} ``^center_pole of threshing floor; ^post''. @7914. #19531.

<mesa palta> {N} ``an ^exchange of brothers and sisters or two sisters, two brothers into the same family by marriage''. |<palta> `'. @7918. #19541.

<me:ten> {CONJ} ``^then, and then''. {ADV} ``^then''. @7909. #19551.

<meva> {N} ``^reward, the fruit of one's efforts, ^blessing''. @7917. #19561.

<mia'>,,<miya'> {NUM} ``^one''. See <mia'>. @7713. #19571.
<miya'-khattha> {V2} ``to ^gather_together''. |<khattha> `'. @7714. #14793.
<miya' mukki do:-e'> {X} ``hit him with the fist''. |<mukki> `fist', <do:> `to hit', <-e'> `'. @7807. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #7690.

<mi.miJ-a> {ADV} ``^one_by_one (inanimate)''. |<mi.miJ> `?'. @7711. #110.

<miyan> {N} ``the ^day after ^tomorrow''. @4913a. ??to <miya'> one? #19581.
<thur miyan> {N} ``the ^fourth ^day to come, the day after the day after ^tomorrow''. |<thur> ``. @4913. #19592.

<mijajo>,,<miJjajo> {ADJ} ``^proud''. {N} ``^pride''. @7706. #19601.

<mi-khom>,,<mi-khor> {N(NUM)} ``^one (animate substantive)''. @7705. ??SPLIT? #16181.

<mila bheto>,,<mil bhoto> {N} ``^interview, ^visit, ^presentation''. |<bheto>,<bhoto> `?'. @7716. #3521.

<mila:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^meet with''. |<tiJ> `?'. @7712. #19611.
<mila bheto>,,<mil bhoto> {N} ``^interview, ^visit, ^presentation''. |<bheto>,<bhoto> `?'. ??subenter here? @7716. #3523.

<mi.miJ-a> {ADV} ``^one_by_one (inanimate)''. |<mi.miJ> `?', <a> `?'. @7711. #111.

<mirgo> {N} ``black, swiftly-moving ^rain_^clouds''. @7715. #19621.

<min>: #19631.
<biyajo paphar min> {N} ``^money-changer''. |<biyajo> `?', <paphar> `?'. @6925. #3582.

<minai> {N} ``new ^land broken up for cultivation''. @7707. #19641.

<mini>: #19651.
<gini mini>,,,<ghani mini> {V} ``to ^stagger from ^dizziness''. |<gini>,<ghani> ``. @2812. #9812.

<minito>,,<meneto>,,<mimito> {N} ``^labor, ^effort''. @7708. #19661.

<minku>: ??<min-ku> - plural?--cf. <min>. #19671.
<biyajo paphar min> {N} ``^money-changer''. |<biyajo> `?', <paphar> `?'. @6925. #3589.
<tana minku> {N} ``^new-born ^babies''. |<tana> ``. @4406. #19682.
<pan holom minku> {N} ``man called to treat snake bite''. |<holom> `?to blow', <minku> `?'. @6202. #28342.

<minu> {N} ``^cat (female)''. @7709. ??or <mimi>? #19691.

<misa>,,<miso> {N} ``^excuse''. |Used with verbs <da> or <ghal>. @7717. ??orig.kisa,miso, but (PD) has misa. #19701.

<misil>,,<misin>(PD) {N} ``any ^machine; ^sewing_machine''. @7718. #19711.

<mo> {N} ``^month of ^February''. ?? <ma>(PD). @7922. #19721.

<mocale> {ADJ} ``^carefree, ^happy, ^funloving''. ??PD [mocEle]. @7926. #19731.

<moka> {N} ``^opportunity''. @7924. #19741.

<mokti> {ADJ} ``(of animals) turned ^loose without a herder''. ?? <mokati>(PD). @7925. #19751.

<mola> {N} ``^cost, ^price, ^value''. @8007. #19761.
<mola mola-to> {V} ``to ^hire or ^rent bullocks and/or a cart by the day''. @8008. #19770.

<molom> {N} ``^ointment; ^soft_spot on a baby's head''. @8009. #19781.

<mondal> {ADJ} ``^eldest, ^firstborn''. @7921. #19791.

<monni> {N} ``^porridge made of <mahu> boiled and ground fine and <cana> flour''. ?? <mondi>(PD), <mo~di>(PD). @8004. #19801.

<monoi> {NUM} ``^five''. @8005. #19811.

<moJjo> {ADV} ``^slowly''. @7920. #19821.

<moGga>,,<muGga> {N} ``^spring of water''. @7919. #19831.

<moGgi>: #19841.
<cucuri moGgi>,,<cucuri muGgeni> {N} ``the house ^lizard''. |<cucuri> `?'. @3607. #5992.

<moGgo>: #19851.
<bhui~ moGgo> {N} ``^peanut''. |<bhui~> `?'. @7329. #4302.

<moRe>: #19861.
<koRe moRe> {V2} ``to ^crumple paper''. |<koRe> `'. @2215. #16472.

<moriya> {ADJ} ``^white-faced (of a bullock - the rest of the body is of another color)''. @8006. #19871.

<moso>: #19881.
<ado moso> {ADJ} ``^half-dead''. |<ado> `half?', cf. <ada tal> `half-way'.. @0421. #382.

<mota> {N} ``large bundle of ^teak ^leaves''. @7927. #19891.

<moti>,,<muti> {N} ``long Korku ^nose_^ring''. @8003. #19901.

<moticur> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^clear (of water)''. {V} ``to become ^clear''. @8001. #19911.

<motij> {ADJ} ``^spotted''. @8002. ??to above? #19921.

<mu:> {N} ``^nose''. @7904. #19931.

<muar>,,<muvar> {N} ``^face''. @7803. #19941.

<mucu mucu> {V} ``to ^smile; to ^laugh silently''. @7812. #19951.

<mu'> {V} ``to ^enter''. @7811. #19961.

<mui~> {N} ``a ^tree''. @7804. ??kind of? #19971.

<mujku>,,<mujkum> {N} ``^beads''. @7813. #19981.

<muka> {ADJ} ``^dumb, ^mute, unable to speak''. @7805. #19991.

<mukha> {N} ``a ^cubit (a ^measure the length of the forearm and fist, about eighteen inches)''. @7810. #20001.

<mukki> {N} ``^fist, a ^blow with the closed fist''. E.g. <miya' mukki do:-e'> `hit him with the fist'. Cf. <muthi>,<bukki> `id.'. ??variants. @7806. #20011.

<mukurur> {V2} ``to ^appoint, to ^fix, to ^establish''. @7809. #20021.

<mukuto> {N} ``^crown''. @7808. #20031.

<mumuj> {N} ``^sty on the eyelid''. @7823. #20051.

<mun> {V2} ``to ^close up (as a hole in a fence or wall); to bring to a ^close (as a festival)''. @7820. #20061.

<munda> {N} ``wooden ^marker or stone planted for the dead''. @7722. #20071.

<munda>: #20081.
<capta munda> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<capta> `a slap'. @3316. #5072.
<mu[pa]nda capanda> {V2} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight, to ^hit one another''. |<-p> `?', <capanda> echo form or cf. <capta> `a slap'?. @7723. #20090.

<mundi> {N} ``^ring worn on the finger''. @7724. #20101.

<mundo> {N} ``^bullock given as part of the ^bride_price to the bride's oldest brother''. ^cattle. @7725. #20111.

<mundo katiya baba> {N} ``a ^second_^crop that comes up after the first harvest''. |<katiya> `?', <baba> `rice'. @7801. #2011.

<munim> {N} ``^overseer; one in charge for his master''. @7822. #20121.

<munjur> {V2} ``to ^agree''. See <manjur>. @7720. #20131.

<munsuba> {V2} ``to ^plan, to ^consult''. @7821. #20141.

<muJa>,,<muJya> {V2} ``to ^cook ^<cana> by ^boiling it''. @7802. #20151.

<muGgo>: #20161.
<muGgo daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5103. #6860.

<muGgod>,,<moGgod>(PD) {V} ``to ^fade, to ^wilt (of flowers or of children who have been ill)''. @7719. #20171.

<mu[pa]nda capanda> {V2} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight, to ^hit one another''. |<capanda> echo form?. @7723. #20091.

<murca> {N} ``^rust''. |Also plural; treated as animate. @7825. #20181.

<murdal> {ADJ} ``^weak, ^old''. @7826. #20191.

<muRi> {N} ``^foot^prints, ^pugmarks''. @7819. #20201.

<murki> {N} ``man's ^ear^ring''. @7824. #20211.

<murmurij> {N} ``warm ^ashes''. @7827. #20221.

<musa> {N} ``^mustache''. @7903. #20231.

<musara> {N} ``amount of ^cash agreed upon for the year's ^wages (the rest is paid in grain)''. @7902. #20241.

<muska> {N} ``^nose_^basket used to ^muzzle oxen while trampling out the grain''. @7901. #20251.

<muthi> {N} ``^fist''. {V2} ``to ^grasp in one's closed fist''. Cf. <mukki>,<bukki> `id.'. ??variants. @7816. #20261.
<muthi kunto bhella> {N} ``a ^handful, a ^fistful''. |<kunto> `?', <bhella> `?'. @7817. #3300.

<muti> {N} ``^black_^magic''. @7814. #20271.

<mutu mati> {V} ``to ^care_for and ^bury one's parents''. |<mati> `'. @7815. #19351.

<muthuva> {N} ``an ^idol (Korku <gomoj>), a heap of stones in the center of every Korku village''. @7818. #20281.

<-n>: #20291.
<balla-n> {PP(gen.)} ``^outside''. |<balla> `id.'. @6718. #2512.
<bera-n> {N} ``a specific ^time; a ^point in time''. |<bera> `id.'. @7116. #3382.
<diGa-n> {DEM} ``^there, ^yonder''. |<diGa> `id.'. @5115. %% #7373.
<diGa ka diGa-n> {VP} ``directly ^from ^there''. |<ka> `'. @5116. %% #7326.

<kedo-n>: #20322.
<kedo-n ked-ken> {V} ``to be shut up in ^prison''. |<kedo> `prison', <ked-ken> `'. @2102. #15143.
<la:ko-n> {ADV} ``^perhaps, ^maybe, ^must_be''. |<la:ko> `a guess'. @8418. #17692.
<mera-n> {PP(gen.)} ``^near''. |<mera> `id.'. @7913. #19522.
<miya-n> {N} ``the ^day after ^tomorrow''. @4913a:. ??to <miya'> one? TENTATIVE; if accepted put cut in main entry. #19582.
<suba-n>: #20352.
<dharan suba-n> {N} ``the base of the center ^post of the house - used as a place of ^worship''. |<dharan> `main post of the house', <suba> `foundation, root'. @5716. #6782.
<tae-n> {PP} ``^up_to, ^until; ^locative case''. |<tae> `id.'. @4317. #26092.
<tala-n> {ADV} ``^within, ^between, ^inside, ^among''. {PP(gen.)} ``^within, ^between, ^inside, ^among''. |<tala> `id.'. @4422. #26242.

<n>: #20381.
<ha:ne> {INTERJ} ``^look, ^there it (inanimate) is''. |<h> `', <e> `'. @9812. ??analysis #20390.

<na> {DEM} ``^this particular one''. {V} ``^take it''. |Only imperative. @5807. #20401.
<na-ini> {DEM} ``^this particular one''. |<ini> `'. @5808. #11860.
<na-ka> {ADV} ``^now''. @5811. ??<na-ka>? #13580.

<nago>: #20411.
<nago peJcami> {N} ``^day of the ^snake''. |<peJcami> `the fifth day'. @6403. #20420.

<nam da> {V} ``to become ^famous, ^well-known''. |<da> `to do'. @5817. #6241.

<nama>: #20441.
<phurkud nama o:l> {X} ``writ of ^divorce''. |<phurkud> `', <o:l> `'. @6608. #20452.

<nama chijo> {N} ``a ^gift, ^keepsake''. @5818. #20461.

<namuj> {V2} ``to ^drown''. @5819. #20471.

<namur> {V} ``to ^set (as the sun)''. @5820. #20481.

<namusi> {N} ``^shame''. @5821. #20491.

<nannari> {N} ``^male_and_^female''. @5723. #20501.

<nancari> {N} ``wooden ^seeder for sowing grain or cotton in rows''. @5722. #20511.

<nander>,,<nader>,,<naner>,,<naler>,,<narel> {N} ``a ^coconut''. @5806. #20521.

<na:ne> {INTERJ} ``^look, this is it''. {ADV} ``^like_^this, ^that_is''. @5815. #20531.

<naGga> {N} ``^leg''. @5803. #20541.

<cikhal-ku iJ-a naGga-n jophe'> {S} ``the mud ate my feet''. |<cikhal> `mud', <ku> `plural', <iJ-a> `my', <naGga-n> `leg (?dative)', <jophe'> `ate (<jom> `to eat')'. @3502. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #11914.
<naGga cecepe> {NB} ``sole of the foot''. @37**. #28852.

<naGgar> {N} ``a ^plow''. {V2} ``to ^plow''. @5805. #20561.

<naGgaRi tutari> {N} ``a ^band that plays ^music at weddings and <puja>''. |<tutari> `et cetera'. @5804. #20571.

<napha> {V} ``to be more than enough; to have food ^left_over''. ^abundant, ^plenty. @5816. #20581.

<nara> {N} ``^throat''. @5822. #20591.

<narajo> {V1} ``to be ^angry''. @5801. #20601.

<naran>: #2281.
<naran ba'> {V} ``to ^choke''. |<ba'> `to tie'. @6807. #2291.

<narel> {N} ``^coconut''. See <nander>, etc. @5824. #20611.

<naru>,,<nanuru>,,<nanduru> {V2} ``to ^watch, to ^tend, to ^care_for (children, house, or field)''. @5823. #20691.

<nasiato> {N} ``^admonition, ^exhortation''. ^advice. !Dharni. @5802. #20621.

<naso> {V2} ``to ^destroy; to ^perish''. @5902. #20631.
<setiya naso> {N} ``complete and total ^destruction''. |<setiya> `trouble'. @9421. #20652.

<nata>,,<neti> {NK} ``close ^relatives; ^relationship''. @5812. #20661.
<natu puntu> {NK} ``great-great-^grandchildren''. |<puntu> `'. @5813. #20670.

<natha> {V2} ``to ^pierce_the_^nose of a bullock, camel, or bear''. @5814. #20681.

<naur>,,<nau>,,<naun>,,<nor>,,<nav> {X} ``^et_cetera''. @5809. #20701.

<naura> {N} ``^bride^groom''. @5810. #20711.

<nav> {N} ``large ^boat''. @5825. #20721.

<nav> {X} ``^et_cetera''. See <naur>, etc. @5901. #20731.

<nav> {N} ``^evil, ^wickedness (not named, but hinted at)''. ??gloss continues `as he did thus and thus'--same word as @5901?. @****.

<neyam> {N} ``^rule, ^law''. @5926. #20741.

<ned> {V2} ``to ^kill an animal or chicken by ^cutting_its_^throat''. @5922. #20751.

<nem> {N} ``^whereabouts; no idea as to where or when''. @5925. ??misgloss?--sic. #20761.

<ne.nel> {V2} ``to ^open one's eyes''. @5923. #20771.

<neJjer> {N} ``^evil_eye''. @5920. #20781.

<neondi> {ADJ} ``^sweet to the taste (as sugar)''. @5921. #20791.

<nepa> {V2} ``to ^set_aside, to ^lay_up''. @5924. #20801.

<nesana> {V2} ``to ^put_on a <dhoti>''. @6002. #20811.

<nevari> {N} ``^bride''. @6001. #20821.

<ni>: #20831.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <iJ-a> `my', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY. #865.

<niga> {N} ``a ^look, a ^glance; ^evil_eye''. @5917. #20841.

<nij> {V2} ``to ^open''. @5906. #20851.

<nila>,,<lila> {ADJ} ``^green, ^blue''. @5911. #20861.

<nindiya> {N} ``^blasphemy, ^slander''. @5904. #20871.

<nindir> {N} ``^white_^ant (i.e. ^termite)''. @5905. #20881.

<ninuva> {N} ``^trench_mouth''. @5908. #20891.

<niJjaRa>,,<liJjaRa> {N} ``a ^tree''. @5915. ??sp.?--sic. #20901.

<niGga> {V2} ``to ^serve, to ^care_for, to ^tend''. @5903. #20911.

<niR>,,<niRe>,,<liR>,,<liRe> {V1} ``to ^flee, to ^run_away''. @5907. #20921.

<nira> {ADJ} ``^other, ^different; ^only, ^just''. @5909. #20931.

<niranam> {} ``^nothing, not a sign of''. @5910. #20941.

<nisenda> {ADV} ``^only that kind''. @5914. #20951.

<nivae> {N} ``a ^quarrel''. {V1} ``to quarrel''. @5912. #20961.

<nivir kunjkar> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's older brother)''. |<kunjkar> `'. @5913. #17041.

<nor> {V} ``to be ^related, to be ^relatives''. @6003. #20971.

<nu> {V2} ``to ^drink''. @5916. #20981.

<nu> {X} ``^emphatic''. !Khamla. @5916a. #20991.

<nura> {V2} ``to ^rub, to ^scrub with the hand in ^bathing''. @5919. #21001.

<nuskan>,,<nukaskan> {N} ``^harm, ^loss''. @5918. #21011.

<o> {V2} ``to ^give''. See <i>, <jee>, <juu'>. @Supp. 6. @1207. ??u:? #21021.

<o:d> {V1} ``to ^take out''. Cf. <od>,<oled> `to emerge'. ??Var. @1223. #21031.

<odul> {V2} ``to ^destroy; to ^break a promise''. @1224. #21041.

<oeniJ>: ??analysis --<oe-niJ>? #21051.
<daga oeniJ> {VP} ``deceived me''. |<daga> `deceit'. @5020. #6402.

<oja> {N} ``^burden''. {V2} ``to ^take up a ^burden''. @1213. #21071.

<ojo> {V2} ``to ^wipe ^dry''. @1214. #21081.

<okhar> {V2} ``to ^drag a field after planting''. @1212. #21091.

<okhaR> {V2} ``to ^seed one row at a time''. @1211. #21101.

<okara> {N} ``^assent, ^agreement''. @1209. #21111.

<okor> {V2} ``to ^scratch, to be ^scratched by thorns or a cat''. @1210. #21121.

<o:l>: #21131.
<phurkud nama o:l> {X} ``writ of ^divorce''. |<phurkud> `', <nama> `'.. @6608. #20453.

 {V2} ``to ^write, to ^draw''. @1306. #21141.
<ol-ken>: #21150.
<dij-a likhiya din ol-ken> {S} ``the day of his death is written, settled''. @8517. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY #15313.

<ola> {ADJ} ``^wet''. {V} ``to get ^wet''. @1307. #21161.

<ole> {ADV} ``^there''. Syn. <deen>. @1309. #21171.

<oled> {V2} ``to ^emerge, to ^come out''. Syn. <od>. Cf. <o:d> `to take out'. ??(D) has `to go'; subenter <o:d>? @1308. #21181.

<oGo>,,,<roGo> {CONJ} ``^if (in past conditional sentences)''. {PP(nom or gen.)} ``^like, ^kind''. @1208. #21191.

<oR> {V2} ``to ^draw, to ^pull''. @1221. #21201.

<orej> {V2} ``to ^loosen or ^remove (as bread from a pan, or bark from trees). @1303. #21211.

<ori> {N} ``^epidemic form of any ^disease''. @1301. #21221.

<ori>: #21231.
<pe:da ori kakado> {N} ``^birth_certificate''. |<pe:da> `to be born', <kakado> `'. @6408. #13893.
<ori-sodar> {N} ``^heir''. |<sodar> `'. @1302. #21240.

<oro>,,<orou> {N} ``^grain''. @1304. #21251.
<orou aaru> {V} ``to ^clean ^grain''. |<aaru> `?'. @0622. ??a:?--or <a-> + <haru>,<aru> `to make'? #1651.

<orom> {V2} ``to ^pick up, to ^sort out''. @1305. #21261.

<orsal> {ADJ} ``^damp''. @1225. #21271.

<orso> {N} ``^year''. @1226. #21281.

<osor> {V2} ``to ^move over, to ^move aside''. @1311. #21291.

<osori> {N} ``front ^veranda''. *Marathi. @1310. #21301.

<otha> {N} ``^chin''. @1219. #21311.

<otala> {N} ``rabbit's ^nest; ^swept ^place in front of a house''. @1216. #21321.

<othara'> {ADJ} ``^small, ^short of stature''. {V2} ``to ^bend down, to ^lower one's head''. @1218. #21331.

<otaRe>,,,<otare> {N} ``small brass ^water_^vessel''. @1215. #21341.

<ote> {N} ``^ground, ^earth, ^soil''. @1217. #21351.
<bhondriya ote> {N} ``^sandy ^soil on hills''. |<bhondriya> `?'. @7416. #4112.

<ote>: #21371.
<gal ote> {N} ``river ^silt''. |<gal> `'. @2802. #9092.

<othiya> {N} ``^fold or ^pocket in a <sari>''. @1220. #21381.

<-p->: #21391.
<d[ap]a'>: #21402.
<sidu dapa'> {V} ``to hold an ^engagement ceremony''. |<sidu> `mahu liquor'. @9204. ??TENTATIVE ANALYSIS, mark []'s if accepted. #6703.
<ca[phi]ni> {ADJ} ``^small''. |Plural of <sani> `id'. @3318. #5052.
<i[pa]ra'>: #21412.
<saval i[pa]ra'> {V1} ``to ^argue, to ^debate''. |<ira'> `to return', <saval> `'. @8911. #11943.
<ka[pe]d> {ADJ} ``^large, ^big, ^great''. Plural of <khad> `id.'. @2420. ??MAIN IS FIELD UNDER <khad>. #21422.
<ku[pu]rar-ku> {NK(PL)} ``^grandchildren (^plural)''. |<kurar> `grandchild'. @2001:a. #16703.
<mu[pa]nda capanda> {V2} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight, to ^hit one another''. |<munda> `', <capanda> echo form?. @7723. #20093.

<paca>: #28830.
<paca cavali> {N} ``^wedding_gift given to the bride's paternal aunt''. |<cavali> `uncooked rice'. @6016. #5261.

<pacana> {N} ``^blood''. @6015. #21431.

<padaRi> {N} ``^roof of a house''. @6125. #21441.

<paer>: #27981.
<paer ten daken> {N} ``a ^breech_^birth''. |<ten> `', <da-ken> `to do'. @6117. #6210.

<paeRi> {N} ``^heifer ^calf of buffalo''. @6116. #21461.

<pha'> {V2} ``to ^cut wood into pieces''. @6519. #21471.

<pagar> {N} ``^hemorrhaging; excessive ^bleeding in women''. @6013. #21481.

<pagaRi> {N} ``^turban''. {V} ``to ^put_on a ^turban''. @6011. #21491.

<pagava> {N} ``Korku ^custom of ^collecting_money from village-to-village at <Holi>''. @6012. #21501.

<pago> {V} ``to ^lift (of clouds), to ^clear up''. @6014. #21511.

<phagun> {N} ``^month of ^March''. @6520. #21521.

<paya> {N} ``the ^beginning of any ^work (making a bamboo mat or earthen grain bin, knitting, etc.). !Same as <paya bideba>. @6205. #28371.

<pajani> {N} ``^starch, ^stiffening''. @6017. #21531.

<pakka> {ADJ} ``^strong, ^firm, ^established''. {V} ``to be ^strong, to be ^firm, to be ^established''. @6010. #21541.

<pakaRa> {N} ``upper ^arm, ^sleeve''. @6008. #21551.

<phakato> {ADJ} ``^simply, ^merely, ^only''. @6517. #21561.

<pakavan> {N} ``all different kinds of special ^foods served at a feast''. @6009. #21571.

<pala'> {N} ``small ^leaves''. @6211. #28431.

<palaG>: #21581.
<alaGgai ka palaG> {V} ``to ^accuse one another''. |<alaGgai> `?', <ka> `?'. @0625. #813.

<palki> {N} ``low ^stool''. @6106. #21591.

<palta>: #21601.
<mesa palta> {N} ``an ^exchange of brothers and sisters or two sisters, two brothers into the same family by marriage''. |<mesa> `'. @7918. #19542.

<paltiJ> {V} ``to ^sit properly, i.e. to sit ^cross-legged''. @6210. #28421.

<pan> {N} ``expanded_^hood of a ^cobra; substitute name for ^snake in case of snake bite''. E.g. <pan ja, pan ja> `snake, snake'. ??orig has hook for hood. @6201. #28331.
<pan holom minku> {N} ``^man called to treat ^snake_^bite''. |<holom> `?to blow', <minku> `?'. @6202. #28341.

<pan>: #21611.
<bhala pan> {N} ``^blessing, ^good''. |<bhala> `?', cf. <bhalai> `id.'. @7224. #2552.
<guR pan> {N} ``^betrothal ceremony''. |<guR> `'. @2903. #10492.

<pana> {V} ``(grain or bread) to ^mold, to become_^moldy''. ??orig gloss--to mold as grain, bread. @6203. #28351.

<pancati bason> {N} ``articles belonging to a ^community, such as cooking vessels, lantern, or <baja>''. |<pancati> `?', <bason> `?'. @6006. #3091.

<panda> {V2} ``to ^kick (of animals and man)''. @6109. #21621.

<pandij> {V2} ``to ^fly out (as a chip of wood), to ^snap out (as a spark from a fire)''. @6110. #21631.

<pando> {N} ``a ^step, ^pace''. {V2} ``to ^pace off''. @6111. #21641.
<devaRi pandoe'> {VP} ``^left_home (as the Prodigal Son)''. |<devaRi> `doorway, threshold'. @6112. ??idiom? #7242.

<pando> {N} ``a ^teacher, ^wise_man''. @6007. #21651.

<phandu> {N} ``^rag''. {V} ``to be ^ragged''. @6518. #21661.

<pani>: #21671.
<din pani> {N} ``ten days after burial, one ^day is kept to help the soul (of the deceased) find peace.''. |<din> `day'. !The whole village is fed on this day. See <sidoli>. @5623. #7482.

<pankhor> {N} ``^bat, ^flying_fox''. @6004. #21681.
<ui~ta pankhor> {N} ``^bat, ^flying_fox''. |<ui~ta> `?'. @6004a. #21692.

<pansi>: #21701.
<pur=pansi> {N} ``an ^orphan''. |<pur>, cf. <puri> `orphaned'. @6318. ??ANALYSIS #21712.

<paGgato cara> {V} ``to give a ^feast''. @6005. #21721.

<paphar>: #21731.
<biyajo paphar min> {N} ``^money-changer''. |<biyajo> `?', <min> `?'. @6925. #3583.

<papo> {N} ``certain types of ^sin; ^incest, the practice of ^black_^magic''. @6204. #28361.

<papsa> {V2} ``to ^scratch in the dust (as fowls), to ^paw up dust (as cattle, dogs, or cats)''. @6025. #21741.

<par> {ADJ} ``^all''. @6206. #28381.

<phar> {V2} ``to ^increase; to ^spread''. @6523. #21751.

<paRa> {V2} ``to ^split open''. {N} ``^part of, part of the body; half of a field''. Cf.<phaRa'> `to split'. @6123. #21761.
<citi paRa'> {V} ``to ^part one's ^hair''. |<citi> `the part in one's hair'. @3508. #5692.

<phaRa'> {V2} ``to ^split, to ^rend''. Cf. <paRa> `to split open'. @6516. #21771.

<parato> {N} ``large brass ^pan or ^plate, <thali>''. @6208. #28401.

<parbu>,,<perbu> {N} ``^lord, ^master''. @6102. #21781.

<phaRi> {V2} ``to ^break; to be ^broken''. @6521. #21791.

<paRiyal>,,<peRiyar>,,<pereyar> {N} ``^shaman, ^medicine-man''. @6024. #21801.

<parkiya> {N} ``a ^boy of 8 or 9 years, old enough to graze the cattle''. @6101. #21811.

<parkom> {N} ``^bed''. @6207. #28391.

<parman> {CONJ} ``^as_soon_as; the ^instant_that''. @6103. #21821.

<parom> {PP} ``^across''. {V} ``to take_^across, to ^cross over''. !PP takes nom. @6209. #28411.

<parsa> {N} ``^jungle_flame: ^tree and ^flower''. @6105. #21831.

<parsan> {V2} ``to ^test, to ^prove; to be ^favorable toward (subj. in dat.); to ^like, to be ^pleased, to ^approve''. @6104. #21841.

<paRub> {V2} ``to ^take out (as a rock); to ^come out or off (as a toenail)''. @6124. #21851.

<pasa> {N} ``a ^measure of two_^hands cupped together''. {V2} ``to ^measure out with ^cupped_^hands''. @6213. #28451.

<pasar> {ADJ} ``^wide, ^broad''. @6108. #21861.

<phasi> {N} ``a ^tree''. @6525. #21871.

<pastav> {V} ``to ^repent''. See <man ira'>. @6107. #21881.

<pata> {ADV} ``^tomorrow''. @6118. #21891.

<patha> {N} ``^rock''. @6122. #21901.

<patta> {ADV} ``^tomorrow''. @6020. #21911.

<phatako> {N} ``^gate''. @6522. #21921.

<patara> {ADJ} ``^thin''. @6018. #21931.

<patari> {N} ``^plate made of ^leaves''. @6019. #21941.

<patte> {ADV} ``^quickly''. !Makhla area. @6021. #21951.

<patel> {N} ``a ^<saRi> of fine cloth''. @6120. #21961.

<pati> {N} ``a ^pool of water''. @6119. #21971.

<patti>: #21981.
<jen patti> {N} ``^birth''. |<jen> `'. @4107. #12852.

<pato> {N} ``^fore^arm''. @6121. #21991.

<patuva> {N} ``^head_man of village''. @6022. #22001.

<paul> {N} ``a ^step''. *Marathi. @6114. #22011.

<pauliJ> {V2} ``to ^leaf out''. @6115. #22021.

<pauna> {N} ``^guest''. {V} ``to go to ^visit''. @6113. #22031.

<pav>: #22041.
<pese pav> {ADV} ``^at_once''. |<pese> `'. @6423. #22052.

<phavaRe> {N} ``^stilts''. @6524. #22061.

<pavi> {N} ``^flute''. *Marathi<pa:va>. @6212 #28441.

<pecela> {N} ``a ^bird, the ^bulbul''. @6412. #22071.

<pe:da> {V} ``to be ^born''. @6407. #22081.
<pe:da ori kakado> {N} ``^birth_certificate''. |<ori> `', <kakado> `'. @6408. #13890.

<pekana> {N} ``^gossip, ^news, ^experience''. @6411. #22091.

<pe:la'> {PP(gen.)} ``^first (in time)''. @6409. #22101.

<phela:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^spread out''. |<tiJ> `'. @6616. #22111.

<pendiya> {N} ``^bundles or ^sheaves of ^wheat''. @6406. #22121.

<penej> {V} ``to be ^washed in by a ^flood''. @6418. #22131.

<peJca> {N} ``children's ^<dhoti>''. @6405. #22141.

<peJcami> {N} ``the ^fifth ^day''. @6402. #22151.
<nago peJcami> {N} ``^day of the ^snake''. |<nago> `'. @6403. #20422.
<huri peJcami> {N} ``^fifth day of ^<Holi>''. |<huri> `'. @6404. #11532.

<peoRi>,,<pevaRi> {ADJ} ``^yellow''. @6410. #22161.

<peRa'> {V1} ``to ^remain, to ^abide, to ^dwell; to be ^unemployed''. @6415. #22171.
<peRag-a din> {N} ``^day of ^rest, ^sabbath''. |<din> `day'. @6416. ??a #120.

<peRej> {V1} ``to ^climb; to ^offer ^sacrifice''. @6417. #22191.

<perom>,,<pirom> {N} ``^love''. @6421. #22201.

<persei> {V2} ``to ^spread out grain to dry''. @6419. #22211.

<perti> {N} ``a ^representative from each house or village - <ura' ka perti>''. @6420. #22221.

<pese pav> {ADV} ``^at_once''. |<pav> `'. @6423. #22051.

<petel> {N} ``village ^headman''. @6414. #22231.

<peti> {N} ``^bandage''. @6413. #22241.

<peti>: #22251.
<luto peti> {V} ``to ^loot everything''. |<luto> `?'. ??gloss? @8608. #18642.

<pevaRi> {ADJ} ``^yellow''. See <peoRi>. @6422. #22261.

<piya'> {V1} ``to ^shine or ^twinkle (as the stars, or a light in the distance)''. @6221 #28531.

<phiji> {N} ``^rice_^gruel''. @6526. #22271.

<phijito> {N} ``^trouble, ^persecution, ^misfortune''. @6527. #22281.

<phika> {ADJ} ``^tasteless (of tea, water, or food)''. {V} ``to be ^tasteless''. @6602. #22291.

<piko> {N} ``^crop''. @6215. #28471.

<pili> {N} ``a ^float of ^peacock_^feathers used in ^fishing''. @6223. #28551.

<phini>,,<pini> {CONJ} ``^but''. @6528. #22301.

<phinij> {N} ``two-edged ^comb''. @6601. #22311.

<piJen> {N} ``a heavy silver ^anklet''. @6214. #28461.

<pipinjor> {N} ``^firefly, ^glowworm''. @6220. #28521.

<pipiri> {N} ``the ^pipal ^tree''. @6301. #22321.

<piRi mata> {N} ``^first ^horse''. |<piRi> `?', <mata> `?'. ??gloss? @6219. #28511.

<piru> {N} ``^joints in ^bamboo or ^cane; the section between_^joints''. @6222. #28541.

<pisana> {N} ``^perspiration from weakness of fever''. ??gloss? @6224. #28561.

<pisali> {N} ``^rib_cage and ^lungs''. ??orig. case for cage. @6225. #28571.

<pisen> {N} ``a ^representative from each house or village''. @6302. ??meaning of gloss?. #22331.

<pisi>,,<pesi> {N} ``^court ^case''. @6226. #28581.

<pita=tiJ>: #22341.
<dundi pita=tiJ> {N} ``public ^announcement''. |<dundi> `'. @5210. #8332.

<pitaraku> {N} ``^spirits of dead ^ancestors, ^relatives who must be worshipped or appeased''. @6216. #28481.

<piti> {N} ``^place''. @6217. #28491.

<pitor> {V2} ``to ^drag a field to prepare the soil for ^planting or to cover the grain''. ?? grain = seed? @6218. #28501.

<poca> {ADJ} ``^light, ^easily-digested (of food)''. @6427. #22351.

<podaro> {V} ``to ^sour (as milk)''. @6504. #22361.

<podaroj>: #22371.
<higara podaroj> {N} ``^coward, ^timid person''. |<higara> `coward'. @9714. #11042.

<pode> {N} ``^pullet, chicken not yet laying eggs''. @6505. #22381.

<poe> {N} ``deep narrow ^ravine''. @6425. #22391.

<poera> {N} ``^boy, ^lad, ^youth''. @6426. #22401.

<phojer> {ADV} ``^morning (7-8 a.m.)''. @6615. ??in the morning?. #22411.

<pola>: #22421.
<kala pola> {ADJ} ``^deserted, ^empty''. |<kala> `'. @1708. ??<pola> echo form? #14002.

<polla> {V2} ``to make a ^hole (as in a wall, grain bin, etc.)''. Cf. <kala pola> `empty'. Syn. <popha'>, <popaRa>. @6513. #22431.

<pole> {N} ``large silver ^bracelet worn around the wrist''. @6512. #22441.

<polka> {N} ``^blouse with short puffed sleeves''. @6511. #22451.

<poGgol dinen>,,<poGgol disen>,,<poGgol lisen> {ADV} ``^abruptly, ^at_once''. |<dinen>,<disen> `id.'. @6424. ??check <lisen> in orig. (hapax in this line) #7551.

<popha'> {N} ``a ^hole''. {V2} ``to make a ^hole''. Syn. <polla>, <popaRa>. @6509. #22461.

<popaRa> {N} ``^hole, ^den''. @6507. #22471.

<popeya> {N} ``^papaya (fruit)''. @6508. #22481.

<popti> {ADJ} ``^lazy (of a woman)''. @6506. #22491.

<poRa> {N} ``^month of ^September; ^festival for bullocks''. @6502. #22501.

<pora> {N} ``^pail used for drawing water''. @6510. #22511.

<poRi> {ADJ} ``^destructive, ^careless (of a woman)''. @6503. #22521.

<posan> {V2} ``to ^support''. @6514. #22531.

<poso> {V2} ``to ^measure the depth of water''. @6515. #22541.

<potha> {N} ``^boy''. @6501. #22551.

<pota'> {N} ``^abdomen''. @6428. #22561.

<photare> {N} ``^peanut_^shell''. @6617. #22571.

<potolo> {N} ``^blister''. {V} ``to ^blister''. @6429. #22581.

<puci> {N} ``^rat; ^calf of the leg; ^children''. @6306. #22591.

<puci>: #22601.
<kon-ku puci-ku> {N} ``^children (^plural)''. |<kon> `son', <-ku> `plural'. @2225. #16283.

<puja> {N} ``^worship, ^sacrifice''. {V2} ``to ^worship, to ^sacrifice''. @6325. #22611.
<ana garabo puja> {N} ``^worship for ^pregnant women''. |<ana> `story, proverb', <garabo> `?'. @0504. #963.

<puja>: #22631.
<gom sala puja> {N} ``^worship of dead relatives at a wedding''. |<gom> `to answer', <sala> `'. @3106. #10082.

<pukiya>,,<pokiya> {V2} ``to ^sow by ^broadcasting''. @6305. #22641.

<pukiya>: #22651.
<gal pukiya> {N} ``^mumps''. |<gal> `'. @2712. #9102.

<phukuto> {ADJ} ``^free, at no cost''. @6603. #22661.

<phul> {N} ``^flower; ^placenta''. {V} ``to ^flower''. @6613. #22671.
<phul putur> {N} ``^children''. |<putur> `'. @6614. #22680.

<phulaGgi> {N} ``^spark of fire''. @6609. #22691.

<pulli kapuso> {N} ``^cotton sown so that it can be cultivated from two sides, as checked corn''. |<kapuso> `cotton'. @6321. #14481.

<phulij> {V2} ``to ^draw or ^carve a design in wood''. @6611. #22701.

<phulki> {N} ``a small ^nose^ring''. @6610. #22711.

<pulum> {ADJ} ``^white''. {V2} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. @6322. #22721.

<puntu>: #22731.
<natu puntu> {NK} ``great-great-^grandchildren''. |<natu>, cf. <nata>,<neti> `close relatives'. @5813. #20672.

<punuyu> {N} ``^full ^moon''. @6311. #22741.

<puJja> {V2} ``to ^pile up, to ^heap up, to ^stack''. @6303. #22751.

<phuphu> {NK} ``paternal ^aunt''. @6607. #22761.
<dukari phuphu> {N} ``^female ^head_of_household''. |<dukari> `woman, wife'. @5215. #8162.

<puR> {N} ``a ^curse''. E.g. <ayom-ba' puR guru-ba> `your parents' curse will fall on you'. @6307. #22771.

<pura> {V2} ``to ^complete, to ^fulfill''. @6324. #22781.

<purava> {N} ``^evidence, ^testimony''. @6312. #22791.

<puri> {ADJ} ``^orphaned''. @6317. #22801.
<puri koro> {ADJ} ``^orphaned''. @6317. #16530.
<pur=pansi> {N} ``an ^orphan''. |<pansi> `?'. @6318. ??ANALYSIS #21710.

<puri> {V2} ``to ^tie up, to ^wrap up (as in paper or cloth)''. @6316. #22811.

<puriya sokaRa'> {N} ``Korku-type ^bread or ^<capati>, two thin pieces of bread spread with oil and baked together. After baking they separate.''. |<sokaRa'> `'. @6320. ??sp of <capati>? #22821.

<purij>,,<puruj> {V2} ``to ^quieten, to ^comfort someone''. @6319. #22831.

<phurkud nama o:l> {X} ``writ of ^divorce''. |<nama> `', <o:l> `'. @6608. #20451.

<purputa>,,<purpuca> {N} ``a ^tree''. @6315. ??sp? #22841.

<pursom> {N} ``a ^fathom, a ^measure of ^depth equivalent to the height of a man with his hands over his head (used to describe the depth of water or a well)''. @6314. #22851.

<purvaku> {N} ``^witnesses''. @6313. #22861.

<phusij> {V1} ``to ^slip_off; to ^come_off''. @6612. #22871.

<puso> {N} ``the old ^grass and leaves of a ^thatched ^roof''. @6323. #22881.

<puso> {N} ``^month of ^January''. @6401. #22891.

<phuta'> {V} ``to ^burst open (as cotton)''. @6605. #22901.

<phuta'> {V} ``to ^chap (as the face and hands in the cold)''. @6604. #22911.

<putaki> {N} ``small ^stick or ^switch''. !In stories, <ambaRi putaki> has the power to restore life. @6309. #22921.

<puti> {N} ``a small ^piece of ^meat''. @6310. #22931.

<phutur> {V2} ``to ^shell_corn from the cob''. @6606. #22941.

<putur>: #22951.
<phul putur> {N} ``^children''. |<phul> `flower'. @6614. #22682.

<pu~yu pu~yu> {ADV} ``half-^asleep, with the eyes practically closed''. @6304. #22961.

<-r->: #22971.
<ke[re]ndil> {N} ``^lantern''. |<kendil> `id.'. @2104. #15363.

<rab> {V2} ``to ^break; to be ^broken''. @8024. #22981.

<rab> {V2} ``to ^wash one's face''. @8025. #22991.

<raban>,,<rabaG> {ADJ} ``^cold''. {V} ``to become ^cold''. @8026. #23001.

<raca rucu> {ADV} ``^ravenously''. |<raca> `'. @8108. #23011.

<raemoniya> {N} ``^lantana (a flowering shrub)''. !Khamla <bedara>. @8116. #23021.

<ra'> {N} ``^voice, ^cry of animals, birds, fowls''. {V} ``to ^roar, to ^crow, to ^chirp''. @8107. #23031.

<ra'>: #23041.
<komba' ra'> {N} ``^cock^crow''. ^dawn. |<komba> `cock'. @2117. #16222.
<khad komba ra'> {N} ``first ^cock^crow''. |<khad> `'. @2118. #13723.
<sani komba ra'> {N} ``second ^cock^crow''. |<sani> `'. @2119. #16233.

<rajinama> {N} ``^resignation''. @8109. #23051.

<raka ruku> {V2} ``to ^crumple up paper''. |<ruku> echo form. @8023. #23061.

<rakam> {N} ``^collective term for ^things''. @8022. #23071.

<rakaso> {N} ``^demon''. @8105. #23081.

<rakhiya> {N} ``^land left fallow for the late crop''. @8106. #23091.

<rando>,,<rando-ken> {N} ``^widow''. {V} ``to be ^widowed''. @8103. #23101.

<rando>: #23111.
<rando bhave> {N} ``^month of ^June''. |<bhave> `Korku festival, new year'. @7320. #3210.

<randova> {N} ``^widower''. @8104. #23121.

<ransodo> {N} ``^king_^vulture''. ^bird. @8021. #23131.

<raGgej> {N} ``^hunger''. {V1} ``to be ^hungry''. @8018. #23141.

<raGgo> {V2} ``to ^pile up''. @8102. #23151.

<raGo>,,<roGo> {CONN} ``with ^past_conditional clause''. @8020. ??gloss--same word as `as, like'? #23161.

<raGo>,,<roGo> {N} ``^kind, ^sort, ^class''. {PP(nom. or gen.)} ``^as, ^like''. @8019. #23171.

<rapid> {V2} ``to ^close one's ^eyes''. @8114. #23181.

<raram> {V1} ``to feel ^cold''. @8027. #23191.

<rari> {N} ``a ^god whose name is invoked for eye trouble - worshipped at Holi''. @8115. #23201.

<rassi>: #23211.
<ara' rassi> {ADJ} ``everything ^scattered around, in ^disorder''. |<ara'> `to leave' @0614. #1492.

<rasid> {N} ``^receipt''. *Engl.<receipt>?. @8101. #23221.

<raso> {N} ``long heap of ^threshed_^grain; ^worship of ^grain and of the threshing floor, etc.''. @8120. #23231.

<rata> {ADJ} ``^red (color)''. @8110. #23241.
<rata guruJjo> {ADJ} ``bright ^red''. |<guruJjo> `'. @8111. #10560.
<rata citijko> {ADJ} ``deep ^red, ^purple''. |<citijko> `deep red, purple'. @8112. #5730.

<rato> {N} ``^night''. @8113. #23251.

<rava> {ADJ} ``^soft, ^balmy (of the wind in the hot season, or of the soil)''. @8119. #23261.

<rava> {V2} ``to ^smoke ^fish''. @8118. #23271.

<ravan> {N} ``^spirit of man''. @8117. #23281.

<redi> {N} ``^radio''. *Engl.<radio>. @8224. #23291.

<reggo> {V2} ``to ^refuse to ^speak to someone''. @8221. #23301.

<rej> {V} ``to be ^washed_up by a flood''. @8222. #23311.
<rej-a>,,<rey-a> {V1} ``to be ^left_over, ^remaining (of food)''. |<a> `?'. @8223. #130.

<rem.rem> {V} ``to ^prick and ^tingle following numbness in the limbs''. @8226. #23321.

<reni> {ADJ} ``^loaded with fruit, flowers, peppers''. @8225. #23331.

<reo tamba> {V} ``to race off, ^swiftly''. |<tamba> `'. ^run. ??orig. has ADV. @8220. #23341.

<resed>,,<resid> {V2} ``to ^thrust into, to ^drive into (as a spear or a stick of wood)''. ^pierce. @8228. #23351.

<reved> {V2} ``to ^tighten, to ^pull ropes tight (as on a bed or a drum)''. @8227. #23361.

<rid> {V} ``to ^crush, to ^grind fine on a stone''. @8124. #23371.

<Rij>: #23381.
<gundi-Rij> {V2} ``to ^coil (of a rope or a snake)''. |<gundi> `to wrap'. @2821. #10422.

<rikama> {ADJ} ``^empty, ^vacant, ^unemployed''. {V2} ``to ^empty''. @8122. #23391.

<rim> {V2} ``to ^pick_up, to ^take_up''. @8201. #23401.
<jumu ri.rim> {V2} ``to ^praise''. |<jumu> `name'. @8202. #13462.

<rindo> {V} ``to ^cry, to ^whine (of children)''. @8121. #23411.

<riphij> {V2} ``to ^toast on coals (as bread)''. @8126. #23421.

<ripod> {V2} ``to ^close a lock or one's mouth''. @8125. #23431.

<ririj> {N} ``^mosquito_larva''. |Ordinarily plural. @8128. #23441.

<ririJ> {V1} ``to ^forget''. @8127. #23451.

<rita> {ADJ} ``^empty, ^empty-handed, ^unemployed''. {V} ``to ^give_^birth''. @8123. #23471.

<rive sive> {N} ``the ^trouble of a ^bride in her ^in-laws' house''. |<sive> `'. @8205. ??<sivo>?. #23481.

<rivi> {N} ``bamboo stick used to ^churn ^butter''. @8204. #23491.

<rivij> {V2} ``to ^snatch or ^take_away by deceit''. @8203. #23501.

<rod> {V2} ``to ^cover one's face or eyes''. @8306. #23511.

<ro'> {V2} ``to ^gore''. @8303. #23521.

<rogo> {N} ``a ^disease, a ^sickness''. {V} ``to be ^ill''. @8304. #23531.

<roj> {V2} ``to ^wring out, to ^squeeze out; to ^milk''. @8305. #23541.

<roka:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^stop, to ^hinder, to ^prevent''. |<tiJ> `'. @8302. #23551.

<romba> {V2} ``to ^set_up in the ground (as a monument or a thorn fence)''. @8311. #23561.

<ron> {V2} ``to ^brown in oil (as onions or spices)''. @8307. #23571.

<ro:na> {V} ``to be ^un^willing, ^un^happy''. @8308. #23581.

<roni da'> {N} ``first ^rain in June''. |<da'> `water, rain'. @8309. #6361.

<roGo> {PP} ``^as, ^like''. See <raGo> `id.'. @8229. #23591.

<roGo> {V2} ``to ^burn bread''. @8230. #23601.

<ropo> {V2} ``to ^transplant seedlings''. @8310. #23611.

<roroj> {N} ``^cricket''. @8312. #23621.

<rou rou> {V1} ``to ^swarm and ^buzz (of flies)''. @8301. #23631.

<ru> {V2} ``to ^beat a ^drum''. @8207. #23641.

<rua'> {N} ``^fever''. @8208. #23651.

<rua'>: #23661.
<dugumugu rua'> {N} ``^fever in the bones''. |<dugumugu> `'. @5220. #8132.

<rub> {V2} ``to ^pull_up (as poles), to ^pull_out (as teeth); to ^come_out of (pass. form)''. @8214. #23671.

<rubab> {N} ``^nature, ^personality''. @8215. #23681.

<rui> {N} ``^sambar (a large ^deer)''. @8209. #23691.

<rukho> {N} ``^direction (distant)''. @8211. #23701.

<rukhu> {N} ``a ^fly''. @8210. #23711.

<rum> {V2} ``to ^pound grain in a mortar''. @8216. #23721.

<rum holoe> {V2} ``to ^move''. |<holoe> `to move'. !In negative = `^un^movable'. @8218. #11241.

<rumjula> {N} ``^anklet with ^bells worn by dancers''. @8219. #23731.

<rumjum> {ADJ} ``^beautiful (of crops, garden, flowers)''. @8217. #23741.

<rundi> {N} ``^conversation''. {V2} ``to ^converse''. @8206. #23751.

<ruti> {V2} ``to ^free, to ^deliver, to ^snatch away''. @8212. #23761.

<ruthu'> {N} ``a ^tree''. @8213. #23771.

<-sa->: #23781.
<ca[sa]khan> {V2} ``to go for ^wood, to ^gather ^wood; to ^lay a ^fire''. |<cakhan> `wood'. @3305. #4813.
<ca[sa]para> {V2} ``to ^clear off land''. |<capara> `cleared land'. @3314. #5043.

<sa:>,,<sa'> {V2} ``to ^bring''. |With <l> mode (see supp. 6). {V2} ``to ^take''. |With <y> mode (see supp. 6). @8918. #23791.
<ari sa'> {V2} ``to give ^assistance, to ^help; to ^take_sides''. |<sa'> `to bring; to take'. @0618. #1572.

<sab> {V2} ``to ^honor, to ^worship''. @8823. #23801.

<saban> {N} ``^uncountable, ^swarms, ^multitudes''. ??gloss--noun? @8825. #23811.

<sabav> {N} ``^nature, ^personality''. @8826. #23821.

<sabo>,,<sabbo>,,<sebo>,,<seb>,,<sebei> {ADJ} ``^all''. @8901. #23831.

<sabu> {N} ``^soap''. @9021. #23841.

<saca maca> {ADV} ``^truly, ^really''. |<maca> echo form. @8815. #23851.

<sacco> {ADJ} ``^true''. {N} ``^truth''. @8816. #23861.

<sadda> {N} ``a ^span of one ^hand''. @8820. #23871.

<sada mada> {ADJ} ``^useless; in vain; ^worthless''. |<mada> echo form. @9010. #23881.

<sada suda> {ADJ} ``^common (of people)''. |<suda> echo form. @9011. #23891.

<sadgi>,,<sadgiya> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law; husband of wife's younger sister''. @8818. #23901.

<sadi> {V2} ``to ^play a musical instrument''. @8819. #23911.

<saddi>,,<sedi> {NUM} ``one ^hundred''. @8821. #23921.

<saebo>,,<sa:b> {N} ``^officer, ^boss, ^gentleman''. @8924. #23931.

<saer> {N} ``large ^turtle''. @8925. #23941.

<saeta> {N} ``^help''. @8923. #23951.

<sa'>,,<sa:> {V2} ``to ^bring''. |With <l> mode (see supp. 6). {V2} ``to ^take''. |With <y> mode (see supp. 6). @8918. #23792.
<ari sa'> {V2} ``to give ^assistance, to ^help; to ^take_sides''. |<ari> `interest, to take interest'. @0618. #1572.

<sagai> {N} ``^engagement ceremony''. @8814. #23971.

<sagaRa> {ADJ} ``^all, ^everybody, the whole group''. @8813. #23981.

<sai> {N} ``^shade''. {V2} ``to ^over^shadow''. @8919. #23991.

<sai>,,<sei> {V2} ``to say to be ^true, to ^believe, to ^accept, to ^agree''. @8805. #24001.

<sai~>,,<sei~> {ADJ} ``^correct, ^true, ^right''. @8804. ??subenter under prev. ,or cf. #24011.

<saja> {V2} ``to ^heal, to ^cure''. @8817. #24021.

<sakaj> {V2} ``to ^move aside; to go ^aside''. Cf. <sakej> `id.'. ??orig. looks like sakej to me, tho alph'd as sakaj. @8811. #24031.

<sakkar> {N} ``^sugar''. @8810. #24041.

<sakaRa> {ADJ} ``^narrow''. @8806. #24051.

<sakaRi> {ADV} ``^early, ^soon, ^quickly''. @8808. #24061.
<sakaRi ukaRi> {ADV} ``^quickly, at once''. |<ukaRi> echo form. @8809. #24070.

<sakaRi> {N} ``^chain''. @8807. #24081.

<sakej> {N} ``to ^put_aside; to go ^aside''. @8926. #24091.

<sakob> {V2} ``to ^dry out''. @8812. #24101.

<sakom> {N} ``large ^leaves; ^teakwood leaves''. @9001. #24111.

<sakom>: #24121.
<danda sakom ti.tiya'> {NP} ``^divorce''. |<danda> `', <ti.tiya'> `' (<tiya'> `to break, to rend, to divorce'. @4920. #24132.

<sala>: #24141.
<gom sala puja> {N} ``^worship of dead relatives at a wedding''. |<gom> `to answer', <puja> `worship'. @3106. #10083.

<salla> {N} ``a ^ring (for the finger)''. @8906. #24151.

<salla'> {N} ``a ^lizard with a spiky crest on its neck''. @8907. #24161.

<salari> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @9101. #24171.

<salei>,,<sali> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @8908. #24181.
<dato sali> {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. |<dato> `'. @5024. #6982.

<sali> {N} ``^peeling (fruit or vegetables), ^stripping (the bark of a tree), ^removing (the scales of a fish)''. @9102. #24191.

<samman> {PP(gen.)} ``in ^front of, ^before''. @8902. #24201.

<sambala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^keep, to ^raise, to ^protect, to ^care for''. |<tiJ> `'. @8803. #24211.

<samcan> {N} ``^time''. @8903. #24221.

<san> {X} ``^like, ^somewhat, ^-ish''. @9012. #24231.

<sana> {N} ``^leader, ^elder''. {V} ``to grow ^old (of men)''. Fem. <sani>. @9013. #24241.
<sana-ba> {NK} ``^grandfather''. |<ba> `father'. @9015. #1960.
<sana-dukari>,,<sandukari> {NK} ``^husband_and_^wife''. |<dukari> `wife'. @9014. #8170.
<mama sana> {NK} ``^head_of_house; ^husband''. |<mama> `maternal uncle'. @7620. #18922.

<sanan>,,<sanaG> {V} ``to ^lie sprawled out on one's back; to ^turn onto one's back; to ^lay out a corpse''. @8822. #24251.

<sandi> {N} ``back ^veranda; place in ^back of a house''. @8915. #24261.

<sando> {N} ``^bull''. ^cattle. @8916. #24271.

<sani> {ADJ} ``^small, ^young''. {N} ``small ^child (sg.)''. See <caphini>. @9016. #24281.
<ca[phi]ni> {ADJ} ``^small''. |Plural of <sani>. @3318. #5053.

<sani komba ra'> {N} ``second ^cock^crow''. |<komba' ra'> `cockcrow' (<komba> `cock', <ra'> `cry'). @2119. #16230.

<sani> {NK} ``^old ^woman; ^wife''. !Makhala area. Masc. <sana>. @9017. ??to prev. #24291.
<sani mae> {NK} ``^grandmother''. |<mae> `mother'. @9018. #18790.

<saJci>,,<sansi> {N} ``a small ^spoon; ^teaspoon''. @8802. #24301.

<saJjei mae> {N} ``a small stone considered to be a ^goddess of crops, worshipped at Desera''. |<mae> `mother'. @8724. #18771.

<saGgil> {V2} ``to ^look upward''. @8914. #24311.

<saGgo>,,<seGgo> {PP(gen.)} ``^with''. {V2} ``to ^help, to ^assist''. @8801. #24321.

<saGin>,,<saGiJ> {N} ``^distance''. {V} ``to be ^distant''. @8725. #24331.

<sapana> {N} ``^dream, ^vision''. @8824. #24341.

<sapaJco> {N} ``^head of the village council, ^president of the village council''. @8905. #24351.

<sapin> {N} ``^amulet for ^smallpox''. @9019. #24361.

<sapho> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^clear, ^plain''. {V2} ``to ^clean''. @9020. #24371.

<saR> {V} ``to ^swell''. @9006. #24381.

<saRa> {ADJ} ``^unmarried; ^virgin''. @9008. ??to previous? #24391.

<saRa>,,<siyaRa> {N} ``^cold ^season''. @9007. #24401.

<sara'> {N} ``large blackfaced ^monkey''. @9023. #24411.

<sarai> {N} ``^needle, wooden ^knitting_needle; a thin ^stick, a stick of rush''. @9022. #24421.

<sarasur> {N} ``the ^sound of ^rustling grass''. @9024. #24431.

<sarej> {ADJ} ``^leftover (food)''. {V} ``to be left over''. @9027. #24441.

<sari> {ADV} ``close ^beside''. @9026. #24451.

<sarka> {ADJ} ``^straight''. {V2} ``to make straight, to ^straighten''. @8904. #24461.

<saRub> {V1} ``to ^run''. @9009. #24471.

<sasama> {N} ``a ^story (of a house)''. @8913. #24481.

<sasan>,,<casan> {N} ``^turmeric''. @9107. #24491.

<sasanda> {N} ``^nest for ^hens in a ^basket up off the floor''. @8912. #24501.

<saso> {N} ``^breath, ^life''. @9108. #24511.

<sati> {N} ``^chest''. ??what kind? @9004. #24521.

<sati>,,<sari> {V2} ``to ^mend, to ^repair''. !infinitive is <sasiri>. @9002. #24531.

<sa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^endure, to ^bear, to ^suffer''. |<tiJ> `'. @9003. #24541.

<sa:ton> {PP(gen.)} ``^with''. @9005. #24561.

<sau sau> {INTERJ} ``words used to ^shoo away ^chickens''. @8920. #24571.

<saukar> {N} ``^money-lender''. @8921. #24581.

<sauta> {X} ``we are one; we eat from the same plate''. ^equal. @8922. #24591.

<savado> {N} ``^flavor''. @9105. #24601.

<savai> {N} ``money ^loan which must be repaid 1-1/4 times''. @8909. #24611.

<saval i[pa]ra'> {V1} ``to ^argue, to ^debate''. |<ira'> `to return'. @8911. #11941.

<savani> {N} ``old name, still used by the Korkus, for ^Ellichpur, which was a military camp''. @9104. #24621.

<savara> {V2} ``''. @9106. ??gloss? #24631.

<savara> {V2} ``to ^care for, to ^tend''. @8910. #24641.

<savaRi> {N} ``a ^thorn^bush''. @9103. #24651.

<sa~va> {N} ``very fine ^grain used as rice''. @8917. #24661.

<se> {X} ``^emphatic - intensifies the whole sentence''. @9416. ??particle?; where is it put in sentence? #24671.

<sedi>,,<saddi> {NUM} ``one ^hundred''. @9422. #24681.

<sekene>,,<seko> {V2} ``to ^ferment, to ^soak''. @9419. ??orig. foment. #24691.

<sel> {N} ``^mortar in which grain is pounded''. @9429. #24701.

<sel> {V2} ``to ^reflect an image in a mirror or water''. @9428. #24711.

<sela> {N} ``^girdle, ^scarf worn around the waist by men''. @9501. #24721.

<selli> {N} ``^fishing-^pole''. @9502. #24731.

<semiya da'> {N} ``regular ^rains''. |<da'> `water, rain'. @9425. #6371.

<sen>,,<sene> {VIRR} ``to ^go''. @Supp. 6. @9423. #24741.

<sena'> {N} ``^dung, ^manure of cattle or buffalo''. @9424. #24751.

<senda> {ADJ} ``^upper part of a tree or pole; ^top; ^further side''. @9412. #24761.

<senda> {ADJ} ``^youngest (son)''. @9413. ??to previous? #24771.

<sendra> {V1} ``to ^walk''. @9414. #24781.

<senyuba>: ??see <sen>,<sene> `to go'. @Supp. 6. #24791.
<amkhe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. |<am> `you', <khe'> `?object?', <do'> `to see', <ten> `?', <iJ-a> `my', <ni> `?', <khatara> `bier', <senyuba> `goes (<sen> (`to go')'. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; CUT? #866.

<seGei> {ADV} ``^immediately, at once, ^quickly''. Cf. <disen>,<dinen> `abruptly, suddenly'. @9410. #24801.

<seGga> {N} ``^beans''. @9408. #24811.

<seGgaRe> {V} ``to ^over^eat''. @9409. #24821.

<seGgo> {PP} ``''. @9411. ??gloss? #24831.

<se:ra> {N} ``a ^shower; ^cool time of the day''. @9418. #24841.

<se:ra> {N} ``^countenance''. @9417. #24851.

<sered>,,<serej> {V1} ``to ^lay eggs (of ^flies)''. @9426. #24861.

<serom merom> {N} ``^shame''. |<merom> echo form. @9427. #24871.

<setiya> {N} ``^trouble''. @9420. #24881.
<setiya naso> {N} ``complete and total ^destruction''. |<naso> `to destroy, to perish'. @9421. #20650.

<sevaikiJ> {N} ``^men who dress and act as ^women''. @9503. ^eunuch? #24891.

<sevaRe> {N} ``^tassel on ^corn''. @9505. #24901.

<sevej>,,<sevej da'> {ADJ} ``^rain ^water that rains into the window or door''. |<da'> `water, rain' @9504. #6381.

<se~ se~> {X} ``^sound of water before it ^boils''. @9415. #24921.

<se~i>,,<sei> {N} ``^signature''. {V2} ``to ^believe, to ^agree''. @9407. #24931.

<si> {V2} ``to ^prepare a field, to ^cultivate a field; collective term for all ^field_work''. @9113. #24941.

<sia>,,<siya> {V2} ``to ^finish, to ^complete''. @9115. #24951.

<sid> {V2} ``to ^break off, to ^pick off (as greens or heads of <jwar> millet)''. @9201. #24961.

<sida> {N} ``^food supplies''. @9202. #24971.

<sidoli> {N} ``^festival in honor of the dead''. @9205. #24981.

<sidu> {N} ``^liquor made from the flower of the <mahu> tree''. @9200. #24991.
<sidu dapa'> {V} ``to hold an ^engagement ceremony''. |<dapa'> `'. @9204. #6704.

<sigi migi> {V1} ``to become ^strong as by a miracle''. |<migi> echo form. @9118. #25001.

<sigi sigi> {V1} ``to ^tremble, to ^shake (as from cold)''. @9117. #25011.

<sigid> {ADJ} ``^filled to the top''. @9119. #25021.

<sigo> {N} ``^top part of a ^measure''. @9120. #25031.

<siku> {N} ``head ^louse''. ??orig. has <siku(ku)> - double plural? @9116. #25041.

<sila> {V2} ``to ^glean (in an already-harvested field)''. @9220. #25051.

<silir>,,<solor> {V1} ``to ^slip, to ^slide''. @9221. #25061.

<silu> {N} ``small ^plum from the jungle''. @9222. #25071.

<sim> {N} ``^hen, ^chicken''. @9212. #25081.

<simaru> {N} ``^nasal_^mucus from a head cold''. @9213. #25091.

<simil> {V1} ``to be ^tasty, ^savory, ^sweet''. @9214. #25101.

<sinal>,,<cinal> {N} ``^adultery''. @9207. #25111.

<cori sinal> {N} ``^adultery''. |<cori> `?'. @3802. #5912.

<si:ndo> {N} ``^palm tree''. @9226. #25131.

<siJ> {N} ``^tree''. @9114. #25141.

<siGgar> {V2} ``to ^decorate, to ^adorn''. @9110. #25151.

<siGgel> {N} ``^fire''. @9112. #25161.

<siGgi> {N} ``^horn of an animal''. @9111. #25171.

<siGgrub> {N} ``^evening''. {V} ``to become evening''. @9109. #25181.

<sipana'> {N} ``^teak ^tree''. @9209. #25191.

<sipaRi> {N} ``^rib''. @9208. #25201.

<sipi> {N} ``^tailor''. @9210. #25211.

<siphir>,,<suphur> {ADJ} ``^fine, ^misting (of rain)''. @9211. #25221.

<sirara> {V2} ``to ^baste with long ^stitches''. ^sew @9218. #25231.

<siRi> {N} ``female ^goat''. @9206. #25241.

<siriJ>,,<siriG> {N} ``a ^song''. {V2} ``to ^sing''. @9219. #25251.

<sirni> {N} ``^treat passed out at the time of a birth or <puja>''. @9216. #25261.

<sirsi> {V2} ``to ^sprinkle with water''. @9217. #25271.

<sisa> {N} ``full-size ^bottle''. Syn. <ardi> `half-size bottle'. @0606. #25281.

<sisa> {N} ``^bottle''. @9225. #25291.

<sisaJjo> {N} ``^night, sleeping time''. @9228. #25301.

<sita> {N} ``^dog''. @9121. #25311.
<sita mavali> {N} ``^dog''. |<mavali> `'. !In stories. @9122. #19420.

<sita'> {V2} ``to ^sprinkle with water''. @9123. #25321.

<sitaJji> {N} ``^rug''. ?? orig <sitanJji>, also <siJaJji> -(not clear in text). @9127. #25331.

<sitiki>,,<pitiki> {N} ``small ^switch from a tree''. @9124. #25341.

<sito> {V2} ``to ^defile; to be ^defiled''. @9125. #25351.

<sitom> {N} ``^thread''. @9126. #25361.

<siv> {N} ``^boundary, ^border''. @9223. #25371.

<sivay> {PP(nom. or gen.)} ``^except, ^without''. {CONN} ``^until, ^when-then clause''. @9224. #25381.

<sive>: #25391.
<rive sive> {N} ``the ^trouble of a ^bride in her ^in-laws' house''. |<rive> `'. @8205. ??<sivo>?. #23482.

<soba> {ADJ} ``^beautiful''. {N} ``^show, ^entertainment''. @9519. #25401.

<sobo> {V2} ``to ^pound a small amount of dal''. @9521. ??same wd as`stab'? #25411.

<sobo> {V2} ``to ^stab with a knife or spear''. ??same wd as `to pound'? @9520. #25421.

<sobod> {V2} ``to ^wash clothes by sloshing them up and down on a rock''. @9522. #25431.

<sod> {V2} ``to ^knock down, to ^drop; to ^fall, to ^drop; to be ^knocked down''. @9514. #25441.

<soda jama:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^settle on terms, to ^agree to terms (as in buying a bullock or setting a wedding price)''. |<jama:=tiJ> `'. @9515. #12461.

<sodar>: #25451.
<ori-sodar> {N} ``^heir''. |<ori> cf. <pe:da ori kakado> `birth certificate'. @1302. #21242.

<so'> {V2} ``to ^stab, to ^pierce; to be ^pierced''. @9509. #25461.

<soga> {V2} ``to ^pleat, to ^fold in pleats (as in putting on a <sari>)''. @9512. #25471.

<sokaRa'> {N} ``^bread''. @9510. #25481.
<bakari sokaRa'> {N} ``^bread made from rice flour''. |<bakari> `?'. @6621. #2442.
<puriya sokaRa'> {N} ``Korku-type ^bread or ^<capati>, two thin pieces of bread spread with oil and baked together. After baking they separate.''. |<puriya> `?'. @6320. ??sp of <capati>?-- and cf. Hi<pu:Ri:>. #22822.

<soko> {V2} ``to ^crush one on top of another; to ^pack tightly''. @9511. #25491.

<sola> {V2} ``to ^peel''. |Infinitive <sosala>. @9525. ??Inf. recte so.sola? #25501.

<solom> {V2} ``to ^pull out burning wood leaving the coals; to ^push and pull a stick through a hole''. @9526. #25511.

<solor>,,<silir> {V} ``to ^slip, to ^slide''. @9527. #25521.
<solor bolor> {V1} ``to be ^slippery and ^slimy''. |<bolor> echo form. @9601. #25531.

<sondaro> {N} ``^pus''. @9506. #25541.

<sondo> {N} ``^trunk of an ^elephant''. @9507. #25551.

<sonoera> {N} ``a ^leopard''. @9516. #25561.

<sopa> {ADJ} ``^easy, ^simple''. @9517. #25571.

<sopti> {NK} ``^companion''. !In some areas this means ^husband, ^wife. @9518. #25581.

<sor> {ADV} ``^close ^beside''. @9523. #25591.

<soroj> {V2} ``to ^brush chaff off of winnowed grain''. {N} ``a ^broom used for this''. @9524. #25601.

<sos>,,<soso>: #25611.
<sos bicar> {V2} ``to ^think over, to ^ponder''. |<bicar> `id.'. @9602. #25620.
<ab-soso>,,<ai-soso>,,<avi-soso> {V1} ``to ^plan, to ^meditate, to ^think; to ^regret''. @0210,@0301. #152.

<soso'> {N} ``a ^tree''. @9603. #25641.

<sosoroj>,,<cusoroj>,,<cosoroj>,,<sisiroj> {N} ``the ^sparrow''. ^bird. @9604. #25651.

<sotiya>,,<soti> {NK} ``^co-^wife''. {V2} ``to take a second ^wife''. @9513. #25671.

<so~ya~> {V2} ``to ^rot or ^spoil completely (of fruit or vegetables)''. @9508. #25681.

<suba> {N} ``^foundation, ^root, ^beginning''. @9322. #25691.
<dharan suba-n> {N} ``the base of the center ^post of the house - used as a place of ^worship''. |<dharan> `center post', <-n> `'. @5716. #6783.

<suban>,,<subaG> {V1} ``to ^sit''. @9323. #25701.

<suda muda> {ADV} ``in ^pretense; pretending''. |<muda> echo form. @9315. #25711.

<sudu>,,<sudo> {ADJ} ``^conscious''. @9316. #25721.

<su'> {V2} ``to ^sew''. @9309. #25731.

<sui> {N} ``^needle''. @9305. #25741.
<sui mopha> {N} ``the ^eye of a ^needle''. ??9305. @93**. #28591.
<suin gutu> {VP} ``to ^thread a ^needle''. ??9305. @93**. #28601.

<suini> {N} ``^midwife''. @9306. #25751.

<sukaRi> {N} ``a ^pig''. @9307. #25761.

<sukiJ>,,<sukiG> {ADJ} ``^smelly, ^odorous''. {V1} ``to ^smell, to give off an ^odor''. @9308. #25771.

<sulud> {V2} ``to ^suck (as on a sweet)''. @9402. #25781.

<sulurij> {N} ``small snake-like ^lizard, thought to be man's spirit and thus not to be killed''. @9403. #25791.

<sumara:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^pray; to ^petition; to ^invoke; to repeat the name of God''. |<tiJ> `'. @9325. #25801.

<sumbaRi> {ADJ} ``one who does not share; ^selfish (fem.)''. ??R/r - see next --sic. @9303. #25811.

<sumbariya> {ADJ} ``one who does not share; ^selfish (masc.)''. ??R/r - see previous --sic. @9304. #25821.

<sumundar> {N} ``^sea; large body of ^water; ^river''. @9324. #25831.

<sun> {V} ``to ^dance (of men)''. @9405. #25841.

<suna> {ADJ} ``^vacant, ^empty, ^lonely''. @9317. #25851.

<sund> {V2} ``to ^dance (of men)''. @9227. #25861.

<sundoku> {N} ``a tin or wooden ^trunk or ^suitcase''. @9302. #25871.

<sundu> {N} ``long green ^beans''. @9301. #25881.
<sundu daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5104. #6870.

<sunum> {N} ``^oil''. @9318. #25891.

<sunur> {N} ``the ^sound of ^bells''. @9319. #25901.

<supared> {V2} ``to ^deliver up, to put into ^custody''. @9320. #25911.

<suphur>,,<siphir> {ADJ} ``^fine, ^misting (of rain)''. @9321. #25921.

<sur> {N} ``^sound of ^singing and rejoicing''. @9326. #25931.

<surae> {ADJ} ``^spoiled''. {V1} ``to ^spoil''. @9328. #25941.

<surato> {N} ``^form, ^image, ^face''. @9327. #25951.

<khub-surato> {ADJ} ``^beautiful of ^face''. |<khub> `abundance'. @2518. #16772.

<suri> {N} ``^knife''. @9406. #25971.

<suru> {V} ``to ^spoil, to be ^damaged''. @9401. #25981.

<sutar> {N} ``^carpenter''. @9311. #25991.

<sutari> {N} ``^hemp''. @9310. #26001.

<suti> {V2} ``to ^mend, to ^repair; to ^see (in the sense of ability to see)''. @9312. #26011.

<sutu'> {PP(gen.)} ``^before, ^ahead_of''. {V} ``to go ^ahead''. @9314. #26021.

<suvari> {N} ``^bread of wheat or <jwar> millet fried in oil; Hi<puRi>''. @9404. #26031.

<ta>: #26041.
<jha ka ta> {ADV} ``^same as before''. |<jha> `', <ka> `'. @4208. #12173.
<ta-kiJ> {X} ``dualizer''. |<-kiJ> `^dual'. @4321. #26050.
<ta-ku> {X} ``pluralizer''. |<-ku> `plural'. @4322. #16713.
<ta:son> {CONJ} ``^if''. |Connective, post positional with conditional clauses. @4504. ??<ta:-son>? #26060.

<taber> {V} ``to ^sleep, to ^lie face down, to ^fall on one's face''. @4410. #26071.

<tadaR> {V1} ``to ^crack open (as plaster, earth)''. @4405. #26081.

<tae>,,<tae-n> {X} ``^up_to, ^until; ^locative case''. |<-n> `'. @4317. #26091.

<thae> {ADV} ``^completely''. @4903. #26101.

<taera> {N} ``unhusked ^rice''. @4319. #26111.

<taeto> {N} ``^amulet, ^charm''. @4318. #26121.

<tagali> {N} ``heavy silver ^halter given at a wedding''. ??halter? @4326. #26131.

<taya>,,<taeya> {N} ``a thin ^bread made of <cana> flour and whole wheat flour mixed''. @4414. #26141.

<ta:j> {V2} ``to ^trample underfoot; to ^thresh out grain by trampling''. @4327. #26151.

<taja> {ADJ} ``^healthy, ^fat''. @4401. #26161.

<ta:kha> {V} ``^is, ^is in a certain place (inanimate)''. @Supp. 6. @4323. #26171.

<takalu> {ADJ} ``^bald; ^stringless (of mangoes)''. @4302. #26181.

<takara> {N} ``a small ^bush; a ^branch with leaves, used for beating a fire''. @4301. #26191.

<ta:kha=tiJ> {V2} ``something to be ^done''. |<tiJ> `'. @4324. ??gloss?. #26201.

<takher> {N} ``^cucumber''. @4325. #26211.

<taki> {N} ``brass eating ^plate''. @4320. #26221.

<ta-kiJ> {X} ``dualizer''. |<ta> `', <-kiJ> `^dual'. @4321. #26051.

<ta-ku> {X} ``pluralizer''. |<ta> `', <-ku> `^plural'. @4322. #16711.

<tal>,<tala>: #26231.
<ada tal> {ADV} ``^in_^between, ^half_way''. |<ada> `', cf. <ado moso> `half-dead'. @0415. #262.
<tala>,,<tala-n> {ADV} ``^within, ^between, ^inside, ^among''. {PP(gen.)} ``^within, ^between, ^inside, ^among''. |<-n> `locative'. @4422. #26240.
<tala-bor> {ADV} ``exactly in the ^center, through the ^middle of''. |<bor> `?'. @4423. #4150.

<talcuko> {V1} ``to ^dash madly, unable to stop''. @4311. #26251.

<talpon> {ADJ} ``^middle (child)''. @4421. #26261.

<tam> {V2} ``to ^wash clothes by beating them on rocks; to ^throw and hold down in wrestling''. @4411. #26271.

<tamba>: #26281.
<reo tamba> {V} ``to race off, ^swiftly''. ^run. |<reo> `'. @8220. #23342.

<tamba'> {V2} ``to ^peck (as birds, fowls)''. @4413. #26291.

<tambiya>,,<tembiya> {N} ``small brass ^mug used for drinking or dipping, carried to the jungle''. @4313. #26301.

<tambo> {N} ``a ^drop (of water, medicine, or rain)''. @4310. #26311.

<thamen> {PP(nom.)} ``^near-by, ^near''. @4908. #26321.

<tamkulodeJ> {N} ``^rainbow''. @4412. #26331.

<tana minku> {N} ``^new-born ^babies''. |<minku> `?'. @4406. ??plural--<min> `?'. #19681.

<taGaR> {N} ``^net used to catch rabbits''. @4312. #26341.

<tapa> {N} ``^raft''. @4407. #26351.

<tapan> {V2} ``to ^fight (with blows)''. @4305. #26361.

<tapari> {V2} ``to ^pack down hard (as threshing floor), to be packed down by a hard rain''. @4306. #26371.

<tappo> {ADV} ``^quickly''. @4309. #26381.

<tapti> {N} ``^clappers used by women in a dance''. @4308. #26391.

<tapu:> {N} ``^island''. @4409. #26401.

<tapu> {N} ``^mango ^seed''. @4408. #26411.

<tapuru> {V1} ``to ^crouch (as animals), to ^lie down''. @4307. #26421.

<thaR> {V1} ``to ^live, to ^abide, to ^dwell, to ^remain, to ^halt, to ^wait''. @4905. #26431.

<thaRa> {N} ``large flat ^plate, mixing ^pan''. @4906. #26441.
<thaRbogana> {N} ``collective term for all ^eating-^vessels''. @4907. #26450.

<tarae>,,<tare:>,,<tarei> {N} ``^girl''. @4418. #26461.

<tara'> {V2} ``to ^watch for, to ^expect, to ^wait for someone''. @4417. #26471.

<taRapu> {N} ``wooden ^bell worn by a buffalo or cow''. @4404. #26481.

<tarja> {N} ``^post; a ^frame put up for beans to climb on''. @4415. #26491.

<tarob> {N} ``<acar> ^nut''. @4420. #26501.

<tarob> {N} ``a ^tree; a ^nut''. @5613. #26511.

<taruan> {N} ``heavy bell-shaped ^ear^ring''. @4419. #26521.

<tarval> {N} ``two-edged axe-like ^weapon formerly used by the Korkus''. @4416. #26531.

<taso> {N} ``a ^row, ^line''. See <ta~s> `id.'. @4503. #26541.

<ta:son> {CONJ} ``^if''. |Connective, postpositional with conditional clauses. @4504. ??<ta:-son>? #26551.

<tata> {ADJ} ``^fresh''. @4402. #26561.

<tatan>,,<tataG> {V1} ``to ^thirst''. |Irreg. verb (see supp. 6). @4303. #26571.

<tati>: #26581.

<ari tati> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^well-dressed''. |<ari> `pleasure, to take pleasure'. @0620. #1582.

<tati>,,<tatari> {N} ``bamboo ^wall of a Korku house''. @4403. #26591.

<thatiya> {N} ``^Gondi ^cow-^herder''. @4904. #26601.

<tatho> {ADJ} ``^hard, ^beaten (of a path), ^dried out (of bread)''. @4304. #26611.

<tau>,,<tav> {ADV} ``^behind, ^after''. {PP(gen.)} ``^behind, ^after''. @4316. #26621.

<thau> {V} ``to ^hold, to ^contain, to ^fill''. @4901. #26631.

<thauRa>,,<thavaRa> {N} ``^halting_place, ^camp''. @4902. #26641.

<tav>,,<tau> {X} ``^reverse''. {PP(gen.)} ``^after, ^behind''. @4424. #26651.

<tava>,,<thava> {V2} ``to ^taste''. @4501. #26661.

<tavi> {N} ``Korku name for the ^Tapti_River''. @4502. #26671.

<ta~s> {N} ``a ^row, ^line''. @4314. #26681.
<ta~s-iya> {V2} ``to ^plant in ^rows''. @4315. #11570.

<tebal>,,,<ebal> {N} ``^table''. *Engl.<table>. @1124. #26691.

<tebe> {N} ``^corn ^cob''. @4803. #28081.

<te'>,,<te> {SX} ``^his, ^her (suffix indicating relationship in 3rd person; also parts of the body)''. @4715. #26701.
<ba-te'>,,<ba-te> {NK} ``^father''. |Of 3rd person; cf. <ba> `father (of 1st and 2nd persons)'. @6810. #1952.
<biJ-a mama-te> {N} ``snake's uncle: a large black ^insect that looks like a domino with four spots''. |<biJ> `snake', <a> `possessive', <mama> `uncle'. @6910. #3774.

<tegaRa> {N} ``^patch of cloth''. @4718. #26731.

<tegdir>,,<teggir> {N} ``^fate, ^fortune''. @4717. #26741.

<thego> {V2} ``to ^support; to ^rise by supporting oneself with one's hands on one's knees''. @4916. #26751.

<te'ka> {X} ``^through, by ^means of''. |Instrumental case plus emphatic. @4716. #26761.

<tekalej> {N} ``white cotton ^tree''. @4712. #26771.

<teklej>: #26781.
<lava-teklej> {V1} ``to ^put_off with excuses''. |<lava> `'. @8505. #17942.

<tekko> {V1} ``to ^wish, to ^desire, to ^want''. {AX} ``^desiderative''. @4713. #26791.

<teksa> {N} ``^tax''. *Engl.<tax>. @4714. #26801.

<tem>,,<taimo> {N} ``^time''. !English loan. @4804. #28091.

<temba> {N} ``^bundle of cut ^<cana> (pulse or gram)''. @4710. #26811.

<tembaRiya> {N} ``^hyena''. @4709. #26821.

<ten> {V2} ``to ^press in upon or against''. @4724. #26831.

<ten>,,<a-ten> {SX} ``^from, ^out from (=^ablative case); ^with, ^by_^means_of (=instrumental case)''. |<a> `?'. @4723. #26841.
<do'-ten>: #7822.
<am-khe' do'-ten ni iJ-a khatara senyuba> {S} ``just seeing you I am scared to death (my bier goes)''. @2406. ??EXAMPLE NOT SUBENTRY; NO MAIN. #868.

<ten>: #26851.
<paer ten daken> {N} ``a ^breech_^birth''. |<paer> `', <da-ken> `to do'. @6117. #21452.

<tenda> {V2} ``to ^drain off extra water from rice''. @4708. ??<da> `water'? #26861.

<tene mene> {ADJ} ``^half-^cooked (as rice or dal)''. {V} ``to be only ^half-^cooked''. |<mene> echo form. @4725. #26871.

<teJ> {N} ``^today''. @4711. #26881.
<ae teJ> {ADV} ``^now-a-days''. |<ae> `right now'. @0305. #422.

<theGga> {N} ``^staff''. @4915. #26901.

<teGgana> {ADJ} ``^dwarfish, very ^short''. @4705. #26911.

<teGgen> {V1} ``to ^stand, to ^wait, to ^stop, to ^halt''. @4707. #26921.

<teGgiya> {N} ``^axe-like ^weapon''. @4706. #26931.

<tepaRej> {N} ``^back of the hand''. @4727. #26941.

<tepke> {N} ``small peice of ^wood, ^stick''. @4801. #28061.

<teppi> {V2} ``to ^collect and ^stack sacked ^grain''. @4802. #28071.

<tepsil> {ADJ} ``having a ^border (of a <sari> or <dhoti>)''. @4726. #26951.

<terom> {N} ``^hornet''. ??given in plural <terom(ku)>. @4805. #28101.

<teRe> {V} ``to ^fall off (as mud from walls)''. @4722. #26961.

<teRiya> {N} ``round silver ^bracelet worn above the elbow''. @4721. #26971.

<teRpa> {V2} ``to ^throw, to ^throw_away, to ^cast_aside''. @4720. #26981.

<tela> {N} ``^bag, ^sack''. @4807. #28121.

<telamiJ> {N} ``^sesame''. @4806. #28111.

<tetene> {V1} ``to be ^stiff with ^cold''. @4719. #26991.

<ti:> {N} ``^hand''. E.g. <dija ti: acca banne> `he is a thief (lit., his hands are not good)'. @4610. @4609. #27001.
<ti: cecepe> {NB} ``palm of the hand''. |<cecepe> `palm?, sole?'. @37**. #28842.

<ti>,,<ti:> {V1} ``to ^winnow grain; to be ^blown away, to ^blow away''. @4510. #27011.

<tiya'> {V2} ``to ^break, to ^rend, to ^tear, to ^divorce''. @4526. #27021.
<ti.tiya'>: #27030.
<danda sakom ti.tiya'> {NP} ``^divorce''. |<danda> `', <sakom> `'. @4920. #24133.

<tiyar> {V2} ``to make ^ready, to be ready''. @4601. #27041.

<tia~>,,<tiya~> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's younger brother)''. @4509. #27051.

<tigar> {V2} ``to ^open one's eyes or mouth''. @4513. #27061.

<tigari>,,<tugari> {CONJ} ``^nevertheless''. @4512. #27071.

<tigi tigi> {V1} ``to ^tremble or ^shake from cold or fright''. @4514. #27081.

<tij> {V2} ``to ^lead someone by the hand or by a stick, or an animal by a rope''. @4515. #27091.

<tijkha> {V} ``^is, to ^be_present (^locative meaning) (animate)''. !Supp. 6. @4516. #27101.

<tikari> {N} ``^forehead''. @4511. #27111.

<ti:ku> {N} ``cattle ^tick''. @4611. #27121.

<tila> {V2} ``to ^take, to ^receive''. @4605. #27131.

<timburu>,,<temburu> {N} ``the ^ebony ^tree, its ^fruit''. @4525. #27141.

<tindul> {N} ``festival ^food that is shared with relatives and friends''. @4507. #27151.

<tiJ> {V2} ``to ^throw away, to ^cast out, to ^broadcast''. @4508. #27161.

<tiJ>: #27171.
<ajamaa=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^test''. @0126. ??a: #642.
<baca:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^save''. |<baca:> `?'. @6624. #2092.
<baca:=tiJ-u'> {V} ``to be ^saved''. |<u'> `passive suffix'. @6625. ??V2? #2102.
<bagaRa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^spread around (as dirt)''. |<bagaRa:> `?'. @6623. #2322.
<dala:=tiJ>,,<dhala:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^decline (as the sun after 12:00 noon)''. |<dala:>,<dhala:> `'. @5004. #6582.
<dokala:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^nod in sleep''. |<dokala:> `'. @5406. #7842.
<dukha:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^trouble''. |<dukha:> `', cf. <dukho> `trouble'. @5702. #8182.
<ghal=tiJ> {PP} ``^for, ^in_order_to''. |<ghal> `'. @3123. #9083.
<ghula=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^dissolve''. |<ghula> `'. @3217. #10362.
<jhala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^glitter, to ^glare''. |<jhala>, cf. <jhala.jal> `shining'. @4207. #12382.
<jupa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^yoke up''. |<jupa:> `'. @4023. #13492.
<kalpa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^worry, to be ^troubled''. |<kalpa:> `'. @1501. #14092.
<kata=tiJ>: #27192.
<kal kata=tiJ> {V} ``to ^complete some task or work''. |<kata> `', <kal> `'. @1707. #13984.
<khula=tiJ> {V} ``to be ^opened, to ^open of itself''. |<khula> `'. !Used only in passive and middle. @2521. #16932.
<kopa:=tiJ> {V} ``to ^spread (as roots of trees or plants)''. |<kopa:> `'. @2303. #16382.
<kubala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^ascertain by questioning one's true mind; to cause someone to ^confess''. |<kubala:> `', cf. <kubul> `to acknowledge, to confess'. @1918. #16802.
<laka=tiJ> {V} ``to ^pant (as a dog)''. |<laka> `'. @8415. #17662.
<likha:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^write''. |<likha:> `'. @8515. #18212.
<mana:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^acknowledge, to ^accept''. |<mana:> `'. @7513. #19022.
<mila:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^meet with''. |<mila:> `'. @7712. #19612.
<phela:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^spread out''. |<phela:> `'. @6616. #22112.
<pita=tiJ>: #27202.
<dundi pita=tiJ> {N} ``public ^announcement''. |<dundi> `'. @5210. #8333.
<roka:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^stop, to ^hinder, to ^prevent''. |<roka:> `'. @8302. #23552.
<sa:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^endure, to ^bear, to ^suffer''. |<sa:> `'. @9003. #24542.
<sambala:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^keep, to ^raise, to ^protect, to ^care for''. |<sambala:> `'. @8803. #24212.
<soda jama:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^settle on terms, to ^agree to terms (as in buying a bullock or setting a wedding price)''. |<soda> `', <jama:> `'. @9515. #12463.
<sumara:=tiJ> {V2} ``to ^pray; to ^petition; to ^invoke; to repeat the name of God''. |<sumara:> `'. @9325. #25802.
<ta:kha=tiJ> {V2} ``something to be ^done''. |<ta:kha> `is (in a place)'. @4324. ??gloss?. #26202.

<tiGaRi> {N} ``^log, ^stick''. @4505. #27221.

<thiGaRi> {N} ``^stick used for beating clothes''. ??SAME AS PREC.? @4909. #27211.

<tiGgi> {V2} ``to ^kindle a fire''. @4506. #27231.

<tipan> {V2} ``to ^sow three rows at a time''. @4522. #27241.

<tipi> {V2} ``to ^show, to ^reveal''. @4523. #27261.

<thipi> {N} ``^cork''. @4910. #27251.

<tipiriJ> {N} ``a ^stack of two or three ^water_^pots on the head''. @4524. #27271.

<tir>: #28730.
<tir bir> {V1} ``to become ^dizzy, so that the eyes do not focus''. |<bir> `?'. @4602. ??echo? #3801.

<thiri>,,<thiRi> {N} ``^cream''. @4911. #27281.

<tirin>,,<tiriJ> {N} ``a ^loan''. @4604. #27291.

<tiRiJ>,,<tiRiG> {N} ``^tooth''. @4520. #27301.

<tirpo> {N} ``^rays of the ^sun''. @4603. #27311.

<tiRu> {N} ``a ^bird, the ^green_^bee_catcher''. @4521. #27321.

<tisarom> {N} ``this ^year''. @4608. #27331.

<titambor> {N} ``silk ^<sari>''. @4517. #27341.

<ti.tiya'>: ??to <tiya'> #27351.
<danda sakom ti.tiya'> {NP} ``^divorce''. |<danda> `stick', <sakom> `'. @4920. #24134.

<titid>: ??bird; not independent word? #27361.
<jogi titid> {N} ``a ^bird: the ^tree_pie''. |<jogi> `'. @4117. #13132.

<titikhu> {V} ``to ^go_to_^sleep''. |Baby talk for <gitij-khu> `id.'. @4518. ??SPLIT? #27371.

<tivae> {N} ``winnowing ^stool''. @4606. ??stool?. #27381.

<tivar> {N} ``a ^festival''. @5614. #27391.

<tivi> {V2} ``to ^hold in one's fingers (as a <lota>)''. @4607. #27401.

<to>: #27411.
<mola mola-to> {V} ``to ^hire or ^rent bullocks and/or a cart by the day''. |<mola> `cost'. @8008. #19772.

<toba> {V2} ``to ^push, to ^jostle, to ^collide''. @4823. #28271.

<toco'> {V2} ``(fowls, birds) to ^peck at grain, (fish) to ^nibble at bait''. @4814. #28191.

<thoko>,,<theko> {N} ``^dose; ^time''. @4917. ??two entries? #27421.

<toka> {V2} ``to ^place, to ^set, to ^put''. @4809. #28141.

<tokinij> {N} ``a small ^basket''. @481v0. #28151.

<tokod> {V1} ``to ^stumble ^over something''. ^trip. @4811. #28161.
<tokod loR> {N} ``low ^bridge ^over which water ^spills''. @4812. #28171.

<to'> {V2} ``to ^kiss''. @4813. #28181.

<toya> {V2} ``to ^feel, to ^grope, to ^touch''. @4824. #28281.

<tol> {V2} ``to ^bind, to ^tie''. @4826. #28301.

<tondari> {ADJ} ``one who uses ^taboo ^names of ^in-laws, husband, etc. @4808. #28131.

<tone> {DEM} ``^which (inanimate)''. @4819. #28241.

<tonej> {DEM} ``^who (animate)''. @4820. #28251.

<topala> {N} ``^basket''. @4822. #28261.

<topare> {N} ``^knee''. @4821. #27431.
<topare ikunum> {V} ``to ^beseech''. |<ikunum> `to kneel'. @0719. #11780.

<torkod> {N} `^iguana''. @4825. #28291.

<toR> {N} ``^prickly-pear''. ^cactus. @4817. #28221.

<toRo> {N} ``large ^rug''. @4818. #28231.

<thoRi> {ADV} ``^hardly''. @5616. #27441.
<thoRi kai> {ADV} ``^n^ever, ^not_at_all''. |<kai> `'. @5617. #13800.

<tosuko> {N} ``^cooking ^pot''. @4827. #28311.

<tota> {V} ``to be ^insufficient (as to food)''. @4815. #28201.

<totej>: ??just echo? #27451.
<atej totej> {V2} ``to ^stretch one's limbs, body''. |<atej> `'. @0405. #1822.

<totor> {N} ``^grasshopper''. @4816. #28211.

<tu> {V} ``to be ^washed_away (as by a flood)''. @4615. #27461.

<tud> {V2} ``to ^pull_up by the roots''. ^up^root. @4622. #27471.

<tuda'> {V2} ``to put ^<kuku> on an idol, worshippers, bride and groom, etc.''. @4623. ??<da'> `water'?; <kuku>? #27481.

<tu:de> {V} ``^where is he/she? (animate)''. @4704. ??analysis #27491.

<thu'> {V2} ``to ^spit''. @4912. #27501.

<tugari>,,<tugare> {CONJ} ``^nevertheless''. See <tigari>. @4619. #27511.

<tuiJ>,,<tun> {V2} ``to ^shoot a gun or slingshot''. @4616. #27521.

<tukaRa> {N} ``a ^fragment, ^piece, ^part of''. {V2} ``to ^break into pieces, to ^tear into pieces''. @4617. #27531.

<tukhu> {N} ``wooden ^pestle used in pounding grain''. @4618. #27541.

<tul> {V2} ``to ^pick_up, to ^take_up''. @4702. #27551.

<tule> {N} ``a grain ^measure (1/4 <cauki>)''. See <kaGin>. @4703. #27561.

<tun> {V2} ``to ^shoot a gun or any weapon''. See <tuiJ>. @4624. #27571.

<tuGan>,,<tu~an>,,<toGan> {ADV} ``^where''. @4613. #27581.
<tuGan-e> {V} ``^where is it?''. |<e> `'. @4614. #8610.

<tupari> {N} ``clay ^bowl used for an eating ^plate''. @4625. #27591.

<tupi>,,<topi> {N} ``^hat''. @4626. #27601.

<tupu> {V2} ``to ^soak, to ^dampen; to get ^wet, to be ^wet''. @4627. #27611.

<tur> {N} ``^chipmunk''. @4628. #27621.

<thur miyan> {N} ``the ^fourth ^day to come, the day after the day after ^tomorrow''. |<miyan> `day after tomorrow'. @4913. #19591.

<tuRi>,,<turi> {N} ``^<tuvar> ^dal; ^<tares> found in rice; the ^nut of the <mahu> tree''. @4621. ??tares?; reverse order of glosses? #27631.
<tuRi daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5029. #6830.

<thuru> {N} ``^handle of ^sickle''. @4914. #27641.

<turub> {N} ``near ^collision''. {V} ``to ^collide''. @4701. #27651.

<turui> {NUM} ``^six''. @4629. #27661.

<turuto> {ADV} ``at once, ^immediately''. @5615. #27671.

<tutari> {X} ``^et_cetera''. @4620. #27681.
<naGgaRi tutari> {N} ``a ^band that plays ^music at weddings and <puja>''. |<naGgaRi> `?'. @5804. #20572.

<tu~a~n> {V} ``to ^climb from bottom to top''. @4612. #27691.

<u:d> {N} ``^mushroom''. @1103. #27701.

<-u'>: {SX} ``^passive''. @****. #27711.
<da-u'> {V} ``to be ^done, to ^happen''. {AX} ``forms ^permissive compound''. |Passive infinitive of <da> `to do'. @5009. #6192.
<baca:=tiJ-u'> {V} ``to be ^saved''. |<baca:=tiJ> `to save'. @6625. ??V2? #2103.
<ghata-u'> {V2} ``to ^receive, to ^get, to ^find''. |<ghata> `to seek'; infinitive is passive. @3116. #9442.
<ithu-u'> {V2} ``to be ^taught, to ^learn''. |<ithu> `to teach'. @0802. #12122.

<u<i~ta>: #27991.
<ui~ta pankhor> {N} ``^bat, ^flying_fox''. |<pankhor> `id.'. @6004a. #21690.

<uGan> {ADV} ``^yonder, ^thither''. @0825. #27731.

<uGgi> {ADJ} ``^newcomer''. @0826. #27741.

<uradiya~>: #27751.
<uradiya~ daRi> {N} ``a kind of ^dal''. |<daRi> `dal'. @5101. #6840.

<uri>: #27761.
<ara' uri> {V} ``to ^hinder by getting in another's way by desiring to wear or do the same thing''. |<ara'> `to free'. @0613. #1482.

<usu> {ADJ} ``^thin''. {V} ``to become ^thin''. !<usu'>(NHZ). @1101. #27771.

<usul> {V2} ``to ^collect back money loaned or the bride price''. @1102. #27781.

<u:tha>: #27791.
<baena u:tha> {V} ``to ^seek an ^excuse''. |<baena> `excuse'. @6726. #2242.

<vakato> {N} ``^time''. @8720. #27801.

<var> {CONN} ``at that very time''. @8721. #27811.

<ve:r> {V2} ``to ^swim''. @8722. #27821.

<vou> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law''. @8723. #27831.

<!REDUPLICATION>: ??mixed varieties. #27841.
<ba.bae> {V} ``to ^leave''. |Infinitive of <bae>. @6821. ??form? #2212.
<bato bato> {V1} ``to ^nag''. @6701. #3142.
<bo.bo> {V2} ``to ^discuss openly, to ^spread about''. @7209. #3882.
<bu.bul> {N} ``^dizziness''. {V} ``to be ^drunk, to ^stagger''. @7021. #4222.
<buGgu buGgu> {ADJ} ``^cold, ^chilly (of the wind)''. @7006. #4522.
<bul.bul> {V} ``to ^gossip, to ^spread a rumor''. @7028. #4382.
<ceber ceber> {V1} ``to ^argue constantly''. @3707. #5282.
<da.da> {V2} ``to ^do''. |Active infinitive of <da> `id'. @5008. #6282.
<dakko dakko> {ADV} ``^steadfastly''. @4923. #6522.
<dakko dakko do.do'> {V} ``to ^stare at''. |<do'> `to see'. @4924. #6532.
<do.do'>: #7772.
<dakko dakko do.do'> {V} ``to ^stare at''. |<do'> `to see', <dakko dakko> `steadfastly'. @4924. #6534.
<ga.gada> {V2} ``to ^fish with a seine or <sari>''. |<gada> `river'. @2721. #8972.
<gi.giRi> {V1} ``to ^fish with hook and line''. |<giRi> `fish hook'. @2809. #9872.
<gudu gudu> {INTERJ} ``words used in ^tickling a baby''. @2902. #10302.
<jha.jara> {V2} ``to ^cut grass''. |Infinitive form; <jhara> `grass'. @4211. #12662.
<jhala.jal> {ADJ} ``^shining, very ^bright, ^polished''. |<jhala:=tiJ> `to glitter'. @4206. #12372.
<jumu ri.rim> {V2} ``to ^praise''. |<jumu> `name', <rim> `to take up'. @8202. #13463.
<kata kata> {V} ``to ^click one's tongue in sorrow''. @1323. #14802.
<katar katar> {V2} ``to ^grind one's teeth''. @1320. #14832.
<kuRu kuRu> {V} ``to ^grumble, to ^murmur''. @1902. #17292.
<man mane> {ADV} ``^forcefully''. !Melghat area. @7512. #19002.
<mande mandei> {ADV} ``^wilfully, ^intentionally''. @7605. #19032.
<mandei mandei> {ADV} ``a ^little, ^some''. |Always reduplicated in this sense. @7604. #19052.
<mi.miJ-a> {ADV} ``^one_by_one (inanimate)''. |<mi.miJ> `?', <a> `?'. @7711. #114.
<mola mola-to> {V} ``to ^hire or ^rent bullocks and/or a cart by the day''. |<mola> `cost'. @8008. #19773.
<mucu mucu> {V} ``to ^smile; to ^laugh silently''. @7812. #19952.
<pu~yu pu~yu> {ADV} ``half-^asleep, with the eyes practically closed''. @6304. #22962.
<rem.rem> {V} ``to ^prick and ^tingle following numbness in the limbs''. @8226. #23322.
<rou rou> {V1} ``to ^swarm and ^buzz (of flies)''. @8301. #23632.
<sau sau> {INTERJ} ``words used to ^shoo away ^chickens''. @8920. #24572.
<se~ se~> {X} ``singing of water before it boils''. @9415. #24922.
<sigi sigi> {V1} ``to ^tremble, to ^shake (as from cold)''. @9117. #25012.
<tigi tigi> {V1} ``to ^tremble or ^shake from cold or fright''. @4514. #27082.

<!ECHO FORMS>: ??mixed varieties. #27971.
<akaR bakaR> {ADV} ``^vainly, in vain''. |<akaR> `'. @0307. #722.
<anuva gunuva> {N} ``^sin''. |<anuva> `guilt, blame'. @0510. #1182.
<arpo jharpo da'> {ADJ} ``shifting ^rain, from one direction then another''. |<arpo jharpo> `?', <da'> `water, rain'. @0608. #1613.

<cakha cikha> {ADV} ``^here_and_there, all over''. ^everywhere. @3332. #4792.
<citij pitij> {V} ``to ^prickle and ^tingle as circulation is restored after numbness''. @3510. #5712.
<coro boro> {V1} ``to ^stream down the face (as blood from a head wound, rain, or perspiration)''. |<coro> `'. @3803. #5932.
<dapan dapun> {V1} ``to ^shake one's head threateningly (as oxen do)''. |<dapan> `'. @5002. #6712.
<edelej kedelej> {ADJ} ``^detailed, ^intricate''. |<edelej> `'. @1118. #8622.
<hato-bato> {N} ``in the ^hands of; ^authority''. |<hato> `'. @9621. #10863.
<kaca koca> {ADJ} ``^crooked''. |<kaca> `'. @1526. #13672.
<kaRiyan buRiyan> {N} ``fine ^twigs, ^brush gathered for a fire''. |<kaRiyan> `'. Var. @1611. #14622.
<kece bece> {V1} ``to ^chatter, to ^jabber (of children), to ^twitter (of birds)''. |kece> `'. @2020. #15102.
<keti peti> {N} ``detailed ^work involving a lot of time and effort''. |<keti> `'. @2023. #15502.
<kucur mucur> {V} ``to ^sleep all ^curled_up''. |<kucur> `'. @1819. #16832.
<kudu-budu> {V} ``^sound of ^boiling water''. @1905. #16852.
<kurum burum> {ADV} ``^regretfully, ^ruefully''. |<kurum> `'. @2002. #17312.
<ladde laddo> {X} ``^thump, thump; the ^sound of ^hitting or ^kicking''. |<ladde> `'. @8403. #17522.
<laka luku> {V} ``to be ^limp, without strength''. @8416. #17652.
<ligi bigi> {ADV} ``^approximately''. |<ligi> `'. @8519. #18182.
<mu[pa]nda capanda> {V2} ``to ^quarrel, to ^fight, to ^hit one another''. |<mu[pa]nda> `'. @7723. #20094.
<raca rucu> {ADV} ``^ravenously''. @8108. #23012.
<raka ruku> {V2} ``to ^crumple up paper''. |<raka> `'. @8023. #23062.
<saca maca> {ADV} ``^truly, ^really''. |<saca> `'. @8815. #23852.
<sada mada> {ADJ} ``^useless; in vain; ^worthless''. |<sada> `'. @9010. #23882.
<sada suda> {ADJ} ``^common (of people)''. |<sada> `'. @9011. #23892.
<sakaRi ukaRi> {ADV} ``^quickly, at once''. |<sakaRi> `soon'. @8809. #24072.
<serom merom> {N} ``^shame''. |<serom> `'. @9427. #24872.
<sigi migi> {V1} ``to become ^strong as by a miracle''. |<sigi> `'. @9118. #25002.
<solor bolor> {V1} ``to be ^slippery and ^slimy''. |<solor> `'. @9601. #25532.
<suda muda> {ADV} ``in ^pretense; pretending''. |<suda> `'. @9315. #25712.
<tene mene> {ADJ} ``^half-^cooked (as rice or dal)''. {V} ``to be only ^half-^cooked''. |<tene> `'. @4725. #26872.

These IDs have fewer entries than the number of forms in their headwords:
#86x.
#273x.
#663x.
#722x.
#743x.
#749x.
#783x.
#866x.
#1531x.

Local Modes:
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impose exactly these same conditions, to guarantee their unrestricted
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<a>(:) {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^masculine''. |Termination of masculine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-i> `feminine'. *Des.<-a>?, Or.<-O>. Ref. Bhat. Gender. @:. #11.
<boyr=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^deaf (masc.)''. @N207b. #4952.
<DeGg=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^tall (masc.)''. @N200. #8092.
<Dokr=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^old (masc.)''. @N119. #9022.
<kaN=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^blind (masc.)''. E.g. <kaNa-bay remo> `blind man'. @N206. #16432.
<koND=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^dumb, ^mute (masc.)''. @N207. #18022.
<sut=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^lame (masc.)''. E.g. <suta-bay gulayne> `lame boy'. @N210. #38372.

<a->(B) {PX} ``a prefix forming the ^accusative and other cases''. @B00020. #81.
<a-niG>(:) {PRO} ``^me''. E.g. <a-niG a-kuRu-ta, alo sum-niG> `I am not hungry, otherwise I would have eaten'. |<niG> `I'. @B00710. #90.

<a->(B) {PX} ``a prefix mostly used to form the ^negative of imperatives and simple tenses''. *So.<Ad-> `negative of finite verbs'. @B00010. #101.

<a'>(B)\<aDoG>(F),,<aRoG>(B) {N} ``^fish''. *Probably *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook' (si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'). @B00560,N608,N820. #433.
<boli>(B),,<boli=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<baliya:>. @B20220,B00560. #5052.
<DanDai>(B),,<DanDai=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des. @B11920. #7392.
<gilaG>(B),,<gilaG=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:mi>)''. @B08450. #11732.
<gilap'>(B),,<gilap'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:lia:>)''. @B08470. #150.
<gili>(B),,<giliy=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ma:gur>)''. @B08490. #160.
<gogor>(B),,<gogor=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<dulga:>)''. @B09850. #170.
<gulTi>(B),,<gulTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (=Des.<karanDi>''. @B09370. #180.
<gusu>(:),,<gusu=a'>(B),,<gusu=a>(F) {N} ``a kind of big ^fish (= Des.<turinja:>) [B], a ^dog^fish [F]''. @B09430,N820a,B09490. ??B09490 cited as <gusule>, prob. plur. #190.
<gutlaG>(B),,<gutlaG=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. @B08890. #200.
<jalori>(B),,<jalori=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<jaluri>. @B10700. #210.
<koisiri>(B),,<koisiri=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<kosri>. @B06940. #220.
<kosi'>(B),,<kosi'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. @B07550. #230.
<kumDa=moji>(B),,<kumDa=moji=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<kumDa-moji>. @B06310. #242.
<o'mpui>(B),,<o'mpui=a'>(:) {N} ``^<goRsi> ^fish''. @B04780. #250.
<poksa>(B),,<poksa=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<poksa:>. @B17630. #260.
<poTi>(B),,<poTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of small ^fish''. *Des.<puThi>. @B17670. #270.
<si=a'->(B),,<si=aD->(F) {V} ``to ^fish with a fish-hook''. |<si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'. @B25360,N671. #282.
<s[in]ia>(F),,<s[in]ia'>(B) {N} ``^fish_^hook''. |Nominalization with <-Vn-> of <sia'->(B), <siaD->(F) `to fish'. @N671,B25590. #292.
<siGRi>(:),,<siGRi=a'>(B),,<siGgri=a>(F) {N} ``^shrimp, ^prawn''. ^fish. *Des.<ciGri>. Syn. <sagmua>(F). @B25440,N821. #300.
<TeGna>(B),,<TeGna=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Des.<TeGgna>. @B11550. #310.

<tiri>(:),,<tiriy=a'>(:),,<turu>(B),,<turu=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. @B13890,B14460. ??orig <tiriya>(B) #320.

<a'->(B) {V} ``to be thatched; to ^thatch a ^roof''. E.g. <Dio a'-ga> `the house is thatched'. *Gu.<al>. @B00790,B00780. #331.

<a'a>(B)F,,<a'a'>(B) {N} ``^bamboo, bamboo ^shaft supporting the roof of a hut; a kind of ^mushroom''. *Gu.<a?l>N. @N941,B00800. #341.
<a'a=DiG>(F) {N} ``^bamboo ^ideochord''. |<-DiG> `drum'. @N694a. #350.
<a'a-tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. |<tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'. @B14010. #360.

<ab>(:) [see anap']. *Gu.<ab> `to husk, to shell'. @:. ??format. #371.

<a'b-Rak'->(B),,<'ab-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Gu.<am-Da?> `to yawn, to sigh', cf. ~<am> `to open', ~<am-toG> `to open the mouth'. @B00830,B27860<'abRak'->. #381.

<a'e->(B) {V} ``to ^sharpen''. *Gu.<a?el>. @B00810. #391.
<a'e=ber>(B) {N} ``^whet^stone''. |<ber>\<bire> `stone'. Pl. <-e>. @B00820. #400.

<a~a~>(B),,<a~>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. @B00840. #411.

<abur>(B) {N} ``^self-^respect''. E.g. <laj-abur nela-rem> `one who does not have shame or self-respect'. *Des. @B00350. #421.

<a'a=DiG>(F) {N} ``^bamboo ^ideochord''. |<a'a> `bamboo', <-DiG> `drum'. @N694a. #351.

<aDoG>(F),,<aRoG>(B)/<a'>(B) {N} ``^fish''. See under <a'> for kinds. Echo-word <aRoG-iRiG>. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<a?DoG>; combining form prob. *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook' (si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'). @B00560,N608,N820. #431.

<ager>(B)F,,<ayer>(B) {N} ``^un^ripe ^mango''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<a?er>. @B00130,B00380,N894b. #441.

<a'e>(:) #451.
<gubur=a'e>(B),,<gubur>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^thorny ^plant (= Des.<soson-koli)''. Pl. <gubur-a'y-e>, <gubur-ay-le>. @B08980,B08990. #462.

<ai->(B),,<a'i->(B) {V} ``to ^bail out (water)''. *Gu.<aj>. @B00050. #471.

<a~y~>:. #481.
<umpor>(F),,<unpor=a~y~>(F),,<umpor=e~y~>(F) {NK} ``^husband''. !woman spkg. (used in reference to someone else's husband; in reference to own husband uses teknonymy, e.g. <buda-N-ba> `Buda's father', or <a-nay-N remo> `our man', plural inclusive form. @N124x. #490.

<aja>>:. #501.

<aja=tata>(B) {NK} ``^grandfather (mother's father)''. |<tata> `grandfather'. @B00170. #510.

<ak>(B),,<aka>(B) {ADV} ``^here''. Gen. <ak-na> `of this place, the one belonging to this place'. @B00090. #521.

<aka>(B) {PARC} ``^emphatic''. *Des. @B00100. #531.

<akonDi>(B) {ADV} ``in ^this ^direction''. |<<ak-konDi>>. @B00110. #541.

<akoto>(B) {N} ``^rice''. !Used in a chait-porob song. Cf. <rokoto>. @B00120. #551.

<al->(B) {V} ``to be ^shaken''. *Des.<hal->. @B00620. #561.
<alai->(B) {V} ``to ^shake''. *Hi.<hila:na:> `id.'. @B00640. #570.

<ala>(B) {N} ``^plow ^furrow''. *Des. @B00630. #581.

<alad>(B) {N} ``^gladness, ^joy, ^delight''. *Des. @B00660. #591.
<alad = Dem->(B) {V} ``to express ^joy''. |<Dem-> `to be, to do'. @B00662. #600.
<alad = Dik'->(B) {V} ``to be ^delighted''. |<Dik'-> `to stay'. @B00661. #610.

<alai->(B) {V} ``to ^shake''. |Caus. of <al-> `to be shaken'. *Hi.<hila:na:> `id.'. @B00640. ??caus or just tr.? #621.

<alaG = TenDka>(B) {N} ``a slow-moving ^lizard''. *Des.<olom TenDka:>. @B00650. #631.

<ale'>(B) {N} ``a ^stiff-necked person''. ^stubborn?. |Masc. <ale'R-a>, pl. <ale'R-e>. Fem. <ale'-boi>, pl. <ale'-boy-e>. @B00700. ??<<ale'R>> #641.

<alemo>(B) {N} ``^leaf_^stalk''. @B00690. #651.

<ali-sali>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<al>)''. @B00670. ??cf. Sora ali, sal. #661.

<alka>(B) {ADJ} ``^easy''. *Des.<halka>. @B00720. #671.

<alni>(B) {ADJ} ``(of food) prepared without ^salt''. *Des. @B00730. #681.

<alo>(B) {CONJ} ``^otherwise, ^else''. E.g. <alo ta'mi-na> `otherwise he would have sneezed'; @B00710. #691.

<aluG>(B)F,,<alu~>(F) {PP} ``^beneath, ^under, ^down, ^below''. *Gu.<aluG> `in, into'. E.g. <at-aluG> `down there'. @B00680,N1339x. #701.

<m>:. #711.
<m=ba'ar>(F),,<m-ba'r>(B). {NUM} ``^two (non-human)''. ^002. E.g. <mba'r boi-taG> `two cows'. @B22140,N1207. #720.
<kore=m=ba'ar>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. ^022. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1227. #732.

<m=bay=yo>(F),,<mba'-yoG>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons)''. ^002. |<-yoG>, <-yo> `human classifier' [F]. E.g. <mba'-yoG kuniDam> `husband and wife'. @B22130,N1207a. #740.

<amar>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @B00360. #751.

<m=bay=yo>(F),,<mba'-yoG>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons)''. ^002. |<-yoG>, <-yo> `human classifier' [F]. E.g. <mba'-yoG kuniDam> `husband and wife'. @B22130,N1207a. #741.

<mbaG>(B)F {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (elder sister's husband)''. !male, female spkg.: elsihu; fafasidahu (ol.ego). @B22110,N173. ??cut real?. #761.

<mbiG>(B)F {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. !A joking relation [B]; male, female spkg: elbrwi. @B22160,N175. #771.

<ambo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^any''. @N1339x. #781.

<mbu'>(F),,<mbu>(B) {NK} ``^aunt (father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister), ^stepmother''. !applied to following kin: moyosi; fayobrwi; fafasisowi; fafabrsowi. @B22170,N143,144b. #791.

<mbur>(B)F {N} ``iron ^bar, ^crow^bar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B22180,N501a. #801.

<amo'>(B) {NEG INTERJ} ``^stop, ^don't'' (a negative expression). *Gt.<namo'> `don't!'; cf. Kur.<amba:>, Malt.<ambe> `id.' (DED 278). @B00370. ??a-?. #811.

<mpu>(F) {N} ``^copper^smith''. @N721s. #821.

<a=muy=Dio>(F) {N} ``^family (lit. ^one ^house)''. |object case noun phrase. @N180. #831.

<an>A {ADV} ``^now''. @N1339x. #841.

<anap'>(B),,<anap>(F) {N} ``^chaff, ^husk of rice, ^bran''. *Gu.<an-ab>. @B00290,N1339x. ??an-ab #851.
<anab-soG>(B) {N} ``^husk-^fire (i.e. a burning charcoal kept on a leaf-cup full of husk, which it is taken to the field for lighting cigars''. @B00300. #862.

<Anboy=bu>(F) {N} ``^adolescent pig''. !female ??, cf. <-boy> suffix used in female kinship terms, e.g. 122b, 175a, 175b. @N767a. ??gloss?. #871.

<anDa>(B) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. @B00190. #881.

<anDeG = sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^return''. *Gu.<a~Dei>. @B00200. #891.

<anDra>(B) {ADJ} ``^male''. *Des.; Gu.<a~Dra>. @B00210. #901.

<aNDra>:. #911.
<ANDoy=losona=aNDra>(F) {ADV} ``^never''. !phrase???. @N1314. #922.

<aNDra>:. #931.
<oli=aNDra=bay>(F) {N} ``^Remo''. bad man. !noun phrase; the adj. alone also means `ugly'. @N372a. ??lit. bad man? #942.
<oli=aNDra=rem>(F) {N} ``^bad ^man''. !substantive. @N372. #952.

<ANDraGgay'>(F),,<nDraGgai>(B) {N} ``^rib [F]; rib or ^vein of a ^leaf''. Pl. <-le>, <nDraGgay-e>. @B13140,N50. #961.
<ANDraGay=u>(F) {N} ``^leaf veins''. @N877b. #972.

<ANDRem>(F),,<nDrem>(H) {N} ``^wing''. @B13150,N710. #981.

<AND=rim>(F) {N} ``^quarrel''. !reduplicated form(??) of verb <rim-> `to fight'. @N340a. #991.

<ANDro=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^that-side-one''. @N1339x. #1001.

<ANDruay>:. #1011.
<ANDruay=suG>(F),,<ANDroay=suG>(F) {NB} ``^toe''. |<-suG> `foot'. @N98. #1020.
<ANDruay=ti>(F) {NB} ``^finger''. |<-ti> `hand'. @N86. #1030.

<anene>(B) {INTERJ} ``used in songs to set the voice in proper ^tune''. @B00320. #1041.

<angkui>E157 {N} ``a ^spirit watching over the affairs of the house''. @B27880. #1051.

<angto>E195 {N} ``^taboo''. @B27890. #1061.

<AnguGra>(F),,<GguGrak'>(B) {N} ``^date-^palm ^tree''. Pl. <GguGra'g-e>, <GguGrag-le>. @B10330,N879. #1071.
<AnguGra=pi>(F) {N} ``^Redbreasted Flycatcher''. ^bird. |<-pi> `bird'. @N721c. #1080.

<ani>(B) {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father)''. E.g. <ani-DeG> `his father's father'. @B00310. #1091.

<a-niG>(:) {PRO} ``^me''. E.g. <a-niG akuRu-ta, alo sum-niG> `I am not hungry, otherwise I would have eaten'. @B00710. #91.

<Ankuku'=ra>(F),,<Gkug=ra>(H) {N} ``^heron, ^egret''. |<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. ^bird. @N742a,B10290. #1101.

<An=kwi>(F) {N} ``clay ^pot''. @N585. #1111.

<Ansa'=mo'>(F),,<nsa'-mo'>(B),,<nsag-mo'>(B),,<nsaG-mo'>(B),,<nse'-mi'>(B) {NB} ``^eyelash''. Pl. <-le>, <-Re>. |<-mo'> `eye'. @B16440,@N17. #1121.

<Ansay'>(F),,<nsai>(B) {ADJ} ``^black [B]''. {N} ``^soot''. @B16400,N557. #1131.

<Ansak=pi>(F),,<Gsa'-pi>(H) {N} ``^nest of a ^bird''. |<-pi> `^bird'. Syn. <guRa-pi'>(B). @N722,B10440. #1141.

<Anse'=mi>(F),,<nse'-mi'>(B) / <mi>(F) {NB} ``^nose''. Pl. <-le>. @N35,B16530. #1151.

<Anser>(F) {N} ``^tree_^trunk''. @N878a. #1161.

<AnsonDay>(F),,<nsonDai>(H) {N} ``^squirrel''. Syn. <Tilu>(B). @N784,B16550. #1171.

<AnsoG=gu'>(F),,<nsoG-guk'>(B) {N} ``woman's brass ^neck-band''. Pl. <nsoG-gu'g-e>. |<-gu'> `neck'. @B16540,N646a. #1181.

<Ansu>(F),,<nsuk'>(B)/<su'>(F),,<su'>(F) {N} ``a large ^knife''. Pl. <nsu'g-e>, <nsug-le>, gen. <nsug-na>. @N668,B16470. #1191.

<Ansu'gra>(F),,<nsugRa>(B),,<nsuguRa>(B),,<nsigRa>(B) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''. @B16480,N896x. #1201.

<Ansur=lu>(F),,<nsur-lu>(B),,<nsir-li>(B) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu> `ear'. @B16460,N649b. #1211.

<Anta~y~>(F),,<nte~i~>(B),,<nta~i~>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^bee [F] or large ^wasp [B]''. Gen. <-na>. @B16310,N861a. #1221.
<Dion-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living in trees''. See <ntei~>. @B12160. #1232.
<Gkui~-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living in paddy-fields''. See <nte~i~>. @B10270. #1242.

<Antera'>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''. @N1098,N1099. #1251.

<Antra>(F) {N} ``^gruel (=Or.<pej>.)''. @N1339x. #1261.

<Antu>(F) {PP} ``^near''. @N1339x. #1271.

<AntuG>(F) {N} ``^cattle_^tick''. @N843a. #1281.

<Antwi>(F),,<ntui>(B),,<ntu'i>(B)/<twi>(:),,<tui>(B) {N} ``^mushroom''. Pl. <ntuy-e>, <ntuy-le>. @B16250,N934. #1291.

<anyuG>(F),,<a~yuG>(F) {N} ``common ^fly''. @N841. #1301.

<N=zur>(F) {N} ``^dawn''. @N413. #1311.

<AG=ber>(F) {N} ``^slingshot''. |<-ber> `stone'. @N672b. #1321.

<aGDa>:. #1331.
<aGDa = Dik'->(B) {V} ``to ^fast''. |<Dik'-> `to stay'. @B00150. #1340.

<Gge=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^three (human)''. ^003. |<-NDro> human classifier. @N1208. #1351.

<Ggere>(F) {N} ``^adolescent ^boy''. @N117a. #1361.
<Gger=sela>(F) {N} ``^un^married ^girl, ^eligible ^female''. @N122,N114. #1372.
<Gger-su~>(F),,<Gger=suG>(F) {N} ``^boy's ^dormitory''. @N527c. #1382.

<Ggi'i~>(F) {NUM} ``^three (non-human)''. ^003. @N1208a. #1391.
<Gge=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^three (human)''. ^003. |<-NDro> human classifier. @N1208. #1352.
<kore=Ggi'i>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. ^023. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1228. #1402.

<Ggo>(F) {N} ``^crab''. @N824. #1411.
<Ggo=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829. #1420.
<Ggorga>(F) {N} ``^centipede''. @N832. ??how to cut?. #1430.

<Ggom>(F) {N} ``^village''. !cf. 321. @N522,N321. #1441.
<Ggom=rem>(F) {NK} ``^relative, lit. ^village ^person.''. @N179a. #1450.
<mona' = Ggom>(F) {N} ``big ^village, ^town''. @N321a. #1462.

<Ggo=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829. #1421.

<Ggorga>(F) {N} ``^centipede''. @N832. ??how to cut Ggo-rga? #1471.

<Ggre>:. #1481.
<bay'=Ggre>(F) {N} ``^cradle''. @N551. #1492.

<Gkuswi~>(F) {N} ``^jack^fruit''. @N896. #1501.

<Gku=ti>(F) {N} ``metal ^clothes_^hook''. @N679a. #1511.

<G=kwi~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all older than ego: wifa, wifabr, wifabrso, wifasiso; wimobr, wimosiso, wimobrso, wi elbr. wife spkg. all older than ego: huga, hu elbr, hufabr, hufabrso, hufasiso; husihu, humobr, humosiso, humobrso. @N171. #1521.
<ang-kui>E157 {N} ``a ^spirit watching over the affairs of the house''. @B27880. #1532.

<AG=saG>(F) {INTERJ} ``^I refuse''. !Used as noun in answer to commands. @N1339x. #1541.

<aGsiG>(:) #1551.
<aGsiG=mo'>(B) {N} ``a ^squint-^eyed person''. E.g. <aGsiG ju-> `to squint, to look obliquely'. @B00160. #1560.

<AG=soG>(F) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. @N1339x. #1571.

<aGTi>(B) {N} ``^finger''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B00140. #1581.
<boTa = aGTi>(B),,<boTa=ti>(B) {N} ``^thumb''. |<-ti> `hand'. *Des.<boTa:>. @B20000. #1592.

<sini = aGTi>(B) {N} ``^little_^finger''. |<sini> `little' *For <sini> cf. DED 2135. @B25580. #1602.

<AG=tin>(F) {} ``^in the''. @N1339x. ?? #1611.

<aGto'>(F),,<angto>E195 {N} ``^taboo''. @N293a,B27890. #1621.

<aoli - paD->(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Des. @B00080. #1631.

<apa>(B) {NK} ``elder ^sister, ^school-mistress''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B00330. #1641.

<apTa=apTi>(B) {N} ``a mutual ^grappling''. E.g. <apTay-> `to grapple, to ^seize by throwing the arms around'. *Des. @B00340. #1651.

<ar>(B),,<ari>(B) {} ``^which, ^there, ^where; (with a negative verb) ^nowhere''. E.g. <ar-na> `of which place, from where, from somewhere'; <ar-losna> `a person from somewhere'. @B00400. #1661.
<ar-gu>(B) {INTERR} ``^where''. @B00480. ??inter? #1670.

<ar->(B) {V} ``to ^lose a game''. *Des.<ha:r->. @B00410. #1681.

<ara>(F) {N} ``^bamboo''. @N1339x. ??syn. <a'a>; is this a loan? #1691.

<aR-bela>(B) {N} ``^noon''. *Des. @B00600. *Gu. id. #1701.

<arda>(B) {N} ``^half-^rupee''. !IA. @B00500. #1711.

<are>(B)F {N} ``^hail''. *Gu.<arel>. @N458. #1721.
<are-Dak'>(B) {N} ``^hail''. *Gu.<arel-Da?>. @B00430. #1730.

<arre>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas!, how strange!''. *Des. @B00510. #1741.

<ar-gu>(B) {INTERR} ``^where''. |<ar> `where'. @B00480. ??inter? #1671.

<ari>:. #1751.
<ari=siG>(B) {N} ``upper part of fowl's ^foot''. @B00420. ??is this foot or fowl? #1760.
<ari=siG>(B)F {N} ``^cock's ^spur''. @N715. ??is this foot or fowl? #1770.

<arju~>:. #1781.
<igle~=arju~>(B) {NK} ``^grand-daughter's husband''. ^in-law. @B00940. #1792.

<arju~>(B) {NK} ``^son-in-law: daughter's husband, ^brother-in-law: younger sister's husband, brother's/sister's daughter's husband''. @B00490. #1801.

<arke>:. #1811.
<singi=arke>E134,,<sih=arke>E134 {N} ``^sun''. @B28720. #1822.

<arke>>:. #1831.
<iJa'siG = arke>(B) {N} ``^summer''. @B00990. #1842.
<liGRag = arke>(B) {N} ``^rainy season''. @B23670. #1852.
<ruGo = arke>(B) {N} ``^winter''. @B22900. #1862.

<arke>(B)F {N} ``^moon, ^month''. @B00450,N422,N424. #1871.

<arke=to'>(F),,<arke=tok'>(B) {N} ``^moonlight''. {V} ``to be a ^full-^moon ^night''. See <kimi-tok'->. @N424m,B00460,B00470. #1881.

<aRki>(B) {N} ``^obstruction, ^behind something, ^slanting''. {V} ``to ^obstruct the view''. @B00570,B00580. #1891.
<aRki-ju->(B) {V} ``to cast a sidelong ^glance''. @B00590. #1900.

<arlag=soG>(B),,<arlay'=suG>(F) {N} ``^coal, burning ^charcoal''. @B00520,N556. #1911.

<arlam>(B)F {N} ``^plate, brass plate''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>. *Loan. @N576a,B00530. #1921.

<arlim->(B) {V} ``to be ^scratched by one's own nail or claw''. E.g. <mai maina kirime buroG arlimga> `he scratched himself with his own fingernail'. @B00540. #1931.

<arlim->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch another with a pointed article (like thorn, claw, etc.)''. E.g. <kuku-sag a-mai arlim-o> `a tiger scratched him'. See <lim->. @B00550. #1941.

<arn>(F) {} ``^which''. @N1339x. #1951.

<aro>(B),,<are>(B) {ADV} ``^that side, ^there''. @B00440. #1961.

<aRoG>(B),,<aDoG>(F)/<a'>(B) {N} ``^fish''. See under <a'> for kinds. Echo-word <aRoG-iRiG>. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<a?DoG>; combining form prob. *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook' (si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'). @B00560,N608,N820. #43v.

<aRsaG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @B00610. #1981.

<arzu~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !male, female spkg.: dahu, brdahu, sidahu (cf. 173a). @N177. #1991.
<arzu~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !male, female spkg.: yosihu, fafasidahu (yo.ego); husihu (wife spkg) cf. 177. @N173b. #2000.

<asaR>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of ^<a:Sa:Rha> (^June-^July)''. *Or.<a:Sa:Rha>(B). @B00740,N424c. #2011.

<assin>(B) {NM} ``a ^month (^September-^October)''. *Des. @B00770. #2021.

<asuG->(B) {V} ``to ^thatch''. {N} ``^thatching a ^roof''. E.g. <asuG iya> `to go to thatch'; <asuG DebtuG> `I am thatching'. @B00750,B00760. #2031.
<asuG-al->(B) {V} ``to ^thatch''. @B00760. #2040.

<at>(B),,<at-a>(B) {ADV} ``^there''. E.g. <at-na> `the one belonging to that place'. @B00220. #2051.
<at-e>(F) {ADV} ``^there''. !middle distance. @N1339x. #2060.
<at-en>(B) {ADV} ``^that far off, ^there, that far off one''. See <nanDe>; <atenanDe pena sandi> `your area is up to that (far off place)'; <at-ena> `that far off one'. @B00280. #2070.
<at-in>(B) {DEM} ``^that far off one, that far off, the other one''. E.g. <at-ina> `that far off one'. @B00250. #2080.
<at-ini>(B),,<at-in-Di>(B),,<at-inanDe>(B) {ADV} ``^from that way, ^in that way''. @B00260. #2090.

<at>(F),,<aat>(B) {N} ``unit of ^length: ^cubit''. *Des.<ha:t>. @B00040,N1339x. #2101.

<aT>(F),,<aaT>(B) {N} ``weekly ^market''. *Des.<ha:T>. @B00030,N350. #2111.

<aT>:. #2121.
<aT=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. @N1213. #2130.
<aT=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. !with human classifier; it seems that nearly all loan numerals can take the <-lok> classifier suffix. @N1213a. #2140.
<kore=aT>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^eight''. ^028. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1230. #2152.
<aT=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. ??recte <saT>?. #2160.

<at-e>(F) {} ``^there''. !middle distance. @N1339x. #2171.

<at-en>(B) {DEM} ``^that far off, ^there, that far off one''. See <nanDe>; <atenanDe pena sandi> `your area is up to that (far off place)'; <atena> `that far off one'. @B00280. #2181.

<ati>(B)F,,<aati>(B) {N} ``^elephant''. *Des. @B00230,N791. #2191.

<ati->(B) {V} ``to ^bury a dead body''. @B00240. #2201.

<at-in>(B) {DEM} ``^that far off one, that far off, the other one''. E.g. <at-in-a> `that far off one'. @B00250. #2081.
<at-in-i>(B),,<at-in-Di>(B),,<at-in-anDe>(B) {ADV} ``^from that way, ^in that way''. @B00260. #2210.

<aT=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. !with human classifier; it seems that nearly all loan numerals can take the <-lok> classifier suffix. @N1213a. #2141.

<aToa>(B) {ADJ} ``^hard''. *Des. @B00180. #2221.

<atug = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^tired, to ^gasp''. @B00270. #2231.

<a'a-tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. |<a'a> `bamboo', <tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'. @B14010. #361.

<au'>(F),,<auk'>(B) {N} ``small red ^ant, considered edible''. Pl. <aug-e>, <aug-le>. @B00060,N844f. #2241.

<auli>(B),,<aoli>(B) {N} ``^noise''. *Des. @B00070. #2251.

<awm>:. #2261.
<ken=awm>(F) {N} ``double-pointed ^arrow''. !<-awm> allom. <o'om> `arrow'. @N664a. #2272.

<ayer>(B),,<ager>(B)F {N} ``^un^ripe ^mango''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<a?er>. @B00130,B00380,N894b. #2281.

<ayuG>(B),,<ayoG>(B) {N} ``^fly''. @B00390. #2291.

<ba>(F),,<ba'>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Gen. <-na>, <-la>; <ba'DeG>, <ba'ReG> `his (her, etc.) ^father'; usually plural when respect is to be expressed: <ba'-DeGe> `his/her father'. *Gu.<aba>. @B18640,N135. ??fields. #2301.
<ba'=ku>(B) {N} ``male (lit. father) ^tiger''. |<ku> `tiger'. @B18650. #2310.
<ba'-le>(B) {NK} ``^relatives on the father's side''. |<-le'> `plural'. @B18700. #2320.
<ba'-Gkui~>(B),,<Gkui~>(B) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. @B18660. #2330.
<ba'-sa>(B) {N} ``by my ^father (an oath used by women)''. @B18710. #2340.

<ba'>(:) #2351.
<gem=ba'->(B) {V} ``to ^chew tobacco''. |<gen> cf. <gen-sak'-> `to chew food' (<sak-> `to taste'). @B09690. #2362.

<ba'ti->(B) {V} ``to ^clap''. {N} ``a clap''. @B18680,B18670. ??ti `hand'? #2371.

<babu>(B),,<bobo>(B) {} ``a ^term used to address younger ones endearingly''. @B18430. #2381.

<babu>(F) {N} ``^sir, honorific substitute for personal name of non-Remo man''. *Loan. @N315a. #2391.

<babur>(F)/<bur>(F) {N} ``^wood''. @N872g,N872b. #2401.

<baday->(B) {V} ``to ^castrate a pig''. Caus. <o-baday->. *Des. @B18300. #2411.
<badeya>(B) {N} ``a ^castrated_^pig''. *Des. @B18310. #2420.

<badrai>(B) {N} ``^murderer, murderess''. @B18320. #2431.

<bag>(B),,<bag-bo>(B) {PP} ``^above, ^on the top of''. @B18100. #2441.

<bag>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. *Des. @N182cs. #2451.
<bag-ai>(B) {N} ``^man-eater''. *Des. @B18110. #2460.
<bag-ai = DeG->(B) {V} ``to be ^infested with ^tigers''. @B18120. #2470.

<bak'->(B) {V} ``to ^spit_out pips''. @B18080. #2481.

<bag = i->(B),,<baag = i->(B) {V} ``to ^flee, to ^leave, to ^set off''. *Hi.<bha:g->. @B18130. #2491.

<bag-ai>(B) {N} ``^man-eater''. |<bag> `tiger'. *Des. @B18110. #2461.
<bag-ai = DeG->(B) {V} ``to be ^infested with tigers''. @B18120. #2500.

<bai>(B) {} ``an ^expression used by males to address males (in song)''. See <Rai>. @B17990. #2511.

<bai>(B) {SX} ``^the, ^that, the one''. |Used mostly after adjectives converting them to demonstrative pronouns: <mire'-bai> `the black one'; cf. Des.<ka:la:-Ta:>. @B18010. ??also under bay-the spelling shd be stdzd. #2521.

<bai->(B) {V} ``to ^write, to ^paint''. E.g. <ba.bai-Dom-o> `the painting is finished'. @B18000. #2531.

<bay'=Ggre>(F),,<baingere>(H) {N} ``^cradle''. Syn. <julni>(B). @N551,B18020. #1491.

<baida>(B) {N} ``^contract''. *Des. @B18040. #2541.

<bayg>(B) {N} ``^luck''. *Des. @B18450. #2551.

<bay-lo'>(F),,<bai=lok'>(B) {N} ``^friend''. !Used between males. Pl. <bailo'g-e>, <bailog-le>. See <b[an]ai-lok'>. @N373,B18070. #2561.

<baingere>(H),,<bay'=Ggre>(F) {N} ``^cradle''. Syn. <julni>(B). @N551,B18020. #2571.

<bainTa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^metal bangle''. *Des. @B18030. #2581.

<bair>(B),,<baur>(B) {ADJ} ``^old''. {V} ``to be old''. E.g. <bair-no> `you have become old'; <bair-niG> `I become old'. Caus. <o-bair->. @B18060,B18050. #2591.

<baj~na>:. #2601.
<moira=bajna>(B),,<moria=bajna>(B) {N} ``a reed ^instrument of the ^sahnai type (played on by the Dom people); a kind of ^song-^dance held in the month of Caitra which is accompanied by the music of the Doms''. @B21640,B21840. #2612.

<bakorani>:. #2621.
<thakurani=bakorani>E155,,<kankali>E155 {N} ``^goddess of ^smallpox''. @B28340. #2632.

<bakra>(B) {N} ``^room''. *Des.<bakhra:>. @B18090. #2641.

<bAlay>:. #2651.
<guraG=bulay>(F),,<guraG=bAlay>(F) {N} ``^roof''. @N535. #2662.

<bali>(B)F {N} ``^soil [B]; ^sand [F]''. Pl. <-le>. *Loan [F]. @B18580,N515. #2671.

<balsa>(F) {N} ``a thatch ^lean-to which is built over the burning ^pyre in a ^funeral ceremony''. @N1339x. #2681.

<balu>(F) {N} ``^bear''. @N182cx. #2691.

<bam->(B) {V} ``to ^meet, to ^get''. E.g. <inam ba.bam-sa> `for getting a reward'. See <baG->. @B18440. #2701.

<baamon>(B) {N} ``a ^Brahmin (male)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. *Des. @B17980. #2711.

<ban = gaur>E155 {N} ``divine ^grazier of wild animals''. @B28470. #2721.

<bana>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^nettle (%Tragia_involucrata)''. @B18340. #2731.

<bana>(B) {N} ``^picture; ^marks or ^stripes on tiger's skin''. *Des. @B18330. #2741.

<bana->(B) {V} ``to ^forget; to ^make forget''. E.g. <banag-no>, <banaG-no> `have you forgotten?'. Caus. <obana->. *Des. @B18350,B18360. #2751.
<banai->(B) {V} ``to ^forget''. *Des. @B18370. #2760.

<b[an]ai-lok'>(B) {N} ``^two friends''. See <bai-lok'>. @B18380. #2771.

<b[an]arsu~>(B) {N} ``^old stories, Bonda Pura:nas''. |<barsu~>. @B18390. #2781.

<bandapun>(B),,<bandapul>(B) {N} ``the ^month of ^<$ra:vaNa> (July-August)''. !Or.<shRabaNa>; Hi.<shrawan>. @B18410,N424d #2791.

<banDi>(B) {N} ``^horse-^cart''. *Des. @B18270. #2801.

<bandon>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B18420. #2811.

<bangta>>:. #2821.
<mata = bangta>E155 {N} ``^cholera''. @B28590. #2832.

<bani>(B),,<baNi>(F) {ADJ} ``^good''. E.g. <bani-soGgor> `id.'. @B18400,N1123. #2841.

<bania>:. #2851.
<biri=bania=siG>(B) {N} ``a ^fowl of the color of ^<biri> ^pulse''. See <bana>. @B18870. #2862.

<banja>(B),,<baJja>(B),,<banza>(F) {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son, wife's brother's son)''. !Applied to following kin: yosiso; elsiso; mosidaso; mobrdaso; fabrdaso; fasidaso; also wibrso (hu spkg); husiso; hubrdaso (wife spkg). *Des. @B18170,N152. #2871.
<mala=baJja>(B) {NK} ``^maternal ^uncle and ^nephew''. @B20750. #2882.

<banji>(B)F {NK} ``^niece (sister's daughter, wife's brother's daughter)''. !Applied to following kin: yosida; elsida; mosidada; mobrdada; fabrdada; fasidada; also wibrda (hu spkg); husida; hubrdada (wife spkg). @B18180,N153. #2890.
<banji=banja-la>(B) {N} ``a ^childless ^couple''. @B18190. ??la? #2902.

<baG->(B) {V} ``to ^catch, to ^seize (preceded by fever, pain, cough, etc.)''. See <bam->; <kosoT baG-> `to suffer'; <mo' baG-> `to have conjunctivitis'. @B18140. #2911.
<kukub = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^cough''. E.g. <a-niG kukub baG-a> `I coughed (lit. cough seized me)'. @B05890. #2922.
<kumsa = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^suffer from foot-^sore''. @B06390. #2932.
<si' = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. E.g. <a-niG si' baGa> `I am ill'. @B26130. #2942.
<ta'mi-baG->(F) {V} ``to sneeze''. |<ta'mi>(B)F `to sneeze'. @N1339x. #2952.

<baGsa>(B) {} ``up_^to, ^till, ^henceforth''. !from <baG-sa>?. @B18160. #2961.

<baGTi>(B) {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^bent''. *Des. @B18150. #2971.
<baGTi=TuGTi>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026c. #2980.

<ba~o~si>(B) {N} ``^flute''. *Des. @B18720. #2991.

<bar>(:) #3001.
<jag=bar = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^watch (the field)''. |<jag-> `to watch', <ui-> `to go'. @B10550. #3012.

<ba'ar>:. #3021.
<m=ba'ar>(F),,<m-ba'r>(B). {NUM} ``^two (non-human)''. ^002. E.g. <mba'r boi-taG> `two cows'. @B22140,N1207. #723.
<kore=m=ba'ar>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. ^022. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1227. #734.

<bar>:. ??are these morphemes in Remo? #3031.
<bokor=bar=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^joking ^relation''. @B19950. #3042.
<guru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. @N410e. #3052.
<losim=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. @N410f. ??orig. dim #3062.
<muGglu=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Tues^day''. @N410c. #3072.
<ray=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Sun^day''. @N410i. #3082.
<sani=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Satur^day''. @N410h. #3092.
<som=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Mon^day''. @N410b. #3102.
<sukru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Fri^day''. @N410g. ??orig. dim #3112.

<baRay->(B) {V} ``to ^extend, to ^stretch''. *Des. @B18570. #3121.

<bara=kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock's_^feathers; peacock's_^tail, ceremonial ^fan of peacock feathers''. !<-kuG> `peacock' noun suffix. @N293c,N732b. #3131.

<bari>(F) {NP} ``^man's name''. @N1339x. #3141.

<baRi>(B) {} ``(used in a tale as a balance word for <koman> `forest')''. E.g. <koman-baRi> `forest, hill, etc.'. @B18560. #3151.

<baRi>(B) {N} ``^under^garment''. @B18550. #3161.

<barik>(B) {N} ``a ^village guard of the Dom caste''. Pl. <-le>; cf. <calan>, <salan>. @B18470. #3171.

<bar-luk'>(B) {NK} ``^co-wives''. @B18690. #3181.

<baro>:. #3191.
<baro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^twelve''. ^012. @N1217. #3200.
<kore=baro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-two (lit. ^twenty-^twelve''. ^032. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1234. #3212.

<bar=si>(F),,<bar-siG>(B) {N} ``^two days''. @B18520,N448d. #3221.

<barsu~>(B) {N} ``^story, ^conversation, ^fable''. {N} ``to ^tell a story; to ^think''. See <banarsu~>. @B18530,B18540. #3231.

<bartayn-tom>(F) {N} ``^Gray Hornbill''. ^bird. @N721u. #3241.

<bar-teG = Dio>(B) {N} ``^two-story building''. @B18500. #3251.

<bar-teG=gine>(B) {ADJ} ``having one ^tooth upon another''. @B18490. #3261.

<bar-tok'>(B),,<bar-to'g-a>(B) {N} ``^day after tomorrow, ^day before yesterday''. E.g. <bar-tob-mo'> `year before last'. @B18510. #3271.

<bar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''. @N445. #3281.

<bartu'->(B) {V} ``to ^cut in one stroke''. @B18480. #3291.

<bas>(B) {N} ``^sweet ^smell''. E.g. <bas be'-> `to emit a sweet smell'. *Des. @B18590. #3301.

<bas->(B) {V} ``to ^select''. *Des.<bach->. @B18600. #3311.

<basa'>,,<basag>,,<basa'k>:. #3321.
<basa'=ti>(B)F,,<basak'=ti>(B) {NB} ``^left ^hand''. {ADJ ``^left-^handed''. E.g. <basa'tibay remo> `left-handed man'. @B18610,N77,N205. #3330.
<basa' = gari>(B) {} ``^left side''. @B18630. #3340.
<basag=suG>(B) {} ``^left leg''. @B18620. #3352.

<base'>(F) {N} ``^corpse''. @N251. #3361.

<basmoti>E210 {N} ``^goddess ^earth''. *IA loan. @B28480. #3371.

<baTa>(B) {N} ``^ground''. @B18200. #3381.

<baTa->(B) {V} ``to be distributed; to ^distribute food after cooking''. @B18230,B18220. #3391.
<baTa = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^divide''. @B18240. #3400.

<baTi>(B) {NB} ``^lung''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B18250. #3411.
<suku=baTi>(B)F {NB} ``^heart''. @B26270,N53. #3422.

<baTikui>(B) {N} ``earthen ^pot of the largest size''. @B18260. #3431.

<batra>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Bhatra ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>. @B18290. #3441.

<batu'>(F),,<batuk' = o~'o~>(B) {NK} ``^twin''. @N160,B18280. #3451.

<baur=to=ga>(F) {N} ``the ^day before the day before ^yesterday''. @N445a. #3461.

<bayya>(B) {ADJ} ``^mad''. *Des. @B18460. #3471.

<be>:. #3481.
<Dio=t=be>(F) {N} ``living as husband and wife''. !married; <Dio> `house', remainder no gloss. @N186b. #3492.

<be>(B) {} ``a mode of ^address''. @B19690. ?? #3501.

<be'->(B) {V} ``to ^give, to ^offer''. See <bene'->. |<beR-o'-kin> `given'; <beR-o' sa'-ta> `he will come having given'; <be.be' sa'-ta> `he will come to give'. @B19840. #3511.
<Dig = be'->(B) {V} ``food to be ^obstructed in the throat while eating''. E.g. <aniG Dig beRo'> `food was obstructed in my throat while eating' (= Des.<mote Olji dela:>). @B12200. #3522.
<gepla->(B),,<gepla = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^push out by holding the nape of the neck''. @B09680. #3530.
<jonom = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^give_birth to''. @B11120. #3542.
<lepoT = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^crouch''. *Des. @B24140. #3552.

<beber>>:. #3561.
<mali = beber>E155 {N} ``a forest ^god having some control over tigers''. @B28600. #3572.

<bed->(B) {V} ``to ^bore a hole''. *Des. @B19730. #3581.

<beDANa>:. #3591.
<mwira=beDANa>(F) {N} ``^flutes and ^drums''. !used as compound noun with this gloss in several texts. @N689f. #3602.

<bedi>(B) {N} ``^open room for unmarried boys''. @B19740. #3611.

<beja>(B)F,,<bejri>(B) {N} ``^tomato''. *Des. @N900,B19710. #3621.

<bel>(B) {N} ``^<bel> ^tree (%Aegle_marmelos)''. *Des. @B19800. #3631.

<bel>(B) {N} ``^sun, ^day^time''. *Des. @B19810. #3641.

<bela>(F) {N} ``^time''. *Des. @N416. #3651.
<bela=pasAlga>(F) {N} ``^after^noon''. !loan compound ?. @N417. #3660.
<mu=sina=sini=bela>(B) {N} ``^dusk (when people's faces can be recognized with difficulty from a distance)''. @B21410. #3672.
<godrog = bela>(B),,<godroki = bela>(B) {N} ``^sunset (time)''. @B09950. #3682.
<muNDi=bela>(F),,<munDe = bela>(B) {N} ``^mid^day, ^noon''. E.g. <munDe-bela-susum> `lunch'. @B21130,N416. #3692.

<bele>(B),,<bulay>(F),,<bAlay>(F): #3701.
<guRaG=bele>(B),,<guraG=bulay>(F),,<guraG=bAlay>(F) {N} ``^roof''. |<guRaG>,<guraG> `back'. @B09270,N535. #3712.

<bele>>:. #3721.
<oyja=bele>(F) {INTERR} ``^when''. !<oyja> `how much', <-bele> `time'. L. @N1316. #3732.
<boRi = bele>(B) {N} ``^early morning, ^early''. *Des. @B20170. #3742.

<beleG->:. #3751.
<tumor=beleG->(B) {V} ``to ^lie on the back''. Caus. <o-tumor-beleG->. @B14300. #3762.

<bena'i>(B),,<benai>(B),,<banai>(B),,<bene'>(F) {N} ``^earth^worm''. Pl. <bena'y-e>, <benay-le>. @B19750,N834. #3771.

<bendi>(F) {N} ``^okra, ^lady_finger''. *Loan. @N927. #3781.

<beNDia>(F) {ADJ} ``^young''. *Loan. @N986. #3791.
<beNDi=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``^immature ^girl''. @N122a. ?? #3802.

<bene'->(B),,<o-bene'->(B) {V} ``to ^give and ^take, to ^barter, to ^exchange''. E.g. <aaTbo dinsu bene'-ga> `articles were exchanged at the market'. See <be'->. @B19770. #3811.

<beni>(B) {N} ``^plaited ^hair''. *Des. @B19760. #3821.

<beGTi>(B) {N} ``^tadpole''. ^frog. *Des. @B19700. #3831.

<ber>(:),,<bor>(F)\<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>. @B18880,N500,B19780. #3841.
<a'e=ber>(B) {N} ``^whet^stone''. Pl. <-e>. |<a'e> `'. @B00820. #402.
<AG=ber>(F) {N} ``^slingshot''. |<AG> `'. @N672b. #1322.
<saGsaG=ber>(B)F {N} ``stone ^mortar and ^pestle for ^grinding ^turmeric, etc.''. |<saGsaG> `turmeric'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B24760,N558. #3852.
<suroy'=ber>(F) {N} ``^gravel''. |<suroy'> `'. @N517. #3862.

<beRa>(B) {N} ``a ^two-anna piece''. @B19790. #3871.

<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B)/<ber>(:),,<bor>(F) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>. @B18880,N500,B19780. #3881.

<besak'->(B),,<besa'->(B) {V} ``to ^spread (bed, etc.)''. Caus. <o-besak'->. @B19820. #3891.

<besal = Tapra>(B) {N} ``^joking''. E.g. <besal Dem-> `to joke'. *Des.<becal>. @B19830. #3901.

<besA=ra>(F) {N} ``^falcon''. @N744b. #3911.

<beTay->(B),,<beTai->(B) {V} ``to ^visit''. *Des. @B19720. #3921.

<bi'->(B) {V} ``to ^sow''. @B18980. #3931.

<bi'=buG>(B) {N} ``male ^buffalo''. !cf. <ba'>, <ba'-ku>, etc. @B18990. #3941.

<bip'>:. #3951.
<raG=bip'>(B) {N} ``the ^cooking and ^serving of food, the act of cooking and doing other things connected with it''. @B22410. #3962.

<bip'>(B) [see <raGbip'>]. @B18820. #3971.

<biDiG>(F) {N} ``^bedding''. *Loan. @N550a. #3981.

<bie'>(B),,<bue'>(B)H {N} ``^ant''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>. E.g. <pe saakar bie'De> `your honorable money-lender, the ant': with honorific pl. (occurs in a tale). @B18730,B19090. ??example #3991.

<bija>(B) {N} ``^<bija> ^tree (%Pterocarpus_marsupium)''. *Des. @B18740. #4001.

<bijaG>(F) {NK} ``male sibling, ^brother''. @N179b. #4011.

<bijnoGria>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des. @B18750. #4021.

<bila>(B) {N} ``^<bila:> ^tree''. *Des. @B18890. #4031.

<bile'>(B)F,,<bele'>(B),,<bule'>(B) {N} ``^feather''. Pl. <-Re>. E.g. <bile'-kum> `peacock's feather'; <bile'-pi'> `bird's feather'; <bile'-siG> `hen's feather'. @B18920,N714,N665c. #4041.

<bilet>(F) {N} ``^porcelain ^cup, ^plate''. *Loan. @N584. #4051.

<bili>(F)H,,<buli>(B) {NB} ``^thigh, ^buttock''. Pl. <-le>. @N90,B18900,B19490. #4061.

<bili->(B) {V} ``to be ^dissolved''. E.g. <biliy->, <bilay-> `to dissolve something'. *Des. @B18910. #4071.

<bhimai>E141,,<ramai=bhimai>E141 {N} ``^rain-^god''. @B28580. #4081.

<bimbira>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect''. @B18830. #4091.

<b[in]ijaG=e>(F) {NK} ``^family group''. !sibling group? <-in-> nomin. infix + <bijaG> `sibling' + <-e> `plural'. @N180a. ??cognate to foll. #4101.

<biniyaG>(B) {NK} ``^two_^brothers, we two are brothers''. See <biyaG>, <nubiyaG>. @B18810. ??cognate to prec. #4111.

<biRai->>:. #4121.
<teksuG = biRai->(B) {V} ``to use proper ^foot-^steps in a ^dance''. *Des.<bhiRai->. @B14640. #4132.

<bire>(B)F/<bor>(F) {N} ``^stone''. Pl. <-le>. @B18880,N500. #4141.

<biri>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation, ^hill, ^jungle, ^hill-field''. Pl. <-le>. Cf. <bur>. @B18860. #4151.

<biri=bania=siG>(B) {N} ``a ^fowl of the color of ^<biri> ^pulse''. See <bana>. @B18870. #2861.

<bis->(B) {V} ``to ^scatter''. *Des.<bich->. @B18930. #4161.

<bisa = TenDka>(B) {N} ``house ^lizard''. *Des. @B18940. #4171.

<bisan>(B) {N} ``^poison''. E.g. <bisan Dai-> `poison to spread in the body'. *Des. @B18950. #4181.

<bisar->(B) {V} ``to ^think in one's mind''. E.g. <bisar Dem-> `to think, to decide'. *Des.<bica:r->. @B18960. #4191.

<bissa:s>E194 {N} ``^pollution, ^sin''. @B28490. #4201.

<bisor->(B) {N} ``bad ^smell''. *Des.<bisran>. @B18970. ??-. #4211.

<bita>(B) {N} ``^span''. E.g. <bitek> `one span'. *Des. @B18760. ??-ek `one' (IA). #4221.

<bita = kiRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect looking like a ^leech''. @B18770. #4231.

<biti>(F),,<bitik'>(B),,<biti'>(B) {N} ``^salt''. Pl. <biti'-le>, Gen. <bitig-na>, Loc. <biti'-bo>. @B18780,N596. #4241.
<bitik'->(B) {V} ``to be ^salty''. E.g. <biti'g-asa lier-tom-pero> `since it was salty, it burnt (my) lips'. @B18790. #4250.

<bitor=Dio>(B) {N} ``the ^inner portion of a room where house-gods are kept''. |<-Dio> `house'. *Des.<bitor> `inside'. @B18800. #4261.

<biyaG>(B) {NK} ``younger ^brother (addressed by a brother)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <biyaG-DeG> `his younger brother, his father's elder brother's son (younger), etc.'. See <maG>. @B18840. #4271.
<biyaG-le>(B) {NK} ``^paternal ^kinsmen, ^relatives from father's side''. @B18850. #4280.
<biyaG=tabuk'>(B) {NK} ``blood-^relation''. |<tabuk'> `stepfather, father's younger brother'. @B13360. #4290.

<bo>(B) {PP} ``^in, ^inside''. {N} ``the ^interior''. E.g. <siksaG-bo> `in the bone'; <siksaG-bo-na tupusaG> `marrow which is in the inner part of a bone'. @B19860. ??historically, `place', perhaps generally a locative?, cf. foll. #4301.
<re'-bo> {N} ``^wound''. !Cited s.v. <ebar> in <re'-bo ebar-ga> `the wound itched'). |<re'-> `to wound'. @B23110. ??perh. `at the wound?'. #4312.

<bo>:. #4321.
<bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``natural ^spring''. @N484. #4330.
<kiGgu=bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``sacred Sita ^pool at MuNDlipaDa''. @N484a. ??fonts?. #4342.
<pura=puni=bo>(F) {N} ``^day of the ^full_^moon''. @N1339x. #4352.

<bo>(B)F,,<bo - sisum>E59 {N} ``^mahua ^tree (%Bassia_latifolia)''. @B19850,N871b,B28570. ??IA? #4361.

<bo'>(F)\<bop>(F) {NB} ``^head''. Cf. <bok'>, <bob>, etc. @N20. ??where is B's citation? #4371.
<DaGDaG = bo'=Ra>(B),,<DaGDaG-bob-Ra>,,<DaGDaG-bob-bai>,,<DaGDaG-bob-boi> {N} ``^bald-^headed man''. Pl. <DaGDaG-bo'-Re>; fem. <DaGDaG-bo'-Ri>, <DaGDaG-bo'-boi>. @B11880. #4382.
<niw=bo'>(F) {N} ``^razor''. @N666a. ??women shave their heads. #4392.
<ray=saG=bo'>(F) {N} ``^burning ^pyre, ^cremation site''. !<ray-> `?', <-saG> `bone', <-bo'> `at, on, in' (postposition). @N255. #4402.
<rernaG=bo'>(F) {N} ``palm leaf ^headband, ^turban''. !<-bo'> `head'. @N637. #4412.
<rernaG=bo' = luboyDa>(F) {N} ``woman's palm fibre ^headband''. @N644c. #4422.
<s[un]u'=bo'>(F) {N} ``^comb''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <su'-bo'-> `to oil head'. @N640. #4432.
<teNDar=bo'>: #4442.
<teNDar=bo'=kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock's ^comb''. @N732c. #4452.
<teNDar=bo'=siG>(F) {N} ``^chicken's ^comb''. @N711. #4462.
<ug=bo'>(F) {NB} ``^hair of the ^head; ^fur''. @N12,N709. #4472.
<o-sug..sug=bo'->(B) {V} ``to make ^comb''. @B04570. ??noncaus. form? #4482.

<bo'->(B) {V} ``to ^tie the paddy field, to ^set up a ^bund in a field''. @B20270. #4491.

<bbo'>:. #4501.
<tiki=bbo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^solid''. @N1038. ??phonotactics? #4512.

<bo'r>(B) {} ``^at the time of''. !used with <-lo>. @B20280. #4521.

<bo'Rak'>(B) {N} ``^sand-^well''. Pl. <bo'Ra'g-e>. @B20310. #4531.

<bo're>(B) {NK} ``^brother (addressed by a sister), her brother''. @B20290. #4541.
<tuna=bo're>(B) {NK} ``^sister_and_^brother''. @B14120. #4552.
<bo're=sa>(B) {N} ``^swearing by a brother''. !only a woman will swear by her brother. @B20300. #4560.

<bo'-suG->(B) {V} ``to ^apply mud on a mud-^wall''. @B20320. #4571.

<bob>,,<bop'>:. ??cf. <bo'> above, <bok'> below. #4581.
<bob=gari>(B) {N} ``^front ^side''. |<gari> `side'. @B20050. #4590.
<bob=ker>(B) {N} ``^head (i.e. ear) of ^paddy''. |<ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F `paddy'. @B20040. #4600.
<bob=saG>(H) {NB} ``^skull''. |<saG>\<> `bone'. @B20070. #4610.
<bob-si'>(B) {N} ``^head^ache''. |<si'>\<> `pain'. @B20080. #4620.
<bulu=bob>(B) {ADJ} ``^grey-^haired''. @B19550. #4632.
<eruG=bob>(B) {ADJ} ``with ^lowered ^head''. {V} ``to ^lower one's ^head''. E.g. <eruG-bo'-ga-ne> `we would have lowered our heads'. @B02010,B02000. ??confirm cuts in example #4642.
<gunum=bop'>(B) {N} ``^top-knot''. @B08920. #4652.
<muna'=bob=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^person with a large head''. !masc. <muna'-bo'b-a>, pl. <muna'bo'b-e>, <muna'bob-le>; fem. <muna'-bob-boi>, pl. <muna'-bob-boy-e>. @B21250. #4662.
<TaGru=bob>(B) {ADJ} ``^bald-^headed''. @B11410. #4672.

<bob=gari>(B) {N} ``^front ^side''. |<bob> `head', <gari> `side'. @B20050. #4591.

<bob=ker>(B) {N} ``^head (i.e. ear) of ^paddy''. |<bob> `head', <ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F `paddy'. @B20040. #4601.

<bobo>(B) [see <babu>]. @B20020. #4681.

<bo.bop'->(B) {V} ``to ^bark''. E.g. <guso' bo.bop-to'> `the dog will bark'. @B20030. #4691.

<bobRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^toothless''. @B20060. #4701.

<bobring>E217 {N} ``a ^rite performed during <kungdak>E''. @B28560. #4711.

<bob=saG>(H) {NB} ``^skull''. |<bob> `head', <saG>\<> `bone'. @B20070. #4611.

<bob-si'>(B) {N} ``^head^ache''. |<bob> `head', <si'>\<> `pain'. @B20080. #4621.

<bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``natural ^spring''. @N484. #4331.

<bodnayk>(F) {N} ``a ^clan''. *Or.<patnaik>??. @N182b. #4721.

<bog>:. #4731.
<nsor=bog=si>(B) {N} ``^catarrh''. @B16600. ??dry head disease?. #4742.

<bok'>:. Cf. also <bob>, <bo'>, etc. #4751.
<kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash the ^head''. Caus. <o-kum-bok'->. @B06350,B06340. #4762.
<o-kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wash someone's ^head''. E.g. <agu okumbok'> `have the boy's head washed'. See <kum-bok'>, <o-gui-mo'->. @B02360. #4772.
<tu=bok'>(B) {V} ``to ^tie a turban on one's ^head''. {N} ``^turban''. |<bok'> `head'. @B14270,B14260. #4782.
<t[un]u=bok'>(B) {N} ``^turban''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @B14260. #4792.
<o-tu=bok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a ^turban''. |Caus. of <tu-bok'-> `to wear a turban'. @B03140. #4802.

<bogai-gata>(H) {ADJ} ``^pregnant (woman)''. @B19970. #4811.

<boi>(B) {NCF} ``^female''. |Used as a suffix to make nouns feminine. @B19870. #4821.
<girem=ti>(B),,<girem=ti = selam=boi>(B) {N} ``a ^woman who often breaks pots through carelessness''. @B08340. #4832.
<giriG=boi>(B) {NK} ``^wife's younger sister''. ?Two variants/rdg. @B08310. #4842.
<giriG=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all younger than ego: wiyosi, wibrwi (yo. than wife), wifabrda, wifasida, wimosida, wimobrda. @N175a. #4852.
<gor=boy>(F) {N} ``^female of Dom caste''. !<-boy> `femin.'. @N1339x. #4862.
<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. #4872.
<kimi=boi>(B) {N} ``^bride, betrothed''. @B05610. #4882.
<liy=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !wife spkg. all younger than ego: huyosi, humosida, humobrda, hufabrda, hufasida. @N175b. #4892.
<salag=boy>(F) {N} ``^marriageable ^girl''. !<-boy> femin marker used in kinship terms. @N122. #4902.
<sini=boi>E157 {N} ``a ^spirit watching the house, granary, etc.''. @B28710. #4912.
<umbuk = boi>E36 {N} ``^aunt (father's brother's wife)''. @B27930. #4922.

<boy=jal>(F) {N} ``^fish ^net''. |<jal>,<zal> `net'. @N672a. #4931.

<boipari>(B) {N} ``a ^trader (male)''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. *Des. @B19880. #4941.

<boer=a>(B),,<boyr=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^deaf (^masc.)''. Fem. <boer=i>, <boer=i bai>. *Des. @B19900,N207b. #4951.

<boys~>(F),,<boys>(F) {N} ``dispersed ^sib (^moiety)''. !`moiety' accdg. to Elwin. @N182c. ??. #4961.

<boysag>(F),,<boisak>(B) {NM} ``the ^month <vai$a:kha> (^April-^May)''. *Or.<baisakha>; Hi.<baisakh>. @B19890,N424a. #4971.

<bok>(B),,<bok=pi'>(B) {N} ``^duck''. See <piri'>. *Des. @B19910. #4981.

<boka=me'>(B),,<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F) {N} ``^billy ^goat''.
|<me>(F),<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),<gime'>(B) `goat'. @B19920,N757. #4991.

<bokor->(B) {V} ``to ^joke (a form of courtship)''. *Des.<bokOr->. @B19940. #5001.
<bokor=bar=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^joking ^relation''. @B19950. #3043.

<bokter->(B) {V} ``to be ^hung, to be ^suspended (as an axe on the shoulder)''. @B19960. #5011.

<bokuynlu>(F) {N} ``^wasp''. @N860. #5021.

<bokuGluk'>(B) {N} ``^hornet''. Pl. <bokuGlu'g-e>, <bokuGlug-le>. @B19930. #5031.

<bol>(B)F {N} ``^strength''. {ADJ} ``^strong, ^good''. *Des. @B20210,N371a. #5041.

<boli>(B),,<boli=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<baliya:>. @B20220,B00560. #5051.

<bolia>(B) {N} ``^<bolya:> ^tree''. @B20230. #5061.

<bol=rem>(F) {N} ``^good ^man''. !L loan compound. @N371. #5071.

<bol=ta>(F),,<bol>(F) {ADJ} ``^pretty''. *Loan. @N1166. #5081.

<bolug>,,<boluk>:. #5091.
<boluk-po'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''. @B20240. #5102.
<bolug-sa'm>(B) {N} ``^<maNDeya> cake''. @B20250. ?? #5110.
<boluk-sam>(F) {N} ``baking ^griddle''. @N559. ?? #5122.

<boNDu>(F) {N} ``^cloth headband''. @N1339x. #5131.

<boni>(F) {NB} ``^blood''. @N101. #5141.

<bo~s>>:. #5151.
<kuig-bo~s>(B) {N} ``^tortoise ^clan''. @B05840. #5162.
<kuku-sag>(B),,<kuku-sag = bo~s>(B) {N} ``a ^Bonda male of the ^tiger ^clan''. Fem. <kukusag-boi>, <kukusag bo~s-boi>. @B05920. #5172.

<bo~s>(B),,<bonso>E28 {N} ``^clan [B], ^moiety [E]''. E.g. <gitinle niGna kukusag-bo~s remo-le> `they are people of our tiger clan'. *Des. @B20330,B28550. #5181.

<boGgol = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^float''. @B19980. #5191.

<boG=ka=rem>(F) {N} ``^tom ^cat''. @N778. #5201.

<boG=ka=so'>(F) {N} ``^he ^dog''. @N774. #5211.

<boGso>(H),,<boGso bai>(H) {ADJ} ``^idle''. @B19990. #5221.

<bop>(F) / <bo'>(F) {NB} ``^head''. @N20. ??where is B's citation? #5231.

<bopu>(B) {ADJ} ``^big, ^strong, ^strength''. *Des.<bopu>. @B20010. #5241.

<bor>:. #5251.
<di=bor=os>(F) {N} ``^two ^years''. !<di-> `two' (Loan); <-os> `?'. @N453b. #5262.

<bor>(F),,<ber>:\<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>. @B18880,N500,B19780. #5271.
<ruNuk=bor>(F) {N} ``sacred stone ^wall''. !possibly <r-uN-uk-bor> verb with nominalizing infix. @N281b. #5282.
<sindi=bor>E165,,<junnuk=bor>E165,,<rangta=bor>E165 {N} ``^platform made of stones''. @B28740. ??junnuk error for ruNuk? #5292.
<siNDi=bor>(F) {N} ``sacred stone ^platform''. !village center. @N281a. #5302.

<bor>(B) {N} ``^banyan (%Ficus_bengalensis)''. ^tree. *Des. @B20090. #5311.

<bor->:. #5321.
<o-DoDo=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^laughed at by others''. See <DoDo->. @B02950. #5332.
<o-DoDo=bor=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^laughing-stock''. @B02951. ??analysis #5342.
<o-ju=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^seen by others''. E.g. <niG ape ojubor Di'tiG> `I am being seen by all of you'. See <ju->, <oDoDbor->, <sobbor->, <suGbor->. @B02750. #5352.

<bor->(B) {V} ``to ^fill with water''. @B20100. ??orig. to fill water. #5361.

<boR>(B) {} ``^turn''. E.g. <tin boR> `thrice'. *Des. @B20150. #5371.

<bora>(B)F {N} ``^gunny_^sack, ^bag''. *Hi.<bora:>. @B20110,N660a. #5381.

<bora->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. !occurs in a Paus-porob song: <bora-lo abeRo' yoG> `O mother! do not frighten us'. @B20120. #5391.

<boRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''. *Des. @B20160. #5401.

<bora=pi>(F) {N} ``^Purple_Sunbird''. ^bird. @N721r. #5411.

<boRi = bele>(B) {} ``^early morning, ^early''. ^time *Des. @B20170. #5421.

<borkoli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B20140. #5431.

<boro'->(B) {V} [see <buro'->]. @B20130. #5441.

<boRoi>(B) {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife, mother's elder sister), ^stepmother''. @B20180. #5451.

<boRom>(B) {N} ``^incantations''. {V} ``to ^chant a mantra''. *Des. @B20190,B20200. #5461.

<boros>>:. #5471.
<okon = boros>(F) {} ``^so many years...''. *Loan. @N1339x. #5482.

<bor=sek>(F) {N} ``^one ^year''. !<=sek> allom <ek> `one'. @N453a. ??analysis? #5491.

<bosol->(B) {V} ``to ^slip down''. @B20260. #5501.

<boTa = aGTi>(B),,<boTa=ti>(B) {NB} ``^thumb''. |<boTa> `', <aGTi> `finger' (Des.), <ti>,<ti'>\<> `hand'. *Des.<boTa:>, Des. <aGTi>:. @B20000. #5511.

<braG>(B) {N} ``^siras ^tree (%Albizzia_labbek)''. @B20340. #5521.

<broG>(B),,<buroG>(B),,<boroG>(B) {PP} ``^with, ^in the company of''. |Used to form the instrumental or associative case. E.g. <TaGiya broG> `with an axe, by means of an axe'; <niG broG sa'b-a> `come with me'. @B20350. #5531.

<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B)\<gubu'>(B),,<gubu>(F) {N} ``^pig, ^hog, ^swine''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. pl. <-Rena>; echo-word <gubu'-gaba'> `id.'. @B09000,N764. #5541.
<Anboy=bu>(F) {N} ``^adolescent pig''. !female ??, cf. <-boy> suffix used in female kinship terms, e.g. 122b, 175a, 175b. @N767a. ??gloss!. #872.
<Dem-bu>(B) {N} ``^pig-^sty''. @B12650. #5552.
<joG=bu>(F) {N} ``^sow''. |<joG> `mother'. @N766. #5562.
<lay'=bu>(F) {N} ``^boar''. @N765. #5572.
<laTa-bu'>(B) {N} ``wild ^pig''. |<laTa>(B) `forest'. @B23430. #5582.
<o'o~=bu>(B)F {N} ``^piglet''. |<o'o~> `baby'. @N767,B04890. #5592.
<tumo'=bu'>(B) {N} ``^snout of a ^pig''. |<tumo'> `mouth, snout'. Pl. <-Re>. @B14350. #5602.
<tura=bu>(F) {N} ``^pig_^trough''. !<tura-> `urine'; <-bu> `pig'. @N529a. #5612.

<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B)\<bubu>(F),,<bubu'>(B) {N} ``^snake''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. <-na>. Cf. <bu'so>(B) `worm'. *Gu.<buRboj>/<boj> `snake, worm'. @N814,B19310. #5621.
<DonDia=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. @B12860. #5632.
<kembuG=bu>(B) {N} ``^<dha:mna:> ^snake''. @B06820. #5642.
<kintik=bu'>(F) {N} ``^worm''. @N834b. ??'? #5652.
<kintiG=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. @B05530. #5662.
<raGla>(F),,<raGla'=bu>(B) {N} ``^python (lit. a gluttonous snake)''. @B22450,N815. #5670.
<toitora=bu>(B) {N} ``^<maha:manDal> ^snake''. @B14770. #5682.

<bu->(B) {V} ``to be ^intoxicated''. Caus. <o-bu->. @B19000. #5691.

<bu'->(B) {V} ``to ^smoke''. @B19630. #5701.

<bu'->(B) {V} ``to ^lost, to be ^defeated''. {V} ``to ^lose something''. Caus. <o-bu'->. @B19640,B19650. #5711.
<bu = ui->(B) {V} ``to be ^lost''. @B19070. #5722.

<bu'so>(B) {N} ``^worm''. Pl. <-le>. |<bubu'>/<bu'> `snake'. @B19670. #5731.

<bu>(F) {ADJ?} ``multi-^colored''. @N400. ?? #5741.

<bubu>(F),,<bubu'>(B)/<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B) {N} ``^snake''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. <-na>. *Gu.<buRboj>/<boj> `snake, worm'. @N814,B19310. #5751.

<bubulai>(B),,<bubula~y~>(F) {N} ``^foam [BF], ^cream of milk''. Pl. <-le>. @B19320,N490a. ??analysis, So cognate. #5761.

<bud>E215 {N} ``a ^ceremony performed on the third day after death for diagnosis of the cause of death''. @B28500. #5771.

<buDa>(F) {ADJ} ``^old''. *Loan. @N984. #5781.

<budar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Wednes^day''. |<din> `day'. @N410d. ??fr. <baddabar>? #5791.

<buddi>(B) {N} ``^intelligence, ^advice, ^trick''. E.g. <buddi-anDa-rem> `a fool (lit. one not having intelligence)'. *Des.<bud-dhi>. @B19240. #5801.

<buDuG>(F) {N} ``^stick''. @N872e. #5811.

<bue'>(B)H,,<bie'>(B) {N} ``^ant''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>. @B18730,B19090. #5821.

<buk'->(B) {V} ``to ^beat, to ^play on a drum''. @B19110. #5831.
<bug=rem = bai>(B) {N} ``^murderer''. @B19120. #5842.
<bug-sa'->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh with flail''. @B19150. #5852.

<bugRak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^drowned; to ^drown someone''. Caus. <o-bugRak'->. @B19130,B19140. ??Dak' water? #5861.

<bug=rem = bai>(B) {N} ``^murderer''. @B19120. #5841.

<bug-sa'->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh with flail''. @B19150. #5851.

<bu~i-op'>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^vegetable''. @B19680. #5871.

<bui-Rak->(B) {V} ``to ^rinse, to ^gargle''. @B19060. ??Rak `water'. #5881.

<buire'->(B) {V} ``to ^shrivel, to be ^contracted''. E.g. <no Dokrig~na non usa-buire'Dana> `if you were old your skin would have contracted'. @B19040. #5891.
<buire'ratha>(H),,<buire'rata>(H) {N} ``^wrinkles''. @B19050. #5900.

<buyRiG->(B) {V} ``to ^play on a flute''. @B19330. #5911.

<bui-tom->(B) {V} ``to ^kiss''. @B19030. #5921.

<bui-tur>(B) {N} ``^spittle''. {V} ``to ^spit''. Caus. <o-buitur->. @B19010,B19020. #5931.

<buk>(B) {NB} ``^chest''. *Des. @B19100. #5941.

<buk>:. #5951.
<sa=buk>(F) {N} ``^mortar hole in verandah floor for grinding millet or rice''. !<-buk> `floor'. @N558e. #5962.

<bul->:. #5971.
<kel=bul->(B) {V} ``(fish) to ^swim in water''. *Des.<khel-bul->. @B06860. #5982.

<bul->(B) {V} ``to ^roam''. *Des. @B19480. #5991.

<bulay>(F),,<bAlay>(F),,<bele>(B): #6001.
<guraG=bulay>(F),,<guraG=bAlay>(F),,<guRaG=bele>(B) {N} ``^roof''. |<guRaG>,<guraG> `back'. @B09270,N535. #2663.

<buli>(B),,<bili>(F)H {NB} ``^thigh, ^buttock''. Pl. <-le>. @N90,B18900,B19490. #6011.

<bulu>(B),,<bulu = bai>(B),,<bolu>(B),,<blu>(B) {N} ``^ripe fruit, ^banana''. @B19510. #6021.

<bulu->(B),,<bolu->(B),,<blu->(B) {V} ``to become ^ripe''. Caus. <o-bulu->. @B19520. #6031.

<bulu->(B),,<bolu->(B) {V} ``to ^ripen''. @B19530. #6041.
<bulu=bob>(B) {ADJ} ``^grey-^haired''. @B19550. #4633.

<bulu>(B) {NK} ``^sister (addressed by another sister)''. Pl. <-ne>, <-le>; <bulu-DeG> `her sister'. @B19500. #6051.
<bunlu>(B) {NK} ``^two sisters''. I.e. <b[un]ulu>, with <-Vn-> `nominalizing infix'. @B19300. #6060.

<buluker>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<poRey>)''. @B19540. ??bulu-ker ripe grain? #6071.

<bulura>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^fruit (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''. Pl. <-le>. @B19560. #6081.

<bumbo>(F) {N} ``^sexual_^intercourse''. @N190. #6091.

<bund>(B) {N} ``^stem''. *Des. @B19290. #6101.

<bunDak'>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Didey tribe''. Pl. <bunDa'g-e>; fem. <bunDag-boi>. @B19210. #6111.

<b[un]itur>(F) {NB} ``^saliva''. !<Vn-> nominalizing infix, <buytur-> `to spit'. @N106. #6121.

<bunlu>(B) {NK} ``two ^sisters''. !<b[Vn]ulu> nom. of <bulu> `sister (addressed by another sister)'. @B19300. #6131.

<buntaGa>(F) {NP} ``^boy's nickname; worthless or useless fellow''. @N1339x. #6141.

<bunug>(B) {N} ``^stroke, ^blow''. !from <bug>; <mui bunugbo> `in one stroke'. @B19270. #6151.

<b[un]uk'->(B) {V} ``to ^fight with one another, to have a mock fight with a girl (a form of courtship)''. See <buk'->. Caus. <o-bunuk'->. @B19260. #6161.

<b[un]ug-DiG>(B),,<b[un]ug-RiG>(B) {N} ``a ^drum''. !cf. <buRiG->. E.g. <bunugRiG-gurkin-rem way> `call the person who knows how to play on a drum'. @B19280. #6171.

<b[un]uitur>(B) {N} ``^saliva''. Pl. <-e>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <buitur-> ``. @B19250. #6181.

<bunumpa>E229 {INTERJ} ``a term for ^salutation (?)''. @B28510. ?? #6191.

<buG->(B) {V} ``to ^put, to ^keep, to ^fill''. Caus. <o-buG->. @B19160. #6201.
<kupa-buG>(B),,<kupa>(B) {N} ``^heap''. <kupa> Des. @B06250. #6212.

<buG>:. #6221.

<buGte>(B)F/<buG>(B)F {N} ``^buffalo (male)''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. *Gu.<boGtel>. @B19170,N749b,c. #6231.
<bi'=buG>(B) {N} ``^male ^buffalo''. !cf. <ba'>, <ba'-ku>, etc. @B18990. #6242.
<joG=buG>(F) {N} ``^female ^buffalo''. @N750. #6252.
<lay'=buG>(F) {N} ``^buffalo_^bull''. @N749. #6262.
<o'on=buG>(F) {N} ``^buffalo ^calf''. @N751. #6272.
<rasi=buG>(F) {N} ``^buffalo ^herd''. @N752c. #6282.
<salu=buG>(B) {N} ``^buffalo ^shed''. Pl. <-e>. @B25190. #6292.
<se=buG>(F) {N} ``type of ^marriage ^feast''. !<seD-> `offer' + <-buG> `buffalo'; lit. `to offer a buffalo'. @N186c. #6302.

<buGbi>(F) {N} ``^dragonfly''. @N852. #6311.

<buGgri>(F) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. !L?. @N467. #6321.

<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F),,<boka=me'>(B) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. |<me>(F),<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),<gime'>(B) `goat'. @B19920,N757. #6331.

<buGte>(B)F/<buG>(B)F {N} ``^buffalo (male)''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. *Gu.<boGtel>. @B19170,N749b,c. #6341.
<buGte=De'>(F),,<buGtere'>(B) {N} ``a large ^frog ^or ^toad''. |<giRe'> `frog, toad'. @N809a,@B19180. ??NCF shape? xentry? #6350.

<buffu>E124 {N} ``^libido''. @B28520. ??alphabetized as <bupu>. #6361.

<bur>(F)\<babur>(F) {N} ``^wood''. @N872g,N872b. #6371.
<DiGya=bur>(F) {N} ``^fence''. !<-bur> `wood', <DiGya-> `house'. @N532a. #6382.
<tog=ram=bur>(F) {N} ``half-^burned pieces of ^wood''. |<tok'-> `to take out', <ram> `branch (?)'. @N872c. #6392.

<bur>(:) ??wild? cf. <biri> hill, jungle #6401.
<burbuG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wild fruit''. @B19400. #6410.
<bursuG>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation''. @B19430. #6420.
<burtaG>(B) {N} ``an ^animal (= Des.<goil>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <burtaG-birtiG>. @B19390. ??any animal? #6430.
<guso'-bur>(B) {N} ``wild ^dog''. Pl. <-e>. @B09520. #6442.

<buR->(B) {V} ``to be ^drowned''. *Des. @B19440. #6451.
<buRay->(B) {V} ``to ^drown another''. *Des. @B19450. #6460.

<buraG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B19340. #6471.

<burbum-sim = tiloi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B19410. #6481.

<burbuG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wild ^fruit''. @B19400. #6491.

<buRiG->(B) {V} ``to ^play (on a string instrument, drum, etc.)''. @B19460. #6501.

<burla = o~'o~>(B) {N} ``^bastard''. @B19420. #6511.

<buro>(B),,<bro>(B) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe''. *Gu.<burol>, <buron>. @B19370?. ??and foll. #6521.

<buro'->(B),,<boro'->(B) {V} ``to be ^saved, to ^live''. Caus. <o-buro'->. @B19380. #6531.

<bursa>(F) {NB} ``^pubic_^hair''. *Gu.<bursa = kiRa> `caterpillar'. @N14. #6541.

<bursuG>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation''. @B19430. #6551.

<bursung>E152 {N} ``a demi-^god, ^mother-goddess, mother ^earth''. @B28530. #6561.
<bursung=gige>E153 {N} ``an expensive ^ceremony for worshipping Bursung''. @B28540. #6570.

<burtaG>(B) {N} ``^animal (= Des.<goil>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <burtaG-birtiG>. @B19390. ??any animal? #6581.

<buru->(B) {V} ``to make ^swell''. Caus. <o-buru->. @B19350. #6591.

<buru'>(F),,<buruk'>(B) {NB} ``^lung [BF], ^heart [B]''. Pl. <burug-le>. *Gu.<buro?> `heart'. @B19360,N54. #6601.

<buRuG>(B) {N} ``^stick, ^fishing rod''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B19470. #6611.
<DiGya=buruG>(F) {N} ``house ^fence''. !cf. <di~o> `house'. @N548a. ?? #6622.

<bus>(B) {N} ``^bark-cloak''. @B19580. #6631.

<bus->(B) {V} ``to ^gore, to ^poke, to ^thrust''. *Des.<bhus->. @B19570. #6641.

<busa~>(B),,<busa~m>(F) {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband)''. !Applied to following kin: fafafa; fafamo; famofa; famomo; faeldbr; fafabrso (ol. ego's fa); fa el brwi; fafabrsowi (ol. ego's fa); momomo; momofa; mo el si; momosiso (ol.ego's fa); momobrso (ol.ego's fa); mo el sihu;mofamo; mofafa. @B19590,N143,144. #6651.

<busep'->(B),,<bisep'->(B) {V} ``to ^suck''. Caus. <o-busep'->. @B19610. #6661.

<buso>(F) {N} ``intestinal ^worm''. @N834a. ?? #6671.

<buso=rem>(B)F {N} ``^adult ^man, a ^married man''. |<buso-> `old'?. @N113b,B19620. #6681.

<busu->(B) {V} ``(belly) to be ^full after eating''. E.g. <aniG busu-ga>, <aniG suloi busu-ga> `I have eaten enough'. See <kuRu->. *Gu.<busu>. @B19600. #6691.

<buut>(B) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. *Des.<bhut> `whirlwind, ghost', Gu.<but> `whirlwind'. @B19080. #6701.

<buTa>(B) {N} ``^bush, ^shrub''. *Des.<buTa>; Gu.<a?l buTa> `bamboo plant'. @B19190. #6711.

<buTi-kum>(B),,<buti=kuG>(F) {NB} ``^penis''. @B19200,N69. #6721.

<butuG->(B),,<botuG->(B) {V} ``to ^fear''. Caus. <o-butuG->. @B19230. #6731.
<butuG>(B) {N} ``^fear''. E.g. <butuG-sa> `on account of fear'; <butuG se'ta> `having been afraid'. @B19220. ??format w. prev. #6740.

<D>:. #6751.
<lakar=kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^tired person''. @B23340. #6762.
<maaprun=D=rem>(B) {N} ``^chicken-^pox (lit. man of ^Ma:pru)''. @B20380. #6772.
<mago'kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``one who ^knows, a school ^student''. See <mak'->. @B20460. #6782.
<miste=Dion=D=rem>(B),,<miste=Dion=D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, a person living in an adjacent room''. @B21010. #6792.

<da>:. #6801.
<oy'=da>(F) {N} ``^today''. @N442. #6812.

<Da'>(F),,<Dak'>(B) {N} ``^water, ^liquid, ^rain''. {V} ``to become ^liquid''. Loc. <Dag-bo> `in water', gen. <Dag-na> `of water'. Echo-word <Dag-Dik'>. Caus. <o-Dak'->. E.g. <Dag.Dag Den-ta> `he is getting wet'; <Da'-ta> `it will become water'; <Dak' a-saGgo-to> `the rain will not stop'. @B11790,B11800,N483. ??collect variants incl. -Rak' etc. #6821.

<o-Dak'->(B) {V} ``to turn something into ^water, to ^liquefy''. See <Dak'->. @B02880. #6832.

<Dag.Rak'>(B),,<Dag.Dak'>(B),,<dag.Rak'>(B) {ADJ} ``^wet''. {V} ``to be wet; to make wet''. Caus. <o-Dag.Rak'->. @B11840,B11860,B11850,B15140. #6840.

<o-Dag..Rak'->(B),,<o-Dag..Dak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^wet''. @B02890. #6852.

<Dag-mo'>(B),,<Dag~-mo'>(B),,<Da'=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^tears, lit. ^water of the ^eye''. |<-mo'> `eye'. @B11830,N104. ??g~? #6862.

<Da'tor>(B),,<Daktor>(B) {N} ``^milk''. *Perhaps *<Dag> `water' & *<tur-> `to express'; compare <tuRak'> `urine'. @B12110. #6870.

<da'tu-kui>(B),,<datu-kui>(B),,<da'ti-kui>(B),,<dati-kui>(B),,<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast, ^teat; breast-^milk''. Pl. <-le>. |<-kui>,<-kwi> `woman'. E.g. <da'ti-kui sop'-> `to hold the breast (a form of courtship)'. @B15260,N51. #6882.

<bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``natural ^spring''. @N484. #4333.

<gAN=Da'=kwi~>(F) {N} ``large clay ^jar''. !<geN-> `?', <-Da'> `water', <-kwi~> `pot, jar'. @N585a. #6892.

<gay=Da>(F) {N} ``large brass ^pot''. !<-Da> `water'. @N577c. #6902.

<gi=geb=Da>(F) {ADJ} ``^hot (water?)''. !<gi-geb-> cont. tense of <gep-> `to heat', <-Da> `water'. @N1072. #6912.

<iyo~-Dak'>,,<i~yo=Dak'>(B) {N} ``^honey''. |<iyo~>,<i~yo> `a kind of smalle bee, its honeycomb'. @B01260. #6922.

<JoN=Da>(F),,<Jo~=Da>(F) {N} ``^honey''. @N863,N598. #6932.

<Jur=Da'>(F) {N} ``^cloud''. !<Jur> `darkness', <-Da'> `water'. @N461. #6942.

<kiGgu=bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``sacred Sita ^pool at MuNDlipaDa''. @N484a. #4343.

<kiN=Da'>(F) {N} ``^river''. @N494. #6952.

<liN=Da'>(F) {N} ``^rain''. @N455. #6962.

<luGluG=Da'>(F) {N} ``^thunder''. @N462. #6972.

<lumu=Da'>(F) {N} ``^dew''. @N454. #6982.

<o-log=Rak'>(B),,<o-log=Dak'>(B),,<o-lo'g=Da>(F) {N} ``^water^fall''. Pl. <o-log-Ra'g-e>. |<o-> `causative?', <log-> `to fall'. @B04400,N487. #6992.

<raN=Da=Dio>(F) {N} ``^kitchen''. !compound loan?. <raN-> `cook' (loan), <Da-> `water', <Dio> `house'. @N554. #7002.

<seb=Dak'>(B) {N} ``^cold ^water''. |<sep'> `cold'. @B27190. #7012.

<suleG=Dak'>(B),,<sulen-Dak'>(B) {N} ``^sweat''. @B26910. #7022.

<tura>(F),,<tu-Rak'>(B) {N} ``^urine''. {V} ``to ^urinate''. Pl. (intensive forms with <-nu->) <tunuRa'g>, <tunuRa'g-e>. Caus. <o-tuRak'->. *Perhaps orig. a verb compounded of *<tur-> `to express' & *<Dag> `water'; cf. <Daktor> `milk'. @B14540,B14550,N529a. ??1st pl. form wrong, really -un-, inten? #7030.

<t[un]u=Da'>(F) {NB} ``^urine''. !<Vn-> nomin. infix, <tu-Da'-> verb stem?. @N111. #7042.

<turgon=Dak'>(B),,<turugoN=Da>(F),,<trango=dak>E167 {N} ``^spring [FB]; ^water-^fall [E]; ^fountain [B]''. Pl. <turgon-Da'g-e>. @B14510,N493,B28330. #7052.

<Da'=iD=o'>A {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. @N187b. #7061.

<Da'=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^tears''. !<Da'-> `water'. lit. `eye water'. @N104. #7071.

<Da'tor>(B),,<Daktor>(B)F {N} ``^milk''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<Da?tor>; cf. <Da'> `water' and <tur-> `to express'. @B11820,N612. #7081.

<da'tu-kui>(B),,<datu-kui>(B),,<da'tu-kui>(B),,<dati-kui>(B),,<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast, ^teat; breast-^milk''. Pl. <-le>. |<-kui>,<-kwi> `woman'. E.g. <da'ti-kui sop'-> `to hold the breast (a form of courtship)'. @B15260,N51. #6881.

<Dab->(B) {V} ``to ^cover''. *Des. @B11970. #7091.

<Dabali>(B) {N} ``^belt; the belt or ^chapras which is the badge of a chaprasi, or office peon''. @B11980,N645a. #7101.

<Dabri>(B)F {N} ``round wicker ^basket''. @N659b,B12000. #7111.

<Dabu>(B)F {N} ``^money''. *Des., Telugu?. @B11990,N507. #7121.

<dadi>(B) {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father, mother's father)''. Syn. <baba>. *Gu.<dadi>. @B15170. #7131.

<dadu>(B) {N} ``^ring^worm''. *Des. @B15180. #7141.

<Dak'>(B),,<Dag>(B) [see <Da'>]. @. #7151.

<dagdor>(B),,<Dagdor>(F) {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>. @B15130,N1339x. #7161.

<Dagwi'>(F),,<dagoi>E106 {N} ``an ^evil_^spirit, a ^demon''. @B28350,N259b. #7171.
<Dagwi'=gige>(F),,<dagoi=gige>E106 {N} ``a ^sacrificial ^feast performed for the supernatural protection of a married couple against activities of the troublesome ^demon ^<dagoi>''. |<gige-> `to offer'. @N259a,B28360. #7180.

<Dai->(B),,<Da'i->(B) {V} ``to ^climb, to ^ride''. Caus. <o-Dai->. *Gu.<Daj>, So.<daj-> `to climb'. @B11680. #7191.
<D[an]ai>(B),,<D[an]ay>(F),,<D[AN]ay>(F) {N} ``a ^ghat on the hills''. Pl. <Danay-e>. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <Dai-> `to climb'. @B11890,N471. #7202.

<Day>,,<Day'>:. #7211.
<o'om=Day>(F) {N} ``^baby''. !<-Day> reference morpheme, used in certain kinship terms, cf. 128-182. @N116a. ??spelling? #7222.
<o'on>(F),,<o'on=Day>(F) {NK} ``^!applied to following kin: so; da; elbrso/da; yobrso/da; mosisoso/da; mobrsoso/da; fabrsoso/da; fasisoso/da; also wisiso/da; hubrso/da; hubrsoso/da''. ?third to last wisiso/da or wisoso/da?. @N146, 147 G. #7230.
<o'o~n=Day'=e>(F) {N} ``^daughters''. !poss. also `sons'. @N1339x. #7242.

<da:k=iro>E96 {N} [see <uda=oini>]. @B28380. #7251.

<Daktor>(B)F,,<Da'tor>(B) {N} ``^milk''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<Da?tor>; cf. <Da'> `water' and <tur-> `to express'. @B11820,N612. #7261.

<Da=kui>(B) {NK} ``^daughter, young ^girl, ^female ^child''. |<-kwi> `female'. @B11810. #7271.

<Dala>(B) {N} ``large ^basket for storing paddy''. *Des. @B12070. #7281.

<Dalai>(H),,<DAlay'>(F) {ADJ} ``^short (of humans)''. @B12080,N1007,N201. #7291.

<dalait>(B) {N} ``^chaprasi, ^office_^peon''. Pl. <-le>. @B12090. #7301.

<Dalu->(B) {V} ``to ^cover something''. *Gu.<Dal>. @B12100. #7311.

<Damai>(B),,<Damay>(F) {N} ``kettle-^drum''. @B12010,N689. #7321.

<Damu~>(F),,<DamuG>(B)F {N} ``a large plaited fibre ^basket with square bottom used for storing grain''. Pl. <-e>. @B12020,N659. #7331.
<DamuG=ja>(B),,<DamuG=jaG>(F)E95 {N} ``a economical form of ^marriage, a two-day ^feast when ^pulse ^rice is served (beef-curry and rice [B])''. |<-jaG> `millet, millet in a basket'. @B12030,N186f,B28370. #7342.

<D[an]ai>(B),,<D[an]ay>(F),,<D[AN]ay>(F) {N} ``a ^ghat on the hills''. Pl. <Danay-e). |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <Dai-> `to climb'. @B11890,N471. #7201.

<Danarai>(H),,<DAnaray>(F) {N} ``metal [F] ^pot_^lid''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <Darai-> `to cover'. @B11950,N579. #7351.

<DanDa>(B) {N} ``^court^yard''. *Des.<DanD>. @B11910. #7361.
<DanDa = kuRai->(B) {V} ``to ^heap air-winnowed paddy in a line from north to south''. See <er->. *Des. @B11930. #7370.

<DanDa>(B) {N} ``^sugar^cane''. *Des. @B11900. #7381.

<DanDai>(B),,<DanDai=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des. @B11920. #7391.

<daNDor>(F),,<DanDor>(B) {N} ``^doorway, ^passage''. *Loan. @N542,B11940. #7401.

<danton>(H) {N} ``^tooth-^twig''. See <daton>. @B15190. #7411.

<DaG>(B) {N} ``^stick''. *Des. @B11870. ??but cf. So.<daGgo>. #7421.

<DaGDaG = bo'=Ra>(B),,<DaGDaG-bob-Ra>,,<DaGDaG-bob-bai>,,<DaGDaG-bob-boi> {N} ``^bald-^headed man''. Pl. <DaGDaG-bo'-Re>. Fem. <DaGDaG-bo'-Ri>, <DaGDaG-bo'-boi>. @B11880. #4381.

<da~k>:. #7431.
<uda=oini>E96,,<da~k=iro>E96 {N} ``an ^adulterous ^marriage, where a woman leaves her husband and goes to live with another man, sometimes forcing herself into his house''. @B27910. #7442.

<daGramaji>(F),,<daGRa=manji>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. @B15150,N182b. #7451.

<Daoni>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in a row holding each other's hands (= Des.<Dhemsa:>)''. @B11780. #7461.

<dapre>(B),,<Dapre>(B) {ADV} ``^quickly, ^suddenly, at that very moment''. *Des. @B11960,B15200. #7471.

<dar>(B) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. *Des. @B15210. #7481.

<Dar>:. #7491.
<rig=Dar>(F)/<rig>(F) {N} ``^<sua~> ^millet''. @N916. #7502.

<daraDu>(B) {ADJ} ``^proud''. @B07910. #7511.

<daray->(B) {V} ``to ^castrate a bull''. *Des. @B15220. #7521.

<Darai->(H),,<DareG->(B) {V} ``to ^cover, to put a ^lid on a pot''. Syn. <DareG->. @B12040,B12050. #7531.
<D[an]arai>(H),,<D[An]aray>(F) {N} ``metal [F] ^pot_^lid''. @B11950,N579. #7542.
<DareG=munDi>(B) {N} ``^lid of a pot''. Pl. <-le>. Syn. <Darai->. @B12060. #7552.

<dharam = deota>E210 {N} ``^God, Supreme_Being''. @B28430. #7561.

<DAri>(F) {PP} ``in ^line''. *Loan. @N1339x. #7571.

<dari>(B),,<dari-boi>(B) {N} ``^prostitute''. *Des. @B15230. #7581.
<darola>(B) {N} ``(wife's) ^lover, ^paramour''. *Des.<darola:>. @B15240. #7590.

<dasra>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^September-^October''. *Or.<ashwin>; Hi.<Ashivan>. @N424f. #7601.

<Dasu~>(F),,<DasuG>(F) {N} ``large millet storage ^basket; ^drum''. @N659c,N1339x. #7611.

<daTa>(B) {N} ``^division, ^share''. E.g. <baTa-rem> `a distributor'. *Des. @B18210. ??baTa or daTa? #7621.

<daton>(B) {N} ``^tooth-twig''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <daton Dem-> `to brush teeth with tooth-twig'. *Des. @B15160. #7631.

<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast''. !<-kwi> `woman'. @N51. ??xrefs #7641.

<Dau>(B),,<Daw>(F) {ADJ} ``^little, ^small, ^young''. {V} ``to be ^small, to be ^young; to make small''. Caus. <o-Dau->. @B11700,B11710,N1003a,B11690. #7651.
<Dau = manjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``third elder ^brother''. @B11760. #7660.
<Dau-baG>(B) {N} ``^young calf''. E.g. <Dau-baG me'> `very young kid'. @B11740. #7670.
<Dau=kuku>(B) {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. |<kuku-sa'> `tiger'. @B11720. #7680.
<Dau-la>(B) {NK} ``^younger ^brother, ^younger one (masc.)''. @B11770. #7690.
<Dau=maG>(B) {NK} ``^youngest of the elder ^brothers''. @B11750. #7700.
<Dau-noG>(B),,<Dau=nom>(B) {NK} ``^younger ^wife, ^younger one (fem.)''. @B11730. #7710.
<Daw = saDu>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !same referents as 173b. @N173c. #7722.

<dawRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia)''. *Des.<dhavRa>. @B15250. #7731.

<De>(B) {INTERJ} ``an ^interjection expressing surprise''. @B12550. #7741.

<De'>(F)\<giDe'>(F),,<giRe'>(B) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''. @B08410,N809. #7751.
<buGte=De'>(F) {N} ``a large ^frog ^or ^toad''. |<buGte> `buffalo'. @N809a. #6352.

<debi>(F) {N} ``^goddess''. *Loan. @N260c. #7761.

<debta>>:. #7771.
<maoli = debta>(B) {N} ``a ^goddess worshipped in the month of Caitra (with multi-colored fowl, goat, etc.)''. *Des. @B20420. #7782.

<DeDarop'>(B),,<DeDarup>(F) {N} ``^snail''. @B12610,N828. #7791.

<Deki>(B) {N} ``a big wooden device for ^husking''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<Dhe~ki>. @B12560. #7801.

<Dekon>(B) {N} ``^bed^bug''. *Des.<DhekOn>. @B12570. #7811.

<Dem->>:. #7821.
<alad = Dem->(B) {V} ``to express ^joy''. @B00662. #602.
<atug = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^tired, to ^gasp''. @B00270. #2232.
<baTa = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^divide''. @B18240. #3402.
<dorson = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^pray to god''. *Des. @B15550. #7832.
<guRai = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^roll up, to ^fold''. @B09250. #7842.
<jatra = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^offer sacrifice before setting off on urgent business''. *Des. @B10600. #7852.
<jonom = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^born''. @B11110. #7862.
<juar = Dem->(B),,<juar = rem->(B),,<juar - lag->(B) {V} ``to ^salute''. @B10830. #7872.

<koroc = Dem->(B),,<koroj - Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^spend''. @B07380. #7882.
<koroj = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^spend, to be ^spent''. E.g. <gulay Dabu koroj DeGga> `all the money has been spent'. @B07330. #7892.
<koTkoTte = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^tighten''. Syn. <o-koTkoTte->. @B07030. #7902.
<laaj = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^ashamed''. *Des. @B23280. #7912.
<mon = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^like, to ^love, to ^elect, to ^select''. *Des. @B21750. #7922.
<mona = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^prohibit''. *Des.<ma:na:> `prohibition'. @B21740. #7932.
<onuman = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^consider, to ^argue in one's mind''. *Des. @B03250. #7942.
<solok = Dem->(B),,<solok->(B),,<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to ^make straight''. @B27800. #7952.
<tamikui = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^make another pregnant''. @B13420. #7962.

<Dem->(B),,<DeG->(B),,<Den->(B) {V} ``to ^be, to ^do''. E.g. <no raja DeG-na niG non montri Dem-a-niG> `when you are a king I would be your minister'; <nona porsol-bai bob-lo gisi a-Dem-o-na> `no louse would have appeared if your head was clean'. @B12640,B12630. #7971.

<Dem-bu>(B) {N} ``^pig-sty''. |<-bu> `pig'. @B12650. #7981.

<Deneb=soG>(B) {N} ``^box of ^matches''. |<soG>\<suGo> `fire'. <D[en]eb>, nom. of *<Deb-> `to burn'?. @B12620. ??etym needs cognate #7991.

<dengarupa>E105 {ADJ} ``^tall and ^handsome''. @B28420. #8001.

<DeG>(B),,<ReG>(B),,<reG>(B) {SX} ``a ^3rd_person singular ^possessive''. |<ba'-DeG> `his father'. @B12590. #8011.

<DeG>:. #8021.
<Di~o=De~ya=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``(snake) to ^wriggle''. @B12350. #8032.
<poti>(B),,<poti=DeG>(B) {N} ``^bow^string''. *Des.<ponti>. @B17730. #8040.
<TiTigonDi=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^hop on one leg''. *Des. @B11430. #8052.

<DeG->>:. #8061.
<bagai = DeG->(B) {V} ``to be ^infested with tigers''. @B18120. #8072.

<DeG->(B) {V} [see <Dem-> `to be']. @B12580. #8081.

<DeGga>(F) {ADJ} ``^tall''. E.g. <DeGga-bay remo>(F) `a tall man. *Loan. @N1006a,N200. #8091.

<deota>>:. #8101.
<dharam = deota>E210 {N} ``^God, Supreme_Being''. @B28430. #7562.

<DereG>(F) {N} ``brass ^cow_^bell''. @N686a. #8111.

<Derni>(B) {N} ``^ladder''. *Des. @B12680. #8121.

<DeruG>(B)F {N} ``^horn''. Pl. <-e>, <-le. E.g. <DeruG-bai> `the horned one'. *So.<dereG>. @B12660,N700. #8131.

<DeruG=pe'>(B) {N} ``^funnel''. Pl. <-Re>. @B12670. #8140.

<DeT>(B) {N} ``^handle (of a knife, etc.)''. *Des. @B12600. #8151.

<deul>(F) {N} ``^temple''. *Loan. @N281. #8161.

<De~ya>:. #8171.
<Di~o=De~ya=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``(snake) to ^wriggle''. @B12350. #8033.
<Di~o=De~ya>(B) {ADJ} ``^serpentine (road, etc.)''. @B12340. #8182.

<Di>(B) {SX} ``an ^ablative suffix''. @B12120. #8191.

<Di'->(B),,<Dik'->(B) {V} ``to ^stay''. Caus. <o-Dik'->. @B12170,B12320. #8201.

<Di'tiG>(B),,<Di'tiGa>(B) {ADV} ``^like that, ^in that manner, ^accordingly''. @B12330. #8211.

<dial>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^October-^November''. *Or.<kartik>; Hi.<karttik>. @N424g. #8221.

<dibok=gige>E111 {N} ``a ^sacrificial feast to ward off the evil influence of a demon''. @B28390. #8231.

<di=bor=os>(F) {N} ``^two ^years''. !<di-> `two' (Loan); <-os> `?'. @N453b. #5261.

<Dik'->(B),,<Di'->(B) {V} ``to ^stay''. Caus. <o-Dik'->. @B12170,B12320. #8241.
<aGDa = Dik'->(B) {V} ``to ^fast''. @B00150. #1342.
<alad = Dik'->(B) {V} ``to be ^delighted''. @B00661. #612.

<Dig = be'->(B) {V} ``food to be ^obstructed in the throat while eating''. E.g. <aniG Dig beRo'> `food was obstructed in my throat while eating' (= Des.<mote Olji dela:>). @B12200. #3521.

<dig-al>(B) {N} ``^glitter (of jewel, glass, etc.)''. @B15270. #8251.

<dig-dag>(B) {N} ``^flash of ^lightning''. See <digal>. @B15290. #8261.

<digon>(B) {ADJ} ``^this ^type of article''. !Used in a song. @B15280. #8271.

<Dikin-rem>(B),,<Dikin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^rich man, one who has''. @B12180. #8281.

<Di-ko'no>(B),,<Di-kon>(B),,<Digon - bai>(B) {ADV} ``^in ^this ^manner, in such a manner''. !`the one like this' (occurs in a song). See <ko'n>. @B12190. #8291.

<di=kori>(F) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. ^040. |<di> `two', <kori> `^twenty, a score'. @N1239. #8301.
<di=kori=dos>(F) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. ^two ^score ^ten)''. ^050. |<dos> `ten'. @N1240. #8310.

<Dikri>:. #8321.
<Dokra=Dikri>(B) {N} ``a ^certain man and woman (used mostly in stories)''. @B12780. #8332.

<Dile'>(B),,<Dolai>(H) {ADJ} ``^short''. {V} ``to be short''. @B12280,B12290,B12980. #8341.
<Dile'-Ra>(B) {N} ``one who is ^short''. @B12300. #8350.

<Dima>(B) {N} ``left head of a ^drum''. *Des. @B12260. #8361.
<Dima=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^drum^stick used on the left head of a drum''. *Des. @B12270. #8370.

<din>(F) {N} ``^day''. *Loan. @N410. #8381.
<ray=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Sun^day''. @N410i. #3083.
<som=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Mon^day''. @N410b. #3103.
<muGglu=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Tues^day''. @N410c. #3073.
<budar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Wednes^day''. @N410d. #5792.
<guru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. @N410e. #3053.
<losim=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. @N410f. ??orig. dim #3063.
<sukru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Fri^day''. @N410g. ??orig. dim #3113.
<sani=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Satur^day''. @N410h. #3093.

<DinDa = Gger>(B) {N} ``^grown-up unmarried boy''. @B12230. #8391.

<DinDa = sela~>(B),,<ninDa sela~>(H) {N} ``^grown-up unmarried girl''. @B12240,B15860. #8401.

<din-ke>(B) {ADV} ``^daily, ^always''. *Des. @B15310. #8411.

<dinsu>(B),,<dimsu>(B) {N} ``^article''. *Des. @B15320. #8421.

<DiG>:. #8431.
<a'a=DiG>(F) {N} ``bamboo ^ideochord''. !<a'a> `bamboo', <-DiG> `drum'. @N694a. #8442.
<kiN=DiG=sar>(F) {N} ``small ^drum''. !made from broken pot covered with membrane of cow's stomach. @N689e. #8452.
<kiN=DiG>(F) {N} ``^double-faced drum''. @N689a. #8462.

<DiG->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (paddy, etc.)''. @B12210. #8471.

<diGgia>(B),,<DiGgia>(B),,<DiGgya>(F),,<DuGgia>(B),,<duGgia>(B) {N} ``^tobacco, tobacco leaf''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<duGgia:>,<duGgiya:>. @B12430,B15300,N935. #8481.

<DiGgia>(B) [see <diGgia>, <duGgia>]. @B12220. #8491.

<DiGgo>A {N} ``^house''. Cf. <Dio>(B)F. @N527a. #8501.
<selani=dingo>E72 {N} ``pit ^dormitory for ^girls''. @B28790. #8512.

<DiGya=bur>(F),,<DiGya=buruG>(F) {N} ``^fence, ^house fence''. !<-bur> `wood', <DiGya-> `house'. @N532a,N548a. ??DiGya really house? #8521.

<Dio>(B)F,,<DiGgo>A {N} ``^house, ^room''. Pl. <Dio-le>. E.g. <Dion-D-rem> `husband'; <mui Dion-D-rem> `people of one family'; <Dio-kin-rem>, <Dio-kin-D-rem> `householder'; echo-word <Dio-Dia>. @B12130,N527. ??F has base form Diol-. #8531.
<a=muy=Dio>(F) {N} ``^family (lit. ^one ^house)''. !lit. one house; object case noun phrase. @N180. #832.
<mui Dion-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^people of one ^family (lit. of ^one ^house)''. @?. #8542.
<barteG = Dio>(B) {N} ``two-story ^building''. @B18500. #8552.
<bitor=Dio>(B) {N} ``the ^inner portion of a ^house where house-gods are kept''. *Des.<bitor> `inside'. @B18800. #8562.
<DomDi = Dio>(B) {N} ``^inner part of a ^house''. @B12940. #8572.
<gubsa = Dio>(B) {N} ``^hut on the threshing floor''. @B09040. #8582.
<joman=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. !<joman> `police', <-N> `possessive'. @N328a. #8592.
<meR=Dio>(B) {N} ``two-story ^house''. @B21520. #8602.
<miste=Dio-n=D=rem>(B),,<miste=Dio-n=D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, a person living in an adjacent room''. @B21010. #8612.
<ontre=Dio-n-D=rem>(B),,<ontre=Dio-n-D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, one living in a nearby house''. @B03330. #8622.
<polis=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. |<polis> `police'. *Engl.<polis>. @N328b. #8632.
<raN=Da=Dio>(F) {N} ``^kitchen''. |<raN-> `cook' (loan), <Da-> `water', <Dio> `house'. @N554. #7003.
<sela=ne=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^girl's ^dormitory''. @N527b. #8642.

<Dio->(B) {V} ``to ^marry''. E.g. <Dio-ga> `he (has) married'. @B12140. #8651.
<Dio-G-kui>(B),,<Dio=G=kwi>(F) {N} ``^married ^woman''. |<Dio-> `house', <-N> `possessive marker' + <Gkwi> `wife'. @N124,B12150. #8660.
<Dio=t=be>(F) {N} ``^married, living as husband and wife''. @N186b. #8670.

<Di~o=De~ya>(B) {ADJ} ``^serpentine (road, etc.)''. @B12340. #8181.
<Di~o=De~ya=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``(snake) to ^wriggle''. @B12350. #8034.

<Dion-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living on trees''. See <ntei~>. @B12160. #8681.

<Dio-G-kui>(B),,<Dio=G=kwi>(F) {N} ``^married ^woman''. |<Dio-> `house', <-N> `possessive marker' + <Gkwi> `wife'. @N124,B12150. #8661.

<Dio=t=be>(F) {N} ``^married, living as husband and wife''. |<Dio> `house'. @N186b. #8671.

<dire>(F) {ADJ; ADV} ``^slow; slowly''. *Loan. @N1310a. #8691.
<dire..dire>(F) {ADV} ``^slowly''. !reduplication. L. @N1310. #8700.

<Disari>(B)F,,<disari>(B) {N} ``^shaman, ^witch-^doctor, ^spirit-doctor''. *Des.<disa:ri>. @B12310,B15340,N277. #8711.

<Di-tino>(F) {DEM} ``^that''. @N1336a. ??analysis? #8721.

<Di-tlo>(B) {ADV} ``^then, ^after_^that''. @B12250. ??analysis? #8731.

<diyali>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <ka:rttika> (Oct.-Nov.)''. *Des. @B15330. #8741.

<diyo>E204 {N} [see <jiwo>]. @B28400. #8751.

<Do>:. #8761.
<gulay=Do>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. !<-Do> human classifier. @N1293a. #8772.
<moloy=Do>(F) {NUM} ``^five''. ^005. !<-Do> human classifier. @N1210. #8782.
<TaTe=Do>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. !<-Do> human classifier. @N1293d. #8792.

<Do>(B),,<Ro>(B) {INTERJ} ``a ^particle used while addressing someone in a familiar tone''. @B12710. #8801.

<Do->(B),,<Do'->(B) {V} ``to ^say (a defective verb)''. E.g. <Do' se'-ta> `having said'; <ma Do'-to-no> `what do you say?'. @B13000. #8811.

<Do->(B) {V} ``(fire) to be ^kindled''. Caus. <o-Do->, <o-Ro->. @B12700. #8821.

<Do~->(B) {V} [see <Don->]. @B13010. #8831.

<Do = inDo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, brother (male speaking to male)''. @B12720. #8841.

<Do = oy>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, sister (female speaking to female)''. @B12730. #8851.

<Do'>:. #8861.
<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. #4873.

<Do'->(B),,<Do->(B) {V} ``to ^say (a defective verb)''. E.g. <Do' se'-ta> `having said'; <ma Do'-to-no> `what do you say?'. @B13000. #8871.

<dob>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''. Cf. <dobla>. @B15500. #8881.

<doba>(B) {N(M)} ``^washerman''. Fem. <-boi>. *Des.<dhoba>. @B15510. #8891.

<dobla>(B) {ADJ} ``^white''. E.g. <dobla-siG> `a white fowl'. *Des.<dhobla:>. @B15520. #8901.

<dodo>(B) {N} ``^ass''. *Des. @B09940. #8911.

<DoDo->(B),,<DoRo->(B) {V} ``to ^laugh''. @B12830. #8921.
<DoDo-lo>(B) {N} ``a ^joking relation''. @B12850. #8930.

<DoDo = suGo>(B),,<DoDo=soG>(B) {N} ``^burning charcoal (lit. ^laughing ^fire)''. |<suGo>/<soG> `fire'. @B12840. #8940.

<dodya>(B),,<dodiya>(B) {ADJ} ``^bad''. *Des. @B15490. #8951.

<Dok'->(B) {V} ``to ^make a trap''. E.g. <Dog-naG> `let us make a trap'. @B12740. #8961.
<D[on]ok'>(B) {N} ``^trap''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @B12920. #8972.

<dogai->(B),,<dogoi->(B) {V} ``to ^jump, to ^scale_off''. E.g. <Dogai-bar sugo> `as if jumping'. *Des.<Deg->. @B12800. #8981.

<doi>(B) {N} ``^curd''. *Des. @B15450. #8991.

<Do~i->(B) {V} ``to ^cook a ^vegetable''. E.g. <Don.Do~y-le konDek> `at the time of cooking'. *So.<diJ>. @B13020. #9001.

<dokasta>(B) {N} ``^application''. *Des.<dorkha:sta>. @B15460. #9011.

<Dokra>(B) {N(M)} ``^male, ^old man, ^elder, ^man, ^husband''. Fem. <Dokri>. E.g. <Dokra gisak'> `male monkey (i.e. leader)'; <Dokrag-pe> `you (pl.) have become old'. *Des.<Dokra:>. @B12750,B12760,N119. #9021.
<Dokra=Dikri>(B) {N} ``a certain ^man and ^woman''. |Used mostly in stories. @B12780. #9030.

<Dokre>(B) {} ``^there''. Cf. <toGre>. @B12790. #9041.

<Dokri>(B)F {N(F)} ``^woman, ^old_woman, ^wife''. Masc. <Dokra>. *Des.<Dokri>. @B12770,N120. #9051.
<Dokr=i=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``^old_^woman''. @N120. #9062.
<Dokra=Dikri>(B) {N} ``a certain ^man and ^woman (used mostly in stories)''. @B12780. #9072.

<Dol>(B) {N} ``^drum''. *Des.<Dhol>. @B12960. #9081.

<Dola>(B) {N} ``^funeral ^bier''. *Des.<dola:>. @B12970. #9091.

<Dolai>(H),,<Dile'>(B) {ADJ} ``^short''. @B12980. #9101.

<Doli>(B) {N} ``^swing''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<Doli>. @B129900. #9111.

<Dom>(B),,<Rom>(B) {SX} ``^in_^spite_of''. E.g. <oho! ko'n ma kakurti inDo mpo' Digi.Digi-Rom> `oh! what is this trouble in spite of there being a cloth'??. @B12930. #9121.

<do~m>(F),,<barik>(B),,<golori>(B) {N} ``a ^caste of plains Hindus''. @N182b. #9131.

<DomDi = Dio>(B) {N} ``^inner part of a ^house''. @B12940. #8571.

<DomDibor>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !Occurs in a song to be sung by the <gonDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B12950. #9141.

<Dom-o>(B),,<Dom-o'>(F) {ADJ} ``^finished, ^empty, no more''. E.g. <ba.bai Dom-o> `the painting is finished'. @N1041a,B18000. #9151.

<Don->(B),,<Do~->(B) {V} ``to be carried; to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. Caus. <o-Don->. @B12900,B12910. #9161.
<DonDo>(B) {N} ``^carrying_^yoke''. @B12880. ??recte <DonDo~>? #9170.

<donD>(B) {N} ``^punishment''. *Des. @B15470. #9181.

<DonDeG>(B) {N} ``^difficulty''. @B12870. ??analysis cf. above? #9191.

<DonDia=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. @B12860. #5631.

<DonDo>(B) {N} ``^carrying_^yoke''. |<Don-> `to carry on the shoulder'. @B12880. ??recte <DonDo~>? #9201.

<DonDra>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B12890. #9211.

<D[on]ok'>(B) {N} ``^trap''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <Dok'-> `to make a trap'. @B12920. #8971.

<DoNsuda>(F),,<Do~suka>(F) {N} ``^camel''. @N805a. ??check d/k. #9221.

<doGga>(F),,<DoGga>(B) {N} ``^boat, dugout ^canoe''. *Des.<DoGga:>. @B12820,N499a. #9231.

<DoG-kui>(B),,<DoG=kwi~>(F) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's brother's wife)''. @B12810,N176. ??older than ego [F] #9241.

<dora>(F) {N} ``a ^clan''. @N182b. #9251.

<DorkaG=ganalu>(F) {N} ``large red ^ant''. @N844c. #9261.

<dorpon>(B)F {N} ``^mirror''. *Des. @B15540,N641. #9271.

<dorson>:. #9281.
<dorson = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^pray to god''. *Des. @B15550. #7833.

<dos>:. ??#IA loan. #9291.
<dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. @N1215. #9300.
<kore=dos>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty (lit. ^twenty ^ten)''. ^030. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1232. #9312.
<di=kori=dos>(F) {NUM} ``^fifty (lit. ^two ^score ^ten)''. ^050. |<di> `two', <kori> `a score'. @N1240. #8312.

<dos>(B) {N} ``^fault''. *Des.<dos>. @B15560. #9321.

<Do=sa'>(F) {PP} ``^because, since (I) wanted''. !verbal clitic. @N1339x. #9331.

<dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. |<dos> `id.'. @N1215. #9301.

<dosra>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <a:$vina> (^September-^October)''. *Des. @B15570. #9341.

<dotuG->(B) {V} ``to ^poke ^fire''. @B15480. #9351.

<doya>(B) {N} ``^mercy''. *Des. @B15530. #9361.

<Drik'->(B) {V} ``to ^doze, to ^lie_down''. Caus. <o-Drik'->. @B13030. #9371.

<Drigsam->(B) {V} ``to ^eavesdrop''. @B13040. #9381.

<Drim = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go for ^fighting''. @B13050. ??fighting ?ed by B. #9391.

<Dro>:. ??more analysis needed. #9401.
<Gge=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^003. !<-NDro> human classifier. @N1208. #9412.
<iGgen=Dro>(B),,<Ggen=Dro>(B) {NUM} ``^three (masc., fem.)''. ^003. !<iGgen>, <igen>, <iGge> `three (neut.)'. @B00960. #9422.

<Druguk'>(B) {N} ``^goiter''. Pl. <Drugu'g-e>, <Drugug-le>. @B13070. #9431.
<Drugu'g-a>(B),,<DrugugRa>(B) {N} ``a man suffering from ^goiter''. Pl. <Drugu'g-e>, <Drugug-le>. Fem. <Drugug-boi>, pl. <-boy-e>, <-boi-le>. @B13080. #9442.

<Druka>(B)F,,<Durka>(B),,<Duruka>(B) {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. *Des.<Durka:>. @B13060,N804,B12510. #9451.

<Du>:. #9461.
<ru=ma=Du>(F) {N} ``^and-what-not''. !used in sense of etc. @N1339x. #9472.

<Du>(B),,<Ru>(B) {CONJ} ``^or''. @B12360. #9481.

<duarbun>(F) {N} ``^door ^lintel''. *Loan. @N542a. #9491.

<DuDuGgo>(B) {N} ``^underground ^room, previously used as a ^dormitory''. @B12450. #9501.

<dug->(B) {V} ``to be ^dirty''. Cf. <Dug-> `to stink'. @B15350. #9511.

<Dug->(B) {V} ``(flower) to ^smell, (food) to ^flavor, to ^stink''. Cf. <dug-> `to be dirty'. Caus. <o-Dug->. @B12390. #9521.

<Duk'->(B) {V} ``to ^say, to ^bid''. E.g. <a-Duk-tone>, <a-Ruk-tone> `we should not say'; <nsugRa Duk-tiG> `I call it <nsugRa>'. @B12370. #9531.

<Dugbok'->(B) {V} ``to ^uproot, to ^extract''. @B12400. #9541.

<Dugura'=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Collared_Bushchat''. @N721h. #9551.

<Duka>(B),,<Duka = poRi>(B) {N} ``^two ^pice''. Syn. <parka>(B). @B12380. #9561.

<duli>(B)F {N} ``^dust''. *Des.<dhuli>. @B15410,N516. #9571.

<dulte>(B) {ADJ} ``the ^whole, ^all''. *Des. @B15420. #9581.

<duma>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^deer (= Des.<barsiGgiya:>)''. Female <rojni>. @B15380. #9591.

<Duma>(B)F {NK(M)} ``^ancestor''. Fem. <Dumi>. @B12480,N134. #9601.

<Duma~w~>(F) {ADJ} ``^little, ^tiny''. @N1003,N1007a. #9611.
<Dumaw = kuNDa>(F) {N} ``^hill''. @N475. #9622.

<dumba>(F) {N} ``^ghost''. *Loan(?). @N1339x. #9631.

<dumDa>(F) {N} ``^pumpkin''. *Loan. @N924. #9641.

<dumni>:. #9651.
<dup=dumni>(F) {N} ``an ^incense made from dried tree ^resin''. @N1339x. #9662.

<dumri>(F),,<Dumuri>(B) {N} ``^mist''. Cf. <DuGri>. @B12490,N460. #9671.

<Dumri>(B) {N} ``^fig''. *Des. @B12500. #9681.

<Dumuri>(B),,<dumri>(F) {N} ``^mist''. Cf. <DuGri> `cloud-smoke on the hills'. @B12490,N460. #9691.

<DunDa>(B) {NB} ``^heart (?)''. @B12460. #9701.

<DunDi>(B) {N} ``^bud''. Pl. <-le>. @B12470. #9711.

<dungdung>E89 {N} [see <kinding>]. @B28410. #9721.

<DuG->(B) {V} ``to ^flee, to ^hasten, to ^go away''. @B12410. #9731.

<DuGa->(B),,<DuGga->(B) {V} ``to ^steal''. E.g. <DuGga-rem> `a thief'; <DuGga-sum> an abuse, cf. Hi.<cor-sa:la:>. *Des. @B12420. #9741.

<duGa=rem>(F),,<DuGa-rem>(B),,<DuGga=rem>(F) {N} ``^thief''. @B15360,N304. #9751.

<DuG..DuG>(F),,<dungdung>E89 {N} ``cowskin ^drumhead''. !reduplication. @N689c,B28410. #9761.

<DuGga=rem>(F),,<duGa=rem>(F),,<DuGa-rem>(B) {N} ``^thief''. @B15360,N304. #9771.

<DuGgia>(B),,<duGgia>(B),,<diGgia>(B),,<DiGgia>(B),,<DiGgya>(F) {N} ``^tobacco, tobacco leaf''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<duGgia:>,<duGgiya:>. @B12430,B15300,N935. #9781.

<DuGri>(B) {N} ``^cloud-smoke on the hills''. Cf. <Dumuri>(B),,<dumri>(F) `mist'. @B12440. #9791.

<dup>(F),,<dupo>(B),,<dup=dumni>(F) {N} ``^incense made from dried tree ^resin''. *Sk.<dhu:pa>. @N1339x,B15370. #9801.

<dura>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Dura or ^Dhurwa tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B15390. #9811.

<durga>(B) {N} ``a mother ^goddess worshipped in the month of <dOsra:> with <keleya> fish, pigeon, or cucumber''. !Bonda householders who possess weapons specially worship this goddess. *Des. @B15400. #9821.

<Durga>(F) {N} ``wooden ^cow_^bell''. @N686b. #9831.

<Durka>(B),,<Duruka>(B),,<Druka>(B)F {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. *Des.<Durka:>. @B13060,N804,B12510. #9841.

<DuRuGga>(B) {N} ``a ^stringed_^instrument''. @B12520. #9851.

<dus->(B) {V} ``to ^accuse''. *Des. @B15430. #9861.

<Dusa>(B)F {N} ``^blanket, ^sheet, ^carpet''. Pl. <-le>. @B12530,N620. #9871.

<dusor->(B) {V} ``to ^churn''. E.g. <dusor-lo-ni> `he is churning'. *Des. @B15440. #9881.

<Dusu->:. #9891.
<uRag=Dusu->(B) {V} ``to be ^thirsty''. E.g. <aniG uRag Dusu-ta> `I shall be hungry'. See <uRag o-Dusu->. @B01660. ??check "See". #9902.

<Dusuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^desire''. E.g. <aniG noRea susum Dusu'g-a> `I desired to eat coconut'; <lemo' Dusuk'-> `to feel sleepy'. @B12540. #9911.

<dwi>(F),,<di>(F) {NUM} ``^two''. ^002. *Loan. @N1207b. ??entry unclear. #9921.

<e>(B) {SX(N,PR)} ``^plural of ^3rd_person''. |Used after consonants, perhaps denoting ``^some''. See <-le>. @B01860. #9931.
<b[in]ijaG=e>(F) {N} ``^family group''. |nom. infix <-Vn-> + <bijaG> `sibling'. @N180a. ??sibling group? (FF). #9942.

<may'=e>(F) {PRON} ``^they, ^3rd_person ^plural''. |<may'-> `he, she, it'. @N1334. #9952.
<o'o~n=Day'=e>(F) {N} ``^daughters''. @N1339x. ??poss. (prob.) also `sons' (FF). #7243.

<e'e>:. #9961.
<kon=e'e>(F) {DEM} ``^these''. !cf. 1335, 1338. @N1339x. #9972.

<e'->(B),,<e->(B)F {V} ``to perform ^magic, to ^bewitch''. E.g. <ee' bai> `one who is bewitched'; <a-e-to-na> `you have not bewitched'; <e-lo-to> `he will bewitch'; <ee-na>, <iye-na> `the act of bewitching'. Caus. <o-e'->. @B02110. ??e'e?. #9981.
<e=rem>(F) {N} ``^evil ^magician''. |<=rem> `person'. @N293d. #9992.

<ebar->(B) {V} ``to ^itch; to ^scratch''. E.g. <re'-bo ebar-ga> `the wound itched'; <girem ama'i ebar-o> `the cat scratched him'. @B01930,B01940. #10001.

<eD=kanasTi>(B) {N} ``^head_^constable''. *Engl.<head constable>. @B01890. #10011.

<egaro>:. ??correct form?. #10021.
<egar=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eleven''. ^011. @N1216. #10032.
<kore=egaro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-one (lit. ^twenty-^eleven)''. ^031. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1233. #10042.

<eg=lu>(F),,<eg-luk'>(B),,<ig-luk'>(B) {N} ``^ear^wax''. Pl. <eg-lug-le>. @N103,B01870. #10051.

<e~y~>:. #10061.
<umpor>(F),,<unpor=a~y~>(F),,<umpor=e~y~>(F) {NK} ``^husband''. !woman spkg. (used in reference to someone else's husband; in reference to own husband uses teknonymy, e.g. <buda-N-ba> `Buda's father', or <a-nay-N remo> `our man', plural inclusive form. @N124x. #10070.

<eiDai->(B) {V} ``to ^swim''. @B02120. #10081.

<elam>(B) {N} ``^cital ^deer''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; echo-word <elam-ilim>. See <Jelam>. @B02070. #10091.

<ele>(F) {} ``^if it is...''. *Or.<hele> `id.'. @N1339x. #10101.

<elem>(B) {N} ``a kind of large ^bee (= Des.<ba:gha: mau>)''. @B02080. #10111.

<el=o'=ta>(F),,<eloto>E189 {V; N} ``to ^charm (?); ^magic''. !vb. noun 3 per. sg. past tense. @N293b,B27960. ??cf. entry no. 2110 [B] (wrong num!). #10121.

<emlay->(B) {V} ``to ^push''. *Des. @B01950. #10131.

<enke=tenke>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026b. ??tagwords. #10141.

<eGgor->(B) {V} ``to ^growl''. E.g. <kukusak' eGgor-gani>, <kukusag eGgor-gani> `the tiger is growling'. @B01880. #10151.

<er->(B) {V} ``to ^cut (fuel)''. @B01960. #10161.

<er->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow with the wind''. E.g. <ser Domo> `winnowing with wind is done'??. @B01970. #10171.

<ere>(B)F {NK} ``^uncle (husband's younger brother)''. !wife spkg. all younger than ego: huyobr, humosiso, humobrso, hufabrso, hufasiso [F]. @B02020,N173f. #10181.

<erei>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas!''. @B02030. #10191.

<e=rem>(F) {N} ``^evil ^magician''. |<e-> `to charm', <rem>\<remo> `person'. @N293d. #9991.

<eri>(B) {N} ``^stump of ^tree''. @B01980. #10201.

<ero'=ga>(F),,<erok'>(B),,<ero'ga>(B) {N} ``^tomorrow''. @N447,B02040. #10211.
<erog-mo'>(B),,<eroG-mo'>(B) {ADV} ``^next ^year''. @B02050. #10222.

<er=si>(F),,<er-siG>(B) {N} ``^three ^days''. @N448e,B02060. ??adj, So cogn? #10231.

<eruG->(B) {V} ``to ^peep, to ^bow, to ^lower one's head''. !caus. <o-eruG->. @B01990. #10241.
<eruG=bop'->(B),,<eruG=bob>(B) {V} ``to ^lower one's ^head''. {ADJ} ``with ^head ^lowered''. E.g. <eruG-bo'-gane> `we would have lowered our heads'. @B02000,B02010. #10250.

<esse>(B) {N} ``^<dhowRa> ^tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia)''. @B02100. #10261.

<et>(B) {N} ``^remembrance, ^recollection''. *Des.; cf. Hi.<ya:d>. @B01900. #10271.

<etai>(B),,<etay>(B) {V} ``to ^ponder, to be ^worried''. *Des. @B01910. #10281.

<etaG>(:) #10291.
<etaG=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's rope ^halter''. |<goy>\<goytaG> `cattle'. @N674a. #10300.
<etaG=me>(F) {N} ``^goat's rope ^halter''. |<me'>\<gime'> `goat'. @N674b. #10310.

<etip'->(B),,<itip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pinch''. Caus. <o-etip'->. @B02090. @B01920. #10321.

<ewak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree called locally <baraG>''. @?. #10331.

<eyosam>E64 {N} ``a ^delicacy (= Des.<honda>)''. @B27950. #10341.

<g>:. #10351.

<uDa'=wi=g=niG>(F) {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. !<uD-> `drink' + <DA'> `water' + <wi-g-niG> `I went', 1st per. past. @N187a. #10362.

<ga>:. #10371.
<baur=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before day before ^yesterday''. @N445a. #10382.
<bar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''. @N445. #3282.
<oyk'm = oy = ga>(B),,<oyke>(B) {ADV} ``^today, ^now''. @B03820. #10392.
<ero'=ga>(F) {N} ``^tomorrow''. @N447. #10212.
<mar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. @N448. #10402.
<mu=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after day after ^tomorrow''. @N448a. #10412.

<gA>:. #10421.
<jur=gA=ta>(F) {N} ``^chill''. !vb. noun. @N224. #10432.
<saG=saG=ga=pi>(F) {N} ``^Oriole''. @N721m. #10442.
<sibaG=ga>(F) {N} ``^fever''. !verbal noun fr. compound verb. @N223. #10452.

<ga'->(B) {V} ``to ^collect leaf from tree''. @B08000. #10461.

<ga'raG>(B) {N} ``^one having crooked leg''. !masc. <-a>, fem. <-boi>; <ga'raG-so'> `a dog having a crooked leg'; <ga'raG-bu'> `a pig having a crooked leg'. @B08020. #10471.

<ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to be ^crooked-legged''. @B08030. #10481.

<ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to ^make another crooked-legged''. @B08040. #10491.

<gaba>(B) {N} ``^ear of corn''. *Des. @B07840. #10501.

<gadi>(B) {N} ``^wheel''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B07810. #10511.

<gaddi>(B) {N} ``^heap, ^multitude, ^many things''. *Des. @B07820. #10521.

<gadla>(B) {N} ``^bat''. Syn. <laGbur>/<laG>. @B07830. #10531.

<gaDli>(B) {NB} ``^nape of neck''. *Des. @B07790. #10541.

<gA..ga>(F) {N} ``^Jungle Crow''. !<-Vn-> animal, bird prefix, or possibly reduplication??. @N739. #10551.

<gaga'-tom>(B),,<gagak-tom>(B) {ADJ} ``^gaping''. @B07700. #10561.

<gaga'-tom->(B) {V} ``to ^open mouth, to ^gape''. Caus. <gaga' o-tom-> `to open mouth (by another)'. @B07710. ??surprising causative. #10571.

<gagak'>(B),,<gugak'>(B) {N} ``^crow''. ^bird. Pl. <gaga'g-e>, <gagag-le>. @B07690. #10581.
<miRe'-bai gagak'>(B) {N} ``a jack-daw, ^rook''. ^bird. @B07690. #10592.

<gagRa>(B) {N} ``large ^axe''. @B07730. #10601.

<gagri>(B)F {N} ``^earthen ^pitcher or water ^jar''. *Des. @B07720,N585b. #10611.

<gai->(B) {V} ``to ^enter, to be ^drowned''.  Caus. <o-gai->.  @B07670.  ??cf. <tur-siG-gai>(B)  {N} ``^sun^rise, ^dawn''. @B14520. ??here? #10621.

<gai->(B) {V} ``to ^fry''. @B07660. #10631.

<gay'bi>(F),,<gaibi'->(B) {ADJ} ``^salty''.  {V} ``to be ^salty''. @B07680,N1079. #10641.

<gay=Da>(F) {N} ``large brass ^pot''. |<-Da> `water'. @N577c. ??cut? #6901.

<gaygo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^dense''. @N1052. #10651.

<gaja>(B) {N} ``a ^sprout''. E.g. <gaja Dem-> `to sprout'. *Des. @B07750. #10661.

<gaji>(B) {} ``^itches''. *Des. @B07760. #10671.

<gAlay'>(F) {N} ``castrated ^bull''. @N749a. #10681.

<galo>(B) {NB} ``^cheek''. *Des. @B07990. #10691.

<gana>:. #10701.
  <kamar=gana>(B) {N} ``^bellows of a ^black^smith''. |<kamar>(B),<karma>(B) `blacksmith'. *Des. @B05230. #10712.

<ganalu>(F) {N} ``small red ^ant''. @N844d. #10721.
  <DorkaG=ganalu>(F) {N} ``large red ^ant''. @N844c. #9262.

<ganangpa>E51 {N} ``a supernatural ^scarecrow''. @B28090. #10731.

<gAnap>(F) {N} ``^roof cross ^beams''. @N538a. #10741.

<gAN=Da'=kwi~>(F) {N} ``large clay ^jar''. !<geN-> `?', <-Da'> `water', <-kwi~> `pot, jar'. @N585a. #6891.

<ganga=sabota>E155 {N} ``a demi^god who causes pneumonia, etc.''. @B28100. #10751.

<ga'aG>(B)F/<gaG>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bean, blackseeded Dolichos bean (= Des.<juRuG>) [B]; ^black_^gram [F]''. @B08010,N917a. #10761.
  <gibe=gaG>(B)F,,<gibi-gaG>(B) {N} ``^black_^gram''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B08230,N917b. #10772.

<gaGga>(B) {N} ``family ^god''. @B07740. #10781.

<gar>(B) [see <gari>]. @. #10791.

<gar>(B) {ADJ} ``^torn, something which is torn''. E.g. <gar ui-> `to be torn'. @B07860. #10801.

<gar->(B) {V} ``to ^tear; to be ^torn''. Caus. <o-gar->. @B07880,B07870. #10811.
<gar=kin>(B) {ADJ} ``^torn''. |<-kin> `participial suffix'. @B07950. #10820.

<gaR->(B) {V} ``to ^bury (stone, etc.)''. *Des. @B07960. #10831.

<garaDu>(B) {N} ``^guard''. Pl. <-le>. @B07900. #10841.

<gArap>(F) {N} ``a kind of small ^mouse''. @N782a. #10851.

<garea>(B) {N} ``metal ^pot for water''. *Des. @B07940. #10861.

<gArempwi>(F) {N} ``^cat''. ?assuming 8 in original entry was an accent. @N777. #10871.

<gari>(F),,<gar>(F) {N} ``^path, ^street, ^direction, ^towards''. {V} ``(path) to be ^made''. {PP} ``^from, ^with''. Caus. <o-gari->. E.g. <gari-ta> `the path will be made'; <pen-gar Di'tiG> `I shall stay with you'. @B07920,N520a,B07930,N1339x,B07890. #10881.
<bob=gari>(B) {N} ``^front ^side''. |<bob> `head'. @B20050. #4593.
<basa' = gari>(B) {N} ``^left side''. @B18630. #10892.
<guraG=gari>(F) {} ``^back from''. !possibly behind a man's back. @N1339x. #10902.
<gutoben = gari>(B) {N} ``^east (lit. toward the Gadba villages)''. @B08870. #10912.
<iG=gari>(F) {ADV} ``^from here''. @N1339x. #10922.
<jaGgar=gari>(B) {N} ``^south (lit. towards the hill)''. @B10580. #10932.
<kani = gari>(B) {N} ``narrow ^path in a jungle''. @B05160. #10942.
<kiyaG=gar>(F) {N} ``^north''. |<kiyaG> `paddy'. @N407. #10952.
<lusur-en = gari>(B) {N} ``^west''. !<lusur> `name of a village'. @B24000. #10962.
<monza=gari>(F) {ADV} ``in the ^middle of the ^road''. *Loan. @N1339x. #10972.
<tombor-en=gar>(B) {N} ``^north''. !<tombor> `name of a village'; the head of a Bonda corpse is placed facing the north in burial. @B15000. #10982.

<gaRi>(B) {N} ``^cart, ^car''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B07970. #10991.

<gaRia = ju->(B) {V} ``to cast an ^angry ^look''. @B07980. #11001.

<gar=kin>(B) {N} ``^torn''. @B07950. #11011.

<gAsaG>(F) {N} ``^Bulbul''. ^bird. @N721g. #11021.

<gaT->(B) {V} ``to ^stir''. *Des.<ghaT->. @B07770. #11031.

<gAta->(F) {NB} ``^sole, ^palm''. !noun stem. @N97a. #11041.
<gAta=suG>(F) {NB} ``^sole of ^foot''. @N97. #11050.
<gAta=ti>(F) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @N84. #11060.

<gAtaynla>(F) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''. @N859a. #11071.

<gaTi>(B) {ADJ} ``^many, ^much''. *Des.<ga:Ti>. @B07780. #11081.

<gati-bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. @B07800. #11091.

<gaur>>:. #11101.
<ban = gaur>E155 {N} ``^divine ^grazier of wild animals''. @B28470. #11112.

<gayak'->(B) {V} ``to ^sift''. @B07850. #11121.

<ge'->(B),,<ge->(B) {V} ``to ^worship, to ^sacrifice, to ^slaughter''. Caus. <o-ge'->, <se'buG>, <ge.ge'>. @B09730. ??caus?. #11131.
<ge.ge'->(B),,<ge.ge->(B) {V} ``to ^worship, a ^promise to offer a sacrifice to a god''. See <ge'->. @B09630. #11140.
<gi.ge=gelo=ta>(F) {N} ``^leaf cup containing flowers and rice, placed on path as offering to Mapru''. @N1339x. #11152.

<geb>:. ??how to alphabetize this blasted stuff? #11161.
<gep'->(B) {V} ``to be ^burnt''. E.g. <niG titi ge'b-o> `my hand was burnt'. Caus. <o-gep'->. @B09670. #11170.
<gi.gep>(F),,<gi.gep'>(B),,<ge.gep'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hot''. {V} ``to be ^hot; to ^boil (water), to ^heat''. Caus. <o-ge.gep'->. @B09610,B09600,B09620,N1072a #11180.
<gi.geb=Da>(F) {ADJ} ``^hot (water?)''. |<gi-geb-> cont. tense of <gep-> `to heat', <-Da> `water'. @N1072. ??tense? #11192.

<gep'->(B) {V} ``to be ^burnt''. E.g. <niG titi ge'b-o> `my hand was burnt'. Caus. <o-gep'->. @B09670. #11201.

<ge.ge'->(B),,<ge.ge->(B) {V} ``to ^worship, a ^promise to offer a sacrifice to a god''. See <ge'->. @B09630. #11211.

<ge.ge'->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch oneself''. See <ge~->. @B09640. #11221.

<ge.gep'>(B),,<gi.gep'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hot''. {V} ``to be ^hot; to ^boil (water), to ^heat''. Caus. <o-ge.gep'->. @B09610,B09600,B09620. #11231.

<ge~i->(B),,<ge~->(B) {V} ``to ^itch''. |Treated as transitive, e.g. <aniG re' ge~yni>, lit. `(my) wound is itching me'; <ge~na> `it would have itched'; <gento> `it will itch'. Caus. <o-ge.ge'->. @B09740. #11241.
<ge.ge'->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch oneself''. @B09640. ??where's the nas? #11250.

<gelirak>:. #11261.
<sume=gelirak>E175 {N} ``a ^festival held in January or February, after the ^harvest''. @B28750. #11272.

<gelo>:. #11281.

<gi.ge=gelo=ta>(F) {N} ``leaf cup containing flowers and rice, placed on path as ^offering to Mapru''. @N1339x. ??analysis #11292.

<gen>(:) ??check parts. #11301.
<gemba'->(B) {V} ``to ^chew tobacco''. @B09690. #11310.
<gen=sak'->(B) {V} ``to ^chew (food)''. Caus. <o-gen-sak'->. |<sak-> `to taste'. @B09660. #11320.

<genDre'si->(B),,<genDreisi->(B) {V} ``to ^grin''. @B09650. ??analysis? #11331.

<gep> [see <geb>]: #11341.

<gepla->(B),,<gepla = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^push out by holding the nape of the neck''. @B09680. #11351.

<gerego'>(B),,<gerego>(F),,<gire=siG>(B),,<gire=DeG>(B) {N} ``^yolk of an ^egg''. |<gire> `liver', <siG>\<siGi> `fowl', <DeG> `its (?)'. @N601,B09700,B08320. #11361.

<gersum=gige>E44 {N} ``a ^festival in July which includes the feast of the new mango kernels, gourd, and roselle''. @B28190. #11371.

<gesa>(F),,<gisak'>(B)/<sak'>(B) {N} ``^monkey''. Pl. <gisa'g-e>, <gisag-le>. E.g. <Dau gisak'> `red-faced monkey', <muna' gisak'> `black-faced monkey'; (lit. `small monkey', `big monkey'). @B08540,N788. #11381.

<gese'>(B) {N} ``a ^Bonda festival during which period the annual death-rites also take place''. @B09720. #11391.

<gese'>(B),,<gise>(F) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''. @N859,B09710. #11401.

<gewursung>E186 {N} ``a ^festival held at the time of Diwali in honor of Bursung''. @B28200. #11411.

<gi->(F) {N} ``^animal, bird''. !noun prefix. @N723a. ??zap, or generalize vowel and bring examples. #11421.

<gi'i>,,<gi'i~>:. #11431.
<Gge=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^003. |<-NDro> human classifier. @N1208. #9413.
<Ggi'i~>(F) {NUM} ``^three (non-human).''. ^003. @N1208a. #11440.
<kore=Ggi'i>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. ^023. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1228. #1403.

<gi'>(B) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. *So.<gul-ji>. Syn. <sat>. @B08610. #11451.

<gi'->(B) {V} ``to ^stick to something, to be ^attached''. Caus. <o-gi'->. @B08620. #11461.

<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B),,<giGi>(B)F,,<giJi>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>. @B08630,B08110,N833. #11471.

<gi'te->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow (rice)''. @B08640. #11481.

<giak'>(B),,<gia=sup'>(B) {N} ``^shame''. @B08050. #11491.
<giag=gige>E182 {N} ``the Chait-parab ^festival''. @B28110. #11502.
<giagussong>E105 {} ``she wanders like a ^bitch''. @B28080. ??s.v. guso' #11510.

<giAsiG=re>(F) {N} ``^porcupine, hedgehog''. @N786. #11521.

<gibe=gaG>(B)F,,<gibi-gaG>(B) {N} ``^black_^gram''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B08230,N917b. #10771.

<gibeso>(B),,<gimeso>(B),,<gibe=so'>(F) {N} ``^bear (a ^clan)''. @B08240,N801. #11531.

<giDe'>(F),,<giRe'>(B)/<De'>(F) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''. Echo-word <giRe'-gaRa'> `id.'. @B08410,N809. #11541.

<gie'>(B),,<giye'>(B),,<giye>(F),,<gigei>(B) {N} ``^rope''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |<gi.gei>. @B08060,B08080,N674. #11551.

<gige>:. #11561.
<bursung=gige>E153 {N} ``an expensive ^ceremony for worshipping Bursung''. @B28540. #6572.
<dagoi=gige>E106 {N} ``a ^sacrificial ^feast performed for the supernatural protection of a married couple against activities of the troublesome demon <dagoi>E''. @B28360. #11572.
<Dagwi'=gige>(F) {N} ``ceremonial ^offering to a ^spirit''. !<Dagwi'-> `name of spirit', <gige-> `to offer'. @N259a. #11582.
<dibok=gige>E111 {N} ``a ^sacrificial feast to ward off the evil influence of a demon''. @B28390. #8232.
<gersum=gige>E44 {N} ``a ^festival in July which includes the feast of the new mango kernels, gourd, and roselle''. @B28190. #11372.
<giag=gige>E182 {N} ``the Chait-parab ^festival''. @B28110. #11503.
<saphung = sunungbok=gige>E55 {N} ``a ^ceremony which takes place when the salphi trees become ready for tapping''. @B28680. #11592.
<susu=gige>E178 {N} ``a ^festival''. @B28770. #11602.

<gige>E? {N} ``^sacrifice''. @B28120. #11611.

<gi=ge=gelo=ta>(F) {N} ``^leaf cup containing flowers and rice, placed on path as offering to Mapru''. @N1339x. #11621.

<gigei>(B),,<gie'>(B),,<giye'>(B),,<giye>(F) {N} ``^rope''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |Redupl. @B08060,B08080,N674. #11631.

<gigep>(F) {ADJ} ``^hot''. |Redupl. of <gep>. @N1072a. #11641.
<gi.geb=Da>(F) {ADJ} ``^hot (water?)''. |<gi.geb-> cont. tense of <gep-> `to heat', <-Da> `water'. @N1072. ??tense? #11193.

<gigim>(B),,<giGgim>(B) {NB} ``^cheek''. Pl. <-le>. @B08070. #11651.

<gijoR->(B),,<gijoD->(B) {V} ``to ^show or grind teeth''. *Des. @B08100. #11661.

<gil->(B) {V} ``to ^swallow''. *Des. @B08430. #11671.

<gila>:. #11681.
<o'on=gila>(F) {N} ``small dal ^pot''. !compound noun. ???over a in dal of gloss?. @N585e. #11692.

<gila>(B) {N} ``^cup''. @B08440. #11701.

<gila'i>(B) {N} ``^castrated bull''. See <gla'i>. @B08480. #11711.

<gilap'>(B),,<gilap'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:lia:>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B08470. #11721.

<gilaG>(B),,<gilaG=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:mi>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B08450. #11731.

<gilas>:. *Engl.<glass>. #11741.
<ka~=gilas>(F) {N} ``^cup, ^glass''. @N586a. #11752.

<gilas>(F) {N} ``^cup, ^glass''. *Loan. @N586. #11761.

<gilaT = sumroi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^silver bangle''. @B08460. #11771.

<gileker>(B) {N} ``^ear of paddy''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>. See <keroG>. @B08520. #11781.

<gile=ker>(F) {N} ``^seed ^rice''. @N912b. #11791.

<gili>(B),,<giliy=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ma:gur>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B08490. #11801.

<giliGsup'>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. @B08500. #11811.

<gilm>(B),,<gilm=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B08510. #11821.

<gil~ga>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<gilGga:>)''. !with nasalized <l~>. @B08530. #11831.

<gi=me>(F) / <me>(F) {N} ``^goat''. @N756. #11841.

<gime'>(B) {N} ``^goat''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; echo-word <gime'-gama'> `id.'. @B08250. #11851.

<gina>(B) {N} ``^cup''. Pl. <-le>. @B08170. #11861.

<ginalu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^ant''. @B08190. #11871.

<ginaya>(B) {N} ``^swing''. @B08180. #11881.

<ginDriG>(B) {NK} ``^I and my wife's younger brother''. See <giriG>, <nugiriG>. @B08120. #11891.

<gine>(B)F {N} ``^tooth''. Pl. <-le>; <gensagna gine> `molar tooth'; <munjaiG gine> `middle tooth'; <kisa gine> `canine tooth'. @B08210,N39. #11901.
<barteG=gine>(B) {ADJ} ``having one ^tooth upon another''. @B18490. #11912.
<sa'ti=gine>(B) {ADJ} ``having a large ^tooth''. @B25300. #11922.
<kisa = gine>(B) {N} ``^canine teeth, ^tusk''. @B05800. #11932.

<gineya>(B) {} ``^sift''. @B08220. ?? #11941.

<giniG>(F) {N} ``^dowry''. @N188c. #11951.
<giniG-ruG>(B) {N} ``^bride-price''. @B08200. #11960.

<ginji>(F) {N} ``^under^shirt''. *Loan. @N637a. #11971.

<giGi>(B)F,,<giJi>(B),,<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>. @B08630,B08110,N833. #11981.

<giGgim>(F)H {NB} ``^cheek''. |Reduplicated. @N28,B08090. #11991.

<giJi>(B),,<giGi>(B)F,,<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>. @B08630,B08110,N833. #12001.

<gir>(B) {N} ``^line, ^wrinkle''. @B08270. #12011.

<gira>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish^net''. See <jira>. *Des. @B08280. #12021.

<gira'i>(B),,<gire'e>(B),,<grai>(B),,<gray'>(B),,<gire'a>(B) {N} ``^thorn''. Pl. <-le>, <gira'y-e>, <gire'y-e>. @B08290,B10200,B08370,N870. #12031.
<gra'=on>(B) {N} ``tip of an ^arrow''. |<om>(F)\<o'om>(F) `arrow'. @B10200. ??on or om? #12042.

<giRap'>(B),,<gRap'>(B) {N} ``^mouse''. Pl. <giRa'b-e>, <giRab-le>. @B08390. #12051.

<gire>(B),,<gire'>(F) {NB} ``^liver, ^chest [B]''. !Pl. <-le>. @B08320,N60. #12061.
<gire=siG>(B),,<gire=DeG>(B),,<gerego'>(B),,<gerego>(F) {N} ``^yolk of an ^egg''. |<siG>\<gisiG> `fowl', <DeG> `its (?)'. @N601,B09700,B08320. #12070.

<giRe'>(B),,<giDe'>(F) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''. Echo-word <giRe'-gaRa'> `id.'. @B08410,N809. #12081.
<giRe'-le>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. Pl. form. @B08420. #12090.

<giRei=sar>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !mentioned in a song to be sung by the <saraye~> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B08400. ??see prev. #12102.
<gire-ruG>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. !(festival). @B08360}. ??sp. r/R? #12112.

<girem>(B),,<grem>(B),, <gArempwi>(F) / <rem>(F) {N} ``^cat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B08330,N777,N77a. #12121.
<girem=suG>(B) {N} ``the ^foot of a ^cat''. @B08350. #12130.
<girem=ti>(B),,<girem=ti = selam=boi>(B) {N} ``a ^woman who often breaks pots through carelessness (lit. ^cat-^hand ^woman)''. |<=ti> `hand'. @B08340. #12140.

<gire-ruG>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. !(festival). @B08360}. #12111.

<giriG>(B) {NK} ``^wife's younger brother''. See <ginDriG>. ?Two variants, as above/rdg. @B08300. #12151.

<giriG>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg.: wiyobr, wifabrso (yo.ego), wifasiso (yo.ego), wimosiso (yo.ego), wimobrso (yo.ego). @N173e. #12161.

<giriG=boi>(B) {NK} ``^wife's younger sister''. ?Two variants/rdg. @B08310. #4841.

<giriG=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all younger than ego: wiyosi, wibrwi (yo. than wife), wifabrda, wifasida, wimosida, wimobrda. @N175a. #4851.

<girli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^garden lizard''. *Des. @B08380. #12171.

<gisak'>(B),,<gesa>(F)/<sak'>(B) {N} ``^monkey''. Pl. <gisa'g-e>, <gisag-le>. E.g. <Dau gisak'> `red-faced monkey', <muna' gisak'> `black-faced monkey'; (lit. `small monkey', `big monkey'). @B08540,N788. #12181.

<gise>(F),,<gese'>(B) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''. @N859,B09710. #12191.

<gisi>(B)F {N} ``^louse, ^head_^louse, ^flea [F]''. Pl. <-le>. @B08550,N846,N849. #12201.

<gisinuG>(B) {N} ``^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B08590. #12211.

<gisiG>:. #12221.
<tayso=gisiG>(B) {N} ``^cock-crowing time''. @B13440. #12232.

<gisiG>(B) {N} ``^fowl''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; gisiG-DaG> `cock'; echo-word <gisiG-gasaG> `id.'. @B08560. #12241.

<gisiG>(F)/<siG>(F) {N} ``^chicken''. @N722x. #12251.

<gisiG mo'>(H) {N} ``^spectacles''. @B08570. #12261.

<gi=siG=mo'>(F) {N} ``^eyeglasses''. !<gi-siG-> `chicken', <-mo'> `eye'. @N1339x. #12271.

<gisiGre'e>(B) {N} ``^porcupine''. Pl. <gisiGre'ye>; also <gisiGRa'e>. @B08580. #12281.

<gi=siG=se>(F) {N} ``^fowl''. !<gi-> animal prefix, <-siG> `chicken', <-se> `??'. @N604x. #12291.

<gi=su'u>(B) {N} ``^ghee''. See <su'u>, <su'>. *Des. @B08600. #12301.

<git>(F) {N} ``^eagle, ^falcon''. @N182cx. #12311.

<gitag>(:) #12321.
<gitag=suG>(B),,<gotag-suG>(B) {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''. Pl. <-e>. @B08140. #12330.
<gitak=ti>(B),,<gatak-ti>(B) {NB} ``^palm of the hand''. |<-ti> `hand'. @B08130. #12342.

<gita~ilak'>(B),,<gatainlak'>(H) {N} ``^grasshopper''. Pl. <gita~ila'g-e>, <gita~ilag-le>. @B08150. #12351.

<gi=tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Wren-warbler''. @N721l. #12361.

<gitin>(B) {DEM} ``^the, ^that, ^those, ^there, that person''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. e.g. <gitin gu> `the boy'; <gitin Dokri> `the woman'; <gitin iya> `go there, i.e. that place'|; <gitin-a> `that near one' (cf. Des.<seTa:>); <gitin-a gitin-D-remon Dio> `that one is the house of that person'. @B08160,N1336,N1339. #12371.

<giyal>(B) {ADJ} ``^stupid''. *Des. @B08260. #12381.

<giyu>(F) {N} ``^ghee ^oil''. !L poss. loan compound: <giy-> `ghee', <-u> allom. of <su'u> `oil', Rajastani<ghi~a>. @N599a. #12391.

<gla'i>(B) {N} ``^bullock''. Pl. <gla'y-e>, <glay-le>, gen. <glay-na>, loc. <glay-bo>. @B10220. ??loc? #12401.

<gluguk'>:. #12411.
<seraG=gluguk'>(B) {N} ``^spider''. Pl. <seraG-glu'g-e>, <seraG-glugug-le>; also <seraG-glugu'>, e.g. <seraG-glugu'-na suta> `spider's web'; also <sraG-glukui>. @B27240. #12422.

<go>:. #12431.
<so=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^six''. ^006. @N1211b. #12442.
<sat=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. #12452.
<aT=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. @N1213. #2132.
<no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009. @N1214. #12462.
<dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. @N1215. #9303.

<go>(:) ?? #12471.
<Ggo=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829. #1423.

<la'=go=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829a. #12482.

<go>(F),,<go'>(B) {N} ``^axe''. @B10170. #12491.
<t[un]uG=go>(F) {N} ``^axe_^handle''. !possibly also plowshare handle. @N667e. #12502.
<go'-gutu>(B) {N} ``^blade of an ^axe''. @B10170. #12510.
<tiniG=go'>(B),,<tenaG-go'>(B) {N} ``^notch of an ^axe''. @B13730. #12522.

<go~>:. #12531.
<sisera'=go~>(F) {N} ``^baby''. @N116. #12542.

<go'>:. ??dubious cut #12551.
<ntoG=go'>(F) {NB} ``^brain''. @N22. #12562.
<gere-go'>(B),,<gere-go>(F),,<gire=siG>(B),,<gire=DeG>(B) {N} ``^yolk of an ^egg''. |<gire> `liver', <siG>\<siGi> `fowl', <DeG> `its (?)'. @N601,B09700,B08320. #12572.

<go'->(B),,<go.go'->(B) {V} ``to ^cut (with axe, knife, saw, etc.), to ^sacrifice fowl''. @B10180. #12581.
<goron->(B) {V} ``to ^cut ^bamboo with an axe''. @B10050. #12590.

<go're>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form. !Occurs in a song to be sung at the time of Paus-porob by the <go're> people. @B10190. #12601.

<god->(B) {V} ``to ^tattoo''. *Des.<godai->. @B09930. #12611.

<godo>:. #12621.
<gubai=godo=rungone>E90 {N} ``^marriage by capture''. @B28160. #12632.

<godrog = bela>(B),,<godroki = bela>(B) {N} ``^sunset (time)''. |<bela> `time'. @B09950. #3681.

<go.gai = rem>(B) {N} ``a ^dying person''. |<-rem>\<remo> `person'. @B09830. #12641.

<go.gop'->(B) {V} ``to ^bundle''. @B09840. #12651.

<gogor>(B),,<gogor=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<dulga:>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B09850. #12661.

<goy>(F),,<goe>(B),,<go'e>(B)\<goytaG>(B)F,,<goitaG>(B),,<go'etaG>(B) {N} ``^cattle (sg.), ^cow, ^bull''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B10010,N752. ??subentries edited locally but not globally #12671.
<etaG=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's rope ^halter''. @N674a. #10302.
<joG=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow''. @N754. #12682.
<kur=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's ^hoof''. @N702. #12692.
<laTa=go'e>(B) {N} ``^nilgai''. |<laTa>(B) `forest'. @B23430. #12702.
<luy=goy>(F) {N} ``^hair of a ^cow''. @N709b. #12712.
<o'o~n=goy>(F) {N} ``^calf''. @N755. #12722.
<oroyn=goy>(F) {N} ``^castrated ^bull''. |<oroyn-> `to cut'. @N753a. #12732.

<pari=goy>(F) {N} ``^heifer''. @N755a. #12742.
<rasi=goy>(F) {N} ``^herd of ^cattle''. @N752b. #12752.
<ruGtur=goy>(F),,<runtur=goe>(B) {N} ``^cow_^path''. @N521a,B22950. #12762.
<salu=goe>(B) {N} ``^cow-shed''. *Sk.<$a:la:>, Sk.<go-$a:la:>. @B25180. #12772.
<soND=goy>(F),,<sonD=go'e>(B) {N} ``^bull, ^bullock''. <soND> Des. @N753,B27420. #12782.
<tumna=goy>(F),,<tumo'=goe>(B) {N} ``^snout of a ^cow''. @B14320,N703. #12792.
<usa=go'e>(B) {N} ``^skin of a ^cow''. @B01740. #12802.

<goi->(B),,<goi'->(B) {V} ``to ^kill, to ^cut down hill-forest for burning cultivation, to ^cut a tree''. Caus. <o-goi->. @B09760. #12811.

<goi->(B) {V} ``to ^die''. @B09750. #12821.
<goi-gecko>E {N} ``the ^lord of ^death''. @B28210. #12830.
<goi=kin>(B) {ADJ} ``^dead''. E.g. <goi-kin-D-rem> `dead people'; <goi-kin guso'> `dead dog'. @B09810. #12840.
<goi=kunuG>(B) {} ``^dead, ^dead body''. @B09820. #12850.
<goy-lu=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^reborn person, one who gets back life after death''. !equiv. to <goibu-rem>. ?Bhat, p. 50: the BonDas believe that persons dying on the full-moon or dark-moon days become alive again. @B10030. #12862.
<goi-sar=suG->(B) {V} ``(leg) to be ^numb''. See <goisar-ti>. @B09780. #12870.
<goi-sar-ti->(B) {V} ``(hand) to be ^numb''. E.g. <niG titi goisartilo> `my hand became numb'. ?Bhat, p. 49: The informant is doubtful about <goisartiga>. The tr. form in <goisartilo> may be due to the influence of the Des. dialect in which the idiom is <jhinjhinia khaila> `(my hand) ate jhinjhinia'. The increment -l- which generally occurs in the past base of verbs borrowed from Des. also confirms this conclusion. @B09770. #12880.
<goi-suG->(B) {V} ``to become a ^widow''. E.g. <goysuG-kin-D-rem> `widow'. @B09800. #12890.
<goi=suG-kui>(B) {N} ``^widow''. @B09790. #12900.
<goy=suG=kwi>(F) {N} ``^widow re^marriage''. !<goys-> `to die' + <-suG> `wood'? + <-kwi> `wife', lit. `dead-wood wife' ?. @N186e. ??cog to above; mng? #12912.

<goyla>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Drongo''. @N721k. #12921.

<goyrikbur>(B) {N} ``^fence''. @B10020. #12931.

<goytaG>(B)F,,<goitaG>(B),,<go'etaG>(B)/<goy>(F),,<goe>(B),,<go'e>(B) {N} ``^cattle (sg.), ^cow, ^bull''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <goytaG-goytiG>. @B10010,N752. #12941.

<gojia>(B) {N} ``^point of a ^knife''. *Des.<gojiya:>. @B09870. #12951.

<gola>(B) {ADJ} ``^muddy''. *Des.<ghola>. @B10120. #12961.

<golik'->(B),,<olik'->(B) {V} ``to ^wear a sari (i.e. woman's cloth)''. Caus. <o-golik'->. @B10130. #12971.

<gomi=kiRa>(B) {N} ``^centipede''. *Des.<gomi-kiRa:>. @B10000. #12981.

<gonDai=bai>(B) {N} ``^foreteller''. !Used in a song. @B09890. #12991.

<gonDi>(B) {N} ``^body without the ^head, ^stump of a ^tree''. @B09910. #13001.

<gonDiya>(B) {N} ``a man of the Koya ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B09900. #13011.

<gondli>(B) {N} ``^corner''. @B09970. #13021.

<gon=mali>(B) {N} ``one who speaks ^nasally, a ^snuffer (male)''. Fem. <-boi>. *Des. @B09980. #13031.

<gonor>(B) {N} ``^Governor''. @B09960. #13041.

<goG->(B) {V} ``to be ^able''. E.g. <goGga> `he was able'; <goG-tiG> `I shall be able'. @B09860. #13051.

<gopa'->(B) {V} ``to ^prune <manDeya:> branches''. @B09990. #13061.

<gor>(B)F {N} ``person of the ^Dom ^caste''. @B10040,N1339x. #13071.
<gor=boy>(F) {N} ``^female of the ^Dom ^caste''. |<-boy> `femin.'. @N1339x. #13080.

<gora>(F),,<goRa>(B) {N} ``^horse''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<ghola:>. @N768,B10100. #13091.

<gor=boy>(F) {N} ``^female of the ^Dom ^caste''. |<gor> `a Dom', <-boy> `femin.'. @N1339x. #13081.

<gorlu>(B),,<gurlu>(B) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, a hole set in the floor for pounding grain''. @B10090,B09210. #13101.

<gornDa>(B),,<gornDi>(B) {N} ``^piece; piece of old cloth''. Pl. <-le>. @B10070,B10080. #13111.

<gorob>(B) {ADJ} ``^proud''. *Des. @B10060. #13121.

<goron->(B) {V} ``to ^cut bamboo with an axe''. |<go'-> `to cut'. @B10050. #13131.

<goRsa>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the <goRoa> community''. Pl. <-le>. @B10110. ??sp? #13141.

<goru>(F) {N} ``^cow''. *Loan. @N1339x. #13151.

<gosi>(B)F {N} ``a ^loin^cloth worn by men; a ^towel''. {V} ``to wear a loincloth''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <gosig se'-ta> `being dressed like a man'. Caus. <o-gosi->. *Des.<gosi>. @B10140,N632,B10150. #13161.

<gosi'->(B) {V} ``to ^whistle''. E.g. <gosi'-to> `he will whistle'. @B10160. #13171.

<go>:. #13181.
 <go=Ta>:. #13190.
  <so=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^six''. ^006. @N1211b. #12443.
  <sat=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. #12453.
  <aT=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. @N1213. #2133.
  <no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009. @N1214. #12463.
  <dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. @N1215. #9304.

<goti>(B) {N} ``^servant''. *Des.<goti>. @B09920. #13201.

<goTi>(B) {N} ``^knot, ^wrist, ^bundle''. *Des.<goTi>, <go~Ti>; Gu.<ga~Ti> `knot, joint'. @B09880. #13211.

<gRap'>(B),,<giRap'>(B) [see <giRap'>]. @B10210. ??zap later. #13221.

<gra'=on>(B) {N} ``tip of an ^arrow''. |<gira'i>(B) `thorn', <om>(F)\<o'om>(F) `arrow'. @B10200. ??spellings. #12041.

<gran>(F),,<gra~>(F) {N} ``small ^deer''. @N793b. ??wolf?. #13231.

<gsin>>:. #13241.
 <munu = gsin>(F) {N} ``^di''. @N456. ??gloss? check original. #13252.

<gu>:. #13261.
 <ar-gu>(B) {INTERR} ``^where''. |<ar> `where'. @B00480. ??inter? #1673.
 <gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. ??analysis?. #4874.

<gu>(B)F {N} ``^child, ^boy, ^girl''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <gu-lene> `boys and girls'; <gu-gusa> `children'. @B08650,N1339x. ??F has `girl'. #13271.
 <ureG = gu>(B) {N} ``^orphan''. @B01600. #13282.

<gu'>(B),,<gu>(F),,<guk'>(B),,<guk>(F)\<gulubup'>(B),,<gulugu'>(F),,<guluguk'>(B),,<glugu'>(B) {NB} ``^neck''. Syn. <mur>(F). @B09340,B09320,N42. ??-bup'? #13291.
 <guk=rom>(F) {N} ``man's ^neckband''. @N646d. #13302.
 <nsoG=gu'>(F) {N} ``woman's brass ^neckbands''. @N646a. #13312.
 <y[uN]oG=gu'>(F) {NB} ``^nape of ^neck''. |<y[uN]oG> `yoke', nom. with <<-Vn>> of <yoG-> `to yoke'. @N43. #13322.
 <piRi=guk'>(B),,<piri=gu'>(F) {NB} ``back of the ^neck, ^occiput''. Pl. <piRi-gu'g-e>, <piRi-gug-le>. @B17090,N43a. #13332.
 <tu-gu>(F) {V} ``to ^wear about the ^neck''. @N646. #13342.
  <t[un]u=gu>(F) {N} ``brass ^band with clasp (worn on ^neck or wrist)''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @N646. #13352.

<gu'>(B),,<su'>(B) {N} ``^oil''. @B09540. ??really gu' var? #13361.

<gu'->(B) {V} ``to ^dig (earth, etc.); to be ^dug''. E.g. <mai guRe'> `he should dig'; <amai gu.gu'-sa su~u> `ask him to dig'; <gu'ga> `it is dug'; <gugu'-Denta> `it is being dug'. Caus. <o-gu'->. @B09560,B09550. ??cuts in exx? #13371.

<gu'G->(B) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {N} ``^hunting''. E.g. <gu'G i-> `to go hunting'. @B09580,B09570. #13381.
<gu'G tur->(B) {V} ``to go ^hunting''. Caus. <gu'G o-tur->. |<tur-> `to search>. @B09580,B09570. #13390.
<gu'G=rem>(B) {N} ``^hunter''. |<rem>\<remo> `person'. @B09590. #13400.
<tur=gu'G>(B) {V} ``to go ^hunting''. Caus. <tur-o-gu'G->. |<tur-> `to search>. @B14500. #13412.

<gubai~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<ba:riya:ka:nda:>)''. @B08960. #13421.

<gubai=godo=rungone>E90 {N} ``^marriage_by_capture''. @B28160. ??recte <gu-boi... hunt-woman...? #13431.

<gubo'i>(B) {N} ``^iguana''. ^lizard. Pl. <gubo'y-e>, <guboy-le>. @B09030. #13441.

<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. #4871.

<gubsa = Dio>(B) {N} ``^hut on the ^threshing_^floor''. @B09040. #13451.

<gubu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. @B08970. #13461.

<gubu'>(B),,<gubu>(F)/<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B) {N} ``^pig, ^hog, ^swine''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. pl. <-Rena>; echo-word <gubu'-gaba'> `id.'. @B09000,N764. #13471.

<gubu'go>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^sharp-edged grass (= Des.<barea-jOR>)''. @B09010. #13481.

<gubui~>(B) {NK} ``^co-wife''. @B09020. #13491.

<gubu=laG>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bat''. |<gubu> `pig'?, <laG>/<laGbur> `bat'. @N747a. #13501.

<gubur>(H),,<gubur=a'e>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^thorny ^plant (= Des.<soson-koli)''. Pl. <gubur-a'y-e>, <gubur-ay-le>. @B08980,B08990. #13511.

<gudi>(B) {NB} ``^brain''. *Des. Syn. <ntom-bok'>(B),,<ntoG-bok'>(B). @B08900. #13521.

<guk'->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^peck''. @B08770. #13531.

<gugoDai>(B),,<gugoRai>(B) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. @B08780. #13541.

<gui>:. #13551.
<gui-sung=gui>E96 {N} ``a form of ^widow re^marriage celebrated with her husband's elder brother''. @B28130. #13560.

<gui->(B) {V} ``to ^kindle fire by blowing''. *So.<guj>. @B08660. #13571.
<gui-soG>(B) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<soG> `fire'. @B08760. #13580.

<gui->:. #13591.
<gui-mo'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^face''. Caus. <o-gui-mo'->. |<mo'> `eye'. @B08710,B08720. #13600.
<gui-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^body''. |<Rak'>,<Dak'> `water'. @B08730. #13610.
<gui-suG->(B) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^feet''. |<suG> `foot'. @B08740,B08750. #13620.
<gui-ti->(B) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^hands''. Caus. <o-gui-ti->. |<ti>\<titi> `hand'. @B08670,B08680. #13630.
<gui-tom->(B) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^ mouth''. |<tom>\<> `mouth'. @B08690,B08700. #13640.

<gui-soG>(B) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<gui> `to blow on a fire', <soG> `fire'. @B08760. #13581.

<gui-sung=gui>E96 {N} ``a form of ^widow re^marriage celebrated with her husband's elder brother''. @B28130. #13561.

<guk=rom>(F) {N} ``man's ^neckband''. |<-guk>,<-gu> `neck'. Cf. <gunor> `id.' @N646d. #13301.

<gula>(B) {ADJ(M)} ``^dumb, ^mute (masc.)''. @B09300. #13651.

<gulay>(B)F {ADJ} ``^all, ^much, ^many''. E.g. <gulay>, <gulayo> `all, much (inanim.)'; <gulay-ro> `all, many (anim.)'; <gulay geb-o'>, <gulay Dio geb-o'> `all the houses were burnt'; <gulayro geb-o'> `all the people were burnt'; <gulayro-sa niG muna'> `I am eldest of all'. @B09310,N1293. #13661.
<gulay=Do>(F) {ADJ} ``^all (human)''. |<-Do> human classifier. @N1293a. ??B above has guly-ro anim. #13670.

<gulay=ne>(F) {N} ``^boy''. @N117. #13681.

<guloG>(B)F {N} ``person who doesn't speak the language, i.e. ^foreigner [F]; ^gentleman [B]''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @N314,B09360. #13691.
<guloG = ola'>(F) {N} ``^book (lit. ^foreigner ^paper)''. @N510. #13700.

<gulsa>(B) {N} ``^catapult''. *Des. @B09380. #13711.

<gulTi>(B),,<gulTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (=Des.<karanDi>''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B09370. #13721.

<gulu>(F),,<gulu'>(B),,<gulup'>(B) {N} ``^hare''. ^rabbit. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. Echo-word <gulu'-gala'> `id.'. @B09350,N785. #13731.

<gulubup'>(B),,<gulugu'>(F),,<guluguk'>(B),,<glugu'>(B)/<gu'>(B) {NB} ``^neck''. Syn. <mur>(F). @B09340,B09320,N42. ??bup'? #13741.

<gulunyar>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^White-eye''. @N721q. #13751.

<guluG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Paik ^caste''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B09330. #13761.

<gumaG>(B) {N} ``^master, ^lord''. @B09060. #13771.

<gumari>(F),,<gumarik'>(B) {N} ``^dung_^beetle''. Pl. <gumari'g-e>. @B09070,N840a. #13781.

<gumaTi>(B) {N} ``a kind of small ^fly''. Pl. <-le>. @B09050. #13791.

<gumi>(B),,<morki = gumi>(B) {N} ``^heap of unclean ^paddy before winnowing''. @B09080. #13801.
<gumwitek>(F) {N} ``^un^threshed ^paddy''. @N912f. #13810.

<gumTa>(B) {N} ``a ^blow''. *Des. @B09120. #13821.

<gumurak'>(B) {N} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. Pl. <gumura'g-e>, <gumurag-le>. @B09090. #13831.

<gumusta>(B) {N} ``^clerk''. Pl. <-le>. *Or. @B09100. #13841.

<gumwitek>(F) {N} ``^un^threshed ^paddy''. |<gumi>(B) `id.' @N912f. #13851.

<gunD>(B) {N} ``^powder, ^paste''. *Des. @B08790. #13861.

<gunDi>(B) {N} ``^small^pox''. *Des. @B08810. #13871.

<gunDol->(B) {V} ``to be ^rolled''. *Des. @B08800. #13881.
<gunDlai->(B) {V} ``to ^roll someone or something''. Caus. <o-gunDlai->. @B08830. #13890.

<gunDrone>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. Pl. form. @B08820. #13901.

<guni=sop'->(B) {V} ``to prepare ^rope''. |<gie'>,<giye'> `rope'. @B08910. ??perh. this is *guni > gini > gi~i (but why ' ?) #13911.

<gunom>(F)E219 {N} ``stone ^dolmen, a ^megalith in appeasement and for the honor of the dead''. @B28140,N500b. #13921.

<gunor>(F) {N} ``brass ring ^necklace''. Cf. <guk-rom> `id.' @N646b. #13931.

<gunsi>(B) {N} ``^thread which Bonda men wear around their neck''. *Des.<ghunsi>. @B08940. #13941.

<gunu'>(F) {N} ``^chisel''. @N668d. #13951.

<gunum=bop'>(B) {N} ``^top-knot''. ^head, ^hair. |<bop'> `head'. @B08920. ??prob. <g[un]um>? #4651.

<g[un]ura'>(F),,<g[un]urak'>(B) {N} ``^spindle for spinning thread''. Pl. <gunura'g-e>. |Nom. of <gura'->(F), <gurak'->(B) `to spin thread'. @B08930,N626. #13961.

<guppa=sing>E100 {N} ``a ^house ^god to whom offerings are made after the marriage to ensure domestic harmony between the new couple''. @B28150. #13971.

<gupa=siG>(F) {N} ``type of ^ceremony''. !<gupaD-> `perform' + <-siG> `chicken, joined by chicken' (given by informant as gloss). @N186g. #13981.

<gupi->(B) {V} ``(thread) to be ^entwined''. @B08950. #13991.

<gur>:. #14001.
<sa=gur>(F) {N} ``^mahua-tree ^liquor (mohulo)''. !possible that morphemic segmentation is inaccurate; but gloss for <sa->, <-puG>, and <-gur> uncertain. @N614a. #14012.

<gur->(B),,<gurr->(B),,<Dak' = gur->(B) {V} ``to ^rain''. E.g. <Dak' gur-to> `it will rain'; <Dak' gur-o-sa niG DuG-niG> `it rained, so I ran away'. |<Dak'> `water'. @B09140. #14021.

<gur->(B) {V} ``to ^learn''. E.g. <meme' gur-ga> `he has learned to dance'; <susum-gur Ditsa> `although he has learned to eat'. @B09130. #14031.

<guR>(B) {N} ``^jaggery''. *Des. @B09220. ??syn #14041.

<guRa->(B) {V} ``to ^nest''. Caus. <o-guRa->. @B09230. #14051.
<guRa-pi'>(B) {N} ``^nest (of bird)''. Syn. <nsak=pi>(F),,<Gsa'-pi>(H). |<-pi'>\<piri'> `bird'. @B09290. #14060.

<gurak'->(B) {V} ``to ^spin thread with a <g[un]urak'>''. @B09150. #14071.
<g[un]ura'>(F),,<g[un]urak'>(B) {N} ``^spindle for spinning thread''. Pl. <gunura'g-e>. |Nom. of <gura'->(F), <gurak'->(B) `to spin thread'. @B08930,N626. #13962.

<guRai->(B) {V} ``to ^twine, to ^roll up''. *Des. @B09240. #14081.
<guRai = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^roll up, to ^fold''. @B09250. #7843.

<guRaG>(B)F {N} ``^back''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <guraG gari> `at the back, behind'. @B09260,N47. #14091.
<guRaG=bele>(B),,<guraG=bulay>(F),,<guraG=bAlay>(F) {N} ``^roof''. @B09270,N535. #3713.
<guraG=gari>(B)F {PP} ``^back of, ^behind''. @N1339x,B09260. #14102.
<guRaG-saG>(B) {NB} ``^back^bone''. |<saG> `bone'. @B09280. #14110.
<guraG=siG>(F) {N} ``^corner of a ^house''. |<siG> `house'. @N526. #14122.
<sisa=guraG=pi>(F) {N} ``^Yellowcheeked_^Tit''. ^bird. |<sisa> `', <-pi'>\<piri'> `bird'. @N721e. ??sisa? #14132.

<guraG>(B),,<gurang>E148 {N} ``a house-^deity [B]; a ^demon who torments people with belly-ache [E]''. @B28170. #14141.
<gurang-poi>E209 {N} ``^ghost of a girl who dies during the pregnancy or menses''. @B28180. ??recte -boi ?. #14152.
<guraG sop'->(B) {VP} ``to suffer from ^dysentery''. @B09160. #14160.

<guraGpui>(H) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. Cf. <gurumpui>(B) `whorl, whirlpool'. @B09170. #14171.

<guRa-pi'>(B) {N} ``^nest (of bird)''. Syn. <nsak-pi>(F),<Gsa'-pi>(H). |<guRa-> `to nest', <pi'>\<piri'> `bird'. @B09290. #14061.

<guru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. |<din> `day'. @N410e. #3051.

<gurume>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. Pl. form. @B09180. #14181.

<gurumpui>(B) {N} ``^whorl of hair at the back of the head, ^whirlpool''. {V} ``to form a whirlpool''. Cf. <guraGpui> `whirlwind'. @B09190,B09200. #14191.

<guruG>:. #14201.
<halba=guruG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Halba community of Bastar''. @B27850. #14212.

<gus->(B) {V} ``to be ^removed''. *Des.<ghuc->. @B09390. #14221.
<gusay->(B) {V} ``to ^remove''. *Des.<ghuca:->. @B09410. #14230.

<gusa>(B) {N} ``a ^blow with the hand''. *Des.<ghusa:>. @B09400. #14241.

<gusay->(B) {V} ``to ^remove''. *Des.<ghuca:->. @B09410. #14251.

<gusaGte>(B) {N} ``^<TenDka> ^tree''. @B09420. #14261.

<guso'>(B),,<guso'>(F)/<so'>(F) {N} ``^dog; (fig.) a troublesome son or man''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>, gen. <-Ra>, loc. <-bo>; echo-word <guso'-gasa'>. @B09510,N773. #14271.
<giagussong>E105 {} ``she wanders like a ^bitch''. @B28080. ??misspelled #14280.
<guso'-bur>(B) {N} ``wild ^dog''. Pl. <-e>. @B09520. #6443.

<guso~'o~>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <go're> people at the time of the Paus-porob. @B09530. #14291.

<gusu>(:),,<gusu=a'>(B),,<gusu=a>(F) {N} ``a kind of big ^fish (= Des.<turinja:>) [B], a ^dog^fish [F]''. @B09430,N820a,B09490. ??B09490 cited as <gusule>, prob. plur. #14301.

<gusu'ge>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form. @B09500. #14311.

<gusuDa>(F) {N} ``^fox''. @N796. #14321.

<gusuG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Dora community''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B09440. #14331.

<konDa=gusuG>(B) {N} ``a ^KonDa ^Dora man''. @B07050. #14342.

<gusuGDa>(F),,<gusuGDaG>(F) {N} ``^Jungle Fowl, ^rooster''. !cf. 724. @N726a,N724. #14351.

<gusuGgere>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form. @B09450. #14361.

<gusuGRaG>(B) {N} ``^cock''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; also <gusuGDaG>, <gisiGDaG>; <gusuGDaG kes> `cock's comb'. @B09460. #14371.

<gusuGsar>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. !mentioned in a song to be sung by the <saraye~> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B09470. #14381.

<gusuRe'>(B) {N} ``^tadpole''. @B09480. #14391.

<gut->(B) {V} ``to ^string garlands, to ^plait hair''. *Des. @B08840. #14401.

<gutlaG>(B),,<gutlaG=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B08890. #14411.

<gutob>(B) {N} ``the ^Gutob or ^Gadba people who speak a Munda language''. !also mentioned as a section of the Bonda tribe in a song to be sung by <gurume> people at Paus-porob. @B08860. #14421.
<gutob = lubuiRak'>(B) {N} ``a ^string of wooden beads''. @B08880. #14430.
<gutob=en = gari>(B) {N} ``^east (lit. toward the Gadba villages)''. @B08870. #14440.

<gutu=moG>(B)F,,<gutu=mo~>(F),,<gutubom>(B),,<gutumuG>(B) {NB} ``^fore^head''. Pl. <-e>. @B08850,N24. #14451.

<gwiye>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Jungle_Babbler''. @N721f. #14461.

<halba=guruG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Halba community of Bastar''. @B27850. #14211.

<i>:. #14471.
<Dokr=i=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``^old ^woman''. !noun phrase <-i-> allom of <-a-> masc adj. @N120. #14482.
<kaN=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^blind''. E.g. <kaNi-bay selane> `blind girl'. @N206a. #14491.
<kuND=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^dumb, ^mute''. @N207a. #4952.
<paNDr=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^fair-skinned''. *Loan. @N1339x. #14512.

<i->(B),,<ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go''. E.g. <ui-lo konDek> `at the time of going'; also <i'->, e.g. <i'ga> `he went'. @B00850. #14521.
<bag = i->(B),,<baag = i->(B) {V} ``to ^flee, to ^leave, to ^set off''. *Hi.<bha:g->. @B18130. #2492.
<mursa = i->(B) {V} ``to ^faint''. *Des. @B21360. #14532.

<ya>(B),,<iya>(B),,<ya'>(B),,<iya'>(B),,<iya'ya'>(B) {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother, mother's mother)''. @B22190,B01120,B01120. #14541.

<iyaGnu>(B) {ADV} ``at ^that ^time''. @B01110. #14551.

<i'>(F),,<ik'>(B),,<ek'>,,<ii>(B) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces, ^dung''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Pl. <ig-le>. @B00870,B00880,N110. #14561.
<ig-luk'>(B),,<eg-luk'>(B) {N} ``^ear ^wax''. Pl. <iglug-le>. |<luk'>(B),<lu>(F)\<luntur>(B)F `ear'. @B00920. #14572.
<ig-me'>(B),,<eg-luk'>(B) {N} ``^goat ^dung''. |<me'>\<gime'> `goat'. @B00900. #14582.
<ig-rem = suga = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit like a person who is defecating''. |<rem>\<remo> `person'. @B00910. ??rest of analysis? #14592.
<ik-taG>(B),,<i'-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. |<taG>,<goy>\<goytaG> `cattle'. @B00890. #14600.
<kunDab-ik'>(B),,<kuNDa'i>(F),,<kunDai>(B) {NB} ``^buttock, ^rectum, ^anus''. @B06080,N66,N67. ??analysis #14612.

<i'lei>(B),,<igle~>(B) {NK} ``^grandchild''. @B01240. #14621.

<iD>:. #14631.
<Da'=iD=o'>A {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. @N187b. #7062.

<ie'>>:. #14641.
<sapuG = ie'>(B) {N} ``^salphi ^string used in tying the bowstring at the two ends''. !from <sapuG-gie'>. @B24870. #14652.

<ik'>(B),,<ii->(B) {N} ``^excrement''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Pl. <ig-le>. @B00870,B00880. #14661.

<igle~>(B),,<igle~y~>(F),,<i'lei>(B),,<igle~ = o~'>(B) {NK} ``^grandchild: son's son, son's daughter, daughter's son, daughter's daughter''. !applied to following kin: soso/da; daso/da; brsoso/da; brdaso/da; sisoso/da; sidaso/da; also wisisoso/da; wisidasoda; wibrsoso/da; wibrdaso/da (hu spkg); husisoso/da; husidaso/da (wife spkg). @B00930,B01240,N150,N151. #14671.
<igle~=arju~>(B) {NK} ``^granddaughter's_husband''. ^in-law. @B00940. #14680.
<igle~=kimio>(B) {NK} ``^grandson's_wife''. ^in-law. @B00950. #14690.

<ig-luk'>(B),,<eg-luk'>(B) {N} ``^ear ^wax''. Pl. <iglug-le>. |<ik'> `excrement', <luk'>(B),<lu>(F)\<luntur>(B)F `ear'. @B00920. #14571.

<ig-me'>(B) {N} ``^goat ^dung''. |<ik'> `excrement', <me'>\<gime'> `goat'. @B00900. #14581.

<ig-rem = suga = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit like a person who is defecating''. |<ik'-> `to defecate', <rem>\<remo> `person'. @B00910. ??rest of analysis? #14591.

<ik-taG>(B),,<i'-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. |<ik'> `excrement', <taG>\<goytaG> `cattle'. @B00890. #14601.

<ili>(B) {N} ``^liquor, ^beer''. *So.<Ali>. @B01200. #14701.

<ilTa>(F)B {N} ``stone or mud ^brick (used for a ^fireplace) [B]''. @B01210,N533a. #14711.

<imi>(B)F {N} ``^name''. Pl. <-le>. *So.<AJ+m>/<J+m>. @B01100,N196. #14721.

<inam>(B) {N} ``^prize''. *Hi. @B01070. #14731.

<inDo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas; ^hallo, brother! (male addressing male)''. !cf. <oy>. @B01040. #14741.
<Do = inDo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, brother (male speaking to male)''. @B12720. #8842.

<inDo->(B) {V} ``to ^know (?)''. @B01050. #14751.

<inispiTi>(B) {N} ``^police ^inspector''. *Engl.<inspector>. @B01080. #14761.

<inlo>(F) {N} ``^fifth ^day before ^yesterday, fifth day after ^today''. @N445b,N448b. #14771.

<inoG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. See <JunoG>. @B01090. #14781.

<iJa'>(B) {N} ``^sunshine, ^sun^light''. {V} ``(the sun) to ^shine''. E.g. <iJaRo'ni> `sun is shining'. @B00970,B00980. #14791.
<iJa'=siG = arke>(B) {N} ``^summer''. @B00990. #14800.

<iJo~->(B) {V} ``to ^chase, to ^drive_away, to ^expel''. E.g. <naG iJoGnaG> `we two chased (him)'; <iJo~-iJo~-rem> `a chaser'. @B01010. #14811.

<iJom>(B) {N} ``^brinjal''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. See <Jiyom>. @B01000. #14821.

<iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to ^chase one another''. E.g. <pambayoG iJonoGa> `you two chase one another'; <iJo~-nontonaG> `we two will chase one another'. Caus. <o-iJo~-noG>. @B01020. #14831.

<iG>:. #14841.
<suNDro=t=iG>(F) {N} ``^greeting''. !equivalent to Hi.<namaste> or <namaskar>. |1st per. sg. vb. `I greet'. @N331. #14852.

<iG=gari>(F) {ADV} ``^from here''. @N1339x. #10921.

<iGgen=Dro>(B),,<Ggen=Dro>(B) {NUM} ``^three (masc., fem.)''. ^003. !<iGgen>, <igen>, <iGge> `three (neut.)'. @B00960. #9421.

<iG=ka>(F) {ADV} ``^from ^here''. !<iG-> `?', <-ka> allom. of <aka> `here'. @N1339x. #14861.

<iG=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^this side-one''. @N1339x. #14871.

<yo>(F),,<yoG>(B): ??cut? #14881.
<m=bay=yo>(F),,<m-ba'-yoG>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons)''. ^002. |<-yoG>, <-yo> `human classifier' [F]. E.g. <mba'-yoG kuniDam> `husband and wife'. @B22130,N1207a. #744.

<yoG->(F) {V} ``to ^yoke''. @N958. #14891.
<y[un]oG>(F),,<J[on]oG>(B),,<J[un]oG>(H),,<[in]oG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <yoG-> `to yoke'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. @B11330,B11260,B01090,@N958. #14902.
<y[uN]oG=gu'>(F) {NB} ``^nape of ^neck''. |<gu'>\<gulugu'> `neck'. @N43. #13323.

<iipor->(B),,<ipur>(F) {V} ``to ^elope, to ^marry (of girls)''. E.g. <iipor-ga> `she has eloped, she has married'. @B00860,N186a. #14911.
<ipur=bay = selane>(F) {NP} ``^twice-^married ^woman, one who leaves her husband for another man''. |<selane>(F) `woman'. @N186a. #14922.

<iRi-ko'n>(B) {} ``^this ^much, a small bit of this size''. See <uRi>. @B01190. #14931.

<irlai>(B) {N} ``^charcoal''. Pl. <irlay-e>, <irlay-le>. @B01170. #14941.
<irlai = soG>(B) {N} ``^burning char^coal''. See <arlag-soG>. @B01180. ??one word?. #14950.

<iro>:. #14961.
<da:k=iro>E96 {N} [see <uda=oini>]. @B28380. #14972.
<uda=oini>E96,,<da~k=iro>E96 {N} ``an ^adulterous ^marriage, where a woman leaves her husband and goes to live with another man, sometimes forcing herself into his house''. @B27910. #7443.

<isa>(B)F {} ``^daily''. @B01220,N410j. #14981.

<isardi>(B) {N} ``^clerk at the ^police station''. *Des. @B01230. #14991.

<iskul>(F) {N} ``^school''. *Eng.<school>. @N329. #15001.

<ispur>E49 {N} ``a ^sky-^god''. @B27900. #15011.

<iTa>(B) {N} ``^brick''. *Des. @B01030. #15021.

<itip'->(B) {V} [see <etip'->]. @B01060. #15031.

<yunoy>(F) {N} ``wooden roof ^beam''. @N537. #15041.

<y[un]oG>(F),,<J[on]oG>(B),,<J[un]oG>(H),,<[in]oG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <yoG-> `to yoke'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. @B11330,B11260,B01090,@N958. #14901.
<y[uN]oG=gu'>(F) {NB} ``^nape of ^neck''. |<gu'>\<gulugu'> `neck'. @N43. #13324.

<iyo~>(B),,<i~yo>(B) {N} ``a kind of small ^bee (= Des.<nikTi mau>); its ^honey^comb''. @B01250,B01150. #15051.
<iyo~-Dak'>,,<i~yo=Dak'>(B) {N} ``^honey''. |<-Dak'> `water'. @B01260. #6923.

<iyo~'->(B),,<i~yo~'->(B) {V} ``(water) to ^recede''. @B01160. #15061.

<iyom>(B),,<iJom>(B),,<Jiyom>(B) {N} ``^brinjal (^eggplant, ^aubergine)''. @B01140. #15071.

<iyoG-ti>(H),,<yoG-ti>(H) {NB} ``^thumb''. @B01130. #15081.

<ja>(B)F {} ``^who, ^self, ^no one (with neg. verb), a certain person''. |Sg. and pl. E.g. <ja rag-o'> `who tore it?'; <ja-losna> `a certain person'; <meme' Domo'na jan Dio gitina uiga> `when the dance was over people went to their respective houses'. @B10530,N1318. #15091.
<ja=Na>(F) {INTERR} ``^whose''. |<-Na> possessive suffix. @N1318a. #15100.

<ja>(F) {NK} ``^grandmother''. !applied to following kin: famo; famosi; famobrwi; fafasi; fafabrwi; momo; momosi; mofasi; also to following affines: wimomo; wifamo (hu spkg.); humomo; hufamo (wife spkg.). @N141, 142. #15111.

<jag->(B) {V} ``to ^wait, to ^watch''. *Des. @B10550. #15121.
<jag=bar = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^watch (the field)''. |<bar> `?', <ui-> `to go'. @B10550. #3013.

<jagor->(B) {V} ``to ^come''. !Occurs in a song. @B10560. #15131.

<zal>(B),,<jal>(F),,<zali>(B) {N} ``^net, ^fish_net, ^mosquito_^netting''. *Des. @B10660,N672,B10680. ??Here Bhat notes:j=z. #15141.
<boy=jal>(F) {N} ``^fish ^net''. @N672a. #4932.

<jala>(B) {N} ``^after^birth''. @B10670. #15151.

<jalia=kuG>(B) {N} ``a ^peacock''. |<kuG>\<kukuG> `peafowl'. @B10690. #15161.

<jalkamni>E111 {N} ``^mother of ^frogs''. @B28240. ?? #15171.

<jalori>(B),,<jalori=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<jaluri>. @B10700. #15181.

<jaam>(B) {N} ``^guava''. *Des. @B10540. #15191.

<jama>(B) {NB} ``^chin, ^jaw''. Pl. <-le>. @B10630. #15201.

<jambali>(B)F,,<jammali>(B) {NB} ``^temple (of the head)''. Pl. <-le>. @B10640,N25. #15211.

<jamjamra>E89 {N} ``a ^demon''. @B28230. #15221.

<ja=Na>(F) {INTERR} ``^whose''. |<ja> `who', <-Na> possessive suffix. @N1318a. #15101.

<janta>(B)F {N} ``^grind^stone''. *Des. @B10610,N558a. #15231.

<jaG>(B)F,,<yaG>(B)F,,<ja>(B)\<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B) {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>. @B05630,N590. #15241.
<DamuG=ja>(B),,<DamuG=jaG>(F)E95 {N} ``a economical form of ^marriage, a two-day ^feast when ^pulse ^rice is served (beef-curry and rice [B])''. |<-jaG> `millet, millet in a basket'. |<Damu~>(F),<DamuG>(B)F `a kind of grain basket'. @B12030,N186f,B28370. #7343.
<keroG=yaG>(B)F,,<keroG=jaG>(B) {N} ``boiled ^rice [B]; a cooked mixture of ^rice and ^millet''. |<yaG>(B)F,<jaG>(B)F\<kiyaG>(B)F `boiled rice'. @B06840,N590a. #15252.
<kisiRi=jaG>(B) {N} ``a ^gruel made of ^rice and ^pulse''. *Des.<khiciRi>. @B05810. #15262.
<soru=jaG>(F) {N} ``^boiled ceremonial ^rice or ^millet''. @N912h. #15272.
<wiDar=jaG>(B) {N} ``^boiled ^<kaGgu> ^grain''. @B24560. #15282.

<zaG>:. #15291.
<jaGzaG>(F),,<jangjang>E201 {N} ``goatskin ^drumhead''. @N689d,B28220. ??[see <kinding>]. #15300.

<jaGgar>(:) ??(`hill'), ?form? #15311.
<jaGgar=gari>(B) {N} ``^south (lit. ^towards the ^hill)''. |<gari> `direction. @B10580. #15320.
<jaGgaro>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !Occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B10570. #15330.
<jaGriya>(B) {N} ``a ^Hill_^Bonda man''. Pl. <jaGar-e>. Fem. <jaGar-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B10590. ??structure, cf. derivs. #15340.

<jaGzaG>(F),,<jangjang>E201 {N} ``goatskin ^drumhead''. @N689d,B28220. ??[see <kinding>]. #15351.

<japra>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B10620. #15361.

<jaRa>(B) {N} ``^castor plant''. *Des. Syn. <kitira>(B),,<kintra>(B). @B10650. #15371.

<jatra = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^offer_^sacrifice before setting off on urgent business''. *Des. @B10600. #15381.

<je'->(B) {V} ``to ^foment''. @B11340. #15391.

<jibon>(B) {NB} ``^life, ^soul''. Cf. <jiwo>E203,,<diyo>E203 `soul which is reborn. *Des. @B10780. #15401.

<jigiri>(F),,<jigRi>(B) {N} ``a ^section or ^clan of the ^Bonda''. @N182b,B10730. #15411.

<jik->(B) {V} ``to ^draw water from well; to ^card cotton with one's hands''. *Des.<jhik->. @B10710. #15421.
<TiTTira = jik->(B) {V} ``to ^pull a ^tendon''. *Des. @B11440. #15432.

<jikra>(B) {N} ``^shard, ^pot^sherd, piece of a broken ^pot''. *Des. @B10720. #15441.

<jin->(B) {V} ``to ^win, to ^cross a road''. *Cf. Des.<ba:T jit-> `to cross a road'. @B10770. #15451.

<jiG.jiG-li>(B),,<juG.juG-lu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^ear ^ornament worn by men''. @B10740. #15461.

<jir->(B) {V} ``to be ^digested''. E.g. <girga> `it is digested'; <ajitra>(?) it is not digested. *Des. @B10790. ??girga? #15471.

<jira>(H)F {N} ``a kind of ^fish_^trap or ^net''. Cf. <gira>. @B10800,N673c. #15481.

<jit->(B),,<jiti->(B) {V} ``to ^win''. E.g. <jiti-ga> `he won'. *Des. @B10750. #15491.
<jitay->(B) {V} ``to ^make another win''. @B10760. #15500.

<jiwo>E203,,<diyo>E203 {N} ``^soul which is ^reborn''. Cf. <jibon>(B) `life, soul. *Des. @B28250. #15511.

<jok'->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh, to ^lower, to ^trample''. Caus. <o-jok'->. @B11040. ??lower? #15521.

<jogar>(B) {V} ``to ^collect at one place''. *Des. @B11070. #15531.

<joha:r>E? {INTERJ} ``a form of ^salutation''. @B28260. #15541.

<joil>(B) {N} ``^jail''. Pl. <-le>. *Engl.<jail>. @B11030. #15551.

<jokpu>(H),,<jokpur>(F) {N} ``^bellows''. @B11060,N572. #15561.

<jokto>(B)F {} ``^below, ^lower, ^beneath''. @B11050,N1339x. #15571.

<jolao~'o~>(B) {NK} ``^twin''. @B11190. #15581.

<joli=kiaG = susum>(B) {N} ``^breakfast''. @B11200. #15591.

<jolka>(B) {N} ``^window''. *Des.<jhOrka>. @B11210. #15601.

<joman>(B)F {N} ``^policeman, ^sepoy''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<jawa:n>. @B11140,N327. #15611.
<joman=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. !<joman> `police', <-N> `possessive', <Dio> `house'. @N328a. #8593.

<jona>(B)F {N} ``^corn, ^maize''. *Des.<jona:>. @B11090,N908. #15621.

<jonom>(B) {N} ``^birth''. *Des. @B11100. #15631.
<jonom = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^give_^birth to''. @B11120. #15640.
<jonom = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^born''. @B11110. #7863.

<joG>(F) {ADV} ``^now''. @N1339x. #15651.

<joG>(F),,<yoG>(B),,<iyoG>(B) {NK} ``^mother; ^female''. E.g. <yoG-DeG-e> `his/her mother'. @N136,B22200. ??<yoG-DeG> (usually pl.) - B; what is this? #15661.
<yoG=ba'>(B) {NK} ``^parents (lit. ^mother [and] ^father)''. @B22260. #15672.
<joG=bu>(F),,<yoG=bu'>(B) {N} ``^female ^pig, ^sow''. |<bu>,<bu'>\<gubu>,<gubu'> `^pig'. @N766,B22280. #15680.
<joG=buG>(F),,<yoG=buG>(B) {N} ``^female ^buffalo''. Pl. <-e>. |<buG>\<buGte> `^buffalo'. @N750,B22270. #6253.
<joG=goy>(F),,<yoG=goe>(B) {N} ``^cow''. Pl. <yoG-goy-e>, <yoG-goy-le>. |<goy>\<goytaG> `^cattle'. @N754,B22240. #12683.
<yoG=ki~yar>(B),,<ki~yar>(B) {NK} ``^mother^-in-law''. @B22210. #15692.
<yoG=ku>(B) {N} ``^tigress''. |<ku>\<kuku-sa>(F),<kuku-sak'> `tiger'. @B22220. #15702.
<yoG=kuG>(B) {N} ``^pea-hen''. |<kuG>\<kukuG>,<kukum> `peafowl'. @B22230. #15712.
<joG=me>(F),,<yoG=me'>(B) {N} ``^nanny goat, ^female ^goat''. |<me>,<me'>\<gime>,<gime'> `goat'. @N758,B22290. #15720.
<joG=rem>(F),,<yoG=rem>(B) {N} ``^female ^cat''. |<rem>(F)\<girem>(B),,<grem>(B) `cat'. @N779,B22300. #15730.
<yoG=sa>(B) {INTERJ} ``(I ^swear) ^by my ^mother'' (an oath used by males). |<sa> `on account of, by'. @B22310. #15742.
<joG=siG>(F) {N} ``^hen''. |<siG>(F)\<gisiG>(F) `^chicken'. @N725. #15750.
<joG=so'>(F),,<yoG=so'>(B) {N} ``^female ^dog, ^bitch''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |<so'>(F)\<guso'>(F) `^dog'. @N775,B22330. #15760.
<joG=suG>(F) {NB} ``^big_^toe''. |<suG>\<> `^foot'. @N99. #15770.
<joG=ti>(F),,<yoG=ti>(H),,<iyoG=ti>(H) {NB} ``^thumb (lit. ^hand-^mother, ^mother-^finger''. |<ti>(F)\<titi>(F) `^hand'. @N87,B22250. #15780.
<kimio=yoG>(B) {N} ``^daughter-^in-law (son's wife)''. |<kimio>(B) `younger brother's wife. @B05580,,N178,,N173d. #15792.

<joGgia>(B) {N} ``^shorts, ^half-pant''. *Des. @B11080. #15801.

<jop->(B) {V} ``to ^tie a bullock to the ^yoke''. *Des. @B11130. #15811.

<jor->(B) {V} ``to ^descend''. Caus. <o-jor->. @B11150. #15821.

<joR->(B),,<joD->(B) {V} ``to ^join''. *Des.<joR->. @B11160. #15831.

<joRea>:. #15841.
<peGgo=joRea>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Pengo ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B17520. #15852.

<joRi>(B) {N} ``^stream''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<joRi>. @B11170. #15861.

<joRia>(B),,<joReya>(B) {N} ``a ^tribe of people in Koraput who speak an Indo-Aryan language; ^section of the ^Bonda tribe''. !Mentioned in a song to be sung by the <gurume> people at the time of Paus-porob. *Des.<jhoReya>. @B11180. #15871.

<jowar>(B),,<juar>(B) {N} ``^salutation''. E.g. <jowar Dem->, <jowar rem-> `to salute'. *Des.<jowar>. @B11220. #15881.
<juar = Dem->(B),,<juar = rem->(B),,<juar - lag->(B) {V} ``to ^salute''. @B10830.<ju->(B),,<zu->(B) {V} ``to ^see''. Caus. <o-ju->, <o-ju-nu->. @B10810. #7873.
<gaRia = ju->(B) {V} ``to cast an ^angry ^look''. @B07980. #11002.

<ju'DeG>(B),,<jo'DeG>(B),,<jugDeG>(B),,<jogDeG>(B),,<ju'ReG>(B),,<jo'ReG>(B),,<jugReG>(B),,<jogReG>(B) {ADJ} ``^silent, ^quiet''. @B10890,B11020. #15891.
<jugDeG Dik'->(B) {V} ``to be silent''. @B11020. #15902.

<juar>(B),,<jowar>(B) {N} ``^salutation (by raising hand or touching feet)''. *Des.<jowa:r>. @B10820. #15911.

<juk'->(B) {V} ``to ^lift, to ^pick_up, to ^get, to ^stoop; to be picked up, etc.''. E.g. <juk-ta> `it will be lifted, it will be got'. @B10850,B10860. #15921.
<ju=ker>(B) {N} ``^bundle of ^paddy ready for removal from the threshing floor''. |<<juk'-ker>>, <ker>\<keroG> `paddy'. @B10870. #15932.

<zuzur>(F) {ADJ} ``^weak''. @N995. #15941.

<jul->(B) {V} ``to be ^hung, to be ^swung''. *Des.<jhul->. @B10970. #15951.
<jul-ai->(B) {V} ``to ^hang up, to ^swing''. Caus. <o-jul-ai->. @B10980. #15960.
<j[un]u'lai>(B) {N} ``^cradle, ^swing''. Pl. <j[un]u'lay-e>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @B10930. ??glottal misprint? #15972.
<jul-ni>(B) {N} ``^cradle''. Pl. <-le>. Syn. <baingere>(H). *Des.<jhulni>. @B11010. #15980.

<julkai->(B) {V} ``to ^shake''. *Des. @B11000. #15991.

<julok->(B) {V} ``to be ^spilled''. Caus. <o-julok->. *Des. @B10990. #16001.

<jumor->(B) {V} ``to ^doze''. E.g. <jumor-niG-ni> `I am dozing'. @B10940. #16011.

<j[un]u'l-ai>(B) {N} ``^cradle, ^swing''. Pl. <j[un]u'lay-e>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <julai-> `to swing'. @B10930. ??glottal misprint? #16021.

<junnuk=bor>E165,,<sindi=bor>E165,,<rangta=bor>E165 {N} ``^platform''. @?. #16031.

<juG->,,<jiG->(:) ??#Gu.<zuG-> `to hang, to suspend'. #16041.
<jiG.jiG-li>(B),,<juG.juG-lu>(B),,<z[uN]uG=lu>(F) {N} ``an ^ear^ring worn by men in the helix of the ear''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix; <-lu>, <-li> `ear'. @B10740,B10900,N649a. #16052.

<juG-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^sunk; to ^sink (tr.)''. @B10910,B10920. #16061.

<juo>(B) {N} ``^fruit''. @B10840. #16071.

<zur>:. #16081.
<AN=zur>(F) {N} ``^dawn''. @N413. #16092.
<JuaG=zur>(F) {N} ``^morning''. |<JaGa>(F) `this morning'. @N415. ??sp. #16102.

<juRa>(B) {N} ``^tuft of ^hair on the head''. *Des. @B10960. #16111.

<jurayk>(F) {N} ``^cemetery''. @N1339x. #16121.

<jur=gA=ta>(F) {N} ``^chill''. !vb. noun. @N224. #10431.

<jurgo = nui->(B) {V} ``to ^tremble''. @B10950. #16131.

<jutom->(B) {V} ``to ^feed an adult (e.g. son-in-law, mother's brother) on ceremonial occasions''. @B10880. ??-tom mouth? #16141.

<ka>:. #16151.
<boG=ka=rem>(F) {N} ``^tom ^cat''. @N778. #5202.
<boG=ka=so'>(F) {N} ``^male ^dog''. @N774. #16162.
<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. @N757. #6332.

<ka>:. #16171.
<iG=ka>(F) {ADV} ``^from here''. !<iG-> `?', <-ka> allom. of <aka> `here'. @N1339x. #16182.
<oy'=ka>(F) {ADV} ``^daily''. @N1312. #16192.

<kado>(B) {N} ``^mud''. *Des. @B05070. #16201.

<ka~=gilas>(F) {N} ``^cup, ^glass''. @N586a. #11751.

<kayla>(F) {ADJ} ``^black''. *Loan. @N1096. #16211.
<kaila-lata>(B),,<khaila-latha>(B) {N} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. @B04950. #16222.

<kaka>(B),,<kakka>(B),,<kAka>(F) {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)''. !applied to following kin: fayobr; fafasiso (yo.ego's fa); fafabrso (yo.ego's fa); moyosihu; momosiso (yo.ego's fa) momobrso (yo.ego's fa). See <kika>. @B04960,N143,N144a. #16231.

<kakaru>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^pumpkin''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B04970. #16241.

<kakon>(B) {N} ``a kind of metal ^bangle''. *Des. @B05000. #16251.

<kakos = potor>(F) {N} ``^paper''. *Or. @N1339x. #16261.

<kakot>(B) {N} ``^application form''. *Des.<ka:goj>. @B04990. #16271.

<kakRi>(B),,<kakri>(B) {ADJ} ``^angry''. E.g. <kakri Dem-> `to be angry'. *Des. @B05010. #16281.

<kakurti>(B) {N} ``^trouble, ^annoyance, ^hardship''. @B04980. #16291.

<kal>(F) {ADJ} ``^deep''. *Loan. @N1014a. #16301.

<kal>(F) {N} ``^age''. *Loan. @N1339x. #16311.

<kalamata = le'>(B) {V} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''. @B05360. #16321.

<kalaT>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des. @B05350. #16331.

<kalia>(B) {ADJ} ``^black''. E.g. <kalia-siG> `black fowl'. *Des. @B05370. #16341.

<kam>(B),,<kaam>(B) {N} ``^last_^rites''. *Des. @B05210. #16351.

<kam>(F) {N} ``^work''. *Loan. @N1339x. #16361.

<kamar>(B),<karma>(B) {N} ``^black^smith''. Fem. <kamar-boi>'. *Des. @B05220. #16371.
<kamar=gana>(B) {N} ``^bellows of a ^black^smith''. *Des. |<gana> ``. @B05230. #10713.

<kamni>(B) {N} ``^deity, ^spirit''. @B05250. #16381.
<Dak-kamni>(B) {N} ``^deity presiding over water, ^river-^god (worshipped by sacrificing a white fowl or goat)''. @B05250. #16392.

<kamRa>(B) {N} ``^lath, split-bamboo to which the ^roof of hut is tied''. @B05260. #16401.

<kamTi>(B) {N} ``a small ^bit of ^wood''. @B05240. #16411.

<kaN>(F) {N} ``^corner of house''. @N526a. #16421.

<kana>(B),,<kaN=a>(F),,<mo'-kana>(B) {ADJ(M)} ``^blind (masc.)''. Fem. <mo'-kani-bai> etc. |<mo'> `eye'. E.g. <kaNa-bay remo> `blind man'. @B05080,B22010,N206. #14491.
<kana=rati>(B) {N} ``a ^nyctalop, ^night-^blind''. *Des. @B05120. #16440.

<kana>(B),,<kaNa>(F) {N} ``^hole, a large hole in a wall to serve as a ^window''. {V} ``to ^make a hole''. *Loan [F]. @B05090,B05100,N482. #16451.
<kana-luk'>(B),,<kaNa=lu>(F) {N} ``^passage of ear''. Pl. <kana-lu'g-e>, <kana-lug-le>. @B05130,N26b. #16460.
<kana-mi'>(B),,<kaNa=mi>(F) {N} ``^nostril''. Pl. <-le>. @B05110,N36. #16470.
<kaNa=pay>(F) {NB} ``^vaginal orifice''. @N73. #16482.

<kanasTi>:. #16491.
<eD=kanasTi>(B) {N} ``^head_^constable''. *Eng.<head constable>. @B01890. #10012.

<khanda>>:. #16501.
<pet = khanda>E145 {N} ``a ^sword worshipped as the symbol of an important local deity''. @B28440. #16512.

<khanDa>(B) {N} ``^sword''. *Des.<khOnDa:>. @B07650. #16521.

<kandul>(B) {N} ``^<arhar> ^pulse (%Cajanus_indicus)''. *Des. @B05180. #16531.

<kani>(B),,<kaNi>(F),,<mo'-kani>(B) {ADJ(F)} ``^blind (feminine)''. E.g. <kaNi-bay selane> `blind girl'. @B05140,N206a. #14491.
<kani->(B) {V} ``to ^close (eyes)''. Caus. <o-kani->. @B05150. #16550.
<kani = gari>(B) {N} ``^narrow ^path in a jungle''. *Des. @B05160. #16560.

<kantar>(B) {N} ``^famine, ^drought''. E.g. <kantar remo> `there was a famine' (with <remo> from <Demo>). @B05170. #16571.

<kaG>:. #16581.
<pui=kaG>(B) {N} ``a ^large-^eyed ^animal''. @B17130. #16592.

<kaGDa'>(F) {N} ``^funerary ^sacrifice''. @N1339x. #16601.

<kaGgar>(B) {N} ``^people who are believed to practice human sacrifice''. Pl. <-e>. *Des.<kha:Gga:r>. @B05020. #16611.

<kaGgu>(B) {N} ``^corn, ^grain''. Syn. <uiDaR>(B). @B01280. #16621.

<kapa>(B) {N} ``^cotton''. *Des. Syn. <rua>(B), <suRu>(H), <suta>(F). @B05190. #16631.

<kapi>(B)F {N} ``^tea, ^coffee''. *Des.; Engl.<coffee>. @B05200,N613. #16641.

<kara'ka>(B) {N} ``^key''. Pl. <-le>. @B05280. #16651.

<kara~y~>(F),,<kAra~y~>(F),,<karaiG>(H) {N} ``^grass''. Cf. <kireG>. @N940,B05270. #16661.

<karandi>E155 {N} ``^fire-^god''. @B27990. #16671.

<karDa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.<khaRda>. @B05300. #16681.

<kari>(F),,<kAri>(F),,<kaRi>(B),,<khaRi> {N} ``^pen, ^pencil''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<lekhon-kaRi. @B05330,@N510a. ??orig. stick, or what? #16691.
<Dima=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^drum^stick used on the left head of a drum''. *Des. @B12270. #8372.
<lekhon=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^pen''. *Des.<lekhon-kaRi>. @B24110. #16702.
<kusi>(B),,<kusi=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^key''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06690. #16710.

<kaRi = urbok'>(B) {N} ``a small ^bee''. @B05340. #16721.

<kArim>:. #16731.
<kirim=ti>(F),,<kArim=ti>(F) {NB} ``^fist''. |<-ti> `hand'. @N85. #16742.

<kariGe>(B) {N} ``^parrot''. Pl.?. @B05290. #16751.

<karla>(B) {N} ``^bitter_^gourd''. *Des. @B05320. #16761.

<karma>(B),,<kamar>(B) {N} ``^black^smith''. Fem. <karma-boi>. @B05310. #16771.

<karo>(F) {N} ``^Sarus_^Crane''. ^bird. @N742. #16781.

<kasa>(B) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe''. *Des.<koca:>, <konsa:>. @B05390. #16791.

<kasu>(B),,<kasu = poRi>(B) {N} ``one ^pice''. *Des. @B05400. #16801.
<tin = kasu = poRi>(B) {N} ``^four ^pice''. @B13760. ??why not 3? #16812.

<kata>(B) {N} ``^language, ^word, ^utterance (= Des.<jotha:>)''. @B05040. #16821.

<kaTakoli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Zizyphus_rugosa)''. *Des.<kaTakoli> `id.'. @B05030. #16831.

<katisup'>(B) {N} ``a large ^dagger with a long handle''. Pl. <katisub-le>. @B05050. #16841.

<kator->(B) {V} ``to ^grind one's teeth''. *Des. @B05060. #16851.

<kawRi>(B) {N} ``^carrying_^yoke''. *Des. @B05380. #16861.

<ke'>(B) {} ``^see (imperative form)''. !occurs in a tale. @B06910. #16871.

<ke'tuG>(F) {N} ``^sky''. @N403. #16881.

<keja>(F) {N} ``^exchange''. @N1339x. #16891.

<kekar>(B) {N} ``^phlegm''. {V} ``to ^expectorate''. *Des. @B06740,B06750. #16901.

<kekep'>(B) {N} ``^animal (= Des.<kebRa>)''. Pl. <keke'b-e>, <kekeb-le>. Echo-word <kekep-kakap'>. @B06760. #16911.

<kel=bul->(B) {V} ``(fish) to ^swim in water''. *Des.<khel-bul->. @B06860. #5981.

<kembuG>(F),,<kembuG=bu>(B) {N} ``^<dha:mna:> ^snake''. @N817a,B06820. ??check dent/retr in gloss. #16921.

<ken=awm>(F) {N} ``double-pointed ^arrow''. !<-awm> allom. <o'om> `arrow'. @N664a. #2271.

<kenda>(B)F,,<khenDa>(H) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree''. *Des.<khenda:>. @B06810,B06790,N875. #16931.

<kenDruG>(B) {N} ``bumble ^bee''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; also <kendruG>. @B06800. #16941.

<ke'eG>(B) {N} ``^breath''. {V} ``to ^breathe''. @B06920,B06930. #16951.

<ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F {N} ``^paddy''. @B06830,N912. #16961.
<bob=ker>(B) {N} ``^head (i.e. ear) of ^paddy''. |<bob> `head'. @B20040. #4603.
<gile=ker>(F) {N} ``^seed ^rice''. @N912b. #11792.
<ju=ker>(B) {N} ``^bundle of ^paddy ready for removal from the threshing floor''. |<<juk'-ker>>, <juk'-> `to pick up'. @B10870. #15933.
<oy=ker>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^paddy''. !<oy-> `to ripen'. @N912g. #16972.

<kereng>E66 {N} ``a ^shrub (%Calotropis_gigantea); ^yarn from its ^bark used for Bonda cloth''. @B28070. #16981.

<keroG>(B)F/<-ker>(F) {N} ``^paddy''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <keroG-kuraG>. @B06830,N912. #16991.
<keroG=yaG>(B)F,,<keroG=jaG>(B) {N} ``boiled ^rice [B]; a cooked mixture of ^rice and ^millet''. |<yaG>(B)F,<jaG>(B)F\<kiyaG>(B)F `boiled rice'. @B06840,N590a. #15253.
<keroG=sari>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. @B06850. #17000.

<kes>(B) {N} ``^cock's_^comb''. Pl. <-le>. @B06870. #17011.

<kese>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. @N871c. #17021.

<kesru>(B) {ADJ} ``^motley, ^red''. E.g. <kesru gubu'> `a red pig'. @B06900. #17031.

<kesu>(B) {N} ``^wrapper''. @B06880. #17041.

<kesup'>(B),,<kesup>(F) {N} ``^winnowing_fan, winnowing basket''. Pl. <kesu'b-e>, <kesub-le>. @B06890,N962. #17051.

<keT->(B),,<kheT->(B) {V} ``to ^arrive''. *Des.<kheT->. @B06770. #17061.
<keTai->(B),,<kheTai->(B) {V} ``to ^make ^reach''. @B06780. #17070.

<kete...sete>(F) {} ``^as many as... so many...''. *Loan phrase used in text, e.g. `as many as came, so many took rice with them'. @N1339x. #17081.

<ki>(B) {} ``^that (used in direct narration)''. *Des. @B05410. #17091.

<kiaG>(B),,<kiyaG>(B) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. @B05420. #17101.
<joli=kiaG = su.sum>(B) {N} ``^breakfast''. @B11200. #17112.
<pokal>(B),,<pakal>(B),,<pakal = kiaG>(B) {N} ``cooked ^rice kept in water on the previous night''. @B17610. #17120.
<kiaG-pi'>(B) {N} ``^sparrow''. See <piri'>. @B05430. #17130.

<kip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pour''. @B05560. #17141.

<kika>(B),,<kaka>(B) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband''. @B05440. #17151.

<kikep'>(B),,<kikep>(F) {N} ``an ^animal (= Des.<kebRa>) [B]; a kind of ^deer [F]''. Pl. <kike'b-e>, <kikeb-le>. @B05450,N793. #17161.

<kila>(F) {N} ``^grindstone_^handle''. *Loan. @N558b. #17171.

<kilo>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. !mentioned by Elwin; recognized only by one older informant. @N182cx. #17181.
<killo>E28 {N} ``^tiger ^moiety''. @B28020. #17190.

<kimbaGsuk'>(B) {N} ``name of a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. <kimbaGsu'g0e>. @B05620. ??index?. #17201.

<kimi>(B) {N} ``^dark_^moon''. @B05570. #17211.
<kimi-tok'>(B) {N} ``very ^dark ^night''. {V} ``to be a very dark night''. E.g. <kimi-tok-to> `it will be a dark-moon night'. See <arke-tok'->. @B05590,B05600. #17220.

<kimi=boi>(B) {N} ``^bride, ^betrothed''. @B05610. #17231.

<kimio>(B) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: younger brother's wife, brother's/sister's son's wife''. Pl. <-le>; <kimio-yoG> `son's wife'. !male, female spkg.: sowi, brsowi, sisowi (cf. 173b); male, female spkg.: yobrwi. @B05580,,N178,,N173d. #17241.
<igle~=kimio>(B) {NK} ``^grandson's_wife''. ^in-law, ^granddaughter. @B00950. #14692.

<kimi-tok'>(B) {N} ``very ^dark ^night''. {V} ``to be a very dark night''. |<kimi> `dark moon', <tok'> `'. E.g. <kimi-tok-to> `it will be a dark-moon night'. See <arke-tok'->. @B05590,B05600. #17221.

<kin>(B),,<kina>(B) {SX} ``a ^suffix mostly used to form participles (relative or past)''. @B05510. #17251.
<gar=kin>(B) {ADJ} ``^torn''. |<gar-> `to tear'. @B07950. #10822.
<goi=kin>(B) {ADJ} ``^dead''. |<goi-> `to die'. E.g. <goi-kin-D-rem> `dead people'; <goi-kin guso'> `dead dog'. @B09810. #12842.
<lakar=kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^tired person''. @B23340. #6763.
<sa'-kin-rem>(B),,<sa'-kin-D-rem>(B),,<sa'-kumuG-rem>(B) {N} ``the ^person who came''. See <sap'-> `to come'. @B25270. #17262.

<kina>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. @B05520. #17271.

<kiN=Da'>(F),,<kinDak'>(B) {N} ``^river, ^stream''. Pl. <kinDa'g-e>, <kinDag-le>. @B05460,N494. #17281.

<kinDiG>(B)F/<DiG>(B)F,,<kinding>E89 {N} ``a double-headed ^drum of the ^<dhol> type, one face of which is of goatskin called <jangjang>E89 and is beaten with the hand, the other face, of cowhide, is <dungdung>E89 and beaten with a stick''. E.g. <kinDiG ar malag Denta> `the drum is sounding somewhere'; <kinDiG a-buRiGo> `do not play on the drum'. *Gu.<ki~DiG> `a large drum'.@B05470,N689a,B28000. #17291.
<kinDiG=sar>(F) {N} ``small ^drum made from a broken pot covered with the membrane of a cow's stomach''. @N689e. #17300.
<kinding = sagar>E177 {N} ``a ^sacred drum placed on small stones''. @B28010. #17312.

<kindor->(B) {V} ``to be ^revolved, to ^go around''. *Des.<kindor->; Gu.<ki~dra> `to turn something around'. @B05540. ??are Gu. here and below swapped? cf. tr/intr. #17321.

<kiNDra>(F) {N} ``plucked ^musical_^instrument with one string''. @N694. #17331.

<kindray->(B) {V} ``to ^take around''. *Des.; Gu.<ki~drei> `to turn oneself around, to go around'. @B05550. #17341.

<kiNDuG>(F) {N} ``type of ^beetle''. @N861b. #17351.

<kintik=bu'>(F) {N} ``^worm''. |<-bu'> `worm, snake'. @N834b. #5651.

<kintiG=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. @B05530. #5661.

<kiGgu=bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``sacred Sita ^pool at MuNDlipaDa''. @N484a. #4341.

<kiRa>(:) {N} ``^worm, ^caterpillar, etc.''. *Des. @. #17361.
<gomi=kiRa>(B) {N} ``^centipede''. *Des.<gomi-kiRa:>. @B10000. #12982.
<bita = kiRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect looking like a leech''. @B18770. #17372.
<me'Rer = kiRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^worm (= Des.<jOTa-kiRa>)''. See <me'Der>. @B21590. #17382.
<samo = kiRa>(B) {N} ``^caterpillar''. @B24930. #17392.

<kiraG>(B) {N} ``^<semli> tree, ^silkcotton ^tree''. @B05640. #17401.

<kireG>(B),,<koriG>(B) {N} ``^grass''. @B05730. #17411.

<kiri>(B) {ADJ} ``^fat''. {V} ``to ^fatten, to ^grow''. E.g. <kiri-lo> `he got fat'. @B05650,B05651. #17421.

<kirim>(F) {N} ``^sparrow-^hawk''. ^bird. Cf. <kirime> `claw'. @N744a. #17431.

<kirime>(B)F,,<krimei>(B) {N} ``^finger^nail; ^claw [F]''. Pl. <-le>. @B05670,N88,N716. #17441.
<kirime=ku>(F) {N} ``^tiger ^claw''. @N716a,B05680. #17450.

<kirim=ti>(B)F,,<kArim=ti>(F) {NB} ``^fist''. {V} ``to ^close the fist''. @B05690,N85,B05700. #16741.

<kirimtor>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake specially taken at the time of Paus porob''. @B05710. #17461.

<kiriG>(B)F {N} ``^mosquito''. Pl. <-e>. @B05660,N842. ??F with -e, prob. error for plural. #17471.

<kirkirai->(B) {V} ``to ^make another shout in alarm''. See <kirkireG->. @B05750. #17481.

<kirkireG->(B) {V} ``to ^shout in alarm''. *Des. @B05760. #17491.

<kirko = tumo'>(B),,<kiro = tumo'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hare-^lipped''. |<tumo'> `mouth'. @B05770,B05740. #17501.

<kirpi>(B) {N} ``^skull-^bone, ^shell''. E.g. <kuik-kirpi> `shell of a tortoise'. *Gu.<kipri>. @B05780. #17511.

<kirsani>(B)F {N} ``a ^Bonda ^clan''. *Des. @B05790,N182b. #17521.

<kiruG>(B),,<kiriG>(B) {N} ``^<kuRey> ^tree''. @B05720. #17531.

<kisa = gine>(B) {N} ``^canine_^teeth, ^tusk''. @B05800. #17541.

<kisiRi=jaG>(B) {N} ``a ^gruel made of rice and pulse''. *Des.<khiciRi>. @B05810. #17551.

<kisRia = meme'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in which boys and girls dance together''. @B05820. #17561.

<kitik'->(B) {V} ``to ^tickle''. @B05480. #17571.

<kitira>(B),,<kintra>(B) {N} ``^castor_bean, caster oil seed''. Syn. <jaRa>(B). @B05490. #17581.

<kituG>(B),,<ke'tuG>(F) {N} ``^sky''. *So.<kittuG> `god'. @B05500,N403. #17591.

<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B)/<ja>(B),,<jaG>(B)F {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>. @B05630,N590. #17601.
<kiyaG=gar>(F) {N} ``^north''. !<kiyaG> `rice, paddy'; <-gar> allom. of <gari> `path' ?. @N407. #10953.
<kiyaG=pi>(F) {N} ``^sparrow''. |<-pi> `bird'. @N734. #17610.

<kiyar>(F),,<kinyar>(F),,<ki~yar>(B),,<kiya~r>(B) {NK} ``^mother-in-law, husband's elder sister''. !husband spkg. all older than ego: wimo, wimosi, wimosida, wimobrda, wielsi, wielbrwi, wifasi, wifabrda, wifasida. wife spkg. all older than ego: humo, humosi, humosida, humobrda, huelsi, hufasi, hufabrda, hufasida [F]. E.g. <ki~yar-reG> `her husband's elder sister'. See <yoG-ki~yar>. @B05830,N172. #17621.

<ko'n>(B) {N} ``^this, this one''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-en>; <ko'na> `this one'; <ko'noG-bo TaGa anDa> `this person has no money'. Caus. <o-koTaG->. @B07620. ??misprint for <TaGka>?. #17631.

<ko'taG>(B) {ADJ} ``^emaciated''. {V} ``to be emaciated''. Caus. <o-koTaG->. @B07600,B07610. ??check causative? sp. t/T?? #17641.

<kobul>(B) {N} ``^promise, ^pledge''. *Des.<kobul>. @B07260. #17651.

<kodi>(B) {N} ``^dhoti, ^cloth worn by men''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<kodi>. @B07130. #17661.

<kodom>(B) {N} ``^<kadam> ^tree (%Nauclea_cadamba)''. *Des. @B07140. #17671.

<kodra>(B) {N} ``^ditch''. *Des.<khodra:>. @B07150. #17681.

<koyla>(F),,<kolya>(B) {N} ``^jackal''. *Des.<kolya:>. @B07530,N797. #17691.

<koisiri>(B),,<koisiri=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<kosri>. Cf. <kosi'>. @B06940. #17701.

<koj->(B) {V} ``to ^search''. *Des.<khoj->. @B06970. #17711.

<kokoRa>(B) {N} ``^heron''. ^bird. Pl. <-le>. Syn. <Gkug-ra>(B), <Gkuku'-ra>(F). *So.<koRa> `crane'. @B06950. ??check So form. #17721.

<kol>(B) {N} ``^trap, ^mechanism''. *Des. @B07450. #17731.

<kolab>(B) {N} ``large ^river (name of river in district, called locally <kola:b> or <kola:b-$abari:>)''. @B07460. #17741.

<kole>:. #17751.
<kole..kole>(F) {ADJ} ``^softly''. |Reduplication. @N1055a. #17760.
<kole = sun->(B) {V} ``to ^whisper''. @B07480. #17770.
<kolei->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^stealthily''. @B07470. #17780.

<kolkolai->(B) {V} ``to ^rinse_the_^mouth''. *Des. @B07520. #17791.

<kolkoT = saab>(B) {N} ``the ^Collector, head of a District''. *Engl.<collector>; Hi.<saha:b>. @B07510. ??etys. #17801.

<koloi>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Koloi ^Porja ^tribe''. Pl. <koloy-le>. @B07490. #17811.

<kolont>(B) {N} ``^black_^gram''. @B07500. #17821.

<kolya>(B),,<koyla>(F) {N} ``^jackal''. *Des.<kolya:>. @B07530,N797. #17831.

<kom>(B) {N} ``^branch of ^tree''. @B07270. #17841.

<koman>>:. #17851.
<mal = koman>(B) {N} ``^dense forest''. *Des. @B20770. #17862.

<koman>(B) {N} ``^hill, ^forest''. *Des.<koma:n>. @B07280. #17871.
<mal = koman>(B) {N} ``dense ^forest''. |<mal> `creeper'. *Des. @B20770. #17882.

<kombol>(F) {N} ``^blanket''. *Loan. @N620a. #17891.

<komla>(B) {N} ``^orange''. *Des. Syn. <paGluG>(B)F,<paGlu~>(F). @B07310. #17901.

<komTi>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the KomTi caste''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B07290. #17911.

<komTi>(B) {N} ``^cuckoo''. ^bird. @B07300. #17921.

<kon>(F) {DEM} ``^this, ^these''. @N1335,N1338. #17931.
<kon=e'e>(F) {DEM} ``^these''. @N1339x. #9973.
<kon-De>(B) {} ``^near, ^direction''. !<konDeG> `adjoining, neighboring'. *Des.<khOnDe>. @B07090. ?? status of ! form? #17940.
<kon-Dek>(B) {} ``^at the time of''. !used with <-lo>. @B07100. #17950.
<koN-Dek-to>(F) {} ``^about''. *Loan. @N1339x. #17962.

<konca>(B),,<konsa>(B) {N} ``piece, part''. {ADJ} ``^piece of, ^part of, ^half of''. *Des. @B07210,B06980. #17971.

<konD>(B) {N} ``^piece, a ^little''. *Des.<khOnD>. @B07040. #17981.

<kondh>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Kandh ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B07200. #17991.
<konDa=gusuG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^KonDa_Dora ^tribe''. @B07050. #18002.
<konDa=teleGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Sileru ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>. @B07060. #18012.

<konda>(B),,<koND=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^dumb, ^mute (masc.)''. Fem. <kondi>(B). *Des.<konda:>. @B07170,N207. #4951.

<konDa=gusuG>(B) {N} ``a ^KonDa Dora man''. @B07050. #18031.

<konDa=teleGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Sileru ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>. @B07060. #18011.

<kon-De>(B) {} ``^near, ^direction''. !<konDeG> `adjoining, neighboring'. *Des.<khOnDe>. @B07090. #17941.

<kon-Dek>(B) {} ``^at the time of''. !used with <-lo>. @B07100. #17951.
<koN-Dek-to>(F) {} ``^about''. *Loan. @N1339x. #17963.

<kondi>(B) {ADJ(F)} ``^dumb, ^mute (feminine)''. Masc. <konda>(B),<koNDa>(F). *Des. @B07180. #18041.

<konDi>(B) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot''. *Des.<konDi>. @B07070. #18051.

<konDi>(B) {N} ``^river-^bank''. @B07080. #18061.

<kondru>(B) {N} ``^hump of ^bullock''. @B07190. #18071.

<kon=e'e>(F) {DEM} ``^these''. !cf. 1335, 1338. @N1339x. #9971.

<konsa>(B),,<konca>(B) {N} ``piece, part''. {ADJ} ``^piece of, ^part of, ^half of''. *Des. @B07210,B06980. #18081.

<konti>(B)F {N} ``mud ^wall''. @B07160,N532b. #18091.

<koGRiG=sak'>(B) {N} ``^black-faced monkey''. Pl. <koGRiG-sa'g-e>, <koGRiG-sag-le>. Syn. <unu>. @B06960. #18101.

<ko~o~li>(B) {} ``^chewing the ^cud''. *Des. @B07630. #18111.
<ko~o~li - Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^chew_the_^cud''. @B07630. #18120.

<kop>(B) {N} ``^anger''. *Des.<kop>. @B07220. #18131.

<kopal>(B) {NB} ``^fore^head''. *Des. @B07240. #18141.

<kopat>(B),,<kapaT>(B) {N} ``wooden ^door''. *Des. @B07230. #18151.

<kopor>(B) {NB} ``^elbow''. *Des. @B07250. #18161.

<kor = reG->(B),,<kor = DeG->(B) {V} ``to taste ^salty''. E.g. <biti kor reGga> `it became salty'. @B07360. #18171.

<korDa>(B) {N} ``^whip''. *Des.<korDa>. @B07410. #18181.

<kore>(F),,<koRe>(B) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^020. *Des.<koRe>. @B07440. ??Ta? #18191.
<kore=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^020. @N1225. #18200.
<kore=muy>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^one''. ^021. @N1226. #18210.
<kore=m=ba'ar>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. ^022. @N1227. #735.
<kore=Ggi'i>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^three''. ^023. @N1228. #1404.
<kore=u'u~>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^four''. ^024. @N1228a. #18220.
<kore=moloy>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^five''. ^025. @N1228b. #18230.
<kore=ti'iri>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^six''. ^026. @N1228c. #18240.
<kore=sat>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^seven''. ^027. @N1229. #18250.
<kore=aT>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^eight''. ^028. @N1230. #2153.
<kore=no>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. ^029. @N1231. #18260.
<kore=dos>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty (lit. ^twenty-^ten)''. ^030. @N1232. #18270.

<kore=egaro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-one (lit. ^twenty-^eleven)''. ^031. @N1233. #10043.
<kore=baro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-two (lit. ^twenty-^twelve)''. ^032. @N1234. #18280.
<kore=tero>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-three (lit. ^twenty-^thirteen)''. ^033. @N1235. #18290.
<kore=sodu>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-four (lit. ^twenty-^fourteen)''. ^034. @N1235a. #18300.
<kore=pondro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-five (lit. ^twenty-^fifteen)''. ^035. @N1235b. #18310.
<kore=solo>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-six (lit. ^twenty-^sixteen)''. ^036. @N1235c. #18320.
<kore=sotro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-seven (lit. ^twenty-^seventeen)''. ^037. @N1236. #18330.
<kore=otAro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-eight (lit. ^twenty-^eighteen)''. ^038. @N1237. #18340.
<kore=onis>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-nine (lit. ^twenty-^nineteen)''. ^039. @N1238. #18350.

<kori>:. #18361.
<di=kori>(F) {NUM} ``^forty (^two ^score)''. ^040. ^twenty. @N1239. #18372.
<di=kori=dos>(F) {NUM} ``^fifty (^two ^score ^ten)''. ^050. @N1240.
<pans=kori>(F) {NUM} ``one ^hundred (^five ^score)''. ^100. @N1247. #18382.

<koriG>(B),,<kireG>(B) {N} ``^grass''. @B07320. #18391.

<korji>(F) {N} ``^chair''. *Loan. @N552a. #18401.

<korkora>(B) {ADJ} ``very ^salty''. @B07350. #18411.

<kormeTa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Dillenia_aurea)''. *Des. @B07420. #18421.

<koroc>(B) {N} ``^expenditure''. *Des.<khoroc>. @B07370. #18431.
<koroc = Dem->(B),,<koroj Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^spend''. @B07380. #7883.
<koroj = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^spend, to be ^spent''. E.g. <gulay Dabu koroj DeGga> `all the money has been spent'. @B07330. #7893.

<koroD->(B),,<koroT->(B),,<khoroT->(B) {V} ``to ^snore''. *Des. @B07340. #18441.

<koronji>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Pongamia_glabra)''. *Des. @B07400. #18451.

<korot>(B) {N} ``a ^saw''. *Des. @B07390. #18461.

<korsali>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Nyctanthes_Arbor-tristis) = Des.<khOrsali>''. @B07430. #18471.

<kosa>(B) {N} ``^chignon''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B07540. #18481.

<kosela>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<kosela>)''. @B07560. #18491.

<kosi'>(B),,<kosi'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. Cf. <koisiri>. @B07550. #18501.

<kosli>(B) {N} ``^slough of a ^snake''. *Des.<khosli>. @B07590. #18511.

<kosoT> {N} ``suffering''. *Des. *<kosoTo>. @B07570. #18521.

<kosTo>(B) {ADJ} ``^difficult''. *Des. @B07570. #18530.

<kosri>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation''. *Des. @B07580. #18541.

<kosTo>(B) {ADJ} ``^difficult''. *Des. @B07570. #18551.

<koT>(B) {N} ``^cot''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Engl.<cot>. *Des. @B06990. #18561.

<koT>(B) {N} ``^manure''. *Des. @B07110. #18571.

<koTi>(B) {N} ``^handle of plough''. *Des.<koTi>. @B07000. #18581.

<kotkoteG->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^cackle''. *Des. @B07120. #18591.

<koTkoTte->(B) {V} ``to be ^tight''. E.g. <koTkoTte-ga> `it became tight'. Caus. <o-koTkoTte->. @B07010. #18601.
<koTkoTte->(B) {V} ``to ^make something tight with one's own efforts''. @B07020. #18610.
<koTkoTte = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^tighten''. !see also <koTkoTte->, <okoTkoTte->. @B07030. #7903.

<kraka>(F) {N} ``^pad^lock''. @N544a. #18621.

<krimei>(B) {NB} ``^nail of finger''. See <kirime>. @B07640. #18631.

<ku>(F)\<ku..ku=sa>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. @N803. #18641.
<kukusak'>(B) {N} ``^tiger''. Pl. <kukusa'g-e>. E.g. <akukusag siG anDa> `tiger has no horn'. @B05910. #18650.
<kuku-sag>(B),,<kuku-sag = bo~s>(B) {N} ``a Bonda male of the ^tiger ^clan''. Fem. <kukusag-boi>, <kukusag bo~s-boi>. @B05920.
<ba'=ku>(B) {N} ``male ^tiger''. @B18650. #18662.
<Dau=kuku>(B) {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. @B11720. #7682.
<kirime=ku>(B)F {N} ``^tiger ^claw''. @B05680,N716a. #17452.
<say'e=ku>(F) {N} ``^ghost of man killed by ^tiger''. !<-ku> `tiger'. @N258a. #18672.

<ku'Re>(B) {N} ``^blackberry, kind of ^mushroom appearing on blackberry ^trees''. @B06710. #18681.

<kubetek>(B),,<kubete>(B) {} ``^very much''. *Des. @B06260. #18691.

<kubra>(F) {ADJ} ``^bent over''. @N1339x. #18701.

<kubRa>(B) {N} ``^hunch-^back''. Fem. <kubRi>. *Des. @B06270. #18711.

<kubRi>(B) {N} ``a small black ^ant''. @B06280. #18721.

<kubuG>(F) {ADJ} ``^thick''. *So.<kAb+G>. @N1010. #18731.

<kuda>(B) {N} ``^flock, ^row''. Pl. <-le>. @B06150. #18741.

<kuDa>(F)E25 {N} ``a ^clan''. @N182b,B28030. #18751.

<kudali>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B06160. #18761.

<kuDo>(F),,<kuRo>(B) {N} ``^wall''. *Des.<kuRo>. @B06630,N532. #18771.

<kuDu->(B) {V} [see <kuRu->]. @B06030. #18781.

<kwi>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !all younger than ego: yosi; mo el/yo sida, mobrda; fa el/yo brda, fasida fafasisoda, fafasidada, fafabrsoda, fafabrdada; also hubrwi (wife spkg). @N167. #18791.
<Da=kui>(B) {NK} ``^daughter, young ^girl, ^female ^child''. @B11810. #7272.
<da'tu-kui>(B),,<datu-kui>(B),,<da'ti-kui>(B),,<dati-kui>(B),,<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast, ^teat; breast-^milk''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <da'ti-kui sop'-> `to hold the breast (a form of courtship)'. @B15260,N51. #6883.
<Dio=Gkwi>(F) {N} ``^married ^woman''. |<Dio-> `house', <-N> `possessive marker'. @N124. #18802.
<goy=suG=kwi>(F) {N} ``^widow re^marriage''. |<goys-> `to die', <-suG> `wood'? + <-kwi> `wife', lit. `dead-wood wife' ?. @N186e. ??just goys-Gkwi? #12913.

<kwi~>:. #18811.
<Gkwi~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all older than ego: wifa, wifabr, wifabrso, wifasiso; wimobr, wimosiso, wimobrso, wi elbr. wife spkg. all older than ego: huga, hu elbr, hufabr, hufabrso, hufasiso; husihu, humobr, humosiso, humobrso. @N171. #18820.
<DoG=kwi~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !wife spkg.: hubrwi (ol.ego). @N176. #18832.

<kwi~>(F)\<Gkui~>(B),,<GkuiG>(B),,<Gkwi>(F) {N} ``earthen ^pot''. @B10260,N585. #18841.
<gAN=Da'=kwi~>(F) {N} ``large clay ^pot''. !<geN-> `?', <-Da'> `water', <-kwi~> `pot, jar'. @N585a. #18852.

<ku~i>(B) {N} ``^well''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06720. #18861.

<kui~->(B),,<kuJ->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse''. Caus. <o-kuJ->. @B05990,B06730. #18871.

<kwi'>(F),,<kwi>(F),,<kuik'>(B) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''. Pl. <kui'g-e>, <kuig-le>, gen. <kuig-na>. @B05840,N812. #18881.
<kuig-bo~s>(B) {N} ``^tortoise ^clan''. @B05840. #5163.

<kukreG>(B) {ADJ} ``having a sunken ^belly (as a dog)''. @B05930. #18891.

<kuku>:. #18901.
<kuku-sak'>(B),,<kuku=sa>(F)/<ku>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. Pl. <kuku-sa'g-e>. E.g. <a-kuku-sag siG anDa> `the tiger has no horn'. @B05910,N803. #18910.
<kuku-sag>(B),,<kuku-sag = bo~s>(B) {N} ``a Bonda male of the ^tiger ^clan''. Fem. <kuku-sag-boi>, <kuku-sag bo~s-boi>. @B05920. #18920.
<Dau=kuku>(B) {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. @B11720. #7683.

<ku..kup'->(B)F {V; N} ``to ^cough; a cough''. Cf. <uskup-> `to hiccup'. @B05880,N225. #18931.
  <ku..kub = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^cough''. E.g. <aniG kukub baGa> `I coughed (lit. cough seized me)'. @B05890. #18942.

<ku..kui->(B) {V} ``to ^wrap one's body with a cloth''. @B05860. #18951.

<kukum>(B)H,,<kukuG>(B)HF/<kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B05900,B05870,N732. #18961.

<kukurpa>(F) {N} ``^plant''. @N865. #18971.

<kukur=pi>(F),,<kukur-pi'>(B) {N} ``^pigeon, ^dove, ^<panka> ^bird''. @N730,B05901. #18981.

<kuku-sak'>(B),,<kuku=sa>(F)/<ku>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. Pl. <kuku-sa'g-e>. E.g. <a-kuku-sag siG anDa> `the tiger has no horn'. @B05910,N803. #18911.
  <kuku-sag>(B),,<kuku-sag = bo~s>(B) {N} ``a ^Bonda male of the ^tiger ^clan''. Fem. <kukusag-boi>, <kukusag bo~s-boi>. @B05920. #5173.

<kuli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. *Des. @B06640. #18991.

<kuli=so'>(F) {N} ``adolescent ^dog''. @N776a. ??gloss? #19001.

<kulom = pari>(F) {N} ``all one's ^relatives''. !used by informant to refer to members of village as a group. @N1339x. #19011.

<kuloG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat (= Des.<kheyra>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B06660. #19021.

<kulur>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B06650. #19031.

<kum>:. #19041.
  <nsor=kum>(B) {N} ``a variety of ^white pumpkin mostly growing on the roof of a hut (lit. dry pumpkin)''. @B16590. #19052.

<kuma->(B),,<kuma'->(B) {V} ``to ^bathe oneself; to ^bathe someone''. Caus. <o-kuma->. @B06290,B06300. ??Informant does not accept <kumatiG> in this sense. #19061.
  <kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash the ^head''. Caus. <o-kum-bok'->. @B06340,B06350. #4763.
    <kum-bo'-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^festival in <Assin> (September-October) when the BonDas ^clean their ^heads and bodies''. @B06360. #19072.

<kumbi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B06320. #19081.

<kumbik'>(B) {N} ``^potter (male)''. Pl. <kumbi'g-e>; fem. <kumbig-boi>, pl. <kumbig-boy-e>, <kumbig-boi-se>. @B06330. ??-se or s-e? #19091.

<kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash the ^head''. Caus. <o-kum-bok'->. @B06340,B06350. #4761.
<kum-bo'-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^festival in <Assin> (September-October) when the BonDas ^clean their ^heads and bodies''. @B06360. #19073.

<kumDa=moji>(B),,<kumDa=moji=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<kumDa-moji>. @B06310. #241.

<kumRa>(B) {N} ``^pumpkin''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06370. #19101.

<kumsa>(B) {} ``^foot-^sore''. @B06380. #19111.
<kumsa = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^suffer from foot-sore''. @B06390. #19120.

<kumti>(F),,<kumti>(F) {N} ``^Crow-^Pheasant''. ^bird. @N731. #19131.

<kunDa>(B) {N} ``a ^creeper''. *Des. @B06060. #19141.

<kunDa>(B)F {N} ``^forest, ^hill, ^mountain; ^deity presiding over the hill''. @B06070,N469. #19151.
<Dumaw = kuNDa>(F) {N} ``^hill''. !noun phrase cf. 1003. @N475. #9623.

<kuNDap>(F),,<kunDap'>(B) {NB} ``^hip''. Pl. <kunDab-le>. @B06090,N65. #19161.
<kuNDa'=i>(F) {NB} ``^buttock, ^rectum''. @N66, 67. #19172.
<kunDai>(B),,<kunDab-ik'>(B) {NB} ``^anus''. @B06080. ??noncog forms. #19180.

<kunda=kundi>(B) {} ``^pushing each other''. *Des. @B06230. #19191.

<kuND=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^dumb, ^mute''. @N207a. #4951.

<kunDro=siG>(B) {N} ``^hen ^shed''. !<-siG>\<gisiG> `^chicken'. @B06110. #19201.

<kunDu->(B) {V} ``to ^carry in one's arms''. @B06100. #19211.

<kungdak>E216 {N} ``a purificatory ^ceremony taking place on the tenth day after ^death''. @B28040. #19221.

<kuni>(B) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. Pl. <-le>; <kuni-Den>, <kuni-reG> `his wife', pl. <-e>; also <kunui>. @B06170. #19231.
<kuni>(F),,<kuni=re~y~>(F) {NK} ``^wife''. !husband spkg. (used in reference to someone else's wife; in reference to own wife uses teknonymy, e.g. <buda-N-jaG> `Buda's mother'. @N124x. #19240.
<kuni'Ram>(B),,<kuni'Dam>(B) {N} ``^woman''. @B06180.

<kunso>(B),,<ku~so>(F) {N} ``a small ^basket [B], a small bamboo ^jar or ^pot [F]''. @B06240,N585d. #19251.

<kunti>(F)H,,<khunTi>(H) {N} ``iron ^nail''. *Loan. @N501b,B06040. #19261.

<kuntuGa>(F) {N} ``^arrow ^quiver''. @N583a. #19271.

<kuntur>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B06220. #19281.

<k[un]u'=po>(F) {N} ``^weaving frame''. !<-Vn-> nominal infix; <ku-po-> `?'. @N627. #19291.

<kunugbo'>(B) {N} ``a ^bund in a field''. @B06210. #19301.

<kunui>(B),,<kuni>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. Pl. <-se>, <-le>. E.g. <kunui-DeG> `his wife', pl. <-e>. @B06190. #19311.

<kunuk-po'>(B),,<kunu'po'>(B) {N} ``hand ^loom''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B06200. #19321.

<kunuG>:. ??see under kuG below. #19331.
<goi=kunuG>(B) {} ``^dead, ^dead body, ^corpse''. @B09820. #19342.

<kunuG=pa>(F),,<lonoG=pa>(F) {DEM} ``^these two''. !possible that this should be morphemically: <k-un-uG-pa>; <-Vn-> nominal. infix, <kuG-pa-> `?'. @N1339x. #19351.

<kuJ->(B),,<kui~->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse''. Caus. <o-kuJ->. @B05990,B06730. #19361.

<kuG->(:) #19371.
<kuG-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^death-^rite of the tenth day''. {V} ``to perform this rite''. @B05970,B05980. #19380.
<kunuG>:. #19390.
<goi=kunuG>(B) {} ``^dead, ^dead body, ^corpse''. @B09820. #19343.

<kuG>:. #19401.
<buti=kuG>(F) {NB} ``^penis''. @N69. #19412.

<kuG>(F)\<kukuG>(F) {N} ``^peafowl''. ^bird. @N732. #19421.
<bara=kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock's_^tail, ceremonial ^fan of peacock feathers''. !<-kuG> `peacock' noun suffix. @N293c,N732b. #19432.
<jalia=kuG>(B) {N} ``^peacock''. @B10690. #19442.
<teNDar=bo'=kuG>(F),,<tenDorto'=kuG>(B) {N} ``^peacock's ^comb''. @N732c,B14680. ??to' recte bo'? #4453.

<kuGga>(B)F {N} ``^pick-^axe [B]; ^sickle-shaped grass cutting ^knife [F]''. @B05960,N668b. #19451.

<kuGkaG->(B) {V} ``to ^speak through the ^nose, to ^snuffle''. {N} ``one who speaks in a ^nasal tone''. @B05940,B05950. ??whine #19461.

<kuGRak'>(B) {N} ``a ^death-^rite of the tenth day''. {V} ``to perform this rite''. @B05970,B05980. #19471.

<kupa>(B),,<kupa-buG>(B) {N} ``^heap''. *Des. |<buG-> `to heap'. @B06250. #19481.

<kupi>(F) {N} ``wick ^lamp''. @N575a. #19491.

<kur>(B) {N} ``^hoof''. See <kursuG>. *Des. @B06400. #19501.
<kur-goe>(B),,<kur=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's ^hoof''. Pl. <-se>. @B06480,N702. #19510.
<kur-me'>(B) {N} ``^goat's ^hoof''. Pl. <-Re>. @B06540. #19520.

<kuRay->(B) {V} ``to ^heap up at one place''. Caus. <o-kuRay->. *Des. @B06600. #19531.
<DanDa = kuRai->(B) {V} ``to ^heap the air-winnowed paddy in a line from north to south''. See <er->. *Des. @B11930. #19542.

<kuraG=pi'>(B) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. @B06410. #19551.

<kurbok'>(B),,<kurko>(F) {N} ``garden ^lizard, ^chameleon''. Pl. <kurbo'g-e>. @B06530,N808. #19561.

<kurDruGga>(F) {N} ``^Gray_^Shrike''. ^bird. @N721i. #19571.

<kurDu>(B) {} ``a ^leveller''. *Des. @B06500. #19581.

<kurDu>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B06490. #19591.

<kure>(F) {N} ``a kind of sour ^berry''. @N889b. #19601.

<kur-goe>(B),,<kur=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's ^hoof''. Pl. <-se>. @B06480,N702. #19511.

<kuRia>(B) {N} ``^hut, ^dormitory''. *Des. @B06610. #19611.

<kurbok'>(B),,<kurko>(F) {N} ``garden ^lizard, ^chameleon''. Pl. <kurbo'g-e>. @B06530,N808. #19621.

<kurkop'>(B) {N} ``^hump-^backed (male)''. {V} ``to be id.''. Fem. <-boi>; also masc. <kurkob-bai remo>, fem. <kurkob-bai selane>. Caus. <o-kurkop'->. @B06460,B06470. #19631.

<kurla'>(F),,<kurlak'>(B) {N} ``^jaw, ^chin''. Pl. <kurla'g-e>. @B06550,N30. #19641.
<kurlak=siG>(F) {N} ``^chicken ^wattles''. |<-siG> `chicken'. @N712. #19652.

<kurluGDa>(B) {N} ``^lizard''. @B06560. ??cf. lizard above, perh. 3 distinct words all with <kur> #19661.

<kur-me'>(B) {N} ``^hoof of ^goat''. Pl. <-Re>. @B06540. #19671.

<kurnDa>(H) {NB} ``^kidney''. @B06510. #19681.

<kuRo>(B),,<kuDo>(F) {N} ``^wall''. *Des.<kuRo>. @B06630,N532. #19691.

<kursak'>(B) {N} ``^beard''. Pl. <kursag-le>; <kursag-bai remo> `a bearded man'. @B06570. #19701.

<kursak'->(B) {V} ``(beard) to ^grow''. E.g. <mai kursa'ga-ni> `he is growing a beard'. Caus. <o-kursak'->. @B06580. #19711.

<kurso>E210 {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Or.<kudra-hadiya>)''. @B28050. #19721.

<kur=suG>(B) {N} ``^heel''. Pl. <-ke>. See <kur>, <tek-suG>. @B06590. #19731.

<kur-tom>(B)F {NB} ``^moustache, ^beard''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B06520,N18,N19. #19741.

<kurtu'>(F),,<kutruk'>(B) {NB} ``^knee''. @N91,B06140. #19751.

<kuRu->(B),,<kuDu->(B) {V} ``to be ^hungry''. E.g. <a-niG kuRu-ga>, <a-niG suloi kuRu-ga> `I am hungry'. See <busu->. @B06620. #19761.

<kurup'->(B) {V} ``to ^belch''. @B06440. #19771.

<kuruma>(B)F {N} ``^owl''. Pl. <-le>. @B06450,N743. #19781.

<kuruNDa>(F) {NB} ``^testicle (of an animal)''. @N70. #19791.
<kuruG>(B)F {N} ``^tree_^stump''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Syn. <kuT>. @B06420,N878. #19800.

<kuruG>(H) {N} ``^path''. @B06430. #19811.

<kusa>(F) {N} ``^silkworm_^cocoon; bird or rabbit ^snare; ^silk_^thread for binding arrows''. @N837a,N673a,N665d. #19821.

<kusay->(B) {V} ``to ^collect grains on the winnowing basket for ^winnowing''. *Des. @B06680. #19831.

<kusang>E89 {N} ``a two-stringed ^musical_^instrument played with a small bow''. @B28060. #19841.

<kusa=GkusuiG>(B) {N} ``^pulp of ^jackfruit''. *Des.<kusa>. @B06670. ?? #19851.

<kusi>(B)F {N} ``^key''. {V} ``to ^lock''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06690,N544b,B06700. #19861.
<kusi=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^key''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06690. #19870.

<kuT>(B) {N} ``^tree_^stump''. Syn. <kuruG>(B)F. *Des.<khuT>. @B06000. #19881.
<kuTiya>(B) {N} ``^post''. @B06020. #19890.

<kuT>(F) {N} ``^bed, ^cot''. *Engl.<cot>. @F?. #19901.

<kute>(B) {N} ``large earthen ^pot''. @B06130. #19911.

<kuTi>(B) {N} ``^nail''. @B06010. #19921.

<kuTiya>(B) {N} ``^post''. |<kuT> `tree stump'. @B06020. #19931.

<kutom>(F) {N} ``^mallet''. @N1339x. #19941.

<kuTru>(F) {N} ``sandy-field ^harrow''. @N959a. #19951.

<kutruk'>(B),,<kurtu'>(F) {NB} ``^knee''. @N91,B06140. #19961.
<orim=kutruk'>(B) {N} ``a ^lame man whose knees are bent and facing each other (as if quarrelling)''. @B03990. #19972.

<kuTruGga>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B06050. #19981.

<kutuG>(B) {N} ``^gourd''. @B06120. #19991.

<la>(F),,<laka>(F) {ADJ} ``^each''. *Loan. @N1339x. #20001.

<la>(:) #20011.
<banji=banja-la>(B) {N} ``a ^childless ^couple''. |<banji> `niece', <banja> `nephew'. @B18190. #2903.
<Dau-la>(B) {NK} ``younger ^brother, ^younger one (masc.)''. |<Dau> `small, young'. @B11770. #20022.

<la'=go=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829a. ??cut? #12481.

<la'grom>(F),,<lagRom>(B) {N} ``bamboo ^pole of a ^carrying_^yoke''. Pl. <-e>. @B23380,N657. #20031.

<lak'->>:. #20041.
<sine = lak'->(B) {V} ``to ^attach a ^plowshare''. @B25690. #20052.

<lagib->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (door)''. *Des. @B23360. #20061.

<laglak'>(B),,<laglag>(F),,<lagla'>(F) {N} ``^cave, , ^hole''. |Redupl. Pl. <lagla'ge>. @B23390.@N472. #20071.
<laglag = urbok'>(B) {N} ``a medium-sized ^bee''. @B23400. ??which lives in a hole?. #20082.

<laguk-tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom (= Des.<TiTTi>)''. |<-tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'. @B23370. #20091.

<lai->(B) {V} ``(water) to ^boil''. Caus. <o-lai->. E.g. <laig Di'ta> `it has been boiled'. @B23290. #20101.

<lay'>(F)\<gAlay'>(F) {N} ``^castrated ^bull''. <gV-> `animal prefix'. @N749a. #20111.
<lay'=bu>(F),,<lai-bu'>(B) {N} ``^boar''. |<bu'>\<gubu'> `pig'. @N765,B23310. #5573.

<lay'=buG>(F) {N} ``^buffalo ^bull''. |<buG>\<buGte> `buffalo'. @N749. #20120.

<laibu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect, ^moth''. @B23300. #20131.

<laygor>(B) {ADJ} ``^hot''. @B23550. #20141.

<laaj>:. #20151.
<laaj = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^ashamed''. *Des. @B23280. #7913.

<laka>(F),,<la>(F) {ADJ} ``^each''. *Loan. @N1339x. #20161.

<lakar->(B) {V} ``to be ^tired''. E.g. <lakar-niG> `I was tired'; <lakar i-> `to be tired'. Caus. <o-lakar->. @B23330. #20171.
<lakar=kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^tired person''. @B23340. #6764.

<laksa>(B) {N} ``a kind of brass ^bangle''. *Des. @B23350. #20181.

<lAlap>(F),,<la'lap'>(B) {N} ``^butterfly, ^moth''. Pl. <la'la'b-e>, <la'lab-le>. @B23590,N853. #20191.
<saG=saG = lAlap>(F) {N} ``^yellow-collared moth, ^butterfly''. @N853a. #20202.

<lamlu>:. #20211.
<lamlu = remo>(B) {N} ``a ^Plains_^Bonda man''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <lamlu-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B23540. ??B says "May be a Telugu version of <remo>"; Note fem pl. #20220.

<lamu>(B) {N} ``^jackal''. @B23530. #20231.

<lamuk'>(B) {N} ``^fruit of ^<siya:Ri> ^tree''. Pl. <lamug-le>. @B23520. #20241.

<lanDi>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of ^<jaisThya> (^May-^June)''. *Des. @B23450. #20251.

<lanDru>(H),,<lanDu>(B)F {N} ``^<siya:Ri> ^tree (%Bauhinia_vahlii)''. Cf. <lamuk'>. @B23480,B2346?,N885a. ??botched number. #20261.

<lanDu->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. !occurs in a Paus-porob song: <lanDulo a-beRo'l yoG> `O mother, do not frighten us'. @B23470. #20271.

<lantamuG>(B),,<lantomuG>(B) {N} ``a medium-sized ^basket''. @B23500. #20281.

<lantar->(B) {V} ``to ^embrace, to ^walk together with hands on each other's shoulder or waist''. @B23510. #20291.

<lantor>(F) {N} ``kerosene ^lantern''. *Eng.<lantern>. @N575b. #20301.

<laG>:. #20311.
<s[in]e=laG>(F) {N} ``^plowshare ^tip (metal)''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <se-> `to plow', <-laG> `iron'?. @N955a. #20322.

<laGbur>(B)F/<laG> {N} ``^bat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B23420,N747. #20331.
<gubu=laG>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bat''. |<gubu-> `pig'?. @N747a. #13502.

<laGgo-mar>(B) {N} ``^scorpion''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B23410. #20341.

<laRi>(B) {N} ``^low platform in the field''. Pl. <-le>. @B23570. #20351.

<laruk'>(B),,<larug=semuk'>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^tree (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''. @B23560. #20361.

<las->(B) {V} ``to ^shoot with a gun''. *Des. @B23580. #20371.

<laTa>(B) {N} ``^forest''. *Des. @B23430. #20381.
<laTa-bu'>(B) {N} ``wild ^pig''. @B23430. #5583.
<laTa-go'e>(B) {N} ``^nilgai''. |<go'e>,<goy>\<goytaG> `cattle'. @B23430. #20390.

<latek>(B),,<lat>(B) {N} ``a ^kick''. @B23490. #20401.

<laThi>(B),,<laTi>(F) {N} ``^stick''. *Des. @N872f,B23440. #20411.

<lau>(B)F {N} ``elongated gourd ^jar, ^gourd''. *Des. @B23320,N585c,N925. #20421.

<le>(B) {SX} ``^plural (perhaps denoting `many')''. Cf. <-e>. @B24050. #20431.

<le~->(B) {V} ``to ^lift''. @B24270. #20441.

<le'>(B) {N} ``^bamboo-shoot''. Pl. <le'R-e>. @B24200. #20451.

<le'->(B),,<le'i->(B) {V} ``to ^sit''. E.g. <le'ta> `he/she will sit'; <leg Di'ta> `he remained sitting'. @B24210. #20461.
<manDikuTa = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit on bent knee''. @B20520. #20472.
<kalamata = le'>(B) {V} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''. @B05360. #16322.

<le'->(B) {V} ``to ^press, to ^throttle''. E.g. <le'-to> `he (she) will press'. @B24220. #20481.
<le'-mi'=bai>(B) {N} ``a ^woman with a ^flat ^nose''. @B24250. ??cite as adj? #20490.
<le'-tar=bai>(B),,<leptar-bai>(B) {N} ``a ^man with a ^flat ^nose''. @B24240. #20500.

<leaG>(B)F,,<le'aG>(B) {NB} ``^tongue''. Pl. <-le>. @B24230,B24060,N41. #20511.

<le'-mi'=bai>(B) {N} ``a ^woman with a ^flat ^nose''. @B24250. #20491.

<le'=siG>(F),,<le'siG>(B),,<leisiG>(B) {N} ``round-mouthed ^fish_^basket''. @N659e,B24260. ??siG #20521.

<le'-tar=bai>(B),,<lep-tar-bai>(B) {N} ``a ^man with a ^flat ^nose''. @B24240. ??lep #20501.

<lea=sup'>(B) {N} ``^dagger''. Pl. <lea-su'b-e>. @B24070. #20531.

<leDuG>(F) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Loan. @N1139. #20541.

<leym-puG>(F),,<lempuG>(B) {NB} ``^waist''. @N55. #20551.

<lek->(B) {V} ``to ^write''. *Des. @B24100. #20561.

<lekhon=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^pen''. *Des. @B24110. #16701.

<lemo'>(B) {} ``^sleep''. E.g. <lemo'-bai>, <lemo'-rem> `a sleeping person, one who sleeps much'. @B24150. #20571.

<lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^put to sleep''. @B24170. #20581.

<lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^sleep''. E.g. <lemo'-kinbo> `where one was sleeping'. @B24160. #20591.

<lemo'=suG>(B) {N} ``^dormitory''. See <GgersuG>, <sela~suG>. @B24180. #20600.

<lempuG>(B),,<leym-puG>(F) {NB} ``^waist''. *Des. @B24190,N55. #20611.

<lengo-dak>E167 {N} ``^water-^spring''. @B28650. #20621.

<le~le~->(B),,<le~len->(B) {V} ``to ^tread, to ^thresh with foot''. |Redupl. @B24280. #20631.

<leJjar>(B) {N} ``^ranger, a forest officer''. Pl. <-le>. @B24130. #20641.

<leGgi>(H) [see <liGgi]. @B24120. #20651.

<leoT->(B) {V} ``to ^return''. *Hi.<lauT->. @B24090. #20661.

<lepoT = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^crouch''. *Des. @B24140. #3551.

<leuG>(B),,<li'G>(B),,<liyuG>(B) {N} ``^low-^land for paddy''. @B24080. #20671.

<li'->(B) {VI} ``(fire) to be ^extinguished''. {VT} `to ^put_out (a fire)''. E.g. <lig Di'ta>, <li' Di'ta> `it has been extinguished'. @B23730,B23740. #20681.

<li'tap'>(B) {N} ``a small ^basket''. @B23750. #20691.

<lia>(B) {N} ``^fried rice''. @B23600. #20701.

<lia=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. @B23610. #20711.

<libai->(B) {V} ``to ^rub off''. *Des. @B23680. #20721.

<liboi>(B) {NK} ``^husband's younger sister''. @B23690. #20731.

<lier-tom>(B)F,,<luer-tom>(B) {N} ``^lip''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <tonaG liertom>, <tonaG luertom> `upper lip'; <jogoton liertom>, <jogoton luertom> `lower lip'. @B23620,N38. #20741.

<liy=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !wife spkg. all younger than ego: huyosi, humosida, humobrda, hufabrda, hufasida. @N175b. #4891.

<liki>(B) {N} ``^seed''. E.g. <liki-GkusiG> `seed of jackfruit'. @B23630. #20751.
<liki=mo'>(B)F {N} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. Pl. <-le>. @B23640,N33. #20760.

<lim->(B) {V} ``(thorn) to ^pierce''. @B23700. #20771.

<limbi>(B) {N} ``^catapult''. @B23710. #20781.

<limbi=lu>(F) {N} ``^ear^ring (worn by women in the lobe of ear)''. !<limbi> `handle'; <-lu> `ear'. @B23720,N649. #20791.

<liN=Da'>(F) {N} ``^rain''. @N455. #6961.

<liGgi>(B)F,,<leGgi>(B) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. {V} ``to be ^heavy''. E.g. <lenGgigata>(H) `it has become heavy'. @B23650,N1050,B23660. #20801.

<liGRag = arke>(B) {N} ``^rainy ^season''. @B23670. #20811.

<liuG>(F),,<leuG>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^field, ^garden''. @N947. #20821.

<lo>(B) {PP} ``^at the time of, ^if''. !cf. <-lo> `emphatic particle'. @B24320. #20831.

<lo>(B) {SX} ``an ^emphatic particle''. @B24290. #20841.

<lo->(B) {V} ``(pot, etc.) to ^overflow''. See <lo-> `to be left over'. @B24310. #20851.

<lo->(B) {V} ``to be ^left over, to be ^saved''. Caus. <o-lo->. @B24300. #20861.

<lo'->(B) [see <lok'>-]. E.g. <lo'lo'kin seli> `a wart'. @B24470. #20871.

<lop'>:. #20881.
<tumoG=lop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<Dor-ka:nda:>)''. @B14290. #20892.

<lop'>(B) {N} ``^tuber''. @B24410. #20901.

<lobur->(B) {V} ``to ^dissolve and make a liquid of something, to ^cook the gruel called <pej>''. @B24420. #20911.

<lodi>(B),,<loDi>(F) {N} ``^mud, ^swamp, ^mire''. @B24390,N513,N533,N492. #20921.

<lok'->(B) {V} ``to ^fall, to ^fall off''. Caus. <o-lok'->. @B24330. #20931.

<o-lok'->(B) {V} ``to make ^fall''. See <lok'->. @B04390. #20942.
<o-log=Rak'>(B),,<o-log=Dak'>(B),,<o-lo'g=Da>(F) {N} ``^water^fall''. Pl. <o-log-Ra'ge>. |<-Dak'> `water'. @B04400,N487. #6993.
<log.lok'->(B) {V} ``to ^calve''. E.g. <goytaG o~'o~-lay log.lo'g-a> `the cow has given birth to a calf'; <log.log Dik'-> `to have calved'. |Redupl. @B24360. #20950.
<log-Rai=rem>(B) {N} ``one who has died from a fall, a ^fallen person''. @B24350. #20962.

<loyn>(F),,<luyn>(F) {N} ``^road''. @N520. #20971.

<lok>:. #20981.
<aT=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^eight (people)''. ^008. !with human classifier; it seems that nearly all loan numerals can take the <-lok> classifier suffix. @N1213a. ??but the six example below isn't a loan. #20992.
<sar=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^four (people)''. ^004. *Loan. @N1339x. #21002.
<ti'iri=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^six (people)''. ^006. !<-lok> human classifier; fr Or. `man'. @N1211. #21012.

<loktap'>(B)F {N} ``^dew, ^water falling from tree leaves''. @B24340,N454a. #21021.

<lom->(B) {V} ``to ^hold something in mouth''. @B24430. #21031.

<lombo'>(F) {N} ``^gnat''. @N843. #21041.

<lon>(B),,<lona>(B) {} ``^in spite of, also''. E.g. <dinsu-lona> `some articles whatever'??; also <losna> (q.v.). @B24400. #21051.

<lonoG>:. #21061.
<kunuG=pa>(F),,<lonoG=pa>(F) {DEM} ``^these two''. !possible that this should be morphemically: <k-un-uG-pa>; <-Vn-> nominal. infix, <kuG-pa-> `?'. @N1339x. #19352.

<loG>(B)F {N} ``^thatching ^grass, ^straw; thatch ^roof''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B24370,N536. #21071.

<lor->(B) {V} ``to ^vomit, plantain to appear on the tree''. @B24440. #21081.

<loRa>(B) {N} ``^necessity''. !cf. <lu'->. *Des. @B24450. #21091.

<losim=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. @N410f. ??orig. dim #3061.

<losna>(B),,<lona>(B) {ADV} ``^also''. !cf. Des.<misa:>; the word also indicates uncertainty, e.g. <ja-losna> `perhaps someone'. @B24460. #21101.

<losona>:. #21111.
<ANDoy=losona=aNDra>(F) {ADV} ``^never''. !phrase???. @N1314. #923.

<losun>(F) {ADV} ``^also''. @N1339x. #21121.

<lowa>(F) {N} ``^iron''. *Loan. @N501. #21131.

<lu>:. #21141.
<nsur=lu>(F) {N} ``^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. @N649b. #21152.
<eg=lu>(F) {NB} ``^ear^wax''. @N103. #21162.
<gu=lu>(F) {N} ``^rabbit''. @N785. ??analysis?. #21172.
<jiG.jiG-li>(B),,<juG.juG-lu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^ear ^ornament worn by men''. @B10740. #15462.
<z[uN]uG=lu>(F) {N} ``^ear^ring (worn in helix of ear)''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <zu-> `hang, suspend' (cf. Gadaba <zuG-> `hang, suspend') <-lu> `ear'. @N649a. #21182.
<kaNa=lu>(F) {NB} ``^ear^hole''. @N26b. #21192.
<limbi=lu>(F) {N} ``^ear^ring (worn in lobe of ear)''. !<limbi> `handle'; <-lu> `ear'. @N649. ??see this entry above. #21202.

<lu'->(B) {V} ``(desire) to be ^fulfilled''. E.g. <aniG suno'na ma lu'-ta> `what purpose will be served by saying it to me?'. @B24010. #21211.

<lu'->(B) {V} ``to ^beg, to ^ask for, to ^require''. E.g. <lu.lu'-sum-rem> `a beggar'. Caus. <o-lu'->. @B24020. #21221.

<lua>(B),,<loa>(B) {N} ``^iron''. Pl. <-le>. @B23760. #21231.

<luai->(B) {VI} ``to be ^bent''. {VT} ``to ^bend something''. *Des. @B24030,B24040. #21241.

<luar->(B) {VI} ``to be ^loose''. {VT} ``to ^loosen''. E.g. <luar-ga> `it became loose', <luar rem->, equiv. to <Dem->. @B23770,B23780. #21251.

<lup'>(B) {N} ``^ground-^nut''. @B23880. #21261.

<lup'->(B) {VI} ``to be ^swallowed''. {VT} ``to ^swallow''. @B23890,B23900. #21271.

<luboyDa>(F) {N} ``woman's bead ^necklace''. @N646. #21281.

<luboiRak'>(B),,<lubuiRak'>(B) {N} ``^bead-necklace''. Pl. <luboiRa'ge>. @B23910. #21291.
<rernaG=bo' = luboyDa>(F) {N} ``woman's palm fibre ^headband''. @N644c. #4423.
<gutob = lubuiRak'>(B) {N} ``a ^string of wooden beads''. @B08880. #14432.

<luen>(B) {N} ``^road''. @B23790. #21301.

<luk'->:. #21311.
<oG=luk'->(B) {V} ``to be ^heard''. E.g. <ano oG-lug-a ki anDa> `has it been heard by you or not?'. @B02690. ??contains `ear'? #21322.

<luk'->(B) {V} ``to ^dig with spade, to ^swallow''. See <lup'->, <lugsi~'>. Caus. <o-luk'->. @B23800. ??check caus.; 2 different forms?; cf. diff. derivatives below. #21331.
<lug-bur>(B) {N} ``^sowing <manDeya> ^millet by ^digging with a hoe''. @B23810. #21342.

<lug-Rak=rem>(B),,<lugRag-rem>(B) {N} ``one who has ^died of drowning, a ^drowned person''. @B23820. #21352.
<lug-si~'->(B) {V} ``(sun) to ^set''. @B23830. #21362.

<luy>:. #21371.
<luy=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow ^hair''. @N709b. #21380.
<luy=me>(F) {N} ``^goat ^hair''. @N709a. #21390.

<lukla~y~>(F),,<luklayn>(F) {N} ``^field''. @N943a. #21401.

<lukur=sam>(F) {N} ``^mandia ^flour''. !<-sam> noun suffix allom. of <sa'me> `mandia millet'. @N616. #21411.

<luli>(B) {N} ``a ^forest deity worshipped with black fowl''. @B23960. #21421.
<lullibhut>E14 {N} ``a ^demon''. @B28640. #21430.

<lumbo'>(B) {N} ``^cow-flea''. @B23940. #21441.

<lumu=Da'>(F),,<lumu-Rak'>(B) {N} ``^dew''. !<-Da'> allom. `water'. @N454,B23930. #6981.

<lumui>(B),,<lumwi'>(F) {ADJ} ``^soft''. @B23920,N1055. #21451.

<lundi>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^May-^June''. *Or.<jaisthya>. @N424b. #21461.

<lunDiG>(B),,<luNDiG>(F) {N} ``^navel, ^umbilical_cord''. Pl. <-e>. @B23850,N57. #21471.

<luntur>(B)F/<lu>(F) {NB} ``^ear''. Pl. <-e>. @B23860,N26. #21481.
<luntur=si'>(B) {N} ``a ^disease of the ^ear''. @B23870. #21490.
<sirkak=luntur>(B) {ADJ} ``^large-^eared''. @B25960. #21502.
<sorkuk=luntur>(B) {ADJ} ``^dog-^eared''. @B27680. #21512.

<l[un]ug-Da>(F) {N} ``type of ^harrow''. @N959b. ??new analysis, xenter if correct. #21521.

<luGluGDak'>(B),,<luGluG=Da'>(F) {N} ``^thunder''. !reduplication. @B23840,N462. #21531.

<luRak'>(B) {N} ``^shadow, ^shade''. Pl. <luRa'g-e>, <luRag-le>, loc. <lurag-bo>. @B23950. #21541.

<lusu>(B)F {N} ``^pus''. Pl. <-le>. @B23970,N102. #21551.
<lusu->(B) {V} ``(pus) to ^form''. E.g. <amai lusaga> `pus formed in his wound'; <lusula-na> `pus would have formed'. @B23980. #21560.

<lusun>(B) {N} ``^garlic''. Pl. <-e>. *Des. @B23990. #21571.

<lusuren = gari>(B) {N} ``^west''. !<lusur> `name of a village'. @B24000. #21581.

<ma>:. #21591.

<ru=ma=Du>(F) {} ``^and-what-not''. !used in sense of etc. @N1339x. #21602.

<ma>(B) {} ``^what, ^whatsoever, ^any, ^something, ^nothing, ^what for''. E.g. <ma DeGsa>, <ma palay> `what for, why'; <niGna titibo ma anDa> `there is nothing in my hand'; <ma-anD-rem> `a poor man (lit. one having nothing)'; <ma Deme> `whatever that be'; <ma sagno> `why have you come'. @B20360. #21611.

<ma>(F) {INTERR} ``^what''. @N1317. #21621.

<ma>(F),,<ma'>(F)B {N} ``^vegetable, ^curry, boiled ^pulse, fried ^food''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; echo-word <ma'-mi'>. @N919,N593,B20810. #21631.
<so=ma'>(F) {N} ``^curry''. @N593a. #21642.

<ma'e>(B) {PRON} ``^they''. !sing. <mai>. @B20820. ??Also second form given with nonsyl e. #21651.

<ma'po'>(B) {N} ``^leaf-cup (small)''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B20840. #21661.

<mabisom>(F) {ADJ} ``^severe''. @N1152. #21671.
made of stones''. @B28740. ??lost headword!
made of stones''. @B28740. ??lost headword!

<mag>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of ^<ma:gha> (^January-^February)''. *Or.<magh>. @B20450,N424j. #21681.

<mak'->(B) {V} ``to ^know, to ^understand''. Caus. <o-mak'->. @B20430. #21691.
<mago'kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``one who ^knows, a school ^student''. See <mak'->. @B20460. #6783.
<mak=to>(F) {ADJ} ``^knowing (man)''. !i.e. smart man. @N1339x. #21702.

<mai>(B),,<ma'i>(B) {N} ``^he, ^she''. Pl. <maye>, <ma'e>, acc. <amai>, <ama'i>, gen. <mayn>, <mayna>, <ma'en>, loc. <mai-bo>; <ma'en-bo ui-DiGniG> `I was going to their house'; <mai Dokra> `that man, her husband'. @B20400. #21711.

<may>(F) {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person singular)''. @N1325,N1326. #21721.
<may'=e>(F) {PRON} ``^they (^3rd_person ^plural)''. |<-e> plural. @N1334. #21730.
<may=pa>(F) {PRON} ``^they_two (^3rd_person ^dual)''. |<-pa> `you, dual'. @N1329. ??ident. of pa? #21740.

<makRa>(B) {N} ``^spider''. *Des. @B20440. #21751.

<mak=to>(F) {ADJ} ``^knowing, ^smart, ^intelligent''. @N1339x. ??cut? #21761.

<mal>(B) {N} ``^creeper''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<ma:l>. @B20720. #21771.
<mal = koman>(B) {N} ``dense ^forest''. |<koman> `forest'. *Des. @B20770. #17883.

<maal>(B) {N} ``^article, ^thing''. *Des.<ma:l>. @B20390. #21781.

<mala=baJja>(B) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle_and_^nephew''. @B20750. ??mng? #21791.

<malak'->(B) {V} ``(cow) to ^bellow, (mouse) to ^squeak''. E.g.<mpa'sur-bo malag-o'> `he struck his armpits (with his upper arms) out of joy'. @B20730. ??this clearly means to make characteristic noise, cf. <o-malak'->(B) {V} ``to ^produce the sound of a musical instrument, to make the cow yell with the help of another''. |Caus. of <malak'-> ``. @B03690. #21801.

<malak'->(B) {V} ``to make a cow moo''. Caus. <o-malak'->. @B20740. ?? #21811.

<mali>(B) {N} ``a man of the Mali ^caste''. @B20760. #21821.
<mali = beber>E155 {N} ``a forest ^god having some control over tigers''. @B28600. #3573.
<gon=mali>(B) {N} ``one who speaks ^nasally, a ^snuffer (male)''. Fem. <-boi>. *Des. @B09980. #13032.

<mali>(F) {N} ``^necklace''. *Loan. @N646e. #21831.
<taGgi=mali>(F) {N} ``man's brass ^necklace''. |<taGgi> `axe'. @N646e. #21842.

<malon>(B) {PARTICLE} ``^something, ^indeed''. |Sometimes apparently redundant in narrative. @B20780. #21851.

<malu>(F) {NP} ``man's ^name''. @N1339x. #21861.

<mamu>(B),,<mamu~>(F),,<mamuG>(B)F {NK} ``^uncle (mother's brother, father's sister's husband)''. !Applied to mobr (both elder, younger); fafabrdahu; fasihu. Gen. <mamuG-en>. @B20640,N156. #21871.
<mama=le>(B),,<mamuG=e>(B),,<mamuG=le>(B) {NK} ``^maternal ^kinfolk, ^relatives from the mother's side''. @B20630. ??plural. #21882.

<man>(B),,<mon>(B),,<mun>(B) {N} ``^mind, ^desire''. E.g. <man lag-> `to be attracted'. *Des. @B20580. #21891.

<man>(B) {INTERR} ``^why''. @B20570. #21901.
<man-Du>(B) {INTERR} ``^why''. @B20830,B20530. #21910.

<man>(F) {N} ``a ^unit of measure''. *Loan. @N1339x. #21921.

<man->(B) {V} ``to ^obey''. Caus. <o-man->. *Des. @B20590. #21931.

<manda>(B) {N} ``^flock, ^row''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B20600. #21941.

<manDi>(B) {N} ``^knee''. Pl. <-le>. @B20510. #21951.
<manDi-kuTa = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit on bent ^knee''. @B20520. #21960.

<maNDra>(F) {N} ``chief ^priest; a ^clan''. @N182b,N1339x. ??So.<mAnra> `man'? #21971.

<mandri>(B) {ADJ} ``^lazy, ^slow''. {V} ``to be id.''. @B20610,B20620. #21981.

<manDru>(B) {N} ``^honey''. @B20540. #21991.

<man-Du>(B) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<man> `id.'. @B20830,B20530. #21911.

<manjea>>:. #22001.
<Dau = manjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``third elder ^brother''. |<Dau> `little, young'. @B11760. ??see maG #7662.

<manji>:. #22011.
<daGRa=manji>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. @B15150. #22022.

<maJjal>(B),,<majaJjal>(B) {} ``^very ^much''. @B20490. #22031.

<maG->(B) {V} ``to ^play''. Caus. <o-maG->. @B20480. #22041.

<maG>(B),,<maGa>(B) {NK} ``^elder ^brother, ^cousin (father's elder brother's son (older), mother's elder sister's son (older), husband's elder sister's husband, the cross-cousin elder brother''. @B20470. #22051.

<maG>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !all older than ego: elbr; mo el/yo siso; mobrso; fa elbrso; fayobrso; fasiso; fafasisoso; fafasidaso; fafabrsoso; fafabrdaso. @N162. #22061.
<Dau=maG>(B) {NK} ``youngest of the elder ^brothers''. |<Dau> `little, young'. @B11750. #22072.
<Dau = manjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``third elder ^brother''. @B11760. #7663.
<muna' = maG>(B) {NK} ``^eldest brother''. @B21260. #22082.
<muna' - moJjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``^second eldest brother''. @B21270. #22092.

<maoli = debta>(B) {N} ``a ^goddess worshipped in the month of Caitra (with multi-colored fowl, goat, etc.)''. *Des. @B20420. #7781.

<ma'a=po'>(F) {N} ``^leaf_^cup''. @N584d. #22101.

<maapru>(B) {N} ``household ^god, Almighty God, ^lord, ^master''. *Des., from Sk.<maha:prabhu>. @B20370. #22111.
<maaprun=D=rem>(B) {N} ``^chicken_^pox (lit. man of Ma:pru)''. |<rem>\<remo> `person'. @B20380. ??repr of form?. #22122.
<paTkaNDa = mapru>(F) {N} ``^god of the Great ^Sword''. @N260b. #22132.

<mar>:. #22141.
<Ggo=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829. #1424.
<la'=go=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''. @N829a. #12483.

<mar>(B),,<mari>(B) {} ``^and, ^again, ^another''. E.g. <mar mui-so> `once again'. @B20660. #22151.
<turugu=mar>(F) {} ``^after''. @N1339x. #22162.

<mar->(B) {V} ``to ^strike (as a matchstick against the match box), to ^light a ^fire''. *Des. @B20650. #22171.

<maray>(B)F {N} ``large, round-headed ^axe''. @B20690,N667c. #22181.

<maramot>(B) {N} ``^repair''. *Des. @B20680. #22191.

<maraG-ger>(B) {NK} ``cross-^cousin, cross-cousin brother''. @B20670. #22201.
<maraGger-tuna>(B) {NK} ``cross-^cousin ^sister''. @B20670. #22212.

<mar-to'>(B) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow, ^two_^days ^hence''. @B20700. #22221.
<mar-to'-ga>(B),,<mar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow, ^two_^days ^hence''. @B20700,N448. #22230.
<mar-tog-mo'>(B) {N} ``^two_^years ^hence''. @B20710. #22240.

<ma-sa>(B)F,,<ma-se>(B) {INTERR} ``^why, ^whatever''. E.g. <masa-Ra> `who knows why'; <niG-na masa dos anDa> `I have no fault whatsoever'. @B20790,N1322. ??2nd ex gloss? #22251.
<oy=masa>(B) {INTERJ} ``^hello, how are you?''. @B03890. #22262.

<maso>(B) {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son)''. @B20800. #22271.

<mata>(B)F {N} ``^small^pox''. *Des. @B20550,N235. #22281.
<mata = bangta>E155 {N} ``^cholera''. @B28590. #2833.

<mator>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. *Des. @B20560. #22291.

<maTpo'>(B) {N} ``a ^wrapper, kind of thick ^cloth for winter, a ^blanket''. @B20500. #22301.

<mau=ur-tog-mo'>(B) {N} ``^three_^years ^hence''. See <mar-tog-mo'>. @B20410. ??mau sic, marked nonsyll. #22311.

<m=ba'ar>(F),,<m-ba'r>(B). {NUM} ``^two (non-human)''. ^002. E.g. <mba'r boi-taG> `two cows'. *So.<bar->. @B22140,N1207. #721.
<kore=m=ba'ar>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^two''. ^022. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1227. #733.
<mba'-yoG>(B),,<m=bay=yo>(F) {NUM} ``^two (people)''. ^002. |<-yoG>, <-yo> `human classifier' [F]. E.g. <mba'-yoG kuniDam> `husband and wife'. @B22130,N1207a. #742.
<mbar=siG>(B) {ND} ``^two ^days''. |<siG>\<siGi> `day, sun'. @B22150. #22332.

<mbaG>(B)F {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (elder sister's husband)''. !male, female spkg.: elsihu; fafasidahu (ol.ego). @B22110,N173. #22341.

<mbaG>(B) {N} ``the ^<kusam> ^tree (%Schleichera_trijuga)''. @B22120. #22351.

<mbar=siG>(B) {ND} ``^two ^days''. |<mbar> `two', <siG>\<siGi> `day, sun'. @B22150. #22331.

<mbiG>(B)F {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. (A joking relation [B]).
@B22160,N175. #22361.

<mbu>(B),,<mbu'>(F) {NK} ``^aunt (father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister),
^stepmother''. !applied to following kin: moyosi; fayobrwi; fafasisowi; fafabrsowi.
@B22170,N143,144b. #22371.

<mbur>(B)F {N} ``iron ^bar, ^crow^bar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B22180,N501a. #22381.

<me>(F),,<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),,<gime'>(B) {N} ``^goat''. @B??,N756. ??B form exists?.
#22391.
 <boka=me'>(B),,<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. @B19920,N757.
#4992.
 <etaG=me>(F) {N} ``^goat's rope ^halter''. @N674b. #10312.
 <joG=me>(F) {N} ``^nanny ^goat''. |<joG> `mother'. @N758. #22402.
 <luy=me>(F) {N} ``^goat ^hair''. @N709a. #21392.
 <o'o~n=me>(F),,<o~'o~=me'>(B) {N} ``the ^young of a ^goat, ^kid''. |<o'on> `baby'.
@B04900,N759. #22412.
 <salu=me'>(B) {N} ``^goat ^shed''. @B25200. #22422.
 <usa=me'>(B) {N} ``^goat^skin''. |<usa> `skin'. @B01750. #22432.

<me'>(B)F {NK} ``^younger ^brother, ^brother-in-law (husband's younger brother, husband's
younger sister's husband), ^cousin (father's younger brother's son (younger than speaker))''.
!all younger than ego: yobr; mo el/yo siso, mobrso; fa el/yo brso, fasiso, fafasidaso, fafasisoso,
fafabrsoso, fafabrdaso. @B21550,N163. #22441.

<me'->(B),,<meD->(F) {V} ``to ^dance''. @B21560,N263. #22451.
 <me.me'>(B),,<mi.me'>(B),,<mi..me>(F) {N} ``^dance''. |Reduplicated.
@N263,B20890,B21500. #22460.
  <me.me'-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^dancer''. |<-rem>\<remo> `person'. @B21500. #22472.
  <kisRia = me.me'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in which boys and girls dance together''. @B05820.
#22482.

<me'Der>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bean (= Des.<jhoTa>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B21580. #22491.
 <me'Rer = kiRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^worm (= Des.<jOTa-kiRa>)''. See <me'Der>. @B21590.
#17383.

<mela>(B) {ADJ} ``^open''. *Des. @B21530. #22501.
 <mela Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^open''. E.g. <tumo' mela Dem-o'-kin> `as soon as (he) opened his
mouth'. @B21530. #22510.

<me.me'>(B),,<mi.me'>(B),,<mi..me>(F) {N} ``^dance''. |Reduplicated form of <me'-
>(B),<meD->(F) `to dance'. @N263,B20890,B21500. #22521.
 <me.me'-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^dancer''. |<-rem>\<remo> `person'. @B21500. #22473.
 <kisRia = me.me'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in which boys and girls dance together''. @B05820.
#22483.

<menDa>(B)F {N(M)} ``(male) ^sheep''. Fem. <menDi>. *Loan. @B21460,N760. #22531.

<meGgam=sam>(B) {N} ``a ^festival, a ^song-dance held in the month of Pus''. @B21450. #22541.

<meR=Dio>(B) {N} ``^two-story house''. @B21520. #22551.

<merer=su.sum>E43 {N} ``the ^First Fruits, a ^feast of the new beans held during the <sumegelirak>E festival in January or February''. @B28620. #22561.

<meRi>(B) {N} ``^pole in the ^threshing_floor''. @B21510. #22571.

<mesreT>(B) {N} ``^magistrate, ^tahsildar''. Pl. <-le>. *Eng.<magistrate>. @B21540. #22581.

<me'etep>(F) {N} `` a ^bird, the ^Scarlet_Minivet''. @N721j. #22591.

<metoG>(B),,<metoG = bai>(B)F {ADJ} ``^thin''.  {V} ``to be thin''. Caus. <o-metoG->. @B21470,N1011,B21480. ??bai forms only adj #22601.
 <metoG-a>(B) {N} ``one who is ^thin''. @B21490. #22610.
 <metoG>(F) {ADJ} ``^thin''. @?. #22620.

<mi>:. #22631.
 <nse'=mi>(F) / <mi>(F) {NB} ``^nose''. @N35. #22640.
 <kaNa=mi>(F) {NB} ``^nostril''. !cf. 482 <kaNa> `hole'. @N36. #22652.
 <sirle'=mi>(F) {NB} ``^nasal_^mucus''. @N105. #22662.

<mi>,,<mi'>:. #22671.
 <po'=mi'>(B),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<po-mwi>(F) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B17960. #22682.

<mibo>:. #22691.
 <potdos=mibo>(F) {N} ``^tenth day before the full moon''. *Loan. @N1339x. ??dos ten? #22702.

<milay->(B) {V} ``to ^blend''. *Des. @B20950. #22711.

<miliya>E105 {N} ``^bangle-maker, the ^Ghasia caste''. @B28610. #22721.

<mi..me>(F),,<mi.me'>(B),,<me.me'>(B) {N} ``^dance''. |reduplicated form of <meD->(F) `to dance'. @N263,B20890,B21500. #22731.

<minDa>(B)F {NUM} ``^one (masc. and fem.)''. ^001. |<-NDa> human classifier. @N1206,B20860. #22741.
 <ANDro=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^that-side-one''. @N1339x. #1002.

<mi=NDa>(F) {NUM} ``^one''. ^001. @@. #22751.

<iG=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^this side-one''. @N1339x. #14872.

<minDip'>(B),,<mi~Dip'>(B),,<miNDip>(F) {N} ``^evening, ^night''. {V} ``to be evening''. E.g.<minDib-ga> `it has become evening'; <minDip-ta> `it will be evening'; <minDib-susum> `dinner'. @B20870,N420,B20880. #22761.

<miG>(B)F {NK} ``^elder ^sister, ^cousin (father's brother's daughter (older), father's sister's daughter), wife's elder brother's wife''. !all older than ego: elsi, mobrda, mo el/yo si; fa el/yo brda, fasida, fafasisoda, fafasidada, fafabrsoda, fafabrdada. @B20850,N166,N176a. #22771.

<mir>(F),,<mir=bay>(F) {} ``^how''. @N1339x. #22781.

<mir>(F),,<miri>(F) {} ``^as''. @N1339x. #22791.

<miRe'>(B) {ADJ} ``^black, the black one''. {V} ``to become ^black; to ^blacken''. E.g. <miRe'-siG> `black fowl'; <miRe'-buk'> `black pig'; also <miRe'-bai gisiG> lit. `the black-one fowl'; <miRe'-n bile'>, <miRe'-na bile'> `the feather of the black one'. @B20920,B20930,B20940. #22801.
<miRe'-bai gagak'>(B) {N} ``a jack-daw, ^rook''. ^bird. @B07690. #10593.

<mireG>(B) {N} ``^taste''. @B20910. #22811.

<miri>(B)F {} ``^how, ^anyhow''. @B20900,N1320. #22821.

<mis>(B)F {ADJ} ``^false''. *Des.<mich>. @B20960,N1116. #22831.

<misa>(F) {ADJ} ``^mixed''. *Loan. @N1339x. #22841.
<misay->(B) {V} ``to ^mix''. *Des. @B20990. #22850.

<misaGtok'>(B) {N} ``^midnight''. {V} ``to be ^midnight''. E.g. <misaG a-tokto'> `it is not midnight'. @B20970,B20980. ??word divisions? neg order? #22861.

<mi-siG>(B)F {ND} ``^one day, ^once upon a time''. E.g. <mar misiG> `another day, next day'. @B21000,N448c. #22871.

<miste=Dion=D=rem>(B),,<miste=Dion=D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, a person living in an adjacent room''. @B21010. #6791.

<mo'>(B) {NY} ``^year''. See <oy-mo'>, etc. @B21990. #22881.
<nDi'-mo'>(B),,<inDi'-mo'>(B),,<ndi=mo>(F) {NY} ``^last_^year''. @B13100,N450. #22892.
<oy=mo>(F) {N} ``^this ^year''. !<oy-> allom. <oy'ka> `today'. @N449. #22902.

<mo->(B) {PX} ``a ^negative prefix''. E.g. <mo-biti'> `without salt, insipid'; <mo-ririm> `without quarrelling'; <bopu-mo-Diku-rem> `a weak person' (cf. <bopu-Diku-rem> `a strong person'); <mo-DeDem-bai> `one who is not doing'. @B21600. #22911.

<mo~>:. #22921.

<gutu=moG>(F),,<gutu=mo~>(F) {NB} ``^fore^head''. *Gu.<sumoG>??. @N24. #14452.

<mo'>(B)F/<mo'>(F) {N} ``^eye''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <maina mo' baG Di'-ta> `he is suffering from conjunctivitis'. @B22000 #22931.
<aGsiG=mo'>(B) {N} ``a ^squint-^eyed person''. E.g. <aGsiG ju-> `to squint, to look obliquely'. @B00160. #1562.
<nsa'=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^eyelash''. @N17. #22942.
<Da'=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^tears (lit. ^eye ^water)''. !<Da'-> `water'. @N104. #22952.
<gisiG=mo'>(F) {N} ``^eye^glasses (lit. ^chicken eyes)''. |<gisiG> `chicken'. @N1339x. #22962.
<liki=mo'>(B)F {N} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. Pl. <-le>. @B23640,N33. #20762.
<pupui=mo'>(B) {N} ``one having ^large ^eyes''. E.g. <mai pupui-mo' julo'> `he saw with large eyes'. @B17370. #22972.
<sar=mo'>(F) / <mo'>(F) {NB} ``^face''. @N27. #22980.
<tiGkur=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. @N16. #22992.
<tiraGRa=mo'>(B) {N} ``one who walks with the ^eyes looking up (lit. ^forehead-eye)''. !masc. <tiraGRa-mo'-Ra>, pl. <tiraGRa-mo'Re>; fem. <tiraGRa mo' boi>, pl. <-boye>. @B13860. #23002.

<mo'->:. #23011.
<o-gui=mo'->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^face ^washed''. E.g. <no gitin remo buroG agu o-gui-mo'> `have the boy's face washed by that person'. See <gui-mo'->. @B02550. #23022.

<mo'=kana>(B),,<kana>(B) {ADJ} ``^blind (masc.)''. Fem. <mo'-kani>. @B22010. #23031.

<mo'=noJjor>(B) {Y} ``^eye-^glasses, ^spectacles''. @B22020. #23041.

<mo'=si'>(B) {N} ``^eye-^disease''. @B22040. #23051.

<mo'suG>(B) {N} ``^ankle (lit. eye of leg)''. Pl. <-e>. @B22050. #23061.

<mo'=wakin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^blind person''. See <wak'->. @B22030. #23071.

<moi->(B) {V} ``to be ^plucked, to be ^gathered''. @B21610. #23081.

<moi->(B) {V} ``to ^pluck flower, to ^gather fruit from the tree''. @B21620. #23091.

<moyna>(F) {N} ``^Hill_^Myna''. ^bird. *Loan. @N737a. #23101.

<moira=bajna>(B) {N} ``a ^flute of the ^sahnai type (played on by the Dom people); a kind of ^song-^dance held in the month of Caitra which is accompanied by the music of the Doms''. @B21640. #23111.

<moitor>(B) {N} ``^friend''. Pl. <-e>. *Des. @B21630. #23121.

<moji>:. #23131.

<kumDa=moji>(B),,<kumDa=moji=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<kumDa-moji>. @B06310. #243.

<mok-siG>(B),,<muk-siG>(B) {N} ``^smoke''. {V} ``(smoke) to ^rise''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<mu?-soG>, <mug-soG> `smoke, to smoke'. @B21660,B21670. #23141.

<mokupti>(H) {NB} ``^knuckle''. @B21650. #23151.

<mol>(B) {N} ``^cost''. *Des. @B21960. #23161.

<moloi>(B),,<moloy>(F),,<mo'loy>(B) {NUM} ``^five (non-human)''. ^005. !<molo'ya> `five (masc. and fem.)'. @B21980,N1210a. #23171.
<moloy=Do>(F) {NUM} ``^five''. ^005. !<-Do> human classifier. @N1210. #8783.
<kore=moloy>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^five''. ^025. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1228b. #18232.

<molua>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des.<molua>. @B21970. #23181.

<momaitor>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''. @B21780. #23191.

<momar>(F) {N} ``^rust''. @N1339x. #23201.

<momor-tok'>(B),,<mor-tok'> {N} ``^star''. Pl. <momor-to'g-e>, <momor-tog-le>. @B21790. #23211.

<momortok'->(B) {V} ``(star) to ^appear''. E.g. <badol aDiGna momortogna> `stars would have appeared if there were no clouds'. See <kimitok'->, <arketok'->. @B21800. #23221.

<mon = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^like, to ^love, to ^elect, to ^select''. *Des. @B21750. #7921.

<mona = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^prohibit''. *Des.<ma:na:> `prohibition'. @B21740. #7931.

<mona'>(F) {ADJ} ``^big, ^fat''. E.g. <mona'-bay remo> `fat man'; <mona'-bay selane> `fat girl'. @N204,N1002. #23231.
<mona' = Ggom>(F) {N} ``big ^village, ^town''. @N321a. #1463.
<mona = saDu>(F) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (elder sister's husband)''. !male, female spkg.: elsihu; fafasidahu (ol.ego). @N173a,B22110,N173. #23242.

<monDi>(B) {ADJ} ``^impudent''. E.g. <monDi Dem-> `to be shameless'. *Des.<mondi>. @B21720. #23251.

<monDoi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. @B21760. #23261.

<mone = oDem->(B) {V} ``to ^remind''. *Des. @B21770. #23271.

<monza>(F),,<moJjai>(B) {ADV} ``in the ^middle''. *Des. @B21690,N1339x. #23281.
<monza=gari>(F) {ADV} ``in the ^middle of the ^road''. @N1339x. #10973.

<moJji>(B) {N} ``^seed of fruit''. Pl. <-le>. |<moJji GkusuiG> `seed of jackfruit'. *Des. @B21700. #23291.

<moG>:. #23301.
<gutu=moG>(F),,<gutu=mo~>(F) {NB} ``^fore^head''. @N24. #14453.

<moGgor>(B),,<mogor>(B) {N} ``^crocodile''. See <muGgur>. *Des. @B21680. #23311.

<mo~ka>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B22060. #23321.

<mor>(B),,<mori>(B),,<muri>(B) {INTERR} ``^how''. E.g. <mor-lon> `whatever'; <mor-bai> `what kind of' (Des.<kemtiTa:>). @B21810. #23331.

<moR->(B) {V} ``to ^pull by the ear''. !preceded by <luntur>. *Des. @B21930. #23341.

<moRa>(B) {N} ``the ^turn in the line of ploughing''. *Des.<moRa>. @B21940. #23351.

<morak'->(B) {V} ``to ^rise from the bed''. See <murak'->, <morak'->. @B21830. #23361.

<moray>(F) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. @N1076. #23371.

<morai=bai>(B) {ADJ} ``^deceitful''. {N} a ^quarrelsome person''. @B21820. #23381.

<moRea>(B) {ADJ} ``^brown''. @B21950. #23391.

<moria=bajna>(B) [see <moira-bajna>]. @B21840. #23401.

<morka=bai>(B) {N} ``one whose ^ear is ^cut (masc.)''. !preceded by <luntur>. Fem. <morki-bai> (usually applied to cows). @B21850. ?? #23411.

<morki>(B) {N} ``^dirt''. {ADJ} ``dirty''. {V} ``to be ^dirty''. E.g. <mpo' morki-ga> `the cloth has become dirty'. Caus. <o-morki->. *Des.<morki>. @B21870,B21880. #23421.
<morki=po'>(B) {N} ``^dirty cloth''. @B21890. #23430.

<morsi~ i~>(F),,<morsiG>(B) {N} ``^chili''. {V} ``to be ^pungent''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Caus. <o-morsiG>. E.g. <o-morsiG-> `to cook an overpungent food'. *Des. @B21920,N931,B21910. #23441.

<mor-tok'>(B),,<momor-tok'>(B) {N} ``^star''. @B21900. #23451.

<moTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^male''. *Des. @B21710. #23461.

<motri>(B),,<montri>(B) {N} ``^minister''. *Des.<montri>. @B21730. #23471.

<mpa'sur>(B) {NB} ``^armpit''. @B22080. #23481.

<mpar->(B) {V} ``to ^blow out fire''. @B22070. #23491.

<mpo'>(B),,<umpo'>(F)/<po'>(B)F {N} ``^cloth, woman's ^dress''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <nsugra mpo'> `skin of a banana'. @B22100,N621. #23501.
<tom-Rak' = mpo'>(B),,<tom-Ra'=po'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn a second day without being ^washed''. |<tom-Dak'-> `to wash clothes'. @B15010. #23512.

<mpor>(B) {N} ``^husband''. Pl. <-e>. E.g. <niG-por> `my husband'; <nam-por> `your husband'; <mpo-reG> `her husband'. @B22090. #23521.

<muga>(B) {N} ``^<koksa:> ^fish''. @B21040. #23531.

<mug-siG>(B) {N} ``^smoke''. @B21050. ??See <moksiG>. #23541.

<mui>(B),,<muiG>(B),,<muy>(B),,<mui~>(B) {NUM} ``^one (neut.)''. ^001. E.g. <mui-DeruG> `a deer having one horn'; <mui-Dion-D-rem> `people of one family'; <muioG> `one whole'. @B21020. ??analysis of last ex? #23551.

<muy>:. #23561.
<a=muy=Dio>(F) {N} ``^family''. !lit. one house; object case noun phrase. @N180. #23572.
<kore=muy>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-one''. ^021. @N1226. #23582.

<muy>(F) {NUM} ``^one''. ^001. !used for non-human objects, no classifier suffix. @N1206a. #23591.

<muiDa>(B),,<muinDa>(B),,<minDa>(B) {NUM} ``^one (masc.>, <fem.), alone''. ^001. @B21030. #23601.

<muksiG>(F) {N} ``^smoke''. !<-siG> allom of <-suG> `fire'?. @N564. #23611.

<mul>:. #23621.
<rapte=mul>(F) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. *Loan. @N1156. #23632.

<mula>(B) {N} ``^radish''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B21370. #23641.

<mulia>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the Mulia community''. Pl. <-le>. ?Bhat notes: in this area their function is to collect articles and utensils of the dead from the graveyard. @B21380. #23651.

<mulke>(B) {ADV} ``^even a little, ^at all''. *Des. @B21390. #23661.

<mul=suloi>(B) {NB} ``^womb''. @B21400. #23671.

<mumor=to'>(F) {N} ``^star''. @N432. #23681.

<mun>(B),,<mon>(B) {N} ``^desire''. *Des.<mon>, Des.<mOn>. @B21170. #23691.

<muna>(B) {N} ``^pocket, ^bag''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<muNa>. @B21180. #23701.

<muNa>(F) {N} ``^bag''. !cf. 630b. @N660. #23711.

<muNa>(F) {N} ``^pocket''. *Loan. @N630b. #23721.

<muna'>(B) {ADJ} ``^big''. {N} big one, ^elder brother''. E.g. <nen muna'-na Dio> `house of our elder brother'. @B21200. #23731.

<muna'->(B) {V} ``to be ^big, to ^grow''. Caus. <o-muna'->. @B21210. #23741.

<muna'->(B) {V} ``to ^make another person or thing big''. Caus. <o-muna'->. @B21220. #23751.

<muna' gine>(H) {NB} ``^molar teeth''. @B21230. #23761.

<muna' = maG>(B) {NK} ``^eldest brother''. @B21260. #22081.

<muna'=bob=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^person with a large head''. !masc. <muna'-bo'ba>, pl. <muna'bo'b-e>, <muna'bob-le>; fem. <muna'-bobboi>, pl. <muna'-bob-boy-e>. @B21250. #4661.

<muna'moJjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``^second eldest brother''. @B21270. #23771.

<muna'=noG>(B) {NK} ``^elder wife''. E.g. <muna'-noG-na o~'o~> `son of (my) elder wife'. @B21240. #23781.

<muna'Ra>(B) {NK} ``^elder ^brother, elder one (masc., fem.), ^chicken_pox (lit. the big one, the big gentleman)''. @B21280. #23791.

<muna=susub=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^pickpocket''. @B21190. #23801.

<munDa>(B) {N} ``a ^natural lake''. *Des. @B21100. #23811.

<munDe = bela>(B),,<muNDi = bela>(F) {N} ``^midday''. E.g. <munDe-bela-susum> `lunch'. |<bela> `time'. @B21130,N416. #23821.

<mundi>(B) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the helix of the ear; ^nose-^ring''. *Des. @B21290. #23831.

<munDi>(B) {N} ``earthen ^pan for cooking [B]; clay ^pot_^lid [F]''. @B21120,N579a. #23841.
<DareG=munDi>(B) {N} ``^pot_^lid''. Pl. <-le>. @B12060. #23852.

<munDi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B21110. #23861.

<muNDi=tanja>(F) {N} ``hammerheaded ^axe''. @N667a. #23871.

<mundli>(B),,<muNDli>(F) {N} ``a ^section or ^clan of the ^Bonda''. @B21310,N182b. #23881.

<sompu=mundli>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. |<sompu'> `rat, muskrat'. @B27610. #23892.

<mundra>(B) {N} ``^earring worn by men in the lobe of the ear''. @B21300. #23901.

<munDri>(B) {ADJ} ``having no ^horn (as a doe)''. !Used in a song. @B21140. #23911.

<munji>(F) {N} ``^seed''. *Loan. @N889. #23921.

<munu; = gsin>(F) {N} ``^di''. ?. @N456. #23931.

<muJjur>(B) {N} ``^mouthpiece of a flute''. ?Bhat notes -j- = -z-/rdg. @B21080. #23941.

<muGglu=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Tues^day''. @N410c. #3071.

<muGgur>(F) {N} ``^crocodile''. !L?. @N807. #23951.

<muGgur>(H) {N} ``^crocodile''. !{Sk.<makara>. @B21060. #23961.

<muGna>(B) {N} ``^<mulga:> ^tree''. @B21070. #23971.

<mupuT->(B) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''. E.g. <Jer mupuTga> `the seed germinated'. @B21320. #23981.

<mur>(B) {N} ``^<ba:v-bi:ja:> ^tree''. @B21330. #23991.

<mur>(H) {NB} ``^nape of neck (?)''. @B21340. #24001.

<murak'->(B),,<morak'->(B) {V} ``to ^rise from the bed''. E.g. <mura'-ta> `he/she will rise'. Caus. <o-murak'->. @B21350. #24011.

<mursa = i->(B) {V} ``to ^faint''. *Des. @B21360. #14531.

<mu=sina=sini=bela>(B) {N} ``^dusk (when people's faces can be recognized with difficulty from a distance)''. @B21410. #3671.

<muso>(B) {ADV} ``^once, ^one turn, in a game''. @B21430. #24021.

<musri = op'>(B) {N} ``^<masur> ^pulse, ^lentil''. Echo-word <musri-musra>. @B21440. #24031.

<musuk'->(B),,<musu'->(B) {V} ``to ^dream''. @B21420. #24041.

<muta>(B)F,,<muTa>(B) {N} ``small brass ^pot''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B21150,N577b. ??F has note !<loTa>. #24051.

<mute>:. #24061.

<mute.mute>(F) {N} ``^handfuls''. *Loan. @N1339x. #24070.

<muti>(B) {N} ``^finger-ring''. *Des.<mudi>, prob. partly reanalyzed after <-ti> `hand'. @B21160. #24081.

<mutla>(F),,<muTla>(B) {N} ``^hammer, ^flail''. *Loan. @B21090,N1339x. #24091.

<mu=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after day after ^tomorrow''. @N448a. #10411.

<mwira=beDANa>(F) {N} ``^flutes and ^drums''. !used as compound noun with this gloss in several texts. @N689f. #3601.

<n>(B) {IX} ``an infix which denotes ^reciprocity, ^emphasis, ^duality, etc.''. Cf. <-nu->. @B15580. #24101.

<n>:. #24111.
<sela=n=o=Gger=o>(F) {N} ``^girls (and) ^boys''. !elicited in text only once; no other occurrence of <-o> in this form, seems to mean both plural and conjunction. @N1339x. #24122.

<N>:. #24131.
<joman=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. !<joman> `police', <-N> `possessive' <Dio> `house' (loan compound). @N328a. #8594.
<polis=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. !Loan compound. @N328b. #8633.
<sela=ne=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^girl's ^dormitory''. @N527b. #8643.

<na>(B),,<n>(B),,<Na>(F) {SX} ``^genitive suffix''. !<-na> is also a suffix for conditional verbs. @B15590,N1318a. #24141.
<ja=Na>(F) {INTERR} ``^whose''. !<ja> `who', <-Na> possessive suffix. @N1318a. #15103.
<suluG=Na = remo>(F) {N} ``^man of a far-distant place''. !<-Na> possessive marker. @N314a. #24152.

<na'laG>(B)F {N} ``^vulture, ^kite, ^hawk''. ^bird. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B15760,N744. #24161.

<na'po'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn by Bonda women''. Pl. <na'po'R-e>. @B15750. #24171.

<nabaed>(B) {N} ``^sugar''. @B15680. #24181.

<naag>(B),,<naG>(B)F,,<naG-bu>(B),<naG-bu'>(B) {N} ``^cobra''. *Des.<na:g>. @N816,N182cx,B15640. #24191.
<naag-bo~s>(B) {N} ``^cobra clan of the Bonda people''. E.g. <naag-bo~s remo> `a man of the cobra clan'; fem. <-boi>. @B15600. #24200.

<nay>(B)F,,<ney>(B),,<nei>(B),,<ne>(B) {PRON} ``^we (1st_person_plural''. @B15690,N1331. #24211.

<nayDa>(F) {N} ``^coconut''. *Loan. @N880. #24221.

<nayk>(F),,<nayik>(B),,<nayek>(B) {N} ``village ^headman''. *Loan. @N324,B15700. #24231.

<naira>(B) {N} ``^nullah''. *Des. @B15610. #24241.

<nai-saG>(B),,<nay=saG>(F) {NB} ``^femur, ^shin''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. !<saG> `bone'.
@N90a,B15620. #24251.

<nala>(B) {N} ``a ^tube for blowing fire with the mouth''. *Des. @B15730. #24261.

<nali>(B) {N} ``^gun''. *Des. @B15740. #24271.

<naNDe>(F),,<nanDe>(B) {PP} ``^through [F], ^in comparison with, ^than, ^from, ^to, ^up to''.
E.g. <niG nanDe no muna'> `you are older than me'; <aten-nanDe> is equiv. to <atenanDe>
(q.v.). @B15660,N1339x. #24281.

<naG>(B)F {PRON} ``^we_^two (1st_person_dual)''. @B15630,N1326x. #24291.

<naG>(B)F,,<naG-bu>(B),<naG-bu'>(B),,<naag>(B) {N} ``^cobra''. *Des.<na:g>.
@N816,N182cx,B15640. #24301.
 <naag-bo~s>(B) {N} ``^cobra clan of the Bonda people''. E.g. <naag-bo~s remo> `a man of
the cobra clan'; fem. <-boi>. @B15600. #24202.

<naGlili' = sugo>(B) {} ``^as if embracing''. See <sugo>. @B15650. #24311.

<nap->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (field)''. *Des. @B15670. #24321.

<nar>(F) {N} ``sticky-field ^harrow''. @N959. #24331.

<nara>(B) {N} ``stalk of ^lotus''. @B15710. #24341.

<naRi>(B) {N} ``^pulse''. *Des. @B15720. #24351.
 <naRi sap'->(B) {VP} ``(^pulse) to ^throb''. @B15720. #24360.

<nayik>(B),,<nayek>(B),,<nayk>(F) {N} ``village ^headman''. *Loan. @N324,B15700. #24371.

<NDa>,,<NDro>:. #24381.
 <mi=NDa>(F) {NUM} ``^one''. ^001. |<-NDa> human classifier. @N1206. #22752.
 <u'u=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^four''. ^004. |<-NDro> human classifier. @N1209. #24392.

<nDainDa>(B),,<nDoyGDa'>(F) {N} ``a large ^date-^palm ^tree [F]; a tree resembling it [B]''.
@B13090,N879a. #24401.
 <nDoynDa>(F) {N} ``woman's date palm leaf ^headband''. @N644e. #24410.

<nDe>(B) {INTERJ} ``^bring (it)!''. |Only the second person imperative form is available
(occurs in a Paus-porob song). @B13120. #24421.

<nDi'-mo'>(B),,<inDi'-mo'>(B),,<ndi=mo>(F) {NY} ``^last_^year''. @B13100,N450. #22891.

<nDoi>(B),,<inDoi>(B),,<nDe>(B),,<enDe>(B) {ADV} ``^at that time, ^when''. @B13130. #24431.
<nDoi-sa>(B),,<ANDoy'=sa>(F) {ADV} ``^never (with negative verb)''. @B13130,N1314a. #24440.
<ANDoy=losona=aNDra>(F) {ADV} ``^never''. @N1314. ??phrase?. #924.

<nDraGgai>(B),,<ANDraGgay'>(F) {N} ``^rib [F]; rib or ^vein of a ^leaf''. Pl. <-le>, <nDraGgay-e>. @B13140,N50. #24451.
<ANDraGay=u>(F) {N} ``^leaf ^vein''. @N877b. #24462.

<nDrem>(H),,<ANDRem>(F) {N} ``^wing''. @B13150,N710. #24471.

<NDro>,,<NDa>:. #24481.
<u'u=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^four (human)''. ^004. @N1209. #24492.
<mi=NDa>(F) {NUM} ``^one (human)''. ^001. @N1206. #24502.

<nDu-suG>(B) {N} ``^heel''. |<suG>\<tiksuG> `foot, leg'. @B13110. #24511.

<ne>:. ??honorific plural? #24521.
<gulay=ne>(B)F {N} ``^boy''. @N117,N210. #13682.
<sela=ne>(F) {N} ``^girl, ^woman''. @N118,N114. #24532.

<ne>(B),,<ney>A {PRON} ``^we (1st_person_plural)''. E.g. <nenbo> `in our house'; <nemba'> `my father, our father'; <ne-maG> `my/our elder brother'. @B16050,N1331a. ??analysis of exx? #24541.

<ne'tuG>(F) {N} ``aluminum ^necklace''. @N1339x. #24551.

<nep'>(B),,<nep>(F) {N} ``^gong''. Pl. <ne'b-e>. @B16080,N688. #24561.

<neli>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''. *Loan. @N1099a. #24571.

<neri>(B),,<Jeri>(B),,<eri>(B) {NB} ``^body''. @B16090. #24581.

<neu>(B) {N} ``^funnel''. {V} ``to ^make a leaf-funnel''. Pl. <-le>. See <niu~>. @B16060,B16070. #24591.

<ni>(B) {SX} ``^progressive tense''. E.g. <uiga-ni> `he is going'; <to'ga-ni> `it is becoming loose'; <sumo'niG-ni> `I am eating'. *Des. @B15780. #24601.

<ni>(B) {IX} ``^dual number''. Cf. <-nu->. @B15790. #24611.

<ni>(B) {PP} ``^from''. @B15770. #24621.
<ni'-ta>(B) {PP} ``^from''. @B15930. #24630.

<nije>(B) {} ``^self''. E.g. <niG nije>, <niG> `myself'. *Des. @B15830. #24641.

<niman>(B),,<liman>(B) {ADJ} ``^good, ^big''. *Des. @B15850. #24651.

<nim-ba'>(B) {NK} ``^my ^father''. |<<niG-ba'>>. @B15890. #24661.

<nimi>(B) {N} ``^name''. *So.<AJ+m>. @B15880. #24671.

<ninda>(B) {ADJ} ``^solid''. @B15870. #24681.

<ninDa sela~>(H),,<DinDa = sela~>(B) {N} ``^grown-up ^un^married_^girl''. @B12240,B15860. #24691.

<ninden>(B) {N} ``a primary ^clan''. E.g. <omDi-le-na gusuG-ger-e-na ninden gusu'ge, ko'ne kirsani remo-le> `the original clan for the OmDi and GusuGger is Gusu'ge, these are Kirsa:ni people'. *Des.<ninda:n>; Sk.<nida:na> `primary cause'. @B15840. #24701.

<niG>(B) {PRON} ``^I (^1st_person_singular)''. Acc. <a-niG> `me', gen. <-na>. *So.<JEn>. @B15820,N1323. #24711.
<nim-ba'>(B) {NK} ``^my ^father''. |<<niG-ba'>>. *So.<wa-JEn>. @B15890. #24662.
<a-niG>(:) {PRO} ``^me''. E.g. <a-niG akuRu-ta, alo sum-niG> `I am not hungry, otherwise I would have eaten'. @B00710. #93.
<uDa'=wi=g=niG>(F) {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. |<uD-> `drink', <Da'> `water', <wi-g-niG> `I went', 1st person past. @N187a. #10363.

<nisanDi = unDi>(B) {N} ``a village ^goddess who appears in dreams in the form of a <jhoReya:> woman''. @B15900. #24721.

<nisot>(B) {ADJ} ``^idle''. {V} ``to be ^idle''. @B150910,B15920. #24731.

<niu~>(B),,<niyu>(F) {N} ``leaf ^pipe, ^cigar, ^<biRi>''. Pl. <-le>. See <neu>. @B15800,N935a. #24741.

<niubok'>(B),,<niw=bo'>(F) {N} ``^razor, ^dagger''. Pl. <niubo'-le>, <niubo'g-e>. See <neubok'>. @B15810,N666a. #24751.

<niuG>:. #24761.
<ntur=niuG>(B) {N} ``big red ^ant''. @B16290. #24772.

<no>:. ??*Des. #24781.
<no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009. @N1214. #12464.
<kore=no>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^nine''. ^029. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1231. #18262.

<no>(B)F {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (^2nd_person singular)''. Acc. <a-no>, gen. <no-n>, <no-na>. @B16100,N1324. #24791.

<no'g=Da>(F) {N} ``^winding_^frame''. @N627a. ??analysis #24801.

<no'Ri>(B),,<nori>(F) {N} ``^cloth or ^skirt worn by Bonda women''. @B16220,N635. #24811.

<no'tu>(B) {N} ``bamboo ^door''. Pl. <-le>. See <nontu>. @B16210. #24821.

<no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009. @N1214. #12461.

<noki>(B)F {N} ``metal ^pot for cooking rice''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<noki>. @B16110,N577. #24831.

<nokserpo'>(B) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole fitted or hung horizontally for hanging up clothes''. See <okser>. @B16130. #24841.

<noli>(B) {N} ``^gun''. *Des.<noli>. @B16200. #24851.

<nom>:. #24861.
<Dau-noG>(B),,<Dau=nom>(B) {NK} ``^younger ^wife, ^younger one (fem.)''. @B11730. #7712.

<nonjor>(B),,<noJjor>:. #24871.
<mo'=noJjor>(B),,<mo'-nonjor>(B) {N} ``^eye^glasses, ^spectacles''. |<nonjor> `beak' (?). |<mo'> `eye'. @B22020,B16140. #24882.

<nonoG>(B) {N} ``long bamboo ^shaft with which the ceiling of a hut is tied''. @B16150. #24891.

<nontu>(H) {N} ``bamboo ^door''. See <no'tu>. @B16160. ??' or ~? #24901.

<noG>:. #24911.
<muna'=noG>(B) {NK} ``elder ^wife''. E.g. <muna'-noG-na o~'o~> `son of (my) elder wife'. @B21240. #24922.

<noG->:. #24931.
<iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to ^chase one another''. E.g. <pambayoG iJonoGa> `you two chase one another'; <iJo~-nontonaG> `we two will chase one another' Caus. <o-iJo~-noG>. E.g. <amaipa o-iJo~-noG> `make those two chase one another'; <maipa o-iJo~-noGe> `they should chase one another'. @B01020,B02140. #14832.
<o-iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^chase someone''. @?. #24942.

<nookor>(B) {N} ``^servant''. *Hi.<naukar>. @B16120. #24951.
<nookor Dem->(B) {VP} ``to be in ^service''. @B16120. #24960.

<nor>(B) {N} ``^bobbin''. Pl. <-le>. @B16170. #24971.

<noRea>(B),,<noiRa>(B),,<naRea>(B) {N} ``^coconut''. *Des. @B16190. #24981.

<nori>(F),,<no'Ri>(B) {N} ``^cloth or ^skirt worn by Bonda women''. @B16220,N635. #24991.

<norpi'>(B) {N} ``^knee-^gout''. @B16180. #25001.

<Gsa'-pi>(H),,<nsak=pi>(F) {N} ``^nest''. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. Syn. <guRa-pi'>(B). @N722,B10440. ??B recte <nsa'-pi>. #25011.

<nsa'-mo'>(B),,<nsa'=mo'>(F),,<nsag-mo'>(B),,<nsaG-mo'>(B),,<nse'-mi'>(B) {NB} ``^eyelash''. Pl. <-le>, <-Re>. |<-mo'> `eye'. @B16440,@N17. #25021.

<nsap'>(B) {NB} ``^waist''. Pl. <nsab-le>, loc. <nsab-bo>. @B16430. #25031.

<nsai>(B),,<nsay'>(F) {ADJ} ``^black [B]''. {N} ``^soot''. @B16400,N557. #25041.

<nsaG->(B) {V} ``to ^decline to accept, to ^refuse''. E.g. <nsaG-niG> `I refused to accept'; <mai go.goy-sa nsaG-ga> `he refused to die'. @B16410. #25051.

<nse'-mi'>(B),,<nse'=mi>(F)/<mi>(F) {NB} ``^nose''. Pl. <-le>. *So.<mu'u>. @N35,B16530. #25061.

<nselig=sak'>(B) {N} ``^red-faced monkey''. Pl. <nseligsa'g-e>, <nseligsag-le>. |<sak'>\<gisak'> `monkey'. @B16520. #25071.

<nsembu>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^bean''. @B16510. #25081.

<nseGgu>(H) {N} ``^creeper''. @B16500. #25091.

<nser>(F) {N} ``^tree_^trunk''. @N878a. #25101.

<nsiG->(B) {V} ``to be ^boiled, (rice) to be ^cooked''. @B16450. #25111.

<nsir-li>(B),,<nsur-lu>(B),,<nsur=lu>(F) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu> `ear'. @B16460,N649b. #25121.

<nso~>(B) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. {V} ``to become a space''. Pl. <nson-e>, <nso~-le>. E.g. <maapru nso~-ga> `God became a spade'. Caus. <o-nso~->. @B16610,B16620,B16630. #25131.

<nsonDai>(H),,<nsonDay>(F) {N} ``^squirrel''. Syn. <Tilu>(B). @N784,B16550. #25141.

<nsoG-guk'>(B),,<nsoG=gu'>(F) {N} ``woman's brass ^neck-band''. Pl. <nsoG-gu'g-e>. |<-guk'> `neck'. @B16540,N646a. #25151.

<nsor->(B) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V} ``to be ^dried; to ^dry up''. Caus. <o-nsor->. @B16560,B16570,B16580. #25161.

<nsor=bog=si>(B) {N} ``^catarrh''. |<bog> `^head' (?), <si> `disease'. @B16600. #4743.

<nsor=kum>(B) {N} ``a variety of white ^pumpkin mostly growing on the roof of a hut (lit. ^dry pumpkin)''. @B16590. #25170.

<nsuk'>(B),,<nsu>(F)/<su'>(F) {N} ``a large ^knife''. Pl. <nsu'g-e>, <nsug-le>, gen. <nsug-na>. @N668,B16470. #25181.

<nsugRa>(B),,<nsuguRa>(B),,<nsigRa>(B),,<nsu'gra>(F) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''. @B16480,N896x. #25191.

<nsur-lu>(B)F,,<nsir-li>(B) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu>\<luntur> `ear'. @B16460,N649b. #25201.

<nta~i~>(B),,<nte~i~>(H),,<nta~y~>(F)/<te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bee [F] or large ^wasp [B]''. Gen. <-na>. @B16310,N861a. #25211.

<ntar>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<bharge>)''. @B16240. #25221.

<ntera'>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''. @N1098,N1099. #25231.

<ntlo>(B) {ADV} ``^that ^day''. E.g. <ntlo baGsa> `since then'; <ntlo minDip> `that night'. @B16380. #25241.

<ntom-bok'>(B),,<ntoG-bok'>(B),,<ntoG=go'>(F) {NB} ``^brain''. Pl. <ntom-bo'g-e>, <ntoG-bo'g-e>. |<-bok'> `head'. Syn. <gudi>(B). @B16350,B16320,N22. ??go' #25251.

<ntop'->(B) {V} ``to ^lay_an_^egg''. @B16330. #25261.
<ntob-si>(B) {N} ``^nit, ^louse ^egg''. @B16340. #25272.
<nto'-siG>(B),,<onto'-siG>(B),,<nto'=siG>(F) {N} ``^egg (lit. egg of a ^fowl)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. |<siG>\<gisiG> `chicken'. E.g. <nto' piri'>, <nto'-pi'> `egg of a bird', <nto'-bu>, <nto'-bu'> `egg of a snake', etc. @B16360,N600. #25282.

<ntra>(B)F,,<intra>(B),,<dra>(B) {N} ``^gruel, the liquid morning meal (= Or.<pej>)''. *?. @B16390,N1339x. #25291.

<ntu>(F) {PP} ``^near''. @N1339x. #25301.

<ntu'->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (a door)''. @B16300. #25311.

<ntui>(B),,<ntu'i>(B),,<ntwi>(F)/<tui>(B),,<twi>(:) {N} ``^mushroom''. Pl. <ntuy-e>, <ntuy-le>. @B16250,N934. #25321.

<ntuG>(B)F {N} ``^cattle_^tick [F], ^cow_^flea [B]''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B16260,N843a. #25331.

<ntur>(B) {N} ``^leaf-cup ^pin''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B16270. #25341.

<ntur->(B),,<ontur->(B) {V} ``to ^leave''. @B16280. #25351.

<ntur=niuG>(B) {N} ``big red ^ant''. @B16290. #24771.

<nu>(B),,<ni>(B) {IX} ``^dual number; ^reciprocal''. {PRON} ``^we_^two (in songs)''. Cf. <n>. @B15950,B15940. #25361.
<o-ju=nu->(B) {V} ``to ^see one another''. E.g. <o-junuG naG>, <o-junug-naG> `we two saw one another'. |<ju-> `to see'. @B02740. ??an infix? #25372.
<nu-arju~>(B) {NK?} ``we two are ^father-in-law and ^son-in-law, ^I and my son-in-law''. @B15960. #25380.
<nu-ba'>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^son and ^father''. @B16020. #25390.
<nu-banja>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are maternal ^uncle and ^nephew''. @B16010. #25400.
<nu-biyaG>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^brothers''. See <biyaG>, <biniyaG>. @B16030. #25410.
<nu-giriG>(B) {NK?} ``^I and my wife's younger ^brother''. @B15990. #25420.
<nu-igle~>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^grandson and ^grandfather''. @B15970. #25430.
<nu-kika>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^nephew and ^uncle (father's younger brother)''. @B15980. #25440.
<nu-tuna>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^brother and ^sister''. See <tuna>, <tununa>. @B16000. #25450.
<nu-yoG>(B) {NK?} ``^we two are ^daughter and ^mother''. @B16040. #25460.

<nui->>:. #25471.
<jurgo = nui->(B) {V} ``to ^tremble''. @B10950. #16132.

<Ja'>(F) {N} ``^sunshine, ^sun^light''. @N409a. #25481.

<JaGa>(F) {ADV} ``this ^morning''. @N1339x. #25491.
<JuaG=zur>(F) {N} ``^morning''. |<AN-zur>(F) `dawn'. @N415. ??sp. of nyuaG, of dawn?. #16103.

<Jap>(F) {ADJ} ``^light weight''. @N1051. #25501.

<Jelam>(H)F {N} ``^cital ^deer''. @B11320,N793a. #25511.

<Jer>(B)F {N} ``^seed of a fruit [B]; ^mango_^pit [F]''. @B11290,N894a. #25521.
<uli=Jer>(B) {N} ``^mango ^seed''. @B01711. #25532.

<Jeri>(B) {NB} ``^body''. Pl. <-le>. {V} ``to be ^fat''. Caus. <o-Jeri->. *Gu.<neri>. @B11290,B11300. ??format?? #25541.

<Jarom>(F),,<Jerom>(B) {NB} ``^nerve, ^blood_vessel, ^vein''. Pl. <-e>. @N6,7,B11310. #25551.

<Jilem>(H),,<Jelem>(F) {N} ``a type of ^bee [F]; its ^hive [H]''. @B11250,N861. #25561.

<Jiyom>(H),,<Jom>(F) {N} ``^brinjal (^eggplant, ^aubergine)''. See <iJom>. @B11230,N932. #25571.

<Jiyosa'm>(B) {N} ``a ^food made of ^<manDeya:> ^millet''. @B11240. #25581.

<Jjur>(B),,<AN=zur>(F),,<uJjur>(B),,<yaJjur>(B) {N} ``^morning (about 7:30 a.m.) [B], ^dawn [F]''. @B11350,N413. #25591.
<JuaG=zur>(F) {N} ``^morning''. |<JaGa>(F) `this morning'. @N415. ??sps?. #16104.

<Jon>(:) #25601.
<JoN=Da>(F),,<Jo~=Da>(F) {N} ``^honey''. |<-Da'> `water'. @N598,N863. #6933.

<J[on]oG>(B),,<J[un]oG>(H),,<y[un]oG>(F),,<[in]oG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <yoG-> `to yoke'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. @B11330,B11260,B01090,@N958. #25611.

<Jur>(B) {V} ``to be ^dark''. Caus. <o-Jur->. @B11280. #25621.
<Jur>(B)F,,<uJur>(B),,<iJur>(B) {N} ``^darkness''. @B11270,N419a. #25630.
<Jur=Da'>(F) {N} ``^cloud''. |<-Da'> `water'. @N461. #6943.

<GgenDro>(B),,<iGgenDro>(B) {NUM} ``^three (human)''. ^003. @B10340. ??cut? #25641.

<Gger>(B) {N} ``^young man, ^laborer, ^boy, ^servant''. {V} ``to ^mature, to ^grow_up (male); to become a young man''. Pl. <-e>; <Gger-gu> `male child'; <Ggere> `(honorific pl.) husband, young man'; echo-word <Gger-Ggar>. @B10350,B10360. #25651.
<Gger-suG>(B) {N} ``^bachelor's dormitory''. See <lemso'-suG>, <sela~-suG>. |<suG> `house'. @B10370. #25660.
<DinDa = Gger>(B) {N} ``grown-up ^un^married ^boy''. @B12230. #25672.
<sela=n=o=Gger=o>(F) {N} ``^girls (and) ^boys''. !elicited in text only once; no other occurrence of <-o> in this form, seems to mean both plural and conjunction. @N1339x. #24123.
<uriya=bai = Gger>(B) {N} ``^un^married ^young ^man''. E.g. <uriya-bai-rem> `bachelor'. @B01570. #25682.

<Ggo>(B) {N} ``^crab''. Pl. <-le>. @B10380. #25691.
<Ggo-mar>(H) {N} ``^scorpion''. @B10400. #25700.
<GgorgaG>(H) {N} ``^centipede''. @B10430. #25710.
<GgoRuG>(B),,<GgoruG>(B) {N} ``^crab''. @B10420,B10380. #25720.

<Ggom>(B) {N} ``^village''. @B10390. #25731.
<Ggom=bu'>(B) {N} ``^domestic pig''. |<bu'>\<gubu'> `pig'. @B10410. #25740.

<GgorgaG>(H) {N} ``^centipede''. @B10430. #25751.

<GgoRuG>(B),,<GgoruG>(B) {N} ``^crab''. @B10420,B10380. #25761.

<GguGrak'>(B),,<GguGra>(F) {N} ``^date-^palm ^tree''. Pl. <GguGra'g-e>, <GguGrag-le>. @B10330,N879. #25771.
<GguGra=pi>(F) {N} ``^Redbreasted_^Flycatcher''. ^bird. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. @N721c. #25782.

<Gkuk'>(B),,<ru~ku>(B) {N} ``^rice''. Pl. <Gku'g-e>, <Gkug-le>. @B10280. #25791.

<Gkug=ra>(H),,<Gkuku'=ra>(F) {N} ``^heron, ^egret''. ^bird. |<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. @N742a,B10290. #25802.
<Gkug-Ra'>(B) {N} ``^rice and ^water (i.e. the main necessities of life)''. |<<Gkuk'-Dak'>>. @B10300. #25812.

<Gkui>(B),,<Gkui~>(B) {NK} ``younger ^sister''. E.g. <Gkui-DeG> `his/her younger sister'. @B10240. #25821.

<Gkui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<la:Ggel ka:nda:>)''. @B10230. #25831.

<Gkui~>(B),,<GkuiG>(B),,<Gkwi>(F)/<kwi~>(F) {N} ``earthen ^pot''. @B10260,N585. #25841.
<gAN=Da'=kwi~>(F) {N} ``large clay ^pot''. !<geN-> `?', <-Da'> `water', <-kwi~> `pot, jar'. @N585a. #18853.

<Gkui~>(B) {NK} ``^father-in-law (husband's elder brother, wife's elder brother)''. See <ba'G-kui~>. @B10250. #25851.

<Gkui~-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living in paddy-fields''. |<te~>\<nte~i~> `a large wasp'. @B10270. #1241.

<Gkurlop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<pita: ka:nda:>)''. @B10310. #25861.

<GkusuiG>(B),,<GkusiG>,,<GkosiG>(B) {N} ``^jackfruit''. Pl. <-le>. @B10320. #25871.
<kusa=GkusuiG>(B) {N} ``^pulp of ^jackfruit''. *Des.<kusa>. @B06670. #19852.

<o->(B) {PX} ``a prefix used to form ^causatives, ^transitives, and some parasmaipada types of verbs''. @B02130. ??bring a few exx. #25881.

<o>:. #25891.
<sela=n=o=Gger=o>(F) {N} ``^girls (and) ^boys''. !elicited in text only once; no other occurrence of <-o> in this form, seems to mean both plural and conjunction. @N1339x. #24124.

<o->(:) {PX(V)} ``^reciprocal, ^each_other, ^one_another''. Syn. <-nu>,<-n->. *So.<Al->,<Ar-> `id.'. @:. ??origs of subentries which contain "??recipr" or "one another/each other" need analyses entered. #25901.
<o-buro'->(B) {V} ``to ^save one another''. E.g. <naG o-burog~-naG> `we two saved one another'. |<buro'->. @B03570. #25910.
<o-etip'->(B),,<o-itip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pinch one another''. E.g. <mbayoG o-etip-ga> `they two pinched one another'. @B02190. #25920.
<o-ontur->(B) {V} ``to ^leave one another''. E.g. <kunimpor o-ontur-ga> `husband and wife left one another'. |<ontur-> `to leave'. @B02230. #25930.
<o-rapu'->(B) {V} ``to ^throw at each other''. E.g. <maye pambayoG o-rapu'ga> `they two threw (stones) at each other'. |<rapu'-> `'. @B03970. #25940.
<oRe->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^together''. !Two forms of this verb occur in a song: <oRela> `come with us', <oRetne> `we shall come'. @B04210. #25950.
<o-supor->(B) {V} ``to ^lick one another''. |<supor-> `'. @B04610. #25960.

<o-taram->(B) {V} ``to ^touch one another''. |<taram-> `'. @B03010. #25970.

<o'>:. ??mostly past tense suffix #25981.
<Da'=iD=o'>A {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. @N187b. #7063.
<el=o'=ta>(F) {V; N} ``to ^charm (?); ^magic''. !vb. noun 3 per. sg. past tense. @N293b. #10122.
<rim=o'=ta>(F) {N} ``^argument, ^quarrel''. !3 per. sg. vb. to fight. @N340. #25992.
<uDla=ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^elopement''. |Verbal phrase used as noun; <uDla-> `?' <ruG-o'-niG> `I ran', 1st per. past tense. @N187. #26002.

<o'-aDiG>(F) {N} ``a ^fight''. |<o-> `causative' prefix to verbs; <aDiG-> `to fight'. @N1339x. ??recte o? stdize punct and xrefs? #26011.

<o'mpui>(B),,<o'mpui=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (=Des.<goRsi>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B04780. #26021.

<o'G>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. E.g. <o'G tu-> `to say yes'; <o'GRo> `said yes'. @B04770. ??aren't the exx verb forms? #26031.

<o~'o~>(B),,<'o~o~>(B),,<'on>(B) {NK} ``^son, ^daughter, ^niece, ^nephew (husband's brother's child, wife's sister's child)''. E.g. <o~'on-DeG> `his/her son'. @B04870,B27870. #26041.
<o~'o~=bu'>(B),,<o'o~=bu>(F) {N} ``^young of a ^pig, ^piglet''. @B04890,N767. #26050.
<o~'o~=buG>(B) {N} ``^young of a ^buffalo, buffalo ^calf''. @B04880. #26060.
<o~'o~=me'>(B) {N} ``^young of a ^goat, ^kid''. @B04900. #26070.
<o~'on=lay>(B),,<'o~=lay>(B),,<o~'o~=lai>(B) {N} ``male ^calf of a ^cow''. @B04840. #26082.
<o~'o~=rem>(B) {N} ``^young of a ^cat, ^kitten''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B04910. #26090.
<o~'o~=si>(B) {N} ``^nit''. @B04920. #26100.
<o~'o~=so'>(B),,<o~'on=so'>(B) {N} ``^young of a ^dog, ^pup''. @B04940. #26110.
<o~'on=ti>(H) {N} ``^finger (lit. ^child of the ^hand)''. Pl. <-le>. @B04850. #26122.
<o~'oG=goe>(B) {N} ``^calf of a ^cow''. @B04830. #26132.
<o~'o~=suG>(B),,<on=suG>(B),,<o'on=suG>(F),,<o'o~=suG>(F) {N} ``^toe, , lit. ^child of the ^foot''. Pl. of first form <-e>. @B04930,N98a. #26140.
<batuk' = o~'o~>(B) {NK} ``^twin''. @B18280. #26152.
<burla = o~'o~>(B) {N} ``^bastard''. @B19420. #6512.
<igle~>(B),,<igle~ = o~'>(B) {NK} ``^grandchild: son's son, son's daughter, daughter's son, daughter's daughter''. @B00930. ??transcr. of <o~'>?. #26160.
<siserag = o~'o~>(B) {N} ``^new-born child''. @B26090. #26172.

<o'reG>(B),,<oreG>(B),,<orai>(B) {N} ``^sickle''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>. @B04790. #26181.

<op'->(B) {V} ``to ^bite, to ^sting, to ^chew''. @B03370. #26191.

<op'>(B) {N} ``^curry, ^vegetable, anything eaten with rice''. Loc. <ob=bo>, gen. <ob=na>. @B03360. ??locative? #26201.

<sari=op'>(B),,<sari - lop'>(B). {N} ``a ^tuber (= Des.<sa:ru ka:nda:>)''. Pl. <sari-o'b-e>, <sari-ob-le>. @B25020. ??lop? #26212.
<musri = op'>(B) {N} ``^masur pulse, lentil''. Echo-word <musri-musra>. @B21440. #26222.

<oba>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Cf. <ba'>. @B03470. #26231.

<o-bair->(B) {V} ``to make ^old''. |Caus. of <bair-> `'. @B03480. #26241.

<o-bana->(B) {V} ``to make ^forget''. |Caus. of <bana-> `'. @B03490. #26251.

<obka = suGo>(B) {N} ``green ^bamboo (fuel?)''. @B03640. #26261.

<obogra->(B) {V} ``to ^deceive''. E.g. <obogralo> (used in a song). @B03620. #26271.

<oboro'->(B) {V} [see <oburo'->]. @B03630. #26281.

<o-bu->(B) {V} ``to make ^intoxicated''. |Caus. of <bu-> `'. @B03500. #26291.

<o-bu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^lose something''. |Caus. of <bu'-> `'. @B03610. #26301.

<o-bugRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^drown another with the help of someone else''. |<bugRak'-> `'. @B03530. ??grammar? #26311.

<o-buire'->(B) {V} ``to make ^contract''. |Caus. of <buire'-> `'. @B03520. #26321.

<o-buitur->(B) {V} ``to ^spit at each other''. |<buitur->. @B03510. ??gr? #26331.

<o-bulu->(B),,<obolu->(B) {V} ``to ^ripen''. |Caus. of <bulu-> `to become ripe'. @B03590. #26341.

<o-bunuk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^others fight with one another''. |Caus. of <bunuk'-> `', cf. <buk'-> `'. @B03550. #26351.

<o-buro'->(B),,<oboro'->(B) {V} ``to ^rear, to ^save''. |Caus. of <buro'-> `'. @B03580. #26361.
<o-buro'->(B) {V} ``to ^save one another''. E.g. <naG o-burog~-naG> `we two saved one another'. |<buro'->. @B03570. ??recipr? #25912.

<o-buru->(B) {V} ``to make ^swell (by another)''. |Caus. of <buru-> `'. @B03560. ??the transitive / causative glosses of B are horrible! #26371.

<o-busep'->(B) {V} ``to give to ^suck''. E.g. <o-buse'b-o-niG> `I gave to suck'. |Caus. of <busep'-> `'. @B03600. #26381.

<o-butuG->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. |Caus. of <butuG->,<botuG-> `to fear'. @B03540. #26391.

<o-Dak'->(B) {V} ``to turn something into ^water, to ^liquefy ''. |Caus. of <Dak'-> `'. @B02880. #26401.

<o-Dag..Rak'->(B),,<o-Dag..Dak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^wet''. |Caus. of <Dag.Dak'-> `'. @B02890. #6851.

<o-Dai->(B),,<oDa'i->(B),,<oRa'i->(B) {V} ``to make ^climb''. See <Dai->. @B02860. #26411.

<o-Dau->(B) {V} ``to have someone make ^small''. See <Dau->. @B02870. #26421.

<o-Dem->>:. #26431.
<mone = o-Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^remind''. *Des. |Caus. of <mone Dem-> `'. @B21770. #26442.
<orkit = o-Dem->(B) {V} ``to make another ^poor''. |Caus. of <orkit Dem-> `'. @B04110. #26452.

<o-Dik'->(B) {V} ``to make ^stay''. |Caus. of <Dik'-> `'. @B02900. #26461.

<odig>(F) {ADJ} ``^much, ^more''. *Loan. @N969a. #26471.

<o-Dile'->(B) {V} ``to make ^short''. |Caus. of <Dile'-> `'. @B02910. #26481.

<o-Do->(B),,<o-Ro->(B) {V} ``to ^light a ^fire''. |Caus. of <Do-> `'. @B02940. #26491.

<o-DoDo=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^laughed at by others''. |<DoDo-> `'. @B02950. ??gr? #5331.
<o-DoDo=bor=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^laughing-stock''. |<rem>\<remo> `person'. @B02951. #5343.

<o-Don->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^carry something''. |Caus. of <Don-> `'. @B02960. #26501.

<o-Drik'->(B) {V} ``to make ^lie_down''. |Caus. of <Drik'-> `'. @B02970. #26511.

<o-Dug->(B) {V} ``to ^smell a flower''. |<Dug-> `'. @B02920. ??gr? #26521.

<o-Dug..Duk'->(B),,<o-Dug..Ruk'->(B) {V} ``to ^send''. |Caus. of <Dug.Duk'-> `'. @B02930. #26531.

<o-Dusu->>:. #26541.
<uRag = o-Dusu->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^thirsty''. |Caus. of <uRag Dusu-> `'. @B01670. #26552.

<ok'->(B) {V} ``to ^take on one's waist (hip?)''. ^carry, ^hip. @B02300. #26561.

<o-ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^crooked-^legged''. |Caus. of <ga'raG-> `'. @B02500. #26571.

<o-gai->(B) {V} ``to make ^enter, to ^drown someone''. |Caus. of <gai-> `'. @B02470. #26581.

<o-gai->(B) {V} ``to ^drown one another, to ^put_on a shirt''. E.g. <ogai-g~niG> (?sic!) `I put on'; <ogayaniG> `I would have ^put on'. |Caus. of <gai-> `to enter'. @B02460. ??split up? analyses? #26591.

<o-gar->(B) {V} ``to ^tear something, to have someone tear something''. |Caus. of <gar-> `'. @B02480. #26601.

<o-gari->(B) {V} ``to make a ^path''. |Caus. of <gari-> `'. @B02490. #26611.

<o-ge'->(B) {V} ``to make to ^worship''. |Caus. of <ge'-> `'. @B02630. #26621.

<o-gep'->(B) {V} ``to ^burn something''. |Caus. of <gep'-> `'. @B02610. #26631.

<o-ge.ge'->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch another''. |Caus. of <ge~>,<ge.ge'-> `'. @B02620. #26641.

<o-ge.gep'->(B) {V} ``to ^boil water, to ^heat''. |Caus. of <ge.gep'-> `'. @B02590. #26651.

<o-gen-sak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^chew''. |Caus. of <gen-sak'-> `'. @B02600. #26661.

<o-gi'->(B) {V} ``to make ^stick to''. |Caus. of <gi'-> `'. @B02520. #26671.

<o-gi'->(B) {V} ``to ^apply, to ^paint ^medicine''. |Caus. of <gi'-> `'. @B02510. ??same as above entry? #26681.

<o-goi->(B) {V} ``to ^kill''. |Caus. of <goi-> `'. @B02640. #26691.

<o-golik'->(B) {V} ``to make a woman ^wear a ^sari''. |Caus. of <golik'-> `'. @B02660. #26701.

<ogonslak'->(B) {V} ``to ^ask''. @B02650. ??analysis? #26711.

<o-gosi->(B) {V} ``to make a man ^wear a ^cloth''. |Caus. of <gosi-> `'. @B02670. #26721.

<o-gu'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^dig''. |Caus. of <gu'-> `'. @B02580. #26731.

<o-gui=ti->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^hands ^washed''. E.g. <agu o-gui-ti> `have the boy's hands washed'. |Caus. of <gui-ti> `'. @B02530. #26741.

<o-gui=mo'->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^face ^washed''. E.g. <no gitin remo buroG agu o-gui-mo'> `have him/her wash the boy's face'. |Caus. of <gui-mo'-> `'. @B02550. #23021.

<o-gui=suG->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^feet ^washed''. |Caus. of <gui-suG-> `'. @B02560. #26751.

<o-gui=tom->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^mouth ^washed''. E.g. <agu o-gui-tom> `have the boy's mouth washed'. |Caus. of <gui-tom> `'. @B02540. ??check example against that under face-wash? #26761.

<o-gunDlai->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^roll something''. |Caus. of <gunDlai-> `'. @B02570. #26771.

<oy>(B) {INTERJ} ``^hallo, sister (female addressing female)''. Cf. <inDo>, <Do oy>, <Do inDo>. @B03780. ??why cf? glosses? #26781.
<Do = oy>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, sister (female speaking to female)''. @B12730. #8852.

<oy->(B) {V} ``to ^reap, to ^cut with sickle''. E.g. <oy-ker> `harvesting of paddy'; <oy-ker-tiG> `I will cut paddy'. @B03790. ??dialect difference with subentry mngs? or who's wrong? #26791.
<oyjak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^ready''. See <o-oyjak'->. @B03850. ?? #26800.
<oy=ker>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^paddy''. !<oy-> `to ripen'. @N912g. #16973.
<oy=rig>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<sua~> ^millet''. @N916e. #26810.

<o~y~>(F),,<o~i~>(B) {V} ``to ^think, to ^speak''. {N} ``^story''. @N275b,B04800. #26821.

<o-e'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^bewitched''. |Caus. of <e'-> `'. @B02200. #26831.

<oy'>(F) {N} ``^today''. {ADV} ``^daily''. @N442a,N1312a. #26841.
<oy'=da>(F) {N} ``^today''. @N442. #6813.
<oy'=ka>(F) {ADV} ``^daily''. @N1312. #16193.
<oyke>(B),,<oyk'm = oyga>(B) {ADV} ``^today, ^now''. @B03820. #26850.
<oybaGsa>(B) {ADV} ``^henceforth''. @B03880. #26860.
<oyga>>:. #26870.
<oyk'm = oy = ga>(B),,<oyke>(B) {ADV} ``^today, ^now''. @B03820. #10393.
<oy=mo>(F) {N} ``^this ^year''. !<oy-> allom. <oy'ka> `today'. @N449.
<oygmo'>(B),,<oigmo'>(B),,<oymo'>(B) {ADV} ``^this year''. @B03830. #26880.
<ok-Roi>(B) {ADV} ``^now''. @B02430. #26892.

<oy>(:) #26901.
<oy-ja>(B)F {INTERR} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many, ^how, ^as_^much_as, ^as_^many_as, ^some''. E.g. <oyja sa'ga> `how many came (men, cows)'; <oyja suntiG> `how much will I say'; <oyja din uigsa> `some time having elapsed'. @B03840,N1321. #26910.
<oy-ja=bele>(F) {INTERR} ``^when''. |<-bele> `time'. *Loan. @N1316. #26920.
<oy-te>(B) {ADJ} ``^that ^much''. @B03870. #26930.
<oy-tin>(B),,<oy-tina>(B) {ADJ} ``^that ^much only''. @B03860. #26940.

<oy-ja>(B)F {INTERR} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many, ^how, ^as_^much_as, ^as_^many_as, ^some''. E.g. <oyja sa'ga> `how many came (men, cows)'; <oyja suntiG> `how much will I say'; <oyja din uigsa> `some time having elapsed'. @B03840,N1321. #26911.
<oy-ja=bele>(F) {INTERR} ``^when''. |<-bele> `time'. *Loan. @N1316. #26922.

<oy-jak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^ready''. See <o-oyjak'->. @B03850. ?? #26951.

<oy=ker>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^paddy''. |<oy-> `to ripen'. @N912g. #16971.

<oy=masa>(B) {INTERJ} ``^hello, how are you?''. @B03890. #22261.

<oy=mo>(F) {N} ``^this ^year''. |<oy-> allom. <oy'ka> `today'. @N449. #22901.
<oymo'>(B),,<oigmo'>(B) {ADV} ``^this year''. @B03900. #26960.

<oini>:. #26971.
<da:k=iro>E96 {N} [see <uda=oini>]. @B28380. #26982.
<uda=oini>E96,,<da~k=iro>E96 {N} ``an ^adulterous ^marriage, where a woman leaves her husband and goes to live with another man, sometimes forcing herself into his house''. @B27910. #7444.

<o-iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^chase someone''. E.g. <amaipa o-iJo~-noG> `make those two chase one another'; <maipa o-iJo~-noGe> `they should chase one another'. @B02140. #24941.

<oy=rig>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<sua~> ^millet''. @N916e. #26811.

<oy-te>(B) {ADJ} ``^that_^much''. @B03870. #26991.

<o-etip'->(B),,<o-itip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pinch one another''. E.g. <mbayoG o-etip-ga> `they two pinched one another'. @B02190. ??recipr? contrast foll. caus. #25921.

<o-etip'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^pinch someone''. |Caus. of <etip'-> `'. @B02180. #27001.

<oy-tin>(B),,<oy-tin-a>(B) {ADJ} ``^that_^much only''. @B03860. #27011.

<o-iyo~'->(B) {V} ``to make water ^subside''. |Caus. of <iyo~'-> `'. @B02290. #27021.

<o-jok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^thresh paddy''. |Caus. of <jok'-> `'. @B02770. #27031.

<o-jor->(B) {V} ``to make ^descend''. |Caus. of <jor-> `'. @B02700. #27041.

<o-ju->(B) {V} ``to ^show, to take someone where the object is and show''. |Caus. of <ju-> `'. Cf. <osi-> `'. @B02710. #27051.

<o-ju=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^seen by others''. E.g. <niG ape o-jubor Di'tiG> `I am being seen by all of you'. See <ju->, <oDoDbor->, <sobbor->, <suGbor->. @B02750. ??see's? punct. of verb in example? #5351.

<o-juk'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^pick_up something''. |Caus. of <juk'-> `'. @B02730. #27061.

<o-juk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^get''. |Caus. of <juk'-> `'. @B02720. #27071.

<o-julai->(B) {V} ``''. |Caus. of <julai-> `'. @B02760. ??gloss? #27081.

<o-ju=nu->(B) {V} ``to ^see one another''. E.g. <o-junuG-naG>, <o-junug-naG> `we two saw one another'. |<ju-> `'. @B02740. ??recrip. #25371.

<o-kani->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^close their eyes''. |Caus. of <kani-> `'. @B02310. #27091.

<o-ko'n>(B),,<o-ko'n-a>(B) {ADJ} ``^this_^much, ^so_much''. |<ko'n> `'. @B02410. ??check this out, cf. oy-tin-a, etc. #27101.
<o-kon = boros>(F) {} ``^so_many ^years...''. *Loan. @N1339x. #27110.

<o-ko'TaG->(B) {V} ``to make ^emaciated''. |Caus. of <ko'TaG-> `'. @B02420. #27121.

<o-kon = boros>(F) {} ``^so_many ^years...''. *Loan. @N1339x. #27111.

<o-koTkoTte->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^tighten something''. E.g. <amai o-koTkoTtee> `have ^it tightened by him'. |Caus. of <koTkoTte-> `'. @B02400. ??ee ok? #27131.

<ok-Roi>(B) {ADV} ``^now''. @B02430. ??find 2nd half. #26891.

<okser->(B) {V} ``to ^hang up, to ^un^furl''. @B02450. #27141.
<okser>(B),,<n-okser>(B),,<n-okser-po'>(B) {N} ``horizontal ^pole on which wet clothes are hung to ^dry''. @B02440. ??nominal prefix? what's po'? #27150.

<o-ku.kui->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wrap something''. |Caus. of <ku.kui-> `'. @B02320. #27161.

<o-kuma->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^bathe someone''. E.g. <no agu o-kuma-a mai broG> `have the child bathed by him'. |Caus. of <kuma-> `'. @B02350. ??a-a?, rest of ex.? #27171.

<o-kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wash someone's ^head''. E.g. <agu o-kumbok'> `have the boy's head washed'. |Caus. of <kum-bok'> `'. Syn. <o-gui-mo'->. @B02360. #4771.

<okuniRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^scold''. @B02340. ??analysis? #27181.

<o-kuJ->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse each other''. |<kuJ-> `'. @B02330. ??recripr. #27191.

<o-kuRay->(B) {V} ``''. |Caus. of <kuRay-> `'. @B02390. #27201.

<o-kurkop'->(B) {V} ``to make someone a ^hunch-back''. |Caus. of <kurkop'> `'. @B02370. ??silly entry #27211.

<o-kursak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^beard ^grow''. |Caus. of <kursak'-> `'. @B02380. ??sillier entry #27221.

<ola'>(F),,<ula'>(F),,<ulak'>(B)/<u>(F) {N} ``^leaf; ^paper [B]''. Pl. <ula'g-e>, <ulag-le>. E.g. <ula' garo' ruG> `bring leaves from the tree'. @B01690,N877,N508. #27231.
<guloG = ola'>(F) {N} ``^book''. @N510. ??F glosses foreigner + paper. #27242.

<o-lai->(B) {V} ``to ^boil water''. |Caus. of <lai-> `'. @B04250. #27251.

<olai->(B) {V} ``to ^carry something (as a bag)''. *Des. @B04260. #27261.

<olai->(B) {V} ``to ^hang up, to ^suspend''. Caus. <o-olai->. *Des. @B04270. #27271.

<o-lakar->(B) {V} ``to make another ^tired''. |Caus. of <lakar-> `'. @B04280. #27281.

<ole>(F) {ADJ} ``^pair''. *Loan. @N1291,N1339x. #27291.

<o-le'->(B) {V} ``to make ^sit, to make a weekly market take place''. E.g. <a-o-le'-to> `they will not make (the weekly market) sit, i.e. take place'. |Caus. of <le'-> `'. @B04370. #27301.

<o-lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^ask to put to sleep another person''. |Caus. of <lemo'-> `'. @B04360. ??gloss? #27311.

<oli>(B) {ADJ} ``^good''. E.g. <oli anDa> `ugly'. @B04290. ??sep ex? #27321.
<oli-an>(F) {ADJ} ``^ugly''. @N1167. #27330.
<oli=aNDra=bay>(F) {N} ``^Remo''. |Noun phrase; the adj alone also means `ugly'. @N372a. #943.
<oli=aNDra=rem>(F) {N} ``^bad ^man''. !substantive. @N372. #953.

<o-li'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^put_out a ^fire''. E.g. <o-li'-niG> `I would have had the fire put out'. |Caus. of <li'-> `'. @B04320. #27341.

<oli-an>(F) {ADJ} ``^ugly''. @N1167. #27331.

<oli=aNDra=bay>(F) {N} ``^Remo''. |Noun phrase; the adj alone also means `ugly'. @N372a. ??idiom or joke gloss? #941.

<oli=aNDra=rem>(F) {N} ``^bad ^man''. !substantive. @N372. #951.

<olibi>(B) {N} ``^threshing''. @B04300. ??analysis? (no libi) #27351.

<o-lim->(B) {V} ``to ^prick''. |Caus. of <lim-> `'. @B04310. #27361.

<o-lo->(B) {V} ``to make be ^left over, to ^save articles from being spent''. |Caus. of <lo-> `'. @B04380. #27371.

<o-lok'->(B) {V} ``to make ^fall''. |Caus. of <lok'-> `'. @B04390. #20941.
<o-log=Rak'>(B),,<o-log=Dak'>(B),,<o-lo'g=Da>(F) {N} ``^water^fall''. Pl. <o-log-Ra'ge>. |<-Dak'> `water'. @B04400,N487. #6994.

<olsi>(B)F,,<olsi = su'u>(B) {N} ``^olsi, ^olsi oil, ^linseed''. *Loan. @B04410,N889a. #27381.

<o-lu'->(B) {V} ``to make another ^beg''. |Caus. of <lu'-> `'. @B04350. #27391.

<o-lup'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^swallow''. |Caus. of <lup'-> `'. @B04340. #27401.

<oluk'->(B) {V} ``to ^put on a shirt or vest''. @B04330. #27411.

<o'om>(B)F/<om>(F) {N} ``^arrow''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>. E.g. <o'om-rem> `one who has died being pierced with an arrow'. @B04860,N664. #27421.
<suG=om>(F) {N} ``^arrow_^shaft''. |<suG-> `wood'. @N665b. #27432.
<gra'=on> {N} ``tip of an ^arrow'. |<gira'i>(B),<grai>(B) `thorn'. @B10200. ??on or om? #27442.

<om->(B) {V} ``to ^hatch an ^egg''. @B03650. #27451.

<o-mak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^know, to ^console, to ^argue, to ^teach''. |Caus. of <mak'-> `'. @B03660. #27461.

<o-malak'->(B) {V} ``to produce the ^sound of a musical instrument, to make the cow yell with the help of another''. |Caus. of <malak'-> `'. @B03690. #27471.

<o-man->(B) {V} ``to make another ^obey''. |Caus. of <man-> `'. @B03680. #27481.

<o-maG->(B) {V} ``to make ^play''. |Caus. of <maG-> `'. @B03670. #27491.

<omDile>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. |Plural. @B03750. ??where cut off the plural? #27501.

<o-metoG->(B) {V} ``to make ^thin''. |Caus. of <metoG-> `'. @B03720. #27511.

<omin>(B) {N} ``^ameen, ^surveyor''. Pl. <-le>. *Hi. @B03700. ??ameen Hi? #27521.

<o-morki->(B) {V} ``to make ^dirty''. |Caus. of <morki> `'. @B03730. #27531.

<o-morsiG->(B) {V} ``to make ^pungent''. E.g. <mai ama' o-morsiG-o> `he made the curry pungent'. |Caus. of <morsiG-> `'. @B03740. #27541.

<o-mrak'->(B),,<o-murak'->(B),,<o-morak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^rise from bed''. |Caus. of <morak'-> `'. @B03760. #27551.

<omrut>(B) {N} ``^papaya ^fruit''. *Des. @B03770. #27561.

<o-muna'->(B) {V} ``to make (a tree, etc.) ^grow''. |Caus. of <muna'-> `'. @B03710. #27571.

<o'on>(F),,<o'on=Day>(F) {NK} ``^child, ^son, ^daughter''. !applied to following kin: so; da; elbrso/da; yobrso/da; mosisoso/da; mobrsoso/da; fabrsoso/da; fasisoso/da; also wisiso/da; hubrso/da; hubrsoso/da''. @N146,N147g. ??third to last wisiso/da or wisoso/da?. #27581.
<o'on=buG>(F) {N} ``^buffalo ^calf''. @N751. #6273.
<o'o~n=Day'=e>(F) {N} ``^daughters''. !poss. also `sons'. @N1339x. ??cf. erroneous entry <o'om=Day>(F) {N} ``^baby''. !<-Day> reference morpheme, used in certain kinship terms, cf. 128-182. @N116a. #7244.
<o'on=gila>(F) {N} ``small ^pot for dal (pulse)''. @N585e. #27590.
<o'o~n=goy>(F) {N} ``^calf''. @N755. #12723.
<o'o~n=me>(F) {N} ``^kid''. @N759. #27602.

<oNDi>(F) {NP} ``Hindu ^earth_^goddess''. @N1339x. #27611.

<o-nDoi>(B) {} ``^when''. See <nDoi>. @B02980. ??do xentries #27621.

<onel = poRi>(B) {N} ``^one ^anna''. See <poRi>. @B03270. #27631.

<o'on=gila>(F) {N} ``small ^pot for dal (pulse)''. @N585e. #27591.

<o'o~n=goy>(F) {N} ``^calf''. @N755. #12721.

<onis>(:) #27641.
<onis=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nineteen''. ^019. @N1224. #27650.
<kore=onis>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-nine (lit. ^twenty-^nineteen)''. ^039. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1238. #18352.

<onka>(B) {N} ``^gourd''. @B03280. #27661.

<o'o~n=me>(F) {N} ``^kid''. @N759. #27601.

<onokser>(B) [see <okser>]. @B03260. ??do variants and xref. #27671.

<ono-lubo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^muddied''. @N1339x. ??analysis? #27681.

<o'o~n=rem>(F) {N} ``^kitten''. @N780. #27691.

<ons>(F),,<o~s>(B)F {N} ``^duck, ^goose, ^swan''. ^bird. *Des. @N729,B04820. #27701.

<o'o~n=si>(F) {N} ``^nit''. @N846b. #27711.

<o'on=siG>(F) {N} ``^chick''. @N726. #27721.

<o'o~n=so'>(F) {N} ``^pup''. @N776. #27731.

<o-nsor->(B) {V} ``to ^dry up''. |Caus. of <nsor-> `'. @B03340. #27741.

<o'on=suG>(F),,<o'o~=suG>(F) {NB} ``^little_^toe (lit. ^child of the ^foot)''. @N98a. #27751.

<ontal>E28 {N} ``^cobra_^moiety''. @B27970. #27761.

<o'on=ti>(F) {NB} ``^little_^finger (lit. ^child of the ^hand)''. |<o'on> `child', <ti>\<titi> `hand'. @N86a. #27771.

<ontre=DionD=rem>(B),,<ontre=DionD=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, one living in a nearby house''. @B03330. #27781.

<ontu'->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (a door); (a door) to be ^shut''. E.g. <kapaT ontu'ga> `the door is closed'. @B03300,B03310. #27791.

<ontur>(B),,<ntur>(B) {V} ``to ^leave, to ^abandon, to ^divorce''. Caus. <o-ontur->. @B03290. ??Hereabouts are numerous on,,n variants like this, cf. to F's An,,n variants. #27801.

<onuman = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^consider, to ^argue in one's mind''. *Des. @B03250. ?? #7941.

<o-Jeri->(B) {V} ``to make another ^fat''. |Caus. of <Jeri-> `'. @B02790. #27811.

<oJjla>(B) {N} ``both ^hands full''. *Des. @B02800. ??phonotactics, syncope? #27821.

<o-Jur->(B) {V} ``to make ^dark''. |Caus. of <Jur-> `'. @B02780. #27831.

<oG->(B) {V} ``to ^hear''. E.g. <oG-o'-na> `if heard'; <oG-na> `to be heard, worthy of being heard'}; <ooG-rem> `one who can hear'; <oG-o'-kin-D-rem> `one who has heard'. Caus. <o-oG->. @B02680. ??analysis of oo example? note kin added to past inflection! #27841.
<oG=luk'->(B) {V} ``to be ^heard''. E.g. <ano oG-lug-a ki anDa> `has it been heard by you or not?'. @B02690. ??ear? #21323.

<o-oyjak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^ready''. |Caus. of <oyjak'-> `to be ready'. @B02250. #27851.

<o-olai->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^hang_up something''. |Caus. of <olai-> `'. @B02280. #27861.

<o-onsor->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^dry_up something''. |Caus. of <onsor-> `'. @B02240. #27871.

<o-ontur->(B) {V} ``to ^leave one another''. E.g. <kunimpor o-ontur-ga> `husband and wife left one another'. |<ontur-> `to leave'. @B02230. ??recipr. #25931.

<o-oG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^hear something''. |Caus. of <oG-> `'. @B02220. #27881.

<ooG>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. E.g. <ooGRo> `said yes'. @B02210. ??ex sep? #27891.

<o-oreG->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^make something''. |Caus. of <oreG-> `'. @B02260. #27901.

<o-oRik'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wear a sari''. |Caus. of <oRik'-> `'. @B02270. #27911.

<op->(B) {V} ``to ^forgive, to ^condone''. *Des. @B03380. ??cf. op' to chew #27921.

<o-pa'r->(B) {V} ``to make ^dawn''. |Caus. of <pa'r-> `'. @B03390. ??silly? #27931.

<o-per->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^burn his mouth (with chili, salt, etc.)''. |Caus. of <per-> `'. @B03440. #27941.

<o-po'->(B) {V} ``to make ^cross (by another)''. |Caus. of <po'-> `'. @B03450. #27951.

<o-po~o~rai->(B) {V} ``to make ^swim''. @B03460. ??Cf. Bhat's comments in this line, p. 19/rdg. #27961.

<o-puglaG->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^fold something''. |Caus. of <puglaG-> `'. @B03400. #27971.

<o-pugruk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^break''. E.g. <amai o-pugruk'> `have (it) broken by him'. |Caus. of <pugruk'-> `'. @B03410. #27981.

<o-punDay->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^rest''. |Caus. of <punDay-> `'. @B03430. #27991.

<o-puTep'->(B) {V} ``to ^snap someone's fingers''. |Caus. of <puTep'-> `'. @B03420. #28001.

<or>(:) #28011.
<or=ti>(B)F {N} ``^finger ^ring''. Pl. <-le>. |<-ti> `hand'. @B04120,N648. #28020.

<or>(F) {N} ``^Satreng ^plant''. @N885b. ??cap? #28031.

<oRap'->(B) {V} ``to ^slaughter (cattle)''. @B04170. #28041.

<orai>(B),,<oreG>(B),,<o'reG>(B) {N} ``^sickle''. @B03920. #28051.

<orai>(B),,<oroi>(B) {NEG} ``^indeed ^not''. @B03910. #28061.

<orai>(B) {N} ``a kind of large ^rat''. See <urai~>. @B03930. #28071.

<oRai->(B) {V} ``to ^attach string to bow''. @B04160. #28081.

<o-raktik'->(B) {V} ``to ^startle another''. |Caus. of <raktik'-> `'. @B03940. #28091.

<o-raG->(B) {V} ``to make ^cook rice''. |Caus. of <raG-> `'. @B03950. #28101.

<o-rapu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^throw''. |Caus. of <rapu'-> `'. @B03960. #28111.

<o-rapu'->(B) {V} ``to ^throw at each other''. E.g. <maye pambayoG o-rapu'ga> `they two threw (stones) at each other'. |<rapu'-> `'. @B03970. ??recipr? #25942.

<oRe->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^together''. !two forms of this verb occur in a song: <oRela> `come with us', <oRetne> `we shall come'. @B04210. ??recipr? #28121.

<o-re'->(B) {V} ``to ^wound another''. |Caus. of <re'-> `'. @B04060. #28131.

<oreG->(B) {V} ``to be ^made''. E.g. <niG oreG-oniG-sa oreG-ga> `it was made, because I made it'. @B04030. #28141.

<oreG->(B) {V} ``to ^make, to ^tie, to ^build a house, to ^marry, to ^set up''. Caus. <o-oreG->. @B04040. #28151.

<oreG->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow sidewise''. @B04050. #28161.

<ori'->(B) {V} ``to be ^pounded''. E.g. <saGsaG ori'g-a> `turmeric has been pounded'. @B04000. #28171.

<oRik'->(B) {V} ``to ^wear cloth (by a woman)''. Caus. <o-oRik'->. @B04180. #28181.

<o-rim->(B) {V} ``to make ^others fight''. Caus. of <rim-> `'. @B03980. #28191.
<o-rim=kutruk'>(B) {N} ``a ^lame man whose knees are bent and facing each other (as if quarrelling)''. @B03990. #28200.

<orkit>(B) {ADJ} ``^poor''. @B04090. #28211.

<orkit->(B),,<orkit = oDem->(B) {V} ``to make another ^poor''. @B04110. #28221.

<orkit->(B) {V} ``to be ^poor''. @B04100. #28231.

<orlay=siG>(F) {N} ``^Paradise Flycatcher''. @N721b. #28241.

<orle>(F),,<orle'>(B) {N} ``^parrot''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; gen <-na>. @B04130,N738. #28251.
<orle=ra>(F) {N} ``^Blossom-headed Parakeet''. |<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. @N738a. #28260.

<orle'Ra>(B),,<orle'Da>(B) {N} ``^saliva''. @B04140. #28271.

<oRo->(B) {V} [see <oDo->]. @B04220. #28281.

<oRo'=suG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw_away''. See <suG->. @B04240. #28291.

<oroi>(B),,<arai>(B) {NEG} ``a ^negative expression''. @B04070. #28301.

<oro~y~>(F) {N} ``^sickle''. |From verb <oroyny-> `to cut, harvest'. @N960. #28311.
<oroyn=goy>(F) {N} ``^castrated ^bull''. !<oroyn-> `to cut'. @N753a. #12733.

<oroj->(B) {V} ``to ^earn''. E.g. <oroj-to-kina> `inherited'. @B04080. #28321.

<o-Rom->(B) {V} ``to ^empty, to ^finish, to ^complete, to ^remove''. !from <Dom->. @B04230. #28331.

<orpa>E219 {N} ``the ^last of the ^death ^rites''. @B27980. #28341.

<orsel>(B) {N} ``^overseer''. Pl. <-le>. @B04150. #28351.

<or=ti>(B)F {N} ``^finger ^ring''. Pl. <-le>. |<-ti> `hand'. @B04120,N648. #28021.

<o-ruk'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^open something''. |Caus. of <ruk'-> `'. @B04010. #28361.

<oruG->(B) {V} ``to ^send''. @B04020. ??caus? #28371.

<oRuG->(B) {VI} ``to ^hang, to be ^suspended''. {VT} ``to ^hang up''. @B04190,B04200. #28381.

<os>:. #28391.
<di=bor=os>(F) {N} ``^two ^years''. !<di-> `two' (Loan); <-os> `?'. @N453b. #5263.

<osa>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <bha:dra> (Aug.-Sept.); a festival held in the month of <bha:dra>''. @B04440. #28401.

<o-sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^come (emphatic), to go with the speaker''. !Two forms of the verb occur in a song: <osa'b-a> `come with us', <osab-ne> `we shall go with you'. |<sap'->. @B04450. #28411.

<o-sam->(B) {V} ``to ^help another person put down something from his head''. |Caus. of <sam-> `'. @B04460. #28421.

<o-sari->(B) {V} ``to ^cause to ^flower''. E.g. <maapru o-sari-to> `God will make the tree blossom'. |Caus. of <sari-> `'. @B04470. #28431.

<o-ser->(B) {V} ``to make ^sing''. |Caus. of <ser-> `to sing'. @B04690. #28441.

<o-setuk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^pluck''. |Caus. of <setuk'-> `'. @B04680. #28451.

<o-si'->(B) {V} ``to make ^trap''. |Caus. of <si'-> `'. @B04520. #28461.

<o-si'->(B) {V} ``to ^hurt (another)''. |Caus. of <si'-> `'. @B04510. #28471.

<osi'->(B) {V} ``to ^show (by bringing the object)''. See <ju->, <o-ju->. @B04530. #28481.

<o-sip'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wear ^flowers''. |Caus. of <sip'-> `'. @B04480. #28491.

<o-sileG->(B) {V} ``to make ^long''. |Caus. of <sileG-> `'. @B04500. #28501.

<o-si=Rak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^strain water off boiled ^rice''. |Caus. of <si-Rak'-> `'. @B04490. #28511.

<osiri>(F) {N} ``iron ^wire''. @N501c. #28521.

<osna>(B) {N} ``^eave''. *Des. @B04750. #28531.

<o-sop'->(B) {V} ``to make another ^hold, to ^sell''. |Caus. of <sop'-> `'. @B04710. #28541.

<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^straighten something''. E.g. <amai o-solok> `have him straighten it'. |Caus. of <solok-> `'. @B04730. #28551.
<solok = Dem->(B),,<solok->(B),,<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to make ^straight''. @B27800. #28562.

<o-s[on]op'->(B) {V} ``to ^hold each other''. E.g. <naG o-sonob-naG> `we two held each other'. |Caus. of <sop'-> `'. @B04700. #28571.

<osormo'->(B) {V} ``to ^wake up''. @B04720. ??caus? #28581.

<ospot>(B) {N} ``^<ashvattha> ^tree (%Ficus_religiosa)''. @B04760. #28591.

<o-su->(B) {V} ``to ^massage another''. See <su->. @B04540. ??caus? #28601.

<o-su~->(B) {V} ``to make ^speak''. |Caus. of <su~-> `'. @B04670. #28611.

<o-su'gar->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^sweep with a hard broom''. |Caus. of <su'gar-> `'. @B04660. #28621.

<o-subu->(B) {V} ``to make ^sweet''. |Caus. of <subu-> `'. @B04620. #28631.

<o-suk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^sweep with a soft broom''. |Caus. of <suk'-> `'. @B04550. #28641.
<o-su'gar->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^sweep with a hard broom''. |Caus. of <su'gar-> `'. @B04660. #28622.

<o-sug..sug=bo'->(B) {V} ``to make ^comb''. @B04570. ??caus. #4481.

<o-sugur->(B) {V} ``to ^warm another by the side of fire''. |Caus. of <sugur-> `'. @B04560. #28651.

<o-sum->(B) {V} ``to ^feed''. |Caus. of <sum-> `to eat'. @B04630. #28661.
<o-sunum->(B) {V} ``to ^try to destroy each other (lit. to eat one another)''. |Caus. of <sum-> `to eat'. @B04600. ??analysis #28670.

<o-s[un]uG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw at each other, to ^sell to one another''. E.g. <pambayoG o-sunuG-pa> `you two threw at each other'. |Caus. of <suG-> `to throw'. @B04590. #28681.

<o-suG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^throw''. |Caus. of <suG-> `to throw'. @B04580. #28691.

<o-supor->(B) {V} ``to ^lick one another''. @B04610. ??analysis, ^recipr. #25961.

<osur>(B) {N} ``^mask''. *Des. @B04640. #28701.

<o-su..su'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wipe off someone's sweat''. E.g. <o kuni, gun-suleG samai osusu'> `O wife, have him wipe the sweat off the child'. |Caus. of <su.su'-> `'. @B04650. #28711.

<o-ta'mi->(B) {V} ``to make ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <ta'mi-> `'. @B03030. #28721.

<o-ta~y->(B) {V} ``to make ^weave''. |Caus. of <ta~y-> `'. @B03040. #28731.

<o-taGaG->(B) {V} ``to make another ^crawl''. |Caus. of <taGaG-> `'. @B02990. #28741.

<o-taGmo'->(B) {V} ``to have the eyes ^opened by another''. |Caus. of <taGmo'-> `'. @B03000. #28751.

<o-tara'->(B) {V} ``to make ^daytime, to make ^bright''. |Caus. of <tara'-> `'. @B03020. #28761.

<o-taram->(B) {V} ``to ^touch one another''. @B03010. ??^reciprocal #25971.

<otAro>:. #28771.
<otAro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eighteen''. ^018. @N1223. #28780.
<kore=otAro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-eight (lit. ^twenty-^eighteen)''. ^038. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1237. #18342.

<o-teGgu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^chase (someone)''. E.g. <amai o-teGguR-o'-niG> `I made him chase (someone)'. |Caus. of <teGgu'-> `'. @B03170. #28791.

<o-time->(B) {V} ``to make something ^new''. |Caus. of <time-> `'. @B03090. #28801.

<o-tiniG->(B) {V} ``to ^shoot at someone''. E.g. <o-tiniG-pa> `you two shot at one another'. |Caus. of <tiG-> `to shoot'. @B03070. #28811.

<o-tiG->(B) {V} ``to be ^pierced''. E.g. <mai amakto mai o-tiG-ga> `he did not that he was pierced (by another)'??. @B03060. ?? #28821.
<o-tiG->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^pierce''. |Caus. of <tiG-> `to pierce'. @B03050. #28830.

<o-tipa'->(B) {V} ``to ^conceal someone''. |Caus. of <tipa'-> `'. @B03080. #28841.

<oTi=pinDa>(B) {N} ``lower part of ^wall from veranda to ground''. @B02810. #28851.

<o-Tiprok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^tumble someone down''. E.g. <niG o-Tipro'goniG> (1st pers. past). |Caus. of <Tiprok'-> `'. @B02840. #28861.

<oTkay->(B) {V} ``to ^obstruct''. !cf. <oTok'->. *Des. @B02850. ??IA caus., syncope #28871.

<o-to~->(B),,<o-toG->(B),,<o-ton->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^stand up, to make someone ^get_up''. |Caus. of <to~-> `'. @B03240. #28881.

<o-tok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^pick_up something ^stealthily''. |Caus. of <tok'-> `'. @B03190. #28891.

<o-tok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^take_off their cloth''. |Caus. of <tok'-> `'. @B03200. #28901.

<otok'->(B) {V} ``to ^remove an embedded thorn''. E.g. <ato'g-a> `he removed the thorn'. @B03180. ??spelling of example a or o? #28911.

<o-togRak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone get someone up''. ^get_up. See <togRak'->. @B03210. #28921.

<oToi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B02820. #28931.

<oTok->(B) {V} ``to get ^stuck''. E.g. <oTok-ta> `it gets stuck'; <punDa oTok-na goi-> `to die of suffocation'. *Des. @B02830. #28941.

<o-tonto~->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^rub''. |Caus. of <tonto~-> `'. @B03230. #28951.

<o-toG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^husk''. |Caus. of <toG-> `'. @B03220. #28961.

<o-tu->(B) {V} ``to have someone or something ^tied''. |Caus. of <tu-> `'. @B03110. #28971.

<o-tu=bok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a turban''. |Caus. of <tu-bok'-> `to wear a turban'. @B03140. #28981.

<o-tuk'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^weed''. |Caus. of <tuk'-> `'. @B03100. #28991.

<o-tunu->(B) {V} ``to ^fill, to fill up''. |Caus. of <tunu-> `'. @B03130. #29001.

<o-tuG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a ring''. |Caus. of <tuG->. @B03120. #29011.

<o-tur->(B) {V} ``to ^take out, to ^show, to ^expel, to ^turn out, to ^extract, to make ^emerge''. |Caus. of <tur->. @B03150. #29021.

<o-tuRak'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^urinate''. |Caus. of <tuRak'-> `to urinate'. @B03160. #29031.

<o-u~->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^plant something''. |Caus. <u~-> `to plant'. @B02170. #29041.

<o-u'->(B) {V} ``to give someone something to ^drink''. |Caus. of <u'-> `to drink'. @B02160. #29051.

<o-uriG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^walk''. |Caus. of <uriG->. @B02150. #29061.

<o-wa->(B) {V} ``to make ^fly''. |Caus. of <wa-> `to fly'. @B04420. #29071.

<o-wak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^crack something''. |Caus. of <wak'->. E.g. <noRia amai o-wak'> `have him crack the coconut'. @B04430. #29081.

<oya'>(B),,<oyak'>(B) {N} ``^bow''. See <wak'>. @B03800. ??recte see yak'? #29091.

<o~yo~i->(B) {V} ``to ^converse''. See <o~i~->. @B04810. #29101.

<oyoG>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas''. @B03810. #29111.

<pa>:. #29121.
<pa>(B)F {PRON} ``^you_^two (^2nd_person ^dual)''. @B16640,N1326x. #29130.
<kunuG=pa>(F),,<lonoG=pa>(F) {DEM} ``^these_^two''. !possible that this should be morphemically: <k-un-uG-pa>; <-Vn-> nominal. infix, <kuG-pa-> `?'. @N1339x. #29142.
<may=pa>(F) {PRON} ``^they_^two (^3rd_person ^dual)''. |<may-> `he, she, it'. @N1329. #29152.

<pa'->(B) {V} ``(sky) to be ^cleared up''. E.g. <badolanD-sa pa'R-o mo.mor-to'ge tinaga> `there being no clouds the sky has cleared up, the stars are visible'. @B16960. #29161.

<pa'r->(B) {V} ``to ^dawn''. Caus. <o-pa'r->. @B16970. #29171.

<pa'Ru>(B) {N} ``^leaf''. @B16980. #29181.

<paD->>:. #29191.
<aoli - paD->(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Des. @B00080. #1632.

<pada>(B)F {N} ``^field, ^ground, ^plain''. *Loan [F]. @B16750,N943. #29201.

<paDa>(F) {N} ``^fountain''. @N494a. #29211.

<paDu>(F) {N} ``^shrub''. @N867. #29221.

<pak'->(B) {V} ``(petals) to ^open''. E.g. <sari pa'ga> `the flower unfolded its petals'. Caus. <o-pak'->. @B16670. ??how to cut pa'ga?. #29231.

<pay>(F)\<popay>(F) {NB} ``female ^genitals''. @N71. #29241.

<kaNa=pay>(F) {NB} ``^vaginal ^orifice''. |<kaNa> `hole'. @N73. ??ID #29252.

<payti>(F),,<paiTi>(B) {N} ``^work, ^job''. *Des. @B16660,N1339x. #29261.

<pak>(F) {N} ``^side''. *Loan. @N1339x. #29271.

<pal>(B) {ADJ} ``^another, ^different''. @B16890. #29281.

<pala>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^seedling''. *Loan. @N912c. #29291.
<pala = semuk'>(B) {N} ``^plant''. @B16910. #29300.
<palni>(B) {N} ``^new ^leaf''. *Des. @B16940. ??here?. #29310.

<palai>(B),,<palay>(B),,<pilay>(B) {} ``^for, ^for the sake of''. E.g. <niG palai>, <niGna palai> `for me'; <ogai palai> `for filling in'; <ma palay> `what for, why'. @B16900. #29321.

<palda>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B16930. #29331.

<pali>(B) {N} ``^river_^bank''. *Des.<pa:li>. @B16920. #29341.

<palni>(B) {N} ``^new ^leaf''. *Des. @B16940. #29351.

<pan>(B) {N} ``^betel-leaf, ^betel-nut, etc.''. *Des. @B16760. #29361.

<pand>(B),,<phand>(B) {N} ``^snare''. *Des.<pha:nd>. @B16780. #29371.

<panD>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of <agraha:yaNa> (^November-^December)''. *Des. @B16720,N424h. ??the gloss form is Oriya. #29381.

<panDoi>(B),,<ponDoi>(B),,<poNDoy>(F) {N} ``^shoe''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B16730,B17710,N643a. #29391.

<pandri>(F) {NP} ``girl's ^name''. @N1339x. #29401.

<paNDr=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^fair complexioned''. {NP(F)} ``a ^name''. *Loan. @N1339x. #29411.

<paNDr=u>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^fair complexioned''. *Loan. @N1339x. #29421.

<panisad>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B16770. #29431.

<pans>(F) {NUM} ``^five''. ^005. *Loan. @N1247a. #29441.
<pans=kori>(F) {NUM} ``^hundred (^five ^twenty)''. ^025. @N1247. #29450.

<paGluG>(B)F,,<paGlu~>(F) {N} ``^orange''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Cf. <paGrun> `lemon'. Syn. <komla>(B). @B16690,N895a. #29461.

<paGrun>(B) {N} ``^lemon''. Cf. <paGluG> `orange'. @B16680. #29471.

<pa'ar>(F) {N} ``^coming_^year''. *poss. loan from Or.<pahiba> `id.'. @N453c. #29481.

<pAra'>(F) {N} ``^tail''. @N699. #29491.
<pAra'=pi>(F) {N} ``^Large_Pied_^Wagtail''. ^bird. @N721o. #29500.

<parak'>(B) {N} ``^river, ^stream''. Pl. <para'g-e>, <parag-le>. @B16790. #29511.

<parasTi>(B) {N} ``^forester''. Pl. <-le>. *Engl.<forester>. @B16800. #29521.

<parDi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Sterios-permum_Suaveolens)''. *Des. @B16830. #29531.

<pareGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Parenga ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-boy-e>, <-bois-e>. @B16810. #29541.

<pari>>:. #29551.
<kulom = pari>(F) {N} ``all ^relatives''. !used by informant to refer to members of village as a group. @N1339x. #29562.

<paRia>(B) {N} ``^clan, ^section''. @B16850. #29571.

<paRi>:. #29581.
<paRi=goi>(B),,<pari=goy>(F) {N} ``^female_^calf of a ^cow, ^heifer''. *Des.<pa:Ri>. @B16860,N755a. #29590.
<paRi=me'>(B) {N} ``^female_^young of a ^goat, female ^kid''. @B16870. #29600.

<parka>(B) {N} ``^two ^pice''. Syn. <Duka>(B),,<Duka = poRi>(B). @B16820. #29611.

<paRu>(H) {N} ``^hill-^field''. @B16880. #29621.

<parwa>(B) {N} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. *Des. @B16840. #29631.

<pAsay>(F) {ADJ} ``^bitter''. @N1078. #29641.

<pasAlga>:. #29651.
<bela=pasAlga>(F) {N} ``^afternoon''. !loan compound ?. @N417. #29662.

<pasela=tanja>(F) {N} ``broad-bladed ^axe''. @N667b. #29671.

<pasol->(B) {V} ``to ^turn (oneself), (sun) to decline after midday''. !cf. <paslai-> (De). @B16950. #29681.

<paTa>(B)F {N} ``^leveler (drawn over the ploughed field to level it); ^plank; ^door''. *Des. @B16700,N543,N872d. #29691.

<paTkaNDa>(F) {N} ``sacred ^Great_^Sword worshipped in Remo ritual as the symbol of an important local diety''. Cited also as <pet = khanda>E145. @B28440,N260a. ??citation of E? (not separately entered). #29701.

<paTkaNDa = mapru>(F) {N} ``^god of the ^Great_^Sword''. !<mapru> Oriya loan. @N260b. #29710.

<patli>(B) {N} ``a small ^pot''. @B16740. #29721.

<paator>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^<pa:tor> ^caste, a section of the ^<rONa:>''. @B16650. #29731.

<paT=sontor>(B) {N} ``^lessons for reading''. *Des.<pa:T-sa:T>. @B16710. #29741.

<pe>(B)F {PRON} ``^you_^plural (^2nd_person_plural)''. E.g. <pe-m-ba'> `your (sing. and pl.) father'. @B17500,N1333. ??analysis of father-form. #29751.

<pe'->(B) {V} ``(flute) to ^sound''. {V} ``to ^blow a ^flute''. E.g. <pe'ga-ni> `(a flute) is being played'. @B17580,B17590. #29761.

<pe'>(:) #29771.
<DeruG=pe'>(B) {N} ``^funnel''. Pl. <-Re>. |<DeruG> `funnel'. @B12670. #8142.

<peaj>(B) {N} ``^onion''. *Des. @B17510. #29781.

<peeRi>(B): #29791.
<uriG-na - peeRi>(B) {N} ``travelling ^bag''. |<uriG-na> ?? of <uriG-> `to walk'. @B01580. #29802.

<penDom>(B),,<peNDom>(F) {N} ``^beer made of <su:a>, millet, or rice''. *{Des.<penDom>. @B17530,N615. #29811.

<peni>(B) {N} ``^hood of a ^snake''. *Des. @B17550. #29821.

<peGgo=joRea>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Pengo ^tribe''. !Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B17520. #15851.

<per->(B) {V} ``(salt, chillie, etc.) to ^burn the mouth; (chillies) to be ^hot''. E.g. <bitik' lier=tom=bo per=o'> `salt burnt the mouth'. Caus. <o-per->. @B17560,B17570. #29831.

<pet = khanda>E145 [see paTkaNDa]. @B28440. #29841.

<peti->(B) {V} ``to ^whistle by putting the fingers inside the mouth''. @B17540. #29851.

<pi'>(B),,<pi>(F)/<piri'>(B)H,,<phiri'>(H),,<piri>(F) {N} ``^bird''. @B17080,N721. #29861.
<GguGra=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Redbreasted_Flycatcher''. @N721c. #29872.
<nsak=pi>(F),,<Gsa'-pi>(H) {N} ``^nest of a ^bird''. |<-pi> `^bird'. Syn. <guRa-pi'>(B). @N722,B10440. ??G recte n? #29882.
<bok>(B),,<bok=pi'>(B) {N} ``^duck''. ^bird. *Des. @B19910. #29890.
<bora=pi>(F) {N} ``the ^Purple_Sun^bird''. @N721r. #29902.
<Dugura'=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Collared_Bushchat''. @N721h. #9552.

<gi=tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Wren-warbler''. @N721l. #12362.
<kiyaG=pi>(F) {N} ``^sparrow''. ^bird. @N734. #17612.
<kukur=pi>(F) {N} ``^pigeon, dove''. ^bird. @N730. #29912.
<kuraG=pi'>(B) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. @B06410. #19552.
<pAra'=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Large_Pied_Wagtail''. @N721o. #29922.
<rambi>(B),,<rambi=pi'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bird (%Turdas_salica)''. @B22620. ??common name?. #29930.
<saG=saG=ga=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Oriole''. @N721m. #29942.
<sisa=guraG=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Yellowcheeked_Tit''. @N721e. #29952.
<sorguNa=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Goldenbacked_^Woodpecker''. @N741. #29962.
<tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``the ^Tailor_Bird''. @N721d. #29972.
<tumo'=pi'>(B) {N} ``^beak''. |<tumo'> `mouth'. @B14330. #29982.

<pial>(B),,<piyal>(B) {N} ``^paddy_^straw''. *Des.<pual>. @B16990. #29991.

<picok->(B) {V} ``to ^press, to ^squeeze''. *Des.<pisok->. @B17010. #30001.

<pika>(B)F {N} ``^calf (of the ^leg)''. Pl. <-le>. @B17000,N93. #30011.

<pil->(B) {V} ``to ^squeeze''. *Des. @B17100. #30021.

<pilka=ti>(B),,<pilka = titi>(B) {N} ``one having ^six_^fingers in each ^hand''. @B17110. #30031.

<pinDa>(B),,<pinday>(F) {N} ``^veranda''. *Des. @B17030,N541. ??ay. #30041.
<oTi=pinDa>(B) {N} ``lower part of ^wall from ^veranda to ground''. @B02810. #30052.

<p[in]e'>(B),,<p[in]e>(F) {N} ``^flute''. Pl. <-Re>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix; <peD> `to play' @B17060,N680. #30061.

<pipol>(B) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree (%Ficus_religiosa)''. *Des. @B17070. #30071.

<firi>(F) {N} ``^forest''. @N951a. ??recheck #30081.

<piri'>(B),,<piri>(F) / <pi'>(B),,<pi>(F) {N} ``^bird''. Pl. <piri'R-e>, <piri'D-e>, <piri'-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>; also <piri'>(H), <phiri'>(H); echo-word <piri'-para'>. @B17080,N721. #30091.

<piRi=guk'>(B),,<piri=gu'>(F) {NB} ``back of the ^neck, ^occiput''. Pl. <piRi-gu'g-e>, <piRi-gug-le>. |<-guk'>,<-gu> `neck'. @B17090,N43a. #13331.

<piriGtaG>(F) {N} ``storage ^tray of bamboo for millet or rice''. @N582a. #30101.

<piT->(B) {V} ``to ^break, to be ^spoiled''. E.g. <piT-ga>, <piT ui-ga> `it is spoiled'. *Des.<phiT->. @B17020. #30111.

<pita = si>(B) {N} ``a ^death_^rite performed on the third day''. {V} ``to ^perform the rite on the third day after death''. @B17040,B17050. #30121.

<po'>:. ??So.<popo> `cake' #30131.
<boluk-po'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''. @B20240. #5103.

<po'->(B) {V} ``to ^cross; to ^take another across''. Caus. <o-po'->. *So.<pAd->. @B17930,B17940. #30141.
<k[un]u'=po>(F) {N} ``^weaving_frame, ^loom''. |<-Vn-> nominal infix; <ku-po-> `?'. @N627. #30152.

<po'->(B) {V} ``to ^sew (leaf-cup, etc.)''. *So.<pAd->. @B17950. #30161.
<po'=mi'>(B),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<pomwi>(F) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B17960. #22683.
<ma'a=po'>(F) {N} ``^leaf_^cup''. |<-po'> allom. of 584c. @N584d. ??ref #22102.

<po'>(B)F\<mpo'>(B),,<umpo'>(F) {N} ``^cloth, woman's ^dress''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <nsugra mpo'> `skin of a banana'. @B22100,N621. #30171.
<morki=po'>(B) {N} ``^dirty ^cloth''. @B21890. #30182.
<tom-Ra'=po'>(B),,<tom-Rak' = mpo'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn a second day without being ^washed''. |<tom-Dak'-> `to wash clothes'. @B15010. #30192.

<po'=mi'>(B),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<po-mwi>(F) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B17960. #22681.

<pob>(B) {NB} ``^knuckle''. @B17780. #30201.

<podom=ti>(B) {NB} ``^palm of the ^hand''. *Des.<podom>. @B17740. #30211.

<podu>E? {N} ``^axe-^cultivation''. @B28450. #30221.

<pog->(B) {V} ``to ^blister''. *Des.<pog->. @B17640. #30231.

<pogun>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <pha:lguna> (Feb.-Mar.)''. *Des. @B17650. #30241.

<poyta>(F) {N} ``^belt_^buckle''. @N645b. #30251.

<poka>(B) {N} ``^side''. !Sk.<pakSa>. @B17600. #30261.

<pokal>(B),,<pakal>(B),,<pakal = kiaG>(B) {N} ``(cooked ^rice) kept in water on the previous night''. @B17610. #30271.

<pokon>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^February-^March''. *Or.<phalgun>. @N424k. #30281.

<pokRi>(B) {N} ``^petal''. *Des.<pokRi>. @B17620. #30291.

<poksa>(B),,<poksa=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<poksa:>. @B17630. #30301.

<poli>(B) {N} ``^honey^comb''. *Des.<poli>. @B17890. #30311.

<poli>(F) {NB} ``^wrist''. @N82. ?? #30321.

<poli>(H),,<pholi>(H) {NB} ``^joint''. @B17880. #30331.

<polis=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. |<Dio> `^house'. @N328b. #8631.

<polka>(B),,<poloGka>(F) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. {N} ``^hole, ^nostril, hole in a ^beehive [B]''. @B17900. #30341.

<poloi>E49 {INTERJ} ``^come_back, don't go away''. @B28460. #30351.

<poloGka>(F),,<polka>(B) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. {N} ``^hole, ^nostril, hole in a ^beehive [B]''. @B17900. #30361.

<pomwi>(F),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<po'=mi'>(B) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B17960. #30371.

<pondAro=Ta>(F),,<pondro>(F) {NUM} ``^fifteen''. ^015. @N1220. #30381.
<kore=pondro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-five (lit. ^twenty-^fifteen)''. ^035. @N1235b. #18312.

<ponDoi>(B),,<poNDoy>(F),,<panDoi>(B) {N} ``^shoe''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B16730,B17710,N643a. #30391.

<ponia>(B) {N} ``^razor''. *Des. @B17750. #30401.

<pontek>(B) {} ``^until''. @B17760. #30411.

<poGor->(B),,<po~o~r->(B) {V} ``to ^swim''. Caus. <o-po~o~r-ai->. *Des. @B17970. #30421.

<popay>(F)/<pay>(F) {NB} ``female ^genitals''. *So.<papi> `id.' (children's word). @N71. #30431.

<po.por->(B) {V} ``to ^roll down''. @B17770. #30441.

<poRe'laG>(B) {N} ``a ^click sound produced in the mouth''. {V} ``to make such a sound''. Pl. <-e>. @B17850,B17860. #30451.

<pori>(F),,<poRi>(B) {N} ``a ^bamboo-vessel for measuring oil''. !the word is also used while counting money: <kasu poRi> `one pice', <duka poRi> `two pice', etc. *Loan [F]. @B17820,N1339x. #30461.
<kasu>(B),,<kasu = poRi>(B) {N} ``one ^pice''. *Des. @B05400. #30470.
<Duka>(B),,<Duka = poRi>(B) {N} ``^two ^pice''. @B12380. #30480.
<onel = poRi>(B) {N} ``^one ^anna''. See <poRi>. @B03270. #27632.

<poRik'->(B) {V} ``to be inserted, to be ^tucked in; to ^insert, to keep something rolled up in one's clothing as in a pocket''. @B17830,B17840. #30491.

<porob>(B) {N} ``^festival''. *Des. @B17800. #30501.
<uli=porob>(B) {N} ``a ^festival held in the month of Caitra (Feb.-March)''. @B01720. ??mango festival?. #30512.

<porok>(F),,<porok'>(B),,<poroga>(F),, {ADV} ``^next_^time [B]; ^evening [F]''. @B17790,N1339x. #30521.

<poRoi>(B) {N} ``^fig''. @B17870. #30531.

<porop=Turugu>(F) {ADV} ``^afterwards''. @N1339x. ??cf. <porok>. #30541.

<porsol>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''. @B17810. #30551.

<posa>(B) {N} ``a ^handful''. @B17910. #30561.

<posaigor>(H) {NB} ``^spleen''. @B17920. #30571.

<potanla>(F),,<potanlak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of woman's ^necklace''. @N646c,B17720. #30581.

<poTaso>(H),,<poTaso'>(F) {NB} ``^stomach''. *Des. @B17660,N59. #30591.

<pot-dos=mibo>(F) {N} ``^tenth ^day before the full moon''. *Loan. @N1339x. ??analysis #30601.

<poti>(B),,<poti=DeG>(B) {N} ``^bow^string''. *Des.<ponti>. @B17730. #30611.

<poTi>(B),,<poTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of small ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<puThi>. @B17670. #30621.

<poTia>(B) {N} ``wooden ^beam supporting the roof of a hut''. *Des.<paTia>. @B17680. #30631.

<potor>>:. #30641.
<kakos = potor>(F) {N} ``^paper''. *Or. @N1339x. #16262.

<poTra>(B) {N} ``^pregnancy''. *Des.<poTra:>. @B17690. #30651.
<poTra-ker>(B) {N} ``^ear of paddy which is not yet cut''. See <ker>. @B17700. #30660.

<pug->(B) {V} ``to ^gore, to ^thrust in''. @B17140. #30671.

<pugla'G->(B) {V} ``to be folded; to ^fold''. @B17179,B17180. #30681.

<pugruk'->(B) {V} ``to be broken; to ^break''. @B17150,B17160. #30691.

<pui>:. #30701.
 <gurum=pui>(B) {V} ``to ^form a whirlpool''. @B09200. #30712.

<pui->(B) {V} ``to ^jump''. @B17120. #30721.

<pui-kaG>(B) {N} ``a ^large-^eyed ^animal''. @B17130. #30731.
 <pupui=mo'>(B) {N} ``one having ^large ^eyes''. E.g. <mai pupui-mo' julo'> `he saw with large eyes'. |<mo'> `eye'. @B17370. #22973.

<puzari>(F) {N} ``^priest''. *IA loan. @N278. #30741.

<pul>(F) {N} ``^flower''. *Or.<phul>. @N885d. #30751.

<punD->(B) {V} ``to take ^rest, to ^sit for rest''. @B17230. ??to stop to rest #30761.
 <punDay->(B) {V} ``to ^stop someone''. @B17250. #30770.

<punDa>(B) {N} ``^breath''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<phunDa:>. @B17240. #30781.
 <sas=punDa>(B) {N} ``a ^sigh''. E.g. <sas-punDa tur-> `to sigh'. |<punDa> `'. @B25260. #30792.

<punDay->(B) {V} ``to ^stop someone''. @B17250. #30801.

<punDo=siG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fowl''. ^bird. @B17260. #30811.

<puneri>(F) {N} ``stone ^grinder''. @N558c. #30821.

<puni>:. #30831.
 <pura=puni=bo>(F) {N} ``^day of the full moon''. @N1339x. #30842.

<punni>(B),,<purni>(B) {N} ``^lotus''. @B17340. #30851.
 <punni-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance forming a circle (lit. lotus-pool)''. @B17350. #30860.

<punibo>(F) {N} ``^day of the full moon''. @N1339x. #30871.
 <pura=puni=bo>(F) {N} ``^day of the full moon''. @N1339x. #30843.

<punni-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance forming a circle (lit. lotus-pool)''. @B17350. #30861.

<punta'>(B) {N} ``a ^pot-bellied person''. !masc. <punta'Ra>; fem. <-RiG>; <punta'-so'> `a dog having a big belly'; <punta'-goe> `a cow with a big belly'. @B17330. #30881.

<punui>(B) {N} ``^crab''. Echo-word <panui-punai>. @B17310. #30891.

<punur>(B) {N} ``a big ^jump''. !used in a song. @B17320. #30901.

<punwi>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. @N916d. #30911.

<puG>:. #30921.

<sa=puG>(F) {N} ``^sago_^palm_^wine''. @N614. #30932.

<pupay>(B) {NB} ``^female_^organ, ^vulva''. @B17360. #30941.

<pupui=mo'>(B) {N} ``one having ^large_^eyes''. E.g. <mai pupui-mo' julo'> `he saw with large eyes'. @B17370. #30951.

<pur>(B) {N} ``^flood''. E.g. <pur-sap'-> `to be flooded (lit. flood to come)'. *Des. @B17380. #30961.

<pura'>(B),,<pra'>(B). {N} ``^tail''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. @B17390. #30971.

<puRak'->(B) {V} ``(new leaf) to ^appear''. |Preceded by <ulak'>. E.g. <ulag puRa'ga> `new leaf appeared'. @B17410. #30981.

<pura=puni=bo>(F) {N} ``^day of the ^full_^moon''. @N1339x. #4351.

<puri>(F) {N} ``metal ^mug''. @N584a. #30991.

<purna>(F) {ADJ} ``^old''. *Loan. @N984a. #31001.

<purtuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^break''. !equiv. to <pugruk'->?. @B17400. #31011.

<puRurpa>(B) {N} ``^offshoot''. Pl. <-le>. @B17420. #31021.

<pus>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of <pausa> (^December-^January)''. *Des.;Or.<paus>. @B17430,N424i. #31031.

<pusaypa>(B) {N} ``^<pitma:ri> ^tree''. Cf. <pusupa>. @B17440. #31041.

<pusi'->(B) {V} ``to be ^sour''. @B17450. #31051.

<pusu>(B) {N} ``^flea''. Pl. <-le>. @B17480. #31061.

<pusupa>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Margosa?)''. Cf. <pusaypa>(B). @B17490. #31071.

<pu=swi=ti>(F),,<pusi'-ti>(B) {V} ``to have ^blisters on the ^hand [B]''. {N} ``a ^blistered hand [B]; ^blisters on the hand [F]''. @B17470,B17460,N216a. #31081.

<puta>(B) {N} ``an ^abusive expression''. Pl. <-le>. @B17270. #31091.

<puTbol>(B) {N} ``^foot^ball''. *Engl.<football>. @B17220. #31101.

<puTep'->(B) {V} ``(fingers) to be ^snapped; to snap one's fingers''. {N} ``^snapping of the ^fingers''. Caus. <o-puTep'->. @B17200,B17210,B17190. #31111.

<putla>(B) {NB} ``^eyeball''. *Des. @B17300. #31121.

<puto'->(B) {V} ``to give off ^sparks''. @B17280. #31131.
<puto'=soG>(B),,<puto=suG>(F) {N} ``^sparks''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
|<suG>(F),,<soG>(F)\<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H) `fire'. @B17290,N562. #31140.

<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,,<rabon>(B) {N} ``^bird of prey (^eagle, ^hawk, ^vulture, ^raven)''.
@B22590,N746. ??done. #31151.
<Gkuku'=ra>(F),,<Gkug=ra>(H) {N} ``^heron, ^egret''. ^bird. @N742a,B10290. #31162.
<besA=ra>(F) {N} ``^falcon''. ^bird. @N744b. ??A/a? #3912.
<orle=ra>(F) {N} ``^Blossom-headed_^Parakeet''. ^bird. |<orle>(F),,<orle'>(B) `parrot'.
@N738a. #31172.
<ro'g=ra>(F) {N} ``^eagle''. ^bird. @N745. #31182.
<sarkayra>(F) {N} ``^Pied_^Kingfisher''. ^bird. @N721t. #31190.

<Ra>:. #31201.
<DaGDaG = bo'=Ra>(B),,<DaGDaG-bob-Ra>,,<DaGDaG-bob-bai>,,<DaGDaG-bob-boi> {N}
``^bald-^headed man''. Pl. <DaGDaG-bo'-Re>; fem. <DaGDaG-bo'-Ri>, <DaGDaG-bo'-boi>.
@B11880. #4383.

<rap'->(B) {V} ``to ^pull''. See <ranap'->. @B22540. #31211.
<r[an]ap'->(B),,<o-r[an]ap'->(B) {V} ``to ^pull one another''. |<rap'-> `to pull'. @B22520.
??recipr. #31222.

<rabbar->(B) {V} ``to ^collect''. @B22570. #31231.

<rablu>(B) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree''. @B22580. #31241.

<rak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^torn; to ^tear something''. E.g. <rak-ta> `it will be torn'; <ja rag-o'>
`who tore it?'. @B22350,B22360. #31251.

<rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^tear something''. ! @ #31261.

<Rak'->:. #31271.
<o-si=Rak'->(B) {V} ``to have ^water of boiled rice strained by another''. See <si-Rak'->.
@B04490. #31282.

<Rai>(B) {} ``an ^expression used by females to address females (in songs)''. See <bai>.
@B23250. #31291.

<ray=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Sun^day''. @N410i. #3081.

<rai = saGbo'>(B) {N} ``^burial ground, ^burning place''. Pl. <-Re>. E.g. <agoi'-kinDrem rai
saGbo' ruGa>, <agoi'-kinDrem rai saGbo'bo ruGa> `take the dead body to the burning place'.
@B22340. #31301.
<ray=saG=bo'>(F) {N} ``^burning pyre, ^cremation site''. !<ray-> `?', <-saG> `bone', <-bo'>
`at, on, in' (postposition). @N255. #31312.

<raja>(B),,<roja>(B) {N} ``^king''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B22460. #31321.

<raju>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Raju community speaking Telugu''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>. @B22470. #31331.

<raktik'->(B) {V} ``to be ^startled''. Caus. <o-raktik'->; <rakti' se'-ta> `having been startled'; <raktiga niG> `I would have been startled'. @B22370. ??how cut raktiga? #31341.

<ram>:. #31351.
<tog=ram=bur>(F) {N} ``^half-burned pieces of ^wood''. |<tok'-> `to take out', <bur>\<babur> `wood'. @N872c. #31362.
<sapuG=ram>(F) {N} ``^sago-^palm ^branch''. @N875a. #31372.

<rambi>(B)F,,<rambi=pi'>(B) {N} ``Blackheaded_Munia (%Turdas_salica)''. ^bird. @B22620,N737. #31381.

<ramon>(B)F,,<rabon>(B) {N} ``^eagle, ^hawk, ^vulture, ^raven''. ^bird. @B22590,N746. #31391.

<rampay>(B) {N} ``^<karanji> ^tree (%Pongamia_glabra)''. @B22600. #31401.

<rampol>(B) {N} ``a ^fruit, the ^netted_^custard_apple, or ^bullock's_heart''. *Des.<ra:mphOl>. @B22610. #31411.

<ran>(B) {N} ``a ^curse''. *Des. @B22500. #31421.

<r[an]ap'->(B),,<o-r[an]ap'->(B) {V} ``to ^pull one another''. |<rap'-> `to pull'. @B22520. ??recipr. #31221.

<r[an]aG-bop'>(B),,<raG-bo'>(B) {N} ``^headband worn by Bonda women''. @B22510. ??Bhat: this headband has three parts: <raG>, <taro'bula>, <turabu>; put these as entries. #31431.

<raN=Da=Dio>(F) {N} ``^kitchen''. !<raN-> `cook' (loan), <Da-> `water', <Dio> `house'. @N554. #7001.

<ranDi>(B) {NK} ``^widow''. *Des. @B22480. #31441.
<ranDola>(B) {NK} ``^widower''. *Des.<ranDola:>. @B22490. #31450.

<rangta=bor>E165,,<junnuk=bor>E165,,<sindi=bor>E165 {N} ``^platform made of stones''. @B28740. #31461.

<rani>(B) {N} ``^queen''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B22530. #31471.

<raG>:. #31481.
<sapuG=raG>(B) {N} ``^salphi stick with which they fight at the time of Cait-porob''. Pl. <-e>. @B24880. #31492.

<raG>(B) {N} ``a ^part of a <r[an]aG-bop'> (q.v.)''. @B22380. #31501.

<raG->(B) {V} ``to get ^stuck, to be ^attached''. @B22390. #31511.

<raG->(B) {V} ``to ^cook, to ^cook rice, to put the pot on the fireplace for cooking''. E.g. <raGo'kina kiyaG> `cooked rice'. Caus. <o-raG->. @B22400. #31521.
<raG=bip'>(B) {N} ``the ^cooking and ^serving of food, the act of cooking and doing other things connected with it''. @B22410. #3963.

<raG-bo'>(B) {N} ``^headband, a thick-bladed grass (= Des.<baiDaNDa>)''. See <ranaGbop'>. ?Bhat: it is used as headband by Hill Bonda boys. @B22420. #31531.

<raGDa'>(F) {N} ``^rafters''. @N538. #31541.
<raGRak'>(B) {N} ``^scaffold, ^machan''. Pl. <raGRa'g-e>, <raGrag-le>. @B22430. #31550.

<raGla>(F):,,<raGlak'>(B) {N} ``^glutton, ^gluttonous''. Pl. <raGla'ge>; also <raGla'>; <niG raGla'bai> `I am a glutton'. @B22440. #31561.
<raGla>(F),,<raGla'=bu>(B) {N} ``^python (lit. a gluttonous ^snake)''. @B22450,N815. #31570.

<raGRak'>(B) {N} ``^scaffold, ^machan''. Pl. <raGRa'g-e>, <raGrag-le>. @B22430. #31581.

<rapte>(B)F,,<rapte-yo>(B) {ADJ} ``^many, ^all''. E.g. <rapte-ro> `all people'. @B22560,N981. #31591.
<rapte = wiDa'>(F) {N} ``strong ^wind''. @N456a. #31600.
<rapte=mul>(F) {ADJ} ``^expensive''. *Loan. @N1156. #23633.

<rapu'>(B) {V} ``to ^throw, to ^drop''. Caus. <o-rapu'->. @B22550. #31611.

<rasi>(B)F {N} ``^herd, ^flock''. *Des.<ra:si>. @B22630,N752d. #31621.
<rasi=buG>(F) {N} ``^herd of ^buffalo''. @N752c. #31630.
<rasi=goy>(F) {N} ``^herd of ^cattle''. @N752b. #12753.

<rati>:. #31641.
<kana=rati>(B) {ADJ} ``^nyctalopic, ^night-^blind''. *Des. @B05120. #31652.

<ra~uli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B22640. #31661.

<re>:. #31671.
<giAsiG=re>(F) {N} ``^porcupine, hedgehog''. @N786. #11522.

<re>:. #31681.
<toG=re>(F) {N} ``^west''. @N406. #31692.

<re'>(B) {N} ``^wound''. E.g. <re' DeGga> `a wound has come out'??. @B23100. #31701.

<re'->(B) {V} ``to have a ^wound''. E.g. <aniG titi re'-ga> `there is a wound in my hand'; <re'Rana> `there would have been a wound'. Cf. <re'-bo ebar-ga> `the wound itched' (cit. s.v. <ebar>). Caus. <o-re'->. @B23110. ??'/g/D?. #31711.
<rege=ta>(F) {N} ``^wound''. !verbal noun. ?original unclear. @N216. #31722.

<re'gi>(B) {N} ``wooden ^necklace''. @B23120. #31731.

<rep'->(B) {V} ``to ^chew''. @B23060. #31741.

<rebu>(B) {N} ``^cane''. @B23070. #31751.

<reDi>(F) {NB} ``^spine''. @N48. #31761.

<rege=ta>(F) {N} ``^wound''. !verbal noun. ?original unclear. @N216. #31721.

<regi>(B)F {N} ``^root''. Pl. <-le>; also <reigi>. @B23040,N884a. #31771.

<re~y~>:. #31781.
<kuni>(F),,<kuni=re~y~>(F) {NK} ``^wife''. !husband spkg. (used in reference to someone else's wife; in reference to own wife uses teknonymy, e.g. <buda-N-jaG> `Buda's mother'. @N124x. #31790.

<reku'->(B) {V} ``to ^apply ^whitewash''. @B23020. #31801.
<reku'-suG->(B) {V} ``to ^smear the mud-^wall''. @B23030. #31810.

<rem>(F)\<girem>(B),,<grem>(B),,<gArempwi>(F) {N} ``^cat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B08330,N777,N77a. #31821.
<boG=ka=rem>(F) {N} ``^tom ^cat''. @N778. #5203.
<o~'o~=rem>(B) {N} ``^young of a ^cat, ^kitten''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B04910. #26092.
<o'o~n=rem>(F) {N} ``^kitten''. @N780. #27692.
<joG=rem>(F) {N} ``^female ^cat''. @N779. #15732.
<gA=rempwi>(F) {N} ``^cat''. @N777. ??check original spelling; misanalysis? #31832.

<rem>(B)F \ <remo>(B)F {N} ``^person, ^man, a ^Bonda, a ^Remo''. Pl. <rem-e>, <remo-le>. E.g. <niG Dokri-rem ma DemtiG> `being an old woman what shall I do?'. @B23080,N113. #31841.
<Ggom=rem>(F) {NK} ``^relative''. !lit. village man. @N179a. #31852.
<baTa-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^distributor''. |<daTa> `division, share'. @B18210. #31862.
<bokor=bar=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^joking ^relation''. @B19950. #3044.
<bol=bay=rem>(F) {N} ``^good ^man''. !loan compound. @N371a. #31872.
<bol=rem>(F) {N} ``^good ^man''. !L loan compound. @N371. #5072.
<bopu-mo-Diku-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^weak person''. |<mo-> `a negative prefix', <bopu-Diku-rem> `a strong person'. @B21600. #31882.
<buddi-anDa-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^fool (lit. one not having intelligence)''. |<buddi>(B) `intelligence, advice, trick'. @B19240. #31892.
<bug=rem = bai>(B) {N} ``^murderer''. @B19120. #5843.
<buso-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^male person, a ^married man''. @B19620. #31902.

<buso=rem>(F) {N} ``^adult ^man''. !<buso-> `old'?. @N113b. #31912.
<Dikin-rem>(B),,<DikinDrem>(B) {N} ``^rich man, one who has''. @B12180. #8282.
<Dion-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^husband''. !Echo-word <Dio-Dia>. @B12130. #31922.
<Dio-kin-rem>, <Dio-kinDrem>(B) {N} ``^householder''. @B12130. #31932.
<mui-Dion-D-rem>(B) {N} ``people of one ^family''. @B12130. #31942.
<duGa=rem>(B),,<DuGga-rem>(B)F,,<DuGa>(B) {N} ``a ^thief''. |<DuGa->,,<DuGga-> {V} ``to ^steal''. @B12420,B15360,N304. ??really variant with dental d? #31952.
<e=rem>(F) {N} ``^evil ^magician''. !<e-> `to charm'. @N293d. #9993.
<goi-kin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^dead people''. |<goi-kin> `dead'. @B09810. #31962.
<goy-lu=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^reborn person, one who gets back life after death''. !equiv. to <goibu-rem>. ?Bhat, p. 50: the BonDas believe that persons dying on the full-moon or dark-moon days become alive again. @B10030. #12863.
<goy-suG-kin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^widow''. |<goi-suG-> `to become a widow'. @B09800. #31972.
<goylu=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^reborn person, one who gets back life after death''. !equiv. to <goibu-rem>. ?Bhat, p. 50: the BonDas believe that persons dying on the full-moon or dark-moon days become alive again. @B10030. #31982.
<gu'G=rem>(B) {N} ``^hunter''. @B09590. #13402.
<iJo~-iJo~-rem>(B) {N} ``a chaser''. |<iJo~-> `to ^chase, to drive away, to expel'. @B01010. #31992.
<laj-abur nela-rem>(B) {N} ``one who does not have shame or self-respect''. |<abur>(B) `self-respect'. *Des. @B00350. #32002.
<lakar=kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^tired person''. @B23340. #6765.
<lemo'-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^sleeping person, one who sleeps a lot''. |<lemo'> `sleep'. @B24150. #32012.
<log-Rai=rem>(B) {N} ``one who has died from a fall, a ^fallen person''. @B24350. #20963.
<lu.lu'-sum-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^beggar''. |<lu'-> `to beg, to ask for, to require'. @B24020. #32022.
<lug-Rak=rem>(B),,<lug-Rag-rem>(B) {N} ``one who has ^died of drowning, a ^drowned person''. @B23820. #21353.
<ma-anD-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^poor man (lit. one having nothing)''. |<ma anDa> `nothing'. @B20360. ??elision #32032.
<maaprun=D=rem>(B) {N} ``^chicken_^pox (lit. man of Ma:pru)''. @B20380. #22123.
<mago'kin=D=rem>(B) {N} ``one who ^knows, a school ^student''. See <mak'->. @B20460. #6784.
<me.me'-rem>(B) ``a ^dancer''. |<me.me'> `dance'. @B21500. #32042.
<miste=Dion=D=rem>(B),,<miste=Dion=D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, a person living in an adjacent room''. @B21010. #6793.
<mo'=wakin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^blind person''. See <wak'->. @B22030. #23072.
<muna'=bob=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^person with a large head''. !masc. <muna'-bo'b-a>, pl. <muna'bo'b-e>, <muna'bob-le>; fem. <muna'-bob-boi>, pl. <muna'-bob-boy-e>. @B21250. #4663.
<muna-susub-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^pickpocket''. |<su.sup'-> `to pick up or take out something from a narrow space'. @B26950. #32052.
<muna=susub=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^pickpocket''. @B21190. #23802.
<o'om-rem>(B) {N} ``one who has ^died being pierced with an ^arrow''. |<o'om> `arrow'. @B04860. #32062.

<o-DoDo=bor=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^laughing-stock''. @B02951. #5344.
<oG-o'-kin-D-rem> {N} ``one who has ^heard''. @B02680. #32072.
<oli=aNDra=rem>(F) {N} ``^bad ^man''. !substantive. @N372. #954.
<ontre=DionD=rem>(B),,<ontre=DionD=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, one living in a nearby house''. @B03330. #27782.
<ooG-rem>(B) {N} ``one who can ^hear''. |<oG-> `to hear'. @B02680. ??oo #32082.
<sa'-kin-rem>(B),,<sa'-kin-D-rem>(B),,<sa'-kumuG-rem>(B) {N} ``the ^person who came''. |<sap'-> `to come', <kin> participial suffix. @B25270. #17263.
<sai-rem>E202B,,<say'e=rem>(F) {N} ``type of ^ghost, ^shade, ^dead person''. |<sa'ye>(B) `ancestor spirit'. <sai> cf. Dravidian forms <say-> etc. `to die', DED 2002. @B28660,B24610,N258. #32092.
<sakar=rem>(F) {N} ``^rich ^man''. *Loan. @N318a. #32102.
<say'e=rem>(F) {N} ``type of ^ghost''. @N258. #32112.
<say'e=rem>(F) {N} ``type of ^ghost''. @N258. #32113.
<se'=rem>(F) {N} ``^praying_^mantis''. @N859c. #32122.
<se'=rem>(F) {N} ``^praying_^mantis''. @N859c. #32123.
<sese=rem>(B) {N} ``^cultivator''. See <se->. @B27330. #32132.
<seser-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^singer''. |<se.ser-> `song'. @B27320. #32142.
<siJe=rem>(B) {N} ``one who ^weeps in ^sleep''. @B25470. #32152.
<sina'-bebe'-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^money-^lender; the part of the ^loom containing the ^bobbin''. |<sinak'>,,<sina'> `debt'. @B25550. #32162.
<sio=rem>E202F {N} ``^testicle (human)''. |<rem>\<remo> `man'. @B28700,N70a. #32172.
<taRig buso-rem>(B) {N} ``one whose waist is ^bent''. |<taRik'> `id.'. @B13520. #32182.
<ugbgorem>(B) {NB} ``^whisker''. @B01360. ??recte bearded man?. #32190.
<uiRag-rem>V {N} ``one who is killed by a ^tiger''. |<uiRak'> `air, wind, storm; (wind) to blow'. @B01300,B01310. #32202.
<uriya-bai-rem>(B) {N} ``^bachelor''. |<uriya=bai = Gger> `unmarried young man'. @B01570. #32212.

<remo>(B)F / <rem>(B)F {N} ``^person, ^man, a ^Bonda, a ^Remo''. Pl. <rem-e>, <remo-le>; contracted form <rem> e.g. <niG Dokri-rem ma DemtiG> `being an old woman what shall I do?'; echo-word <remo-rama>. @B23080,N113. #32221.
<DAlay'=bay = remo>(F) {N} ``^short ^man''. !only used for humans; noun phrase. @N201. #32232.
<DeGg=a=bay = remo>(F) {N} ``^tall man''. !only used for humans; noun phrase. @N200. #8092.
<Dokr=a=bay = remo>(F) {N} ``^old ^man''. !noun phrase <-a-> masc adj marker; <-bay> adj morpheme marker. @N119. #32252.
<lamlu = remo>(B) {N} ``a ^Plains Bonda man''. !may be a Telugu version of <remo>; pl. <-le>; fem. <lamlu-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B23540. #32262.
<sakar = remo>(F) {N} ``^rich ^man''. !L noun phrase. @N318. #32272.
<suluG=Na = remo>(F) {N} ``^man of a far-distant place''. !<-Na> possessive marker. @N314a. #24153.

<remo>(B)F / <rem>(F) {N} ``^person, ^man, a ^Bonda, a ^Remo''. Pl. <rem-e>, <remo-le>; contracted form <rem> e.g. <niG Dokri-rem ma DemtiG> `being an old woman what shall I do?'; echo-word <remo-rama>. !used by speakers of Hill region to refer to themselves in

preference to name usually given them, i.e. Hill Bondo, Bondo Poroja, etc. @B23080,N113,N306. #32281.
<remo=sam>(F) {N} ``^language of the ^Remo ^tribe''. !e.g. <niG remo-sam maktiG> `I know the Remo speech'. @N312. #32290.

<rempwi>:. #32301.
<gA=rempwi>(F) {N} ``^cat''. ?assuming 8 in original entry was an accent. @N777. #31833.

<rentem>(F) {ADJ} ``^lean''. !e.g. <rentem-bay remo> `lean man'. @N203,N1149. #32311.

<reG->>:. #32321.
<kor = reG->(B) {V} ``to ^taste salty''. !same as <kor DeG->; <biti kor reGga> `it became salty'. @B07360. #32332.

<ReG>:. #32341.
<ugsoG>(B),,<ugsoG=ro>(B),,<ugsoG=ReG>(B),,<ugsoG=DeG>(B) {N} ``^ashes''. !equiv. to `its ashes'. @B01370. #32350.

<reRi>(B) {N} ``^backbone, ^blade of axe, ^slab''. Pl. <-le>; also <reRi siksaG> `backbone'; <reRi-saG> `id.'. @B23090. #32361.

<rernaG=bo'>(F) {N} ``palm leaf ^headband, ^turban''. !<-bo'> `head'. @N637. #4411.

<rernaG=bo' = luboyDa>(F) {N} ``woman's palm fibre ^headband''. @N644c. #4421.

<ret->(B) {V} ``to ^rub''. *Des. @B23050. #32371.

<ri'->(B) {V} ``to be ^milked, to be ^ground''. @B22750. #32381.
<ri'->(B) {V} ``to ^milk, to ^grind, to ^pound''. E.g. <arilo'> `', <rilo'niG> `'. Caus. <o-ri'->. @B22760. ??examples #32390.

<ri'mi->(B),,<re'mi->(B) {V} ``to ^blow_one's_^nose''. E.g. <ri'miG-niG> `I blew my nose'. @B22780,B22790. ??note G in example. #32401.

<ri'taG->(B) {V} ``to ^sprinkle''. @B22770. #32411.

<rig>:. #32421.
<oy=rig>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<sua~> ^millet''. @N916e. #26813.

<rig=Dar>(F) / <rig>(F) {N} ``^<sua~> ^millet''. @N916. #7501.

<rigDar>(B) {N} ``^<su~a> corn''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>; echo-word <rigDar-rigDir>. @B22680. #32431.

<rigiaG>(B),,<riggiyaG>(B) {N} ``^<su~a> rice (boiled)''. See <rigDar>, <kiyaG>. @B22670. #32441.

<rig-ruG>(B) {N} ``^rice of <su~a> corn''. See <ru~ku>. @B22690. #32451.

<rikaR>(B) {N} ``^article''. @B22650. #32461.

<riktaG->(B) {V} ``to ^smear''. @B22660. #32471.

<rilo'>(B) {N} ``a ^festival, a ^song-dance held in the Ma:gh month''. @B22740. #32481.

<rim->(B) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. Caus. <o-rim->. @B22710. #32491.
<AND=rim>(F) {N} ``^quarrel''. !reduplicated form(??) of verb <rim-> `to fight'. @N340a. #992.
<rimkur>(B) {ADJ} ``^quarrelsome''. !masc. <rimkura>, pl. <rimkure>; fem. <rimkur-boi>, pl. <rimbur-boye>. @B22720. ??note suffixes. #32500.
<rim=o'=ta>(F) {N} ``^argument, ^quarrel''. !3 per. sg. vb. to fight. @N340. #25993.

<rimni>(B) {N} ``^revenue inspector''. Pl. <-le>. @B22730. ??loan fr. Engl. revenue, with final u > i? #32511.

<rim=o'=ta>(F) {N} ``^argument, ^quarrel''. !3 per. sg. vb. to fight. @N340. #25991.

<riGe'=si'>(B) {N} ``one who is always ^sick and morose''. @B22700. #32521.

<ro>:. #32531.
<toG=ro=toG>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026a. #32542.
<ugsoG>(B),,<ugsoG=ro>(B),,<ugsoG=ReG>(B),,<ugsoG=DeG>(B) {N} ``^ashes''. !equiv. to `its ashes'. @B01370. #32550.

<ro'g=ra>(F) {N} ``^eagle''. |<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. @N745. ??falcon? -FF. #31181.

<rog>(B) {N} ``^disease''. *Des.<rog>. @B23140. #32561.

<rojni>(B) {N} ``female of <Duma> ^deer''. *Des.<rojni>. @B23180. #32571.

<rokoto>(B) {N} ``^water''. See <akoto>. Used in a song. @B23130. #32581.

<rom>:. #32591.
<guk=rom>(F) {N} ``man's ^neckband''. !<guk-> `neck'. @N646d. #13303.

<Rom->(B) {V} [see <Dom->]. @B23270. #32601.

<roma>(B),,<rumak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse (= Des.<biri>)''. Echo-word <rumag-rimik'>. @B23200. #32611.

<ron>(F) {DEM} ``^that ^yonder (at middle distance)''. @N1337a. #32621.

<rona>(B),,<roNa>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^<raNa> ^caste''. @B23190. #32631.

<roG>(B) {ADJ} ``^red''. E.g. <roG-bai sari> `red flower'. @B23150. #32641.
<roGgua>(B) {ADJ} ``^motley''. *Des. @B23160. ??find parts, also sub. #32650.
<roGRak'>(B) {ADJ} ``^red, ^colored''. E.g. <roGRa' gisiG> `red fowl'. @B23170. #32660.

<roRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^squeeze''. @B23210. ??cog. to So.<rAd> #32671.

<roRi=bai>(B) {N} ``one who ^eats_much''. ^glutton. !Used in a song. @B23220. #32681.

<ros>(B) {N} ``^marrow''. *Des. @B23230. #32691.

<ros->(B) {V} ``to ^lay upon''. @B23240. #32701.

<rosani>(F) {N} ``^black pigment''. @N510c. #32711.

<Ru>(B),,<Du>(B) {CONJ} ``^or''. @B23260. #32721.

<rua>(B) {N} ``^cotton''. *Des. Syn. <kapa>(B), <suRu>(H), <suta>(F). @B22800. #32731.

<ruk'->(B) {V} ``(door) to be opened; to open (a door)''. E.g. <ruk-ta> `(the door) will be opened'; <ru'ga> `(door) is open'. Caus. <o-ruk'->. @B22840,B22850. #32741.

<rugsop>(F) {N} ``^paddy ^seedlings''. @N912d. #32751.

<rui->(B),,<ri'->(B) {V} ``to ^milk''. E.g. <rui-to> `he milked'. @B22810. #32761.

<ruklaG>(F) {ADJ} ``^stammerer''. @N209. #32771.

<ruma>(H) {N} ``^tomato''. @B22960. #32781.

<ru=ma=Du>(F) {N} ``^and_so_forth, ^et_cetera''. @N1339x. #32791.

<rumak'>(B),,<roma>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse (= Des.<biri>)''. Echo-word <rumag-rimik'>. @B22970. #32801.

<ruma=rumi->(B) {V} ``to ^embrace one another''. *Des. @B22980. #32811.

<run->(B) {V} ``to be ^assembled''. @B22930. #32821.
<run-Day->(B) {V} ``to ^collect at one place, to ^assemble''. *Des. @B22920. #32830.

<rungone>:. #32841.
<gubai=godo=rungone>E90 {N} ``^marriage by capture''. @B28160. #12633.
<udala=rungone>E96,,<urosagga>E96,,<udaliya>E96 {N} ``an irregular form of ^marriage when the girl breaks her engagement and elopes with her new lover''. @B27920. #32852.

<runtur=goe>(B),,<ruGtur=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow_^path''. @N521a,B22950. #32861.

<runuk'>(B) {N} ``^court^yard''. Loc. <runug-bo>. @B22940. #32871.
<ruNuk=bor>(F),,<runnuk-bor>E229 {N} ``a sacred stone ^wall''. !possibly <r-uN-uk-bor> verb with nominalizing infix. @N281b,B28630. #32882.
<ruNuk=siG>(F),,<runug-siG>(B),,<runo'-siG>(B) {N} ``^court^yard''. @B22940,N525a. #32892.

<ruG->(B) {V} ``to ^bring, to ^fetch; to ^take''. E.g. <n-D-ruG-lo> `while bringing'. Caus. <o-ruG->. @B22870,B22860. #32901.
<giniG-ruG>(B) {N} ``^bride-price''. |<giniG>(F) `dowry'. @B08200. #11962.
<ruG=o'=niG>>:. #32910.
<uDla=ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^elopement''. !verbal phrase used as noun; <uDla-> `?' <ruG-o'-niG> `I ran', 1st per. past tense. @N187. #26003.
<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. #4875.

<ruG>\<ruGku>(B),,<ru~ku>(B),,<Gkuk'>(B) {N} ``^rice''. @B22910,B23010. ??final variant? #32921.
<rig-ruG>(B) {N} ``^rice of <su~a> corn''. See <ru~ku>. @B22690. #32452.

<ruGku>(B),,<ru~ku>(B),,<Gkuk'>/<ruG>(:) {N} ``^rice''. @B22910,B23010. ??final variant? #32931.

<ruGo>(B),,<ruo~>(H) {N} ``^cold, ^fever''. E.g. <ruGo-sa> `on account of fever'. See <ruo~>. @B22880,B22820. #32941.

<ruGo->(B),,<ruo~->(B) {V} ``to be ^cold''. E.g. <aniG repte ruGo-ga> `I was feeling very cold'; <ruo~ta> `it will be cold'; <ruGo-la-na> `it would have been cold'. @B22890,B22830. ??also adj.; how to combine this and above? **** #32951.
<ruGo = arke>(B) {N} ``^winter''. @B22900. #1863.

<ruG=o'=niG>>:. #32961.
<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'. @N188a. #4876.

<ruGtur=goy>(F),,<runtur=goe>(B) {N} ``^cow_^path''. @N521a,B22950. #12761.

<ruRa>,,<ruRo>:. #32971.
<ruRa-gine=bai>(B),,<ruRo-gine=bai>(B) {N} ``one with a ^protruding ^tooth''. @B22990. #32980.

<rusuno>(B)F {N} ``^garlic [B], ^onion [F]''. *Des. @B23000,N920. #32991.
<tuli=rusuno>(F) {N} ``^garlic''. |<tuli>,<tuluy> `white'. @N924a. #33002.

<sa>:. #33011.
<ANDoy'=sa>(F) {ADV} ``^never''. @N1314a. ?? #33022.

<sa>:. ??Also <sak'>, cf. monkey. #33031.

<kuku=sa>(F) / <ku>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. @N803. ?? #33042.

<saa>(B) {N} ``^tea''. *Des.<ca:>. @B24590. #33051.

<sa>(B),,<sa'>(F) {PP} ``^on account of, ^because, ^while, ^since''. |Also used in swearing. @B24580,N1339x. #33061.

<sa>(B) {} ``^also, ^and, ^then, compared with, ^for that reason''. !a suffix used to form infinitive verbs: <tipa'-sa su~> `ask (him) to conceal'. @B24570. #33071.
<bo're=sa>(B) {} ``(I ^swear) ^by my ^brother''. !An oath used by women. @B20300. #33082.
<-Do=sa'>(F) {SX} ``^because, since (I) wanted''. !verbal clitic. @N1339x. #33092.
<yoG=sa>(B) {} ``(I ^swear) ^by my ^mother''. !An oath used by men. @B22310. #33102.
<ma=sa>(F) {INTERR} ``^why''. @N1322. #33112.

<sa'-kin-rem>(B),,<sa'-kin-D-rem>(B),,<sa'-kumuG-rem>(B) {N} ``the ^person who came''. |<sap'-> `to come', <kin> participial suffix, <rem>\<remo> `person', with epenthetic <D>. @B25270. ??how bout the kumuG form? #17261.

<sa'kur->(B) {V} ``to ^stir with a ladle''. E.g. <kiyaG a-sa'kur-ona gebo' suGto'> `if you do not stir, the rice will be burnt'. @B25280. #33121.

<sam>(F),,<sa'm>(B)\<sa'me>(B)F {N} ``^<maNDeya:> ^millet''. @B25310,N916b. ??sp. also mandia. #33131.
<sumu=sa'm>(B) {N} ``^seed of <maNDeya:> ^millet''. @B26700. #33142.

<sa'me>(B)F/<sam>(F),,<sa'm>(B) {N} ``^<maNDeya:> ^millet''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <sa'me-si'mi>. @B25310,N916b. ??sp. also mandia. #33151.

<sa's->(B) {V} ``to ^repair''. @B25330. ??phonemics? #33161.

<sa'ti>(B) {N} ``^ladle made of bamboo''. Pl. <-le>. @B25290. #33171.

<sa'ti=gine>(B) {ADJ} ``having a large ^tooth''. @B25300. #11921.

<sa'ye>(B) {N} ``^ancestor spirit''. Pl. form?; cf. <sairem>. @B25320. #33181.

<sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^come; (tree) to ^bear_^fruit''. Caus. <o-sap'->. E.g. <niG broG sa'b-a> `come with me'. @B24840,B20350. ??punct. of ex? #33191.
<anDeG = sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^return''. @B00200. #892.
<sa'-kin-rem>(B),,<sa'-kin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``the ^person who ^came''. |<kin> participial suffix, <rem>\<remo> `person', with epenthetic <D>. @B25270. #33202.

<saab>(:) {N} ``^sahib, ^sir, ^mister''. Cf. <sayb>(F),,<saeb>(B) `id.' *Or.<saibO. @:. #33211.
<kolkoT = saab>(B) {N} ``the ^Collector, head of a District''. @B07510. #17802.

<sabota>:. #33221.

<ganga=sabota>E155 {N} ``a demi^god who causes pneumonia, etc.''. @B28100. #10752.

<sabu>(B),,<sa=buk>(F) {N} ``^mortar hole in verandah ^floor for grinding millet or rice''. |<-buk> `floor'. @B24900,N558e. #33231.

<sad>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.<sa:d>. @B24790. #33241.

<saDu>(F) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's sister's husband)''. !husband spkg.: wisihu (el/yo than wife). @N174. #33251.
<Daw = saDu>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !same referents as 173b. @N173c. #7723.
<mona = saDu>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !same referents as 173. @N173a. #33262.

<sagar>>:. #33271.
<kinding = sagar>E177 {N} ``a sacred ^drum placed on small stones''. @B28010. #33282.

<sagminDa>(B),,<sag~minDa>(B),,<saGminDa>(B) {} ``^alone, ^only ^one person''. See <sak>. @B24680. #33291.

<sagmua>(F) {N} ``type of ^prawn or ^shrimp''. Syn. <siGRi>. @N821a. #33301.

<sago>(F) {} ``^like''. !in the sense of comparison. @N1339x. #33311.

<sagor>(B) {N} ``large ^lake''. *Des. @B24670. #33321.

<sagur>(B)F,,<sa'gur>(B) {N} ``^mahua ^liquor''. @B24660,N614. #33331.
<tes=sagur>(F),,<tay=sagur>(F) {N} ``type of ^marriage ^feast''. !<tes-, tay-> `?', <sagur> `mahua liquor, to give liquor'??. @N186d. #33342.
<sagur=tanka>(F)E92 {N} ``^bride^price; a ^ceremony consisting of a token payment of the bride-price, specifically a bottle of liquor and a rupee''. |<tanka> `rupee, money'. @N188b,B28690. #33350.

<sai>(B),,<say'e>(F): #33361.
<sayDe>(F) {N} ``human ^ashes''. @N563a. ??analysis? #33370.
<say'e=ku>(F) {N} ``^ghost of man killed by ^tiger''. !<-ku> `tiger'. @N258a. #18673.
<say'e=rem>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^ghost''. !<-rem> `man' noun suffix. @N258. #33382.
<sai-rem>(B)E202 {N} ``^ghost, ^dead_person''. <sai> cf. Dravidian forms <say-> etc. `to die', DED 2002. @B24610,B28660. #33390.
<sai-rem-ba>E224 {N} ``^father of the ^dead''. @B28670. #33400.
<say'e=sun>(F) {N} ``protective ^ghost''. !<-sun> `?'. @N258b. #33412.

<sayb>(F),,<saeb>(B) {N} ``^sahib, ^gentleman, ^sir, ^mister''. Cf. <saab> `id.'. *Or.<saibO>. @N315,B26640. #33421.
<supreT = saeb>(B) {N} ``^police superintendent''. *Engl.<superintendent>. @B26640. #33432.

<sayDa>(F) {N} ``grass ^mat''. Cf. <say->. @N550b. #33441.

<sayDe>(F) {N} ``human ^ashes''. @N563a. ??<say-De>?. #33451.

<sayk=soka>(F) {N} ``^pants''. @N630a. #33461.

<saetay>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^grasshopper''. @N859b. #33471.

<sak>(B),,<saG>(B) {ADJ} ``^only, ^empty, a ^single person''. E.g. <saGniG> `I alone', <saGno> `you alone', <saGmai> `he alone', <sag~minDa>, <saGminDa> `only one person, alone'. @B24630. #33481.

<sak->(B) {V} ``to ^taste''. E.g. <sak-lo> `he tasted'. *Des.<cakh->. @B24640. #33491.
<gen=sak'->(B) {V} ``to ^chew (food)''. Caus. <o-gensak'->. |<gen->, cf. <gemba'->(B) `to chew tobacco'. @B09660. #11322.

<sak'>(B)\<gisak'>(B),,<gesa>(F) {N} ``^monkey''. @B08540,N788. #33501.
<koGRiG=sak'>(B) {N} ``^black-faced monkey''. Pl. <koGRiG-sa'g-e>, <koGRiG-sag-le>. Syn. <unu>. @B06960. #18102.
<nselig=sak'>(B) {N} ``red-faced ^monkey''. Pl. <nseligsa'g-e>, <nseligsag-le>. @B16520. #33512.

<sakar>(F),,<saakar>(B) {ADJ} ``^rich''. {N} ``rich man, ^money-lender, ^trader''. *Des.<sa:ka:r>, Des.<savka:r>. @N1146,N318b,N318,B24600. #33521.
<sakar=rem>(F),,<sakar = remo>(F) {N} ``^rich ^man''. @N318a,N318. #32103.

<sakoR>(B) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. @B24650. #33531.

<saku=su'>(F) {N} ``bolo-type ^knife''. @N668c. #33541.

<salak'->(B) {V} ``to ^seduce, to ^sing holding the finger of a girl (a form of courtship)''. @B25140. #33551.
<salag=boy>(F) {N} ``^marriageable ^girl''. !<-boy> femin marker used in kinship terms. @N122. #4903.

<salai->(B) {V} ``to ^drive a cart''. *Des.<calay->. @B25130. #33561.

<sAlayG>(F) {ADJ} ``^long''. @N1006. #33571.

<salan>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda, a village ^guard of a non-Dom caste''. See <barik>. *Des.<calan>. @B25150. #33581.

<salan>(F) {N} ``a ^clan''. @N182b. #33591.

<salap>(F) {N} ``^leaf rain cape''. @N1339x. #33601.

<saleb->(B) {V} ``to ^lick''. *Des. @B25230. #33611.

<salep'>(B) {N} ``^flame''. @B25220. #33621.

<sali>(B) {N} ``^skin, ^bark''. E.g. <uli sali> `skin of mango'. *Des. @B25160. #33631.

<saliG=sup'>(B) {N} ``^name of a Bonda clan''. @B25210. #33641.

<salpaRi>(B) {NB} ``^temple of head''. *Des. @B25240. #33651.

<salu>(B) {N} ``^space in front of the door of a house''. @B25170. #33661.

<salu=buG>(B) {N} ``^buffalo-shed''. Pl. <-e>. @B25190. #33671.

<salu=goe>(B) {N} ``^cow-shed''. *Sk.<$a:la:>, Sk.<go-$a:la:>. @B25180. #12771.

<salu=me'>(B) {N} ``^goat-shed''. @B25200. #33681.

<-sam>(F) {N} ``^speech, ^language (?)''. !noun suffix. @N312a. #33691.

<sam>:. #33701.
<lukur=sam>(F) {N} ``^mandia ^flour''. !<-sam> noun suffix allom. of <sa'me> `mandia millet'. @N616. #21412.
<meGgam=sam>(B) {N} ``a ^festival, a ^song-dance held in the month of Pus''. @B21450. #22542.
<remo=sam>(F) {N} ``^language of the ^Remo ^tribe''. E.g. <niG remo-sam mak-t-iG> `I know the Remo speech'. @N312. #32292.
<si'=sam>(B) {N} ``^harvesting <maNDeya:> corn''. @B26150. #33712.
<si=sam>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<mandia> ^millet''. !<si-> `ripe'. @N916f. #33722.

<sam>(B) {N} ``^language, ^word''. E.g. <rem-sam-bo> `in the Bonda language'. @B24910. #33731.

<sam->(B) {V} ``to ^take down pot from the fireplace, to ^bring down''. Caus. <o-sam->. @B24920. #33741.

<samba>(B)F {N} ``man's upper arm ^bracelet''. @B24950,N644. #33751.
<samba=suGgroy>(F) {N} ``upper arm ^bracelet''. |<suGgroy>(F),,<suGroi>(B) `bracelet'. @N644b. #33760.

<samo = kiRa>(B) {N} ``^caterpillar''. @B24930. #17391.

<san->(B) {V} ``to ^scream off''. ?to skim off?/rdg. *Des. @B24800. #33771.

<sAna'Day>(F) {N} ``^bow^string''. @N663a. #33781.

<sAna'sagra>(F),,<sina'sagra>(F) {N} ``^window''. !So.<sanay>?. @N545. #33791.

<sanaGgi>(B) {N} ``^two companions''. <s[Vn]aGgi>, nom. of <saGgi> `companion'. @B24810. #33801.

<sanDal>(B) {N} ``a ^low-caste people, a ^weaver caste''. *Des.<canDa:l>, Des.<cOnDa:l>. @B24780. #33811.

<sandi>(B) {N} ``^area''. *Des.<ca:ndi>. @B24830. #33821.

<sani=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Satur^day''. @N410h. #3091.

<sank = (?)>(B) {N} ``^<kadamba> ^tree (%Anthocephalus_cadamba)''. @B24820. #33831.

<sano'-siG>(B) {N} ``^egg-shell''. @B24700. #33841.

<sAnsayno>(F) {ADV} ``^ahead''. !as e.g. in `the man went ahead'. @N1339x. ??<saJ>?. #33851.

<saG>:. #33861.
<AG=saG>(F) {INTERJ} ``^I refuse''. !used as noun in answer to commands. @N1339x. #1542.

<saG>(B)F\<siksaG>(F) {NB} ``^bone; ^skeleton''. @N2. ??orig. just skeleton. #33871.
<nay=saG>(F) {NB} ``^femur''. !<saG> `bone'. @N90a. #33882.
<ray=saG=bo'>(F) {N} ``^burning pyre, ^cremation site''. !<ray-> `?', <-saG> `bone', <-bo'> `at, on, in' (postposition). @N255. #31313.
<toDa=saG>(F) {NB} ``^jaw^bone''. @N29a. #33892.
<tumpu=saG>(F),,<tupu-saG>(B) {NB} ``^bone ^marrow''. Pl. <-le>. |<tumpu>, cf. <tumpu-sor> `marrow'. @B14230,N4. #33902.

<saG>(B) [see <sak>]. @B24690. ?? #33911.

<saG>>:. #33921.
<saGsaG>(B)F {ADJ} ``^yellow''. @B24740,N1100. #33930.
<saGsaG>(B)F {N} ``^turmeric''. Pl. <-e>. @B24730,N881a. #33940.
<saGsaG=ber>(F) {N} ``brown-stone ^mortar and ^pestle for grinding turmeric''. |<-ber> `stone'. @N558. #33952.
<saGsaG=ga=pi>(F) {N} ``^Oriole''. @N721m. #33962.

<saG-bo'>>:. #33971.
<rai = saG-bo'>(B) {N} ``^burial ground, ^burning place''. Pl. <-Re>; <agoi'-kinDrem rai saGbo' ruGa>, <agoi'-kinDrem rai saGbo'bo ruGa> `take the dead body to the burning place'. @B22340. ??const struc? #33982.

<saGgi>(B) {N} ``^companion''. Pl. <-le>>. *Des. @B24710. #33991.
<s[an]aGgi>(B) {N} ``^two companions''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix. @B24810. #34002.

<saGgo->(B) {V} ``to ^stop''. E.g. <Dak' a-saGgo-to> `the rain will not stop'. @B24720. #34011.

<saGlAlap>:. #34021.
<saG=saG = lAlap>(F) {N} ``^yellow-collared moth, ^butterfly''. |<lAlap> `butterfly'. @N853a. #20203.

<saGo'=siG>(F) {N} ``^egg^shell''. @N603. #34031.

<saGsaG>(F) {N} ``^turmeric''. !cf. 1100. @N881a. #34041.
<saGsaG=ber>(B) {N} ``two pieces of ^stone used for ^grinding ^turmeric (etc.)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B24760. #34050.
<saGsaG=ber>(F) {N} ``brown-stone ^mortar and ^pestle for grinding turmeric''. |<-ber> `stone'. @N558. #33953.
<saGsaG = lAlap>(F) {N} ``^yellow-colored ^moth, ^butterfly''. |<lAlap> `butterfly. @N853a. #34060.

<saGsaG->(B) {V} ``to be ^yellow, (curry) to have too much ^turmeric''. @B24750. ??how to arrange these entries? #34071.

<saGsaG>(F) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. @N1100. #34081.
<saGsaG=ga=pi>(F) {N} ``^Oriole''. ^bird. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. @N721m. #33963.
<saGsaG = lAlap>(F) {N} ``^yellow-colored ^moth or ^butterfly''. |<lAlap> `butterfly'. @N853a. #34090.

<saoni>(B) {N} ``^prostitute''. @B24620. #34101.

<sapa>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. @N1293b. #34111.

<sapay->(B) {V} ``to be ^pressed below''. *Des. @B24850. #34121.

<capoR>(B) {N} ``a ^slap''. *Des. @B10450. #34131.

<sapu'ta>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !mentioned in a song to be sung by the <saraye~> people at the Paus-porob. @B24890. #34141.

<saphung = sunungbok=gige>E55 {N} ``a ^ceremony which takes place when the salphi trees become ready for tapping''. @B28680. #11591.

<sapuG>(B)F {N} ``^<salphi> ^tree, <salphi> ^liquor, ^sago ^palm (Caryota urens)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B24860,N880a,N614. #34151.
<sapuG = ie'>(B) {N} ``^<salphi> ^string used in tying the bowstring at the two ends''. !from <sapuG-gie'>. @B24870. #34160.
<sapuG=ram>(F) {N} ``^sago palm ^branch''. @N875a. #34170.
<sapuG=raG>(B) {N} ``^<salphi> stick with which they fight at the time of Cait-porob''. Pl. <-e>. @B24880. #34180.

<-sar>(F) {NCF} ``^Saraynye''. !<MuNDlipaDa>. @N1339x. ?? #34191.

<sar>:. ??IA `four' #34201.

<sar=lok>(F) {N} ``^four ^people''. *Loan. @N1339x. #34210.

<sar>:. #34221.
<giRei=sar>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !mentioned in a song to be sung by the <saraye~> people at the time of Paus-porob. @B08400. #12103.

<sar>:. #34231.
<kiN=DiG=sar>(F) {N} ``small ^drum made from a broken pot covered with membrane of cow's stomach''. @N689e. #34242.

<sar->(B) {V} ``(fowl) to ^scratch earth''. E.g. <gisiG saro' susum Denta> `the fowl is eating by scratching the earth'. @B24940. #34251.

<saRa>(B) {N} ``a ^cow-dung solution sprinkled on the courtyard in the morning''. *Des.<chORa:>. @B25080. #34261.

<saRa->(B) {V} ``(snake) to ^slough its skin''. E.g. <bubu' kosli saRata> `snake will slough its skin'. *Des.<chaR->, Des.<chanD->. @B25090. #34271.

<saray->(B) {V} ``to ^make graze''. *Des.<cOray->. @B24970. #34281.

<saRay->(B) {V} ``to ^scatter''. *Des.<chORay->. @B25100. #34291.

<saram>(B)F,,<siram>(B),,<sram>(B) {N} ``^sambar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; echo-word <siram-sirim>. @B25910,B24960,N794. #34301.

<saraGguluguy>(F) {N} ``^spider''. @N838. #34311.

<sara=sari>(B) {ADV} ``^at the end''. *Des. @B24990. #34321.

<saraye~>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. Pl. form. @B24980. #34331.

<sarberti>(F) {ADV} ``^all around''. *Loan. @N1339x. ??hand? #34341.

<sarda>(B) {N} ``^joy''. *Des. @B25050. #34351.

<sari>:. #34361.
<sara=sari>(B) {ADV} ``at the ^end''. *Des. @B24990. #34372.

<sari>(B)F {N} ``^flower, ^garland, ^placenta''. {V} ``to ^flower''. Pl. <-le>. Eng. <semuk' sari-ga> `tree blossomed'. See <pak'->. @B25000,N885,B25010. #34381.
<keroG=sari>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. @B06850. #17002.
<sari = sip'->(B) {V} ``(cow) to ^butt (lit. cow to wear flower)''. !preceded by <goitaG>. @B25040. #34390.
<sari=op'>(B),,<sari - lop'>(B) {N} ``a ^tuber (= Des.<sa:ru ka:nda:>)''. Pl. <sari-o'b-e>, <sari-ob-le>. @B25020. ??lop? #26213.
<saripa>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^vegetable (<sari-op'>?)''. @B25030. #34400.

<saRi>(B) {N} ``^sign''. !IA?. @B25110. #34411.

<sarkayra>(F) {N} ``^Pied_^Kingfisher''. ^bird. |Cf. <ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. @N721t. #34421.

<sarlai>(B),,<sarlay>(B),,<sorla~i> {N} ``^cucumber''. @B25070. #34431.

<sar=lok>(F) {N} ``^four ^people''. *IA loan, cf. Gu.<sari>,<sar> `id.'. @N1339x. #34211.

<sarmo'>(B)F/<mo'>(F) {NB} ``^face''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <sarmo'-bo> `in front of oneself'. Cf. <mo'> `eye'. @B25060,N27. #34441.

<saRu>(B) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's sister's husband)''. *Des. @B25120. #34451.

<sas=punDa>(B) {N} ``a ^sigh''. E.g. <saspunDa tur-> `to sigh'. |<punDa> `a breath'. @B25260. #30791.

<sasta>(B) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. *Des. @B25250. #34461.

<sat>:. #34471.
<sat=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. #12454.
<kore=sat>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^seven''. ^027. |<kore> `twenty'. |@N1229. #18252.

<sata>(F) {N} ``^umbrella''. *Loan. @N653. #34481.

<sat=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. #12451.

<saTu>(B) {N} ``^griddle''. *Des.<ca:Tu>. @B24770. #34491.

<saul>(F) {N} ``^rice''. *Loan. @N912e. #34501.

<sa~ur->(B) {V} ``to ^groan''. @B25340. #34511.

<-se>(B) {SX} ``^used as a fem. pl. suffix''. @B27070. #34521.

<se>:. #34531.
<gi=siG=se>(F) {N} ``^fowl''. |<gisiG> `chicken'. @N604x. #12292.

<se->(B) {V} ``to ^plow''. Caus. <o-se->. @B27060. #34541.
<s[un]up=se>(F) {N} ``^plow ^handle''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <sup-se-> `?'. @N957. #34552.

<se'-buG>(B) {N} ``a five-day ^feast when a buffalo is sacrificed''. See <ge'->, <sep'->. @B27340. #34561.

<se'>:. #34571.

<se'=rem>(F) {N} ``^praying_^mantis''. !<-rem> `man'. @N859c. #32124.

<-se'ta>(B),,<-se'>(B) {SX} ``^having_^been''. E.g. <tireleg-se'ta> `having been together'; a particle used to form conjunctives or occasionally instr. case; <julo'se'>, <julo'-se'ta> `having seen'; <neubo-se'ta> `with the help of a funnel'. @B27350. #34581.

<sep'->(B) {V} ``to ^cut with axe; to ^sacrifice, to ^slaughter''. @B27150,B27170. ??F below has seD-? #34591.
<se'-buG>(B),,<se=buG>(F),,<sebung>E91 {N} ``the regular Bonda ^marriage, a ^five-day feast when buffalo is sacrificed''. See <ge'->. |<buG>\<buGte> `buffalo'. @B27340,B28780,N186c. #34602.

<sep'->(B) {ADJ} ``^cold''. {V} ``to ^cool''. @B27160,B27190 #34611.
<seb=Dak'>(B) {N} ``^cold ^water''. @B27190. #7013.

<sek>:. #34621.
<bor=sek>(F) {N} ``^one ^year''. !<=sek> allom <ek> `one'. @N453a. #5492.

<sela>(F) {N} ``^friend''. !used only between females cf. 114, 114b, 118. @N373a. #34631.

<sela~>(B) {N} ``^girl, ^female''. Pl. <selane>; <selane> (honorific pl.) `wife, adult woman'; echo-word <sela~-seli~>. @B27280. #34641.

<sela~->(B) {V} ``to become a young ^woman''. E.g. <selaG-gota>(H) `she has become a grown-up girl'. @B27290. #34651.
<Gger=sela>(F) {N} ``^un^married ^girl, ^eligible ^female''. |<Gger-> `adolescent'. @N122,N114a. #1373.
<DinDa = sela~>(B) {N} ``^grown-up ^un^married ^girl''. @B12240. #34662.
<sela~-suG>(B) {N} ``^girls' ^dormitory''. |<suG> `house'. Cf. <lemo'-suG> `dormitory'. @B27300. #34670.
<selam-boi>(B) {N} ``^woman, ^wife''. Pl. <-se>. |<<selan-boi>>, <-boi> `woman'. @B27270. #34682.
<girem=ti = selam-boi>(B) {N} ``^cat-^handed ^woman, i.e. one who often accidentally breaks pots''. |<girem=ti>(B) `cat-hand'. @B08340. #34692.
<selane>(B)F {N} ``^girl, ^woman, ^female''. @N114,N118,B27260. ??analysis? #34700.
<selane - sulup'>(B) {N} ``^female <koTri> ^deer''. @B27280. #34712.
<selane = siram>(B) {N} ``^female ^sambar''. |<siram> `sambar'. @B27280. #34722.
<beNDi=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``immature ^girl''. @N122a. ?? #34732.
<Dokr=i=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``^old ^woman''. !noun phrase <-i-> allom of <-a-> masc adj. @N120. #14483.
<ipur=bay = selane>(F) {N} ``^twice-married ^woman''. !one who leaves her husband for another man (noun phrase). @N186a. #34742.
<sela=ne=N=Dio>(F),,<selani=dingo>E72 {N} ``^girl's ^dormitory''. @N527b,B28790. #8644.
<sela=n=o=Gger=o>(F) {N} ``^girls (and) ^boys''. !elicited in text only once; no other occurrence of <-o> in this form, seems to mean both plural and conjunction. @N1339x. #24125.

<selaG>(F) {ADJ} ``^red, ^brown''. Syn. <simeRag>(B). @N1097,N1101. #34751.

<seli>(B),,<sili>(B)F / <si>(F) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''. *So.<jElu>. @B27310,B25990,N9,N604. #34761.

<sema'>(B)F,,<se'ma>(B) {N} ``^bug, ^bed^bug''. @B27200,N850. #34771.

<sempu=tap>(F),,<siputap'>(B) {N} ``^rain [B], ^mist, ^fog [F]''. @B25790,N460a. ??analysis #34781.

<semu'>(F),,<semuk'>(B) {N} ``^tree''. Pl. <semu'g-e>, <semug-le>, abl. <semug-Di>, gen. <semug-na>. Echo-word <semug-sumak'>. @B27210,N871. #34791.
<tiur=bay = semu'>(F) {N} ``^tall ^tree''. !used only for objects; noun phrase. @N201a. #34802.
<laruk'>(B),,<larug=semuk'>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^tree (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''. @B23560. #34810.
<pala = semuk'>(B) {N} ``^plant''. @B16910. #29302.

<sena>(B) {N} ``a ^milk-product''. *Des. @B27100. #34821.

<senare>(B),,<sena'Re>(B),,<senaRe>(B) {N} ``^bow^string''. @B27110. #34831.

<senesenuk'>(B),,<sensenuG>(B) {ADJ; ADV} ``^first; ^at first''. |<sense~-> `to go ahead'. @B27120. #34841.

<senla>(B)F,,<seGla>(B) {N} ``^mat of bamboo''. Echo-word <senla-senli>. @B27130,B27080,N550. #34851.

<sense~->(B) {V} ``to ^go ahead''. @B27140. #34861.
<senesenuk'>(B),,<sensenuG>(B) {ADJ; ADV} ``^first; ^at first''. @B27120. #34870.

<sepTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^flat''. *Des.<cepTa>. @B27180. #34881.

<cer>(B) {N} ``^root''. *Des. @B10510. #34891.

<ser>(B) {N} ``^line on the ^palm of the ^hand''. @B27220. #34901.

<ser->(B) {V} ``to ^sing''. Caus. <o-ser->. @B27230. #34911.
<se.ser>(B),,<s[en]er>(B),,<s[in]er>(B) {N} ``^song''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix. @B27320. #34920.
<se.ser-rem> {N} ``a singer''. |<rem> `person'. @B27320. #34932.

<seraG=gluguk'>(B) {N} ``^spider''. Pl. <seraG-glu'g-e>, <seraG-glugug-le>; also <seraG-glugu'>, e.g. <seraG-glugu'-na suta> `spider's web'; also <sraG-glukui>. @B27240. ??take apart?. #12421.

<sere>(B) {N} ``wooden ^necklace''. *Des. @B27250. #34941.

<sero'>(F) {ADJ} ``^dark-skinned''. @N1339x. #34951.

<se.ser>(B),,<s[in]er>(B),,<s[en]er>(B) {N} ``^song''. |Nominalizations of <ser-> `to sing'. @B27320,B25670. #34961.
<se.ser-rem> {N} ``a singer''. |<rem> `person'. @B27320. #34933.

<se.se=rem>(B) {N} ``^cultivator''. |<se-> `to cultivate. @B27330. #34971.

<setuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^pluck''. Caus. <o-setuk'->. @B27090. #34981.

<-si>(F)\<gisi>(B)F {N} ``^louse, ^head_^louse, ^flea [F]''. Pl. <-le>. @B08550,N846,N849,N846a. #34991.
<o'o~n=si>(F) {N} ``^nit''. @N846b. #27712.

<si>:. #35001.
<bar=si>(F) {N} ``^two ^days''. @N448d. #35012.
<er=si>(F) {N} ``^three ^days''. @N448e. #10232.
<nsor=bog=si>(B) {N} ``^catarrh''. @B16600. ??si fever? #4744.

<si>>:. #35021.
<pita = si>(B) {V} ``a ^death_^rite performed on the third day''. {V} ``to perform id.''. @B17040,B17050. #35032.

<si->(B) {V} ``to ^touch''. E.g. <sini-> `to touch one another'; <ma'epa siniga> `they two touched one another'; <ne osinitne> `we two will touch one another'. *Des.<chui->. @B25350. #35041.

<cih>(B) {INTERJ} ``^fie''. *Des.<chih>. @B10490. #35051.

<sih>:. #35061.
<sih=arke>E134 {N} ``^sun''. @B28720. #35070.

<si~>:. #35081.
<tur=si~>(B) {N} ``^day^light, ^dawn''. @B14530. #35092.

<si'>(B) {N} ``^fever, ^pain, ^devil''. E.g. <si'ga> `fever'. @B26100. #35101.

<si'->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever, to ^have pain''. E.g. <amai si'ga> `he is having fever/pain'. @B26110. #35111.
<si' = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. E.g. <aniG si' baGa> `I am ill'. @B26130. #2943.
<si' = sop'->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. See <sop'->. @B26160. #35120.
<luntur=si'>(B) {N} ``a ^disease of the ear''. @B23870. #35132.
<mo'=si'>(B) {N} ``^eye-disease''. @B22040. #35142.
<nsor=bog=si>(B) {N} ``^catarrh''. @B16600. ??si recte si'?. #4745.

<riGe'=si'>(B) {N} ``one who is always ^sick and morose''. @B22700. #32522.
<suloi=si'>(B) {N} ``^disease of the ^stomach''. @B26930. #35152.

<si'->(B) {V} ``to ^reap with sickle, to ^trap''. Caus. <o-si'->. @B26120. #35161.
<si=a'->(B),,<si=aD->(F) {V} ``to ^fish with a fish-hook''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B25360,N671. #283.
<s[in]ia>(F),,<s[in]ia'>(B) {N} ``^fish_^hook''. |Nom. with <-Vn-> of <sia'->(B), <siaD->(F) `to fish'. @N671,B25590. #293.

<si' = baG->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. E.g. <aniG si' baGa> `I am ill'. @B26130. #2941.

<si' = sop'->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. See <sop'->. @B26160. #35121.

<si'=sam>(B) {N} ``^harvesting <maNDeya:> corn''. @B26150. #33711.

<si'saG>(B),,<siksaG>(B) {N} ``^bone''. @B26140. #35171.

<si~'si~'>(B),,<si~'>(B) {N} ``^sun''. See <siGi>. @B26170. #35181.
<sih=arke>E134,,<singi=arke>E134 {N} ``^sun''. @B28720. #35072.

<si=a'->(B),,<si=aD->(F) {V} ``to ^fish with a fish-hook''. |<si'->(B) `to reap, to trap', <a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B25360,N671. #281.
<s[in]ia>(F),,<s[in]ia'>(B) {N} ``^fish_^hook''. |Nom. with <-Vn-> of <sia'->(B), <siaD->(F) `to fish'. @N671,B25590. #294.

<sip'->>:. #35191.
<sari = sip'->(B) {V} ``(cow) to ^butt (lit. cow to wear flower)''. !preceded by <goitaG>. @B25040. #34392.

<sip'->(B) {V} ``to ^wear flower on head''. Caus. <o-sip'->. @B25760. #35201.

<sibaG=ga>(F) {N} ``^fever''. !verbal noun fr. compound verb. @N223. #10451.

<sibRa>(B),,<sibDa>(B)F {N} ``^parched ^rice, ^flattened rice''. *Des.<ciRa:>, Or.<chuRa>. @B25800,N590b. #35211.

<siDa>(F) {N} ``^ink''. @N510b. #35221.

<siga>(F) {N} ``^finish''. @N1339x. #35231.

<sig-mi>(B) {N} ``lower ^nose-^ring''. @B25400. #35241.

<sik->(B) {V} ``to ^learn''. @B25370. #35251.

<sikai->(B) {V} ``to ^teach''. @B25380. #35261.

<sik=saG>(B)F,,<si'-saG>(B) {NB} ``^skeleton, ^rib [B]''. Pl. <-e>. @B25390,N2. #35271.

<sileG>(B),,<sAlayG>(F) {ADJ} ``^long, ^high, ^deep''. {V} ``to be ^id.''. Caus. <o-sileG->. Cf. <suluG> `'. @B26010,B26020,N1006. #35281.

<sili>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree , the fruit of which is used in cleaning the head''. @B26000. #35291.

<sili>(B)F,,<seli>(B)/<si>(F) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''. @B27310,B25990,N9,N604. #35301.

<sima>(B) {N} ``^tin''. @B25810. #35311.

<simeRak'>(B) {ADJ} ``^brown, ^red''. {V} ``to be ^brown; to make brown''. Syn. <selaG>(F). @B25830,B25840,B25850. #35321.
<simeRag=bai>(B) {ADJ} ``^brown, ^red''. @B25830. #35332.
<simeRag-na bile'>(B) {N} ``the ^feather of the brown one''. @?. #35342.
<simeRag-siG>(B) {N} ``red ^fowl''. @B25830. #35352.
<simeRag-o~'-siG>(B) {N} ``brown ^chick''. @B25830. #35362.

<simi>(F),,<simi'i>(B) {N} ``^mid^day, ^day^time''. @B25820,N410a. #35371.

<simTa>(B)F {N} ``^tongs''. *Des.<cimTa:>. @B25860,N573. #35381.

<sin->(B) {V} ``to ^snatch away''. *Des.<chin->. @B25530. #35391.

<sina>:. #35401.
<mu=sina=sini=bela>(B) {N} ``^dusk (when people's faces can be recognized with difficulty from a distance)''. @B21410. #3673.

<sina>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. *Des. @B25540. #35411.

<sinak'>(B),,<sina'>(B) {N} ``^debt''. E.g. <sina'-bebe'-rem> `a money-lender; the part of the loom containing the bobbin'. @B25550. #35421.

<sindi>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^tree (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''. *Des.<chindi>. @B25740. #35431.
<sindi-katra>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des. @B25750. #35440.

<siNDi=bor>(F),,<sindi=bor>E165,,<junnuk=bor>E165,,<rangta=bor>E165 {N} ``sacred ^stone ^platform at the village center''. @B????,N281a. #35451.

<sine>(B)F,,<sene>(B) {N} ``^plough''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <se-> `to plough', allom. of <seD->. @B25660,N955. #35461.
<sine = lak'>(B) {N} ``^plough^share''. {V} ``to ^attach a ploughshare''. @B25690,B25680. #35470.
<sine=laG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. @B25700. ??cf. foll. #35480.
<s[in]e=laG>(F) {N} ``^plowshare ^tip (metal)''. |<-laG> `iron'?. @N955a. #20323.

<sinelop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<noGgolka:nda:>)''. @B25710. #35491.

<s[in]er>(B),,<s[en]er>(B),,<se.ser>(B) {N} ``^song''. |<s[Vn]er>, nom. of <ser-> `to sing'. @B25670. #35501.

<sini>:. #35511.
<mu=sina=sini=bela>(B) {N} ``^dusk (when people's faces can be recognized with difficulty from a distance)''. @B21410. #3674.

<sini>(B) {N} ``^sugar''. *Des.<cini>. @B25570. #35521.

<sini>(F) {N} ``^jackfruit ^sap, ^bird^lime, ^trap for birds using this sap''. @N673. #35531.

<sini>(F) {N} ``^sugar''. *Loan. @N597. #35541.

<sini = aGTi>(B) {N} ``^little_^finger''. *Des.; for <sini> cf. DED 2135. @B25580. #1601.

<s[in]ia>(F),,<sinia'>(B) {N} ``^fish_^hook''. |Nom. with <-Vn-> of <siaD-> `to fish'. @N671,B25590. #291.

<sini=boi>E157 {N} ``a ^spirit watching the house, granary, etc.''. @B28710. #4911.

<sinie'>(B),,<siniei>(B) {N} ``^rope ^hanger''. @B25600. #35551.

<sinik'>(B) {V} ``to ^fart''. @B25620. #35561.
<sinig=buG>(B) {N} ``a ^worm which emits a bad smell''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B25630. #35572.

<sinik'>(B) {N} ``^bird-^lime, tree-^gum used in trapping birds''. E.g. <sinig-nala> `a cylindrical container made of bamboo for <sinik'>'; <sinibroG> `with bird-lime'. @B25610. #35581.
<sinigsi'->(B) {V} ``to ^trap bird with gum''. See <si'->. @B25640. #35590.

<sini-Rak'>(B) {N} ``^water of boiled rice''. @B25650. #35601.

<sinkli>(F) {N} ``^lock''. *Loan. @N544. #35611.

<cinta>(B) {N} ``^thought''. *Des. @B10480. #35621.

<sinta>(B) {ADJ} ``^wide''. @B25720. #35631.

<sintar>(B) {N} ``^thunder''. @B25730. #35641.

<siJer>(B),,<siGer>(B) {N} ``^<a~ola> ^tree (%Phyllanthus_emblica)''. @B25460. #35651.

<siJe=rem>(B) {N} ``one who ^weeps in ^sleep''. |<-rem> `person'. @B25470. #32151.

<siG>(F),,<si>(F)\<siGi>(F)H {N} ``^sun, ^day''. @N448f,N409,B25430. #35661.

<tur=si~>(B) {N} ``^daylight, ^dawn''. |<siG>\<siGi> `sun'. @B14530. #35672.
<tur-siG-gai>(B) {N} ``^sun^rise, ^dawn''. @B14520. #35682.
<mi=siG>(F) {N} ``^one ^day''. @N448c. #35692.
<mbar=siG>(B) {ND} ``^two ^days''. |<mbar> `two'. @B22150. #22333.

<siG>, <suG>(:) ??house, get suG #35701.
<guppa=sing>E100 {N} ``a ^house ^god to whom offerings are made after the marriage to ensure domestic harmony between the new couple''. @B28150. #13972.
<gupa=siG>(F) {N} ``type of ^ceremony''. |<gupaD-> `perform' + <-siG> `chicken, joined by chicken' (given by informant as gloss). @N186g. ??see xentry #13982.
<guraG=siG>(F) {N} ``^corner of a ^house''. @N526. #14123.
<ruNuk=siG>(F) {N} ``^court^yard''. |Perhaps <r[uN]uk-siG>. @N525a. #32893.

<siG>(F)/<gisiG>(F) {N} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. @N722x. #35711.
<nto'=siG>(F) {N} ``^egg''. @N600. #35722.
<ari=siG>(B)F {N} ``^cock's ^spur''. @B00420,N715. #1772.
<biri=bania=siG>(B) {N} ``a ^fowl of the color of ^<biri> ^pulse''. @B18870. ??See <bana> - B. #2863.
<joG=siG>(F) {N} ``^hen''. |<joG> `mother'. @N725. #15752.
<kunDro=siG>(B) {N} ``^hen-^house''. See <gisiG>. @B06110. #35732.
<kurlak=siG>(F) {N} ``^chicken ^wattles''. |<kurla'> `jaw'. @N712. #19653.
<o'on=siG>(F) {N} ``^chick''. |<o'on> `baby'. @N726. #27722.
<orlay=siG>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Paradise_^Flycatcher''. @N721b. #35742.
<punDo=siG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fowl''. ^bird. @B17260. #30812.
<saGo'=siG>(F) {N} ``^egg^shell''. @N603. #34032.
<sug=siG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^soft broom''. !probably originally made of hen's feathers. @B26310. #35752.
<teNDar=bo'=siG>(F),,<tenDor-bo'=suG>(B) {N} ``^chicken's ^comb''. @N711,B14690. #4463.
<tumo'=siG>(B) {N} ``^hen's ^beak''. |<tumo'> `mouth'. @B14360. #35762.

<siG>(:) ??analyzable? #35771.
<le'=siG>(F) {N} ``round-mouthed fish ^basket''. !<-siG> `basket' ?. @N659e. #35782.

<siGal=bai>(B) {N} ``the ^head of a ^horned ^deer''. !Used in a song. @B25420. #35791.

<siGare>(B),,<siGere>(F) {N} ``^cricket''. Pl. form?; pl. <-le>. @B25410,N856. #35801.

<siGgria>(F) {N} ``type of ^prawn''. @N821. #35811.

<siGi>(F)H/<siG>(F),,<si>(F) {N} ``^sun, ^day''. See <si~'i~>. @N448f,N409,B25430. ??not found; suG? #35821.
<singi=arke>E134,,<sih=arke>E134 {N} ``^sun''. @B28720. #1823.

<singraj>E155 {N} ``a Bonda ^god living in the mountain streams''. @B28730. ??raja? #35831.

<siGorom>(F) {N} ``^near''. @N1339x. #35841.

<siGRi>(:),,<siGRi=a'>(B),,<siGgri=a>(F) {N} ``^shrimp, ^prawn''. ^fish. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `^fish'. *Des.<ciGri>. Syn. <sagmua>(F). @B25440,N821. #35851.

<siGse>(B) {ADJ} ``^former''. @B25450. #35861.

<sio=rem>(F)E202 {N} ``(human) ^testicle''. |<-rem> `man'. @N70a,B28700. #35871.

<sip>(F) {N} ``^Weaver_Bird''. ^bird. @N721n. #35881.

<sipa'>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the caste (= Des.<MaTiya:>, Des.<Bhumiya:>)''. Fem. <-boi>. @B25780. #35891.

<sipai->(B) {V} ``to ^insert, to keep something ^between''. *Des.<cip->. @B25770. #35901.

<sipli>(F) {N} ``^leaf_^cup''. @N584b. #35911.

<siputap'>(B),,<sempu=tap>(F) {N} ``^rain [B], ^mist, ^fog [F]''. @B25790,N460a. ??analysis #35921.

<sir>(B) {N} ``^nerve''. *Des. @B25880. #35931.

<sir->(B) {V} ``to ^tear''. *Des.<chiR->. @B25890. #35941.

<sira>(B) {N} ``^ink''. @B25900. #35951.

<sira'gansi>(F) {NP} ``woman's ^name''. @N1339x. #35961.

<siRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^strain out water from boiled rice''. Caus. <o-siRak'->. @B25980. ??Dak' water #35971.

<siram>(B),,<saram>(B)F,,<sram>(B) {N} ``^sambar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; echo-word <siram-sirim>. @B25910,B24960,N794. #35981.
<selane = siram>(B) {N} ``female of ^sambar''. @B27280. #35992.

<sire'mor>(B) {N} ``a small but very pungent capsicum, ^bird's-eye ^chili''. @B25950. #36001.

<siri>(B) {ADJ} ``^deep''. {V} ``to be deep''. @B25920,B25930. ??bai-form adj only. #36011.

<siri'>(B) [see <surui>]. @B25940. #36021.

<sirkak=luntur>(B) {ADJ} ``^large-eared''. @B25960. #36031.

<sirle'=mi'>(B),,<sirle'=mi>(F) {NB} ``^nasal_^mucus''. @B25970,N105. #36041.

<siru'bra>(F) {ADV} ``^firmly''. @N1339x. #36051.

<sisa>(B)F {N} ``^priest, a Bonda clan''. Pl. <-le>. @B26040,N182b,N278a. #36061.

<sisa=guraG=pi>(F) {N} ``^Yellowcheeked_Tit''. ^bird. @N721e. #36071.

<si=sam>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<mandia> ^millet''. !<si-> `ripe'. @N916f. #33721.

<sisenug>(B),,<sise~>(B) {ADJ} ``^former, ^earlier''. E.g. <sisenug sugo> `as before'. Cf. <siGse>. @B26070. ??analysis of headform; split example #36081.

<siser>(F)H {N} ``^song''. |Reduplicated form of <ser-> `to sing'. @N266,B26080. #36091.

<siserag>:. #36101.
<sisera'=go~>(F) {N} ``^baby''. @N116. #12543.
<siserag = o~'o~>(B) {N} ``^new-born child''. @B26090. #26173.

<si.si'>(B) {N} ``^pain''. @B26050. #36111.

<sisira->(B) {V} ``to ^sprinkle''. @B26060. #36121.

<sita>(F) {N} ``^pain, ^sickness''. !noun fr. 3rd per. sg. verb. @N218,N220. ?? #36131.

<sita>(F) {N} ``^piece (of something)''. *Loan. @N1339x. #36141.

<sitapol>(B) {N} ``^custard_apple''. *Des.<sitaphOl>. @B25490. #36151.

<sitgur>(B) {N} ``^restlessness''. @B25500. #36161.

<siTi>(B) {N} ``^tartar, ^dirt of ^tooth''. @B25480. #36171.

<ciTka>(B) {N} ``garden ^lizard''. *Des. @B10470. #36181.

<sitra>(B)F {ADJ} ``^colored, ^variegated partly red and partly white''. *Des.<citra:>. @B25510,N1102a. #36191.

<sitra>(B),,<sitra=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des. @B25520. #36201.

<siwna>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Gmelina_arborea)''. *Des. @B26030. #36211.

<siye>(B) {ADJ} ``^red''. {N} ``colored ^thread''. @B25870,N626a. #36221.

<snagsagrak'>(H) {N} ``^window''. @B27840. #36231.

<so'>(F)\<gu=so'>(F) {N} ``^dog''. *So.<k+nsOd>. @N773. #36241.
<boG=ka=so'>(F) {N} ``^male ^dog''. @N774. #16163.
<gibe=so'>(F),,<gibe=so>(B),,<gime=so>(B) {N} ``^bear (a ^clan)''. @B08240,N801. #36252.

<joG=so'>(F),,<yoG=so'>(B) {N} ``^female ^dog, ^bitch''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |<joG>,<yoG> `mother'. @N775,B22330. #15762.
<kuli=so'>(F) {N} ``^adolescent ^dog''. @N776a. ??adolescent? #36262.
<o'o~n=so'>(F) {N} ``^young ^dog, ^pup''. |<o'on> `baby'. @N776. #36272.
<tumna=so'>(F) {N} ``^dog's ^snout''. |<tumna> `snout'. @N703a. #36282.

<sop'->(B) {V} ``to ^hold, to ^catch, to ^buy, to ^net, to ^trap; to ^cause to ^hold''. E.g. <sobga> `made to be held'; <mo-sosob-bai> `the one not purchased'. @B27480,B27490. #36291.
<sop'>(B) {N} ``^birdlime''. @B27470. #36300.
<g[un]i=sop'->(B) {V} ``to ^prepare rope''. |<gie'>,<giye'> `rope'. @B08910. #36312.
<si' = sop'->(B) {V} ``to ^have fever or pain (lit. fever or pain to seize)''. @B26160. #35123.
<sob-bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^purchased''. E.g. <sob-bor-ga> `it has been purchased'. @B27530. #36322.

<sodor>(B) {N} ``^dancing_ground''. @B27450. #36331.

<sodu=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^fourteen''. ^014. *Loan. @N1219. #36341.
<kore=sodu>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-four (lit. ^twenty-^fourteen)''. ^034. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1235a. #18302.

<sogoR>(B) {N} ``^cab, ^cart''. *Des. @B27380. #36351.

<so=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^six''. ^006. *Loan. @N1211b. #12441.

<coit>(B),,<coito>(B),,<soyt>(F) {NM} ``the ^month of ^<caitra> (^March-^April), from which the Bondas begin their year''. *Or.<chaitra>(F). @B10460,B10520,N424l. #36361.

<soytaGar>(F) {N} ``^Kathchampa ^flower''. *Loan?. @N885c. #36371.

<soka>(B)F {N} ``^shirt''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<soka>. @B27360,N630. #36381.
<sayk=soka>(F) {N} ``^pants''. @N630a. #33462.

<sokal->(B) {V} ``to ^scrape off the joints of a bamboo''. *Des. @B27370. #36391.

<sole->(B) {V} ``to ^arrange at one place''. @B27780. #36401.

<solo=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^sixteen''. ^016. @N1221. #36411.
<kore=solo>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-six (lit. ^twenty-^sixteen)''. ^036. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1235c. #18322.

<solok->(B) {V} ``to be ^straight''. E.g. <solok-ga> `it became straight'. *Des. @B27790. #36421.
<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^straighten something''. E.g. <amai o-solok> `have him straighten it'. |Caus. of <solok-> `'. @B04730. #28552.
<solok = Dem->(B),,<solok->(B),,<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to make ^straight''. @B27800. #28563.

<so=ma'>(F) {N} ``^curry''. @N593a. #21641.

<soman>(B),,<somano>(F) {ADJ} ``^plane, ^straight''. E.g. <soman Dem-> `to make plane, to scrape'. *Des. @B27540,N1339x. #36431.

<soman>(F) {PRON} ``^everyone''. *Loan. @N1339x. #36441.

<sombar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Mon^day''. |<din> `day'. @N410b. #36451.

<somdi>(B)F {NK} ``^in-law (son's wife's father, daughter's husband's father, brother's or sister's children's father-in-law) [B]; relative [F]''. Fem. <somdi-ki-ni>, <somdi-ni>, <somdi-ni-le> `relatives from the mother's or wife's side'. @B27580,N179. #36461.
<somdi-san>(B) {NK} ``^relation by marriage (^in-law)''. @B27590. #36470.

<somdor>(B) {N} ``^sea''. *Des. @B27600. #36481.

<somo'->(B),<somoR-> {V} ``to ^recognize, to ^remember''. *Des. @B27570,B27560. #36491.

<somor->(B) {V} ``(flame) to ^rise''. @B27550. #36501.

<sompu'>(B)F {N} ``^rat [F], ^muskrat [B]''. Pl. <-Re>. @B27620,N781. #36511.
<sompu=mundli>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. |<mundli>(B),,<muNDli>(F) `id.' @B27610. #23893.

<sonDay>(B) {N} ``^elephant's ^trunk''. *Des. @B27430. #36521.

<sonD=go'e>(B),,<soND=goy>(F) {N} ``^ox, ^bullock [B]; ^bull [F]''. |<goy>\<goytaG> `cattle'. <sonD> loan. @B27420,N753. #36531.

<sonek>(B) {ADV} ``a little ^while''. *Des. @B27460. #36541.

<sontor>:. #36551.
<paT=sontor>(B) {N} ``^lessons for ^reading''. *Des.<pa:T-sa:T>. @B16710. #36562.

<soG>(F),,<suG>(F)\<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H) {N} ``^fire''. @N560,B26370,B26230. #36571.
<arlay'=suG>(F),,<arlag=soG>(B) {N} ``^coal, burning ^char^coal''. @B00520,N556. #36582.
<D[en]eb=soG>(B) {N} ``^box of ^matches''. @B12620. #36592.
<DoDo=soG>(B),,<DoDo = suGo>(B) {N} ``^burning ^char^coal (lit. laughing fire)''. |<DoDo> `to laugh'. @B12840. #36602.
<irlai = soG>(B) {N} ``^burning char^coal''. See <arlag-soG>. @B01180. #14952.
<puto=suG>(F),,<puto'=soG>(B) {N} ``^sparks''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. |<puto'-> `to give off sparks'. @B17290,N562. #36612.
<turuk=soG>(F),,<turu'=soG>(F),,<turu=soG>(B) {N} ``^fireplace [B], ^oven [F], clay supports built into the ^hearth for pots''. |<soG>(F),,<suG>(F)\<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H) `fire'. @B14470,N577d,N559a. #36622.
<ug=soG>(F) {N} ``^ashes''. |<ug-> `feces' ?. @N563. #36632.

<soG>(B),,<suG>(F)\<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H) {N} ``^wood, ^fuel''. @N872,B26370. #36641.
<uli=soG>(B) {N} ``^mango ^wood''. @B01712. #36652.
<suG=om>(F)B {N} ``^arrow_^shaft''. |<-om> `arrow'. @N665b,B26380. #27433.

<soG>:. #36661.
<AG=soG>(F) {N} ``^spade, hoe''. @N1339x. #36672.

<so~k>(B)F,,<sonk>(F) {NB} ``^Adam's_apple, ^throat''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B27830,N44. #36681.

<soGra>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. @B27390. #36691.

<soG-Rak'>(B) {N} ``an artificial ^pond made by diverting the ^water of a river''. Pl. <soG-Ra'g-e>, <soG-Rag-le>. @B27400. #36701.

<sop->(B) {V} ``to ^shatter''. *Des. @B27500. #36711.

<sopa>(B) {N} ``^dirt, a grain of paddy in which rice has not appeared''. !these light ones become separated from the good ones along with dirt while winnowing. @B27510. #36721.

<sopur>(B) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. *Des. @B27520. #36731.

<sor>:. #36741.
<tumpu=sor>(B),,<tupu-sor>(B) {N} ``^marrow, ^oil made from marrow''. |<tumpu> cf. <tumpu-saG> `bone marrow'. @B14240. #36752.

<sor>(B),,<tsor>(B) {N} ``^thief''. *Des.<cor>. @B27630. #36761.
<sor-ni>(B),,<sor-ni = bai>(B) {N} ``a female ^thief''. *Des.<corni>. @B27730. #36770.

<sor>(F) {N} ``^bridge''. @N498. #36781.

<soR>(B) {N} ``^beard''. !equiv. to <tsoR>. @B27760. #36791.

<sorap->(B) {V} ``to ^curse''. *Des. @B27640. #36801.
<sorap-na>(B) {N} ``a ^curse''. *Des. @B27650. #36810.

<sorge>(B) {N} ``^<sargi> ^tree (%Shorea_robusta)''. @B27710. #36821.

<sorgeta>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of the Paus-porob festival'. @B27720. #36831.

<sorguNa=pi>(F) {N} ``^Goldenbacked_^Woodpecker''. ^bird. @N741. #36841.

<sorke->(B) {V} ``to ^sort_out''. @B27700. #36851.

<sorkup'>(B) {N} ``^snail''. Pl. <sorku'b-e>, <sorkub-le>. @B27690. #36861.

<sorkuk=luntur>(B) {ADJ} ``^dog-^eared''. @B27680. #21511.

<sorla~i>(B),,<sorlaiG>(B),,<sarlay>(B) {N} ``^cucumber''. Pl. <sorla~y-e>. @B27750. #36871.

<sormo'->(B) {V} ``to be ^awake from sleep''. Caus. <o-sormo'->. ?Bhat, p. 139: tr. form <sormo'-> not accepted by the informant. @B27740. #36881.

<sor-ni>(B),,<sor-ni = bai>(B) {N} ``a female ^thief''. *Des.<corni>. @B27730. #36771.

<soro>(B)F {ADJ} ``^empty, in_^vain, without any specific reason''. E.g. <soroDita>(F) `it is empty'; also used alone in answer to a question. @B27660,N1041. #36891.
<soro.soro>(F),,<suru.suru>(F) {ADV} ``^loosely''. @N1339x. #36900.

<soRok>(B) {N} ``^road''. *Hi. @B27770. #36911.

<sorop->(B) {V} ``to ^give in charge, to ^give in marriage, to ^dedicate''. *Des. @B27670. #36921.

<soro.soro>(F),,<suru.suru>(F) {ADV} ``^loosely''. @N1339x. #36931.

<soru>E24 {N} ``a ^sacramental ^food, eating of which is confined to the members of the same village''. *DED 2360. @B28800. #36941.
<soru=jaG>(F) {N} ``^boiled ceremonial ^rice or ^millet''. @N912h. #15273.

<so.so->(B) {V} ``to be ^rotten''. Caus. <o-so.so->. *So.<sO->??. @B27810. #36951.

<soson>(B) {N} ``^hawk''. *Des. @B27820. #36961.

<soTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. E.g. <soTa ui-> `to become lame'. *Des.<soTa>. @B27410. #36971.

<sotAro=Ta>(F),,<sotro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seventeen''. ^017. *Loan. @N1222. #36981.

<soTli>(F) {NB} ``male ^genitals, ^penis''. @N68,N69a. #36991.

<sotoy>(B) {ADJ} ``^real''. *Des. @B27440. #37001.

<sotro=Ta>(F),,<sotAro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seventeen''. ^017. *Loan. @N1222. #37011.
<kore=sotro>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-^seven (lit. ^twenty-^seventeen)''. ^037. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1236. #37022.

<su->(B),,<su'->(B) {V} ``(cock) to ^crow''. @B26200,B27020. #37031.

<su->(B) {V} ``to ^massage with oil''. @B26190,B26180. #37041.

<su'>(B),,<su'u>(B)F {N} ``^oil, ^ink [B]''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>. Syn. <gu'>, <su'G>.
@B27000,N599. ??Check whether syns are vars? #37051.
  <gi=su'u>(B) {N} ``^ghee (clarified ^butter)''. <gi> `id.' from Des. @B08600. #37062.
  <olsi>(B),,<olsi = su'u>(B) {N} ``^<olsi>, <olsi> ^oil, ^linseed''. @B04410. #37070.
  <til = su'u>(B) {N} ``^<til> oil, ^sesame ^oil''. *Des. @B13950. #37082.
  <Tola = su'u>(B) {N} ``^oil of the ^mahua seed''. |<Tola>(B) `mahua seed'. @B11660.
#37092.

<su~->(B) {V} ``to ^say, to ^ask, to ^tell a story''. E.g. <sun.su~-to> `(he) used to say'. Caus.
<o-su~->. @B27040. #37101.

<su'>:. #37111.
  <saku=su'>(F) {N} ``bolo-type ^knife''. @N668c. #33542.

<su'->(B) {V} ``(tree) to ^bear fruit''. E.g. <su'g-a> `(The tree) bore fruit'; <su'-ta> `it will bear
fruit'. @B27010. #37121.

<su'gar->(B) {V} ``to ^sweep with hard broom''. Caus. <o-su'gar->. @B27030. #37131.

<sua>(B) {N} ``body of a ^plough''. *Des. @B26210. #37141.

<suar=siG>(B) {N} ``^court^yard''. @B26220. #37151.

<sup'>:. #37161.
  <gia=sup'>(B) {N} ``^shame''. |<giak'>(B) `id.'. @B08050. #37172.
  <lea=sup'>(B) {N} ``^dagger''. Pl. <lea-su'b-e>. @B24070. #20532.
  <saliG=sup'>(B) {N} ``name of a Bonda ^clan''. @B25210. #37182.

<subu>(B)F {ADJ} ``^good, ^sweet''.  {VS} ``to be sweet''. Caus. <o-subu->.
@B26650,B26660,N1076a. #37191.

<suDoG>(F) {ADJ} ``^strong, ^hard''. @N1054,N994. #37201.

<suk'->(B) {V} ``to ^sweep with soft broom''. Caus. <o-suk'->. @B26240. #37211.

<suga>>:. #37221.
  <igrem = suga = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit like a person who is defecating''. ?*. @B00910. #37232.

<sugo>>:. #37241.
  <naGlili' = sugo>(B) {ADV} ``^as if embracing''. See <sugo>. @B15650. #37252.

<sugo>(B),,<sogo>(B) {} ``^like, ^similar, ^as if''. !also used after words denoting multitude:
<gaTi sugo> `many ones', <oyja sugo> `few, some (articles)', <puJjek sugo> `only one bunch'.
@B26300. #37261.

<sug=siG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^soft broom''. !probably originally made of hen's feathers.
@B26310. #35751.

<sug.suk'->(B) {V} ``to ^string (garland, necklace)''. @B26320. #37271.

<sug.sug-bo'->(B) {V} ``to ^comb''. Caus. <o-sug.sug-bo'->. @B26330. #37281.

<sugur->(B) {V} ``to ^warm oneself by the side of fire''. |A transitive form is not used. Caus. <o-sugur->. @B26290. #37291.

<suja>(B),,<suza>(F) {N} ``^needle''. *Des. @B26420,N625. #37301.

<sukay->(B) {V} ``to ^escape''. E.g. <sukaytope> `you (pl.) will escape'. @B26250. #37311.

<sukek>(B) {N} ``a ^four-anna piece''. !from IA.<sikka:>. @B26280. #37321.

<sukru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Fri^day''. @N410g. ??orig. dim #3111.

<suku>(F) {N} ``^ladle''. @N580. #37331.

<suku=baTi>(B)F {NB} ``^heart''. |<baTi>(B) `lung'. @B26270,N53. #3421.

<sukuk'>(B),,<suku>(F) {N} ``^gourd-^spoon''. Pl. <suku'g-e>, <sukug-le>. @B26260,N580. #37341.

<sul->(B) {V} [see <sulo'be'->]. @B26840. #37351.

<sulai~->(H) {V} ``to be ^hot''. @B26850. #37361.
<sulai~-Dak'>(H) {N} ``^sweat''. Cf. <suleG-Dak'>. @B26860. #37370.

<suleG>(B),,<suleGga>(B) {V} ``to ^sweat''. {N} ``^sweat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <amai suleGga> `he perspired'. @B26900,B26890. ??variant bimorph? #37381.
<suleG=Dak'>(B),,<sulenDak'>(B) {N} ``^sweat''. @B26910. ??ID #7023.

<sulo>(F) {ADJ} ``^slippery''. @N1060a. #37391.

<sulo'be'->(B) {V} ``to ^apply, to ^anoint''. @B26940. #37401.

<suloi>(B),,<suloy'>(F) {N} ``^intestine, ^belly [B], ^stomach [B]''. Pl. <-le>. @B26920,N64. #37411.
<suloi=si'>(B) {N} ``^disease of the stomach''. @B26930. #37420.
<mul=suloi>(B) {NB} ``^womb''. @B21400. #23672.

<sulup'>(B) {N} ``^<koTri> ^deer, four-horned ^antelope''. Pl. <sulu'b-e>, <sulub-le>, gen. <sulub-na>, loc. <sulub-bo>; echo-word <sulup'-salap'>. @B26880. #37431.
<selane - sulup'>(B) {N} ``^female of <koTri> ^deer''. @B27280. #37442.

<suluG>(B)F {ADJ} ``^far [B], ^deep [F]''. See <sileG>. @B26870,N1014. #37451.

<suluG=Na = remo>(F) {N} ``^man of a far-distant place''. !<-Na> possessive marker. @N314a. #24154.

<sulup>(F) {N} ``type of ^deer''. @N793 793c. #37461.

<sum->(B) {V} ``to ^eat, to ^drink, (hen) to ^peck''. E.g. <sum-o'-ki-na> `eaten (food)'; <sum-o'-tiG> `I have eaten'; <su.sum-sa> `for eating'. Caus. <o-sum->. @B26670. #37471.
<su.sum>(:) {N} ``^eating; ^meal''. {ADJ} ``right (side), from <su.sum-ti> `right hand' (lit. `eating hand')''. @:. ??format w. what follows?. #37480.
<joli=kiaG = susum>(B) {N} ``^breakfast''. @B11200. #15592.
<merer=su.sum>E43 {N} ``the ^First Fruits, ^feast of the new beans during <sumegelirak>E''. @B28620. #37492.
<su..sum=ti>(B)F {NB} ``^right arm, right ^hand''. !<susum> reduplicated verb stem `to eat' (lit. `hand with which one eats'). @N76. #37502.
<su.sum=suG>(B) {NB} ``^right leg''. @B26970. #37512.

<sume=gelirak>E175 {N} ``a ^festival held in Jan. or Feb. after the ^harvest''. @B28750. #37521.

<sumrai>(B),,<sumroi>(B),,<suGroi>(B) {N} ``^armlet, arm ^bracelet''. @B26710. #37531.
<gilaT = sumroi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^silver bangle''. @B08460. #11772.

<sumu>(:) #37541.
<sumu-ker>(B) {N} ``^paddy ^seed''. @B26680. #37550.
<sumu-ri>(B) {N} ``^seed of ^<su~a> corn''. @B26690. #37560.
<sumu=sa'm>(B) {N} ``^seed of ^<maNDeya:> ^millet''. @B26700. #37570.

<sun>:. #37581.
<say'e=sun>(F) {N} ``protective ^ghost''. @N258b. #33413.

<sun>(B),,<tsun>b {N} ``^lime''. *Des. @B26500. #37591.

<sun->>:. #37601.
<kole = sun->(B) {V} ``to ^whisper''. @B07480. #17772.

<sun->(B) {V} [see <su~->]. @B26520. #37611.

<sun->(B),,<sun.sun->(B) {V} ``to ^send''. @B26510. #37621.
<sun.sun->(B) {V} ``to ^see_off, to ^send''. @B26620. #37630.

<sunDi>(B) {N} ``a ^distiller''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. *Des. @B26450. #37641.

<sundri>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fly''. Pl. <-le>. @B26600. #37651.

<sunDro'->(B) {V} ``to ^salute, to ^greet''. E.g. <sunDro'niG>, <sunDrog~niG> `I saluted'. @B26470. #37661.

<suNDro=t=iG>(F) {N} ``^greeting''. !equivalent to Hi.<namaste> or <namaskar> 1st per. sg. vb. `I greet'. @N331. #14851.

<sundru>(B),,<sunDru>(B)F {N} ``^rain-^hat made of leaves''. @B26610,B26460,N652. #37671.

<sun.sun->(B) {V} ``to ^see off, to ^send''. |<sun-> `to send'. @B26620. #37681.

<sunu~>(B),,<o-sunu~>(B) {V} ``to ^altercate''. !cf. <sunum->. @B26590. ??gloss? #37691.

<s[un]u'>(F) {N} ``^broom''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <su'-> `sweep'. @N569. ??find root entry #37701.
<s[un]u'=bo'>(F),,<s[un]ug-bo'>(B) {N} ``^comb''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. Cf. <su'-bo'-> `to oil head'. @N640,B26550. ??remove cfd form. #4433.
<s[un]u'-gar>(B),,<sunugar>(B),,<sunuar>(B),,<snu'gar>(B) {N} ``hard ^broom''. Pl. <-e>. @B26580. ??punct. variants #37710.

<sunu'ku=ti>(F) {NB} ``^elbow''. @N80. #37721.

<sunug-bo'>(B) {N} ``^comb''. @?. #37731.

<sunuk>(B) {N} ``^soft broom''. Pl. <sunu'g-e>, <sunug-le>, gen. <sunug-na>. @B26530. #37741.

<sunukti>(B) {N} ``^elbow''. Pl. <-le>. @B26540. #37751.

<sunum->(B),,<osunum->(B) {V} ``to ^dispute hotly (lit. to eat one another)''. See <sum->; cf. <sunu~>, etc. @B26560. #37761.

<sunumbo'>(B),,<s[un]unbo'>(F),,<sunubo'>(B) {N} ``^stalk, ^stem, ^trunk of a tree''. Pl. <sunumbo'g-e>, <sunumbog-le>. @B26570,N866. ??un infix? #37771.

<sunungbok>>:. #37781.
<saphung = sunungbok=gige>E55 {N} ``a ^ceremony which takes place when the salphi trees become ready for tapping''. @B28680. #11593.

<s[un]up=se>(F) {N} ``^plow ^handle''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <sup-se-> `?'. @N957. #34551.

<suG>:. ??house. #So.<si'iG>,<su'uG>/<s+G>. #37791.
<Gger-su~>(F),,<Gger=suG>(F) {N} ``^boy's ^dormitory''. @N527c. see GgersuG #1383.
<bo'=suG->(B) {V} ``to ^apply mud on a mud-^wall''. @B20320. #37802.
<goi=suG-kui>(B) {NK} ``^widow''. @B09790. #37812.
<goy=suG=kwi>(F) {N} ``^widow re^marriage''. |<goys-> `to die' + <-suG> `wood'? + <-kwi> `wife', lit. `dead-wood wife'. @N186e. ??misanalysis #12914.
<lemo'=suG>(B) {N} ``^dormitory''. See <GgersuG>, <sela~suG>. @B24180. #20602.

<suG>(F)\<tek-suG>(B),,<te'-suG>(B),,<tik=suG>(B)F {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''. @N89,B14630. ??foot added, but why is there no e.g. susuG? #37821.
<ANDruay=suG>(F),,<ANDroay=suG>(F) {NB} ``^toe''. @N98. #1022.
<basag=suG>(B) {N} ``^left ^leg, left ^foot''. @B18620. #37832.
<gAta=suG>(F) {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''. @N97. #37842.
<girem=suG>(B) {N} ``^foot of a ^cat''. |<girem> `cat'. @B08350. #37852.
<gitag=suG>(B),,<gotag-suG>(B) {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''. Pl. <-e>. @B08140. #37862.
<joG=suG>(F) {NB} ``^big_^toe (lit. ^mother-^foot)''. |<joG>,<yoG> `mother'. @N99. #37872.
<kur=suG>(B) {N} ``^heel''. Pl. <-ke>. @B06590. #19732.
<o'on=suG>(F),,<o'o~=suG>(B)F,,<on=suG>(B) {NB} ``^little_^toe (lit. ^child-^foot''. Pl. <-e>. |<o'on> `child'. @N98a,B04930. #37882.
<su.sum=suG>(B) {NB} ``^right ^leg, left ^foot''. @B26970. ??! #37892.
<tiGe'=suG>(B) {N} ``^elephantiasis, the ^swollen ^leg''. @B13690. #37902.
<goi-sar=suG->(B) {V} ``(^leg) to be ^numb''. @B09780. #37912.
<o-gui=suG->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^feet ^washed''. See <gui-suG->, <gui-mo'->. @B02560. ??fetch the non-caus. #26752.

<suG->(B) {V} ``to ^smell a flower''. *Des. @B26360. #37921.

<suG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw away''. !It is used mostly in compound verbs to denote various shades of meaning. Caus. <o-suG->. @B26340. #37931.
<oRo'=suG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw away''. @B04240. ??prefix? #37942.

<suG->(B) {V} ``to ^sell''. E.g. <suG.suG ruG-ta> `he takes for selling'. @B26350. #37951.
<suG-bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^sold out''. E.g. <suG-bor-ta> `it will be sold out'. @B26400. #37960.

<suGgroy>(F) [see suGroi]. #37971.

<suGkur>(B) {N} ``the ^<dha:man> ^tree (%Grewia_tiliaefolia)''. @B26390. #37981.

<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H)/<suG>(F),,<soG>(F) {N} ``^fire''. @N560,B26370,B26230. #37991.
<DoDo=suGo>(B),,<DoDo-soG>(B) {N} ``^burning ^char^coal (lit. laughing fire)''. @B12840. #38002.

<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H)/<suG>(F),,<soG>(B) {N} ``^wood, ^fuel''. *So.<AGAl>. @N872,B26370. #38011.
<obka = suGo>(B) {N} ``green ^bamboo (fuel?)''. @B03640. #26262.

<suGroi>(B),,<suGgroy>(F),,<sumroi>(B),,<sumrai>(B) {N} ``^bracelet, ^wristlet, ^arm bracelet [B]''. E.g. <suGroi otuG-> `to make wear a bracelet, i.e. to select a bride'. @B26410. #38021.
<samba=suGgroy>(F) {N} ``upper arm ^bracelet''. @N644b. #33762.

<supor->(B) {V} ``to ^lick''. Caus. <o-supor->. *Des. @B26630. #38031.

<supreT>(:) {N} ``^police_^superintendent''. *Engl.<superintendent>. @:. #38041.

<supreT = saeb>(B) {N} ``^police_^superintendent''. |<sayb> `sahib'. @B26640. #38050.

<sur>:. #38061.
<toG=sur>(F) {N} ``^south''. @N408. #38072.

<sur->(B) {V} ``to ^roast, to ^scorch in fire, to ^bake''. Caus. <o-sur->. @B26730. #38081.

<sur->(B) {V} ``to ^spread out (cloth, paddy) in the sun for ^drying''. Caus. <o-sur->. @B26720. #38091.

<surak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<sura:>)''. @B26740. #38101.

<suRag = ui->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^lay_an_^egg''. @B26820. #38111.

<sureibe'>(B) {N} ``^gravel''. @B26790. #38121.

<surguna>>:. #38131.
<TiTTi = surguna>(B) {N} ``^woodpecker''. ^bird. @B11450. #38142.

<suri>(F) {ADJ; ADV} ``^quick; quickly''. @N1311b. #38151.
<suri..suri>(F) {ADV} ``^quickly''. @N1311a. #38160.

<surle'-mi'>(B),,<sirle'-mi'>(B) {N} ``^mucus of nose''. |<mi'> `nose'. @B26810. #38171.

<surlop>(F) {ADJ} ``^muddy''. @N1339x. #38181.

<suroy'=ber>(F) {N} ``^gravel''. |<-ber> `stone'. @N517. #3861.

<surom>(B),,<suroG>(B)E58F {N} ``^medicine, substance used to ^ferment''. @B26800,B28760,N246. #38191.

<surpa'ga>(F) {N} ``small black ^ant''. @N844e. #38201.

<suru>:. #38211.
<soro=soro>(F),,<suru=suru>(F) {ADV} ``^loosely''. @N1339x. #38222.

<suru>(B)F {N} ``a kind of ^insect (= Des.<jurDa>), ^cockroach''. Pl. <-le>. @B26750,N857. #38231.

<suRu>(H) {N} ``^cotton''. Syn. <kapa>(B), <rua>(B), <suta>(F). @B26830. #38241.

<suru'R-e>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. Pl. form. @B26780. #38251.

<surui>(B),,<siri'>(B) {ADV} ``^quickly''. @B26760. #38261.

<suruG->(B) {V} ``to ^thread a needle, to have something entered in a narrow space''. @B26770. #38271.

<cucare>(B) {ADV} ``^for nothing, ^in vain''. *Des. @B10500. #38281.

<susopNa>(F) {N} ``round ^handle of a pot''. @N581. #38291.

<susu'->(B) {V} ``to ^wipe off ^sweat''. Caus. <o-susu'->. @B26980,B26990. #38301.

<susu'->(B) {V} ``to be collected in ^handfuls in a basket; to ^collect in a basket, to ^remove from a basket''. Caus. <o-susu'->. @B26980,B26990. #38311.

<susup'->(B) {V} ``to ^pick_up or ^take_out something from a narrow space''. @B26950. ??cf. previous. #38321.
<muna=susub=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^pickpocket''. @B21190. #23803.

<susu=gige>E178 {N} ``a ^festival''. @B28770. #11601.

<su.sum>(:) {N} ``^eating; ^meal''. {ADJ} ``right (side), from <su.sum-ti> `right hand' (lit. `eating hand')''. |Redup. of <sum-> `to eat'. @:. ??format w. what follows?. #38331.
<joli=kiaG = su.sum>(B) {N} ``^breakfast''. @B11200. #17113.
<merer=su.sum>E43 {N} ``the ^First Fruits, ^feast of the new beans during <sumegelirak>E''. @B28620. #37493.
<su..sum=ti>(B)F {NB} ``^right ^arm, right ^hand''. @N76. #38342.
<su.sum=suG>(B) {NB} ``^right ^leg''. @B26970. #38350.

<suta>(B)F {N} ``^thread; ^spider_^web; ^cotton [F]''. Pl. <-le>. Syn. <kapa>(B), <rua>(B), <suRu>(H) `cotton'. *Des. @B26480,N624,N623,N839. #38361.

<sut=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^lame''. E.g. <suta-bay gulayne> `lame boy'. @N210. ??first cut?. #38371.

<sutaysa>(F) {ADJ} ``^true''. *Loan. @N1115. #38381.

<suti'>(F) {NB} ``^clitoris''. *So.<Atij> `vagina'. @N72. #38391.

<suTo'ka>(B) {N} ``a ^wart''. @B26440. #38401.

<suTop'>(B),,<sutop>(F) {N} ``^arrow with a blunt wooden head used in hunting birds''. Pl. <suTo'b-e>, <suTob-le>. @B26430,N664b. #38411.

<sutrai->(B) {V} ``to ^seduce''. *Des. @B26490. #38421.

<su=tubu'>(F) {N} ``^earth''. !cf. 511, 547. @N1339x. #38431.

<swi>:. #38441.
<pu=swi=ti>(F) {N} ``^blister''. @N216a. #38452.

<t>:. #38461.

<Dio=t=be>(F) {N} ``living as husband and wife''. !married; <Dio> `house', remainder no gloss. @N186b. ??analysis?. #3493.
<suNDro=t=iG>(F) {N} ``I ^greet (you)''. !equivalent to Hi.<namaste> or <namaskar>. |1st pers. sg. present of verb `to greet'. @N331. #38472.

<ta>:. #38481.
<bol=ta>(F),,<bol>(F) {ADJ} ``^pretty''. *Loan. @N1166. #5082.
<el=o'=ta>(F) {V; N} ``to ^charm (?); ^magic''. !vb. noun 3 per. sg. past tense. @N293b. #10123.
<gi=ge=gelo=ta>(F) {N} ``^leaf cup containing flowers and rice, placed on path as offering to Mapru''. @N1339x. #11622.
<jur=gA=ta>(F) {N} ``^chill''. |verbal noun. @N224. #10433.
<rege=ta>(F) {N} ``^wound''. |verbal noun. @N216. ??original unclear. #31723.
<rim=o'=ta>(F) {N} ``^argument, ^quarrel''. |3rd pers. sg. past of verb `to fight'. @N340. ??past?. #25994.

<Ta>:. ??Oriya <goTha>?; cf. <tin=tabo>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^003. @N1339x. #38491.
<so=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^six''. ^006. @N1211b. #12444.
<sat=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. @N1212. #12455.
<aT=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. @N1213. #2134.
<no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009. @N1214. #12465.
<dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. @N1215. #9305.
<egar=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eleven''. ^011. @N1216. #10033.
<baro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^twelve''. ^012. @N1217. #3202.
<tero=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^thirteen''. ^013. @N1218. #38502.
<sodu=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^fourteen''. ^014. @N1219. #36342.
<pondAro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^fifteen''. ^015. @N1220. #30382.
<solo=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^sixteen''. ^016. @N1221. #36412.
<sotAro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^seventeen''. ^017. @N1222. #36982.
<otAro=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^eighteen''. ^018. @N1223. #28782.
<onis=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nineteen''. ^019. @N1224. #27652.
<kore=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^020. @N1225. #18202.

<ta'mi->(B)F,,<te'mi>(F) {V} ``to ^sneeze''. {N} ``a sneeze''. Caus. <o-ta'mi->. @B13570,N1339x. #38511.
<ta'mi-baG->(F) {V} ``to sneeze''. |<baG-> `to be afflicted'. @N1339x. #2953.

<tabo>:. #38521.
<tin=tabo>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^030. @N1339x. ??cf. <-Ta>. #38532.

<tabuk'>(B) {NK} ``^stepfather, ^uncle (father's younger brother)''. @B13360. #38541.
<biyaG=tabuk'>(B) {NK} ``blood-^relation''. |<biyaG> `younger brother'. @B13360. #4292.

<tak'->(B) {V} ``to ^flay, to ^peel off, to ^crack''. @B13200. #38551.

<tagDani>(F) {N} ``^evil_^spirit''. *Loan. @N1339x. #38561.

<tagon>(F) {PP} ``^with''. @N1339x. #38571.

<tay>:. #38581.
<tes=sagur>(F),,<tay=sagur>(F) {N} ``type of ^marriage ^feast''. !<tes-, tay-> `?', <sagur> `mahua liquor', `to give liquor'??. @N186d. ?? #33343.

<tai->(B) {V} ``to ^dig_up''. E.g. <ureG taiso'-ki-na tubuk'> `earth dug up by rats'. @B13160. ??where to cut <taiso'>? #38591.
<tai=ur>(B) {N} ``^heap of ^earth dug up by rats''. |<ureG>. @B13170. #38600.

<tai->>:. #38611.
<ta.tai->(B) {V} ``to ^spread out (cloth, etc.) for drying''. @B13290. #38620.

<ta~y->(B) {V} ``to ^weave (cloth, roof, leaf-hat, basket, etc.)''. Caus. <o-ta~y->. *Gu.<taJ> `to weave'. @B13580. #38631.
<t[an]ayn=tur>(F)H {N} ``bamboo ^fence''. Cf. <t[un]ai-tur>(B). |<t[Vn]aJ> nom. of <taJ> `to weave', <-tur> `wall'. @N532c,N548,B13320. #38642.

<Tai>(B) {N} ``a ^creeper''. @B11360. #38651.

<taiga>(B) {N} ``a big black ^ant''. Pl. <-le>. @B13190. #38661.

<tayso=gisiG>(B) {N} ``^cock-crowing time''. @B13440. #12231.

<tai=ur>(B) {N} ``^heap of ^earth dug up by rats''. See <ureG>. @B13170. #38601.

<taji>(B) {N} ``a ^balance''. *Des. @B13260. #38671.

<Takrani>(B) {N} ``a ^deity worshipped at the time of Paus-porob''. *Des.<Tha:kura:ni:>, fem. of <Tha:kur> `god'. @B11370. #38681.

<thakurani=bakorani>E155,,<kankali>E155 {N} ``^goddess of ^small^pox''. @B28340. #38691.

<tali>(B) {N} ``right head of a ^drum''. *Des. @B13550. #38701.

<tama'kuli>(B),,<tamakilip>(F) {N} ``^firefly (^glowworm)''. Pl. <-le>. @B13380,N855,B13370. #38711.

<tami-kui>(B) {ADJ} ``^pregnant (^woman, animal)''. {VI} ``to be pregnant''. {VT} ``to make pregnant''. @B13390,B13400,B13410. #38721.
<tami-kui = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^make another pregnant''. |<Dem-> `to do, make'. @B13420. #38730.

<tamio>E105 {N} ``an ^only_^child''. @B28270. #38741.

<Tamo'>(F),,<Tamok>(B),,<Thamok>(B) {N} ``a kind of small kettle-type ^drum made of earthenware covered with cowhide''. *Des.<ThamOk>. @N689b,B11420,<tamuk>E96. #38751.

<tamRom>(B) {ADJ} ``the ^whole of something''. @B13430. #38761.

<tana->(B),,<tina->(B) {V} ``to ^appear, to be ^seen''. E.g. <nen Dio peroga tanata> `my house will be seen a little later'. @B13310. #38771.

<t[an]ayn=tur>(F)H {N} ``bamboo ^fence''. Cf. <t[un]ai-tur>(B). !<tayn-> `to build', <-Vn-> nomin. infix, <-tur> `wall'. @N532c,N548,B13320. ??or ^weave #38641.

<t[an]aG..taG>(F) {N} ``^loom uprights''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <tuGtu-> `??'. @N627b. #38781.

<tanaG=ti>(F) {N} ``^arrow_^nock''. !<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <taG-> `?'; <-ti> `hand'. @N665a. #38791.

<tanap'>(B)F {N} ``open-sided ^shed with a thatched roof''. Pl. <tana'b-e>, <tanab-le>. @B13330,N528a. #38801.

<tanarom>(B),,<tnarom>(B),,<tanaram>(B) {N} ``^shoulder''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B13340. #38811.

<tanDoG->(B),,<tanDom->(B) {V} ``to ^begin''. @B13270. #38821.

<tanja>:. #38831.
<muNDi=tanja>(F) {N} ``hammerheaded ^axe''. @N667a. #23872.
<pasela=tanja>(F) {N} ``broadbladed ^axe''. @N667b. #38842.

<tanja>(F) {N} ``^axe''. @N667d. #38851.

<tanke>(F),,<taGke>(H) {N} ``small fibre ^basket''. @N659a,B13220. #38861.

<tanta~yo>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <go're> people at the time of the Paus-porob. @B13350. #38871.

<taG>(:) {NCF} ``^cattle, ^cow''. *Gu.<taG> `cattle'. @:. #38881.
<goy=taG>(F) / <goy>(F) {N} ``^cattle, ^cow''. @N752. #38892.

<TaGa>(B),,<TaGka>(B) {N} ``^rupee, ^money''. *Des.<ToGka:>. @B11380. #38901.
<sagur=tanka>(F)E92 {N} ``^bride^price; a ^ceremony consisting of a token payment of the bride-price, specifically a bottle of liquor and a rupee''. |<sagur> `mahua liquor'. @N188b,B28690. #33352.

<taGaG->(B) {V} ``to ^crawl''. Caus. <o-taGaG->. @B13210. #38911.

<taGbok'>(B) {N} ``^morning (about 10:30 a.m.)''. {V} ``to be ^morning''. E.g. <taGbo'ga> `it has become morning'. @B13230,B13240. #38921.

<taGgi>(F),,<TaGia>(B),,<TaGgia>(B) {N} ``^axe''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @N667,B11390. #38931.
<taGgi=mali>(F) {N} ``man's brass ^necklace''. |<taGgi> `axe'; <mali> `necklace' (loan). @N646e. #21843.

<taGke>(H),,<tanke>(F) {N} ``small fibre ^basket''. @N659a,B13220. #38941.

<taG-mo'->(B) {V} ``to ^open_the_^eyes''. Caus. <o-taG-mo'->. *Re.<am-toG> `to open the mouth'. @B13250. #38951.

<TaGni>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B11400. #38961.

<TaGru=bob>(B) {ADJ} ``^bald-^headed''. @B11410. #4671.

<tap>:. #38971.
<lok=tap>(F) {N} ``^water from tree leaves''. @N454a. #38982.
<sempu=tap>(F) {N} ``^mist, ^fog''. @N460a. #38992.

<Tapra>>:. #39001.
<besal = Tapra>(B) {N} ``^joking''. Cf. <besal Dem-> `to joke'. *Des.<becal>. @B19830. #3902.

<tara'->(B) {V} ``to be ^bright, to be ^daytime''. E.g. <tara'-gay> `early morning'. Caus. <o-tara'->. @B13470. #39011.

<tarabula>(B) {N} ``^toddy_^palm''. @B13450. #39021.

<taram->(B) {V} ``to ^touch''. Caus. <o-taram->. @B13460. #39031.

<taRek>(B) {N} ``the ^other_^side (of a tree trunk, etc.)''. *Des. @B13540. #39041.

<taRik'>(B) {N} ``one whose waist is ^bent''. E.g. fem. <taRig-boi>, masc. <taRi'ga>, <taRig buso-rem>. @B13520. ??class? #39051.

<taRik'->(B) {V} ``(waist) to be ^bent through disease''. @B13530. #39061.

<tarla>(B) {N} ``a circular leaf-^cloak for covering the back while weeding in the field during the rains''. ^rain-^coat. @B13510. #39071.

<tarmaG>(B) {N} ``a ^tree (= Des.<sOsOnkoli>); its edible ^fruit''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B13500. #39081.

<taro'bula>(B) {N} ``^palm-leaf ^head^band for women''. @B13480. #39091.

<tarte>(B) {} ``^everything''. @B13490. ??cf. <TaTe>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. !non-human. @N1293c. #39101.

<tas>(B),,<taas>(B) {N} ``^work in the ^field''. *Des.<ta:s>. @B13560. #39111.

<tata>(B),,<tAta>(F) {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father, mother's father)''. !applied to following kin: fafa; fafabr; famobr; fafasihu; famosihu; mofa; momobr; mofabr; also to following affines: wimofa; wifsfa; humofa; hufafa. @B13280,N138,N139. #39121.
<aja=tata>(B) {NK} ``^maternal ^grandfather (^mother's father)''. |<aja> `?'. @B00170. #39132.

<ta..tai->(B) {V} ``to ^spread out (cloth, etc.) for drying''. @B13290. #39141.

<TaTe>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. !non-human. @N1293c. #39151.
<TaTe=Do>(F) {ADJ} ``^all''. !<-Do> human classifier. @N1293d. #8793.

<tati>(B) {N} ``^leaf-plate, ^plate''. Pl. <-ye>, <-le>. @B13300. #39161.

<te>:. #39171.
<toG=te>(F) {N} ``^east''. @N405. #39182.

<te'sa'gur>(B) {N} ``the one-day ^feast at the time of ^marriage when only wine is served''. @B14730. #39191.

<teb->(B) {V} ``to ^stay''. *Des.<theb->. @B14700. #39201.

<te~>(B)\<nta~i~>(B),,<nte~i~>(H),,<nta~y~>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bee [F] or large ^wasp [B]''. Gen. <-na>. @B16310,N861a. #39211.
<Dion-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living on trees''. See <ntei~>. @B12160. #8682.
<Gkui~-te~>(B) {NK} ``a kind of ^wasp living in paddy-fields''. See <nte~i~>. @B10270. #1243.

<te~isa>(B),,<ta~isa>(B) {N} ``^dirt''. @B14620. #39221.

<Tekor>(B) {N} ``^wasp, ^hornet''. *Des. @B11530. #39231.

<tek-suG>(B),,<te'-suG>(B),,<tik=suG>(B)F,,<ti'suG>(B)/<suG>(F) {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''. Pl. <-e>. @B13630,N89,B14630. #39241.
<tek-suG = biRai->(B) {V} ``to use proper foot-^steps in a ^dance''. *Des.<bhiRai->. @B14640. #39250.

<teleGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the Telenga ^community''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. @B14720. #39261.
<konDa=teleGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Sileru ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>. @B07060. #18013.

<Telko>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des. @B11580. #39271.

<teNDar=bo'>(F),,<tenDor-bo'>(B): #39281.
<teNDar=bo'=kuG>(F),,<tenDor-bo'=kuG>(B) {N} ``^peacock's ^comb''. @N732c,B14680. ??orig. of B had to' for bo' #4454.
<teNDar=bo'=siG>(F),,<tenDor-bo'=suG>(B) {N} ``^chicken's ^comb''. @N711,B14690. #4464.

<TenDka>(B) {N} ``garden ^lizard''. *Des. @B11570. #39291.
<alaG = TenDka>(B) {N} ``a slow-moving ^lizard''. *Des.<olom TenDka:>. @B00650. #632.
<bisa = TenDka>(B) {N} ``house ^lizard''. *Des. @B18940. #4172.

<tenke>:. ??tagword #39301.
<enke=tenke>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026b. #10142.

<teJ->(B) {V} ``to ^carry on head''. E.g. <te.ten-Dak'> `water carried on head'. @B14670. #39311.

<TeG>(B) {N} ``^stick''. *Des.<TheG>. @B11540. #39321.

<teGgu'->(B) {V} ``to ^chase''. E.g. <teGgu'Ra-na> `he would have chased'. @B14660. #39331.
<teGgu'>(B) {} ``^pursuantly''. @B14650. ??gloss #39340.

<TeGna>(B),,<TeGna=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<TeGgna>. @B11550. #39351.

<teo~>(B),,<te~ynyo>(F),,<ta~yo~>(B) {N} ``^ant-hill''. @B14750,B13590,N844g. ??teJ #39361.

<terlAm>(F) {N} ``^quail''. @N733. ??A #39371.

<tero>:. #39381.
<tero=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^thirteen''. ^013. *Des. @N1218. #38503.
<kore=tero>(F) {NUM} ``^thirty-three (lit. ^twenty-^thirteen)''. ^033. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1235. #18292.

<terwa>(B) {N} ``^eunuch''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B14710. #39391.

<Tesa->(B),,<bop' = Tesa->(B) {V} ``to ^gore''. *Des. @B11590. ??Bhat, p. 58, notes that <Tesa-> must be preceded by <bop'> but not as alternate form/rdg. #39401.

<tessagur>E96 {N} ``a slightly more expensive version of the <damung = jang>E ^marriage''. @B28300. #39411.
<tes=sagur>(F),,<tay=sagur>(F) {N} ``type of ^marriage ^feast''. !<tes-, tay-> `?', <sagur> `mahua liquor, to give liquor'??. @N186d. #33344.

<Teson>(B) {N} ``^police_^station''. Pl. <-le>. *Engl.<station>. @B11600. #39421.

<TeTebuRi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snail''. *Des.; Gu.<TeTe-boj> `snail', ~<boj>\<buRboj> `worm, snake'. @B11560. #39431.

<te~ur>(B) {ADJ} ``^tall''. @B14740. #39441.

<ti>(F)\<titi>(F) {NB} ``^hand, ^arm''. @N75. #39451.
<Gku=ti>(F) {N} ``metal ^clothes_^hook''. @N679a. #1512.
<ANDruay=ti>(F) {NB} ``^finger''. @N86. #1032.
<basa'=ti>(B)F,,<basak'=ti>(B) {NB} ``^left ^hand''. {ADJ ``^left-^handed''. E.g. <basa'-ti-bay remo> `left-handed man'. @B18610,N77,N205. #3332.
<boTa = aGTi>(B),,<boTa=ti>(B) {NB} ``^thumb''. *Des.<boTa:>. @B20000. #5512.
<gAta=ti>(F) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @N84. #11062.
<girem=ti>(B),,<girem=ti = selam-boi>(B) {N} ``a ^woman who often breaks pots through carelessness''. @B08340. #4833.
<gitak=ti>(B),,<gatak-ti>(B) {NB} ``^palm of ^hand''. @B08130. #39462.
<joG=ti>(F) {NB} ``^thumb''. !<joG> `mother', cf. 136. @N87. #39472.
<kirim=ti>(B) {N} ``^fist''. @B05690. #39482.
<kirim=ti>(F),,<kArim=ti>(F) {NB} ``^fist''. @N85. #16743.
<o'on=ti>(F) {NB} ``^little_^finger''. @N86a. #39492.
<orti>(B)F {N} ``^finger ^ring''. Pl. <-le>. @B04120,N648. ??analysis #39500.
<pilka=ti>(B),,<pilka=titi>(B) {N} ``^one having six fingers in each hand''. @B17110. #39512.
<podom=ti>(B) {NB} ``^palm of hand''. *Des.<podom>. @B17740. #39522.
<pu=swi=ti>(F) {N} ``^blister''. @N216a. #38453.
<pusi'=ti>(B) {N} ``a ^blistered hand''. @B17460. #39532.
<su..sum=ti>(F) {NB} ``^right arm, right ^hand''. !<susum> reduplicated verb stem `to eat' (lit. `hand with which one eats'). @N76. #37503.
<sunu'ku=ti>(F) {NB} ``^elbow''. @N80. #37722.
<susum=ti>(B) {N;ADJ} ``^right ^hand, right side''. See <sum->. @B26960. #39542.
<kirim=ti->(B) {V} ``to ^close the fist''. @B05700. #39552.
<o-gui = ti->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^hands ^washed''. E.g. <agu oguiti> `have the boy's hands washed'. See <gui-ti>, <o-gui-mo'->. @B02530. #39562.

<ti>(:) #39571.
<tanaG=ti>(F),,<tenaG-ti>(B) {N} ``^arrow_^nock''. |?<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <taG-> `?'. @N665a,B13730. #38792.

<ti->(B),,<a-ti->(B) {V} ``to ^bury a ^corpse''. @B13600. ??Bhat notes doubling of -t- in some forms, p. 68/rdg. ; what's the a- form? #39581.

<ti'ri>(B) {NUM} ``^six (neut.)''. ^006. !<ti'ram> `id. (masc. and fem.)'. @B13960. #39591.

<tip'->(B) {V} ``to ^drip''. E.g. <Dak' tip-lo'-ni> `water is dripping'. @B13790. #39601.

<tiglai>E105 {N} ``a ^joker''. @B28290. #39611.

<tigri>(B) {NUM} ``^hundred''. ^100. @B13650. #39621.

<tikbur>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<bila:>)''. @B13620. #39631.

<tiki=bbo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^solid''. @N1038. ??sp? #4511.

<til = su'u>(B) {N} ``^<til> oil, ^oil of sesamum''. *Des. @B13950. #39641.

<tillarpoi>E209 {N} ``^ghost of a woman who died in pregnancy''. @B28310. #39651.

<tilimRak'>(B),,<tilimDak>(B) {N} ``^threshing floor''. @B13940. ??It seems to be true that r & d are retroflex after grave sounds/rdg. #39661.

<tiloi>>:. #39671.
<burbum-sim = tiloi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des. @B19410. #6482.

<tilok>:. #39681.
<tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``^Tailor_Bird''. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. @N721d. #39690.
<gi=tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``^Wren-warbler''. ^bird. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. @N721l. #39702.

<Tilu>(B) {} ``^squirrel''. *Des. Syn. <nsonDay>(F),<nsonDai>(H). @B11510. #39711.

<time>(B) {ADJ} ``^new''. {V} ``to be new''. Caus. <o-time->. *So. <tAbme>. @B13830,B13840. #39721.

<tin>:. #39731.
<AG=tin>(F) {} ``^in the''. @N1339x. ?? #1612.

<tin>:. #39741.
<tin=ta-bo>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^003. @N1339x. #39750.
<tin = kasu = poRi>(B) {N} ``^four pice''. @B13760. ??why four? #39760.

<tina->(B),,<tana->(B) {V} ``to be ^seen''. E.g. <ano tina-ga ki anDa> `has it been seen by you or not?'. *So.<tij-> `to see'. @B13720. #39771.

<tine'-suG>(B),,<tiGe'=suG>(B) {N} ``^elephantiasis (lit. ^pestle ^leg); a person suffering from id.''. @B13750,B13690. #39781.

<tinerak'>(B) {N} ``^pad placed on the head when carrying''. Pl. <tinera'g-e>, <tinerag-le>. @B13740. #39791.

<tingu>(F) {ADV} ``^behind, ^after''. @N1339x. #39801.

<tiniG>,,<tanaG>,,<tenaG>(:) #39811.
<tiniG=go'>(B),,<tenaG-go'>(B) {N} ``^notch of an ^axe''. |<go'>(B) `axe'. @B13730. ??does this refer to the notch of the axe handle? #12523.
<tanaG=ti>(F),,<tenaG-ti>(B) {N} ``^arrow_^nock''. |?<-Vn-> nominal. infix; <taG-> `?'. @N665a,B13730. #38793.

<tin=ta-bo>(F) {NUM} ``^three''. ^003. @N1339x. #39751.

<tintim>(F)H,,<titim>(B) {N} ``^tamarind''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @N881,B13770,B13710. #39821.

<tiG->(B) {V} ``to be ^pierced; to ^pierce, to ^card cotton, to ^shoot with arrow''. E.g. <tiG-ta> `it will be pierced'; <mai a-makto mai tiG-ga> `he did not know that he was pierced'. Caus. <o-tiG->. @B13660,B13670. #39831.

<tiGe'>(B),,<tiGye>(F),,<tine'>(B),,<tinye>(F),,<tio~>(B),, {N} ``large wooden ^pestle used for ^husking rice''. Pl. <-le>. @B13680,N558d. #39841.
<tiGe'=suG>(B),,<tine'-suG>(B) {N} ``^elephantiasis (lit. ^pestle ^leg); one suffering from id.''. |<suG>\<tiksuG> `leg'. @B13750,B13690. #39850.

<tiGkur=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^eye^brow''. |<mo'> `eye'. @N16. #22991.

<tip>(B) {N} ``^pointed edge''. *Des. @B13780. ??same as foll? #39861.

<Tip>(B) {N} ``^top, topmost part''. @B11460. #39871.
<tonaG - Tip>(B) {N} ``^top, topmost part''. |<tonaG> `on, above'. @B14940. #39882.

<tipa'->(B) {V} ``to be ^concealed; to ^conceal''. Caus. <o-tipa'->. @B13800,B13810. #39891.

<tipni>(B),,<Tipni>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^small basket''. @B13820. #39901.

<Tipni>(B),,<tipni>(B) {N} ``small ^basket''. *Des. @B11470. #39911.

<Tiprok'->(B) {V} ``to ^stumble; to ^trip someone''. Caus. <o-Tiprok'->. @B11490,B11480. #39921.

<tiraGRa=mo'>(B) {N} ``one who walks with the eyes ^looking_up (lit. ^forehead ^eye)''. Masc. <tiraGRa-mo'-Ra>, pl. <tiraGRa-mo'R-e>. Fem. <tiraGRa-mo'-boi>, pl. <-boy-e>. @B13860. #39931.

<tire>(B),,<tre>(B) {N} ``^<kendu> ^tree, ^ebony (%Diosypros_embryopteris)''. @B13900. #39941.
<tire-soG>(B) {N} ``^<kendu> or ^ebony ^wood''. @B13900. #39950.

<tirelek>(B) {ADV} ``^together''. @B13920. #39961.

<tirepa>(B),,<tirepa=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. |<tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'. @B13910. #39971.

<tiri>(:),,<tiriy=a'>(:),,<turu>(B),,<turu=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. @B13890,B14460. ??orig <tiriya>(B) #39981.

<ti'iri>(F) {NUM} ``^six (human or non-human)''. ^006. *So.<tudru>. @N1211a. #39991.
<ti'iri=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^six''. ^006. |<-lok> human classifier. @N1211. #40000.

<kore=ti'iri>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^six''. ^026. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1228c. #18242.

<Tiri>(B) {N} ``^oil-press''. *Des. @B11500. #40011.

<tirib-Dak'>(B) {N} ``^cloud''. Gen. <tirib-Dag-na>. |<Dak'> `water'. *So.<tAr+b>. @B13870. #40021.
<tirib-Dak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^clouded''. E.g. <tirib-Da'-ga> `it is cloudy'. @B13880. #40030.

<tiRibiRi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^drum''. *Des. @B13930. #40041.

<titi>(B)F/<ti>(F) {N} ``^hand, ^arm''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <titi-tata>. *Reduplicated; So.<ti'i>/<ti>. @B13700,N75. #40051.
<pilka=ti>(B),,<pilka=titi>(B) {N} ``^one having six fingers in each hand''. @B17110. #39513.

<TiTTi = surguna>(B) {N} ``^woodpecker''. ^bird. @B11450. #38141.

<TiTigonDi=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^hop on one leg''. *Des. @B11430. #8051.

<titim>(B),,<tintim>(F)H {N} ``^tamarind''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @N881,B13770,B13710. #40061.

<TiTTira = jik->(B) {V} ``to ^pull a ^tendon''. *Des. @B11440. ??strain #15431.

<tiur>(B)F,,<te~ur> {ADJ} ``^long, ^tall''. E.g. <tiur=bay = semu'>(F) `^tall ^tree'. @B13610,N1006b,N201a,B14740. #40071.

<tiyar->(B) {V} ``to be ^ready, to ^order''. *Des. @B13850. #40081.

<tna'rom>(B),,<tina'rom>(B),,<tenarom>(F),,<tana'rom>(B) {N} ``^shoulder''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B15120,N46. ??which as headform? #40091.

<to>:. #40101.
<to=ga>: #40110.
<bar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''. @N445. #3283.
<baur=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before the day before ^yesterday''. @N445a. #40122.
<mar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. @N448. #10403.
<mu=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after the day after ^tomorrow''. @N448a. #40132.

<to>(:) ?? #40141.
<mak=to>(F) {ADJ} ``^knowing, ^smart, ^intelligent''. @N1339x. #21762.

<to>(B) {PARTICLE} ``a ^particle used in narrative (= Des.<puni>)''. @B14760. #40151.

<to~->(B),,<toG->(B) {V} ``to ^stand, to ^get_up, to ^wait; to make stand''. Caus. <o-to~->. @B15090,B15100. #40161.

<to~->(B) {V} ``to ^clean cooking vessels''. @B15110. ??scour? #40171.

<to'>(F),,<tok'>(B) {N} ``^light''. @N432a. #40181.
<arke=to'>(F),,<arke=tok'>(B) {N} ``^moon^light''. {V} ``to be a ^full-^moon night''. @N424m,B00460,B00470. #40192.
<mumor=to'>(F) {N} ``^star''. @N432. #23682.

<to'iG->(B) {V} ``to ^lean forward; to lean someone forward''. @B15070,B15080. #40201.

<tobDur>(B),,<tobRur>(B) {N} ``^termite, ^white_^ant''. @B14970. #40211.

<toDa>(F) {NB} ``^jaw''. @N29. #40221.
<toDa=saG>(F) {NB} ``^jaw^bone''. |<saG>\<siksaG> `bone'. @N29a. #33893.
<arke=tok'->(B) {V} ``to be a ^full-moon ^night''. See <kimi-tok'->. @ #40232.

<tok'->(B),,<tok.tok'->(B) {V} ``to be untied, (earring) to ^come_^off; to ^un^tie, to ^take_out, to ^loosen, to ^separate, to ^take_^off (cloth, shirt, shoe, ring, flower, etc.)''. Caus. <o-tok'->. @B14780,B14800. #40241.

<tok'->(B) {V} ``to ^count, to ^pick_up''. @B14790. ??same as prev? #40251.
<tog-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^awaken; to ^get_up, to ^rise''. Caus. <o-tog-Rak'->. @B14860,B14850. ??here? #40262.

<tog>:. #40271.
<ur-tog-mo'>:. #40282.
<mau=ur-tog-mo'>(B) {ADV} ``^three ^years hence''. See <mar-tog-mo'>. @B20410. #40292.

<to=ga>: #40301.
<bar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''. @N445. #3284.
<baur=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before the day before ^yesterday''. @N445a. #40123.
<mar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. @N448. #10404.
<mu=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after the day after ^tomorrow''. @N448a. #40133.

<togar>(F) {N} ``^banyan ^tree''. @N871a. #40311.

<tog-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^awaken; to ^get_up, to ^rise''. Caus. <o-tog-Rak'->. @B14860,B14850. #40261.

<tog=ram=bur>(F) {N} ``^half-burned pieces of ^wood''. |<tok'-> `to take out', <ram> `branch (?)', <bur>\<babur> `wood'. @N872c. #31361.

<toitora=bu>(B) {N} ``^<maha:manDal> ^snake''. |<bu'>\<bubu'> `snake'. @B14770. #5681.

<Tok->(B) {V} ``(fowl) to ^peck''. *Des. @B11610. #40321.

<Thok->(B) {V} ``to ^deceive, to be ^deceived''. *Des. @B11670. #40331.

<toklo>(B),,<toglo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^come_^here''. @B14840. #40341.

<tokpi'->(B) {V} ``(animal, bird, etc.) to be ^freed; to ^set_^free, to ^un^tie''. E.g. <goytaG tokpi'-ga> `the cow is untied'. @B14820,B14830. #40351.

<tok-toG-ro>(B) {ADV} ``^here_and_^there''. @B14810. ??analys? xrefs? #40361.

<Tola>(B) {N} ``^mahua_^seed''. *Des.<Tola:>. @B11660. #40371.
<Tola = su'u>(B) {N} ``^oil of the ^mahua_seed''. |<su'u> `oil'. @B11660. #40380.

<tolia>E89 {N} ``a kind of ^guitar''. @B28320. #40391.

<tom>(B)\<tumo'>(B)F {N} ``^mouth; ^snout of an animal, ^beak of a bird''. Pl. <-le>. Cf. <tumna>(F),<Tomna>(H) `snout, chin'. *So.<tAm>\<tO'Od>. @B14310,N37,N713. #40401.
<jutom->(B) {V} ``to ^feed an adult (e.g. son-in-law, mother's brother) on ceremonial occasions''. @B10880. ??-tom mouth? #40410.
<o-gui=tom->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^mouth ^washed''. |Caus. of <gui-tom> `to wash one's mouth'. E.g. <agu o-gui-tom> `have the boy's mouth washed'. @B02540. #26762.

<tomam>(B) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. *So.<tam-ji>. @B14980. #40421.

<tomboren=gar>(B) {N} ``^north, north direction''. (The head of a Bonda corpse is placed facing the north in burial.) |<gar>,<gari> `direction'. Cf. <tombor> `name of a village' @B15000. ??is this bor `stone'? what's tom? subord to tombor? #40431.

<tom-Dak'->(B),,<tom-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash (clothes, etc.)''. |<Dak'> `water'. @B14990. #40441.
<tom-Ra'=po'>(B),,<tom-Rak' = mpo'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn a second day without being ^washed''. |<umpo'>(F),<mpo'>(B)/<po'>(F) `woman's cloth'. Cf. <morki-po'>(B) `dirty cloth'. @B15010. #30193.

<tomlai>(B) {ADJ} ``^wide, ^flat''. @B15020. #40451.

<tom-Ra'=po'>(B),,<tom-Rak' = mpo'>(B) {N} ``woman's ^cloth worn a second day without being ^washed''. |<tom-Rak'-> `to wash clothes', <umpo'>(F)/<po'>(F) `woman's cloth'. Cf. <morki-po'>(B) `dirty cloth'. @B15010. #40461.

<tonaG>(B) {PP} ``^on, ^above''. @B14940. #40471.
<tonaG - Tip>(B) {N} ``topmost part, ^top''. |<Tip> `id.' @B14940. #40480.

<ton.to~->(B) {V} ``to ^rub (a person)''. Caus. <o-ton.to~->. @B14960,B14950. #40491.

<toG->(B) {V} ``to ^stand, to ^stop''. E.g. <toGkiG>, <toGkumuG> `standing (adj.)'. @B14900. ??see <to~-> - B. #40501.

<toG>:. ??same as above?. #40511.
<toG-re>(B),,<toG-ro>(B) {ADV} ``^there, ^in that direction''. Cf. <Dokre>. @B14920. #40520.

<toG=re>(F) {N} ``^west''. @N406. #31693.
<toG=ro=toG>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026a. #32543.
<toG-sor-bo'>(B) {ADJ} ``having one's ^hair stand up''. @B14930. #40530.
<toG=sur>(F) {N} ``^south''. @N408. #38073.
<toG=te>(F) {N} ``^east''. @N405. #39183.

<toG->(B) {V} ``(thorn, etc.) to ^pierce''. E.g. <toG-na> `it would have pierced'. @B14870. #40541.

<toG->(B) {V} ``to be pounded, to be husked; to ^pound, to ^husk,; to ^wash''. E.g. <toG-ga> `it has been pounded'. Caus. <o-toG->. @B14880,B14890,B14910. #40551.

<toG-re>(B),,<toG-ro>(B) {ADV} ``^there, ^in that direction''. Cf. <Dokre>. @B14920. ??cfison? #40521.

<toG=re>(F) {N} ``^west''. @N406. #31691.

<toG=ro=toG>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026a. #32541.

<toG-sor-bo'>(B) {ADJ} ``having one's ^hair stand up''. @B14930. #40531.
<toG-sor-bop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of insect''. @B14930. #40560.

<toG=sur>(F) {N} ``^south''. @N408. #38071.

<toG=te>(F) {N} ``^east''. @N405. #39181.

<Topi>(B) {N} ``^hat''. *Des.<Topi>. @B11620. #40571.

<ToRa>(B) {NB} ``^jaw''. *Des.<ToRa:>. @B11640. #40581.

<torik'->(B) {V} ``to ^weed''. @B15040. #40591.

<ToRka>(B) {NB} ``^chin''. *Des.<TonD>. @B11650. ??cognate?. #40601.

<tor.tor->(B) {V} ``to ^tremble''. *Des.<thOrthOr->. @B15050. #40611.

<tosiri>(B) {N} ``^wire''. Pl. <-le>. @B15060. #40621.

<tu->(B) {V} ``to be tied; to ^tie (knot, hair, turban, etc.)''. E.g. <tuttu-sa> `to bind'. Caus. <o-tu->. @B13970,B13980. ??tuttu recte tu.tu? #40631.
<tu=bok'>(B) {V} ``to ^tie a turban on one's ^head''. {N} ``^turban''. |<bok'> `head'. @B14270,B14260. #4783.
<t[un]u=bok'>(B) {N} ``^turban''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @B14260. #4793.
<o-tu=bok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a ^turban''. |Caus. of <tu-bok'-> `to wear a turban'. @B03140. #4803.
<tu-gu>(F) {V} ``to ^wear about the ^neck''. |<-gu> `neck'. @N646. #13343.

<t[un]u=gu>(F) {N} ``brass ^band with clasp (worn on ^neck or wrist)''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @N646. #13353.

<tu'G->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (paddy, milk, etc.)''. @B14610. #40641.

<tual>(B) {N} ``^towel, small ^wrapper''. *Des.; Eng.<towel>?. @B14000. #40651.

<tuar>(B) {N} ``^banyan ^tree''. @B13990. #40661.

<tu-bok'>(B) {V} ``to ^tie a turban on one's head''. {N} ``^turban''. @B14270,B14260. #40671.
<t[un]u-bok'>(B) {N} ``^turban''. @B14260. #40682.

<tubu'>(F),,<tubuk'>(B),,<tubok'>(B) {N} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground, ^floor''. Pl. <tubu'g-e>, <tubug-le>. @B14250,N511,N547. #40691.
<su=tubu'>(F) {N} ``^earth''. @N1339x. #38432.

<tuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^weed''. Caus. <o-tuk'->. @B14020. #40701.

<tugol>(B),,<tugola>(B)F {N} ``^yester^day''. @B14030,N444. #40711.

<tui>(B),,<twi>:\<ntwi>(F),,<ntui>(B),,<ntu'i>(B) {N} ``^mushroom''. Pl. <ntuy-e>, <ntuy-le>. @B16250,N934,B14010. ??subs done. #40721.
<a'a=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. |<a'a> `bamboo'. @B14010. #40732.
<keroG=sari>(B),,<keroG=sari=tui>(:) {N} `a kind of ^mushroom''. @B06850. #40742.
<ku'Re>(B),,<ku'Re=tui>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom which grows on blackberry trees''. |<ku'Re> `blackberry'. @B06710. #40750.
<laguk=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom (= Des.<TiTTi>)''. @B23370. #40762.
<lia=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. @B23610. #20712.
<tirepa>(B),,<tirepa=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. @B14010. #40770.

<tuk>(F),,<tu>(F) {ADJ} ``^each''. @N1339x. #40781.

<Tukka>(B) {N} ``inner part of an ^ant-hill''. *Des.<To~k>. @B11520. #40791.

<tuli>(B)F,,<tuluy>(F) {ADJ} ``^white''. {V} ``to be white''. {VT} ``to make white''. @B14560,B14570,B14580,N1095. #40801.
<tuli=rusuno>(F) {N} ``^garlic''. |<rusuno> `onion [F], garlic [B]'. @N924a. #33003.

<tumba>(B)F {N} ``small ^gourd, ^gourd vessel''. Pl. <-le>. *Des. @B14370,N577a. #40811.

<tumbo>(B)F {N} ``a ^measure for paddy (= Des.<ma:n>) [B]; a ^basket of this size [F]''. Cf. <DamuG>. @B14380,N1339x. #40821.

<tumna>(F),,<Tomna>(H) {NB} ``^snout, ^chin''. @B11630,N703b. ??CF -tum `mouth' plus genitive?; if so note archaic syntax of foll. exx. #40831.
<tumna=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's ^snout''. @N703. #40840.

<tumna=so'>(F) {N} ``^dog's ^snout''. @N703a. #36283.

<tumo'>(B)F/<tom>(:) {N} ``^mouth; ^snout of an animal, ^beak of a bird''. Pl. <-le>. Cf. <tumna>(F),<Tomna>(H) `snout, chin'. *So.<tO'Od>/<tAm>. @B14310,N37,N713. #40851.
<tumo'=bai>(B) {N} ``who ^speaks too much''. @B14340. #40860.
<tumo'=bu'>(B) {N} ``^snout of a ^pig''. Pl. <-Re>. |<gu'>\<gubu'> `pig'. @B14350. #5603.
<tumo'=goe>(B) {N} ``^snout of a ^cow''. Pl. <tumo'-goy-e>. |<goy>\<goytaG> `cattle'. @B14320. #40870.
<tumo'=pi'>(B) {NB} ``^bird's ^beak''. |<pi'>\<piri'> `bird'. @B14330. #40880.
<tumo'=siG>(B) {NB} ``^fowl's ^beak''. |<siG>\<gisiG> `fowl'. @B14360. #40890.
<tumo'-tur>(B) {V} ``(child) to learn to ^speak''. |<tur-> `to emerge'. @B14310. #40900.
<kirko = tumo'>(B),,<kiro = tumo'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hare-lipped''. @B05770. ??no kir(k)o #40912.

<tumoG=lop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<Dor-ka:nda:>)''. @B14290. #20891.

<tumor=beleG->(B) {V} ``to ^lie on the back''. Caus. <o-tumor-beleG->. @B14300. #3761.

<tumpu>,,<tupu>(:) #40921.
<tumpu=saG>(F),,<tupu-saG>(B) {NB} ``^bone ^marrow''. Pl. <-le>. |<saG>@B14230,N4. #33903.
<tumpu-sor>(B),,<tupu=sor>(B) {N} ``bone ^marrow, ^oil made from marrow''. @B14240. #40930.

<tumRinte~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living on trees''. See <ntei~>. @B14390. #40941.

<tumuGga>(B),,<tumuGgo>(F) {N} ``^night''. @B14280,N421. #40951.

<tun->(B) {V} ``to ^sew (cloth, leaf-cup, etc.)''. E.g. <no tun-lo-kinpo' jutiG> `I shall see the cloth sewn by you' (with <kinpo'> equiv. to <kin-mpo'>). @B14080. #40961.

<tuna>(B) {N} ``younger ^sister (addressed by a brother), wife's younger brother's wife''. Pl. <-ne>, <-le>. E.g. <tuna-DeG> `his sister'. @B14090. #40971.

<tuna>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !hubr (collective term, used for group). @N173g. ??mng rel to subs? #40981.
<t[un]una>(B) {NK} ``we two are ^brother_and_^sister''. See <nu-tuna>. @B14160. #40992.
<tuna=bo're>(B) {NK} ``^sister_and_^brother''. @B14120. ??anal?mng? #4553.
<tuna-gai>(B) {NK} ``^sister_and_^daughter''. E.g. <kirsani remo-le asisa remon tuna-gai wayto> `the Kirsani people will ask for the sister and daughter of a Sisa (i.e. marriage is permissible between these two Bonda clans)'. @B14110. ??mng? #41000.
<tuna-sa>(B) {INTERJ} ``by my ^sister (an oath used by males)''. @B14130. #41010.

<t[un]ai-tur>(B),,<t[un]e-tur>(B),,<t[an]ain-tur>(B) {N} ``^fence''. @B14100. ??cf. <taJ> `weave'. #41021.

<tundor>(B),,<tunDor>(B),,<tuNDor>(F) {N} ``a ^fish-trap of conical shape; a ^bee^hive [F]''. *Des. @B14210,N862,N673d. #41031.

<tunie>(F) {N} ``^waist_^string''. @N635a. ??nom? #41041.

<tunkura>(F) {N} ``chicken egg-laying ^basket''. @N659d. ??mng #41051.

<tunu>(B)F {N} ``^post, ^stump, ^pillar''. Pl. <-le>. @B14140,N539a. #41061.

<tunu->(B) {V} ``to be ^filled''. E.g. <tunug Di'-ta> `it is full'. Caus. <o-tunu->. @B14150. #41071.

<t[un]u-bok'>(B) {N} ``^turban''. Pl.<t[un]u-bo'g-e>, <t[un]u-bog-le> |<tu-bok'> `to tie a turban on one's head'. @B14180. #40681.

<t[un]u=Da'>(F) {NB} ``^urine''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <tu-Da'-> `to urinate'. @N111. ??see tu-Rak'. #7041.

<t[un]u=gu>(F) {N} ``brass ^band with clasp (worn on neck or wrist)''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <tu-gu-> `to wear about neck'. @N646. #41081.

<t[un]una>(B) {NK} ``we two are ^brother_and_^sister''. See <tuna>, <nutuna>. @B14160. ??gloss #40991.

<t[un]uGgo>(F) {N} ``^plow_^crosspiece''. @N957a. ??what's this?, cf. foll. #41091.

<t[un]uG=go>(F) {N} ``^axe_^handle''. !possibly also plowshare handle. @N667e. #12501.

<tunupak'>(B) {N} ``a ^load''. See <tupak'->. @B14170. #41101.

<tunuRak'>(H) [see <tuRak]'. @B14200. #41111.

<t[un]urkum>(F) {N} ``^rat_^cage, ^rat_^trap''. @N673b. #41121.

<tunuye>(B),,<tunai>(B) {N} ``^waist-thread''. Pl. form?. @B14190. #41131.

<tuG->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (grain, oil, etc.)''. @B14050. #41141.

<tuG->(B) {V} ``to ^wear (shoe, hat, bangle, finger-ring, or earring)''. Caus. <o-tuG->. @B14040. #41151.

<tuGk>(F) {N} ``flying ^ant''. @N844a. ??phonotactics?. #41161.

<TuGTi>:. #41171.
<baGTi=TuGTi>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan. @N1026c. #2982.

<tupak'->(B) {V} ``to ^bind, to ^bundle''. See <tunupak'>. @B14220. #41181.

<tupu-saG>(B),,<tumpu=saG>(F) {NB} ``^bone ^marrow''. Pl. <-le>. @B14230,N4. #41191.

<tupu=sor>(B),,<tumpu-sor>(B) {N} ``bone ^marrow, ^oil made from marrow''. @B14240. #41201.

<tur>:. ??glossed as `wall' by F in orig. of foll. #41211.
<t[an]ayn=tur>(F) {N} ``bamboo ^fence''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <tayn-> `to build'. @N532c,N548. #38643.

<tur->(B) {V} ``to ^search''. @B14420. #41221.
<tur=gu'G->(B) {V} ``to ^go hunting''. Caus. <tur-o-gu'G->. |<gu'G> `to hunt, hunting'. @B14500. #41230.
<gu'G tur->(B) {V} ``to go ^hunting''. Caus. <gu'G o-tur->. |<gu'G> `to hunt, hunting'. @B09580,B09570. #13392.

<tur->(B) {V} ``to ^rise, to ^appear (as of sun), to sprout, to ^emerge''. Caus. <o-tur->. @B14400. #41241.
<tur=si~>(B) {N} ``^daylight, ^dawn''. |<siG>\<siGi> `sun'. @B14530. #35673.
<tur-siG-gai>(B) {N} ``^sun^rise, ^dawn''. @B14520. #35683.
<tumo'-tur>(B) {V} ``(child) to learn to ^speak''. |<tumo'> `mouth'. @B14310. #40902.

<tur->(B) {V} ``to ^turn out, to ^bring out, to ^extract''. E.g. <Daktor tur-> `to milk'. @B14410. ??cf. rise above #41251.
<sas-punDa tur-> {V} ``to ^sigh''. |<sas-punDa> `a sigh', <punDa> `a breath'. @B25260. #41262.
<Da'tor>(B),,<Daktor>(B) {N} ``^milk''. *Perhaps *<Dag> `water' & *<tur-> `to express'; cf. <tuRak'> `urine'. @B12110. #41270.

<tura>(F),,<tu-Rak'>(B) {N} ``^urine''. {V} ``to ^urinate''. Pl. (intensive forms with <-nu->) <tunuRa'g>, <tunuRa'ge>. Caus. <o-tuRak'->. *Perhaps orig. a verb compounded of *<tur-> `to express' & *<Dag> `water'; cf. <Daktor> `milk'. @B14540,B14550,N529a. ??error in 1st pl form; also -un-. #41281.
<t[un]u=Da'>(F) {NB} ``^urine''. |<Vn-> nomin. infix, <tu-Da'-> verb stem?. @N111. ??see tu-Rak'. #7043.

<tura>(:) #41291.
<tura=bu>(F) {N} ``^pig_^trough''. |<bu'>\<gubu'> `pig'. @N529a. ??different tura? #5613.

<turabu>(B),,<turabu'>(F) {N} ``woman's date palm leaf ^headband [F]; a part of a <ranaG-bop'>, or ^turban (q.v.)''. @B14430,N644d. ??analysis #41301.

<tu-Rak'>(B),,<tura>(F) {N} ``^urine''. {V} ``to ^urinate''. Pl. (intensive forms with <-nu->) <tunuRa'g>, <tunuRa'g-e>. Caus. <o-tuRak'->. @B14540,B14550,N529a. ??pl? #41311.
<t[un]u=Da'>(F) {NB} ``^urine''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix. @N111. ??see tu-Rak'. #7044.

<turgon-Dak'>(B),,<turugoN=Da>(F),,<trango-dak>E167 {N} ``^spring [FB]; ^water-^fall [E]; ^fountain [B]''. Pl. <turgonDa'ge>. @B14510,N493,B28330. ??tur issue forth? #41321.

<tur=gu'G>(B) {V} ``to ^go ^hunt''. E.g. <tur-o-gu'G-> `to make another go hunt'. See <gu'G o-tur->. @B14500. ??odd causative?. #41331.

<turi>(B),,<tori>(B),,<tor>(B) {INTERR ADV} ``^where, ^somewhere''. {INTERR V} ``to ^go_^where''. E.g. <turui-ga>, <turii-ga>, <turi-ga> `where he has gone'; <turi-na> `of which place'; <turi-no-ni> `where are you going?'. @B14440,B15030,B14450. ??turui? #41341.

<turnyuG>(F) {N} ``large black ^ant''. @N844b. ??J. #41351.

<turoi>(B) {N} ``^broken ^rice''. @B14480. #41361.

<tur=si~>(B) {N} ``^daylight, ^dawn''. |<tur-> `to rise, to appear', <siG>\<siGi> `sun'. @B14530. #35671.
<tur-siG-gai>(B) {N} ``^sun^rise, ^dawn''. @B14520. #35684.

<turu>(B),,<turu=a'>(:),,<tiri>(:),,<tiriy=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des. @B14460,,B13890. ??orig <tiriya>(B) #41371.

<turugu>(F),,<turgu>(B) {} ``^later, ^afterwards, ^after, ^then''. @B14490,N1339x. #41381.
<porop=Turugu>(F) {ADV} ``^afterwards''. @N1339x. ??T/t?. #30542.
<turugu=mar>(F) {} ``^after''. @N1339x. #22163.

<turuk=soG>(F),,<turu'=soG>(F),,<turu=soG>(B) {N} ``^fireplace [B], ^oven [F], clay supports built into the ^hearth for pots''. |<soG>(F),,<suG>(F)\<suGo>(F)H,,<su~o~>(H) `fire'. @B14470,N577d,N559a. #36621.

<tuso>(B) {N} ``^<OrDa:> ^tree (%Myrabolum?)''. @B14590. ??O?. #41391.

<tusoG>(B) {N} ``a ^mole on the body''. Pl. <-e>. @B14600. #41401.

<tutari>(B)F {N} ``^prod, ^goad''. Pl. <-le>. @B14060,N661. #41411.

<tutupe>(B),,<tutupe = bai>(B),,<tuture=bai>(B) {N} ``^stammerer''. @B14070. #41421.

<tuturla>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Palm_^Swift''. @N721v. #41431.

<u>(F)\<ula'>(F),,<ulak'>(B),,<ola'>(F) {N} ``^leaf; ^paper [B]''. Pl. <ula'g-e>, <ulag-le>. E.g. <ula' garo' ruG> `bring leaves from the tree'. @B01690,N877,N508. #41441.
<ANDraGay=u>(F) {N} ``^leaf ^veins''. @N877b. #41452.

<u'u~>(F),,<u'un>(F) {NUM} ``^four (nonhuman)''. ^004. *So.<unji> `four' (<-ji> orig. `plural'). @N1209a. #41461.
<u'unDro>(B),,<u'u=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^four (^human)''. ^004. |<-NDro>? human classifier. @B01840,N1209. ??analysis of suffix? #41470.
<kore=u'u~>(F) {NUM} ``^twenty-^four''. ^024. |<kore> `twenty'. @N1228a. #18222.

<u~->(B),,<un->(B) {V} ``to ^plant''. Caus. <o-u~->. See <uG-ker>. @B01850. #41481.

<u'->(B) {V} ``to ^drink''. E.g. <niman-bai Dag-lo u'-niG> `I would have drunk if the water was good'. @B01810. #41491.
<uDa'=wi=g=niG>(F) {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. |<uD-> `drink' + <DA'> `water' + <wi-g-niG> `I went', 1st per. past. @N187a. #10364.
<udala=rungone>E96,,<urosagga>E96,,<udaliya>E96 {N} ``an irregular form of ^marriage when the girl breaks her engagement and elopes with her new lover''. @B27920. #32853.
<uda=oini>E96,,<da~k=iro>E96 {N} ``an ^adulterous ^marriage, where a woman leaves her husband and goes to live with another man, sometimes forcing herself into his house''. @B27910. #7445.
<uDla=ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^elopement''. |Verbal phrase used as noun: <uDla-> `?' <ruG-o'-niG> `I ran', 1st per. past tense. @N187. ??if so glossed #26004.

<udar>(B) {N} ``^debt''. E.g. <udar-ruG-> `to borrow'. *Hi.<udha:r>. @B01420. #41501.

<uDla=ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^elopement''. |Verbal phrase used as noun: <uDla-> `?' <ruG-o'-niG> `I ran', 1st per. past tense. @N187. ??if so #26001.

<uk'->(B) {V} ``to ^cry''. Caus. <o-uk'->. @B01320. #41511.

<ug=bo'>(F),,<ug-bok'>(B),,<u'-bok'>(B) {NB} ``^hair (head), ^fur [F]''. Pl. <ug-bo'g-e>, <ug-bo'-le>, <ug-bog-le>. |<bo'>,<bok'> `head'. @N12,N709,B01350. #41521.
<ugbgorem>(B) {NB} ``^whisker''. @B01360. ??sic; recte bearded man?; recte ugbog-rem? #41530.

<ug-soG>(B)F,,<ug-soG=ro>(B),,<ug-soG=ReG>(B),,<ug-soG=DeG>(B) {N} ``^ashes (or, lit., its ashes)''. |<ug-> `feces'. @B01370,N563. #41541.

<ui->(B) {V} [see <i->]. @B01270. ??also check for wi-forms?. #41551.
<boGgol = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^float''. @B19980. #5192.
<bu = ui->(B),,<bu' = ui->(B) {V} ``to be ^lost''. @B19070,B19660. #5723.
<Di~o=De~ya=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``(snake) to ^wriggle''. @B12350. #8035.
<Drim = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go to ^fight''. @B13050. #41562.
<jag=bar = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^watch (the field)''. |<jag-> `to watch'. @B10550. #3014.
<suRag = ui->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^lay_an_^egg''. @B26820. #38112.
<TiTigonDi=DeG = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^hop on one leg''. *Des. @B11430. #8053.

<uiDaR>(B) {N} ``^corn, ^grain''. Echo-word <uiDaR=uiDiR>(B). Syn. <kaGgu>(B). @B01280. #41571.

<uiRak'>(B) {N} ``^air, ^wind, ^storm''. {V} ``(wind) to ^blow''. E.g. <uiRag-rem> `one who is killed by a tiger'; <uiRag ru~ku> `a small variety of rice (= Des.<ka:van>)'. @B01300,B01310. ??rel. to ui- go? cf. wi- #41581.

<uiti>(B),,<iti>(B) {ADJ} ``a ^little''. @B01290. #41591.

<ukaru>(B) {N} ``a ^listener (lit. one who says <u~>, from <u~> `yes')''. @B01330. ??really? no karu is recorded. cf. oG yes. #41601.

<uku>(B) {N} ``^cocoon''. @B01340. #41611.

<ula'>(F),,<ulak'>(B),,<ola'>(F)/<u>(F) {N} ``^leaf; ^paper [B]''. Pl. <ula'g-e>, <ulag-le>. E.g. <ula' garo' ruG> `bring leaves from the tree'. @B01690,N877,N508. #41621.
<guloG = ola'>(F) {N} ``^book''. @N510. ??F glosses foreigner + paper. #27243.

<ulal>(B) {N} ``^vapor''. *Des. @B01700. #41631.

<uli>(B)F,,<uili>(B) {N} ``^mango''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <uli-ula>. @B01710,N894. #41641.
<uli=Jer>(B) {N} ``^mango ^seed''. @B01711. #25533.
<uli=porob>(B) {N} ``a ^mango ^festival held in the month of Caitra (February-March)''. @B01720. #41650.
<uli=soG>(B) {N} ``^mango ^wood''. @B01712. #36653.

<umbuk = boi>E36 {NK} ``^aunt (father's brother's wife)''. |<boi> `woman'. @B27930. #41661.

<umpo'>(F),,<mpo'>(B)/<po'>(B)F {N} ``^cloth, woman's ^dress''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <nsugra mpo'> `skin of a banana'. @B22100,N621. #41671.
<tom-Rak' = mpo'>(B),,<tom-Ra'=po'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn a second day without being ^washed''. |<tom-Dak'-> `to wash clothes'. @B15010. #23513.

<umpor>(F),,<unpor=a~y~>(F),,<umpor=e~y~>(F) {NK} ``^husband''. !Woman speaking (used in reference to someone else's husband; in reference to own husband uses teknonymy, e.g. <buda-N-ba> `Buda's father', or <a-nay-N remo> `our man', plural inclusive form. @N124x. #41681.

<umtaRi>(B) {ADJ} ``^prostrate, face downwards''. {V} ``to ^lie prostrate''. @B01510,B01520. #41691.

<un->(B) {V} [see <u~->]. @B01430. #41701.

<una>(B),,<uNa>(F) {ADJ} ``^less, ^little, ^few''. {V} ``to ^decrease''. E.g. <unaga> `it decreased'; <unalana> `it would have decreased'. *Des. @B01450,B01440,N982.. ??orig. gives also weal as adj. mng. #41711.

<uNDer>(F) {PP} ``^against''. {V} ``to ^lean against''. *So.<der-> `to lean'. @N1339x,B01490. ??un-der?; check Sora. #41721.

<unDi>(B),,<onDi>(B) {N} ``^god''. @B01410. #41731.
<nisanDi = unDi>(B) {N} ``village ^goddess who appears in dreams in the form of a <jhoReya:> woman''. @B15900. #41742.

<u'unDro>(B),,<u'u=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^four (masc. and fem.)''. ^004. |<-NDro>? human classifier. @B01840,N1209. ??analyze; perh. <<u'un-ro>> #41751.

<untu>(B),,<ntu>(B) {ADJ} ``^near''. E.g. <untu-na ruG> `bring the nearer one'. @B01480. #41761.

<unu>(B) {N} ``black-faced ^monkey''. Syn. <koGRiGsak'>(B). *Des.<honu>, Gu.<onu>. @B01460. #41771.

<unur>(B) {N} ``a big ^run''. |Emphatic of <ur->, used in a song. @B01470. #41781.

<uJjur>(B),,<Jjur>(B) {N} ``^morning''. @B01400. #41791.

<uJur>(B),,<Jur>(B) {N} ``^darkness''. @B01390. #41801.

<u'uG>(B),,<u~'>(B),,<u'u~>(B),,<u'G>(B) {NUM} ``^four (neut.)''. ^004. *So.<un-ji>. @B01820. #41811.
<u'unDro>(B),,<u'u=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^four (masc. and fem.)''. ^004. |<-NDro>? human classifier. @B01840,N1209. ??analyze; perh. <<u'un-ro>> #41820.

<u'uG>(B),,<uiG>(B) {N} ``^rope to ^suspend pots, ^rope of a ^carrying_^yoke''. Pl. <-e>. @B01830. #41831.

<uG-ber>(H),,<u'G - bire>(B) {N} ``^catapult''. @B01380. ??sling (stone?) #41841.

<uG-ker>(B) {N} ``^transplanting of paddy''. |<ker>\<keroG> `paddy'. @B01851. #41851.

<upkar>(B) {N} ``^aid, ^benefit''. *Des. @B01500. #41861.

<upre>(F) {PP} ``^over''. |Used in comparative sentence formations, in the sense of comparison of one smaller item against a larger one. *Loan. @N1339x. #41871.

<ur>:. #41881.
<tai=ur>(B) {N} ``^heap of earth dug up by rats''. See <ureG>. @B13170. #41892.

<ur->(B) {V} ``to ^run''. E.g. <ur a-Den-ta> `he is not running'. Caus. <o-ur->. @B01550. #41901.

<ur->(B) {V} ``to ^trans^plant''. @B01540. #41911.

<uR->(B) {V} ``to ^fly''. Caus. <uR-ay->. *Des. @B01640. #41921.

<uRak'>(B) {N} ``^thirst''. @B01650. #41931.
<uRag=Dusu->(B) {V} ``to be ^thirsty''. E.g. <aniG uRag Dusu-ta> `I shall be hungry'. @B01660. #9903.
<uRag = o-Dusu->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^thirsty''. @B01670. #26553.

<urai~>(H),,<ura~y~>(F) {N} ``^rat [B], ^mouse [F]''. Cf. <ureG>. @B01560,N782. #41941.

<uranjaN>(F),,<ura~zan>(F) {N} ``^airplane''. @N1339x. #41951.

<ur>(F) {ADJ} ``^smart''. @N1339x. #41961.

<ur>:\<ureG>(B) {N} ``^rat, ^mongoose''. @B01590. #41971.
<tai=ur>(B) {N} ``^heap of ^earth dug up by ^rats''. @B13170. #41982.

<urbok'>(B) {N} ``^bee''. Pl. <urbo'g-e>, <urbog-le>, gen. <urbog-na>. @B01620. #41991.
<kaRi = urbok'>(B) {N} ``a small ^bee''. @B05340. #16722.
<lag.lag = urbok'>(B) {N} ``a medium-sized ^bee''. @B23400. #42002.

<ureG>(B)/<ur>(:) {N} ``^rat, ^mongoose''. @B01590. #42011.
<ureG = gu>(B) {N} ``^orphan''. @B01600. #13283.

<uRi>(B) {N} ``^something, ^bit, a ^little''. See <iRiko'n>. @B01680. #42021.
<iRi-ko'n>(B) {} ``^this ^much, a small bit of this size''. See <uRi>. @B01190. #14932.

<uriG->(B) {V} ``to ^walk''. @B01580. #42031.
<uriG-na - peeRi>(B) {N} ``travelling ^bag''. @B01580. #29803.

<uriya>(:) #42041.
<uriya=bai = Gger>(B),,<uriya-bai-rem>(B) {N} ``^un^married ^young ^man, ^bachelor''. @B01570. #42050.

<urkuRa>(B) {N} ``^dumping ground, ^dung-hill, a place where filth is thrown out''. *Des. @B01610. #42061.

<urkuri>E105 {ADJ} ``^mad''. @B27940. #42071.

<urla>(B) {N} ``^liar''. @B01630. #42081.

<ur-tog-mo'>:. #42091.
<mau=ur-tog-mo'>(B) {ADV} ``^three ^years ^hence''. See <mar-tog-mo'>. @B20410. #42102.

<usa>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^August-^September''. *Or.<bhaDRa>. @N424e. #42111.

<usa>(B)F {N} ``^skin, ^hide of an animal, ^slough of a snake, ^bark of a tree''. Pl. <-le>. @B01730,N10,N708. #42121.
<usa=go'e>(B) {N} ``^hide, ^skin of an animal''. @B01740. #42130.
<usa=me'>(B) {N} ``^goat-^skin''. @B01750. #42140.

<usaram>(B),,<usAram>(F) {N} ``^story''. @B01760,N275a. #42151.

<uskop'>(B)F {N} ``^hiccup''.  {V} ``to hiccup''. Cf. <kup-> `to cough'. @B01780,B01790,N227. #42161.

<usol->(B) {V} ``(river) to ^overflow''. *Des. @B01770. #42171.

<usri->(B) {V} ``to remain a ^maiden, ^un^married''. E.g. <usri-ga> `she has become a spinster'. @B01800. #42181.
  <usri-kin selam-boi>(B) {N} ``a ^spinster''. @B01800. #42190.

<uya->(B) {V} ``to ^scatter (as paddy) to ^dry it''. @B01530. #42201.

<wa->(B) {V} ``to ^fly''. Caus. <o-wa->. @B24480. #42211.

<wa'>(F),,<wak'>(B),,<oya'>(B) {N} ``^bow''. Pl. <wa'g-e>, <wag-le>, Gen. <wag-na>. @B24500,N663. #42221.

<wak'->(B) {V} ``(pot, etc.) to ^crack''. E.g. <luntur wag Di'-ta> `pus running from the ear'; <mo' a-wak-ta> `he will not be blind'; <mo' wag ui-> `to be blind'. @B24510. #42231.

<wak'->(B) {V} ``to ^split wood, to ^dig with a spade''. Caus. <o-wak'->. @B24520. #42241.
  <wakin-D-rem>:. ??analysis #42252.
    <mo'=wakin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^blind person''. See <wak'->. @B22030. #23073.

<wai->(B) {V} ``to ^call, (animals) to ^cry, to ^ask for a bride, to ^marry (of boys)''. @B24490. #42261.

<wakin-D-rem>:. ??analysis #42271.
  <mo'=wakin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^blind person''. See <wak'->. @B22030. #23074.

<waG>(B)F {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister, mother's brother's wife)''. !fa el/yo si; fafasida; fafabrda; momosida (el/yo ego's fa); momobrda (el/yo ego's fa); mobrwi [F]. @B24530,N158. #42281.

<wataG->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh paddy''. @B24540. #42291.

<wi>:. #42301.
  <uDa'=wi=g=niG>(F) {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''. |<uD-> `drink' + <DA'> `water' + <wi-g-niG> `I went', 1st per. past. @N187a. #10365.

<wia'>(F) {N} ``brass ^dancing_^bell''. @N686. #42311.

<wiDa'>(F) {N} ``^wind''. @N463. #42321.
  <rapte = wiDa'>(F) {NP} ``strong ^wind''. @N456a. #42332.

<wiDar>(B) {N} ``^<kaGgu> ^grain''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. @B24550. #42341.
  <wiDar=jaG>(B) {N} ``^boiled ^<kaGgu> ^grain''. See <kiyaG>. @B24560. #15283.

<witio>(F) {ADJ} ``^few''. @N982a. #42351.

These IDs have only indented versions, but the first form in their headwordscould not be matched to the headwords of any of their superiors:

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Local Modes:
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Sora

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impose exactly these same conditions, to guarantee their unrestricted
use by speakers and students of the languages they describe, in perpetuity.

/A/ - mid central non-palatal non-labial vowel, like Hindi, Telugu, or accented English <A>. /A/ occurs finally only in prefixes e.g. /A-/ `possessive', /A-/ `non-3rd person plural', and is never final in lexical morphemes or words. /A-/ prefixes before /A/ coalesce as /a/, e.g. /algamlay/ `we spoke with each other' from //A-Al-gam-l-ay// `plural-reciprocal-speak-past-1st person', or /ayO/ `his fish' from //A-AyO// `possessive-fish'. /A/ also optionally becomes /a/ when it is lengthened by accent or expressive drawling, e.g. with initial accent, /a-si?iG-An/ beside /A-si?iG-An/ `his house' (`possessive-house-article'). /A/ unaccented in nonfinal syllables is often elided before liquids, e.g. /tr+b-An/ beside /tAr+b-An/ `cloud' (`cloud-article'), /sitri-n/ beside /sittAri-n/ `millet' (`millet-article'). /A/ is the regular Sora substitute for non-final /A/ in words borrowed from other languages, but /a/ is used for final /A/. This is also true in older borrowings from Oriya, where Oriya now has /O/, e.g. Sora /pARAsa/, current Oriya /pONOsO/, cf. Hindi /pANAsA/; in current borrowings from Oriya, Soras use /O/ for Oriya /O/. ??Add Munda correspondences.

<A>(:) {V} ``to ^wash (a part of one's body)''. !Occurs only with incorporated body-part noun object. #11.
<A-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^feet''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot, leg'. Nom. <A-jeG-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-jeG> `to wash someone's feet'. #20.
<A-mAD>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. |<mAD>\<mO?OD> `eye'. Nom. <A-mAD-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-mAD> `to wash someone's face'. #30.
<A-si>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^hands''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand'. Nom. <A-si-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-si> `to wash someone's hands'. #40.

<A>(:) ??unanalyzed #51.
<A-bAb>(@) {N} ``head (lit. head of), principal, main, front''. !Only bound to noun possessor. |<bAb>\<bO?Ob> `head'. #60.
<A-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #70.
<A-bAb-jeG>(L) {N} ``big toe''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot'. #80.
<A-bAb-si>, <A-bAb-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``thumb''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand', <OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. #90.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #100.
<A-bAb-s+G>(L^) {N} ``front of a house''. |<s+G>\<si?iG>,<su?uG> `house'. #110.
<A-b[An]al-ko>(L) {N} ``a ladle''. #120.
<A-bE.bE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to surround, crowd''. |Plural only. Nom. <bE.bE-na>. #130.
<A-beb-bab-A-beb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to cry loudly''. *Onomatopoeic. #140.
<A-bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``foam, lather''. #150.
<A-Da-jEl>(L) {N} ``broth, meat juice''. |For <jEl> also <taG>, <bOG>, <im>, etc. #160.
<A-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``water strained from cooked rice''. #170.
<A-Du.Du-ge>(L) {ADV} ``in a hurry''. #180.
<A-Du.Du-ge>(L) {IND} ``quickly''. #190.
<A-g[Ar]AD-gAD-ba>(L) {N} ``place to be cleared for planting''. #200.
<A-gArE>//<gAr>(L) {N} ``liver''. #210.
<A-gOROG>(L) {N} ``top, upper''. #220.
<A-yu.yu>(L) {N} ``insipid, wrinkled, fading''. #230.
<A-jeD-kon>(L) {N} ``tang of a knife''. #240.

<A-jeG-g+m>(L) {N} ``mizzle''. #250.
<A-ji-Al>(L) {N} ``ends of the thatch''. #260.
<A-ji-ra>(L) {N} ``ivory''. #270.
<A-j+G-An>(S) {N} ``^grass''. #280.
<A-jO-mE>(L) {N} ``breast''. #290.
<A-kAnD-ar-rEG-An>(S) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree, ^stick of ^wood''. !<kAnD-An> occurs only in this compound, cf. <Ara-n> `^tree for ^timber.' #300.
<A-kurjEb.kurjEb>(L) {N} ``curled hair''. #310.
<A-lAkij-k+m>(L) {N} ``fine husk''. #320.
<A-lEDEG-Ol>(L) {N} ``tender leaf''. #330.
<A-luD-bal>(L) {N} ``trigger of a gun''. #340.
<A-mAD-Da>(L) {N} ``tear''. #350.
<A-mAD.mAD>(L) {N} ``joints''. #360.
<A-mAD.mAD-jeG>(L) {N} ``joints of the toes''. #370.
<A-m[An]EG-tAm>(L) {N} ``the corner ((^edge)) of the mouth''. #380.
<A-neb-An>(S) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>. E.g. <sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> `^base of ^tree', <k+n-neb> `big tree', <AnebAnji> `^trees', <a-kAn-neb-An> `that tree's base.' #390.
<A-neb-tOr>(L) {N} ``green hedge''. #400.
<A-nO.nOG>(L) {N} ``step, staircase''. !R?. #410.
<A-J+m-An>(S) {N} ``^name''. #420.
<A-pAlaG-DaG>(L) {N} ``a broken pot''. #430.
<A-pAlu-AD>(L) {N} ``the white or albumen of the egg''. #440.
<A-pAruDa>(:) #450.
<AR+b-An-A-pAruDa>(L) {N} ``churning stick''. #462.
<A-pAruG>(L) {X} ``dry''. #470.
<A-pAta.pAta>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``blistered, cracked''. #480.
<A-rAn.rAn>(L) {IND} ``tightly''. #490.
<A-rApa>(L) {N} ``branching out''. #500.
<A-sambi>//<sam>(L) {N} ``buttock''. #510.
<A-sambi-al>(L) {N} ``down the clearing on the hill for cultivation''. #520.
<A-sambi-suj>(L) {N} ``eye of a needle''. #530.
<A-saG>(L) {N} ``^bitterness''. #540.
<A-seD>,,<se?eD>(L) {N} ``a term of abuse, accursed, wicked, abandoned''. !<se?eD> is less frequent than <A-seD>. #550.
<A-s+r-kul>(DL) {N} ``twilight''. #61230.
<A-tAj-ta>(L) {N} ``back of the body''. #560.
<A-tAl-an-gay>(L) {N} ``lower portion left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out''. #570.
<A-t[An]AD.tAD-mAr>(L) {N} ``childless person''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #580.
<A-tal-jeG>(L) {N} ``sole of the foot''. #590.
<A-tal-si>(L) {N} ``palm of the hand''. #600.
<A-tarba-kab>(L) {N} ``border of the cloth''. #610.
<A-tOj.tOj>(:) #630.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. |Lit. `finger adjacent to thumb'. #102.
<A-tuG.tuG>(L) {ADJ} ``adjoining''. #640.

<A>(D) {PX} ``^plural''. |Prefix of verbs which require subject-concord (i.e. the classes V(lay) and V(lenay)), expressing the plurality of a 1st pl. exclusive (<AnlEn> `^we') or 2nd pl. <amben> `^you') ^subject, e.g. <A-jom-l-ay> `we (excl.) ate (it)' (contrast <jom-l-ay> `I ate (it)', <jom-lA-be> `we (incl.) ate (it)'), <A-jom-l-E> `you (pl.) ate (it)' (contrast <jom-l-E> `you (sg.) ate (it)'); this prefix coalesces with a following <A> as <a>, e.g. <<A-AReb-bAb-le-n>> -> <aReb-bAb-le-n> `we shook our heads', <<A-Ab-jom-l-ay-ji>> -> <ab-jom-l-ay-ji> `we fed (it) to them'; it precedes all other prefixes in the verb, e.g. <<A-AD-jom-l-E>> -> <aD-jom-l-E> `you (pl.) didn't eat (it)', <<A-ADn-Ar-gAlAm-l-E>> -> <aDn-Ar-gAlAm-l-E> `you (pl.) didn't understand each other'; the plurality of 3d pl. subjects is expressed by the suffix <ji>. #651.

<A>(D) {PX} ``^possessive, ^genitive''. |(1) Prefix of nouns or noun phrases marking them as alienably or inalienably possessed by the preceding 3rd person noun or noun phrase, e.g. <mAnra-n A-bOGtEl-An> `the man's buffalo', <mAnra-n A-+nsAlO-n> `the man's wife', <mAnra-n A-u?u-n> `the man's hair', <anin A-u?u-n> `his hair', usually simply <A-u?u-n>, <mAnra-n A-su?uG-An A-k+ntal-An-ji> `the walls of the man's house', <A-k+ntal-An-ji> `(its) walls', <A-+nsAlO-n-ji> `his wives', or `their wife', or `their wives' (the ambiguity being due to the ambiguous scope of <ji>); the noun form to which <A> is prefixed is usually the absolute form, but some (not all) nouns with combining forms use these, e.g. <A-mO?OD-An> or <A-mAD-An> `his eye'; in some of the latter, the possessive-plus-combining form construction has been reinterpreted as absolutive, e.g. <AjeG> as in <<A-AjeG>> -> <ajeG> `his foot', originally <A-jeG> `his foot', cf. <je?eG>/<jeG> in other dialects. (2) Prefix of certain noun compounds expressing possession of the second member of the compound by the first, e.g. <A-ji-ra> `ivory' (lit. `poss.-tooth-elephant'), <A-mAD-Da> `tear' (lit. poss.-eye-water), <A-jEl-bOG> `buffalo meat' (`poss.-meat-buffalo'), <A-Da-bOG> `buffalo broth' (`poss.-water-buffalo'), <A-On-bOG> `buffalo calf' (lit. `poss.f-offspring-buffalo')''. *\^V018 Sa.<a?>, Kh.<a?> genitive suffix; original Possessor<-Ag> Possessed construction has been reinterpreted as Possessor <A->Possessed, with a switch from suffix to prefix; cf. Eng.<zounds>, said to be from ~<(God)?s wounds>; this prepared the way for the use of the prefix as an expression of inalienable possession. Cf. <atE> genitive suffix, e.g. <JEn-atE> `mine.' #661.

<Ab>\\<Oab>(D) {N} ``^greens''. #49542.
<DAj>(D) {V()} ``to ^pick_greens''. Nom. <DAj-Ab>. #680.
<gAroRi-Ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #692.
<OnEG-Ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #702.

<Ab>(H!) {V(lay)} ``to ^shell (beans, nuts)''. Nom. <>. E.g. <k+mmED-sOG-tol-An Ab.Ab-le jom-lay> `I shelled the peanuts and ate them'. #711.

<Ab>(S) {C} ``^one_only''. !verb suffix, <JiD> ^pick_up, ^gather, <JiD-Ab> ^pick_up one only. #721.
<JiD-Ab>(S) {V()} ``to ^pick_up one''. #732.

<Ab>(D) {PX} ``^causative''. #741.
<Ab-Ala>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make more''. #750.
<Ab-alu>(Z) {V()} ``to do ^puja, to ^worship''. #760.
<Ab-Asu-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^hinder''. !lit. cause to ^ache. #770.
<Ab-bArab>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^provoke''. #780.

<Ab-bArab>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to not be angry''. !probably <AD-bArab>> with assimilation. #790.
<Ab-bArab>(M) {V()} ``to ^annoy''. #800.
<Ab-bArab>(M) {V()} ``to ^tease''. #810.
<Ab-bAROj>(M) {V()} ``to ^deny''. #820.
<Ab-bay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to produce seed, become seed''. #830.
<Ab-bOy>(M) {V()} ``to ^avoid''. #840.
<Ab-Da>,,<Ab-Da?a>(LMMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^dissolve''. #1820.
<Ab-Der.Der>(L) {V(lay)} ``to put a support against wall''. #890.
<Ab-DE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to string a bow, to raise, to erect''. Nom. <An-Ab-DE>. #900.
<Ab-De>(Z) {V()} ``to ^raise, ^erect, ^string a ^bow''. #910.
<Ab-DiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to repay, return''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>. #920.
<Ab-DiG.DiG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to delay''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>. #930.
<Ab-DOn>(M) {V()} ``to ^send a thing''. #940.
<Ab-E>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make some one cry''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>. #950.
<Ab-gE>(M) {V()} ``to ^circumcise''. #960.
<Ab-gE>(M) {V()} ``to ^surround''. #970.
<Ab-go>(M) {V()} ``to ^respect''. #980.
<Ab-jiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to stick, to make a thing adhere, to fasten''. Nom. <An-Ab-jiD>. #9410.
<Ab-J+m>,,<AD-J+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to name''. #990.
<Ab-J-AD.AD-mO>(L) {INTERJ} ``okay, right, well done''. #1000.
<Ab-JAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to evaporate, be absorbed, be dried''. #1010.
<Ab-JAD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^evaporate''. #1020.
<Ab-Jal>(M) {V()} ``to ^harvest''. #1030.
<Ab-JiD>,,<Am-JiD>,,<AJiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to finish''. Nom. <An-AJiD> `end'. #1040.
<Ab-jiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to stick, make a thing adhere''. Nom. <An-Ab-jiD>. #1050.
<Ab-jo?on>(L) {V(lay)} ``to reach, present, place within reach, hand something to another''. Nom. <An-Ab-jo?on>. #1060.
<Ab-jum>(M) {V()} ``to ^feed''. #1070.
<Ab-jun-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^reach for''. #1080.
<Ab-kaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to seal, close''. #1090.
<Ab-kAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^torture''. #1100.
<Ab-koD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to lift up, take away''. #1110.
<Ab-kor-tab>(L) {V(lE)} ``to be eaten away''. #1120.
<Ab-la-ber>(Z) {X} ``^exaggerate''. #1130.
<Ab-lAb>(M) {V()} ``to ^grab''. #1140.
<Ab-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to recognise''. Nom. <An-Ab-mAD>. #1150.
<Ab-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^know a person''. #1160.
<Ab-mE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to do''. Nom. <An-AbmE>. #1170.
<Ab-mOJ>(M) {V()} ``to ^encourage''. #1180.
<Ab-mosa>(L) {V(lE)} ``to take pity''. #1190.
<Ab-Oso>(Z) {C} ``g''. #1200.
<Ab-pay>(M) {V()} ``to ^send a person''. #1210.
<ab-pay>(Z) {V()} ``to ^send''. !<ab> or <Ab> causative?. #1222.
<Ab-pottar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to bore a hole''. #1230.
<Ab-rij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to come quickly''. Nom. <Ab-rij-na>. #1240.
<Ab-rE>(L) {V()} ``to color, apply some sort of dye, decorate''. #1250.
<Ab-rijka>(M) {V()} ``to ^empty''. #1260.

<Ab-s+G-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^put one's ^head in a ^hole''. #1270.
<Ab-saDa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to recover from laziness''. Nom. <Ab-saDa>. *Or.<>. #1280.
<Ab-saG>(L) {N} ``bile''. #1290.
<Ab-sin>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make soft''. #1300.
<Ab-sitta>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bless''. Nom. <An-Ab-sitta> blessings, prosperity. #1310.
<Ab-suj>,,<Ab-tuj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to show''. #1320.
<Ab-suj>(M) {V()} ``to ^guide''. #1330.
<Ab-suj>(M) {V()} ``to ^show''. #1340.
<Ab-t+n.t+n>(L) {IND} ``suddenly''. #1350.
<Ab-tAD.tAD>(L) {IND} ``none, nothing''. #1360.
<Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``at last''. #1370.
<Ab-tOD.tOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ignore, leave out''. #1380.
<Ab-tOD>(M) {V()} ``to ^bleach''. #1390.
<Ab-tuGar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to halve''. #1400.
<Ab-yAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bring back''. #1410.
<Ab-yAr>(M) {V()} ``to ^return, ^give back''. #1420.
<Ab-yel>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bury something in the ground and press the earth firmly''. !<Ab-yel>. #1430.
<Ab-yer-je>(M) {V()} ``to ^regret''. #1440.
<Ab-bAb>(LH) {V(lenay)} ``to put something as a pillow under one's head''. #1460.
<An-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``pillow''. #1472.
<aGur>(S) {V()} ``to ^smell''. Nom. <Ab-aGur-te> causative. #1480.
<An-Ab-luD.luD>(L) {V()} ``to make one sleep''. #1492.
<Ab-sO?O>(S) {V()} ``to cause to ^smell, ^stink''. #1500.
<An-Ab-sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of cow dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''. #1512.
<Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``forefinger, index finger''. #1522.
<ARur>(S) {V()} ``to ^escape''. !<Ab-ARur-A> let ^go, cf. <ARU> ^arrive. #1530.
<bA[b]ye>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to console''. Nom. <b[An]A[b]ye> `consolation'. #1542.
<gE>,,<Ab-gE>(D) {V()} ``to ^surround''. #1550.
<kA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to kill''. Nom. <>. #1562.
<kA[b]JiD>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^commit ^suicide''. Nom. <>. #1572.
<t+b-aj>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish (a job), ^remove (something from something)''. Cf. <tA[b]+b-aj> ^kill, finish off, <t+b-aj-le> ^divide, not a trace remains, <tA[b]ib-le> ^dipped, <t+ble> divide. Nom. <>. #1582.
<tAkOD>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to be ^finished, ^died''. Nom. <>. Caus. <tA[b]kOD> to finish, to kill. #1590.
<tuAb>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Nom. <>. Caus. <tu[b]Ab-eten> ^kill. #1600.

<A-bAb>(@) {N} ``head (lit. head of), principal, main, front''. !Only bound to noun possessor. |<bAb>\<bO?Ob> `head'. #62.
<A-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #70.
<A-bAb-jeG>(L) {N} ``big toe''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot'. #80.
<A-bAb-si>, <A-bAb-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``thumb''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand', <OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. #90.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #100.
<A-bAb-s+G>(L^) {N} ``front of a house''. |<s+G>\<si?iG>,<su?uG> `house'. #110.

<AbAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^give special treatment (as a mother to her youngest)''. Nom. <An-AbAD>. #1611.

<Ab-ARur>(S) {V()} ``to let ^go''. #1621.

<Ab-Ala>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make ^more''. #1631.

<A-b[An]al-ko>(L) {N} ``a ^ladle''. #1641.

<Ab-Asu-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^hinder''. !lit. cause to ^ache. #772.

<Ab-AtEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^increase''. #1651.

<Aba>//<ba>(LDH) {N} ``^mohwa ^tree; mohwa flowers or fruit''. Syn. <tuRa>, <tuRa-neb> `the mohwa tree when it seeds (June, July)', from <tuRa> `mohwa seed'. #1661.
<Aba-Da>(L) {N} ``a drink made by steeping mohwa flowers in water''. #1670.
<Aba-kol>(L) {N} ``a cup made of mohwa leaf''. #1680.

<Abay>,,<ba?ay>//<bay>(LDL) {N} ``any ^seed''. Syn. <jAbmOl>/<mAb> seed for planting. ??recte/<jAb>? #1691.
<Abay-mAD>(LH) {N} ``the ^pupil of the ^eye''. #1700.
<Abay-tul>(H&) {N} ``the ^seeds of the <Abay> (^mohwa) tree, which are also called <tuRa>/<tul>, which appear in June or July, and from which are pressed an edible oil called <tuRa-mE>''. #1710.

<Ab-a-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash someone's feet''. #1721.

<Aba-kol>(L) {N} ``a ^cup made of mohwa leaf''. #1731.

<Ab-alu>(Z) {V()} ``to do ^puja, to ^worship''. #762.

<Ab-an-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^help someone ^walk''. #1741.

<Ab-bAb>(LH) {V(lenay)} ``to put something as a pillow under one's head''. Nom. <>. E.g. <si-JEn Ab-bAb-lenay> `I rested my head on my arm'. #1462.
<An-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``pillow''. #1473.
<Ar-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``a ^pillow for the head''. Nom. <An-ArAb-bAb>, <ArAb-bAb-na>??. #1752.

<Ab-bAROj>(M) {V()} ``to ^deny''. #822.

<Ab-bArab>(MLM) {V(lay)} ``to ^annoy, to ^tease, to ^provoke''. #1761.

<Ab-bay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to produce ^seed, to become seed''. #1771.

<Abbargay>,,<bargay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^indeed''. #1781.

<Ab-bOj>(LMMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^move something ^aside, to ^hide something''. Nom. <>. {VC(lenay)} ``to ^move ^aside, to get out of the way, to ^avoid''. Nom. <>. #1791.

<AbbomoG>,,<AbobmoG>,,<AbOmuG>,,<abOmuG>(LL) {ADV} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''. #1801.
<AbbomoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be astonished, to startle''. #1810.

<Ab-Da>,,<Ab-Da?a>(LMMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^dissolve''. #1821.

<Ab-De>(Z) {V()} ``to ^raise, to ^erect, to ^string a ^bow''. #1831.
<Ab-DE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to string a bow, to raise, to make erect''. Nom. <An-Ab-DE>. #1840.

<Ab-Der.Der>(L) {V(lay)} ``to put a ^support against a wall''. #1851.

<Ab-DiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^repay, to ^return''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>. #1861.

<Ab-DiG.DiG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^delay''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>. #1871.

<Ab-DOn>(M) {V()} ``to ^send a thing''. #942.

<AbDur>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^celebrate''. #1881.
<AbDur>(LB) {V(lenay)} ``to celebrate harvest festival''. #1890.
<AbDur>(L) {N} ``harvest feast''. #1900.

<Ab-E>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make some one ^cry''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD> ??? . #1911.

<A-bE.bE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^surround, to ^crowd''. !plural only. Nom. <bE.bE-na>. ??inflection? #1921.

<A-beb-bab-A-beb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``^crying loudly''. !ONOM. #1931.

<Ab-gE>(M) {V()} ``to ^circumcize''. #1941.
<Ab-gE>(MD) {V()} ``to ^surround''. #972.

<Ab-go>(M) {V()} ``to ^respect''. #982.

<Ab-yAr>(M) {V()} ``to ^return, to ^give back''. #1951.
<Ab-yAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bring back''. #1412.

<Abyel>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bury''. Nom. <Abyel>, <An-Abyel>. #1961.
<Abyel-jaG>(L) {N} ``burial of the bones collected after a dead body has been cremated (part of the funeral ceremonies)''. #1970.

<Ab-yer-je>(M) {V()} ``to ^regret''. #1442.

<Ab-jo?on>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reach, to ^present, to ^place within reach, to ^hand something to another''. Nom. <An-Ab-jo?on>. #1981.

<Ab-jum>(M) {V()} ``to ^feed''. #1072.

<Ab-jun-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^reach for''. #1082.

<Ab-kAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^torture''. #1102.

<Ab-kaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^seal, to ^close''. #1991.

<Ab-k+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut, to put a ^lid on''. #2001.
<Ab-k+b-tAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to keep the mouth shut''. #2010.

<Ab-koD>,,<Ab-kuD>(LLM) {V(lay)} ``to ^open, to ^lift up, to ^take_away''. #2021.

<Ab-kor-tab>(L) {V(lE)} ``to be ^eaten away''. #2031.

<Ab-lAb>(M) {V()} ``to ^grab''. #1142.

<Ab-la-ber>(Z) {X} ``^exaggerate''. #1132.

<AbleDgab>(B) {V()} ``to ^mew''. #2041.

<AbleDgab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^chew the cud''. #2051.

<Ab-lo>(MML) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^rescue, to ^save''. Nom. <An-Ablo>. #2061.

<Ab-mAD>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^recognize, to ^know someone''. Nom. <An-Ab-mAD>. #2071.

<Ab-mE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^do''. Nom. <An-AbmE>. #2081.

<AbmElE>,,<AmmElE>(L) {IND} ``^about, ^on_account_of, ^on_behalf_of''. #2091.

<Ab-meG>,,<A[b]meG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^rescue, to ^save''. Nom. <>. #2101.

<AbmOn>(S) {INTERJ} ``^G''. #2111.

<AbmOn>(L) {INTERJ} ``you see, ^indeed, is it not, etc. ''. #2121.

<Ab-mOJ>(M) {V()} ``to ^encourage''. #1182.

<Ab-mosa>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^pity''. #2131.

<Ab-JAD>(ZL) {V(lay)} ``to ^evaporate, to be ^absorbed, to be ^dried''. #2141.

<Ab-JADAb-mO>(L) {INTERJ} ``^okay, ^right, ^well_done''. #2151.

<Ab-Ja>(B) {V()} ``to ^thresh''. #2161.

<Ab-Jal>(M) {V()} ``to ^harvest''. #1032.

<AbOy>,,<AbOj>,,<AmOj>(L) {NUM} ``^one''. Syn. <bOyO> (in counting). Cf. <bOy>, <bO>, <m+>. Dial. T+mkur <AmOj>. #2171.
<AbOj-nan>,,<AbOj-Jan>,,<AbOj-yan>,,<AbOj-nin>,,<AbOj-Jin>(SMy) {NUM} ``just one, only one''. #2181.
<miggAl-bOy>() {NUM} ``thirteen (twelve and one)''. #2192.
<bO-koRi-bOy>() {NUM} ``twenty-one (one-score one)''. #2202.
<bar-AbOy>(L) {N} ``one more, another''. #2212.
<A-bO-je>(L) {V()} ``to be ^resolute, one-minded''. #2222.
<A-bO-mOnna>(L) {V()} ``to be ^resolute, ^one-minded''. #2232.
<A-bO-muGka>(L) {N} ``intimate ^friendship''. Lit., one face. #2242.

<AbOkka>(M) {V()} ``to ^practice''. !recte <Ab-okka> ???. #2251.

<AbOmuG>,,<AbobmoG>,,<AbbomoG>,,<abOmuG>(LL) {IND} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''. #2261.

<Ab-Oso>(Z) {C} ``^G''. #2271.

<Ab-pottar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bore a hole''. #2281.

<Ab-rE>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^paint, to ^dye, to ^color, to ^decorate''. Nom. <An-AbrE>. #2291.

<AbrE?ED>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stop_up, to ^close''. #2301.

<Ab-rij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^come quickly''. Nom. <Ab-rij-na>. #2311.

<Ab-rijka>(M) {V()} ``to ^empty''. Cf. <bArij> full. #1262.

<Ab-saG>(L) {N} ``^bile''. #2321.

<AbsE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^make, to ^do''. #2331.

<Ab-sin>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^soften''. #2341.

<Ab-sitta>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bless''. Nom. <An-Ab-sitta> blessings, prosperity. #2351.

<Ab-s+G-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^insert one's ^head in a hole''. #2361.

<Absor>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil''. #2371.

<Absuj>,,<Abtuj>(LLMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^show, to ^guide''. #2381.
<Absuj-gOD>(M) {V()} ``to escort''. #2390.

<Ab-tAD.tAD>(L) {IND} ``^none, ^nothing''. #2401.

<Ab-tAkoD-mO>(L) {IND} ``till the ^end''. #2411.

<Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^at_last''. #2421.

<Ab-t+n.t+n>(L) {IND} ``^suddenly''. #2431.

<Ab-tOD>(M) {V()} ``to ^bleach''. #1392.

<Ab-tOD.tOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^ignore, to ^leave_out''. #2441.

<Abtuj>,,<Absuj>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^show''. #2451.

<Ab-tuGar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^halve''. #2461.

<AbobmoG>,,<AbbomoG>,,<AbOmuG>,,<abOmuG>(L) {IND} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''. #2471.

<Abu>//<bu>(L) {N} ``red ^ant; its mud ^nest''. ^insect. #2481.

<Abu?u>(L) {N} ``^lukewarm''. #2501.

<A-bu.bu>,,<bu.bu>(L) {N} ``^foam''. #2511.
<A-bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``foam, lather''. #152.

<A[b]mAG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^first''. #2521.
<A[b]mAG>,,<AmmAG>(L) {N} ``first''. Nom. <>. #2530.
<abmAG>(S) {ADV} ``^before''. #2540.
<A[b]mAG-g[An]ij>(L) {N} ``first meeting, acquaintance''. Nom. <>. #2550.

<A[b]JiD>,,<A[m]JiD>,,<AJiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish''. Nom. <An-AJiD> `end'. #2561.
<A[b]J+m>,,<A[D]J+m>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^name''. Nom. <>. #2571.

<A[b]pay>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^send a person''. Nom. <>. #2581.

<A[b]sa-Da>(L) {VC(liJ)} ``to ^recover from laziness''. Nom. <A[b]sa-Da>; cf. <ARAsa>. *Or.<>. #2591.

<A[b]sin>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to cause to ^boil''. Nom. <An-A[b]sin>. #2601.

<AD>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !<AD> occasionally occurs before coronals; cf. <D> for the infix <b>. #2611.
<AD-r+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to shade the eyelids, to cover a box''. !causative? <An-AD-r+b>. #2620.
<bA[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^scare, to ^frighten, to ^cause to be ^scared''. !infix [Ab] ^causative; verb root <bAtOG> to ^fear, to be ^afraid. #2632.

<AD>,,<ADn>(LLD) {PX(V), SX} ``^negative''. |<ADn> before vowels, <AD> elsewhere. #2641.
<AD-bArab>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to not be angry''. #2650.
<ADn-iDs+m>() {V(lay)} ``to not like, to dislike''. #2662.
<AD-DE?E>(L) {INTERJ} ``no ???''. #2670.
<AD-sun>(L) {INTERJ} ``stop, wait''. #2680.

<AD>\\<ADrE>(LD) {N} ``^egg''. #2692.
<A-pAlu-AD>(L) {N} ``the white or albumen of the egg''. #442.
<puRi-AD>(Z) {N} ``^egg-^yolk''. #2702.

<AD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^support, to ^prop something so that it will not fall''. Nom. <An-AD>. #2711.
<AD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be caught, to be entangled''. Nom. <AD-na>. #2720.

<ADAb-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. |<gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. #2731.

<ADAm>(SL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^near, in the immediate ^vicinity, ^close at hand''. #2741.
<ADAm-ban>(L) {IND} ``near it, near him''. #2750.
<ADAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^approach''. #2760.

<ADAG>//<DAG>(LD) {N} ``^bee's_nest (eggs, larvae, wax, honey)''. ??A CERTAIN BEE? #2771.
<ADAG-Da>(L) {N} ``honey''. #2780.
<ADAG-s+G>(L) {N} ``beehive''. #2790.

<ADAr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^look askance''. #2801.

<AR-Asa>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^lazy, ^idle''. #2811.
<AR-Asa>(L) {N} ``lazy person, idle person''. *Or.<OlOsua>, ~<alsi>K. #2820.

<A-Da-jEl>(L) {N} ``^broth, ^meat_^juice''. !productive: for <jEl> also <taG>, <bOG>, <im>, etc. #2831.

<A-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``^water strained off the cooked rice''. #2841.

<ARaG>//<al>,,<aG>(LD) {N} ``a ^bird_of_^prey, esp. a ^kite''. #2851.

<ADDAbar>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well, ^then, if it be so, ^however, but then''. #2861.

<AD-Day>(M) {V()} ``to ^fail''. #2871.

<AD-DE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well''. #2881.
<ADe>(L) {INTERJ} ``look, behold''. !EXCLAM. #2890.
<AD-DE?E>(L) {INTERJ} ``no''. #2900.

<ADDiyara>,,<ADDiyar>(L) {N} ``^Sunday''. #2911.

<ARED-ne>(S) {ADV} ``^around ^here''. #2921.
<ARED-te>(S) {ADV} ``^around ^there''. #2930.

<AREJja>(L) {N} ``a small ^mat made of bamboo strips on which paddy is spread''. #2941.

<ARe>(M) {V()} ``to ^take_off ^clothes ((^remove))''. #2951.

<AReb-bAb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake one's head to indicate disapproval''. Nom. <AReb-bAb>. #2961.

<ADennan>,,<ADennaG>(L) {INTERJ} ``^who knows''. #2971.
<ADEDnaG>(L) {INTERJ} ``well, then''. !dialectal. #2980.

<ADi>//<Di>(DL) {N} ``^cotton''. #2991.

<ARi>(Z) {N} ``^boundary or ^bank between ^fields''. Syn. <paRi>. ??A for orig. e? #3001.
<tAn-ARi>(?) {N} ``^uphill ^boundary or ^bank of a ^field. |<tAn> `'. Ant. <Alom-pal> `downhill boundary or bank'. #3012.

<ADil>//<Dil>(L) {N} ``^dirt''. {V(liJ)} ``to be dirty''. !<An-ADil> dirty, <ADil-DAm> dirty, <er-aDil> not dirty. #3021.

<ARiG>(L) {N} ``^noise''. #3041.
<ARiG>(L) {ADV} ``noisily''. #3050.

<ARiGaRO>(L) {IND} ``^loose, as a cork, handle, etc.''. #3061.

<AR+b>(L) {N} ``^milk, ^sap''. #3071.
<AR+b-Da>(L) {N} ``buttermilk''. #3080.
<AR+b-ji>(L) {N} ``baby teeth (milk teeth)''. #3090.
<AR+b-An-A-pAruDa>(L) {N} ``churning stick''. #463.

<AR+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break by twisting''. Nom. <An-AR+D>. #3101.

<AD-jaG>,,<A[D]jaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dry''. #3111.

<ADlAgab>(Z) {X} ``^plenty, ^abundant''. #3121.

<ADlaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #3131.

<ADn>,,<AD>(D) {PX(V)} ``^negative''. |<ADn> before vowels, elsewhere <AD>. #3141.

<ADnAG>,,<ADn+G>(L) {N} ``^time''. #3151.

<AROj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^suspended, to be ^cancelled, to ^die''. #3161.

<ADOG>,,<DO?OG>//<DOG>(L) {N} ``^body of a living being''. #3172.

<AROG>(LL) {N} ``horizontal roof ^beam''. #3181.

<ADrE>//<AD>(LD) {N} ``^egg''. {V(lenay)} ``to lay eggs''. #2691.
<ADrE-sim>(L) {N} ``chicken egg''. #3210.
<ADrE-i>(LMy) {N} ``nit (louse egg)''. #3220.
<ADrE-kAD>,,<ADrE-sAD>(L) {N} ``testicle''. #3230.

<AD-r+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shade the eyelids, to ^cover a box''. !causative? <An-AD-r+b>. #3241.

<AD-sun>(L) {INTERJ} ``^stop, ^wait''. #3251.

<ARo>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^reach, to ^arrive''. #3261.
<ARu>(MVB) {V()} ``to ^arrive''. #3270.
<ARo-al>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to reach a clearing on a hill prepared for cultivation''. #3280.

<ADob>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^cup the hands like a bowl''. Nom. <>. #3291.
<ADob>(L) {N} ``the cupped hands''. #3300.

<A-Du.Du-ge>(LL) {ADV} ``^quickly, ^hurriedly''. #3311.

<ARur>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flee, to ^abscond, to ^escape''. #3321.
<ARur>(S) {V()} ``to ^escape''. !<Ab-ARur-A> to let ^go, cf. <ARU> to ^arrive. #3330.

<A[D]J+m>,,<A[b]J+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^name''. #3341.
<A[D]J+m-On>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to name a child''. Nom. <>. #3350.

<AgADa>(L) {N} ``a ^crack''. #3361.

<AgAru>(L) {IND} ``^largeness in quantity''. !Gumma dialect. #3371.

<A-g[Ar]AD.gAD-ba>(L) {N} ``^place to be cleared for planting''. #3381.

<Agab>//<gab>(LDL) {N} ``green ^grass''. #3391.

<AgaD>(MBMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <An-AgaD>; syn. <tigaD(lay)>. #3401.

<Agay>,,<ugay>,,<Aggay>,,<uggay>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''. #3411.
<Agay-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``sorrowfully, vexatiously''. #3420.

<AggARa>(L) {IND} ``^very, ^much''. #3431.
<AggARa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become too much''. #3440.
<AgAru>(L) {IND} ``largeness in quantity''. !Gumma dialect. #3450.

<Aggay>,,<Agay>,,<ugay>,,<uggay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''. #3461.

<AggoRij>(L) {N} ``a blunt ^arrow''. #3471.

<AgyAG>(L) {INTERJ} ``pshaw, ^ouch''. !??. #3481.

<A-gOROG>(LL) {N} ``^top, ^upper; ^top of a tree''. #3491.

<Aguy-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``^vexatiously, ^disgustingly''. #3501.

<A+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^outnumber, to ^exceed, to ^excel, to ^overpower''. *Or.<>
?phonotactics. #3511.

<AyAm>(S) {N} `` ^time''. #3521.
<AyAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become late''. Nom. <AyAm>. #3530.
<Anta-AyAm>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^thereafter, ^thenceforward''. #3542.

<A-yAG>() {NK} ``his mother, her mother''. #3551.
<A-yAG-im>(L) {N} ``hen''. #3560.

<Ayem>(LMB) {V(lay)} ``to ^recollect, to ^think of, to ^remember''. #3571.
<Ar-ayem>,,<An-ayAm>(L) {N} ``memory''. #3582.

<AyeG>,,<ayeGa>,,<aEGa>(L) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle.
#3591.
<AyEG-An>(S) {ADJ} ``which''. #3602.

<AyO>//<yO>(LD) {N} ``^fish''. #3611.

<A-yu.yu>(L) {N} ``^insipid, ^wrinkled, ^fading''. #3631.

<Aj>(DM) {V()} ``to ^paddle a boat''. #3641.

<Aj>(DM) {V()} ``to ^pick greens''. #3651.

<AjARAG>(L) {N} ``^mature, ^ripening''. #3661.
<AjARAG-k+m>(L) {N} ``husks''. #3670.

<AjAta>(L) {N} ``a ^pair, esp. a ^team of oxen''. #3681.

<AjaG>,,<ja?aG>//<jaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''. #34212.
<AjaG-mAjaG>(L) {X} ``bones and so on''. !echoword. ??orig. <ajaG-majaG>. #10680.
<AjaG-DoG>(L) {N} ``^spine, ^backbone''. #3690.

<AjaGrAjDa-tiD>(L) {N} ``a jay ^bird''. #3701.

<AjeD>,,<je?eD>//<jeD>(L) {N} ``^root of a tree, tooth''. #10722.
<AjeD-kon>(L) {N} ``the ^tang of a knife''. #3710.

<A-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^feet''. |<A-> `to wash (a part of the body)',
<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot, leg'. Nom. <A-jeG-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-jeG> `to wash someone's feet'. #21.
<A-jeG-g+m>(L) {N} ``mizzle''. #252.

<A-ji>,,<ji?i>(@??) {N} ``^tooth''. #3741.
<A-ji-Al>(L) {N} ``ends of the thatch''. #262.
<A-ji-rE>,,<ji?i-rE>(L) {N} ``medicine for teeth''. #3750.
<A-ji-ra>(L) {N} ``ivory''. #272.

<AjiD-t+D-DaG>(L) {IND} ``very ^small sized''. #3761.

<Aj+G>//<j+G>(LDLS) {N} ``^grass, ^weeds''. #3771.

<A-jO>,,<jO?O>//<jO>(LDL) {N} ``^fruit, unripe fruit''. #35712.
<A-jO-mE>(LH) {N} ``nipple of the breast''. #3790.

<AjuD>,,<Aju?uD>(L) {N} ``rice ^broth''. #3801.

<AkARiG>,,<Ak+R+G>(L) {N} ``^loan without interest''. #3811.

<AkARu-Da>(L) {N} ``rice ^gruel''. #3821.

<A-kAnD-ar-rEG-An>(S) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree, ^stick of ^wood''. !<kAnD-An> occurs only in this compound, cf. <Ara-n> ^tree for ^timber. #302.

<AkArra>(L) {IND} ``^very much, vigorously''. !PREPOSITION. #3831.

<AkaRiJ>(L) {IND} ``^when, ^while''. #3841.

<Akar>//<kar>(:) {N} ``^nail, ^claw''. ??<?A-kar>?; also claw?; <akar-si>L. #3851.
<Akar-jeG>//<kar>(LD) {N} ``^toe^nail''. #3860.
<Akar-si>//<kar>(LD) {N} ``^finger^nail''. #3870.

<Ak+R+G>,,<AkARiG>(L) {N} ``^loan without interest''. #3881.

<A-k+nneb>(L) {N} ``lower part of the ^trunk of a ^tree''. #3891.

<Akkul>(L) {N} ``a ^section or ^partition in a box''. #3901.
<Akkol-s+G>(L) {N} ``an apartment, compartment''. #3912.

<A-kurjEb.kurjEb>(L) {N} ``^curled hair''. #3921.

<Al>,,<AG>\<AGAl>(:) #3931.
<tuG-Al>(ZZ) {V()} ``to ^add ^logs to a ^fire''. #3942.

<Al>,,<Al-DEb>(MDZL) {V(lay)} ``to ^break, to ^bend, to ^crush''. Nom. <An-Al>. ??split?. #3951.

<Al-Dob>(L) {V()} ``to break with a "dob"-like sound''. #3960.
<al-Al>(Z) {V()} ``to thresh, to thresh with the feet, to break, to trample''. #3972.
<Al-An>(L) {V(lay)} ``to thrash, to break''. #3980.

<Al>,,<Ar>(S) {PX} ``^mutually, ^reciprocal''. #3991.
<Al-ber>,,<Ar-ber>(L) {V()} ``to converse''. #4000.
<Al-D+G>,,<Ar-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to pull one another''. #4010.
<Al-gARi>,,<Ar-gARi>(L) {N} ``friendship''. #4020.
<Al-kAnDoG>,,<Ar-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``back to back''. #4030.
<Al-kAnDoG.kAnDoG>(L) {ADV} ``back to back''. #4040.
<Al-mayOG.mayOG>(L) {ADJ} ``abreast''. #4050.
<Al-paRo.paRo>(L) {IND} ``by turns, alternatively''. #4060.

<Al>,,<li>\<Ali>(:) #4373.
<ga-Al>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^drink liquor''. ??FORMAT? - not unique. #4082.

<Al>\<ARAG>(:) #4091.
<JAm-yO-Al>(Z) {N} ``^kingfisher''. #4102.

<AlAgab>(L) {IND} ``^many''. #4111.
<AlAgab>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``plenty, abundant''. #4120.

<AlAj>(L),,<lO?Oj>(D)//<lAj>(DL) {N} ``^penis''. #43903.
<AlAj>(L) {N} ``^sting of a bee''. #10910.

<AlAka-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``^uproar, ^hue_and_cry''. #4141.

<A-lAkij-k+m>(L) {N} ``^fine ^husk''. #4151.

<Al-An>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^thrash, to ^break''. #4161.

<AlAG>//<lAG>() {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^thatch''. #4171.
<A-ji-Al>(LDL) {N} ``ends of the thatch''. #263.
<AlAG-b+r>(Z) {N} ``a species of ^grass, ^fodder for cattle''. #4180.

<AlAGE>(L) {N} ``^newcomer, ^guest''. #4191.
<AlAGE>(L) {N} ``first visit''. #4200.

<Ala>,,<tAnAnla>//<la>(DSL) {N} ``^tail''. #4211.

<Ala>(L) {N} ``^much''. #4221.
<Ala>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become more, to become many''. Nom. <An-Ala>. #4230.
<Ab-Ala>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make more''. #752.

<Alam>//<lam>(LD) {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^fodder''. #4241.

<AlaG>,,<la?aG>//<laG>(L) {N} ``^tongue''. #42762.

<AlaG-toD>(L) {N} ``flame''. ??orig. <alaG>. #10980.

<Al-ber>,,<Ar-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^converse''. #4251.

<Al-DEb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend, to ^crush''. #4261.

<Al-D+G>,,<Ar-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^pull one another''. #4271.

<Al-D+G>(S) {V()} ``to ^break, to ^cave_in''. #4281.
<Al-D+G>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be broken''. #4290.

<Al-Dob>(L) {V()} ``to ^break with a "dob"-like sound''. #4301.

<A-lEDEG-Ol>(L) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''. #4311.

<AlEG>//<lEG>(L) {N} ``a ^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas living in Udayagiri district''. #4321.
<AlEG-pAn>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom that grows in the rainy season''. #4330.

<Aleb>//<leb>(DLLL) {N} ``a kind of wild ^goat or ^deer''. #4341.

<A-le?er>(L) {N} ``^soft bone''. !cartilage?. #4351.

<Al-gARi>,,<Ar-gARi>(L) {N} ``^friendship''. #4361.

<Ali>//<li>(LD) {N} ``^liquor, salpa, ^beer, ^wine''. #4371.
<Ali-ga>(L) {N} ``wine drinking''. #4380.
<Ali-mAD>(L) {N} ``drunken eye''. #4390.
<ga-Al>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to drink liquor''. #4402.

<Ali>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-in-law''. *Des.<sali>. #4411.
<Ali-bOj>,,<li-bOj>(L) {NK} ``younger sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. #4420.

<Al-kAnDoG>,,<Ar-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``^back to back''. #4431.
<Al-kAnDoG.kAnDoG>(L) {ADV} ``back to back''. #4042.

<AllaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^tired''. #4441.

<Al-mAD>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^look at''. #4451.

<Al-mayOG.mayOG>(L) {ADJ} ``^abreast''. #4461.

<AlO>//<lO>(LZ) {N} ``^river''. ??<alO>(Z). #4471.

<Al-O?On-An-ji>(L) {NK} ``^father and ^sons''. #4481.

<Al-paRo.paRo>(L) {IND} ``by ^turns, ^alternatively''. #4491.

<AloG>(L) {N} ``^inside, ^interior''. #4501.
<AloG>(L) {ADJ} ``inside''. #4510.

<Alu>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^braid one's ^hair''. #4521.

<A-luD-bal>(L) {N} ``^trigger of a gun''. #4531.

<AluG>(L) {N} ``^deep river''. #4541.

<Am>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !the <Am> variant in these forms is simply due to assimilation of nasality from the following segment. #4551.
<Ab-mAD>,,<Am-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to recognize''. #4560.
<A[b]JiD>,,<A[m]JiD>,,<AJiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to finish''. Nom. <An-AJiD> `end'. #4572.

<Am>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !the <Am> variant occurs in certain lexical causatives; cf. the <n> variant infix causative. #4581.
<Am-Daj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to make someone ascend; to lift, to load''. Nom. <An-AmDaj>; <Daj> climb. #4590.
<Am-DuG>(LS) {V(lE|lay)} ``to ^cause to ^come_out, to ^let out (cattle)''. !<DuG> ^go_out. #4600.
<Am-gAn>(SS) {V(lay)} ``to ^let_^inside, to ^put ^inside''. !<gAn> ^enter. #4610.
<Am-tuG>(MLL) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to finish, to be complete''. !see the entries cited under <Am-tuG> for a possible etymology, perhaps causative of finish. #4620.
<Am-tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be able''. Nom. <An-AmtuG>; <tuG> ought. #4630.

<Am>,,<nAm>(S) {PRON SX} ``^you singular''. !<nAm> after vowels; cf. <amAn>, <amben>. #4641.
<obba>(S) {NK} ``younger_^brother''. !<obba-JE-n>, <obba-n-Am>, <a-obba-n>, <obba-len>, <obba-ben>, <a-obba-n-ji>. #4650.

<Am>(:) #4661.
<AsAr-Am-Da>(L) {N} ``^sour water in which cooked rice has been soaked''. #4672.

<A-mAD>,,<A-mAD.mAD>(L) {N} ``^joint, ^knot in wood''. !(is latter var. @?)??. #4681.
<A-mAD-sal>(L) {N} ``the bark rings of a salpa palm''. #4690.
<A-mAD.mAD-jeG>(L) {N} ``joints of the toes''. #372.

<A-mAD>,,<mO?OD>//<mAD>(L@??) {N} ``^eye''. #4703.
<A-mAD-Da>(L) {N} ``tear''. #352.

<A-mAD>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash one's ^face''. Nom. <A-mAD-na>. #4711.
<Ab-A-mAD>(@) {VC(lay)} ``to ^wash someone else's face''. #4722.

<AmAROyJ>(L) {IND} ``^silently ???''. #4731.

<AmAROJ>(L) {IND} ``^quite''. #4741.

<AmAjAb>(L) {IND} ``^at once''. #4751.

<A-mAnEG-tAm>(Z) {N} ``^corner of the ^mouth ((^lips))''. #4761.
<A-mAnEG-tAG>(L) {N} ``the ^corner ((^edge)) of the ^mouth''. #4770.

<A-mAG>,,<mAG>(L) {PP} ``^near, ^by the side of''. !(is <A-mAG> @?; cf. mAG-JEn (?))??. #4781.
<A[b]mAG>,,<AmmAG>(L) {N} ``first''. Nom. <>. #2532.
<abmAG>(S) {ADV} ``^before''. #4790.
<AmAG-ba>(L) {IND} ``near, beside''. #4802.

<AmA-sal>(L) {X} ``remain ^sober''. #4811.

<AmbArij>(SMy) {ADJ} ``^like, it ^seems''. !see <Amrij>. #4821.
<Amrij>(S) {C} ``^like''. #4830.
<Ambrij>(L) {IND} ``like, as''. #4840.
<yan-Ambrij>(Z) {C} ``^how''. #4852.

<AmbArij>(SMy) {C} ``^like''. #4861.

<AmbAsE>(L) {ADJ} ``^select, ^good''. #4871.

<AmbAsu>(L) {N} ``an ^infection, infected ^wound''. #4881.
<busu>(L) {N} ``a boil''. !abbreviation of <AmbAsu> in children's speech. #4890.

<AmbO>(Z) {V()} ``to ^low, of ^cattle''. #4901.
<AmbO-lE>,,<AmbE-lE>(L) {IND} ``the lowing of a cow''. !(latter var. not hw yet)??. #4910.

<AmbOy>(B) {V()} ``to ^brush with the hand''. Cf. <ambOy>. #4921.

<AmDAG>(SMML) {V(lay)} ``to ^hear''. !<AnDAG> Gumma dialect. Nom. <An-AmDAG>. #4931.
<An-AmDAG>,,<AmDAG>(L) {N} ``word or message heard, communicated''. #4940.
<An-AmDAG-mAr>(L) {N} ``audience''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !PLURAL. #4952.

<Am-Daj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to make someone ascend; to ^lift, to ^load''. Nom. <An-AmDaj>; <Daj> climb. #4961.

<Am-DuG>(LS) {V(lE|lay)} ``to ^cause to ^come_out, to ^let out (cattle)''. !<DuG> ^go_out. #4602.

<AmE>(L) {N} ``^red_wood, ^rose_wood''. #4971.
<AmE-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of timber ^tree''. #4980.

<A-mEG>(L) {N} ``^unripe''. #4991.
<AmEG-p+r>(L) {N} ``sacrifice in which raw meat is offered''. #5002.

<Am-gAn>(SS) {V(lay)} ``to ^let_^inside, to ^put_^inside''. !<gAn> ^enter. #5021.

<Am+RijAb>(L) {IND} ``at a time, ^fully''. !??. #5031.

<AmmAnnAsu>(L) {N} ``^one's own free will''. *Or.<mOn-ku>K. #5041.

<AmmAG>,,<A[b]mAG>(L) {N} ``^first''. #5051.
<AmmaG-aj>(L) {IND} ``at the very commencement''. !takes <ten>. #5062.

<AmmElE>,,<AbmElE>(LL) {IND} ``^about, ^for, ^on account of, ^on behalf of''. #5071.

<AmmE-te>(S) {V()} ``to ^do to X, to ^treat ???''. #5081.

<AmOReD>(L) {N} ``^in a short time''. #5091.

<AmOn-sel>(DL) {NK} ``^niece: sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter)''. #5101.

<AmpAra>(LL) {IND} ``^with, ^also, ^besides''. #5111.

<Am-tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^able''. Nom. <An-AmtuG>. #5121.
<tuG>(M) {V()} ``to ^ought''. #5130.

<Am-tuG>(MLL) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to ^finish, to ^complete''. !see the entries cited under <Am-tuG> for a possible etymology, perhaps causative of finish. ??ID #5141.
<tuG-gAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get a good harvest''. #5152.
<DoG-gAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to shoot forth (as ear of corn)''. Nom. <D[An]oG-gAl>. #5162.
<gAl-E>(L) {V()} ``to put forth an ear (as of corn)''. #5172.

<Amuj>(LM) {V()} ``to get ^loose, to ^escape''. #5181.

<An>,,<n>() {SX} ``^suffix on uncompounded nouns''. !<n> after vowel. #5191.
<An>(D) {PX, IX} ``nominalizing prefix or infix''. !affixed before first vowel of stem. #5200.

<An>() {PX} ``^causative''. Cf. <Am> and <Ab>. #5211.
<An-Ab-luD.luD>(L) {V()} ``to make one sleep''. #1493.
<An-AG-AD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^close a ^door''. #5220.

<An>(D) {V()} ``to ^coil (of a snake)''. Nom. ??Nom. <An.An>. #5231.

<An-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``^pillow''. #5241.

<An-Ab-biyO>(LL) {N} ``^next_day, ^day_after_^tomorrow''. #5251.

<An-Ab-luD.luD>(L) {V()} ``to make someone sleep, to put someone to sleep''. #5261.

<An-Abp+G-ber>(L) {N} ``the spoken ^word''. #5271.

<An-Ab-sitta>(L) {N} ``^blessings, ^prosperity''. #5281.

<An-Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^afterwards, ^at_last''. #5291.

<An-A[b]p+G-ber>(L) {N} ``the ^spoken word''. Nom. <>. #5301.

<An-A[b]sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of ^cow_^dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''. Nom. <>. #5311.

<An-ADil>(L) {X} ``^dirty''. !<ADil-DAm> dirty, <er-aDil> not dirty. #5321.

<AnARi>//<nil>(My) {N} ``^tracks, ^spoor, ^footprints''. #48081.

<An-AD-kaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of wooden ^bolt, turning on a nail''. #5331.

<An-AD-tel>(Z) {N} ``a ^ring used to ^support pots or other vessels''. #5341.

<An-AmDAG>,,<AmDAG>(L) {N} ``^word or message heard, communicated''. #5351.
<AmDAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hear''. !<AnDAG> Gumma dialect. Nom. <An-AmDAG>. #5360.
<An-AmDAG-mAr-An-ji>(L) {N} ``audience''. !PLURAL. #5370.

<An-AG-AD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^close a ^door''. #5222.

<An-Ar-mAr>(L) {N} ``^one who makes money by cheating others''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #5381.

<An-Asa>(L) {INTERJ} ``^no''. #5391.

<An-As+b>,,<As+b>//<s+b>(D) {N} ``sharp ^edge''. Nom. <(An)As+b>/<s+b> `sharp edge'. |Probably related to <s+b> `to stick into the ground'. #5401.

<An-Asoj>(L) {N} ``a ^few, ^some''. #5411.

<An-Asu-Da>(L) {N} ``^ache''. #5421.

<An-aD-r+b>(L) {N} ``^lid of the box''. #5431.

<An-ayem>,,<Ar-ayAm>(L) {N} ``^memory''. !<e> or <A>???. #5441.

<An-aGgAt+D>(LMy) {N} ``a ^sling for whirling and propelling stones, used for killing small game''. #5451.

<An-aGgolli>(L) {N} ``?''. #5461.

<An-aGkoRi>(H) {N} ``a ^latch''. #5471.

<An-ar-toD>(L) {N} ``^matches''. #5481.
<An-ar-toD-pel>(L) {N} ``match box''. #5490.

<An-b[An]asse-mAr>(L) {N} ``the ^man elected, a spokesman''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Lit., one who does not accept anything. #5501.

<AnDAkEra>(L) {N} ``^kidnapper''. #5511.

<AnDAlay sunDAlay>(L) {IND} ``be restless with ^pain, ^agony''. #5521.

<AnDAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hear''. !Gumma dialect for <AmDAG>. #5531.

<AnDaraj>//<Daj>(LD) {N} ``^brinjal (^aubergine, ^eggplant)''. #5541.

<AnDiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^play''. Nom. <AnDiD-na>; syn. <gAtasi> V(lenay). #5551.
<AnDiD>(L) {N} ``sports, games''. #5560.

<AnDoRAkka>,,<AnDoRakka>(L) {N} ``^anklet''. #5571.

<Aneb>,,<ne?eb>//<neb>(DLMy) {N} ``any ^plant''. #5581.
<A-nAb-An>(S) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>; <sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> ^base of ^tree, <k+n-neb> ^big ^tree, <AnebAnji> ^trees, <a-kAn-neb-An> that tree's base. #5592.
<Aneb-sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of tree, the toddy palm''. #5600.
<A-neb-tOr>(L) {N} ``green hedge''. #402.

<An-era>(L) {N} ``^love, ^affection''. #5611.

<An-e-tel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ring used to ^support pots or other vessels''. #5621.

<An-gAnAD-sArO>(L) {N} ``^paddy that has been reaped''. #5631.

<An-iD>(L) {N} ``a ^written document, anything written''. #5641.

<An-iguD>(L) {N} ``^shoulder bag''. #5651.

<An-isAl>(LMy) {N} ``a ^ring of fiber or straw used as rest for round-bottomed pots''. #5661.

<An+m>(LM) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to ^fast''. #5671.
<An+m>,,<An+m-na>//<n+m>(D) {N} ``^fast''. #5680.

<An+G>//<n+G>(L) {N} ``a ^sling suspended from the roof or used for carrying pots containing things''. ??cf. xref gloss. #5691.
<+G>(D) {V()} ``to ^carry a ^sling''. Nom. <An-+G>. |For <An-+G> is recorded the NCF <n+G> as well as the expected NCF <+G>. ??xenter? #5700.

<Anja|Anje>(LL) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^barren (male|female)''. #5711.
<Anje>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be barren''. #5720.

<Anja-mAr>(L) {N} ``a barren man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #5732.
<Anje-bOj>() {N} ``a barren woman''. #5742.
<Anje-rE>(L) {N} ``medicine for a barren woman to conceive''. #5752.

<An-jeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slip while walking''. #5761.
<An-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to walk''. #5770.

<Anjum>//<jum>(L) {N} ``an ^axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting''. !Serango <Enjum>. Syn. <AGgi>/<AG> `a light broad-axe used for branch-trimming and in ceremonies'. #5781.

<AnlEn>//<lEn>(DSLL) {X} ``^we, ^our''. #5791.
<AnlEn-i>,,<AnlEn>(My) {PRON} ``we''. !Atars+G dialect; not used in other persons. #5800.

<AnnARi>(L) {N} ``^footstep, ^foot^print''. #5811.

<Ann+suRa>(L) {N} ``^onion''. #5821.

<AnORED>(L) {N} ``^wick''. #5831.

<AnODra>(:) #5841.
<AnODra-AG>(@) {N} ``the ^handle of the axe called an <AGgi>/<AG>''. #5850.
<AnODra-jum>(jum) {N} ``the handle of the axe called an <Anjum>/<jum>''. #5860.

<An-OgAnDi>(L) {N} ``^thought, ^intention''. #5871.

<A-nO.nOG>(L) {N} ``^step, ^staircase''. !R?. #5881.

<An-pAnuG-lar>(L) {ADJ} ``^revealed, ^opened, ^unfolded''. #5891.

<AnrEG>(L) {IND} ``^already''. #5901.

<AnriD>(L) {IND} ``^gently, ^little_by_little''. #5911.
<AnriD.AnriD>(L) {IND} ``little by little''. #5920.
<AnriD-t+D>(L) {IND} ``very little''. #5930.
<Anrit+DDaG>(L) {IND} ``by degrees, gradually''. #5940.

<AnrOG>(:) #5951.
<AnrOG DaGgARi>(L) {N} ``^adolescence?, prime of life, ^girl who has recently attained puberty''. #5960.
<AnrOG-ol-im>(L) {N} ``the crowing of the cock announcing the attainment of its maturity''. #5970.

<An-roD>(Z) {X} ``one type of ^honey^comb''. #5981.

<AnsAlO>(Z) {N} ``^woman''. #5991.

<An-sAna>(L) {N} ``^flayed carcass''. #6001.
<sa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to skin''. Nom. <An-sAna>. *Or.<>. #6010.

<An-sAnar-po>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^cake or ^bread''. #6021.

<An-sAnibDAj>(L) {N} ``^promise''. #6031.

<An-sAreG>,,<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>. #6041.

<Ansa>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^separate, to ^set_^apart''. Nom. <Ansa>. *Or.<>. #6051.

<An-s+reG>(S) {X} ``^thereupon''. #6061.

<AnsOj>(L) {N} ``^alone''. #6071.
<ansOn>(S) {ADJ;ADV} ``^self, to be ^alone''. Cf. <AnsOj>, <ansojAn>. #6080.

<AntA>,,<Anta>(:) #6091.
<Anta-AyAm>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^thereafter, ^thenceforward''. #3543.
<AntA-DE>(LL) {IND} ``^there, ^lo, ^look''. #6100.
<AntA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``if things permit''. #6110.
<AntA-DoG>(L) {IND} ``nevertheless, on the other hand''. #6120.
<sAreG>,,<An-sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antA-sArEG>. #6130.
<AntA-sOy>(L) {IND} ``in that case''. #6140.

<AntA-DE>(LL) {IND} ``^there, ^lo, ^look''. #6102.

<AntA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``if things permit''. #6112.

<AntAlAj>(L) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: father's elder brother's wife''. #6151.

<An-t[An]Al-u>(L) {N} ``the ^tuft of hair which is left unshaven''. #6161.

<An-t[An]+l>(L) {N} ``what has been ^buried''. #6171.

<AntA-sOy>(L) {IND} ``in that case''. #6142.

<Anta>,,<AntA>(:) #6181.
<Anta-AyAm>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^thereafter, ^thenceforward''. #3544.
<AntA-DE>(LL) {IND} ``^there, ^lo, ^look''. #6103.
<AntA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``if things permit''. #6113.
<AntA-DoG>(L) {IND} ``nevertheless, on the other hand''. #6122.
<sAreG>,,<An-sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antA-sArEG>. #6190.
<AntA-sOy>(L) {IND} ``in that case''. #6143.

<Anta-AyAm>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^thereafter, ^thenceforward''. #3541.

<Ante>(S) {N} ``^this''. #6201.
<Ante-gaj>(L) {INTERJ} ``look here friend''. #6210.
<ayeG-Ante>(L) {IND} ``whoever, the one who, any one of these''. #6222.
<Ante-sAreG>(L) {X} ``from there''. #6230.
<sAreG>,,<An-sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antA-sArEG>. #6240.

<Ante-gaj>(L) {INTERJ} ``^look here friend''. #6251.

<Anten>(L) {IND} ``^that''. #6261.
<Anten-asAn>(L) {X} ``therefore''. #6270.

<Anten-asAn>(L) {X} ``^therefore''. #6281.

<Ante-sAreG>(L) {X} ``^from there''. #6291.

<An-okka>(L) {N} ``^habit, ^custom''. #6301.

<An-uDDum>(L) {N} ``the ^liquor produced at the beginning of distillation''. #6311.

<An-uREG>(L) {N} ``a ^noose, a slip knot''. #6321.

<An-uREG-kab>(L) {N} ``^making a bundle or parcel''. #6331.

<An-uRiD>(L) {N} ``^rolled into a round ball''. #6341.

<An-uRiD-lEa>(L) {N} ``a ^ball of fried rice''. #6351.

<An-uRiD-lO>(L) {N} ``small ^clay balls or bullets with which birds are shot''. #6361.

<AnuRuGga>(LL) {N} ``^nape of the neck''. #6371.

<Anug+Ri>(L) {N} ``metal ^shutters''. #6381.

<AJAD>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dry up''. #6391.
<A-JAD-Dar>(L) {N} ``rice cooked without any water remaining''. #6402.
<AJaRar-kul>(L) {N} ``rice boiled in water which evaporates entirely by the time the rice is properly boiled''. #6412.

<AJiD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^reach an end''. #6421.
<X>(Z) {X} ``X''. !<AJiD> does not exist acc. to Tabono. #6430.
<Ab-JiD>,,<Am-JiD>,,<AJiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to finish''. Nom. <An-AJiD> `end'. ??<AJid(lay)>?? #1042.

<AJ+m>//<J+m>(LDS) {N} ``^name''. #6441.

<EDJ+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^name''. !maybe infixed causative of <AJ+m> be named. #6450.
<pARO-AJ+m>(L) {N} ``a nickname''. ??recte -J+m? #6462.

<AJjAm>(L) {IND} ``^plenty''. !Gumma dialect. #6471.

<AJum>//<Jum>(L) {N} ``^urine''. #6481.
<AJum>(LM) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to urinate''. #6490.

<AG>\\<AGAl>(L) {N} ``^firewood''. #6572.
<eD-AG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to cut fuel, wood''. #6512.
<aJAmAG-AG>(Z) {N} ``^burning ^log''. #6522.

<AG>\\<AGgi>(D) {N} ``a ^broad-^axe, perhaps originally a weapon, now mostly used in ceremonies and carried in certain dances, or used for light work such as branch-trimming''. Cf. <Anjum>/<jum> an axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting. #6632.
<AnODra-AG>(@) {N} ``the handle of an <AGgi>''. #6542.

<AG>\\<ArAG>(Z) {N} ``something ^sour''. #6551.

<AGAgra>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^give a pig or hen to another man on condition that any offspring should be divided with the original owner for some time''. !Gumma dialect, Serango dialect <iGADra>. #6561.

<AGAl>//<AG>(L) {N} ``^firewood''. #6571.

<AGante>(L) {IND} ``^just then''. #6581.

<AG-eb-Da>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^yawn''. Nom. <AGeb-Da>. #6591.

<AGgaj>//<gaj>(LD) {N} ``^moon; ^month''. ??<aGgaj>(LSZ). #6601.
<AGgaj-ta>(L) {N} ``moonlight''. ??<aGgaj-ta>(Z) `moon'. #6610.

<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''. #6621.

<AGgi>//<AG>(D) {N} ``a ^broad-^axe, perhaps originally a weapon, now mostly used in ceremonies and carried in certain dances, or used for light work such as branch-trimming''. Cf. <Anjum>/<jum> an axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting. #6631.

<AG+D>(L) {V()} ``to ^collapse, to ^faint''. #6641.

<AG+D-si>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swing the hands to and fro while walking''. #6651.
<AGt+D>(B) {V()} ``to swing a sling''. #6660.

<AGur>(LLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^smell''. #6681.
<AGur-JEr>(L) {N} ``chin cough when children suffer from cold ?''. #6690.

<A-pAlaG-DaG>(LL) {N} ``a ^broken pot''. #6701.

<A-pAlu-AD>(L) {N} ``the ^white or albumen of the egg''. #6711.

<A-pAruG>(L) {X} ``^dry''. #6721.

<A-pAta.pAta>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^blistered, ^cracked''. #6731.

<Apan>(LL) {IND} ``^easily''. #6741.
<Apan-EG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to fly, to float easily''. #6750.
<ApaG-EG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fly ^easily, to ^float easily''. #6762.

<ApeG>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^float''. Nom. <An-ApeG>. #6771.

<Ap+D>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become ^loose''. #6781.
<Ap+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to shoot''. #6790.

<Ap+G>(M) {V()} ``to ^say''. #6801.

<Ap+rmAGta>(S) {ADV} ``at ^first''. #6811.
<pArmAGta>(S) {ADV} ``^first''. !<Ap+rmAGta> at first. #6820.

<AppaRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^equate, to ^compare''. #6831.

<Appan>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^malinger, to ^shirk, to pretend to be sick to ^avoid_^work''. #6841.

<ApperaD>(B) {V()} ``to ^kindle''. #6851.

<App+G>(S) {V()} ``to ^tell, to ^suggest''. Cf. <OpUG> missionary Sora. #6861.

<ApsE-a>(L) {INTERJ} ``^do like this''. #6871.
<ApsE-le>(S) {^for, ^do, to be ^up_to} ``!wegen''. #6880.
<ApsElE>(L) {PP} ``for, on account of''. #6890.

<Aponla-sAr>(L) {N} ``^chaff of the grain''. #6901.

<Apur>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^loose, to come ^open''. #6911.

<Apurba>(L) {N} ``^extraordinary''. *Or.<>. #6921.

<A[p]saG>(L) {N} ``^gall bladder''. #6931.
<ApsaG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to give a false impression intentionally''. #6940.

<Ar>,,<Al>(D) {PX} ``^reciprocal''. #6961.
<Ar-ber>,,<Al-ber>(L) {V()} ``to converse''. #6970.
<Ar-ber>(L) {N} ``conversation''. #6980.
<Ar-D+G>,,<Al-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to pull one another''. #6990.

<Ar-gARi>,,<Al-gARi>(L) {N} ``friendship''. #7000.
<Ar-ja-si-ja-si>(L) {N} ``from one hand to another''. #7010.
<Ar-kAnDoG>,,<Al-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``back to back''. #7020.
<Ar-runDAG-runDAG>(L) {IND} ``encountering''. #7030.
<Ar-tuRu>(M) {V()} ``to ^accompany''. #7040.

<Ar>\\<ArEG>(LD) {N} ``^stone''. #8022.
<gu-Ar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to conduct a funeral ceremony (lit., to plant a stone)''. Nom. <g[An]u-Ar>. {N} ``^funeral ^ceremony''. #7062.
<g[An]u-Ar>(Z) {N} ``^stone ^mounds''. #7082.
<kuD-Ar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to roll a stone''. Nom. <kuDAr>. #7092.
<kom-pAG-Ar>(L) {N} ``easily breakable stone''. #7102.
<rAg+Ri-Ar>(L) {N} ``gravel''. #7112.
<r[An]iD-siD-Ar>(L) {N} ``grinding stone''. Lit., millet grinding stone. #7122.

<Ar>\\<Arsi>(D) {N} ``^monkey''. #8352.

<Ar>\\<Arta>(L) {N} ``a rope or thong which the yoke is tied to the plow''. #8352.

<Ar>(:) #7151.
<Ar.Ar-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^cheat, a ^plunderer''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #7162.

<Ar>(:) #7171.
<m[Ar]anDa>(L) {N} ``flock, herd''. #7182.
<Ar-gED-mAr>(L) {N} ``man who limps''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !s. #7190.
<g[Ar]unDaRab-kab>(L) {N} ``a man's cloth''. #7202.
<g[Ar]unDoRi-kab>(L) {N} ``a woman's cloth''. #7212.

<Ar>(D) {PX, IX} ``^instrumental nominalizer''. #7221.
<Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``forefinger, index finger''. #1523.
<Ar-agaD-ba>(L) {N} ``whetting stone''. #7230.
<Ar-akOl>(L) {N} ``hook for picking fruit from trees''. #7240.
<Ar-ayem>,,<An-ayAm>(L) {N} ``memory''. #3583.
<Ar-iD.iD>(L) {N} ``pen''. #7250.
<Ar-+D>(LL) {N} ``fan''. #7260.
<b[Ar]Oj-kab>(L) {N} ``needle''. #7272.
<D[Ar]Ab-Da>(H) {N} ``a small dam for checking the runoff of water''. |<DAb> `stop', <Da>\<Da?a> `water'. #19280.
<D[Ar]AG.DAG>(L) {N} ``a stop, check, shield, an obstruction''. #7282.
<D[Ar]er.Der>(L) {N} ``a prop or support''. #7292.
<D[Ar]iJ.DiJ>(L) {N} ``a particular cooking vessel''. #7302.
<g[Ar]a.ga-si>(L) {N} ``right hand, hand used for eating''. #7312.
<g[Ar]a-moD>(L) {N} ``a tobacco pipe''. #7322.
<g[Ar]am.gam>(L) {N} ``meaning''. #7332.
<g[Ar]en-Da>(L) {N} ``that which serves to draw or ladle water''. #7342.
<g[Ar]OsOD>(L) {N} ``duster''. *Or.<ghOs->K to clean, to erase. #7352.
<j[Ar]a-na>(L) {N} ``bribe''. #7362.

<k[Ar]iG.jiG-buD>(L) {N} ``spider''. #7372.
<k[Ar]AD-ti>(Z) {N} ``^sickle''. #7382.
<p[Ar]aG.paG>(L) {N} ``basket''. #7392.
<p[Ar]u-Da>(L) {N} ``churning rod''. #7402.
<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``cord used in lacing a bed-frame''. #57622.
<t[Ar]E.tE>(L) {N} ``a flute''. #7422.
<t[Ar]er-AG>(L) {N} ``a torch''. #7432.
<t[Ar]uRi-DaG>(L) {N} ``a crutch''. #7442.

<Ar>() {PX, IX} ``^locative nominalizer''. #7451.
<A-g[Ar]AD.gAD-ba>(L) {N} ``place to be cleared for planting''. #7462.
<Ar-Ol-gOb-na>(LL) {N} ``sitting place''. #7470.
<b[Ar]aso>(L) {N} ``dwelling, accommodation''. #7482.
<b[Ar]+b-yoG>(L) {N} ``west''. #7492.
<D[Ar]Ako-na>(L) {N} ``dwelling, stay''. #7502.
<D[Ar]Akko>(L) {N} ``place where things can be kept, receptacle''. #7512.
<D[Ar]Akko-On>(L) {N} ``womb''. #7522.
<D[Ar]+m.D+m>(L) {N} ``a place where one conceals himself and watches''. #7532.
<D[Ar]uG-reG-na-ba>(L) {N} ``place where one defecates''. #7542.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG>(L) {N} ``east (sun rising place)''. #7552.
<g[Ar]An-na>(L) {N} ``road''. #7562.
<g[Ar]An-yoG>(L) {N} ``west''. #7572.
<g[Ar]en-na>(LL) {N} ``well''. #7582.

<Ar>() {PX, IX} ``^temporal nominalizer''. #7591.
<k[Ar]AJiD>(L) {N} ``death ???''. #7602.
<p[Ar]Asij>(L) {N} ``childhood''. #7612.

<Ar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''. #7621.
<An-Ar-mAr>(L) {N} ``one who makes money by cheating others''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra>
`person'. #7632.

<Ar-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``a ^pillow for head''. Nom. <An-ArAb-bAb>, <ArAb-bAb-na>??. #7641.

<Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``^forefinger, ^index_^finger''. #7651.

<ArARE-toD>(L) {N} ``^live coals''. #7661.

<ArARi>(L) {ADJ} ``^tiny, ^fine, ^small''. #7671.
<ArARi-k+m>(L) {N} ``fine husk''. #7680.

<A-rAn.rAn>(L) {IND} ``^tightly''. #7691.

<ArAG>//<AG>(Z) {N} ``something ^sour''. #7701.
<ArAG>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``pungent, sour''. #7710.
<ArAG-ji>(L) {N} ``teeth set on edge by some sour stuff''. #7720.
<ArAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be sour''. Nom. <An-ArAG>. #7730.

<ArAGga>(L) {N} ``a narrow, raised settle or ^altar with an umbrella shaped roof adjoining the wall on which offerings to the gods are put''. #7741.

<A-rApa>(L) {N} ``^branching out''. #7751.

<Ara>//<Ara>(LDLS) {N} ``^timber tree, ^wood''. !FF is also used as CF. #7761.
<eD-Ara>(M) {V()} ``to ^chop ^wood''. #7772.
<Ara-pel>(L) {N} ``wooden box''. #7780.
<Ara-riy>(Z) {N} ``long ^wooden ^husking_^pestle''. #7790.
<Ara-rij>(L) {N} ``long husking pestle''. #7800.
<Ara-sal>(L) {N} ``toddy of the sago palm''. #7810.
<gAD-Ara-laG>(L) {N} ``saw''. #7822.
<Ara=kuDrAb>(L) {N} ``trees, bushes, forest''. #7830.

<Ar-agaD-ba>(L) {N} ``^whetting stone''. #7841.

<Ar-ayem>,,<An-ayAm>(L) {N} ``^memory''. #7851.

<Aray-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #7861.

<Aray-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #7862.

<Araj-AG>(L) {N} ``^earwax cleaner''. #7871.

<Ara-jO>(L) {N} ``^lady's fingers, ^okra''. #7881.

<Ara-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^place without threads in a piece of cloth, ^fringe''. #7891.

<Ar-akOl>(L) {N} ``a ^hook for picking fruit from trees''. #7901.

<Ara=kuDrAb>(L) {N} ``^trees, ^bushes, ^forest''. #7911.

<AralAj>(L) {IND} ``^down, ^downstairs''. #7921.

<Ara-pel>(L) {N} ``wooden ^box''. #7931.

<Ara-riy>(Z) {N} ``long ^wooden ^husking_^pestle''. #7792.
<Ara-rij>(L) {N} ``long husking pestle''. #7802.

<Ara-sAG>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^door''. #7941.

<Ara-sal>(L) {N} ``^toddy of the sago palm''. #7951.

<AratAluG>(L) {IND} ``^upwards''. #7961.

<Ar-ber>,,<Al-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^converse''. #7971.

<Ar-ber-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^talk, to ^converse''. #7980.
<Ar-ber>(L) {N} ``conversation''. #6982.

<Ar-D+G>,,<Al-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^pull one another''. #7991.

<ArEl>//<rEl>(D) {N} ``^hailstone''. #8001.

<Ar-EnEG>(=L) {N} ``^wing''. #8011.

<ArEG>//<Ar>(ZLD) {N} ``^stone''. #8021.
<ArEG.rEG>(D) {ADJ} ``stony''. #8030.

<ArEsa>(L) {N} ``a ^young baby''. #8041.

<AreD-tAGka>(L) {N} ``^damaged or torn money''. #8051.

<Ar-gARi>,,<Al-gARi>(L) {N} ``^friendship''. #8061.

<ArgAtta>(L) {N} ``^Sora deity''. #8071.

<Argal>//<gal>(LD) {N} ``^thirst''. #8081.
<Argal-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel thirsty''. #8090.

<ArgED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straddle, to be ^lame''. Nom. <An-ArgED>. #8101.
<ArgED-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``like a lame man''. #8110.
<ArgED-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man who limps''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #8120.

<ArgO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^choke, to ^suffocate''. Nom. <An-ArgO>. #8131.

<Ar-iD.iD>(L) {N} ``^pen''. #8141.

<Arij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^walk fast''. #8151.
<Arij>(LL) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come|go quickly''. #8160.

<Arikka>(L) {IND} ``^empty''. #8171.

<Ar-+b-beD>(L) {N} ``^evening time''. #8181.

<Ar-+D>(LL) {N} ``^fan''. #8191.

<Ar-ja-si-ja-si>(L) {N} ``^from one hand to another''. #8201.

<ArkARED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^sprained''. #8211.

<Ar-kAnDoG>,,<Al-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``^back to back''. #8221.

<Ar-mOD>(L) {N} ``^cobwebs on the walls blackened by smoke''. #8231.

<Ar-mOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get blackened (by smoke)''. #8240.

<Ar-mOD>(L) {N} ``^cobwebs on the walls blackened by smoke''. #8232.
<Ar-mOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get blackened (by smoke)''. #8242.

<ArOy>//<rOy>(LD) {N} ``^fly''. #8251.

<ArOj>(:) #8261.
<OlE>(LMy) {N} ``^saliva''. E.g. <ArOj-lO-ge OlE-JEn DE-le> `my saliva was ??'. #8270.

<Ar-Ol-gOb>,,<Ar-Ol-gOb-na>(LL) {N} ``^seat, ^place to sit''. #8281.

<ArOmAD>(L) {N} ``a ^fence''. !analysis??. #8291.
<ArOm-raG>(L) {N} ``^rafter''. !analysis??. #8302.

<Ar-rAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``^not to ^help''. #8311.

<Arra>(L) {ADJ} ``^unfruitful, ^barren''. {V(liJ)} ``to be barren''. Nom. <>. {N} ``barren person, animal, soil, tree, etc.''. #8321.

<ArrED>//<rED>(LDL) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. #8331.

<Ar-runDAG.runDAG>(L) {IND} ``^encountering''. #8341.

<Arsi>//<Ar>(D) {N} ``^monkey''. #8351.

<ArtAna-neb>(L) {N} ``a ^tree, the leaves of which are used for cleaning the hair''. #8361.

<ArtAG-jAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #8371.

<Arta>//<Ar>(L) {N} ``a ^rope or thong which the yoke is tied to the plow''. #8381.

<Art+D>(:) #8391.
<Art+D-si>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch the arm''. #8400.
<Art+D-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch the leg''. #8410.

<Ar-tuRu>(M) {V()} ``to ^accompany''. ??ID #7042.

<Ar-oREG>(L) {N} ``a ^snare for birds''. #8421.

<Ar-oj.oj>(L) {N} ``^anything used as a bailing basket to bail water for catching fish''. #8431.

<Aru?u>(L) {X} ``^knotty''. #8441.

<A-sAba>(LL) {N} ``^convenience''. #8451.

<AsAn>(L) {PP} ``^for, on account of, ^because of''. #8461.

<AsAGgen>(L) {N} ``^valueless, without paying''. #8471.

<AsAr>(ZL) {ADJ} ``^dry''. #8481.
<AsAr>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to dry, to heal''. #8500.
<AsAr>//<sAr>(L) {N} ``^dryness''. ??CF? #58081.
<AsAr-Am-Da>(L) {N} ``sour water in which cooked rice has been soaked''. #8490.

<Asa>(SLL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^refuse, to ^decline, to ^deny''. Nom. <An-Asa>. #8511.

<Asa-EG>(L) {N} ``^stomach of birds, ^gizzard ???''. #8521.

<Asa-gal>(S) {V()} ``to ^help''. #8531.

<Asaj>//<saj>(LDL) {N} ``^coal, ^charcoal''. #8541.

<Asaj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread out''. #8551.

<A-sambi-al>(L) {N} ``^down the clearing on the hill for cultivation''. #8561.

<A-sambi-suj>(L) {N} ``^eye of a needle''. #8571.

<AsaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^bitter, to be ^pungent''. #8581.
<AsaG>(L) {N} ``bitterness''. #8590.
<AsaG-gem>(M) {V()} ``to ^resent''. #8600.
<AsaG-gem>(L) {N} ``enemy''. #8610.
<isAGga>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to secretly dislike, to hate''. Nom. <isAGga>. Syn. <AsAGgem(lay)> `id.'. *Or.<hinsa>, ~<i_sa>K, ~<hiGsa>Mon. #8620.

<A-seD>,,<se?eD>(L) {N} ``a ^term of abuse, accursed, ^wicked, ^abandoned''. !<se?eD> is less frequent than <A-seD>. #8631.

<Aser>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^healed''. Nom. <An-Aser>. #8641.

<A-si>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash one's hands''. Nom. <A-si-na>. #8651.
<Ab-A-si>(@) {VC(lay)} ``to wash someone else's hands''. #8662.

<Asi>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bloom, to ^bud''. Nom. <An-Asi>. #8671.

<Asij>(:) {ADJ} ``^empty''. #69600.
<Asij-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^empty ^shell of a ^snail''. |<s+G>\<si?iG> `house', <DAD>\<DADDARE> `snail'. #19330.

<Asin>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^boiled or cooked''. Nom. <An-Asin>. #8681.
<A[b]sin>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to cause to boil''. Nom. <An-A[b]sin>. #8692.
<DAla>(M) {V()} ``to ^boil''. !intr., <Asin> tr. #8700.
<Asin-p+r>(L) {N} ``sacrifice made after cooking meat and rice''. #8710.

<As+b>(L) {N} ``^sharp''. {V(liJ)} ``to sharpen''. #8721.
<As+b>,,<An-As+b>(D) {N} ``sharp ^edge''. #8730.

<A-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^snail''. |<A-> `poss.', <s+G>\<si?iG> `house', <DAD>\<DADDARE> `snail'. #19321.
<Asij-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^empty ^shell of a ^snail''. |<Asij> `empty?'. #19334.

<As+r-kul>(LL) {N} ``^twilight''. #8751.

<AsOmiG>,,<AsOG-im>(L) {N} ``^droppings of fowls''. !both forms possible first one seems to be metathesis. #8761.

<AsOG>//<sOG>(DL) {N} ``^excrement, ^dung''. #8771.
<AsOG>(LB) {V(lenay)} ``to ^defecate, to ^excrete''. !<>; syn. <tulAb-ba-n yer(lay|lE)>?? lit., to go to the woods. #8780.
<AsOG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``an insolent man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Lit., a man who defecates on another's head. #8790.
<AsOG-im>,,<AsOmiG>(L) {N} ``droppings of fowls''. #8800.
<AsOG-kAD>,,<AsOG-sAD>(LD) {N} ``^semen''. #8810.
<AsOG-kia>(L) {N} ``^shit-eater''. !an abuse. *Or.<kia>. #8820.
<AsOG-luD>(@) {N} ``^ear^wax''. #8830.
<AsOG-mAD>(L) {N} ``^discharge from the ^eye''. #8840.
<AsOG-mED>(@) {N} ``^goat_^droppings''. #8850.
<AsOG-mED-tol>(L) {N} ``peas like the droppings of goat: bengal gram''. #8860.
<AsOG-sAD>,,<AsOG-kAD>(@) {N} ``semen''. #8870.
<AsOG-taG>(@) {N} ``^cow_^dung''. #8880.
<An-A[b]sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of cow dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''. #8892.
{AsOG-taG-ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens: greens grown on cow dung''. ??Ab? #9990.
<AsOG-taG-boD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beetle that lays its eggs on lumps of cow dung''. #8900.

<AsOG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``an ^insolent man, lit. a man who defecates on another's head''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #8911.

<AsOG-im>,,<AsOmiG>(L) {N} ``^droppings of fowls''. #8921.

<AsOG-kAD>,,<AsOG-sAD>(@) {N} ``^semen''. #8812.

<AsOG-kia>(L) {N} ``^shit-eater''. !an abuse. *Or.<kia>. #8822.

<AsOG-luD>(@) {N} ``^ear^wax''. #8832.

<AsOG-mAD>(L) {N} ``^discharge from the ^eye''. #8842.

<AsOG-mED>(@) {N} ``^goat_^droppings''. #8852.
<AsOG-mED-tol>(L) {N} ``^peas like the droppings of goat: bengal gram''. #8930.

<AsOG-sAD>,,<AsOG-kAD>(L) {N} ``^semen''. #8941.

<AsOG-taG>(@) {N} ``^cow_^dung''. #8882.
<An-A[b]sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of cow dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''. #8893.
{AsOG-taG-ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens: greens grown on cow dung''. #9992.
<AsOG-taG-boD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beetle that lays its eggs on lumps of cow dung''. #8902.

<Aso>(?SRH) {N} ``a ^litter??''. ??little?? #8951.

<Asoyem>(L) {N} ``^pity''. #8961.
<Asoyem>(L) {V(lay)} ``to pity''. #8970.

<Asoj>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^decrease''. ??u? #8981.
<Asoj>(@) {N} ``a ^little''. {ADJ(dAm)} ``^few''. ??u? #8990.
<Aso>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^reduced''. ??. #9000.
<An-Asoj>(L) {N} ``a few, some''. #9012.

<Asu>(SLM) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^ill, to have ^fever''. Nom. <>. #9021.
<Asu>//<su>(DS) {N} ``^illness, ^disease, ^fever, ^pain, ^ache''. #9030.
<Asu-bAb>(@) {N} ``^head^ache''. #9040.
<Asu-D+b>(L) {N} ``pain in the waist''. #9050.
<Asu--rAGa>(S) {N} ``^fever_and_^chills''. #9060.
<Asu-Da>(MLB) {V(liJ)} ``to ^suffer ^pain, to ^ache''. #9070.
<An-Asu-Da>(L) {N} ``ache''. #9082.
<Ab-Asu-Da>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^hinder''. !lit. cause to ^ache. #9092.

<Asuj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^decrease''. Nom. <Asuj> `a little'. ??o? #9101.
<Asuj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to fall, as water level''. #9110.

<AtAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^break (of rope, intr.)''. #9121.
<At[An]AD-teD-mAr>(L) {N} ``childless person''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #9132.

<A-tAj-ta>(L) {N} ``^back of the body''. #9141.

<A-tAl-na-gay>(L) {N} ``^lower portion left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out''. #9151.

<AtAm>(L) {IND} ``^according to, ^as''. E.g. <AtAm gaRi-n Ambrij> `like a vehicle.' #9161.

<A-t[An]AD.tAD-mAr>(L) {N} ``^childless person''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #9171.
<At[An]AD-teD-mAr>(L) {N} ``^childless person''. ??. #9182.

<AtAG>//<tAG>(DL) {N} ``^brain''. #9191.

<AtAGsO>(L) {N} ``^alone''. #9201.

<Ataj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^fart''. Nom. <Ataj>. #9211.
<Ataj>//<taj>(D) {N} ``a ^fart''. #9220.

<A-tal-jeG>(L) {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''. #9231.

<A-tal-si>(L) {N} ``^palm of the ^hand''. #9241.

<A-tarba-kab>(L) {N} ``^border of the cloth''. #9251.

<A-tEppa>(L) {N} ``a ^bunch''. #9261.

<AteG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^plenty, ^abundant, a ^lot of''. #9271.
<AtEG>(S) {ADJ;ADV} ``^much''. #9280.
<AtEG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be increased, to be abundant''. #9290.

<Atij>//<tij>(L) {N} ``^vulva, ^vagina, ^cunt''. Syn. <kAntuj>, children's speech <papi>. #9301.
<Atij-bal>(L) {N} ``^touch_^hole of a ^gun''. #9310.

<At+m>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drop, to ^fall down''. Nom. <An-At+m>. #9321.

<AtsiDa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sneeze''. Nom. <An-AtsiDa>. #9331.

<AttEn>,,<attEn>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^caught inextricably''. Nom. <An-attEn>. #9341.

<Atol>//<tol>(L) {N} ``^peanuts''. #9351.

<AtonDo>(L) {N} ``the ^crest or comb on the head of a bulbul or a rooster''. #9361.

<AtuG>//<tuG>(D) {N} ``^gourd''. !(Ram) calabash. #9371.
<AtuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^pumpkin, sweet ^gourd''. #9380.

<A-tuG.tuG>(L) {ADJ} ``^adjoining''. #9391.

/a/ - ??Add article on /a/. NB. Many entries under <a> have to be transferred to <A>, or revised and transferred to <a>. See the Hyderabad notes.

<Ab-alu>(Z) {X} ``to do ^puja, ^worship''. #9401.

<Ab-jiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^stick, to make a thing ^adhere, to ^fasten''. Nom. <An-Ab-jiD>. #9411.

<An-aDr+b>(L) {N} ``^lid of the box''. #9421.

<AnsAreG>,,<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>. #9431.

<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''. #6622.

<a>(:) #9441.
<a-si>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. #9450.
<a-bar>(L) {N} ``substitute''. Nom. An. #9460.
<a-Dob>(Z) {V()} ``to make a ^cup with the ^hands''. #9470.
<a-jeG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wash one's feet ((^foot))''. #9480.
<a-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to wash one's legs''. #9490.
<a-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^eye''. #9500.
<kun-a>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^that''. Cf. <kUn> knife. #9512.
<ApsE-a>(L) {INTERJ} ``do like this''. #9522.
<a-tiki>(S) {SUBCON ADV} ``after, afterwards''. #9530.
<bADi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to work for wages''. !<bADi-a> laborer. #9540.
<a-bE.bE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^surround''. #9550.
<a-bO-je>(L) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9560.
<a-ED.ED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to curl, to coil''. #9570.
<a-guRij>(L) {IND} ``till the end''. #9580.
<jOrOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to flow''. !<a-jOrAD> flowing, trickling, dripping. *Or.<jhOr->K. #9590.
<a-On-im>(L) {N} ``chick''. #9600.
<a-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #9610.
<a-mAD-Da>(Z) {N} ``^tear''. !lit. ^eye-^water. #9620.
<obba>(S) {NK} ``younger brother''. !<obba-JE-n>, <obba-n-Am>, <a-obba-n>, <obba-len>, <obba-ben>, <a-obba-n-ji>. #9630.
<un-a-n+m>(L) {N} ``four years''. !<unji-miyJ+m> preferred. #9642.
<a-b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``predecessor''. Cf. <bar> VERB. #9650.
<a-ED.ED-u>(L) {N} ``a ringlet, curled hair''. #9660.
<a-jar.jar>(L) {N} ``the fibrous part of the fruit''. #9670.
<a-jeG-g+m>(Z) {N} ``^mizzle''. #9680.
<a-s+G-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^bee's ^wax, ^honey^comb''. #9690.
<a-tAm-liG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of something ^hot)''. !mng what kind of hot?. #9700.
<bOm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to join''. Nom. <b[An]Om-a> `joint, splice'. #9710.
<Don.Dor-a>(L) {N} ``deformed, hunchbacked person (male)''. #9722.
<JEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get burnt''. Nom. <J[An]Er-a> `cooking pot while cooking <y[An]OG.yOG>'. ??what? #9730.
<a-bO-mOnna>(L) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9740.
<a-leDEG-Ol>(Z) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''. #9750.
<a-berij-poG>(L) {N} ``full stomach''. #9760.
<URa-n>//<Ul>(S) {N} ``^mango''. !<a-neb-Ul-An> mango ^tree. #9772.
<DaG-gU-n>(S) {N} ``^stick''. Cf. <DaGgU-a-bOj>, <DaGgU-a-mAr> ^un^married, <son-DaG-mal> `ritual ^post'. #9782.
<ke?eG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be wounded''. Nom. <k[An]e?eG-a> `wound'. #9790.
<nAm-a-miy-J+m>(L) {N} ``this year''. #9802.
<DAkU>(S) {V()} ``to ^be at a ^place''. E.g. <a-DA[b]ku-tE> `^keep (imperative), <DAku-tAnji> `^live on', <DEku-te> `^be, ^have'. Nom. <>. #9810.
<a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an open ant hill''. #9820.
<a-jaG.jaG-lO>(L) {N} ``hard soil''. #9830.

<A-nAb-An>(S) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>. E.g. <sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> `^base of ^tree', <k+n-neb> `^big ^tree', <Aneb-An-ji> `^trees', <a-kAn-neb-An> `that tree's base'. #5593.
<a-yeD.yeD-reG>(L) {N} ``whiff of breeze''. #9840.
<JArADAD-a-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''. #9852.
<baiDa>(S) {V()} ``to ^postpone''. !<a-baiDa-lAbenna>. #9860.
<a-jaG.a-jaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``skeleton, person reduced to skeleton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #9870.
<a-DuG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a ^spring''. #9880.
<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``bit (bridle)''. #9892.

<ab>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well caught (in a game)''. #9901.

<ab>(D) {V()} ``to ^shell''. #9911.
<ab>(L) {V(lay)} ``to open something by force, to tear apart''. Nom. <An-ab>. #9920.
<ab-gar>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear the ^throat''. #9940.
<ab-Jel>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fill a hole or grave and ^tamp the earth''. #9960.
<ab-pay>(Z) {V()} ``to ^send''. !<ab> or <Ab> causative?. #1223.
<an-ab.ab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^peel (e.g. an orange)''. #9972.
<ab-leD-gab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chew the ^cud''. #9980.
<AsOG-taG-ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens: greens grown on cow dung''. #9992.
<ab-bA[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^cause to ^frighten''. !double causative. #10000.

<a-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``^top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #10011.

<a-b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``^predecessor''. Cf. <bar> VERB. #10021.

<ab-bA[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^cause to ^frighten''. !double causative. #10002.

<ab-bOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put carefully''. #10031.

<a-bE.bE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^surround''. #9552.

<a-berij-poG>(L) {N} ``^full stomach''. #10041.

<ab-gar>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear the ^throat''. #9942.

<abyel>(Z) {X} ``^X''. #10051.

<abkuD>(Z) {C} ``^g''. #10061.

<ab-leD-gab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chew the ^cud''. #9982.

<ab-mAD-nE>(S) {V()} ``to ^recognize''. #10071.

<ab-mAD-nE>(S) {V()} ``to ^recognize''. #10072.

<ab-Jel>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fill a hole or grave and ^tamp the earth''. #9962.

<a-bO?OG>,,<bO?OG>(L) {N} ``^dead''. !used only for trees and plants. #10081.

<ab-pay>(Z) {V()} ``to ^send''. !<ab> or <Ab> causative?. #1221.

<abtoG-beD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^swing a peacock's ^tail in a ^dance, to ^lead a dance by swinging a peacock's tail''. #10091.

<aboj>(S) {C} ``^one, ^a''. !<amOj> dialect, formerly in T+mkur, now changed to standard <abOj>. #10101.

<aD>(:) {TW} #10111.
<iD.iD--aD.aD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. #10122.

<aD>(D) {V()} ``to ^drive''. #10131.
<aD>(L) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to drive (cattle)''. Nom. <An-aD>. #10140.
<aD-sun>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^stop, ^wait''. !cited with -n but this seems unlikely. #10150.

<aDAnDi>(L) {N} ``^rim of the pot, ^edge''. #10161.

<aDara>(L) {N} ``^scales of a fish, sharp bark of a tree''. #10171.

<aRar-siD>(L) {N} ``^moistened flour of ragi (millet)''. #10181.

<aRa-siD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^porridge''. #10191.

<aDDa>(L) {N} ``a ^measure, one fourth of <maRiJ>, used in measuring grain, oil, etc.''. #10201.

<aDDi>(L) {N} ``^woman born on Sunday''. !personal name. #10211.

<aDDia>(L) {N} ``^man born on Sunday''. #10221.

<aREG-g+m-Da>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. !<aREG-g+m-Da-neb> the corresponding kind of ^tree. #10231.
<aREG-g+m-Da-buD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^insect that flits about in the air during the rainy season''. #10240.

<aDEGj+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #10251.

<aREr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^displease''. #10261.
<aREr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to look away with disdain, to avoid looking at one''. #10270.

<aReGij-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^man who walks like an eunuch''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #10281.

<aDnAG>(S) {POST} ``^during, ^when''. #10291.

<aDnAG>(S) {POST} ``^during, ^when''. #10301.

<aROD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^go wrong''. Nom. <An-aROD>. #10311.

<aROG>(L) {N} ``^pure, unadulterated, ^unmixed''. #10321.

<aDrE-kAD>(Z) {N} ``^testicles''. #10331.

<aDrEG-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^honey''. #10341.

<aRsa-bOj>,,<aRsi-bOj>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^lazy ^woman''. !<arsi> ^monkey, <aRsi-sOD> lazy ^bitch, daughter, girl who shows laziness, acts like a lazy dog, can't get the lead out. #10351.

<aD-sun>(Z) {interJ} ``^stop, ^wait''. !cited with -n but this seems unlikely. #10361.

<a-Dob>(Z) {V()} ``to make a ^cup with the ^hands''. #9472.

<a-DuG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a ^spring''. #9882.

<a-ED.ED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^curl, to ^coil''. #10371.
<a-ED.ED-u>(L) {N} ``a ringlet, curled hair''. #9662.

<aEGa>,,<ayeG>,,<AyeG>(LHMwhichever) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle. #10381.

<agaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. #10391.
<Ar-agaD-ba>,,<Ar-agaD-kon>(LL) {N} ``whetting stone''. #7232.
<An-agaD-kon>(L) {N} ``sharpened knife''. #10402.

<a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an ^open ^ant_hill''. #10411.

<agOnta>(L) {N} ``the ^leafbuds of all palm type trees''. #10421.

<a-guRij>(L) {IND} ``^till the end''. #10431.

<a+r>(SLMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^more''. *Or.<au> ^more. #10441.

<ay>(D) {X} ``^cislocative, first person verbal suffix''. #10451.

<ayAm-An>(SH<AyAm>.) {N} ``^time''. #10461.
<sAlijte>(S) {ADV} ``at that time ((^then))''. !Alternate form <sAlej?ne>; cf. <s+rIt?ten> <ayAm> <leGAn> at that time, variant?, mistake?. #10470.

<ayE-Da>(L) {N} ``^unboiled ^water''. #10481.

<a-yeD.yeD-reG>(L) {N} ``whiff of ^breeze''. #10491.

<ayeG>,,<aEGa>,,<AyeG>(L) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle. #10501.
<ayeG.ayeG>(L) {IND} ``which ones''. #10510.
<ayeG-Ante>(L) {IND} ``whoever, the one who, any one of these''. #6223.

<ayiG>(L) {NK} ``younger ^sister''. #10521.

<ayO>(Z) {N} ``^fish''. #10531.

<ayuG>(L) {N} ``^unripe''. #10541.
<ayoG-Da>(L) {N} ``unboiled water''. #10552.

<aj>(S) {C} ``^completely''. #10561.
<aj>(D) {X} ``completive suffix of verb roots''. #10570.
<AmmaG-aj>(L) {IND} ``at the very commencement''. !takes <ten>. #5063.
<t+b-aj>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^finish (a job), ^remove (something from something)''. Cf. <tA[b]+b-aj> ^kill, finish off, <t+b-aj-le> ^divide, not a trace remains, <tA[b]ib-le> ^dipped, <t+ble> divide. Nom. <>. #10582.

<aj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch (as a fowl)''. Nom. <An-aj>. #10591.
<aj.aj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to scratch oneself''. #10600.
<aj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^spread out a pile of something''. #10610.
<aj>(L) {V()} ``to scratch earth like a mouse or fowl''. Nom. <An-aj>. #10620.
<aj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^scratch (of a chicken)''. !<?ajaj>. #10630.

<ajAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get something out of the fire like roasted potato''. Nom. <An-ajAG>. #10641.
<ajAG-toD>(Z) {N} ``^embers, live ^coals''. #10650.

<ajaRijnA>(S) {ADV} ``^indeed, ^actually''. #10661.

<a-jaG.a-jaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``^skeleton, person reduced to skeleton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #10691.

<a-jaG.jaG-lO>(L) {N} ``^hard soil''. #10701.

<a-jar.jar>(L) {N} ``the ^fibrous part of the fruit''. #10711.

<ajgol>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to ^beckon''. Nom. <An-ajgol>. #10731.
<ajgol-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to beckon with hand''. #10740.

<akA-DEn>(S) {ADV} ``then ^only''. Cf. <ekA> ^buggy, one horse, two wheels used by Oriyas only, cf. <ORe> has meaning of ^only. #10751.

<akAnDi>(L) {N} ``^bunch (as plantain fruits)''. #10761.

<akkOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''. #10771.

<akku>(L) {N} ``^sugar cane''. *Or.<akhu>K. #10781.

<akOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^use a pruning hook to pluck fruits''. !<Ar-akOl> a hooked stick, pruning hook. #10791.

<akuj>//<kuj>(D) {N} ``^wedding''. #10801.

<al>,,<aG>\\<ARaG>(LD) {N} ``a ^bird_of_^prey, esp. a ^kite''. #2852.

<al>(D) {V()} ``to take an ^oath, to ^abstain, to observe a taboo''. Nom. <>. #10830.

<al>(D) {V()} ``to ^thatch''. Cf. <al-s+G> thatch. #10840.
<al>(L) {V(lay)} ``to thatch a house''. Nom. <An-al>. #10850.
<al-Al>(Z) {V()} ``to ^thresh, to thresh with the feet, to ^break ((^trample))''. #10860.
<ARo-al>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to reach a clearing on a hill prepared for cultivation''. #3282.
<al-mAD>,,<aG-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to open the eyes''. #10870.
<al-s+G>(L) {N} ``thatched house''. #10880.
<a-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #9612.
<JE.Ji-al>(Z) {V()} ``to ^buy ^land''. #10892.
<A-sambi-al>(L) {N} ``down the clearing on the hill for cultivation''. #522.
<kor-su-al-p+D>(Z) {N} ``species of ^mushroom''. #10902.

<al-Al>(Z) {V()} ``to ^thresh, to thresh with the feet, to ^break ((^trample))''. #10862.

<alAG-b+r>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''. #10931.

<alaba-jAD>(L) {N} ``^slough of a snake''. #10961.

<alEG>//<lEG>(Z) {N} ``^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas in Udayagiri''. #10991.

<aleD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chew the cud, to ^eat, to ^masticate''. #11001.

<a-leDEG-Ol>(Z) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''. #9752.

<alen>(B) {V()} ``to ^thresh''. #11011.

<ale?er>(Z) {C} ``^g''. #11021.

<allara>(L) {X} ``^tall talks''. #11031.

<al-mAD>,,<aG-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open_the_^eyes''. #11041.

<al-s+G>(L) {N} ``thatched house''. #10882.

<also>(Z) {V()} ``to be half ^dead''. #11061.

<aloG>(Z) {N} ``^inside, ^interior''. !postpos. #11071.
<alUG-An>(S) {N} ``^inside''. !<lU?UG-An>, <lUG-An> ^pit. #11082.
<aloG>(Z) {C} ``g''. #11090.
<aloG-s+G>(L) {N} ``interior of a house, inner chamber''. #11100.
<aloG-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^interior ((^inside)) of a ^house''. #11110.

<am>,,<am.am>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^skim, to ^pass over the surface''. #11121.

<am>\\<a?am>(L) {N} ``an ^arrow''. #11212.
<sEr-am>(L) {V(lay)} ``to propose (marriage)''. #11142.
<sEr-am>(M) {V()} ``to ^betroth''. !^fix ^arrow. #11152.
<sEr-am>(L) {N} ``marriage proposal''. Lit., fixing an arrow: a Sora proposes by nailing an arrow on the wall of his would-be bride. #11162.

<am>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reduce''. #11171.
<am-An>(S) {N} ``^you singular''. #11180.
<am-Onsel>(L) {NK} ``^niece: sister's brother's daughter''. #11190.
<am-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``putting flour in water''. #11200.

<a?am>//<am>(LH) {N} ``an ^arrow, specifically a pointed arrow''. Cf. <oRAD> `a blunt arrow'. *\^V006 Sa.<a?> bow. #11211.

<amAn>(DLS) {X} ``^thou, ^you (sg.)''. Cf. <Am> 2 sg. verb object suffix; <nAm> 2 sg. possessive pron., also in <DOG-nAm> 2 sg. object pron.; <amben> 2 pl. pron. (analogized from ^<a-pe>, cf. Kh.<am-bar> 2 du. and Kh.<am-pe> 2 pl. also analogically based on Kh.<am> 2 sg.). #11221.

<amAG>,,<mAG>(Z) {IND} ``^near, ^beside''. !postposition. #11231.

<am-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``^putting flour in water''. #11241.

<amben>(D) {PRON} ``^you (^2nd_person_plural)''. |Combining form (poss. and obj.) <ben>. #11251.

<amb+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Dial. of Raigada (= Sogad<Omda>, ~<umrEG>). #11261.

<ambOy>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^dust, to ^stroke, to ^brush with the hand''. #11271.
<ambOy-bAn+m-puD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom which grows above ant hills''. #11280.

<ambuli>(L) {IND} ``^sour''. *Or.<>. #11291.
<ambuli-ul>(L) {N} ``dried slices''. of mango. #11300.

<amEG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw''. #11311.
<amEG-Da>(L) {N} ``unboiled water''. #11320.

<amEG-p+r>(Z) {N} ``first place of rite, pre-^sacrifice??''. #11330.

<am-Onsel>(L) {NK} ``^niece: sister's brother's daughter''. #11192.

<amutti>(L) {X} ``^tip, ^end''. #11341.

<an>(L) {IND} ``^x''. !PREFIX. #11351.
<an-OmAG>(L) {N} ``offerings''. #11360.
<an-ab.ab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^peel (e.g. an orange)''. #9973.
<bOm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to join, to attach''. Nom. <An-bAnOm>??. #11370.
<an-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``sharpened knife''. #11380.
<an-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``flour soaked in water''. #11390.

<anAm>(B) {V()} ``to ^fast''. #11401.

<ana>(L) {IND} ``^what, ^who''. !Raigada dialect. #11411.

<an-ab.ab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^peel (e.g. an orange)''. #9971.

<anabab>(Z) {N} ``a ^husk''. #11421.

<an-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``^sharpened knife''. #11431.

<angAnar-bOj>(L) {N} ``^negotiations relating to marriage''. #11441.

<anin>(S) {C} ``^he, ^she, ^it''. #11451.
<anin-ji>(L) {N} ``they''. #11460.

<an-OmAG>(L) {N} ``^offerings''. #11471.

<anOG-jEl>(Z) {N} ``^sacrifice in which ^raw_meat is offered''. #11481.

<anrOG>(L) {IND} ``^for the first time, ^recently''. #11491.

<ansO>(L) {IND} ``^at least''. #11501.
<ansO>(L) {N} ``alone, lonely''. #11510.

<ansOj>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^self, ^alone''. Cf. <anson>. #11521.

<ansOn>(S) {ADJ;ADV} ``^self, ^alone''. Cf. <AnsOj?,ansojAn>. #11531.

<a?aJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^disapprove, to ^criticize''. !<a?aJ> no, not so. #11541.

<aJAmAG-AG>(Z) {N} ``^burning ^log''. #6521.

<aJyEten>(L) {IND} ``^afterwards, ^after''. #11551.

<aG>,,<al>\\<ARaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird: kite''. #2853.

<aG>\\<aGgi>(L) {N} ``axe''. #11571.

<aG>(LD) {INTERJ} ``answer to a call''. #11581.

<aG>(:) #11591.
<AGeb-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^yawn''. Nom. <AGeb-Da>. #11602.
<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''. #6623.
<aG-gob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to put into the mouth''. Nom. <An-aG-gob>. #11610.
<aG-mAD>,,<al-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to open the eyes''. #11620.
<aG-tAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to keep the mouth open''. #11630.

<aG>(LMD) {V(lenay)} ``to abstain from taking something''. Nom. <aG-na>. #11641.
<aG>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to curse''. #11650.

<aGa-ja>(L) {ADJ} ``never''. #11661.
<aGa-jA>(S) {ADV} ``^when''. !<jA> ^ever, question <j+naG> ^sometimes, statement. #11670.
<jA>(S) {ADV} ``^any (which...)''. !<aGajA> ^never, ^ever; see <j+naG>. #11680.
<aGa aGa>(L) {^IND} ``sometimes, occasionally''. #11690.
<aGan>(L) {IND} ``when''. #11700.
<aGan-sArEG>(L) {IND} ``when''. #11712.
<aGanrOj>,,<aGanDO>(L) {IND} ``when (possibly)''. #11720.
<aGante>(L) {IND} ``when''. #11730.

<aGeb-Da>(MB) {V(liJ)} ``to ^yawn''. Nom. <aGeb-Da>. #11741.

<aGgAt+D>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^whirl and propel a stone with a sling''. Nom. <An-aGgAt+D>. #11751.
<aGt+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to fling, to throw away''. Nom. <An-aGgAt+D>. ??FORM? #11760.
<An-aGgAt+D>(LMy) {N} ``a sling for whirling and propelling stones, used for killing small game''. #11772.

<aG-gob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put into the mouth''. Nom. <An-aG-gob>. #11801.
<aGgub>(Z) {V()} ``to ^swallow, to ^gobble''. #11810.

<aGgolli>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^bind up the upper cloth to form a pocket for leaves, etc.''. #11821.
<aGgulli>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to carry something in the apron''. Nom. <aGgulli-na>. #11830.
<An-aGgolli>(L) {N} ``?''. #5462.

<aGgur>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw up something and catch before it falls down''. #11841.

<aG+D>(Z) {V()} ``to fall into a ^faint, to ^swoon''. #11851.
<aG+D>,,<aG-+D>(Z) {V()} ``to ^collapse, to ^faint''. #11860.

<aGkE-mAr>,,<lab.lab-mAr>(L) {N} ``^cripple, ^invalid''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #11871.

<aGkoRi>(H) {V(lay)} ``to ^latch''. Nom. <aGkoRi>. #11881.
<An-aGkoRi>(H) {N} ``a latch''. #11892.

<aGkoyla>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #11901.

<aGkolla>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #11911.

<aG-mAD>,,<al-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open_the_^eyes''. #11921.

<aG-tAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep the mouth open''. #11931.

<aGt+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fling, to ^throw away''. Nom. <An-aGgAt+D>??. #11941.

<aGur>(S) {V()} ``to ^smell''. !<Ab-aGur-te> causative. #11951.

<a-On-im>(L) {N} ``^chick''. #11961.

<a-pAtuD-suj>(Z) {N} ``^eye_of_a_^needle''. #11971.

<apay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^send''. #11981.
<A[b]pay>(?????) {VC(lay)} ``to send a person''. Nom. <>. #11992.

<apisi>(L) {N} ``^office, government office''. *Or.<Ophisi>K, Engl.<office>. #12001.

<ar>\\<arsi>(SSLMy) {N} ``^blackfaced monkey, specifically the Common Langur or Hanuman Monkey (%Presbytis_entellus_(Dufresne)), Prater 39f., plate facing p. 49''. #12442.

<ar>(@) {V} ``to ^scrape''. #12021.
<An-ar-toD>(L) {N} ``match''. #12032.
<An-ar-toD-pel>(L) {N} ``match box''. #5492.
<ar-raG = ar-laG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to scrape the tongue to clean it''. Nom. <An-ar-raG = An-ar-laG>. #12040.

<ar>(:) #12051.
<ar-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to collect, to gather''. Nom. <An-ar-ram>. #12060.
<ar-OggEm>(L) {N} ``a firepot, a portable stove, fireplace''. |Prob. <Ar> (thus infra) instr. from <OggEm> `to give a light'. #12070.
<ar-gED-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^person with a ^limp''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #12080.

<arAb-mAD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^know someone''. #12091.

<arARE-toD>(Z) {N} ``live ^coals''. #12101.

<arARi>(L) {N} ``coarse ^rice_^flour''. #12111.
<arARi>(Z) {N} ``^powder''. #12120.

<ara>(S) {N} ``^flower''. !<arakAJ> ^flower of <kArAnja>, <ara-Ul> ^flower of <URan> mango, <ra?ate> to blossom, to become flowers, cf. <Aran> ^tree. #12131.
  <ara-kab>(Z) {N} ``^fringe, ^border (of a cloth)''. #12140.
  <kAnob-ara>(Z) {N} ``^wooden ^posts, ^menhirs''. #12152.

<araD>(B) {V()} ``to ^strain''. #12161.

<ar-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``the ^place where one sharpens a knife''. #12171.

<ara-kab>(Z) {N} ``^fringe, ^border (of a cloth)''. #12142.

<arbon>(L) {N} ``a ^scaly anteater''. #12181.

<arDa>(Z) {V()} ``to ^disturb, to cause ^ripples''. #12191.
  <arDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ladle water, to strain water with a strainer''. Nom. <An-arDa>. #12200.

<arEl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hail''. Nom. <arEl>. #12211.
  <arEl-g+m>(L) {N} ``a shower of hailstones''. #12230.

<arEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cease''. #12241.
  <arEG-g+m>(L) {N} ``a second shower shortly after the cessation of the first shower''. #12250.

<arEsa>(Z) {N} ``young ^baby, ^infant''. #12261.

<areb-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^shake one's head to indicate disapproval''. #12271.

<ar-gED-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^person with a ^limp''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #12082.

<argO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^choke, to ^suffocate''. Nom. <An-ArgO>. #12281.

<ar+b>(Z) {N} ``^milk, ^sap''. #12291.

<arjOD>(L) {N} ``^always''. #12301.

<arkEG>(Z) {N} ``^flour''. #12311.

<arO>(H) {V(liJ)} ``to ^take the wrong path''. #12321.

<ar-OggEm>(LL) {N} ``a ^firepot, a portable ^stove, ^fireplace''. #12331.

<arOl-gOb-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''. #12341.

<arOm-raG>(Z) {N} ``^rafters''. #12351.

<ar-O?On>(Z) {NK} ``(in plural) ^fathers and ^sons''. !Inflection <-An-ji>. #12361.
<Al-O?On-An-ji>(L) {NK} ``father and sons''. #12372.

<arpaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straddle''. Nom. <An-arpaD>. #12381.

<ar-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather''. Nom. <An-ar-ram>. |Perhaps <lam>\<Alam> `fodder'. #12391.

<arram-lE bOrram-lE>(L) {X} ``^walking as if drunk''. !IDIOM. #12401.

<ar-raG = ar-laG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^scrape_the_^tongue to clean it''. Nom. <An-ar-raG = An-ar-laG>. #12411.

<arrOG>(LM) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^drive_in, to ^drive_away''. #12421.

<arroRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^quarrel, to ^dispute with one another''. #12431.

<arsi>//<ar>(SSLMy) {N} ``^blackfaced monkey, specifically the Common Langur or Hanuman Monkey (%Presbytis_entellus_(Dufresne)), Prater 39f., plate facing p. 49''. #12441.
<arsi-bao>(L) {IND} ``may you live long''. #12460.

<arsiD>(L) {N} ``^class of Soras living near Raigada''. #12471.

<arti>(L) {N} ``without ^reason, unreasonable''. #12481.

<asAn>(S) {POST} ``^for (benefactive), ^because of, on account of''. #12491.
<Anten-asAn>(L) {X} ``therefore''. #6272.

<asAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^dry''. #12501.

<asa>(L) {X} ``^hope, ^ambition''. *Or.<asa>K. #12511.
<asa-bOj>(L) {N} ``an ambitious woman, a goddess''. #12520.

<asaj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^spread out corn''. !mng corn is grain? . #12531.
<asaj>(M) {V()} ``to ^flatten''. #12540.
<asaj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^sieve out, to ^strain''. #12550.

<asaG>(Z) {N} ``^stomach of a bird, ((^crop?, ^gizzard?))''. #12561.

<a-si>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. #9452.

<asin>(Z) {C} ``^g''. #12571.

<a-s+G-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^bee's ^wax, ^honey^comb''. #9692.

<asoj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fall (as a water level)''. #12581.

<a-tAm-liG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of something ^hot)''. !mng what kind of hot?. #12591.

<atal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread and level''. Nom. <An-atal>. #12601.
<atal-jeG>(L) {N} ``foot''. #12610.

<atan>(L) {N} ``^one after the other''. Nom. A?. #12621.

<ate>(S) {C} ``^nominalizing suffix for adjs''. #12631.
<ate>(L) {IND} ``x''. !PARTICLE occurring after nouns, adjs, etc. #12640.

<a-tiki>(S) {SUBCON ADV} ``^after, ^afterwards''. #12651.

<atsiDa>(M) {V()} ``to ^sneeze''. #12661.

<atsUn>(S) {C} ``^g''. #12671.

<attEn>,,<AttEn>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^caught inextricably''. Nom. <An-attEn>. #12681.

/b/ - fortis voiced bilabial stop, IPA [b], like Oriya, Hindi, or French [b]. /b/ is the regular substitute for /b/ or /bh/ in Oriya words, and for /v/ in Hindi or English words. It is regularly affricated to [bB] before the [B]-like Sora /u/ vowel. Word- and syllable-finally, like other voiced stops, /b/ is unreleased, glottalized, and devoiced, even before voiced consonants and usually even in a geminate e.g. /ebba/ `thorn'. Before /s/ it is simply devoiced, as in /ObsEG-ber-/ `to translate'. Since /p/, like other voiceless sounds, does not occur finally in Sora, this is not a neutralization. Thus Sora uses /b/ also for final /p/, /ph/, and /f/ in borrowed words, cf. /paEb/ `(water or gas) pipe' from English <pipe>. Before a homorganic stop, /b/ may lose its labial closure and appear simply as a glottal stop.

<b>() {IX} ``^causative''. !used instead of the prefix <Ab> in disyllabic verb roots with <A> in the first syllable; infixed after this <A>; the foll. list is incomplete and should be remade after editing the dict. #12691.
<A[b]sin>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to cause to boil''. Nom. <An-A[b]sin>. #8693.
<gA[b]rOj>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^ridicule''. Nom. <>. #12702.
<gA[b]tAr>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to punish''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]tAr>. #12712.
<kA[b]JiD>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^extinguish''. Nom. <>. #12722.
<kA[b]JiD>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Nom. <>. #12732.
<pA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to extinguish''. Nom. <p[An]A[b]JiD>. #12742.
<rA[b]pE>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^tear''. Nom. <>. #12752.
<sA[b]ja>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to prepare''. Nom. <s[An]A[b]ja>. #12762.
<sA[b]ja>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^make''. Cf. <sAja> `^chisel', cf. <saba> `^chisel ^wood'. Nom. <>. #12772.
<tA[b]ge>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^heat''. Nom. <>. #12782.
<tA[b]ge>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to heat''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]ge>. #12792.
<DAkU>(S) {V(lay)} ``to be ^at a ^place''. E.g. <a-DA[b]ku-tE> `^keep imperative', <DAku-tAnji> `^live on', <DEku-te> `^be, ^have'. Nom. <>. #12800.

<tuAb>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Caus. <tu[b]Ab-eten> `^kill'. Nom. <>. ???doubtful causative #12810.

<bAb>\\<bO?Ob>(DL) {N} ``^head (of the body); ^principal, ^main, ^chief''. #17552.
<A-bAb>(@) {N} ``head (lit. head of), principal, main, front''. !Only bound to noun possessor. |<bAb>/<bO?Ob> `head'. #63.
<A-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #73.
<A-bAb-jeG>(L) {N} ``big toe''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot'. #83.
<A-bAb-si>, <A-bAb-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``thumb''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand', <OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. #93.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #104.
<A-bAb-s+G>(L^) {N} ``front of a house''. |<s+G>\<si?iG>,<su?uG> `house'. #113.
<AsOG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``an insolent man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Lit., a man who defecates on another's head. #8792.
<Ar-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``a pillow for head''. Nom. <An-ArAb-bAb>, <ArAb-bAb-na>??. #12832.
<AReb-bAb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to shake one's head to indicate disapproval''. Nom. <AReb-bAb>. #12842.
<areb-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^shake one's head to indicate ^disapproval''. #12852.
<An-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``pillow''. #1474.
<Ab-s+G-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^put one's ^head in a ^hole''. #1272.
<DA-yu-bAb>(My) {V(liJ)} ``for the head to ^tremble, as in Hoskinson's disease''. Nom. <D[An]A-yu-bAb>. #12862.
<koG.koG-bAb>(ZL) {N} ``shaving the head''. #12872.
<koG.koG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``a barber''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #12882.
<potAra-bAb>(L) {N} ``dandruff''. #12892.
<rED>(D) {V()} ``to tie on a turban ((^tie_^turban))''. Cf. <rED-bAb> turban. #12900.
<s[An]Er-bAb>(D) {N} ``hairpin''. #12912.
<s+r+b-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fall ^head first''. #12922.

<bAb>(MDH) {V()} ``to ^bark''. #12931.
<bAbbiob>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to bark''. #12940.

<bAbbiob>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bark''. #12951.

<bAbye>(LZB) {V(lay)} ``to ^console, to ^pacify''. Nom. <b[An]Abye> consolation. #12961.

<bAbre>,,<bAbrE>(ZL) {NK} ``^brother (to a sister)''. #12971.

<bAD>(B) {V()} ``to ^hide from danger''. #12981.

<bAD>(DLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^plaster (as a wall with mud), to pile kneaded earth in raising a wall, to ^build a wall''. #12991.
<bAD>\\<bAD-s+G>(L) {N} ``wall''. #13112.
<Dul-bAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to plaster smoothly''. Nom. <D[An]ul-bAD>. #24252.

<bADDe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^develop, to ^grow_up''. Nom. <b[An]ADDe>. *Or.<bORh->K. #13021.

<bAREJED>(L) {N} ``^bees^wax''. #13031.

<bAReD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^complete, to be ^satisfied''. #13041.
<bAReD>(L) {INTERJ} ``that's ^enough, that's ^plenty''. #13050.

<bADeG>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^likely, could be''. #13061.

<bADi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^work for wages''. !<bADi-a> laborer. #13071.
<bADi>(B) {V()} ``to hire''. #13080.

<bAROj>(:) #13091.
<Ab-bAROj>(M) {V()} ``to ^deny''. #823.

<bAROG>(LL) {N} ``^hill, ^wilderness''. !Raygarha dialect. #13101.

<bAD-s+G>//<bAD>(DL) {N} ``^wall''. #13111.

<bARoj-bARaj-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^mumblingly, indistinctly (of speech)''. #13121.

<bARor>(L) {N} ``a ^shout, a ^yell''. #13141.
<bARor-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``very loudly''. #13150.

<bARor>(Z) {V()} ``to be ^fat''. #13161.

<bA[D]rij>(MB) {V()} ``to ^fill''. #13171.

<bA[D]tOG>,,<bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^scare, to ^frighten, to cause to be scared''. !infix [b] ^causative; verb root <bAtOG> `to ^fear, to be ^afraid'. Nom. <>. #13181.

<bAya-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``be in ^haste''. #13191.

<bAj>\\<bAsAr>(LLL) {N} ``a large ^lizard''. ??<bAr>(D). #14322.

<bAj>(DMZBLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^vomit''. !<b[An]Aj.bAj>. #13211.

<bAjara>(L) {N} ``^bazaar''. *Or.<bOjar>K. #13221.

<bAka>,,<bAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake of the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>. #13231.

<bAk+D>(L) {N} ``^astringent, ^pungent''. #13241.
<bAk+D>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be pungent''. Nom. <b[An]Ak+D>. #13250.

<bAkka>,,<bAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake of the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>. #13261.
<bAkkana-p+r>(L) {N} ``the remnants of the offering''. #13272.

<bAkka>,,<bAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>. #13281.

<bAlAmAntAm>,,<mAlAmAntAm>(L) {X} ``^compulsion, by ^force''. *Des.<bOlmOt>K. #13291.

<bAla>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be in a ^hurry, to make ^haste''. #13301.

<bAlEG>(S) {N} ``^feather or ^plume of ^peacock''. !bound, occurs with <mara> suffixed, cf. <bAleD> ^feather. #13311.

<bAleD>//<beD>(LZ) {N} ``^tail_^feathers of a rooster or peacock''. #13321.

<bAleG>(SL) {N} ``^roof (of a house)''. #13331.

<bAleG p+raRa>(L) {N} ``animating ^soul or ^life_^spirit in the human body''. #13341.

<bAllosa>(L) {INTERJ} ``^very well, ^great''. #13351.

<bAlObO>(L) {N} ``the ^white plasterlike cover over a jackfruit seed''. #13361.

<bAm>(:) #13371.
<bAm.bAm-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^whizzingly''. #13382.

<bAn>\\<bAnraj>(LL) {N} ``^flour''. #13482.
<an-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``flour soaked in water''. #11392.

<bAn>(:) #13401.
<bAn.bAn-lE>(L) {ADV} ``^carefully''. #13412.

<bAn>\\<bar-sARib-DAm>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF. #15884.

<bAnDa>(S) {N} ``^tank, ^pond''. *Or.<bOndhO>. Syn. <tARa>. #13441.

<bAnelO>(L) {N} ``^lower part of the abdomen''. #13451.

<bAn+m>//<b+m>(DLL) {N} ``^white_ant_(^termite)_^nest''. ^ant-hill. #13461.
<ambOy-bAn+m-puD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom which grows above ant hills''. #11282.

<bAnraj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^pulverize''. #13471.
<bAnraj>//<bAn>(LL) {N} ``flour''. #13480.

<bAnri>,,<mAnri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruit''. #13491.
<b[An]Anri>,,<m[An]Anri>(L) {N} ``a bamboo pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''. #13502.

<bAnte>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^share, to ^distribute''. Nom. <b[An]Ante> share. *Or.<banT->K v., ~<banTO>K n. #13511.

<b[An]A[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^frighten''. !VERB???. #13521.

<b[An]Anri>,,<m[An]Anri>(L) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''. #13531.

<b[An]A[n]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^be frightened''. #13541.

<b[An]aDge>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^poor''. #13551.
<b[An]aDge>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``poor''. #13560.

<b[An]ayDa>(L) {N} ``^appointment''. #13571.

<b[An]al-jom>(L) {N} ``^dinner given after a negotiation or reconciliation''. #13581.

<b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``^day after tomorrow''. #13591.
<b[An]ar>(Z) {X} ``^next_^week ((^two))''. #13600.
<b[An]ar>(L) {IND} ``by and by, afterwards, next''. #13610.

<b[An]ar-jo.jo>(L) {NK} ``son's sons (pl.?), ^descendants, coming generations''. #13621.

<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba>(@) {NK} ``second husband''. #13631.
<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba-s+G>(L) {V} ``^live with a second husband''. #13640.

<b[An]ar-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^next time, ^at_last''. ??ID #13651.

<b[An]Era>,,<bEra>(L) {N} ``^enmity''. #13661.

<b[An]el-tal-Ol>(L) {N} ``a ^leaf spread out (for an offering to be placed on for a sacrifice)''. #13671.

<b[An]er.ber>(L) {N} ``^gossip, ^news, ^conversation''. #13681.

<b[An]er-DoG>(L) {N} ``^talking behind someone's back, ^backbiting''. #13691.

<b[An]+Dsara>(L) {N} ``^enquiry''. *Or.<bicarO>K n., ~<bicar->K v. #13701.

<b[An]Oj>(L) {N} ``a ^stitch''. #13711.

<b[An]OlO-Da>(L) {N} ``^cover''. #13721.

<b[An]Om-a>(L) {N} ``^joint, ^splice''. #13731.

<bA[n]rab>(L) {N} ``^anger''. #13741.

<bA[n]tOG>(L) {N} ``^fear''. #13751.

<b[An]oge>(L) {N} ``^stout, ^fat''. #13761.

<b[An]oJaG>(:) #13771.
<gARi-n>(S) {N} ``^friend''. Cf. <gAnAri>, <bAnUJaG>. #13782.

<b[An]ukkay>(L) {N} ``^roguery''. #13791.

<bAJED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to make a sound like a ^pig''. #13801.
<bAJED.bAJED>(L) {IND} ``sound of a pig''. #13810.

<bAG>(:) #13821.
<bAG.bAG>(L) {V()} ``to be ^filled with liquid''. Nom. <b[An]AG.bAG>. #13830.

<bAGAr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hurt very much''. #13841.
<bAGAr>(L) {ADJ} ``painful, smarting''. #13850.

<bAG+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <b[An]AG+r>. #13861.

<bAG+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <b[An]AG+r>. #13871.

<bAGsa>(L) {N} ``^good, ^nice, ^bright''. #13881.
<bAGsa>(LB) {V(liJ)} ``to be good, to get well''. Nom. <b[An]AGsa>. #13890.

<bAGsa>(LB) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^good, to get ^well''. Nom. <b[An]AGsa>. #13901.

<bAr>\\<bArARAb>(DL) {N} ``kind of ^greens''. !By apparent folk etymology, <Ab> is claimed to be the combining form of <Oab>; however, the consonant <R> cannot occur finally in morphemes. #13912.
<bar>\\<bArARAb-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #48032.

<bAr>(:) #13951.
<bAr.bAr-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``with a ^bubbling ^sound as boiling water, ^grating sound''. #13962.

<bArab>(MSL) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^angry''. #13971.
<Ab-bArab>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to provoke, to annoy, to tease''. #13982.

<bArARAb>//<bAr>(DL) {N} ``kind of ^greens''. !By apparent folk etymology, <Ab> is claimed to be the combining form of <Oab>; however, the consonant <R> cannot occur finally in morphemes. #13921.
<bArARAb-neb>//<bar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #48030.

<bAraG>(:) #13991.
<bAr+G-bAraG>(LZ) {IND} ``^dazzling''. #14002.

<bAraG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #14011.

<bAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of timber ^tree''. #14021.

<bAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sound''. Nom. <b[An]Ari>. #14031.

<bAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sound''. Nom. <b[An]Ari>. #14041.

<bArij>(L) {ADJ} ``^full''. #14051.
<bArij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be full''. #14060.
<A-bArij-poG>(L) {N} ``full stomach''. #14072.
<bA[D]rij>(M) {V()} ``to ^fill''. #13172.
<bArij-bAkoG-le>(L) {IND} ``fulfilled??''. #14080.

<bAriG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dazzled''. #14091.
<bAriG-bAraG>(L) {IND} ``dazzle, as the sun or lightning''. #14100.

<bAr+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend one's head''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m> bend to change its shape. #14111.
<bAr+m>(B) {V()} ``to hang one's head in shame''. #14120.
<bAr+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bend''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m>. #14130.
<bAr+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to peep, bending down''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m>. #14140.

<bAr+m>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend one's head''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m> bend to change something's shape. #14151.
<bAr+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to peep, bending down''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m>. #14160.

<bAr+G-bAraG>(Z) {IND} ``^dazzling''. #14001.

<bArO>(L) {N} ``^lungs''. #14171.

<bArOj>(B) {V()} ``to be ^ashamed''. #14181.

<bAr-sAbja>(M) {V()} ``to ^repair''. !^again-^make. #14191.

<bAru>//<b+r>(ZDL) {N} ``^hill''. {V(lay)} ``to cultivate on the hills''. Nom. <b[An]Aru>. *Jy.<bArOG>. #14201.
<bAru-DAD>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^snail (ca. 1 1/2 in.) found in the hills''. <DAD>\<DADDARE> `snail'. #19310.
<bAru-ja>(L) {N} ``gingelly sowed in the hills''. |<ja>\<jate> `mustard'. #14210.
<bAru-gay>(L) {N} ``wild tuber''. #14220.

<bArub>(:) #14241.
<bArub.bArub>(L) {IND} ``^blowing of the wind''. #14250.

<bAruRa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #14261.

<bAru-gay>(L) {N} ``^wild tuber''. #14271.

<bAru-ja>(L) {N} ``^gingelly sowed in hills''. #14281.

<b[Ar]aso>(L) {N} ``^dwelling, ^accommodation''. #14291.

<b[Ar]+b-yoG>,,<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (sunset place)''. #14301.

<b[Ar]Oj-kab>(L) {N} ``^needle''. #14311.

<bAsAr>//<bAj>(DLLL) {N} ``a large ^lizard''. ??<bAr>(D). #14321.

<bAsEG>(L) {N} ``^lowland, ^valley''. #14331.
<bAsEG-ja>(L) {N} ``gingelly sowed in plains''. #14340.

<bAs+D>//<b+D>(DL) {N} ``^salt''. #14351.
<bAs+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to add salt''. #14360.
<bAs+D>(L) {ADJ} ``salty''. #14370.

<bAsta>(L) {N} ``^gunny sack, gunny bag''. #14381.

<bAtAr>(L) {V()} ``to get ^soaked in water''. #14391.

<bAti>,,<pADab>//<p+D>(LLLD) {N} ``^mushroom''. #14401.

<bAtOG>(MML) {ADJ} ``^afraid, ^frightened, ^scared''. V(liJ) ``to be ^afraid''. #14411.
<bA[D]tOG>,,<bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^scare, to ^frighten, to cause to be ^scared''. !infix [Ab] ^causative; verb root <bAtOG> to ^fear, to be ^afraid. #14422.
<Ab-bA[D]tOG>,,<Ab-bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^cause to ^frighten''. !double causative. #14432.
<bA[n]tOG>(L) {N} ``fear''. #14442.

<bAttAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^soak in water''. #14451.
<an-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``flour soaked in water''. #11393.

<bAttOG>,,<bA[D]tOG>() {V(lay)} ``to ^frighten''. Nom. <b[An]AttOG>. #14461.

<bA[t]tOG>,,<bA[D]tOG>(M) {V()} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''. #14471.

<ba>\\<Aba>(LD) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: mohwa or mohula; its ^fruit and its ^flowers''. #1662.
<Ji-ba-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which mohwa flowers are picked (February-March)''. #14492.
<JibanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <Ji-ba-gaj>''. #14500.
<Jibani>,,<Jibari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <Ji-ba-gaj>''. #14510.
<DiJ-ba-sal>(L) {N} ``cooking of mohwa liquor''. Cf. <DeG>. #14522.

<ba>(:) #14531.

<ba.ba-ji-mAr>(L) {N} ``an ^ascetic''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #14542.

<ba>(:) #14551.
<ba.ba>(L) {N} ``^cooked rice''. !children's speech. *\^V004 Kh.<ba?> paddy. #14560.

<ba>(:) #14571.
<tAlAj-ba>(L) {N} ``^old man''. #14582.

<ba>(S) {C} ``^for, ^at''. Cf. <batte>, ceremony to a ^spirit or ghost, cf. <ban> ^place of or to. #14591.
<ba-n>(S) {N} ``^to, ^toward, ^place''. !morpheme boundary uncertain, cf. <ba> ^for, ^at, ^ceremony to. #14600.
<A-g[Ar]AD-gAD-ba>(L) {N} ``place to be cleared for planting''. #202.
<a-DuG-na-Da-ba>(Z) {N} ``a spring''. #14612.
<D[Ar]uG-na-Da-ba>(Z) {N} ``a spring''. #14622.
<sArO-ba>(Z) {N} ``paddy field''. !<sArO-ba>. #14632.
<Ar-agaD-ba>(L) {N} ``whetstone''. #14642.

<ba>() {PX NUM} ``^two''. !var. of <bagu> found in certain common compounds before a velar. #14651.
<ba-koRi>() {NUM} ``forty (two-score)''. #14660.
<ba-gari>(L) {N} ``two measures''. #14670.

<baD>(:) #14681.
<tOl-baD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bind''. Nom. <t[An]Ol-baD>. #14692.

<baRa>//<bal>(L) {N} ``^gun''. #14701.
<baRa>(L) {V()} ``to have a gun''. #14710.

<baRa>(Z) {N} ``^wound''. #14721.

<baDe>(LB) {V(lenay)} ``to ^compete, to ^fight''. *Or.<bad-mar->K v., ~<badO>K n. #14731.
<baDe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to compete''. #14740.

<baDge>(:) ?? #14751.
<b[An]aDge>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be poor''. #14762.
<b[An]aDge>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``poor''. #13562.

<baD-ne>(L) {IND} ``expressing ^proximity''. !Nuagarha dialect. #14771.

<baDse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^choose''. Nom. <b[An]aDse>. *Or.<bach->K. #14781.

<baDo>(L) {ADJ} ``^short, ^dwarfish''. #14791.
<baDo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^short, to be ^dwarfish''. #14800.

<bagari>(L) {N} ``^two ^measures''. !<bagu-gari>>. #14811.

<bagge>(LL) {ADJ} ``^tired, ^fatigued, ^weak, ^faint''. #14821.
<bagge>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^tired, to be ^fatigued, to be ^weak, to be ^faint''. #14830.

<bagu>(SL) {NUM} ``^two''. #14841.
<miggAl-bagu>() {NUM} ``fourteen (twelve and two)''. #14852.
<bO-koRi bagu>() {NUM} ``twenty-two (one-score and two)''. #14862.
<bagu-sOa>() {NUM} ``two hundred''. #14870.
<bagu-tAra>,,<bagu-turu>(L) {X} ``twice''. #14880.
<ba>() {NUM} ``^two''. !var. of <bagu> found in common compounds before velars. #14890.
<ba-koRi>(L) {NUM} ``forty (two-score)''. #14662.
<ba-gari>(L) {N} ``two measures''. !<bagu-gari>>. #14672.
<bar.ta>(L) {N} ``substitute of <bagu> two''. #14900.

<bay>\\<Abay>,,<ba?ay>(LDL) {N} ``^seed''. #1692.
<bay>,,<bay.bay>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get seeds''. #14920.
<Ab-bay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to produce seed, to become seed''. #14932.
<bay>(L) {IND} ``resident''. !<gumma-bay> resident of Gumma. #14940.
<bay>(S) {N} ``^man from a given place''. !<sAnDAG-bai> one from <sAnDAG>, <bOj> used for women, <baiji> for mixed groups, <bOj?ji> for women. #14950.

<ba?ay>,,<Abay>//<bay>(LLD) {N} ``^seed''. #169v.

<baya|baye>() {ADJ(M|F)} ``^mad, ^insane''. *Or.<baya>K masc. #14971.
<baya-mAr>() {N} ``madman''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #14982.
<baye-bOj>(L) {N} ``madwoman''. #14992.
<baya-s+m>(L) {N} ``a mad god''. #15002.
<baya-bAnOD-mAr>(L) {N} ``black magician''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #15012.

<bayDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^appointment''. Nom. <b[An]ayDa> appointment. *Or.<>. #15021.
<bayDa>(S) {V()} ``to ^postpone''. !<a-bayDa-lAbenna>. #15030.

<bayera>(L) {N} ``^outside, ^abroad''. *Or.<bahariya>, ~<bairi>K. #15041.

<baye|baya>() {ADJ(F|M)} ``^mad, ^insane''. #15051.
<baye-bOj>(L) {N} ``madwoman''. #14993.

<baki>(L^) {N} ``balance of ^debt, ^arrears''. #15061.
<baki>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be in debt''. Nom. <b[An]aki>. *Or.<baki>K balance, credit. #15070.

<bakkja>(L) {N} ``^oxen borrowed from another for plowing''. *Des.<baka>K; phonotactics?. #15081.

<ba-koRi>() {NUM} ``^forty (two score)''. #15091.
<ba-koRi-bOy>() {NUM} ``forty-one (two-score one)''. #15100.
<ba-koRi-miggAl>() {NUM} ``fifty-two (two-score twelve)''. #15110.
<ba-koRi-miggAl-gulji>() {NUM} ``fifty-nine (two-score twelve and seven)''. #15120.

<bal>\\<baRa>(DL) {N} ``^gun''. #14702.
<A-luD-bal>(L) {N} ``trigger of a gun''. #342.
<Atij-bal>(L) {N} ``touch hole of a gun''. |<Atij> `vagina'. #9312.
<joRe-tAm-bal>(L) {N} ``double barrelled gun''. #15142.

<bal>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <bal.bal>, <b[An]al.bal>. #15151.
<bal.bal-yO>(L) {N} ``smoked fish''. #15162.
<b[An]al-jom>(L) {N} ``dinner given after a negotiation or reconciliation''. #15172.
<A-b[An]al-ko>(L) {N} ``a ^ladle made of a ^gourd. It is made by scooping out the gourd, roasting it, and then soaking it to remove its bitterness''. #15182.

<balsO>(LZ) {N} ``^scar, ^mole, etc. on skin''. *Or.<bal-mOni>K boil. #15191.
<balsO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get scarred, to have a blemish on the skin''. #15200.

<bambARa>//<bam>(DL) {N} ``^brahmin''. *Or.<bramhONO>, ~<bamun>K. ??GL SP? #15211.
<bambARa-tuj>(L) {N} ``the ^planet ^Jupiter''. |<tuj>\<tujtuj> `star'. #15220.

<bamba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted, to be ^tired''. Nom. <b[An]amba>. #15231.

<ba-n>,,<ba>(:) #15241.
<ba>(S) {C} ``^for, ^at''. Cf. <batte>, ceremony to a ^spirit or ghost, cf. <ban> ^place of or to. #15250.
<ba-n>(S) {N} ``^to, ^toward, ^place''. !morpheme boundary uncertain, cf. <ba> ^for, ^at, ^ceremony to. #14602.
<ba-n>(L) {IND} ``at, near''. #15260.
<ADAm-ba-n>(L) {IND} ``near it, near him''. #15272.
<sArO-ba-n>(LS) {N} ``paddy field''. #15282.
<ural-ba-n>(L) {N} ``a kind of malarial ^fever that comes intermittently''. #15292.
<kAnDoG-ba-n>(L) {IND} ``behind, backwards''. #15302.
<D[Ar]uGreG-na-ba-n>(L) {N} ``the place of easing one's self''. !?. #15312.

<banDa>,,<bar>(M) {V()} ``to ^change''. #15321.
<banDa-ber>,,<ObsEG-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^translate''. #15330.
<banDa-ber>,,<ObsEG-ber>(L) {N} ``translator''. #15340.

<banDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pawn, to ^mortgage''. Nom. <b[An]anDa>. *Or.<bOndha>K. #15351.

<bantE>(S) {V()} ``to ^divide''. *Or.<banTIlle>, ~<banT->K. #15361.

<banteRe>(L) {N} ``^tenant''. #15371.

<baJ>(ZBMDLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^order, to ^command, to ^send''. Nom. <b[An]aJ> order. #15381.

<baG>\\<baGro>(DL) {N} ``species of ^yellow ^flower''. #15472.

<baGba>(L) {N} ``a ^noisy person''. #15401.

<baGE>(L) {ADJ} ``^unripe''. #15411.
<baGE>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to not ripen fully, to be under-ripe''. Nom. <b[An]aGE>. #15420.

<baGkORE>(L) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. #15431.
<baGkORE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be crooked''. Nom. <b[An]aG-kORE> crooked. *Or.<baGTi>, ~<bOGkuli>K. #15440.

<baGO>,,<baGOj>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^straight''. #15451.
<baGO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to go straight''. #15460.

<baGro>//<baG>(DL) {N} ``species of ^yellow ^flower''. #15471.

<baGru-kOl>(L) {N} ``a kind of green ^snake''. #15481.
<baGru-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15490.

<baGsi-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15501.

<bar>\\<bArARAb-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree ???''. #15511.

<bar>(:) #15521.
<bar.bar>(L) {N} ``an ^exchange, a ^barter''. #15530.

<bar>(D) {X} ``^two''. !bound form. #15541.
<b[An]ar>(L) {IND} ``by and by, afterwards, next''. #13612.
<b[An]ar>() {N} ``day after tomorrow''. #15552.
<b[An]ar>(Z) {X} ``next week''. #15562.
<bar>(L) {IND} ``like, similar''. #15570.
<bar>(L) {X} ``two persons having the same name''. #15580.
<bar>(DSBLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^exchange, to ^barter, to ^bail, to ^substitute, to ^exchange''. !<A-bar-na> substitute. #15590.
<bar.bar>(L) {N} ``an exchange, a barter''. #15600.
<bar-se>(M) {V()} ``to ^change money''. #15610.
<bar-AbOy>(LZ) {N} ``one more, another''. #2213.
<bar-bO-mAnra>(L) {N} ``another man''. #15620.
<bar-Okij>(LL) {INTERJ} ``once more, encore''. #15630.
<bar-jAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to strike again and again''. Nom. <b[An]ar-jAD>. #15640.
<bar-n+m>(LLD) {N} ``two years''. !does not take plural. #15650.
<bar-rAG>(L) {IND} ``twice''. #15660.
<bar-rED>(L) {IND} ``twice''. #15670.
<bar-rED Er-rED>(L) {IND} ``twice or thrice''. #15680.
<a-b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``predecessor''. Cf. <bar> VERB. #9652.
<b[An]ar-jo.jo>(L) {NK} ``son's sons (pl.?), descendants, coming generations''. #15692.
<bar-sARib-DAm>//<bAn>(L) {IND} ``in the place of, substitute''. #15700.

<bar-ta atikki>(Z) {X} ``^day_after_^tomorrow, ^two ^days later''. !mng later or hence?. #15710.
<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba-s+G>(L) {X} ``live with a second husband''. #15722.

<bar-AbOy>(L) {N} ``^one more, ^another''. #15731.
<bar-bO>(L) {PX} ``^another''. E.g. <bar-bO-mAnra> `another man'. #15740.

<bara>(My) {N} ``^work''. #15751.
<bara>(MSBL) {V(lay)} ``to work''. !<bara>. #15760.
<gutta-bara>(LMy) {N} ``contract work''. #15772.

<bar-bO>(L) {PX} ``^another''. E.g. <bar-bO-mAnra> `another man'. #15742.

<bar-gay>,,<Ab-bar-gay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^indeed''. #15781.

<barikkO>,,<barikki>(L) {N} ``designation of an ^officer of the bisoi's household''. *Or.<>. #15791.

<bariG-baraG>(L) {IND} ``^dazzling, resplendent''. #15801.

<bariG-baraG>(L) {IND} ``^dazzling, resplendent''. #15802.

<bar-jAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strike again and again''. Nom. <b[An]ar-jAD>. #15811.

<bar-n+m>(LLD) {N} ``^two_^years''. !does not take plural. #15821.

<barO>(L) {ADJ} ``nearly ^ripe''. #15831.
<barO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be nearly ripe''. #15840.

<bar-Okij>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^once_^more, ^again, encore''. #15851.

<bar-rAG>(L) {IND} ``^twice''. #15861.

<bar-rED>(L) {IND} ``^twice''. #15871.
<bar-rED Er-rED>(L) {IND} ``twice or thrice''. #15682.

<bar-sARib-DAm>//<bAn>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute??''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF. #15881.

<bar-se>(M) {V()} ``to ^change_^money''. #15891.

<bartAnna>(L) {N} ``^salary, ^wages''. #15901.

<bar-taD>(L) {N} ``^two''. |Substitute of <bagu> `two'. ??format? #15911.
<bar-taD>(L) {X} ``^two_^days''. ??mng? #15930.
<bar-ta A-tikki>(L) {X} ``^day_after_^tomorrow, ^two ^days later''. @Z. ??mng later or hence?; single k?. #15920.

<bar-teD-Or>(L) {X} ``^second_^plowing''. #15941.

<baruRa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15951.

<basa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^arrangement''. Nom. <b[An]asa>. #15961.

<basse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to not ^accept, to ^refuse''. #15971.
<An-b[An]asse-mAr>(L) {N} ``the man elected, a spokesman''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Lit., one who does not accept anything ???. #15982.

<baso>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. Nom. <>. ??u? #15991.
<b[Ar]aso>(L) {N} ``^accommodation''. #16002.

<batte>(S) {POST} ``^with, ^from''. #16011.
<batte>(L) {PP} ``with, by''. #16020.
<ba>(S) {C} ``^for, ^at''. Cf. <batte>, ceremony to a ^spirit or ghost, cf. <ban> ^place of or to. #16030.

<bao>(L) {NK} ``^brother-in-law''. #16041.
<bao>(L) {V(lay)} ``to marry someone's sister (become his brother-in-law)''. #16050.

<bau>(L) {N} ``^grey_^hair''. #16061.
<bau>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to hair to start greying''. #16070.
<arsi-bao>(L) {IND} ``May you live long''. #16082.

<bE>(:) #16091.
<A-bE.bE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^surround, to ^crowd''. !plural only. Nom. <bE.bE-na>. ??infl? #1922.

<bEbara>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^trade''. !<bEbara> trade. *Or.<beparO>K, Pkt.<beba:ra>R, Skt.<vyavaha:ra>R. #16101.

<bEbbab-lO-te>(L) {IND} ``^disturbing, ^confusing''. #16111.

<bED>(DLLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^suck, to ^sip''. Nom. <b[An]ED.bED>. #16121.
<bED-r+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to drink''. Nom. <b[An]EDr+m>. #16130.
<bED-toD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to smoke tobacco''. Nom. <bED-toD>. #16140.

<bEntol-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of bulbous ^root''. |<bEntol> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. #16151.

<bEr>(D) {V()} ``to be ^jealous, to be ^envious''. #16161.
<bEr-Dul>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^retort, to ^fight back''. #16170.

<bErAJ>(L) {N} ``^eczema''. #16181.

<bEra>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^hate, to be ^vindictive''. Nom. <b[An]Era>, <bEra> `enmity'. *Or.<bOirO>K, Des.<ber>K. #16191.

<bErDOlOy>,,<DOlOy>(L) {N} ``the ^designation of the personal attendant of the chief (bisoi)''. #16201.

<be>(D) {SX(V)} ``^we_(inclusive)''. |^First_person_^plural_^inclusive_^subject suffix of transitive and intransitive verbs, e.g. <jom-lA-be> `we (incl.) have eaten', <DimAD-len-be>?? `we (incl.) have slept'. Cf. <amben>. *From 2 pl. pronoun. #16211.
<be-n>(S) {SX(V)} ``^you_(plural), ^second_person_^plural_^object suffix of transitive and impersonal verbs''. {SX(N)} ``^your_(plural), ^second_person_^plural_^possessive suffixed to nouns''. Cf. <amben>. #16220.

<beb>(:) #16231.
<A-beb-bab-A-beb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cry ^loudly''. !ONOM. #16242.

<beD>\\<bAleD>(LD) {N} ``^tail_^feathers of a rooster or peacock''. #13322.
<abtoG-beD>(Z) {V()} ``to swing a peacock's tail in a dance, to lead a dance by swinging a peacock's tail''. #16262.
<berDo-beD>(L) {N} ``a knotty feather work, worn by men as head-dress at the time of ceremonial dancing''. #16272.

<beD>(L) {N} ``^time''. !BOUND. #16281.
<Ar+b-beD>(L) {N} ``evening time''. #16292.
<tAgAlDa-beD>(L) {N} ``morning time''. #16302.

<begARa>(L) {ADJ} ``^another, ^different, ^separate''. *Hi.<begada>R. #16311.
<begARa.begARa>(@) {ADJ} ``^various ^kinds of, different ^sorts of''. #16320.

<bel>(DLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread, to ^make a bed''. Nom. <b[An]el>, <b[An]el.bel>. #16331.
<bel>\\<bel-kab>(L) {N} ``^bed^spread''. ^cloth. #16360.
<b[An]el-tal-Ol>(L) {N} ``a leaf spread out (for an offering to be placed on for a sacrifice)''. #16352.

<bel-kab>//<bel>(DL) {N} ``^bedspread''. #16361.

<bem>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to be ^sick, to ^suffer from fever''. Nom. <b[An]em.bem>. *Or.<bemar>K. #16371.
<bem.bem>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^weak, to be ^emaciated''. Nom. <bem.bem-na>. #16380.

<ben>(DS) {PRON} ``^you_plural, ^your''. |Poss. and obj. combining form of <amben> `you (pl.)'. E.g. <obba-ben> `your (pl.) younger brother', <DOG-ben> `you, to you (pl., obj.)', <kAJiD-ben-te>(S) `you (pl.) go die!'. ??FORMAT, CLASS? #16391.

<ben>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^hunt''. #16421.
<ben>\\<benta>(DL) {N} ``^hunting''. #16430.
<benta>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to hunt''. Nom. <benta>. #16440.

<benDa|benDi>(L) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^young (male|female)''. *Or.<bhenDa>, ~<bhenDia>K. #16451.

<benta>//<ben>(DL) {N} ``^hunting''. *Or.<be~T->K v., ~<be~nTO>K n. #16461.
<benta>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to hunt''. Nom. <benta>. #16470.

<beG>(:) #16481.
<taj-beG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^straighten out, to ^set_up''. #16492.

<ber>(MLL) {V(lay,lenay)} ``to ^tell, to ^say, to ^speak''. Nom. <ber-na>. #16501.
<b[An]er.ber>(L) {N} ``gossip, news, conversation''. #16512.
<ber-na>(L) {N} ``language, word, speech''. #16520.
<Ab-la-ber>(Z) {X} ``^exaggerate''. #1133.
<Al-ber>,,<Ar-ber>(L) {V()} ``to converse''. #4002.
<Ar-ber-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^talk, to ^converse''. #7982.
<Al-ber>,,<Ar-ber>(L) {N} ``conversation''. #16532.
<An-Abp+G-ber>(L) {N} ``the spoken word''. #16542.
<ber-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be displeased, to find fault''. Nom. <b[An]er-Da>. #16550.
<ber-DoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to backbite, to talk behind someone's back''. #16560.
<ber-Dul>(Z) {V()} ``to x''. #16570.
<DAG-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^exaggerate''. #16582.
<Dikuj-bAr>(L) {N} ``^riddle''. #16592.
<gAr-ber>(MM) {V()} ``to ask for, to pray''. #16602.
<gOy-ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to joke, to play tricks''. Nom. <g[An]Oy-ber>. #16612.
<kAta-ber>(L) {N} ``story''. #16622.
<kata-na-ber>(S) {N} ``^story''. #16632.
<kOra-ber>(L) {N} ``angry words, insult''. #16642.
<k+nsa-ber>(M) {V()} ``to boast''. #16652.
<lAGga-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^joke''. #16662.
<ObsEG-ber>,,<banDa-ber>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^translate''. #16672.
<ObsEG-ber>(L) {N} ``translation''. #16682.
<ObsEG-ber>,,<banDa-ber>(L) {N} ``translator''. #16692.
<ObseG-ber-bOj>(Z) {N} ``^gossip''. #16702.
<taDluD-ber>(L) {N} ``tall talk, deceitful verbosity''. #16712.
<tOkAla-ber>(L) {V()} ``to stammer, to stutter''. #16722.

<ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^speak''. Nom. <ber-na>. #16731.

<ber-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^displeased, to find fault''. Nom. <b[An]er-Da>. #16741.

<berDo-beD>(L) {N} ``a knotty ^feather work, worn by men as ^head-dress at the time of ceremonial dancing''. #16751.

<ber-DoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^backbite, to ^gossip, to talk behind someone's back''. #16761.

<ber-Dul>(Z) {V()} ``to ^x''. #16771.

<berenDa>//<koD>(LV) {N} ``a ^family, spec. an exogamous agnatic localized virilocal kin group''. #16781.
<si?iG-berenDa>(V) {NK} ``a ^household, usu. a nuclear ^family. This includes the wife, who is not a member of the <berenDa>''. #16792.

<be?e>(DBLL) {V()} ``to be ^satisfied, to be ^contented, to get ^enough to eat''. Nom. <b[An]e?e>. #16801.

<bi>(:) #16811.
<bi.bi>(L) {N} ``^feces''. !children's speech. #16820.

<biD>(LD) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to apply (ointment)''. Nom. <biD-na>. #16831.
<biD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cover up a crack or space between the mouth of a vessel and the lid upon it''. Nom. <b[An]iD.biD>. #16840.
<biD>(B) {V} ``dress a wound; plug a hole''. #16850.

<biDsara>(L) {N} ``a ^trial in the court''. *Or.<bicarO>K n., ~<bicar->K v. #16861.
<biDsara>(L) {V(lay)} ``to X??''. Nom. <b[An]iDsara>. #16870.

<biyO>(ZL) {ADV} ``^tomorrow''. #16881.

<bij>(L) {V(lay)} ``to place a pot to ^collect_^liquid (from a water pipe, from a palm tree)''. Nom. <b[An]ij.bij>. #16891.

<bijjara>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^boring, ^strenuous, ^tedious, nerve-wracking''. *Or.<bijarO>K. #16901.

<bijOl>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spit''. Nom. <bijOl-na>. #16911.
<bijOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^spit on one''. #16920.

<billa>//<bil>(DL) {N} ``^straw_^mat''. #16931.

<binDa|i-leb>(My) {N(M|F)} ``^young ^cow, ^buffalo, or ^goat''. *Or.<bindia>Mon. #16941.

<binna>(L) {ADJ} ``^different, ^separate''. *Or.<bhinnO>K. #16951.

<binraD>(L) {NK} ``co-^wife, fellow wife''. #16961.

<biJ>(:) #16971.
<biJ-DO>(LS) {IND} ``^but, ^however''. #16980.
<nareD>(S) {ADV} ``^if''. !contrary to fact, paired with others <biJ> and <DAjIG>. #16990.

<biG>\\<bisiG>(DLL) {N} ``^second ^head_man in village''. #17001.

<biG>(:) #17011.
<loj-biG>(ZL) {N} ``^earth^worm''. #17022.

<luj-biG>(Z) {N} ``^rainbow''. #17032.
<kaRo-biG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. !named because of its behaviour. #17042.

<bisa>(L) {N} ``^poison''. *Or.<bisO>K. #17051.

<bisiG>//<biG>(DLL) {N} ``^second ^head_man in village''. #17061.

<bisotta>(L) {N} ``^paddy seedlings''. #17071.
<bisutta>(L) {N} ``seed-beds for rice, wheat, etc.''. #17080.

<bitti>(L) {N} ``^goods, ^property (including ornaments, furniture, cattle, implements, fields, etc.)''. *Skt.<brutti>K. #17091.

<b+b>(DBL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sink, to ^set''. #17101.
<b+b-yoG>(@) {V(liJ)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to sink)''. Nom. <b+b-yoG>. #17110.
<b+b-yoG>(@) {N} ``sunset''. #17120.
<b[Ar]+b-yoG>,,<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (sunset place)''. #14302.
<tAb+b>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sink, to be ^immersed, to ^drown''. Nom. <t[An]Ab+b>. |<tA-b+b>. #17130.
<tAb+b-lE kAJiD>(My) {VP(liJ)} ``to ^die of drowning''. #17142.
<tAb+b-Da>(My) {V(liJ)} ``id., spec. in water''. Nom. <t[An]Ab+b-Da>. #17152.
<tA[b]b+b>(LL) {VC(lay)} ``to ^sink something, to ^immerse, to ^drown (tr.)''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b>. #17162.
<tA[b]b+b-Da>(My) {VC(lay)} ``id., spec. in water''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b-Da>. #17172.

<b+b-yoG>(@) {V(liJ)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to sink)''. Nom. <b+b-yoG>. #17112.
<b+b-yoG>(@) {N} ``sunset''. #17122.
<b[Ar]+b-yoG>,,<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (sunset place)''. #14303.

<b+D>\\<bAs+D>(DL) {N} ``^salt''. #14352.

<b+D>(DMBL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sow, to ^broadcast seed''. Nom. <b+D.b+D>. #17191.
<b+D.b+D-Or>(L) {N} ``sowing''. #17202.
<b+D.b+D-gaj>(L) {N} ``June''. #17212.
<b+DbAni>(L) {N} ``personal name (female)''. #17220.
<b+DbAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name (male)''. #17230.

<b+Rar>//<b+r>(L) {N} ``the ^pole in a ^carrying_^sling''. #17241.
<b+Rar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to carry on the shoulder''. Nom. <b+Rar-na>; syn. <tAmbED(lay)>. #17250.

<b+R+Ggi-neb>(L) {N} ``^wild cotton plant''. #17261.

<b+Dsara>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^try, to ^judge''. #17271.
<b[An]+Dsara>(L) {N} ``enquiry''. *Or.<>. #17282.

<b+lmay>(Z) {NK} ``^sister (to a sister)''. #17291.

<b+m>\\<bAn+m>(DLL) {N} ``white ant (termite) nest''. #13462.
  <a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an open ant hill''. #9822.

<b+r>\\<b+Rar>(LMy) {N} ``the ^pole in a ^carrying_^sling''. #17311.
  <mODlaD-b+r>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^un^load the ^sling from a ^carrying_^pole''. Nom. <>.
#17322.

<b+r>\\<bAru>(DLSS) {N} ``^hill''. *Juray <bArOG>. #14202.
  <AlAG-b+r>(ZL) {N} ``a species of ^grass, ^fodder for cattle''. #4182.
  <tin-b+r-gaj>(L) {N} ``February''. #17342.
  <jUmb+r>(S) {V()} ``to ^steal''. !<jUmb+r-mAr> ^thief; <jUmb+r-b+r-mAr> hill ^field ^thief;
<jUmb+r-bUr-mAr> ^grain thief, <kAmbUr> kind of ^grain; <jUmb+rten> no gloss. #17350.

<b+r>(DMLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^scatter, to ^throw_away''. Nom. <b+r-na>. #17361.

<b+r-bar-lO-ge>(Z) {IND} ``with a bubbling ^sound''. #17371.

<b+rsay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to spread something in the sun to ^dry, to let one's hair down to dry it''.
Nom. <b[An]+rsay>. #17381.

<b+ru-s+m>(Z) {N} ``^name of a ^god''. #17391.

<bO>() {PX NUM} ``^one''. #17401.
  <bO-koRi>() {NUM} ``twenty (one-score)''. #17410.
  <bO-DaGgu>() {NUM} ``twenty (lit. one-stick)''. !used only in the finger-counting system.
#17420.
  <bO-sOa>() {NUM} ``one hundred''. #17430.
  <bO-mariJ>() {NUM} ``one thousand''. #17440.
  <bO-k+m-si>(L) {N} ``one ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''.
#17450.
  <bO-mARekka>(L) {N} ``a moment''. #17460.
  <bO-mAnra>() {N} ``one man, a certain man ???''. #17470.
  <bar-bO-mAnra>(L) {N} ``another man''. #15622.
  <bO-miy-J+m>(L) {N} ``one year''. #17480.
  <bO-tAra>,,<bO-turu>(LL) {X} ``once''. *Or.<>. #17490.
  <bO-gaGga-roG>(L^^.) {N} ``five minutes time, the time required to cook <ganga> rice''.
#17500.
  <bO-burOy-roG>({L) {N} ``ten minutes time, the time required to cook <kangu>''. #17510.
  <bO-sArO-roG>(L) {N} ``thirty minutes time, the time required to cook rice''. #17520.
  <bO-kAmbur-roG>(L) {N} ``sixty minutes time, the time required to cook corn''. #17530.
  <a-bO-je>(L) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9562.
  <a-bO-mOnna>(L) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9742.

<bOab>//<bob>(LDMy) {N} ``a wild ^cat, esp. the Leopard-Cat (%Felis_bengalensis_(Kerr)),
Prater 73f/65, or the Jungle-Cat (%Felis_chaus_(Gueldenstadt)), Prater 75f/65''.
*Or.<bhua_>K. #17541.

<bO?Ob>//<bAb>,,<bOb>(DLL) {N} ``^head (of the body)''. #17551.
<me-bOb>(M) {V()} ``to ^nod''. ??PLACE? #17562.

<bO-burOy-roG>(L) {N} ``^ten minutes time, the time required to cook <kangu>''. #17571.

<bOD>(MZZDL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^accuse, to ^blame, to ^besmear''. Nom. <bOD-na>. #17581.

<bOgaD>(LS) {IND} ``^if, in case''. #17591.
<bOgaD>(L) {IND} ``probably, possibly''. #17600.
<bOgaD>(L) {X} ``within a short time''. #17610.

<bO-gaGga-roG>(L) {N} ``^five minutes, the time necessary for cooking 'ganga' rice''. #17621.

<bOy>(:) #17631.
<bOy.bOy>(LDSS) {X} ``^very, ^much, very much, ^frequently''. #17640.

<bOyDO-mAr>(L) {N} ``^doctor''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<bOidO>K. #17651.

<bOy-lE.bOy-lE>(L) {IND} ``^go crouching''. !occurs only as a participle. #17661.

<bOyO>(L) {NUM} ``^one''. !Used only in pedagogical and serial counting. *Or.<bOy>K. #17671.

<bOj>\\<+nsAlO>,,<kAmbOj>(LSSDLS) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. *Gu.<kimboi?>81 `wife'. #32144.
<bai>(S) {N} ``^man from a given place''. !<sAnDAG-bai> one from <sAnDAG>, <bOj> used for women, <baiji> for mixed groups, <bOj?ji> for women. #17690.
<Ali-bOj>,,<li-bOj>(L) {NK} ``younger sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. #4422.
<ErEl-bOj>(L) {NK} ``younger sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. #17702.
<aRsa-bOj>,,<aRsi-bOj>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^lazy ^woman''. Cf. <arsi> `^monkey', <aRsi-sOD> `lazy ^bitch, daughter, girl who shows laziness, acts like a lazy dog, can't get the lead out'. !phonotactics???. #10352.
<an-g[An]ar-bOj>(L) {N} ``negotiations relating to marriage''. #17712.
<baye-bOj>(L) {N} ``madwoman''. #14994.
<DaGgo-a-bOj>(S) {N} ``^un^married woman''. !<son-DaG-mal> ritual ^post. #17722.
<Dukri-bOj>(L) {N} ``old woman''. #17732.
<yu.yu-bOj>(L) {N} ``^smallpox, conceived as a <sOn+m-An>''. Syn. <roga>, q.v. *Loan translation of Or.<Tako-rani>Mon. #17742.
<jOar-bOj>(L) {N} ``widow''. #17752.
<kaRi-bOj>(L) {N} ``a blind woman''. #17762.
<k+nar-s+G-bOj>(L) {N} ``a young girl who has recently gone to live with her husband''. #17772.
<ObseG-ber-bOj>(LZ) {N} ``^gossip''. #16703.
<asa-bOj>(L) {N} ``an ambitious woman, a goddess''. #12522.
<seDroG-bOj>(L) {N} ``bride''. #17782.
<junDARi-tij-bOj>(L) {N} ``private parts of a female''. !obscene expression. #17792.

<bOj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^walk ^alongside, to ^go at the ^edge of (e.g. a river)''. #17801.
<bOj-lE.bOj-lE>(L) {ADV} ``go crouching''. !occurs only as a participle. #17810.
<Ab-bOj>(LMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^move something ^aside, to ^hide something''. Nom. <>.
{VC(lenay)} ``to ^move ^aside, to get out of the way''. Nom. <>. #1792.

<bOj>(ZBMDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sew, to ^stitch, esp. to repair or mend a garment''. Nom. <>; cf.
<pAD(lay)> to make by sewing. #17821.
<b[An]Oj>(L) {N} ``a stitch''. #17832.
<bOj-kab>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sew ^cloth''. Nom. <>. #17840.
<b[Ar]Oj-kab>(L) {N} ``needle''. #7273.

<bO-kAmbur-roG>(L) {N} ``^sixty minutes time, the time required to cook corn''. #17851.

<bO-k+m-si>(L) {N} ``^one ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''.
#17861.

<bO-koRi>() {NUM} ``^twenty, a score (lit., one-score)''. #17871.
<bO-koRi-bOy>() {NUM} ``twenty-one (one-score one)''. #2203.
<bO-koRi-miggAl>() {NUM} ``thirty-two (one-score twelve)''. #17880.
<bO-koRi-miggAl-gulji>() {NUM} ``thirty-nine (one-score twelve and seven)''. #17890.

<bOl>,,<bOl-OG>,,<bOl-OD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dress a wound, to ^wrap''. Nom. <b[An]Ol-OG>.
#17901.
<bOlOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to wrap''. Nom. <b[An]OlOD-a> cover. #17910.
<bOlOG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to wrap''. Nom. <b[An]OlOG>. #17920.

<bOlAj>(L) {N} ``^tender, ^soft, ^young''. #17931.
<bOlAj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to sprout, to hold new twigs''. #17940.

<bOloG>(:) #17951.
<kiloG-bOloG-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^dumbfounded''. #17962.

<bOm>\\<bOmaG>(L) {N} ``^chameleon''. #17972.

<bOm>(SLS) {V(lay)} ``to ^join, to ^splice, to ^attach end to end''. !<an-b[An]Om>. #17981.
<b[An]Om-a>(L) {N} ``joint, splice''. #17992.

<bO-mARekka>(L) {N} ``a ^moment''. #18001.

<bOmaG>//<bOm>(L) {N} ``^chameleon''. #18011.

<bO-miy-J+m>(L) {N} ``^one year''. #18021.

<bOnDi>(S) {V()} ``to ^lock_up, to ^arrest''. *Or.<bOndi>K. #18031.

<bOntu>(L) {N} ``a ^flowering creeper''. #18041.

<bOG>\\<bOGtEl>(LD) {N} ``^buffalo''. #18182.
<A-Da-bOG>(L) {N} ``water in which buffalo meat has been cooked, buffalo broth''. #18062.
<tOlbaD-bOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^tie up a ^buffalo''. #18072.

<bOG>(:) #18081.
<ilim-bOG>,,<inil-bOG>(LLZMy) {N} ``^rainbow''. *\^C187 e.g. Kh.<bubuG> `snake'; \^V213 e.g. Sa.<boGga> `spirit'. #18092.
<ilim-bOG-jer>(My) {N} ``paddy spread on the threshing floor in a long arc''. #18102.
<ilim-bOG>(L) {N} ``rainbow''. #18112.

<bO?OG>,,<a-bO?OG>(L) {N} ``^dead''. !used only of trees and plants. #18121.

<bOGAra>(L) {N} ``^larva of a certain bug''. #18131.
<bOG-ra>(Z) {N} ``dung ^beetle''. #18142.

<bOGDOr>(L) {N} ``^name of a hill''. #18151.
<bOG-Dor>(Z) {V()} ``to ^sharp ^edge; bridge of ^nose''. #18162.

<bOGga>(L) {N} ``^foreleg of an animal between elbow and foot ???''. #18171.

<bOGtEl>//<bOG>(LD) {N} ``^buffalo''. #18181.

<bOr>(:) #18191.
<bOr.bOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^peep into something''. Nom. <b[An]Or.bOr>. #18200.
<bOr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to peep towards the sky or at a higher place''. #18210.

<bO?Or>//<bOr>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^nest (eggs, larvae, wax, honey)''. #18221.
<bO?Or-Da>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^honey''. #18250.

<bO-sArO-roG>(L) {N} ``^thirty minutes time, the time required to cook rice''. #18261.

<bO-tAra>,,<bO-turu>(LL) {X} ``^once''. *Or.<bOtOr>K. #18271.

<bOtOD>(LZ) {N} ``^boil, ^wound''. *Or.<bOthO>K. #18281.

<bO-turu>,,<bO-tAra>(L) {X} ``^once''. #18291.

<bob>\\<bOab>(LDMy) {N} ``a wild ^cat, esp. the Leopard-Cat (%Felis_bengalensis_(Kerr)), Prater 73f/65, or the Jungle-Cat (%Felis_chaus_(Gueldenstadt)), Prater 75f/65''. *Or.<bhua_>K. #17542.

<bob>(:) #18311.
<me>(D) {V()} ``to shake and ^uproot a plant''. !<meme-bob> 'nod'. #18320.

<boD.boD>//<boD>(ZDL) {N} ``^bug, ^insect, ^spider, ^worm, etc.''. ??<buD>(DL). ??REVISE <u> to <o> THROUGHOUT. #18340.

<iDEb-buD>(L) {N} ``an insect''. #18692.
<iDEbuD>(Z) {N} ``an ^insect like a ^cricket''. !variant of <iDEb-buD>. #18700.
<koRo-buD>(L) {N} ``hairy caterpillar''. #18712.
<DereG-buD>(L) {N} ``antenna of insects''. #18722.
<gO?Ol-buD>(L) {N} ``silk moth''. #18732.
<lojbiG-buD>(L) {N} ``earthworm''. #18742.
<buG.buG-buD>(L) {N} ``wood hover, humming bee''. #18752.
<gAr.gAr-buD>(L) {N} ``an insect that bores holes to live in''. #18762.
<gAr.gAr-buD>(L) {N} ``woodworm''. #18772.
<uRiD-sOG-buD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beetle that lays its eggs in smallballs of dung and rolls them''. #18782.
<lijor-sam-buD>(L) {N} ``glowworm, firefly''. #18792.
<aREG-g+m-Da-buD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^insect that flits about in the air during the rainy season''. #10242.
<j[Ar]iG.jiG-buD>(L) {N} ``spider''. #7373.
<AsOG-taG-boD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beetle that lays its eggs on lumps of cow dung''. #8903.
<iDE-boD>(LZMy) {N} ``a flying ^insect, ca. 1 1/2 inches long, which lives in trees between December and May, and has a repeated call <iDE> on a falling note''. #18352.
<jAlAmimi-boD>(Z) {X} ``^moth''. #18362.
<uRa-boD>(Z) {N} ``^a worm found inside a ^mango''. #18372.

<boge>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fat''. #18381.
<b[An]oge>(L) {N} ``stout, fat''. #18392.

<boya>//<boy>(DZZ) {N} ``^cook, ^priest, third ^headman''. *Or.<bhuya>(K),<bhoi>(K). #18401.

<bon>,,<jEl>\\<kAmbon>(L) {N} ``^pig''. #36712.

<bonDERa>(L) {N} ``^bud''. {V(liJ)} ``to bud''. #18421.

<bonDoRa>(L) {N} ``the landlord's share in the produce of land, the ^dues paid to the king or chief, ^tax''. *Or.<bu_d>K. #18441.

<bonDujDsa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. !phonotactics??? . #18451.

<bonni>(L) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: elder brother's wife''. *Skt.<bhagini>K. #18461.

<boJaG>(Z) {NK} ``^brother''. #18471.

<bor>,,<bur>(:) #18481.
<gAD-bor-gaj>(L) {N} ``^January''. #18492.

<bora>//<bor>(DL) {N} ``^jackal(D), ^fox(L)''. ??Cf. <bura>/<bur>(D) `fox'. #18501.

<borOy-gaj>(L) {N} ``^July''. #18521.
<borjAni>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <borOy-gaj>''. #18530.

<borjAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <borOy-gaj>''. #18540.

<boro-tAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pout the mouth''. #18551.

<bote-n>(SL) {N} ``^who''. #18561.
<boten-te>(L) {IND} ``whoever''. #18572.

<bu>\\<Abu>(LD) {N} ``red ^ant; its mud ^nest''. #2482.

<bu>(MD) {V()} ``to ^bubble''. #18601.
<bu.bu>,,<A-bu.bu>//<bu>(DL) {N} ``foam''. ??<A->? #18610.
<A-bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``foam, lather''. ??<A->? #153.
<bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``beads of glass or metal used as ornaments''. !Gumma dialect. #18622.

<bu?u>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^hot''. Nom. <b[An]u?u>. #18631.
<bu?u>(L) {ADJ} ``hot, warm''. #18640.

<bub>(MD) {V()} ``to ^flicker''. !recte <b+b> ???. #18651.

<buD>\\<kAmbuD>(DL) {N} ``^bear''. !Gumma and Serango dialect. #36722.

<buDDAbara>(L) {N} ``^Wednesday''. *Or.<budhObarO>K. #18811.
<buDDAbari>(L) {N} ``personal name (female)''. #18820.

<buDDa>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. #18831.

<buDDi>(L) {N;ADJ} ``^wisdom, ^intelligence, ^advice''. *Or.<budhi>. #18841.

<buya>,,<boya>(L) {N} ``^village priest''. #18851.

<buj>\\<kAmbur>(D) {N} ``species of ^grain''. !Rayagada dialect <kAmbuj>. #36732.

<buj>(D) {V()} ``to ^suck a bone, mango, etc.''. #18871.

<bujmay>(L) {NK} ``^sister''. #18881.

<bukkay>(MLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^lie''. Nom. <b[An]ukkay> roguery. #18891.

<bukta>(L) {N} ``a ^term applied to an Oriya landlord by his Sora laborers''. #18901.

<bul>\\<bulu>(DL) {N} ``^thigh''. #18911.

<bu?ul-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^drunken ^eye''. #18921.

<bul-may>(Z) {NK} ``^two ^sisters, ^sister (to a sister)''. #18931.

<bulu>//<bul>(DL) {N} ``^thigh''. #18941.

<bun>,,<jEl>\\<kAmbun>(D) {N} ``^pig''. !(But the vowel is probably o.). #18951.

<buJaG>,,<boJaG>(L) {NK} ``^brother''. #18961.

<buG>(:) #18971.
<buG.buG-buD>(DL) {N} ``^wood_hover, ^humming_bee''. #18982.
<buG.buG>(Z) {N} ``^buzzing or ^humming of an insect''. #18990.

<buGsaG>(L) {N} ``a ^trough made of wood or stone, generally for feeding pigs, a small boat''. #19001.

<bur>\\<kAmbur>(L) {N} ``^millet''. ??CF. FOLLOWING AND CF <buj>. #36742.
<bur>\\<kAmbur>(Z) {N} ``the ^seeds on top of a ^corn plant''. #19020.
<gAD-bur-gaj>(L) {N} ``month during which millet is cut''. (January-February). #19032.

<burOy>//<bur>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. ??CF. FOLL. #19051.
<bO-burOy-roG>(L) {N} ``ten minutes time, time required to cook 'kangu'''. #19062.
<buroy-gaj>(L) {N} ``month of millet crops (corresponding to July) ???''. #19072.

<buroJ>(Z) {N} ``a species of ^grain: a large kind of paddy''. !but elsewhere it means millet (%Setaria). *Or.<kosola>. #19081.

<burun>(L) {N} ``a ^hoe''. !Gumma dialect. #19091.

<busu>(L) {N} ``a ^boil''. !abbreviation of <AmbAsu> in children's speech. #19101.

<butE>(L) {N} ``^saliva''. !<bu-tE>???. #19111.

<butiD-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^root''. |<butiD> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. #19121.

<buttAm>(L) {N} ``^ghost''. *Or.<bhutA>K, Skt.<bhu:tAm>R. #19131.

<butti-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^lamp called a dibiri''. *Or.<bOti>K. #19141.

/D/ - fortis voiced alveolar or retroflex stop, IPA [D], like Oriya or Hindi [D]. The retroflexion, an almost pan-Munda characteristic of the voiced stop /d/ as opposed to the voiceless stop /t/, seems to result somehow from an expansion of the closed oral cavity to preserve the strong voicing of the /d/. Sora /D/ does not alternate with /R/ intervocalically as in many Indian languages; although Sora /R/ occurs only intervocalically, it has no phonological relation with /D/. /D/ is the regular substitute for /d/, /dh/, /D/, and /Dh/ in Oriya words, and for /_/ in English words. In some dialects /D/ is palatalized to [j], merging with /j/, after palatal consonants, e.g. /gijja/ probably for */gij-Da/ `to wash' (with /-Da/ `water'), /b+JjO/ beside /b+JDO/ `but'. Word- and syllable-finally, like other voiced stops, /D/ is unreleased, glottalized, and devoiced, even before voiced consonants and usually even in a geminate e.g. /kaDDu/ `bracelet'. Before /s/ it is simply devoiced, as in /gAD-sAr-gaj/ `cut-paddy-month'. Since /t/, like other voiceless sounds, does not occur finally in Sora, this is not a neutralization.

Sora uses the sequence /Ds/ as the regular substitute for intervocalic /c/ and /ch/ in Oriya words, e.g. /mAriDsa/ for Oriya /mOricO/ `chilli'. And it uses /D/ for final /t/, /th/, /T/, /Th/, and /0/ in foreign words, as well as for /d/, /dh/, /D/, /Dh/. An epenthetic /D/ appears between /n/ and /r/ in Sora; indeed most Soras pronounce /r/ as [Dr] everywhere except after a vowel.

<D>(@) {IF} ``^causative''. |Alternant of infix <b> (q.v.) assimilated to following apical sound. #19151.
<AD-jaG>,,<A[D]jaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dry''. ??RECTE to dry? #3112.
<A[D]J+m>,,<A[b]J+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^name''. #3342.
<A[D]J+m-On>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to name a child''. Nom. <>. #3352.
<bA[D]rij>(M) {V()} ``to ^fill''. #13173.
<bA[D]tOG>,,<bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^scare, to ^frighten, to cause to be ^scared''. #14423.
<Ab-bA[D]tOG>,,<Ab-bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^cause to ^frighten''. |Double causative. #14433.
<gA[D]lAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^explain''. #19162.

<DA>(@) {PX(V)} ``a little, somewhat, slightly, a bit, ?half''. Cf. <Da>. *Or.<>. #19171.
<DA-yu>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shake a little''. |<yu> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yu>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yu>,<DA[b]yu>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yu>,<D[An]A[b]yu>. #19180.
<DA-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^shaken slightly, as a branch when a bird alights on it''. {V(lay)} ``in ^dancing, to ^bounce or ^shake up and down by flexing the knees''. |<yur> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yur>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yur>,<DA[b]yur>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yur>,<D[An]A[b]yur>. #19210.
<DA-la>(MLMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^boil_over''. |<la> `to pour out'. Nom. <D[An]A-la>. Caus. <Ab-DA-la>,<DA[b]la>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-la>,<D[An]A[b]la>. #19240.

<DAb>(DLH) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^stop a flow of water, to ^dam up water; (2) to ^save (food, etc.), to ^use_sparingly, to spend (money) carefully; (3) to ^patch a break in a wall; (4) to ^cover (Ram.)''. Nom. <D[An]Ab>. *\^V003 Kh.<Da?b> `to cover'. #19261.
<DAb.DAb-Da>(ZH) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stop_up, to ^dam''. |<Da>\<Da?a> `water'. Nom. <DAb.DAb-Da>. #19270.
<D[Ar]Ab-Da>(H) {N} ``a small dam for checking the runoff of water''. |<-Ar-> `instrument', <Da>\<Da?a> `water'. #19282.
<Ji-DAb>,,<ni-DAb>(@) {V(lay)} ``to pick up something which has been dropped, to set upright something that has fallen over''. Nom. <J[An]i-DAb>. ??HERE? #49202.
<tu-DAb>(H) {V(lay)} ``to plug a small hole, to stopper a bottle''. Nom. <t[An]u-DAb>. #19292.

<DAD>\\<DADDARE>(LDH) {N} ``a ^snail, esp. any ground or water snail''. Cf. <gADDARE> a tree snail. #19382.
<bAru-DAD>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^snail (ca. 1 1/2 in.) found in the hills''. |<bAru> `hill'. #19312.
<A-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^snail''. |<A-> `poss.', <s+G>\<si?iG> `house'. #19322.
<Asij-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^empty ^shell of a ^snail''. |<Asij> `empty?'. ??SUPERF? #19332.

<DARa>(H) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^strong, ^hard, ^firm, ^tough''. #19341.
<DARa>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to be strong, hard, firm, tough''. Nom. <D[An]ARa.DARa>. *Skt.<druRha>K. #19350.
<DARa-lO-ge>(H) {ADV} ``firmly, stubbornly''. E.g. <DARa-lO-ge ber-tE> `he speaks hard, he speaks firmly'. #19360.
<DARa-je?e>(H) {N} ``(1) steadfast, unyielding; (2) hard-hearted''. #19370.

<DADDARE>//<DAD>(LDH) {N} ``a ^snail, esp. any ground or water snail''. Cf. <gADDARE> `tree snail'. #19381.

<DAgARu>(LH) {N} ``a small ^drum (<D[An]Eb.DEb>) of earthenware with a goatskin head, played with two sticks''. {V(lay)} ``to play a <DAgAru>''. Syn. <DAgAru-n DEb->. Nom. <D[An]AgAru>. #19391.

<DAyAb>(L) {INTERJ} ``^bullseye!''. #19411.

<DA-yu>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shake a little''. |<DA> `a little', <yu> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yu>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yu>,,<DA[b]yu>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yu>, <D[An]A[b]yu>. #19181.
<DA-yu-bAb>(My) {V(liJ)} ``for the head to ^tremble, as in Hoskinson's disease''. Nom. <D[An]A-yu-bAb>. #12860.
<DA-yu-lO-te>(My) {ADV} ``^sloshing a little, as water carried in a pot''. #19190.

<DAyuRi>(L) {N} ``^temple''. *Or.<dEuRO>M, ~<diuRi>K. #19421.

<DA-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^shaken slightly, as a branch when a bird alights on it''. {V(lay)} ``in dancing, to bounce or shake up and down by flexing the knees''. |<DA> `a little', <yur> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yur>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yur>,<DA[b]yur>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yur>,<D[An]A[b]yur>. #19211.

<DAjiG>(S) {ADJ} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many, a ^few''. !related forms: <DAjiGAn> <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiG>, <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiGAn>, <jAnnOG>, which are all the same. #19431.
<DAjiG>(L) {N;ADJ} ``how much, how many, some''. #19440.
<DArriG>,,<DArjiG>,,<DAjiG>(L) {IND} ``at the rate of, how much''. #19450.

<DAkAD>(:) #19461.
<DakaD-ne>(L) {IND} ``as big as this, as much as this''. #19472.
<DAkAD-te>(L) {IND} ``as much as''. #19480.

<DAka>(:) #19491.
<DAkA.DAka>,,<DAkA.DAka>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^huge, very ^big, incomparable''. !not used as an ADJ. #19500.

<DAkaG>(L) {IND} ``how big''. #19511.

<DAkko>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^put, to ^keep''. Nom. <D[An]Akko>; \^<DA[b]ko> caus. of <DAko> to be at a place, to stay. #19521.
<D[Ar]Akko>(L) {N} ``place where things can be kept, receptacle''. #7513.

<D[Ar]Akko-On>(L) {N} ``womb''. #7523.

<DAko>(MML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^be, to ^exist, to ^stay''. #19531.
<DAku>(S) {V()} ``to be ^at a ^place''. !<a-DA[b]ku-tE> ^keep imperative, <DAku-tAnji> ^live on, <DEku-te> ^be, ^have. #19540.
<D[Ar]Ako-na>(L) {N} ``a dwelling; a stay''. #19552.
<DAko-jaG>(LL) {N} ``sitting on the verandah and talking on a summer night''. #19560.
<DAku-jaG>(L) {X} ``seven or half past seven in the evening''. #19572.
<DAko-s+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^stay at home, to not go to work''. Nom. <>. #19580.

<DAl>(D) {V()} ``to ^shoulder_through, to ^elbow''. !<(Ab-)kAl> to torture (Ab causative) is also recorded ???. #19591.
<DAl-laG>(L) {V()} ``to die because of a draught''. Lit., to fall in such a way as to hit on the chin and bite the tongue?. #19600.
<D[An]Al-laG>(L) {N} ``drying because of drought''. #19612.

<DA-la>(MLMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^boil_over''. |<DA-> `a little', <la> `to pour out'. Nom. <D[An]A-la>. Caus. <Ab-DA-la>,<DA[b]la>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-la>,<D[An]A[b]la>. #19241.

<DAlgAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^doubt''. #19621.

<DAm>:^^ ???? <{kAiE-DAm>, Ram. <kajeD>, <kijeD>, <kaJeD>. @S. #19631.
<toROG-DAm>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^hang oneself''. Nom. <toROG-DAm-na>. #19642.
<DoG-DAm-na>(L) {N} ``place of origin (used only for the origin of a water course, river, etc.)''. #19652.
<DoG-DAm-na-Da>(L) {N} ``a natural spring of water''. #19662.

<DAm>(:) #19671.
<gOG-DAm>,,<gOG>(M) {V()} ``to ^chase''. #19682.
<bAn>\\<bar-sARib-DAm>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF. #15883.

<DAm>(LSD) {X} ``^adjectival suffix, ^very?, ^superlative?''. #19691.
<a+r>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``plenty''. #19700.
<ADil>//<Dil>(L) {N} ``dirt''. Nom. <An-ADil> dirty, <ADil-DAm> dirty, <er-aDil> not dirty. #3023.
<ArAG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``pungent, sour''. #19720.
<AteG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``plenty, abundant''. #19730.
<baGO>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``straight''. #19740.
<jata>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``dwarf''. #19750.
<soyo>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``hot (as chillies)''. Nom. <s[An]oyo>. #19760.
<ADAm>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``very near''. #19770.
<ARAsa>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``very lazy''. #19780.
<jAkaG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``firmness''. #19790.
<lAGaG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``sweet and sour mixed''. !like some mangoes. #19800.
<rAgal>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``sweet, tasty''. #19810.
<sAGaj>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``being at a distance''. #19820.

<sAreD>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``crowded''. #19830.
<sAr+m>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``fragrant''. #19840.
<ta?ar>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``white''. #19850.
<AlAgab>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``plenty, abundant''. #19860.
<koGDAb>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``round, globular''. #19870.
<tAr-gij>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``clearly visible''. #19882.
<bijjara>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``boring''. #19890.
<DoG.DoG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``sloping, slanting''. #19900.
<jab.jab>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``rough, coarse''. #19910.
<leG.leG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``very high, inaccessible''. #19920.
<mArAgga>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``expensive, dear, costly''. *Or.<>. #19930.
<b[An]aDge>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``poor''. #13563.
<bar-sARib-DAm>//<bAn>(L) {IND} ``in the place of, substitute''. #15702.
<DAkA.DAka>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``huge, very big, incomparable''. !not used as an ADJ. #19940.
<A-pAta.pAta>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``blistered, cracked''. #482.

<DAnAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^follow, to ^chase''. !<D[An]al>??. #19951.
<DAnAl-sOD>(L) {N} ``hunting dog''. #19960.

<DAnDa>(L) {N} ``a ^fine a woman has to pay if she leaves her husband''. *Or.<dOnDO>,
~<tOnDO>K. #19971.

<DAnDoa>(L) {N} ``a ^barbarian''. #19981.

<DAnE>(M) {V()} ``to ^attack''. #19991.
<DAnE>(M) {V()} ``to ^own''. #20000.
<DAnE>(M) {V()} ``to ^rule''. #20010.
<DAnE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to inherit, to take possession''. Nom. <D[An]AnE>. #20020.

<DAniyAr>(L) {N} ``^foundation''. !<D[An]iyAr>?. #20031.

<DAnnaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^lizard''. #20041.

<DAnrAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^prevent''. Nom. <D[An]AnrAb>. #20051.

<DAnuGkuRi-jeG>(L) {N} ``^calf of the leg''. #20061.

<D[An]AG>(L) {N} ``a ^screen, a ^curtain''. #20071.
<DAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to obstruct''. Nom. <D[An]AG.DAG>. #20080.

<D[An]aGgaRa|i>(L) {N(M|F)} ``^maturity''. #20091.

<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``^bit (bridle)''. #20101.

<D[An][r]ul>,,<rAnDul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?. #20111.

<DAJ>(D) {V()} ``to ^eat, to ^bite''. #20121.

<DAJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bite_off''. Nom. <D[An]AJ.DAJ>. #20130.

<DAG>(S) {V()} ``to ^forbid, to ^conceal from sight, to ^hide''. Cf. <DOG> neg. imper. #20141.
<DAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^choke''. #20150.
<DAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^forbid''. #20160.
<DAG>(D) {V()} ``to ^choke''. #20170.
<DAG>(D) {V()} ``to ^stop, to ^halt (tr.), to ^forbid''. #20180.
<DAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^refuse''. #20190.
<DAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to obstruct''. Nom. <D[An]AG.DAG>. #20200.
<DAG>(L) {V()} ``to stop, to halt''. #20210.
<D[An]AG>(L) {N} ``a screen, a curtain''. #20222.
<DAG-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^exaggerate''. #16583.
<JAb-DAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to dry''. Nom. <J[An]AbDAG>. #20232.
<D[Ar]AG.DAG>(L) {N} ``a stop, a check, a shield, an obstruction''. #20242.

<DAG>\\<ADAG>(LD) {N} ``^bee's_nest (eggs, larvae, wax comb, and esp. ^honey)''. ^hive.
??A CERTAIN BEE? #2772.
<aDrEG-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^honey''. #10342.
<As+G-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^bees^wax, ^honey^comb''. #9693.

<DAG-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^exaggerate''. #16581.

<DArAmma>(L) {N} ``^pity, ^charity''. *Or.<dhOrmO>K, Skt.<dharma>. #20271.

<DArgAm>(SL) {ADV} ``^separately, on one's own, ^individually''. #20281.

<DArjiG>,,<DArriG>,,<DAjiG>(L) {IND} ``at the rate of, ^how_^much''. #20291.

<DArka>,,<DArkaG>,,<DAkAGan>(L) {IND} ``^how (big)''. ??why (big)? #20301.

<DArriG>,,<DArjiG>,,<DAjiG>(L) {IND} ``at the rate of, ^how_much''. #20311.

<D[Ar]Ab-Da>(H) {N} ``a small dam for checking the runoff of water''. |<-Ar-> `instrument',
<DAb> `stop', <Da>\<Da?a> `water'. #19281.

<D[Ar]Akko>(L) {N} ``^place where things can be kept, ^receptacle''. #20321.
<D[Ar]Akko-On>(L) {N} ``^womb''. #20330.

<D[Ar]Ako-na>(L) {N} ``^dwelling; a ^stay''. #20341.

<D[Ar]AG.DAG>(L) {N} ``a ^stop, a ^check, a ^shield, any ^obstruction''. #20351.

<D[Ar]er.Der>(L) {N} ``a ^prop, a ^support''. #20361.

<D[Ar]iJ.DiJ>(L) {N} ``a particular ^cooking_^vessel''. #20371.

<D[Ar]+m.D+m>(L) {N} ``a ^place where one conceals himself and watches''. #20381.

<D[Ar]uG.DuG>(L) {N} ``^downhill''. #20391.

<D[Ar]uG-yoG>(L) {N} ``^east (sun rising place)''. #20401.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG-sEG>(S) {N} ``^west''. #20410.

<D[Ar]uGreG-na-ban>(L) {N} ``the ^place of easing one's self''. ??. #20421.

<DAsARa>(LL) {N} ``^resin obtained from a tree''. #20431.

<DAsAra-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month corresponding to September to October''. *Or.<dOsOra>K. #20441.
<DAsAraD>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <DAsAra-gaj>''. #20450.
<DAsAri>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <DAsAra-gaj>''. #20460.

<Da>(:) #20471.
<Ab-Asu-Da>(M) {V()} ``to hinder''. !lit. cause to ache. #20482.
<AGeb-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to yawn''. Nom. <AGeb-Da>. #20492.
<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to belch''. #20502.
<An-Asu-Da>(L) {N} ``ache''. #9083.
<Ar-ber-Da>(M) {V()} ``to talk, to converse''. #20512.
<Argal-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel thirsty''. #8092.
<Asu-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to pain''. #20522.
<ber-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be displeased, to find fault''. Nom. <b[An]er-Da>. #16552.
<DolAj-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be hungry''. #20532.
<Dukka>,,<Dukka-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have sorrow''. Nom. <D[An]ukka>. *Or.<duka>, ~<dukhO>K. #20540.
<erg+t+D-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be dirty, to be filthy, to be unclean''. !<erg+t+D-Da>. #20552.
<g+rimij-Da>,,<g+rimij-ja>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel tickled''. Nom. <g[An]+rimej>. #20562.
<jAb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to chew''. #20572.
<kAre-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to forget''. !<kAreDa>. #20582.
<ku.ku-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be cramped, to be benumbed''. !<ku.ku-Da>. #20592.
<An-Asu-Da>(L) {N} ``ache''. #9084.
<Ar-ber-Da>(M) {V()} ``to talk, to converse''. #20513.
<mADsi-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to like, to enjoy''. Nom. <m[An]ADsi-Da>. #20602.
<malE-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to grieve, to sob''. !<malE-Da>. #20612.
<mO?OJ-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be happy''. #20622.
<mu.mu-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be suffocated''. Nom. <m[An]u.mu-Da>. #20632.
<rAm-Da-ji>(M) {V()} ``to gnaw''. #20642.
<sAgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''. #20652.
<sAggeD-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to belch''. #20662.
<sAnAD-Da>(Z) {X} ``^sound''. !s[An]Ad-da?. #20672.
<tAgAl-Da>(L) {N} ``morning''. #20682.
<tAm-Da-ji>(M) {V()} ``to ^chatter''. #20692.
<tEr-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^amuse''. #20702.
<tob-Da>(?) {X} ``?''. ??lost entry? #20712.
<tur>,,<tur-Da>(D) {V()} ``to ^watch''. #20720.

<tur-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^watch''. #20732.
<yAr-Da>(L) {V()} ``to relapse''. #20742.

<Da>(:) #20751.
<Da.Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^wet''. Nom. <D[An]a.Da>. #20760.

<Da>(:) #20771.
<Er-Da>(L) {X} ``thrice''. #20782.

<Da>(@) {PX(V)} ``^slightly, ^partly, ^somewhat''. #20791.
<Da-tol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to set (lit. slightly prop) a deadfall trap''. Nom. <D[An]a-tol>. #20800.
<Da-tol>(L) {N} ``a deadfall trap''. #20810.
<Da-luD>(Z) {V()} ``to overhear''. #20820.

<Da?a>//<Da>(DSL) {N} ``^water, ^juice, ^sap''. *\^V002. #21301.
<Da?a>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become watery, to be moist''. #21310.
<Ab-Da>,,<Ab-Da?a>(LMMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^dissolve''. #1822.
<Da.Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get wet''. Nom. <D[An]a.Da>. #20860.
<EG-Da>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to swim, to float''. #20872.
<+r-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to sprinkle''. Nom. <An-+r-Da>. #20882.
<+r-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to sprinkle water''. Nom. <An-+r-Da>. #20892.
<Ji-Da>(@) {V(lay)} ``to pick up, gather (fallen fruit, flowers, etc.)''. Nom. <J[An]i-Da>. #49212.
<Or-Da>(L) {N} ``burning the dry wood in the clearing prepared for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #20912.
<sE-Da>(M) {V()} ``to choose''. #20922.
<sE-Da>(Z) {V()} ``to card cotton''. #20932.
<Aba-Da>(L) {N} ``a drink made by steeping mohwa flowers in water''. #1672.
<ayE-Da>(L) {N} ``unboiled water''. #20942.
<D+m-Da>(Z) {V()} ``to put one's hand in water or mud''. #20952.
<gen>,,<gen-Da>(D) {V()} ``to draw water, to scoop up water''. #20960.
<gur-Da>(L) {N} ``pus''. #20972.
<gur-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to form pus''. #20982.
<jab-Da>(L) {N} ``follow the animal trails''. #20992.
<jOl-Da>(M) {V()} ``to cheat''. #21002.
<luG-Da>(Z) {V()} ``to soak in water''. !varies with <loG-Da>. #21012.
<sal-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cut an embankment to let the stagnant water flow out of the field''. Nom. <s[An]alDa>. #21022.
<seD-Da>(M) {V()} ``to abandon''. #21032.
<sen-Da>(L) {N} ``a well''. #21042.
<tob-Da>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash, to ^rinse (clothes)''. |<tob> `to wash (clothes)'. Nom. <t[An]ob-Da>. #67062.
<ADAG-Da>(L) {N} ``honey''. #2782.
<AR+b-Da>(L) {N} ``buttermilk''. #3082.
<ayoG-Da>(L) {N} ``unboiled water''. #10553.
<amEG-Da>(L) {N} ``unboiled water''. #11322.
<oma>,,<oma-Da>(Z) {N} ``steam, vapor''. #21060.

<A-Da-jEl>(L) {N} ``broth, meat juice''. !productive: for <jEl> also <taG,bOG>, <im>, etc. #162.
<A-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``water strained off the cooked rice''. #21072.
<D[Ar]Ab-Da>(H) {N} ``a small dam for checking the runoff of water''. |<-Ar-> `instrument', <DAb> `stop'. #19283.
<AkARu-Da>(L) {N} ``rice gruel''. #21082.
<A-mAD-Da>(L) {N} ``tear''. #353.
<bO?Or-Da>(L) {N} ``a kind of honey''. #21092.
<bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``beads of glass or metal used as ornaments''. !Gumma dialect. #18623.
<g+nin-Da>(Z) {N} ``sea''. #21102.
<lo-Da-On>(L) {NK} ``an adopted child''. #21112.
<tARen-Da>(L) {N} ``culvert''. #21122.
<tAgAl-Da>(L) {N} ``morning''. #20683.
<tAnuG-Da>(Z) {N} ``water to be added to something''. !mng?. #21132.
<tAreG-Da>(Z) {V} ``to pile, to stack''. #21142.
<pe-Da-tol>(M) {V()} ``to weed, to uproot''. #21152.
<tAGsur-Da>(L) {N} ``flow of water''. #21162.
<tAGsur-Da>(L) {N} ``channel or pipe <t[An]AGsur>''. #21172.
<A-bu.bu-Da>(L) {N} ``foam, lather''. #154.
<AsAr-Am-Da>(L) {N} ``sour water in which cooked rice has been soaked''. #8492.
<DAb.DAb-Da>(ZH) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stop_up, to ^dam''. |<DAb> `to stop'. Nom. <DAb.DAb-Da>. #19272.
<DuG-DAm-Da>(Z) {X} ``to free oneself by a muscular movement''. #21192.
<gAl-Da-tiD>(L) {N} ``a bird''. #21202.
<g[Ar]en-Da>(L) {N} ``that which serves to draw or ladle water''. #7343.
<jem.jem-Da>(Z) {X} ``drizzle''. #21212.
<tob-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to wash clothes''. Nom. <t[An]ob-Da>. #21222.
<aREG-g+m-Da>(L) {N} ``a kind of fruit''. !<aREG-g+m-Da-neb> the corresponding kind of tree. #21232.
<gE.gE-Da-ge>(L) {INTERJ} ``help, we are in trouble, in a fix''. #21242.
<DuG-DAm-na-Da>(L) {N} ``stream, fountain''. #21252.
<ur+G-Ol-Da-yO>(L) {N} ``a kind of fish''. #21262.
<DoG-DAm-na-Da>(L) {N} ``a natural spring of water''. #19663.
<aREG-g+m-Da-buD>(L) {N} ``a kind of insect that flits about in the air during the rainy season''. #21272.
<a-DuG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a spring''. #21282.
<D[Ar]uG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a spring''. #21292.
<luG-Da>(Z) {V()} ``to soak in water''. !varies with <loG-Da>. #21013.

<Daba>(S) {V()} ``to ^complain''. {N} ``^complaint''. !<DabaAmbrij>. *Or.<daba>K lawsuit, court case. #21321.

<DaROr>(M) {V()} ``to ^pry''. #21331.

<Daga>(SL) {N} ``^sun, ^summer''. !<DagaIGAn> ^sun ^season, summer. #21341.
<Daga>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to shine (as sun)''. #21350.
<Daga-iG>(L) {N} ``^hot season (esp. April, May)''. #21360.

<Daga-tiD>,,<kAGgoG>(L^) {N} ``a kind of wood cutter ^bird''. #21370.

<DagDOra>(L) {N} ``^doctor''. *Or.<DaktOr>K, Engl.<doctor>. #21381.

<Da-ge>(L) {SX?,PP?} ``^like, ^resembling''. #21391.
<elDa-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``nasty, filthy, dirty''. #21402.
<gE.gE-Da-ge>(L) {INTERJ} ``help, we are in trouble, in a fix''. #21243.
<+rg+t+D-Da-ge>(L) {ADV} ``impure, unclean''. #21412.

<DaggAra>(L) {N} ``something which jingles while one walks''. #21421.

<DayAr>da-yAr?? {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^go_^back/^come_^back''. Nom. <D[An]ayAr>. @L. #21431.
<Dayar-guD>(M) {V()} ``to ^turn_^around''. #21442.

<Daj>\\<AnDaraj>(LD) {N} ``brinjal (aubergine, eggplant)''. #5542.

<Daj>\\<ORaj>(L) {N} ``^black horse ^gram''. #49742.

<Daj>A?? {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck leaves, to ^gather pot herbs''. Nom. <D[An]Aj>; <DAj-Ab> `picking greens'. Cf. <tAD> or <gAD>. @SDL. #21471.

<Daj>(M) {V()} ``to ^ascend''. #21481.
<Daj>(S) {V()} ``to ^climb, to ^win, to ^ascend''. Cf. <DAj> pick leaves. #21490.
<Daj>(M) {V()} ``to ^climb''. #21500.
<Daj>(D) {V()} ``to ^climb, to ^rise, to ^win''. Nom. <D[An]ay>. #21510.
<Daj>(M) {V()} ``to ^rise''. #21520.
<Daj>(M) {V()} ``to ^win''. #21530.
<Daj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ascend, to climb''. Nom. <D[An]aj.Daj>. #21540.
<Daj>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to climb''. Nom. <Daj.Daj>. #21550.
<gol-Daj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^climb (a tree, a steep hill) by cutting or digging ^foot-holds at each step''. Nom. <g[An]ol-Daj>. #21562.
<un-Daj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to climb up''. Nom. <An-un-Daj>. #21572.
<Daj-bur-gOD>(L) {N} ``steep path, way up the hill, a mountain pass''. #21580.

<Daj>(MD) {V()} ``to ^decay, to ^rot''. #21591.

<Dal>\\<k+nDal>(D) {N} ``^basketmaker''. #39182.

<Dal>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^cover''. #21611.
<Dal-mAD>(L) {N} ``blind-folded''. #21620.

<Dal-gAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^suspect''. #21631.

<Da-luD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^hear''. #21641.
<Da-luD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^overhear''. #21650.

<DamERi>(L) {N} ``a ^paisa, a pie''. *Or.<damuRi>K. #21661.

<DanDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pay fine''. *Or.<>. #21671.

<DaG>\\<ADaG>(D) {N} ``^honey''. #21681.

<DaG>\\<DaGgo>(L) {N} ``stick, pole, rod''. ??<u>(D). #21822.
<sUn-DaG>,,<sun-DaG-mal>(S) {N} ``ritual ^post supporting storage platform''. !<sUn> ^branch, ^crotch of tree, <DaG> ^post, <mal>\<maRa> ^platform, as VERB make platform with post. #21712.
<DaG-gU-n>(S) {N} ``^stick''. Cf. <DaGgU-a-bOj>, <DaGgU-a-mAr> `^un^married', <son-DaG-mal> `ritual ^post'. #9783.
<uRAD-DaG>(L) {N} ``a wooden arrow''. #21722.
<Ar-iD-Ol-DaG>(LMy) {N} ``pencil''. #21732.
<la.la-DaG>(L) {N} ``a pointed stick''. #21742.
<sujEr-DaG>(L) {N} ``a sharp pointed stick used by cowherds''. #21752.
<sunsi-DaG>(L) {N} ``hair-pin''. *Or.<>. #21762.
<t+r>(D) {V()} ``to ^terrace''. Cf. <t[An]+r-DaG>. #21770.
<AjiD-t+D-DaG>(L) {IND} ``very small sized''. #21782.
<t[Ar]uRi-DaG>(L) {N} ``a crutch''. #7443.
<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``bit (bridle)''. #9893.

<DaG>\\<DaGki>(DLL) {N} ``clay pot''. #21892.
<A-pAlaG-DaG>(LL) {N} ``a broken pot''. #432.

<DaGgARa>(L) {N} ``^attaining maturity''. #21801.
<DaGgaRa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to attain maturity''. Nom. <D[An]aGgARa>. #21810.

<DaGgo>//<DaG>(LS) {N} ``^stick, ^pole, ^rod''. *Or.<DaGgO>(K). ??<u>(D). #21821.
<DaGgU-n>(S) {N} ``^stick''. Cf. <DaGgU-a-bOj>, <DaGgU-a-mAr> `^un^married', <son-DaG-mal> `ritual ^post'. #21842.
<DaGgo-sAr>(L) {N} ``paddy stalks''. #21850.
<DaGgo-sAr>(L) {N} ``the shaft of an arrow''. #21860.
<DaGgo-si>(L) {N} ``arm proper, from the wrist to the shoulder''. #21870.

<DaGkARa>(L) {N} ``a ^big basket''. #21881.

<DaGki>//<DaG>(DLL) {N} ``clay ^pot''. #21891.
<son+m-DaGki>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^pot or ^jar with holes in it, said to hold the ^spirit of a ^god''. #21902.

<DaGol>(L) {N} ``^evening (eight pm)''. #21911.

<Dape>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull''. Nom. <D[An]ape>. #21921.

<DapeD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up slightly''. Nom. <D[An]a-peD>. #21931.

<Dar>\\<DarAj>(DL) {N} ``cooked rice''. #21992.
<DeG-Dar>(L) {N} ``cooking of rice''. Cf. <DiJ>. #21952.
<jom-Dar>(L) {N} ``feast''. #21962.
<jon-Dar>(L) {V(lE)} ``to supply''. #21972.
<A-JAD-Dar>(L) {N} ``rice cooked without any water remaining''. #6403.

<Dar>\\<kAnDar>(D) {N} ``^branch''. #36872.

<DarAj>//<Dar>(DZL) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. #21991.
<iG>(S) {N} ``^season''. !as in summer season, planting season, etc., <Daraj-iG-En> when the rice is ready to eat. #22000.

<DarAnni>(L) {N} ``wooden framework of a ^door''. #22011.

<Dara>(L) {N} ``^price, ^bargain''. *Or.<dOrO>K. #22021.

<Dare>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open a little''. #22031.

<Darr+b>da-r+b?? {V(lay)} ``to ^cover, to ^fill up''. Nom. <D[An]arr+b>. @L. #22041.

<Da-tol>(L) {N} ``^trap''. #22051.
<Da-tol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to set a trap''. Nom. <D[An]a-tol>. #22060.

<DE>(M) {V()} ``to ^become''. E.g. <je?eG-JEn ebba DE>My `I have a thorn in my foot'. #22071.
<DE>(S) {V()} ``to ^start, to ^begin, to ^become''. #22080.
<DE>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to ^become, to ^happen, to take place''. #22090.
<AD-DE?E>(L) {INTERJ} ``^no''. #22102.
<DE>(Z) {X} ``take ^care of ^everyone''. #22110.

<DEb>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat a drum''. Nom. <D[An]Eb>. #22121.

<DED>\\<kARAtti>(D) {N} ``sawtoothed ^sickle''. #22131.

<DED>(D) {V()} ``to ^move, to ^shift''. #22141.
<DED>(M) {V()} ``to ^dodge''. #22150.
<DED>(M) {V()} ``to ^move''. #22160.
<DED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to separate, to push away''. Nom. <D[An]ED>. #22170.
<DED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to remove''. Nom. <D[An]ED>. #22180.
<DED>(L) {V()} ``to move, to shift''. #22190.
<DED.DED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to gather''. Nom. <DED.DED>. #22200.

<DElAb>(L) {INTERJ} ``^bravo, ^well_done''. #22211.

<DEn>(S) {ADV} ``^G''. !modifies preceding noun or adv. #22221.
<DEn>(L) {IND} ``if''. !CONDITIONAL SUFFIX. #22230.
<En-DEn>(S) {C} ``G''. !affix on verbs. #22242.

<akA-DEn>(S) {ADV} ``then ^only''. Cf. <ekA> ^buggy, one horse, two wheels used by Oriyas only, cf. <ORe> has meaning of ^only. #10752.
<EDnE-DEn>(L) {X} ``if done this way''. #22252.
<o-DEn>(L^) {INTERJ} ``maybe so, possibly''. #22262.

<DEG>(D) {V()} ``to ^aim a projectile''. #22291.
<DEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to aim''. Nom. <D[An]EG> aim. #22300.
<DEG>(L) {V()} ``to aim projectile exactly at target''. #22310.

<DEG.DEG>//<DEG>(L) {N} ``^fibers of the salpa palm used to string a musical instrument, a bow, etc.''. #22280.

<De>(:) #22321.
<o?o-De>(L) {INTERJ} ``yeah, sure (sarcastic assent)''. #22332.

<De>(D) {V()} ``to ^stand_up''. #22341.
<De>(S) {V()} ``to ^get_up, to ^stand up, to ^rise, to ^come_out, to ^stick, ^pierce''. Cf. <DE>. #22350.
<De>(M) {V()} ``to ^raise''. #22360.
<De>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to awake''. Nom. <De-na>. #22370.
<De>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to lift, to raise''. Nom. <De-na>. #22380.
<De>(L) {V()} ``to get up, to stand up''. #22390.
<Ab-De>(ZL) {V()} ``to ^raise, to ^erect, to ^string a ^bow''. #1832.
<De.De>(L) {V()} ``to wait, to anticipate''. #22400.

<De>(DLL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pierce as a thorn or needle''. Nom. <D[An]e.De>. #22411.

<Deb>(DM) {V()} ``to ^tap''. #22421.

<DeD>(:) #22431.
<DeD.DeD>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ;ADV} ``^be quick''. Nom. <D[An]eD.DeD>. #22440.

<DeD>(:) #22451.
<pOD-DeD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wind, to ^fold''. #22462.

<DeD>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^give_reluctantly''. Nom. <DeD.DeD>. #22471.

<Del>(D) {V()} ``to ^catch_^water''. Nom. <D[An]el> `clay water-pot'. #22481.
<Del>(L) {V(lay)} ``to set, to place''. Nom. <D[An]el.Del>. #22490.

<DeleG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flood''. #22501.

<Den>(D) {X} ``^conditional, ^subjunctive suffix''. #22511.

<DeGAri>(:) #22521.
<tuG.tuG-DeGAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^worm''. #22532.

<DeG-Dar>(L) {N} ``^cooking of rice''. Cf. <DiJ>. #22541.

<DeG-kab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash clothes''. #22551.

<Der>\\<DereG>(DL) {N} ``^horn, ^antler''. #22742.
<kanta-Der>(L) {N} ``^antler (lit. forked horn)''. #22572.

<Der>(:) #22581.
<Der.Der>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^hope''. Nom. <Der.Der-na> hope. #22590.

<Der>(M) {V()} ``to ^believe''. #22601.
<Der>(D) {V()} ``to ^believe, to ^trust''. *Or.<der> to lean, to support. #22610.
<Der>(M) {V()} ``to ^expect''. #22620.
<Der>(M) {V()} ``to ^hope''. #22630.
<Der>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to believe''. Nom. <Der-na> belief. #22640.
<Der>(M) {V()} ``to ^trust''. #22650.
<Der>(L) {V(lay)} ``to keep something against a support, to prop, to lean''. !<D[Ar]er.Der>. #22660.
<Der>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to believe''. !<Der-na>, <D[An]er.Der> trust. #22670.
<eG-Der>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to lean against''. !(applied to human beings). #22682.
<yu-Der>(MMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stagger''. Nom. <y[An]u-Der>. #22692.
<Der.Der>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to hope''. Nom. <Der.Der-na> hope. #22700.
<er>(L) {IND} ``negation''. !NEGATIVE PARTICLE <er-Der-na> disbelief. #22710.
<tAnam-Der>(Z) {N} ``^ladder''. #22722.
<Ab-Der.Der>(L) {V(lay)} ``to put''. !a support against wall. #22732.

<DereG>//<Der>(DL) {N} ``^horn, ^antler''. #22741.
<DereG-buD>(L) {N} ``antenna of insects''. #18723.

<Derga>(L) {ADV} ``^slowly, ^carefully''. #22751.

<DeruG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a ^spring''. !prob. <D[Ar]uG-na-Da-ba-n>. #22761.

<Desa>(L) {N} ``^country, ^land, ^province, ^region''. *Or.<desO>K. #22771.

<Di>\\<ADi>(DL) {N} ``^cotton''. #2992.
<roD-Di>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to spin''. Nom. <roD-Di>. #22792.
<tOG-Di>(M) {V()} ``to ^spin ^thread''. !^dance-^cotton. #22802.
<tOG-Di>(L) {N} ``spinning wheel''. #22812.
<tOG-Di-laG>(L) {N} ``a spindle''. #22822.
<tuJ-Di>(M) {V()} ``to ^comb ^cotton''. !-cotton. #22832.

<Di>(S) {ADJ} ``^every''. #22841.
<Di-lE>,,<Di>(LL) {IND} ``every one, each one, each and every''. #22850.
<Di-taD>(LL) {IND} ``always, every day''. #22860.
<Ditte>(L) {IND} ``that is all''. #22870.
<Di-oyoG>(L) {N} ``every day''. #22880.

<Di>(L) {V(lay)} ``to take care of each one''. Nom. <D[An]i>. #22890.
<Di-ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to tell a story''. Nom. <D[An]iber>. #22900.
<Di.Di>(L) {V(lay)} ``to count (in general)''. Nom. <D[An]i.Di>. #22910.
<Di-sAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to count''. Nom. <D[An]i-sAm>. #22920.

<Dia>,,<Diya>//<D+b>(DL) {N} ``^waist, ^middle''. #22931.
<Diya-s+G>(L) {N} ``middle part of the floor''. #22952.

<Dib>(DM) {V()} ``to ^peck, to ^hatch''. #22961.
<pOD-Dib>(Z) {V()} ``to ^husk''. !Orig. <pO?Dib>. #22972.

<Di-ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tell a story''. Nom. <D[An]iber>. #22981.

<DiD>?: #22991.
<Ab-DiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^repay, to ^return''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>. #1862.

<Dij>\\<sAnuDij>(LD) {N} ``bamboo ^basket''. #57882.

<Dij-nE>,,<Dij-JE>(L) {IND} ``^so_^much as this, a little''. #23011.
<Dij-ne>(S) {DEM} ``^this_^much''. #23020.
<Dij-te>(S) {DEM} ``^that_^much''. #23030.

<Di-kuj-bAr>(L) {N} ``^riddle''. #23041.

<Dil>\\<ADil>(L) {N} ``^dirt''. #3022.

<Di-lE>,,<Di>(LL) {IND} ``^every one, ^each one, each and every''. #23061.

<Dim-mAD>,,<Di-mAD>(LMS) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sleep''. #23071.

<Dinna>//<Din>,,<ta>(DSLLLL) {N} ``^day''. *Or.<dinO>. #23081.
<tuGar-Dinna>(L) {X} ``midday''. #23092.

<DiJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^arrange, to ^pile up''. Nom. <DiJ.DiJ>. #23101.
<tAm-DeG>(Z) {V()} ``to put one thing on top of another, to ^pile''. #23112.

<DiJ>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^cook''. Nom. <D[An]iJ.DiJ>. #23121.
<DeG-Dar>(L) {N} ``cooking of rice''. Cf. <DiJ>. #21953.
<tAG-DiJ>(L) {N} ``husking rice???''. #23132.
<DiJ-ba-sal>(L) {N} ``cooking of mohwa liquor''. Cf. <DeG>. #14523.
<D[Ar]iJ.DiJ>(L) {N} ``a particular cooking vessel''. #7303.
<DeG-kab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to wash clothes''. #23142.

<DiG>\\<kARiG>(DL) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''. #36552.

<DiG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slow down, to ^delay, to take one's time, to be ^late''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>. #23161.

<Ab-DiG.DiG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to delay''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>. #932.

<DiGsaD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^shoulder through, to ^elbow one's way (e.g. through a crowd)''. #23171.

<DipAm-toD>(Z) {N} ``^lamp''. *Or.<dipO>. #23181.

<Di-sAm>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <D[An]i-sAm>. #23191.

<Di-taD>(LL) {IND} ``^always, ^every_^day''. #23201.

<Ditte>(L) {IND} ``^that is all''. #23211.

<Di-oyoG>(L) {N} ``^every day''. #23221.

<D+b>\\<Dia>,,<Diya>(DL) {N} ``waist, middle''. #22932.
<Ja-D+b>(L) {V()} ``to jump''. Nom. <J[An]a-D+b>. #23242.
<Asu-D+b>(L) {N} ``pain in the waist''. #9052.
<j[An]i-D+b>(DLL) {N} ``waist band, belt''. #23252.

<D+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^feel the pulse, to ^finger a flute''. Nom. <D[An]+b>. #23261.
<D+b.D+b-la>(L) {N} ``keeping the tail between the legs, like a scared dog''. #23272.
<D+b.D+b-la-mAr>(Z) {N} ``a coward''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #23282.

<D+RiG>(LL) {V()} ``to ^grate, to make a grating ^sound''. #23291.

<D+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^conceal oneself, to ^hide, to take a position''. Nom. <D[An]+m>. #23301.
<D+m>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to bend''. Nom. <D+m.D+m>. #23310.
<D+m-Da>(L) {V()} ``to ^put one's ^hand in ^water or ^mud''. #23320.
<D+m-ta>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to watch''. Nom. <D[An]+m-ta>. #23330.
<tOrO-D+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^snore''. #23342.
<tOrO-D+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^snore''. !d+m, cf. ^sleep. #23343.
<D[Ar]+m.D+m>(L) {N} ``a place where one conceals himself and watches''. #7533.
<D+m-lE.D+m-lE>(MDMLL) {IND} ``bending''. #23350.

<D+m>(MDMLL) {V(lE)} ``to ^brood, to ^hatch''. Nom. <D[An]+m.D+m>. #23361.

<D+G>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drag, to ^draw, to ^pull, to ^abduct''. Nom. <D+G.D+G>. #23371.
<Al-D+G>,,<Ar-D+G>(M) {V()} ``to pull one another''. #4012.
<D+G-Or>(LL) {V()} ``to ^harrow''. #23380.
<D+G-rAD-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which the chariot is drawn (July)''. #23390.
<D+G-rAD-ti>(M) {N} ``personal name (male), a man born in July''. #23400.
<D+G-ruj>(SDLMy) {V()} ``to ^saw''. #23410.

<DO>,,<DOG>(L) {C} ``^and, ^so''. #23421.
<DO>(L^) {INTERJ} ``well, you see, therefore''. #23430.

<o-DO>,,<o-DOG>(D) {INTERJ} ``okay, all right (assent); okay, well (topic or conversation end)''. #23442.

<DOy>\\<OnDOy>(L) {N} ``^squirrel''. #50432.

<DOyAl>(MLD) {N} ``^guest''. #23461.

<DOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend, to ^lift with a rope''. Nom. <D[An]Oj>,d[An]Oj.dOj>. #23471.
<DOj.DOj-luD>(MSDL) {N} ``a kind of ^earring suspended from the ear''. #23482.

<DOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^watch, to ^lie_in_^wait for, to ^ambush''. Nom. <D[An]Ol.DOl>. #23491.

<DOlOy>,,<bErDOlOy>(M) {N} ``the ^designation of the personal attendant of the chief (bisoi)''. #23501.

<DOn>(:) #23511.
<DOn-si>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry in the hand as a club or sword''. Nom. <D[An]On-si>. #23520.
<Ab-DGn>(L) {V()} ``to ^send a thing????''. #23532.
<DOn.DOn>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^alert as while expecting a wild animal''. Nom. <D[An]O.DOn>?. #23540.

<DOnDOro-DOG>(D) {X} ``^hunch-^backed''. !recte <-DoG>? . #23551.

<DOG>(DL) {X} ``^prohibitive clitic of verbs''. #23561.

<DO?OG>,,<ADOG>//<DOG>(S) {N} ``^body of a living being''. #3171.
<a-DO?OG>(L) {SX} ``^to, indirect object animate''. !indirect object when other objects without posts are present; optional where no other unposted objects are present. #23582.
<DOG>(L) {PP} ``X''. !ACCUSATIVE CASE. #23590.

<DOGAra>(L) {N} ``^amulet, ^talisman''. #23601.

<DOGjEl>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #23611.

<DOr>(:) #23621.
<bOG-Dor>(L) {V()} ``to ^sharp ^edge; bridge of ^nose''. #18163.

<DoaJ>(L) {ADJ} ``^wicked, ^disobedient, ^naughty''. #23631.

<Dob>(:) #23641.
<Al-Dob>(L) {V()} ``to ^break with a "dob"-like sound''. #4302.
<kAn-Dob.Dob>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^ginger or turmeric used to cure snakebite''. #23652.

<Dob>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^put the hands up in defence against someone's attack''. Nom. <Dob-na>. #23661.
<a-Dob>(L) {V()} ``to make a ^cup with the ^hands''. #9473.

<Dobba>(LD) {N} ``^washerman''. *Or.<dhoba>K. #23671.

<DoD>\\<kAnDoD>(L) {N} ``^frog''. #36902.

<DoRa-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month in which the swinging festival is held''. #23691.

<Doj>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^build something hanging''. #23701.
<Doj>(L) {V()} ``to ^perch''. #23710.

<DojJa>(DLLS) {ADJ} ``^short''. #23721.

<Dol>\\<DolAj>(L) {N} ``^hunger''. #23770.

<Dol>(M) {V(lE)} ``to ^peck, to ^bite''. Nom. <D[An]ol>. #23741.
<Dul>(S) {V()} ``to ^bite (as a snake)''. #23750.
<DUl>(DLS) {V()} ``to ^bite as a snake, to ^peck as a chicken''. Cf. <DOl>,,<Du>. #23760.

<DolAj>//<Dol>(L) {N} ``^hunger''. #23771.
<DolAj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^hungry''. #23780.
<DolAj-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^feel ^hungry''. #20530.
<DolAj-gaj>(L) {N} ``September''. #23790.

<Dolba>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^clear a hill for cultivation''. Nom. <Dolba>. #23801.
<Dolba-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which clearings are made on the hills for cultivation (April-May)''. #23810.
<Dolbani>,,<Dolbari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <Dolba-gaj>''. #23820.
<DolbanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <Dolba-gaj>''. #23830.
<Dolba-saD-+m-yoG>(L) {N} ``mid afternoon (about three)''. #23840.

<Dol-kAJ>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^abuse in return''. Nom. <D[An]ol-kAJ>. #23851.

<Domba>//<Dom>(L) {N} ``a man of the ^Dom caste''. ??spelling; <u>(S) `Oriya Christian'. #23861.

<DonDo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bend, to ^curve''. Nom. <D[An]onDo>. #23871.
<DonDora|DonDori>(L) {N(M|F)} ``deformed or hunchbacked person (male|female)''. #23880.

<DoG>\\<DoGga>(D) {N} ``a small ^boat''. #24022.

<DoG>\\<kAnDoG>(L) {N} ``^back''. #36912.
<AjaG-DoG>(LL) {N} ``backbone''. #23922.

<ber-DoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to backbite, to talk behind someone's back''. !<b[An]er-DoG>. #16562.
<ji-DoG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to strap on the back''. #23932.
<kojja-DoG-mAr>(M) {N} ``hunch-back''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<>. #23942.
<yar-DoG>(L) {V()} ``to cringe''. #23952.
<sAn-DoG>(L) {N} ``following''. #23962.

<DoG>(:) #23971.
<DoG-gAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shoot_forth, to ^sprout (as an ear of corn)''. Nom. <D[An]oG-gAl>. #23980.
<DoG-DAm-na>(L) {N} ``place of origin (used only for the origin of a water course, river, etc.)''. #19653.
<DoG-DAm-na-Da>(L) {N} ``a natural spring of water''. #19664.

<DoG>(:) #23991.
<DoG.DoG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^sloping, ^slanting''. #24000.
<En-DoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to wander''. Nom. <An-En-DoG>. #24012.

<DoGga>//<DoG>(L) {N} ``a small ^boat''. *Or.<DoGga>(K). #24021.

<DoGki>(L) {N} ``a ^corner''. Syn. <kunE>. #24031.

<Dori>(L) {N} ``^string, ^thread''. *Or.<Dori>, ~<dOuRi>(K). #24041.
<Dori-tar>(L) {N} ``the small rope that helps to roll the wheel of the spinning wheel''. #24050.

<Dosa>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^censure, to be in the wrong??''. Nom. <D[An]osa>. *Or.<>. #24061.
<Dusa>(L) {V()} ``to ^condemn''. #24070.
<Dosa-mAr>(LL) {N} ``the accused, the guilty man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #24080.

<Du>(:) #24091.
<A-Du.Du-ge>(MD) {ADV} ``^in a hurry''. #24102.

<Dub>(L) {V()} ``to ^defend''. #24111.

<DubmARi>(L) {N} ``a small ^cup used in drinking liquor''. *Des.<Dumni>K, root Des.<Dum->. #24121.

<DuD>(:) #24131.
<DuD.DuD>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^hobble, to bind a rope on any two legs of an animal so that it cannot stray very far}''. Nom. <D[An]uD.DuD>. #24140.

<DuRi>(L) {^N} ``dust''. *Or.<dhkarjO>. ??Oriya cit.? #24151.

<Duj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend''. Nom. <D[An]uj>. #24161.

<Dukka>(L) {N} ``^difficulty, ^sorrow''. #24171.

<Dukka>,,<Dukka-Da>(SL) {V(liJ)} ``to have sorrow''. Nom. <D[An]ukka>. *Or.<>. #24180.

<Dukk+ri>,,<Dukri>(L) {NK} ``^wife, to take a wife, ^marry''. *Or.<DOkri>K. #24191.
<Dukri-bOj>(L) {N} ``old woman''. #17730.

<Dul>(:) #24201.
<Dul.Dul>,,<D[An][r]ul>,,<rAn-Dul>(MSMMDL) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?. #24210.

<Dul>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pay, to ^repay, to ^reimburse, to ^replace, to ^compensate, to ^atone, to ^pay penalty, to ^avenge, to take ^revenge''. Nom. <D[An]ul.Dul>. #24221.
<D[An][r]ul>,,<rAn-Dul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``compensation''. !metathesis?. #24232.
<ber-Dul>(L) {V(lay)} ``to retort, to fight back''. #24242.

<Dul-bAD>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^plaster smoothly''. Nom. <D[An]ul-bAD>. #24251.

<Dulba>(M) {V()} ``to ^clear_^brush for cultivation, annually''. #24261.
<Dulba>(L) {V()} ``to ^clear for planting''. #24270.

<Dulli>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''. *Or.<Doli>K. #24281.

<Dum+l>//<Dum>(L) {N} ``species of small ^pigeon''. !(Not in Ram.). #24331.
<Dum+l>(L) {N} ``pheasant''. #24340.

<DuG>(:) #24351.
<DuG.DuG-gARED>(MDLL) {N} ``^bicycle''. #24362.

<DuG>(S) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^go_out, to ^come_out''. Nom. <DuG-na>. #24371.
<Am-DuG>(L) {V()} ``to ^cause to ^come_out, to ^let out (cattle)''. #24382.
<D[Ar]uG.DuG>(L) {N} ``downhill''. #24392.
<DuG-DAm>(Z) {X} ``come out''. #24400.
<DuG-DAm-Da>(L) {X} ``to ^free ^oneself by a muscular ^movement''. #24410.
<DuG-DAm-na-Da>(@) {N} ``stream, fountain''. #21253.
<DuG-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to rise (lit. to come out)''. Nom. <DuG-yoG>. #24420.
<DuG-yoG>(L) {N} ``sunrise''. #24430.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG>,,<D[Ar]uG-yoG-sEG>(Z) {N} ``east (sunrise place)''. #24442.
<A-DuG-na-Da-ba-n>(L) {N} ``a spring of water''. #24452.
<DuG-na>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have diarhhea''. #24460.
<DuG-na-rE>(L) {N} ``purgative''. #24470.
<DuG-rOj-jen>(ML) {IND} ``early in the morning, dawn''. !PARTICIPLE. #24480.

<DuGgu>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow, to ^bend''. Nom. <D[An]uGgu>. #24491.
<DuGu>(@) {V()} ``to ^stoop''. #24500.

<DuG-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to rise (lit. to come out)''. Nom. <DuG-yoG>. #24422.
<DuG-yoG>(L) {N} ``sunrise''. #24432.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG>,,<D[Ar]uG-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``east (sunrise place)''. #24443.

<DuGj+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pierce through''. Nom. <D[An]umj+r>? . #24511.

<DuG-na>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have diarhhea''. #24521.
<DuG-na-rE>(L) {N} ``purgative''. #24472.
<D[Ar]uG-reG-na-ban>(L) {N} ``the place of easing one's self''. !?. #24532.

<DuG-rOj-jen>(S) {IND} ``^early in the morning, ^dawn''. !PARTICIPLE. #24541.

/R/ - voiced retroflex flap, IPA [R], as in Hindi and Oriya. /R/ occurs only between vowels in Sora morphemes, but it is not, as in many Indian languages, a weakened intervocalic variety of /D/ but an independent phoneme, contrast /taRa/ `ancient' with /taDa-/ `to strain'. /R/ is used as a substitute for intervocalic /L/ and /N/ as well as /R/ in Oriya words. Several nouns with /R/ have /l/ instead in their truncated combining forms, e.g. /moRa/, combining form /-mol/ `mist, fog'.

/E/ - ??Add article on /E/.

<E>(L) {C} ``^hey''. #24551.
<E>(L) {INTERJ} ``to ????OCATIVE PARTICLE''. #24560.
<E>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cry for somebody''. #24570.
<Ab-E>(MML) {V(lay)} ``to make some one cry''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>. #952.
<E-Da>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to cry, to mourn''. #24580.
<E-tiD>(L) {V()} ``to ^sing (of a bird)''. #24590.

<Eab>(DML) {INTERJ} ``believe it or not, expressive of exaltation, astonishment''. #24601.

<ED>,,<ED.ED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wind, to ^roll, to ^coil, to ^curl, to ^fold''. Nom. <An-ED.ED>. #24611.
<ED>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to roll, to coil like a snake''. Nom. <ED-na> `wearing a turban'. #24620.
<a-ED.ED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to curl, to coil''. #9572.
<a-ED.ED-u>(L) {N} ``a ringlet, curly hair''. #24632.

<E-Da>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cry, to ^mourn''. Nom. <>. #24641.

<ED-nE>(L) {X} ``^thus, ^like_^this''. #24651.
<EDnE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to do this way''. #24660.
<EDnE-DEn>(L) {X} ``if done this way''. #22253.
<EDnE gam-lE>,,<EDnE-gOj>(S) {X} ``in this way''. #24672.
<EDne-gOj>(L) {ADV} ``^that_^way, ^like_^that''. !orig. <E?negOjAn>. #24682.

<ED-Ol-moD>(L) {N} ``^tobacco_^leaf ^rolled for ^smoking''. #24691.

<ED-te>?: #24701.
<EttA-DEn>(@) {IND} ``^if so''. #24712.
<ED-tE gam-lE>(S) {X} ``in that way?''. #24720.
<ED-tE-gOj>(S) {ADV} ``^this_^way, ^like_^this''. !related forms: <Et?tejA>, <E?ne>, <E?negOjAn>, <E?te>. #24730.

<ED-te-ja>(S) {ADV} ``F''. !orig. <Et?tejA>, <E?ne>, <E?negOjAn>, <E?te>. #24740.
<gOj-An>(L) {C} ``^way''. !<E?te-gOj>, <E?ne-gOj>, cf. <sAlij?te-AyAm> at that ^time, <gOj> and <AyAm> may be members of the same class, noun. #24752.

<EkAm>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^levelled''. #24761.

<Ekob-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^fold arms''. #24771.
<Ekob-jeG>(LMy) {V()} ``to ^fold legs''. #24780.

<El>(:) #24791.
<ga-jom-na>,,<ga-jom-na-El>(DZL) {N} ``^suppertime, ^time for the evening ^meal (about seven)''. #24802.

<E?El>(L) {N} ``hardwood ^tree, ^ironwood (%Grewia_elastica, Or.<bandhOn>, Des.<damon>)''. #24811.

<ElAJur>(Z) {N} ``^split_^bamboo, ^bamboo_strips with which baskets and mats are woven''. #24821.
<ElEJur>(ML) {N} ``split bamboo, bamboo strips''. #24830.

<Elay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^jump_over, to ^step_over''. Nom. <An-Elay>. *Or.<>. #24841.

<ElDaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''. #24851.

<ElEG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^sweet''. Nom. <An-ElEG>. #24861.
<ElEG>(D) {V()} ``to ^smell of a ^fish''. *Go.<ieleG> `to smell fishy'. #24870.

<Em>\\<lOam>(DL) {N} ``species of ^bean''. #43772.

<En>,,<EG>\\<En-si>,,<EG-si>(D) {N} ``finger ring''. #24954.
<En-jeG>(L) {N} ``toe ring''. #24900.

<En-DoG>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^wander''. Nom. <An-En-DoG>. #24911.

<En-jeG>(S) {N} ``^toe_^ring''. #24921.

<Enjum>//<jum>(S) {N} ``an ^axe''. !Dial. of Serango (= Sogad <Anjum>/<jum>). ??FORMAT? #5783.

<EnrAG>(DL) {ADV} ``not ^yet''. #24941.

<En-si>,,<EG-si>//<En>,,<EG>(L) {N} ``finger_^ring''. #24951.
<Ensi-si>,,<EGsi-si>(L) {N} ``ring finger''. #24960.

<EnsubO>(DL) {N} ``a small wicker ^basket''. #24971.

<EG>,,<En>\\<EG-si>,,<En-si>(L) {N} ``finger ring''. #24952.

<EG>\\<EGluD>(D) {N} ``^melon''. #25152.

<EG>\\<EGra>(DML) {N} ``^cucumber''. #25002.

<EG>(ML) {V()} ``to ^fly''. !N(An). #25011.
<EG-Da>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swim, to ^float''. #25020.
<puJ-EG>(LLZ) {V()} ``to ^glide''. #25032.
<Apan-EG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to fly or float easily''. #25042.
<AroR-EG>(Z) {N} ``a snare for birds???''. #25052.
<arEn-EG>(L) {N} ``^wing''. #25062.

<EGa>(:) #25071.
<EGa>(S) {INTERJ} ``^pardon me, ^excuse me''. #25080.
<EGA>(L) {C} ``^how?, ^what?''. !<EGa-lE> ^as. #25090.
<EGa-lE-ja>(L) {IND} ``somehow''. #25100.
<EGa.EGa>(L) {IND} ``^how much so ever''. #25110.
<EGa DEle ja>(ML) {X} ``^somehow or other, ^anyhow, ^however''. #25120.

<EG-Da>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swim, to ^float''. #25022.

<EGEr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #25131.

<EG-jeG>,,<En-jeG>(L) {N} ``^toe_^ring''. #25141.

<EGluD>//<EG>(DL) {N} ``^melon''. #25151.

<EGra>//<EG>(L) {N} ``^cucumber''. #25001.

<EG-si>,,<En-si>//<EG>,,<En>(L) {N} ``^finger_^ring''. ??subenter ring finger #24951.
<Ensi-si>,,<EGsi-si>(DL) {N} ``ring finger''. #24962.

<Er>(L) {PX} ``^three''. |Used (for <yagi> `id.') in certain fixed compounds, e.g. <Er-tuG> `three pieces'; nouns formed with this prefix do not take the the regular 3rd person plural suffix <ji>. Cf. <m+> `one', <bar> `two'. #25181.
<Er-Da>(LL) {X} ``thrice''. #20783.
<Er-n+m>(L) {N} ``three years''. #25190.
<Er-rED>(Z) {N} ``thrice''. #25200.
<Er-t+b>(DL) {X} ``^three ^shares, a ^third''. #25210.

<Er>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^add fuel to a fire, to ^insert''. Nom. <An-Er>. #25221.
<Er guj>(LM) {V()} ``to put one's ^heart into it''. !Both verbs are inflected. While <Er> can occur independently, meaning to add fuel to a fire, <guj> occurs only in this double-verb construction. Compare Gutob <gig>, Gata' <gwi> blow up a fire. #25230.
<Er-ij>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to stir, to add fuel to a fire''. Nom. <An-Erij>. #25240.

<Er guj>(L) {V()} ``to put one's ^heart into it''. !Both verbs are inflected. While <Er> can occur independently, meaning to add fuel to a fire, <guj> occurs only in this double-verb construction. Compare Gutob <gig>, Gata' <gwi> blow up a fire. ??o/u? #25232.
<Er-a goj-a>(L) {INTERJ} ``you ^try''. ??SPLIT (all cuts new). #25251.

<Er-Da>(L) {X} ``^thrice''. #25261.

<ErEl-bOj>(LM) {NK} ``younger ^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. #25271.

<Er-ij>(LLD) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir_a_^fire, to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. Nom. <An-Erij>. #25281.

<Er-n+m>(L) {N} ``^three years''. !no plural. #25291.

<Er-rED>(Z) {N} ``^thrice''. #25301.

<Er-t+b>(L) {X} ``^three ^shares, a ^third''. #25212.

<Er-tuG>(M) {X} ``^three pieces''. #25311.

<E-tiD>(@) {V()} ``to ^sing (of a bird)''. #24592.

<Etne>,,<Etne> see <Ed-ne>,,<ED-te>. ??allowable format; headwords and references don't match? #25321.

<EttA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``^if so''. #24711.

/e/ - ??Add article on /e/.
XX<e gOy>(L

<ebba>//<eD>) {INTERJ} ``^call a girl''. {N} ``^thorn''. {V(le)} ``(a plant) to be thorny, to have thorns''. @DL. #25331.
<ebba-DAm>(L) {ADJ} ``^thorny''. |<DAm> `adjectivizing suffix'. #25340.
<ebba-gOD>(Z) {N} ``^thorny ^path''. |<gOD>\<tAGOr> `path'. #25350.
<ebba-jiG>(L) {X} ``^porcupine''. |<jiG>\<kAnjiG> `id.'. #25360.
<ebba-laG>(L) {N} ``^iron ^nail, ^hook, ^barb''. |<laG>\<lOaG> `iron'. #25370.
<ebba-laG-tOr>(DML) {N} ``^barbed_^wire ^fence''. |<tOr>\<tOr.tOr> `hedge'. #25380.
<ebba-tOr>(L) {N} ``^fence with ^thorny withes''. |<tOr>\<tOr.tOr> `hedge'. #25390.

<eD>\\<ebba>(M) {N} ``thorn''. #25332.
<sinDi-eD-tOr>(Z

<eRAGOr>) {N} ``a ^thorn ^barrier placed around a date palm to discourage theft of its liquor''. |<sinDi> `date palm', <tOr>\<tOr.tOr>;<k[An]+m-tOr> `fence'. #25412.

<eD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fell, to ^strike with ^weapon, to ^cut, to ^hew, to ^hack''. Nom. <An-eD>. #25421.

<eD-AG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cut ^fire^wood, usually branches, which are stacked to dry before use''. |<AG>\<AGAl> `firewood'. Nom. <ed-AG>. #25430.
<eD-Ara>(L@??) {V()} ``to ^fell a ^tree''. |<Ara> `tree'. Nom. <ed-Ara>. #25440.
XX<eDba>(S) {X} ``^cut''. {N} ``a ^bird, the ^hill_^myna (%Gracula_religiosa)''. Ref. Ali 175. #25451.

<eReka>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^happy''. Nom. <eReka-na>. Adj. <eReka-dAm>. Adv. <eReka-le>. ??format #25461.

<eiDDa-s+G>(L) {N} ``^visiting the house of relatives''. #25471.

<eka>(L) {N} ``^<tonga>, a ^one-horse cart (not used by Soras)''. #25481.

<el>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^scrape, to ^peel, to ^skin''. Nom. <el.el>. #25491.
<el-jAb>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to be leprous (have leprosy)''. #25500.
<el-jAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``leper''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #25510.
<el-ul>(L) {V()} ``to ^skin ((^peel)) a ^mango''. #25520.

<el>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^act, to ^play a part''. Nom. <el-na>. #25531.

<elba>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse''. #25541.

<el-Da-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``^nasty, ^filthy, ^dirty''. #25551.

<el-jAb>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^leprous (have leprosy)''. |<el> `to peel'. #25561.
<el-jAb-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^leper''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #25570.

<ellaka>(L) {N} ``^jurisdiction''. *Or.<ilaka>K, Arabic<>. #25581.

<el-ul>(LLM) {V()} ``to ^skin ((^peel)) a ^mango''. #25522.

<enil-boG>(DSL) {N} ``^rain_bow''. #25591.

<enraG>A?? {IND} ``^by far, ^till now''. #25601.

<eG-Der>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^lean against, to place anything against a wall or tree for support''. Nom. <eGDer-na>. #25611.

<er>(Z) {PX} ``^negative''. |As 1 sg. or excl. pl. past, prefixed to gerundive, e.g. <er-j[An]om> = <AD-jom-lay> `I didn't eat', or <A-AD-jom-lay> `we (excl.) didn't eat'; <er-Der-na> = <AD-Der-renay> `I didn't believe it', or <A-ADn-Der-renay> `we (excl.) didn't believe it'; <er-bAtOG> = <AD-bAtOG-liJ> `I wasn't afraid', or <AD-bAtOG-lA-len> `we (excl.) weren't afraid'; cf. <amAn jom-lE biJ-DO AnlEn er-j[An]om> `you've eaten but we (excl.) haven't'; w. adjective, <er-ADil(-DAm)> = <ADil(-DAm)-teD> `not dirty.' #25621.

<er>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour''. Nom. <An-er>. #25631.

<er-job>(L) {V()} ``to ^pour a little''. #25640.

<erAb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^work attentively, to work sincerely''. Nom. <erAb-na>. #25651.

<erAnDij>(L) {N} ``^various, ^several, ^miscellaneous''. #25661.

<era>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^happy, to be ^delighted''. Nom. <An-era> love, affection. #25671.

<erabmoj>(L) {N} ``^comfortable''. #25681.

<erajatti-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``^strange, monstrous, never seen before''. #25691.

<eram-moj>(L) {ADV} ``^properly, ^nicely''. #25701.

<ere-sij>(Z) {NK} ``younger ^brother-in-law: husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother''. #25711.

<erg+t+D-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dirty, to be ^filthy, to be ^unclean''. Nom. <erg+t+D-Da>. #25721.

<er-job>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^pour a little''. #25642.

<ersen>(S) {X} ``^crime, ^sin''. #25731.

<ert+b>(L) {N} ``^plow, ^plowshare''. #25741.

<ete-n>,,<ete-n-te>(L) {N} ``^what?, ^what!''. !object preposed. #25751.
<ete-ja>(DMLMy) {IND} ``anything whatever''. #25760.
<eten-DO>(My) {IND} ``why, what for''. #25772.

/g/ - fortis voiced velar stop, IPA [g], like Oriya, Hindi, or French [g], palatal in syllables with palatal vowels, and often spirantized after vowels. Thus in the peculiar syncopated pronunciations of /bagu-sOa/ `200' and /yagi-sOa/ `300', where the /g /'s are also devoiced, we hear [baxsOa] and [yacsOa]. /g/ is the regular substitute for /g/ or /gh/ in Oriya words. In Sora, Munda /g/ at the end of morphemes has been lost without a trace, and it occurs syllable-finally only as a result of syncope (as above) or in geminates e.g. /miggAl/, a variant of /miygAl/ `twelve'. In foreign words a word- or syllable-final /g/ may be spirantized and devoiced, as above, or unreleased, glottalized, and devoiced, as Sora /b/ and /d/ are in these positions. As this suggests, Soras perceive final [k], [kh], or [x], as well as [g] and [gh], in foreign words, as /g/.

<gAb>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pack, to ^bundle in leaves or cloth''. Nom. <g[An]Ab.gAb>. E.g. <gAb-le Apay-lay> `I wrapped it and sent it'. #25781.
<g[An]Ab.gAb>(SL) {N} ``a ^bundle, a ^package, a ^parcel''. Syn. <parsEl>. #25792.

<gAbmARu>(MLMy) {N} ``a ^loincloth without a border (<tarba>) worn by Sora men''. #25801.

<gA[b]Del>(ZMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^create, to ^make, to ^transform into, to ^change''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]DEl>. |<gADel> `^prepare, ^make'. Cf. <sAbjale> `part by part'. Nom. <>. #25811.

<gA[b]ri>(LMMM) {VC(lay)} ``to ^level''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]ri>. #25821.
<gA[b]ri-s+G>(L) {VC(lenay)} ``to prepare ^earth for ^foundation''. Nom. <gA[b]ri-s+G>. #25830.

<gA[b]rOj>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to put one to ^shame, to offend modesty, to ^insult, to ^ridicule''. Nom. <g[An]AbrOj>. #25841.

<gA[b]tAr>(LL) {VC(lay)} ``to ^punish''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]tAr>. #25851.

<gAD>(:) #25861.
<gAD.gAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^reap paddy''. Nom. <gAD.gAD>. #25870.
<gAD.gAD-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which paddy is harvested (December)''. #25882.
<gADgAni>,,<gADgari>(ZL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD.gAD-gaj>''. #25890.
<gADganO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD.gAD-gaj>''. #25900.

<gAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut (meat, etc.)''. Nom. <g[An]AD.gAD>. #25911.
<A-g[Ar]AD.gAD-ba>(DML) {N} ``place to be cleared for planting''. #7463.
<gAD-Ara-laG>(LL) {N} ``saw''. Lit., wood cutting iron. #7823.
<gAD.gAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to reap paddy''. Nom. <gAD.gAD>. #25920.
<gAD.gAD-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which paddy is harvested (December)''. #25883.
<gADganO>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD.gAD-gaj>''. #25930.
<gAD-bur-gaj>,,<gAD-bur-gaj>(L) {N} ``month during which millet is cut (January-February)''. #25940.
<gAD-gaG-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which <gaGga> is harvested (November)''. #25950.
<gaG.gan-i>,,<gaG.gar-i>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #25962.
<gaG.gan-O>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #25972.
<gAD-sAr-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which <sArO> is cut (December-January)''. #25980.
<gADsani>,,<gADsari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-sAr-gaj>''. #25990.
<gAD-siD-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which millet is harvested (October)''. #26000.

<gAD-Ara-laG>(L) {N} ``^saw''. Lit., wood cutting iron. #26011.

<gADa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^crack''. #26021.

<gARa>(L) {N} ``a ^town; element in many village names''. *Or.<gORO>K. #26031.

<gARa>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell''. Nom. <g[An]ARa>. #26041.

<gARaG-sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #26051.

<gAD-bor-gaj>,,<gAD-bur-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month during which millet is cut''. (January-February). #26061.

<gARED>(:) #26071.
  <DuG.DuG-gARED>(LS) {N} ``^bicycle''. #24363.

<gARED>(SL) {N} ``a ^round hard flat nut of a tree''. #26081.

<gADel>(LL) {N(liJ)} ``to be ^prepared, to ^become, to ^happen''. Nom. <g[An]ADel>; <pAsij-An gADel-le> a child is formed (in the womb). #26091.
  <gA[b]Del>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^create, ^make, ^create, ^transform into, ^change''.  Nom. <g[An]A[b]DEl>; <gADel> ^prepare, ^make, <seb?jale> part by part} ``Nom. <>. #26102.

<gAD-gaG>(:) #26111.
  <gAD-gaG-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month in which <gaGga> is cut (November)''. #26120.
  <gaGgani>,,<gaGgari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #26130.
  <gaGganO>(LS) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #26140.

<gARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^make friends''. #26151.
  <gARi>(L) {N} ``^friend''. Cf. <g[An]Ari>, <b[An]UJaG>. #26160.
  <Al-gARi>,,<Ar-gARi>(LLL) {N} ``friendship''. #4022.

<gAD-sAr-gaj>(LLL) {N} ``^month in which <sArO> is cut (December-January)''. #26171.
  <gADsani>,,<gADsari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-siD-gaj> (sic?), woman born in October (sic?)''. #26180.
  <gADsanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gaj(sic?)-saG-gaj>, man born in March (sic?)''. #26190.

<gADsanO>(Z) {N} ``^personal name, man born in <gaj-saG-gaj>''. #26201.
  <gajsani>(Z) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gaj-saG-gaj>''. #26210.

<gADtuG>,,<gAttuG>(L) {N} ``^skirt''. #26221.

<gADtuG>,,<gattuG>(M) {N} ``^skirt''. #26231.
  <gAttuG-kab>(S) {N} ``a skirt like cloth woven and worn by Sora woman''. #26242.

<gA[D]lAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^explain''. #19161.

<gAy>(L) {INTERJ} ``^hey!''. #26251.

<gAy-Ar>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^bore a hole in wood''. Nom. <g[An]AyAr>. #26261.

<gAy-em>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^eaten by wood-worm''. #26271.

<gAyur>(L) {V()} ``to ^scrape''. #26281.

<gAl>(:) #26291.
  <DoG-gAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shoot forth (as ear of corn)''. Nom. <D[An]oG-gAl>. #26302.
  <gAl-E>(LL) {V()} ``to put forth an ear (as of corn)''. #5173.

<gAl>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^united''. Nom. <gAl-na>. #26311.
<gAl>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to bundle, to bind together, to bunch, to weave a mat, to string''. Nom. <gAl.gAl>. #26320.
<gAl-saD>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to be knotted''. Nom. <g[An]AlsaD>. #26330.
<gAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to yoke''. Nom. <g[An]Al.gAl>. #26340.
<gAl.gAl-raG>(L) {V()} ``to ^hitch (an animal) to a ^plow''. Cf. <raoG> ^harness. #26352.

<gAl>() {X} ``^element meaning ten''. !etymologically related to <gAl> bunch?: #26361.
<gAlji>(MLML) {NUM} ``ten''. #26370.
<gAl-muj>(L) {NUM} ``eleven''. #26380.
<mig-gAl>(M) {NUM} ``twelve''. #26392.

<gAlAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^know, to ^understand''. Nom. <g[An]AlAm>. #26401.
<g[An]AlAm>(L) {N} ``knowledge, understanding''. #26412.
<gA[D]lAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^explain''. #19163.

<gAl-Da-tiD>(L) {N} ``a ^bird''. #26421.

<gAlE>(L) {V()} ``to ^put forth an ear (as of corn)''. #26431.
<DoG-gAl>() {V(liJ)} ``to shoot forth (as ear of corn)''. Nom. <D[An]oG-gAl>. #5163.

<gAlja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^ten years''. #26441.

<gAlji>() {NUM} ``^ten''. #26451.
<bO-koRi-gAlji>() {NUM} ``thirty, lit. one-twenty-ten''. #26462.
<ba-koRi-gAlji>(L) {NUM} ``fifty, lit. two-twenty-ten''. #26472.
<ya-koRi-gAlji>(L) {NUM} ``seventy, lit. three-twenty-ten''. #26482.
<unji-koRi-gAlji>() {NUM} ``ninety, lit. four-twenty-ten''. #26492.
<gAlja-n+m>(L) {N} ``ten years''. #26502.

<gAl-muj>() {NUM} ``^eleven''. #26511.
<bO-koRi-gAlmuj>() {NUM} ``thirty-one, lit. one-twenty-eleven''. #26522.
<ba-koRi-gAlmuj>(L) {NUM} ``fifty-one, lit. two-twenty-eleven''. #26532.
<ya-koRi-gAlmuj>(L) {NUM} ``seventy-one, lit. three-twenty-eleven''. #26542.
<unji-koRi-gAlmuj>(L) {NUM} ``ninety-one, lit. four-twenty-eleven''. #26552.
<gAlmuj-n+m>(S) {N} ``eleven years''. #26562.

<gAl-saD>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^knotted''. Nom. <g[An]AlsaD>. #26571.

<gAloG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #26581.

<gAlU>(L) {V()} ``to ^fall''. #26591.

<gAm>\\<gAmaG>(DZLL) {N} ``rich ^person, ^headman''. #26632.

<gAmAD>(L) {N} ``a ^type of ant that lives on trees building ant hills of mud''. #26611.

<gAmAD>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''. !Gumma dialect. #26621.

<gAmaG>//<gAm>(L) {N} ``rich ^person, ^headman''. #26631.
<gAmaG>(MDLLL) {V(liJ)} ``to become rich''. #26640.
<gAmaG-gOD>(S) {N} ``^way to become ^chief''. #26650.

<gAmol>(L) {N} ``a ^bug''. #26661.

<gAn>(@) {V(lay)} ``to ^enter''. #26671.
<gan>(L) {V()} ``to ^enter''. !v.i. motion, alternate form. #26680.
<gAn-DAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to enter a man's house as a woman does when she wishes to live with him as his unmarried wife''. #26690.
<gAn-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to enter (the earth))''. Nom. <gAn-yoG>. #26700.
<gAn-yoG>(ML) {N} ``sunset''. #26710.
<g[Ar]An-yoG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(LL) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''. #26722.
<gAn-luD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be intelligible''. Nom. <g[An]An-luD>. #26730.
<gAn-luj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to enter with effort, to go through''. Nom. <g[An]An-luj>. #26740.

<gAnAj>(L) {INTERJ} ``^vocative expressing intimacy, respect, etc.''. #26751.

<gAn-DAm>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^enter a man's house as a woman does when she wishes to live with him as his unmarried wife''. #26761.

<gAniG>(L) {X} ``^sea''. #26771.
<gAn+G>(L) {N} ``sea''. #26780.

<gAn-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to enter (the earth))''. Nom. <gAn-yoG>. #26702.
<gAn-yoG>(LM) {N} ``sunset''. #26712.
<g[Ar]An-yoG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''. #26723.

<gAn-luD>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intelligible''. Nom. <g[An]An-luD>. #26791.

<gAn-luj>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^enter with effort, to ^go_through''. Nom. <g[An]An-luj>. #26801.

<gAn-na>?anal.??: #26811.
<g[Ar]An-na>(Z) {N} ``^road''. #26822.

<gAnur>//<g+m>(L) {N} ``^rain''. !<g[An]ur> is a nominalization, probably, but no verb <gur> exists in Sora; cf. Kharia <gur> 'fall (of rain)'. #26831.
<gAnur>(L) {V()} ``to ^rain''. #26840.

<g[An]Ab.gAb>(L) {N} ``a ^bundle made of ^leaves''. #26851.

<g[An]AlAm>(L) {N} ``^knowledge, ^understanding''. #26861.

<g[An]A[n]rOj>(L) {N} ``^abasement, ^shame''. !??<gA[n]rOj>. #26871.

<g[An]ab>(L) {N} ``a large pair of ^tongs''. #26881.
<g[An]ab-tor>(L) {N} ``small tongs, clamps''. #26890.

<g[An]a.ga>(L) {N} ``^food, ^meal''. #26901.

<g[An]ay>//<gay>(L) {N} ``^tuber''. #26911.

<g[An]E?Em>(L) {N} ``^flame''. #26921.

<g[An]ij.gij>(L) {N} ``^sight''. #26931.

<g[An]OD>(Z) {N} ``^instrument used for sharpening knife, etc.''. #26941.

<g[An]OD.toD>(Z) {N} ``^matches''. #26951.

<g[An][r]ur>(L) {N} ``^harvest''. #26961.

<g[An]u>(L) {N} ``a ^garden or ^grove (lit. a ^planting)''. |<-An-> `nom.', <gu> `to plant'. Syn. <kotta>. #30530.
<g[An]u-Ab>(L) {N} ``an ^garden of ^herbs and ^greens''. Syn. <kotta-Ab>. #30540.
<g[An]u-gay>(My) {N} ``a ^root ^garden''. #30550.
<g[An]u-ul>(@) {N} ``a ^mango ^grove''. |<ul>\<uRa> `mango'. #30560.
<g[An]u-Ar>(L) {X} ``^funeral ^ceremony''. |<Ar>\<ArEG> `stone'. #26971.
<g[An]u-Ar>(L) {N} ``^stone ^mounds''. #7083.
<g[An]u-gay>(LLL) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #26980.

<gAnuD-gay>(L) {N} ``sweet potato''. |<gAnuD> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. ??=<g[An]u-gay>? #26992.

<g[An]um.gum>(L) {N} ``^winnowing''. #27001.

<g[An]ur-iG>(M) {N} ``^rainy season''. #27011.

<g[An]u-ul>(LDL) {N} ``^mango garden''. #27021.

<gAJjay>(L) {N} ``^Indian hemp''. *Or.<gO_jai>K. #27031.

<gAGkel>(LL) {V()} ``to ^celebrate''. #27041.

<gAr>\\<gArE>(D) {N} ``^liver''. #27052.
<ga-gAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``glutton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #27062.

<gAr>(:) #27071.
<gAr.gAr-buD>(L) {N} ``^woodworm, an insect that bores holes to live in''. #27082.

<gAr>(L) {V()} ``to ^bore a hole ((^drill))''. #27091.

<gAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make a hole''. Nom. <g[An]Ar.gAr>. #27100.
<gAr-pal>(LL) {N} ``a kind of poisonous nocturnal ^snake (Or.<rOna sapO>) with red, yellow, and black stripes, ca. six feet long, which makes burrows in the ridges (<paRi>) between fields''. #27110.
<gAr.gAr>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to be worm-eaten''. Nom. <gAr.gAr>. #27120.
<gAr.gAr>(DLZL) {N} ``pits of small pox''. #27130.
<gAr.gAr-buD>(LMy) {N} ``woodworm, an insect that bores holes to live in''. #27142.

<gAr-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^pray''. !<ber> speak?. #27151.

<gArE>//<gAr>(L) {N} ``^liver''. !Children's language <gE.gE>. #27051.
<gArE>(ML) {N} ``marrow of the plantain tree''. #27170.

<gAri>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^level, to stand ^upright''. Nom. <g[An]Ari>. #27181.
<gAri-yoG>(ZL) {N} ``noon''. #27190.
<gA[b]ri>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to level''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]ri>. #27202.
<gA[b]ri-s+G>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to prepare ^earth for ^foundation''. Nom. <>. #27212.

<gArij>//<gij>(M) {N} ``^potsherd, ^tiles, ^sherds''. #27221.
<gArij-s+G>(M) {N} ``a tile house''. #27230.
<gArij-toD>,,<ommaJ-toD>(L) {N} ``a fire pot''. #27240.

<gAr+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^roar''. #27251.

<gArOj>(L) {V()} ``to ^disagree''. #27261.
<gArOj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ashamed''. Nom. <g[An]ArOj>. #27270.
<gA[b]rOj>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^ridicule''. Nom. <>. #12703.
<gArOj-mAD>(L) {X} ``feel shy''. #27280.

<gAr-pal>(L) {N} ``a kind of poisonous nocturnal ^snake (Or.<rOna sapO>) with red, yellow, and black stripes, ca. six feet long, which makes burrows in the ridges (<paRi>) between fields''. #27112.

<gAroRi-Ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #691.
<mArgoRi-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27292.

<g[Ar]An-yoG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''. #26721.

<g[Ar]Anna>(L) {N} ``^road''. #27301.

<g[Ar]a.ga-si>(L) {N} ``^right hand, hand used for eating''. #27311.

<g[Ar]am.gam>(LL) {N} ``^meaning''. #27321.

<g[Ar]a-moD>(Z) {N} ``a ^tobacco pipe''. #27331.

<g[Ar]en-Da>(Z) {N} ``^that which serves to draw or ladle water''. #27341.

<g[Ar]en-na>(L) {N} ``well''. #7583.

<g[Ar]+D-tar>(L) {N} ``^spindle''. #27351.

<g[Ar]Ob.gOb-s+G>(L) {N} ``^hearth''. #27361.

<g[Ar]OsOD>(L) {N} ``^duster''. *Or.<>. #27371.

<g[Ar]unDaRab-kab>(ZL) {N} ``a ^man's cloth''. #27381.

<g[Ar]unDoRi-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^woman's cloth''. #27391.

<g[Ar]unDoRi-kab>(L) {N} ``a woman's ^cloth''. #27401.

<gAsAD-lO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cry restlessly like a baby''. Nom. <gAs+D-lO>. #27411.

<gAs+D>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^pulverize''. Nom. <g[An]As+D>. #27421.

<gAtAr>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^hit''. Nom. <g[An]AtAr>. #27431.
<gA[b]tAr>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to punish''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]tAr>. #12713.

<gAta>,,<gAta.gAta>(SLMMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^itch''. Nom. <g[An]Ata>. *Or.<gOtgOt>K. #27441.
<gAta>,,<gAta.gAta>(LMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``itchy''. #27450.
<gAta-gay>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of bitter ^tuber''. #27460.

<gAtasi>(SMDLLLLZMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^play (esp. of children)''. Nom. <gAtasi>; syn. <AnDiD(lenay)>. #27471.

<gAtE>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean rice after husking and before cooking it, to remove unhusked grains''. Nom. <g[An]AtE>. #27481.

<gAtiti>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^tickle someone''. Nom. <g[An]Atiti>. #27491.

<ga>,,<ga.ga>(My) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^drink, (2) to ^eat liquid foods, spec. porridge, rice, or boiled vegetables; (3) hence (because rice is the staple food) to take meals, to ^dine''. Nom. <g[An]a.ga>. E.g. <ga.ga-nA-be> `let's eat'. Ant. <jom> `to eat solid foods, e.g. tubers, fruit, meat'. #27501.
<ga-Al>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to drink liquor''. Nom. <ga-Al-na>. #4403.
<ga-ba>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to drink liquor''. Nom. <ga-ba>. #27510.
<ga-sal>(L) {to)(lenay)} ``to drink liquor''. Nom. <ga-sal>. #27520.
<Ali-ga>?? {N} ``wine drinking''. #4382.
<ga-jom-na>,,<ga-jom-na-El>(L) {N} ``suppertime, time for the evening meal (about seven)''. #27530.
<ga-gAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``glutton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #27063.
<ga-jom>(L) {N} ``time for food''. #27540.
<ga-moD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to smoke''. Nom. <gamoD-na>. #27550.
<g[Ar]a.ga-si>(LDL) {N} ``right hand, hand used for eating''. #7313.

<ga-Al>(LMy(s.v.u)) {V(lenay)} ``to ^drink liquor''. #4081.

<gab>\\<Agab>(DL) {N} ``green grass''. #3392.

<gab>(:) #27571.
  <ur-gab>(?) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell like a sheep''.  Nom. <ur-gab>.  {ADJ(dAm)} ``having a smell like ??''. ??gloss? #27582.

<gab>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^bind hedge with parallel clamps''. Nom. <g[An]ab.gab>. #27591.
  <Ar-gab>(L) {V(lE, plur.)} ``entwine each other's limbs''. Nom. <>. #27602.
  <gab.gab-si gab.gab-bul DimAD>(L) {V(len, plur.)} ``to sleep with arms and legs entwined''. Nom. <>. #27612.
  <g[An]ab>(My) {N} ``a large pair of tongs''. #27622.
  <gab-tor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to pinch, to pick up with tongs''. Nom. <g[An]abtor>. #27630.
    <gab-tor-re tAb = gab-tor-le tAb>(LX) {V(lay)} ``to remove with tweezers''. #27640.
  <g[An]ab-tor>(L) {N} ``small tongs, clamps''. #26892.

<gabAl>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #27651.

<gab-tor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pinch, to pick up with tongs''. Nom. <g[An]abtor>. #27661.
  <gab-tor-re tAb = gab-tor-le tAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to remove with tweezers''. #27642.
  <g[An]ab-tor>(My) {N} ``small tongs, clamps''. #26893.

<gaD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut grass or straw''. Nom. <g[An]aD.gaD>. #27671.
    <AnaRa-n gaD.gaD>(L) {to P(lay)} ``to cut paddy stems left after the heads are cut''. #27682.
  <gaD-Da-pal>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to cut grass on the <paRi>''. Nom. <gaD-Da-pal>?. #27690.
    <gaD-Da-pal-gaj>(My) {N} ``the month (?) in which Soras clean the boundary lines''. #27700.
  <gaD-lam-al>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to cut <kAmbur> stems left after the heads are cut''. Nom. <gaD-lam-al>?. #27710.
    <gaD-lam-al-gaj>(MMy) {N} ``the month (January) when <kAmbur> stems are cut''. #27720.

<gaRE>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^lame, to be unable to walk''.  Nom. <gaRE>.  {ADJ} ``lame, unable to walk''. #27731.

<gaRe>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^mold, to ^shape (of pottery, of a child in the womb)''. Nom. <g[An]aRe>; syn. <sAbja(lay)>. #27741.
  <gaRe-n-bOj>(LMy) {N} ``deity who shapes the child in the womb''. Syn. <sAbja-n-bOj>, <oyoG-bOj>. #27750.

<gaRi>//<gal>(My) {N} ``any land ^vehicle, e.g. a ^car <mOtOr>, a rail car <rE?El>, a cart <sAgARa>, a bicycle <saykAl>''. *Or.<gaRi>MK. #27761.

<gaD-ij>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wipe oneself after defecating (with a leaf <Ola-leG-An> or with a rock <ArEG-leG-An>)''. Nom. <gaD-ej-na>. Syn. <gOD-sam(lenay)>. *<ej> cf. Gu.<ij>? feces. #27771.

<gaD-lam-al>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cut <kAmbur> stems left after the heads are cut''. Nom. <gaD-lam-al>?; <lam> the <kAmbur> plant after the heads are cut; <al>\<aGal> wherever one works(?). #27781.
<gaD-lam-al-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month (January) when <kAmbur> stems are cut''. #27722.
<gaDlami>,,<gaDlani>(L) {N} ``personal name (female)''. #27790.
<gaDlanO>(L) {N} ``personal name (male)''. #27800.

<gaRO-gay>(DMLL) {N} ``a ^tuber''. |<gaRO> `', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. #27811.

<ga-gAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``^glutton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #27821.

<gay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig''. Nom. <gay.gay>. #27831.
<gay-loG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to dig a pit''. #27840.
<gay>\\<g[An]ay>(L) {N} ``tuber''. #26912.
<ADAb-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. |<ADAb> `?'. #2732.
<bAru-gay>(L) {N} ``wild tuber''. |<bAru> `hill'. #14222.
<bEntol-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of bulbous ^root''. |<bEntol> `?'. #16152.
<butiD-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^root''. |<butiD> `'. #19122.
<g[An]u-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. |<-An-> `nom.', <gu> `to plant'. #26982.
<gAnuD-gay>(L) {N} ``sweet potato''. |<gAnuD> `?'. #26993.
<gAta-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of bitter ^tuber''. |<gAta> `'. #27462.
<gaRO-gay>(L) {N} ``a tuber''. #27862.
<gO-DoG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber which looks as if little tubers ride on the main tuber''. #27872.
<kAru-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27882.
<kaRasi-gay>(L) {N} ``a poisonous tuber''. #27892.
<mArgoRi-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27293.
<marsa-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27902.
<pEtAka-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27912.
<saru-gay>//<sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. *Or.<>. #27922.
<tiRuD-sOG-gay>(LL) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. Lit., myna-shit-tuber. #27933.
<tumAG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27942.
<gay-saG-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which turmeric is dug''. (March). #27950.
<A-tAl-na-gay>(LL) {N} ``lower portion left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out''. #27962.

<gay-loG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig a pit''. #27971.

<gay-saG-gaj>(LD) {N} ``the ^month in which turmeric is dug''. (March). #27981.
<gaysani>() {N} ``personal name, woman born in March''. #27990.

<gaj>\\<AGgaj>(L) {N} ``moon; month''. ??<aGgaj>(LSZ). #6602.
<bArij-gaj>(L) {N} ``full moon''. #28012.
<kaRukka-gaj>(L) {N} ``new moon''. #28022.
<mO-gaj>(L) {N} ``eclipse of the moon''. #28032.
<pAJiD-gaj>(L) {N} ``new moon''. #28042.

<tuGar-gaj>(LL) {N} ``half moon''. #28052.
<b+D-b+D-gaj>(L) {N} ``month when crops are sown (June)''. #28062.
<borOy-gaj>(L) {N} ``month of millet crops (July)''. #28072.
<borjAni>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <borOy-gaj>''. #28080.
<borjAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <borOy-gaj>''. #28090.
<D+G-rAD-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which the chariot is drawn (July)''. #23392.
<DAsAra-gaj>(L) {N} ``month corresponding to September to October''. #28102.
<DAsAraD>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <DAsAra-gaj>''. #28110.
<DAsAri>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <DAsAra-gaj>''. #28120.
<DolAj-gaj>(L) {N} ``month of hunger (September)''. #28132.
<Dolba-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which clearings are made on the hills for cultivation (April-May)''. #23812.
<Dolbani>,,<Dolbari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <Dolba-gaj>''. #28140.
<DolbanO>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <Dolba-gaj>''. #28150.
<DoRa-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which the swinging festival is held''. #28162.
<gAD-bor-gaj>(L) {N} ``month during which millet is cut (January-February)''. #28172.
<gAD.gAD-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which paddy is harvested''. (December). #28182.
<gADganO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD.gAD-gaj> ???''. #28190.
<gAD-gaG-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which <gaGga> is cut (November)''. #28202.
<gaGgani>,,<gaGgari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #28210.
<gaGganO>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>''. #28220.
<gAD-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``December, January''. #28232.
<gAD-siD-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which millet is harvested (October)''. #26002.
<gADsani>,,<gADsari>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-siD-gaj> ???''. #28240.
<gaDDa-pal-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which Soras clean the boundary lines''. #28252.
<gay-saG-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which turmeric is dug (March)''. #28262.
<gajsani>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gaj-saG-gaj> ???''. #28270.
<gADsanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gay-saG-gaj>''. #28280.
<gu-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which paddy seedlings are transplanted (July)''. #28292.
<gosani>,,<gosari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <go-sAr-gaj>''. #28300.
<gosanO>(LZ) {N} ``personal name, man born in <go-sAr-gaj>''. #28310.
<g[An]ur-gaj>(L) {N} ``August''. #28322.
<jAr+b-gaj>(LL) {N} ``harvest month (December-January)''. #28332.
<jatAra-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month of the car festival (March)''. #28342.
<Ji-ba-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which mohwa flowers are picked (February-March)''. #14493.
<Jibani>,,<Jibari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <Ji-ba-gaj>''. #28350.
<JibanO>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <Ji-ba-gaj>''. #28360.
<lO.lO-gaj>(L) {N} ``May''. #28372.
<peDa-tol-gaj>(L) {N} ``October''. #28382.
<peDani>,,<peDari>(LL) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <peDa-tol-gaj>''. #28390.
<peDanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <peDa-tol-gaj>''. #28400.
<puy-j+G-gaj>(L) {N} ``June''. #28412.
<rOgO-gaj>(L) {N} ``February''. #28422.
<rOgOni>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <rOgO-gaj>''. #28430.
<rOgAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rOgO-gaj>''. #28440.
<rusAn-gaj>(L) {N} ``February''. #28452.
<rOysani>,,<rOysari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <rusan-gaj>''. #28460.

<rOysanO>(LL) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rusan-gaj>''. #28470.
<sAGkArati-gaj>(L) {N} ``January''. *Or.<>. #28482.
<ti-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``August''. #28492.
<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj>''. #28500.
<tisAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <ti-sAr-gaj>''. #28510.
<tin-b+r-gaj>(DLL) {N} ``February''. #17343.

<gaj>(:) #28521.
<Ante-gaj>(L) {INTERJ} ``^look here friend''. #6252.

<gaj>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry''. Nom. <g[An]aj.gaj>. #28531.
<sAr-gaj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry in oil''. Nom. <s[An]Ar-gaj>. #28542.

<gajAG>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil food in water''. Nom. <g[An]ajAG>; syn. <A[b]sin(lay)>. #28551.
<gajAG-Ab>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to boil greens''. Nom. <gajAG-Ab-?na>. {N} ``boiled greens''. Nom. <>. #28560.
<gajAG-jEl>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to boil meat''. Nom. <gajAG-jEl-?na>. {N} ``boiled meat''. #28570.

<gajji>(D) {N} ``a ^disease, like ^eczema or ^mange, characterized by sores and itching''. {V(liJ)} ``to suffer from such a disease''. Nom. <g[An]ajji>. {ADJ(dAm)} ``having such a disease; mangy''. E.g. <gajji-sOD> `a mangy dog'. #28581.

<ga-jom-na>,,<ga-jom-na-El>(DLL) {N} ``^suppertime, time for the evening meal (about seven)''. #28591.

<gal>\\<Argal>(L) {N} ``^thirst''. #8082.

<gal>\\<gaRi>(Z) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^vehicle''. #27762.

<gal>(SDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^brand cattle or men as a remedy for some diseases''. Nom. <g[An]al.gal>. #28621.

<galmeD>(L) {X} ``^eye^flies of cattle''. !<mAD> eye??? . #28631.

<gam>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^speak, to ^tell, to ^say, to ^narrate''. Nom. <g[An]am>. #28641.
<g[Ar]am.gam>(L) {N} ``meaning''. #7333.
<kAR+G-gam-a>(@) {INTERJ} ``keep quiet''. #28652.
<EDnE gam-lE>,,<EDnE-gOj>(S) {X} ``in this way''. #24673.
<EDtE gam-lE>(S) {X} ``in that way?''. #28662.
<yan-gamle>(LD) {PHRASE} ``^how or ^what he said''. #28672.
<yan-te-gamle>(L) {PHRASE} ``as he said''. #28682.

<ga-moD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^smoke''. Nom. <gamoD-na>. #28691.
<g[Ar]a-moD>(LL) {N} ``a tobacco pipe''. #7323.

<gaJjay>(DLLZ) {N} ``^hemp''. !IA loan?. #28701.

<gaGga>//<gaG>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. #28711.
<gaGga>//<gaG>(LL) {N} ``species of ^millet like mandia (a large plant)''. #28731.
<bO-gaGga-roG>(My) {N} ``ten to fifteen minutes, the time necessary for cooking ganga rice''. #28722.
<gAD-gaG-gaj>(My) {N} ``month in which <gaGga> is cut (November)''. #28203.

<gar>?: #28741.
<gar-iD>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch; to scratch out, to cross out (something written)''. Nom. <?>; analysis?. #28750.
<gur-iD--gar-iD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #28762.

<gar>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^beg''. Nom. <g[An]ar.gar>. #28771.
<gar-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^ask for''. #28780.

<garE>(L) {N} ``^marrow or ^heart of the ^plantain ^tree''. !recte <gArE> liver???. #28791.

<gar-eb>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^belch''. Nom. <g[An]areb>. #28801.
<gar-+m>(L) {V(lE)} ``to roar (like a tiger)''. #28810.
<ab-gar>(My) {V()} ``to ^clear the ^throat''. #9943.

<gari>(:) #28821.
<bagari>(My) {N} ``^two measures''. !<<bagu-gari>>???. #28830.

<gar-iD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch; to scratch out, to cross out (something written)''. Nom. <?>; analysis?. #28752.
<gur-iD--gar-iD>(MML) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #28763.

<ga-sal>(DMM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^drink liquor''. Nom. <ga-sal>. #28841.

<gati>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir, to scorch???,to scratch???''. Nom. <g[An]ati>. *Or.<ghanT->K. #28851.

<gE>,,<Ab-gE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^surround, to ^circumcise''. #28861.
<gE.gE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to fail to cross, to get over, to be entangled, to be ensnared''. Nom. <g[An]E.gE>. #28870.
<gE.gE>(L) {N} ``^difficulty''. #28880.
<gE.gE-Da-ge>(L) {INTERJ} ``help, we are in trouble, in a fix''. #21244.

<gE>(:) #28891.
<gE.gE>(LZ) {N} ``^liver''. !children's language for <A-gArE>/<gAr>. #28900.

<gE?Eb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^burn of fire''. Cf. <gE?Em>. #28911.

<gED>(:) #28921.
<Ar-gED-mAr>(L) {N} ``^person with a ^limp''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #28932.

<gED>(:) #28941.
  <Oy-gED>(L) {V()} ``to ^burn (tr.)''. !orig. <oy->. #28952.

<gERa>(ZL) {N} ``^brown rice''. #28961.

<gEga-tiD>() {N} ``a ^wild fowl''. #28971.

<gE?Em>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^burn''. Nom. <g[An]E?Em> flame. #28981.

<gEr>(:) #28991.
  <mar-OG-gEr>(L) {NK} ``male ^cousin: father's sister's son, mother's sister's son''. #29002.

<ge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial suffix'': #29011.
  <A-Du.Du-ge>(L) {ADV} ``in a hurry''. #182.
  <A-Du.Du-ge>(L) {IND} ``quickly''. #192.
  <AlAkalO-ge>(L) {IND} ``uproar, hue and cry''. #29022.
  <bAm.bAm-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``whizzingly''. #29032.
  <el-Da-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``nasty, filthy, dirty''. #29042.
  <erajatti-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``strange, monstrous, never seen before''. #29052.
  <gE.gE-Da-ge>(DMZLL) {INTERJ} ``help, we are in trouble, in a fix''. #21245.
  <+rg+t+D-Da-ge>(LZ) {ADV} ``impure, unclean''. #21413.
  <kiloG-bOloG-ge>(L) {ADV} ``dumbfounded''. #29062.

<geD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. Nom. <g[An]eD.geD>. #29071.
  <geD>,,<guD>(DMLL) {V(lenay)} ``to scratch oneself''. Nom. <geD-na>. #29080.

<geRa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^buy liquor paying in kind''. Nom. <g[An]eRa>. #29091.

<gem>(:) #29101.
  <AsaG-gem>(LL) {V()} ``to ^resent''. #8602.

<gen>,,<gen-Da>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^draw_^water, to ^scoop_up_water''. Nom. <g[An]en>.
#29111.
  <g[Ar]en-Da>(DLLZ) {N} ``that which serves to draw or ladle water''. #7344.
  <g[Ar]en-na>(L@??) {N} ``a well, a pit of water''. #29122.

<genriy>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^groan''. #29131.

<ger>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^ladle out, as rice; to ^throw with a shovel''. Nom. <g[An]er>.
#29141.

<ge?ej-mAD>(ZSL) {V()} ``to ^open_the_^eyes for the first time, as puppies''. #29151.

<gij>\\<gArij>(L) {N} ``^potsherd, ^tiles, ^sherds''. #27222.

<gij>(LMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^see''. Nom. <g[An]ij.gij>. #29171.

<gij>(L) {V(lay)} ``to see''. Nom. <g[An]ij>. #29180.
<gij-DAm>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to show oneself''. #29190.
<gij-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tempt, to cast an evil eye''. Nom. <g[An]ij-mAD>. #29200.
<ge?ej-mAD>(L) {V} ``to ^open_the_^eyes for the first time, as puppies''. !<gij> see???. #29212.
<gij-ta>(L) {V()} ``to ^appear''. #29220.
<ta-gij>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to see in a mirror''. Nom. <ta-gij-na>. #29232.
<t[Ar]a-gij-na>(LM) {N} ``mirror''. #29242.
<AbmAG-g[An]ij>(LMZ) {N} ``the first visit, acquaintance''. #29252.
<tuG-mAD-gij-ger>(L) {V()} ``to ^predict''. !^pierce-^eye-^see-^speak. #29262.

<gijja>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash''. Nom. <g[An]ijja>. #29271.

<gij-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tempt, to cast an evil eye''. Nom. <g[An]ij-mAD>. #29281.
<ge?ej-mAD>(S) {V} ``to ^open_the_^eyes for the first time, as puppies''. !<gij> see???. #29213.

<gij-ta>(L) {V()} ``to ^appear''. #29222.

<giO-mE>(DZL) {N} ``^ghee''. Lit., butter oil. *Or.<ghiO>K. #29291.

<girja>(L) {N} ``^church''. *Or.<girja>K, Port.<>. #29301.

<g+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^spin thread''. Nom. <g+D.g+D>. #29311.
<g+D>(L) {V()} ``to ^lay_rope''. Nom. <g+D-luD>. #29320.
<g+D-luD>//<g+D>(D) {N} ``laying of two-strand rope''. #29330.
<g+D-ra>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to make into a bundle''. Nom. <g[An]+Dra>. #29340.

<g+Ri>(L) {N} ``^friend''. #29351.

<g+m>\\<gAnur>(L) {N} ``^rain''. *<g[An]ur>, nom. of verb <gur>. Kh.<gur> fall (of rain). #26832.
<A-jeG-g+m>(L) {N} ``^mizzle''. |<A-jeG> `wash the feet'. #9683.
<arEl-g+m>(L) {N} ``a shower of hailstones''. #12232.
<arEG-g+m>(L) {N} ``a second shower shortly after the cessation of the first shower''. #12252.
<aREG-g+m-Da>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. !<aREG-g+m-Da-neb> the corresponding kind of ^tree. #10232.
<aREG-g+m-Da-buD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^insect that flits about in the air during the rainy season''. #10243.

<g+m>(:) #29381.
<ma.ma-g+m>(L) {V()} ``to take bath''. !children's language. #29392.

<g+m>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold in the mouth, to ^rinse out the mouth''. Nom. <A-g+m.g+m>, <g[An]+m.g+m> `a mouthful'. #29401.
<g+m.g+m>,,<g[An]+m.g+m>(Z) {N} ``a ^mouthful''. #29410.

<g+mpel>(D) {N} ``^huddled together, ^crowded''. #29421.

<g+mtE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^dream''. Nom. <g[An]+mtE> a dream. #29431.

<g+nin-Da>(L) {N} ``^sea''. #29441.

<g+rE>(:) #69550.
<g+rE-pAD>//<pAD>(DM) {N} ``^lock''. #29450.

<g+rimij-Da>,,<g+rimij-ja>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^tickled''. Nom. <g[An]+rimij>. #29461.

<gO>(:) #29471.
<tARa>(LMDL) {N} ``^tank, ^pond''. Cf. <tORa-gO>. #29480.

<gO>(Z) {V()} ``to ^ride an animal''. #29491.
<gO-kur-mAr>(L) {N} ``rider (on a horse)''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #29500.

<gOa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #29511.

<gOb>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sit''. Nom. <gOb.gOb>. #29521.
<g[Ar]Ob.gOb-s+G>(L) {N} ``^hearth''. #27362.
<Ol-gOb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sit awhile''. Nom. <Ol-gOb-na>. #29532.
<Ar-Ol-gOb-na>(SDLS) {N} ``sitting place''. #7472.
<arOl-gOb-s+G>(M) {N} ``^hearth''. #12342.
<a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an ^open ant hill''. #29542.

<gObba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^wear out''. Nom. <g[An]Obba>. #29551.

<gOD>\\<tAGOr>(L) {N} ``^road, ^path, ^way''. #63562.
<Absuj-gOD>(L) {V()} ``to ^escort''. !^show-^road. #29572.
<ebba-gOD>(L) {N} ``thorny path''. |<ebba> `thorn'. #29582.
<Daj-bur-gOD>(L) {N} ``steep path, way up the hill, a mountain pass''. #21582.
<lAlarna-gOD>(S) {N} ``junction, crossroad''. #29592.
<rOjtaD-gOD>(S) {N} ``religion''. #29602.

<gOD>(:) #29611.
<gOD.gOD>(LMMDLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^rub the body while taking a bath''. Nom. <gOD.gOD-na>. #29620.

<gOD>(L) {N} ``^office or rank''. #29631.
<gAmaG-gOD>(L) {N} ``office of chief?''. #29642.
<suRa-gOD-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^official, big shot''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #29652.

<gOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^grate, to ^rub, to strike match, to make fire by friction, to ^wash''. Nom. <g[An]OD.gOD>. #29661.
<g[An]OD>(L) {N} ``instrument for sharpening a knife, etc.''. #29672.

<gOD.gOD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to rub the body while taking a bath''. Nom. <gOD.gOD-na>. #29680.
<gOD-toD>(L) {V()} ``to make a ^fire by ^friction''. #29690.
<g[An]OD-toD>(Z) {N} ``matches''. #29702.

<gORia>(L) {N} ``a ^big metal vessel''. *Or.<garia>, <gOra>K. #29711.

<gOROG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow new twigs''. #29721.
<A-gOROG>(M) {N} ``top, upper''. #222.

<gOD-tOD>(My) {V()} ``to make a ^fire by ^friction''. #29731.

<gO-DoG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber which looks as if little tubers are riding on its back''. #29741.

<gORu>(DL) {N} ``^cowherd''. *Or.<gouRO>K. #29751.

<gOgE>(L) {V()} ``to ^play a stringed instrument''. #29761.
<gOgE-raj>(L) {N} ``a kind of unfretted bowed stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of a 1 1/2 inch by 15 inch bamboo stick set in a half coconut shell covered on its belly with lizard skin on which its two strings are bridged; one of these is stopped on the bamboo neck while the other serves as a drone, both being played by a small arched bamboo bow with a string of ??''. !ill. Elwin??; rec. ??. #29770.

<gOy>?j? {IND} ``^in this manner''. #29781.

<gOy>(S) {V()} ``to ^know, to be ^acquainted with''. Nom. <g[An]Oy.gOy>. #29791.
<gOy-ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to joke, to play tricks''. Nom. <g[An]Oy-ber>. #16613.

<gOye-mAD>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to apply ^collerium to the eye''. Nom. <gOye-mAD>. #29801.

<gOj>(S) {C} ``^way, ^manner''. !<E?te-gOj>, <E?ne-gOj>, cf. <sAlij?te-AiAm> at that ^time, <gOj> and <AiAm> may be members of the same class, noun. #29811.
<EDnE-gOj>,,<EDnE gam-lE>(S) {X} ``in this way''. #29822.
<EDne-gOj>(L) {ADV} ``^that_^way, ^like_^that''. !orig. <E?negOjAn>. #24683.
<ED-tE-gOj>(L) {ADV} ``^this_^way, ^like_^this''. !related forms: <Et?tejA>, <E?ne>, <E?negOjAn>, <E?te>. #24732.
<ED-te-ja>(L) {ADV} ``F''. !orig. <Et?tejA>, <E?ne>, <E?negOjAn>, <E?te>. #24742.

<gO-ja.ja>(L) {ADJ} ``^indebted''. #29831.

<gO-kur-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^rider (on a horse)''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #29841.

<gOl>(:) #29851.
<gOl.gOl>(DL) {N} ``^carpel of the jackfruit''. #29860.
<gOl.gOl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to hold a carpel (of the jackfruit, orange, etc.)''. #29870.

<gOl>\\<gO?Ol>(D),,<gOl.gOl>(L) {N} ``^cocoon''. #29901.
<gO?Ol-buD>(L) {N} ``silk moth''. #18733.
<gO?Ol-kab>(L) {N} ``silk fabric''. #29912.

<gOnDij>//<gOn>(MDLL) {N} ``species of ground ^squirrel''. *Or.<>. #29921.
<gOnDij-sa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^snake which lives on trees and has markings like a squirrel''. #29930.

<gOnta>(L) {N} ``a ^clock, a ^gong''. *Or.<ghOnTa>(K). #29941.

<gOG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^pursue, to ^drive_away, to ^beat_game''. Nom. <g[An]O.gOG>??. #29951.
<gOG-DAm>,,<gOG>(DL) {V()} ``to ^chase''. #19683.

<gOpoG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^swell the belly''. #29961.
<gOpuD>(L) {V()} ``to ^swell the ^belly''. #29970.

<gOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut vertically soft things, to ^split wood''. Nom. <g[An]Or.gOr>. #29981.

<gO-reRa>(LD) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^in debt''. #29991.
<gO-ja.ja>(L) {ADJ} ``indebted''. #30000.

<gO-reRa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be in ^debt''. #30011.

<gOrjaG>//<goD>(L) {N} ``^village''. !Ram. <gOrzaG>, no CF. #30021.

<gOr-maJ>(MML) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^sick''. Nom. <gOr-maJ>. *Or.<>. #30031.

<gOrOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wander''. Nom. <g[An]OrOD>. #30041.

<gOsO>(LLMy) {N} ``a kind of ^tree with very red fruits''. #30051.

<gOsOD>(DM^) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean, to ^dust, to ^wipe off, to ^erase''. !<g[Ar]OsOD> duster. *Or.<ghOs->K to clean, to erase. #30061.

<gOtsAri>(L) {N} ``^in that case''. #30071.

<go?oG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall sideways''. Nom. <g[An]o?oG>. #30081.
<goG>(M) {V()} ``to ^sway, to ^fall, to fall down''. #30090.

<go>(:) #30101.
<go.go>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to become ^large, to be ^wealthy''. Nom. <g[An]o.go>. #30110.
<go.go>(L) {ADJ} ``big''. #30120.
<Ab-go>(D) {V()} ``to ^respect''. #983.
<laD-go>(LD) {V()} ``to be ^surplus, to be ^extra''. !Orig. <la?go>. #30132.

<gob>(:) #30141.
  <aG-gob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put into the mouth''. Nom. <An-aG-gob>. #11802.

<gob>(L) {V()} ``to ^graze''. !<gopa> cowherd ???. #30151.

<goD>\\<gOrjaG>(L) {N} ``^village''. !Ram. <gOrzaG>, no CF. #30022.

<goD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scoop with hands''. Nom. <g[An]oD.goD>. #30171.

<goRia>(L) {N} ``a man of ^GoRia ^caste''. #30181.

<goRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^end, to be ^used_up, to ^wear_out (like a pencil)''. Nom. <g[An]oRij>.
#30191.

<goRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^lose a wager''. Nom. <g[An]oRij>. #30201.

<goyoRi>(L) {N} ``^whirlwind''. #30211.
  <goyoRi>(L) {V()} ``to whirlwind to blow''. Cf. <guyur>. #30220.
  <guyur>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to whirl, to go round and round''. Nom. <g[An]uyur> cf. <goyoRi>.
#30230.

<goyoRi>(DL) {V()} ``to ^whirlwind to blow''. Cf. <guyur>. #30241.
  <guyur>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to whirl, to go round and round''. Nom. <g[An]uyur> cf. <goyoRi>.
#30250.
  <guyur.guyur>(My) {ADJ} ``round and round''. #30260.

<gol>\\<golla>(My) {N} ``the ^hoof of an animal''. #30352.
  <k+mmED-gol>(My) {N} ``the ^hoof of a ^goat''. ! not <A-gol-mED>. #30282.

<gol>\\<gollo>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^mollusc''. #30373.
  <Asij-s+G-gol>(My) {N} ``an ^empty mollusc ^shell (lit. an abandoned-house shell)''. #30302.
  <tar-job-si-gol>(L) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^bivalve mollusc, e.g. a clam (lit. cymbal shell)''.
#30312.
  <paRED-sam-gol>(L) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^snail-type mollusc??''. Cf. <paRED-sam(liJ)>.
#30322.
  <DADDARE-gol>(D) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^snail''. #30332.

<gol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig a ^depression in the ground (to catch some water, or to set a pot on), or in cooked rice (to hold liquid food, e.g. <kuRu>)''. Nom. <g[An]ol.gol>. #30341.
  <gol-Daj>(LRMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^climb (a tree, a steep hill) by cutting or digging ^foot-holds at each step''. Nom. <g[An]ol-Daj>. #21563.

<golla>//<gol>(My) {N} ``the ^hoof of an animal''. #30351.

<gollEG>,,<gonlEG>(LL) {N} ``a folded cloth tied round the waist like an apron, used as a large ^pocket or ^bag to hold greens, etc., as one collects them''. #30361.

<gollo>,,<gonlo>//<gol>(H) {N} ``the ^shell of a mollusc''. *Or.<galO>K; Serung<gonlo>. #30371.
<gollo-pED>(L) {N} ``a mollusc (esp. ^conch) ^shell used as a ^horn''. #30380.
<gollo-tAm>(L) {N} ``the ^chin''. #30390.

<gon>(LRMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^thrust (the loins in ^copulating), to ^hump''. Nom. <gon.gon>. #30401.

<gonla>(LMy) {N} ``^goat^herd, ^shepherd''. #30411.

<gonlEG>,,<gollEG>(My) {N} ``a folded cloth tied round the waist like an apron, used as a large ^pocket or ^bag to hold greens, etc., as one collects them''. #30421.

<gonlo>,,<gollo>//<gol>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a mollusc''. *Or.<galO>K !Serung <gonlo>. #30372.

<goG>\\<goGsa>(LMy) {N} ``a brass ^bell used in ^dancing, usually strung across the chest or about the waist''. #30472.
<ArtAna-goG>(L) {N} ``a brass dancing ^bell about 1-1/4 inches long, resembling the fruit of the <ArtAna> tree''. #30452.
<pARiAr-goG>(L) {N} ``a brass dancing ^bell about 1/2 inch long, resembling the fruit of the <pARiAr> shrub''. #30462.

<goGsa>//<goG>(L) {N} ``a brass ^bell used in ^dancing, usually strung across the chest or about the waist''. #30471.

<gopa>(MDML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^graze cattle, goats, etc.''. Nom. <gopa-na>; cf. <gob> id. #30481.
<gopa>(SMDMLL) {N} ``^herdsman, ^cowherd''. *Or.<gOpaLO>K; cf. <gonla> goatherd, shepherd. #30490.

<goroli>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''. #30501.

<gu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make one's usual cry or sound (of man, bird, animal); to ^call (to an inferior)''. Nom. <gu.gu>; cf. <guDiG(lay)> to call (polite). #30511.

<gu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plant, to ^sow, to ^transplant''. Nom. <g[An]u.gu>. #30521.
<g[An]u>(L) {N} ``a ^garden or ^grove''. Syn. <kotta>. #30530.
<gu-Ar>(LL) {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^bury the ashes of a deceased person, a week or two after the cremation (<bal.bal>), and ^mark the grave with a ^memorial_^stone (lit., to plant a stone)''. |<Ar>\<ArEG> `stone'. Nom. <gu-Ar> funeral ceremony. #30570.
<gu-sAr>(LL) {V(lenay)??} ``to ^transplant ^paddy seedlings''. Nom. <gu-sAr>??. #30590.
<gu-sAr-gaj>(ML) {N} ``the ^month in which ^paddy seedlings are ^transplanted (^July)''. #30600.
<gusAni>,,<gusAri>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #30610.
<gusAnO>(My) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #30620.

<gu-s+G>(L) {V(lenay,lay)} ``to build a house''. Nom. <gu-s+G-na>, <g[An]u-s+G>; the tr. form is used with a benefactive object. #30630.

<gu-Ar>(LMy) {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^bury the ashes of a deceased person, a week or two after the cremation (<bal.bal>), and ^mark the grave with a ^memorial_^stone (lit., to plant a stone)''. |<gu> `to plant', <Ar>\<ArEG> `stone'. Nom. <gu-Ar> funeral ceremony. #30571.
<gu-Ar--karja>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to conduct ^ritual ^ceremonies for the ^dead''. |<karja> `annual ceremony for the dead'. Nom. <gu-Ar--karja>. #30580.

<guari>(DMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^complain, to tell of one's difficulties''. Nom. <guari>??. {N} ``a ^complaint''. *Or.<guhari>KM. #30641.

<guD>\\<guDDaG>(M) {N} ``^clay''. #30712.

<guD>\\<guDi>(ZZLZ) {N} ``^quail''. !(not in Ram.). #30762.
<ADrE-guD>(L) {N} ``^quail ^egg''. #30672.

<guD>(:) #30681.
<Dayar-guD>(L) {V()} ``to ^turn ^around''. #21443.

<guD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear with the ^claws, to ^scratch''. Cf. <geD>. #30691.
<guD-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tear with nails''. Nom. <g[An]uDram>. #30700.

<guDDaG>//<guD>(MM) {N} ``^clay''. #30711.

<guDDel>(MMML) {V()} ``to ^consume''. #30721.

<guDDi-Ar>(D) {N} ``^pebble''. *Or.<goRi>K. #30731.

<guReb>(L) {V()} ``to ^germinate, to ^sprout''. #30741.

<guDeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^summon, to ^call, to ^invite, to ^welcome''. Nom. <g[An]uDeG>. #30751.

<guDi>//<guD>(L) {N} ``^quail''. !(not in Ram.). #30761.

<guRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^used up''. #30771.
<a-guRij>(L) {IND} ``till the end''. #9582.

<guD-ram>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear with nails''. Nom. <g[An]uDram>. #30781.

<guDuri-tar>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #30791.

<guyur>(L^) {V(liJ)} ``to ^whirl, to go round and round''. Nom. <g[An]uyur> cf. <goyoRi>. #30801.

<guj>(:) #30811.

<Er guj>(@) {V()} ``to put one's ^heart into it''. !Both verbs are inflected. While <Er> can occur independently, meaning to add fuel to a fire, <guj> occurs only in this double-verb construction. Compare Gutob <gig>, Gata' <gGi> blow up a fire. #25233.

<gul>(:) #30821.
<ay-gul>(@) {V()} ``to ^beckon''. #30832.

<gulja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^seven years''. #30841.

<gulji>(L) {NUM} ``^seven''. #30851.
<miggAl-gulji>(L) {NUM} ``^nineteen (twelve and seven)''. #30862.

<gulti>(L) {ADJ} ``^upper part of the neck''. !BOUND. #30871.

<gulumi>(L) {N} ``a ^big vessel''. #30881.

<gum>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^winnow''. Nom. <g[An]um.gum>. #30891.

<gumAsta>(L) {N} ``^clerk''. *Or.<gumasta>K, Pers.<>. #30901.

<gumma>(:) #30911.
<bay>(L) {IND} ``^resident''. !<gumma-bay> resident of Gumma. #30920.

<gun>\\<guntur>(L) {N} ``a large ^rat''. #30992.

<gunDaRab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wear''. !(man). #30941.
<g[Ar]unDaRab-kab>(L) {N} ``a man's cloth''. #7203.

<gunDoRi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wear''. !(woman). #30951.

<gunDu>(L) {ADJ} ``^troublesome, ^fussy, ^spoiled''. #30961.
<gunDu>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to be fussy, to be spoilt''. Nom. <gunDu-na>. #30970.

<gunO>(LS) {N} ``^effect, ^quality''. *Or.<guNO>K. #30981.

<guntur>//<gun>(L) {N} ``a large ^rat''. #30991.

<guJji>(DLM) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper (^woodapple??); its hard brown one-inch inedible ^fruit; its red ^seeds, which are used to decorate stringed instruments (<r[An]aj.raj-An-ji>)''. #31001.

<guGgu>//<guG>(MDL) {N} ``^cattle shed''. #31011.

<gupp+n>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep something in the waist tucked in the dhoti''. Nom. <g[An]upp+n>. #31021.

<gur>(:) #31031.

<gAnur>//<g+m>(L) {N} ``^rain''. Nom. <g[An]ur> is a nominalization, probably, but no verb <gur> exists in Sora; cf. Kharia <gur> 'fall (of rain)'. #26833.
<g[An]ur>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^rain''. #31052.

<gur>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^ripen''. Nom. <g[An][r]ur>. #31081.
<gur>\\<gu?ur>(My) {N} ``^ripe_^fruit''. #31140.
<g[An][r]ur>(My) {N} ``harvest''. #31102.
<OlOj-gur>(D) {X} ``kind of ^yellow ^fruit''. !related to ^cashew?. #31122.
<paG-gur-On>(LL) {V()} ``to ^conceive''. !^hold-^fruit-^child. #31132.

<gur>?: #31061.
<gur-iD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. Nom. <>. ??analysis? #31070.
<gur-iD--gar-iD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #28764.

<gu?ur>//<gur>(My) {N} ``^ripe_^fruit''. #31141.
<gu?ur>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to ripen''. Nom. <g[An]u?ur>. #31150.

<gur-Da>(L) {N} ``^pus''. #31161.
<gur-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to form pus''. #20983.

<gur-iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. Nom. <?>; analysis?. #31072.
<gur-iD--gar-iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #28765.

<gurmaG>(LMy) {N;ADJ} ``^fair (complexion)''. #31171.

<gurpAyu>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #31181.

<gusAni>,,<gusAri>(LMy) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #31191.

<gusAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #31201.

<gu-sAr-gaj>(ML) {N} ``the ^month in which ^paddy seedlings are ^transplanted (July)''. #31211.
<gusAri>,,<gusAni>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #31220.
<gusAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''. #31230.

<gusaj>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cover (one's body) with cloth''. Nom. <gusaj-na>. #31241.

<gu-s+G>(DMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^build a house''. Nom. <gu-s+G>. #31251.

<gutta>(L) {N;ADJ} ``^contract''. #31261.
<gutta-bara>(LMy) {N} ``contract work''. #15773.

<gutur>(?My) {V()} ``to ^tickle''. Syn. <gAtiti>. #31271.

/i/ - ??Add article on /i/.

<i>\\<i?i>(L) {N} ``head ^louse''. #31281.
  <ADrE-i>(L) {N} ``nit (louse egg)''. #3222.

<i>(L) {SX} ``^feminine''. !flexional rather than agglutinative, i.e. suffixed to "defective" noun or adj root e.g. <mAnr-> `man', <kAR-> `deaf'; REGEN, incl ref to pers names; how to punct these??. *Or.<i>. #31291.
  <mAnri>(L) {N} ``woman''. !fem. of <mAnra>/<mAr> man. #31300.
  <kaRi>(L) {ADJ(F)} ``blind (of a female)''. #31310.
  <kalli>(My) {N} ``deaf (female)''. #31320.
  <kEmpi>(My) {N} ``cripple (female)''. #31330.
  <laGgi>(SMy) {ADJ} ``beautiful (female)''. #31340.
  <sAnniari>(My) {N} ``personal name (female)''. #31350.

<i>(HMy) {SX} ``^emphatic?''. !optionally suffixed to various demonstratives, also perhaps in <koDi> etc. (REGEN); also to 1st person prons; cf. prev. entry. #31361.
  <AnlEn-i>,,<AnlEn>(DL) {PRON} ``we''. !Atars+G dialect; not used in other persons. #5802.
  <kAn-i>,,<kAn>(DMy) {ADJ} ``^this, ^the''. #31372.
  <kon-i>,,<kon>(LMy) {ADJ} ``that''. *My #31382.
  <nAm-i>,,<nAm>(DMMLMy) {ADV} ``now''. #31392.
  <JEn-i>,,<JEn>(My) {PRON} ``^I, ^me''. !<JEn-i> used esp. in isolation??. #31402.

<i>(My) {X} ``^x''. !syllable used to fill out short lines in songs. #31411.

<i?i>//<i>(My) {N} ``head ^louse''. *^V341. #31421.

<ib-mAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to make ^signs with the ^eyes''. Nom. <An-ib-mAD>. #31431.

<iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch (usu. redup.); to ^write, to ^draw''. Nom. <An-iD.iD>. #31441.
  <iD.iD--aD.aD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #31452.
  <gar-iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to scratch; to scratch out, to cross out (something written)''. Nom. <?>. ??ANALYSIS?. #31462.
  <gur-iD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. Nom. <?>. ??ANALYSIS?. #31472.
    <gur-iD--gar-iD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to scratch''. #28766.
  <An-iD>(LMy) {N} ``a written document, anything written''. #31482.
  <Ar-iD.iD>,,<Ar-iD-Ol>(L^) {N} ``a writing instrument, usu. a pen''. #31492.
  <iD-Ol>(My) {V(lay)} ``to write (on paper)''. Nom. <iD-Ol>. #31500.
    <An-iD-Ol>(My) {N} ``a written document, a paper, an article''. #31512.
    <Ar-iD-Ol>(L) {N} ``a writing instrument, esp. a pen''. #31522.
      <Ar-iD-Ol-DaG>(My) {N} ``pencil''. #21733.
  <iD-Ol-s+G>(My) {N} ``school building''. #31530.
  <iD-tal>(LLMy) {V(lenay)} ``to paint (figures, etc.) on a wall''. Nom. <An-iD-tal>. #31540.
    <An-iD-tal>(LZMy) {N} ``a wall painting, spec. a Sora "ikon" (Elwin 1955: ch. 10; 1951: ch. ??)''. #31552.

<iDay>(LMy) {N} ``^soul of the dead''. #31561.
  <iDay-bOy>(My) {N} ``X''. #31570.

<iDay-mAr>(My) {N} ``X''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #31580.

<iDE>(My) {N} ``^sealing wax used e.g. for plugging a crack or small hole in a pot; it is gathered from the tips of the twigs of <k+nalaG> or <mur.mur> trees and heated before use''. #31591.

<iDE-boD>(My) {N} ``a flying ^insect, ca. 1 1/2 inches long, which lives in trees between December and May, and has a repeated call <iDE> on a falling note''. #18351.

<iDEra>(LMy) {N} ``^rust''. {V(liJ)} ``to rust''. Nom. <An-iDEra>. #31601.
<A-iDEra-laG>(My) {N} ``rusty iron or steel''. #31612.

<iRi>,,<iRi-pal>(My) {N} ``the ^ridge separating cultivated fields''. Syn. <pari>/<pal>. *Or.<hiRO>, perh. contaminated by <paRi>. #31621.
<bAGsiRi-pal--ilim-bOG-pal>(LMy) {N} ``the ridges separating fields''. !in songs. #31632.

<iDlAj>(L^) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hollow, ^sunken (of the belly)''. {V(lenay)} ``for the belly to be hollow or sunken''. Nom. <iDlAj-na>. #31641.

<iD-Ol>(MMLSSLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^write (on paper)''. Nom. <iD-Ol>. #31651.
<iD-Ol>(LMy) {N} ``a written document, a letter, a paper, an article, a book''. #31660.
<Ar-iD-Ol>(LMy) {N} ``a writing instrument, esp. a pen''. #31523.
<Ar-iD-Ol-DaG>(LLM) {N} ``pencil''. #21734.
<iD-Ol-s+G>(L) {N} ``school building''. #31532.

<iDs+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^like, to ^wish, to ^want''. Nom. <An-iDs+m>. E.g. <A-jom-ben iDs+m-tE> he likes to eat. *Or.<icha> like. #31671.

<iguD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry something hanging from the shoulder''. Nom. <An-iguD>. #31681.
<Ar-iguD>,,<Ar-iguD-muna>(LDMy) {N} ``shoulder bag''. #31692.

<iy>(LL) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come here|to ^go there''. Nom. <An-iy> coming, going; <iy> go for a short time vs (syn.) <yer> to go for a long time, to go for good. #31701.

<ijara>(LLZMy) {INTERJ} ``^unnecessary''. !??SEE NOTES. #31711.

<ijja>(My) {INTERJ} ``^no, ??nothing''. #31721.
<ijja-ja>(My) {IND} ``^anything whatever''. #31730.

<ik+b>,,<k+b>(DSLZLS) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fit (of a lid, a door)''. Nom. <An-ik+b>, <k[An]+b.k+b>. #31741.

<ilim>,,<Jilim>(L) {N} ``^earth-worm, ^leech''. !??SEE ELSEWHERE. #31751.
<ilim-bOG>,,<inil-bOG>(L) {N} ``rainbow''. #18113.
<ilim-bOG-jer>(L) {N} ``paddy spread on the threshing floor in a long arc''. #18103.
<bAGsiRi-pal--ilim-bOG-pal>(L) {N} ``the ridges separating fields''. !in songs. #31633.

<im>,,<sim>\\<kAnsim>(L) {N} ``^chicken''. !<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> 'chicken egg'; \^V314. #37032.
<A-Da-im>(L) {N} ``chicken broth''. #31772.
<A-On-im>(LMy) {N} ``chick (baby chicken)''. #31782.
<A-yAG-im>(LMy) {N} ``hen''. #3562.
<ol-im>(My) {N} ``dawn, crowing of a cock''. #31792.
<AnrOG-ol-im>(LLMy) {N} ``the crowing of a cock announcing the attainment of its maturity''. #31802.
<AsOG-im>,,<AsOmiG>(LMy) {N} ``droppings of fowls''. !metathesis. #8802.
<kOy.kOy-im>(DML) {N} ``the long tail feather of a cock''. #31812.
<r[An]+b-im>(LMy) {N} ``a bamboo coop (basket) for fowls''. #31822.
<OGgEr-im>(LMy) {N} ``cock (of any species of fowl)''. #31832.
<taDar-im>(LLZMy) {N} ``cock (of any species of fowl), rooster''. #64302.
<tenDAr-im>(LMy) {N} ``a mating cock or hen''. #31852.

<im>(SZD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^feel, to ^sense, to be ^aware of''. Nom. <im-na>. #31861.

<imAlAm>(SMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^friendly, ^loving''. {N} ``old ^friend, long-time ^acquaintance''. !Usu. with possessive, e.g. <imAlAm-mAr-JEn> `my old friend (male)'. {V(lay)} ``to be an old friend, to be long acquainted, (recipr.) to be old friends, to know each other a long time''. #31871.

<imEl>(SZD) {V(lay)} ``to ^examine closely, to ^inspect''. Nom. <An-imEl>. #31881.

<inil-bOG>,,<ilim-bOG>(SLMy) {N} ``^rainbow''. #31891.

<insAla>(LLMy) {INTERJ} ``expression of ^disgust over distasteful food, speech, behavior''. Syn. <isi>, <issi>. #31901.

<insa>//<iG>(LLMy) {N} ``^plow_shaft''. *Or.<hinsO> plow shaft. #31911.

<iJ>(L^) {SX} ``first person singular object (^me)''. |Not used with intrans. (-lenay) verbs, but as accusative or dative object with trans. (-lay) verbs e.g. <paG-t-iJ> `he carries me, he carries (it) to me'; dative object with trans. dative verbs e.g. <tiy-t-iJ> `he gives (it) to me'; and patient or experiencer with impers. (-liJ) verbs e.g. <Asu-t-iJ> `I'm sick, I'm in pain' (lit. `pains me'); like other pronom. object suffixes (<-Am>, <-lEn>, <-ben>, <?-ji>), it comes last in the verb, except for subj. third plural <-ji> and ??; etc., etc. Syn. <DOG-JEn>, cf. <JEn>, <ay>. *\^V402. #31921.

<iG>\\<insa>(ZMy) {N} ``^plow_shaft''. #31912.

<iG>(My) {N} ``^season (of the year)''. Cf. <gaj>\<AGgaj> month. #31941.
<Daga-iG>(MML) {N} ``hot season (esp. April, May)''. #31952.
<g[An]ur-iG>(LMy) {N} ``rainy season (esp. August, September)''. #31962.
<puy-j+G-iG>(LMy) {N} ``June''. !recte <-gaj>Monosi. #31972.
<rAGa-iG>(LMy) {N} ``^cold season, winter (esp. November, December)''. #31982.

<roga-iG>(My) {N} ``smallpox season (February, March), when Soras live in the hills near their fields, instead of in their houses in the villages, to avoid <roga-s+m> (smallpox), and for <Ji-ba> (crop-watching)''. #31992.

<iGAD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut, to ^close a door''. Nom. <An-iGAD>. #32001.
<iGAD-r+m>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to shut someone inside''. !<An-iGAD-r+m>. #32010.

<iGADra>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^give a pig or hen to another man on condition that any offspring should be divided with the original owner for some time''. !Gumma dialect <AGAgra>. #32021.

<iGAD-r+m>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut someone inside''. !<An-iGAD-r+m>. #32031.

<isAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set a pot on a pot-rest''. !<An-isAl>. #32041.
<An-isAl>(DDMLL) {N} ``a ring of fiber or straw used as rest for round-bottomed pots''. #32052.

<isAGga>(L) {V(lay)} ``to secretly ^dislike, to ^hate''. Nom. <isAGga>. Syn. <AsAGgem(lay)> `id.'. *Or.<hinsa>, ~<i_sa>K, ~<hiGsa>Mon. #32061.

<isi>,,<issi>(DL) {INTERJ} ``expression of ^disgust over distasteful food, speech, behavior''. Syn. <insAla>. #32071.

<iskul>(L) {N} ``^school''. *Or.<?>, Hi.<iskul>?, Engl.<school>. Syn. <J[Ar]AG-na-s+G>. ??Ram. gives <isikul>, phonotactically better. Prob. also <sikul> or the like? There are other synonyms. #32081.

/+/ - ??Add article on /+/.

<+D>(LLDLDL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch''. Nom. <+D-na>. #32091.

<+D>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^winnow, to ^fan''. !<+D.+D>. #32101.
<Ar-+D>(DL) {N} ``fan''. Nom. <Ar-+D-na>. #7262.

<+l>(DL) {V()} ``to ^peel, to ^skin''. #32111.

<+m>(:) #32121.
<Dolba-saD-+m-yoG>(DZL) {N} ``^mid_^afternoon (about three pm)''. #32132.

<+nsAlO>//<bOj>,,<sel>(M) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. !<sel> only in <AmOn-sel> sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter), <marOn-sel> parent's brother's daughter. #32141.
<+nsAlO-kAm-mAr>(ML) {N} ``effeminate (womanish) man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #32150.

<+G>(LL) {V()} ``to ^carry a ^sling''. #32161.
<+G>,,<n+G>\\<An-+G>(L) {N} ``sling for carrying''. #5690.

<+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^jump, to jump across''. #32181.
<+r-jaG>(L) {V()} ``to ^jump''. #32190.

<+ra>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sprinkle''. #32201.

<+r-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sprinkle water''. Nom. <An-+rDa>. #32211.

<+rg+t+D-Da-ge>(LZ) {ADV} ``^impure, ^unclean''. #32221.

/y/ - ??Add article on /y/.

<yAgAD>(L) {INTERJ} ``^complete, ^over, ^end''. #32231.

<yAgAr>(L) {N} ``^instanteous death''. #32241.
<yAgAr>(@) {IND} ``^moribund, in a dying manner''. #32250.
<yAgAr>(@) {ADV} ``dyingly''. #32260.

<yAga>(L) {C} ``^black, navy ^blue''. #32271.
<yAga>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to burn out and become ash''. Nom. <y[An]Aga>. #32280.

<yAG>(M) {NK} ``^mother''. #32291.
<A-yAG>(M) {NK} ``his mother, her mother''. #3552.
<A-yAG-im>(L) {N} ``hen (mother chicken)''. #32302.

<yAr>(L) {PX} ``^again''. #32311.
<yAr-Da>(L) {V()} ``to relapse''. #20743.
<yAr-DoG>(DLL) {V()} ``to cringe, to turn one's back''. !orig. <yar-DoG>. #32320.
<yAr-Dul>(M) {V()} ``to ^bounce''. #32330.
<yAr-mEG>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to live again''. #32340.
<yAr-t+D>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to kill again''. #32350.
<yAr.yAr>() {N} ``all sides''. #32360.

<yAr>() {V(lay|lE,lenay|len)} ``to ^come_back|to ^go_back, to ^return''. #32371.
<yar>() {V()} ``to ^turn ^back''. #32380.
<Ab-yAr>(ZL) {V()} ``to ^return, to ^give back''. #1952.

<yagi>(LL) {NUM} ``^three''. !reduced to <ya> in certain numerals; cf. the prefixed form <Er> as in <Er-tuG> `three pieces'. #32391.
<miggAl-yagi>(S) {NUM} ``fifteen (twelve and three)''. #32402.
<ya-koRi>(Z) {NUM} ``sixty (three twenties)''. #32412.
<yagi-sOa>(L) {NUM} ``three hundred''. !variant pronunciations with [i] syncopated and [g] devoiced, spirantized, and palatalized to an "ich-Laut". #32420.

<yaya>(L) {NK(G)} ``^aunt: mother's younger sister, ^sister-in-law: father's younger brother's wife, ^stepmother''. #32431.

<yan>(L) {IND} ``^how, ^what''. #32441.
<ia-n>(Z) {C} ``^how?''. !<ian-gamle> how or what he told, <ian-te-gamle> as he told, <ian-te>. #32452.
<yan-Ambrij>(L) {C} ``^how''. #4853.
<yan gam-lE>(L) {IND} ``how''. #32460.
<yan-te>(DL) {IND} ``in what way, what''. #32470.

<yaG>(:) #32481.
<mOr.mOr-yaG>(L) {N} ``^mirage''. #32492.

<yEb>(MMM) {V()} ``to test the weight of something, to ^weigh, to ^measure''. #32501.

<yeD>(:) #32511.
<a-yeD.yeD-reG>(M) {N} ``^whiff of breeze''. #32522.

<yel>(:) #32531.
<Ab-yel>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bury something in the ground and press the earth firmly''. !<Ab-yel>. #32542.

<yer>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come/go''. #32551.
<yer>(LD) {V(lenay|len)} ``come running/go running''. !sole lenay-len entry. #32560.
<yEr>(LMy) {V()} ``to ^run''. #32570.
<Ab-yer-je>(My) {V()} ``to ^regret''. #1443.

<y+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^thatch, to ^cover''. #32581.
<y+m>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to cover the body with cloth''. #32590.

<yO>\\<AyO>(L) {N} ``^fish''. #3612.
<kukkulE-yO>,,<kukkuli-yO>(LMD) {N} ``prawn''. !Serango dialect. #32612.
<sArjAj-yO>,,<sArjAj>(D) {N} ``prawn''. #32622.
<magur-yO>(ZL) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Or.<>. #32632.
<ur+GOl-Da-yO>(LL) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. #32642.
<bal.bal-yO>(DL) {N} ``smoked fish''. #15163.
<kor-yO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to angle for fish''. !<kor-yO>. #32652.
<kur-i-yO>(D) {N} ``^angling''. #3622.
<JAm-yO-Al>,,<JAm-yO-tiD>(L) {N} ``kingfisher''. #32662.

<yO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^overfill, to ^stuff, to ^compress''. Nom. <y[An]O.yO>. #32671.

<yO?Oj>//<yOj>(DL) {N} ``^Paiko Oriyas''. #32681.

<yOG>(@) {V(lay)} ``to ^put in''. Nom. <y[An]OG>. #32691.
<yOG>(@) {V(liJ)} ``to ^put rice into a cooking pot''. #32700.
<JEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get burnt''. Nom. <J[An]Er-a> cooking pot while cooking <y[An]OG.yOG> ??. #32710.

<yoyo>(@) {NK(G)} ``^grandmother: mother's mother, father's mother''. #32721.

<yoG>\\<oyoG>(LMy) {N} ``the ^sun''. #68652.
<b+b-yoG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to sink)''. Nom. <b+b-yoG>. #17113.
<b+b-yoG>(@) {N} ``sunset''. #17123.
<b[Ar]+b-yoG>,,<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (sunset place)''. #14304.
<DuG-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to rise (lit. to come out)''. Nom. <DuG-yoG>. #24423.
<DuG-yoG>(L) {N} ``sunrise''. #24433.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG>,,<D[Ar]uG-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``east (sunrise place)''. #24444.
<gAn-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to enter (the earth))''. Nom. <gAn-yoG>. #26703.
<gAn-yoG>(L) {N} ``sunset''. #26713.
<g[Ar]An-yoG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''. #26724.
<gAri-yoG>(L) {N} ``noon (vertical sun)''. #32742.
<mO-yoG>(DMLMy) {N} ``eclipse of the sun (swallowed sun)''. #32752.
<sARiD-yoG>(L) {N} ``early afternoon, about one''. #32762.
<s+r-yoG>(LMy) {N} ``about sunrise''. #61202.
<saD-l+m-yoG>(My) {X} ``late afternoon (about four)''. #32782.
<Dolba-saD-+m-yoG>(My) {N} ``mid afternoon (about three)''. !???. #23842.

<yu>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (a person, a tree)''. Nom. <y[An]u.yu>; cf. <yur>. #32791.
<yu-Der>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stagger''. Nom. <y[An]u-Der>. #22693.
<yu.yu-bOj>() {N} ``^smallpox, conceived as a <sOn+m-An>''. Syn. <roga>, q.v. *Loan translation of Or.<Tako-rani>Mon. #17743.
<DA-yu>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shake a little''. |<DA> `a little'. Nom. <D[An]A-yu>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yu>,<DA[b]yu>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yu>,<D[An]A[b]yu>. #19182.

<yu.yu>(LMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``wrinkled''. {V(liJ)} ``to be ^wrinkled, for one's skin to be wrinkled''. Nom. <y[An]u.yu>. #32801.

<yur>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake, as a moving car''. Nom. <yur-na>. {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (someone or something)''. Nom. <yur.yur>. #32821.
<yur.yur>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake, as a dog shaking off water or a bird ruffling its feathers''. Nom. <yur.yur-na>. #32840.
<yur-lO>,,<yur-rO>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``an ^earthquake to occur''. Nom. <yur-lO>, <yur-rO> earthquake. #32850.
<yur-p+D>(R) {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (a cloth) to unfold it or to dust it''. Nom. <y[An]ur-p+D>. #32860.
<DA-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^shaken slightly, as a branch when a bird alights on it''. {V(lay)} ``in ^dancing, to ^bounce or ^shake up and down by flexing the knees''. |<DA-> `a little'. Nom. <D[An]A-yur>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yur>,<DA[b]yur>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yur>,<D[An]A[b]yur>. #19212.

<yur>(:) #32871.
<pi-yur>(R) {V(liJ)} ``to ^whirl, to ^spin, to ^fall ^head_over_heels''. Nom. <p[An]i-yur>. *Mu.<biur>R. #32882.
<pi-yur-bAb>(My) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy''. Nom. <pi-yur-bAb>. #32892.

<pi-yur-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^faint''. Nom. <pi-yur-mAD>. #32902.
<pi-yur-ber>(My) {N} ``distorted ^words used for fun''. #32912.
<pi-j-yur>(R) {VC(lay)} ``to ^spin something, e.g. to spin an axe in the hand while dancing''. Nom. <p[An]i-j-yur>. #32922.
<p[Ar]i-j-yur>(S) {N} ``the ^hinge of a ^door''. #32932.
<pi-j-yur>(LD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin, to ^whirl around, e.g. in ^dancing''. Nom. <pi-j-yur-na>. #32942.
<si-yur>(LM) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy; to be ^infatuated (#R)''. Nom. <s[An]i-yur>. #32952.
<si-yur-rO-ge = si-yur-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``with one's head ^spinning, ^dizzily, ^giddily''. #32962.
<si-yur-bAb>,,<si-yur-DOG>,,<si-yur-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dizzy, to be ^giddy, to ^reel, to ^faint''. Nom. <si-yur-bAb>, <si-yur-DOG>, <si-yur-mAD> ^vertigo, ^giddiness, ^swooning. #32972.

/j/ - fortis voiced alveo-palatal affricate, IPA [d3], like Oriya and Hindi [j]. /j/ is the regular substitute for /j/ and /jh/ in Oriya words, as well for /3/ and /z/ in English words. Word- and syllable-finally, like the other voiced obstruents, Sora
/j/ is glottalized, and may be unreleased and devoiced, especially before another palatal, e.g. in /ijja/ `no'. But elsewhere it is more often simplified to a glottal occlusion with its palatality clearly marked by the palatal glide induced by it (as by
/J/) in its preceding syllabic. This pronunciation of final /j/ as a palatalized glottal stop or glottalized [y] is found in several Munda languages.

<jA>(LM) {ADV} ``^any (which...)''. !<aGajA> never, ever; see <j+naG>. #32981.

<jAb>,,<mOl>\\<jAbmOl>(LD) {N} ``^seed for sowing''. #33042.

<jAb>(:) #33001.
<jAb-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chew''. Nom. <j[An]Ab-Da>. #33010.

<jAbAr>(DL) {ADJ} ``^wet''. #33021.
<jAbAr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be wet''. #33030.

<jAb-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chew''. Nom. <j[An]Ab-Da>. #33012.

<jAbmOl>//<jAb>,,<mOl>(L) {N} ``^seed for sowing''. #33041.

<jA[b]tAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^let fall drop by drop''. Nom. <j[An]A[b]tAD>. #33051.

<jAD>\\<ja?aD>(D) {N} ``^snake''. #34032.
<ArtAG-jAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #8372.
<kaRutaG-jAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake that creeps forwards and backwards''. #33072.
<alaba-jAD>(L) {N} ``slough of a snake''. #33082.
<bar-jAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to strike again and again''. Nom. <b[An]ar-jAD>. #15642.

<jAD>\\<jAru>(L) {N} ``^cliff''. #33752.

<jARAG>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^become mature''. #33101.

<jARir>(L) {V()} ``to make a shrill ^cry''. Nom. <j[An]ARir>. #33111.

<jARu>(L) {N} ``a class of ^Soras''. #33121.
<jADu-sOr>(L) {N} ``one who casts evil spells''. #33132.

<jADu-sOr>(L) {N} ``^one who casts evil spells''. #33141.
<jARu>(L) {N} ``a group of Sora people''. #33150.

<jAgArta>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^watchful, to be ^careful''. !<gA.gAr-ta-na>???. *Or.<>. #33161.

<jAg+D>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^be sticky''. Nom. <j[An]Ag+D>. #33171.

<jAyAli-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>. #33181.

<jAkaG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^firm''. #33191.
<jAkaG-mAr>(Z) {N} ``a strong unmoveable man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #33200.

<jAlAD>(L) {N} ``house ^lizard''. #33211.

<jAlAmAli>(L) {N} ``a ^glowworm''. #33221.
<jAlAmimi-boD>(L) {X} ``^moth''. #18363.
<jAlA-mi.mi>(L) {N} ``a glowworm''. #33232.
<jAlAmim.im>(L) {N} ``^glow_^worm''. #33240.

<jAlEm>(L) {ADJ} ``^smooth''. #33251.
<jAlEm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be smooth''. Nom. <j[An]AlEm>. #33260.

<jAlEG>(L) {N} ``^flat rock''. #33271.

<jAle>(ML) {ADJ} ``^long''. #33281.
<jAle-mu>(L) {N} ``long nose''. #33290.
<jAle>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be long''. #33300.

<jAlO>(L) {ADJ} ``^slippery, ^greasy''. #33311.
<jAlO-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. #33320.
<jAlO>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to slip''. Nom. <j[An]AlO>. #33330.

<jAlODa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #33341.

<jAlOj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slip, to ^slide''. Nom. <j[An]AlOj>. #33351.

<jAlO-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''. #33322.

<jAnAb>(L) {N} ``^variety, ^kinds, ^goods''. #33361.
<luaG-jAnAb>(S) {X} ``^metal''. #33372.

<jAnabgAtAr>(LS) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #33381.

<jAnaG>(L) {IND} ``^even then''. #33391.

<jAnla>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be very ^sick, to be completely worn out''. Nom. <j[An]Anla>. #33401.

<jAnnaG>(L) {N} ``a ^contrivance to catch birds''. #33411.

<jAnnOG>(:) #33421.
<DAjiG>(L) {ADJ} ``how ^many, a ^few''. !related forms: <DAjiGAn>, <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiG>, <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiGAn>, <jAnnOG>, which are all the same. #33430.

<jAnnOG>(L) {N} ``dry ^field''. {V} ``to be X's field''. #33441.

<jAnrAli>(L) {N} ``^roof beams''. #33451.

<j[An]a>(LL) {N} ``^reception, ^acceptance''. #33461.

<j[An]a>(LL) {N} ``^reception, ^acceptance''. #33462.

<j[An]ati>(L) {N} ``^price''. #33471.

<j[An]iD>(L) {N} ``^glue, ^gum''. #33481.

<j[An]i-D+b>(LS) {N} ``^waistband, ^belt''. #33491.

<j[An]i-D+b>(ZS) {N} ``^waist_band, ^belt''. #33501.

<j[An]iD+b>(S) {N} ``^waistband, ^belt''. #33511.

<j[An]O>(L) {N} ``^broom''. #33521.

<j[An]ObmE>(L) {N} ``^coronation''. #33531.

<j[An][r]om>,,<jAnDrum>(L) {N} ``^grain, ^riches, ^property''. #33541.
<j[An][r]o?om-si>(Z) {N} ``^right ^hand''. #33552.
<j[An][r]o?om-sEG>(L) {N} ``^south (the right side, when facing east)''. #33562.

<j[An]om>(L) {N} ``^food''. #33571.

<jAG>(:) #33581.
<jAG.jAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^strong, to be ^big''. Nom. <j[An]AG.jAG>. #33590.
<ga-jAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to boil''. Nom. <g[An]a-jAG> ???recte <gaj>???. #33602.

<jAGij>(L) {V()} ``to ^clot, to ^freeze (of a liquid)''. #33611.
<jiGij>(L) {V(liJ???)} ``to make a liquid freeze or clot???''. #33620.
<jAGij-mO-le>(L) {IND} ``be held back''. #33630.

<jAra>(:) #33641.
<pArrAn-jARa>(L) {N} ``a small toy ^drum''. #33652.

<jAraj>(L) {IND} ``in a short ^while''. #33661.

<jAran>(L) {IND} ``a ^little, in the ^meanwhile''. #33671.

<jArij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^secrete''. #33681.

<jArisul>(L) {N} ``a ^vessel furnished with a spout''. *Or.<>. #33691.

<jAr+b>(D) {N} ``^harvest''. #33701.
<jAr+b-gaj>(L) {N} ``harvest time''. #33710.

<jAru>(L) {ADJ} ``^deep''. #33721.
<jAru>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be deep''. Nom. <j[An]Aru> depth. #33730.
<jAru-lAGka>(MZ) {IND} ``up and down''. #33740.
<jAru>//<jAD>(L) {N} ``^cliff''. #33750.

<j[Ar]a-na>(L) {N} ``^bribe''. #33761.

<j[Ar]iG.jiG>(L) {N} ``^spider^web, ^cobweb''. #33771.

<j[Ar]iG.jiG-buD>(LZ) {N} ``^spider''. #33781.

<jAtAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^drip''. #33791.
<jA[b]tAD>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to let fall drop by drop''. Nom. <j[An]A[b]tAD>. #33802.

<jAtARe>(S) {ADJ} ``^talkative''. #33811.

<ja>,,<Da>(:) #33821.
<g+rimij-Da>,,<g+rimij-ja>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^tickled''. Nom. <g[An]+rimej>. #29462.

<ja>\\<jate>(L) {N} ``^sarson (^mustard)''. !not sesame. #34432.
<bAru-ja>(L) {N} ``gingelly sowed in the hills''. |<bAru> `hill'. #14212.

<ja>(LS) {} ``^emphatic''. *\^V001 emphatic: #33841.
<ja>(S) {ADV} ``^any (which...)''. !<aGajA> never, ever; see <j+naG>. #33850.
<aGa-ja>(LDLL) {ADV} ``^when''. !<jA> ever, question <j+naG> sometimes, statement.
#33862.
<EGalE-ja>(S) {IND} ``somehow''. #33872.
<ijja-ja>(L) {IND} ``anything, whatever''. #33882.
<ete-ja>(LL) {IND} ``anything whatever''. #25762.

<OGa-ja>(L) {IND} ``^anywhere''. #33892.
<sikOj-ja>,,<sikOj-j+naG>(L) {POST} ``^up_to''. Cf. Tsou. #33902.

<ja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take, to ^receive, to ^accept''. Nom. <j[An]a> reception, acceptance. #33911.
<ja-(ba)>(LL) {V()} ``^receive, come on!''. !<jaba> come on!to many, <jai> come on!to one; cf. <ja> to accept a given object. #33920.
<ja>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to take a bribe''. Nom. <ja-na>. #33930.
<j[Ar]a-na>(S) {N} ``bribe''. !orig. <-nan>L #7363.
<ja.ja>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to borrow''. Nom. <ja.ja-na>. #33940.
<ja.ja>(L) {N} ``debt''. #33950.
<gO-ja.ja>(ZL) {ADJ} ``indebted''. #30002.
<Ar-ja-si-ja-si>(L) {X} ``from one hand to another''. #33962.

<jab>(:) #33971.
<jab.jab>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^rough, ^coarse''. #33980.

<jab>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^prick, to pierce''. Nom. <j[An]ab.jab>. #33991.

<ja-ba>(L) {V()} ``^receive, come on!''. !<jaba> come on! to many, <jai> come on! to one; cf. <ja> to accept a given object. #34001.

<jab-Da>(S) {N} ``^follow the animal trails''. #34011.

<jab-lab>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^munch''. #34021.

<ja?aD>//<jAD>(L) {N} ``^snake''. #34031.

<jaDDa>(L) {ADJ} ``^inarticulate''. *Or.<>. #34041.

<jaRi>(MDL) {N;ADJ} ``^true, ^right''. *\^V001 <ja> `emphatic'. #34051.

<jay>(:) #34061.
<ja-(ba)>(L) {V()} ``to ^receive, to come on!''. !<jaba> come on!to many, <jai> come on!to one; cf. <ja> to accept a given object. #34072.

<jayta>(L) {N} ``^ground''. #34081.

<jajta-n>,,<jatta-n>(L) {ADV} ``^down ^below''. !Tab. says free variation for all speakers; may be assimilation of j' to '. #34091.
<jajtan>(L) {C} ``^bottom, ^down''. !in free variation with <ja?tan>. #34100.

<jakkiJ>(L) {N} ``^wholly, ^entirely''. #34111.

<jal>\\<jalla>(LDL) {N} ``a ^net''. #34152.

<jal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lick''. Nom. <j[An]al.jal>. #34131.

<jalAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^respond''. Nom. <j[An]alAG>. #34141.

<jalla>//<jal>(L) {N} ``a ^net''. #34151.

<jamAki-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^fuse''. #34161.

<jamAni>(L) {N} ``^bail, ^surety''. #34171.

<jampu>(L) {N} ``sundry small ^plants''. #34181.
<jampu-tOr>(L) {N} ``a ^fence made of wood stakes with leafy boughs for withes''. |<tOr>\<tOr.tOr>;<k[An]+m-tOr> `fence'. #34190.

<janDE>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^come on''. #34201.

<jaG>\\<ja?aG>,,<AjaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''. #34213.
<k+n-jaG>(Z) {N} ``backbone''. #34222.
<OnrOj-jaG>(LDL) {N} ``one of the ribs''. #34232.
<pakARa-jaG>(ZL) {N} ``collar bone''. #34242.
<a-jaG.a-jaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``skeleton, person reduced to skeleton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #9872.
<palOj-jaG>(LDL) {N} ``removing the shell of the cashew nuts''. #34252.
<Abyel-jaG>(L) {N} ``burial of the bones collected after a dead body has been cremated (part of the funeral ceremonies)''. #1972.
<a-jaG.jaG-lO>(L) {N} ``hard soil''. #9832.

<jaG>(:) #34261.
<DAko-jaG>(L) {N} ``^sitting in the verandha and talking on a summer night''. #34272.
<DAku-jaG>(Z) {X} ``seven or half past seven in the evening''. #19573.
<mAnDoa-jaG>(L) {N} ``^raised ^platform for ^puja''. #34282.

<ja?aG>,,<AjaG>//<jaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''. *^V007 Kh.<jaG>. #34211.

<jaGgAR>(L) {N} ``^soul, ^heart''. ??<R>? #34301.

<jaGka>(L) {N} ``^idiot, ^stupid''. {V(liJ)} ``to be stupid''. #34311.

<jaGkab>//<kab>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^cloth''. #34331.

<jar>(:) #34341.
<jar.jar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fibrous (as inside mango, coconut, etc.)''. #34350.
<jar.jar>(S) {N;ADJ} ``fiber within the yam and other tubers, palmyra, coconut, mango, etc.''. #34360.
<a-jar.jar>(L) {N} ``the fibrous part of the fruit''. #9672.

<jar>(:) #34371.
<jir-jar>(D) {V()} ``to ^rattle''. #34382.

<jatAra>(L) {N} ``^car festival''. *Or.<>. #34391.
<jatAra-gaj>(L) {N} ``month in which the car festival falls''. !March. #34400.

<jata>(DZL) {N;ADJ(dAm)} ``^dwarf''. #34411.
<jata-ji>(L) {N} ``lower teeth''. #34420.

<jate>//<ja>(DLL) {N} ``^sarson (^mustard)''. !not sesame. #34431.

<jati>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^settle prices''. Nom. <j[An]ati> price. #34441.

<jatta-n>,,<jajta-n>(L) {ADV} ``^down ^below''. !Tab. says free variation for all speakers; may be assimilation of j' to '. #34451.

<jatti>(Z) {N} ``^caste''. *Or.<>. #34461.
<jati-sOr>(L) {ADJ} ``^pure ^Sora''. !(not considered good usage); syn. <sAtta sOra>. #34472.

<jau>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cook a porridge''. *Or.<>. #34481.

<jauRe>(@) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's brother's wife''. *Or.<>. #34491.

<jE?E>//<jE>(Z) {N} ``^red, ^orange''. #34501.
<jE-mAG>(L) {X} ``rosy color, light red''. #34512.

<jEl>\\<jElu>(Z) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''. !also <kAmbon>/<jEl> pig. #34612.
<jEl.jEl>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to be fat''. Nom. <j[An]El.jEl>. #34530.
<A-Da-jEl>(L) {N} ``broth, meat juice''. !productive: for <jEl> also <taG>, <bOG>, <im>, etc. #163.
<anOG-jEl>(DMMLLL) {N} ``^sacrifice in which ^raw_meat is offered''. #11482.
<k+mmED-jEl>(DL) {N} ``mutton''. #34542.
<tAjta-jEl>(L) {N} ``meat from the back of a buffalo or cow, considered the choice cut''. #34552.

<jEl>\\<kAmbon>(M) {N} ``^pig''. #18413.
<ayAG-jEl>(LD) {X} ``^pig''. #34572.

<jEl>(:) #34581.
<jEl.jEl>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fat''. Nom. <j[An]El.jEl>. #34590.

<jEle>(L) {X} ``^far ^away''. #34601.

<jElu>//<jEl>(L) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''. #34611.

<jE-mAG>(L) {X} ``^rosy color, light ^red''. #34621.

<jeb>(:) #34631.

<jeb.jeb>(DDLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^promise, to ^swear, to ^take_an_^oath''. Nom. <jeb.jeb-na>. #34640.

<je?e>//<je>(L) {N} ``^heart (emotions), ^life''. *Or.<>. #34781.
<a-bO-je>(L) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9563.
<Ab-yer-je>(L) {V()} ``to ^regret''. #1444.

<je?eD>,,<AjeD>//<jeD>(DLL) {N} ``^root of a tree, root of a tooth''. #10721.

<jem>(:) #34651.
<jem.jem-Da>(ZZ) {X} ``^drizzle''. #34662.

<jen>den??: #34671.
<DuG-rOj-jen>(DL) {IND} ``^early in the morning, ^dawn''. !PARTICIPLE. #24542.

<jen>(L) {IND} ``^what, ^what_for, ^why''. !Serango dialect. #34681.
<jen-DO>(M) {IND} ``what''. !Ramagiri Udaygiri dialect. #34690.

<je?eG>//<jeG>(L) {N} ``^foot, ^leg''. #34801.
<A-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^feet''. |<A-> `to wash (a part of the body)'. Nom. <A-jeG-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-jeG> `to wash someone's feet'. #22.
<An-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to walk''. #5772.
<Ab-an-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to help someone to walk''. !An or an???. #34832.
<EG-jeG>,,<En-jeG>(L) {N} ``a toe ring''. #34842.
<OD-jeG>,,<oD-jeG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stretch the ^legs''. #34852.
<A-kar-jeG>(L) {N} ``nails of the toes''. #34862.
<ta-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hold or pull the leg''. #34872.
<Ekob-jeG>(L) {V()} ``to ^fold one's legs''. #34882.
<paD-jeG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^stride''. |<paD> `to kick'. Nom. <p[An]aD-jeG>. #34892.
<A-bAb-jeG>(L) {N} ``big toe''. #84.
<A-jeG-g+m>(L) {N} ``mizzle''. #253.
<Art+D-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to stretch the leg''. #34902.
<A-tal-jeG>(LL) {N} ``sole of the foot''. #592.
<a-jeG-g+m>(DL) {N} ``^mizzle''. #9683.
<kaDDu-jeG>(L) {N} ``ankle bracelet''. #34912.
<OnDEr-jeG>(L) {N} ``toe''. |<OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. Cf. <OnDEr-si> `finger'. #34922.
<potED-jeG>(L) {N} ``calf of the leg''. #34932.
<t+D-JoG-jeG>(LL) {V()} ``to ^stretch''. #34942.
<tul.tul-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to stand in an affected manner with the waist or legs bent''. #34952.
<A-mAD.mAD-jeG>(DLL) {N} ``joints of the toes''. #373.
<D[An]uGkuRi-jeG>(L) {N} ``calf of the leg''. #34962.

<jer>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^put in the sun to dry''. Nom. <j[An]er.jer>. #34731.

<jer.jer>//<jer>(L) {N} ``^paddy''. #34710.
<jer-mEG-roG>(L) {N} ``raw rice''. #34720.

<jeraG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^build a small hut on the top of a tree''. #34741.
<jeraG>(L) {N} ``a small hut on the top of a tree''. #34750.

<jerga>(L) {N} ``^vulture''. #34761.

<jer-mEG-roG>(L) {N} ``^raw rice''. #34771.

<ji>\\<ji?i>(L) {N} ``^tooth''. #35242.
<A-ji-ra>(L) {N} ``ivory''. #273.
<A-ji-rE>,,<ji?i-rE>(LM) {N} ``medicine for teeth''. #3752.
<AR+b-ji>(MMy) {N} ``baby teeth (milk teeth)''. #3092.
<jata-ji>(M) {N} ``lower teeth''. #34422.
<k+nsOD-ji>(LD) {N} ``canine teeth''. #34982.
<lAGka-ji>(LL) {N} ``upper teeth''. #34992.
<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``molar teeth''. #64292.
<t[An]aRa-ji>(L) {N} ``molar''. #35012.
<tAnamAG-ji>(L) {N} ``front teeth''. !analysis???. #35022.
<ArAG-ji>(L) {N} ``teeth set on edge by some sour stuff''. #7722.
<rAm-Da-ji>(LD) {V(lenay)} ``to grind or gnash the teeth, to gnaw''. Nom. <rAm-Da-ji-na>. #35032.
<tAb-ji>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to pull a tooth of someone's''. Nom. <t[An]Ab-ji>. {V(lenay)} ``to pull one of one's own teeth''. Nom. <tAb-ji-na>. #35042.
<tAm-Da-ji>(L) {V()} ``to ^chatter''. #20693.
<tAn-ji>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to wash or clean teeth''. Nom. <tAnji-na>. #35052.
<t[An]An-ji>//<tAn>(L) {N} ``toothbrush''. #35062.

<ji> a sharp edge: #35071.
<A-ji-Al>(S) {N} ``ends of the thatch''. #264.
<ta-ji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <t[An]a-ji>. #35082.

<ji>(:) #35091.
<ji.ji>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wear''. Nom. <ji.ji-na>. #35100.
<ji.ji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to yoke oxen''. Nom. <j[An]i.ji>. #35110.

<ji>(DMMMML) {SX} ``third person ^plural suffix''. !Under <ji> are to be included the N and V plural as subj, obj, possessive (note the ambiguities in some of these, e.g. <A-obba-ji> `their yo. brother or brothers', or `his yo. brothers'); the numeral suffix <ji>, cf. <gu>, <gi>; and various oblig. pl. items. #35121.
<Ar-O?On>(L) {NK} ``(in plural) fathers and sons''. !Inflection <-An-ji>. #35132.
<gAl-ji>//<gAl>() {N} ``ten''. #35142.
<jo.jo-n-ji>(L) {NK} ``ancestors''. #35152.
<k+m-len-ji>(L) {N} ``form a group''. #35162.
<obba>(L) {NK} ``younger brother''. !<obba-JE-n>, <obba-n-Am>, <a-obba-n>, <obba-len>, <obba-ben>, <a-obba-n-ji>. #35170.
<simiy-len-ji>(DLL) {NK} ``a couple''. #35182.
<sOrkara-n-ji>(L) {N} ``government''. *Or.<>. #35192.

<An-AmDAG-mAr-An-ji>(L) {N} ``audience''. !PLURAL. #5372.

<ji>(DLML) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie''. Nom. <j[An]i.ji>. #35201.
<ji-DoG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to strap on the back''. #23933.
<ji-D+b>(L) {V()} ``to tie on the waist''. #35210.
<j[An]i-D+b>(L) {N} ``waist band, belt''. #23253.
<ji.ji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to yoke oxen''. Nom. <j[An]i.ji>. #35220.
<ji.ji>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to wear''. Nom. <ji.ji-na>. #35230.

<ji?i>//<ji>(L) {N} ``^tooth''. #35241.
<ji?i>(L) {V()} ``to teethe''. #35250.

<jiD>(:) #35261.
<jiD.jiD-mARiG>(L) {N} ``a ^plant, the fruits of which stick to one's clothes while passing by''. #35272.

<jiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^adhere, to ^stick to, to ^glue''. Nom. <j[An]iD.jiD>. #35281.
<j[An]iD>(LMy) {N} ``glue, gum''. #35292.
<jiD.jiD-mARiG>(L) {N} ``a plant, the fruits of which stick to one's clothes while passing by''. #35302.
<Ab-jiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to stick, make a thing adhere''. Nom. <An-Ab-jiD>. #9412.

<jiRi>(DLZ) {ADJ} ``^most, a lot, ^much''. #35321.
<jiRin>(Z) {IND} ``excessive, a little too much''. !<jiRi-n>???. #35330.

<ji-DoG>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^strap on the back''. #35341.

<jijAn>(L) {N} ``^thicket''. #35351.
<jijAn-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #35360.

<ji-kAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie into a bundle''. #35371.

<jilAka>(Z) {N} ``^guava ^tree; guava ^fruit''. #35381.

<jima>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep in charge of''. Nom. <j[An]i-ma>. *Or.<>. #35391.

<jinisO>(Z) {N} ``^articles''. *Or.<>. #35401.

<jiG>\\<kAnjiG>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Or.<>. #36952.
<ebba-jiG>(L) {X} ``^porcupine''. |<ebba> `thorn'. #25362.

<jiG>(DZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^strap, to ^lace a bed, to ^tie on a drumhead''. #35421.
<jiG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to weave a cobweb''. #35430.
<j[Ar]iG.jiG-buD>(Z) {N} ``spider''. #7374.

<jiGij>(M) {V(liJ???)} ``to make a liquid freeze or clot???''. #35441.
<jAGij>(M) {V()} ``to ^clot, to ^freeze (of a liquid)''. #35450.

<jir>\\<jirga>(LL) {N} ``^falcon-like bird''. !(Ram <jI:rga:-DaG> kind of vulture. #35502.

<jir>(:) #35471.
  <jir-jar>(L) {V()} ``to ^rattle''. #34383.

<jiraG-s+G>(S) {N} ``^platform in a ^field, ^watchtower''. #35481.

<ji?i-rE>,,<Aji-rE>(S) {N} ``^medicine for teeth''. #35491.

<jirga>//<jir>(S) {N} ``^falcon-like bird''. !(Ram <jI:rga:-DaG> kind of vulture). #35501.

<jiriD-jOrOD>(LS) {V()} ``to ^leak''. #35511.

<jir+b-gaj>(S) {C} ``^December through January, ^harvest''. #35521.

<jiroG>(LDLSS) {V()} ``to ^settle down''. #35531.

<jirug>(Z) {V()} ``to ^freeze''. ??recte -G? #35541.

<j+n>(LLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^reach for, to be within reach''. #35551.
  <j+n>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^outnumber, to ^excel, to be ^superior to, to ^increase, to outwit, to stand out''. Nom. <j+n-na>. #35560.

<j+-naG>(L) {ADV} ``^also, ^ever''. #35571.
  <aGa-ja>(D) {ADV} ``^when''. !<jA> ever, question <j+naG> sometimes, statement. #33863.
  <ja>(MDL) {ADV} ``^any (which...)''. !<aGajA> never, ever; see <j+naG>. #35580.
  <OGa-ja>(Z) {IND} ``^anywhere''. #33893.
  <sikOj-ja>,,<sikOj-j+naG>(LDL) {^POST} ``^up_to''. Cf. Tsou. #35592.

<j+G>\\<Aj+G>(L) {N} ``grass, weeds''. #3772.
  <puy-j+G>(M) {V()} ``to ^weed, to ^prepare land for ^cultivation''. #35612.
    <puy-j+G-gaj>(L) {N} ``June''. #28413.
  <kib-mAD-j+G>(ZZDLL) {N} ``a grass that blinks its eye''. #35622.
  <koreG-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''. #35632.

<j+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^reach_for''. #35641.

<jO>,,<jO.jO>(DDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sweep''. Nom. <j[An]O.jO>. #35651.
  <j[An]O>(L) {X} ``^broom''. !<jObO> Serango dialect. #35662.

<jO>\\<A-jO>,,<jO?O>(L) {N} ``^fruit, unripe fruit''. #35713.
  <A-jO-mE>(Z) {N} ``breast''. #292.
  <JAm-jO>(MMDL) {V()} ``to ^bear ^fruit''. #35682.

<jO>(:) #35691.
  <jO.jO>,,<jO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sweep''. Nom. <j[An]O.jO>. #35700.

<jO?O>,,<A-jO>//<jO>(L) {N} ``^fruit, ^unripe_fruit''. #35711.

<jOar>(:) #35721.
<jOar-bOj>(DL) {N} ``^widow''. #35730.
<jOar-mAr>(L) {N} ``widower''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #35740.

<jObba>//<jOb>(L) {N} ``^mud, ^mire''. #35751.
<jObba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be muddy''. #35760.

<jObmE>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^celebrate''. Nom. <j[An]ObmE> coronation. #35771.

<jObO>(:) #35781.
<j[An]O>(MD) {X} ``^broom''. !<jObO> Serango dialect. #35663.

<jOD>(DMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^smear, to ^coat, to ^apply something''. Nom. <j[An]OD>. #35791.
<jOD-saG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to smear turmeric paste''. #35800.
<jODa>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to smear the floor with cowdung''. Nom. <j[An]ODa>. #35810.

<jORa>//<jOl>(ZL) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^rivulet''. #35821.

<jORi>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^rain incessantly''. *Or.<>. #35831.

<jOROG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sit pretty???''. Nom. <jOROG-na>. #35841.

<jOgaRe>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^arrange''. Nom. <j[An]OgaRe>. *Or.<>. ?? #35851.

<jOl>\\<jORa>(Z) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^rivulet''. #35822.

<jOl>(L) {V()} ``to ^polish''. #35871.
<jOl>,,<jOl-Da>(L) {V()} ``to ^cheat, to ^swindle, to ^pretend''. #35880.

<jOlE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^stale''. Nom. <j[An]OlE>. #35891.

<jOnna>//<jOn>(Z) {N} ``^maize''. #35901.

<jOnsur>(L) {C} ``^civet, ^spotted_^linsang (%Pronodon pardicolor)''. #35911.

<jOntAr>(Z) {N} ``^machine''. *Or.<>. #35921.

<jOntu>(L) {N} ``^animal''. *Or.<>. #35931.

<jOG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^compare, to ^measure, to ^describe''. *Or.<>. #35941.
<jiriD-jOrOD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^leak''. #35512.

<jOrAD>(:) #35951.
<A-jOrAD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^flowing, ^trickling, ^dripping''. *Or.<>. #35962.

<jOrAG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^horripilation''. Nom. <j[An]OrAG>. *Or.<>. #35971.

<jOrOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flow, to ^leak''. Nom. <>. *Or.<>. #35981.
<jiriD-jOrOD>(L) {V()} ``to ^leak''. #35513.

<jOtEG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have a sore on the eye lid''. Nom. <jOtEG-mAD>. #35991.
<jOtiG-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^eye-^boil''. #36002.

<jOtEG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have a sore on the eyelid''. !<jOtEG-mAD>. #36011.
<jOtiG-mAD>(L) {N} ``eye-boil''. #36022.

<jO-tOD>(L) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin). #36031.

<jO-tOD>(L^^) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin). #36032.

<jO-tOD>(MLD) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin). #36033.

<jo>(:) #36041.
<jo.jo>(L) {NK} ``^grandfather''. #36050.
<jo.jo-n-ji>(L) {NK} ``ancestors''. #35153.
<b[An]ar-jo.jo>(L) {NK} ``son's sons (pl.?), descendants, coming generations''. #15693.

<job>(:) #36061.
<er-job>(L) {V()} ``to ^pour a little''. #25643.

<joRe>(SL) {N} ``a ^pair''. *Or.<>. #36071.
<joRe>(LS) {V()} ``to couple, to pair (of animals)''. Nom. <j[An]oRe>. *Or.<>. #36080.
<joRe-tAm-bal>(ZS) {N} ``double-barrelled gun''. #36090.

<joRe>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^couple, to ^pair (only of animals)''. Nom. <j[An]oRe>. *Or.<>.
<[{An]OG>. #36101.
<jOG.jOG>(L) {N;ADJ} ``alike, equal''. #36110.
<jOG-rAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to join together in one level''. #36122.

<joga>(L) {N} ``^appropriate time for performing any religious ceremony''. *Or.<>. #36131.

<jolo>(LMy) {N} ``in a little while, ^after_^while, ^later''. #36141.

<jom>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^eat''. Nom. <j[An]om> food. #36151.
<j[An][r]om>,,<jAnDrum>(L) {N} ``^grain, ^riches, ^property''. #33542.
<j[An][r]o?om-si>(S) {N} ``^right ^hand''. #33553.
<j[An][r]o?om-sEG>(S) {N} ``^south (the right side, when facing east)''. #33563.
<jom-Dar>(L) {N} ``feast''. #21963.
<jom-toD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be burnt''. Nom. <j[An]omtoD>. #36160.
<b[An]al-jom>(L) {N} ``dinner given after a negotiation or reconciliation''. #15173.

<ga-jom-na>,,<ga-jom-na-El>(L) {N} ``suppertime, time for the evening meal (about seven)''. #27532.
<jom-mAr-k+D>(L) {N} ``man-eating tiger''. #36170.

<jomb+r>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^steal''. Nom. <j[An]omb+r>. #36181.
<jUmb+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^steal''. !<jUmb+r-mAr> thief; <jUmb+r-b+r-mAr> hill field thief; <jUmb+r-bUr-mAr> grain thief, <kAmbUr> kind of grain; <jUmb+rten> no gloss. #36190.
<jUmb+r-lAb-te>(L) {V()} ``to ^steal ^money''. #36202.
<jomb+r-mAr>(M) {N} ``thief''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #36210.

<jom-Dar>(M) {N} ``^feast''. #36221.

<jom-mAr-k+D>(DMML) {N} ``^man-eating tiger''. #36231.

<jompa>(L) {V(lay);ADJ} ``^make a cluster''. !<jompa>. *Or.<>. #36241.

<jom-toD>(@) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^burnt''. Nom. <j[An]omtoD>. #36251.

<jon>?u?: #36261.
<jon.jon>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^return, to ^bring_back, to ^send off''. #36270.
<jon-Dar>(LL) {V(lE)} ``to supply''. #21973.
<Ab-jo?on>(L) {V(lay)} ``to reach, to present, to place within reach, to hand something to another''. Nom. <An-Ab-jo?on>. #36282.
<Ab-jun-si>(L) {V()} ``to ^reach for''. #1083.

<jub>(:) #36291.
<tar-jub-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^clap''. #36302.

<jul>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^thread, to ^string beads or flowers''. Nom. <j[An]ul.jul>. #36311.

<jum>\\<Anjum>(L) {N} ``an ^axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting''. #5782.
<AnODra-jum>(L) {N} ``the handle of an <Anjum>''. #36332.

<jumpa-tar>(L) {N} ``a ^bouquet''. #36341.

<jun>?o?: #36351.
<jon.jon>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^return, to ^bring_back, to ^send off''. #36360.
<jon-Dar>(M) {V(lE)} ``to supply''. #21974.
<Ab-jo?on>(LMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^reach, to ^present, to ^place within reach, to ^hand something to another''. Nom. <An-Ab-jo?on>. #1982.
<Ab-jun-si>(S) {V()} ``to ^reach for''. #1084.

<junDARa>(M) {V()} ``to ^rape''. #36371.

<junDARi>(DL) {N} ``^prostitute''. #36381.
<junDARi>(LZ) {V(lenay)} ``to become a prostitute''. #36390.
<junDARi-ti-bOj>(@) {N} ``private parts of a female''. !obscene expression. ??ID #36400.

/k/ - fortis unaspirated voiceless velar stop, IPA [k], like Oriya, Hindi, Spanish or French [k], palatal in syllables with palatal vowels. It is not voiced or spirantized by its context, though it may be affricated to [kx] before the /u/ vowel. /k/ is the regular substitute used for /k/ or /kh/ in Oriya or Hindi words, or for /q/ in Urdu words. Like other voiceless phonemes in Sora, it does not occur finally in morphemes or words. It occurs finally in syllables only as the first half of a geminate /kk/, as in /kukkur/ `dove', such clusters having arisen historically mainly, as in this reduplicated word, from consonantal assimilation.

<kAb+G>(L) {N} ``^coarse, ^thick''. #36411.
<kA[b]b+G>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^thicken something''. Nom. <>. #36422.

<kA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Nom. <k[An]A[b]JiD>. #12731.
<kA[b]yeD>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to kill''. !<kAyE-DAm>, Ram. <kajeD>, <kijeD>, <kaJeD>. #36432.
<kA[b]JiD-DAm>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill_one^self, to ^commit ^suicide''. Nom. <>. #36440.

<kAD>\\<??>(L) {N} ``male ^genitals, ^penis''. Syn. <sAD>. #36451.
<ADrE-kAD>,,<ADrE-sAD>(DL) {N} ``testicle''. #3232.
<AsOG-kAD>,,<AsOG-sAD>(L) {N} ``semen''. #36462.
<sa-kAD>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to pull back the foreskin of the penis''. Nom. <s[An]a-kAD>. #36472.

<kARAmba>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Or.<>. #36481.

<kARAtti>//<keD>(L) {N} ``sawtoothed sickle''. *Or.<>. ??<DED>(D). #36501.
<k[Ar]AD-ti>(M) {N} ``^sickle''. *Go.<ka?ti>. #7383.

<kADDAb>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stop''. Nom. <kADDAb-na>. #36511.

<kADi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #36521.

<kARib>//<kib>(L) {N} ``a ^sword''. #36531.

<kARiJb+r>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper''. #36541.

<kARiG>//<DiG>(L) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''. #36551.

<kAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^scold''. #36561.

<kAl>(L) {V()} ``to ^shoulder through, to ^elbow through''. #36571.
<Ab-kAl>(L) {V()} ``to ^torture''. #1103.
<kAl.kAl>(L) {V()} ``to ^have ^difficulty, to be in ^trouble, to ^grieve''. #36580.
<kAl.kAl>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to be hurt''. Nom. <k[An]Al.kAl>. #36590.
<kAl.kAl>(LL) {ADJ} ``difficult, inconvenient''. #36600.

<kAm>\\<kAmbAra>(L) {N} ``^indentured labor''. *Or.<kamO>; Ram. says this is Telugu. #36662.

<kAm>(LSSDLS) {X} ``serve''. !Raygarha dialect. #36620.
<+nsAlO-kAm-mAr>(L) {N} ``effeminate (womanish) man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #32152.
<Oba-kAm-mAr>(DLL) {N} ``one who supervises the work''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #36632.

<kAm>(DL) {IND} ``^like''. #36641.

<kAmbAra>(D) {N} ``^laborer''. #36651.
<kAmbAra>//<kAm>(L) {N} ``indentured labor''. *Or.<kamO>; Ram. says this is Telugu. #36660.

<kAmba>,,<kAmba-neb>(L) {N} ``^palm tree''. #36671.
<kAmba-sur>(L) {N} ``an umbrella of palm leaf''. #36680.

<kAmbOj>,,<+nsAlO>//<bOj>(D) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. *Gu.<kimboi?>81 wife. #32142.

<kAmbOl>(D) {N} ``^book, ^notebook''. #36701.

<kAmbon>//<bon>,,<jEl>(L) {N} ``^pig''. #36711.

<kAmbuD>//<buD>(L) {N} ``^bear''. !Serango and Gumma dialects. #36721.

<kAmbur>//<buj>(L) {N} ``species of ^grain''. !Rayagada dialect <kAmbuj>. #36731.

<kAmbur>//<bur>(L) {N} ``millet''. #36741.
<bO-kAmbur-roG>(LL) {N} ``sixty minutes time, time required to cook corn''. #36762.

<kAmpoG>//<poG>(L) {N} ``^stomach, ^belly''. #36771.
<kAmpuG>//<puG>(L) {N} ``^belly''. !<puG> VERB to swell (of belly). #36770.

<kAn>(DLL) {X} ``^this''. #36791.
<kAn>(S) {IND} ``this here''. #36800.
<kAn-Ambrij>(LL) {IND} ``exactly in this way, only in this way''. #36810.

<kAn-Ambrij>(L) {IND} ``^exactly in this way, only in this way''. #36821.

<kAnDARi>(LD) {N} ``the ^edge, ^hem''. #36831.
<kAnDARi-mAD>(D) {N} ``eye-brow''. #36840.

<kAnDARiDDiG>(L) {N} ``a ^millipede''. #36851.

<kAnDajtAru>(L) {N} ``ordinary ^knife which the Soras carry in their waist bands''. *Or.<>. #36861.

<kAnDar>//<Dar>(L) {N} ``^branch of a tree''. #36871.
<A-kAnDar-rEG>(SMy) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree, ^stick of ^wood''. #36882.

<kAnDE>(LDZ) {INTERJ} ``^attention, ^look''. #36891.

<kAn-Dob.Dob>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^ginger or turmeric used to cure snakebite''. #23651.

<kAnDoD>//<DoD>(L) {N} ``^frog''. #36901.

<kAnDoG>//<DoG>(S) {N} ``^back''. #36911.
<kAnDoG>(D) {V(lay)} ``to sit with one's back turned''. #36920.
<kAnDoG-ban>(LL) {IND} ``behind, backwards''. #36930.
<Al-kAnDoG>,,<Al-kAnDoG.kAnDoG>,,<Ar-kAnDoG>,,<Ar-kAnDoG.kAnDoG>(L) {ADV} ``back to back''. #36942.

<kAn-i>,,<kAn>(LDDZ) {ADJ} ``^this, ^the''. #31371.

<kAnjiG>//<jiG>(SSLDLS) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Or.<>. #36951.

<kAn-la>(L) {N} ``a ^leaf stitched like a cup''. #36961.

<kAn-neb>(L) {N} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. #36971.
<A-nAb-An>(D) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>; <sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> base of tree, <k+n-neb> big tree, <AnebAnji> trees, <a-kAn-neb-An> that tree's base. #5594.

<kAnrapeD>//<peD>(L) {N} ``^mongoose''. ??^otter(L). #36991.

<kAnreG>(L) {N} ``^forest, ^bush''. #37001.

<kAnri>(L) {N} ``fine ^husk''. #37011.

<kAnrom>//<rom>(LDLD) {N} ``string ^beans (%Vigna sp.)''. #37021.

<kAnsim>//<im>,,<sim>(LD) {N} ``^chicken''. |<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> 'chicken egg'. #37031.

<kAnsim-ol>(D) {N} ``^cock-^crow (early ^morning)''. #37041.

<kAnt+nuD>//<tuD>(L) {N} ``^jackdaw''. ^bird. !(not in Ram.). ??<kAntAnuDtuD>(S). #37060.

<kAntAruG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #37071.

<kAntE>//<tE>(L) {N} ``a big narrow-mouthed ^pot''. #37081.

<kAnte>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^appointment''. *Or.<>. #37091.

<kAnteRa>//<tel>(L) {N} ``^castor_oil plant, ^castor_bean''. *Or.<>. #37101.

<kAntoj>//<toj>(Z) {N} ``^owl''. #37111.

<kAntor>//<tor>(L) {N} ``^bat''. #37121.

<kAntuj>,,<kAntUj>(L) {N} ``^vagina''. Cf. <Atij>/<tij>. #37131.

<kAnob-tAD>(L) {INTERJ} ``get lost, drop dead''. !abuse. #37141.

<k[An]A[b]JiD>(Z) {N} ``^murder''. |Nom. of <kA[b]JiD> `to kill', caus. of [kAJiD> `to die'.
#37151.

<k[An]ake>,,<kake>(S) {NK(G)} ``elder ^sister''. #37161.

<k[An]aku>,,<kaku>(L) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. #37171.

<k[An]en>(Z) {N} ``^song''. |Nom. of <ken> `to sing'. #37181.

<k[An]e?eG>,,<ke?eG>(Z) {N} ``^scar''. |Nom. of <ke?eG> `to be wounded'. #37191.
 <k[An]e?eG-a>(L) {N} ``^wound''. #37200.

<k[An]+m-tOr>(L) {N} ``^hedge''. #37211.
 <k[An]omtOr>//<tOr>(L) {N} ``fence''. #37210.

<k[An][r]abbAri-si>R?? {N} ``^left ^hand''. #37231.
 <k[An][r]abbARi-sEG>r?? {N} ``^north (the left side, when facing east)''. #37242.

<k[An]ob>(L) {N} ``^sacrifice of animals''. #37251.
 <k[An]ob-Ar>(L) {N} ``^stone ^menhirs''. #37260.
 <k[An]ob-ara>(SL) {N} ``^wooden ^posts, ^menhirs''. #37270.

<k[An]om-ij>(S) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. !<ij> feces ???. #37281.

<k[An]om-tOr>//<tOr>(DM) {N} ``^fence''. #37211.
 <k[An]+m-tOr>(ML) {N} ``^hedge''. #37212.

<k[An]onra>(L) {N} ``^orphan''. #37301.

<k[An]oG>//<koG>(SS) {N} ``^razor''. #37311.

<kAJ>\\<kArAJja>(My) {N} ``a ^flowering tree''. #37502.
 <ara-kAJ>(MMML) {N} ``flowers of the <kArAJja> tree''. #37332.

<kAJ>(S) {V()} ``to ^scold''. #37341.

<kAJiD>(D) {ADJ(dAm)} ``dead (of animate beings)''.  {V(liJ)} ``to ^die''. Nom. <k[An]AJiD>.
*Cf. <JiD> in <AJiD(liJ)> `to be finished', <pAJiD(liJ)> `to be used up'. #37351.
 <k[Ar]AJiD>(L) {N} ``death''. #37362.

<kAJeD>(My) {V()} ``to ^die''. !Cf. <k+ieD> die, <kAJeD-Amte> go die, <kAJeD-bente> go die plural; Ram. <kajeD>, <kijeD>, <kaJeD>. #37370.
<tAb+b-lE kAJiD>(D) {VP(liJ)} ``to ^die of drowning''. #17143.
<kA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill, to ^extinguish''. Nom. <>. #37382.

<kAJsOD>(L) {N} ``^dog''. !joking pronunciation of <k+nsOD>. #37391.

<kAGgoG>(L) {N} ``blue throated ^barbet ((^bird))''. !Ram. <kAGgU:G>, <kAngo:G> woodpecker. #37401.
<Daga-tiD>,,<kAGgoG>(L) {N} ``a kind of wood cutter ^bird''. #21372.
<kAGgog-tAm-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^chatterbox, someone who ^talks incessantly (lit. a barbet-mouth)''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #37412.

<kApara>//<kab>(L) {N} ``^duck''. #37421.

<kAr>(:) #37431.
<kAr.kAr>(SLL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^tremble with fear''. Nom. <k[An]Ar.kAr>. #37440.

<kAr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^echo''. #37451.

<kArARa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #37461.

<kArAy>(L) {INTERJ} ``as the story goes''. #37471.

<kArAmma>(ML) {N} ``^fate, ^destiny''. *Or.<>, Skt.<karma>. #37481.

<kArAnta>(L) {N} ``black^bird''. #37491.

<kArAJja>//<kAJ>(L) {N} ``a ^flowering tree''. #37501.

<kArAsi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #37511.

<kAra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^excess or abundance''. *Or.<>. #37521.

<kAr-Dol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^very hungry''. Nom. <k[An]ArDol>. #37531.

<kAre-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget''. Nom. <kAre-Da>. #37541.

<kAren>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^alas''. #37551.

<kAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fat''. #37561.

<kArij>(L) {N} ``^phlegm''. #37571.

<kArisi-kor>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree''. #37581.

<kArkor-sOD>(S) {N} ``^biting dog''. #37591.

<kArOnDO-le>(Z) {IND} ``^facing up''. #37601.

<kArra>(L) {N} ``^force, ^loudly??''. #37611.

<kAro>(L) {N} ``^red faced monkey''. #37621.

<kAru-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27881.

<kAruG>(L) {N} ``^backyard''. #37631.
<kAruG>(L) {N} ``^house''. !<su?uG> complement; fixed order; common word for house in Gumma; actual meaning back or cooking house; identifiable only in pairs. #37640.

<k[Ar]AD-ti>(S) {N} ``^sickle''. #7381.

<k[Ar]AJiD>(L) {N} ``^death''. #37651.

<k[Ar]i-lO>(L) {N} ``^levelling the earth???''. #37661.

<kAseRa>(My) {N} ``^dew''. #37671.
<kAseRa>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to bedew''. #37680.

<kAta>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tell a story''. Nom. <kAta-na>. #37691.
<kAta-na>(D) {ADJ} ``^story''. !<katana-ber> story. #37700.
<kAta-ber>(LL) {N} ``story''. #16623.

<kAttAm>(My) {N} ``^manure''. *Or.<>. #37711.

<kAttAro>(L) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. !Serango dial.. *Or.<kOtru>; syn. <kOnDajtAru> Sogad dial. #37721.

<ka>\\<kaka>(L) {N} ``^crow''. #38082.

<kab>\\<kApara>(Z) {N} ``^duck''. #37422.

<kab>\\<senre>(L) {N} ``^cloth''. #60222.
<kab>\\<jaGkab>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^cloth''. #34332.
<muna-kab>,,<muna>(L) {N} ``a cloth pouch or bag''. *Or.<muna>. #37762.
<An-uREG-kab>(L) {N} ``making a bundle or parcel''. #37782.
<A-tarba-kab>(ZL) {N} ``border of the cloth''. #612.
<ara-kab>(L) {N} ``^fringe, ^border (of a cloth)''. #12143.
<b[Ar]Oj-kab>(Z) {N} ``needle''. #7274.
<bel-kab>//<bel>(L) {N} ``bedspread''. #16342.
<DeG-kab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to wash clothes''. #23143.
<g[Ar]unDaRab-kab>(L) {N} ``a man's cloth''. #7204.
<gAttuG-kab>(L) {N} ``a skirt-like cloth woven and worn by Sora woman''. #37802.
<gO?Ol-kab>(D) {N} ``silk''. #37812.

<pAD-kab>(L) {V()} ``to ^sew ^clothes''. #37822.
<paga-kab>(L) {N} ``silk''. *Or.<>. #37832.
<papi-kab>(Z) {N} ``piece of cloth worn covering the private parts''. #37842.
<upp+r-kab>(S) {N} ``clothes made of leather or bark''. #37852.
<sAmAj-kab>(DL) {N} ``mosquito net''. #37862.
<tob-kab>(DLL) {V()} ``to wash clothes''. #37872.

<kabAru>(L) {N} ``^news''. *Or.<>. #37881.

<kabaRa>(L) {N} ``^work''. #37891.
<k[An][r]abbAri-si>R?? {N} ``^left ^hand''. #37232.
<k[An][r]abbARi-sEG>r?? {N} ``^north (the left side, when facing east)''. #37243.

<kaD>\\<k+naD>(L) {N} ``^crab''. #39132.

<kaD>\\<kaDDu>(DLLL) {N} ``^bracelet, ^bangle''. #37952.
<kansO-kaD>() {N} ``a glass bangle''. #37922.

<kaD>(:) #37931.
<Ab-kaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^seal, to ^close''. #1992.

<kaRasi-gay>() {N} ``a poisonous ^tuber''. #37941.

<kaDDu>,,<kaDDu-si>//<kaD>(L) {N} ``^bracelet, ^bangle''. #37951.
<kaDDu-Asi>(L) {N} ``^wrist''. #37960.
<kaDDu-jeG>(L) {N} ``anklet, ankle bangle''. #37970.
<kaDDu-A-jeG>(LL) {N} ``^ankle''. #37980.

<kaRi>(S) {ADJ(F)} ``^blind (of a female)''. #37991.
<kaRi-bOj>(L) {N} ``a blind woman''. #17763.
<kaRi>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to grope, to be blind (of a female)''. #38000.

<kaRo>,,<kaRu>(L) {ADJ(M)} ``^blind (of a male or an animal)''. #38011.
<kaRu-mAD>(L) {ADJ} ``^blind''. #38022.
<kaRo-biG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. !named because of its behaviour. #17043.
<kaRu-taG-jAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake that creeps forwards and backwards''. #38032.
<kaRu-taG-neb>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #38042.
<kaRu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to grope, to be blind''. #38050.

<kaRukka-gaj>(S) {N} ``^new moon''. #38061.

<kajja>(L) {INTERJ} ``^not true, no good''. #38071.

<kaka>//<ka>(S) {N} ``^crow''. #38081.

<kake>,,<k[An]ake>(L) {NK(G)} ``elder ^sister''. #38091.

<kakkurti>(L) {NOUN ADV} ``^trouble, troubled''. *Or.<kakkurti>, <kakkusti>. #38101.

<kaku>,,<k[An]aku>(L) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. #38111.
<kako>(L) {NK} ``^brother''. Cf. <ke.ke>. #38120.

<kakurte>(L) {X} ``^difficulty''. #38131.

<kalAm>(L) {N} ``^time''. *Or.<>. #38141.

<kalla>(L) {N} ``^deaf (male)''. #38151.
<kalla>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be deaf''. *Or.<>. #38160.

<kalli>(L) {N} ``^deaf (female)''. #38171.

<kampu-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^Telugu''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Tel.<kampu> stink. #38181.

<kanni>//<kan>(L) {N} ``^catalepsy''. #38191.

<kansO>(L) {N} ``^glass''. #38201.
<kansO-kaD>(L) {N} ``a ^glass ^bangle''. #38210.

<kanta>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^branch out''. Nom. <k[An]anta>. #38221.
<kanta-Der>(L) {N} ``antler''. #38230.

<kaJ>(:) #38241.
<kaJ.kaJ>(L) {X} ``the ^yelping of a dog''. #38250.

<kapARa>(L) {N} ``^shoulder''. #38261.

<kapara>(L) {N} ``a ^goose''. #38271.

<kapi>(D) {N} ``^coffee''. *Engl.<coffee>. #38281.

<kappa>(MD) {N} ``a ^wing''. #38291.

<kappO>(L) {N} ``^sheath, ^scabbard''. !not very frequent. *Or.<>. #38301.

<kappu>(L) {N} ``^rice cooked with pulse, meat and vegetables''. #38311.

<kar>\\<Akar>(:) {N} ``^nail, ^claw''. #3852.
<kar>\\<Akar-jeG>(LD) {N} ``^toe^nail''. #3862.
<kar>\\<Akar-si>(LD) {N} ``^finger^nail''. #3872.

<kar>(L) {V()} ``to ^cackle''. #38331.

<kara>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #38341.

<karella>(DL) {N} ``^fruit of bitter gourd''. #38351.

<karja>(L) {V()} ``to ^sacrifice for dead, to ^plant a stone,''. !tag for <gu-Ar>. *Or.<karjO>. ??RECTE `annual ceremony for the dead'. #38361.
<gu-Ar--karja>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to conduct ^ritual ^ceremonies for the ^dead''. |<gu-Ar> `to plant a stone over the buried remains of a cremated body'. Nom. <gu-Ar--karja>. #30580.

<kasi>(M@??) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bear small tender fruit''. *Or.<>. #38371.

<kattAro>(L) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. !Orig. <Da?tAro>. #38381.

<kEb>(L) {V()} ``to ^cluck (of hens)''. #38391.

<kED>(:) #38401.
<kE.kED>(L) {N} ``a ^child's penis''. #38410.

<kEijrj>(L) {V()} ``to ^smile''. !CHECK HEADWORD. #38421.

<kEkED>(S) {N} ``a ^child's penis''. !<<kED.kED>>. #38431.

<kEmpa>(L) {N} ``^cripple (male)''. *Or.<>. #38441.

<kEmpi>(L) {N} ``^cripple (female)''. #38451.

<kErOG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have sore throat''. Nom. <k[An]ErOG>. #38461.

<ke>??: #38471.
<kako>(L) {NK} ``^brother''. Cf. <ke.ke> ???. #38480.

<keD>\\<kARAtti>(L) {N} ``sawtoothed sickle''. *Or.<>. ??<DED>(D). #36502.

<keDa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #38491.

<keRa>(DMLL) {N} ``^unmarried''. #38501.

<keRe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be subject to some ^evil influence, to be exposed to the ^danger of being carried away by a tiger''. Nom. <k[An]eRe>. #38511.

<keka>(MM) {N} ``^stupid, ^insane''. #38521.
<keka>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be stupid''. Nom. <k[An]eka>. #38530.

<ken>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sing, to ^chant, to ^recite''. Nom. <k[An]en.ken>. #38541.
<k[An]en>(L) {N} ``song''. #38552.
<ken-Ol>(L) {V()} ``to ^read, to ^study''. #38560.
<ken-Ol-sij>(L) {N} ``school boy''. #38570.

<keGer>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^praise''. Nom. <k[An]eGer>. #38581.

<kera>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^second spadix of the liquor tree to come out''. #38591.

<kereD>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #38601.

<kereDta>(LL) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #38611.

<ke?eG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^wounded''. Nom. <k[An]e?eG-a> wound. #38621.
<ke?eG>,,<k[An]e?eG>(L) {N} ``^scar''. #38630.

<ki>(DL) {V()} ``to ^harrow''. #38641.
<ki-lO>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to cultivate the ground''. Nom. <ki-lO>. #38650.
<k[Ar]i-lO>(L) {N} ``levelling the earth???''. #38662.

<ki>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^move, to ^push''. Nom. <k[An]i.ki>. #38671.

<kib>\\<kARib>(L) {N} ``a ^sword''. #36532.
<sa+r-kib>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^brandish a sword, in ^dancing''. Nom. <sa+r-kib-na>. #38692.

<kij>\\<lAkij>(L@??) {N} ``^sand''. #41992.

<kij>(L) {V()} ``to ^laugh''. #38711.

<kiloG-bOloG-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^dumbfounded''. #17961.

<kinDAnAG>(LLZZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #38721.

<kintur-sata>(L) {N} ``an ^umbrella''. #38731.

<kiJarAmE>(L) {N} ``^two days after tomorrow''. #38741.
<k+n-JarAmE>(L) {N} ``two days after tomorrow''. #38752.

<kiJbOG>(LL) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother''. #38761.

<kiJjAr-poG>(D) {N} ``^big bellied''. #38771.

<kisaD>(DLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^move on a jungle road clearing the shrubs with both hands''. Nom. <k[An]isaD>. #38781.

<kismisi>(L) {N} ``^Christmas''. *Engl.<Christmas>. #38791.

<kituG>//<tuG>(DLS) {N} ``^god''. #38801.

<kituG>//<tuG>(L) {N} ``species of ^tuber''. #38811.

<k+b>,,<ik+b>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^fit (of a lid, a door)''. Nom. <k[An]+b.k+b>, <An-ik+b>. #38821.

<k+b-mAD>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sleep''. Nom. <k[An]+b-mAD>. #38831.

<k+D>\\<k+na>(S) {N} ``^tiger''. #39122.
  <jom-mAr-k+D>(DLLZ) {N} ``man-eating tiger''. #36172.
  <koG.koG-k+D>(L) {N} ``panther''. #38852.

<k+D>(S) {V()} ``to ^stretch from tiredness''. #38861.
  <k+D-na>(DL) {N} ``turning shoulder toward one''. #38870.

<k+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^paint, to ^dye''. Nom. <k[An]+D.k+D>. #38881.

<k+laj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shine brilliantly''. Nom. <k[An]+laj>. #38891.

<k+l.k+l>(L) {V()} ``to be ^careful''. !(recte <kAl.kAl>???) used mainly by Christians, literary.
#38901.

<k+m>\\<k+nam>(LDS) {N} ``^husk''. #39142.
  <AjARAG-k+m>(DL) {N} ``husks''. #3672.
  <A-lAkij-k+m>(L) {N} ``fine husk''. #322.
  <ArARi-k+m>(L) {N} ``fine husk''. #7682.

<k+m>\\<kuRan>(L) {N} ``^priest, ^shaman''. #41002.

<k+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^form into balls''. #38931.
  <k+m.k+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to do clay work''. Nom. <k[An]+m.k+m>. #38940.
  <k+m.k+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tuck up''. Nom. <k[An]+m.k+m>. #38950.
  <k+m.k+m>(L) {N} ``a lump, a mass''. #38960.
  <k+m-si>(L) {N} ``a ^cubit, a measure of length from the elbow to the end of the fist''.
#38970.
  <k+m-len-ji>(L) {N} ``form a group''. #35163.
  <k+m-na>(L) {N} ``herd''. #38980.
  <k+m-tOr>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^fence''. |<tOr> `to fence'. #39100.
    <k[An]+m-tOr>//<tOr>(L) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. Syn. <tOr.tOr>. #37214.

<k+ma>(L) {N} ``^puffed-up ^cheek''. #39001.

<k+m.k+m>(DL) {N} ``a ^lump, a mass''. #39011.
  <k+m.k+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tuck up''. Nom. <k[An]+m.k+m>. #39020.
  <k+m.k+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to do clay work''. Nom. <k[An]+m.k+m>. #39030.

<k+mmar>(L) {N} ``a ^crocodile''. #39041.

<k+mmED>//<mED>(L) {N} ``^goat''. #39051.
  <k+mmED-jEl>(L) {N} ``mutton''. #34543.
  <k+mmED-sOG-tol>,,<Atol>//<tol>(L) {N} ``groundnut''. #39060.

<k+m-na>() {N} ``^herd''. #39071.

<k+m-si>(DLS) {N} ``a ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''. #39081.
<bO-k+m-si>(DLS) {N} ``one <k+m-si>''. #39092.

<k+m-tOr>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^fence''. #39101.
<k[An]+m-tOr>//<tOr>(L) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. #37212.

<k+n>,,<kAn>(L) {PX} ``lexical prefix of many nouns denoting ^animals, etc.; variant depends inversely on the height of the following vowel''. #39111.

<k+na>//<k+D>(L) {N} ``^tiger, ^leopard''. #39121.

<k+naD>//<kaD>(L) {N} ``^crab''. #39131.

<k+nam>//<k+m>(L) {N} ``^husk''. #39141.

<k+nar>(DLZ) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''. #39151.
<k+nar-s+G>(L) {N} ``living in mother-in-law's house and working for her family''. #39160.
<k+nar-s+G-bOj>(L) {N} ``a young girl who has recently gone to live with her husband''. #17773.
<k+nar-s+G-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man who lives with his would-be father-in-law's family and works on his farm before his marriage''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #39170.

<k+nDal>//<Dal>(Z) {N} ``^basketmaker''. #39181.

<k+n-jaG>(S) {N} ``^spine, ^back^bone''. #39201.

<k+nlay>(L) {N} ``^pumpkin''. !Gumma dialect. #39231.

<k+nlOG>(L) {N} ``a ^man transformed into a tiger''. #39241.

<k+nloG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^quick^sand, ^mud in paddy field''. #39251.

<k+n-neb>(L) {N} ``^base of a tree''. #39261.

<k+n-JarAmE>(LMZMLML) {N} ``^two days after tomorrow''. #39271.
<kiJarAmE>(LDLD) {N} ``two days after tomorrow''. #39280.

<k+n-Ol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^put forth thick foliage without any fruit''. Nom. <k[An]+nOl>. #39291.

<k+nrAbbARi>A??a?? {N} ``^left_side, left hand. #39301.

<k+nrAD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^press out, to ^squeeze, to ^wring, to ^twist''. Nom. <k[An]+nrAD>. #39311.

<k+nsAr>//<sAr>(D) {N} ``^sambar, ^stag''. #39321.

<k+nsa>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to ^boast''. #39331.
<k+nsa-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^boast''. #39340.

<k+nsOD>//<sOD>(L) {N} ``^dog''. #39351.
<kAJsOD>(Z) {N} ``joking pronunciation of <k+nsOD>''. #39360.
<k+nsOD-ji>(L) {N} ``canine teeth''. #34983.

<k+ntAlOD>(L) {N} ``^cemetery''. #39371.
<k+ntAloD>(LD) {N} ``^burial ^ground''. #39380.

<k+ntAG>(DLL) {N} ``^brain''. {ADJ} ``brainy, ^intelligent''. ??NOT SURE ABOUT ADJ (CF. FOLL). #39391.

<k+ntAG>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^not to listen to other's words''. #39401.

<k+ntal>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^wall''. #39411.

<k+ntE>//<tE>(L) {N} ``the ^plantain or ^banana plant; its fruit''. #39421.

<k+ntsa>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^arrogant, to be ^proud''. #39431.
<k+ntsa>(L) {N;ADJ} ``arrogance''. #39440.

<k+ntor>//<tor>(L) {N} ``^bat''. ??<kAntor>? #39451.
<k+ntor-sata>(DLD) {N} ``a bat-like umbrella''. #39460.

<k+GgAm>(DL) {IND} ``^strong, ^muscular''. #39481.
<k+GgAm-taG>(L) {N} ``a bull''. #39490.

<kODa>//<kOD>(L) {N} ``^crane''. #39501.

<kORa>//<kOl>(L) {N} ``^ladder, bamboo used as a ladder''. #39511.

<kODDi>(L) {N} ``^cowrie, ^shell''. *Or.<>. #39521.

<kODi>(L) {IND} ``^on this side''. #39531.

<kODi-kOta>(L) {IND} ``^to_and_fro, ^backwards_and_forwards''. #39541.

<kOy>(:) #39551.
<kOy.kOy-im>(L) {N} ``^plume of a cock''. #39562.

<kOyen>(DL) {N} ``^married or betrothed young woman''. #39571.

<kOjja>(L) {N} ``^candy, ^sweetmeat''. *Or.<>. #39581.

<kOkaru>(L) {N} ``a ^white kind of gourd''. *Or.<>. #39591.

<kOkkOra>//<kOr>(DL) {N} ``^sickle, a kind of ^knife''. #39601.

<kOkORE>(L) {N} ``^crooked, ^curved''. #39611.
<kOkORE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be crooked''. #39620.

<kOl>\\<kORa>(DL) {N} ``^ladder, a bamboo used as a ladder''. #39512.

<kOl>(:) #39641.
<baGru-kOl>(L) {N} ``a kind of green ^snake''. #15482.

<kOlli>(My) {N} ``^leaf platter''. *Or.<>. #39651.

<kOmAla>//<kOm>(L) {N} ``^orange''. *Or.<kOmOLa>. #39661.

<kOmAtti>//<kOm>(D) {N} ``^shopkeeper''. #39671.

<kOnDajtAru>(DL) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. Syn. <kAttAro> Serango dial. #39681.

<kOnDOta>(D) {N} ``path ^downwards, ^underparts''. #39691.

<kOG>(:) #39701.
<kOG.kOG>//<kOG>(SLL) {N} ``^clitoris''. #39710.

<kOr>\\<kOkkOra>(L) {N} ``^sickle, a kind of ^knife''. #39602.

<kOr>\\<kOrray>(D) {N} ``frying ^pan''. #39762.

<kOra>(Z) {V(lenay);ADJ} ``to get ^angry, to ^abuse, to ^insult, to ^curse''. !<kOra-na>. *Or.<>. #39741.
<kOra-ber>(L) {N} ``hard words, insult''. #39750.

<kOrray>//<kOr>(L) {N} ``frying ^pan''. #39761.

<kOroj>(L) {N} ``^black horse^gram (=Des.<gantia>)''. #39771.
<koroj>//<koj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''. #39780.

<kOta>(L) {N} ``^there''. #39791.

<kOtten>(DLL) {X} ``^there''. #39801.

<kristu>(L) {N} ``^Christ''. #39811.
<kristu-mAr>(MDLLL) {N} ``a Christian''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #39820.

<ko?o>//<ko>(LL) {N} ``bottle ^gourd, a ^ladle carved out of bottle gourd used for drinking water''. #39831.

<A-b[An]al-ko>(LL) {N} ``a ladle''. #122.

<ko>,,<ko.ko>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cough''. Nom. <ko.ko-na>. #39841.
<ko.ko-tAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to gargle, to wash one's mouth''. !<ko.ko-tAm>. #39852.

<ko>(:) #39861.
<ko.ko>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cough''. Nom. <ko.ko-na>. #39870.
<ko.ko-tAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to gargle, to wash one's mouth''. Nom. <ko.ko-tAm>. #39853.

<koa>(L) {N} ``^well''. *Or.<>. #39881.

<kob>\\<kARobmi>(LML) {N} ``a ^nose ring, ^earring''. #39891.
<masya-kob>,,<pasya-kob>(L) {N} ``a silvered nose ring''. *Or.<>. #39902.

<kob>\\<komab>(Z) {N} ``^ashes''. #40352.

<kob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sacrifice animals, etc.''. Nom. <k[An]ob>. #39921.

<kobba>(Z) {N} ``a ^stake or stick in a hedge''. *Or.<>. #39931.

<kobmAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^break off the tips (e.g. of plants); ^snap (e.g. a rope)''. #39941.

<koD>\\<koDrAb>(ML) {N} ``^branches''. #40142.

<koD>(:) #39961.
<koD-te>(M) {X} ``^on ^top''. #39970.
<Ab-koD>(LV) {V(lay)} ``to lift up, to take away''. #39982.

<koD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bear a child, to ^give_birth''. Nom. <koD.koD>. #39991.
<la-koD>(DL) {V()} ``to ^carry a ^baby''. #40002.
<koD>\\<berenDa>(LS) {N} ``a ^family, spec. an exogamous agnatic localized virilocal kin group''. #40010.

<koDAlla>() {N} ``^axe''. *Or.<>. #40021.

<koRa>//<kol>(L) {N} ``^oven, ^fireplace, ^hearth''. #40041.

<koDD+b>() {N} ``^whole, ^entirety''. #40051.

<koRi>() {NUM} ``^twenty, a score''. !always prefixed by a multiplier. #40061.
<bO-koRi>() {NUM} ``twenty (one-score)''. #17412.
<bO-koRi-bOy>() {NUM} ``twenty-one (one-score one)''. #2204.
<bO-koRi-miggAl>() {NUM} ``thirty-two (one-score twelve)''. #17882.
<bO-koRi-miggAl-gulji>() {NUM} ``thirty-nine (one-score twelve and seven)''. #17892.
<ba-koRi>() {NUM} ``forty (two-score)''. #14663.
<ya-koRi>() {NUM} ``sixty (three-score)''. #40072.
<unji-koRi>() {NUM} ``eighty (four-score)''. #40082.

<unji-koRi-miggAl-gulji>(L) {NUM} ``ninety-nine (four-score twelve and seven)''. #40092.
<mOnlOy-koRi>(L) {NUM} ``one hundred (five-score)''. !usually expressed as <bO-sOa>. #40102.
<miggAl-gulji-koRi miggAl-gulji>(L) {NUM} ``three hundred ninety-nine (twelve and seven score twelve and seven)''. !usually expressed as <yagi-sOa unji-koRi-miggAl-gulji>, lit. three hundred four-score twelve and seven. #40112.

<koD-lij>(Z) {N} ``^birth-mark''. #40121.

<koDmAj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^twist''. Nom. <k[An]oDmAj>. #40131.

<koDrAb>//<koD>(L) {N} ``^branches''. #40141.

<koDrEm>(MDL) {V()} ``to ^clear_the_^throat''. #40151.

<koD-te>(L) {X} ``^on ^top''. #39972.

<koRo-buD>(L) {N} ``^hairy caterpillar''. #40161.

<koy>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^braid, to ^roll, to ^fold, to ^bundle''. Nom. <koy-na>. #40171.
<koy.koy-u>//<koy>(Z) {N} ``hairdo, coiffeur, braid''. #40180.
<koy.koy-Ola>(L) {N} ``a roll of leaves''. #40192.

<koj>\\<koroj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''. #40862.
<kOroj>(DD) {N} ``^black horse^gram (=Des.<gantia>)''. #40210.

<kojja-DoG-mAr>(DL) {N} ``^hunch-back''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<>. #40221.

<koy.koy-u>//<koy>(Z) {N} ``hairdo, coiffeur, braid''. |<u>\<u?u> `hair'. #40181.

<kojto-s+G>(DL) {N} ``^store room, ^barn''. *Or.<>. #40231.

<kol>,,<kul>\\<kolla>,,<kulla>(L) {N} ``^terrapin, ^tortoise, ^turtle''. !(not in Ram.). #40312.

<kol>\\<kolma>(L) {N} ``^ghost''. #40322.

<kol>\\<koRa>(D) {N} ``^oven, ^fireplace, ^hearth''. #40042.

<kol>(:) #40271.
<Aba-kol>(L) {N} ``a ^cup made of mohwa leaf''. #1732.
<pAD-kol>(DD) {V()} ``to stitch a leaf cup''. #40282.

<kol>(L) {V()} ``to ^strike (of snake)''. #40291.

<koleD-te>(DL) {N} ``^there, ^yonder''. #40301.

<kolla>,,<kulla>//<kol>,,<kul>(LD) {N} ``^terrapin, ^tortoise, ^turtle''. !(not in Ram.). #40311.

<kullu>,,<kulu>(DL) {N} ``tortoise''. #41290.

<kolma>//<kol>(DZ) {N} ``^ghost''. #40321.

<kom>,,<kon>\\<konDEm>(LL) {N} ``kind of grain gronw on the hills''. #40392.

<kom>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather, to ^fold''. Nom. <k[An]om.kom>. #40341.

<komab>//<kob>,,<kom>(L) {N} ``^ashes''. !<kuma:b>/<kub>Ram. #40351.

<komij>,,<k[An]omij>(LD) {N} ``^loincloth''. #40361.

<kompAG-Ar>(Z) {N} ``^easily breakable stone''. #40371.

<kompi>() {N} ``a ^very small tumbler-shaped pot''. *Or.<>. #40381.

<kon>,,<kon-i>(D) {ADJ} ``^that''. *My #40421.

<konDEm>//<kon>,,<kom>(L) {N} ``kind of ^grain grown on the hills''. #40391.
<konDEm-sAr>(L) {N} ``^((^grain)) hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. #40402.

<konDi>//<kon>(L) {N} ``^knife''. #40431.
<kunDi>//<kun>(L) {N} ``^knife''. #40440.
<A-jeD-kon>(L) {N} ``tang of a knife''. #243.
<an-agaD-kun>(S) {N} ``sharpened knife''. #11382.
<ar-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``the place where one sharpens a knife''. #40452.
<suri-kon>(LL) {N} ``knife''. *Or.<>. #40462.

<konDo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^embrace''. Nom. <k[An]onDo>. *Or.<>. #40471.
<kUnDU>,,<kUkkUm>(L) {V()} ``to ^sit in ^fetal position''. #40480.
<konDo-rAG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to keep the right hand over the left shoulder, left hand over the right shoulder''. Nom. <konDorAG-na>. #40490.

<kon-i>,,<kon>(MDL) {ADJ} ``^that''. *My #40501.

<konra>,,<k[An]onra>(M) {N} ``^orphan (male)''. #40511.

<konri>(Z) {N} ``^orphan (female)''. #40521.

<koG>(:) #40531.
<koG.koG-k+D>(L) {N} ``^panther''. #40542.

<koG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shave someone, to ^cut_hair''. #40551.
<koG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be shaved''. #40560.
<koG-tAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shave''. #40570.
<koG.koG-bAb>(L) {V()} ``to shave the head, to cut the hair''. #40582.
<koG.koG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``a barber''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #12883.

<koG>\\<k[An]oG>(L) {N} ``razor''. #37310.

<koGDAb>(M) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^round, ^globular''. #40601.

<koGDaj>(LL) {N} ``^doll, ^idol''. *Or.<>. #40611.

<koGgAD>(L) {N} ``a ^lump of flesh ???''. #40621.

<koGkoRi>(L) {N} ``a ^butterfly''. #40631.

<koG-si>(L) {N} ``^elbow''. #40641.

<koG-tAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^shave the face''. #40651.

<koppa>(Z) {N} ``^bull or cow's hump''. #40661.
<koppa-taG>(L) {N} ``a bullock with a prominent hump''. #40670.

<kor>\\<korgAD>(DMLL) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #40772.

<kor>\\<korpal>(L) {N} ``^gourd''. #40812.

<kor>\\<korraG>(ML) {N} ``^bark''. #40822.

<kor>(:) #40711.
<kArisi-kor>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree''. #37582.
<korkorE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #40720.

<kor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bite, to ^gnaw, to ^sting''. Nom. <kor.kor>. #40731.
<kor.kor>(L) {ADJ} ``biting''. #40740.
<kor.kor-tAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to kiss''. Nom. <kor.kor-tAm>. #40752.
<kor-yO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to angle for fish''. Nom. <kor-yO>. #32653.
<Ab-kor-tab>(L) {V(lE)} ``to be eaten away''. #1122.

<korDEG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #40761.

<koreG-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''. #35631.

<korgAD>//<kor>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #40771.

<koryAb>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^curved, to ^shrink''. Nom. <koryAb>. #40781.

<kor-yO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^angle for fish''. Nom. <kor-yO> fish. #40791.

<korkorE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #40801.

<korpal>//<kor>(L) {N} ``^gourd''. #40811.

<korraG>//<kor>(L) {N} ``^bark''. #40821.

<kor-su-al-p+D>(L) {N} ``species of ^mushroom''. #10901.

<kortab>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^go half way''. Nom. <k[An]ortab>. #40831.

<koro>(L) {N} ``^pubic hair''. #40841.

<koroy>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #40851.

<koroj>//<koj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''. #40861.

<kosalli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^gourd''. #40871.
<kosalli-s+m>(L) {N} ``polio paralysis''. #40880.

<kotAm>(D) {N} ``a ^plant''. #40891.

<kote-kote>(D) {X} ``^round and round''. #40901.

<kotsAri>(L) {N} ``^court''. *Or.<>. #40911.

<kotta>(D) {N} ``a ^vegetable garden''. #40921.

<ku>(:) #40931.
<ku.ku-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^cramped, to be ^numb''. Nom. <ku.ku-Da>. #40942.

<kub>\\<kumab>(L) {N} ``^ashes''. #41332.

<kuD>\\<kuDAlla>(DS) {N} ``^hoe''. #41042.
<kuDDaRa>(My) {N} ``a short hoe''. *Or.<>. #41032.

<kuD>\\<kuDrab>(L) {N} ``^twig''. #41062.
<Ara=kuDrAb>(L) {N} ``trees, bushes, forest''. #7832.

<kuD-Ar>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^roll a stone''. Nom. <kuDAr>. #40991.

<kuRan>//<k+m>(My) {N} ``^priest, ^shaman''. ??<koRan>(L). #41001.
<kuRan-raj>(D) {N} ``a kind of plucked stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of ..., with two strings played unstopped as a drone by shamans to aid their divinations''. !ill. Elwin ??. #41010.

<kuDDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^form into a cluster''. Nom. <k[An]uDDa>. #41021.

<kuDDaRa>(DLSS) {N} ``a ^short hoe''. *Or.<>. #41031.
<kuDalla>//<kuD>(L) {N} ``^hoe''. #41040.

<kuR+b>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^spherical, ^round, ^globular''. {V(liJ)} ``to be spherical''. Nom. <k[An]uR+b>. Cf. <tERER> `circular'. #41051.

<kuDrab>//<kuD>(D) {N} ``^twig''. #41061.
<Ara=kuDrAb>(M) {N} ``trees, bushes, forest''. #7833.

<kuRu>//<kul>(L) {^N} ``^rice ^gruel, ^porridge''. *Tel.<>. #41071.

<kuRumAj>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^cut in ^half''. Nom. <kuRumAj>. #41081.

<kuy>\\<kukuy>(LMy) {N} ``^silk_cotton ^tree''. #41182.

<kuj>\\<akuj>(S) {N} ``^wedding''. #10802.

<kuj>(:) #41111.
<ku.kuj-tAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^gargle''. #41122.

<ku?uj>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^current as coin, to be ^acceptable''. #41131.
<ku?uj>(DLSS) {V(liJ)} ``to be exhausted, to be sold out''. Nom. <k[An]u?uj>. #41140.

<kukkulE-yO>,,<kukkuli-yO>(L) {N} ``^prawn''. !Serango dialect. #41151.

<kUkkUm>,,<kUnDU>(LL) {V()} ``to ^sit in ^fetal position''. #41161.

<kukkur>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^dove''. #41171.

<kukuy>//<kuy>(L) {N} ``^silk_cotton ^tree''. #41181.

<kul>\\<kuRu>(L) {N} ``rice ^gruel, ^porridge''. *Tel.<>. #41072.
<A-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``water strained off the cooked rice''. #21073.
<tAnuG-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``sour water in which cooked rice has been kept soaking''. #41202.
<AJaRar-kul>(L) {N} ``rice boiled in water which evaporates entirely by the time the rice is properly boiled''. #6413.

<kul>(:) #41221.
<kul.kul-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^drowsy''. Nom. <kul.kul-mAD>. #41232.
<kul-yAb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to twinkle''. Nom. <k[An]ulyAb>. #41240.
<s+r-kul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be twilight''. {ADV} ``about six in the evening''. #61213.
<A-s+r-kul>(DL) {N} ``twilight''. #61234.

<kulAm>(D) {N} ``^relatives''. *Or.<>. ??PLURAL? #41261.

<kul-yAb>(LZ) {V(liJ)} ``to ^twinkle''. Nom. <k[An]ulyAb>. #41271.

<kulpAD>(L) {N} ``the ^fruit of the ^bel tree''. #41301.

<kuluj>(L) {N} ``^moss''. {ADJ} ``^green''. #41311.

<kum>\\<kumb+l>(DDL) {N} ``mouse, rat''. #41372.

<kumab>//<kub>(L) {N} ``^ashes''. #41331.

<kumbARi-sam>(L) {N} ``^hip^bone''. #41341.

<kumbAri>(L) {N} ``a ^thorny_^tree''. #41351.

<kumbij>(D) {N} ``^potter''. #41361.

<kumb+l>//<kum>(S) {N} ``^mouse, ^rat''. #41371.
<kumb+l-si>(L) {N} ``upper arm''. #41380.

<kumb+l-si>(MLL) {N} ``^upper arm''. #41391.

<kumpARar>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #41401.

<kun>(L) {X} ``^that''. !??Mysore <kon>, <kon-i>. #41411.
<kun-a>(L) {N;ADJ} ``^that''. Cf. <kUn> knife. #9513.
<kun-i>(M) {X} ``that, those''. #41420.

<kunD+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take a handful''. Nom. <k[An]unD+b>. #41431.
<kUnD+b>(L) {V()} ``to ^grasp with hand''. #41440.

<kunE>(Z) {N} ``a ^corner''. *Or.<koNO>K `corner'. Syn. <DoGki>. #41451.

<kun-i>(L) {X} ``^that, ^those''. #41461.

<kunrum>(D) {V()} ``to ^embrace''. #41471.

<kuntuG>(D) {N} ``a bamboo ^pipe''. #41481.

<kuJar>(DLL) {NK} ``^father-in-law or elder ^brother-in-law''. #41491.
<kuJar-baG>(L) {NK} ``^father-in-law''. #41500.

<kur>\\<kukkur>(L) {N} ``^dove''. #41172.

<kur>\\<kurpal>(D) {N} ``^calabash''. #41602.

<kur>\\<kurraG>(M) {N} ``^bark of tree''. #41622.

<kur>\\<kurta>(L) {N} ``^horse''. #41632.
<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``bit (bridle)''. #9894.
<gO-kur-mAr>(MD) {N} ``rider (on a horse)''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #29502.

<kur>(L) {V()} ``to ^angle''. Nom. <kuri-yO>. #41551.

<kur-yO>(D) {V()} ``to ^fish''. #41560.

<kura>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^diseased as the animals whose hooves crack''. #41571.
<kura>(D) {N} ``the disease which animals get''. *Or.<>. #41580.

<kur-yO>,,<kur-i-yO>(DLL) {V()} ``to ^fish''. #41562.

<kurjEb>(:) #41591.
<A-kurjEb.kurjEb>(L) {N} ``^curled hair''. #3922.

<kurpal>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^calabash''. #41601.

<kurraj-tuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of long ^gourd''. #41611.

<kurraG>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^bark of tree''. #41621.

<kurta>//<kur>(M) {N} ``^horse''. #41631.

<kutAm>(S) {N} ``a wooden ^bat with which mohwa buds are cleared''. #41641.

<kutAmDa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''. #41651.

<kutta>(LLM) {N} ``^orchard''. #41661.

<kuttila-toD>(L) {N} ``^half burnt stick on the fire brand''. #41671.

/l/ - ??Add article on /l/.

<lAb>(:) #41681.
<Ab-lAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^grab''. #1143.
<jUmb+r-lAb-te>(Z) {V()} ``to ^steal ^money''. #36203.

<lAbAD>(ZL) {V()} ``to ^squeeze''. #41691.
<lA[b]bAD>(ML) {VC(lay)} ``to press, to massage''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]bAD>. #41702.

<lAbADDi>(DL) {N} ``^peaceful, ^generous''. #41711.

<lAbAG>(Z) {N} ``new ^shoots''. #41721.

<lAbbur>(LLM) {N} ``^quick^sand''. #41731.

<lAbmaj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^squeeze''. Nom. <l[An]Abmaj>. #41741.

<lAbmO>(DM) {V(lay)} ``to ^throttle, to ^strangle''. Nom. <l[An]AbmO>. #41751.

<lAbO>//<lO>(DMLL) {N} ``^earth, ^soil''. #41761.

<lAbur>(L) {X} ``^squishy''. !ind. #41771.

<lA[b]bAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^press, to ^massage''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]bAD>. #41781.

<lA[b]gAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^console''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]gAD>. #41791.

<lAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^hiss''. #41801.

<lAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stamp, to ^press''. Nom. <l[An]AD> seal, stamp. #41811.
<l[An]AD>//<lAD>(L) {N} ``stamp''. #42110.

<lAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^abate, to ^subside''. Nom. <l[An]AD>. #41831.
<lADsO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to get down, to descend''. Nom. <lADsO-na>. #41840.

<lARi>(ZL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #41851.

<lADuj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bend, to ^bow down''. Nom. <l[An]ADuj>. #41861.

<lAgAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^consoled''. Nom. <l[An]AgAD>. #41871.
<lA[b]gAD>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to console''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]gAD>. #41882.

<lAgay>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^collapse''. Nom. <l[An]Agay>. #41891.

<lAg+n>(L) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. #41901.
<lAg+n>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be heavy''. Nom. <l[An]Ag+n>. #41910.

<lAyAr>(DLL) {X} ``^soon, ^at_once''. #41921.

<lAya>(M) {N} ``ball of ^fried_^rice''. #41931.
<lEa>(LZ) {N} ``a ball of fried rice''. *Or.<>. #41940.
<An-uRiD-lEa>(L) {N} ``a ball of fried rice''. #41952.

<lAyem>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^rest, to take rest''. Nom. <lAyem-na>. #41961.

<lAj>(DL)\\<lO?Oj>(D),,<AlAj>(L) {N} ``^penis''. #43902.

<lAj+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^satiate''. #41981.

<lAkij>//<kij>(M) {N} ``^sand''. #41991.
<A-lAkij-k+m>(L) {N} ``fine husk''. #323.

<lAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <l[An]ekka> ???. *Or.<>. #42001.

<lAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <l[An]ekka> ???. *Or.<>. #42011.

<lAkkab>(L) {V()} ``to ^iron, to ^press''. #42021.

<lAkur>(M) {ADJ} ``^fertile''. #42031.

<lAlarna-gOD>(ZL) {N} ``^junction, ^crossroad''. #42041.

<lAmaD>(L) {ADJ} ``^soft''. #42051.
<lAmaD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be soft''. Nom. <l[An]AmaD>. #42060.
<lAmaD>(L) {V()} ``to ^tan, to ^soften''. #42070.

<lAmED>(L) {X} ``^bees^wax''. #42081.
<lemED-toD>(DL) {N} ``candle''. #42092.

<lAmtiG>(DDLS) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drizzle continuously''. Nom. <lAmtiG>. #42101.

<l[An]AD>//<lAD>(ZL) {N} ``^stamp, ^seal''. #42111.

<l[An]a?aG>(L) {N} ``^width''. #42121.

<lAG>\\<AlAG>(S) {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^thatch''. #4172.

<lAG>\\<sArrAG>(S) {N} ``^voice, ^noise, ^language, ^words, ^news''. #58522.

<lAG>(:) #42151.
<lAGka>(L) {ADJ} ``high up, upper''. #42160.
<leG.leG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``very ^high, inaccessible''. #42170.

<lAG>(M) {C} ``^us''. !suffix, ^continuous, ^repeated ???. #42181.

<lAG-An>(L) {PP} ``^in''. #42191.

<lAGaG>(ZL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^sweet and sour mixed''. !like some mangoes. #42201.

<lAGE>,,<nAGE>(L) {N} ``^today''. #42211.

<lAGga-ber>(MDLL) {V()} ``to ^joke''. #16661.

<lAG+r>(L) {N} ``^quicksand''. #42221.

<lAGka>(L) {ADJ} ``^high ^up, ^upper''. #42231.
<lAGka-ji>(L) {N} ``upper teeth''. #34993.

<lAr>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^overflow, to ^abound''. Nom. <l[An]Ar.lAr>. #42241.

<lAsoj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^lessen, to become ^less''. Nom. <l[An]Asoj>. #42251.

<lAti>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^reduced to powder''. Nom. <l[An]Ati>. #42261.

<lAtiy>(DLSLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^soft''. Nom. <l[An]Atiy>. #42271.

<lAt+m>(L) {N} ``^soft''. #42281.

<lAt+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^cooked''. Nom. <l[An]At+r>. #42291.

<lAtoj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^deshaped''. Nom. <l[An]Atoj> ???. #42301.

<la>\\<Ala>,,<t[An]An-la>(L) {N} ``^tail''. #4172.
<D+b.D+b-la>(L) {N} ``keeping the tail between the legs like a scared dog''. #42322.
<D+b.D+b-la-mAr>(MMLL) {N} ``a coward''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #23283.

<la>(:) #42331.
<la.la>(My) {V(lay)} ``to make a thing ^pointed''. Nom. <l[An]a.la>. #42340.
<la.la-DaG>(My) {N} ``a pointed stick''. #21743.

<la>(:) #42351.
<pAD-la>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^start a song''. Nom. <p[An]ADla>. #42362.

<la>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour out''. Nom. <l[An]a.la>. Caus. <Ab-la>? #42371.
<DA-la>(MLMy) {V(liJ)} ``to boil over''. |<DA-> `a little'. Nom. <D[An]A-la>. Caus. <Ab-DA-la>,<DA[b]la>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-la>,<D[An]A[b]la>. #19242.
<Ab-la-ber>(L) {X} ``^exaggerate''. #1134.

<la>(L) {X} ``^emphatic (esp. in songs, usu. enclitic)''. #42381.
<o-la>(L) {INTERJ} ``indeed, yes''. #42392.

<lab>(:) #42401.
<lab.lab-mAr>,,<aGkE-mAr>(L) {N} ``^cripple, ^invalid''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #42412.

<lab>??: #42421.
<jab-lab>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^munch''. #34022.

<labARa>(M) {N} ``^twins''. #42431.

<labAm>(Z) {N} ``^profit''. #42441.
<labAm>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to profit''. Nom. <l[An]abAm>. *Or.<>. #42450.

<laba>(Z) {N} ``^slough of a snake''. #42461.
<laba>(LLLZ) {V()} ``to ^shed skin''. #42470.

<laD>(:) #42481.
<mOj-laD>(L) {V()} ``to take out, to remove''. #42492.

<laD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straighten''. Nom. <l[An]aD.laD>. #42501.

<laggo>(LL) {V()} ``to be ^surplus, to be ^extra''. #42511.

<laggo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^remain, to be ^surplus, to be ^extra''. Nom. <l[An]aggo>. #42521.
<laggo>(L) {ADJ} ``surplus, extra''. #42530.

<laggua>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^borrow''. Nom. <laggua-na>. *Or.<>. #42541.

<la?ay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Or.<>. #42551.
<la?ay-Ol>(L) {N} ``leaf of <la?ay> tree''. #42560.

<lajtol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall down''. Nom. <l[An]ajtol>. #42571.

<lakkimbara>(M) {N} ``^Thursday''. *Or.<>. #42581.
<lakki>(M) {N} ``personal name (female)''. #42590.
<lakkia>(Z) {N} ``personal name (male)''. #42600.

<lakkoD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold or carry a baby in arms''. Nom. <l[An]akkoD>. #42611.
<la-koD>(MMLL) {V()} ``to ^carry ^baby''. #42622.

<la-koD>(LD) {V()} ``to ^carry ^baby''. #42621.
<X>(L) {X} ``^give ^birth''. !also <la?oD>. #42630.
<la?a>(L.) {V(liJ)} ``to overflow''. #42640.
<la>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to pour out''. Nom. <l[An]a.la>. #42650.

<lam>\\<Alam>(L) {N} ``^hay, ^fodder''. #4242.
<ar-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to collect, to gather''. Nom. <An-arram>. #12062.

<lam>(Z) {V(lE)} ``to ^crawl, to ^creep''. Nom. <l[An]am.lam>. #42671.

<lambARi>(L) {N} ``a ^basket''. #42681.

<lambOtij>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^fall flat on the ground''. Nom. <lambOtij-na>. *Or.<>. #42691.

<lamkuri>(L) {N} ``^arbor''. #42701.

<lansO>(L) {N} ``^bribe''. *Or.<>. #42711.

<laJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hang out (of tongue), to show one's ^tongue''. Nom. <l[An]AJ.lAJ>. #42721.

<laJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plait the hair''. #42731.
<laJ.laJ>(D) {N} ``plaited hair''. #42740.

<laJ>(LLD) {V(lay)} ``to ^show_the_^tongue''. Nom. <l[An]AJ.lAJ>. #42751.

<laG>\\<la?aG>,,<AlaG>(My) {N} ``^tongue''. #42763.
<laG>\\<laG.laG>(L) {N} ``^language''. #42770.

<laG>\\<lOaG>,,<loaG>,,<luaG>(L) {N} ``^iron, ^steel''. #44072.
<A-iDEra-laG>(L) {N} ``rusty iron or steel''. #31613.
<asOG-laG>(L) {N} ``mica''. #42792.
<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``bit (bridle)''. #9895.
<ebba-laG>(L) {N} ``nail, iron hook''. |<ebba> `thorn'. #42802.
<gAD-Ara-laG>(L) {N} ``saw''. Lit., wood cutting iron. #7824.
<mEra-laG>//<mEra>(L) {N} ``engine of a car, train or anything''. ??ILLEGAL CF. #42812.
<s[An]A[b]kAb-laG>(L) {N} ``plane (tool)''. Nom. <>. #42822.
<s[An]e-laG>(L) {N} ``carpenter's tool''. #42832.
<tArraG-mAr>(L) {N} ``blacksmith''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?. #42842.
<tOG-Di-laG>(D) {N} ``a spindle''. #22823.

<laG>(:) #42851.
<DAl-laG>(L) {V()} ``to ^die because of a draught''. Lit., to fall in such a way as to hit on the chin and bite the tongue??. #42862.
<D[An]Al-laG>(M) {N} ``drying because of drought''. #19613.

<laG>(:) #42871.
<laG.laG>//<laG>(L) {N} ``^language''. #42772.

<laG>(:) #42891.
<laG.laG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^divide''. Nom. <l[An]aG.laG>. #42900.
<pal-laG>(L) {V()} ``to ^sort out''. #42912.

<la?aG>(L) {ADJ} ``^wide''. #42921.
<l[An]a?aG>(L) {N} ``width''. #42932.

<la?aG>,,<AlaG>//<laG>() {N} ``^tongue''. #42761.

<laGga>(L) {ADJ(M)} ``^beautiful (male)''. #42941.
<laGga>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be handsome''. Nom. <l[An]aGga> (male). #42950.
<laGga-ber>(L) {N} ``joke''. #42960.

<laGgi>(L) {ADJ(F)} ``^beautiful (female)''. #42971.
<laGgi>(L) {N} ``beautiful woman''. #42980.

<laGoD>(L) {N} ``^evening (about eight)''. #42991.

<lar> to open??: #43001.
<la?ar>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^road''. Nom. <l[An]a?ar>. #43010.
<An-pAnuG-lar>(L) {ADJ} ``^revealed, ^opened, ^unfolded''. #5892.
<p+D-lar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake, as a dog shaking off water, or a bird ruffling its feathers''. Nom. <p+D-lar-na>; syn. <yur.yur(lenay)>. #43022.

<lar>() {V()} ``to go off to the ^side''. #43031.

<lat+n>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cover, to ^press_on''. Nom. <l[An]at+n>. #43041.

<lE>(:) #43051.
<lE.lE>(L) {ADJ} ``^talkative''. #43060.

<lE>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''. !related to third past verbal suffix ???. #43071.
<ta-lE>(L) {IND} ``available cheaply''. #43082.
<AmbO-lE>,,<AmbE-lE>(L) {IND} ``the lowing of a cow''. #4912.
<sAlOG-lE>(L) {INTERJ} ``why did you go''. #43092.
<bAn.bAn-lE>(L) {ADV} ``carefully''. #43102.
<yan gam-lE>(L) {IND} ``how''. #32462.
<bOy-lE.bOy-lE>(L) {IND} ``go crouching''. !occurs only as a participle. #43112.
<D+m-lE.D+m-lE>(Z) {IND} ``bending''. #23352.
<arram-lE bOrram-lE>(L) {X} ``walking as if drunk''. !IDIOM. #43122.

<lEa>(LL) {N} ``a ^ball of fried rice''. *Or.<>. #43131.
<lAya>(L) {N} ``^ball of ^fried_^rice''. #43140.
<An-uRiD-lEa>(DM) {N} ``a ball of fried rice''. #41953.

<lEDEG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow new leaves or twigs''. Nom. <l[An]EDEG>. #43151.
<A-lEDEG-Ol>(DSS) {N} ``tender leaf''. #332.

<lEm>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^melt''. #43161.
<lE?Em>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be melted, to be dissolved''. Nom. <l[An]E?Em>. #43170.

<lEn>\\<AnlEn>(Z) {X} ``^we, ^us, ^our''. #5792.

<lEG>\\<AlEG>(S) {N} ``a ^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas living in Udayagiri district''. #4322.

<lEGEm>(S) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^delicious''. #43201.
<leGAm>(L) {X} ``^sweet''. #43210.

<le>(:) #43221.
<ApsE-le>(L) {X} ``for, to do, to be up to''. !wegen. #43232.
<t+b-aj>(DLLL) {V()} ``to finish (a job), to remove (something from something)''. Cf. <t[Ab]+b-aj> kill, finish off, <t+b-aj-le> divide, not a trace remains, <tAbib-le> dipped, <t+ble> divide. #43242.
<bArij-bAkoG-le>(DLL) {IND} ``fulfilled''. #43252.

<le>(:) #43261.
<le.le>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^toss, to ^pitch''. Nom. <l[An]e.le>. #43270.

<leb>\\<Aleb>(Z) {N} ``a kind of wild ^goat or ^deer''. #4342.

<lebu>//<leb>(DML) {N} ``^money''. #43291.

<leD>(:) #43301.
  <ab-leD-gab>(L) {V()} ``to ^chew the ^cud''. #9983.

<leDEG>(:) #43311.
  <a-leDEG-Ol>(L) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''. #9753.

<lem>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow, to ^salute, to ^greet''. Nom. <l[An]em>. #43321.
  <lem-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bow folding the hands''. Nom. <l[An]em-si>. #43330.

<lemED-toD>(L) {N} ``^candle''. Cf. <lAmED> beeswax. #43341.

<lem-si>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow folding the hands''. Nom. <l[An]em-si>. #43351.

<leG>(:) #43361.
  <leG.leG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``very ^high, inaccessible''. #43370.

<leG>(Z) {PP} ``^in''. #43381.
  <lAG-An>(L) {PP} ``^in''. #42192.

<leG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^show off''. Nom. <leG-na>. #43391.

<leGAm>(S) {X} ``^sweet''. #43401.
  <lEGEm>(LZ) {ADJ} ``tasty, delicious''. #43410.
  <lAGaG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``sweet and sour mixed''. !like some mangoes. #43420.
  <sAlijte>(LD) {ADV} ``at that time ((^then))''. !alternate form <sAlij?ne>; cf. <s+rIt?ten>
<ayAm> <leGAn> at that time, variant?, mistake?. #43430.

<ler>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat, to ^console''. #43441.

<ler-luD>(DL) {N} ``^tragus of the ear''. #43451.

\\<Ali>(DLL) {N} ``^liquor, salpa, ^beer, ^wine''. #4372.

<li-bOj>,,<Ali-bOj>(L) {NK} ``younger sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''. #43471.

<liD>(L) {V()} ``to ^massage''. #43481.

<li?iD>//<liD>(Z) {N} ``^bamboo ^basket''. #43491.

<liEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fade''. Nom. <l[An]iEG>. #43501.

<liyar>(L) {ADJ} ``^light''. #43511.
   <liyEr>(L) {C} ``^g''. #43520.
  <liyar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel light''. Nom. <l[An]iyar>. #43530.

<lijor>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shine, to ^glow''. Nom. <l[An]ijor>. #43541.
  <lijor-sam-buD>(Z) {N} ``glowworm, firefly''. #18793.

<limbO>,,<limma>(L) {N} ``^neem tree''. *Or.<>. #43551.
<lima-Ol>(DL) {N} ``^neem ^leaf''. #43562.

<liG>(:) #43571.
<a-tAm-liG>(L) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of something ^hot)''. !mng what kind of hot?. #12592.

<lisim>(L) {ADJ} ``^delayed''. #43581.

<l+b>(L) {V()} ``to ^overcast (of clouds)''. #43591.
<l+b-mERa>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to overcast''. Nom. <l[An]+bmERa>. #43600.
<l+m-mORa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be dark due to fog''. #43612.

<l+Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^in the shade''. !(as a plant shadowed by larger plants or trees). #43621.

<l+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^work''. #43631.

<l+m-mORa>(DLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dark due to fog''. #43641.
<l+b-mERa>(LZ) {V(liJ)} ``to overcast''. Nom. <l[An]+bmERa>. #43602.
<saD-l+m-yoG>(DL) {X} ``late afternoon (about four)''. #32783.

<l+G>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^awake from sleep''. Nom. <l+G-na>. #43651.

<lO>\\<AlO>(L) {N} ``^river''. #4472.

<lO>\\<lAbO>(L) {N} ``^earth, ^soil''. #41762.
<lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hoe, to ^cultivate''. Nom. <lO.lO>. #43680.
<An-uRiD-lO>(My) {N} ``small ^clay balls or bullets with which birds are shot''. #6362.
<a-jaG.jaG-lO>(LL) {N} ``hard soil''. #9833.
<a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an open ant hill''. #9823.
<yur-lO>,,<yur-rO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``an ^earthquake to occur''. Nom. <yur-lO>, <yur-rO> earthquake. #32852.
<ki-lO>(DSL) {V(lenay)} ``to cultivate the ground''. Nom. <ki-lO>. #38652.
<k[Ar]i-lO>(LZ) {N} ``levelling the earth???''. #38663.
<t+r-rO = t+r-lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^level with the ground''. Nom. <t[An]+r-rO = t+r-lO>. #43692.
<Or>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cultivate, to ^plow''. Nom. <Or-rO>. #43700.

<lO>(:) #43711.
<gAsAD-lO>,,<gAs+D-lO>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cry restlessly like a baby''. #27412.

<lO>(:) #43721.
<lO.lO-ba>(L) {N} ``^hill cultivation''. !R?. #43732.

<lO>(:) #43741.

<lO.lO-gaj>(DL) {N} ``^May''. #43752.

<lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hoe, to ^cultivate''. Nom. <lO.lO>. #43761.
<lO.lO-gaj>() {N} ``May''. #28373.

<lOam>//<Em>(L) {N} ``species of ^bean''. #43771.

<lOaG>,,<loaG>,,<luaG>//<laG>() {N} ``^iron''. #44071.

<lO-ge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''. #43791.
<bAm.bAm-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``whizzingly''. #29033.

<lOge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''. #43801.
<Agay-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``sorrowfully, vexatiously''. #3422.
<Aguy-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``vexatiously, disgustingly''. #43812.
<bAya-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``be in haste''. #43822.
<uruj-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``bothersome''. #43832.
<ArgED-lO-ge>(Z) {IND} ``like a lame man''. #8112.
<bARor-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``very loudly''. #13152.
<bAr.bAr-lO-ge>(LMy) {IND} ``with a bubbling sound as boiling water, grating sound''. #43842.
<b+r-bar-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``^with a bubbling ^sound ((^bubble))''. #43852.
<bARoj-bARaj-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``speak indistinctly''. #43862.

<lOj>\\<OlOj>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree; its ^fruit: ^cashew-nut, ^plum''. #50192.

<lOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^slice''. Nom. <l[An]Oj.lOj>. #43891.

<lO?Oj>(D),,<AlAj>(L)//<lAj>(DL) {N} ``^penis''. #43901.

<lOG>(:) #43911.
<k+n-lOG>(L) {N} ``a ^wer^tiger, a ^man transformed into a tiger''. #43922.

<lOG>(:) #43931.
<lOG.lOG>(L) {N} ``a ^row of houses close to one another in the village''. #43940.

<lOGDEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reap''. #43951.

<lOG-si>(L) {N} ``a ^handful''. #43961.

<lOsani>,,<lOsari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #43971.
<lOsanO>(L) {N} ``personal name''. #43980.

<lOte>(:) #43991.
<sAgub-lOte>(DLL) {ADV} ``crying, weeping loudly''. #44002.
<bEbbab-lOte>(L) {IND} ``disturbing, confusing''. #44012.

<lo?oG>//<loG>(MD) {N} ``^pit, ^ditch, ^grave''. #44021.
<gay-loG>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to dig a pit''. #27842.

<lo>(L) {V()} ``to ^rest''. #44031.

<lo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^bring_up, to ^adopt, to ^domesticate''. Nom. <l[An]o.lo>. #44041.
<lo-Da-On>(L) {NK} ``an adopted child''. #21113.

<loaD>,,<luaD>//<loD>(L) {N} ``^rope''. #44051.

<loaRi>(Z) {N} ``^daily bread, ^maintenance''. #44061.

<loaG>,,<lOaG>,,<luaG>//<laG>(L) {N} ``^iron''. #44072.

<loba-mAr>(L) {C} ``^close-^fisted, close fisted person, ^tightwad''. #44081.

<loD>\\<loaD>,,<luaD>(L) {N} ``^rope''. #44092.
<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``cord used in lacing a bed-frame''. #57624.

<loRa>(L) {N} ``a ^want, a ^need''. *Or.<>. #44111.

<lo-Da-On>(Z) {NK} ``an ^adopted ^child''. #44121.

<loDlo>(ZL) {N} ``^spring''. #44131.

<loDlo>(L) {N} ``^cramped up, ^crippled ^hand''. #44141.

<loj-biG>(L) {N} ``^earth^worm''. #17021.
<lojbiG-buD>(L) {N} ``earthworm''. #18743.

<loka>(Z) {N} ``a ^stranger''. !IA loan. #44151.

<loGAr>(Z) {N} ``a ^cave''. #44161.

<loG-Da>,,<luG-Da>(L) {V()} ``to ^soak in water''. !varies with <loG-Da>. #44171.

<loGoD>(L) {ADJ} ``^dark''. #44181.
<loGoD-mAD>(L) {X} ``become blind for a moment because of the sunshine''. #44190.
<loGoD>(MMDLZ) {N} ``darkness''. #44200.

<lopAD>(Z) {N} ``^armpit''. #44211.

<lu>,,<lu.lu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^color, to ^dye, to ^paint, to ^mark''. Nom. <l[An]u.lu>. #44221.

<lu>(:) #44231.
<lu.lu>(L) {V()} ``to ^dye''. #44240.

<lu>(:) #44251.
  <lu.lu>(DZ) {V(lenay)} ``to ^rest''. Nom. <lu.lu-na>. #44260.

<lua>(D) {N} ``a ^fig''. #44271.

<luaD>,,<loaD>//<luD>(Z) {N} ``^rope, ^string''. #44283.

<luaG>,,<loaG>,,<lOaG>//<laG>(D) {N} ``^iron''. #44073.
  <luaG-jAnAb>(ZDZ) {X} ``^metal''. #33373.

<luara>//<lur>(D) {N} ``^blacksmith''. #44301.

<luD>\\<luaD>,,<loaD>(L) {N} ``^rope, ^string''. #44311.
  <g+D>(Z) {V()} ``to ^lay_rope''. Nom. <>. #44320.
    <g+D-luD>//<g+D>(L) {N} ``laying of two-strand rope''. #29332.
  <raoG-luD>(L) {N} ``^leather ^harness''. #44332.

<luD>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sleep''. Nom. <l[An]uD.luD>. #44341.
  <An-Ab-luD.luD>(L) {V()} ``to make one sleep''. #1494.

<lu?uD>//<luD>(ZZ) {N} ``^ear''. #44351.
  <A-luD-bal>(DL) {N} ``trigger of a gun''. #343.
  <Da-luD>(L) {V()} ``to ^hear, to ^overhear''. #44362.
  <DOj.DOj-luD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^earring suspended from the ear''. #23483.
  <gAn-luD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intelligible''. Nom. <g[An]An-luD>. #26792.
  <ler-luD>(L) {N} ``tragus of the ear''. #44372.
  <pAtoD-luD>(ML) {N} ``a tiny hole in the lobe of the ear for wearing ornaments''. #44382.
  <t[An]aD-luD>(ZL) {N} ``cheek''. #44392.

<luj>(:) #44401.
  <gAn-luj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^enter with effort''. Nom. <g[An]An-luj>. #44412.

<luj>(:) #44421.
  <luj.luj>(MMDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove the outer layer, to ^scald''. Nom. <l[An]uj.luj>.
#44430.

<luj-biG>(L) {N} ``^rainbow''. #17031.

<luG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^soak, to ^dissolve, to ^dilute''. Nom. <l[An]uG.luG>. #44441.
    <lu?uG>(S) {V(liJ)} ``to be dissolved''. Nom. <l[An]u?uG>. #44450.
  <luG-Da>(LL) {V()} ``to ^soak in water''. #44460.

<lU?UG>//<lUG>(L) {N} ``a ^pit''. #44471.

<luGGu>(D) {N} ``^shadow, ^shade''. !pronounced [luG'Gu] or [lu'Gu]. #44481.
  <luGGu>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to shadow to fall''. Nom. <l[An]uGGu>. #44490.

<lur>\\<luara>(L^) {N} ``^blacksmith''. #44302.

<lu?ur>//<lur>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. !(Ram: said to suck the breast of a woman after placing its tail in the baby's mouth.). #44511.

/m/ - ??Add article on /m/.

<mAb>(LSSDZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^push down''. Nom. <m[An]Ab.mAb>. #44521.

<mAba>(ML) {INTERJ} ``^come on''. #44531.

<mAD>\\<mO?OD>,,<A-mAD>(M) {N} ``^eye''. #4702.
 <aG-mAD>,,<al-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to open the eyes''. #11622.
 <Di-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^sleep''. #44552.
 <im-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make signs with the eyes''. Nom. <An-im-mAD>. #44562.
 <re-mAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^open eyes''. #44572.
 <Ali-mAD>(L) {N} ``drunken eye''. #4392.
 <ArO-mAD>(L) {N} ``a fence''. #44582.
 <bOr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to peep towards the sky or at a higher place''. #18212.
 <Dal-mAD>(L) {N} ``blind-folded''. #21622.
 <Dim-mAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to sleep''. #44592.
 <gij-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cast an evil eye''. Nom. <g[An]ij-mAD>. #44602.
 <kib-mAD>(L) {X} ``twinkle the eyes''. #44612.
 <k+b-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to sleep''. Nom. <k[An]+bmAD>. #44622.
 <sar-mAD>(L) {N} ``bright eye''. #44632.
 <Abay-mAD>(L) {N} ``pupil of eye''. #44642.
 <ADAr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to look askance''. #44652.
 <A-mAD-Da>(L) {N} ``tear''. #354.
 <AsOG-mAD>(Z) {X} ``eye sore''. #44662.
 <aREr-mAD>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to look away with disdain, to avoid looking at one''. #10272.
 <a-mAD-Da>(L) {N} ``^tear''. !lit. eye-water. #9622.
 <arAb-mAD>(S) {V()} ``to ^know someone''. #12092.
 <gOye-mAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to apply collerium to the eye''. Nom. <gOye-mAD>. #44672.
 <kaRu-mAD>(L) {ADJ} ``^blind''. #38023.
 <usal-mAD>(Z) {N} ``eyelid''. #44682.
 <bAriG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be dazzled''. #44692.
 <bu?ul-mAD>(L) {N} ``^drunken ^eye''. #18922.
 <gArOj-mAD>(L) {X} ``feel shy''. #27282.
 <ge?ej-mAD>(L) {X} ``open the eyes for the first time, as puppies''. #44702.
 <jOtEG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have a sore on the eye lid''. Nom. <jOtEG-mAD>. #44712.
 <loGoD-mAD>(L) {X} ``become blind for a moment because of the sunshine''. #44192.
 <mARir-mAD>(Z) {X} ``see clearly''. #44722.
 <sa.sa-mAD>(Z) {X} ``turn up the eye lid''. #44732.
 <tareG-mAD>(L),,<tariG-mAD>(MZ) {V()} ``to ^squint into the ^sun; to be ^dazzling''. #65142.
 <upp+r-mAD>(L) {N} ``eye^lash''. #69322.

<r+byab-mAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^blink''. #44772.
<kAnDARi-mAD>(L) {N} ``eye brow''. #44782.
<si-yur>,,<si-yur-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy, to be ^disoriented''. Nom. <s[An]i-yur>, <s[An]i-yur-mAD>. #44792.
<kib-mAD-j+G>(L) {N} ``a grass that blinks its eye''. #35623.
<kul.kul-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be drowsy''. Nom. <kul.kul-mAD>. #44802.
<tAG.tAG-mAD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to look at angrily''. #44812.
<taG.taG-mAD>(L) {X} ``stare''. #44822.
<tuG-mAD-gij-ger>(L) {V()} ``to ^predict''. #29263.

<mAD>(:) #44831.
<A-mAD.mAD>(Z) {N} ``joints''. #362.
<A-mAD.mAD-jeG>(Z^) {N} ``joints of the toes''. #374.
<mA.mAD-sal>(LL) {N} ``bark rings of a salpa palm''. #44842.
<rO.rO-mAD>(SMLL) {N} ``^fence''. #44852.

<mAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^recognize, to ^remember''. Nom. <mAD-na>. #44861.
<Ab-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to recognize''. Nom. <An-Ab-mAD>. #4562.

<mARe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep awake''. Nom. <m[An]ARe>. #44871.

<mARi>(L) {N} ``a ^globule, a ^marble''. #44881.

<mARiG>(:) #44891.
<jiD.jiD-mARiG>(L) {N} ``a ^plant, the fruits of which stick to one's clothes while passing by''. #35273.

<mARir>(M^) {N;ADJ} ``^clean, ^clear''. #44901.
<mARir-mAD>(L) {X} ``see clearly''. #44723.

<mADri>(L) {V()} ``to ^defecate''. #44911.

<mADriD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean''. Nom. <m[An]ADriD>. #44921.

<mADsi-Da>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to ^like, to ^enjoy''. Nom. <m[An]ADsi-Da>. #44931.

<mARo>(L) {N} ``^dead_^body, ^corpse''. *Or.<>. #44941.

<mAy>\\<mAyiG>(D) {N} ``^chest''. #44962.

<mAyAri>(L) {N} ``a ^pot with a spout''. #44951.

<mAyiG>//<mAy>(L) {N} ``^chest''. #44961.

<mAyO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget''. Nom. <m[An]AyO>. #44971.

<mAjAG>(L) {N} ``^sharp point''. #44981.

<mAlAmAntAm>,,<bAlAmAntAm>(L) {X} ``^compulsion, by ^force''. *Or.<>. #44991.

<mAna>(L) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^sweet''. #45001.
<mAna>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to taste sweet''. Nom. <m[An]Ana>. #45010.

<mAnDARi>(L) {N} ``^knee''. #45021.

<mAnDi>//<m+n>(Z) {N} ``a brass ^utensil''. #45031.

<mAnDoa>(L) {N} ``a ^shrine consisting of a raised platform or open space with a thatched roof where the priest places the things offered to gods''. *Or.<>. #45041.
<mAnDoa-jaG>(L) {N} ``^raised ^platform for ^puja''. #34283.

<mAnDora>(L) {N} ``^deep plate''. #45051.

<mAnEG>(L) {ADJ} ``^edge, ^marginal''. #45061.
<mAnEG-si>(L) {N} ``little finger''. Lit., edge-finger. #45070.
<mAnEG-tAm>(L) {N} ``the corner ((^edge)) of the mouth''. #45080.

<mAnnAsa>(L) {N} ``^undisturbed''. #45091.

<mAnnAsu>(DSL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^like, to ^want''. Nom. <mAnnAsu>. #45101.

<mAnna nAm>(L) {INTERJ} ``^if you like''. *Or.<>. #45111.

<mAnDra>//<mAr>(L) {N} ``^man, ^human being''. ??ALPH? #45121.
<bar-bO-mAnra>(L) {N} ``another man''. #15623.

<mAnrEG>(L) {N} ``^vagina''. #45131.
<mAnrEG-na>(L) {N} ``life''. #45140.

<mAnri>,,<bAnri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruit''. #45151.
<m[An]Anri>,,<b[An]Anri>(L) {N} ``a bamboo pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''. #45162.

<mAntArAm>(L) {N} ``^however, ^not_only''. *Or.<>. #45171.

<mAntAri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''. Nom. <m[An]AntAri>. #45181.

<mAntArO>(D^) {N} ``^magic, ^spell, ^charm''. *Or.<>. #45191.
<mAntArO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to charm, to spell''. Nom. <mAntArO>. #45200.

<mAnur>//<m+n>(L) {N} ``^pot, ^pan, ^dish''. #45211.

<m[An]Anri>,,<b[An]Anri>(D) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''. #45221.

<m[An]aDsi>(LD) {ADJ} ``^liked''. #45231.

<m[An]O?OJ>//<mOJ>(LZ) {N} ``^joy''. |Nom. of <mO?OJ> `to be happy'. #45241.

<mAJ>\\<miJam>(L) {N} ``^blood''. #46722.

<mAG>,,<AmAG>(L) {PP} ``^near, ^by the side of''. #45261.
<jE-mAG>(L) {X} ``rosy color, light red''. #34513.
<mAG-ba>(L) {PP} ``at the side of''. #45270.

<mAGgARara>,,<mAGgAlara>(L) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *Or.<>. #45281.
<mAGgARa>(L) {N} ``personal name (male)''. #45290.

<mAGgARi>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #45301.

<mAGgAlara>,,<mAGgARara>(L) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *Or.<>. #45311.

<mAGga>(DLS) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^tired, to be ^fatigued''. Nom. <m[An]AGga>. #45321.

<mAGge>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^raise the head and look upwards''. Nom. <m[An]AGge>. #45331.

<mAr>\\<mAnDra>(L) {N} ``^man, ^person, ^human being; (pl.) ^people''. #45122.
<usi-mAr>(L) {N} ``a mischievous man''. #45352.
<AnAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``one who makes money by cheating others''. #45362.
<Anja-mAr>(L) {N} ``a barren man''. #5733.
<aGkE-mAr>,,<lab.lab-mAr>(L) {N} ``cripple, invalid''. #45372.
<Dosa-mAr>(Z) {N} ``the accused, the guilty man''. #24082.
<jOar-mAr>(L) {N} ``widower''. #35742.
<loba-mAr>(L) {C} ``close-fisted, close fisted person, tightwad''. #45382.
<OrOl-mAr>(L) {N} ``watchman''. #45392.
<saki-mAr>(L) {N} ``witness''. *Or.<>. #45402.
<Ar-Ar-mAr>(L) {N} ``a cheat, plunderer''. #45412.
<bOyDO-mAr>(L) {N} ``doctor''. *Or.<>. #45422.
<eljAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``leper''. #45432.
<gagAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``glutton''. #45442.
<jAkaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``a strong unmoveable man''. #33202.
<kampu-mAr>(L) {N} ``a Telugu''. #45452.
<meRea-mAr>(L) {N} ``complainant''. #45462.
<sersa-mAr>(L) {N} ``stranger''. #45472.
<Ar-gED-mAr>(Z) {N} ``the man who limp''. !s. #7192.
<aReGij-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man who walks like an eunuch''. #45482.
<ar-gED-mAr>(S) {N} ``^person with a ^limp''. #12083.
<gO-kur-mAr>(L) {N} ``rider (on a horse)''. #29503.
<jUmb+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^steal''. !<jUmb+r-mAr> thief; <jUmb+r-b+r-mAr> hill field thief;
<jUmb+r-bUr-mAr> grain thief, <kAmbUr> kind of grain; <jUmb+rten> no gloss. #45490.
<kristu-mAr>(L) {N} ``a Christian''. #39822.

<seDroG-mAr>(L) {N} ``bridegroom''. #45502.
<tArraG-mAr>(L) {N} ``blacksmith''. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?. #42843.
<tOkAla-mAr>(S) {N} ``one who speaks wildly''. #45512.
<ba.ba-ji-mAr>(L) {N} ``an ascetic''. !R?. #45522.
<DaG-gU-n>(L) {N} ``^stick''. Cf. <DaGgU-a-bOj>, <DaGgU-a-mAr> `unmarried', <son-DaG-mal> `ritual post'. #9784.
<jom-mAr-k+D>(L) {N} ``maneater tiger''. #45532.
<Oba-kAm-mAr>(S) {N} ``one who supervises the work''. #36633.
<AsOG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``an insolent man''. Lit., the man who defecates on another's head. #8793.
<gOD-An>(L) {N} ``way, road''. !<gAmaG-gOD-An> way to become chief, cf. <tAGnOr> road, <suRa-gOD-mAr> official, big shot. #45542.
<bayabAnOD-mAr>(L) {N} ``black magician''. #45552.
<k+nar-s+G-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man who lives with his would be father-in-law's family and works on his farm before his marriage''. #45562.
<kojja-DoG-mAr>(L) {N} ``hunch-back''. *Or.<>. #23943.
<D+b.D+b-la-mAr>(L) {N} ``a coward''. #23284.
<+nsAlO-kAm-mAr>(L) {N} ``effeminate (woman-ish) man''. #45572.
<san.san-re-mAr>(L) {N} ``well to do man''. *Or.<>. #45582.
<a-jaG.a-jaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``skeleton, person reduced to skeleton''. #9873.
<koG.koG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``a barber''. #12884.
<An-b[An]asse-mAr>(L) {N} ``the man elected, a spokesman''. Lit., one who does not accept anything. #15983.
<A-t[An]AD.tAD-mAr>(L) {N} ``childless person''. #582.
<An-AmDAG-mAr-An-ji>(L) {N} ``audience''. !PLURAL. #5373.
<p[An]uG-maJ-si-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man with a blood stained hand''. #45592.

<mArAgga>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^expensive, ^costly, ^dear''. *Or.<>. #45601.

<mArAkAnDoG>(L) {N} ``^backside''. #45611.

<mArAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^prosperous''. Nom. <m[An]ArAG>. #45621.

<mArDokka>(M) {N} ``^throat, ^gullet''. #45631.

<mArE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #45641.

<mAre>(D) {V()} ``to ^wake up''. #45651.

<mArgoRi>,,<mArgoRi-gay>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #45661.

<mAriDsa>//<miD>(L) {N} ``^chillie''. *Or.<mOricO>. #45671.

<mArij>(L) {V()} ``to ^limp''. #45681.

<m[Ar]anDa>(L) {N} ``^flock, ^herd''. #45691.

<mAsal>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sober up''. Nom. <m[An]Asal>. #45701.

<ma>, cf. {obma}: #45711.
<ma.ma-g+m>(L) {V()} ``to take bath''. !children's language. #29393.

<ma>(:) #45721.
<ma.maG>(L) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle: mother's brother''. *Or.<>. #45730.

<ma>(L) {INTERJ} ``^go away''. #45741.
<jima>(L) {V(lay)} ``to keep in charge of''. Nom. <j[An]i-ma>. *Or.<>. #45750.

<mab>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^fall forward (of animates)''. Nom. <m[An]ab.mab>. #45761.

<mab.mar>//<mar>(L) {N} ``^centipede''. #45771.

<mabmij>//<maj>(D) {N} ``^myna''. #45781.

<maRa>//<mal>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^shelf or ^platform built about six feet from the ground for keeping tools, provisions, etc.''. #45791.

<maRiJ>//<mal>(L) {N} ``^measure of ^volume (ca. one quart)''. !^thousand, but without combining form in this sense. #45801.

<magur-yO>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Or.<>. #32631.

<may>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^mix''. Nom. <m[An]ay>. #45811.
<may-len>(L) {ADV} ``^together''. #45820.
<bul-may>(S) {NK} ``two sisters, sister (to a sister)''. #45832.

<maya>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget, to get illusioned''. Nom. <m[An]aya>. *Or.<>. #45841.

<may-len>(L) {ADV} ``^together''. #45822.

<mayOG>//<maJ>(D) {N} ``^chest''. #45851.
<Al-mayOG.mayOG>(L) {ADJ} ``abreast''. #4052.

<maj>\\<mabmij>(L) {N} ``^myna''. ??sp? #45782.

<maj>(:) #45871.
<maj.maj>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^taste''. Nom. <m[An]aj.maj>. #45880.
<tib-maj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^taste''. Nom. <t[An]ib-maj>. #45892.

<mal>\\<malliJ>,,<malliJ-toD>(S) {N} ``oil ^lamp''. !(Ram malli-n a small earthenware dish generally used as an oil dip.). #45982.

<mal>\\<maRa>(D) {N} ``a wooden ^shelf or ^platform built about six feet from the ground for keeping tools, provisions, etc.''. #45792.

<sUn-DaG>,,<sun-DaG-mal>(Z) {N} ``ritual post supporting storage platform''. !<sUn> branch, crotch of tree, <DaG> post, <mal>\<maRa> platform, as VERB make platform with post. #45922.

<mal>\\<maRiJ>(L) {N} ``^measure of ^volume (ca. one quart)''. !thousand, but without combining form in this sense. #45802.

<mal>(:) #45941.
<m+l.mal>(L) {C} ``shimmering in sand from the heat, mirage''. #45950.

<malE-Da>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grieve, to ^sob''. Nom. <malE-Da>. #45961.

<maljab>(L) {V()} ``to ^almost touch''. !?? LE. #45971.

<malliJ>,,<malliJ-toD>//<mal>(L) {N} ``^oil lamp''. #45981.

<mamAlo>(S) {N} ``^price''. #45991.

<mamaG>(L) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle: mother's brother''. *Or.<>. #46001.

<manDa>(L) {V()} ``to cause to ^flock ^together''. *Or.<mOnda>; tag for <ru?ku>. #46011.
<manDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to herd, form a flock''. Nom. <m[An]anDa>. #46020.
<m[Ar]anDa>(L) {N} ``flock, herd''. #7183.
<manDa-jEl>(L) {N} ``a herd of pigs''. #46030.

<manne>(MD) {V(lay)} ``to ^obey''. Nom. <m[An]anne>. *Or.<manniba>Mon. #46041.

<maJ>\\<mayOG>(L) {N} ``^chest''. #45932.

<maJ>(L) {V()} ``to ^laugh''. #46061.

<maJ>(:) #46071.
<gOr-maJ>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel sick''. Nom. <gOr-maJ>. *Or.<>. #46082.
<p[An]uG-maJ-si-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man with a blood stained hand''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45593.

<maG>??: #46091.
<ma.maG>(L) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle: mother's brother''. *Or.<> R?. #46100.

<ma?aG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^laugh, to ^jeer at''. Nom. <m[An]a?aG>. #46111.

<maGgARu>,,<maGjal>(L) {X} ``^bald''. #46121.

<maGjal>,,<maGgARu>(L) {X} ``^bald''. #46131.

<mapAru>(D) {N} ``^sir''. *Or.<>. #46141.

<mar>\\<mab.mar>(D) {N} ``^centipede''. #45772.

<mar>\\<mara>(L) {N} ``^peafowl''. #46192.

<mara>//<mar>(D) {N} ``^peafowl''. #46191.

<marOkka>() {N} ``^some sort of seeds''. #46201.

<marOn-sel>() {NK} ``female ^cousin: parent's brother's daughter''. #46211.

<mar-OG-gEr>(L) {NK} ``male ^cousin: father's sister's son, mother's sister's son''. #29001.

<mar-OG-gEr>(L) {NK} ``male ^cousin: father's sister's son, mother's sister's son''. #29003.

<marsa-gay>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27901.

<marse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get ^smaller change''. @L #46221.

<masya-kob>,,<pasya-kob>(L) {N} ``a ^silvered nose ring''. *Or.<>. #46231.

<mE>\\<miJOl>(H&) {N} ``^oil''. #46742.
<gio-mE>(D) {N} ``ghee''. Lit., butter oil. *Or.<>?. #46252.
<sAr+m-mE>(M) {N} ``perfumed oil''. #46262.
<tuRa-mE>(L) {N} ``^oil pressed from <tuRa>, the seeds of the mohwa tree''. #46272.

<mE>(L) {V()} ``to ^suckle''. !(R) N breast, udder. #46321.
<mE>(L) {V()} ``to ^nurse''. #46320.
<mE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to suck''. #46320.
<mE.mE>(D) {V(lay)} ``to nurse a baby''. Nom. <m[An]E.mE>. #46350.
<mE>\\<mE.mE>(L) {N} ``woman's breast''. #46360.
<A-jO-mE>(L) {N} ``nipple of the breast''. #3792.

<mED>\\<k+mmED>(L) {N} ``^goat''. #39052.
<AsOG-mED-tol>(L) {N} ``peas like the droppings of goat: bengal gram''. #8862.

<mEREr>(L) {V()} ``to be ^dark''. Nom. <m[An]EREr>. #46381.

<mEkO>(Z) {N} ``an iron ^nail''. !dialectal. *Or.<>. #46391.

<mEl>(:) #46401.
<mEl.mEl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^observe, to ^examine''. Nom. <m[An]El.mEl>. #46410.
<mEl.mEl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to examine, inspect''. Nom. <m[An]El.mEl>. #46420.

<mElyOD-tAm>(LZMy) {X} ``dried out ^man; ^worn out''. #46431.

<mE.mE>//<mE>(L) {N} ``^woman's breast''. #46291.
<mE.mE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to nurse a baby''. Nom. <m[An]E.mE>. #46300.

<mE.mE-raj>(L) {N} ``a kind of plucked stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of a bamboo stick about 18 inches long, with gourd (<kurpal>?) resonators at either end, a fixed bridge, and two strings which are strummed in unison - one melody string which is stopped on any of three tall frets, and one drone string which is unstopped; it is named for the resemblance of its resonators to a woman's breasts''. !ill. Elwin ??, rec. ??. #46310.

<mEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unripe''. #46441.
<yAr-mEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to live again''. #32342.
<jer-mEG-roG>(L) {N} ``raw rice''. #34722.

<mE?EG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^live''. Nom. <m[An]E?EG>. #46451.

<mEpO-Ol>(L) {N} ``^map''. #46461.

<mEra>,,<mEra-laG>(D) {N} ``^engine of a car, train or anything''. #46471.

<mEtAG>(M^) {N} ``^thin''. #46481.
<mEtAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be thin''. Nom. <m[An]EtAG>. #46490.

<me>(M^) {V()} ``to shake and ^uproot a plant''. !<meme-bob> `nod'. ??ex? #46501.
<me-bOb>(L) {V()} ``to ^nod''. #17563.

<meb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^doze''. Nom. <m[An]eb.meb>. #46511.

<me-bOb>(L) {V()} ``to ^nod''. #17561.

<meRa>(L) {N} ``^poles or ^stakes, stuck ^upright in the ground, through which withes <t[An]aD.taD-Ara> are woven to make a ^fence''. #46521.

<meDDe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^defy''. Nom. <m[An]eDDe>. #46531.

<meRea>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^complain for justice''. Nom. <meRea> `complaint'. #46541.
<meRea-mAr>(DL) {N} ``complainant''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45463.

<me?er>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to fall into a ^trance, to be ^possessed by a spirit, to hold communication with sprits and ghosts''. Nom. <m[An]e?er> `manifestation of a spirit'. #46551.

<mi>??: #46561.
<jAlA-mi.mi>(L) {N} ``a ^glowworm''. #46572.

<mibmir>//<mir>(DL) {N} ``^cricket''. *Redupl. #46581.

<miD>\\<mAriDsa>(L) {N} ``^chillie''. #45672.
<raja-miD>(L) {N} ``paprica''. #46602.

<miygAl>,,<mijgAl>,,<miggAl>(S) {NUM} ``^twelve''. #46611.

<miy-n+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miJ+m>//<n+m>(L) {N} ``^year''. !<n+m> only in <bar-n+m> `two years' and <Er-n+m> `three years'. #46621.
<bO-miyJ+m>(L) {N} ``one year''. #46632.
<nAm-a-miyJ+m>(L) {N} ``this year''. #46642.
<miyJ+m-An>(L) {N} ``year''. !last year, with <An>. #46652.
<miyJ+m-te>(L) {X} ``coming year''. #46662.
<un-a-n+m>(L) {N} ``four years''. !<unji-miy-J+m> preferred. #9643.

<mijDa>(LM) {N} ``a ^piece of land''. #46671.

<mijgAl>(LD) {N} ``^twelve''. #46681.

<mij-tal>(D) {N} ``a ^half, ^one ^part''. !orig. <mAjtal>. #46691.

<mij-t+b>(DL) {N} ``one ^share, ^one ^part''. #46701.

<miJam>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bleed''. Nom. <m[An]iJam>. #46711.
<miJam>//<mAJ>(L) {N} ``blood''. #46720.

<miJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miy-n+m>//<n+m>(Z) {N} ``^year''. !<n+m> only in <bar-n+m> `two years' and <Er-n+m> `three years'. #46623.

<miJOl>//<mE>(L) {N} ``^oil''. #46741.

<mir>\\<mibmir>(D) {N} ``^cricket''. #46751.

<m+lay-t+r>(L) {N} ``^lightning''. #46761.

<m+l.mal>(L) {C} ``^shimmering in sand from the ^heat, ^mirage''. #46771.

<m+n>\\<mAnDi>(L) {N} ``^pot, brass ^utensil''. #45032.
<m+n>\\<mAnur>(L) {N} ``pot, pan, dish''. #45212.

<m+n>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^do little knickknacks when there is nothing particular to do''. Nom. <m[An]+n.m+n>. #46801.
<m+nAn>(L) {IND} ``that means''. #46810.

<m+ra>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^frightened''. Nom. <m[An]+ra>. #46821.

<mO>(:) #46831.
<Ab-J-AD.AD-mO>(M) {INTERJ} ``okay, right, welldone''. #46842.

<mO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^swallow, (of a fish) to ^bite''. Nom. <m[An]O.mO>. #46851.
<mO-gaj>(L) {N} ``eclipse of the moon''. #28033.
<mO-yoG>(L) {N} ``eclipse of the sun''. #46860.
<lAbmO>(LD) {V()} ``to ^strangle''. |<mO> `to swallow?'. #46870.

<mObmO>(DL) {N} ``a ^dumb person''. #46881.

<mOD>(:) #46891.
<Ar-mOD>(L) {N} ``^cobwebs on the walls blackened by smoke''. #8233.
<Ar-mOD>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to get blackened (by smoke)''. #8243.

<mO?OD>,,<A-mAD>//<mAD>(L) {N} ``^eye''. #4701.

<mORa>//<mOl>(L) {N} ``^mist, ^fog''. #46911.
<l+m-mORa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be dark due to fog''. #43613.

<mODlaD-b+r>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^un^load the ^sling from a ^carrying_^pole''. Nom. <>. #17321.

<mO-gaj>(Z) {N} ``^eclipse of the moon''. #46921.

<mOyDa>(D) {N} ``^maida flour''. *Or.<>. #46931.

<mO-yoG>(DL) {N} ``^eclipse of the sun''. #46941.

<mOyur>(L) {N} ``^peacock''. #46951.

<mOj-laD>(D) {V()} ``to ^take_out, to ^remove''. #46961.

<mOl>,,<jAb>\\<jAb-mOl>(L) {N} ``^seed for sowing''. #33043.

<mOl>\\<mORa>(L) {N} ``^mist, ^fog''. #46912.

<mOl>(ZMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <m[An]Ol.mOl>. #46991.
<mOl>(L) {V()} ``to ^bake''. #47000.

<mOle>(:) #47011.
<jAGij-mO-le>(L) {IND} ``^be held back''. #47022.

<mOnDOl>(L) {N} ``^village chief''. #47031.

<mOnlOy>(M) {NUM} ``^five''. #47041.

<mOnna>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to ^feel like (doing something)''. *Or.<>. #47051.
<a-bO-mOnna>(D) {V()} ``to be resolute, one-minded''. #9743.

<mOntAri>(M) {N} ``^minister''. *Or.<>. #47061.

<mOJ>(L) {V()} ``to ^rejoice''. #47081.
<mO?OJ>(L) {V()} ``to be ^happy''. Nom. <m[An]O?OJ>/<mOJ> `joy'. #47090.
<mOJ>\\<m[An]O?OJ>(L) {N} ``^joy''. Cf. <mO?OJ> `to be happy'. #45242.
<Ab-mOJ>(L) {V()} ``to ^encourage''. #1183.

<mO?OJ>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be delighted''. Nom. <m[An]O?OJ>. #47100.
<mO?OJ>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to please, to make one happy''. Nom. <m[An]O?OJ>. #47110.
<mO?OJ-Da>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be happy''. #20623.

<mOr>(:) #47121.
<mOr.mOr-yaG>(L) {N} ``^mirage''. #32493.

<mOrDi>(DL) {N} ``epidemic of ^cholera''. !<mOruDi>??. #47131.

<mO?OrE>(L) {N} ``a poisonous ^snake''. #47141.

<mOreG>(L) {V()} ``to ^turn the ^head''. #47151.

<mOrOJ>(L) {N} ``a bamboo ^basket used as a measure''. #47161.

<moD>\\<omoD>(L) {N} ``^smoke''. #68822.
<ga-moD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to smoke tobacco''. Nom. <gamoD-na>. #47182.
<ED-Ol-moD>(L) {N} ``tobacco rolled in a leaf like a cone''. #47192.

<moDDo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^worn out''. Nom. <m[An]oDDo>. #47201.

<moRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wrench, to ^twist, to ^fight''. Nom. <m[An]oRe>. *Or.<>. #47211.

<moDsa>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^useless, to be ^wasted''. Nom. <m[An]oDsa>. #47221.

<moyeD>(L) {X} ``^day before yesterday''. #47231.

<moj>(:) #47241.
<eram-moj>(L) {ADV} ``properly, nicely''. #47252.

<moj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out''. Nom. <moj-na>. #47261.

<moG>(L) {} ``''. #47271.
<Ab.Ab-moG>(L) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. #1453.

<morolla>(DL) {N} ``^snake gourd''. #47281.

<mosa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^spoiled, to be ^destroyed??''. #47291.
<Ab-mosa>(L) {V(lE)} ``to take pity??''. #47302.

<motta>(L) {N} ``^leprosy''. #47311.
<motta>(L) {ADJ} ``leprous''. #47320.

<mu?u>//<mu>(L) {N} ``^nose''. #47351.
<seb-mu>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to blow the nose''. Nom. <seb-mu-na>. #47342.
<jAle-mu>(:) {N} ``long nose''. #33292.
<mu.mu-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be suffocated''. Nom. <m[An]u.mu-Da>. #20633.

<muaRa>(L) {N} ``^back side of a house, a place for worship at the outskirts of a Sora village''. #47361.

<muaJ>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^bored''. Nom. <m[An]uaJ>. #47371.

<muara>(L) {N} ``^shrine ^tree''. #47381.

<muRa>(D) {} ``''. #47391.
<muRa-OnDEr-si>(Z) {N} ``^middle finger''. |<OnDEr-si> `finger' (<OnDEr> `shoot of a plant', <si>\<si?i> `hand'). #47400.

<muRia>(L) {N} ``^bundle''. #47411.

<muggO>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''. *Or.<>. #47421.

<muj>\\<muj.muj>(DL) {N} ``^pimples''. #47432.

<muj>\\<mujja>(L) {N} ``^ant of any species''. #47492.
<perij-sam-muj>(L) {N} ``small ^ants with ^round ^bottoms which they ^lift''. #47452.

<muj>, cf. <miy> `one': #47461.
<gAl-muj>(ZDL) {N} ``^eleven''. #47472.

<mujAl>(My) {N} ``a sharp-pointed forest ^grass about eighteen inches tall''. #47481.

<mujja>//<muj>(My) {N} ``^ant of any species''. #47491.

<mujlaD>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^come_off (as the handle of a knife)''. Nom. <m[An]ujlaD>. #47501.

<muj.muj>//<muj>(L) {N} ``^pimples''. #47431.

<mun>\\<munu>(ZDL) {N} ``^black_^gram (%Phaseolus_mungo)''. #47552.

<muna>,,<muna-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^cloth pouch or bag''. *Or.<muna>. #47521.
<An-ob-muna>(L) {N} ``pocket''. #47532.
<Ar-iguD>,,<Ar-iguD-muna>(L) {N} ``shoulder bag''. #31693.

<munta>(D) {N} ``a small brass ^vessel''. #47541.

<munu>//<mun>(L) {N} ``^black_^gram (%Phaseolus_mungo)''. !not <ur(h)aD>. #47551.

<muGgi>(D) {N} ``a ^clay jar''. #47561.

<muGka>(L) {N} ``^face''. *Or.<>. #47571.
<abO-muGka>(L) {N} ``intimate friendship''. Lit., one face. #47582.

<mur>\\<murE>(L) {N} ``a ^boil''. #47632.

<mur>\\<muri>(L) {N} ``^drumstick_^tree''. #47642.

<murE>//<mur>(D) {N} ``a ^boil''. #47631.

<muri>//<mur>(L) {N} ``^drumstick_^tree''. #47641.

<muriGga>,,<muriGga-DiG>() {N} ``a ^two-ended drum''. #47651.

<murkonDARa>(My) {N} ``^sheep''. #47661.

<mur.mur>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Cf. <muri>/<mur> `drumstick tree'. #47621.

<mutE>(My) {N} ``nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. #47671.
 <mutE>(DLMy) {V(lenay)} ``to throw mucus from the nose''. Nom. <>. #47680.

/n/ - ??Add article on /n/.

<n>(LMy) {SX} ``^nominal''. !SEE FILE "SORA.N-ENTRIES". #47691.

<nA-ba>(S) {INTERJ} ``^take it (2 pl. imperative)''. Cf. <na> `2 sg.'. Syn. <paG-ba>. #47701.

<nAl>\\<OnAl>(LL) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, set into a hole in the floor, used by women of the household with an <Onrej>/<rej> (husking pestle) for husking rice, etc., for each meal''. #50352.
 <Aba-nAl>(D) {N} ``a husking mortar made of wood of the <Aba> tree, considered the finest for this use''. #47722.

<nAm>,,<lAm>,,<nAm-i>,,<lAm-i>(LL) {X} ``^today, ^now''. #47731.
 <nAmijJEn>(My) {N} ``right now''. !perh. <nAm-ij-nEn>?. #47740.
 <nAmi-ntan>(My) {ADV} ``still, up to now''. !perh. <nAm-i-n-ta-n>?. #47752.
 <nAm-a-miyJ+m>,,<nAmi A-miyJ+m>() {N} ``this year''. #46643.

<nAm>(My) {SX} ``^your (sg.), ^thy (second person singular possessive pronoun suffixed to nouns)''. #47761.

<nAGE>,,<lAGE>(My) {N} ``^today''. #47771.

<na>() {INTERJ} ``^take it (2 sg. imperative)''. Syn. <paG-a>; cf. <nay> give it (2 sg.). #47781.
 <nA-ba>(My) {INTERJ} ``take it (2 pl. imperative)''. Syn. <paG-ba>; cf. <na-ba> give it (2 pl.). #47792.

<na>(LMy) {SX} ``^emphatic??''. Cf. <na:>Ram. #47801.
 <amAn-na>(LMy) {PRON} ``only you''. #47812.
 <anin-ji-na>(S) {PRON} ``only they''. #47822.

<na>(SMy) {SX} ``^nominal''. #47831.

<na-ba>(S) {INTERJ} ``^give it (2 pl. imperative)''. Syn. <tiy-iJ-ba>; cf. <nay> give it (2 sg.); contrast <na> take it (2 sg.), <nA-ba> take it (2 pl.). #47841.

<naEka>(L^) {N} ``a village ^officer, assistant to the headman (<gAmaG>) (in Ganjam District)''. #47851.

<nay>(S) {INTERJ} ``^give it (2 sg. imperative)''. Syn. <tiy-iJ>; cf. <na-ba> give it (2 pl.); contrast <na> take it (2 sg.). #47861.

<nan>(S) {C} ``^only''. !<abagUn>, <aiagin>. #47871.
<AbOj-nan>,,<AbOj-Jan>,,<AbOj-yan>,,<AbOj-nin>,,<AbOj-Jin>(S) {NUM} ``just one, only one''. #2182.

<nareD>(S) {ADV} ``^if''. !contrary to fact, paired with others <biJ> and <DAjIG>. #47881.

<narij>(DLMy) {N} ``a ^notorious bargainer''. #47891.

<ne>(L) {C} ``like ^this''. Cf. <te> like ^that. #47901.
<te>(My) {C} ``^(like) ^that''. Cf. <ne> (like) ^this. #47910.
<Dij-ne>(DLSMy) {DEM} ``^this ^much ((^amount))''. #47922.
<tED-ne>,,<tED-len>(S) {V()} ``to swing something''. Cf. <tet?ne> here, <tED?ten> hang from, cf. <DOj?tE> lift something with a rope. #47932.

<neb>\\<ne?eb>,,<A-neb>(L) {N} ``any plant''. ??tree/plant? #5582.
<neb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow (as a plant)''. #47940.
<Ara-neb>,,<Aneb-Ara>(L) {N} ``any woody plant, tree''. #47962.
<neb>\\<ne?eb>(L^) {N} ``any tree''. #5584.
<A-neb-An>(L) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>; <sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> base of tree, <k+n-neb> big tree, <AnebAnji> trees, <a-kAn-neb-An> that tree's base. #5596.
<AmE-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of timber ^tree''. #4982.
<kAn-neb>(L) {N} ``trunk of a tree''. #47982.
<A-k+n-neb>(L) {N} ``lower part of the trunk of a tree''. #47992.
<Aray-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #7863.
<A-neb-tOr>(L) {N} ``green hedge''. #403.
<baGru-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15492.
<baGsi-neb>(L^) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15502.
<jijAn-neb>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #35362.
<kAmba-neb>(S) {N} ``palm tree''. #48002.
<ArtAna-neb>(L) {N} ``a tree, the leaves of which are used for cleaning the hair''. #48012.
<baruRa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #15952.
<jAlODa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #33342.
<Ora-n>(L) {N} ``timber, tree for timber''. Cf. <k+n-neb-An>. #48022.
<URa-n>//<Ul>(DLMy) {N} ``^mango''. !<a-neb-Ul-An> mango tree. #9773.
<bArARAb-neb>//<bar>(SZH) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #48033.

<b+R+Ggi-neb>(My) {N} ``wild cotton plant''. #48042.
<kaRutaG-neb>(MMy) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #48052.
<aREG-g+m-Da>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. !<aREG-g+m-Da-neb> the corresponding kind of ^tree. #10233.

<ne?eb>,,<Aneb>//<neb>(My) {N} ``any ^tree''. #5583.

<ni-DAb>,,<Ji-DAb>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_^up, to ^find''. Nom. <n[An]iDAb>, <J[An]iDAb>. ??cf. gloss of xref. #48071.

<nil>\\<AnARi>(DS) {N} ``^tracks, ^spoor, ^footprints''. #48082.
<sAn-nil>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to track, to follow tracks''. Nom. <>. #48092.
<k+na-nil>(LL) {N} ``tiger tracks''. #48102.
<mAnra-nil>(L^) {N} ``human footprints''. #48112.

<n+m>\\<An+m>,,<An+m-na>(L^) {N} ``^fast''. |<An+m> `to fast'. #5682.

<n+m>\\<miy-n+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miJ+m>(L^) {N} ``^year, ^one_year, (in plural) years''. !<miyJ+m> perh. <<miy-n+m>; <n+m> only in <bar-n+m> two years and <Er-n+m> three years. #46622.
<bar-n+m>(L^) {N} ``two years''. !no plural. #15652.
<Er-n+m>(L^) {N} ``three years''. !no plural. #25192.
<un-a-n+m>(L^) {N} ``four years''. !<unji miy-J+m> preferred. #9644.
<mOnla-n+m>(L^) {N} ``five years''. #48132.
<tuDra-n+m>(L^) {N} ``six years''. #48142.
<gulja-n+m>(L^) {N} ``seven years''. #48152.
<tamja-n+m>(L) {N} ``eight years''. #48162.
<tinja-n+m>(My) {N} ``nine years''. #48172.
<gAlja-n+m>(S) {N} ``ten years''. #26503.
<gAlmuj-n+m>(LDMy) {N} ``eleven years''. #26563.
<miggAl-n+m>(My) {N} ``twelve years''. #48182.
<On-n+m-te>(My) {X} ``year after next''. #48192.
<OtO-n+m-te>,,<Ota-miyJ+m>(My) {N} ``three years hence, year after year after next''. #48202.

<n+m>(:) #48211.
<JEn>(My) {C} ``^I''. !<JEni>, <JEn-n+m>. #48220.

<n+G>\\<An+G>(My) {N} ``a ^sling for carrying or hanging things''. ! \^ re-analysis of <An-+G> from <+G> carry in a sling. #5692.
<luaD-n+G>(LMy) {N} ``carrying sling made of rope''. #48242.
<pAyARi-luD-n+G>(LLMy) {N} ``carrying sling made of rope made of coconut fibre''. #48252.
<sun.sun-Ab-luD-n+G>(My) {N} ``carrying sling made of rope made of <s.>''. #48262.
<tiga-n+G>(ZMy) {N} ``carrying sling made of wire''. #48272.
<ur+G-n+G>(LMy) {N} ``carrying sling made of bamboo''. #48282.

<nOkkAri>,,<nOkkAri-gOD>(LMy) {N} ``^clerk, ^office_worker (mostly used in Assam)''. *Or.<nOkkOrO>Mon. #48291.

<nOG>(:) #48301.
<A-nO.nOG>(LMy) {N} ``stair step, flight of steps''. #48312.

<nOG>(:) #48321.
<nOnOG>,,<DOG.DOG>(LMy) {N} ``^drum''. |Babytalk for <kARiG>. #48330.

<nOru>,,<nOru-s+G>,,<noru>,,<noru-s+G>(My) {N} ``^palace, ^government_^house, big house''. *From <nOr> in Or.<gObOrnOr> `governor'. #48341.

/J/ - ??Add article on /J/.

<JA[b]DAG>(My) {VC(lay)} ``to ^dry (grain, cloth) in the sun or with a fire''. Nom. <J[An]A[b]DAG>. #48351.

<JAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^melt fat or oil for the first time''. Nom. <J[An]AD>. #48361.
<JAD.JAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to re-melt solidified fat or oil''. Nom. <J[An]AD.JAD>. #48370.
<Ab-JAD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``V(1) to boil away (water), to boil dry; (2) to throw all the water out of a pool to catch fish''. Nom. <An-Ab-JAD>. #48382.
<Ab-JAD-DiJ>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to boil all the water away (in cooking rice, etc.), to boil (rice, etc.) dry''. !<Ab-JAD-DiJ-na>?. #48392.
<JAD.JAD>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to warm oneself in the sun, or by a fire''. Nom. <JAD.JAD-na>. #48400.
<JAD-Da-DoG>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to warm one's back''. Nom. <JAD-Da-DoG-na>. #48410.

<JADAb>,,<JADAb-mO>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``(1) to ^fit (of clothes), (2) to be ^fitting, to be ^appropriate (of work, speech); (3) to be ^full or ^satisfied (with food)''. Nom. <J[An]ADAb>; syn. <k+b(lE)>; {ADV(_le)} ``^right, ^correct, ^exactly, ^precisely. #48421.
<Ab-JADAb-mO>(LMy) {INTERJ} ``right, exactly, well done''. {V(lay)} (1) ``to hit a target, to strike home, to catch something precisely''; (2) ``(fig.) to say just the right thing, to say the telling thing''. Nom. <>. #48432.

<JAl>\\<JAlaG>(My) {N} ``a black ^ant that lives in the soil''. #48472.
<kor-JAl>,,<rAm-JAl>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be bitten by a <JALaG>''. Nom. <>. ??subj. incorp. #48452.
<k+m-JAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be swarmed over by <JAlaG>''. Nom. <>. ??subj. incorp. #48462.

<JAlaG>//<JAl>(Z) {N} ``a black ^ant that lives in the soil''. #48471.

<JAm>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^catch, to ^sieze, to ^take_hold of; (2) to ^capture, to ^abduct, to ^carry_away; (3) to take into custody, to ^arrest''. Nom. <J[An]Am.JAm>. *^V005 Sa.<Jam> `to seek, to get'. #48481.
<JAm-bOj>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to abduct a woman''. Nom. <>; syn. <D+G.D+G-bOj(lenay)> to abduct a woman for marriage, to marry by capture. #48490.
<JAm-yO>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to catch fish''. Nom. <JAm-yO>. #48500.

<JAm-yO-tiD>(My) {N} ``kingfisher''. #48510.
<JAm-yO-Al>(My) {C} ``G''. #48520.
<JAm-jO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``(of a plant) to bear fruit''. Nom. <JAm-jO-na>. #48530.
<JAm-k+D>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to catch tigers''. Nom. <JAm-k+D>. #48540.
<JAm-k+D-mAr>(LMy) {N} ``tiger hunter''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #48550.
<JAm-k+D>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be caught by a tiger''. Nom. <J[An]Am-k+D>. ??subj. incorp. #48560.
<JAm-mar>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to catch peafowl''. Nom. <JAm-mar>. #48570.
<JAm-mar>(My) {N} ``a kind of large hawk, said to prey on peafowl''. #48580.
<JAm>(My) {V(lenay)} ``(1) to take possession (of e.g. a field) for awhile; (2) to hold on for support''. E.g. <JAm-len JAm-len Daj-lay> `I climbed holding on'. Nom. <JAm-na>. #48590.
<J[An][r]Am>(L) {N} ``equipment (tool, weapon, furniture, etc.)''. #48602.
<J[An][r]Am>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to use''. Nom. <J[An][An][r]Am>. #48612.

<JAmAG>(MMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^burn (of a fire)''. Nom. <J[An]AmAG>. #48621.

<JAm-bOj>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^abduct a woman''. Nom. <>; syn. <D+G.D+G-bOj(lenay)> to abduct a woman for marriage, to marry by capture. #48631.

<JAm-yO>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch fish''. Nom. <JAm-yO>. #48641.
<JAm-yO-tiD>(My) {N} ``kingfisher''. #48512.
<JAm-yO-Al>(My) {C} ``G''. #48522.

<JAm-jO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``(of a plant) to ^bear_^fruit''. Nom. <JAm-jO-na>. #48651.

<JAm-k+D>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch ^tigers''. Nom. <JAm-k+D>. #48661.
<JAm-k+D-mAr>(LMy) {N} ``tiger hunter''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #48552.
<JAm-k+D>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be caught by a tiger''. Nom. <J[An]Am-k+D>. ??subj. incorp. #48562.

<JAm-mar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch peafowl''. Nom. <JAm-mar>. #48671.
<JAm-mar>(My) {N} ``a kind of large hawk, said to prey on peafowl''. #48582.

<JAnar>(LDMMy) {N} ``^regular work, ^occupation''. {V(lay)} ``to do one's work, to ^work at one's occupation''. #48681.

<J[An][r]Am>(My) {N} ``^equipment (^tool, ^weapon, ^furniture, etc.)''. #48691.
<J[An][r]Am>(My) {V(lay)} ``to use''. Nom. <J[An][An][r]Am>. #48613.

<JAG>\\<JAGa>(@) {N} ``a ^bow''. #48812.
<sE?EG-JAG>(My) {N} ``an accurate bow''. #48712.

<JAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^teach, to ^instruct, to ^show_how''. Nom. <J[An]AG.JAG>. #48721.
<J[An]AG>(My) {N} ``instruction, lesson, education''. #48732.
<JAG.JAG-mAr>(My) {N} ``teacher''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #48742.
<JAG-Ol>(My) {V(lay)} ``to teach (from books), to educate''. Nom. <J[An]AG-Ol>. #48750.

<JAG-Ol-mAr>(DL) {N} ``teacher''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Syn. <> schoolmaster. #48760.
<JAG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to learn''. Nom. <JAG-na>. #48770.
<JAG-na-mAr>(ZMy) {N} ``student''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #48780.
<JAG-na-sij>(LMy) {N} ``pupil, school child''. #48790.
<J[Ar]AG-na-s+G>(SDLMy) {N} ``school''. #48802.

<JAGa>//<JAG>(My) {N} ``a ^bow''. *Tam.<Ja:G> `bowstring' (^DED 2369). #48811.

<JAGba>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^affected, to be ^ill''. Nom. <J[An]AGba>. #48821.

<J[Ar]AD.JAD-na-s+G>(M) {N} ``^fire for warming oneself''. #48831.

<Ja>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^walk, to take a walk''. Nom. <Ja-na>. #48841.
<Ja>(LDMy) {V(lay)} ``to step on, to trample''. Nom. <J[An]a.Ja>. #48850.
<Ab-Ja>(My) {V(lay)} ``to thresh (grain) by causing cattle to trample it over and over''. Nom. <An-Ab-Ja>. #48862.
<Ab-Ja-On>(SMDLMy) {V(lenay)} ``to cause an abortion by kneading the abdomen''. Nom. <Ab-Ja-On-na>?. #48872.
<Ja-Da>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^step on accidentally''. Nom. <J[An]a-Da>. #48880.
<Ja-D+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``V(1) cover something with one's foot; (2) step on someone's foot''. Nom. <J[An]a-D+b>. #48890.

<Jal>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^press_oil from''. Nom. <J[An]al.Jal>. #48901.
<Jal-mE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to produce oil by pressing''. Nom. <Jal-mE-na>. #48910.

<JaG>(LZMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^find, to ^take, to ^get, to acquire permanently''. Nom. <J[An]aG>. E.g. <JaG-lE tiy(lAm),koD-lE tiy(lAm)> `I gave you children'. *^V005 e.g. Sa.<Jam> `to find, to get'. #48921.
<JaG-bOj>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to take a wife, to marry''. Nom. <J[An]aG-bOj>. #48930.
<JaG-On>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be pregnant''. Nom. <J[An]aG-On>. #48940.

<Jar>(My) {V(lE)} ``to ^spread (of fire, also water, infection)''. Nom. <J[An]ar.Jar>. #48951.

<JarAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cross a fence''. Nom. <J[An]arAb>. #48961.

<JarAmE>(HMy
) {N} ``the ^day_after_^tomorrow (<biyO>), two days from today''. *Cf. <yagi>, <Er> three?. #48971.
<k+n-JarAmE>(@) {N} ``three days from today''. #48982.
<OtO-JarAmE>(ZMy) {N} ``four days from today''. #48992.

<JEn>,,<JEn-i> (1) {PRON} ``^I, ^me''. |<JEn-i> used esp. in isolation?? ??experimental format****? #49001.
<JEn-nAm>,,<JEn-nAm-DE>(L) {PRON} ``I myself''. {INTERJ} ``it's me''. #49010.

<JEn-ate>(L) {N} ``mine''. #49020. (2) {SX} ``^my, 1st sg. ^possessive''. |Suffixed to head noun, e.g. <yAG-JEn> `my mother', <su?uG-JEn> `my house'. <DOG-JEn>(LMy) {PRON} ``me, to me (dative or accusative)''. !lit. `my body'. #49032.

<JEn>(:) #49041.
<nAmij-JEn>(My) {ADV} ``^right now''. #49052.

<JEr>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to get ^burnt''. Nom. <J[An]Er-a> cooking pot while cooking <y[An]OG.yOG> ??. #49061.
<AGur-JEr>(LMY) {N} ``chin cough when children suffer from cold ?''. #6692.

<JE?Er>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^consumed by fire (of a person or a corpse''. Nom. <J[An]E?Er>; syn. <jomtoD(le)> id. (of wood, etc.). #49071.

<Ji>(:) #49081.
<Ji-ba>(SLZHMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^gather fallen mohwa flowers''. Nom. <Ji-ba-na>. #49090.
<Ji-ba-gaj>(LMMy) {N} ``month in which mohwa flowers are picked (March)''. #49100.
<JibanO>(LDM) {N} ``personal name, man born in <Ji-ba-gaj> (March)''. #49110.
<Jibani>,,<Jibari>(@) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <Ji-ba-gaj> (March)''. #49120.
<Ji-DAb>,,<ni-DAb>(@) {V(lay)} ``to pick up something which has been dropped, to set upright something that has fallen over''. Nom. <J[An]i-DAb>. #49200.
<Ji-Da>(@) {V(lay)} ``to pick up, gather (fallen fruit, flowers, etc.)''. Nom. <J[An]i-Da>. #49210.

<Ji>(SLZHMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^buy''. Nom. <J[An]i.Ji>. #49151.

<JiD>(:) #49161.
<AJiD>(LMMy) {V()} ``^be finished??''. Nom. <>. Caus. <A[b]JiD>, <A[m]JiD(lay)> `finish'. Nom. <>. #49170.
<kAJiD>(LMy) {V()} ``die''. Nom. <>. Caus. <kA[b]JiD(lay)> kill} ``Nom. <>. #49180.
<pAJiD>(Z^) {V()} ``to be used up''. Nom. <>. Caus. <pA[b]JiD(lay)> ??. Nom. <>. #49190.

<Ji>(:) #69580.
<Ji-DAb>,,<ni-DAb>(DLS) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_up something which has been dropped, to ^set_upright something that has fallen over''. Nom. <J[An]i-DAb>. #49200.
<Ji-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_up, to ^gather (fallen fruit, flowers, etc.)''. Nom. <J[An]i-Da>. #49210.

<Jilim>,,<nilim>(SMy) {N} ``^leech''. Cf. <ilim> earthworm. #49221.
<Jilim>(L) {N} ``brown small insect, used for making medicine for a sore throat; found in rainy season''. #49230.

<J+m>\\<AJ+m>(My) {N} ``^name''. #6442.
<Ab-J+m>,,<AD-J+m>(My) {V(lay)} ``to name''. !recte <A[D]J+m>. #992.
<tiy-J+m>(DMLMy) {V(lay)} ``to name, lit. to give a name to''. Nom. <t[An]iy-J+m>?. #49252.

<JOG>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch oneself''. Nom. <JOG-na>. #49261.

<JOG-jeG>(ZL) {V(lenay)} ``to stretch one's legs''. Nom. <JOG-jeG-na>?. #49270.
<tAD-JOG-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to stand stiffly erect''. Nom. <>. ??Alt. spellings see ID3494x. #49282.

<Ju>(L) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^smell, to ^sniff; (2) to not ^eat, to not want to eat''. Nom. <J[An]u.Ju>; syn. <AGur(lay)> (2). #49291.

<Jul>\\<uJuRa>,,<uJul>(L) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''. #69292.

<Jum>\\<AJum>(My) {N} ``^urine''. #6482.

/G/ - ??Add article on /G/.

<G>(SZ) {SX} ``^vocative suffix used with some kinterms''. ! \^fr. 1st sg. suffix?. #49311.
<yaya>(LMy) {NK(G)} ``^aunt: mother's younger sister, ^sister-in-law: father's younger brother's wife, ^stepmother''. #49320.
<yoyo>(My) {NK(G)} ``^grandmother: mother's mother, father's mother''. #49330.
<kake>,,<k[An]ake>(My) {NK(G)} ``elder sister''. #49340.
<oa>,,<oa?a>(My) {NK(G)} ``^father; (in vocative) sir, (plural) gentlemen''. #49350.
<obba>(My) {NK(G)} ``^younger_^brother''. #49360.

<GAD.GAD>(@) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^silent''. {V(le)} ``to be silent''. Syn. <r+G.r+G>. #49380.

<GAj.GAj>(:) #49391.
<GAj.GAj-lO-ge>(My) {ADV} ``^nasally (with <ber> speak)''. Syn. <GiD.GiD-lO-ge>. #49402.
<GAj.GAj-lO-tAm>(My) {N} ``one who speaks nasally''. #49412.

<GAr>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <GAr.GAr>, <G[An]Ar.GAr>. #49421.
<GAr.GAr-lO-le>,,<GAr.GAr-lO-te>,,<GAr.GAr-lO-ge>(L) {X} ``X''. !var. <-rO->. #49432.

<GE.GE>,,<G@.G@>(L) {ONOM} ``^call of the buffalo''. #49450.

<GiD.GiD>(:) #49461.
<GiD.GiD-lO-ge>(My) {X} ``^nasally (with <ber> speak)''. Syn. <GAj.GAj-lO-ge>. #49472.

<GOr.GOr>(:) #49481.
<GOr.GOr-lO-ge>(D) {ADV} ``^growling of a tiger (with <gu(lE)> to cry, <gar+m(lE)> to roar)''. #49492.

/O/ - ??Add article on /O/.

<O>,,<a>(D) {SX} ``^masculine''. !Flexional suffix added to borrowed or "defective" roots; cf. <i> feminine. *Skt.<a>, Or.<O>. ??punct.?,REGEN #49501.
<gaG.gan-O>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gAD-gaG-gaj>?? (November)''. #49512.

<O>\\<OjyEr>(L) {N} ``^winnowing basket''. #49932.
<Ar-+D.+D-O>(L) {N} ``winnowing basket used to fan chaff from grain''. #49532.

<Oab>//<Ab>(L) {N} ``^greens''. #49541.
<DAj-Ab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^pick_greens''. Nom. <DAj-Ab>. #49552.
<Oab>//<ab>(L) {N} ``greens''. #49560.

<Oal>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^enquire, to ^ask''. Nom. <An-Oal>. #49571.

<Oba>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^supervise''. Nom. <An-Oba>. #49581.
<Oba-kAm-mAr>(L) {N} ``work supervisor''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #49590.

<ObjOG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^try on''. Nom. <ObjOG-na>. #49601.

<ObkAD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^share''. Nom. <An-ObkAD>. #49611.

<ObkuD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill, to ^slaughter (an animal), to ^murder (a person)''. Nom. <>; irreg. causative of <OkuD(liJ)> to be killed, infixing <b> after a vowel other than <A>; syn. <kA[b]JiD>. #49621.

<ObleG>,,<OblEG>(L) {V()} ``to ^tell, to ^relate''. #49631.

<ObleG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pass on information''. Nom. <An-ObleG>. #49641.

<ObrOj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^beg''. Nom. <ObrOj-na>. #49651.

<ObsaD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^transfer, to ^alter''. Nom. <An-ObsaD>. {V(lenay)} ``to ^move_away''. Nom. <ObsaD-na>. #49661.

<ObsEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^turn_over, to ^turn_around''. Nom. <An-ObsEG>. E.g. <popo-n ObsEG-lay>. #49671.
<ObsEG-ber>(L) {V(lay)} ``to translate''. Nom. <>. Syn. <banDa-ber(lay)>. #49680.
<ObsEG-ber>(L) {N} ``translation''. #16683.
<ObsEG-ber-mAr>(ZL) {N} ``translator''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #49690.
<ObsEG-ber-bOj>(LMy) {N} ``liar, gossip, trouble-maker''. #49700.

<OD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^knead''. Nom. <An-OD>. #49711.

<ORAker>(M) {N} ``^cockroach''. #49721.

<ORa>(L) {N} ``^watershed''. #49731.

<ORaj>//<Daj>(Z) {N} ``a species of ^gram: ^horse_gram (%Dolichos sp.)''. #49741.

<ORe>(L) {CONJ} ``^or''. {PARTICLE(sentence-final)} ``or what?, or who?''. E.g. <yer-rE ORe = yer-lE ORe> `did he go, or what?'; <k+na-n gij-tE ORe> `did you see a tiger, or what?'. {INTERJ} (1) (with question intonation) ``okay?, is that okay?''. (2
) (with declarative intonation) ``^okay, ^all_right''. !Syn. <oDO>. {V(lay)} ``to ^agree, to ^obey''. Nom. <An-ORe>. Syn. <oDO(lay)>. ??format? #49751.

<ORe>(L) {V()} ``to ^admit''. #49760.
<ORe>(L) {V()} ``to ^obey''. #49770.

<ORij>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^change dress''. Nom. <ORij-na>. #49781.

<OD-jeG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^extend the legs forward while sitting on a chair''. Nom. <An-OD-jeG>; cf. <raROy-jeG(lenay)> sit on the ground with the legs extended. #49791.

<ODla>(L) {N} ``^wild dog''. #49801.

<ODol>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^criticize someone, esp. for not sharing food''. Nom. <An-ODol>. #49811.

<OgAnDe>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^think, to ^consider, to ^suppose''. Nom. <An-OgAnDe>. #49821.

<OggEm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to give a ^light, esp. for a cigar''. !<An-OggEm>. #49831.
<Ar-OggEm>(My) {N} ``a smouldering rope wick used to light a cigar or a fire, often carried on the person, e.g. hanging from one's <sAnuru>, while working''. #49842.

<Oy>(My) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^kindle, to ^set_^fire_to (weeds, a funeral pyre); (2) to ^light a lamp''. Nom. <An-Oy>; cf. <sOy(lay)> to burn. #49851.
<Oy-gab>,,<Oy-gEb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to set fire to (weeds, a funeral pyre, a house)''. Nom. <An-Oy-gab>, <An-Oy-gEb>. #49860.

<Oy-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mix with water to cool or dilute''. Nom. <An-Oy-Da>. #49871.

<OyED>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tuck up the end of one's cloth, or take a tuck in the middle of one's cloth to shorten it''. Nom. <OyED-na>. #49881.

<Oy-gab>,,<Oy-gEb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set_^fire_to (weeds, a funeral pyre, a house)''. Nom. <An-Oy-gab>, <An-Oy-gEb>. #49891.

<OyOl>,,<OyOl-bAb>(MMy) {N} ``a ^cowlick''. {V(liJ)} ``to have a cowlick''. #49901.

<OyOl-liG>(L) {N} ``a ^timber tree''. #49911.

<Oj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^scrape, to ^plane''. Nom. <An-Oj>. #49921.

<OjyEr>//<O>(L) {N} ``^winnowing_^basket, used to pour or throw grain into the air, or fan it, in threshing; it is also used by shamans in divination''. Cf. Elwin ??. #49931.

<Ojja>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw water''. Nom. <An-Ojja>. #49941.

<OjOray>(L) {V(liJ)} ``(of words) to ^come_^true, to turn out to be true''. Nom. <An-OjOray>. #49951.

<Okij>(My) {ADV} ``^more, ^again''. #49961.

<Okij.Okij>(Z^) {ADV} ``again and again, over and over''. #49970.
<bar-Okij>,,<bar>(L) {ADV} ``once more, encore''. #49982.
<Okij>(My) {V(lay)} ``V(1) give more; (3) want more; (3) add water to food''. Nom. <An-Okij>. E.g. <Okij-a> `give him more', <Okij-iJ> `give me more'; <Okij-ten-pO> `do you want more?'. #49990.

<OkuD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^killed, to be ^murdered''. Nom. <An-OkuD>. #50001.
<ObkuD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to kill, to slaughter (an animal), to murder (a person)''. Nom. <>; irreg. causative in infixing <b> after a vowel other than <A>; syn. <kA[b]JiD>. #50010.

<Ol>\\<Ola>(LMy) {N} (1) ``^leaf''. #50112.
<lima-Ol>(D
) {N} ``neem leaf''. #50032.
<pOga-Ol>(LMy) {N} ``tobacco leaf''. #50042.
<ruy-Ol>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to leaves to fall''. Nom. <r[An]uy-Ol>. #50052.
<A-ruy-Ol-iG>(LMy) {N} ``the season of falling leaves (January-March), prior to the hot season(?)''. #50062.
<A-lEDEG-Ol>(L^) {N} ``tender leaf''. #333.
<b[An]el-tal-Ol>(M) {N} ``a leaf spread out for an offering such as a goat to be placed on to be slaughtered for a sacrifice''. #50072. (2) ``^page, ^paper, ^letter, ^book''. <iD-Ol>(M) {V(lay)} ``to write (on paper)''. Nom. <iD-Ol>. {N} ``a written document, a letter, a paper, an article, a book''. #31502.
<Ar-iD-Ol>(L) {N} ``a writing instrument, esp. a pen''. #31524.
<Ar-iD-Ol-DaG>(L) {N} ``pencil''. #21735.
<iD-Ol-s+G>(L) {N} ``school building''. #31533.
<tiy-Ol>(@) {V()} ``to ^complain''. Nom. <>. #50082.
<ken-Ol>(L) {V()} ``to ^read, to ^study''. Nom. <>. #38562.
<ken-Ol-sij>(D ??EXPERIMENTAL FORMAT.

<Olay>) {N} ``school child''. #50092.

<OlAG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^respond to, to engage in ^conversation''. Nom. <An-OlAG>. #50101.

<Ola>//<Ol>(@) {N} (1) ``^leaf''; #50111.
<Ola-si>(L) {N} ``the hand proper, distinct from the rest of the arm (<si?i>/<si>''. #50120.
<Ola-jeG>(L) {N} ``the foot proper, distinct from the rest of the leg (<je?eG>/<jeG>)''. #50130.
<koy.koy-Ola>(?) {N} ``a roll of leaves''. ?? #40193. (2) ``^page, ^paper, ^letter, ^book''. *^V050 <Ola> `leaf', cf. Sa.<Ola> `to write', etc.; ^DED903 Tam.<o:lai> `palm leaf, etc.'; ^DED2212 mentions `ola leaf'. {V(lay)} ``to ^exchange, e.g. exchanging a basketful of rice for the same basket full of tobacco''. Nom. <An-Olay>. #50141.

<Ola-jeG>(L) {N} ``the ^foot proper, distinct from the rest of the leg (<je?eG>/<jeG>)''. #50151.

<Ola-si>(L) {N} ``the ^hand proper, distinct from the rest of the arm (<si?i>/<si>)''. #50161.

<OlE>(L) {N} ``^saliva''. E.g. <ArOj-lO-ge OlE-JEn DE-le> `my saliva was ??'. Syn. <bijOl> `sputum', <karij> `phlegm'. #50171.
<OlE>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^salivate at the sight of food''. Nom. <An-OlE>. #50180.

<Ol-gOb>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sit awhile''. Nom. <Ol-gOb-na>. #29531.
<Ar-Ol-gOb-na>(L) {N} ``sitting place''. #7473.

<OlOj>//<lOj>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree; its ^fruit: cashew-nut, plum''. Cf. <raja-lOj>, not a cashew <raja-tol>. #50191.
<OlOj-gur>(LMMy) {X} ``a kind of yellow fruit''. !related to cashew?. #50200.

<OmAG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^offer before gods''. Nom. <An-OmAG>; cf. <OG(lay)>. #50211.
<an-OmAG>(L) {N} ``offerings''. Syn. <An-OG>. #11362.

<OmboG>(LMMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^take a nap''. Nom. <OmboG-na>. #50221.

<OmbortO>(L) {N} ``papaya ^tree; papaya fruit''. *Or.<OmbortO>Mon. #50231.

<OmDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Nom. <An-OmDa>. Syn. <umrEG>, Raigada dialect <amb+r>. #50241.

<Om-De>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^wait for''. Nom. <An-Om-De>. Syn. <De.De(lay)>. #50251.

<Om-raG>(DL) {N} ``^breadthwise''. #50261.
<Om-raG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to lay across''. Nom. <An-Om-raG>. Cf. <raG(?)>, <raOG>/<raG> yoke. #50270.

<Omtar>(L) {ADV} ``^at the same time''. E.g. <Omtar l+m-tAbe> we are working at the same time. #50281.

<O?On>//<On>(L) {NK} ``^child''. *Cf. <OntiD>/<tiD> bird, <OGgEr> male, <amOn-sel>. #50341.
<JaG-On>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be pregnant''. Nom. <J[An]aG-On>. #48942.
<A-On-im>(L) {N} ``chick''. #50302.
<ADJ+m-On>(L) {X} ``name children''. #50312.
<lo-Da-On>(L) {NK} ``an adopted child''. #21114.
<pAlaG-On>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to miscarry''. Nom. <pAlaG-On>. #50322.
<On-n+m-te>(L) {X} ``year after next''. #48193.
<paGgor-On>(DL) {N} ``pregnancy''. #50332.
<paG-gur-On>(L) {V()} ``to ^conceive''. #31133.
<D[Ar]Akko-On>(LMy) {N} ``womb''. #7524.

<OnAl>//<nAl>(LMy) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, a wooden mortar set into a hole in the floor, used by women of the household with an <Onrej>/<rej> (husking pestle) for husking rice <roGko>, etc., for each meal''. #50351.

<OnDAneb>(L) {N} ``^hammer''. #50361.

<OnDEG>(My) {N} ``a kind of short forest ^palm ^tree resembling a <sinDi> palm but shorter and without liquor''. #50371.

<OnDEr>(L) {N} ``a ^shoot of a plant''. E.g. <OnDEr-tE> `banana', <OnDEr-saG> `turmeric'. #50381.
<OnDEr-jeG>(L) {N} ``toe''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot'. #34923.
<OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``finger''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand'. #50390.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si>(My) {N} ``thumb''. |<A-bAb-si> `id.', <A-bAb> `head, main'. #50402.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(D) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #105.
<muRa-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``middle finger''. |<muRa> `'. #50412.

<OnDOD-le>(L);. cf. Sogad dialect <kOnDOta>; cf. <OnDOD-le>,,<kOnDOD-le> upward) {ADV} ``^upward''. !Serung dialect; cf. Sogad dialect <kOnDOD-le>; cf. <OnDOta>, <kOnDOta> downward. #50421.

<OnDOy>//<DOy>(My) {N} ``tree ^squirrel, spec. the Indian Giant Squirrel (%Ratufa_indica_(Erxleben)), Prater 197ff., pl. ??(p. 177)''. !(not in Ram.). #50431.

<OnDOr>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^tree; its black and white ^fruit, about one inch in diameter''. #50441.

<OnDOta>(L) {ADV} ``^downward''. !Serung dialect; (left side. #50451.

<OnEG>(L) {V(le)} ``^fruit to be small when ripe''. !<An-OnEG>. #50461.
<OnEG-Ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #700.

<OnjAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: pipal''. #50471.

<OnlOj-Da>,,<OnlOjja>(ZL) {N} ``^intestines''. #50481.

<On-n+m-te>(LDMy) {X} ``^year after next''. #50491.

<Onra>(L);. <maRi>^) {N} ``^spindle, an instrument used in spinning thread''. #50501.

<OnrEG>//<rEG>(My) {N} ``a wild ^mouse''. #50511.

<OnrEG-maRi>(LD) {N} ``a ^thumb-sized caterpillar which adapts to the color of leaves it feeds on and which when touched makes a noise <jE>''. !(hawkmoth. #50521.

<Onrij>//<rij>(L) {N} ``^husking_^pestle, a tall wooden pestle used with a wooden mortar (<OnAl>/<nAl>) set in the floor for husking the day's rice (<roGko>)''. #50531.

<OnrOj-jaG>(L) {N} ``^one of the ribs??''. #50541.

<Onsel>(:) #50551.

<am-Onsel>(D) {NK} ``^niece: sister's brother's daughter??''. #50562.

<Onser>//<ser>(L) {N} ``mutual ^help in agricultural work''. #50571.
<Onser>//<ser>(L) {N} ``reciprocal helping with work in field''. #50570.
<Ontser>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to help one another in cultivation, building or repairing houses''. Nom. <Ontser-na>. #50573.

<OntAmEDkaG>(LD) {N} ``^scorpion''. *Cf. Or.<bicakOGkORa>Mon. #50601.

<OntiD>//<tiD>(L) {N} ``^bird''. *Cf. <On>\<O?On> `child'. #50611.

<Ont+b>(L) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^shrub, with a ^fruit resembling a brinjal which is roasted, ground with salt, and eaten''. #50621.

<OJJub>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^stretch one's hand to reach''. Nom. <An-OJJub>. #50631.
<uyub>(L) {C} ``G''. #50640.

<OG>(:) #50651.
<bOl>,,<bOl-OG>,,<bOl-OD>(D) {V(lay)} ``to dress a wound, to wrap''. Nom. <b[An]Ol-OG>. #50660.

<OG>(L) {V()} ``to ^offer to a god''. #50671.
<OG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to give offerings for worship''. Nom. <An-OG>. #50680.

<OGa>(LS) {INTERJ} ``^where''. #50691.
<OGa-ja>(L) {IND} ``^anywhere''. #33894.
<OGaja>(L) {X} ``whatever''. #50700.

<OGal>(SL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dusk''. Nom. <An-OGal>. #50711.

<OGgEr>(L) {N} ``^male''. !<OGgEr-mAr> man, <OGgEr-mar> peacock. #50721.

<OGgi>(L) {N} ``^coat or jacket''. *Or.<>. #50731.

<OGkum>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #50741.

<OGODO>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^where''. Cf. <OGa>. #50751.

<OGOl>(L) {C} ``^G''. #50761.

<Opp+G>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^say''. #50771.
<Opp+G>(S) {V(lay)} ``to tell''. Nom. <An-Opp+G>. #50780.
<App+G>(DSL) {V()} ``to ^tell, to ^suggest''. Cf. <OpUG> missionary Sora. #50790.

<Or>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^cultivate, to ^plow''. Nom. <Or-rO>. #50801.
<Or-rO = Or-lO>(L) {V()} ``to ^cultivate''. #50812.
<Or-rO = Or-lO>(D) {N} ``a plow''. #50822.

<Or>\\<Or-rO = Or-lO>(L) {N} ``^farming, ^plowing, ^cultivation, ^agriculture''. #50962.
<Or-Da>(L) {N} ``burning the dry wood in the clearing prepared for cultivation on the slope of a hill''. #20913.
<pal-Or>(L) {N} ``first plow''. #50842.
<bar-teD-Or>(L) {X} ``second plow''. #50852.
<b+D.b+D-Or>(S) {N} ``sowing''. #17203.

<Or+b>(LS) {N} ``^evening''. {ADJ} ``^last_^night''. {V(le)} ``to be evening''. |As adv. takes <-An>. Cf. <r+b-An> `^yesterday'. #50861.
<Or+b-mAG-ta>(L) {X} ``^day_before_^day_before_^yesterday''. !not very good usage. #50902.
<Or+b-tuj>(L) {N} ``the ^evening_^star (^Venus)''. |<tuj>\<tujtuj> `star'. #50910.

<Orja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^ask a man for a debt for which someone else is responsible (as a brother)}''. Nom. <An-Orja>. #50921.
<Orja>(L) {^V(lay)} ``to punish the innocent''. Nom. <An-Orja>. #50930.

<OrOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^watch''. Nom. <An-OrOl>. #50941.
<OrOl-mAr>(M) {N} ``watchman''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45393.

<Or-rO = Or-lO>(D) {V()} ``to ^cultivate''. #50811.
<Or>(L) {V()} ``to ^plow''. Nom. <Or-rO = Or-lO>. #50950.
<Or-rO = Or-lO>(D) {N} ``a plow''. #50820.
<Or-rO = Or-lO>//<Or>(L) {N} ``^farming, ^plowing, ^cultivation, ^agriculture''. #50960.

<OsAj>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^pre^arrange''. Nom. <An-OsAj>. #50971.

<OsAn>??: #50981.
<OsAnta-n>(S) {ADV} ``in ^vain, ^foolishly, ^instead, for lack of something better''. Cf. <nAmintan> up to now ((^until)). #50992.
<tan>(L) {C} ``right up ^until''. !maybe <ta-n>, <OsAn-tan> in ^vain, <nAmin-tan> up to ^now. #51000.

<OsEG>(LMS) {^N} ``a little''. #51011.

<Oskay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^prepare (to), to ^arrange, to ^plan, to ^get_^ready, to ^pack''. Nom. <An-Oskay>. #51021.

<Oso>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^insufficient''. #51031.
<Ab-Oso>(My) {C} ``g''. #1202.

<OtO>(:) #51041.
<OtO-n+m-te>,,<Ota-miyJ+m>(LMy) {N} ``three years hence, year after year after next''. #48203.
<OtO-JarAmE>(LMy) {N} ``^four days from today''. #51050.

/p/ - fortis unaspirated voiceless bilabial stop, IPA [p], like Oriya, Hindi, Spanish or French [p]. It is not voiced or spirantized by its context, though it may be affricated to [po] before the /u/ vowel. /p/ is the regular substitute used for /p/ or
/ph/ in Oriya words, and for /f/ in English words, except in final position, where /b/ is used. This is because /p/, like other voiceless phonemes in Sora, does not occur finally in morphemes or words. It occurs finally in syllables only as the first half of a geminate (long) /pp/, as in /pAppAr/ `locust', such clusters having arisen historically mainly, as in this redupliicated word, from consonantal assimilation.

<pAbba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stub one's toe, to ^bump one's foot''. Nom. <p[An]Abba>. #51061.

<pA[b]JiD>(D) {VC(lay)} ``to ^extinguish (a fire, a lamp)''. Nom. <p[An]A[b]JiD>. #51071.

<pAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bolt_a_door''. Nom. <>. #51081.
<pAD>\\<p[An]AD>(D) {N} ``lock, a latch''. #51562.
<pAD>\\<g+rE-pAD>(My) {N} ``^pad^lock''. #29452.
<tum-pAD>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^latch a door''. Nom. <>. #51112.

<pAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch a leaf cup''. Nom. <>. #51121.
<pAD-kol>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch a ^leaf_^cup''. Nom. <p[An]AD-kol>. #51130.
<pAD-kab>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sew ^clothes''. Nom. <p[An]AD-kab>. #51140.

<pAD>(DLS) {V(lay|lE)} ``to cross: to come|go across, to pass by: to come|go past''. Nom. <>. #51151.

<pARAsa>//<pAj>(D) {N} ``the ^jack tree; its fruit, the ^jackfruit''. |The combining form occurs only in the Gumma dialect. *Or.<pONOsO>. #51391.

<pADab>,,<bAti>//<p+D>(L) {N} ``^mushroom''. ??TOP FORM LIKE <bAti> with same ID. #14401.
<AlEG-pAn>?? {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom that grows in the rainy season''. #4332.

<pARar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^crack, to ^split (as a bamboo)''. Nom. <p[An}ARar>??. #51181.

<pADDo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <p[An]ADDo>. Syn. <bal(lay)>. #51191.

<pARi>(L) {N} ``^first''. #51201.
<pARi>(L) {N} ``the ^top of a wall, on which the beams rest''. #51210.

<pARia>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^leave a piece of land uncultivated for two to three {years}''. Nom. <p[An]ARia>. #51221.
<pARia>(L) {N} ``a quarter''. !only applicable when a carcass is distributed. *Or.<>. #51230.
<pORia>(L) {N} ``fallow field''. *Or.<>; cf. <pARia>. #51240.

<pARiD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #51251.

<pARimAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #51261.

<pAD+G>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel sexual ^desire''. Nom. <p[An]AD+G>. #51271.

<pAD-kab>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sew ^clothes''. Nom. <>. #51142.

<pAD-kol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch a ^leaf_^cup''. Nom. <>. #51132.

<pADla>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^start (a conversation, a song)''. Nom. <p[An]ADla>. #51281.
<pADla-ber>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^start a ^conversation''. !<pADla-ber-na>. #51290.
<pADla-ken>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^start a ^song''. !<pADla-ken-na>. #51300.

<pARO-AJ+m>(L^) {N} ``a ^nickname''. #51311.

<pAROsOa>(L) {N} ``a ^cold''. #51321.

<pADsEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert''. Nom. <p[An]ADsEr>. #51331.

<pAD-tuD>tod?? {V(lay)} ``to ^bore a ^hole''. Nom. <p[An]AD-tuD>. @M. #51341.

<pARor>(My) {N} ``a ^sink^hole, a hole washed in the ground by water''. #51351.

<pARu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^prickly, to be ^itchy''. Nom. <p[An]ARu>. #51361.

<pA[D]rAD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^punish, to ^discipline''. !<p[An]A[D]rAD>. #51371.

<pAyAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^press''. Nom. <p[An]ayAb>. #51381.

<pAj>\\<pARAsa>(DLS) {N} ``the ^jack tree; its fruit, the ^jackfruit''. |The combining form occurs only in the Gumma dialect. *Or.<pONOsO>. #51392.

<pAkoG>(L) {X} ``^soft''. #51401.

<pAlaG>(LM) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^broken''. Nom. <p[An]AlaG>. #51411.
<pAlaG-On>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to miscarry''. #50323.
<pAlaG-On-rE>(My) {N} ``medicine for producing an abortion''. #51420.
<A-pAlaG-DaG>(L) {N} ``a broken pot''. #433.

<pAleD>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dawn, to be ^day-break''. Nom. <p[An]AleD>. #51431.

<pAlOa>(L) {N} ``a ^temporary shed with green leaves and twigs''. #51441.

<pAlu>(LZ) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^white, ^pale''. #51451.
<A-pAlu-AD>(L) {N} ``the white or albumen of the egg''. #443.

<pAluD>(M) {V()} ``to ^fall into''. #51461.

<pAm>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat_metal into shape''. Nom. <p[An]Am.pAm>. #51471.

<pAmeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^propagate, to ^advertise''. Nom. <p[An]emeG>. #51481.

<pAn>\\<pAnDEr>(DL) {N} ``a ^hare''. #51522.
<AlEG-pAn>?? {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom that grows in the rainy season''. @L. #4333.

<pAnagAl>(L) {N} ``^feathers of an arrow''. #51501.

<pAnaG>(L) {IND} ``^only, ^if''. #51511.

<pAnDEr>//<pAn>(DL) {N} ``a ^hare''. ^rabbit. #51521.

<pAnDoy>(LMy) {N} ``^shoe, ^sandal ("chappal"), ^footwear''. #51531.

<pAnsi>(LMy) {N} ``a small thin ^pin of wood, used for pinning together leaf plates or as a tooth pick''. #51541.

<pAno-sij>(Z) {V()} ``to ^bring_up, to ^rear (a ^child)''. !<[An]>?. #51551.

<p[An]AD>//<pAD>(L) {N} ``^lock, a ^latch''. #51561.

<p[An]AD+G>(L) {N} ``^sexual_^desire''. #51571.

<p[An]Ar>//<pAr>(L) {N} ``^bow_^string''. #51581.

<p[An]aRu>(L) {N} ``a ^turn, in taking turns''. #51591.

<p[An]aG.paG>(LMy) {N} ``^load, "saman", ^baggage''. #51601.

<p[An]aG-si>(L) {N} ``^bring a cock or goat or buffalo as one's contribution to the sacrifice while performing the funeral ceremonies of one's relative in another village''. #51611.

<p[An]aruy>(L) {NK} ``son's or daughter's ^father-in-law''. #51621.

<p[An]ED>//<pED>(LMy) {N} ``any ^flute, esp. a straight-blown flute''. Cf. <piruRuj> `a side-blown or transverse flute'; also <t[Ar]E.tE> `a flute??'. #51631.

<p[An]uG>(:) #51641.
<An-pAnuG-lar>(L) {ADJ} ``revealed, opened, unfolded''. #51652.
<p[An]uG-maJ-si-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man with a blood stained hand''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45594.

<pAJiD>(My) {V(le)} ``to be ^extinguished, to ^go_out (of a flame, a light)''. #51661.
<pA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to extinguish (a fire, a lamp)''. Nom. <p[An]A[b]JiD>. #51672.
<pAJiD-gaj>(L) {N} ``new moon''. #28043.

<pAJ+m>(L) {ADJ} ``^lukewarm, ^comfortable''. {V(liJ)} ``to be lukewarm, to be comfortable''. Nom. <p[An]AJ+m>. #51681.

<pAp.pAr>//<pAr>(DL) {N} ``^grasshopper, ^locust''. #51691.

<pAr>\\<pAp.pAr>(DL) {N} ``^grasshopper, ^locust''. #51692.

<pAr>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^string_a_^bow''. Nom. <p[An]Ar>. #51731.
<pAr>\\<p[An]Ar>(L) {N} ``bow_^string''. #51582.

<pArAD>(LHMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^punished, to be ^disciplined, to be taught a lesson''. !<p[An]ArAD>??. #51751.
<pA[D]rAD>(H) {V(lay)} ``to punish, to discipline''. Nom. <p[An]A[D]rAD>. #51762.

<pArDij-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^spark of fire''. #51771.

<pArDoj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^snap or crack fingers''. Nom. <p[An]ArDoj>. #51781.
<pArDuj>(M) {V()} ``to ^snap ^fingers''. #51790.

<pArDuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #51801.

<pArgARAb>,,<pArgArAb>(LZ) {N} ``^sitol ^deer, ^chital, ^antelope''. #51821.

<pArga>(L) {N} ``a ^heap''. #51831.

<pArkE>(L) {N} ``a ^ladle made of coconut shell''. #51841.

<pArmAGta>(S) {ADV} ``^first''. !<Ap+rmAGta> at first. #51851.

<pArmaRa>(L) {N} ``^promise''. *Or.<>. #51861.

<pAr.pAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Syn. <tArel>. #51720.

<pArrAn-jARa>(L) {N} ``a small toy ^drum''. #33651.

<pArriGgAtta>(L) {N} ``a kind of winged ^ant''. #51871.

<pArsam>(L) {N} ``^messenger''. #51881.

<pArtaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #51891.

<pArtaG>(L) {N} ``blood sucking ^fly''. #51901.

<pAroG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to set out to ^dry, to ^expose to the air''. #51911.

<pAruDa>(:) #69560.
<AR+b-An-A-pAruDa>(L) {N} ``churning stick''. #464.

<pAruJuD>(L) {N} ``a kind of very small ^fly''. #51921.

<pAruG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dry''. Nom. <p[An]AruG>. #51931.
<A-pAruG>(L) {X} ``dry''. #472.

<p[Ar]Asij>(My) {N} ``^childhood''. #51941.

<p[Ar]aG.paG>(L) {N} ``^carrying_basket, ^luggage''. #51951.

<p[Ar]u-Da>(L) {N} ``a ^churning ^stick''. #51961.
<AR+b-An A-pAruDa>(L) {N} ``a stick for churning milk''. #51972.

<pAsArij-tel>(L) {N} ``^castor_^oil, the oil extracted from castor beans''. #51981.

<pAsij>//<sij>(D) {N} ``^child''. #51991.
<p[Ar]Asij>(L) {N} ``^childhood''. #51942.

<pAsuy>(L) {N} ``^sigh''. #52001.

<pAta>(:) #52011.
<A-pAta.pAta-DAm>(L) {IND} ``^blistered, ^cracked''. #52022.

<pAtOtel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^shrub''. #52031.

<pAtti>(L) {N} ``a straw ^mat''. *Or.<>. #52041.

<pAttika>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #52051.

<pAttojsa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #52061.

<pAtoD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``a ^hole to form''. Nom. <p[An]AtoD>. #52071.
<pAtoD>(L) {N} ``a ^hole''. #52080.
<pAtoD-luD>(L) {N} ``a hole on the lobe of the ear to wear ornaments in''. #52090.

<pAtoD-luD>(L) {N} ``a ^hole on the lobe of the ^ear for wear ornaments in''. #52101.

<pAtuD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^form a hole''. Nom. <p[An]AtuD>. #52111.
<pAtuD>(L) {N} ``a ^hole''. #52120.

<pa>(D) {V()} ``to ^split''. #52131.
<pa>(Z) {V()} ``to ^peel''. #52140.
<pa>(L) {V()} ``to split''. #52150.
<pa.pa>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to comb the hair''. !Gumma dialect. #52160.
<pa-sAr>(Z) {V} ``to ^plow in the paddy field when the plants are partly grown, to ^thin them''. #52170.
<pa-sAr>(L) {N} ``plowing after sowing''. #52180.

<pa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hoe round a plant''. Nom. <pa-sAr>. ??nom. #52191.
<pa-sAr>(Z) {V} ``to plow in the paddy field when the plants are partly grown, to thin them''. #52200.
<pa-sAr>(L) {N} ``plowing after sowing''. #52182.

<paD>(L) {V(lE)} ``to kick like cow or horse''. Nom. <paD.paD>. {V(lay)} ``to kick''. Nom. <p[An]aD>. #52211.
<paD-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stride''. |<jeG>\<je?eG> `leg'. Nom. <p[An]aD-jeG>. #34893.
<tom-paD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stretch_out the ^legs''. #52222.

<paDDa>(L) {N} ``a ^rocky desert''. #52231.

<paRe>(L) {V()} ``to ^observe, to ^respect''. #52241.
<paRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to resemble''. #52250.

<paRi>//<pal>(L) {N} ``^boundary, ^ridge, or ^bank bounding a ^field''. Syn. <ARi>. #52261.

<paD-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stride''. |<paD> `to kick', <jeG>\<je?eG> `leg'. Nom. <p[An]aD-jeG>. #34891.

<paRo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take another's place, to ^replace''. #52361.
<Al-paRo.paRo>(L) {IND} ``by turns, alternatively''. #4062.

<paRu>(L) {N} ``^in turns''. #52371.
<paRu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to take turns''. Nom. <p[An]aRu> `turn'. #52380.

<paga-kab>(L) {N} ``^silk''. *Or.<>. #52391.

<pay>(L) {V(liJ)} ``a ^halo to form around the sun or moon''. Nom. <p[An]ay.pay>. #52401.

<pay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to break a stone or wall''. Nom. <p[An]ay.pay>. #52411.
<Ab-pay>(M) {V()} ``to ^send a person''. #1212.
<ab-pay>(Z) {V()} ``to ^send''. !<ab> or <Ab> causative?. #1224.

<pakARa-jaG>(L) {N} ``^collar^bone''. #52421.

<pak+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold firmly with the teeth''. Nom. <p[An]ak+b>. #52431.

<pal>(:) #52441.
<pal>(DMMy) {V()} ``to ^pick_^maize''. #52270.
<pal>(M) {V()} ``to ^break''. !pot tr. #52280.
<pal>(D) {V()} ``to ^break a pot''. #52290.
<pal>(M) {V()} ``to ^split''. #52300.
<pal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be cracked, to be split''. Nom. <p[An]al.pal>. *Or.<>. #52310.
<pal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to break''. Nom. <p[An]al.pal>. #52320.
<pal-Or>(L) {N} ``first plow''. #50843.

<gAr-pal>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #52332.
<pal-laG>(M) {V()} ``to ^sort out''. #42913.
<pal.pal>(L) {N} ``half a rupee''. #52340.
<pal.pal>(L) {N} ``^half a rupee''. #52450.

<pal>\\<paRi>(L) {N} ``^boundary, ^ridge, or ^bank bounding a ^field''. Syn. <ARi>. #52262.
<Alom-pal>(ed) {N} ``^downhill ^edge of a ^field''. Ant. <tAn-ARi> `uphill edge'. #52472.
<gaD-Da-pal-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which Soras clean the boundary lines''. ??Da NEW CUT. #28253.

<pal-laG>(M) {V()} ``to ^sort out''. #42911.

<palli>(L) {N} ``^week''. #52481.

<palOj-jaG>(L) {N} ``^removing the shell of the cashew nuts''. #52491.

<pal-Or>(L) {N} ``^first plow''. #52501.

<panDAraDosi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. *Or.<>?. #52511.

<pansaRi>(L) {N} ``^ugly''. #52521.
<pansaRi>(L) {X} ``a term of abuse''. #52530.

<panu>(L) {N} ``a ^tax, a ^cess''. #52541.

<paJ>(S) {V()} ``to ^carry''. #52551.

<paG>(M) {V()} ``to ^bring''. #52561.
<paG>(M) {V()} ``to fetch''. #52570.
<paG>(M) {V()} ``to get, to bring''. #52580.
<paG>(D) {V()} ``to take, to bring''. #52590.
<paG>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to bring|to take away''. #52600.
<paG-ti-iJ>(S) {V()} ``to carry-give-''. !<paG-tiJ> bring it to or for me, <paGtiJ> he's taking me, <paG-t-iJ>. #52610.
<p[An]aG-si>(L) {N} ``bring a cock or goat or buffalo as one's contribution to the sacrifice while performing the funeral ceremonies of one's relative in another village''. #52622.
<paG-gur-On>(M) {V()} ``to conceive''. #52630.
<p[An]aG.paG>(L) {N} ``luggage''. #52642.
<p[Ar]aG.paG>(L) {N} ``basket''. #7393.

<paGgARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''. Nom. <p[An]aGgARi>. #52651.

<paG-gur-On>(M) {V()} ``to ^conceive''. #31131.
<paG-gor-On>(L) {N} ``pregnancy''. #52660.

<paGkoj>(L) {N} ``^accepting liquor when the bride is betrothed''. !??<paG-koj>. #52671.

<paG-ti-iJ>(S) {V()} ``to carry-give-''. !<paG-tiJ> bring it to or for me, <paGt+J> he's taking me (or <paGt+G>), <paG-t-iJ>. #52612.

<papi>(My) {N} ``^coffee''. !confused pronunc. of some elderly Soras of <kapi>. #52681.

<papi>(My) {N} ``^vulva''. #52691.
<papi-kab>(L) {N} ``piece of cloth worn covering the private parts''. #37843.

<papi>(My) {N} ``(1) ^vagina (child speech); (2) ^coffee (obs., curruption of <kapi>)''. #52701.
<pApi-kab>(L) {N} ``a woman's underclothing''. #52712.

<pap+r>(L) {N} ``^old''. #52721.

<pappaRa>(L) {N} ``^bark of a palm tree''. *Or.<>. #52731.

<pappaRa>(L) {N} ``^bark of palm trees''. *Or.<>. #52741.

<parAkka>(L) {N} ``^half an anna''. #52751.

<para>(M) {V()} ``to ^wound''. #52761.
<para>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get hurt''. Nom. <p[An]ara>. #52770.
<para>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be wounded''. Nom. <p[An]ara>. #52780.

<pasya-kob>,,<masya-kob>(L) {N} ``a ^silvered nose ring''. *Or.<>. #52791.

<patAli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #52801.

<pE>(D) {V()} ``to ^flow''. #52811.
<pE>(M) {V()} ``to ^flow''. #52820.
<pE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to leak, to trickle''. Nom. <p[An]E.pE>. #52830.
<pE>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to flow''. #52840.
<pE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tear''. #52850.
<pE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to open, to disclose, to undo''. Nom. <p[An]E.pE>. #52860.

<pE?E>(D) {X} ``^perhaps''. #52871.
<pE?E>(L) {INTERJ} ``maybe''. #52880.

<pED>(M) {V()} ``to ^blow ^flute ((^play))''. #52891.
<pED>(D) {V()} ``to blow a wind instrument''. #52900.
<pED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to blow a flute''. #52910.
<pED>\\<p[An]ED>(LMy) {N} ``any ^flute, esp. a straight-blown flute''. Cf. <piruRuj> `a side-blown or transverse flute'; also <t[Ar]E.tE> `a flute??'. #51632.

<pEDDE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^possibly''. #52931.
<pEDDE>(L) {INTERJ} ``perhaps, most likely''. #52940.

<pEn>(L) {N} ``^pen''. *Engl.<pen>. #52951.

<pEG.pEG>//<pEG>(LDL) {N} ``^dragonfly''. #52970.

<pErmoD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^gauge the ^depth of water''. Nom. <p[An]ErmoD>. #52981.

<pEtAka-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27911.

<pe>(D) {V()} ``to ^uproot''. #52991.
<pe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to pull out, to pluck out''. Nom. <p[An]e.pe>. #53000.
<amben>(S) {N} ``you all,''. !Kharia <am>, <amb>, <amp>, Bil. (am>, <ambar>, <amp-ag>, <am-pe>. #53010.
<pe-Da-tol>(M) {V()} ``to weed''. #53020.

<peD>\\<kAnrapeD>(D) {N} ``^mongoose''. #36992.

<peD>(L) {V()} ``to ^help someone ^put_down a burden from their head by lifting it off''. #53041.

<peDAD>(Z) {N} ``^chevrotain''. !a small hornless ruminant. #53051.

<peRa>//<pel>(LD) {N} ``a ^seat''. *Or.<>. #53061.

<peDani>,,<peDari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <pe-Da-tol-gaj> (October)''. #53071.

<peDanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <pe-Da-tol-gaj> (October)''. #53081.

<peDari>,,<peDani>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <peDa-tol-gaj> (October)''. #53091.

<pe-Da-tol>(M) {V()} ``to ^weed''. #53101.
<pe-Da-tol-gaj>(L) {N} ``the ^month when ^weeding is done (^October)''. #53110.
<peDani>,,<peDari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <peDa-tol-gaj>''. #53120.
<peDanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <peDa-tol-gaj>''. #53130.

<peg+Ri>(L) {N} ``a ^pig_^sty generally built under the verandah of the house''. #53141.

<pekAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^rabbit''. #53151.

<pekuD>(L) {N} ``a ^donkey''. #53161.

<pel>\\<peRa>(LD) {N} ``a ^seat''. *Or.<>. #53062.

<pel>\\<pela>(DL) {N} ``^box''. *Or.<>. #53182.
<Ara-pel>(L) {N} ``wooden box''. #7782.
<An-ar-toD-pel>(L) {N} ``match box''. #5493.

<pela>//<pel>(DL) {N} ``^box''. *Or.<>. #53181.

<peG>(:) #53191.
<ur-peG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have a foul smell''. Nom. <An-ur-peG>. #53202.

<perij-sam-muj>(Z) {N} ``small ^ants with ^round ^bottoms which they ^lift''. #47451.

<permuD>(M) {V()} ``to ^pry''. #53211.

<pesar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^bright''. #53221.

<piD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw, to ^drop''. Nom. <piD.piD>. #53231.
<piD.piD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stuff''. #53240.

<pi-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^whirl, to ^spin, to ^fall ^head_over_heels''. Nom. <p[An]i-yur>. *Mu.<biur>R. #32881.
<pi-yur-bAb>(R) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy''. Nom. <pi-yur-bAb>. #32893.
<pi-yur-mAD>(R) {V(liJ)} ``to ^faint''. Nom. <pi-yur-mAD>. #32903.
<pi-yur-ber>(R) {N} ``distorted ^words used for fun''. #32913.
<pi-j-yur>(My) {VC(lay)} ``to ^spin something, e.g. to spin an axe in the hand while dancing''. Nom. <p[An]i-j-yur>. #32923.
<p[Ar]i-j-yur>(R) {N} ``the ^hinge of a ^door''. #32933.
<pi-j-yur>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin, to ^whirl around, e.g. in ^dancing''. Nom. <pi-j-yur-na>. #32943.

<pij>(LD) {V()} ``to ^break bread, mud''. #53251.
<pij>(DM) {V()} ``to ^knock_down''. #53260.

<pij>,,<pij-Deb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^snap or ^crack the ^fingers''. #53271.

<pi-j-yur>(LMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^spin something, e.g. to spin an axe in the hand while dancing''. Nom. <p[An]i-j-yur>. #32921.
<p[Ar]i-j-yur>(R) {N} ``the ^hinge of a ^door''. #32934.
<pi-j-yur>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin, to ^whirl around, e.g. in ^dancing''. Nom. <pi-j-yur-na>. #32944.

<pikka>(L) {N} ``^cigar''. #53281.

<pil>\\<pinDa>(DL) {N} ``^veranda, ^porch, ^pial''. *Or.<>. #53302.

<pinDa>//<pil>(DL) {N} ``^veranda, ^porch, ^pial''. *Or.<>. #53301.

<pintu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sin''. Nom. <p[An]intu>. #53311.
<pintu>(L) {N} ``^sin, ^crime, ^guilt''. #53320.

<piG.piG>//<piG>(D) {N} ``^cow_^bell''. !Onom. #53340.

<piGsAra>(L) {N} ``a ^quill''. #53351.

<piruRuj>(L) {N} ``a transverse or side-blown ^flute''. Cf. <p[An]ED>/<pED> `any flute, but esp. a straight-blown flute'. #53361.

<pi-saG>(L) {N} ``^bitter''. #53371.

<pi-tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick, to ^pluck''. Nom. <p[An]i-tAD>. #53381.

<p+D>\\<pADab>,,<bAti>(DL) {N} ``^mushroom''. #14402.
<ambOy-bAn+m-p+D>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom which grows above ant hills''. #53402.
<kor-su-al-p+D>(Z) {N} ``species of ^mushroom''. #10903.

<p+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dismantle''. Nom. <p+D.p+D>. #53411.
<p+D.p+D>(Z) {V()} ``to ^open up''. #53420.

<p+D>(:) #53431.
<p+D.p+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to winnow''. Nom. <p[An]+D.p+D>. #53440.
<p+D-lar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake, as a dog shaking off water, or a bird ruffling its feathers''. Nom. <p+D-lar-na>; syn. <yur.yur(lenay)>. #43023.
<yur-p+D>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (a cloth) to unfold it or to dust it''. Nom. <y[An]ur-p+D>. #32862.

<p+l>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^season (food)''. Nom. <p+l.p+l>. #53451.

<p+r>\\<upp+r>(L) {N} ``feather, down, pubic hair''. #69312.

<p+r>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to ^worship''. Nom. (R). #53471.
<A-mEG-p+r>(L) {N} ``the sacrifice in which raw meat is offered''. #53482.
<Asin-p+r>(L) {N} ``sacrifice made after cooking meat and rice''. #8712.
<bAkkana-p+r>(L) {N} ``the remnants of the offering''. #13273.

<p+raRa>(L) {N} ``^life''. #53491.

<pO>(L) {INTERJ} ``^interrogative''. !PARTICLE. #53501.

<pO>(DMLZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^stab, to ^prick, to ^spear, to ^pierce''. Nom. <p[An]O.pO>. #53511.
<pO-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^inject''. Nom. <p[An]O-si>. *Or.<>. #53520.
<pO-si>(My) {N} ``^injection, ^vaccination''. #53530.

<pOb>(:) #53541.
<pOb.pOb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^worm-eaten''. Nom. <p[An]Ob.pOb>. #53550.

<pOD>\\<pOga>(D) {N} ``^tobacco''. #53612.

<pOD>??: #53571.

<pOD-Dib>(Z) {V()} ``to ^husk''. !Orig. <pO?Dib>. #22973.
<pODED>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^wind, to ^twist, to ^wrest, to ^pinch''. Nom. <p[An]ODED>. #53580.

<pOD-Dib>(Z) {V()} ``to ^husk''. !Orig. <pO?Dib>. #22971.

<pODED>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^wind, to ^twist, to ^wrest, to ^pinch''. Nom. <p[An]ODED>. #53591.

<pORia>(L) {N} ``^fallow ^field''. *Or.<>; cf. <pARia>. #53601.

<pOga>//<pOD>(D) {N} ``^tobacco''. #53611.
<pOga-Ol>(L) {N} ``tobacco leaf''. #50043.

<pOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out, to unsheathe''. Nom. <pOj.pOj>. #53621.

<pOGAla>(L) {N} ``^foolish''. #53631.

<pOsE>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^whisper, to say in one's ears''. Nom. <p[An]OsE>. #53641.

<pO-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^inject''. Nom. <p[An]O-si>. *Or.<>. #53522.
<pO-si>(My) {N} ``^injection, ^vaccination''. #53532.

<pOsi>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to ^inject''. Nom. <p[An]Osi>. *Or.<>. #53651.
<pOsi>(H) {N} ``injection, vaccination''. *Or.<>. #53660.

<po>\\<po.po>(L) {N} ``a thin ^cake''. #53682.
<An-sAnar-po>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^cake or ^bread''. #6022.

<po>(L) {V(lE)} ``to remain ^unripe''. #53691.

<poRAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. #53701.

<poDoj>(ZL) {N} ``^fig, ^fruit of the fig tree''. #53711.

<poRor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir''. Nom. <p[An]oRor>. #53721.

<poyeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fly away, to be ^blown_off''. Nom. <p[An]oyeG>. #53731.

<pol>\\<polla>(D) {N} ``empty ^grain_husk''. #53742.

<polla>//<pol>(D) {N} ``empty ^grain_husk''. #53741.
<ponla>,,<polla>(L) {N} ``hollow, empty''. *Or.<>. #53750.

<poG>\\<kAmpoG>u?? {N} ``^stomach, ^belly''. @L. #36772.
<puG>\\<kAmpuG>(D) {N} ``^belly''. !<puG> VERB to swell (of belly). #36773.
<rOgO-puG>(Z) {N} ``^fat ^stomach''. #54122.

<iDlAj-poG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to cave in the belly''. #53772.
<kiJjAr-poG>(L) {N} ``big bellied''. #53782.
<A-bArij-poG>(L) {N} ``full stomach''. #14073.

<poG.poG>u?? {V(liJ)} ``to ^swell''. Nom. <p[An]oG.poG>. @L. #53801.

<po.po>//<po>(L) {N} ``a thin ^cake''. #53681.

<potAra-bAb>(L) {N} ``^dandruff''. #53811.

<pota>(L) {ADJ} ``^naked''. #53821.
<pota>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^naked''. Nom. <p[An]ota>. #53830.

<potED-jeG>(L) {N} ``^calf of the leg''. #53841.

<pottar>u?? {ADJ} ``^hollow''. @L. #53851.
<Ab-pottar>u?? {V(liJ)??} ``to bore a hole''. @L. #53862.

<potol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get a ^bump''. Nom. <p[An]otol>. #53871.

<pu>??: #53881.
<p[Ar]u-Da>(L) {N} ``a ^churning stick''. #53892.
<AR+b-An A-pAruDa>(L) {N} ``a stick for churning milk''. #51973.

<puaG>(L) {ADJ} ``^clear, ^bright''. #53901.
<puaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be clear, bright''. Nom. <p[An]uaG>. #53910.

<pu-Da>??: #53921.
<p[Ar]u-Da>(L) {N} ``^churning rod''. #53932.

<puDal>(L) {N} ``a ^scar, ^blotch''. #53941.

<puRi>(L) {N} ``the ^navel''. #53951.
<puRi-AD>(Z) {N} ``^egg-^yolk''. #2703.
<puRi-tE>(L) {N} ``plantain flower, spadix''. #53960.

<puDiG>(Z) {N} ``^intestines''. #53971.
<puDiG>(L) {N} ``lower part of the abdomen''. #53980.

<puDO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``dust to ^rise''. Nom. <p[An]uDO>. #53991.

<puDri>(L) {N} ``mildew''. #54001.
<puDri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^mildew''. Nom. <p[An]uDri>. #54010.

<pugO>(L) {N} ``^pink, light red, violet''. #54021.

<puy>(LDZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull_out, to ^uproot''. Nom. <p[An]uy>. #54031.

<puy-j+G>(Z) {V()} ``to ^weed, to ^prepare land for ^cultivation''. #35613.
<puy-j+G-gaj>(L) {N} ``the ^month in which ^weeding is done (June)''. #54040.

<puja>(@) {N} ``^worship, ^sacrifice, ^festival''. *Or.<>, used only by acculturated Soras for native <p+r.p+r>. #54051.
<pujAni>,,<pujari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. *Or.<> priestess. #54060.
<pujanO>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. *Or.<> priest. #54070.

<pUlle>(S) {V()} ``to ^flatter one^self, to ^puff_up''. *Or.<pUlli>. #54081.

<punya>(L) {N} ``^full_^moon''. *Or.<>. #54091.

<punji>(L) {N} ``in measuring grain, a heap of the ^grain (a handful) put down to keep count of each unit ^measured''. #54101.

<puJ-EG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^glide''. #25031.

<puG>(L) {X} ``visible''. ??be vis? #54131.
<p[An]uG-maJ-si-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man with a blood stained hand''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45595.
<puGla>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^unfold''. #54140.
<puG.puG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^swell''. #54150.

<purba>(L) {N} ``long ago, ^past, ^previous day''. *Or.<>. #54161.
<purba-te>(L) {N} ``in the ^future''. #54170.

<purpuri>(L) {N} ``a hair-like kind of ^grass which grows on rocks during the rainy season''. #54181.

<purte>(L) {N} ``^earth''. *Or.<>. #54191.

<pusi>(D) {N} ``a domestic ^cat''. Syn. <rAmEG>/<r+m>. #54201.

<putse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^enquire''. Nom. <p[An]utse>. *Or.<>. #54211.

<puttar>o?? {V(liJ)} ``to be ^hollow''. Nom. <p[An]uttar>. @L. #54221.

<putte>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^germinate''. Nom. <p[An]utte>. #54231.

<putti>(L) {N} ``^measure''. *Or.<>. #54241.

/r/ - ??Add article on /r/.

<r>() {IX} ``^X''. #54251.
<D[An][r]ul>,,<rAn-Dul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``compensation''. !metathesis?. #24233.
<g[An][r]ur>(L) {N} ``harvest''. #31103.
<j[An][r]om>(SL) {N} ``grain, property, riches''. #54262.

<j[An][r]o?om-si>(Z) {N} ``right hand, right side''. #54272.
<j[An][r]o?om-sEG>(S) {N} ``^south (the right side, when facing east)''. #33564.
<J[An][r]Am>(LMy) {N} ``equipment (tool, weapon, furniture, etc.)''. #48603.
<J[An][r]Am>(My) {V(lay)} ``to use''. Nom. <J[An][An][r]Am>. #48614.

<rAb>(:) #54281.
<jOG-rAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^join together in one level''. #54292.

<rAb>(MDDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^fold (as clothes)''. Nom. <r[An]Ab>. #54301.
<rAb>,,<rAb.rAb>(DMLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^save, to ^protect, to ^help''. Nom. <r[An]Ab.rAb>. #54310.

<rAbal>(L) {INTERJ} ``cordial ^term_of_^address for younger people''. #54321.

<rAbaG>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^see, to ^meet, to ^visit''. Nom. <r[An]AbaG>. #54331.

<rAbli>(MM) {V()} ``to ^grind, to ^demolish''. #54341.

<rAbOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^wither, to ^fade''. Nom. <r[An]AbOD>. #54351.

<rAb-tAl>(L) {N} ``a ^plate or ^dish''. #54361.

<rAbti>(M) {V(INDECL)} ``to be ^able''. !nonfinite V or ADV?? preceding finite verb, e.g. <rAbti AD-gij-t-ay> `I can't see (it)' (lit. `able I don't see'). #54371.
<rAbti>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be able''. Nom. <r[An]Apti>. #54380.

<rA[b]pE>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^tear something''. Nom. <>. #54391.

<rAD>\\<rAltAm>(LD) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''. #54602.
<rAD>\\<rAtta>(L) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''. *Or.<>. #55062.
<D+G-rAD-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which the chariot is drawn (July)''. #23393.

<rAD>(DMLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^milk, to ^squeeze''. Nom. <rAD.rAD>. #54421.

<rARi>(L) {V()} ``to be ^powder''. Nom. <r[An]ARi>. #54431.

<rAR+b>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^die''. Nom. <r[An]AR+b> used mainly of animals. #54441.

<rADkob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^snap fingers''. Nom. <r[An]ADkob>. #54451.

<r[AR]AkAlli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beans''. !Raigada dialect. #54461.

<rAgaj>(LL) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^creeper''. #54471.

<rAgal>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^tasty, ^sweet''. #54481.

<rAgeRE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #54491.

<rAg+Ri-Ar>(L) {N} ``^gravel''. #54501.

<rAyAb>(LL) {N} ``completely ^dried_out, ^dry''. #54511.

<rAyAl>(L) {X} ``^soon''. #54521.

<rAya>(LL) {V(lenay);ADJ} ``to ^borrow for a short time without interest''. Nom. <rAya-na>. #54531.

<rAyam>,,<rEyam>(L) {NK} ``^son-in-law, ^brother-in-law''. #54541.

<rAyel>(L) {IND} ``^soon, ^quickly''. #54551.

<rAj>(DLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop into pieces''. Nom. <r[An]Aj.rAj>. #54561.

<rAjAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted''. Nom. <r[An]AjAD>. #54571.

<rAjAnam>(L) {N} ``an ^agreement''. #54581.

<rAkAlli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beans''. !Raigada dialect <r[AR]AkAlli>. #54591.

<rAltAm>//<rAD>(D) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''. #54601.

<rAm>,,<r+m>\\<rAmEG>(DLD) {N} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>. #54643.

<rAm>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bite''. Nom. <rAm.rAm>. #54621.
<rAm-tar>(Z) {X} ``threadbare''. #54630.
<rAm-Da-ji>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to grind or gnash the teeth, to gnaw''. Nom. <rAmDa-ji-na>. #35033.

<rAmEG>//<rAm>,,<r+m>(DL) {N} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>. #54641.

<rAmOy>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall_off like ripe fruits or grains''. Nom. <r[An]AmOy> especially of falling hair. #54651.

<rAm-tar>(Z) {X} ``^threadbare''. #54661.

<rAn>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^hold ^tight''. #54671.
<rAn>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be tight''. Nom. <r[An]An.rAn>. #54680.
<A-rAn.rAn>(L) {IND} ``tightly''. #492.

<rAna>(L) {N} ``^gold''. #54691.

<rAnDo>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^unyielding''. Nom. <rAnDo-na>. #54701.

<rAn-Dul>,,<DAn-rul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?. #54711.

<rAnOtoD>(L) {N} ``^shirt''. #54721.

<rAnru>(L) {N} ``^ornament, ^decoration''. #54731.

<r[An]aj>//<raj>(L) {N} ``a stringed ^musical_instrument''. |Nom. of <raj> `to play a stringed instrument'. !Types see under <raj>. #54741.

<r[An]aG>//<raG>(L) {N} ``a ^beam''. #54751.

<r[An]iD>//<riD>(L) {N} ``^cotton_gin for separating the seeds''. #54761.
<r[An]iD-siD-Ar>(L) {N} ``millet grinding stone''. #54770.

<r[An]+b-im>(L) {N} ``a ^coop (basket) for fowls''. #54781.

<r[An]+k+l>(L) {N} ``^startlingly, ^incredible''. #54791.

<r[An]OyOG>(L) {N} ``^time, ^times''. #54801.

<r[An]ukku>(L) {N} ``^gathering of people''. #54811.

<rAG>\\<rAGa>(DL) {N} ``^cold, ^winter''. !????. #54882.
<rAG>(D) {V()} ``to be cold''. !????. #54830.

<rAG>(D) {V()} ``to ^hold a person back ((^hold_back))''. #54841.
<rAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to stop''. Nom. <r[An]AG.rAG>. #54850.
<rAG>(L) {V()} ``to hold back a person''. #54860.

<rAGa>(D) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^cold''. {V(liJ)} ``to be cold, to have chills''. Nom. <>. #54871.
<rAGa>//<rAG>(SDL) {N} ``^cold, ^shivering, ^chill''. #54880.
<Asu--rAGa>(S) {N} ``^chills_and_^fever''. #54892.
<rAGa-iG>(Z) {X} ``winter''. #54900.

<rAGgARob>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^bell tied to the necks of cattle''. ^cow^bell. #54911.

<rAGge>//<r+G>(DL) {N} ``^wind, ^air''. #54921.
<rAGge>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^blow (of ^wind)''. #54930.

<rAGka>(L) {N} ``^greedy, ^avaricious''. *Or.<>. #54941.

<rApa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^branch out''. #54951.
<A-rApa>(L) {ADJ} ``branching out''. #54962.

<rApE>(ZL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^torn''. Nom. <r[An]ApE>. #54971.
<rA[b]pE>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^tear''. Nom. <>. #12753.

<rApE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^torn, to ^tear (intr.)''. Nom. <r[An]ApE>. #54981.

<rApe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^uprooted''. Nom. <r[An]Ape>. #54991.

<rAppaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break''. Nom. <r[An]AppaD>. #55001.

<rAray>(Z) {V()} ``to ^collapse''. #55011.

<rAsARe>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^washed_away, e.g. by a flood or torrential rain''. Nom. <r[An]AseRe>. #55021.

<rAsi>(M) {V()} ``to ^point''. #55031.

<rAs+m>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted''. Nom. <r[An]As+m> (also for being out of season). #55041.

<rAtAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^over''. Nom. <r[An]AtAD>. #55051.

<rAtta>//<rAD>(L) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''. *Or.<>. #55061.

<rAtul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^give_way, to ^fall_down (as a bridge, roof)''. Nom. <r[An]Atul>. #55071.

<ra>(S) {ADJ} ``^G''. !suffix used optionally when modifyee consists of a number of items. #55091.

<ra>\\<ra?a>(D) {N} ``^elephant''. ??NOT TO SEPARATE? #55102.
<A-ji-ra>(L) {N} ``ivory''. #274.

<ra?a>//<ra>(DL) {N} ``^elephant''. #55101.

<ra?a>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bloom, to ^blossom''. Nom. <r[An]a?a>. *^V009 Kh.<ra?> `id.'. #55111.

<raD>(MD) {V()} ``to ^bloom''. #55121.

<raD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_greens''. Nom. <r[An]aD.raD>. #55131.

<ra?aD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper''. #55141.

<ragatiJ>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #55151.

<ra+D>u?? {V()} ``to ^faint''. @M. #55161.

<raj>\\<raja>(L) {N} ``^king''. *Or.<>. #55212.

<raj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck a stringed instrument''. Nom. <r[An]aj.raj>. #55181.
<raj>\\<r[An]aj>(L) {N} ``a stringed ^musical_instrument''. #54742.

<gOgE-raj>(My) {N} ``a kind of unfretted bowed stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of a 1 1/2 inch by 15 inch bamboo stick set in a half coconut shell covered on its belly with lizard skin on which its two strings are bridged; one of these is stopped on the bamboo neck while the other serves as a drone, both being played by a small arched bamboo bow with a string of ??''. ID?? #55192.
<kuRan-raj>?? {N} ``a kind of plucked stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of ..., played unstopped as a drone by shamans to aid their divinations''. @My. #55202.
<mE.mE-raj>(My) {N} ``a kind of plucked stringed ^musical_instrument consisting of a bamboo stick about 18 inches long, with gourd (<kurpal>?) resonators at either end, a fixed bridge, and two strings which are strummed in unison - one melody string which is stopped on any of three tall frets, and one drone string which is unstopped; it is named for the resemblance of its resonators to a woman's breasts''. #46313.

<raja>//<raj>(L) {N} ``king''. *Or.<>. #55211.
<raja-miD>(L) {N} ``^paprica''. #55220.
<raja-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #55230.

<rajkuG>o?? {V()} ``to ^chop. @Z. #55241.

<ram>\\<rama>(DL) {N} ``^Rama''. *Or.<>. #55292.

<ram>\\<rami>(D) {N} ``species of ^bird''. !(Ram ?myna). #55302.
<ram>\\<rammi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #55304.

<ram>??: [perhaps recte <lam>\<Alam> `fodder'] #55281.
<ar-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to collect, to gather''. Nom. <An-arram>. #12063.

<rama>//<ram>(L) {N} ``^Rama''. *Or.<>. #55291.

<rami>//<ram>(D) {N} ``species of ^bird''. !(Ram ?myna). #55301.
<rammi>//<ram>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #55303.

<rampARi>(L) {N} ``a small ^dry stick??''. #55321.

<ranDa>(L) {N} ``a small bamboo ^frame above the oven or fireplace on which grain, etc., is set to dry''. #55331.

<ranja>(L) {N} ``a ^prop or support fof creepers''. #55341.

<raG>\\<raOG>(DLL) {N} ``a ^yoke''. #55402.
<gAl.gAl-raG>(Z) {V()} ``to hitch (an animal) to a plow''. #55362.

<raG>(D) {V()} ``to put ^beams across a ceiling''. Nom. <r[An]aG>. #55371.
<raG>\\<r[An]aG>(L) {N} ``beams''. #54742.
<arOm-raG>(Z) {N} ``^rafters''. #12352.
<raG-tal>(L) {N} ``a temporary ^scaffolding''. #55390.

<raG-tal>(L) {N} ``a temporary ^scaffolding''. #55392.

<raOG>//<raG>(DLL) {N} ``a ^yoke''. #55401.
<raoG-luD>(Z) {N} ``leather ^harness''. #55412.

<rauD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^collapse''. #55421.

<rE>\\<rEgAm>(DL) {N} ``^medicine''. #55542.
<A-ji-rE>,,<ji?i-rE>(L) {N} ``medicine for teeth''. #3753.
<Anje-rE>(L) {N} ``medicine for a barren woman to conceive''. #5753.
<DuG-na-rE>(L) {N} ``purgative''. #24473.

<rE>(:) Cf. <rE>\<rEgAm>. #55441.
<Ab-rE>(L) {V()} ``to ^color, to apply some sort of ^dye, to ^decorate''. #55452.
<rE?E>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^colored''. #55460.

<rE>(:) #55471.
<rE.rE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #55480.

<rE?E>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^colored''. #55491.

<rED>\\<ArrED>(D) {N} ``parrot''. #8332.

<rED>(:) #55511.
<bar-rED>(L) {IND} ``twice''. #15672.
<Er-rED>(L) {N} ``thrice''. #25202.
<bar-rED Er-rED>(L) {IND} ``twice or thrice''. #15683.

<rED>(LD) {V(lenay)} ``to tie (as turban)''. Nom. <rED-na>. #55521.
<rED-bAb>(D) {N} ``a turban''. #55530.

<rED-bAb>(D) {N} ``a turban''. #55532.

<rEgAm>//<rE>(DL) {N} ``^medicine''. #55541.

<rEyam>,,<rAyam>(L) {NK} ``^son-in-law, ^brother-in-law''. #55551.

<rEl>\\<ArEl>(D) {N} ``^hailstone''. #8002.

<rEm>(:) #55571.
<koD-rEm>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear the ^throat''. #55582.

<rEnEG>//<rEG>(L) {N} ``the ^wing of a bird or bat''. #55591.

<rEG>\\<OnrEG>(L) {N} ``a wild ^mouse''. #50512.

<rEG>\\<rEnEG>(L) {N} ``the wing of a bird or bat''. #55592.

<rEG>??: #55631.
  <A-kAnD-ar-rEG-An>(S) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree, ^stick of ^wood''. !<kAnD-An> occurs only in this compound, cf. <Ara-n> ^tree for ^timber. #303.

<rEG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^finish, to put an ^end to''. Nom. <r[An]EG>. #55641.

<rEsa>(L) {N} ``^gunpowder''. #55651.

<rEsaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #55661.

<re>??: #55671.
  <san.san-re-mAr>(L) {N} ``well to do man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<>. #45583.

<re>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^open''. Nom. <r[An]e.re>. #55681.
  <re-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^open eyes''. #44573.
  <re-tAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^open mouth''. #55690.

<reb>(:) #55701.
  <reb.reb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break''. Nom. <r[An]eb.reb>. #55710.

<reD>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear''. Nom. <r[An]eD.reD>. #55721.
  <re?eD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^torn''. #55730.

<reRa>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^borrow''. #55741.
  <gO-reRa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be in debt''. #55752.

<re-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^open one's ^eyes''. #55761.

<re-tAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^open one's ^mouth''. #55771.

<riaRi>(L) {N} ``^grass''. #55781.

<riaG>(L) {N} ``^sky''. Cf. <ruaG> heaven. #55791.

<riD>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^grind, to ^pulverize''. Nom. <r[An]iD.riD>. #55801.
  <riD>\\<r[An]iD>(L) {N} ``^cotton_^gin for separating the seeds''. #54762.
    <r[An]iD-siD-Ar>(L) {N} ``^millet ^grinding ^stone''. #55822.

<riD>\\<riDi>(DLMy) {N} ``^brass''. #55832.

<riDi>//<riD>(DLMy) {N} ``^brass''. #55831.

<rigE>,,<rigE.rigE>(L) {N} ``^spotted, ^dotted''. #55841.

<rij>\\<Onrij>(LD) {N} ``^husking_pestle, a tall wooden pestle used with a wooden mortar (<OnAl>/<nAl>) set in the floor for husking the day's rice (<roGko>)''. #50532.

<rij>??: #55861.
  <Ab-rij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to come quickly''. Nom. <Ab-rij-na>. #1242.

<rij>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break (as a house)??''. #55871.
  <rijkoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop''. Nom. <r[An]ijkoG>. #55880.
  <rijtuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop, to make into pieces''. #55890.

<rijEG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #55901.

<rijka>, cf. <rikka>(:) #55911.
  <Ab-rijka>(M) {V()} ``to ^empty''. #1263.

<rijkoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop''. Nom. <r[An]ijkoG>. #55921.

<rijOj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #55931.

<rijtuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop, to make into pieces''. #55941.

<rikka>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^vacant, to be ^empty''. #55951.
  <Ab-rijka>(M) {V()} ``to ^empty''. #1264.

<rim>(D) {V()} ``to ^shake someone''. #55961.

<r+b>(DL) {V()} ``to ^cover, to put a ^lid on''. Nom. <r[An]+b>. #55971.
  <AD-r+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to shade the eyelids, to cover a box''. !causative?. Nom. <An-AD-r+b>.
#2622.
  <r[An]+b-im>(L) {N} ``a coop (basket) for fowls''. #55982.

<r+b>\\<r+bAn>,,<r+bmAGtan>(L) {X} ``yesterday''. ??SEPARATE? #56002.

<r+bAn>(SL) {ADV} ``^yesterday''. Cf. <Or+bAn>. #55991.
  <r+bAn>,,<r+bmAGtan>//<r+b>(L) {X} ``yesterday''. #56000.
  <r+bmAGta>(LL) {X} ``^day before yesterday''. #56010.
  <O-r+b-An>(S) {ADV} ``^evening, ^last_^night''. #50862.
  <tAm-pAr+b>(L) {N} ``^whole day''. #56022.

<r+baG>(S) {V()} ``to ^meet''. #56031.

<r+byab-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^blink''. #44771.

<r+bmAGta>(LL) {X} ``^day before yesterday''. #56041.

<r+bGOj>,,<r+GGOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drink rapidly''. Nom. <r[An]+bGOj>. #56051.

<r+k+l>(:) #56061.
  <r[An]+k+l>(L) {N} ``^startingly, ^incredible''. #56072.

<r+m>,,<rAm>\\<rAmEG>(DL) {N} ``a domestic ^cat''. Syn. <pusi>. #54642.

<r+m> only in: #56091.
  <iGAD-r+m>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut someone inside''. !<An-iGAD-r+m>; <iGAD(lay)> to shut a door. #32032.

<r+G>\\<rAGge>(DL) {N} ``^wind''. #54922.
  <a-yeD.yeD-r+G>(L) {N} ``a ^breeze''. #56112.

<r+G>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^quiet, to keep ^silent, to stop talking or making noise''. Nom. <r+G-na>. #56121.

<r+GGOj>,,<r+bGOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drink rapidly''. Nom. <r[An]+bGOj>. #56131.

<r+pa>(L) {N} ``a ^pit, ^cavity''. #56141.

<r+ppay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break stone or earth''. Nom. <r[An]+ppay>. #56151.

<rO>\\<rOgO>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''. #56252.

<rO>(:) #56171.
  <rO.rO-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^fence''. #44853.

<rO>(D) {V()} ``to ^fasten''. #56181.
  <rO.rO-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^fence''. #44854.

<rOD>\\<unrOD>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^honey''. #69272.

<rORa>,,<rODaG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a stick into a rat's hole again and again to bring the rat out''. #56201.

<rODaG>,,<rORa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a stick into a rat's hole again and again to bring the rat out''. #56211.

<rOROj>(L) {N} ``^easy, ^straight''. #56221.

<rODtAni>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #56231.

<rOgAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rOgO-gaj> (February)''. #56241.

<rOgO>//<rO>,,<san>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''. #56251.
  <rogo>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^dal or ^gram: ^urhad''. *Or.<kandula>. #56260.
  <rOgO-gaj>(L) {N} ``February''. #28423.
    <rOgAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rOgO-gaj> (February)''. #56270.
    <rOgOni>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <rOgO-gaj>''. #56280.
  <rOgO-puG>(Z) {N} ``fat stomach''. #56290.

<rOy>\\<ArOy>(LD) {N} ``a ^fly''. #8252.

<rOyOG>(LLL) {V(liJ)} ``for one's ^turn to come, to ^have_^time''. Nom. <r[An]OyOG> time, times. #56311.
  <rOyOG>(L) {N} ``time''. #56320.

<rOysani>,,<rOysari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''. #56331.

<rOysanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''. #56341.

<rOj>(S) {INTERJ} ``I'll go ^first''. !on imperatives. #56351.

<rOj>(D) {V()} ``to ^strip_off (grain form stalk, grapes from bunch, leaves from branch, etc.)''. #56361.

<rOjOl>,,<rOjtaD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^true''. #56371.
  <rOjOl>(LL) {ADJ;ADV} ``^straight''. #56380.

<rOjtaD>,,<rOjOl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^true''. #56391.
  <rOjtaD>(L) {INTERJ} ``true, correct, justified''. #56400.
    <rOjtaD-gOD>(L) {N} ``religion''. #29603.

<rOnDARi>(L) {N} ``open ^space in front of a house''. #56411.

<rOG>(D) {V()} ``to ^dye''. #56421.

<rOsonnO>(L) {N} ``^garlic''. *Or.<>. #56431.

<ro>(MD) {V()} ``to ^pick fruit''. #56441.

<roD>\\<roga>(L) {N} ``^smallpox''. *Or.<>. #56512.

<roD>(:) #56461.
  <roD-Di>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to spin''. Nom. <roD-Di>. #22793.

<roD>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_cotton, to ^pluck_flowers''. Nom. <r[An]oD.roD>. #56471.

<roD-Di>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin''. Nom. <roD-Di>. #56481.

<roRe>(LMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^argue, to ^quarrel''. Nom. <r[An]oRe>. #56491.

<roRogo>(L) {N} ``^circular''. Cf. <tEREr> id.??. #56501.

<roga>//<roD>(L) {N} ``^smallpox''. Syn. <yu.yu-bOj>. *Or.<>. #56511.

<rom>\\<kAnrom>(LDZ) {N} ``string ^beans (%Vigna sp.??)''. #37022.
<rom>\\<kAnrom>(D) {N} ``species of ^gram''. !<kAn(d)rum>(R) `%Dolichos catjang'. #37024.

<roG>\\<roGko>(DLZ) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''. #56692.
<ruG>\\<ruGku>o?? {N} ``paddy''. @@. #56694.
<seD-ruG>?? {V()} ``to ^marry''. !throw-rice. @M. #56952.
<burOy-roG>(@) {N} ``husked uncooked <burOy>''. #56552.
<bO-burOy-roG>(L) {N} ``ten minutes time, time required to cook <kangu>''. #56562.
<gaGga-roG>(@) {N} ``husked uncooked <gaGga>''. #56572.
<bO-gaGga-roG>(L) {N} ``five minutes, the time needed to cook <ganga> rice''. #56582.
<jer-mEG-roG>(L) {N} ``raw rice??''. #56592.
<kAmbur-roG>(@) {N} ``husked uncooked <kAmbur>''. #56602.
<bO-kAmbur-roG>(L) {N} ``sixty minutes time, time required to cook <kAmbur>??''. #56612.
<sArO-roG>(@) {N} ``husked uncooked rice''. #56622.
<bO-sArO-roG>(L) {N} ``thirty minutes time, time required to cook rice''. #56632.
<sa?a-roG>(L) {N} ``husked uncooked millet??''. #56642.

<roG>\\<roG.roG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #56662.

<roGDol>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #56671.

<roGg+D-tar>(Z) {N} ``newly spun ^thread''. ^spin. ??Orig. <roGg+?tar>. #56681.

<roGko>//<roG>(D) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''. #56691.
<ruGko>,,<roGko>//<roG>u?? {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. @Z. #56693.

<roG.roG>//<roG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #56661.

<roppa>(L) {N} ``^silver''. *Or.<>. #56701.

<ros+G>(L) {N} ``^plant out of which broom is made''. #56711.

<ru>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruits''. Nom. <r[An]u.ru>. #56721.

<ru>(L) {V(lay)} ``to serve (food)''. Nom. <r[An]u>. #56731.
<ru-jum>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^offer food''. #56740.

<ru?u>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get en^tangled''. #56751.

<rua>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to form a ^partnership''. Nom. <rua-na>. #56761.

<ruaG>(L) {N} ``^heaven''. Cf. <riaG> sky. #56771.

<rubma>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour out''. Nom. <r[An]ubma>. #56781.

<ruD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^shrink''. #56791.

<ruy-Ol>(L) {N} ``^autumn (season when leaves fall down)''. !<r[An]uy-Ol>. #56801.

<ruj>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^snatch away''. Nom. <r[An]uj.ruj>. #56811.
<D+G-ruj>(M) {V()} ``to ^saw''. #23412.

<rujaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree without ^leaves''. #56821.

<ruju>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^plunder''. Nom. <r[An]uju>. #56831.

<ru-jum>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^offer food''. #56742.

<rukku>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^gather''. Nom. <r[An]ukku> gathering of people. #56841.
<rukku>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to gather''. Nom. <rukku-na>. #56850.
<r[An]ukku>(L) {N} ``^gathering of people''. #54812.
<rukku>(M) {V()} ``to ^gather, to ^assemble''. #56860.
<manDa>(S) {V()} ``to cause to ^flock ^together''. *Or.<mOnda>; tag for <rukku>. #56870.
<rukku>(S) {V()} ``to ^gather ^together''. #56880.
<rukku-jaG>(Z) {C} ``^boneyard''. #56890.

<rul>???: #56901.
<rAn-Dul>,,<DAn-rul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?. #54712.

<rumba>(L) {N} ``^form into a cluster''. #56911.

<runDAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^push''. #56921.
<Ar-runDAG-runDAG>(L) {IND} ``encountering''. #7032.

<runjaG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up a heavy thing''. Nom. <r[An]unjaG>. #56931.

<ruGDul>(Z) {C} ``^poison ^ivy''. #56961.

<ruGkuRi>(L) {N} ``a ^thick leafy bush, ^arbour''. #56981.

<ruGkuy>(L) {N} ``^third constellation''. #56991.

<rupRi>?? {N} ``a kind of ^parrot''. @L. #57001.
<rUpp+Ri-tiD>,,<ropp+Ri-tiD>(S) {N} ``^parrot''. *Or.<rUpO>. #57012.

<rUpp+Ri-tiD>,,<ropp+Ri-tiD>(S) {N} ``^parrot''. *Or.<rUpO>. #57011.
<rupRi>?? {N} ``a kind of ^parrot''. @L. #57020.

<rusAn-gaj>??? {N} ``^February''. @L. #57031.
<rOysani>,,<rOysari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''. #57040.
<rOysanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''. #57050.

/s/ - fortis voiceless alveolar sibilant, IPA [s], like Oriya, Hindi, or English [s], often an affricate [ts] where no vowel precedes, e.g. initially or after /n/. It is neither voiced nor palatalized by its context. /s/ is the regular substitute used for /$/ in foreign words, and for /c/ or /ch/ as well (except intervocalically where /ds/ is used), whereas /j/ is used for English /z/. Like other voiceless phonemes in Sora, it does not occur finally in morphemes or words, and occurs finally in syllables only as the first half of a (rare) geminate /ss/, as in the Oriya loan /basse-/ `to refuse'. Sora shows a few internal traces of having lost certain original /s/'s under unclear circumstances, as in /-im/, the productive combining form of /kAnsim/ `chicken'; the expected /-sim/ occurs only in /AdrE-sim/ `chicken egg'.

<sAb>(:) #57061.
<sAb.sAb>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^pound''. Nom. <s[An]Ab.sAb>. #57070.

<sAb>(DZL) {V()} ``to ^surface wood with an adze''. #57081.

<sAba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^convenient''. Nom. <AsAba> convenience. #57091.

<sAbbED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie forcibly''. Nom. <s[An]AbbED>. #57101.

<sAbbuj>(M) {V()} ``to ^suck''. #57111.

<sAb-DAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_off''. Nom. <s[An]Ab-DAj>. #57121.

<sAbiJ>(L) {X} ``^all, ^whole''. *Or.<>. #57131.

<sAb-ja>(MMLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^make, to ^prepare, to ^carve''. Nom. <s[An]Ab-ja>, <An-s[An]Ab-ja>. #57141.
<bAr-sAb-ja>(M) {V()} ``to ^repair''. #57152.

<sAbliD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tilt''. Nom. <s[An]AbliD>. #57161.

<sAbtuj>() {V()} ``to ^tighten''. #57171.

<sA[b]yu>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^cool''. Nom. <>. #57181.

<sA[b]ja>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^make''. Cf. <sAja> ^chisel, cf. <saba> ^chisel ^wood, must be a creative act. #12771.

<sA[b]ja>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^make''. Cf. <sAja> chisel, cf. <saba> chisel wood, must be a creative act. Nom. <>. #12773.

<sA[b]ri>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^equal''. Nom. <>. #57191.

<sAD>\\<sAttoa>,,<sAttua>(LD) {N} ``a ^long ladle used for serving or stirring rice''. *Or.<>. #58622.

<sAD>(DLL) {V(lE)} ``to ^sting''. Nom. <sAD.sAD>. #57211.

<sAD>\\<??>(DL) {N} ``male ^genitals, ^penis''. Syn. <kAD>. ??MATCHE? #57220.
<AsOG-sAD>,,<AsOG-kAD>(@) {N} ``semen''. #8872.
<ADrE-sAD>,,<ADrE-kAD>(LZ) {N} ``testicle''. #57232.

<sADAru>(L) {N} ``^canopy, ^shed''. #57241.

<sADDa>(L) {N} ``^sound''. *Or.<>. #57251.
<s[An]ADDa>(Z) {N} ``^sound''. #57262.
<sADDa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be audible''. Nom. <s[An]ADDa>. #57270.
<sADDa>(S) {V()} ``to make a ^sound''. Cf. <sAtta> ^only, minimal pair. #57280.

<sARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^get a lion's share''. Nom. <s[An]ARi>. #57291.

<sARib>(:) #57301.
<bar-sARib-DAm>//<bAn>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF. #15882.

<sARiD-yoG>(L) {N} ``^early afternoon (about one)''. #57321.

<sAgARa>(L) {N} ``^wheel''. *Or.<>. #57331.
<sAgARa>(L) {N} ``bullock cart''. #57340.

<sAggeb>(H) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hiccough''. Nom. <s[An]Aggeb>. #57351.
<sAggeb-Da>(H) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hiccough''. Nom. <sAggeb-Da>. #57360.
<sAgeb-Da>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^belch''. #57372.

<sAgub-lO-te>(L) {ADV} ``^crying, ^weeping loudly''. #57381.

<sAyem>(MMLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^pleased, to be ^satisfied, to ^agree, to ^like''. Nom. <s[An]Ayem>. #57391.

<sAyu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^catch a cold''. Nom. <s[An]Ayu>. #57401.
<sA[b]yu>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^cool''. Nom. <>. #57182.

<sAj>,,<sAj.sAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^chisel''. Nom. <s[An]Aj> a chisel. #57411.
<sAj>\\<s[An]Aj>,,<sAja>(DLZS) {N} ``chisel''. #57922.

<sAkAb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stick together, to be ^glued''. Nom. <s[An]AkAb>. #57431.

<sAl>(:) #57441.
<tiy-sAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^plaster''. #57452.

<sAl>(DL) {V()} ``to make a ^field for cultivation''. #57461.

<sAlAGGAlu>(Z) {N} ``^peanuts''. !phonotactics suspicious: syllable-init. w?; meaning really pl., or sg?. #57471.

<sAlaD>//<saD>(DLL) {N} ``^mat''. #57481.

<sAlEG>(L) {N} ``^pot''. #57491.

<sAlijte>(S) {ADV} ``^at that time ((^then))''. !alternate form <sAlijne>; cf. <s+rItten> <ayAm> <leGAn> at that time, variant?, mistake?. #57501.
<gOj-An>(S) {C} ``^way''. !<E?te-gOj>, <E?ne-gOj>, cf. <sAlij?te-AiAm> at that time, <gOj> and <AyAm> may be members of the same class, noun. #24753.
<sAletten>(L) {N} ``at that time''. #57510.

<sAlOG-lE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^why did you go??''. #57521.

<sAlpAm>//<sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^toddy_^palm; (combining form only) ^liquor, esp. the liquor obtained from this tree''. #57531.

<sAm>(:) #57541.
<Di-sAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <D[An]i-sAm>. #23192.

<sAm>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^castrate''. Nom. <sAm.sAm>. #57551.
<sAm.sAm>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pound, to ^castrate''. *Go.<som> `hammer'. #57560.

<sAmAj>(L) {N} ``^mosquito''. #57571.
<sAmAj-kab>(L) {N} ``mosquito net''. #37863.

<sAmAnDa>(L) {N} ``^pendal''. *Or.<>. #57581.

<sAmpe-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. *Or.<>. #57591.

<sAmri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grind''. Nom. <s[An]Amri>. #57601.

<sAn>\\<sAnDi>(LL) {N} ``wooden ^bed''. #57702.
<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``cord used in lacing a bed-frame''. #57622.

<sAn>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come give|to ^go give''. #57631.
<sAn-DoG>(L) {N} ``following''. #23963.
<sAn-nil>(M) {V()} ``to ^track''. #57640.

<sAnAkar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #57651.

<sAnAG>//<sAG>(DL) {N} ``^door''. #57661.

<sAnar>(:) #57671.
<An-sAnar-po>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^cake or ^bread''. #6023.

<sAnDAG>(S) {N} ``^sandang, a kind of ^tree''. !big, with berries, not edible. #57681.
<bai>(S) {N} ``^man from a given place''. !<sAnDAG-bai> one from <sAnDAG>, <bOj> used for women, <baiji> for mixed groups, <bOj?ji> for women. #57690.

<sAnDi>//<sAn>(DLL) {N} ``wooden ^bed''. #57701.

<sAn-DoG>(L) {N} ``^following''. #57711.
<sAnDuG>(M) {V()} ``to ^follow''. #57720.

<sAnibDAj>(:) #57731.
<An-sAnibDAj>(L) {N} ``^promise''. #6032.

<sAnla>(S) {V()} ``to ^pick_up, to ^meet''. #57741.
<sAnla>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to call and come/go''. #57750.

<sAnna>(S) {ADJ} ``^small''. *Or.<sanna> small. #57761.

<sAnna>(S) {ADJ} ``^small''. *Or.<sanna> small. #57771.
<sAnna>(L) {N} ``small, young''. *Or.<>. #57780.
<A-nAb-An>(S) {N} ``^tree of any kind''. *Or.<>. !<sAnna-neb>, <kAn-neb-An> base of tree, <k+n-neb> big tree, <AnebAnji> trees, <a-kAn-neb-An> that tree's base. #5597.

<sAnnia>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. #57791.

<sAnniara>(L) {N} ``^Saturday''. *Or.<>. #57801.

<sAnniari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #57811.

<sAnnil>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^search''. Nom. <s[An]Annil>. #57821.
<sAn-nil>(M) {V()} ``to ^track''. #57642.

<sAnsia>(L) {N} ``^purse, ^wallet''. *Or.<> phonotactics?. #57831.

<sAntAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^handle with care''. Nom. <s[An]AntAb>. #57841.

<sAnti>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^measure by the hand''. Nom. <s[An]Anti>. #57851.

<sAnoDij>//<soD>u?? {N} ``a large ^basket''. @L. ??or <u>, CF <Dij>L. #57861.

<sAnu>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^challenge, to ^fight, to ^battle''. Nom. <sAnu>. #57871.

<sAnuDij>//<Dij>(DL) {N} ``^bamboo_^basket''. #57881.

<sAnuru>//<sur>(DL) {N} ``^umbrella worn on the head''. #57891.

<s[An]AbkAb-laG>(L) {N} ``^plane''. #57901.

<s[An]ADDa>(Z) {X} ``^sound''. #57911.

<s[An]Aj>//<sAj>(L) {N} ``^chisel''. #57921.

<s[An]ar>//<sar>(L) {N} ``^comb''. #57931.

<s[An]Er-bAb>(D) {N} ``^hairpin''. #57941.

<s[An]e-laG>(L) {N} ``^carpenter's tool''. #57951.

<s[An]en.sen>(L) {N} ``^thanks''. #57961.

<sAJttan>(L) {N} ``^market''. #57971.

<sAG>\\<sAnAG>(DL) {N} ``^door''. #57662.
<Ara-sAG>(L) {N} ``a wooden door''. #57992.

<sAGAr>(L) {ADV} ``^somehow or other, by hook or crook''. #58001.

<sAGaj>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^far, ^distant''. #58011.
<sAGaj>(L) {V()} ``to ^stay_at_a_^distance''. #58020.

<sAGe>(L) {N} ``^breathless, ^gasping, ^panting''. #58031.
<sAGe-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``gasping, panting''. #58040.

<sAGkAraD>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. #58051.

<sAGkArati-gaj>(L) {N} ``^January''. *Or.<>. #58061.

<sAGka>(L) {N} ``^neck''. *Or.<>. #58071.

<sAr>\\<AsAr>(L) {N} ``^dryness''. ??CF? #58082.

<sAr>\\<k+nsAr>(DLLD) {N} ``^sambar?''. #39322.

<sAr>\\<sAra>(Mcoglist) {N} ``^arrow''. *^V005 Mu.<a?sar> `bow and arrow'. #58272.
<DaGgo-sAr>(L) {N} ``the ^shaft of an ^arrow''. #58112.

<sAr>\\<sArO>(ZDL) {N} ``^paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>. #58482.
<konDEm-sAr>(Z) {N} ``((^grain)) hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. #58132.
<DaGgo-sAr>(L) {N} ``paddy stalks''. #21852.
<A-ponla-sAr>(L) {N} ``chaff of the grain''. #58142.
<pa-sAr>(ZL) {V()} ``to ^plow in the paddy field when the plants are partly grown, to ^thin them''. Nom. <pa-sAr>. #58152.
<gu-sAr>(@) {V()} ``to ^transplant paddy seedlings''. Nom. <>. #58162.
<gu-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which paddy seedlings are transplanted (July)''. #28293.
<gosani>,,<gosari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <go-sAr-gaj>''. #58170.
<gosanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <go-sAr-gaj>''. #58180.
<ti-sAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pull out ^grass in a paddy field''. #58192.

<ti-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which grass is removed from the paddy fields (August)''. #58202.
<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj>''. #58210.
<tisAnO>(L) {N} ``man who was born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #58220.
<gAD-sAr>(@) {V()} ``to cut paddy??''. Nom. <>. #58232.
<gAD-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``December, January''. #28233.

<sAr>\\<sArsaG>(D) {N} ``species of ^tree with edible fruit (Byonia callosa)''. #58542.

<sAr>(DL) {V()} ``to ^season''. #58251.
<sAr-gaj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry in oil''. Nom. <s[An]Ar-gaj>. #28543.

<sArAji>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^hoe or ^rake''. #58261.

<sAra>//<sAr>(Mcoglist) {N} ``^arrow''. *^V005 Mu.<a?sar> `bow and arrow'. #58271.

<sAra>(L) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^plant''. #58281.

<sArDa>(L) {N} ``^happiness''. *Or.<>. #58291.
<sArDa-tiD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #58300.

<sArED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^overfilled''. Nom. <s[An]ArED>. #58311.

<sArEmOJ>//<sEm>(D) {N} ``string ^bean''. #58321.

<sAreD>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^crowded''. #58331.

<sAreG>,,<An-sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>. #58341.
<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``if''. #58350.
<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``from''. #58360.
<Ante-sAreG>(L) {X} ``from there''. #6232.
<aGan-sArEG>(L) {IND} ``^when''. #58372.

<sAr-gaj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry in oil''. Nom. <s[An]Ar-gaj>. #28541.

<sArgiya>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^sal tree (%Batica_robusta)''. #58381.

<sAri-gOj>(L) {N} ``perfectly ^similar, ^identical, the ^same''. #58391.
<sA[b]ri>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^equal''. Nom. <>. #57192.

<sArij-ten>??: #58401.
<sAlijte>(S) {ADV} ``^at that time ((^then))''. !alternate form <sAlij?ne>; cf. <s+rIt?ten> <ayAm> <leGAn> at that time, variant?, mistake?. #58410.

<sArik>(:) #58421.
<sArik.sArik>(Z) {C} ``^sprayingly, in a spraying manner??''. #58430.

<sAr+m>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``fragrant''. #58441.
<sAr+m>(LM) {V(liJ)} ``to smell nicely''. Nom. <s[An]Ar+m>. #58450.
<sAr+m>(L) {N} ``scent''. #58460.
<sAr+m-mE>(L) {N} ``perfumed oil''. #46263.

<sArjAj>,,<sArjAj-yO>(My) {N} ``^prawn''. #58471.

<sArO>//<sAr>(ZDL) {N} ``paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>. #58481.
<sArO-ban>(LZS) {N} ``paddy field''. #58490.
<An-g[An]AD-sArO>?? {N} ``paddy that has been reaped''. @L. #58502.
<bO-sArO-roG>(L) {N} ``thirty minutes time, time required to cook rice''. #56633.

<sArO-ban>(LZS) {N} ``^paddy field''. #58511.

<sArrAG>//<lAG>(DLS) {N} ``^voice, ^noise, ^animal cries, ^language''. *Or.<>. ??CF <sAG> also given, not xentered. #58521.

<sArroj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^tighten''. Nom. <s[An]Arroj>. #58531.

<sArsaG>//<sAr>(D) {N} ``species of ^tree with edible fruit (Byonia callosa)''. #58541.
<sArsaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #58550.

<sArsu>(L) {N} ``^mustard''. *Or.<>. #58561.

<sArob>(Z) {V()} ``to ^slurp''. #58571.
<sArub>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drink noisily''. Nom. <s[An]Arub>. #58580.

<sAsta>(L) {N} ``^cheap''. *Or.<>. #58591.

<sAtiD>(L) {X} ``^affect, ^trouble''. !not used as a verb <s[An]AtiD>. #58601.

<sAtta>(LSMy) {ADJ;ADV} ``^merely, ^only, ^pure''. #58611.

<sAttoa>,,<sAttua>//<sAD>(LD) {N} ``a long ^ladle used for serving rice''. *Or.<>. ??`wooden ^paddle for stirring food'(D). #58621.

<sa>\\<sa?a>(ZDL) {N} ``species of ^millet: %Panicum''. ^grain. #58772.

<sa>\\<sa?a>(LD) {N} ``tea''. *Or.<>. #58762.

<sa>(:) #58661.
<sa.sa>(Z) {X} ``to ^scald, to ^skin''. #58670.
<sa.sa-mAD>(L) {X} ``to ^turn up the eye lid''. #58682.

<sa>??: #58691.

<An-sa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to separate, to set apart''. Nom. <An-sa>. *Or.<>. #58702.
<gOnDij-sa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake which lives on trees and has markings like a squirrel''. #29932.

<sa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^peel off, to ^strip off''. Nom. <s[An]a.sa>. #58711.
<sa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^skin''. Nom. <An-s[An]a>. *Or.<>. #58720.
<sa.sa>(Z) {X} ``to ^scald, to ^skin''. #58730.
<sa-kAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to pull back the foreskin of the penis''. Nom. <s[An]a-kAD>. #36473.
<sa-luj>(Z) {C} ``^scald''. #58740.
<sa.sa-mAD>(L) {X} ``to turn up the eye lid''. ??ID #58683. #58752.

<sa?a>//<sa>(ZDL) {N} ``species of ^millet (^grain): %Panicum''. #58771.
<sa?a-roG>(L) {N} ``husked seeds of millet''. #58780.

<sa?a>//<sa>(LD) {N} ``^tea''. *Or.<>. #58761.

<sab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear out undergrowth, to ^cut down''. #58791.
<sab>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut off, to clear underwood''. Nom. <sab.sab>. #58800.
<sab-pal>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cut off irregular projection in the ridges of fields or banks''. Nom. <sab-pal-na>. #58810.

<sab>\\<sabARa>(L) {N} ``a short ^hoe''. *Or.<>. #58822.

<sabARa>//<sab>(L) {N} ``a short ^hoe''. *Or.<>. #58821.

<sabmOG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^overtake''. Nom. <s[An]abmOG>. #58831.

<saD>\\<sAlaD>(DL) {N} ``^mat''. #57482.

<saD>\\<satta>(L) {N} ``umbrella''. *Or.<>. #59732.

<saD>??: #58861.
<gAl-saD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to get knotted''. Nom. <g[An]AlsaD>. #58872.

<saD>??: #58881.
<saD-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^wave''. #58890.

<saD>(LDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^make_way, to ^step_aside''. Nom. <s[An]aD>. *Or.<>. #58901.
<saD-l+m-yoG>(L) {X} ``late afternoon (about four)''. #32784.
<Dolba-saD-+m-yoG>(L) {N} ``mid afternoon (about three)''. #23843.

<saDa>(:) #58911.
<Ab-saDa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^recover from laziness''. Nom. <Ab-saDa>. *Or.<>. #58922.

<saRer>(M) {V()} ``to ^strain''. #58931.

<saD-l+m-yoG>(L) {X} ``^late afternoon (about four)''. #58941.

<saD-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^wave''. #58892.

<sae>(L) {N} ``^street, a locality''. *Or.<>. #58951.

<sagal>(LMS) {V(lay)} ``to ^help, to ^take ^care of''. Nom. <s[An]agal>. #58961.

<sag+D>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^rub or ^spin between one's palms, e.g. in making rope, drilling a fire, or boring a hole''. Nom. <s[An]ag+D>; cf. <sa+D>. #58971.

<sa+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold and turn round with the hands''. Nom. <s[An]a+D>; cf. <sag+D>. #58981.

<sa+r>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^wave something, to ^brandish, e.g. to wave a sword or axe while ^dancing''. Nom. <s[An]a+r>. #58991.

<say>\\<saybO>(LD) {N} ``a ^European, a ^sahib''. *Or.<>. #59032.

<say>(LMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^help, to ^aid, to ^defend''. Nom. <s[An]ay.say>. #59011.

<sayAm>(Z) {C} ``^G''. #59021.

<saybO>//<say>(LD) {N} ``a ^European, a ^sahib''. *Or.<>. #59031.

<sayEl>(L) {N} ``^bison, wild ^buffalo''. #59041.

<saye>(M) {V()} ``to ^endure''. #59051.

<saj>\\<Asaj>(DL) {N} ``^charcoal, ^coal''. #8542.

<saj>(SDMML) {V(lay)} ``to ^search for, to ^seek; to ^need''. Nom. <s[An]aj.saj>. #59071.
<s[An]aj.saj>(@) {ADJ} ``^necessary''. #59082.

<sa-kAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^pull back the covering skin of the male genital''. Nom. <s[An]akAD>. #59091.

<saki-mAr>(L) {N} ``^witness''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<>. #59101.

<sakkoRa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. #59111.

<sal>\\<saloa>,,<salloa>(DL) {N} ``^bear''. #59212.

<sal>\\<sAlpAm>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^toddy_^palm; (combining form only) ^liquor, esp. the liquor obtained from this tree''. #57532.
<Aneb-sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^toddy_^palm''. #59152.
<A-mAD-sal>,,<mAD.mAD-sal>(LZ) {N} ``the bark rings of a salpa palm''. #4692.
<Ara-sal>(L) {N} ``^toddy of the sago palm''. #7952.

<toRe-sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of rice ^beer''. #59162.
<DiJ-ba-sal>(L) {N} ``cooking of mohwa liquor''. Cf. <DeG>. #14524.

<sal>\\<usal>(LD) {N} ``skin, hide, leather''. #69532.

<sal>(D) {V()} ``to ^clear_underbrush''. #59181.
<sal-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cut an embankment to let the stagnant water flow out of the field''. Nom. <s[An]alDa>. #21023.

<sal-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut an embankment to let the stagnant water flow out of the field''. Nom. <s[An]alDa>. #59191.

<salloa>,,<saloa>//<sal>(DL) {N} ``^bear''. #59210.

<sa-luj>(Z) {C} ``^scald''. #58742.

<sam>\\<sambi>(DLL) {N} ``^bottom, ^butt, ^buttocks''. #59292.
<kumbARi-sam>(Z) {N} ``^hip^bone''. #41342.
<lijor-sam-buD>(L) {N} ``glowworm, firefly''. ^insect. #18794.
<perij-sam-muj>(Z) {N} ``small ^ants with ^round ^bottoms which they ^lift''. #47453.

<sam>(D) {V()} ``to ^barter, to ^exchange''. #59231.
<sam>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bundle and bring''. Nom. <s[An]am.sam>. #59240.

<samAnna>(L) {N} ``^articles''. *Hi.<>. #59251.

<samaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^recover from illness''. #59261.
<samaG>(L) {INTERJ} ``healthy, improving''. #59270.

<sama-tar>(Z) {X} ``^wounded''. #59281.

<sambi>//<sam>(DL) {N} ``^bottom, ^butt, ^buttocks''. #59291.
<A-sambi-al>(L) {N} ``down the clearing on the hill for cultivation''. #523.
<A-sambi-suj>(L) {N} ``eye of a needle''. #532.

<samDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull''. Nom. <s[An]amDa>. #59311.

<samseG>j?? {V(lay)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^involved''. Nom. <s[An]amjeG>s??. @L. #59321.

<san>,,<rO>\\<rOgO>(D) {N} ``species of ^grain''. #56253.

<san.san>(:) #59341.
<san.san-re-mAr>(L) {N} ``^well-to-do man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<>. #59352.

<sanDa>(L) {N} ``^charity''. *Or.<>. #59381.

<sanDe>(L) {N} ``^limit''. #59391.

<saJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_up into small pieces''. Nom. <saJ.saJ>. #59401.

<saG>\\<saG.saG>(DLL) {N} ``^turmeric plant; its bitter yellow root, used as a coloring agent, medicine, and spice''. Cf. <A-saG>, <pi-saG> bitter. #59512.
<jOD-saG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to smear turmeric paste''. #35802.
<gay-saG>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to dig turmeric roots''. #59422.
<gay-saG-gaj>(L) {N} ``the month in which turmeric is dug (March)''. #28263.
<gajsani>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gaj-saG-gaj> (March)''. #59430.
<gADsanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gaj-saG-gaj> (March)???''. #59440.
<saG-OD>(L) {N} ``^yellow''. Syn. <saG.saG>. #59460.

<saG>(:) #59471.
<A-saG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^bitter''. #59482.
<pi-saG>(L) {ADJ()} ``^bitter''. #59492.
<Ab-saG>(L) {N} ``bile''. #1292.

<saG.saG>//<saG>(DLL) {N} ``^turmeric plant; its bitter yellow root, used as a coloring agent, medicine, and spice''. {ADJ} ``^yellow''. !Cf. <A-saG>, <pi-saG> `bitter'. #59511.
<saG.saG>(@) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. Syn. <saG-OD>. #59520.

<saGgem>(M) {V()} ``to ^despise''. Cf. <AsaG>. #59531.

<saGgi-n>(S) {N} ``^shirt''. !no CF, possibly a loan. #59541.

<saGgoRa>(L) {N} ``a large ^winnowing_^basket''. *Or.<>. #59551.

<saGkoy>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^evening to fall''. #59561.
<saGkoyOl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dark''. *Or.<>. #59570.

<saG-OD>(L) {N} ``^yellow''. Syn. <saG.saG>. #59462.

<sar>\\<sarDa>(D) {N} ``class of Soras''. #59692.

<sar>\\<saru-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27923.
<gARaG-sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #26052.

<sar>(M) {V()} ``to ^season''. #59601.
<sar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to fry, to bake''. #59610.

<sar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cultivate farrow? land''. Nom. <sar-al>??. #59621.

<sar>(LMD) {V(lenay)} ``to comb the hair''. Nom. <s[An]ar.sar>. #59631.
<sar>\\<s[An]ar>(L) {N} ``comb''. #57932.

<sa?ar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dawn''. Nom. <s[An]a?ar>. #59651.

<sar-mAD>(L) {N} ``bright eye???''. #59662.

<sar-al>??: #59671.
<sar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cultivate farrow?? land''. Nom. <sar-al>??. #59680.

<sarDa>//<sar>(D) {N} ``^class of ^Soras''. #59691.

<sar-mAD>(L) {N} ``^bright ^eye??''. #59701.

<sa?a-roG>(L) {N} ``^husked_^seeds of ^millet''. #59711.

<saru-gay>//<sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. |<gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. *Or.<>. #27921.

<satar>(L) {N} ``a ^vein''. #59721.

<satta>//<saD>(L) {N} ``^umbrella''. *Or.<>. #59731.
<k+ntor-sata>(L) {N} ``a bat like umbrella''. #59742.

<satuD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hit delicately''. Nom. <s[An]atuD>. #59751.

<sau>(L) {N} ``a ^money lender''. *Or.<>. #59761.

<sE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hatch''. Nom. <s[An]E.sE>. #59771.
<sE>(L) {V(lE)} ``to lay eggs''. #59780.

<sE?ED>(M) {V()} ``to ^repeat''. #59791.

<sEDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^select, to ^choose''. Nom. <s[An]EDa>. #59801.
<sEDa>(Z) {V()} ``to ^card_^cotton''. #59810.

<sEl>(LD) {V()} ``to ^burn and ^bore a hole through wood using a hot metal rod''. !<>. #59821.

<sElE>(Z) {IND} ``^for, on account of, ^since, ^then''. #59831.

<sElOjAn oanAmji>(S) {NK} ``your ^mother and ^father''. #59841.

<sEm>\\<sArEmOJ>(DL) {N} ``string ^bean''. #58322.

<sEntob>(Z) {V()} ``to ^bore a small ^hole''. #59861.

<sEG>(DLMZ) {V()} ``to ^aim a bow or gun''. #59871.
<sEG>(S) {N} ``^direction, ^side''. Cf. <sE?EG> straight. #59880.
<D[Ar]uG-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``^east (direction where the sun rises)''. #59892.
<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''. #59902.
<j[An][r]o?om-sEG>(S) {N} ``^south (the right side, when facing east)''. #33565.

<k[An][r]abbARi-sEG>(S) {N} ``^north (the left side, when facing east)''. #37244.

<sEG>\\<s+lEG>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^pot''. #61002.

<sE?EG>(L) {ADJ} ``straight''. #59911.
<sE?EG>(L) {V()} ``to work perfectly''. #59920.

<sEr>(DLZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert a pin, etc.; (of mature women) to ^pin one's hair up in a chignon''. Nom. <s[An]Er>. #59931.
<s[An]Er-bAb>(DL) {N} ``^hair^pin''. !ill. Elwin pp. ??. #59942.

<sEr-am>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^propose_^marriage''. #59951.
<sEr-am>(L) {N} ``marriage proposal''. Lit., fixing an arrow: a Sora proposes by nailing an arrow on the wall of his would-be bride???. #11163.

<sErsOna>(L) {N} ``^groundnut''. !Gunupur dialect. *Or.<>. #59961.

<se>??: #59971.
<bar-se>(M) {V()} ``to ^change money ((^exchange))''. #59982.

<se>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^root, to ^move earth with the muzzle (like a pig)''. Nom. <A-s[An]e>. #59991.
<s[An]e-laG>(L) {N} ``carpenter's tool''. #42833.

<seb>,,<sEb>??: #60001.
<seb-mu>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to blow one's nose''. Nom. <seb-mu-na>. #60010.

<sebmAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tap a toddy palm''. #60021.

<seb-mu>,,<sEb-mu>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^blow one's ^nose''. Nom. <seb-mu-na>; etym. ?<sed-mu>?. #60031.

<seD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^perch''. #60041.

<seD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^throw, to ^drop, to ^lose, to ^mislay''. #60051.
<seD.seD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to throw''. Nom. <s[An]eD.seD>. #60060.
<A-seD>,,<se?eD>(L) {N} ``a term of abuse, accursed, wicked, abandoned''. !<se?eD> is less frequent than <A-seD>. #552.
<seD-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^abandon''. #60070.
<seD-roG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^marry (lit. to ^throw_^rice)''. Nom. <seD-roG> marriage. #60080.
<seD-roG-bOj>(L) {N} ``^bride''. #60090.
<seD-roG-mAr>(L) {N} ``^bridegroom''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #60100.
<se?eD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get lost''. Nom. <s[An]e?eD>. #60110.

<seD-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^abandon''. #60072.

<seD-roG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^marry (lit. to ^throw_^rice)''. Nom. <seD-roG> marriage. #60082.
<seD-roG-bOj>(L) {N} ``^bride''. #60092.
<seD-roG-mAr>(L) {N} ``^bridegroom''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #60102.

<sekkOja>(L) {IND} ``^until''. #60121.

<sel>\\<sela>,,<sella>(DL) {N} ``^spear, ^lance''. #60142.

<sel>\\<+nsAlO>(DL) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. !<sel> only in <AmOn-sel> sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter), <marOn-sel> parent's brother's daughter. #32143.

<sela>,,<sella>//<sel>(DL) {N} ``^spear, ^lance''. #60141.

<sellua>(L) {N} ``^permission, ^leave''. #60161.

<sen>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to ^praise, to ^thank''. #60171.
<s[An]en.sen>(L) {N} ``thanks''. #60182.

<sen-Da>(L) {N} ``a ^well''. #60191.

<senna>(L) {N} ``^dew''. #60201.

<senne>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^regard, to ^recognize some one's presence''. *Or.<>. #60211.

<senre>//<kab>(DL) {N} ``^cloth''. #60221.

<seG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^winnow''. Nom. <seG.seG>. #60231.

<ser>\\<Onser>(DL) {N} ``mutual ^help in agricultural work''. #50572.

<sera>(L) {N} ``^ink''. #60251.

<sersa-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^stranger''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #60261.

<setij>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stagger''. #60271.

<se?eD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get lost''. Nom. <s[An]e?eD>. #60281.
<se?eD>,,<A-seD>(L) {N} ``a term of ^abuse, accursed, wicked, abandoned''. !<se?eD> is less frequent than <A-seD>. #60290.

<si?i>//<si>(D) {N} ``^hand, ^arm''. Syn. <Ola-si> `hand proper', <DaGgo-si> `arm proper'. #60451.
<A-si>(LMZ) {V(lenay)} ``to wash one's hands''. |<A> (with incorp. body part) `to wash'. Nom. <A-si-na>. #60312.
<EG-si>//<EG>(L) {N} ``a finger ring''. !<EG> BOUND. #24950.

<Ensi>//<En>(D) {N} ``finger ring''. !<En> may have no free form, since <Ensi> and <EnjeG> are compounds: <si> hand, <jeG> foot. #24963.
<Ensi-si>(L) {N} ``ring finger''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand'. #24963.
<DOn-si>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to carry in the hand as a club or sword''. Nom. <D[An]On-si>. #60342.
<k+m-si>(L) {N} ``a ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''. #39082.
<lem-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to bow folding the hands''. |<lem> `to greet'. Nom. <l[An]em-si>. #43332.
<lOG-si>(L) {N} ``a handful''. #60352.
<Ola-si>(L) {N} ``hand, arm from the wrist to the fingertips''. |<Ola> `leaf'. Ant. <DaGgo-si> `arm proper, from the wrist to the shoulder'. #60362.
<saD-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^wave''. #58893.
<Akar-si>//<kar>(LD) {N} ``^finger^nail''. #3873.
<AG+D-si>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to swing the hands to and fro while walking''. #60392.
<Ekob-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^fold arms''. #24772.
<A-bAb-si>,,<A-bAb-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``thumb''. |<A-bAb> `head, main', <OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. #94.
<A-bAb-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #106.
<Art+D-si>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to stretch the arm''. #60402.
<A-tal-si>(L) {N} ``palm of the hand''. #602.
<ajgol-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to beckon with hand''. #10742.
<DaGgo-si>(L) {N} ``arm proper, from the wrist to the shoulder''. |<DaGgo> `stick'. Ant. <Ola-si> `hand, arm from the wrist to the fingertips'. #21872.
<kaDDu-si>(L) {N} ``bracelet, wristlet''. #60412.
<kaDDu-si>(L) {N} ``wrist''. #60422.
<mAnEG-si>(L) {N} ``little finger''. |<mAnEG> `edge'. #45072.
<Ab-jun-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^reach for''. #1085.
<kumb+l-si>(L) {N} ``upper arm''. |<kumb+l> `rat' (from the appearance of the bicep). #41382.
<p[An]aG-si>(L) {N} ``bring a cock or goat or buffalo as one's contribution to the sacrifice while performing the funeral ceremonies of one's relative in another village''. |<p[An]aG> nom. of <paG> `to bring'. #52623.
<tar-jub-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^clap''. #36303.
<j[An][r]o?om-si>(Z) {N} ``right hand, hand used for eating.''. |<j[An][r]o?om> `food'. #60432.
<Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``forefinger, index finger''. |<Ar-Ab-suj> `to point' (<Ar> `instr.', <Ab-suj> `', <Ab> `caus.??', <suj> `'. #1524.
<g[Ar]a.ga-si>(L) {N} ``right hand, hand used for eating''. |<g[Ar]a.ga> `eating' (<Ar> `instr.', <ga> `to drink, to eat liquid food'). #7314.
<k[An][r]abAri-si>(Z) {N} ``^left ^hand''. #60442.
<OnDEr-si>(:) {N} ``finger''. |<OnDEr> `shoot of a plant'. #50392.
<muRa-OnDEr-si>(L) {N} ``middle finger''. |<muRa> `'. #50413.
<Ar-ja-si-ja-si>(L) {N} ``from one hand to another''. #7012.
<p[An]uG-maJ-si-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man with a blood stained hand''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45596.

<siara>(L) {N} ``^dangerous''. #60461.

<sib>(D) {V()} ``to ^pinch''. #60471.

<sibDAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take a vow''. Nom. <An-s[An]ibDAj> promise. #60481.
<sibDaj>(M) {V()} ``to ^insist''. #60490.

<siD>\\<sitri>,,<sittAri>(ZDLD) {N} ``a species of ^grain: ^mandia, a ^millet (%Eleusine_coracana, %E._indica)''. #60952.
<aRa-siD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^porridge''. #10192.
<aRar-siD>(L) {N} ``moistened flour of ragi (millet)''. #60512.
<gAD-siD-gaj>(LL) {N} ``month in which millet is harvested (October)''. #26003.
<gADsani>,,<gADsari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gAD-siD-gaj> (October)''. #60520.

<siD>(:) #60531.
<si.siD>(Z) {X} ``meat''. Baby-talk for <jElu>. *Go.<sisiD> `meat'. #60540.

<siDDAm>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Or.<>?. #60551.

<siDrub>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take out handfuls''. Nom. <s[An]iDrub>. #60561.

<siDsiGgOl>d?? {V()} ``to ^whistle''. @M. #60571.

<siyJOl>(L) {N} ``^chicken_^pox''. #60581.

<si-yur>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy; to be ^infatuated (#R)''. Nom. <s[An]i-yur>. #32951.
<si-yur-rO-ge = si-yur-lO-ge>(My) {ADV} ``with one's head ^spinning, ^dizzily, ^giddily''. #32963.
<si-yur-bAb>,,<si-yur-DOG>,,<si-yur-mAD>(R) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dizzy, to be ^giddy, to ^reel, to ^faint''. Nom. <si-yur-bAb>, <si-yur-DOG>, <si-yur-mAD> ^vertigo, ^giddiness, ^swooning. #32973.

<sij>\\<pAsij>(DL) {N} ``^child''. #51992.
<pAno-sij>(Z) {V()} ``to ^bring_up, to ^rear (a ^child)''. !<[An]>?. #51552.
<ken-Ol-sij>(L) {N} ``^school boy''. #60602.
<ere-sij>(L) {NK} ``younger ^brother-in-law: husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother''. #25712.

<sijDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^abandon''. Nom. <s[An]ijDa>. #60611.

<sijeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unburdened, to be ^relieved of a load (as a woman after childbirth)''. #60621.

<sijjob>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #60631.

<sikkAm>(L) {N} ``a ^bag of net-like work''. *Or.<>. #60641.

<sikk+Ri>(L) {N} ``a ^chain, ^necklace''. *Or.<>. #60651.

<sikOj-ja>,,<sikOj-j+naG>(S) {POST} ``^up_to''. #33901.

<sim>,,<im>\\<kAnsim>(DS) {N} ``^chicken''. !<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> `chicken egg'. #37033.
<ADrE-sim>(L) {N} ``chicken egg''. #3212.

<sim>(:) #60671.
<sim.sim>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^thorn''. #60680.

<simiy-len-ji>(L) {N} ``a ^couple''. #60691.

<sin>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be soft, to be tender''. Caus. <Ab-sin>. #60701.

<sin>\\<sinDi>(DLL) {N} ``^date_^palm''. ^tree. #60712.

<sinDi>//<sin>(DLL) {N} ``^date_^palm''. ^tree. #60711.
<sinDi-eD-tOr>(L) {N} ``a ^thorn ^barrier wrapped around the trunk of a date palm to discourage theft of its liquor''. |<eD>\<ebba> `thorn', <tOr>\<tOr.tOr>;<k[An]+m-tOr> `fence'. #60720.

<sinjaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #60731.

<sintAri>(L) {N} ``^or else, or''. #60741.

<sinta>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^think''. Nom. <s[An]inta>. *Or.<>. #60751.

<siJtuJ>(DL) {N} ``^shrew''. #60761.

<siG>\\<siGgEr>(D) {N} ``^ginger''. #60852.

<siG>??: #60801.
<si.siG-gOl>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^whistle''. Nom. <si.siG-gOl>. #60812.

<si?iG>//<s+G>(V) {N} ``^house''. !Gumma dialect <su?uG>, combining form variants <siG> and <suG>. #60821.
<si?iG-berenDa>(@) {NK} ``a ^household, usu. a nuclear ^family. This includes the wife, who is not a member of the <berenDa>''. #16793.
<si?iG-bOj>(@) {NK} ``^wife; (pl.) wives, female members of one's household''. #60830.
<si?iG-mAr>(DL) {NK} ``^husband; a male member of one's household; (pl.) nuclear ^family, ^household''. #60840.

<siGgEr>//<siG>(L) {N} ``^ginger''. #60851.

<siGkoGDa>(L) {N} ``the first ^funeral ceremony''. #60861.

<sisAlay>,,<sisbOGDaG>(L) {N} ``^camel''. #60871.

<sisbOGDaG>,,<sisAlay>(Z) {N} ``^camel''. #60881.

<si.siD>(L) {X} ``^meat''. Baby-talk for <jElu>. *Go.<sisiD> `meat'. #60891.

<sisim+la>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^glitter''. !R?. #60901.

<sisiG-gOl>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^whistle''. Nom. <si.siG-gOl>. ??cuts? #60911.

<si-tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck_off''. Nom. <s[An]i-tAD>. #60921.

<sitAr>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch''. Nom. <s[An]itAr>. #60931.

<sita>(DLD) {V()} ``to ^bless''. #60941.

<sitri>,,<sittAri>//<siD>(L) {N} ``a species of ^grain: ^mandia, a ^millet (%Eleusine_coracana, %Eleusine_indica)''. #60951.

<sitta>(L) {N} ``^blessings''. #60961.
<Ab-sitta>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to bless''. Nom. <An-Ab-sitta> blessings, prosperity. #1312.

<s+b>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to stick a pole, spear, etc. in the ground''. Nom. <s[An]+b.s+b>. #60971.

<s+D>(S) {V(liJ)} ``to ^miss a target ((^miss_target))''. #60991.

<s+lEG>//<sEG>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^pot''. #61001.

<s+m>\\<sOn+m>(L) {N} ``^spirit, god, etc.''. ??exact gloss? #61552.
<baya-s+m>(Z) {N} ``a mad god''. *Or.<>. #15003.
<b+ru-s+m>(L) {N} ``^name of a ^god''. #17392.
<kosalli-s+m>(LLD) {N} ``polio paralysis''. #40882.

<s+m>(DSL) {V(lay)} ``to ^grope in the dark''. Nom. <s+m.s+m>. #61021.

<s+G>\\<si?iG>,,<su?uG>(D) {N} ``^house''. Dial. of Gumma <su?uG>, combining form variants <siG> and <suG>. #60822.
<al>(L) {V()} ``to ^thatch''. Cf. <al-s+G> thatch. #61040.
<al-s+G>(LM) {N} ``thatched house''. #10883.
<gu-s+G>(D) {V(lay)} ``to build a house''. Nom. <gu-s+G>. #61052.
<bAD>(L) {V()} ``to build a wall ((^build_^wall))''. Cf. <bAD-s+G> wall. #61060.
<bAD-s+G>//<bAD>(L) {N} ``wall''. #13113.
<A-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the shell of a snail''. |<A-> `poss.', <DAD>\<DADDARE> `snail'. #19321.

<A-s+G-DAG>(L) {X} ``^bees^wax, ^honey^comb''. |<A-> `poss.', <DAG>\<ADAG> `bee sp.'. #61112.
<ADAG-s+G>(ZL) {N} ``beehive''. #2792.
<aloG-s+G>(L) {N} ``^interior ((^inside)) of a ^house''. #11112.
<DAko-s+G>(L) {N} ``staying at home, not working''. #61082.
<Diya-s+G>(Z) {N} ``middle part of the floor''. #22953.
<noru-s+G>(L) {N} ``^palace, government house??''. #61092.
<A-bAb-s+G>(L) {N} ``front part of the house''. #61102.
<Akkol-s+G>(Z) {N} ``an apartment, compartment''. #3913.
<eiDDa-s+G>?? {N} ``visiting the house of relatives''. #61122.
<gArij-s+G>(L) {N} ``a tile house''. #27232.
<iD-Ol-s+G>(L^) {N} ``school building''. #31534.
<jiraG-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^platform in a ^field, ^watchtower''. #35482.
<k+nar-s+G>(L) {N} ``living in mother-in-law's house and working for her family''. #39162.
<k+nar-s+G-bOj>(L) {N} ``a young girl who has recently gone to live with her husband''. #17774.
<k+nar-s+G-mAr>(L) {N} ``a man who lives with his would-be father-in-law's family and works on his farm before his marriage''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #39172.
<kojto-s+G>(L) {N} ``store room, barn''. *Or.<>. #61132.
<Ab-s+G-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^put one's ^head in a ^hole??''. #61142.
<gA[b]ri-s+G>(Z) {V()} ``to prepare ^earth for ^foundation''. #61152.
<turka-s+G>(S) {N} ``^police ^station''. #61162.
<jAyAli-s+G>(L) {N} ``jail''. #61172.
<arOl-gOb-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''. #12343.
<t[Ar]OGseG-s+G>(Z) {N} ``dancing ^platform ((^dance))''. #61182.
<g[Ar]Ob.gOb-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''. #27363.
<JArADAD-a-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''. #9853.
<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba-s+G>(L) {X} ``live with a second husband''. #15723.

<s+r>(:) #61191.
<s+r-yoG>(L) {N} ``about sun rise''. #61200.
<s+r-kul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be twilight''. {ADV} ``about six in the evening''. #61210.
<A-s+r-kul>(DL) {N} ``twilight''. #61233.

<s+r>(LD) {V()} ``to spray (as insecticide)''. #61241.

<s+rAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^warm oneself (after sitting in the sun)''. Nom. <s[An]+rAG>. #61251.

<s+ra>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put out fire by pouring water''. Nom. <s[An]+ra>. #61261.

<s+rEG>(S) {POST} ``^from, ^because of''. !<An-s+reG> thereupon. #61271.

<s+r+b-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fall ^head first''. #12921.

<s+r-yoG>(LMy) {N} ``about ^sunrise''. #61201.

<s+r-kul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^twilight''. {ADV} ``about six in the ^evening''. #61211.

<A-s+r-kul>(DL) {N} ``twilight''. #61232.

<sO>(M) {V()} ``to ^decay, to ^rot''. #61311.

<sO>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^conceal, to ^hide''. Nom. <s[An]O.sO>. #61321.

<sO?O>,,<sO>(MDL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stink, to have a foul smell''. Nom. <s[An]O?O>. #61331.
<sO?O>(S) {V()} ``to ^smell, ^stink (active)''. !<Ab-sO?-OtA> ^smell (detect), <Ab-sO?-OA> ^stink!, <sO?-OA> be ^fragrant, <sO?-OA-mte> be ^fragrant incl. object, <sO?ObA> <sO?Obe-nte> be ^fragrant, plural. #61340.

<sOa>() {X} ``^X??''. #61351.
<pARO-sOa>(L) {N} ``cold''. #61362.

<sOD>\\<k+nsOD>(DS) {N} ``^dog''. !<kAJsOD> joking pronunciation. #39352.
<aRsi-sOD>(S) {N} ``^lazy ^bitch, daughter, girl who shows laziness, acts like a lazy dog, can't get the lead out''. #61382.
<DAnAl-sOD>(L) {N} ``hunting dog''. #19962.
<kArkor-sOD>(L) {N} ``biting dog''. #61392.

<sOD>(SMDM) {V()} ``to ^brew, to ^ferment, to add flowers to water to ferment to make liquor''. #61401.

<sORua>(L) {N} ``^plate, ^dish''. #61411.

<sOgaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of wild ^fowl; ^name of a ^village in Pottasingi P.S. in Koraput District, Orissa (the dialect of Sora on which this dictionary is based)''. #61421.

<sOy>(SDD) {V()} ``to ^shoot, to ^fire a weapon, to ^set_^fire to something, to ^burn''. #61431.

<sOy>(:) #61441.
<AntA-sOy>(L) {IND} ``in that case''. #6144.

<sOybOG>(L) {N} ``^black''. #61451.

<sOj>(MD) {V(lay)} ``to ^mimic''. #61461.
<sOj.sOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to mimic''. Nom. <s[An]Oj.sOj>. #61470.

<sOkoDDa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #61481.

<sOl>(MD) {V()} ``to ^spoil''. #61491.

<sOl>\\<sOlDa>(DL) {N} ``^earth, ^clay''. #61502.

<sOlDa>//<sOl>(DL) {N} ``^earth, ^clay''. #61501.

<sOmOy>(SS) {N} ``^time''. *Or.<sOmOiO>; cf. <AyAm-An> time. #61511.

<sOn>(:) #61521.
<an-sOn>(S) {ADJ;ADV} ``^self, be ^alone_!cf. <AnsOj?,ansojAn>''. #61532.
<tAG-sOn>(L) {N} ``alone, lonely''. #61542.

<sOn+m>//<s+m>(DL) {N} ``^god''. ??exact gloss? #61551.
<sOn+m-DaGki>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^pot or ^jar with holes in it, said to hold the ^spirit of a ^god''. #61560.

<sOG>\\<AsOG>(D) {N} ``excrement, dung''. #8772.
<uRiD-sOG-taG-boD>(LH) {N} ``a dung beetle, a kind of ^beetle that rolls dung into a ball in which it deposits its eggs''. #61582.
<tiRuD-sOG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. Lit., myna-shit-tuber. #27932.
<k+mmED-sOG-tol>,,<Atol>//<tol>(L) {N} ``groundnut''. #39062.

<sOpEG>(L) {N} ``^pus''. #61591.

<sOra>//<sOr>(DL) {N} ``^Sora''. !<sOr> only in <jati-sOr> `pure Sora' (not considered good usage). #61601.

<sOrkara>(L) {N} ``^government''. *Or.<>. #61611.

<so?or>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for water to ^boil''. Nom. <s[An]o?or>. #61621.

<soD>u?? {V(lay)} ``to ^remove (with hands), to ^gather into a ^heap''. Nom. <s[An]oD.soD>. @L. #61631.
<soD>\\<sAnoDij>(L) {N} ``a large ^basket''. ??<s[An]od-ij> (for) gathering dung?. #57862.

<soRa>(L) {ADJ} ``^big, ^large''. #61651.

<soyo>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hot (as chillies)''. {V(liJ)} ``to be hot''. Nom. <s[An]oyo>. #61661.
<soyo-tAm>(Z) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of chillies)''. #61670.

<somba>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #61681.

<sombara>(L) {N} ``^Monday''. *Or.<>. #61691.
<sombAra>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. #61700.
<sombari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #61710.

<somoy>O?? {N} ``^time''. *Or.<sOmOiO>. Cf. <AyAmAn> `time'. @S. #61721.

<soG>(D) {V()} ``to ^blossom (of palms, bananas only)''. #61731.
<soG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to hold a spadix (plantain)''. Nom. <s[An]oG.soG> `spadix'. ??nom. mng? #61740.

<soronti>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #61751.

<su>\\<Asu>(D) {N} ``fever''. #9032.

<su>(:) #61771.
  <su.su>(LMMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^begin, to ^start, to ^continue''. Nom. <s[An]u.su>. #61780.
  <sU.sU>(S) {V()} ``to ^fix, to ^repair, to ^begin; first of March''. #61790.

<su>??: #61801.
  <kor-su-al-p+D>(Z) {N} ``species of ^mushroom''. #10904.

<sub>(:) #61811.
  <sub.sub>(L) {V()} ``to ^please some one (especially a child) by a false gesture, gift, etc.''.
#61820.

<suD>(:) #61831.
  <suD.suD>o?? {V(lay)} ``to ^take stuff with both hands and fill''. Nom. <s[An]uD.suD>. @L.
#61840.
  <sUD>(S) {V()} ``to ^pick_up something from ground and put in container, to ^scoop up tiny pieces, can't pick up one by one, scoop up with hands''. #61850.

<sugAlAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^cheap''. Nom. <s[An]ugAlAm>. #61861.

<suyem>(M) {V()} ``to ^pity''. #61871.

<suj>\<??>(:) #61881.
  <A-pAtuD-suj>(Z) {N} ``^eye_of_a_^needle''. #61892.
  <A-sambi-suj>(L) {N} ``eye of a needle''. #533.

<suj>?: #61901.
  <Ab-suj>,,<Ab-tuj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^show, to ^guide''. Nom. <>. #61912.
  <Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``forefinger, index finger''. #1525.

<suj>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^goad, to ^prod''. Nom. <s[An]uj.suj>. #61921.
  <sujEr>,,<sujEr-DaG>(LD) {N} ``a ^goad or ^prod used to drive animals''. #61930.

<sujEr>,,<sujEr-DaG>(LD) {N} ``a ^goad or ^prod used to drive animals''. #61941.

<sukkAlara>(L) {N} ``^Friday''. *Or.<>. #61951.
  <sukki>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''. #61960.
  <sukkO>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''. #61970.
  <sukku>(S) {N} ``^name''. #61980.

<sukka>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^well''. Nom. <s[An]ukka>. *Or.<>. #61991.

<sulji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^retaliate, to ^argue, to ^retort''. Nom. <s[An]ulji>. #62001.

<sulla>(L) {N} ``a small ^measure''. #62011.

<sulli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #62021.

<sun>\\<sunDaG>(D) {N} ``^post, ^pillar''. #62072.
<sUn-DaG>,,<sun-DaG-mal>(S) {N} ``ritual ^post supporting storage platform''. !<sUn> ^branch, ^crotch of tree, <DaG> ^post, <mal>\<maRa> ^platform, as VERB make platform with post. #21710.

<sun>\\<sunruj>(DL) {N} ``a small ^basket''. #62112.

<sun>??: #62051.
<AD-sun>(L) {INTERJ} ``stop, wait''. #2682.
<aD-sun>(Z) {interJ} ``^stop, ^wait''. !cited with -n but this seems unlikely. #10362.

<sunDAm>(L) {N} ``^lime''. #62061.

<sunDaG>//<sun>(D) {N} ``^post, ^pillar''. #62071.
<sUn-DaG>,,<sun-DaG-mal>(S) {N} ``ritual ^post supporting storage platform''. !<sUn> ^branch, ^crotch of tree, <DaG> ^post, <mal>\<maRa> ^platform, as VERB make platform with post. #21714.

<sunDi>(L) {N} ``a ^man of the Sondi caste who distills and sells liquor''. #62081.

<sunnari>(L) {N} ``^goldsmith''. *Or.<>. #62091.

<sunne>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^touch''. Nom. <s[An]unne>. #62101.

<sunruj>//<sun>(D) {N} ``a small ^basket''. #62111.

<sunsi-DaG>(L) {N} ``^hair-^pin''. *Or.<>. #62121.

<su?uG>,,<si?iG>//<s+G>(DLS) {N} ``^house''. !<su?uG> is heard in the Gumma dialect and several others for <si?iG>. #60823.
<kAruG-An>(S) {N} ``^house''. !<su?uG> complement; fixed order; common word for house in Gumma; actual meaning back or cooking house; identifiable only in pairs. #62142.

<suGjAb>(L) {N} ``a vegetable ^parasite''. #62151.

<suGkAra-tuj>(Z) {N} ``the ^Pole_^Star, the ^North_Star''. |<tuj>\<tujtuj> `star'. #62161.
<suGkari>(L) {N} ``^personal_name (female)''. #62170.

<suGrub>(M) {V()} ``to ^sniff''. #62181.

<sur>\\<sAnuru>(DL) {N} ``^umbrella worn on the head''. #57891.
<kAmba-sur>(L) {N} ``an umbrella of palm leaf''. #36682.

<sur>\\<surbaG>(DL) {N} ``^wasp''. #62202.

<su?ur>(L) {V()} ``to ^bubble up''. Nom. <s[An]u?ur>. #62211.

<surbaG>//<sur>(LD) {N} ``^wasp''. #62221.

<suri-kon>(L) {N} ``^knife''. *Or.<>. #62231.

<surpije>(M) {V()} ``to ^surrender''. #62241.

/T/ - fortis unaspirated voiceless dental stop, IPA [t], like Oriya, Hindi, Spanish or French [t]. /t/ is the regular substitute used for /t/, /th/, /T/, and /Th/ in Oriya words, and for /0/ in English words. Like other voiceless phonemes in Sora, it does not occur finally in morphemes or words. It occurs finally in syllables only as the first half of a geminate /tt/, as in /bAttOG-/ `to frighten', such clusters having arisen historically mainly, as in this word, from /bAtOG-/ `to fear' with the causative infix /-b-/, from consonantal assimilation.

<t>(@) {SX(V)} ``^present, ^future, ^nonpast, ^imperfect''. #62251.

<tAb>(SDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out''. Nom. <t[An]Ab.tAb>. #62261.
<tAb-ji>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``to pull someone's tooth''. Nom. <t[An]Ab-ji>. {V(lenay)} ``to pull one of one's own teeth''. Nom. <tAb-ji-na>. #62270.

<tAb>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^start work, to ^begin a job; to ^quit working, to ^stop working''. Nom. <t[An]Ab.tAb>. #62281.

<tAbaG>(M) {V()} ``to ^meet''. #62291.

<tAb+b>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sink, to be ^immersed, to ^drown''. Nom. <t[An]Ab+b>; \^<tA-b+b>, cf. <b+b(liJ)> to sink, to set. #62301.
<tAb+b-lE kAJiD>(My) {VP(liJ)} ``to ^die of drowning''. #17140.
<tAb+b-Da>(My) {V(liJ)} ``id., spec. in water''. Nom. <t[An]Ab+b-Da>. #17150.
<tA[b]b+b>(LL) {VC(lay)} ``to ^sink something, to ^immerse, to ^drown (tr.)''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b>. #17163.
<tA[b]b+b-Da>(My) {VC(lay)} ``id., spec. in water''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b-Da>. #17173.

<tAb-ji>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull_a_^tooth of someone's''. Nom. <t[An]Ab-ji>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to pull one of one's own teeth''. Nom. <tAb-ji-na>. #62311.

<tAbmE>(LL) {N} ``^new, ^modern''. #62321.

<tA[b]b+b>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^sink something, to ^immerse, to ^drown (tr.)''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b>. #62331.
<tA[b]b+b-Da>(ML) {VC(lay)} ``id., spec. in water''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b-Da>. #17174.

<tA[b]ge>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^heat''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]ge>. #12781.

<tA[b]koD>(My) {V()} ``to ^finish; to ^kill''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]koD>. #62341.

<tA[b]koD-ber>(MMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish talking''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]koD.ber>. ??cf. <tAkoD-ber> tags, ncf's, etc. #62350.

<tA[b]maD>(MMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^forgive''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]maD>; the presumed root <tAmaD(lenay)> `to be forgiven' does not occur, but only <tAmaD(lay)> `to dust off'. #62361.

<tA[b]nAG>(DML) {VC(lay)} ``to ^set_^upright, to ^stand something up, to get someone up; to ^halt someone''. Nom. <t[an]A[b]nAG>. #62371.

<tAD>(L^) {V(lay)} ``to ^break (a cord, a rope); to ^pick (leaves)''. Nom. <t[An]AD.tAD>?. #62381.
<tAD>(L) {V()} ``to break a rupee (get smaller change)''. #62390.
<pi-tAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick, to ^pluck''. Nom. <p[An]i-tAD>. #53382.
<si-tAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck_off''. Nom. <s[An]i-tAD>. #60922.

<tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^clean, not to be dirty''. Nom. <>. E.g. <DO?OG-JEn tAD-lE> `my body is clean'. #62401.

<tAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have no sons''. #62411.
<Ab-tAD.tAD>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``none, nothing''. Syn. <Agasa>. #62422.
<A-t[An]AD.tAD-mAr>(L) {N} ``a person without sons''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #62432.

<tARa>(L) {N} ``^tank, ^pond''. Syn. <bAnDa>. #62441.
<tARa-tar>(LL) {N} ``lotus, water lily''. Syn. <tumpERa>. #62450.

<tADay>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intoxicated''. Nom. <t[An]ADay>. ??ANALYSIS? #62461.
<tADga>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intoxicated''. Nom. <t[An]ADga>. ??ANALYSIS? #62470.

<tAREb>//<tEb>(L) {N} ``^adze''. ??<r>(L). #62491.
<tAREb>(D) {C} ``^G''. #62490.

<tARen-Da>(L) {N} ``^culvert''. #62501.

<tAReG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^pile up''. Nom. <t[An]AReG>. #62511.

<tAgAlDa>(S) {N} ``^early morning (about six)''. #62521.
<tAgalDa-n>(L) {ADV} ``^morning, ^yesterday morning''. #62532.
<tAgAlDa-beD>(Z) {N} ``morning time''. #16300.

<tAgaD>() {C} ``be ^morning''. #62541.

<tAge>(ML) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hot''. {V(le)} ``to be hot''. Nom. <t[An]Age>?. *Jy.<tAgo>. #62551.
<tA[b]ge>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to heat''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]ge>. #12793.

<tAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plot, to practice black ^magic''. Nom. <t[An]Aj-na> LDLL #62561.
<tAj>\\<tAj.tAj>(L) {N} ``plotting''. #62572.

<tAj.tAj>//<tAj>(L) {N} ``plotting''. #62571.

<tAj-ta>(ML) {N} ``the ^back of the body''. #62581.
<tAj-ta-jEl>(LS) {N} ``meat from the back of a buffalo or cow, considered the choice cut''. #34550.

<tAkAr>(@) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shiver''. Nom. <t[An]AkAr>. #62591.

<tAkoD>(S) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^finished; to ^^die''. Nom. <t[An]AkoD>. #62601.
<tAkoD-ber>(My) {N} ``??''. #62610.
<tA[b]koD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish; to ^kill''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]koD>. #62622.
<tA[b]koD-ber>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish talking''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]koD.ber>. #62352.
<Ab-tAkoD-mO>(L) {IND} ``till the ^end''. #2412.

<tAkoG>(L) {N} ``^big flat rock''. #62631.

<tAku>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^ant''. #62641.

<tAl>(:) #62651.
<tAl.tAl-u>(DLL) {N} ``^tuft of hair on the crown''. #62662.
<tAl.tAl-u>(Z) {V()} ``to grow hair, to reach puberty (of a girl)''. #62672.

<tAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^retain, to ^reserve''. Nom. <t[An]Al>. #62681.
<tAl-toD>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave trees ^standing during the ^clearing of a forest''. #62690.
<tAl.tAl-u>(L) {V()} ``to grow hair, to reach puberty (of a girl)''. #62670.
<tAl.tAl-u>(L) {N} ``tuft of hair on the crown''. #62700.
<An-t[An]Al-u>(L) {N} ``the tuft of hair which is left unshaven''. #62712.
<A-tAl-na-gay>(L) {N} ``lower portion left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out''. #27963.

<tAlAjba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^old''. #62721.
<tAlAjba>(L) {ADJ} ``old''. #62730.

<tAlAkEkE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #62741.

<tAlenDa>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #62751.

<tAleG>(DLDL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #62761.

<tAl-toD>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave trees ^standing during the ^clearing of a forest''. #62692.

<tAm>,,<tOD>\\<tO?OD>(M) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>. #66602.
<aG-tAm>(M) {V(lay)} ``to keep the mouth open''. #11632.
<re-tAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^open mouth''. #55692.
<koG-tAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^shave''. !intr. #62782.
<kor.kor-tAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to kiss''. Nom. <kor.kor-tAm>. #40753.

<kor-tAm>(Z) {V()} ``to ^kiss''. #62792.
<boro-tAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to pout''. #62802.
<soyu-tAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of chillis)''. #62812.
<usal-tAm>(Z) {N} ``lip''. #62822.
<Abk+b-tAm>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to keep the mouth shut''. #62832.
<a-tAm-liG>(LL) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of something ^hot)''. !mng what kind of hot?. #12593.
<gollo-tAm>(M) {N} ``chin''. *Or.<>. #62842.
<ko.ko-tAm>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to gargle, to wash one's mouth''. Nom. <ko.ko-tAm>. #39854.
<kukuj-tAm>(Z) {V()} ``to ^gargle''. #62852.
<tAm-Da-ji>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chatter''. #20694.
<mElyOD-tAm>(L) {X} ``dried out ^man; ^worn out??''. #46432.
<A-mAnEG-tAm>(Z) {N} ``corner of the ^mouth ((^lips))''. #62872.
<joRe-tAm-bal>(L) {N} ``double barrelled gun''. #15143.

<tAm>(L) {C} ``^like, a ^little, -ish''. #62881.

<tAm>(MMy) {V(liJ)} ``to look ^pretty''. Nom. <tAm.tAm>. #62891.

<tAmaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dust_off, to ^brush''. Nom. <t[An]AmaD>. #62901.
<tA[b]maD>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^forgive''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]maD>; the presumed root <tAmaD(lenay)> `to be forgiven' does not occur. Nom. <>. #62362.

<tAmba>(LML) {N} ``^forenoon, ^midmorning''. #62911.
<tAmba>(S) {ADV} ``^noon, ^daytime''. #62920.

<tAmbED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''. Nom. <t[An]AmbED>. Syn. <b+Rar(lenay)>. #62931.
<tAmbED>(LL) {V()} ``to ^carry on pole (i.e. across shoulders), to ^sling over shoulder''. !but tigers can carry off <tAmbEt>. #62940.

<tAmboG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather''. Nom. <t[An]AmboG>. #62951.

<tAmDEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hurt, to ^torture''. Nom. <t[An]AmDEr> torture. #62961.

<tAm-DeG>(L) {V()} ``to put one thing on top of another, to ^pile''. #23111.

<tAmElaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. #62971.

<tAmki>(L) {V()} ``to ^dash against''. #62981.

<tAmmu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a baby to bed''. Nom. <t[An]Ammu>. #62991.

<tAmOG>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^pass by, to come|go by''. #63001.

<tAm-pAgAl>(ML) {N} ``the ^whole night''. #63011.

<tAm-pAr+b>(L) {N} ``^whole day''. #56021.

<tAmsu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bind a rope with another, to ^tie a knot''. #63021.

<tAmtaG>(L) {N} ``a ^trail''. #63031.
<tAm-taG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make way for cattle to pass''. #63042.

<tAmuJ>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #63051.
<tAmuJ-Daj+n>(L) {N} ``a kind of wild ^plant''. !recte <-j+G>?. #63060.

<tAn>(L) {V()} ``to ^brush_the_teeth''. #63071.
<tAn>\\<t[An]An-ji>(MMy) {N} ``toothbrush''. #35063.
<tAn.tAn>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to wash''. Nom. <tAn.tAn-na>. ??mng? #63080.
<tAn-ji>(LMZ) {V(lenay)} ``to wash or clean teeth''. Nom. <tAn-ji-na>. #63130.
<t[An]An-ji>//<tAn>(MMy) {N} ``toothbrush''. ??HERE OR ABOVE? #35063.

<tAnAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stand, to ^stand_up; to ^halt, to ^stop''. Nom. <t[An]AnAG>. #63091.
<tA[b]nAG>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^set_^upright, to ^stand something up, to get someone up; to ^halt someone''. Nom. <t[an]A[b]nAG>. #62372.

<tAnApO>(Z) {N} ``a ^torch''. #63101.

<tAnamAG-ji>(DL) {N} ``^front teeth''. #63111.

<tAnam-Der>(L) {N} ``^ladder''. #22721.

<t[An]+b>//<t+b>(@) {N} ``a ^share''. |Nom. of <t+b> `to share'. #66251.

<tAn+l>//<t+l>(L) {N} ``^threshing_floor''. #63121.

<tAn-ji>(LMZ) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash or clean teeth''. Nom. <tAnji-na>. #63131.
<t[An]An-ji>//<tAn>(MMy) {N} ``toothbrush''. #35064.

<tAn.tAn>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to wash''. Nom. <tAn.tAn-na>. ??mng? #63081.

<tAnuD>(L) {N} ``^blacksmith's bellows''. #63141.

<tAnuG-Da>(L) {N} ``^water to be added to something''. !mng?. #63151.
<tAnuG-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``cold water poured on cooked rice after the conjee has been strained out''. #63160.
<tAnuG-Da-kul>(DLL) {N} ``sour water in which cooked rice has been kept soaked''. #63170.

<t[An]AmDEr>(L-RECHECK??) {N} ``^torture''. #63181.

<t[An]An-la>,,<Ala>//<la>(L) {N} ``^tail''. #4173.

<t[An][An][r]Ab>(L) {N} ``^subscription''. #63201.

<t[An]Arpu>(L) {N} ``^spots, ^patches''. #63211.

<t[An]aRa-ji>,,<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``^molar''. #63221.

<t[An]aD-luD>(D) {N} ``^cheek''. #63231.

<t[An]agOD-toD>(L) {N} ``^matchbox''. #63241.

<t[An]a?ar>(L) {V()} ``to ^light''. #63251.

<t[An]iy.tiy>(L) {N} ``^gift''. #63261.

<t[An]iki>(S) {X} ``^next''. #63271.

<t[An]iGkaj>(L) {N} ``^vermillion mark worn on the forehead''. #63281.

<t[An]+b>(LD) {N} ``^part, ^division, ^share''. #63291.

<t[An]+m>(L) {N} ``^heap''. #63301.

<t[An]+r-DaG>(L) {N} ``^terrace''. #63311.

<t[An]Ol>(L) {N} ``a ^rope with which a cow or other animal is tied''. #63321.

<t[An]OGba>(L) {NK} ``(1) ^husband; (2) ^copulation''. #63331.

<t[An]ol.tol>(L) {N} ``a ^prop, ^support''. #63341.

<t[An]o.to>(L) {N} ``^sexual intercourse''. #63351.

<t[An]uDAb>(DL) {N} ``^cork, ^stopper, ^plug''. #63361.

<t[An]u?ul>(D) {N} ``^strength, ^virility''. #63371.

<tAG>\\<AtAG>(L) {N} ``^brain''. #9192.

<tAG>\\<tAGgam>(DMLL) {N} ``^necklace''. #63482.

<tAG>(:) #63401.
<tAG.tAG-mAD>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^look at angrily''. #63412.

<tAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^pound grain, to ^husk_paddy''. Nom. <tAG-DiJ>. #63421.
<tAG-DiJ>(M) {N} ``husking rice''. #63430.

<tAGAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^collide''. #63441.

<tAGAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^happen''. #63450.
<tAGAD>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to dash against each other''. Nom. <t[An]AGAD>. #63460.

<tAG-DiJ>(L) {N} ``^husking rice''. #63471.

<tAGgam>//<tAG>(L) {N} ``^necklace''. #63481.

<tAGka>(DLL) {N} ``^rupee''. *Or.<>. #63491.
<AreD-tAGka>(L) {N} ``damaged or torn money''. #63502.

<tAGke>//<t+G>(L) {N} ``^parasitic_^worm of the hide of cattle, hogs, etc.''. *Or.<>. #63511.
<tAGke>//<teG>(LL) {N} ``a ^tick''. *Or.<>. #63520.

<tAGlaD>(MML) {N} ``^flat rice''. #63531.

<tAGnOD>(SDLL) {N} ``^limit, ^fence, ^hedge''. #63541.

<tAG-Ja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^kick, to ^stamp''. Nom. <t[An]AGJa>. #63551.

<tAGOr>//<gOD>(L) {N} ``^way, ^path, ^road''. #63561.

<tAGrAj>(M) {N} ``^pure''. #63571.

<tAGraJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a creeper on a pole or network for support''. Nom. <t[An]AnraJ>?. #63581.

<tAGs+b>(L) {V()} ``to ^pierce''. #63591.

<tAGsOn>(L) {N} ``^alone, ^lonely''. #63601.

<tAGsur>(:) #63611.
<tAGsur-Da>(L) {N} ``^flow of water''. #63620.
<tAGsur-Da>(L) {N} ``channel or pipe <t[An]AGsur>''. #21170.

<tAGtul>(L) {N} ``^ghat, mountain ^road''. #63631.

<tAr>(:) #63641.
<tAr.tAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wake up, to ^arouse''. Nom. <t[An]Ar.tAr>. #63650.

<tArAb>(L) {N} ``a kind of berry ^tree''. #63661.

<tArAkka>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to be ^cunning, to ^cheat''. Nom. <tArAkka>. *Or.<>. #63671.

<tArAnAG>(L) {X} ``^vertically''. #63681.

<tAra>,,<turu>(:) #63691.
<bO-tAra>,,<bO-turu>(L) {X} ``once''. *Or.<bOtOr>K. #17492.

<tAraGDi>(ML) {N} ``^middle''. #63701.

<tArED>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^measure''. Nom. <t[An]ArED>. #63721.

<tArel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Syn. <pAr.pAr>. #63731.

<tAreG-Da>(L) {C} ``^put one on another ((^pile)) ((^stack))''. !not a culvert. #63741.

<tArgAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mince meat''. Nom. <t[An]ArgAD>. #63751.

<tArgAnOD>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #63761.

<tAr-gij>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^clearly ^visible''. #63771.

<tAr+b>//<t+r>(LMy) {N} ``^cloud''. #63781.
 <tAr+b>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be cloudy''. ??orig. <t+r+b>. #66500.

<tArjob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^clap hands''. Nom. <t[An]Arjob>. #63791.

<tArkoab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #63801.

<tArOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^massage''. Nom. <t[An]ArOj>. #63811.

<tArpu>(L) {N} ``^lead, ^zinc''. #63821.
 <tArpu>(L) {N} ``cartridge''. #63830.
 <tArpu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have white spotted leprosy''. Nom. <t[An]Arpu>. #63840.

<tArraG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^whet''. Nom. <t[An]ArraG>. #63851.
 <tArraG-mAr>(M) {N} ``blacksmith''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?.
#42844.

<tArraG-mAr>(M) {N} ``^blacksmith''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?.
#63861.

<tAr-t+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^collect debts''. #63871.
 <tAr-t+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^save''. #63880.

<tAr-t+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^collect debts''. #63872.
 <tAr-t+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^save''. #63882.

<tArt+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect''. Nom. <t[An]+r+m>?. #63891.
 <tArt+m>(Z) {V()} ``to ^earn''. #63900.

<tArt+m>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect''. Nom. <t[An]+r+m>??. #63911.

<tAroD>(L) {V()} ``to ^shrink''. #63921.

<tAroGseG-s+G>(L) {N} ``dancing ^platform ((^dance))''. #63931.

<tAruG-na>(L) {X} ``^useful, ^fitting''. #63941.

<t[Ar]a-gij-na>(L) {N} ``^mirror''. #63951.

<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``^string used in lacing a bed-stead''. #57621.

<t[Ar]E.tE>(L) {N} ``a ^flute??''. #63971.

<t[Ar]erAG>(L) {N} ``a ^torch''. #63981.

<t[Ar]uRi-DaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^crutch''. #63991.

<tAttARu>(L) {N} ``^buffalo horn''. #64001.
<tEtAru>(S) {N} ``long ^horn, kind of ^conch''. #64010.

<ta> TO BE SPLIT UP: #64021.
<ta>,,<Din>\\<Dinna>(L) {N} ``^day''. #23080.
<tan>(L) {C} ``^right up ^until''. !maybe <ta-n>, <OsAn-tan> in ^vain, <nAmin-tan> up to ^now. #64040.
<ta-lE>(Z) {IND} ``available cheaply''. #4308o.
<bar-ta>(L) {N} ``substitute of <bagu> two''. #64052.
<bar-ta A-tikki>(L) {X} ``^day_after_^tomorrow, ^two ^days later''. !mng later or hence?. #15922.
<ta-ji>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <t[An]a-ji>. #35080.
<D+m-ta>(L) {V(lay)} ``to watch''. Nom. <D[An]+m-ta>. #23332.
<gij-ta>(L) {V()} ``to ^appear''. #29223.
<ta-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hold the leg, to pull the leg''. #64060.
<AGgaj-ta>(Z) {N} ``moonlight''. #6612.
<A-tAj-ta>(L) {N} ``back of the body''. #562.
<aGgaj>,,<aGgaj-ta>(DL) {N} ``^moon''. #64070.
<jAgArta>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to be watchful, to be careful''. Nom. <gA.gAr-ta-na>??. *Or.<>. #64080.

<tab>\\<tabAG>(L) {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''. #64132.

<tab>(?),,<tar>(L)\\<tabar>(L) {N} ``^banyan_^tree''. ??CF? #64142.

<tab>(:) #64111.
<Ab-kor-tab>(SMy) {V(lE)} ``to be eaten away''. #1123.

<tabAnO>(DL) {N} ``personal name, male''. #64121.

<tabAG>//<tab>(D) {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''. #64131.

<tabar>(L)//<tab>(?),,<tar>(L) {N} ``^banyan_^tree''. ??CF? #64141.

<tabbeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^set up''. Nom. <t[An]abbeG>. #64161.

<tabDOG>(L) {X} ``^at_once, ^immediately''. #64171.

<tabrEl>(L) {N} ``^thunder''. #64181.

<taD>(:) #64191.
<taD.taD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to make ^pottery''. Nom. <taD.taD>. #64200.

<taD>(M) {V()} ``to ^cut rope''. #64211.
<taD>(D) {V()} ``to ^slap''. Nom. <t[An]aD>. #64220.
<taD>(M) {V()} ``to ^strike with ^hand''. #64230.
<taD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to slap''. #64240.
<bar.taD>(L) {X} ``two days''. #64250.
<taD.taD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to make clay work (pottery)''. Nom. <taD.taD>. #64260.
<t[An]aD-luD>(L) {N} ``cheek''. #44393.

<taDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strain''. Nom. <t[An]aDa>. #64271.

<taRa>(L) {X} ``^old, ^primitive''. #64281.
<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``molar tooth''. #64290.
<t[An]aRa-ji>(L) {N} ``molar tooth''. #35014.

<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``^molar teeth''. #64291.
<t[An]aRa-ji>(L) {N} ``molar tooth''. #35015.

<taDar-im>(LLZMy) {N} ``^cock (of any species of fowl), ^rooster''. #64301.

<taRer>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour into another vessel slowly''. Nom. <t[An]aRer>. #64341.

<taRiD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^ripe''. Nom. <t[An]aRiD>. #64351.

<taD-luD-ber>(L) {N} ``^tall talk, deceitful verbosity''. #64361.

<taROlE>(L) {IND} ``^directly, without stopping anywhere''. #64371.

<taEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lessen the heat by pulling out some burning sticks out of the oven''. Nom. <t[An]aEG>. #64381.

<ta-gij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^see in a mirror''. Nom. <ta-gij-na>. #64391.
<t[Ar]a-gij-na>(L) {N} ``^mirror''. #63952.

<tagOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^rub or strike against''. Nom. <t[An]agOD>. #64401.
<t[An]agOD-toD>(L) {N} ``matchbox''. #64412.

<taikka>?y? {X} ``^untouchable, ^Harijan''. *Or.<>?. @Z. #64421.

<taj>(:) #64431.
  <taj-beG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^straighten out, to ^set_up''. #16490.

<taj>\\<Ataj>(D) {N} ``^fart''. #9222.

<tajAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strain off water from cooked rice''. Nom. <t[An]ajAD>. #64451.

<taj-beG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^straighten out, to ^set_up''. #16491.

<ta-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold the leg, to pull the leg''. #64461.

<ta-ji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <t[An]a-ji>. #35081.

<tak+m>(S) {C} ``^cough sound''. !only sound, no modification, endings, etc. #64471.

<takob>(M) {V()} ``to ^catch''. !as ball. #64481.
  <takob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hold''. Nom. <t[An]akob>. #64490.

<tal>\\<k+ntal>(DL) {N} ``^wall''. #39412.
  <iD-tal>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to paint (figures, etc.) on a wall''. Nom. <An-iD-tal>. #31542.
    <An-iD-tal>(My) {N} ``a wall painting, spec. a Sora "ikon" (Elwin 1955: ch. 10; 1951: ch. ??)''.
#31553.

<tal>(:) #69570.
  <A-tal-si>(L) {N} ``palm of the hand''. #603.
  <A-tal-jeG>(L) {N} ``sole of the foot''. #593.
  <b[An]el-tal-Ol>(L) {N} ``a leaf spread out (for an offering to be placed on for a sacrifice)''.
#16353.

<tal>\\<tala>(L) {N} ``^rock''. #64551.

<tal>\\<talli>(D) {N} ``metal ^dish''. #64592.

<ta?al>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^spleen''. #64541.

<tala>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^rock''. #64551.
  <tala>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hold or pull the tail''. Nom. <t[An]ala>. #64560.
  <tala>(L) {N} ``a large flat rock''. #64570.

<ta-lE>(L) {IND} ``^available cheaply''. #64581.

<talli>//<tal>(D) {N} ``metal ^dish''. #64591.

<talOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull out one from a bunch''. Nom. <t[An]alOj>. #64601.

<tambi>(L) {N} ``a small ^glass''. #64611.

<tambu>(L) {N} ``^tent''. *Or.<>. #64621.

<tamja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^eight years''. #64631.

<tamji>(L) {N} ``^eight''. *^V008 Kh.<tham>. #64641.
<miggAl tamji>(@) {NUM} ``^twenty (twelve and eight)''. |Normally <bO-koRi> `one score'. #64652.

<tampO>(L) {N} ``a postage ^stamp''. *Engl.<stamp>, Or.<>. #64661.

<tan>(S) {C} ``right up ^until''. !maybe <ta-n>, <OsAn-tan> in ^vain, <nAmin-tan> up to ^now. #64671.
<taG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to change, to alter''. Nom. <t[An]an>?. #64680.

<tanDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^replace''. Nom. <t[An]anDa>. #64691.

<taJ>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''. Nom. <taJ.taJ>. #64701.
<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``cord used in lacing a bed-frame''. #57623.

<taJal>//<taJ>(DL) {N} ``^crocodile''. #64741.

<taJkel>(L) {N} ``a small ^basket''. #64751.

<taG>\\<taGliy>,,<taGlij>,,<taGliJ>,,<taGniJ>(DS) {N} ``^cow, ^cattle''. #64862.
<koppa-taG>(L) {N} ``a bullock with a prominent hump''. #40672.
<k+GgAm-taG>(L) {N} ``a bull''. #39492.
<AsoG-taG>(@) {N} ``cow dung''. #64772.
<AsOG-taG-ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens: greens grown on cow dung''. #9994.
<AsOG-taG-boD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beetle that lays its eggs on lumps of cow dung''. #8904.
<An-A[b]sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of cow dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''. #8894.

<taG>(:) #64781.
<taG.taG-mAD>(L) {X} ``^stare''. #64792.

<taG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. Nom. <t[An]an>???. #64801.

<taG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^hole, to drive a ^nail''. Nom. <t[An]aG.taG>. #64811.
<taG.taG-mAD>(L) {X} ``stare''. #44820.

<taGbOj>(L) {N} ``^one each''. #64821.

<taGgAl-na>(L) {N} ``a ^crest, ^plume of feathers worn on the head''. #64831.

<taGkel>(L) {N} ``a small, shallow ^basket''. #64841.

<taGko>(L) {N} ``the ^stone of a mango fruit''. #64851.

<taGliy>,,<taGlij>,,<taGliJ>,,<taGniJ>//<taG>(DS) {N} ``^cow, ^cattle''. #64861.

<taGOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lead the way''. Nom. <t[An]aGOr>. #64871.

<taGra>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^handle for a spear, axe, etc.''. Nom. <t[An]aGra>. #64881.

<taGsi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to get ^vaccinated''. Nom. <taGsi-na>. #64891.

<tar>,,<tab>\\<tabar>(L) {N} ``^banyan tree''. ??CF? #64143.

<tar>\\<tarba>(D) {N} ``^flower''. #65112.
<guDuri-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #30792.
<jumpa-tar>(L) {N} ``a bouquet of flowers''. #64922.
<raja-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #55232.
<sAmpe-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. *Or.<>. #57592.
<tARa-tar>(L) {N} ``lotus, water lily''. Syn. <tumpERa>. #62452.

<tar>\\<tarEl>(DL) {N} ``^thread''. #65122.
<Dori-tar>(L) {N} ``the small rope that helps to roll the wheel of the spinning wheel''. #24052.
<eD.eD-tar>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wind ^thread''. #64942.
<gAr+D-tar>(Z) {N} ``^spindle''. #64952.
<rAm-tar>(Z) {X} ``^threadbare''. #54662.
<oDoG-tar>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wind ^thread''. !Orig. reel thread. #64962.
<roGg+D-tar>(Z) {N} ``newly spun ((^spin)) ^thread''. !Orig. <roGg+?tar>. #56682.

<tar>(:) #64971.
<tar-jab>(L) {N} ``cymbals''. #64980.
<tar-jub-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^clap''. #36304.
<tArraG-mAr>(L) {N} ``blacksmith''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?. #42845.

<tar>?: #64991.
<sama-tar>(Z) {X} ``^wounded''. #59283.

<tar>(DM) {V()} ``to ^shine''. Cf. <ta?ar> bright, <t[An]a?ar> light. #65001.
<tar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be bright, to get bright''. Nom. <t[An]a?ar>. #65010.
<tar.tar>(L) {N} ``white leprosy''. #65020.

<tar>(D) {V()} ``to ^shine''. !related to <ta?ar> bright, <tAna?ar> light. #65031.
<ta?ar>(Z) {C} ``^white''. #65040.
<ta?ar>(L) {ADJ} ``white''. #65050.
<tar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be bright, to get bright''. Nom. <t[An]a?ar>. #65060.
<ta?ar>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``white''. #65070.

<ta?ar-koy>(Z) {N} ``^long white ^tail on a ^rooster''. #65082.

<ta?ar>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^white''. #65091.

<tarAb>(Z) {C} ``^G''. #65101.

<tarba>//<tar>(D) {N} ``^flower''. #65111.
<A-tarba-kab>(L) {N} ``border of a cloth''. #613.

<tarEl>//<tar>(DL) {N} ``^thread''. #65121.

<tareG-mAD>(L),,<tariG-mAD>(MZ) {V()} ``to ^squint into the ^sun; to be ^dazzling''. #65141.

<tarikO>(L) {N} ``^date''. *Or.<>. #65151.

<tar-jab>(L) {N} ``^cymbals''. #65161.

<tar-jub-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^clap''. #36301.

<ta?ar-koy>(Z) {N} ``long white ^tail on a ^rooster''. #65171.

<tarmal>(L) {N} ``^white ants''. #65181.
<tarmal>(Z) {N} ``^white ^ant, ^termite''. #65190.

<tarpob>(Z) {C} ``^gray''. #65201.

<tasOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove''. Nom. <t[An]asOD>. #65211.

<tasol>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pluck out''. #65221.

<tatti>(L) {N} ``bamboo ^mat''. #65231.

<tE>\\<k+ntE>(DL) {N} ``the ^plantain or ^banana plant; its fruit''. #39422.
<puRi-tE>(L) {N} ``plantain flower, spadix''. #53962.

<tE>\\<kAntE>(L) {N} ``a large ^pot with a narrow mouth''. #37082.

<tE>(:) #65261.
<orEG-tE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^tie ^knots''. !or is <-tE> an inflection?. #65272.
<Et-tE-goj>(S) {ADV} ``^like this''. !related forms: <Et?tejA>, <E?ne>, <E?negOjAn>, <E?te>. #65282.
<DAkU>(S) {V(lay)} ``to be ^at a ^place''. !<a-DA[b]ku-tE> ^keep imperative, <DAku-tAnji> ^live on, <DEku-te> ^be, ^have {Nom. <>. #65290.

<tE>(:) #65301.
<t[Ar]E.tE>(L) {N} ``a ^flute??''. #63972.

<tEb>\\<tAREb>(LD) {N} ``^adze''. ??<r>(L). #62492.

<tED>(LLLD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swing, to oscillate''. Nom. <tED-na>. #65321.
<tED>(S) {V(lay)??} ``to swing something''. Nom. <>. #65330.

<tEREr>(LMy) {N} ``^circle''. {ADJ(dAm)} ``circular, ^round''. {V(liJ)} ``to be circular''. Nom. <t[An]EREr>??. Syn. <roRogo> `circular'. Cf. <kuR+b> `spherical, globular'. #65341.

<tEDuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^divine the causes of illness, trouble, or death??''. Nom. <>. #65351.
<tEDuG>(S) {N} ``^winnowing ^fan, ^divination''. #65360.

<tEya>(M) {V()} ``to ^borrow??''. #65371.
<tEya>(M) {V()} ``to ^lend''. #65380.

<tEllaRi>(L) {N} ``a ^pot''. #65391.

<tEm>,,<tem>\\<tEmber>(L),,<tember>(D) {N} ``tree ^rat''. #65402.

<tEmber>,,<tember>//<tEm>(L),,<tem>(D) {N} ``tree ^rat''. #65401.

<tEG-t+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift_a_weapon in order to ^strike''. Nom. <t[An]EG-t+D>. #65411.

<tEppa>(My) {ADJ(dAm)} ``in a ^bunch, ^clumped''. {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow in a bunch (as bananas)''. Nom. <t[An]Eppa>??. {V(lay)??} ``to ^arrange into a bunch''. Nom. <>. {N??} ``a ^bunch, a ^clump''. ??format? #65421.

<tEr>\\<tErAm>(LLD) {N} ``a kind of small ^wasp''. #65432.

<tErAm>//<tEr>(LLD) {N} ``a kind of small ^wasp''. #65431.

<tEr-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^amuse. ??ter? #65441.

<te>(:) #65451.
<te>(SS) {C} ``(like) ^that''. Cf. <ne> (like) ^this. #65460.
<AmmaG-aj>(L) {IND} ``^at the very commencement''. !takes <ten>. #65472.
<ten>(S) {INTERJ} ``G''. !future interjection?. #65480.
<t+DE>(S) {C} ``^how, as many as''. !suffix for question words, relative suffix <te>, bliebig. #65490.
<yan-te>(L) {IND} ``in what way, what''. #32472.
<koD-te>(Z) {X} ``^on ^top''. #39973.
<teD.te>(L) {N} ``there''. !R?. #65500.
<AmmE-te>(S) {V()} ``to ^do to X, to ^treat''. #65512.
<DAkU>(S) {V(lay)} ``to be ^at a ^place''. E.g. <a-DA[b]ku-tE> `^keep (imperative)', <DAku-tAnji> `^live on', <DEku-te> `^be, ^have'. Nom. <>. #65520.
<Dij-te>(S) {DEM} ``^that ^much ((^amount))''. #65532.
<boten-te>(L) {IND} ``whoever''. #18573.
<ete-n>,,<ete-n-te>(S) {N} ``^what?, ^what!''. !object preposed. #25752.

<miy-J+m-te>(L) {X} ``coming year''. #65542.
<purba-te>(L) {N} ``in future''. #65552.
<On-n+m-te>(L) {X} ``year after next''. #48194.
<aGur>(S) {V()} ``to ^smell''. !<Ab-aGur-te> causative. #65560.
<ya-n>(S) {C} ``^how?''. !<yan-gamle> ^how or ^what he told, <yan-te-gamle> as he told, <yan-te>. #65572.
<jUmb+r-lAb-te>(S) {V()} ``to ^steal ^money''. #36204.

<teD>(L) {IND} ``^negation''. !SUFFIX?. #65581.
<A-t[An]AD-teD-mAr>(L) {N} ``childless person''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #65592.

<teDnE-n>(L) {X} ``^here''. #65601.

<teD-te>(L) {N} ``^there''. #65611.

<tel>\\<kAnteRa>(DL) {N} ``^castor_^plant; ^castor_^bean''. #37102.
<pAsArij-tel>(L) {N} ``^castor_^oil, the extract of castor beans''. #65632.

<tel>(:) #65641.
<AnAD-tel>(Z) {N} ``a ^ring used to ^support pots or other vessels''. #65652.

<tem>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^sell''. Nom. <t[An]em>. #65671.

<temaG>(L) {IND} ``^at, ^near''. !<te-maG>??. #65681.

<tenDAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate (of animals, birds, etc.)''. Nom. <t[An]enDAr>. #65701.
<tenDAr-im>(L) {N} ``kapon??''. #65710.

<teG>\\<tAGke>(L) {N} ``a ^tick''. *Or.<>. ??t+G? #63522.

<teG>(LLMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry on the ^head''. Nom. <teG.teG>. #65731.

<teG>\\<teGker>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp''. #65742.

<teGker>//<teG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp''. #65741.

<ter>(LDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^kindle a fire, to ^light a lamp''. Nom. <ter.ter>. #65751.
<t[Ar]er-AG>(L) {N} ``a ^torch''. #65762.

<terDa>tEr?? {V(lay)} ``to ^fondle, to ^kiss''. Nom. <t[An]erDa>. @L. #65771.

<tere>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^finished''. Nom. <t[An]ere>. #65781.

<tereD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up, to ^raise''. Nom. <t[An]ereD>. #65791.

<ti>??: #65801.
<gA-ti.ti>(L) {V(lay)} ``to tickle''. Nom. <g[An]A-ti.ti>. #65812.

<k[Ar]AD-ti>(Z) {N} ``^sickle''. *Go.<ka?ti>. #7384.

<ti>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull or ^uproot weeds or grass''. Nom. <t[An]i.ti>; syn. <tAb(lay)>, <tAb-j+G(lenay)>. #65821.
<ti-p+r>pAr?? {V(lay)} ``to ^pick something with the tips of two fingers''. Nom. <t[An]i-p+r> `a pinch'. @L. #65830.
<tipO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^put finger print''. Nom. <t[An]ipO>. *Or.<>. ??gloss? punct? #65840.
<ti-sAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pull out ^grass in a paddy field''. #58190.
<ti-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``the ^month during which grass is pulled from the paddy fields (August)''. #65850.
<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj>''. #65860.
<tisAnO>(L) {N} ``man who was born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #65870.

<tib-maj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^taste''. Nom. <t[An]ib-maj>. #45891.

<tiD>\\<OntiD>(LD) {N} ``^bird''. #50612.
<E-tiD>(M) {V()} ``to ^sing (of a bird)''. #24593.
<Daga-tiD>,,<kAGgoG>(L) {N} ``a kind of wood cutter ^bird''. #21373.
<gEga-tiD>(L) {N} ``a wild fowl''. #65892.
<sArDa-tiD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. #58302.
<gAl-Da-tiD>(L) {N} ``a bird''. #21203.
<JAm-yO-tiD>(L) {N} ``kingfisher''. #48513.
<rUpp+Ri-tiD>,,<ropp+Ri-tiD>(S) {N} ``^parrot''. *Or.<rUpO>. #57013.
<AjaGrAjDa-tiD>(L) {N} ``a jay bird''. #65902.

<tiRuD-sOG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. Lit. myna-shit-tuber. #27931.

<tigAD>(L) {N} ``^ticket''. *Or.<>; Engl.<ticket>. #65911.

<tiggAl>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''. #65921.

<tiy>(LMDS) {V(lay)} ``to ^give''. Nom. <t[An]iy.tiy>. #65931.
<t[An]iy.tiy>(L) {N} ``gift''. #65942.
<tiy-Ol>(M) {V()} ``to ^complain''. Lit. give paper. #50080.
<paG-tiy-iJ>(S) {V()} ``to ^carry-^give-''. !<paG-tiJ> ^bring it to or for me, <paGt+J> he's taking me (or <paGt+G>), <paG-t-iJ>. #65952.
<tiy-J+m-te>(S) {V()} ``to ^name''. #65960.

<tiy-sAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^plaster''. #57451.

<tij>\\<Atij>(L) {N} ``vulva, vagina, cunt''. #9302.
<junDARi-tij-bOj>(L) {N} ``private parts of a female''. !obscene expression. #17793.

<tijkuj>tiy?? {V(lay)} ``to ^buy land''. Nom. <t[An]ijkuj>. @L. #65981.

<tiki>(:) #65991.

<tiki-bOj>,,<tiki-+nsAlO>(My) {N} ``^last wife, ??later wife (in a polygamous marriage)''. Cf. {AbmAG-bOj>, <AbmAG-+nsAlO> `first wife'. #66000.
<A-tiki>(SMy) {SUBCON ADV} ``^after, ^afterwards''. #66012.
<bar-ta A-tikki>(Z) {X} ``^day_after_^tomorrow, ^two ^days later''. !mng later or hence?. #15923.
<Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``at last''. #1372.

<tin>\\<tit.tin>(LD) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree; its fruit''. #66202.
<tin-b+r-gaj>(L) {N} ``the ^month in which ^tamarind is ??? (February)''. #66030.

<tinDoj>() {V(lenay)} ``to ^stand on a high place''. Nom. <tinDoj-na>. #66061.

<tinja-n+m>(L^) {N} ``^nine years''. #66071.

<tinji>(@) {NUM} ``^nine''. !<timji>Ram.??. #66081.

<tiJ>(:) #66091.
<tiJba>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut off trees??''. Nom. <t[An]iJba>. #66100.
<tiJ-poG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^reduced''. Nom. <t[An]iJ-poG>. #66110.

<tiGkARu>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. #66121.

<tiGkaj>tiJ?? {V(lenay)} ``to apply or wear a "tikka" or "bindi" or "butu" (the vermilion spot on the forehead worn by Hindu women)''. Nom. <t[An]iGkaj>. *Or.<>??. @L. #66131.

<ti-p+r>pAr?? {V(lay)} ``to ^pick something with the tips of two fingers''. Nom. <t[An]i-p+r> `a pinch'. @L. #65832.

<tipO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^put finger print''. Nom. <t[An]ipO>. *Or.<>. #66141.

<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #66151.
<tisAnO>(L) {N} ``^personal name, man who was born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #66160.

<ti-sAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pull out ^grass in a paddy field''. #58191.
<ti-sAr-gaj>(L) {N} ``August''. #28490.
<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #66170.
<tisAnO>(L) {N} ``^personal name, man who was born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #66180.

<tisari>,,<tisAni>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''. #66191.

<tit.tin>//<tin>(LD) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree; its fruit''. #66201.

<t+b>??: #66211.
<ert+b>(L) {N} ``plow''. !<Er>?. #66220.
<er-t+b>(Z) {N} ``^plow^share''. #66232.

<t+b>(DLS) {V()} ``to ^share, to ^divide''. Nom. <>. #66241.

<t+b>\\<t[An]+b>(@) {N} ``a ^share''. #66252.
<m+j-t+b>(@) {N} ``??''. #66262.
<bar-t+b>(@) {N} ``^two ^shares, a ^half''. #66272.
<Er-t+b>(Z) {X} ``^three ^shares, a ^third''. #25213.

<t+b>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^do, to do ^work''. Nom. <t[An]+b.t+b>. #66281.
<t+b-aj>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^finish (a job), ^remove (something from something)''. Cf. <tAb+b-aj> ^kill, to finish off, <t+b-aj-le> ^divide, not a trace remains, <tAbib-le> ^dipped, <t+ble> divide {Nom. <>. #10580.

<t+D>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat with a stick''. Nom. <t[An]+D>. #66291.
<t+D-tum>(LZ) {V(lenay)} ``to beat a drum''. Nom. <t+D-tum>. #66300.
<yAr-t+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to kill again''. #32352.
<AnriD-t+D>(L) {IND} ``very little''. #5932.
<t+D-JoG-jeG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stretch''. ??alt. in ID4928x. #34940.
<AjiD-t+D-DaG>(L) {IND} ``very small sized''. #21783.

<t+DE>(S) {C} ``^how, as many as''. !suffix for question words, relative suffix <te>, bliebig. #66311.

<t+D-JoG-jeG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stretch''. #34941.

<t+D-tum>(LZ) {V(lenay)} ``to beat a drum''. Nom. <t+D-tum>. #66302.

<t+l>\\<tAn+l>(DL) {N} ``^threshing_floor''. #63122.

<t+l>(LDML) {V(lay)} ``to ^bury, to bury a dead body''. Nom. <t+l.t+l>. #66331.
<An-t[An]+l>(L) {N} ``what has been buried''. #66342.

<t+m>(S) {C} ``^only''. #66351.

<t+m>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^heap, to ^pile up, to ^hoard''. Nom. <t[An]+m.t+m>. #66361.
<t[An]+m>(L) {N} ``a ^heap, a ^pile''. #66372.
<t+m-pal>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^water to overflow when the bund has broken''. Nom. <t[An]+m-pal>. #66380.
<tAr-t+m>(MM) {V()} ``to ^collect debts, to ^save''. #66392.

<t+mboG>(Z) {C} ``^G''. #66401.

<t+myem>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^love; to ^court, to ^woo''. Nom. <t[An]+myem>. #66411.

<t+m-pal>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^water to overflow when the bund has broken''. Nom. <t[An]+m-pal>. #66382.

<t+n>(DL) {V()} ``to make an ^appointment''. #66421.
<Ab-t+n.t+n>(L) {IND} ``suddenly''. #1352.

<t+G>\\<tAGke>(DL) {N} ``^parasitic_^worm of hide of cattle, hogs''. #63512.
  <teG>\\<tAGke>(L) {N} ``a ^tick''. *Or.<>. #63522.

<t+r>\\<tAr+b>(LMy) {N} ``^cloud''. #63782.
  <m+lay-t+r>(L) {N} ``lightning''. #66472.

<t+r>(DL) {V()} ``to ^terrace''. #66481.
  <t[An]+r-DaG>(L) {N} ``^terrace''. #63312.
  <t+r-rO = t+r-lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^level with the ground''. Nom. <t[An]+r-rO = t[An]+r-lO>. #43690.

<t+rmaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit or berry''. #66511.

<t+rray>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^scare away birds by making noise''. Nom. <t[An]+rray>. #66521.

<t+r-rO = t+r-lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^level with the ground''. Nom. <t[An]+r-rO = t[An]+r-lO>. #43691.

<t+r.t+r>(L) {V(lay)} ``to drive as cattle''. Nom. <t[An]+r.t+r>. #66531.

<t+ttur>(M) {V()} ``to ^release''. #66541.

<tOD>,,<tAm>\\<tO?OD>(LD) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>. #66603.

<tOD>??: #66561.
  <Ab-tOD>(M) {V()} ``to ^bleach''. #1393.
  <bO-tOD>(Z) {N} ``^boil (on skin)''. Cf. <jO-tOD> scab. #66572.
  <jO-tOD>(Z) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bO-tOD> boil (on skin). #36034.

<tOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unable to get a share''. #66581.
  <Ab-tOD.tOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ignore, to leave out''. #66592.

<tO?OD>//<tAm>,,<tOD>(DL) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>. #66601.

<tOROG>(S) {ADV} ``^frequently, ^often''. Syn. <bOy.bOy> frequently, much. #66611.
  <Di-tOROG>(@) {ADV} ``^always??''. #66622.

<tOgAl>(L) {N} ``^night''. #66631.
  <tOgAl-An>(S) {ADV} ``^at ^night, ^late''. #66640.
  <tAm-pAgAl>(L) {N} ``the ^whole night''. #63012.
  <tuGar-tOgAl>(L) {X} ``midnight''. #66652.

<tOge>,,<tO?Oge>//<toD>(D) {N} ``^fire''. Cf. <tAge> hot. #66661.

<tOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^line_up, to put in a ^row; to ^display, as merchandise''. Nom. <t[An]Oj.tOj>. #66671.
<tOj.tOj>(@) {X} ``^adjacent to, ^next to, ^beside??''. #66680.
<Ab.Ab-OnDEr-si-A-tOj.tOj>(L) {N} ``index finger''. Lit., finger adjacent to thumb. #66692.

<tOkAla-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^stammer, to ^stutter''. #66701.
<tOkAla-mAr>(L) {N} ``one who speaks wildly''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. #45510.

<tOl>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to wear ornaments''. Nom. <t[An]Ol.tOl>. #66711.
<t[An]Ol>(LZ) {N} ``a ^rope with which a cow or other animal is tied''. #63322.
<tOl-baD>(LMS) {V(lay)} ``to tie up (an animal), to tether''. Nom. <t[An]Ol-baD>. #66720.
<tOl-baD-bOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^tie up a ^buffalo''. #66730.
<tOl-mAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie a rope round the neck of a pot to hold it''. Nom. <t[An]Ol-mAG>. #66740.

<tOmAnya>(M) {V()} ``to ^seduce''. #66751.

<tOmba>(L) {N} ``^copper''. *Or.<>. #66761.

<tOnAj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to practice ^sorcery or ^magic, to ^bewitch''. Nom. <>. #66771.
<tOnAj>(L) {N} ``sorcery''. #66780.
<tOnAj-mAr|bOj>(@) {N} ``^sorcerer, ^magician, ^witch''. #66790.

<tOnAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mortgage''. Nom. <t[An]Aka>?. #66801.

<tOnAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mortgage''. Nom. <t[An]Aka>??. #66811.

<tOnan>(ZL) {NK} ``^sister (to a brother)''. #66821.

<tOG>??: #66831.
<tOG-tul>(L) {N} ``steep hill path''. #66840.

<tOG>(DM) {V()} ``to ^dance''. Nom. <>. #66851.
<tOG-sEG>//<tOG>(L) {N} ``dance''. {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^dance''. #66862.
<tOG-Di>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin ^thread''. Nom. <>. #66870.
<tOG-Di>(L) {N} ``^spinning_^wheel''. #66880.
<tOG-Di-laG>(L) {N} ``a ^spindle''. #66890.

<tOGba>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate''. Nom. <t[An]OGba> copulation, husband. #66901.
<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba-s+G>(L) {X} ``live with a second husband''. #15724.

<tOG-Di>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin ^thread''. Nom. <>. #66872.
<tOG-Di>(L) {N} ``^spinning_^wheel''. #66882.
<tOG-Di-laG>(L) {N} ``a ^spindle''. #66892.

<tOGgal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^eat some side dish with rice''. Nom. <t[An]OGgal>. #66911.

<tOGyem>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to breathe''. Nom. <t[An]OGyem>. #66921.

<tOG-sEG>//<tOG>(L) {N} ``dance''. {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^dance''. |<tOG> `to dance'. #66861.

<tOG-tul>(L) {N} ``^steep hill path''. #66951.

<tOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fence, to ^enclose, to ^surround''. Nom. <t[An]Or.tOr>. #66961.
<tOr.tOr>//<tOr>(Z) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. #66972.
<k+m-tOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^fence''. |<k+m> `'. Nom. <k+m-tOr>. #39102.
<k[An]+m-tOr>//<tOr>(L) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. #37213.
<Aneb-tOr>(L) {N} ``living ^hedge''. |<Aneb> `'. #67002.
<ebba-tOr>(MZ) {N} ``^fence with ^thorny withes''. |<ebba> `thorn'. #25392.
<sinDi-eD-tOr>(L) {N} ``a ^thorn ^barrier wrapped around the trunk of a date palm to discourage theft of its liquor''. |<sinDi> `date palm', <eD>\<ebba> `thorn'. #60722.
<ebba-laG-tOr>(LSDZ) {N} ``^barbed_^wire ^fence''. |<ebba-laG> `iron thorn'. #25382.
<taD.taD-tOr>(L) {N} ``a ^fence made of wooden stakes and wooden withes''. #67012.
<ur+G-tOr>(L) {N} ``a ^fence made entirely of ^bamboo''. #67022.
<jampu-tOr>(D) {N} ``a ^fence made of wood stakes with leafy boughs for withes''. |<jampu> `sundry small plants'. #34192.

<tOrO-D+m>(D) {V()} ``to ^snore''. #23341.

<tOr.tOr>//<tOr>(Z) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. |<tOr> `to fence'. #66971.

<tOsAla>(L) {N} ``a brass ^vessel''. #67031.

<to>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate_with''. !Obscene. Nom. <t[An]o.to>. #67041.

<tob>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash (clothes)''. Nom. <t[An]ob.tob>. #67051.
<tob-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash, to ^rinse (clothes)''. |<Da>\<Da?a> `water'. Nom. <t[An]ob-Da>. #67060.
<tob-kab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_clothes''. Nom. <tob-kab>. #67070.

<toD>\\<tOge>,,<tO?Oge>(Z) {N} ``^fire''. #66662.
<AlaG-toD>(Z) {N} ``flame''. |<AlaG> `tongue'. ??orig. <alaG>. #10982.
<bED-toD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^smoke (tobacco)''. Nom. <bED-toD>. #67092.
<gOD-toD>(LZ) {V()} ``to make a ^fire by ^friction''. #29692.
<g[An]OD-toD>(L) {N} ``matches''. #29703.
<jom-toD>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be burnt up, to be consumed by fire''. Nom. <j[An]om-toD>. #67102.
<tAl-toD>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave trees ^standing during the ^clearing of a forest''. #62693.
<ajAG-toD>?? {N} ``^embers, live ^coals''. #10652.
<An-ar-toD>(L) {N} ``matches''. #67122.
<ArARE-toD>(Z) {N} ``live coals''. #67132.
<butti-toD>(L) {N} ``a lamp called a dibiri''. *Or.<>. #67142.
<DipAm-toD>(Z) {N} ``^lamp''. *Or.<dipO>. #23182.
<lemED-toD>?? {N} ``candle''. #42093.

<ommaJ-toD>,,<gArij-toD>(L) {N} ``a fire pot''. #67152.
<ubmaJ-toD>(L) {N} ``a fire pot''. #67162.
<jamAki-toD>(L) {N} ``a fuse''. #67172.
<malliG-toD>(L) {N} ``^lamp''. #67182.
<pArDij-toD>(L) {N} ``a spark of fire''. #67192.
<kuttila-toD>(L) {N} ``half burnt stick''. #67202.
<An-ar-toD-pel>(L) {N} ``match box''. #5494.
<t[An]a-gOD-toD>(L) {N} ``match box''. #67212.

<toRAsi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. *Or.<>. #67221.

<toRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^weigh''. Nom. <t[An]oRe>. *Or.<>. #67241.
<toRe-sal>(LL) {N} ``a kind of rice ^beer''. #59160.

<toRen>(Z) {V(lay)} ``for two people to carry a load slung between them''. Nom. <t[An]oRen>. #67251.
<toReGal>(DL) {N} ``a species of ^hawk; literally, sling-carrying kite, because these ^birds always hunt their prey in twos''. ??al,Al\AReG? #67260.

<toRe-sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of rice ^beer''. #59161.

<toROG-DAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^hang oneself''. Nom. <toROG-DAm-na>. #19641.

<toj>\\<kAntoj>(L) {N} ``^owl''. #37112.

<tol>\\<Atol>(L) {N} ``^peanuts''. #9352.
<AsOG-mED-tol>(M) {N} ``peas like the droppings of goat: bengal gram''. #8863.
<k+mmED-sOG-tol>(L) {N} ``groundnut''. #39063.

<tol>,,<tul>\\<toRa>,,<tuRa>(LH) {N} ``^seeds of the ^mohwa tree''. #67232.

<tol>??: #67311.
<pe-Da-tol>(L) {V()} ``to ^weed''. #53102.
<pe-Da-tol-gaj>(L) {N} ``October''. #67322.
<peDani>,,<peDari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <peDa-tol-gaj> (October)''. #67330.
<peDanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <peDa-tol-gaj> (October)''. #67340.

<tol>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^support with a ^prop''. Nom. <t[An]ol.tol> prop. #67351.
<Da-tol>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^set_a_^trap, i.e. to ^prop up a ^deadfall''. Nom. <D[An]a-tol>. #67362.

<tolED>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^gum''. #67371.

<tom>\\<tot.tom>(L) {N} ``species of ^lizard''. #67402.

<tom-paD>(L) {V()} ``to ^stretch_out the ^legs''. #52221.

<tonDo>(L) {N} ``the ^crest on the ^cock's head''. #67411.

<tonta>(DL) {N} ``a ^garden, a ^grove''. #67421.

<tonti>(L) {N} ``^tree_^top''. #67431.

<toppi>(L) {N} ``a ^hat, a ^cap''. *Or.<>. #67441.

<tor>\\<k+ntor>(L) {N} ``^bat''. ??<kAntor>? #39452.

<torro>(L) {N} ``^termite, ^white_^ant''. #67461.

<tosa>(S) {N} ``a medicinal ^nut''. #67471.

<tottoRi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''. #67481.

<tot.tom>//<tom>(L) {N} ``species of ^lizard''. #67401.

<tu>(:) #69590.
<tu-DAb>(H) {V(lay)} ``to plug a small hole, to stopper a bottle''. |<Dab> `to stop'. Nom. <t[An]u-DAb>. #19292.

<tuAb>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^kill''. !<tu[b]Ab-eten> kill {Nom. <>. #67491.

<tuaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open''. Nom. <t[An]uaD>. #67501.

<tubAb>(:) #67511.
<tuAb>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Caus. <tu[b]Ab-eten> `kill'. Nom. <>. ??caus. dubious? #67520.

<tub+r>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #67531.

<tuD>\\<kAnt+nuD>(L) {N} ``^jackdaw''. ??<kAnt[An]uDtuD>(S). #37062.

<tuD>,,<toD>\\<tuRuD>,,<toRoD>(D) {N} ``large bamboo ^basket''. ??o/u? #67662.

<tu-DAb>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to plug a small hole, to stopper a bottle''. |<Dab> `to stop'. Nom. <t[An]u-DAb>. #19292.
<t[An]uDAb>(DH) {N} ``cork, stopper''. #67572.

<tuRa>,,<toRa>//<tul>(DH),,<tol>(L) {N} ``the ^seed of the ^mohwa ^tree; (also <tuRa-neb> the mohwa tree itself, when it seeds (June, July)''. #67581.
<tuRa-mE>(H&) {N} ``^oil pressed from <tuRa>, the seeds of the mohwa tree''. #46270.

<tuRi>(:) #67591.
<t[Ar]uRi-DaG>?? {N} ``a crutch''. @L. #7444.

<tuRi>(L) {N} ``^weeds''. #67601.

<tuDra-n+m>(L^) {N} ``^six years''. #67611.

<tuDru>(L) {NUM} ``^six''. #67621.
<miggAl-tuDru>(@) {NUM} ``^eighteen (twelve and six)''. #67632.

<tuRu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^associate, to ^form companionship''. Nom. <t[An]uRu>. #67641.
<Ar-tuRu>(M) {V()} ``to ^accompany''. #67652.

<tuRuD>,,<toRoD>//<tuD>,,<toD>(D) {N} ``large bamboo ^basket''. ??o/u? #67661.

<tuDum>//<tum>(LD) {N} ``a ^drum''. #67671.

<tuRum>(M) {V()} ``to ^kneel''. #67681.

<tuya>(L) {X} ``^near''. #67691.
<tUya>(S) {C} ``fairly ^close''. !one to four miles away. #67700.

<tuj>\\<tuj.tuj>(DL) {N} ``^star, ^planet''. #67712.
<Or+b-tuj>(L) {N} ``the evening star (Venus)''. |<Or+b> `evening'. #50912.
<bambARa-tuj>(L) {N} ``the planet Jupiter''. |<bambARA> `brahmin'. #15222.
<suGkAra-tuj>(Z) {N} ``the ^Pole_^Star, the ^North_Star''. #62162.

<tujjal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to dip a finger into a liquid and ^taste it''. Nom. <t[An]ujjal>. #67751.

<tujOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^beat_^paddy''. #67761.

<tuj.tuj>//<tuj>(DL) {N} ``^star, ^planet''. #67711.

<tuk+m>(L) {N} ``kind of ^large ant''. #67771.

<tul>\\<tulAb>(D) {N} ``^forest''. #67832.
<tOG-tul>(L) {N} ``steep hill path''. #66842.

<tul>(L),,<tun>(D)\\<tun+l>(LD) {N} ``species of ^snake''. !(Ram <tunal-?ja:d> `constrictor snake'.). ??CF? #67912.

<tul>,,<tol>\\<tuRa>(D),,<toRa>(L) {N} ``the ^seed of the ^mohwa ^tree (also <Abay-tul>); (also <tuRa-neb> the mohwa tree itself, when it seeds (June, July)''. #67582.
<Abay-tul>(H&) {N} ``the ^seeds of the <Abay> (^mohwa) tree, which are also called <tuRa>/<tul>, which appear in June or July, and from which are pressed an edible oil called <tuRa-mE>''. #1712.

<tu?ul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^strong''. Nom. <t[An]u?ul>. #67811.
<t[An]u?ul>(L) {N} ``strength, virility''. #67822.

<tulAb>//<tul>(DZSL) {N} ``^forest''. #67831.

<tulAD>-?? {V(lay)} ``to ^shut''. Nom. <t[An]ulAD>. @L. #67841.

<tulAG>(L) {V()} ``to ^confront''. Nom. <t[An]ulAG>. #67851.

<tulbaD>(Z) {N} ``^post''. #67861.

<tum>\\<tuDum>(LD) {N} ``a drum''. #67672.

<tum>\\<tumba>(L) {N} ``a ^pot or ^vessel of clay or a gourd''. *Or.<>. #67892.

<tumAG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. #27941.

<tumba>//<tum>(L) {N} ``a ^pot or ^vessel of clay or a gourd''. *Or.<>. #67891.

<tumpERa>(L) {N} ``^lotus, water lily''. Syn. <tARa-tar>. #67901.

<tun+l>(LD)//<tul>(L),,<tun>(D) {N} ``species of ^snake''. !(Ram <tunal-?ja:d> `constrictor snake'.). ??CF? #67911.

<tunsAr>(L) {N} ``a water ^reservoir naturally formed''. #67931.

<tuJ>(D) {V()} ``to ^elbow''. #67941.

<tuJ>(LLM) {V(lay)} ``to shoot (with arrow)''. Nom. <tuJ.tuJ>. #67951.
<tuJ-Di>(M) {V()} ``to ^comb ^cotton''. #22830.

<tuJjOG>(Z) {C} ``^face to face''. #67961.
<tuJjOG>(L) {N} ``of the same kind''. #67970.

<tuG>\\<AtuG>(D) {N} ``gourd''. !(Ram) calabash. #9372.
<kurraj-tuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of long ^gourd''. #41612.

<tuG>\\<kituG>(L) {N} ``god''. #38802.

<tuG>\\<kituG>(D) {N} ``species of ^tuber''. #38812.

<tuG>(:) #68011.
<A-tuG.tuG>(L) {ADJ} ``adjoining''. #642.
<tuGmak+b>(S) {ADV} ``^face to face, ^meeting''. !entgegen, facing ^across; verb bite the dust, meet halfway, faces spirit, dies face down. #68020.
<tuGmak+bAn>(S) {C} ``^spirit meeting to you''. #68030.

<tuG>(:) #68041.
<Er-tuG>(L) {N} ``three pieces''. #68052.

<tuG>(:) #68061.
 <tuG-Al>(ZZ) {V()} ``to add ^fuel to a ^fire''. #68070.

<tuG>??: #68081.
 <tuG-mAD-gij-ger>(M) {V()} ``to ^predict''. #29264.

<tuG>??: #68091.
 <tuG.tuG-DeGAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^worm''. #22530.

<tuG>(M) {V()} ``^ought''. #68101.

<tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hit with the elbow''. Nom. <t[An]uG>. #68111.
 <tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to box''. Nom. <t[An]uG.tuG>. #68120.

<tuG-Al>(ZZ) {V()} ``to add ^fuel to a ^fire''. #68072.

<tuGar>(@) {ADJ} ``^half''. #68131.
 <tuGar>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^half; to be ^middle-aged''. #68140.
  <Ab-tuGar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to halve''. #1402.
 <tuGar-Dinna>(L) {N} ``^mid^day, ^noon''. #68150.
 <tuGar-gaj>(L) {N} ``^half^moon''. #68160.
 <tuGar-tOgAl>(L) {N} ``^mid^night''. #68170.

<tuGgAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get a ^good harvest''. #68181.

<tuGjOG>(L) {IND} ``^openly, ^impartially''. #68191.

<tuG-mAD-gij-ger>(M) {V()} ``to ^predict''. #29261.

<tuGmak+b>(S) {ADV} ``^face to face, ^meeting''. !entgegen, facing ^across; verb bite the dust, meet halfway, faces spirit, dies face down. #68201.

<tuGmak+bAn>(S) {C} ``^spirit meeting to you''. #68211.

<tuGr+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to turn ^upside_down''. Nom. <t[An]uGr+b>. #68221.

<tuG.tuG-DeGAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^worm''. #22531.

<tuppu>(L) {N} ``a temporary ^shade, a ^hut''. #68231.

<tur>\\<turka>(D) {N} ``^policeman, ^constable''. #68272.

<tur>(:) #68251.
 <tur.tur>(L) {V(lay)} ``to watch''. Nom. <t[An]ur.tur>. #68260.
 <tur-Da>(MD) {V()} ``to ^watch''. #20730.

<tur-Da>(MD) {V()} ``to ^watch''. #20731.

<turka>//<tur>(D) {N} ``^policeman, ^constable''. #68271.
<turka-s+G>(S) {N} ``^police ^station''. #61160.

<turkuR+b>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^rest on one's belly''. #68281.
<turkuR+b>(L) {ADJ} ``resting on one's belly''. #68290.

<turpARa>(L) {N} ``^ladder''. #68301.

<turu>,,<tAra>(:) #68311.
<bO-turu>,,<bO-tAra>(LL) {X} ``once''. *Or.<bOtOr>K. #68322.

<tuse>(M) {V()} ``to ^push_into''. #68331.

<tuttuRiaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^spider''. #68341.

/o/ - tense (higher) mid back rounded vowel, IPA [o], like Oriya <o>, Hindi <o:>, and the close <o> of French <beau> or German <Boot>. <o> is often raised under accent but because it is round (pouted) it remains distinct from the high back nonround labial phoneme <u>, e.g. <o?o> [o?o] or [u?u] `yes', vs. <u?u> [U?U] `hair'. Usually shortened to high back round nonsyllabic <w> before vowels, particularly before <a>, e.g. <oa> [oa] or [wa] `father'; this is not characteristic of <u>. But the <O> phoneme is often raised to [o] or shortened to [w] under similar circumstances, in which case it coincides with <o>, e.g. <O?On> [O?On] or [o?on] `child', <lOaG> [lOaG] or [loaG] `iron'. <o>, like other back vowels, is always nasalized after nasals, e.g. <omoD> [omo~'T] `smoke'. ??Add Munda correspondences.

<o?o>(LL^) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. !(cf. o); \^K80. #68351.
<o?o-De>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``yeah, sure (sarcastic assent)''. #22330.

<o?o-De>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^yeah, ^sure (sarcastic assent)''. #68361.

<o>(:) ??Cf. <o?o>. #68371.
<o-DEn>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^maybe so, ^possibly''. #68380.
<o-DO>,,<o-DOG>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^okay, ^all_right (assent); okay, ^well (topic or conversation end)''. #68390.
<o-la>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^indeed, ^yes''. #68400.

<oa>,,<wa>,,<oa?a>,,<wa?a>(My) {NK(G)} ``^father; (in vocative) ^sir, (plural) ^gentlemen''. #68411.
<oa--yAG>(My) {NK} ``^father and ^mother, ^parents; (plural) ^ancestors''. #68420.
<oa--jojo>(My) {NK} ``^father and ^grandfather; (plural) male ^ancestors''. #68430.

<oay>,,<way>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^cry out, to ^scream, to ^shriek (e.g. when frightened or startled)''. #68441.

<oan>,,<wan>(My) {INTERR} ``^where''. #68451.

<ob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert the hand; to ^prove_oneself_^innocent of an alleged misdeed by removing an egg with one's bare hand from a pot of boiling water (to which certain ritual substances such as cow dung have been added)''. Nom. <An-ob>. #68461.
<An-ob-muna>(My) {N} ``pocket''. |<muna> `bag'. #47533.
<ob-si>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^defile food by touching it''. |<si>\<si?i> `hand'. Nom. <An-ob-si> `food which has been defiled by touch'. #68470.
<ob-si-Dar>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to defile rice by touching it''. |<Dar>\<DarAj> `boiled rice'. Nom. <An-ob-si-Dar> `rice which has been defiled by touch'. #68480.
<ob-s+G>(My) {V(lay)} ``to insert one's head into a house''. |<s+G>\<si?iG> `house'. ??gl. #68490.
<ob-tAm>(My) {V(lay)} ``to put one's hand into someone's mouth''. ??keep? #68500.

<obba>(SZ) {NK(G)} ``^younger_^brother''. |Voc. <obba-G>. #68511.

<obma>,,<omma>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^bathe oneself, to ^take a bath''. Caus. <Ab-obma>,,<Ab-omma>(?) {V(lay)} ``to bathe someone, to give someone a bath''. #68521.

<obom-mO>,,<obobmO>(My) {ADV} ``suddenly''. ??End of entry missing. #68531.
<obom-g+t+r-mO>(L^) {ADV} ``with a sudden ^tickling''. E.g. <o. oG-lE> `she startled me suddenly tickling me'. #68540.

<oRAD>,,<oRAD-DaG>(L^) {N} ``a ^blunt or unpointed ^arrow used in hunting birds, by children in play, and by shamins in ritual''. #68551.

<o-DED-na>,,<o-DED-naG>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^who_^knows?''. #68561.

<o-DEn>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^maybe so, ^possibly''. |<o> cf. <o?o> `yes'; <DEn> `if'. #68382.

<o-DO>,,<o-DOG>(My) {INTERJ} ``^okay, ^all_right (assent); okay, ^well (topic or conversation end)''. #68392.

<oDson>(My) {ADV} ``^already''. #68571.
<oDson oDson>(My) {ADV} ``^just_now, only a moment ago''. #68580.
<oDson tAgAlDa-n>(My) {ADV} ``just this morning''. #68590.
<oDson tAmba>(L) {ADV} ``just this afternoon''. #68600.

<oDor>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #68611.

<oggAsa>(My) {N} ``^dandruff''. #68621.

<oyOG>(?) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drop, to ^fall off, to be ^shed (of leaves, flowers, fruit, hair)''. Syn. <jAtAD> `to drop (of water)'. #68631.

<oyoD>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^touch''. ??end of this entry was gone. #68641.

<oyoG>//<yoG>(LMy) {N} ``the ^sun''. *^\K51. #68651.

<Di-oyoG>(L^) {N} ``every day''. |Rare for <Di-Dinna> `id.'. #22882.

<oj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^splash water on, to ^throw water on, to ^irrigate by scooping water, to ^bail out water''. Nom. <An-oj>. {V(lenay)} ``to splash water on oneself, as in bathing''. Nom. <oj-na>?. #68661.

<okka>(L) {N} ``^custom, ^tradition, ^habit''. {ADJ} ``customary, traditional''. {ADV} ``customarily''. {V(liJ)} ``to be customary, to be familiar, to be a habit''. Nom. <An-okka>. Caus. <Ab-okka> `to make something customary, to make a habit of'. *?Or.<>. #68671.

(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^crow (of a cock)''. Nom. <An-ol>. #68681.
<ol-im>,,<kAnsim-ol>(L^^) {N} ``cock-crow, dawn''. |<im>\<kAnsim> `fowl, chicken'. #68690.

<o-la>(ZMy) {INTERJ} ``^indeed, ^yes''. |<o> cf. <o?o> `yes'; <la> `'. #68402.

<olam>(L) {ADJ} ``^comfortable''. {V(le)} ``to be comfortable''. {V(liJ)} ``to eat comfortably, to ^eat enough to banish hunger''. #68701.

<olDa>(L) {N} ``^bone_^marrow''. #68711.

<ol-im>(L) {N} ``^cock-crow, ^dawn''. | `to crow'; <im>\<kAnsim> `fowl, chicken'. #68721.

<olle>(@) {N} ``^day_of_^work''. #68731.
<bO-olle>(@) {N} ``one day of work''. |<bO>, <AbOy> `one'. #68742.
<ba-olle>(@) {N} ``two days of work''. |<ba>, <bagu> `two'. #68752.
<yag-olle>(@) {N} ``three days of work''. |<yag>, <yagi> `three'. #68762.
<unj-olle>(L^) {N} ``four days of work''. |<unj>, <unji> `four'. #68772.

<ollia>(Z^^) {N} ``a ^loincloth with a red border <tarba> worn by Sora men''. Syn. <gAbmARu> `a loincloth without this border'. #68781.

<oma>,,<oma-Da>(SMy) {N} ``^steam, ^vapor''. !<uma:G>Ram. #68791.

<omEG>(My) {ADJ} ``fast, quick; quick-witted, intelligent''. {ADV(le,lO-ge)} ``^soon, ^rapidly, ^quickly''. {V(lay)} ``to hurry, to hasten''. #68801.

<omp+l>(DLLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^scalded by steam''. #68811.

<omoD>//<moD>(L) {N} ``^smoke''. #68821.

<oG>(My) {V(lay)} ``to start, to be ^startled''. E.g. <ja?aD-An(-asAn) oG-lay> `I was startled by a snake'. Nom. <An-oG>. #68831.
<oG-t+r-mO>(L) {ADV} ``suddenly''. |<t+r> `'; <mO> `'. #68840.

<oroG>(LLZ^) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^bring|^take someone''. #68851.

<osoG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall, to ^fall off (anim. subj.)''. Nom. <An-osoG>. Syn. <go?oG(liJ)> (anim.), <gAlo(le)> (inan.). *\^K240, A39 <usuG>. #68861.

/u/ - tense high back labial vowel, IPA [U], the lips being approximated to each other flat, not rounded or protruded. (It is comparable to the <u> of Japanese or the long <u> of Swedish <hus>, the latter sometimes called `in-rounded'.) It is labial as opposed to <+>, e.g. <??>, and high as opposed to <o>, e.g. <u?u> `hair' vs. <o?o> `yes'. Obstruents preceding <u> are often affricated, particularly labials, e.g. <buGbuG-boD> [bBUGbBUGbo'T] `a bee-like insect'. Like other back vowels, <u> is always nasalized after nasals, e.g. <mu?u> [mU~'U~] `nose'. ??Add Munda correspondences.

<u>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^begin, to ^initiate''. Nom. <u-na>. #68871.

<u?u>//<u>(DS) {N} ``^hair of the head''. #68881.
<A-ED.ED-u>(LD) {N} ``a ringlet, curled hair''. |<ED> `to curl'. ??A? #68892.
<koy.koy-u>//<koy>(L) {N} ``braid, hairdo, couffeur''. |<koy> `to roll'. #40182.
<tAl.tAl-u>(L) {V()} ``to let one's hair grow, to reach puberty (of a girl)''. |<tAl> `to save'. #68912.
<tAl.tAl-u>,,<An-t[An]Al-u>(DL) {N} ``the tuft of hair which is left unshaven''. #68922.

<uRa>//<ul>(L) {N} ``^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''. #68941.

<uDDum>(MMLLL) {N} ``first-distilled ^liquor''. #68951.

<uREG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set a ^snare, to ^tie a ^noose, to ^catch in a snare''. Nom. <An-uREG> noose. #68961.
<An-uREG>(L) {N} ``a noose, a slip knot''. #68972.
<An-uREG-kab>(L) {N} ``a bundle or parcel''. |<kab> `cloth'. #68982.

<uRiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^roll into a ball''. Nom. <An-uRiD>. {N} ``rolled into a round ball''. #68991.
<An-uRiD-lO>(L) {N} ``small clay balls or pellets with which birds are shot''. |<lO>\<lAbO> `earth'. #69002.
<An-uRiD-lEa>(LH) {N} ``a ball of fried rice''. |<lEa> `id.'. #41954.
<uRiD-sOG-taG-boD>(L) {N} ``a dung beetle, a beetle that rolls dung into a ball in which it deposits its eggs''. |<A-sOG-taG> `cowdung', <sOG>\<AsOG> `feces', <taG>\<taGliy> `cattle'; <boD>\<boDboD> `insect, worm'. #69010.

<uDlEG>(LH) {NK} ``daughter's son ((^grandson))''. #69021.

<uDJul>(L) {N} ``^shadow, ^reflection''. |Pronounced [u'Jul] but spelled <uJJul>. #69031.

<uDrO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get water in the nasal passage ((^nose)) while drinking''. #69041.

<uDruD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir_up water with one's hands''. Nom. <An-uDruD>. #69051.

<uggAr>(L) {N} ``^heart''. #69061.

<uggay>,,<ugay>,,<Aggay>,,<Agay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''. #69071.

<uy+b>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^brave''. {N} ``^bravery''. #69081.

<uk+r>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. #69091.

<ukkAm>(LDLS) {N} ``^command, ^order''. *Or.<>. #69101.

\\<uRa>(S) {N} ``mango''. #68942.
<A-neb-ul>(Z) {N} ``mango tree''. |<neb>\<Aneb> `tree'. #69122.
<el-ul>(L) {V()} ``to skin ((peel)) a mango''. |<el> `to peel'. #69132.
<g[An]u-ul>(L) {N} ``mango garden''. |<g[An]u> `garden', nom. of <gu> `to plant'. #30563.

<ulamAtta>(M) {N} ``^vagabond, ^carefree, ^irresponsible''. #69151.

<umAG>(ML) {V()} ``to ^dare''. #69161.

<umpED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^blow, to ^blow_out a flame''. Nom. <An-umpED>. Cf. <pED> `to blow a flute'. #69171.

<umrab>(LMM) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^hot''. Nom. <An-umrab>. #69181.

<umrEG>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Syn. <OmDa>, Raigada dialect <amb+r>. #69191.

<un>(:) #69201.
<un-Daj>(L&&^) {V(lay)} ``to ^climb up''. Nom. <An-unDaj>. |<Daj> `to climb'. #69210.

<un-a-n+m>(L) {N} ``^four ^years''. |<un> cf. <unji> `four'; <a> `'; <n+m>\<miyJ+m> `year'; <unji-miy-J+m> preferred. #69221.

<un-Daj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^climb up''. Nom. <An-unDaj>. |<un> `'; <Daj> `to climb'. #69212.

<unji>(L^) {NUM} ``^four''. #69231.
<un-a-n+m>(@) {N} ``four years''. |<a> `'; <n+m>\<miyJ+m> `year'; <unji-miy-J+m> preferred. #9645.
<miygAl-unji>(@) {NUM} ``sixteen (lit. a dozen four)''. |<miygAl> `twelve'. #69242.
<unji-koRi>(@) {NUM} ``^eighty (lit. four score)''. |<koRi> `twenty'. #69250.
<unji - sOa>(D) {NUM} ``^four ^hundred''. |<sOa> `hundred'. #69260.

<unrOD>//<rOD>(LH) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^honey''. #69271.

<uJJul>(LL) {N} ``^shadow, ^reflection''. |Spelled <uJJul> but pronounced [u'Jul] as if <uDJul>. #69281.

<uJuRa>,,<uJul>//<Jul>(L) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''. #69291.
<uJul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to sweat, to perspire''. Nom. <uJul>. #69300.

<upp+r>//<p+r>(L) {N} ``^feather, ^down, ^pubic_^hair''. #69311.
<upp+r-kab>(DL) {N} ``^clothes made of leather or bark''. |<kab> `cloth'. #69330.
<upp+r-mAD>(L) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<mAD>\<mO?OD> `eye'. #69320.

<ur>\\<ur+G>(L) {N} ``^bamboo''. #69442.

<ur>(:) #69351.
<ur-gab>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell like a sheep''. Nom. <ur-gab>. #27580.
<ur-peG>(DM) {V(liJ)} ``to have a foul smell''. Nom. <An-urpeG>. #69360.

<ur>(L) {V()} ``to ^untie, to ^unfasten''. #69371.
<urDij>(L^) {V(lenay)} ``to undress, to strip oneself naked''. Nom. <urDij-na>. #69380.
<uruj>(M) {V(lenay)} ``the clothes above the waist to open''. Nom. <uruj-na>. #69390.
<uruj>(L) {V()} ``to peel''. ??merge w. previous #69400.

<ural>(L) {ADJ} ``^childless''. #69411.

<ural-ban>(L) {N} ``a kind of malarial ^fever that comes intermittently''. ??analysis? #69421.

<urDij>(?) {V(lenay)} ``to ^un^dress, to ^strip oneself ^naked''. Nom. <urDij-na>. |<ur> `to untie'; <Dij> `'. #69431.

<ur-gab>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell like a sheep''. Nom. <ur-gab>. |<ur> cf. <urpeG> `to have a foul smell'. ??gloss? #27581.

<ur+G>//<ur>(L) {N} ``^bamboo''. #69441.
<ur+G-Ol>(L) {N} ``^bamboo-^leaf''. |<Ol>\<Ola> `leaf'. #69450.
<ur+G-Ol-Da-yO>(LL) {N} ``a kind of ^fish, lit. fish [shaped] like a bamboo leaf''. |<Da> `like', <yO>\<AyO> `fish'. #69460.

<ur-peG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have a foul ^smell''. Nom. <An-urpeG>. |<ur> cf. <urgab> `to smell like a sheep'. ??gloss of part? #69471.

<uruRe>(L^) {V(liJ)} ``to be completely ^destroyed''. #69481.

<uruj>(M) {V(lenay)} ``the clothes above the waist to ^open''. Nom. <uruj-na>. #69491.
<uruj>(L) {V()} ``to ^peel''. ??merge w. previous; split foll.? #69500.
<uruj-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``bothersome''. |<lO-ge> adverbial suffix. #43830.

<urunta>(LL) {N} ``bamboo ^reapers of the ^roof of a thatched hut''. #69511.

<usay>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil (as grain)''. Nom. <An-usay>. *Or.<>. #69521.

<usal>//<sal>(L) {N} ``^skin; ^hide, ^leather''. #69531.
<usal-mAD>(L) {N} ``eyelid''. |<mAD>\<mO?OD> `eye'. #44680.
<usal-tAm>(L) {N} ``lip''. |<tAm>\<tO?OD> `mouth'. #62820.

<usi-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^mischievous man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `man'. #69541.

/?/ - ??Add entry for /?/.

These IDs have only indented versions, but the first form in their headwords could not be matched to the headwords of any of their superiors:

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CHAPTERS
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Local Modes:
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Kh<a>(D) {INTERR} ``^interrogative''. Cf. <i>(BD) `what?'.
Kh<a>: {V} ``to ^wash''. E.g. <a-mo'D>, <a-mun> `to wash one's face'.
Kh<a?>(BD) {PX} ``^prohibitive, ^negative of 2nd person dual and plural ^imperative''. Syn. <abu> `id. of 2nd person singular'.
Kh<a?>(BD) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive''. E.g. <aDi-a?>(D) `his, her, its own' (<aDi> `he, she, it'), <og-a? oslo?>(A) `floor of the house' (<o?> `house', <oslo?> `ground').
Kh<aba>(B);;<apa>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <bua>.
Kh<abhaga>(B) {NA} ``^unfortunate person''. *Hi.<abha:ga:>(C) `unfortunate, unlucky'.
Kh<abhitar>(A) {ADV} ``^in''. {N} ``^inside''.
Kh<a-bo?-te>(D) {INTERR} ``^in ^what ^place?, ^on what place?''. ^where.
Kh<a[b]re>(D) {VT(caus. of <are>(A) `to descend')} ``to ^take_^down, to ^unload'''.
Kh<abu>(ABD) {PX} ``^prohibitive, ^negative of 2 sg. imperative''. Syn. <a?> `id. of 2nd person dual and plural'. ??So.?, cf. also <-bo>, <-bo?>.
Kh<a:~c>(B) {NI} ``^heat from a ^flame''. *Cf. Hi.<anshu>(C) `sunbeam'.
Kh<acha>(B) {INTERJ} ``^good, ^fine, ^okay, ^all_right, very ^well''.
Kh<acaka>(B) {ADV} ``^suddenly''.
Kh<a~ca:r>(B) {NI} ``^pickle''.
Kh<a~cra>(B) {NI} ``^cloth-^border''.
Kh<a:dha>(B) {NUM} ``^half''.
Kh<aDi>(BD) {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person singular); 3rd person ^reflexive [B].
Kh<adrak>(B) {NI} ``^ginger''.
Kh<aDhRo>(A),<adRo>(BD) {NA} ``^child, ^baby, ^young one''.
Kh<aga?>(B) {NI} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <oslo?> `ground'. Syn. <aga?>. ??error for <og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} `^floor'.
Kh<agar>(B) {SUB} ``^if''.
Kh<aguwa>(B) {NA} ``^mediator, ^match_maker''.
Kh<agur>(BD) {VI} ``to ^wait, to ^watch''.
Kh<ai>(B),<ai'j>(P);;<a'j>(D) {VIRR(3 sg. pres. of <ao> `to ^be')} ``^is, is ^here, ^there is''. {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Kh<ayna>(B) {NI} ``^mirror, ^looking_^glass''.
Kh<ainTain>(D) {V} ``to ^twist''.
Kh<a:yo>(B),<ayo>(B) {NK} ``^mother''.
Kh<aer>(D) {NI} ``^ridge between paddy fields''. Syn. <iro>(D).
Kh<a'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^throw_^water, to ^sprinkle water''.
Kh<a'j>(D),,<ai'j>(P),,<ai>(B) {VIRR(3 sg. pres. of <ao> `to ^be')} ``^is, is ^here, ^there is''. {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Kh<a:ja>(B),<aja>(D) {NK} ``^grandfather''.
Kh<a-je?>(D) {} ``^which?''. !Nominative and accusative emphatic interrogative.
Kh<ajgar>(B) {NA} ``^python''. ^snake.

Kh<aji>(D) {NK} ``^sister-in-law''.
Kh<ajo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^dry; to be dry, to dry up''.
Kh<ajur>(AB) {STAT} ``^empty; to be empty''. {VT} ``to empty one vessel into another''.
Kh<akhaR>(B) {STAT} ``^dense, ^deep; to be id.''.
Kh<ake'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bite''. Cf. <khe'D> `to bite'. Syn. <hal>, <hapkay>.
Kh<a~khiyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''.
Kh<akil>(B) {NI} ``^sense, ^wisdom''.
Kh<akhir>(B) {NI} ``^end''.
Kh<akhRa>(AB) {NI} ``^dancing_^arena''.
Kh<akhuwa>(B),<a~khua:>(A) {NI} ``^sprout''. {VI} ``to sprout''.
Kh<alam-Da?>(AB) {NI} ``^dew''. |<Da?> `water'?.
Kh<aleG>(B) {ADV} ``^until''.
Kh<ali'D>(AB) {NI} ``a ^banghi ^net, a rope ^container hung at either end of a ^carrying-^pole (<argo?>)''.
Kh<aloG>(AB) {NI} ``^song, to ^sing''.
Kh<a:lsi>(B),<alsi>(B) {NI} ``^tool used for ^planing wood''. {V} ``^adze''.
Kh<a:lu>(B) {NI} ``^potato''.
Kh<am>(B) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you singular, ^2nd_person ^singular''.
Kh<a-mo'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mun>. |<a> `to wash', <mo'D> `eye'.
Kh<am-pe>(B) {PRON} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''. See the sub-entry under <am> above.
Kh<a-mun>(B) {VI} ``to_^wash_one's_^face''. Syn. <a-mo'D>. |<a> `to wash', <monkan> `face'.
Kh<anaG>(B) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^inclusive''. Cf. dual exclusive <iJ-jar>(B), plural inclusive <aniG>(B).
Kh<anargi>(AB) {NI} ``^tooth_^brush, stick for ^cleaning the teeth''.
Kh<andha>(A) {STAT} ``^blind; to be blind''. !<andhra>(B).
Kh<anDa>(B) {NI} ``^egg''. Cf. <anDu> `testicle'.
Kh<anDia>(P) {ADJ} ``^male''.
Kh<anDi'j>(P),,<aR~i'j>(P) {} ``he ^is ^not''.
Kh<anDu>(B) {NI} ``^testicle''. Cf. <anDa> `egg'.
Kh<andur>(D) {NI} ``^patience, ^delay''. Syn. <katir>(D).
Kh<anet>(B) {STAT} ``^many; to be many''.
Kh<aniG>(B) {PRON} ``^we, ^1st_person ^plural ^inclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>.
Kh<ana>(P) {NI} ``^anna''.
Kh<anjan>(B) {NA} ``^unknown person''.
Kh<aGgri>(B);;<aGri>(A) {N} ``^finger''.
Kh<aJjor>(B) {VT} ``to ^lead''.
Kh<aG>(AB) {VT} ``to ^open_the_^mouth''.
Kh<aG>(B) {VI} ``to ^dawn''.
Kh<aGkal>(AB) {NI} ``^property, ^low_^land''.
Kh<aGku>(AB) {NI} ``a ^chaddar (a wrap)''. {VI} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (a chaddar)''. Syn. <pichoRi>(A) `chaddar'.
Kh<aGri>(A),,<aGgri>(B) {N} ``^finger''.
Kh<aGul>(A) {N} ``^top''.
Kh<apa>(AB),,<aba>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <bua>.

Kh<apan>(B) {PRON} ``^his, ^their (^reflexive)''.
Kh<a:phat>(B) {NI} ``^trouble''.
Kh<ar>(B) {VT} ``to ^weigh''.
Kh<ar>(*) {SX} ``^dual''.
Kh<ara'b-Du?>(AB) {NA} ``^orphan''. Syn. <tura'b-Du?>. |<-Du?>.
Kh<aram>(AB) {NK} ``^son-in-law''.
Kh<araJ>(P) {V} ``to ^graze''.
Kh<araG>(AB) {VT} ``to ^boil_^rice''.
Kh<are>(A) {VI} ``to ^alight, to ^descend, to ^get_^down''. Caus. <a[b]re>(D) `to ^take_^down, to ^unload'.
Kh<are>(B) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^alas''.
Kh<arel>(AB),<aRel>(B) {NI} ``^hailstone, ^hail''.
Kh<argo?>(B) {NI} ``^bhang (^hemp, ^marihuana)''.
Kh<argo?>(AB) {NI} ``a <^banghi>, a bamboo ^carrying_^stick balanced on the shoulder with a rope nets (<ali'D>) hung at each end''.
Kh<a:ri>(B),<ari>(B) {NI} ``^saw''.
Kh<aR~i'j>(P);;<anDi'j>(P) {} ``he ^is ^not''.
Kh<arkhi>(AB) {NI} ``^liquor from ^mohua tree''.
Kh<aR-ki>(P) {PRON} ``^they (^plural)''. |<aDi> `he, she, it', <ki> `plural'.
Kh<aRki>(B) {STAT} ``^slanted; to be slanted''.
Kh<armarai>(AB) {VI} ``to ^gasp for breath''. Syn. <humper>, <humsay>.
Kh<arnDe>(B) {VI} ``to develop ^ears (of ^grain)''.
Kh<asin-tay>(AB) {ADV} ``^next_^year''. |?<tay> `from'.
Kh<a:sis>(B) {NI} ``^blessing''.
Kh<asul>(B) {V} ``to ^take_^care of''.
Kh<a:Th>(B) {NUM} ``^eight''.
Kh<ati>(A) {ADV} ``^where''. Syn. <atu>.
Kh<aTke>(B) {STAT} ``^hindered; to be hindered''.
Kh<atu>(A) {ADV} ``^where''. Syn. <ati>.
Kh<au>(AB) {VI} ``to ^be, to ^stay, to ^exist, to ^remain''. Syn. <hoi>.
Kh<b>(*),<'b>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |Alternant of prefix <o'b>, <a'b>, <u'b>; the infix has its own alternants <m> before nasal, as in <gi[m]niG>(B) VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price') `to evaluate', and <p> before voiceless stops, as in <paptar>(D) from <pa['b]tar> VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight') `to strike fire, to light a match'.
Kh<ba?>(AB) {NI} ``^paddy, ^rice in the hull''.
Kh<babir>(A) {STAT} ``^old; to be old''. {VT} ``to make old''.
Kh<bhabhru>(AD),<bhabru>(D),,<bharu>(B) {VI} ``to ^bark''.
Kh<babu>(P) {NA} ``^boy''.
Kh<ba?cha>(AB) {NA} ``male ^calf [B]; ^bull [A]''.
Kh<bacandat>(B) {NI} ``^nishcitaartha ceremony''.
Kh<bachiya>(B) {NA} ``female ^calf, ^heifer''.
Kh<bachru>(AB) {NA} ``^calf (of a cow)''.
Kh<baDa>(AB),,<baRa>(B),<bara>(D) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''.
Kh<baDhai>(B),,<baDhi>(B) {NA} ``^carpenter''.
Kh<baDi>(AB) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife''.
Kh<baDhi>(B);;<baDhai>(B) {NA} ``^carpenter''.
Kh<ba'D-ke?>(B) {NI} ``^coiffure''. |<ke?> `knot'?.

Kh<badlay>(B) {VT} ``to ^change''.
Kh<ba:~DRa:>(A) {NA} ``^monkey''.
Kh<bhadra>(D) {NI} ``small bush ^jungle (S.<patra>)''.
Kh<bagica>(AB) {NI} ``^garden''.
Kh<bhagina>(D),<bhagni>(B),<bhagne>(A),,<bhaina>(B) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Cf. <bhatij>(AD), <bhatija>(B) `brother's son'.
Kh<bhag>(P) {NI} ``^share''.
Kh<baghoi>(B) {NA} ``^man-eating_^tiger''.
Kh<bhagom>(AB) {NI} ``^refuse (of dish)''.
Kh<baha>(B) {NI} ``^shoulder''.
Kh<bahar>(A),<bahir>(B),,<bar>(D) {ADV} ``^out''. {N} ``^outside''.
Kh<bay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^make, to ^prepare''.
Kh<bhai>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother''.
Kh<bayga>(D) {NA} ``village ^sacrificer, ^priest''.
Kh<bail>(B) {NI} ``^ear_of_^corn''.
Kh<baiman>(B) {NA} ``^scoundrel''.
Kh<bhaina>(B);;<bhagina>(D),<bhagni>(B),<bhagne>(A) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''.
Kh<bay?ni>(B) {STAT} ``^blue; to be blue''.
Kh<bainThi>(D),<ba~iThi>(B) {NI} ``^knife fixed to a wooden plank on which one can sit to cut vegetables''. Syn. <sundar>.
Kh<bair>(AB) {STAT} ``^old; to be old''.
Kh<bairak>(AD),<bairag>(D) {NI} ``triangular ^flag''.
Kh<bairi>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''.
Kh<bha~is>(BD) {NA} ``female ^buffalo''.
Kh<ba'j>(BD) {VI} ``to ^like, to ^agree, to ^believe''.
Kh<baja?>(B) {VT} ``to ^vomit''. {NI} ``^nausea''. Syn. <bala?>(AB). Cf. <bi?thuG> `to spit'.
Kh<ba:ja>(B) {NI} ``^musical_^instrument''.
Kh<baje>(B) {NI} ``^stroke (^pealing) of a ^bell''.
Kh<bajhe>(B) {VI} ``to ^fall_into_a_^trap''.
Kh<bhakha>(B) {NI} ``^language''. |IA<bhaSa>.
Kh<bakla>(B) {NI} ``^bark of a ^tree''.
Kh<bakra>(B) {NA} ``^goat''. Syn. <merom> `id.', <bote> `he-goat', <paTiru> `kid'.
Kh<bhakuwa>(AB) {STAT} ``^stupid; to be stupid''.
Kh<bala?>(B) {VT} ``to ^vomit''. {NI} ``^nausea''. Syn. <baja?>(B).
Kh<bhala>(D) {ADJ} ``^well, ^much, ^very''.
Kh<balida:n>(B) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <da:Rom>(B) <puja>, <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'.
Kh<balpos>(B) {VT} ``to ^adopt''.
Kh<balTi>(B),<balTin>(B) {NI} ``^bucket, ^pail''. *Hi.<ba:lTi:>(C) `id.'.
Kh<bha:lu>(B) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <banai>.
Kh<bamhan>(B);;<brahman>(B) {NA} ``a ^brahman''.
Kh<banai>(AB),,<bonoi>(P) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <bha:lu>.
Kh<banar>(B) {NI} ``^news''.
Kh<bance>(AB) {STAT} ``^saved; to be saved''.
Kh<banDa>(D) {ADJ} ``^castrated; ^tail-less''.
Kh<banDay>(D) {NI} ``^<sohrei> ^feast in November''.
Kh<bandar>(B),,<bandra>(BD) {NA} ``^monkey''.
Kh<bandho>(B),<banDo>(D) {NI} ``^pool, ^tank''.

Kh<bandra>(BD);;<bandar>(B) {NA} ``^monkey''.
Kh<banduk>(B) {NI} ``^gun''. Syn. <tupak>.
Kh<banjhi>(B),,<ba:Jjh>(B) {NA} ``^barren_^woman''. *Hi.<baNjar>(C) `barren'.
Kh<banphora>(B) {NA} ``a kind of poisonous ^snake which damages the water dams of paddy fields''.
Kh<bansi>(B) {NI} ``^fish-^hook''. *Hi.<bansi:>(C) `id.'.
Kh<ba:Jjh>(B);;<banjhi>(B) {NA} ``^barren_^woman''.
Kh<bhaG>(B) {NI} ``^bhang (^marihuana, ^hemp)''.
Kh<baGklui>(P) {NA} ``^stork, heron''.
Kh<baGra>(D) {NI} ``the ^kusum ^tree (%Schleichera trijuga)''.
Kh<ba~ph>(A) {ADJ} ``^bright''.
Kh<bar>(D);;<bahar>(A),<bahir>(B) {ADV} ``^out''. {N} ``^outside''.
Kh<bar>(D) {NUM} ``^two''.
Kh<baR>(A) {ADJ} ``^large''.
Kh<baRa>(B),<bara>(D);;<baDa>(B) {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother)''.
Kh<baRa>(B) {STAT} ``^much; to be much''. Cf. <baR> `large'.
Kh<ba:ra>(B) {NUM} ``^twelve''.
Kh<barabir>(B) {ADV} ``^often''. |<baRa> `much', <bir> `'.
Kh<barad>(D) {NA} ``^bullock used for carrying or dragging carts''.
Kh<baranda>(D) {NA} ``small ^fish''.
Kh<barai>(P) {NI} ``a ^pulse''.
Kh<baranDo>(D),<barnDo>(B) {NI} ``^whirl^wind, ^storm''.
Kh<baraph>(B),,<barph>(B) {NI} ``^ice''.
Kh<bara:t>(B) {NA} ``^wedding_^guest''. Syn. <barhia>(A).
Kh<bharek>(D),,<bhore>(D) {STAT} ``^full; to be full''. {VT} ``to ^fill''.
Kh<bari>(D) {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife)''.
Kh<ba:Ri>(ABD) {NI} ``^garden [BD], ^homestead [A]''.
Kh<bar-ia>(D),,<beriya>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. |<bar> `two'.
Kh<barhia>(A) {N} ``^wedding_^guest''. Syn. <bara:t>(B).
Kh<bar-ia-ga>(D) {NUM} ``^two (emphatic)''. |<bar-ia> `two (persons)', <ga> `emphatic'.
Kh<barje>(A) {VT} ``to ^forbid''.
Kh<barkait>(B),,<barkeit>(B) {NI} ``^blessing''.
Kh<baRki>(D) {NK} ``the ^first_^wife''.
Kh<barnDo>(AB),,<baranDo>(D) {NI} ``^whirl^wind, ^storm, ^devil''.
Kh<bharo>(D) {NI} ``^load, ^burden''.
Kh<barph>(B),,<baraph>(B) {NI} ``^ice''.
Kh<barsi>(D) {NI} ``^year''.
Kh<bar-soG>(D),<basoG>(A) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<bar> `two', <soG> `times'.
Kh<bar-thaG>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. |<bar> `two', <taG>, <thaG> `?'.
Kh<barthia>(D) {NA} ``^wedding guest''.
Kh<bar-to?>(AD) {ADV} ``^two_^days''. |<bar> `two', <to?> `time, day'.
Kh<ba:ru>(BD) {VI} ``to get ^well [B], to ^subside (of cough, fever) [D]''.
Kh<bharu>(B);;<bhabhru>(AD),<bhabru>(D) {VI} ``to ^bark''.
Kh<basi>(ABD) {STAT} ``^cold (of rice), ^stale; to be cold, to be stale''.
Kh<basoG>(A);;<bar-soG>(D) {ADV} ``^twice, ^two ^times''. |<bar> `two', <soG> `times'.
Kh<batta>(D) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum melongena).'' Syn. <kanDRa'y>(D), <brinjol>(D).

Kh<baTa>(B) {NI} ``^share''.
Kh<batay>(D) {V} ``to ^explain''.
Kh<baTam>(B),,<baTom>(B) {NI} ``^button''.
Kh<bati>(ABD) {N} ``^wick''.
Kh<bhatij>(AD),,<bhatija>(B) {NK} ``^nephew: brother's son''.
Kh<baTkhara>(B) {NI} ``^balance''.
Kh<batke>(B) {VI} ``to ^run''.
Kh<baTom>(B),,<baTam>(B) {NI} ``^button''.
Kh<batur>(ABD) {NI} ``^bronchocele, ^elephantiasis, ^filaria, ^goiter''. !S.
Kh<bao>(P) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law: husband's elder brother''.
Kh<bha~wa>(B) {NI} ``^eye-brow''.
Kh<bhauka>(D),,<bokhRi>(D) {NA} ``one whose front teeth are missing''. ^toothless.
Kh<be[b]lom>(A) {VT(caus. of <belom> `to ripen')} ``to cause to ^ripen''.
Kh<be[b]ro'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bero'D> `to get up')} ``to ^raise''.
Kh<be['b]to'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <beto'D> `to be hungry')} ``to ^impoverish''.
Kh<bedi>(B) {NI} ``^altar''.
Kh<be~di>(A) {N} ``^lizard''.
Kh<beDDom>(D),,<beTi-Dom>() {NI} ``^boys and ^girls''.
Kh<begar>(B) {ADV} ``^without''.
Kh<behar>(D),,<ber-har>(D) {} ``^who?''.
Kh<bel>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spread, to ^spread_a_^mat''.
Kh<bela>(B),,<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A),,<bhere>(B) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'.
Kh<bele'D>(ABD) {NI} ``a long ^feather, the ^quill of a porcupine''.
Kh<belom>(ABD),,<beloG>(B) {STAT} ``^ripe; to be ripe, to ^ripen''.
Kh<bemloG>(AB) {STAT} ``^fair-colored; to be fair-colored''.
Kh<benDi>(BD),,<be~Ri>(B) {NA} ``^spider''.
Kh<benhiyar>(B) {NA} ``^worker''.
Kh<benTi>(B) {NI} ``^rope of straw''.
Kh<beGka>(B) {STAT} ``^crooked; to be crooked''.
Kh<ber>(BD) {NA} ``^who?''.
Kh<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A),,<bhere>(B),,<bela>(B) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'.
Kh<bera>(B),,<bela>(B) {NI} ``^time''.
Kh<bhere>(B),,<bela>(B),,<ber>(D),,<bera>(BD),,<beRe>(A) {NI} ``^time''. Cf. <beRo> `sun'.
Kh<ber-har>(D),,<behar>(D) {} ``^who?''.
Kh<be~Ri>(B),,<benDi>(BD) {NA} ``^spider''.
Kh<bheri>(D),,<bheRi>(AB) {NA} ``^sheep [ABD]; ^bear [D]''.
Kh<beriya>(B);;<bar-ia>(D) {NUM} ``^two (persons), ^both''. |<ia> `'.
Kh<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''.
Kh<ber-kon>(D) {} ``^someone''.
Kh<beRo>(ABD) {NI} ``^sun''. Cf. <ber>, <bera>, etc. `time'.
Kh<bero'D>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^stand up, to ^rise, to ^get up, to be ^awakened''.
Kh<bhersak>(B) {ADV} ``^by any means''.
Kh<bes>(ABD),,<bese>(D) {ADV} ``^well''. {ADJ} ``^good''.
Kh<besu>(P) {ADJ} ``^filled of belly''.
Kh<beTa>(ABD) {NK} ``^son, ^boy''.
Kh<bheTa:>(A),,<kolbheTa>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''.
Kh<beTi>(ABD) {NK} ``^girl, ^daughter''. Syn. <bicDom>(B).

Kh<bhe?To>(B) {V} ``to ^meet''.
Kh<beto'D>(ABD) {STAT} ``^hungry, ^poor; to be hungry, to be poor''. {NI} ``hunger, ^poverty''.
Kh<betray>(D) {V} ``to ^carry in the arms, or in a cloth, like babies''. !Also <betraek>(D). Syn. <hintor>(ABD), <intor>(AD).
Kh<byabica:r>(B) {NI} ``^adultery''.
Kh<bi'b>(AB),,<bi'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^draw water, to ^pour out water''.
Kh<bica:r>(B) {VT} ``to ^discuss''. {NI} ``judgment''.
Kh<bichawna>(B),,<bichna>(B) {NI} ``^bed''.
Kh<bicDom>(B) {NK} ``^daughter''. Syn. <beTi>(ABD).
Kh<bichi>(B) {NA} ``^scorpion''.
Kh<bichna>(B),,<bichawna>(B) {NI} ``^bed''.
Kh<bi'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sow, to ^plant''.
Kh<bi'D>(BD),,<bi'b>(AB) {VT} ``to ^draw_^water, to ^pour out water''.
Kh<bida>(B) {VT} ``to ^bid_^farewell''.
Kh<bidhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^plough a field after paddy has grown''.
Kh<bigRe>(D) {V} ``to be ^spoiled, to get spoiled''.
Kh<biha>(AB) {V} ``to ^marry''. {NI} ``marriage''.
Kh<bija>(D) {NI} ``the ^pesar ^tree (%Pterocarpus marsupium)''.
Kh<bijar>(D) {NI} ``a ^male_^animal (one with seed)''.
Kh<bijli>(ABD) {NI} ``^lightning''. ??check Skt.
Kh<bijom>(ABD) {NI} ``^seed for sowing''.
Kh<bilai>(BD),,<biloi>(B),,<bili>(A) {NA} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>(AB).
Kh<biluG>(ABD) {NI} ``^salt''.
Kh<binDa>(D),,<binDi>(D) {NI} ``^ring of twisted straw placed on the head when carrying something''.
Kh<biRa>(B) {VT} ``to ^sow seeds closely''. {NI} ``^seedlings''.
Kh<birim>(AB) {VI} ``to ^stoop, to enter by stooping''.
Kh<bi~Rio>(D),,<oReG>(D) {NI} ``^earring in the lobe of the ear''.
Kh<biru>(ABD) {NI} ``^hill, ^jungle, ^mountain''. ??.
Kh<bis>(B),,<bisom>(BD),,<bisam>(A) {NI} ``^poison''.
Kh<bis>(B) {NUM} ``^twenty''. Syn. <kori>(B).
Kh<bisaha>(ABD) {NA} ``^wizard''.
Kh<bisom>(BD),,<bisam>(A),,<bis>(B) {NI} ``^poison''.
Kh<biswa:s>(B) {NI} ``^faith''.
Kh<bit>(D),,<bite>(D) {V} ``to ^pass away, to pass (of time)''.
Kh<bhit>(BD) {NI} ``^wall''.
Kh<bita>(B) {NI} ``a ^unit of measurement of length, ^hand-span''.
Kh<bitay>(D) {V} ``to ^spend_^time''. |<bit>, <bite> `to pass (of time)'.
Kh<bhi?-tar>(BD) {STAT} ``^inside; to be inside''. Cf. <bhit> `wall'. !H.
Kh<bite>(D),,<bit>(D) {V} ``to ^pass away, to pass (of time)''.
Kh<biti>(B) {NI} ``a ^piece of wood about a <bita> (hand-span) in length, tapered at its ends, used for a game''.
Kh<bi?thuG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spit''.
Kh<biuRe>(D) {V} ``to ^turn, to ^go_^round''.
Kh<bo>::<jaRi-bo-te>(D),,<sob bo?-te>(D) {ADV} ``^on ^all ^sides, ^every^where''.
Kh<bo>(D) {SX} ``^emphatic affix added to adjectives, ^very''.

Kh<bo?>::<a-bo?-te>(D) {} ``^in ^what ^place, ^on what place''.
Kh<bo?>::<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''.
Kh<bo?>::<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !Used only with negation.
Kh<bo?>::<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing, ^no''.
Kh<bo?>::<u-bo?>(D) {} ``^here''.
Kh<bo?>(BD) \ <boko'b>(ABD) {NA} ``^head, ^head of cattle''. {NI} ``^capital''.
Kh<bo?>(BD) {NI} ``^place''. {PP} ``at a ^place, in a ^direction, at a ^time''.
Kh<bo?>(:) {SX} ``''.
Kh<bho[b]re>(AD) {VT(caus. of <bhore> `to be full')} ``to ^fill, to fill up''.
Kh<bo['b]toG>(D) {VT(caus. of <botoG> `to fear')} ``to ^frighten''.
Kh<boDhe>(B) {VI} ``to become ^big''.
Kh<bohila>(B) {NA} ``^barren ^woman''.
Kh<bohira>(B),,<bohra>(A) {STAT} ``^deaf; to be deaf''.
Kh<bohra:t>(B) {NI} ``the ^custom of a bridegroom staying for nine days with his ^in-laws''.
Kh<boi>(B),,<bui>(ABD) {NA} ``^girl ^baby''.
Kh<boynthi>(D),,<baynthi>(D),,<sundar boynthi>(D) {NI} ``^knife secured in position by the foot''. ??xref, see <bai..>?.
Kh<boka>(B) {NA} ``^idiot''.
Kh<bokha>(BD) {STAT} ``^blunt; to be blunt''.
Kh<bhokay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pierce, to ^penetrate''.
Kh<bokDu?>(A),,<bokRu?>(B) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''.
Kh<boker>(ABD) {NK} ``^brother-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-ker>>.
Kh<boko'b>(ABD) / <bo?>(BD) {NA} ``^head, ^head of cattle''. {NI} ``^capital''.
Kh<bokhRi>(D),,<bhauka>(D) {NI} ``one whose front teeth are missing''. ^toothless.
Kh<bokRu?>(B),,<bokDu?>(A) {NK} ``^grandson [AB], ^granddaughter [A]''.
Kh<boksel>(ABD) {NK} ``^sister-in-law (wife's [D])''. |<<boko-sel>> with syncope.
Kh<bokTa>(A) {NI} ``^handful''. {VT} ``to ^take_a_^handful''.
Kh<bond>(B) {VI} ``to ^stop, to ^arrest''.
Kh<bone>(D) {V} ``to ^suffice''.
Kh<bonoi>(P);;<banai>(AB) {NA} ``^bear''. Syn. <bha:lu>.
Kh<boG>(ABD) {STAT} ``^exhausted; to be exhausted, to be ^used_up''.
Kh<boGkha>(A) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. Syn. <omloG>(A).
Kh<boGra>(D) {NI} ``^log of wood''. Syn. <paseGi>(D). ??r/R.
Kh<bhoGRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^make_a_^hole''. ^bore, ^drill.
Kh<boGtel>(ABD) {NA} ``^male_^buffalo; ^castrated_^buffalo [D]''.
Kh<bor>(ABD) {NI} ``^alms [A]''. {VT} ``to ^want [D], to ^beg, to ^pray, to ^request [B]''.
Kh<boR>(D) {ADJ} ``^great''.
Kh<bor bor lebu>(A) {N} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg', <lebu> `person'. Syn. <borja?>. ??.
Kh<bohra>(A),,<bohira>(B) {STAT} ``^deaf; to be deaf''.
Kh<bhoram>(A) {ADJ} ``^youthful''.
Kh<bhore>(AD),,<bharek>(D) {STAT} ``^full; to be full''.
Kh<boryar>(B) {STAT} ``^hard; to be hard''.
Kh<bor-ja?>(B) {NA} ``^beggar''. |<bor> `to beg', <ja> `?'. Syn. <bor bor lebu>.
Kh<boro?ka>(D) {NI} ``large ^wrap worn by men''. ^garment, ^cloth.
Kh<borol>(ABD) {STAT} ``^raw, ^green, ^un^ripe, ^un^cooked, ^a^live; to be id., to ^live''. ??.
Kh<bhorom>(B) {STAT} ``^youthful; to be youthful''.
Kh<boros>(B) {NI} ``^year''.

Kh<bhorti>() {VI} ``to ^enroll''. ??Source?
Kh<bhosko kurkur>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^dove''.
Kh<bo?su>(D),,<bu?su>(D) {V} ``to ^accompany, to ^wait, to ^lie_in_^wait for''.
Kh<bota>(D) {NI} ``^he-goat''. Syn. <bakra>, <merom>.
Kh<botha>(B) {VT} ``to ^put_in_^water''.
Kh<bo?-te>(D) {PP} ``expressing ^place, ^direction, ^time''. |<bo?> `place', <te> `in, at'.
Kh<boTo>(B) {NI} ``^bubble''.
Kh<botol>(B) {NI} ``^bottle''.
Kh<botoG>(ABD) {STAT} ``^afraid; to be afraid, to ^fear''. {NI} ``fear''. Caus. <bo[b]toG>(D) `to ^frighten', <o-botoG>(A) `to threaten'. |<o-botoG> from <<o'b-botoG>> with simplification. *<botoG>,<bo[b]toG>.
Kh<bothRa>(B) {STAT} ``^dull (of a knife); to be dull''.
Kh<brahman>(B),,<bamhan>(B) {NA} ``a ^brahman''. *Hi.<bra:hman>(C) `the Brahman caste.'
Kh<brinjol>(D) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum melongena)''. Syn. <ka~Dra'j>,,<kanra'j>,,<batta>.
Kh<bhroG>(B) {} ``^time''. Bound form.
Kh<bu?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^beat_a_^drum''.
Kh<bhu?>(B) {VT} ``to ^bark''.
Kh<bua>(D) {NK} ``^father''. Syn. <aba>, <apa>.
Kh<buaG>(D),,<buwaG>(B),,<buGam>(B),,<buGgam>(D),,<buGgom>(D) {NA} ``^snake''.
Kh<bucu>(ABD) {NA} ``small ^crab''.
Kh<buda>(AB) {NI} ``^bush, ^plant''.
Kh<buDha>(BD),,<buRha>(D) {NK} ``^old_^man, ^husband''.
Kh<bu?dhi>(B) {NI} ``^sense, ^intelligence''.
Kh<budhua>(P) {PN} ``^name of a man born on ^Wednesday''.
Kh<bui>(ABD),,<boi>(B) {NA} ``^girl (baby girl, girl up to about eight years of age; a term of endearment)''.
Kh<bui>(AB) {STAT} ``^tame [*]; to be ^tame''. {VT} ``to ^keep (an animal)''.
Kh<bhuyn>(D) {NK} ``^sister''. Cf. <bui> `girl'.
Kh<bu?jhe>(B),,<bu?jhi>(D) {VI} ``to ^understand''.
Kh<bukru>(BA) {NI} ``^Adam's apple [B], ^neck [A]''. Syn. <koGko>(AB) `neck'.
Kh<bul>(ABD) {STAT} ``^drunk, ^giddy; to be drunk, to get drunk, to feel giddy from smoking or dancing''.
Kh<bule>(B),,<buli>(D) {VI} ``to ^walk, to ^go for a walk''.
Kh<bhulu>(ABD) {NI} ``^thigh''.
Kh<bumDim>(AB) {STAT} ``^awake; to be awake''.
Kh<bhunDu>(AB),,<bhu~Ru>(BD) {NI} ``^ant-hill''.
Kh<bunui>(ABD) {NA} ``^hog, ^pig''. Syn. <cha~i>(B) `sow'.
Kh<buGam>(B),,<buGgam>(D),,<buGgom>(D),,<buaG>(D),,<buwaG>(B) {NA} ``^snake''.
Kh<buRha>(D),,<buDha>(BD) {NK} ``^old_^man, ^husband''.
Kh<bhuriyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^speak temptingly''.
Kh<bhuRki>(D) {V} ``to ^bubble up''.
Kh<burondi>(D) {NI} ``^spine''. !S.
Kh<bhu~Ru>(BD),,<bhunDu>(AB) {NI} ``^ant-hill''.
Kh<bu?su>(D),,<bo?su>(D) {V} ``to ^accompany, to ^wait, to ^lie_in_^wait for''.
Kh<buT>(B) {NI} ``^gram''.
Kh<bhut>(A),,<bhuti>(BD) {VI} ``to ^labor''. {NI} ``^wages paid in kind''.

Kh<bhut>(B) {NA} ``^ghost''.
Kh<bhuTa>(B) {NI} ``^maize''.
Kh<bhuti>(BD),,<bhut>(A) {VI} ``to ^labor''. {NI} ``^wages paid in kind''.
Kh<buT'kuda>(D) {NI} ``a kind of big black ^ant which carries its abdomen turned up''.
Kh<cah>(P) {NI} ``^tea''.
Kh<caca?>(ABD) {STAT} ``^torn; to be torn, to get torn''. |<<cag.cag>>. ^tear.
Kh<ca~di>(A),,<candi>(B) {N} ``^silver''.
Kh<ca?DoG>(B),,<ca?Do>(A) {PP} ``^for, for_the_^sake_of''. Syn. <tha:m>(A).
Kh<ca'D-paloG>(BD) {ADJ} ``on the ^back''. {VI} ``to ^lie on one's back''.
Kh<cagRe>(B),,<cagaR>(A) {STAT} ``^lacerated; to be lacerated''. Syn.<chochore>(B), <chochra>(A).
Kh<cagurdi>(B) {ADV} ``^around''.
Kh<ca:he>(B) {CONJ} ``^or''.
Kh<cahi>(D) {V} ``^must, to be ^obliged''.
Kh<cha~i>(B) {NA} ``^female pig''. Syn. <bunui>(ABD) `hog, pig'.
Kh<cair>(B) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <i?phon>(D).
Kh<cajanDo>(B),,<ca~kRa>(B),,<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''.
Kh<cakar>(BD) {STAT} ``^wide, ^broad; to be wide, to be broad''.
Kh<chakar>(D) {ADJ} ``^round''. {NI} ``^wheel''.
Kh<cakhna?>(BD),,<ca~khRa>(A) {NI} ``split and cooked ^pulse, ^dal''.
Kh<ca~kRa>(B),,<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B),,<cajanDo>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''.
Kh<ca~khRa>(A),,<cakhna?>(BD) {NI} ``split and cooked ^pulse, ^dal''.
Kh<cakri>(BD),,<ca~kri>(A) {NI} ``^wheel; ^mill''.
Kh<ca~kRo>(B),,<cakanDa>(B),,<cajanDo>(B),,<ca~kRa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Arum colacassia)''.
Kh<chala>(B) {NI} ``^leather, ^skin''. Syn. <cheora>(AD).
Kh<calni>(B) {NI} ``^sieve''.
Kh<camac>(B) {NI} ``^spoon''.
Kh<camkha>(AD) {NI} ``^lamp_^holder''.
Kh<camke>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^flash, to ^shine; to be ^flat''. Syn.<cikno>(A), <cikron>(D), <ci~kRo>(B).
Kh<cana>(B) {NI} ``^gram''.
Kh<candi>(B),,<ca~di>(A) {N} ``^silver''.
Kh<candi>(B) {NI} ``^forehead''.
Kh<chanray>(B) {STAT} ``^crooked; to be crooked, to ^speak_^indirectly''.
Kh<caGgu>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^drum''.
Kh<cap koGso>(D) {NI} ``ornamented ^hair^pin''. |<konso>, <koGso> `hairpin'.
Kh<chapay>(B) {VT} ``to ^tear with the teeth''.
Kh<capal>(ABD) {NI} ``^backside, ^buttocks, ^anus''. Syn. <kharpaT>.
Kh<caputa>(D) {V} ``to ^grope (as in the dark)''.
Kh<capuTa>(A) {V} ``to ^fold (double)''. Cf. <cepu'D> `to make a fist'.
Kh<ca:r>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<cara>(B) {NA} ``^worm used as ^bait in fishing''.
Kh<cha~ra>(A),,<cha~Ra>(B) {VT} ``to ^strain, to ^filter''.
Kh<caRcaRo>(A) {N} ``^mat (of bamboo)''. |<<caRo.caRo>> w. syncope, cf. <caro>(D) `id.'.

Kh<carkha>(D) {NI} ``^spinning_^wheel''.
Kh<caRo>(P),,<caro>(D) {NI} ``bamboo ^mat''. ??r/R.
Kh<caRra>(ABD) {STAT} ``^bald-headed; to be bald''. {NI} ``baldness''. Syn. <ce:Thla>(B).
Cf.<catra>(A), <catray>(BD) `to clear (jungle)'.
Kh<carwaha>(B) {NA} ``^shepherd''.
Kh<casma>(B) {NI} ``^spectacles''.
Kh<chata>(D) {NI} ``^umbrella''.
Kh<cha:ti>(B) {NI} ``^breast, ^chest''.
Kh<chaTka>(B) {NI} ``big round bamboo ^basket for storing grain''.
Kh<catkan>(D),,<caTkan>(AB) {VT} ``to ^slap''. {NI} ``a slap''.
Kh<chatna>(B) {NI} ``^bee-^hive''.
Kh<catra>(A),,<catray>(BD) {VT} ``to ^clear (jungle)''. Cf. <caRra> `bald'.
Kh<chaw>(B) {NUM} ``^six''.
Kh<chauwa>(D) {NI} ``a ^baby''. Syn. <chonDo>(D), <chonDu>(D).
Kh<chechra>(D),,<chochore>(B),,<chochra:>(A) {STAT} ``^torn, ^lacerated; to be lacerated''.
|<<chore.chore>>?. Syn.<cagaR>(A).
Kh<ce:hra>(B) {NI} ``^face''.
Kh<cehuwa>(D) {NI} ``^chin''.
Kh<chekay>(D) {V} ``to ^stop''.
Kh<chema>(B) {NI} ``^mercy''. {VT} ``to show mercy''.
Kh<cen'nko?>(D) {} ``^left''. ??.
Kh<ceGna>(B) {NI} ``^chicken''. Syn. <siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D), <kaluTi>(D).
Kh<cheora>(AD),,<chewra>(B) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather, ^hide''. Syn. <chala>(B).
Kh<cepo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^clear; to be clear''.
Kh<cepu'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^fist''. {VT} ``to ^clench the fist, to make a fist, to hold in the fist, to hide something in the fist''. Syn. <muTka>(A) `fist'.
Kh<cerayna>(D) {V} ``to be ^split, ^erased, ^scratched''.
Kh<cerberay>(B) {VT} ``to ^chirp''.
Kh<cet>(D) {V} ``to ^reflect''.
Kh<ce:Thla>(B) {STAT} ``^bald-headed; to be bald''. {NI} ``baldness''. Syn. <caRra>(ABD).
Kh<cethra>(ABD) {NI} ``^rag''. Syn. <ledra>(ABD), <ledri>(D).
Kh<chewra>(B),,<cheora>(AD) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather, ^hide''. Syn. <chala>(B).
Kh<ciari>(D) {NI} ``^arrow_point''.
Kh<cij>(B) {NI} ``^article''.
Kh<chikchiki>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^bird''. |<<chiki.chiki>> w. syncope.
Kh<ci?ko>(ABD) {NI} ``^weaver''.
Kh<ci~kRo>(ABD) {STAT} ``^smooth, ^clear, ^plain; to be id.''. {VI} ``to ^flash, to ^shine''. Syn. <camke>(AD).
Kh<cil>(D),,<cilgu>(D) {NA} ``^kite''. ^bird.
Kh<cimTa>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pinch''. {NI} ``^tongs, ^pincers''.
Kh<cinha>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mark''.
Kh<cini>(B) {NI} ``^sugar''.
Kh<cini>(D) {NI} ``^little_^finger, ^little_^toe''.
Kh<cinta>(B) {VI} ``to ^worry''. {NI} ``worry''.
Kh<chir>(B) {NI} ``^nipple, ^udder''.
Kh<cirra>(BD),,<ciRra>(AB) {NA} ``^squirrel''.
Kh<cirayna>(D) {V} ``to be ^split, ^scratched, ^erased''.

Kh<chiriay>(AD),,<chiriyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^disperse''.
Kh<ciRra>(AB),,<cirra>(BD) {NA} ``^squirrel''.
Kh<co>(B),,<col>(D) {VI} ``to ^go, to go away, to go out''. |<<col>> drops l before n.
Kh<chochore>(B),,<chochra>(A),,<chechra>(D) {STAT} ``^torn, ^lacerated; to be lacerated''.
|<<chore.chore>>?. Syn.<cagaR>(A).
Kh<cokh>(B) {STAT} ``^sharp; to be sharp''.
Kh<coka>(ABD),,<cokla?>(BD) {NI} ``^skin of a fruit, ^peel, ^husk''.
Kh<cokh-la?>(D) {V} ``to get ^excited, to be ^thrilled''.
Kh<col>(D) {VI} ``to ^go, to go away, to go out''. |<<col>> drops l before n.
Kh<cholni>(B) {NI} ``a ^ladle with a flat head''.
Kh<comke>(B) {ADJ} ``^excited, ^thrilled''. {VI} ``to get excited, to be thrilled''.
Kh<chonDo>(D),,<chonDu>(D) {NA} ``a ^baby''. Syn. <chauwa>(D).
Kh<copi>(B) {NI} ``^female_^genitals''.
Kh<cOpuTa>(PVersuch) {V} ``to ^fold (double)''. Cf.<cepu'D>(ABD) `to clench the fist'.
Kh<core>(B) {VI} ``to ^graze''.
Kh<choRe>(B) {STAT} ``^free; to be free''.
Kh<cotto>(D),,<coto>(D) {NI} ``^louse''. Syn. <se?>(ABD).
Kh<cougurdi>(A) {ADV} ``^around''.
Kh<cu?ca>(A) {N} ``a big ^bolt''.
Kh<cu?ci>(BD) {NI} ``^needle, small ^arrow, small ^bolt''. Syn. <kuci>.
Kh<cucu?>(B) {NI} ``^male ^genitals''. |<<cug.cug>>.
Kh<cue>(*),,<cuwe>(B),,<cui>(A) {VI} ``to ^leak''.
Kh<cuhuwa>(B) {NI} ``^chin''. Syn. <toli>(D).
Kh<cui>(A),,<cue>(*),,<cuwe>(B) {VI} ``to ^leak''.
Kh<cuka?>(B) {NI} ``a ^vessel''.
Kh<cuke>(D) {V} ``to ^finish''.
Kh<cuku muku>(D) {VI} ``to ^squat, to ^hunker''. |<cuku> with <m>-tag.
Kh<culha>(B) {NI} ``^stove, ^oven''.
Kh<cuma>(AB) {VT} ``to ^kiss''.
Kh<cuna>(B) {NI} ``^lime''.
Kh<cuna>(A) {N} ``^light (in straw)''. ??mng.
Kh<cunay>(B) {VT} ``to ^select''.
Kh<cundi>(B) {NI} ``man's ^tuft_of_^hair''.
Kh<cundi>(AD) {NA} ``^mole, ^rat, musk rat''.
Kh<cuGgi>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^pipe used for smoking, ^cigar''.
Kh<cuGDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^well, ^fountain''. Cf. <Da?> `water'.
Kh<cupca:p>(B) {STAT} ``^calm; to be calm''. |tag?.
Kh<churi>(AB) {NI} ``^knife''.
Kh<cuTa'D>(B) {STAT} ``^youngest; to be youngest''. {NA} ``youngest child''.
Kh<cuTia>(AD),,<cuTiya>(B) {NA} ``a small ^rat''.
Kh<cuTki>(B) {VT} ``to ^snap_the_fingers''.
Kh<cuTulu>(B) {NI} ``^male ^genitals''. Syn. <cucu?> `male genitals'.
Kh<da>(D) {SX(ADJ)} ``suffix often added to adjectives without any apparent reason''.
Kh<da?>(D) {SX} ``added to a word denoting ^edible things''.
Kh<Da?>(ABD) {NI} ``^water [ABD], ^rain [A]''.
Kh<Da?>(B) {NI} ``^waist''.
Kh<da'b>(B),,<Da'b>(A) {VT} ``to ^cover (a roof, a plate)''.

Kh<dhabe>(D) {ADV(after V roots)} ``^quickly''.
Kh<Dabni>(B) {NI} ``^cover''. Cf. <da'b>, <Da'b> `to cover' (but <'b> would be expected in <Dabni>).
Kh<dada>(BD),,<da:da>(B) {NK} ``^brother [B], ^elder_^brother [D]''.
Kh<da:Dhi>(B) {NI} ``^beard''. Syn. <goco>, <gucu>.
Kh<DaDu>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^lamp''.
Kh<dahi>(B) {NI} ``^curds''.
Kh<Dahu>(B) {NI} ``^wood-apple ^tree (%Artocarpus lakoocha)''. Syn. <kula'b>(AB).
Kh<Dahura>(B),,<Dehura>(B),,<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(PVersuch) {NI} ``^twig''.
Kh<dha~y>(ABD),,<dhay>(D) {VI} ``to ^run''.
Kh<daya>(B) {STAT} ``^kind; to be kind''. {NI} ``kindness''.
Kh<dayj>(D) {NI} ``^present of an ox or buffalo by a father-in-law to his son-in-law at the birth of his first child''.
Kh<dail>(B) {VT} ``to ^split_^dal''.
Kh<Dain>(B) {NA} ``^witch''.
Kh<Dair>(BD) {NI} ``^branch of a tree''. {VI} ``to branch out''.
Kh<Da'j>(DP),,<Ray>(:) {NK} ``^wife''. {SX} ``^female, ^woman''.
Kh<Da'j>(B) {VI} ``to feel ^cold''.
Kh<dakha>(B) {VT} ``to ^try''.
Kh<Dhaki>(B) {NI} ``round ^basket''.
Kh<dakhin>(ABD) {NI} ``^south''.
Kh<Daku> {NA} ``^robber, ^dacoit''. Cf. <gao~ Dakua>.
Kh<Dal>(D) {V} ``to ^cover''.
Kh<Da:l>(B) {VT} ``to ^place, to ^keep, to ^put''.
Kh<Dhalge>(A) {VI} ``to ^roll''.
Kh<Da:li>(AB) {NI} ``a big ^basket with a square bottom and a round mouth''. Syn. <gonbi'D>(ABD).
Kh<DhalGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's back''.
Kh<Dam>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^arrive, to ^reach''.
Kh<Dambha>(B) {NI} ``a kind of big citrus ^fruit''.
Kh<dham-dhusra>(AD) {ADJ} ``^stout, ^fat''.
Kh<dhamna>(B) {NA} ``a kind of poisonous ^snake''.
Kh<dhan>(P) {NI} ``^property, ^wealth''.
Kh<DanDa?>(BD),,<Da~Ra?>(AB) {NI} ``^club, ^stick, ^goad''.
Kh<danday>(B) {STAT} ``^surprised; to be surprised''.
Kh<dhaniya>(B) {NI} ``^coriander''.
Kh<dhannta>(D),,<kesel>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)''.
Kh<dhanus ba:n>(B) {NI} ``^rainbow''.
Kh<dhaGgar>(B) {NA} ``^servant''.
Kh<DaGger>(B) {NA} ``^animal''.
Kh<DaG>(ABD),,<DaGoD>(D) {VI} ``to ^send''. ??VI.
Kh<DaG>(B) {NI} ``^fishing_^rod''.
Kh<DaGbodi>(B) {NI} ``string ^beans''. !Only example of a dental after a retroflex within a word.
Kh<DaGoD>(D),,<DaG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^send''. ??VI.
Kh<DaoRa>(D) {NI} ``^fallen_^leaves''.
Kh<Da:~R>(B) {NI} ``^field''.

Kh<Da~Ra?>(AB),,<DanDa?>(BD) {NI} ``^club, ^stick, ^goad''.
Kh<dharam>(P),,<dharma>(P) {NA} ``supreme ^spirit, ^god''.
Kh<darba:r>(B) {NI} ``^court''.
Kh<dha:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^line, ^row''.
Kh<Da:~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^well''.
Kh<darka:r>(B) {NI} ``^necessity''.
Kh<DhaRke>(BD),,<DhaRki>(D) {ADJ} ``^oblique''. {VI} ``to ^turn around, to ^topple down''.
Kh<dharma>(P),,<dharam>(P) {NA} ``supreme ^spirit, ^god''.
Kh<dharo>(D) {SX(ADJ)} ``suffix added to adjective''. ??.
Kh<da:Rom>(B) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <balida:n>(B); <puja>, <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'.
Kh<dharti>(P) {NK} ``^earth''.
Kh<da:ru>(ABD) {NI} ``^tree''.
Kh<das>(B) {NUM} ``^ten''.
Kh<dastur>(B) {NI} ``^custom''.
Kh<daTi?ga>(D) {ADJ} ``a ^little, some, few''. Syn. <kaTi?>(D),,<kaTi?-Du>(D).
Kh<dha:tu>(B) {NI} ``^metal''.
Kh<datun>() {NI} ``^tooth^brush''. ??Source?
Kh<daw>(B) {NI} ``big flat ^sickle''.
Kh<dha~w>(B) {} ``^times''.
Kh<dawan>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and bridegroom''.
Kh<dauRa>(P) {NI} ``^basket''.
Kh<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(P),,<Dahura>(B),,<Dehura>(B) {NI} ``^twig''.
Kh<daw~ri>(BD) {VT} ``to ^thresh with bullocks, to thresh with the feet''. Syn. <khedek>(D).
Kh<De>(B) {VI} ``to ^come''. |<<Del>> see grammar p. 55.
Kh<De'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^rise, to ^ascend, to ^climb, to ^ride''. Syn. <bero'D>. (<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>). !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas.
Kh<Debra>(D) {NA} ``^dwarf''.
Kh<DebRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''.
Kh<De[b]ri>(AD) {VT(caus. of <deri> `to be late')} ``to ^delay''. {NI} ``a delay''. ??D/d.
Kh<Dhebuwa>() {NI} ``^half_^anna''. ??Source?
Kh<DheDhrel>(AB) {NI} ``^thunder''.
Kh<dege>(D) {INTERJ} ``^come_on, ^come_along''. Syn. <lege>(D). Cf. <de>. ??de?
Kh<Dehura>(B),,<Dahura>(B),,<Daura>(A),,<DauRa>(P) {NI} ``^twig''.
Kh<Dhei>(D),,<Dheila>(D) {ADJ} ``^sharp (like a knife)''.
Kh<De'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cut with one stroke, to ^fell''.
Kh<Dheka:r>(B) {NI} ``^belch''.
Kh<Dhekla?>(B) {VT} ``to ^push''.
Kh<Del>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^come''. |<l> is dropped before <n>.
Kh<Dhela>(BD) {NI} ``^clod of earth''.
Kh<Dhel-ki>(DP) {N} ``a ^sub^tribe of the Kharias, like the Dudh Kharias''. |<Del> `to come', <ki> `plural'.
Kh<Dembu>(B),,<Dimbu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit (%Cucumis)''.
Kh<demta>(B) {NA} ``red tree ^ants''.
Kh<denda:r>(B) {NI} ``^charity''.
Kh<DeJ>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cook pulse or vegetable''.
Kh<DheJaG>(ABD) {NI} ``big ^drum (beaten by Ghansis not by Kharias)''.

Kh<DheGki>(AB) {N} ``^husking_^machine''.
Kh<deo~ra>(D) {NA} ``^sorcerer, ^<mati>''.
Kh<Dher>(A) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. {VI} ``to ^heap''.
Kh<DerDega>(B) {NA} ``tree ^snake''.
Kh<DeReG>(ABD) {NI} ``^horn (of an animal, or ^musical_^instrument, S.<narsingha>)''.
Kh<deri>(B) {STAT} ``^late; to be late''. Caus. <De[b]ri>(AD) `to ^delay; a delay'. ??D/d.
Kh<des>(B) {NI} ``^country''.
Kh<DheTu>(D) {NI} ``^neck, nickname given to those with a long neck''.
Kh<dewta>(B),,<de~wta>(B) {NA} ``^god''.
Kh<Diar>(AD),,<Diyar>(B) {VI} ``to ^enter''.
Kh<Dhiba>(A) {N} ``^double_^pice''.
Kh<Dibhar>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in, like cattle''.
Kh<Dhi[b]lo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Dhilo> `to be soft')} ``to ^soften, to ^loosen''.
Kh<Dibri>(BD) {NI} ``small tin kerosene ^lamp, ^wick''.
Kh<Di[b]sa>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Disa> `to be far')} ``to ^take_out (at a distance), to ^separate, ^put_^aside''.
Kh<DiDgar>(B),,<Dirgar>(B) {STAT} ``^brave; to be brave''.
Kh<didi>(D) {NK} ``^elder sister''. Syn. <nana>(ABD).
Kh<DiDi>(B) {ADJ} ``^tiptoe, ^erect [P]''. {VI} ``to ^stand on one's toes''. |<<Di.Di>>.
Kh<Dilay>(B) {VT} ``to ^fill''. Syn. <bho[b]re>.
Kh<Dhilo>(AB) {STAT} ``^soft, ^loose; to be soft, loose.''.
Kh<Dimbu>(B),,<Dembu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit (%Cucumis)''.
Kh<Dhimsa>(D),,<Dhinsa>(D) {NI} ``^horse_^dung''.
Kh<dimtaG>(BD) {NI} ``^cattle_^shed''. |<<dim-taG>>.
Kh<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D) {NI} ``^day, ^season''.
Kh<DinDa>(ABD),,<Di~Ra>(B) {NA} ``^virgin''.
Kh<DinDha>(D),,<DinRha>(D) {NI} ``^lump''.
Kh<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD) {NI} ``^day, ^season''.
Kh<DinRha>(D),,<DinDha>(D) {NI} ``^lump''.
Kh<Dhinsa>(D),,<Dhimsa>(D) {NI} ``^horse_^dung''.
Kh<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B),,<diyo>(B) {NI} ``^day, ^season''.
Kh<DiJ>(B),,<DiG>(AD) {VT} ``to ^pull, to ^draw (e.g. from a well)''.
Kh<diyo>(B),,<dinu>(D),,<din>(B),,<dina>(AD),,<dino>(B) {NI} ``^day, ^season''.
Kh<dio-ga>(AD) {ADV} ``^daily, ^every_^day, ^always''. |<dio> `day', <ga> `emphatic'.
Kh<diom>(A),,<diyom>(B) {NI} ``earthenware ^lamp''.
Kh<Di~Ra>(B),,<DinDa>(ABD) {NA} ``^virgin''.
Kh<Diramba>(A) {ADV} ``^slowly''.
Kh<Dirgar>(B),,<DirgaR>(AD),,<DiDgar>(B) {STAT} ``^brave, ^bold; to be brave''. {VT} ``to embolden''.
Kh<Dhirom>(D) {ADV} ``^slowly, ^carefully''.
Kh<Disa?>(AD) {STAT} ``^far, ^distant; to be far''. {N} ``^distance''. Caus. <Di[b]sa>(A) `to take out (at a distance), to separate, to put aside'.
Kh<dho?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^catch, to ^take, to lay ^hold of, to ^own; to ^owe''.
Kh<Do>::<ere-Do>(D) {CONJ} ``^and ^then''.
Kh<Dobha>(P) {NI} ``^pool, ^pond, ^reservoir''. |Syn. <dorho>(B) `pool'.
Kh<dhobi>(B) {NA} ``^washerman''.
Kh<DobkoDa?>(AP) {V} ``to ^boil (water for cooking)''.

Kh<dobray>(D) {V} ``to ^repeat''.
Kh<dobre>(B) {VT} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <le'D>(ABD), <oleD>(A), <oku'b>(B), <uku'b>(B).
Kh<Do[b]Re?>(D) {VT(caus. of <DoRe?> `to be wide')} ``to ^widen''.
Kh<Do'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry, to ^take_^away''.
Kh<DhoDha>(B) {NI} ``small ^river''.
Kh<DhoDhri>(B) {NI} ``^hole in a tree''. Cf. <DhoDhro> `hollow'.
Kh<DhoDhro>(P) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. Cf. <DhoDhri> `hole in a tree'.
Kh<Do~hRi>(B) {NI} ``^lily''.
Kh<Doir>(B) {NI} ``^string''. Syn. <ke?ke?>(D).
Kh<Doko>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^sit''.
Kh<Dole>(B) {VI} ``to ^vacillate''.
Kh<Dholki>(B) {NI} ``^drum''.
Kh<DoloG>(A) {N} ``a big ^boat.'' Syn. <DoGga>(B).
Kh<Dom>(B) {SX} ``^reflexive''.
Kh<Dom>(BD) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^possessive added to kinship terms (NK)''.
Kh<DoGga>(B) {NI} ``big ^boat''. Syn. <DoloG>(A).
Kh<Dho~R>(B) {NA} ``a kind of nonpoisonous water ^snake''.
Kh<DoRe'j>(ADP) {STAT} ``^wide, ^broad, ^full; to be id.''. Caus. <Do[b]Re?>(D) `to ^widen'.
Kh<DoRe?>(B) {STAT} ``^small; to be small''. ??misunderstanding for above; orig. of above <DoRe?>(AD), but Ju.<DORej> `full, broad, short, low'.
Kh<DoreG>(D) {NI} ``^red_^thread''.
Kh<dorho>(B) {NI} ``^pool''. Syn. <Dobha>(P).
Kh<doRo>(B),,<doRo?>(P) {STAT} ``^much, ^many; to be id.''.
Kh<doRo?> {ADJ} ``^deep''.
Kh<dos>(B) {NI} ``^mistake''.
Kh<dhoti>(B) {NI} ``^dhoti''. {V} ``to wear a dhoti''.
Kh<dou~ri>(A) {V} ``to ^thresh with cows''.
Kh<Du>::<tura:b-Du>(A),,<ara:b-Du>(A) {N} ``^orphan''.
Kh<Du?>(BD),,<Ru?>(D) {SX} ``suffix of ^unclear meaning occurring with certain animate nouns indicating human beings''. ??NEED TO FETCH.
Kh<duar>(P),,<dura>(BD) {NI} ``^door''.
Kh<Dubha>(D) {NI} ``big brass ^vessel for eating rice''.
Kh<Dube>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^drowned''. {VI} ``to drown, to be ^sad, to ^set (of the sun)''.
Kh<Dubhni>(BD) {NI} ``a ^cup, a small brass ^vessel for eating rice''.
Kh<Dubo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^ghost, ^devil''.
Kh<dudh>() {NI} ``a ^sub^tribe of the ^Kharia''. Cf. <Dhel-ki> d/D?. ??Source?
Kh<dudh>(*) {NI} ``^milk''.
Kh<DhuDhari>(P),,<DhuDhri>(A) {NI} ``^hive''. !Orig. <DhuDhAri>(P).
Kh<dud-bhai>(A) {N} ``^step-^brother''. |<bhai> `brother'.
Kh<dudhiay>(A),,<dudhyay>(B) {ADJ} ``^milky''. {VI} ``to turn milky, to be filled with milk (of maize)''.
Kh<dudmu'D>(B) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird.
Kh<DhuDhri>(A),,<DhuDhari>(P) {NI} ``^hive''.
Kh<Du?Du>(ABD) {NI} ``^armpit''.
Kh<dui>(B) {NUM} ``^two''. Syn. <bar>.
Kh<Du'j>(ABD) {V} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<dhukay>(B),,<dhukhay>(A) {VT} ``to ^fan''.

Kh<dukho>(D),,<dukh>(P) {NI} ``^pain''. Syn. <kosu>.
Kh<dhuku>(D) {NA} ``^girl who marries against or without the consent of her parents, it is a love affair, a disgrace for the family, and there is no feast, but it constitutes a real marriage, two heads of cattle are given''.
Kh<Dul>(BD) {VT} ``to ^pour, to pour out (of liquids)''.
Kh<dulha>(AB) {NA} ``^bride^groom''.
Kh<Dulu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^chase, to ^follow''.
Kh<duluG>(P) {NI} ``^offence''.
Kh<dhuma>(D) {NI} ``big ^stag''.
Kh<DuGDuG>(BD) {NA} ``a kind of small ^fish, ^eel''. {NI} ``name and totem of a certain ^clan''. {STAT} ``to be in a ^hurry, to get ^excited''. ??all same?
Kh<dura>(BD),,<duar>(P) {NI} ``^door''.
Kh<dhuray>(D) {V} ``to ^fit_in, to ^set_in''.
Kh<duraG>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sing, to ^rejoice''. {NI} ``a ^song''.
Kh<dhuRi>(ABD) {NI} ``^dust''. Syn. <roso'b>.
Kh<DuruG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pound (paddy), to ^husk''.
Kh<dhus>(B),,<dhu~s>(B) {NI} ``^blanket''.
Kh<Dhuse>(B) {V} ``to ^dash against''.
Kh<du~t>(B) {NA} ``^angel''.
Kh<dhuti>(A) {NI} ``^dhoti, a man's cloth''. {VI} ``to ^put on a dhoti''.
Kh<e>(ABD),,<he>(B) {INTER} ``^hey, ^oh (with preceding ^vocative)''. Syn. <de>(A), <lege>(A).
Kh<e>(B) {SX} ``^future tense suffix used with active bases''.
Kh<e>(B) {SX} ``^imperative suffix used with active bases''.
Kh<e>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to Sadri words or to neutral verbs to make of them Kharia words''.
Kh<eb>(D) {V} ``to ^cook anything but rice''.
Kh<ebloG>(AD) {ADJ} ``^alone, ^single''.
Kh<ebo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^play, ^dance, ^game''. {VI} ``to play, to dance''.
Kh<e'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^measure, to ^repay''.
Kh<e~Da>(D),,<eNDa>(AD) {NI} ``^egg [A]; ^testicle [D]''. !Orig. <eNnDa>(D).
Kh<eDo?>(AB),,<oDo?>(AB) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^et_cetera''. {ADV} ``^again''.
Kh<eyam>(D),,<eJam>(BD),,<iJam>(P),,<eGam>(A) {NI} ``^blood''.
Kh<eyor>(B) {NI} ``^woman's_^dress''.
Kh<ek>(D) {NUM} ``^one''.
Kh<ekor>(D) {} ``^near''.
Kh<ek-sa:m>(A) {ADV} ``^always''.
Kh<el-ba?-tar>(D) {NI} ``^saliva flowing during sleep and drying on the cheek, ^slobber''. |<el> `?', <ba?> `lying down'?, <tar> `cheek'?. ??.
Kh<ele>(BD) {PRON} ``^we, ^1st_person ^plural ^exclusive''. Cf. dual exclusive <iJ-jar>(B), plural inclusive <aniG>(B).
Kh<enn>(D) {V} ``to ^trample under foot to extract grain from ears''. ??.
Kh<ena>(A),,<i-na>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'.
Kh<ena:tha:m>(A) {CONJ} ``^for ^this ^reason''.
Kh<eNDa>(AD),,<e~Da>(D) {NI} ``^egg [A]; ^testicle [D]''. !Orig. <eNnDa>(D).
Kh<enDi>(D),,<enRi>(),,<e~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source?
Kh<enDu?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^peep''.

Kh<enem>(BD) {ADV} ``^without''.
Kh<enma?>(ABD) {ADV} ``^this_^year''.
Kh<enRi>(D),,<enDi>(),,<e~Ri>(B) {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source?
Kh<eJam>(BD),,<iJam>(P),,<eGam>(A),,<eyam>(D) {NI} ``^blood''.
Kh<eG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^return, to ^go_back, to ^come_^back''. ??PVersuch lists <gam Oy~EG> `to answer', <O~e> `to give' !<Oy~>, <O~eGgO'D>, <Oy~EGgO'D> `to give back' ?what evidence is there for the o-eG cut? etc. ??.
Kh<ere-Do>(D) {CONJ} ``^and ^then''.
Kh<eRi>(B) {NI} ``^heel''.
Kh<e~Ri>(B),,<enRi>(D),,<enDi>() {NI} ``^husking_^pestle''. ??Source?
Kh<eRo?>(D),,<oDo?>(D) {} ``^more''.
Kh<eThoD>(D) {VT} ``to ^laugh_at''.
Kh<etoG>(BD) {NI} ``^order''. {VT} ``to order, to ^employ''. ??.
Kh<ga>(AB) {SX} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. Cf. <ge>(P), <ja>(A).
Kh<ga>(D),,<je?>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<ga>::<phul-ga>(D) {NI} ``^flower''.
Kh<ga?>(ABD) {STAT} ``^torn; to be torn''. {VT} ``to ^tear''.
Kh<gha:>(A) {N} ``^wound''.
Kh<ga'D>(*) {VT} ``to ^cut''.
Kh<ga'D>(D),,<gu'D>(BD) {PP} ``^like, ^as, ^for_the_^sake_of''. {ADJ} ``^equal, ^alike''.
Kh<ga:dh>(B) {NI} ``^pasty_^juice''.
Kh<gadha>(B),,<gaddha>(A) {NA} ``^donkey, ^ass''.
Kh<gay>(ABD) {NA} ``^cow, a milk cow''.
Kh<ghay>(BD) {SX} ``^like, ^manner, ^way''. !Bound form.
Kh<ga:iba:rba:i>(A) {V} ``to ^paint (a ^wall)''.
Kh<gayDa?>(D) {V} ``to ^roast like coffee''.
Kh<ghaila>(B) {NI} ``^pot''.
Kh<gaint>(D) {NI} ``a ^knot''. ??nt.
Kh<ga'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^fry''.
Kh<gaj gaj>(D) {V} ``to ^ask importunely like children''. |<<gaj.gaj>>.
Kh<gajgaja:>(A) {V} ``to ^noise''. ??same as above?.
Kh<gajgajay>(B) {VI} ``to ^sprout, to ^come_up (of plants)''. |<<gaj).gaj)-ay>>.
Kh<ghal>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^throw; to ^give birth (of animals), to ^calve''.
Kh<gali>(B) {NI} ``^lane, ^street, ^park''.
Kh<gam>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^say, to ^call by name, to ^send''.
Kh<gam>(D),,<gumer>(D) {INTERJ} ``^interjection to make the bullocks turn round whilst threshing''.
Kh<ghamaori>(D) {NI} ``^prickly heat''.
Kh<gamcha>(B) {NI} ``a ^piece of cloth''.
Kh<gana'D>(BD),,<ganan>(A) {NI} ``^sickle''. |<<g[an]aD>>, nom. of <ga'D> `to cut'.
Kh<ganja>(A),,<ganjay>(D),,<gaJjay>(B) {VT} ``to ^heap (corn) in sheaves''.
Kh<ghanTa>(B) {NI} ``^bell''.
Kh<ghanTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^stir''.
Kh<ghanTi>(B) {NI} ``small ^bell''. |dim. of <ghanTa> `bell'.
Kh<gaGgai>(B),,<gaGgoi>(B) {NI} ``^maize''.
Kh<gaJjay>(B),,<ganjay>(D),,<ganja>(A) {VT} ``to ^heap (corn) in sheaves''.
Kh<ga:r>(*) {NA} ``^person''.

Kh<ghar>(P) {} ``''.
Kh<ga?Rha>(B) {STAT} ``^deep; to be deep''.
Kh<ghardamad>(D),,<o?-aram>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. ??o?.
Kh<gardan>(B) {NI} ``^neck''.
Kh<gargaR>(A) {N} ``^gravel''.
Kh<gaRgaRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^gargle''. |<<gaR.gaR-ay>>.
Kh<ghaRghaRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^thunder''. |<<ghaR.ghaR-ay>>.
Kh<ga:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^cart, ^wagon''.
Kh<ghaRi>(B) {NI} ``^watch''.
Kh<gha~Ri>(ABD) {NI} ``^stench, ^bad_^smell, ^bad_^taste''. {VI} ``to ^stink''.
Kh<garib>(B) {STAT} ``^poor; to be poor''.
Kh<gha:~s>(B),,<gha:~sa>(A) {NI} ``^grass''.
Kh<gasa'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <koyla>(B), <kaku'y>(D).
Kh<ghaw>(B) {NI} ``^wound''.
Kh<ga~war>(B) {NA} ``^idiot''.
Kh<ge>(P) {SX} ``^emphatic''. Cf. <ga>.
Kh<ge'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^burn, to be in flames''.
Kh<gebh>(B) {STAT} ``^pregnant; to be pregnant''.
Kh<ge'D>(ABD) {V} ``to ^itch, to ^tickle, to ^scratch''.
Kh<gel>(B),,<ghOl>(P) {NUM} ``^ten''.
Kh<gena>(D) {NI} ``a Kharia ^dance''.
Kh<gendha>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^flowering ^plant''.
Kh<genDa?>(B) {NI} ``^water_^pot''. |<Da?> `water'.
Kh<genu>(BD) {STAT} ``^accustomed; to be id., to be in the ^habit''.
Kh<ghera>(B) {NI} ``^boundary line''.
Kh<geRe>(B) {NA} ``^duck''. ^bird. Syn. <sarer>(D).
Kh<gherni>(B) {NI} ``a ^churn''.
Kh<gerwa>(B),,<gerwa~>(D) {NA} ``^sparrow''. ^bird.
Kh<ghi>(B) {NI} ``^ghee, clarified ^butter''.
Kh<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B),,<giol> {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''.
Kh<ghi[b]laG>(D),,<jhi[b]laG>(D) {VT} ``to ^work iron''. ??anal. caus. of <jhVlaG>, or with <-laG> `iron'?.
Kh<gil>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^beat''. Syn. <tar>(A).
Kh<gila:s>(B) {NI} ``^tumbler, drinking ^glass''.
Kh<gim>(ABD),,<gi~m>(B) {VT} ``to ^shower, to ^rain''.
Kh<gi[m]niG>(B) {VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price')} ``to ^value, to ^evaluate''.
Kh<ghinay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hate''.
Kh<giniG>(ABD) {NI} ``^price, the ^dowry of a bride''. Syn. <gonoG>(B), <sukhmu~R>(D).
Kh<giol>(A),,<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B) {NI} {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''.
Kh<giol>(A),,<gial>(D),,<giyal>(B) {STAT} ``^ashamed, ^shy; to be id., to ^blush''. {NI} ``^shame''. {NI} ``^shame''.
Kh<ghiRghiRay>(D) {V} ``to ^thunder''. Syn. <ThaGka>(B), <ugra>(A).
Kh<giRiG>(BD),,<giriG>(A) {NI} ``^sunshine, the ^heat of the sun''. Syn. <raud>(D).
Kh<girja>(B) {NI} ``^church''.
Kh<ghisRay>(B) {VT} ``to ^drag something on the ground''.

Kh<gita?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^lie_down, to ^sleep''.
Kh<go>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''.
Kh<go?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''.
Kh<go?>(D),,<go'D>(BD) {SX} ``^intensive''. !With verbs [D].
Kh<goco>(D),,<gucu>(ABD) {NI} ``^whiskers, ^beard, ^moustache''. Syn. <da:Dhi>(B).
Kh<go'D>(BD),,<go?>(D) {SX} ``^intensive''. !With verbs [D]. Cf. ~<-gaD->, ~<gOr->, ~<gOD->.
Kh<go'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^pluck (flowers, fruits)''.
Kh<goD>::<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''.
Kh<go'D-jhuG>(P),,<go'jjhuG>(P),,<go?jhuG>(BD) {NI} ``^way, ^road, ^path''.
Kh<ghoDo>(D),,<ghoRo>(D) {} ``used in the imperative of verbs''.
Kh<gohom>(B) {NI} ``^flour, ^wheat''.
Kh<go~hRa>(B) {NI} ``^field, ^meadow''.
Kh<gohray>(B) {VT} ``to ^pray, to ^request, to ^beg''.
Kh<goi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^sibling of a husband and the sibling of a wife''.
Kh<goinTha>(D) {NI} ``^dry_^cowdung''.
Kh<goyol>(ABD) {STAT} ``^dirty (of water), ^muddy; to be id.''.
Kh<go'j>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^die''.
Kh<goja?>(B) {V} ``to get ^torn by a sharp edge, to ^poke to force an animal from hiding''.
Kh<go'jlo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^paddy_^field''. |<lo?> `field'. ??.
Kh<go'jjhuG>(P),,<go?jhuG>(BD),,<go'D-jhuG>(P) {NI} ``^way, ^road''.
Kh<gol>(D) {V} ``to ^plait''.
Kh<ghOl>(P),,<gel>(B) {NUM} ``^ten''.
Kh<gol maric>(B) {NI} ``^pepper''. |<goli> `pill', <marci> `chillie'.
Kh<golaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^rice_^liquor, ^rice_^beer''.
Kh<gole>(ABD) {NI} ``^ear (of grain)''. {VI} ``to ^bear_^ears''.
Kh<goli>(B) {NI} ``^pill''.
Kh<gom>(D) {V} ``to ^cook rice''.
Kh<gomke>(B) {NA} ``^owner, ^master''.
Kh<gomno>(D) {NI} ``^kitchen''.
Kh<ghomse>(D),,<ghomTem>(AB) {NI} ``^knot''. {VI} ``to ^tie a knot [D]''.
Kh<gonbi'D>(ABD) {NI} ``a small ^basket with square bottom and round mouth''. Syn. <Da:li>(AB), <nacu>(D).
Kh<gondlo?>(D) {NI} ``small black ^ant''.
Kh<gone>(ABD) {NI} ``^tooth''.
Kh<g[on]o'j>(B) {NI} ``^death''. |<-on-> nominative, <go'j> `to die'.
Kh<gonoG>(B) {NI} ``^price, ^bride_^price''. {VT} ``to be ^expensive''. Syn. <giniG>(ABD), <giniG-taG>(D), <sukhmuR>(BD).
Kh<ghoGgha>(P),,<ghoGgi>(B) {NA} ``^snail''.
Kh<goG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cook (rice)''.
Kh<goGea:G>(A) {VI} ``to ^grin''. ??check entry.
Kh<goGRiG>(B),,<goGDiG>(D) {NI} ``^kitchen''. |<goG> `to cook rice'.
Kh<ghoRa>(AB) {NA} ``^horse''.
Kh<gho~rci>(A) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back)''.
Kh<gorD>(A) {VT} ``to ^burn''. Syn. <ogeb>, <rum>(A). ??.
Kh<gore>(ABD) {NI} ``^liver [ABD], ^lung [B]''.
Kh<gore'j>,,<goRe'j>() {} ``^morning''. ??Source?

Kh<ghoRi>(P) {NA} ``^mare, female ^horse''. |fem. in <i> of <ghoRa>(AB) `horse'.
Kh<go~Ri>(B) {NA} ``^cow''.
Kh<ghorna>(D) {NI} ``^hedge, ^fence''.
Kh<ghoRo>(D),,<ghoDo>(D) {} ``used in the ^imperative of verbs''.
Kh<goroD>(D) {V} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''.
Kh<ghor~Rci>(B) {VT} ``to ^carry a child on one's back''.
Kh<goso?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^anoint''.
Kh<goso'D>(B) {VI} ``to ^wear_out''.
Kh<gota?>(B) {VT} ``to ^tear with claws''. Syn. <gouja:>(A).
Kh<goTa>(BD) {NI} ``the ^whole''.
Kh<goThay>(B) {VT} ``to ^shelter (cows, goats, etc.)''.
Kh<gotayn mo'D>(D) {NI} ``inward ^corner_of_the_^eye''. ??yn?.
Kh<go-thaG>(D),,<go>(D) {SX} ``^suffix added to numerals''.
Kh<gote'j-mo~'D>(BA) {NI} ``^tears''. |<mo~'D> `eye'.
Kh<goTi>(B) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <ma:ta>(B), <mari>(AB).
Kh<gotiya>(B),,<goTiya>(D) {NA} ``^guest''. {VT} ``to ^visit''. ??recheck ety. s.v. Ju.<kuNia>.
Kh<gouj>(A) {VT} ``to ^beckon''.
Kh<gouja:>(A) {V} ``to ^tear with ^claws''. Syn. <gota?>(B).
Kh<gucu>(ABD),,<goco>(D) {NI} ``^whiskers, ^beard, ^moustache''. Syn. <da:Dhi>(B).
Kh<gu'D>(BD),,<ga'D>(D) {PP} ``^like, ^as, ^for_the_^sake_of''. {ADJ} ``^equal, ^alike''.
Kh<gu'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^scratch, to ^dig a hole (of rats, etc.)''.
Kh<guDlu>(P) {NI} ``a cultivated food ^grain of the ^millet kind''.
Kh<guDu?>(D),,<guRu?>(BD) {} ``^please (added to imperatives to soften, to entreat)''.
Kh<gu'j>(AD) {V} ``to ^light_a_^fire''.
Kh<gu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash (clothes [D])''.
Kh<gul>(B) {VT} ``to raise a ^cry''.
Kh<gumdim>(D) {V} ``to ^awake''.
Kh<gumer>(D),,<gam>(D) {INTERJ} ``^interjection to make the bullocks turn round whilst threshing''.
Kh<ghumre>(B),,<gunjre>(D),,<gunjray>() {VT} ``to ^turn, to ^go_^round on the threshing floor''. ??Source?
Kh<gunha>(B) {STAT} ``^guilty; to be guilty''.
Kh<gunjray>(D),,<gunjre>(D),,<ghumre>(B) {V} ``to ^turn''.
Kh<gunmer>(AD) {NK} ``^father-in-law''.
Kh<gunu>(D) {INTERJ} ``word used to ^call a ^cat''.
Kh<guGga>(B) {STAT} ``^dumb; to be dumb''.
Kh<guGgu>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf_^hat (^umbrella)''.
Kh<guJumDa?>(BD),,<guJuGDa?>(AD) {NA} ``^mosquito [BD], gnat [A]''.
Kh<gupa>(D) {V} ``to ^graze''. {NA} ``^herdsman''.
Kh<gur>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fall''. Syn. <girek>(D).
Kh<gu~R>(B) {NI} ``^chicken-^pox''.
Kh<ghur>(B) {VT} ``to ^drive cattle home''.
Kh<gurguRi>(D),,<gurguR>(D) {NI} ``^grit, ^pebbles''.
Kh<gu~Ri>(AD) {N} ``^cow used for plowing''.
Kh<gu~Ri>(B) {VT} ``to ^pound wet grain''.
Kh<gurju>(A) {N} ``^bee''. Syn. <Jole>(P), <terom>(BD).

Kh<guRu?>(BD),,<guDu?>(D) {} ``^please (added to [3 sg. (B)] imperatives to soften, to entreat)''.
Kh<gu~Ru?-tar>(B) {NI} ``^chisel''. |<tar> `to beat'.
Kh<guTi>(D) {NI} ``^ankle''.
Kh<gutu>(BD) {VT} ``to ^tickle''. {NI} ``^arm-pit''. Syn. <Du?Du> `arm-pit'. Cf. <ge'D> `to itch, to tickle'.
Kh<ha>(B),,<hay>(B) {INTER} ``^alas''.
Kh<ha~>(B),,<ho>(A),,<hoi>(A) {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Kh<haDa>(B) {NI} ``^urine''. {VI} ``to urinate''.
Kh<haDi>(AD),,<haRi>(D) {INTERJ} ``^get!, ^begone, ^away (contemptuous, addressed to dogs)''.
Kh<hay>(B),,<ha>(B) {INTER} ``^alas''.
Kh<hayja>(B) {NI} ``^cholera''.
Kh<hajir>(B) {STAT} ``^present; to be present''.
Kh<hakanDaba>(B) {NI} ``covering ^lid for a <tai> (frying pan)''.
Kh<hal>(A) {VT} ``to ^bite (of animals)''. Syn. <ake'D>, <kheD>, <hapkay>.
Kh<hal>(B) {NI} ``^news''.
Kh<halka>(B) {STAT} ``^light; to be light''.
Kh<han>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (yonder)''.
Kh<ha~?niG>(B) {SUB} ``^then (^if)''.
Kh<hansli>(D) {NI} ``ornamental ^neck_^ring worn by women''.
Kh<hantha>(D) {NI} ``^loom''.
Kh<han-tay>(D) {} ``^then, ^and''.
Kh<han-te>(AD) {ADV} ``^yonder, ^there''.
Kh<han-te>(A) {ADV} ``^yon''.
Kh<hapkay>(B) {VT} ``to ^bite''. Syn. <ake'D>, <khe'D>, <hal>.
Kh<hapta>(B) {NI} ``^week''.
Kh<har>::<behar>(D),,<ber-har>(D) {} ``^who?''.
Kh<hara>(ABD) {NI} ``^branch (of a tree)''.
Kh<harakait>(B) {STAT} ``^wicked; to be wicked''.
Kh<hare>(B) {STAT} ``^defeated; to be defeated''.
Kh<hare>(P),,<haere>(P) {INTERJ} ``^alas''.
Kh<haRi>(D),,<haDi>(AD) {INTERJ} ``^get!, ^begone, ^away (contemptuous, addressed to dogs)''.
Kh<hariar>(A),,<hariyar>(D),,<heriyar>(B) {STAT} ``^green; to be green''.
Kh<ha:~tha:>(A) {N} ``^loom''.
Kh<hati>(A),,<ha:~thi>(B) {NA} ``^elephant''.
Kh<haTke>(B) {STAT} ``^stuck; to be stuck''.
Kh<he>(B),,<e>(BD) {INTER} ``^hey''.
Kh<he~?>(B) {ADV} ``^now''.
Kh<hecki>(B) {VI} ``to ^hiccough''. Syn. <je?gu-Da?>(D), <jeko-Da?>(A).
Kh<he'j>(P) {V} ``to ^reflect''. ^think.
Kh<heke>(B) {VIRR} ``to ^be''.
Kh<hela:>(A),,<hila:>(A) {V} ``to ^push?''. ??check form.
Kh<hemalu>(B) {STAT} ``^slow; to be slow''.
Kh<hemRu?>(B),,<hin-buRu?>(AD) {STAT} ``^beyond; to be removed''. {VT} ``to ^remove''. |<hin> `there (invisible)'.

Kh<henDuG>(B),,<he~RuG>(B),,<hinDuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to ^stoop''.
Kh<hepa'D>(ABD) {STAT} ``^near; to be near''. {VI} ``to ^come_near, to ^approach''.
Kh<heriyar>(B),,<hariar>(A),,<hariyar>(D) {STAT} ``^green; to be green''.
Kh<he~RuG>(B),,<hinDuG>(B),,<henDuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to ^stoop''.
Kh<hila:>(A),,<hela:>(A) {V} ``to ^push?''. ??check form.
Kh<hile>(B) {VI} ``to ^move, to ^shake''.
Kh<hin>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (invisible)''.
Kh<hinDuG>(AB),,<henDuG>(B),,<he~RuG>(B) {VI} ``to ^creep, to^ stoop''.
Kh<hin-je?>(D) {} ``^that one, for persons and things, when pointing at them''.
Kh<hin-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''.
Kh<hin-kho'te>(D) {} ``^there''.
Kh<hintor>(ABD),,<intor>(AD) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back by binding it with a cloth)''. Syn. <betray>(D). Cf. <tor>.
Kh<hiRo>(AB) {NI} ``^ridge, ^boundary''.
Kh<hisa>(B),,<hi~sa>(B) {NI} ``^part''.
Kh<ho>(AB) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey''. Syn. <la>(A), <sela>(A).
Kh<ho>(BD) {DEM} ``^that (near)''.
Kh<hoDo>(D) {ADJ} ``^half''.
Kh<hoDom>(BD) {N} ``^other, ^another (man or thing), something_^else, ^otherwise''.
Kh<hoghay>(D) {ADV} ``^thus, ^so, in that ^way, in such a ^manner; ^gratis, ^free, ^for_^nothing, without_^reason''.
Kh<hoghaynaga>(D) {} ``^for ^nothing, for no ^purpose, for no ^reason''. Syn. <i-na-jom-bo?>(D).
Kh<hoi>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^be, to ^become, to ^happen''. Syn. <ao>(A).
Kh<hoi>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Kh<ho-je?>(D) {DEM} ``^that one''.
Kh<ho-kaR>(D) {DEM} ``^that one, not very far (correlative)''. ??note `correlative'; was stuff lost between this entry and <ho-mnega>? (homba and homne entries were subseq. inserted)'.
Kh<homba>() {VI} ``to ^stoop''. ??Source?
Kh<homne>(D) {ADJ} ``^that_^much, ^that_^many''.
Kh<honta:>(A) {ADV} ``^then''. Syn. <ta:>(A), <han-i>(A), <sa:na:>(A).
Kh<horo'j>(B) {STAT} ``^sorry, ^worried; to be ^sorry, to ^worry''.
Kh<horoje>(D) {V} ``to ^begin''.
Kh<horhoriya>(B) {NA} ``a kind of nonpoisonous ^snake usually found in abundance in the rainy season''.
Kh<hoso'b>(D),,<roso'b>(D),,<rocho'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''.
Kh<hosoR>(B) {NI} ``^lie''. {VT} ``to tell a ^falsehood''.
Kh<ho-ti?>(D),,<ho-ti?>(D) {ADV} ``^that_^way, in that ^direction''.
Kh<hukum>(BD) {NI} ``^order''. {VT} ``to order''.
Kh<hulhul>(AB) {NI} ``^mutiny''. |<<hul.hul>>.
Kh<humber>(B),,<humper>(AB) {VT} ``to ^blow, to ^gasp for breath''. Cf. <humsay> `to breathe, to gasp'.
Kh<humsay>(AD) {V} ``to ^breathe, to ^gasp, to ^sigh''. Cf. <humber>, <humper> `to blow, to gasp'.
Kh<hunDar>(B),,<hu~Rar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''.
Kh<hur>(D) {V} ``to ^watch''.
Kh<hu~Rar>(B),,<hunDar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''.

Kh<i>(BD) {INTER ADJ} ``^what?''. Cf. <a>(D).
Kh<i?>, <u>, <u?>(:) {} ``''.
Kh<ia>, <iya>(:) {SX} ``''.
Kh<ya:ya>(BD) {NK} ``^grandmother''. !Also <eya:ya:>(A). |<<ya.ya>>.
Kh<yam>(D),,<iyam>(AB),,<iJam>(B) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^shout for fear''.
Kh<yar>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^flee, to ^run_^away''.
Kh<iya:r>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^brother of a husband and the brother of a wife''.
Kh<i[b]sin>(AD) {VT(caus. of <isin> `to boil')} ``to ^boil''.
Kh<i?cho>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^fart''. |<<ij->>, <i'j> `to defecate'. ??VT; <<ij->> ?
Kh<iDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^yesterday''.
Kh<iDi'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^night, nightfall''. {VI} ``to become night''.
Kh<ie>(P) {} ``^this''. ??form cited as Kh.S. in Juang etymology.
Kh<i-ghay>(AD) {INTER ADV} ``^how?''.
Kh<igoy>(A) {VT} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <o-ray>, <o-kho'D>.
Kh<i'j>(B) {NI} ``^excrement, ^dung, ^feces, ^shit''. {VT} ``to ^defecate''.
Kh<i-ja-bu>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing''. |?<abu> `prohibitive'. ??coinc?.
Kh<i-je>(D) {} ``^what?''. !Emphatic of <i> `what?'.
Kh<i-jo>(D),,<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^not even something''. !Used only with negation.
Kh<i-jom-bo?>(D),,<i-ja-bu>(D) {} ``^nothing''.
Kh<i-jom-bo?>(D) {} ``^nothing, ^no''.
Kh<ikon>(D),,<okon>(D) {PART} ``particle of ^hesitation, when a word does not come''.
Kh<iku'D>(B) {STAT} ``very ^much; to be very much''.
Kh<i-la:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^what''.
Kh<in>(D) {} ``^correlative of <-hinkaR>''. |Not pure Kharia. ??.
Kh<i-na>(AD),,<ena>(A) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'.
Kh<intor>(AD),,<hintor>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry (a child on the back by binding it with a cloth)''. Syn. <betray>(D). Cf. <tor>.
Kh<iJ>(B),,<iG>(D) {PRON} ``^I, ^1st_person singular; (suffixed to some kin terms) ^my''.
Kh<iJam>(P),,<eJam>(BD),,<eyam>(D),,<eGam>(A) {NI} ``^blood''.
Kh<iJam>(AB),,<iyam>(B),,<yam>(D) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^shout for fear''.
Kh<iJg>::<numiJg>(D),,<nu-om-iJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??.
Kh<iJ-jar>(BD) {PRON} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^exclusive''. Cf. dual inclusive <anaG>, plural exclusive <ele>. |<<iJ-bar>>; contracted form <-jar>.
Kh<iG>(D),,<iJ>(B) {PRON} ``^I, ^1st_person singular; (suffixed to some kin terms) ^my''. (<a-> `demonstrative', ~<-iJ> `me').
Kh<yo>(ABD) {V} ``to ^see (used also impersonally), to ^appear''.
Kh<yoku'j>(B) {VI} ``to ^wait''.
Kh<yole?>(D),,<yolo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^west''. {VI} ``to ^set (of the ^sun), to be ^horizontal''. |<<yo-log>>?.
Kh<i?phon>(D) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cair>(B). |<i?> cf. <u>, <u?> in <u-bar> `two', <u?-phe> `three'; <pon>(*), <phon>(*) `four'.
Kh<iri'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^forget''.
Kh<irin>(BD),,<iriG>(A) {NI} ``a ^plum ^tree (%Ziziphus jujuba), its ^fruit''.
Kh<iro>(D) {NI} ``^ridge between paddy fields''. Syn. <aer>(D).
Kh<isin>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^boil, to be ^cooked''. Caus. <i[b]sin>(AD) `to ^boil (tr.)'.
Kh<iskul>(B),,<skul>(B) {NI} ``^school''.

Kh<iswi>(B) {NI} ``^year (as in `in the year such and such')''.
Kh<i-tay>(D) {} ``^from what? from where?''.
Kh<i?thaG>(B) {NI} ``^cow_^dung''. |<<ij-taG>>, <i'j> `dung', <thaG>, <taG> `cattle'.
Kh<yu?>(BD),,<iyu?>(P),,<ju>(AD) {VT} ``to ^open''.
Kh<'j>(B) {SX} ``^aspect suffix, present immediate''.
Kh<ja:>(A),,<ga:>(A) {ADV} ``^too''.
Kh<ja?>(B) {VT} ``to ^uproot''.
Kh<ja'b>(AB) {VT} ``to join [A]; to ^dance in a circle [B]''.
Kh<ja'b>(B) {SUB} ``^when''.
Kh<ja'b>(B) {VI} ``to ^catch a sickness''. {VT} ``to ^attack''.
Kh<ja[b]ti>(A) {VT (caus. of <ja?ti>, <jati> `to be short')} ``to ^shorten''.
Kh<ja'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sharpen''.
Kh<jaDke>(D),,<jaRke>(D) {ADV} ``^quickly''.
Kh<jaha~>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^some, some or other; (with negation) ^none, no one''.
Kh<jaha~Du?>(D),,<jahaGa>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<jaha:~j>(B) {NI} ``^ship''.
Kh<jahaGa>(D),,<jaha~Du?>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<jahaGa>(D) {PRON} ``^anybody, anything''. Cf. <jaha~> `some'.
Kh<jaid>(B),,<jait>(B),,<jati>(AD) {NI} ``^family, ^class, ^caste, ^race''.
Kh<jhaki>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn.<jhari>, <jhaRi>.
Kh<jal>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^lick, to ^taste''.
Kh<jal>(D) {NI} ``^net''.
Kh<jal>(D) {NI} ``^weed''. !orig. <jal'>. ??.
Kh<jalaG>(A),,<jhaloG>(BD) {STAT} ``^high, ^long; to be id.''.
Kh<jaldi>(B) {STAT} ``^quick; to be quick''.
Kh<jhalo'b>(B) {STAT} ``^stretched; to be stretched''.
Kh<jhaloG>(BD),,<jalaG>(A) {STAT} ``^high, ^long; to be id.''.
Kh<jama>(B) {VT} ``to ^collect''.
Kh<jhamar jhomor>(P) {ONOM} ``^ding-dong, the ^sound of ^bells''.
Kh<jambRo>(B),,<jamRo>(AD) {NA} ``a ^snake without a hood, damna samp''.
Kh<jame>(B) {STAT} ``^frozen; to be frozen''.
Kh<jamRo>(AD),,<jambRo>(B) {NA} ``a ^snake without a hood, damna samp''.
Kh<jhan>(BD) {} ``^classifier used with words indicating the numbers three or more when human beings are counted''.
Kh<janao>(D) {NI} ``^sacred_^thread worn even by pagan Kharias on certain festivals''.
Kh<janam>(B) {NI} ``^birth''.
Kh<jhanDa>(B) {NI} ``big ^flag''.
Kh<janme>(D) {V} ``to be ^born''. Cf. <janam> `birth'.
Kh<janom>(A) {ADJ} ``^right (not left)''.
Kh<jantu>(D),,<jontu>(D) {NI} ``^animal''.
Kh<jaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^bone, ^stone of fruit''.
Kh<ja:ph>(A) {VT} ``to ^attack (like a disease)''.
Kh<japi'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^close one's ^eyes''. Cf. <rapi'D>(B) `to wink'.
Kh<japti>(D) {ADJ} ``^sharp''.
Kh<jar>(B) {SX} ``^we ^two, ^1st_person ^dual ^exclusive''.
Kh<jara?>(AB) {NI} ``^banyan ^tree [B], ^padur tree (%Ficus infectoria) [A]''.
Kh<jha:Ra>(B) {NI} ``^diarrhoea''.

Kh<jharan'Da>(D),,<jharanda>(D) {NA} ``a grey turtle ^dove''. ^bird. Syn. <kurkur>. ??.
Kh<jharek>(D) {VI} ``to ^fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)''. Syn. <jorom>(D).
Kh<jhaRi>(D),,<jharia>(D) {ADJ} ``^all''.
Kh<jariya>(B) {NI} ``hair-like ^roots''.
Kh<jharia>(D),,<jhaRi>(D) {ADJ} ``^all''.
Kh<jaRi-bo-te>(D),,<jha:Ri-bu>(A) {ADV} ``^on ^all_^sides, ^everywhere''. Syn. <sob bo?-te>(D).
Kh<jaRke>(D),,<jaDke>(D) {ADV} ``^quickly''.
Kh<jharna>(B) {NI} ``mountain ^stream''.
Kh<jarur>(B) {ADV} ``^necessarily''.
Kh<jha?Ta>(B) {NI} ``^hedge''.
Kh<jati>(AD),,<jait>(B),,<jaid>(B) {NI} ``^family, ^class, ^caste, ^race''.
Kh<ja?ti>(B),,<jati>(B),,<jati?>(A) {STAT} ``^short; to be short''. Caus. <ja[b]ti>(A) `to ^shorten'.
Kh<jatra>(D) {NI} ``^fair, feast''. Syn. <ku'DhiG>(D).
Kh<jao>(D) {} ``^till, ^until''.
Kh<je>(B) {SUB} ``^what''.
Kh<je?>(B) {} ``^element occurring with demonstratives to draw attention to an object or idea''.
Kh<je?>(D),,<ga>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<jhe[b]lo'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <jhelo'b> `to be long')} ``to ^lengthen, to stretch out the hand''.
Kh<je?gu-Da?>(D),,<jeko-Da?>(A) {VI} ``to ^hiccough''. Syn. <hecki>(B).
Kh<jhelo'b>(ABD),,<jhelom>(B) {STAT} ``^long, ^high, ^tall; to be id.''. Cf. <jhaloG> `to be high', <jhalob> `to be stretched'. ??only entered here; note many poss. xentries.
Kh<jeme>(P) {} ``^as''.
Kh<jhentu>(B),,<jintu>(A) {NI} ``^date-palm mat''.
Kh<jepuG>(ABD),,<jepu'D>(D) {NI} ``^straw''.
Kh<jerib>(D) {NI} ``name of a ^month, ^November''.
Kh<jermeD>(A) {N} ``^sap (of a tree)''.
Kh<jeTha>(B) {STAT} ``^eldest; to be eldest''.
Kh<jetna>(B) {SUB} ``^how_^much''.
Kh<ji'b>(AB) {VT} ``to ^touch''.
Kh<ji[b]la:G>(A) {VT(caus. of <jilaG>(*) `to be high')} ``to ^heighten''. ??recheck vs <ji[b]laG>(A).
Kh<jhi[b]laG>(D),,<ghi[b]laG>(D) {VT(caus. of <>)} ``to ^forge, i.e. to make iron long, to work iron''. !causal of <jhaloG>. ??root?; recheck orig.
Kh<jhila:>(A) {N} ``^lobster''.
Kh<jhilmilay>(A) {VI} ``to ^glitter''.
Kh<jinis>(B) {NI} ``^article''.
Kh<jintu>(A),,<jhentu>(B) {NI} ``^date-palm mat''.
Kh<jiGray>(ABD) {NI} ``^porcupine''. Syn. <sahi>.
Kh<jiom>(AD),,<jiyom>(B) {STAT} ``^a^live; to be alive''. {NI} ``^life, ^heart, ^soul, ^spirit''.
Kh<jira>(B) {NI} ``^cumin seeds''.
Kh<jite>(B) {VI} ``to ^win''.
Kh<jo>(B) {PART} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^also, ^even''.
Kh<jo?>(ABD) {V} ``to ^sweep''.

Kh<joar>(D) {V} ``to ^greet''. ??confirm gloss in D.
Kh<jo'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^suck (like sugar cane, bone marrow)''.
Kh<jo[b]lo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <jolo'D> `to be slippery')} ``to make ^slippery''.
Kh<jo[b]To'b>(D) {VT(caus. of <joTo'b> `to drip')} ``to cause to ^drip''.
Kh<jo'D>(BD) {VT} ``to ^wipe''.
Kh<joha>(B) {VT} ``to ^watch''.
Kh<johar>(B) {VT} ``to ^pray''.
Kh<jojom>(A) {VI} ``to ^appear''. Syn. <yo> `to see, to appear'.
Kh<jo~ko>(D),,<jokti>(D) {NI} ``a ^parasitic ^worm of humans''.
Kh<jokor>(AB) {NA} ``^snail''.
Kh<jokti>(D),,<jo~ko>(D) {NI} ``a ^parasitic ^worm of humans''.
Kh<jol>(ABD) {NI} ``^oil''.
Kh<jhola>(B) {V} ``to ^burn''.
Kh<jolo'D>(B) {STAT} ``^slippery; to be slippery''. {VI} ``to ^slip''. Caus. <jo[b]lo'D>(A) `to make ^slippery'. Cf. <jol> `oil'.
Kh<jolom>(BD) {VT} ``to ^plaster a floor [B], to plaster a wall [D]''.
Kh<jonDhra>(B) {NI} ``^maize''.
Kh<jono?>(ABD) {NI} ``^broom''. |<<j[on]og>>, nom. of <jo?> `to sweep'.
Kh<jonom>(AP) {ADJ} ``^right (not left)''. !orig. <janom>(A). |<<j[on]om>> nom. of *<jom> `to eat'.
Kh<jonom>(D) {NI} ``^birth; to be ^born''. Cf. <jorme->(ABD) `to be born, to fall', <jorom->(D) `to fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)'.
Kh<jontu>(D),,<jantu>(D) {NI} ``^animal''.
Kh<joGgor>(B) {STAT} ``^red; to be red''.
Kh<joGko>(P) {NA} ``^leech''. Syn. <Jelwa>(B).
Kh<jor>(BD) {STAT} ``^loud, ^strong; to be id.''. {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <sawaG>(D),,<paRom>(D),,<komeG>(D),,<soGay>(D) `strength'.
Kh<joRa>(D) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''.
Kh<jorel>(B) {NI} ``^roof''.
Kh<jor ga:r>(B) {NA} ``^strong person''. |<jor> `strong', <ga:r> `person'.
Kh<jorme>(ABD) {STAT} ``^born, ^ripe; to be born''. {VI} ``to ^fall (as ripe fruit)''. Cf. <jonom> `to be born, birth'.
Kh<jorol-Da?>(D),,<jorel-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^eaves of a ^roof''. |<jorel>(B) `roof', <Da?> `water'.
Kh<jorom->(D) {VI} ``to ^fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)''. Cf. <jorme> `id., to be born', <jonom> `to be born'.
Kh<jote>(ABD) {NI} ``^nasal_^mucus, ^snot''. Cf. <joTo'b> `to drip', <te'D-> `to throw snot from the nose'.
Kh<joTo'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^drop''. {VI} ``to drop, to ^drip''. Syn. <tipa>(D).
Kh<ju>(AD),,<yu?>(BD),,<iyu?>(P) {VT} ``to ^open''.
Kh<ju'D>(BD),,<jun>(A) {NI} ``^root''.
Kh<jughay>(BD) {STAT} ``^more, ^much, ^many; to be id.''.
Kh<ju~i~>(P) {V} ``to ^smell''.
Kh<jujuru>(B) {NI} ``^male_^genital, ^penis''. |<<juru.juru>>?.
Kh<jhula>(B) {NI} ``^shirt''.
Kh<jhule>(B) {VI} ``to ^swing''.
Kh<jumbo?>::<ber-jo?-ombo?>(D),,<ber-jumbo?>(D) {} ``^nobody''.
Kh<jume>(B) {VI} ``to ^meet''.

Kh<jun>(A),,<ju'D>(BD) {NI} ``^root''.
Kh<junjuna:>(A) {ADV} ``^necessarily''.
Kh<jhunur>(B) {NI} ``an ^ankle_^bracelet with tiny ^bells''.
Kh<juG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^ask''.
Kh<juG>(:) {NI(BND)} ``^foot''. ^leg. Syn.<kaTa>.
Kh<jur>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spread (to ^dry)''.
Kh<jhu~R>(B) {NI} ``^bush''.
Kh<jura?>(ABD) {NI} ``^thorn''.
Kh<jurbuna>(B) {NI} ``^penalty''.
Kh<juta>(B) {NI} ``^shoes''.
Kh<jhuTha>(AB) {NI} ``^falsehood, ^lie''.
Kh<jhuTiya>(D) {NI} ``^toe_^ring''.
Kh<k>(D) {} ``often inserted to avoid hiatus''.
Kh<ka>(B) {SX} ``^benefactive suffix''.
Kh<ka?>(ABD) {NI} ``^bow''.
Kh<kaba'j kubu'j>(P) {NI} ``^crookedness of the ^back''.
Kh<ka[b]ti'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kati'b> `to meet')} ``to ^gather (tr.)''.
Kh<kabur>(B) {NI} ``^burial^ground, ^cemetery''.
Kh<ka:~c>(B) {NI} ``^glass''.
Kh<kacur>(B) {NI} ``^scale of a snake or lizard''.
Kh<ka'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^comb''. Syn. <koRek>(D).
Kh<kaDam>(ABD) {NI} ``the ^amount held in both ^hands ^cupped together (a ^measure)''.
Kh<kaDoG>(ABD),,<kaDom>(D) {NA} ``^fish''.
Kh<ka~Dra'j>(AD),,<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D).
Kh<kaDru>(ABD),,<kaRru>(BD) {NA} ``^buffalo ^calf''.
Kh<kaDu?>(BD) {VT} ``to ^embrace''.
Kh<kagad>(B),,<kagaj>(B),,<kagoj>(B) {NI} ``^paper''.
Kh<kahani>(B) {NI} ``^story''.
Kh<kahu>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<kay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pick_up (seeds), to ^gather in ^heaps''.
Kh<kay>(D) {SX(V)?} ``to ^insist''. !verbal affix.
Kh<kay>(D) {INTERR} ``^how_^many''.
Kh<ka~i>(BD) {NA} ``red tree ^ant''.
Kh<kayar>(B) {NI} ``the ^mango ^tree (%Mangifera indica); its ^fruit''.
Kh<kayom>(BD),,<kaom>(A) {NI} ``^word, ^language''. {VI} ``to ^speak, to ^tell''.
Kh<kaytha>(B) {NI} ``^snake_^gourd''.
Kh<ka'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^put_off, to ^throw_off, to ^un^tie''.
Kh<khajar>(ABD) {NA} ``^deer''.
Kh<kaka>(ABD),,<ka:ka>(B) {NK} ``^uncle: paternal uncle [D], father's younger brother [AB], mother's sister's husband [A]''.
Kh<ka?ki>(D) {} ``particle to express ^condition''.
Kh<ka:ku>(A) {VI} ``to ^earn''.
Kh<kaku'y>(D) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <gasa'j>, <koyla>. ??'j?.
Kh<ka:~lla:>(A) {N} ``^medicine''.
Kh<kalar>(B) {NI} ``^color''.
Kh<kalga>(BD) {NI} ``^feather, feathers arranged for a ^head_^ornament''.

Kh<kha:li>(B) {STAT} ``^empty; to be empty''.
Kh<kalo>(D) {NA} ``village ^priest''. Syn. <pahan>(D).
Kh<kalo'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^bark of a ^tree''.
Kh<kaluTi>(D) {NA} ``^pullet, young ^hen before she lays eggs''. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D).
Kh<kaom>(A),,<kayom>(BD) {NI} ``^word, ^language''. {VI} ``to ^speak, to ^tell''.
Kh<kamad>(D) {NI} ``^horn (^musical_^instrument)''. ??<kanad>(A).
Kh<kamal>(B) {NI} ``^lotus''.
Kh<kambha>(B) {NI} ``^pillar''.
Kh<kambRa>(B),,<kamRa>(AB) {NI} ``^blanket''.
Kh<kamij>(B) {NI} ``^shirt''.
Kh<kamjor>(B) {STAT} ``^weak; to be weak''. {NA} ``weak man''. |<jor> `strong' ??.
Kh<kamRa>(AB),,<kambRa>(B) {NI} ``^blanket''.
Kh<kamu>(ABD) {NI} ``^work''. {VI} ``to work''. ??glosses of etyma unclear.
Kh<kan>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fast''.
Kh<kan>(D) {} ``a ^diminutive''. ??.
Kh<kan>(D) {SX(V)} ``verbal suffix''. ??.
Kh<kana>(D) {NA} ``big ^horse-fly''.
Kh<kanad>(A) {N} ``^horn (^musical_^instrument)''. ??<kamad>(D).
Kh<kanha:r>(ABD) {NA} ``^vulture''. ^bird.
Kh<kanaosi>(D) {NI} ``an ^ear^ring worn in the top of the ear''.
Kh<kana?si>(ABD) {NI} ``^comb''. |<<k[an]a'D-si>>, <ka'D> `to comb', <si> `to plow'.
Kh<kanbauRi>(D) {NI} ``^ear_^ornament (of bamboo, brass or silver)''.
Kh<khand>(B) {NI} ``^shoulder''.
Kh<khanDa>(AB),,<kha~Ra>(B) {NI} ``^piece''. {V} ``to ^split, to ^chip''. Syn. <pu>(AB).
Kh<kanDay>(P),,<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'.
Kh<kanDaG>(B) {NA} ``^male ^pig [B]''. {ADJ} ``^male (of ^quadrupeds) [D]''.
Kh<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D).
Kh<kanea>(),,<kania>(A),,<kaniya>(B),,<keniya>(B) {NA} ``^bride [AB]; a girl who marries without her parents' consent [D]''. Syn. <kanRay>(D), <dhuku>(D). ??Source?
Kh<kankaTho>(D) {NA} ``an ^insect, the praying ^mantis (%Mantis religiosa)''.
Kh<kanla>(BD) {NI} ``^medicine''.
Kh<kanpaTi>(BD),,<kanpoTi>(A) {NI} ``^temple, ^cheek''. Syn. <kulu?-tar>(ABD).
Kh<kanRay>(D),,<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB),,<kanDay>(P) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'.
Kh<kanra'j>(BD),,<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD),,<kanDra'j>(P) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D).
Kh<kanRi>(D) {V} ``to ^believe, to make an act of ^faith''.
Kh<kan-soG>(D) {VI} ``to ^fast''. |<kan> `to fast'.
Kh<kanTi>(B) {NI} ``^nail''.
Kh<kanthRa>(AB),,<kanThra>(D),,<kaThar>(D) {NI} ``^jack^fruit''.
Kh<khaGkaRa>(A),,<khaGkRa>(BD) {NA} ``a big ^crab''.
Kh<kapas>(D) {NI} ``^cotton''. Syn. <siDi'j>(ABD).
Kh<kapoy'>(D) {V} ``to ^knead with the feet (like mud)''.
Kh<khapra>(B) {NI} ``^tile''.

Kh<kapTam>(A),,<kapTo>(D) {N} ``^door [AD], door frame [D]''.
Kh<khapu>(BD) {NA} ``a ^bird (?or ^bat) flying at nightfall, ^flying_fox''.
Kh<kaR>(B) {NA} ``^person''.
Kh<ka~Ra>(B),,<ka:~Ra>(B) {STAT} ``^blind; to be blind''.
Kh<ka:~Ra>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^fly''.
Kh<kha~Ra>(B),,<khanDa>(AB) {NI} ``^piece''.  {V} ``to ^split, to ^chip''. Syn. <pu>(AB).
Kh<khara:b>(B) {STAT} ``^bad; to be bad''.
Kh<karahi>(B),,<kaRahi>(B) {NI} ``^frying_^pan''.
Kh<karay>(BD) {VT} ``to ^do''.
Kh<ka:~Ray>(B),,<ka~Ray>(AB),,<kanRay>(D) {NK} ``^wife [ABD], ^bride [D]''. |<kan> cf. <kanea>, <kania> `bride'; <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'.
Kh<karayla>(B) {NI} ``^bitter_^gourd''.
Kh<kara~it>(B) {NA} ``the ^krait, a kind of poisonous ^snake''.
Kh<ka~R~a'j>(P),,<kanra'j>(BD),,<kanDra'j>(P),,<ka~Dra'j>(AD) {NI} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine (%Solanum sp.)''. Syn. <brinjol>(D), <batta>(D). ??4xentries, perh. change transcriptions?.
Kh<karam>(BD) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<karam>(D),,<kaRam>(AB) {NI} ``^bangle, wrist or ankle ^bracelet''.
Kh<kha:ram>(A) {N} ``^ashes''.
Kh<karan>(B) {NI} ``^reason''.
Kh<kara:r>(B) {NI} ``^agreement''.
Kh<kaRba>(ABD) {NI} ``^plough_^handle''.
Kh<karca>(P) {NA} ``^jackal''.
Kh<karchul>(B) {NI} ``^ladle''.
Kh<kardhani>(D) {NI} ``^waist_^string, string worn round the loins''.
Kh<kareG>(D) {V} ``to ^stop, to ^cease (of ^rain)''.
Kh<kaRi>(B) {NA} ``^barren ^buffalo''.
Kh<ka:Ri>(B) {NA} ``^female ^buffalo''.
Kh<khaRia>(D),,<khaRiya>(B) {NA} ``a ^Kharia, the Kharia tribe''.  {NI} ``the Kharia language; a certain ^dance in January''.
Kh<kari'b>(B) {ADV} ``^almost, ^about''.
Kh<ka~Ri'j>(B) {VI} ``to ^believe''.
Kh<karil>(B) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''.
Kh<kaRkaR>(D) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^strong (tasting)''.
Kh<ka:Ro>(A) {VT} ``to ^embrace''.
Kh<kha~Ro>(D),,<kha:~Ro>(B) {NI} ``^piece, ^morsel, to ^chip'' [D].  {VT} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_the_^hair''.
Kh<kharom>(BD) {NI} ``^ashes''.
Kh<kharpa>(B),,<kharpaD>() {NI} ``^sandals, ^wooden_^shoe''. ??Source?
Kh<kharpaT>(AB) {NI} ``^buttock''. Syn. <capal>(A).
Kh<kaRru>(BD),,<kaDru>(ABD) {NA} ``^buffalo ^calf''.
Kh<kharsa>(D),,<khasra>(B),,<khasRa>(A) {NI} ``^itch''.
Kh<khas>(B) {STAT} ``^rough; to be rough''.
Kh<kasa>(BD),,<ka:sa>(B) {NI} ``the ^hot_^season, ^summer, ^<raudari>''.
Kh<ka:~sa>(B) {NI} ``^bronze''.
Kh<kaser>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<khaskhas>(A) {ADJ} ``^rough''. |<<khas.khas>>, <khas> `rough'.

Kh<khasra>(B),,<khasRa>(A),,<kharsa>(D) {NI} ``^itch''.
Kh<kasu>(A) {STAT} ``^ill; to be ill''. {NI} ``^illness, ^disease''.
Kh<kaTa>(BD) {NI} ``^foot, ^leg''.
Kh<kaThar>(D),,<kanthRa>(AB),,<kanThra>(D) {NI} ``^jack^fruit''.
Kh<katari>(B) {NI} ``^sugar-cane''.
Kh<khaTi>(ABD),,<khaTiya>(B) {NI} ``^bed, ^bedstead''.
Kh<kati'b>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^meet, to ^gather, to ^collect (intr.)''. Caus. <ka[b]ti'b>(AD) `to ^gather (tr.)'.
Kh<kaTi'j>(ABD) {STAT} ``^little, a little, ^some, ^few; to be id.''. Syn. <daTi?ga>. ??.
Kh<kaTikhan>(D),,<khaTite>(D),,<kaTite>(D) {} ``^when''.
Kh<katir>(D) {NI} ``^patience, ^delay''. Syn. <andur>.
Kh<ka?ti?te>(D),,<ki?ta?te>(D) {} ``^when?''.
Kh<khaTite>(D),,<kaTite>(D),,<kaTikhan>(D) {} ``^when''.
Kh<katoar>(AD),,<katowar>(*),,<katwar>(B) {NI} ``^sweepings''.
Kh<kator>(ABD) {NI} ``^mustard''.
Kh<khatra>(B) {NI} ``^danger''.
Kh<katru>(D) {NI} ``a small ^toe_^ring which keeps the <jhuTiya> in place''.
Kh<katwar>(B),,<katowar>(*),,<katoar>(AD) {NI} ``^sweepings''.
Kh<kauwa>(B),,<kowa>(A) {NA} ``^crow''. ^bird.
Kh<ke[b]nel>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kenel> `to be heavy')} ``to ^load''.
Kh<kecya>(D) {NI} ``a ^pice, one-fourth anna''.
Kh<keckeca>(BD),,<kickica?>(A) {STAT} ``^dirty; to be dirty''. |<<keca.keca>>?.
Kh<khe'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bite (of an animal), to ^sting''. Syn. <ake'D>, <hal>, <hapkay>.
Kh<khedek>(D) {VT} ``to ^thresh with bullocks, to thresh with the feet''. Syn. <daw~ri>(BD).
Kh<kedor-bo?>(AB),,<kendor-bo?>(D) {NA} ``^old_^man''. |<bo?> ?, cf. <kanRay-bo?>(D),,<ka~Ray-bo?>(AB) `old woman'.
Kh<ke'j>(P) {VT} ``to ^pluck''. ??.
Kh<kehni>(D),,<kehNi>(A),,<kehuni>(B),,<kehoni>(D),,<kenRi>(D) {NI} ``^elbow''.
Kh<ke?ke?>(D),,<keke?>(B),,<ke?kay>(D),,<kekei>(A) {NI} ``^string, ^rope''. |<<keg.keg>>, cf. <khe?>. Syn. <Doir>(B).
Kh<kheliyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^skin an animal''.
Kh<kelom>(P) {ADJ} ``^good''. !Joh.7,12.
Kh<kenDhel>(D),,<kinDhel>(D),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenel>(AD) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''.
Kh<kenDo'D>(BD),,<ke~Ro'D>(B),,<ke~Ron>(A) {NA} ``^frog''.
Kh<kenDor>(D) {NA} ``^bride^groom''. ??d/D.
Kh<kenel>(AD),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenDhel>(D),,<kinDhel>(D) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''. Caus. <ke[b]nel>(D) `to ^load'.
Kh<keniya>(B),,<kaniya>(B),,<kania>(A),,<kanea>(D) {NA} ``^bride [AB]; a girl who marries without her parents' consent [D]''. Syn. <kanRay>(D), <dhuku>(D).
Kh<kenRi>(D),,<kehni>(D),,<kehNi>(A),,<kehuni>(B),,<kehoni>(D) {NI} ``^elbow''. ??nR.
Kh<keGgra>(B),,<keGra>(ABD) {NI} ``^cucumber''.
Kh<ker>(:) {} ``^man, ^male human''.
Kh<kera>(B),,<keRa>(A) {NI} ``^plantain, ^banana''. Syn. <konDoG>(D).
Kh<kherka>(D) {NI} ``^pins (of bamboo or grass flower) used to ^stitch ^leaf_^cups''. Syn. <ponRo'D>(D).
Kh<ke~Ro'D>(B),,<ke~Ron>(A),,<kenDo'D>(BD) {NA} ``^frog''.
Kh<khesari>(P) {NI} ``a cultivated ^pulse''.

Kh<kesel>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)''. Syn. <dhannta>(D).
Kh<kheti>(B) {NI} ``^agriculture''.
Kh<khewa>(AB) {NI} ``^oar''. {VI} ``to ^row''.
Kh<khewa>(B) {VT} ``to ^fathom''.
Kh<ki>(B) {SX} ``^past tense with neutral bases''.
Kh<ki>(D) {SX(N,V)} ``^3rd_person ^plural''.
Kh<ki-ar>(D),<ki-yar>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^dual''. |<ki> `plural', <ar> `dual'.
Kh<kickica?>(AD),,<keckeca?>(D),,<keckeca>(B) {STAT} ``^dirty; to be dirty''.
Kh<kili>(B),,<khili>(B) {NI} ``^nail''.
Kh<kili>(P),,<khili>(P) {NI} ``^clan''.
Kh<khim>(AB) {VT} ``to ^press gently''.
Kh<kimin>(ABD) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law [ABD], ^son-in-law [B]''.
Kh<kinbhar>(ABD) {NI} ``^court^yard of a house''.
Kh<kinbhere-Gga>(D) {} ``the ^day after tomorrow''. Cf. <kinDiba?> `three days ago'.
Kh<kinDhel>(D),,<kenDhel>(D),,<kenhel>(B),,<kenel>(AD) {STAT} ``^heavy; to be heavy''.
Kh<kindera>(D) {V} ``to ^turn''. !cf. below.
Kh<kinDiba?>(AB) {ADV} ``^three days ago''. |<<kinDi-bag>>?.
Kh<kindray>(D) {V} ``to ^turn round''. !neutral verb.
Kh<kinir>(ABD) {NI} ``^jungle''.
Kh<kinkar>(ABD) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''.
Kh<kinsRo>(D),,<kisan>(D) {ADJ} ``^rich''.
Kh<kiRa>(B) {NA} ``^worm''.
Kh<khiRki>(B) {NI} ``^window''.
Kh<kiRo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^tiger''.
Kh<khirom>(ABD) {N} ``big ^river [BD], Koel river, Sunkh river [A]''. ??.
Kh<khirsom>(BD) {VT} ``to ^kick''.
Kh<khis>(ABD) {NI} ``^anger''. Syn. <ragom>(A).
Kh<kisa>(B) {NI} ``^fable''.
Kh<khisay>(B) {VI} ``to get ^angry''. |<khis> `anger'.
Kh<kisan>(D),,<ki~sRo>(BD),,<kisRo~>(A) {STAT} ``^rich; to be rich''. {NA} ``rich man''.
Kh<kisim>(B) {NI} ``^variety''.
Kh<ki~sRo>(BD),,<kisRo~>(A),,<kisan>(D) {STAT} ``^rich; to be rich''. {NA} ``rich man''.
Kh<kitab>(B) {NI} ``^book''.
Kh<ki?-ta?-te>(D),,<ka?-ti?-te>(D) {} ``^when?''.
Kh<ki?-te>(BD) {INTERR ADJ} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many''.
Kh<ki?-ti-a?-te>(AD) {INTERR ADV} ``^when?''.
Kh<kitur>(D) {ADJ} ``prefix to signify young ^female animals or fowls''.
Kh<ko>(ABD) {PARTICLE} ``^emphatic''. Syn. <ja>, <ga>.
Kh<kho>(D) {SX} ``^ending for the past tense of verbs taking G or GE in the imperative''.
Kh<ko[b]Dil>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koDil> `to be dirty')} ``to ^dirty, to make dirty''.
Kh<ko[b]non>(A) {VT(caus. of <konon> `to be small')} ``to ^decrease''.
Kh<ko[b]ro'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <koro'b> `to be silent')} ``to ^silence''.
Kh<ko[b]sor>(AD) {VT(caus. of <kosor> `to be dry')} ``to ^cause to ^dry''.
Kh<ko?ca>(ABD) {NI} ``^corner, ^fold''. {VI} ``to fold''. Syn. <kona> `corner'.
Kh<kho'D>(B) {STAT} ``^stuck; to be stuck''. ??cf. following?
Kh<kho'D>(A) {VI} ``to be ^hanging''. Syn. <ray>.
Kh<khoda>(ABD) {NI} ``^tattoo''. {VT} ``to tattoo''.

Kh<koday>(D),,<kuda>(D) {NI} ``^millet''.
Kh<khoDia>(D) {NI} ``^kareya''. Syn. <laGoti>(D). ??Kharia?
Kh<koDil>(ABD) {STAT} ``^dirty (of cloth); to be dirty''. {NI} ``dirt''. Caus. <ko[b]Dil>(AD) `to ^dirty, to make dirty'.
Kh<koDpoRu>(A),,<koDpuRu?>(D) {NA} ``^man (vs woman)''.
Kh<ko~hRa>(B) {NI} ``sweet ^pumpkin''.
Kh<koy>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^shave''.
Kh<koyan>(D),,<koyna>(D) {ADV} ``who knows, ^perhaps, ^maybe''.
Kh<koil>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^bird: ^koil''.
Kh<koyla>(B) {NI} ``^charcoal''. Syn. <gasa'j>(ABD), <kaku'y>(D).
Kh<koyna>(D),,<koyan>(D) {ADV} ``who knows, ^perhaps, ^maybe''.
Kh<koinar>() {NI} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <oDol>,,<oRol>. ??Source?
Kh<koyo>(ABD) {NI} ``^wind, ^ghost''.
Kh<koir>(D),,<khori>(D) {NI} ``^lane, ^street inside a <tolla>''.
Kh<ko'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^peel off''.
Kh<koka>(D) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. Syn. <konda>(D).
Kh<khokhra:>(A) {V} ``to ^separate hair from body''. ??remove hair.
Kh<khokhray>(B) {VT} ``to ^scrape, to scrub''.
Kh<kokro>(BD) {NA} ``^cock, ^male ^bird''.
Kh<kol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^count, to take account of, to ^judge''.
Kh<kol>(B) {PX(VT)} ``^each_^other, ^reciprocal''.
Kh<kolaG>(A) {N} ``^bread''.
Kh<kolbheTa>(A),,<bheTa:>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''.
Kh<kholDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``a large ^plate made of leaves, and stitched together with the stem of broom grass''.
Kh<kole>(A) {VI} ``to ^quarrel''.
Kh<kole?>(BD) {NA} ``^parrot''. ^bird. Cf. ~<kotra-nari>.
Kh<kole'D>(BD),,<koleG>(AB) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''.
Kh<kole'j>(B) {NI} ``^quarrel''.
Kh<koleG>(AB),,<kole'D>(BD) {NI} ``^bamboo_^shoot''.
Kh<kolom>(D) {NI} ``^sheaf''.
Kh<koloG>(BD) {NI} ``^bread''.
Kh<kolhu>(ABD),,<kulhu>(B) {NI} ``^oil_^press''.
Kh<kom>(ABD) {NI} ``^arrow''.
Kh<komeG>(D),,<komheG>(B) {STAT} ``^hard, ^strong, ^stout; to be id.''. {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <soGay>(D),,<jor>(D),,<sawaG>(D),,<paRom>(D).
Kh<komta:>(A) {VT} ``to ^chew''. Syn. <ta:goi?>(A).
Kh<kon>::<ber-kon>(D) {} ``^someone''.
Kh<kon>::<la?>(ABD),,<la?-kon>(B) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''.
Kh<kon>(B) {SX} ``^gerundival''.
Kh<kona>(B) {NI} ``^corner''. Syn. <ko?ca>.
Kh<kona:r>(A) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree (%Ficus religiosa)''.
Kh<konda>(D) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. Syn. <koka>(D).
Kh<konDe'j>(ABD),,<ko~Re'j>(B),,<konDeG>(D) {NI} ``^bamboo''.
Kh<konDe'j>(BD),,<ko~Re'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^axe''.
Kh<konDeG>(AD),,<konDe'j>(ABD),,<ko~Re'j>(B) {NI} ``^bamboo''.

Kh<konDoy>(ABD),,<ko~Roy>(B) {NA} ``^fly''.
Kh<konDoG>(D) {NI} ``^plantain''. ^banana. Syn. <kera>(B),,<keRa>(A).
Kh<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>.
Kh<kone>(ABD) {NA} ``^mouse, ^rat''.
Kh<khonja?>(D) {ADV} ``^during_the_^night''.
Kh<konke>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^thin''. {VI} ``to be thin''. {VT} ``to thin''.
Kh<konko>(D),,<koGko>(AB) {NI} ``^neck (front), throat''. Syn. <bukru>(A).
Kh<konoy>(ABD) {NI} ``^razor''. |<<k[on]oy>>, nom. of <koy> `to shave'.
Kh<konon>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^small, ^young, ^younger''. {VI} ``to be id.''. Caus. <ko[b]non>(A) `to ^decrease'.
Kh<konor>(D) {NI} ``the ^pipal ^tree''.
Kh<konpaTi>(D) {NI} ``^temple''.
Kh<konRha>(D),,<ku~Ra>(AD) {NI} ``^husk''.
Kh<konsel>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^woman''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown woman''. |<<kon-sel>>.
Kh<konso>(D),,<koGso>(D) {NI} ``^hair^pin''.
Kh<konsRojaG>(D) {NI} ``^leaven''.
Kh<konthe'D>(ABD) {NA} ``^bird''. |<<kon-theD>>, <kon> `child'.
Kh<kongher>(ABD) {NA} ``^young_^man, ^youth''. {VI} ``to be a ^full_^grown man''. |<<kon-gher>>, <kon> `child', <gher> cf. <ker> in <boker> `brother-in-law' from *<boko-ker>.
Kh<koG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^know, to ^recognize''.
Kh<koG>(BD) {VT} ``to ^stop water, to ^dam with an embankment''. {NI} ``small dam or embankment''. Syn. <mundek>(D).
Kh<koGko>(AB),,<konko>(D) {NI} ``^neck (front), ^throat''. Syn. <bukru>(A).
Kh<kopRu?>(B) {NA} ``^man, ^male''.
Kh<korra>(AB),,<koRra>(B) {NI} ``^whip''.
Kh<koRa'j>(BD) {NI} ``a kind of ^gram or ^pulse''. Syn. <khurti>(D).
Kh<ko~Re'j>(ABD),,<konDe'j>(BD) {NI} ``^axe''.
Kh<ko~Re'j>(B),,<konDe'j>(ABD),,<konDeG>(AD) {NI} ``^bamboo''.
Kh<kho~Re'j>(B) {NI} ``a ^few_^minutes''.
Kh<koRek>(D) {V} ``to ^comb''. Syn. <ka'D>(ABD).
Kh<koRi>(P),,<kori>(B) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''.
Kh<koRi>(BD),,<kori>(A) {N} ``^waist''.
Kh<koRhi>(D) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. {VI} ``to be lazy''.
Kh<khori>(D),,<koir>(D) {NI} ``^lane, ^street inside a tolla''.
Kh<khoRi>(B) {NI} ``big ^village''.
Kh<kho~Ri>(B) {NI} ``a ^measure of volume, ^half_a_^maund''.
Kh<khoRiG>(P) {ADJ} ``^short, a ^little''.
Kh<koro'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^quiet, ^silent''. {ADV} ``quietly, stealthily''. {VI} ``to be id.''. Caus. <ko[b]ro'b>(AD) `to ^silence'.
Kh<ko~Roy>(B),,<konDoy>(ABD) {NA} ``^fly''.
Kh<koroJjo>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<koRpa>(B) {NI} ``^female ^genitals''.
Kh<koRra>(B),,<korra>(AB) {NI} ``^whip''.
Kh<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(B),,<konDu?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>.
Kh<kos>(B) {NI} ``^two_^miles''.
Kh<kosa>(B) {NI} ``^sections of oranges, jackfruits, etc.''.

Kh<kosna>(B) {NI} ``^curse''.
Kh<kosor>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^dry, ^withered''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {NI} ``dry coconut''.
Kh<kosu>(BD),,<kusu>(D) {NI} ``^disease, ^pain, ^sickness''. {VI} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache, to be ^ill, to die from sickness''. Caus. <ko[b]su>(*),,<ku[b]su>(D) `to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt'.
Kh<koTa>(D) {ADJ} ``^male''. !prefixed to <solo?> `male dog', <koTa tuyu> `male jackal'.
Kh<khota>(ABD) {NI} ``^nest''. ??both Kh. forms?.
Kh<kho?taG>(D),,<ko?taG>(D) {NI} ``^young_^cattle''. |<taG>, <thaG> `cattle'.
Kh<koTasi>(D) {NI} ``iron ^hammer''.
Kh<ko'te>(D) {NI} ``^side, place''.
Kh<koTe?>(BD) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {VI} ``to be dirty''. Syn. <koDil>.
Kh<kho'te>::<hin-kho'te>(D) {} ``^there''.
Kh<kowa>(B) {NI} ``^jack^fruit_^seed''.
Kh<kowa>(B) {NI} ``^silk^worm ^pupa''.
Kh<kowa>(A),,<kauwa>(B) {NA} ``^crow''. ^bird.
Kh<khu?>(ABD) {VI} ``^cough''. {VT} ``to cough''. ??VT[AB]; perh. cough up X?.
Kh<ku~wa>(BD) {NI} ``^well''.
Kh<kuw~a~r>(P) {} ``''.
Kh<khu'b>(B) {ADV} ``^very ^much''.
Kh<ku'bla'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^rinse_^mouth''. |caus. of *<kula'b> `?'.
Kh<ku[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <kulaG> `to be inverted')} ``to ^invert''.
Kh<ku[b]su>(D) {VT(caus. of <kusu> `to ache')} ``to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt''.
Kh<kuch>(D) {} ``^something''.
Kh<kuci>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^boil below the heel''.
Kh<kuci>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^bolt, iron hinges of a harka (basket)''. Syn. <cu?ci>.
Kh<kuda>(D),,<koday>(D) {NI} ``^millet''.
Kh<kudha>(B) {NI} ``^heap''.
Kh<kuDa>(ABD) {NI} ``a kind of black ^berry''.
Kh<kuday>(B) {VT} ``to ^chase''.
Kh<kudhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^heap_up, to ^gather''. |<kudha> `a heap'.
Kh<ku'DhiG>(D),,<jatra>(D) {NI} ``^fair, ^feast''. Syn. <jatra>.
Kh<kudRi>(ABD) {NI} ``^spade, ^hoe''.
Kh<kudrum>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^vegetable''. Syn. <tarbuRi>(D).
Kh<kuhas>(A),,<kuhasa>(B) {NI} ``^fog''.
Kh<kui>(AB) {VT} ``to ^find, to ^get''.
Kh<kuy'>(D) {NI} ``^bazaar''. ??.
Kh<kuyn>(D),,<kuG>(D) {V} ``to ^swell, to roll up, to fold''.
Kh<kuyu>(ABD) {NI} ``^pot''.
Kh<ku'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^dance''.
Kh<kula'b>(AB) {NI} ``^wood_apple (%Aegle marmelos)''. Syn. <Dahu>(B).
Kh<kulamDay>(ABD) {NK} ``^younger sister''. |<<kulam-Day>>.
Kh<kulaG>(AB) {ADJ} ``^inverted''. {VI} ``to be inverted''. Caus. <ku[b]laG>(A) `to ^invert'.
Kh<kulDa?>(AD),,<kulDu?>(B) {NI} ``^fever''. {VI} ``to have fever''.
Kh<kulu>(ABD) {NA} ``^tortoise''. {NI} ``name of a ^totem''.
Kh<kulhu>(B),,<kolhu>(ABD) {NI} ``^oil_^press''.
Kh<kulu?-tar>(ABD) {NI} ``^cheek''. Syn. <kanpoTi>.
Kh<kumaG>(A) {NI} ``^flesh, ^meat''.
Kh<kumhar>(BD),,<kumbhar>(BD) {NA} ``^potter''.

Kh<kumba>(D) {ADJ} ``small ^hut made with branches''.
Kh<kumbhar>(BD),,<kumhar>(BD) {NA} ``^potter''.
Kh<kunDa?>(B),,<ku~Ra?>(B) {NI} ``^husk''.
Kh<kunDa'b>(BD),,<ku~Ra'b>(BD) {NI} ``^back (of a person, animal, house)''.
Kh<kundri>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit''.
Kh<kunDu?>(B),,<ku~Ru?>(BD),,<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B) {NA} ``^child''. |<<kon-Dug>>.
Kh<kunDum>(BD) {VT} ``to ^carry a child in one's arms''.
Kh<kunDu? siG>(P) {NA} ``^baby ^chick''.
Kh<kunDu?-sor>(B),,<ku~Ru?-sor>(B) {NI} ``^grinding ^stone (cylindrical)''. |<sor>\<soreG> `stone'.
Kh<kunkRu>(D),,<raca>(D) {ADJ} ``^dishevelled''.
Kh<kunRab>(D),,<kunDab>(D) {NI} ``the ^back of a house, of a man or animal''.
Kh<kunTiD>(A) {V} ``to ^propel a boat with a ^pole''.
Kh<khunTo>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^post''.
Kh<kuJ>(BD),,<kuG>(AD) {VT} ``to ^roll_up (a mat), to ^fold cylindrically''.
Kh<kuJji>(B) {NI} ``^key''.
Kh<kuG>(AD),,<kuJ>(BD) {VT} ``to ^roll_up (a mat), to ^fold cylindrically''.
Kh<kuG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^swell''.
Kh<kupuG>(ABD) {NI} ``^mohua_^seed''. Syn. <pako>.
Kh<ku~R>(D) {NI} ``iron ^pail to draw water''. (<-sOG> perh. orig. NCF of <seGOn> now `firewood'). ??Sk.
Kh<khur>(B),,<khuram>(A),,<khurDom>(D) {NI} ``^hoof''.
Kh<ku~Ra?>(ABD),,<kunDa?>(B) {NI} ``^husk''.
Kh<ku~Ra'b>(AB),,<kunDa'b>(B) {NI} ``^back''.
Kh<kuRaj>(A) {N} ``^seed''.
Kh<khuram>(A),,<khurDom>(D),,<khur>(B) {NI} ``^hoof''.
Kh<kuR-bo?>(D) {NI} ``^hat made of leaves''.
Kh<khurDom>(D),,<khur>(B),,<khuram>(A) {NI} ``^hoof''.
Kh<kurkur>(D) {NI} ``^dove''. ^bird. !Varieties include <tilia>(D), <jharanda>(D), <soreG>(D), <bosko>(D), <terko>(D), <tambhayi>.
Kh<kurmuray>(B) {VT} ``to ^complain''.
Kh<kurpi>(D) {NI} ``^weeding_^tool''.
Kh<khurti>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^pulse or ^gram''. Syn. <koRa'j>(BD).
Kh<ku~Ru?>(AB),,<konDu?>(B),,<ko~Ru?>(B),,<kunDu?>(B) {NA} ``^child (male [A])''. |<<kon-Dug>>.
Kh<kurumuTu>(B) {VT} ``to ^try''.
Kh<ku~Ru?-siG>(*),,<ku~Ru-siG>(D) {NI} ``^chicken (or ^chick?)''. ^bird. |<ku~Ru?> `child', <siG>\<siGkoy> `fowl'. ??chick?
Kh<ku~Ru?-sor>(AB),,<kunDu?-sor>(B) {NI} ``cylindrical ^grinding_^stone''. |<ku~Ru?> `child', <sor>\<soreG> `stone'.
Kh<kusar>(D) {NI} ``^cocoon''.
Kh<khus>(A) {ADJ} ``^glad''. !orig. <khush>(A).
Kh<kusu>(D),,<kosu>(BD) {NI} ``^disease, ^pain, ^sickness''. {VI} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache, to be ^ill, to die from sickness''. Caus. <ku[b]su>(D),,<ko[b]su>(*) `to ^cause ^pain, to ^hurt'.
Kh<khuuT>(A),,<khuTa>(D),,<khu~To>(D) {N} ``^post (of a house)''. ??uu/un.
Kh<kuTi>(B) {NI} ``^bit''. ??cf. following?.
Kh<kuTi>(D) {ADJ} ``^female (of dogs), ^bitch''.

Kh<khu~To>(D),,<khuTa>(D),,<khuuT>(A) {NI} ``^post (of a house)''. ??uu/un.
Kh<la>(AB) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey! (form of ^address to friends and inferiors)''. Syn. <ho>(AB).
Kh<la:>::<i-la:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^what''.
Kh<la>(D) {} ``^particle used after verbs to insist, at times the use is compulsory''.
Kh<la?>(BD) {VI} ``to ^like''. !^auxiliary.
Kh<la?>::<um-la?>(D) {} ``^if ^not, ^otherwise''.
Kh<la?>(ABD),,<la?-kon>(B) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''.
Kh<la?>(AB) {VI} ``to ^continue, to ^commence''.
Kh<la?>::<cokh-la?>(D) {V} ``to be ^sharp''.
Kh<la?>(BD) {VT} ``to ^slice, to ^scrape, to ^remove grass, to ^peel wood with a small hand axe''.
Kh<la[b]Da>(D),,<ob-laDa>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause to ^laugh, to ^amuse''.
Kh<la[b]yo'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <layo'D> `to be light')} ``to ^lighten''.
Kh<laca?>(B),,<leca>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame, to ^limp''.
Kh<lacay>(B) {VI} ``to ^salivate at the sight of food''.
Kh<laco>(D) {NI} ``^lip''.
Kh<laDa>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^laugh''. Caus. <la[b]Da>(D), <ob-laDa>(D) `to ^cause to ^laugh, to ^amuse'. ??VT sic [BD], perh. laugh at?.
Kh<la?dhe>(B) {VT} ``to ^load''.
Kh<lagay>(D),,<lagaek>(D) {V} ``to ^attach, to ^apply''.
Kh<lahar>(B) {NI} ``^pain''.
Kh<lahsay>(B) {V} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<lay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^dig''.
Kh<lain>(B) {NI} ``^canal supplying water to a field''.
Kh<layo'D>(A) {ADJ} ``^light (in weight)''. Caus. <la[b]yo'D>(A) `to ^lighten'.
Kh<la'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^belly''. {VI} ``to be ^pregnant''.
Kh<la'j>(AB) {VT} ``to ^slice, to ^peel''.
Kh<la'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^dig and remove grass from the border of a field''.
Kh<la'j-ba?>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie on one's belly''. |<la'j> `belly'.
Kh<la'j-Dul>(B) {NI} ``^diarrhoea''. |<la'j> `belly', <Dul> `to pour'.
Kh<lakhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^observe very carefully''.
Kh<lakar>(ABD) {NI} ``^fat, ^grease''.
Kh<lakchya>(B) {NI} ``^aim''.
Kh<la?ko>(D),,<la?ki>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<la?-kon>(B),,<la?>(ABD) {SUB} ``^if (conditional)''.
Kh<lakRa>(B) {NA} ``^leopard''.
Kh<lam>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^search, to ^seek, to ^hunt''.
Kh<lanDam>(B) {NI} ``^<mohnar>, a ^creeper (%Bauhinia scandens); ^rope (^<chob>) made of its bark''.
Kh<laGghe>(B) {VT} ``to ^jump across''.
Kh<laGgRa>(B),,<laGRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame''.
Kh<laG>(ABD) {NI} ``^tongue''.
Kh<laGoti>(D),,<khoDia>(D) {NI} ``^kareya''.
Kh<laGRa>(B),,<laGgRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame''.
Kh<laGTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {VI} ``to be naked''.
Kh<la:ph>(B) {NI} ``one ^handful''.

Kh<lapay>(D) {V} ``to be ^vacillating like a flame''.
Kh<la:r>(B) {NI} ``^saliva''.
Kh<la:ra:i>(A) {N} ``^hot coal''.
Kh<lara'j>(B) {NI} ``^hot coal''.
Kh<laraG>(AB) {NI} ``^creeper''.
Kh<laRe>(B) {VT} ``to ^fight''.
Kh<laro?>(ABD) {NI} ``^date_^ palm''.
Kh<lasa>(B) {NI} ``^gum''.
Kh<laTh>(B),,<laTha>(B) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. {VI} ``to be sticky''.
Kh<lata>(AB) {NI} ``^hole''. {VT} ``to make a hole''.
Kh<laTha>(B),,<laTh>(B) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. {VI} ``to be sticky''.
Kh<la:Thi>(B) {NI} ``^stick''.
Kh<laTlaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^sticky''. |<<laT.laT>>, <laTh>(B), <laTha>(B) `id.'.
Kh<lauwa>(B) {NI} ``long ^gourd''.
Kh<lao>(D) {NI} ``^flame''.
Kh<laoke>(D),,<lauka>(D) {V} ``to ^shine, to glitter, to be dazzling''.
Kh<lauka>(D),,<laoke>(D) {V} ``to ^shine, to glitter, to be dazzling''.
Kh<lawka>(B) {NI} ``^lightning''.
Kh<le>(B) {INTERJ} ``^form of addressing elders''.
Kh<le>(D) {SX} ``^pron. affix exclusive''.
Kh<le'bdha>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^throw''.
Kh<lebu>(ABD) {NA} ``a ^man, a ^person male or female (not used to designate Kharias)''.
Kh<lebui>(B) {VI} ``to feel ^sorry, to ^sympathize, to ^pity, to ^love''.
Kh<leca>(ABD),,<laca?>(B) {ADJ} ``^lame''. {VI} ``to be lame, to ^limp''.
Kh<leca>(B),,<laca?>(B) {VT} ``to ^limp''.
Kh<ledra>(ABD) {NI} ``^rag''. Syn. <cethra>(ABD).
Kh<lege>(A),,<de:>(A),,<e:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^hey, ^oh (with preceding vocative)''.
Kh<lege>(D),,<dege>(D) {INTERJ} ``^come_on''.
Kh<le'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^abuse, to ^scold''.
Kh<lekha>(AD),,<lekhan>(B),,<lekhe>(D) {ADV} ``^like''. Syn. <mutan>.
Kh<lekan>(AD),,<lekin>(D) {CONJ} ``^but''.
Kh<lekhe>(D),,<lekha>(D),,<lekhan>(B) {} ``^like''.
Kh<lekin>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''.
Kh<lekin>(D),,<lekan>(AD) {CONJ} ``^but''.
Kh<leme'D>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^sleep''. {NI} ``sleep''.
Kh<lemu>(D) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft, to become soft, to make ^wet''.
Kh<leG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^fly (of birds)''.
Kh<leG>(A),,<leGe>(D),,<leGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^flow (of liquids)''.
Kh<lepeG>(D) {NI} ``thin white ^cloth''.
Kh<leper>(D) {V} ``to ^sit ^crosslegged''.
Kh<lepRe>(D) {NA} ``a ^leper''.
Kh<leraG>(ABD) {NI} ``^moon, moon^light, ^month''.
Kh<lere?>(BD) {ADJ} ``^glad''. {VI} ``to be glad, to ^rejoice, to ^enjoy''. {NI} ``gladness, ^joy''.
Kh<leru>(AB),,<leru?>(P) {VI} ``to ^rest''. Cf. <leme'D> `to sleep', <leTe> `to lie down'.
Kh<leTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^lie_down''. Cf. <leru(?)>.
Kh<leTe?>(ABD) {NI} ``a ^gum, dried <gAdh>, used as ^bird^lime''.
Kh<leThiyay>(B) {VI} ``to ^kick''.

Kh<lewa>(BD) {VT} ``to ^sow seeds (rice) on leveled mud''.
Kh<li>(B) {INTERJ} ``^cry used to drive pigs or goats''.
Kh<lika>(B),,<likhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^write''.
Kh<likhay>(D),,<likha>(B) {VT} ``to ^write''.
Kh<lil>(B) {ADJ} ``^blue''. {VI} ``to be blue''.
Kh<lipek>(D),,<jo?Da?>(D) {} ``they ^plaster with cowdung''. ??phrase!.
Kh<lipi>(D) {NA} ``^lark''.
Kh<lisoy losoy>(P) {ADV} ``gently ^moving''.
Kh<lo?>(P) {PP} ``^with, ^from''.
Kh<lo?>(*) \ <lo?-kha>(ABD) {NI} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground''. |<lo?> bound second element in various compounds referring to fields. ??format,xrefs.
Kh<lo'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^burnt''. {VI} ``to be burnt''.
Kh<lobh>(D) {NI} ``^envy''.
Kh<lo[b]'ghoy>(D) {VT(caus. of <loGhoy> `to be shaded')} ``to ^shade, to ^screen from the light''. ??'g?.
Kh<lo'blo'b>(D) {ADJ} ``^heated, ^hot (of rice)''. {VI} ``to be hot''.
Kh<lo[b]Ga:y>(A) {VT(caus. of <loGa:y> `to be shaded')} ``to ^shadow''.
Kh<lo?Dho>(D) {PP} ``^after''. {ADV} ``^afterwards''. {ADJ} ``the ^second, ^another''.
Kh<loha>(BD) {NI} ``^iron''. Syn. <luaG>(D).
Kh<lohosua>(D) {NI} ``^dance''.
Kh<loyo>(B),,<loo>(A) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {IV} ``to be tired''.
Kh<loyo'D>(B) {ADJ} ``^light (weight)''. {VI} ``to be ^light''.
Kh<lok>(A) {VI} ``to ^blister''.
Kh<lo?-kha>(ABD) / <lo?>(*) {NI} ``^earth, ^soil, ^ground''. |<lo?> bound second element in various compounds referring to fields. ??format,xrefs.
Kh<lo?kha>(AB) {NI} ``^two_^miles, <^kos>''.
Kh<loku>(ABD),,<luku>(AB) {VI} ``to ^bear_^fruit''. {NI} ``fruit''.
Kh<lola>(B) {NI} ``^ear-^ring''.
Kh<loGgoy>(B),,<loGhoy>(D),,<loGa:y>(A) {NI} ``^shade, ^shadow, ^reflection''. {VI} ``to be ^shady''.
Kh<loG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. {VI} ``to be sharp''.
Kh<loGa:y>(A),,<loGgoy>(B),,<loGhoy>(D) {NI} ``^shade, ^shadow, ^reflection''. {VI} ``to be ^shady''.
Kh<loo>(A),,<loyo>(B) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {V} ``to be tired''.
Kh<loreG>(AB) {ADJ} ``^clean (of water)''. {VI} ``to be clean''.
Kh<loro?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^rot, to ^decay''.
Kh<loRho>(A) {PP} ``^after, ^behind''. {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^lastly''. Syn. <ku~Rab-te>(A) `after'.
Kh<loTa>(B) {NI} ``^tumbler''.
Kh<lotem>(B) {VI} ``to be ^smooth, to be ^soft, to ^melt''.
Kh<lotob>(D) {NI} ``^chaff''.
Kh<lu?>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread (grain, etc.) with the palm; to spread (as a serpent its hood)''.
Kh<lu?>(D) {V} ``to ^take, to ^get, to ^receive''.
Kh<lua>(AD),,<luwa>(B) {NI} ``^fig''.
Kh<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B),,<luyaG>(A) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''.
Kh<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B),,<luyaG>(A) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. Syn. <loha>(BD) `iron'.
Kh<lucur>(ABD) {NI} ``^lip''.

Kh<ludur>(D) {ADJ} ``^soft, ^smooth''.
Kh<luyaG>(A),,<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''. Syn. <loha>(BD) `iron'.
Kh<luyaG>(A),,<luaG>(D),,<luwaG>(B) {NI} ``^iron, ^plough-^share''.
Kh<luku>(AB),,<loku>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^bear_^fruit''. {NI} ``fruit''.
Kh<lulhuwa>(B) {NI} ``^wrist''.
Kh<lunDa>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash a floor with cow dung after a meal''.
Kh<lur>(B) {NA} ``a kind of ^snake''.
Kh<lusi>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^rob, to ^plunder, to ^snatch''.
Kh<luTu>(D) {NI} ``^blister''. {VI} ``to get blistered''.
Kh<lutui>(ABD) {NI} ``^cloth, ^clothes''. {VT} ``to ^wear cloth''.
Kh<lutur>(ABD) / <luD>(:),,<lur>(:) {NI} ``^ear''.
Kh<m>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |An alternant pronunciation of the causative infix <b>, <'b> before a nasal, as in <gi[m]niG>(B) VT(caus. of <giniG> `to have a price') `to ^evaluate'.
Kh<m>(B) {SX} ``^thy, ^your, ^2nd_person singular ^possessive''. !contracted form of <am>.
Kh<m>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<ma>(AD) {NK} ``^mother''.
Kh<ma:~Da: toG>(A) {V} ``to ^strain cooked rice from water''.
Kh<madad>(B) {VT} ``to ^help''.
Kh<maDom>(B) {NK} ``^mother''. |<<ma-Dom>>?.
Kh<ma:~dRi>(A) {N} ``^madol (a kind of ^musical_^instrument sounding like a ^drum)''.
Kh<maDtiri>(D),,<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basketmaker''.
Kh<maDtiri?>(D),,<turi>(D),,<ma'tri?>(D) {NA} ``^basket maker''. !orig. <mad'tiri'>.
Kh<magar>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''.
Kh<maha>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^big, ^large, ^elder''. {VI} ``to ^increase, to grow, to be big''.
Kh<mahara>(B),,<mahra>(ABD) {NA} ``^cowherd''.
Kh<mahke>(B),,<mohke>(B) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. {VI} ``to be fragrant''.
Kh<mahra>(ABD),,<mahara>(B) {NA} ``^cowherd''.
Kh<mahraG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^expensive, ^dear (in value)''. {VI} ``to be expensive''.
Kh<may>(D) {} ``^pronominal form''. ??.
Kh<mai>(P) {NK} ``^mother''.
Kh<mayaGTha>(B) {NI} ``^thumb''. Cf. <mugTha>.
Kh<maychuwa>(B) {NI} ``^family''. !NK.
Kh<mayda>(B) {NI} ``^flour''.
Kh<maind>(B) {NI} ``^manure''.
Kh<mayn'ga>(D) {} ``the ^day after ^tomorrow''.
Kh<ma:yoG>(A),,<maJoG>(BD) {N} ``^chest, ^breast''.
Kh<maysari>(B) {NI} ``^cloth given to the bride's mother by the bridegroom''.
Kh<majhli>(BD) {NK} ``younger ^sister; a ^second wife''.
Kh<majur>(B) {VT} ``to ^like, to ^approve''.
Kh<mala?>(B) {VT} ``to ^like (a person)''.
Kh<ma:la>(AB) {NI} ``^necklace, ^garland''.
Kh<ma:lis>(B) {NI} ``^massage''.
Kh<mamaha>(A) {V} ``to ^increase''. |redupl. of <ma:ha:> `great'.
Kh<mami>(BD),,<ma:mi>(AB) {NK} ``^aunt: father's sister, mother's brother's wife''.
Kh<mamu>(BD),,<ma:mu>(BD) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother, father's sister's husband''.
Kh<man>(A),,<mon>(B) {NI} ``^mind''.
Kh<manda>(B),,<monDa>(A) {NI} ``^cold (disease)''.

Kh<manDa?>(BD),,<ma~Ra?>(BD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice_^water''. {V} ``to ^strain water from the rice''.
Kh<mandar>(D),,<mandRi>(BD) {NI} ``^drum''.
Kh<mandir>(B) {NI} ``^temple''.
Kh<mandRi>(BD),,<mandar>(D) {NI} ``^drum''.
Kh<mane>(ABD) {V} ``to ^obey, to ^respect''.
Kh<mane>(D) {NI} ``^meaning''.
Kh<manjar>(*),,<maJjar>(B) {NI} ``^blossom, ^flower''.
Kh<manoa>(A),,<manwa>(B) {NI} ``^mankind''.
Kh<manoa>(A),,<manwa>(B) {NI} ``^mankind''.
Kh<mansuDa:>(A) {ADV} ``^year_before_^last''.
Kh<manwa>(B),,<manoa>(A) {NI} ``^mankind''.
Kh<maJg>(D) {SX} ``^dual ^inclusive''. ??.
Kh<maJjar>(B),,<manjar>(*) {NI} ``^blossom, ^flower''.
Kh<maJoG>(BD),,<ma:yoG>(A) {N} ``^chest, ^breast''.
Kh<maG>(D),,<maGek>(D) {V} ``to ^wish, to ^will''.
Kh<maG>(D) {NI} ``the ^part in the ^hair''.
Kh<maGek>(D),,<maG>(D) {V} ``to ^wish, to ^will''.
Kh<maGgar>(AB),,<moGgor>(P) {NA} ``^crocodile''.
Kh<ma:r>(A) {V} ``to ^begin''.
Kh<mara?>(ABD) {NA} ``^peafowl''. ^bird.
Kh<maRa>(A) {N} ``^corpse''.
Kh<ma:Ra>(B) {NI} ``^cave''.
Kh<ma~Ra?>(BD),,<manDa?>(BD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice_^water''. {V} ``to ^strain water from the rice''.
Kh<maRay>(ABD),,<moRaek>(D) {VT} ``to ^put down''.
Kh<marca>(ABD) {NI} ``^fallow land''.
Kh<marci>(BD),,<marcai>(D) {NI} ``^chillie''.
Kh<ma:Re>(B) {VT} ``to ^begin''.
Kh<mari>(AB) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <ma:ta>(B), <goTi>(B).
Kh<marmar-Da:>(A) {N} ``^scorpion''. |<<mar.mar-Da?>>.
Kh<martul>(B) {NI} ``^hammer''.
Kh<ma:~s>(B) {NI} ``^flesh, meat''.
Kh<masi>(D),,<urid>(D),,<maso>(D) {NI} ``a ^pulse''.
Kh<masmasay>(AB) {VI} ``to ^stretch oneself''. |<<mas.mas-ay>>.
Kh<ma:so>(ABD) {NI} ``^black_^gram, ^<urid> (a ^pulse)''. Syn. <masi>(D),,<urid>(D).
Kh<mata>(B),,<mate>(B) {ADJ} ``^over^ripe''. {VI} ``to be overripe''.
Kh<ma:ta>(B) {NI} ``^small^pox''. Syn. <mari>(AB), <goTi>(B).
Kh<maThay>(D) {V} ``to ^chew''.
Kh<mate>(B),,<mata>(B) {ADJ} ``^over^ripe''. {VI} ``to be overripe''.
Kh<ma'tri?>(D),,<maDtiri?>(D),,<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basket_^maker''. !orig. <mad'tiri'>.
Kh<maudh>(D) {NI} ``^honey''.
Kh<mea?>(D),,<meya?>(A) {NI} ``^morning''. {ADV} ``in the morning''.
Kh<mej>(B) {NI} ``^table''.
Kh<melay>(ABD) {PP} ``^except''. {VT} ``to abandon, to ^leave, to ^give_up, to ^leave_off''.
Kh<memon>(B),,<nemon>(B) {NI} ``^age''.

Kh<meGa>(A),,<meya-Ga?>(B) {} ``^day_after_^tomorrow''. |<mea?>(D), <meya?>(A) `morning'. ??<Ga?>.
Kh<merhay>(B) {VT} ``to ^steer''.
Kh<merjay>(D) {NI} ``a ^coat''.
Kh<merom>(ABD) {NA} ``^goat''.
Kh<mesa>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mix''.
Kh<mesoG>(AD),,<mesoGa>(D) {ADV} ``^once''. ??<Ga>.
Kh<meti'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^collected''. {VI} ``to be collected, to ^gather (like water)''.
Kh<metoG>(D),,<metoG-da>(D),,<metoG-da-ro>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''.
Kh<midi>(D),,<mu?dhi>(AD) {NI} ``finger ^ring''.
Kh<mi'j>(AD),,<mi~'j>(B) {NK} ``^aunt: father's younger brother's wife, mother's sister''.
Kh<mne>::<ho-mne>(D) {ADJ} ``^that_^much, ^as_much_as that (correlative)''.
Kh<mo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^smoke''. {VI} ``to smoke, to ^issue, to ^come_out''.
Kh<mo?>(D),,<mu?>(BD) {V} ``to ^come out, to appear''.
Kh<mo[b]gher>(AD) {VT(caus. of <mogher> `to be black')} ``to ^blacken''.
Kh<mo[b]li'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <moli'b> `to be extinguished')} ``to ^extinguish, to ^quench''.
Kh<moD>(D),,<moen>(D) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''.
Kh<mo'D>(D),,<mo~'D>(AB) {NI} ``^eye''.
Kh<mo?-Da?>(D) {NI} ``a ^cold''. |<Da?> `water'?.
Kh<mo?-Del>(D),,<mo?-Rel>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''. |<mo?> `to come out, to appear', <Del> `to come'.
Kh<mo?dhi>(B) {NI} ``^ring''.
Kh<modu su?Da?>(D),,<moD su?Da?>(D) {ADV} ``^two_^years_^ago, year before last''. |<moD> `one', <su?Da?>(AD),,<su'bDha?>(B) `last year'. ??modu.
Kh<mogher>(AB) {ADJ} ``^black''. {VI} ``to be ^black''. Caus. <mo[b]gher>(AD) `to ^blacken'.
Kh<mohina>(B) {NI} ``^month''.
Kh<mohke>(B),,<mahke>(B) {ADJ} ``^fragrant''. {VI} ``to be fragrant''.
Kh<mohol>(B) {NI} ``^palace''.
Kh<moy>(B) {SX} ``^3rd_person ^plural''.
Kh<moyla>(B) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {VI} ``to be dirty''.
Kh<moen>(D),,<moD>(D) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''.
Kh<moen ekela>(D),,<muDu ekela>(D),,++<ek-ela>(D) {} ``^only one, ^alone''.
Kh<mojhi>(A) {N} ``^middle''.
Kh<mo?jhi>(B) {ADV} ``^middle''. ??recte mOjhia.
Kh<mo?jhi>(B) {NI} ``^circle''.
Kh<mokum>(AB),,<mukum>(B) {VI} ``to ^doze''.
Kh<moli'b>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^extinguished''. {VI} ``to be ^extinguished''. Caus. <mo[b]li'b>(AD) `to ^extinguish, to ^quench'.
Kh<moloy>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. !used only in songs.
Kh<mon>(B),,<man>(A) {NI} ``^mind''.
Kh<monDa>(A),,<manda>(B) {N} ``^cold (disease)''.
Kh<monkan>(B) {NI} ``^face''.
Kh<moJ>(*),,<mo~J>(B) {NUM} ``^one, a ^certain''.
Kh<moGgor>(P),,<maGgar>(AB) {NA} ``^crocodile''.
Kh<moRa>(*) {NI} ``a big ^covering for paddy made of plaited straw''. Syn. <tiJja?>(D).
Kh<moRaek>(D),,<maRay>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^put down''.
Kh<mordom>(D) {NI} ``a large kind of ^drum used in Nagpur''.

Kh<mo?-Rel>(D),,<mo?-Del>(D) {VI} ``to ^come_^out, to ^rise (of the moon, sun, stars)''.
Kh<mo?To>(D) {ADJ} ``^strong, stout, fat''.
Kh<mo?Tho>(B) {ADJ} ``^thick''. {VI} ``to be thick''.
Kh<mu~>(P) {NI} ``^nose''.
Kh<mu?>(BD),,<mo?>(D) {V} ``to ^come out, to appear''.
Kh<mu goD>(A) {VI} ``to be ^off''. ??sic; mng?.
Kh<mudha>(B),,<mu~dha>(B) {NA} ``^village headman''.
Kh<muDDa:>(A) {N} ``^ant''.
Kh<mudai>(B),,<mudoi>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''.
Kh<mu?dhi>(AD),,<midi>(D) {NI} ``finger ^ring''.
Kh<muDhi>(B) {NI} ``^puffed rice''.
Kh<mudoi>(B),,<mudai>(B) {NA} ``^enemy''.
Kh<muDu>(ABD) {NUM} ``^one (used with inanimate nouns)''. {ADJ} ``^single, ^alone, ^only one''.
Kh<muDu>(D),,<mu~Ru>(D),,<muRu>(D) {NUM} ``^one''.
Kh<mugam>(ABD) {PP} ``in front of, ^before''. {ADV} ``in ^front, ^ahead''.
Kh<mui>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^dream''.
Kh<mui>(P),,<mu'j>(P) {VT} ``to ^kiss''. Phonology: jNas ~ JNas.
Kh<mu'jDa?>(BD) {NA} ``black ^ant''.
Kh<mukum>(B),,<mokum>(AB) {VI} ``to ^doze''.
Kh<mulayam>(B) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft''.
Kh<mumDiba?>(D),,<munDiba?>(AB) {NI, ADV} ``^yesterday [B], the ^day before yesterday [AD], long ago [D]''.
Kh<mumDin>(D) {V} ``to ^awake''.
Kh<mundek>(D) {V} ``to ^dam water with an embankment''. Syn. <koG>(D).
Kh<munDiba?>(AB),,<mumDiba?>(D) {NI, ADV} ``^yesterday [B], the ^day before yesterday [AD], long ago [D]''.
Kh<mundra>(AB) {NI} ``^ear-^ring''.
Kh<munu>(BD) {NI} ``^dream''.
Kh<munu?-siG>(AD) {NI} ``^east''.
Kh<mu?nusiG>(D),,<mu?siG>(D) {NI} ``^sunrise''. Syn. <patar>(AB).
Kh<muG>(B) {NI} ``green ^gram''.
Kh<muGga>(P) {NI} ``the horseradish ^tree''.
Kh<muGra>(D) {NI} ``a wooden ^mallet, ^hammer''.
Kh<mur>(B) {NI} ``^capital''.
Kh<murDa?>(B) {NI} ``^rainy_^season''. |<Da?> `water'.
Kh<murek>(D),,<murke>(D) {V} ``to be ^turned back, bent''.
Kh<mu-rel>(A) {V} ``to ^rise (as moon and star)''. ??to<mu?>.
Kh<mu?-rel>(B) {VI} ``to ^rise''. |<mu?> `to come out'.
Kh<murkh>(B) {NA} ``^fool''.
Kh<murke>(D),,<murek>(D) {V} ``to be ^turned back, bent''.
Kh<muRsirwa>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''.
Kh<mu~Ru>(D),,<muRu>(D),,<muDu>(D) {NUM} ``^one''.
Kh<murum>(BD),,<murun>(AB) {NI} ``^mohua ^tree (%Bassia latifolia); its flower''.
Kh<musa>(ABD) {ADV, NI} ``^today''. Cf. <musniG> `one day, once'. ??0/g.
Kh<musiG>(A) {VI} ``to ^rise (of the ^sun)''. {ADV} ``one ^day''.
Kh<mu?-siG>(B) {NI} ``^east, ^dawn''. |<mu?> `to come out'.

Kh<mu?siG>(D),,<mu?nusiG>(D) {NI} ``^sunrise''. Syn. <patar>(AB).
Kh<muske>(A),,<muskuray>(B) {V} ``to ^smile''.
Kh<muskil>(B) {NI} ``^difficulty''.
Kh<muskuray>(B),,<muske>(A) {V} ``to ^smile''.
Kh<musniG>(BD) {NI} ``one ^day, ^once, once upon a time''. Cf. <musa> `today', <mugsiG> `dawn'.
Kh<musuRdhum>(B) {ADJ} ``^fat''. {VI} ``to be fat''.
Kh<mu?Tha>(B),,<muTha>(B),,<mu?Thi>(B),,<muThi>(B) {NI} ``^fist''. Cf. <mayaGTha> `thumb'.
Kh<mutan>(A),,<le:kha>(A) {ADV} ``^like''.
Kh<mu?Thi>(B),,<muThi>(B),,<mu?Tha>(B),,<muTha>(B) {NI} ``^fist''. Cf. <mayaGTha> `thumb'.
Kh<muThia>(D) {NI} ``^plough_^handle''.
Kh<muThyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hold''. Cf. <muTha>.
Kh<muTka>(A) {N} ``^fist''. Syn. <cepu'D>.
Kh<n>(:) {IX(V)} ``^nominalization''. E.g. <r[an]ab> `burial ground' from <rab> `to bury', <jono?> `broom' from <jo?> `sweep', etc. |Placed before the first vowel, which is copied before the infix. ??glean, ??format, ??ex.cogs.
Kh<na>::<i-na>(AD),,<ena>(A) {INTER ADV} ``^why?, ^what_^for?''. |<i> `what?'.
Kh<na>::<seG-na>(D) {} ``^please pass first, go ahead''. |<seG> `in front'.
Kh<na>(B) {SX} ``^future tense (with neutral bases)''.
Kh<na>(B) {SX} ``^imperative (with neutral bases)''.
Kh<na>(B) {SX} ``^infinitive''.
Kh<na>(D) {CONJ} ``^nor''.
Kh<nabi>(D) {NI} ``^navel''. Syn. <sunruy'>(D).
Kh<nacu>(D) {NI} ``small ^basket''. Syn. <gonbi'D>(ABD).
Kh<na:gh>(B),,<na:g>(B) {NA} ``^cobra''. ^snake.
Kh<naga>(D) {ADV} ``^without_^reason''. Syn. <ughay>(D).
Kh<nagera>(P) {NI} ``a kind of ^drum''.
Kh<nai>(P) {PRON} ``?''.
Kh<nahiyar>(B) {NI} ``wife's parent's ^house''. ^in-laws.
Kh<naygom>(ABD) {NA} ``^black^smith''.
Kh<naiJg>(D) {} ``^my, ^possessive of ^1st_person singular''. ??.
Kh<najer>(B) {NI} ``^sight''.
Kh<nana>(ABD) {NK} ``elder ^sister''. Syn. <didi>.
Kh<naG>(B) {SX} ``^we_^dual ^inclusive''. !contracted form of <anaG>.
Kh<napha>(B) {NI} ``^result, ^outcome''.
Kh<naram>(B) {ADJ} ``^soft''. {VI} ``to be soft''.
Kh<naraGgi>(B) {NI} ``^orange''.
Kh<naryal>(B) {NI} ``^coconut''.
Kh<na:ti>(B) {NA} ``^grandson''.
Kh<na~w>(B) {NUM} ``^nine''.
Kh<neDa>(B) {NI} ``^time, ^hour''.
Kh<nemon>(B),,<memon>(B) {NI} ``^age''.
Kh<ne~wa>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^fruit''.
Kh<neway>(B) {V} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<newta>(B) {VT} ``to ^invite''.

Kh<niyam>(B) {NI} ``^rule''.
Kh<niar>(D) {} ``^like, ^as''.
Kh<niga>(ABD) {NA} ``^Uraon''.
Kh<nim>(A) {V} ``to ^thatch''.
Kh<nimuhi>(A) {N} ``^needle''.
Kh<niJg>(D) {SX} ``^I''. |Shortened form of <aniJg> when affixed to a verb.
Kh<no>(B) {CONJ} ``^that''.
Kh<no>(D) {CONJ(PAIRED)} ``^either...^or (disjunctive)''.
Kh<nokni>(D),,<nombo?>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''.
Kh<nom>(BD) {SX(N)} ``^thy, ^your, ^2nd_person singular ^possessive''.
Kh<nombo?>(D),,<nokni>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''.
Kh<nombo?>(D),,<nokni>(D) {INTERR} ``^or ^not?''.
Kh<nowa>(AD),,<nuwa>(B),,<nu~wa>(B) {NA} ``^barber''.
Kh<nu>(AD),,<no>(D) {CONJ} ``^or (interrogative particle)''.
Kh<nuwa>(B),,<nu~wa>(B),,<nowa>(AD) {NA} ``^barber''.
Kh<nuDum>(A) {ADV} ``^early before ^dawn''.
Kh<nuksan>(B) {NI} ``^damage, ^harm''.
Kh<numiJg>(D),,<nu-om-iJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??.
Kh<nunu>(ABD) {NI} ``^nipple, ^teat, ^breast, ^milk''. (<nu.nu>).
Kh<nu-om-iJg>(D),,<numiJg>(D) {} ``^shall ^I ^not?''. ??.
Kh<J>(B) {SX} ``^my''. !contracted form of <iJ>.
Kh<JeloG>(BD),,<JoloG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^dark, ^night''. {VI} ``to be dark, to be night''.
Kh<JeloG>(D),,<JolaG>(A),,<JoloG>(D) {ADJ} ``^dark''. {VI} ``to be dark, to grow dark''.
Kh<Jelwa>(B) {NA} ``^leech''. Syn. <joGko>.
Kh<Jem>(BD) {NI} ``^heat''. {VT} ``to heat''.
Kh<Jem>(D),,<Jim>(B) {V} ``to ^cover with ^thatch''.
Kh<Jemi>(D),,<Jimi>(ABD) {NI} ``^name''. {V} ``to give a name''.
Kh<Jeri>(B),,<Jiri>(A) {NI} ``^body''. {VI} ``to be three months ^pregnant''.
Kh<Jim>(B),,<Jem>(D) {V} ``to ^cover with ^thatch''.
Kh<Jimi>(ABD),,<Jemi>(D) {NI} ``^name''. {V} ``to give a name''.
Kh<Jiri>(A),,<Jeri>(B) {NI} ``^body''. {VI} ``to be three months ^pregnant''.
Kh<Jo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^eat''.
Kh<Jo[b]loG>(D),,<Jo[b]laG>(A) {VT(caus. of <JoloG> `to be dark')} ``to ^darken''.
Kh<Jol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^swallow''.
Kh<Jole>(P) {NA} ``a large ^bee''. Syn. <gurju>(A), <terom>(BD).
Kh<JoloG>(D),,<JeloG>(D),,<JolaG>(A) {ADJ} ``^dark''. {VI} ``to be dark, to grow dark''. Caus. <Jo[b]loG>(D),,<Jo[b]laG>(A) `to darken'.
Kh<Jom>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bask in the sun''.
Kh<Jon>(D) {V} ``to ^drive out''.
Kh<JuDum>(B) {NI} ``^early before dawn''.
Kh<JuG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^stretch one's legs''.
Kh<Gga>::<kinbhere-Gga>(D) {ADV} ``the ^day before tomorrow''.
Kh<o>(*),,<o'b>(BD) {PX} ``^causative''. !the <o> variant occurs under uncertain conditions. Cf. the alternants <a'b>, <u'b>, <o>, <u>, <[b]>. Cf. ~<Ob->, ~<[b]>, ~<O->, ~<o->, ~<u->.
Kh<o>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh''.
Kh<o>(D) {} ``''.
Kh<o?>(ABD) {N} ``^house''.

Kh<o?>(B) {SX} ``^past_^tense (with active bases)''.
Kh<oa?>(AD),,<ua?>(D),,<uwa?>(B) {VI} ``to ^bathe, to ^wash one's body, to ^swim''.
Kh<o?-aram>(D),,<ghardamad>(D) {NA} ``a young man who works during three years for his future father-^in-law to marry his daughter''. ??o?.
Kh<o'b>(BD),,<o>(*) {PX} ``^causative''. !the <o> variant occurs under uncertain conditions. Cf. the alternants <a'b>, <u'b>, <o>, <u>, <[b]>.
Kh<o'b-Du'j>(D),,<o-Du'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <Du'j> `to bend')} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<o'b-go'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <go'j>(B) `to die')} ``to ^kill''.
Kh<o'b-gur>(D),,<u'b-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''.
Kh<o'b-yo>(AD) {VT(caus. of <yo> `to see')} ``to ^cause to ^see, to ^show''.
Kh<o?-bhi?-tar-te>(D),,<bhi?-tar-te>(D) {} ``^inside of''. !postposition.
Kh<ob-laDa>(D),,<la['b]Da>(D) {VT(caus. of <laDa> `to laugh')} ``to ^cause to laugh, to amuse''.
Kh<o'b-Jo?>(AD) {VT(caus. of <Jo?> `to eat')} ``to ^cause to ^eat, to ^feed''.
Kh<o[b]Reb>(A),,++<ru[b]Gum>(A) {VT} ``to ^cool''.
Kh<o[b]riD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <uri'D> `to be hard')} ``to ^harden, to make hard''. ??u/o.
Kh<o[b]sel>(D) {VT(caus. of <osel> `to be white')} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''.
Kh<o[b]siD>(D) {VT(caus. of <osiD> `to lose')} ``to ^cause to ^lose''.
Kh<ob-soG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <soG> `to buy')} ``to ^cause to ^buy, to ^sell''.
Kh<ob-su>(P) {VT(caus. of <su> `to put on clothes')} ``to ^dress someone''.
Kh<o'b-taJ>(*),,<o'b-teG>(D) {VT(caus. of <taJ>(B), <teG>(D) `to weave')} ``to ^cause to ^weave''.
Kh<o'b-te'j>(A) {VT(caus. of <te'j> `to carry on one's head')} ``to ^lift a load onto someone's head for them to ^carry it''.
Kh<o'b-u'D>(A) {VT(caus. of <u'D> `to suck')} ``to ^suckle''.
Kh<oDe'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^offer as sacrificial food''. Syn. <puja>, <suktin> `to sacrifice'; <balida:n>(B), <da:Rom>(B) `a sacrifice'.
Kh<oDo?>(AB),,<eDo?>(AB) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^et_cetera''. {ADV} ``^again''.
Kh<oDo?>(D),,<eRo?>(D) {} ``^more''.
Kh<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D),,<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb.
Kh<oDol>(B),,<oRol>(A) {N} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <koinar>. ??or Bauhinia?.
Kh<o~Dor>(A),,<onDor>(BD) {VT} ``to ^hear''.
Kh<oDo?Ro? oRo?>(D),,++<eDo?>(D) {} ``^more''. ??.
Kh<o-Du'j>(A),,<ob-Du'j>(D) {VT(caus. of <Du'j>(BD) `to bend')} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<og-a? oslo?>(A) {N} ``^floor''. |lit. `ground of the house', <o?> `house', <a?> `possessive', <oslo?> `ground'. Syn. <aga?>. ??.
Kh<o-ge'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ge'b> `to burn')} ``to ^cause to ^burn''.
Kh<o-gur-Da?> {N} ``^rainy_^season''.
Kh<o-eG-goD>(AD) {VT(caus. of <eG> `')} ``to ^turn, to ^return, to ^give_back''. ??PVersuch lists <gam Oy~EG> `to answer', <O~e> `to give' !<Oy~>, <O~eGgO'D>, <Oy~EGgO'D> `to give back' ?what evidence is there for the o-eG cut? etc. ?? but see <eG>'.
Kh<o'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drive, to ^turn_out''.
Kh<o'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^weed''.
Kh<okhair>(D),,<ukhRi>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''.
Kh<o-kho'D>(AB) {VT(caus. of <kho'D> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <igoy>, <o-ray>.
Kh<okon>(D),,<ikon>(D) {PART} ``particle of ^hesitation, when a word does not come''.

Kh<okhRi>(B) {NI} ``^mortar''.
Kh<oku'b>(B),,<uku'b>(B) {V} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oleD>(A).
Kh<ol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bring''. (? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r).
Kh<oleD>(A) {VT} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oku'b>(B),,<uku'b>(B).
Kh<oloG>(ABD) {NI} ``a kind of long ^grass, ^thatch''. Cf. <teloG> `to thatch'.
Kh<om>(AD),,<um>(BD) {NEG} ``^negation, ^no, ^not''. !used with verbs.
Kh<omne>(D),,<umne>(D) {ADV} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''. See <homne>.
Kh<ompay>(ABD) {NI} ``^river''.
Kh<ompeG>(ABD) {NI} ``^<chura>, ^flat_^rice''.
Kh<on>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plant''.
Kh<onDor>(BD),,<o~Dor>(A) {VT} ``to ^hear''.
Kh<ongher>(B) {ADJ} ``^young (person)''. {IV} ``to be young''. |<ker> `person', <on> cf. <ontu'D> `to be young'.
Kh<onmo?>(B) {NI} ``^marriage''.
Kh<ontu'D>(B) {NI} ``^end; (of persons) to be ^young''.
Kh<oJ>(B),,<uJ>(P) {VT} ``to ^twist (as fibers into a rope)''.
Kh<oJem>(B),,<oJom>(A) {VT?} ``to ^warm oneself, to ^bask''. Cf. <Jom> `to bask in the sun'. ??VT?
Kh<oJeG>(B) {VI} ``to ^draw_^back''.
Kh<oJom>(A),,<oJem>(B) {VT?} ``to ^warm oneself, to ^bask''. Cf. <Jom> `to bask in the sun'. ??VT?
Kh<o-ray>(A) {VT(caus. of <ray> `to be hanging')} ``to ^hang''. Syn. <okhoD>(A), <igoe>(A).
Kh<ora'j>(AD),,<ore'j>(BD) {NA} ``^ox, castrated ^bull [B], ^cattle''.
Kh<orbeG>(D) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<ore'e>(D) {INTERJ} ``^exclamation of pain, surprise''.
Kh<oRe'b>(AB) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''. Caus. <o[b]Reb>(A) `to ^cool'.
Kh<ore'j>(BD),,<ora'j>(AD) {NA} ``^ox, castrated ^bull [B], ^cattle''.
Kh<oReG>(D) {NI} ``^ear^ring worn in the lobe of the ear''. Syn. <bi~Rio>(D).
Kh<oRo?>(D),,<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B),,<oDo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''. |<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb.
Kh<oRol>(A),,<oDol>(B) {NI} ``^<koinar> ^tree (%Bauhimia melabarica)''. Syn. <koinar>. ??or Bauhinia?.
Kh<orsiG>(ABD) {NI} ``^bean, ^<simbi>''.
Kh<orton>(B),,<ortono?>(D),,<ortonu>(A),,<ortono?-daru>(D) {NI} ``a ^tree, the ^asan or ^silkworm tree' (%Terminalia tomentosa or glaboa)''.
Kh<os>(B) {NI} ``^dew''.
Kh<osar>(B) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <pinDa>.
Kh<osel>(AB),,<osol>(D) {ADJ} ``^white, ^clean, ^shining''. {VI} ``to be ^white''. Caus. <o[b]sel>(D) `to ^whiten, to ^bleach'.
Kh<osiD>(AD) {VT} ``to ^lose''. Caus. <o[b]siD>(D) `to cause to ^lose'.
Kh<oslo?>(A),,<uslo?>(BD) {NI} ``^ground, ^floor, ^land, ^earth, ^world''. |<<us-log>>.
Kh<osol>(D),,<osel>(AB) {ADJ} ``^white, ^clean, ^shining''. {VI} ``to be ^white''.
Kh<osom>(D),,<osoG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^pungent, ^hot''. {VI} ``to be bitter''.
Kh<o-su'D>(D) {VT(caus. of <su'D> `to be wet')} ``to ^wet''.
Kh<oTheG>(A),,<oThGge>(B),,<othoG>(D) {VT} ``to ^lean against''.

Kh<otom>(D),,<oton>(AB) {VT} ``to ^press down, to ^strain''.
Kh<oton>(B) {VT} ``to ^stab''.
Kh<othoG>(D),,<oTheG>(A),,<oThGge>(B) {VT} ``to ^lean against''.
Kh<p>(*) {IX} ``^causative''. |an alternant pronunciation of the causative infix <b>, <'b> before voiceless stops, as in <paptar>(D) from <pa[b]tar> VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight') `to strike fire, to light a match'.
Kh<pa?>(AD) {VI} ``to ^burst, to ^break into pieces''.
Kh<pa'bro-to>(D),,<pa'pro>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??class, phon, analysis?.
Kh<pa[b]tar>(D) {VT(caus. of <pa?tar> `to be alight')} ``to ^strike fire, to light a match''.
Kh<pa:~c>(B),,<paJc>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. {NA} ``five elders of a village who settle disputes''.
Kh<pacas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui koRi das> lit. `two-score ten'.
Kh<pachli>(B) {VI} ``to ^walk_^backwards''.
Kh<paDhe>(B),,<paRhe>(D),,<poDhe>(B) {V} ``to ^read''.
Kh<padri>(B) {NA} ``Christian ^father''.
Kh<pa'Dsor>(AD),,<pa?sor>(B) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <pa?> `to break into pieces', <sor>\<soreG> `stone'.
Kh<pagha>(B) {NI} ``big ^rope''.
Kh<paglay>(D),,<pagle>(ABD),,<paghle>(P) {VT?, VI} ``to ^melt''.
Kh<pagur>(D) {NI} ``^cud''.
Kh<paham>(B) {NI} ``^memory''.
Kh<pahan>(D) {NI} ``^village priest''. Syn. <kalo>(D).
Kh<pahra>(B) {NA} ``^god''.
Kh<pa~ica>(B),,<pe~ca>(B) {VT} ``to ^borrow''.
Kh<payD>(D) {V} ``to ^come_^out''. ??phon.
Kh<paydkom>(D),,<paydhkom>(D) {NA} ``a ^soldier''. Syn. <sipahi>(D). ??phon.
Kh<pai~ki puD>(AD) {V} ``to ^play with ^sticks, to ^fence''. {NI} ``^acrobatics''. |<puD> `to jump'.
Kh<pa:ikom>(A) {N} ``^sipahi (infantry)''.
Kh<phaila>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread''.
Kh<pair>(B) {NI} ``^cloth ^border''.
Kh<pa~yRu>(BD) {NI} ``^ankle_^bracelet''.
Kh<paysa>(B) {NI} ``^money, pice''.
Kh<pa:~j>(A),,<pa:~Jj>(BD) {NI} ``^foot^step, ^foot^print''.
Kh<pajhra>(B) {NI} ``^fountain''.
Kh<pakha>(AB) {NI} ``^niche in a wall''.
Kh<pakir>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Kh<pako>(D) {NI} ``^mohua ^fruit''. Syn. <kupuG>.
Kh<pal>(ABD),,<parek>(D) {V} ``^can, to be ^able (chiefly used negatively)''.
Kh<pal>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''.
Kh<paldi>(B) {TAG ADV} ``^echoword of <jaldi> `^hurry!'''.
Kh<palki>(B) {NI} ``^palanquin''.
Kh<palTan>(B) {NI} ``^army''.
Kh<phamphla?>(BD) {NA} ``a small ^butterfly''. !<pampolla?>(D).
Kh<pa:n>(B) {NI} ``^betel leaf''.
Kh<phanda>(B),,<pha~Da>(A) {NI} ``^trap''.
Kh<pandra>(B) {NUM} ``^fifteen''.
Kh<panic>(ABD) {NI} ``^bow_^string''.

Kh<panti>(ABD) {NI} ``^row, ^line, ^rank''. ??.
Kh<paJc>(B),,<pa:~c>(B) {NUM} ``^five''. {NA} ``five elders of a village who settle disputes''.
Kh<pa:~Jj>(BD),,<pa:~j>(A) {NI} ``^foot^step, ^foot^print''.
Kh<paJjra>(BD),,<paJjro>(D) {NI} ``^rib [BD], ^side [D]''.
Kh<paJjray>(B) {VT} ``to ^speak_^indirectly''.
Kh<paJjro>(D),,<paJjra>(BD) {NI} ``^rib [BD], ^side [D]''.
Kh<paGkha>(B) {VT} ``to ^fan''.
Kh<phaGka>(B) {NI} ``^morsel''. {VT} ``to ^eat, morsel by morsel''.
Kh<paGo'D>(BD) {NI} ``^lap''. {VT} ``to ^hold a baby on the lap''.
Kh<pa:p>(B) {NI} ``^sin''. {VI} ``to sin''.
Kh<phapha>(D) {NI} ``a big green ^grasshopper''.
Kh<pa:pi>(B) {NA} ``^sinner''. |<pa:p> `sin, to sin'.
Kh<pa'pro>(D),,<pa'bro-to>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??phon, analysis, class?.
Kh<par>(A),,<paro>(B) {V} ``to ^cross''.
Kh<pa:~R>(B) {NA} ``^brahmin''.
Kh<para>(A) {ADV} ``^across''. |<par> `to cross'.
Kh<phaRa>(B),,<phaRe>(B) {V} ``to ^split''.
Kh<parakrom>(A) {N} ``^necessity''.
Kh<paRaGkal>(B) {NI} ``^rib''.
Kh<parcar>(B),,<parca:r>(B) {NA} ``^preacher''.
Kh<pare>(D),,<para>(A),,<paro>(D) {} ``^across''. |<par>(A),,<paro>(B) `to cross'.
Kh<pa~ore>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''.
Kh<paRhe>(D),,<paDhe>(B),,<poDhe>(B) {V} ``to ^read''.
Kh<phaRe>(B),,<phaRa>(B) {V} ``to ^split''.
Kh<parek>(D),,<pal>(ABD) {V} ``^can, to be ^able (chiefly used negatively)''.
Kh<parkala>(B) {NI} ``^mirror''.
Kh<parkom>() {NI} ``string^bed, ^cot''. ??Source?
Kh<paro>(B),,<par>(A) {V} ``to ^cross''.
Kh<paRom>(BD),,<pa:Rom>(AB) {ADJ} ``^strong''. {VI} ``to be strong''. {NI} ``strength''. Syn. <komeG>(D), <soGay>(D), <jor>(D), <sawaG>(D).
Kh<paRosi>(B) {NA} ``^neighbor''.
Kh<pasa>(D) {V} ``to ^hammer, to ^crush''.
Kh<paseGi>(D) {NI} ``^log of wood''. Syn. <boGra>(D).
Kh<pa?sor>(B),,<pa'Dsor>(AB) {NI} ``flat ^grinding_^stone''. |<<pag-sor>>, <pa?> `to break into pieces', <sor>\<soreG> `stone'.
Kh<pasri>(D) {NI} ``^partnership in work''.
Kh<paT>(P) {NA} ``hill ^spirit''.
Kh<pata>(ABD) {NI} ``^tail''.
Kh<patha>(ABD) {N} ``a ^<poila> (a ^measure of content)''.
Kh<paTa>(AB),,<paTa?>(D) {NI} ``wooden ^leveler or ^harrow used after ploughing a field''. ??Ju. `plank', q.v.; lA, q.v.
Kh<paTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^price, to ^bargain''.
Kh<paTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^water a garden''.
Kh<patain>(D),,<paten>(D) {NI} ``^ceiling''.
Kh<patar>(AB),,<pa?tar>(D) {NI} ``^dawn, ^light''. {VI} ``to be dawn, to be light, to be ^alight''. Syn. <musiG>(A). Caus. <pa[b]tar>(D) `to ^strike_^fire, to ^light a match'.
Kh<paTe>(B) {VI} ``to ^agree''.

Kh<paten>(D),,<patain>(D) {NI} ``^ceiling''.
Kh<paThi>(D),,<paTi>(D),,<paThni>(D) {ADJ} ``^female''.
Kh<paThi merom>(P), ~<paThia merom>(P) {NA} ``she goat''. |<merom> `goat'.
Kh<patir>(A) {N} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''. Syn. <baDa>(A).
Kh<paTiru>(D),,<paTru>(D) {NI} ``a ^kid''. ^goat.
Kh<paThka>(D),,<paTka>(B) {VT} ``to ^throw or ^dash something against the ground''.
Kh<paThni>(D),,<paThi>(D),,<paTi>(D) {ADJ} ``^female''.
Kh<paTho>(P) {NI} ``^plateau''.
Kh<paTpaTay>(B) {VT} ``to ^hold fast''. |<<paT.paT-ay>>.
Kh<paTru>(D),,<paTiru>(D) {NA} ``a ^kid''. ^goat.
Kh<pa~wre>(B) {VI} ``to ^swim''.
Kh<pe>(D) {SX} ``^you plural, ^2nd_person ^plural''.
Kh<pe>(*), <phe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''.
Kh<pe?>(ABD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice''. ??NBxenter<pe'j>.
Kh<pe~ca>(B),,<pa~ica>(B) {VT} ``to ^borrow''.
Kh<pechawri>(B),,<pechori>(B) {NI} ``^piece of cloth''.
Kh<pe'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^blow a pipe or flute''.
Kh<phekay>(B) {VT} ``to ^throw''.
Kh<phen>(B) {NI} ``^hood''.
Kh<pener>(ABD) {NI} ``^wing''.
Kh<phenkayna>(D) {V} ``to ^throw_away''. Cf. <phekay>(B) `to throw'.
Kh<pensil>(B) {NI} ``^pencil''.
Kh<pe~Re'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^flute, big ^fife''. |<pe'D> `to blow a flute'.
Kh<pere'j>(P) {ADJ} ``^full''. {VI} ``to ^fill, to become full''.
Kh<periya>(B) {NI} ``^generation''.
Kh<pheriya>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''. {VI} ``to be clean''.
Kh<pero~a>(A),,<perwa>(B),,<pe~rwa>(B) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird.
Kh<pertol>(D) {NI} ``top cross ^beam of a ^door frame''.
Kh<perwa>(B),,<pe~rwa>(B),,<pero~a>(A) {NA} ``^pigeon''. ^bird.
Kh<pherwit>(B) {NA} ``^merchant''.
Kh<peTh>(ABD),,<peThya>(B) {NI} ``^market, ^bazaar''.
Kh<peu~ri>(D),,<pinuri>(A) {NI} ``^cotton ^lump prepared for spinning''.
Kh<pya:~j>(B) {NI} ``^onion''.
Kh<piar>(D),,<piya:r>(B) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {VI} ``to yellow, to be yellow''.
Kh<pibh>(AB) {NI} ``^pus''.
Kh<pichoRi>(A) {N} ``^ca:dar (wrapper)''. Syn. <aGku>(A).
Kh<pi'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^break''.
Kh<phikir>(B) {NI} ``^trouble''.
Kh<pinDa>(ABD),,<pi~Ra>(B),,<pinDigi>(D) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <raca>(D).
Kh<pinuri>(A),,<peu~ri>(D) {N} ``^cotton lump prepared for spinning''.
Kh<piJjra>(B) {NI} ``^cage''.
Kh<piyo konthe'D> {NA} ``a ^bird, the Golden Oriole (%Oriolus melanocephalus)''.
Kh<pipni>(AB),,<pipni?>(P) {NI} ``^eyelid''.
Kh<pi~Ra>(B),,<pinDigi>(D),,<pinDa>(ABD) {NI} ``^veranda''. Syn. <raca>(D).
Kh<piTha>(P) {NI} ``^cake''.
Kh<pitar>(B),,<pitor>(AD),,<pitra>(D) {NI} ``^brass''.
Kh<po?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^spin''.

Kh<po?>(D),,<poD>(D) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^germinate, to ^spring out''. !orig. <pod'>.
Kh<pho?>(BD),,<fo?>(A) {VI?} ``to ^butt at''. ??VI?
Kh<po'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^stitch leaves, to make leaf cups''.
Kh<poD>(D),,<po?>(D) {V} ``to ^burst, to ^germinate, to ^spring out''. !orig. <pod'>.
Kh<po?da>(ABD) {NI} ``big ^village''.
Kh<poDhe>(B),,<paDhe>(B),,<paRhe>(D) {V} ``to ^read''.
Kh<poDki>(D) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''.
Kh<pogim>(B) {ADJ} ``^warm (weather)''. {VI} ``to be warm''.
Kh<pogri>(B) {NI} ``^turban''.
Kh<po~in>(B) {NI} ``^canal draining water away from a field''.
Kh<pokhra>(B) {NI} ``big ^tank''.
Kh<phoksa>(D),,<poksa>(D) {V} ``to be ^blistered''. {NI} ``^lung''.
Kh<pon>(*),,<phon>(*) {NUM} ``^four''.
Kh<ponomosor>(P) {NA} ``^god''. ??Sk.<pArAmA>.
Kh<ponRoD>(D) {NI} ``tiny ^pins (of bamboo or grass flower) used to stitch leaf cups''. Syn. <kherka>(D). |<po'D> `to stitch leaves'.
Kh<phoGga?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^bore (a ^hole)''.
Kh<phophnDa>(B),,<pho~pRa>(B) {NI} ``^fungus''. ??check forms.
Kh<porob>(D) {NI} ``the ^feast of eating the new rice''. Syn. <Jo?-Dem>(D).
Kh<porob>(D) {NI} ``^bulb''.
Kh<poRoG>(ABD),,<poRon>(D) {NA} ``^hare''.
Kh<poTa>(AB) {NI} ``^bowels, ^intestines''.
Kh<potay>(B),,<pota>(A) {VT} ``to ^plaster''.
Kh<poThay>(B) {ADJ} ``^hard (of grain just before ripening)''. {VI} ``to become id.''.
Kh<poTeG kaTa>(D) {NI} ``^calf of the ^leg''. |<kaTa> `leg'.
Kh<poTki>(A) {VI} ``to ^germinate''. Cf. <poTro> `bearing ears, pregnant'.
Kh<potom>(D) {NI} ``^leaf of ^<landam> creeper, basket or bag made of such leaves''.
Kh<poTra>(D),,<poTro>(D) {V} ``to bear ^ears''. Cf. <poTki> `to germinate'.
Kh<prabhu>(P) {NA} ``^master, ^lord, ^god''.
Kh<pradhan>(P) {NA} ``secular ^headman of a village''.
Kh<pu>(AB) {VT} ``to ^chip''. Syn. <khanDa>(A).
Kh<puD>(AD) {VT} ``to ^jump''.
Kh<pudga>(B) {NI} ``^feather''.
Kh<phuhi>(B) {NI} ``^bobber, ^float (for fishing)''.
Kh<puja>(D) {NI} ``^sacrifice''. Syn. <suktin>(D) `to sacrifice'; <balida:n>(B), <da:Rom>(B) `a sacrifice'.
Kh<pu'j-Da?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^rinse the mouth with water, to ^gargle''. |<Da?> `water'.
Kh<pul>(A) {VT} ``to ^help (in ^lifting a burden)''.
Kh<pul>(B) {NI} ``^bridge''.
Kh<phul-ga>(D) {NI} ``^flower''. |<ga> `?'.
Kh<punDa?>(DP) {V} ``to ^wash_the_^face''.
Kh<puni>(D) {NI} ``^full_^moon''.
Kh<pura>(B) {ADJ} ``^complete''. {VI} ``to be complete''.
Kh<puri>(D) {NI} ``^puri, a light ^bread fried in oil''.
Kh<puRi>(B) {NI} ``^Puri (city in Orissa)''.
Kh<purkha>(B) {NI} ``^generation''.
Kh<pusi>(AB) {NA} ``^cat (%Felis domestica)''. Syn. <bili>(A).

Kh<phusri>(B) {NI} ``^pimple''.
Kh<pustak>(B) {NI} ``^book''.
Kh<puTuD>(D),,<puTu>(D) {NI} ``small ^mushroom''.
Kh<ra?>(AD) {VI} ``to ^blossom, to ^bloom, to ^flower''.
Kh<ra'b>(B) {VT} ``to ^bury (a dead body)''.
Kh<rabca?>(D) {ADJ} ``with ^dishevelled ^hair''. Cf. <raca> `dishevelled'.
Kh<ra[b]gom>(AD) {VT(caus. of <ragom> `to be angry')} ``to make ^angry''.
Kh<raca>(D) {ADJ} ``^dishevelled''. Syn. <kunkRu>(D).
Kh<raca>(D) {NI} ``^verandah''. Syn. <pinDa>.
Kh<ragday>(BD),,<ragde>(D),,<ragRa>(A) {VT} ``to ^rub, to ^shampoo''.
Kh<rago'j>(BD),,<ragu'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^wash plates, to ^scour, to ^scrape''. |<guj> `to wash'.
Kh<ragom>(AB) {NI} ``^anger''. {VI} ``to be angry''. Syn. <khis>. Caus. <ra[b]gom>(AD) `to make ^angry'.
Kh<ragRa>(A),,<ragday>(BD),,<ragde>(D) {VT} ``to ^rub, to ^shampoo''.
Kh<ragu'j>(B),,<rago'j>(BD) {VT} ``to ^wash plates, to ^scour, to ^scrape''. |<guj> `to wash'.
Kh<rahaR>(P) {NI} ``the dal or pigeon ^pea, a cultivated erect leguminous ^shrub''.
Kh<ray>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^day, to ^make_a_^date''.
Kh<ray>(D) {V} ``to ^throw, to ^throw_^away''.
Kh<ray>(A) {VI} ``to be ^hanging''. Syn. <kho'D>.
Kh<Ray>(:),,<Da'j>(DP) {SX} ``^female, ^woman''. {NK} ``^wife''.
Kh<ra:j>(A),,<raij>(B),,<rays>(B) {NI} ``^country, ^empire, ^kingdom''.
Kh<ra:ja>(AB) {NA} ``^king''.
Kh<ra:ji>(B) {VI} ``to ^agree''.
Kh<rajisTar>(B) {NI} ``^register''.
Kh<raksa>(B) {NI} ``grey ^pumpkin''.
Kh<ram>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^pick_up''.
Kh<ram dhanus>(B) {NI} ``^rain-bow''. Syn. <dhanus ba:n>.
Kh<rama'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^finger-nail, ^claw''. Cf. <rapa'j> `to claw'. ??V029/V030?.
Kh<rambara>(P),,<rambaRa>(P) {NI} ``a ^legume (%Phaseolus Roxburghii).
Kh<ramsiyar>(B) {NA} ``^wolf''. Syn. <hunDar>(B).
Kh<rana'b>(B) {NI} ``^burial_ground''. |<<r[an]ab>>, nom. of <ra'b> `to bury'.
Kh<ra:ni>(B) {NA} ``^queen, princess''.
Kh<ranu>(P) {NI} ``^concoction''.
Kh<raGga>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^cold''. {NI} ``cold weather''. {VI} ``to be ^cold (of the weather)''. ??Gg/G?.
Kh<raGgay>(B) {VI} ``to be ^painted''. |<raG> `color'.
Kh<raG>::<ritiyaygoD>(D),,<rij-raG>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??.
Kh<raG>(BD) {NI} ``^color''.
Kh<raGto>(D) {ADV} ``^crosslegged''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<rapa'j>(BD),,<rapo'j>(AD) {VI?} ``to ^claw, to ^tear or ^scratch with nails or claws''. Cf. <rama'D> `nail', <pi'j> `to break'. ??VI?
Kh<rapi'D>(B) {VT} ``to ^wink''. Cf. <japi'D>(AB) `to close one's eyes'.
Kh<rapo'j>(AD),,<rapa'j>(BD) {VI?} ``to ^claw, to ^tear or ^scratch with nails or claws''. Cf. <rama'D> `nail', <pi'j> `to break'. ??VI?
Kh<ra?ra?>(ABD) {NI} ``^flower''. {VI} ``to flower, to bloom''. |<ra?> `to bloom'.
Kh<ra~Riyahi>(B),,<ra~Riya:hi>(B) {NA} ``^widow''.
Kh<rato?>(BD) {NI} ``^side''. {VI} ``to ^lie on one's side''. Syn. <paJjro>(D).

Kh<rawan>(B) {NA} ``^eagle''. ^bird.
Kh<raud>(D) {NI} ``^heat of the sun, ^sunshine''. Syn. <giriG>(A), <giRiG>(BD).
Kh<re>(B) {INTER} ``form of ^address in joking''. Cf. <ri> `id., used among women'.
Kh<re?>(ABD) {NA} ``village ^headman''. !term of contempt [D].
Kh<rema?>(B) {VT} ``to ^call, to ^invite''. |<re> `form of address'.
Kh<reGge>(B) {VI} ``to ^crawl''.
Kh<reGreTa>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lean, ^thin''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<ri>(B) {INTER} ``^form used by women to address other women''. Cf. <re>.
Kh<riri>(D) {NA} ``wall ^cricket''.
Kh<ri'briba>(B) {VI} ``to ^twinkle''. |<<riba.riba>>.
Kh<ri'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^grind''.
Kh<rij-raG>(D),,<ritiyaygoD>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??.
Kh<rin>(D) {VI} ``to ^borrow''. {NI} ``^loan, ^debt''. Syn. <saka>(ABD).
Kh<ritiyaygoD>(D),,<rij-raG>(D) {V} ``to ^enjoy oneself''. ??.
Kh<ro>::<metoG>(D),,<metoG-da>(D),,<metoG-da-ro>(D) {ADJ} ``^fine, ^thin, papery''.
Kh<ro>(B),,<Ro?>(D),,<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''.
|<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb.
Kh<ro?>(B) {ADJ} ``^scattered, ^lost, ^sideways''. {VI} ``to be id., to have ^fallen, to ^slip from one's hand, to ^lean''. {VT} ``to let ^fall, to ^drop''.
Kh<ro?>(D),,<ru?>(P:Joh. 9,10) {V} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pull_off, to ^open (e.g. a door)''.
Kh<Ro?>(D),,<ro>(B),,<oDo?>(D),,<oRo?>(D) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also, ^again, ^moreover''.
|<Ro?> is used especially between two verbs, and when talking, is joined to the first verb.
Kh<roa>(D),,<rowa>(B) {NI} ``^seedling used for transplanting''. {V} ``to ^plant_rice''.
Kh<ro['b]jo'D>(AD) {VT(caus. of <rojo'D> `to be sour')} ``to make ^sour''.
Kh<ro[b]so'b>(AD) {VT(caus. of <roso'b> `to be powdered')} ``to make into ^powder, to ^pulverize''.
Kh<rocho'b>(ABD),,<roso'b>(D),,<hoso'b>(D) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''.
Kh<ro'Dkon>(B) {VT} ``to ^yoke''.
Kh<rogay>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^weak, ^emaciated, ^thin''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<rogob>(D) {ADJ} ``^split, ^cracked, ^chipped''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<ro'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^milk''.
Kh<ro'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^strip leaves from a twig''.
Kh<rojo'D>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^sour''. {VI} ``to sour, to be sour''. Caus. <ro[b]jo'D>(AD) `to make ^sour'.
Kh<roka>(D) {VT} ``to ^stop, to check''.
Kh<roke'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^sand''. Cf. <ragRa> `to rub'.
Kh<roko'bke>(AB) {NI} ``^turban''. Cf. <boko'b-ke?>. ??twice-made error.
Kh<rokTok>(B) {VT} ``to ^hinder''.
Kh<romku'b>(AD),,<rumku'b>(BD) {NI} ``^rice''.
Kh<romo'D-Da?>(D),,<romo~'D-Da?>(AD) {NI} ``^tears''. |<Da?> `water'; <romo'D>, cf. <mo'D> `eye' and <ro> in <romoG> `nose'.
Kh<romoG>(ABD) {N} ``^nose''.
Kh<roso'b>(BD) {ADJ} ``^powdered''. {VI} ``to be powdered, to fall to ^dust''. Caus. <ro[b]so'b>(AD) `to make into ^powder, to ^pulverize'.
Kh<roso'b>(D),,<rocho'b>(ABD),,<hoso'b>(D) {NI} ``^side, ^direction''.
Kh<rosRom>(B) {NI} ``^garlic''.
Kh<roTe>(B),,<roTo>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''.

Kh<roTkoG>(AD) {NI} ``^yoke''. {VT} ``to yoke''.
Kh<roTo>(B),,<roTe>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''.
Kh<rowa>(B),,<roa>(D) {NI} ``^seedling used for ^transplanting''. {V} ``to ^plant_rice''.
Kh<Ru>(D),,<Du>(D) {SX} ``^suffix as in <konsel-Du>''.
Kh<ru?>(P:Joh. 9,10),,<ro?>(D) {V} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pull_off, to ^open (e.g. a door)''.
Kh<ru['b]gum>(D),,<ru['b]Gum>(A) {VT(caus. of <rugum> `to cool')} ``to ^cool''. Syn. <o[b]Reb>(A). ??cf. below.
Kh<ru[b]suG>(AD) {VT(caus. of <rusuG> `to be red')} ``to ^redden''.
Kh<rugum>(D),,<ruGum>(AB) {ADJ} ``^cold [A], cool [D] ^luke^warm [B]''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<rukhuRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^rough''. {VI} ``to be rough''.
Kh<rum>(AD) {VT} ``to ^burn''.
Kh<rumku'b>(BD),,<romku'b>(AD) {NI} ``^rice''.
Kh<ruGum>(AB),,<rugum>(D) {ADJ} ``^cold [A], cool [D] ^luke^warm [B]''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<rup>(BD) {NI} ``^form, ^shape''.
Kh<rupa>(P) {NI} ``^silver''.
Kh<rupiya>(B),,<rupya>(B) {NI} ``^rupee, ^money''.
Kh<rupu>(B) {NA} ``a small kind of ^parrot''.
Kh<rusuG>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^red''. {VI} ``to be red''. Caus. <ru[b]suG>(AD) `to ^redden'.
Kh<rutu>(ABD) {NI} ``small ^flute, ^fife''.
Kh<sa?>(D) {NI} ``^vegetables, ^spleen''. ??recte <sag>?.
Kh<sab>(D),,<so'b>(BD) {NA} ``^all''. Syn. <jhaRi>(D).
Kh<sabDibijan>(B) {NI} ``^subdivision''.
Kh<sa:~Dh>(B) {NA} ``^bull''.
Kh<sa:di>(B) {NI} ``^marriage''.
Kh<sag>(*) {NI} ``^vegetable, ^greens, edible ^leaves''. ??cf.<sa?>.
Kh<saha>(B) {NI} ``^season, time''.
Kh<sahar>(B) {NI} ``^town''.
Kh<sahe'b>(B) {NA} ``^sahib''.
Kh<sahi>(B) {NA} ``^porcupine''. Syn. <jiGray>.
Kh<sahi>(B) {VT} ``to ^sign''.
Kh<sahiya>(B),,<sehiya>(B) {NK} ``kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and the bridegroom''.
Kh<sahray>(B) {VT} ``to ^praise''.
Kh<say>(ABD) {NI} ``^harvest''. {VT} ``to ^cut, to ^reap, to ^mow''. Syn. <se'j>.
Kh<sainR>(D) {NI} ``^plough_^shaft''. ??<sainaR>.
Kh<sa:~itte>(A) {ADV} ``^accidentally''.
Kh<sajai>(P) {VT} ``to ^punish''.
Kh<sa:ju>(BD) {NI} ``^basket, ^utensil''.
Kh<saka>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^borrow''. {NI} ``a ^loan, ^debt''.
Kh<sakoi>(P) {NA} ``red-faced ^monkey''.
Kh<sakra>(B) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. {VI} ``to be narrow''.
Kh<sakura>(B) {ADJ} ``^thin''. {VI} ``to be thin''. Cf. <sakra>.
Kh<sa:l>(B) {NI} ``^year''.
Kh<salha>(B) {VT} ``to ^decide''.
Kh<sala:m>(B) {VT} ``to ^salute''.
Kh<salgay>(AD) {VT} ``to ^kindle, to ^light_a_^fire''.
Kh<salsa:~t>(B) {ADV} ``to ^one's heart's content''.

Kh<sa:m>::<ek-sa:m>(A) {ADV} ``^always''.
Kh<samay>(B) {NI} ``^time''.
Kh<sambi>(BD) {NI} ``iron ^ring of an <e~Ri>, a big rice-husking ^pestle''.
Kh<samdhi>(B),,<somdhi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^parents of the bride and bridegroom''.
Kh<samolo kaTa>(AD) {N} ``^foot''. Syn. <supli kaTa>(AD).
Kh<sampoRe>(AD),,<sampRe>(AB) {ADJ} ``^ready''. {VI} ``to be ready, to get ready''.
Kh<samraek>(D),,<sau~ray>(D) {V} ``to ^flatten, to ^smooth, to ^plaster walls, to ^stroke the hair''.
Kh<samta:>(A) {V} ``to ^fold up''.
Kh<samthar>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^plane, ^level''. {NI} ``a ^plain''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<sa?mu>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^winnow''. {NI} ``^winnowing_^fan, ^winnowing_^basket''.
Kh<samudar>(B),,<somdor>(B) {NI} ``^sea''.
Kh<san>(AD) {VI} ``to ^go''.
Kh<sana?>(B) {ADV} ``^then [B], a ^while ^ago [D]''.
Kh<sa:na:>(A),,<honta:>(A),,<ta:>(A),,++<han-i>(A) {ADV} ``^then''.
Kh<santra>(B) {NI} ``^orange''.
Kh<saGgo>(ABD) {PP} ``^among''. {NA} ``^companion''.
Kh<sa:ngo>(A),,++<mojhi-te>(A) {PP} ``^among''.
Kh<saGgo'D>(BD) {VI} ``to ^walk, to ^travel''. !Cf. <san>.
Kh<saGghray>(B) {VT} ``to ^help''.
Kh<saG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {VI} ``to be yellow''.
Kh<saGo'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^shut''.
Kh<saGsaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^turmeric''. {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |<<saG.saG>>; cf. <saG> `be yellow'.
Kh<sa:ph>(B) {VI} ``to be ^clean''.
Kh<sapha>(B) {NI} ``^clean''.
Kh<sapta>(B) {NI} ``^week''. |IA `seven-day'.
Kh<sa~Rak>(B) {NI} ``^road''.
Kh<sarer>(D) {NA} ``^duck''. ^bird. Syn. <geRe>(B).
Kh<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D),,<se:rga>(BD),,<sorgho>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''.
Kh<sarga?>(B),,<sargha?>(ABD) {NI} ``^hood of a snake''. {ADJ} ``^hooded, having a hood''. {NA} ``a hooded ^snake, a ^cobra''.
Kh<sari>(A) {PP} ``^with''.
Kh<sa:ri>(B) {NI} ``^sari''.
Kh<saroG>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^cry, to ^groan, to ^moan''.
Kh<sa:~s>(B) {NI} ``^breath''.
Kh<sasta>(B) {ADJ} ``^cheap''. {VI} ``to be cheap''.
Kh<sasur>(BD) {NK} ``^father-in-law''.
Kh<sa:t>(A) {N} ``^truth''. Cf. <so?to>. ??check IA noun forms.
Kh<sa:t>(B) {NUM} ``^seven''.
Kh<sau>(D),,<sou>(A) {NK} ``^husband''.
Kh<saw>(B) {NUM} ``^hundred''. (<-mi> `one').
Kh<sawaG>(BD) {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <paRom>(D), <komeG>(D), <soGay>(D), <jor>(D) ??.
Kh<sau-Ray>(D),,<sou-Ray>(*) {NK} ``^wife''. |<sau>, <sou> `husband', <Ray>, <Da'j> `wife'.
Kh<sau~ray>(D),,<samraek>(D) {V} ``to ^flatten, to ^smooth, to ^plaster walls, to ^stroke the hair''.

Kh<se?>(ABD) {NA} ``^louse''. Syn. <cotto>(D),,<coto>(D).
Kh<se?>(B) {VI?} ``to ^contain''. ??VI?
Kh<se[b]loG>(D) {VT(caus. of <selhoG> `to be deep')} ``to ^deepen''.
Kh<sebol>(BD) {ADJ} ``^sweet, ^tasty''. {VI} ``to be id.''.
Kh<sega>(B) {NA} ``a kind of grey ^squirrel''.
Kh<sehiya>(B),,<sahiya>(B) {NK} ``kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^mothers of the bride and the bridegroom''.
Kh<se'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cut (with a knife), to ^reap, to ^mow''.
Kh<sel scel>(D),,<sol>(BD) {NI} ``wooden ^mortar fixed in the ground for pounding paddy''. ??scel.
Kh<sela:>(A) {INTERJ} ``^oh, ^hey!''. |<la>(AB) `id.'. Syn. <ho>(AB).
Kh<selho'b> {NA} ``^deer''.
Kh<selhoG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^deep''. {VI} ``to be deep''. Caus. <se[b]loG>(AD) `to ^deepen'.
Kh<semghor>(A) {VT(caus. of <seGghor> `to be straight')} ``to ^straighten. |<<se[b]Gghor>>. Cf. <seGbor>(D) `id.''.
Kh<semkom>(D),,<simkom>(A),,<senkom>(B),,<siGkom>(P) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B).
Kh<seGghor>(BD) {ADJ} ``^straight''. {VI} ``to be straight, to go straight''.
Kh<seG>(ABD) {ADV} ``^first, in_^front, ^ahead''. {VI} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''.
Kh<seGko>(D),,<seGa>(D) {ADV} ``^firstly, for the first time, at the beginning, formerly''.
Kh<seG-na>(D) {} ``^please pass first, go ahead''. |<seG> `in front'.
Kh<se~Ra>(B) {ADJ} ``^mature, ^worldly''. {VI} ``to be id., to become id.''.
Kh<se:rga>(BD),,<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D),,<sorgho>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''.
Kh<se:rta>(B) {NI} ``^wick''.
Kh<seta>(D) {NI} ``big black ^ant''.
Kh<sethi>(ABD) {ADV} ``in ^vain''.
Kh<sewa>(D) {NI} ``^service''. {VT} ``to ^serve''.
Kh<si>(B) {VT} ``to ^plough''.
Kh<si?>(BD) {SX(V)} ``^habitual, ^continuous, ^intensive (present perfect)''. ??.
Kh<si'D>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^lost''. {VI} ``to be lost''.
Kh<siDi'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^cotton [BD], cotton boll [A]''. Syn. <kapas>(D).
Kh<siya~>(A) {NI} ``^boundary''. Syn. <sima>(B), <siman>(B), <simaG>(A).
Kh<sika>(D) {NI} ``^marks ^burnt on the arm of the deceased for recognition by ancestors in the other world''. ^funeral.
Kh<sikhay>(D) {VT} ``to ^teach''. Syn. <ob-soy>(D).
Kh<sikhe>(B) {ADJ} ``^lean''. {VI} ``to be lean''. ??cf. prev.
Kh<siki>(D) {SX} ``^imperfect, ^pluperfect''.
Kh<si?-kho>(D) {SX} ``^past tense''. |<si?> `habitual', <kho> `past'.
Kh<sikreT>(B) {NI} ``^cigarette''.
Kh<si-lo?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^plough''. |<si> `to plough', <lo?>\<lo?kha> `earth'. (<si-> `to plough').
Kh<sima>(B),,<siman>(B),,<simaG>(A) {NI} ``^boundary''. Syn. <siya~>(A).
Kh<simkom>(A),,<siGkom>(P),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B).
Kh<sina>(D),,<sini>(ABD) {NI} ``^plough''. |<<s[in]i>>, nom. of <si> `to plough'.
Kh<sindur>(D),,<sundrom>(BD) {NI} ``^vermillion''.
Kh<sini>(ABD),,<sina>(D) {NI} ``^plough''. |<<s[in]i>>, nom. of <si> `to plough'. (<s[in]i>, ~<si-> `to plough' & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix').

Kh<siniG>(ABD) {NI} ``^edge, ^border, ^side, ^direction''. Syn. <rocob>(A).
Kh<siG>(D) {NI} ``^sun''. |archaic.
Kh<siG>(D) \ <siGkoy>(ABD) {NA} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <kaluTi>(D). ??format.
Kh<siG>(*) {NI(BND)} ``^house''. ??format.
Kh<siGkoy>(ABD) / <siG>(D) {NA} ``^fowl, ^chicken''. ^bird. Syn. <ceGna>(B), <kaluTi>(D). ??format.
Kh<siGkom>(P),,<simkom>(A),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <te:rgan>(B).
Kh<sipahi>(D) {NA} ``a ^soldier, a ^sepoy''. Syn. <paydkom>(D).
Kh<sira?>(P) {NI} ``^cloth''.
Kh<siray>(D) {ADJ} ``^dead''. {VI} ``to be dead''.
Kh<sirhawna>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''.
Kh<sire>(B) {ADV} ``^according to''. ??ADV.
Kh<sirki>(D) {NI} ``a kind of fruit-bearing ^plant; its ^fruit''.
Kh<siro>(D) {NI} ``^back^bone''.
Kh<sirwa>(D) {NI} ``^red ^thread''.
Kh<siskar>(B) {VT} ``to ^whistle''.
Kh<sitil>(ABD) {NI} ``^bank of a river, ^edge, ^side''. {VI} ``to move ^aside''. Syn. <siniG>(D). Cf. ~<iJa sitim-DO>.
Kh<skul>(B),,<iskul>(B) {NI} ``^school''.
Kh<so?>(D) {V} ``to ^put_up, to ^fix, to put straight, to ^arrange''.
Kh<so'b>(BD),,<sab>(D) {NA} ``^all''. Syn. <jhaRi>(D).
Kh<so'bdhom>(B) {NI} ``^sound''.
Kh<so[b]re>(A) {VT(caus. of <sore> `to finish'); VI; ADV} ``to ^finish; to ^hasten; ^quickly''.
Kh<so'bro>(AB) {NI} ``^husk''. {VT} ``to remove husks, to ^clean (rice)''. ??'b?; <sobro>(A).
Kh<socay>(B) {VT} ``to ^think''.
Kh<so'D>(AB) {VT} ``to ^mix with the hand''.
Kh<so'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^know, to have ^learned''. Syn. <sikhe>.
Kh<sojh>(B) {ADV} ``^straight''.
Kh<sol>(BD),,<sel scel>(D) {NI} ``wooden ^mortar fixed in the ground for pounding paddy''.
Kh<solo?>(ABD) {NA} ``^dog''.
Kh<so?lui>(ABD) {NI} ``^hair ^knot, ^plait, ^coiffure''. |<<sog-ului>>?, cf. <ului> `hair'.
Kh<somaG>(A),,<somoG>(BD) {NI} ``^forehead''.
Kh<sombo?>(D),,<sumbo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''.
Kh<somdhi>(B),,<samdhi>(B) {NK} ``a kinship term indicating the relationship between the ^parents of the bride and bridegroom''.
Kh<somdor>(B),,<samudar>(B) {NI} ``^sea''.
Kh<somoG>(BD),,<somaG>(A) {NI} ``^forehead''.
Kh<somti?>(AD) {NI} ``^cubit (measure)''. |<<som-ti?>> with <ti?> hand ?.
Kh<sona>(AB) {NI} ``^gold''.
Kh<sondaram>(A) {N} ``^vermilion''. |<sundar> `red'.
Kh<soG>(BD) {SX} ``^times, ^how_^often''.
Kh<soG>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^buy [ABD], to ^measure [D]''.
Kh<soGay>(AD) {NI} ``^strength''. Syn. <jor>(D), <sawaG>(D), <paRom>(D), <komeG>(D) ??.
Kh<soGgol>(ABD) {NI} ``^firewood, ^fuel''.
Kh<soGkay>(D) {VT} ``to ^buy, to measure''. |<soG> `to buy', <kay> `'.
Kh<soG-ol>(D) {V} ``to ^buy and ^bring, to ^go_^shopping''. |<soG> `to buy', <ol> `to bring'.
Kh<soG-titi?>(D) {NI} ``^arm''.

Kh<so~p>(B) {NI} ``^fennel seeds''.
Kh<sor>(*) \ <soreG>(ABD) {NI} ``^stone, ^rock''.
Kh<sore>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^finished''. {VI} ``to be finished, to be finished with work, to be ^perfect''.
Kh<soreG>(ABD) / <sor>(*) {NI} ``^stone, ^rock''. !contr. <sor> in <pag-sor> `grinding stone (flat)'.
Kh<sorgho>(D),,<se:rga>(BD),,<sarga>(AD),,<sargha>(D) {NI} ``the ^sal ^tree (%Shorea robusta)''.
Kh<sori>(BD) {PP} ``^with, ^together, ^all''.
Kh<soRkom>(B) {NI} ``wooden ^plank used as a ^seat''.
Kh<soso>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^tree (%Semicarpus anacardium)''. |<<so.so>>.
Kh<sosra:r>(B) {NI} ``husband's parents' ^house''. ^in^law. Cf. <sasurail> `id.', <sasur> `father-in-law'.
Kh<soTi>(B) {NI} ``small ^stick, ^cane''.
Kh<so?to>(BD) {ADJ} ``^true, ^right, ^correct''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {NI} ``^truth''. Cf. <sa:t> `truth'.
Kh<soTol>(D) {V} ``to ^peck (like birds eating)''.
Kh<sou>(A),,<sau>(D) {NK} ``^husband''.
Kh<sthir>(B) {ADJ} ``^firm''. {VI} ``to be firm''. |<<sVthir>>?. ??.
Kh<su>(ABD) {V} ``to ^put_^on clothes, to ^adorn oneself, to ^wear''.
Kh<su?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sew, to ^stitch''.
Kh<su'bDha?>(B),,<su?Da?>(AD) {ADV} ``^last_^year''.
Kh<su['b]dham>(A) {VT(caus. of <sudham> `to sound'?)} ``to cause to ^sound''.
Kh<su[b]luy>(AD) {VT(caus. of <suluy> `to be hot')} ``to ^heat (water)''.
Kh<su'D>(BD) {ADJ} ``^wet''. {VI} ``to be wet, to get wet''.
Kh<sudh>(B) {NI} ``^interest''.
Kh<su?Da?>(AD),,<su'bDha?>(B) {ADV} ``^last_^year''.
Kh<suga>(B) {NI} ``^parrot''. ^bird.
Kh<sugei>(P) {} ``''. ??Kh. form cited under Ju.<sugei>(KMP), ~<suge>(K) `very; many, much, too much'.
Kh<sukhmuR>(BD) {NI} ``a ^bride_^price, three ^cows taken as a gift from the boy's house before marriage''. Syn. <giniG>(D),,<giniG-taG>(D),,<gonoG>(D).
Kh<sukho>(D) {NI} ``^joy, happiness''.
Kh<suktin>(D) {V} ``to ^sacrifice''. Syn. <puja>; <da:Rom>(B), <balida:n>(B) `a sacrifice'.
Kh<sul>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^crow''.
Kh<suluy>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^hot (of water)''. {VI} ``to be hot, to ^boil''. Caus. <su[b]luy>(AD) `to ^heat (water)'.
Kh<sum>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drive (a post)''.
Kh<sumaG>(B) {VI} ``to ^meet''.
Kh<sumbo?>(ABD),,<sombo?>(D) {NI} ``^trunk of a ^tree''.
Kh<sundar>(B) {ADJ} ``^pretty, ^beautiful''. {VI} ``to be id.''. Phonology: syncope.
Kh<sundar bainThi>(D),,<sundar boynthi>(D),,<boynthi>(D) {NI} ``^knife secured into position by the foot''.
Kh<sundrom>(BD),,<sindur>(D) {NI} ``^vermillion''.
Kh<sunim>(D) {NI} ``^thief''. {V} ``to ^steal, to be a thief, to become a thief''. ??entry unclear.
Kh<sunru'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^navel''. Syn. <nabi>. (*<u-suNij>, cf. <i-jiG>, ~<e-mOD>, etc.). ??nr/R~.

Kh<supari>(B) {NI} ``^betel nut''.
Kh<supli>(B) {NI} ``^right_^hand''.
Kh<surat>(B) {NI} ``^good_^figure''.
Kh<surjamay>(B) {VT} ``to ^supply''.
Kh<suru>(BD) {VT} ``to ^begin''. {NI} ``beginning''.
Kh<suru'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf_^cup (small [A])''. ??r/R.
Kh<suru'b>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^suck, to ^sip, to ^gargle, to ^breathe''. !Kh.<sur> cited in Pinnow's Juang vocab.
Kh<surum>(AB) {NA} ``^thief''. {VT} ``to steal''.
Kh<su?su?>(D) {V} ``to ^dress''.
Kh<suta>(D),,<sutrom>(AD),,su?trom>(B) {NI} ``^thread''. Phonology: m ~ G, syncope.
Kh<sutrom>(AD),,<su?trom>(B),,<suta>(D) {NI} ``^thread''. Phonology: m ~ G, syncope.
Kh<ta>(BD) {SX} ``^present tense (with neutral bases)''.
Kh<ta:>(A),,++<han-i>(A),,<sa:na:>(A),,<honta:>(A) {ADV} ``^then''.
Kh<ta'bkar>(ABD) {NI} ``^banyan ^tree (%Ficus bengalensis or indica)''.
Kh<tabla>(D) {NI} ``^axe used by butchers to slaughter, generally carried by Kharias as a weapon for self protection against wild animals''.
Kh<Tha~Dha>(B),,<ThanDha>(B) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''.
Kh<tago'j>(A),,<togo'j>(B) {VT} ``to ^chew [A], to ^put_in_the_^mouth [B]''. Syn. <komta:>(A).
Kh<Thahray>(B) {VT} ``to ^fix_a_^day''.
Kh<Thahre>(B) {VI} ``to ^stop for some time''.
Kh<tai>(B) {NI} ``^frying_^pan''.
Kh<tay>(BD) {PP} ``^from''.
Kh<thaila>(B) {NI} ``^bag''.
Kh<ta'j>(ABD) {NI} ``^part, ^share''. {VT} ``to ^distribute, to share, to ^serve out rice''.
Kh<tak>(B) {SUB} ``^until''.
Kh<Takay>(D),,<Thakay>(D) {V} ``to ^deceive, to tell ^lies, to yarn''.
Kh<thake>(BD) {ADJ} ``^tired''. {VI} ``to be tired''.
Kh<takiya>(B) {NI} ``^pillow''.
Kh<takhta>(D) {NI} ``plank ^table''.
Kh<ta:la>(B) {NI} ``^lock''.
Kh<talowa>(B) {NI} ``^palm''. Syn. <ta:R>.
Kh<tam>(D),,<tama>(ABD) {ADV} ``^now''. Syn. <taG>.
Kh<tha:m>(A),,<ca:Do>(A) {PP} ``^for, for_the_^sake_of''.
Kh<tambhay>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''.
Kh<tamkhu>(B) {NI} ``^tobacco''.
Kh<tamoG>(A) {ADJ} ``^empty''.
Kh<tamras>(AB) {NI} ``^guava ^fruit''.
Kh<tamu>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^sneeze''.
Kh<tha:n>(B) {NI} ``^udder''.
Kh<ThanDha>(B),,<Tha~Dha>(B) {ADJ} ``^cool''. {VI} ``to be cool''.
Kh<TaGgay>(B),,<TaGay>(D) {V} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''.
Kh<taJ>(B),,<teJ>(D),,<teG>(D) {V} ``to ^weave''.
Kh<taG>(ABD) {ADV} ``^now, ^then, ^next''. Syn. <tam>(D), <tama>(ABD).
Kh<taG>, <thaG>(:) {NCF} ``^cow''.
Kh<ThaG>(BD) {SX} ``^classifier used with <u-bar> `two'''.
Kh<TaGay>(D),,<TaGgay>(B) {V} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''.

Kh<ThaGka>(B) {NI} ``^thunder''. Syn. <ghiRghiRay>(D), <ugra>(A).
Kh<TaG-ko>(D) {ADV} ``^now''. |<taG> `now'. ??T/t.
Kh<TaGkol>(D),,<Tokek>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in with a ^hammer''.
Kh<ThaGkol>(AB) {VT} ``to ^knock''.
Kh<taGku>(A) {N} ``^stone (of a fruit)''.
Kh<taphaR>(A),,<thapRay>(B),,<thapRe>(D) {VT} ``to ^slap, to ^clap''.
Kh<tape>(B) {VI} ``to be ^warmed by the sun''.
Kh<thapRay>(B),,<thapRe>(D),,<taphaR>(A) {VT} ``to ^slap, to ^clap''.
Kh<tar>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^hit, to ^beat, to ^strike, to ^kill''.
Kh<ta:R>(B) {NI} ``^palm ^tree''. Syn. <talowa>.
Kh<thara>(D),,<tharia>(D) {NI} ``^plate''.
Kh<taraju>(B) {NI} ``^balance''. !related to <taran> `shoulder'?.
Kh<taran>(ABD) {NI} ``^shoulder''.
Kh<tarhathi>(ABD) {NI} ``^palm of the ^hand''.
Kh<tarbuRi>(D) {NI} ``a ^vegetable''. Syn. <kudrum>(D).
Kh<tardi>(ABD) {NI} ``^lamp''. {VT} ``to ^light a lamp''.
Kh<tare>(D) {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^inclined (of the sun)''.
Kh<ta:Ri>(B) {NI} ``^toddy''. |<tAR> `palm tree'.
Kh<tharia>(D),,<thara>(D) {NI} ``^plate''.
Kh<Tha~Ro>(BD),,<Tha:~Ro>(AB) {NI} ``^place''. Syn. <Tha~w>(B).
Kh<taro'b>(DP) {NI} ``a jungle ^fruit ^tree''.
Kh<tarse>(B) {VI} ``to ^struggle''.
Kh<thartharay>(D) {V} ``to ^tremble''.
Kh<ta:Ru>(B) {NI} ``^wisdom_^tooth''.
Kh<tarwa>(D) {NI} ``the ^sole of the ^foot''.
Kh<tata>(D),,<tataG>(AB) {NK} ``^grandfather''.
Kh<tataG>(AB),,<tata>(D) {NK} ``^grandfather''.
Kh<tataug>(D) {NK} ``my ^grandfather''. ??u has macron.
Kh<Tha~w>(B) {NI} ``^place''. Syn. <Tha~Ro>(BD).
Kh<Thauka>(P) {ADJ} ``^`correct, ^right''. !Joh.5,30-32.
Kh<te>(BD) {PP} ``^on, ^in, ^at, ^to, ^into''.
Kh<te>(B) {SX} ``^present tense (with active bases)''.
Kh<te?>(D),,<teD>(D),,<ton>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to strain''. !orig. <ted'>.
Kh<te?>(D),,<teD>(D) {V} ``to ^press_out, to ^wipe_off''. !orig. <ted'>.
Kh<Te[b]Ra>(AD) {VT(caus. of <TeDha>(B) `to be crooked')} ``to ^bend''.
Kh<te'D>(BD) {VT} ``to throw ^snot from one's ^nose''.
Kh<teD>(D),,<te?>(D) {V} ``to ^press_out, to ^wipe_off''. !orig. <ted'>.
Kh<teD>(D),,<ton>(D),,<te?>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to strain''. !orig. <ted'>(D).
Kh<TeDha>(B) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. {VI} ``to be crooked''. Caus. <Te[b]Ra>(AD) `to ^bend'.
Kh<tegoy>(AB) {VI} ``to ^move ^a^side''.
Kh<Thehuna>(ABD) {NI} ``^knee''.
Kh<te'j>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^carry on one's head''. !Also <tetrna>(D) `id.'.
Kh<te'j>(BD) {VI} ``to ^snap, to ^break_off, to ^pluck (greens, flowers)''. Cf. <teja>(A) `to pluck (feathers)'.
Kh<teja:>(A) {V} ``to ^pluck (feathers)''. Cf. <te'j> `to pluck'.
Kh<Thekan>(B) {NI} ``^whereabouts''.

Kh<Theker>(ABD) {NI} ``^sunshine, gentle ^heat of the sun''. {VT} ``to ^bask in the sun''. ??VT.
Kh<Thela?>(B) {VT} ``to ^push''.
Kh<telaG>(A),,<teloG>(BD) {NI} ``^thatch, ^roof, ^eyelashes''. {VT} ``to ^thatch''. Cf. <oloG> `a kind of grass'.
Kh<ten>(AD) {N} ``^claw''.
Kh<ten>(B) {VT} ``to ^trample''. ??see <teG tenn>(D) below.
Kh<tenko>(B) {ADJ} ``^some''.
Kh<tenton>(AB),,<tentoG>(D) {NI} ``^tamarind''.
Kh<teJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^tell''.
Kh<teJ>(D),,<teG>(D),,<taJ>(B) {V} ``to ^weave''.
Kh<teG tenn>(D) {V} ``to ^trample under foot (like mud)''. ??see <ten>(B).
Kh<ter>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^give, to give to apply, to ^prepare, to ^make''.
Kh<teram>(A) {N} ``^honey''.
Kh<te:rgan>(B) {NI} ``^star''. Syn. <simkom>(A),,<semkom>(D),,<senkom>(B).
Kh<theriya>(B) {NI} ``^plate''.
Kh<terko kurkur>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''.
Kh<terom>(BD) {NA} ``^bee, ^honey''. Syn. <gurju>(A), <Jole>(P).
Kh<TeTeGga>(P),,<TeTGga>(B) {NA} ``big ^lizard''.
Kh<ti?>(ABD) {NI} ``^hand, ^forearm''.
Kh<tib>(A) {N} ``^part''.
Kh<tibhru>(P),,<tibru>(P) {NUM} ``^six''.
Kh<ti'j>(B) {NI} ``^side''.
Kh<ti~ja:>(A) {N} ``^covering for paddy made of straw''.
Kh<tijo>(BD),,<tijo?>(A) {NA} ``^worm, ^caterpillar''.
Kh<Thik>(B) {ADV} ``^exactly''.
Kh<til>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bury''.
Kh<tilia kurkur>(D) {NA} ``a kind of ^dove''.
Kh<til-jaG>(D) {V} ``to ^gather the bones after cremation, or burial, to perform the <khaman> or <harbori>''. |<til> `to bury', <jaG> `bone'.
Kh<tilmiG>(D) {NI} ``^sesame''.
Kh<timsoG>(ABD) {NI} ``^fire''.
Kh<tin>(B) {NUM} ``^three''.
Kh<tiJ>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cover paddy with a rope of plaited straw, to make a <tiJja?> or <moRa>''.
Kh<tiG>(D),,<teJ>(P) {V} ``to ^weave''.
Kh<tircha>(B) {ADJ} ``^vertical''. {VI} ``to be vertical''.
Kh<tiRel>(ABD),,<tiRil>(P) {NI} ``the ^ebony ^tree (%Diospyros melanoxylon, Roxb.)''.
Kh<tiri'b>(ABD) {NI} ``^cloud [ABD], ^sky, ^heaven [D]''.
Kh<Thisa>(B) {VT} ``to ^call loudly, to ^cry for help''.
Kh<titi?>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <ti?> `hand'.
Kh<to>::<pa'pro>(D),,<pa'bro-to>(D) {} ``^tease''. ??format.
Kh<to?>(AB) {V} ``to ^bore one's ears, to ^prick, to be pricked''. ??.
Kh<to?>(BD) {NI} ``^time [B], ^day [D]''.
Kh<Tho>(A) {VI} ``to ^adhere''.
Kh<Tho>(B) {SX} ``^classifier used with ^numerals meaning three or more''.
Kh<Tho?>(B) {VT} ``to ^shoot''.

Kh<To'bDa?>(ABD) {NI} ``^mud''. |<Da?> `water?'.
Kh<To'bDir>(ABD) {NA} ``^white_^ant, ^termite''. ??T/t(<to'bDir>(P)); Phonology: ug ~ ub, cf. <ruGkub>, ~<rumbkub> from *<ruGkug>.
Kh<to'bluG>(ABD) {PP} ``^on, ^atop, ^above''. {ADV} ``^aloft''. {VI} ``to be above''. {NI} ``^sky, ^top''.
Kh<toga?>(D) {ADV} ``^indefinite, a ^while, after a while''. ??<ga?>.
Kh<togo'j>(B),,<tago'j>(A) {VT} ``to ^chew [A], to ^put_in_the_^mouth [B]''. Syn. <komta:>(A).
Kh<tohon>(AD) {NI, ADV} ``^noon''.
Kh<Thoka>(B) {ADJ} ``^sufficient''. {VI} ``to be sufficient, to ^fit exactly''.
Kh<To~kasi>(D) {V} ``to be ^pierced''.
Kh<Tokek>(D),,<TaGkol>(D) {V} ``to ^drive in with a ^hammer''.
Kh<tol>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^bind, to ^tie, to ^pack''.
Kh<Tola>(B) {NI} ``small ^village containing not more than ten houses''.
Kh<toli>(D) {NI} ``^chin''. Syn. <cuhuwa>(B).
Kh<Tholi>(A) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''.
Kh<tolo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^threshing_^floor''. |<<to-log>>?.
Kh<tom>(D),,<thom>(D) {PP} ``for_the_^sake_of, ^for''.
Kh<thom>(AB) {VT} ``to ^smash''.
Kh<tomkuy>(AD) {NA} ``^potter''.
Kh<tomleG>(ABD),,<tomliG>(P) {NI} ``^milk''.
Kh<tomne>(D),,<tonme>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^new''. {VI} ``to be new''. ??mn/nm.
Kh<tomo'D>(BD),,<tomoG>(AD) {NI} ``^mouth''. !origs <tomo~>(A), <tomon'>(D). ??G.
Kh<tomon>(D) {} ``^only, ^empty''.
Kh<tomoG>(AD),,<tomo'D>(BD) {NI} ``^mouth''. !orig. <tomo~>(A), <tomon'>(D). ??G.
Kh<tomoG>(BD) {ADJ} ``^empty, ^only''. {VI} ``to be ^empty''.
Kh<tomsiG>(B) {NA} ``^wasp''.
Kh<ton>(D),,<te?>(D),,<teD>(D) {V} ``to ^press oil, to ^strain''. !orig. <ted'>.
Kh<Tonha>(B) {NA} ``^witch''.
Kh<tonke'D>(BD),,<tonken>(A) {NA} ``^bug''. Syn. <uris>(D).
Kh<tonme>(AB),,<tomne>(D) {ADJ} ``^new''. {VI} ``to be new''. ??nm/mn.
Kh<tonoG>(D) {NI} ``^plough''.
Kh<thoG>(B) {PP} ``^for, for the sake of''.
Kh<toGo>(D),,<toGon>(AB),,<toGgon>(P) {VI} ``to ^stand, to stand ^erect, to ^stop, to ^halt''.
Kh<ToGri>(B) {NI} ``^hill, small ^jungle''.
Kh<Topi>(B) {NI} ``^cap''.
Kh<tor>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^enclose, to ^fence_in''.
Kh<toR>(A) {N} ``^palm_^tree''.
Kh<Thor>(B) {NI} ``^beak''.
Kh<thore>(B),,<thorek>(B) {ADJ} ``^little''. {VI} ``to be little''.
Kh<torko'D>(BD) {NA} ``^lizard''.
Kh<torkon>(AD) {VT} ``to feel a ^tingling sensation in the limbs''. {NI} ``^pins_and_needles''. ??VT.
Kh<toro?>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^cry, to ^call (of animals)''.
Kh<toRoR>(D) {NI} ``long ^shaft of ^plough''.
Kh<torte>(D),,<turte>(D) {ADV} ``^at_once, ^quickly''.
Kh<thorthorae>(P) {VI. ``to ^tremble, to ^shiver'.
Kh<ToTaG>(D) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {VI} ``to be naked''.

Kh<thothiyay>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^stammer''.
Kh<ToTo>(D),,<ToTo om keDte>(D) {} ``the ^black ant does not bite, black ant''. ??.
Kh<To?Tor>(D),,<Tho?Thor>(ABD) {NI} ``^throat''.
Kh<tu?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^copulate''.
Kh<Tu>(D) {SX} ``^verbal suffix expressing ^state''.
Kh<Tuar>(*),,<Tuwar>(B) {NA} ``^orphan''.
Kh<tu'D>(P) {} ``(to) ^end''.
Kh<TuDa>(ABD) {ADV, NI} ``^tomorrow''. ??0/g.
Kh<TuDa?>(ABD) {VI} ``to ^float''. |<Da?> `water'.
Kh<tuDai>(B),,<tuRai>(ABD) {NI} ``^cotton (ready for spinning)''. ??carded?'.
Kh<tuygOl>(P),,<tuJgol>(AB) {NI} ``^index_^finger''. {VI} ``to ^point, to point out''. Cf. <tuJ> `to shoot with an arrow'. ??y/i(P)?
Kh<tuyu>(AB),,<tuJ>(AD) {NA} ``^fox [B], ^jackal [AD]''. ??var. really ny/nu typo?.
Kh<tu?jhuG>(ABD) {NI} ``^stumbling''. ??<tuijuG>(A), <tuy jaG>(D).
Kh<Tuku>(B) {NI} ``^rock''.
Kh<tumba>(B),,<tumbay>(A) {NI} ``^round gourd, ^pumpkin (%Cucurbita lagenaria)''.
Kh<tumbo?>(AD),,<tunbo?>(B) {NI} ``^day (as opposed to night), ^daytime, ^daylight''. |<<tun-bog>>.
Kh<tumgal>(D) {ADJ} ``^warm''. {VI} ``to be warm''.
Kh<tumsiG>(AD) {N} ``^wasp''.
Kh<tunbo?>(B),,<tumbo?>(AD) {NI} ``^day (as opposed to night), ^daytime, ^daylight''. |<<tun-bog>>.
Kh<tunsil>(D) {NI} ``^yoke_^string''.
Kh<tuJ>(ABD) {NI} ``^arrow''. {VT} ``to ^shoot_with_an_^arrow''.
Kh<tuJ>(AD),,<tuyu>(AB) {NA} ``^fox [B], ^jackal [AD]''. ??is this due to yn/yu error?'.
Kh<tuJboG>(D) {NI} ``^love_^thorn, ^seed of thatch grass''.
Kh<tuJgol>(AB),,<tuigOl>(P) {NI} ``^index_^finger''. {VI} ``to ^point, to point out''. Cf. <tuJ> `to shoot with an arrow'. ??i/y(P)?
Kh<tuJgom>(B) {NI} ``a kind of ^grass''.
Kh<tuGli>(D) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''.
Kh<tupak>(A) {N} ``^gun''. Syn. <banduk>.
Kh<tuphaG>(B) {VI} ``to ^lift, to ^hold''.
Kh<tur>(BD) {VT} ``to ^shake down (fruit from a tree), to ^dislodge''. Syn. <jharaek>(D). ??is <jharaek> Sad.?.
Kh<tura'b-Du?>(A),,<ara'b-Du?>(A) {N} ``^orphan''.
Kh<tuRai>(ABD),,<tuDai>(B) {NI} ``^cotton (ready for spinning)''.
Kh<turi>(D) {NA} ``^basketmaker''.
Kh<turte>(D),,<torte>(D) {ADV} ``^at_once, ^quickly''.
Kh<tuta>(ABD) {PP} ``^under''. {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath, ^down''. {NI} ``^foot of a ^tree''.
Kh<u>(BD) {DEM} ``^this''. ??XREF S.V. u.
Kh<u>, <u?>, <i?>(:) {} ``''.
Kh<u>(D) {} ``for o''.
Kh<u>(D) {} ```''.
Kh<ua?>(D),,<uwa?>(B),,<oa?>(AD) {V} ``to ^wash one's body', to ^bathe, to ^swim''.
Kh<u-bar>(BD) {NUM} ``^two''. |<u> or <u?>, cf. <u?-phe> `three'; <bar> `two'.
Kh<u'bDu?>(ABD) {ADJ, ADV} ``^near''. {VI} ``to be near''. Syn. <hepaD>(A).

Kh<ub-gur>(D),,<ob-gur>(D) {VT(caus. of <gur> `to fall')} ``to ^cause to ^fall''.
Kh<u-bo?>(D) {} ``^here''.
Kh<ubRai>(P) {ADJ} ``^up-^turned''. {VI} ``to be id. Cf. <ulTa> `topsy-turvy', <ulray> `to turn round''.
Kh<ubrom>(D) {ADV} ``^nowadays''.
Kh<uckuG>(A) {NI} ``^hearth''.
Kh<u'D>(ABD) {NI} ``^mushroom''.
Kh<u'D>(ABD) {VT} ``to ^drink, to ^suck''. Syn. ~<jim->(KMP) `to eat (fruits, meat, etc.)', ~<kOb->(M), ~<kObO->(K) `to eat (nuts), to devour', ~<JOg->(MP) `to swallow', ~<cake->(M), ~<rir->(P) `to taste', ~<cu.cur->(M) `to suck'.
Kh<ud>(B) {NA} ``^owl''.
Kh<udge>(B),,<udke>(AD) {VI} ``to ^wave; to ^wiggle (of fish in water)''.
Kh<uDhi>(A),,<uDhiyay>(B) {VT} ``to ^spread (a net, a trap)''.
Kh<udke>(AD),,<udge>(B) {VI} ``to ^wave; to ^wiggle (of fish in water)''.
Kh<udhra>(B) {VT} ``to ^lend''.
Kh<uDTu>(D),,<uTTu>(D) {V} ``to ^drink''.
Kh<uDDu>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uraon>(D),,<uria>(D),,<uRlu>(D).
Kh<uDum>(B),,<uDuG>(B) {VT} ``to ^carry like a thief''.
Kh<u-ghay>(AD) {ADV} ``^in_^this_^way, ^like_this, ^thus''.
Kh<ughay>(D) {ADV} ``^without_^reason''. Syn. <naga>(D).
Kh<ugra>(A) {VI} ``to ^thunder''. Syn. <gheRgheRay>(A), <ThaGka>(B).
Kh<uja>(A),,<uju>(BD) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''.
Kh<uja?>(AB) {VT} ``to ^pull_^out, to ^uproot''.
Kh<u-je?>(D) {} ``^this one, this (close by, pointing at it)''.
Kh<ujhlay>(D),,<ujhlek>(D) {V} ``to ^pour out (solids, like rice, sand)''.
Kh<uju>(BD),,<uja>(A) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''.
Kh<ukh>(B) {NI} ``^sugar-cane''.
Kh<u-kaR>(D) {} ``^this one''.
Kh<ukhRi>(D),,<okhair>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''.
Kh<uku'b>(BD),,<oku'b>(B) {V} ``to ^hide''. Syn. <oleD>(A).
Kh<ula?>(ABD) {NI} ``^leaf''.
Kh<ulnDe>(B) {VI} ``to lie_down''.
Kh<ulpha?>(D) {ADJ} ``^false''. {VI} ``to be false''.
Kh<ulray>(BP) {VT} ``to ^turn round by hand [B], to turn one's hand over [P]''. Cf. <ubRai> `up-turned', <ulTa> `topsy-turvy'.
Kh<ulTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^topsy-turvy''. {VI} ``to be topsy-turvy''. Cf. <ubRai> `up-turned', <ulray>.
Kh<ulu?>(BD) {VI} ``to ^boil, to ^bubble''.
Kh<ului>(ABD) {NI} ``^hair''. {VT} ``to ^shave the head on the eighth day of the death of a relative''.
Kh<um>(BD),,<om>(D) {NEG} ``^no, ^not, ^negative marker''.
Kh<um>(D),,<om>(AD) {NEG} ``^negation, no, not''. !used with verbs. Cf. ~<ma>; <am-> = <ama> before vowel, e.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'.
Kh<umbhya>(D),,<umphya>(B),,<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A) {N} ``flying white ^ant''. ^termite.
Kh<umbo?Ri>(D) {V} ``^is''. {VI} ``^3rd_person singular present of <au>''.
Kh<um-la?>(D) {} ``^if ^not, ^otherwise''.
Kh<umne>(D),,<omne>(D),,<omne-ga>(D) {} ``^enough, this much, as much as this, as many as these''.

Kh<umper>(D) {V} ``to ^blow_out, to ^extinguish''.
Kh<umphya>(B),,<umbhya>(D),,<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A) {N} ``flying white ^ant''.
Kh<umsay>(D) {V} ``to ^breathe, to breathe heavily''.
Kh<un>(AD),,<uJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^place''. ??Vclass.
Kh<un>(B) {NI} ``^wool''.
Kh<ungheR>(A) {N} ``^servant''. Cf. <ongher>(B) `young person'.
Kh<uJ>(P),,<oJ>(B) {VT} ``to ^twist (as fibers into a rope)''.
Kh<uGgul>(BD) {NI} ``^top''. ??<ungul>(D)?.
Kh<upay>(B) {NI} ``^plan, trick''.
Kh<u?phe>(BD) {NUM} ``^three''. |<u?> cf. <u-bar> `two' and <i?-phon>(D) `four'; <pe>, <phe> `three'.
Kh<upia>(D),,<ufia>(A),,<umphya>(B),,<umbhya>(D) {N} ``flying white ^ant''.
Kh<upul>(B) {VT} ``to ^lift''.
Kh<upum>(D),,<upuG>(D) {V} ``to ^winnow''.
Kh<upuG>(B) {VT} ``to ^blow''.
Kh<upuG>(D),,<upum>(D) {V} ``to ^winnow''.
Kh<ur>(AB) {VI} ``to ^shake, to ^shake oneself ^free, to be ^released''.
Kh<uraon>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uria>(D),,<uRlu>(D),,<uDDu>(D).
Kh<ur-bo?>(D),,<yur-bo?>(AD) {V} ``to ^shake the head (or hand [A]) so as to say no''. ??ORDER?.
Kh<uRe>(B) {VI} ``to ^fly''.
Kh<uria>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uRlu>(D),,<uDDu>(D),,<uraon>(D).
Kh<urid>(D) {NI} ``a ^pulse''. Syn. <maso>(D),,<masi>(D).
Kh<uri'D>(A) {ADJ} ``^hard''. {VI} ``to be hard''. Caus. <o[b]ri'D>(AD) `to ^harden, to make hard'. ??u/o in caus.?
Kh<uris>(D) {NA} ``^bug''. Syn. <tonke'D>(BD), <tonken>(A).
Kh<uRlu>(D) {NI} ``a big round ^basket''. Syn. <uDDu>(D),,<uraon>(D),,<uria>(D).
Kh<urum>(ABD) {ADJ} ``^warm''. {VI} ``to be ^warm, to ripen in the heat''.
Kh<usal>(ABD) {NI} ``^skin, ^leather''.
Kh<usar>(B) {ADJ} ``^flat, ^wide''. {VI} ``to be flat, to be wide''.
Kh<uslo?>(BD),,<oslo?>(A) {NI} ``^ground, ^floor, ^land, ^earth, ^world''. |<<us-log>>.
Kh<usrae>(D) {ADJ, ADV} ``^quick, ^hasty''.
Kh<usum>(BD),,<usuG>(A) {ADJ} ``^luke^warm''. {VI} ``to be lukewarm''. Cf. <urum> `to be warm'.
Kh<usuG>(ABD) {V} ``to ^injure, to ^weaken (by ^witchcraft)''.
Kh<u~T>(B) {NA} ``^camel''.
Kh<u-tay>(AD) {ADV} ``^from ^here, ^hence, from this''.
Kh<uttar>(AB) {NI} ``^north''.
Kh<u-te>(AD),,<u-ti>(AD) {ADV} ``^here; ^hither [A], thither [D]''.
Kh<uTTu>(D),,<uDTu>(D) {V} ``to ^drink''.
Kh<utuD>(D),,<utun>(BD) {VT} ``to ^show, to ^confess [D]; to ^relate, to ^narrate [B]''. !orig. <utud'>(D).

Ju<a->(P) {PX(historical)} ``an element prefixed to pronouns, originally perhaps a ^demonstrative''. Cf. <aDi> `anybody, who', <ai-> `he, she, it this', <aiJ> `I', <am> `thou', <apa> `you two', <ape> `you (pl)', <arO> `he, she, it, this, that', <arO-ki> `they (pl.)', <arO-kia> `they

two', <au-> `there'; perhaps <aliG> `top', <aluG> `inside'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<a->. ??BE SURE <a-> ETYM. IS ENTERED IN THESE EXX.; EXX. PERH. NOT COMPLETE.
Ju<-a>(P) {SX} ``^dual''. Cf. <ba-> `we two', etc..
Ju<-a>(P) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive (object follows)''. E.g. <marag-a emOD-DO> `eye of the peafowl', <rusi-r-a elaG-DO> `Rusi's tongue', <aiJ-a> `my'. *Kh.<-a'>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho<-a'> `genitive suffix', So.<A-> `prefix on genitive object (possessor precedes)'. Phonology: Loss of ' in affix.
Ju<-a>(MP) {SX} ``^locative, ^temporal [P]''. {PP} ``to, at [M]''. E.g. <bONO-a> `in the woods', <man-Di-a> `where' (lit. `in which place'), <e-re beLa> = <e-re beLa-a> `at this time', <mOjhi-a> `in the middle', <Dag-a> `in water', <mu kulOu-a> `in the old days'. Cf. <-ra> `in'. Phonology: a > 0 before a. ??mu. ??SUBENTRIES BELOW NEWLY FETCHED AND NEED PRUNING (SEE ABOVE), ARRANGEMENT, XREFS, AND EDITING (NOTE -ra AND SEE GRS).
Ju<-a>(P1) {SX} ``^to, ^in_order_to, ^for (^infinitive, expressing ^goal)''. E.g. <bisu-a> `in order to fill', <itib bisu-a mOnO-e-an>(L213) `he wanted to fill his belly'. *Prob. ident. with genitive.
Ju<-a>(P) = <-na>(P) {SX} ``^aorist of intransitive verbs ending in a nasal''. E.g. <sOG-a> `buy', <baN-a> `forget', <DaJ-a> `climb'. Phonology: Nas n ~ Nas ; but <DaJa> is really <Daj-na>, thus Phonology: j Nas ~ J Nas, whence J).
Ju<-a~> {SX} ``?''. !Perh. adjective-forming?. *O.<??>.
Ju<ab->(P) {PX} ``^causative''. E.g. <ab-sOj-> `teach', <ab-ur-> `cause to drink, give to drink'. Cf. <Ob->, <[b]>, <O->, <o->, <u->. *Kh.<ob->(D) e.g. ~<Ob-u'D> `cause to drink', So.<Ab-> e.g. ~<Ab-ga(-lay)> `id.'.
Ju<aba>(P),,<Oba>(KM) {NK} ``^father''. E.g. <aiJ-a abarO> = <aiJ-a aba-rO>, <aba-iJ> `my father', <aba-iJ-ji> `my honored father', <am-a aba-rO>, <aba-m> `thy father', <ar-a aba-rO> `his father'. Syn. <ba>, <baba>. *Kh.<aba>(B), <apa>(B), Mu.<aba>, So<oa>.
Ju<abekOrai->(P) {V(-na, perhaps CAUS of <kOrai(-na)> `befriend', -e- unclear)} ``to be^friend, to ^embrace''. *Kh.<kaDu'->(D) `to embrace', So.<kondo(-lay)> `to embrace', Pal.<ko't>, ~<kAr-ko't>.
Ju<abhOj->(P),,<abhuj->(P),,<abOi->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^beat, to ^strike''. E.g. <abhOj-e> `3 sg.', <abhOj-ke> `pres.', <abhOj-O> `pret. def.', <abhOj-serO> (<Obhoisor>(LSI)) `plusqu.', <abOJOman> = <abhoj-nOm-an> `impf.', <TheGgO bO abhOj-e> `strike with a stick', <aste abhuj-e> `shoot an arrow'. Cf. <bujai->, <bug->.
Ju<ab-tOG->(M) {VT(CAUS of <betOG-> VI `to fear')} ``to ^threaten''. |Perh. syncope of *<abetoG-> from *<ab-betoG->. Cf. <be[b]tOG->(*), <beptOG->(K) `to fear', recte `to frighten'?. |<ab-> `causative'.
Ju<abu>(P1) {PARTICLE} ``^don't (^prohibitive)''. E.g. <abu khaiJc-e> `don't pull'. *Kh.<abu>(BD) `prohibitive, negative of 2 sg. imperatives', <ijabu>(D) `nothing', Khm.<bU~>, Mon<pA>.
Ju<acha>(P) {ADJ} ``^good''. *H.<Accha>, O.<acha>, Sk.<AcchA>; Sa.<acha>.
Ju<aceta>(M) {PP} ``^after''. |From <aci-ta>?.
Ju<aciG>(*),,<aciGgi>(*),,<haciG>(P),,<haciGgi>(P) {N} ``the ^thorn-apple, the seeds of which are poisonous''. *H.<dhAtura>, Ho<toto>..
Ju<aciGka>(KMP) {ADV} ``^day before ^yesterday''. Cf. <meJcena>.
Ju<aclaG>(M),,<ailaG>(K),,<elaG>(KP) {N} ``^tongue''. *Kh.<laG>(BD), Sa., Mu.<alaG>, So.<A-laG>, <la'aG>/<-laG>.
Ju<ada>(P) {N} ``an ^herb, Aroideae (%Amorphallus campanulatus, Bl.) = H.<olA>''. *Mu., Ho<hada'>.

Ju<ada>(P),,<Oda>(M) {N} ``fresh ^ginger (%Zingiber officinale, Roscoe)''. Cf. <su~Thi> `dried ginger'. *Sa.<adhE>, Mu.<adi>, Ho<ada>, B.<ada>, O.<Oda>, H.<AdArAkA>.
Ju<aDa>(MP) {N} ``^ladle, ^spoon''. *Sa.<ada> `what gives taste, flavor, relish', A.H.<Ada>.
Ju<aDa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drive (cattle)''. {VTN} ``to ^lead (animal)''.
Ju<aDi>(KMP) {PRON} ``^anybody [P]''. {INTERR} ``^who [KM], ^which [P]''. E.g. <aDi-a> `whose'. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<aDi>(BD) `he, she, it', Pal.<de:>.
Ju<aDO>(M),,<aRO>(K),,<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??.
Ju<adhola>(P) {N} ``^half_a_^rupee''. *Sa.<adhAili>, ~<Adhuli>, ~<adoli>, H.<Adheli>; cf. Sa.<adhela> `half a pice', H.<Adhela>, B.<adhOla>.
Ju<adrub>(M) {N} ``^potsherd: piece of broken earthen pot''.
Ju<agila>(KMP) {ADV} ``^ago, ^formerly, ^past, ^forward [K], at ^first, in the ^beginning [P]''. {PP} ``^before [MP]''. E.g. <agila ku-iJ On-a> `let me go first'. Cf. <agO> `front'. *H.<AgAla>, ~<agIlA> `foremost', O.<agII> `first'; Sa.<AgiI> `former'.
Ju<agila>(P) {N} ``an ^order''. *Sk., H., O.<ajJa> (O. pronounced ~<agya~>).
Ju<agila>(P),,<agilO>(P) {N} ``^fist''. E.g. <agilO-b tuJ-e> `strike with the fist' (-b??).
Ju<agmutri>(PE54),575 {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Ju<agO>(K) {N} ``^story''.
Ju<agO>(P) {N} ``^front side''. Cf. <agila> `before'.
Ju<agOD>(M) {N} ``^carrying-^pole''.
Ju<agu>(*),,<hagu>(P) {N} ``^friend''. *Mu.<haga> `brother, relative, kinsman'.
Ju<aha>(P),,<ha>(P) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''. *Sa.<aha aha>, ~<hae>, Mu., Kh.<hae>(P); H., O.<ha>, O., Bh.<aha>.
Ju<ai->(P) {PRON(usually only in combination with <-re, -ri>)} ``^he, ^she, ^it, ^this''. E.g. <ai-ri> `he, this', <ai-a>(L213) `his, his own'. Cf. <arO> `he, she, it'. ! Unclear (HJP). *Sa.<a'j> `self, himself, herself', Mu.<ae'j> `he, she, it', ~<aea'> `his'; cf. Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element' ??.
Ju<aibOg> {N?} ``^cud?''.
Ju<aiDtia>(P),,<iTa>(M) {N} ``^brick''. *H.<i~Ta>, O.<ITa>, Sk.<ISTAka>, ~<AISTAka>.
Ju<aiLa>(P),,<aeLa>(M),,<aira>(K),,<aera>(K) {N} ``^flesh [MP]; ^meat [MK]''. *Sk.<aiLa> ??Sk. unclear.
Ju<ainsa->(K) {V?} ``to ^smell of ^fish''.
Ju<aja>(KMP),,<ajai>(K) {NK} ``^grandfather: father's father, mother's father''. E.g. <aja-iJ> `my grandfather', <aja-m> `thy grandfather'. |<ajai>(K) perh. from <aja-iJ>(P) `my grandfather'. *H.<aja>(D), O.<Oja>; Kh., Sa., Mu.<aja>.
Ju<aja->(M),,<ajae->(K),,<haja-e->(P) {VTC} ``to ^chew (food)''. Cf. <paja->(P) `to chew the cud' ??class.
Ju<ajaG>(P) {N} ``^plants with edible ^tubers''. *Sa.<sa~G>, Mu., Ho<saGga> `any tuberous root, any edible tuberous or fleshy root, the sweet potato'.
Ju<ajguLiaG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^cling to''.
Ju<aji>(MP) {NK} ``elder ^sister [MP], ^cousin: father's elder brother's daughter (older than speaker[P]), ^sister-in-law: husband's elder brother's wife [P]''. E.g. <aji-J> `my elder sister', <aji-m> `thy older sister'. *Kh.<aji>(DP) `elder brother's wife [P], sister-in-law [D]', Sa.<Aji>, Ho, Bh.<aji> `elder sister'.
Ju<ajOD>(MP) {ADJ} ``^sour''. *Kh.<rojo'D>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<jojo>.
Ju<aka>(*),,<haka>(P),,<paka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, ~<paga>.
Ju<akas>(KP),,<akasO>(M) {N} ``^sky''. *Sk., H.<aka$A>, O.<aka$O>.

Ju<akata>(PBo.34) {N} ``^rice, still wet from washing, drying in the sun''.
Ju<akimO>(M) {N} ``^government ^officer''.
Ju<akO>(*),,<hakO>(P),,<pakO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>.
Ju<akOb>(MP) {N} ``^ashes''. *So.<komab/-kob>, Ku.<hop>.
Ju<akOb>(*),,<hakOb>(P) {N} ``^sword''. Cf. <kOkOm> `arrow'. *Ho<torai>, So.<pa:kub-> `to hold firmly with the teeth'.
Ju<akho>(:) {N} ``^sugarcane (%Saccharum officiniarum, Linn.)''. *Sk.<IkSU>, H.<ikhA>, O.<akhU>; So.<akku>.
Ju<akwakena>(PE48,70) {ADJ} ``^round (of a woman's breast)''.
Ju<aLaG->(M) {VT} ``to ^plaster''.
Ju<alarai>(:) {?} ``?''.
Ju<aLen>(P),,<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>.
Ju<aliG>(:) {N} ``^top''. *Kh.<to'bluG>(ABD) `on, above, sky', So.<leG.leG> `very high, inaccessible', ~<bAleG> `roof', Ku.<le:n> `upon', Bahn.<pleJ> `ciel, firmament'.
Ju<alO>(M),,<alu>(P) {ADJ} ``^light''. *Khm.<pOnluu> ??weight/color.
Ju<aLO>(M),,<aRO>(KP) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <mODO>. Cf. <aRO>, <haRO> `bone'. *So.<ur+G/-ur>, Kh.<konDeG>(D) ~<konDe'j>(B), ~<ko~Re'j>(B), Pal.<i-rau: hrI:G>.
Ju<aLObOg>(M),,<arObOg>(P) {NK} ``^orphan''. *Kh.<ara'bDu'>(P), ~<tura'bDu'>, Ho<ambaro'b> `id.', Mu.<ambaro'b-> `to keep or marry one's brother's widow'.
Ju<altra>(P) {N} ``^bark of a tree''. Syn. <kalOb>(M). *Kh.<kalo'b>(ABD), Mu., Ho<harta> `bark of a tree', Sa.<harta> `skin'.
Ju<alu>(P),,<alO>(M) {ADJ} ``^light''. *Khm.<pOnluu> ??weight/color.
Ju<aluG>(KMP),,<alu>(K) {PP} ``^in, ^inside''.
Ju<am>(KMP) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (sg.)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<am>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho<am>, So.<amAn>, ~<-Am>.
Ju<am->(P) = <ama>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. E.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'. Phonology: a > 0 before vowel.
Ju<am->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^give''. *Sa., MuN, Ho, MuH<Om>, Bol<am>.
Ju<ama>(P) {NEG(usu. combined with <jena> `not')} ``^not''. E.g. <niJ n-ama DOkO jena> `we aren't sitting', <aiJ ama lej-ke jena> `I'm not angry with you'. Cf. <ma>; <am-> = <ama> before vowel, e.g. <aiJ am-asian> `I was not'. *Kh.<um>(BD), ~<om>(D) `not', ~<umbO'> `no', Sa.<ba> `negative particle', ~<baG> `no, not', Mu.<bano'> `not to exist'.
Ju<amar>(*),,<hamar>(P) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hatuRi>. *Engl.<hammer>.
Ju<ambuR-> {V} ``?''.
Ju<amenag>(P) {ADJ} ``^thin, ^fine''. *Kh.<metoG>(DP), ~<metOG-Da'>(P), ~<metoG-da>(D), Sa., Mu., Ho<etaG>; Pal.<to:-ro:G>, Khm.<sduuG> `mince'.
Ju<amO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^wash_one's_^face''. *From ~<a-mOD-na>; Kh.<amu'D>(P), ~<amun>, Sa.<AbuG>, Mu., Ho<abuG>, So.<A->??. Phonology: Dn ~ n.
Ju<amra>(P) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, its fruit''. Syn. <hOLe>(P), <Ole>(KM), <kae>(D), <kaet>(D). *Sk.<amrA>, H.<amA>, O.<ambO>, ~<amO>.
Ju<amrutO>(P) {N} ``the ^Guava ^tree, its fruit''. Cf. <amutO>, <OmrutO>. *Sa.<Amrud>, ~<Amrut>; P.H.<AmArudA>, ~<AmArutA>, Ho<amrut>.
Ju<amutO>(P) {N} ``^hog-^plum''. Cf. <amrutO>. *Ho<ambau>, Sa.<ambRa>, Mu.<ambaRa>, H.<AmARa>.
Ju<an->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bring''. *O.<aNIba>, cf. Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring'.

Ju<-an>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-an-a>, <-an-O>, ?<-a~>. *Sa.<-an> `verb suffix used to form the simple past medium with indirect object'.
Ju<an-a>(P) {PRTCL} ``^aorist particle''. Cf. <-an-O>.
Ju<aNa>(P) {N} ``^anna''. *H.<ana>, O.<ONa>, B.<ani>; Sa., Kh.<ana>(P), Ho<aNa>.
Ju<aNa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit-bearing ^tree''. *Mu.<lupuG daru>, H.<bAhera>, Sa., Mu., Bh.<aRa'> `vegetables, potherbs', So.<Ara> `tree, wood', Pa.<Ara> `tree, wood'.
Ju<anando>(P) {N} ``^pleasure, ^joy, ^delight''. *Sa.<anad>, Sk.<anAndn~>??, H.<anAndA>, O.<anOndO>.
Ju<andarOkOt>(K) {N} ``^night(?)''.
Ju<anDeka>(KMP) {ADV} ``^yester^day''. *Kh.<iDa'>(D), Gu.<minDe>.
Ju<anDi>(*),,<hanDi>(P) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot, a glass ^jug''. Cf. <hanDi-guNa>, <hanDia>. *H.<hA~Di>, ~<hA~DIya>, O.<hoNDa>, ~<haNDI> `pot'.
Ju<aNDi->(K),,<aNDij->(M) {VIC} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear''.
Ju<aNDia>(M),,<hanDia>(P) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??.
Ju<aNDij->(M),,<aNDi->(K) {VIC} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear''.
Ju<andhO>(P),,<OndO>(M) {ADJ} ``^blind [P]''. {N} ``blind person [M]''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<andha>, Ho<anda>; H.<A~dha>, O.<OndhO>, Sk.<AndhA>.
Ju<anDra>(KM),,<hanDra>(P),,<panDra>(*) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'.
Ju<andrO>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. Cf. <arO> `not'.
Ju<aNTO-kOLOb>(M) {NB} ``^calf (of ^leg)''. |<aNTu> `knee', <kOLOb> `?'.
Ju<aNTu>(M),,<hanTu>(P) {N} ``^knee''. *B.<ha~TU>, O.<aNThO>.
Ju<aJ>(M),,<aiJ>(P),,<aiG>(K),,<a~i>(K) {PRON} ``^I''. E.g. <a-iJ-a> `my', <a-iJ-je> `I (emph.)'. Ju.<a-> `demonstrative', <-iJ> `me'; Kh.<iG>(P), <iJ>, Sa.<iJ>, Mu., Ho<aiG>, <-iG>, So.<JEn>, <-iJ>, Bahn.<iJ>.
Ju<aGa-tOm->(M) {VIN} ``to ^yawn''. |<aG-> `to open the mouth'??, <-a> ??, <-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'. *Kh.<??>(P), So.<??>.
Ju<aGguLi>(MP),,<aGguri>(K) {N} ``^finger, ^toe''. *Kh.<aGri>(AD), H.<A~gUli>, O.<OGgULi>, Sk.<AGgUlI>.
Ju<aGkusi>(M) {N} ``^hook''.
Ju<aOji->(M) {VIN} ``to ^lean''.
Ju<aOLe>(M) {NB} ``^lung''. Syn. <haraD>(P).
Ju<apa>(KMP),,<appa>(K) {PRON} ``^you ^two, you (^dual)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<pe> `you', ~<-a> `dual'; Kh.<am-bar>(B) `you dual' (<am-> by analogy to ~<am> `thou'); Pal.<a:r>, Nic.<a~:>.
Ju<ape>(KMP),,<appe>(K) {PRON} ``^you (plural)''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element', ~<pe> `you'; Kh.<ampe>(B) `you (pl.)', So.<amben> (both with <am-> by analogy to <am> `thou'), Sa.<apE>, ~<ape>, Mu., Ho<ape>.
Ju<apOs>(:) {N} ``?''. *Ho<apos>; H.<apAsA> `relationship, brotherhood'.
Ju<apOsa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^jerk''.
Ju<ar-a>(P) {PRON} ``^his, ^her''. |<arO> `he, she' & <-a> `possessive'. Phonology: <o deleted before -a>.
Ju<aRa>(P) {N} ``a big kind of ^drum''. Syn. <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Ho<Da~k>, Sa.<Dhak>, B.<DhakO>.

Ju<aram>(KMP) {NK} ``^son-in-law: daughter's husband, younger sister's husband, brother's daughter's husband, son's brother's wife''. *Bo.<aram-iJ>, ~<aram-um>, Kh.<aram>(B) `son-in-law', Mu., Ho<ara'> `son-in-law, brother-in-law'.
Ju<are->(M) {VXN} ``to ^defeat''.
Ju<arirO>(P) {N} ``^sapling''. Syn. <buda>.
Ju<arO>(KMP) {PRON} ``^he, ^she [KMP]; ^it, ^this, ^that [P]''. |Ju. <a-> `demonstrative element', <-DO>??.
Ju<arO>(P) {NEG} ``^not''. *Sa., Mu.<alo> `prohibitive particle signifying do not'; Gu.<ura:g>, ~<a:r>, So.<Ad->, ~<-Ad>, ~<er->, Pa.<-r-> `negative particle', Kh.<anDi'j>(P), ~<aR~i'j> `he is not'.
Ju<aRO>(K),,<aDO>(M),,<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??.
Ju<aRO>(KP),,<aLO>(M) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <mODO>. Cf. <aRO>, <haRO> `bone'. *So.<ur+G/-ur>, Kh.<konDeG>(D) ~<konDe'j>(B), ~<ko~Re'j>(B), Pal.<i-rau: hrI:G>.
Ju<aRoa>(P) {N} ``sun-^dried ^rice before husking''. *Mu.<aRoa> `grain, sundried and husked', H.<ArAva> `rice extracted from unboiled paddy'.
Ju<arObOg>(P),,<aLObOg>(M) {NK} ``^orphan''. *Kh.<ara'bDu'>(P), ~<tura'bDu'>, Ho<ambaro'b> `id.', Mu.<ambaro'b-> `to keep or marry one's brother's widow'.
Ju<aRub->(P) {V(-e)} ``to put into the fire (already alight), [to ^burn]''. Syn. <lage->, <lOb->. *Ho<uru'b-> `id.', Kh.<rum->(AD) `to burn', Mu.<uru'b->.
Ju<asa>(*),,<hasa>(P1) {N} ``^land, ^country, ^side''. *Sa., Mu.<hasa> `soil, earth, land'.
Ju<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<asaG>(P) {ADJ} ``^clean''. Syn. <sopa>. Cf. <asOm>, <asOG>.
Ju<asaRO>(K) {N} ``^June-^July''. *O.<??>.
Ju<asi->(KMP) {VXN} ``to ^be''. Syn. <i->. !See Matson grammar 3.13. *O.<achI> `is, are', Kh.<ai'j>(P) `is'.
Ju<asinO>(K),,<assinO>(K) {N} ``^September-^November''. *O.<??>.
Ju<asO>(M) {PP} ``^near''. Syn. <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>.
Ju<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<asOb>(*),,<hasOb>(P) {N} ``^grass''. *Mu.<tasa'd>.
Ju<asOm>(P),,<asOG>(MP) {ADJ} ``^acid [P], ^bitter [MP]''. Cf. <asaG>. *Kh.<osoG>(ABD), <osom>(D) `bitter [ABD], pungent, hot [D]', So.<asaG> `of raw taste'.
Ju<asONa>(P) {PP} ``^near''. |<aso> `id.'. *Sk.<asAnnA>, H.<asAnnA>.
Ju<asOG>(MP),,<asOm>(P) {ADJ} ``^acid [P], ^bitter [MP]''. Cf. <asaG>. *Kh.<osoG>(ABD), <osom>(D) `bitter [ABD], pungent, hot [D]', So.<asaG> `of raw taste'.
Ju<aste>(:) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sk.<Asta>, ~<AstrA>, H.<AstrA>.
Ju<-a-ta>(P) {SX} ``^from''. Cf. <-a-te>. *Kh.<-atai>(P), ~<-tae> `from', Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>.
Ju<aTa>(M) {N} ``^gum, ^flour''.
Ju<aTa>(*),,<haTa>(P),,<paTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD), Mon<bAtA>.
Ju<atan>(M),,<hatan>(P) {NB} ``^liver [M], ^spleen [P]''. *Ho<pila>, B.<pIla>.
Ju<-a-te>(P) {SX} ``^on, ^in, ^for''. Cf. <-a-ta>. *Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete> `ablative suffix'.

Ju<atnOb>(*),,<hatnOb>(P) {N} ``a tall and good timber ^tree, the ^silkworm tree''. *Kh.<ortono'>(D), ~<ortono'-daru>(D), Mu., Ho<hatana'>, ~<hatana'-daru>, Kh., Mu., Ho, Kh.<??>.
Ju<aTO>(K),,<aThO>(P) {NUM} ``^eight''.
Ju<ati>(KM),,<hati>(KP),,<hatir>(P) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, O.<hati>(D), Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??.
Ju<aTia>(M),,<haTia>(P) {N} ``^mat''. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'.
Ju<aTia>(*),,<haThia>(P),,<paThia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paTni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'.
Ju<ati-ciN-Dae>(M),,<hatiD-cen-Dai>(P) {NK} ``niece: younger brother's daughter [M]; ^sister-in-law: wife of husband's brother''. |<hatiD> `uncle', <sen> NCF of <selan> `woman', <-Dai> `?'. *Ho<atae>.
Ju<atiD>(M),,<atir>(K),,<hatiD>(P) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''. *??IA<pati-> `master, husband'.
Ju<aTika>(MP) {N} ``^pot, earthen ^pitcher''. *H.<ATAka> `the pot in which food is cooked at the temple of Jagannath'.
Ju<ati-kOn>(M),,<hatiD-kon>(P),,<hatiD kOnOn>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son [M], ?? [P]''. |<hatiD>(P), <atiD>(M), <atir>(K) `uncle'; <kOn>, <kOnOn> `child' ??analysis of atikon.
Ju<atir>(*),,<hatir>(P),,<ati>(KM),,<hati>(KP) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??.
Ju<atir>(K),,<atiD>(M),,<hatiD>(P) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''.
Ju<ati-rae>(KM),,<hati-rai>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: father's elder brother's wife [K], mother's elder sister [M], ?? [P]''. |<atiD>(M), <atir>(K), <hatiD>(P) `uncle', <-Dai> `?' ??punct.
Ju<atma>(KM) {N} ``^soul''.
Ju<atO>(M) {N} ``^key''.
Ju<aTO>(M) {N} ``^market''. *O.<haTO>? `id.'.
Ju<aTO>(K),,<aThO>(P) {NUM} ``^eight''. *H.<aThA>, O.<aThO>.
Ju<atuRi>(*),,<hatuRi>(P) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hamar>. *Sa.<hAtAuRi>, H.<hAthORa>, ~<hOthORi>, B.<hatURI>, O.<hatURa>, ~<hatURI>.
Ju<au>(MP) {CONJ} ``^and, ^also''. Cf. <aur>. *H.<O>, O.<aU>.
Ju<au->(P) {DEM} ``^that''. *Ju.<a-> `demonstrative element'; Kh.<u>(BD) `this', ~<u-ghay>(D) `in this way, thus', Sad.<u> `that', St.<ou>, ~<Ou> `this'. ??XREF S.V. u.
Ju<auci->(KM),,<hauci->(P),,<pauci->(*) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>.
Ju<aur>(P) {CONJ} ``^and''. Cf. <au>. *Sa., Mu.<ar>, B.<arO>, Kw.<aur>, H.<OrO>.
Ju<aurate>(K) {ADV} ``^there''. |<au-ra-te>??.
Ju<aure>(K) {PRON} ``^that''.
Ju<auri>(M) {ADV} ``^yonder''.
Ju<auta>(M) {PP} ``^beyond''.
Ju<[b]>(P) {IF} ``^causative''. *Kh.<[b]>(P), So.<[b]>.
Ju<ba>(KMP) {NK} ``^father (term of address [K])''. *Sa.<ba>, So.<oa>, ??<ba-s>, <ba-gOr-e>, <baha-gOr-e>??.

Ju<ba-> {NUM} ``^two''.
Ju<ba->(P) {PX} ``^we ^two''. Cf. <-ba> `two, dual', <-a> `dual'.
Ju<-ba>(:) {SX} ``^two, ^dual''. Cf. <ba-> `we two', <-a> `dual'.
Ju<bab->(K),,<babe->(M),,<bhabei->(P) {VT} ``to ^think, to ^reflect [P]''. *O.<bhabOna> `thinking, thought', ~<bhabI> `having thought', cf. Kh.<he'j->(P) `to reflect ??'.
Ju<baba>(P),,<bOba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. *Cf. <ba>; O., Bh.<buba>.
Ju<babu>(P) {N} ``^gentleman''. *Sa.<bAbu> `child, boy, gentleman', Mu.<babu> `voc. of address to male children and boys', Kh.<babu>(P) `boy'; H.<babu>, O., B.<babU> `gentleman'.
Ju<babuG>(KM),,<bubuG>(P) {N} ``^snake, ^serpent''. Cf. <-buG> NCF. *Kh.<buGgam>(A), ~<buGgOm>(P), ~<buGam>(B), ~<buaG>(P), ~<buwaG>(B), Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>.
Ju<bace->(M) {VTC} ``to ^choose (out of several)''.
Ju<badi>(M) {N} ``^dispute''.
Ju<baDi>(K),,<baLi>(MP),,<baRi>(K) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>.
Ju<baDi>(KP),,<baRi>(K) {N} ``^stick''. Syn. <DanDa>(KP); <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *O.<baDa>.
Ju<badOlO>(P) {N} ``^cloud''. Syn. <gima>(KMP), <raija>(P). *H.<badAlA>, O.<badOlO>.
Ju<baduLi>(P),,<maduLi>(M) {N} ``^bat''. *Ho<baduRi>, Mu.<bhadli>, ~<bhadur>. Phonology: m ~ b.
Ju<bagi>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^bad, ^evil, ^wrong''. *H.<bagi> `a rebel, a mutineer'.
Ju<bagO>(M) {N} ``^ploughshare''. Syn. <silug>, <siloa>, <sini> `plough'.
Ju<bhagO>(P) {N} ``^share, ^portion, ^division''. *Kh., Sa.<bhag>, H.<bhagA>, O.<bhagO>, Sk.<bhagA>.
Ju<ba-gOr->(P),,<baha-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. Syn. <Oren->(P). *H.<bjahO dena>.
Ju<baghuni>(K),,<baguni>(K) {N} ``female ^tiger''. Syn. <kiLOg>, <kiROg> `tiger'.
Ju<baguRi>(P) {N} ``a straggling, armed ^shrub, with small flowers''. *Mu.<bagRi-baa>.
Ju<baha>(P) {N} ``^arm''. Cf. <iti> `hand'. *H.<ba~hA>, O.<baha>, Sk.<bahU>.
Ju<baha-gOr->(P),,<ba-gOr->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^marry''. *Anal.??; H.<bjahO dena>?.
Ju<bhai>(P) {NK} ``^brother; relationship between members of ^clans that cannot inter^marry''. Cf. <bOndhu>. *Sa.<bhAi>, Kh.<bhai>(BD); H.<bhai>, O.<bhaI> `brother'.
Ju<baia>(MP),,<baea>(K) {ADJ} ``^mad''. {V} ``to become mad''. Syn. <daRi> `mad person'. *Ho<baia>, So.<baya>, O.<baya>.
Ju<baia>(P) {ADV} ``^outside''. *Kh.<baharx~>(P), ~<baher>, Sa., Mu.<bahar>; So.<ba:e:r-An>; H.<bahIrA>, O.<baharO>.
Ju<bai.bai->(K),,<bOj->(M),,<bOJ->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash (clothing, etc.)''. Syn. <amO>, <guj->, <majae->, <rusi->. Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'. *Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'>.
Ju<baici>(M) {N} ``illegitimate ^pregnancy''. Syn. <grobobaso> `pregnancy'.
Ju<baidO>(M) {N} ``^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>.
Ju<baigONO>(M),,<baigNO>(P),,<baiGGO>(P) {N} ``the ^brinjal or ^eggplant''. Cf. <belaiti baignO>, <baiGgO>. *Sa.<beGgaR>, Mu.<beGgRa>, Ho<beGga>; H.<bE~gUnA>, ~<bE~gAnA>.
Ju<baira karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<renDi haku>, H.<Te~gAra mAchAli>.
Ju<baitaLu>(M),,<baitaru>(P) {N} ``kind of ^potato [M], ^pumpkin [P]''. *Mu., Ho<kakaru>, Mu.<baitara>.
Ju<baj->(K) {V} ``to ^hit''. Cf. <bai.bai->(K) `to wash cloth'.
Ju<bajo>(P) {N} ``^hawk''. Syn.<kenDlaG>(M). *O.<bajO-pOkSi>.

Ju<bakaRi>(P) {N} ``^garden''. *Mu.<bakRi>, Ho<bakai>, Kh., Sad.<baRi>(D), O.<baRI> `id.', H.<bAkhAri> `cottage', O.<bakhRe> `yard, compound'.
Ju<bakOR>(K) {ADV} ``^twice''. Cf. <ba-> `two'.
Ju<bakOsO>(P),,<baksO>(M) {N} ``^box''. *Ho<baksa>, O.<baksO>, Engl.<box>.
Ju<baLekO>(M) {N} ``^baby''.
Ju<bali>(MP) {N} ``^sand''. *O., B.<balI>, Sk.<valUka>, H.<balu>.
Ju<baLi>(MP),,<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(K) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Syn. <ij->. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>.
Ju<bhalia>(P) {N} ``the ^Marking-nut ^tree''. *Mu.<soso-daru>, Ho<soso>, H.<bhelOva>.
Ju<balija>(P) {N} ``kidney ^bean''. *Ho<gaGgra>, H.<lobIja>. ??sp.? cf. prev.
Ju<baLisiG>(M),,<barOsiG>(K),,<barsiG>(K) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Syn. <kantO>. Cf. <-siG>.
Ju<baLOe>(M) {N} ``^pumpkin''. Syn. <baitaLu>.
Ju<bhalu>(P) {N} ``^bear''. Syn. <banai>. *Kh.<bhalu>(P), H.<bhalu>, O.<bhalU>, Sk.<bhAllUkA>.
Ju<bamONO>(M) {N} ``^brahman''.
Ju<ban->(P) {NUM} ``^two''. Syn. <juRa-mi>, <Omba>, <uhua-TO>?. Cf. <ba->.
Ju<baN->(MP) {VXC(-a)} ``to ^forget''. *Gu.<baDa:>, ~<gugini> `I forgot', cf. H.<bhulAna>, O.<bhUlIba>.
Ju<bana->(M) {VTC} ``to ^build a ^house''.
Ju<baNa>(P),,<bONO>(KP) {N} ``^forest''. Syn. <jolo> `bushy forest'. *H.<bAnA>, O.<bONO>, Sk.<vAnA>.
Ju<banae>(KM),,<banai>(P) {N} ``the sloth-bear, the black ^bear''. Syn.<bhalu>. *Sa., Ho, ~<bana>, Kh.<banai>(B), ~<bOnOi>, Gu.<gubbo:n>.
Ju<banDari>(P),,<bONDari>(M) {N} ``^barber''. *Ho<baranDi>, ~<banDari>.
Ju<bandi>(P) {N} ``the ^Henna or Indian Privet, a ^hedge ^shrub''. *Mu., Ho<bindi>, H.<mIhAndI>, cf. Mu.<bindi-daru> `a name for three different plants'.
Ju<bandO>(P) {N} ``^tank''. *Kh.<banDo>(D), Sa.<band>, Mu., Ho<banda>, Gu.<bonda>; H.<bA~dhA>, ~<ba~dhA> `embankment'.
Ju<bandhO->(P) {V} ``to ^tie, to ^bind''. Syn. <tOr->. *H.<ba~dhOna>, O.<bandhIba>, Sk.<bAdhnatI>.
Ju<bandOrO>(P) {N} ``^monkey''. Syn. <aNu>, <sakOi>. *Kh.<bandra>(BD), Mu.<bandra>; H.<bA~dArA>, ~<ba~dArA>, B.<bandOrO>, O.<banOrO>.
Ju<banduk>(P),,<bOndukO>(KM) {N} ``^gun''. *Kh.<banduk>(B), Mu., Ho<banduk>, Sa.<bAnduk>, A.H.<bO~duqA>, O.<bOndukO>.
Ju<baNiji>(M),,<bhaNOJji>(P) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter [MP], wife's brother's daughter [P]''. Cf. <bhaNOJja>. *Kh.<bhagni>(B), MuN<bhagini>, Sa.<bhAgin>, O.<bhaNIjI>.
Ju<banOg>(KMP),,<banO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''. {ADJ} ``^both''. Cf. <bangrud>??. *Kh.<ubar>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<bar>, So.<bagu>, ~<bar->, Sa.<banar> `both', PT<panar>, ~<bArnar> `two'.
Ju<bhaNOJja>(P),,<bONOja>(M) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Cf. <bhaNOJji>. *Kh.<bhatij>(AD) `nephew, brother's son', Sa., Mah.<bhAtija>, H.<bhAtija> `id.'; Kh.<bhagne>, ~<bhagina> `sister's son', Mu.<bhagina>, ~<bagina>, Sa.<bhAgnA>, H.<bhagAnejo>, Sk.<bhagInejA>, Pk.<bhaINejjA>.
Ju<bhaNOJji>(P),,<baNiji>(M) {NK} ``^niece: sister's daughter [MP], wife's brother's daughter [P]''. Cf. <bhaNOJja>. *Kh.<bhagni>(B), MuN<bhagini>, Sa.<bhAgin>, O.<bhaNIjI>.
Ju<baGaLia>(M),,<baGLij>(M),,<baGgrib>(K) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''.
Ju<bhaGg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^break''. *H.<bhA~gAna>, O.<bhaGkIba>.

Ju<baGgrib>(K),,<baGLij>(M),,<baGaLia>(M) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''.
Ju<baGguria>(M) {N} ``^short person''.
Ju<baGLij>(M),,<baGaLia>(M),,<baGgrib>(K) {ADJ} ``^naked''. {N} ``naked person''.
Ju<baGRig>(P) {ADJ} ``^lame''. *Sa.<bARi'j> `badness, evil, bad, wicked'.
Ju<baptuG->(K) {V} ``to ^break''.
Ju<bar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^knock (on a door)''. {VT} ``to ^kill''.
Ju<bardO>(M) {N} ``^gunpowder''.
Ju<bari>(K),,<bhari>(K) {ADV} ``^very''. Syn. <besi>, <bOhut>, <buluG>, <khub>, <Oti>, <sugei>.
Ju<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(K),,<baLi>(MP) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *H.<mAlA>, O.<mOLO>.
Ju<baRi>(K),,<baDi>(KP) {N} ``^stick''. Syn. <DanDa>(KP); <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *O.<baDa>.
Ju<barki>(P) {N} ``a doubled overcloth, ^garment made by sewing ^two widths of cloth together''. *Sa.<bArki>, Mu.<bar-ki>, Ho<barki lija'>, Sad.<bArkI>, O.<barka:>.
Ju<baRO>(P),,<bORO>(K),,<bOLO>(M) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>.
Ju<barO>(P) {NUM} ``^twelve''. *H.<barAhA>, O.<barO>, Sa.<baro> `twelve, frequently used about a large, unlimited number'.
Ju<barOi>(P) {N} ``a large softly hairy ^climber, with large yellow flowers''. *Mu.<panDea kakaru>, Ho<panDu kakaru>, Kh.<barai>(P) `a pulse'.
Ju<barOsiG>(K),,<barsiG>(K),,<baLisiG>(M) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Cf. <-siG>.
Ju<barsi>(P) {N} ``^adze''. *H.<bAsUla>, O.<barIsI>.
Ju<barsiG>(K),,<barOsiG>(K),,<baLisiG>(M) {N} ``^wall, ^fence''. Cf. <-siG>.
Ju<barta>(M) {N} ``^message''. *So.<ber-> `to speak'.
Ju<basa>(M) {N} ``^place''.
Ju<basi> {?} ``?''. *H.<bA~si> `flute, pipe, hook'.
Ju<basOrO>(P) {ADJ} ``^deep''. =Mu., Ho<ikir>. Syn. <dOrO>, <jiluG>.
Ju<basu-> {?} ``?''.
Ju<basuki>(P) {N} ``mother ^earth, the earth-^goddess''. *Sk.<vasUkI>, H.<vasUki>; Bh.<basUki-mata> `earth-goddess'.
Ju<bata>(MP) {N} ``split ^bamboo [M]; ^frame of a ^roof for ^thatching [P]''. Cf. <beto> `cane, rattan'. *Mu., Sad., O.<bata> `laths of various kinds used to support the thatch or tiles of a roof'.
Ju<ba-TO>(K) {NUM} ``^two''.
Ju<bhato>(P) {N} ``^boiled_^rice''. *H.<bhatA>, B.<bhatO>, O.<bhatO>.
Ju<batula>(K),,<batuRa>(K) {ADJ} ``^drunk''.
Ju<baTuG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^rake''.
Ju<batuRa>(K),,<batula>(K) {ADJ} ``^drunk''.
Ju<bau>(MP) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: sister's husband [M], elder sister's husband [P]''. *Mu.<bau> `elder brother', Ho<bauu>, ~<bau~> `id.', Kh.<bao>(P) `husband's elder brother'; Mar.<bhai>, ~<bhau> `brother'.
Ju<bau~sa>(P2) {NK} ``^daughter''.
Ju<be[b]n->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <ben(-e)> `spread')} ``to ^spread''.
Ju<beDiG>(P) {N} ``^bedding''. *Engl.<bedding>.

Ju<bega>(P),,<bigi>(P),,<begabigi>(P) {ADV} ``^certainly, soon, ^quickly''. Cf. <beg>, <bigiDe>, <bigO>. *Sk.<vegA> `force, violence', H.<vegA> `speed, velocity', O.<begO>; H.<begI> `quickly, immediately', O.<bege>.
Ju<bejeLa>(M) {N} ``^fungus''.
Ju<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P),,<bijraG>(K) {N} ``^smoke, ^tobacco''. *Mu., Ho<sukul>, Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Mu.<be'j-> `to spit'.
Ju<bela>(M) {N} ``metal ^bowl''.
Ju<beLa>(P1M) {N} ``^time [P1]''. {PP} ``^during [M]''. Cf. <beLO> `sun'. *Kh.<bhere>(B) `time'?, ~<beRO> `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>?, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'.
Ju<belag->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^vomit''. Syn. <ukaL->(P). *Kh.<bala?>(B), Sa.<ulA>, Mu., Ho<ula>, Mu.<hul>.
Ju<belaiti>(P) {N} ``^European''. *Sa.<bilAti>, Mu.<belait>, ~<bilait>, ~<belaiti>, ~<bilaiti>, Ho<belati>, P.H.<vIlajAti>. ??sp. of last form w. j?.
Ju<beleD>(MP),,<belODO>(K) {N} ``^feather, ^porcupine quill''. *Kh.<bele'D>, So.<bAled>(P); Mu.<bene'd> `head-dress, turban', Rog.<blxu> `plume', Jar.<bxla:u>, Cham<balau>, Mal.<bulu>; Sa., MuH., Ho<ihil> `feather'.
Ju<beLO>(MKP),,<beRO>(K),,<berO>(K) {N} ``^sun, ^day''. Cf. <beLa> `time, during'. *Kh.<beRo>(ABD) `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'.
Ju<belODO>(K),,<beleD>(MP) {N} ``^feather; porcupine ^quill''. *Kh.<bele'D>, So.<bAled>(P); Mu.<bene'd> `head-dress, turban', Rog.<blxu> `plume', Jar.<bxla:u>, Cham<balau>, Mal.<bulu>; Sa., MuH., Ho<ihil> `feather'.
Ju<ben->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^spread [P], to spread out, to ^set_a_trap''. *Kh.<bel>(ABD), Sa.<bel>, Mu.<bil>, So.<bel->.
Ju<bhenei>(P) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's younger brother''. *Bh.<bhe:na:i> `(woman's) elder sister's husband, (man's) elder sister's husband, elder sister's husband'.
Ju<beNi>(P) {N} ``lock of ^hair, braid of hair''. *H.<beni>, O.<beNI>, Sk.<veNI>, ~<veNi>.
Ju<beRa>(P) {N} ``deep ^field, ^low ground, ^plain, ^valley''. *Mu., Ho<beRa>, Sad.<beRa>.
Ju<beRO>(K),,<beLO>(MKP),,<berO>(K) {N} ``^sun, ^day''. Cf. <beLa> `time, during'. *Kh.<beRo>(ABD) `sun', Or.<biRi-be'la:s>, Sa.<bela> `sun, time of the day', Mu.<bela>, ~<beRa>; H.<berA> `time', O.<beLO> `daytime', Sk.<vela> `limit, time'.
Ju<besi>(P) {ADV} ``^very, ^more, ^excellent''. *Kh.<bes>(BD), Sa., Mu.<bes> `good, well', H.<be$A> `superior, excellent, best', O.<besI>.
Ju<beTi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^meet''.
Ju<beto>(P) {N} ``^cane, ^rattan''. Cf. <bata>(MP) `split bamboo, frame of a roof for thatching'. *Sa.<be~t>, Mu.<be~t>, ~<be~t-soTa>, Ho<be~t>, H.<be~tA>??, B.<bEtO>, O.<betO>.
Ju<betOG->(KM) {VI} ``to ^fear, to be ^afraid''. {N} ``fear, ^fright''. Syn. <DOrO->(K). *Kh.<botoG->(ABD), So.<bAtOG->.
Ju<biccOna>(P) {N} ``^bedstead''. *Sa.<bichAna> `mattress, bedding', H.<bIchana> `to spread a bed, mat', O.<bIchaIba>.
Ju<bida->(P) {V} ``to ^dismiss, to ^butt??''. *Kh.<bida->(B) `to send away', Sa.<bidA-> `to dismiss, to send away', A.H.<bIda> `departure'.
Ju<bidesi>(M) {N} ``^foreigner''.
Ju<bidiNi>(M) {N} ``^chisel''.

Ju<bigi>(P),,<bega>(P),,<begabigi>(P) {ADV} ``^certainly, soon, ^quickly''. Cf. <beg>, <bigiDe>, <bigO>. *Sk.<vegA> `force, violence', H.<vegA> `speed, velocity', O.<begO>; H.<begI> `quickly, immediately', O.<bege>.
Ju<bihOnO>(P) {N} ``^seed''. *Ho<bIhono>, Bi.<bihAn>; H.<bihAnA> `nursery for rice-plants'.
Ju<bija>(P) {N} ``the ^silk-cotton ^tree''. *Mu.<edel-daru>, cf. Kh.<bija>(D) `the pesar tree (%Pterocarpus marsupium)'.
Ju<bijLi>(P),,<bijuLi>(M) {N} ``^lightning, ^thunderbolt; ^chisel''. *Kh., Sa.<bijli>(ABD) `lightning', H.<bIjAli>, O.<bIjULI>, Sk.<vIdjut>.
Ju<bijraG>(K),,<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P) {N} ``^smoke, ^tobacco''. *Mu., Ho<sukul>, Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Mu.<be'j-> `to spit'.
Ju<bijuLi>(M),,<bijLi>(P) {N} ``^lightning''.
Ju<bhikari>(P) {N} ``^beggar''. Cf. <bhikO>. *Sa.<bhikAri>, H.<bhIkhari>, ~<bhIkari>, B.<bhIkarI>, O.<bhIkharI>.
Ju<bhikO>(P1) {N} ``^alms''. Cf. <bhikari>. *H.<bhIkhA>, O.<bhIkO>, Sk.<bhIkSa>.
Ju<bilei>(KMP) {N} ``^cat''. *Kh.<bilai>(BD), Ho<bilai>, H.<bIlli>, ~<billai>, O.<bIleI>.
Ju<biLi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tighten''.
Ju<biLiki>(M) {NB} ``^hair (^eyebrows)''.
Ju<bilim>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^ripe [KP]''. {VTC} ``to ^ripen [M]''. {N} ``ripe ^fruit [M]. *Kh.<belom>(ABD), ~<beloG>(B), Sa.<bele>, Mu.<bili>; Ho<bili> `egg''.
Ju<bilO>(K) {N} ``^hole of a snake, etc.''.
Ju<bilO>(P) {N} ``^land, ^field''. *O.<bIlO>.
Ju<bilua>(M) {N} ``^jackal''.
Ju<biluG>(K),,<builuG>(P),,<bucluG>(M) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>.
Ju<biNa>(P) {N} ``the ^vina, a ^plucked_^musical_instrument''. *H., O.<biNa>, Sk.<viNa>.
Ju<bindhO->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^pierce, to ^bore, to ^crack''. *H.<bi~dhAna>, ~<bedhAna> `to pierce, to bore', B.<bI~dha>, O.<bIndhIba>.
Ju<biJci->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scatter''.
Ju<bipOd>(K) {N} ``^danger''.
Ju<bir->(MP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^sow''. *Kh.<bi'D->(B), So.<bid->, Sa., Mu.<bi'd->, Ho<bi'D-> `to plant'.
Ju<biri>(KP),,<biRi>(K) {INTERR} ``^what, ^who''. *Kh.<ber>(BD) `who', So.<bote>, Bahn.<bu>, Jelai<bu:>; Mon<mu> `what'.
Ju<biri>(P) {PP??} ``^after''.
Ju<biRim>(MP) {N} ``^ant-^hill, rising ground''. *Kh.<bhunDu>(AB), ~<bhu~Ru>(B), Mu.<bhuR~u> `white ant hill', Sa., Mu., Ho<bunum> `id.', So.<bAnum-An> `ant-hill', Khm.<bhnO~>, St.<bxnOm>.
Ju<biri-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M),,<bi-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<biri> `who, what'; <-te> `??'.
Ju<bisi>(M) {ADJ} ``^many''.
Ju<bisO>(MP) {N} ``^poison''. Syn. <buli>. *Kh.<bis>B, ~<bisom>(BD), Sa.<bis>, Mu., Ho<bisi>; H.<bIsA>, O.<bIsO>, Sk.<vISA>.
Ju<bissOas>(K),,<bisuasO>(M) {N} ``^faith''. *O.<biswasO>(D), O.<bisswasO>(D).
Ju<bisu->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^fill, to be ^filled, to be ^satiated''. *Kh.<besu> `filled of belly', Gu.<busula:o:> `filled'; cf. Kh.<bes>(P) `well', Ju.<besi>.
Ju<bisuasO>(M),,<bissOas>(K) {N} ``^faith''. *O.<biswasO>(D), O.<bisswasO>(D).
Ju<bi-te>(P),,<bii-te>(M),,<biri-te>(P) {INTERR} ``^why?''. |<bii-te> perh. *<biri-te>.

Ju<bituG>(K),,<buituG>(MP) {N} ``^saliva, ^spittle, ^sputum''. {VT(-a)} ``to ^spit''. Syn. <alarai-tOm> `saliva'. Cf. <buJtu~m>??. *Kh.<bi'thuG->(D) `saliva, to spit', Sa.<be'j-> `to vomit', Mu.<be'j->, Ho<be'-> `to spit'.
Ju<bO->(M),,<bOi->(P) {VTC} ``to ^blow_(of_the_^wind)''. {VTN} ``to ^flow''. {N} ``^wind''. *B.<baI>, O.<ba>, H.<bai> `wind', Sk.<vajU>.
Ju<bO-> {?} ``?''.
Ju<-bO>(MP) {PP} ``^to (direction), ^at''. *Ju.<bOg> `sept, clan'; Kh.<-bo'>D `at, to', So.<lAbO> `earth, soil, country', Gu.<la:Gbo:>, ~<tubo:>, Pa.<lobo:>, Re.<tubo>, ~<tubu>; Mu.<lobo-ote> `muddy fertile soil'.
Ju<bOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bark''. *Kh.<bhu'->B, <bhabru>(D), ~<bhabhru>(AD), So.<bob->.
Ju<bOba>(P),,<baba>(P) {NK} ``^father''. *Cf. <ba>; O., Bh.<buba>.
Ju<bOccerO junTa>(K) {N} ``^gray ^hair''. |<junTa> `hair'.
Ju<bODa>(P) {N} ``he-^goat''. *Sa., Ho<boda> `goat, sacrificial victim'.
Ju<bODe->(KM),,<bODi->(M) {VIN} ``to become ^large, to ^grow''. {VXN} ``to ^increase''. Cf. <bODO> `great, big'.
Ju<bODO>(P) {ADJ} ``^great, ^big, ^large''. Cf. <bODe-> `to become large'. *Sa.<boDo> `big', H.<bARa>, O.<bORO> `big, large'.
Ju<bOdOLa->(M),,<bOdOLai->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. *Sa.<bodol-> `to exchange', B.<bOdOlO>, A.H.<bAdAlAna> `to alter, to change', O.<bOdOLO> `change'.
Ju<bOg>(P) {NK} ``^sept, ^clan''. *Cf. Ju.<bO> `locative'; Kh.<bo'> `at, to', cf. So.<bo:b-An> `swarm, row'??; prob. rel. to locative <-bO> - DS.
Ju<-bOg>(:) {NCF of <bOkOb>} ``^head''. *Kh.<-bo'>\<boko'b>, e.g. <yur-bo'> `to shake the head', Sa.<boho'>, Mu.<boho'>, ~<bOO'>, Ho<bo'>, So.<-bAb>\<bO'Ob> e.g. <koGkoG-bAb-> `to shave the head'.
Ju<bOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^command''.
Ju<bOgO>(KMP) {N} ``^crane, ^stork, ^duck''. *H.<bAgA> `duck', ~<bAgUla> `duck, stork', B.<bOkO>, O.<bOgO> `crane', Sk.<bAkA>.
Ju<bOhut>(P),,<bOhutO>(P) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^much, ^many''. Cf. <bOhOmiJ>. *H.<bAhUtA>, O.<bOhUtO>.
Ju<bOi>(KM),,<bui>(K) {N} ``^book''.
Ju<bOi->(P),,<bO->(M) {VTC} ``to ^blow_(of_the_^wind)''. {VTN} ``to ^flow''. {N} ``^wind''. *B.<baI>, O.<ba>, H.<bai> `wind', Sk.<vajU>.
Ju<bO~i>(K),,<bOJ>(MK),,<bui>(MP) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)', Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'.
Ju<bhOiNi->(P) {V} ``to ^finish, to ^complete''.
Ju<bOiGa>(M) {N} ``edible ^root, ^tuber''.
Ju<bOira>(P) {N} ``^cart''. *H.<pOrohAnA> `carriage'.
Ju<bOerO>(K),,<bOirO>(P) {N} ``a ^jujube, a ^plum''. *H.<berA>, ~<bErA>, Sad.<bAIr>.
Ju<bOisakO>(K) {N} ``^April-^May''.
Ju<bOi~si>(MP) {N} ``^flute''. *H.<ba~sUri>, O.<bOU~sI>.
Ju<bhOi~si>(P) {N(F)} ``female ^buffalo''. Cf. <bhOi~sO>, <mOi~si>. *Kh.<bhai~s>(P), ~<bhOi~si>, Mu.<bha~is>, ~<bha~isi>, ~<ba~is>, ~<ba~isi>, Sad.<bhA~Is>, H.<bhE~sA>, Sk.<mAhISi>.
Ju<bhOi~sO>(P) {N(M)} ``a ^buffalo (male)''. Cf. <bhOi~si>. *H.<bhE~sa> ??.

Ju<bOj->(M),,<bOJ->(P),,<bai.bai->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash (clothing, etc.)''. Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'. *Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'.
Ju<bOjari>(M) {N} ``^prostitute''.
Ju<bOka>(M) {N} ``^stupidity''.
Ju<bOkO>(KMP),,<bO~kOe>(K) {NK} ``younger ^brother [KMP]; ^brother-in-law: wife's younger sister's husband [M], husband's younger brother [P]; ^cousin: father's younger brother's son [P], father's sister's son [P]''. |<bOkO> term of address. *Kh.*<boko> in <bokDu'>(A), <bokRu'>(B) `grandson [AB], granddaughter [A]', <boker>(ABD) `wife's [D] brother-in-law', ~<boksel>(ABD) `wife's [D] sister-in-law', Sa., Mu., Bh.<bOkO>, Ku.<boko> `younger brother or sister'; Mon<ko> `an elder brother', Khm.<pOG>, ~<pOG prUs>.
Ju<bOkOb>(KMP) {N} ``^head''. *Kh.<boko'b>/<-bo'>(B), Sa.<boho'>, Mu.<boho'>, ~<boo'>, Ho<bo'>, So.<bO'Ob/-bAb>.
Ju<bO~kOe>(K),,<bOkO>(K) {NK} ``younger ^brother''. See <bOkO>. !<bOkO> term of address.
Ju<bOLaj>(M) {N} ``^twig''.
Ju<bOLe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^excel''.
Ju<boli>(P) {CONJ} ``^as, ^saying (this)''. *Cf. So.<gam-l-E> `id. (lit. he said)'; H.<bolAna> `to speak', O.<bolIba>, H.<boli> `speech, language', O.<bolI>.
Ju<bOLi>(P) {N} ``^oblation, ^offering, ^sacrifice''. *H.<bAlI>, B.<bOlI>, O.<bOLI>, Sk.<bAlI>.
Ju<bOLO>(MP) {N} ``^power''. *Sa.<bol>, H.<bAlA>, B.<bOlO>, O.<bOLO>, Sk.<bAlA>.
Ju<bOLO>(M),,<bORO>(K),,<baRO>(P) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>.
Ju<bhOlO>(P) {ADJ} ``^good, ^kind''. *Sa.<bhala> `well, good', H.<bhAla>, O.<bhOlO>.
Ju<bOLOdO>(P) {N} ``^bullock''. *H.<bAlAdA>, B.<bOlOdO>, O.<bOLOdO>.
Ju<bOLOj>(M) {N} ``^bamboo ^shoot''.
Ju<bO-meJcena>(P1) {N} ``^past days, long ^ago''. |<bO> `?', <meJcena> `last year'.
Ju<bOna->(M),,<bOnae->(K),,<bOnai->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^make''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<bai>, Sa.<benao>; H.<bAnana>, O.<bOnaIba>.
Ju<bONDari>(M),,<banDari>(P) {N} ``^barber''. *Ho<baranDi>, ~<banDari>.
Ju<bOndi>(P) {N} ``the ^Castor-oil ^tree''. Cf. <bandi>. *Mu.<bindi-daru>, ~<raGga-bindi>, Ho<bindi>, ~<bindi-daru>.
Ju<bOndi->(P),,<bOnae->(K),,<bOna->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^make''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<bai>, Sa.<benao>; H.<bAnana>, O.<bOnaIba>.
Ju<bOndhu>(P),,<bOndu>(K) {N} ``^friend; ^relationship between members of ^clans that can inter-^marry''. *H.<bA~dhU> `brother, relation', Sk.<bAndhU>.
Ju<bOndukO>(KM),,<banduk>(P) {N} ``^gun''. *Kh.<banduk>(B), Mu., Ho<banduk>, Sa.<bAnduk>, A.H.<bO~duqA>, O.<bOndukO>.
Ju<bONO>(KP),,<baNa>(P) {N} ``^forest''. Syn. <jolo> `bushy forest'. *H.<bAnA>, O.<bONO>, Sk.<vAnA>.
Ju<bONO>(M) {N} ``^wasp''. Syn. <sOruOleG>.
Ju<bONOja>(M),,<bhaNOJja>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: sister's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. Cf. <bhaNOJji>. *Kh.<bhatij>(AD) `nephew, brother's son', Sa., Mah.<bhAtija>, H.<bhAtija> `id.'; Kh.<bhagne>, ~<bhagina> `sister's son', Mu.<bhagina>, ~<bagina>, Sa.<bhAgnA>, H.<bhagAnejo>, Sk.<bhagInejA>, Pk.<bhaINejjA>.
Ju<bOJ>(MK),,<bO~i>(K),,<bui>(MP) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)',

Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'.
Ju<bOJ->(P),,<bOj->(M),,<bai.bai->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^wash_(cloth)''. *Cf. <baj->(K) `to hit'; Kh.<punDa'->(P) `to wash one's face'.
Ju<bOJce->(M) {VTN} ``to ^live''.
Ju<bOGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^change''.
Ju<bO~O~rO>(M) {N} ``^whirlpool''.
Ju<bOr>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''.
Ju<bOr->(M) {VTC} ``to ^smear''.
Ju<bOrabOrO>(P) {ADV} ``^always''. *Sa.<borabor>, B.<bOrabOrO>, R.H.<bArabAr~A> `equal, continually, always, ever'.
Ju<boRam>(P),e48,116,118 {N} ``name of a village ^god''. *Mu.<baRam>(P), ~<baRam-bOGga>, ~<boRam>, ~<Ote-boRam>; Ho<baram> `one of the deities who cures diseases of men and cattle', Bh.<boRa:m>(Roy35),221 `village god'.
Ju<bOrO>(KM) {N} ``^bridegroom''.
Ju<bORO>(K),,<bOLO>(M),,<baRO>(P) {N} ``the ^banyan ^tree''. *Mu.<baRi-daru>, ~<baRe-daru>, H.<bARA>, B.<bORO>, O.<bOrO>, Sk.<vATA>.
Ju<bOROdO>(K) {N} ``^bullock''.
Ju<bOrOn>(MP) {ADJ} ``^raw, ^green, ^unripe, ^alive''. {N} ``unripe ^fruit''. {V(-a)} ``to ^live''. Cf. past <bOrOn-a>, also <baran-a>. *Kh.<borol>(ABD) `id.', Sa., Mu.<berel-> `to dwell, to settle'; semantics cf. So.<AmEG> ??.
Ju<bOrONO>(E48,25(Dh.)) {N} ``^clan, sept''. Syn. <bOg>. *H.<vArNA>, O.<bOrNO>, Sk.<vArNA> `tribe, caste, color'. !Orig. <baran>(E).
Ju<bOrOsa>(P),,<bOrsa>(P) {N} ``^rain''. {V(-na)} ``to rain''. Syn. <gima>; <gima gur-> `rain to fall'. *H.<bArSa>, ~<bArAsA-na>, O.<bOrOsIba>, Sk.<vArSAtI>.
Ju<bOrOsO>(P),,<bOrsO>(KMP) {N} ``^year''. *H.<bArAsA>, O.<bOrOsO>, Sk.<vArSA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<bOsO>(M) {N} ``^fat''.
Ju<bO~sO>(P),,<bO~u~sO>(P) {NK} ``^stock, ^progeny, ^offspring, ^race, ^bamboo''. Cf. <basu>. *H.<ba~sA>, O.<baU~sO>, Sk.<vA~$A>; Sa.<bo~s> `descendants, race'.
Ju<bOta->(M) {VTN} ``to ^guide''.
Ju<bOtOlO>(P) {N} ``^bottle''. *Sa.<botol>, Mu.<botolo>, Ho<botol>, H.<botAlA>, O.<botOlO>, Engl.<bottle>.
Ju<bOu>(M) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law''.
Ju<bua>(KMP) {N} ``the ^rice-plant, ^paddy or rice in the husk''. *Kh.<ba'>(P), Mu., Ho<baba>; So.<baba> `cooked rice (children's word)'. Phonology: ag ~ ua.
Ju<bubu-kaD>(M) {N} ``^foam''. |<-kaD> `?'. *So.<bubu>? `bubble'.
Ju<bubuG>(P),,<babuG>(KM) {N} ``^snake, ^serpent''. Cf. <-buG> NCF. *Kh.<buGgam>(P), ~<buGgOm>, ~<buaG>, Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>.
Ju<bucluG>(M),,<builuG>(P),,<biluG>(K) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>.
Ju<buda>(K) {N} ``he-^goat''.
Ju<buda>(P) {N} ``^sapling''. Cf. <buDa>. *Kh.<buda>(AB) `bush, plant', Sa.<budA> `stock, root, kindred, origin'.
Ju<buDa>(M) {N} ``^old man''.

Ju<buDa>(P) {N} ``^root, the foot or base of a ^tree, the stem below the branches, ^trunk''. Cf. <buda>, <buDai>. *Sa.<buTA> `id.', Mu., Ho<buTa> `a plant, a tree, the trunk, the foot of a tree', H.<boTa> `a log of wood'; Sa.<budA>.
Ju<buDai>(P) {N} ``a dense growth of branches and leaves, ^bower, ^thicket''. Cf. <buDa>. *Mu.<jumbRa>, Ho<jumba>.
Ju<budbar>(K) {N} ``^Wednesday''. *O.<?>.
Ju<buDi->(MP) {VI(-na)} ``to ^set (sun), to ^sink, to be ^drowned, to come to an ^end''. *H.<bURAna>, ~<buRAna>, O.<bURIba>.
Ju<budhia>(Bo.28),,<budhu>(Bo.28) {NP(M)} ``proper ^name of a man born on a ^Wednesday''. *Kh. <budhua>, So.<buda> `id.', H. <bUdhA> `the planet Mercury', ~<bUdhAvarA> `Wednesday'. *O.<??>.
Ju<budiantO>(M) {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. *O.<??>.
Ju<budO>(K) {N} ``^August-^September''. *O.<??>.
Ju<budhu>(Bo.28),,<budhia>(Bo.28) {NP(M)} ``proper ^name of a man born on a ^Wednesday''. *Kh. <budhua>, So.<buda> `id.', H. <bUdhA> `the planet Mercury', ~<bUdhAvarA> `Wednesday'. *O.<??>.
Ju<buDu>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: younger brother's son, younger sister's son, husband's younger sister's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>, <putira>. *Bh.<baRu> `younger brother's son, (woman's) elder sister's son', Kh.<baDa>(B), <baRa>(B) `father's elder brother', Mu.<baRa>, ~<baDa> `senior paternal or maternal uncle or either's nephew, also great-grandfather and great-grandson'.
Ju<bug->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^beat_a_^drum''. Cf. <bujai->. *Kh.<bu'->(D) `to sound a drum', Gu.<bug-> `to beat', Mu.<bu'> `the bark or howl of a dog', Ju.<bOb->, Mon<'bUG-> `to strike'.
Ju<bug->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bark''. *Kh.<bhu'->(B).
Ju<buga>(M) {ADJ} ``^foolish''.
Ju<buguDuG>(M) {N} ``^illegitimate ^child''. ??<-Dug>.
Ju<bui>(K),,<bOi>(KM) {N} ``^book''.
Ju<bui>(MP),,<bOJ>(MK),,<bOi~>(K) {NK} ``^mother''. *Kh.<bui>(BD), <boi>(B) `girl', So.<-bOj> `a feminine suffix', e.g. <sOra-bOj> `a Sora woman', Sa.<boe>, ~<boi> `girl (used in address)', Mu.<bui> `vocative of address to little girls', ~<bui-ge tani'> `it is a little girl', Gu.<kibo:ji> `wife'.
Ju<builuG>(P),,<bucluG>(M),,<biluG>(K) {N} ``^salt''. *Kh.<biluG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<buluG>. Phonology: <cl>.
Ju<bui-rae>(K),,<bui-rai>(P) {NK} ``^daughter-in-law: son's wife, sister's son's wife ??''. |<bui> `mother'; <-Dai>, <-rai> `?'.
Ju<buita>(M) {N} ``^chief''.
Ju<buitunag>(P) {N} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<buituG-> `to spit' & <Dag> `water'. *Kh.<bi'thuG-Da'>(P) `saliva'.
Ju<buituG>(MP),,<bituG>(K) {N} ``^saliva, ^spittle, ^sputum''. {VT(-a)} ``to ^spit''. Syn. <alarai-tOm> `saliva'. Cf. <buJtu~m>??. *Kh.<bi'thuG>(D) `saliva, to spit', Sa.<be'j-> `to vomit', Mu.<be'j->, Ho<be'-> `to spit', Ju.<buituG>, ~<bujtuG>.
Ju<buja>(K),,<bhuja>(P) {N} ``^parched_^rice, ^puffed_rice''. *H.<bhu~ja> `parched, parched grain', O.<bhUja>(PD) `parched rice'.
Ju<buja->(M),,<bujhai->(P) {IOV(CAUS of <bujhi-> `to understand')} ``to ^explain''. *Sa.<bujhou-> `to understand, consult, explain', Mu.<bujao-> `to understand, to perceive'.
Ju<bujai->(P) {V} ``to ^play_a_^musical_instrument''. Cf. <bug->, <abhOj->. *H.<bAjana>, O.<bOjaIba>.

Ju<bujhai->(P),,<buja->(M) {IOV(CAUS of <bujhi-> `to understand')} ``to ^explain''. *Sa.<bujhou-> `to understand, consult, explain', Mu.<bujao-> `to understand, to perceive'.
Ju<bujhi->(P),,<buji->(M) {VT} ``to ^understand''. *Kh.<bu'jhi->(D) `to understand', Sa.<buj->, H.<bujhA> `understanding', Nep.<bUjh-nU> `to understand', H.<bujhA-na>, O.<bUjh-Iba>.
Ju<buka>(M) {ADJ} ``^foolish''.
Ju<buk-rae>(K),,<bOkO-rae>(KM),,<bOkO-rai>(P) {NK} ``^sister [K], younger ^sister [MP], ^cousin [P]: father's younger brother's daughter (younger than speaker), wife's or husband's younger brother's wife''. |<-Dai>, <-rai> `?'.
Ju<buku>(KMP) {N} ``^chest''. *Sa.<buko>, Bh.<buka> `navel', Mu.<buka> `heart', Sad., O.<buka>.
Ju<bhulai->(P) {V} ``to ^deceive, to ^beguile, to turn out ^false''. *Sa.<bhulAu-> `to deceive, dupe, beguile', H.<bhUlana> `to forget, to mislead, to delude', O.<bhUlaIba> `to deceive'.
Ju<bularia>(M) {N} ``^tramp''.
Ju<buli>(P) {N} ``^poison''. Syn. <bisO>(MP). *Kh.<bul->(ABD) `to get drunk', Sa., Mu., Ho<bul> `drunk, intoxicated', Ku.<bul>; Khm.<bUl>.
Ju<buli->(MP) {IOV(-na)} ``to ^wander, to ^walk''. *Kh.<buli->(D), <bule->(B) `to walk, to go for a walk' (Sadani acc. to Driver).
Ju<buLi>(M) {N} ``^sacrifice''.
Ju<buLiG-kag>(M),,<buNi-kag>(P) {N} ``^bow^string''. |<-kag> NCF of <ka.kag>(MP) `bow'; Mu., Ho<hatoal>, ?? Sa.<buRiuG-> `to slip off, glide out', <buRiu'd mante> `gliding, slipping off'.
Ju<bulu>(MP) {N} ``^thigh''. *Kh.<bhulu>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Ku.<bulu>, So.<bulu>/<-bul>.
Ju<buLu>(M),,<buRu>(KP) {N} ``^evening''.
Ju<buLug>(M) {N} ``^drill''.
Ju<buluG>(P) {ADV} ``^very, many, so ^much''. *Mu., Ho<iminaG> `that much, so much', Ho, Bh.<ciminaG> `how much', Kh.<homne>(D) `that much', Sa.<nimin> `so much'.
Ju<buLur->(M),,<buRu->(P) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise''. *Kh.<bero'D>(B), Sa.<bere'd>, Mu., Bh.<biri'd>''. {ADJ} ``prob. *<buRud-na> ~ <buRu-na>.
Ju<bhunDa>(P) {ADJ(M)} ``^thick, thick-set, ^fat, dumpy; only applied to males''. Cf. <bhunDi> fem.. *Sa.<bhuNDA>, ~<bhoN-Da> `id.', H.<bhu~DA>, ~<bho~Ra> `ugly'.
Ju<bundi>(P) {N} ``a plait of ^straw (for keeping ^fire)''. *Sa.<bundi>.
Ju<bhunDi>(P) {ADJ(F)} ``^thick, ^fat; only applied to females''. Cf. <bhunDa> masc.. *Sa.<bhuNDi>.
Ju<buNi-kag>(P),,<buLiG-kag>(M) {N} ``^bow^string''. |<-kag> NCF of <ka.kag>(MP) `bow'; Mu., Ho<hatoal>, ?? Sa.<buRiuG-> `to slip off, glide out', <buRiu'd mante> `gliding, slipping off'.
Ju<bhuJa>(P) {N} ``a semi-hinduized ^caste in Orissa''. *Mu.<bhuiJar> `any of the Aborigines of Chota Nagpur, claiming to be a lineal descendant of the original founder of the villages he lives in'; Sa.<bhu~io> `a Bhuiya', H.<bhuiya> `id.'; Sk.<bhumI> `land'.
Ju<buJturuD>(P) {N} ``^hut, a shed for ^watching paddy''. *Mu., Ho<buiu>.
Ju<-buG>(P) {NCF of <bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM)} ``^snake''. *Kh.<buGgam>(P), ~<buGgOm>, ~<buaG>, Sa., Ku.<biJ>, Mu., Ho<biG>.
Ju<bura>(P) {N} ``^chaff of kode ^millet''. *Mu., Ho<bura>.
Ju<buRha>(P),,<buRa>(K) {N} ``^old_^man''. Cf. <buRhi> `old woman'. *Kh.<buDha>(D), ~<buRha>(D), Sa.<buRho>; H.<buDha>, ~<buRha>, B.<bURa>, O.<bURha>.
Ju<buRhi>(P) {N} ``^old_^woman''. Cf. <buRha> `old man'. *Kh.<buRhi>(D) `old woman, one who had a child already', Sa.<buRhi>, Mu.<buRia> `an old woman'; H.<buDDhi>, ~<buRhi>.

Ju<buRu>(KP),,<buLu>(M) {N} ``^evening''.
Ju<buRu->(P),,<buLur->(M) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise''. |<buRu-> prob. *<buRuD-na> ~ <buRu-na>. *Kh.<bero'D>(B), Sa.<bere'd>, Mu., Bh.<biri'd>. Phonology: Dn ~ n.
Ju<buRua>(P) {N} ``^afternoon, ^evening''. Cf. <buRu> `evening'. *So.<Or+b> `evening'.
Ju<buruNi>(P) {N} ``an unarmed, woody ^bush of the jungles''. *Mu.<buruRiG>, Mu.<bu~ruR~i>, Sad.<dUrURI>.
Ju<busuNDi>(M) {ADJ} ``^weak''.
Ju<butae>(M),,<butai>(P) {N} ``^hog, ^pig, ^swine''. *Kh.<bunui>(AB), So.<kAmbon/-bon>.
Ju<butO>(M),,<bhutO>(P) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<bhut>(B), Sa., Mu.<bhut>, So.<bu:tam-On>, Nah.<bhu:t>; H.<bhutO>, O.<bhutO>, Sk.<bhutA>.
Ju<buutu>(M) {N} ``^vote''.
Ju<buTua>(M) {N} ``^bag''.
Ju<ca>(MP) {N} ``^tea''. Cf. <cai>??. *H.<ca>, ~<cajA>, O.<caa>; Kh.<cah>(P), Sa., Mu., Ho<ca>, So.<sa'a/-sa>.
Ju<cadar>(P) {N} ``a ^sheet, overcloth, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>. *Sa.<cador>, Mu.<cadra>, P.H.<cadArA>, B., O.<cadOrO>.
Ju<caDri>(M) {N} ``^divorce''.
Ju<cai>(KM),,<chai>(P) {N} ``^shade, ^shadow''. Cf. <chaimunu>, <chaimuRO>, <chainendi>. *H.<cha~jA>, ~<chaja>, O.<chaI>.
Ju<cake->(M) {VT} ``to ^taste (eat a sample)''. Syn. <rir->(P).
Ju<cakOr-ni>(K) {N} ``^maid ^servant''. |<cakOrO> `servant', <-ni>, <-Ni> `feminine'.
Ju<cakOrO>(KP),,<cakro>(P) {N} ``^servant, ^domestic [P], ^slave [P]''. *Sa.<cakor>, H.<cakArA>, B., O.<cakOrO>.
Ju<caku>(P) {N} ``^knife, clasp-knife, ^scissors''. *Sa.<cAku>, P.H.<caqu>.
Ju<calaki>(M) {ADJ} ``^clever''.
Ju<calia->(M) {VTC} ``to ^skin''. Cf. <calO>.
Ju<calO>(KM),,<chalO>(P) {N} ``^skin (of an animal [K]), ^leather [M]''. *B., O.<chalO>, A.<salO>; Kh.<usal>(BD), So.<usal/-sal>; Sa.<chal> `bark of trees', H.<chalA>.
Ju<candO>(P) {N} ``^moon''. Syn. <leRaG>(KMP). *Sa.<cando> `sun, moon', Mu.<canDu'> `moon', H.<ca~dA>, O.<candO>, Sk.<cAndrA>.
Ju<caNi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^strain''.
Ju<caG>(MP),,<caGgu>(KMP) {N} ``a special kind of ^drum, used to accompany dances [M], a large circular ^tambourine [P]''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Bh.<caGgu>, H., Kh.<caGgu>(P).
Ju<caparO>(K) {N} ``^skin of a ^fruit''.
Ju<capO>(M) {N} ``^button''.
Ju<capRa->(P) {V} ``to ^slap''. *Ho<capra-> `id.', Mu.<capRa-> `to stamp or beat with a <capRa>, a small wooden beater used by potters', ~<cAppARA> `a broken fragment of anything'.
Ju<carga>(P) {N} ``name of a ^goddess''. Cf. <bONO-durga>. *Sa.<durgA>, H., B., O., Sk.<dUrga>.
Ju<cari>(LS4) {NUM} ``^four''. E.g. <cari lukO> `four people'. Syn. <ganDa>(P), <ganDa-mi>(KM), <hunja-mi>(D). *H.<carA>, B., O.<carI> `four' ??.
Ju<carO>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''.
Ju<casa>(P),,<tasa>(M),,<tasi>(M) {N} ``^cultivator, ^agriculturist, ^farmer''. Cf. <tasO>(P) `agriculture', <tasi>(M) `rich'. *Sa., H.<casa> `cultivator'; Ho<tas>, So.<ta:sa:-n> `agricultural work', O.<caSO> `agriculture'.

Ju<cata>(M),,<chata>(P) {N} ``^umbrella''. *Kh.<chata>(D), Sa.<chata>, So.<sata>??, B.<chata>, Sa., Mu.<chatar>, O.<chOta>, Sk.<chAttrAkA>.
Ju<cata->(P) {V} ``to ^float''. Syn. <lebae->(P), <tui->(M). *Ho<catom>.
Ju<chaTagi>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``one sixteenth of a seer or five tolas (^measure of volume)''. Cf. <serO>. *Ho<caTak>, H.<chATa~kA>, B.<chOTakO>, O.<chOTaGkI>.
Ju<caTua>(K) {N} ``^thigh''. Syn. <bulu>(M), <jOGgo>(P).
Ju<cauLi>(P) {N} ``^sting of a wasp, bee, scorpion or other insects''. Syn. <jai-> `to sting'. *Ho<tupu>.
Ju<-ceDe>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite ??''. Cf. <-cerO> `pluperfect'.
Ju<cheke->(P) {V} ``to ^prevent, to ^retain, to ^stop''. *H.<che~kAna>, Nep.<cheknU>.
Ju<cena>(K) {N} ``^posset''. *O.<cheNa>(D).
Ju<ceNa>(P) {N} ``^bird''. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ceR~e>, H.<cIRIja>, O.<cODhei>, O. Bh.<cIraI> `id.', Kh.<cerberae->(P) `to chirp'.
Ju<-cenDai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. ??.
Ju<cendra>(M),,<sendera>(D),,<sendra>(P) {N} ``^cloth; rag [M]''. *So.<sendre>, Gu.<se:ndara:>, Kh.<sira'>(P).
Ju<cere>(P) {N} ``a young ^twig with new leaves, a ^shoot''. *Ho<sare>, ~<saGgen>, Mu.<saGgen>, ~<sagen>.
Ju<-cerO>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''. Cf. <ceDe> `past indefinite', <-O>. *Kh.<-sikho'>(P).
Ju<cerOrO>(K) {N} ``^root''.
Ju<cijo>(P) {N} ``^thing, ^article''. *Kh.<cij>(B), Sa., Mu.<cij>, Mu.<ciji>, P.H.<cizA>.
Ju<cini>(KMP) {N} ``^sugar''. *Kh.<sini>(B), Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<cini>, O.<cIni>.
Ju<cini->(M) {VTC} ``to ^know (a person)''.
Ju<cinO>(M) {N} ``^radish, ^sign''. ??.
Ju<cinta>(P) {N} ``^thought, ^reflection''. {V} ``to ^think''. *Sa.<cinto>, H.<cI~ta>, O., Sk.<cInta>.
Ju<ciJcaRe->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be ^sprinkled, to ^bathe''. Cf. <iJcaraj-e>. *H.<chI~chA> `splash of water, a current of water', O.<jOlO chIJcIba> `to sprinkle', cf. So.<sir-sa:r-> `to sprinkle', H.<chIRAkAna> `id.'.
Ju<ciGguRi>(K) {N} ``^shrimp''.
Ju<ciGli karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *MuH<coRa-hai>, MuN<coDA-haku>, Ho<co-Ra>, ~<TeTeGga haku>, H.<ce~gA mAchAli> `id.', Mu.<ica'>, ~<ica'-hai>, Ho<ica' haku> `shrimp', H.<jhi~ga mAchAli>.
Ju<ciOg->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drop (tr.)''.
Ju<ci~Og->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^fry, to ^cook''. Cf. <lalaj->. *??Kh.<isin->(ABD), Sa., Mu.<isin-> `to cook', So.<Asin->; Mon<cIn> `cooked', Khm.<ch'In>.
Ju<cipa>(M) {ADJ} ``^tight''.
Ju<cipi->(MP)(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^press (M), to ^dilute, to ^squeeze''. *Sa.<cipA-> `to press, squeeze', Mu., Ho<cipa-> `to squeeze out the hand, as e.g. rice beer', H.<cIpAna>.
Ju<ciRa>(P) {N} ``a ^piece or ^strip of ^cloth''. Cf. <chiRa>, <ciRa kOte>. *Sa.<cirA> `a piece or strip of land or of cloth, to rend, tear', H.<cirA> `cloth, rag', ~<cira> `a kind of cloth for tying a turban', O.<cIra> `a tear', Sk.<cirA> `strip'.
Ju<ciraj->(M) {VIC} ``to ^bounce''.
Ju<-ciri>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''.
Ju<cita>(M) {N} ``^cheetah''.

Ju<citi bubuG>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^krait, a ^snake up to 4 feet long''. Cf. <satObaia>(M) `the citi snake'. |<bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM) `snake'. *Sa.<citi biJ>, Mu., Ho<citi-biG>, H.<cItti sa~pA>, B.<cItI sapO>.
Ju<ci~tO>(P) {N} ``black ^ant''. *H.<ci~Ta>, ~<ci~Ti>.
Ju<chO>(KP) {NUM} ``^six''. *O.<chO>, ~<chOO>, H.<chAH>, Kw.<chO>.
Ju<cODa>(M) {PP} ``^without''.
Ju<cOitO>(K) {N} ``^March-^April''. *O.<??>.
Ju<cOkO>(K) {N} ``^wheel''.
Ju<cOlaNi->(P) {V} ``to ^sift''. Cf. <caLuNi>, <jaRuNi> `sieve'. *O.<cOlaIba>, H.<calAna>.
Ju<cOLe->(M) {VI} ``to be ^angry''.
Ju<cOncOLO>(K),,<cOncOlO>(K),,<cONcORO>(K) {ADJ} ``^quick''. {ADV} ``quickly''. *O.<cOncOLO>(D).
Ju<cOndi->(M) {VT} ``to ^tangle''.
Ju<cOOli->(M) {VTC} ``to ^stir''.
Ju<coRe>(P) {N} ``^anger''. {V} ``to be ^angry''.
Ju<cOrO>(K),,<curO>(MP) {V} ``to ^steal [P]''. {N} ``^thief [KMP]''. *Sa.<cor> `thief, rascal', H.<corA>, O.<corO>(PD); H.<corana> `to steal', O.<cora-Iba>(P).
Ju<cOsOmO>(P) {N} ``^spectacles, eye-^glasses''. *Sa.<cosma>, P.H.<cA$ma>, B.<cO$ma>.
Ju<cOuti>(M) {N} ``^carton (for curry)''.
Ju<cua>(P) {N} ``^waterpit''. Cf. <cua paNi>. *Ho<cua>, H.<cu~a> `id.', Sa.<cuA>, ~<cuwA> `distilled, spring (water)', O., Bh.<cU~a> `well', Kh.<cuGDa'>(P) `well, fountain'.
Ju<cu.cur->(MP); <cu.cuD>(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^suck [P], to ^kiss [M]''. {N} ``a kiss [M]''. Syn. <cusO->(P) `to suck'. *Sa.<cuci> `the nipple, teat', ~<cuJci> `id.', H.<cuci>.
Ju<cudi>(M),,<cudirO>(K) {N} ``^border of a ^cloth''.
Ju<cuki>(M) {N} ``^bead''.
Ju<culi>(P) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <lasaib>(P), <uku>(M). *Sa.<culho>, MuN<culha>, MuH<juula>, H.<culha>, O.<cUla>.
Ju<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M),,<suci>(P),,<susi>(P) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(D), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>.
Ju<cuNi>(P) {N} ``^bottle^gourd''. Syn. <suku-Dag>. *Mu.<suku>.
Ju<cunO>(M) {N} ``^lime''.
Ju<cuJci>(M),,<chunci>(K),,<suci>(P),,<susi>(P) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(D), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>.
Ju<cuRa>(P) {N} ``^flat_^rice''. *H.<cIuRa> `flattened rice', Bi.<cIUrI>, B.<cIRa>, cf. O.<cIpIba> `to press'.
Ju<churi>(KP),,<curi>(M) {N} ``^knife''. *Kh.<churi>(AB), Sa.<churi>, H.<chUri>, B., O.<chUrI>.
Ju<curO>(MP),,<cOrO>(K) {V} ``to ^steal [P]''. {N} ``^thief [KMP]''. *Sa.<cor> `thief, rascal', H.<corA>, O.<corO>; H.<corana> `to steal', O.<coraIba>.
Ju<cusO->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''. Syn. <tusO->(P), <cu.cur->(P). *O.<cUsIba>, H. cUsAna> `to be sucked', ~<cusAna> `to sip, suck', Sa.<cusAu>.
Ju<cuTa>(M) {N} ``^lame person''.
Ju<cutur>(K) {ADJ} ``^clever, ^intelligent''.
Ju<-Da>(:) {?} ``?''. !Foll. is sole example.
Ju<Da.Dag>(K) {ADJ} ``^wet''. Cf. <Dag> `water'.
Ju<dadi>(KMP) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother''. *Kh.<da:da>(BD), Sa., Mu., Bh., B.<dada> `elder brother', O.<dada> `id., father's brother', So.<dadi>, ~<dadaddAG-An> `uncle', H.<dada> `paternal grandfather, elder brother', ~<dadi> `paternal grandmother'.

Ju<DaDi>(K) {N} ``^female (of birds and beasts)''.
Ju<Dag>(KMP) {N} ``^water''. E.g. <Dag-a> `in water'. *Kh.<Da'>(BD), Sa., Mu., Ho<da'>, So.<da'a>/<-da>; Mon<'da'>.
Ju<-Dag>(P1) {SX} ``?''. !Meaning unknown, perh. an old compound member. E.g. <kuJim-Dag> `star', <lej-Dag> `a curse; to be cursed'.
Ju<Dai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^send, to ^cause''. *Kh.<DaG->(BD), <DaBoD->(D) `to send'.
Ju<-Dai>(:),,<-rai>(:),,<-Rai>(:),,<-Dae>(:),,<-rae>(:),,<-Rae>(:) {SX} ``^female??''. *Kh.<Da'j>(P) `wife', ~<kulamDae>, ~<kulamDa'j> `younger sister', ~<kaR~ae>, ~<kanRae>, ~<kanDae> `wife, bride', ~<kanDae-bO'>, ~<kanRae-bO'> `old woman'.
Ju<Daig->(K) {V} ``to ^kill''.
Ju<DaiNi>(P),,<DaaNi>(M) {N} ``^witch''. *Mu., Kh.<Dain>(B), Ho<DaR~i>, ~<da~ri>, H.<daInA>, ~<DakIni>, ~<DA~kIni>, O.<DaINI>, ~<DOGkUNI>, Sk.<DakIni>.
Ju<DaiJ->(P),,<DaJ->(P),,<Daj->(M) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^mount, to ^ascend, to ^climb''. Cf. <DaJ-e>. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'. !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas.
Ju<DaiJ->(P),,<DaiG->(M),,<DaJ->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^go, to ^walk''. *Sa.<daR~a-> `to walk, travel', Mu.<daR~a-> `to search for'.
Ju<Daj->(M),,<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^ascend, to ^mount, to ^climb''. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'.
Ju<Dak->(P),,<Daku->(P),,<Dake->(MK) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^call, to ^summon''. *O.<DakIba> `to call', ~<DakO> `shout', B.<daka> ??V class.
Ju<DaktrO>(M) {N} ``^doctor, ^physician''. *O.<??>, Engl.<doctor>.
Ju<Dakua>(MP) {N} ``^postman [M]; ^robber, ^highwayman, brigant, ^dacoit [P]''. Cf. <DaiNi>. Cf. <gao~ Dakua>. *Sa.<DAku>, Mu., Ho, Kh.<Daku>(P), H.<Daku>, ~<DAkEtA>, O.<DakU>.
Ju<Dali>(MP) {N} ``^dal: split peas or other pulse''. *Sa.<dAl>, Mu., Ho<dali>, H.<dalA>, B.<da-ll>, ~<dallO>, ~<DalO>, O.<DalI>, Sk.<dalA>.
Ju<DaLO>(MP) {N} ``^branch, ^twig''. *Kh.<DaoRa>(D) `dry leaves when fallen', ~<daura>, ~<dauRa> `twig', Sa.<DAr>, Mu.<Dar>, ~<Dara> `big branch of a tree', ~<DauRa> `a twig or small branch with fresh leaves on it', So.<kOn-da:ra:-n> `branch', H.<DalA>, B.<DalO>, O.<DaLO>, Pk.<DAlA>.
Ju<dam>(M) {N} ``^price''.
Ju<damaNianta ruGkub>(P) {N} ``rice of ^boiled_^paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. *Ho<tiki cauli>, Mu.<tiki-> `to boil paddy before husking'.
Ju<dhamNa>(P),,<damNa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. *Sad.<dhAmAn>, H.<dhemAna sa~pA>.
Ju<Dan->(M) {VTC} ``to ^cover''. *So.<dal->?? `to cover'.
Ju<Dana>(K),,<Dena>(KP),,<DeNa>(M) {N} ``bird's ^wing''. *H.<DEna>, O.<DeNa>.
Ju<DanDa>(KP) {N} ``^stick [P], ^joist [K]''. Syn. <baDi>; <TeGa>(M), <TheGga>(P). *Kh.<DaR~a>(P) `stick, club', Mu., Ho<DanDa'> `stick', Sa., Mu.<DanTa> `id.', H.<Da~Ra> `a pole', Sk.<dANDA> `stick'.
Ju<DaaNi>(M),,<DaiNi>(P) {N} ``^witch''. *Mu., Kh.<Dain>(B), Ho<DaR~i>, ~<da~ri>, H.<daInA>, ~<DakIni>, ~<DA~kIni>, O.<DaINI>, ~<DOGkUNI>, Sk.<DakIni>.
Ju<dantO>(KMP) {N} ``^tooth''. *Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<DaTa>, H.<da~tA>, O.<dantO>.
Ju<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P),,<Daj->(M) {VIC(-a)} ``to ^mount, to ^ascend, to ^climb''. Cf. <DaJ-e>. |<DaJ->, <DaiJ-> prob. from <Daj-> + <-na>. *Sa., Mu.<De'j->, Ho<de'->, So.<daj-> `to climb', cf. Kh.<De'b->(B) `to climb'. !Phonology: jNas ~ JNas.

Ju<DaJ->(P),,<DaiJ->(P),,<DaiG->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^go, to ^walk''. *Sa.<daR~a-> `to walk, travel', Mu.<daR~a-> `to search for'.
Ju<DaGkra>(M) {ADJ} ``^selfish''.
Ju<dhaGRi>(P) {N(Fem)} ``^unmarried ^girl''. Cf. <DaGgua>. Cf. <dhaGRi-basa>, <dhaGRi-ROsO>. *Sa.<dhaGgRa dhAGgRi> `boys and girls', ~<dhAmR~i> `maid servant', Mu.<daGgRa> `the time of youth', ~<daGgRa>, ~<dhaGgRa> `servant, unmarried boy', ~<daGgRi>, ~ Ju<dhaGgRi> `unmarried girl', So.<daGgARa> `boy, to attain maturity', ~<daGgARi> `a young woman', O.<gUtI-dhaGgORO> `servants'.
Ju<daO>(MP),,<dau>(P) {N} ``^sickle.'' {V} ``to ^cut_with_a_sickle''. *Sa.<dAuli> `a weeding knife', Mu.<dauli>; cf. H.<dau> `a stake, a bet'; Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<datrom>, H.<datri>, Sk.<datrA> `sickle'.
Ju<dari>(P) {N} ``^harlot''. *Sa.<dAri> `a woman who runs after men at night, a wench, slut', H.<dari> `a female slave who has been taken in war', O.<darI> `harlot'.
Ju<daRi>(K) {N} ``^mad ^man''. Syn. <baia> `mad'.
Ju<darO>(K) {ADJ} ``^sharp''.
Ju<DarO>(K) {N} ``^branch''.
Ju<DaRhO>(P) {N} ``the Monkey Jack, a large deciduous ^tree''. *Sa.<DAhu>, Kh.<Dahu>(B) `woodapple tree', Ho<Dahu>, MuN<Dahu-Daru>, MuN<Dau-daru>.
Ju<dauLa>(M),,<dauRa>(P),,<dOuRO>(K) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'.
Ju<DauLa>(P) {N} ``a tufted perennial ^grass of the jungles''. *Mu.<ba'com>, Ho<baccom>, H.<sAbE>.
Ju<dauNi->(MP) {VTC} ``to ^run''. *Sa.<dAuRAu>, Mu.<dauRi>, H.<dORAna>, B.<dAURa>, O.<dOURIba>.
Ju<dauRa>(P),,<dOuRO>(K),,<dauLa>(M) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'.
Ju<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-ceDe>, <-seDe>. *Kh.<-ta>, ~<-te>, ~<-te'j>.
Ju<-De>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-DerO>. *Sa.<de> `an optative particle, come, do please', e.g. <de emO'me> `do give it', Mu.<de>, e.g. <de bOlO-me> `come in please', So.<de:> `a particle expressing affirmation, admiration, doubt, etc.'.
Ju<Debena>(K) {ADJ} ``^coming, ^next''. Cf. <Den-> `to come'.
Ju<DeDelO>(P1),,<DeDeRe>(P1) {ADV} ``^then''. {ADJ} ``^fulfilled??''.
Ju<Degamia>(M) {N} ``^infection''.
Ju<Degan>(M) {ADJ} ``^identical''.
Ju<Dej->(M) {VTC} ``to ^clean''.
Ju<Dej->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_off, to ^fell (a tree)''. *Kh.<De'j->(B) `id.', Ku.<de'j->, So.<ra'j-> `to cut into small pieces as wood'.
Ju<Dhe~ki>(P),,<DeGki>(K),,<DiGki>(M) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>.
Ju<DeleG>(M) {N} ``^bell''.
Ju<deeRO>(K) {N} ``^temple''. *O.<deuLO>(D).
Ju<Den->(KMP) {VTN(-a)} ``to ^come''. Cf. <Den-a-da>, <oa-Den-a>. *Kh.<Del->(AD), Mu.<dola>, ~<dela> `come let us go', Sa.<dela> `come along', Khm.<'dOl>.
Ju<dena>(P) {N} ``^right side''. Cf. <dOkhiNO> `south'. *H.<dAhIna>, O.<DahaNO>.
Ju<Dena>(KMP),,<Dana>(K) {N} ``bird's ^wing''. *H.<Dena>, O.<DeNa>.

Ju<DenTi>(P) {N} ``^handle, ^stalk''.
Ju<DeJ->(MP) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook [P], to ^simmer [M]''. *Kh.<DeG->(D), ~<DeJ->(ABD) `to cook pulse or vegetable', So.<diJ-> `id.??', Mu., Ho<adiG> `inner apartment of a house set apart for worship, preferably kitchen', ~<hariga DeJ-e> `to cook vegetables'.
Ju<DeGki>(K),,<Dhe~ki>(P),,<DiGki>(M) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>.
Ju<deota>(P) {N} ``^godhead, ^deity''. *Kh.<deota>(P), H.<devAta>, O.<debO-ta>, Sk.<devAta>; Sa.<deb>, Mu.<deo>, H.<devA>, Sk.<devA> `god'.
Ju<-DerO>(P) {SX} ``^reflexive pronoun, (^self)''.
Ju<desesOrO>(P) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother''. *O.<deDhO$UrO> ??.
Ju<desO>(MP) {N} ``^country''. *Mu.<disum>, H.<de$A>, O.<desO>, Sk.<de$A>.
Ju<-Di>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<-Dia>(:),,<-ria>(:) {SX} ``^noun?, ^adjective?''.
Ju<diarO>(P1) {N} ``^bottle''.
Ju<Dibiri>(M),,<Dibir>(P) {ADJ} ``^left (side)''. *Kh.<DebRa>(A) `left', So.<dandra:bdi:-si:-n>, ~<k[An]rabbARi-si> `left hand' ??So.
Ju<DigaD>(M) {N} ``^marriage (by force)''. |<Digar-> `to pull'.
Ju<Digar->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^pull, ^draw (water) [MP], to ^open [P]''. Cf. <DigaD>. *Kh.<DiG>(AD), ~<DiJ>(B), So.<diG->.
Ju<digO>(K) {N} ``^side''.
Ju<Dim->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pinch''.
Ju<dino>(P) {N} ``^day''. *Kh.<din>(BD), ~<dina>(D), ~<dino>(B), Sa., Mu.<din>, So.<dinna>, H.<dInA>, B., O.<dInO>, Sk.<dInA>.
Ju<DiJ->(MP),,<DiG->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^give''. *O.<deba>, H.<dena>.
Ju<DiGke>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. *Mu., Ho<mari>.
Ju<DiGki>(M),,<DeGki>(K),,<Dhe~ki>(P) {N} ``an appliance for pounding corn, ^husking machine, husking ^pestle''. Cf. <esoD> `rice-husking mortar'. *Kh.<DheGki>(ABD), Mu.<Dhe~ki>, Sa.<DhiGki>, H.<Dhe~ki>, B., O.<Dhe~kI>.
Ju<DiO>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^good, ^right, right side''.
Ju<dipO>(MP) {N} ``^lamp''. *Kh.<diom>(A), ~<diyom>(B) `earthenware lamp', Mu.<dia>, H.<dIya>, ~<dipA>, O.<dipO>, Sk.<dipA>.
Ju<disomuli>(P) {NK} ``son's or daughter's ^father-in-law''. *Cf. <desO> `country'; H.??<dIsavAri> `belonging to foreign country', ~<desAvalA> `belonging to a certain country', cf. Sa.<disom>, Mu.<disum>.
Ju<-DO>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-Du>, <-De> ??. *Kh.<ro>(B), <oDo'>(ABD), <eDo'>(AB) `and, also', Mu.<do> `too, then, affixed to words to emphasize', Sa.<do> `an expletive postpositional particle'.
Ju<-DO->(P) {SX??} ``to ^take''. *Kh.<Do'D->(BP) `to carry (B), to take away (P)'.
Ju<DObha>(P),,<Dobha>(P) {N} ``^pool, ^pond, ^reservoir''. *Kh., Mu.<Dobha>, Sa.<Dobha'>, Ho<Doba>, Sad.<Dobha>, H.<DAbArA>.
Ju<DObOre>(K),,<DabOre>(K),,<dObOre>(K),,<dabOre->(K),,<dOuRe->(K) {V} ``to ^run''.
Ju<DODOra>(P),,<DuDra>(M) {ADJ} ``^hollow, ^empty''. {N} ``^cavity, ^hole, hollow tree''. Cf. <DhODhOra>??. *Kh.<DhoDhro>(P), Mu.<DhoRro> `hole', Sad.<DhoDhro> `cavity'.
Ju<DOgOra->(M) {VTC} ``to ^search for, to ^find''.
Ju<dOia>(M) {N} ``^kindness''.

Ju<dOkhiNO>(P),,<dOkkiNO>(K),,<dOkkinO>(K),,<dOkiNO>(M) {N} ``^south''. Cf. <dena> `right' (compass directions are generally reckoned in India relative to facing east, cf. So.<j[An]rom-si-se'eg> `right-hand side, south (lit. eating-hand-side)'). *Kh.<dakhin>(ABD), Mu.<dakhin>, Sa.<dAkhin>, H.<dAkkhInA>, O.<dOkSINO>(P), O.<dOkkhiNO>(D), Sk.<dAkSInA>.
Ju<DOkO->(P) {VI(-na)} ``to ^sit_down''. *Kh.<Doko->(ABD) `id.', Sa., MuN<dOhO->, MuH<dOO-> `to place', So.<dAko-> `to be, to stay'.
Ju<DOLej>(M),,<DORej>(P) {ADJ} ``^short, ^low, ^full, ^broad''. *Kh.<DoRe'j>(P).
Ju<DhOlki>(P) {N} ``a smaller kind of ^drum''. Cf. <DhOlO>. *Kh.<Dholki>(B).
Ju<DOlO>(P) {N} ``^fruit of ^mohua ^tree, mohua ^seed''. Cf. <munun>. *Mu., Ho<Dola>.
Ju<DhOlO>(P) {N} ``a large ^drum, made of wood''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Sa., Mu.<Dhol>, Ho<Dol>, H.<Dhole>, O.<Dholo>, Sk.<DholA>.
Ju<-DOm>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-rOm>. *Kh.<-Dom>(BD) `??'.
Ju<DhOnDhO bubuG>(P) {N} ``a kind of non-poisonous water ^snake, the Checked Keelback''. |<bubuG>(P), <babuG>(KM) `snake'. *Sa.<Dho~ND>, ~<Dho~NDbiJ>, Mu.<Dho~D>, ~<DunDu>, Ho<DunDu biG>, Sad.<Dho~Dh>, ~<Dho~ND>.
Ju<dhONea>(P) {N} ``^coriander, an annual ^herb''. *Sa.<dhAniA>, Mu.<dhania>, Ho<donea>, H.<dhAnIya>, B.<dhOnIya>, O.<dhONIa>, Sk.<dhaneyA> ??orig. j for y.
Ju<dhOni>(P) {N} ``^rich man''. Cf. <dhOnO>. *Sa.<dhAni>, Mu.<dhani>, H.<dhAni>, O.<dhOni> `rich'.
Ju<dhOnO>(P) {N} ``^property, ^wealth''. Cf. <dhOni>. *Kh.<dhan>(P), Sa.<dhon>, H.<dhAnA>, O.<dhOnO>, Sk.<dhAnA>.
Ju<-DOG>(:) {?} ``?''. !Sole example.
Ju<DOGga>(K) {N} ``^boat''.
Ju<DOGgOLO>(P) {N} ``^town''. *Ho<doGgol> `town, an encampment of many tents, Chaibasa', Sa.<DaGgal> `high-land, dry', Sad.<DAGgAl>.
Ju<dOR->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^blow_with_a_^bellows''. *Mu.<sipu'd>, Ho<sipu'D> `id.'.
Ju<dOrbar>(K) {N} ``bachelors''. ^dormitory and club for Juangs in the village'.
Ju<DORej>(P),,<DOLej>(M) {ADJ} ``^full, ^broad, ^short, ^low''. *Kh.<DoRe'j>(P).
Ju<dOripOLa>(M) {N} ``^elopement''.
Ju<dOrO>(P) {ADJ} ``^deep''. Syn. <basOrO>, <jiluG>. *Kh.<doRo'>(P)(P), Sa.<doR~o' doR~o'> `tall, huge'.
Ju<DOrO>(K) {N} ``^fear''. {V} ``to fear''. Syn. <betOG->.
Ju<dhOrOm>(P) {N} ``^justice, ^law, ^right, ^religion''. Cf. <dhOrOm-deota>. *Kh., Mu.<dharam>, Sa.<dhorom>, Mu.<dhorom>, ~<dOrOm>, H.<dhArmA>, B., O.<dhOr-mO>, Sk.<dhArmA>.
Ju<dOrPONO>(MP) {N} ``^mirror''. *H.<dArpANO>, O.<dOrpONO>, Sk.<dArpANA>.
Ju<dhOrti>(P) {N} ``mother ^earth, the earth-^goddess''. *H., Kh.<dharti mai>(P); Sa.<dhArti> `earth', Mu.<charti>??, H.<dhArAti>, Sk.<dhArItri>, H., O., Sk.<mata> `mother'.
Ju<DOrua>(M) {ADJ} ``^cowardly''. Cf. <DOrO> `fear; to fear'.
Ju<dOsO>(KP) {NUM} ``^ten''. Cf. <goTa>. *H.<dAsA>, O.<dOsO>, Bh., Dh.<dOs>, Kw., Nah.<das>.
Ju<dOuRe->(K),,<DObOre>(K),,<DabOre>(K),,<dObOre>(K),,<dabOre->(K) {V} ``to ^run''.
Ju<dOuri>(M) {N} ``^priest''.
Ju<dOuRO>(K),,<dauRa>(P),,<dauLa>(M) {N} ``^string, ^rope''. Syn. <haka>. *O.<dOuDI> `id.'; Kh.<dauRa>(P), Sa.<dAuRa>, Mu.<DauRa>, H.<dOra> `basket'.
Ju<-Du>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-DO>, <-De>. *Kh.<guDu'>(P).

Ju<dua->(P) {V} ``to ^flow (water)''. *Kh.<tu-Da'->(D) `to float', Sa.<Atu->, Mu., Bh., Ho<atu-> `to flow, float'.
Ju<duara>(M) {PP} ``^by''.
Ju<duarO>(KMP) {N} ``^courtyard [K], ^door [MP]. Cf. <dvarO>, <ghorO-duarO>. *Kh.<dura>(BD), ~<duar>(P), Sa.<duAr>, Mu.<duar>, ~<dura>, Ho<duar>, H.<dvarA>, O.<dUarO>, Sk.<dvarA>'.
Ju<Dub->(:) {?} ``?''.
Ju<ducari>(M) {N} ``^adulterer''.
Ju<dudhO>(P),,<dudO>(KM) {N} ``^milk''. *Sa.<dud>, H.<dudhA>, O.<dUdhO>, Sk.<dUgdhA>.
Ju<DuDra>(M) {N} ``^hollow tree''. Cf. <DODOra>(P) `hollow, empty, cavity, hole'. *Kh.<DhoDhro>(P) `hollow', Mu.<DhoRro> `hole', Sad.<DhoDhro> `cavity'.
Ju<DuDu-Re>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <hua-hua-Re>, <ku-ku-Re>. *H.<choRo>; H.<choRAna> `to relinquish, let go, omit'.
Ju<dui>(:) {NUM} ``^two''.
Ju<-Dui>?,,<-rui> {?} ``?''.
Ju<Duir->(M) {VIC} ``to ^enter''.
Ju<DukeitO>(M) {N} ``^burglar''.
Ju<dukhi>(P) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''. Cf. <dukhO>. *H.<dUHkhi>.
Ju<dukhO>(P),,<dukO>(M) {N} ``^pain, ^suffering, ^trouble, ^sorrow''. *Kh.<dukh>(P), Sa.<duk>, Mu., Bh.<duku>, So.<dukka:-n>, H.<dUkhA>, O.<dUHkhO>, Sk.<dUHkhA>.
Ju<DukuD>(MP),,<dukut>(K),,<Dukur>(K),,<Dukkur>(K) {N} ``^frog [P], ground frog [M]''. *Kh.<kenDo'D>(B), So.<kAndod/-dod>; Pal.<a-rO:k>; cf. Sk.<dArdUrA>.
Ju<DuLa>(M) {N} ``^bouquet''.
Ju<duLi>(M),,<duri>(K) {N} ``^dust''. Syn. <oLondu> `house dust'.
Ju<Dumburi>(MP) {N} ``^fig ^tree''. *H.<DumArA>, B.<DUmbOrO>, ~<DUmUrO>, Nep.<DUmrI>, Sk.<UdUmbArA>.
Ju<dumne>(P),,<dumni>(P) {ADJ} ``^much''. Cf. <buluG>. *Kh.<homne>(D) `that much'.
Ju<dhuNa>(P) {N} ``the ^resin of the ^sal ^tree, ^incense''. *Sa.<dhuR~>, Mu.<dhuan>, ~<dhuna>, ~<duan>, ~<du-na>, H.<dhuna>, C.<dhUna>, ~<jhUNa>, Sk.<dhuNA>.
Ju<DuNDuLi-jiJ>(M),,<DunDuRi ijiG>(P) {NB} ``^heel''. |<ijiG>, <-jiJ> `leg'. *Mu., Ho<inDika>, Ho<enDika>, So.<dAnuGkuRi-jeG>, ~<dAnuG-kul-je:G> ??.
Ju<duni>(M) {N} ``^fire in a guest-house''.
Ju<DuG->(KMP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^go_away, to ^go_back, to ^move''. Cf. <du-> `to get into, get out of (a verb of motion)'. *Gu.<DuGgu->, Mu.<oDoG->, ~<uRuG-> `to bring out', As., Kw.<uduG-> `to come out'.
Ju<DuGiG-DaGaJ>(M) {N} ``^polygon''.
Ju<DuGkaRi>(P) {N} ``red pepper, ^chilli''. *Ho<malci>.
Ju<duGki->(M) {VTC} ``to ^fan''.
Ju<dupO>(M) {N} ``^incense''.
Ju<durga> {NP} ``^name of a ^goddess, Durga''.
Ju<duri>(K),,<duLi>(M) {N} ``^dust''. Syn. <oLondu> `house dust'.
Ju<durObOLO>(M) {N} ``^weakness''.
Ju<DuRuG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^husk''. *Kh.<DuruG>(ABD), Sa.<huRuG>, Mu.<ruRuG>, Ho<ruG>.
Ju<dusen>(P) {N} ``^musk-rat, ^mole''.
Ju<dusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^guilty''. Cf. <duso> `guilt'.
Ju<dusO>(M) {N} ``^guilt''.

Ju<dhuti>(P) {N} ``a ^dhoti, a ^cloth worn by men, passing round the waist, between the legs, and tucked in behind''. *Sa., Ho<dhuti>, MuN<dhoti>, MuH<duti>, H.<dhoti>, H.<dhotI>, ~<dhUtI>.
Ju<e>(P) {PRTCL} ``^vocative particle''. *Kh.<e>(ABD) `vocative, hey', Mu., Ho<e>, Sa.<e>, So.<e:>, O.<he>.
Ju<e>(P) {DEM} ``^this''. Cf. <e-ra>. *Mu.<i-ni'> `he', Sa.<i-ni> `this one', Kh., S?? `this', Nah.<je:>, Sad.<i>, O.<e>, ~<eI>; Mu.<-i->.
Ju<e>(:),,<he>(*),,<pe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>.
Ju<e->(:),,<o->(:) {PX(historical)} ``unidentified prefix, orig. prob. inalienable ^possessive''. *KJ*<A->?; Kh.<??>(P), So.<A-> in <A-laG> `(his, her) tongue', ~<A-mAd> `(his, her) eye'. NOT COMPLETE!??.
Ju<e->(*),,<he->(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<-e>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<ebODOG->(K) {V} ``to ^play''. Cf. <ebOg>.
Ju<ebOg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^play, to ^dance''. {N} ``play, ^game, ^dance''. *Kh.<ebo'>(D).
Ju<egeD>(M),,<eger>(K) {N} ``^stone''. Syn. 0.
Ju<egeD>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <dAgAD>.
Ju<e-gOTa>(KMP),,<ei-gOTa>(K) {NUM} ``^three''. |<e> via *<he> from *<pe> `three'; <goTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<ya-gi>.
Ju<eitag->(P) {V} ``to ^fold_the_^hands together, to ^hold_in_the_hands''. {N} ``a ^measure of things contained in the palm of the hands joined together''. *Kh.<etoG->(BD) `to order, to employ', Mu.<eToG-> `to answer', MuH<eTOG-> `to ape, to mimic' ??.
Ju<ejaG>(M),,<ejOG>(:),,<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone [MP]; ^kernel, ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit [P]''. *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>.
Ju<ejelaG>(KMP) {N} ``^thirst [KMP], ^hunger [K]''. {V} ``to be ^thirsty''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tetaG>, Ku.<tataG>, ~<taG>, Mon<thAG>, Nic.<hile:eG> `id.', So.<Argal> `thirst, thirsty', Re.<usargal>, cf. Sa., Mu.<reGge'j> `hunger'.
Ju<ejOG>(:),,<ejaG>(M),,<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone [MP]; ^kernel, ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit [P]''. *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>.
Ju<ekan>(M) {N} ``^paddy ^field''.
Ju<eke->(:),,<ekO-> {??} ``??''. Cf. <ekO> `one'.
Ju<ekO>(P) {NUM} ``^one''. *H.<eke>, O.<ekO>, Sk.<ekA>.
Ju<ekOrOG>(K),,<ekOROG>(K),,<ekeLOG>(M) {ADV} ``^now''.
Ju<ekO sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. |<sOhO>(P), <sO>(K) `hundred'.
Ju<ekO sOti>(P) {ADJ} ``^together''. |<sOti> `??'. *H.<ekAsathA>, O.<ekO sOGge>, ~<ekOTha>.
Ju<ekuDia>(M) {ADV} ``^together''. |<ekO> `one', <-Dia>, <-ria> `adjectival suffix'.
Ju<ele>(*),,<hele>(P1) {CONJ} ``^or''. *O.<??>.
Ju<emaNO>(M),,<emaRO~>(K) {ADJ} ``^cold''. Syn. <raGa>.
Ju<emOD>(P),,<emOr>(K),,<OmOD>(M),,<OmOr>(K) {NB} ``^eye''. |*<e-moD>, *<o-moD>, KJ*<A-moD>. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>.
Ju<-moD>(:),,<-mOr>(:) {NCF of <OmOD>(M), <emOD>(P), <OmOr>(K), <emOr>(K)} ``^eye''. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>.

Ju<emOD-ijiG>(P),,<emOr-ijiG>(K) {N} ``lower ^leg [P], ^front of the ^leg [K]''. |<-moD>, <-mor> `joint', <ijiG> `leg'. *So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'.
Ju<emOD-kasu>(P) {N} ``^pain in ^eye''. |<kasu> `pain'. *Mu.<me'd duku> `ophthalmia, disease of the eye', Ho<me'D hasu> `pain in eye', So.<Asu-mAd>.
Ju<emOG>(KP) {N} ``^forehead''. *Kh.<somoG>(BD), Ho<samaG> `id.', Sa.<samaG> `front', Mu.<samaG> `the front or fore-part of the body of men, monkeys, and birds', So.<AmAG> `in front of'.
Ju<emOr>(K),,<emOD>(P),,<OmOr>(K),,<OmOD>(M) {NB} ``^eye''. See under <emOD>.
Ju<emOr-ijiG>(K),,<emOD-ijiG>(P) {N} ``^front of the ^leg [K], lower ^leg [P]''. |<-moD>, <-mor> `joint', <ijiG> `leg'. *So.<A-mAd.mAd-jeG>(R) `the knee joint'.
Ju<emRaD>(*),,<hemRaD>(P) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <lOa>(KM). *Sa.<meT~he'd>, Mu.<meRe'd>, ~<meT~e'd>, Ho<me'D>.
Ju<endarO>(M) {N} ``^night''.
Ju<enDra>(*),,<henDra>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <hunDaria> `wolf'.
Ju<eNi>(P),,<iNi>(M),,<i~Ri~>(K) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<Jiri>(A), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'.
Ju<enTeg>(P),,<enTej>(MP),,<enTei>(K) {N} ``^child''. {ADJ} ``^minor, ^little, ^small, ^young''. *Ho<siTia> `small child', So.<sAsij-An> `child'.
Ju<erag->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bloom''. |*<e-rag->, perh. from nominalization with inal. possessive <e->; cf. <rasiG> `flower', perh. *<rag-siG>. *Kh.<ra'->(BD) `to flower', ~<ra'ra'>(D) `flower', So.<ra'a-> `to blossom'; Mon<raG> `id.', Hal.<raG>, Bahn.<ara:G> `flower'.
Ju<e-r-a-ta-sun>(P),,<eratasun>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<ere>(KM) {DEM PRON} ``^that [M], ^this [K]''.
Ju<eret>(K) {N} ``^mortar and ^pestle''. Syn. <DeGki>, <DiGki>, <esoD>, <hesab>. ??<ereD>.
Ju<e-re-ta-sun>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that ^time, since that time''.
Ju<e-re-tO>(P) {ADV} ``^then, at that time''.
Ju<esab>(*),,<hesab>(P) {N} ``wooden ^mortar''. *Kh.<sol>(BD), MuH<seel>, MuN<sehel>.
Ju<ese>(MP) {N} ``^louse''. *Ju.*<e-se>, ~<e-> prob. inal. possessive, KJ*<seg>; Kh.<se'>(BAD), Sa.<se>, Mu., Ho, Ku.<siku>, So.<i'i/-i>; Sre<sai>, Bahn.<$i>. Phonology: eg ~ e.
Ju<esOD>(M) {N} ``rice-^husking ^mortar''. Cf. <DeGki>, <DiGki>, <eret>, <hesab> ??.
Ju<e-ta>(P) {ADV} ``^then''. *Kh.<ta>(A), ~<hon-ta>(A) `then'.
Ju<e-te>(P) {ADV} ``^therefore''.
Ju<ga>(P) {PRTCL} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. Cf. <ge>??. *Kh.<ga>(BP), ~<ge>(P), Sa., Mu.<ge> `emphatic', So.<ge> `adverbial suffix, like'.
Ju<gaDi>(K),,<gaRi>(KP) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^chariot, motor-car''. *Kh., Mu., Ho, H.<gaRi>, Sa.<gADi>, B., O.<gaRI>.
Ju<gaDra>(KM) {N} ``^ram''.
Ju<gaDua>(MP) {N} ``^anklet, leg ^ornament''. *Mu., Ho<andu> `leg ornament, anklet', cf. O.<goDo> `foot'.
Ju<ghaguri>(P) {N} ``small ^bell''. *H.<ghU~ghAru>, O.<ghagUrI>, Sk.<ghArghAri> `girdle of small bells worn by women'.
Ju<gai>(P) {N} ``^cow''. Syn. <oraG>. *Kh.<gae>(P), Mu.<gai>, Sa.<goi>, H.<gajA>, O.<gaI>.
Ju<gainta>(P),,<ga~iTi>(P),,<gointi>(P) {N} ``^pick-^axe''. *Mu.<ga~iTa>, Ho<ga~ita>, H.<gE~ta>; Sa.<gAiti>, ~<gA~ti>, H.<gE~ti>, O.<gOIntI>.
Ju<gaj->(M) {VT} ``to ^fry''. *Kh.<ga'j->(B), So.<gaj-> `to fry'.
Ju<galO>(KMP) {NB} ``^cheek''. *H.<galO>, O.<galO>.

Ju<gam->(KMP) {V(-e)} ``to ^say, to ^speak''. *Kh.<gam->(BD), So.<gam->; Sa.<gam> `story', Mu., Ho<gamu> `song'.
Ju<gan->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^melt''. *H. gAlAna>, O.<gOLIba>.
Ju<ganari>(P) {N} ``a fishing ^net, a ^cage''. *Sa.<gAnAri> `a small fishing-net', Mu.<ganari> `a small round net'.
Ju<ganDa>(P) {NUM} ``^four''. Syn. <cari>(LS4), <hunja-mi>(D). *Sa., Mu.<ganDa> `id.', H.<gA~Da> `a group of four cowries'.
Ju<ganDua>(P) {N} ``^stool, ^seat''. *Mu.<ganDu> `a kind of small wooden chair', Ho<ga~Du>.
Ju<gaaNO>(M) {N} ``^singer''. Cf. <gitO> `song'.
Ju<gaJjia>(MP) {N} ``^purse, money-^bag''. *Sa.<gAJjiA>, Mu., Ho<ganjia>' H.<gA~jIya> `a bag in which grass-cutters keep grass'.
Ju<gaGgai>(P),,<gOGgei>(M) {N} ``Indian ^millet, a cultivated food grain''. Cf. <jiJjari> `various sp. of grain'. *Kh.<gaGgai>(B), ~<gaGgoi>(B) `maize'; Mu.<gaGgae>, ~<gaGai>, Ho<gaGgai>, Sad.<gA~gAi>, H.<kA~gAni>.
Ju<ga~O~>(MP) {N} ``^village''. *H.<ga~vA>, B., O.<ga~>(PD), O.<gramO>(D), Sk.<gramA>.
Ju<-gar->(P) {SX} ``?''. E.g. <Dub-gar->, <Dub-gaD->. Cf. <-gaD->, <gOr->, <gOD->. *Kh.<go'D->(BD) `intensive suffix of verbs', Sa.<go'd-> `only used suffixed to verbs; quickly, suddenly', Mu.<go'd-> `to pluck'.
Ju<gar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^reap''. *Kh.<gana'D>(BD) `sickle', from *<g[an]aD>, ~<ga'D->(*) & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix' ; So.<gAd-> `to cut'?.
Ju<gar->(M),,<gOr->(P),,<gOrai->(P) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^seek, to ^want''. *So.<gar-> `to beg, to ask, to request', Bes.<gAga:r> `to want', ~<:gar>?? `to desire'; cf. Kh.<bor->(ABD) `to want [D], to beg [B]; alms [A]', ~<bOr bOr lebu> `beggar'; Mon<glaai> `to seek'.
Ju<gargaria>(M) {ADJ} ``^striped''.
Ju<gaRi>(KP),,<gaDi>(K) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^chariot, motor-car''. *Kh., Mu., Ho, H.<gaRi>, Sa.<gADi>, B., O.<gaRI>.
Ju<gaRO>(K) {N} ``^rut: deep line or channel on the earth''.
Ju<gasaj>(M) {N} ``^charcoal''. *So.<AsAj>.
Ju<gasO>(M) {N} ``^grass''.
Ju<gata->(KM),,<gata-e->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^speak, to ^say, to ^tell''. ??class.
Ju<gaTOD>(M),,<gatOr>(K) {N} ``^pool [M], hole [K]''.
Ju<gauduNi>(M) {N} ``^cradle''.
Ju<gauLO>(P) {N} ``^cow^herd''. *H.<gvalA>, ~<gvala>.
Ju<gau~tia>(M) {N} ``^village ^god''. |<gao~> `village'; cf. <tio> `worm'?.
Ju<-ge>(P),,<-ge>(P) {SX} ``^emphatic particle, ^too, ^indeed''. *Kh.<ga>(BP), ~<ge>(P), Sa., Mu.<ge> `emphatic', So.<ge> `adverbial suffix, like'.
Ju<geD.geD->(K),,<gergen->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^itch, to ^scratch''. Syn. <jilinjeG->(K) `to itch'. *Kh.<ge'D->(B) `to itch, to tickle', So.<ge'd->, ~<gI'd-> `to scratch', ~<gata-gata:> `itching', MuH<gOte>, ~<gOre>, MuN<guti>, ~<guti-guti>, ~<gOte-guti> `the act of tickling', Mu.<gota'-> `to scratch', Ho<gota'-> `to itch', Kh.<gutu-> `to tickle', So.<gottur-> `to be tickled'.
Ju<gelegeNDag>(M) {N} ``^egg^shell''. Cf. <geNDa> `snail'.
Ju<gelO->(MP) {VIC} ``to ^play [M], to ^love [P]''. {N} ``^joke''.
Ju<geltu karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<sukubore haku>, H.<cAlhAva machAli>.
Ju<ge~-lur>(K) {N} ``^ear^hole''. |<-luD>, <-lur> NCF of <lutuD> `ear'. *So.<gAn-> `to enter'.
Ju<gen->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^draw_water, to ^carry''. *So.<gen-> `to draw, to ladle', ~<gen-da:-> `to draw water', Kh.<genDa' kuiu>(P) `a water pot'.

Ju<genDa>(MP) {N} ``^snail''. Syn. <ghuLusia>(P). Cf. <gelegenDag>(M) `eggshell'. *Ho<genDa> `a snail, a shell', So.<gunlu:-n>, ~<gonlu:-n> `snail', Tel.<gUllA>; cf. Sa.<goGgha> `a large snail', Kh.<ghoGgha>(P), Mu.<ghoGghi>, ~<guGgi> `a mullusk', Bh.<gu:Ggi>, H.<gho~gha> `conch, snail, oyster', O.<geNDa> `snail'.
Ju<genDaG>(:),,<genDOG>(MP),,<genDaG lanDaG>(P),,<genDOG lanDaG>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent, ^crooked''. |<lanDaG> `??'. *Ho<komDaG>, Mu.<komDoG> `bent, curved', So.<duGgu-> `to be bent', ~<laduj-> `to bend', Kh.<Du'j->(B).
Ju<geregeN-Da->(M),,<gergen-Dai-> {VT} ``to ^tickle''. *So.<-da-> `to feel', e.g. <asu-da-> `to feel pain'.
Ju<gergen->(P),,<geD.geD->(K) {V(-a)} ``to ^itch, to ^scratch''. Syn. <jilinjeG->(K) `to itch'. *Kh.<ge'D->(B) `to itch, to tickle', So.<ge'd->, ~<gI'd-> `to scratch', ~<gata-gata:> `itching', MuH<gOte>, ~<gOre>, MuN<guti>, ~<guti-guti>, ~<gOte-guti> `the act of tickling', Mu.<gota'-> `to scratch', Ho<gota'-> `to itch', Kh.<gutu-> `to tickle', So.<gottur-> `to be tickled'.
Ju<ghi>(P) {N} ``^ghee, clarified ^butter''. Cf. <ghiO>??. *H.<ghi>, B.<ghI>, O.<ghIO>, Sk.<ghRtA>.
Ju<gianO>(K) {N} ``^knowledge''.
Ju<giaG>(P) {N} ``^shame, ^modesty''. {V} ``to be ^ashamed''. *Kh.<gial>(D), ~<giyal>(B), ~<giOl>, Mu., Ho<giu'>.
Ju<giku~ari>(M) {N} ``^cactus''.
Ju<gilas>(K),,<gilasO>(P) {N} ``drinking ^glass, ^cup''. *Sa.<gilAs>, Mu.<gilas>, H.<gIlasA>, O.<glasO>, Engl.<glass>.
Ju<gima>(KMP) {N} ``^cloud [KM], ^rain [MP]''. Syn. <badOlO>(P), <raija>(P) `cloud'; <bOrOsa>(P), <bOrsa>(P) `rain'. *Kh.<gim->(ABD) `to rain', Mu.<gama-> `id.', Mu.<gamada'> `rain', So.<gum-An>, Bes.<gAma:>.
Ju<ginisO>(K),,<jinisO>(K) {N} ``^thing''.
Ju<gir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roast''.
Ju<giri>(MP) {NB} ``^brain''. *Mu., Ho<hataG>, H., Sk.<gIrI> `hill, mountain'.
Ju<giridO>(MP) {N} ``^vulture''. *Sa.<gidi>, MuN<gidi>, MuH<didi>, H.<gidhO>, ~<gIddhA>, O.<grdhRO>, Sk.<grdhRA>??.
Ju<giRiG-Dag-sOG>(P) {N} ``^small-pox''. Syn. <DiGke>. *Kh.<giRiG>(BD) `sunshine [B], heat of the sun when very hot [D]', ~<giRiG-dina> `summer', ~<giRiG-leraG>(P) `sun-moon, supreme spirit', Mu.<situG> `hot weather, heat', Sa.<setoG> `sunshine'.
Ju<girub->(M) {VTN} ``to ^belch''. *Onom.
Ju<giTi>(M) {N} ``^mountain-range''.
Ju<gitO>(KMP),,<gitO-> {N} ``^song''. {VTC(-e)} ``to ^sing''. *Sa.<gitA>, H.<gitA>, O.<gitO>, Sk.<gitA>.
Ju<goa~d>(P),,<gOa~g>(KM) {N} ``house ^crow''. *Kh.<koua>(A), MuH<kasu>, MuN<kaua>, H. kOa>, ~<kOva>, O.<kUa>, Gu.<gugga:>, ~<guggiya:>.
Ju<gOble>(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<gOcODOGa>(M) {N} ``tree ^snake''.
Ju<gOcOmerag>(M) {N} ``^fire^fly''.
Ju<-gOD>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-gOr->??. *Kh.<san->(AD) `to go', ~<san-gO'd-> `to be able to walk' ??recheck Kharia forms?.
Ju<gOda>(M) {N} ``^stalk''.
Ju<goDa>(P) {N} ``^upland, ^highland, high-lying ^land suitable for jungle corn etc, but not for rice''. Cf. <goRa>??, <gODaNia>(M) `slope', <gODag>(M) `pasture'. *Sa.<goDa>, Mu.<goDa>, ~<goRa>, Ho<goRa>, H.<goRha> `fields near a village'.

Ju<gODabO>(K),,<gOdamO>(M) {N} ``^guava''. Phonology: b ~ m.
Ju<gODag>(M) {N} ``^pasture''. Cf. <goDa> `upland, non-rice land', <goRa>??, <gODaNia>(M) `slope'. *Sa.<goDa>, Mu.<goDa>, ~<goRa>, Ho<goRa>, H.<goRha> `fields near a village'.
Ju<gOdamO>(M),,<gODabO>(K) {N} ``^guava''. Phonology: b ~ m.
Ju<gODaNia>(M) {N} ``^slope''. Cf. <goDa> `upland, non-rice land', <goRa>, <goDag> `pasture'.
Ju<gOdhO>(P),,<gOdO>(KM) {N} ``^donkey, ^ass''. *Kh.<gaddha>(P), Sa., Mu.<gadha>, Ho<gada>, H.<gAdAha>, O.<gOdhO>.
Ju<goDO>(P) {N} ``^foot''. *O.<goDO>??(elsewhere cited w. -o).
Ju<gOg->(KP) {V(-e)} ``to ^carry_away, to ^bring_away, to ^rob, to ^cheat''. !Orig. `to send [K]'. *Kh.<go'->(AB) `to carry on the shoulder', Mu., Bh., Sa.<go'-> `id.', So.<tiGgo:-> `to carry on the back'.
Ju<gOgaD->(P) {V} ``?''. Cf. <-gaD->, <-gar->, <-gOD->.
Ju<gohaLO>(P) {N} ``^cow^shed''. *Sa., Ho<gohal>, Mu.<gohar>, H.<gohale>.
Ju<gOhOm>(P) {N} ``^wheat''. *Kh.<gohom>(B) `flour, wheat', MuN<gOhOm>, ~<gehOm>, MuH<gOOm>, Ho<gom>, H.<gehu~>, O.<gOhOmO>, Sk.<godhumaH>.
Ju<gOj->(MP),,<gOi->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^die''. *Kh.<go'j->(ABD) `to die', Sa.<go'j-> `dead, to kill, to die', MuN<gO'j->, MuH<gO'e-> `to kill', Mu., Ho<gojo'-> `to die', Gu.<go:i->, Re.<goi->.
Ju<gOja>(P) {N} ``^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit''. Syn. <jaG>(P), <ejaG>(M), <e-jOG-DO>(K), <kesOrO>(P), <ukROm>(K). *H.<gUdda>.
Ju<gOji->(M) {VIN} ``to ^roar''.
Ju<gOLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^cook''.
Ju<gOLa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^thread''.
Ju<gOlapO rasiG>(K),,<gulapO rasiG>(P) {N} ``^rose''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<gulAb>, Mu.<gula'b-baa>, Ho<golap>, P.H.<gUlabA>, B.<golapO>, O.<golapO>, ~<golabO phulO>. ??ID
Ju<gOLgOLi>(M) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <guTukire>, <Trelei>.
Ju<gOmbari>(M) {N} ``gambari ^tree''.
Ju<gOmOjta>(M),,<gOmOita>(K) {ADJ} ``^dead''. |<g[Om]Oj-ta>; <goj->, <gOi-> `to die' & adjectival infix <[Vm]> & <-ta>??.
Ju<gOn->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^weave [M], to ^plait (mats), to ^intertwine, to ^string [P]''. *Mu., Ho<galaG-> `to make mats by intertwining the palm leaves', Sa.<galaG-> `to plait, braid'.
Ju<gON->(P),,<gONe->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^count''. *H.<gInAna>, B.<gONa>, O.<gONIba>.
Ju<gOnda->(M); <gOndO>(KM) {VTN} ``to smell''. {N} ``^smell, ^odor''. Syn. <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <suGgia>(P) `a smell'.
Ju<gOnDej>(MP) {N} ``^quirrel''. *So.<gondij-An>, ~<gUndij-An>, O.<gUdUcI>, ~<gUNDIcI muSa>; cf. Sa.<goDo>, Mu.<guDu> `rat'.
Ju<gonDi>(P) {N} ``^tree-^trunk''. *B.<gacherO gU~RI>, Sa.<gu~ND> `trunk'??.
Ju<gONDira>(P); <guNDra>(M) {N} ``^knapsack [P]''. {VTC} ``to ^carry on the ^back [M]''. *Ho<gunDra-> `to carry on the back, knapsack'.
Ju<gOndO>(KM); <gOnda->(M) {N} ``^smell, ^odor''. {VTN} ``to smell''. Syn. <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <suGgia>(P) `a smell'.
Ju<gOne>(DP) {?} ``?''. Cf. <sanu gOne>?. *Kh.<gone>(ABD), Gu.<gi:ne:>, So.<ji'i/ji>.
Ju<gONe->(M),,<gON->(P) {VTC} ``to ^count'(-e). `to ^count''. *H.<gInAna>, B.<gONa>, O.<gONIba>.
Ju<ghoNO>(P) {?} ``?''. *Sa.<ghoR~a->, Mu.<ghoRa-> `to take or carry on the shoulder (person sitting astride)'.
Ju<gOnta->(M) {VT} ``to ^string''.

Ju<gONTa>(M) {N} ``^cymbal''. *So.<gOnta> `time, hour', O.<??>; for semantics cf. ?<ta:lam> `time measure in music; cymbals used to keep time in music' ??.
Ju<gONTamiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^early''. Cf. <goNTa>, <-miJ>.
Ju<gOnTi>(K) {N} ``^bell''.
Ju<gOnTi>(K),,<gunTi>(:) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <gONTi>(M) `knot'.
Ju<gONTi>(M) {N} ``^knot''.
Ju<gONTi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tie (a knot)''. {N} ``^knot''. Cf. <goNTi>(KP) `joint', <gOnta->(M) `to string'.
Ju<gONTra>(M) {N} ``^snoring''.
Ju<gOG->(K) {V} ``to ^take''. |Perh. <gOg-> & <-na> ?. Phonology: gn ~ G.
Ju<gOGgei>(M),,<gaGgai>(P) {N} ``Indian ^millet, a cultivated food grain''. Cf. <jiJjari> `various sp. of grain'. *Kh.<gaGgai>(B), ~<gaGgoi>(B) `maize', Mu.<gaGgae>, ~<gaGai>, Ho<gaGgai>, Sad.<gA~gAi>, H.<kA~gAni>.
Ju<gOpe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^tell''.
Ju<gOr->(P),,<gOrai->(P),,<gar->(M) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^seek, to ^want''. *So.<gar-> `to beg, to ask, to request', Bes.<gAga:r> `to want', ~<:gar>?? `to desire'; cf. Kh.<bor->(ABD) `to want [D], to beg [B]; alms [A]', ~<bOr bOr lebu> `beggar'; Mon<glaai> `to seek'.
Ju<ghoRa>(P),,<gORa>(K) {N} ``^horse''. Cf. <ghoRa kOnOn>, <ghari>, <ghONO>. *Kh., H., O.<ghoRa>(AB), Nic.<gora:>.
Ju<gOranDi>(K) {N} ``^hoe''. Syn. <kudaLi>(P), <kuLi>(M).
Ju<gOraG>(P) {N} ``^early ^morning''. *Kh.<gore'j meja'>(P) `in the early morning', Mon<gAjAH> `morning'.
Ju<gORe>(P) {N} ``^heart, ^liver''. *Kh.<goRe>(D), <gore>(AB) `liver [ABD], lung [B]', So.<gAre> `liver'; Mon<grgh>??.
Ju<gOribO>(KM) {ADJ} ``^poor''.
Ju<ghOrO>(P) {N} ``??''. *Kh., Sa.<ghar>, H.<ghArA>, O.<ghOrO>.
Ju<gOrOLO>(M) {N} ``^venom''.
Ju<gOrOG>(K) {N} ``^tip''.
Ju<gOruDO>(P),,<gOruRO>(P) {N} ``^eagle, any big ^bird''. *Mu.<gaRur>, Ho<goruR>, H.<gArURA> `large species of heron, eagle', Sk.<gArUDA>.
Ju<gOse->(M),,<ghOse->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^rub''. *Mu., Kh., ~<gOsO'-> `to anoint', H.<ghAsAna>, ~<ghIsAna> `to rub', O.<ghOsIba>.
Ju<gOsOre->(M) {VIC} ``to ^crawl (as a baby)''.
Ju<gOTa>(P) {ADJ} ``^whole''. {SX} ``^numeral ^intensive suffix''. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<goTA>, B.<goTa> `undivided'; Kh.<goThaG>(P), Sa.<goTAG>, ~<gOTe'j>, Mu.<goTo>; Sad.<goT>, O., Bh.<goTa>; cf. Ju.<goTo> `piece', O.<goTa> `one'.
Ju<gOTaG>(KMP) {N} ``^road, ^way, ^path''. Syn. <rasta>. *Kh.<go'D-jhuG>(P), So.<tAGOr/-god>?, ~<gotta:G-ja:> tag of <taGo:r-ja:> `way', Sa., MuN<hOr>, MuH, MuN, Ho<hora>, Ku.<kora>, Ju.<goTAG>, ~<gOD-taG>.
Ju<gOtaGa>(P) {N} ``^quail''. *So.<gudi-tid-An>, Sa.<guNDri>, Sad.<gUndur>.
Ju<gOTe->(M) {VTN} ``to ^happen''.
Ju<gOtO>(P) {N} ``^hillock''. *Mu.<guTu> `a small jungle, a small hillock', Ho<guTu> `hillock', Sad.<gUTU>.
Ju<gOTOna>(K) {N} ``^fact''.
Ju<gOuDa>(M) {N} ``^milkman''.
Ju<grinDasOr>(K),,<griG-Dak-sOr>(K) {N} ``^sweat''. Syn. <jelemeG>.
Ju<grObObasO>(M) {N} ``^pregnancy''.

Ju<gua>(KP) {N} ``the ^Areca or ^Betel ^palm, the Areca or Betel nut''. *Sa.<guA>, Ho, H.<gua>.
Ju<guaLO>(M) {N} ``^cowshed''.
Ju<guca>(M) {N} ``^bush''.
Ju<guca->(M); <guci->(M) {VT} ``to ^move (tr.)''. {VI} ``to move (intr.)''.
Ju<guc-ti>(M),,<guj-ti->(:) {VIC} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. |<guj-> `to wash', <-ti> `hand'. *Kh.<??>(P).
Ju<guD>(K),,<guR->(K),,<gur->(MP) {VXC(-na)} ``to ^fall''. *Kh.<gur->(ABD) `to fall', Sa.<gur-> `to fell', Mu., Ho<gur-> `to throw down', So.<gAnur> `rain'.
Ju<gu.guj->(M),,<gui.gui->(K) {VTC} ``to ^wash (utensils)''. |<guj-> `to wash'.
Ju<gui-Dag->(K) {V} ``to ^wash''. |<guj-> `to wash', <Dag> `water'.
Ju<gui.gui->(K),,<gu.guj->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wash (utensils)''. |<guj-> `to wash'.
Ju<guj->(P) {V} ``to ^wash''. Cf. <DerO>??. *Kh.<gu'j->(BD) `to wash clothes', ~<gu'j-Da'->(P), ~<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', ~<gu'j-the->(D), ~<gu'-the->(BD) `to wash the hands [B] and face [D]', ~<ra-gu'j->(B), ~<ra-gO'j->(BD) `to wash plates'; Pal.<go:i> `id.'.
Ju<guj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^light_a_^fire''. *Kh.<gu'j>(A), <gui->(D) `id.', So.<Er- guj->??, etc.
Ju<gulapO rasiG>(P),,<gOlapO rasiG>(K) {N} ``^rose''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<gulAb>, Mu.<gula'b-baa>, Ho<golap>, P.H.<gUlabA>, B.<golapO>, O.<golapO>, ~<golabO phulO>.
Ju<guLi>(MP) {N} ``^bullet, ^cartridge, ^ball, ^pill''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<guli>, H.<goli>, B.<gUlI>, O.<guLI>.
Ju<guLO>(M) {N} ``^jagrin''. !?? (Sic).
Ju<ghuLusia>(P) {N} ``^snail''. Syn. <genDa>. *Kh.<ghoGgha>(P), So.<gullu:-n>.
Ju<gumpa>(M) {N} ``^cave''.
Ju<guNa>(MP) {N} ``^nose ^ring, nose ornament''. *Ho<guNa>, ~<gu~ra>, Ju., ??<guNha>.
Ju<gunDi uejraG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco mixed with ^molasses used in smoking''. |<uejraG>, <bejraG> `tobacco'. Cf. <guRo>. *H.<gURakhu>, Ho<gu'D sukul>.
Ju<guNDra->(M),,<gONDira>(P) {VTC} ``to ^carry (on back) [M]''. {N} ``^knapsack [P]''. *Ho<gunDra-> `to carry on the back, knapsack'.
Ju<guNiD>(MP),,<guNir>(K),,<gunir>(K) {N} ``^fly, ^insect''. *Kh.<konDoi>(P) `big fly', ~<kOnDrOi> `small fly', ~<gurju> `bee'.
Ju<guNTa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wrap up''.
Ju<gunTi>(:),,<gOnTi>(K) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <gONTi>(M) `knot'.
Ju<guNu-guNe->(M) {VIN} ``to ^hum''.
Ju<guG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^winnow''. *So., Mu., Ho, Bh.<gum->; Sa.<gum-> `to clean rice in the winnowing-fan', Kh.<sa'mu>(ABD) `winnowing fan; to winnow', perh. from *<saX-gum-u> by syncope?, ~<upuG->(BD), ~<upum->(D) `to blow [B], to winnow [D]'.
Ju<guO>(M) {N} ``^feces''.
Ju<gur->(MP),,<guR->(K),,<guD>(K) {VXC(-na)} ``to ^fall''. *Kh.<gur->(ABD) `to fall', Sa.<gur-> `to fell', Mu., Ho<gur-> `to throw down', So.<gAnur> `rain, to rain'.
Ju<-guRa>(P) {??} ``^potter''. *H.<gUNi> `virtuous, skillful, talented', Sk.<gUNi>. ??.
Ju<guria>(K) {N} ``^white complexion''.
Ju<gurita>(M) {N} ``^married woman''.
Ju<guRO>(P) {N} ``^molasses of ^sugarcane''. *Sa.<guR>, MuN<guhuR>, MuH<guuR>, ~<guRu>, Ho<guR>, ~<gu'D>, H.<gURA>, B., O.<gURO>.
Ju<guru>(P) {ADJ} ``^respectable''. {N} ``^master, ^teacher''. *Sa., Mu.<guru>, H., O., B., Sk.<gUrU>.

Ju<gurubar>(K) {N} ``^Thursday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<guRudi>(P) {N} ``a cultivated food ^grain of the ^millet kind''. *Kh.<guDlu>(P), Sa.<gundli>, Mu.<guDlu>, ~<guRulu>, Ho<guDlu>, O.<guRlu>, H.<go~Deli>.
Ju<guRumO>(K) {N} ``parched ^paddy''.
Ju<ghus->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^enter''. *H.<ghUsena>, Nep.<ghUsnU>, B.<ghUsanO> `to thrust into'.
Ju<ghusu bapO>(P) {NK} ``^ancestor''. |<bapO> `?'. *H.<pUrAkha>, O.<bapA Aja>.
Ju<ghusuri>(P) {N} ``^pig, ^swine''. *O.<ghUsurI>, Nep.<ghurI>.
Ju<guTi>(M) {N} ``^cliff''.
Ju<guTi muRco>(P) {N} ``black ^pepper''. |<muRcO> `pepper'. Cf. <muRci>??, <DuGkaRi>. *H.<kali mIrcA>, Ho<guTi malci>, cf. Sa.<guTi> `a small stone', Mu.<guTi> `a small stone, a pebble', Or.<gUtI> `a bit of gravel', H.<goTi> `a small round fragment of stone'.
Ju<guTia>(KMP) {N} ``^axe''. Syn. <haRisia>. *Mu., Ho<hake>, ??<duba guTia> `big axe'.
Ju<guTukire>(M) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <goLgoLi>, <Trelei>.
Ju<h->(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<ha>(P),,<a>(*),,<aha>(P) {INTERJ} ``alas, oh''. *Sa.<aha aha>, ~<hae>, Mu., Kh.<hae>(P); H., O.<ha>, O., Bh.<aha>.
Ju<ha->(P),,<a->(*) {PX} ``^you ^two''.
Ju<ha[b]ri->(P),,<a[b]ri->(*) {V(?, CAUS of <hari->(P), <ari->(M) `to come out')} ``to ^take_out''.
Ju<haciG>(P),,<aciG>(*),,<haciGgi>(P),,<aciGgi>(*) {N} ``the ^thorn-apple, the seeds of which are poisonous''. *H.<dhAtura>, Ho<toto>.
Ju<haDO>(P),,<haRO>(K),,<aDO>(M),,<aRO>(K) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??.
Ju<hagu>(P),,<agu>(*) {N} ``^friend''. *Mu.<haga> `brother, relative, kinsman'.
Ju<haja-e->(P),,<aja->(M),,<ajae->(K) {VTC} ``to ^chew (food)''. Cf. <paja->(P) `to chew the cud'.
Ju<haka>(P),,<aka>(*),,<paka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, O.<paga>.
Ju<hakO>(P),,<akO>(*),,<pakO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>.
Ju<hakOb>(P),,<akOb>(*) {N} ``^sword''. Cf. <kOkOm> `arrow'. *Ho<torai>; So.<pa:kub-> `to hold firmly with the teeth'.
Ju<hakOb-Dag>(P) {N} ``^honey''. !Prob. an error for <sekab Dag>(P).
Ju<hamar>(P),,<amar>(*) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hatuRi>. *Engl.<hammer>.
Ju<hanDi>(P),,<anDi>(*) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot, a glass ^jug''. Cf. <hanDi-guNa>, <hanDia>. *H.<hA~Di>, ~<hA~DIya>, O.<hoNDa>, ~<haNDI> `pot'.
Ju<hanDia>(P),,<aNDia>(M) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??.
Ju<hanDra>(P),,<anDra>(KM),,<panDra>(*) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'.
Ju<hanTu>(P),,<aNTu>(M) {N} ``^knee''. *B.<ha~TU>, O.<aNThO>.
Ju<hanuN>(P),,<aNu>(MP) {N} ``the Langur or Hanuman ^monkey''. *Sa.<hAR~u>, H.<henUmanA>, O.<hOnUmanO>; cf. So.<karu:-n>, Rog.<kra>, Mal.<kAra>.
Ju<haraD>(P),,<araD>(*) {NB} ``^lungs''. Syn. <aoLe>. *Sa.<boro>, Mu.<borko'D>, Ho<borko'D>, Bh.<bOrOkO'd>, So.<baro:-n>, ~<bAro:-n>.

Ju<hardi->(P),,<ardi->(M),,<pardi->(M) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {NI} ``hunting''. Syn. <saGgem-> `to pursue'.
Ju<hari->(P),,<ari->(M) {VIC(-na)} ``to ^come_out, to ^rise_(of_the_^sun) [P]; to ^go_out of (a house) [M]''.
Ju<hariga>(P),,<ariga>(M),,<aRiga>(KM) {N} ``^curry, cooked ^vegetable, ^pulse, ^green''. E.g. <hariga DeJ-e-> `to cook vegetables'. Syn. <tOrkari>. *Kh., Mu.<hariar>, H.<horIyarA> `green', Sa., Mu.<aRa'> `vegetables, edible leaves'.
Ju<haRisia>(P),,<aRisia>(*),,<paRisia>(*) {N} ``^axe''. *Mu., Ho<kapi>. Cf. <haDisa>, <guTia>. *H.<phArAsa>, B.<phOrsa>, Sk.<pArA$U> `axe', H.<pArAsIya> `sickle'.
Ju<haRO>(K),,<haDO>(P),,<aRO>(K),,<aDO>(M) {N} ``^bone''. Syn. <jaG>(P). Cf. <aRO>(KM), <aLO>(M) `bamboo'. *H.<haRA>, O.<haRO>. Phonology: intervocalic D ??.
Ju<hasa>(P1),,<asa>(*) {N} ``^land, ^country, ^side''. *Sa., Mu.<hasa> `soil, earth, land'.
Ju<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<ha~sO>(P),,<a~sO>(*),,<ha~sa>(P),,<a~sa>(*),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<hasOb>(P),,<asOb>(*) {N} ``^grass''. *Mu.<tasa'd>.
Ju<haTa>(P),,<aTa>(*),,<paTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD); Mon<bAtA>.
Ju<hatan>(P),,<atan>(M) {NB} ``^liver [M], ^spleen [P]''. *Ho<pila>, B.<pIla>.
Ju<hati>(KP),,<hatir>(P),,<ati>(KM) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), ~<ha:~thi>(B), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??.
Ju<haTia>(P),,<aTia>(M) {N} ``^mat''. Cf. <paTa>(M) `board'. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'.
Ju<haThia>(P),,<aTia>(*),,<paThia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paThni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'.
Ju<hatiD>(P),,<atiD>(M),,<atir>(K) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother [KM]''. *??IA<pati-> `master, husband'.
Ju<hatir>(P),,<atir>(*),,<hati>(KP),,<ati>(KM) {N} ``^elephant''. *Kh.<hati>(A), ~<ha:~thi>(B), Mu., Ho<hati>, Sa.<hAti>, So.<a:ti-n>, H.<hathi>, B., O.<hatI>, Sk.<hAstIn>; Sk.<pAtI>??.
Ju<hatnOb>(P),,<atnOb>(*) {N} ``a timber ^tree, the ^silkworm tree''. *Kh.<ortono'>(D), Mu., Ho<hatana'>, ~<hatana'-daru>, Kh., Mu., Ho, Kh.<??>.
Ju<hatuRi>(P),,<atuRi>(*) {N} ``^hammer''. Syn. <hamar>. *Sa.<hAtAuRi>, H.<hAthORa>, ~<hOthORi>, B.<hatURI>, O.<hatURa>, ~<hatURI>.
Ju<hauci->(P),,<auci->(KM),,<pauci->(*) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>.
Ju<he->(P),,<e->(*) {?} ``?''.
Ju<he>(*),,<e>(:),,<pe>(*) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(BD), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>.
Ju<hele>(P1),,<ele>(*) {CONJ} ``^or''. *O.<??>.
Ju<hemRaD>(P),,<emRaD>(*) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <lOa>(KM). *Sa.<meT~he'd>, Mu.<meRe'd>, ~<meT~e'd>, Ho<me'D>.
Ju<henDra>(P),,<enDra>(*) {??} ``??''. Cf. <hunDaria> `wolf'.

Ju<hesab>(P),,<esab>(*) {N} ``wooden ^mortar''. =Kh.<sol>(BD) `wooden rice mortar fixed in the ground', MuH<seel>, MuN<sehel>.
Ju<hiLO>(P),,<iLO>(*) {N} ``^side, ^edge, ^border of a rice field''. *Mu., Ho<aRi>, Sa.<aRe>, H.<aRA>.
Ju<himimjim->(P),,<imimjim->(*),,<jimimjim-ki>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<hinata>(P),,<inata>(*),,<pinata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. *H.<pina> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'.
Ju<hinDa>(P),,<inDa>(*),,<piNDa>(M) {N} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>.
Ju<hiNib>(P),,<iNib>(*) {?} ``?''. Cf. <bhenei>.
Ju<hiriRa>(P),,<piriRa>(*),,<irira>(M) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'.
Ju<hi~sO>(P),,<i~sa>(M) {N} ``^cruelty [M], ?? [P]''. *H.<hI~sa> `slaughter, murder, causing hurt', Sk.<hI~sa>; Sa.<hiGsA> `envious, mischievous'.
Ju<hO~>(P),,<O~>(*) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. Cf. <hO~ gam-e>. *Kh.<ho>(A), ~<hoi>(A), ~<ha~>(A) `yes', Sa.<hAi>, ~<ha~>, ~<he~>, Mu.<he>, ~<he~e~>, So.<u'u:>, H., O.<ha~>; Sak.<hO~>, ~<huhu~>, Sa.<ho~> `also, too'.
Ju<hObOtO>(P),,<ObOtO>(*),,<pObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>.
Ju<hOcO>(P),,<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K),,<pOchO>(*) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''.
Ju<hOjaG>(P),,<OjaG>(M) {N} ``^potato''. *Mu., Ho, H.<alu>, Mu.<pojo-daru>, ~<pOjOm-daru> `a small tree', Sa.<pojo> `a forest tree'.
Ju<hoje->(P),,<Oji->(M) {VI} ``to ^stray, to be ^lost''. *O.<hOjI> `being lost', ~<hOjIba> `to lose'.
Ju<hOLe>(P),,<Ole>(KM) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''. Cf. <Ole>, <OliOte> `ripe'. Syn. <amra>, <kae>, <kaet>. *Sa.<ul>, Mu., Bh., Ho<uli>, So.<uRa/-ul>, Gu.<ili>, Re.<li>.
Ju<hOnsO>(K),,<ha~sa>(P),,<ha~sO>(P),,<OnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<hOnTa>(P),,<OnTa>(MP) {N} ``^waist, ^hip''. Cf. <hOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<maeaG>, O.<OJTa>.
Ju<hOrae->(P),,<pOre->(M) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>.
Ju<hOren>(:),,<Oren>(*) {?} ``?''.
Ju<hORiDag>(P),,<ORiDag>(*) {N} ``a ^decoction of the leaves of <haRa-daru> and <konea>, plus the bark of <sarjom-daru> and <hatana''. daru>'. *Ho<haRi'>, Mu.<haRa>, ~<haRa-da'>, cf. Mu.<haRa-daru> `a middle sized tree'.
Ju<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*),,<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD), Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>; Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'.
Ju<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'.
Ju<hua->(P),,<ua->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^go [P]; to ^disappear, to ^vanish [M]''. Cf. <ca-na>. *Pa.<vaji-> `come', As., Kw.<vi'j->, Sa.<he'j->, Mu.<hiju'-> `to come', Kh.<Del bha-na>(P) `come on'.
Ju<huaLi>(P),,<uaLi>(M),,<uaRi>(K) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P),

<koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'.
Ju<huci->(*),,<uci->(P),,<puci->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(BD) `to wipe', Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->.
Ju<huja->(P),,<uja->(*); <puja>(MP) {V} ``to worship [P]''. {N} ``^worship, [KMP], ^festival [:], ^reverence, ^idol [P]''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>.
Ju<hunDaria>(P),,<unDaria>(*) {N} ``^wolf, the Indian wolf''. *Kh.<hunDar>(B), ~<hu~Rar>(B), ??<hundra>, Sa.<huNDer>, ~<huNDer>, ~<huNDgAr>, H.<hU~DarA>; O.<hUNDa> `hyena'.
Ju<huODa>(P),,<uODa>(*) {?} ``?''.
Ju<hupuRi->(P),,<upuLir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^blow''. Syn. <dOR->(P), <lapaTaG->(P) `to blow with a bellows', <peR->(K), <per->(M) `to blow a flute'. *Kh.<humper->(AB) `to blow [A], to gasp for breath [B]', ~<humsai->(AD) `to gasp, to breathe', ~<pe~Re'D>(AB) `a big fife', ~<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to play on a flute'.
Ju<huReG>(K),,<uReG>(K),,<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>.
Ju<husi->(P),,<usi->(*),,<pusi->(*) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>.
Ju<huTi keGra>(P),,<uTi keGra>(*),,<phuTi kegra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>. ??#.
Ju<-i>(P) {SX} ``^participle; ^conjunctive, ^past''. E.g. <dhapaT-i> `running'. *O.<-I>, e.g.<dekh-I> `having seen'.
Ju<-i>(P) {SX} ``^present indefinite''.
Ju<i->(KMP) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^be, to ^exist''. Syn. <asi->. *Kh.<ai'j>(P)(P).
Ju<-i> {SX(of N, ADJ)} ``^feminine''. Syn. <-Ni>, <-ni>. Cf. <-i> `adjective forming suffix'. *O.<-i>, Sk.<??>.
Ju<-i> {SX(of N, ADJ)} ``^adjective-forming suffix''. Cf. <-i> `feminine'.
Ju<i~a>(K),,<Ja>(KP),,<iJa>(MP) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>.
Ju<i~am>(K),,<Jam>(K),,<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P) {N} ``^blood''. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<eJam>(ABD), ~<eyam>(D), Sa.??<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam>.
Ju<ibalaG>(M) {ADJ} ``^bare''.
Ju<ica>(MP) {NB} ``^buttock''. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'.
Ju<icca>(K),,<icha>(P) {N} ``^desire''. {V} ``to desire, ^wish, ^will''. *H., Sk.<Iccha>, O.<Icha>.
Ju<ic-taG>(M),,<ij-taG>(:),,<i-taG>(K) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<ij> `dung' & <-taG> `cow'. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i.
Ju<idikOm>(P) {N} ``^hair^knot, ^coiffure as worn by women''. Syn. <luTuNi> `chignon'. *??<supi'D>, Mu.<supi'd>.
Ju<ig->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^open_a_door, to ^enter''. *KJ*<y+g>, with KJ + becoming Kh. u and Ju. i, and y deleting before Ju. i; Kh.<iu'->(P), ~<iyu'-> `to open'.
Ju<ij>(:) {N} ``^dung''.

Ju<ijgOr->(M) {VXN} ``to commit ^suicide''.
Ju<ijiJ>(M),,<ijiG>(KP) {NB} ``^leg [KM], ^foot [P]''. Cf. NCF <-jiJ>, <-jiG> e.g. <oRaG-jiG-> `to hurry, to walk fast'. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG.
Ju<iLO>(*),,<hiLO>(P) {N} ``^side, ^edge, ^border of a rice field''. *Mu., Ho<aRi>, Sa.<aRe>, H.<aRA>.
Ju<imimjim->(*),,<himimjim->(P),,<jimimjim-ki>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<imiti>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <inunJ>, <jemiti>. *O.<emOnte>, B.<emOnO>.
Ju<inata>(*),,<hinata>(P),,<pinata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. *H.<pina> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'.
Ju<inDa>(*),,<hinDa>(P),,<piNDa>(M) {N} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>.
Ju<ini>(M) {PRON} ``^it''. *So., Go.<anin> `he, she, it', perh. *<a-ni-n>.
Ju<iNi>(M),,<i~Ri~>(K),,<eNi>(P) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<jiri>(P), ~<y~eri>(P), ~<y~iri>(P), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'.
Ju<iNib>(*),,<hiNib>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <bhenei>.
Ju<iNibO>(M),,<i~Ri~bOi>(K) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's brother [K], wife's younger brother [M]''.
Ju<inuniJ>(P) {ADV} ``^so, ^thus''. ??.
Ju<-iJ>(P) {SX} ``^I, ^me, ^my??''.
Ju<iJ>(M) {N} ``^gadfly''.
Ju<iJa>(MP),,<i~a>(K),,<Ja>(KP) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>.
Ju<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P),,<i~am>(K),,<Jam>(K) {N} ``^blood''. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<eJam>(ABD), ~<eyam>(D), Sa.??<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam>.
Ju<iJcaraj->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <ciJcaRe-na>. *O.<chInclba>, Kh.<a'j->(AB), Sa.<are'j, AR~i'j>.
Ju<io>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <jO>. *Sa.<io> `so, such, thus'.
Ju<i~Oe->(K),,<jOe->(K),,<jO->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. |<i~Oe-> perh. *<JOe-> from <jO-ne>?. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>.
Ju<i~Ri~>(K),,<eNi>(P),,<iNi>(M) {N} ``^body''. *Kh.<Jeri>(BD), ~<jiri>(P), ~<y~eri>(P), ~<y~iri>(P), Gu.<ne:ri:> `id.', Re.<Jiri>, Pa.<ga:re>, Gu.<gire>, So.<uggar-An> `chest, near the sternum'.
Ju<i~Ri~bOi>(K),,<iNibO>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's brother [K], wife's younger brother [M]''.
Ju<irira>(M),,<hiriRa>(P),,<piriRa>(*) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'.
Ju<i~sa>(M),,<hi~sO>(P) {N} ``^cruelty [M], ?? [P]''. *H.<hI~sa> `slaughter, murder, causing hurt', Sk.<hI~sa>; Sa.<hiGsA> `envious, mischievous'.
Ju<isin->(M) {VTC} ``to ^boil''. *Kh.<isin->(ABD), Sa., Mu.<isin-> `to cook', So.<Asin->; Mon<cIn> `cooked', Khm.<ch'In>.
Ju<iskulu>(M) {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>.
Ju<isO>(P) {N} ``the ^beam_of_a_^plough''. *Sa.<isi>, So.<insa>??, H.<isa>, O.<??-see Sora Dict.>, Sk.<iSa>, cf. Ho<esa'D> `plough-beam'.
Ju<isOr>(P),,<isuAr>(P),,<issOrO>(K) {N} ``^god, ^lord, ^Shiva''. *Sa.<isor>, ~<isOr>, Mu.<isor>, Kh.<ponomosor>(P), H.<i$vArA>, O.<i$vOrO>, Sk.<i$vArA>.
Ju<iTa>(M) {N} ``^brick''.

Ju<i-taG>(K),,<ic-taG>(M),,<ij-taG>(:) {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<ij> `dung' & <-taG> `cow'. *Kh.<i'-thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung', ~<i'j>(ABD) `excrement; to defecate', Sa., MuN<i'j>, MuH, Ho<i'>, So.<-ij> in <gadij-> `to wipe oneself after defecating', Bahn.<ic> `excrement', Kh. ??, cf. Kh.<i'jcho->(P), ~<i'cho->(B) `to fart'. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'; Kh.<itthaG> `cow dung'. Phonology: devoicing, jt ~ ct, ij ~ i.
Ju<iti>(KMP),,<itti>(K) {NB} ``^hand''. *Kh.<ti'>(ABD) `hand', Mu.<ti'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<ti>, Gu.<ti>, So.<si'i/-si>; Pal.<ti:>.
Ju<iti>(K) {N} ``^custard_apple (a ^fruit)''.
Ju<itti>(K),,<iti>(K) {N} ``^hand''. See <iti>.
Ju<itib>(KMP) {NB} ``^belly''. *?Kh.<meti'b->(ABD) `to be collected in one place, to gather', ~<kati'b->(ABD) `to gather, to meet, to collect', root ~<-ti'b>; cf. Pal.<kE:p> `to collect'; but cf. also ~<tib>(A) `part'.
Ju<itOrO>(M) {ADV} ``^this ^year''.
Ju<jaci->(M) {VTC} ``to ^offer''.
Ju<jaDa>(P),,<sanO jaDa>(P) {N} ``??''. |<sanO> `little'. Cf. <bija> `the silk-cotton tree'. *Mu.<jaDa-bindi> `a small shrub'; Mu., Ho<edel>, ~<edel-daru> `the silk-cotton tree'.
Ju<jag->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^uproot''. *??So.<er-j'e:d> `id.', ~<j'e:d-An> `root', Kh.<ju'D>(BD), H.<jARA>.
Ju<jae->(P),,<jai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bite, to ^sting''.
Ju<jak->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^weigh, to ^measure, to ^compare''. Syn. <ujOnO->(P). *H.<jokhAna> `measure, to measure', O.<jokhIba> `to unite, calculate'; Sa.<jokha> `measure, to measure', Mu., Ho<joka->.
Ju<jakOcte>(M) {PP} ``^until''. *?<jakoc-te>, ?<jakoj-te>.
Ju<jaliG>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^high, ^tall''. {N} ``tall person [M]''. *Kh.<jhaloG>(BD), ~<jhalhOG>(P) `high, long', Mu., Ho<salaGgi> `id.', Sa.<jeleJ>, Mu., Ho<jiliG>, So.<jele:-n> `long', Mon<jAlIG> `length'.
Ju<jaliGjeg->(M) {VIN} ``^to itch''.
Ju<jalO>(KMP) {N} ``a ^net for catching fish or birds''. *Sa., Mu., Kh.<jal>(D), Ho<jalom>, So.<ja:la:-n>, H.<jalA>, O.<jalO>, Sk.<jalA>.
Ju<jalua>(M) {N} ``^liar''.
Ju<jambhirO>(P) {N} ``the name of various species of ^citron or ^lemon ^tree, and their ^fruit, Indian lime''. *Sa.<jAmbir>, Mu.<jambira>, Sad.<jAmbirA>, H.<jAmbhirA>, O.<jOmbhirO>, Sk.<jAmbirA>, ~<jAmbhirA>.
Ju<jambu>(P) {N} ``a fruit ^tree''. *Kh.<kuda>(P), Ho<kuda>, Mu.<kuda-daru>, H.<jamUnA>, ~<jamA>, O.<jamU>, Sk.<jAmbUlA>, ~<jAmbU>, Kh.<jamun>.
Ju<jan>(:) {??} ``??'.
Ju<jan->(M) {VTC} ``to ^lick, to ^splash''. *So.<jal-> `to lick'.
Ju<jani->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^know''. Cf. <jOnamOlna>. *H.<janena>, O.<jaNIba>.
Ju<jan.jan->(K) {V} ``to ^cut_hair''.
Ju<jaNO>(P) {N} ``^person, ^people''. *H.<jAnA>, O.<jANO>, Sk.<jAnA>.
Ju<jaJjO>(P) {N} ``^cymbal''. *Ho<kortal>, O.<kOrOtaLo>, H.<kArAtalA>.
Ju<jaG>(P) {N} ``^bone, ^kernel; ^stone, ^pit, or ^seed of a fruit''. Syn. <gOja>(P), <kesOrO>(P), <ukROm>(K). *Kh.<jaG>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Bh.<jaG>, So.<A-jaG, ja'aG>/<jaG> `bone'; Khm.<ch'xG>.
Ju<jaONa>(M),,<ja~a~Ra>(K) {NK} ``^twin''. *O.<ja~aLa>(D).
Ju<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K),,<jOroka>(K),,<jOrka>(M) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D).

Ju<jaRO>(K) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. Syn. <losomo jora>. Cf. <jOrO>(KMP) `fever', <jOrua>(M) `sick person'. _#H.<jvArA>, O.<jvArA>, Sk.<jvArA>, Sa.<jar jar>, ~<jar jarao> `shivering'.
Ju<jaRuNi>(P) {N} ``^sieve''. *Mu., Ho<cala>, H.<cAlAni>, ~<calA~ni>, O.<caLUNI>, Sk.<calAni>, Ju.<j->, ~<c->.
Ju<jati>(M) {N} ``^caste''.
Ju<jau>(P) {ADV} ``^also''. *Kh.<jo>(BD) `also, even', So.<ja:>.
Ju<-je>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<jebe>(KP) {CONJ} ``^if, ^when''. Cf. <jemiti>. *Kh.<ja'b>(B) `when', Sa.<jab>, H.<jAbA>, B.<jObe> `when', O.<jebe> `if'.
Ju<jeg->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^cry, to ^weep, to ^mourn''. *Kh.<jekoDa'>(P), ~<je'guDa'> `hiccough'.
Ju<jela->(M) {VT} ``to ^finish''.
Ju<jeele>(M) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>.
Ju<jelejec-sOG>(M) {N} ``^soot''. |<-soG> NCF of <seGOn> `fire'; cf. <jetej> `eyesand'.
Ju<jelemeG>(P) {N} ``^sweat''. {V} ``to sweat''. Syn. <grinDasOr>(K), <griG-Dak-sOr>(K). *Gu.<sile:G>, cf. O.<jhaLO> `sweat'.
Ju<jemiti>(P),,<jemti>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <jeminmti>, <jiminiti>, <jebe>. *B.<y~emOnO> `as', O.<jAmOnntO>, Kh.<jeme>(P), Sa.<jemne> `as'.
Ju<jena>(KP) {NEG} ``^not, ^no''. Cf. <na> `not'. *H.<ne>, O.<na>, Sk.<nA> `not'; <je->, cf. So.<Ijja:> `not, no, nothing'.
Ju<jenOg>(KMP) {N} ``^broom''. Syn. <poNa> `a small broom'. |<j[en]og>, nom. of <jog->, cf. <jo.jog> VT `to sweep'. *Kh.<j[on]o'>(ABD) `broom', nom. of ~<jo'->(ABD) `to sweep', Sa., Mu., Ho<jono'>, So.<j[An]O/-jO> `broom', nom. of ~<jO-> `to sweep'.
Ju<jeRae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^finish''. {N} ``^end''. *Kh.<jhaRi>(D), ~<jhaRia>(D) `all', Sa.<jhAR> `always', ~<jaRao> `exhausted', ~<jhaRa jhuRA> `fall down, all finished, make an end of'; Sre<jxh> `all'.
Ju<jete->(M) {VTC} ``to ^win''.
Ju<jetej>(M) {N} ``^eye-sand''. *Ju.<mOtej>(M) `nose; nasal mucus'; Kh.<jote>(ABD) `nasal mucus', cf. ~<te'D-> `to throw snot from the nose'.
Ju<jetesTO>(K) {ADJ} ``^enough, ^sufficient''. *O.<jOthesThO>(D).
Ju<ji->(P) {PRON} ``^relative pronoun: ^who, ^which, ^that (relative)''. *Sa.<je> `whoever, whatever', B., O.<y~e>, O.<y~eU~>, H.<jo>, Sk.<jA>, ~<jiatE>.
Ju<jiasuNi>(M) {N} ``^married woman''.
Ju<jib->(MP) {VTN(-e)} ``to ^touch''. *So.<ja:b->, Ku.<sabu->, Sa.<capo->, Sem.<ce:p> `to catch'.
Ju<jibOn>(P),,<jibOnO>(K) {N} ``^life, ^soul''. *H.<jivAnA> `life, existence', O.<jibOnO>, Sk.<jivAnA>; Kh.<jiom>(AD), Sa.<jib>, ~<jibA>, ~<jiOn>, Mu.<jiu>, Ho<jibon>, So.<je'e>.
Ju<jilimilae->(M) {VIC} ``^to blink''.
Ju<jilinjeG->(K) {V} ``^to itch''. Syn. <gergen->(P), <geD.geD->.
Ju<jilOD>(M),,<jilOr>(K) {ADJ} ``^long''.
Ju<jiluG>(M) {ADJ} ``^deep''. Syn.<basOrO>, <dOrO>.
Ju<jim->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^eat (fruits, meat, etc.)''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<jom->, So.<jum->, Ku, Kw.<jom->, Re.<sum->, ~<so:m-> `to eat'.
Ju<jimimjim-ki>(P),,<himimjim->(P),,<imimjim->(*) {?} ``?''.
Ju<jini>(P) {N} ``a thin, long, light-green flying ^bug or ^insect''. *Sa.<caja>, Mu.<caea>, ~<cae~a>, cOe~a>, Ho<caja>.
Ju<jinisO>(K),,<ginisO>(K) {N} ``^thing''.

Ju<jiNTi->(M) {VTC} ``^to spill''.
Ju<jintu>(M),,<jOntu>(MP) {N} ``^cattle, ^animal''. Cf. <jit-jOntu>, <jOnuarO>. *Kh.<jontu>, ~<jantu>(D), B., O.<jOntU>, H.<jAntU>, Sk.<jAntU>.
Ju<-jiJ>(:),,<-jiG>(:) {NCF of <ijiJ>(K), <ijiG>(MP)} ``^leg''. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG.
Ju<jiJjari>(P) {N} ``various kinds of cultivated food ^grain''. *Sa.<ja~Jjir> `a small tree'.
Ju<jiG->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^ask (a question)''. *Kh.<juG->(ABD); So.<jiG.jiG->, ~<jiG.jiG-bo'j-> `to ask for a woman', ~<opuG->, ~<oppuG->, ~<appuG->, ~<apuG-> `to tell, to ask' ??So.
Ju<-jiJ>(:),,<-jiG>(:) {NCF of <ijiJ>(K), <ijiG>(MP)} ``^leg''. *Kh.<gujuG->(BD) from ~<guj-juG->(*) `to wash the feet', So.<je'eG/-jeG> `foot, leg', Pa.<ji:G>, Gu.<susu:G>, Re.<suG>, Mon<jxG>. Phonology: iJ ~ iG.
Ju<jiGe>(P),,<jiGLae>(M) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Kh.<jiGrai>(ABD), Sa.<jhi~k>, Mu., Ho<jiki>, Bh.<jik>, So.<kAn-je:G-An>.
Ju<jirum>(P) {N} ``small thin bamboo ^pin used in sewing up leaves''. *Mu., Ho<cari'>.
Ju<jiu>(P) {?} ``?''. Syn. <jibOn>. *Sa. MuN<jiu>, MuH<jii>, Kh.<jiom>(AD) `soul, spirit', H.<ji, hiU, jivA>, Sk.<jivA>.
Ju<jiuG>(P) {N} ``^straw''. *Kh.<jeuG>(P), KhDr.<jepu~'D>, Khm.<cO~pxG>,Ju.<jiuG>, ~<jihuG>, ~<jepuG>.
Ju<jO->(MP),,<jOe>(K),,<i~Oe->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>.
Ju<jO>(P),,<jo>(P),,<jOu>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <ji>.
Ju<jO>(P) {CONJ} ``^conjunctive ^participle''.
Ju<joare-ku->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^salute, to ^greet''. |<juaro> `salute'. *Kh.<joar->(D), Sa.<johar> `salutation, greeting, to greet, salute', H.<joharA> `obeisance, salutation'.
Ju<jObOrOdOs->(M) {VTN} ``to ^rape''. !Phonotactics?.
Ju<jObra>(M) {N} ``^moss''.
Ju<jOg->(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<jOg->(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<jOge->(M) {VTC} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. |<jO-> `to see'. *So.<gij-> `to see'.
Ju<jOg.jOg->(K),,<jO.jOg->(M) {VT} ``to ^sweep''. *Kh. <jo'->, So. <jO->.
Ju<jOg.jOg->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bundle, to ^bale, to make a large rice-bale containing at least twelve mounds of paddy''. Cf. <jak-e>. *Mu., Ho<bandi->, O.<jokhIba> `to unite'.
Ju<jOgOLa>(M) {N} ``^argument''.
Ju<jOe>(K),,<i~Oe->(K),,<jO->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^see''. *Kh.<yo->(ABD), Lawa<jo>, ~<jua>.
Ju<jOisTO>(K) {N} ``^May-^June''.
Ju<jO.jOg->(M),,<jOg.jOg->(K) {VT} ``to ^sweep''. *So.<jO->.
Ju<jOLe>(M) {IO} ``to ^fall off''.
Ju<jOlO>(M) {N} ``^friend''.
Ju<jOlO>(M) {N} ``^bushy ^forest''.
Ju<jOlOm>(M) {ADJ} ``^smooth''.
Ju<jOnmO->,,<jOnOmO->(P) {V(-e)} ``to be ^born''. *Kh.<jonom->(D) `to be born, birth', ~<jOrme->(ABD) `to be born', cf. ~<jorom->(D) `to fall (of ripe fruit, leaves)', Mu.<janam->, Sa.<janam->, ~<jOnOm->, H.<jAnmA>, O.<jOnmO>, Sk.<jAnmA>.
Ju<jOntu>(MP),,<jintu>(M) {N} ``^cattle, ^animal''. Syn. <jOnuarO>. Cf. <jit-jOntu>. *Kh.<jontu>(D), ~<jantu>(D), B., O.<jOntU>, H.<jAntU>, Sk.<jAntU>.
Ju<jOnuarO>(P) {N} ``^animal''. Syn. <jOntu>, <jintu>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<janwar>, P.H.<janAvarA>.

Ju<jOGgo>(P) {N} ``^shank, ^thigh''. Cf. <jaG>, <ijiG>. *H.<ja~ghA>, O.<jOGghO>, Sk.<jAGgha> `leg from knee to ankle', cf. Sa., Mu.<jaGga> `foot, leg'.
Ju<jOGgOlia>(P) {ADJ} ``belonging to the ^forest''. *Sa.<joGgol>, H.<jA~gAlA>; Sk.<jaGgAlA> `desert', H.<jA~gAli> `savage, wild'.
Ju<jOGkO>(KMP) {N} ``^leech''. *Kh.<joGko>(P) `id.', Sa.<jo~k>, H.<jo~kA>, Bi.<jo~ki>, O.<jo~kO>.
Ju<jOOte>(M) {ADJ} ``^empty''.
Ju<joRa>(P),,<juRa>(:) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''. {V} ``to ^join''. *Kh.<joRa>(D) `pair, couple', Sa., Mu., H.<joRa>, O.<yURI>; Kh.<joRe->(BD), ~<jore->(B), ~<joRay->(D) `to join, to pair', Sa.<joRao>, So.<jUdi:->, H.<joRAna>, O.<joRIba> `to join'.
Ju<jOre->(M),,<jORO->(P),,<jhOrO>(K) {VTN} ``to ^drip, to ^drop, to ^leak''. {N} ``^fountain''. *Kh.<jorel-Da'>(D), ~<jOrOl-Da'>(D) `projecting part of a roof, eaves', Sa, Mu., Ho<joro-> `to leak'.
Ju<jOrka>(M),,<jOrOka>(K),,<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D).
Ju<jOrO>(KMP) {N} ``^fever''. Cf. <jaRO>(K) `a cold'. *H.<jvArA>, O.<jvArA>, Sk.<jvArA>, Sa.<jar jar>, ~<jar jarao> `shivering'.
Ju<jOre->(M),,<jORO->(P),,<jhOrO>(K) {VTN} ``to ^drip, to ^drop, to ^leak''. {N} ``^fountain''. *Kh.<jorel-Da'>(D), ~<jOrOl-Da'>(D) `projecting part of a roof, eaves', Sa, Mu., Ho<joro-> `to leak'.
Ju<jOrOka>(K),,<jOrka>(M),,<jaraka>(K),,<jarka>(K) {N} ``^window''. *O.<jhOrOka>(D).
Ju<jOrua>(M) {N} ``^sick person''. Cf. <jOrO>(KMP) `fever'.
Ju<jOte>(P) {N} ``nasal ^mucus, ^snot''. {V} ``to ^blow one's ^nose''. *Kh.<jote>(ABD) `nasal mucus', cf. ~<te'D->(AB) `to throw snot from one's nose'.
Ju<jOte>(K),,<jOtte>(K) {NEG} ``^no, ^absent''.
Ju<jOTO>(P) {N} ``^axis, ^axle''. =Mu.<niGgha>, Ho<niGga>, Sa.<niGghA>.
Ju<juaLi>(M) {N} ``^yoke''. Syn. <silub>.
Ju<juaNi>(MP),,<juaRi>(P) {N} ``^maize; Indian ^corn''. *Sa.<joNDra>, Mu.<jonDra>, Sad.<jonlA>, B.<jOnarO>, H.<joarA>, ~<jAvara>; H.<jUarA> `millet'.
Ju<juaG>(P) {N} ``Juang, ^man (Da.)''.
Ju<juaRi>(P),,<juaNi>(MP) {N} ``^maize; Indian ^corn''. *Sa.<joNDra>, Mu.<jonDra>, Sad.<jonlA>, B.<jOnarO>, H.<joarA>, ~<jAvara>; H.<jUarA> `millet'.
Ju<juarO>(M) {N} ``^salute''.
Ju<jOarO>(P) {??} ``??''.
Ju<juddO>(K),,<judO>(M) {N} ``^fight, ^war''.
Ju<jugia>(P),,<jugiO>(P) {ADJ} ``^worthy, ^suitable, ^fit''. *O.<y~ogyO>, H.<yogyA>, Sk.<yogyA>.
Ju<juiG>(M) {N} ``^straw''.
Ju<juLag>(M),,<juRag>(P) {N} ``^thorn''. Cf. <juLag>(P) `acacia tree'. *Kh.<jura'>(ABD), Gu.<gurra:yi>, Mon<jAlA>, Tembi<ja:lak>.
Ju<juLag>(P) {N} ``^acacia ^tree, the ^Babul''. Cf. <juLag>(M), <juRag>(P) `thorn'. *Ho<bagur>, H.<bAbulA>.
Ju<julag julag karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. Cf. <naLO karOG>, <juLag>. |<karOG> `fish'. *Ho<daDua'D haku>, H.<poTha mAchAli>, Mu.<poTha hai>, ~<poTha haku> `general term for any kind of large fish of the same general form and color as the little cirpi, a small silvery fish', Sa.??<puThi>, H.<po~Thi>.
Ju<juli->(M) {VIC} ``to ^hang_up, to ^swing''. {VI} ``to ^copulate''.

Ju<juLi>(P) {N} ``the ^pipal ^tree or ^Bo tree; this name is given to a number of tree s of the Ficus family''. =Mu., Ho, Sa.<hesa'>, Kh.<konor>(D), H.<pipAlA>.
Ju<jun->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^sew''. *So.<jul->(R), ~<jul.jul->(R) `to string as beads'.
Ju<juni>(MP) {N} ``a certain kind of ^vegetable''. *Ho<juni>, Sa.<jhiGgi>, Sad., H.<jhi~gi>, Sa.<jhiGgA>, Mu.<jhiGga>, ~<jiGga>, Sad.<jhIGga>.
Ju<junTa>(KMP),,<juGTa>(P) {N} ``^hair (on the head [M])''. *H.<juTA>, O.<jOTa> `matted hair'.
Ju<juprO>(M) {N} ``^drizzle''. Cf. <juRia-kaRO>(K) `rainy season'.
Ju<juRag>(P),,<juLag>(M) {N} ``^thorn''. Cf. <juLag>(P) `acacia tree'. *Kh.<jura'>(ABD) `thorn', Gu.<gurra:yi>; Mon<jAlA>, Tembi<ja:lak>.
Ju<juRa>(:),,<joRa>(P) {N} ``^pair, ^couple''. {V} ``to ^join''. *Kh.<joRa>(D) `pair, couple', Sa., Mu., H.<joRa>, O.<yURI>; Kh.<joRe->(BD), ~<jore->(B), ~<joRay->(D) `to join, to pair', Sa.<joRao>, So.<jUdi:->, H.<joRAna>, O.<joRIba> `to join'.
Ju<juri->(M) {VTC} ``to ^long for''.
Ju<jhuRi>(K) {N} ``^storm''.
Ju<juta>(KP),,<jutamo>(P) {N} ``^shoe''. *Kh.<juta>(B), Mu., H.<juta>, Sa.<jutA>, Ho<jutam>, O.<jUta>, ~<y~ota>.
Ju<ka>(M) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. Cf. <-kaD> ??.
Ju<ka->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^wither, to ^fade''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<goso->. Cf. <kOsOr->. *Kh.<kosor->(ABD) `to dry', So.<AsAr> `dry'.
Ju<kabra>(MP) {ADJ} ``^spotted''. {N} ``white ^spots on the body''. Cf. <kaLiarai>. *Sa., Ho<kabra>, Mu.<kabar>, H.<kAbAra>.
Ju<kac>(K),,<kacO>(M) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Kh.<ka:~c>(B), H.<??>.
Ju<kaceRi>(P) {N} ``the common ^lizard''. *Ho<kacai>, Sa.<kakRa>, Mon<gAcAk>, ?? Nic.<kAlok-cia:kA>.
Ju<kacO>(M),,<kac>(K) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Kh.<ka:~c>(B), H.<??>.
Ju<kaco>(P) {N} ``^lampblack (used as a ^collyrium)''. *Sa.<kajal>, ~<kajar>, Mu.<kajar>, Ho<kajor>, H.<kajAlA>, O.<kOjjOLO>, Sk.<kAjjAlA>.
Ju<-kaD>(:) {NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaLaD>(M)} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, So.<k+nad/kad>; O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. <karOG> `fish', Kh.<kaDoG>, So.<Oyo:-n>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>.
Ju<-kaD> {??} ``??''. *Kh.<kinkar>(ABD) `mother-in-law'.
Ju<-kaD>(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<kada>(P) {N} ``^refuse remaining after ^mahua flower has been pressed, ^sediment at the bottom of a vessel''. *MuN<kada>, ~<kada-mada>, MuH<garda>, ~<garda-marda>, Sad.<kodromodro>.
Ju<kaDa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^escort''. {VTN} ``to ^lead''.
Ju<kaDu>(MP),,<kODu>(:) {N} ``^bracelet, ^wristlet, ^bangle''. Cf. <gaDua>. *So.<kaddu:-n>, Kh.<karam>(D), ~<kaRam>(AB) `wrist [D], bracelet [ABD]', H.<kARa> `bangle', O.<kORa>, Guj.<kADU~>, cf. Kh.<kaDu'-> `to embrace'.
Ju<kag>(:) {NCF of <kakag>(MP), <kakkad>(K)} ``^bow''.
Ju<kagOjO>(KMP) {N} ``^paper''. *Sa.<kagoj>, ~<kagaj>, Mu.<kagaj>, P.H.<kagAzA>, O.<kagOjO>.
Ju<kae>(D),,<kaet>(D) {N} ``^mango''. Syn. <hOLe>(P), <Ole>(KM), <amra>(P).

Ju<kai>(M),,<kaii>(P) {N} ``the common large tree ^ant''. *Kh.<kai>(A), ~<ka~i>(B) `red ant on trees', Sa.<hao>, Mu.<hau>, ~<hao-mui'j>; Nic.<ka:h0A> `ant, large red stinging species', So.<Abu/-bu>? `a species of red ant'.
Ju<kaj>(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<kajdOG>(M) {N} ``^mud''. Syn. <puTO>(M), <lOTO>(K), <lOTOb>(M).
Ju<khajiri>(:),,<kajiri>(:),,<khijri>(:),,<kijri>(P) {N} ``the nearly stemless ^date ^tree''. *Sa.<kitA>, Mu., Ho<kita>; H.<khAjurA>, O.<khOjUrI>, Sk.<khArjurA>.
Ju<kaka>(KP),,<kakai>(K),,<ka>(K) {NK} ``^elder ^brother [PK], ^cousin: father's elder brother's son, mother's brother's son (younger than speaker); ^brother-in-law: husband's elder sister's husband''. !<ka> term of address. *So.<ka:kU:-n> `an elder brother, a courteous form of addressing a man', Kh.<kaka>(ABD), ~<ka:ka>(AB) `paternal uncle, father's younger brother, mother's' sister's husband, Sa., Mu., Ho<kaka> `father's younger brother', Gu.<ko:ko:> `uncle'; H.<kaka> `paternal uncle, elder brother', B.<kaka kakI>, O.<kaka kakaI> `father's younger brother and his wife'.
Ju<ka.kag>(MP),,<kakkad>(K),,<kakkar>(K) {N} ``^bow''. *Kh.<ka'>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho, Pal.<a'>.
Ju<kakai>(K),,<ka>(K),,<kaka>(K) {NK} ``elder ^brother''. See <kaka>.
Ju<ka.kaj->(M) {VT} ``to ^un^tie''. !In stories, (obsolete) to cook rice ?? (DS). |<ka'j-> `to untie'.
Ju<kakkar>(K),,<kakkad>(K) {N} ``^bow''. See <kakag>.
Ju<kakO>(M) {NB} ``^armpit''.
Ju<kakOrO>(MP) {N} ``^dew''. {ADJ} `` ^cold''. *O.<kakOrO>P, L.<kAkkAr> `ice', Sk.<kArkArA> `hard, firm'.
Ju<kala>(MP) {ADJ} ``^deaf''. {N} ``a deaf-^mute''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<kala>, So.<kalla:-n>, O.<dalO>.
Ju<kaLaD>(M),,<kaRaD>(P),,<kaRar>(K) {N} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutukaD>.
Ju<kali>(P) {N} ``^ink''. *Sa.<kAli>, H., O.<kali>.
Ju<kaLia>(M) {N} ``^cigar''.
Ju<kaLia>(MP),,<kaRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^black; ^dirty''. *Sad.<kArIya>, H.<kala>, O.<kOLa>, Sk.<kalA>.
Ju<kalOb>(M) {N} ``^bark of tree''. Syn. <altra>. *Kh.<kalo'b>(ABD).
Ju<kaLuG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^urinate''.
Ju<kam->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pick (fruit)''.
Ju<kamai>(K),,<kamOe>(K),,<kamOj>(MP) {N} ``black ^ant''. *Kh.<mu'jDa'>(P), Sa., Mu.<mu'j>, MuH, Ho<mu'i>, So.<muida:-n>, Mon<khAmot>.
Ju<kamar>(P) {N} ``^blacksmith''. *Sa., Mu.<kamar>, Sad.<kAmAr>, B.<kamarO>, O.<kOmarA>; cf. Ju.<kamar saRe>, ~<kOjOG>.
Ju<kamNa->(M) {VTN} ``to ^bore (a hole)''.
Ju<kamOj>(MP),,<kamOe>(K),,<kamai>(K) {N} ``black ^ant''. *Kh.<mu'jDa'>(P), Sa., Mu.<mu'j>, MuH, Ho<mu'i>, So.<muida:-n>, Mon<khAmot>.
Ju<kamu> {?} ``?''. *Kh.<kamu>(BD) `work, to work', Mu.<kami>, Sa.<kAmi>; H.<kame> `task, work, action'.
Ju<kan->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^clean_(rice)''.
Ju<kana->(P) {?} ``?''. *Kh.<-kan>(DP) `verbal suffix, expressing intensity'.

Ju<kaNa>(DP),,<kana>(K) {ADJ} ``^blind, blind in one eye''. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<kaR~a>,H o<kaNa>, H.<kana>, B.<kaNa>, O.<kONa>, Sk.<kaNA>.
Ju<kaNa>(M) {N} ``^hole''.
Ju<kaNa>(P),,<kaNO>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<kana-DubgaD>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <Dubgar>, <kana->.
Ju<kana-lekhe>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <kana->, <lekhe>.
Ju<kanaRum>(P) {N} ``^cover, ^lid; ^mallet, wooden ^pestle''. *?Nom. with <[Vn]> of a verb *<kaRum->; Sa.<hanAru'b>, Mu., Ho<hanaru'b>, Sa.<hAru'b>, Mu., Ho<haru'b-> `to cover'.
Ju<kanaTi>(K) {N} ``^veranda''.
Ju<kanda>(M) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <lanDa>, <putira>. Cf. <kanDa> `son'.
Ju<kanDa>(P2) {NK} ``^son''.
Ju<kanDae>(MK),,<kanDai>(P) {N} ``^old ^woman''. *Kh.<kanDaebo'>, ~<kaR~aebO'>, ~<kanRaebO'>, ~<ka~Raybo?>(B); Kh.<kaNDae>(P), ~<kaR~ae>, ~<kaNRae>, ~<ka~Ray>(B) `wife, bride'.
Ju<kandO tarOm>(K) {N} ``^shoulder''. |<tarOm> `shoulder'.
Ju<kaNDria>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged and attended by the whole community)''.
Ju<kanea>(P),,<kania>(K) {N} ``^bride, maid, ^maiden, ^girl; ^marriage [K]''. Cf. <kanDai>, <kOnDai>, <kOnea>. *Kh.<kania>(A), ~<kaniya>(B), ~<keniya>(B) `bride', MuN<kanea>, MuH<kOnea>, H.<kAnya>, O.<kOnya>, Sk.<kAnya>.
Ju<kantO>(KMP) {N} ``^wall''. *O.<ka~thO>.
Ju<kanThra>(P) {N} ``^jack fruit ^tree''. Syn. <ONOsOm>(M), <OnsOm>(K), <pONOsO>(D), <hORsOm>(P). *Kh.<kanthra>(P), ~<kanthra>, ~<kanthRa>(B).
Ju<khaJci>(P) {N} ``a large ^basket''. *Sa.<khAJci>, Mu.<khanci>, ~<kanci>, Ho<kanci>, H.<kha~ci>.
Ju<kaJji paNi>(P) {N} ``^name of a ^village''. |<paNi> `water'. *Sa.<kAJji> `a kind of sour or acid gruel'.
Ju<kaGgaLO>(M) {N} ``^beggar''.
Ju<kapas>(K) {N} ``^cotton''.
Ju<kapuni>(M) {N} ``^loin^cloth''.
Ju<kapuri>(M) {NB} ``^skull''.
Ju<kara>(KMP) {N} ``^sunshine, ^heat of the sun, ^summer''. {ADJ} ``^hot''. *O.<khOra>; B.<khOra> `hot', Sk.<khArA>.
Ju<kaRaD>(P),,<kaRar>(K),,<kaLaD>(M) {N} ``^crab''. *Kh.<khaGkRa>(B), ~<khaGkhaRa>(A), Sa.<kaTkom>, MuN<kaTkOm>, MuH<kaRkOm>, Ho<kaTkom>, ~<kaTO'b>, O.<kO~kOra>, ~<kOrkOTO>, H.<kekARa>, Sk.<kArkATA>; cf. Ju.<tutukaD>.
Ju<ka~rae>(K) {ADJ} ``^fresh''.
Ju<kharaRu>(P) {N} ``^melon''. *Kh<karayla>(B) `bitter gourd'; Ho<kharbuja>, P.H.<xArAbuza>, O.<khOrObUjO>.
Ju<kaRasa>(P) {N} ``an earthen ^pot, a small earthen ^pitcher''. *H.<kArAcha> `a large-bowled spoon or ladle', O.<kOLOsI> `pitcher'.
Ju<kari->(P) {V} ``to ^do''. *Kh.<karae>(P), ~<karay>(B), Sa.<karao>, H.<kArAna>, O.<kOriba>, B.<kOra>, O.<kOrI> `making'.
Ju<kaRi>(K) {N} ``^tattoo''. *Kh<khoda>(B) `tattoo, to tattoo'.
Ju<kaRia>(K),,<kaLia>(MP) {ADJ} ``^black; ^dirty''. *Sad.<kArIya>, H.<kala>, O.<kOLa>, Sk.<kalA>.
Ju<kaRia>(P) {N} ``^hard''. *H.<kARa->, B.<kORa> `rough'.

Ju<kariG>(K) {N} ``^urine''.
Ju<kaarO>(K) {INTERR} ``^whose''. *O.<kaharO>(D).
Ju<kaRO>(:) {N} ``^season''.
Ju<karOG>(MP) {N} ``^fish''. *Kh.<kaDoG>(BD), ~<kaDom>(D), So.<AyO/-yO>, Sa.<hako>, MuN, Ho<haku>, MuH<hai>, Ku.<kaku>, cf. Pal.<ka:>, Nic.<ka:A>, Nic.Car<ka:'>.
Ju<karsa mOGgO>(P),,<kaLasa mOGgO>(M) {N} ``^chameleon [P], ^lizard [M]''. |<mOGgO> `??'. Cf. <mOGgO>. *H.<gIrAgITA>. *H.<gIrAgITA>, So.<bomaG>, <gamaG/-maG>?, H., Kh.<karca>(P) `jackal'.
Ju<kasa>(P) {ADJ} ``^astringent, ^acid, ^bitter''. *Sa., Mu.<kasa>, Sk.<kASayA>, H.<kASayA>.
Ju<kasu->(KMP) {VTC} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache''. {ADJ} ``^ill, ^sick''. {NOUN} ``^sickness, ^pain''. Cf. <kusu>(M) `injury'. *Kh.<kosu>(BD), ~<kusu>(D), ~<kasu>(A), Sa.<haso>, Mu., Ho<hasu>, Ku.<kasu>, So.<Asu>.
Ju<kasu->(M) {VT} ``to ^act (in a play)''.
Ju<khasu>(K),,<kasu>(K) {N} ``^castrated ^goat''.
Ju<kaTA>(P) {N} ``the ^cotton ^plant''. *Sa.<kaskom>, Mu.<ka'som>, ~<ka'dsOm>, ~<kaskOm>, Ho<kaTsom>, Kh.<kapas>(D), H.<kApasA>, O.<kOpa>, Sk.<kArpasA>.
Ju<kaTaLO>(P) {N} ``^bug''. Syn. <uDusO>(K), <uLusO>(M). *H.<khATAmAlA>, Kh.<toNke'D>(P).
Ju<kaTej->(P) {V} ``to be ^angry''. *Ho<kurkur>; Sa.<kur kur> `furious, to be furious'.
Ju<kaTi>(MP) {N} ``^firewood [M], ^twig''. *Sa.<kATi> `the hand, pointer of a balance, the hands of a clock', B.<kaTI> `twig'.
Ju<katiD>(MP),,<katir>(K) {N} ``^mosquito''. Syn. <mOsa>. *Kh.<guJuGDA'>(P), Mon<gAmIt>, Sen.<kAmi:t>, Pang.<kAmxt>.
Ju<kattikO>(K) {N} ``^October-^November''.
Ju<kaTLa>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <hatuRi>. *Mu., Ho<koTasi> `a small or middle-sized hammer', O.<kuTa:si:>; Sa., Mu.<koTe'j-> `to hammer'.
Ju<kaTO>(KMP) {N} ``^comb''. *Kh.<kanasi>(AD), ~<kana'si>(B), cf. <ka'D->(BD) `to comb'; H.<ka~Ta> `thorn, spike, fork'.
Ju<kaThO>(P1),,<kaTO>(K) {N} ``^wood, ^timber''. *Sa.<kaT>, H.<kaThA>, O.<kaThO>, Sk.<kaSThA>.
Ju<kaucia>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <pagOm>.
Ju<-ke>(P),,<-ke>(P),,<-ki>(P),,<-kie>(P) {SX} ``^present definite''. *Kh.<-ki>(B) `past tense'.
Ju<ke>(M) {PRON} ``^none''.
Ju<kebejena>(K) {ADV} ``^never''.
Ju<kebOLO>(P) {ADJ} ``^only''. *H.<kevAlA>, B.<kebOlO>, O.<kebOLO>, Sk.<kevAlA>.
Ju<ke~cua>(K),,<keJcua>(M),,<keJcuO~>(P) {N} ``^earth^worm, ^tapeworm''. *H.<ke~cUa>.
Ju<keDab->(KM) {VTC} ``^bite (as a dog)''.
Ju<kei>(P) {PRON} ``^anyone, ^someone, ^that''. Cf. <ji>. *B., O.<ke> `who', B.<keI>, O.<kehI>, H.<koi> `any one'.
Ju<kej->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^break, to ^pluck''. *Kh.<ke'j->(AB) `to pluck', Sa., Mu.<he'j>, Ho<he'>; Bahn.<kec>, Nic.<et-kAc-hAGA>.
Ju<kejja->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^bear, to ^suffer''. *Ho<satiG>, Mu.<sahatiG>.
Ju<keLag>(M) {NB} ``^knee-^bone''.
Ju<keLeJ>(M) {N} ``^wound''.
Ju<keLO>(M) {N} ``^game''.
Ju<kenasiG>(P) {N} ``^joint''. Cf. <-siG>, <sumosiG>. *Kh.<kehoni>(D), ~<kehni>(D), ~<kenRi>(D), H.<kehUnI>, O.<kOhUNI> `elbow'.

Ju<keNDa>(M) {N} ``^jackfruit ^skin''.
Ju<kendamONO>(M) {N} ``^sweet_potato''. Syn. <meROm nunu ajaG>(P).
Ju<kenDelaG>(P),,<keNDlaG>(M) {N} ``^kite (%Milvus govinda)''. *Sa., Mu.<kuri-da>, Sa., Ho<kui-Da>, So.<kondidi-aG-An>, ~<aRaG/-aG>?, Pal.<kla:G>, Khs.<kliG>, Pang.<kAraG> `kite', Khm.<khlEG> `milan', Bahn.<kla:G> `id.', ~<kla:G-ko> `heron', Sre<klaG> `aigle (%Halioetus leucXryphXs)', Sem.<kAlaG> `white-headed eagle', Nic.<kAla:G> `white-bellied sea-eagle (%Cuncuma leucogaster) ??'.
Ju<keNTa>(M) {ADJ} ``^stingy''.
Ju<keJ->(M) {VTC} ``to ^chop (firewood)''.
Ju<keJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <keGkeG-e>. *Kh.<khe'D->(BD) `to bite, to sting', So.<kUG-> `to shave, to cut off'.
Ju<kheJc->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^draw, to ^pull''. *H.<khi~cAna>, ~<khe~cAna>, ~<khE~cAna>, B.<khe~ca>, O.<khe~cIba> `to pull'.
Ju<keJci->(M) {VTC} ``^spear''.
Ju<keJcua>(M),,<ke~cua>(K),,<keJcuO~>(P) {N} ``^earth^worm, ^tapeworm''. *H.<ke~cUa>.
Ju<keG->(:) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. Cf. <keJ->. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded'.
Ju<keGgra>(M),,<keGra>(P) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Kh.<keGra>(ABD), ~<keGgra>(B), So.<enra:-n>, ~<endra:-n>, ~<eGra:-n>, ~<EGgra:-n>.
Ju<keG.keG->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <keJ-e>. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded'.
Ju<keGra>(P),,<keGgra>(M) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Kh.<keGra>(BDA), ~<keGgra>(B), So.<enra:-n>, ~<endra:-n>, ~<eGra:-n>, ~<EGgra:-n>.
Ju<kerab->(KM) {VIC} ``to caw, to ^crow, to ^chirp, to ^cry^ [K], to ^sing [M] (of birds)''.
Ju<-kerai>(P), <-kerei>(:). ?. ?. *?<-Dai> `?'. ??<r> or <R>??.
Ju<kereD>(M) {N} ``^swallow (a kind of ^bird)''.
Ju<keReG>(P) {N} ``^wound''. Cf. <keGkeG->. *So.<k'e:G-> `to be wounded, to swell', Kh.<kuG->(ABD) `to swell'.
Ju<kesamOrOi>(P) {N} ``^centipede''. Syn. <kajiri-mamaD>(M).
Ju<khesari>(P) {N} ``a cultivated ^pulse ^crop''. *Mu.<khasari>, ~<kasari>, ~<kesari>, Sa.<ke-sari>, Ho<ka~sa~ri>, H.<khAsari> `id.', Kh.<khesari>(P).
Ju<kesen>(P) {N} ``a large ^tree common in forests''. *Kh.<kesel>(D) `a tree (%Conocarpus latifolia)', Sa.<heSel>, Mu.<hesel-daru>.
Ju<kesOD>(M) {N} ``^egg-^yolk''.
Ju<-ki>(P) {SX} ``third person ^plural''. *Kh.<-ki>(ABD), So.<-ji>, Sa., MuN<-kin>, MuH, Ho, Ku.<-kiG>; Wa<ki'>, DS<kE> `they'.
Ju<kiaG-teD>(P) {N} ``^sparrow''. *So.<s'u:G-tid-An>.
Ju<kib->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^do, to ^make''. *H.<kArAna> `to do'.
Ju<kibO->(K) {V} ``to ^strike with clenched ^fist''.
Ju<kichi>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<kichi>(P),,<kici>(M) {PRON} ``^anything [P], ^some [M]''. *O.<kIchI>, H.<kUchA>, Sa.<kichu>.
Ju<kig->(K),,<kij->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^dance''. *Kh.<ku'j->(AB) `id.'.
Ju<khijri>(:),,<kijri>(P),,<kajiri>(:) {N} ``the nearly stemless ^date ^tree''. *Sa.<kitA>, Mu., Ho<kita>; H.<khAjurA>, O.<khOjUrI>, Sk.<khArjurA>.
Ju<kili>(P) {N} ``^clan, ^sept''.
Ju<kiLO>(P) {N} ``^peg, ^stake''. *Sa.<khil>, Mu.<khila>, ~<kila>, Ho<kila>, H.<kilA>, O.<kiLO>, Sk.<kilA>.

Ju<kiLOg>(M),,<kiRag>(P),,<kiROg>(MP),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>.
Ju<kimiN-Dae>(M),,<kimin-Dae>(K),,<kimin-Dai>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: younger brother's wife [KP]; `^granddaughter-in-law: grandson's wife''. Cf.<-Dai>. *Kh.<kimin>(ABD) `daughter-in-law [ABD], son-in-law [B]', Sa.<kimin> `id., the wife of a son of an elder or younger brother or sister', Mu., Ho<kimin> `younger brother's wife, son's wife'.
Ju<kimirai>(P) {N} ``^sheep''. *So.<k+mmEd/-mEd> `goat'.
Ju<kin->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <Dai-e>. Cf. <kiRag>. *Sa.<kol>, Mu., Ho<kul>, Ku.<ku:l->.
Ju<kinab>(K),,<kinOb>(MP) {N} ``^back''. Cf. <kinOb-ta>. *Kh.<kunDA'b>(P), ~<kunRa'b> `back of a house, man, or animal', Sa.<kuDAm>, Mu., Ho<kunDAm> `back part of the house'.
Ju<kindOre->(M) {VXN} ``to ^ambush''.
Ju<kindOr->(P),,<kindOre->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^turn, to turn round, to ^move_around''. *Kh.<kindre>(P), ~<kindrae> intr., tr. respectively.
Ju<kindu>(M) {N} ``kind of ^fruit''.
Ju<kinisiTare>(K) {ADV} ``^anywhere''. Cf. <sObuTare>(K) `everywhere'.
Ju<kinOb>(MP),,<kinab>(K) {N} ``^back''. Cf. <kinOb-ta>. *Kh.<kunDA'b>(P), ~<kunRa'b> `back of a house, man, or animal', Sa.<kuDAm>, Mu., Ho<kunDAm> `back part of the house'.
Ju<kiJcOG>(M) {N} ``^cage''.
Ju<kir->(M),,<kiR->(K) {VTC} ``to ^kick''.
Ju<kiRa->(P) {V} ``to ^fish, to ^catch_fish in a ^net''. *Mu.<gira>, So.<ger>.
Ju<kiRag>(P),,<kiROg>(MP),,<kiLOg>(M),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>.
Ju<kiram>(M) {N} ``^hilly ^path''.
Ju<kirasini>(M) {N} ``^kerosene''. *Engl.<kerosene>.
Ju<kire->(M) {VIN} ``to ^scream''.
Ju<kiri>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, probably the %Cleistanthus collinus''. *Mu.<kiri-daru> `a small tree'.
Ju<kirim-bok>(E48,29),,<kiriG-bOg>(PBo.29) {N} ``name of a ^clan''. |<bOg> `clan, sept'.
Ju<kiriG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Coraya antidysentrica)''.
Ju<kirlag>(P) {N} ``a slender ^climber with deeply 5-7-lobed leaves''. *G by contamination with <-lag> `leaf'?; MuN<karaela>, MuH, Sa. Ho<karla>, H.<kArela>, ~<kARElа>, O.<kOlOra>, Sk.<karAvela>; So.<ka:rella:-gur-An> `the fruit of the creeper'.
Ju<kiROg>(KP),,<kiRag>(P),,<kiLOg>(M),,<kiLo>(K),,<kiL>(K) {N} ``^tiger''. *Kh.<kiRo'>(ABD), Sa.<kul>, Mu., Bh., Ho, Ku.<kula>, So.<k+na/-k+d>, Gu.<gikkil>, Mon<klA>, Khm.<khla>.
Ju<kirsi>(P) {N} ``^agriculture, ^cultivation''. Cf. <krisi>, <tasO>. *Mu., Ho<kirsi>, H., Sk.<kRSI>, O.<kRSIkOrmO>.
Ju<kisan>(P) {N} ``a ^wealthy person, ^proprietor, ^owner, ^master''. *Kh.<kisRo>(P), ~<kisR~o>, ~<ki~sRo>(B), Sa.<kisAR~>, Mu.<kisaR~>, Ho<kisan>; H.<kIsan> `cultivator, farmer', Sk.<kRSaJA>.
Ju<kiti>(KMP) {INTERR} ``^how ^much, ^how many, ^which, ^what [MP]''. {ADJ} ``^some [K]''. *Kh.<ki'te>(BD) `how many', O.<kete>, H.<kItAna>, ~<kAtI>, Pali<kIttAkA>.
Ju<ko->(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<kOa>(M) {N} ``^mist''. Syn. <kOLO>(M). Cf. <kOare->(K) `to smoke'.
Ju<kOare->(K) {V} ``to emit ^smoke, to smoke''.
Ju<kOb->(M) {VTC} ``to ^eat (nuts), to ^peck''.
Ju<kObaTO>(K) {N} ``^door panel''.
Ju<kObO->(K) {V} ``to ^devour, to ^eat''.

Ju<kObOrO>(M) {N} ``^message''.
Ju<kOcimO>(K) {N} ``^tortoise''.
Ju<kOclOG>(M),,<kOilOG>(P) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon [P], ^god [MP]''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<Dubo'>. Cf. <piRhO paThO kOilOG>, <-lOG>. *Kh.<loggoe>, ~<iOGgnOe>, So.<luGGu>, Pt.<IeNOy> `shadow'; Mon<kAlo'> `an evil spirit, a demon', Kh.<kalo> `village priest', So.<kaiba/-kul>? `spirit, ghost', cf. Kh.<Dubo'>(P), Mu.<boGga> `ghost' ??.
Ju<kODa>(M) {ADJ} ``^strong''.
Ju<kOdaRini>(K) {N} ``^spade''.
Ju<koDi>(P),,<kuRi>(K),,<kuRiG>(K) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>.
Ju<kOdiLO>(M),,<kOdirO>(K),,<kudilO>(K),,<kudiRO>(P) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''. *Kh.<kera>(B), ~<keRa>(A); MuH<kadal>, MuN<kera>, H.<kAdAli>, O.<kadOLi>(P), O.<kOdOLi>(D), O.<kela>, Sk.<kAdAlA>, ~<dAdAli>, So.<k+ntE/-tE>?; Pal.<klwO:E> `banana (the fruit)'.
Ju<kodo>(P) {N} ``a certain ^millet''. *Kh.<kuda>(D), ~<koday>(D) `millet', Sa., Mu., Ho<kodey>, H. Nep.<kodo>; Sk.<kodrAUA>.
Ju<kODu>(:),,<kaDu>(MP) {N} ``^bracelet, ^wristlet, ^bangle''. Cf. <gaDua>. *So.<kaddu:-n>, Kh.<karam>(D), ~<kaRam>(AB) `wrist [D], bracelet [ABD]', H.<kARa> `bangle', O.<kORa>, Guj.<kADU~>, cf. Kh.<kaDu'-> `to embrace'.
Ju<kOdumO>(P) {N} ``a large ^tree''. *Sa.<kadam>, Mu.<kadam-daru>, ~<kOdOm-daru>, Ho<kodom>, So.<kadambira:-n>; H.<kAdAmbA>, Sk.<kAdAmbA>.
Ju<ko-gata>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <ko->, <ku->, <gata->.
Ju<kOhani>(P) {N} ``^story, ^tale, ^folk-tale''. *Kh.<kahani>(B), Sa.<kAhni>, Kh., MuN<kahani>, MuH<kaani>, H.<kAhani>, O.<kahaJI>, B.<kahIni>.
Ju<kOe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^shave''. Kh.<koy->(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<hoyo->, Ku.<koio-> `to shave'.
Ju<-koe>(:) {NCF} ``^chicken?, ^female?''. *Go.<aGoy> ??.
Ju<koili>(P),,<kuili>(KM) {N} ``the Indian ^cuckoo [KM]; ^quail [M]''. *Kh.<koil>(B) `a kind of bird, the koil', So.<k'uda:-tid-An>, H.<koyAlA>, ~<kollA>, O.<kolll>, Sk.<koklIA>.
Ju<kOilOG>(P),,<kOclOG>(M) {N} ``^ghost, ^devil, ^demon [P], ^god [MP]''. *Mu., Ho<boGga>, Kh.<Dubo'>. Cf. <piRhO paThO kOilOG>, <-lOG>. *Kh.<loggoe>, ~<iOGgnOe>, So.<luGGu>, Pt.<IeNOy> `shadow'; Mon<kAlo'> `an evil spirit, a demon', Kh.<kalo> `village priest', So.<kaiba/-kul>? `spirit, ghost', cf. Kh.<Dubo'>(P), Mu.<boGga> `ghost' ??.
Ju<kOiJa>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish-^trap, bamboo trap''. *Mu.<kumba'd>, Ho<kumba'D>, H.<kUmAni>.
Ju<kOiO>(P),,<kOeO>(K) {N} ``^air [K], ?? [P]''. Cf. <pObOnO>, <boi->. *Kh.<koyo>(ABD) `wind', Sa.<hoe>, Mu., Bh., Ho<hoeo>.
Ju<kOiOm>(MP),,<kOeOm>(K),,<OeOm>(K) {VTN} ``to ^cough''. {N} ``a cough''. Syn. <koO>, <kuO>, <lakaD>. *Kh.<kayom>(BD) `word, language'.
Ju<kOjia>(P) {N} ``^quarrel, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOlej>, <kOli>. *Sa.<kAjiA>, Ah.<qAZIya>, O.<kOjya>.
Ju<kOjOG>(MP) {N} ``^blacksmith''. *Kh.<naegom>(P).
Ju<kOkOm>(KMP),,<kOkkOm>(K) {N} ``^arrow [KP], arrow-point [M]''. |<kom.kom>. *Kh.<kom>(ABD) `arrow', So.<a'am> `arrow'; Khs.<kham>, Sre<kam>, ~<kO->.
Ju<kOlei>(K),,<kOlej>(M),,<kOLi>(P) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. {N} ``a quarrel, ^disagreement, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOjia>. *B.<kOll> `disturbance, mutiny', O.<kOLI>; Nep.<kAl> `quarrel'.
Ju<kOLeG>(M),,<kOReG>(KP) {N} ``^mouse, ^rat''. Cf. <kOROG>. *So.<onre:G-An>, ~<ondre:G-An> `a kind of small rat', Kh.<kone>(ABD) `mouse [AB], rat [D]', Sa.<hon>,

Mu.<huni> `rat'; MuN<guDu>, MuH<gaRu> `field rat', Mu., Ho<kaTea> `a mouse of the bigger species'.
Ju<kOLerai>(M) {N} ``^quiet, ^silence''. Syn. <kOrerO>.
Ju<kOLi>(P),,<kOlei>(K),,<kOlej>(M) {V} ``to ^quarrel''. {N} ``a quarrel, ^disagreement, ^dispute''. Syn. <kOjia>. *B.<kOlI> `disturbance, mutiny', O.<kOLI>; Nep.<kAl> `quarrel'.
Ju<kOjia>(P) {N} ``^quarrel, ^dispute''. *Sa.<kAjiA>, Ah.<qAZIya>, O.<kOjya>.
Ju<kOLO>(M) {N} ``^mist''. Syn. <kOa>(M) `mist', <kuaLe-sOG>(M), <kuarsOG>(K), <kuirOsOG>(K) `smoke, fog'.
Ju<koLo>(:) {ADJ} ``^back??''.
Ju<kOlOb>(P) {N} ``^testicle''. *Bahn.<kxtab>, Khas.<kxtap>, Sk.<kxta>, ??<khtap>, Nic., Sh.<ka:te:ab>, Pal.<kAtA:m>, Lawa<tO:m>, Bol., Nia.<klE>, Lave<kale> `egg', Ku.<a:tkom>.
Ju<kOLOb> {?} ``?''.
Ju<kOlOGO>(P) {N} ``^bag, ^sack, ^basket''. *MuN<kOlOGga> `a little bag made of one or two leaves'.
Ju<kOLsa>(M) {N} ``^jar''.
Ju<komar>(P) {N} ``^potter''. *Kh.<kumbhar>(BD), ~<kumhar>(BD), Mu.<kumhar>, H.<kUM-harA>, O.<kUmbharO>, Sk.<kUmbhAkarA>, cf. Sa.<kuGkAl>, Ho<kuGkal>.
Ju<kOmDOD>(M),,<kOmDOr>(K) {N} ``^honey [M]; ^hive [K]''. Syn. <mOdu>, <niLa Dag>, <sekab Dag> `honey'.
Ju<kOme->(M) {VI} ``to ^decrease''.
Ju<kOmLa>(M) {N} ``^orange (fruit)''.
Ju<kOmLO>(M),,<kOmORO>(P) {N} ``^blanket, ^rug''. *Sa.<kamra>, Mu.<kamRa>, ~<kamR~a>, H.<kA~bA-lA>, B.<kOmbOlO>, O.<kOmbOLO>, Sk.<kAmbAlA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<kOmO>(KP) {N} ``^work, ^labor''. {V} ``to work''. *Kh.<kamu>(ABD), Sa.<kam>, H.<kamA>, O.<kamO>, ~<kOrmO>, Sk.<kArmAn>, cf. Kh., Mu.<kami>, Sa.<kAmi>, H.<kami>.
Ju<kOmObkObki>(P) {?} ``?''. *??<k[Om]Ob.kOb-ki>.
Ju<kOmODta>(M) {ADJ} ``^covered''. Cf. <komLo>, <kOmORO> `blanket'.
Ju<kOmOmia>(M) {ADJ} ``hard-^working, industrious''. *??<k[om]omia>, cf. <kOmO> `work'.
Ju<kOmOGger>(P) {NK} ``^master, ^lord, ^husband''. |<k[Om]OGger>, <kOGger> `young man' & infix <[Vm]>.
Ju<kOmORO>(P),,<kOmLO>(M) {N} ``^blanket, ^rug''. *Sa.<kamra>, Mu.<kamRa>, ~<kamR~a>, H.<kA~bA-lA>, B.<kOmbOlO>, O.<kOmbOLO>, Sk.<kAmbAlA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<khOmOsa>(K),,<kOmOsa>(M) {N} ``^cold (disease)''.
Ju<kOmOTra>(M) {N} ``^married ^man''.
Ju<kOmpO>(M) {N} ``^basket''.
Ju<kOmpO>(M) {N} ``^tuberculosis''.
Ju<kOn>(M) {N} ``^scaffold''.
Ju<kOn>(P) {NK} ``^child, ^son, ^boy, the young one''. {ADJ} ``^young''. Cf. <kOnOn>, <kOncelan>, <kOnDAi>. *Kh.<konDu'>(P), ~<kuR~u'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<hon>, Ku.<ko:n>, So.<o'o:n-en>, Mon, Bahn., Sre<kon>, Khm.<kun>.
Ju<kONa>(P2) {N} ``^corner''. *O.<koNO>, H.<kona>, Sk.<koNA>, Sa., Mu.<kona>.
Ju<kOncelan>(K),,<kOJcelan>(M),,<kOnselan>(KP) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman, bride', ~<konsel-Du'>(B) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc.
Ju<kOnda>(MP) {ADJ} ``^dumb''. {N} ``dumb person''. *Kh., Ho, Sad.<kOnda>.

Ju<kOnDai>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kanDai>.
Ju<kOnDei>(K) {N} ``^doll''.
Ju<kOnDOr>(P) {N} ``^old man''. {ADJ} ``old, ^aged''. Syn. <uruNa>(M), <urna>(K). *Kh.<kenDor>(D) `bridegroom, husband', ~<kenDOr-bO'>(D) `old man'.
Ju<kOnOe>(KMP) {N} ``^razor [KMP]''. {V} ``to ^shave [P]''. |<k[On]Oe>, nom. of <koe-> `to shave'. *Secondary verbalization in dialect [P]; Kh.<konoi>(ABD) `razor', nom. of ~<koi->(ABD) `to shave'.
Ju<kOnOn>(KMP),,<kOnOnO>(K) {NK} ``^son, ^child, the young one''. {ADJ} ``^young''. Cf. <kOn> `id.'. *?<k[On]On>; Kh.<konon>(ABD) `small, young', Sa., Bh.<hOpOn> `child', So.<O'On> `child'.
Ju<kONOrO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <lObeG>. *H.<komAlA>, O.<komOLO>, Sk.<komAlA>.
Ju<kOnselan>(KP),,<kOncelan>(K),,<kOJcelan>(M) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman [BD], bride [D]', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(D) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc.
Ju<kOnTag>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOnTi>, <kaTO>, <kunTa>, <khunTO>. *H., B.<ka~Ta> `thorn, nail, fishing hook', O.<kOnta>, Sk.<kANTAkA>.
Ju<kOnTi>(P) {N} ``^nail''. Cf. <kOnTag>(P). *Kh.<kanTi>(B), Ho<konTi> `nail', ??<ka~Ti> `small nail, hook', Mu.<kanTi> `nail'.
Ju<kOntaG>(P) {N} ``^calf of a cow''. *So.<A-o:n-ta:G-An> `calf', ~<taGliy-An> `cattle', Gu.<ki:ta:G>, Pa.<kuyita:G-gu> `cow', Kh.<i'thaG>(B), ~<itthaG>(A), ~<ithaG>(D) `cow dung'.
Ju<kOnteD>(P),,<kOntet>(K),,<kOnter>(K) {N} ``^bird''. *Kh.<konthe'D>(ABD), So.<Ontid/-tid>.
Ju<kOnTi>(P) {N} ``^nail''. Cf. <kOnTag>. *Ho<konTi> `nail', ??<ka~Ti> `small nail, hook', Mu.<kanTi> `nail'.
Ju<kOnTag>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOnTi>, <kaTO>, <kunTa>, <khunTO>. *H., B.<ka~Ta> `thorn, nail, fishing hook', O.<kOnta>, Sk.<kANTAkA>.
Ju<kOJ phulO>(P) {N} ``^lotus''. |<phulO> `flower'. *H.<kAmAlA>, ~<kA~vAlA>, O.<kOmOLO>, Sk.<kAmAlA>.
Ju<kOJca>(P) {ADJ} ``^unripe, ^raw''. *H., B.<ka~ca>, O.<kOca>.
Ju<kOJcelan>(M),,<kOncelan>(K),,<kOnselan>(KP) {NK} ``^daughter''. |<kOn> `child' & <selan> `girl'. *Kh.<konsel>(BD) `young woman [BD], bride [D]', ~<kOnsel-Du'>(B) `woman', So.<+nsAlO> `woman, female', Re.<sela:ne> `id.'. Phonology: ns ~ nc ~ Jc.
Ju<kOJci>(M) {N} ``^key''.
Ju<kOJciO>(M),,<kOJciO~>(P) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''. *Kh.<kulu>(ABD), Mu.<horo>, Mu.<kacua> `tortoise, a Munda sept', H.<kAchUa>, O.<kOchOpO>, Sk.<kAcchApA>.
Ju<kOJje->(M) {VTC} ``to ^arrange, to ^sort''.
Ju<kOG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^check, to ^stop''.
Ju<kOG->(M) {VTN} ``to ^know (a fact)''.
Ju<kOGger>(KP),,<kOGgeD>(M) {N} ``^boy, ^young ^man, ^youth''. |<kOn> `child' & <ger> ?. *Kh.<kongher>(BD) `id.', So.<OGgEr> `a male', Pa.<iGger> `a male being, husband'.
Ju<kOGkO>(KMP) {NB} ``^neck, ^throat''. Cf. <ToTOra>. *Kh.<koGko>(ABD), So.<sAGka>; Khm.<kO> `neck, throat', Sa.<koke-> `to put the arms round another's neck, embrace'.
Ju<kOGkOLaGkia>(M) {N} ``^squint-^eye''.
Ju<kOGkulaG>(K),,<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kulaG>(P) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>.
Ju<kOp>(P) {N} ``^phlegm''. *Sa.<kop>, Mu.<kop>, ~<kOpO>, B., O.<kOphO>, P.H.<kAfA>.

Ju<kOpaLO>(P) {N} ``^forehead''. *Sa.<kopal>, H.<kApalA>, O.<kOpaLO>, Nep.<kApal> `id.', Ku.<kapa:r>, Khm.<kpal> `head', Sk.<kApalA>.
Ju<khOpOrO>(P) {N} ``^tile''. *Sa., Mu.<khapra>, H.<khApAra>, ~<khApRa>, O.<khOpOrO>.
Ju<kOpotO>(P) {N} ``wood ^pigeon''. Cf. <para>. *Sk.<kApotA>, H. kApotA>, O.<kOpotO> `pigeon, dove'.
Ju<kOrai->(P) {V(-na)} ``to be^friend ?''.
Ju<kOrcO kib->(K) {V} ``to ^spend money, etc.''. *?<kib-> `to do, to make'.
Ju<kORe>(P) {N} ``^beam''. *O.<kORIkaThO>.
Ju<kOReG>(KP),,<kOLeG>(M) {N} ``^mouse [KM], ^rat [KP]''. Cf. <kOROG>. *So.<onre:G-An>, ~<ondre:G-An> `a kind of small rat', Kh.<kone>(ABD) `mouse [AB], rat [D]', Sa.<hon>, Mu.<huni> `rat'; MuN<guDu>, MuH<gaRu> `field rat', Mu., Ho<kaTea> `a mouse of the bigger species'.
Ju<kOrerO>(K),,<kOLerai>(M) {N} ``^quiet, ^silence''.
Ju<kOrma>(K) {N} ``a ^festival which commences in the month of Pausa''.
Ju<kO~O~RO>(K) {ADJ} ``^soft''. *O.<kO~OLO>(D).
Ju<kOrOka>(M) {N} ``^lame person''.
Ju<kOrOmbO>(P) {N} ``a kind of large ^tree''. *Sa., Kh.<karam>(BD), MuN<karam-daru>, MuH<kuRumba-daru>, Ho<karam>, ~<kuumba>, H.<kArAmA>, Sad.<kArAm>.
Ju<kOrOJjO>(P) {N} ``a kind of very common large ^tree, the wood of which is used mainly for fuel''. *Kh., Ho<koroJjo>, Sa.<koroJj dare>, Mu.<koronjo-daru>, H.<kArA~jA>, B.<kOrOJjO>, Sk.<kArAJjA>.
Ju<kOrOtO>(P),,<kOrta>(K) {N} ``^saw''. *Sa., Ho, Sad., ~<kOrOt>, H.<kAra~tA>, B.<kOratO>, O.<kOrOtO>, Sk.<kArApAttrA>.
Ju<kOrtali>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOrtaLO>. *Mu., Bh.<kartal>, Sa.<kortal>.
Ju<kOrtaLO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOrtali>. *B.<kOrOtalO>, O.<kOrOtaLO>.
Ju<kORtO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^bean''. *H.<kUlAthi>, Nep.<kUrthI>, ~<kUlthI>, Ho<kuDuti>.
Ju<kOsa>(K) {N} ``^cell of a ^jackfruit''. Sa.<kosa> `the flake or edible part of the jack fruit', B.<ko$O>, H.<ko$A> `shell, nut-shell', Sk.<ko$A>.
Ju<kOsa>(P),,<kOsO>(P) {N} ``^dung''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. *So.<A:so:G-An> `dung'.
Ju<kOsaDO>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent''. Cf. <kOsOD>. *Ho<komDaG>.
Ju<kOsan>(P2) {?} ``?''.
Ju<kOsi>(M) {N} ``^unripe ^fruit''. Cf. <kOsi>(P) `coconut'.
Ju<kOsi>(P) {N} ``^coconut''. Cf. <kOsi>(M) `unripe fruit', perhaps the gloss is correctly `green coconut'. *H.<narI-jalA>, Ho<narial>, cf. Sa.<kosa> `the flake or edible part of the jack fruit', B.<ko$O>, H.<ko$A> `shell, nut-shell', Sk.<ko$A>.
Ju<kOsi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^slide''.
Ju<kOsOD>(MP),,<kOsOr->(MP),,<kOsOrO>(K) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {VTC(-e)} ``to be dry, to dry up, to ^wither''. {N} ``dry ^fruit''. Cf. <kOsOD>, <ka-na>. *Kh.<kosor->(ABD), So.<AsAr->, Pa.<asar->, Re.<usar->, Sa., Mu., Ho<goso-> `to wither'; Kh.<ko[b]sor->(AD) `to dry'.
Ju<kOsTO>(M) {ADJ} ``^difficult''.
Ju<kOtha>(P) {N} ``^story, ^tale''. *Sa.<katha>, H.<kOtha>, Sk.<kAtha>.
Ju<kOTa>(K) {ADJ} ``^sour''. Cf. <kOTO> `mustard'.
Ju<kOTas>(M) {N} ``a ^wild_^cat''.
Ju<kOte>(KMP),,<kOtte>(K) {N} ``^cloth, ^garment?''. *Kh.<khoDia>(D) `loincloth', ~<kardhani>(D) `a string round the loins'.
Ju<kOti-re>(P) {ADJ} ``^near, at the ^side''. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>. Cf. <kanThO>. *O.<kOtI-re> `near'; So.<kOta>??.

Ju<kOTO>(P) {N} ``^mustard''. Cf. <kOTa> `sour'. *Mu., Ho<mani>, H.<kATu>, Sk.<kATU> `sharp, pungent, hot'.
Ju<khOTO>(K),,<kOTO>(K) {N} ``^bedstead''. *O.<khOTO>(D), ?Engl.<cot>.
Ju<kOTO piDia>(P),,<kOTO piRia>(P) {N} ``^bell_^metal, ^brass''. |<piDia>, <piRia> `??'.
*Sa.<ka~s>, ~<kasa>, Mu., Ho<kasa>, H.<ka~sa>, O.<kO~sa>, Sk.<kA~sA>.
Ju<kOTO-luD>(M) {N} ``^ear-^wax''. |<kOTO> `mustard' & <-luD> NCF of <lutuD> `ear'.
Ju<kOtOr>(K) {N} ``^feather''.
Ju<kOThOu>(K),,<kOTOu>(K) {N} ``wooden ^sandal''. *O.<kOThOu>(D).
Ju<kotRa>(P),,<kotRa ceNa>(P) {N} ``^parrot''. |<ceNa> `bird'. Cf. <kotra-nari>.
*Kh.<kole'>(P) `parrot', MuH<kea'd>, MuN<kerea'd> `paroquet', So.<kORa/-kOl>? `long-legged crane', ~<kotRa>, ~<kol-Dag>.
Ju<khrustO~>(P) {N} ``^Christ''. *Mu.<khirsta:n>, ~<kristan>, ~<kirtan>, H.<khrISTiyA> `christian'.
Ju<-ku>(P) {SX} ``^optative''.
Ju<ku->(P) {PX} ``particle for ^imperative mood, 1st person ??''.
Ju<ku->(P) {PX(of V)} ``^reciprocity, ^one-^another''. *Kh.<kol->(BD), So. <Al->, ~<Ar-> `reciprocal'; B??.<kOl-le'j-> `to abuse one another'.
Ju<ku->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^put_on (cloth)''. Cf. <asu->, <su->. *Kh.<aG-ku->(AB) `a chaddar (wrapper); to put on a chaddar', Sa., Mu.<aGga> `dress, coat'.
Ju<kua>(P) {N} ``the house ^crow''. Cf. <pani kua>, <go~aD>. *Kh.<koua>(A), MuH<kau>, MuN<kaua>, H.<kOa>, ~<kOva>, O.<kUa>.
Ju<kOare->(K) {V} ``to emit ^smoke, to smoke''.
Ju<khub>(P),,<khup>(P) {ADV} ``^very''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<khub>, Mu., EM<khu'b>, ~<ku'b> `very, very much', P.H.<xubA> `good, well, pleasant, very'.
Ju<kuba>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^big, ^much, ^large, ^fat, ^thick''. {V} ``to ^grow, to grow up''.
Ju<kuba>(P) {?} ``?''. *Ho<maraG pui>, H.<poa>.
Ju<kuba nunu>(P) {N} ``^curd''. |<nunu> `breast'.
Ju<kubi>(P) {N} ``^cabbage''. *Sa., Mu.<kubi>, H.<kobi>, ~<gobi>, ~<gobhi>, Sk.<gojIhva>.
Ju<kuce karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. Cf. <kaceRi>.
Ju<kudaLi>(P),,<kuLi>(M) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. *Kh.<kudRi>(BD), Sa.<kuDi> `hoe, spade', MuH<ku'lam>, ~<ku'dlam>, MuN<kuDi>, Ho<kullam>, ~<kU-dalA>, ~<kUdali>, O.<kodaLO>.
Ju<kuDia>(M) {ADJ} ``^notorious''.
Ju<kudilO>(K),,<kudiRO>(P),,<kOdiLO>(M),,<kOdirO>(K) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''.
*Kh.<kera>(B); MuH<kadal>, MuN<kera>, H.<kAdAli>, O.<kadOLi>(P), O.<kOdOLi>(D), O.<kela>, Sk.<kAdAlA>, ~<dAdAli>, So.<k+ntE/-tE>?; Pal.<klwO:E> `banana (the fruit)'.
Ju<kudu>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''.
Ju<kui->(KP) {V(-e)} ``to ^find, to ^get''. *Kh.<kui->(AB) `to find, to get'.
Ju<kuili>(KM),,<koili>(P) {N} ``the Indian ^cuckoo [KP]; ^quail [M]''. *Kh.<koil>(B) `a kind of bird, the koil', So.<k'uda:-tid-An>, H.<koyAlA>, ~<kollA>, O.<kolll>, Sk.<kokllA>.
Ju<kuiGkar>(K),,<kuiJkar>(P),,<kuJkar>(P),,<kuJkaD>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law [KMP]: wife's father, husband's father; ^uncle-in-law: husband's mother's brother, sister's husband's father, ^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother, wife's sister's ??brother [P]''. *Kh.<gunmer>(AD), So.<kuJa:r-An>, Ku.<kuGkar>, Sa.<hoJhar>, Mu.<hoJjar>, Ho<ho~e~ar> `father-in-law'.
Ju<kuirO-sOG>(K),,<kuar-sOG>(K),,<kuaRe-sOG>(P),,<kuaLe-sOG>(M) {N} ``^fog, ^smoke [KM]; an earthen ^pot to hold fire, a ^fire pan, chafing dish''. |<kOare->(K) `to smoke', <-sOG> perh. orig. NCF of <seGOn> now `firewood'. *H.<borAsi>, Ho<bursi> ??, cf. Kh.<kunDa>(P),

Mu.<kunDa> `a large earthen pitcher', Sa.<kuNDA> `bucket', H.<kUNDa>, O.<kUNDI>, B.<kU~RI>, Sk.<dUNDA> `pot'; Kh.<tim-soG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel>.
Ju<kuja>(MP) {ADJ} ``^humpbacked, ^bent, ^stooping; ^hunchback''. *Sa.<kubA>, ~<kubjA>, ~<kujA>, ~<kojo>, H.<kUbjA>, O.<kUjO>, ~<kUja>, Sk.<kUbjA>.
Ju<kukettebeRe>(K) {ADV} ``^seldom(?)''.
Ju<kuku->(P) {V} ``to ^go''.
Ju<kukuRai>(P) {N} ``^pigeon''. Cf. <kotRa>, <KOPOTO>, <para>. *So.<kukkur/-kur> `dove', Sa., Mu., Ho<kokor> `owl', Kh.<kokro>(BD) `cock [B], male bird [D]'.
Ju<kukuraG->(P) {V} ``to ^crow''. *So.<keker-jub>, ~<kokkor-bi> `to crow'. Cf. <kuku-Rai>. *Mu.<kokroco> `the cry of the fowl', Sa., Mu., Ho<ra'-> `to cry'.
Ju<kuLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pound (grain)''.
Ju<kulab>(P) {N} ``^wood-apple, the ^bael-fruit''. *H.<belA>, Kh.<kula'b>(AB) `wood apple (%Aegle marmelos)'.
Ju<kuLai>(M) {N} ``^buffalo ^calf''.
Ju<kulaG>(P),,<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kOGkulaG>(K) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>.
Ju<kulari>(M) {N} ``edible ^green''.
Ju<kuli>(KMP) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: elder brother's wife''. *Sa., Mu., Bh., Ho<hili>.
Ju<kuLi>(M) {N} ``^berry, ^bud''.
Ju<kuLi>(M),,<kudaLi>(P) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. *Kh.<kudRi>(BD), Sa.<kuDi> `hoe, spade', MuH<ku'lam>, ~<ku'dlam>, MuN<kuDi>, Ho<kullam>, ~<kU-dalA>, ~<kUdali>, O.<kodaLO>.
Ju<kuLij>(M),,<kuRij>(P) {N} ``^vulva, female ^genitals''. *So.<Atij/-tij> `private parts (female)', Mu., Ho<ruji>, Mu.<suR~u'j>, ~<sunDu'j>, ~<sunDi'j> `vulva', Sa.<ruji> `cunnus, clitoris'.
Ju<kuLO>(M) {N} ``^bank (river)''.
Ju<kuLtO>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''.
Ju<kuLua>(M) {ADJ} ``^jealous''.
Ju<kuluGkuD>(P) {N} ``^flour''. Cf. <kodu>, <kudu>, <kunDa>. *Kh.<koloG>(BD) `bread', Sa., Mu., Ho<holoG> `flour, bread', To.<-kuD>, cf. Mu.<khudi>, ~<kudi> `grain or pulses broken in small pieces', Sa.<khode> `broken rice', So.<kuddu:-n> `porridge', H.<khudA> `refuse, sediment'.
Ju<kumbirO>(KM),,<kumirO>(P) {N} ``^crocodile''. *H.<kUmhirA>, B.<kUmIrO>, O.<kUmbhIrO>, Sk.<kUmbhirA>, Pali, Pk.<kUmbhilA>.
Ju<kunDa>(P) {N} ``inner ^husk of ^rice''. Cf. <kuluGkuD>. *Kh.<kunDa'>(B), ~<kunDa>(P), ~<kuR~a'>(P) `husks', Sa.<khod kuNDa> `broken rice', Sad.<kUNDA>, H.<ko~Dha>, ~<kU~Ra> `inner husk of rice'.
Ju<kunDei>(K) {N} ``^itch''.
Ju<kunDrai-sen>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's sister??''.
Ju<kundri>(P) {N} ``a rather extensive, cultivated ^climber''. Cf. <kundru rasiG> `sp. of flower'. *Sa., Kh.<kundri>(B), MuN<kunduri-naR~i>, MuH<kunduru-naR~i>, Ho<kundari>, H.<kUndAri>.
Ju<kundru rasiG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^flower''. Cf. <kundri> `sp. of climber'. |<rasiG> `flower'. *Sa.<kunduru> `frankincense', Ho<uru baa>.
Ju<kuNDug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^embrace''. {N} ``embrace''.
Ju<kuni>(M) {N} ``^murder; ^murderer''.
Ju<-kuNia> {ADJ} ``^cornered''. See <kuNO>.
Ju<kuNia>(MP) {N} ``^guest''. *So.<gadi:-n> `friend', Sa., ~<gati>;, Mu., Ho, Bh.<kupul> `guest, visitor', cf. Kh.<goTiya>(D), ~<gotiya>(B) `guest, visit'.

Ju<kunjimDag>(K),,<kuJimDag>(MP) {N} ``^star''. *Kh.<siGkom>(P), ~<semkOm>, ~<simkOm>, ~<kOJimDag> ??.
Ju<kuNO>(M) {N} ``^corner''.
Ju<kunta->(M) {VTN} ``^mimic''.
Ju<kunTa>(P) {N} ``^brand, a piece of wood ^smouldering at one end''. Cf. <kOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<gucaG>.
Ju<kunTi>(MP) {N} ``^necklace''. *So.<konte-taG-An> `id.'.
Ju<khunTO>(P),,<kuNTO>(M),,<khu~TO>(K),,<ku~TO>(K) {N} ``^stump, ^stake, ^post, ^pole''. Cf. <kunTa>. *Kh.<khu~To>(D), ~<khuTa>(D) `post', Ho<ku~Tu>, Sad.<khuTa>, H.<khu~ta>, O.<khUNTa>(P), O.<khuNTO>(D) `id.', Sa.<khu~T> `stock', ~<sub-sept>, Mu.<khu~T> `either of the two branches of a village family'.
Ju<kuJ->(M) {VTC} ``to ^fold (cloth)''.
Ju<kuJca Dag>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<Dag> `water'.
Ju<kuJcatO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kuJci>. *H.<kU~cItA> `bent, crooked'.
Ju<kuJci>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kuJcatO>, <kuJdag-na>. *Sa., Mu.<kUJji>, H.<kUJji>, O.<kUJcI>.
Ju<kuJdag->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. Cf. <kuJci>.
Ju<kuJimDag>(MP),,<kunjimDag>(K) {N} ``^star''. *Kh.<siGkom>(P), ~<semkOm>, ~<simkOm>, ~<kuJimDag> ??.
Ju<kuJkar>(P),,<kuiJkar>(P),,<kuiGkar>(K),,<kuJkaD>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law [KMP]: wife's father, husband's father; ^uncle-in-law: husband's mother's brother, sister's husband's father, ^brother-in-law: husband's elder brother, wife's sister's ??brother [P]''. *Kh.<gunmer>(AD), So.<kuJa:r-An>, Ku.<kuGkar>, Sa.<hoJhar>, Mu.<hoJjar>, Ho<ho~e~ar> `father-in-law'.
Ju<kuGkulaG>(MP),,<kOGkulaG>(K),,<kulaG>(P) {N} ``^butterfly''. *So.<kuGkudi:-bud-An>, ~<koGkidi->, Nic.<kAlu-ma:wA>, Sre, Rog.<kuG-kim>.
Ju<kuO>(MP) {N} ``^well''. *Kh.<kua~>(P), Sa.<ku~i>, Mu.<ku~a~>, Ho<ku~a>, So.<kua:-n>, H.<kUva~>, O.<kUO> `id.', Sk.<kupA>.
Ju<kuO>(P),,<koO>(P) {N} ``^cough''. {V} ``to cough''. Syn. <kOiOm>(MP), <OeOm>(K). *Kh.<khu'->(ABD), Sa.<kho'>, Mu., Ho<ku'>.
Ju<kupuri>(M) {N} ``^pond''.
Ju<kuRa>(P) {ADJ} ``^male''.
Ju<kuri->(M) {VTN} ``to ^scrape''.
Ju<kuRi>(K),,<kuRiG>(K),,<koDi>(P) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>.
Ju<kuRij>(P),,<kuLij>(M) {N} ``^vulva, female ^genitals''. *So.<Atij/-tij> `private parts (female)', Mu., Ho<ruji>, Mu.<suR~u'j>, ~<sunDu'j>, ~<sunDi'j> `vulva', Sa.<ruji> `cunnus, clitoris'.
Ju<kurim->(M) {VIC} ``to ^fight (with each other)''.
Ju<kuRiG>(K),,<kuRi>(K),,<koDi>(P) {NUM} ``^score, ^twenty''. *Sa.<kuRi>, Bh.<ku:Ri:>, Kh.<koRi>(P), ~<kori>(B); H.<koRi>, B.<kURI>, O.<koRIe>, So.<kUdi>, Gu.<ko:de>.
Ju<kurisia>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *MuH<coRa hai>, MuN<coDa haku>, Ho<coRa haku>, H.<gArAi mAchAli>.
Ju<khurO>(P),,<kurO>(M),,<khurOrO>(K) {N} ``^hoof''. *Kh.<khur>(BD), ~<khuram>(A), ~<khurDom>(D), Sa.<khurA>, MuN<khur>, MuH<kur>, H.<khUrA>, O.<khUrO>, Sk.<khUrA>.
Ju<khusi>(P) {N} ``^pleasure, ^delight''. {V(-na)} ``to ??''. Syn. <anandO>, <anandO kib->. *Sa.<khusi>, ~<kusi>, Mu.<khusi>, P.H.<xu$i>.
Ju<khusi-basi->(P) {V} ``?''. Cf. <khusi>, <basi>. *H.<bAsAna> `to live, to dwell', O.<bOsIba> `to sit'.

Ju<kusu>(M) {N} ``^injury''. Cf. <kasu>(KMP) `pain, ache'.
Ju<khusu>(P) {N} ``^itch, ^scabies''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<kasra>, B.<khosO>.
Ju<kuTam>(P) {?} ``?''. *So.<gullu:-tam-An>, ~<gunlu:-tam-An>.
Ju<kuTi>(K),,<kuTij>(P) {ADJ} ``^little, a little, ^some, ^few''. *Kh.<kaTi'j>(ABD) `a little, few', Sa.<kATi'j> `small', Mu.<kaTi'j>, Sad.<kATik> `little'.
Ju<khu~TO>(K),,<ku~TO>(K),,<khunTO>(P),,<kuNTO>(M) {N} ``^pole, ^stump, ^post (in a building), ^stake''. Cf. <kunTa>?. *Kh.<khu~To>(D), ~<khuTa>(D) `post', Ho<ku~Tu>, Sad.<khuTa>, H.<khu~ta>, O.<khUNTa> `id', Sa.<khu~T> `stock', ~<sub-sept>, Mu.<khu~T> `either of the two branches of a village family' ??Cog.
Ju<ku-tOm>(MK) {NB} ``^chin''. |<-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'.
Ju<kuTuj>(P) {ADJ} ``^hard''. *Sa., Mu.<keTe'j>, Mu., Ho<keTe'>.
Ju<kuTumaLi>(M) {N} ``^family (primary)''. Cf. <kuTumO> `wife'.
Ju<kuTumO>(M) {NK} ``^wife''.
Ju<kuTumO>(P) {NK} ``^family, ^relation, ^kindred''. *Mu., Sa.<kuTum>, H.<kUTUmA> `relation'.
Ju<kuTumOi>(KP) {NK} ``^wife''. *Pa.<ka:Dama:ni> `wife'.
Ju<la->(M),,<la'->(P) {VTC} ``to ^dig [M], to ^slice, to ^scrape [P]''. *Ho<la'-> `to peel off the bark of a tree', Sa.<la'-> `to clear from grass', Mu.<la'-> `to pare wood with an adze' ??'??.
Ju<lagao->(P) {V} ``to ^attach, to ^apply''. Cf. <lage-> `to be attached'. *Kh.<lagae->(P), Sa., Mu.<lagao->, H.<lAgana>, O.<lOgaIba>.
Ju<lage->(M) {VIC} ``to ^burn (intr.)''.
Ju<lage->(M) {VXN} ``to ^continue (an action)''.
Ju<lage->(P) {V} ``to be ^attached, to be ^applied, to ^become''. *H.<lAgAna>, ~<lagAna>, O.<lagIba>.
Ju<lai>,,<laj>(:) {?} ``?''.
Ju<lai>(M) {NB} ``^navel''. Syn. <nahuLi>, <usuNij>.
Ju<lai>(P),,<laj>(P) {PP} ``^for''. *O.<lagI>, Sad.<lagin>, ~<lain>.
Ju<laijteg karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<ma'd sakam haku>, Ho<ma'D sakam haku>, H.<Dori mAchAli>.
Ju<laj>,,<lai>(:) {?} ``?''.
Ju<laj>(P),,<lai>(P) {PP} ``^for''. *O.<lagI>, Sad.<lagin>, ~<lain>.
Ju<lajguria>(P) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *Ho<gonja>.
Ju<lajkuRei>(K) {N} ``sensitive ^plant''.
Ju<lajO>(M) {N} ``^shame''.
Ju<lakaD->(P) {V} ``to ^cough, to ^pant''. Syn. <kuO>, <koiom>. *Sa.<lakar lakar> `gaping, panting, exhausted, to hang out the tongue (dogs)'.
Ju<laku>(KMP) {N} ``^fruit [KP]''. {VTN} ``to ^bear fruit [M]''. *Kh.<loku>(ABD), ~<luku>(B).
Ju<la.lai>(K),,<la.laj>(MP) {N} ``^fire''. *Kh.<lara'j>(AB) `hot coal', Mu.<lara'-baja'>, ~<ara'-jara'> `a jingle denoting red color', Pal.<ra-la:>, ~<ra-la:h>, ~<rala:r> `a great fire, a conflagration'.
Ju<lanDa>(MP) {NK} ``^son; ^nephew (husband's elder brother's son, elder sister's son); ^boy''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <putira>. Cf. <lanDi>(MP) `daughter, girl'. *Nah.<la:na:> `child, son', ~<ra:NDa:> `boy', H.<lo~Da> `boy, lad', Pk.<lANhA>, Mar.<lAhan> `little'. *H.<lO~Di> `servant girl, bond-maid'.
Ju<landam>(K) {N} ``a kind of ^jackal''.
Ju<lanDi>(MP) {NK} ``^daughter, ^girl''. Cf. <laNDa> `son'. *H.<lO~Di> `servant girl, bond-maid'.

Ju<laG>(*) {N} ``^tongue''. *Kh.<laG>(ABD), Sa., Mu.<alaG>, So.<la'aG/-laG>.
Ju<laGgOe>(K),,<laGrui>(MP) {N} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *Cf. <-koe>; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'..
Ju<laGka>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^far, far ^away, ^distant''. *Sa., Mu.<laGka>, Gu.<sulo:G>; So.<lAGka> `high, top, above, aloft'.
Ju<laGrui>(MP), <laGgOe>(K) {N} ``^rooster, ^cock''. *<-rui> `?'; Sa.<laG-titi> `the Paradise flycatcher', cf. Kh.<baGklui>(P) `stork, heron'.
Ju<lapaTaG->(P) {V} ``to ^blow_with_a_^bellows''. *H.<lApAT> `a glow, blaze, flame, warm air, fragrant breeze'.
Ju<laRa>(K),,<laRae->(K),,<lara->(MP),,<larae->(MP) {VTC} ``to ^laugh''. *Kh.<laDa->(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<landa>.
Ju<lasaib>(P) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <culi>(P), <uku>(M). *Mu.<idkula'd>, Ho<iTkula'D>; Kh.<lo'b->(ABD) `to burn, to be burnt'.
Ju<lata>(P) {N} ``^cave, ^den, ^hole''. *Kh.<lata>(B) `hole', Mu., Ho<lata>, Bh.<lat>, Sa.<lat> `a recess (in the forest)'.
Ju<laTaO->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^steal''. *H.<luTAna> `to rob, to plunder', O.<lUTIba>.
Ju<laTika>(P) {N} ``^pulse, ^vein''. *Ho<naDika>, ~<naTika>, Sa.<nATkA>, Sad.<nATkA>, H.<naRi>, O.<naRI>, Sk.<naDi>; Sk.<naDika>.
Ju<laTOb>(M) {N} ``^wrinkle''.
Ju<laTOb>(P) {N} ``^gum''. Cf. <lOtOb>, <latop nunu>. *Mu., Ho<lasa>; H.<lesA> `bird-lime', ~<glue>, Kh.<laTlaT>(A) `sticky', Mu.<laTlaT>, ~<laTlaTa>, Sa.<laT paT>, ~<laTa' paTax'> `id.'.
Ju<lebae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^flow, to ^float''. Syn. <cata->(P), <tui->(M). *Kh.<leGge->(BD) `to flow, of water, liquids', Sa.<liGgi->, ~<liJji->, Mu., Ho, Bh.<liGge->, So.<le:G-le:G-> `to be dripping', Kh.<leG->(ABD) `to flow [A], to fly [ABD]', Sem.<paliG> `to flow'.
Ju<lebeD>(M) {N} ``^sleep''.
Ju<lej->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^abuse, to ^scold''. *Kh.<le'j->(ABD), Gu.<lonk>, Mon<lAk>.
Ju<lekhe->(P),,<leke->(KM) {VTC} ``to ^write''. Cf. <kana-lekhe>. *Kh.<likhae>, H.<lIkhAna>, O.<lekhIba>, B.<lekha>; Kh.<likha>(P), Mu.<lika>.
Ju<lembu>(P),,<limbu>(M) {N} ``^lime, ^lemon, ^citron''. *Sa.<lembo>, ~<nimbu>, Mu.<lembu>, H.<nibe>, ~<ni~bu>, O.<nembU>, B.<nImbO>, Sk.<lex>, ~<nImbukA>.
Ju<lende->(M) {VTN} ``to find ^guilty, to ^accuse''.
Ju<lepi>(P) {N} ``bamboo ^trap''. *Sa.<lep> `covering, cover, to wrap up, cover, unguent, ointment', H.<lepA> `plaster, unguent'.
Ju<lerab>(M) {N} ``^sprout''.
Ju<leRaG>(K),,<leraG>(MP) {N} ``^moon''. Syn. <candO>. *Kh.<leraG>(BD) `moon, month [BD], moonshine [D]'.
Ju<liba->(M) {VTC} ``to ^erase''.
Ju<libO>(P) {ADJ} ``^stout, ^corpulent, ^fat, ^strong''. Cf. <lObeG>. *Sa.<libo lobo>, ~<libA labe> `waggling, waddling, slowly, toddle (small fat children)', ~<lub lubiA> `plump, fat', ~<lubu lubu> `protuberant, plump'.
Ju<lila->(M) {VTC} ``to ^tease''.
Ju<limbO>(P),,<limO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, Melia indica, Brandis''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<nim>, H.<nimA>, Sk.<nImbA>.
Ju<limbu>(M),,<lembu>(P) {N} ``^lime, ^lemon, ^citron''. *Sa.<lembo>, ~<nimbu>, Mu.<lembu>, H.<nibe>, ~<ni~bu>, O.<nembU>, B.<nImbO>, Sk.<lex>, ~<nImbukA>.
Ju<liuG-bOg>(P) {N} ``name of a ^clan''.

Ju<-lO>(P),,<-lo>(P) {SX} ``?''. *So.<lo:-> `a particle prefixed to a verb to express the idea of quickness'.
Ju<lO>(M) {N} ``^creeper''.
Ju<lOa>(KM) {N} ``^iron''. Syn. <hemRaD>(P), <emRaD>(*).
Ju<lOb->(K) {V} ``to ^burn''. Cf. <oLeb-> `to scorch'.
Ju<lOde->(M) {VTC} ``^load''.
Ju<lOk>(K),,<lOkO>(K),,<lukO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl) ^people''. !See <lOkO>.
Ju<lOka>(M) {ADV} ``^down''.
Ju<lOka>(M) {N} ``^land cleared for ploughing''.
Ju<lOkO>(K),,<lOk>(K),,<lukO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl.) ^people''. *Gu.<lokko>, ~<lokku>, Pa.<lo:k> `man', H.<logA> `public, people, men, folk', ~<lokA> `world, people, mankind', O.<lokO> `people', Sk.<lokA>.
Ju<lOlOb>(K),,<lOb.lOb>(K) {ADJ} ``^hot''. |<lOb-> `to burn', cf. <oLeb-> `to scorch'.
Ju<lOmba->(M) {VTC} ``to ^stretch''.
Ju<lOG->(M) {VTC} ``to ^look at''.
Ju<lOsOmO jOrO>(M) {N} ``^cold (disease)''. Syn. <jaRO>(K). |<jOrO>(KMP) `fever'.
Ju<lOta>(K),,<luTa>(P) {N} ``(metal) water ^jug, ^pot''. *Kh.<loTa>(B) `tumbler', Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<loTa>, O.<loTa>, ~<noTa>.
Ju<lOTO>(K),,<lOTOb>(M) {N} ``^mud, ^soil, ^earth''. Syn. <puTO>(M), <kajdOG>(M) `mud'.
Ju<lOuDi>(M) {N} ``^wave (water)''. Syn. <ulasO>(M).
Ju<lubO>(M) {N} ``^greed''.
Ju<luD> {??} ``??', <lur>(:)'.
Ju<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''.
Ju<lugiD>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <lujiD>.
Ju<lujiD>(MP) {ADJ} ``^heavy, ^pregnant''. Cf. <lugiD>. *So.<lAg+n> `heavy', Kas.<kejuut>, Kh.<loyo'D>(BD) `light, not heavy'.
Ju<luki>(P) {N} ``^girl''. |<-i> fem. of <lukO> `man, person'. *O.<??>.
Ju<lukO>(P),,<lOkO>(K),,<lOk>(K) {N} ``^man, ^person; (pl) ^people''. *Gu.<lokko>, ~<lokku>, Pa.<lo:k> `man', H.<logA> `public, people, men, folk', ~<lokA> `world, people, mankind', O.<lokO> `people', Sk.<lokA>.
Ju<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''.
Ju<luGgi>(M) {N} ``^lungi, ^dhoti''.
Ju<lur> {??} ``??', <luD>(:)'.
Ju<lu.lur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^roll, to ^wind''.
Ju<lusOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^snatch, to ^rob''. Cf. <laTaO-na>. *Kh.<lusi->(A) `to rob, to plunder, to snatch', Mu.<lusi> `the habit of eating things on the sly'.
Ju<luT>(P) {N} ``currency ^note''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<loT>, H.<loTA>, ~<noTA>, Engl.<note>.
Ju<luTa>(P),,<lOta>(K) {N} ``(metal) water ^jug, ^pot''. *Kh.<loTa>(B) `tumbler', Sa., Mu., Ho, H.<loTa>, O.<loTa>, ~<noTa>.
Ju<luTi>(M) {N} ``^shrub''.
Ju<luTi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^plunder''.
Ju<lutuD>(MP),,<lutur>(KP) {N} ``^ear''. *Kh.<lutur>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<lutur>, So.<lu'ud/lud>. +NCF <-luD>(:), <-lur>(:). NCF. `^ear'.
Ju<luTuNi>(M) {N} ``^chignon''. Syn. <idikOm>(P) `hairknot, coiffure as worn by women'.
Ju<lutur>(KP),,<lutuD>(MP) {N} ``^ear''. *Kh.<lutur>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<lutur>, So.<lu'ud/lud>. +NCF <-lur>(:), <-luD>(:).
Ju<-m>(P) {SX} ``?''.

Ju<m->(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<m->(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<m->(:) {PX(prefixed before initial vowel, or substituted for initial consonantism, of replicated N)} ``and_^so_forth, and_the_^like, ^etc.''. E.g. <phOlO-mulO>(P) `fruit etc., fruit and roots'. *Mu.<kula-mula>? `tigers and so forth'.
Ju<maab-Dub->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^bow_the_^head''. Cf. <mabDug-> `to nod'. *So.<bArum->, ~<burum-> `to bend one's head', Sa., Mu., Ho<burum-> `to lie down', Mu.<tiru'b-> `to bow the head to worship', Sa., Mu., Ho<du'b-> `to sit down', cf. H.<DubAna> `to dive, to sink'.
Ju<mabDug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^nod''. Cf. <maab-Dub-> `to bow the head'.
Ju<machua>(P) {N} ``^fisherman''. *H.<mAchUa>, ~<mAchUva>, O.<machUa>.
Ju<maD jim->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. |<jim-> `to eat'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D> `bamboo'.
Ju<madOLO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^musical_instrument, sounding like a ^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <mou~Ni>, <nagra>. *Kh.<mandRi>(D), ~<manDri>(B), ~<mandar>(D) `drum', Mu.<mandara>, Ho<madal>, H.<ma~dArA>, ~<ma~dAlA>, Sk.<mArdAlA> `kind of drum', O.<madOLO>, Sa.<mAndAriA> `a drummer'.
Ju<madua>(P) {N} ``^drunkard''. *Sa.<metuA> `intoxicated, drunk', H.<medA> `intoxication'; ??<mAtovala>, O.<mOtUaLO> `drunkard', Sk.<nAttA> `drunk'.
Ju<baduLi>(P),,<maduLi>(M) {N} ``^bat''. *Ho<baduRi>, Mu.<bhadli>, ~<bhadur>. Phonology: m ~ b.
Ju<magaNa>(M),,<maganta>(M) {N} ``^beggar''.
Ju<magO>(K) {N} ``^January-^February''. *O.<??>.
Ju<magura karOG>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Sa.<mAGgri>, Ho<magura haku>, So.<ma:gur-An>, ~<ma:-gur-yo:-n>, ~<ma:guri:-yo:-n>, H.<ma~gUrA mAchAli>, O.<magUrO>.
Ju<mahajon>(P),,<maajOn>(M) {N} ``^merchant''. *Sa.<mahajon> `money-lender, merchant, banker', Mu.<mahajan>, Ho<mahajon>, H.<mahajAnA>, O.<mahajonO>, Sk.<mAhajAnA>.
Ju<maharaghO>(P) {N} ``^famine''. *Sa.<mahrog> `dear, expensive, to become expensive', Kh.<mahraG>(BD) `expensive, dear (in value)', MuN<maharaG>, MuH<maaraG> `dearness of eatables', H.<mAhe~ga> `dear, expensive', O.<mOhOGgO> `famine', Sk.<mAharghA>.
Ju<mai>(KMP) {ADJ} ``^female [P]; eligible woman [M]; female of animals or birds [K]''. *Kh.<mai>(P), Sa.<me~i>, ~<mei> `girl', Mu.<mai> `an expression used in addressing females', H.<mai> `mother', O.<maI> `woman'.
Ju<mai->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook''. *Sa.<mANDi> `food, to prepare food', Mu., Ho<manDi-> `to cook rice', So.<may-> `to taste, to lick'.
Ju<maiguli>(M) {N} ``^eunuch''. Cf. <mai> `female'.
Ju<majae->(P),,<maje->(M) {VTC} ``to ^wash, to ^clean''. *H.<ma~jAna>, O.<majIba>, Sk.<marjAtI>.
Ju<mahajon>(P),,<maajOn>(M) {N} ``^merchant''. *Sa.<mahajon> `money-lender, merchant, banker', Mu.<mahajan>, Ho<mahajon>, H.<mahajAnA>, O.<mahajonO>, Sk.<mAhajAnA>.
Ju<makuR->(K) {V} ``to ^sleep''. Syn. <uRu->(P), <lebeD>(M).
Ju<maLa>(M) {N} ``^corpse''. *So.<maRa>??.
Ju<ma-lage>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<maLi>(M) {N} ``^necklace''.
Ju<maliD>(M) {ADJ} ``^blunt''.
Ju<malikO>(M) {N} ``^master''.
Ju<mama>(K) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother''. Cf. <mamu>.

Ju<mami>(KMP) {NK} ``^mother-in-law: wife's mother''. *Kh.<mami>(BD), ~<ma:mi>(B) `father's sister, mother's brother''s wife, Sa.<memi>, Mu.<mami> `maternal uncle's wife', H.<mai> `maternal aunt'.
Ju<mamu>(KMP) {NK} ``^uncle: mother's brother [MP], father's sister's husband [KP]''. Cf. <mama>(K) `mother's brother'. *Kh.<mamu>(BD), ~<ma:mu>(B) `mother's brother, father's sister's husband', Bh.<ma:mu>, Ho<mamu>, Mu.<mama> `id.', Sa.<mama> `maternal uncle, mother's brother', Gu.<ma~muG> `uncle', H.<mama>, ~<mamu>, O.<mama>, Mon<Amu>, Khm.<ma>, ~<mar> `uncle'.
Ju<man->(P),,<man-e>(P) {N} ``^place''.
Ju<mane->(M) {VTN} ``to ^obey''. {VT} ``to ^accept''. *O.<??>.
Ju<manta>(M) {ADV} ``^next year''.
Ju<mara>(K),,<marag>(P) {N} ``^peafowl''. Cf. <murO>. *Kh.<mara'>(ABD), Sa., Mu., Ho<mara'>, So.<mara/-mar>, Mon<mra'>.
Ju<mar.mar>(P) {N} ``^scorpion''. Cf. <khijri marmar>, <kesamO-rOi>. *Kh.<marmarDa'>(P), Mu., Ho, Bh.<marmar> `id.', Sa.<seGel marmar> `a poisonous centipede (Scolopendra versicolor)', So.<mabmar>? `centipede'.
Ju<masO>(M),,<masOa>(K) {N} ``^month''. *O.<??>.
Ju<masTarO>(K),,<masTrO>(M) {N} ``^teacher''. *Engl.<master>.
Ju<mata>(P) {NK} ``^mother''. *Sk.<??>.
Ju<matag kiRag>(P) {N} ``^lion''. |<kiRag> `tiger'. *Ho<siG-kula>.
Ju<matalO>(KM) {ADJ} ``^drunk''.
Ju<matal-raG>(P) {N} ``^locust''. Syn. <ri.rib> `grasshopper', <uNTilag> `cricket', <reG.reG> `cricket'. *So.<mataG-da:-bud-An> `an insect which is supposed to clear water', So.<pAppAr/-pAr> `locust'.
Ju<matatuli>(P) {NK} ``^aunt: mother's elder sister''. Cf. <dhorti mata>. *Ho<maraG guGgu>, Sk.<matAr>, Mon<mata>, Ho, O.<mata>.
Ju<maTi>(P) {N} ``original ^place or ^home of the sept''. *Sa.<mATi> `earth, soil', H.<mATTi>, ~<mITTi> `clay, earth', ~<maTi>, O.<maTI> `earth', Sk.<mRttIka>.
Ju<matrO-ka>(P),,<matrO-ko>(P) {CONJ} ``^but''. *Sk.<matra>, ~<matrAkA>, H.<matre> `mere, barely', O.<matro> `but'.
Ju<mauja>(P) {N} ``^feast, ^delight, ^pleasure''. *H.<mOjA> `delight, pleasure', O.<mOUjO> `merry-making'.
Ju<-me>(P),,<-mai>(P),,<-mOi>(P) {SX} ``??''.
Ju<me->(P) {PX} ``^thou, ^you''.
Ju<mekOR>(K) {ADV} ``^once''.
Ju<meLai->(M),,<meLe->(P) {VIN} ``to ^dissolve [M], to ^mix, to ^add [P]''. *H.<mIlana>, O.<mILaIba> `to cause to meet, to mix', Ho<mi'D->.
Ju<mena>(P) {?} ``?''. *Sa.<mena>, ~<mena'>, Mu., Ho<mena'>, Khm.<man>.
Ju<mena-siGa>(P) {N} ``the vegetable called ^lady's-finger or ^okra''. Cf. <rasiG>, <sumo-siG>. *Ho<minDi-diriG>, H.<bhI~Di>, Zu??<-siGa>.
Ju<menDa>(KMP) {N} ``^sheep [MP], ewe [K], ram, ^wether [P]''. Cf. <merOm> `goat', <boDa> `??'. *O.<meNDa>, B.<meRa>, H.<meRha>, Sk.<lex>, ~<meDhrA>, ~<meNDhA>, Sa.<bheDa> `ram', ~<bhiDi> `sheep', MuN<bheRa>, MuH<beRa> `ram', Mu., Kh.<bheRi>(AB) `sheep', H., O.<bheRa> `ram', H.<bheRa> `sheep'.
Ju<meJcena>(P) {ADV} ``^last ^year''. Cf. <bO-meJcena> `past days', <aciGka> `day before yesterday'. *Kh.<meson>(P)(P)(P) `once', ~<man-su'da'> `year before last', ~<asintae> `next year', Pal.<shAnA:m>, Mon<snu~>, Khm.<chna~> `year'.

Ju<meram>(P),,<meROm>(KMP) {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]''. Cf. <menDa> `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<meRom>, So.<k+mmEd/-mEd>, Nic.<me>; cf. O., Bh.<meRa> `goat'.
Ju<meregO>(P),,<mergO>(P),,<mirigO>(M) {N} ``^deer''. *Sa.<mirgi jel> `a certain kind of deer', H.<mRgO> `deer', antelope, O.<mRgO>, Sk.<mRgA>.
Ju<meROm>(KMP),,<meram>(P) {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]''. Cf. <menDa> `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho<meRom>, So.<k+mmEd/-mEd>, Nic.<me>; cf. O., Bh.<meRa> `goat'.
Ju<mesaD>(M),,<mesad>(K),,<mesal>(K),,<mesar>(K) {N} ``^day [M], ^light [K]''.
Ju<mese->(M); <mesi->(M) {VI} ``to ^include''. {VXN} ``to ^mix''.
Ju<mi>(:),,<miJ>,,<muJ>(:) {NUM} ``^one?''. Cf. e.g. <misiJ>(M) `today' (one-sun), <meJcena> `last year', <mekOR> `once'.
Ju<micO>(M) {ADJ} ``^false''. {N} ```^lie''.
Ju<miRi->(K) {V} ``to ^get''.
Ju<mirigO>(M),,<meregO>(P),,<mergO>(P) {N} ``^deer''. *Sa.<mirgi jel> `a certain kind of deer', H.<mRgO> `deer', antelope, O.<mRgO>, Sk.<mRgA>.
Ju<misiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^to^day''. *??one-sun.
Ju<mObleD>(M),,<mObler>(K) {N} ``^lightning''.
Ju<mOcO>(P) {N} ``^earth, ^world''. Syn. <mulukO>(M). *Kh.<mo'jhi>(P) `middle', H.<ma~jhA> `inside', O.<mOjhI> `middle', N.<medhye>, Sk.<mAdhyA>.
Ju<-moD>(:),,<-mOr>(:) {NCF of <OmOD>(M), <emOD>(P), <OmOr>(K), <emOr>(K)} ``^eye''. Cf. <-moD>(:), <-mor> `joint'. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>.
Ju<-moD>(:),,<-mor>(:) {NCF} ``^joint''. Cf. <mODO>(P) `bamboo', <-moD> `eye'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D>; So.<mAd.mAd/-mAd> `joint of the body or bamboo; knot in wood'.
Ju<mODO>(P) {N} ``^bamboo''. Syn. <aLO>(M), <aRO>(KP). Cf. <-moD>, <-mor> `joint'. *Sa., Mu., Bh.<ma'd>, Ho<ma'D>; So.<mAd.mAd> `joint', cf. Ju.<emoD->, ~<emor->.
Ju<mOdO>(KMP) {N} ``^liquor, ^wine, ^rice-^beer''. *H.<mAde> `intoxication, madness', O.<modO> `strong drink', Sk.<mAdA>.
Ju<mODOgOsa>(M) {N} ``^courtship''.
Ju<mOdu>(K) {N} ``^honey''. Syn. <niLa Dag>, <sekab Dag>. Cf. <mOONO>(M) `beeswax'.
Ju<mODuG>(P),,<muDuG>(M) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. Syn. <pucuka>(M), <uju>(P). *Mon<brx'>, cf. H.<phoRa>, O.<phoRI>.
Ju<mOdurO>(M) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. Cf. <mOdu>(K) `honey'.
Ju<mOhesuOrO>(P) {?} ``?''. *H.<mAhe$verA>??, Sk.<mAhe$vArA>.
Ju<mOeaG>(K),,<mOiaG>(MP) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. Cf. <miaG>. *Sa., Ho<meaG>, Kh.<meGga>(P), ~<maiGga>.
Ju<mOidan>(M) {N} ``^cholera''.
Ju<mOidde>(K) {POSTP} ``^in''.
Ju<mOisi>(K),,<mOi~si>(M) {N} ``^buffalo''.
Ju<mOja>(M) {ADJ} ``^funny''.
Ju<mOjaG>(K) {N} ``bachelor's ^dormitory, association of bachelors in the dormitory''. Syn. <mONDOg>(M), <mOnDo ghOro>(P).
Ju<mOjhi-a>(P) {ADJ} ``in the ^middle, in the midst of''.
Ju<mOjhix>(P) {N} ``^middle''. Cf. <mOjhi-a>, <moco>. *Kh.<mo'ghi>(P), O.<mojhI>, H.<mAdhyA>, Sk.<mAdh-yA> ??recte mOjhia.
Ju<mOkOdOma>(M) {N} ``^law^suit''.
Ju<mOkrab>(K) {NK} ``^grandson''.
Ju<mOLe->(M) {VTC} ``^twist''.

Ju<mONDOg>(M) {N} ``^guest_^house''.
Ju<mONO>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^maund, a ^weight of forty seers (a seer is equal to about 82 lbs)??''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<mon>, H.<mAnA>, B.<mOnO>, O.<mOhONO>, S??<mOhoNO>.
Ju<mOnO>(KP) {N} ``^mind [KP], ^spirit, ^wish, ^will [P]''. Cf. <mOnO kib-e>. *Kh.<mon>(B), Sa.<mon>, ~<mOne>, Mu.<man>, ~<mon>, Ho<mon>, H.<mAnA>, O.<mOnO>, Sk.<mAnAs>.
Ju<moNusO>(P) {N} ``^man, ^person''. Syn. <lukO>. *Sk.<mAnUSA>, ~<mAnUSyA>, ~<manUSA>, B.<manUsO>, O.<mINIsO>, H.<manUse>, Sa.<menus>, Pali, Pk.<maNUsA>.
Ju<mOJcO>(M) {N} ``^earth''.
Ju<mOGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^seduce''.
Ju<moGgo>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kumirO>. *Kh.<moGgor>(P) `crocodile, alligator', Sa.<maGgaR>, H.<mAgArA>, O.<mOgOrO>.
Ju<mOGgOlbar>(K) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<mOONO>(M) {N} ``^beeswax''. Cf. <mOdu> `honey'.
Ju<mOreG>(MP) {ADV} ``^two ^days after ^tomorrow [M], ?? [P]''. Cf. <mOiaG>.
Ju<mOsa>(K) {N} ``^mosquito''. Syn. <katiD>, <katir>.
Ju<mOsaNi>(M) {N} ``^cemetery''.
Ju<mOsri hariga>(P) {N} ``the ^lentil, a cultivated ^pulse''. |<hariga> `pulse'. *Mu.<masuri>, ~<mosari>, ~<mosori>, ~<musari>, Ho<masuri>; Sa.<mosri>, Sad.<mAsorI>, H.<mAsurA>, O.<mOsurO>, Sk.<mAsurA>, cf. Kh.<ma'so>(P) `a pulse', O.<masi>.
Ju<mOTa>(K) {N} ``^fat''.
Ju<mOtej>(MP),,<mOtei>(K) {NB} ``^nose [KMP]; ^snot, nasal ^mucus [M]''. *Ju.<jetej>(M) `eyesand', Kh. <jote>(ABD) `snot, nasal secretion', cf. <te'D->(AB) `to throw snot from one's nose'; Ho<muTa>, Sa.<mu~>, Mu.<muhu>, ~<mu~hu~>, Kh.<ro-moG>(BD), ~<romaG>(A), Pa.<muvvu>, So.<mu'u/-mu>, So.<mutE>.
Ju<mOTrO>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^pea''. *Sa.<maTor>, Ho<moTor>, H.<mATARA>, B., O.<mOTOrO>.
Ju<mou~Ni>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^musical_instrument, a kettle^drum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <nagra>. *H.<bheri>.
Ju<mOusirO>(K) {N} ``^November-^December''. *O.<??>.
Ju<mu> {??} ``??': '.
Ju<mudi>(KMP) {N} ``^ring, finger-ring, toe-ring''. *Kh.<mu'dhi>(AD), ~<mo'dhi>(B), ~<midi>(D), Sa.<mundAm>, Mu., Ho<mundam>, ~<mudam>, H.<mu~dAri>, O.<mUdI>.
Ju<muDuG>(M),,<mODuG>(P) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''. Syn. <pucuka>(M), <uju>(P). *Mon<brx'>, cf. H.<phoRa>, O.<phoRI>.
Ju<mugO>(M) {N} ``green ^gram''. *O. ??.
Ju<mugO>(P) {N} ``the ^horseradish_^tree''. *Sa.<muGgA>, Kh.<muGga>(P), Ho<mugi>, H.<mu~gA>, O.<mUgO>, Sk.<mUdgA>.
Ju<mui>(K),,<muJ>(:),,<muiJ>(P) {?} ``?''. Syn. <ekO>, <guTe>??. *Kh.<moiG, moiJ>(P), Sa., Mu.<mi'd>, Ho<mi'D>, So.<mUI>.
Ju<muili>(P) {N} ``^filth''. *H.<mEla>, O.<mOILa>, Ho<moILa>.
Ju<mujia>(M) {PP} ``^amidst''.
Ju<mukhO>(P),,<mukO>(M) {N} ``^face''. *Sa.<mukhe> `mouth, face', H.<mUkhA>, O.<mukhO>, Sk.<mUKhA>.
Ju<mukuLe>(M) {IO} ``to ^defend oneself''.
Ju<muliO>(K),,<mulO>(P) {N} ``^price''. *H.<mulyA>, O.<mulyO>(PD), Sk.<mulyA>.
Ju<mulia>(MP) {N} ``^worker, ^servant, ^laborer''. Cf. <muliO>, <mulO> `price'. *O.<mUlIa>, cf. H.<mulyA> `cost, price, wages', Sk.<mulyA>.

Ju<mulO>(P),,<muliO>(K) {N} ``^price''. *H.<mulyA>, O.<mulyO>(PD), Sk.<mulyA>.
Ju<muLO>(P) {N} ``the ^root of a ^tree''. Cf. <muLO> `radish'. *Sa.<mul> `root, principal', Mu.<mul> `chief, principal', H.<mulA>, O.<muLO>, Sk.<mulA>.
Ju<muLO>(P) {N} ``a ^radish''. Cf. <muLO> `root'. *Sa.<mulA>, Ho<mula>, H.<mulA>, ~<muli>, O.<mULa>, ~<mULO>, Bi.<mur>, ~<mul>, Sk.<mulAkA>.
Ju<mulukO>(M) {N} ``^world''. Syn. <mOcO>.
Ju<mun->(P) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<omon>, Ku.<umun>.
Ju<munu>(P) {N} ``^dream''. Cf. <munu>, <jae-na?? munmuj-e>. *Kh.<munu>(BD), Mu., Ho<kumu>, Sa.<kukmu~>; Kh.<mui->(BD), ~<mu'j->(P) `to dream'.
Ju<muNun>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''.
Ju<munusO>(K),,<munus>(K),,<mOnisO>(K) {N} ``^man''.
Ju<muJmuj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^kiss''. Cf. <munu>. *Kh.<mui>(P), ~<mu'j>(P). Phonology: jNas ~ JNas.
Ju<muJ-TO>(M) {NUM} ``^one''. Cf. <mi> `one', <-To> as in <omba-To> `two'.
Ju<muO~>(P) {N} ``^mouth''. Cf. <mukhO>. *H.<mU~hA>, O.<mUhO>, Sk.<mUkhA>.
Ju<muRa>(K) {N} ``^kite (bird)''.
Ju<muRcO>(P) {N} ``^pepper''. *Sa.<mAric>, Ho<malci>, So.<mAridsa>, Re.<morci>, H.<mArIcA>, ~<mIrIcA>, ~<mIrcA>, O.<mOrIcO>, Sk.<mArIcA>.
Ju<muRi>(K) {N} ``^gum''. ??RECHECK ENTRY.
Ju<muRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^dirty''.
Ju<murO>(P) {N} ``^peafowl''. Syn. <marag>(P). *H.<morA>, O.<mOyurO>, Sk.<mAyurA>.
Ju<muR-tib>(P),,<muLu-tib>(M) {NB} ``^abdomen [P], ^rectum [M]''. |<mur->, <muLO> `root', <itib> `belly'.
Ju<murukO>(K) {N} ``^fool''.
Ju<muTa>(M) {ADJ} ``^dense, ^thick''.
Ju<muTa>(M) {NB} ``^fist''. {VTC} ``to ^grip''.
Ju<n->(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <ne->, <niJ>.
Ju<-na>(P) {SX} ``^present indefinite and ^future, ^imperative''. Cf. <-a> `aorist of intransitive verbs ending in a nasal'. *Kh.<-na>(B) `future, imperative, infinitive', cf. H.<-na>.
Ju<na>(MP),,<nana>(P),,<nanai>(K) {NK} ``^grandmother: father's mother, mother's mother''. *Kh.<ya:ya>, ~<yaya>(D) `grandmother', ~<na:na:>(B), ~<nana>(D) `elder sister', Mu.<nana> `id.', Sa.<nana> `father's sister', H.<nana> `maternal grandfather', ~<nani> `mother's mother'.
Ju<na>(P),,<nau>(P),,<nae>(P) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. *O.<na>, ~<nahI>, ~<nUhoI>.
Ju<nagOD->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^fall''. *?<gur-> `to fall'; Sa.<nur-> `to fell, drop, fall'.
Ju<nagOm>(M),,<nagOm>(P) {N} ``village ^headman, ^chief''. *Kh.<naegom>(P) `blacksmith', Sa.<naJjom>, Mu., Ho<najom> `witch', Ah.<nAjume> `astrology'.
Ju<nagra>(P),,<nagara>(P) {N} ``a large ^drum, kettledrum''. Syn. <aRa>, <baido>, <boDokaTo>, <caG>, <DhOlO>, <Dholki>, <madOLO>, <mou~Ni>. *Mu.??<nagara>, ~<nageRa>, H.<nAgara>, ~<nAgaRa>, Kh.<nagera>(P), O.<nagAra>.
Ju<nahuLi>(P) {N} ``^navel''. Syn. <lai>(M); <usuNij>(M), <usuRij>(P), <usunOi>(K). *H., O. Sk.<nabhI>, O.<nahI>, B.<naI>.
Ju<naiki>(P) {N} ``^Aryan, ^Hindu, a high-caste ^foreigner, a ^landlord''. *Mu., Ho<diku>, H.<naIkA>, ~<nayekA> `master, guide, leader', O.<??>.
Ju<naiLO>(P),,<neuLO>(M),,<neuRO>(K) {N} ``^mongoose [KMP], ^weasel [P]''. *Ho<niura>, H.<nevela>, O.<neULO>, Sk.<nAkUlA>.
Ju<naLO>(MP) {N} ``^river, ^rivulet, brook, ^watercourse [P]; ^drain [M]''. *Sa., Mu.<nala>, H.<nala>, O.<naLO>.

Ju<namO>(P),,<naO>(M) {N} ``^name''. *H.<name>, ~<na~ve>, O.<namO>, Sk.<namAn>.
Ju<nan>(K),,<nan-te>(K) {ADV} ``^here''.
Ju<nana>(P),,<nanai>(K),,<na>(MP) {NK} ``^grandmother: father's mother, mother's mother''. *Kh.<ya:ya>(B), ~<yaya>(D) `grandmother', ~<na:na:>(B), ~<nana>(D) `elder sister', Mu.<nana> `id.', Sa.<nana> `father's sister', H.<nana> `maternal grandfather', ~<nani> `mother's mother'.
Ju<nan-te>(K),,<nan>(K) {ADV} ``^here''.
Ju<naO>(M),,<namO>(P) {N} ``^name''. *H.<name>, ~<na~ve>, O.<namO>, Sk.<namAn>.
Ju<nata>(P) {NK} ``^relationship, ^kin''. Cf. <kuTumari luko>. *Sa., Mu., H.<nata>.
Ju<natia>(P) {NK} ``^grandson: son's son, daughter's son''. *Kh.<na:ti>(B) `grandson', ~<na:tin>(B) `granddaughter', H.<nati> `daughter's son', O., B.<natI> `grandson'.
Ju<naTO>(:) {N} ``^dance''. Syn. <kig->(K), <kij->(P) `to dance'. *Sa.<naT> `dancer, dance', H.<naTO> `dance, mime', Sk.<??>.
Ju<natuni>(K) {NK} ``^granddaughter''. Cf. <natia> `grandson'.
Ju<nau>(P),,<nae>(P) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. Cf. <na> `id.'. *O.<na>, ~<nahI>, ~<nUhoI>.
Ju<ne>(P),,<ni>(KMP) {DEM} ``^this''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ne>, ~<ni>, Khm.<NE>, Nic.<ninA>, ~<ne:e>.
Ju<ne->(P) {PX} ``^we''.
Ju<neLia>(P),,<niRia>(K) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *Kh.<lil>(B) `blue', ~<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'.
Ju<-neniJ>(P),,<-niniJ>(P) {SX} ``^us, ^our''. *Kh.<na-i>(P), <naiJg>(D) `1st person possessive'??.
Ju<neuLO>(M),,<neuRO>(K),,<naiLO>(P) {N} ``^mongoose, ^weasel[P]''. *Ho<niura>, H.<nevela>, O.<neULO>, Sk.<nAkUlA>.
Ju<ni>(KMP),,<ne>(P) {DEM} ``^this''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ne>, ~<ni>, Khm.<NE>, Nic.<ninA>, ~<ne:e>.
Ju<-Ni>,,<-ni> {SX(of N)} ``^feminine''. Syn. <-i>. *O.<??>.
Ju<nii>(K),,<nei>(K),,<niJ>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (plural)''. *Kh.<aniG>(B) `we, plural inclusive', Sa.<AliJ>, Mu.<aliG> `first person dual enclusive'.
Ju<nice>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<nicOpO>(M) {N} ``^silence''.
Ju<nidusi>(M) {ADJ} ``^innocent''.
Ju<nije>(M) {PRON} ``^self''.
Ju<nika>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <sabOrOi>(K), <sabO~rOi>(K).
Ju<nikuTi>(P) {ADJ} ``^nearness, ^near''. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <sitim>. *H.<nIkATA>, O.<nIkOTO>, Sk.<nIkATA> `near, close'.
Ju<niLa>(P) {N} ``a large ^bee''. Syn. <sekab>, <mOdu gunir>. *Kh.<Jole>(P), Sa.<Jele>, MuN<lele>, ~<lili>, MuH, Ho, Ku.<nili>, ~<JAli>.
Ju<nilaja>(P) {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Sa.<nilajiA> `shameless', H.<nIlAjjA>, Sk.<nIrlAjjA>.
Ju<nii>(K),,<nei>(K),,<niJ>(MP) {PRON} ``^we (plural)''. *Kh.<aniG>(B) `we, plural inclusive', Sa.<AliJ>, Mu.<aliG> `first person dual enclusive'.
Ju<nira-e->(P) {V} ``to ^begin''. ??Vclass.
Ju<nirbOlia>(P) {N} ``^weak''. *H.<nIrbAlA>, Sk.<nIrbAlA>.
Ju<niRia>(K),,<neLia>(P) {ADJ} ``^blue''. *Kh.<lili>(P) `spotted', Sa.<lil> `Indigo, indigo plant, Indigofera tinctoria, blue', Mu.<lil-raG> `blue color', H.<lilA>, ~<nilO>, B.<nIlO>, O.<nILO> `blue'.
Ju<nisa>(P),,<nisO>(MKP) {NB} ``^beard, ^moustache''. *O.<nI$O>.

Ju<nisasO>(M) {N} ``^breath''.
Ju<nisO>(KMP),,<nisa>(P) {NB} ``^beard, ^moustache''. *O.<nI$O>.
Ju<nitia>(P),,<nica>(P) {ADV} ``^always''. Cf. <nika> `all'. *H.<nItyA>, Sk.<nItyAm>.
Ju<nO>(K),,<nOu>(P) {NUM} ``^nine''. *H.<nO>, O.<nO>, ~<nOO>, Sk.<nAv>.
Ju<nua>(K),,<nOa>(MP) {ADJ} ``^new''. *H.<nAvA>, ~<nAya>, O.<nUa>, Sk.<nAvA>.
Ju<nO~b->(M) {VIN} ``to ^stick_to''.
Ju<nodi>(P) {N} ``^river''. Cf. <naLO>. *Sa.<nAdi>, H.<nAdi>, O.<nOdi>, Sk.<nAdi>.
Ju<nOgOr>(P) {N} ``^city, ^town''. *Sa.<nogor>, Mu.<nagar>, H.<nAgArA>, B., O.<nOgOrO>, Sk.<nAgArA>.
Ju<nO-gOTa>(K),,<nOu-goTa>(P) {NUM} ``^nine''. |<nO>, <nOu> `nine', <gOTa> `whole, numeral intensive suffix'.
Ju<nOi>(KMP) {N} ``^river''. *Mu.<nai>, Sa.<nA~i> `a large river', So.<nai:-n>??, O.<nOI>.
Ju<nOkhO>(P),,<nOkO>(KM) {NB} ``finger^nail''. *H.<nakhunA>, O.<nOkhO>, Sk.<nAkhA>.
Ju<nOLO>(M) {N} ``^pipe''.
Ju<-nom>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <am>, <me->, <m->. *Kh.<-nom>(BD) `thine (2 sg. possessive of nouns)', Gu.<no:m>.
Ju<-nOm-an>(P) {SX} ``^imperfect''.
Ju<nOJca>(M) {N} ``small ^hut in a field''.
Ju<nORia>(K) {N} ``^coconut''.
Ju<nOu>(P),,<nO>(K) {NUM} ``^nine''. *H.<nO>, O.<nO>, ~<nOO>, Sk.<nAv>.
Ju<nOuka>(M) {N} ``^boat''.
Ju<nuku-ti>(M) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. |<nOkhO>, <nOkO> `nail', <-ti> NCF of <iti> `hand'. Phonology: OXi ~ uXi, vowelharmony.
Ju<nuNiJ>(M) {PP} ``^like''.
Ju<nua>(K),,<nOa>(MP) {ADJ} ``^new''. *H.<nAvA>, ~<nAya>, O.<nUa>, Sk.<nAvA>.
Ju<nunu>(KMP) {N} ``female ^breast, ^teat, ^udder''. Cf. <meram nunu ajaG>. |<nu.nu>. *Kh.<nunu>(ABD) `dug, teat, udder, breast, nipple [ABD], milk [B]', Sa., Mu., Ho<nunu>.
Ju<nuRinDO>(K) {ADV} ``^thus(?)''. Cf. <inuniJ>(P) `id.'.
Ju<-J>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<Ja>(KP),,<iJa>(MP),,<i~a>(K) {N} ``^house''. *Wa<JE>, Lam.<Ja:>, St.<Ji>, Nic.<Ji:>, Viet.<Ja>, So.<s'u:G-An>, ~<s'i:G-An>, Khs.<iG>. ??
Ju<Jam>(K),,<i~am>(K),,<iJam>(KP),,<iJam ??>(P) {N} ``^blood''. *Kh.<iJam>(P), ~<AJam>(P), ~<iy~am>(P), ~<Ay~am>(P), ~<eJam>(B), ~<eyam>(D), ~<eJgam>(A), So.<may~am>, Mu., Ho<maeom>, So.<miJam> ??.
Ju<-J-ba>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-iJ-ba>, <niJ-ba>.
Ju<JOg->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^swallow''. *Kh.<Jo'->(BD), ~<i~O'->(P), ~<io~>(A) `to eat'.
Ju<-O>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<O>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<o>(P) {INTERJ} ``^vocative particle''. *Sa.<o> `interjective, oh, alas', Khm.<o> `o, oh'.
Ju<O->(P),,<o->(P),,<u->(P) {PX} ``^causative?''. Cf. <Ob->, <ab-> `id.'. *Kh.<o->, Kh.<o->(D), ~<u->(D), Sa., Mu.<a->.
Ju<O~>(*),,<hO~>(P) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. Cf. <hO~ gam-e>. *Kh.<ho>(A), ~<hoi>(AB), ~<ha~>(AB), Sa.<hAi>, ~<ha~>, ~<he~>, Mu.<he>, ~<he~e~>, So.<u'u:>, H., O.<ha~>; Sak.<hO~>, ~<huhu~>, Sa.<ho~> `also, too'.
Ju<o~a>(P) {N} ``^sun-dried ^rice before husking''. ??.
Ju<Ob->(P) {PX} ``^causative ??''. Cf. variants <ab->, <O->, <u->, <[b]>. *So.<Ab->, ~<[b]>.
Ju<ObbiasO>(K),,<ObiasO>(K) {N} ``^habit''. *O.<ObhyasO> (for <ObhysO>(D)).

Ju<ObLeb->M) {VTC} ``to ^cool (as food)''. !Cf. <OLeb->(M) VTC `to scorch (food while cooking)', which suggests a causative <o[b]Leb-> `to cause to scorch'; erroneous gloss? Cf. also <lOlOb>(K), <lOb.lOb>(K) `hot', <lOb-> `to burn'.
Ju<Ob-lOg->(P??) {V(-e)} ``to ^cook_(a_vegetable)''.
Ju<ObO>(M) {N} ``^ceremony''.
Ju<ObO>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<ObOtO>(*),,<hObOtO>(P),,<pObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>.
Ju<O[b]ROg->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <OROg-(na)> `to fall'?)} ``to ^throw_down, to let fall, [to ^drop]''. *Sa.<obor-> `to sit on eggs, fall to the ground', Mu., Ho<obor-> `to lie down on belly'.
Ju<Ob-tej->(MP) {VT(CAUS of <tej-> VIC(-e) `to break (as a rope, intr.)')} ``to ^break (as a rope, tr.) [M], to ^untie, to ^open [P]''.
Ju<OceNa>(M) {N} ``^thatch (both ends) ??''.
Ju<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K),,<hOcO>(P),,<pOchO>(*) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''.
Ju<OcOLOr->(M) {VIC} ``to ^overflow''.
Ju<OcOre>(M) {ADV} ``^back''. |<OcO>, <pOchO>(*) `back, rump', <-re> ??.
Ju<Oda>(KM) {ADJ} ``^wet''. *Cf. <o-Dag->(P) `to moisten'; dental d unclear, perhaps unrelated.
Ju<Oda>(M),,<ada>(P) {N} ``fresh ^ginger (%Zingiber officinale, Roscoe)''. Cf. <su~Thi> `dried ginger'. *Sa.<adhe>, Mu.<adi>, Ho<ada>, B.<ada>, O.<Oda>, H.<AdArAkA>.
Ju<Odha>(:),,<OdhO>,,<OdO>(M) {ADJ} ``^half''. *Sa., H.<adha>, O.<Odhe>, Sk.<ArdhA>, ~<ardhA>.
Ju<o-Dag-> {V(-e, CAUS of <Dag->(*) `be wet')} ``to ^moisten, to ^irrigate''. Cf. <Oda>(KM) `wet'.
Ju<Ode>(:),,<ORe->(P) {V(-na)} ``?''. *Cf. <OROg-> `to fall'; Sa.<Al-> `to lie down (for the night)'.
Ju<Odiga>(M) {ADV} ``^more''.
Ju<OdhO>(P),,<Odha>(:),,<OdO>(M) {ADJ} ``^half''. *Sa., H.<adha>, O.<Odhe>, Sk.<ArdhA>, ~<ardhA>.
Ju<OdrOmia>(M) {ADJ} ``^impious''.
Ju<oDusO>(P),,<uDusO>(P) {N} ``^bug, ^bed-bug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>. *H.<URAsA>, Sad.<UrIs>, O.<oROsO>, Sk.<UddA~$A>.
Ju<-Og>(P) {SX} ``?''. *Sa.<-o'>, Mu.<-o'>, Ku.<-yu>.
Ju<Og->(M) {VTN} ``to ^carry (a baby)''. *Cf. <gOg-> `to carry away'.
Ju<Oeag>(K),,<Oiag>(MP) {N} ``bird's ^nest''. Syn. <pOtu>. *Kh.<o'>(AD), gen. <oga'> `house', Sa., Mu., ~<oRa'>, Ho<oa'> `id.'.
Ju<OeOm>(K),,<kOiOm->(MP) {VTN} ``to ^cough''. {N} ``a cough''. Syn. <koO>, <kuO>, <lakaD>. *Kh.<kayom>(BD) `word, language'.
Ju<OiOG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^fall_down''. *So.<uyoG-> `to drop, to fall (as dry leaves), to die', Sa.<uyu'-> `to bring down', Mu., Ho<uiu'-> `to fall down'.
Ju<OjaG>(M),,<hOjaG>(P) {N} ``^potato''. *Mu., Ho, H.<alu>, Mu.<pojo-daru>, ~<pOjOm-daru> `a small tree', Sa.<pojo> `a forest tree'.
Ju<Ojar-mi>(K) {NUM} ``^thousand''. |<-mi> `one'.
Ju<Oji->(M),,<hoje->(P) {VI} ``to ^stray, to be ^lost''. *O.<hOjI> `being lost', ~<hOjIba> `to lose'.
Ju<OjOn>(KMP) {N} ``^oil''. |*<o-jon>, <o-> perh. inal. possessive. *Kh.<jol>(ABD), So.<miJOl>, Gu.<ao:l>.

Ju<Okta>(M) {N} ``^offering''.
Ju<Ola->(M) {VTN} ``to ^wave (the hand)''.
Ju<olag>(P) {N} ``^leaf, ^letter''. *Kh.<ula'>(BD), So.<Ola/-Ol>, Gu., Pa.<o:la:>, Re.<o:la:>, ~<ula:>.
Ju<OLag>(M) {N} ``^cake''. Syn. <piDia> `oil cake'.
Ju<OlaGOn>(P) {N} ``^bud of a ^flower''. =Mu., Ho<moe>, Sa.<mo~he~>. *So.<godo:G-o:l-en> `bud'.
Ju<Ole>(D),,<OliOte>(D) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. Cf. <Ole> `mango'.
Ju<Ole>(KM),,<hOLe>(P) {N} ``the ^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''. Syn. <amra>, <kae>, <kaet>. Cf. <Ole>, <OliOte> `ripe'. *Sa.<ul>, Mu., Bh., Ho<uli>, So.<uRa/-ul>, Gu.<ili>, Re.<li>.
Ju<OLeb->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scorch (food while cooking)''. *Cf. <lOlOb>(K), ~<lOb.lOb>(K) `hot', ~<lOb-> `to burn'.
Ju<Olei>(M) {ADJ} ``^vain''.
Ju<OLej>(M),,<ORei>(K),,<Orei>(K),,<OROi>(K),,<ORej>(P),,<OROj>(P) {N} ``^bullock, ^cattle, ^bull, ^cow''. *Kh.<ore'j>(B), Sa., MuN<uri'j>, MuH, Ho<uri'>.
Ju<OLen>(M),,<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>.
Ju<Olga.Olga>(K) {ADJ} ``^different''.
Ju<OliOte>(D),,<Ole>(D) {ADJ} ``^ripe''.
Ju<OLOg->(M) {VIN} ``to ^alight (as a bird)''.
Ju<OlOga>(MP) {ADJ} ``^different, ^separate, ^apart''. *H.<AlAgA>, O.<OlOgO>, Sa.<alag>, Sk.<AlAgnA>.
Ju<OLO-miJ>(M) {NUM?} ``^pair''. |<-miJ> `one'.
Ju<OLOndu>(M) {N} ``house ^dust''. Syn. <duLi>(M), <duri>(K) `dust'.
Ju<OLOG>(M),,<OrOG>(K),,<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD), Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>; Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'.
Ju<OLOG>(M),,<OlOG>(P) {N} ``^thatching_^straw''. Syn. <tiluG>(M) `thatch'. *Kh.<oloG>(BD) `thatch, long grass', So.<ala:G-on> `jungle grass', Gu.<UloG>, Re.<loG>; Pal.<plO:G> `thatch'.
Ju<OLOpO>(P),,<OLpO>(P) {ADJ} ``^less, ^small''. *H.<AlpA>, O.<OLPO>, Sk.<AlpA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<OLOsua>(P),,<OLsua>(M) {ADJ} ``^drowsy, ^lazy, slothful''. *H.<alAsA>, O.<OLOsO>, Sk.<AlAsA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<OLpO>(K),,<OlpO>(K),,<ORpO>(K) {ADJ} ``^little''. *O.<OLpO>(D).
Ju<OLsua>(M),,<OLOsua>(P) {ADJ} ``^drowsy, ^lazy, slothful''. *H.<alAsA>, O.<OLOsO>, Sk.<AlAsA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<-Om>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-nOm>, <-m>, <am> ??.
Ju<Om->? {?} ``?''.
Ju<Omisa>(M) {N} ``^new_^moon''.
Ju<OmOD>(M),,<OmOr>(K),,<emOD>(P),,<emOr>(K) {NB} ``^eye''. |*<e-moD>, *<o-moD>, *<A-moD>, cf. NCF <-moD>. *Kh.<mo'D>(P), Sa.<me~'d>, Mu.<me'd>, Ho<me'D>, So.<mO'Od/-mAd>, Sr.<mat>.
Ju<OmOLO>(M) {N} ``^harvest''.
Ju<OmOr>(K),,<emOr>(K) {N} ``^eye''. See <omoD>.
Ju<OmrutO>(P) {N} ``the ^papaya ^tree, its ^fruit''. Cf. <amruto>, <amutO>, <jeDa>. *Sa.<Amrit>, H.<AmArIte>.

Ju<On->(KMP) {VIN(-a)} ``to ^go''. *Kh.<con-a>, ~<cOl>, Mu., Sa.<sen>, Kh.<saGgo'D>(P).
Ju<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP),,<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'.
Ju<OndO>(M),,<andhO>(P) {ADJ} ``^blind [P]''. {N} ``blind person [M]''. *Kh., Sa., Mu.<andha>, Ho<anda>; H.<A~dha>, O.<OndhO>, Sk.<AndhA>.
Ju<ONDONDO>(M) {ADJ} ``^empty''.
Ju<OnO>(P) {N} ``^ear of corn, ^corn''. *Sa.<on> `food, victuals, grain', Sad.<On>, H.<AnnA>, B., O.<OnnO> `food', Sk.<AnnA>.
Ju<On-O>(K),,<On-a>(K) {ADJ} ``^gone''. |<On-> `to go'; <-O>, <-a> `?'.
Ju<ONOg->(M) {VIC} ``to ^bend''.
Ju<ONoG>(P) {N} ``^cluster of ^fruits''. *Mu., Ho<kandi>, O.<kandhI>, So.<runta:-n>.
Ju<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K),,<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'.
Ju<OnOsOre->(M) {VTC} ``to ^aim at''.
Ju<OnsO>(K),,<hOnsO>(K),,<OGsO>(M),,<ha~sO>(P),,<ha~sa>(P) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<OnsOm>(K),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<hORsOm>(P),,<pONOsO>(D) {N} ``the ^jackfruit ^tree; its ^fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'.
Ju<OnTa>(MP),,<hOnTa>(P) {N} ``^waist, ^hip''. Cf. <hOnTag>. *Mu., Ho<maeaG>, O.<OJTa>.
Ju<OG->(KMP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. *Kh.<onDor->(BD), ~<o~Dor->(A), So.<amdaG>, ~<andaG>, Nic.<ya:G>, Nic.Car<hAG>, Nic.Coast <ha:G>, Lawa<hmO:G>, ~<mO:G>.
Ju<OGga->(M) {VTC} ``to ^peel''.
Ju<OGgaj->(P) {V(-e)} ``?''. Cf. <guj-e>.
Ju<OGgarua>(M) {N} ``^locust''.
Ju<OGgi>(M),,<uGgi>(P) {N} ``^shirt, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>, <cadar>, <paTa>. *Kh.<uJ->(P), ~<oJ-> `to twist', Sa.<uJ-> `to twist', Bh.<uG->, Ho<u~i->.
Ju<OGsO>(M),,<OnsO>(K),,<hOnsO>(K),,<ha~sO>(P),,<ha~sa>(P) {N} ``^duck [KMP], ^goose, ^swan [P]''. *Sa.<ha~s>, Mu.<ha~s>, ~<ha~sa>, Ho<ho~s>, H.<hA~sA>, O.<hO~sO>, Sk.<hA~sA>.
Ju<OparjO>(P) {ADJ} ``^salty''.
Ju<ope>(P) {N} ``^cockroach, ^weevil''. *Ho<hopi>, ~<upi> `id.', Sa.<upi> `swarming white ant', Kh.<ufia>(A), <umphya>(B) `flying ant', Sad.<UpIA>, Mu.<uphia>.
Ju<Orae->(*),,<hOrae->(P),,<pOre->(M) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>.
Ju<Oraj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant''. *So.<or-> `to plough', Mu.<ur-> `to dig with a spade, to hoe'.
Ju<oRaG->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^embrace''.
Ju<oRaG-jiG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^hurry, to ^walk_^fast''. *H.<kAdAmA bARhana> `to walk fast'.
Ju<OrdaNi>(M) {N} ``^cliff''.
Ju<ORe->(P),,<Ode->(:) {V(-na)} ``?''. Cf. <OROg->. *Sa.<Al-> `to lie down (for the night)'.

Ju<ORei>(K),,<Orei>(K),,<OROi>(K),,<ORej>(P),,<OROj>(P),,<OLej>(M) {N} ``^bullock, ^cattle, ^bull, ^cow''. *Kh.<ore'j>(BD), ~<ora'j>(AD) `ox [A], castrated bull [B], cattle [BD]', Sa., MuN<uri'j>, MuH, Ho<uri'>.
Ju<Oren>(P) {N} ``the Chebulic Myrabolan, a small ^tree with large sub-opposite elliptic leaves''. *Sa.<roI>, Mu., He??<rola>.
Ju<Oren>(*),,<hOren>(:) {?} ``?''.
Ju<Oren->(KMP) = <O-Den-> {VTC(-e)} ``to ^bring [KMP]; to ^marry [P]''. Cf. <DuG-e>, <an-e>. |? CAUS of <Den-> `to come', i.e. <O-Den-> `to cause to come', i.e. `to bring', with regular change of intervocalic D to r. *Kh.<ol->(ABD) `to bring', So.<uruG->, ~<oroG-> `to take, to escort', ~<uruG-a:i-> `to bring', Mu.<uRuG-> `to bring out', As.<uruG-> `to bring'.
Ju<oRena>(P) {N} ``the rock horned ^owl''. *Sa.<oRe> `bush-quail', Perdicula asiatica, MuN<ORe>, Ho<oe> `bird', ~<oRe-na>, cf. Sa.<oRe Tepo'> `a quail trap'. Cf. <tupOg>. *Sa., Mu., H.<dundu>.
Ju<O-ren-O>(P) {N} ``^marriage''. |<O-ren-> `to bring', <-O> ?.
Ju<ORiDag>(*),,<hORiDag>(P) {N} ``a ^decoction of the leaves of <haRa-daru> and <konea>, plus the bark of <sarjom-daru> and <hatana''. daru>'. *Ho<haRi'>, Mu.<haRa>, ~<haRa-da'>, cf. Mu.<haRa-daru> `a middle sized tree'.
Ju<OrO>(P) {N} ``the ^bar across a ^door to keep it shut''. *H.<hUReka>.
Ju<OROg->(P) {V} ``to ^fall?''. Syn. <gur->.
Ju<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M),,<hORoG>(P),,<pOROG>(*) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD); Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>, Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare', So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'.
Ju<OrOrO>(K) {N} ``^flesh of ^fruit''.
Ju<ORpO>(K),,<OLpO>(K),,<OlpO>(K) {ADJ} ``^little''. *O.<OLpO>(D).
Ju<OrtO>(M) {N} ``^meaning''.
Ju<Osar>(P),,<OsarO>(M) {ADJ} ``^broad, ^wide''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<osar>; H.<osarA>, B.<s$arO> `width', O.<osarO>.
Ju<OsO>(KMP) {N} ``^medicine [KM], ^root [P]''.
Ju<OstO>(M) {N} ``^peepal ^tree''.
Ju<OTec-kaD>(M) {N} ``^pus''. |<-kaD> `??'.
Ju<Oti>(KP) {ADJ} ``^much''. {ADV} ``much, ^very, very much, exceedingly''. *H.<AtI>, O.<OtI>, Sk.<AtI>.
Ju<OtOrO>(M) {N} ``^perfume''.
Ju<-pa>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <apa>, <ha->, <h->.
Ju<paci>(M) {N} ``^beer''.
Ju<pacri juLi>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^fig ^tree''. |<juLi> `a fig tree'. *Sa.<pecri> `an outside wall, enclosure', Mu.<pacri> `wall', H.<pracire>.
Ju<pada>(M) {N} ``^field''. Cf. <paaDO>(M) `hill'.
Ju<padO>(KP) {N} ``^foot''. Cf. <pOdumO>. *H.<padA>, O.<padO>, Sk.<padA>.
Ju<paaDO>(M) {N} ``^hill''. Cf. <pada>(M) `field'.
Ju<paDu>(P) {N} ``^eunuch''. *H.<pANDA>, Sk.<pANDA>.
Ju<pag->(M) {VT} ``to ^separate''. Cf. <pOg->(K) `to beat'.
Ju<pagO>(MP),,<pagOm>(P) {N} ``^turban''. *H.<pagA>, O.<pagO>, cf. H.<pAgARi>, O.<pOgORI>, Mu.<pagAri> `turban'.
Ju<paja->(P) {V} ``to ^chew_the_^cud, to ^ruminate''. Syn. <aibOg kin->(P). Cf. <haja-e>, <ajae->(K), <aja->(M) `to chew (food)'. *H.<pAgUrana>, O.<pOgUrO kOrIba>.

Ju<paka>(*),,<haka>(P),,<aka>(*) {N} ``^rope''. Syn. <dauLa>, <dauRa>, <dOuRO>. *Mu.<pagha>, ~<paga>, Ho<paga>, H.<pAgAha>, O.<pOgha>, O.<paga>.
Ju<pakaRO> {ADJ?} ``^cooked'?. *H.<pAkAna> `to be cooked', ~<pakAna> `to boil', B.<paka> `to be cooked', O.<pakO kOrIba> `to cook''.
Ju<pakea->(M) {VTN} ``to ^cross''.
Ju<pakO>(*),,<hakO>(P),,<akO>(*) {ADJ} ``^near''. *O.<pakhO> `nearness', Sk.<pAkSA> `wing, side'. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>, <sitim>.
Ju<paLa>(M) {NB} ``^shoulder-blade''.
Ju<palaTi->(M) {VIN} ``to ^take_off''.
Ju<palTi>(P) {N} ``the gigantic ^swallow-wort, a ^shrub with copious milky juice''. *Mu.<palTi>, Ho<palaTi>.
Ju<pamag>(M) {ADJ} ``^brittle, [easily ^breakable]''. |<p[am]ag>, <pag-> `to break' with infix <[am]>.
Ju<pance>(K),,<paJca>(P),,<paJco>(:) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>.
Ju<panDra>(*),,<hanDra>(P),,<anDra>(KM) {ADJ} ``^white''. Cf. <punDu>, <ponDa>. *H.<paNDUra> `white', Sad., Or.<pOnDra> `fair skinned', Sa.<paNDra> `having light-colored greyish eyes', Mu.<pandra> `a buffalo of greyish color', Sk.<paNDUrA>, Mu., Bh., Ho<punDi> `white', Mu.<punDi raG> `white color'.
Ju<panDu-buG>(P) {N} ``a species of ^snake, the spectacled ^cobra''. |<-buG> NCF of <babuG>(KM), <bubuG>(P) `snake'. *Mu.<panDu biG>, Ho<panDu nagu biG> `id.', Sa.<paNDu biJ> `a light-colored snake (cobra)', Sa.<pANDu> `grey, white', H.<paNDU> `light yellow color', Sk.<paNDU buG>.
Ju<pani>(P) {N} ``^water''. *H.<pani>, O.<paNI>; Sk.<paniyA> `to be drunk' ??n or N??.
Ju<paNia>(M) {N} ``^egg-white''.
Ju<paNiDuG>(M) {N} ``^water ^snake''. |<paNi> `water'? & <DuG> ??recte -buG??.
Ju<panO>(K) {N} ``^betel''. *O.<panO>, H.<pan>.
Ju<paantia>(M) {N} ``^dawn''.
Ju<pance>(K),,<paJco>(:),,<paJca>(P) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>.
Ju<paJce->(M) {VTN} ``to ^conspire''.
Ju<paJco>(:),,<paJca>(P),,<pance>(K) {NUM} ``^five''. *H.<pa~cA>, B.<pa~cO>, O.<paJcO>, Sk.<pAJcAn>.
Ju<papO>(MP) {N} ``^sin, ^wickedness''. *Kh.<pap>(D), Sa., Mu.<pap>, H.<papA>, O.<papO>, Sk.<papA>.
Ju<para>(KMP) {N} ``common ^pigeon, ^dove''. Cf. <darabok>, <kOpotO>, <kakaRai>, <liuG-bOg>. *Kh.<pero~a>(A), Sa.<parwa>, So.<parua>, O.<para>, H.<pAreva>, Sk.<para-vAtA>.
Ju<pardi->(M),,<hardi->(P),,<ardi->(M) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {NI} ``hunting''. Syn. <saGgem-> `to pursue'.
Ju<paRisia>(*),,<haRisia>(P),,<aRisia>(*) {N} ``^axe''. =Mu., Ho<kapi>. Cf. <haDisa>, <guTia>. *H.<phArAsa>, B.<phOrsa>, Sk.<pArA$U> `axe', H.<pArAsIya> `sickle'.
Ju<pascimO>(P),,<pOcimO>(M),,<pOccimO>(K) {N} ``^west''. *H.<pe$cImA>, O.<pO$cImO>, Sk.<pA$cImA>.
Ju<pasO>(M) {N} ``^trap''. *Sa.<pAsi> `snare, loop, noose'.
Ju<pasOdia>(M) {N} ``^falling_^star, ^meteorite''.
Ju<paTa>(*),,<haTa>(P),,<aTa>(*) {N} ``^tail''. *Kh.<pata>(BD); Mon<bAtA>.

Ju<paTa>(M) {N} ``^board''. Cf. <haTia>(P), <aTia>(M) `mat'. *O.<paTI>; H.<pATIja> `a slab of stone, slate, tablet, tile, a board'.
Ju<paTa>(P) {N} ``^garment, a piece of ^cloth''. *Sk.<pATTa>, ~<pATA>, H.<paTA> `silk', O.<pa-TO> `id.'.
Ju<pataLO>(P) {N} ``^hell, the lower (infernal) regions, ^under^world''. *Sa.<patal> `below, under the earth', H.<pAtalA>, ~<patalA>, Sk.<patalA> `hell, inferno'.
Ju<paTi>(M) {NB} ``^mouth''.
Ju<paThia>(*),,<haThia>(P),,<aTia>(*) {N} ``young she-^goat''. *Ho<paTea> `id.', MuN<paThia>, MuH<paTia> `a full grown young mare, she-goat; hind of the Indian Gazelle, which has not yet had any young', Sa.<pA-Thi> `a female kid, deer', Kh.<paThi>(D), ~<paTi>(D), ~<paThni>(D) `female', ~<paThi merOm>, ~<paThia merOm> `she goat', H.<pAThIja> `a stout young woman', ~<paTha> `a young stout animal'.
Ju<paThO>(P) {N} ``a technical name of very wide distribution for any hill or forest ^deity''. *Bh.<paT> `hill and river god', H. Kh.<paT>(P) `hill spirit', ~<paThO>, O.<paTh> `hill plateau, table land', Sa.<paT> `throne', H.<paTA> `id., seat of government'.
Ju<pauci->(*),,<auci->(KM),,<hauci->(P) {VIN(-na)} ``to ^arrive [P], to ^reach [KP], to ^reach_for [M]''. *H.<pAhU~cAna>, O.<pAhUJcIba>.
Ju<-pe>(P),,<-pe>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <ape>, <he->.
Ju<pe>(*),,<he>(*),,<e>(:) {NUM} ``^three''. *Kh.<u'phe>(D), Sa.<pe>, Mu.<api>, Ho<api-a>, ~<ape>, So.<yagi>.
Ju<pej>(P) {N} ``^rice ^water with the grain loosely floating in it, ^gruel''. *Kh.<pe'>(AD) `boiled rice', ~<pe'j>(P) `gruel', Kh.<ompeG>(ABD) `flat rice', Mon<pUG> `cooked rice'; H.<pejA> `cream prepared from boiled milk'.
Ju<penDu>(K) {N} ``^ball''.
Ju<peR->(K),,<per->(M) {VTN} ``to ^blow (a flute)''. *Kh.<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to blow a flute'.
Ju<pere->(M),,<phere->(P) {VTN} ``to ^return''. *H.<pherAna>, ~<phIrAna>, O.<pherI asI-ba>; Sa.<pherao-> `to change, alter'.
Ju<peTe->(M),,<piTe->(K) {VTC} ``to ^strike''.
Ju<peTe->(M) {VXN} ``to ^un^tie (a knot)''.
Ju<peTua>(P) {ADJ} ``^covetous, ^greedy''. *Mu.<peTu>; H.<peTu> `voracious, ravenous', O.<pATuko> `greedy'.
Ju<piajO>(MP) {N} ``^onion''. *Sa.<peaj>, MuN<piaju>, Mu., H.<peaj>, ~<peaju>, Ho<piaji>, P.H.<pIyazA>, O.<pIajO>.
Ju<piDia>(P) {N} ``oil ^cake''. Syn. <OLag> `cake'. *Ho<piDia> `id.', H.<pINDa> `a round object, offerings given to manes', ~<pINDi> `a kind of pumpkin', cf. Kh.<piTha>(P), Sa.<piThA>, Mu.<piTa>, O.<pITha> `cake', H.<piTha> `kind of sweetmeat'.
Ju<piDia>(P),,<piRia>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<pij->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^abandon, to ^leave''. *Kh.<pi'j->(B) `to break'.
Ju<pinata>(*),,<hinata>(P),,<inata>(*) {N} ``^hukkah, tobacco ^pipe''. *H.<pina-> `to drink, to smoke tobacco'.
Ju<piNDa>(M), <hinDa>(P), <inDa>(*)} ``^veranda''. *Kh.<pinDa>(ABD), ~<pi~Ra>(B), ~<pinDigi>(D), Sa.<piNDA>, Mu.<pinDA>, ~<pinDagi>, ~<piRiGgi>, Ho<pinDigi>.
Ju<piRha>(P) {N} ``^stool, ^seat''. *Sa.<piRhA>, H.<piRha>, O.<pIRha>, Sk.<piThA>.
Ju<piRi>(P) {N} ``^upland''. Cf. <piRhi>. *Mu.<piRi>, Ho<pii>.
Ju<piRhi>(P) {NK} ``^generation''. Cf. <piRi>, <piRhO>. *Sa.<piRhi>, Mu.<piRi>, ~<piRhi>, H.<piRhi>.

Ju<piriRa>(*),,<hiriRa>(P),,<irira>(M) {N} ``^nose ^ring [P], ^ear ring [M]''. *H.<nAthA>, Ho<not>, H.<piRA> `an ornament for the head, tiara'.
Ju<piRhO>(P) {N} ``^a group of ^villages''. Cf. <piRi>, <piRhi>, <pORhO>, <bhuJa-piRhi>, <bhuJa-piRhO> `Bhuiya-Pirh', <juaG-piRhO> `Juang-Pirh', <piRhO-paThO-kOilOG>. *Mu., Sa.??<piR>, ~<piiRi> `a group of villages under a <maR~ki> (<manki> = <pati>)'.
Ju<pitaLo karOG>(P) {N} ``a small slender ^fish, white with a black back''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<budu hai>, Ho<budu haku>, H.<budU mAchAli>.
Ju<piTe->(K),,<peTe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^strike''.
Ju<pitOL>(P),,<pitOLO>(M) {N} ``^brass''. *Kh.<pitor>(D), ~<pitra>(D), ~<pi'tORO>, Sa.<pitAr>, ~<pitol>, Mu.<pitar>, ~<pital>, Ho<pitol>, H.<pitArA>, ~<pitAlA>, O.<pItOLO>, Sk.<pIttAlA>, ~<pitAlA>.
Ju<pObOnO>(MP) {N} ``^air, ^breeze, ^wind''. Cf. <kOiO>. *H.<pAvAnA>, O.<pObOnO>, Sk.<pAvAnA>.
Ju<pObOtO>(*),,<hObOtO>(P),,<ObOtO>(*) {N} ``^mountain, ^hill''. *H.<pArvAtA>, Sk.<pArvAtA>.
Ju<pOcas>(P) {NUM} ``^fifty''. Syn. <dui kodi dOsO>. *Kh.<pacas>(P), H.<pecasA>, O.<pOJcasO>, ~<pOca$O>.
Ju<pOcimO>(M),,<pOccimO>(K),,<pascimO>(P) {N} ``^west''. *H.<pe$cImA>, O.<pO$cImO>, Sk.<pA$cImA>.
Ju<pOchO>(*),,<hOcO>(P),,<OcO>(*),,<OcOa>(K) {N} ``^back, [K], backside, ^rump [P]''.
Ju<pOdhan>(P) {N} ``secular ^head of the village''. *Kh.<pradhan>(P), Mu.<pardhan> `chief', H.<prAdhanA>, O.<prOdhanO>; Sk.<prAdhanA>.
Ju<pOddu~a rasiG>(K) {N} ``^lotus''. |<rasiG> `flower'. *H.<pAdmA> `lotus', O.<poddu~O>(D), Sk.<pAdmA>, cf. Ju.<pOdumO>(P) `sole of the foot'.
Ju<pOdumO>(P) {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''. *H.<pAdmA> `lotus plant or flower, mark on the foot', Sk.<pAdmA>; cf. Ju.<pOddu~a rasiG>(K) `lotus'.
Ju<pOg->(K) {V} ``to ^beat''. Cf. <pag->(M) `to separate', <page->(M) `to break (as a pot, intr.)', <pamag> `brittle'.
Ju<pOgunO>(K),,<phOgunO>(K) {N} ``^February-^March''. *O.<??>.
Ju<pOisa>(KMP) {N} ``^money, ^pice''. *Kh.<paisa>(P), Sa.<paesa>, ~<pOesa>, Mu.<paesa>, ~<pOesa>, Ho<poisa>, H.<pEsa>, O.<pOIsa>.
Ju<pOita>(P) {N} ``^sacred_^thread of the twice-born Hindus''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<poeta>; H.<pevItre> `silken wreath worn by mendicants'.
Ju<pOkO>(:) {?} ``^fortnight, half a month''. Cf. <sat-dinO>(KM), <sOptahO>(P) `week'.
Ju<pOkia>(M) {N} ``^rain-^hat''.
Ju<pOLe>(M),,<pORe->(K),,<pORhe->(P) {IOV} ``to ^read''. *Kh.<paRhe->(D), Sa., Mu.<paRhao>, Ho<paRao>, H.<pARhAna>, O.<pORh-Iba>(PD).
Ju<pOlO>(P) {N} ``^flock''. *O.<pOlO>.
Ju<phOlO>(P) {N} ``^fruit''. *Sa.<phal>, ~<phOl>, H.<phAlA>, O.<phOLO>, Sk.<phAlA>, Khm.<phle>, Pal.<ple:h>.
Ju<pOlOGga>(M) {N} ``^carton (for rice)''.
Ju<pOlOra>(M) {N} ``^hollow ^tree''. *H.<pola> `hollow, concave, porous', O.<polO>.
Ju<pOLsa>(M) {N} ``^palas ^tree''.
Ju<pOmpOLO>(M) {ADJ} ``^loose''.
Ju<pONa>(P) {N} ``small ^broom''. Syn. <jenOg>. *O.<pO~hOra>, ~<bORhINa>, H.<bARhEni>.
Ju<ponDa>(P),,<panDa>(P) {N} ``^buffalo of greyish color''. Cf. <panDra>(*) `white'. *Mu.<panDra>, H.<paRa>, Bi.<paRa, pARrU> `buffalo calf', Pk.<pADDAA> `buffalo'.

Ju<pONOsO>(D),,<hORsOm>(P),,<ONOsOm>(M),,<OnsOm>(K) {N} ``the ^jack^fruit ^tree; its fruit''. Syn. <kanThra>(P). *Ho<poRos>, ~<pORsO>, HoB<pOrsO-daru>, So.<pARAsa>; cf. H.<pAla$A>, O.<pOLasO> `the tree Butea frondosa'.
Ju<pOJjOra>(M) {NB} ``^rib''. Cf. <pOJjuri>(M) `spine'.
Ju<pOJjuri>(M) {NB} ``^spine''. Cf. <pOJjOra>(M) `rib'.
Ju<phOR->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^crack, to ^split''. Cf. <kaThO>. *H.<phaRAna> `to tear, to crack', O.<phaRIba>, Sa.<phar pharao->, ~<phaR phaRao-> `to tear, rend'.
Ju<pOra>(K) {ADV} ``^almost''. Cf. <pOri>(M) `like'.
Ju<pORae->(K) {V(CAUS of <pORe-> `to read')} ``to ^teach, to ^cause to ^read''.
Ju<pOrbOti>(P) {N} ``an epithet of the ^goddess ^Durga, wife of Mahadeo or Shiva''. Cf. <pOrbOtO>. *H.<parvoti>, Sk.<parvAti>, cf. H.<pArvAti> `mountainous'.
Ju<pOrbOtO>(MP) {N} ``^mountain''. *O.<pOrbOtO>, Sk.<pArvAtA>.
Ju<pOrca>(M) {ADJ} ``^broad''.
Ju<pOre>(M) {PP} ``^after''.
Ju<pOre->(M),,<hOrae->(P),,<Orae->(*) {VXN(-e)} ``to ^fill''. *H.<purAna>, Nep.<pUrnU>, MuH, Ho<pere'>, Sa., MuN<pere'j> `full, to fill', Kh.<pere'j>(P); So.<bArij>.
Ju<pORhe->(P),,<pORe->(K),,<pOLe>(M) {IOV} ``to ^read''. *Kh.<paRhe->(D), Sa., Mu.<paRhao>, Ho<paRao>, H.<pARhAna>, O.<pORhIba>.
Ju<pO~ORe->(K),,<pO~O~re->(M),,<pO~re->(P) {VTN} ``to ^swim''. *Kh.<pa~ore->(A), Sa.<pacra>, H.<pErAna>, O.<pOhO~riba>, Nep.<pAUrAnU>, cf. Mu., Ho<oiar>.
Ju<pOri>(M) {PP} ``^like''. Cf. <pOra>(K) `almost'.
Ju<pORhO>(P) {N} ``a ^group of ^villages exercising social authority over its members''. Cf. <piRhO>. *Mu.<paRha>, Or.<paRa>.
Ju<pOrOki->(M) {VTC} ``to ^examine''.
Ju<porOmesuOrO>(P) {N} ``^God''. *Kh.<ponomosor>(P), Mu.<paramesor>, H.<pArAme$vere>, O.<pOrOme$vOrO>, Sk.<pArAme$vArA>.
Ju<pOROG>(*),,<hORoG>(P),,<OrOG>(K),,<OLOG>(M) {N} ``^hare, ^rabbit''. *Kh.<poRoG>(ABD) `hare'; Pal.<pa:G-tai:>, Rum.<pAn-tai:>, Mon<bAtasi> `rabbit, hare'; So.<pAndEr/-pAn>? `hare'.
Ju<pOtOka>(M) {N} ``^banner''.
Ju<pOtOLa>(M) {ADJ} ``^thin''.
Ju<pOtu>(P) {N} ``^nest''.
Ju<pOurO kOnTi>(K) {N} ``^necklace''. |<kuNTi> `id.'.
Ju<prOkarO>(P1) {N} ``^kind, ^species, ^method''. *H.<roAkarA>??, O.<prOkarO>, Sk.<prAkarA>.
Ju<prubO>(M),,<purbO>(KP) {N} ``^east''. |*<purubO>. *Sa.<purub>, ~<puruA>, Mu.<purab>, H.<purAbA>, ~<purvA>, O.<purbO>, Sk.<purvA>.
Ju<pruti>(K) {N} ``the ^earth''. *O.<pruthibi>(D).
Ju<puala>(M) {N} ``^tattoo''.
Ju<puci->(M),,<huci->(*),,<uci->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(B), Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->.
Ju<pucuka>(M) {N} ``^boil (on skin)''. Syn. <mODuG>(P), <muDuG>(M), <uju>(P).
Ju<puDui>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''.
Ju<puhuni>(K),,<puuni>(K),,<puni>(P) {CONJ} ``^and''. {ADV} `` ^again, again and again''. *H.<pUnI> `again', Nep.<pAnI>, O.<pUNI> `and'.

Ju<pui>(P) {N} ``a rainy season (??) ^creeper whose leaves are used as a ^green''. Cf. <kuba pui>. *Kh.<poi sag>(P), MuN<puhi-aRa'>, Ho<pui>, Sad., O.<UhI>??, H.<poi>.
Ju<puja>(MP),,<huja->(P),,<uja->(*) {N} ``^worship, ^reverence, ^idol'''. {V} ``to worship''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., Ho, H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>.
Ju<puli->(M) {VIC} ``to ^swell (as a wound)''.
Ju<phuli>(P),,<fuli>(P) {N} ``^ear^ring''. *H.<phuli> `a flower-shaped ornament', Nep.<phUlI> `a nose ornament'.
Ju<phulO>(KP),,<pulO>(K),,<fulO>(P) {N} ``^flower, ^blossom''. Syn. <rasiG>. *Kh.<phulga>(D)!, Sa.<phul>, H.<phulA>, O.<phUlO>(P), ~<phulO>(D), Sk.<phUllA>.
Ju<pulO>(M) {N} ``^bridge''.
Ju<pulsi>(M) {N} ``^policeman''. |*<pulisi>. *Engl.<police>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<pulu>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. *Ho pulu>, H.<hUnIya>.
Ju<puluTi>(M) {N} ``^funnel''.
Ju<puni>(P),,<puuni>(K),,<puhuni>(K) {CONJ} ``^and''. {ADV} ``^again, again and again''. *H.<pUnI> `again', Nep.<pAnI>, O.<pUNI> `and'.
Ju<puNTa>(M) {NB} ``^intestines''.
Ju<punui>(M) {N} ``^full_^moon''.
Ju<puO>(P) {NK} ``^son''. *O.<pUO> `son'.
Ju<pura>(MP) {ADJ} ``^entire, ^full, ^complete, ^whole''. *Kh.<pura>(B), Mu.<pura>, Sa.<purA>, H.<pura>; O.<purOkO> `filling'.
Ju<purbO>(KP),,<prubO>(M) {N} ``^east''. |*<purubO>. *Sa.<purub>, ~<puruA>, Mu.<purab>, H.<purAbA>, ~<purvA>, O.<purbO>, Sk.<purvA>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<purO>(P) {N} ``^toe ^ring''. Cf. <phuli>. *Mu.<pola> `toe ring', Ho<kaTa pola>, H.<pola> `hollow, concave, porous', O.<polO>.
Ju<pursikarO>(K),,<puruskarO>(K) {N} ``^reward, ^prize''. |*<purusikarO>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<purti>(M) {N} ``^world''.
Ju<purub>(P) {N} ``^master, ^lord, ^god''. *Kh., Mu.<prabhu>, ~<pOrbhu>, H.<prAbhU>, O.<prObhU>, Sk.<prA-bhU>.
Ju<puruskarO>(K),,<pursikarO>(K) {N} ``^reward, ^prize''. |*<purusikarO>.
Ju<pusi->(*),,<husi->(P) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>; ?So.<pAsej> `child'.
Ju<pusO>(K) {N} ``^December-^January''.
Ju<puTi>(M) {lO} ``to ^boil (intr.)''.
Ju<phuTi keGra>(*),,<huTi keGra>(P),,<uTi keGra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>. ??#.
Ju<putiLa>(P) {N} ``^pupil of ^eye''. Cf. <putuLa>(M) `toy'. *H.<pUtAli> `doll, pupil of eye', O.<pUttOLi>.
Ju<pu~TiNi>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^measure of ^paddy''. Cf. <paili>, <mONO>. *Ho<pauTi>, Sa.<pA~uTi>.
Ju<putira>(P),,<utura>(K) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>. Cf. <putrO>(P) `son'. *Bh.<putra:> `elder brother's son, husband's elder brother's son'.
Ju<puTO>(M) {N} ``^mud''. Syn. <kajdOG>(M); <lOTO>(K), <lOTOb>(M) `earth, soil, mud'.
Ju<putrO>(P) {NK} ``^son''. Cf. <putira>(P), <utura>(K) `nephew'. *H.<pUtrA>, O.<pUtrO>, ~<pUO>, Sk.<pUtrA>.

Ju<putuLa>(M) {N} ``^toy''. Cf. <putiLa> `pupil of eye'. *H.<pUtAli> `doll, pupil of eye', O.<pUttOLi>.
Ju<-r->(P) {SX} ``^subject, ^he, ^she, ^it''.
Ju<-r->(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-ra>(P) {SX} ``^in''. Cf. <-a> `locative, temporal'.
Ju<ra->(P),,<rO->(P),,<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'.
Ju<rab->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^roast''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<rapa'-> `to roast on fire, to burn', Kh.<rab->(P) `to bury', So.<??>.
Ju<rabibar>(K) {N} ``^Sunday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<raDia>(P) {N} ``the ^Dal or pigeon Pea, a cultivated, erect, leguminous ^shrub''. *Kh.<rahaR>(P), Sa.<raheR>, MuN<rahRi>, ~<raheR>, Mu., H.<raRi>, Ho<reaRi>, Sad.<rahRi>, H.<rahARA>.
Ju<rag->(M),,<rOg->(KP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw, to ^pour''. *Kh.<ro'->(BD) `to drop, to let fall [D], to slip from one's hand [B]', So.<ru-> `to pour', ~<ruG-> `to pour out what is in a vessel'.
Ju<rag->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^tear (intr.), to be torn''. {VI} ``to tear (tr.), as cloth''. Cf. <raj->. *So.<r'e:-> `to be torn'.
Ju<ragO>(M) {ADJ} ``^sharp''.
Ju<ragO>(M) {N} ``^anger''. *Kh.<ragom>(AB); Sa.<rag>, H.<ragA>, O.<ragO> `anger', Sk.<ragA>, B.<raga> `to get into a rage'.
Ju<ragua>(P) {?} ``?''. *Ho<renTa>, Mu.<ranTa>, ~<renTa>, ~<DaeR~i>, ~<DaiR~i> `a cotton-gin', H.<carekha> `revolving wheel, spinning wheel'.
Ju<raija>(P) {N} ``^cloud''. *?Kh.<raij>(B) `country', ~<rays>(B), ~<ra:j>(A) `kingdom'.
Ju<raika>(P) {N} ``^hog''. *Sa.<rAikA> `having long, heavy horns', ~<rAiki>, ~<rAikA> `but applied to cows', ~<raeka> `tall, long, big (word used about trees and male buffaloes' horns)', St.<rxkEi> `wild boar'.
Ju<rectag->(M),,<raitag->(K) {VTC} ``to ^comb (hair)''. Phonology: <c>.
Ju<raj->(MP) {VIC} ``to ^collapse (as a house), to be ^broken''. Cf. <rag-e>. *Kh.<rapo'j->(P) `to gripe with nails', Sa.<rApu'd->, Mu.<rapu'd->, Ho<rapu'D-> `to break'.
Ju<raja>(MK) {N} ``^king''.
Ju<raji>(M) {N} ``^agreement''.
Ju<rajiG->(K) {V} ``to ^walk''. Cf. <DajiG> `walk', <-jiG> `foot'.
Ju<rajO>(K) {N} ``^kingdom''. Cf. <raja> `king'.
Ju<ramaj>(M) {ADJ} ``^torn''. |<r[am]aj>, ?<rag-> `to tear' with infix <[am]>.
Ju<rampOLe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^scratch''. Cf. <ramaj> `torn'. *So.<rAm>?? `to claw'.
Ju<ramtiLa>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''.
Ju<ranDi>(K),,<raNDO>(M) {N} ``^widow''. *Sa.<rANDi>, ~<rANDi era>, Mu.<ranDi>, ~<raR~i>, Ho<ranDi era>, H.<re~Da>, ~<ra~RhA>, O.<raNDO>, Sk.<rANDa>.
Ju<randuNi>(M) {N} ``^cook''.
Ju<rani>(M) {N} ``^queen''. Cf. <raja> `king'.
Ju<raGa>(KP) {N} ``^cold''. {V} ``to be cold [P], to be winter [K]''. Syn. <emaNO>(M), <emaRO~>(K). Cf. <raGa dinO>. *Kh.<raGga>(ABD), So.<rAGa>, Khm.<rOGa>, Ku.<raraG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<rabaG>.
Ju<raGaTab>(M) {ADJ} ``^rough''.
Ju<raGkuNi>(M) {N} ``^greedy ^ghost''. ??.
Ju<ra~Ob>(P),,<raJOb>(P),,<raOb>(P) {?} ``?''. *Mu., Ho, Sa.<picki>, H.<pekAci>.
Ju<raoRia>(P),,<rauLia>(M) {N} ``^magician, ^shaman, ^diviner, ^sorcerer''.

Ju<rasantaRO>(P) {N} ``^summit, ^top, ^peak''. Syn. <uLi>(M), <sikhO>(P). *H.<resatalA> `hell, underworld'.
Ju<rasiG>(KMP) {N} ``^flower''. Cf. <erag-> `to bloom'; <-siG> `?plant'.
Ju<rasta>(M) {N} ``^road''. Syn. <goTaG>.
Ju<rasuNO>(P),,<resuNO>(M) {N} ``^garlic''. *Sa.<rosun>, Mu.<rasuR~i>, So.<anesuda:-n>, H.<lAhAsUnA>, B.<rO$UnO>, O.<rAsUNO>, Sk.<lA$UnA>, ~<rAsUnA>.
Ju<rati>(MP) {N} ``^night''. *H.<ratA>, O.<ratI>, Sk.<ratri>.
Ju<rauLia>(M),,<raoRia>(P) {N} ``^sorcerer, ^magician, ^shaman, ^diviner''.
Ju<-re>(P) {SX} ``^present''.
Ju<-re>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-Re>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<rectag->(M),,<raitag->(K) {VTC} ``to ^comb (hair)''. Phonology: <c>.
Ju<-Ren>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <Den-a>.
Ju<reG.reG>(P) {N} ``^cricket''. Cf. <ririb>(M) `grasshopper'. *Kh.<riri>(P) `wall cricket', Ho<reG>, ~<reGreG>, ~<riGgu'D>, Mu.<reGreG> `the chirping of the cicada or the similar noise made by the mole cricket', Sa.<rereJ> `a certain insect, Cicada plebeai, or Platypleura octoguttata'.
Ju<resuNO>(M),,<rasuNO>(P) {N} ``^garlic''. *Sa.<rosun>, Mu.<rasuR~i>, So.<anesuda:-n>, H.<lAhAsUnA>, B.<rO$UnO>, O.<rAsUNO>, Sk.<lA$UnA>, ~<rAsUnA>.
Ju<-ri>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-ria>(:),,<-Dia>(:) {SX} ``^noun?, ^adjective?''.
Ju<riD->(P),,<rir->(M) {VTC} ``to ^grind''. *Kh.<ri'D->(ABD), Ho<ri'D>, Sa., Mu.<ri'd>, So.<rid->?.
Ju<rigLi>(M),,<rigRi>(P) {N} ``^gravel, gravelly earth''. *Mu.<rugRi>, ~<rugu'd>, Ho<rugu'D>, Kh.<roke'D>(ABD), `sand', Sad., O.<rugRi>.
Ju<rim>(KM),,<rima->(K) {VI} ``to be ^able, ^can''. Cf. <rima>(P) `I may go'.
Ju<rim->(P) {V} ``to ^beat''.
Ju<riNO>(M) {N} ``^debt''. Syn. <udharO>(P).
Ju<rir->(M),,<riD->(P) {VTC} ``to ^grind''. *Kh.<ri'D->(ABD), Ho<ri'D>, Sa., Mu.<ri'd>, So.<rid->?.
Ju<rir->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^taste''. Syn. <cake->(M). *Sa.<riri riri>, ~<ririA ririyi> `with great expections, gleefully, sanguinely'.
Ju<riRag->(P) {V} ``to ^smear_with_^cowdung''. *Kh.<jo'Da'>(D), So.<jOda>?.
Ju<ririb>(M) {N} ``^grasshopper''. Syn. <reGreG>(P) `cricket'. *Kh.<riri>(P) `wall cricket'.
Ju<ritu>(K),,<rutu>(K) {N} ``^season''.
Ju<-rO>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-rO>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<rO->(P),,<ra->(P),,<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'.
Ju<-rODe>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<rOg->(KP),,<rag->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw, to ^pour''. *Kh.<ro'->(BD) `to drop, to let fall [D], to slip from ones hand [B]', So.<ru-> `to pour', ~<ruG-> `to pour out what is in a vessel'.
Ju<rOe->(KM),,<rOi->(M),,<rO->(P),,<ra->(P) {VI} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. {VXN(-na)} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'.
Ju<rOj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^milk (a cow)''. *Kh.<ro'j->(ABD), So.<ra:d-> `to milk'; ~<ru'j->, ~<ro'j->, ~<rui->, ~<roi->?? `to pull out', Mu.<ro'j-> `to squeeze out the juice from a fruit'.
Ju<rOkOmO>(:) {N} ``^kinds?''.

Ju<rOkOte->(M) {VTC} ``to ^gnaw''.
Ju<-rOku>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-rOm>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<rOGgO>(MP) {N} ``^color, ^paint''. *Sa.<roG>, Mu.<raG>, H.<re~gA>, O.<rOGO>, Sk.<rAGgA>.
Ju<rOGkO>(MP) {ADJ} ``^gluttonous [M], ^covetous, ^avaricious [P]''. *H.<rA~kA> `poor, miserly, avaricious, wicked', Sa.<roGko robo'd> `as much as possible, industriously'.
Ju<rOGkOe->(P) {V} ``to ^crow, to ^cry''. Cf. <-kOe> `chicken?'.
Ju<rOsa>(M) {NB} ``^marrow''.
Ju<rOsOmiJ>(M) {ADV} ``^late''.
Ju<roTi>(P) {N} ``^bread''. *Sa.<roTi>, ~<ruTi>, H.<roTi>, B.<rUTI>, O.<roTi>.
Ju<-rOua>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<rugO>(MP) {N} ``^disease, ^illness, ^sickness''. *Mu., Ho<rog>, H.<rogA>, O.<rogO>, Sk.<rogA>; Kh.<rogae>(P) `weak'.
Ju<ru-i->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^keep''. *So.<lU:-> `to protect, to rear, to nourish'.
Ju<rOi->(M) {VXN} ``to ^stay''.
Ju<rO->(P),,<ra->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^live, to ^stay, to ^remain''. *H.<rAhAna>, O.<rOhIba> `to remain', cf. So.<l'u:-> `to live'.
Ju<rOe->(K) {V} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''.
Ju<rOe->(M) {VI} ``to ^dwell''.
Ju<-rui> {?} ``?''. {!perh. <-Dui>.
Ju<rumkub>(P),,<ruGkub>(KMP) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(P), ~<rumku'b>, So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>.
Ju<rumtiLa>(P) {N} ``a ^shrub''. *H.<gU~ja>, Ho<ramtia>, cf. Mu.<-ramtorai>, ~<ramtorOe>, H.<ramAtAroi>, Mu.<ramjiGga>, Sa.<ramjhiGgA> `lady's finger, Hibiscus esculentus'.
Ju<ruNDO->(M) {VI} ``to ^assemble, to ^gather ^together''.
Ju<ruGkub>(KMP),,<rumkub>(P) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(AD), ~<rumku'b>(BD), So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>.
Ju<ruO>(MP) {N} ``^beam (in building) [M], ^roof [P]''.
Ju<rupa>(MP) {N} ``^silver''. *Kh., Mu., Ho<rupa>, Sa.<rupA>, H.<rupa>, O.<rUpa>, Sk.<rupyA>.
Ju<rusi>(P) {N} ``^Rusi, the cult ^hero of the Juang, semi-deified''. *H., O., Sk.<RSI> `sage, author of sacred hymns'.
Ju<rusi->(P) {V} ``to ^wash''.
Ju<rusiani>(P) {N} ``Rusiani, wife of the Juang cult hero ^Rusi''.
Ju<rusi-lalaj>(P) {??} ``??''. Cf. <rusi>, <lalaj>.
Ju<rutu>(K),,<ritu>(K) {N} ``^season''.
Ju<-sa>(P) {SX} ``^in''. *Sa.<sa> `side, edge', Mu.<sa'>.
Ju<sabnu>(M),,<sAbOn>(P) {N} ``^soap''. |*<sabOnu>?. *Sa.<sAbun>, Mu.<sabun>, Ho<sabun>, A.H.<sabUnA>??, O.<sabOnO>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<sabOLO>(P) {N} ``^crowbar''. *Sa.<sabol>, Mu.<saboRo>, Ho<soboR>, H.<sabAlA>, B.<sabOlO>, O.<sabOLO>.
Ju<sAbOn>(P),,<sabnu>(M) {N} ``^soap''. |*<sabOnu>?. *Sa.<sAbun>, Mu.<sabun>, Ho<sabun>, A.H.<sabUnA>??, O.<sabOnO>.
Ju<sabOrOi>(K),,<sabO~rOi>(K),,<sabOrOJ>(P),,<sabrOJ>(M),,<sabrOi~>(M),,<sabren>(P),,<saabren>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. Syn. <nika>(P). *Kh.<soub>(P), ~<sob>, Mu.<soben>, Ho<soben>,

So.<sabuJ>, ~<sobiJ>, ~<sabui>, H.<sAbA>, O.<sObU>, Sk.<sArvA>, Pali<sAbbA>, As.<sArvA>, ~<sAvrA>.
Ju<saDe->(M),,<saRe->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^let_off, to ^let_go, to ^leave''. *H.<cheRana>, B.<choRa>; O.<chaRIba> `to abandon, leave off', Ju.<saRe->, ~<chaRe->.
Ju<sagaR>(P) {N} ``^cart''. *Mu.<sagaR>, ~<sagRi>, Ho<sagRi> `id.', Sa.<sagaR> `wheel, cart', H.<sAggARA> `cart', O.<sOgORO>.
Ju<sagi>(K) {N} ``^left''.
Ju<sagO>(P) {N} ``^vegetable, ^potherb, edible ^herb, edible ^leaf, ^green''. *Kh.<sa'>(D), ~<sag>(P), ~<sagom>(A), H.<sagu>, ~<$sKA??>, O.<sakO>, ~<sagadI>, Sad.<sag>, Sk.<$akA>, cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<sakam> `leaf'.
Ju<sagua>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<saibO>(P),,<saebO>(M) {N} ``^master, ^european, ^gentleman, ^sahib''. *Sa., Mu.<saheb>, Mu., Ho<saio'b>, So.<saibo:-n>, Ah.<SaHIb>, H.<sahAbA>.
Ju<saitO->(M) {VIC} ``to ^save''.
Ju<sajai->(P) {V} ``to ^punish''. *Kh.<sajai>(P), Sa.<sAjAi>, Mu.<sajai>; P.H.<sAzayA>, ~<sAza> `penalty, punishment', O.<sOja>.
Ju<saka>(K); <sakai->(P) {N} ``^friend''. {V(-e)} ``to ^help, to ^assist''. *Sa.<sakao-> `to be able to', H.<sAkAna>; H.<sAhayA> `help, assistance', O.<sOhayO>; H.<sAkha> `friend, companion', O.<sOkha>.
Ju<sakOb->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^throw_into_the_^mouth''. *Ho<sopa->, H.<pha~kAna> `to put something powdered into the mouth', cf. Mu., H.<sopa'>, MuN<sapa'> `the act of slanting rain entering sideways under a shelter'.
Ju<sakOe>(KM),,<sakOi>(P) {N} ``red-faced ^monkey''. *Sa.<gAR~i>, Ho<ga~i>, H., Kh.<sakoi>(P), So.<karu:-n>, Mal.<kAra>, Bes.<sikar>, Bedu.??<si:kah>, Mal.<sikah>, ~<tekah>, Mu., Ho<sara'>, So.<a:rsi:-n>, Gu.<gusa:>, Khm.<sva>.
Ju<sakOrkOnda>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^sweet-^potato''. *Sa.<sakarkenda>, Mu.<sakarkanda>, B.<sOkOrOkOndO>, U.??<$AkArqAnd>, H.<$AkkArAkA~dA>.
Ju<s[aL]aG.saG>(M),,<s[aR]aG.saG>(K),,<s[ar]aG>(K) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |Adj. formation from <saG.saG>(P) `turmeric, yellow'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sasaG>, So.<saGsaG>.
Ju<saLi>(:),,<saRi>(P) {N} ``^sari, a woman's ^cloth''. *Sa.<sARi>, Mu., Ho, H.<saRi>, Bi.<saRi>, ~<sari>, O.<saRI>.
Ju<saLi-rae>(M),,<saLi-rai>(P),,<saRi-rae>(K) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister [KM]; ?? [P]''. |<-rai>, <-Dai> `??'. *H.<sali> `wife's sister, sister-in-law', Nep., B.<salI> `wife's younger sister', O.<saLI>.
Ju<salukaD>(P) {N} ``^water^lily, ^lotus''. *Mu.<saluka-baha>, ~<saluki'd-baha>, Ho<salukaq>, cf. Sa.<sAluk baha> `a certain shrub with red flowers', B.<salukO> `red water-lily'.
Ju<samu>(K) {N} ``^front''.
Ju<sanai-bOg>(P) {N} ``^part in the ^hair''. |<-bOg>/<bOkOb> `head'. *Kh.<sau~rae->?, Sad.<samraek-> `to flatten, to smooth, to stroke the hair'.
Ju<sanO>(KP) {ADJ} ``^little, ^small''. {N} ``^child''. *So.<sanna:-n>, O.<sanO> `small', Nep.<sanU>, Sk.<$lAkSNA>; Tel.<sAnnA> `thin, fine'.
Ju<sanOi~a>(K) {N} ``^room''. Cf. <saRe>(P), <saLO>(P) `shop, outer room of a house'.
Ju<saGat>(K) {N} ``^friend''. Cf. <saGga>(P), <saGgO>(M) `brother-in-law'; <saGgo> `company'. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'.

Ju<saGe>(M) {PP} ``^with''. *O.<saGgO-re>, ~<sOGgO-re> `with'.
Ju<saGga>(P),,<saGgO>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: younger sister's husband, wife's elder brother''. Cf. <saGat>(K) `friend', <saiGga>??, <saGgO> `company'. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'.
Ju<saGgem->(P) {V} ``to ^pursue''. Cf. <On-a>. *Kh.<san->(AD) `to go', ~<saGgO'D->(BD) `to walk', Ho<saGgar-> `to hunt', Sa. Mu., ~<sen-> `to go'.
Ju<saGgO>(P) {N} ``^company''. Cf. <saGe> `with', <saGga>(P), <saGgO>(M) `brother-in-law', <saiGga>??. *Mu.<saG>, Sa.<saGga>, Kh.<saGgo>(B) `companion', H.<sA~gA> `friendship', Sa.<saGgat> `brother-in-law'; O.<saGgO-re>, ~<sOGgO-re> `with'.
Ju<saGkOe>(K),,<seGkOe>(KMP) {N} ``^chicken [M], ^hen [KP], ^fowl, ^cock [P]''. Cf. <laGgOe> `cock'. *Kh.<siG>(D) `chicken', ~<siGkoy>(BD), ~<siGkoe>(A) `fowl', Sa., Mu., He??<sim>, So.<kAn-si:m-An>; Pal.<shi:m> `bird'.
Ju<saG.saG>(KP) {N} ``^turmeric [P]''. {ADJ} ``sal ^tree [M]; ^yellow [KP]''. !`Sal tree [M]'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sa.saG>, So.<saG.saG>.
Ju<saraGgi>(P),,<sarGgi>(P) {N} ``^sarangi, a ^bowed_^musical_instrument''. *Mu.<saraGga>, ~<saraGgi>, Sa.<serGgi>, H.<sarA~gi>, Sk.<sarAGgi>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<s[ar]aG>(K),,<s[aR]aG.saG>(K),,<s[aL]aG.saG>(M) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. |Adj. formation from <saG.saG>(P) `turmeric, yellow'. *Kh.<saG.saG>(P), ~<sOG.sOG>, Sa., Mu., Ho<sa.saG>, So.<saG.saG>.
Ju<saRe>(P),,<saLO>(P) {N} ``shop, the outer room of a ^house (hut) in contradistinction to the inner room''. Cf. <sanOi~a> `room'. *Mu., Ho<saRe>, H.<salA>, O.<saLO>, Sk.<$ala> `house, shed'.
Ju<saRe->(P),,<saDe->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^let_off, to ^let_go, to ^leave''. *H.<cheRana>, B.<choRa>; O.<chaRIba> `to abandon, leave off', Ju.<saRe>, ~<chaRe>.
Ju<saRi>(P),,<saLi>(:) {N} ``^sari, a woman's ^cloth''. *Sa.<sARi>, Mu., Ho, H.<saRi>, Bi.<saRi>, ~<sari>, O.<saRI>.
Ju<sariari>(P) {N} ``the camel's foot ^creeper''.
Ju<saRi-rae>(K),,<saLi-rae>(M),,<saLi-rai>(P) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister [KM]; ?? [P]''. |<-rai>, <-Dai> `??'. *H.<sali> `wife's sister, sister-in-law', Nep., B.<salI> `wife's younger sister', O.<saLI>.
Ju<sarisua>(P) {N} ``^crane, ^stork, ^swan''. *H.<sarAsA>, O.<sarOsO>, Sk.<sarAsA>.
Ju<sarjia>(P),,<sargia>(P) {N} ``the ^Sal ^tree''. *Kh.<sergha>(P), ~<sarga>, Sa., Ho<sarjom>, Mu.<sarjom-daru>, So.<sargiy-An>, ~<sargiya:-ne:b-An>, Pa.<sargiya>, Gu.<sorgi>, Re.<sargi>, H.<$alA>, O.<saLO>, Sk.<$alA>; Sk.<sarjA>.
Ju<sarOkO>(P) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *Ho<kanDi>.
Ju<saru>(MP) {N} ``an edible ^root, a stemless ^herb''. *Sa.<sAru>, Mu., Ho<saru>, H.<sarU>; So.<sarU:-gai_An> `a kind of edible tuber, Caldium esculentum'.
Ju<saru>(P),,<sOrO>(KM) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sar>, H.<$ArA>, ~<sArA>, O.<$OrO>, Sk.<$ArA>, ~<$ArU>, So.<-sar>??.
Ju<saasi>(M) {ADJ} ``^brave''.
Ju<sasu>(KMP) {NK} ``^aunt: father's sister [KMP], mother's brother's wife [KP]''. *H.<sase> `mother-in-law, husband's or wife's mother', B.<$a$URi>, ~<$wa$URi> `mother-in-law', Nep., O.<sasU> `wife or husband's mother'.
Ju<sat>(K),,<sate>(K),,<satO>(P) {NUM} ``^seven''.
Ju<satiaG bua>(P) {N} ``^meal of roasted and finely powdered grain or pulse''. Cf. <sisa bua>. |<bua> `paddy'. *Mu.<satu>, Sa.<sAtu> `meal made of certain roasted grains', H.<sAttu>, ~<sAktU> `a meal of parched grain', Sk.<sAktU>.

Ju<satO>(P),,<sat>(K),,<sate>(K) {NUM} ``^seven''.
Ju<satObaia>(M) {N} ``citi ^snake''.
Ju<sau>(KMP) {NK} ``^husband, ^old man''. *Kh.<sou>(A) `husband', Sa.<sAu> `money-lender, creditor', O.<sahU>, ~<saU> `banker'.
Ju<seba>(P) {N} ``^service, ^worship''. *Sa.<sewa>, Mu.<sewa>, ~<seoa>, H.<seva>, O.<seba>, Sk.<seva>, S??<seebasi>.
Ju<seDag>(KM),,<serag>(K) {N} ``^door, door panel''.
Ju<sej->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^cut [M]; to ^strike with the paw (of tigers), to ^tread [P]''. Cf. <semOD>. *Kh.<se'j->(B) `to cut with a knife, to reap, to mow', So.<saj-> `to cut, to pare'.
Ju<sejgOn>(M) {N} ``^incense''.
Ju<sejO>(M) {N} ``^bed''.
Ju<sekab>(P) {N} ``^bee''. Syn. <niLa>, <mOdu gunir>.
Ju<sekaLO>(MP),,<sekaRO>(K),,<sekaLa>(P) {N} ``^morning, ^early morning, ^daybreak''. *O.<sOkaLO>, M.<sAkaLA>??.
Ju<-seke>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''.
Ju<seketela kOntD>(P) {N} ``^myna ^bird''. |<kOnted> `bird'. *Sa.<kisni>.
Ju<selag>(P),,<selOg>(MP) {N} ``^dog''. *Kh.<solo'>(BD), So.<k+nsOd/-sOd>, Gu.<gu-so:>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seta>, Sre<so>.
Ju<selan>(MP)_/_<-sen>(P) {N} ``^girl, ^woman''. ??format??.
Ju<selan Tuki>(P) {N} ``^virgin''. |<selan> `girl', <Tuki> `woman'.
Ju<selaJ-jib>(M) {N} ``^hen''. Cf. <selan> `girl'.
Ju<selaG>(KP) {N} ``young ^woman; grown-up ^girl''. Cf. <selan> `girl'.
Ju<seli-tOm>(P),,<sili-tOm>(MK) {N} ``^lip''. |<-tOm> NCF of <tOmOD> `mouth'; prob. lit. `mouth-skin'. *So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'.
Ju<selOg>(MP),,<selag>(P) {N} ``^dog''. *Kh.<solo'>(BD), So.<k+nsOd/-sOd>, Gu.<gu-so:>, Sa., Mu., Ho<seta>, Sre<so>.
Ju<semelaG>(P) {N} ``^young woman, ^woman''. |<s[em]elaG>, cf. <selaG> `id.'.
Ju<semOD>(MP) {N} ``^knife''.
Ju<-sen>(P),,<-cen>(P), etc. {NCF of <selan>} ``^woman, ^girl''. *From *<-sel> with regular change of final l to n; dialectal change of s to c after n; So.<-sel> in kin terms.
Ju<seNae>(M) {N} ``kind of ^gram''.
Ju<-sen-Dai>,,<-cen-Dai>(P) {?} ``^woman, ^girl''. See <-sen>, <selan>.
Ju<sendera>(D),,<sendra>(P),,<cendra>(M) {N} ``^cloth; rag [M]''. *So.<sendre>, Gu.<se:ndara:>, Kh.<sira'>(P).
Ju<senDO>(K),,<sOnDO>(P) {N} ``^bull, ^ox''. Syn. <OnDia>(K), <OnDira>(MP), <unDia>(KM), <unDira>(K). *Kh.<??>(P), Sa.<sa~ND saR> `ox, bull, rake', Mu.<sanD>, ~<sanDa>, ~<saR~>, ~<saR~a> `bull', H.<sa~RA> `bull', ~<sa~Ra> `wild animal', O.<senDhO>(D), O. Ju<sONDO>(P) `entire bull', ~<sONDhO> `stout', Sk.<saNDA> `uncastrated'; cf. Kh.<se~Ra>(B) `to become ^mature'.
Ju<seG->(P) {V(-a)} ``to ^go_first, to ^advance''. *Kh.<seG>(ABD) `first, in front, to advance, to go first', Gu.<se:Gse:i> `before', Mu., Ho<sida> `first', Sa.<sedae> `long ago'.
Ju<seGkOe>(KMP),,<saGkOe>(K) {N} ``^chicken [M], ^hen [KP], ^fowl, ^cock [P]''. Cf. <laGgOe> `cock'. *Kh.<siG>(D) `chicken', ~<siGkoy>(BD), ~<siGkoe>(A) `fowl', Sa., Mu., He??<sim>, So.<kAn-si:m-An>; Pal.<shi:m> `bird'.
Ju<seGOn>(KP) {N} ``^fire^wood, ^fuel''. *Cf. <-sOG> `fire?', historically perh. the NCF of <seGOn>; Kh.<soGgol>(B), Gu.<suGo:l>, So.<AGAl>, Pa.<aGal>, Nic.<OGh>, Sa., MuN<sahan>,

MuH<saan>, Ho<san> `id.', cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel> `fire'. Phonology: contrast of e and O in <seGOn>/<-sOG> suggests distinct accent.
Ju<serag>(K),,<seDag>(K) {N} ``^door panel''.
Ju<seram>(KMP) {N} ``the ^sambar ^deer''. Cf. <silib>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<saram>, H.<sabArA> `a kind of stag, a buck', ~<sabArA>, ~<sa~bArA> `elk'.
Ju<-seran>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''.
Ju<-serana>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-serO>(P) {SX} ``^pluperfect''.
Ju<serO>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^seer, a ^measure of liquid and dry weight, about one kg, i.e. a little more than two pounds, or one litre''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<ser>, H.<serA>, O.<sere>.
Ju<se~se~r->(M) {VT} ``to ^blow_one's_^nose''.
Ju<sesi>(K) {ADJ} ``^thirsty''.
Ju<sesiG->(K) {V} ``to ^cut''.
Ju<sesOre>(K) {ADV} ``^at_^last''.
Ju<seTOg>(KM) {ADJ} ``^rotten''. {VTN} ``to ^decay, to ^rot, to ^spoil''. {N} ``rotten ^fruit''.
Ju<si->(P) {V} ``to ^plough''. *Kh.<si->(B), <si'->(D), Mu., Ho<si>, ~<siu'>, Sa.<si>.
Ju<siaLO>(MP),,<siaRi>(K) {N} ``^jackal''. *H.<sIyalA>, O.<siOLO>, ~<$RgaLO>, Sk.<$RgalA>.
Ju<sidha>(P) {ADV} ``^straight on''. *Sa.<sidhA>, H.<sidha>, O.<sIdha>.
Ju<sikaria>(M) {N} ``^hunter''. *IA?? `chikar'.
Ju<-siki>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-seke>.
Ju<sikhO>(P) {N} ``^top, ^peak''. Syn. <uLi>(M), <rasantaRO>(P). *H.<$Ikha>, ~<$IkhA>, O., Sk.<$Ikha>.
Ju<silaTO>(P) {N} ``^slate''. *Sa.<silAT>, ~<seleT>, ~<sileT>, ~<siloT>, Mu.<siloT>, Ho<selaTi>, H.<sleTA>, O.<seleTO>, Engl.<slate>.
Ju<silia karOG>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<karOG> `fish'. *Mu.<linDa-hai>, Ho<linDa haku>, H.<pAthAlAcATTa mAchAli>.
Ju<silib>(KMP) {N} ``the Indian Gazelle or Ravine ^deer [KP]; bison [M]''. Syn. <meregO>(P), <mergO>(P), <mirigO>(M) `deer'; <seram>(KMP) `sambar'. *Kh.<selho'b>(P), Sa.<sele'b>, Mu., H., N., Hw.<sili'b>, MuN<sile'b>.
Ju<sili-tOm>(MK),,<seli-tOm>(P) {N} ``^lip''. |<-tom> NCF of <tomoD> `mouth'; prob. lit. `mouth-skin'. *So.<usal-tAm> `lip, lit. mouth-skin'.
Ju<siloa>(P),,<sloa>(P),,<silug>(MK) {V} ``to ^plough''. {N} ``^plough''. Cf. <sini> `a plough'. |<si-> `to plough'. *Kh.<silo'->(BD) `to plough', cf. ~<si-> `to plough', ~<logkha> `earth'.
Ju<silub>(P) {??} ``^yoke, to yoke''. Syn. <juaLi>. |<si-> `to plough'. *Ho ??.
Ju<silug>(MK),,<siloa>(P),,<sloa>(P) {V} ``to ^plough''. {N} ``^plough''. Cf. <sini> `a plough'. |<si-> `to plough'. *Kh.<silo'->(BD) `to plough', cf. ~<si-> `to plough, ~<logkha> `earth'.
Ju<simbOg>(M) {N} ``^plant''. Cf. <simsi> `tree', <sumbOg>(K) `trunk of a tree', etc., also cf. <-siG>??.
Ju<simO>(M),,<simO~>(P),,<simRO>(P) {N} ``^bean''. *Mu.<simbi>, Ho<simri>, ~<simRi>, H.<simA>, ~<semA>, O.<sImbO>, ~<sImO>, Bi.<sim>, ~<sem>, Sa.<sim>.
Ju<simOTO>(M) {N} ``^cement''. *Engl.<cement> ??.
Ju<simOsiG>(K),,<simsi>(P),,<sumosiG>(P),,<sumusiG>(KMP),,<sOmOsiG>(K) {N} ``^tree''. Cf. <sumbOg> `trunk of a tree', <simbOg> `plant'. *Kh.<sombo'>(B), <sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree', ~<sum-> `to drive in a post'; Gu.<sunabbo>, ~<sulo:pu> `tree', So.<Aneb/-neb>, Mu.<siG> `tree (this term is no more used alone)', ??-etc.
Ju<sinDA>(P) {N} ``a small ^basket, a ^hamper''. ??A.

Ju<sindiram>(P) {N} ``^vermilion, ^red lead pigment''. *Cf. <sunduru> `red'; Kh.<sundrom>(BD), ~<sindur>(D), Sa., MuN<sindur>, MuH<sinduri>, H.<sIndurA>, O.<sIndurO>, Sk.<sIndurA>.
Ju<siNDug>(M) {ADJ} ``^hollow''.
Ju<siNDuki>(M) {N} ``kind of ^berry''.
Ju<sini>(KMP) {N} ``^plough''. Syn. <silug>, <siloa>. |<s[in]i>, <si-> `to plough' & <[Vn]> `nominalizing infix'. *Kh.<sini>(ABD), <sina>(D) `a plough'.
Ju<-siG> {??} ``??''. *So.<si'iG/-s+G> `house'.
Ju<siGgegam>(K) {N} ``^phlegm''.
Ju<siGgO>(K) {N} ``^lion''. *O.<??>.
Ju<siGkiRi>(P),,<siGkuRi>(K),,<siGkuLi>(M) {N} ``^chain [KP]; ^window ^shutter [M]''. *Sa., Mu.<sikRi>, Ho<siGki>, ~<siGki~>, So.<sika-di:-n>, H.<sIkARi>, O.<sIkULI>, Sk.<$RGkhAlA>.
Ju<siGO>(M) {N} ``^horn (of an animal)''.
Ju<sipuri>(K) {ADV} ``^so''.
Ju<-siri>(P) {SX} ``^past indefinite''.
Ju<sirO>(MP) {NB} ``^blood-vessel, ^vein''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sir>, H.<sIra>, Sk.<sIra>.
Ju<sisa bua>(P) {N} ``^barley, barley ^grain''. Cf. <satiaG bua>. |<bua> `paddy'. *Ho<jo baba>, Sa.<sis> `the ear of paddy', H.<iA>, ~<$irSA> `head', ~<dhanA ka $i$A> `ear of corn', O.<$iSO>.
Ju<sisiri>(K) {N} ``^dew''.
Ju<sitim>(P) {N} ``^nearness, ^side''. {ADJ} ``^near''. Syn. <aso>, <ekeca>, <hakO>, <koti-re>, <nikuTi>. Cf. <iJa sitim-DO>. *Kh.<sitil>(ABD) `river embankment, side', ~<han sitil> `that side'.
Ju<sO>(K),,<sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'. *Kh.<saw>(B), Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, ~<sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, ~<sOe>, ~<$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>.
Ju<sO->(M) {VTN} ``to ^endure (suffering)''.
Ju<so~a>(P) {N} ``an annual broad-leaved ^grass''. *H.<sa~wa>, ~<sama>, Bi.<sama>, ~<sai~>, Ho<cama>, Mu.<cama-tasa'd>.
Ju<so~a~>(P) {N} ``^rice prepared for making ^beer''. *Kh.<kosR~o pe'>(P), Mu.<kosR~a>, Ho<koso~a>, Sad.<koswa>.
Ju<sOadO>(K),,<suadO>(MP),,<svadO>(P) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. {N} ``^honey''. *H.<svadA>, O.<svadO>, Sk.<svadA> `taste, savor', H. Sk.<svadU> `sweet'.
Ju<sOb->(KMP) {VT(-e)} ``to ^seize, to ^catch (something thrown)''. Cf. <jib-e>, <sOb-an-jO>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sa'b->, Gu.<se:po:->; Nic.<op-$a:pA>, Rum.<hap>, cf. Kh.<ja'b->(BD) `to attack [B], to catch a sickness [D]'.
Ju<sOb-an-jO>(P) {PP??} ``^with''. *So.<sOb-E> ??.
Ju<sObar->(M) {VTC} ``to ^hide (tr.)''.
Ju<sObdO>(KM) {N} ``^sound''. *O.<sObdO>(D).
Ju<sObu>(P) {ADJ} ``^all''. *H.<sAbA>, O.<sObU>.
Ju<sObujO>(K) {ADJ} ``^green''. Syn. <bOrOn-lag>, <sunduru>.
Ju<sObu-Tare>(K),,<sObua re>(P) {ADV} ``^everywhere''. |<-Tare> `??', cf. <kinisi-Tare>(K) `anywhere'. *??<sObu> `all'; O.<sObUThare> `everywhere' ??Oriya U or u??.
Ju<sOhO>(P),,<sO>(K) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'. *Kh., Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, ~<sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, ~<sOe>, ~<$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>.
Ju<sO~i->(M) {VIN} ``to ^wither''.
Ju<sOitO>(P),,<sOtO>(M) {ADJ} ``^true, ^honest, ^right''. {N} ``^truth''. *Kh.<so'to>(BD), Sa.<sat>, ~<sOt>, Mu.<sat>, H.<sAtyA>, O.<sOtyO>, Sk.<sAtyA>.

Ju<sOj->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^learn''. {VT} ``to ^teach''. *Kh.<soi'j->(P) `to learn', Sa.<su'j-> `to inform, tell'; B.<sUjha> `to understand', O.<sUjhIba> `to repay'.
Ju<sOja->(M) {VTC} ``to ^decorate''.
Ju<so~ka>(P),,<so~kha>(P) {N} ``^witchfinder, ^soothsayer''. *Sa., MuN<sokha>, MuH, Ho<soka>.
Ju<sOLe->(M) {VIN} ``to ^ferment''.
Ju<sOLOkO>(M),,<sOrua>(K); <sOrOkO->(P) {ADJ} ``straight''. {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'.
Ju<sOmbar>(K) {N} ``^Monday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<sO-mi>(K),,<sO>(K),,<sOhO>(P) {NUM} ``^hundred''. Syn. <paJca koDi> `(lit.) five score'. |<-mi> `one'. *Kh., Sa.<sae>, Mu.<sae sao>, <sOe>, H.<sO>, B.<sOye>, O.<sO>, <sOe>, <$Oe>, Sk.<$AtA>.
Ju<sOmOeO>(K),,<sOmOe>(K),,<sOmOi>(P) {N} ``^time''. *Kh.<samai>(P), Sa., Ho<somoe>, Mu.<samae>, H.<sAmAyA>, O.<sOmOyO>(PD), Sk.<sAmAyA>.
Ju<sOmpti>(M) {N} ``^property''.
Ju<sOmudrO>(M) {N} ``^sea, ^ocean''.
Ju<sOmundi>(M) {NK} ``^father-in-law (of son or daughter)''. ??.
Ju<sona>(P),,<soNa>(P),,<suna>(P) {N} ``^gold''. *Kh.<sona>(AB), Sa., Mu., H.<sona>, O.<sUna>, Sk.<sUvArNa>.
Ju<sONDa>(M) {N} ``^corn ^ear''.
Ju<sOnDO>(P),,<senDO>(K) {N} ``^bull, ^ox''. Syn. <OnDia>(K), <OnDira>(MP), <unDia>(KM), <unDira>(K). *Kh., Sa.<sa~ND saR> `ox, bull, rake', Mu.<sanD>, ~<sanDa>, ~<saR~>, ~<saR~a> `bull', H.<sa~RA> `bull', ~<sa~Ra> `wild animal', O.<senDhO>(D), O.<sONDO> (P) `entire bull', ~<sONDhO> `stout', Sk.<saNDA> `uncastrated'.
Ju<sOnibar>(K) {N} ``^Saturday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<-sOG>(P) {NCF(historically, of <seGOn> `firewood')} ``^fire''. *Kh.<timsoG>(BD) `fire'; <sOGgOl> `?', Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel>, Gu.<suGo:l>, So.<AGAl>, Pa.<aGAl>, Nic.<OGh>, Sa., MuN<sahan>, MuH<saan>, Ho<san> `id.', cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<seGgel> `fire'.
Ju<sOG->(KMP) {VI(-a)} ``to ^buy, to ^purchase''. *Kh.<soG->(ABD) `to buy', Gu.<soGgu-> `to sell', Pal.<yA:G>, ~<yO:G>.
Ju<sOGkO>(K),,<sOGkOg>(M) {N} ``^Adam's_apple''. So.<sAGka>?.
Ju<sOGkhO>(P),,<sOGkO>(K) {N} ``^conch ^shell, used as a ^musical_instrument''. *Sa.<saGkha> `a wristlet or bracelet made of shell', Ho<so~k> `conchshell', H.<$A~khA>, O.<$O~khO>, Sk.<$AGkhA>.
Ju<sOOjO>(M) {ADJ} ``^easy''.
Ju<sOOrO>(M) {N} ``^town''.
Ju<sOpa>(M) {ADJ} ``^clean''.
Ju<sO~pe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^curse''.
Ju<sOptahO>(P) {N} ``^week''. Syn. <sat-dinO>(K), <sate-dinO>(K). *H.<septahA>, O.<sOptahO>, Sk.<sAptahA>.
Ju<sOpuri>(M) {N} ``^pineapple''.
Ju<sora-e->(P),,<sORe->(MK) {IOV(-e)} ``to ^keep_(^cattle), to ^herd, to ^graze''. *H.<cArana>, O.<cOraIba>, Sk.<cArAtI> `to graze' ??-e.
Ju<-sOran>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<sORe->(MK),,<sora-e->(P) {IOV(-e)} ``to ^keep_(^cattle), to ^herd, to ^graze''. *H.<cArana>, O.<cOraIba>, Sk.<cArAtI> `to graze' ??-e.

Ju<sOrgO>(KMP),,<sOrOgO>(K) {N} ``^heaven, ^sky''. Syn. <aliG-a>. *Sa.<sarag>, H.<sArAgA>, ~<svArgA>, O.<svOrgO>, Sk.<svArgA>.
Ju<sOrla>(P) {N} ``^end''. Cf. <jeRao>. *H.<chore> `end, border'.
Ju<sOrO>(KM),,<saru>(P) {N} ``^arrow''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<sar>, H.<$ArA>, ~<sArA>, O.<$OrO>, Sk.<$ArA>, ~<$ArU>, So.<-sar>??.
Ju<sOrOgO>(K),,<sOrgO>(KMP) {N} ``^heaven, ^sky''. Syn. <aliG-a>. *Sa.<sarag>, H.<sArAgA>, ~<svArgA>, O.<svOrgO>, Sk.<svArgA>.
Ju<sOrOkO->(P); <sOrua>(K) {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. {ADJ} ``straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'.
Ju<sOru>(M) {ADJ} ``^small''.
Ju<sOrua>(K),,<sOrOkO->(P) {ADJ} ``^straight''. {V(-na)} ``to be ^straight, to ^go_straight''. *Mu., Ho<seGger>, Kh.<seGghor>(B), ~<seGor>(D), O.<sOROkO>, H.<sARAk> `road'.
Ju<sOruOleG>(P) {N} ``^wasp, ^hornet''. *Sa.<susurbaG>, MuH, MuN<susurpaG>, MuH, Ho<surpaG>, So.<surba:G->, Asur.<baG>; Sem.<awaG>, Mon<gxG>, Bahn.<o:G>.
Ju<sOsta>(KM) {ADJ} ``^cheap''.
Ju<soTA kOReG>(P) {N} ``small ^rat, ^mouse''. |<kOReG>, <koLeG> `rat, mouse'. *Sa.<cuTiA> `mouse', Mu., Ho<cuTu> `mouse (smaller species)', Kh.<cuTia>(AD), ~<cuTiya>(B) `rat', ~<cuTia kOne> `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTia> `rat', ~<cuTia kOne> `small rat, mouse', O.<coTTo>, Sad.<cUTIa>, O.<cORO musa> `rat'.
Ju<sOtO>(M),,<sOitO>(P) {ADJ} ``^true, ^honest, ^right''. {N} ``^truth''. *Kh.<so'to>(BD), Sa.<sat>, ~<sOt>, Mu.<sat>, H.<sAtyA>, O.<sOtyO>, Sk.<sAtyA>.
Ju<sOtru>(M) {N} ``^enemy''.
Ju<srabOnO>(K) {N} ``^July-^August''. *O.<srabONO>(D). Phonology: tactics.
Ju<sTul>(P) {N} ``^stool''. Syn. <ganDua>. *Engl.<stool>. Phonology: tactics.
Ju<su->(M) {VTN} ``to ^lay_(an_^egg)''.
Ju<sua>(MP) {N} ``^parrot''. Cf. <kotRa>. *H.<sUa>, ~<sUva>, O.<sOa>, Sk.<$UkA>.
Ju<suadO>(MP),,<sOadO>(K),,<svadO>(P) {ADJ} ``^sweet''. {N} ``^honey''. *H.<svadA>, O.<svadO>, Sk.<svadA> `taste, savor', H. Sk.<svadU> `sweet'.
Ju<subOnO>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <sona>. *H.<sUvArNA>, Sk.<sUvArNA> `gold'.
Ju<suci>(P),,<susi>(P),,<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(BD), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>??; cf. also <sug-> `to mend a garment'.
Ju<suDu>(M) {NK} ``^brother-in-law: wife's elder sister's husband''.
Ju<sug->(M) {VTC} ``to ^mend (a garment)''.
Ju<sugei>(KMP),,<suge>(K) {ADV} ``^very''. {ADJ} ``^many, ^much, ^too much''. *Mu., Ho<isu> `many, much, great', Kh.<ughae>(P) `thus', ~<-ghae> `like', ~<sugei>, ~<isu-ghae>.
Ju<sui->(P) {V} ``to pass wind, [to ^fart]''. Cf. <susui->, <suGgi->, <sO~i->(M) `to wither', <u~ji->. *Sa.<gAsi'j>, Mu.<gasi'j> `passing of winds', Sa.<sea>, Mu., Ho<soea> `rotten, decomposed, to rot, decompose'.
Ju<sui->(M) {VTN} ``to ^hatch''.
Ju<su->(M) {VTN} ``to ^lay_(an_^egg)''.
Ju<sukhO>(:),,<sukO>(M) {N} ``^happiness''.
Ju<suku>(KP) {N} ``bottle-^gourd''. Cf. <suku-Dag>. *Mu.<suku>.
Ju<sukkurbar>(K) {N} ``^Friday''. *O.<??>.
Ju<sula>(MP),,<sola>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^gram (Ho<guDlu>)''. Cf. <sului>, <suluiD> `red gram', <jiJjari>.
Ju<suLita>(M) {N} ``^wick''.
Ju<sului>(P),,<suluiD>(M) {N} ``red ^gram''. Cf. <sulu>, <jiJjari>. *Mu., Ho<irba>.

Ju<sumbOg>(K) {N} ``^trunk of a ^tree''. Cf. <simbOg>(M) `plant', <sumusiG> `tree'. |<bOg> ??. *Kh.<sombo'>(D), ~<sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree'.
Ju<sumosiG>(P),,<sumusiG>(KMP),,<sOmOsiG>(K),,<simOsiG>(K),,<simsi>(P) {N} ``^tree''. *Perh. <m> from *<mb>?; Kh.<sombo'>(D), ~<sumbo'>(BD) `trunk of a tree', ~<sum->(ABD) `to drive in a post'; Gu.<sunabbo>, ~<sulo:pu> `tree', So.<Aneb/-neb>, Mu.<siG> `tree' (this term is no longer used alone), ??-etc.
Ju<sun->(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<-sun>(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<suna>(KMP),,<sona>(P),,<soNa>(P) {N} ``^gold''. *Kh.<sona>(AB), Sa., Mu., H.<sona>, O.<sUna>, Sk.<sUvArNa>.
Ju<sunduru>(KM),,<sundru>(P) {ADJ} ``^red [KMP], ^green [K], ^colored [K], ^beautiful [KM]''. *Kh.<sundar>(B) `pretty', Mu.<sundar>, Sa.<sundAr>, H.<sU~dArA>, O.<sUndOrO>, Sk.<sUndArA>(beautiful). Phonology: syncope.
Ju<suuni>(K) {ADV} ``^how''.
Ju<sunO>(P) {N} ``^empty, ^stupid, ^blockhead''. *H.<sunA>, ~<suna> `desolate, empty', O.<$unyO>, Sk.<$unyA>.
Ju<sun.sun->(P) {V} ``to ^dance''. {N} ``dancing''. Cf. <abOg-e>. *Mu., Ho<susun>.
Ju<suNT->(M) {VIC} ``to ^freeze''.
Ju<suNub>(P) {N} ``^plate of leaves, ^leaf-^cup''. Syn. <tOlag>. *Kh.<suRu'b>(P) `small leaf-cup'.
Ju<suJDO>(M) {INT} ``^how (interrog.)''.
Ju<suJjam>(P) {N} ``a ^tree with spreading branches''. *Mu.<bauR-daru>, Ho<bauR>.
Ju<suGgi->(KP) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <susui->(P), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K) `a smell'. *Sa.<so->, Mu., Ho<sean->, Bh.<so:->, Ku.<su-ki-n-> `to smell', So.<sO'O-> `to emit foul smell'.
Ju<sur->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''. *Kh.<suru'b->(ABD) `to breathe, gargle [A], to suck [B], to draw up liquid by inhaling [D]', Sa.<siRu'b-> `to suck', So.<sArub>, Sad.<sUrpek>.
Ju<suramDai>(P) {ADJ} ``^naughty''. |<-Dai> ??. *Kh.<surum>(AB) `thief, to steal'.
Ju<surjO>(K) {N} ``^sun''.
Ju<surusu>(M),,<sursu>(P) {N} ``^linseed [P], ^mustard [M]''. *Ho<u~ci~>. Phonology: syncope.
Ju<suRu->(K),,<surur->(M) {VTC} ``to ^smoke (tobacco)''. *Orig. `to suck'?, cf. <surupi->(M) `to suck'.
Ju<surupi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^suck''.
Ju<surusu>(M),,<sursu>(P) {N} ``^mustard [M], ^linseed [P]''. *Ho<u~ci~>.
Ju<surutiG>(P) {N} ``^creeper, ^climber''. *Mu.<naR~i>, Ho<nai>.
Ju<susi>(P),,<suci>(P),,<chunci>(K),,<cuJci>(M) {N} ``^needle''. *H., Sk.<suci>, O.<sUci>, Kh.<cu'ci>(BD), Sa., Mu., H.<sui>.
Ju<susu>(M) {NB} ``^testicle''. Cf. <su-> `to lay an egg'.
Ju<susui->(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <suGgi->(KP), <u~ji->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K), <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. |<sui-> `to fart'.
Ju<suta>(MP) {N} ``^thread, ^yarn''. *Kh.<suta>(D), Sa.<sutAm>, Mu., Ho<sutam>, H.<sutA>, ~<suta>, O.<sUta>, Sk.<sutrA>.
Ju<su~Thi>(P) {N} ``dried ^ginger''. Cf. <ada> `fresh ginger'. *Sa.<su~T>, Mu.<soe~T>, ~<sui~T>, H.<so~ThA>, Sad.<soe~Th>, O.<sUNThI>, B.<sU~ThO>, Sk.<$UNThI>.
Ju<sutilO>(M) {ADJ} ``^slow''.

Ju<sutarOG>(P),,<sutOrOm>(KM),,<sutrOm>(P) {N} ``^thread''. |<suta>. *Kh.<suta>(D), ~<sutrom>(D). Phonology: m ~ G, syncope.
Ju<sutu-kuriG>(P),,<sutu-kOreG>(P) {ADJ} ``^true''. |<sOtO> `true'; <kuriG> ??.
Ju<sutului>(P) {N} ``^root''. *Ho<re'D>, Mu.<rehe'd>.
Ju<-ta>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-ta>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<ta>(M) {PP} ``^through, ^from''.
Ju<-tae>(P) {SX} ``^from''. Cf. <-ta>, <-ata>. *Kh.<-tae>(P), ~<-atae>, Mu.<-ate>, ~<-ete>, cf. Sa., Mu., Ho<tayom> `behind'.
Ju<taili>(P) {N} ``^rivulet''. *Ho<tayor>, H.<sota>, cf. Sa.<thAili>, Mu.<thaili>, H.<thEli> `bag, purse'.
Ju<taj->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^divide, to ^distribute, to ^share''. *Kh.<ta'j->(AB), So.<ti'>, ~<ti'y>, ~<ti'-ti'y>, Sa.<hATiJ>, Mu., Ho<haTiG>.
Ju<Takara>(P) {N} ``^threshing-floor''. *Sa.<Takra TukrA> `pieces, fragments, bits, to beat into pieces', Mu.<Takra Tukru> `broken pieces', Kh.<ThaGkol->(B)! `to knock', H.<ThAkA ThAkA> `a knock'.
Ju<Taku>(P) {N} ``^pit, ^well''. *Ho<su'D>, Sa., Mu.<su'd>, Bed??, cf. Mu.<Taku> `a piece of wood hung on the neck of cattle so that it may not stray away'.
Ju<Thakurani>(P) {N} ``^goddess, name of a village goddess''. Cf. <ThakurO>, <rani>.
Ju<ThakurO>(P) {N} ``^God, Supreme Being''. Cf. <Thakurani>. *Sa.<ThAkur>, H.<ThakUrA>, O.<ThakUrO>, Sk.<ThAkkUrA>.
Ju<taLa>(M) {N} ``^seedbed''.
Ju<talemOna>(K) {ADV} ``^now(?)''.
Ju<thaLi>(P),,<taLi>(M),,<thaRi>(K) {N} ``a metal ^dish or platter''. *Sa.<thAri> `a brass plate or dish', Mu.<tha-Ri>, Ho<taRi>, ~<tari>, H.<thari>, ~<thali>, B.<thalI>; H.<thalA> `dish', O.<thaLO>.
Ju<-ta-aliG-a>(P) {SX} ``?''. Cf. <-ta>, <aliG-a>.
Ju<taLO>(MP),,<taRO>(P) {N} ``the ^palmyra ^palm, ^toddy palm, ^date palm''. *Kh., ~<tOR>, Sa.<tale>, Ho<taR>, H.<taRA>, O.<taLOgOchO>, Sk.<talA>; Sa.<tARi> `the juice of the Palmyra palm, toddy', H.<taRi>.
Ju<taman->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^select, to ^choose''. *Ho<sala>.
Ju<tamba>(KP),,<tOmba>(K) {N} ``^copper''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tamba>, Ho<tama>, H.<ta~ba>, O.<tOmba>, Sk.<tamrA>.
Ju<tamu>(K); <tamui->(M) {N} ``sneezing''. {VTC} ``to ^sneeze''.
Ju<TaNe->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drag_one's_feet''.
Ju<TaNO>(M) {ADJ} ``^hard''.
Ju<taG->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^measure''. Cf. <sOG-a>, <taGen>. *Sa., Mu., Ho<soG>, Gu.<diGgiDi>.
Ju<-taG>(:) {NCF of <??>} ``^cow''. *So.<taGliy/-taG> `cattle', Gu.<kitaG>, Pa.<kuyitaG-gu> `cow'.
Ju<TaGgra>(M) {ADJ} ``^bald headed''.
Ju<TaGka>(P),,<TOGka>(K) {N} ``^rupee''. *H.<TAka>, B.<Taka>, O.<TOGka>, Sk.<TAGkA>; Sa., Mu., Ho<Taka>, So.<taGka>.
Ju<taGtOre>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <kOntaG>.
Ju<tapOre>(P),,<taapOre>(K) {ADV} ``^then''. *O.<tOhI~ pa~I> `then, in consequence', ~<-re> `in'. Cf. <tebe>. *H.<tAbA>.
Ju<-tar>(:) {NCF of <tarOm>(KMP)} ``^shoulder''.

Ju<tara>(M) {N} ``^star''.
Ju<tarbuj>(P),,<tarbuc>(P) {N} ``^watermelon''. *Sa.<tArbuj>, ~<tarbuj>, Mu., Ho<tarbuj>, P.H.<tArbuzA>, O.<tOrObUjO>.
Ju<-Tare>(:) {??} ``??''.
Ju<Tare->(M) {VTC} ``to ^beckon''.
Ju<tarO>(M) {N} ``^wire''.
Ju<taRO>(P),,<taLO>(MP) {N} ``the ^palmyra ^palm, ^toddy palm, ^date palm''. *Kh., ~<tOR>, Sa.<tale>, Ho<taR>, H.<taRA>, O.<taLOgOchO>, Sk.<talA>; Sa.<tARi> `the juice of the Palmyra palm, toddy', H.<taRi>.
Ju<tarOb>(P) {N} ``a kind of forest ^tree''. *Sa., Ho, Kh.<taro'b>(P), Mu.<taro'b>, ~<taru'b>, So.<ta:raG->.
Ju<tarOm>(KMP) {NB} ``^shoulder''. *Kh.<taran>(BD), Mu., Ho<taran>, Sa.<taren>, Gu.<tuna:r>.
Ju<taRu>(K) {N} ``^skull''.
Ju<tasa>(M),,<tasi>(M),,<casa>(P) {N} ``^cultivator, ^agriculturist, ^farmer''. Cf. <tasO> `agriculture', <tasi> `rich'. *Sa., H.<casa>, Ho<tas>, So.<ta:sa:-n> `agricultural work', O.<caSO> `agriculture'.
Ju<tasi>(M) {ADJ} ``^rich''. Cf. <tasa>, <tasi> `farmer'.
Ju<tata->(M) {VTN} ``to ^heat''. {VTC} ``to ^bake''. Cf. <tatO->(K) `hot; to be hot'.
Ju<tati->(P) {V} ``to open palms to get something, to ^take_on_the_^palm''. Cf. <taj-e-> `to divide, distribute, share', <-ti> `hand'. *Sa.<ataG-> `to receive, stretch out', Mu., Ho<ataG-> `to receive on the palm, spread out something', cf. Sa.<taG-> `to pour out into', Sa.<tela-> `to accept, receive', Mu., Ho<tela-> `to spread out the hand to receive'.
Ju<taTia>(M),,<tatia>(P) {N} ``metal ^cup, ^frying_^pan''. *Ho<cele>, H.<kARahi>, Sa.<tutiA> `blue vitriol, bluestone, sulphate of copper', H.<tutIya>.
Ju<tatO->(K) {V} ``^to be hot, to be summer''. {ADJ} ``hot''. Cf. <tata->(M) `to heat, to bake'.
Ju<tatRi>(P) {ADJ} ``^thick''. *So.<t'u:l-dAm> `stout'.
Ju<-te>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<-te>(P) ?? {SX} ``^in, ^at''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<-re> `inside, within, on, at', O.<-re>.
Ju<te>(M) {PP} ``^to''.
Ju<-te>(P) {SX} ``?''. *Kh. <bO'te> `affix denoting place', time, ~<daru bO'te> `on the tree', ~<han-bO'-te> `that side, far off', ~<han-te> `yonder, there'.
Ju<tebe>(P) {?} ``?''. Cf. <tapOre>. *H.<tAbA>, B.<tObe>.
Ju<Tebul>(P) {N} ``^table, ^board''. *H.<TebUlA>, Engl.<table>.
Ju<-teD>,,<-ter>(:) {NCF of <konteD>} ``^bird''.
Ju<tej->(MP) {VIC(-e)} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr.)''. *Kh.<tej->(P) `to break', ~<ka'j-> `to untie', Khm.<'dac> `rompre'.
Ju<Teke->(M) {VTC} ``to ^lift up''.
Ju<thela>(P) {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Sa.<thele thele> `ample, more than sufficient, as food'.
Ju<Thele->(P) {V} ``to ^push''. *Kh.<Thela->(P), ~<Thela'->(B), H.<ThelAna>, B.<Thela>, O.<ThelIba>, Sa.<Thelao>; Mu.<Thela-Thili> `to push, as in a crowd', cf. Mon<dArxh> `to push', Pang.<ya-tuleg>, Sak.<tula:k>, Mal.<tolak>.
Ju<teli>(M) {N} ``^oil_man''.
Ju<temOJ>(M) {N} ``^wrinkle''.
Ju<tentuRi>(K),,<tintiNi>(MP) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. *So.<tittin/-tin>, H.<tIntIRi>, B.<tIntIRO>, ~<tIntIlI>, O.<tIntULI>, Sk.<tIttIDika>.
Ju<teJke>(M) {ADJ} ``^hot''.

Ju<teJtrag>(M),,<teGtra>(P) {N} ``^spider''. *Kh.<tiG->(D), ~<teJ->(P), Sa.<teJ->, ~<taJ->, Ho, Mu.<teG-> `to weave', H.<ta~ti> `weaver', cf. Sk.<tAntrA>.
Ju<TeGa>(M),,<TheGga>(P) {N} ``^stick, ^staff''. Syn. <baDi>, <DanDa>. *Sa.<TheGga> `stick, staff, cudgel', H.<The~ga> `a small club', O.<TheGga> `cudgel'.
Ju<teG-tar->(P),,<tiJ-tar->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. *So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'.
Ju<teGtra>(P),,<teJtrag>(M) {N} ``^spider''. *Kh.<tiG->(D), ~<teJ->(P), Sa.<teJ->, ~<taJ->, Ho, Mu.<teG-> `to weave', H.<ta~ti> `weaver', cf. Sk.<tAntrA>.
Ju<-teD>,,<-ter>(:) {NCF of <konteD>} ``^bird''.
Ju<tera>(KMP) {N} ``^tomorrow''. *Kh.<tuDa>(AD) `id.', Ho<tere> `coming third day', Mu.<gapatere>, Kh.<tuDa>.
Ju<teren>(MP) {N} ``the ^ebony ^tree [P]; a kind of ^berry [M]''. *Kh.<tiRel>, ~<tiRil>(ABD) `ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon)', ~<tiril>(P), Sa.<terel>, Mu., Ho<tiril>, So.<tare:l-ne:b-An>.
Ju<-ti>(:) {NCF of <iti>} ``^hand''. *Kh.<ti'>(ABD), Mu.<ti'>, Sa., Mu., Ho<ti>, Gu.<ti>, So.<si'i/-si>, Pal.<ti:>.
Ju<tij->(M) {VTC} ``to ^carry (on one's head)''. Cf. <u-tiG>(P2) `to cause to carry', <tiJ-tar->(M), <teG-tar->(P) `to ^carry (on one's ^shoulder [M])'.
Ju<Tiki>(M) {ADJ} ``^right, ^correct''. *O.<??>.
Ju<tilaj>(MP),,<tilai>(K) {N} ``^hunger''. {V} ``to be hungry''. Cf. <ejelaG>. *So.<dolAj-> `to be hungry; hunger'.
Ju<tiLO>(P) {N} ``a certain kind of ^oilseed''. *Kh.<tilmiG>(D) `sesamum', Sa.<tilmiJ>, Mu., Ho<tilmiG>, H., Sad.<tIlA>, O.<tILO>, Sk.<tILA>.
Ju<tiluG>(M) {N} ``^thatch''. Cf. <OlOG>(MP) `forage, thatching straw'. *Kh.<teloG>(BD) `thatch [A], to thatch [B], roof [D]'; cf. Kh.<oloG>(BD) `a kind of long grass, thatch', So.<ala:G-An> `jungle grass', Gu.<UloG>, Re.<loG>; Pal.<plO:G> `thatch'.
Ju<tin->(M) {VTC} ``to ^bury (a thing)''. Cf. <tir->(P) `to dig, to bury'. *Kh.<til>(ABD) `to bury', So.<til-> `to bury, to close a pit'.
Ju<tin-Dag->(P) {V} ``to be ^wet, to wet''. |<Dag> `water'. *Sa.<tiJ-> `to throw stones at, to knock against', Mu.<tirpi-> `to sprinkle water'.
Ju<tini>(P) {NUM} ``^three''. *H.<tinA>, O.<tInI>. Cf. <trutiO>(K), <tritiO>(K) `third'.
Ju<tintiNi>(MP),,<tentuRi>(K) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree''. *Kh.<tenton>(AB), ~<tentoG>(D), So.<tittin/-tin>, H.<tIntIRi>, B.<tIntIRO>, ~<tIntIll>, O.<tIntULI>, Sk.<tIttIDika>.
Ju<tiJ-tar->(M),,<teG-tar->(P) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^carry (on the shoulder [M])''. |<tiG-> `carry', <-tar> NCF of <tarOm> `shoulder'. See <tiG->.
Ju<tiG->(:) {V} ``^carry''. Syn. <tij->. *So.<te:G-> `to carry on the head', Mu.<teGgo'-> `to carry on the shoulder', Pal.<tO:G> `to carry in the pocket', cf. Kh.<hintor->(AD), <intor->(AD) `to carry a child', Sa.<hondoR-> `to carry away'.
Ju<TiGgi>(M) {NB} ``^spine (lower part)''.
Ju<tiO>(M) {N} ``^worm''. Cf. <gau~-tia>(M) `village god'.
Ju<Tipa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^drip (as water)''.
Ju<Tipi.Tipia>(M) {ADJ} ``^spotted''.
Ju<tir->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^dig, to ^bury''. Cf. <tin->(M) `to bury' ??r or n.
Ju<tir->(M) {VIN} ``to ^stumble''.
Ju<tiri->(P) {V} ``to ^halt''. *So.<tirri-> `to drive (cattle)'.
Ju<Titta>(M) {ADJ} ``^few''.

Ju<titiri>(P) {N} ``^partridge''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<citri>, H.<titArA>, O.<tIttIrO>, Sk.<tIttIrI>, cf. So.<titid-An> `bird in the language of children' and etymological remarks under Ju.<kOnteD> `bird'.
Ju<tiu-rae>(M) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''. |<tiu> `?', <-rae>, <-Dai> `?'.
Ju<-TO>(P1) {SX} ``^numeral ^intensive suffix''.
Ju<tO->(M) {VTN} ``to ^whistle''.
Ju<Toka>(P) {N} ``^man''. Cf. <Tuki> `woman'. =Ho<koa>??. *O.<Toka>??.
Ju<TOke->(M) {VTN} ``to ^cheat''.
Ju<ThOke->(P) {V} ``?''. *H.<ThAgAna>, O.<ThOkIba>, Sa.<Thak>.
Ju<TOkOb>(M) {ADJ} ``^hard''.
Ju<tOkOD>(MP) {N} ``hyena; salamander [M], ^iguana, a big ^lizard [P]''. *Kh.<torko'D>(B) `lizard', Sa.<torho'd>, Mu.<toro'd>, Ho<toro>, ~<tOr>. Phonology: rC ~ DC, DC ~ CC ~ C.
Ju<TOkOlOG>(M) {N} ``^circle''.
Ju<ToLa>(P) {N} ``a separate portion of a ^village, a ^quarter''. *Kh.<Tola>(B) `a small village', Sa., Mu.<Tola>, H.<Tola>, O.<TolO> `Sanskrit college'.
Ju<tolag>(P) {N} ``a ^leaf ^cup of small size''. Syn. <suNub>. *?<-lag> `leaf'; Kh.<Tholi>(A) `large leaf cup', Mu.<puRu'>, Ho<uuo>??.
Ju<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below''. Cf. <tOLO> `floor', <tORia> `down', <tORi-pOdO> `sole of the foot'. *H.<tAle>, O.<tOLe> `below'; Kh.<tuta>(ABD) `below [ABD], down [D]'.
Ju<tuLi>(P),,<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath''.
Ju<tOm->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^throw''. *Kh.<thom->(AB) `to smash', Mu.<ham->??, ~<tam-> `to beat'.
Ju<-tom>(:) {NCF of <tomoD>} ``^mouth''. *So.<tO'Od/-tAm>.
Ju<tOmba>(K),,<tamba>(KP) {N} ``^copper''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<tamba>, Ho<tama>, H.<ta~ba>, O.<tOmba>, Sk.<tamrA>.
Ju<tOmgOn->(M) {VTC} ``to ^prop up''. *?from <to[b]Gon-> CAUS of <toGon-> `to stand'. Phonology: bG ~ mg.
Ju<tOmOan->(K) {V} ``to ^stop''.
Ju<tOmOD>(MP) {N} ``^mouth''. *Kh.<tomo'D>(BD), Gu.<tummo:>, Pa.<tovo:>, Re.<to:m>, So.<tO'Od>/-tAm>, Khm.<mat>.
Ju<tONa>(P),,<toNa>(P) {ADJ} ``^bent, ^crooked''. *H.<TeRha>, O.<teRha>.
Ju<tOnO>(KMP) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. *O.<tONDULO> `raw rice', H.<tANDUlA>, Sk.<tANDUlA> ??Pinnow gloss.
Ju<tOnti>(M) {N} ``^weaver''.
Ju<tOG->(K) {V} ``to ^stand''.
Ju<TOGgO>(P) {N} ``^hill, ^rock''. *H.<To~gAri> `hill', Sa.<ToG ToG> `very high, tall', ~<DuGgri> `a small hillock, hill', H.<Do~gAri>, ~<DU~gA> `hillock', ~<Do~gArA> `hill'.
Ju<TOGka>(K),,<TaGka>(P) {N} ``^rupee''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<Taka>, H.<TAka>, B.<Taka>, O.<TOGka>; Sk.<TAGkA>.
Ju<TOGkae>(M),,<TOGkai>(P) {N} ``^load [M]; ^basket [P]''. *So.<taGke:l-An> `a salver, a small tray woven of bamboo splinters', ~<daGkA-da:-n> `basket'.
Ju<TOGkaitij>(M) {N} ``^marriage (arranged by members of the family only)''. Cf. <toGka>??.
Ju<TOGO-bua>(M) {N} ``^hill ^field''. |<TOGgO> `hill, rock', <bua> `paddy'.
Ju<tOGOn->(MP) {VI(-a)} ``to ^stand, to ^stay, to ^halt, to ^keep_oneself_^erect''. Cf. <tOG->(K) `to stand'. *Kh.<toGgo->(P), ~<tOGgOn->, Mu., Ho<tiGgu->, ~<tiGgun->, Sa.<teGgo->, ~<teGgon->, ~<tuGgui-> `to stay'.
Ju<tOGrO>(P),,<tO~O~rO>(M) {N} ``^elephant's_^trunk''.

Ju<tOr->(MP) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^fasten, to ^bind, to ^tie''. *Kh.<tol->(ABD) `to bind', Sa., Mu., Ho<tol->, So.<tOl->; Kh.<tor->(ABD) `to enclose, to fence', So.<tOr->?? `id.'.
Ju<toRa>(P) {N} ``^bank''. *H.<toRa> `id., a bag', O.<toRa>.
Ju<tOreaG>(P) {N} ``^ear of ^corn''.
Ju<tOri->(M) {VIN} ``to ^shake (tr.)''.
Ju<tORia>(K) {ADV} ``^down''.
Ju<tOrkari>(P) {N} ``^curry''. *O.<tOrOkarI> `id.', H.<tArAkari> `cooked or green vegetable, cooked meat', Sa.<tarkari> `materials for curry', B.<tOrkarI> `vegetables'.
Ju<tOrOka>(M) {ADJ} ``^cautious''.
Ju<tOrOLi->(M) {VTC} ``to ^melt''.
Ju<thOrO-mi>(K) {ADV} ``^once''.
Ju<tOrOtOrae->(P),,<tOrtOrae->(K) {V} ``to ^tremble, to ^shiver''. *Kh.<thorthorae>(P), H.<thArAthArana>, O.<thOrOthOrO heba>.
Ju<tOsOrO>(P) {N} ``^cocoon, ^silk, ^silkworm''. *Mu., Ho<lumaG>, B.<tOsOrO>, O.<tOsOrO>, ~<TOsOrO> `coarse silk, cloth', H.<tAsArA> `the silk of Bombyx paphia'.
Ju<tOTa>(M) {N} ``^joke''.
Ju<tOTa>(M) {N} ``^orchard''.
Ju<tOtOLa>(M) {N} ``^stammer''.
Ju<TOTOra>(P) {N} ``^throat, ^windpipe''. *Kh.<ToTor>(P), ~<thOthOr>, ~<TO'TOr>, Mu.<ToTora>, Ho<uTuToa>.
Ju<TOTOrae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^knock_against''. *Kh.<ThaG-kol->(B) `to knock', ~<TaG-kOl-> `to drive in with a hammer'.
Ju<Trelei>(K) {N} ``^thunder''. Syn. <goLgoLi>, <guTukire>.
Ju<tritiO>(K),,<trutiO>(K) {ADJ} ``^third''. *O.<trutiO>(D).
Ju<tubDiD>(P),,<tubrir>(K),,<tugDiD>(M) {N} ``white ^ant''. *Kh.<to'bDir>(P), Sa.<Jindir>, MuN, Ho<nidir>, MuH, Ku.<nindir>; Gu.<tobra>. Phonology: ug ~ ub, cf. <ruGkub>, <rumbkub> from *<ruGkug>.
Ju<tui->(M) {VT} ``to ^float''. Syn. <cata->(P), <lebae->(P).
Ju<tuiG->(K),,<tuJ->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot, to ^beat''. *Kh.<tuJ->(B) `to shoot with an arrow', So.<tuJ->, Mu.<tuiG->.
Ju<Tuki>(P) {N} ``^woman''. *O.<Toki> `a maid, maiden, girl', fem. of <Toka> `man'; cf. So.<dukkiri:-n>, ~<dukkAri:-n>, Re.<dukri:> `wife'. Phonology: o-i ~ u-i.
Ju<TukiaLi>(P) {?} ``^?''. Cf. <TokaLi>??.
Ju<tukuni-Dag>(M) {N} ``^muddy ^water''. !Orig. <tukunidag>.
Ju<tula>(P) {N} ``^balance''. *Sa.<tulA>, Mu., Ho<tula>, H., Sk.<tUla>, B.<tUlO>, O.<tULO>.
Ju<tuLa>(M) {N} ``^cotton''.
Ju<TuLa->(M) {VTC} ``to ^pick_up''.
Ju<tuLi>(P),,<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below, ^beneath, ^underneath''.
Ju<toLe>(P) {ADV} ``^below''.
Ju<tuLia->(P) {V} ``?''. Syn. <kej-> `to break, to pluck'. *Sa.<toRao-> `to break, demolish', B.<toRa>, H.<toRAna>, ~<TuTAna>, O.<tUTIba>.
Ju<ThuLiae->(P),,<TuLia->(M) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^gather, to ^collect''. *H.<ThUrIyana> `to contract'.
Ju<TuNTa>(M) {N} ``^leprosy''.
Ju<tuJ->(P),,<tuiG->(K) {V(-e)} ``to ^shoot, to ^beat''. *Kh.<tuJ->(B) `to shoot with an arrow', So.<tuJ->, Mu.<tuiG->.
Ju<TuG->(M) {VIC} ``to ^break (as a stick, intr.)''.

Ju<tuGa>(M) {N} ``kind of edible ^root or ^tuber''.
Ju<tuGlaD>(M) {N} ``^pressed ^rice''.
Ju<TuGTu>(P) {N} ``a kind of ^tree, emblic myrebalan''. *Mu.<meral>, Ho<merel>, So.<tU:sa:-n>, ~<tosa:-n> ??spelling??.
Ju<Tupa>(M) {N} ``^drop''.
Ju<TuparO>(P),,<Tupi>(M) {N} ``^cap, ^hat''. *Sa.<Tupri>, Mu.<Tupri>, Ho<Tupuri>, Hk.<Topri>, H.<Topi>, ~<Tope>, O.<TopI>; O.<TopOrO> `a kind of crown'.
Ju<tupOg>(MP),,<tupO>(K),,<tupuk>(K),,<tupu>(K) {N} ``^owl''. *So.<kAntuj/-tuj>, ~<kAntuj-tik-An>?? `id.', cf. Sa.<Tepo'>, ~<Tapo'> `a kind of bird trap, to catch with this trap.'.
Ju<turaLi>(M) {N} ``^sword''.
Ju<turui>(M) {N} ``^shrimp''.
Ju<tusO>(MP) {N} ``^husk, ^chaff''. *H.<tUsA>, ~<tUsa>, O.<tUsO>, Sk.<tUSA>.
Ju<tusO->(P) {V} ``to ^suck''.
Ju<tutukaD>(P) {N} ``^crab''. |<tu.tu> ?, <-kaD> NCF of <kaRaD>(P), <kaRar>(K) `crab'. *So.<k+nad/-kad> `crab'.
Ju<u->(P) {PX} ``^causative''. Cf. <ab->, <Ob->, <O->, <[b]>.
Ju<-ua>(P) {SX} ``?''.
Ju<ua->(M),,<hua->(P) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^go [P]; to ^disappear, to ^vanish [M]''. Cf. <ca-na>??. *Pa.<vaji-> `come', As., Kw.<vi'j->, Sa.<he'j->, Mu.<hiju'-> `to come', Kh.<Del bha-na>(P) `come on'.
Ju<uag->(KM),,<uaG->(K) {VIC} ``to ^bathe''. Syn. <ciJcaRe-> `id., to be sprinkled', <guj->, <majae->, <rusi-> `to wash'. *?<uaG-> from *<uag-na>.
Ju<uaLi>(M),,<uaRi>(K),,<huaLi>(P) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P), <koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'.
Ju<uaG->(KM),,<uag->(K) {VIC} ``to ^bathe''. Syn. <ciJcaRe-> `id., to be sprinkled', <guj->, <majae->, <rusi-> `to wash'. *?<uaG-> from *<uag-na>.
Ju<uaRi>(K),,<uaLi>(M),,<huaLi>(P) {N} ``^young ^child, ^boy, (young) ^male person''. Syn. <kanDa>(P2), <kOn>(P), <kOnOn>(KMP), <kOnOnO>(K), <TokanO>(P) `son'; <bODe sanO>(P), <koGgeD> `boy'. *Sa., Mu.<hon> `child', Ju.<wha:de> `boy', ~<hu:ale>, ~<wa:ri> `child', ~<huari> `short', Sa., Mu.<koRa> `boy, lad', Ho<koa> `male, husband'.
Ju<uejraG>(:),,<bijraG>(K),,<bejeraG>(M),,<bejroG>(P) {N} ``^tobacco''.
Ju<ubtir->(M) {VIN} ``to ^jump''. *?<ub-tir-> CAUS of <tir> VIN `to stumble'.
Ju<uci->(P),,<huci->(*),,<puci->(M) {VTC(-na)} ``to ^smear, to ^wipe off''. Syn. <bOr->(M); <riRag->(P) `to smear with cowdung'; <ghOse->(P), <gOse->(M) `to rub'. *Ho<ojo'->, ~<ojon->; Kh.<jo'D->(B), Ho<jo'D-> `to wipe', Sa., Mu.<jo'd->, So.<jOd->.
Ju<uD->(K),,<uDi->(MP) {VXN(-na)} ``to ^fly (as a bird), to ^flutter about''. Cf. <uDuba> `wing', <uDae->(P) `to squander'. *H.<URAna>, O.<URIba>, Sk.<UDDAyAte>.
Ju<u~D>(MP) {N} ``^mushroom''. *Kh.<u'D>(ABD), Sa.<o'd>, Mu., Ku.<u'd>, Ho<u'D>, So.<bati/-p+d>, Kh.<puT u'D> `small mushroom', Sad.<puTu>.
Ju<uDae->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^squander, to ^waste''. Cf. <uD->, <uDi-> `to fly'. *Sa.<uDAi paDae> `wastingly, squanderingly', O.<URaI> `wasting', ~<URaI kI chORaI deba> `to squander', H.<Urana> `to cause to fly, to squander'.
Ju<udharO>(P) {N} ``^loan, ^debt''. {V} ``to ^borrow, to ^lend''. Syn. <riNO>(M) `debt'. *Sa.<udhAr>, H.<UdharA>, O.<UdharO>, Sk.<UddharA>.

Ju<uDi->(MP),,<uD->(K) {VXN(-na)} ``to ^fly (as a bird), to ^flutter about''. Cf. <uDuba> `wing', <uDae->(P) `to squander'. *H.<URAna>, O.<URIba>, Sk.<UDDAyAte>.
Ju<udO>(M) {N} ``^otter''.
Ju<uDuba>(P) {N} ``^wing''. Syn. <DeNa>(M), <Dena>(KP). Cf. <uDi->(MP) `to fly'.
Ju<uDusO>(K),,<uLusO>(M) {N} ``^bug, ^bedbug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>(P).
Ju<uguLa>(M) {ADJ} ``^loose''.
Ju<uhua-TO>(P) {NUM} ``^two ??''.
Ju<u~ji->(P) {V} ``to ^smell''. Syn. <gOnda->(M), <suGgi->(KP), <susui->(P) `to smell'; <gOndO>(K), <suGgia>(P) `a smell'. *Kh.<ju~i~>(P), Sa., Ho<ji>, Mu.<ji>, ~<ji~>, So.<Ju>.
Ju<u-jim->(P) {V(-e, CAUS of <jim(-e)> `to eat')} ``to ^feed''. *Mu.<a-jom->, Sa.<a-jo->, So.<Ab-jom->.
Ju<uja->(*),,<huja->(P); <puja>(MP) {V} ``to worship [P]''. {N} ``^worship, [KMP], ^festival [:], ^reverence, ^idol [P]''. *Kh.<puja>(D), Mu., H., O., Sk.<puja>, Sa.<pujA>.
Ju<ujOnO->(P) {V} ``to ^weigh''. Syn. <jak->(P), <ab-jak->(P). *O.<UjOnO kOrIba>.
Ju<uju>(P) {N} ``^pimple, ^boil''. Syn. <mODuG>(P), <muDuG>(M), <pucuka>(M). *Kh.<uju>(BD), ~<uja'>(B), ~<uja>(A), Ho<uju'>, Ku.<uju>.
Ju<ukaL->(P) {V(-e)} ``to ^vomit''. Syn. <belag->(P). *H.<UgAlAna>, Nep.<UkelnU>, O.<UdkharO kOrIba>.
Ju<ukROm>(K) {N} ``^mango ^stone''. Syn. <gOja>(P) `stone of a fruit', <jaG>(P), <ejaG>(M), <e-jOG-DO>(K), <kesOrO>(P).
Ju<uku>(M) {N} ``^fireplace''. Syn. <culi>(P), <lasaib>(N).
Ju<ulasO>(M) {N} ``^wave (water)''. Syn. <lOuDi>(M).
Ju<uLi>(M) {N} ``^peak''. Syn. <rasantaRO>(P), <sikhO>(P).
Ju<uliD>(M) {N} ``^hanger''.
Ju<uLO>(M),,<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<OLen>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(P), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>.
Ju<ului>(P),,<uluj>(MP) {NB} ``^penis, male organ, male ^genitals''. Cf. <kOlOb>(P), <susu>(M) `testicle'; <kuLij>(M), <kuRij>(P) `vulva'. *Sa., MuN<lO'j>, MuH, Ho<lo'e>, So.<laj-An>, U.Tem.<lo'> ??.
Ju<uLusO>(M),,<uDusO>(K) {N} ``^bug, ^bedbug''. Syn. <kaTaLO>(P).
Ju<un->(MP) {VT(-e)} ``to ^keep, to ^put''. {VTC(-a)} ``to ^place''. Syn. <ru-i->(P) `to keep'. *Kh.<un->(AD), Pal.<u:n>, Theng<'un> ??Vclass.
Ju<unDaria>(*),,<hunDaria>(P) {N} ``^wolf, the Indian wolf''. *Kh.<hunDar>(B), ~<hu~Rar>(B), ??<hundra>, Sa.<huNDer>, ~<huNDer>, ~<huNDgAr>, H.<hU~DarA>, O.<hUNDa> `hyena'.
Ju<unDia>(KM),,<unDira>(K),,<OnDia>(K),,<OnDira>(MP) {ADJ} ``^male (of beasts and birds) [KP], eligible male [M]''. {N} ``bull, ox [KMP]''. Syn. <kuRa>(P) `male'; <sOnDO>(P) `bull'. *Ho<anDia> `bull', Sa.<ANDiA> `male (men. animals)', Kh.<anDia are'j>(P) `bull', Mu.<anDia> `male of animals', Sad.<mNRa>?? `bull'.
Ju<unjirO>(K) {N} ``^almanac''.
Ju<uNTilag>(M) {N} ``^cricket''. Syn. <reG.reG>(P); <matal-raG>(P) `locust', <ri.rib> `grasshopper'.
Ju<unu>(P) {??} ``??''.
Ju<uGgi>(P),,<OGgi>(M) {N} ``^shirt, ^garment''. Syn. <barki>, <cadar>, <paTa>. *Kh.<uJ->(P), ~<oJ->, Sa.<uJ-> `to twist', Bh.<uG->, Ho<u~i->.
Ju<uODa>(*),,<huODa>(P) {?} ``?''.
Ju<upai>(P) {N} ``^means, ^plan, ^device''. *CDIAL 02308 - Sk.<UpayA> N.m. `approach, means, stratagem [MBh]', H.<UpayA>, O.<UpayO>; Sa.<upAi>.

Ju<upasO>(M) {N} ``^fasting''.
Ju<upOre>(P) {ADV} ``^above''. Syn. <aliG-a>(KMP), <aliG-ta>(P), <aliG-a-ta>(P). *CDIAL 02333 - *<UppAri>(T) `id.', O.<UpOri>(T), ~<UpUrI>(T), ~<UpOrO>(T); cf. CDIAL 02218 - Sk.<UpArI> Adv. `above [RV]', H.<upArA>, ~<UpOrOm>(P); Sa.<upor>, ~<upAr>.
Ju<upuLir->(M),,<hupuRi->(P) {VTC} ``to ^blow (with one's mouth)''. Syn. <dOR->(P), <lapaTaG->(P) `to blow with a bellows', <peR->(K), <per->(M) `to blow a flute'. *Kh.<humper->(AB) `to blow [A], to gasp for breath [B]', ~<humsai->(AD) `to gasp, to breathe', ~<pe~Re'D>(AB) `a big fife', ~<pe'D->(ABD) `to pipe', So.<pEd-> `to play on a flute'.
Ju<ur->(MP),,<uR->(K) {VTC(-e)} ``to ^drink, to ^eat (rice)''. E.g. <Dag ur-e> `drink water'. Syn. <jim->(KMP) `to eat (fruits, meat, etc.)', <kOb->(M), <kObO->(K) `to eat (nuts), to devour', <JOg->(MP) `to swallow', <cake->(M), <rir->(P) `to taste', <cu.cur->(M) `to suck'. *Kh.<u'D->(ABD) `to drink, to suck', Sa., Mu.<u'd-> `to swallow', Ho<u'D->.
Ju<uReG>(K),,<huReG>(K),,<uLO>(M),,<OLen>(M),,<aLen>(P) {N} ``^hail, ^hailstone''. *Kh.<aRel>(B), ~<arel>(AB), Sa.<arel>, Mu.<aril>.
Ju<uRi>(K) {N} ``^hill''. Syn. <TOGgO>(P), <TOGO>(M), <hObOtO>(P), <paadO>(M) `hill'; <gOtO> `hillock'.
Ju<urna>(K),,<uruNa>(M) {ADJ} ``^old''. Syn. <kOnDOr> `old, old man', <buDa>(M), <buRha>(P) `old man', <buRhi>(P), <kanDae>(KM) `old woman'.
Ju<uRu->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^sleep, to ^rest''. Syn. <lebeD>, <leber->(M); <makuR->(K). *Kh.<leru'>(P), Mu.<ruRun-> `to be tired, to rest', ~<ruRu> `rest, time of rest', So.<lulu:-> `to take rest', Pal.<ralu:>.
Ju<uruNa>(M),,<urna>(K) {ADJ} ``^old''. Syn. <kOnDOr> `old, old man', <buDa>(M), <buRha>(P) `old man', <buRhi>(P), <kanDae>(KM) `old woman'.
Ju<uruse->(P) {V(-na)} ``to ^bear''. Syn. <kejja-> `id., to suffer'.
Ju<usasO>(MP) {ADJ} ``^light in weight [M]; ^easy, light, not difficult [P]''. *O.<U$vasO>, Sa.<usAs>.
Ju<usi->(*),,<husi->(P),,<pusi->(*) {V} ``to ^support, to ^nourish''. *Sk.<poSAjA-tI>, Nep.<posnU>, O.<posIba>.
Ju<usrubaG>(M) {N} ``^cockroach''. Syn. <ope>(P).
Ju<usumae->(M) {VIC} ``to ^warm''. Syn. <tata->(M) `to heat'. |*<usum-ae->. *Versuch V118 - Kh.<usum->(BD), <usuG>(A) `lukewarm'.
Ju<usun>(M) {N} ``^comb (of bird)''.
Ju<usuNij>(M),,<usunOi>(K),,<usuRij>(P) {N} ``^navel''. Syn. <nahuLi>(P), <lai>(B). |*<u-suNij>, cf. <i-jiG>, <e-mOD>, etc.. *Kh.<suR~u'j>(P).
Ju<utaG>(P) {N} ``^winnowing shovel or ^basket, winnowing ^fan''. *Sa., Mu., Ho<haTa'>.
Ju<utarO>(P),,<utOrO>(M),,<uttOrO>(K) {N} ``^north''. *CDIAL 01767 - Sk.<UttArA->(T) `upper [RV], northern [AV]', H.<UttArA>(P), O.<UttOrO>(P), ~<uttOrO>(D) `north', ~<UtOra>(T) `northern'; Sa.<utAr>, Kh.<utar>(P).
Ju<uTi keGra>(*),,<huTi keGra>(P),,<phuTi kegra>(*) {N} ``a kind of ^melon''. |<keGra> `cucumber'. *Sa.<phuT taher>, Ho<puTi taer>; H.<phuTA>, O.<phUTI>, B.<phUTO>.
Ju<u-tiG->(P2) {V(-e, CAUS.?)} ``to ^cause_to_^carry''.
Ju<uTO>(KP) {N} ``^camel''. *CDIAL 02387 - Sk.<USTrA> `id. [MBh]', H.<u~TA>, O.<UTO>, ~<oTO>; Sa., Mu., Kh.<u~T>(B), Ho<uT>, Gu.<uTu>.
Ju<utOrO>(M),,<uttOrO>(K),,<utarO>(P) {N} ``^north''. *CDIAL 01767 - Sk.<UttArA->(T) `upper [RV], northern [AV]', H.<UttArA>(P), O.<UttOrO>(P), ~<UtOra>(T) `northern'; Sa.<utAr>, Kh.<utar>(P).

Ju<utura>(K),,<putira>(P) {NK} ``^nephew: elder brother's son''. Syn. <hatiD-kOn>, <boNoja>, <buDu>, <gOble kOnOi>, <kanda>, <lanDa>. Cf. <putrO>(P) `son'. *Bh.<putra:> `elder brother's son, husband's elder brother's son'.

So<A>(:) {V} ``to ^wash (a part of one's body)''. !Occurs only with incorporated body-part noun object.
So<A>(D) {PX} ``^plural''. |Prefix of verbs which require subject-concord (i.e. the classes V(lay) and V(lenay)), expressing the plurality of a 1st pl. exclusive (<AnlEn> `^we') or 2nd pl. <amben> `^you') ^subject, e.g. <A-jom-l-ay> `we (excl.) ate (it)' (contrast <jom-l-ay> `I ate (it)', <jom-lA-be> `we (incl.) ate (it)'), <A-jom-l-E> `you (pl.) ate (it)' (contrast <jom-l-E> `you (sg.) ate (it)'); this prefix coalesces with a following <A> as <a>, e.g. <<A-AReb-bAb-le-n>> -> <aReb-bAb-le-n> `we shook our heads', <<A-Ab-jom-l-ay-ji>> -> <ab-jom-l-ay-ji> `we fed (it) to them'; it precedes all other prefixes in the verb, e.g. <<A-AD-jom-l-E>> -> <aD-jom-l-E> `you (pl.) didn't eat (it)', <<A-ADn-Ar-gAlAm-l-E>> -> <aDn-Ar-gAlAm-l-E> `you (pl.) didn't understand each other'; the plurality of 3d pl. subjects is expressed by the suffix <ji>.
So<A>(D) {PX} ``^possessive, ^genitive''. |(1) Prefix of nouns or noun phrases marking them as alienably or inalienably possessed by the preceding 3rd person noun or noun phrase, e.g. <mAnra-n A-bOGtEl-An> `the man's buffalo', <mAnra-n A-+nsAlO-n> `the man's wife', <mAnra-n A-u?u-n> `the man's hair', <anin A-u?u-n> `his hair', usually simply <A-u?u-n>, <mAnra-n A-su?uG-An A-k+ntal-An-ji> `the walls of the man's house', <A-k+ntal-An-ji> `(its) walls', <A-+nsAlO-n-ji> `his wives', or `their wife', or `their wives' (the ambiguity being due to the ambiguous scope of <ji>); the noun form to which <A> is prefixed is usually the absolute form, but some (not all) nouns with combining forms use these, e.g. <A-mO?OD-An> or <A-mAD-An> `his eye'; in some of the latter, the possessive-plus-combining form construction has been reinterpreted as absolutive, e.g. <AjeG> as in <<A-AjeG>> -> <ajeG> `his foot', originally <A-jeG> `his foot', cf. <je?eG>/<jeG> in other dialects. (2) Prefix of certain noun compounds expressing possession of the second member of the compound by the first, e.g. <A-ji-ra> `ivory' (lit. `poss.-tooth-elephant'), <A-mAD-Da> `tear' (lit. poss.-eye-water), <A-jEl-bOG> `buffalo meat' (`poss.-meat-buffalo'), <A-Da-bOG> `buffalo broth' (`poss.-water-buffalo'), <A-On-bOG> `buffalo calf' (lit. `poss.f-offspring-buffalo')''. *\^V018 Sa.<a?>, Kh.<a?> genitive suffix; original Possessor<-Ag> Possessed construction has been reinterpreted as Possessor <A->Possessed, with a switch from suffix to prefix; cf. Eng.<zounds>, said to be from ~<(God)?s wounds>; this prepared the way for the use of the prefix as an expression of inalienable possession. Cf. <atE> genitive suffix, e.g. <JEn-atE> `mine.'
So<Ab>\\<Oab>(D) {N} ``^greens''.
So<Ab>(H!) {V(lay)} ``to ^shell (beans, nuts)''. E.g. <k+mmED-sOG-tol-An Ab.Ab-le jom-lay> `I shelled the peanuts and ate them'.
So<Ab>(S) {C} ``^one_only''. !verb suffix, <JiD> ^pick_up, ^gather, <JiD-Ab> ^pick_up one only.
So<Ab>(D) {PX} ``^causative''.
So<A-bAb>(@) {N} ``^head (lit. head of), principal, main, front''. !Only bound to noun possessor. |<bAb>\<bO?Ob> `head'.
So<AbAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^give special treatment (as a mother to her youngest)''. Nom. <An-AbAD>.
So<Ab-ARur>(S) {V()} ``to let ^go''.
So<Ab-Ala>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make ^more''.
So<A-b[An]al-ko>(L) {N} ``a ^ladle''.

So<Ab-Asu-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^hinder''. !lit. cause to ^ache.
So<Ab-AtEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^increase''.
So<Aba>//<ba>(LDH) {N} ``^mohwa ^tree; mohwa flowers or fruit''. Syn. <tuRa>, <tuRa-neb> `the mohwa tree when it seeds (June, July)', from <tuRa> `mohwa seed'.
So<Abay>,,<ba?ay>//<bay>(LDL) {N} ``any ^seed''. Syn. <jAbmOl>/<mAb> seed for planting. ??recte/<jAb>?
So<Ab-a-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash someone's feet''.
So<Aba-kol>(L) {N} ``a ^cup made of mohwa leaf''.
So<Ab-alu>(Z) {V()} ``to do ^puja, to ^worship''.
So<Ab-an-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^help someone ^walk''.
So<Ab-bAb>(LH) {V(lenay)} ``to put something as a ^pillow under one's head''. E.g. <si-JEn Ab-bAb-lenay> `I rested my head on my arm'.
So<Ab-bAROj>(M) {V()} ``to ^deny''.
So<Ab-bArab>(MLM) {V(lay)} ``to ^annoy, to ^tease, to ^provoke''.
So<Ab-bay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to produce ^seed, to become seed''.
So<Abbargay>,,<bargay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^indeed''.
So<Ab-bOj>(LMMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^move something ^aside, to ^hide something''. {VC(lenay)} ``to ^move ^aside, to get out of the way, to ^avoid''.
So<AbbomoG>,,<AbobmoG>,,<AbOmuG>,,<abOmuG>(LL) {ADV} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''.
So<Ab-Da>,,<Ab-Da?a>(LMMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^dissolve''.
So<Ab-De>(Z) {V()} ``to ^raise, to ^erect, to ^string a ^bow''.
So<Ab-Der.Der>(L) {V(lay)} ``to put a ^support against a wall''.
So<Ab-DiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^repay, to ^return''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD>.
So<Ab-DiG.DiG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^delay''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>.
So<Ab-DOn>(M) {V()} ``to ^send a thing''.
So<AbDur>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^celebrate''.
So<Ab-E>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make some one ^cry''. Nom. <An-Ab-DiD> ??? .
So<A-bE.bE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^surround, to ^crowd''. !plural only. Nom. <bE.bE-na>. ??inflection?
So<A-beb-bab-A-beb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``^crying loudly''. !ONOM.
So<Ab-gE>(M) {V()} ``to ^circumcize''.
So<Ab-go>(M) {V()} ``to ^respect''.
So<Ab-yAr>(M) {V()} ``to ^return, to ^give back''.
So<Abyel>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bury''. Nom. <Abyel>, <An-Abyel>.
So<Ab-yer-je>(M) {V()} ``to ^regret''.
So<Ab-jo?on>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reach, to ^present, to ^place within reach, to ^hand something to another''. Nom. <An-Ab-jo?on>.
So<Ab-jum>(M) {V()} ``to ^feed''.
So<Ab-jun-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^reach for''.
So<Ab-kAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^torture''.
So<Ab-kaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^seal, to ^close''.
So<Ab-k+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut, to put a ^lid on''.
So<Ab-koD>,,<Ab-kuD>(LLM) {V(lay)} ``to ^open, to ^lift up, to ^take_away''.
So<Ab-kor-tab>(L) {V(lE)} ``to be ^eaten away''.
So<Ab-lAb>(M) {V()} ``to ^grab''.
So<Ab-la-ber>(Z) {X} ``^exaggerate''.
So<AbleDgab>(B) {V()} ``to ^mew''.

So<AbleDgab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^chew the cud''.
So<Ab-lo>(MML) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^rescue, to ^save''. Nom. <An-Ablo>.
So<Ab-mAD>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^recognize, to ^know someone''. Nom. <An-Ab-mAD>.
So<Ab-mE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^do''. Nom. <An-AbmE>.
So<AbmElE>,,<AmmElE>(L) {IND} ``^about, ^on_account_of, ^on_behalf_of''.
So<Ab-meG>,,<A[b]meG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^rescue, to ^save''.
So<AbmOn>(S) {INTERJ} ``^G''.
So<AbmOn>(L) {INTERJ} ``you see, ^indeed, is it not, etc. ''.
So<Ab-mOJ>(M) {V()} ``to ^encourage''.
So<Ab-mosa>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^pity''.
So<Ab-JAD>(ZL) {V(lay)} ``to ^evaporate, to be ^absorbed, to be ^dried''.
So<Ab-JADAb-mO>(L) {INTERJ} ``^okay, ^right, ^well_done''.
So<Ab-Ja>(B) {V()} ``to ^thresh''.
So<Ab-Jal>(M) {V()} ``to ^harvest''.
So<AbOy>,,<AbOj>,,<AmOj>(L) {NUM} ``^one''. Syn. <bOyO> (in counting). Cf. <bOy>, <bO>, <m+>. Dial. T+mkur <AmOj>.
So<AbOj-nan>,,<AbOj-Jan>,,<AbOj-yan>,,<AbOj-nin>,,<AbOj-Jin>(SMy) {NUM} ``just ^one, only one''.
So<AbOkka>(M) {V()} ``to ^practice''. !recte <Ab-okka> ???.
So<AbOmuG>,,<AbobmoG>,,<AbbomoG>,,<abOmuG>(LL) {IND} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''.
So<Ab-Oso>(Z) {C} ``^G''.
So<Ab-pottar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bore a hole''.
So<Ab-rE>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^paint, to ^dye, to ^color, to ^decorate''. Nom. <An-AbrE>.
So<AbrE?ED>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stop_up, to ^close''.
So<Ab-rij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^come quickly''. Nom. <Ab-rij-na>.
So<Ab-rijka>(M) {V()} ``to ^empty''. Cf. <bArij> full.
So<Ab-saG>(L) {N} ``^bile''.
So<AbsE>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^make, to ^do''.
So<Ab-sin>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^soften''.
So<Ab-sitta>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bless''. Nom. <An-Ab-sitta> blessings, prosperity.
So<Ab-s+G-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^insert one's ^head in a hole''.
So<Absor>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil''.
So<Absuj>,,<Abtuj>(LLMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^show, to ^guide''.
So<Ab-tAD.tAD>(L) {IND} ``^none, ^nothing''.
So<Ab-tAkoD-mO>(L) {IND} ``till the ^end''.
So<Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^at_last''.
So<Ab-t+n.t+n>(L) {IND} ``^suddenly''.
So<Ab-tOD>(M) {V()} ``to ^bleach''.
So<Ab-tOD.tOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^ignore, to ^leave_out''.
So<Abtuj>,,<Absuj>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^show''.
So<Ab-tuGar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^halve''.
So<AbobmoG>,,<AbbomoG>,,<AbOmuG>,,<abOmuG>(L) {IND} ``^suddenly, ^abruptly''.
So<Abu>//<bu>(L) {N} ``red ^ant; its mud ^nest''. ^insect.
So<Abu?u>(L) {N} ``^lukewarm''.
So<A-bu.bu>,,<bu.bu>(L) {N} ``^foam''.
So<A[b]mAG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^first''.
So<A[b]JiD>,,<A[m]JiD>,,<AJiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^finish''. Nom. <An-AJiD> `end'.

So<A[b]J+m>,,<A[D]J+m>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^name''.
So<A[b]pay>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^send a person''.
So<A[b]sa-Da>(L) {VC(liJ)} ``to ^recover from laziness''. Nom. <A[b]sa-Da>; cf. <ARAsa>. *Oriya.
So<A[b]sin>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to cause to ^boil''. Nom. <An-A[b]sin>.
So<AD>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !<AD> occasionally occurs before coronals; cf. <D> for the infix <b>.
So<AD>,,<ADn>(LLD) {PX(V), SX} ``^negative''. |<ADn> before vowels, <AD> elsewhere.
So<AD>\\<ADrE>(LD) {N} ``^egg''.
So<AD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^support, to ^prop something so that it will not fall''. Nom. <An-AD>.
So<ADAb-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. |<gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'.
So<ADAm>(SL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^near, in the immediate ^vicinity, ^close at hand''.
So<ADAG>//<DAG>(LD) {N} ``^bee's_nest (eggs, larvae, wax, honey)''. ??A CERTAIN BEE?
So<ADAr-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^look askance''.
So<AR-Asa>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^lazy, ^idle''.
So<A-Da-jEl>(L) {N} ``^broth, ^meat_^juice''. !productive: for <jEl> also <taG>, <bOG>, <im>, etc.
So<A-Da-kul>(L) {N} ``^water strained off the cooked rice''.
So<ARaG>//<al>,,<aG>(LD) {N} ``a ^bird_of_^prey, esp. a ^kite''.
So<ADDAbar>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well, ^then, if it be so, ^however, but then''.
So<AD-Day>(M) {V()} ``to ^fail''.
So<AD-DE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well''.
So<ADDiyara>,,<ADDiyar>(L) {N} ``^Sunday''.
So<ARED-ne>(S) {ADV} ``^around ^here''.
So<AREJja>(L) {N} ``a small ^mat made of bamboo strips on which paddy is spread''.
So<ARe>(M) {V()} ``to ^take_off ^clothes ((^remove))''.
So<AReb-bAb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake one's head to indicate disapproval''. Nom. <AReb-bAb>.
So<ADennan>,,<ADennaG>(L) {INTERJ} ``^who knows''.
So<ADi>//<Di>(DL) {N} ``^cotton''.
So<ARi>(Z) {N} ``^boundary or ^bank between ^fields''. Syn. <paRi>. ??A for orig. e?
So<ADil>//<Dil>(L) {N} ``^dirt''. {V(liJ)} ``to be dirty''. !<An-ADil> dirty, <ADil-DAm> dirty, <er-aDil> not dirty.
So<ARiG>(L) {N} ``^noise''.
So<ARiGaRO>(L) {IND} ``^loose, as a cork, handle, etc.''.
So<AR+b>(L) {N} ``^milk, ^sap''.
So<AR+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break by twisting''. Nom. <An-AR+D>.
So<AD-jaG>,,<A[D]jaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dry''.
So<ADlAgab>(Z) {X} ``^plenty, ^abundant''.
So<ADlaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<ADn>,,<AD>(D) {PX(V)} ``^negative''. |<ADn> before vowels, elsewhere <AD>.
So<ADnAG>,,<ADn+G>(L) {N} ``^time''.
So<AROj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^suspended, to be ^cancelled, to ^die''.
So<ADOG>,,<DO?OG>//<DOG>(L) {N} ``^body of a living being''.
So<AROG>(LL) {N} ``horizontal roof ^beam''.
So<ADrE>//<AD>(LD) {N} ``^egg''. {V(lenay)} ``to lay eggs''.
So<AD-r+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shade the eyelids, to ^cover a box''. !causative? <An-AD-r+b>.

So<AD-sun>(L) {INTERJ} ``^stop, ^wait''.
So<ARo>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^reach, to ^arrive''.
So<ADob>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^cup the hands like a bowl''.
So<A-Du.Du-ge>(LL) {ADV} ``^quickly, ^hurriedly''.
So<ARur>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flee, to ^abscond, to ^escape''.
So<A[D]J+m>,,<A[b]J+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^name''.
So<AgADa>(L) {N} ``a ^crack''.
So<AgAru>(L) {IND} ``^largeness in quantity''. !Gumma dialect.
So<A-g[Ar]AD.gAD-ba>(L) {N} ``^place to be cleared for planting''.
So<Agab>//<gab>(LDL) {N} ``green ^grass''.
So<AgaD>(MBMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <An-AgaD>; syn. <tigaD(lay)>.
So<Agay>,,<ugay>,,<Aggay>,,<uggay>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''.
So<AggARa>(L) {IND} ``^very, ^much''.
So<Aggay>,,<Agay>,,<ugay>,,<uggay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''.
So<AggoRij>(L) {N} ``a blunt ^arrow''.
So<AgyAG>(L) {INTERJ} ``pshaw, ^ouch''. !??.
So<A-gOROG>(LL) {N} ``^top, ^upper; ^top of a tree''.
So<Aguy-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``^vexatiously, ^disgustingly''.
So<A+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^outnumber, to ^exceed, to ^excel, to ^overpower''. *Or.<>
?phonotactics.
So<AyAm>(S) {N} `` ^time''.
So<A-yAG>() {NK} ``his ^mother, her mother''.
So<Ayem>(LMB) {V(lay)} ``to ^recollect, to ^think of, to ^remember''.
So<AyeG>,,<ayeGa>,,<aEGa>(L) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle.
So<AyO>//<yO>(LD) {N} ``^fish''.
So<A-yu.yu>(L) {N} ``^insipid, ^wrinkled, ^fading''.
So<Aj>(DM) {V()} ``to ^paddle a boat''.
So<Aj>(DM) {V()} ``to ^pick greens''.
So<AjARAG>(L) {N} ``^mature, ^ripening''.
So<AjAta>(L) {N} ``a ^pair, esp. a ^team of oxen''.
So<AjaG>,,<ja?aG>//<jaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''.
So<AjaGrAjDa-tiD>(L) {N} ``a jay ^bird''.
So<AjeD>,,<je?eD>//<jeD>(L) {N} ``^root of a tree, tooth''.
So<A-jeG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash_one's_^feet''. |<A-> `to wash (a part of the body)',
<jeG>\<je?eG> `foot, leg'. Nom. <A-jeG-na>. Caus. <Ab-A-jeG> `to wash someone's feet'.
So<A-ji>,,<ji?i>(@??) {N} ``^tooth''.
So<AjiD-t+D-DaG>(L) {IND} ``very ^small sized''.
So<Aj+G>//<j+G>(LDLS) {N} ``^grass, ^weeds''.
So<A-jO>,,<jO?O>//<jO>(LDL) {N} ``^fruit, unripe fruit''.
So<AjuD>,,<Aju?uD>(L) {N} ``rice ^broth''.
So<AkARiG>,,<Ak+R+G>(L) {N} ``^loan without interest''.
So<AkARu-Da>(L) {N} ``rice ^gruel''.
So<A-kAnD-ar-rEG-An>(S) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree, ^stick of ^wood''. !<kAnD-An> occurs only
in this compound, cf. <Ara-n> ^tree for ^timber.
So<AkArra>(L) {IND} ``^very much, vigorously''. !PREPOSITION.
So<AkaRiJ>(L) {IND} ``^when, ^while''.
So<Akar>//<kar>(:) {N} ``^nail, ^claw''. ??<?A-kar>?; also claw?; <akar-si>L.

So<Ak+R+G>,,<AkARiG>(L) {N} ``^loan without interest''.
So<A-k+nneb>(L) {N} ``lower part of the ^trunk of a ^tree''.
So<Akkul>(L) {N} ``a ^section or ^partition in a box''.
So<A-kurjEb.kurjEb>(L) {N} ``^curled hair''.
So<Al>,,<Al-DEb>(MDZL) {V(lay)} ``to ^break, to ^bend, to ^crush''. Nom. <An-Al>. ??split?.
So<Al>,,<Ar>(S) {PX} ``^mutually, ^reciprocal''.
So<AlAgab>(L) {IND} ``^many''.
So<AlAj>(L),,<lO?Oj>(D)//<lAj>(DL) {N} ``^penis''.
So<AlAka-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``^uproar, ^hue_and_cry''.
So<A-lAkij-k+m>(L) {N} ``^fine ^husk''.
So<Al-An>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^thrash, to ^break''.
So<AlAG>//<lAG>() {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^thatch''.
So<AlAGE>(L) {N} ``^newcomer, ^guest''.
So<Ala>,,<tAnAnla>//<la>(DSL) {N} ``^tail''.
So<Ala>(L) {N} ``^much''.
So<Alam>//<lam>(LD) {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^fodder''.
So<AlaG>,,<la?aG>//<laG>(L) {N} ``^tongue''.
So<Al-ber>,,<Ar-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^converse''.
So<Al-DEb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend, to ^crush''.
So<Al-D+G>,,<Ar-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^pull one another''.
So<Al-D+G>(S) {V()} ``to ^break, to ^cave_in''.
So<Al-Dob>(L) {V()} ``to ^break with a "dob"-like sound''.
So<A-lEDEG-Ol>(L) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''.
So<AlEG>//<lEG>(L) {N} ``a ^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas living in Udayagiri district''.
So<Aleb>//<leb>(DLLL) {N} ``a kind of wild ^goat or ^deer''.
So<A-le?er>(L) {N} ``^soft bone''. !cartilage?.
So<Al-gARi>,,<Ar-gARi>(L) {N} ``^friendship''.
So<Ali>//<li>(LD) {N} ``^liquor, salpa, ^beer, ^wine''.
So<Ali>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-in-law''. *Des.<sali>.
So<Al-kAnDoG>,,<Ar-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``^back to back''.
So<AllaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^tired''.
So<Al-mAD>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^look at''.
So<Al-mayOG.mayOG>(L) {ADJ} ``^abreast''.
So<AlO>//<lO>(LZ) {N} ``^river''. ??<alO>(Z).
So<Al-O?On-An-ji>(L) {NK} ``^father and ^sons''.
So<Al-paRo.paRo>(L) {IND} ``by ^turns, ^alternatively''.
So<AloG>(L) {N} ``^inside, ^interior''.
So<Alu>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^braid one's ^hair''.
So<A-luD-bal>(L) {N} ``^trigger of a gun''.
So<AluG>(L) {N} ``^deep river''.
So<Am>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !the <Am> variant in these forms is simply due to assimilation of nasality from the following segment.
So<Am>,,<Ab>() {PX} ``^causative''. !the <Am> variant occurs in certain lexical causatives; cf. the <n> variant infix causative.
So<Am>,,<nAm>(S) {PRON SX} ``^you singular''. !<nAm> after vowels; cf. <amAn>, <amben>.
So<A-mAD>,,<A-mAD.mAD>(L) {N} ``^joint, ^knot in wood''.
So<A-mAD>,,<mO?OD>//<mAD>(L@??) {N} ``^eye''.

So<A-mAD>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash one's ^face''. Nom. <A-mAD-na>.
So<AmAROyJ>(L) {IND} ``^silently ???''.
So<AmAROJ>(L) {IND} ``^quite''.
So<AmAjAb>(L) {IND} ``^at once''.
So<A-mAnEG-tAm>(Z) {N} ``^corner of the ^mouth ((^lips))''.
So<A-mAG>,,<mAG>(L) {PP} ``^near, ^by the side of''.
So<AmA-sal>(L) {X} ``remain ^sober''.
So<AmbArij>(SMy) {ADJ} ``^like, it ^seems''. !see <Amrij>.
So<AmbArij>(SMy) {C} ``^like''.
So<AmbAsE>(L) {ADJ} ``^select, ^good''.
So<AmbAsu>(L) {N} ``an ^infection, infected ^wound''.
So<AmbO>(Z) {V()} ``to ^low, of ^cattle''.
So<AmbOy>(B) {V()} ``to ^brush with the hand''. Cf. <ambOy>.
So<AmDAG>(SMML) {V(lay)} ``to ^hear''. !<AnDAG> Gumma dialect. Nom. <An-AmDAG>.
So<Am-Daj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to make someone ascend; to ^lift, to ^load''. Nom. <An-AmDaj>; <Daj> climb.
So<Am-DuG>(LS) {V(lE|lay)} ``to ^cause to ^come_out, to ^let out (cattle)''. !<DuG> ^go_out.
So<AmE>(L) {N} ``^red_wood, ^rose_wood''.
So<A-mEG>(L) {N} ``^unripe''.
So<Am-gAn>(SS) {V(lay)} ``to ^let_^inside, to ^put_^inside''. !<gAn> ^enter.
So<Am+RijAb>(L) {IND} ``at a time, ^fully''. !??.
So<AmmAnnAsu>(L) {N} ``^one's own free will''. *Or.<mOn-ku>K.
So<AmmAG>,,<A[b]mAG>(L) {N} ``^first''.
So<AmmElE>,,<AbmElE>(LL) {IND} ``^about, ^for, ^on account of, ^on behalf of''.
So<AmmE-te>(S) {V()} ``to ^do to X, to ^treat ???''.
So<AmOReD>(L) {N} ``^in a short time''.
So<AmOn-sel>(DL) {NK} ``^niece: sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter)''.
So<AmpAra>(LL) {IND} ``^with, ^also, ^besides''.
So<Am-tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^able''. Nom. <An-AmtuG>.
So<Am-tuG>(MLL) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to ^finish, to ^complete''. !see the entries cited under <Am-tuG> for a possible etymology, perhaps causative of finish. ??ID
So<Amuj>(LM) {V()} ``to get ^loose, to ^escape''.
So<An>,,<n>() {SX} ``^suffix on uncompounded nouns''. !<n> after vowel.
So<An>() {PX} ``^causative''. Cf. <Am> and <Ab>.
So<An>(D) {V()} ``to ^coil (of a snake)''. Nom. ??Nom. <An.An>.
So<An-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``^pillow''.
So<An-Ab-biyO>(LL) {N} ``^next_day, ^day_after_^tomorrow''.
So<An-Ab-luD.luD>(L) {V()} ``to make someone ^sleep, to put someone to sleep''.
So<An-Abp+G-ber>(L) {N} ``the spoken ^word''.
So<An-Ab-sitta>(L) {N} ``^blessings, ^prosperity''.
So<An-Ab-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^afterwards, ^at_last''.
So<An-A[b]p+G-ber>(L) {N} ``the ^spoken word''.
So<An-A[b]sAr-An-AsOG-taG>(L) {N} ``flat cakes of ^cow_^dung dried and used as fuel and as fertilizer''.
So<An-ADil>(L) {X} ``^dirty''. !<ADil-DAm> dirty, <er-aDil> not dirty.
So<AnARi>//<nil>(My) {N} ``^tracks, ^spoor, ^footprints''.
So<An-AD-kaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of wooden ^bolt, turning on a nail''.

So<An-AD-tel>(Z) {N} ``a ^ring used to ^support pots or other vessels''.
So<An-AmDAG>,,<AmDAG>(L) {N} ``^word or message heard, communicated''.
So<An-AG-AD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^close a ^door''.
So<An-Ar-mAr>(L) {N} ``^one who makes money by cheating others''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<An-Asa>(L) {INTERJ} ``^no''.
So<An-As+b>,,<As+b>//<s+b>(D) {N} ``sharp ^edge''. Nom. <(An)As+b>/<s+b> `sharp edge'. |Probably related to <s+b> `to stick into the ground'.
So<An-Asoj>(L) {N} ``a ^few, ^some''.
So<An-Asu-Da>(L) {N} ``^ache''.
So<An-aD-r+b>(L) {N} ``^lid of the box''.
So<An-ayem>,,<Ar-ayAm>(L) {N} ``^memory''. !<e> or <A>???.
So<An-aGgAt+D>(LMy) {N} ``a ^sling for whirling and propelling stones, used for killing small game''.
So<An-aGgolli>(L) {N} ``?''.
So<An-aGkoRi>(H) {N} ``a ^latch''.
So<An-ar-toD>(L) {N} ``^matches''.
So<An-b[An]asse-mAr>(L) {N} ``the ^man elected, a spokesman''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. Lit., one who does not accept anything.
So<AnDAkEra>(L) {N} ``^kidnapper''.
So<AnDAlay sunDAlay>(L) {IND} ``be restless with ^pain, ^agony''.
So<AnDAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hear''. !Gumma dialect for <AmDAG>.
So<AnDaraj>//<Daj>(LD) {N} ``^brinjal (^aubergine, ^eggplant)''.
So<AnDiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^play''. Nom. <AnDiD-na>; syn. <gAtasi> V(lenay).
So<AnDoRAkka>,,<AnDoRakka>(L) {N} ``^anklet''.
So<Aneb>,,<ne?eb>//<neb>(DLMy) {N} ``any ^plant''.
So<An-era>(L) {N} ``^love, ^affection''.
So<An-e-tel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ring used to ^support pots or other vessels''.
So<An-gAnAD-sArO>(L) {N} ``^paddy that has been reaped''.
So<An-iD>(L) {N} ``a ^written document, anything written''.
So<An-iguD>(L) {N} ``^shoulder bag''.
So<An-isAl>(LMy) {N} ``a ^ring of fiber or straw used as rest for round-bottomed pots''.
So<An+m>(LM) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to ^fast''.
So<An+G>//<n+G>(L) {N} ``a ^sling suspended from the roof or used for carrying pots containing things''. ??cf. xref gloss.
So<Anja|Anje>(LL) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^barren (male|female)''.
So<An-jeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slip while walking''.
So<Anjum>//<jum>(L) {N} ``an ^axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting''. !Serango <Enjum>. Syn. <AGgi>/<AG> `a light broad-axe used for branch-trimming and in ceremonies'.
So<AnlEn>//<lEn>(DSLL) {X} ``^we, ^our''.
So<AnnARi>(L) {N} ``^footstep, ^foot^print''.
So<Ann+suRa>(L) {N} ``^onion''.
So<AnORED>(L) {N} ``^wick''.
So<An-OgAnDi>(L) {N} ``^thought, ^intention''.
So<A-nO.nOG>(L) {N} ``^step, ^staircase''. !R?.
So<An-pAnuG-lar>(L) {ADJ} ``^revealed, ^opened, ^unfolded''.

So<AnrEG>(L) {IND} ``^already''.
So<AnriD>(L) {IND} ``^gently, ^little_by_little''.
So<An-roD>(Z) {X} ``one type of ^honey^comb''.
So<AnsAlO>(Z) {N} ``^woman''.
So<An-sAna>(L) {N} ``^flayed carcass''.
So<An-sAnar-po>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^cake or ^bread''.
So<An-sAnibDAj>(L) {N} ``^promise''.
So<An-sAreG>,,<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>.
So<Ansa>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^separate, to ^set_^apart''. Nom. <Ansa>. *Oriya.
So<An-s+reG>(S) {X} ``^thereupon''.
So<AnsOj>(L) {N} ``^alone''.
So<AntA-DE>(LL) {IND} ``^there, ^lo, ^look''.
So<AntA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``^if things permit''.
So<AntAlAj>(L) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: father's elder brother's wife''.
So<An-t[An]Al-u>(L) {N} ``the ^tuft of hair which is left unshaven''.
So<An-t[An]+l>(L) {N} ``what has been ^buried''.
So<AntA-sOy>(L) {IND} ``in ^that case''.
So<Anta-AyAm>(L) {IND} ``^from ^that time, ^thereafter, ^thenceforward''.
So<Ante>(S) {N} ``^this''.
So<Ante-gaj>(L) {INTERJ} ``^look here friend''.
So<Anten>(L) {IND} ``^that''.
So<Anten-asAn>(L) {X} ``^therefore''.
So<Ante-sAreG>(L) {X} ``^from ^there''.
So<An-okka>(L) {N} ``^habit, ^custom''.
So<An-uDDum>(L) {N} ``the ^liquor produced at the beginning of distillation''.
So<An-uREG>(L) {N} ``a ^noose, a slip knot''.
So<An-uREG-kab>(L) {N} ``^making a bundle or parcel''.
So<An-uRiD>(L) {N} ``^rolled into a round ball''.
So<An-uRiD-lEa>(L) {N} ``a ^ball of fried rice''.
So<An-uRiD-lO>(L) {N} ``small ^clay balls or bullets with which birds are shot''.
So<AnuRuGga>(LL) {N} ``^nape of the neck''.
So<Anug+Ri>(L) {N} ``metal ^shutters''.
So<AJAD>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dry up''.
So<AJiD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^reach an end''.
So<AJ+m>//<J+m>(LDS) {N} ``^name''.
So<AJjAm>(L) {IND} ``^plenty''. !Gumma dialect.
So<AJum>//<Jum>(L) {N} ``^urine''.
So<AG>\\<AGAl>(L) {N} ``^firewood''.
So<AG>\\<AGgi>(D) {N} ``a ^broad-^axe, perhaps originally a weapon, now mostly used in ceremonies and carried in certain dances, or used for light work such as branch-trimming''. Cf. <Anjum>/<jum> an axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting.
So<AG>\\<ArAG>(Z) {N} ``something ^sour''.
So<AGAgra>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^give a pig or hen to another man on condition that any offspring should be divided with the original owner for some time''. !Gumma dialect, Serango dialect <iGADra>.
So<AGAl>//<AG>(L) {N} ``^firewood''.
So<AGante>(L) {IND} ``^just then''.

So<AG-eb-Da>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^yawn''. Nom. <AGeb-Da>.
So<AGgaj>//<gaj>(LD) {N} ``^moon; ^month''. ??<aGgaj>(LSZ).
So<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''.
So<AGgi>//<AG>(D) {N} ``a ^broad-^axe, perhaps originally a weapon, now mostly used in ceremonies and carried in certain dances, or used for light work such as branch-trimming''. Cf. <Anjum>/<jum> an axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting.
So<AG+D>(L) {V()} ``to ^collapse, to ^faint''.
So<AG+D-si>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swing the hands to and fro while walking''.
So<AGur>(LLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^smell''.
So<A-pAlaG-DaG>(LL) {N} ``a ^broken pot''.
So<A-pAlu-AD>(L) {N} ``the ^white or albumen of the egg''.
So<A-pAruG>(L) {X} ``^dry''.
So<A-pAta.pAta>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^blistered, ^cracked''.
So<Apan>(LL) {IND} ``^easily''.
So<ApeG>(ML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^float''. Nom. <An-ApeG>.
So<Ap+D>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to become ^loose''.
So<Ap+G>(M) {V()} ``to ^say''.
So<Ap+rmAGta>(S) {ADV} ``at ^first''.
So<AppaRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^equate, to ^compare''.
So<Appan>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^malinger, to ^shirk, to pretend to be sick to ^avoid_^work''.
So<ApperaD>(B) {V()} ``to ^kindle''.
So<App+G>(S) {V()} ``to ^tell, to ^suggest''. Cf. <OpUG> missionary Sora.
So<ApsE-a>(L) {INTERJ} ``^do like this''.
So<Aponla-sAr>(L) {N} ``^chaff of the grain''.
So<Apur>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^loose, to come ^open''.
So<Apurba>(L) {N} ``^extraordinary''. *Oriya.
So<A[p]saG>(L) {N} ``^gall bladder''.
So<Ar>,,<Al>(D) {PX} ``^reciprocal''.
So<Ar>\\<ArEG>(LD) {N} ``^stone''.
So<Ar>\\<Arsi>(D) {N} ``^monkey''.
So<Ar>\\<Arta>(L) {N} ``a ^rope or thong which the ^yoke is tied to the plow''.
So<Ar>(D) {PX, IX} ``^instrumental nominalizer''.
So<Ar>() {PX, IX} ``^locative nominalizer''.
So<Ar>() {PX, IX} ``^temporal nominalizer''.
So<Ar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''.
So<Ar-Ab-bAb>(L) {N} ``a ^pillow for head''. Nom. <An-ArAb-bAb>, <ArAb-bAb-na>??.
So<Ar-Ab-suj-si>(L) {N} ``^forefinger, ^index_^finger''.
So<ArARE-toD>(L) {N} ``^live coals''.
So<ArARi>(L) {ADJ} ``^tiny, ^fine, ^small''.
So<A-rAn.rAn>(L) {IND} ``^tightly''.
So<ArAG>//<AG>(Z) {N} ``something ^sour''.
So<ArAGga>(L) {N} ``a narrow, raised settle or ^altar with an umbrella shaped roof adjoining the wall on which offerings to the gods are put''.
So<A-rApa>(L) {N} ``^branching out''.
So<Ara>//<Ara>(LDLS) {N} ``^timber tree, ^wood''. !FF is also used as CF.
So<Ar-agaD-ba>(L) {N} ``^whetting stone''.
So<Ar-ayem>,,<An-ayAm>(L) {N} ``^memory''.

So<Aray-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<Aray-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<Araj-AG>(L) {N} ``^earwax cleaner''.
So<Ara-jO>(L) {N} ``^lady's fingers, ^okra''.
So<Ara-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^place without threads in a piece of cloth, ^fringe''.
So<Ar-akOl>(L) {N} ``a ^hook for picking fruit from trees''.
So<Ara=kuDrAb>(L) {N} ``^trees, ^bushes, ^forest''.
So<AralAj>(L) {IND} ``^down, ^downstairs''.
So<Ara-pel>(L) {N} ``wooden ^box''.
So<Ara-riy>(Z) {N} ``long ^wooden ^husking_^pestle''.
So<Ara-sAG>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^door''.
So<Ara-sal>(L) {N} ``^toddy of the sago palm''.
So<AratAluG>(L) {IND} ``^upwards''.
So<Ar-ber>,,<Al-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^converse''.
So<Ar-D+G>,,<Al-D+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^pull one another''.
So<ArEl>//<rEl>(D) {N} ``^hailstone''.
So<Ar-EnEG>(=L) {N} ``^wing''.
So<ArEG>//<Ar>(ZLD) {N} ``^stone''.
So<ArEsa>(L) {N} ``a ^young baby''.
So<AreD-tAGka>(L) {N} ``^damaged or torn money''.
So<Ar-gARi>,,<Al-gARi>(L) {N} ``^friendship''.
So<ArgAtta>(L) {N} ``^Sora deity''.
So<Argal>//<gal>(LD) {N} ``^thirst''.
So<ArgED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straddle, to be ^lame''. Nom. <An-ArgED>.
So<ArgO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^choke, to ^suffocate''. Nom. <An-ArgO>.
So<Ar-iD.iD>(L) {N} ``^pen''.
So<Arij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^walk fast''.
So<Arikka>(L) {IND} ``^empty''.
So<Ar-+b-beD>(L) {N} ``^evening time''.
So<Ar-+D>(LL) {N} ``^fan''.
So<Ar-ja-si-ja-si>(L) {N} ``^from one hand to another''.
So<ArkARED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^sprained''.
So<Ar-kAnDoG>,,<Al-kAnDoG>(L) {IND} ``^back to back''.
So<Ar-mOD>(L) {N} ``^cobwebs on the walls blackened by smoke''.
So<Ar-mOD>(L) {N} ``^cobwebs on the walls blackened by smoke''.
So<ArOy>//<rOy>(LD) {N} ``^fly''.
So<Ar-Ol-gOb>,,<Ar-Ol-gOb-na>(LL) {N} ``^seat, ^place to sit''.
So<ArOmAD>(L) {N} ``a ^fence''. !analysis??.
So<Ar-rAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``^not to ^help''.
So<Arra>(L) {ADJ} ``^unfruitful, ^barren''. {V(liJ)} ``to be barren''. {N} ``barren person, animal, soil, tree, etc.''.
So<ArrED>//<rED>(LDL) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird.
So<Ar-runDAG.runDAG>(L) {IND} ``^encountering''.
So<Arsi>//<Ar>(D) {N} ``^monkey''.
So<ArtAna-neb>(L) {N} ``a ^tree, the leaves of which are used for cleaning the hair''.
So<ArtAG-jAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
So<Arta>//<Ar>(L) {N} ``a ^rope or thong which the yoke is tied to the plow''.

So<Ar-tuRu>(M) {V()} ``to ^accompany''. ??ID
So<Ar-oREG>(L) {N} ``a ^snare for birds''.
So<Ar-oj.oj>(L) {N} ``^anything used as a bailing basket to bail water for catching fish''.
So<Aru?u>(L) {X} ``^knotty''.
So<A-sAba>(LL) {N} ``^convenience''.
So<AsAn>(L) {PP} ``^for, on account of, ^because of''.
So<AsAGgen>(L) {N} ``^valueless, without paying''.
So<AsAr>(ZL) {ADJ} ``^dry''.
So<Asa>(SLL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^refuse, to ^decline, to ^deny''. Nom. <An-Asa>.
So<Asa-EG>(L) {N} ``^stomach of birds, ^gizzard ???''.
So<Asa-gal>(S) {V()} ``to ^help''.
So<Asaj>//<saj>(LDL) {N} ``^coal, ^charcoal''.
So<Asaj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread out''.
So<A-sambi-al>(L) {N} ``^down the clearing on the hill for cultivation''.
So<A-sambi-suj>(L) {N} ``^eye of a needle''.
So<AsaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^bitter, to be ^pungent''.
So<A-seD>,,<se?eD>(L) {N} ``a ^term of abuse, accursed, ^wicked, ^abandoned''. !<se?eD> is less frequent than <A-seD>.
So<Aser>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^healed''. Nom. <An-Aser>.
So<A-si>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash one's hands''. Nom. <A-si-na>.
So<Asi>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bloom, to ^bud''. Nom. <An-Asi>.
So<Asij>(:) {ADJ} ``^empty''.
So<Asin>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^boiled or cooked''. Nom. <An-Asin>.
So<As+b>(L) {N} ``^sharp''. {V(liJ)} ``to sharpen''.
So<A-s+G-DAD>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^snail''. |<A-> `poss.', <s+G>\<si?iG> `house', <DAD>\<DADDARE> `snail'.
So<As+r-kul>(LL) {N} ``^twilight''.
So<AsOmiG>,,<AsOG-im>(L) {N} ``^droppings of fowls''. !both forms possible first one seems to be metathesis.
So<AsOG>//<sOG>(DL) {N} ``^excrement, ^dung''.
So<AsOG-bAb-mAr>(L) {N} ``an ^insolent man, lit. a man who defecates on another's head''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<AsOG-im>,,<AsOmiG>(L) {N} ``^droppings of fowls''.
So<AsOG-kAD>,,<AsOG-sAD>(@) {N} ``^semen''.
So<AsOG-kia>(L) {N} ``^shit-eater''. !an abuse. *Or.<kia>.
So<AsOG-luD>(@) {N} ``^ear^wax''.
So<AsOG-mAD>(L) {N} ``^discharge from the ^eye''.
So<AsOG-mED>(@) {N} ``^goat_^droppings''.
So<AsOG-sAD>,,<AsOG-kAD>(L) {N} ``^semen''.
So<AsOG-taG>(@) {N} ``^cow_^dung''.
So<Aso>(?SRH) {N} ``a ^litter??''. ??little??
So<Asoyem>(L) {N} ``^pity''.
So<Asoj>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^decrease''. ??u?
So<Asu>(SLM) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^ill, to have ^fever''.
So<Asuj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^decrease''. Nom. <Asuj> `a little'. ??o?
So<AtAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^break (of rope, intr.)''.
So<A-tAj-ta>(L) {N} ``^back of the body''.

So<A-tAl-na-gay>(L) {N} ``^lower portion left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out''.
So<AtAm>(L) {IND} ``^according to, ^as''. E.g. <AtAm gaRi-n Ambrij> `like a vehicle.'
So<A-t[An]AD.tAD-mAr>(L) {N} ``^childless person''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<AtAG>//<tAG>(DL) {N} ``^brain''.
So<AtAGsO>(L) {N} ``^alone''.
So<Ataj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^fart''. Nom. <Ataj>.
So<A-tal-jeG>(L) {N} ``^sole of the ^foot''.
So<A-tal-si>(L) {N} ``^palm of the ^hand''.
So<A-tarba-kab>(L) {N} ``^border of the cloth''.
So<A-tEppa>(L) {N} ``a ^bunch''.
So<AteG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^plenty, ^abundant, a ^lot of''.
So<Atij>//<tij>(L) {N} ``^vulva, ^vagina, ^cunt''. Syn. <kAntuj>, children's speech <papi>.
So<At+m>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drop, to ^fall down''. Nom. <An-At+m>.
So<AtsiDa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sneeze''. Nom. <An-AtsiDa>.
So<AttEn>,,<attEn>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^caught inextricably''. Nom. <An-attEn>.
So<Atol>//<tol>(L) {N} ``^peanuts''.
So<AtonDo>(L) {N} ``the ^crest or comb on the head of a bulbul or a rooster''.
So<AtuG>//<tuG>(D) {N} ``^gourd''. !(Ram) calabash.
So<A-tuG.tuG>(L) {ADJ} ``^adjoining''.
So<Ab-alu>(Z) {X} ``to do ^puja, ^worship''.
So<Ab-jiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^stick, to make a thing ^adhere, to ^fasten''. Nom. <An-Ab-jiD>.
So<An-aDr+b>(L) {N} ``^lid of the box''.
So<AnsAreG>,,<sAreG>(L) {IND} ``from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>.
So<AGgeb-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^belch''.
So<ab>(L) {INTERJ} ``^well caught (in a game)''.
So<ab>(D) {V()} ``to ^shell''.
So<a-bAb-al>(L) {N} ``^top of the clearing for cultivation on the slope of a hill''.
So<a-b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``^predecessor''. Cf. <bar> VERB.
So<ab-bA[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^cause to ^frighten''. !double causative.
So<ab-bOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put carefully''.
So<a-bE.bE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^surround''.
So<a-berij-poG>(L) {N} ``^full stomach''.
So<ab-gar>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear the ^throat''.
So<abyel>(Z) {X} ``^X''.
So<abkuD>(Z) {C} ``^g''.
So<ab-leD-gab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chew the ^cud''.
So<ab-mAD-nE>(S) {V()} ``to ^recognize''.
So<ab-mAD-nE>(S) {V()} ``to ^recognize''.
So<ab-Jel>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fill a hole or grave and ^tamp the earth''.
So<a-bO?OG>,,<bO?OG>(L) {N} ``^dead''. !used only for trees and plants.
So<ab-pay>(Z) {V()} ``to ^send''. !<ab> or <Ab> causative?.
So<abtoG-beD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^swing a peacock's ^tail in a ^dance, to ^lead a dance by swinging a peacock's tail''.
So<aboj>(S) {C} ``^one, ^a''. !<amOj> dialect, formerly in T+mkur, now changed to standard <abOj>.
So<aD>(D) {V()} ``to ^drive''.

So<aDAnDi>(L) {N} ``^rim of the pot, ^edge''.
So<aDara>(L) {N} ``^scales of a fish, sharp bark of a tree''.
So<aRar-siD>(L) {N} ``^moistened flour of ragi (millet)''.
So<aRa-siD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^porridge''.
So<aDDa>(L) {N} ``a ^measure, one fourth of <maRiJ>, used in measuring grain, oil, etc.''.
So<aDDi>(L) {N} ``^woman born on Sunday''. !personal name.
So<aDDia>(L) {N} ``^man born on Sunday''.
So<aREG-g+m-Da>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''. !<aREG-g+m-Da-neb> the corresponding kind of ^tree.
So<aDEGj+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<aREr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^displease''.
So<aReGij-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^man who walks like an eunuch''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<aDnAG>(S) {POST} ``^during, ^when''.
So<aDnAG>(S) {POST} ``^during, ^when''.
So<aROD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^go wrong''. Nom. <An-aROD>.
So<aROG>(L) {N} ``^pure, unadulterated, ^unmixed''.
So<aDrE-kAD>(Z) {N} ``^testicles''.
So<aDrEG-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^honey''.
So<aRsa-bOj>,,<aRsi-bOj>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^lazy ^woman''. !<arsi> ^monkey, <aRsi-sOD> lazy ^bitch, daughter, girl who shows laziness, acts like a lazy dog, can't get the lead out.
So<aD-sun>(Z) {interJ} ``^stop, ^wait''. !cited with -n but this seems unlikely.
So<a-Dob>(Z) {V()} ``to make a ^cup with the ^hands''.
So<a-DuG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a ^spring''.
So<a-ED.ED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^curl, to ^coil''.
So<aEGa>,,<ayeG>,,<AyeG>(LHMwhichever) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle.
So<agaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''.
So<a-gOb-lO-b+m>(L) {N} ``an ^open ^ant_hill''.
So<agOnta>(L) {N} ``the ^leafbuds of all palm type trees''.
So<a-guRij>(L) {IND} ``^till the end''.
So<a+r>(SLMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^more''. *Or.<au> ^more.
So<ay>(D) {X} ``^cislocative, first person verbal suffix''.
So<ayAm-An>(SH<AyAm>.) {N} ``^time''.
So<ayE-Da>(L) {N} ``^unboiled ^water''.
So<a-yeD.yeD-reG>(L) {N} ``whiff of ^breeze''.
So<ayeG>,,<aEGa>,,<AyeG>(L) {IND} ``^which of the two''. |Relative or interrogative particle.
So<ayiG>(L) {NK} ``younger ^sister''.
So<ayO>(Z) {N} ``^fish''.
So<ayuG>(L) {N} ``^unripe''.
So<aj>(S) {C} ``^completely''.
So<aj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch (as a fowl)''. Nom. <An-aj>.
So<ajAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take something out of the fire like roasted potato''. Nom. <An-ajAG>.
So<ajaRijnA>(S) {ADV} ``^indeed, ^actually''.
So<a-jaG.a-jaG-mAr>(L) {N} ``^skeleton, person reduced to skeleton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<a-jaG.jaG-lO>(L) {N} ``^hard soil''.

So<a-jar.jar>(L) {N} ``the ^fibrous part of the fruit''.
So<ajgol>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to ^beckon''. Nom. <An-ajgol>.
So<akA-DEn>(S) {ADV} ``then ^only''. Cf. <ekA> ^buggy, one horse, two wheels used by Oriyas only, cf. <ORe> has meaning of ^only.
So<akAnDi>(L) {N} ``^bunch (as plantain fruits)''.
So<akkOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^suspend, to ^hang''.
So<akku>(L) {N} ``^sugar cane''. *Or.<akhu>K.
So<akOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^use a pruning hook to pluck fruits''. !<Ar-akOl> a hooked stick, pruning hook.
So<akuj>//<kuj>(D) {N} ``^wedding''.
So<al>,,<aG>\\<ARaG>(LD) {N} ``a ^bird_of_^prey, esp. a ^kite''.
So<al>(D) {V()} ``to take an ^oath, to ^abstain, to observe a taboo''.
So<al>(D) {V()} ``to ^thatch''. Cf. <al-s+G> thatch.
So<al-Al>(Z) {V()} ``to ^thresh, to thresh with the feet, to ^break ((^trample))''.
So<alAG-b+r>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''.
So<alaba-jAD>(L) {N} ``^slough of a snake''.
So<alEG>//<lEG>(Z) {N} ``^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas in Udayagiri''.
So<aleD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chew the cud, to ^eat, to ^masticate''.
So<a-leDEG-Ol>(Z) {N} ``^tender ^leaf''.
So<alen>(B) {V()} ``to ^thresh''.
So<ale?er>(Z) {C} ``^g''.
So<allara>(L) {X} ``^tall talks''.
So<al-mAD>,,<aG-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open_the_^eyes''.
So<al-s+G>(L) {N} ``^thatched ^house''.
So<also>(Z) {V()} ``to be half ^dead''.
So<aloG>(Z) {N} ``^inside, ^interior''. !postpos.
So<am>,,<am.am>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^skim, to ^pass over the surface''.
So<am>\\<a?am>(L) {N} ``an ^arrow''.
So<am>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reduce''.
So<a?am>//<am>(LH) {N} ``an ^arrow, specifically a pointed arrow''. Cf. <oRAD> `a blunt arrow'. *\^V006 Sa.<a?> bow.
So<amAn>(DLS) {X} ``^thou, ^you (sg.)''. Cf. <Am> 2 sg. verb object suffix; <nAm> 2 sg. possessive pron., also in <DOG-nAm> 2 sg. object pron.; <amben> 2 pl. pron. (analogized from ^<a-pe>, cf. Kh.<am-bar> 2 du. and Kh.<am-pe> 2 pl. also analogically based on Kh.<am> 2 sg.).
So<amAG>,,<mAG>(Z) {IND} ``^near, ^beside''. !postposition.
So<am-b[An]AttAr-bAn>(L) {N} ``^putting flour in water''.
So<amben>(D) {PRON} ``^you (^2nd_person_plural)''. |Combining form (poss. and obj.) <ben>.
So<amb+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Dial. of Raigada (= Sogad<Omda>, ~<umrEG>).
So<ambOy>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^dust, to ^stroke, to ^brush with the hand''.
So<ambuli>(L) {IND} ``^sour''. *Oriya.
So<amEG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw''.
So<am-Onsel>(L) {NK} ``^niece: sister's brother's daughter''.
So<amutti>(L) {X} ``^tip, ^end''.
So<an>(L) {IND} ``^x''. !PREFIX.
So<anAm>(B) {V()} ``to ^fast''.
So<ana>(L) {IND} ``^what, ^who''. !Raigada dialect.

So<an-ab.ab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^peel (e.g. an orange)''.
So<anababb>(Z) {N} ``a ^husk''.
So<an-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``^sharpened knife''.
So<angAnar-bOj>(L) {N} ``^negotiations relating to marriage''.
So<anin>(S) {C} ``^he, ^she, ^it''.
So<an-OmAG>(L) {N} ``^offerings''.
So<anOG-jEl>(Z) {N} ``^sacrifice in which ^raw_meat is offered''.
So<anrOG>(L) {IND} ``^for the first time, ^recently''.
So<ansO>(L) {IND} ``^at least''.
So<ansOj>(S) {N;ADJ} ``^self, ^alone''. Cf. <anson>.
So<ansOn>(S) {ADJ;ADV} ``^self, ^alone''. Cf. <AnsOj?,ansojAn>.
So<a?aJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^disapprove, to ^criticize''. !<a?aJ> no, not so.
So<aJAmAG-AG>(Z) {N} ``^burning ^log''.
So<aJyEten>(L) {IND} ``^afterwards, ^after''.
So<aG>,,<al>\\<ARaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird: kite''.
So<aG>\\<aGgi>(L) {N} ``^axe''.
So<aG>(LD) {INTERJ} ``^answer to a call''.
So<aG>(LMD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^abstain from taking something''. Nom. <aG-na>.
So<aGa-ja>(L) {ADJ} ``^never''.
So<aGeb-Da>(MB) {V(liJ)} ``to ^yawn''. Nom. <aGeb-Da>.
So<aGgAt+D>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^whirl and propel a stone with a sling''. Nom. <An-aGgAt+D>.
So<aG-gob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put into the mouth''. Nom. <An-aG-gob>.
So<aGgolli>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^bind up the upper cloth to form a pocket for leaves, etc.''.
So<aGgur>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw up something and catch before it falls down''.
So<aG+D>(Z) {V()} ``to fall into a ^faint, to ^swoon''.
So<aGkE-mAr>,,<lab.lab-mAr>(L) {N} ``^cripple, ^invalid''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<aGkoRi>(H) {V(lay)} ``to ^latch''. Nom. <aGkoRi>.
So<aGkoyla>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
So<aGkolla>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<aG-mAD>,,<al-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open_the_^eyes''.
So<aG-tAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep the mouth open''.
So<aGt+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fling, to ^throw away''. Nom. <An-aGgAt+D>??.
So<aGur>(S) {V()} ``to ^smell''. !<Ab-aGur-te> causative.
So<a-On-im>(L) {N} ``^chick''.
So<a-pAtuD-suj>(Z) {N} ``^eye_of_a_^needle''.
So<apay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^send''.
So<apisi>(L) {N} ``^office, government office''. *Or.<Ophisi>K, Engl.<office>.
So<ar>\\<arsi>(SSLMy) {N} ``^blackfaced monkey, specifically the Common Langur or Hanuman Monkey (%Presbytis_entellus_(Dufresne)), Prater 39f., plate facing p. 49''.
So<ar>(@) {V} ``to ^scrape''.
So<arAb-mAD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^know someone''.
So<arARE-toD>(Z) {N} ``live ^coals''.
So<arARi>(L) {N} ``coarse ^rice_^flour''.
So<ara>(S) {N} ``^flower''. !<arakAJ> ^flower of <kArAnja>, <ara-Ul> ^flower of <URan> mango, <ra?ate> to blossom, to become flowers, cf. <Aran> ^tree.
So<araD>(B) {V()} ``to ^strain''.
So<ar-agaD-kun>(L) {N} ``the ^place where one sharpens a knife''.

So<ara-kab>(Z) {N} ``^fringe, ^border (of a cloth)''.
So<arbon>(L) {N} ``a ^scaly anteater''.
So<arDa>(Z) {V()} ``to ^disturb, to cause ^ripples''.
So<arEl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hail''. Nom. <arEl>.
So<arEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cease''.
So<arEsa>(Z) {N} ``young ^baby, ^infant''.
So<areb-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^shake one's head to indicate disapproval''.
So<ar-gED-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^person with a ^limp''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<argO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^choke, to ^suffocate''. Nom. <An-ArgO>.
So<ar+b>(Z) {N} ``^milk, ^sap''.
So<arjOD>(L) {N} ``^always''.
So<arkEG>(Z) {N} ``^flour''.
So<arO>(H) {V(liJ)} ``to ^take the wrong path''.
So<ar-OggEm>(LL) {N} ``a ^firepot, a portable ^stove, ^fireplace''.
So<arOl-gOb-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^hearth''.
So<arOm-raG>(Z) {N} ``^rafters''.
So<ar-O?On>(Z) {NK} ``(in plural) ^fathers and ^sons''. !Inflection <-An-ji>.
So<arpaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straddle''. Nom. <An-arpaD>.
So<ar-ram>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather''. Nom. <An-ar-ram>. |Perhaps <lam>\<Alam> `fodder'.
So<arram-lE bOrram-lE>(L) {X} ``^walking as if drunk''. !IDIOM.
So<ar-raG = ar-laG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^scrape_the_^tongue to clean it''. Nom. <An-ar-raG = An-ar-laG>.
So<arrOG>(LM) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^drive_in, to ^drive_away''.
So<arroRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^quarrel, to ^dispute with one another''.
So<arsi>//<ar>(SSLMy) {N} ``^blackfaced monkey, specifically the Common Langur or Hanuman Monkey (%Presbytis_entellus_(Dufresne)), Prater 39f., plate facing p. 49''.
So<arsiD>(L) {N} ``^class of Soras living near Raigada''.
So<arti>(L) {N} ``without ^reason, unreasonable''.
So<asAn>(S) {POST} ``^for (benefactive), ^because of, on account of''.
So<asAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^dry''.
So<asa>(L) {X} ``^hope, ^ambition''. *Or.<asa>K.
So<asaj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^spread out corn''. !mng corn is grain? .
So<asaG>(Z) {N} ``^stomach of a bird, ((^crop?, ^gizzard?))''.
So<a-si>(Z) {V()} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''.
So<asin>(Z) {C} ``^g''.
So<a-s+G-DAG>(Z) {X} ``^bee's ^wax, ^honey^comb''.
So<asoj>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fall (as a water level)''.
So<a-tAm-liG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^burn the ^mouth (of something ^hot)''. !mng what kind of hot?.
So<atal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread and level''. Nom. <An-atal>.
So<atan>(L) {N} ``^one after the other''. Nom. A?.
So<ate>(S) {C} ``^nominalizing suffix for adjs''.
So<a-tiki>(S) {SUBCON ADV} ``^after, ^afterwards''.
So<atsiDa>(M) {V()} ``to ^sneeze''.
So<atsUn>(S) {C} ``^g''.
So<attEn>,,<AttEn>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^caught inextricably''. Nom. <An-attEn>.

So<b>() {IX} ``^causative''. !used instead of the prefix <Ab> in disyllabic verb roots with <A> in the first syllable; infixed after this <A>; the foll. list is incomplete and should be remade after editing the dict.
So<bAb>\\<bO?Ob>(DL) {N} ``^head (of the body); ^principal, ^main, ^chief''.
So<bAb>(MDH) {V()} ``to ^bark''.
So<bAbbiob>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bark''.
So<bAbye>(LZB) {V(lay)} ``to ^console, to ^pacify''. Nom. <b[An]Abye> consolation.
So<bAbre>,,<bAbrE>(ZL) {NK} ``^brother (to a sister)''.
So<bAD>(B) {V()} ``to ^hide from danger''.
So<bAD>(DLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^plaster (as a wall with mud), to pile kneaded earth in raising a wall, to ^build a wall''.
So<bADDe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^develop, to ^grow_up''. Nom. <b[An]ADDe>. *Or.<bORh->K.
So<bAREJED>(L) {N} ``^bees^wax''.
So<bAReD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^complete, to be ^satisfied''.
So<bADeG>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^likely, could be''.
So<bADi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^work for wages''. !<bADi-a> laborer.
So<bAROG>(LL) {N} ``^hill, ^wilderness''. !Raygarha dialect.
So<bAD-s+G>//<bAD>(DL) {N} ``^wall''.
So<bARoj-bARaj-lO-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^mumblingly, indistinctly (of speech)''.
So<bARor>(L) {N} ``a ^shout, a ^yell''.
So<bARor>(Z) {V()} ``to be ^fat''.
So<bA[D]rij>(MB) {V()} ``to ^fill''.
So<bA[D]tOG>,,<bAttOG>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^scare, to ^frighten, to cause to be scared''. !infix [b] ^causative; verb root <bAtOG> `to ^fear, to be ^afraid'.
So<bAya-lO-ge>(L) {IND} ``be in ^haste''.
So<bAj>\\<bAsAr>(LLL) {N} ``a large ^lizard''. ??<bAr>(D).
So<bAj>(DMZBLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^vomit''. !<b[An]Aj.bAj>.
So<bAjara>(L) {N} ``^bazaar''. *Or.<bOjar>K.
So<bAka>,,<bAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake of the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>.
So<bAk+D>(L) {N} ``^astringent, ^pungent''.
So<bAkka>,,<bAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake of the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>.
So<bAkka>,,<bAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^partake the food offered to the spirits''. Nom. <b[An]akka>.
So<bAlAmAntAm>,,<mAlAmAntAm>(L) {X} ``^compulsion, by ^force''. *Des.<bOlmOt>K.
So<bAla>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be in a ^hurry, to make ^haste''.
So<bAlEG>(S) {N} ``^feather or ^plume of ^peacock''. !bound, occurs with <mara> suffixed, cf. <bAleD> ^feather.
So<bAleD>//<beD>(LZ) {N} ``^tail_^feathers of a rooster or peacock''.
So<bAleG>(SL) {N} ``^roof (of a house)''.
So<bAleG p+raRa>(L) {N} ``animating ^soul or ^life_^spirit in the human body''.
So<bAllosa>(L) {INTERJ} ``^very well, ^great''.
So<bAlObO>(L) {N} ``the ^white plasterlike cover over a jackfruit seed''.
So<bAn>\\<bAnraj>(LL) {N} ``^flour''.
So<bAn>\\<bar-sARib-DAm>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF.
So<bAnDa>(S) {N} ``^tank, ^pond''. *Or.<bOndhO>. Syn. <tARa>.

So<bAnelO>(L) {N} ``^lower part of the abdomen''.
So<bAn+m>//<b+m>(DLL) {N} ``^white_ant_(^termite)_^nest''. ^ant-hill.
So<bAnraj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^pulverize''.
So<bAnri>,,<mAnri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruit''.
So<bAnte>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^share, to ^distribute''. Nom. <b[An]Ante> share. *Or.<banT->K v., ~<banTO>K n.
So<b[An]A[D]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^frighten''. !VERB???.
So<b[An]Anri>,,<m[An]Anri>(L) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''.
So<b[An]A[n]tOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^be frightened''.
So<b[An]aDge>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^poor''.
So<b[An]ayDa>(L) {N} ``^appointment''.
So<b[An]al-jom>(L) {N} ``^dinner given after a negotiation or reconciliation''.
So<b[An]ar>(L) {N} ``^day after tomorrow''.
So<b[An]ar-jo.jo>(L) {NK} ``son's sons (pl.?), ^descendants, coming generations''.
So<b[An]ar-t[An]OGba>(@) {NK} ``^second ^husband''.
So<b[An]ar-tiki>(L) {IND} ``^next time, ^at_last''. ??ID
So<b[An]Era>,,<bEra>(L) {N} ``^enmity''.
So<b[An]el-tal-Ol>(L) {N} ``a ^leaf spread out (for an offering to be placed on for a sacrifice)''.
So<b[An]er.ber>(L) {N} ``^gossip, ^news, ^conversation''.
So<b[An]er-DoG>(L) {N} ``^talking behind someone's back, ^backbiting''.
So<b[An]+Dsara>(L) {N} ``^enquiry''. *Or.<bicarO>K n., ~<bicar->K v.
So<b[An]Oj>(L) {N} ``a ^stitch''.
So<b[An]OlO-Da>(L) {N} ``^cover''.
So<b[An]Om-a>(L) {N} ``^joint, ^splice''.
So<bA[n]rab>(L) {N} ``^anger''.
So<bA[n]tOG>(L) {N} ``^fear''.
So<b[An]oge>(L) {N} ``^stout, ^fat''.
So<b[An]ukkay>(L) {N} ``^roguery''.
So<bAJED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to make a sound like a ^pig''.
So<bAGAr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hurt very much''.
So<bAG+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <b[An]AG+r>.
So<bAG+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <b[An]AG+r>.
So<bAGsa>(L) {N} ``^good, ^nice, ^bright''.
So<bAGsa>(LB) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^good, to get ^well''. Nom. <b[An]AGsa>.
So<bAr>\\<bArARAb>(DL) {N} ``kind of ^greens''. !By apparent folk etymology, <Ab> is claimed to be the combining form of <Oab>; however, the consonant <R> cannot occur finally in morphemes.
So<bArab>(MSL) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^angry''.
So<bArARAb>//<bAr>(DL) {N} ``kind of ^greens''. !By apparent folk etymology, <Ab> is claimed to be the combining form of <Oab>; however, the consonant <R> cannot occur finally in morphemes.
So<bAraG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<bAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of timber ^tree''.
So<bAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sound''. Nom. <b[An]Ari>.
So<bAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sound''. Nom. <b[An]Ari>.
So<bArij>(L) {ADJ} ``^full''.

So<bAriG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dazzled''.
So<bAr+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend one's head''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m> bend to change its shape.
So<bAr+m>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend one's head''. Nom. <b[An]Ar+m> bend to change something's shape.
So<bAr+G-bAraG>(Z) {IND} ``^dazzling''.
So<bArO>(L) {N} ``^lungs''.
So<bArOj>(B) {V()} ``to be ^ashamed''.
So<bAr-sAbja>(M) {V()} ``to ^repair''. !^again-^make.
So<bAru>//<b+r>(ZDL) {N} ``^hill''. {V(lay)} ``to cultivate on the hills''. Nom. <b[An]Aru>. *Jy.<bArOG>.
So<bAruRa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<bAru-gay>(L) {N} ``^wild tuber''.
So<bAru-ja>(L) {N} ``^gingelly sowed in hills''.
So<b[Ar]aso>(L) {N} ``^dwelling, ^accommodation''.
So<b[Ar]+b-yoG>,,<b[Ar]+b-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``^west (^sun^set ^place)''.
So<b[Ar]Oj-kab>(L) {N} ``^needle''.
So<bAsAr>//<bAj>(DLLL) {N} ``a large ^lizard''. ??<bAr>(D).
So<bAsEG>(L) {N} ``^lowland, ^valley''.
So<bAs+D>//<b+D>(DL) {N} ``^salt''.
So<bAsta>(L) {N} ``^gunny sack, gunny bag''.
So<bAtAr>(L) {V()} ``to get ^soaked in water''.
So<bAti>,,<pADab>//<p+D>(LLLD) {N} ``^mushroom''.
So<bAtOG>(MML) {ADJ} ``^afraid, ^frightened, ^scared''. V(liJ) ``to be ^afraid''.
So<bAttAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^soak in water''.
So<bAttOG>,,<bA[D]tOG>() {V(lay)} ``to ^frighten''. Nom. <b[An]AttOG>.
So<bA[t]tOG>,,<bA[D]tOG>(M) {V()} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''.
So<ba>\\<Aba>(LD) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: mohwa or mohula; its ^fruit and its ^flowers''.
So<ba>(S) {C} ``^for, ^at''. Cf. <batte>, ceremony to a ^spirit or ghost, cf. <ban> ^place of or to.
So<ba>() {PX NUM} ``^two''. !var. of <bagu> found in certain common compounds before a velar.
So<baRa>//<bal>(L) {N} ``^gun''.
So<baRa>(Z) {N} ``^wound''.
So<baDe>(LB) {V(lenay)} ``to ^compete, to ^fight''. *Or.<bad-mar->K v., ~<badO>K n.
So<baD-ne>(L) {IND} ``expressing ^proximity''. !Nuagarha dialect.
So<baDse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^choose''. Nom. <b[An]aDse>. *Or.<bach->K.
So<baDo>(L) {ADJ} ``^short, ^dwarfish''.
So<bagari>(L) {N} ``^two ^measures''. !<bagu-gari>>.
So<bagge>(LL) {ADJ} ``^tired, ^fatigued, ^weak, ^faint''.
So<bagu>(SL) {NUM} ``^two''.
So<bay>\\<Abay>,,<ba?ay>(LDL) {N} ``^seed''.
So<ba?ay>,,<Abay>//<bay>(LLD) {N} ``^seed''.
So<baya|baye>() {ADJ(M|F)} ``^mad, ^insane''. *Or.<baya>K masc.
So<bayDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^appointment''. Nom. <b[An]ayDa> appointment. *Oriya.
So<bayera>(L) {N} ``^outside, ^abroad''. *Or.<bahariya>, ~<bairi>K.
So<baye|baya>() {ADJ(F|M)} ``^mad, ^insane''.
So<baki>(L^) {N} ``balance of ^debt, ^arrears''.

So<bakkja>(L) {N} ``^oxen borrowed from another for plowing''. *Des.<baka>K; phonotactics?.
So<ba-koRi>() {NUM} ``^forty (two score)''.
So<bal>\\<baRa>(DL) {N} ``^gun''.
So<bal>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <bal.bal>, <b[An]al.bal>.
So<balsO>(LZ) {N} ``^scar, ^mole, etc. on skin''. *Or.<bal-mOni>K boil.
So<bambARa>//<bam>(DL) {N} ``^brahmin''. *Or.<bramhONO>, ~<bamun>K. ??GL SP?
So<bamba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted, to be ^tired''. Nom. <b[An]amba>.
So<banDa>,,<bar>(M) {V()} ``to ^change''.
So<banDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pawn, to ^mortgage''. Nom. <b[An]anDa>. *Or.<bOndha>K.
So<bantE>(S) {V()} ``to ^divide''. *Or.<banTIlle>, ~<banT->K.
So<banteRe>(L) {N} ``^tenant''.
So<baJ>(ZBMDLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^order, to ^command, to ^send''. Nom. <b[An]aJ> order.
So<baG>\\<baGro>(DL) {N} ``species of ^yellow ^flower''.
So<baGba>(L) {N} ``a ^noisy person''.
So<baGE>(L) {ADJ} ``^unripe''.
So<baGkORE>(L) {ADJ} ``^crooked''.
So<baGO>,,<baGOj>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^straight''.
So<baGro>//<baG>(DL) {N} ``species of ^yellow ^flower''.
So<baGru-kOl>(L) {N} ``a kind of green ^snake''.
So<baGsi-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<bar>\\<bArARAb-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree ???''.
So<bar>(D) {X} ``^two''. !bound form.
So<bar-AbOy>(L) {N} ``^one more, ^another''.
So<bara>(My) {N} ``^work''.
So<bar-bO>(L) {PX} ``^another''. E.g. <bar-bO-mAnra> `another man'.
So<bar-gay>,,<Ab-bar-gay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^yes, ^indeed''.
So<barikkO>,,<barikki>(L) {N} ``designation of an ^officer of the bisoi's household''. *Oriya.
So<bariG-baraG>(L) {IND} ``^dazzling, resplendent''.
So<bariG-baraG>(L) {IND} ``^dazzling, resplendent''.
So<bar-jAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strike again and again''. Nom. <b[An]ar-jAD>.
So<bar-n+m>(LLD) {N} ``^two_^years''. !does not take plural.
So<barO>(L) {ADJ} ``nearly ^ripe''.
So<bar-Okij>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^once_^more, ^again, encore''.
So<bar-rAG>(L) {IND} ``^twice''.
So<bar-rED>(L) {IND} ``^twice''.
So<bar-sARib-DAm>//<bAn>(L) {IND} ``^in_place_of, ^substitute??''. ??PROB. NOT TRUE CF.
So<bar-se>(M) {V()} ``to ^change_^money''.
So<bartAnna>(L) {N} ``^salary, ^wages''.
So<bar-taD>(L) {N} ``^two''. |Substitute of <bagu> `two'. ??format?
So<bar-teD-Or>(L) {X} ``^second_^plowing''.
So<baruRa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<basa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^arrangement''. Nom. <b[An]asa>.
So<basse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to not ^accept, to ^refuse''.
So<baso>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell''. ??u?
So<batte>(S) {POST} ``^with, ^from''.
So<bao>(L) {NK} ``^brother-in-law''.

So<bau>(L) {N} ``^grey_^hair''.
So<bEbara>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^trade''. !<bEbara> trade. *Or.<beparO>K, Pkt.<beba:ra>R, Skt.<vyavaha:ra>R.
So<bEbbab-lO-te>(L) {IND} ``^disturbing, ^confusing''.
So<bED>(DLLLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^suck, to ^sip''. Nom. <b[An]ED.bED>.
So<bEntol-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of bulbous ^root''. |<bEntol> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'.
So<bEr>(D) {V()} ``to be ^jealous, to be ^envious''.
So<bErAJ>(L) {N} ``^eczema''.
So<bEra>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^hate, to be ^vindictive''. Nom. <b[An]Era>, <bEra> `enmity'. *Or.<bOirO>K, Des.<ber>K.
So<bErDOlOy>,,<DOlOy>(L) {N} ``the ^designation of the personal attendant of the chief (bisoi)''.
So<be>(D) {SX(V)} ``^we_(inclusive)''. |^First_person_^plural_^inclusive_^subject suffix of transitive and intransitive verbs, e.g. <jom-lA-be> `we (incl.) have eaten', <DimAD-len-be>?? `we (incl.) have slept'. Cf. <amben>. *From 2 pl. pronoun.
So<beD>\\<bAleD>(LD) {N} ``^tail_^feathers of a rooster or peacock''.
So<beD>(L) {N} ``^time''. !BOUND.
So<begARa>(L) {ADJ} ``^another, ^different, ^separate''. *Hi.<begada>R.
So<bel>(DLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^spread, to ^make a bed''. Nom. <b[An]el>, <b[An]el.bel>.
So<bel-kab>//<bel>(DL) {N} ``^bedspread''.
So<bem>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to be ^sick, to ^suffer from fever''. Nom. <b[An]em.bem>. *Or.<bemar>K.
So<ben>(DS) {PRON} ``^you_plural, ^your''. |Poss. and obj. combining form of <amben> `you (pl.)'. E.g. <obba-ben> `your (pl.) younger brother', <DOG-ben> `you, to you (pl., obj.)', <kAJiD-ben-te>(S) `you (pl.) go die!'. ??FORMAT, CLASS?
So<ben>(LB) {V(lay)} ``to ^hunt''.
So<benDa|benDi>(L) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^young (male|female)''. *Or.<bhenDa>, ~<bhenDia>K.
So<benta>//<ben>(DL) {N} ``^hunting''. *Or.<be~T->K v., ~<be~nTO>K n.
So<ber>(MLL) {V(lay,lenay)} ``to ^tell, to ^say, to ^speak''. Nom. <ber-na>.
So<ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^speak''. Nom. <ber-na>.
So<ber-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^displeased, to find fault''. Nom. <b[An]er-Da>.
So<berDo-beD>(L) {N} ``a knotty ^feather work, worn by men as ^head-dress at the time of ceremonial dancing''.
So<ber-DoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^backbite, to ^gossip, to talk behind someone's back''.
So<ber-Dul>(Z) {V()} ``to ^x''.
So<berenDa>//<koD>(LV) {N} ``a ^family, spec. an exogamous agnatic localized virilocal kin group''.
So<be?e>(DBLL) {V()} ``to be ^satisfied, to be ^contented, to get ^enough to eat''. Nom. <b[An]e?e>.
So<biD>(LD) {V(lay|lenay)} ``to ^apply (ointment)''. Nom. <biD-na>.
So<biDsara>(L) {N} ``a ^trial in the court''. *Or.<bicarO>K n., ~<bicar->K v.
So<biyO>(ZL) {ADV} ``^tomorrow''.
So<bij>(L) {V(lay)} ``to place a pot to ^collect_^liquid (from a water pipe, from a palm tree)''. Nom. <b[An]ij.bij>.
So<bijjara>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^boring, ^strenuous, ^tedious, nerve-wracking''. *Or.<bijarO>K.
So<bijOl>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spit''. Nom. <bijOl-na>.
So<billa>//<bil>(DL) {N} ``^straw_^mat''.

So<binDa|i-leb>(My) {N(M|F)} ``^young ^cow, ^buffalo, or ^goat''. *Or.<bindia>Mon.
So<binna>(L) {ADJ} ``^different, ^separate''. *Or.<bhinnO>K.
So<binraD>(L) {NK} ``co-^wife, fellow wife''.
So<biG>\\<bisiG>(DLL) {N} ``^second ^head_man in village''.
So<bisa>(L) {N} ``^poison''. *Or.<bisO>K.
So<bisiG>//<biG>(DLL) {N} ``^second ^head_man in village''.
So<bisotta>(L) {N} ``^paddy seedlings''.
So<bitti>(L) {N} ``^goods, ^property (including ornaments, furniture, cattle, implements, fields, etc.)''. *Skt.<brutti>K.
So<b+b>(DBL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sink, to ^set''.
So<b+b-yoG>(@) {V(liJ)} ``for the ^sun to ^set (lit. to ^sink)''. Nom. <b+b-yoG>.
So<b+D>\\<bAs+D>(DL) {N} ``^salt''.
So<b+D>(DMBL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sow, to ^broadcast seed''. Nom. <b+D.b+D>.
So<b+Rar>//<b+r>(L) {N} ``the ^pole in a ^carrying_^sling''.
So<b+R+Ggi-neb>(L) {N} ``^wild cotton plant''.
So<b+Dsara>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^try, to ^judge''.
So<b+lmay>(Z) {NK} ``^sister (to a sister)''.
So<b+m>\\<bAn+m>(DLL) {N} ``white ^ant (^termite) ^nest''.
So<b+r>\\<b+Rar>(LMy) {N} ``the ^pole in a ^carrying_^sling''.
So<b+r>\\<bAru>(DLSS) {N} ``^hill''. *Juray <bArOG>.
So<b+r>(DMLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^scatter, to ^throw_away''. Nom. <b+r-na>.
So<b+r-bar-lO-ge>(Z) {IND} ``with a bubbling ^sound''.
So<b+rsay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to spread something in the sun to ^dry, to let one's hair down to dry it''. Nom. <b[An]+rsay>.
So<b+ru-s+m>(Z) {N} ``^name of a ^god''.
So<bO>() {PX NUM} ``^one''.
So<bOab>//<bob>(LDMy) {N} ``a wild ^cat, esp. the Leopard-Cat (%Felis_bengalensis_(Kerr)), Prater 73f/65, or the Jungle-Cat (%Felis_chaus_(Gueldenstadt)), Prater 75f/65''. *Or.<bhua_>K.
So<bO?Ob>//<bAb>,,<bOb>(DLL) {N} ``^head (of the body)''.
So<bO-burOy-roG>(L) {N} ``^ten minutes time, the time required to cook <kangu>''.
So<bOD>(MZZDL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^accuse, to ^blame, to ^besmear''. Nom. <bOD-na>.
So<bOgaD>(LS) {IND} ``^if, in case''.
So<bO-gaGga-roG>(L) {N} ``^five minutes, the time necessary for cooking 'ganga' rice''.
So<bOyDO-mAr>(L) {N} ``^doctor''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Or.<bOidO>K.
So<bOy-lE.bOy-lE>(L) {IND} ``^go crouching''. !occurs only as a participle.
So<bOyO>(L) {NUM} ``^one''. !Used only in pedagogical and serial counting. *Or.<bOy>K.
So<bOj>\\<+nsAlO>,,<kAmbOj>(LSSDLS) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. *Gu.<kimboi?>81 `wife'.
So<bOj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^walk ^alongside, to ^go at the ^edge of (e.g. a river)''.
So<bOj>(ZBMDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sew, to ^stitch, esp. to repair or mend a garment''. Nom. <>; cf. <pAD(lay)> to make by sewing.
So<bO-kAmbur-roG>(L) {N} ``^sixty minutes time, the time required to cook corn''.
So<bO-k+m-si>(L) {N} ``^one ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''.
So<bO-koRi>() {NUM} ``^twenty, a score (lit., one-score)''.
So<bOl>,,<bOl-OG>,,<bOl-OD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dress a wound, to ^wrap''. Nom. <b[An]Ol-OG>.

So<bOlAj>(L) {N} ``^tender, ^soft, ^young''.
So<bOm>\\<bOmaG>(L) {N} ``^chameleon''.
So<bOm>(SLS) {V(lay)} ``to ^join, to ^splice, to ^attach end to end''. !<an-b[An]Om>.
So<bO-mARekka>(L) {N} ``a ^moment''.
So<bOmaG>//<bOm>(L) {N} ``^chameleon''.
So<bO-miy-J+m>(L) {N} ``^one year''.
So<bOnDi>(S) {V()} ``to ^lock_up, to ^arrest''. *Or.<bOndi>K.
So<bOntu>(L) {N} ``a ^flowering creeper''.
So<bOG>\\<bOGtEl>(LD) {N} ``^buffalo''.
So<bO?OG>,,<a-bO?OG>(L) {N} ``^dead''. !used only of trees and plants.
So<bOGAra>(L) {N} ``^larva of a certain bug''.
So<bOGDOr>(L) {N} ``^name of a hill''.
So<bOGga>(L) {N} ``^foreleg of an animal between elbow and foot ???''.
So<bOGtEl>//<bOG>(LD) {N} ``^buffalo''.
So<bO?Or>//<bOr>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^nest (eggs, larvae, wax, honey)''.
So<bO-sArO-roG>(L) {N} ``^thirty minutes time, the time required to cook rice''.
So<bO-tAra>,,<bO-turu>(LL) {X} ``^once''. *Or.<bOtOr>K.
So<bOtOD>(LZ) {N} ``^boil, ^wound''. *Or.<bOthO>K.
So<bO-turu>,,<bO-tAra>(L) {X} ``^once''.
So<bob>\\<bOab>(LDMy) {N} ``a wild ^cat, esp. the Leopard-Cat (%Felis_bengalensis_(Kerr)), Prater 73f/65, or the Jungle-Cat (%Felis_chaus_(Gueldenstadt)), Prater 75f/65''.
*Or.<bhua_>K.
So<boD.boD>//<boD>(ZDL) {N} ``^bug, ^insect, ^spider, ^worm, etc.''. ??<buD>(DL).
??REVISE <u> to <o> THROUGHOUT.
So<boge>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fat''.
So<boya>//<boy>(DZZ) {N} ``^cook, ^priest, third ^headman''. *Or.<bhuya>(K),<bhoi>(K).
So<bon>,,<jEl>\\<kAmbon>(L) {N} ``^pig''.
So<bonDERa>(L) {N} ``^bud''. {V(liJ)} ``to bud''.
So<bonDoRa>(L) {N} ``the landlord's share in the produce of land, the ^dues paid to the king or chief, ^tax''. *Or.<bu_d>K.
So<bonDujDsa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. !phonotactics??? .
So<bonni>(L) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: elder brother's wife''. *Skt.<bhagini>K.
So<boJaG>(Z) {NK} ``^brother''.
So<bora>//<bor>(DL) {N} ``^jackal(D), ^fox(L)''. ??Cf. <bura>/<bur>(D) `fox'.
So<borOy-gaj>(L) {N} ``^July''.
So<boro-tAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pout the mouth''.
So<bote-n>(SL) {N} ``^who''.
So<bu>\\<Abu>(LD) {N} ``red ^ant; its mud ^nest''.
So<bu>(MD) {V()} ``to ^bubble''.
So<bu?u>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^hot''. Nom. <b[An]u?u>.
So<bub>(MD) {V()} ``to ^flicker''. !recte <b+b> ???.
So<buD>\\<kAmbuD>(DL) {N} ``^bear''. !Gumma and Serango dialect.
So<buDDAbara>(L) {N} ``^Wednesday''. *Or.<budhObarO>K.
So<buDDa>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''.
So<buDDi>(L) {N;ADJ} ``^wisdom, ^intelligence, ^advice''. *Or.<budhi>.
So<buya>,,<boya>(L) {N} ``^village priest''.
So<buj>\\<kAmbur>(D) {N} ``species of ^grain''. !Rayagada dialect <kAmbuj>.

So<buj>(D) {V()} ``to ^suck a bone, mango, etc.''.
So<bujmay>(L) {NK} ``^sister''.
So<bukkay>(MLB) {V(lay)} ``to ^lie''. Nom. <b[An]ukkay> roguery.
So<bukta>(L) {N} ``a ^term applied to an Oriya landlord by his Sora laborers''.
So<bul>\\<bulu>(DL) {N} ``^thigh''.
So<bu?ul-mAD>(Z) {N} ``^drunken ^eye''.
So<bul-may>(Z) {NK} ``^two ^sisters, ^sister (to a sister)''.
So<bulu>//<bul>(DL) {N} ``^thigh''.
So<bun>,,<jEl>\\<kAmbun>(D) {N} ``^pig''. !(But the vowel is probably o.).
So<buJaG>,,<boJaG>(L) {NK} ``^brother''.
So<buGsaG>(L) {N} ``a ^trough made of wood or stone, generally for feeding pigs, a small boat''.
So<bur>\\<kAmbur>(L) {N} ``^millet''. ??CF. FOLLOWING AND CF <buj>.
So<burOy>//<bur>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. ??CF. FOLL.
So<buroJ>(Z) {N} ``a species of ^grain: a large kind of paddy''. !but elsewhere it means millet (%Setaria). *Or.<kosola>.
So<burun>(L) {N} ``a ^hoe''. !Gumma dialect.
So<busu>(L) {N} ``a ^boil''. !abbreviation of <AmbAsu> in children's speech.
So<butE>(L) {N} ``^saliva''. !<bu-tE>???.
So<butiD-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^root''. |<butiD> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'.
So<buttAm>(L) {N} ``^ghost''. *Or.<bhutA>K, Skt.<bhu:tAm>R.
So<butti-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^lamp called a dibiri''. *Or.<bOti>K.
So<D>(@) {IF} ``^causative''. |Alternant of infix <b> (q.v.) assimilated to following apical sound.
So<DA>(@) {PX(V)} ``a ^little, somewhat, slightly, a ^bit, ?half''. Cf. <Da>. *Oriya.
So<DAb>(DLH) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^stop a flow of water, to ^dam up water; (2) to ^save (food, etc.), to ^use_sparingly, to spend (money) carefully; (3) to ^patch a break in a wall; (4) to ^cover (Ram.)''. Nom. <D[An]Ab>. *\^V003 Kh.<Da?b> `to cover'.
So<DAD>\\<DADDARE>(LDH) {N} ``a ^snail, esp. any ground or water snail''. Cf. <gADDARE> a tree snail.
So<DARa>(H) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^strong, ^hard, ^firm, ^tough''.
So<DADDARE>//<DAD>(LDH) {N} ``a ^snail, esp. any ground or water snail''. Cf. <gADDARE> `tree snail'.
So<DAgARu>(LH) {N} ``a small ^drum (<D[An]Eb.DEb>) of earthenware with a goatskin head, played with two sticks''. {V(lay)} ``to play a <DAgAru>''. Syn. <DAgAru-n DEb->. Nom. <D[An]AgAru>.
So<DAyAb>(L) {INTERJ} ``^bullseye!''.
So<DA-yu>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shake a little''. |<DA> `a little', <yu> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yu>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yu>,,<DA[b]yu>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yu>, <D[An]A[b]yu>.
So<DAyuRi>(L) {N} ``^temple''. *Or.<dEuRO>M, ~<diuRi>K.
So<DA-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^shaken slightly, as a branch when a bird alights on it''. {V(lay)} ``in dancing, to bounce or shake up and down by flexing the knees''. |<DA> `a little', <yur> `to shake'. Nom. <D[An]A-yur>. Caus. <Ab-DA-yur>,<DA[b]yur>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-yur>,<D[An]A[b]yur>.
So<DAjiG>(S) {ADJ} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many, a ^few''. !related forms: <DAjiGAn> <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiG>, <jAnnOGAn>, <DAjiGAn>, <jAnnOG>, which are all the same.
So<DAkaG>(L) {IND} ``^how_^big''.

So<DAkko>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^put, to ^keep''. Nom. <D[An]Akko>; \^<DA[b]ko> caus. of <DAko> to be at a place, to stay.
So<DAko>(MML) {V(liJ)} ``to ^be, to ^exist, to ^stay''.
So<DAl>(D) {V()} ``to ^shoulder_through, to ^elbow''. !<(Ab-)kAl> to torture (Ab causative) is also recorded ???.
So<DA-la>(MLMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^boil_over''. |<DA-> `a little', <la> `to pour out'. Nom. <D[An]A-la>. Caus. <Ab-DA-la>,<DA[b]la>; nom. <An-Ab-DA-la>,<D[An]A[b]la>.
So<DAlgAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^doubt''.
So<DAm>(S) {SX} `^reflexive'.
So<DAm>(LSD) {X} ``^adjectival suffix, ^very?, ^superlative?''.
So<DAnAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^follow, to ^chase''. !<D[An]al>??.
So<DAnDa>(L) {N} ``a ^fine a woman has to pay if she leaves her husband''. *Or.<dOnDO>, ~<tOnDO>K.
So<DAnDoa>(L) {N} ``a ^barbarian''.
So<DAnE>(M) {V()} ``to ^attack''.
So<DAniyAr>(L) {N} ``^foundation''. !<D[An]iyAr>?.
So<DAnnaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^lizard''.
So<DAnrAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^prevent''. Nom. <D[An]AnrAb>.
So<DAnuGkuRi-jeG>(L) {N} ``^calf of the leg''.
So<D[An]AG>(L) {N} ``a ^screen, a ^curtain''.
So<D[An]aGgaRa|i>(L) {N(M|F)} ``^maturity''.
So<D[An]aG-kur-a-laG>(L) {N} ``^bit (bridle)''.
So<D[An][r]ul>,,<rAnDul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?.
So<DAJ>(D) {V()} ``to ^eat, to ^bite''.
So<DAG>(S) {V()} ``to ^forbid, to ^conceal from sight, to ^hide''. Cf. <DOG> neg. imper.
So<DAG>\\<ADAG>(LD) {N} ``^bee's_nest (eggs, larvae, wax comb, and esp. ^honey)''. ^hive. ??A CERTAIN BEE?
So<DAG-ber>(M) {V()} ``to ^exaggerate''.
So<DArAmma>(L) {N} ``^pity, ^charity''. *Or.<dhOrmO>K, Skt.<dharma>.
So<DArgAm>(SL) {ADV} ``^separately, on one's own, ^individually''.
So<DArjiG>,,<DArriG>,,<DAjiG>(L) {IND} ``at the rate of, ^how_^much''.
So<DArka>,,<DArkaG>,,<DAkAGan>(L) {IND} ``^how (big)''. ??why (big)?
So<DArriG>,,<DArjiG>,,<DAjiG>(L) {IND} ``at the rate of, ^how_much''.
So<D[Ar]Ab-Da>(H) {N} ``a small ^dam for checking the runoff of ^water''. |<-Ar-> `instrument', <DAb> `stop', <Da>\<Da?a> `water'.
So<D[Ar]Akko>(L) {N} ``^place where things can be kept, ^receptacle''.
So<D[Ar]Ako-na>(L) {N} ``^dwelling; a ^stay''.
So<D[Ar]AG.DAG>(L) {N} ``a ^stop, a ^check, a ^shield, any ^obstruction''.
So<D[Ar]er.Der>(L) {N} ``a ^prop, a ^support''.
So<D[Ar]iJ.DiJ>(L) {N} ``a particular ^cooking_^vessel''.
So<D[Ar]+m.D+m>(L) {N} ``a ^place where one conceals himself and watches''.
So<D[Ar]uG.DuG>(L) {N} ``^downhill''.
So<D[Ar]uG-yoG>(L) {N} ``^east (sun rising place)''.
So<D[Ar]uGreG-na-ban>(L) {N} ``the ^place of easing one's self''. ??.
So<DAsARa>(LL) {N} ``^resin obtained from a tree''.
So<DAsAra-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month corresponding to September to October''. *Or.<dOsOra>K.
So<Da>(@) {PX(V)} ``^slightly, ^partly, ^somewhat''.

So<Da?a>//<Da>(DSL) {N} ``^water, ^juice, ^sap''. *\^V002.
So<Daba>(S) {V()} ``to ^complain''. {N} ``^complaint''. !<DabaAmbrij>. *Or.<daba>K lawsuit, court case.
So<DaROr>(M) {V()} ``to ^pry''.
So<Daga>(SL) {N} ``^sun, ^summer''. !<DagaIGAn> ^sun ^season, summer.
So<DagDOra>(L) {N} ``^doctor''. *Or.<DaktOr>K, Engl.<doctor>.
So<Da-ge>(L) {SX?,PP?} ``^like, ^resembling''.
So<DaggAra>(L) {N} ``something which ^jingles while one walks''.
So<DayAr>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^go_^back/^come_^back''. Nom. <D[An]ayAr>.
So<Daj>\\<AnDaraj>(LD) {N} ``^brinjal (aubergine, ^eggplant)''.
So<Daj>\\<ORaj>(L) {N} ``^black horse ^gram''.
So<Daj>(SDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck leaves, to ^gather pot herbs''. Nom. <D[An]Aj>; <DAj-Ab> `picking greens'. Cf. <tAD> or <gAD>.
So<Daj>(M) {V()} ``to ^ascend''.
So<Daj>(MD) {V()} ``to ^decay, to ^rot''.
So<Dal>\\<k+nDal>(D) {N} ``^basketmaker''.
So<Dal>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^cover''.
So<Dal-gAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^suspect''.
So<Da-luD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^hear''.
So<DamERi>(L) {N} ``a ^paisa, a pie''. *Or.<damuRi>K.
So<DanDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pay fine''. *Oriya.
So<DaG>\\<ADaG>(D) {N} ``^honey''.
So<DaG>\\<DaGgo>(L) {N} ``^stick, ^pole, ^rod''. ??<u>(D).
So<DaG>\\<DaGki>(DLL) {N} ``clay ^pot''.
So<DaGgARa>(L) {N} ``^attaining maturity''.
So<DaGgo>//<DaG>(LS) {N} ``^stick, ^pole, ^rod''. *Or.<DaGgO>(K). ??<u>(D).
So<DaGkARa>(L) {N} ``a ^big basket''.
So<DaGki>//<DaG>(DLL) {N} ``clay ^pot''.
So<DaGol>(L) {N} ``^evening (eight pm)''.
So<Dape>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull''. Nom. <D[An]ape>.
So<DapeD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up slightly''. Nom. <D[An]a-peD>.
So<Dar>\\<DarAj>(DL) {N} ``cooked rice''.
So<Dar>\\<kAnDar>(D) {N} ``^branch''.
So<DarAj>//<Dar>(DZL) {N} ``cooked ^rice''.
So<DarAnni>(L) {N} ``wooden framework of a ^door''.
So<Dara>(L) {N} ``^price, ^bargain''. *Or.<dOrO>K.
So<Dare>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open a little''.
So<Darr+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cover, to ^fill up''. Nom. <D[An]arr+b>.
So<Da-tol>(L) {N} ``^trap''.
So<DE>(M) {V()} ``to ^become''. E.g. <je?eG-JEn ebba DE>My `I have a thorn in my foot'.
So<DEb>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat a drum''. Nom. <D[An]Eb>.
So<DED>\\<kARAtti>(D) {N} ``sawtoothed ^sickle''.
So<DED>(D) {V()} ``to ^move, to ^shift''.
So<DElAb>(L) {INTERJ} ``^bravo, ^well_done''.
So<DEn>(S) {ADV} ``^G''. !modifies preceding noun or adv.
So<DEG>(D) {V()} ``to ^aim a projectile''.

So<DEG.DEG>//<DEG>(L) {N} ``^fibers of the salpa palm used to string a musical instrument, a bow, etc.''.
So<De>(D) {V()} ``to ^stand_up''.
So<De>(DLL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pierce as a thorn or needle''. Nom. <D[An]e.De>.
So<Deb>(DM) {V()} ``to ^tap''.
So<DeD>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^give_reluctantly''. Nom. <DeD.DeD>.
So<Del>(D) {V()} ``to ^catch_^water''. Nom. <D[An]el> `clay water-pot'.
So<DeleG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flood''.
So<Den>(D) {X} ``^conditional, ^subjunctive suffix''.
So<DeG-Dar>(L) {N} ``^cooking of rice''. Cf. <DiJ>.
So<DeG-kab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash clothes''.
So<Der>\\<DereG>(DL) {N} ``^horn, ^antler''.
So<Der>(M) {V()} ``to ^believe''.
So<DereG>//<Der>(DL) {N} ``^horn, ^antler''.
So<Derga>(L) {ADV} ``^slowly, ^carefully''.
So<DeruG-na-Da-ba-n>(Z) {X} ``a ^spring''. !prob. <D[Ar]uG-na-Da-ba-n>.
So<Desa>(L) {N} ``^country, ^land, ^province, ^region''. *Or.<desO>K.
So<Di>\\<ADi>(DL) {N} ``^cotton''.
So<Di>(S) {ADJ} ``^every''.
So<Dia>,,<Diya>//<D+b>(DL) {N} ``^waist, ^middle''.
So<Dib>(DM) {V()} ``to ^peck, to ^hatch''.
So<Di-ber>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tell a story''. Nom. <D[An]iber>.
So<Dij>\\<sAnuDij>(LD) {N} ``bamboo ^basket''.
So<Dij-nE>,,<Dij-JE>(L) {IND} ``^so_^much as this, a little''.
So<Di-kuj-bAr>(L) {N} ``^riddle''.
So<Dil>\\<ADil>(L) {N} ``^dirt''.
So<Di-lE>,,<Di>(LL) {IND} ``^every one, ^each one, each and every''.
So<Dim-mAD>,,<Di-mAD>(LMS) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sleep''.
So<Dinna>//<Din>,,<ta>(DSLLLL) {N} ``^day''. *Or.<dinO>.
So<DiJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^arrange, to ^pile up''. Nom. <DiJ.DiJ>.
So<DiJ>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^cook''. Nom. <D[An]iJ.DiJ>.
So<DiG>\\<kARiG>(DL) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''.
So<DiG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slow down, to ^delay, to take one's time, to be ^late''. Nom. <D[An]iG.DiG>.
So<DiGsaD>(Z) {V()} ``to ^shoulder through, to ^elbow one's way (e.g. through a crowd)''.
So<DipAm-toD>(Z) {N} ``^lamp''. *Or.<dipO>.
So<Di-sAm>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <D[An]i-sAm>.
So<Di-taD>(LL) {IND} ``^always, ^every_^day''.
So<Ditte>(L) {IND} ``^that is all''.
So<Di-oyoG>(L) {N} ``^every day''.
So<D+b>\\<Dia>,,<Diya>(DL) {N} ``waist, middle''.
So<D+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^feel the pulse, to ^finger a flute''. Nom. <D[An]+b>.
So<D+RiG>(LL) {V()} ``to ^grate, to make a grating ^sound''.
So<D+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^conceal oneself, to ^hide, to take a position''. Nom. <D[An]+m>.
So<D+m>(MDMLL) {V(lE)} ``to ^brood, to ^hatch''. Nom. <D[An]+m.D+m>.
So<D+G>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drag, to ^draw, to ^pull, to ^abduct''. Nom. <D+G.D+G>.
So<DO>,,<DOG>(L) {C} ``^and, ^so''.

So<DOy>\\<OnDOy>(L) {N} ``^squirrel''.
So<DOyAl>(MLD) {N} ``^guest''.
So<DOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend, to ^lift with a rope''. Nom. <D[An]Oj>,d[An]Oj.dOj>.
So<DOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^watch, to ^lie_in_^wait for, to ^ambush''. Nom. <D[An]Ol.DOl>.
So<DOlOy>,,<bErDOlOy>(M) {N} ``the ^designation of the personal attendant of the chief (bisoi)''.
So<DOnDOro-DOG>(D) {X} ``^hunch-^backed''. !recte <-DoG>? .
So<DOG>(DL) {X} ``^prohibitive clitic of verbs''.
So<DO?OG>,,<ADOG>//<DOG>(S) {N} ``^body of a living being''.
So<DOGAra>(L) {N} ``^amulet, ^talisman''.
So<DOGjEl>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<DoaJ>(L) {ADJ} ``^wicked, ^disobedient, ^naughty''.
So<Dob>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^put the hands up in defence against someone's attack''. Nom. <Dob-na>.
So<Dobba>(LD) {N} ``^washerman''. *Or.<dhoba>K.
So<DoD>\\<kAnDoD>(L) {N} ``^frog''.
So<DoRa-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month in which the swinging festival is held''.
So<Doj>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^build something hanging''.
So<DojJa>(DLLS) {ADJ} ``^short''.
So<Dol>\\<DolAj>(L) {N} ``^hunger''.
So<Dol>(M) {V(lE)} ``to ^peck, to ^bite''. Nom. <D[An]ol>.
So<DolAj>//<Dol>(L) {N} ``^hunger''.
So<Dolba>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^clear a hill for cultivation''. Nom. <Dolba>.
So<Dol-kAJ>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^abuse in return''. Nom. <D[An]ol-kAJ>.
So<Domba>//<Dom>(L) {N} ``a man of the ^Dom caste''. ??spelling; <u>(S) `Oriya Christian'.
So<DonDo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bend, to ^curve''. Nom. <D[An]onDo>.
So<DoG>\\<DoGga>(D) {N} ``a small ^boat''.
So<DoG>\\<kAnDoG>(L) {N} ``^back''.
So<DoGga>//<DoG>(L) {N} ``a small ^boat''. *Or.<DoGga>(K).
So<DoGki>(L) {N} ``a ^corner''. Syn. <kunE>.
So<Dori>(L) {N} ``^string, ^thread''. *Or.<Dori>, ~<dOuRi>(K).
So<Dosa>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^censure, to be in the wrong??''. Nom. <D[An]osa>. *Oriya.
So<Dub>(L) {V()} ``to ^defend''.
So<DubmARi>(L) {N} ``a small ^cup used in drinking liquor''. *Des.<Dumni>K, root Des.<Dum->.
So<DuRi>(L) {^N} ``dust''. *Or.<dhkarjO>. ??Oriya cit.?
So<Duj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bend''. Nom. <D[An]uj>.
So<Dukka>(L) {N} ``^difficulty, ^sorrow''.
So<Dukk+ri>,,<Dukri>(L) {NK} ``^wife, to take a wife, ^marry''. *Or.<DOkri>K.
So<Dul>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pay, to ^repay, to ^reimburse, to ^replace, to ^compensate, to ^atone, to ^pay penalty, to ^avenge, to take ^revenge''. Nom. <D[An]ul.Dul>.
So<Dul-bAD>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^plaster smoothly''. Nom. <D[An]ul-bAD>.
So<Dulba>(M) {V()} ``to ^clear_^brush for cultivation, annually''.
So<Dulli>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''. *Or.<Doli>K.
So<Dum+l>//<Dum>(L) {N} ``species of small ^pigeon''. !(Not in Ram.).
So<DuG>(S) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^go_out, to ^come_out''. Nom. <DuG-na>.

So<DuGgu>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow, to ^bend''. Nom. <D[An]uGgu>.
So<DuG-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to rise (lit. to come out)''. Nom. <DuG-yoG>.
So<DuGj+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^pierce through''. Nom. <D[An]umj+r>? .
So<DuG-na>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have diarhhea''.
So<DuG-rOj-jen>(S) {IND} ``^early in the morning, ^dawn''. !PARTICIPLE.
So<E>(L) {C} ``^hey''.
So<Eab>(DML) {INTERJ} ``believe it or not, expressive of exaltation, astonishment''.
So<ED>,,<ED.ED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wind, to ^roll, to ^coil, to ^curl, to ^fold''. Nom. <An-ED.ED>.
So<E-Da>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cry, to ^mourn''.
So<ED-nE>(L) {X} ``^thus, ^like_^this''.
So<ED-Ol-moD>(L) {N} ``^tobacco_^leaf ^rolled for ^smoking''.
So<EkAm>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^levelled''.
So<Ekob-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^fold arms''.
So<E?El>(L) {N} ``hardwood ^tree, ^ironwood (%Grewia_elastica, Or.<bandhOn>, Des.<damon>)''.
So<ElAJur>(Z) {N} ``^split_^bamboo, ^bamboo_strips with which baskets and mats are woven''.
So<Elay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^jump_over, to ^step_over''. Nom. <An-Elay>. *Oriya.
So<ElDaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''.
So<ElEG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^sweet''. Nom. <An-ElEG>.
So<Em>\\<lOam>(DL) {N} ``species of ^bean''.
So<En>,,<EG>\\<En-si>,,<EG-si>(D) {N} ``finger ring''.
So<En-DoG>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^wander''. Nom. <An-En-DoG>.
So<En-jeG>(S) {N} ``^toe_^ring''.
So<Enjum>//<jum>(S) {N} ``an ^axe''. !Dial. of Serango (= Sogad <Anjum>/<jum>). ??FORMAT?
So<EnrAG>(DL) {ADV} ``not ^yet''.
So<En-si>,,<EG-si>//<En>,,<EG>(L) {N} ``finger_^ring''.
So<EnsubO>(DL) {N} ``a small wicker ^basket''.
So<EG>,,<En>\\<EG-si>,,<En-si>(L) {N} ``finger ring''.
So<EG>\\<EGluD>(D) {N} ``^melon''.
So<EG>\\<EGra>(DML) {N} ``^cucumber''.
So<EG>(ML) {V()} ``to ^fly''. !N(An).
So<EG-Da>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swim, to ^float''.
So<EGEr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<EG-jeG>,,<En-jeG>(L) {N} ``^toe_^ring''.
So<EGluD>//<EG>(DL) {N} ``^melon''.
So<EGra>//<EG>(L) {N} ``^cucumber''.
So<EG-si>,,<En-si>//<EG>,,<En>(L) {N} ``^finger_^ring''. ??subenter ring finger
So<Er>(L) {PX} ``^three''. |Used (for <yagi> `id.') in certain fixed compounds, e.g. <Er-tuG> `three pieces'; nouns formed with this prefix do not take the the regular 3rd person plural suffix <ji>. Cf. <m+> `one', <bar> `two'.
So<Er>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^add fuel to a fire, to ^insert''. Nom. <An-Er>.
So<Er guj>(L) {V()} ``to put one's ^heart into it''. !Both verbs are inflected. While <Er> can occur independently, meaning to add fuel to a fire, <guj> occurs only in this double-verb construction. Compare Gutob <gig>, Gata' <gwi> blow up a fire. ??o/u?

So<Er-Da>(L) {X} ``^thrice''.
So<ErEl-bOj>(LM) {NK} ``younger ^sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''.
So<Er-ij>(LLD) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir_a_^fire, to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. Nom. <An-Erij>.
So<Er-n+m>(L) {N} ``^three years''. !no plural.
So<Er-rED>(Z) {N} ``^thrice''.
So<Er-t+b>(L) {X} ``^three ^shares, a ^third''.
So<Er-tuG>(M) {X} ``^three pieces''.
So<E-tiD>(@) {V()} ``to ^sing (of a bird)''.
So<EttA-DEn>(L) {IND} ``^if so''.
So<ebba>(DL) {INTERJ} ``^call a girl''. {N} ``^thorn''. {V(le)} ``(a plant) to be thorny, to have thorns''.
So<eD>\\<ebba>(M) {N} ``thorn''.
So<eRAGOr>) {N} ``a ^thorn ^barrier placed around a date palm to discourage theft of its liquor''. |<sinDi> `date palm', <tOr>\<tOr.tOr>;<k[An]+m-tOr> `fence'.
So<eD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fell, to ^strike with ^weapon, to ^cut, to ^hew, to ^hack''. Nom. <An-eD>.
So<eReka>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^happy''. Nom. <eReka-na>. Adj. <eReka-dAm>. Adv. <eReka-le>. ??format
So<eiDDa-s+G>(L) {N} ``^visiting the house of relatives''.
So<eka>(L) {N} ``^<tonga>, a ^one-horse cart (not used by Soras)''.
So<el>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^scrape, to ^peel, to ^skin''. Nom. <el.el>.
So<el>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^act, to ^play a part''. Nom. <el-na>.
So<elba>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^pulse''.
So<el-Da-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``^nasty, ^filthy, ^dirty''.
So<el-jAb>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^leprous (have leprosy)''. |<el> `to peel'.
So<ellaka>(L) {N} ``^jurisdiction''. *Or.<ilaka>K, Arabic<>.
So<el-ul>(LLM) {V()} ``to ^skin ((^peel)) a ^mango''.
So<enil-boG>(DSL) {N} ``^rain_bow''.
So<enraG>A?? {IND} ``^by far, ^till now''.
So<eG-Der>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^lean against, to place anything against a wall or tree for support''. Nom. <eGDer-na>.
So<er>(Z) {PX} ``^negative''. |As 1 sg. or excl. pl. past, prefixed to gerundive, e.g. <er-j[An]om> = <AD-jom-lay> `I didn't eat', or <A-AD-jom-lay> `we (excl.) didn't eat'; <er-Der-na> = <AD-Der-renay> `I didn't believe it', or <A-ADn-Der-renay> `we (excl.) didn't believe it'; <er-bAtOG> = <AD-bAtOG-liJ> `I wasn't afraid', or <AD-bAtOG-lA-len> `we (excl.) weren't afraid'; cf. <amAn jom-lE biJ-DO AnlEn er-j[An]om> `you've eaten but we (excl.) haven't'; w. adjective, <er-ADil(-DAm)> = <ADil(-DAm)-teD> `not dirty.'
So<er>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour''. Nom. <An-er>.
So<erAb>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^work attentively, to work sincerely''. Nom. <erAb-na>.
So<erAnDij>(L) {N} ``^various, ^several, ^miscellaneous''.
So<era>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^happy, to be ^delighted''. Nom. <An-era> love, affection.
So<erabmoj>(L) {N} ``^comfortable''.
So<erajatti-ge>(L) {ADJ} ``^strange, monstrous, never seen before''.
So<eram-moj>(L) {ADV} ``^properly, ^nicely''.
So<ere-sij>(Z) {NK} ``younger ^brother-in-law: husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother''.
So<erg+t+D-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dirty, to be ^filthy, to be ^unclean''. Nom. <erg+t+D-Da>.

So<er-job>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^pour a little''.
So<ersen>(S) {X} ``^crime, ^sin''.
So<ert+b>(L) {N} ``^plow, ^plowshare''.
So<ete-n>,,<ete-n-te>(L) {N} ``^what?, ^what!''. !object preposed.
So<gAb>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pack, to ^bundle in leaves or cloth''. Nom. <g[An]Ab.gAb>. E.g. <gAb-le Apay-lay> `I wrapped it and sent it'.
So<gAbmARu>(MLMy) {N} ``a ^loincloth without a border (<tarba>) worn by Sora men''.
So<gA[b]Del>(ZMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^create, to ^make, to ^transform into, to ^change''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]DEl>. |<gADel> `^prepare, ^make'. Cf. <sAbjale> `part by part'.
So<gA[b]ri>(LMMM) {VC(lay)} ``to ^level''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]ri>.
So<gA[b]rOj>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to put one to ^shame, to offend modesty, to ^insult, to ^ridicule''. Nom. <g[An]AbrOj>.
So<gA[b]tAr>(LL) {VC(lay)} ``to ^punish''. Nom. <g[An]A[b]tAr>.
So<gAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut (meat, etc.)''. Nom. <g[An]AD.gAD>.
So<gAD-Ara-laG>(L) {N} ``^saw''. Lit., wood cutting iron.
So<gADa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^crack''.
So<gARa>(L) {N} ``a ^town; element in many village names''. *Or.<gORO>K.
So<gARa>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell''. Nom. <g[An]ARa>.
So<gARaG-sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<gAD-bor-gaj>,,<gAD-bur-gaj>(L) {N} ``^month during which millet is cut''. (January-February).
So<gARED>(SL) {N} ``a ^round hard flat nut of a tree''.
So<gADel>(LL) {N(liJ)} ``to be ^prepared, to ^become, to ^happen''. Nom. <g[An]ADel>; <pAsij-An gADel-le> a child is formed (in the womb).
So<gARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^make friends''.
So<gAD-sAr-gaj>(LLL) {N} ``^month in which <sArO> is cut (December-January)''.
So<gADsanO>(Z) {N} ``^personal name, man born in <gaj-saG-gaj>''.
So<gADtuG>,,<gAttuG>(L) {N} ``^skirt''.
So<gADtuG>,,<gattuG>(M) {N} ``^skirt''.
So<gA[D]lAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^explain''.
So<gAy>(L) {INTERJ} ``^hey!''.
So<gAy-Ar>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^bore a hole in wood''. Nom. <g[An]AyAr>.
So<gAy-em>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^eaten by wood-worm''.
So<gAyur>(L) {V()} ``to ^scrape''.
So<gAl>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^united''. Nom. <gAl-na>.
So<gAl>() {X} ``^element meaning ten''. !etymologically related to <gAl> bunch?:
So<gAlAm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^know, to ^understand''. Nom. <g[An]AlAm>.
So<gAl-Da-tiD>(L) {N} ``a ^bird''.
So<gAlE>(L) {V()} ``to ^put forth an ear (as of corn)''.
So<gAlja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^ten years''.
So<gAlji>() {NUM} ``^ten''.
So<gAl-muj>() {NUM} ``^eleven''.
So<gAl-saD>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^knotted''. Nom. <g[An]AlsaD>.
So<gAloG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''.
So<gAlU>(L) {V()} ``to ^fall''.
So<gAm>\\<gAmaG>(DZLL) {N} ``rich ^person, ^headman''.
So<gAmAD>(L) {N} ``a ^type of ant that lives on trees building ant hills of mud''.

So<gAmAD>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''. !Gumma dialect.
So<gAmaG>//<gAm>(L) {N} ``rich ^person, ^headman''.
So<gAmol>(L) {N} ``a ^bug''.
So<gAn>(@) {V(lay)} ``to ^enter''.
So<gAnAj>(L) {INTERJ} ``^vocative expressing intimacy, respect, etc.''.
So<gAn-DAm>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^enter a man's house as a woman does when she wishes to live with him as his unmarried wife''.
So<gAniG>(L) {X} ``^sea''.
So<gAn-yoG>(L) {V(le)} ``for the sun to set (lit. to enter (the earth))''. Nom. <gAn-yoG>.
So<gAn-luD>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intelligible''. Nom. <g[An]An-luD>.
So<gAn-luj>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^enter with effort, to ^go_through''. Nom. <g[An]An-luj>.
So<gAnur>//<g+m>(L) {N} ``^rain''. !<g[An]ur> is a nominalization, probably, but no verb <gur> exists in Sora; cf. Kharia <gur> 'fall (of rain)'.
So<g[An]Ab.gAb>(L) {N} ``a ^bundle made of ^leaves''.
So<g[An]AlAm>(L) {N} ``^knowledge, ^understanding''.
So<g[An]A[n]rOj>(L) {N} ``^abasement, ^shame''. !??<gA[n]rOj>.
So<g[An]ab>(L) {N} ``a large pair of ^tongs''.
So<g[An]a.ga>(L) {N} ``^food, ^meal''.
So<g[An]ay>//<gay>(L) {N} ``^tuber''.
So<g[An]E?Em>(L) {N} ``^flame''.
So<g[An]ij.gij>(L) {N} ``^sight''.
So<g[An]OD>(Z) {N} ``^instrument used for sharpening knife, etc.''.
So<g[An]OD.toD>(Z) {N} ``^matches''.
So<g[An][r]ur>(L) {N} ``^harvest''.
So<g[An]u>(L) {N} ``a ^garden or ^grove (lit. a ^planting)''. |<-An-> `nom.', <gu> `to plant'. Syn. <kotta>.
So<gAnuD-gay>(L) {N} ``sweet potato''. |<gAnuD> `?', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. ??=<g[An]u-gay>?
So<g[An]um.gum>(L) {N} ``^winnowing''.
So<g[An]ur-iG>(M) {N} ``^rainy season''.
So<g[An]u-ul>(LDL) {N} ``^mango garden''.
So<gAJjay>(L) {N} ``^Indian hemp''. *Or.<gO_jai>K.
So<gAGkel>(LL) {V()} ``to ^celebrate''.
So<gAr>\\<gArE>(D) {N} ``^liver''.
So<gAr>(L) {V()} ``to ^bore a hole ((^drill))''.
So<gAr-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^pray''. !<ber> speak?.
So<gArE>//<gAr>(L) {N} ``^liver''. !Children's language <gE.gE>.
So<gAri>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^level, to stand ^upright''. Nom. <g[An]Ari>.
So<gArij>//<gij>(M) {N} ``^potsherd, ^tiles, ^sherds''.
So<gAr+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^roar''.
So<gArOj>(L) {V()} ``to ^disagree''.
So<gAr-pal>(L) {N} ``a kind of poisonous nocturnal ^snake (Or.<rOna sapO>) with red, yellow, and black stripes, ca. six feet long, which makes burrows in the ridges (<paRi>) between fields''.
So<gAroRi-Ab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''.
So<g[Ar]An-yoG>,,<g[Ar]An-yoG-sEG>(L) {N} ``west (direction where the sun sets)''.
So<g[Ar]Anna>(L) {N} ``^road''.

So<g[Ar]a.ga-si>(L) {N} ``^right hand, hand used for eating''.
So<g[Ar]am.gam>(LL) {N} ``^meaning''.
So<g[Ar]a-moD>(Z) {N} ``a ^tobacco pipe''.
So<g[Ar]en-Da>(Z) {N} ``^that which serves to draw or ladle water''.
So<g[Ar]+D-tar>(L) {N} ``^spindle''.
So<g[Ar]Ob.gOb-s+G>(L) {N} ``^hearth''.
So<g[Ar]OsOD>(L) {N} ``^duster''. *Oriya.
So<g[Ar]unDaRab-kab>(ZL) {N} ``a ^man's cloth''.
So<g[Ar]unDoRi-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^woman's cloth''.
So<g[Ar]unDoRi-kab>(L) {N} ``a woman's ^cloth''.
So<gAsAD-lO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cry restlessly like a baby''. Nom. <gAs+D-lO>.
So<gAs+D>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^pulverize''. Nom. <g[An]As+D>.
So<gAtAr>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^hit''. Nom. <g[An]AtAr>.
So<gAta>,,<gAta.gAta>(SLMMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^itch''. Nom. <g[An]Ata>. *Or.<gOtgOt>K.
So<gAtasi>(SMDLLLLZMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^play (esp. of children)''. Nom. <gAtasi>; syn. <AnDiD(lenay)>.
So<gAtE>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean rice after husking and before cooking it, to remove unhusked grains''. Nom. <g[An]AtE>.
So<gAtiti>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^tickle someone''. Nom. <g[An]Atiti>.
So<ga>,,<ga.ga>(My) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^drink, (2) to ^eat liquid foods, spec. porridge, rice, or boiled vegetables; (3) hence (because rice is the staple food) to take meals, to ^dine''. Nom. <g[An]a.ga>. E.g. <ga.ga-nA-be> `let's eat'. Ant. <jom> `to eat solid foods, e.g. tubers, fruit, meat'.
So<ga-Al>(LMy(s.v.u)) {V(lenay)} ``to ^drink liquor''.
So<gab>\\<Agab>(DL) {N} ``green grass''.
So<gab>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^bind hedge with parallel clamps''. Nom. <g[An]ab.gab>.
So<gabAl>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<gab-tor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pinch, to pick up with tongs''. Nom. <g[An]abtor>.
So<gaD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut grass or straw''. Nom. <g[An]aD.gaD>.
So<gaRE>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^lame, to be unable to walk''. Nom. <gaRE>. {ADJ} ``lame, unable to walk''.
So<gaRe>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^mold, to ^shape (of pottery, of a child in the womb)''. Nom. <g[An]aRe>; syn. <sAbja(lay)>.
So<gaRi>//<gal>(My) {N} ``any land ^vehicle, e.g. a ^car <mOtOr>, a rail car <rE?El>, a cart <sAgARa>, a bicycle <saykAl>''. *Or.<gaRi>MK.
So<gaD-ij>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wipe oneself after defecating (with a leaf <Ola-leG-An> or with a rock <ArEG-leG-An>)''. Nom. <gaD-ej-na>. Syn. <gOD-sam(lenay)>. *<ej> cf. Gu.<ij>? feces.
So<gaD-lam-al>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cut <kAmbur> stems left after the heads are cut''. Nom. <gaD-lam-al>?; <lam> the <kAmbur> plant after the heads are cut; <al>\<aGal> wherever one works(?).
So<gaRO-gay>(DMLL) {N} ``a ^tuber''. |<gaRO> '', <gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'.
So<ga-gAr-mAr>(L) {N} ``^glutton''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<gay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig''. Nom. <gay.gay>.
So<gay-loG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig a pit''.
So<gay-saG-gaj>(LD) {N} ``the ^month in which turmeric is dug''. (March).
So<gaj>\\<AGgaj>(L) {N} ``moon; month''. ??<aGgaj>(LSZ).
So<gaj>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry''. Nom. <g[An]aj.gaj>.

So<gajAG>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil food in water''. Nom. <g[An]ajAG>; syn. <A[b]sin(lay)>.
So<gajji>(D) {N} ``a ^disease, like ^eczema or ^mange, characterized by sores and itching''. {V(liJ)} ``to suffer from such a disease''. Nom. <g[An]ajji>. {ADJ(dAm)} ``having such a disease; mangy''. E.g. <gajji-sOD> `a mangy dog'.
So<ga-jom-na>,,<ga-jom-na-El>(DLL) {N} ``^suppertime, time for the evening meal (about seven)''.
So<gal>\\<Argal>(L) {N} ``^thirst''.
So<gal>\\<gaRi>(Z) {N} ``^car, ^cart, ^vehicle''.
So<gal>(SDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^brand cattle or men as a remedy for some diseases''. Nom. <g[An]al.gal>.
So<galmeD>(L) {X} ``^eye^flies of cattle''. !<mAD> eye??? .
So<gam>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^speak, to ^tell, to ^say, to ^narrate''. Nom. <g[An]am>.
So<ga-moD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^smoke''. Nom. <gamoD-na>.
So<gaJjay>(DLLZ) {N} ``^hemp''. !IA loan?.
So<gaGga>//<gaG>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''.
So<gar>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^beg''. Nom. <g[An]ar.gar>.
So<garE>(L) {N} ``^marrow or ^heart of the ^plantain ^tree''. !recte <gArE> liver???.
So<gar-eb>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^belch''. Nom. <g[An]areb>.
So<gar-iD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch; to scratch out, to cross out (something written)''. Nom. <?>; analysis?.
So<ga-sal>(DMM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^drink liquor''. Nom. <ga-sal>.
So<gati>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir, to scorch???,to scratch???''. Nom. <g[An]ati>. *Or.<ghanT->K.
So<gE>,,<Ab-gE>(Z) {V()} ``to ^surround, to ^circumcise''.
So<gE?Eb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^burn of fire''. Cf. <gE?Em>.
So<gERa>(ZL) {N} ``^brown rice''.
So<gEga-tiD>() {N} ``a ^wild fowl''.
So<gE?Em>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^burn''. Nom. <g[An]E?Em> flame.
So<ge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial suffix'':
So<geD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. Nom. <g[An]eD.geD>.
So<geRa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^buy liquor paying in kind''. Nom. <g[An]eRa>.
So<gen>,,<gen-Da>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^draw_^water, to ^scoop_up_water''. Nom. <g[An]en>.
So<genriy>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^groan''.
So<ger>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^ladle out, as rice; to ^throw with a shovel''. Nom. <g[An]er>.
So<ge?ej-mAD>(ZSL) {V()} ``to ^open_the_^eyes for the first time, as puppies''.
So<gij>\\<gArij>(L) {N} ``^potsherd, ^tiles, ^sherds''.
So<gij>(LMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^see''. Nom. <g[An]ij.gij>.
So<gijja>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash''. Nom. <g[An]ijja>.
So<gij-mAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tempt, to cast an evil eye''. Nom. <g[An]ij-mAD>.
So<gij-ta>(L) {V()} ``to ^appear''.
So<giO-mE>(DZL) {N} ``^ghee''. Lit., butter oil. *Or.<ghiO>K.
So<girja>(L) {N} ``^church''. *Or.<girja>K, Port.<>.
So<g+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^spin thread''. Nom. <g+D.g+D>.
So<g+Ri>(L) {N} ``^friend''.
So<g+m>\\<gAnur>(L) {N} ``^rain''. *<g[An]ur>, nom. of verb <gur>. Kh.<gur> fall (of rain).
So<g+m>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold in the mouth, to ^rinse out the mouth''. Nom. <A-g+m.g+m>, <g[An]+m.g+m> `a mouthful'.
So<g+mpel>(D) {N} ``^huddled together, ^crowded''.

So<g+mtE>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^dream''. Nom. <g[An]+mtE> a dream.
So<g+nin-Da>(L) {N} ``^sea''.
So<g+rimij-Da>,,<g+rimij-ja>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^tickled''. Nom. <g[An]+rimij>.
So<gO>(Z) {V()} ``to ^ride an animal''.
So<gOa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
So<gOb>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sit''. Nom. <gOb.gOb>.
So<gObba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^wear out''. Nom. <g[An]Obba>.
So<gOD>\\<tAGOr>(L) {N} ``^road, ^path, ^way''.
So<gOD>(L) {N} ``^office or rank''.
So<gOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^grate, to ^rub, to strike match, to make fire by friction, to ^wash''. Nom. <g[An]OD.gOD>.
So<gORia>(L) {N} ``a ^big metal vessel''. *Or.<garia>, <gOra>K.
So<gOROG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow new twigs''.
So<gOD-tOD>(My) {V()} ``to make a ^fire by ^friction''.
So<gO-DoG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber which looks as if little tubers are riding on its back''.
So<gORu>(DL) {N} ``^cowherd''. *Or.<gouRO>K.
So<gOgE>(L) {V()} ``to ^play a stringed instrument''.
So<gOy>?j? {IND} ``^in this manner''.
So<gOy>(S) {V()} ``to ^know, to be ^acquainted with''. Nom. <g[An]Oy.gOy>.
So<gOye-mAD>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to apply ^collerium to the eye''. Nom. <gOye-mAD>.
So<gOj>(S) {C} ``^way, ^manner''. !<E?te-gOj>, <E?ne-gOj>, cf. <sAlij?te-AiAm> at that ^time, <gOj> and <AiAm> may be members of the same class, noun.
So<gO-ja.ja>(L) {ADJ} ``^indebted''.
So<gO-kur-mAr>(Z) {N} ``^rider (on a horse)''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<gOl>\\<gO?Ol>(D),,<gOl.gOl>(L) {N} ``^cocoon''.
So<gOnDij>//<gOn>(MDLL) {N} ``species of ground ^squirrel''. *Oriya.
So<gOnta>(L) {N} ``a ^clock, a ^gong''. *Or.<ghOnTa>(K).
So<gOG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^pursue, to ^drive_away, to ^beat_game''. Nom. <g[An]O.gOG>??.
So<gOpoG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^swell the belly''.
So<gOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut vertically soft things, to ^split wood''. Nom. <g[An]Or.gOr>.
So<gO-reRa>(LD) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^in debt''.
So<gO-reRa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be in ^debt''.
So<gOrjaG>//<goD>(L) {N} ``^village''. !Ram. <gOrzaG>, no CF.
So<gOr-maJ>(MML) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^sick''. Nom. <gOr-maJ>. *Oriya.
So<gOrOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wander''. Nom. <g[An]OrOD>.
So<gOsO>(LLMy) {N} ``a kind of ^tree with very red fruits''.
So<gOsOD>(DM^) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean, to ^dust, to ^wipe off, to ^erase''. !<g[Ar]OsOD> duster. *Or.<ghOs->K to clean, to erase.
So<gOtsAri>(L) {N} ``^in that case''.
So<go?oG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall sideways''. Nom. <g[An]o?oG>.
So<gob>(L) {V()} ``to ^graze''. !<gopa> cowherd ???.
So<goD>\\<gOrjaG>(L) {N} ``^village''. !Ram. <gOrzaG>, no CF.
So<goD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^scoop with hands''. Nom. <g[An]oD.goD>.
So<goRia>(L) {N} ``a man of ^GoRia ^caste''.
So<goRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^end, to be ^used_up, to ^wear_out (like a pencil)''. Nom. <g[An]oRij>.
So<goRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^lose a wager''. Nom. <g[An]oRij>.

So<goyoRi>(L) {N} ``^whirlwind''.
So<goyoRi>(DL) {V()} ``to ^whirlwind to blow''. Cf. <guyur>.
So<gol>\\<golla>(My) {N} ``the ^hoof of an animal''.
So<gol>\\<gollo>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a ^mollusc''.
So<gol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dig a ^depression in the ground (to catch some water, or to set a pot on), or in cooked rice (to hold liquid food, e.g. <kuRu>)''. Nom. <g[An]ol.gol>.
So<golla>//<gol>(My) {N} ``the ^hoof of an animal''.
So<gollEG>,,<gonlEG>(LL) {N} ``a folded cloth tied round the waist like an apron, used as a large ^pocket or ^bag to hold greens, etc., as one collects them''.
So<gollo>,,<gonlo>//<gol>(H) {N} ``the ^shell of a mollusc''. *Or.<galO>K; Serung<gonlo>.
So<gon>(LRMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^thrust (the loins in ^copulating), to ^hump''. Nom. <gon.gon>.
So<gonla>(LMy) {N} ``^goat^herd, ^shepherd''.
So<gonlEG>,,<gollEG>(My) {N} ``a folded cloth tied round the waist like an apron, used as a large ^pocket or ^bag to hold greens, etc., as one collects them''.
So<gonlo>,,<gollo>//<gol>(My) {N} ``the ^shell of a mollusc''. *Or.<galO>K !Serung <gonlo>.
So<goG>\\<goGsa>(LMy) {N} ``a brass ^bell used in ^dancing, usually strung across the chest or about the waist''.
So<goGsa>//<goG>(L) {N} ``a brass ^bell used in ^dancing, usually strung across the chest or about the waist''.
So<gopa>(MDML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^graze cattle, goats, etc.''. Nom. <gopa-na>; cf. <gob> id.
So<goroli>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''.
So<gu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make one's usual cry or sound (of man, bird, animal); to ^call (to an inferior)''. Nom. <gu.gu>; cf. <guDiG(lay)> to call (polite).
So<gu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plant, to ^sow, to ^transplant''. Nom. <g[An]u.gu>.
So<gu-Ar>(LMy) {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^bury the ashes of a deceased person, a week or two after the cremation (<bal.bal>), and ^mark the grave with a ^memorial_^stone (lit., to plant a stone)''. |<gu> `to plant', <Ar>\<ArEG> `stone'. Nom. <gu-Ar> funeral ceremony.
So<guari>(DMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^complain, to tell of one's difficulties''. Nom. <guari>??. {N} ``a ^complaint''. *Or.<guhari>KM.
So<guD>\\<guDDaG>(M) {N} ``^clay''.
So<guD>\\<guDi>(ZZLZ) {N} ``^quail''. !(not in Ram.).
So<guD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear with the ^claws, to ^scratch''. Cf. <geD>.
So<guDDaG>//<guD>(MM) {N} ``^clay''.
So<guDDel>(MMML) {V()} ``to ^consume''.
So<guDDi-Ar>(D) {N} ``^pebble''. *Or.<goRi>K.
So<guReb>(L) {V()} ``to ^germinate, to ^sprout''.
So<guDeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^summon, to ^call, to ^invite, to ^welcome''. Nom. <g[An]uDeG>.
So<guDi>//<guD>(L) {N} ``^quail''. !(not in Ram.).
So<guRij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^used up''.
So<guD-ram>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear with nails''. Nom. <g[An]uDram>.
So<guDuri-tar>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''.
So<guyur>(L^) {V(liJ)} ``to ^whirl, to go round and round''. Nom. <g[An]uyur> cf. <goyoRi>.
So<gulja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^seven years''.
So<gulji>(L) {NUM} ``^seven''.
So<gulti>(L) {ADJ} ``^upper part of the neck''. !BOUND.
So<gulumi>(L) {N} ``a ^big vessel''.
So<gum>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^winnow''. Nom. <g[An]um.gum>.

So<gumAsta>(L) {N} ``^clerk''. *Or.<gumasta>K, Pers.<>.
So<gun>\\<guntur>(L) {N} ``a large ^rat''.
So<gunDaRab>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wear''. !(man).
So<gunDoRi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wear''. !(woman).
So<gunDu>(L) {ADJ} ``^troublesome, ^fussy, ^spoiled''.
So<gunO>(LS) {N} ``^effect, ^quality''. *Or.<guNO>K.
So<guntur>//<gun>(L) {N} ``a large ^rat''.
So<guJji>(DLM) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper (^woodapple??); its hard brown one-inch inedible ^fruit; its red ^seeds, which are used to decorate stringed instruments (<r[An]aj.raj-An-ji>)''.
So<guGgu>//<guG>(MDL) {N} ``^cattle shed''.
So<gupp+n>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep something in the waist tucked in the dhoti''. Nom. <g[An]upp+n>.
So<gur>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^ripen''. Nom. <g[An][r]ur>.
So<gu?ur>//<gur>(My) {N} ``^ripe_^fruit''.
So<gur-Da>(L) {N} ``^pus''.
So<gur-iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch''. Nom. <?>; analysis?.
So<gurmaG>(LMy) {N;ADJ} ``^fair (complexion)''.
So<gurpAyu>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<gusAni>,,<gusAri>(LMy) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''.
So<gusAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <gu-sAr-gaj> (July)''.
So<gu-sAr-gaj>(ML) {N} ``the ^month in which ^paddy seedlings are ^transplanted (July)''.
So<gusaj>(M) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cover (one's body) with cloth''. Nom. <gusaj-na>.
So<gu-s+G>(DMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^build a house''. Nom. <gu-s+G>.
So<gutta>(L) {N;ADJ} ``^contract''.
So<gutur>(?My) {V()} ``to ^tickle''. Syn. <gAtiti>.
So<i>\\<i?i>(L) {N} ``head ^louse''.
So<i>(L) {SX} ``^feminine''. !flexional rather than agglutinative, i.e. suffixed to "defective" noun or adj root e.g. <mAnr-> `man', <kAR-> `deaf'; REGEN, incl ref to pers names; how to punct these??. *Or.<i>.
So<i>(HMy) {SX} ``^emphatic?''. !optionally suffixed to various demonstratives, also perhaps in <koDi> etc. (REGEN); also to 1st person prons; cf. prev. entry.
So<i>(My) {X} ``^x''. !syllable used to fill out short lines in songs.
So<i?i>//<i>(My) {N} ``head ^louse''. *^V341.
So<ib-mAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to make ^signs with the ^eyes''. Nom. <An-ib-mAD>.
So<iD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^scratch (usu. redup.); to ^write, to ^draw''. Nom. <An-iD.iD>.
So<iDay>(LMy) {N} ``^soul of the dead''.
So<iDE>(My) {N} ``^sealing wax used e.g. for plugging a crack or small hole in a pot; it is gathered from the tips of the twigs of <k+nalaG> or <mur.mur> trees and heated before use''.
So<iDE-boD>(My) {N} ``a flying ^insect, ca. 1 1/2 inches long, which lives in trees between December and May, and has a repeated call <iDE> on a falling note''.
So<iDEra>(LMy) {N} ``^rust''. {V(liJ)} ``to rust''. Nom. <An-iDEra>.
So<iRi>,,<iRi-pal>(My) {N} ``the ^ridge separating cultivated fields''. Syn. <pari>/<pal>. *Or.<hiRO>, perh. contaminated by <paRi>.
So<iDlAj>(L^) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hollow, ^sunken (of the belly)''. {V(lenay)} ``for the belly to be hollow or sunken''. Nom. <iDlAj-na>.
So<iD-Ol>(MMLSSLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^write (on paper)''. Nom. <iD-Ol>.

So<iDs+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^like, to ^wish, to ^want''. Nom. <An-iDs+m>. E.g. <A-jom-ben iDs+m-tE> he likes to eat. *Or.<icha> like.
So<iguD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry something hanging from the shoulder''. Nom. <An-iguD>.
So<iy>(LL) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come here|to ^go there''. Nom. <An-iy> coming, going; <iy> go for a short time vs (syn.) <yer> to go for a long time, to go for good.
So<ijara>(LLZMy) {INTERJ} ``^unnecessary''. !??SEE NOTES.
So<ijja>(My) {INTERJ} ``^no, ??nothing''.
So<ik+b>,,<k+b>(DSLZLS) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fit (of a lid, a door)''. Nom. <An-ik+b>, <k[An]+b.k+b>.
So<ilim>,,<Jilim>(L) {N} ``^earth-worm, ^leech''. !??SEE ELSEWHERE.
So<im>,,<sim>\\<kAnsim>(L) {N} ``^chicken''. !<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> 'chicken egg'; \^V314.
So<im>(SZD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^feel, to ^sense, to be ^aware of''. Nom. <im-na>.
So<imAlAm>(SMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^friendly, ^loving''. {N} ``old ^friend, long-time ^acquaintance''. !Usu. with possessive, e.g. <imAlAm-mAr-JEn> `my old friend (male)'. {V(lay)} ``to be an old friend, to be long acquainted, (recipr.) to be old friends, to know each other a long time''.
So<imEl>(SZD) {V(lay)} ``to ^examine closely, to ^inspect''. Nom. <An-imEl>.
So<inil-bOG>,,<ilim-bOG>(SLMy) {N} ``^rainbow''.
So<insAla>(LLMy) {INTERJ} ``expression of ^disgust over distasteful food, speech, behavior''. Syn. <isi>, <issi>.
So<insa>//<iG>(LLMy) {N} ``^plow_shaft''. *Or.<hinsO> plow shaft.
So<iJ>(L^) {SX} ``first person singular object (^me)''. |Not used with intrans. (-lenay) verbs, but as accusative or dative object with trans. (-lay) verbs e.g. <paG-t-iJ> `he carries me, he carries (it) to me'; dative object with trans. dative verbs e.g. <tiy-t-iJ> `he gives (it) to me'; and patient or experiencer with impers. (-liJ) verbs e.g. <Asu-t-iJ> `I'm sick, I'm in pain' (lit. `pains me'); like other pronom. object suffixes (<-Am>, <-lEn>, <-ben>, <?-ji>), it comes last in the verb, except for subj. third plural <-ji> and ??; etc., etc. Syn. <DOG-JEn>, cf. <JEn>, <ay>. *\^V402.
So<iG>\\<insa>(ZMy) {N} ``^plow_shaft''.
So<iG>(My) {N} ``^season (of the year)''. Cf. <gaj>\<AGgaj> month.
So<iGAD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut, to ^close a door''. Nom. <An-iGAD>.
So<iGADra>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^give a pig or hen to another man on condition that any offspring should be divided with the original owner for some time''. !Gumma dialect <AGAgra>.
So<iGAD-r+m>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut someone inside''. !<An-iGAD-r+m>.
So<isAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set a pot on a pot-rest''. !<An-isAl>.
So<isAGga>(L) {V(lay)} ``to secretly ^dislike, to ^hate''. Nom. <isAGga>. Syn. <AsAGgem(lay)> `id.'. *Or.<hinsa>, ~<i_sa>K, ~<hiGsa>Mon.
So<isi>,,<issi>(DL) {INTERJ} ``expression of ^disgust over distasteful food, speech, behavior''. Syn. <insAla>.
So<iskul>(L) {N} ``^school''. *Or.<?>, Hi.<iskul>?, Engl.<school>. Syn. <J[Ar]AG-na-s+G>. ??Ram. gives <isikul>, phonotactically better. Prob. also <sikul> or the like? There are other synonyms.
So<+D>(LLDLDL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch''. Nom. <+D-na>.
So<+D>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^winnow, to ^fan''. !<+D.+D>.
So<+l>(DL) {V()} ``to ^peel, to ^skin''.

So<+nsAlO>//<bOj>,,<sel>(M) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. !<sel> only in <AmOn-sel> sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter), <marOn-sel> parent's brother's daughter.
So<+G>(LL) {V()} ``to ^carry a ^sling''.
So<+r>(L) {V()} ``to ^jump, to jump across''.
So<+ra>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sprinkle''.
So<+r-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sprinkle water''. Nom. <An-+rDa>.
So<+rg+t+D-Da-ge>(LZ) {ADV} ``^impure, ^unclean''.
So<yAgAD>(L) {INTERJ} ``^complete, ^over, ^end''.
So<yAgAr>(L) {N} ``^instanteous death''.
So<yAga>(L) {C} ``^black, navy ^blue''.
So<yAG>(M) {NK} ``^mother''.
So<yAr>(L) {PX} ``^again''.
So<yAr>() {V(lay|lE,lenay|len)} ``to ^come_back|to ^go_back, to ^return''.
So<yagi>(LL) {NUM} ``^three''. !reduced to <ya> in certain numerals; cf. the prefixed form <Er> as in <Er-tuG> `three pieces'.
So<yaya>(L) {NK(G)} ``^aunt: mother's younger sister, ^sister-in-law: father's younger brother's wife, ^stepmother''.
So<yan>(L) {IND} ``^how, ^what''.
So<yEb>(MMM) {V()} ``to test the weight of something, to ^weigh, to ^measure''.
So<yer>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come/go''.
So<y+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^thatch, to ^cover''.
So<yO>\\<AyO>(L) {N} ``^fish''.
So<yO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^overfill, to ^stuff, to ^compress''. Nom. <y[An]O.yO>.
So<yO?Oj>//<yOj>(DL) {N} ``^Paiko Oriyas''.
So<yOG>(@) {V(lay)} ``to ^put in''. Nom. <y[An]OG>.
So<yoyo>(@) {NK(G)} ``^grandmother: mother's mother, father's mother''.
So<yoG>\\<oyoG>(LMy) {N} ``the ^sun''.
So<yu>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (a person, a tree)''. Nom. <y[An]u.yu>; cf. <yur>.
So<yu.yu>(LMy) {ADJ(dAm)} ``wrinkled''. {V(liJ)} ``to be ^wrinkled, for one's skin to be wrinkled''. Nom. <y[An]u.yu>.
So<yur>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^shake, as a moving car''. Nom. <yur-na>. {V(lay)} ``to ^shake (someone or something)''. Nom. <yur.yur>.
So<jA>(LM) {ADV} ``^any (which...)''. !<aGajA> never, ever; see <j+naG>.
So<jAb>,,<mOl>\\<jAbmOl>(LD) {N} ``^seed for sowing''.
So<jAbAr>(DL) {ADJ} ``^wet''.
So<jAb-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chew''. Nom. <j[An]Ab-Da>.
So<jAbmOl>//<jAb>,,<mOl>(L) {N} ``^seed for sowing''.
So<jA[b]tAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^let fall drop by drop''. Nom. <j[An]A[b]tAD>.
So<jAD>\\<ja?aD>(D) {N} ``^snake''.
So<jAD>\\<jAru>(L) {N} ``^cliff''.
So<jARAG>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^become mature''.
So<jARir>(L) {V()} ``to make a shrill ^cry''. Nom. <j[An]ARir>.
So<jARu>(L) {N} ``a class of ^Soras''.
So<jADu-sOr>(L) {N} ``^one who casts evil spells''.
So<jAgArta>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^watchful, to be ^careful''. !<gA.gAr-ta-na>???. *Oriya.
So<jAg+D>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^be sticky''. Nom. <j[An]Ag+D>.
So<jAyAli-s+G>(Z) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>.

So<jAkaG>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^firm''.
So<jAlAD>(L) {N} ``house ^lizard''.
So<jAlAmAli>(L) {N} ``a ^glowworm''.
So<jAlEm>(L) {ADJ} ``^smooth''.
So<jAlEG>(L) {N} ``^flat rock''.
So<jAle>(ML) {ADJ} ``^long''.
So<jAlO>(L) {ADJ} ``^slippery, ^greasy''.
So<jAlODa-neb>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<jAlOj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^slip, to ^slide''. Nom. <j[An]AlOj>.
So<jAlO-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^weed''.
So<jAnAb>(L) {N} ``^variety, ^kinds, ^goods''.
So<jAnabgAtAr>(LS) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<jAnaG>(L) {IND} ``^even then''.
So<jAnla>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be very ^sick, to be completely worn out''. Nom. <j[An]Anla>.
So<jAnnaG>(L) {N} ``a ^contrivance to catch birds''.
So<jAnnOG>(L) {N} ``dry ^field''. {V} ``to be X's field''.
So<jAnrAli>(L) {N} ``^roof beams''.
So<j[An]a>(LL) {N} ``^reception, ^acceptance''.
So<j[An]a>(LL) {N} ``^reception, ^acceptance''.
So<j[An]ati>(L) {N} ``^price''.
So<j[An]iD>(L) {N} ``^glue, ^gum''.
So<j[An]i-D+b>(LS) {N} ``^waistband, ^belt''.
So<j[An]i-D+b>(ZS) {N} ``^waist_band, ^belt''.
So<j[An]iD+b>(S) {N} ``^waistband, ^belt''.
So<j[An]O>(L) {N} ``^broom''.
So<j[An]ObmE>(L) {N} ``^coronation''.
So<j[An][r]om>,,<jAnDrum>(L) {N} ``^grain, ^riches, ^property''.
So<j[An]om>(L) {N} ``^food''.
So<jAGij>(L) {V()} ``to ^clot, to ^freeze (of a liquid)''.
So<jAraj>(L) {IND} ``in a short ^while''.
So<jAran>(L) {IND} ``a ^little, in the ^meanwhile''.
So<jArij>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^secrete''.
So<jArisul>(L) {N} ``a ^vessel furnished with a spout''. *Oriya.
So<jAr+b>(D) {N} ``^harvest''.
So<jAru>(L) {ADJ} ``^deep''.
So<j[Ar]a-na>(L) {N} ``^bribe''.
So<j[Ar]iG.jiG>(L) {N} ``^spider^web, ^cobweb''.
So<j[Ar]iG.jiG-buD>(LZ) {N} ``^spider''.
So<jAtAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^drip''.
So<jAtARe>(S) {ADJ} ``^talkative''.
So<ja>\\<jate>(L) {N} ``^sarson (^mustard)''. !not sesame.
So<ja>(LS) {} ``^emphatic''. *\^V001 emphatic:
So<ja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take, to ^receive, to ^accept''. Nom. <j[An]a> reception, acceptance.
So<jab>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^prick, to pierce''. Nom. <j[An]ab.jab>.
So<ja-ba>(L) {V()} ``^receive, come on!''. !<jaba> come on! to many, <jai> come on! to one; cf. <ja> to accept a given object.
So<jab-Da>(S) {N} ``^follow the animal trails''.

So<jab-lab>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^munch''.
So<ja?aD>//<jAD>(L) {N} ``^snake''.
So<jaDDa>(L) {ADJ} ``^inarticulate''. *Oriya.
So<jaRi>(MDL) {N;ADJ} ``^true, ^right''. *\^V001 <ja> `emphatic'.
So<jayta>(L) {N} ``^ground''.
So<jajta-n>,,<jatta-n>(L) {ADV} ``^down ^below''. !Tab. says free variation for all speakers; may be assimilation of j' to '.
So<jakkiJ>(L) {N} ``^wholly, ^entirely''.
So<jal>\\<jalla>(LDL) {N} ``a ^net''.
So<jal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lick''. Nom. <j[An]al.jal>.
So<jalAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^respond''. Nom. <j[An]alAG>.
So<jalla>//<jal>(L) {N} ``a ^net''.
So<jamAki-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^fuse''.
So<jamAni>(L) {N} ``^bail, ^surety''.
So<jampu>(L) {N} ``sundry small ^plants''.
So<janDE>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^come on''.
So<jaG>\\<ja?aG>,,<AjaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''.
So<ja?aG>,,<AjaG>//<jaG>(L) {N} ``^bone''. *^V007 Kh.<jaG>.
So<jaGgAR>(L) {N} ``^soul, ^heart''. ??<R>?
So<jaGka>(L) {N} ``^idiot, ^stupid''. {V(liJ)} ``to be stupid''.
So<jaGkab>//<kab>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^cloth''.
So<jatAra>(L) {N} ``^car festival''. *Oriya.
So<jata>(DZL) {N;ADJ(dAm)} ``^dwarf''.
So<jate>//<ja>(DLL) {N} ``^sarson (^mustard)''. !not sesame.
So<jati>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^settle prices''. Nom. <j[An]ati> price.
So<jatta-n>,,<jajta-n>(L) {ADV} ``^down ^below''. !Tab. says free variation for all speakers; may be assimilation of j' to '.
So<jatti>(Z) {N} ``^caste''. *Oriya.
So<jau>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cook a porridge''. *Oriya.
So<jauRe>(@) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: husband's brother's wife''. *Oriya.
So<jE?E>//<jE>(Z) {N} ``^red, ^orange''.
So<jEl>\\<jElu>(Z) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''. !also <kAmbon>/<jEl> pig.
So<jEl>\\<kAmbon>(M) {N} ``^pig''.
So<jEle>(L) {X} ``^far ^away''.
So<jElu>//<jEl>(L) {N} ``^meat, ^flesh''.
So<jE-mAG>(L) {X} ``^rosy color, light ^red''.
So<je?e>//<je>(L) {N} ``^heart (emotions), ^life''. *Oriya.
So<je?eD>,,<AjeD>//<jeD>(DLL) {N} ``^root of a tree, root of a tooth''.
So<jen>(L) {IND} ``^what, ^what_for, ^why''. !Serango dialect.
So<je?eG>//<jeG>(L) {N} ``^foot, ^leg''.
So<jer>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^put in the sun to dry''. Nom. <j[An]er.jer>.
So<jer.jer>//<jer>(L) {N} ``^paddy''.
So<jeraG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^build a small hut on the top of a tree''.
So<jerga>(L) {N} ``^vulture''.
So<jer-mEG-roG>(L) {N} ``^raw rice''.
So<ji>\\<ji?i>(L) {N} ``^tooth''.

So<ji>(DMMMML) {SX} ``third person ^plural suffix''. !Under <ji> are to be included the N and V plural as subj, obj, possessive (note the ambiguities in some of these, e.g. <A-obba-ji> `their yo. brother or brothers', or `his yo. brothers'); the numeral suffix <ji>, cf. <gu>, <gi>; and various oblig. pl. items.
So<ji>(DLML) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie''. Nom. <j[An]i.ji>.
So<ji?i>//<ji>(L) {N} ``^tooth''.
So<jiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^adhere, to ^stick to, to ^glue''. Nom. <j[An]iD.jiD>.
So<jiRi>(DLZ) {ADJ} ``^most, a lot, ^much''.
So<ji-DoG>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^strap on the back''.
So<jijAn>(L) {N} ``^thicket''.
So<ji-kAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie into a bundle''.
So<jilAka>(Z) {N} ``^guava ^tree; guava ^fruit''.
So<jima>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep in charge of''. Nom. <j[An]i-ma>. *Oriya.
So<jinisO>(Z) {N} ``^articles''. *Oriya.
So<jiG>\\<kAnjiG>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Oriya.
So<jiG>(DZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^strap, to ^lace a bed, to ^tie on a drumhead''.
So<jiGij>(M) {V(liJ???)} ``to make a liquid freeze or clot???''.
So<jir>\\<jirga>(LL) {N} ``^falcon-like bird''. !<jI:rga:-DaG>(Ram) kind of vulture.
So<jiraG-s+G>(S) {N} ``^platform in a ^field, ^watchtower''.
So<ji?i-rE>,,<Aji-rE>(S) {N} ``^medicine for teeth''.
So<jirga>//<jir>(S) {N} ``^falcon-like bird''. !(Ram <jI:rga:-DaG> kind of vulture).
So<jiriD-jOrOD>(LS) {V()} ``to ^leak''.
So<jir+b-gaj>(S) {C} ``^December through January, ^harvest''.
So<jiroG>(LDLSS) {V()} ``to ^settle down''.
So<jirug>(Z) {V()} ``to ^freeze''. ??recte -G?
So<j+n>(LLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^reach for, to be within reach''.
So<j+-naG>(L) {ADV} ``^also, ^ever''.
So<j+G>\\<Aj+G>(L) {N} ``grass, weeds''.
So<j+G>(L) {V()} ``to ^reach_for''.
So<jO>,,<jO.jO>(DDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sweep''. Nom. <j[An]O.jO>.
So<jO>\\<A-jO>,,<jO?O>(L) {N} ``^fruit, unripe fruit''.
So<jO?O>,,<A-jO>//<jO>(L) {N} ``^fruit, ^unripe_fruit''.
So<jObba>//<jOb>(L) {N} ``^mud, ^mire''.
So<jObmE>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^celebrate''. Nom. <j[An]ObmE> coronation.
So<jOD>(DMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^smear, to ^coat, to ^apply something''. Nom. <j[An]OD>.
So<jORa>//<jOl>(ZL) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^rivulet''.
So<jORi>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^rain incessantly''. *Oriya.
So<jOROG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sit pretty???''. Nom. <jOROG-na>.
So<jOgaRe>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^arrange''. Nom. <j[An]OgaRe>. *Oriya. ??
So<jOl>\\<jORa>(Z) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^rivulet''.
So<jOl>(L) {V()} ``to ^polish''.
So<jOlE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^stale''. Nom. <j[An]OlE>.
So<jOnna>//<jOn>(Z) {N} ``^maize''.
So<jOnsur>(L) {C} ``^civet, ^spotted_^linsang (%Pronodon pardicolor)''.
So<jOntAr>(Z) {N} ``^machine''. *Oriya.
So<jOntu>(L) {N} ``^animal''. *Oriya.
So<jOG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^compare, to ^measure, to ^describe''. *Oriya.

So<jOrAG>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^horripilation''. Nom. <j[An]OrAG>. *Oriya.
So<jOrOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^flow, to ^leak''. *Oriya.
So<jOtEG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have a sore on the eye lid''. Nom. <jOtEG-mAD>.
So<jOtEG-mAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have a sore on the eyelid''. !<jOtEG-mAD>.
So<jO-tOD>(L) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin).
So<jO-tOD>(L^^) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin).
So<jO-tOD>(MLD) {N} ``^scab''. Cf. <bOtOD> boil (on skin).
So<joRe>(SL) {N} ``a ^pair''. *Oriya.
So<joRe>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^couple, to ^pair (only of animals)''. Nom. <j[An]oRe>. *Oriya.
<[{An]OG>.
So<joga>(L) {N} ``^appropriate time for performing any religious ceremony''. *Oriya.
So<jolo>(LMy) {N} ``in a little while, ^after_^while, ^later''.
So<jom>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^eat''. Nom. <j[An]om> food.
So<jomb+r>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^steal''. Nom. <j[An]omb+r>.
So<jom-Dar>(M) {N} ``^feast''.
So<jom-mAr-k+D>(DMML) {N} ``^man-eating tiger''.
So<jompa>(L) {V(lay);ADJ} ``^make a cluster''. !<jompa>. *Oriya.
So<jom-toD>(@) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^burnt''. Nom. <j[An]omtoD>.
So<jul>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^thread, to ^string beads or flowers''. Nom. <j[An]ul.jul>.
So<jum>\\<Anjum>(L) {N} ``an ^axe used for general felling, chopping, and splitting''.
So<jumpa-tar>(L) {N} ``a ^bouquet''.
So<junDARa>(M) {V()} ``to ^rape''.
So<junDARi>(DL) {N} ``^prostitute''.
So<kAb+G>(L) {N} ``^coarse, ^thick''.
So<kA[b]JiD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill''. Nom. <k[An]A[b]JiD>.
So<kAD>\\<??>(L) {N} ``male ^genitals, ^penis''. Syn. <sAD>.
So<kARAmba>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Oriya.
So<kARAtti>//<keD>(L) {N} ``sawtoothed sickle''. *Oriya. ??<DED>(D).
So<kADDAb>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stop''. Nom. <kADDAb-na>.
So<kADi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kARib>//<kib>(L) {N} ``a ^sword''.
So<kARiJb+r>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper''.
So<kARiG>//<DiG>(L) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''.
So<kAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^scold''.
So<kAl>(L) {V()} ``to ^shoulder through, to ^elbow through''.
So<kAm>\\<kAmbAra>(L) {N} ``^indentured labor''. *Or.<kamO>; Ram. says this is Telugu.
So<kAm>(DL) {IND} ``^like''.
So<kAmbAra>(D) {N} ``^laborer''.
So<kAmba>,,<kAmba-neb>(L) {N} ``^palm tree''.
So<kAmbOj>,,<+nsAlO>//<bOj>(D) {N} ``^woman, ^female''. *Gu.<kimboi?>81 wife.
So<kAmbOl>(D) {N} ``^book, ^notebook''.
So<kAmbon>//<bon>,,<jEl>(L) {N} ``^pig''.
So<kAmbuD>//<buD>(L) {N} ``^bear''. !Serango and Gumma dialects.
So<kAmbur>//<buj>(L) {N} ``species of ^grain''. !Rayagada dialect <kAmbuj>.
So<kAmbur>//<bur>(L) {N} ``millet''.
So<kAmpoG>//<poG>(L) {N} ``^stomach, ^belly''.
So<kAn>(DLL) {X} ``^this''.

So<kAn-Ambrij>(L) {IND} ``^exactly in this way, only in this way''.
So<kAnDARi>(LD) {N} ``the ^edge, ^hem''.
So<kAnDARiDDiG>(L) {N} ``a ^millipede''.
So<kAnDajtAru>(L) {N} ``ordinary ^knife which the Soras carry in their waist bands''. *Oriya.
So<kAnDar>//<Dar>(L) {N} ``^branch of a tree''.
So<kAnDE>(LDZ) {INTERJ} ``^attention, ^look''.
So<kAn-Dob.Dob>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^ginger or turmeric used to cure snakebite''.
So<kAnDoD>//<DoD>(L) {N} ``^frog''.
So<kAnDoG>//<DoG>(S) {N} ``^back''.
So<kAn-i>,,<kAn>(LDDZ) {ADJ} ``^this, ^the''.
So<kAnjiG>//<jiG>(SSLDLS) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Oriya.
So<kAn-la>(L) {N} ``a ^leaf stitched like a cup''.
So<kAn-neb>(L) {N} ``^trunk of a ^tree''.
So<kAnrapeD>//<peD>(L) {N} ``^mongoose''. ??^otter(L).
So<kAnreG>(L) {N} ``^forest, ^bush''.
So<kAnri>(L) {N} ``fine ^husk''.
So<kAnrom>//<rom>(LDLD) {N} ``string ^beans (%Vigna sp.)''.
So<kAnsim>//<im>,,<sim>(LD) {N} ``^chicken''. |<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> 'chicken egg'.
So<kAnsim-ol>(D) {N} ``^cock-^crow (early ^morning)''.
So<kAnt+nuD>//<tuD>(L) {N} ``^jackdaw''. ^bird. !(not in Ram.). ??<kAntAnuDtuD>(S).
So<kAntAruG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kAntE>//<tE>(L) {N} ``a big narrow-mouthed ^pot''.
So<kAnte>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make an ^appointment''. *Oriya.
So<kAnteRa>//<tel>(L) {N} ``^castor_oil plant, ^castor_bean''. *Oriya.
So<kAntoj>//<toj>(Z) {N} ``^owl''.
So<kAntor>//<tor>(L) {N} ``^bat''.
So<kAntuj>,,<kAntUj>(L) {N} ``^vagina''. Cf. <Atij>/<tij>.
So<kAnob-tAD>(L) {INTERJ} ``get lost, drop dead''. !abuse.
So<k[An]A[b]JiD>(Z) {N} ``^murder''. |Nom. of <kA[b]JiD> `to kill', caus. of [kAJiD> `to die'.
So<k[An]ake>,,<kake>(S) {NK(G)} ``elder ^sister''.
So<k[An]aku>,,<kaku>(L) {NK} ``elder ^brother''.
So<k[An]en>(Z) {N} ``^song''. |Nom. of <ken> `to sing'.
So<k[An]e?eG>,,<ke?eG>(Z) {N} ``^scar''. |Nom. of <ke?eG> `to be wounded'.
So<k[An]+m-tOr>(L) {N} ``^hedge''.
So<k[An][r]abbAri-si>R?? {N} ``^left ^hand''.
So<k[An]ob>(L) {N} ``^sacrifice of animals''.
So<k[An]om-ij>(S) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. !<ij> feces ???.
So<k[An]om-tOr>//<tOr>(DM) {N} ``^fence''.
So<k[An]onra>(L) {N} ``^orphan''.
So<k[An]oG>//<koG>(SS) {N} ``^razor''.
So<kAJ>\\<kArAJja>(My) {N} ``a ^flowering tree''.
So<kAJ>(S) {V()} ``to ^scold''.
So<kAJiD>(D) {ADJ(dAm)} ``dead (of animate beings)''. {V(liJ)} ``to ^die''. Nom. <k[An]AJiD>.
*Cf. <JiD> in <AJiD(liJ)> `to be finished', <pAJiD(liJ)> `to be used up'.
So<kAJsOD>(L) {N} ``^dog''. !joking pronunciation of <k+nsOD>.
So<kAGgoG>(L) {N} ``blue throated ^barbet ((^bird))''. !Ram. <kAGgU:G>, <kAngo:G> woodpecker.

So<kApara>//<kab>(L) {N} ``^duck''.
So<kAr>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^echo''.
So<kArARa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kArAy>(L) {INTERJ} ``as the story goes''.
So<kArAmma>(ML) {N} ``^fate, ^destiny''. *Or.<>, Skt.<karma>.
So<kArAnta>(L) {N} ``black^bird''.
So<kArAJja>//<kAJ>(L) {N} ``a ^flowering tree''.
So<kArAsi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kAra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^excess or abundance''. *Oriya.
So<kAr-Dol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^very hungry''. Nom. <k[An]ArDol>.
So<kAre-Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget''. Nom. <kAre-Da>.
So<kAren>(LL) {INTERJ} ``^alas''.
So<kAri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^fat''.
So<kArij>(L) {N} ``^phlegm''.
So<kArisi-kor>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree''.
So<kArkor-sOD>(S) {N} ``^biting dog''.
So<kArOnDO-le>(Z) {IND} ``^facing up''.
So<kArra>(L) {N} ``^force, ^loudly??''.
So<kAro>(L) {N} ``^red faced monkey''.
So<kAru-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.
So<kAruG>(L) {N} ``^backyard''.
So<k[Ar]AD-ti>(S) {N} ``^sickle''.
So<k[Ar]AJiD>(L) {N} ``^death''.
So<k[Ar]i-lO>(L) {N} ``^levelling the earth???''.
So<kAseRa>(My) {N} ``^dew''.
So<kAta>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tell a story''. Nom. <kAta-na>.
So<kAttAm>(My) {N} ``^manure''. *Oriya.
So<kAttAro>(L) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. !Serango dial.. *Or.<kOtru>; syn. <kOnDajtAru>
Sogad dial.
So<ka>\\<kaka>(L) {N} ``^crow''.
So<kab>\\<kApara>(Z) {N} ``^duck''.
So<kab>\\<senre>(L) {N} ``^cloth''.
So<kabAru>(L) {N} ``^news''. *Oriya.
So<kabaRa>(L) {N} ``^work''.
So<kaD>\\<k+naD>(L) {N} ``^crab''.
So<kaD>\\<kaDDu>(DLLL) {N} ``^bracelet, ^bangle''.
So<kaRasi-gay>() {N} ``a poisonous ^tuber''.
So<kaDDu>,,<kaDDu-si>//<kaD>(L) {N} ``^bracelet, ^bangle''.
So<kaRi>(S) {ADJ(F)} ``^blind (of a female)''.
So<kaRo>,,<kaRu>(L) {ADJ(M)} ``^blind (of a male or an animal)''.
So<kaRukka-gaj>(S) {N} ``^new moon''.
So<kajja>(L) {INTERJ} ``^not true, no good''.
So<kaka>//<ka>(S) {N} ``^crow''.
So<kake>,,<k[An]ake>(L) {NK(G)} ``elder ^sister''.
So<kakkurti>(L) {NOUN ADV} ``^trouble, troubled''. *Or.<kakkurti>, <kakkusti>.
So<kaku>,,<k[An]aku>(L) {NK} ``elder ^brother''.
So<kakurte>(L) {X} ``^difficulty''.

So<kalAm>(L) {N} ``^time''. *Oriya.
So<kalla>(L) {N} ``^deaf (male)''.
So<kalli>(L) {N} ``^deaf (female)''.
So<kampu-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^Telugu''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Tel.<kampu> stink.
So<kanni>//<kan>(L) {N} ``^catalepsy''.
So<kansO>(L) {N} ``^glass''.
So<kanta>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^branch out''. Nom. <k[An]anta>.
So<kapARa>(L) {N} ``^shoulder''.
So<kapara>(L) {N} ``a ^goose''.
So<kapi>(D) {N} ``^coffee''. *Engl.<coffee>.
So<kappa>(MD) {N} ``a ^wing''.
So<kappO>(L) {N} ``^sheath, ^scabbard''. !not very frequent. *Oriya.
So<kappu>(L) {N} ``^rice cooked with pulse, meat and vegetables''.
So<kar>\\<Akar>(:) {N} ``^nail, ^claw''.
So<kar>(L) {V()} ``to ^cackle''.
So<kara>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<karella>(DL) {N} ``^fruit of bitter gourd''.
So<karja>(L) {V()} ``to ^sacrifice for dead, to ^plant a stone,''. !tag for <gu-Ar>. *Or.<karjO>.
??RECTE `annual ceremony for the dead'.
So<kasi>(M@??) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bear small tender fruit''. *Oriya.
So<kattAro>(L) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. !Orig. <Da?tAro>.
So<kEb>(L) {V()} ``to ^cluck (of hens)''.
So<kEijrj>(L) {V()} ``to ^smile''. !CHECK HEADWORD.
So<kEkED>(S) {N} ``a ^child's penis''. !<<kED.kED>>.
So<kEmpa>(L) {N} ``^cripple (male)''. *Oriya.
So<kEmpi>(L) {N} ``^cripple (female)''.
So<kErOG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^have sore throat''. Nom. <k[An]ErOG>.
So<keD>\\<kARAtti>(L) {N} ``sawtoothed sickle''. *Oriya. ??<DED>(D).
So<keDa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''.
So<keRa>(DMLL) {N} ``^unmarried''.
So<keRe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be subject to some ^evil influence, to be exposed to the ^danger of being carried away by a tiger''. Nom. <k[An]eRe>.
So<keka>(MM) {N} ``^stupid, ^insane''.
So<ken>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sing, to ^chant, to ^recite''. Nom. <k[An]en.ken>.
So<keGer>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^praise''. Nom. <k[An]eGer>.
So<kera>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^second spadix of the liquor tree to come out''.
So<kereD>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kereDta>(LL) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''.
So<ke?eG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^wounded''. Nom. <k[An]e?eG-a> wound.
So<ki>(DL) {V()} ``to ^harrow''.
So<ki>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^move, to ^push''. Nom. <k[An]i.ki>.
So<kib>\\<kARib>(L) {N} ``a ^sword''.
So<kij>\\<lAkij>(L@??) {N} ``^sand''.
So<kij>(L) {V()} ``to ^laugh''.
So<kiloG-bOloG-ge>(L) {ADV} ``^dumbfounded''.
So<kinDAnAG>(LLZZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<kintur-sata>(L) {N} ``an ^umbrella''.

So<kiJarAmE>(L) {N} ``^two days after tomorrow''.
So<kiJbOG>(LL) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother''.
So<kiJjAr-poG>(D) {N} ``^big bellied''.
So<kisaD>(DLMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^move on a jungle road clearing the shrubs with both hands''. Nom. <k[An]isaD>.
So<kismisi>(L) {N} ``^Christmas''. *Engl.<Christmas>.
So<kituG>//<tuG>(DLS) {N} ``^god''.
So<kituG>//<tuG>(L) {N} ``species of ^tuber''.
So<k+b>,,<ik+b>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^fit (of a lid, a door)''. Nom. <k[An]+b.k+b>, <An-ik+b>.
So<k+b-mAD>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sleep''. Nom. <k[An]+b-mAD>.
So<k+D>\\<k+na>(S) {N} ``^tiger''.
So<k+D>(S) {V()} ``to ^stretch from tiredness''.
So<k+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^paint, to ^dye''. Nom. <k[An]+D.k+D>.
So<k+laj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shine brilliantly''. Nom. <k[An]+laj>.
So<k+l.k+l>(L) {V()} ``to be ^careful''. !(recte <kAl.kAl>???) used mainly by Christians, literary.
So<k+m>\\<k+nam>(LDS) {N} ``^husk''.
So<k+m>\\<kuRan>(L) {N} ``^priest, ^shaman''.
So<k+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^form into balls''.
So<k+ma>(L) {N} ``^puffed-up ^cheek''.
So<k+m.k+m>(DL) {N} ``a ^lump, a mass''.
So<k+mmar>(L) {N} ``a ^crocodile''.
So<k+mmED>//<mED>(L) {N} ``^goat''.
So<k+m-na>() {N} ``^herd''.
So<k+m-si>(DLS) {N} ``a ^cubit, a measure of length, from the elbow to the end of the fist''.
So<k+m-tOr>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^fence''.
So<k+n>,,<kAn>(L) {PX} ``lexical prefix of many nouns denoting ^animals, etc.; variant depends inversely on the height of the following vowel''.
So<k+na>//<k+D>(L) {N} ``^tiger, ^leopard''.
So<k+naD>//<kaD>(L) {N} ``^crab''.
So<k+nam>//<k+m>(L) {N} ``^husk''.
So<k+nar>(DLZ) {NK} ``^mother-in-law''.
So<k+nDal>//<Dal>(Z) {N} ``^basketmaker''.
So<k+n-jaG>(S) {N} ``^spine, ^back^bone''.
So<k+nlay>(L) {N} ``^pumpkin''. !Gumma dialect.
So<k+nlOG>(L) {N} ``a ^man transformed into a tiger''.
So<k+nloG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^quick^sand, ^mud in paddy field''.
So<k+n-neb>(L) {N} ``^base of a tree''.
So<k+n-JarAmE>(LMZMLML) {N} ``^two days after tomorrow''.
So<k+n-Ol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^put forth thick foliage without any fruit''. Nom. <k[An]+nOl>.
So<k+nrAbbARi>A??a?? {N} ``^left_side, left hand.
So<k+nrAD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^press out, to ^squeeze, to ^wring, to ^twist''. Nom. <k[An]+nrAD>.
So<k+nsAr>//<sAr>(D) {N} ``^sambar, ^stag''.
So<k+nsa>(S) {V(lenay)} ``to ^boast''.
So<k+nsOD>//<sOD>(L) {N} ``^dog''.
So<k+ntAlOD>(L) {N} ``^cemetery''.

So<k+ntAG>(DLL) {N} ``^brain''. {ADJ} ``brainy, ^intelligent''. ??NOT SURE ABOUT ADJ (CF. FOLL).
So<k+ntAG>(L) {V(liJ);ADJ} ``^not to listen to other's words''.
So<k+ntal>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^wall''.
So<k+ntE>//<tE>(L) {N} ``the ^plantain or ^banana plant; its fruit''.
So<k+ntsa>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^arrogant, to be ^proud''.
So<k+ntor>//<tor>(L) {N} ``^bat''. ??<kAntor>?
So<k+GgAm>(DL) {IND} ``^strong, ^muscular''.
So<kODa>//<kOD>(L) {N} ``^crane''.
So<kORa>//<kOl>(L) {N} ``^ladder, bamboo used as a ladder''.
So<kODDi>(L) {N} ``^cowrie, ^shell''. *Oriya.
So<kODi>(L) {IND} ``^on this side''.
So<kODi-kOta>(L) {IND} ``^to_and_fro, ^backwards_and_forwards''.
So<kOyen>(DL) {N} ``^married or betrothed young woman''.
So<kOjja>(L) {N} ``^candy, ^sweetmeat''. *Oriya.
So<kOkaru>(L) {N} ``a ^white kind of gourd''. *Oriya.
So<kOkkOra>//<kOr>(DL) {N} ``^sickle, a kind of ^knife''.
So<kOkORE>(L) {N} ``^crooked, ^curved''.
So<kOl>\\<kORa>(DL) {N} ``^ladder, a bamboo used as a ladder''.
So<kOlli>(My) {N} ``^leaf platter''. *Oriya.
So<kOmAla>//<kOm>(L) {N} ``^orange''. *Or.<kOmOLa>.
So<kOmAtti>//<kOm>(D) {N} ``^shopkeeper''.
So<kOnDajtAru>(DL) {N} ``kind of small ^sickle''. Syn. <kAttAro> Serango dial.
So<kOnDOta>(D) {N} ``path ^downwards, ^underparts''.
So<kOr>\\<kOkkOra>(L) {N} ``^sickle, a kind of ^knife''.
So<kOr>\\<kOrray>(D) {N} ``frying ^pan''.
So<kOra>(Z) {V(lenay);ADJ} ``to get ^angry, to ^abuse, to ^insult, to ^curse''. !<kOra-na>. *Oriya.
So<kOrray>//<kOr>(L) {N} ``frying ^pan''.
So<kOroj>(L) {N} ``^black horse^gram (=Des.<gantia>)''.
So<kOta>(L) {N} ``^there''.
So<kOtten>(DLL) {X} ``^there''.
So<kristu>(L) {N} ``^Christ''.
So<ko?o>//<ko>(LL) {N} ``bottle ^gourd, a ^ladle carved out of bottle gourd used for drinking water''.
So<ko>,,<ko.ko>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^cough''. Nom. <ko.ko-na>.
So<koa>(L) {N} ``^well''. *Oriya.
So<kob>\\<kARobmi>(LML) {N} ``a ^nose ring, ^earring''.
So<kob>\\<komab>(Z) {N} ``^ashes''.
So<kob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sacrifice animals, etc.''. Nom. <k[An]ob>.
So<kobba>(Z) {N} ``a ^stake or stick in a hedge''. *Oriya.
So<kobmAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^break off the tips (e.g. of plants); ^snap (e.g. a rope)''.
So<koD>\\<koDrAb>(ML) {N} ``^branches''.
So<koD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bear a child, to ^give_birth''. Nom. <koD.koD>.
So<koDAlla>() {N} ``^axe''. *Oriya.
So<koRa>//<kol>(L) {N} ``^oven, ^fireplace, ^hearth''.
So<koDD+b>() {N} ``^whole, ^entirety''.

So<koRi>() {NUM} ``^twenty, a score''. !always prefixed by a multiplier.
So<koD-lij>(Z) {N} ``^birth-mark''.
So<koDmAj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^twist''. Nom. <k[An]oDmAj>.
So<koDrAb>//<koD>(L) {N} ``^branches''.
So<koDrEm>(MDL) {V()} ``to ^clear_the_^throat''.
So<koD-te>(L) {X} ``^on ^top''.
So<koRo-buD>(L) {N} ``^hairy caterpillar''.
So<koy>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^braid, to ^roll, to ^fold, to ^bundle''. Nom. <koy-na>.
So<koj>\\<koroj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''.
So<kojja-DoG-mAr>(DL) {N} ``^hunch-back''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Oriya.
So<koy.koy-u>//<koy>(Z) {N} ``hairdo, coiffeur, braid''. |<u>\<u?u> `hair'.
So<kojto-s+G>(DL) {N} ``^store room, ^barn''. *Oriya.
So<kol>,,<kul>\\<kolla>,,<kulla>(L) {N} ``^terrapin, ^tortoise, ^turtle''. !(not in Ram.).
So<kol>\\<kolma>(L) {N} ``^ghost''.
So<kol>\\<koRa>(D) {N} ``^oven, ^fireplace, ^hearth''.
So<kol>(L) {V()} ``to ^strike (of snake)''.
So<koleD-te>(DL) {N} ``^there, ^yonder''.
So<kolla>,,<kulla>//<kol>,,<kul>(LD) {N} ``^terrapin, ^tortoise, ^turtle''. !(not in Ram.).
So<kolma>//<kol>(DZ) {N} ``^ghost''.
So<kom>,,<kon>\\<konDEm>(LL) {N} ``kind of grain gronw on the hills''.
So<kom>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather, to ^fold''. Nom. <k[An]om.kom>.
So<komab>//<kob>,,<kom>(L) {N} ``^ashes''. !<kuma:b>/<kub>Ram.
So<komij>,,<k[An]omij>(LD) {N} ``^loincloth''.
So<kompAG-Ar>(Z) {N} ``^easily breakable stone''.
So<kompi>() {N} ``a ^very small tumbler-shaped pot''. *Oriya.
So<kon>,,<kon-i>(D) {ADJ} ``^that''. *My
So<konDEm>//<kon>,,<kom>(L) {N} ``kind of ^grain grown on the hills''.
So<konDi>//<kon>(L) {N} ``^knife''.
So<konDo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^embrace''. Nom. <k[An]onDo>. *Oriya.
So<kon-i>,,<kon>(MDL) {ADJ} ``^that''. *My
So<konra>,,<k[An]onra>(M) {N} ``^orphan (male)''.
So<konri>(Z) {N} ``^orphan (female)''.
So<koG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shave someone, to ^cut_hair''.
So<koGDAb>(M) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^round, ^globular''.
So<koGDaj>(LL) {N} ``^doll, ^idol''. *Oriya.
So<koGgAD>(L) {N} ``a ^lump of flesh ???''.
So<koGkoRi>(L) {N} ``a ^butterfly''.
So<koG-si>(L) {N} ``^elbow''.
So<koG-tAm>(L) {V()} ``to ^shave the face''.
So<koppa>(Z) {N} ``^bull or cow's hump''.
So<kor>\\<korgAD>(DMLL) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''.
So<kor>\\<korpal>(L) {N} ``^gourd''.
So<kor>\\<korraG>(ML) {N} ``^bark''.
So<kor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bite, to ^gnaw, to ^sting''. Nom. <kor.kor>.
So<korDEG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<koreG-j+G>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''.
So<korgAD>//<kor>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''.

So<koryAb>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^curved, to ^shrink''. Nom. <koryAb>.
So<kor-yO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^angle for fish''. Nom. <kor-yO> fish.
So<korkorE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<korpal>//<kor>(L) {N} ``^gourd''.
So<korraG>//<kor>(L) {N} ``^bark''.
So<kor-su-al-p+D>(L) {N} ``species of ^mushroom''.
So<kortab>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^go half way''. Nom. <k[An]ortab>.
So<koro>(L) {N} ``^pubic hair''.
So<koroy>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<koroj>//<koj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^grain''.
So<kosalli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^gourd''.
So<kotAm>(D) {N} ``a ^plant''.
So<kote-kote>(D) {X} ``^round and round''.
So<kotsAri>(L) {N} ``^court''. *Oriya.
So<kotta>(D) {N} ``a ^vegetable garden''.
So<kub>\\<kumab>(L) {N} ``^ashes''.
So<kuD>\\<kuDAlla>(DS) {N} ``^hoe''.
So<kuD>\\<kuDrab>(L) {N} ``^twig''.
So<kuD-Ar>(D) {V(lenay)} ``to ^roll a stone''. Nom. <kuDAr>.
So<kuRan>//<k+m>(My) {N} ``^priest, ^shaman''. ??<koRan>(L).
So<kuDDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^form into a cluster''. Nom. <k[An]uDDa>.
So<kuDDaRa>(DLSS) {N} ``a ^short hoe''. *Oriya.
So<kuR+b>(LL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^spherical, ^round, ^globular''. {V(liJ)} ``to be spherical''. Nom. <k[An]uR+b>. Cf. <tERER> `circular'.
So<kuDrab>//<kuD>(D) {N} ``^twig''.
So<kuRu>//<kul>(L) {^N} ``^rice ^gruel, ^porridge''. *Tel.<>.
So<kuRumAj>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^cut in ^half''. Nom. <kuRumAj>.
So<kuy>\\<kukuy>(LMy) {N} ``^silk_cotton ^tree''.
So<kuj>\\<akuj>(S) {N} ``^wedding''.
So<ku?uj>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^current as coin, to be ^acceptable''.
So<kukkulE-yO>,,<kukkuli-yO>(L) {N} ``^prawn''. !Serango dialect.
So<kUkkUm>,,<kUnDU>(LL) {V()} ``to ^sit in ^fetal position''.
So<kukkur>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^dove''.
So<kukuy>//<kuy>(L) {N} ``^silk_cotton ^tree''.
So<kul>\\<kuRu>(L) {N} ``rice ^gruel, ^porridge''. *Tel.<>.
So<kulAm>(D) {N} ``^relatives''. *Oriya. ??PLURAL?
So<kul-yAb>(LZ) {V(liJ)} ``to ^twinkle''. Nom. <k[An]ulyAb>.
So<kulpAD>(L) {N} ``the ^fruit of the ^bel tree''.
So<kuluj>(L) {N} ``^moss''. {ADJ} ``^green''.
So<kum>\\<kumb+l>(DDL) {N} ``mouse, rat''.
So<kumab>//<kub>(L) {N} ``^ashes''.
So<kumbARi-sam>(L) {N} ``^hip^bone''.
So<kumbAri>(L) {N} ``a ^thorny_^tree''.
So<kumbij>(D) {N} ``^potter''.
So<kumb+l>//<kum>(S) {N} ``^mouse, ^rat''.
So<kumb+l-si>(MLL) {N} ``^upper arm''.
So<kumpARar>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.

So<kun>(L) {X} ``^that''. !??Mysore <kon>, <kon-i>.
So<kunD+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take a handful''. Nom. <k[An]unD+b>.
So<kunE>(Z) {N} ``a ^corner''. *Or.<koNO>K `corner'. Syn. <DoGki>.
So<kun-i>(L) {X} ``^that, ^those''.
So<kunrum>(D) {V()} ``to ^embrace''.
So<kuntuG>(D) {N} ``a bamboo ^pipe''.
So<kuJar>(DLL) {NK} ``^father-in-law or elder ^brother-in-law''.
So<kur>\\<kukkur>(L) {N} ``^dove''.
So<kur>\\<kurpal>(D) {N} ``^calabash''.
So<kur>\\<kurraG>(M) {N} ``^bark of tree''.
So<kur>\\<kurta>(L) {N} ``^horse''.
So<kur>(L) {V()} ``to ^angle''. Nom. <kuri-yO>.
So<kura>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^diseased as the animals whose hooves crack''.
So<kur-yO>,,<kur-i-yO>(DLL) {V()} ``to ^fish''.
So<kurpal>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^calabash''.
So<kurraj-tuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of long ^gourd''.
So<kurraG>//<kur>(L) {N} ``^bark of tree''.
So<kurta>//<kur>(M) {N} ``^horse''.
So<kutAm>(S) {N} ``a wooden ^bat with which mohwa buds are cleared''.
So<kutAmDa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^grass''.
So<kutta>(LLM) {N} ``^orchard''.
So<kuttila-toD>(L) {N} ``^half burnt stick on the fire brand''.
So<lAbAD>(ZL) {V()} ``to ^squeeze''.
So<lAbADDi>(DL) {N} ``^peaceful, ^generous''.
So<lAbAG>(Z) {N} ``new ^shoots''.
So<lAbbur>(LLM) {N} ``^quick^sand''.
So<lAbmaj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^squeeze''. Nom. <l[An]Abmaj>.
So<lAbmO>(DM) {V(lay)} ``to ^throttle, to ^strangle''. Nom. <l[An]AbmO>.
So<lAbO>//<lO>(DMLL) {N} ``^earth, ^soil''.
So<lAbur>(L) {X} ``^squishy''. !ind.
So<lA[b]bAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^press, to ^massage''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]bAD>.
So<lA[b]gAD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^console''. Nom. <l[An]A[b]gAD>.
So<lAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^hiss''.
So<lAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stamp, to ^press''. Nom. <l[An]AD> seal, stamp.
So<lAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^abate, to ^subside''. Nom. <l[An]AD>.
So<lARi>(ZL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<lADuj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bend, to ^bow down''. Nom. <l[An]ADuj>.
So<lAgAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^consoled''. Nom. <l[An]AgAD>.
So<lAgay>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^collapse''. Nom. <l[An]Agay>.
So<lAg+n>(L) {ADJ} ``^heavy''.
So<lAyAr>(DLL) {X} ``^soon, ^at_once''.
So<lAya>(M) {N} ``ball of ^fried_^rice''.
So<lAyem>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^rest, to take rest''. Nom. <lAyem-na>.
So<lAj>(DL)\\<lO?Oj>(D),,<AlAj>(L) {N} ``^penis''.
So<lAj+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^satiate''.
So<lAkij>//<kij>(M) {N} ``^sand''.
So<lAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <l[An]ekka> ???. *Oriya.

So<lAkka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^count''. Nom. <l[An]ekka> ???. *Oriya.
So<lAkkab>(L) {V()} ``to ^iron, to ^press''.
So<lAkur>(M) {ADJ} ``^fertile''.
So<lAlarna-gOD>(ZL) {N} ``^junction, ^crossroad''.
So<lAmaD>(L) {ADJ} ``^soft''.
So<lAmED>(L) {X} ``^bees^wax''.
So<lAmtiG>(DDLS) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drizzle continuously''. Nom. <lAmtiG>.
So<l[An]AD>//<lAD>(ZL) {N} ``^stamp, ^seal''.
So<l[An]a?aG>(L) {N} ``^width''.
So<lAG>\\<AlAG>(S) {N} ``^straw, ^hay, ^thatch''.
So<lAG>\\<sArrAG>(S) {N} ``^voice, ^noise, ^language, ^words, ^news''.
So<lAG>(M) {C} ``^us''. !suffix, ^continuous, ^repeated ???.
So<lAG-An>(L) {PP} ``^in''.
So<lAGaG>(ZL) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^sweet and sour mixed''. !like some mangoes.
So<lAGE>,,<nAGE>(L) {N} ``^today''.
So<lAGga-ber>(MDLL) {V()} ``to ^joke''.
So<lAG+r>(L) {N} ``^quicksand''.
So<lAGka>(L) {ADJ} ``^high ^up, ^upper''.
So<lAr>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^overflow, to ^abound''. Nom. <l[An]Ar.lAr>.
So<lAsoj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^lessen, to become ^less''. Nom. <l[An]Asoj>.
So<lAti>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^reduced to powder''. Nom. <l[An]Ati>.
So<lAtiy>(DLSLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^soft''. Nom. <l[An]Atiy>.
So<lAt+m>(L) {N} ``^soft''.
So<lAt+r>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^cooked''. Nom. <l[An]At+r>.
So<lAtoj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^deshaped''. Nom. <l[An]Atoj> ???.
So<la>\\<Ala>,,<t[An]An-la>(L) {N} ``^tail''.
So<la>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour out''. Nom. <l[An]a.la>. Caus. <Ab-la>?
So<la>(L) {X} ``^emphatic (esp. in songs, usu. enclitic)''.
So<labARa>(M) {N} ``^twins''.
So<labAm>(Z) {N} ``^profit''.
So<laba>(Z) {N} ``^slough of a snake''.
So<laD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^straighten''. Nom. <l[An]aD.laD>.
So<laggo>(LL) {V()} ``to be ^surplus, to be ^extra''.
So<laggo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^remain, to be ^surplus, to be ^extra''. Nom. <l[An]aggo>.
So<laggua>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^borrow''. Nom. <laggua-na>. *Oriya.
So<la?ay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Oriya.
So<lajtol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall down''. Nom. <l[An]ajtol>.
So<lakkimbara>(M) {N} ``^Thursday''. *Oriya.
So<lakkoD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold or carry a baby in arms''. Nom. <l[An]akkoD>.
So<la-koD>(LD) {V()} ``to ^carry ^baby''.
So<lam>\\<Alam>(L) {N} ``^hay, ^fodder''.
So<lam>(Z) {V(lE)} ``to ^crawl, to ^creep''. Nom. <l[An]am.lam>.
So<lambARi>(L) {N} ``a ^basket''.
So<lambOtij>(DLL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^fall flat on the ground''. Nom. <lambOtij-na>. *Oriya.
So<lamkuri>(L) {N} ``^arbor''.
So<lansO>(L) {N} ``^bribe''. *Oriya.
So<laJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hang out (of tongue), to show one's ^tongue''. Nom. <l[An]AJ.lAJ>.

So<laJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plait the hair''.
So<laJ>(LLD) {V(lay)} ``to ^show_the_^tongue''. Nom. <l[An]AJ.lAJ>.
So<laG>\\<la?aG>,,<AlaG>(My) {N} ``^tongue''.
So<laG>\\<lOaG>,,<loaG>,,<luaG>(L) {N} ``^iron, ^steel''.
So<la?aG>(L) {ADJ} ``^wide''.
So<la?aG>,,<AlaG>//<laG>() {N} ``^tongue''.
So<laGga>(L) {ADJ(M)} ``^beautiful (male)''.
So<laGgi>(L) {ADJ(F)} ``^beautiful (female)''.
So<laGoD>(L) {N} ``^evening (about eight)''.
So<lar>() {V()} ``to go off to the ^side''.
So<lat+n>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^cover, to ^press_on''. Nom. <l[An]at+n>.
So<lE>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''. !related to third past verbal suffix ???.
So<lEa>(LL) {N} ``a ^ball of fried rice''. *Oriya.
So<lEDEG>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow new leaves or twigs''. Nom. <l[An]EDEG>.
So<lEm>(LZ) {V()} ``to ^melt''.
So<lEn>\\<AnlEn>(Z) {X} ``^we, ^us, ^our''.
So<lEG>\\<AlEG>(S) {N} ``a ^foreigner, particularly the Oriyas living in Udayagiri district''.
So<lEGEm>(S) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^delicious''.
So<leb>\\<Aleb>(Z) {N} ``a kind of wild ^goat or ^deer''.
So<lebu>//<leb>(DML) {N} ``^money''.
So<lem>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow, to ^salute, to ^greet''. Nom. <l[An]em>.
So<lemED-toD>(L) {N} ``^candle''. Cf. <lAmED> beeswax.
So<lem-si>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^bow folding the hands''. Nom. <l[An]em-si>.
So<leG>(Z) {PP} ``^in''.
So<leG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^show off''. Nom. <leG-na>.
So<leGAm>(S) {X} ``^sweet''.
So<ler>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat, to ^console''.
So<ler-luD>(DL) {N} ``^tragus of the ear''.
So<li>\\<Ali>(DLL) {N} ``^liquor, salpa, ^beer, ^wine''.
So<li-bOj>,,<Ali-bOj>(L) {NK} ``younger sister-in-law: wife's younger sister''.
So<liD>(L) {V()} ``to ^massage''.
So<li?iD>//<liD>(Z) {N} ``^bamboo ^basket''.
So<liEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fade''. Nom. <l[An]iEG>.
So<liyar>(L) {ADJ} ``^light''.
So<lijor>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shine, to ^glow''. Nom. <l[An]ijor>.
So<limbO>,,<limma>(L) {N} ``^neem tree''. *Oriya.
So<lisim>(L) {ADJ} ``^delayed''.
So<l+b>(L) {V()} ``to ^overcast (of clouds)''.
So<l+Da>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^in the shade''. !(as a plant shadowed by larger plants or trees).
So<l+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^work''.
So<l+m-mORa>(DLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dark due to fog''.
So<l+G>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^awake from sleep''. Nom. <l+G-na>.
So<lO>\\<AlO>(L) {N} ``^river''.
So<lO>\\<lAbO>(L) {N} ``^earth, ^soil''.
So<lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hoe, to ^cultivate''. Nom. <lO.lO>.
So<lOam>//<Em>(L) {N} ``species of ^bean''.
So<lOaG>,,<loaG>,,<luaG>//<laG>() {N} ``^iron''.

So<lO-ge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''.
So<lOge>(L) {SX} ``^adverbial''.
So<lOj>\\<OlOj>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree; its ^fruit: ^cashew-nut, ^plum''.
So<lOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^slice''. Nom. <l[An]Oj.lOj>.
So<lO?Oj>(D),,<AlAj>(L)//<lAj>(DL) {N} ``^penis''.
So<lOGDEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^reap''.
So<lOG-si>(L) {N} ``a ^handful''.
So<lOsani>,,<lOsari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''.
So<lo?oG>//<loG>(MD) {N} ``^pit, ^ditch, ^grave''.
So<lo>(L) {V()} ``to ^rest''.
So<lo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^protect, to ^bring_up, to ^adopt, to ^domesticate''. Nom. <l[An]o.lo>.
So<loaD>,,<luaD>//<loD>(L) {N} ``^rope''.
So<loaRi>(Z) {N} ``^daily bread, ^maintenance''.
So<loaG>,,<lOaG>,,<luaG>//<laG>(L) {N} ``^iron''.
So<loba-mAr>(L) {C} ``^close-^fisted, close fisted person, ^tightwad''.
So<loD>\\<loaD>,,<luaD>(L) {N} ``^rope''.
So<loRa>(L) {N} ``a ^want, a ^need''. *Oriya.
So<lo-Da-On>(Z) {NK} ``an ^adopted ^child''.
So<loDlo>(ZL) {N} ``^spring''.
So<loDlo>(L) {N} ``^cramped up, ^crippled ^hand''.
So<loj-biG>(L) {N} ``^earth^worm''.
So<loka>(Z) {N} ``a ^stranger''. !IA loan.
So<loGAr>(Z) {N} ``a ^cave''.
So<loG-Da>,,<luG-Da>(L) {V()} ``to ^soak in water''. !varies with <loG-Da>.
So<loGoD>(L) {ADJ} ``^dark''.
So<lopAD>(Z) {N} ``^armpit''.
So<lu>,,<lu.lu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^color, to ^dye, to ^paint, to ^mark''. Nom. <l[An]u.lu>.
So<lua>(D) {N} ``a ^fig''.
So<luaD>,,<loaD>//<luD>(Z) {N} ``^rope, ^string''.
So<luaG>,,<loaG>,,<lOaG>//<laG>(D) {N} ``^iron''.
So<luara>//<lur>(D) {N} ``^blacksmith''.
So<luD>\\<luaD>,,<loaD>(L) {N} ``^rope, ^string''.
So<luD>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^sleep''. Nom. <l[An]uD.luD>.
So<lu?uD>//<luD>(ZZ) {N} ``^ear''.
So<luj-biG>(L) {N} ``^rainbow''.
So<luG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^soak, to ^dissolve, to ^dilute''. Nom. <l[An]uG.luG>.
So<lU?UG>//<lUG>(L) {N} ``a ^pit''.
So<luGGu>(D) {N} ``^shadow, ^shade''. !pronounced [luG'Gu] or [lu'Gu].
So<lur>\\<luara>(L^) {N} ``^blacksmith''.
So<lu?ur>//<lur>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. !(Ram: said to suck the breast of a woman after placing its tail in the baby's mouth.).
So<mAb>(LSSDZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^push down''. Nom. <m[An]Ab.mAb>.
So<mAba>(ML) {INTERJ} ``^come on''.
So<mAD>\\<mO?OD>,,<A-mAD>(M) {N} ``^eye''.
So<mAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^recognize, to ^remember''. Nom. <mAD-na>.
So<mARe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^keep awake''. Nom. <m[An]ARe>.
So<mARi>(L) {N} ``a ^globule, a ^marble''.

So<mARir>(M^) {N;ADJ} ``^clean, ^clear''.
So<mADri>(L) {V()} ``to ^defecate''.
So<mADriD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^clean''. Nom. <m[An]ADriD>.
So<mADsi-Da>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to ^like, to ^enjoy''. Nom. <m[An]ADsi-Da>.
So<mARo>(L) {N} ``^dead_^body, ^corpse''. *Oriya.
So<mAy>\\<mAyiG>(D) {N} ``^chest''.
So<mAyAri>(L) {N} ``a ^pot with a spout''.
So<mAyiG>//<mAy>(L) {N} ``^chest''.
So<mAyO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget''. Nom. <m[An]AyO>.
So<mAjAG>(L) {N} ``^sharp point''.
So<mAlAmAntAm>,,<bAlAmAntAm>(L) {X} ``^compulsion, by ^force''. *Oriya.
So<mAna>(L) {ADJ} ``^tasty, ^sweet''.
So<mAnDARi>(L) {N} ``^knee''.
So<mAnDi>//<m+n>(Z) {N} ``a brass ^utensil''.
So<mAnDoa>(L) {N} ``a ^shrine consisting of a raised platform or open space with a thatched roof where the priest places the things offered to gods''. *Oriya.
So<mAnDora>(L) {N} ``^deep plate''.
So<mAnEG>(L) {ADJ} ``^edge, ^marginal''.
So<mAnnAsa>(L) {N} ``^undisturbed''.
So<mAnnAsu>(DSL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^like, to ^want''. Nom. <mAnnAsu>.
So<mAnna nAm>(L) {INTERJ} ``^if you like''. *Oriya.
So<mAnDra>//<mAr>(L) {N} ``^man, ^human being''. ??ALPH?
So<mAnrEG>(L) {N} ``^vagina''.
So<mAnri>,,<bAnri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruit''.
So<mAntArAm>(L) {N} ``^however, ^not_only''. *Oriya.
So<mAntAri>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''. Nom. <m[An]AntAri>.
So<mAntArO>(D^) {N} ``^magic, ^spell, ^charm''. *Oriya.
So<mAnur>//<m+n>(L) {N} ``^pot, ^pan, ^dish''.
So<m[An]Anri>,,<b[An]Anri>(D) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole with a small stick or bag tied to its top for gathering fruit from tall trees''.
So<m[An]aDsi>(LD) {ADJ} ``^liked''.
So<m[An]O?OJ>//<mOJ>(LZ) {N} ``^joy''. |Nom. of <mO?OJ> `to be happy'.
So<mAJ>\\<miJam>(L) {N} ``^blood''.
So<mAG>,,<AmAG>(L) {PP} ``^near, ^by the side of''.
So<mAGgARara>,,<mAGgAlara>(L) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *Oriya.
So<mAGgARi>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''.
So<mAGgAlara>,,<mAGgARara>(L) {N} ``^Tuesday''. *Oriya.
So<mAGga>(DLS) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^tired, to be ^fatigued''. Nom. <m[An]AGga>.
So<mAGge>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^raise the head and look upwards''. Nom. <m[An]AGge>.
So<mAr>\\<mAnDra>(L) {N} ``^man, ^person, ^human being; (pl.) ^people''.
So<mArAgga>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^expensive, ^costly, ^dear''. *Oriya.
So<mArAkAnDoG>(L) {N} ``^backside''.
So<mArAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^prosperous''. Nom. <m[An]ArAG>.
So<mArDokka>(M) {N} ``^throat, ^gullet''.
So<mArE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''.
So<mAre>(D) {V()} ``to ^wake up''.
So<mArgoRi>,,<mArgoRi-gay>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.

So<mAriDsa>//<miD>(L) {N} ``^chillie''. *Or.<mOricO>.
So<mArij>(L) {V()} ``to ^limp''.
So<m[Ar]anDa>(L) {N} ``^flock, ^herd''.
So<mAsal>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sober up''. Nom. <m[An]Asal>.
So<ma>(L) {INTERJ} ``^go away''.
So<mab>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^fall forward (of animates)''. Nom. <m[An]ab.mab>.
So<mab.mar>//<mar>(L) {N} ``^centipede''.
So<mabmij>//<maj>(D) {N} ``^myna''.
So<maRa>//<mal>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^shelf or ^platform built about six feet from the ground for keeping tools, provisions, etc.''.
So<maRiJ>//<mal>(L) {N} ``^measure of ^volume (ca. one quart)''. !^thousand, but without combining form in this sense.
So<magur-yO>(S) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Oriya.
So<may>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^mix''. Nom. <m[An]ay>.
So<maya>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^forget, to get illusioned''. Nom. <m[An]aya>. *Oriya.
So<may-len>(L) {ADV} ``^together''.
So<mayOG>//<maJ>(D) {N} ``^chest''.
So<maj>\\<mabmij>(L) {N} ``^myna''. ??sp?
So<mal>\\<malliJ>,,<malliJ-toD>(S) {N} ``oil ^lamp''. !(Ram malli-n a small earthenware dish generally used as an oil dip.).
So<mal>\\<maRa>(D) {N} ``a wooden ^shelf or ^platform built about six feet from the ground for keeping tools, provisions, etc.''.
So<mal>\\<maRiJ>(L) {N} ``^measure of ^volume (ca. one quart)''. !thousand, but without combining form in this sense.
So<malE-Da>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grieve, to ^sob''. Nom. <malE-Da>.
So<maljab>(L) {V()} ``to ^almost touch''. !?? LE.
So<malliJ>,,<malliJ-toD>//<mal>(L) {N} ``^oil lamp''.
So<mamAlo>(S) {N} ``^price''.
So<mamaG>(L) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle: mother's brother''. *Oriya.
So<manDa>(L) {V()} ``to cause to ^flock ^together''. *Or.<mOnda>; tag for <ru?ku>.
So<manne>(MD) {V(lay)} ``to ^obey''. Nom. <m[An]anne>. *Or.<manniba>Mon.
So<maJ>\\<mayOG>(L) {N} ``^chest''.
So<maJ>(L) {V()} ``to ^laugh''.
So<ma?aG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^laugh, to ^jeer at''. Nom. <m[An]a?aG>.
So<maGgARu>,,<maGjal>(L) {X} ``^bald''.
So<maGjal>,,<maGgARu>(L) {X} ``^bald''.
So<mapAru>(D) {N} ``^sir''. *Oriya.
So<mar>\\<mab.mar>(D) {N} ``^centipede''.
So<mar>\\<mara>(L) {N} ``^peafowl''.
So<mara>//<mar>(D) {N} ``^peafowl''.
So<marOkka>() {N} ``^some sort of seeds''.
So<marOn-sel>() {NK} ``female ^cousin: parent's brother's daughter''.
So<mar-OG-gEr>(L) {NK} ``male ^cousin: father's sister's son, mother's sister's son''.
So<mar-OG-gEr>(L) {NK} ``male ^cousin: father's sister's son, mother's sister's son''.
So<marsa-gay>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.
So<marse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get ^smaller change''.
So<masya-kob>,,<pasya-kob>(L) {N} ``a ^silvered nose ring''. *Oriya.

So<mE>\\<miJOl>(H&) {N} ``^oil''.
So<mE>(L) {V()} ``to ^suckle''. !(R) N breast, udder.
So<mED>\\<k+mmED>(L) {N} ``^goat''.
So<mEREr>(L) {V()} ``to be ^dark''. Nom. <m[An]ERErr>.
So<mEkO>(Z) {N} ``an iron ^nail''. !dialectal. *Oriya.
So<mElyOD-tAm>(LZMy) {X} ``dried out ^man; ^worn out''.
So<mE.mE>//<mE>(L) {N} ``^woman's breast''.
So<mEG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unripe''.
So<mE?EG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^live''. Nom. <m[An]E?EG>.
So<mEpO-Ol>(L) {N} ``^map''.
So<mEra>,,<mEra-laG>(D) {N} ``^engine of a car, train or anything''.
So<mEtAG>(M^) {N} ``^thin''.
So<me>(M^) {V()} ``to shake and ^uproot a plant''. !<meme-bob> `nod'. ??ex?
So<meb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^doze''. Nom. <m[An]eb.meb>.
So<me-bOb>(L) {V()} ``to ^nod''.
So<meRa>(L) {N} ``^poles or ^stakes, stuck ^upright in the ground, through which withes <t[An]aD.taD-Ara> are woven to make a ^fence''.
So<meDDe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^defy''. Nom. <m[An]eDDe>.
So<meRea>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^complain for justice''. Nom. <meRea> `complaint'.
So<me?er>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to fall into a ^trance, to be ^possessed by a spirit, to hold communication with sprits and ghosts''. Nom. <m[An]e?er> `manifestation of a spirit'.
So<mibmir>//<mir>(DL) {N} ``^cricket''. *Redupl.
So<miD>\\<mAriDsa>(L) {N} ``^chillie''.
So<miygAl>,,<mijgAl>,,<miggAl>(S) {NUM} ``^twelve''.
So<miy-n+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miJ+m>//<n+m>(L) {N} ``^year''. !<n+m> only in <bar-n+m> `two years' and <Er-n+m> `three years'.
So<mijDa>(LM) {N} ``a ^piece of land''.
So<mijgAl>(LD) {N} ``^twelve''.
So<mij-tal>(D) {N} ``a ^half, ^one ^part''. !orig. <mAjtal>.
So<mij-t+b>(DL) {N} ``one ^share, ^one ^part''.
So<miJam>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bleed''. Nom. <m[An]iJam>.
So<miJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miy-n+m>//<n+m>(Z) {N} ``^year''. !<n+m> only in <bar-n+m> `two years' and <Er-n+m> `three years'.
So<miJOl>//<mE>(L) {N} ``^oil''.
So<mir>\\<mibmir>(D) {N} ``^cricket''.
So<m+lay-t+r>(L) {N} ``^lightning''.
So<m+l.mal>(L) {C} ``^shimmering in sand from the ^heat, ^mirage''.
So<m+n>\\<mAnDi>(L) {N} ``^pot, brass ^utensil''.
So<m+n>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^do little knickknacks when there is nothing particular to do''. Nom. <m[An]+n.m+n>.
So<m+ra>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^frightened''. Nom. <m[An]+ra>.
So<mO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^swallow, (of a fish) to ^bite''. Nom. <m[An]O.mO>.
So<mObmO>(DL) {N} ``a ^dumb person''.
So<mO?OD>,,<A-mAD>//<mAD>(L) {N} ``^eye''.
So<mORa>//<mOl>(L) {N} ``^mist, ^fog''.
So<mODlaD-b+r>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^un^load the ^sling from a ^carrying_^pole''.
So<mO-gaj>(Z) {N} ``^eclipse of the moon''.

So<mOyDa>(D) {N} ``^maida flour''. *Oriya.
So<mO-yoG>(DL) {N} ``^eclipse of the sun''.
So<mOyur>(L) {N} ``^peacock''.
So<mOj-laD>(D) {V()} ``to ^take_out, to ^remove''.
So<mOl>,,<jAb>\\<jAb-mOl>(L) {N} ``^seed for sowing''.
So<mOl>\\<mORa>(L) {N} ``^mist, ^fog''.
So<mOl>(ZMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <m[An]Ol.mOl>.
So<mOnDOl>(L) {N} ``^village chief''.
So<mOnlOy>(M) {NUM} ``^five''.
So<mOnna>(D) {V(liJ)} ``to ^feel like (doing something)''. *Oriya.
So<mOntAri>(M) {N} ``^minister''. *Oriya.
So<mOJ>(L) {V()} ``to ^rejoice''.
So<mOrDi>(DL) {N} ``epidemic of ^cholera''. !<mOruDi>??.
So<mO?OrE>(L) {N} ``a poisonous ^snake''.
So<mOreG>(L) {V()} ``to ^turn the ^head''.
So<mOrOJ>(L) {N} ``a bamboo ^basket used as a measure''.
So<moD>\\<omoD>(L) {N} ``^smoke''.
So<moDDo>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^worn out''. Nom. <m[An]oDDo>.
So<moRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^wrench, to ^twist, to ^fight''. Nom. <m[An]oRe>. *Oriya.
So<moDsa>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^useless, to be ^wasted''. Nom. <m[An]oDsa>.
So<moyeD>(L) {X} ``^day before yesterday''.
So<moj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out''. Nom. <moj-na>.
So<moG>(L) {} ``''.
So<morolla>(DL) {N} ``^snake gourd''.
So<mosa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^spoiled, to be ^destroyed??''.
So<motta>(L) {N} ``^leprosy''.
So<mu?u>//<mu>(L) {N} ``^nose''.
So<muaRa>(L) {N} ``^back side of a house, a place for worship at the outskirts of a Sora village''.
So<muaJ>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^bored''. Nom. <m[An]uaJ>.
So<muara>(L) {N} ``^shrine ^tree''.
So<muRa>(D) {} ``''.
So<muRia>(L) {N} ``^bundle''.
So<muggO>(LMy) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''. *Oriya.
So<muj>\\<muj.muj>(DL) {N} ``^pimples''.
So<muj>\\<mujja>(L) {N} ``^ant of any species''.
So<muj>, cf. <miy> `one':
So<mujAl>(My) {N} ``a sharp-pointed forest ^grass about eighteen inches tall''.
So<mujja>//<muj>(My) {N} ``^ant of any species''.
So<mujlaD>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^come_off (as the handle of a knife)''. Nom. <m[An]ujlaD>.
So<muj.muj>//<muj>(L) {N} ``^pimples''.
So<mun>\\<munu>(ZDL) {N} ``^black_^gram (%Phaseolus_mungo)''.
So<muna>,,<muna-kab>(L) {N} ``a ^cloth pouch or bag''. *Or.<muna>.
So<munta>(D) {N} ``a small brass ^vessel''.
So<munu>//<mun>(L) {N} ``^black_^gram (%Phaseolus_mungo)''. !not <ur(h)aD>.
So<muGgi>(D) {N} ``a ^clay jar''.
So<muGka>(L) {N} ``^face''. *Oriya.

So<mur>\\<murE>(L) {N} ``a ^boil''.
So<mur>\\<muri>(L) {N} ``^drumstick_^tree''.
So<murE>//<mur>(D) {N} ``a ^boil''.
So<muri>//<mur>(L) {N} ``^drumstick_^tree''.
So<muriGga>,,<muriGga-DiG>() {N} ``a ^two-ended drum''.
So<murkonDARa>(My) {N} ``^sheep''.
So<mur.mur>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Cf. <muri>/<mur> `drumstick tree'.
So<mutE>(My) {N} ``nasal ^mucus, ^snot''.
So<n>(LMy) {SX} ``^nominal''. !SEE FILE "SORA.N-ENTRIES".
So<nA-ba>(S) {INTERJ} ``^take it (2 pl. imperative)''. Cf. <na> `2 sg.'. Syn. <paG-ba>.
So<nAl>\\<OnAl>(LL) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, set into a hole in the floor, used by women of the household with an <Onrej>/<rej> (husking pestle) for husking rice, etc., for each meal''.
So<nAm>,,<lAm>,,<nAm-i>,,<lAm-i>(LL) {X} ``^today, ^now''.
So<nAm>(My) {SX} ``^your (sg.), ^thy (second person singular possessive pronoun suffixed to nouns)''.
So<nAGE>,,<lAGE>(My) {N} ``^today''.
So<na>() {INTERJ} ``^take it (2 sg. imperative)''. Syn. <paG-a>; cf. <nay> give it (2 sg.).
So<na>(LMy) {SX} ``^emphatic??''. Cf. <na:>Ram.
So<na>(SMy) {SX} ``^nominal''.
So<na-ba>(S) {INTERJ} ``^give it (2 pl. imperative)''. Syn. <tiy-iJ-ba>; cf. <nay> give it (2 sg.); contrast <na> take it (2 sg.), <nA-ba> take it (2 pl.).
So<naEka>(L^) {N} ``a village ^officer, assistant to the headman (<gAmaG>) (in Ganjam District)''.
So<nay>(S) {INTERJ} ``^give it (2 sg. imperative)''. Syn. <tiy-iJ>; cf. <na-ba> give it (2 pl.); contrast <na> take it (2 sg.).
So<nan>(S) {C} ``^only''. !<abagUn>, <aiagin>.
So<nareD>(S) {ADV} ``^if''. !contrary to fact, paired with others <biJ> and <DAjIG>.
So<narij>(DLMy) {N} ``a ^notorious bargainer''.
So<ne>(L) {C} ``like ^this''. Cf. <te> like ^that.
So<neb>\\<ne?eb>,,<A-neb>(L) {N} ``any plant''. ??tree/plant?
So<ne?eb>,,<Aneb>//<neb>(My) {N} ``any ^tree''.
So<ni-DAb>,,<Ji-DAb>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_^up, to ^find''. Nom. <n[An]iDAb>, <J[An]iDAb>. ??cf. gloss of xref.
So<nil>\\<AnARi>(DS) {N} ``^tracks, ^spoor, ^footprints''.
So<n+m>\\<An+m>,,<An+m-na>(L^) {N} ``^fast''. |<An+m> `to fast'.
So<n+m>\\<miy-n+m>,,<miyJ+m>,,<miJJ+m>,,<miJ+m>(L^) {N} ``^year, ^one_year, (in plural) years''. !<miyJ+m> perh. <<miy-n+m>; <n+m> only in <bar-n+m> two years and <Er-n+m> three years.
So<n+G>\\<An+G>(My) {N} ``a ^sling for carrying or hanging things''. ! \^ re-analysis of <An-+G> from <+G> carry in a sling.
So<nOkkAri>,,<nOkkAri-gOD>(LMy) {N} ``^clerk, ^office_worker (mostly used in Assam)''. *Or.<nOkkOrO>Mon.
So<nOru>,,<nOru-s+G>,,<noru>,,<noru-s+G>(My) {N} ``^palace, ^government_^house, big house''. *From <nOr> in Or.<gObOrnOr> `governor'.
So<JA[b]DAG>(My) {VC(lay)} ``to ^dry (grain, cloth) in the sun or with a fire''. Nom. <J[An]A[b]DAG>.
So<JAD>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^melt fat or oil for the first time''. Nom. <J[An]AD>.

So<JADAb>,,<JADAb-mO>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``(1) to ^fit (of clothes), (2) to be ^fitting, to be ^appropriate (of work, speech); (3) to be ^full or ^satisfied (with food)''. Nom. <J[An]ADAb>; syn. <k+b(lE)>; {ADV(_le)} ``^right, ^correct, ^exactly, ^precisely.
So<JAl>\\<JAlaG>(My) {N} ``a black ^ant that lives in the soil''.
So<JAlaG>//<JAl>(Z) {N} ``a black ^ant that lives in the soil''.
So<JAm>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^catch, to ^sieze, to ^take_hold of; (2) to ^capture, to ^abduct, to ^carry_away; (3) to take into custody, to ^arrest''. Nom. <J[An]Am.JAm>. *^V005 Sa.<Jam> `to seek, to get'.
So<JAmAG>(MMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^burn (of a fire)''. Nom. <J[An]AmAG>.
So<JAm-bOj>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^abduct a woman''. Nom. <>; syn. <D+G.D+G-bOj(lenay)> to abduct a woman for marriage, to marry by capture.
So<JAm-yO>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch fish''. Nom. <JAm-yO>.
So<JAm-jO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``(of a plant) to ^bear_^fruit''. Nom. <JAm-jO-na>.
So<JAm-k+D>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch ^tigers''. Nom. <JAm-k+D>.
So<JAm-mar>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^catch peafowl''. Nom. <JAm-mar>.
So<JAnar>(LDMMy) {N} ``^regular work, ^occupation''. {V(lay)} ``to do one's work, to ^work at one's occupation''.
So<J[An][r]Am>(My) {N} ``^equipment (^tool, ^weapon, ^furniture, etc.)''.
So<JAG>\\<JAGa>(@) {N} ``a ^bow''.
So<JAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^teach, to ^instruct, to ^show_how''. Nom. <J[An]AG.JAG>.
So<JAGa>//<JAG>(My) {N} ``a ^bow''. *Tam.<Ja:G> `bowstring' (^DED 2369).
So<JAGba>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^affected, to be ^ill''. Nom. <J[An]AGba>.
So<J[Ar]AD.JAD-na-s+G>(M) {N} ``^fire for warming oneself''.
So<Ja>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^walk, to take a walk''. Nom. <Ja-na>.
So<Jal>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^press_oil from''. Nom. <J[An]al.Jal>.
So<JaG>(LZMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^find, to ^take, to ^get, to acquire permanently''. Nom. <J[An]aG>. E.g. <JaG-lE tiy(lAm),koD-lE tiy(lAm)> `I gave you children'. *^V005 e.g. Sa.<Jam> `to find, to get'.
So<Jar>(My) {V(lE)} ``to ^spread (of fire, also water, infection)''. Nom. <J[An]ar.Jar>.
So<JarAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cross a fence''. Nom. <J[An]arAb>.
So<JarAmE>(HMy) {N} ``the ^day_after_^tomorrow (<biyO>), two days from today''. *Cf. <yagi>, <Er> three?.
So<JEn>,,<JEn-i> (1) {PRON} ``^I, ^me''
So<JEr>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to get ^burnt''. Nom. <J[An]Er-a> cooking pot while cooking <y[An]OG.yOG> ??.
So<JE?Er>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^consumed by fire (of a person or a corpse)''. Nom. <J[An]E?Er>; syn. <jomtoD(le)> id. (of wood, etc.).
So<Ji>(SLZHMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^buy''. Nom. <J[An]i.Ji>.
So<Jilim>,,<nilim>(SMy) {N} ``^leech''. Cf. <ilim> earthworm.
So<J+m>\\<AJ+m>(My) {N} ``^name''.
So<JOG>(@) {V(lenay)} ``to ^stretch oneself''. Nom. <JOG-na>.
So<Ju>(L) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^smell, to ^sniff; (2) to not ^eat, to not want to eat''. Nom. <J[An]u.Ju>; syn. <AGur(lay)> (2).
So<Jul>\\<uJuRa>,,<uJul>(L) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''.
So<Jum>\\<AJum>(My) {N} ``^urine''.
So<G>(SZ) {SX} ``^vocative suffix used with some kinterms''. ! \^fr. 1st sg. suffix?.
So<GAD.GAD>(@) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^silent''. {V(le)} ``to be silent''. Syn. <r+G.r+G>.

So<GAr>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^vibrate''. Nom. <GAr.GAr>, <G[An]Ar.GAr>.
So<GE.GE>,,<G@.G@>(L) {ONOM} ``^call of the buffalo''.
So<O>,,<a>(D) {SX} ``^masculine''. !Flexional suffix added to borrowed or "defective" roots; cf. <i> feminine. *Skt.<a>, Or.<O>. ??punct.?,REGEN
So<O>\\<OjyEr>(L) {N} ``^winnowing basket''.
So<Oab>//<Ab>(L) {N} ``^greens''.
So<Oal>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^enquire, to ^ask''. Nom. <An-Oal>.
So<Oba>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^supervise''. Nom. <An-Oba>.
So<ObjOG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^try on''. Nom. <ObjOG-na>.
So<ObkAD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^share''. Nom. <An-ObkAD>.
So<ObkuD>(L) {VC(lay)} ``to ^kill, to ^slaughter (an animal), to ^murder (a person)''. Nom. <>; irreg. causative of <OkuD(liJ)> to be killed, infixing <b> after a vowel other than <A>; syn. <kA[b]JiD>.
So<ObleG>,,<OblEG>(L) {V()} ``to ^tell, to ^relate''.
So<ObleG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pass on information''. Nom. <An-ObleG>.
So<ObrOj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^beg''. Nom. <ObrOj-na>.
So<ObsaD>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^transfer, to ^alter''. Nom. <An-ObsaD>. {V(lenay)} ``to ^move_away''. Nom. <ObsaD-na>.
So<ObsEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^turn_over, to ^turn_around''. Nom. <An-ObsEG>. E.g. <popo-n ObsEG-lay>.
So<OD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^knead''. Nom. <An-OD>.
So<ORAker>(M) {N} ``^cockroach''.
So<ORa>(L) {N} ``^watershed''.
So<ORaj>//<Daj>(Z) {N} ``a species of ^gram: ^horse_gram (%Dolichos sp.)''.
So<ORe>(L) {CONJ} ``^or''. {PARTICLE(sentence-final)} ``or what?, or who?''. E.g. <yer-rE ORe = yer-lE ORe> `did he go, or what?'; <k+na-n gij-tE ORe> `did you see a tiger, or what?'. {INTERJ} (1) (with question intonation) ``okay?, is that okay?''. (2) (with declarative intonation) ``^okay, ^all_right''. !Syn. <oDO>. {V(lay)} ``to ^agree, to ^obey''. Nom. <An-ORe>. Syn. <oDO(lay)>.
So<ORij>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^change dress''. Nom. <ORij-na>.
So<OD-jeG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^extend the legs forward while sitting on a chair''. Nom. <An-OD-jeG>; cf. <raROy-jeG(lenay)> sit on the ground with the legs extended.
So<ODla>(L) {N} ``^wild dog''.
So<ODol>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^criticize someone, esp. for not sharing food''. Nom. <An-ODol>.
So<OgAnDe>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^think, to ^consider, to ^suppose''. Nom. <An-OgAnDe>.
So<OggEm>(L) {V(lay)} ``to give a ^light, esp. for a cigar''. !<An-OggEm>.
So<Oy>(My) {V(lay)} ``(1) to ^kindle, to ^set_^fire_to (weeds, a funeral pyre); (2) to ^light a lamp''. Nom. <An-Oy>; cf. <sOy(lay)> to burn.
So<Oy-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mix with water to cool or dilute''. Nom. <An-Oy-Da>.
So<OyED>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^tuck up the end of one's cloth, or take a tuck in the middle of one's cloth to shorten it''. Nom. <OyED-na>.
So<Oy-gab>,,<Oy-gEb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set_^fire_to (weeds, a funeral pyre, a house)''. Nom. <An-Oy-gab>, <An-Oy-gEb>.
So<OyOl>,,<OyOl-bAb>(MMy) {N} ``a ^cowlick''. {V(liJ)} ``to have a cowlick''.
So<OyOl-liG>(L) {N} ``a ^timber tree''.
So<Oj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^scrape, to ^plane''. Nom. <An-Oj>.

So<OjyEr>//<O>(L) {N} ``^winnowing_^basket, used to pour or throw grain into the air, or fan it, in threshing; it is also used by shamans in divination''. Cf. Elwin ??.
So<Ojja>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw water''. Nom. <An-Ojja>.
So<OjOray>(L) {V(liJ)} ``(of words) to ^come_^true, to turn out to be true''. Nom. <An-OjOray>.
So<Okij>(My) {ADV} ``^more, ^again''.
So<OkuD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^killed, to be ^murdered''. Nom. <An-OkuD>.
So<Ol>\\<Ola>(LMy) {N} (1) ``^leaf''. (2) {N} ``neem leaf''.
So<Olay>) {N} ``school child''.
So<OlAG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^respond to, to engage in ^conversation''. Nom. <An-OlAG>.
So<Ola>//<Ol>(@) {N} (1) ``^leaf'';
So<Ola-jeG>(L) {N} ``the ^foot proper, distinct from the rest of the leg (<je?eG>/<jeG>)''.
So<Ola-si>(L) {N} ``the ^hand proper, distinct from the rest of the arm (<si?i>/<si>)''.
So<OlE>(L) {N} ``^saliva''. E.g. <ArOj-lO-ge OlE-JEn DE-le> `my saliva was ??'. Syn. <bijOl> `sputum', <karij> `phlegm'.
So<Ol-gOb>(Z) {V(lenay)} ``to ^sit awhile''. Nom. <Ol-gOb-na>.
So<OlOj>//<lOj>(L) {N} ``kind of ^tree; its ^fruit: cashew-nut, plum''. Cf. <raja-lOj>, not a cashew <raja-tol>.
So<OmAG>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^offer before gods''. Nom. <An-OmAG>; cf. <OG(lay)>.
So<OmboG>(LMMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^take a nap''. Nom. <OmboG-na>.
So<OmbortO>(L) {N} ``papaya ^tree; papaya fruit''. *Or.<OmbortO>Mon.
So<OmDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Nom. <An-OmDa>. Syn. <umrEG>, Raigada dialect <amb+r>.
So<Om-De>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^wait for''. Nom. <An-Om-De>. Syn. <De.De(lay)>.
So<Om-raG>(DL) {N} ``^breadthwise''.
So<Omtar>(L) {ADV} ``^at the same time''. E.g. <Omtar l+m-tAbe> we are working at the same time.
So<O?On>//<On>(L) {NK} ``^child''. *Cf. <OntiD>/<tiD> bird, <OGgEr> male, <amOn-sel>.
So<OnAl>//<nAl>(LMy) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, a wooden mortar set into a hole in the floor, used by women of the household with an <Onrej>/<rej> (husking pestle) for husking rice <roGko>, etc., for each meal''.
So<OnDAneb>(L) {N} ``^hammer''.
So<OnDEG>(My) {N} ``a kind of short forest ^palm ^tree resembling a <sinDi> palm but shorter and without liquor''.
So<OnDEr>(L) {N} ``a ^shoot of a plant''. E.g. <OnDEr-tE> `banana', <OnDEr-saG> `turmeric'.
So<OnDOD-le>(L);. cf. Sogad dialect <kOnDOta>; cf. <OnDOD-le>,,<kOnDOD-le> upward) {ADV} ``^upward''. !Serung dialect; cf. Sogad dialect <kOnDOD-le>; cf. <OnDOta>, <kOnDOta> downward.
So<OnDOy>//<DOy>(My) {N} ``tree ^squirrel, spec. the Indian Giant Squirrel (%Ratufa_indica_(Erxleben)), Prater 197ff., pl. ??(p. 177)''. !(not in Ram.).
So<OnDOr>(My) {N} ``a kind of ^tree; its black and white ^fruit, about one inch in diameter''.
So<OnDOta>(L) {ADV} ``^downward''. !Serung dialect: left side.
So<OnEG>(L) {V(le)} ``^fruit to be small when ripe''. !<An-OnEG>.
So<OnjAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: pipal''.
So<OnlOj-Da>,,<OnlOjja>(ZL) {N} ``^intestines''.
So<On-n+m-te>(LDMy) {X} ``^year after next''.
So<Onra>(L);. <maRi>^) {N} ``^spindle, an instrument used in spinning thread''.

So<OnrEG>//<rEG>(My) {N} ``a wild ^mouse''.
So<OnrEG-maRi>(LD) {N} ``a ^thumb-sized caterpillar which adapts to the color of leaves it feeds on and which when touched makes a noise <jE>''. !hawkmoth.
So<Onrij>//<rij>(L) {N} ``^husking_^pestle, a tall wooden pestle used with a wooden mortar (<OnAl>/<nAl>) set in the floor for husking the day's rice (<roGko>)''.
So<OnrOj-jaG>(L) {N} ``^one of the ribs??''.
So<Onser>//<ser>(L) {N} ``mutual ^help in agricultural work''.
So<OntAmEDkaG>(LD) {N} ``^scorpion''. *Cf. Or.<bicakOGkORa>Mon.
So<OntiD>//<tiD>(L) {N} ``^bird''. *Cf. <On>\<O?On> `child'.
So<Ont+b>(L) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^shrub, with a ^fruit resembling a brinjal which is roasted, ground with salt, and eaten''.
So<OJJub>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^stretch one's hand to reach''. Nom. <An-OJJub>.
So<OG>(L) {V()} ``to ^offer to a god''.
So<OGa>(LS) {INTERJ} ``^where''.
So<OGal>(SL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dusk''. Nom. <An-OGal>.
So<OGgEr>(L) {N} ``^male''. !<OGgEr-mAr> man, <OGgEr-mar> peacock.
So<OGgi>(L) {N} ``^coat or jacket''. *Oriya.
So<OGkum>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<OGODO>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^where''. Cf. <OGa>.
So<OGOl>(L) {C} ``^G''.
So<Opp+G>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^say''.
So<Or>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^cultivate, to ^plow''. Nom. <Or-rO>.
So<Or+b>(LS) {N} ``^evening''. {ADJ} ``^last_^night''. {V(le)} ``to be evening''. |As adv. takes <-An>. Cf. <r+b-An> `^yesterday'.
So<Orja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^ask a man for a debt for which someone else is responsible (as a brother)}''. Nom. <An-Orja>.
So<OrOl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^watch''. Nom. <An-OrOl>.
So<Or-rO = Or-lO>(D) {V()} ``to ^cultivate''.
So<OsAj>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^pre^arrange''. Nom. <An-OsAj>.
So<OsEG>(LMS) {^N} ``a little''.
So<Oskay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^prepare (to), to ^arrange, to ^plan, to ^get_^ready, to ^pack''. Nom. <An-Oskay>.
So<Oso>(Z) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^insufficient''.
So<pAbba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stub one's toe, to ^bump one's foot''. Nom. <p[An]Abba>.
So<pA[b]JiD>(D) {VC(lay)} ``to ^extinguish (a fire, a lamp)''. Nom. <p[An]A[b]JiD>.
So<pAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bolt_a_door''.
So<pAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch a leaf cup''.
So<pAD>(DLS) {V(lay|lE)} ``to cross: to come|go across, to pass by: to come|go past''.
So<pARAsa>//<pAj>(D) {N} ``the ^jack tree; its fruit, the ^jackfruit''. |The combining form occurs only in the Gumma dialect. *Or.<pONOsO>.
So<pADab>,,<bAti>//<p+D>(L) {N} ``^mushroom''. ??TOP FORM LIKE <bAti> with same ID.
So<pARar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^crack, to ^split (as a bamboo)''. Nom. <p[An}ARar>??.
So<pADDo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^roast''. Nom. <p[An]ADDo>. Syn. <bal(lay)>.
So<pARi>(L) {N} ``^first''.
So<pARia>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^leave a piece of land uncultivated for two to three {years}''. Nom. <p[An]ARia>.
So<pARiD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.

So<pARimAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<pAD+G>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to feel sexual ^desire''. Nom. <p[An]AD+G>.
So<pAD-kab>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^sew ^clothes''.
So<pAD-kol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch a ^leaf_^cup''.
So<pADla>(LMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^start (a conversation, a song)''. Nom. <p[An]ADla>.
So<pARO-AJ+m>(L^) {N} ``a ^nickname''.
So<pAROsOa>(L) {N} ``a ^cold''.
So<pADsEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert''. Nom. <p[An]ADsEr>.
So<pAD-tuD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^bore a ^hole''. Nom. <p[An]AD-tuD>.
So<pARor>(My) {N} ``a ^sink^hole, a hole washed in the ground by water''.
So<pARu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^prickly, to be ^itchy''. Nom. <p[An]ARu>.
So<pA[D]rAD>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^punish, to ^discipline''. !<p[An]A[D]rAD>.
So<pAyAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^press''. Nom. <p[An]ayAb>.
So<pAj>\\<pARAsa>(DLS) {N} ``the ^jack tree; its fruit, the ^jackfruit''. |The combining form occurs only in the Gumma dialect. *Or.<pONOsO>.
So<pAkoG>(L) {X} ``^soft''.
So<pAlaG>(LM) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^broken''. Nom. <p[An]AlaG>.
So<pAleD>(LH) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dawn, to be ^day-break''. Nom. <p[An]AleD>.
So<pAlOa>(L) {N} ``a ^temporary shed with green leaves and twigs''.
So<pAlu>(LZ) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^white, ^pale''.
So<pAluD>(M) {V()} ``to ^fall into''.
So<pAm>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat_metal into shape''. Nom. <p[An]Am.pAm>.
So<pAmeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^propagate, to ^advertise''. Nom. <p[An]emeG>.
So<pAn>\\<pAnDEr>(DL) {N} ``a ^hare''.
So<pAnagAl>(L) {N} ``^feathers of an arrow''.
So<pAnaG>(L) {IND} ``^only, ^if''.
So<pAnDEr>//<pAn>(DL) {N} ``a ^hare''. ^rabbit.
So<pAnDoy>(LMy) {N} ``^shoe, ^sandal ("chappal"), ^footwear''.
So<pAnsi>(LMy) {N} ``a small thin ^pin of wood, used for pinning together leaf plates or as a tooth pick''.
So<pAno-sij>(Z) {V()} ``to ^bring_up, to ^rear (a ^child)''. !<[An]>?.
So<p[An]AD>//<pAD>(L) {N} ``^lock, a ^latch''.
So<p[An]AD+G>(L) {N} ``^sexual_^desire''.
So<p[An]Ar>//<pAr>(L) {N} ``^bow_^string''.
So<p[An]aRu>(L) {N} ``a ^turn, in taking turns''.
So<p[An]aG.paG>(LMy) {N} ``^load, "saman", ^baggage''.
So<p[An]aG-si>(L) {N} ``^bring a cock or goat or buffalo as one's contribution to the sacrifice while performing the funeral ceremonies of one's relative in another village''.
So<p[An]aruy>(L) {NK} ``son's or daughter's ^father-in-law''.
So<p[An]ED>//<pED>(LMy) {N} ``any ^flute, esp. a straight-blown flute''. Cf. <piruRuj> `a side-blown or transverse flute'; also <t[Ar]E.tE> `a flute??'.
So<pAJiD>(My) {V(le)} ``to be ^extinguished, to ^go_out (of a flame, a light)''.
So<pAJ+m>(L) {ADJ} ``^lukewarm, ^comfortable''. {V(liJ)} ``to be lukewarm, to be comfortable''. Nom. <p[An]AJ+m>.
So<pAp.pAr>//<pAr>(DL) {N} ``^grasshopper, ^locust''.
So<pAr>\\<pAp.pAr>(DL) {N} ``^grasshopper, ^locust''.
So<pAr>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^string_a_^bow''. Nom. <p[An]Ar>.

So<pArAD>(LHMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^punished, to be ^disciplined, to be taught a lesson''. !<p[An]ArAD>??.
So<pArDij-toD>(L) {N} ``a ^spark of fire''.
So<pArDoj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^snap or crack fingers''. Nom. <p[An]ArDoj>.
So<pArDuG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<pArgARAb>,,<pArgArAb>(LZ) {N} ``^sitol ^deer, ^chital, ^antelope''.
So<pArga>(L) {N} ``a ^heap''.
So<pArkE>(L) {N} ``a ^ladle made of coconut shell''.
So<pArmAGta>(S) {ADV} ``^first''. !<Ap+rmAGta> at first.
So<pArmaRa>(L) {N} ``^promise''. *Oriya.
So<pAr.pAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Syn. <tArel>.
So<pArrAn-jARa>(L) {N} ``a small toy ^drum''.
So<pArriGgAtta>(L) {N} ``a kind of winged ^ant''.
So<pArsam>(L) {N} ``^messenger''.
So<pArtaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<pArtaG>(L) {N} ``blood sucking ^fly''.
So<pAroG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to set out to ^dry, to ^expose to the air''.
So<pAruJuD>(L) {N} ``a kind of very small ^fly''.
So<pAruG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^dry''. Nom. <p[An]AruG>.
So<p[Ar]Asij>(My) {N} ``^childhood''.
So<p[Ar]aG.paG>(L) {N} ``^carrying_basket, ^luggage''.
So<p[Ar]u-Da>(L) {N} ``a ^churning ^stick''.
So<pAsArij-tel>(L) {N} ``^castor_^oil, the oil extracted from castor beans''.
So<pAsij>//<sij>(D) {N} ``^child''.
So<pAsuy>(L) {N} ``^sigh''.
So<pAtOtel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^shrub''.
So<pAtti>(L) {N} ``a straw ^mat''. *Oriya.
So<pAttika>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<pAttojsa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<pAtoD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``a ^hole to form''. Nom. <p[An]AtoD>.
So<pAtoD-luD>(L) {N} ``a ^hole on the lobe of the ^ear for wear ornaments in''.
So<pAtuD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^form a hole''. Nom. <p[An]AtuD>.
So<pa>(D) {V()} ``to ^split''.
So<pa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hoe round a plant''. Nom. <pa-sAr>. ??nom.
So<paD>(L) {V(lE)} ``to kick like cow or horse''. Nom. <paD.paD>. {V(lay)} ``to kick''. Nom. <p[An]aD>.
So<paDDa>(L) {N} ``a ^rocky desert''.
So<paRe>(L) {V()} ``to ^observe, to ^respect''.
So<paRi>//<pal>(L) {N} ``^boundary, ^ridge, or ^bank bounding a ^field''. Syn. <ARi>.
So<paD-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stride''. |<paD> `to kick', <jeG>\<je?eG> `leg'. Nom. <p[An]aD-jeG>.
So<paRo>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take another's place, to ^replace''.
So<paRu>(L) {N} ``^in turns''.
So<paga-kab>(L) {N} ``^silk''. *Oriya.
So<pay>(L) {V(liJ)} ``a ^halo to form around the sun or moon''. Nom. <p[An]ay.pay>.
So<pay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to break a stone or wall''. Nom. <p[An]ay.pay>.
So<pakARa-jaG>(L) {N} ``^collar^bone''.

So<pak+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold firmly with the teeth''. Nom. <p[An]ak+b>.
So<pal>\\<paRi>(L) {N} ``^boundary, ^ridge, or ^bank bounding a ^field''. Syn. <ARi>.
So<pal-laG>(M) {V()} ``to ^sort out''.
So<palli>(L) {N} ``^week''.
So<palOj-jaG>(L) {N} ``^removing the shell of the cashew nuts''.
So<pal-Or>(L) {N} ``^first plow''.
So<panDAraDosi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''. *Or.<>?.
So<pansaRi>(L) {N} ``^ugly''.
So<panu>(L) {N} ``a ^tax, a ^cess''.
So<paJ>(S) {V()} ``to ^carry''.
So<paG>(M) {V()} ``to ^bring''.
So<paGgARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cheat''. Nom. <p[An]aGgARi>.
So<paG-gur-On>(M) {V()} ``to ^conceive''.
So<paGkoj>(L) {N} ``^accepting liquor when the bride is betrothed''. !??<paG-koj>.
So<paG-ti-iJ>(S) {V()} ``to carry-give-''. !<paG-tiJ> bring it to or for me, <paGt+J> he's taking me (or <paGt+G>), <paG-t-iJ>.
So<papi>(My) {N} ``^coffee''. !confused pronunc. of some elderly Soras of <kapi>.
So<papi>(My) {N} ``^vulva''.
So<papi>(My) {N} ``(1) ^vagina (child speech); (2) ^coffee (obs., curruption of <kapi>)''.
So<pap+r>(L) {N} ``^old''.
So<pappaRa>(L) {N} ``^bark of a palm tree''. *Oriya.
So<pappaRa>(L) {N} ``^bark of palm trees''. *Oriya.
So<parAkka>(L) {N} ``^half an anna''.
So<para>(M) {V()} ``to ^wound''.
So<pasya-kob>,,<masya-kob>(L) {N} ``a ^silvered nose ring''. *Oriya.
So<patAli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''.
So<pE>(D) {V()} ``to ^flow''.
So<pE?E>(D) {X} ``^perhaps''.
So<pED>(M) {V()} ``to ^blow ^flute ((^play))''.
So<pEDDE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^possibly''.
So<pEn>(L) {N} ``^pen''. *Engl.<pen>.
So<pEG.pEG>//<pEG>(LDL) {N} ``^dragonfly''.
So<pErmoD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^gauge the ^depth of water''. Nom. <p[An]ErmoD>.
So<pEtAka-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.
So<pe>(D) {V()} ``to ^uproot''.
So<peD>\\<kAnrapeD>(D) {N} ``^mongoose''.
So<peD>(L) {V()} ``to ^help someone ^put_down a burden from their head by lifting it off''.
So<peDAD>(Z) {N} ``^chevrotain''. !a small hornless ruminant.
So<peRa>//<pel>(LD) {N} ``a ^seat''. *Oriya.
So<peDani>,,<peDari>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <pe-Da-tol-gaj> (October)''.
So<peDanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <pe-Da-tol-gaj> (October)''.
So<peDari>,,<peDani>(L) {N} ``personal name, woman born in <peDa-tol-gaj> (October)''.
So<pe-Da-tol>(M) {V()} ``to ^weed''.
So<peg+Ri>(L) {N} ``a ^pig_^sty generally built under the verandah of the house''.
So<pekAD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^rabbit''.
So<pekuD>(L) {N} ``a ^donkey''.
So<pel>\\<peRa>(LD) {N} ``a ^seat''. *Oriya.

So<pel>\\<pela>(DL) {N} ``^box''. *Oriya.
So<pela>//<pel>(DL) {N} ``^box''. *Oriya.
So<perij-sam-muj>(Z) {N} ``small ^ants with ^round ^bottoms which they ^lift''.
So<permuD>(M) {V()} ``to ^pry''.
So<pesar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^bright''.
So<piD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^throw, to ^drop''. Nom. <piD.piD>.
So<pi-yur>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to ^whirl, to ^spin, to ^fall ^head_over_heels''. Nom. <p[An]i-yur>. *Mu.<biur>R.
So<pij>(LD) {V()} ``to ^break bread, mud''.
So<pij>,,<pij-Deb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^snap or ^crack the ^fingers''.
So<pi-j-yur>(LMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^spin something, e.g. to spin an axe in the hand while dancing''. Nom. <p[An]i-j-yur>.
So<pikka>(L) {N} ``^cigar''.
So<pil>\\<pinDa>(DL) {N} ``^veranda, ^porch, ^pial''. *Oriya.
So<pinDa>//<pil>(DL) {N} ``^veranda, ^porch, ^pial''. *Oriya.
So<pintu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sin''. Nom. <p[An]intu>.
So<piG.piG>//<piG>(D) {N} ``^cow_^bell''. !Onom.
So<piGsAra>(L) {N} ``a ^quill''.
So<piruRuj>(L) {N} ``a transverse or side-blown ^flute''. Cf. <p[An]ED>/<pED> `any flute, but esp. a straight-blown flute'.
So<pi-saG>(L) {N} ``^bitter''.
So<pi-tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick, to ^pluck''. Nom. <p[An]i-tAD>.
So<p+D>\\<pADab>,,<bAti>(DL) {N} ``^mushroom''.
So<p+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dismantle''. Nom. <p+D.p+D>.
So<p+l>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to ^season (food)''. Nom. <p+l.p+l>.
So<p+r>\\<upp+r>(L) {N} ``feather, down, pubic hair''.
So<p+r>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to ^worship''. Nom. (R).
So<p+raRa>(L) {N} ``^life''.
So<pO>(L) {INTERJ} ``^interrogative''. !PARTICLE.
So<pO>(DMLZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^stab, to ^prick, to ^spear, to ^pierce''. Nom. <p[An]O.pO>.
So<pOD>\\<pOga>(D) {N} ``^tobacco''.
So<pOD-Dib>(Z) {V()} ``to ^husk''. !Orig. <pO?Dib>.
So<pODED>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^wind, to ^twist, to ^wrest, to ^pinch''. Nom. <p[An]ODED>.
So<pORia>(L) {N} ``^fallow ^field''. *Or.<>; cf. <pARia>.
So<pOga>//<pOD>(D) {N} ``^tobacco''.
So<pOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out, to unsheathe''. Nom. <pOj.pOj>.
So<pOGAla>(L) {N} ``^foolish''.
So<pOsE>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^whisper, to say in one's ears''. Nom. <p[An]OsE>.
So<pO-si>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^inject''. Nom. <p[An]O-si>. *Oriya.
So<pOsi>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to ^inject''. Nom. <p[An]Osi>. *Oriya.
So<po>\\<po.po>(L) {N} ``a thin ^cake''.
So<po>(L) {V(lE)} ``to remain ^unripe''.
So<poRAr>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
So<poDoj>(ZL) {N} ``^fig, ^fruit of the fig tree''.
So<poRor>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir''. Nom. <p[An]oRor>.
So<poyeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fly away, to be ^blown_off''. Nom. <p[An]oyeG>.
So<pol>\\<polla>(D) {N} ``empty ^grain_husk''.

So<polla>//<pol>(D) {N} ``empty ^grain_husk''.
So<poG>(L) {N} ``^stomach, ^belly''.
So<poG.poG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^swell''. Nom. <p[An]oG.poG>.
So<po.po>//<po>(L) {N} ``a thin ^cake''.
So<potAra-bAb>(L) {N} ``^dandruff''.
So<pota>(L) {ADJ} ``^naked''.
So<potED-jeG>(L) {N} ``^calf of the leg''.
So<pottar>(L) {ADJ} ``^hollow''.
So<potol>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get a ^bump''. Nom. <p[An]otol>.
So<puaG>(L) {ADJ} ``^clear, ^bright''.
So<puDal>(L) {N} ``a ^scar, ^blotch''.
So<puRi>(L) {N} ``the ^navel''.
So<puDiG>(Z) {N} ``^intestines''.
So<puDO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``dust to ^rise''. Nom. <p[An]uDO>.
So<puDri>(L) {N} ``mildew''.
So<pugO>(L) {N} ``^pink, light red, violet''.
So<puy>(LDZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull_out, to ^uproot''. Nom. <p[An]uy>.
So<puja>(@) {N} ``^worship, ^sacrifice, ^festival''. *Or.<>, used only by acculturated Soras for native <p+r.p+r>.
So<pUlle>(S) {V()} ``to ^flatter one^self, to ^puff_up''. *Or.<pUlli>.
So<punya>(L) {N} ``^full_^moon''. *Oriya.
So<punji>(L) {N} ``in measuring grain, a heap of the ^grain (a handful) put down to keep count of each unit ^measured''.
So<puJ-EG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^glide''.
So<puG>(L) {X} ``visible''. ??be vis?
So<purba>(L) {N} ``long ago, ^past, ^previous day''. *Oriya.
So<purpuri>(L) {N} ``a hair-like kind of ^grass which grows on rocks during the rainy season''.
So<purte>(L) {N} ``^earth''. *Oriya.
So<pusi>(D) {N} ``a domestic ^cat''. Syn. <rAmEG>/<r+m>.
So<putse>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^enquire''. Nom. <p[An]utse>. *Oriya.
So<puttar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^hollow''. Nom. <p[An]uttar>.
So<putte>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^germinate''. Nom. <p[An]utte>.
So<putti>(L) {N} ``^measure''. *Oriya.
So<r>() {IX} ``^X''.
So<rAb>(MDDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^fold (as clothes)''. Nom. <r[An]Ab>.
So<rAbal>(L) {INTERJ} ``cordial ^term_of_^address for younger people''.
So<rAbaG>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to ^see, to ^meet, to ^visit''. Nom. <r[An]AbaG>.
So<rAbli>(MM) {V()} ``to ^grind, to ^demolish''.
So<rAbOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^wither, to ^fade''. Nom. <r[An]AbOD>.
So<rAb-tAl>(L) {N} ``a ^plate or ^dish''.
So<rAbti>(M) {V(INDECL)} ``to be ^able''. !nonfinite V or ADV?? preceding finite verb, e.g. <rAbti AD-gij-t-ay> `I can't see (it)' (lit. `able I don't see').
So<rA[b]pE>(Z) {VC(lay)} ``to ^tear something''.
So<rAD>\\<rAltAm>(LD) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''.
So<rAD>(DMLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^milk, to ^squeeze''. Nom. <rAD.rAD>.
So<rARi>(L) {V()} ``to be ^powder''. Nom. <r[An]ARi>.
So<rAR+b>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^die''. Nom. <r[An]AR+b> used mainly of animals.

So<rADkob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^snap fingers''. Nom. <r[An]ADkob>.
So<r[AR]AkAlli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beans''. !Raigada dialect.
So<rAgaj>(LL) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^creeper''.
So<rAgal>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^tasty, ^sweet''.
So<rAgeRE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<rAg+Ri-Ar>(L) {N} ``^gravel''.
So<rAyAb>(LL) {N} ``completely ^dried_out, ^dry''.
So<rAyAl>(L) {X} ``^soon''.
So<rAya>(LL) {V(lenay);ADJ} ``to ^borrow for a short time without interest''. Nom. <rAya-na>.
So<rAyam>,,<rEyam>(L) {NK} ``^son-in-law, ^brother-in-law''.
So<rAyel>(L) {IND} ``^soon, ^quickly''.
So<rAj>(DLLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop into pieces''. Nom. <r[An]Aj.rAj>.
So<rAjAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted''. Nom. <r[An]AjAD>.
So<rAjAnam>(L) {N} ``an ^agreement''.
So<rAkAlli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^beans''. !Raigada dialect <r[AR]AkAlli>.
So<rAltAm>//<rAD>(D) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''.
So<rAm>,,<r+m>\\<rAmEG>(DLD) {N} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>.
So<rAm>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^bite''. Nom. <rAm.rAm>.
So<rAmEG>//<rAm>,,<r+m>(DL) {N} ``^cat''. Syn. <pusi>.
So<rAmOy>(LL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall_off like ripe fruits or grains''. Nom. <r[An]AmOy> especially of falling hair.
So<rAm-tar>(Z) {X} ``^threadbare''.
So<rAn>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^hold ^tight''.
So<rAna>(L) {N} ``^gold''.
So<rAnDo>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^unyielding''. Nom. <rAnDo-na>.
So<rAn-Dul>,,<DAn-rul>,,<Dul.Dul>(L) {N} ``^compensation''. !metathesis?.
So<rAnOtoD>(L) {N} ``^shirt''.
So<rAnru>(L) {N} ``^ornament, ^decoration''.
So<r[An]aj>//<raj>(L) {N} ``a stringed ^musical_instrument''. |Nom. of <raj> `to play a stringed instrument'. !Types see under <raj>.
So<r[An]aG>//<raG>(L) {N} ``a ^beam''.
So<r[An]iD>//<riD>(L) {N} ``^cotton_gin for separating the seeds''.
So<r[An]+b-im>(L) {N} ``a ^coop (basket) for fowls''.
So<r[An]+k+l>(L) {N} ``^startlingly, ^incredible''.
So<r[An]OyOG>(L) {N} ``^time, ^times''.
So<r[An]ukku>(L) {N} ``^gathering of people''.
So<rAG>\\<rAGa>(DL) {N} ``^cold, ^winter''. !????.
So<rAG>(D) {V()} ``to ^hold a person back ((^hold_back))''.
So<rAGa>(D) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^cold''. {V(liJ)} ``to be cold, to have chills''.
So<rAGgARob>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^bell tied to the necks of cattle''. ^cow^bell.
So<rAGge>//<r+G>(DL) {N} ``^wind, ^air''.
So<rAGka>(L) {N} ``^greedy, ^avaricious''. *Oriya.
So<rApa>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^branch out''.
So<rApE>(ZL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^torn''. Nom. <r[An]ApE>.
So<rApE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^torn, to ^tear (intr.)''. Nom. <r[An]ApE>.
So<rApe>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^uprooted''. Nom. <r[An]Ape>.
So<rAppaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break''. Nom. <r[An]AppaD>.

So<rAray>(Z) {V()} ``to ^collapse''.
So<rAsARe>(LMy) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^washed_away, e.g. by a flood or torrential rain''. Nom. <r[An]AseRe>.
So<rAsi>(M) {V()} ``to ^point''.
So<rAs+m>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^exhausted''. Nom. <r[An]As+m> (also for being out of season).
So<rAtAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^over''. Nom. <r[An]AtAD>.
So<rAtta>//<rAD>(L) {N} ``a Hindu festival ^car or ^chariot''. *Oriya.
So<rAtul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^give_way, to ^fall_down (as a bridge, roof)''. Nom. <r[An]Atul>.
So<ra>(S) {ADJ} ``^G''. !suffix used optionally when modifyee consists of a number of items.
So<ra>\\<ra?a>(D) {N} ``^elephant''. ??NOT TO SEPARATE?
So<ra?a>//<ra>(DL) {N} ``^elephant''.
So<ra?a>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^bloom, to ^blossom''. Nom. <r[An]a?a>. *^V009 Kh.<ra?> `id.'.
So<raD>(MD) {V()} ``to ^bloom''.
So<raD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_greens''. Nom. <r[An]aD.raD>.
So<ra?aD>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^creeper''.
So<ragatiJ>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<ra+D>(M) {V()} ``to ^faint''.
So<raj>\\<raja>(L) {N} ``^king''. *Oriya.
So<raj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck a stringed instrument''. Nom. <r[An]aj.raj>.
So<raja>//<raj>(L) {N} ``king''. *Oriya.
So<rajkuG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^chop.
So<ram>\\<rama>(DL) {N} ``^Rama''. *Oriya.
So<ram>\\<rami>(D) {N} ``species of ^bird''. !(Ram ?myna).
So<ram>??: [perhaps recte <lam>\<Alam> `fodder']
So<rama>//<ram>(L) {N} ``^Rama''. *Oriya.
So<rami>//<ram>(D) {N} ``species of ^bird''. !(Ram ?myna).
So<rampARi>(L) {N} ``a small ^dry stick??''.
So<ranDa>(L) {N} ``a small bamboo ^frame above the oven or fireplace on which grain, etc., is set to dry''.
So<ranja>(L) {N} ``a ^prop or support fof creepers''.
So<raG>\\<raOG>(DLL) {N} ``a ^yoke''.
So<raG>(D) {V()} ``to put ^beams across a ceiling''. Nom. <r[An]aG>.
So<raG-tal>(L) {N} ``a temporary ^scaffolding''.
So<raOG>//<raG>(DLL) {N} ``a ^yoke''.
So<rauD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^collapse''.
So<rE>\\<rEgAm>(DL) {N} ``^medicine''.
So<rE?E>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get ^colored''.
So<rED>\\<ArrED>(D) {N} ``parrot''.
So<rED>(LD) {V(lenay)} ``to tie (as turban)''. Nom. <rED-na>.
So<rED-bAb>(D) {N} ``a turban''.
So<rEgAm>//<rE>(DL) {N} ``^medicine''.
So<rEyam>,,<rAyam>(L) {NK} ``^son-in-law, ^brother-in-law''.
So<rEl>\\<ArEl>(D) {N} ``^hailstone''.
So<rEnEG>//<rEG>(L) {N} ``the ^wing of a bird or bat''.
So<rEG>\\<OnrEG>(L) {N} ``a wild ^mouse''.
So<rEG>\\<rEnEG>(L) {N} ``the wing of a bird or bat''.
So<rEG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^finish, to put an ^end to''. Nom. <r[An]EG>.

So<rEsa>(L) {N} ``^gunpowder''.
So<rEsaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<re>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^open''. Nom. <r[An]e.re>.
So<reD>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^tear''. Nom. <r[An]eD.reD>.
So<reRa>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^borrow''.
So<re-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^open one's ^eyes''.
So<re-tAm>(M) {V()} ``to ^open one's ^mouth''.
So<riaRi>(L) {N} ``^grass''.
So<riaG>(L) {N} ``^sky''. Cf. <ruaG> heaven.
So<riD>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^grind, to ^pulverize''. Nom. <r[An]iD.riD>.
So<riD>\\<riDi>(DLMy) {N} ``^brass''.
So<riDi>//<riD>(DLMy) {N} ``^brass''.
So<rigE>,,<rigE.rigE>(L) {N} ``^spotted, ^dotted''.
So<rij>\\<Onrij>(LD) {N} ``^husking_pestle, a tall wooden pestle used with a wooden mortar (<OnAl>/<nAl>) set in the floor for husking the day's rice (<roGko>)''.
So<rij>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break (as a house)??''.
So<rijEG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
So<rijkoG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop''. Nom. <r[An]ijkoG>.
So<rijOj>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<rijtuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^chop, to make into pieces''.
So<rikka>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^vacant, to be ^empty''.
So<rim>(D) {V()} ``to ^shake someone''.
So<r+b>(DL) {V()} ``to ^cover, to put a ^lid on''. Nom. <r[An]+b>.
So<r+b>\\<r+bAn>,,<r+bmAGtan>(L) {X} ``yesterday''. ??SEPARATE?
So<r+bAn>(SL) {ADV} ``^yesterday''. Cf. <Or+bAn>.
So<r+baG>(S) {V()} ``to ^meet''.
So<r+byab-mAD>(M) {V()} ``to ^blink''.
So<r+bmAGta>(LL) {X} ``^day before yesterday''.
So<r+bGOj>,,<r+GGOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drink rapidly''. Nom. <r[An]+bGOj>.
So<r+m>,,<rAm>\\<rAmEG>(DL) {N} ``a domestic ^cat''. Syn. <pusi>.
So<r+G>\\<rAGge>(DL) {N} ``^wind''.
So<r+G>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to be ^quiet, to keep ^silent, to stop talking or making noise''. Nom. <r+G-na>.
So<r+GGOj>,,<r+bGOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^drink rapidly''. Nom. <r[An]+bGOj>.
So<r+pa>(L) {N} ``a ^pit, ^cavity''.
So<r+ppay>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^break stone or earth''. Nom. <r[An]+ppay>.
So<rO>\\<rOgO>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''.
So<rO>(D) {V()} ``to ^fasten''.
So<rOD>\\<unrOD>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^honey''.
So<rORa>,,<rODaG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a stick into a rat's hole again and again to bring the rat out''.
So<rODaG>,,<rORa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a stick into a rat's hole again and again to bring the rat out''.
So<rOROj>(L) {N} ``^easy, ^straight''.
So<rODtAni>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''.
So<rOgAnO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rOgO-gaj> (February)''.
So<rOgO>//<rO>,,<san>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^gram''.

So<rOy>\\<ArOy>(LD) {N} ``a ^fly''.
So<rOyOG>(LLL) {V(liJ)} ``for one's ^turn to come, to ^have_^time''. Nom. <r[An]OyOG> time, times.
So<rOysani>,,<rOysari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''.
So<rOysanO>(L) {N} ``personal name, man born in <rusan-gaj> (February)''.
So<rOj>(S) {INTERJ} ``I'll go ^first''. !on imperatives.
So<rOj>(D) {V()} ``to ^strip_off (grain form stalk, grapes from bunch, leaves from branch, etc.)''.
So<rOjOl>,,<rOjtaD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^true''.
So<rOjtaD>,,<rOjOl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to come ^true''.
So<rOnDARi>(L) {N} ``open ^space in front of a house''.
So<rOG>(D) {V()} ``to ^dye''.
So<rOsonnO>(L) {N} ``^garlic''. *Oriya.
So<ro>(MD) {V()} ``to ^pick fruit''.
So<roD>\\<roga>(L) {N} ``^smallpox''. *Oriya.
So<roD>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick_cotton, to ^pluck_flowers''. Nom. <r[An]oD.roD>.
So<roD-Di>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin''. Nom. <roD-Di>.
So<roRe>(LMZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^argue, to ^quarrel''. Nom. <r[An]oRe>.
So<roRogo>(L) {N} ``^circular''. Cf. <tEREr> id.??.
So<roga>//<roD>(L) {N} ``^smallpox''. Syn. <yu.yu-bOj>. *Oriya.
So<rom>\\<kAnrom>(LDZ) {N} ``string ^beans (%Vigna sp.??)''.
So<roG>\\<roGko>(DLZ) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''.
So<roG>\\<roG.roG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<roGDol>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<roGg+D-tar>(Z) {N} ``newly spun ^thread''. ^spin. ??Orig. <roGg+?tar>.
So<roGko>//<roG>(D) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''.
So<roG.roG>//<roG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<roppa>(L) {N} ``^silver''. *Oriya.
So<ros+G>(L) {N} ``^plant out of which broom is made''.
So<ru>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick fruits''. Nom. <r[An]u.ru>.
So<ru>(L) {V(lay)} ``to serve (food)''. Nom. <r[An]u>.
So<ru?u>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get en^tangled''.
So<rua>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to form a ^partnership''. Nom. <rua-na>.
So<ruaG>(L) {N} ``^heaven''. Cf. <riaG> sky.
So<rubma>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour out''. Nom. <r[An]ubma>.
So<ruD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^shrink''.
So<ruy-Ol>(L) {N} ``^autumn (season when leaves fall down)''. !<r[An]uy-Ol>.
So<ruj>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^snatch away''. Nom. <r[An]uj.ruj>.
So<rujaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree without ^leaves''.
So<ruju>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^plunder''. Nom. <r[An]uju>.
So<ru-jum>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^offer food''.
So<rukku>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^gather''. Nom. <r[An]ukku> gathering of people.
So<rumba>(L) {N} ``^form into a cluster''.
So<runDAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^push''.
So<runjaG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up a heavy thing''. Nom. <r[An]unjaG>.
So<ruGDul>(Z) {C} ``^poison ^ivy''.
So<ruGkuRi>(L) {N} ``a ^thick leafy bush, ^arbour''.

So<ruGkuy>(L) {N} ``^third constellation''.
So<rupRi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^parrot''.
So<rUpp+Ri-tiD>,,<ropp+Ri-tiD>(S) {N} ``^parrot''. *Or.<rUpO>.
So<rusAn-gaj>(L) {N} ``^February''.
So<sAb>(DZL) {V()} ``to ^surface wood with an adze''.
So<sAba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^convenient''. Nom. <AsAba> convenience.
So<sAbbED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tie forcibly''. Nom. <s[An]AbbED>.
So<sAbbuj>(M) {V()} ``to ^suck''.
So<sAb-DAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_off''. Nom. <s[An]Ab-DAj>.
So<sAbiJ>(L) {X} ``^all, ^whole''. *Oriya.
So<sAb-ja>(MMLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^make, to ^prepare, to ^carve''. Nom. <s[An]Ab-ja>, <An-s[An]Ab-ja>.
So<sAbliD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tilt''. Nom. <s[An]AbliD>.
So<sAbtuj>() {V()} ``to ^tighten''.
So<sA[b]yu>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^cool''.
So<sA[b]ja>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^make''. Cf. <sAja> ^chisel, cf. <saba> ^chisel ^wood, must be a creative act.
So<sA[b]ja>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^make''. Cf. <sAja> chisel, cf. <saba> chisel wood, must be a creative act.
So<sA[b]ri>(M) {VC(lay)} ``to ^equal''.
So<sAD>\\<sAttoa>,,<sAttua>(LD) {N} ``a ^long ladle used for serving or stirring rice''. *Oriya.
So<sAD>(DLL) {V(lE)} ``to ^sting''. Nom. <sAD.sAD>.
So<sADAru>(L) {N} ``^canopy, ^shed''.
So<sADDa>(L) {N} ``^sound''. *Oriya.
So<sARi>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^get a lion's share''. Nom. <s[An]ARi>.
So<sARiD-yoG>(L) {N} ``^early afternoon (about one)''.
So<sAgARa>(L) {N} ``^wheel''. *Oriya.
So<sAggeb>(H) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hiccough''. Nom. <s[An]Aggeb>.
So<sAgub-lO-te>(L) {ADV} ``^crying, ^weeping loudly''.
So<sAyem>(MMLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^pleased, to be ^satisfied, to ^agree, to ^like''. Nom. <s[An]Ayem>.
So<sAyu>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^catch a cold''. Nom. <s[An]Ayu>.
So<sAj>,,<sAj.sAj>(L) {V()} ``to ^chisel''. Nom. <s[An]Aj> a chisel.
So<sAkAb>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stick together, to be ^glued''. Nom. <s[An]AkAb>.
So<sAl>(DL) {V()} ``to make a ^field for cultivation''.
So<sAlAGGAlu>(Z) {N} ``^peanuts''. !phonotactics suspicious: syllable-init. w?; meaning really pl., or sg?.
So<sAlaD>//<saD>(DLL) {N} ``^mat''.
So<sAlEG>(L) {N} ``^pot''.
So<sAlijte>(S) {ADV} ``^at that time ((^then))''. !alternate form <sAlijne>; cf. <s+rItten> <ayAm> <leGAn> at that time, variant?, mistake?.
So<sAlOG-lE>(L) {INTERJ} ``^why did you go??''.
So<sAlpAm>//<sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^toddy_^palm; (combining form only) ^liquor, esp. the liquor obtained from this tree''.
So<sAm>(MDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^castrate''. Nom. <sAm.sAm>.
So<sAmAj>(L) {N} ``^mosquito''.
So<sAmAnDa>(L) {N} ``^pendal''. *Oriya.

So<sAmpe-tar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. *Oriya.
So<sAmri>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^grind''. Nom. <s[An]Amri>.
So<sAn>\\<sAnDi>(LL) {N} ``wooden ^bed''.
So<sAn>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^come give|to ^go give''.
So<sAnAkar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<sAnAG>//<sAG>(DL) {N} ``^door''.
So<sAnDAG>(S) {N} ``^sandang, a kind of ^tree''. !big, with berries, not edible.
So<sAnDi>//<sAn>(DLL) {N} ``wooden ^bed''.
So<sAn-DoG>(L) {N} ``^following''.
So<sAnla>(S) {V()} ``to ^pick_up, to ^meet''.
So<sAnna>(S) {ADJ} ``^small''. *Or.<sanna> small.
So<sAnna>(S) {ADJ} ``^small''. *Or.<sanna> small.
So<sAnnia>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''.
So<sAnniara>(L) {N} ``^Saturday''. *Oriya.
So<sAnniari>(L) {N} ``^personal name (female)''.
So<sAnnil>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^search''. Nom. <s[An]Annil>.
So<sAnsia>(L) {N} ``^purse, ^wallet''. *Or.<> phonotactics?.
So<sAntAb>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^handle with care''. Nom. <s[An]AntAb>.
So<sAnti>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^measure by the hand''. Nom. <s[An]Anti>.
So<sAnoDij>(L)//<Dij>L {N} ``a large ^basket''.
So<sAnu>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^challenge, to ^fight, to ^battle''. Nom. <sAnu>.
So<sAnuDij>//<Dij>(DL) {N} ``^bamboo_^basket''.
So<sAnuru>//<sur>(DL) {N} ``^umbrella worn on the head''.
So<s[An]AbkAb-laG>(L) {N} ``^plane''.
So<s[An]ADDa>(Z) {X} ``^sound''.
So<s[An]Aj>//<sAj>(L) {N} ``^chisel''.
So<s[An]ar>//<sar>(L) {N} ``^comb''.
So<s[An]Er-bAb>(D) {N} ``^hairpin''.
So<s[An]e-laG>(L) {N} ``^carpenter's tool''.
So<s[An]en.sen>(L) {N} ``^thanks''.
So<sAJttan>(L) {N} ``^market''.
So<sAG>\\<sAnAG>(DL) {N} ``^door''.
So<sAGAr>(L) {ADV} ``^somehow or other, by hook or crook''.
So<sAGaj>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^far, ^distant''.
So<sAGe>(L) {N} ``^breathless, ^gasping, ^panting''.
So<sAGkAraD>(L) {N} ``^personal name (male)''.
So<sAGkArati-gaj>(L) {N} ``^January''. *Oriya.
So<sAGka>(L) {N} ``^neck''. *Oriya.
So<sAr>\\<AsAr>(L) {N} ``^dryness''. ??CF?
So<sAr>\\<k+nsAr>(DLLD) {N} ``^sambar?''.
So<sAr>\\<sAra>(Mcoglist) {N} ``^arrow''. *^V005 Mu.<a?sar> `bow and arrow'.
So<sAr>\\<sArO>(ZDL) {N} ``^paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>.
So<sAr>\\<sArsaG>(D) {N} ``species of ^tree with edible fruit (Byonia callosa)''.
So<sAr>(DL) {V()} ``to ^season''.
So<sArAji>(L) {N} ``a wooden ^hoe or ^rake''.
So<sAra>//<sAr>(Mcoglist) {N} ``^arrow''. *^V005 Mu.<a?sar> `bow and arrow'.

So<sAra>(L) {N} ``a kind of thorny ^plant''.
So<sArDa>(L) {N} ``^happiness''. *Oriya.
So<sArED>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^overfilled''. Nom. <s[An]ArED>.
So<sArEmOJ>//<sEm>(D) {N} ``string ^bean''.
So<sAreD>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^crowded''.
So<sAreG>,,<An-sAreG>(L) {IND} ``^from that time, ^then, ^afterwards''. Cf. <antAsArEG>.
So<sAr-gaj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fry in oil''. Nom. <s[An]Ar-gaj>.
So<sArgiya>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^sal tree (%Batica_robusta)''.
So<sAri-gOj>(L) {N} ``perfectly ^similar, ^identical, the ^same''.
So<sAr+m>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``fragrant''.
So<sArjAj>,,<sArjAj-yO>(My) {N} ``^prawn''.
So<sArO>//<sAr>(ZDL) {N} ``paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>.
So<sArO-ban>(LZS) {N} ``^paddy field''.
So<sArrAG>//<lAG>(DLS) {N} ``^voice, ^noise, ^animal cries, ^language''. *Oriya. ??CF <sAG> also given, not xentered.
So<sArroj>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^tighten''. Nom. <s[An]Arroj>.
So<sArsaG>//<sAr>(D) {N} ``species of ^tree with edible fruit (Byonia callosa)''.
So<sArsu>(L) {N} ``^mustard''. *Oriya.
So<sArob>(Z) {V()} ``to ^slurp''.
So<sAsta>(L) {N} ``^cheap''. *Oriya.
So<sAtiD>(L) {X} ``^affect, ^trouble''. !not used as a verb <s[An]AtiD>.
So<sAtta>(LSMy) {ADJ;ADV} ``^merely, ^only, ^pure''.
So<sAttoa>,,<sAttua>//<sAD>(LD) {N} ``a long ^ladle used for serving rice''. *Oriya. ??`wooden ^paddle for stirring food'(D).
So<sa>\\<sa?a>(ZDL) {N} ``species of ^millet: %Panicum''. ^grain.
So<sa>\\<sa?a>(LD) {N} ``tea''. *Oriya.
So<sa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^peel off, to ^strip off''. Nom. <s[An]a.sa>.
So<sa?a>//<sa>(ZDL) {N} ``species of ^millet (^grain): %Panicum''.
So<sa?a>//<sa>(LD) {N} ``^tea''. *Oriya.
So<sab>(Z) {V()} ``to ^clear out undergrowth, to ^cut down''.
So<sab>\\<sabARa>(L) {N} ``a short ^hoe''. *Oriya.
So<sabARa>//<sab>(L) {N} ``a short ^hoe''. *Oriya.
So<sabmOG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^overtake''. Nom. <s[An]abmOG>.
So<saD>\\<sAlaD>(DL) {N} ``^mat''.
So<saD>\\<satta>(L) {N} ``umbrella''. *Oriya.
So<saD>??:
So<saRer>(M) {V()} ``to ^strain''.
So<saD-l+m-yoG>(L) {X} ``^late afternoon (about four)''.
So<saD-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^wave''.
So<sae>(L) {N} ``^street, a locality''. *Oriya.
So<sagal>(LMS) {V(lay)} ``to ^help, to ^take ^care of''. Nom. <s[An]agal>.
So<sag+D>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^rub or ^spin between one's palms, e.g. in making rope, drilling a fire, or boring a hole''. Nom. <s[An]ag+D>; cf. <sa+D>.
So<sa+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold and turn round with the hands''. Nom. <s[An]a+D>; cf. <sag+D>.

So<sa+r>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^wave something, to ^brandish, e.g. to wave a sword or axe while ^dancing''. Nom. <s[An]a+r>.
So<say>\\<saybO>(LD) {N} ``a ^European, a ^sahib''. *Oriya.
So<say>(LMM) {V(lay)} ``to ^help, to ^aid, to ^defend''. Nom. <s[An]ay.say>.
So<sayAm>(Z) {C} ``^G''.
So<saybO>//<say>(LD) {N} ``a ^European, a ^sahib''. *Oriya.
So<sayEl>(L) {N} ``^bison, wild ^buffalo''.
So<saye>(M) {V()} ``to ^endure''.
So<saj>\\<Asaj>(DL) {N} ``^charcoal, ^coal''.
So<saj>(SDMML) {V(lay)} ``to ^search for, to ^seek; to ^need''. Nom. <s[An]aj.saj>.
So<sa-kAD>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^pull back the covering skin of the male genital''. Nom. <s[An]akAD>.
So<saki-mAr>(L) {N} ``^witness''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. *Oriya.
So<sakkoRa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit''.
So<sal>\\<saloa>,,<salloa>(DL) {N} ``^bear''.
So<sal>\\<sAlpAm>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree: ^toddy_^palm; (combining form only) ^liquor, esp. the liquor obtained from this tree''.
So<sal>\\<usal>(LD) {N} ``skin, hide, leather''.
So<sal>(D) {V()} ``to ^clear_underbrush''.
So<sal-Da>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut an embankment to let the stagnant water flow out of the field''. Nom. <s[An]alDa>.
So<salloa>,,<saloa>//<sal>(DL) {N} ``^bear''.
So<sa-luj>(Z) {C} ``^scald''.
So<sam>\\<sambi>(DLL) {N} ``^bottom, ^butt, ^buttocks''.
So<sam>(D) {V()} ``to ^barter, to ^exchange''.
So<samAnna>(L) {N} ``^articles''. *Hi.<>.
So<samaG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^recover from illness''.
So<sama-tar>(Z) {X} ``^wounded''.
So<sambi>//<sam>(DL) {N} ``^bottom, ^butt, ^buttocks''.
So<samDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull''. Nom. <s[An]amDa>.
So<samseG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to get ^entangled, to be ^involved''. Nom. <s[An]amjeG>s??.
So<san>,,<rO>\\<rOgO>(D) {N} ``species of ^grain''.
So<sanDa>(L) {N} ``^charity''. *Oriya.
So<sanDe>(L) {N} ``^limit''.
So<saJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^cut_up into small pieces''. Nom. <saJ.saJ>.
So<saG>\\<saG.saG>(DLL) {N} ``^turmeric plant; its bitter yellow root, used as a coloring agent, medicine, and spice''. Cf. <A-saG>, <pi-saG> bitter.
So<saG.saG>//<saG>(DLL) {N} ``^turmeric plant; its bitter yellow root, used as a coloring agent, medicine, and spice''. {ADJ} ``^yellow''. !Cf. <A-saG>, <pi-saG> `bitter'.
So<saGgem>(M) {V()} ``to ^despise''. Cf. <AsaG>.
So<saGgi-n>(S) {N} ``^shirt''. !no CF, possibly a loan.
So<saGgoRa>(L) {N} ``a large ^winnowing_^basket''. *Oriya.
So<saGkoy>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^evening to fall''.
So<saG-OD>(L) {N} ``^yellow''. Syn. <saG.saG>.
So<sar>\\<sarDa>(D) {N} ``class of Soras''.
So<sar>\\<saru-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.
So<sar>(M) {V()} ``to ^season''.

So<sar>(L) {V(lay)} ``to cultivate farrow? land''. Nom. <sar-al>??.
So<sar>(LMD) {V(lenay)} ``to comb the hair''. Nom. <s[An]ar.sar>.
So<sa?ar>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^dawn''. Nom. <s[An]a?ar>.
So<sarDa>//<sar>(D) {N} ``^class of ^Soras''.
So<sar-mAD>(L) {N} ``^bright ^eye??''.
So<sa?a-roG>(L) {N} ``^husked_^seeds of ^millet''.
So<saru-gay>//<sar>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. |<gay>\<g[An]ay> `tuber'. *Oriya.
So<satar>(L) {N} ``a ^vein''.
So<satta>//<saD>(L) {N} ``^umbrella''. *Oriya.
So<satuD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hit delicately''. Nom. <s[An]atuD>.
So<sau>(L) {N} ``a ^money lender''. *Oriya.
So<sE>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^hatch''. Nom. <s[An]E.sE>.
So<sE?ED>(M) {V()} ``to ^repeat''.
So<sEDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^select, to ^choose''. Nom. <s[An]EDa>.
So<sEl>(LD) {V()} ``to ^burn and ^bore a hole through wood using a hot metal rod''. !<>.
So<sElE>(Z) {IND} ``^for, on account of, ^since, ^then''.
So<sElOjAn oanAmji>(S) {NK} ``your ^mother and ^father''.
So<sEm>\\<sArEmOJ>(DL) {N} ``string ^bean''.
So<sEntob>(Z) {V()} ``to ^bore a small ^hole''.
So<sEG>(DLMZ) {V()} ``to ^aim a bow or gun''.
So<sEG>\\<s+lEG>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^pot''.
So<sE?EG>(L) {ADJ} ``straight''.
So<sEr>(DLZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert a pin, etc.; (of mature women) to ^pin one's hair up in a chignon''. Nom. <s[An]Er>.
So<sEr-am>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^propose_^marriage''.
So<sErsOna>(L) {N} ``^groundnut''. !Gunupur dialect. *Oriya.
So<se>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^root, to ^move earth with the muzzle (like a pig)''. Nom. <A-s[An]e>.
So<sebmAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^tap a toddy palm''.
So<seb-mu>,,<sEb-mu>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to ^blow one's ^nose''. Nom. <seb-mu-na>; etym. ?<sed-mu>?.
So<seD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^perch''.
So<seD>(DM) {V()} ``to ^throw, to ^drop, to ^lose, to ^mislay''.
So<seD-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^abandon''.
So<seD-roG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^marry (lit. to ^throw_^rice)''. Nom. <seD-roG> marriage.
So<sekkOja>(L) {IND} ``^until''.
So<sel>\\<sela>,,<sella>(DL) {N} ``^spear, ^lance''.
So<sel>\\<+nsAlO>(DL) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. !<sel> only in <AmOn-sel> sibling's daughter (excluding younger brother's daughter), <marOn-sel> parent's brother's daughter.
So<sela>,,<sella>//<sel>(DL) {N} ``^spear, ^lance''.
So<sellua>(L) {N} ``^permission, ^leave''.
So<sen>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to ^praise, to ^thank''.
So<sen-Da>(L) {N} ``a ^well''.
So<senna>(L) {N} ``^dew''.
So<senne>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^regard, to ^recognize some one's presence''. *Oriya.
So<senre>//<kab>(DL) {N} ``^cloth''.
So<seG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^winnow''. Nom. <seG.seG>.
So<ser>\\<Onser>(DL) {N} ``mutual ^help in agricultural work''.

So<sera>(L) {N} ``^ink''.
So<sersa-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^stranger''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'.
So<setij>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stagger''.
So<se?eD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get lost''. Nom. <s[An]e?eD>.
So<si?i>//<si>(D) {N} ``^hand, ^arm''. Syn. <Ola-si> `hand proper', <DaGgo-si> `arm proper'.
So<siara>(L) {N} ``^dangerous''.
So<sib>(D) {V()} ``to ^pinch''.
So<sibDAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take a vow''. Nom. <An-s[An]ibDAj> promise.
So<siD>\\<sitri>,,<sittAri>(ZDLD) {N} ``a species of ^grain: ^mandia, a ^millet (%Eleusine_coracana, %E._indica)''.
So<siDDAm>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Or.<>?.
So<siDrub>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^take out handfuls''. Nom. <s[An]iDrub>.
So<siDsiGgOl>(M) {V()} ``to ^whistle''.
So<siyJOl>(L) {N} ``^chicken_^pox''.
So<si-yur>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for one's head to ^spin, to be ^dizzy; to be ^infatuated (#R)''. Nom. <s[An]i-yur>.
So<sij>\\<pAsij>(DL) {N} ``^child''.
So<sijDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^abandon''. Nom. <s[An]ijDa>.
So<sijeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unburdened, to be ^relieved of a load (as a woman after childbirth)''.
So<sijjob>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
So<sikkAm>(L) {N} ``a ^bag of net-like work''. *Oriya.
So<sikk+Ri>(L) {N} ``a ^chain, ^necklace''. *Oriya.
So<sikOj-ja>,,<sikOj-j+naG>(S) {POST} ``^up_to''.
So<sim>,,<im>\\<kAnsim>(DS) {N} ``^chicken''. !<sim> only in <ADrE-sim> `chicken egg'.
So<simiy-len-ji>(L) {N} ``a ^couple''.
So<sin>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be soft, to be tender''. Caus. <Ab-sin>.
So<sin>\\<sinDi>(DLL) {N} ``^date_^palm''. ^tree.
So<sinDi>//<sin>(DLL) {N} ``^date_^palm''. ^tree.
So<sinjaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<sintAri>(L) {N} ``^or else, or''.
So<sinta>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to ^think''. Nom. <s[An]inta>. *Oriya.
So<siJtuJ>(DL) {N} ``^shrew''.
So<siG>\\<siGgEr>(D) {N} ``^ginger''.
So<si?iG>//<s+G>(V) {N} ``^house''. !Gumma dialect <su?uG>, combining form variants <siG> and <suG>.
So<siGgEr>//<siG>(L) {N} ``^ginger''.
So<siGkoGDa>(L) {N} ``the first ^funeral ceremony''.
So<sisAlay>,,<sisbOGDaG>(L) {N} ``^camel''.
So<sisbOGDaG>,,<sisAlay>(Z) {N} ``^camel''.
So<si.siD>(L) {X} ``^meat''. Baby-talk for <jElu>. *Go.<sisiD> `meat'.
So<sisim+la>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^glitter''. !R?.
So<sisiG-gOl>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^whistle''. Nom. <si.siG-gOl>. ??cuts?
So<si-tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pluck_off''. Nom. <s[An]i-tAD>.
So<sitAr>(M) {V(lay)} ``to ^stitch''. Nom. <s[An]itAr>.
So<sita>(DLD) {V()} ``to ^bless''.

So<sitri>,,<sittAri>//<siD>(L) {N} ``a species of ^grain: ^mandia, a ^millet (%Eleusine_coracana, %Eleusine_indica)''.
So<sitta>(L) {N} ``^blessings''.
So<s+b>(DML) {V(lay)} ``to stick a pole, spear, etc. in the ground''. Nom. <s[An]+b.s+b>.
So<s+D>(S) {V(liJ)} ``to ^miss a target ((^miss_target))''.
So<s+lEG>//<sEG>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^pot''.
So<s+m>\\<sOn+m>(L) {N} ``^spirit, god, etc.''. ??exact gloss?
So<s+m>(DSL) {V(lay)} ``to ^grope in the dark''. Nom. <s+m.s+m>.
So<s+G>\\<si?iG>,,<su?uG>(D) {N} ``^house''. Dial. of Gumma <su?uG>, combining form variants <siG> and <suG>.
So<s+r>(LD) {V()} ``to spray (as insecticide)''.
So<s+rAG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^warm oneself (after sitting in the sun)''. Nom. <s[An]+rAG>.
So<s+ra>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put out fire by pouring water''. Nom. <s[An]+ra>.
So<s+rEG>(S) {POST} ``^from, ^because of''. !<An-s+reG> thereupon.
So<s+r+b-bAb>(Z) {V()} ``to ^fall ^head first''.
So<s+r-yoG>(LMy) {N} ``about ^sunrise''.
So<s+r-kul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^twilight''. {ADV} ``about six in the ^evening''.
So<sO>(M) {V()} ``to ^decay, to ^rot''.
So<sO>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^conceal, to ^hide''. Nom. <s[An]O.sO>.
So<sO?O>,,<sO>(MDL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^stink, to have a foul smell''. Nom. <s[An]O?O>.
So<sOa>() {X} ``^X??''.
So<sOD>\\<k+nsOD>(DS) {N} ``^dog''. !<kAJsOD> joking pronunciation.
So<sOD>(SMDM) {V()} ``to ^brew, to ^ferment, to add flowers to water to ferment to make liquor''.
So<sORua>(L) {N} ``^plate, ^dish''.
So<sOgaD>(L) {N} ``a kind of wild ^fowl; ^name of a ^village in Pottasingi P.S. in Koraput District, Orissa (the dialect of Sora on which this dictionary is based)''.
So<sOy>(SDD) {V()} ``to ^shoot, to ^fire a weapon, to ^set_^fire to something, to ^burn''.
So<sOybOG>(L) {N} ``^black''.
So<sOj>(MD) {V(lay)} ``to ^mimic''.
So<sOkoDDa>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<sOl>(MD) {V()} ``to ^spoil''.
So<sOl>\\<sOlDa>(DL) {N} ``^earth, ^clay''.
So<sOlDa>//<sOl>(DL) {N} ``^earth, ^clay''.
So<sOmOy>(SS) {N} ``^time''. *Or.<sOmOiO>; cf. <AyAm-An> time.
So<sOn+m>//<s+m>(DL) {N} ``^god''. ??exact gloss?
So<sOG>\\<AsOG>(D) {N} ``excrement, dung''.
So<sOpEG>(L) {N} ``^pus''.
So<sOra>//<sOr>(DL) {N} ``^Sora''. !<sOr> only in <jati-sOr> `pure Sora' (not considered good usage).
So<sOrkara>(L) {N} ``^government''. *Oriya.
So<so?or>(L) {V(liJ)} ``for water to ^boil''. Nom. <s[An]o?or>.
So<soD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove (with hands), to ^gather into a ^heap''. Nom. <s[An]oD.soD>.
So<soRa>(L) {ADJ} ``^big, ^large''.
So<soyo>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hot (as chillies)''. {V(liJ)} ``to be hot''. Nom. <s[An]oyo>.
So<somba>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.

So<sombara>(L) {N} ``^Monday''. *Oriya.
So<somoy>(S) {N} ``^time''. *Or.<sOmOiO>. Cf. <AyAmAn> `time'.
So<soG>(D) {V()} ``to ^blossom (of palms, bananas only)''.
So<soronti>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<su>\\<Asu>(D) {N} ``fever''.
So<sugAlAm>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^cheap''. Nom. <s[An]ugAlAm>.
So<suyem>(M) {V()} ``to ^pity''.
So<suj>\<??>(:)
So<sujEr>,,<sujEr-DaG>(LD) {N} ``a ^goad or ^prod used to drive animals''.
So<sukkAlara>(L) {N} ``^Friday''. *Oriya.
So<sukka>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^well''. Nom. <s[An]ukka>. *Oriya.
So<sulji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^retaliate, to ^argue, to ^retort''. Nom. <s[An]ulji>.
So<sulla>(L) {N} ``a small ^measure''.
So<sulli>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<sun>\\<sunDaG>(D) {N} ``^post, ^pillar''.
So<sun>\\<sunruj>(DL) {N} ``a small ^basket''.
So<sunDAm>(L) {N} ``^lime''.
So<sunDaG>//<sun>(D) {N} ``^post, ^pillar''.
So<sunDi>(L) {N} ``a ^man of the Sondi caste who distills and sells liquor''.
So<sunnari>(L) {N} ``^goldsmith''. *Oriya.
So<sunne>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^touch''. Nom. <s[An]unne>.
So<sunruj>//<sun>(D) {N} ``a small ^basket''.
So<sunsi-DaG>(L) {N} ``^hair-^pin''. *Oriya.
So<su?uG>,,<si?iG>//<s+G>(DLS) {N} ``^house''. !<su?uG> is heard in the Gumma dialect and several others for <si?iG>.
So<suGjAb>(L) {N} ``a vegetable ^parasite''.
So<suGkAra-tuj>(Z) {N} ``the ^Pole_^Star, the ^North_Star''. |<tuj>\<tujtuj> `star'.
So<suGrub>(M) {V()} ``to ^sniff''.
So<sur>\\<sAnuru>(DL) {N} ``^umbrella worn on the head''.
So<sur>\\<surbaG>(DL) {N} ``^wasp''.
So<su?ur>(L) {V()} ``to ^bubble up''. Nom. <s[An]u?ur>.
So<surbaG>//<sur>(LD) {N} ``^wasp''.
So<suri-kon>(L) {N} ``^knife''. *Oriya.
So<surpije>(M) {V()} ``to ^surrender''.
So<t>(@) {SX(V)} ``^present, ^future, ^nonpast, ^imperfect''.
So<tAb>(SDLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_out''. Nom. <t[An]Ab.tAb>.
So<tAb>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^start work, to ^begin a job; to ^quit working, to ^stop working''. Nom. <t[An]Ab.tAb>.
So<tAbaG>(M) {V()} ``to ^meet''.
So<tAb+b>(M) {V(liJ)} ``to ^sink, to be ^immersed, to ^drown''. Nom. <t[An]Ab+b>; \^<tA-b+b>, cf. <b+b(liJ)> to sink, to set.
So<tAb-ji>(MMy) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull_a_^tooth of someone's''. Nom. <t[An]Ab-ji>(LMy) {V(lenay)} ``to pull one of one's own teeth''. Nom. <tAb-ji-na>.
So<tAbmE>(LL) {N} ``^new, ^modern''.
So<tA[b]b+b>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^sink something, to ^immerse, to ^drown (tr.)''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]b+b>.
So<tA[b]ge>(S) {VC(lay)} ``to ^heat''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]ge>.

So<tA[b]koD>(My) {V()} ``to ^finish; to ^kill''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]koD>.
So<tA[b]maD>(MMy) {VC(lay)} ``to ^forgive''. Nom. <t[An]A[b]maD>; the presumed root <tAmaD(lenay)> `to be forgiven' does not occur, but only <tAmaD(lay)> `to dust off'.
So<tA[b]nAG>(DML) {VC(lay)} ``to ^set_^upright, to ^stand something up, to get someone up; to ^halt someone''. Nom. <t[an]A[b]nAG>.
So<tAD>(L^) {V(lay)} ``to ^break (a cord, a rope); to ^pick (leaves)''. Nom. <t[An]AD.tAD>?.
So<tAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to be ^clean, not to be dirty''. E.g. <DO?OG-JEn tAD-lE> `my body is clean'.
So<tAD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have no sons''.
So<tARa>(L) {N} ``^tank, ^pond''. Syn. <bAnDa>.
So<tADay>(My) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^intoxicated''. Nom. <t[An]ADay>. ??ANALYSIS?
So<tAREb>//<tEb>(L) {N} ``^adze''. ??<r>(L).
So<tARen-Da>(L) {N} ``^culvert''.
So<tAReG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^pile up''. Nom. <t[An]AReG>.
So<tAgAlDa>(S) {N} ``^early morning (about six)''.
So<tAgaD>() {C} ``be ^morning''.
So<tAge>(ML) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^hot''. {V(le)} ``to be hot''. Nom. <t[An]Age>?. *Jy.<tAgo>.
So<tAj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^plot, to practice black ^magic''. Nom. <t[An]Aj-na> LDLL
So<tAj.tAj>//<tAj>(L) {N} ``plotting''.
So<tAj-ta>(ML) {N} ``the ^back of the body''.
So<tAkAr>(@) {V(liJ)} ``to ^shiver''. Nom. <t[An]AkAr>.
So<tAkoD>(S) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^finished; to ^^die''. Nom. <t[An]AkoD>.
So<tAkoG>(L) {N} ``^big flat rock''.
So<tAku>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^ant''.
So<tAl>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^retain, to ^reserve''. Nom. <t[An]Al>.
So<tAlAjba>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^old''.
So<tAlAkEkE>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tAlenDa>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tAleG>(DLDL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tAl-toD>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave trees ^standing during the ^clearing of a forest''.
So<tAm>,,<tOD>\\<tO?OD>(M) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>.
So<tAm>(L) {C} ``^like, a ^little, -ish''.
So<tAm>(MMy) {V(liJ)} ``to look ^pretty''. Nom. <tAm.tAm>.
So<tAmaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^dust_off, to ^brush''. Nom. <t[An]AmaD>.
So<tAmba>(LML) {N} ``^forenoon, ^midmorning''.
So<tAmbED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulder''. Nom. <t[An]AmbED>. Syn. <b+Rar(lenay)>.
So<tAmboG>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather''. Nom. <t[An]AmboG>.
So<tAmDEr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hurt, to ^torture''. Nom. <t[An]AmDEr> torture.
So<tAm-DeG>(L) {V()} ``to put one thing on top of another, to ^pile''.
So<tAmElaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
So<tAmki>(L) {V()} ``to ^dash against''.
So<tAmmu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a baby to bed''. Nom. <t[An]Ammu>.
So<tAmOG>(L) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^pass by, to come|go by''.
So<tAm-pAgAl>(ML) {N} ``the ^whole night''.
So<tAm-pAr+b>(L) {N} ``^whole day''.

So<tAmsu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^bind a rope with another, to ^tie a knot''.
So<tAmtaG>(L) {N} ``a ^trail''.
So<tAmuJ>(DL) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tAn>(L) {V()} ``to ^brush_the_teeth''.
So<tAnAG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stand, to ^stand_up; to ^halt, to ^stop''. Nom. <t[An]AnAG>.
So<tAnApO>(Z) {N} ``a ^torch''.
So<tAnamAG-ji>(DL) {N} ``^front teeth''.
So<tAnam-Der>(L) {N} ``^ladder''.
So<t[An]+b>//<t+b>(@) {N} ``a ^share''. |Nom. of <t+b> `to share'.
So<tAn+l>//<t+l>(L) {N} ``^threshing_floor''.
So<tAn-ji>(LMZ) {V(lenay)} ``to ^wash or clean teeth''. Nom. <tAnji-na>.
So<tAn.tAn>(LL) {V(lenay)} ``to wash''. Nom. <tAn.tAn-na>. ??mng?
So<tAnuD>(L) {N} ``^blacksmith's bellows''.
So<tAnuG-Da>(L) {N} ``^water to be added to something''. !mng?.
So<t[An]AmDEr>(L-RECHECK??) {N} ``^torture''.
So<t[An]An-la>,,<Ala>//<la>(L) {N} ``^tail''.
So<t[An][An][r]Ab>(L) {N} ``^subscription''.
So<t[An]Arpu>(L) {N} ``^spots, ^patches''.
So<t[An]aRa-ji>,,<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``^molar''.
So<t[An]aD-luD>(D) {N} ``^cheek''.
So<t[An]agOD-toD>(L) {N} ``^matchbox''.
So<t[An]a?ar>(L) {V()} ``to ^light''.
So<t[An]iy.tiy>(L) {N} ``^gift''.
So<t[An]iki>(S) {X} ``^next''.
So<t[An]iGkaj>(L) {N} ``^vermillion mark worn on the forehead''.
So<t[An]+b>(LD) {N} ``^part, ^division, ^share''.
So<t[An]+m>(L) {N} ``^heap''.
So<t[An]+r-DaG>(L) {N} ``^terrace''.
So<t[An]Ol>(L) {N} ``a ^rope with which a cow or other animal is tied''.
So<t[An]OGba>(L) {NK} ``(1) ^husband; (2) ^copulation''.
So<t[An]ol.tol>(L) {N} ``a ^prop, ^support''.
So<t[An]o.to>(L) {N} ``^sexual intercourse''.
So<t[An]uDAb>(DL) {N} ``^cork, ^stopper, ^plug''.
So<t[An]u?ul>(D) {N} ``^strength, ^virility''.
So<tAG>\\<AtAG>(L) {N} ``^brain''.
So<tAG>\\<tAGgam>(DMLL) {N} ``^necklace''.
So<tAG>(M) {V()} ``to ^pound grain, to ^husk_paddy''. Nom. <tAG-DiJ>.
So<tAGAD>(L) {V()} ``to ^collide''.
So<tAG-DiJ>(L) {N} ``^husking rice''.
So<tAGgam>//<tAG>(L) {N} ``^necklace''.
So<tAGka>(DLL) {N} ``^rupee''. *Oriya.
So<tAGke>//<t+G>(L) {N} ``^parasitic_^worm of the hide of cattle, hogs, etc.''. *Oriya.
So<tAGlaD>(MML) {N} ``^flat rice''.
So<tAGnOD>(SDLL) {N} ``^limit, ^fence, ^hedge''.
So<tAG-Ja>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^kick, to ^stamp''. Nom. <t[An]AGJa>.
So<tAGOr>//<gOD>(L) {N} ``^way, ^path, ^road''.
So<tAGrAj>(M) {N} ``^pure''.

So<tAGraJ>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^put a creeper on a pole or network for support''. Nom. <t[An]AnraJ>?.
So<tAGs+b>(L) {V()} ``to ^pierce''.
So<tAGsOn>(L) {N} ``^alone, ^lonely''.
So<tAGtul>(L) {N} ``^ghat, mountain ^road''.
So<tArAb>(L) {N} ``a kind of berry ^tree''.
So<tArAkka>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to be ^cunning, to ^cheat''. Nom. <tArAkka>. *Oriya.
So<tArAnAG>(L) {X} ``^vertically''.
So<tAraGDi>(ML) {N} ``^middle''.
So<tArED>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^measure''. Nom. <t[An]ArED>.
So<tArel>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Syn. <pAr.pAr>.
So<tAreG-Da>(L) {C} ``^put one on another ((^pile)) ((^stack))''. !not a culvert.
So<tArgAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mince meat''. Nom. <t[An]ArgAD>.
So<tArgAnOD>(LZ) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tAr-gij>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^clearly ^visible''.
So<tAr+b>//<t+r>(LMy) {N} ``^cloud''.
So<tArjob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^clap hands''. Nom. <t[An]Arjob>.
So<tArkoab>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
So<tArOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^massage''. Nom. <t[An]ArOj>.
So<tArpu>(L) {N} ``^lead, ^zinc''.
So<tArraG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^whet''. Nom. <t[An]ArraG>.
So<tArraG-mAr>(M) {N} ``^blacksmith''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. !<<tar-laG-mAr>>?.
So<tAr-t+m>(M) {V()} ``to ^collect debts''.
So<tAr-t+m>(L) {V()} ``to ^collect debts''.
So<tArt+m>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect''. Nom. <t[An]+r+m>?.
So<tArt+m>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^collect''. Nom. <t[An]+r+m>??.
So<tAroD>(L) {V()} ``to ^shrink''.
So<tAroGseG-s+G>(L) {N} ``dancing ^platform ((^dance))''.
So<tAruG-na>(L) {X} ``^useful, ^fitting''.
So<t[Ar]a-gij-na>(L) {N} ``^mirror''.
So<t[Ar]aJ-sAn-loD>(L) {N} ``^string used in lacing a bed-stead''.
So<t[Ar]E.tE>(L) {N} ``a ^flute??''.
So<t[Ar]erAG>(L) {N} ``a ^torch''.
So<t[Ar]uRi-DaG>(Z) {N} ``a ^crutch''.
So<tAttARu>(L) {N} ``^buffalo horn''.
So<tab>\\<tabAG>(L) {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''.
So<tab>(?),,<tar>(L)\\<tabar>(L) {N} ``^banyan_^tree''. ??CF?
So<tabAnO>(DL) {N} ``personal name, male''.
So<tabAG>//<tab>(D) {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''.
So<tabar>(L)//<tab>(?),,<tar>(L) {N} ``^banyan_^tree''. ??CF?
So<tabbeG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^set up''. Nom. <t[An]abbeG>.
So<tabDOG>(L) {X} ``^at_once, ^immediately''.
So<tabrEl>(L) {N} ``^thunder''.
So<taD>(M) {V()} ``to ^cut rope''.
So<taDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strain''. Nom. <t[An]aDa>.
So<taRa>(L) {X} ``^old, ^primitive''.
So<taRa-ji>(L) {N} ``^molar teeth''.

So<taDar-im>(LLZMy) {N} ``^cock (of any species of fowl), ^rooster''.
So<taRer>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pour into another vessel slowly''. Nom. <t[An]aRer>.
So<taRiD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^ripe''. Nom. <t[An]aRiD>.
So<taD-luD-ber>(L) {N} ``^tall talk, deceitful verbosity''.
So<taROlE>(L) {IND} ``^directly, without stopping anywhere''.
So<taEG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lessen the heat by pulling out some burning sticks out of the oven''. Nom. <t[An]aEG>.
So<ta-gij>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^see in a mirror''. Nom. <ta-gij-na>.
So<tagOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^rub or strike against''. Nom. <t[An]agOD>.
So<taikka>(Z) {X} ``^untouchable, ^Harijan''. *Or.<>?.
So<taj>\\<Ataj>(D) {N} ``^fart''.
So<tajAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^strain off water from cooked rice''. Nom. <t[An]ajAD>.
So<taj-beG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^straighten out, to ^set_up''.
So<ta-jeG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^hold the leg, to pull the leg''.
So<ta-ji>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^sharpen''. Nom. <t[An]a-ji>.
So<tak+m>(S) {C} ``^cough sound''. !only sound, no modification, endings, etc.
So<takob>(M) {V()} ``to ^catch''. !as ball.
So<tal>\\<k+ntal>(DL) {N} ``^wall''.
So<tal>\\<tala>(L) {N} ``^rock''.
So<tal>\\<talli>(D) {N} ``metal ^dish''.
So<ta?al>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^spleen''.
So<tala>//<tal>(L) {N} ``^rock''.
So<ta-lE>(L) {IND} ``^available cheaply''.
So<talli>//<tal>(D) {N} ``metal ^dish''.
So<talOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull out one from a bunch''. Nom. <t[An]alOj>.
So<tambi>(L) {N} ``a small ^glass''.
So<tambu>(L) {N} ``^tent''. *Oriya.
So<tamja-n+m>(L) {N} ``^eight years''.
So<tamji>(L) {N} ``^eight''. *^V008 Kh.<tham>.
So<tampO>(L) {N} ``a postage ^stamp''. *Engl.<stamp>, Or.<>.
So<tan>(S) {C} ``right up ^until''. !maybe <ta-n>, <OsAn-tan> in ^vain, <nAmin-tan> up to ^now.
So<tanDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^replace''. Nom. <t[An]anDa>.
So<taJ>(MDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''. Nom. <taJ.taJ>.
So<taJal>//<taJ>(DL) {N} ``^crocodile''.
So<taJkel>(L) {N} ``a small ^basket''.
So<taG>\\<taGliy>,,<taGlij>,,<taGliJ>,,<taGniJ>(DS) {N} ``^cow, ^cattle''.
So<taG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^change, to ^alter''. Nom. <t[An]an>???.
So<taG>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^hole, to drive a ^nail''. Nom. <t[An]aG.taG>.
So<taGbOj>(L) {N} ``^one each''.
So<taGgAl-na>(L) {N} ``a ^crest, ^plume of feathers worn on the head''.
So<taGkel>(L) {N} ``a small, shallow ^basket''.
So<taGko>(L) {N} ``the ^stone of a mango fruit''.
So<taGliy>,,<taGlij>,,<taGliJ>,,<taGniJ>//<taG>(DS) {N} ``^cow, ^cattle''.
So<taGOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lead the way''. Nom. <t[An]aGOr>.
So<taGra>(L) {V(lay)} ``to make a ^handle for a spear, axe, etc.''. Nom. <t[An]aGra>.
So<taGsi>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to get ^vaccinated''. Nom. <taGsi-na>.

So<tar>,,<tab>\\<tabar>(L) {N} ``^banyan tree''. ??CF?
So<tar>\\<tarba>(D) {N} ``^flower''.
So<tar>\\<tarEl>(DL) {N} ``^thread''.
So<tar>(DM) {V()} ``to ^shine''. Cf. <ta?ar> bright, <t[An]a?ar> light.
So<tar>(D) {V()} ``to ^shine''. !related to <ta?ar> bright, <tAna?ar> light.
So<ta?ar>(L) {ADJ(dAm)} ``^white''.
So<tarAb>(Z) {C} ``^G''.
So<tarba>//<tar>(D) {N} ``^flower''.
So<tarEl>//<tar>(DL) {N} ``^thread''.
So<tareG-mAD>(L),,<tariG-mAD>(MZ) {V()} ``to ^squint into the ^sun; to be ^dazzling''.
So<tarikO>(L) {N} ``^date''. *Oriya.
So<tar-jab>(L) {N} ``^cymbals''.
So<tar-jub-si>(M) {V()} ``to ^clap''.
So<ta?ar-koy>(Z) {N} ``long white ^tail on a ^rooster''.
So<tarmal>(L) {N} ``^white ants''.
So<tarpob>(Z) {C} ``^gray''.
So<tasOD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^remove''. Nom. <t[An]asOD>.
So<tasol>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pluck out''.
So<tatti>(L) {N} ``bamboo ^mat''.
So<tE>\\<k+ntE>(DL) {N} ``the ^plantain or ^banana plant; its fruit''.
So<tE>\\<kAntE>(L) {N} ``a large ^pot with a narrow mouth''.
So<tEb>\\<tAREb>(LD) {N} ``^adze''. ??<r>(L).
So<tED>(LLLD) {V(lenay)} ``to ^swing, to oscillate''. Nom. <tED-na>.
So<tEREr>(LMy) {N} ``^circle''. {ADJ(dAm)} ``circular, ^round''. {V(liJ)} ``to be circular''. Nom. <t[An]EREr>??. Syn. <roRogo> `circular'. Cf. <kuR+b> `spherical, globular'.
So<tEDuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^divine the causes of illness, trouble, or death??''.
So<tEya>(M) {V()} ``to ^borrow??''.
So<tEllaRi>(L) {N} ``a ^pot''.
So<tEm>,,<tem>\\<tEmber>(L),,<tember>(D) {N} ``tree ^rat''.
So<tEmber>,,<tember>//<tEm>(L),,<tem>(D) {N} ``tree ^rat''.
So<tEG-t+D>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift_a_weapon in order to ^strike''. Nom. <t[An]EG-t+D>.
So<tEppa>(My) {ADJ(dAm)} ``in a ^bunch, ^clumped''. {V(liJ)} ``to ^grow in a bunch (as bananas)''. Nom. <t[An]Eppa>??. {V(lay)??} ``to ^arrange into a bunch''. {N??} ``a ^bunch, a ^clump''. ??format?
So<tEr>\\<tErAm>(LLD) {N} ``a kind of small ^wasp''.
So<tErAm>//<tEr>(LLD) {N} ``a kind of small ^wasp''.
So<tEr-Da>(M) {V()} ``to ^amuse. ??ter?
So<teD>(L) {IND} ``^negation''. !SUFFIX?.
So<teDnE-n>(L) {X} ``^here''.
So<teD-te>(L) {N} ``^there''.
So<tel>\\<kAnteRa>(DL) {N} ``^castor_^plant; ^castor_^bean''.
So<tem>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^sell''. Nom. <t[An]em>.
So<temaG>(L) {IND} ``^at, ^near''. !<te-maG>??.
So<tenDAr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate (of animals, birds, etc.)''. Nom. <t[An]enDAr>.
So<teG>\\<tAGke>(L) {N} ``a ^tick''. *Oriya. ??t+G?
So<teG>(LLMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^carry on the ^head''. Nom. <teG.teG>.
So<teG>\\<teGker>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp''.

So<teGker>//<teG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp''.
So<ter>(LDL) {V(lay)} ``to ^kindle a fire, to ^light a lamp''. Nom. <ter.ter>.
So<terDa>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fondle, to ^kiss''. Nom. <t[An]erDa>.
So<tere>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^finished''. Nom. <t[An]ere>.
So<tereD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^lift up, to ^raise''. Nom. <t[An]ereD>.
So<ti>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^pull or ^uproot weeds or grass''. Nom. <t[An]i.ti>; syn. <tAb(lay)>, <tAb-j+G(lenay)>.
So<tib-maj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^taste''. Nom. <t[An]ib-maj>.
So<tiD>\\<OntiD>(LD) {N} ``^bird''.
So<tiRuD-sOG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of edible ^tuber''. Lit. myna-shit-tuber.
So<tigAD>(L) {N} ``^ticket''. *Or.<>; Engl.<ticket>.
So<tiggAl>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^basket''.
So<tiy>(LMDS) {V(lay)} ``to ^give''. Nom. <t[An]iy.tiy>.
So<tiy-sAl>(M) {V()} ``to ^plaster''.
So<tij>\\<Atij>(L) {N} ``vulva, vagina, cunt''.
So<tijkuj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^buy land''. Nom. <t[An]ijkuj>.
So<tin>\\<tit.tin>(LD) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree; its fruit''.
So<tinDoj>() {V(lenay)} ``to ^stand on a high place''. Nom. <tinDoj-na>.
So<tinja-n+m>(L^) {N} ``^nine years''.
So<tinji>(@) {NUM} ``^nine''. !<timji>Ram.??.
So<tiGkARu>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
So<tiGkaj>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to apply or wear a "tikka" or "bindi" or "butu" (the vermilion spot on the forehead worn by Hindu women)''. Nom. <t[An]iGkaj>. *Or.<>??.
So<ti-p+r>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^pick something with the tips of two fingers''. Nom. <t[An]i-p+r> `a pinch'.
So<tipO>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^put finger print''. Nom. <t[An]ipO>. *Oriya.
So<tisAni>,,<tisari>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''.
So<ti-sAr>(Z) {V()} ``to ^pull out ^grass in a paddy field''.
So<tisari>,,<tisAni>(L) {N} ``^personal name, woman born in <ti-sAr-gaj> (August)''.
So<tit.tin>//<tin>(LD) {N} ``^tamarind ^tree; its fruit''.
So<t+b>(DLS) {V()} ``to ^share, to ^divide''.
So<t+b>(LMD) {V(lay)} ``to ^do, to do ^work''. Nom. <t[An]+b.t+b>.
So<t+D>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^beat with a stick''. Nom. <t[An]+D>.
So<t+DE>(S) {C} ``^how, as many as''. !suffix for question words, relative suffix <te>, bliebig.
So<t+D-JoG-jeG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^stretch''.
So<t+D-tum>(LZ) {V(lenay)} ``to beat a drum''. Nom. <t+D-tum>.
So<t+l>\\<tAn+l>(DL) {N} ``^threshing_floor''.
So<t+l>(LDML) {V(lay)} ``to ^bury, to bury a dead body''. Nom. <t+l.t+l>.
So<t+m>(S) {C} ``^only''.
So<t+m>(LDM) {V(lay)} ``to ^heap, to ^pile up, to ^hoard''. Nom. <t[An]+m.t+m>.
So<t+mboG>(Z) {C} ``^G''.
So<t+myem>(LM) {V(lay)} ``to ^love; to ^court, to ^woo''. Nom. <t[An]+myem>.
So<t+m-pal>(L) {V(lE)} ``to ^water to overflow when the bund has broken''. Nom. <t[An]+m-pal>.
So<t+n>(DL) {V()} ``to make an ^appointment''.
So<t+G>\\<tAGke>(DL) {N} ``^parasitic_^worm of hide of cattle, hogs''.
So<t+r>\\<tAr+b>(LMy) {N} ``^cloud''.

So<t+r>(DL) {V()} ``to ^terrace''.
So<t+rmaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^fruit or berry''.
So<t+rray>(LL) {V(lay)} ``to ^scare away birds by making noise''. Nom. <t[An]+rray>.
So<t+r-rO = t+r-lO>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^level with the ground''. Nom. <t[An]+r-rO = t[An]+r-lO>.
So<t+r.t+r>(L) {V(lay)} ``to drive as cattle''. Nom. <t[An]+r.t+r>.
So<t+ttur>(M) {V()} ``to ^release''.
So<tOD>,,<tAm>\\<tO?OD>(LD) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>.
So<tOD>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^unable to get a share''.
So<tO?OD>//<tAm>,,<tOD>(DL) {N} ``^mouth''. !The form <tAm>, although very frequent, is not productive. The productive combining form is <tOD>.
So<tOROG>(S) {ADV} ``^frequently, ^often''. Syn. <bOy.bOy> frequently, much.
So<tOgAl>(L) {N} ``^night''.
So<tOge>,,<tO?Oge>//<toD>(D) {N} ``^fire''. Cf. <tAge> hot.
So<tOj>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^line_up, to put in a ^row; to ^display, as merchandise''. Nom. <t[An]Oj.tOj>.
So<tOkAla-ber>(L) {V()} ``to ^stammer, to ^stutter''.
So<tOl>(LD) {V(lay)} ``to wear ornaments''. Nom. <t[An]Ol.tOl>.
So<tOmAnya>(M) {V()} ``to ^seduce''.
So<tOmba>(L) {N} ``^copper''. *Oriya.
So<tOnAj>(ML) {V(lay)} ``to practice ^sorcery or ^magic, to ^bewitch''.
So<tOnAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mortgage''. Nom. <t[An]Aka>?.
So<tOnAka>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^mortgage''. Nom. <t[An]Aka>??.
So<tOnan>(ZL) {NK} ``^sister (to a brother)''.
So<tOG>(DM) {V()} ``to ^dance''.
So<tOGba>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate''. Nom. <t[An]OGba> copulation, husband.
So<tOG-Di>(ML) {V(lenay)} ``to ^spin ^thread''.
So<tOGgal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^eat some side dish with rice''. Nom. <t[An]OGgal>.
So<tOGyem>(LM) {V(lenay)} ``to breathe''. Nom. <t[An]OGyem>.
So<tOG-sEG>//<tOG>(L) {N} ``dance''. {V(lenay,lay)} ``to ^dance''. |<tOG> `to dance'.
So<tOG-tul>(L) {N} ``^steep hill path''.
So<tOr>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^fence, to ^enclose, to ^surround''. Nom. <t[An]Or.tOr>.
So<tOrO-D+m>(D) {V()} ``to ^snore''.
So<tOr.tOr>//<tOr>(Z) {N} ``^hedge, ^fence, ^enclosure''. |<tOr> `to fence'.
So<tOsAla>(L) {N} ``a brass ^vessel''.
So<to>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^copulate_with''. !Obscene. Nom. <t[An]o.to>.
So<tob>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^wash (clothes)''. Nom. <t[An]ob.tob>.
So<toD>\\<tOge>,,<tO?Oge>(Z) {N} ``^fire''.
So<toRAsi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''. *Oriya.
So<toRe>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^weigh''. Nom. <t[An]oRe>. *Oriya.
So<toRen>(Z) {V(lay)} ``for two people to carry a load slung between them''. Nom. <t[An]oRen>.
So<toRe-sal>(L) {N} ``a kind of rice ^beer''.
So<toROG-DAm>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^hang oneself''. Nom. <toROG-DAm-na>.
So<toj>\\<kAntoj>(L) {N} ``^owl''.
So<tol>\\<Atol>(L) {N} ``^peanuts''.
So<tol>,,<tul>\\<toRa>,,<tuRa>(LH) {N} ``^seeds of the ^mohwa tree''.

So<tol>(DLL) {V(lay)} ``to ^support with a ^prop''. Nom. <t[An]ol.tol> prop.
So<tolED>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^gum''.
So<tom>\\<tot.tom>(L) {N} ``species of ^lizard''.
So<tom-paD>(L) {V()} ``to ^stretch_out the ^legs''.
So<tonDo>(L) {N} ``the ^crest on the ^cock's head''.
So<tonta>(DL) {N} ``a ^garden, a ^grove''.
So<tonti>(L) {N} ``^tree_^top''.
So<toppi>(L) {N} ``a ^hat, a ^cap''. *Oriya.
So<tor>\\<k+ntor>(L) {N} ``^bat''. ??<kAntor>?
So<torro>(L) {N} ``^termite, ^white_^ant''.
So<tosa>(S) {N} ``a medicinal ^nut''.
So<tottoRi>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^greens''.
So<tot.tom>//<tom>(L) {N} ``species of ^lizard''.
So<tuAb>(S) {V(lay)} ``to ^kill''. !<tu[b]Ab-eten> kill {Nom. <>.
So<tuaD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^open''. Nom. <t[An]uaD>.
So<tub+r>(D) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<tuD>\\<kAnt+nuD>(L) {N} ``^jackdaw''. ??<kAnt[An]uDtuD>(S).
So<tuD>,,<toD>\\<tuRuD>,,<toRoD>(D) {N} ``large bamboo ^basket''. ??o/u?
So<tu-DAb>(LH) {V(lay)} ``to plug a small hole, to stopper a bottle''. |<Dab> `to stop'. Nom. <t[An]u-DAb>.
So<tuRa>,,<toRa>//<tul>(DH),,<tol>(L) {N} ``the ^seed of the ^mohwa ^tree; (also <tuRa-neb> the mohwa tree itself, when it seeds (June, July))''.
So<tuRi>(L) {N} ``^weeds''.
So<tuDra-n+m>(L^) {N} ``^six years''.
So<tuDru>(L) {NUM} ``^six''.
So<tuRu>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^associate, to ^form companionship''. Nom. <t[An]uRu>.
So<tuRuD>,,<toRoD>//<tuD>,,<toD>(D) {N} ``large bamboo ^basket''. ??o/u?
So<tuDum>//<tum>(LD) {N} ``a ^drum''.
So<tuRum>(M) {V()} ``to ^kneel''.
So<tuya>(L) {X} ``^near''.
So<tuj>\\<tuj.tuj>(DL) {N} ``^star, ^planet''.
So<tujjal>(L) {V(lay)} ``to dip a finger into a liquid and ^taste it''. Nom. <t[An]ujjal>.
So<tujOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^beat_^paddy''.
So<tuj.tuj>//<tuj>(DL) {N} ``^star, ^planet''.
So<tuk+m>(L) {N} ``kind of ^large ant''.
So<tul>\\<tulAb>(D) {N} ``^forest''.
So<tul>(L),,<tun>(D)\\<tun+l>(LD) {N} ``species of ^snake''. !(Ram <tunal-?ja:d> `constrictor snake'.). ??CF?
So<tul>,,<tol>\\<tuRa>(D),,<toRa>(L) {N} ``the ^seed of the ^mohwa ^tree (also <Abay-tul>); (also <tuRa-neb> the mohwa tree itself, when it seeds (June, July))''.
So<tu?ul>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^strong''. Nom. <t[An]u?ul>.
So<tulAb>//<tul>(DZSL) {N} ``^forest''.
So<tulAD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^shut''. Nom. <t[An]ulAD>.
So<tulAG>(L) {V()} ``to ^confront''. Nom. <t[An]ulAG>.
So<tulbaD>(Z) {N} ``^post''.
So<tum>\\<tuDum>(LD) {N} ``a drum''.
So<tum>\\<tumba>(L) {N} ``a ^pot or ^vessel of clay or a gourd''. *Oriya.

So<tumAG-gay>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''.
So<tumba>//<tum>(L) {N} ``a ^pot or ^vessel of clay or a gourd''. *Oriya.
So<tumpERa>(L) {N} ``^lotus, water lily''. Syn. <tARa-tar>.
So<tun+l>(LD)//<tul>(L),,<tun>(D) {N} ``species of ^snake''. !(Ram <tunal-?ja:d> `constrictor snake'.). ??CF?
So<tunsAr>(L) {N} ``a water ^reservoir naturally formed''.
So<tuJ>(D) {V()} ``to ^elbow''.
So<tuJ>(LLM) {V(lay)} ``to shoot (with arrow)''. Nom. <tuJ.tuJ>.
So<tuJjOG>(Z) {C} ``^face to face''.
So<tuG>\\<AtuG>(D) {N} ``gourd''. !(Ram) calabash.
So<tuG>\\<kituG>(L) {N} ``god''.
So<tuG>\\<kituG>(D) {N} ``species of ^tuber''.
So<tuG>??:
So<tuG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to hit with the elbow''. Nom. <t[An]uG>.
So<tuG-Al>(ZZ) {V()} ``to add ^fuel to a ^fire''.
So<tuGar>(@) {ADJ} ``^half''.
So<tuGgAl>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get a ^good harvest''.
So<tuGjOG>(L) {IND} ``^openly, ^impartially''.
So<tuG-mAD-gij-ger>(M) {V()} ``to ^predict''.
So<tuGmak+b>(S) {ADV} ``^face to face, ^meeting''. !entgegen, facing ^across; verb bite the dust, meet halfway, faces spirit, dies face down.
So<tuGmak+bAn>(S) {C} ``^spirit meeting to you''.
So<tuGr+b>(L) {V(lay)} ``to turn ^upside_down''. Nom. <t[An]uGr+b>.
So<tuG.tuG-DeGAri>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^worm''.
So<tuppu>(L) {N} ``a temporary ^shade, a ^hut''.
So<tur>\\<turka>(D) {N} ``^policeman, ^constable''.
So<tur-Da>(MD) {V()} ``to ^watch''.
So<turka>//<tur>(D) {N} ``^policeman, ^constable''.
So<turkuR+b>(LZ) {V(lay)} ``to ^rest on one's belly''.
So<turpARa>(L) {N} ``^ladder''.
So<tuse>(M) {V()} ``to ^push_into''.
So<tuttuRiaG>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^spider''.
So<o?o>(LL^) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. !(cf. o); \^K80.
So<o?o-De>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^yeah, ^sure (sarcastic assent)''.
So<oa>,,<wa>,,<oa?a>,,<wa?a>(My) {NK(G)} ``^father; (in vocative) ^sir, (plural) ^gentlemen''.
So<oay>,,<way>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^cry out, to ^scream, to ^shriek (e.g. when frightened or startled)''.
So<oan>,,<wan>(My) {INTERR} ``^where''.
So<ob>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^insert the hand; to ^prove_oneself_^innocent of an alleged misdeed by removing an egg with one's bare hand from a pot of boiling water (to which certain ritual substances such as cow dung have been added)''. Nom. <An-ob>.
So<obba>(SZ) {NK(G)} ``^younger_^brother''. |Voc. <obba-G>.
So<obma>,,<omma>(My) {V(lenay)} ``to ^bathe oneself, to ^take a bath''. Caus. <Ab-obma>,,<Ab-omma>(?) {V(lay)} ``to bathe someone, to give someone a bath''.
So<obom-mO>,,<obobmO>(My) {ADV} ``suddenly''. ??End of entry missing.
So<oRAD>,,<oRAD-DaG>(L^) {N} ``a ^blunt or unpointed ^arrow used in hunting birds, by children in play, and by shamins in ritual''.

So<o-DED-na>,,<o-DED-naG>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^who_^knows?''.
So<o-DEn>(L^^) {INTERJ} ``^maybe so, ^possibly''. |<o> cf. <o?o> `yes'; <DEn> `if'.
So<o-DO>,,<o-DOG>(My) {INTERJ} ``^okay, ^all_right (assent); okay, ^well (topic or conversation end)''.
So<oDson>(My) {ADV} ``^already''.
So<oDor>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<oggAsa>(My) {N} ``^dandruff''.
So<oyOG>(?) {V(liJ)} ``to ^drop, to ^fall off, to be ^shed (of leaves, flowers, fruit, hair)''. Syn. <jAtAD> `to drop (of water)'.
So<oyoD>(D) {V(lay)} ``to ^touch''. ??end of this entry was gone.
So<oyoG>//<yoG>(LMy) {N} ``the ^sun''. *^\K51.
So<oj>(My) {V(lay)} ``to ^splash water on, to ^throw water on, to ^irrigate by scooping water, to ^bail out water''. Nom. <An-oj>. {V(lenay)} ``to splash water on oneself, as in bathing''. Nom. <oj-na>?.
So<okka>(L) {N} ``^custom, ^tradition, ^habit''. {ADJ} ``customary, traditional''. {ADV} ``customarily''. {V(liJ)} ``to be customary, to be familiar, to be a habit''. Nom. <An-okka>. Caus. <Ab-okka> `to make something customary, to make a habit of'. *?Or.<>.
So<ol>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^crow (of a cock)''. Nom. <An-ol>.
So<o-la>(ZMy) {INTERJ} ``^indeed, ^yes''. |<o> cf. <o?o> `yes'; <la> ``.
So<olam>(L) {ADJ} ``^comfortable''. {V(le)} ``to be comfortable''. {V(liJ)} ``to eat comfortably, to ^eat enough to banish hunger''.
So<olDa>(L) {N} ``^bone_^marrow''.
So<ol-im>(L) {N} ``^cock-crow, ^dawn''. | `to crow'; <im>\<kAnsim> `fowl, chicken'.
So<olle>(@) {N} ``^day_of_^work''.
So<ollia>(Z^^) {N} ``a ^loincloth with a red border <tarba> worn by Sora men''. Syn. <gAbmARu> `a loincloth without this border'.
So<oma>,,<oma-Da>(SMy) {N} ``^steam, ^vapor''. !<uma:G>Ram.
So<omEG>(My) {ADJ} ``fast, quick; quick-witted, intelligent''. {ADV(le,lO-ge)} ``^soon, ^rapidly, ^quickly''. {V(lay)} ``to hurry, to hasten''.
So<omp+l>(DLLL) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^scalded by steam''.
So<omoD>//<moD>(L) {N} ``^smoke''.
So<oG>(My) {V(lay)} ``to start, to be ^startled''. E.g. <ja?aD-An(-asAn) oG-lay> `I was startled by a snake'. Nom. <An-oG>.
So<oroG>(LLZ^) {V(lay|lE)} ``to ^bring|^take someone''.
So<osoG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to ^fall, to ^fall off (anim. subj.)''. Nom. <An-osoG>. Syn. <go?oG(liJ)> (anim.), <gAlo(le)> (inan.). *\^K240, A39 <usuG>.
So<u>(DL) {V(lenay)} ``to ^begin, to ^initiate''. Nom. <u-na>.
So<u?u>//<u>(DS) {N} ``^hair of the head''.
So<uRa>//<ul>(L) {N} ``^mango ^tree, mango ^fruit''.
So<uDDum>(MMLLL) {N} ``first-distilled ^liquor''.
So<uREG>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^set a ^snare, to ^tie a ^noose, to ^catch in a snare''. Nom. <An-uREG> noose.
So<uRiD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^roll into a ball''. Nom. <An-uRiD>. {N} ``rolled into a round ball''.
So<uDlEG>(LH) {NK} ``daughter's son ((^grandson))''.
So<uDJul>(L) {N} ``^shadow, ^reflection''. |Pronounced [u'Jul] but spelled <uJJul>.
So<uDrO>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to get water in the nasal passage ((^nose)) while drinking''.
So<uDruD>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^stir_up water with one's hands''. Nom. <An-uDruD>.

So<uggAr>(L) {N} ``^heart''.
So<uggay>,,<ugay>,,<Aggay>,,<Agay>(L) {INTERJ} ``^alas, ^oh''.
So<uy+b>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to be ^brave''. {N} ``^bravery''.
So<uk+r>(L) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
So<ukkAm>(LDLS) {N} ``^command, ^order''. *Oriya.
So<ul>\\<uRa>(S) {N} ``mango''.
So<ulamAtta>(M) {N} ``^vagabond, ^carefree, ^irresponsible''.
So<umAG>(ML) {V()} ``to ^dare''.
So<umpED>(L) {V(lay)} ``to ^blow, to ^blow_out a flame''. Nom. <An-umpED>. Cf. <pED> `to blow a flute'.
So<umrab>(LMM) {V(liJ)} ``to feel ^hot''. Nom. <An-umrab>.
So<umrEG>(L) {V()} ``to ^leave, to ^divorce''. Syn. <OmDa>, Raigada dialect <amb+r>.
So<un-a-n+m>(L) {N} ``^four ^years''. |<un> cf. <unji> `four'; <a> `'; <n+m>\<miyJ+m> `year'; <unji-miy-J+m> preferred.
So<un-Daj>(Z) {V(lay)} ``to ^climb up''. Nom. <An-unDaj>. |<un> `'; <Daj> `to climb'.
So<unji>(L^) {NUM} ``^four''.
So<unrOD>//<rOD>(LH) {N} ``a kind of ^bee; its ^honey''.
So<uJJul>(LL) {N} ``^shadow, ^reflection''. |Spelled <uJJul> but pronounced [u'Jul] as if <uDJul>.
So<uJuRa>,,<uJul>//<Jul>(L) {N} ``^sweat, ^perspiration''.
So<upp+r>//<p+r>(L) {N} ``^feather, ^down, ^pubic_^hair''.
So<ur>\\<ur+G>(L) {N} ``^bamboo''.
So<ur>(L) {V()} ``to ^untie, to ^unfasten''.
So<ural>(L) {ADJ} ``^childless''.
So<ural-ban>(L) {N} ``a kind of malarial ^fever that comes intermittently''. ??analysis?
So<urDij>(?) {V(lenay)} ``to ^un^dress, to ^strip oneself ^naked''. Nom. <urDij-na>. |<ur> `to untie'; <Dij> `'.
So<ur-gab>(DL) {V(liJ)} ``to ^smell like a sheep''. Nom. <ur-gab>. |<ur> cf. <urpeG> `to have a foul smell'. ??gloss?
So<ur+G>//<ur>(L) {N} ``^bamboo''.
So<ur-peG>(L) {V(liJ)} ``to have a foul ^smell''. Nom. <An-urpeG>. |<ur> cf. <urgab> `to smell like a sheep'. ??gloss of part?
So<uruRe>(L^) {V(liJ)} ``to be completely ^destroyed''.
So<uruj>(M) {V(lenay)} ``the clothes above the waist to ^open''. Nom. <uruj-na>.
So<urunta>(LL) {N} ``bamboo ^reapers of the ^roof of a thatched hut''.
So<usay>(DL) {V(lay)} ``to ^boil (as grain)''. Nom. <An-usay>. *Oriya.
So<usal>//<sal>(L) {N} ``^skin; ^hide, ^leather''.
So<usi-mAr>(L) {N} ``a ^mischievous man''. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `person'. |<mAr>\<mAnDra> `man'.

Go<a=>(:) {PX} ``''. ??various <a=>'s not distinguished by (Z) and (A), so not sure that all groupings are correct.
Go<a=>(:) {PX} ``''. |verb-forming prefix, affixed to noun base. ??various <a=>'s not distinguished by (Z) and (A), so not sure that all groupings are correct.
Go<a=>(:) {PX} ``to ^wash?''. ??mng?--but cf. <a=luD> `to overhear'.
Go<a=>(:) ??in postpositions - pd checked for other examples, but would ZAP all these: phony cuts.

Go<a?a>(:) {} ``''. ??ZAP?
Go<a?a>(:) {} ``''. ??
Go<a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dig_out, to ^pick_out (e.g. seeds from chillies)''.
Go<a?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wind (yarn)''. Cf. <ar>(A) `to twist'.
Go<ab=>(A) {PX,IX} ``^causative''. Cf. <=b=>(A) `id.', <a=> in <a=mo?o> `to set fire to' (<mo?o> `to smoke, to burn'), <am=> in e.g. <am=Der> `to prop' (<Der> `to lean (intr.))'.
Go<ab>(:) {} ``''.
Go<ab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk (rice, corn), to ^pluck (leaves), to ^pick (ears of grain)''.
Go<aba>(Z) {NK} ``^father''. *Des.<aba>(G), Tel.<abba>.
Go<a=baj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^inscribe''. |Analysis unclear, cf. <baj> `id.'. ??why not <ab=baj>, w/same caus sense as <ab=ar>?.
Go<a?bam>(:) ??BETTER PARSING OF SUBENTRIES NEEDED; perh. <a?=bam> caus. of <bam> `to find'.
Go<a?maG>(A) {V} ``to ^attack''. ??THIS ENTRY VS THE FOLLOWING ENTRY (shave) SHOWS THAT ?m ISN'T MECHANICALLY EQUATABLE WITH b.
Go<ab=ar>(Z),,<a?mar>(A) [a?mar] {V(u)} ``to ^shave''. |Caus. of <ar> `to scrape'. ??Caus?.
Go<ab=bub>(Z) [abub] {V(u)} ``to ^cause (a dog) to ^bark''. |Caus. of <bob> `to bark'. ??spelling?
Go<ab=buluG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^boil (a liquid, tr.)''. |Caus. of <buluG> `a liquid to boil (intr.)'.
Go<ab=Daj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift one's clothing (in crossing a stream)''. |Caus. of <Daj> `to ascend'.
Go<abDaG>(Z) [abDaG] {N} ``^tamarind''. {ADJ} ``^sour''. |Not clear; has the form of a causative of <aDaG> `sour'. ??recte to make sour?.
Go<ab=dar>(A) {V} ``to ^catch (in a ^trap)''. |Caus. of <dar> `to hold'.
Go<abDol>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shell, to ^peel, to ^remove shell or pod''. Cf. <ab=Dul> `to hatch'. ??no <Dol>.
Go<ab=Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hatch (tr.), to ^cause to hatch''. |Caus. of <Dul> `to hatch (intr.)'.
Go<abel>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cool (rice, etc.)''. !Child language(Z).
Go<ab=et-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <et-ey> `to think'.
Go<ab=geb>(Z),,<ab=ge?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^burn (tr.)(Z); to ^cremate(A)''. |Caus. of <geb>(Z),<ge?m->(A) `to burn (intr.)'.
Go<ab=geD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. |Caus. of <geD-> `?'. ??where's <geD>? error for <geb>?
Go<ab=giTab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stick''. |<ab> `caus.', <giTa?m> `to adhere'. Cf. <gi[b]Tab>(Z) `id.'.
Go<ab=guloG>(A) {V} ``to ^invite''. |Caus. of <guloG> `to call'. ??mng?
Go<ab=gur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_in''. |Caus. of <gur> `to enter'. ^insert.
Go<ab=guro?y>(A) {V} ``to ^ridicule; to ^insult''. |Caus. of <guroj> `to be ashamed'.
Go<ab=i?r>(A),,<ab=ir>(A) {V} ``to ^knock (on a ^door); to ^snap the fingers''. |Caus. of <i?ir>(A) `(inanimate) to sound'. ??orig. <a?b=>; uncl.
Go<ab=ya?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^faint(Z), to ^fall(Z)''. |Caus. of <ya?a> `to shake (intr.)'.
Go<ab=yiir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shake (tr.)''. |Caus. of <ir-> `to shake (intr.)'. ??perh. recte ab=yi?ir.
Go<ab=zigar>(A) {V} ``to ^nag, to ^criticize; to ^hurt (feelings)''. |Caus. of <zigar> `to get angry'. ?? cited once with <a?b> for <ab>?
Go<ab=jiG>(Z),,<ab=ziG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^worship(A)''. |<jiG> `feet'. ??perh. touch feet?

Go<ab=kal>(A) {V} ``to ^pile_up (a ^heap)''. |Caus. of <kal> `to mix, to assemble'.
Go<ablaj=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^storm''. Cf. <sablay Da?> `to thunder', <sablaj> `lightning'. ??ANALYSIS? orig. <ab=laj>, <ab> + <laj> `to lower' or `to dig, scratch'??.
Go<ab=lu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dye''. |Caus. of <lu?u> `to be stained'.
Go<ab=lupu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^increase, to ^improve''. |Caus. of <lupu> `to be large'.
Go<ab=me?G>(A) {V} ``to be ^spared, to ^live''. {V} ``to ^forgive''. |Caus. of <me?G> `to be alive'. ??first meaning causative?
Go<ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^please''. {V} ``to ^welcome''. |Caus. of <mile?y> `to be pleased'.
Go<ab=muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^amuse''. |Caus. of <muaJ> `to be amused'.
Go<ab=muma>(Z),,<ab=muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse(A)''. |Caus. of <muma> `to suck (milk)'. ??orig. to suck.
Go<aboR>(Z) {N} ``^trouble, ^difficulty''. *Des.<aboR>.
Go<ab=reG>(A) {V} ``to ^save, to ^keep ^un^used; to ^escape; to ^forbid''. |Caus. of <reG> `to keep'.
Go<ab=riG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by ^shaking grain side to side''. |Caus. of <riG> `?'. ??CAUS NOT CONFIRMED.
Go<ab=sama?n>(A) {V} ``to ^describe''. |Caus. of <sama?n> `to know'.
Go<a[b]sar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dry, to ^absorb, to ^soak_up''. |Caus. of <asar> `to become dry'. *So.<A[b]sAr>.
Go<a[b]sel>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whiten, to ^bleach''. |Caus. of <asel> `to become white'.
Go<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^discipline, to ^punish''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'.
Go<ab=so?y>(A) {V} ``to ^tempt''. |Caus. of <so?y> `to learn'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR?
Go<ab=suD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pursue, to ^run_after, to ^follow, to ^nag''. |Caus. of <suD> `to arrive'.
Go<ab=suG>(Z),,<ab=su?G>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drop, to let slip from the hand''. |Caus. of <suG> `to fall (intr.)'. ??A orig. `drop (intr.)'.
Go<ab=sutr-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^persuade''. |Caus. of <sutr-ay> `to tempt'. ??glosses?
Go<ab=ta?a>(Z),,<ab=ta?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put_out (e.g. to graze), to ^release''. |Caus. of <ta?a> `to lock up'. ??A orig. `pull out'; ?ANALYSIS unclear.
Go<ab=tam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cause to ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <tamu>, <ta=mu> `to sneeze'. *Tel.<tummu> `to sneeze'. Cf. <tab=u>, <tab=mu> `id.'. ??recte <ab=tamu> with elision?
Go<ab=tarsa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drag''. |Caus. of <tarsa?a> `to pull'. ??ANALYSIS NOT CLEAR?
Go<ab=Teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crack_one's_^knuckles''. |Caus. of <Teb> `to snap one's fingers'.
Go<ab=Tey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw_down, to ^dash_to_the_ground''. |Caus. of <Tey> `?'. ??no <Tey>.
Go<ab=tin>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh, to ^thresh with cattle''. |Caus. of <tin> `to tread'.
Go<ab=tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^erect''. |Caus. of <tinaG> `to stand'.
Go<ab=tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^aim_at''. |Caus. of <tiG> `to shoot'.
Go<ab-tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dress someone''. |Caus. of <tol> `to tie, to dress'. ?? -, not = ?.
Go<ab=tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish in a net''. |Caus. of <tur> `to trap, set a trap'. ??ANALYSIS?, and -, not = ?.
Go<abuD>(Z) {ADV} ``^perhaps''.
Go<abuD>(Z),,<abu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^many, ^more, ^most, ^too_^much, too_^many(A)''. {ADV} ``^too_^much(Z), ^very(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^increase''.
Go<a?bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^awaken''. |<<ab=bur>>?, <bur> `?'.
Go<aD>(Z),,<a?n>(A),,<oaD>(Z),,<uaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dance(A), to ^dance (tr.)(A)''.
Go<aD>(:) ??Cf. <aD> `to dance'.

Go<a?n>(A) {V} ``to ^choke''.
Go<ad res>(A) {NB} ``^marrow''. *Des.<aR ros>(M) `marrow' (~<aD>(G),<aR>(M) `bone', ~<ros>(GM) `sap'). Cf. <ros> `sap'.
Go<a=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^thirsty''. |<a> `?', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<ada>(A) {N} ``^ginger''. *Des.<ada>(G).
Go<aDazog>(Z) [aDazo'g] {N} ``^fiber from certain ^creepers which is made into ^rope''.
Go<aDaG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^sour(Z), ^bitter(A)''. {V} ``to become ^sour, to ^ferment (intr.)(A)''.
Go<aDgilu>(:) {} ``''. *<aDgilu> Des. ??D unglot.
Go<aDgoy>(AZ),,<aDugoy>(A) [aDgoy],[aDAgoy] {N} ``^yoke''. !Perh. <aRgoy>.
Go<aDi>(Z),,<aRi>(A) [aRi] {DEM ADJ} ``^that''. *Dr.<a=tu> `that'.
Go<aDia>(Z) {NB} ``^waist''.
Go<aDij>(Z),,<aDiD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drag oneself along the ground, to ^move on one's buttocks''. ^crawl, ^creep.
Go<aDiki>(A) {PP} ``^beside''.
Go<aDka>(Z),,<aRka>(Z) [aRka] {N} ``^loom''. ^weave.
Go<aDkeria>(Z) [aRkeriya] {ADJ} ``^half-^ripe''. *Des.<ko~s aR kosriya> `semi-ripe' (~<aR> `half-, semi-', ~<ka~ca> `unripe').
Go<aDki>(:) {} ``''.
Go<aRopin>(A) {N} ``^deer''.
Go<aDor>(:) {N} ``^judgment?''.
Go<aDsay>(Z),,<aRsay>(Z) [aRsay] {N} ``^pangolin, scaly ^anteater (%Manis_crassicaudata)''. ^armadillo.
Go<aDua>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^set (of the ^sun)''. {N} ``^sun^set''. *Des.<aDu>(G) `disappeared'.
Go<aDub>(Z),,<aRu?m>(A) [aRub] {NB} ``^breast, ^milk''. *So.<AR+b> `milk, sap'.
Go<aDuD>(Z),,<aDu?n>(A) [aDuD],[aRuD] {ADJ} ``^mature (of a male)''. {V} ``to ^mature (of a male)''. {N} ``^mature ^boy(Z), ^man(A)''. ??young man?
Go<aDuka>(Z) {N} ``^shelter; ^eclipse, ^blockage''. ??conflation.
Go<aDum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stand_^beside''. {V(nu)} ``to ^pass_by, to ^go ^past''. ??gl
Go<aDum>(Z) [aDum] {NB} ``^back''. *So.<kAnDoG> `back'.
Go<aD=ur>(Z),,<aR=ur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump_^across, to ^step_^over''. |<aD> `?', <ir>,<ur> `to jump'. ??recte <aD=ur> `step-jump'? Cf. <aD> `to dance'.
Go<a=gaD>(Z),,<a=ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen, to ^whet(A)''. |<a> `?', <gaD>(Z) `to be cut, to cut'.
Go<a?gay>(ZA),,<agay>(A) {INTERR} ``^when''. {} ``^time(Z)''.
Go<agari>(Z) {} ``^first''. *Des.<ag>(M), Skt.<agra> `first'.
Go<agom>(Z) {N} ``^friend (by oath)''.
Go<agom-ay>(Z) {V-ay} ``(^storm ^clouds) to ^come''.
Go<agt-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wound''. ??cut?
Go<ain>(Z) [a~i~n] {ADV} ``^thus''. ??(Si.).
Go<-ay>(A) {SX(V)} ``^toward the ^speaker, ^hither''. *Des.<ai->(G) `to come'.
Go<ay>(:) {} ``''.
Go<aya?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^light (weight)''.
Go<ayaG>(Z),,<aya>(Z) {NK} ``^mother; ^parents''. *So.<yAG> `mother', ~<A-yAG> `mother of'; Des.<aya>(M) `mother'; cf. Dr.<ya:ya>, Konda. ??(Si.).
Go<ay=guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beckon, to ^signal, to ^call''. |<ay> `?', <guloG> `to call'.
Go<ayla>(Z) {PRON} ``^everything''. Cf. <noyla>(Z) `id.'.
Go<ay=li?>(A) {V} ``the ^sun to ^rise''. |<ay> `?', <li?> `?'.

Go<ay=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink (signal with a wink); to have the ^eyelid ^stuck ^shut (from conjunctivitis)''. |<ay> `?', <maD> `eye'.
Go<aypaR-ey>(Z) {V} ``to yawn''. ??no sfx, paRey in sq. brackets.
Go<aytay>(Z) {} ``^according_to''.
Go<ayu>(Z),,<ayu?u>(Z),,<ayu?>(A) {N} ``^fish''.
Go<aj>(:) {ADV} ``^way?, ^manner?''.
Go<aj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mow, to ^harvest, to ^reap''.
Go<aj>(Z),,<a?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sprinkle (e.g. ceremonial water)(Z), to ^splash(A) ''.
Go<aj>(:) {} ``''.
Go<aja?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bump oneself''.
Go<ajaG>(:) {} ``''.
Go<aj=Darey>(Z) {ADV} ``^somehow or other''. |<aj> `?', <Darey> `?'. ??lit. ^way they did (?).
Go<aj=er>(Z),,<a?yer>(A) [ay'yer],[ay'er] {N} ``green (^un^ripe) ^mango''. |<aj> `?', <er> `?'. ^fruit. ??CUT?
Go<a=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^feet''. |<a> `wash?', <jiG>\<ji?iG> `^foot'.
Go<ajir>(Z),,<a?yir>(A) [a?yir],[ay'yir] {V(nu)} ``to ^turn_^over (intr.); to ^turn_back(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over(Z)''.
Go<aj=nen>(Z) {ADV} ``^this ^way''. |<aj> `way, manner??', <nen> `this'.
Go<aj-nu>(Z) {N?} ``^such a ^way''. |<aj> `way, manner??', <nu> `?'.
Go<a=joD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (inside a pot)''. |<a> `?', <joD> `to rub, to wipe'.
Go<ak>(Z) {N} ``^scream''. *Des.<ak>(G) `a shout'.
Go<aka>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. ??recte not?
Go<aka>(Z) {IND} ``^not''. *Te.<-aka> `negative verbal suffix' e.g. ~<cepp-aka-> `not to tell' (~<cepp-> `to tell').
Go<akay>(Z) {NK} ``^paternal_^grandmother (father's mother)''.
Go<akaG>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife); ^widow''.
Go<aki>(ZA) {PP} ``^under, ^beneath, ^below(Z)''.
Go<akoDi>(Z) [akoRi] {N} ``^hook, ^hanger''. *Des.<akoRi>(M) `hooked pole', <akRa>(M) `handle'.
Go<akuj>(Z),,<aku?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^buy''.
Go<al>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thatch (the roof of a house)''.
Go<al>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^play, to ^sport (of fish)(Z); to ^float(A)''. ??of fish?.
Go<al>(:) {} ``''.
Go<a?al>(Z),,<a?l>(A) {N} ``^husking ^mortar, a hole in the floor for husking paddy''.
Go<ala?a>(Z),,<alag>(Z),,<ala?>(A) {N} ``^tail''. {V} ``to ^stir (liquids); to ^paddle (a boat) (Z)''. ??SP esp. alag? SPLIT out verb to foll., see orig.
Go<alay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^paddle (a boat), to ^stir''. ??see prev.
Go<al.al>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut_the_^throat''.
Go<alam>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^touch, to ^feel''.
Go<alanD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^happy''. *Des.<anond>(G) `happiness'. !D unglot.
Go<alaG>(ZA) {N} ``^thatch, ^roofing ^straw''. |<al> `to ^thatch'.
Go<ale>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^say there''. *Des.<ale>(G) `out of my way!'; Konda<ale ale>.
Go<aleD>(Z),,<ale?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^twist''. *Des.<aloT->(GM) `to twist'; Dr.<aL>,<aLay> `to twist'.
Go<alen>(A) {V} ``to ^fly''.
Go<al=gab>(Z) {NUM} ``^ten''. |<al> `?', <gab> `?'. ^0010.
Go<ali>(ZA) {N} ``^liquor(Z), ^wine(Z), ^beer(A)''.

Go<alin>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^thresh, to ^knead, to ^mix (with the feet)''.
Go<a=liG>(Z),,<aliG>(A) {PP} ``^on(Z), ^above(Z); ^in(A), ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?', <liG> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<al=paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend a hole in cloth''. ^patch, ^sew. |<al> `?to thatch', <paD> `to sew'.
Go<alcal>(:) {} ``''.
Go<alska>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pure, ^only''. *Des.<alska>.
Go<alt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist''. *Dr.<aL>,<aL-ay> `to twist'.
Go<alu>(A) {N} ``^potato''. *Des.<alu kanda>(G) `a tuber'.
Go<alub>(Z),,<alu?m>(A) {N} ``^antelope(Z), ^deer(A)''.
Go<a=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^over^hear''. |<a> `?', <luD> `ear'.
Go<a=luG>(Z),,<aluG>(A) {PP} ``^in, ^into, ^inside_of(A)''. |<a> `?', <luG> `?'. ??cf. <aliG> `id., on'?
Go<am>(A) {V} ``to ^pick''.
Go<am>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^hatch''. {V(u)} ``to ^brood, to ^sit_on_^eggs, to ^hatch eggs''.
Go<a=maD>(Z),,<a=ma?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^face''. |<a> `to wash?', <maD> `eye'.
Go<a=maG>(Z),,<a?maG>(A) {PP} ``^before, ^ahead of, in_^front_of''. {ADJ} ``^early''. {ADV} ``^first''. {V(nu)} ``to ^advance, to ^go ^ahead''. {V(u)} ``to ^obstruct, to be in the way''. |<a> `?', <maG> `?'. ??Cf. <maG=lu?n> `up', <maG=tu> `down'.
Go<amar>(ZA),,<a?mar>(A) {N} ``^star''.
Go<am=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^prop up, to ^lean (something) against (something)''. |Caus. of <Der> `to lean (intr.)'. ??analysis, <am=> caus., cf. So.
Go<a=mo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_^fire to''. ^burn, ^kindle. |<mo?o> `to smoke, to burn (tr.)'.
Go<amon>(ZA) {N} ``^arrow, ^bow(Z), arrow point(A)''. Cf. <ona?a> `bow'.
Go<amsi?>(A) {V} ``to ^hate''.
Go<amsij>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell_bad, to ^stink''.
Go<amuy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist strands of fibre to ^make ^rope''.
Go<an=>(:),,<=an=> {PX;IX} ``^nominalizer''. |Affixed before first vowel of root, thus infixed in consonant-initial roots.
Go<ana>(Z) {NK} ``elder ^brother; ^paternal ^grandfather (father's father)''.
Go<anaD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^batten woof threads''. ^weave.
Go<anay>(:) {} ``''. ??<an=ay> nom. of <ay>?.
Go<anaran>(Z) {INTERJ} ``it's ^true''. *Des.<an>(M) `oath', <ran>(G) `I swear', e.g. <boini ran>(G) `I swear by my sister'.
Go<anas=banas>(Z) {N} ``^mountain ^range''. *Des. ??echo form?
Go<anDan>(Z) {ADJ} ``^boiling (water)''. *Des.<andon>(G) `boiling water', <a~dan>(M) `steam'.
Go<anDiD>(Z),,<a~DiD>(Z),,<anDi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^play (a ^game)''. Cf. <anDil=na> `a game'.
Go<anDiG>(A),,<a~DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^keep, to ^put, to ^put_back'(Z); to ^return, to ^come_back(A) ; to ^answer(A); to ^avenge(A)''. |Cf. <DiG>(ZA) `to push, pull'.
Go<ani>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^great-^grandfather (father's father's father)''. *Des.<ani>(G) `father's father'.
Go<anman Da>(A) {V} ``to ^decide; to ^suspect (someone)''. |<anman> `?', <Da> `to do; to be'. *Des.<anman kor-> `to suspect s.o.' (~<anman>(G) `suspicion', ~<kor-> `to do, to make').
Go<ansu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^belittle''. ^ridicule. *Des.<a~s->(GM) `to laugh'.
Go<anT>(A),,<a~T>(Z) {ADJ} ``^hard, ^brittle(A)''. *Des.<aNT>(G),<a~T> `hard, strong'.
Go<a=num>(ZA) {N} ``^year''. |<=num> `year (NCF)'.

Go<anuG>(Z) {N} ``^load ^carried on a staff''.
Go<aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_^in, to ^shut_up (animals)''.
Go<aGaD>(Z),,<aGa?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^shut; to ^shut_in, to ^lock_in''. Cf. <aG> `to put in, shut in'. ??delete?--subentered under <aG> w/ same no.
Go<aGajta>(Z),,<aGa?yta>(A) [aGay'ta] {N} ``^moon''.
Go<aGal>(ZA) {N} ``^wood, ^fire^wood(Z), ^fuel(Z)''.
Go<aGarom>(Z) {N} ``^Tues^day''. *Skt.<aGga:ra(ka)>.
Go<aGe?n>(A) {V} ``to ^freeze''. Cf. <aG=eD>(Z) `to evaporate'.
Go<aGgul>(Z) {NB} ``^finger''. *Des.<aGgoli>(M) `a finger joint (measure of length)'.
Go<aGiD>(Z),,<aGi?n>(A) {N} ``^louse''. {V(nu)} ``to be lousy''.
Go<a~kar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^envy''. *Des.<aGkar>(G),<a~kar>(M) `jealousy, envy'.
Go<aGoy>(ZA) {N} ``^chicken, ^fowl(A), ^hen(A)''. ^bird. Cf. <ki=koy> `hen'.
Go<aGTi>(ZA) {NB} ``^finger(Z), ^toe(A)''. *Des.<aGTi>(GM) `finger, toe'.
Go<aGu>(Z),,<aG>(Z) {N} ``sliding ^door''.
Go<aGub=Da?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^yawn''. |<aGub> `?', <Da?a> `?water'.??CUT?
Go<aGuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^breathe''. ??also -nu? - AZ.
Go<aob>(Z),,<ao?m>(A),,<aoab>(Z),,<auab>(Z) [aop'],[awap'] {N} ``a ^vegetable, a ^green''. ??cf. So<Oab>.
Go<aoli>(Z),,<auli>(Z) {N} ``^noise''. {V(nu)} ``to ^shout''. *Des.<auli>(M) `noise'. ??****.
Go<a=paD>(Z),,<a=pa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ferry ^a^cross(Z); to ^cross (a river)(A)''. |<paD>,<pa?n> `to cross'.
Go<a=pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''. Cf. <al=paD>(Z) `id.'. |<a=> `?', <paD>,<pa?n> `to sew'.
Go<a=puD>(Z),,<apu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^un^tie''. {V(nu)} ``to ^open (of flowers)(Z)''. |<a=> `?', <puD> `to bloom'.
Go<apura>(Z) {ADJ} ``^weak''. *Des.<purna>(M) `old, worn out'.
Go<ar>(A) {V} ``to ^twist''. *Dr.<aL>,<aL-ay> `to twist'.
Go<ar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(a weaver's ^shuttle) to move ^back_and_forth''. ??cf. <a=paD> to ferry, <apa?n> to cross; to patch (darn?)?
Go<ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape, to ^scrape_out''. |Caus. <ab=ar> `to shave'. ??Caus.?
Go<ar=>(A) {NEG PX} ``^not''. Cf. <or=>.
Go<ar>:: ??Cf. <ar> `to twist'?
Go<ara>(A) {ADJ} ``^half''. Cf. <aD->. *Des.<ara>(G) `half'.
Go<ara?a>(Z),,<ara?>(A) {N} ``^tree, ^stick(A)''.
Go<ar=ab=mile?y>(A) {V} ``to ^complain; to ^disgrace''. |<ar> `not', <ab> `causative', <mile?y> `to be happy, to like'.
Go<ara?n>(A) {V} ``to ^startle''.
Go<aram>(:) {} ``''.
Go<araG>,,<a?raG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^choke on something''.
Go<ar.ar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape_out, to ^scoop_out''. Cf. <ar> `to scrape'.
Go<ar=asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^wet, ^not ^dry''. |<ar> `not', <asar> `dry'.
Go<ar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^fail (in an attempt), to ^lose, to be ^defeated''. *Des.<ar->(GM) `to fail, lose, be defeated'.
Go<areG>(ZA) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Cf. <reG> `id.'.
Go<ari>(Z) {N} ``^spur of a fowl''.
Go<arig>(Z),,<ari>(A),,<ari>(Z) [arig'] {N} ``^millet''. *Dr.<ariki>.
Go<arij>(Z),,<ari?>(A) [ariy'] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^lay_^eggs(Z), to lay (an ^egg)(A); (fish) to ^spawn(Z)''. {N} ``^egg(A)''.

Go<aril>(:) {} ``''.
Go<arko>(Z) {} ``^another ^day''. *Des.<ar>(GM) `again'.
Go<arman>(A) {V} ``to ^endure''.
Go<aroy>(ZA),,<aro?y>(A) {N} ``^fly (^insect)''. ??glot. supplied(A).
Go<aru>(:) {} ``a loan?''.
Go<arub>(Z) {N} ``^crab, ^scorpion''.
Go<arur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^hoarse''.
Go<as>(Z) {N} ``^hope''. *Des.<asa kor->(M) `to hope' (~<kor-> `to do'); Skt.<a:a:->.
Go<asa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^lean, ^weak''. *Dr.<*acay>.
Go<asaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pat, to ^pet (an animal)''.
Go<asaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remove, to ^take_away, to ^move''.
Go<asaDa>(:) {} ``''.
Go<a?sag>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^move''.
Go<asaj>(Z),,<asa?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^black''. {N} ``^charcoal(Z)''.
Go<asaG>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^bitter, ^sour(A)''.
Go<asar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad''. *Des.<asaR>(M) `bad, false'.
Go<asar>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^dry(Z); to be ^weak(A); to ^wither(A), to ^fade(A)''. Caus. <a[b]sar>(Z) `to dry'.
Go<asel>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^white''. {V(nu)} ``to ^fade, to become white(Z)''. Caus. <a[b]sel>(Z) `to whiten, to bleach'.
Go<a=si>(Z),,<a=si?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash one's ^hands''. |<a> `to wash?', <si?i> `hand'.
Go<asil>(:) {N} ``^taxes?''.
Go<asin>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil''.
Go<asoD>(Z),,<aso?o>(Z) {ADV} ``^then, at_^that_^time''.
Go<asoG>(ZA) {N} ``^feces, ^excrement''. {V(nu)} ``to ^defecate''.
Go<asu>(ZA),,<asu?u>(Z) {ADJ} ``^feverish, ^ill''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^feverish, ^ill''. {N} ``^fever, ^illness, ^disease(A)''. ??(Z)variant not too clear.
Go<asu?u>(Z),,<asu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^small, ^narrow(A)''. {V} ``to ^decrease (in amount), to become ^less''. *So.<Asoj> `few'.
Go<asu?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^sharp-edged''. *So.<As+b>.
Go<a?suG>(ZA)/<suG>(Z),,<sun>(Z) {N} ``^house''. {V(u)} ``to ^house''. {V(nu)} ``to get ^married''. Cf. <suG> `room'.
Go<at>(Z) {ADV} ``^since ^then, from that ^time, ^afterwards''. ??= prefixed but no cpd.
Go<aT>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^0008. *Des.<aT>(GM).
Go<aT>(ZA),,<haT>(Z),,<aTun>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market, ^bazaar; week(A)''. *Des.<aT>(GM) `weekly market', ~<aT din>(M) `week (lit. eight days)'.
Go<ata>(Z),,<atiG>(Z) {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister); ^mother-^in-law''. *Des.<ata>(GM) `father's sister, wife's mother'; Dr.<*atta->.
Go<ata?a>(Z),,<ata?>(A) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. {V(u)} ``to ^dirty''. {V(nu)} ``to become_^dirty''.
Go<aTab>(Z),,<aTa?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^nock(Z), to ^wedge into a ^cleft or ^notch(Z); to ^pinch(A); to ^stick(A), to get stuck(A)''.
Go<atan>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^insert, to ^put_^inside, to ^put_^between, to ^put_^under''. !Perh. <<a=tam-nu>>. ??atam, or aTab,aTa?m?
Go<atan>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^carry on the ^back''. ??conflation.
Go<ate>(:) {} ``''.
Go<atiG>(Z),,<ata>(Z) {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister); ^mother-^in-law''. Dr.<*atta->. ??variant-entry.

Go<a=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wash the ^mouth''. |<a> `to wash?', <tomna>/<tom> `mouth'.
Go<a?ToG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lead''.
Go<aTu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^covered'. Cf. <aTub> `to cover; to turn over'.
Go<aTub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn ^upside-down; to ^cover (a fowl in a basket)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^turn onto one's ^stomach''. ^prone. Cf. <aTu>(Z) ``to be ^covered'.
Go<atuG>(A) {PP} ``^over, ^above''.
Go<aTuG>(ZA) {N} ``a large oblong kind of ^gourd''.
Go<auli>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel; to ^argue; to ^shout''. ??conflate with <aoli>.
Go<auG>(Z),,<aun>(Z) {NK} ``^female, ^woman, ^mother''.
Go<=b=>(Z) {IX} ``^causative''. |An alternant of the prefixed causative <ab=>, this is infixed after the first vowel of polysyllabic verb roots.
Go<ba>(ZA),,<ba?>(ZA),,<ba?a>(Z) {N} ``^place''. {PP} ``^at (locative), ^by (instrumental)''. ??orig. said `in' instead of `at'.
Go<ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^overflow''.
Go<ba?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``(fish) to ^spawn''.
Go<ba?a>(:)\<bab>(Z),,<ba?m>(A) {NB} ``^head''.
Go<bab>(Z),,<ba?m>(A)/<ba?a>(:) {NB} ``^head''.
Go<bab=jag=Der>(Z),,<bab=ja?=Der>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. |<jag> `?', <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet'. ??perh <bab=jag> `skull'? ??also grain.
Go<bab-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think''. *Or.<bhab-iba>.
Go<babin>(Z),,<babiG>(Z),,<mamin>(Z),,<mamiG>(Z),,<maiG>(Z) {PRON} ``^you (plural)''.
Go<babu>(ZA) {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)(Z); ^master(A)''.
Go<baD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plaster, to ^mortar bricks; to ^build ^banks or ^ridges in the paddy fields''.
Go<baDa Da>(Z) [baRa] {V(u)} ``to ^hire''.
Go<baD-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^insult''.
Go<baDaG>(A) {V} ``to ^massage''.
Go<baDi>(Z) [baRi] {N} ``^place''.
Go<baDi>(:) {} ``''.
Go<baDl-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^barter(Z); to ^exchange money(A); to ^change(A), to ^alter(A)''. *Or.
Go<badoRi>(ZA) {N} ``^bat''. *Des., Or. Cf. <badon> `id.'. !dental d.
Go<badon>(Z) {N} ``^bat''. *Des. Cf. <badoRi> `id.'. !dental d.
Go<baDu>(A) {V} ``to ^give_up''.
Go<badul>(:) {N} ``^barter?''.
Go<bag>(:) {} ``''.
Go<bagara>(Z) {N} ``^sesame''. *Des.
Go<bag-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^disperse''. *Des.
Go<bagra>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^crack''. *Des.
Go<bagu>(ZA),,<bag>(Z) {NUM} ``^two''. {N} ``a ^pair''. {ADJ} ``^both''. ^0002. |Cf. <bar> `two?', <gi>,<gu> `plural in monosyllabic numbers'. !Final <g> unglot.
Go<bai>(Z) [ba.i] {NK} ``^grandparent, father's mother's brother; ^bachelor (tease-word)''.
Go<baiG>(A),,<maiG>(A) {PRON} ``^you''.
Go<bay>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^grandmother (father's mother)''.
Go<baya>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^enchanted(Z); ``^mad, ^insane(A)''. *Des.
Go<baj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^write, to ^scrawl, to ^embroider''.
Go<bak>(Z) {N} ``^person?, ^people''. *Konda<loku=baku>.

Go<bal>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^roast, to ^burn(Z); to ^heat(A)''.
Go<bala>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. *Loan.
Go<balia>(Z) {N} ``^wolf''. *Des.
Go<baliG>(:) {} ``''.
Go<balu>(Z) {N} ``^bear''. *Loan.
Go<bam>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^find''.
Go<bamnu?>(A) {V} ``to ^shoot''. ??-nu?
Go<ban>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^rear, to ^bring_up, to ^take_^care_of(A), to ^adopt(Z), to ^tame(Z)''.
Go<bana>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^forget''.
Go<banDa kolia>(Z) {N} ``^jackal''. |<banDa> `?', <kolia> `fox'. Cf. <panDi kolia> `id.'
Go<banDam>(A) {V} ``to ^crawl (as a baby)''.
Go<banDam>(A) {V} ``to ^embrace''.
Go<banz>(A) {V} ``to become ^stunted''.
Go<ba~T-ey>(Z),,<bant-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^divide(Z), to ^distribute, to ^serve_out, to ^share(A)''. *Or.
Go<baJ>(Z),,<bay~>(A) [ba~y~],[ba~i~],[ba~e~] {V(u)} ``to ^send''.
Go<ba~ja>(Z),,<ba~ju>(Z) {NK} ``^nephew''. *Des.
Go<baG=raD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^half-^ripe''. |<baG> `?', <raD> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<baGti=tiGti>(A) {ADJ} ``^twisted''. |<baGti> `?', <tiGti> `?'. Cf. <teGti=baGti> `crooked'. ??echo.
Go<bar>(Z) {N} ``^then, ^well (^concessive)''.
Go<bar>(:) {} ``two''. ^0002.
Go<barik>(A) {N} ``^elder''.
Go<barta>(A) {N} ``^message''.
Go<baci>(Z) {N} ``small ^female ^calf''. *Or.<bachuri:>.
Go<batu>(Z) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's elder sister's husband?)''. *IA<bhrata>.
Go<bebrab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trill the lips''.
Go<beD-ey>(Z) [beRey] {V(u)} ``to ^surround''. *Or.
Go<begi>(A) {ADJ} ``^fast''.
Go<begl-ay>(Z),,<bel-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^separate, to ^un^ravel''. *Or<begl->(M),,<begl-ai>(G) `to separate, to sort'. ??Cf. <begl-ey> `to clot, coagulate'.
Go<begl-ey>(Z) {V} ``to ^clot, to ^coagulate''. *Loan. ??Cf. <begl-ay> `to separate'.
Go<bej>(Z),,<be?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^vomit''.
Go<beja>(Z),,<bezri>(A) {N} ``^tomato''. ^fruit. *Des.<bejri>.
Go<bela>(Z) {N} ``^time''. Cf. <bel> in <arbel> `afternoon'. *Or.
Go<bendi>(A) {N} ``^okra, ^ladyfinger''.
Go<ber.ber=aj>(Z) [berberay'] {V(u)} ``to ^trill the tongue, to ^babble''. ??So.<ber> to talk?
Go<bet>(ZA) {N} ``^cane, ^rattan(A)''. *Des.
Go<bi?i>(Z),,<bi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^dip_up water(Z); to ^scoop_out(A)''.
Go<biamon>(A),,<bamon>(A) {N} ``^Brahman''.
Go<biba>(Z) {N} ``^marriage''. *Skt.
Go<bibi>(Z) {NK} ``maternal ^grandmother (mother's mother); elder ^sister''. *IA.
Go<biD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^quiet, to ^stop_talking, to ^hush_up, to ^shut_up''.
Go<biD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spin thread; to put ^warp threads on a loom''. ^weave.
Go<bida>(Z) {N} ``a ^blow''. *Des. ??dental d.
Go<biDi>(A) {} ``^tobacco ^smoking''.
Go<biDiG>(Z) [biDiG],[biRiG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^waste, to ^ruin''.

Go<biDom>(Z) {N} ``^termite ^mound (so-called ^ant^hill)''.
Go<biel>(ZA) {N} ``^ground(Z), ^field(A)''.
Go<bijapulia>(Z),,<biza pulia>(A) {N} ``^tiger''. *Des., ?Dr.<*juli> `tiger'. ??u sic, but if so out of order with following.
Go<bizili>(A) {N} ``^lightning''. *Des.
Go<bikol>(Z) {N} ``^drowsiness, ^sleepiness''. *Des.
Go<bil>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^spread(Z), to ^spread_out(A)''.
Go<bil-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^powder, to ^pulverize''. ^grind.
Go<bileG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^we (^1st_person_plural)''.
Go<bil=gi>(A) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0008.
Go<biGger>(ZA) {NK} ``^kinsman(Z); ^bond ^friend(A)''. *Cf. So.<buJaG>, ~<OGgEr>, etc.
Go<biGlati>(Z) {N} ``^rainbow''. |<biG> `?', <lati> `?'. ??orig <biG=lati>.
Go<birda>(Z) {N} ``^splinter''. *Des. ??dental d.
Go<birji>(A) {N} ``^bridge''.
Go<birtaG>(Z) {N} ``^young ^girl who will not ^mature''. ??gloss?.
Go<birti>(Z) {N} ``^wages, ^labor_^charge''. *Des.
Go<biru>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer something as a ^sacrifice, to ^worship''. *Des.
Go<bis>(ZA) {N} ``^poison; ^pain(A)''. *Or.<bis>.
Go<bisas>(A) {ADJ} ``^evil''. Cf. <bisuas> `faith'. ??faith,evil,doubt!
Go<bichitro>(A) {ADJ} ``^sacred''. ??ch
Go<bisor>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap''. *Des.
Go<bisuas>(A) {N} ``^faith''. Cf. <bisas> `evil'.
Go<bita>(A) {N} ``^span of the ^hand''. *Des.<bita>(GM).
Go<biti>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to get ^tired''.
Go<bi?tur>(ZA),,<bittur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spit''. {N} ``^saliva(Z)''.
Go<bo=>(Z) {PRON PX(V)} ``^you (^2nd_person_^plural ^subject)''.
Go<bob>(Z),,<bo?m>(A) {V(u)} ``(a dog) to ^bark''. Caus. <ab=bub>(Z). ??spelling of caus? pronunc. [abub].
Go<bobRa>(Z) {N} ``^tooth^less''. *Tel.<bo:Di>DED,<bo:si>DED.
Go<bobo>(Z) {NK} ``^son''. *Des.
Go<bobre>(Z),,<bo?bre>(Z) [bo?bre] {NK} ``^sibling of opposite sex, esp. ^brother (female speaker)''.
Go<bo[b]rij>(Z) [bobriy'] {V(u)TC} ``to ^fill''. |Caus. of <borij> `to be full'. Caus. <ab=bo[b]rij> `to cause to fill'.
Go<boD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^quiet, to be ^silent''.
Go<boR>(Z),,<boD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^large''. *Loan.
Go<bo?n>(A) {V} ``to ^pick (^fruit)''.
Go<boDay>(Z) [boDay] {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife)''. ??Cf. <bay>`FaMo', <bai> `FaMoBro'?.
Go<boRia>(A) {N} ``^boar''.
Go<boDij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plaster''. ??orig bo=Dij, but cf. boD.
Go<boDor>(Z),,<boRor>(Z) [bOROr] {V(u)} ``to put on ^make-up or ^paint''.
Go<boRua>(A) {N} ``^reed''.
Go<bo=Du=ara?>(Z) {N} ``an immobile ^bobbin set above the ^loom carrying various-colored threads''. |<bo> `?', <Du> `?', <ara?> `?tree'. ??CUT?
Go<boira>(ZA)|<boiri>(Z) {ADJ(M|F)} ``^deaf''.
Go<boyragi>(Z) {N} ``^beggar, ^sadhu, ^initiate of a religious sect''. *Des.

Go<boj>(Z),,<bo?y>(A),,<boy>(Z) [boy'] {NUM} ``^one''. ^0001.
Go<bok>(ZA) {N} ``^egret(Z), ^crane(A)''. ^bird.
Go<bokRej>(Z),,<bokrob>(Z) {N} ``a ^fat ^child''. ??not clear wh. both so glossed.
Go<bokr-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^gossip''. *Des. ??r/0?
Go<boloy>(A) {V} ``to ^twist''.
Go<bomli>(Z) {NB} ``^umbilical_^cord''. *Des.
Go<bom=r-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cry_out in pain''. Cf. Des.<bomr->(M)`to talk in one's sleep'.
Go<boms-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^stagger''.
Go<boms-ey>(Z),,<bons-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^worry''. *Des. ??<boms->(M) `to cast greedy eyes'.
Go<bonD>(A) {N} ``^lake''.
Go<bond>(A) {ADJ} ``^shut''.
Go<bonDki>(Z) {NB} ``^navel''. *Des<boNDki>.
Go<bons>(A) {N} ``^clan''.
Go<bo~s-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rescue''. *Or.
Go<bonta>(A) {N} ``^flame (^flare)''.
Go<boG>(Z) {NCF} ``^buffalo''.
Go<boptoG>(A),,<bu[b]toG>(Z) {V} ``to ^threaten(A), to ^frighten(Z)''. |<<bo[b]toG>>. *So.<bA[b]tOG> `to frighten'.
Go<bopu>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^able-bodied(Z), ^stout(A), ^strong(A)''. *Des.
Go<borij>(Z),,<bori?>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^full(Z), to be ^filled(Z); to ^fill(A), to ^flood moderately(A)''. {ADJ} ``^full(A)''. |Caus. <bo[b]rij>(Z) `to fill', <ab=borij>(Z) `to ^cause to be filled'.
Go<borkop>(Z) {N} ``a flying ^insect''. ^bug. ??mosquito, June bug, crane-fly?.
Go<boroD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mourn''.
Go<boros>(A) {N} ``^year''.
Go<borpon>(Z) {N} ``^ceremony''. *Des.
Go<borsi>(A) {N} ``^fish ^hook''.
Go<borum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sleep on one's stomach''. ^prone.
Go<bosuD>(Z),,<bosun>(A) {N} ``^salt''. *So.<bAs+d>.
Go<boT>(A) {N} ``^vote''. *Engl.<vote>.
Go<botar>(A) {V} ``^fruit to ^spoil''.
Go<boti>(ZA) {N} ``^mushroom''.
Go<botu>(A) {N} ``^ball''.
Go<bu?u>(Z),<bu?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^full(Z), to be ^satisfied(Z), to have ^eaten ^enough(A); to ^fill(A); to ^put_away (in storage)(A)''.
Go<buboG>(ZA) {NK} ``^child, ^baby(Z)''. {V} ``to ^conceive(A)''.
Go<bu[b]toG>(Z),,<boptoG>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^frighten(Z), to ^threaten(A)''. |Caus. of <butoG> `to fear'.
Go<bubuD>(Z),,<bubu?n>(A) {N} ``^snake; ^worm, ^insect, ^bug, ^caterpillar, ^grub''. Cf. <bubuj> `worm'.
Go<bubuj>(Z) {N} ``^worm''. ^bug. Cf. <bubuD> `snake, worm, insect, etc.'.
Go<bubuj>(Z) {N} ``^mud''.
Go<buD>(Z) {NCF} ``^bear''.
Go<buD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^weave_^baskets''.
Go<buD>(Z),,<bu?n>(A),,<buD.buD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sow, to ^scatter(A)''.
Go<buDa>(Z),,<buRa>(Z) [buRa] {N} ``an old ^bull''. *Des.

Go<buDarom>(Z) [buDarOm] {N} ``^Wednes^day''. *Des.
Go<buD-ey>(Z) [buDey] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^submerge''. ^sink.
Go<buDi>(Z) [buDi] {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law (son's wife); ^widow''.
Go<budi>(A) {V} ``to ^ask''. {N} ``^advice''. ??gloss?
Go<budi>(Z) {N} ``^ashes''. {V(nu)} ``to become ashes''. *Skt.<bhu:ti->. ??dental d
Go<buDia>(Z) {N} ``a ^picture''. *Des.
Go<bui>(Z),,<buy>(Z) {N} ``^girl''. !Child's word.
Go<buy>(ZA),,<buj>(Z),,<buJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_up, to ^uproot, to ^dig_up, to ^extract(Z)''.
Go<buj-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^avenge''. *Or.?.
Go<buj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^convince''. *Des. <buz-ai->(G),<buj-ai->(M) `to comfort, to explain(G); to realize, to understand(M)'.
Go<buk>(Z) {NB} ``^chest''. *Loan.
Go<bu?ul>(Z),,<bu?l>(A) {V(nu)} ``to get ^drunk, to be ^drunk(A)''.
Go<bulu>(Z) {NB} ``^thigh''.
Go<buluG>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``(a liquid) to ^boil''. Caus. <ab=buluG>(Z).
Go<bunden>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to stand in the ^shade''. ??dental d.
Go<bundu>(Z),,<bund>(A),,<bunD>(Z) {N} ``^vine(Z); ^stalk(A)''. *Des. <bund>(G), <bu~d>(M) `stalk, stem'. ??(Z) has <bunD>(Z) {N} ``^base of a ^creeper''.
Go<bunguj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^droop''. ??orig. with n=g.
Go<bunmay>(Z) {NK} ``^sister (female speaker)''.
Go<bunol>(Z),,<bunon>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^im^mature''. {ADJ} ``^im^mature, ^un^ripe, ^green''. ??-l-form v, -n-form adj.
Go<bunTa>(A) {N} ``^plant, ^sapling''.
Go<buGoj>(Z),,<buGuj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tilt, to ^pour''. ??gloss.
Go<bur>(Z) {NB} ``^hair, ^pubic_hair, ^wool, ^fur, ^feather''.
Go<bura>(Z) {N} ``^bullock''. *Des.
Go<bureD>(Z) {N} ``^barking''.
Go<burob>(Z) {NB} ``^lung, ^heart''.
Go<bursan>(Z),,<bursu>(Z) {N} ``^Thurs^day''. *Skt.<bRhaspati>.
Go<busi>(Z) {N} ``small earthen ^pot''.
Go<but>(Z) {N} ``^ghost''. *Or.<bhutO>.
Go<butoG>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^fear, to be ^afraid''. |Caus. <bu[b]toG>(Z),<boptoG>(A) `to frighten, to threaten'.
Go<butu>(ZA),,<bu?tu>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to be poor(Z), to be hungry(Z); to ^despair(A)''. {ADJ} ``^poor, ^hungry(A)''. ??(A) glot. supplied; other subentries under <bu?tu>.
Go<Da>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^be, to ^become, to be ^made''. {V(u)} ``to ^do''. ??SUBS TO BE ANALYZED.
Go<Da?a>(Z)/<Da?>(Z),,<Da?a>(Z) {N} ``^water; ^rain; ^tears, ^weeping''. {V(nu)} ``to ^run (of the ^nose)''. ??disyll. NCF perh. sep. word.; SUBS STILL TO ANALYZE.
Go<Da?>:: ??were under `water'--should they be?
Go<Daa ir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump high''. ??spelling?, <<Daj=ir>> `climb' + `jump'?.
Go<Dab>(Z),,<Da?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cover, to ^fold(Z), to ^close(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^cover oneself in a cloth(Z)''. !Form in -nu pronounced [Dam-nu]. ??Cf <Da> below!.
Go<Dab-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^ambush''. *Des.
Go<Dabu>(Z) {N} ``^copper_^coin''. *Des.
Go<DaD>(Z),,<Da?n>(A),,<DoD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut, to ^cut_up, to ^chop (wood, etc.)''.
Go<DaD>(Z),,<Da?n>(A) {PP} ``^for(Z); ^after(A)''.

Go<DaDa>(Z),,<Dara>(A) [DaRa] {N} ``^tusk, ^horn(Z)''. Cf. <DaraG>,<Da?raG> `horn'. *Des.<Dasua>.
Go<dada>(Z) {NK} ``maternal ^grandfather (mother's father)''. *Loan?. ??dental d.
Go<DaRel>(Z) [DaRel] {N} ``^creeper, ^vine''.
Go<DagaDar>(A) {NB} ``^skeleton''. ??orig. <Daga=Dar>.
Go<Daayir>(Z),,<Daair>(Z) [Daayir] {ADV} ``^much, a ^lot''. ??sp?.
Go<Daj>(Z),,<Da?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^climb; to ^ascend(A); to ^ride (on a horse)(A)''.
Go<DakTar>(A) {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>.
Go<Dal>(Z) {N} ``^branch of a tree''.
Go<Dal>(Z) [Danu] {V(nu)} ``to ^cover oneself in a cloth''. ??orig vt but prob. due to simpl. of *nn. Repr?, sort? Cf. Dab above!
Go<Dali>(A) {N} ``^dal, ^pulse''. *Or.
Go<Dam>(Z),,<Dam.Dam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^crawl''.
Go<Dam>:: ??Cf. <Da> `to do'?
Go<Dama>(Z) {N} ``^rope for ^leading or ^tethering cattle''.
Go<Dan>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^guard, to ^watch(Z); to ^wait(A); to ^escort with ^arms(A)''.
Go<DanDa>(Z) {N} ``^sugar_^cane''. *Des.<DanDa> `stick'.
Go<DanDa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^restless, to be ^upset''.
Go<DanDor>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap''. *Des.
Go<DanDra>(Z) <<Dan=ra>>(Z) {DEM} ``middle distance''. ^there?, ^that?. ??gloss.
Go<DanDun>(Z) {N} ``^dancing floor''.
Go<DanDur>(ZA) {N} ``^rafter''. {V(nu)} ``to place ^beams for the roof of a house''. ??cf. <Danran> `between'.
Go<Danu?>(A) {V} ``to be ^sufficient''.
Go<DaG>:: ??Cf. So.<daGgu> `a stick, prod'.
Go<DaGRa>(A) {N} ``^gong''.
Go<DaGgrij>(Z) <<DaG=rij>>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kneel down''.
Go<Dao?>(Z) <<Da=ua?>>(Z) {N} ``one's own ^village''. Cf. <DauD> `someone else's village'. ??ua? form written in; <Da> `to do, become', <ua?> `to come'.
Go<Dape>(Z),,<Dape.Dape>(Z) {ADV} ``^quickly''. *Des.
Go<Dapu>(Z) {N} ``one-headed ^drum''. *Des.
Go<Daar>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. ??sp?.
Go<dar>(ZA),,<Dar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold; to ^bear(Z), to ^carry(Z)''. *Des. ??dental d. Caus.<ab=dar>(A).
Go<Dara>(A) {N} ``^tusks of an ^elephant''. Cf. <DaDa>(Z) `tusk, horn', <DaraG> `animal horn'. ??also Cf. Sor.<ra?a> [Dra?a] `elephant'?
Go<dar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. ??dental d.
Go<DaraG>(ZA),,<Da?raG>(Z),,<DeraG>(Z) {N} ``^horn of an animal''. Cf. <DaDa> `tusk, horn', <Dara> `elephant tusks'.
Go<Dat>(Z),,<DaT>(A) {ADJ} ``^strong''. *Des.
Go<Dau>:: ??Cf. <Da> `to be, to do' + <-u>?
Go<Da?u>(A) {N} ``^village, ^town''. Cf. <DauD> `id.'. ??phonotactics.
Go<DauD>(Z) {N} ``(someone else's) ^village''. Cf. <Da?u> `id.'.
Go<Deb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap, to ^break in two''. ??3 subentries.
Go<Dei>(Z),,<Dey>(Z),,<Deij>(Z) {ADV} ``^now''. Cf. <DemiD>,<Demi?> `id.'.
Go<Dela>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sprout new tendrils''. *Des.
Go<Del?el>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^prune, to ^trim the branches of a tree''. ??phonotactics?

Go<Deli>(Z) {N} ``^pole or ^peg used to ^tether an animal''.
Go<Deli?>(ZA),,<DeliD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^short; ^low; ^shallow''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^short; to ^shrink(A)''.
Go<DemiD>(Z),,<Demi?>(Z) [Demid'],[Demi?] {ADV} ``^now''. Cf. <Dei> `id.'.
Go<Demsa>(A) {N} ``^dance''.
Go<Den>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^if, ^when (^contingent, ^potential)''. Cf. <DeD> `?'. ??no <DeD> in file.
Go<Dena>(Z),,<dena>(A) {N} ``^wing''. ^bird. *Des.<Dena>(GM) `wing, arm'.
Go<De~t>(Z) {N} ``^handle of an ^axe''. *Loan?.
Go<DeJ>(Z),,<Dey~>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cook''. ??A sez (intr.).
Go<DeJol>(Z) [De~elu] {V(u)l} ``to be ^fragile''. ??appar. -nu becomes -lu or -u after l. RECHECK THIS ENTRY p. 87 cf. Debol.
Go<Der>(:) Cf. <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet, a grain'.
Go<Der-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean''. ??is -ay a cislocative.
Go<Deray>/<Der>(Z) [DEray] {N} ``^hill ^millet, a ^grain''.
Go<des>:: ??Cf. Sor.<desa> `country'.
Go<deul>(A) {N} ``^temple''.
Go<Di?i>(Z),,<di?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^finish, to ^end; to be ^used_up(Z)''. ^exhaust.
Go<DiDa>(Z) {NK} ``great great ^grandfather''.
Go<Dij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fry, to ^cook with oil''.
Go<Dij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel''.
Go<Dike>(Z) {PP} ``^towards''. *Skt.<dik-> `direction', Tel.<dikku>.
Go<Dil>(A) {ADJ} ``^loose''. ??D/d.
Go<DimaD>(Z),,<Dima?>(Z),,<Dimaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^come''. ??G.M. only.
Go<DimaD>(Z),,<Dima?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep, to ^doze, to ^nod''. *<Dim=maD>?.
Go<Dine>/<Din>(Z),,<din>(A) {N} ``^day, ^season''. *Des.<din>(GM) `day'. ??D/d?
Go<DinDe>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry a child slung in a cloth on one's side''.
Go<Di~ja>(Z) [di~dza] {NB} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. *Or.?. ??D/d thus., Gt ginja nut.
Go<DiG>(ZA) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^push, to ^pull''. !motion verb, takes <-u> `thither' or <-ay> `hither'.
Go<Dir>(Z) {N} ``^creeper, ^vine''.
Go<dire>(A) {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADJ} ``^cautious''. {ADV} ``^slowly''.
Go<disari>(A) {N} ``^shaman''.
Go<Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^accrue, to ^attach''. {AUX} ``to ^feel_like''. E.g. <Dar=tupaD=lukun Do?o=iG=lu?r-iG> `I feel like catching and beating (her)'. ??lag-na; e.g. applies only to aux, which takes <-lukun> on the verb.
Go<do?>(A) {V} ``to ^feel, to ^sense''. ??d/D?
Go<Dob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fence''.
Go<DoDa>(Z) [DoRa] {N} ``type of ^canal''.
Go<DoRu>(A),,<DoRu Da?>(A) {N} ``^water^fall''.
Go<Doy>(Z) {PRON} ``^his, ^her, ^its (^3rd person singular ^possessive)''. ??nonmasc added.
Go<Doya~>(Z) {N} ``^kindness''. *Des.<doia>(G) `kindness'. ??(Si.).
Go<Dok-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pant''. *Des.?
Go<Dol>(A) {N} ``long ^drum''.
Go<Doli>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quick, ^swift''. *Des.?
Go<dolom>(A) {ADJ} ``^thick''.
Go<dom>(A) {V} ``^must, to ^have_to''.
Go<Don>(Z),,<don>(A) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^take, to ^bring; to ^accept (food)(A)''. !motion verb.

Go<DoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^water, to ^thin (gruel) with water, to ^adulterate''.
Go<DoGa>(Z),,<DoGgar>(A) {V} ``to ^steal''.
Go<DoGga>(Z) {N} ``^trough''.
Go<Do?pa>(Z) {N} ``^cup or ^dish made of a ^leaf''. *KonDa<Dopa>, Tel.<doppa>; cf. DED. ??<?>.
Go<dorkar>(A) {ADJ} ``^important''.
Go<Dorpon>(A) {N} ``^mirror''.
Go<Dos>(Z),,<dos>(A) {N} ``^crime(Z), ^fault(Z), ^guilt(A)''. *Des. ??(A) also ^forbidden.
Go<dos>(A) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^0010.
Go<Dos-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^caught or ^stuck (e.g. up a tree)''.
Go<Drama>(A) {N} ``^drama''. ??
Go<Druka>(ZA) {N} ``^tiger(Z), leopard(A)''. Cf. <imbur Du~ka> `tiger wind'.
Go<Du>(A) {PP} ``^after''.
Go<DuaG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^brown''.
Go<Duar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move (something)''. *Des.<Duar-u>. ??<-u> sic in Des. form.
Go<Dub>(Z),,<Du?m>(A) {V(u)} `` to ^peck, to ^bite (as a snake); to ^beat(Z), to ^pound with a knife(Z); to ^chop(Z), to ^hack(Z)''.
Go<Dub.Dub-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (of the ^heart)''. ??b unglot.
Go<Du[b]DuG>(Z) [DubRuG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drown''. |Caus. of <Du.DuG> `to ^sink'.
Go<DuDi>(Z) {N} ``^cover for a bullock cart''.
Go<Du.Dub>(Z) [DuRub'] {V(u)} ``to ^sink''. Cf. <Du.DuG> `to sink'.
Go<DuRum>(A) {N} ``^branch''.
Go<DuDuG>(A) {N} ``^gong''.
Go<DuDuG>(Z) [DuDuG] {N} ``^fish species''. ??<DuRuG> also scribbled in.
Go<Dugr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ask for ^more''. *Des.<Dugor>(M) `to complain for more'.
Go<dui>(A) {NUM} ``^two''. ^0002. Syn. <bagu> `id.'. *IA.
Go<Duk>(Z),,<Du~k>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^be, to be located, to ^stay, to ^exist''.
Go<duk>(A) {ADJ} ``^sad, ^sorrowful''.
Go<Duk-ay>(A),,<Duk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^collide''. ??orig. file marked intr. w/ -ay, tr. w/ -ey.
Go<dukan>(A) {N} ``^shop''. *Des.<dukan>(M) `shop'.
Go<Duk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^drink (water)''. *Des.
Go<Duku>(ZA),,<Duku?>(A) {V} ``to ^be(A); to ^remain, ^stay, be ^still(A); to ^bow (in prayer)(Z), to ^stoop (^bend down)(A); to ^own, ^possess(A)''. ??Aze Duku? form only `to stoop'.
Go<Dul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^barter, to ^exchange''.
Go<Dul>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hatch''. Caus. <ab=Dul-u> `to cause to hatch'.
Go<duli>(ZA) {N} ``^sand(Z), ^earth(Z), ^dust, ^sweepings(A)''. *Or.<duli>(M) `dust'.
Go<Dultey>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all, ^whole''. *Des.<Dulte>(GM) `all, total'.
Go<Dum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^cut oneself''.
Go<Duma>(Z),,<duma>(A) {ADJ} ``^thick''. {V(nu)} ``to become ^thick''. Des.(M) <Duma> `fat, thick'. ??(A) gloss was `thick (density)'.
Go<DumaG>(Z) {ADV} ``^ahead''. {PP} ``^ahead_of''.
Go<DumDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^drown (intr.)''. ??|<Da?> `water'.
Go<Du~par>(Z),,<Du~paR>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lie ^prone, to lie ^face_down''.
Go<dumri>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^berry''. *Des.<Dumbri goc>(G),,<Dumbri pol>(G). ??dent. d.
Go<Duni-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fold, to ^wrinkle''. *Des.<dun-ai->(M) `to fold'.

Go<dunom>(ZA),,<Dunnom>(Z) [dunOm],[dunAm] {N} ``^cattle, ^cow''. *Skt.<dhana-> `wealth'; Tel.<dunnu> `male buffalo'. ??(Si.).; double nn?; check Tel.; dent. d.
Go<DuG>(A) {V} ``to get ^away, to ^turn_away (intr.)''.
Go<DuG>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^leak''. |<<DuG-nu>> becomes <DuGGu>,<DuGu>.
Go<DuGga>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^go_under an arch of bushes, in ^caste-regaining ^ceremony''.
Go<Du~k>(Z) {ADJ} ``^long, ^tall, ^deep''.
Go<Du~ka>:: Cf. <Druka> `tiger'.
Go<DuGu~i~>(Z),,<duGuy>(A) {N} ``^tobacco''. *Des. ??(A) has `tobacco chewing' for chewing tobacco?
Go<dupni>(ZA) {N} ``^ceremonial ^fire(Z), ^incense(A); ^tinder(A)''. *Des. ??(Z)dent. d.
Go<Du~ri>(Z) {N} ``^mist''.
Go<Durne>(Z) {ADJ} ``^long, ^distant''. {ADV} ``^far''. {N} ``^length, ^distance''. ??<ne>?.
Go<Duru?m>(A) {N} ``^shrub''.
Go<e=>(Z),,<en=>(Z) {PX} ``^to, ^oblique case prefix of pronouns''.
Go<e>(Z) {SX} ``^accusative or ^object case suffix''. Cf. <e?e> `?', <uon=e>,<on=e> `to this place, hither'. ^locative?. ??main use not clear. <e?e> may be <ne?e>.
Go<e>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^deny, to ^decline''.
Go<e=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hot (of the sun), to ^roast, to ^toast, to ^brown''.
Go<e?e>(:) ??rather te?e and ne?e ?
Go<eb>,,<yeb>(:)
Go<eDemaD>(Z) [eDemaD],[eRemaD] {ADV} ``^so_^much''. *Loan? cf. Des.<eDe bol>(G) `at this time'. ??final D unglot.
Go<eDeG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''.
Go<egaro>(:) {NUM} ``^eleven''. *Des.
Go<ey>,,<ei>(:) {SX} ``^intransitive.'' *Des.
Go<ej-ey>(Z),,<ez-ey>(A),,<aj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^count''. *Loan?.
Go<ek>(A) {NUM} ``^one''. ^0001. *Des.<ek>(GM) `one'.
Go<eka>(:) ??under above?
Go<eleG>(A) {V} ``to ^stink''.
Go<eml-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^touch someone to get their ^attention''.
Go<e=moy>(Z) {PRON} ``^whom (^objective), ^to whom''. |<e> `to', <moy> `who?'.
Go<en>(Z) <<Vn>>(Z) {IX} ``^nominalizing infix of verbs''. E.g. <gaJ> `to strain', <g[en]ay>,<g[in]ay> `sieve'. ??How to do these entries?
Go<en>(ZA) {DEM} ``^this one(Z), ^this(A)''.
Go<en>(:) Cf. <e=> `to, oblique case prefix of pronouns'.
Go<ent>(Z),,<e~t>,,<en=tu>(A) <<en=t>>(Z) [Enth],[E~th] {DEM} ``^that one, ^that''. ??<<en=tV>>.
Go<eraDaG>(ZA),,<eraDa?G>(A) [eraDaG] {V(u)} ``to ^roast (e.g. a pig, corn) in or over a fire(Z); to scorch (clothes, rice), to heat over a fire; to ^burn (intr.)(A)''.
Go<er-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^butt''. *Des.?
Go<erek>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. ??PP, Des. -ek.
Go<eri>(:) *Des.<eri>(G) `crazy'.
Go<eseG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''.
Go<et-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^think, to ^imagine(Z), to ^plan(A), to ^remember(A)''. |Caus. <ab=et-ay->(A) `to ^persuade'. *Des.<et>(G) `thought, idea', Or.<het-iba>.
Go<ga?a>(Z),,<ga?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink, to ^eat rice or liquid foods''.

Go<gab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^break (intr.), to break off, to ^split''. {V(u)} ``to ^break (tr.), to ^punch, to ^bang, to ^knock''.
Go<gabtar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^snare, to ^catch in a snare''. Cf. <gitar> `to trap'. ??ALSO <gi[b]tar>?
Go<gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^brew liquor''. ??LOTS OF SUBENTRIES, SEE ORIGINAL.
Go<gaD>(Z),,<ga?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^cut''. {V(u)} ``to ^cut; to ^saw (A)''. !Intr. [ganu].
Go<gaR>(Z) {N} ``^water-hole''. *Des.<gaR>(M) `stream'.
Go<gaDa?>,,<gaRa?>(Z) <<gag=Da?>>(Z) [gaRa?],[gaDa?] {N} ``^scum left from boiling ^rice''. |<gag> `cooked rice', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<gaDali>(A) {NB} ``^nape of the ^neck''.
Go<gaRdi>(ZA) {N} ``^slope(Z), ^cliff(A)''. ??#Des.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'. ??dental d.
Go<gaRe>(ZA),,<gaD-ey>(Z) [gaRey] {V(u)} ``to ^strain (a liquid through cloth)''. ??Cf. <garey->(A) 'to grate'.
Go<gaD-ey>(Z) [gaDey] {V(u)} ``to ^plant''. *Loan? Des.<gaD->(G) `to dig a hole for planting a tree, post, etc.'. ??minimal pair w. previous.
Go<gaDi>(Z) [gaDi],[gaRi] {N} ``a ^pile''. {ADJ} ``^each, ^every''. *Des.<gadi>, <gadia>(M) `store, pile'. ??accent on phonetic i.
Go<gaRia>(A) {N} ``metal ^water_^jar''. Cf. <garia> `id.'. ??same word--where to list?
Go<gaDil>(Z) [gaDIl] {ADJ} ``^dirty, ^filthy''.
Go<gaDli>(Z) {NB} ``^nape of the ^neck''. *Des., KonDa. ??D unglot.
Go<gaDra>(ZA) [gaDra],[gaDRa] {N} ``male ^goat(Z), male ^kid(A)''. *Des.
Go<ga.gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plow''. |Tagword of <or=el> `a plow'. Cf. <or=goD> `to drag (a plow)'.
Go<gagRe>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. *Des.
Go<gagor>(Z) {NB} ``^body''. *Des.
Go<gagri>(Z) {N} ``^jug, earthen water ^jar''. *Des.
Go<gay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^dig; to ^bore a hole(Z)''.
Go<gaj>(Z),,<ga?y->(A) {V(u)} ``to ^fry''.
Go<gaja>(Z) [gaza] {V(nu)} ``to ^sprout''. *Or.
Go<gaji>(Z) [gadzi] {N} ``^scab''. *Des.
Go<gal>(ZA) {V} ``to ^braid, to ^plait, to ^twist (a rope); to ^wrap around the ^head, to ^tie on as a ^turban(A)''.
Go<gali>(A) {N} ``^paddy_^ear''.
Go<gam>(:) ??So.<gam> `to tell'.
Go<ganDij>(Z),,<ganDi?>(:),,<ganDi>(Z),,<ga~Di>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^tie round the ^waist, to ^put_on a skirt''. {N} ``^skirt, ^kilt, ^wrap-around''.
Go<ganja>(Z) {N} ``^rooster''. *Loan. ^chicken.
Go<ga~saj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smear, to ^rub''. *Des.<go~sla>, Skt.<gharSa->.
Go<ga~T-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stir a liquid; to ^paddle''. *Or., Des.
Go<ga~ti>(Z) {NB} ``^joint''. *IA?.
Go<ga?-nu ta?yu>(A) {V} ``to be ^wounded''. ??i.e. ?n-n; PROB <gaD-nu> `to be cut' INF. + <taj-u> AUX `to give'.
Go<gaJ>(Z),,<gay~a>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sift, to ^strain''.
Go<gaGga>(:) {N} ``''. *Loan.
Go<gaGgi?>(A) {V} ``a wound to ^heal''.
Go<gaGij>(Z),,<gaGi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to be ^able, ^can''. ??AUX

Go<gar>(A) {NB} ``^wrinkle''.
Go<garam>(A) {N} ``^pride''.
Go<garDiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^borrow''. ??orig. <gar=DiG>.
Go<gare>(ZA) {NB} ``^heart, ^liver(Z)''.
Go<gar-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^grate''. *Or. ??cf. gaRe-.
Go<garia>(Z) [gariya] {N} ``metal water ^pot''. Cf. <gaRia> `id.'. ??same word--where to list?
Go<garij>(Z) {N} ``^pot^sherd, a piece of broken pottery''.
Go<garmaD>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^basket''.
Go<garum>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^bellow, to ^low, to ^growl''. Cf. <ga?aruG> `to roar'. ??CFD FORM NOT IN THIS FILE.
Go<ga?ruG>(A) {V} ``to ^echo''.
Go<ga~=saj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smear, ^rub''. |<ga~> `?', <saj> `to spread'. *Loan? Des.<go~sla>.
Go<gatra>(Z) {N} ``^filth''. *Des.
Go<geb>(Z),,<ge?m>(A) [gemmu] {V(nu)} ``to be ^burnt(Z), to be consumed by fire(Z), to ^light (intr.)(A), to ^flare_up(A)''. |Caus. <ab=ge?m->(A) `to cremate'. ??(Z)format for assimilated form?
Go<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer''. |<gaJ=a?a-u/-nu> `to strain through a sieve'.
Go<gen-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^appease''. *Des.
Go<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hate''. *Loan.
Go<gen-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_away''. *Or.
Go<geG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^chew (betel, etc.); to ^ruminate''.
Go<ge~gri>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^angry, to be ^annoyed''.
Go<gi>(Z) {SX} ``^plural of third person''. E.g. <enoD> `him, her', <enoD=gi> `them'.
Go<gian>(Z) {N} ``^wisdom, ^knowledge''. *Loan.
Go<gibeD>(Z),,<gibej>(Z),,<gibe?>(Z),,<gibe?>(A) {N} ``^lizard''. Cf. <gijeD> `id.'.
Go<gi[b]Tab>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stick to''. {V(u)} ``to ^glue together''. |Caus. of <giTab> `to adhere'. ??gloss a bit sloppy. Cf. <ab=giTab> `to stick'.
Go<gi[b]tar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snare, to ^lime, to ^catch with a snare or with birdlime''. |Caus. of <gitar> `id.'. Cf. <giTab> `to adhere'.
Go<gi=Da?a>(Z),,<gi=Da?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^drink''. |<gi> `?', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<gi=DaD>(Z) {PP} ``^because''. |<gi> `?', <DaD> `for, after'.
Go<giRbi>(Z),,<gibRi>(Z) {NB} ``^skull''. *Loan?.
Go<giRjal>(Z) {N} ``^spotted_^babbler (a ^bird)''.
Go<giDrir>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^angry''. {V(u)} ``to ^anger''. *Loan?. ??order of tr/intr
Go<gij>(Z),,<gi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^see, to ^look_at(A); to ^read(A)''. Cf. <gi-nu>,<gi?i-nu> `to ^appear'.
Go<gijeD>(Z) {N} ``^chameleon, ^lizard''. Cf. <gibeD> `id.'.
Go<gilas>(A),,<glas>(A) {N} ``drinking ^glass''. *Engl.<glass>.
Go<gin>(Z) {SX} ``^animate ^plural''. E.g. <kui=la?a=Di=gin> `old women'.
Go<g[in]a?y>(A) {N} ``^griddle''. |<-in-> `nominalizer', <ga?y> `to fry'. ??orig. <ginay>.
Go<g[in]ay>(Z),,<g[en]ay>(Z),,<g[in]aj>(Z) <<g[Vn]aJ>>(Z) [ginay'] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer, ^basket used as a sieve; ^fish_^trap''. |<-in-> `nominalizer of verbs', <gay> `?'. Cf. <gaJ=a?a> `to strain through a sieve',<goJ=o?o> `id.'.
Go<g[in]al=ba?>(ZA) {N} ``^turban, ^head-^band''. |<gal=ba?a-nu>,<gal=ba?-nu> `to tie a turban on one's head'.

Go<g[in]aG>(ZA) {N} ``^soot''. |<gaG-nu> `to be filled with soot or smoke'. ??No <gaG-nu> in file.
Go<gine>(Z) {PP} ``^for the sake of; ^because_of, ^since''.
Go<gira>(Z) {N} ``^fish_^trap, ^basket for catching fish, ^fish_^net''. *Konda <gira murRi> `fish basket'. ??sp. of <murRi> unclear.
Go<giraD>(Z),,<giran>(A) {ADJ} ``^right (side)''.
Go<gireb>(Z) {N} ``an edible ^slug''. ??orig. a kind of.
Go<gir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_^fish with a ^net''.
Go<giriaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn to the ^left''. ??cf. <giraD=si> `right hand'.
Go<giTa?m>(A) {V} ``to ^stick, to ^adhere; to ^cling_to''.
Go<gitar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lime ^birds with gum on a rope, to ^catch in a ^snare or ^trap''. Caus. <gi[b]tar>(Z) `id.'.
Go<giti>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tickle''.
Go<go?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mount to ^ride, to ^get_on or ^get_in (a vehicle)''.
Go<go~>(Z) {N} ``^wheat''. *Loan.
Go<goba>(Z) {N} ``^new_^leaf of any ^palm tree''.
Go<goD>(Z) {N} ``^broken ^rice''.
Go<goD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick (fruit)''.
Go<go=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse, to ^wash''. |<go> `?', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<goRa>(A) {N} ``^horse''. *Des.
Go<god-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^carve (a figure)''.
Go<goDi>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chip (stone)''. ??^break, ^crush.
Go<godo>(A) {N} ``^donkey''.
Go<goDoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie_on (?)''.
Go<goRoG>(Z) {NB} ``^neck, ^throat''. *Konda?.
Go<goil>(Z) {N} ``^antelope''.
Go<gozia>(A) {ADJ} ``^sharp-pointed''. |Cf. <goztay> `to sharpen a point'.
Go<goji-ay>(Z) [goziay] {V(u)} ``to ^germinate''. *Or.
Go<gozo.goz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back''. ??really w. -o? Or 2 words?
Go<goztay>(A) {V} ``to ^sharpen a ^point''. |Cf. <gozia> `sharp-pointed'.
Go<gol>(Z) {N} ``^quarrel''. *Loan.
Go<golia>(Z) {N} ``^drongo (a ^bird)''.
Go<gomke>(Z) {N} ``^scent''.
Go<gomra?a>(Z),,<gomra?>(A) [gomra?a],[gombra?a] {NB} ``^shoulder(Z), ^neck(A)''. ??Z orig <gom=ra?a>.
Go<gomsa>(A) {N} ``^loin^cloth''. {V} ``to ^dress''.
Go<gomte?e>(Z),,<gomte?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^dream''.
Go<gon>(A) {V} ``to ^lie_down, to ^go_to_^bed; to ^turn_over; to have ^sexual_^intercourse''.
Go<go~D-ey>(Z),,<gond>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^stink(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^fetid(A)''. *Or.<go~Dh-aiba>. ??(Z)nothing about dentality.
Go<gonDi>(Z) {NB} ``upper ^torso''. ^body. *Des.
Go<gonDia>(Z) {N} ``a ^sur^name''. *Des.
Go<gonT>(A) {N} ``^bell''.
Go<gonTi>(ZA) {NB} ``^joint of the body; ^bamboo ^joint(A); ^knot(A)''. *Des.
Go<goGo>(Z) {N} ``^black_^gram''. ??hand note <gon=go>.
Go<gopena>(Z) {N} ``^slingshot''.

Go<gor>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cut or ^split (wood)''.
Go<gorj-ey>(Z),,<gorz-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle, to ^roar (of the ^wind)(Z); to ^hiss; to ^growl(A)''. *Or.<gOrOj-iba>.
Go<gornD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop in small pieces''.
Go<gorua>(Z) {N} ``^untouchable of the lowest order''. |Plural <gorua=di=gin>. *Des.
Go<gorum>(Z),,<gorum lok>(Z) [gOrum] {N} ``a ^man; ^tribal person, ^Poroja, esp. ^Parengi''. |<lok> `man'.
Go<go?saG>(ZA) {N} ``^food(A), ^rice ^gruel(Z)''.
Go<goT-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^happen, to ^occur''.
Go<gotaG>(Z) {NK} ``^relative''.
Go<go?taG>(Z) {N} ``^road, ^path, ^way''. ??orig. <go?=taG>.
Go<gotti>(Z),,<goti>(Z) {N} ``^worker, ^assistant, ^serf, ^slave; ^serfdom''.
Go<go?=tuG>(Z),,<go?tuG>(A) {N} ``^cloth, ^clothing; ^sari; ^blanket''. |<go?> `?', <tuG> `?'. ??Cf. <gob> `to cover with a cloth or leaves'.
Go<gouD>(A),,<gouR>(Z) {N} ``^milkman''. *Loan?.
Go<gub?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^build''.
Go<gu?u>(Z),,<gu?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant(Z)''.
Go<guar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^request; to ^agree''.
Go<gub>(Z),,<gob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover with a cloth or leaves''.
Go<gu=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^veil a ^bride's face in new cloth''. |<ba?a> `head'.
Go<guboG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^feed at sores (of flies); to go (like flies) to ^get_^meat when a cow is slaughtered''.
Go<gu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^dig a ^hole; ^cage''. ??cage?.
Go<gu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^scratch (an ^itch)''.
Go<guD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect, to ^gather_up in the hands; to ^transfer with the hands; to ^scoop_out (earth), to ^collect from the ground with the hands; to ^trans^plant''. ??gloss too subspecified due to indiv. examples, q.v. in orig---how about `to scoop up, to pick up'?; cf. <gu?n> `to dig a hole; to scratch (an itch)'.
Go<guDa>(A) {N} ``^hog_^house''. ??cf. <guda>(A).
Go<guDa>(Z),,<guDa>(A) {N} ``^nest''. ^bird. Cf. <guDa>(A) `hog house'. *Des.
Go<guRD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^poke''.
Go<guR.guR-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll''. *Or.<gORgORi j-iba>. ??Or. analysis
Go<guDi>(Z) {N} ``^brain''.
Go<guDi>(Z),,<guRi>(A) {N} ``^festival ^place(Z); ^temple(A)''.
Go<gudi>(Z) {N} ``^digging_^stick''. Cf. <gu?n>, <guD>. ??dental d.
Go<guRi-ay>(Z),,<guri-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wind (thread, cord), to ^wind_up''. |<guRi>,<guri> `?'. *Or.
Go<guD=par>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scoop_out, to ^clean (a pumpkin, a chicken)''. |<guD> `to scoop up?', <par> `cave'.
Go<guRsetiG>(Z) {N} ``^prostitute''.
Go<guRum>(A),,<guDum>(Z) [guDum] {ADJ} ``^round(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wind ^yarn''.
Go<guDum>(Z) [guRum] {N} ``^lid''.
Go<gugum>(Z) [gugUm] {N} ``^god''. |Child language.
Go<gula>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dumb, ^mute''. Cf. <gu?la> `fool'.
Go<gu?la>(Z) {N} ``^fool''. Cf. <gula> `dumb, mute'.
Go<gulay>(ZA),,<gula>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all, the ^whole, the ^entire''.
Go<guli>(A) {ADJ} ``^every''.

Go<guli>(Z) {V(u)} ``to form a ^ball or ^lump''. *Des.
Go<gullu>(Z) {N} ``^termite, ^borer''. ^bug.
Go<gulmeD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to eat a ^hole (of an insect)''.
Go<gulom>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^know (something); to ^understand(A)''. *So.<gAlAm>(DS) `id.'.
Go<guloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^call''. Caus. <ab=guloG>(A) `to invite'.
Go<gumar>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by tossing(Z), to ^winnow (a small amount of grain)(A); to ^shuck corn''.
Go<gumgum>(Z) {NB} ``^cheek''. {V(u)} ``to puff out the cheeks''. |<<gum.gum>>.
Go<gumi>(Z) {N} ``^mound, ^pile''.
Go<gun>(Z) {N} ``^load''. Cf. <lagun> `heavy'.
Go<gunDa>(Z) {N} ``^powder, ^pieces''. *Des.
Go<gunDri>(Z) {N} ``^circle, ^round''.
Go<gunDu>(A) {N} ``land ^snail''.
Go<gu~Dub>(Z),,<gunDub>(Z) {NB} ``^fist''. {V(u)} ``to ^clench the fist; to ^punch''.
Go<gungun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hum''. *Or.
Go<gunguti>(Z) {N} ``^eye^fly''. ^bug.
Go<guni>(ZA) {N} ``^girl(Z), ^woman(A)''.
Go<gunia>(Z) {N} ``^shaman''.
Go<g[un]ob>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf or ^silo of ^leaves; a small ^basket of the same shape''. |<-un-> `nominalizer', <gub>,<gob> `to cover with cloth or leaves'.
Go<g[un]omti>(Z) {N} ``^dream''. |<-un-> `nominalizer'.
Go<gunsolon>(Z) {N} ``^virtues and ^vices''. *Or.
Go<gupa>(ZA),,<gu?pa->(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^graze''. *Or.
Go<gur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^rain''. ??takes -nu and -nay.
Go<gur>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^enter; to ^arrive(A); to ^pierce(Z)''.
Go<gu?ur>(Z),,<gu?r>(A) {ADJ} ``^ripe''. {V(nu)} ``to ^ripen; to be ^soft(A)''.
Go<gur tuku>(Z) {V(u) V(nu)} ``to ^contain''. |<<tukuD>>?. ??RECHECK CLASS.
Go<gur=aj>(Z),,<guray>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^prick (as a ^thorn)''. |<gur> `?', <aj> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^coo''. *Loan?.
Go<gur-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Loan.
Go<guri>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to hold a cloth holding rice, etc. over the head of a ^bride to bring her fertility''. Cf. <gurni Dar>(Z) `id.'.
Go<gur=mur-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^growl(Z), to ^roar(Z); to ^hum a tune(A)''. Cf. <gur-ey> `to coo'. *Or.
Go<guroj>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^ashamed, to ^blush''.
Go<gurom>(Z),,<gu?rom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch, to ^claw''.
Go<gursuD>(Z),,<gursu?n>(A) {N} ``^mosquito''. ^bug.
Go<guru>(A) {N} ``^teacher''.
Go<guruDi>(Z) [guruRi] {N} ``^pied_^myna''. ^bird.
Go<gus-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(someone)_aside''. *Or.
Go<gu=saj>(Z),,<gusa?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wrap oneself in a sheet or <chaddar>, to ^put_on a shawl(Z), to ^dress(A); to ^cover(Z), to ^wrap(A)''. |<gu> `?', <saj> `?'. ??|<gub> `to cover with a cloth', <saj> `to spread'.
Go<gusam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to have a ^wound''.
Go<gus-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^move''. Cf. <gus-ay-u> `to turn someone aside'. *Or.
Go<gusiD>(Z),,<gusi?n>(A) [gusiD'] {N} ``^spirit, ^ghost''.

Go<gut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thread_a_^needle''. *Or.
Go<gutor>(Z) {N} ``^small_^boy''.
Go<guT=por>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scratch''. |<guT> `?', <por> `?'. Cf. <gu?n> `id.'.
Go<h=aRi=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^that_one way over there''. |<h> `?', <aRi> `that', <n> `?'. ??<h> initial odd, cd be affective?
Go<hay>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^oh!''.
Go<haT>(Z),,<aT>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market, bazar''. *Loan.
Go<hati>(A),,<ati>(A) {N} ``^elephant''. *Des.<ati>(GM).
Go<i?>,,<ij>(:) {NCF} ``dung, excrement''
Go<i?i>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^put one's head on a <pitom> (a plank of wood used as a ^pillow); to ^sleep thus''.
Go<i~>(Z),,<u~>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Go<iii ye?>(A) {V} ``to ^hum (of insects)''. |<iii> `?', <ye?> `to cry'.
Go<ia>(Z) {NK} ``^grandmother, father's mother''. !<iya> ?.
Go<ia?y>(A) {INTERR} ``^how_^much, how_^many''.
Go<i=ba?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sleep with one's ^head on a <pitom>, a plank of wood used as a ^pillow''. |<i> `id.', <ba?a> `head'.
Go<iDik>(A) {ADJ} ``^some''.
Go<iDik.iDik>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft (sound)''.
Go<iDum>(Z),,<iDum.iDum>(Z) [iRum] {V(u)} ``to ^roll down (e.g. a hill)''. Cf. <uDa> `to roll (tr.); to twist', <uDan> `to unroll, to open'.
Go<ijay>(Z) {INTERR} ``^how_^many, ^how_^much''. {ADV} ``^as_^many, ^as_^much''. Cf. <ayla> `everything', <ayte?> `?'. ?? orig <ij=ay>; <ayte?> not in file.
Go<ijot>(Z) [izOt] {N} ``^honor''. *Loan.
Go<iku>(Z),,<ik>(Z) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''. {V INDECL} ``^is_^not''. Cf. <Duku> `there is'. {SX} ``^is_^not, ^not''.
Go<il>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change, to ^change_into something else, to ^turn_into something new''. {V(u)} ``to ^pretend to be, to ^act_like, to ^play''.
Go<il>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^ripen(Z); to ^melt(Z); to ^ferment (intr.)(A)''.
Go<i=leG>(Z) {PRON SX(V)} ``^us, to us''. |<i> `?', <leG> `us, our'. (Incorporated ^1st_person_plural ^object.)
Go<i?leG>(Z) {NK} ``^grand^son''.
Go<ili>(ZA),,<ele>(Z) {N} ``^leech, ^worm(Z), ^eel(Z)''.
Go<ilil>(Z) {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (husband's younger sister's husband)''. |<<il.il>>.
Go<il=laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^become''. |<il> `to change', <laj> `?'. ??orig: <<il=laj>>?.
Go<imbur>(ZA),,<i~bur>(Z) {V} ``the ^wind to ^blow''. {N} ``^wind, ^breeze; ^breath(Z); ^air(A)''.
Go<in->(:),,<-in->(:) {IX} ``nominalizer of verbs''. |Affixed before first vowel of verb, i.e. prefixed to verb-initial vowel and infixed after verb-initial consonant. Cf. <an=>,<=an>, etc.
Go<inaG>(ZA) {N} ``^plow; ^yoke(Z); ^pair or ^team of ^bullocks(Z)''.
Go<inDeG>(Z) {N} ``^date ^bush''.
Go<in=Di>(Z),,<inDi>(A) {DEM} ``^this''. |<in> `?', <Di> `?'. ??"+ focus", ??CUT?.
Go<inDraG>(Z),,<inraG>(A) [inDraG] {N} ``^medicine''. {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch(Z)''. Cf. <raG> `?'.
Go<inDri>(Z),,<inri>(A) [inDri] {N} ``^pestle for husking grain, ^stick(Z)''. |<<in=ri>>.
Go<in=e?e>(Z) {DEM} ``^this_^much''. |<in> `?', <e?e> `?'.
Go<in=ir=Da?>(Z),,<iniDa?>(A) {N} ``^spindle''. |<in> `nominalizer of verbs', <ir=Da?a> `to spin'.

Go<i~sil>(Z) {N} ``^feather''.
Go<inub>(Z),,<inum>(Z) {N} ``^name''.
Go<iGgay>(Z),,<iGay>(A),,<iGgay=Ta>(Z) {INTERR} ``^which, ^what; ^where, ^whence(Z); ^who(Z)''. |<Ta> `?'.
Go<iGger>(Z),,<iGer>(A) {ADJ} ``^young(A)''. {N} ``^young ^man(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^mature (of a boy), to become a young man(Z)''.
Go<i~k=a?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``^not to ^be, ^not_^yet to be''. |<a?a> `?'. Cf. <iGko?> `not'. ??CUT?
Go<i~kaD>(Z) {} ``^otherwise''. |<aD> `?'. Cf. <iGko?> `not'.
Go<iGko?>(A),,<iGku?>(A) {NEG} ``^not''. ??also <inku>,<inko?>,<i~k>.
Go<iGra>(Z) {N} ``^charcoal''. *Skt.<aGga:ra>.
Go<ir>(Z),,<ir>(A),,<yir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jump; to ^flicker (as a fire)(A); to ^shake up and down(A)''.
Go<irsur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer''. |<sur> `?'. ??orig. <ir=sur>.
Go<i?ir>(Z),,<i?r>(A),,<yi?ir>(Z),,<irr>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clatter(Z), to ^sound, to ^rattle(A); to ^squeak (as a hinge)(A)''. Caus. <ab=i?r->(A). ??uncl''. ??rr.
Go<ir=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^spin''. ??CUT?
Go<iril=Da?>(Z),,<aril=Da?>(Z) {N} ``^hail, ^hail^stone''.
Go<ir=TeTeG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lie on the ^back''. |<ir> `?', <TeTeG> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<irtub>(Z),,<irtu?m>(A) {N} ``^plow, ^plow^share''. ??also plowhead.
Go<iskul>(A) {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>.
Go<i?=taG>(ZA),,<ij=taG>(Z) {N} ``^cow-^dung''. |<i?> `dung', <taG> `cattle'.
Go<it=e?e>(Z) {} ``^that ^much, ^that_^many''. |<it> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??cd be <i=te?e>?
Go<itu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^faint''.
Go<i?=tur>(A) {V} ``to ^jerk; to be ^startled''. |<i?> `?', <tur> `?'.
Go<ya?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^sway, to ^move_^back_and_forth, ^to nod, to ^wiggle; to ^stagger, to ^reel''.
Go<ya=gi>(ZA),,<ya=gu>(A),,<yag>(Z) {NUM} ``^three''. |<gi>,<gu> `plural'. ^0003. Cf. <yer=>,<er=> `'. ??unglott g - DS.
Go<yaG>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''.
Go<ye>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^run, to ^escape(Z)''.
Go<ye?e>(Z),,<ye?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^cry, to ^weep; to ^mourn(A); to ^chirp(A) to ^growl(A), to ^howl(A), to ^low(Z)''. Cf. <ye=si> `id.'.
Go<yeD>(Z),,<eD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch, to ^cast_an_evil_^spell, to ^enchant''.
Go<yeD>(Z),,<ye?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^measure''.
Go<yeDuG>(Z),,<eDuG>(Z) [yeRuG] {V(u)} ``to ^peek, to ^look ^sideways; to ^duck_one's_head, to ^cock_one's_head''.
Go<yela?a>(Z),,<ela?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^husk millet''. ??<<el=la?a>?
Go<yer=>(Z),,<er=>(Z) {PX} ``^three''. ^0003. Cf. <ya=gi>,<ya=gu> `three' (<gi>,<gu> `plural').
Go<ye=si>(Z),,<e=si>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^mourn, to ^weep''. |<ye?e> `id.'.
Go<yi?ir>(Z),,<i?ir>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sound, to make a ^noise (of inanimates)''.
Go<yo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thresh ^again, to ^re^thresh (paddy which retains its husks)''.
Go<yoG>(ZA) {V(-u/-ay)} ``to ^pull, to ^draw (e.g. a rope)''. ??motion verb, takes -u and -ay; cf. <in=aG> `yoke'.
Go<yu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^approach, to ^meet''.
Go<yu?u>(Z),,<yu?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up(Z); to ^take_down(A); to ^take_off (the stove)(A); to ^take_out (from storage)(A)''.

Go<yuG>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^hang (intr.), to ^swing (intr.)''. {V(u)} ``to ^hang (tr.), to ^set_up(Z)''.
Go<ja?a>(Z),,<za?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^ask, to ^beg; to ^want, to ^desire, to ^long_for(A); to ^need to, to ^want to(A)''.
Go<jab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kindle, to ^light (a ^fire)''.
Go<jaD>(Z) {ADV} ``^at_^least''. ??SEMANTICS UNCLEAR.
Go<jaDa>(Z) [zaDa] {N} ``^castor''.
Go<ja?a=DiG>(Z),,<ja?=DiG>(Z) {N} ``^day, day and ^night, all day''. Cf. <za?DiG> `daylight'. ??CUT?
Go<za?DiG>(A) {N} ``^day^light''. Cf. <ja?a=DiG> `all day'.
Go<jag>(Z)\<ja?aG>(Z) {NB} ``^bone''. ??subentries under <ja?aG>.
Go<jag-ey>(Z),,<zag-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^guard, to ^watch''. *Or.<jog-iba>.
Go<jagra>(Z) {N} ``^argument, ^fight, ^quarrel''. *Or.
Go<zaki?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fine''.
Go<zaku?m>(A) {V} ``to ^catch''.
Go<jal>(Z),,<zal>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^lick''.
Go<zal>(A) {N} ``^spider's ^web''.
Go<jalia>(Z) {N} ``^bag, ^sack''. ??(Si.), unattested.
Go<jamilay>(Z) [zamilay] {N} ``^kingfisher''. ^bird.
Go<ja~ta>(Z) [dza~ta] {N} ``^mill^stone, ^grindstone''.
Go<jaNTia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^ordinary, neither short nor thin''.
Go<jaG>(Z) {NCF?} ``^grain, ^rice''.
Go<ja?aG>(Z),,<za?G>(A),,<ja~g>(Z)/<jag>(Z) {NB} ``^bone''.
Go<jaG=eD=kui>(Z),,<zaG=e?n lok>(A) [kui],[kwi],[kuy],[kuj] {N} ``^witch''. |<jaG> `bone', <eD>,<yeD> `to bewitch', <kui> `woman', <lok> `person'. ??orig. <jaGeD>.
Go<jaGi>(Z) {NB} ``^anus, ^rectum''.
Go<jarej>(Z),,<jaroj>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^pour off (water from cooked rice)''.
Go<jas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer''. *Or.<jac-iba>.
Go<zati>(A) {N} ``^caste''.
Go<zati>(A) {V} ``to ^quarrel''.
Go<je>(Z) {CONJ} ``^that (^connective, ^relative)''. *Loan.
Go<jebmol>(Z) [je?mol],[jeb'mol] {N} ``^paddy_^seed, ^rice for sowing''. ??could be <je=mol>, <jeb=ol>, etc.
Go<jel>(Z),,<zel>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^say, to ^speak, to ^tell; to ^answer; to ^scold''.
Go<jeniD>(Z) {N} ``a ^bundle of ^stems''. {V(u)} ``to make a bundle of stems''. |<<j[Vn]iD>>?, cf. <ji?i-u> `to tie'.
Go<zetek>(A) {ADJ} ``^every''. |<ek> `one'. *Des.
Go<jeTia>(Z) {N} ``^munia, ^weaver-^bird''.
Go<ji?i>(Z),,<zi?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^tie up, to ^bind, to ^lace''.
Go<zi>(A) {V} ``to ^sift''. ??cf. <zi?n> `strain'.
Go<zi?>(A) {PP} ``^after''. Cf. <jiD>,<zi?> `also, indeed'.
Go<zia>(A) {N} ``^life''. Cf. <zibon> `id.'.
Go<ji=ba?>(Z),,<ji=ba?a>(Z) {NB} ``man's ^tuft of ^hair''. {V(u/nu)} ``to make a tuft of hair''. |<ji> `?', <ba?> `head'. Cf. <ji?i> `to tie up, to bind'.
Go<zibon>(A) {N} ``^life''. Cf. <zia> `id.'.
Go<jiD>(Z),,<zi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^strain(A); to ^drain water off boiled ^rice, to ^pour off cooking water(Z)''. ??cf. <zi-> `sift'.

Go<jiD>(Z),,<zi?>(A) [ziD'] {EMPHATIC PARTICLE} ``^also, ^indeed, ^even''. Cf. <zi?> `after'. ??class--(A) has ADV.
Go<jieG>(Z),,<zieG>(A),,<zeG>(A) [dzieG],[dziEG] {ADJ} ``^cold''. {N} ``^winter, ^cold''. {V(nu)} ``to ^catch_^cold''.
Go<jigaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fish with hook and line, to ^catch_^fish''.
Go<jigar>(Z),,<zigar>(A) {N} ``^anger''. {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^angry, to get angry; to ^swoon, to ^faint''. Caus. <ab=zigar->(A) `to nag, to criticize'.
Go<jiguD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^catch (e.g. on a nail); to be ^tight, to ^fit tightly''.
Go<zi?>(A),,<jij>(Z)/<ji>(Z) {NB} ``^tooth''. ??Expect <ji?i>,<ji?>?
Go<ji.ja?a>(Z),,<ziza?>(A) [jiza?a],[jiza?] {V(u)} ``to ^beg, to ^ask insistently''. |Redup. of <ja?a> `to ask, to beg'. ??phonetics.
Go<ziziboyna>(A) {N} ``^dragonfly''.
Go<jijka>(Z) {N} ``^bushes''.
Go<jilapi>(Z) {N} ``jalebi, a ^sweet''. *Des.
Go<jiljil>(Z),,<zilzil>(A) {ADJ} ``^slippery, ^slick''. |<<jil.jil>>.
Go<jima>(Z) {N} ``a ^fish species''.
Go<jin-ey>(Z),,<zin-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^win, to ^succeed''. *Or.
Go<jiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^attach a ^drum head, to make a drum''. ??^lace?.
Go<ji?iG>(Z),,<jig>(Z)/<jiG>(Z) {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''.
Go<jir>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dry, to ^dry up (e.g. of paddy)''.
Go<jiram>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^damp''.
Go<jir-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^digest''. *Des.
Go<zir-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''.
Go<jit-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^win''. *Or.
Go<jo?o>(Z),,<zo?>(A) {N} ``^fruit''. {V} ``to ^bear_^fruit(A)''.
Go<jo?o>(Z),,<zo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^sweep''.
Go<joD>(Z),,<zo?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe off(A); to ^rub(A); to ^wipe(A)''.
Go<joD-ey>(Z),,<zoR-ey>(A) [joRey] {V(u)} ``to ^join''. *Or.<joR-iba>.
Go<zoDek>(A) {N} ``a ^pair''.
Go<jogar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wear a ^shirt''. *Des.
Go<zogol>(A) {N} ``^moss''.
Go<joil>(A),,<jel>(A) {N} ``^jail''. *Engl.<jail>.
Go<joykaND>(Z) {N} ``^lizard''. *Loan.
Go<jol>(Z) {N} ``^soup''. *Loan.
Go<jola>(Z) {N} ``^bride_^price, ^rupee''.
Go<zola>(A) {N} ``^gulley''. *So.<joRa>(Z)/<jOl> `river'.
Go<jolk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^dazzled by a bright light or the sun''. *Des.
Go<zoman>(A) {N} ``^policeman''.
Go<zompur>(A) {N} ``^other_^world, ^spirit_world''.
Go<zona>(A) {N} ``^corn''.
Go<zoni>(A) {N} ``^cucumber''.
Go<zonk>(A) {N} ``^leech''.
Go<jonom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^born (of human babies)''. *Or.
Go<jontu>(Z),,<zontu>(A),,<zont>(A) [jOntu] {N} ``^animal''. *Or.
Go<zoG>(:) ??truncation of <zona> `corn'.
Go<jor>(:) ??``illness, disease''. *loan.
Go<jor-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to let food or water ^dribble from the mouth''.

Go<jornDek>(Z) {ADV} ``a ^little bit''. *Des.
Go<jot-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trick''. *Or.
Go<jotoD>(Z) {N} ``^wart''.
Go<jua~y>(Z) {NK} ``^son-^in-law''. *Loan.
Go<juar>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^hello''. {V(u)} ``to ^greet, to ^welcome''. *Loan.
Go<jub>(Z),,<zu?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^itch''. ??class also -ay.
Go<juDa>(Z) [zuRa] {NB} ``^buttock (male)''. *Or.
Go<zuid>(A) {N} ``^soldier''.
Go<zuz>(A) {N} ``^war''.
Go<zul>(A) {V} ``to ^thread; to ^string (^beads)''.
Go<juleGa~ga>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean, ^thin, ^gaunt, ^slender (of people)''. ??class orig. n.
Go<julpul>(Z) {N} ``just before ^dawn, first_^light''.
Go<jum>(Z),,<zum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^eat, to ^drink''.
Go<ju?u=nay>(Z) {V} ``to ^take_down''. ??CLASS UNCLEAR.
Go<jun.jun>(Z),,<zun.zun>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^accompany; to ^see_off(Z); to ^return a ^god to its ^shrine(Z)''.
Go<junjuni>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to become ^numb, to ^go_to_^sleep (of a limb)''.
Go<j[un]o?>(Z),,<z[un]o?>(A),,<j[on]o?>(Z) {N} ``^broom''. |<jo?o-u> `to sweep'.
Go<zunultur>(A) {N} ``^roof''.
Go<juruy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fall (of hair, leaves)''.
Go<juti>(Z) {N} ``^package''.
Go<ka?a>(Z) {INDECL} ``^then''.
Go<kaba>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^rest''. *Cf. Des.<kaba> `lazy, foolish'.
Go<kaba>(ZA) {N} ``^surprise(Z), ^miracle(A)''. *Des.
Go<kabaRi>(A) {N} ``^black^smith''.
Go<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heal''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to heal (intr.)'.
Go<ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lose''. |Caus. of <kaDu?u> `to be lost'.
Go<kabiri>(Z),,<kabara>(Z) {ADJ} ``^spotted, ^speckled''.
Go<kabuDa>(Z),,<kabDa>(Z) {N} ``Indian ^Chevrotain, a small tailless ^deer-like ^animal''.
Go<=kaD>(Z) {NUM} ``^twenty, a ^score''. ^0020.
Go<kaD>:: Cf. <kaDi> `twig'.
Go<kaDaman>(Z) {N} ``^woman''. Cf. <kaRmaD> `wife'. ??(Si.).
Go<kaDamaru uDaG>(Z) [kaRamaru uRaG] {N} ``^eagle, ^White-bellied_Sea-eagle''. |<kaDamaru> `?', <uDaG> `a large bird'. ^bird.
Go<kaDi>(A) {N} ``^twig''. Cf. <kaDu> `a piece of wood'. ??same word?
Go<kaDi>:: ??`curry?'.
Go<kaDiG>(Z),,<kaRiG>(A) [kaRiG] {N} ``a long ^drum''. Cf. <ta=DiG> `drummer'.
Go<kaDkaDani>(Z) [kaRkaRani] {N} ``^presents''. ^gifts.
Go<kaDmaD>(Z),,<kaRmaD>(Z) [kaRmaD'] {NK} ``^wife''. Also <kaDaman>(S) `woman'. Cf.<kaRu> `young woman'. ??cfd form (Si.); phonemicization of R?.
Go<kaDu>(Z) [kaDu] {N} ``a piece of ^wood''. Cf. <kaDi> `twig', <tal=kaD> `to burn wood'. ??Orig. ka=Du, orig. [kaDa]; CLASS OF CFD FORM?
Go<kaDu>(Z),,<kaRu>(A) [kaRu],[kaDu] {N} ``^girl(Z), ^young_^woman (past puberty)(Z); ^servant(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^mature (of a girl)''. {ADJ} ``^young (female)''. Cf. <karuani>(Z) `youngest'.
Go<kaDu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^heal, to become healed''. Caus. <ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heal''.

Go<kaDu?u>(Z),,<kaDu?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to be ^lost(Z), to get lost(Z), to ^dis^appear(A); to erase(Z)''. Caus. <ka[b]Du?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lose''.
Go<ka?Du>(A),,<kaDu>(ZA) [kaDu] {N} ``^bracelet(A), ^anklet(A), ^bangle(Z)''. ??(Z)Orig. ka=Du (here is a juncture).''.
Go<kaDuD>(Z) [kaRuD'] {N} ``^bamboo ^stick; ^basket of a bullock ^cart''. ??2nd gloss.
Go<kaDu?n>(A) {N} ``^granary (^loft in the ^house)''.
Go<kagla>(Z) {N} ``iron ^necklace''.
Go<kaiD>(Z),,<kai?n>(A),,<kaij>(Z),,<kaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kill''. |Irregular past in <-ru>. Cf. <poGiD> `to extinguish'.
Go<kaya>(A) {N} ``^bottle''.
Go<kaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^revive (customs)''. ??gloss?
Go<kaj>(Z) {verbal clitic} ``^or_^not, ^whether''. E.g. <ga:a=ru=kaj(ki) ne=gulom=tu> `I don't know whether he ate it or not'. ?? : in form?
Go<kaker>(A),,<kakor>(Z) [kakOr] {ADJ} ``^cold (e.g. of food)''.
Go<kaki>(Z) {NB} ``^armpit''. *Des. Cf. <kaksipa>(Z) `id.'.
Go<kaki>(ZA) {N} ``^sickle, ^scythe(Z), small ^sickle(A)''.
Go<kaksipa>(Z) {NB} ``^armpit''. Cf. <kaki>(Z) `id.'.
Go<kal>(Z) {N} ``^hole, ^pit''.
Go<kal>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^gather; to ^melt, to ^dissolve, to be ^mixed(Z); to ^mix(A); to ^assemble(A)''. Caus. <ab=kal->(A) `to pile up'.
Go<kalbej>(Z),,<kallej>(Z) {N} ``^gathering, ^meeting''.
Go<kali>(A) {ADJ} ``^open, ^empty''.
Go<kalisor>(Z) {N} ``^stork''. ^bird. *Des.
Go<kaluD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie ropes together''.
Go<kamaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cultivate, to ^farm''.
Go<kamDa?=kumDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^wring''. ??echo
Go<kaNa>(Z) {ADJ} ``^one-^eyed, ^blind''. *Or.
Go<kaNa>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^leak (of a pot)''. *Or.<kaNa> `hole'.
Go<kanDa>(A) {N} ``^sword''.
Go<kanda>(A) {N} ``^saddle (between two ^hills)''. ??in geography list.
Go<kanDuD>(Z) {NB} ``^vagina, female ^sex_organ''. *So.<kAnDoD>(Z)/<DoD> `frog'.
Go<kanmun>(ZA) {N} ``^pig, ^hog(A)''. *From *<kan=bun>, cf. So.<kAmbon>(?) `id.' and Go.<ki=bun> `sow'.
Go<kanpaDi>(Z) [kanpaRi] {NB} ``^temple (of the ^head)''.
Go<kans>(A) {N} ``^bottle''. *Or.<ka~c> `glass'.
Go<kantar>(Z) {N} ``^famine''.
Go<kanti>(ZA),,<ka~ti>(Z),,<kaNTi>(Z) {N} ``^sore, ^cut, ^wound, ^injury''. {V(nu)} ``to have a sore''.
Go<k[an]uG>(Z) {N} ``^razor''. |Nom. of hypothetical <kuG-u> `to shave'.
Go<kaGgara>(Z),,<kaGara>(Z),,<kaGgar lok>(A) [khaGgara] {N} ``^thief''. *Loan?.
Go<kaGu>(Z) {N} ``^vegetable species''.
Go<kao~l>(A) {ADJ} ``^flexible''. ??spelling?
Go<kap>(ZA) {N} ``^knife, esp. sheath-knife''. *Des.
Go<kap>(Z) {N} ``^plug''. Cf. <kapu-nu> `to be mum, to keep silent'.
Go<kapa>(ZA) {N} ``^cotton''. *Or.
Go<kapal>(Z) {NB} ``^forehead''.
Go<kapu>(A) {N} ``^cup''. *Engl.<cup>.

Go<kapu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^mum, to keep ^silent''. Cf. <kap> `plug'.
Go<karaD>(Z),,<kanaD>(Z) {N} ``^sheaf of ^straw''.
Go<kari>(A) {ADJ} ``^fat''.
Go<karia>(Z) {N} ``^dhoti''.
Go<karkaD>(Z),,<karka?n>(A) {N} ``house ^rat''.
Go<karuani>(Z) {INDECL} ``^youngest''. |<kaDu> `girl'.
Go<kas>(Z) {N} ``^furrow''. *Loan?.
Go<kasa>(Z) {N} ``^coins''.
Go<kacRa>(A) {N} ``^kindling''.
Go<kasim>(Z) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''.
Go<kati>(Z),,<ka?Ti>(A),,<kaTi>(A) [kati'] {N} ``^knife(A), small ^sickle(Z)''. *Loan?.
Go<kauRi>(Z),,<kauri>(Z) {N} ``^tins, ^cans; ^yoke for a person for carrying a water bucket''. *Des. ??put together bec. normally tins are used in these water-carrying rigs.
Go<kebuDa>(Z),,<kebDa>(Z) {N} ``Indian ^Chevrotain, a small tailless ^deer''.
Go<keR>(Z),,<ker>(Z) {N} ``^ear of grain''.
Go<keRa>(A) {N} ``^spear''.
Go<kel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float (of a boat)''.
Go<kenda>(A) {N} ``^branch''.
Go<kenkr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clear_the_^throat''. *Or.?.
Go<kencua>(:),,<kensua>(A) {N} ``^earth^worm''.
Go<kepoG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry_in_the_mouth (of animals carrying their young); to ^strike, to ^bite (of fish taking the hook)''.
Go<keptey>(Z),,<keptej>(Z) {INDECL} ``^strong, ^hard''. *Loan?.
Go<ker>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''. Cf. <keR> `ear of grain'.
Go<ker.ker-ey>(Z) [kerkerey] {V(u)} ``to ^cluck (of a hen)''.
Go<kersay>(Z) {INDECL} ``^young, ^slow-^growing''. *Loan?.
Go<kes>(A) {N} ``^comb (of a ^chicken)''. ^bird.
Go<kes>(A) {N} ``a legal ^case''. *Engl.<case>.
Go<ki=>(Z) {PX} ``prefix (not used productively) in names of ^female ^animals''. E.g. <ki=buD> `she-bear', <ki=bun> `sow', <ki=boG> `buffalo cow', <ki=koy> `hen', <ki=sar> `doe'. Cf. <kui>, <kuj> `female', and masculine forms prefixed with <kan=>,<kin=>,
Go<ki>(Z) {CONJ} ``^or''. *Loan.
Go<kia>(Z) {N} ``the ^Jungle_^Babbler, a kind of ^bird''.
Go<kiar>(Z),,<kiaR>(A) {INDECL} ``^when, at the time when''. {INTERR} ``^what_^time, at ^what_^hour?''.
Go<ki=boG>(ZA) {N} ``^buffalo ^cow''. |<ki> `prefix used in female animal names', <boG> `buffalo'.
Go<ki=buD>(Z),,<kibu?n>(A) {N} ``^female ^bear(Z); ^bear(A)''. |<ki> `prefix used in female animal names', <buD> `bear'.
Go<ki=bun>(Z) {N} ``^sow, ^female ^pig''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <bun> `pig?'.
Go<kiD>(Z),,<ki?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^die''. Cf. <kaij> `to kill', <kin> `death', <jak-> `?', <kin-nu> `?'. ??FORMS <jak->, <kin-nu> NOT IN FILE.
Go<=kiD>(Z),,<=ki?n>(A) {N} ``^month''.
Go<kiDa>(:) [kiRa] {N} ``''. *Des.<kiRa>(GM) `insect, worm', Skt.<ki:Ta>.
Go<kiDi>(Z) [kiDi],[kiRi] {N} ``^hut''.
Go<kiD.kiD-ay>(Z),,<kiR.kiR-ay>(Z) [kiRkiRay] {V(u)} ``to ^rattle''.

Go<kiyaG>(Z) {NK} ``paternal ^grandmother''.
Go<kij-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^make_a_^face, to ^grimace''. *Des.
Go<kikin>(Z) {INDECL} ``^small, ^tiny''.
Go<ki=koy>(Z),,<ki?koy>(A) {N} ``^hen''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <koy> `chicken'. ^chicken, ^bird.
Go<kiksa>(A) {N} ``^tusks of an ^elephant''.
Go<kil.kil>(A) {V} ``to ^neigh (as a horse)''.
Go<kilnu>(Z) {INDECL} ``^now''.
Go<kilo>(Z) {N} ``^tiger ^clan''. {NP} ``personal ^name''. Cf. <kula>,<kul> `tiger'.
Go<kilun>(Z) {INDECL} ``^rough''.
Go<kimu>(A) {ADJ} ``^selfish; ^stingy''.
Go<kin=>(Z) {PX} ``prefix (not used productively) of names of ^male ^animals''. E.g. <kinbuD> `male bear', <kinmeD> `billy goat' (but cf. <auG kinmeD> `mother goat'). Cf. the masculine variants <kan=>,<kun=>,<ki~=>, and the feminine prefix <ki=>.
Go<kin>(Z) {N} ``^death''. |<kiD> `to die'. ??ANALYSIS?
Go<kin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sing''. Cf. <kun> `id.'.
Go<kinay>(Z) {PP} ``^only''.
Go<kinar>(Z) {NK} ``^mother-^in-law''. Cf. <kiJar> `father-in-law'.
Go<kin=buD>(Z) {N} ``male ^bear''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <buD> `bear'.
Go<kinDaD>(Z),,<kinDa?a>(Z),,<kinDa?>(A) {N} ``^river, ^stream, ^ford ^tank, ^waterhole''.
Go<kinDr-ay>(Z),,<kinr-ay>(Z),,<ki~Dr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn something; to ^bore, to ^drill, by rolling a stick between the palms''. |Cf. <kinDr-ey> `to go around; to spin'. *Des.<matalba kinDrayla>. ??Desia D/d?
Go<ki=n=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^this_^big, ^this_^much''. |<ki> `?', <n> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??orig. DEM.
Go<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song, ^music''. ??cf. <kun>.
Go<kin=meD>(Z),,<kinme?n>(A) {N} ``^male ^goat, billy goat''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <meD> `goat?'.
Go<kinr-ay>(Z),,<kinDr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bore, to ^drill, by rolling a stick between the palms''. *Des.<matalba kinDrayla>. ??Desia D/d?
Go<kinsar>(A),,<ki~sar>(Z) {N} ``^stag, ^male ^sambar''. ^deer. Female <kisar>. |<kin=> `prefix in names of male animals'.
Go<kin=taG>(Z) {N} ``^bull, ^male ^cattle''. |<kin> `prefix used in names of male animals', <taG> `cattle'.
Go<ki~tej>(Z),,<kinte>(A) {N} ``^grass; ^weed''.
Go<kiJar>(Z) {NK} ``^father-^in-law''. Cf. <kinar> `mother-in-law'.
Go<kirDi>(ZA) [kirDi],[kirRi] {N} ``small ^drum(Z), a priest's small ^drum(A)''.
Go<kiria>:: Cf. <kiD> `to die', <butu kirej> `dying of starvation'.
Go<kiro>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^argue, to ^harangue''. *Des.
Go<kirsani>(Z) {N} ``^sun ^clan''.
Go<ki=sar>(Z) {N} ``^doe, ^female ^sambar''. |<ki> `prefix used in names of female animals', <sar> `?'. ^deer. Male <kin=sar>(A),,<ki~sar>(Z)
Go<kisRom>(A) {V} ``to ^chatter''.
Go<ki~taGi>(Z) {N} ``^buttock''. ??orig. pl.
Go<ki=t=e?e>(Z) {ADV} ``^that_^big, ^that_^much''. |<ki> `?', <t> `?', <e?e> `?'. ??ANALYSIS?
Go<kiTiki>(A) {N} ``^window''.
Go<kituR>(Z) {INDECL} ``^while, ^when; ^time, ^then''.

Go<kituG>(ZA) {N} ``^god, ^idol; ^month''. ??CF kiD, ADD XREFS HERE AND S.V. kiD.
Go<kobor>(A) {N} ``^message''.
Go<kobuG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^thick (of liquids)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^thicken, to ^coagulate (of liquids)''.
Go<kobuG>(Z) {N} ``^border of a ^basket''. {V(nu)} ``to make the ^border of a ^basket''.
Go<koDa>(Z) [kORa] {N} ``^sun ^clan''.
Go<koRe>(A),,<koRi> {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^0020.
Go<koD-ey>(Z) [koRey] {V(nu)} ``to ^suit, to ^please''. *Des.
Go<koDki>(Z) [koDki],[koRki] {N} ``^mountain''. *Loan?.
Go<koDki>(Z) [koDki],[koRki] {N} ``^shovel, ^spade''.
Go<koDli>(Z) [kODli] {N} ``^basket for vegetables''.
Go<koDon>(Z),,<koRon>(Z),,<koron>(Z) [koRon] {NK} ``^daughter''. *Dravidian.
Go<koy>(Z),,<koj>(Z) {INDECL} ``^far''.
Go<koy>(:) Cf. <aGoy> `chicken'. ??NCF.
Go<koya>(A) {N} ``^stump''. ??says (plant), contrasts <lasa>.
Go<koj-ey>(Z) [kozey] {V(u)} ``to ^track (an animal)''. *Or.<kojo> `paw'.
Go<kojtaG>(Z) {N} ``^dirt, ^filth''. {ADJ} ``^dirty''. ??orig. <koj=taG>, spelling odd w no boundary ?
Go<kok>(Z) {N} ``^crowing of a cock''. *Loan?.
Go<kok=mey-u>(:) ??Cf. <koko> `to sit, to perch'.
Go<koko>(Z),,<ko?ko>(A),,<kuko>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^sit, to ^set, to ^alight, to ^perch; to ^stay(A), to ^live(A)''. Cf. <kok=mey-u Dar> `to perch'.
Go<kokobaG>(A) {N} ``^dragonfly''.
Go<koko=Da>(Z) [kokoDa] {N} ``a ^bird resembling a ^vulture''. |<koko> `?', <Da> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<kola>(Z) [kOla] {N} ``^sieve, ^strainer for mustard-oil made of rope''.
Go<kolia>(A) {N} ``^fox''. *Loan.
Go<kolja>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^glean from the fields after harvest''. ??orig.<kol=ja>.
Go<kolka>(A) {N} ``^valley''.
Go<kolot>(A) {N} ``^gram''.
Go<kombar-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^prune''.
Go<komRi>(A) {N} ``^beam''.
Go<komla>(A) {N} ``^tangerine, ^orange''. ^fruit.
Go<ko~p-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shiver''. *Or.
Go<komTi>(A) {N} ``^merchant''.
Go<kon>(A) {N} ``^corner''.
Go<kon>(Z) {INTERR} ``^what?''. *Loan.
Go<koNDa>:: ??Cf. <konDek> `some'.
Go<konDek>(Z) {INDECL} ``^some''. *Loan?. ??<konD=ek>?
Go<konDiD>(Z),,<konDi>(A) {N} ``^bank, ^edge (of a body of water); ^side(Z), ^wall(Z)''. ??Cf. <konti> `wall'.
Go<kon.kon>(A) {ADJ} ``^angular''.
Go<konti>(ZA),,<koti>(Z) {N} ``^wall(A), inside ^wall(Z), wall separating two rooms(Z)''.
Go<konum>(Z),,<konun>(Z) {NK} ``^daughter-^in-law''.
Go<kopal>(Z),,<kapal>(Z) {NB} ``^forehead''. *Skt.<kapa:la>.
Go<korb-ey>(Z),,<korD-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^snore''.
Go<korDa>(ZA) [kOrDa] {N} ``^whip, ^flail''. *Des.
Go<korli>(Z) {N} ``^basket''. *Loan?.
Go<koroT>(Z) {N} ``^court of law''. *Eng.<court>.

Go<kosa>(:) {ADJ} ``''. *Des.?.
Go<koso>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Spotted_Owlet''. ^owl. Cf. <kocor> `owl'. *Loan?. ??same wd?
Go<kocor>(A) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird. Cf. <koso> `Spotted Owlet'. ??same word?
Go<kosr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^test''. *Or.<kOs-iba>. ??r? r-ay?
Go<kosr-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^slip; ^earth to ^slide''.
Go<kosu>(Z) {N} ``^boil, ^pimple''.
Go<kot>(Z),,<koT>(Z) {N} ``^cow^dung, ^manure''. *Or.<kOtO>.
Go<koT>(A) {N} ``^bed''. *Engl.<cot>.
Go<koTa>(Z) {N} ``^grains''. *Des.
Go<koT.koT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^cackle''.
Go<koTla>(Z) {N} ``^threshhold of a ^door''. *Or.
Go<koTra>(Z) {N} ``^gazelle''. *Or.<kuTura>.
Go<ku?u>(Z),,<ku?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^cough''. Cf. <kuku?u>(Z),<kuku?>(Z) `id.'. !subentries under <kuku?u>. ??put in same entry?
Go<kua>(A) {N} ``^crow''. ^bird.
Go<ku?m>(A) {V} ``to ^grit (^teeth)''.
Go<kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry in one's arms''.
Go<kud>(Z) {N} ``^wall''. ??d unglott.
Go<kuDa>(Z) [kuDa] {N} ``a ^berry, ^jamukoli''. *Loan?. ??orig. <ku=Da> just for D; what lg is jamukoli?
Go<kuDa>(Z) {N} ``^clan''. *Loan?.
Go<kuDeb>(Z),,<kuDe?m>(A) {N} ``^ladle made of a ^gourd''. {V(nu)} ``to ^ladle out (e.g. water)(Z)''.
Go<kuDi>(Z) [kuDi] {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Red_Munia''. *Loan.
Go<kuDi>(Z) [kuRi] {N} ``^dense (e.g. a forest)''.
Go<kuRka>(Z) {N} ``aluminum ^cup''.
Go<kuR.kuR-ay>(Z) [kuRkuRay] {V(u)} ``to ^gargle''. Cf. <Da? kul.kul-ay> `id.'.
Go<kuDoG>(ZA),,<kuRoG>(Z),,<kuroG>(Z) [kuDoG],[kuRoG],[kuRoG] {N} ``^fire, ^heat(Z)''.
Go<kug>(Z),,<ku?uG>(Z),,<ku?G>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^swell''.
Go<kui>(Z) {N} ``^well''. *Loan.
Go<kui>(Z),,<kuj>(Z) [kui],[kwi],[kiy],[kuj] {N} ``^female, ^woman''.
Go<ku?y>(A) {V} ``to ^dress''.
Go<kuj=ol>(Z) [kuy'yol],[kuy'ol],[kwiy'yol],[kwiy'ol] {N} ``^female, ^woman''.
Go<kuj=taG>(Z),,<ku?y=taG>(A) {N} ``^cow, ^female ^cattle''. |<kuj> `female', <taG> `cattle'.
Go<kuku?>(ZA),,<kuku>(A) {N} ``earthen ^pot(Z), large clay ^water_^jar(A)''.
Go<kuku?u>(Z),,<kuku?>(Z) {N} ``^cough''. Cf. <ku?u>,<ku> `id.'.
Go<kula>(ZA),,<kul>(Z) {N} ``^tiger''. Cf. <kilo> `tiger clan'.
Go<kulaG>(Z),,<kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^abuse, to ^rebuke''.
Go<kuli>(A) {N} ``^worker''.
Go<kul.kul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move, to ^shake, to ^stir''. *Drav.
Go<kulom>(Z) {N} ``^clan, ^father-^in-law's ^house''. {V(u)} ``to ^visit a relative's house''. *Loan?.
Go<kuluG>(Z),,<kulur>(ZA) {N} ``^crane, ^heron, ^bustard''. ^bird. *Des.
Go<kumab>(Z) {N} ``^flour; ^mandia flour''.
Go<kumbir>(Z),,<kumir>(Z),,<kumiD>(Z) {N} ``^crocodile''. *Des.
Go<kumDa>(ZA) [kumDa],[kumRa] {N} ``^pumpkin''. *Loan.

Go<kum=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^squeeze out juice, to ^wring out''. |<kum> `?', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<kum=si>(Z) {NB} ``^elbow''. |<kum> `?', <si> `hand'. Cf. <kompor=si?> `id.'.
Go<kun>(A) {V} ``to ^sing''. ??uncl ??CF. kin.
Go<kun>(Z),,<kunDa>(ZA),,<kunDan>(Z),<kunDa?>(Z) {N} ``^hill, ^mountain, ^forest''. ??(Z) orig. <kun=Dan>,<kun=Da?>,<kun=Da>.
Go<kunDem>(ZA) {N} ``^paddy, unhusked ^rice''.
Go<ku~Dra>(Z) {N} ``a ^portion of ^meat''. *Loan?. ??cf. <ra>.
Go<kunDu>(A) {N} ``^pond, ^pool''.
Go<ku~Du>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hold (a baby) in the crook of the arm''. Cf. <kuD-u> `to carry in one's arms'.
Go<kun=zi?G>(A) {N} ``^hoof''. |<kun> `?', <zi?G> `foot, leg'. Cf. <kur> `hoof'.
Go<kun.kun>(A),,<kin.kin>(A) {N} ``^song''.
Go<kunrub>(Z),,<kunru?m>(A),,<kunDrub>(Z) [kunDru?m] {V(u)} ``to ^belch''.
Go<kunchi>(A) {N} ``^lock''. ??ch? -loan?
Go<kunT>(A),,<kunTia>(A) {N} ``^loom''.
Go<kunTa?y>(A) {ADJ} ``^cruel''. ??t/T?
Go<ku~Teli>(Z) {N} ``Quaker ^Babbler, a ^bird''. ??odd name for Ind. bird; not in Ali.
Go<ku~ti>(Z) {N} ``^caterpillar''. *Loan?.
Go<kuntur>,,<ku~tur>(Z) {N} ``^rat, ^rodent''.
Go<ku?pa>(Z) {N} ``^male ^calf''. ??orig. <ku?=pa>.
Go<ku?pal>(Z) {N} ``^plate, ^dish''.
Go<kur>(Z) {N} ``^hoof''. *Loan.
Go<kur>(:) {} ??`cloth'?
Go<kuraDi>(Z) [kuraDi] {N} ``large ^axe''. *Loan?.
Go<kuraj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shave''.
Go<kurD-ey>(Z) [kurDey] {V(u)} ``to ^churn''. *Des.
Go<kurem>(A) {V} ``to ^clear the ^throat''.
Go<kuril>(ZA) {N} ``^snail(Z), river ^snail(A); ^shell(A)''.''. *Loan?.
Go<kurlaG>(ZA),,<kurlan>(Z) {N} ``^jar(Z), small earthen ^pot(Z), ^pot(A)''.
Go<kuroG>(AZ),,<kuDoG>(Z),,<kuRoG>(Z) [kuRoG] {N} ``^path, ^road, ^way'' {INDECL} ``^near''. ??also `side' or `direction'?
Go<kurta>(ZA),,<takur>(Z) {N} ``^horse''. |<takur> by inversion of syllables.
Go<kur-u Do?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^ache, to have a ^pain''. |<kur> `?', <do?>,<Do?o> `to feel'. ??d/D?
Go<kuruma?n>(A) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird.
Go<kusem>(Z),,<pusem>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper''.
Go<kuskuti>(Z) {N} ``a small ^piece of ^wood''. *Loan?.
Go<kusl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a snake) to ^shed (skin)''. Cf. <kosli reG> `id.'. *Des.
Go<kusoD>(Z),,<kuso?n>(A) {N} ``^dog''.
Go<kusul>(Z) {N} ``name of a ^clan (^warrior clan?), sur^name''.
Go<kuTruGga>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Indian_^Pitta''.
Go<kutum>(Z) {NK} ``^family''. *Or.<kutumbO>.
Go<la>(Z),,<la?>() {V(u/nu)} ``to ^become''. {AUX} ``''. Cf. <la?a> `to hit'; also <Da> `to do'. ??also perf., Hi.<chuki>.
Go<la>:: ?? perh from la~ --Cf. <laG> `fold?'.
Go<la?>:: ??Cf. <karia la?a> `to wear a dhoti'.

Go<la?a>(Z),,<la?>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^slap, to ^hit, to ^beat; to ^stamp(Z); to ^punish(A); to ^hammer(A); to ^knock (on a ^door)(A); to make ^noise(Z); to ^howl(Z)''.
Go<la?a>:: ??do these belong with `become' or `hit'?
Go<la=a>(Z),,<la=o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into water (of e.g. sugar)''. |<la> `?', <a> `?', <o> `?'. ??Cf. <la?a> `to hit', <o?o> `to sift'. ??CUT?
Go<labaD>(Z),,<laba?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^press, to press down, to ^massage; to ^squeeze ^juice; to be ^tight''. Cf. <laD> `to press out (oil)'.
Go<la?maG>(A) {V} ``to ^hold_out''.
Go<labya?>(A) {V} ``to ^nod (one's head)''.
Go<labor>(Z) {N} ``^rubber''. *Des.<labar>(G) `rubber'.
Go<laD>(Z) {V(u)T?} ``to ^spread (of water)''.
Go<laD>(Z),,<la?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^press out (oil); to ^flatten dough with the hands''. Caus. <laba?n>(A). ??caus?
Go<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lead''. *Or.<lOD-iba>.
Go<laD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw''.
Go<laD-ey>(Z) [laRey] {V(u)} ``to ^nod in ^assent''.
Go<lad-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^load''. *Des.<lad->(GM) `to load animals and small vehicles'.
Go<laDi>(Z),,<laDu>(Z),,<leDi>(A) [laDi],[laDu] {N} ``^mud''. *Des.<lOdi>(M) `mud'.
Go<laDim>(A) {N} ``a round ^drum''.
Go<laDol bubuD>(Z) {N} ``^snake said to have two mouths (= Or.<domuhu>)''.
Go<la?aG>(Z),,<la?G>(A)/<laG>(Z),,<lag>(Z) {N} ``^tongue''.
Go<lag-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^dye''.
Go<laga=lagi Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fight''. |<Da> `to do'. *Des.<laga lagi oi->(M) `to fight with each other'. ??orig. d.
Go<la?gar>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^left_over, to be ^saved''. ??orig. <la?=gar>.
Go<lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^by''. *Or., Des.<lagi>. ?? = <loge> `near'?
Go<lagun>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. Cf. <gun> `load'. *So.<lAg+n> `heavy'.
Go<lai>(Z),,<laiy>(A) [la.i] {N} ``rice ^gruel(A), rice ^porridge(Z), ^millet ^soup(A)''. {V(u)} ``to make id.(Z)''. !Also <lay-u>(Z) `to strain gruel' is recorded. *Des.<lai pej>(M) `gruel without rice'.
Go<laj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lower''. Cf. <luay>(Z),,<luaJ>(Z) `id.'.
Go<laj>(Z),,<la?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^dig a ^hole, ^scratching(Z); to ^sharpen(A)''. ??two''.
Go<laj>(Z),,<la?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^peel (potatoes, mangoes)''. ??'to sharpen'(A) here?
Go<lajai>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give off a ^smell''. !G.M. ??G.M.
Go<lajia>(Z) [lazia] {ADJ} ``^shameful''. *Des.<laz>(G) `embarrassed, shy'.
Go<lak>(Z) {N} ``^kedgeree''.
Go<laka>(Z) {??} ``^each''. !Postposed to ??.
Go<laka>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. Cf. <ka> e.g. <biGger=ka> `friend'. *Loan.
Go<lakajom>(Z),,<laka?zom>(A),,<lakazam>(A) {N} ``^guava''. ^fruit. *Des.<jam>(M),<zam>(G) `guava'.
Go<laki>(Z) {PP} ``^behind; ^after ^having Verbed''. {V(u)} ``to be ^late''.
Go<laki>(Z),,<lakij>(Z),,<laki?>(A) {N} ``^sand''. ?? <lakij> given as `dry sand'. ??join?
Go<la?aki>(Z),,<la?ki>(A),,<laki>(A) {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^later(Z)''. {ADV} ``^last, ^then(A)''. {PP} ``^after(Z)''.
Go<la.la?n>(A) {V} ``to ^draw_back, to ^flatten oneself''. |<laD>,<la?n> `to press, to flatten'.
Go<lam>(A) {N} ``^rice_^straw''.
Go<lam>(A) {V} ``to ^search_for''.

Go<lam>(Z) {N} ``^foot^print''. !Uncertain.
Go<lam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^creep, to ^twine, to ^run, to ^sprout (of a ^vine or runner)''.
Go<lamej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead (dough), to ^roll into balls (sweets)''. Cf. <laD> `to press; to flatten (dough) with the hands', <labaD> `to press'.
Go<lampe?n>(A),,<la=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^fold (cloth), to ^fold_over; to ^wrinkle''. ??Cf. <laG> `to fold?', and <peD> `to press?'.
Go<lan>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lean''.
Go<laG>(:) ??``to fold''? Cf. <laGa> `skirt'.
Go<laGa>(A) {N} ``^skirt''. *Cf. Des.<laGgu> `pants'.
Go<la=paG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. |<la> `?', <paG> `id.'.
Go<la=pij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break branches''. |<la> `?', <pij> `to break off, snap'.
Go<las-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shoot (with a ^gun(Z))''. *Des.<lac->(M) `to shoot'.
Go<lat-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cling_to''. *Des.<lat-ai->(M) `to lean against'.
Go<latam>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^step_on, to ^trample''.
Go<la=uj>(Z),,<la=u?y>(A),,<la=uij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bend, to ^lean(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^curved(A)''. |<la> `?', <uj> `to lean'. Cf. <li=uj>,<liuij> `to lean', <uj> `id.'. ??orig. <lau?y>(A),<lauj>(Z) also given; <liuij> var. of <li=uj>? (liuij, uij not in file).
Go<la?=ur>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^drape a ^cloth over the ^shoulder''. |<la?> `?', <ur> `?'. ^wear. ??CUT?
Go<le=>(ZA) {PX} ``^we, ^1st_person_singular ^subject''. Cf. <lu=> `3rd person sg.'.
Go<lebaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``the ^nose to ^run''. ^mucus.
Go<leD>(Z),,<le?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^take, to ^pick_up; to ^catch (^fish) in a trap, to capture(A)''.
Go<leD>(Z),,<le?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^good, ^pretty''.
Go<leDi>(A) {N} ``^mud''. Cf. <laDi>,<laDu> `id.'.
Go<le?n=u=Ta>(A) {N} ``^trap for animals''. |<le?n> `to capture', <u> `?', <Ta> `?'.
Go<lej>(Z) {V(u/?nu)} ``to ^expand slowly''. {V(u)} ``to ^spread something (e.g. flour)''.
Go<leka>(:) {N} ``''. *Des.<leka>(G) `mathematics, accounts'.
Go<lek-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^write''. *Des.<lek->(GM) `to write'.
Go<lela?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^try a case, to ^judge''. ??panchayat in parentheses.
Go<lembu>(Z),,<lima>(A) {N} ``^lemon''. *Des.<limbau>(G) `lemon'.
Go<lenuG>(A) {N} ``^mountain ^range''.
Go<leG>(Z) {PRON} ``^us, ^our, ^1st_person_plural''. ??not clear how to cite this (cf. FF <en=leG> `us, to us', CF <i=leG> `id.', <leG> `our').
Go<leGgay>(Z) {ADJ} ``^crisp''. {N} ``crispness''.
Go<lepeG>(Z),,<leteG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hover (as a bird of prey)''. !Also recorded as <leteG-u>.
Go<lesob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch''. ??orig <le=sob>.
Go<li=>(Z) {PX(V)} ``^one_^another, ^each_^other (^reciprocal)''. !Not productive.
Go<lia>(Z) {N} ``^puffed_^rice''. *Des.
Go<li[b]gaD>(Z),,<li[b]ga?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, tr.)''. |Caus. of <ligaD>(Z),<liga?n>(A) `id. (intr.)'.
Go<liD>(Z),,<li?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^paint, to ^apply (oil, paste, cosmetics); to ^massage''. !Intr. <lin-nu>. Cf. <alin> `to thresh, to knead'.
Go<liDa>(ZA) [liDa] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^laugh, to ^smile; to ^ridicule(A); to be ^funny(A)''.
Go<ligaD>(Z),,<liga?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break, to ^split (as a stick, intr.)''.
Go<lij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grow ^big (of plants)''.
Go<li=kuloG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^curse ^one_^another''. | `each other', <kuloG>,<kulaG> `to abuse'.

Go<li=la?a>(Z),,<lila?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit ^one_^another(Z), to ^fight(A)''. | `each other', <la?a> `to hit'.
Go<liman>(ZA),,<niman>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^good, ^pretty(Z); ^clean(A), ^sweet(A); ^kind(A), ^obedient(A)''. *Des.<niman>(GM) `pretty, correct'. ??see subentries under <niman>.
Go<lion>(Z) {ADJ} ``^soft, ^flexible, ^pliable, ^malleable''. *Des.<lion>(G) `smooth'.
Go<lioG>(ZA) {N} ``^field, wet ^paddy field''. Cf. <lug> `field'.
Go<li=uj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean, to ^lean ^forward''. | `?', <uj> `to lean'. Cf. <la=uj> `to bend, to lean'.
Go<lo?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^dig, to ^dig_up; to ^level the soil in preparation for planting''.
Go<lob>\<unlob> {NCF} ``root vegetable''.
Go<lobo>(ZA),,<lobo?>(A),,<lobo?o>(Z),,<loboD>(Z),,<lubo?>(A),,<lubo>(A) {N} ``^soil, ^earth, ^ground, ^earthen ^floor''.
Go<loRa>(A) {ADJ} ``^important, ^necessary''. *Des.<loRa>(G) `desire, need, want'.
Go<loRi>(A) {N} ``^wave''.
Go<loDka>(Z) [lORka] {N} ``^cow^bell''. *Des.<loRka>(M) `clapper made of hollow pieces of bamboo attached to cow's neck'.
Go<loge>(Z),,<loge=ni>(Z) {} ``^near''. {} ``^side''. ??part of speech? *Des.<loge>(M) `near'.
Go<loy>(Z) {N} ``a ^plant whose ^thorns are used in ^fishing''. *?Des.<loi>(M) `a poisonous creeper having a white cap'.
Go<loyboG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^flabby''.
Go<loyor>(Z),,<lopor>(Z) {ADJ} ``a ^lot of, ^much''. Cf. <lup> `big'.
Go<loypaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged, to sit on the floor''.
Go<loj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^die (of enemies)''.
Go<loj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel (potatoes, mangoes, bananas)''. Cf. <loJ> `to strip off'.
Go<lok>(ZA) {N} ``^person, ^people; ^body(A)''. *Des.<lok>(GM) `id.'.
Go<lom>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^bite''. Caus. <ab=lom> `to cause to bite, to sic'.
Go<lon>(Z) {V(u)} ``to pull at the ^lips''. ??meaning?
Go<loJ>(Z),,<loy~>(A) [loy~] {V(u)} ``to ^strip off; to ^skin (an animal); to ^remove ^thatch from a ^roof(Z); to ^cut ^bark from a ^tree(A)''. Cf. <loj> `to peel', <siD=loy> `to peel off' .
Go<loG>:: Cf. <loGur> `(fever) to abate'.
Go<loGur>(Z) {N} ``^stale ^food''.
Go<loGur>(Z) {V(u)} ``(^fever) to ^abate''.
Go<lor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn one's head away, to turn ^aside''.
Go<loraG>(Z) {N} ``^funeral ^ceremony performed at the graveyard in which water mixed with cowdung is sprinkled and flowers are put on the grave''. {V(nu)} ``to perform id.''.
Go<loruG>(ZA) {N} ``^oil; ^grease''.
Go<losun>(A) {N} ``^garlic''. *Des.<loson>(G) `garlic'.
Go<lu=>(Z) {PRON} ``^3rd_person_singular''. ??says verbal pronom. `auxiliary'; cf. <ne->, <mo->, <le->, <bo->.
Go<lu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stain, to be ^stained''. Caus. <ab=lu?u> `to dye'.
Go<luaD>(Z),,<lua?n>(A)/<luD>(Z) {N} ``^rope, ^string, ^cord, ^twine; ^fiber(A); ^bamboo ^lashings(A)''.
Go<luay>(Z),,<luaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lower''. *Or.<lua~i~>. Cf.<laj>(Z) `id.'. *Des.<loi->(GM) `to stoop, bow, bend'. ??lu-ay-u? Or. unconfirmed.
Go<lub>(Z) {N} ``^hole''.
Go<lub>(Z),,<lu?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^devour, to ^gulp_down, to ^swallow; to ^inhale (e.g. smoke)(Z)''.

Go<lubo?>(A),,<lubo>(A),,<lobo>(ZA),,<lobo?>(A),,<lobo?o>(Z),,<loboD>(Z) {N} ``^soil, ^earth, ^ground, ^earthen ^floor''. ?? subentries all under <lobo>.
Go<luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^press_down''.
Go<luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise, to ^lift''. ??but cf. above.
Go<luD>(Z),,<lu?n>(A) {N} ``^ear''. {V(u)} ``to cock the ear, to ^listen(Z)''.
Go<luD>(:) ??``^string, ^yarn, ^thread''?
Go<luRguD-ay>(Z),,<luRguD-ey>(Z) [luRguRay] {V(u)} ``to ^test an ^egg''.
Go<luDki>(:) {N} ``^hiccup''. *Des.<luRki>(M) `a hiccup'.
Go<lud.luda>(A) {ADJ} ``^soft''. *Des.<lud.lud-a>(G) `soft'.
Go<lug>(Z) {N} ``^field''. Cf. <lioG> `field, wet paddy field'.
Go<lu?G>(A) {N} ``^hole''.
Go<lukun>(Z),,<luku?n>(A) {PP} ``^like''. {ADJ} ``^alike(A)''. {CLITIC(V)} ``^possible(Z), ^may(Z)''.
Go<lulu>(Z) {N} ``^shade, ^shadow''. {V(nu)} ``to ^cast_a_^shadow''.
Go<lum>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^dissolve in the mouth(Z), to ^dissolve(A); to ^hold in the ^mouth(Z)''. Cf. <lub> `to devour', <lom> `to bite'.
Go<luGguj>(Z) [lUGguy'] {NB} ``male ^genitals, ^penis, ^scrotum''.
Go<lup>(ZA),,<lupu>(ZA) [luph] {ADJ} ``^big, ^large''. {V(u)} ``to be ^large(Z); to ^grow_up''. Caus. <ab=lupu-u> `to increase, to improve'. Cf. <loyor>, <lopor> `a lot'. !(Z) lists <lup> only as {ADJ}, <lupu> only as {V}.
Go<mab>(Z),,<ma?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hit one's ^head(Z); to ^meet (tr.)(A)''.
Go<maD>(Z),,<ma?n>(A) {NB} ``^eye''. {V(u)} ``to ^want something(Z), to ^covet(Z)''.
Go<mad>(Z) {N} ``^quarrel''. *Des.<maD>(M),<maR>(G) `blows, beating'. ??d nonglott.
Go<ma?n=uba?=kui>(:) {N} ``^eye^lash''. |<ma?n> `eye', <uba?=kui> `hair'. !Orig. <man-uba-kui>(Bh.).
Go<ma?a=Du>(Z),,<ma?=Du>(Z) {PP(V)} ``^because, ^when''. |<ma?a> `?', <Du> `after'. ??CONJ?
Go<maga>(:) {N} ``the ^month ^January-^February''. *Des.<mag>(GM) `id.'.
Go<maiG>(Z),,<mamiG>(Z),,<mamin>(Z),,<babiG>(Z),,<babin>(Z) {PRON} ``^you_plural (^2nd_person_plural ^subject)''. ??says full form.
Go<may>(A) {V} ``to ^dilute''.
Go<may=aGti>(Z) {NB} ``^thumb''. |<aGti> `finger, toe'. *Des.<mai aGTi>(G) `thumb, big toe', Des.<mai>(G) `female', Des.<aGTi>(G),<aGti>(M) `finger, toe'.
Go<mazon>(A),,<ma~jon>(Z) [ma~dzOn],[ma~dzAn] {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Or.<maha~gan>.
Go<makoR>(Z),,<makRi>(A) [makOR] {N} ``^monkey''. *Des.<makoR> `monkey (male)', <makRi>(G) `(female)'. ??species? ??(A)form not clear.
Go<mal>(Z) {N} ``^work''. *Or.
Go<mala>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <mali> `necklace'. *Des.<mali> `necklace'.
Go<malaG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^a^shamed''. *Des.<malaG lok>(G) `a kind of beggar'.
Go<maleG>(:) {N} ``''. *Des.<maleG>(G) `a fruit'.
Go<mali>(A) {N} ``^necklace''. Cf. <tarba=mala> `garland'. *Des.<mali>(G) `bead, bead necklace'.
Go<malo>(Z) {NK} ``^uncle: father's elder brother''. *Loan?.
Go<mama?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to bathe''. Caus. <ab=muma?a> `to bathe someone'. ??sp? -no entry for caus. with either spelling.
Go<mama?a>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^give_^birth to, to ^bear''.
Go<ma.ma?m>(A) {V} ``to ^meet''.

Go<mamuG>(Z) {NK} ``^maternal ^great-^grand^father: mother's father's father''.
Go<man>(Z),,<mane>(Z) {INDECL} ``^measure''. *Des.<man>(G),<ma~da>(M) `measure of grain (about 3.5 kg)'.
Go<manaly>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twinkle''. *Loan?. ??phonotactics?
Go<manda>(Z) [manda] {N} ``^group''. *Des.<manda>(G),<ma~da> `crowd, flock, herd'.
Go<manDi>(ZA) {NB} ``^knee''. *Des.<maNDi>(GM) `knee'.
Go<man-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^obey(Z); to ^admit(A), to ^agree(A)''. *Or., Des.<man->(G) `to respect, obey, admit'.
Go<mano?n>(A),,<manu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^kind; ^generous''.
Go<manru>(Z) [manru],[manDru] {N} ``^bees^wax''.
Go<man=sa?r>(A) {V} ``to ^admit''. |<man-ey> `to obey, admit'; <sa?r> `?'.
Go<ma~j-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub''. *Des.<manz->(G),<ma~j->(M) `to rub, scrub, scour'.
Go<ma~jon>(Z),,<mazon>(A) [ma~dzOn],[ma~dzAn] {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Or.<maha~gan>. ??also alphabetized as <mazon>, w same (0) number.
Go<maG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (^2nd_person_singular ^subject)''. Cf. <mo=> `subject prefix', <om>, <ob> `object suffix', <en=om> `object'. ??full form; AZ says prefix instead of suffix for =om, =ob.
Go<ma?aG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell, to be ^a^live''. Tag of <me?eG-nu> `to live'. ??format, gloss?
Go<maGar>(A),,<maGgar>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mourn(Z); to ^worry(A)''.
Go<maG=lu?n>(A) {PP} ``^up''. {ADV} ``^north (lit. ^up)''. |<maG> `?', <lu?n>,<luD> `to raise'.
Go<maG=ta>(ZA),,<maG=tar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^come down, to ^descend; to ^a^light; to ^bring down''. |<maG> `?', <ta> `?'.
Go<maG=tu>(A) {PP} ``^down''. {ADV} ``^south (lit. ^down)''. |<maG> `?', <tu> `?'.
Go<mapru>(A) {N} ``^god''. *Des.<mapru>(G) `god'.
Go<mar>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^wake_up (intr.)''. {V(u)} ``to ^wake someone (tr.)''.
Go<mar>(Z) {N} ``dirt''. ??glossed with ? in (Z).
Go<maramot>(:) {} ``''. *Pers., Hi.
Go<mar.mar>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. ^bug. *So.<mabmar>.
Go<maro>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mar->(GM) `to strike, beat'.
Go<marra?a>(Z),,<marra?>(Z),,<marra>(Z),,<mara?a>(Z),,<mara?>(Z),,<mara>(Z) {NK} ``^husband''.
Go<mas>(A) {N} ``^month''. *Des.<mas>(GM) `month'.
Go<maT>(A) {N} ``^blanket''. *Des.<maT luga>(GM) `blanket'.
Go<matal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (the hands)''. *Des.<matal->(M) `to churn, stir'.
Go<meDa>(Z) [meRa] {N} ``^pillar, ^fence^post''. *Des.<meRa>(M) `poles in a fence'.
Go<meDini>(Z) [meDini] {N} ``^earth''. *Loan.
Go<mela>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^open; ^bare(A), ^empty(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^open (e.g. a flower)(Z)''. *Des.<mela>(GM) `bare, empty'.
Go<mels-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''. *Des.<melc-ai->(M),<mels-ai->(G) `to castrate a goat' (Des.<melOc>(M) `castrated goat').
Go<menDa>(A) {N} ``^sheep''. *Des.<meNDa>(GM) `sheep'.
Go<menDaka>(A) {N} ``^frog''. *Hi.<mE~dhak>, Skt.<maNDu:kam>.
Go<me?G>(ZA),,<meg>(Z),,<me?eG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^live, to ^dwell, to be ^a^live''. Tag <me?eG-nu ma?aG-nu>. Cf. <mimeg>(Z),,<mimeG> `unripe, green, raw'.
Go<mere>(Z) {N} ``a ^curve''. {V(nu)} ``to ^curve''. *Loan?.
Go<mersa>(ZA) {N} ``^chilli, hot ^pepper''. *Or.<mOricO>, Des.<moric>(GM) `chilli'.

Go<mes>(ZA),,<me~s>(A) [mEs] {NB} ``^mustache, ^beard(A), ^whiskers(A)''. *Des.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'.
Go<mesreT>(A) {N} ``^judge''. *Engl.<magistrate>.
Go<mester>(A) {N} ``^teacher''. *Des.<mesTer>(G), Engl.<(school)master>. ??t/T?
Go<metaG>(ZA),,<metan>(A) {ADJ} ``^thin (in density(A); of paper, cloth(Z)); ^smooth(A)''.
Go<meuna>(Z) {NK} ``female maternal first ^cousin: mother's brother's daughter''.
Go<miam>(ZA),,<miaG>(ZA),,<miyam>(A),,<miyaG>(A) {NB} ``^blood''.
Go<milej>(Z),,<mile?y>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to be ^happy, ^amused, ^affectionate; to ^like, to ^love, to ^enjoy, to ^rejoice; to be ^pleasant(A)''. {ADJ} ``^happy, ^content; ^friendly''. Caus. <ab=mile?y->(A) `to please, to welcome'; neg. <ar=ab=mile?y>(A) `to complain, to disgrace'.
Go<mimeD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^damp''.
Go<mimeg>(Z),,<mimeG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^unripe, ^raw''. Cf. <me?eG> `to live'.
Go<mim=tu>(A),,<mium=tu>(Z),,<mium=tu=e>(Z),,<mium=tu=ke>(Z) {ADV} ``^next_^year, any ^coming_year(Z)''. |<tu> `future?'. ??analysis?
Go<mi=num>(ZA),,<mium>(Z) {N} ``^this_^year(Z)''. {ADV} ``this ^year(A)''. |<mi> `?', <num> `year (NCF)'.
Go<mi~ju>(Z) {N} ``^kitty, ^cat''. !Children's word. *Onomatopoeic; loan?.
Go<miG>(ZA) {PRON} ``^I (^1st_person_singular ^subject)''. ??full form.
Go<mis>(A) {ADJ} ``^false''. *Des.<mic>(GM) `a lie', Or.<micO>.
Go<mis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix''. *Des.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix'.
Go<misur>(Z) {N} ``^rice_^water''. ??(Si.). ??TO PREV?
Go<mitaD>(Z),,<mita?n>(A),,<mita?>(Z) {ADV} ``^to^day''.
Go<mi=tal>(Z) {N} ``^other_^side of a ^river, ^opposite_^shore''. |<mi> `one?', <tal> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<mitiG>(A) {N} ``^speech''. *Des.<miTiG>(G) `meeting', Engl.<meeting>.
Go<miTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wink at''. *Des.<miTk->(M) `to ogle, wink, blink'.
Go<mit=ke>(A) {ADV} ``^daily''. |<mit>,<mi?t> `day', <ke> `?'. ??Cf. <mitaD> `today'.
Go<mitliG>(Z) {N} ``^gravel''.
Go<mi?tu>(A),,<mi?t>(A) {N} ``^day''.
Go<mo->(ZA) {PX(V)} ``^thou, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_singular ^subject)''.
Go<mo?>:: ??Cf. <mo?> `to smell (tr.)'.
Go<mo?o>(Z),,<mo?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^smoke (tobacco); to ^smell (tr.)(A); to ^brand(Z)''. Cf. <mokuD> `fireplace', <mumuD> `smoke'.
Go<moD>(Z) {INDECL} ``^together''.
Go<moRa>(A) {N} ``^corpse''. *Des.<moRa>(GM) `corpse'.
Go<moiri>(Z) {N} ``^mohuri, ^clarinet''. ^musical_^instrument. *Des.<moiri>(M) `pipe instrument'.
Go<moy>(ZA) {INTERR PRON} ``^who? (^subject)''. {PRON} ``^someone(A)''. Cf. <e=moy> `whom?', <monay> `whose'. ??(Z)full form.
Go<moyDor>(ZA) {N} ``^egg_^yolk''. *Des.<moidor>(M) `yolk'.
Go<moyDu>(Z) {N} ``^wick''.
Go<moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roll, to ^twist, to ^lay_^rope''. Cf. <amuy> `id.'.
Go<moja=moji Da>(Z) [mOzamOzi] {V(u)} ``to ^strengthen''. Cf. <mojmojia> `strong'. *Loan.
Go<mojmojia>(Z) [mozmozia] {ADJ} ``^strong''. *Des.
Go<moka>(A) {V} ``to ^germinate''. *Des.<moka>(GM) `sapling, seedling'.
Go<mokom>(ZA) {NB} ``^face(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^front(A)''. *Skt.?.

Go<mokuD>(Z),,<moku?n>(A) {N} ``^fireplace, ^oven(Z)''. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke (tobacco); to smell; to brand'.
Go<mol>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mol>(G),,<mool>(M) `price'.
Go<moli>(Z)/<mol>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. *Des.?.
Go<molk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roll_the_^eyes''. *Des.<molk-ai->(M) `to flash a sword'.
Go<moloD>(Z),,<molo?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to get ^used_to(Z), to become ^habituated(Z); to ^practice(A)''. {V(u)} ``to ^learn''.
Go<molu>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be chronically ^ill, to have a long ^sickness''. *Des.<molu>(M) `sick'.
Go<momo>(Z) {N} ``^milk''. !Children's word.
Go<mon> {N} ``^wish, ^desire, ^mind''. *Des.<mon> `id.'. ??cf. <mone> `mind'.
Go<monay>(ZA) {INTERR} ``whose?''. Cf. <moy> `who'.
Go<mone> {N} ``mind''. |<mon> `mind'. ??CUT? -or merge with <mon>?
Go<monzi>(A) {N} ``^seed''. *Des.<mo~ji>(M) `seed, foodgrains'.
Go<monzia>(A) {ADV} ``^halfway''. *Des.<mo~ja>(M) `middle'.
Go<mon=kola>(Z) {N} ``^interest, ^attention''. |<mon> `mind', <kola> `?'. *Loan.
Go<monloy>(ZA),,<monDloy>(A),,<munloy>(Z) [mOnlOy],[mAnlOy] {NUM} ``^five''. ^0005.
Go<montor>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<montor>(GM) `diviner, spell, to bewitch'.
Go<monuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^like''. ??PROB <mon> & <uD>? --dubious: `mind' & `throw'? #22720.
Go<mo?or>(Z),,<mo?r>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^get_up, to ^rise (after ^sleeping)''. Cf. <baG=mor Da> `to stretch (oneself)', <mar Duk-nu> `to lie down'.
Go<morDol>(Z) {N} ``two-headed ^drum''. *Des.<mordol>(G) `a long drum'.
Go<morte>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mor->(GM), Or.<mOr-> `to die', Des. <mortai>(M) `withered, dried up', Beng.<morte> `to be dead', Skt.<mrutyu> `'.
Go<mosala>(A) {N} ``^spices''. *Or.
Go<mosk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^sprain (a limb)''. *Des.<mosok->(G) `to sprain, strain (a muscle)'.
Go<mosr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scorch (e.g. cooking rice)''. ^burn. *Des.<mosor->(G),<mosr-ai->(G) `to burn'.
Go<mot>(Z) {N} ``a ^package or ^bundle wrapped in cloth''. Cf. <moTgiT> `package'. *Des.<moT>(M) `a load'. ??T/t?
Go<moT>(Z) {INDECL} ``^don't!''. *Loan.
Go<moT>(Z) {N} ``^prestige''. *Des.<mout>(M) `prestige, honor', Or.<mohaT>. ??Check> Or.?
Go<motam>(A) {ADJ} ``^whole''. *Des.<motam>(GM) `all, everything'.
Go<moTo>(A) {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *Des.<moTo>(GM) `blunt (as a knife)'.
Go<motr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^be^witch''. Cf. <montor Da> `id.'. *Des.
Go<mu?u>(Z),,<mu?>(A) {NB} ``^nose''.
Go<muaJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^amused''.
Go<muD>(Z)\<mumuD>(Z),,<mu.mu?n>(A) {N} ``^smoke''. {V(u)} ``to ^blow ^smoke(Z)''. Cf. <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell'.
Go<mu~=Da>(Z) [mu~Da] {V(nu)} ``to ^squat''. |<mu~> `?', <Da> `to do'. ??also V(u) - AZ, ??CUT?
Go<muiRi>(A),,<muRi>(A) {N} ``a long ^flute''. *Des.<mori>(G) `flute'.
Go<mukti>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mukti>(G) `faith, salvation, worship'.
Go<mulgi>(A) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009. |<=gi> `plural'. ??to Des.<mul> `beginning'? cf. Lat.<novem>. 22960.
Go<muli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^begin''. *Des.<mul-i-ai->(GM) `to begin', Des.<mul->(M) `beginning'.

Go<mulke>(Z) {ADV} ``^completely, ^absolutely; ^not_at_all''. *Des.<mul-ke>(M) `at all, from first to last' ("<mul> `beginning').
Go<muma>(A) {V} ``to ^bathe''. Caus. <ab=muma?a>(Z) `to bathe someone'. Cf.<mama?a>(Z) `id.'.
Go<muma>(Z),,<muma?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^suck''. Caus. <ab=muma-u>(Z),,<ab=muma?->(A) `to suckle'. Cf. <mama?a>(Z) `to give birth to'.
Go<mumoD>(Z),,<mu.mo?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell, to ^sniff(Z); to ^smell (to sense an odor)(A)''. Cf.<mumuD> `smoke', <riGe?n mu.mu?n> `perfume', <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell', <mu=mo?o-nu/-u> `'.
Go<mumoj>(Z),,<mumo~j>(Z),,<mumuj>(Z),,<mu.mu?y>(A),,<mumu~j>(Z),,<mumuy>(Z),,<mu mu~y>(Z),,<mumui>(Z),,<mumu~i>(Z) {N} ``^ant''. ^bug. Cf. So.<muj.muj>. ??i/y.
Go<mumuD>(Z),,<mu.mu?n>(A)/<muD>(Z) {N} ``^smoke''. {V(u)} ``to ^blow ^smoke(Z)''. Cf.<mumoD>(Z),,<mu.mo?>(A) `to smell, to sniff', <mo?o> `to smoke, to smell'.
Go<munD>(:) {} ``''. ??*Des.<mu~da>(M) `covered, closed'; OR Des.<muND>(GM) `head'.
Go<munDa>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^shrivel_up''. *Des.<munda>(G) `wadded up'.
Go<munda>(A) {N} ``^bag''. *Des.<muna>(G) `bag, pocket'.
Go<munDi>(A) {N} ``^ring''. *Des.<muNDi>(G) `ring'. ??orig. d.
Go<mundra>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bald''. *Des.<mundra>(G) `man with a shaved head'.
Go<munDur>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<mundur>(G) `sweet, tasty, savoury'.
Go<munjur>(Z),,<munzur>(A),,<mu~jur>(Z) [mu~dzur],[mo~dzur],[mO~dzur] {N} ``^pea^fowl''. ^bird. *Des.<munzur>(G) `peacock'.
Go<muG>(A) {N} ``^gram''. *Des.<muG>(G) `green gram'.
Go<murDa>(Z),,<murDu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^young''. *Loan?.
Go<mur=Da?a>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^apply a mixture of ^earth, ^cowdung, and ^water to the ^floor of the house''. |<mur> `?', <Da?a> `water'. ??check cut?
Go<murga>(A) {N} ``^cactus''.
Go<murki>(A) {ADJ} ``^dirty''. ??cf. <mar> in <kuDoG=mar> `sweat'.
Go<musa>(:) {N} ``''. *Des.
Go<musinasini>(Z) {N} ``^twi^light''. ^day. *Loan?.
Go<musla>(Z) [muchala],[mucla],[musla] {N} ``^pillow''. *Loan.
Go<mutaba>(Z) {N} ``^pot''. *Des.
Go<muteD>(Z),,<mute?n>(A) {N} ``^nasal ^mucus, ^snot''.
Go<n>(Z) {IX} ``^nominalization''. ??etc. see p. 304
Go<nabs-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flood severely''.
Go<nabs-ay>(Z),,<nabs-ay>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^blame(Z), to ^accuse(Z); to ^betray(A)''. ??(A) orig. a?b.
Go<naD-ay>(Z) [naRay] {V(u)} ``to ^cheat''. *Or. ??Says Des. s.v. <naRay-u>.
Go<naDia luaD>(Z),,<nODia luaD>(Z) {N} ``^rope made of ^coconut fibers''. |<luaD> `rope'. *Or.<naDia>.
Go<nay>(ZA) {INTERR} ``^what?''. {PRON} ``^some(Z), ^something(Z)''.
Go<nayDu>(A) {N} ``^chief''. ??recte <nayku>?
Go<nayk>(A) {N} ``^chief''.
Go<nakDanDa>(Z) {NB} ``^bridge of the ^nose''. *Or.?.
Go<nalonDi>(Z) {N} ``^old_^woman''. !In songs. *Loan?.
Go<nam-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^believe''.
Go<nana>(Z) {NK} ``^brother''. Cf. <ana> `elder brother'. *Drav.<aNNaa>. ??Drav. ref?
Go<naGla>(A),,<naGli>(A) {ADJ} ``^bare''. ??M|F?

Go<naGpeni>(A) {N} ``^cactus''. ??perh. <naG=peni>, cf. <naG bubud peni> `hood of a cobra'.
Go<nap-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^measure''.
Go<nau~>(A) {N} ``^name''.
Go<ne->(ZA) {PRON PX(V)} ``^I (^1st_person_singular ^subject)''.
Go<ne>(Z),,<ne?e>(Z) {PARC} ``^this, ^self (^emphatic, ^proximate)''. ??see list p. 307.
Go<nen>(ZA) {DEM} ``^this''. Cf. <ne> `this, self'.
Go<nenra>(Z),,<nenDra>(Z) {N} ``^rags''. *Loan?.
Go<niay>(A) {ADJ} ``^talking(Z)''. {N} ``^assembly(A)''. *IA<nyay>. ??IA ref?
Go<niDar>(A) {N} ``^poor man''.
Go<nije>(Z) {PRON} ``^self, ^oneself''. *Or.
Go<nije>(Z) {} ``^must, ^need''. *Des.
Go<nika?n>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty, a ^score''. ^0020. Cf. <mi=kaD>(Z),,<mir=kaD>(Z) `id.', see <=kaD> `id.'.
Go<niko>(Z) {ADJ} ``^beautiful''. *Or.
Go<nili>(A),,<nilia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^blue; ^green(Z)''. *Loan.
Go<niman>(ZA),,<liman>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^good, ^right(A), ^pretty(Z); ^sane(A); ^grateful(A)''. *Des.
Go<niG>(Z) {PRON SX} ``^my (^1st_person_singular ^possessive)''. ^I.
Go<nirguli>(Z) {N} ``bamboo ^water_^basket''. *Drav.<nir> `water'.
Go<niri>(Z) {N} ``^fasting, a ^fast''. *Loan?.
Go<nistayta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Loan.
Go<niulla>(Z) {ADJ} ``^dripping, ^falling (of water)''. *Loan?.
Go<no>(A) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^0009.
Go<noD>(Z),,<no?n>(A) [noN'] {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person_singular ^subject)''.
Go<noRia>(A) {N} ``^coconut''. *Or.<naDia>. ^fruit.
Go<noyla>(Z) {PRON} ``^everything''. Cf. <ayla>(Z) `id.'. *Or.?.
Go<noki>(A) {N} ``^frying_^pan''.
Go<nom>(Z) {SX} ``^thee, ^you_singular; ^thy, ^your (^2nd_person_singular)''. ??split into sx(v) and sx(n)?
Go<nos-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rot''. *Loan?. Cf. <nas-ey> `to waste, to fade, to decay'.
Go<-nu>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^infinitive of ^intransive verbs''. E.g. <Da-nu> `to be', <ka~ti-nu> `to have a sore'. |<-n> `intransitive', <-u> `infinitive'. ??prob. same as `of', cf. French de.
Go<-nu>(Z) {SX} ``^possessive, ^genitive, ^of, ^adjectivizer''. ??exx Zide p. 314. ??prob. etym. same as infinitive; AZ calls this a PP; SUBENTRIES TO BE ANALYZED.
Go<=nu?>(:) Cf. <=nu> `adjectivizer, genetive'.
Go<nu=lagi>(Z) {PP} ``^for, ^instead_of''. |<lagi> `?by'. *Loan?.
Go<num>(Z) {NCF} ``^year''. ??many exx. p. 315
Go<o>(A),,<on>(A) {DEM} ``^that one ^yonder''.
Go<o>(Z),,<o?>(Z) {V(u/ay)} ``to ^come''. |Defective.
Go<oaD>(Z),,<oa?n>(A),,<uaD>(Z),,<aD>(Z) [waD'] {V(u)} ``to ^dance''.
Go<oay>(:) Cf. <o>,,<ua?> `to come'.
Go<oaj>(Z),,<uaj>(Z),,<aj>(Z) [way'] {V(u)} ``to ^harvest, to ^mow''.
Go<ob>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^thee, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_plural ^object)''. !Used only with intrans. auxiliary to trans. verb. Cf. <om> `'.
Go<obka>(Z) {INDECL} ``^only''.
Go<oD>(Z),,<o?n>(A),,<o?>(Z),,<o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (grain), to make flour''.
Go<oD>(:) ??Cf. <o?> `to come'.

Go<oDa>(A) {ADJ} ``^half''.
Go<oDa>(Z),,<oRa>(A) [oRa] {N} ``^fence''.
Go<oRar>(A) {V} ``to ^knead''.
Go<oD=Da>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^come_^away_from''. |<oD> `?', <Da> `to do'. Cf <o?> `to come'. ??come/go?
Go<oD-ey>(Z) [oRey] {V(u)} ``to ^protect, to ^save''.
Go<o=Der>(Z),,<o?=Der>(Z),,<oD=Der>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^grind (<pendom>); to ^winnow''. |<o>,<oD>,<o?> `to grind (grain)', <Deray>/<Der> `hill millet, a grain'.
Go<oDi-ay>(Z) [oRiay] {V(u)} ``to ^droop''.
Go<oDik>(A) {ADV} ``^very''.
Go<oDiG>(Z),,<oRiG>(A) [oRiG] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^walk, to ^roam, to ^stroll''.
Go<oD=yuG.oD=yuG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swing (e.g. the arms, in walking)''. |<oD> `?', <yuG> `to hang, to swing'.
Go<oDni>(Z) [oDni] {N} ``^lintel, upper part of a ^doorway''.
Go<oDol>(ZA) {N} ``^cigarette(Z), ^bidi(Z), ^tobacco(A)''. ??actually <biDi> - what about examples like this with diacritics in glosses? (A) actually has `^tobacco ^chewing' --for chewing tobacco?
Go<oDoGa>(Z) [oRoGa] {V(u)} ``to ^loosen''.
Go<oDu>(Z) [oDu] {N} ``^pot for ^palm_^wine''. *Loan?. ??tied to a tree; is this the collecting pot; ?wine, or toddy?
Go<oho>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^alas''.
Go<o~ia>(Z) {N} ``^frog, ^bullfrog''. !Onomatopoeic. ??alphabetize as <oJa>?
Go<oyhaT>(Z) {N} ``weekly ^market''. *Loan.
Go<oy=pa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lance (a sore)''. |<oy> `?', <pa?a> `?to tear open'.
Go<oysub>(Z) [oysup'] {N} ``^dish, ^container made of a ^leaf for rice gruel''. ??lai?
Go<oj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape (a radish, the tongue, etc.); to ^plane (wood)''.
Go<ozar>(A) {NUM} ``one ^thousand''. ^1000.
Go<o=jiG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^stretch the ^legs''. |<o> `?', <jiG> `leg'.
Go<o?oka?>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^all_right_then''.
Go<ol>(A) {V} ``to ^write''.
Go {V(u)} `to ^lift (something light)''. Cf. <olu> `light (in weight)'. ??perhaps <olu-u>??.
Go<ola?a>(Z),,<ola>(A) {N} ``^leaf''.
Go<ol-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hang_on''.
Go<olj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^choke''. *Des.
Go<olku>(A) {PP(V)} ``^until''. {PP} ``^during''. ??cf. above.
Go<olku>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^past ^continuous or ^iterative''. ??
Go<ol=moyna>(Z) {ADJ} ``^green, ^half-^dry''. | `?', <moyna> `?'. *Loan?. ??CUT?
Go<olsom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^late''. *Or.<OlOsoi hela>. ??prob. V(nu) (AZ).
Go<olu>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^light (in weight)''. {V(nu)} ``to be id.''. Cf. <ol-u> `to lift something light'.
Go<om>(Z) {SX(V)} ``^thee, ^you_singular (^2nd_person_singular ^object)''. Cf. <ob> `id.'.
Go<on>(Z) {N} ``^child''. Cf. <on> in <aGon> `son' or <koron> `daughter'.
Go<on>(ZA) {Vay} ``to ^sprout; to ^shoot_up quickly(A), to ^grow rapidly(A)''. ??CLASS -ay?
Go<ona?a>(Z),,<ona?>(A) {N} ``^bow''. Cf. <amon>(ZA) `arrow, bow(Z)'.
Go<ond>(A) {ADJ} ``^blind''.
Go<onDul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cup_the_^hands''. *Or.<anjula>.

Go<o=n=e>(Z),,<o=n=e?e>(Z),,<uon=e>(Z),,<on=e>(Z) {DEM} ``^here, ^hither, to_^this_place''. |<o> `?', <n> `?', <uon> `?', <e> `?'. Cf. <on=koy>(Z) `id.', <o>,<ua?> `to come'. *Loan?. ??CUTS?
Go<ongar>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to shake_^loose, to ^loosen, to come loose''. ??orig. <on=gar>.
Go<onis>(A) {NUM} ``^nineteen''. ^0019.
Go<on=koy>(Z) {DEM} ``^hither, ^here, to ^this_^place''. |<on> `?', <koy> `far'. *Loan?. Cf. <on=e>,<uon=e>,<o=n=e>,<o=n=e?e> `id.'.
Go<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^bend (at the waist)''. |<on> `?', <luD> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<on=luD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^lift_or_^cock_the_^ears''. |<on> `?', <luD> `ear'.
Go<on=luD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^raise''. |<on> `?', <luD> `id.'. ??<luD> also to press down', ?cut?
Go<on.on-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^groan''. |<on.on> `?onomatopoeia', <ey> `?'. *Loan?.
Go<onr-ay>(Z),,<onDr-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprout''. |<onr> `?'. Cf. <on> `id.'.
Go<ons>(A) {N} ``^duck''. ^bird. ??Loan?
Go<onsi>(A) {N} ``^ring''. Cf. <si?i>/<si> `hand'. ??CUT?
Go<o~taD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^move (intr.)''. ??Cf. <oG> `to clear brush; to sell'.
Go<ontal>(Z) {N} ``^snake, ^cobra_^moiety''. ??snake?; moiety/clan?
Go<oNTi>(Z),,<o~Ti>(Z) {N} ``^rim, ^brim, ^edge; ^lip''. *Loan?.
Go<onTiD>(Z) {N} ``cloth ^pad for carrying things on the ^head''. Cf. <tiDa?> `pad on which a waterpot is placed'.
Go<onu>(A) {N} ``^monkey''.
Go<onu>(Z) {N} ``^<bod^naik>''. *IA<hOnuma:n>. ??English def?
Go<onuG>(ZA) {N} ``^netting for ^hanging things(Z); ^carrying ^pole(A)''.
Go<oG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clear_^brush''.
Go<oG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^sell''.
Go<oGte>(Z) {ADJ} ``^a^lone, ^only, ^separate''. {V(nu)} ``to ^isolate_oneself from a group''. *Loan?.
Go<or>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^hoarse, to ^lose_one's_^voice''.
Go<or>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^plow, to ^till, to ^cultivate''.
Go<or=> {PX} ``^not, ^negative''. Cf. <ar=> `id.'.
Go<orDi>(Z) {N} ``a ^notch''.
Go<or-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^subside, to ^reduce, to ^go_down (of a ^swelling), to ^deflate''. |<or> `?', <ey> `?'. ??gloss
Go<or=gi?>(A) {V} ``to be ^blind''. |<or> `negative?', <gi?> `to see'.
Go<orz-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^earn''. |<orz> `?', <ey> `?'.
Go<or=mile?y-nu?>(A) {ADJ} ``^boring''. |<or> `negative?', <milej>,<mile?y> `to like, to be amused', <nu?> `?'. Cf. <nu> `adjectivizer'.
Go<oroG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^fill(Z), to ^put_into, to ^pack, to ^put_away (in storage); to ^cram_into(A), to ^insert something into a narrow space(Z); to ^thread_a_^needle''.
Go<osar>(A) {ADJ} ``^broad''.
Go<ot>(Z) [Oth] {DEM} ``over_^there, ^that_side, ^yonder''. Cf. <on=e>, <on=koy> `here, hither'.
Go<oTat>(Z) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. *Or.<hOTat>.
Go<otgun-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lean_on; to ^lean_to_one_^side''. *Loan.
Go<otiG>(A) {V} ``to ^lean against''.
Go<otiG>(Z),,<o?tiG>(Z) {PP} ``^onto, ^upon, ^on_top_of, ^on''.
Go<oTk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stop''. *Or.
Go<otur>(ZA),,<o?tur>(ZA) {PP} ``^from, ^away_^from; ^out_of; ^until''.

Go<pa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tear_^open; to ^remove ^seeds, to ^spit_out seeds.''.
Go<pabli>(Z) {N} ``^hill''. *Loan?.
Go<paD>(Z) {V(nu/nay)} ``to be ^pricked, to be ^pierced''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'. ??really ay? same word?
Go<paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cross, to cross a river''.
Go<paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sew''.
Go<pa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''.
Go<paDa>(Z) [paRa] {N} ``^outside''. Cf. <paDan> `id., yard, veranda'. ??variant?
Go<paDam>(Z),,<paDom>(Z) {N} ``a small ^measuring ^basket''. *Des.<poRi> `id.'.
Go<paDan>(Z),,<paRan>(A) [paRan] {N} ``^veranda(A); ^yard, space before a house, ^outside(Z)''. *Loan?. ??(Z)1962.
Go<paR=ka>(Z) {N} ``^hollow''. |<paR> `?', <ka> `?'. Cf. <par> `cave'. ??CUT?
Go<paDtul>(Z),,<pa?tul>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^straddle, to ^sit with the legs apart''. ^spread. Cf. <pa?raG> `id.'. ??orig. <pa?=tul>, <paD=tul>.
Go<pagl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chew''. *Or.<pakul-ei-ba>.
Go<pake>(A) {PP} ``^by; ^beside''.
Go<pal>(ZA) {V} ``to be ^born(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^give_^birth(A); to ^calve(Z), to ^bear_young (of livestock)(Z)''.
Go<pala>(Z) {N} ``^plate''.
Go<pala>(ZA) {N} ``small ^paddy plant(A); ^paddy for ^trans^planting(Z)''. *Or.?.
Go<pali>(Z) {PP} ``^next_to, ^beside, ^by the ^side of''. *Loan?.
Go<palnat>(Z) {ADV} ``^any ^day''. *Loan?.
Go<pan>(A) {N} ``^betel''.
Go<pand>(A) {N} ``^net for ^trapping animals, birds, or fish''.
Go<paNDka>(Z) [paNDka] {N} ``^spotted_^dove''. *Des. ^bird.
Go<panDoy>(ZA) {N} ``^sandals, ^shoes''. *Loan?.
Go<pa~NDru>(Z),,<pa~Dru>(Z),,<pa~ru>(Z) {ADJ} ``^brown''. ??orig. has not NDr but nDR; not sure of last form.
Go<panDum>(A) {V} ``to ^harvest''.
Go<panjari>(Z),,<panjri>(Z) [panzari],[panzri] {N} ``^rib, ^skeleton''. ^bone. Cf. <pa~jara> `rib'. ??same word? z?
Go<pansa>(A) {N} ``^jackfruit''. ^fruit.
Go<pa~sa>(Z) {N} ``^panchayat, ^council of ^five ^elders''. *Loan. ??cf. following, or is this related to five?
Go<pa~taD>(Z),,<panta?n>(A) {N} ``^rain ^shield(A); ^rain ^cloak made of ^leaves sewn together(Z)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^spread ^leaves, to make a ^bed of leaves''.
Go<pa~ti>(Z) {INDECL} ``^fistful''. *Loan?.
Go<panub>(Z),,<panum>(Z) {N} ``son's wife, ^daughter-^in-law, ^bride''.
Go<pa~jara>(Z),,<pa~jara=ja?aG>(Z) [pa~dzara dza?aG] {N} ``^rib''. ^bone. |<ja?aG>,<jag>,<ja~g> `bone'. Cf. <panjari> `id., skeleton'. *Or.<pa~dzara>. ??z?
Go<paG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^carry(A); to ^carry on one's ^shoulders (Z))''. Cf. <p[un]aG>.
Go<paGDi>(Z) [paGRi] {N} ``bamboo ^door''.
Go<paola>(A),,<pala>(A) {NB} ``^foot''.
Go<pa.paD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mend''. Cf. <paD> `to sew'.
Go<papur>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^old, ^aged''. {V(nu)} ``to ^age, to get old(Z)''. *So.<pap+r> `old'.
Go<par>(Z) {N} ``^cave''. Cf. <paR=ka> `hollow'. *Drav.
Go<para>(Z) {PP} ``^like''. *Loan?.

Go<pa?raG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spread the ^legs''. ??orig. <pa?=raG>.
Go<parkom>(Z) {N} ``^cot, ^charpoi, ^bed''.
Go<partana>(A) {V} ``to ^chant''.
Go<pasi>(Z) {N} ``corpse''. *Loan. ??orig. corps.
Go<pat>(Z) {N} ``^literature''. *Loan.
Go<paTal-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^embrace''.
Go<paTamakRi>(A),,<pakmakRi>(Z) {N} ``^spider''. *Des.<makRi>(M) `spider'. ??orig. <pak=makri>.
Go<patli>(Z) {N} ``small earthen ^jug or ^pot''. *Or.
Go<paTna>(A) {N} ``^town''.
Go<paula>(A) {NB} ``^sole of the ^foot''.
Go<peD>(Z),,<pe?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``the ^wind to ^blow''. {V(u)} ``to ^play a ^flute(Z); to ^blow (with the mouth)(A) ''. ??order of tr/intr; (A)'s def. given as V only.
Go<peD>(:) ??`to press'?
Go<penDom>(ZA) {N} ``^rice_^beer(Z), ^rice_^wine(Z), ^beer(A)''. *Loan?.
Go<per>(Z) {V} ``to ^burn, to be ^hot (of ^chillies, etc.)''. ??says V-u/-ay.
Go<per-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^return''. *Or.<pher->.
Go<petia>(Z),,<peTiya>(A) {N} ``^box''. ^door. *Loan?. ??t/T?
Go<peTTua>(Z) {N} ``^flour''. ??(Si.) with a:!
Go<piaz>(A) {N} ``^onion''. ??Loan?
Go<piDeG>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^plant''.
Go<pij>(Z),,<pi>(Z),,<pib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^break_off, to ^snap (e.g. twigs)''.
Go<pika>(Z) {NB} ``^calf of the ^leg''.
Go<pi=maD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blink, to ^wink, to ^squint, to ^open_the_^eyes, to ^shut_the_eyes''. |<pi>,<pij> `to snap, to break off', <maD> `eye'.
Go<pinDay>(A) {N} ``^veranda''.
Go<pinDoli>(A) {N} ``^terrace''.
Go<pinDri>(Z),,<pinri>(Z) {N} ``^calf of the ^leg''.
Go<piGguD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^throw, to throw oneself''. ??gloss?
Go<pio>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
Go<pion>(A) {N} ``^servant''.
Go<pipRob>(Z) {N} ``^bulbul, ^nightingale''. ^bird.
Go<pipilob>(Z),,<pipilo?m>(A) {N} ``^butterfly, ^moth''. ^bug.
Go<pisab>(Z),,<pisa?m>(A) {N} ``a ^brood of ^chicks(Z); ^chick(A)''. ^chicken; ^bird.
Go<pisk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^squeeze, to ^wring_out''. *Or.
Go<pisl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^slip, to lose one's footing''. *Or.
Go<piT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^miss; to ^omit, to ^err''.
Go<piTob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to give off ^sparks''. ^fire.
Go<pitom>(Z) {N} ``a wooden block used as a ^pillow for the head''.
Go<po?>(A) {V} ``to ^thrust (knife)''.
Go<po?>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''.
Go<po?o>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^butt''.
Go<pob>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^empty, to ^hollow_out, to ^clean_out (^pumpkins, ^gourds)''. Cf. <pog-u> `id.'.
Go<pob>(:) ??related to above `hollow out'?
Go<pobitor>(A) {ADJ} ``^sacred''.
Go<pobon>(A) {NB} ``^breath''.

Go<pod>(Z),,<podu>(A) {N} ``a ^word''. *Loan. ??d dental (nonglott?).
Go<poR-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^swim''.
Go<poRi>(A) {N} ``^can''.
Go<poDia>(Z) [poRia] {N} ``^shoulder''. *Loan?.
Go<poDiD>(Z),,<poRi?n>(A) [poRiD] {N} ``any small ^bird''.
Go<poDi?rolay>(A) {N} ``^sparks''. ??analysis?
Go<poDom>(A) {NB} ``^hand''.
Go<pog>(Z) [po?G] {V(u)} ``to ^empty, to ^hollow_out, to ^clean_out (^pumpkins, ^gourds)''. Cf. <pob> `id.'.
Go<poy>(Z),,<po?y>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^go around, to ^go, to ^walk_around, to ^roam, to ^wander, to ^turn''.
Go<poysul>(A) {V} ``to ^slip''.
Go<poj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_off (e.g. a ring), to ^pull_out''.
Go<pol>(A) {N} ``^nest''. ^bird. Cf. <poli> `beehive'.
Go<poli>(ZA) {N} ``^bee^hive''. *Loan?. Cf. <pol> `nest'.
Go<polis>(A) {N} ``^policeman''. *Engl.<police>.
Go<poluGka>(A) {ADJ} ``^hollow''.
Go<pon>(Z) {N} ``^profession''. *Or.
Go<po~Di>(Z) {N} ``^trial''. *Loan.
Go<ponDron>(Z) [pONDrOn] {ADJ} ``^male''. *Loan?.
Go<ponli>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``(a new ^leaf) to ^sprout, to ^grow''. ??2nd stage?.
Go<ponoa>(Z),,<ponoua>(Z) {NK} ``^eldest_^son''. *Or. ??class is `ind.' in ms.
Go<ponchia>(A) {N} ``^lungi''. ??ch?.
Go<poy~>(Z),,<poJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float''. Cf. <poJeJ> `id.'. ??variants; J/y~?
Go<poJeJ>(Z),,<po~i~e~y~>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^float''. Cf. <poJ> `id.'. ??Variant of <poJ>, <poy~>?
Go<poG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^exaggerate''.
Go<poGgal>(Z),,<po~gal>(Z),,<pongal>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^exaggerate(Z), to ^boast(Z)''. {N} ``^lie(A)''. Cf. <poG-ey> `id.'. *Loan?.
Go<poGiD>(Z),,<pongi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^erase, to ^turn_off, to ^extinguish; (a lamp) to ^go_out''.
Go<poGki>(A) {N} ``^feather''.
Go<poGr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^swim''. *Or.
Go<popo?>(A) {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''.
Go<popos>(Z) {NB} ``^liver''. *Loan?.
Go<popta?n>(A) {V} ``to ^fry in ^oil''. ??t not clear.
Go<porbol>(Z),,<porbor>(Z) {IND} ``^plenty''. ??class?.
Go<porbu>(ZA) {N} ``^festival, ^holiday, ^ceremony(A)''. *Loan <pOrob>. ??loaning lg. not given.
Go<porek>(Z) {IND} ``a ^handful (^measure)''. ??class?.
Go<porman>(ZA),,<parman>(Z) {N} ``^oath''. *Or.
Go<poroG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(solids) to ^leak out, to trickle''.
Go<porsa>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber''. *Loan?.
Go<pors-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth the ^hair (with one's palm)''. *Or.
Go<porua>(ZA) [pOrua] {N} ``^pigeon; ^parrot(Z)''. ^bird. *Loan. ?? gloss? loaning lg. not given.
Go<posek>(Z) {IND} ``a ^palmful (^measure?)''. *Des.? <-ek> `one'.
Go<posu>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Des.

Go<poTa>(Z) {NB} ``^eye^lash''. *Loan?. ??handwritten in ms.
Go<poTkar>(A) {ADJ} ``^greedy''.
Go<po?Tom>(Z) {V(u)} ``(rice ^beer) to ^ferment''.
Go<poT.poT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^ruffle_(^feathers)''. *Or.
Go<poTri>(:) {} ``''. *Des.<poTri>.
Go<pouRi>(A) {N} ``^stick''.
Go<prem Da>(A) {V} ``to ^love''. |<Da> `to do, to be'. ??*Loan?
Go<pu?n>(A) {V} ``to ^bloom''.
Go<pu=DaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be slightly ^scorched by sitting too long near the fire''. |<pu> `?', <DaG> `warm?, hot?'. ??-nu?.
Go<puDar>(Z) [puDar] {ADJ} ``^sacred, ^blessed''. *Loan?.
Go<puja>(A) {V} ``to ^worship''.
Go<pul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell''. *Or.
Go<pulo>(Z) {N} ``^flower''. *Or. ??maybe not independent word--see <moli pulo>.
Go<punDa>(Z) {N} ``^breath''. ??independent word?.
Go<punDuG>(Z) {NB} ``^abdomen, ^bladder''.
Go<punoy>(A),,<puni>(A) {N} ``full ^moon''.
Go<puJ>(Z),,<puy~>(Z),,<buy~>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pull_out, to ^pluck_out (hair, feathers, etc.), to ^pull_up, to ^dig_up (e.g. a tree with its roots)''.
Go<pu?uG>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^blister, to ^swell_up''.
Go<puGa?m>(A) {ADJ} ``^false, ^half-^true''.
Go<puG-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^roast (in a fire, in embers)''.
Go<puG.puG>(Z) {N} ``^indigestion''. {V(nu)} ``to have indigestion''. |<puG> `to swell'.
Go<puG=suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swell (of seeds)''. |<pu?uG> `to swell up', <suj> `?'.
Go<pupur>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^season, to ^salt''.
Go<purti>(A) {N} ``^world''.
Go<pusaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^fat, ^obese''.
Go<pusem>(A) {V} ``to ^whisper, to ^mutter''.
Go<pusi>(Z) {N} ``^cat''. *Loan?.
Go<pusi>(Z) {N} ``^semen''. *Loan?.
Go<puta>(Z),,<pu?Ta>(A),,<puTa>(A) {NB} ``^belly''. ^abdomen. *Loan?. ?? T/t?
Go<putaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pop_^corn''. Cf. <putub-u>, <putuk-nu> `to hop'.
Go<putki>(Z) {N} ``^white-eye, a ^bird''. *Loan?.
Go<puTla>(A) {N} ``^toy''.
Go<puTpa>(Z) {N} ``^male_^buffalo_^calf''. *Loan?.
Go<puTpaT Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gossip''. |<Da> `to do'. *Or.
Go<puT.puT-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^bubble''.
Go<putub>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hop''.
Go<putuk>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hop''.
Go<ra=sa>(Z),,<ra=saG>(Z) {N} ``^shrine, ^shrine_^tree''. |<sa>,<saG> `?'. ??CUT? ??Cf. <ara?a> `tree'.
Go<ra?a>(Z),,<ra?>(A) {N} ``^elephant''.
Go<rab>(Z),,<ra?m>(A) {V} ``to ^snatch_^away''. ??Z entry had {N}--class?
Go<rabgaD>(Z) [rabgaD'] {IND} ``^near, ^neighbor, ^by_the_^side_of''.
Go<rabgol-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^mix_^meat_with_millet_^flour, to mix mandia flour with meat''. *Des. Cf. <ri?=jol> `to mix mandia gruel with meat (<jol> `soup')'.
Go<rabon>(ZA) {N} ``^vulture''. ^bird. *Des.?.

Go<raD>(Z),,<ra?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^milk''. ^cow.
Go<ra?no>(Z) {N} ``^udder''. Cf. <raD-u> 'to milk'. ??(Bh.).
Go<ray>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^itch''.
Go<ray>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^comb (hair, fiber)''.
Go<raybaDi>(Z) {IND} ``^other_^people''. *Loan?.
Go<rayka>(A) {N} ``^blouse''.
Go<raji>(Z) {N} ``^country''.
Go<raj=saG>(Z) {N} ``^cremation_^ground''.  {V} ``to ^cremate''. |<raj> `?', <saG> `?'. ??V given as raj=saG(-nu?). ??CUT?
Go<ra~=kuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cradle, ^hold a baby in one's arms''. |<ra~> `?', <kuD> `to carry in one's arms'. ??Cf. <reG> `to keep', <r[in]aG> `shelf'.
Go<ranDi>(Z) {N} ``^widow''. Cf. <ranDola> `'. *Des.
Go<ranDola>(Z) {N} ``^widower''. *Des.
Go<ranya>(Z) {NK} ``^son-^in-law''.
Go<ra~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^fling, to ^throw''.
Go<ra~j>(Z),,<raji>(Z) {N} ``^stake, ^stick for growing vines''.
Go<ra~j-ey>(Z) [ra~zeyu] {V(u)} ``to ^stalk_(^game)''. *Des.
Go<raG>(:) ??Var. of <reG> `to keep, to put'.
Go<raGal>(Z) {N} ``^ploughman''.
Go<raG-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(^infections)_to_^spread''. *Des.
Go<raGg-ey>(Z),,<ra~g-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a baby, a crab, etc.) to ^crawl, to ^creep''. *Or. or Des.
Go<raG=jaG>(Z) {N} ``^cemetery where the ^bones of cremated bodies are buried''. |<raG> `?to keep?', <ja?aG> `bone'. Cf. <reG> `to put, to keep'.
Go<raG=tuG>(Z),,<raG=tum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^add_^fuel to a fire''. |<raG> `?', <tuG> `id., to kindle'.
Go<rao>(Z) {NB} ``^skeleton''.
Go<ra=sa>(Z),,<ra=saG>(Z) {N} ``^shrine, ^shrine_^tree''. |<ra> `?', <saG>,<sa> `?'. ??CUT? and cf. <ra?san> `meeting place'?
Go<ra?san>(Z) {N} ``^meeting_^place''. ??1962.
Go<rateGga>(Z) {IND} ``^baby, ^small (of living things)''.
Go<ravgan>(Z) {IND} ``^near''. Cf. <rabgaD> `id.'. ??(Bh.); v?; variants?
Go<reb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chew, ^gnaw''.
Go<reD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^blow_on_a_^fire (as with a ^bellows)''.
Go<reD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^comb''.
Go<reD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tuck_in (dhoti, cloth, etc.)''.
Go<reDi>(A) {NB} ``^heel''.
Go<regR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub_against''. *Des.
Go<rent-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (to ^clean)''. *Des.<rogRi-> ?. Cf. <re~t-ey> `to sharpen'.
Go<re~t-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. *Des. Cf. <rent-ey> `to rub'.
Go<reG>(A) {V} ``to ^decorate''.
Go<reG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hang_a_^shelf''. Cf. <r[in]aG> `a shelf'.
Go<reG>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^keep, to ^put(Z), to ^save(A), to ^put_^away(A); to ^stop(Z)''. Caus. <ab=reG->(A).
Go<reG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^leave, to ^abandon(Z); to ^ignore(A)''.
Go<reG>(Z) {} ``''. Cf. <areG> `stone, rock'.
Go<reGRaD>(Z),,<reGRa?>(Z),,<reGDaD>(Z),,<reGDa?>(Z),,<reGraD>(Z),,<reGra?>(Z) [reGDaD],,[reGRaD],,[reGraD] {N} ``^eggplant, ^brinjal''. !Also with final [?].

Go<res> {} ``''. Cf. <ros> `juice, sap'. ??prob variant.
Go<ri=Da?a>(Z),,<riDa?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^wash ^clothes(Z), to ^wash(A); to ^irrigate(A)''. |<ri> `?', <Da?a> `water'. Cf. <ru> `to pour'.
Go<riDab>(Z) [riRab] {N} ``^ember, ^char^coal''.
Go<riDaG>(Z),,<riRaG>(Z) [riRaG] {N} ``^cremation ^ground, cemetery; ^platform''. ??<riRaG>(Bh.) `platform.
Go<ri?gay>(Z),,<rigay>(Z) {ADJ} ``^quarrelsome''.
Go<rij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^remove ^thatch from the ^roof of a house''.
Go<ri?=jol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix mandia ^gruel with meat''. {N} ``a ^soup so made''. |<ri?> `?', <jol> `soup'. ??<<riD>>.
Go<rim>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^scold, to ^answer_back(Z), to ^abuse(Z)''.
Go<ri~pr-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scrape''. *Or.<ra~pur-iba>.
Go<r[in]ay>(ZA) {N} ``a ^comb''. |<ray> `to comb'.
Go<r[in]aG>(Z) {N} ``a ^shelf (usually in the house above the front porch)''. Cf. <reG> `to ^keep'. ??cf. also <raG> NOT IN FILE--perhaps <reG>?.
Go<riG>(:) ??Cf. <reG> `to keep'.
Go<riG>(:) ??Cf. <reG> `to leave'.
Go<riGgeD>(Z),,<riGeD>(Z),,<riGe?n>(A) {N} ``^sweet(Z)''. {ADJ} ``^sweet(A)''.
Go<riporT>(Z) {N} ``^report''. *Engl.<report>.
Go<rip.ripa>(Z) {ADJ} ``^lean''. ??orig. <rip.rip=a>.
Go<robuD>(Z),,<robu?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^spoil, to become ^over^ripe(Z), to ^decay(A)''.
Go<rog>(ZA) {N} ``^sickness, ^illness, ^disease''. *Loan. ??unglot. g.
Go<rogR-ey>(Z),,<rogr-ey>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^rub (Z), to ^massage(A)''. *Or. ??cf. <roGk-ey-> `to scrape'. ??(rub dirt) from the skin?.
Go<rogo>(A) {N} ``^dal, ^pulse''.
Go<roy>(Z),,<roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^split bamboo or wood with a knife''. ??=below?
Go<roj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^strip grain from a stalk''.
Go<rokom>(Z) {N} ``^kind, ^type''. *Loan.
Go<rom>(Z) {N} ``^hair (generic term)''. *Or.
Go<romD-ey>(Z),,<ronD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush with the foot''. *Loan.
Go<romul>(Z) {N} ``the ^sound made by chewing hailstones''.
Go<roG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to be ^easy''. ??-nu.
Go<roG>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^red''. *Des.<roG> `red, color', Or.
Go<roGk-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^scrape''. ??cf. <rogr-ey-> `to massage'.
Go<roG.roGa>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to be ^torn in ^shreds, to be ^lacerated''. |<roG> `?'.
Go<ropon>(Z) {N} ``^ceremony''.
Go<ros>(A) {N} ``^fruit ^juice; ^sap''. Cf. <res> `id.'
Go<ru>(Z),,<r>(Z) {SX} ``^past ^tense marker in verbs''. ??var. -i (Bh.).
Go<ru?u>(Z),,<ru?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pour, to ^pour_out, to ^spill(A); to ^open; to ^adulterate(Z)''.
Go<ru-aj>(Z),,<ru=ai>(Z),,<ruay>(A) {NB} ``^finger^nail''. ??CUTS?
Go<rukuD=saG>(Z) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<rukuD> `?', <saG> `?'. ??orig. <ru=kuD=saG>.
Go<rum>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wade, to walk in mud''.
Go<rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^heat water''.
Go<rumaG>(ZA) {N} ``^cat''.
Go<ru~b-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swoop down''.
Go<rum.rum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^put_into''. ??1962.

Go<ru~D-ay>(Z),,<ru~D-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather together''. *Or.?.
Go<runku>(Z),,<ruGku>(A),,<ru~ku>(Z),,<runk>(Z),,<ru~k>(Z) [ru~kh] {N} ``uncooked ^rice''.
Go<ruJ>(Z),,<ru~i~>(Z),,<ru~>(Z) {N} ``^cotton wool, cotton wool ^tree''.
Go<rupa>(ZA) {N} ``^silver''. *Or.<rupa>.
Go<sa>(:) Cf. <sarlay> `cucumber'.
Go<sa?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^chop (fuel), to ^split_wood''.
Go<sa?a>(Z),,<sa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^tear, to ^tear_^off''. ??VARIANTS?
Go<sab>(Z),,<sa?m>(A) {V(u)} `` to ^plane(A), to ^plane wood with an ^adze(Z); to ^mow grass(Z), to ^hoe weeds(Z)''.
Go<sablaj>(Z),,<sabla?y>(A),,<sablay>(Z) {N} ``^lightning(Z)''. {V(u)} ``lightning to ^flash''.
Go<sabu>(A) {N} ``^soap''.
Go<sa?n>(A) {V} ``to ^pass_by''.
Go<sada?>(A) {NB} ``^saliva''. ??recte D? --orig.<sada?->.
Go<saDa?>(A) {V} ``to ^sting (intr.)''.
Go<saDar>(A) {ADJ} ``^extraordinary''.
Go<sag>(Z) {N} ``^leaves, ^greens''. ??unglot. g.
Go<saguj>(Z),,<saguij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rinse''.
Go<sailu>(Z) {V} ``a fowl to ^scratch''. ??(Bh.).
Go<say>(Z) {N} ``^cream''.
Go<say>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^froth, to ^foam, to ^bubble, to ^boil''.
Go<say=Da?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wipe the floor with a wet rag''. |<say> `?', <Da?a> `water'. Cf. <saj> `to spread'.
Go<cayDoy>(A) {N} ``^egg^white''. Cf. <say> `cream'.
Go<sayga>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wave''. *Loan?. ??one's hand?.
Go<say.say>(A) {V} ``to ^move, to ^stir (intr.)''.
Go<say.say>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mix with ^water''.
Go<sayub>(Z),,<sayb>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^slurp (air with food, water, chillis), to ^sip noisily''.
Go<saj>(Z) [say'] {V(u)} ``to ^spread, to ^distribute; to ^spread_out (paddy) for cleaning; to ^give_^alms to the poor; to ^sift_^ashes''.
Go<sazeyu=Ta>(A) {N} ``^painting''. |<Ta> `nominalizer?'. Cf. <saj> `to spread'. ??u?--poss. verb form?
Go<sak>(Z),,<saka>(Z) {NK} ``^brother (to a brother); ^relative, ^brother''.
Go<saka>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to have_^pity; to be_a_^pity''.
Go<sakbiaG>(Z) {N} ``^friends and ^relatives''. *Loan?.
Go<sak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. *Or.<cak-iba>.
Go<sakelya>(Z),,<saklia>(A) [sakelya],,[sakllya] {N} ``^morning''. *Loan.
Go<sakt-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead''. *Or.<cOkOt-iba>.
Go<sala>(A),,<salu>(Z),,<sal>(Z) {N} ``^shed for animals, ^cowshed''. *Or.<sala>.
Go<sala?a>(Z),,<sala?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^ask; to ^understand(Z)''.
Go<salabula>(Z) {N} ``^roaming, ^wandering''. *Or.
Go<cal-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^drive (intr.)''.
Go<salan>(Z) {N} ``^summons''. ??sal(a)[n].
Go<sali>(Z) {N} ``^bark of a tree''. *Loan?. Cf. So.<usal> `skin, bark'.
Go<salim>(Z) {N} ``^porcupine''. *Des.<say>.
Go<sallan>(Z),,<salan>(Z) {N} ``^<naik> ^clan (name)''. *Or.<challan>.
Go<saloy>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^cut_^strips of bamboo for (mats)''.
Go<salpom>(ZA),,<salpo>(Z) {N} ``^toddy(Z), ^solop-^liquor(Z), ^beer(A)''. *Loan?.

Go<salua>(Z) [salua],,[salwa] {N} ``^sideburns''.
Go<sama>(ZA),,<sama?>(A),,<sam>(Z) {N} ``^word, ^speech; ^language(A)''. ??(Si.) with macrons on a's.
Go<samaD>(Z),,<sama?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^know (someone), to ^know (something)(A); to ^find(A); to ^look_at(A), to ^compare(A); to ^treat(A), to ^cure(A)''.
Go<sambaDori>(Z) {N} ``Painted_^Bat''. ??(Si.).
Go<samDa>(Z) {N} ``^lean-to, ^shelter; ^pavilion, ^platform''.
Go<sami>(Z) {N} ``^man''. *Loan? <swami>.
Go<sampa>(Z) {N} ``Rufous-bellied ^Babbler (a ^bird)''.
Go<samprum>(A) {V} ``to ^pray, to ^offer (to a god)''.
Go<sam.sam>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whisper, to ^speak words; to ^talk ^together, to ^converse''. Cf. <sama> `word, speech'.
Go<samtal>(A) {N} ``^cow_^shed''.
Go<san>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^herd, to ^drive_(cattle); to ^chase, to ^run_after; to ^hunt(A); to ^drive away(A); to ^exorcise(Z); to ^whip(Z)''.
Go<canDal lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<lok> `person'. Cf. <sansri lok> `id.'.
Go<sanDiat>(Z) {N} ``^some^day''. *Loan <palnat>. ??no loaning lg. given.
Go<sanDul=talej>(Z) {N} ``^fish-^trap''. |<sanDul> `?', <talej> `?'. *Loan? Cf. <sanDur> `id.'.
Go<sanDur>(ZA) {N} ``^fish-^catching ^basket(Z), bamboo ^fish ^trap(A)''.
Go<sankal-ey>(Z) {V(u)(u)} ``to ^chop_down (bushes, trees, etc.); to ^split_^wood''. *Des.
Go<sansri lok>(A) {N} ``^weaver''. |<lok> `person'. Cf. <canDal lok> `id.'.
Go<cantal Duku>(A) {V} ``to ^smile''. |<cantal> `?', <Duku> `to be, to own'.
Go<saJ>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scatter_paddy (to dry)''. Cf. <saj> `to spread'.
Go<saG>(A) {ADJ} ``^yellow''.
Go<saG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^block, to ^screen, to ^obstruct''.
Go<saGaj>(Z),,<saGa?y>(A),,<saGay>(ZA) {ADJ} ``^far, ^far_^away''. {V} ``to ^move (intr.); to ^move ^from''.
Go<sa~kor>(Z) {ADJ} ``^narrow''. *Des.
Go<saG.saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^yellow''. {N} ``^turmeric''.
Go<sap>(A) {N} ``^snake''.
Go<sap>(Z) {N} ``^stone ^monolith; ^picture''. *Loan? ??Des.<cap...>?
Go<sapaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^brush_away, to ^clear_away with one's hands; to ^caress; to ^smooth (one's hair)''.
Go<sapra>(A) {ADJ} ``^un^savory''.
Go<sa=puD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to make_a_^hole (e.g. in cloth)''. |<sa?a> `to tear', <puD> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<sapur>(Z) {N} ``a ^food of some sort''. ??gloss?
Go<sarasari>(A) {ADV} ``^last''. ??echo.
Go<sarba>(Z) {N} ``^stone (for cutting chicken), ^sacrifice ^stone''.
Go<sarbetik>(Z) {ADV} ``in a ^circle, ^round_and_round''. *Loan?.
Go<sarDa~>(Z) {N} ``^delight''. ??(Si.).
Go<sarD-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^flatten dough with a roller''.
Go<sar=gaD>(Z),,<sa=gaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (oneself); to ^chop finely''.
Go<sargija>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. Cf. <sorgi=ara?> `<sal> tree'. ??Rm.
Go<sargoD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut (vegetables); to ^clear_(roots) from the land''. Cf. <sar=gaD> `to cut (oneself); to chop', <sar> `?', <gaD> `to cut'. ??different word from <sar=gaD>?
Go<cari>(A) {NUM} ``^four''. ^0004.

Go<sarkus>(Z) {N} ``^circus''. *Engl.<circus>.
Go<sarlay>(Z) {N} ``^cucumber''. Cf. <sa> `?', in <sa=Di> `cucumber mixture used in ceremonies to symbolize the buffalo', etc. *Loan?.
Go<sar=maD>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^clean_one's_^eyes; to make_^friends with, to become_^acquainted_with''. |<sar> `?', <maD> `eye'.
Go<saru>(Z) {N} ``^pumpkin''. ??"root or taro?" added.
Go<sarua>(A) {ADJ} ``^faded''.
Go<sas-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^praise''. ??-ey-?
Go<sasaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^rub_together''.
Go<sasta>(A) {ADJ} ``^cheap''.
Go<sasu>(Z) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law, wife's_^elder_sister''. *Loan?.
Go<sat>(A) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^0007.
Go<satar>(ZA),,<sa?tar>(A) {N} ``^nerve; ^sinew, ^ligament; ^blood_vessel''. *Loan?.
Go<satreG>(Z) {N} ``a ^tree, a kind of ^leaf''.
Go<saukar>(A) {ADJ} ``^rich''. {N} ``^rich man''.
Go<sa~ul-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smooth one's ^hair (with one's palm)''. *Or.
Go<se?e>(Z),,<se?->(A),,<se>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^choose; to ^sort (separate kinds)(A); to ^card (cotton)(Z)''.
Go<seb>(Z),,<se?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^kill(Z), to ^slaughter(Z); to ^sacrifice(A), to ^kill a ^sacrificial animal(A); to ^cut_wood(Z)''.
Go<seba>(Z) {N} ``^help, ^service''. *Loan.
Go<se?y>(A) {V} ``to ^bore a ^hole''.
Go<sej>(Z),,<suj>(Z) {V(u)} ``(one's eyes) to ^close''. ??(S.M.).
Go<seka>(Z) {N} ``painted ^snipe, ^curlew (a ^bird)''. *IA Loan?.
Go<sel>(Z) {N} ``^lance, ^spear''. *Loan?
Go<selga>(A) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^0020.
Go<cemReG>(A) {ADJ} ``^weak''. {N} ``^weakness''.
Go<semostur>(Z) {IND} ``^like_^that''. *Loan.
Go<se=n>(Z),,<sen>(A) {DEM} ``^this_^side(Z), ^this_^direction(Z), ^this_^one(Z)''. {PP} ``in ^front of(A)''. |<se> `?', <n> `?'. ??CUTS?
Go<cena>(A) {N} ``^peanut''.
Go<centia>(A) {N} ``^sparrow''. ^bird. Cf. <senDia poDiD> `yellow-cheeked tit'.
Go<seGuay>(Z) {N} ``a family or clan name''.
Go<se~or.se~or>(Z),,<te~or.te~or>(Z) {N} ``the sound_of_^crying''.
Go<cer>(A) {N} ``^root''.
Go<ser>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up(Z); to ^pile_up(1962)''. !
Go<seraG>(Z) {N} ``^peon''. ??(Bh.).
Go<serkub>(Z) {V(u)} ``(children) to have_^diarrhea''. ??orig. <ser=kub>.
Go<seroali>(Z) {N} ``^centipede''. *Loan?.
Go<set>(Z) {N} ``^that_^side''.
Go<setu>(A) {PP} ``^behind; ^beyond''.
Go<chimTa>(A) {N} ``fire ^tongs''. ??ch?
Go<si?i>(Z)/<si?>(Z),,<si>(Z) {NB} ``^hand''.
Go<sib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch''. Cf. <sij> `to pinch?'. ??Cf. <si=peD> `to press, to strangle'.
Go<sibta>(Z),,<sipta>(Z) {N} ``^pack, ^package''. *Loan?.
Go<ciRa>(A) {N} ``^valley''.
Go<siDab>(Z) [siRab'] {ADJ} ``of ^ordinary_^appearance (not too fat, thin, short, tall, etc.)''.

Go<siDay>(Z) [siRay] {N} ``^millet(:)''.
Go<siDej=gur>(Z),,<siDi?=gur>(Z),,<siRi?gur>(A) [siRey'],[siRi?] {V(nu)} ``to ^hiccup''. |<siDej> `?', <gur> `?'.
Go<siD=loy>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^peel_off''. |<siD> `?', <loj> `to peel (mangoes, etc.)'. ??Cf. <sib>,<sij> `to pinch'.
Go<sij>(:) Cf. <sib> `to pinch'.
Go<sikDi>(Z) [sikRi] {N} ``^kedgeree''. *Loan?.
Go<sikDiG>(Z),,<sikRiG>(A) [sikRiG] {N} ``^beans, ^string_beans''.
Go<siki>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''.
Go<sikl-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knit; to ^tangle''. *Des., Or.
Go<cikna>(A) {ADJ} ``^smooth''.
Go<sikom>(A) {N} ``^carrying ^net''.
Go<silaD>(Z),,<sila?n>(A),,<sila?>(Z),,<sila>(Z) {N} ``sleeping ^mat, bamboo mat''. ^bed.
Go<sil-ay>(Z),,<sil-ay>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. Cf. <sil-ey>(A). ??(A)intr.
Go<silaj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^castrate''.
Go<sili>(Z) {N} ``^wheel''.
Go<silk-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch_off a small piece''.
Go<sima>(ZA),,<si~ba>(Z),,<simba>(Z) {N} ``^fermented ^rice(Z); ^rice ^broth(A), rice water(Z)''.
Go<simaD>(Z),,<sima?n>(A) {N} ``^bed^bug''.
Go<simli>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^flower''. *Loan?.
Go<sina>(Z) {CONJ} ``^so, ^but, ^only, ^then (^concessive)''. *Loan?.
Go<sina>(Z) {N} ``^package ^wrapped in ^leaves''.
Go<sina>(Z) {N} ``^scar''.
Go<sinal>(Z) {N} ``^plough^share''. ??s[in]al?
Go<sinarom>(Z) [sinarOm] {N} ``^Satur^day''.
Go<s[in]eb.seb>(Z) {N} ``^loom''. ??WHAT'S seb- HERE?
Go<s[in]ej>(Z) {N} ``^chisel''. {V(nu)} ``to ^chisel''. |<se?y>(A) `to bore'.
Go<s[in]er>(A) {ADJ} ``^left''. |<ser> `to pick up'.
Go<cini>(A) {N} ``^sugar''. *Or.
Go<siG>(Z) {N} ``^horn''. *Or. ??what kind?
Go<siG>:: ??cf. <siG> `horn'?
Go<siGki>(A) {N} ``^chain''.
Go<siGta>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^thread a ^needle''.
Go<si=peD>(Z) {V} ``to ^press, to ^strangle''. |<si> `?hand', <peD> `to press?'. ??analysis?
Go<si=puD>(Z) {V} ``to ^un^wrap, to ^remove from a package''. |<si> `?hand', <pu?n> `?to bloom, (flowers) to open'. ??analysis?
Go<sipur>(Z) {N} ``long-stemmed ^grass''.
Go<sir>(Z),,<cir>(A) {N} ``^vein(Z), ^blood_vessel(A)''. *Loan?.
Go<sirej>(Z) {N} ``^shrew''.
Go<sirgali>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^lark''. *Loan?.
Go<sir=gol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^whistle with fingers in the mouth''. |<sir> `?', <gol> `?'. Cf. <sirgali> `a bird'. ??CUT?
Go<siri?gur>(A) {N} ``^pulse, ^heart^beat''. Cf. <sir> `vein, blood vessel'.
Go<siriG>(Z) {N} ``^blister, ^burn''.
Go<sirual>(Z) {N} ``^scare^crow''. *Des.?.
Go<sisa>(Z) {N} ``the ^bear ^clan''.

Go<sis-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. *Or. Cf. <sisr-ay> `to sprinkle (with water)'.
Go<sisiD>(Z),,<sisi?>(Z) {NB} ``^jaw''.
Go<sisiD>(Z),,<sisi?n>(A) {NB} ``^flesh, ^meat''. |<sisil>(Bh.).
Go<si.sij>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pinch, to ^shake (e.g. a child) in anger''. Cf. <sib> `to pinch'.
Go<sisr-ay>(Z) {V} ``to ^sprinkle (with water)''. *Or.
Go<sistu>(Z) {N} ``^taxes''. *Loan?.
Go<si=taD>(Z),,<sita?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr.)(A); to ^pick, to ^strip (leaves); to ^break (a rope)(Z)''. |<si> `?hand', <taD> `?'. Cf. <si=ToD> `id.'.
Go<citika>(A) {N} ``^grasshopper''.
Go<si=ToD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^break (a rope)''. |<si> `?hand', <ToD> `?'. Cf. <si=taD> `id.'.
??Variants?
Go<siuna>(Bh.) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Gmelina arbara)''.
Go<co>(A) {NUM} ``^six''. ^0006.
Go<so?o>(Z),,<so?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level, to ^flatten earth (with a wooden plank after plowing)''.
Go<sobn-ey>(Z) {ADJ} ``^all''. *Loan. ??(Si.)?
Go<sobrub>(Z) {V} ``to ^insert in a narrow place''.
Go<sobrub>(Z) {V} ``to ^wear''. ??to tuck in shirt? see preced.
Go<sobu>(A) {ADJ} ``^all; ^every; ^total''.
Go<soR>(Z),,<coDo>(A) {NB} ``^beard''. *Or.
Go<soDa?a>(Z),,<so=Da?>(A) [soRa?a] {V(u/nu)} ``to ^go_^bad(Z), to ^rot(Z), to ^spoil(Z); to ^stink (of a liquid)(A)''.
Go<soDob>(Z) [soRob'] {V(u)} ``to ^slurp, to ^eat (liquids) noisily''.
Go<soRok>(Z) [sOROk] {N} ``^road''. *Loan.
Go<soDrom>(Z),,<sodrom>(A) {ADJ} ``^flat; ^horizontal''. {N} ``^grave; ^valley, ^lowland''. {V(u)} ``to ^bury''.
Go<soit>(Z),,<soyt>(Z) {N} ``a certain ^festival or ^holiday''.
Go<soy>(Z),,<so?y>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^learn''. Caus. <ab=soj>(Z),,<ab=so?y>(A). ??y's and j's sic.
Go<soy>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^roast; to ^cremate(Z)''.
Go<soye>(Z) {NUM} ``^hundred''. ^0100. *Loan.
Go<soka>(Z),,<coka>(A) {N} ``^shirt''. *Loan?.
Go<sol-ey>(Z),,<solej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^last, to ^endure''. ??IA sol-ey? note y/j cf. soy-/soj-.
Go<soleki>(Z) [sOlEki] {V(nu)} ``to be ^straight''. *Des. Cf. <solke> `direction', <soloG> `straight'.
Go<soli>(Z) {N} ``a ^measure''. ??(Bh.); orig. had macron on <o>.
Go<solke>(Z) {} ``^direction''. *Loan?. Cf. <soleki> `to be straight'.
Go<solo?o>(Z),,<solo?>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^hide (tr.(Z), intr.(ZA))''.
Go<soloG>(A) {ADJ} ``^straight''. Cf. <soleki> `to be straight'.
Go<soloGg-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crawl, to ^slither''. Cf. <soloG> `straight'. *Loan?.
Go<soloGk>:: Cf. <soloG> `straight'.
Go<somaG>(Z),,<sumaG>(Z) {ADV} ``^together''.
Go<somarom>(Z) [sOmarOm] {N} ``^Mon^day''. *Loan.
Go<somDi>(Z) {NK} ``the relation between ^fathers-^in-law''.
Go<somdur>(A) {N} ``^sea''.
Go<somm>(Z),,<som>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hammer, to ^pound''. ??mm = m-n?
Go<sona>(Z) {N} ``^gold''. *Or.<sona>. ??<sunna:>(Si.) (orig. with macron).
Go<conda>(A) {N} ``^trunk of an ^elephant''.

Go<sonDar-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''. *Des.
Go<sonD-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^mesh''. *Loan?.
Go<conek>(Z),,<sonek>(Z) {ADV} ``for a ^moment''. *Loan. ??CUT? <son=ek>?
Go<sonsar>(A) {N} ``^rich man''.
Go<son.son>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, perhaps an ^owl''. ??1962.
Go<so~su>(Z) {N} ``^eye^glasses''. *Or.
Go<soG>(:) ??Cf. <soGge> `together'.
Go<coGRi>(A) {N} ``^corn ^husk''.
Go<soGe>(A) {ADV} ``^together''.
Go<copa>(A) {N} ``^egg^shell''.
Go<sopur>(A) {ADJ} ``^slender''.
Go<cor>(ZA),,<sor>(Z) {N} ``^thief(Z)''. {V} ``to ^steal(A)''. *Or.
Go<sor>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cut''.
Go<so~ra>(Z) {N} ``^Sora''.
Go<sorbot>(Z) {N} ``^things''. *Loan?
Go<so~rej>(Z),,<so~r-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^know''. ??-ey?
Go<sorge>(Z) [sOrge] {N} ``^sky''. *Loan?.
Go<soris>(Z) {N} ``^mustard''. *Des.
Go<soro?n>(A) {N} ``^cockroach''.
Go<sorra?>(Z) {N} ``^arrow, arrow shaft''.
Go<sorte>(A) {ADJ} ``^all''.
Go<sosoD>(Z) {N} ``^scrotum''.
Go<sot>(A) {ADJ} ``^real; ^true''.
Go<soti>(A),,<soTi>(Z) {N} ``^sin(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to be ^taboo, to be ^forbidden(Z)''. !not Des.
Go<sotus>(Z) {N} ``^wisdom''. *Loan?.
Go<cua>(A) {N} ``^spring''.
Go<sua>(ZA) {N} ``^parrot''. ^bird. *Des.
Go<sub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^insert; to put one's hand in a hole, to put flowers in one's hair''. ??gloss?.
Go<suD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^soft''.
Go<suD>(Z),,<su?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^arrive; to ^reach there(A); to ^reach_for(A)''. Caus. <ab=suD>(Z) `to pursue, to follow, to nag'.
Go<suD=ger>(Z),,<su?=ger>(Z) {N} ``^goad, ^driving_^stick''. |<suD> `?', <ger> `?'. ??Cf. <suj> `to pierce, to prick', or <suD> `to arrive'.
Go<suRi>(A) {N} ``a short ^flute''.
Go<suDtor>(Z),,<sutor>(Z) {NB} ``^anus''.
Go<suDub>(Z),,<suRu?m>(A) [suRub'] {N} ``^rain_^hat (coolie type)(Z), ^reed_rain_hat(Z), ^umbrella_leaf_hat(Z), ^rain ^shield(A)''. ??glosses?
Go<suy>(:) ??Cf. <suj> `to pierce'.
Go<suj>(Z),,<su?y>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^stab(Z), to ^pierce(Z); to ^hunt tiger(Z); to ^prick (as a ^thorn)(A), to ^sting (tr.)(A); to ^prickle(A)''.
Go<suj-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^re^pay''. *Or.<sujh-iba>.
Go<suk>(Z) {ADJ} ``^thin''. *Loan?. Cf. <sukta> `weak'.
Go<sukli>(Z) {N} ``^grass''. *Loan.
Go<sukoran>(Z) [sUkhAran],,[sUkhOran] {N} ``^Fri^day''. #Loan.
Go<sukta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^weak''. *Loan?. Cf. <suk> `thin'.
Go<sukur>(Z) [sUku:r] {N} ``^Fri^day''. Cf. <sukoran>. *Loan?.

Go<sul>(Z) {N} ``^hat, ^<topi>''. *Loan?.
Go<sulbel-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^wiggle, to ^shake''. *Loan.
Go<sulia>(Z) {ADJ} ``^pointed''. *Loan?. {V(u)} ``to ^sharpen''.
Go<suliDa>(Z) {N} ``^concession''. *Des.?.
Go<sult-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flood''. *Loan.
Go<sum>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^grass whose ^straw is used for ^thatching ^roofs''.
Go<sum-ey>(Z),,<sumb-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^kiss''. *Loan. ??<sumbe~y->(Si.).
Go<sumliTi>(Z),,<sumliti>(Z) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Collared_Bushchat''. Cf. <liTi poDiD> `a bird, Flycatcher'. *Loan?. ??1962.
Go<sumr-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^catch_^fire''. *Or.?.
Go<sun>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^say, to ^speak, to ^tell(Z), to ^narrate(Z); to ^speak (a ^language)''.
Go<suna>(A),,<sona>(A) {N} ``^gold''.
Go<suna?m>(A) {N} ``^grinder''.
Go<su~T-ey>(Z),,<cunT-ey>(A),,<suT-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^plug (a leak), to ^stopper''. {ADJ} ``^plugged(A)''. *Or.
Go<suG>(Z),,<sun>(Z)\<a?suG>(:) {} ``^house''. ??possible more subentries exist.
Go<suG>(Z),,<sug>(Z),,<su?uG>(Z),,<su?G>(A) {V(u/nu/nay)} ``to ^fall (intr.)''. Caus. <ab=suG>(Z),,<ab=sug>(Z),,<ab=su?G>(A) `to drop'.
Go<suG-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^smell (tr.)''. *Or.
Go<sur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^hunt''.
Go<surikaTi>(Z) [s],[ts] {N} ``^knife''. *Or.<churi>.
Go<surki>(Z) [ts],[c] {N} ``a small ^basket in which uncooked rice is kept''. *Des.
Go<surkuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sniff (in ^crying)''. ^sob. ??orig. <sur=kuD>.
Go<surom>(Z),,<surom>(A) {N} ``hand ^axe(Z), ^hatchet(Z); ^sickle(A)''.
Go<suru>(Z),,<soru>(S) {ADV} ``^again, ^perhaps''.
Go<suruRi>(Z),,<surRi>(Z) {N} ``^flute''. *Loan?.
Go<suruDu>(Z) {CONJ,PP} ``^in_order_that, ^so_that''. Cf. <suru> `again, perhaps' and subentries.
Go<surui>(Z) {N} ``^quail''. ^bird. ??i/j?
Go<susra>(Z) {NK} ``elder ^brother-^in-law''. *Loan.
Go<suta>(ZA) {N} ``^thread''. *Or.
Go<sutok>(Z) {N} ``^menstruation''. ^menses. *Loan?.
Go<sutr-ay>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^tempt(A), to ^seduce(Z); to ^court(Z), to ^woo(Z)''. Caus. <ab=sutr-ay>(A) `to persuade'. *Loan.
Go<t=>(Z) {DEM,IX} ``^that, ^there''. ??Numerous Exx p. 442.
Go<ta>(Z) {CONJ,PP} ``^then (^concessive), ^well''.
Go<ta?=>(:) {PX(V)} ``to ^un^do, to ^reverse (an action).'' Cf. <ta?> `to escape'.
Go<ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^appear; to ^move; to ^escape''. Cf. <ta?=> `to undo (an action)'. ??`appear' also cited w. <-nu?->.
Go<ta?>(A) {V} ``to ^thin, to ^even_out (^plants)''. ??same as <ta?> `to move'?
Go<ta?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lock_up''.
Go<ta?a>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pick_up''.
Go<Ta>(:) {SX} ``''. *Or.
Go<tab>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^smoke''.
Go<tab=bul>(Z),,<ta?=bul>(Z) {V(u)} ``(a ^rope) to ^break, to ^un^ravel, to come_^apart''. |<<taD=bul>>, <taD> cf. <si=taD> `to break a rope', <bul> `?'.

Go<ta[b]gu>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^burn, to ^cremate''. |Caus. of <tagu> `to burn'.
Go<ta[b]gu?u>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to get ^burned''. |Caus. of <tagu?u> `?'. Cf. <tagu> `to burn (intr.). ??ANALYSIS?
Go<tab>(:) Cf. <tamu> `to sneeze'.
Go<taboG>(ZA) {N} ``^bamboo_^shoot, ^sprout''.
Go<taD>(Z),,<ta?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^beat (a drum); to ^tap(Z); to ^clap (one's hands)(Z)''.
Go<ta?=Dal>(Z),,<ta=Dal>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^uncover (a pot), to ^take_off (a lid); to be_^un^covered, (lid) to be off''. |<ta?=> `to undo', <Dal> `to cover'. ??Cf. <takuD> or <ta=kuD> `to cover, put a lid on'.
Go<taDar>(Z),,<ta?dar>(A) [taDar] {N} ``^rooster, ^spur_^fowl, ^cock''. ^chicken, ^bird. ??d/D, ?. ??(G.N.) (this query was in (Z) entry).
Go<taD=siriG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blister''. |<taD> `?to beat, to tap', <siriG> `a blister, a burn'.
Go<taD=tar>(Z) {N} ``^dish_of_^food, (flour, millet, meat, etc.)''. |<taD> `?', <tar> `?'. ??Cf. <tariG> `to cook', <tar=pu> `to boil, to cook'.
Go<ta?=gal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^wind (thread)''. |<ta?> `to undo', <gal> `to braid, to twist; to wrap around'. !transitive.
Go<tagu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^prick''.
Go<tagu>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^burn (intr.)''.
Go<Tay>,,<tay>::
Go<tak-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to get_^tired''. *Or.<thak-iba>.
Go<ta=kiD>(Z),,<taki?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^kill''. |<ta> `?', <kiD> `to die'. ??(Z) gloss adds (boar in a hunt). ??CUT?
Go<takuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cover, to ^put_a_^lid_on''. ??orig. <ta=kuD>.
Go<ta=kur>(Z) {NK} ``father's_elder_^brother, ^uncle''. |<ta> `?', <kur> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<tal>(A) {N} ``^cymbal''.
Go<talkuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie a ^tether''. Cf. <tol> `to tie, to tether'. ??orig. <tal=kuD>.
Go<ta?=laG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to un^fold''. |<ta?> `to undo', <laG> `to fold?'.
Go<tali>(ZA) {N} ``^eave of the ^roof(Z); ^rafter(A)''. *Dr.<taLam> `floor', <meel-taLam> `upper floor, roof eave'; Des. <pa=li>; Or. <oli>.
Go<taluD>(Z),,<talu?>(A) {N} ``^mist, ^fog, ^haze''.
Go<tam>:: ``to ^sneeze''.
Go<Tamal>(Z) {N} ``^jokes''. ??(Bh.); unconfirmed.
Go<TamaTa>(A) {N} ``a large ^tomato''. ^fruit. *Engl.<tomato>.
Go<tamba>(ZA) {N} ``^copper''. *Or.
Go<tam=gi>(Z) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<gi> `plural'. ^0008. ??(Si.).
Go<ta=moj>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^twist thread to put it through a needle's eye; to ^twist a rope to smooth it''. |<ta> `?', <moj> `to roll, to twist, to make rope'. Cf. <amuy> `id.'.
Go<tamok>(A) {N} ``a round ^drum''.
Go<ta=mu=jor>(Z) {N} ``a ^cold''. |<ta>, <tab> `to sneeze', <mu> `nose', <jor> `illness?'.
Go<tan>:: ??``to rub''? ??``palm (of the hand)''?
Go<tana>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''.
Go<tan-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_up, to ^hang''. *Or.<taN-iba>.
Go<tan=Dal>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^carry on the open palm''. |<tan> `?', <Dal> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<TanDu>(Z) {N} ``^roof cross-^beam''.
Go<taJ>(Z),,<tay~>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^weave, to ^knit''. Cf. <tana>(Z) `id.'.
Go<taJu?u>(Z),,<tay~u?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^nod (in falling a^sleep), to ^doze(Z)''.
Go<taG>(Z) {V(nay)} ``to be ^pricked, to be ^pierced''.

Go<taG>(ZA),,<ta?aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pound, to ^thresh, to ^husk (^rice)''. ??<ta?aG>(Bh.).
Go<taG>(:) {NCF} ``cattle, cow, bullock''
Go<taGbu?n>(A) {ADJ} ``^salty''.
Go<TaGgi>(Z) {N} ``^knife for ^slaughtering goats''. *Loan?. Cf. <taGya> `axe'.
Go<taGgub>(Z),,<ta~gub>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^clown, to ^mimic [unclear]''.
Go<taGya>(Z) {N} ``^axe''. *Loan?. Cf. <TaGgi> `knife for slaughtering goats'. ??(Bh.).
Go<TaGka>(Z),,<Togka>(Z) [Tagka],,[Togka] {N} ``^rupee''. *Or. ??G/g? SEE ORIG.
Go<taGku>(A),,<taGk>(A),,<tank>(Z),,<ta~k>(Z) {N} ``cooked ^rice(A); ^gruel of ^rice or ^millet(Z)''. *Loan? ??G/n?
Go<taGli>(ZA)/<taG>(:) {N} ``^bullock(Z), ^ox(Z), ^bull(A)''. ^cow, ^cattle. !subentries under <taG>.
Go<taGsi>(A) {V} ``to ^spin (thread)''.
Go<ta?=oal>(Z) [ta?oal],,[ta?wal] {V(u)} ``to ^open (a book), to un^fold (a pressed cloth)''. |<ta?> `to undo', <oal> `?'.
Go<tapan>(A) {V} ``to ^thin, to ^even_out (^plants)''. cf. <ta?->.
Go<tapu>(A) {ADJ} ``^wrong''.
Go<tapuD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^free, to ^release, to ^un^tie a ^tether''.
Go<tapur>(Z) {V} ``to ^drive''. ??(Si.).
Go<tar>(A) {N} ``^wire''.
Go<tar>(:) {} ``''. Cf. <tariG> `to cook'.
Go<ta?ar>(Z),,<ta?r>(A) {N} ``^light(Z), ^day^light(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to ^dawn(Z); to be_^morning(Z), to be ^light(Z); (the sun) to rise(Z); (metal, the sun) to ^shine(A)''.
Go<taram>(A) {V} ``to ^feel (by ^touch)''.
Go<tarba?a>(Z),,<tarbu?u>(Z),,<tarba>(A) {N} ``^flower''.
Go<tariG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^cook(Z), to ^brew(Z), to put a ^pot on the ^fire(Z), to ^boil (food)(A)''. ??<tar> + <riG> `?'
Go<tar=laD>(Z) {N} ``^cake, ^grilled_cake, pancake, ^savoury''. |<tar> `?', <laD> `to flatten (dough)'.
Go<tarpob>(Z) {ADJ} ``^gray''.
Go<tar=pu>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^boil, to ^cook; to hatch''. |<tar> `?', <pu> `?'.
Go<tarsa?>(A) {V} ``to ^sniff''. Cf. <tarsa?a> `to pull'.
Go<tarsa?a>(Z),,<tarsa?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pull, to ^drag(Z), to ^stretch(Z), to ^lead (on a rope)(A)''. Cf. <tarsai> `to pull', <tarsa?> `to sniff'.
Go<tarsai>(Z) {V} ``to ^pull''. Cf. <tarsa?a> `id.'. ??verb class?.
Go<tarub>(Z),,<taru?m>(A) {N} ``^cloud, ^sky(A)''.
Go<tas>(Z) {N} ``^cultivation''. *Or.<casO>.
Go<tasildar>(A) {N} ``^judge''. ??orig. <tahsildar>
Go<ta=sur>(Z) {N} ``^weapon-^worship ^festival''. |<ta> `?', <sur> `to hunt'.
Go<ta.taD>(Z),,<tata?>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^slap (e.g. one's thigh), to ^beat, to ^tap, to ^knock lightly''. |<taD> `id.'.
Go<ta.taj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^exchange, to be exchanged,to be ^given from one to another, reciprocally''. |<taj> `to give'.
Go<ta=tuG>(Z) {NK} ``^father's_elder_brother's_^wife''. |<ta> `?', <tuG> `?'. ^aunt, ^great_^aunt. ??CUT?
Go<teb>(Z),,<tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``(hair) to ^snap, ^crackle''. Cf. <Teb>,,<Tib> `to snap one's fingers'.

Go<Teb>(Z),,<Tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snap_one's_^fingers''. Cf. <teb>,<tib> `(hair) to snap, crackle'.
Go<teb-ay>(ZA),,<teb-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^stop, to ^hold_up, to ^delay''.
Go<te?mi>(ZA),,<temi>(Z) {ADJ} ``^new''. {ADJ} ``^fresh(A), not ^tired(A)''.
??<teb=i>,<teb=mi>.
Go<Tebil>(A) {N} ``^bench''. *Engl.<table>.
Go<tebor>(Z) {ADJ} ``^that, ^then, ^that_time''.
Go<tej>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow_out (stones from paddy)''.
Go<Teka>(Z) {N} ``(triangular) ^fish ^net''. ??(Bh.)., orig. A for a.
Go<tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^lift, to ^pick_up''. *Or.<tek-iba>.
Go<Tek-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collect, to ^ask_for (donations)''. *Loan.
Go<Tela>(Z) {N} ``<laddus> of rice, a ^sweet''.
Go<tela=bo~ra>(Z) {N} ``^maggot''. |<tela> `?', <bo~ra> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<telani>(A) {N} ``^cover, ^lid''.
Go<Telk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^stagger''. *Or.
Go<tenDaka>(A) {N} ``^lizard''.
Go<teGgia>(Z),,<taGya>(Z),,<teGia>(Z),,<teGya>(Z),,<TeGia>(A) {N} ``^axe; small axe, ^hatchet''. *Loan. Cf. <TaGgi> `knife for slaughtering goats'. ??(Z) has <taGya> `axe', <teGya>,<teGia> `small axe'.
Go<teGti=baGti>(A) {ADJ} ``^crooked''. |<teGti> `?', <baGti> `?'. Cf. <baGti=tiGti> `twisted'. ??echo.
Go<ter>(Z) {NUM} ``^four''.
Go<tero>(A) {NUM} ``^thirteen''. ^0013.
Go<terom>(Z) {ADJ} ``^male''.
Go<tes-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^collide''.
Go<ti?i>(Z),,<ti?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^weed, to ^clear_a_field for cultivation(Z)''.
Go<Ti>(A) {N} ``^tea''. |Engl.<tea>.
Go<tiar>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bright, ^light, ^white''.
Go<tib>,,<teb>(Z) {V(u)} ``(hair) to ^snap, ^crackle''.
Go<tib.tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. !in child-language.
Go<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^offer (to a ^god)''. |<ba?> `?'. Cf. <ti?> `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. ??CUT?
Go<ti=ba?>(A) {V} ``to ^pull''. {V} ``to ^up^root ^grass''. |<ba?> `?'. Cf. <ti?> `to weed'.
Go<tib=mo>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^crush ^lice (with one's fingernails)''. |<tib> `(hair) to ^snap', <mo> `?'. Cf. <sib=mo>(Z) `to nip, to pinch'.
Go<tib.tib>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^taste''. !in child-language.
Go<tib.tib>(Z) [tib'tib'] {V(u)} ``to ^crack one's ^knuckles''.
Go<tiD>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^serve oneself rice''. Cf. <ti?>(A), <tij>(Z) `to serve, to offer, to distribute'. ??from <*tij + n>?
Go<tiDa?>(Z) [tiRa?] {N} ``^pad on which a ^waterpot is placed''. Cf. <onTiD> `cloth pad for carrying things on the head'.
Go<ti=Da?a>(Z),,<ti=Da?>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^wallow; (buffalo) to ^bathe in a tank''. |<ti> `?', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<tiDiGga>(Z) [tiRiGga] {N} ``^ankle ^bells''.
Go<tiga>(A) {N} ``^wire''. Syn. <tar>.
Go<tigaD>(Z),,<tiga?n>(A) {V(nu)} ``to ^dawn(Z), the ^sun to ^rise(A)''. {N} ``^morning, ^forenoon(Z), ^dawn(A)''.

Go<tigay>(ZA),,<tugay>(ZA) {IND} ``^where, in ^which_place, ^whither, ^wherever; some_other_^place(Z), ^elsewhere(Z); ^whence(Z), ^from_where (nearby)(Z)''.
Go<tiya:ru>(Z) {N} ``^preparation''. *Loan?. ??(Si.), word class given with ?; : unique.
Go<tij>(Z),,<ti?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^serve (rice(Z)), to ^offer, to ^distribute''. Cf. <tiD> `to serve oneself (rice)'.
Go<tijaG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^level a field after sowing''.
Go<ti?kiy>(A) {N} ``^fur''. ??cf. <ti?kuy> `hair, tuft of hair'.
Go<tikoRi>(Z) {N} ``^hip^bone''. *Loan?.
Go<ti=kui>(Z),,<ti?kuy>(A) {NB} ``^hair; tuft of hair(Z)''. |<ti> `?', <kui> `hair?'. Cf. <ti?kiy> `fur'. ??CUT?
Go<tilej>(Z) {N} ``^old ^man''. {V(u)} ``(a man) to ^age, become_^old''.
Go<ti?=lom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?', <lom> `to bite'.
Go<ti?=mo?>(Z) {V(u)} ``to take a ^taste of something by putting one's finger into it''. |<ti?> `?', <mo?> `?'.
Go<ti=n>(Z),,<tu=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''. |<ti> `?', <n> `?'. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where'. ??CUT?
Go<tin>(A),,<tini>(A) {NUM} ``^three''. ^0003.
Go<tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``(water) to ^spread''.
Go<tin>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^knead (mud)''.
Go<tin>(ZA) {V(u/nu)} ``to take a ^step, to ^tread, to ^step_on''. Caus. <ab=tin-u>(ZA) `to ^thresh with cattle'.
Go<tin>:: Cf. <ti=n> `here'.
Go<tinamaG>(Z),,<tina?maG>(A) [tina?maG] {N} ``^threshold, ^doorway; ^window(A)''. ??from *<tinaG> `to stand' + <a=maG> `before, in front of', or <tin> `?here; or ?to step' + <amaG>?.
Go<tinaG>(A) {V} ``to ^stand''. Caus. <ab=tinaG->(A).
Go<tinaGar>(A) {N} ``^umbrella''. Cf. <tinaG> `to stand'.
Go<tinaGzer>(A) {N} ``^scaffold''. Cf. <tinaG> `to stand'.
Go<tin=bur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^trample, to ^run_over''. |<tin> `to tread', <bur> `?'.
Go<tin=DiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^measure (grain)''. |<tin> `?', <DiG> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<tin=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^this_^place''. |<tin> `here', <e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'.
Go<tiniGam>(A) {V} ``to ^start (doing something)''.
Go<t[in]iG=gam>(Z) {N} ``^story''. |<gam> `?'. ??from <tiG> + <gam>, cf. <tiG=ab> `to respond affirmatively to a story', So.<gam> `to say, tell'.
Go<Tinkir>(A) {N} ``^wasp''.
Go<tin.tin>(Z),,<ti.tin>(Z) {N} ``^tamarind''.
Go<tiG>(A) {V} ``to ^wear_out''.
Go<tiG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^flick_off, ^brush_off (lice, etc.)''.
Go<tiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^carry_on_the_^head''. Cf. <otiG> `on'.
Go<tiG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^shoot (arrow, or gun)''. Caus. <ab=tiG->(A).
Go<tip>(A) {N} ``^mountain ^peak''.
Go<tip-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^offer (wine, milk, or water to God)''. *Or.<tipai>. Cf. <tip-ey> `to drip'. ??gloss?.
Go<tip-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^drip''.
Go<Tipen>(Z) {N} ``^tip of an ^arrow, on top of''. *Des. Cf. <tip> `mountain peak'. ??gloss?.
Go<tiplia Da>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^spy''. |<tiplia> `?', <Da> `to do'. *Loan. Cf. <tipul> `gossip'.

Go<tipni>(Z) {N} ``(big) ^basket (for rice, paddy)''.
Go<tipul>(Z) {N} ``a ^gossip''.
Go<tire?m>(A),,<tirreb>(Z) {N} ``^ladle, ^spoon(Z)''. ??(Z) spelling?
Go<ti?i=rol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_out hot_^coals from a stove''. |<ti?i> `?', <rol> `coals?, stove?'. Cf. <ti?i> `to weed, to clear a field'.
Go<tit>(Z) [tith] {DEM} ``^there''. Cf. <tin> `here'.
Go<tit=e=nu>(Z) {DEM} ``of ^that_^place''. |<tit> `there', <e=nu> `adjectival suffix of adverbs'.
Go<titi>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. ?? t/T? cf. below.
Go<TiTiTi=ona>(Z) {N} ``a kind of bird''. |<ona> `?'. ??glossed as `lapwing, stilt? (bird)'.
Go<tob>(Z),,<to?m>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^put, to ^place, to ^keep(Z); to ^gather and ^store grain(Z), to ^put_away (in storage)(A); to ^brew (<pendom>, ^liquor); to ^arrange(A); to ^leave_behind(A); to ^put_on (the stove)(A)''. ??from *tab>, cf. <t[un]ab>.
Go<tobgo?n>(A) {V} ``to have a ^ceremony''. ??caus?.
Go<toD>(Z),,<to?n>(A) {NB} ``^mouth; ^bill (of a ^bird), ^beak(A)''. {V(nu)} ``to make a sound, to ^say, to ^utter(Z); to ^shout(Z)''. Cf. <tom=na> `mouth'..
Go<toDi>(Z) [tORi],,[toRi] {NB} ``^chin''. *Or.
Go<togay>(Z) {} ``^whence, ^from_^where (mid distance)''. ??form given w/ ?, class given as N. Cf. <tigay>,<tugay> `where, whence (nearby)'.
Go<Toyla>(Z) {N} ``a (stringed) ^musical_^instrument, Des.<DuDuGga>''.
Go<tokkum>(Z),,<to?kum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^pile (seeds) in a ^mound(Z); to ^pile_up (in ^layers)(A)''. Cf. <tuku> `?', <tokum> `to sweep up'.
Go<tokum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sweep_up (paddy)''. ??(Bh.).
Go<tol>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^tie, to ^dress(Z); to ^tether, to ^tie_up (cattle, etc.)''. Cf. <tal=kud> `to tie a tether', <ton> `to wear ornaments'.
Go<tom>(ZA),,<tum>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^hammer, to hit with a ^hammer, to ^hammer down; to ^forge(Z); to ^pound(Z)''.
Go<tomna>(Z)/<tom>(Z) {NB} ``^mouth''. Cf. <toD>. *Loan?.
Go<tom>(:) Cf. <tum> `to pile up, to stack'.
Go<ton>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^wear ^ornaments or ^jewelry''.
Go<tonan>(Z) {NK} ``^sibling of the opposite sex, especially ^sister to a brother ''.
Go<ToGkoRi>(A) {N} ``^woodpecker''. ^bird.
Go<toG.toG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^take_by_the_hand, to ^lead, to drag by the arm''.
Go<topek>(A) {ADJ} ``^more''.
Go<tor>(Z) {N} ``^occasion, ^time''. *Loan?.
Go<torleD=tom>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^drool''. |<torleD> `?', <tom> `mouth'.
Go<torl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^melt''. *Or.<tOrOL-eiba>, <tOrOL-iba>.
Go<toro>(Z),,<toro?>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^snore''.
Go<toroy>(Z) {N} ``^fly''. ??unconfirmed.
Go<toroy>(Z) {N} ``^side''.
Go<tor.tor-ey>(A) {V} ``to ^shiver''. Cf. <to.tor-ey>(Z).
Go<totla>(A) {N} ``^stutterer''. {N} ``^stammerer''.
Go<to.tor-ey>(Z) [totorey] {V(u)} ``to ^shake, to ^tremble''. *Or.<thor-iba>. Cf. <tor.tor-ey>(A).
Go<tu?>(A) {V} ``to have ^sexual_^intercourse''.
Go<tu=buG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^splash''. |<tu> `?', <buG> `?'.
Go<tuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^cook_rice, to ^cook''. ??(=Den).

Go<tuDu=buDu>(Z) [tuRubuRu] {IND} ``^hurry''. |<buDu> `echo form??'. ??echo?. *Loan?.
Go<tugay=nu jiD>(Z) {IND} ``^any^place, ^any^where''. |<tugay>,<tigay> `where', <nu> `adjectivizer', <jiD> `indeed, even'.
Go<tugom>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat''.
Go<tul>(ZA),,<til>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^bury; to ^fill_a_hole(Z)''. ??(1961).
Go<tulba?>(Z),,<tulbag>(Z),,<tulba>(A) {N} ``bamboo ^pole in ^center_of_^house(Z), ^post(A)''. *<tul=ba?>.
Go<tul-ey>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^weigh''. *Or.
Go<tuli-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^gather ^crops at one place''. *Loan?.
Go<tum>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^pile_up (straw, seeds, etc.)(Z); to ^stack_up (^sheaves)(A); to ^heap paddy(Z)''.
Go<tu=n>(Z),,<ti=n>(Z) {DEM} ``^here''.
Go<tunab>(Z) {N} ``a thing to be placed''. Cf. <tob> `to put, place'. ??from <*t[Vn]ab>, <*t[Vn]ob>, cf. <tob> from <*tab>?. ??gloss?.
Go<tun-ay>(A) {V} ``to ^patch''.
Go<tuG>(ZA) {V(u)} ``to ^kindle, to ^light a fire; to push ^fuel in an oven or fire; to ^burn (intr.)(A)''. ??(A)'s gloss also V(u)? or not?.
Go<tupaD>(Z),,<tupa?n>(A) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^pound, to ^hammer; to ^beat (with a big stick)(Z); to ^beat_(one's_breast)(Z); to ^stamp(A); to ^thresh by ^beating(A)''.
Go<tupi>(Z) {N} ``^rat-^trap''. *Loan?.
Go<tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^blow (a conch)''. ??which is head, which sub entry?
Go<tur>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^set_a_^fishing_^trap, to ^trap''. Caus. <ab=tur>(Z) `to catch fish in a net'. ??other gloss `net set a trap'.
Go<tur>(Z) {V} ``to ^cook''. ??(Bh.), V class not given.
Go<turaD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^beat_down (from a tree) with a stick, to ^knock_down branches''.
Go<Tura=Turi>(Z) {N} ``^orphan''. |<Tura> `?', <Turi> `?'. *Des.?. ??echo form?
Go<turbul>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^catch_water from a leak''. Cf. <tur.tur> `embankment, terrace wall'.
Go<tur=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^six''. |<tur> `six?', <gi> `plural'. ^0006.
Go<turi>(Z) {N} ``^horn, ^trumpet''. ??which is head, which sub eenttry?
Go<turija>(Z) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. *Loan?. ??Cf. <tur> `to set a fish-trap'.
Go<turya?>(A) {V} ``to ^kick''.
Go<Turkuj>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^hiccough''.
Go<turoy>(A) {ADJ} ``^near''.
Go<turta>(Z) {ADJ} ``^fresh''. *Loan?.
Go<tur.tur>(ZA) [turtur] {N} ``^embankment, ^terrace ^wall; ^hedge(Z)''.
Go<Tusun>(Z),,<TusuD>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sob''. ?? K.M. 1968.
Go<tut-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^snort; (hogs) to ^root, to ^dig with the ^snout''. *Loan.
Go<tutom>(A) {N} ``a priest's ^drum''. Cf. <TuTom>(Z) `a big drum'.
Go<TuTom>(Z) {N} ``a (big) drum''. *Loan. Cf. <tutom>(A) `a priest's drum'.
Go<tu.tu?u>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^copulate''.
Go<tutug=tutug>(Z) {IND} ``^trot, trot''. ??gloss?.
Go<tu.tum>(Z) {N} ``a ^pile''. Cf. <tum> `to pile up'.
Go<u~>(Z),,<i~>(Z) {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Go<ua?>(Z),,<ua?a>(Z),,<uaj>(Z),,<ua?=ay>(A),,<ua?y>(A) [wa?a],,[way'] {V(ay)} ``to ^come''. ??(=den). D/d?. ??cf. <ui-> `to go'.
Go<uaD>(Z),,<oaD>(Z),,<aD>(Z) [waD'] {V(u)} ``to ^dance''.

Go<uaj>(Z),,<oaj>(Z),,<aj>(Z) [way'] {V} ``to ^harvest, to ^mow''.
Go<uba>(Z) {ADJ} ``^sour''. *Loan?.
Go<uba?a>(Z),,<uba?>(A) {N} ``^thorn; ^spike(Z), ^nail(Z)''. {} ``^sting(A)''. ??(A)orig. of thorn <uba~>.
Go<=uboR>(Z) {PP} ``^after''.
Go<uD>(Z),,<ug>(Z),,<u?n>(A),,<u?>(A),,<uy>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^throw; to ^throw_away, to discard''. {V} ``to ^un^dress(A)''. ??gloss `undress' given only for <u?>(A).
Go<=uDa>(Z) [uRa] {PP} ``^before; at the ^time_of, ^when''.
Go<uDa>(Z),,<ud>(Z) [uRa],,[uR] {NCF} ``^mango''. Cf. <uDa?a>.
Go<uDa>(Z),,<uRa>(Z) [uRa] {V(u)} ``to ^roll (something); to ^twist''. Cf. <u=Dan>, <idum> `to roll down'.
Go<uDa?a>(Z),,<uRa?>(A) [uRa?a]\<uDa>(Z),,<ud>(Z) [uRa],,[uR] {N} ``^mango''. ^fruit.
Go<uRa>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^scold, to ^abuse''. *Des.
Go<udadari>(A) {ADJ} ``^generous''.
Go<uDaloy>(Z) [uRaloy] {N} ``^household_things; ^hole for ^storage of paddy''.
Go<uDan>(Z) [uDan],,[uRan] {V(u)} ``to ^un^roll, to ^open up, to ^open''. Cf. <uDa> `to roll (something); to twist'.
Go<uDaG>(Z) [uRaG] {N} ``a large ^bird like an ^eagle or a ^kite''.
Go<uDara?>(Z) [uRara?] {N} ``^mango ^tree''. |<uRa?> `mango', <ara?a> `tree'. ??morphophonemics? a V is elided, or there is a CF for tree.
Go<uD-ey>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^fly; (the sun)_to_^rise''. *Or.<uRiba>.
Go<uR-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^scold''. *Des.
Go<uDen>(Z) [uRen] {V} ``(clothing) to ^wrinkle, to get wrinkled''.
Go<uRi>(A) {ADJ} ``^different''.
Go<uRim>(ZA),,<uDim>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^roll (intrans.)''. {V} ``^earth to ^slide.''. *Loan? Cf. <uDan> `to unroll, open up'.
Go<uDub>(Z),,<uDu?m>(A) [uDub'],,[uRub'] {N} ``^evening, ^twilight(A)''.
Go<uDun>(Z) [uRun] {PP} ``^until, as long as''.
Go<ui>(Z) [uy],,[wi] {V(u)} ``to ^scatter, to ^throw (grain to animals)''.
Go<ui?i>(Z),,<ui?>(Z),,<ui>(ZA) [wi?i],,[wi?] {V(nu)} ``to ^go''. *IA. ??<ui> appears with <nu?>; cf. <ua?=ay> `to come'. ??SUBS NOT ANALYZED, AUX GLOSS NEEDED.
Go<uy~DaG>(A) {V} ``to ^hang (on a hook, intr.)''.
Go<uj>(Z) {V} ``to ^lean''.
Go<ujar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^open_one's_^eyes''. *Loan.
Go<uje>(Z),,<uze>(A) {ADJ} ``^empty''.
Go<u=jiD>(Z),,<ur=jiD>(Z) {V(nu?)} ``to ^sprinkle, to ^spatter''. |<u> `?', <jiD> `to strain, to drain off water'. !<ur=jiD> appears with <u/nu>. Cf. <u?>,<uD> `to throw; to throw out'.
Go<ujiDiG>(Z) [jiRiG] {V(u)} ``to ^stumble, to ^trip; to ^bounce''. Cf. <ujuDiG> `to unroll; to decrease; to stumble'.
Go<ujr-ay>(Z) [uzray] {V(u)} ``^to ^build (a house)''. *Des.
Go<ujuDiG>(Z) [juRiG] {V(nu)} ``to ^unroll, to ^open; to ^decrease; to ^stumble, to ^trip''. Cf. <ujiDiG> `to stumble; to bounce'.
Go<u?jupud>(Z) {N} ``^mushroom''. ??cf. So.<p+D> `id.'; orig. <u?=jupuD>.
Go<ukarte>(Z) {ADV} ``^suddenly''. *Loan?.
Go<ukl-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``(rice or vegetables in water) to ^bubble, to ^boil''. *Or.
Go<ul>(ZA) {V(u)} ``(a cock) to ^crow''.
Go<ulal>(Z) {N} ``^steam''.

Go<uli>(ZA) {N} ``^onion''.
Go<uls-ey>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^startle, to be startled''. *Des.
Go<ulul>(Z) {N} ``^breeze''.
Go<umagu~ji>(Z) [umagu~dzi] {N} ``^owl''.
Go<umal>(ZA) {N} ``^iron''.
Go<umba>(Z),,<uma>(Z) {INTERJ} ``I ^won't''. !Isolated form of a defective verb.
Go<umba?a>(Z),,<umbo?o>(Z) {V(nu)} ``(cattle) to ^bellow''. ^moo.
Go<umrut>(A) {N} ``^papaya''. ^fruit.
Go<un>(A) {PP} ``^at''. ??location word
Go<un>(:) ??^past, ^ago, ^last
Go<unal>(ZA) {N} ``^spider's ^web(A)''. {N} ``^net(Z), ^fish ^net''.
Go<unDa>(Z) {V} ``^take_it!''. !Isolated imperative of a defective verb.
Go<unDomkuD>(Z) [uNDomkuD] {N} ``^lamp''. ??orig. <unDom=kuD>.
Go<u~Dul>(Z),,<unDul>(A) {N} ``^ceiling(Z), mud ceiling(Z); ^loft(Z)''.
Go<un=gi>(ZA) {NUM} ``^four''. |<un> `four?', <gi> `plural'. ^0004. ??NCF is <ter=>.
Go<unlob>(Z),,<unlo?m>(A)/<lob>() {N} ``^potato(Z), ^sweet_potato(A), ^root_^vegetable(Z)''.
Go<un=luD>(Z),,<u~luD>(Z) [unluD'],,[unlu?] {N} ``^rabbit''. |<un> `?', <luD> `?ear'. ??CUT?
Go<unroD>(Z),,<unDroD>(Z),,<unDro?n>(A) {N} ``^honey''.
Go<un=suy=luD>(Z),,<u~suy=luD>(Z) {N} ``^bobbin''. |<un> `?', <suy> `?', <luD> `yarn, thread?'. ??CUTS? --?possib. <=un=> `nominalizer' (tho not infixed), <suj> `to pierce'?
Go<u~Tar-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over''. *Or.?.
Go<untur>(Z) {N} ``^coconut_^leaf ^sinew; ^needle or ^stick for sewing coconut leaf sinew''. ^filament, ^fiber. *Loan?.
Go<uG>(Z) {V} ``to ^swing''. ??(Bh.).
Go<uGay>(Z) {N} ``^which, ^what, ^some''. Cf. <iGay>.
Go<uGoG>(ZA),,<u~oG>(A),,<GoG>(Z) {N} ``^night, ^darkness''. {ADJ} ``^dark(Z)''. {V(u/nu)} ``to become ^dark, to be ^evening(Z)''. ??from *<n> + <koG> or <goG>.
Go<upR-ay>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^sprinkle, to make an ^offering''. *Loan?.
Go<ur>(ZA) {V(nu)} ``to ^awaken, to ^rise, to ^get_up; to ^fly, to ^flush birds''. Cf. <uR>. ??there is no <uR>.
Go<ur>(ZA),,<er>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^winnow by shaking the grain from side to side in a winnowing basket''. Cf. <=er>. ??Note: Winnowing process is 1 <ur-u>; 2 in the wind; 3 <gumar-u>.
Go<uri>(Z) {V(nu)} ``to ^change_shape, to become something else, to turn into something new''. Cf. <urij>,<uriD> `different'.
Go<urij>(Z),,<uriD>(Z) {ADJ} ``^different, ^other, ^another''. Cf. <uri> `to change'.
Go<ur=ji>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^grin; to be ^pained, to ^hurt, to ^ache''. |<jij>,<ji> `tooth'.
Go<urkuDa>(Z) [kuRa] {N} ``^platform, ^trellis, place where refuse is collected, ^dump''. *Des.?.
Go<ur=lij>(Z) {V(u/nu)} ``to ^take_off_clothes, to ^strip (to the bare skin)''. |<ur> `?', <lij> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<ura>(ZA),,<urra>(Z),,<ur>(Z) {ADJ} ``^fat(Z), ^strong(A)''.
Go<urra?>(A),,<ura?a>(Z) {N} ``^plantain, ^banana''.
Go<ur=saG>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^tasting, ^bitter''. |<ur> `?', <saG> `?'. Cf. <asaG> `bitter, sour'.
Go<ur=si?i>(Z) {ADJ} ``^bad-^smelling, (of food) ^stale''. |<ur> `?', <si?i> `?'. ??CUT?
Go<ursul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^throw (something) in the fire''.
Go<ursul-ey>(Z),,<urusul-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^swear (by breaking a blade of grass)''.

Go<uruG>(ZA) {N} ``^bamboo''.
Go<usal>(ZA) {NB} ``^skin; ^bark''.
Go<usk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^move (up and down)''. *Loan.
Go<usob>(Z) {N} ``affection; ^festivity''. *Des.
Go<usum>(Z) {V(u)} ``to become ^warm''. *Des.
Go<usur>(Z) {N} ``^breath, a ^sniff''.
Go<=utare>(Z) {PP} ``^than''. ??(Bh.).
Go<utk-ay>(Z),,<utk-ey>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^jolt, to ^jar''. *Des.

Gu<ab> {V} ``to ^husk, to ^shell''.
Gu<abaj> {V} ``to ^play''. {N} ``^game''.
Gu<aD> {V} ``to ^drive''.
Gu<adibasi> {N} ``^tribal''. *Loan.
Gu<aRo> {N} ``^fence, ^garden, ^orchard''.
Gu<adoj> {V} ``to ^stumble, to ^trip on, to trip over''.
Gu<aDor> {V} ``to ^allow''. *Engl.<order>.
Gu<aD-ros> {NB} ``^bone_^marrow''. *Des.<aD>(G) `bone', <ros>(GM) `juice, sap'.
Gu<aRuka> {VT} ``to ^trip (someone)''.
Gu<a?DoG> {N} ``^fish''. *Re.<aDoG>F, ~<aRoG>B/<a'>B.
Gu<a?el> {VT} ``to ^sharpen (a knife)''. *Re.<a'e->B.
Gu<a?er> {N} ``^un^ripe_^mango''. *Re.<ager>BF, ~<ayer>B.
Gu<a?l> {N} ``^bamboo''. *Re.<a'a>BF.
Gu<a?siG>,,<agsiG> {V} ``to ^sneeze''.
Gu<a?so> {V} ``to ^dwell, to ^live at''.
Gu<a?-taG> {V} ``to ^thresh (grain) by ^driving ^cattle over it, usually by piling the unthreshed grain round a post, tethering bullocks to the post, and driving them round and round it''. |<aD> `to drive', <taG> `cattle'.
Gu<a?tu>,,<agtu> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^front''. {ADV} ``^fast, ^ahead, ^forward''. {V} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''. {N} ``^front''. {PP} ``in front of, before''.
Gu<ag> {VI,VT} ``to ^shatter, to ^break into pieces''. !<niG kuyu? a-o?-niG> `I broke the pot', <kuyu? a?-gu> `the pot broke'.
Gu<ag> {V} ``to ^dig''.
Gu<agom> {V} ``for ^dark_^clouds to gather''. {N} ``^dark_^clouds''.
Gu<agsiG>,,<a?siG> {V} ``to ^sneeze''.
Gu<agtu>,,<a?tu> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^front''. {ADV} ``^fast, ^ahead''. {V} ``to ^advance, to go ahead''. {N} ``^front''. {PP} ``in front of, before''.
Gu<ai> {V} ``to ^call''.
Gu<ai> {V} ``to ^finish''.
Gu<aipaRei> {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Des.<ai>(G) `yawn'.
Gu<aya> {NK} ``^mother''. *Des.<aia>(G),,<aya>(M) `mother'.
Gu<aj> {V} ``to ^bail out water, to ^splash; to ^catch_fish by damming shallow pools and bailing out the water and then catching the stranded fish by hand; to ^serve, to ^ladle liquid food''. *Re.<a'i-> `to bail out (water)'.
Gu<aku?>,,<akud> {V} ``to ^hold or ^carry a baby''. !<a-kud>.
Gu<al> {V} ``to ^thatch''. {N} ``^straw(R4)''. *Re.<a'->B.
Gu<al> {V} ``to ^wander, to ^stroll''.
Gu<alazu> {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Loan.

Gu<alam> {V} ``to ^catch, to ^dig out fish lying in mud''. !<a-l-am>.
Gu<a-le?>,,<a-led> {V} ``to ^twist, to ^wring, to ^squeeze''. |<a> `?', <le?> `?'.
Gu<ali> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. !inan. object; requires <nu> suffix on anim. objects.
Gu<alzei> {V} ``to ^choke (in swallowing)''.
Gu<alu> {N} ``^potato''. *Hi.
Gu<aluG> {V} ``to ^throw, to ^hold down (as in wrestling)''.
Gu<aluG> {X} ``^in, inside of, ^into''. *Re.<aluG>BF `beneath, under, down'.
Gu<am> {V} ``to ^open''.
Gu<am> {V} ``to ^pick, to ^pluck (leaves, herbs)''.
Gu<am-Da?>,,<abDa>(R) {V} ``to ^yawn, to ^sigh''. |<am> `to open', <Da?> `auxiliary of certain verbs of bodily function'.
Gu<amroj> {V} ``to ^rub, to ^smear on''. !<am-roj>; [mai? amroyo?] `he smeared'.
Gu<am-toG> {V} ``to ^open the mouth''. |<am> `to open', <toG> `?'. *Re.<taG-mo'>B `to open the eye'.
Gu<amuG> {ADJ} ``^early, ^first, ^fast, ^front''. {ADV} ``in ^front, ^ahead''. {V} ``to ^go ahead, to go in ^front''.
Gu<an-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->.
Gu<an> {V} ``to ^pull (on, off), to ^drag''. *Des.<an->(GM) `to bring'.
Gu<an-ab> {N} ``^husk''. |<ab> `to husk'.
Gu<a~Dei> {V} ``to ^return, to ^go back, to ^give back''. *Re.<anDeG-sap'>B `to return'.
Gu<a~dioG> {V} ``to ^carry (a child) on the back''.
Gu<a~DioG> {V} ``to ^stretch oneself''.
Gu<a~Dra>: {ADJ} ``^male''. *Des.<aNDr-a>(G), Re.<anDra>.
Gu<anond>>:. *Des.<anOnd>(G) `happiness'.
Gu<a~T> {ADJ} ``^hard, ^solid''. {V} ``to ^solidify, to ^coagulate''. *Des.<aNT->(G),,<a~T->(M).
Gu<aGgaita>(R) {N} ``^moon''.
Gu<a~kar> {V} ``^envious''. *Des.<aGkar>(G),,<a~kar>(M) `jealousy(M), envy(G)'.
Gu<aGte>,,<oG-te> {ADJ} ``^alone, ^solitary''. {V} ``to be ^alone, to ^leave_alone''.
Gu<aGTi> {NB} ``^finger, ^toe''. *Des.<aGti>(M),,<aGgTi>(G).
Gu<apan> {NK} ``^father''. *Or.<bapa>, ~<baba>, ~<nOna>.
Gu<apura> {ADJ} ``^weak''.
Gu<ar> {V} ``to ^bring in (sheaves of grain) for threshing or for temporary storage''.
Gu<ar> {V} ``to ^shave, to ^cut (the hair)''.
Gu<ar> {X} ``^negative''.
Gu<ara?> {VT} ``to ^defeat''. *Des.<ar->(GM) `to fail, lose'.
Gu<aragai> {V} ``to ^scratch (an itch)''.
Gu<ar-Dem> {X} ``^don't ^do''. |<ar> `negative?', <Dem> `to do'.
Gu<arei> {VI} ``to ^lose (be defeated)''. *Des.<ar-> `id.'. |<ara?> tr.
Gu<arel>: {N} ``^hail''. *Re.<are>BF.
Gu<argaj> {V} ``to ^scratch deeply, to ^claw''. !<ar-gaj>.
Gu<a-ri-gu-nu> {N} ``^spinster''. |<<ar-riG-gu-nu>> <ar> `not', <riG> `to take', <gu> `?perfect', <nu> `adjectivizer'. Cf. <ki~boj ri~-o?-nu> `married man, lit. one who has taken a wife)'.
Gu<ario> {NK} ``^son-^in-law, ^brother-^in-law (^younger sister's husband)''. *cf. Des.<zvai~>, Des.<ju~ai>(M) `son-in-law', Des.<zuai>(G) `brother-in-law').
Gu<arke> {N} ``^moon, ^month; ^time (of an event)(D)''.
Gu<arla> {ADJ} ``^dirty (of water, house)''. *Des.<arla>(M) `dirty, clumsy, uneasy'.

Gu<ar-sod> {V} ``to ^put, to ^store (grain; usually in baskets)''. |<ar> `to bring in (grain)', <sod> `?'.
Gu<ar-u~Doj sa> {ADV} ``^next ^year''. |<ar> `?', <u~Doj> `which day?', <sa> `?'.
Gu<asa> {V} ``to ^expect, to ^hope''. *Des.<asa k0r->(M) `to hope' (<kOr> `to do').
Gu<asad> {V} ``to ^stroke, to ^pet, to ^pat''. !<a-sad>?.
Gu<a-sod> {V} ``to ^clean, to ^wipe the plate (thali) clean, i.e. to finish up all the food on it''. |<sod> `to wipe'.
Gu<aT> {NUM} ``^eight''. *De.(GM).
Gu<aT> {N} ``^market''. *De.(GM).
Gu<ata> {NK} ``^mother-^in-law, ^aunt (father's sister)''. *De.(GM).
Gu<ati?>,,<atig> {V} ``to ^moan, to ^groan''.
Gu<atsagya> {V} ``to ^beckon, to ^wave''.
Gu<au> {N} ``^steam''. *De.(GM).
Gu<auli> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^shout, to ^howl''. *Des.<auli>(M) `noise'.
Gu<-b-> {IX} ``^causative''. |Alternant of prefixed causative <ob-> <o-> in certain disyllabic verbs with first vowel u, infixed after this vowel, which often (always?) becomes o.
Gu<babaj>(D) {V} ``to ^play, to ^amuse oneself''.
Gu<babu> {N} ``^master, ^sir''. *De.(G).
Gu<bad> {V} ``to ^beat a drum (in songs only)''.
Gu<badia> {N} ``^boar''. *Des.<baria>(M) `pig(G), boar(M)'.
Gu<badoRi> {N} ``^bat''. *Des.<bOdli>(G) `id.'.
Gu<baRoi> {N} ``^carpenter''. *Des.<baROi>(M) `id.'.
Gu<baDu> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *De.(G).
Gu<bag> {V} ``to ^spawn (of fish)''.
Gu<bag> {N} ``?''. *Des.<bag>(GM) `tiger'.
Gu<bagei> {V} ``to ^disperse''. *Des.<bag->(GM) `to break'?
Gu<baya> {ADJ} ``^insane, ^mad''. *De.(GM).
Gu<baj> {V} ``to ^draw, to ^decorate, to ^mark''.
Gu<baj> {?} ``?''. ??.
Gu<baza>,,<baja>(D) {V} ``to ^knock''. {N} ``a ^drum (earthen or wooden)''. Cf. <bazon> `sound'. *Des.<baj->(M),,<baz->(G) `to strike; to beat a drum; to make a noise'.
Gu<bazon> {X} ``^sound''. Cf. <baza> `to knock; a drum'. ![badzon].
Gu<bal> {V} ``to ^broil''.
Gu<balu> {N} ``a ^bear''. *De.(GM).
Gu<bamon> {N} ``^brahman''. *Des.<bamOn>(GM).
Gu<bana> {V} ``to ^forget, to ^abandon''.
Gu<bana>(D) {V} ``to ^draw (a picture)''. *Des.<bana>(G) `printed pattern on cloth, etc.. !<maj bana Dem-o?> `he drew a picture'.
Gu<ba~Dari> {N} ``^barber''. *De.(M).
Gu<ba~Di> {N} ``^cattle''.
Gu<ba~Du>,,<ba~Du?> {NB} ``^penis''. *Des.<baND>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<bania> {ADJ} ``^spoiled, ^rotten, ^fetid, ^bad, ^evil, ^rough; to ^rot, to ^spoil''.
Gu<ba~si>,,<bay~si>(D) {N} ``^flute''. *Or.<boi~si>.
Gu<baJ> {V} ``to ^send''.
Gu<ba~za>|<ba~zi> {ADJ(M|F)} ``^impotent''.
Gu<ba~za> {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son)''. *Or.<bhONOza>.
Gu<ba~gi> {NB} ``^part_in_the_^hair''.

Gu<baGTi> {ADJ} ``^bent, ^gnarled, ^winding''. {V} ``to become ^id.''.
Gu<bapir> {ADJ} ``^old (of inanimates and non-human animates)''. {V} ``to become ^old''.
Gu<bari> {X} ``^very''. !loan.
Gu<baro> {NUM} ``^twelve''. {ADJ} ``^many, ^lots''. *Des.<bar>(M),,<baarO>(G) `twelve'.
Gu<barta> {N} ``^message''. *De.(G).
Gu<basa> {N} ``^language''. *De.(M).
Gu<basei> {V} ``to ^sort''. *Des.<bas->(M) `to snatch away', Des.<basa>(G). `a move'.
Gu<basna> {N} ``^odor, ^smell, ^fragrance, ^perfume''. *Des.<bas-na>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<baTa> {V} ``to ^share''.
Gu<batia> {N} ``^gully, ^drain''. *Des.<baTia>(M) `small drain'.
Gu<bebar> {N} ``^trade, business''. *De.(M).
Gu<beD> {V} ``to ^give''.
Gu<bedei> {V} ``to ^bore, to ^dig a hole''. *Des.<bed->(MG) `to penetrate, make a hole'.
Gu<beRei> {V} ``to ^surround''. *Des.<beR->(MG).
Gu<begi> {X} ``^fast, ^quickly''. *Des.<begina>(G) `id.'.
Gu<begla> {V} ``to ^separate''. *Des.<begl->(M),,<begl-ai->(G).
Gu<bezri> {N} ``^tomato''. *Des.<bej-ri>(M).
Gu<bela> {N} ``^time''. !also <bel> in <mu~De-bel> `noon'. *Des.<bel-a>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<be~Di> {N} ``^ladyfinger, ^okra''. *De.(G).
Gu<beni> {NB} ``^knot of ^hair worn by women, ^bun, ^chignon''. *Des.<beni>(G) `plait of hair'.
Gu<be~gai> {N} ``^lock''.
Gu<beGTi> {N} ``^frog''.
Gu<besa?> {V} ``to ^spread out (something)''.
Gu<biba> {V} ``to ^wed, to ^marry''. {N} ``^wedding, ^marriage''. *Or.<bibha>, Des.<biba>(MG).
Gu<bid>,,<biD>(D) {V} ``to ^sow (seed)''.
Gu<bi?tir>,,<bigtir> {V} ``to ^spit''.
Gu<bier> {ADV} ``^tomorrow''.
Gu<bigtir>,,<bi?tir> {V} ``to ^spit''.
Gu<biz>(D) {N} ``^lightning''. Cf. <ziTki>. *Des.<biz>(G) `thunderbolt', <bij-li>(M) `lightning'. ![bidz], [bij].
Gu<bizaRei> {V} ``to ^shatter''.
Gu<bil> {V} ``to ^get drunk''.
Gu<bilei~> {N} ``^thatch''.
Gu<bili> {NB} ``^thigh''.
Gu<b[in]i?tir> {NB} ``^spittle, ^saliva''. |<bi?tir> `to spit'.
Gu<birel>,,<biren> {N} ``^stone; ^hail^stone''. ??R gloss is hailstone, other is stone.
Gu<bireJ> {ADJ} ``^plain-looking, ^ordinary''.
Gu<birim> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^stoop, to ^bend down (animate)''.
Gu<biroG>,,<buroG>(R) {N} ``^hill, ^mountain''. {ADJ} ``of the hills, (of animals) ^wild''.
Gu<bis> {NB} ``^poison, ^venom, ^semen''. *Des.<bis>(MG) `poison'.
Gu<bisar>>:. *Des.<bicar>(MG) `to think, decide, discuss; thought, worry'.
Gu<bisas> {N} ``^belief, ^faith''. *De.(M), Or.<bisvas>.
Gu<bisas> {N} ``^sin, ^murder''.
Gu<bisei> {V} ``to ^fan, to ^splash (sand towards someone)''. *Des.<bic->(M) `to scatter'.
Gu<bistar> {X} ``^too ^many, too ^much, ^very''. *Loan.

Gu<bitbita>>:. *Des.<bitbita>(M) `irritating, vexing'.
Gu<biti?> {N} ``^salt''.
Gu<bitil> {N} ``^sand''.
Gu<bob>/<bo?> {NB} ``^head''.
Gu<bobo> {N} ``^child, ^baby''. *Des.<bObO>(G) `baby'.
Gu<bo[b]lu> {VTC} ``to ^cause to ^ripen''. |caus. of <bulu> `to ripen (intr.)'.
Gu<bo[b]ri?> {VTC} ``to ^fill''. |caus. of <<buri?> `to be full'.
Gu<bo[b]toG> {VTC} ``to ^frighten, to ^threaten''. |caus. of <butoG> `fear'.
Gu<boD>,,<bodu>(D) {V} ``to ^plaster, to ^erect''. {N} ``^plaster''.
Gu<boRe>>:. *Des.<bOD>(G) `big, large'.
Gu<boRoG> {PP} ``^with''.
Gu<boRponia>>:. *Des.<bOD pOn kOi->(G) `to boast' (<kOi> `to talk').
Gu<bo?> {SX} ``^at, ^in, inside of''.
Gu<bo?>,,<bog>\<bob> {NB} ``^head''.
Gu<bo?brei~> {NK} ``male first ^cousin''.
Gu<bo?tur> {V} ``to ^run, to ^drip (of nasal mucus); to ^smear (usually, of nasal mucus)''. !<bo?-tur>.
Gu<bog>,,<bo?>\<bob> {NB} ``^head''.
Gu<boira> {ADJ} ``^deaf''. *Des.<bOira>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<boz> {ADJ} ``^heavy''. !<boj>(M),<boz>(G).
Gu<bokRa> {N} ``^wild_^cat''. *Des.<bOkRa>(G).
Gu<bokrei> {V} ``to ^wrestle''. *Loan?.
Gu<bol> {V} ``to ^twist (rope) i.e. make rope by twisting between the palms of the hands''.
Gu<bol> {N} ``^cure''. {ADJ} ``^good, ^well''. *Des.<bOl> `good'.
Gu<bon> {V} ``to ^raise, to ^bring up (a child, domestic animal)''.
Gu<bo~d> {N} ``^pool''. *Des.<bOnd>(G).
Gu<bo~daR> {N} ``^cholera''. *Des.<bO~daR>(M).
Gu<bo~di> {N} ``?^jail''.
Gu<boG> {V} ``to ^buy, to ^keep, to ^hold''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there'.
Gu<boGra> {N} ``black ^bee (%Andrenidae)''.
Gu<boGra> {N} ``^nut (as a toy)''.
Gu<boGtel> {N} ``^buffalo, buffalo ^bull''. *Re.<buGte>BF/<buG>BF.
Gu<bopu> {ADJ} ``^strong, ^stout''. {N} ``^strength''. *De.(GM).
Gu<bor> {V} ``to ^weep, to ^cry''. !only in G. N. Mahanti's vocabulary.
Gu<borod>,,<boro?> {V} ``to ^cry, to make a ^noise (to ^weep, to ^mourn, to ^sing as a bird, to ^hum, to ^howl, to ^squeak as a hinge)''. {N} ``^weeping, ^mourning''. _Cf. <bor> `to weep'.
Gu<boros> {N} ``^year''. *Des.<bOrOs>(GM).
Gu<boroT> {N} ``^pimples''. *Des.<bOrOT>(M).
Gu<borsa> {N} ``^rain''. *Des.<bOrsa>(G) `rainy season'.
Gu<borsi> {N} ``^spear''.
Gu<boslei> {V} ``to ^collapse (e.g. of a house)''. *Des.<bOsl->(M), <bOsOl>(G) `to wreck, to collapse'.
Gu<boT> {N} ``^vote''. *Eng.<vote>.
Gu<boTa>>:. *Des.<bOTa>(M) `tip of finger'.

Gu<bou> {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother); ^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. *Or.<bhauzO>.
Gu<bu>(D) {V} ``to ^beat (a drum)''.
Gu<buRa> {N} ``?^cattle''.
Gu<buRboj>/<boj> {N} ``^snake, ^worm''. *Re.<bubu>F,, <bubu'>B/<bu> `snake', ~<bu'so>B `worm'.
Gu<budi> {N} ``^intelligence, ^advice''. *De.(G) `mind, idea'.
Gu<buDi> {NK} ``^younger sister, ^sister-^in-law (husband's younger brother's wife), ^step^sister''. *Des.<buDi>(G) `small girl'.
Gu<budi-kari>,,<budi-karia> {ADJ} ``^intelligent''. |<budi> `intelligence', <kari> `agent?'.
Gu<budi-ura?-nu> {ADJ} ``^foolish''. |<budi> `intelligent', <ura?> `not to be'.
Gu<buRom> {X} ``^together''.
Gu<bu?-Da?>,,<bug-Da?> {V} ``to ^wet, to ^soak, to ^squeeze water from''. |<Da?> `water'.
Gu<bug> {V} ``to ^beat, to ^strike''.
Gu<bui> {V} ``to ^boil over''.
Gu<bui>(R),,<mui>,,<mui-ro?>,,<mui-ro>(D) {NUM} ``^one''. !<goTek>, <lab> for counting.
Gu<buj> {V} ``to ^hide, to ^get lost''.
Gu<buja>(D) {NB} ``^arm, ^right_^arm''. ??Gloss? -JP sez this is eq. to Des.<Dena>, cf. Des.<koini>.
Gu<buza> {VT} ``to ^explain, to ^convince, to ^comfort''. *Des.<buz-ai>(G),<buj-ai>(M) `id.'.
Gu<buk> {NB} ``^chest''. *De.(GM).
Gu<bulon> {NK} ``female first ^cousin''.
Gu<bulu> {V} ``to ^ripen''. {N} ``^ripe_^fruit, fruit or ^nut generally, esp. mango''.
Gu<bu~d> {N} ``^trunk (of tree), ^stalk''.
Gu<b[un]aj> {N} ``^writing, arithmetic, ^embroidery''. |<baj> `to mark, to decorate'.
Gu<b[un]o?> {N} ``^ladder''. |<boD> `to erect'.
Gu<bur> {NB} ``^pubic_^hair''. Cf. Des.<bur>(M) `coir'. *Re.<bursa>F `pubic hair'.
Gu<buri?>,,<burig> {VI} ``to become ^full''.
Gu<buro?> {NB} ``^heart''. *Re.<buru'>F,, <buruk'>B `lung, heart'.
Gu<burol>,,<buron> {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw, ^a^live''. {V} ``to be id., to ^live, to ^dwell''. *form in <n> prob. due to <n> in suffixes. *Re.<buro>B,, <bro>B.
Gu<buron>,,<burol> {ADJ} ``^un^ripe, ^raw, ^a^live''. {V} ``to be id., to ^live, to ^dwell''. *form in <n> prob. due to <n> in suffixes.
Gu<buroG>(R),,<biroG> {N} ``^hill, ^mountain''. {ADJ} ``of the hills, (of animals) ^wild''.
Gu<bursu~Di> {N} ``^mosquito''.
Gu<busei> {V} ``to ^spear''. *Des.<bus->(GM) `to goad, stab'.
Gu<busu> {V} ``to ^satiate, to ^fill (the stomach)''. *Re.<busu->B `(belly) to be full after eating', So.<be'e>.
Gu<but> {N} ``^whirl^wind''. *Des.<bhut> `whirlwind, ghost', Des.<but>(G),<buut>(M) `ghost', Re.<buut>B `whirlwind'.
Gu<buTa>: *Des.<buTa>(M) `bush, thicket', Re.<buTa>B `bush, shrub'.
Gu<buti> {V} ``to ^hire (a man)''. *De.(GM) `a day's wages, service, wages'.
Gu<buTi>>:. *Des.<buTi>(M) `short, dwarfish'.
Gu<butoG> {V} ``to ^fear''.
Gu<dab> {V} ``to ^pull (out), to ^knock out''. !?.
Gu<Dabu> {N} ``^money''. *Des.<Dabu>(M) `money'.

Gu<dada> {NK} ``^elder_^brother''. *Cf. Des.<dada mena>(G) `male cousin (mother's brother's eldest son)'.
Gu<dada>,,<dadi> {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father)''. !preferably <dada>. *Des.<dada>(G) `grandfather (mother's father)'.
Gu<DaDal> {VI} ``to ^irrigate (crops)''.
Gu<dadi>,,<dada> {NK} ``^grandfather (mother's father)''. !preferably <dadi>. *Re.<dadi>B.
Gu<daRi> {N} ``^tusk''. *Des.<daRa>(GM) `sting, fang; molar tooth(G)'.
Gu<Da?> {N} ``^water, a ^drink''.
Gu<Da?>>: ??.
Gu<Da?tor> {N} ``^cord''.
Gu<Da?tor> {N} ``^milk''. *Re.<Daktor>BF.
Gu<daini> {N} ``^witch''. *Des.<Da~uni>(M) `witch, sorceress'.
Gu<Daj>,,<daj>(D) {V} ``to ^climb''. *Re.<Dai->B, <Da'i->B.
Gu<Dal> {V} ``to ^cover''. *Re.<Dalu->B.
Gu<Dalei> {V} ``to ^pour out, to ^spill (liquid), to ^scald''. *Des.<Dal->(M) `to spill, pour out'. E.g. <maj Da? Dalei-o?> `he poured water'.
Gu<Dali> {N} ``^dal''. *Loan.
Gu<Damo> {N} ``^tether, ^rope by which grazing animal is confined''.
Gu<dana> {N} ``^forage''.
Gu<Da~Di> {N} ``^rake''.
Gu<Da~gan> {ADJ} ``^false, ^facetious''. {V} ``to ^lie, to speak humorously, to ^joke, to joke with, to ^tease, to ^flirt''.
Gu<DaG>(R4),,<DaGgu>(R) {N} ``a ^stick''. *Des.<DaG>(M) `staff, peg'.
Gu<dapre>>:. *Des.<dap-re>(M) `fast'.
Gu<dar> {ADJ} ``^sharp-edged''. *De.(M).
Gu<Dasei>,,<Dosei> {V} ``to ^cling to, to ^adhere''.
Gu<DaT> {ADJ} ``^stout, ^tight''.
Gu<debria> {N} ``^left-handed person''. *Des.<Debriya>(M) `id.', Des.<Deba>(M) `left'.
Gu<debta> {N} ``^god''. *De.(G).
Gu<De~.Dem> {V} ``to ^become, to ^do, to ^make''. |<Dem> `id.'.
Gu<Dereb> {V} ``to ^belch''.
Gu<Dekon> {N} ``^bug''. *Des.<DekOn>(M) `bedbug'.
Gu<Del> {V} ``to ^arrive''.
Gu<Dela> {N} ``^street, ^road, ^cross^road''. !<kuo~r> `way'.
Gu<Deli> {N} ``^post''. *Des.<Deli>(GM) `any post for support of the roof of a house'.
Gu<Dem> {V} ``to ^become, to ^do, to ^make''.
Gu<Dena> {NB} ``^wing, upper ^arm''. *Des.<Dena>(GM) `arm, wing'.
Gu<De~Du> {X} ``^stupid''.
Gu<De~ga> {ADJ} ``^tall''. *Des.<DeG>(GM) `tall, long, deep'.
Gu<dereb>,,<Dereb>(D) {V} ``to ^belch''.
Gu<des> {N} ``^land, ^region, ^country''. *Des.<des>(G) `country, state'.
Gu<DeTi> {X} ``''. *Des.<Deti>(M) `stem, stalk'.
Gu<deul> {N} ``^temple''. *Des.<deul>(GM) `temple'. !Or.<pituLa>.
Gu<di-punja>(D) {NUM} ``^eight''. |<di> `?', perhaps <dui> `two'; <punja> `?' cf. <punjek> `four', So <punji> `id.'.
Gu<dib> {V} ``to ^bump (oneself)''.
Gu<Dib>(D) {X} ``the sound of ^beating, ^hitting''.

Gu<-Di?>,,<Di?-ke>,, <-nu-Di?>,, <Di?-ke> {X} ``^from''. !first two inanimate, last two animate; cf. use of -<nu> before <o?-Don> `near' with animates.
Gu<Di?> {V} ``to ^say, to ^utter''.
Gu<dig>(D) {N} ``^side, ^direction''.
Gu<Di?Dei~el-nu lok> {NK} ``^ancestor''.
Gu<Di?-ke> {X} ``^through''. |<ke> `?'.
Gu<Dien> {N} ``^house''.
Gu<dig> {V} ``to ^choke on''.
Gu<Dik>,,<Duk> {V} ``to be ^located ^at, to ^be, to ^stay''. Cf. <Du> `to stay'. !also pronounced <DAk>.
Gu<Dilej>,,<Dilei~> {ADJ} ``^short''. {V} ``to be short, to ^shrink''.
Gu<dim> {V} ``to ^dry_up and become hollow (of seeds)''.
Gu<Dim-sopa>(D) {N} ``egg-^shell''. *Des.<Dim sOpa>(G) `eggshell': <Dim> `egg', <sopa> `peel'.
Gu<din> {N} ``^day, ^season''. *Des.<din>(GM) `day'.
Gu<Di~Da> {ADJ} ``^un^married''. *Des.<DiNDa>(M) `unmarried youth'.
Gu<dinsu> {N} ``anything ^carried (not on the head)''. Cf. <kauRi>. *Loan.
Gu<Di~za> {NB} ``^pupil of the ^eye''. *Des.<Dimba>(G),<Di~ja>(M) `eyeball'.
Gu<DiG> {V} ``to ^measure''.
Gu<Dio?> {ADJ} ``^bare, ^empty''.
Gu<dire> {ADJ} ``^slow''. {ADV} ``slowly''. *Des.<dir-e>(GM) `quietly, slowly'.
Gu<disari> {N} ``^diviner, ^priest, ^doctor''. *De.(M).
Gu<do> {V} ``^G''. !used only in the imperative with another imperative main verb.
Gu<Do> {N} ``^path, ^road''.
Gu<dob> {ADJ} ``^white''. !inanimate. *Des.<dObla>(G) `white'.
Gu<dog> {V} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''. !echo word for <or>.
Gu<Doi> {V} ``to become ^tired''.
Gu<dol> {V} ``to ^burn, to ^catch_^fire''.
Gu<doldolei> {V} ``to ^shiver''. *Des.<dOl.dOl-i->(M) `to shake, quiver'.
Gu<Don> {V} ``to ^carry on the ^shoulder''.
Gu<doJ> {V} ``to ^cook''.
Gu<DoG> {X} ``^and''.
Gu<Dor> {V} ``to ^kill''.
Gu<dorom> {ADJ} ``^innocent, ^pious''. *Des.<dOrOm>(G) `kindness; religion'.
Gu<dorpon> {N} ``^mirror''. *Des.<dOrpOn>(GM).
Gu<dortoni> {N} ``^earth''. *Des.<dOrtOni>(GM).
Gu<dos> {NUM} ``^ten''. !Not fundamentally different from `nine' or `eleven' in the Gutob numeral system, which is vigesimal rather than decimal; even the teens are expressed by atomic expressions (borrowed from Indo-Aryan), e.g. <egar> `eleven', <koRe egaro> `thirty-one, lit. twenty-eleven'. *Des.<dOs>(GM).
Gu<dos> {N} ``^guilt''. *Des.<dOs>(G), Or.<dosO>.
Gu<Dosei>,,<Dasei> {V} ``to ^stick to, to ^adhere''. *Des.<DOs->(M).
Gu<dosi> {ADJ} ``^guilty''. Cf. <dos> `guilt'. *Loan.
Gu<Druka>,,<Durka> {N} ``^tiger, ^leopard_cat(D)''. *Des.<Durka>(GM) `leopard'.
Gu<Du> {V} ``to ^stay, to ^remain''. Cf. <Duk>,,<Dik> `to be (at), to stay'.
Gu<DuDu>(D) {N} ``a ^game''.
Gu<DuRi?>,,<DuRig> {V} ``to ^lie_^down, to ^recline, to ^sleep''.

Gu<duRuma> {N} ``^water^fall''.
Gu<DuRuDaRa>(D) {N} ``^thunder''.
Gu<DuRuG> {V} ``to ^sink, to ^drown; to ^immerse''.
Gu<Dug> {V} ``to ^pull_up, to ^dig_up, to ^uproot''.
Gu<Dugra> {ADJ} ``^envious''. {V} ``to ^envy''. *Des.<Dugr-a>(M).
Gu<dui> {NUM} ``^two''. *De.(GM).
Gu<duk> {N} ``^sorrow, ^pain, ^discontent, ^punishment''. *De.(GM).
Gu<Duk>,,<Dik> {V} ``to be ^located ^at, to ^be, to ^stay''. Cf. <Du> `to stay'.
Gu<dukan> {N} ``^shop''. *De.(GM).
Gu<Dukei> {V} ``to ^collide (of two moving bodies)''.
Gu<duki> {ADJ} ``^sad''. |<duk> `sorrow'. *Des.<duk-i>(M) `poor'.
Gu<Dukri>(R) {NK} ``^wife''.
Gu<Dula> {VT} ``to ^roll (something)''. *Des.<Dul->(GM) `to lie down; to turn oneself over', <Dul-i.Dul-i>(G) `rolling', <Dul-> `to roll'.
Gu<duli> {N} ``^dust''. *De.(M).
Gu<duma> {ADJ} ``^thick (of dimension)''. *Des.<duma>(M) `fat, thick'.
Gu<Du~ba> {N} ``^ghost''. *Des.<Duma>(M),,<Dumba>(G) `a ghost'.
Gu<dumDa?> {ADJ} ``^naked''. {V} ``to be naked''. *Des.<DumDa>(GM) `shirtless, naked'.
Gu<Dum-Da?> {V} ``to ^sink, to ^drown''. |<Dum> `?', <Da?> `water'.
Gu<duna> {VT} ``to ^shake (something)''. *Des.<dun->(M) `to shake (a tree)'.
Gu<DuG> {V} ``to ^run''.
Gu<DuGku>(R) {ADJ} ``^high''.
Gu<Du~gri> {N} ``^mist''. *Des.<duu~ri>(M) `mist'.
Gu<dupni> {N} ``^incense''. *De.(M).
Gu<Durka>,,<Druka> {N} ``^tiger''. *Des.<Durka>(GM) `leopard'.
Gu<dut> {N} ``^messenger''. *Loan.
Gu<Dutu> {V} ``to ^be (existential, locative), to ^have''.
Gu<e>,,<iten>,, <en>,, <enu>,, <eten>,, <ete>,, <itenu>,, <etenu> {DEM} ``^this''. *Des.<e>(GM) `this'.
Gu<egar> {NUM} ``^eleven''. *Des.<egar>(M),,<egarO>(G) `eleven'.
Gu<-ei>(:) {SX} ``''.
Gu<eyom> {N} ``^brinjal, ^eggplant, ^aubergine''.
Gu<ezei> {V} ``to ^count''. *Des.<ez->(G) `to count'.
Gu<eke-paT>>:. ??*Des.<paT>(G) `a side of anything'.
Gu<el> {V} ``to ^leak''.
Gu<el>>:. ??cf. Des.<elT->(M) `to poke'.
Gu<ela> {V} ``to ^neglect, to fail to care for''. *Des.<ela kOr->(M) `to neglect'.
Gu<elo> {INTERJ} ``^here_now, ^hey''. !expression pointing out something: E.g. <elo, niG som.som> `here, I am eating' (<niG> `I', <som.som> `eat')-- in this example `here' does not refer to a place, but is just to attract the attention of the hearer; e.g. <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always', <nom> `you', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'; <elo> can be placed in any position of the sentence without breaking down its meaning. Cf. <ulo> `lo, look there'.
Gu<el-tib>,,<el-Tib> {V} ``to ^pinch''. |<el> `?', <tib> `?'.
Gu<el-tom> {V} ``to ^pinch the cheeks, face''. |<el> `?', <tom> `mouth, beak'.
Gu<emran> {V} ``to ^G''. !<em-ran>.

Gu<eno?> {ADV} ``^here''. E.g., <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'; <elo> `hey', <nom> `you', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'. Cf. <mono?> `where'.
Gu<enu> {PRON} ``^it''. !see also `this' <enu>, <iten>, etc.
Gu<enu>,,<iten>,, <en>,, <e>,, <eten>,, <ete>,, <itenu>,, <etenu> {DEM} ``^this''.
Gu<er> {V} ``to ^chop, to ^cut (up)''.
Gu<er> {V} ``to ^winnow''.
Gu<eran> {INTERR} ``^how, in what ^way''.
Gu<erei> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^stoop, to ^bend down''. *Loan?.
Gu<ero?> {ADJ} ``^bad, ^wicked''. {V} ``to be bad''.
Gu<eru> {ADJ} ``^different, ^other''.
Gu<esa?> {ADJ} ``^left''.
Gu<eta> {V} ``to ^think, to ^imagine, to ^remember''. *Des.<et->(M) `to remember'.
Gu<etom> {ADJ} ``^right (side)''.
Gu<etoG> {DEM} ``^this''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <nu> `of', <remol> `husband', <DeY> `?'.
Gu<gab> {V} ``to ^split off, to ^separate''.
Gu<gadi> {VI} ``to ^pile up''. {N} ``a ^heap, a ^pile of something(D)''. *Des.<gadi>(M) `store, pile, stack'.
Gu<gaDi>(D) {N} ``a ^truck''. *Loan.
Gu<gaRia> {ADJ} ``^deep''. *Des.<gaDia>(G) `down (into a well, etc.)'.
Gu<gaDli> {NB} ``^nape of neck''. *Des.<gaDli>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<gaDra> {} ``^ram; ^male (animal)''. *Des.<gaRra>(M) `ram'.
Gu<gag> {V} ``to ^tell''.
Gu<gagri> {N} ``^jar''.
Gu<gai> {V} ``to ^enter''.
Gu<gaiag> {V} ``to ^sift''.
Gu<gaj> {V} ``to ^fry''.
Gu<gaza> {V} ``to ^germinate, to ^sprout''. *Des.<gaja>(M) `tender shoot'.
Gu<gam> {V} ``to ^tell, to ^say''. !In songs only.
Gu<gamTsa> {N} ``^loin^cloth''. *Des.<gamca>(M) `skirt'; <Tia gamca>(M) `underwear, loincloth'.
Gu<gaNei> {V} ``to ^tangle (of a rope)''.
Gu<ga~Ti>,,<gaTi>(D),,<goTi>(P) {N} ``^knot, ^joint (of body, bamboo)''. *Des.<gaNTi>(G) `binding of a broom handle'; Re.<goTi>B `knot, wrist, bundle'.
Gu<ga~za> {N} ``^rooster''. *Des.<ga~ja>(M) `rooster'.
Gu<ga~?> {N} ``a ^gram (%Phaseolus mungo)''.
Gu<garei> {V} ``to ^grate, to ^scrape(D), to ^scoop out''. *Des.<gar->(G) `to drill, to make a hole'.
Gu<gari> {ADJ} ``^careful, ^cautious''.
Gu<gatei>>:. *Des.<beni gant->(G) `to braid hair'.
Gu<gaTei> {V} ``to ^stir (liquid), to ^paddle (a canoe)''.
Gu<gaTi> {ADJ} ``^sufficient, ^many, ^more, too ^much''.
Gu<gatra> {ADJ} ``^dirty''. *De.(GM).
Gu<geb> {V} ``to ^heat''.
Gu<geD> {V} ``to ^scratch''.
Gu<ge?> {N} ``^rope, ^sling''.
Gu<gel> {V} ``to ^worship, to make ^offerings to''.

Gu<gen> {V} ``to ^dip up water''.
Gu<geJ-sag> {V} ``to ^chew''.
Gu<ge~gra> {V} ``to ^make_a_^face; to ^tease''.
Gu<-gi> {SX} ``??''. !infl suffix, prob past or perfect, as in <buj-gi> `it's lost, it got lost', <<i-gi>, <ui-gi> `went', <pi~-gi> `came'. Cf. <-gu> `id.?'.
Gu<gibi?> {N} ``^pig, ^hog''.
Gu<giDeb> {N} ``^frog''. !ground or water.
Gu<giD>(D),,<gig> {V} ``to ^blow on a fire, to ^kindle''. !imper. [gi?]; [giRo?] `he kindled'.
Gu<gi?DaG> {N} ``^back''. {V} ``to ^turn one's back to''.
Gu<gig>,,<giD>(D) {V} ``to ^blow on a fire, to ^kindle''. !imper. [gi?]; [giRo?] `he kindled'.
Gu<gigDi> [gIgRi] {NB} ``^skull''.
Gu<gikil> {N} ``^tiger''.
Gu<gikiG> {NK} ``^wife's ^elder ^brother''.
Gu<gil> {V} ``to ^beat (on metal in working it)''.
Gu<gil>(R) {NUM} ``^seven''.
Gu<gilas> {N} ``^glass''. *Des.<gaz gilas>(G) `a glass drinking glass', from English <glass>.
Gu<gile> {N} ``^ear (of grain), ^sprout''. {V} ``to ^emerge (of ears of grain)''.
Gu<gilei> {V} ``to ^bite (as a fish on a line), to ^swallow''. *Loan.
Gu<gili?> {N} ``^rabbit''.
Gu<gim> {V} ``to ^winnow''.
Gu<gime?>/<me?> {N} ``^goat''.
Gu<gine> {NB} ``^tooth, ^molar''.
Gu<ginen soG> {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<ginen> `?', <soG> `?'.
Gu<gingina> {V} ``to ^hate, to ^dislike (doing something); ^hate''. !or <oniG e paiTi bol lagei ura?> `I do not like this job': <o> `?', <niG> `I', <e> `?', <paiTi> `?work', <bol> `cure?, ?good', <lagei> `?', <ura?> `is not'.
Gu<gini> {N} ``^cymbal''.
Gu<g[in]ir> {N} ``^fish^net''. |<gir> `to fish'.
Gu<g[in]ira?> {N} ``^spindle''. |<gira?>, <girag> `to spin (thread)'.
Gu<gir> {V} ``to ^fish with a net''.
Gu<gir> {V} ``to ^learn, to ^teach''.
Gu<gir> {V} ``to ^rain''.
Gu<gira?>,,<girag> {V} ``to ^spin (thread)''. !in .
Gu<gire> {NB} ``^liver''.
Gu<girem> {N} ``domestic ^cat''.
Gu<giriG> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's younger brother)''.
Gu<gisi> {N} ``head-^louse''.
Gu<gisiG>/<siG> {N} ``^fowl, ^chicken''.
Gu<gi~:l> {N} ``^leech''.
Gu<goD> {V} ``to ^cut, to cut up (with a knife)''.
Gu<goR gire> {N} ``^town''.
Gu<godgodei> {V} ``to ^burn (brilliantly as a light)''.
Gu<goDi> {N} ``^gravel''. *Loan.
Gu<godo> {N} ``^donkey''. *Des.<gada>(G) `id.'.
Gu<go?> {ADJ} ``^sharp (as a knife)''. {V} ``to ^sharpen (a knife); to ^cut the hand [Sem. dialect]''.
Gu<goi> {V} ``to ^cut down (trees, brush)''.

Gu<goil>,,<goel> {N} ``jungle ^buffalo''.
Gu<goj> {V} ``to ^die''.
Gu<gol> {V} ``to make a ^net''.
Gu<gol>(R) {NUM} ``^ten''.
Gu<go~d> {V} ``to ^smell_bad, ^stink''. {N} ``^odor, ^stench''. *Loan.
Gu<go~Da?> {V} ``to ^urinate''.
Gu<go~Ta> {N} ``^bell''.
Gu<goG> {V} ``to be ^able''.
Gu<gor> {V} ``to ^write, to ^scrape, to ^scoop (out the insides of)''. !cf. <garei> `to grate, to scrape'.
Gu<goren> {N} ``^<Dom>, ^<Harijan>''.
Gu<goren sula> {N} ``^eclipse (lunar or solar)''. |<goren> `?', <sula> `?'.
Gu<gorzei> {V} ``to ^hiss, to ^hum, to ^roar''. {N} ``^thunder, the ^noise of a ^storm(D)''. *Loan.
Gu<gornDei> {V} ``to ^chop (firewood into pieces), to ^split (wood), to ^cut wood to clear a field for planting''.
Gu<gorob> {ADJ} ``^proud''. {N} ``^pride''.
Gu<gorpoRei> {V} ``to ^wallow''. *Loan.
Gu<gosa>>:.
Gu<goTek> {NUM} ``^one''.
Gu<goti oRu?> {N} ``^servant''. |<goti> `?', <oRu?> `mature young man'.
Gu<goTnoi> {NB} ``^joint, ^knot (of body, also of bamboo)''.
Gu<gottuG> {N} ``^cloth''.
Gu<gouRu> {N} ``^herdsman''. *Or.<gOuRO>.
Gu<gu> {SX} ``''. !verb suffix, which seems to indicate perfect. Cf. <gi>.
Gu<gubon> {N} ``^bear''.
Gu<guDa> {N} ``^cage, ^pen''.
Gu<gudi> {NB} ``^brain''.
Gu<guRiaG>,,<guRia>(D) {V} ``to ^wind (cord or thread), to ^roll_up, to ^stir (liquid)''. *Des.<guRi ai->(G),,<guR-ai>(M) `to wind, roll up'.
Gu<gu'G>,,<gu?G> {N} ``^hunting''. Cf. <guGga> `id.'.
Gu<gug> {V} ``to ^peck, to ^strike (of a snake)''.
Gu<guga?> {N} ``^crow''.
Gu<gui>(:) {X} ``''.
Gu<gui-Da?>,,<guj-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash (utensils without abrasive, just with water)''.
Gu<guigini>>:. ??(cf. <guj-gi-nu lok> `dead person').
Gu<guj>> {X} ``?to ^wash''.
Gu<guj-gi-nu lok>,,<goj-gi-nu lok>(D) {N} ``^dead person''. |<goj> `to die', <gi> `?perfect/past', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'.
Gu<gukuG>(R) {} ``the ^cry of the ^peafowl''.
Gu<gul> {V} ``to ^bore (of insect borers)''.
Gu<gulai> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <gulai mui~dan> `throughout the day', (<mui~dan> `?'); <gulai noY> (<noj> `night') or <gulai rati> (<rati> `?') will be wrong.
Gu<gulaj>,,<gulaY> {N} ``^cattle, ^ox''.
Gu<gulTi> {ADJ} ``^round''.
Gu<gulu?> {N} ``^hole''. !bigger hole.
Gu<gum> {N} ``^rain''.

Gu<g[um]ul> {N} ``a ^borer (insect)''. |<-um-> `?nominalization', <gul> `to bore'.
Gu<gunalo> {N} ``^ant''.
Gu<gunei> {V} ``to ^nod (in drowsiness)''.
Gu<guGga>(D) {V} ``to ^hunt''. Cf. <gu'G> `id.'. ![gu~ga].
Gu<gur> {V} ``to ^dig a hole (with hands or claws, to get at something inside), to ^scoop out or get out in this fashion''.
Gu<guraj> {N} ``^thorn''.
Gu<gurei> {V} ``to ^coo''.
Gu<guri> {V} ``to ^wind around, ^wind about''.
Gu<gur-murei> {V} ``to ^growl''. *Des.<gurmur->(M) `to chant, hum'.
Gu<gusa> {VT} ``to ^move (an object, a person) ^aside''.
Gu<guso?> {N} ``^dog''.
Gu<gutei> {V} ``to ^string (beads), to ^thread (a needle)''. loan.
Gu<-i> {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^feminine''. |Termination of feminine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-a>:, <-o>: `masculine'. *Des.<-i>?, Or.<-i>.
Gu<iD> {V} ``to ^drink''.
Gu<idej> {ADJ} ``^black, ^dark''. {V} ``to become ^black, to become ^dark''.
Gu<iDikon>,,<iRikon> {ADJ} ``^in^sufficient''. *Des.<iDik>(G) `small amount, little bit'.
Gu<i?> {NB} ``^feces, ^excrement''.
Gu<i?>,,<hig>(R) {NB} ``^hair''.
Gu<i?gen> {NUM} ``^three''.
Gu<i?so?-Da?> {V} ``to ^hiccup''. |<i?so?> `?', <Da?> `?'.
Gu<i?-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. |<i?> `feces', <taG> `cattle'.
Gu<ilei> {V} ``to ^quake (as earthquake)''.
Gu<ili> {N} ``^wine, ^liquor''.
Gu<ili>(R4) {N} ``^mango''.
Gu<ili?> {N} ``^bamboo_shoot''.
Gu<ili?> {N} ``^hare''. *Loan?
Gu<imar> {ADJ} ``^dirty (of body)''. {V} ``to get dirty''.
Gu<i~biG> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''.
Gu<imi> {N} ``^name''.
Gu<i-mo?>,,<iG-mo?> {V} ``to ^shut the ^eyes''. |<i> `?', <mo?> `eye'. <<ig-moD>>?.
Gu<in-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->.
Gu<i~Dam>,,<u~Dam> {N} ``^old_^man''. {V} ``to become ^old (of a man)''. !past <u~Dam-gu>; only <i~Dam> for JP.
Gu<i~De> {V} ``^give (me, us)''. !Used only in the imperative, perhaps somehow related to <u~Do> `take (this)'.
Gu<i~dig> {V} ``to ^accept, to ^agree''. !<i~-dig> this word used only by Bima; the meaning is questionable;.
Gu<i~-riG>,,<i~-d-riG> {V} ``to ^bring, to ^take''. !only in songs for <riG> (This looks like an old (Remo-like) redupl. infin. form.). |<riG> `to bring, to take'.
Gu<iG> {V} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend''.
Gu<i~gra> {N} ``^charcoal''. *Des.<iGgla>(G) `live coals, burning charcoal'.
Gu<iG-mo?>,,<i-mo?>. {V} ``to ^shut the ^eyes''. |<iG> `?', <mo?> `eye'.
Gu<ir> {V} ``to ^jump_over''.

Gu<iri'> {V} ``to ^cut''. !<i-r-i'> (pres. <irid>) only found as echo word for <gor-go'> (redupl. infin of <god>).
Gu<isa?> {ADJ} ``^jealous, to be ^jealous''.
Gu<isal>,,<usal> {N} ``^skin (of body), ^gum (of mouth), skin, ^peel, ^rind, ^shell (of fruits, vegetables, nuts)''.
Gu<isi> {V} ``to ^hurt, to ^ache''. {N} ``^pain (in the head or legs)''. !R4 lists as noun.
Gu<isin> {VI} ``to ^boil (vegetable, rice, egg)''.
Gu<iskul> {N} ``^school''. *Engl.<school>, Des.<iskul>(G) `school'.
Gu<isoG>,,<usoG> {ADV} ``^to^day''.
Gu<iTab>(D),,<Tab> {V} ``to ^skin, to ^peel''. *Des.<iT->(M) `to peel (rind from a fruit)'.
Gu<ite>>: ??cut?, Des.<iti>(G) `here'.
Gu<iti?> {N} ``^mushroom''.
Gu<itob>,,<utob> {V} ``to ^lay (an egg)''.
Gu<ito?> {ADJ} ``^this ^kind of, ^such''. {ADV} ``^thus, ^this_^way''.
Gu<ya> {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother)''.
Gu<yam> {N} ``^blood''. {V} ``to become ^bloody''.
Gu<yoG> {NK} ``^mother''.
Gu<jag> {V} ``to ^swing, to ^shake''.
Gu<jata>(D),,<zata> {N} ``^grind^stone, usually for grain''. *Des.<jata>(M),,<zanta>(G) `grinder, millstone'.
Gu<jibon>,,<zibon> {N} ``^life, ^soul''. *Des.<zi-bOn>(G), Or.<zibon>.
Gu<jir> {V} ``to ^shake (out), to ^separate out (seeds) by shaking''.
Gu<jog-ped> {V} ``to ^kick''. |<jog> `?', <ped> `?'. Cf. <pad> `foot'.
Gu<jogto> {V} ``to become ^low, to ^sink (of land)''. {ADV} ``^below''.
Gu<joG>(D) {NB} ``^thigh''. *Des.<jOG>(MD).
Gu<joRek>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. <zorek> `pair'. !In series <labu>, <joRek>, <tinta>, <sarta>, etc.
Gu<jor> {V} ``to ^descend, to ^take_^down''.
Gu<ju> {V} ``to ^see''.
Gu<juG> {V} ``to ^hang, to ^suspend''. !in <j-un-uG>.
Gu<zaRei> {V} ``to ^strip_off (leaves)''.
Gu<zako> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <tugol zako> `throughout the night', <tugol> `night'.
Gu<zako> {X} ``^until''. *Des.<zakO>(G) `until, also'.
Gu<zal> {N} ``^net, ^web''. *Des.<zal>(G) `net'.
Gu<za~ba>,,<zama>(D) {NB} ``^jaw''. *Des.<jama>(M),,<zamba>(G) `jaw'.
Gu<zasei> {V} ``to ^offer (something to someone)''. *Des.<jac->(M) `to offer'.
Gu<zata>,,<jata>(D) {N} ``^grind^stone usually for grain''. *Des.<jata>(M),,<zanta>(G) `grinder, millstone'.
Gu<zati> {N} ``^caste''. *De.(G).
Gu<zaTi> {N} ``long ^bamboo ^stick''. *Loan.
Gu<zi>,,<zizi> {NK} ``^aunt (father's sister)''.
Gu<zizi-moi~na> {N} ``^butterfly''. |<moi~na> `mynah'.
Gu<zilimili> {N} ``^firefly''.
Gu<zimri>>:. *Des.<jim-ri pani>(M) `drizzling, gentle shower'.
Gu<zi~te teten> {V} ``to ^step over (an obstacle)''. |<zi~te> `?', <te.ten> `to step on'.
Gu<zitei>,,<zita> {V} ``to ^win''. *Des.<jit->(M),,<zit->(G) `id.'. !first loan and intr.; second tr. caus.

Gu<ziTimiTi> {N} ``^lizard''. *Des.<jiTmiTi>(M) `house lizard, gecko'.
Gu<ziTziTa> {ADJ} ``^lean''. *Loan.
Gu<ziTki> {N} ``^lightning''. Cf. <biz> `id.'.
Gu<zoRei> {V} ``to ^join (ropes)''. *Des.<zOR->(G) `to tie together (as two animals)'.
Gu<zoRek> {X} ``^pair (of anything)''. Cf. <joRek> `two'. *Des.<zOR-ek>(G) `two, one pair, both'. !E.g. <zorek gulaY> `a pair of oxen', but <olek gulaY> and <zoRek gulaY> both are possible in case of `ox', whereas <olek> is not possible in other cases.
Gu<zo?to> {PP} ``^beneath, under''. {ADV} ``down''. {ADJ} ``^low''. {N} ``^floor''.
Gu<zog-aRei> {V} ``to ^wear (shirt)''.
Gu<zoglia> {ADJ} ``^green''. Cf. Des.<jOgOl>(M) `moss (%Hydrilla verticillata)'.
Gu<zol> {N} ``^soup, ^broth''. *Des.<zOl>(G).
Gu<zola> {N} ``^spring''.
Gu<zoma> {V} ``to ^mix with the hands, to ^tread with feet''.
Gu<zoman> {N} ``^policeman''. *Des.<jOman>(M),,<zaman>(G) `police'.
Gu<zompur> {N} ``^other_^world''. *Loan.
Gu<zona> {N} ``^corn (maize)''. *Des.<jOna>(M),,<zOna>(G) `maize'.
Gu<zonom> {N} ``^birth''. *Des.<jOnOm>(M),,<zOnOm>(G).
Gu<joG-Da?>(D) {V} ``to put (e.g. a cloth) into water, to ^immerse''. |<joG> `?', <Da?> `water'. ??cf. <jogto> `(land) to sink'.
Gu<zo~gla> {NK} `^twin''. *Des.<zOGgla>(G) `twins'.
Gu<zo~ki>. NB} ``^Adam's apple''.
Gu<zorimona>>:. *Des.<jOrimuna>(M) `penalty, fine'.
Gu<zotkot> {ADV} ``^here and ^there''. *Des.<jOt kOt>(M) `here and there'.
Gu<zuar>>:. *Des.<juar>(M),<zuar>(G) `greeting, prayer'. ??cf. Ku.<juar> `a greeting'.
Gu<zuz> {N} ``^fight, ^war''. *Des.<zuid>(G) `war'.
Gu<zula> {VT} ``to ^swing, to ^hang (on a hook), to ^shake the head''. *Des.<jul->(M),,<zul->(G) `to nod, swing, shake'.
Gu<z[un]uG> {N} ``a clothesline, a ^rope for ^hanging clothes''. |<-un-> `nominalization', <juG> `to hang'.
Gu<kado> {N} ``^mud''. *Des.<kadO>(GM) `mud, clay'.
Gu<kagla> {N} ``^necklace''. *Des.<kagla>(M) `a neck ring'.
Gu<kakRa>>:. *Des.<kaGkRa>(G),,<ka~kRa>(M) `crab(M), crayfish(G)'.
Gu<kakor> {ADJ} ``^cold; to ^cool (e.g. food)''. *Des.<kakOr>(GM) `cold'.
Gu<kali> {ADJ} ``^open''. {V} ``to ^empty (a jar)''. *Loan.
Gu<kaNa>>: *Des.<kana>(GM) `a hole; perforated'. ??hole, to make a hole?
Gu<ka~D> {N} ``^arrow''. *Des.<kaND>(GM) `arrow'.
Gu<ka~Da> {N} ``^sword''. *Des.<kaNDa>(GM) `sword'.
Gu<ka~Di> {N} ``^bank''.
Gu<ka~Du> {NB} ``^semen''.
Gu<kanpati> {NB} ``^temple''. *Loan.
Gu<ka~s> {N} ``^bottle''. *Des.<ka~c>(M),,<ka~s>(G) `bottle'.
Gu<ka~kal> {X} ``^gluttonous''. *Loan, lit: excessive eater.
Gu<kap>:. {X} ``''. *Des. <kapa> `cotton'. Cf. So. <kab> `cloth'.
Gu<kauRi> {N} ``anything ^carried on the ^head''. Cf.<dinsu>.
Gu<keroG> {N} ``^paddy''.
Gu<ki?-taG>/<taG> {N} ``^cow''.
Gu<kilom> {ADJ} ``^visiting''. {N} ``^guest, ^visitor''.

Gu<kiman> {V} ``to ^bathe''.
Gu<ki~boj> {NK} ``^wife''.
Gu<kimin>>:. ?? cf. <ki~boj> `wife', So <boj> `woman'.
Gu<ki~Da?> {N} ``^stream, ^river''. |<Da?> `water'?.
Gu<ki~DiG> {N} ``a large ^drum''. *Re.<kinDiG>BF/<DiG>BF `double-headed drum'.
Gu<ki~dra> {V} ``to ^turn (something) ^around''. *Des.<kindOr->(GM) `to turn around, to go around', Re.<kindor->B `to be revolved, to go around'.
Gu<kinar> {NK} ``^husband's ^elder ^sister''.
Gu<kipri> {NB} ``^skull''. *De.(M); Re.<kirpi>B.
Gu<kiri> {N} ``^fat''.
Gu<kiro> {V} ``to ^shout, to act ^rowdy, to ^quarrel, to ^fight''. {N} ``a fight, a quarrel''. !e.g. <niG kiro DeG-gu-niG> `I had a quarrel'. *Des.<kirO-ei-ba->(M) `to quarrel'.
Gu<kirui-moda> {N} ``^corpse''. |<kirui> `?', <moRa> `corpse'.
Gu<kisab> {NB} ``^waist''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'; <maj-nu kisab kubRa-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kubra> `to be crooked'.
Gu<kisalo> {N} ``^sari''.
Gu<kisob> {N} ``^winnowing_^basket''.
Gu<kiti kala>,,<giti kala>(D) {V} ``to ^tickle''.
Gu<kituG>(R) {N} ``^god''.
Gu<kobor> {N} ``^message''. *Des.<kObOr>(GM).
Gu<kog>(D) {N} ``^hyena''. *Des.<kOg>(G).
Gu<koRe> {NUM} ``^twenty''. *Des.<kORe>(GM) `twenty, a score'. Syn.<solga> `twenty' (in counting).
Gu<koRi> {N} ``^sow''.
Gu<koRi> {NUM} ``^twenty''. Cf. <koRe> `id.'.
Gu<koRkei> {V} ``to ^cutting and digging the earth with spade''. *Des.<kORki>(M) `mattock, hoe, spade'. !clear (field for planting).
Gu<kodli> {N} ``^plantain''. *Des.<kOdli>(GM).
Gu<koz zuo?.zuo? ui> {V} ``to ^track, to go looking at the footsteps''. |<koz> `?', <zuo?.zuo?> `?', <ui> `to go'. *Des.<kOz->(G) `to search', <kOj>(M) `foot print'.
Gu<kozri> {N} ``^date ^palm''. *Des.<kOjri>(M) `date-plan'.
Gu<koko> {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)''. *Or.<kokei>.
Gu<kokoRi> {ADJ} ``^?curly''. *Des.<kOkOR->(M) `to shrivel up, to be wrinkled, to contract'.
Gu<kolia> {N} ``^fox''. *Des.<kOlia>(G) `fox, jackal'.
Gu<kolisa> {N} ``^beam''. *Des.<kOlisa>(M) `rafter'.
Gu<kolkolei> {X} ``^rippling ^sound''.
Gu<koloz> {NB} ``^lung''. *Des.<kOlOj>(M) `liver, heart'.
Gu<kolot> {N} ``red ^gram''. *Des.<kOlOt>(G) `a black lentil'.
Gu<kom> {N} ``^stem, ^trunk''. *Des.<kOmb>(M) `trunk, branch'.
Gu<kon> {N} ``^corner''. *Des.<kOn>(M).
Gu<ko~d> {NB} ``^shoulder''. *Des.<kOnd>(GM).
Gu<ko~di> {N} ``^pot''. *Des.<kONDi>(G) `clay pot for water'.
Gu<ko~DroG> {NB} ``^neck''.
Gu<ko~s>>:. *Des.<kO~s>(M) `red'.
Gu<ko~ti> {N} ``^wall''. *Des.<kOnt>(G) `mud wall'.
Gu<ko~klei> {V} ``to ^cough''. *Des.<kOGkOl->(G) `to cough'.

Gu<kop> {V} ``to get ^angry''. *Des.<kOp>(G) `anger, discontent'.
Gu<kopor> {NB} ``^elbow''. *Des.<kOpur>(M) `elbow joint'.
Gu<kori>,,<kore>(R4) {NUM} ``^twenty''. *Des.<kORe>(GM) `twenty, a score'.
Gu<koro.koro zu.zu> {V} ``to ^squint (roll the eye-balls in all directions)''. |<koro.koro> `?', <zu.zu> `to look at'.
Gu<korokoso> {N} ``^owl''.
Gu<koroT> {N} ``^court''. *Engl.<court>.
Gu<korsi> {N} ``^fireplace''. Cf. Des.<kOrsi>(GM) `dried cowdung used for fuel'.
Gu<kortia> {N} ``^sawyer''. *Des.<kOrOt>(GM) `large saw'.
Gu<kosli> {N} ``^scale''. *Des.<kOsli>(M) `scale, of fish, snake'.
Gu<kosrei> {V} ``to ^slip (lose one's footing)''. *Des.<kOsOr->(GM) `to slip'.
Gu<kosTu> {ADJ} ``^difficult''. {N} ``difficulty''. *Des.<kOsTu>(G) `difficulty, sickness'.
Gu<kirta?>,,<kirtag>(R4),,<kruta>(R) {N} ``^horse''.
Gu<kub> {V} ``to ^cough''.
Gu<kubRa> {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^curved''. {V} ``to be crooked''. {N} ``^hump''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'; <maj-nu kisab kubRa-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist'. *Des.<kubRa>(M) `hunch back, stooping'.
Gu<kuRa> {VT} ``to ^pile up''. *Des.<kuR-ai->(M) `to collect, amass'.
Gu<kuDu> {ADJ} ``^poor, ^hungry''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {N} ``^hunger''.
Gu<kui> {N} ``^well''. *Des.<kui kal>(M) `water well'.
Gu<kui?>(R4) {X} ``^feminine suffix''.
Gu<kulkula> {V} ``to ^gargle''. *Des.<kul.kul-ai->(M) `to gargle'.
Gu<kulur> {N} ``^crane''.
Gu<ku~bar> {N} ``^black^smith''. *Des.<kumbar lOk>(G) `potters (a caste)'.
Gu<ku~bir> {N} ``^crocodile''. *Des.<kumbir>(G).
Gu<ku~Di>,,<ku~Di?>(P) {NB} ``^vagina''. Cf. <mul ku~Dei>,,<mul ku~Di?> "rectum".
Gu<ku~Du> {V} ``to ^embrace''. {N} ``an embrace''.
Gu<kunei> {V} ``to ^dig (a hole), to ^dig up (root crops)''. *Des.<kun->(GM) `to dig up with hoe or crowbar; to bore(M)'.
Gu<kuni?>,,<kunig> {N} ``^old_^woman''. {V} ``to age, to become old (of a woman)''. !<kuni?gu> past tense. *perh. from nom. of *<k+j>.
Gu<kuJ> {V} ``to ^bewitch, to ^hurt by witchcraft''.
Gu<ku~ga> {N} ``long ^knife for cutting wood (sharp on the inside of its curve)''.
Gu<kuo~r> {N} ``^way''.
Gu<kupon> {N} ``^lime^stone''. !<bi+ren>.
Gu<kur> {N} ``^hoof''. *De.(GM).
Gu<kurDei> {V} ``to ^churn''.
Gu<kuruG> {N} ``^way, ^direction''.
Gu<kusi> {NB} ``^hip''. *Des.<kuchi>.
Gu<kusi>>:. *Des.<kuci>(M) `key'.
Gu<kuslei> {V} ``to ^slip (come loose, as a knot)''. *Des.<kusl->(M) `to loosen, slacken, untie'.
Gu<kuT> {N} ``^stump''.
Gu<kuT>>:.
Gu<kuTaj> {N} ``^rat''.
Gu<kutia> {N} ``^clothes_^hook (small bamboo stick set into the wall from which clothes hang)''.

Gu<kuTum> {NK} ``primary ^family''. *Des.<kuTum>(GM) `family, relatives', Or.<kuTu~bo>.
Gu<labu>,,<lab> {NUM} ``^one''. !In series <labu>, <joRek>, <tinta>, <sarta>, etc.
Gu<lab.lab> {N} ``^moth''.
Gu<lad> {V} ``to ^flow strongly (of a river), to ^flow over''.
Gu<lad> {V} ``to ^flush, to ^drive out (birds from haystacks) by making a noise''.
Gu<laR>(D) {N} ``^affection, ^love''. *Des.<laD>(G) `fond, generous'.
Gu<ladei> {V} ``to ^load''. *Des.<lad->(GM), Or<lodiwa>.
Gu<laRei> {V} ``to ^nod''. Cf. Des.<laR->(GM) `to shake, tremble'.
Gu<la?G> {NB} ``^tongue''.
Gu<la?.la?G> {N} ``^swallow (a bird)''.
Gu<lag> {V} ``to ^smooth, to ^plane''.
Gu<laga> {VT} ``to ^kindle (a fire)''. *Des.<lag-ai->(GM) `id.'.
Gu<lagire> {X} ``^by''.
Gu<lagu?>,,<lagud> {V} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (of a woman's upper garment)''.
Gu<lai> {N} ``^cooked ^rice''. Cf. Des.<lai pej>(M) `gruel without rice'.
Gu<lai> {V} ``to ^dig_up''.
Gu<laj>,,<laY> {PRO} ``^who''.
Gu<laj ura?> {X} ``^no_one''. !or <laY...ura?> ex: <laY pipiG urag> `no one is coming'.
Gu<laj-ki mui~Dan> {X} ``^someone''.
Gu<lakazam> {N} ``^guava''. *Des.<jam>(M),,<zam>(G) `guava tree or fruit (%Psidium pyriferum)'.
Gu<la~ba> {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. *Des.<lama->(G),,<lamba->(:) `to stretch s.th.'.
Gu<lamgo>,,<laGbo>(R) {N} ``^level ^ground, ^plain, ^land suitable for paddy cultivation, ^earth''. Cf. <tubog> `earth'. *Loan?.
Gu<laGbo>(R),,<lamgo> {N} ``^level ^ground, ^plain, ^land suitable for paddy cultivation, ^earth''. Cf. <tubog> `earth'.
Gu<lape?>,,<laped> {V} ``to ^fold (cloth)''.
Gu<lar> {V} ``to ^cut in half lengthwise, to ^split (usually vegetables)''.
Gu<lasa> {N} ``^sap''. *De.(G).
Gu<lasei> {V} ``to ^shoot (an animal)''. *Des.<las->(G), <lac->(M) `to brand (animals); to shoot'.
Gu<lat>>:. *Des.<lat>(G) `a kick'.
Gu<laTi>>:. *Des.<laTi>(G) `long stick, pole'. {ADJ} ``long, tall''.
Gu<ledej> {V} ``to ^splash (mud to a hole in the wall)''. *Des.<led->(G) `to slap on mud or dung'.
Gu<lej> {V} ``to ^sit; to ^set (of the sun)''. Cf. <lug> `to set (of the sun)'.
Gu<lekei> {V} ``to ^write''. *Des.<lek->(GM) `to write, carve, paint'.
Gu<len>,,<nen> {V} ``to ^pick up''.
Gu<le-sag> {V} ``to ^squeeze, to ^twist, to ^wring''. |<<led-sag>>.
Gu {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^run, to ^creep (of a ground plant's runners or creepers)''.
Gu<li>\<litir>, <ritil> {NB} ``^ear''.
Gu<lid>,,<liD>(D) {V} ``to ^press, to ^pack_down (e.g. tamarind, tobacco)''.
Gu<li?> see <lig>>:.
Gu<lig> {V} ``to ^peel''.
Gu<lika>>:. *Des.<lika>(M) `louse egg'.
Gu<liki> {N} ``^seed''.
Gu<lim> {V} ``to ^spread (of water in irrigation)''.

Gu<li~bu> {N} ``^lemon''. *Des.<limbau>(G) `lemon'.
Gu<lion> {ADJ} ``^soft''. {V} ``to ^soften (to become soft, to make soft)''. *Des.<liOn>(G) `smooth'.
Gu<lioG> {N} ``^landed property, ^low or flat ^land suitable for paddy cultivation; a muddy ^field(D)''.
Gu<litir>,,<lintir>,,<ritil>/ {NB} ``^ear''.
Gu<lob> {X} ``^greed''. *Des.<lOb>(GM) `selfishness, greed'.
Gu<lodbodei> {V} ``to ^quake (as earthquake)''.
Gu<loRa>(D) {} ``^flowing strongly''.
Gu<lo?TiG> {V} ``to ^squint, to ^wink''.
Gu<lo>,,<lo?> {V} ``to ^fall; to ^catch (by trapping)''.
Gu<loeJ>,,<loi~> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^bend, to ^bend down, to ^stoop''. Cf. <lua>, <lua~> `to bend (tr.)'. *Des.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'. ![lo~e~y~], [mai? lo~e~y~gu] `he stooped'.
Gu<lok> {N} ``^man, ^person, one who ^does, ^agent, -er''. *Des.<lOk>(GM) `person, people'.
Gu<loko>>:. Cf. <lok> `person'.
Gu<lo~Da?> {N} ``^hive''.
Gu<lo~DiG> {NB} ``^navel, ^umbilical_^cord''.
Gu<loi~>,,<loeJ> {VI} ``to ^bow, to ^bend, to ^bend down, to ^stoop''. Cf. <lua>, <lua~> `to bend (tr.)'. *Des.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'. ![lo~e~y~], [mai? lo~e~y~gu] `he stooped'.
Gu<loG> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''.
Gu<lor> {V} ``to ^vomit''.
Gu<loTei> {N} ``^intercourse''. *Des.<lOT->(GM) `to copulate'.
Gu<lua>,,<lua~> {VT} ``to ^bend''. Cf. <loi~> `to bend (intr.)'. *Des.<lOi->(GM) `to stoop down, bow down, bend down'.
Gu<luboj> {N} ``^broken ^rice, fragments of grains of rice''.
Gu<luD> {V} ``to ^beg, to ^ask for, to ^request''.
Gu<luRguRa> {VT} ``to ^test an egg for freshness by shaking it near one's ear''. !<luRguRei> intr.
Gu<lud.luda> {ADJ} ``^soft''. *Des.<lud.lud>(M) `soft'.
Gu<luDo> {V} ``to ^laugh, to ^smile''.
Gu<lu?-siG> {N} ``^sun^set''. |<lug> `to set', <siG> `sun'.
Gu<lug> {V} ``to ^raise, to ^nurture, to ^care for''. !echo word of <bon>.
Gu<lug> {V} ``to ^set (of the sun)''. Cf. <lej> `to sit, to set'.
Gu<lum> {V} ``to ^hold (something) in the mouth, to ^chew''.
Gu<lusu> {NB} ``^pus''.
Gu<ma?> {N} ``^curry, ^vegetable''.
Gu<mag>,,<maG>(D) {V} ``to ^know''. ![maj mao~?].
Gu<mai> {V} ``to ^mix (in)''.
Gu<mai> {N} `^hen; ^female_(animal)''. *Des.<mai>(G) `female of animals'.
Gu<maj> {PRON} ``^he''.
Gu<maj-nen> {PRON} ``^they''. |<maj> `he', <-nen> `plural'.
Gu<mazon> {ADJ} ``^rich''. *Loan.
Gu<makoR>,,<makRi>(D) {N} ``^monkey, red-faced monkey''.
*Des.<makOR>(GM)|<makRi>(G) `monkey (male|female)'.
Gu<mal>>:. *Des.<mala>(M) `forest'.

Gu<mala> {N} ``^hill_^field, ^land cleared for ploughing''. *Des.<mala-mar->(M) `to clear a field for plantation', Des.<mar>(G) `to hit, kill, erase'.
Gu<mali> {N} ``^bead, ^necklace''. *De.(G).
Gu<mallai>(R) {NUM} ``^five''.
Gu<mama> {NB} ``^breast''.
Gu<mama> {NK} ``^father-in-law (mother's brother, father's sister's husband)''. *Des.<mama>(G) `uncle (mother's brother)'; Or.<mama, mamu~>.
Gu<ma~da> {N} ``^sweet_^potato''. Cf. Des.<mundur kanda>(G) `sweet potato'.
Gu<ma~da> {X} ``^too ^many''.
Gu<ma~Di>,,<manDi>(R4) {NB} ``^knee''. *Des.<maNDi>(GM).
Gu<manei> {V} ``to ^agree, to ^obey (a command), to ^admit''. *Des.<man->(G).
Gu<maG>,,<mag> {V} ``to ^know''. ![maj mao~?].
Gu<mapru> {N} ``^god''. *De.(G).
Gu<marei> {V} ``to ^strike (a match, spark)''. *Des.<mar->(GM) `to hit, beat'.
Gu<mar-to?> {ADV} ``^day after ^tomorrow''. |<mar> `?', <to?> `?'.
Gu<maru> {N} ``^killer''. *Des.<mar->(GM) `to kill'.
Gu<masaDia>(D),,<masaDia~>(D) {N} ``^leopard_cat''. Cf. Des.<maca>(G) `freckle'.
Gu<masTor>,,<masTer> {N} ``^teacher''. *Engl.<master> `schoolmaster'.
Gu<matalei> {V} ``to ^rub one's hands together''. *Des.<matal->(M) `to churn, stir'.
Gu<me?>\<gime?> {N} ``^goat''.
Gu<me?DiG> {V} ``to ^dance''. {N} ``a dance''.
Gu<mela> {ADJ} ``^bare, ^empty; to ^empty''. *De.(GM).
Gu<melei> {V} ``to ^un^tie, ^release (a cow)''. *Des.<mel->(GM) `to untie, free, open up, empty, let go'.
Gu<melei> {V} ``to ^wear or ^put_on a <dhoti>''.
Gu<meli> {N} ``^fight, ^war''. *Loan.
Gu<melsa> {V} ``to ^castrate''. *Des.<melc-ai->(M),,<mels-ai->(G) `to castrate a goat'.
Gu<me~da> {N} ``^branch of a ^tree''.
Gu<me~Da> {N} ``^sheep''. *Des.<meNDa>(GM).
Gu<me~s>,,<mes> {NB} ``^moustache''. *Des.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'.
Gu<mere> {V} ``^deformed, ^crooked; to be ^id.''. E.g. <maj-nu kisab mere-gu>: <maj-nu> `his', <kisab> `waist', <mere> `to be crooked, deformed', <gu> `?perfect/past'. Cf. Des.<mere-a~ki>(M) `squint-eyed'.
Gu<mes>,,<me~s> {NB} ``^moustache''. *Des.<mes>(GM) `moustache, whiskers'.
Gu<mesturi> {N} ``^mason''. *Loan.
Gu<metoG> {V} ``to ^sow (seeds) thinly''. !<me-toG>.
Gu<mi?> {NB} ``^nose; nasal ^mucus, ^snot''.
Gu<mi?en>(D),,<mie~n>,,<mie'n>,,<me'n> {V} ``^little, ^small, ^young; to be id., to ^shrink''.
Gu<mi?Dim> {V} ``to ^dream''.
Gu<mi?siG> {ADV} ``^day_before_^yesterday''.
Gu<mie~n>,,<mie'n>,,<me'n>,,<mi?en>(D) {V} ``^little, ^small, ^young; to be id., to ^shrink''.
Gu<mila> {V} ``to ^find (something sought)''. *Des.<mil->(GM) `to be available(G); to find, acquire(M)'.
Gu<mimiG> {NK} ``elder ^sister, ^sister-^in-law (^husband's elder brother's wife), ^grandmother (mother's mother)''.
Gu<mi~Di?> {ADV} ``^yesterday''.
Gu<mi~DiG> {ADV} ``^this_^year''.

Gu<mio~?> {ADV} ``^again''.
Gu<mis> {ADJ} ``^false''. {V} ``^lie, ^falsehood''. *Des.<mic>(GM) `a lie, falsehood'.
Gu<misa> {VT} ``to ^mix''. Cf. <misei> (intr.). *Des.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix', <mis-ai->(MG) `to join, add, mix'. Syn. <mamai~> (tr. and intr.).
Gu<misei> {VI} ``to ^join, to ^converge, to ^mix, to ^dissolve (e.g. sugar in water)''. Cf. <misa> (tr.). *Des.<mis->(GM) `to come together, mix', <mis-ai->(MG) `to join, add, mix'.
Gu<miTka> {V} ``to ^wink (at), to ^blink''. *Des.<miTk->(M) `id.'.
Gu<mod> {V} ``to ^rise, to ^get up''. Cf. <mura> `to awaken'. !imper. <moda>,,<mo?sa>.
Gu<moR>,,<moRa> {N} ``^corpse; a dead person''. *Des.<mORa>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<moRo>|<moRi> {ADJ} ``^big, ^large, ^elder, ^aged; to become id., to ^grow''.
Gu<moRoj> {N} ``^big ^axe''.
Gu<mo?>,,<mo>(R),,<ma~>(R) {N} ``^joint''.
Gu<mo?>,,<moD> {NB} ``^eye''.
Gu<mo?sa>(D) {V} ``^arise!, get up!''. !imperative of <mod>. Cf. <mo.mo?> `arising'.
Gu<moi~na> {N} ``^mynah''. *Des.<mOina gOra>(G) `mynah'.
Gu<moisi> {N} ``^buffalo cow''. *Des.<mOisi>(M) `buffalo'.
Gu<moj> {V} ``to ^pluck (flowers, fruit)''. !<niG moys-o?-niG>(D).
Gu<mol> {ADJ} ``^expensive''. *Des.<mOl>(G),,<mOOl>(M) `id.'.
Gu<molka> {V} ``to ^roll_the_^eyes''.
Gu<mon> {ADJ} ``^favorite''. *Des.<mOn>(G) `mind, desire'. !<o-niG kodli laY mon> `plantain is my favorite'; <o> `?', <niG> `I', <kodli> `plantain', <laY> `who/someone?'.
Gu<mona> {N} ``^bag''.
Gu<mono?> {} ``^where''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'.
Gu<moGlaj>,,<moglaj> {V} ``to become ^big, to ^en^large''. !<moG-laj-, mog-laj>.
Gu<mor> {PX} ``?^negative''.
Gu<morsi> {N} ``^chillie''. *Des.<mOric>(GM) `chillie'.
Gu<mor-tunal> {V} ``to ^disappear''. |<mor> `negative', <tunal> `to appear'. !past <artunalto>; future <artunala>.
Gu<mosir> {V} ``to ^spoil, to be ^spoiled (of rice)''. !<mo-sir>.
Gu<moTo> {ADJ} ``^blunt''. *Des.<mOTO>(GM) `blunt (as a knife)'.
Gu<motrei> {V} ``to ^bewitch''.
Gu<mu?-soG>,,<mug-soG> {N} ``^smoke, ^soot''. {V} ``to smoke''. *Re.<moksiG>B, <muksiG>BF, <mugsiG>B `smoke', Des.<mOsi>(GM) `soot(G), charcoal(M)'.
Gu<mug> {N} ``green ^gram''. *Des.<muG>(G) `id.'.
Gu<mug-soG>,,<mu?-soG> {N} ``^smoke, ^soot''. {V} ``to smoke''. *Re.<moksiG>B, <muksiG>BF `smoke'.
Gu<mui>,,<mui-ro?>,,<muiro>(D),,<bui>(R) {NUM} ``^one''. *Loan?? !<goTek>, <lab> for counting, loan.
Gu<muil> {NUM} ``^??''.
Gu<mul ku~Dei>,,<mul ku~Di?> {NB} ``^rectum''. |<mul> `?', <ku~Di?> `vagina'.
Gu<mula> {N} ``^carrot''. *Des.<mula sag>(G) `a vegetable'.
Gu<mulia> {V} ``to ^begin''. *Des.<mul-i ai->(GM) `to start, begin'.
Gu<mu~>(R) {NB} ``^nose''. Cf. <mi?> `id.', or Des.<mu~>(GM) `face; direction(G)'.
Gu<munaG> {X} ``^like''. !inanimate (k+a~g).
Gu<mu~da> {V} ``to ^fold_the_arms, to ^shut_the_mouth''. *Des.<mud->(M) `to close'.
Gu<mu~di> {N} ``^ring, ^ear^ring, ^nose_^ring''. *Des.<mudi>(M),,<muNDi>(G) `id.'.

Gu<mu~Dra> {N} ``^bald''. *Des.<mundra>|<mundri>(G) `a person with a shaved head' (ND/nd?).
Gu<mu~zur>,,<mu~jur>(R4) {N} ``^peacock''. *Des.<munzur>(G) `peacock'.
Gu<muowDon> {ADJ} ``^near''. !used in case of animate objects.
Gu<mura> {V} ``to ^open_the_eyes, to ^awaken''.
Gu<murDei>>: {V} ``?to ^fade''.
Gu<murdul> {N} ``small ^drum''. *Or.<mruduLo>.
Gu<mursa>>: *Des.<mursa>(G) `fit, seizure, faint'.
Gu<murtu> {N} ``^death''. Cf. Des.<mOrOn>(G), <mOr->(GM) `to die'.
Gu<muruk> {ADJ} ``^brave''. *Des.<murk>(M) `rash, violent'.
Gu<muti> {NB} ``^fist''. *Des.<muTi>(GM) `fist'.
Gu<muTla> {N} ``^club''. *Des.<muTla> `hammer(G), log of wood(M)'.
Gu<-n->,,<(-)Vn-> {IX(V)} ``^nominalization''. |Infixed before the initial or only vowel of verb roots, takes the form <-in-> before front vowel and <-un-> before back vowel. In verb-initial roots it is in effect a prefix, but here the form <an-> occurs xDMKbefore root <a>. *So.<An>.
Gu<na> {SX} ``''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `perfect?, past?', <na> `?', <uno?> `there', <boG> `keep'.
Gu<nabat> {N} ``^sugar''.
Gu<nad> {V} ``to be ^hot (of the sun)''.
Gu<naRa>,,<naRa?> {V} ``to ^cheat, to ^deceive''. *Des.<naR->(M) `to betray, cheat'.
Gu<naRia>>:. *Des.<nORia>(GM) `coconut tree; coconut'.
Gu<na?G>,,<na~?>(D) {ADV} ``^last ^year''.
Gu<nag> {N} ``^cobra''. *Des.<na~g>(M), <naG sap>(G) `cobra'.
Gu<naik> {N} ``^chief, ^judge''. *Des.<naik>(GM) `village headman'.
Gu<naY>,,<naY-nen>,,<nei>,,<nei-nen> {PRON} ``^we (two)''. |<nen> `plural'.
Gu<nali> {N} ``^gun''.
Gu<nana>>:. Cf. <na.naD> `(the sun) to ^shine', <nad> `to be ^hot (of the sun)'.
Gu<nasa>,,<nasa?> {VT} ``to ^destroy, to ^waste''.
Gu<nati> {NK} ``^grandchild (^granddaughter, ^grandson)''. *Des.<nati>(G), Or.<nati>.
Gu<nei>,,<nei-nen>,,<naY>,,<naY-nen> {PRON} ``^we''. !the last two words are used in case of proposal only.
Gu<nen> {SX} ``^plural''.
Gu<neri> {NB} ``^body, ^trunk of the body, ^fat, ^health''. {ADJ} ``^fat, ^healthy''. *Re.<Jeri>B.
Gu<niai~> {N} ``^justice''. *Des.<niai>(G) `a serious meeting', <niyai k0r->(M) `to judge, arbitrate'.
Gu<nilia> {ADJ} ``^blue''. *Des.<nilia>(G),,<niliya>(M) `blue'.
Gu<nilzai> {ADJ} ``^shameless''. *Loan.
Gu<niman> {ADJ} ``^clean, ^good, ^healthy, ^attractive, ^sane''. {V} ``to be id.''. *De.(GM).
Gu<ni~da> {V} ``to ^condemn (find guilty)''. *Des.<ninda>(G),,<ni~da>(M) `slander, blame, condemnation'. !<Dio?.Dio? laY ni~da> `to condemn a good man accusing him that he is guilty'; <Dio?> `empty', <laj> `someone'.
Gu<nini> {NK} ``^aunt (mother's younger sister)''. *De.(M).
Gu<n[in]oG> {N} ``^yoke''. |<noG> `to yoke'.
Gu<niG> {PRON} ``^I''.
Gu<niras>>:. *Des.<niras>(G) `despair, famine'.
Gu<nisTur> {ADJ} ``^cruel''. *Des.<nisTur>(G) `difficulty, trouble'.

Gu<nitre> {ADV} ``^daily''. *Des.<nitre>(G) `always; daily admission'. !<elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'.
Gu<no> {NUM} ``^nine''. *Des.<nO>(GM).
Gu<nod> {V} ``to ^evaporate, to ^contract, to ^diminish (of water)''. !<Da? no?-gu> `the water dried up'.
Gu<nog> {V} ``to ^swallow''.
Gu<noj> {ADJ} ``^dark''. {V} ``to become dark, to become ^night''. {N} ``night''.
Gu<nok> {NB} ``^claw, ^toe^nail''. *<nOk>(GM).
Gu<nom> {PRON} ``^thou, ^you singular''. !<elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always'; <elo> `hey', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'.
Gu<nom ya> {V} ``to ^get (go and get)''. |<nom> `?', <ya> `?'.
Gu<non>,,<lon> {V} ``to ^chase, to ^pursue''.
Gu<no~Dib> {N} ``^evening''. {V} ``to become ^evening, to start getting ^dark''. |<<non-Dib>>.
Gu<noG> {V} ``to ^yoke''. !in <n[in]oG>.
Gu<nor>>:. *Des.<nOr>(G) `human'.
Gu<nu> {SX} ``^of''. !suffix required on animate nouns before certain postpositions or verb phrases, e.g.<maj-nu o?-Don ui bol ura?> `it is no good to approach him'; <maj> `he', <o?-Don>`near', <ui> `to go', <bol ura?> `is not good'.
Gu<nu> {SX} ``adjectivizing suffix''.
Gu<nu ali> {X} ``^beside''. !animate.
Gu<nu kuruG> {X} ``^toward''. !animate.
Gu<nu munaG> {X} ``^like''. !animate.
Gu<nu o?-Don> {X} ``^beside''. !animate.
Gu<nu omDi> {X} ``^between''. !animate.
Gu<nu orbon> {ADJ} ``^near''. !animate.
Gu<nu otu paT> {X} ``^beyond''. !animate (ex: he crossed beyond him <maY maYnu otu paT uigi>).
Gu<-o>:,,<-a>: {SX(N, ADJ)} ``^masculine''. |Termination of masculine nominal, adjectival, and denominal and de-adjectival verbal stems borrowed from Indo-Aryan sources. Cf. <-i> `feminine'. *Des.<-a>?, Or.<-O>.
Gu<o>>:. Cf. <o?> in <o?-Don> `near'.
Gu<o sei~> {ADV} ``^year before last''. |<o> `?', <sei~> `?'.
Gu<ob> {PX(V)} ``^causative''.
Gu<ob> {V} ``to ^bite''.
Gu<od>,,<odek> {X} ``^half''. *Des.<Od>(GM) `half'.
Gu<oda> {ADJ} ``^wet''. *Des.<Od->(M) `to catch water'.
Gu<oDi?>,,<oDig> {V} ``to ^put_on, to ^wear (a lower garment)''. !<o-dig>.
Gu<odik> {ADV} ``^very''. *Des.<Odik>(GM) `very much, more'.
Gu<odil> {V} ``to ^screen, to ^hide, to ^shade, to ^protect''. !<o-dil>.
Gu<odog> {V} ``to ^fear, to ^frighten''. !<o-dog> echo word of <butoG>.
Gu<oDrei> {V} ``to ^roar''. *Loan.
Gu<oRu?>,,<oRug> {VI} ``to ^mature (of boys)''. {N} ``^mature ^young_^man, ^eligible ^male''.
Gu<o?> {SX} ``^reflexive; ^emphatic''. !reflexive means also emphatic; for example: <ni~go? zuzu> `I (emphatically) am seeing'; on the other hand, <niG ni~go? zuzu> `I am seeing myself'.

Gu<o?-al-o?-al-o? soG.soG> {V} ``to ^sell things moving from place to place''. |<o?> `?', <al> `to wander', <o?> `?perfect/past', <soG> `to sell'. !<o?al> causative of <al>.
Gu<o?-Don> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. |<o?> `?', <Don> `?'. !inanimate objects; animates require <nu> suffix.
Gu<o?n> {N} ``^child, ^baby''. !Becomes <o~?> before consonant.
Gu<og-Da?> {V} ``to ^wind (thread, yarn), usually on a large bamboo spool''. |<Da?> `?'.
Gu<oi> {V} ``to ^blow (of the wind)''.
Gu<oi>,,<ui> {V} ``to ^go''. !<ui> seems to be the more-cited form; subentries there.
Gu<oi~>,,<oJ> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''.
Gu<oia~> {N} ``^frog''.
Gu<oj> {V} ``to ^reap, to ^harvest grain''.
Gu<oj> {V} ``to ^suckle, to ^nurse (a baby)''.
Gu<ozar>>:. *Des.<Oza>(G) `one thousand'.
Gu {N} ``a ^plow''. *Des.<Ol>(M).
Gu<ola?>,,<olag>(R4) {N} ``^leaf''.
Gu<oldia> {ADJ} ``^yellow''. *Des.<Oldi-ya>(M) `yellow'.
Gu<olek gulaY> {NP} ``a ^pair or ^yoke of ^oxen''. |<olek> `pair', <gulaj> `cattle, ox'. *Des.<Olek> `a team of oxen'.
Gu<olib> {V} ``to ^meet, to ^come_across_(someone)''. !<o-lib>.
Gu<ol-jug>,,<olzu?> {V} ``to ^put on, to ^wear a non-draped garment''.
Gu<olmba?> {N} ``^bow''.
Gu<olnDeJ>(D),,<olNei>(D) ``to ^brood, to ^sit on eggs''. *Des.<OlOND->(GM) `to set (on eggs)'. ![mai olnDe~i~-gu Dutu] `the hen brooded'.
Gu<olo>,,<ulo> {V} ``to ^come here''. !used only in the imperative (as a suppletive for <piG>).
Gu<olsia> {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Des.<Olsiya>(M) `lazy'.
Gu<olsom> {V} ``to ^delay, to be ^late''. *Des.<OlOs>(G) `late'.
Gu<om> {V} ``to ^brood, to ^set (on eggs)''.
Gu<omDi> {ADJ} ``^between, ^across, ^amidst''. {V} ``to be in the ^middle, to be ^between, to put between''. !inan. obj.; animates require <nu> suffix.
Gu<omo?> {V} ``to ^get up, to ^a^rise, to ^wake_up, to ^raise''.
Gu<omtur> {V} ``to ^release, to ^let_go, to ^leave, to ^leave_out, to ^skip, to ^discard, to ^abandon, to ^divorce''. {N} ``a ^divorce''.
Gu<on> {V} ``to ^plant, to ^transplant''.
Gu<o~d> {ADJ} ``^blind''. *Des.<Ond->(G) `to be blind; illiterate'.
Gu<o~der> {V} ``to ^lean against''. !<o~-der>.
Gu<o~dli> {ADJ} ``^loud''. {V} ``to ^howl''.
Gu<o~dor> {V} ``to ^stand''. !<o~-dor> (only in songs) as echo word of <tunon>.
Gu<onger>(R4) {N} ``^male, ^man''.
Gu<onis>>:. *Des.<Onis>(G) `nineteen'.
Gu<onob> {V} ``to ^mature (of girls)''. {N} ``^mature ^young_^woman, ^eligible ^female''.
Gu<on.o?n> {NK} ``^daughter, ^step-^daughter; ^girl, ^woman, ^eligible female''.
Gu<o-nom>> {PRON} ``^you?, ^thou?''. |<o> `?', <nom> `thou'.
Gu<o~s> {N} ``^duck, ^goose''. *Des.<O~s>(GM) `duck'.
Gu<o~te?> {NB} ``^testicles''.
Gu<onu> {N} ``black-faced ^monkey''. *Des.<Onu>(GM) `white-faced monkey', Des.<honu>, Re.<unu>B.
Gu<oJ>,,<oi~> {V} ``to ^abuse (verbally)''.

Gu<o~jir> {V} ``to be ^morning, to become morning''.
Gu<oG> {V} ``to ^hear, to ^listen''. ![niG OGg-O?-niG] `I heard'.
Gu<o~?-Doi> {N} ``^young of animals''. |<o?n> `^baby', <Doi> `?'.
Gu<opei> {V} ``to ^promise, to ^swear''. *Des.<Op->(GM) `to agree(G), to admit guilt(M)'.
Gu<or> {V} ``to ^watch, to ^guard''.
Gu<orad> {V} ``to ^beat, to ^knock down (leaves, branches)''. !<o-r-ad>.
Gu<orbon> {X} ``^near, ^beside''. !inan. objects.
Gu<oriya>>:. *Des.<ODia>(G) `Oriya (language)'.
Gu<oriG> {N} ``^sickle''.
Gu<orzei> {V} ``to ^earn''. *Des.<OrOj->(M),<OrOz->(G).
Gu<orkit> {ADJ} ``^poor''. *Or.<OrOkhitO>.
Gu<oroj> {V} ``to ^not yet be''. Cf. <ura?> `to not be. !<or-oj> (the <or> could be an allomorph of the negative prefix <ar>).
Gu<orti> {N} ``^bracelet''.
Gu<osa?>,,<osaD> {ADJ} ``^closed, ^shut''. {V} ``to ^close, to ^shut''.
Gu<osar> {ADJ} ``^broad''. *Des.<Osar>(G) `width'.
Gu<o-sarda> {VT} ``to ^please''. |caus. of <sarda> `to be pleased'.
Gu<oska> {VT} ``to ^move, to ^move_a^side, to re^move (something or someone)''. *Loan.
Gu<oson> {N} ``^iron''.
Gu<osu?> {N} ``^knife''.
Gu<otguna> {V} ``to ^lean (against something)''. *Des.<Otguna>(M).
Gu<oTka> {V} ``to ^cease, to ^stop, to ^halt''.
Gu<oTro> {NUM} ``^eighteen''. *Des.<OTrO>(GM).
Gu<otureY ui> {V} ``to ^dodge (move out of the path of)''. |<otureY> `?', <ui> `to go'.
Gu<pad> {NB} ``^foot''. *De.(GM).
Gu<pad> {V} ``to ^brush, to ^flick (off, away)''.
Gu<pad> {V} ``to ^look for''. !echo word of <tor>.
Gu<paRa> {N} ``''. *Des.<paRa>(G) `a section of a town, village, etc.'.
Gu<paRia> {N} ``^pasture''. *Des.<paRia>(G) `a fallow field'.
Gu<pa?r> {V} ``to ^dawn, to become ^morning''.
Gu<pag> {V} ``to ^lance (a boil, etc.)''.
Gu<paiTi> {N} ``^work''. *De.(G).
Gu<pakalei> {V} ``to ^chew (betel, tobacco)''. *Loan.
Gu<pal> {V} ``to ^drain (a field)''.
Gu<pala> {N} ``^plant''. *De.(GM).
Gu<pan> {N} ``^<pan>, ^betel''. *Des.<pan->(G).
Gu<pani suna~> {N} ``^otter''. |<suna~> `?'. *Des.<pani>(GM) `water', <pani suna mOlua>(M) `a sp. of wild animal'.
Gu<pa~Di kolia> {N} ``^jackal''. |<pa~Di> `?', <kolia> `fox'.
Gu<pa~Doi>: {N} ``^shoe''. *Des.<paNDOi>(G) `sandals', <paNDei>(M) `shoes'.
Gu<pa~s> {NUM} ``^five''. *Des.<panc>(G),,<pa~c>(M) `five'.
Gu<panu> {N} ``^license (e.g. for a gun)''. *Des.<panu>(GM) `tax'.
Gu<pa~zra>>:. *Des.<pa~jra>(M) `rib'.
Gu<paGniani>(D) {N} ``^witch''. *Des.<paGnia>(M) `sorcerer'. ??feminine?
Gu<pap> {N} ``^sin''. *De.(G).
Gu<par> {N} ``^cave''. *De.(GM).
Gu<par>,,<pa?r> {V} ``to ^dawn, to become ^morning''. !<par> only appears in combinations.

Gu<paro> {V} ``to be ^injured, to ^wounded''. {N} ``a ^wound''.
Gu<paroi> {N} ``^pigeon''.
Gu<pasi> {N} ``^grain ^crop, a kind of ^grain''. !not cultivated by Gutob people(D).
Gu<pasi> {V} ``to ^set a trap, to ^trap; a ^trap''. *Des.<pasi>(G) `a stone trap'.
Gu<pasla> {V} ``to ^turn_(something)_^over''. *Des.<pasl->(M),,<pasOl->(G) `to turn over'.
Gu<paT>(D) {V} ``to go_^a^cross (a street, hill, or river)''. !e.g. <maj otu-paT-igi> `he crossed to the other side, lit. he beyond-went'; cf. Gorum <paD> `to cross (e.g. a river)'. ??I'm not positive this is a verb, in view of <otu paT> `beyond'.
Gu<paTa marei> {V} ``to ^harrow''. |<marei> `to strike (a match, spark)'. *Des.<paTa>(M) `a harrow, rake'.
Gu<paTalei> {V} ``to ^embrace''. *Des.<paTal-i dar->(M) `to embrace'.
Gu<paTki> {N} ``^calf (female)''.
Gu<paT-makRi> {N} ``^spider''. |<paT> `?', <makRi> `monkey'. *Des.<paT makRi guDa>(G),,<paT makRi zal>(G) `spider's web'.
Gu<patol> {ADJ} ``^thin''. *Des.<patOl>(GM) `thin, slender, sparse'. !(of dim.).
Gu<paT-salo> {N} ``^school''. |<salo> `building'. *Des.<paT>(G) `language, lesson, school'.
Gu<ped>>: ??d/D. Cf. <pad> `foot'.
Gu<peD>,,<peR>(R4) {V} ``to ^blow (a musical instrument)''.
Gu<pel> {NB} ``^penis''. *Des.<pel>(M) `rectum'.
Gu<pela> {V} ``to ^push''. *Des.<pel->(GM) `to push, shove'.
Gu<pel-Dim>(D) {NB} ``^testicle(s); ^kidney''. |<pel> `penis'. *Des.<pelDim>(D), <Dim>(GM) `egg; bubble'.
Gu<pen> {PRON} ``^you (pl.)''
Gu<per> {V} ``to ^burn, to ^smart (from hot, spicy food)''.
Gu<peri> {N} ``^box''. *Des.<peRi>(M) `box'.
Gu<peTi>>:. *Des.<peTi>(M) `young hen'.
Gu<piD> {V} ``to ^remove (thatch, tiles), to ^dismantle; to ^break(D)''. Cf. <pir> `to scatter'.
Gu<piD>(D),,<pig> {V} ``to ^break in two''.
Gu<piRi?> {N} ``^bird''.
Gu<pig>,,<piD>(D) {V} ``to ^break in two''.
Gu<pile?>,,<pilej>(D) {ADJ} ``^white''. {V} ``to ^whiten, to ^white^wash''. {N} ``white, white of the ^eye''.
Gu<pi~Dai> {N} ``^verandah''. *Des.<piNDa>(GM) `verandah, porch'.
Gu<p[in]e?> {N} ``^flute''. *Or.<boi~si>. |<<p[Vn]eD>>, <peD> `to blow (a flute)'.
Gu<piG> {V} ``to ^come''. E.g. <elo, nom eno? nitre piloG> `hallow, you will come here always', <nom> `you', <eno?> `here', <nitre> `daily', <piG> `to come'.
Gu<pir> {V} ``to ^scatter''.
Gu<piskei> {V} ``to ^blow (a horn)''.
Gu<piskei> {V} ``to ^press or ^squeeze out (juice), to ^wring out (clothes), to squeeze a woman's breast; to ^choke or ^strangle someone; to ^trigger (a gun)''. *Des.<pick->(M) `to knead, wring, squeeze'.
Gu<pislei> {V} ``to ^escape''. *Des.<pisl->(M) `to slide, slip, trip'.
Gu<pit> {NB} ``^bile''. *Des.<pit>(GM); Or.<pito>.
Gu<piTeb>,,<piTob>,,<pi?Tob>(D) {V} ``to ^crack_the_^joints (e.g. of the fingers)''. !<pi-Teb-, pi-Tob>; cf. <pig> `to break in two'.
Gu<pitol> {N} ``^brass''. *Des.<pitOl>(GM).

Gu<pobte>,,<pokte>(D) {ADJ} ``^tight''. {V} ``to become tight''. *Des.<pOkte>(G), also <pobte>(D).
Gu<po[b]Dal> {VTC} ``to ^break (a pot), to ^hatch (an egg), to ^fire, to ^shoot (an animal)''. |caus. of <puDal> `to break, etc. (intr.)'.
Gu<pod> {X} ``a ^mantra''.
Gu<poD> {V} ``to ^cross''.
Gu<poD> {V} ``to ^sew''.
Gu<podom> {NB} ``^palm of hand''. *Des.<pOdOm>(GM) `palm of hand'.
Gu<poD-ur>(D) [pO?Rur] {VT} ``to ^jump ^across''. |<poD> `to cross', <ur> cf. <ir> `to jump'. !cf. <aD-ur> `id.' (but not recognized in orig.(D)).
Gu<po?TiG> {N} ``^bubble (of water)''.
Gu<po?TiG> {N} ``^star''.
Gu<pog> {V} ``to ^stab, to ^pierce, to ^spear''.
Gu<poga> {N} ``chewing ^tobacco''. *Loan?.
Gu<poi> {V} ``to ^move (usually, around in a ^circle)''. {N} ``a train_^line or ^route(D)''.
Gu<poyei~> {V} ``to ^float''. *Des.<pOi~->(G),,<pOi>(M) `to float (on water)'.
Gu<pok>>:. ??Des.<pOk->(M) `to ripen, be putrified'.
Gu<poki> {N} ``^feather''. *Des.<pOGki>(G),,<pO~ki>(M) `feather, fin, wing'.
Gu<pokte>(D),,<pobte> {ADJ} ``^tight''. {V} ``to become tight''. *Des.<pOkte>(G), also <pobte>(D).
Gu<pol> {N} ``^blighted ^grain''. *Des.<pOl>(GM) `chaff'.
Gu<pol> {N} ``^nest''. *Des.<pOl>(G) `hollow (like a tree)'.
Gu<po~di> {N} ``^law_^suit''. *Loan?.
Gu<po~dro> {NUM} ``^fifteen''. *Des.<pO~dOr>(M),,<pOndrO>(G) `fifteen'.
Gu<ponos> {N} ``^jack^fruit''. *Des.<pOnOs>(GM) `jackfruit'.
Gu<poG> {V} ``to ^crush (lice and similar creatures) with the fingernail''.
Gu<poGal> {ADJ} ``^false''. {V} ``to ^lie, to ^exaggerate''. {N} ``lie, ^liar''. *Des.<pOG->(M) `to exaggerate, lie', Des.<pOGgal>(M) `deceitful'.
Gu<poGrei> {V} ``to ^swim''. *Des.<pOGgOr->(G) `to swim, wade'.
Gu<popos> {NB} ``^lung''. *Des.<pOpOs>(GM) `lungs'.
Gu<poraru> {ADV} ``^year_before_^last''. Cf. <poru> `last year'.
Gu<porei> {V} ``to ^read, to ^study''. *Des.<pOR->(GM) `to read, repeat, study'.
Gu<porman> {N} ``^oath''.
Gu<poro> {N} ``^ceremony''. *Des.<pOrOb>(G) `festival, holiday'.
Gu<porsei> {V} ``to ^smooth the hair with the palm''. *Des.<pOrOs->(G) `to stroke'.
Gu<poru>(D) {ADV} ``^last_^year''. *Des.<pOru>(G),,<pOruG>(G) `last year'. Cf. <poraru> `year before last'.
Gu<posli>>:. Cf. Des.<pOce beT-ai->(G) `to draw back', Des.<pOcil>(G) `late, last'.
Gu<posua>>:. *Des.<pOs->(GM) `to take care of, adopt, tame, nurse', Des.<pOsua pila ai->(G) `to adopt a child'.
Gu<poTa> {N} ``^??''. *Des.<pOTa>(G) `eyelid', Or.<poTa> `?'.
Gu<potek> {X} ``^until''.
Gu<poTkar> {ADJ} ``^dangerous''. *Des.<pOTkar>(M) `wicked, fraudulent, impious'.
Gu<poTri> {ADJ} ``^pregnant''. {VI} ``to ^conceive, to become pregnant''. {VT} ``to make pregnant''. {N} ``^pregnancy''.
Gu<poTu> {N} ``^chaff''. *Des.<pOT>(M) `chaff'.
Gu<puRa?> {N} ``^tail, ^sting''.

Gu<puDal> {V} ``to ^break into pieces, to ^hatch, to ^explode, to ^burst open, to ^bloom''.
Gu<puDra>|<puDri> {N} ``male|female ^buffalo_^calf''. *Des.<puDra>(G) `young male|female buffalo'. Cf. <poDru-taG> `male calf'.
Gu<puza> {N} ``^festival''. *Des.<puza>(G) `worship, sacrifice'.
Gu<pula> {VT} ``to cause to ^swell''. *Des.<pul->(GM) `to swell, bloat, puff up, soak up'.
Gu<pulu?> {N} ``small ^hole''.
Gu<pu~Da> {NB} ``^breath, ^windpipe, ^trachea''. *Des.<puNDa>(M) `breath'. Cf. <pu~Dei> `to breathe'.
Gu<pu~De?> {NB} ``^cheek''.
Gu<pu~Dei>,,<punDei>(D) {VI} ``to ^breathe, to ^sigh, to ^pant, to ^rest''. {N} ``^breathing, ^respiration(D)''. *Des.<puND->(M) `to rest, pant, breathe'. Cf. <pu~Da> `breath'.
Gu<puni> {N} ``^full_^moon''. *Loan.
Gu<punjek>(D) {NUM} ``^four''.
Gu<puG>>:.
Gu<pustok> {N} ``^book''. *Loan.
Gu<puT> {N} ``small ^village''.
Gu<puta?> {N} ``^rain_^shield''.
Gu<puTaj> {V} ``to ^pop (of corn)''. !<pu-Taj>.
Gu<puTki>(D) {N} ``Indian field ^mouse''.
Gu<putla> {N} ``^idol, ^image''. *De.(GM); Or.<pituLa>.
Gu<putod> {V} ``to give off ^sparks''. !<pu-tod>.
Gu<ra'TiG> {V} ``to ^spread (of the legs)''. !<ra'-TiG>.
Gu<rag> {V} ``to ^tear, to ^rip''.
Gu<rai> {V} ``to ^butt, to ^gore''.
Gu<raj> {V} ``to ^bury(?)''. {N} ``^cemetery(D), boneyard''. !in <raj-saG> `cemetery, boneyard'.
Gu<razi> {N} ``^world''.
Gu<razinama> {N} ``^agreement''. *Loan.
Gu<razkuza>|<razkuzi> {N} ``^dwarf (male|female)''. *Loan?
Gu<ra~bi> {N} ``common ^mynah''. *Des.<rami>(M),,<rambi cOROi>(G) `a bird, the black headed munia' (<cOROi> `bird').
Gu<ramon> {N} ``^vulture''.
Gu<ra~deri> {N} ``a ^cook''. *De.(M).
Gu<ra~Di> {NK} ``^widow''. *Des.<raNDi>(GM); Or.<ra~Di>.
Gu<raG> {V} ``to ^put something (usually, food for cooking) on the fire''.
Gu<raG-Dal> {V} ``to ^cover (a jar)''. {N} ``^cover, lid''. |<Dal> `to cover'.
Gu<ra~gei> {V} ``to ^crawl (as a baby), to ^stalk (in hunting)''. *Des.<raGg->(G) `to flow, glide, crawl'.
Gu<ra~gni> {N} ``^sky''.
Gu<re>>: ??adv. sx [loaned?] ?, cf. <dapre.dapre sarloG> {V} ``to ^chatter''.
Gu<reb> {V} ``to ^gnaw''.
Gu<reD> {V} ``to ^join, to ^tie (ropes)''.
Gu<reDi> {NB} ``^heel''. *De.(GM).
Gu<regRei> {V} ``to ^rub dirt''.
Gu<rel-a~gra> {N} ``^coals''. *Des.<aGgar>(G),,<aGgra>(GM) `charcoal(M), dead coals(G)'.
Gu<remol> {NK} ``^husband''. !<etoG-nu remol DeY-> `husband of this lady'; <etoG> `this', <nu> `of', <DeY> `?'.

Gu<retei> {V} ``to ^drag_the_^feet''.
Gu<retei> {V} ``to ^massage, to ^agitate, to ^stir (solid things)''.
Gu<ri?> {V} ``to ^grind''.
Gu<rig> {V} ``to ^blow_the_^nose''.
Gu<rim> {V} ``to ^fight (of animals)''.
Gu<ri~Del> {NB} ``^lip (upper and lower)''.
Gu<riG> {V} ``to ^take, to ^bring, to ^convey''.
Gu<ritil>,,<litir>,,<lintir>/ {NB} ``^ear''. <ritil> reversal of original <litir>, cf. Re.<litir>.
Gu<rod> {V} ``to ^press (oil seeds)''.
Gu<rod>(D) {VT} ``to ^tie, to ^join (ropes)''.
Gu<ro?>(R4),,<row> {N} ``^elephant''.
Gu<rog> {N} ``^sickness, ^disease''. *Des.<rOg>(GM).
Gu<roit> {N} ``^farmer, ^cultivator''. *Des.<rOit lOk>(G) `farmers (in general)'.
Gu<roj> {V} ``to ^milk''.
Gu<rokia> {N} ``^??''. *Des.<rOkia>(G) `salvation'.
Gu<roG> {ADJ} ``^red, ^colored''. {N} ``^color''. *Des.<rOG>(M),,<rOGg>(G) `red; color', <raGgu>(G) `color'.
Gu<ros> {N} ``fruit ^juice, ^sap''. *Des.<rOs>(GM).
Gu<row>,,<ro?>(R4) {N} ``^elephant''.
Gu<ruDei>>:. *Des.<ruNDai->(M) `to gather together'. ??see orig.
Gu<rug> {V} ``to ^open''. !in <r-un-ug> N `doorway, passage-way'.
Gu<ruku?>,,<rukug>(R4) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''.
Gu<rulai> {V} ``to ^stir''. !<ru-lai>.
Gu<rumaj>,,<runaj>(P) {NB} ``^finger^nail''.
Gu<ru~Da?> {VT} ``to ^collect, to ^gather (crops)''. *Des.<ruND-ai->(G) `to gather up anything'.
Gu<r[un]aG> {V} ``to ^cure''. !cf. <raG> echo word for <si~droG> N `medicine'.
Gu<r[un]u?> {N} ``^doorway''. |<<r[un]ug>>, nom. of <rug> `to open'.
Gu<ru~gul> {N} ``^bridge''.
Gu<ruGo>,,<ruo~> {V} ``^chill, ^cold, ^dew; to be ^cold; to ^catch cold''.
Gu<rupa> {N} ``^silver''. *De.(G).
Gu<sa> {N} ``^tea''. *Loan. ![sa] ~ [tsa].
Gu<sa> {X} ``^also''.
Gu<sab> {V} ``to ^catch_^fire, to ^burn''.
Gu<sabu> {N} ``^soap''. *De.(G).
Gu<saRa>,,<saDa> {V} ``to ^snatch away''. *Des.<caD-ai kai->(G) `to snatch away (food)'.
Gu<saRu> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's sister's husband)''. *Or.<sORhu>.
Gu<sa?Toi~>,,<sa?Toi>(D) {N} ``^ladle''.
Gu<sag> {V} ``to ^pluck (leaves)''. !in <s[un]ag>.
Gu<sag>>:.
Gu<sag>>:.
Gu<sai> {N} ``^scum''. Cf. Des.<saia>(G) `cream (on top of milk)'.
Gu<sai> {N} ``^shade''. *Des.<ca~i>(M),,<sai>(G) `shadow'.
Gu<sai>>:. ??Des.<sai->(G) `to thatch'?
Gu<saibu> {N} ``^sahib''. *De.(G).
Gu<sail> {N} ``^wild ^buffalo''.
Gu<sai-nu lok> {N} ``^neighbor''. |<lok> `person'. *Loan.

Gu<sakei> {V} ``to ^taste, to sense a flavor''. *Des.<cak->(M),,<sak->(G) `to taste'.
Gu<sakoR> {ADJ} ``^narrow''.
Gu<sal> {V} ``to ^lick''.
Gu<sala> {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (wife's younger brother)''. *Des.<sala>(G) `brother-in-law (of a younger sister)'.
Gu<salag> {V} ``to ^ask (a question)''.
Gu<salaki> {ADJ} ``^clever''. *Loan.
Gu<sali> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's younger sister)''. Cf. <sala> `wife's younger brother'. *Or.<saLi>.
Gu<sali> {N} ``^bark''. *Des.<cal-i>(GM) `bark, skin(G)'.
Gu<salim> {N} ``^porcupine''. *Loan?
Gu<salo>>:. {X} ``?^building''. *Loan.
Gu<salu> {N} ``^blanket''.
Gu<salua> {NB} ``(body) ^hair''.
Gu<sam> {V} ``to ^take (a pot) off the fire''.
Gu<sanai> {V} ``to ^strain (with strainer)''. *Loan.
Gu<sa~Dal> {N} ``^weaver''. *Des.<caNDal>(M) `weaver'.
Gu<sa~sRu> {ADJ} ``^lean''.
Gu<saJ> {V} ``to ^lace a skin to a drum''. *Des.<caJ> `id.'. ??not in Des. dict.
Gu<saG>>:. Cf. <saJ> `to lace a skin to a drum'.
Gu<saGai>(R) {ADJ} ``^far, ^distant''.
Gu<saG>\<sisaG> {NB} ``^bone, ^skeleton''.
Gu<sapoR-bu?.bu?> {V} ``to ^slap''. |<bu?> `to strike'. *Des.<capOR>(M),,<sapOR>(G) `a slap'.
Gu<sar> {V} ``to ^comb''.
Gu<sara> {N} ``^grass; a small ^plant (of any kind), ^seedling(D)''.
Gu<sara> {VT} ``to ^finish (doing something)''. *Des.<sar->(G) `to finish, empty, complete'.
Gu<saral> {N} ``^lake''.
Gu<sara-sari> {ADJ} ``^last''. Cf. <sara> `to finish'. !n+u.
Gu<sarda> {VIT} ``to be ^happy, to ^please''. *Des.<sarda>(G) `happy, gay'.
Gu<sarei>. VI} ``to ^finish''. Cf. <sar> `to finish (doing something)'. *Des.<sar->(G).
Gu<sari> {V} ``to ^flower, to ^bud''. {N} ``a ^flower''.
Gu<sari>,,<sar> {NUM} ``^four''. *Des.<cari>(GM).
Gu<sari>(:) {X} ``''. ??echo form?
Gu<sari-beRti> {X} ``^around''. |<sari> `four?', <beRti> `?', cf. <beRei> `to surround'. *Loan?
Gu<sarku~Da> {N} ``^pumpkin''.
Gu<sarlai> {N} ``^cucumber''.
Gu<sar-loG> {V} ``to ^talk, to ^converse, to ^chat, to ^gossip''. {N} ``^speech''. |<sar> `?', <loG> `to abuse verbally'.
Gu<sar-mo?> {NB} ``^face''. |<sar> `?', <mo?> `eye'.
Gu<sarta> {X} ``^throughout''. !E.g. <sarta rati> `throughout this night', but not <sarta tugol> (<tugol> `night').
Gu<sasta> {ADJ} ``^cheap''. *De.(G).
Gu<sasu> {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (wife's elder sister)''. *De.(G); Or.<deRhO sasu>.
Gu<sat> {NUM} ``^seven''. *De.(G).
Gu<saTna> {ADJ} ``^suddenly''.
Gu<saukar>>:. *Des.<saukar>(G) `merchant, rich person'.

Gu<sawsa?> {V} ``to ^uproot (plant)''.
Gu<seb> {V} ``to ^slaughter, to ^kill''.
Gu<sebai> {N} ``^venereal_^disease''. *Des.<seuai>(G) `venereal disease'.
Gu<se?gor> {V} ``to ^sulk, to be unhappy''.
Gu<seka> {VT} ``to ^bake''. *Des.<cek->(M).
Gu<sel> {N} ``^spear''. *Des.<cel>(MG) `a type of spear'.
Gu<seli> {NB} ``^flesh, ^meat''.
Gu<se~Dia> {N} ``^peak''.
Gu<se~dra>,,<senDra>(R4) {N} ``^cloth''.
Gu<senDi> {NB} ``^hair (of head)''. *Des.<ceNDi>(M),,<sendi>(G) `hair of the head'.
Gu<senla> {N} ``^bed''.
Gu<ser> {V} ``to ^sing''.
Gu<sera>(D) {N} ``^dysentery''.
Gu<setia> {N} ``^sparrow''. *Des.<cOTiya>(M) `sparrow'.
Gu<sid> {V} ``to ^strip grain from the stalk''.
Gu<siD> {V} ``to ^set a ^limed twig or ^snare''.
Gu<siRi> {N} ``^straw''.
Gu<si?gol> {V} ``to ^whistle''. *Re.<gosi'-> `whistle'.
Gu<sikna> {ADJ} ``^smooth''. *Des.<sikna>(G),,<cikna>(M).
Gu<sikon>>:. ??possib related Des.<sikOn>(G),,<cikOn>(M) `oil'?
Gu<sikoT>>:. Cf. Des.<sikOt mati>(G) `silt, the dark soil deposited at river banks after heavy rains', Des.<maTi>(GM) `earth, soil'.
Gu<sil> {V} ``to ^dig deeply, to ^penetrate''.
Gu<sileJ>,,<silei~>,,<silej>(D) {ADJ} ``^long, ^tall''. {VI} ``to be id.''. {VT} ``to ^lengthen''.
Gu<silim simra>(D) {X} ``^calm and ^quiet''. |<silim> `?', <simra> `silence'.
Gu<si~lo~d> {V} ``to be ^silent, to be ^quiet''. {N} ``^silence''.
Gu<simin> {N} ``^day''.
Gu<simra> {X} ``^silence''. Cf. <si~lo~d> `to be id.'.
Gu<sina> {NB} ``^scar''. *De.(G).
Gu<sindi kolia>(D) {N} ``^fox''. |<sindi> `?', <kolia> `fox'.
Gu<si~Dri> {N} ``^rain_^hat''. Cf.<senDra> `cloth'.
Gu<si~d-roG> {N} ``^medicine''. {V} ``to ^cure with medicine, to ^bewitch''.
Gu<sinei> {V} ``to ^recognize''. *Des.<cin->(GM) `to know'.
Gu<sini> {ADJ} ``^little, ^small''. *Des.<cini>(M).
Gu<siG> {N} ``^horn''. *Loan.
Gu<siG> {V} ``to ^wind''. !in <s[in]iG.siG> `spool'.
Gu<siG>(D),,<siGi>(R4),,<si~> {N} ``the ^sun''. ![si~].
Gu<siG>\<gisiG> {N} ``^fowl, ^chicken''.
Gu<si~gRa> {N} ``^shrimp''. *Des.<siggra>(G) `prawn, shrimp, crayfish'.
Gu<si~kli> {N} ``^chain''. *Des.<sigkli>(G) `a chain'.
Gu<sio>,,<siyo>(D) {N} ``^soul, spirit''.
Gu<sio~ bag> {N} ``^lion''. |<sio~> `?', <bag> `?'. *Des.<sihO~>(G) `a lion', Des.<bag>(GM) `tiger'.
Gu<sipei> {V} ``to ^squeeze a woman's ^breast''.
Gu<sir> {NB} ``^blood_vessel, ^ligament''. *Des.<cir>(M),,<sir>(G) `nerve, ligament'.
Gu<sir> {V} ``to ^roast''.
Gu<sirbo?>,,<sirboD> {V} ``to ^pour out, to ^spill (a liquid)''.

Gu<sirla> {V} ``to ^change_^money''. *Des.<cirla>(M) `small coins, change'.
Gu<sirso> {V} ``to ^spoil, to become ^over^ripe''.
Gu<sisaG>/<saG> {NB} ``^bone, ^skeleton''.
Gu<sisei> {V} ``to ^splash''.
Gu<sisra> {V} ``to ^sprinkle with water''.
Gu<sit>>: *Des.<sit>(G) `cold (weather)'.
Gu<sita bag> {N} ``^leopard''. |<sita> `?'. *Des.<bag>(GM) `tiger'.
Gu<siTi>>: *Des.<ciTi>(M) `notice', <siti>(G) `a letter (post)'.
Gu<sit-li> {X} ``''. *Des.<sit-li>(G) `cool (temperature)'. Cf. <sit> `cold'.
Gu<sitol>>: *Des.<sitOl>(G),,<citOl>(M) `deer'. ??.
Gu<si~>,,<siG>(D),,<siGi>(R4) {N} ``the ^sun''. ![si~].
Gu<so> {NUM} ``^six''. *Des.<cO>(GM).
Gu<so>,,<soe> {NUM} ``^hundred''. *Des.<sOie>(G) `one hundred'. !The native system has <pa~s koRi> lit. `five score', and continues vigesimally through `four hundred'.
Gu<sob> {V} ``to ^hold, to ^catch, to ^grab, to ^buy''.
Gu<sobu> {ADJ} ``^whole, ^every, ^all; ^total''. *Des.<sObu>(G).
Gu<sod>>:.
Gu<sodrom> {ADJ} ``^flat''.
Gu<so?-gir> {V} ``to ^warm oneself (at a fire)''. |<so?> `?', <gir> `?'.
Gu<so?l>(D) {N} ``^oil''. ![so?ol]. Cf. <sol> `oil, honey; to massage'.
Gu<soe>,,<so> {NUM} ``^hundred''. *Des.<sOie>(G) `one hundred'.
Gu<sog>,,<so?>(D) {V} ``to ^sweep''. !in <s[un]og>.
Gu<soz> {N} ``^paint''. {VI} ``to paint the body (dancers)''. *Or.
Gu<soka> {N} ``^shirt''. *Des.<cOka>(M).
Gu<sol> {N} ``^oil, ^honey''. {V} ``to ^oil, to ^massage''. Cf. <so?l> N `oil'.
Gu<solga> {NUM} ``^twenty (in counting)''.
Gu<solka> {V} ``to ^stretch (something)''. *Loan. Cf. <solok> `straight', Des.<sOl-ke>(G) `straight'.
Gu<sol-man> {V} ``to ^bathe''. |<sol> `to massage', <man> `?'. !<sol-man> echo word for <kiman>.
Gu<solGgei> {V} ``to ^crawl (as a snake)''. *Des.<sOlOGg->(G) `to climb up a tree'.
Gu<solo> {NUM} ``^sixteen''. *Des.<sOlO>(G),,<sOul>(M).
Gu<solok> {ADJ} ``^straight''. *Des.<sOl-Ok>(G) `straight'. Cf. <solka> `to stretch'.
Gu<som> {V} ``to ^eat''.
Gu<soman> {ADJ} ``^equal''. {V} ``to equal''. *Des.<sOman>(G) `even, same size, sufficient'.
Gu<somdi> {NK} ``^relative''. !one who has given his son or daughter to another's daughter or son in marriage; Or.<sOmudhi>.
Gu<somudur> {N} ``^sea''. *Des.<sOmOnd>(G) `ocean'.
Gu<sona> {N} ``^gold''. *Des.<sOna>(G).
Gu<so~D> {N} ``^bull''. *Des.<sOND>(G),,<sO~D>(M).
Gu<so~don> {N} ``^sandal''. *Des.<sOndDOn gOc>(G) `sandalwood tree', (<gOc> `tree').
Gu<sonek>>:. *Des.<cOn-ek>(M),,<sOn-ek>(G) `a little while, short time'.
Gu<so~s> {ADJ} ``^kind''. {V} ``to ^pity''.
Gu<soJ> {V} ``to ^insert a pointed object into, to ^probe''. Cf. <su.suJ> `to sew'.
Gu<soG> {V} ``to ^sell''.
Gu<soG> {X} ``^friend (?)''. *Des.<sOGg>(G), Or.<sa~gO>.
Gu<soG>>: ??\<suGol>, <suo~l>.

Gu<sopa> {N} ``^shell (of egg), ^rind, ^skin (of vegetables)''. *Des.<sOpa>(G) `peeling of fruit, etc.'.
Gu<sopna> {ADV} ``^suddenly''.
Gu<sopur> {ADJ} ``^lean''. *Des.<sOpur>(G) `thin (used of anything)'.
Gu<sor> {ADJ} ``^clean''. !<tiar> for man, <sor> for water, <niman> for both.
Gu<sor>,,<sor-kaG>,,<sor-piG sorei-nu-lok> {N} ``^thief''. |<kaG> `?person', <piG> `to come', <sorei> `to steal', <nu> `adjective', <lok> `person'. *Des.<cOr->(G) `thief'.
Gu<sorgi> {N} ``^tree''. *Des.<sOrgi gOc>(G) `a kind of tree', Des.<gOc>(G),,<gac>(M) `tree'.
Gu<soro?> {N} ``^cock^roach''.
Gu<soroG> {V} ``to become ^feverish, to have a fever''. {N} ``^fever''. !<so-r-oG> (<soroG> ADJ `feverish').
Gu<soroG> {V} ``to ^fill up''. !<so-r-oG>.
Gu<sor-piG> {V} ``to ^steal''. |<sor> `to steal', <piG> `to come'.
Gu<soso> {ADJ} ``^sour''. {V} ``to become ^sour''. {N} ``^tamarind''.
Gu<sosol>(D) {N} ``^quickness''.
Gu<sot> {ADJ} ``^true, ^real''. *Des.<sOt>(GM).
Gu<sotro> {NUM} ``^seventeen''. *Des.<sOtrO>(GM).
Gu<soudo> {NUM} ``^fourteen''. *Des.<cOud>(M),,<cOdO>(G).
Gu<su> {X} ``^after''.
Gu<sua> {N} ``^parrot''. *Loan.
Gu<sual> {ADJ} ``^careful, ^cautious''. *Loan.
Gu<sub> {V} ``to ^insert one's hand''.
Gu<subul> {ADJ} ``^sweet, ^tasty''. {V} ``to be id.''.
Gu<sud> {V} ``to ^gather, to ^pack together''.
Gu<su?Tar> {V} ``to ^crash (of thunder), to ^thunder''. !<su?-Tar>?.
Gu<sug> {V} ``to ^string beads''.
Gu<sui> {V} ``to ^plough, to ^cultivate (of land)''. !in <s[un]ei, s[un]oi>.
Gu<suj> {V} ``to ^goad''.
Gu<suzei> {V} ``to ^repay (a loan)''. *Loan.
Gu<suzi> {N} ``^needle''. *Des.<suza>(G). Cf. <suj> `to goad', <su.suJ> `to sew'.
Gu<suk> {ADJ} ``^happy, ^content''. {N} ``^happiness''. *Des.<suk>(G) `welfare, well-being; wealthy'.
Gu<sul> {V} ``to ^crow (of a cock)''.
Gu<sulob> {N} ``^tree''. Cf. Gt.<sla?> `id.' *Loan?
Gu<sulo?>,,<suloD> {V} ``to ^slip (lose one's footing)''.
Gu<suloj> {NB} ``^belly, ^stomach, ^womb, intestines(R4)''.
Gu<suloG> {ADJ} ``^far, ^distant''.
Gu<sumei> {V} ``to ^kiss''. {N} ``a ^kiss''. *Des.<cum->(M),,<sum->(G) `to kiss, embrace'., Or.<cumbOnO>.
Gu<sumoG> {PP} ``^in front of''.
Gu<sun> {V} ``to ^speak, to ^say, to ^tell''.
Gu<suna> {V} ``to ^pulverize (to powder)''. {N} ``^flour, ^lime''. *Des.<cuna>(M) `powder', Des.<cun>(M),,<sunam> `limestone, lime'.
Gu<sunal>,,<s[un]ar> {N} ``^comb''. |<sar> `to comb'.
Gu<su~dor> {ADJ} ``^pretty''. *Des.<sundOr>(G) `beautiful, pretty, good, tasty'.
Gu<sunei~> {N} ``^handle''.
Gu<s[un]ag> {N} ``^??''. |nom. of <sag> `to pluck leaves'.

Gu<s[un]ar>,,<sunal> {N} ``^comb''. |<sar> `to comb'.
Gu<s[un]o?> {N} ``^broom''. |<sog> `to sweep'.
Gu<suG> {V} ``to ^throw, to ^drop, to ^divide up''.
Gu<suG>\<susuG> {NB} ``^leg, ^foot''.
Gu<su~gei> {V} ``to ^smell''.
Gu<suo~l>,,<suGol>(R) {N} ``^fire; ^wood, kindling''.
Gu<supal> {ADJ} ``^safe''. *Des.<supal>(G) `well, good'.
Gu<suprei> {V} ``to ^suck''. *Des.<supOr->(G),,<cupOr->(M) `to suck'.
Gu<sur> {V} ``to ^dry''.
Gu<suram> {N} ``^antelope, ^stag''.
Gu<surta>(D) {NB} ``^nerve''.
Gu<surub> {V} ``to ^sip, to ^slurp, to ^suck up noisily''.
Gu<su.suJ>(D) {V} ``to ^sew''. {N} ``^sewing''. Cf. <suzi> `needle', <suj> `to goad', <soJ> `to probe, poke'.
Gu<su.suG>/<suG> {NB} ``^foot, ^leg, ^thigh''.
Gu<suta> {N} ``^thread''. *De.(G).
Gu<suTei> {V} ``to ^plug (a leak)''. *Des.<cuT->(M).
Gu<sutra> {V} ``to ^court, to ^woo''. *Des.<sutr-ai->(G) `to promise, persuade'..
Gu<sutug> {N} ``^menses, ^menstrual period; ten days from delivery of a child''. {V} `` to ^menstruate, to be ^impure or polluted''. !<su-tug>.
Gu<Tab>,,<iTab>(D) {V} ``to ^skin, to ^peel''.
Gu<tad>,,<tag> {V} ``to ^trim_branches of a tree''. !<tag> dubious or rare.
Gu<taDar>(R4) {N} ``the ^spur of a ^cock''.
Gu<taDaru>(R) {N} ``^cock''.
Gu<taj> {V} ``to ^remove logs from a fire''.
Gu<taj> {V} ``to ^sew''. ![tay?] `sew!'. Cf. <taJ> `to weave'.
Gu<takel>,,<Takla>(D) {N} ``a large ^basket''.
Gu<ta~ba> {N} ``^copper''. *Des.<tama>(M),,<tamba>(G).
Gu<tamgi> {NUM} ``^eight''. !dial.
Gu<Tan> {N} ``^place''. *Des.<Tan>(GM) `a space, spot, lot, place'.
Gu<Ta~dal> {V} ``to ^cry, to ^weep''. !<Ta~-dal> echo word for <borod>, JP recognized only this use.
Gu<taJ> {V} ``to ^weave, to ^make by weaving (e.g. fences from bamboo strips)''. *Re.<ta~y-> `to weave'.
Gu<taG> {V} ``to be ^pierced, to ^pricked; to ^pierce, to ^prick, to ^drive (a pointed object, e.g. a nail into something)''.
Gu<taG>\<ki?-taG> {NCF} ``^cattle, ^cow''. *Re.<taG> `cattle'.
Gu<Tapli>>:. *Des.<TapRi piT->(G) `to clap hands'.
Gu<tar> {N} ``^wire''. *Loan.
Gu<tar> {V} ``to ^whiten, to ^clean''.
Gu<taram> {V} ``to ^touch''.
Gu<taras> {N} ``^twi^light''. Cf. <tar> `to whiten', <tara?> `light; to become id.'.
Gu<teba> {VIT} ``to ^stop (cease doing, halt); to ^check, to ^stop (e.g. flow of blood), to hinder''. {N} ``a ^stopping place(D)''. *Des.<teb->(M) `to check, stop'.
Gu<tebei> {VI} ``to ^do''. {N} ``^conception, first two months of ^pregnancy''.
Gu<tej> {V} ``to ^serve food''.
Gu<Tekei> {V} ``to ^aim at (of gun, arrow)''.

Gu<Tekna> {N} ``^staff''.
Gu<Telei> {V} ``to ^push''. *Loan.
Gu<Telkei>,,<Telkei.Telkei> {V} ``to ^stagger''.
Gu<ten> {V} ``to ^step_on, to ^trample''.
Gu<teJ> {V} ``to ^carry on the head''.
Gu<Te~gia> {N} ``small ^axe''. *Des.<TeGgia>(G) `an axe'.
Gu<te~guD>,,<teJ-gud>(D) {V} ``to ^carry on one's ^shoulders, to ^carry ^piggy^back''. *perhaps from <teJ-gu'>, the latter being the NCF for `neck' not found elsewhere in Gutob but found in Remo. Cf. <teJ-gu dutu>(D) `(he) carried on (his) shoulders'.
Gu<ter> {V} ``to ^divide up, to ^distribute''.
Gu<Tera> {ADJ} ``^short-^tempered''.
Gu<tero> {NUM} ``^thirteen''. *Des.<ter>(M),,<terO>(G).
Gu<tersona> {ADJ} ``^fast, ^quick''.
Gu<Tesei> {V} ``to ^push into (e.g. a bag)''. *Des.<Tes->(G) `to pound, wedge'.
Gu<ti>\<titi> {NB} ``^hand, ^arm''.
Gu<tiar> {ADJ} ``^clean''. !<tiar> for man, <sor> for water, <niman> for both.
Gu<Tib> {V} ``to ^over^turn''. !in <ob-tib>??.
Gu<Tidob> {V} ``to ^snap the ^fingers''. !<Ti-dob>.
Gu<TiDob> {VIT} ``to ^break (as a rope, intr., tr.), to ^pick (fruit)''.
Gu<ti?r> {V} ``to become ^tall; (a seed) to ^sprout(D)''.
Gu<tig> {V} ``to ^weed''.
Gu<Tika> {NB} ``^tattoo''. *Des.<Tika>(G) `dot worn by a woman on her forehead'.
Gu<til> {V} ``to ^bury''.
Gu<til> {V} ``to ^thresh''.
Gu<Tilu> {N} ``^squirrel''. *Des.<Til musa>(G) `squirrel'; cf. Des.<TilO-musa>(M) `fieldmouse'.
Gu<time> {ADJ} ``new''.
Gu<timgi> {NUM} ``^nine''. !dial.
Gu<tin> {NUM} ``^three''. *De.(GM).
Gu<t[in]il>/<til> {N} ``^threshing_floor''. |<til> `to thresh'.
Gu<tiG> {V} ``to ^aim at, to ^shoot, to ^throw, to ^hit (with a weapon)''.
Gu<tiG> {V} ``to ^wear (ornaments)''.
Gu<tip>,,<Tip>(D) {N} ``^peak''. *Des.<Tip>(M) `topmost height'.
Gu<tipalei> {V} ``to ^offer (wine to god, before eating)''. *Des.<tip-al->(M) `to sprinkle with fingers'. Cf. <tipei> `to drip'.
Gu<tipei> {V} ``to ^drip (as water)''. *Des.<tip->(M) `to drip'.
Gu<tipni> {N} ``small ^basket''. *Des.<Tipn-i>(GM).
Gu<tipu?>,,<tipuD> {V} ``to ^trip, to ^stumble''. !<tig-puD> in Al. dialect.
Gu<tir>(R) {NUM} ``^six''.
Gu<tirgi?>,,<tirgiD> {ADJ} ``^last, ^late''. {ADV} ``^afterwards, ^back, ^behind''. {V} ``to go ^behind, to ^follow''.
Gu<tirib> {V} ``^cloud; to become ^cloudy or ^overcast''.
Gu<titi>/<ti> {NB} ``^hand, ^arm''.
Gu<TiTi goRi> {V} ``to ^walk or squat on ^tiptoe''. *Des.<TiTi gODi>(G) `tiptoeing'.
Gu<toblaG> {V} ``to ^unfold''. !<tob-laG> (this can also be derived as a causative from a hypothetical <tu-laG>).
Gu<tobnaG> {X} ``^above, ^over, ^up, ^on''.
Gu<to[b]non> {VTC} ``to make ^stand, to ^erect''. |caus. of <tunon> `to stand'.

Gu<ToDi> {NB} ``^chin''. *Des.<TODi>(G),,<tORi>(M).
Gu<To?Dur> {N} ``white ^ant''.
Gu<tog>,,<to?>(D) {V} ``to ^remove, to ^un^fasten, to ^un^tie''.
Gu<to?>(D) {V} ``to ^pick_up (something)''.
Gu<togri> {V} ``to ^unroll''.
Gu<toj> {V} ``to ^cut (creepers, vines)''.
Gu<Tokei> {V} ``to ^bite (as a snake); to ^peck (as a bird)''. *Des.<TOk->(M),,<TOGk->(G) `to peck, bite as a snake, tap(G), hit lightly(G)'.
Gu<tol> {V} ``to ^tie, to ^attach; to ^affix (in the ground)''. !in <t-un-ol-bo'> N `turban'.
Gu<tom>>: ??t/T; same morpheme? cf. <ton> `to scour, to rub, to wash'.
Gu<tom>\<tumo?> {NB} ``^mouth, ^beak, ^bill''. *Des.<tOmna>(GM) `snout(M), bill of a bird(G)'.
Gu<tom seY> {V} ``to ^point (indicate direction)''. |<seY> `?'.
Gu<toman> {NK} ``^sister''. !man calling his sister. Cf. <tonan>.
Gu<Tom-Da?> {V} ``to ^wash clothes''. |<Da?> `water'.
Gu<ton> {V} ``to ^scour, to ^rub, to ^wash''.
Gu<tonan> {NK} ``female first ^cousin; ^sister(R4)''. Cf. <toman> and <bulon>.
Gu<To~Da>>:. ??possib related Des.<TOND>(G),,<tOND>(M) `mouth'.
Gu<To~DpaRia> {ADJ} ``^rash (hasty, incautious)''. *Des.<TOND lOk>(G) `talkative person'.
Gu<Toni> {N} ``a ^weed''.
Gu<toG> {V} ``to ^pound (usually, with a pestle)''.
Gu<toG>>: ??cut?.
Gu<tor> {V} ``to ^look_for, to ^seek''.
Gu<torla> {VT} ``to ^melt''. *Des.<tOrl-ai->(M) `to wash off'?
Gu<torlod> {V} ``to ^heat (a liquid)''. !<tor-lod>.
Gu<toro?>,,<toroD> {V} ``to ^snore''.
Gu<totoRa> {N} ``^stammerer''.
Gu<tu>,,<utun>,,<tunu tun>,,<anu>,,<a>,,<utunu> {DEM} ``^yonder''.
Gu<tubo?> {N} ``^earth, ^soil, ^floor''.
Gu<tugol> {N} ``^night''. {ADV} ``^last_^night(D)''.
Gu<TukTuki> {N} ``^woodpecker''.
Gu<tula>,,<tulei> {V} ``to ^weigh''. *Des.<tul->(GM). !first tr.; second intr.; both loan.
Gu<tumo?>/<tom> {NB} ``^mouth, ^beak, ^bill''. *Des.<tOmna>(GM) `snout(M), bill of a bird(G)'.
Gu<tunal> {V} ``to be ^seen, to be ^visible, to ^appear (in sight)''.
Gu<tunon> {VI} ``to ^stand, to be ^erect''.
Gu<t[un]ol-bo?> {X} ``^turban''. |Nom. in <-Vn-> of <tol-bo?> `to tie on the head', <tol> `to tie', <bo?>\<> `head'.
Gu<t[un]om> {V} ``to ^boil, to be ^boiling (of liquids)''. |<tom> `?'.
Gu<tur> {V} ``to ^come (out), to ^emerge''.
Gu<Tura>|<Turi> {} ``^orphan''. *Des.<Tura>(GM) `id.'.
Gu<tur-gui> {V} ``to ^go away (from a place)''. |perhaps <tur-gu ui>, <tur> `to come out', <ui> `to go'. !Sondhi.
Gu<tur-siG> {V} ``to ^rise (of the sun)''. {N} ``^sun^rise''. |<tur> `to come out', <siG> `sun'.
Gu<u>,,<un>,,<usu> {DEM} ``^that''.
Gu<ua~s> {N} ``^new_^moon''. *Des.<ua~s a~dar>(M) `dark half of month'.
Gu<udadari> {ADJ} ``^generous''. Cf. <udar> `a borrowing, a loan'. *Loan.

Gu<uRalei> {V} ``to ^winnow (grain)''.
Gu<udar> {} ``a ^borrowing, a ^loan''.
Gu<uDei> {V} ``to ^fly (as a bird)''. *Des.<uD->(G),,<uR->(M) `to fly'.
Gu<udlia> {N} ``^elopement''. ! used with <ui> `to go'. E.g. <maj-nen udlia ui-gi-nen> `They went to another place'. *Des.<udl-iya>(M) `elopement'.
Gu<uDoy ... ura?> {X} ``^never''. |<ura?> `to not be'.
Gu<u?n> {NUM} ``^four''.
Gu<u'G> {V} ``to ^swell''. ![u?uG] (<u?G>).
Gu<u?-soG>,,<ug-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces', <soG>\<suGol> `fire'.
Gu<u?suG-Der> {N} ``^story''. |<u?suG> `?', <Der> `?'.
Gu<ug-soG>,,<u?-soG> {N} ``^ashes''. {V} ``to become ^ashes, to ^burn (to ashes)''. |<ug> by-form of <ig> `feces', <soG>\<suGol> `fire'.
Gu<ui>,,<oi> {V} ``to ^go, to go home, to ^visit; to ^flow''.
Gu<uzra> {N} ``^cure''.
Gu<uzra> {V} ``to ^engrave (cut incised designs)''. !literally.
Gu<uzra> {V} ``to ^make, to ^build (a house)''. *Des.<ujr-ai->(M) `to repair'.
Gu<ukarei> {V} ``to ^scratch (the earth)''. *Loan.
Gu<ukla> {VT} ``to ^boil (water)''. *Des.<ukl->(M),,<ukOl->(G) `to boil (intr.), to be boiled'.
Gu<ulga> {ADJ} ``^loose''. {V} ``to ^loosen''.
Gu<uli> {N} ``^onion''. *De.(GM).
Gu<ulo> {INTERJ} ``^lo!, ^look yonder''. !expression pointing out a distant person or thing (e.g. <muroli, ulo pi~gi> `Here comes Murali.'). Cf. <elo> `here now'.
Gu<ulu.ulu> {N} ``^breeze''. *Des.<ulu-ulu>(M) `gentle breeze'.
Gu<uluG> {V} ``to ^rumble, to ^sound (of drums, thunder)''. {N} ``^thunder''. !<u-luG>.
Gu<um> {IX} ``^nominalization''.
Gu<u~baG> {NK} ``^elder sister's husband''. !Des.<baTa>(M),,<baT0>(G),,<baTi>.
Gu<u~bar>,,<mar>(R),,<umbar>(D),,<ummar>(D) {NUM} ``^two''. Cf. So<bar> `two'.
Gu<u~bo?> {INTERR} ``^where''. !probably used only in the verbs `to go' and `to come'.
Gu<u~bo?-nu>,,<u~bo?-nu nen>,,<u~bon-nen>,,<u~bon>,,<u~bo?-to~g-nen> {INTERR} ``^which (of a number)''. |<u~bon> `?', <u~bo?> `where?', <toG> `?', <nen> `plural'. !first two and last two are singular, plural respectively.
Gu<umtaRei> {V} ``to ^turn (something) over''. *Des.<untaR->(G) `to turn over'.
Gu<un-> {PX or IX (V)} ``^nominalization''. See <-n->. Cf. <um> in <gumul> `a borer'.
Gu<un>,,<usu>,,<u> {DEM} ``^that''.
Gu<una> {ADJ} ``^less''. {V} ``to ^decrease, to ^diminish''. *Des.<una>(GM) `less, few, small amount'.
Gu<u~Dam>,,<i~Dam> {N} ``^old_^man''. {V} ``to become ^old (of a man)''. !past <u~Dam-gu>; JP admits only <i~Dam>.
Gu<u~Do> {V} ``^take (this)''. !Used only in the imperative; this may be somehow related to its opposite <i~De> `give (me, us)'.
Gu<u~Doj> {INTERR} ``^which ^day''.
Gu<uno?> {ADV} ``^there''. E.g. <mono? Du-gu-na uno? boG> `leave it where it was'. !<mono?> `where', <Du> `to stay', <gu> `?perfect/past', <na> `?', <boG> `keep'.
Gu<u~s> {ADJ} ``^high''. *Des.<unc>(G) `height, altitude'.

Gu<unu-nen>,,<un-nen>,,<utun-nen>,,<tunu-nen>,,<tun-nen>,,<anu-nen>,,<utunu-nen>,,<uto~g-nen>,,<tuto~g-nen> {DEM} ``^those''. |<nen> `plural'. Cf. <uno?> `there', <un> `that', <tun>,<utun>, etc. `yonder', <etoG> `this'.
Gu<u~gom> {N} ``a big ^village, a ^village''.
Gu<u~gon> {N} ``^crab''.
Gu<upRei> {V} ``to ^sparkle''. *Des.<upR->(M) `to spatter, sprinkle'.
Gu<ur>>: ??a byform of <ir> `to jump' (rather than *<Dur>) after <aD> and <poD>.
Gu<ura?> {V} ``to ^not ^be''. |<ur-a'> the negative copula; the <ur> may be related to the negative prefix <ar> and <or> in <or-oj> `to not yet be', the other negative copula.
Gu<urei> {N} ``^fly, ^gnat''.
Gu<usa?> {V} ``to ^refuse, to ^not_do (something), to ^not_want(D)''. |<u-sa'>.
Gu<usal>,,<isal> {N} ``^skin (of body), ^gum (of mouth), skin, ^peel, ^rind, ^shell (of fruits, vegetables, nuts)''.
Gu<usas> {ADJ} ``^light''. *Des.<usas>(BM) `light, lightweight, easy'.
Gu<uskei-gu go.goj> {V} ``to commit ^suicide by ^hanging''. |<goj> `to die'. *Des.<uski Oi->(G) `to hang oneself'.
Gu<uslei> {V} ``to ^abound, to ^teem, to ^overflow''.
Gu<uso> {V} ``to ^cook without seasoning''. |<u-so>.
Gu<usoG> {ADJ} ``^bitter''. {V} ``to become bitter''. *So.<AsAG>.
Gu<usoG>,,<isoG> {ADV} ``^to^day''.
Gu<usor> {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V} ``to be dry, to ^dry, to dry up, to ^wither''. *So.<AsAr>.
Gu<usu>,,<un>,,<u> {DEM} ``^that''.
Gu<utar> {N} ``a ^reply, an ^answer''. *Des.<utOr>(M) `reply'.
Gu<utka> {VT} ``to ^jolt, to ^jar''. *Des.<uTk->(M) `to uproot, dig out'.
Gu<utob>,,<itob> {V} ``to ^lay_an_^egg''.
Gu<utorti> {ADJ} ``^vertical''. *Des.<utOr->(GM) `to get down, alight, descend'. {N} ``west(G)''.

Re<a->(B) {PX} ``a prefix forming the ^accusative and other cases''.
Re<a->(B) {PX} ``a prefix mostly used to form the ^negative of imperatives and simple tenses''. *So.<Ad-> `negative of finite verbs'.
Re<a'>(B)\<aDoG>(F),,<aRoG>(B) {N} ``^fish''. *Probably *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook', <si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'.
Re<a'->(B) {V} ``to be thatched; to ^thatch a ^roof''. E.g. <Dio a'-ga> `the house is thatched'. *Gu.<al>.
Re<a'a>(B)F,,<a'a'>(B) {N} ``^bamboo, bamboo ^shaft supporting the roof of a hut; a kind of ^mushroom''. *Gu.<a?l>N.
Re<ab>(:) [see anap']. *Gu.<ab> `to husk, to shell'.
Re<a'b-Rak'->(B),,<'ab-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Gu.<am-Da?> `to yawn, to sigh', cf. ~<am> `to open', ~<am-toG> `to open the mouth'.
Re<a'e->(B) {V} ``to ^sharpen''. *Gu.<a?el>.
Re<a~a~>(B),,<a~>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''.
Re<abur>(B) {N} ``^self-^respect''. E.g. <laj-abur nela-rem> `one who does not have shame or self-respect'. *Des.
Re<a'a=DiG>(F) {N} ``^bamboo ^ideochord''. |<a'a> `bamboo', <-DiG> `drum'.

Re<aDoG>(F),,<aRoG>(B)/<a'>(B) {N} ``^fish''. See under <a'> for kinds. Echo-word <aRoG-iRiG>. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<a?DoG>; combining form prob. *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook', <si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'.
Re<ager>(B)F,,<ayer>(B) {N} ``^un^ripe ^mango''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<a?er>.
Re<ai->(B),,<a'i->(B) {V} ``to ^bail out (water)''. *Gu.<aj>.
Re<ak>(B),,<aka>(B) {ADV} ``^here''. Gen. <ak-na> `of this place, the one belonging to this place'.
Re<aka>(B) {PARC} ``^emphatic''. *Des.
Re<akonDi>(B) {ADV} ``in ^this ^direction''. |<<ak-konDi>>.
Re<akoto>(B) {N} ``^rice''. !Used in a chait-porob song. Cf. <rokoto>.
Re<al->(B) {V} ``to be ^shaken''. *Des.<hal->.
Re<ala>(B) {N} ``^plow ^furrow''. *Des.
Re<alad>(B) {N} ``^gladness, ^joy, ^delight''. *Des.
Re<alai->(B) {V} ``to ^shake''. |Caus. of <al-> `to be shaken'. *Hi.<hila:na:> `id.'.
Re<alaG = TenDka>(B) {N} ``a slow-moving ^lizard''. *Des.<olom TenDka:>.
Re<ale'>(B) {N} ``a ^stiff-necked person''. ^stubborn?. |Masc. <ale'R-a>, pl. <ale'R-e>. Fem. <ale'-boi>, pl. <ale'-boy-e>.
Re<alemo>(B) {N} ``^leaf_^stalk''.
Re<ali-sali>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<al>)''.
Re<alka>(B) {ADJ} ``^easy''. *Des.<halka>.
Re<alni>(B) {ADJ} ``(of food) prepared without ^salt''. *Des.
Re<alo>(B) {CONJ} ``^otherwise, ^else''. E.g. <alo ta'mi-na> `otherwise he would have sneezed';
Re<aluG>(B)F,,<alu~>(F) {PP} ``^beneath, ^under, ^down, ^below''. *Gu.<aluG> `in, into'. E.g. <at-aluG> `down there'.
Re<amar>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Re<m=bay=yo>(F),,<mba'-yoG>(B) {NUM} ``^two (persons)''. ^002. |<-yoG>, <-yo> `human classifier' [F]. E.g. <mba'-yoG kuniDam> `husband and wife'.
Re<mbaG>(B)F {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (elder sister's husband)''. !male, female spkg.: elsihu; fafasidahu (ol.ego).
Re<mbiG>(B)F {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. !A joking relation [B]; male, female spkg: elbrwi.
Re<ambo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^any''.
Re<mbu'>(F),,<mbu>(B) {NK} ``^aunt (father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister), ^stepmother''. !applied to following kin: moyosi; fayobrwi; fafasisowi; fafabrsowi.
Re<mbur>(B)F {N} ``iron ^bar, ^crow^bar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<amo'>(B) {NEG INTERJ} ``^stop, ^don't'' (a negative expression). *Gt.<namo'> `don't!'; cf. Kur.<amba:>, Malt.<ambe> `id.' (DED 278).
Re<mpu>(F) {N} ``^copper^smith''.
Re<a=muy=Dio>(F) {N} ``^family (lit. ^one ^house)''. |object case noun phrase.
Re<an>A {ADV} ``^now''.
Re<anap'>(B),,<anap>(F) {N} ``^chaff, ^husk of rice, ^bran''. *Gu.<an-ab>.
Re<Anboy=bu>(F) {N} ``^adolescent pig''. !female ??, cf. <-boy> suffix used in female kinship terms, e.g. 122b, 175a, 175b.
Re<anDa>(B) {NEG} ``^no, ^not''.
Re<anDeG = sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^return''. *Gu.<a~Dei>.
Re<anDra>(B) {ADJ} ``^male''. *Des.; Gu.<a~Dra>.

Re<ANDraGgay'>(F),,<nDraGgai>(B) {N} ``^rib [F]; rib or ^vein of a ^leaf''. Pl. <-le>, <nDraGgay-e>.
Re<ANDRem>(F),,<nDrem>(H) {N} ``^wing''.
Re<AND=rim>(F) {N} ``^quarrel''. !reduplicated form(??) of verb <rim-> `to fight'.
Re<ANDro=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^that-side-one''.
Re<anene>(B) {INTERJ} ``used in songs to set the voice in proper ^tune''.
Re<angkui>E157 {N} ``a ^spirit watching over the affairs of the house''.
Re<angto>E195 {N} ``^taboo''.
Re<AnguGra>(F),,<GguGrak'>(B) {N} ``^date-^palm ^tree''. Pl. <GguGra'g-e>, <GguGrag-le>.
Re<ani>(B) {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father)''. E.g. <ani-DeG> `his father's father'.
Re<a-niG>(:) {PRO} ``^me''. E.g. <a-niG akuRu-ta, alo sum-niG> `I am not hungry, otherwise I would have eaten'.
Re<Ankuku'=ra>(F),,<Gkug=ra>(H) {N} ``^heron, ^egret''. |<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,<rabon>(B) `bird of prey'. ^bird.
Re<An=kwi>(F) {N} ``clay ^pot''.
Re<Ansa'=mo'>(F),,<nsa'-mo'>(B),,<nsag-mo'>(B),,<nsaG-mo'>(B),,<nse'-mi'>(B) {NB} ``^eyelash''. Pl. <-le>, <-Re>. |<-mo'> `eye'.
Re<Ansay'>(F),,<nsai>(B) {ADJ} ``^black [B]''. {N} ``^soot''.
Re<Ansak=pi>(F),,<Gsa'-pi>(H) {N} ``^nest of a ^bird''. |<-pi> `^bird'. Syn. <guRa-pi'>(B).
Re<Anse'=mi>(F),,<nse'-mi'>(B) / <mi>(F) {NB} ``^nose''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<Anser>(F) {N} ``^tree_^trunk''.
Re<AnsonDay>(F),,<nsonDai>(H) {N} ``^squirrel''. Syn. <Tilu>(B).
Re<AnsoG=gu'>(F),,<nsoG-guk'>(B) {N} ``woman's brass ^neck-band''. Pl. <nsoG-gu'g-e>. |<-gu'> `neck'.
Re<Ansu>(F),,<nsuk'>(B)/<su'>(F),,<su'>(F) {N} ``a large ^knife''. Pl. <nsu'g-e>, <nsug-le>, gen. <nsug-na>.
Re<Ansu'gra>(F),,<nsugRa>(B),,<nsuguRa>(B),,<nsigRa>(B) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''.
Re<Ansur=lu>(F),,<nsur-lu>(B),,<nsir-li>(B) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu> `ear'.
Re<Anta~y~>(F),,<nte~i~>(B),,<nta~i~>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^bee [F] or large ^wasp [B]''. Gen. <-na>.
Re<Antera'>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''.
Re<Antra>(F) {N} ``^gruel (=Or.<pej>.)''.
Re<Antu>(F) {PP} ``^near''.
Re<AntuG>(F) {N} ``^cattle_^tick''.
Re<Antwi>(F),,<ntui>(B),,<ntu'i>(B)/<twi>(:),,<tui>(B) {N} ``^mushroom''. Pl. <ntuy-e>, <ntuy-le>.
Re<anyuG>(F),,<a~yuG>(F) {N} ``common ^fly''.
Re<N=zur>(F) {N} ``^dawn''.
Re<AG=ber>(F) {N} ``^slingshot''. |<-ber> `stone'.
Re<Gge=NDro>(F) {NUM} ``^three (human)''. ^003. |<-NDro> human classifier.
Re<Ggere>(F) {N} ``^adolescent ^boy''.
Re<Ggi'i~>(F) {NUM} ``^three (non-human)''. ^003.
Re<Ggo>(F) {N} ``^crab''.
Re<Ggom>(F) {N} ``^village''. !cf. 321.
Re<Ggo=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''.
Re<Ggorga>(F) {N} ``^centipede''.

Re<Gkuswi~>(F) {N} ``^jack^fruit''.
Re<Gku=ti>(F) {N} ``metal ^clothes_^hook''.
Re<G=kwi~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all older than ego: wifa, wifabr, wifabrso, wifasiso; wimobr, wimosiso, wimobrso, wi elbr. wife spkg. all older than ego: huga, hu elbr, hufabr, hufabrso, hufasiso; husihu, humobr, humosiso, humobrso.
Re<AG=saG>(F) {INTERJ} ``^I refuse''. !Used as noun in answer to commands.
Re<AG=soG>(F) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''.
Re<aGTi>(B) {N} ``^finger''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<AG=tin>(F) {} ``^in the''.
Re<aGto'>(F),,<angto>E195 {N} ``^taboo''.
Re<aoli - paD->(B) {V} ``to ^yawn''. *Des.
Re<apa>(B) {NK} ``elder ^sister, ^school-mistress''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<apTa=apTi>(B) {N} ``a mutual ^grappling''. E.g. <apTay-> `to grapple, to ^seize by throwing the arms around'. *Des.
Re<ar>(B),,<ari>(B) {} ``^which, ^there, ^where; (with a negative verb) ^nowhere''. E.g. <ar-na> `of which place, from where, from somewhere'; <ar-losna> `a person from somewhere'.
Re<ar->(B) {V} ``to ^lose a game''. *Des.<ha:r->.
Re<ara>(F) {N} ``^bamboo''.
Re<aR-bela>(B) {N} ``^noon''. *Des.
Re<arda>(B) {N} ``^half-^rupee''. !IA.
Re<are>(B)F {N} ``^hail''. *Gu.<arel>.
Re<arre>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas!, how strange!''. *Des.
Re<ar-gu>(B) {INTERR} ``^where''. |<ar> `where'.
Re<arju~>(B) {NK} ``^son-in-law: daughter's husband, ^brother-in-law: younger sister's husband, brother's/sister's daughter's husband''.
Re<arke>(B)F {N} ``^moon, ^month''.
Re<arke=to'>(F),,<arke=tok'>(B) {N} ``^moonlight''. {V} ``to be a ^full-^moon ^night''. See <kimi-tok'->.
Re<aRki>(B) {N} ``^obstruction, ^behind something, ^slanting''. {V} ``to ^obstruct the view''.
Re<arlag=soG>(B),,<arlay'=suG>(F) {N} ``^coal, burning ^charcoal''.
Re<arlam>(B)F {N} ``^plate, brass plate''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>. *Loan.
Re<arlim->(B) {V} ``to be ^scratched by one's own nail or claw''. E.g. <mai maina kirime buroG arlimga> `he scratched himself with his own fingernail'.
Re<arlim->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch another with a pointed article (like thorn, claw, etc.)''. E.g. <kuku-sag a-mai arlim-o> `a tiger scratched him'. See <lim->.
Re<arn>(F) {} ``^which''.
Re<aro>(B),,<are>(B) {ADV} ``^that side, ^there''.
Re<aRoG>(B),,<aDoG>(F)/<a'>(B) {N} ``^fish''. See under <a'> for kinds. Echo-word <aRoG-iRiG>. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<a?DoG>; combining form prob. *<-aD>, cf. <si-a'->(B),,<si-aD->(F) `to fish with a fishhook', <si'->(B) `to reap, to trap'.
Re<aRsaG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Re<arzu~>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !male, female spkg.: dahu, brdahu, sidahu (cf. 173a).
Re<asaR>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of ^<a:Sa:Rha> (^June-^July)''. *Or.<a:Sa:Rha>(B).
Re<assin>(B) {NM} ``a ^month (^September-^October)''. *Des.
Re<asuG->(B) {V} ``to ^thatch''. {N} ``^thatching a ^roof''. E.g. <asuG iya> `to go to thatch'; <asuG DebtuG> `I am thatching'.
Re<at>(B),,<at-a>(B) {ADV} ``^there''. E.g. <at-na> `the one belonging to that place'.

Re<at>(F),,<aat>(B) {N} ``unit of ^length: ^cubit''. *Des.<ha:t>.
Re<aT>(F),,<aaT>(B) {N} ``weekly ^market''. *Des.<ha:T>.
Re<at-e>(F) {} ``^there''. !middle distance.
Re<at-en>(B) {DEM} ``^that far off, ^there, that far off one''. See <nanDe>; <atenanDe pena sandi> `your area is up to that (far off place)'; <atena> `that far off one'.
Re<ati>(B)F,,<aati>(B) {N} ``^elephant''. *Des.
Re<ati->(B) {V} ``to ^bury a dead body''.
Re<at-in>(B) {DEM} ``^that far off one, that far off, the other one''. E.g. <at-in-a> `that far off one'.
Re<aT=lok>(F) {NUM} ``^eight''. ^008. !with human classifier; it seems that nearly all loan numerals can take the <-lok> classifier suffix.
Re<aToa>(B) {ADJ} ``^hard''. *Des.
Re<atug = Dem->(B) {V} ``to be ^tired, to ^gasp''.
Re<a'a-tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''. |<a'a> `bamboo', <tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'.
Re<au'>(F),,<auk'>(B) {N} ``small red ^ant, considered edible''. Pl. <aug-e>, <aug-le>.
Re<auli>(B),,<aoli>(B) {N} ``^noise''. *Des.
Re<ayer>(B),,<ager>(B)F {N} ``^un^ripe ^mango''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<a?er>.
Re<ayuG>(B),,<ayoG>(B) {N} ``^fly''.
Re<ba>(F),,<ba'>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Gen. <-na>, <-la>; <ba'DeG>, <ba'ReG> `his (her, etc.) ^father'; usually plural when respect is to be expressed: <ba'-DeGe> `his/her father'. *Gu.<aba>.
Re<ba'ti->(B) {V} ``to ^clap''. {N} ``a clap''.
Re<babu>(B),,<bobo>(B) {} ``a ^term used to address younger ones endearingly''.
Re<babu>(F) {N} ``^sir, honorific substitute for personal name of non-Remo man''. *Loan.
Re<babur>(F)/<bur>(F) {N} ``^wood''.
Re<baday->(B) {V} ``to ^castrate a pig''. Caus. <o-baday->. *Des.
Re<badrai>(B) {N} ``^murderer, murderess''.
Re<bag>(B),,<bag-bo>(B) {PP} ``^above, ^on the top of''.
Re<bag>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. *Des.
Re<bak'->(B) {V} ``to ^spit_out pips''.
Re<bag = i->(B),,<baag = i->(B) {V} ``to ^flee, to ^leave, to ^set off''. *Hi.<bha:g->.
Re<bag-ai>(B) {N} ``^man-eater''. |<bag> `tiger'. *Des.
Re<bai>(B) {} ``an ^expression used by males to address males (in song)''. See <Rai>.
Re<bai>(B) {SX} ``^the, ^that, the one''. |Used mostly after adjectives converting them to demonstrative pronouns: <mire'-bai> `the black one'; cf. Des.<ka:la:-Ta:>.
Re<bai->(B) {V} ``to ^write, to ^paint''. E.g. <ba.bai-Dom-o> `the painting is finished'.
Re<bay'=Ggre>(F),,<baingere>(H) {N} ``^cradle''. Syn. <julni>(B).
Re<baida>(B) {N} ``^contract''. *Des.
Re<bayg>(B) {N} ``^luck''. *Des.
Re<bay-lo'>(F),,<bai=lok'>(B) {N} ``^friend''. !Used between males. Pl. <bailo'g-e>, <bailog-le>. See <b[an]ai-lok'>.
Re<baingere>(H),,<bay'=Ggre>(F) {N} ``^cradle''. Syn. <julni>(B).
Re<bainTa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^metal bangle''. *Des.
Re<bair>(B),,<baur>(B) {ADJ} ``^old''. {V} ``to be old''. E.g. <bair-no> `you have become old'; <bair-niG> `I become old'. Caus. <o-bair->.
Re<bakra>(B) {N} ``^room''. *Des.<bakhra:>.
Re<bali>(B)F {N} ``^soil [B]; ^sand [F]''. Pl. <-le>. *Loan [F].

Re<balsa>(F) {N} ``a thatch ^lean-to which is built over the burning ^pyre in a ^funeral ceremony''.
Re<balu>(F) {N} ``^bear''.
Re<bam->(B) {V} ``to ^meet, to ^get''. E.g. <inam ba.bam-sa> `for getting a reward'. See <baG->.
Re<baamon>(B) {N} ``a ^Brahmin (male)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. *Des.
Re<ban = gaur>E155 {N} ``divine ^grazier of wild animals''.
Re<bana>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^nettle (%Tragia_involucrata)''.
Re<bana>(B) {N} ``^picture; ^marks or ^stripes on tiger's skin''. *Des.
Re<bana->(B) {V} ``to ^forget; to ^make forget''. E.g. <banag-no>, <banaG-no> `have you forgotten?'. Caus. <obana->. *Des.
Re<b[an]ai-lok'>(B) {N} ``^two friends''. See <bai-lok'>.
Re<b[an]arsu~>(B) {N} ``^old stories, Bonda Pura:nas''. |<barsu~>.
Re<bandapun>(B),,<bandapul>(B) {N} ``the ^month of ^<$ra:vaNa> (July-August)''. !Or.<shRabaNa>; Hi.<shrawan>.
Re<banDi>(B) {N} ``^horse-^cart''. *Des.
Re<bandon>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.
Re<bani>(B),,<baNi>(F) {ADJ} ``^good''. E.g. <bani-soGgor> `id.'.
Re<banja>(B),,<baJja>(B),,<banza>(F) {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son, wife's brother's son)''. !Applied to following kin: yosiso; elsiso; mosidaso; mobrdaso; fabrdaso; fasidaso; also wibrso (hu spkg); husiso; hubrdaso (wife spkg). *Des.
Re<baG->(B) {V} ``to ^catch, to ^seize (preceded by fever, pain, cough, etc.)''. See <bam->; <kosoT baG-> `to suffer'; <mo' baG-> `to have conjunctivitis'.
Re<baGsa>(B) {} ``up_^to, ^till, ^henceforth''. !from <baG-sa>?.
Re<baGTi>(B) {ADJ} ``^crooked, ^bent''. *Des.
Re<ba~o~si>(B) {N} ``^flute''. *Des.
Re<baRay->(B) {V} ``to ^extend, to ^stretch''. *Des.
Re<bara=kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock's_^feathers; peacock's_^tail, ceremonial ^fan of peacock feathers''. !<-kuG> `peacock' noun suffix.
Re<bari>(F) {NP} ``^man's name''.
Re<baRi>(B) {} ``(used in a tale as a balance word for <koman> `forest')''. E.g. <koman-baRi> `forest, hill, etc.'.
Re<baRi>(B) {N} ``^under^garment''.
Re<barik>(B) {N} ``a ^village guard of the Dom caste''. Pl. <-le>; cf. <calan>, <salan>.
Re<bar-luk'>(B) {NK} ``^co-wives''.
Re<bar=si>(F),,<bar-siG>(B) {N} ``^two days''.
Re<barsu~>(B) {N} ``^story, ^conversation, ^fable''. {N} ``to ^tell a story; to ^think''. See <banarsu~>.
Re<bartayn-tom>(F) {N} ``^Gray Hornbill''. ^bird.
Re<bar-teG = Dio>(B) {N} ``^two-story building''.
Re<bar-teG=gine>(B) {ADJ} ``having one ^tooth upon another''.
Re<bar-tok'>(B),,<bar-to'g-a>(B) {N} ``^day after tomorrow, ^day before yesterday''. E.g. <bar-tob-mo'> `year before last'.
Re<bar=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day before ^yesterday''.
Re<bartu'->(B) {V} ``to ^cut in one stroke''.
Re<bas>(B) {N} ``^sweet ^smell''. E.g. <bas be'-> `to emit a sweet smell'. *Des.
Re<bas->(B) {V} ``to ^select''. *Des.<bach->.

Re<base'>(F) {N} ``^corpse''.
Re<basmoti>E210 {N} ``^goddess ^earth''. *IA loan.
Re<baTa>(B) {N} ``^ground''.
Re<baTa->(B) {V} ``to be distributed; to ^distribute food after cooking''.
Re<baTi>(B) {NB} ``^lung''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<baTikui>(B) {N} ``earthen ^pot of the largest size''.
Re<batra>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Bhatra ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<batu'>(F),,<batuk' = o~'o~>(B) {NK} ``^twin''.
Re<baur=to=ga>(F) {N} ``the ^day before the day before ^yesterday''.
Re<bayya>(B) {ADJ} ``^mad''. *Des.
Re<be>(B) {} ``a mode of ^address''.
Re<be'->(B) {V} ``to ^give, to ^offer''. See <bene'->. |<beR-o'-kin> `given'; <beR-o' sa'-ta> `he will come having given'; <be.be' sa'-ta> `he will come to give'.
Re<bed->(B) {V} ``to ^bore a hole''. *Des.
Re<bedi>(B) {N} ``^open room for unmarried boys''.
Re<beja>(B)F,,<bejri>(B) {N} ``^tomato''. *Des.
Re<bel>(B) {N} ``^<bel> ^tree (%Aegle_marmelos)''. *Des.
Re<bel>(B) {N} ``^sun, ^day^time''. *Des.
Re<bela>(F) {N} ``^time''. *Des.
Re<bele>(B),,<bulay>(F),,<bAlay>(F):
Re<bendi>(F) {N} ``^okra, ^lady_finger''. *Loan.
Re<beNDia>(F) {ADJ} ``^young''. *Loan.
Re<bene'->(B),,<o-bene'->(B) {V} ``to ^give and ^take, to ^barter, to ^exchange''. E.g. <aaTbo dinsu bene'-ga> `articles were exchanged at the market'. See <be'->.
Re<beni>(B) {N} ``^plaited ^hair''. *Des.
Re<beGTi>(B) {N} ``^tadpole''. ^frog. *Des.
Re<ber>(:),,<bor>(F)\<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<beRa>(B) {N} ``a ^two-anna piece''.
Re<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B)/<ber>(:),,<bor>(F) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<besak'->(B),,<besa'->(B) {V} ``to ^spread (bed, etc.)''. Caus. <o-besak'->.
Re<besal = Tapra>(B) {N} ``^joking''. E.g. <besal Dem-> `to joke'. *Des.<becal>.
Re<besA=ra>(F) {N} ``^falcon''.
Re<beTay->(B),,<beTai->(B) {V} ``to ^visit''. *Des.
Re<bi'->(B) {V} ``to ^sow''.
Re<bi'=buG>(B) {N} ``male ^buffalo''. !cf. <ba'>, <ba'-ku>, etc.
Re<biDiG>(F) {N} ``^bedding''. *Loan.
Re<bie'>(B),,<bue'>(B)H {N} ``^ant''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>. E.g. <pe saakar bie'De> `your honorable money-lender, the ant': with honorific pl. (occurs in a tale).
Re<bija>(B) {N} ``^<bija> ^tree (%Pterocarpus_marsupium)''. *Des.
Re<bijaG>(F) {NK} ``male sibling, ^brother''.
Re<bijnoGria>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des.
Re<bila>(B) {N} ``^<bila:> ^tree''. *Des.
Re<bile'>(B)F,,<bele'>(B),,<bule'>(B) {N} ``^feather''. Pl. <-Re>. E.g. <bile'-kum> `peacock's feather'; <bile'-pi'> `bird's feather'; <bile'-siG> `hen's feather'.
Re<bilet>(F) {N} ``^porcelain ^cup, ^plate''. *Loan.
Re<bili>(F)H,,<buli>(B) {NB} ``^thigh, ^buttock''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<bili->(B) {V} ``to be ^dissolved''. E.g. <biliy->, <bilay-> `to dissolve something'. *Des.

Re<bhimai>E141,,<ramai=bhimai>E141 {N} ``^rain-^god''.
Re<bimbira>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect''.
Re<b[in]ijaG=e>(F) {NK} ``^family group''. !sibling group? <-in-> nomin. infix + <bijaG> `sibling' + <-e> `plural'.
Re<biniyaG>(B) {NK} ``^two_^brothers, we two are brothers''. See <biyaG>, <nubiyaG>.
Re<bire>(B)F/<bor>(F) {N} ``^stone''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<biri>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation, ^hill, ^jungle, ^hill-field''. Pl. <-le>. Cf. <bur>.
Re<biri=bania=siG>(B) {N} ``a ^fowl of the color of ^<biri> ^pulse''. See <bana>.
Re<bis->(B) {V} ``to ^scatter''. *Des.<bich->.
Re<bisa = TenDka>(B) {N} ``house ^lizard''. *Des.
Re<bisan>(B) {N} ``^poison''. E.g. <bisan Dai-> `poison to spread in the body'. *Des.
Re<bisar->(B) {V} ``to ^think in one's mind''. E.g. <bisar Dem-> `to think, to decide'. *Des.<bica:r->.
Re<bissa:s>E194 {N} ``^pollution, ^sin''.
Re<bisor->(B) {N} ``bad ^smell''. *Des.<bisran>.
Re<bita>(B) {N} ``^span''. E.g. <bitek> `one span'. *Des.
Re<bita = kiRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect looking like a ^leech''.
Re<biti>(F),,<bitik'>(B),,<biti'>(B) {N} ``^salt''. Pl. <biti'-le>, Gen. <bitig-na>, Loc. <biti'-bo>.
Re<bitor=Dio>(B) {N} ``the ^inner portion of a room where house-gods are kept''. |<-Dio> `house'. *Des.<bitor> `inside'.
Re<biyaG>(B) {NK} ``younger ^brother (addressed by a brother)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <biyaG-DeG> `his younger brother, his father's elder brother's son (younger), etc.'. See <maG>.
Re<bo>(B) {PP} ``^in, ^inside''. {N} ``the ^interior''. E.g. <siksaG-bo> `in the bone'; <siksaG-bo-na tupusaG> `marrow which is in the inner part of a bone'.
Re<bo>(B)F,,<bo - sisum>E59 {N} ``^mahua ^tree (%Bassia_latifolia)''.
Re<bo'>(F)\<bop>(F) {NB} ``^head''. Cf. <bok'>, <bob>, etc.
Re<bo'->(B) {V} ``to ^tie the paddy field, to ^set up a ^bund in a field''.
Re<bo'r>(B) {} ``^at the time of''. !used with <-lo>.
Re<bo'Rak'>(B) {N} ``^sand-^well''. Pl. <bo'Ra'g-e>.
Re<bo're>(B) {NK} ``^brother (addressed by a sister), her brother''.
Re<bo'-suG->(B) {V} ``to ^apply mud on a mud-^wall''.
Re<bob=gari>(B) {N} ``^front ^side''. |<bob> `head', <gari> `side'.
Re<bob=ker>(B) {N} ``^head (i.e. ear) of ^paddy''. |<bob> `head', <ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F `paddy'.
Re<bo.bop'->(B) {V} ``to ^bark''. E.g. <guso' bo.bop-to'> `the dog will bark'.
Re<bobRa>(B) {ADJ} ``^toothless''.
Re<bobring>E217 {N} ``a ^rite performed during <kungdak>E''.
Re<bob=saG>(H) {NB} ``^skull''. |<bob> `head', <saG>\<> `bone'.
Re<bob-si'>(B) {N} ``^head^ache''. |<bob> `head', <si'>\<> `pain'.
Re<bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``natural ^spring''.
Re<bodnayk>(F) {N} ``a ^clan''. *Or.<patnaik>??.
Re<bogai-gata>(H) {ADJ} ``^pregnant (woman)''.
Re<boi>(B) {NCF} ``^female''. |Used as a suffix to make nouns feminine.
Re<boy=jal>(F) {N} ``^fish ^net''. |<jal>,<zal> `net'.
Re<boipari>(B) {N} ``a ^trader (male)''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>. *Des.
Re<boer=a>(B),,<boyr=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^deaf (^masc.)''. Fem. <boer=i>, <boer=i bai>. *Des.
Re<boys~>(F),,<boys>(F) {N} ``dispersed ^sib (^moiety)''. !`moiety' accdg. to Elwin.

Re<boysag>(F),,<boisak>(B) {NM} ``the ^month <vai$a:kha> (^April-^May)''. *Or.<baisakha>; Hi.<baisakh>.
Re<bok>(B),,<bok=pi'>(B) {N} ``^duck''. See <piri'>. *Des.
Re<boka=me'>(B),,<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. |<me>(F),<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),<gime'>(B) `goat'.
Re<bokor->(B) {V} ``to ^joke (a form of courtship)''. *Des.<bokOr->.
Re<bokter->(B) {V} ``to be ^hung, to be ^suspended (as an axe on the shoulder)''.
Re<bokuynlu>(F) {N} ``^wasp''.
Re<bokuGluk'>(B) {N} ``^hornet''. Pl. <bokuGlu'g-e>, <bokuGlug-le>.
Re<bol>(B)F {N} ``^strength''. {ADJ} ``^strong, ^good''. *Des.
Re<boli>(B),,<boli=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<baliya:>.
Re<bolia>(B) {N} ``^<bolya:> ^tree''.
Re<bol=rem>(F) {N} ``^good ^man''. !L loan compound.
Re<bol=ta>(F),,<bol>(F) {ADJ} ``^pretty''. *Loan.
Re<boNDu>(F) {N} ``^cloth headband''.
Re<boni>(F) {NB} ``^blood''.
Re<bo~s>(B),,<bonso>E28 {N} ``^clan [B], ^moiety [E]''. E.g. <gitinle niGna kukusag-bo~s remo-le> `they are people of our tiger clan'. *Des.
Re<boGgol = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^float''.
Re<boG=ka=rem>(F) {N} ``^tom ^cat''.
Re<boG=ka=so'>(F) {N} ``^he ^dog''.
Re<boGso>(H),,<boGso bai>(H) {ADJ} ``^idle''.
Re<bop>(F) / <bo'>(F) {NB} ``^head''.
Re<bopu>(B) {ADJ} ``^big, ^strong, ^strength''. *Des.<bopu>.
Re<bor>(F),,<ber>:\<bero>(B),,<bire>(B)F,,<bere>(B) {N} ``^stone, ^rock''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<bor>(B) {N} ``^banyan (%Ficus_bengalensis)''. ^tree. *Des.
Re<bor->(B) {V} ``to ^fill with water''.
Re<boR>(B) {} ``^turn''. E.g. <tin boR> `thrice'. *Des.
Re<bora>(B)F {N} ``^gunny_^sack, ^bag''. *Hi.<bora:>.
Re<bora->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. !occurs in a Paus-porob song: <bora-lo abeRo' yoG> `O mother! do not frighten us'.
Re<boRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''. *Des.
Re<bora=pi>(F) {N} ``^Purple_Sunbird''. ^bird.
Re<boRi = bele>(B) {} ``^early morning, ^early''. ^time *Des.
Re<borkoli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.
Re<boRoi>(B) {NK} ``^aunt (father's elder brother's wife, mother's elder sister), ^stepmother''.
Re<boRom>(B) {N} ``^incantations''. {V} ``to ^chant a mantra''. *Des.
Re<bor=sek>(F) {N} ``^one ^year''. !<=sek> allom <ek> `one'.
Re<bosol->(B) {V} ``to ^slip down''.
Re<boTa = aGTi>(B),,<boTa=ti>(B) {NB} ``^thumb''. |<boTa> `', <aGTi> `finger' (Des.), <ti>,<ti'>\<> `hand'. *Des.<boTa:>, Des. <aGTi>:.
Re<braG>(B) {N} ``^siras ^tree (%Albizzia_labbek)''.
Re<broG>(B),,<buroG>(B),,<boroG>(B) {PP} ``^with, ^in the company of''. |Used to form the instrumental or associative case. E.g. <TaGiya broG> `with an axe, by means of an axe'; <niG broG sa'b-a> `come with me'.
Re<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B)\<gubu'>(B),,<gubu>(F) {N} ``^pig, ^hog, ^swine''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. pl. <-Rena>; echo-word <gubu'-gaba'> `id.'.

Re<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B)\<bubu>(F),,<bubu'>(B) {N} ``^snake''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. <-na>. Cf. <bu'so>(B) `worm'. *Gu.<buRboj>/<boj> `snake, worm'.
Re<bu->(B) {V} ``to be ^intoxicated''. Caus. <o-bu->.
Re<bu'->(B) {V} ``to ^smoke''.
Re<bu'->(B) {V} ``to be ^lost, to be ^defeated''. {V} ``to ^lose something''. Caus. <o-bu'->.
Re<bu'so>(B) {N} ``^worm''. Pl. <-le>. |<bubu'>/<bu'> `snake'.
Re<bu>(F) {ADJ?} ``multi-^colored''.
Re<bubu>(F),,<bubu'>(B)/<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B) {N} ``^snake''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. <-na>. *Gu.<buRboj>/<boj> `snake, worm'.
Re<bubulai>(B),,<bubula~y~>(F) {N} ``^foam [BF], ^cream of milk''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<bud>E215 {N} ``a ^ceremony performed on the third day after death for diagnosis of the cause of death''.
Re<buDa>(F) {ADJ} ``^old''. *Loan.
Re<budar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Wednes^day''. |<din> `day'.
Re<buddi>(B) {N} ``^intelligence, ^advice, ^trick''. E.g. <buddi-anDa-rem> `a fool (lit. one not having intelligence)'. *Des.<bud-dhi>.
Re<buDuG>(F) {N} ``^stick''.
Re<bue'>(B)H,,<bie'>(B) {N} ``^ant''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>.
Re<buk'->(B) {V} ``to ^beat, to ^play on a drum''.
Re<bugRak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^drowned; to ^drown someone''. Caus. <o-bugRak'->.
Re<bug=rem = bai>(B) {N} ``^murderer''.
Re<bug-sa'->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh with flail''.
Re<bu~i-op'>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^vegetable''.
Re<bui-Rak->(B) {V} ``to ^rinse, to ^gargle''.
Re<buire'->(B) {V} ``to ^shrivel, to be ^contracted''. E.g. <no Dokrig~na non usa-buire'Dana> `if you were old your skin would have contracted'.
Re<buyRiG->(B) {V} ``to ^play on a flute''.
Re<bui-tom->(B) {V} ``to ^kiss''.
Re<bui-tur>(B) {N} ``^spittle''. {V} ``to ^spit''. Caus. <o-buitur->.
Re<buk>(B) {NB} ``^chest''. *Des.
Re<bul->(B) {V} ``to ^roam''. *Des.
Re<buli>(B),,<bili>(F)H {NB} ``^thigh, ^buttock''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<bulu>(B),,<bulu = bai>(B),,<bolu>(B),,<blu>(B) {N} ``^ripe fruit, ^banana''.
Re<bulu->(B),,<bolu->(B),,<blu->(B) {V} ``to become ^ripe''. Caus. <o-bulu->.
Re<bulu->(B),,<bolu->(B) {V} ``to ^ripen''.
Re<bulu>(B) {NK} ``^sister (addressed by another sister)''. Pl. <-ne>, <-le>; <bulu-DeG> `her sister'.
Re<buluker>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<poRey>)''.
Re<bulura>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^fruit (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<bumbo>(F) {N} ``^sexual_^intercourse''.
Re<bund>(B) {N} ``^stem''. *Des.
Re<bunDak'>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Didey tribe''. Pl. <bunDa'g-e>; fem. <bunDag-boi>.
Re<b[un]itur>(F) {NB} ``^saliva''. !<Vn-> nominalizing infix, <buytur-> `to spit'.
Re<bunlu>(B) {NK} ``two ^sisters''. !<b[Vn]ulu> nom. of <bulu> `sister (addressed by another sister)'.
Re<buntaGa>(F) {NP} ``^boy's nickname; worthless or useless fellow''.
Re<bunug>(B) {N} ``^stroke, ^blow''. !from <bug>; <mui bunugbo> `in one stroke'.

Re<b[un]uk'->(B) {V} ``to ^fight with one another, to have a mock fight with a girl (a form of courtship)''. See <buk'->. Caus. <o-bunuk'->.
Re<b[un]ug-DiG>(B),,<b[un]ug-RiG>(B) {N} ``a ^drum''. !cf. <buRiG->. E.g. <bunugRiG-gurkin-rem way> `call the person who knows how to play on a drum'.
Re<b[un]uitur>(B) {N} ``^saliva''. Pl. <-e>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <buitur-> `'.
Re<bunumpa>E229 {INTERJ} ``a term for ^salutation (?)''.
Re<buG->(B) {V} ``to ^put, to ^keep, to ^fill''. Caus. <o-buG->.
Re<buGte>(B)F/<buG>(B)F {N} ``^buffalo (male)''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. *Gu.<boGtel>.
Re<buGbi>(F) {N} ``^dragonfly''.
Re<buGgri>(F) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. !L?.
Re<buG=ka=me>(F),,<boG=ka=me>(F),,<boka=me'>(B) {N} ``^billy ^goat''. |<me>(F),<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),<gime'>(B) `goat'.
Re<buGte>(B)F/<buG>(B)F {N} ``^buffalo (male)''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. *Gu.<boGtel>.
Re<buffu>E124 {N} ``^libido''.
Re<bur>(F)\<babur>(F) {N} ``^wood''.
Re<buR->(B) {V} ``to be ^drowned''. *Des.
Re<buraG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.
Re<burbum-sim = tiloi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.
Re<burbuG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wild ^fruit''.
Re<buRiG->(B) {V} ``to ^play (on a string instrument, drum, etc.)''.
Re<burla = o~'o~>(B) {N} ``^bastard''.
Re<buro>(B),,<bro>(B) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe''. *Gu.<burol>, <buron>.
Re<buro'->(B),,<boro'->(B) {V} ``to be ^saved, to ^live''. Caus. <o-buro'->.
Re<bursa>(F) {NB} ``^pubic_^hair''. *Gu.<bursa = kiRa> `caterpillar'.
Re<bursuG>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation''.
Re<bursung>E152 {N} ``a demi-^god, ^mother-goddess, mother ^earth''.
Re<burtaG>(B) {N} ``^animal (= Des.<goil>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <burtaG-birtiG>.
Re<buru->(B) {V} ``to make ^swell''. Caus. <o-buru->.
Re<buru'>(F),,<buruk'>(B) {NB} ``^lung [BF], ^heart [B]''. Pl. <burug-le>. *Gu.<buro?> `heart'.
Re<buRuG>(B) {N} ``^stick, ^fishing rod''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<bus>(B) {N} ``^bark-cloak''.
Re<bus->(B) {V} ``to ^gore, to ^poke, to ^thrust''. *Des.<bhus->.
Re<busa~>(B),,<busa~m>(F) {NK} ``^uncle (father's elder brother, mother's elder sister's husband)''. !Applied to following kin: fafafa; fafamo; famofa; famomo; faeldbr; fafabrso (ol. ego's fa); fa el brwi; fafabrsowi (ol. ego's fa); momomo; momofa; mo el si; momosiso (ol.ego's fa); momobrso (ol.ego's fa); mo el sihu;mofamo; mofafa.
Re<busep'->(B),,<bisep'->(B) {V} ``to ^suck''. Caus. <o-busep'->.
Re<buso>(F) {N} ``intestinal ^worm''.
Re<buso=rem>(B)F {N} ``^adult ^man, a ^married man''. |<buso-> `old'?.
Re<busu->(B) {V} ``(belly) to be ^full after eating''. E.g. <aniG busu-ga>, <aniG suloi busu-ga> `I have eaten enough'. See <kuRu->. *Gu.<busu>.
Re<buut>(B) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. *Des.<bhut> `whirlwind, ghost', Gu.<but> `whirlwind'.
Re<buTa>(B) {N} ``^bush, ^shrub''. *Des.<buTa>; Gu.<a?l buTa> `bamboo plant'.
Re<buTi-kum>(B),,<buti=kuG>(F) {NB} ``^penis''.
Re<butuG->(B),,<botuG->(B) {V} ``to ^fear''. Caus. <o-butuG->.

Re<Da'>(F),,<Dak'>(B) {N} ``^water, ^liquid, ^rain''. {V} ``to become ^liquid''. Loc. <Dag-bo> `in water', gen. <Dag-na> `of water'. Echo-word <Dag-Dik'>. Caus. <o-Dak'->. E.g. <Dag.Dag Den-ta> `he is getting wet'; <Da'-ta> `it will become water'; <Dak' a-saGgo-to> `the rain will not stop'.
Re<Da'=iD=o'>A {N} ``adulterous ^elopement of married woman with another man''.
Re<Da'=mo'>(F) {NB} ``^tears''. !<Da'-> `water'. lit. `eye water'.
Re<Da'tor>(B),,<Daktor>(B)F {N} ``^milk''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Gu.<Da?tor>; cf. <Da'> `water' and <tur-> `to express'.
Re<da'tu-kui>(B),,<datu-kui>(B),,<da'tu-kui>(B),,<dati-kui>(B),,<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast, ^teat; breast-^milk''. Pl. <-le>. |<-kui>,<-kwi> `woman'. E.g. <da'ti-kui sop'-> `to hold the breast (a form of courtship)'.
Re<Dab->(B) {V} ``to ^cover''. *Des.
Re<Dabali>(B) {N} ``^belt; the belt or ^chapras which is the badge of a chaprasi, or office peon''.
Re<Dabri>(B)F {N} ``round wicker ^basket''.
Re<Dabu>(B)F {N} ``^money''. *Des., Telugu?.
Re<dadi>(B) {NK} ``^grandfather (father's father, mother's father)''. Syn. <baba>. *Gu.<dadi>.
Re<dadu>(B) {N} ``^ring^worm''. *Des.
Re<dagdor>(B),,<Dagdor>(F) {N} ``^doctor''. *Engl.<doctor>.
Re<Dagwi'>(F),,<dagoi>E106 {N} ``an ^evil_^spirit, a ^demon''.
Re<Dai->(B),,<Da'i->(B) {V} ``to ^climb, to ^ride''. Caus. <o-Dai->. *Gu.<Daj>, So.<daj-> `to climb'.
Re<Day>,,<Day'>:.
Re<Da=kui>(B) {NK} ``^daughter, young ^girl, ^female ^child''. |<-kwi> `female'.
Re<Dala>(B) {N} ``large ^basket for storing paddy''. *Des.
Re<Dalai>(H),,<DAlay'>(F) {ADJ} ``^short (of humans)''.
Re<dalait>(B) {N} ``^chaprasi, ^office_^peon''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<Dalu->(B) {V} ``to ^cover something''. *Gu.<Dal>.
Re<Damai>(B),,<Damay>(F) {N} ``kettle-^drum''.
Re<Damu~>(F),,<DamuG>(B)F {N} ``a large plaited fibre ^basket with square bottom used for storing grain''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<D[an]ai>(B),,<D[an]ay>(F),,<D[AN]ay>(F) {N} ``a ^ghat on the hills''. Pl. <Danay-e>. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <Dai-> `to climb'.
Re<Danarai>(H),,<DAnaray>(F) {N} ``metal [F] ^pot_^lid''. |<<-Vn->> nominalizing infix, <Darai-> `to cover'.
Re<DanDa>(B) {N} ``^court^yard''. *Des.<DanD>.
Re<DanDa>(B) {N} ``^sugar^cane''. *Des.
Re<DanDai>(B),,<DanDai=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.
Re<daNDor>(F),,<DanDor>(B) {N} ``^doorway, ^passage''. *Loan.
Re<danton>(H) {N} ``^tooth-^twig''. See <daton>.
Re<DaG>(B) {N} ``^stick''. *Des.
Re<DaGDaG = bo'=Ra>(B),,<DaGDaG-bob-Ra>,,<DaGDaG-bob-bai>,,<DaGDaG-bob-boi> {N} ``^bald-^headed man''. Pl. <DaGDaG-bo'-Re>. Fem. <DaGDaG-bo'-Ri>, <DaGDaG-bo'-boi>.
Re<daGramaji>(F),,<daGRa=manji>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''.
Re<Daoni>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in a row holding each other's hands (= Des.<Dhemsa:>)''.
Re<dapre>(B),,<Dapre>(B) {ADV} ``^quickly, ^suddenly, at that very moment''. *Des.
Re<dar>(B) {ADJ} ``^sharp''. *Des.

Re<daraDu>(B) {ADJ} ``^proud''.
Re<daray->(B) {V} ``to ^castrate a bull''. *Des.
Re<Darai->(H),,<DareG->(B) {V} ``to ^cover, to put a ^lid on a pot''. Syn. <DareG->.
Re<dharam = deota>E210 {N} ``^God, Supreme_Being''.
Re<DAri>(F) {PP} ``in ^line''. *Loan.
Re<dari>(B),,<dari-boi>(B) {N} ``^prostitute''. *Des.
Re<dasra>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^September-^October''. *Or.<ashwin>; Hi.<Ashivan>.
Re<Dasu~>(F),,<DasuG>(F) {N} ``large millet storage ^basket; ^drum''.
Re<daTa>(B) {N} ``^division, ^share''. E.g. <baTa-rem> `a distributor'. *Des.
Re<daton>(B) {N} ``^tooth-twig''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <daton Dem-> `to brush teeth with tooth-twig'. *Des.
Re<Datu=kwi>(F) {NB} ``^breast''. !<-kwi> `woman'.
Re<Dau>(B),,<Daw>(F) {ADJ} ``^little, ^small, ^young''. {V} ``to be ^small, to be ^young; to make small''. Caus. <o-Dau->.
Re<dawRa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia)''. *Des.<dhavRa>.
Re<De>(B) {INTERJ} ``an ^interjection expressing surprise''.
Re<De'>(F)\<giDe'>(F),,<giRe'>(B) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''.
Re<debi>(F) {N} ``^goddess''. *Loan.
Re<DeDarop'>(B),,<DeDarup>(F) {N} ``^snail''.
Re<Deki>(B) {N} ``a big wooden device for ^husking''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<Dhe~ki>.
Re<Dekon>(B) {N} ``^bed^bug''. *Des.<DhekOn>.
Re<Dem->(B),,<DeG->(B),,<Den->(B) {V} ``to ^be, to ^do''. E.g. <no raja DeG-na niG non montri Dem-a-niG> `when you are a king I would be your minister'; <nona porsol-bai bob-lo gisi a-Dem-o-na> `no louse would have appeared if your head was clean'.
Re<Dem-bu>(B) {N} ``^pig-sty''. |<-bu> `pig'.
Re<Deneb=soG>(B) {N} ``^box of ^matches''. |<soG>\<suGo> `fire'. <D[en]eb>, nom. of *<Deb-> `to burn'?.
Re<dengarupa>E105 {ADJ} ``^tall and ^handsome''.
Re<DeG>(B),,<ReG>(B),,<reG>(B) {SX} ``a ^3rd_person singular ^possessive''. |<ba'-DeG> `his father'.
Re<DeG->(B) {V} [see <Dem-> `to be'].
Re<DeGga>(F) {ADJ} ``^tall''. E.g. <DeGga-bay remo>(F) `a tall man. *Loan.
Re<DereG>(F) {N} ``brass ^cow_^bell''.
Re<Derni>(B) {N} ``^ladder''. *Des.
Re<DeruG>(B)F {N} ``^horn''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. E.g. <DeruG-bai> `the horned one'. *So.<dereG>.
Re<DeT>(B) {N} ``^handle (of a knife, etc.)''. *Des.
Re<deul>(F) {N} ``^temple''. *Loan.
Re<Di>(B) {SX} ``an ^ablative suffix''.
Re<Di'->(B),,<Dik'->(B) {V} ``to ^stay''. Caus. <o-Dik'->.
Re<Di'tiG>(B),,<Di'tiGa>(B) {ADV} ``^like that, ^in that manner, ^accordingly''.
Re<dial>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^October-^November''. *Or.<kartik>; Hi.<karttik>.
Re<dibok=gige>E111 {N} ``a ^sacrificial feast to ward off the evil influence of a demon''.
Re<di=bor=os>(F) {N} ``^two ^years''. !<di-> `two' (Loan); <-os> `?'.
Re<Dik'->(B),,<Di'->(B) {V} ``to ^stay''. Caus. <o-Dik'->.
Re<Dig = be'->(B) {V} ``food to be ^obstructed in the throat while eating''. E.g. <aniG Dig beRo'> `food was obstructed in my throat while eating' (= Des.<mote Olji dela:>).

Re<dig-al>(B) {N} ``^glitter (of jewel, glass, etc.)''.
Re<dig-dag>(B) {N} ``^flash of ^lightning''. See <digal>.
Re<digon>(B) {ADJ} ``^this ^type of article''. !Used in a song.
Re<Dikin-rem>(B),,<Dikin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``^rich man, one who has''.
Re<Di-ko'no>(B),,<Di-kon>(B),,<Digon - bai>(B) {ADV} ``^in ^this ^manner, in such a manner''. !`the one like this' (occurs in a song). See <ko'n>.
Re<di=kori>(F) {NUM} ``^forty (lit. ^two ^score)''. ^040. |<di> `two', <kori> `^twenty, a score'.
Re<Dile'>(B),,<Dolai>(H) {ADJ} ``^short''. {V} ``to be short''.
Re<Dima>(B) {N} ``left head of a ^drum''. *Des.
Re<din>(F) {N} ``^day''. *Loan.
Re<DinDa = Gger>(B) {N} ``^grown-up unmarried boy''.
Re<DinDa = sela~>(B),,<ninDa sela~>(H) {N} ``^grown-up unmarried girl''.
Re<din-ke>(B) {ADV} ``^daily, ^always''. *Des.
Re<dinsu>(B),,<dimsu>(B) {N} ``^article''. *Des.
Re<DiG->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (paddy, etc.)''.
Re<diGgia>(B),,<DiGgia>(B),,<DiGgya>(F),,<DuGgia>(B),,<duGgia>(B) {N} ``^tobacco, tobacco leaf''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<duGgia:>,<duGgiya:>.
Re<DiGgo>A {N} ``^house''. Cf. <Dio>(B)F.
Re<DiGya=bur>(F),,<DiGya=buruG>(F) {N} ``^fence, ^house fence''. !<-bur> `wood', <DiGya-> `house'.
Re<Dio>(B)F,,<DiGgo>A {N} ``^house, ^room''. Pl. <Dio-le>. E.g. <Dion-D-rem> `husband'; <mui Dion-D-rem> `people of one family'; <Dio-kin-rem>, <Dio-kin-D-rem> `householder'; echo-word <Dio-Dia>.
Re<Dio->(B) {V} ``to ^marry''. E.g. <Dio-ga> `he (has) married'.
Re<Di~o=De~ya>(B) {ADJ} ``^serpentine (road, etc.)''.
Re<Dion-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living on trees''. See <ntei~>.
Re<Dio-G-kui>(B),,<Dio=G=kwi>(F) {N} ``^married ^woman''. |<Dio-> `house', <-N> `possessive marker' + <Gkwi> `wife'.
Re<Dio=t=be>(F) {N} ``^married, living as husband and wife''. |<Dio> `house'.
Re<dire>(F) {ADJ; ADV} ``^slow; slowly''. *Loan.
Re<Disari>(B)F,,<disari>(B) {N} ``^shaman, ^witch-^doctor, ^spirit-doctor''. *Des.<disa:ri>.
Re<Di-tino>(F) {DEM} ``^that''.
Re<Di-tlo>(B) {ADV} ``^then, ^after_^that''.
Re<diyali>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <ka:rttika> (Oct.-Nov.)''. *Des.
Re<Do>(B),,<Ro>(B) {INTERJ} ``a ^particle used while addressing someone in a familiar tone''.
Re<Do->(B),,<Do'->(B) {V} ``to ^say (a defective verb)''. E.g. <Do' se'-ta> `having said'; <ma Do'-to-no> `what do you say?'.
Re<Do->(B) {V} ``(fire) to be ^kindled''. Caus. <o-Do->, <o-Ro->.
Re<Do = inDo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, brother (male speaking to male)''.
Re<Do = oy>(B) {INTERJ} ``^let us go, sister (female speaking to female)''.
Re<Do'->(B),,<Do->(B) {V} ``to ^say (a defective verb)''. E.g. <Do' se'-ta> `having said'; <ma Do'-to-no> `what do you say?'.
Re<dob>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''. Cf. <dobla>.
Re<doba>(B) {N(M)} ``^washerman''. Fem. <-boi>. *Des.<dhoba>.
Re<dobla>(B) {ADJ} ``^white''. E.g. <dobla-siG> `a white fowl'. *Des.<dhobla:>.
Re<dodo>(B) {N} ``^ass''. *Des.

Re<DoDo->(B),,<DoRo->(B) {V} ``to ^laugh''.
Re<dodya>(B),,<dodiya>(B) {ADJ} ``^bad''. *Des.
Re<Dok'->(B) {V} ``to ^make a trap''. E.g. <Dog-naG> `let us make a trap'.
Re<dogai->(B),,<dogoi->(B) {V} ``to ^jump, to ^scale_off''. E.g. <Dogai-bar sugo> `as if jumping'. *Des.<Deg->.
Re<doi>(B) {N} ``^curd''. *Des.
Re<Do~i->(B) {V} ``to ^cook a ^vegetable''. E.g. <Don.Do~y-le konDek> `at the time of cooking'. *So.<diJ>.
Re<dokasta>(B) {N} ``^application''. *Des.<dorkha:sta>.
Re<Dokra>(B) {N(M)} ``^male, ^old man, ^elder, ^man, ^husband''. Fem. <Dokri>. E.g. <Dokra gisak'> `male monkey (i.e. leader)'; <Dokrag-pe> `you (pl.) have become old'. *Des.<Dokra:>.
Re<Dokre>(B) {} ``^there''. Cf. <toGre>.
Re<Dokri>(B)F {N(F)} ``^woman, ^old_woman, ^wife''. Masc. <Dokra>. *Des.<Dokri>.
Re<Dol>(B) {N} ``^drum''. *Des.<Dhol>.
Re<Dola>(B) {N} ``^funeral ^bier''. *Des.<dola:>.
Re<Dolai>(H),,<Dile'>(B) {ADJ} ``^short''.
Re<Doli>(B) {N} ``^swing''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<Doli>.
Re<Dom>(B),,<Rom>(B) {SX} ``^in_^spite_of''. E.g. <oho! ko'n ma kakurti inDo mpo' Digi.Digi-Rom> `oh! what is this trouble in spite of there being a cloth'??.
Re<do~m>(F),,<barik>(B),,<golori>(B) {N} ``a ^caste of plains Hindus''.
Re<DomDi = Dio>(B) {N} ``^inner part of a ^house''.
Re<DomDibor>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !Occurs in a song to be sung by the <gonDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob.
Re<Dom-o>(B),,<Dom-o'>(F) {ADJ} ``^finished, ^empty, no more''. E.g. <ba.bai Dom-o> `the painting is finished'.
Re<Don->(B),,<Do~->(B) {V} ``to be carried; to ^carry on the ^shoulder''. Caus. <o-Don->.
Re<donD>(B) {N} ``^punishment''. *Des.
Re<DonDeG>(B) {N} ``^difficulty''.
Re<DonDia=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
Re<DonDo>(B) {N} ``^carrying_^yoke''. |<Don-> `to carry on the shoulder'.
Re<DonDra>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<D[on]ok'>(B) {N} ``^trap''. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <Dok'-> `to make a trap'.
Re<DoNsuda>(F),,<Do~suka>(F) {N} ``^camel''.
Re<doGga>(F),,<DoGga>(B) {N} ``^boat, dugout ^canoe''. *Des.<DoGga:>.
Re<DoG-kui>(B),,<DoG=kwi~>(F) {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (husband's brother's wife)''.
Re<dora>(F) {N} ``a ^clan''.
Re<DorkaG=ganalu>(F) {N} ``large red ^ant''.
Re<dorpon>(B)F {N} ``^mirror''. *Des.
Re<dos>(B) {N} ``^fault''. *Des.<dos>.
Re<Do=sa'>(F) {PP} ``^because, since (I) wanted''. !verbal clitic.
Re<dos=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^ten''. ^010. |<dos> `id.'.
Re<dosra>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <a:$vina> (^September-^October)''. *Des.
Re<dotuG->(B) {V} ``to ^poke ^fire''.
Re<doya>(B) {N} ``^mercy''. *Des.
Re<Drik'->(B) {V} ``to ^doze, to ^lie_down''. Caus. <o-Drik'->.
Re<Drigsam->(B) {V} ``to ^eavesdrop''.

Re<Drim = ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go for ^fighting''.
Re<Druguk'>(B) {N} ``^goiter''. Pl. <Drugu'g-e>, <Drugug-le>.
Re<Druka>(B)F,,<Durka>(B),,<Duruka>(B) {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. *Des.<Durka:>.
Re<Du>(B),,<Ru>(B) {CONJ} ``^or''.
Re<duarbun>(F) {N} ``^door ^lintel''. *Loan.
Re<DuDuGgo>(B) {N} ``^underground ^room, previously used as a ^dormitory''.
Re<dug->(B) {V} ``to be ^dirty''. Cf. <Dug-> `to stink'.
Re<Dug->(B) {V} ``(flower) to ^smell, (food) to ^flavor, to ^stink''. Cf. <dug-> `to be dirty'. Caus. <o-Dug->.
Re<Duk'->(B) {V} ``to ^say, to ^bid''. E.g. <a-Duk-tone>, <a-Ruk-tone> `we should not say'; <nsugRa Duk-tiG> `I call it <nsugRa>'.
Re<Dugbok'->(B) {V} ``to ^uproot, to ^extract''.
Re<Dugura'=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Collared_Bushchat''.
Re<Duka>(B),,<Duka = poRi>(B) {N} ``^two ^pice''. Syn. <parka>(B).
Re<duli>(B)F {N} ``^dust''. *Des.<dhuli>.
Re<dulte>(B) {ADJ} ``the ^whole, ^all''. *Des.
Re<duma>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^deer (= Des.<barsiGgiya:>)''. Female <rojni>.
Re<Duma>(B)F {NK(M)} ``^ancestor''. Fem. <Dumi>.
Re<Duma~w~>(F) {ADJ} ``^little, ^tiny''.
Re<dumba>(F) {N} ``^ghost''. *Loan(?).
Re<dumDa>(F) {N} ``^pumpkin''. *Loan.
Re<dumri>(F),,<Dumuri>(B) {N} ``^mist''. Cf. <DuGri>.
Re<Dumri>(B) {N} ``^fig''. *Des.
Re<Dumuri>(B),,<dumri>(F) {N} ``^mist''. Cf. <DuGri> `cloud-smoke on the hills'.
Re<DunDa>(B) {NB} ``^heart (?)''.
Re<DunDi>(B) {N} ``^bud''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<DuG->(B) {V} ``to ^flee, to ^hasten, to ^go away''.
Re<DuGa->(B),,<DuGga->(B) {V} ``to ^steal''. E.g. <DuGga-rem> `a thief'; <DuGga-sum> an abuse, cf. Hi.<cor-sa:la:>. *Des.
Re<duGa=rem>(F),,<DuGa-rem>(B),,<DuGga=rem>(F) {N} ``^thief''.
Re<DuG..DuG>(F),,<dungdung>E89 {N} ``cowskin ^drumhead''. !reduplication.
Re<DuGga=rem>(F),,<duGa=rem>(F),,<DuGa-rem>(B) {N} ``^thief''.
Re<DuGgia>(B),,<duGgia>(B),,<diGgia>(B),,<DiGgia>(B),,<DiGgya>(F) {N} ``^tobacco, tobacco leaf''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<duGgia:>,<duGgiya:>.
Re<DuGri>(B) {N} ``^cloud-smoke on the hills''. Cf. <Dumuri>(B),,<dumri>(F) `mist'.
Re<dup>(F),,<dupo>(B),,<dup=dumni>(F) {N} ``^incense made from dried tree ^resin''. *Sk.<dhu:pa>.
Re<dura>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Dura or ^Dhurwa tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<durga>(B) {N} ``a mother ^goddess worshipped in the month of <dOsra:> with <keleya> fish, pigeon, or cucumber''. !Bonda householders who possess weapons specially worship this goddess. *Des.
Re<Durga>(F) {N} ``wooden ^cow_^bell''.
Re<Durka>(B),,<Duruka>(B),,<Druka>(B)F {N} ``^panther, ^leopard''. *Des.<Durka:>.
Re<DuRuGga>(B) {N} ``a ^stringed_^instrument''.
Re<dus->(B) {V} ``to ^accuse''. *Des.
Re<Dusa>(B)F {N} ``^blanket, ^sheet, ^carpet''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<dusor->(B) {V} ``to ^churn''. E.g. <dusor-lo-ni> `he is churning'. *Des.

Re<Dusuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^desire''. E.g. <aniG noRea susum Dusu'g-a> `I desired to eat coconut'; <lemo' Dusuk'-> `to feel sleepy'.
Re<dwi>(F),,<di>(F) {NUM} ``^two''. ^002. *Loan.
Re<e>(B) {SX(N,PR)} ``^plural of ^3rd_person''. |Used after consonants, perhaps denoting ``^some''. See <-le>.
Re<e'->(B),,<e->(B)F {V} ``to perform ^magic, to ^bewitch''. E.g. <ee' bai> `one who is bewitched'; <a-e-to-na> `you have not bewitched'; <e-lo-to> `he will bewitch'; <ee-na>, <iye-na> `the act of bewitching'. Caus. <o-e'->.
Re<ebar->(B) {V} ``to ^itch; to ^scratch''. E.g. <re'-bo ebar-ga> `the wound itched'; <girem ama'i ebar-o> `the cat scratched him'.
Re<eD=kanasTi>(B) {N} ``^head_^constable''. *Engl.<head constable>.
Re<eg=lu>(F),,<eg-luk'>(B),,<ig-luk'>(B) {N} ``^ear^wax''. Pl. <eg-lug-le>.
Re<eiDai->(B) {V} ``to ^swim''.
Re<elam>(B) {N} ``^cital ^deer''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; echo-word <elam-ilim>. See <Jelam>.
Re<ele>(F) {} ``^if it is...''. *Or.<hele> `id.'.
Re<elem>(B) {N} ``a kind of large ^bee (= Des.<ba:gha: mau>)''.
Re<el=o'=ta>(F),,<eloto>E189 {V; N} ``to ^charm (?); ^magic''. !vb. noun 3 per. sg. past tense.
Re<emlay->(B) {V} ``to ^push''. *Des.
Re<enke=tenke>(F) {ADJ} ``^crookedly''. *Loan.
Re<eGgor->(B) {V} ``to ^growl''. E.g. <kukusak' eGgor-gani>, <kukusag eGgor-gani> `the tiger is growling'.
Re<er->(B) {V} ``to ^cut (fuel)''.
Re<er->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow with the wind''. E.g. <ser Domo> `winnowing with wind is done'??.
Re<ere>(B)F {NK} ``^uncle (husband's younger brother)''. !wife spkg. all younger than ego: huyobr, humosiso, humobrso, hufabrso, hufasiso [F].
Re<erei>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas!''.
Re<e=rem>(F) {N} ``^evil ^magician''. |<e-> `to charm', <rem>\<remo> `person'.
Re<eri>(B) {N} ``^stump of ^tree''.
Re<ero'=ga>(F),,<erok'>(B),,<ero'ga>(B) {N} ``^tomorrow''.
Re<er=si>(F),,<er-siG>(B) {N} ``^three ^days''.
Re<eruG->(B) {V} ``to ^peep, to ^bow, to ^lower one's head''. !caus. <o-eruG->.
Re<esse>(B) {N} ``^<dhowRa> ^tree (%Anogeissus_latifolia)''.
Re<et>(B) {N} ``^remembrance, ^recollection''. *Des.; cf. Hi.<ya:d>.
Re<etai>(B),,<etay>(B) {V} ``to ^ponder, to be ^worried''. *Des.
Re<etip'->(B),,<itip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pinch''. Caus. <o-etip'->.
Re<ewak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree called locally <baraG>''.
Re<eyosam>E64 {N} ``a ^delicacy (= Des.<honda>)''.
Re<ga'->(B) {V} ``to ^collect leaf from tree''.
Re<ga'raG>(B) {N} ``^one having crooked leg''. !masc. <-a>, fem. <-boi>; <ga'raG-so'> `a dog having a crooked leg'; <ga'raG-bu'> `a pig having a crooked leg'.
Re<ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to be ^crooked-legged''.
Re<ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to ^make another crooked-legged''.
Re<gaba>(B) {N} ``^ear of corn''. *Des.
Re<gadi>(B) {N} ``^wheel''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<gaddi>(B) {N} ``^heap, ^multitude, ^many things''. *Des.
Re<gadla>(B) {N} ``^bat''. Syn. <laGbur>/<laG>.

Re<gaDli>(B) {NB} ``^nape of neck''. *Des.
Re<gA..ga>(F) {N} ``^Jungle Crow''. !<-Vn-> animal, bird prefix, or possibly reduplication??.
Re<gaga'-tom>(B),,<gagak-tom>(B) {ADJ} ``^gaping''.
Re<gaga'-tom->(B) {V} ``to ^open mouth, to ^gape''. Caus. <gaga' o-tom-> `to open mouth (by another)'.
Re<gagak'>(B),,<gugak'>(B) {N} ``^crow''. ^bird. Pl. <gaga'g-e>, <gagag-le>.
Re<gagRa>(B) {N} ``large ^axe''.
Re<gagri>(B)F {N} ``^earthen ^pitcher or water ^jar''. *Des.
Re<gai->(B) {V} ``to ^enter, to be ^drowned''. Caus. <o-gai->.
Re<gai->(B) {V} ``to ^fry''.
Re<gay'bi>(F),,<gaibi'->(B) {ADJ} ``^salty''. {V} ``to be ^salty''.
Re<gay=Da>(F) {N} ``large brass ^pot''. |<-Da> `water'.
Re<gaygo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^dense''.
Re<gaja>(B) {N} ``a ^sprout''. E.g. <gaja Dem-> `to sprout'. *Des.
Re<gaji>(B) {} ``^itches''. *Des.
Re<gAlay'>(F) {N} ``castrated ^bull''.
Re<galo>(B) {NB} ``^cheek''. *Des.
Re<ganalu>(F) {N} ``small red ^ant''.
Re<ganangpa>E51 {N} ``a supernatural ^scarecrow''.
Re<gAnap>(F) {N} ``^roof cross ^beams''.
Re<gAN=Da'=kwi~>(F) {N} ``large clay ^jar''. !<geN-> `?', <-Da'> `water', <-kwi~> `pot, jar'.
Re<ganga=sabota>E155 {N} ``a demi^god who causes pneumonia, etc.''.
Re<ga'aG>(B)F/<gaG>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bean, blackseeded Dolichos bean (= Des.<juRuG>) [B]; ^black_^gram [F]''.
Re<gaGga>(B) {N} ``family ^god''.
Re<gar>(B) {ADJ} ``^torn, something which is torn''. E.g. <gar ui-> `to be torn'.
Re<gar->(B) {V} ``to ^tear; to be ^torn''. Caus. <o-gar->.
Re<gaR->(B) {V} ``to ^bury (stone, etc.)''. *Des.
Re<garaDu>(B) {N} ``^guard''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<gArap>(F) {N} ``a kind of small ^mouse''.
Re<garea>(B) {N} ``metal ^pot for water''. *Des.
Re<gArempwi>(F) {N} ``^cat''. ?assuming 8 in original entry was an accent.
Re<gari>(F),,<gar>(F) {N} ``^path, ^street, ^direction, ^towards''. {V} ``(path) to be ^made''. {PP} ``^from, ^with''. Caus. <o-gari->. E.g. <gari-ta> `the path will be made'; <pen-gar Di'tiG> `I shall stay with you'.
Re<gaRi>(B) {N} ``^cart, ^car''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<gaRia = ju->(B) {V} ``to cast an ^angry ^look''.
Re<gar=kin>(B) {N} ``^torn''.
Re<gAsaG>(F) {N} ``^Bulbul''. ^bird.
Re<gaT->(B) {V} ``to ^stir''. *Des.<ghaT->.
Re<gAta->(F) {NB} ``^sole, ^palm''. !noun stem.
Re<gAtaynla>(F) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''.
Re<gaTi>(B) {ADJ} ``^many, ^much''. *Des.<ga:Ti>.
Re<gati-bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
Re<gayak'->(B) {V} ``to ^sift''.
Re<ge'->(B),,<ge->(B) {V} ``to ^worship, to ^sacrifice, to ^slaughter''. Caus. <o-ge'->, <se'buG>, <ge.ge'>.

Re<gep'->(B) {V} ``to be ^burnt''. E.g. <niG titi ge'b-o> `my hand was burnt'. Caus. <o-gep'->.
Re<ge.ge'->(B),,<ge.ge->(B) {V} ``to ^worship, a ^promise to offer a sacrifice to a god''. See <ge'->.
Re<ge.ge'->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch oneself''. See <ge~->.
Re<ge.gep'>(B),,<gi.gep'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hot''. {V} ``to be ^hot; to ^boil (water), to ^heat''. Caus. <o-ge.gep'->.
Re<ge~i->(B),,<ge~->(B) {V} ``to ^itch''. |Treated as transitive, e.g. <aniG re' ge~yni>, lit. `(my) wound is itching me'; <ge~na> `it would have itched'; <gento> `it will itch'. Caus. <o-ge.ge'->.
Re<genDre'si->(B),,<genDreisi->(B) {V} ``to ^grin''.
Re<gepla->(B),,<gepla = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^push out by holding the nape of the neck''.
Re<gerego'>(B),,<gerego>(F),,<gire=siG>(B),,<gire=DeG>(B) {N} ``^yolk of an ^egg''. |<gire> `liver', <siG>\<siGi> `fowl', <DeG> `its (?)'.
Re<gersum=gige>E44 {N} ``a ^festival in July which includes the feast of the new mango kernels, gourd, and roselle''.
Re<gesa>(F),,<gisak'>(B)/<sak'>(B) {N} ``^monkey''. Pl. <gisa'g-e>, <gisag-le>. E.g. <Dau gisak'> `red-faced monkey', <muna' gisak'> `black-faced monkey'; (lit. `small monkey', `big monkey').
Re<gese'>(B) {N} ``a ^Bonda festival during which period the annual death-rites also take place''.
Re<gese'>(B),,<gise>(F) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''.
Re<gewursung>E186 {N} ``a ^festival held at the time of Diwali in honor of Bursung''.
Re<gi->(F) {N} ``^animal, bird''. !noun prefix.
Re<gi'>(B) {NUM} ``^seven''. ^007. *So.<gul-ji>. Syn. <sat>.
Re<gi'->(B) {V} ``to ^stick to something, to be ^attached''. Caus. <o-gi'->.
Re<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B),,<giGi>(B)F,,<giJi>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>.
Re<gi'te->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow (rice)''.
Re<giak'>(B),,<gia=sup'>(B) {N} ``^shame''.
Re<giAsiG=re>(F) {N} ``^porcupine, hedgehog''.
Re<gibe=gaG>(B)F,,<gibi-gaG>(B) {N} ``^black_^gram''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<gibeso>(B),,<gimeso>(B),,<gibe=so'>(F) {N} ``^bear (a ^clan)''.
Re<giDe'>(F),,<giRe'>(B)/<De'>(F) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''. Echo-word <giRe'-gaRa'> `id.'.
Re<gie'>(B),,<giye'>(B),,<giye>(F),,<gigei>(B) {N} ``^rope''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |<gi.gei>.
Re<gige>E? {N} ``^sacrifice''.
Re<gi=ge=gelo=ta>(F) {N} ``^leaf cup containing flowers and rice, placed on path as offering to Mapru''.
Re<gigei>(B),,<gie'>(B),,<giye'>(B),,<giye>(F) {N} ``^rope''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. |Redupl.
Re<gigep>(F) {ADJ} ``^hot''. |Redupl. of <gep>.
Re<gigim>(B),,<giGgim>(B) {NB} ``^cheek''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<gijoR->(B),,<gijoD->(B) {V} ``to ^show or grind teeth''. *Des.
Re<gil->(B) {V} ``to ^swallow''. *Des.
Re<gila>(B) {N} ``^cup''.
Re<gila'i>(B) {N} ``^castrated bull''. See <gla'i>.
Re<gilap'>(B),,<gilap'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:lia:>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<gilaG>(B),,<gilaG=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ba:mi>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.

Re<gilas>(F) {N} ``^cup, ^glass''. *Loan.
Re<gilaT = sumroi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^silver bangle''.
Re<gileker>(B) {N} ``^ear of paddy''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>. See <keroG>.
Re<gile=ker>(F) {N} ``^seed ^rice''.
Re<gili>(B),,<giliy=a'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<ma:gur>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<giliGsup'>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''.
Re<gilm>(B),,<gilm=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<gil~ga>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<gilGga:>)''. !with nasalized <l~>.
Re<gi=me>(F) / <me>(F) {N} ``^goat''.
Re<gime'>(B) {N} ``^goat''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; echo-word <gime'-gama'> `id.'.
Re<gina>(B) {N} ``^cup''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<ginalu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^ant''.
Re<ginaya>(B) {N} ``^swing''.
Re<ginDriG>(B) {NK} ``^I and my wife's younger brother''. See <giriG>, <nugiriG>.
Re<gine>(B)F {N} ``^tooth''. Pl. <-le>; <gensagna gine> `molar tooth'; <munjaiG gine> `middle tooth'; <kisa gine> `canine tooth'.
Re<gineya>(B) {} ``^sift''.
Re<giniG>(F) {N} ``^dowry''.
Re<ginji>(F) {N} ``^under^shirt''. *Loan.
Re<giGi>(B)F,,<giJi>(B),,<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>.
Re<giGgim>(F)H {NB} ``^cheek''. |Reduplicated.
Re<giJi>(B),,<giGi>(B)F,,<gi'G>(B),,<ge'eG>(B),,<ge'i~>(B) {N} ``^leech''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <giJi>, <ge'eG>, <ge'i~>.
Re<gir>(B) {N} ``^line, ^wrinkle''.
Re<gira>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fish^net''. See <jira>. *Des.
Re<gira'i>(B),,<gire'e>(B),,<grai>(B),,<gray'>(B),,<gire'a>(B) {N} ``^thorn''. Pl. <-le>, <gira'y-e>, <gire'y-e>.
Re<giRap'>(B),,<gRap'>(B) {N} ``^mouse''. Pl. <giRa'b-e>, <giRab-le>.
Re<gire>(B),,<gire'>(F) {NB} ``^liver, ^chest [B]''. !Pl. <-le>.
Re<giRe'>(B),,<giDe'>(F) {N} ``^frog, ^toad''. Echo-word <giRe'-gaRa'> `id.'.
Re<girem>(B),,<grem>(B),, <gArempwi>(F) / <rem>(F) {N} ``^cat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<gire-ruG>(B) {N} ``a ^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob. !(festival).
Re<giriG>(B) {NK} ``^wife's younger brother''. See <ginDriG>. ?Two variants, as above/rdg.
Re<giriG>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg.: wiyobr, wifabrso (yo.ego), wifasiso (yo.ego), wimosiso (yo.ego), wimobrso (yo.ego).
Re<giriG=boi>(B) {NK} ``^wife's younger sister''. ?Two variants/rdg.
Re<giriG=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !husband spkg. all younger than ego: wiyosi, wibrwi (yo. than wife), wifabrda, wifasida, wimosida, wimobrda.
Re<girli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^garden lizard''. *Des.
Re<gisak'>(B),,<gesa>(F)/<sak'>(B) {N} ``^monkey''. Pl. <gisa'g-e>, <gisag-le>. E.g. <Dau gisak'> `red-faced monkey', <muna' gisak'> `black-faced monkey'; (lit. `small monkey', `big monkey').
Re<gise>(F),,<gese'>(B) {N} ``type of ^grasshopper''.
Re<gisi>(B)F {N} ``^louse, ^head_^louse, ^flea [F]''. Pl. <-le>.

Re<gisinuG>(B) {N} ``^section of ^Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <gunDrone> people at the time of Paus-porob.
Re<gisiG>(B) {N} ``^fowl''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; gisiG-DaG> `cock'; echo-word <gisiG-gasaG> `id.'.
Re<gisiG>(F)/<siG>(F) {N} ``^chicken''.
Re<gisiG mo'>(H) {N} ``^spectacles''.
Re<gi=siG=mo'>(F) {N} ``^eyeglasses''. !<gi-siG-> `chicken', <-mo'> `eye'.
Re<gisiGre'e>(B) {N} ``^porcupine''. Pl. <gisiGre'ye>; also <gisiGRa'e>.
Re<gi=siG=se>(F) {N} ``^fowl''. !<gi-> animal prefix, <-siG> `chicken', <-se> `??'.
Re<gi=su'u>(B) {N} ``^ghee''. See <su'u>, <su'>. *Des.
Re<git>(F) {N} ``^eagle, ^falcon''.
Re<gita~ilak'>(B),,<gatainlak'>(H) {N} ``^grasshopper''. Pl. <gita~ila'g-e>, <gita~ilag-le>.
Re<gi=tilok=pi>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Wren-warbler''.
Re<gitin>(B) {DEM} ``^the, ^that, ^those, ^there, that person''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. e.g. <gitin gu> `the boy'; <gitin Dokri> `the woman'; <gitin iya> `go there, i.e. that place'|; <gitin-a> `that near one' (cf. Des.<seTa:>); <gitin-a gitin-D-remon Dio> `that one is the house of that person'.
Re<giyal>(B) {ADJ} ``^stupid''. *Des.
Re<giyu>(F) {N} ``^ghee ^oil''. !L poss. loan compound: <giy-> `ghee', <-u> allom. of <su'u> `oil', Rajastani<ghi~a>.
Re<gla'i>(B) {N} ``^bullock''. Pl. <gla'y-e>, <glay-le>, gen. <glay-na>, loc. <glay-bo>.
Re<go>(F),,<go'>(B) {N} ``^axe''.
Re<go'->(B),,<go.go'->(B) {V} ``to ^cut (with axe, knife, saw, etc.), to ^sacrifice fowl''.
Re<go're>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form. !Occurs in a song to be sung at the time of Paus-porob by the <go're> people.
Re<god->(B) {V} ``to ^tattoo''. *Des.<godai->.
Re<godrog = bela>(B),,<godroki = bela>(B) {N} ``^sunset (time)''. |<bela> `time'.
Re<go.gai = rem>(B) {N} ``a ^dying person''. |<-rem>\<remo> `person'.
Re<go.gop'->(B) {V} ``to ^bundle''.
Re<gogor>(B),,<gogor=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (= Des.<dulga:>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<goy>(F),,<goe>(B),,<go'e>(B)\<goytaG>(B)F,,<goitaG>(B),,<go'etaG>(B) {N} ``^cattle (sg.), ^cow, ^bull''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<goi->(B),,<goi'->(B) {V} ``to ^kill, to ^cut down hill-forest for burning cultivation, to ^cut a tree''. Caus. <o-goi->.
Re<goi->(B) {V} ``to ^die''.
Re<goyla>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Drongo''.
Re<goyrikbur>(B) {N} ``^fence''.
Re<goytaG>(B)F,,<goitaG>(B),,<go'etaG>(B)/<goy>(F),,<goe>(B),,<go'e>(B) {N} ``^cattle (sg.), ^cow, ^bull''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <goytaG-goytiG>.
Re<gojia>(B) {N} ``^point of a ^knife''. *Des.<gojiya:>.
Re<gola>(B) {ADJ} ``^muddy''. *Des.<ghola>.
Re<golik'->(B),,<olik'->(B) {V} ``to ^wear a sari (i.e. woman's cloth)''. Caus. <o-golik'->.
Re<gomi=kiRa>(B) {N} ``^centipede''. *Des.<gomi-kiRa:>.
Re<gonDai=bai>(B) {N} ``^foreteller''. !Used in a song.
Re<gonDi>(B) {N} ``^body without the ^head, ^stump of a ^tree''.
Re<gonDiya>(B) {N} ``a man of the Koya ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<gondli>(B) {N} ``^corner''.
Re<gon=mali>(B) {N} ``one who speaks ^nasally, a ^snuffer (male)''. Fem. <-boi>. *Des.

Re<gonor>(B) {N} ``^Governor''.
Re<goG->(B) {V} ``to be ^able''. E.g. <goGga> `he was able'; <goG-tiG> `I shall be able'.
Re<gopa'->(B) {V} ``to ^prune <manDeya:> branches''.
Re<gor>(B)F {N} ``person of the ^Dom ^caste''.
Re<gora>(F),,<goRa>(B) {N} ``^horse''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<ghola:>.
Re<gor=boy>(F) {N} ``^female of the ^Dom ^caste''. |<gor> `a Dom', <-boy> `femin.'.
Re<gorlu>(B),,<gurlu>(B) {N} ``^husking_^mortar, a hole set in the floor for pounding grain''.
Re<gornDa>(B),,<gornDi>(B) {N} ``^piece; piece of old cloth''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<gorob>(B) {ADJ} ``^proud''. *Des.
Re<goron->(B) {V} ``to ^cut bamboo with an axe''. |<go'-> `to cut'.
Re<goRsa>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the <goRoa> community''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<goru>(F) {N} ``^cow''. *Loan.
Re<gosi>(B)F {N} ``a ^loin^cloth worn by men; a ^towel''. {V} ``to wear a loincloth''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <gosig se'-ta> `being dressed like a man'. Caus. <o-gosi->. *Des.<gosi>.
Re<gosi'->(B) {V} ``to ^whistle''. E.g. <gosi'-to> `he will whistle'.
Re<goti>(B) {N} ``^servant''. *Des.<goti>.
Re<goTi>(B) {N} ``^knot, ^wrist, ^bundle''. *Des.<goTi>, <go~Ti>; Gu.<ga~Ti> `knot, joint'.
Re<gra'=on>(B) {N} ``tip of an ^arrow''. |<gira'i>(B) `thorn', <om>(F)\<o'om>(F) `arrow'.
Re<gran>(F),,<gra~>(F) {N} ``small ^deer''.
Re<gu>(B)F {N} ``^child, ^boy, ^girl''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <gu-lene> `boys and girls'; <gu-gusa> `children'.
Re<gu'>(B),,<gu>(F),,<guk'>(B),,<guk>(F)\<gulubup'>(B),,<gulugu'>(F),,<guluguk'>(B),,<glugu'>(B) {NB} ``^neck''. Syn. <mur>(F).
Re<gu'>(B),,<su'>(B) {N} ``^oil''.
Re<gu'->(B) {V} ``to ^dig (earth, etc.); to be ^dug''. E.g. <mai guRe'> `he should dig'; <amai gu.gu'-sa su~u> `ask him to dig'; <gu'ga> `it is dug'; <gugu'-Denta> `it is being dug'. Caus. <o-gu'->.
Re<gu'G->(B) {V} ``to ^hunt''. {N} ``^hunting''. E.g. <gu'G i-> `to go hunting'.
Re<gubai~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<ba:riya:ka:nda:>)''.
Re<gubai=godo=rungone>E90 {N} ``^marriage_by_capture''.
Re<gubo'i>(B) {N} ``^iguana''. ^lizard. Pl. <gubo'y-e>, <guboy-le>.
Re<gu=boy=gu=Do' = ruG=o'=niG>(F) {N} ``^marriage by capture''. !verbal phrase; <guboyguDo'> `?', <ruG-o'niG> `I ran'.
Re<gubsa = Dio>(B) {N} ``^hut on the ^threshing_^floor''.
Re<gubu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''.
Re<gubu'>(B),,<gubu>(F)/<bu>(F),,<bu'>(B) {N} ``^pig, ^hog, ^swine''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>, gen. pl. <-Rena>; echo-word <gubu'-gaba'> `id.'.
Re<gubu'go>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^sharp-edged grass (= Des.<barea-jOR>)''.
Re<gubui~>(B) {NK} ``^co-wife''.
Re<gubu=laG>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^bat''. |<gubu> `pig'?, <laG>/<laGbur> `bat'.
Re<gubur>(H),,<gubur=a'e>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^thorny ^plant (= Des.<soson-koli>)''. Pl. <gubur-a'y-e>, <gubur-ay-le>.
Re<gudi>(B) {NB} ``^brain''. *Des. Syn. <ntom-bok'>(B),,<ntoG-bok'>(B).
Re<guk'->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^peck''.
Re<gugoDai>(B),,<gugoRai>(B) {ADJ} ``^sharp''.
Re<gui->(B) {V} ``to ^kindle fire by blowing''. *So.<guj>.
Re<gui-soG>(B) {N} ``^fireplace''. |<gui> `to blow on a fire', <soG> `fire'.

Re<gui-sung=gui>E96 {N} ``a form of ^widow re^marriage celebrated with her husband's elder brother''.
Re<guk=rom>(F) {N} ``man's ^neckband''. |<-guk>,<-gu> `neck'. Cf. <gunor> `id.'
Re<gula>(B) {ADJ(M)} ``^dumb, ^mute (masc.)''.
Re<gulay>(B)F {ADJ} ``^all, ^much, ^many''. E.g. <gulay>, <gulayo> `all, much (inanim.)'; <gulay-ro> `all, many (anim.)'; <gulay geb-o'>, <gulay Dio geb-o'> `all the houses were burnt'; <gulayro geb-o'> `all the people were burnt'; <gulayro-sa niG muna'> `I am eldest of all'.
Re<gulay=ne>(F) {N} ``^boy''.
Re<guloG>(B)F {N} ``person who doesn't speak the language, i.e. ^foreigner [F]; ^gentleman [B]''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<gulsa>(B) {N} ``^catapult''. *Des.
Re<gulTi>(B),,<gulTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (=Des.<karanDi>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<gulu>(F),,<gulu'>(B),,<gulup'>(B) {N} ``^hare''. ^rabbit. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. Echo-word <gulu'-gala'> `id.'.
Re<gulubup'>(B),,<gulugu'>(F),,<guluguk'>(B),,<glugu'>(B)/<gu'>(B) {NB} ``^neck''. Syn. <mur>(F).
Re<gulunyar>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^White-eye''.
Re<guluG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Paik ^caste''. Pl. <-le>, <-e>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<gumaG>(B) {N} ``^master, ^lord''.
Re<gumari>(F),,<gumarik'>(B) {N} ``^dung_^beetle''. Pl. <gumari'g-e>.
Re<gumaTi>(B) {N} ``a kind of small ^fly''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<gumi>(B),,<morki = gumi>(B) {N} ``^heap of unclean ^paddy before winnowing''.
Re<gumTa>(B) {N} ``a ^blow''. *Des.
Re<gumurak'>(B) {N} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. Pl. <gumura'g-e>, <gumurag-le>.
Re<gumusta>(B) {N} ``^clerk''. Pl. <-le>. *Or.
Re<gumwitek>(F) {N} ``^un^threshed ^paddy''. |<gumi>(B) `id.'
Re<gunD>(B) {N} ``^powder, ^paste''. *Des.
Re<gunDi>(B) {N} ``^small^pox''. *Des.
Re<gunDol->(B) {V} ``to be ^rolled''. *Des.
Re<gunDrone>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. Pl. form.
Re<guni=sop'->(B) {V} ``to prepare ^rope''. |<gie'>,<giye'> `rope'.
Re<gunom>(F)E219 {N} ``stone ^dolmen, a ^megalith in appeasement and for the honor of the dead''.
Re<gunor>(F) {N} ``brass ring ^necklace''. Cf. <guk-rom> `id.'
Re<gunsi>(B) {N} ``^thread which Bonda men wear around their neck''. *Des.<ghunsi>.
Re<gunu'>(F) {N} ``^chisel''.
Re<gunum=bop'>(B) {N} ``^top-knot''. ^head, ^hair. |<bop'> `head'.
Re<g[un]ura'>(F),,<g[un]urak'>(B) {N} ``^spindle for spinning thread''. Pl. <gunura'g-e>. |Nom. of <gura'->(F), <gurak'->(B) `to spin thread'.
Re<guppa=sing>E100 {N} ``a ^house ^god to whom offerings are made after the marriage to ensure domestic harmony between the new couple''.
Re<gupa=siG>(F) {N} ``type of ^ceremony''. !<gupaD-> `perform' + <-siG> `chicken, joined by chicken' (given by informant as gloss).
Re<gupi->(B) {V} ``(thread) to be ^entwined''.
Re<gur->(B),,<gurr->(B),,<Dak' = gur->(B) {V} ``to ^rain''. E.g. <Dak' gur-to> `it will rain'; <Dak' gur-o-sa niG DuG-niG> `it rained, so I ran away'. |<Dak'> `water'.

Re<gur->(B) {V} ``to ^learn''. E.g. <meme' gur-ga> `he has learned to dance'; <susum-gur Ditsa> `although he has learned to eat'.
Re<guR>(B) {N} ``^jaggery''. *Des.
Re<guRa->(B) {V} ``to ^nest''. Caus. <o-guRa->.
Re<gurak'->(B) {V} ``to ^spin thread with a <g[un]urak'>''.
Re<guRai->(B) {V} ``to ^twine, to ^roll up''. *Des.
Re<guRaG>(B)F {N} ``^back''. Pl. <-le>. E.g. <guraG gari> `at the back, behind'.
Re<guraG>(B),,<gurang>E148 {N} ``a house-^deity [B]; a ^demon who torments people with belly-ache [E]''.
Re<guraGpui>(H) {N} ``^whirl^wind''. Cf. <gurumpui>(B) `whorl, whirlpool'.
Re<guRa-pi'>(B) {N} ``^nest (of bird)''. Syn. <nsak-pi>(F),<Gsa'-pi>(H). |<guRa-> `to nest', <pi'>\<piri'> `bird'.
Re<guru=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''. |<din> `day'.
Re<gurume>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. Pl. form.
Re<gurumpui>(B) {N} ``^whorl of hair at the back of the head, ^whirlpool''. {V} ``to form a whirlpool''. Cf. <guraGpui> `whirlwind'.
Re<gus->(B) {V} ``to be ^removed''. *Des.<ghuc->.
Re<gusa>(B) {N} ``a ^blow with the hand''. *Des.<ghusa:>.
Re<gusay->(B) {V} ``to ^remove''. *Des.<ghuca:->.
Re<gusaGte>(B) {N} ``^<TenDka> ^tree''.
Re<guso'>(B),,<guso'>(F)/<so'>(F) {N} ``^dog; (fig.) a troublesome son or man''. Pl. <-Re>, <-De>, <-le>, gen. <-Ra>, loc. <-bo>; echo-word <guso'-gasa'>.
Re<guso~'o~>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. !occurs in a song to be sung by the <go're> people at the time of the Paus-porob.
Re<gusu>(:),,<gusu=a'>(B),,<gusu=a>(F) {N} ``a kind of big ^fish (= Des.<turinja:>) [B], a ^dog^fish [F]''.
Re<gusu'ge>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form.
Re<gusuDa>(F) {N} ``^fox''.
Re<gusuG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Dora community''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<gusuGDa>(F),,<gusuGDaG>(F) {N} ``^Jungle Fowl, ^rooster''. !cf. 724.
Re<gusuGgere>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. form.
Re<gusuGRaG>(B) {N} ``^cock''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; also <gusuGDaG>, <gisiGDaG>; <gusuGDaG kes> `cock's comb'.
Re<gusuGsar>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the Bonda''. !mentioned in a song to be sung by the <saraye~> people at the time of Paus-porob.
Re<gusuRe'>(B) {N} ``^tadpole''.
Re<gut->(B) {V} ``to ^string garlands, to ^plait hair''. *Des.
Re<gutlaG>(B),,<gutlaG=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<gutob>(B) {N} ``the ^Gutob or ^Gadba people who speak a Munda language''. !also mentioned as a section of the Bonda tribe in a song to be sung by <gurume> people at Paus-porob.
Re<gutu=moG>(B)F,,<gutu=mo~>(F),,<gutubom>(B),,<gutumuG>(B) {NB} ``^fore^head''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<gwiye>(F) {N} ``a ^bird, the ^Jungle_Babbler''.
Re<halba=guruG>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Halba community of Bastar''.
Re<i->(B),,<ui->(B) {V} ``to ^go''. E.g. <ui-lo konDek> `at the time of going'; also <i'->, e.g. <i'ga> `he went'.

Re<ya>(B),,<iya>(B),,<ya'>(B),,<iya'>(B),,<iya'ya'>(B) {NK} ``^grandmother (father's mother, mother's mother)''.
Re<iyaGnu>(B) {ADV} ``at ^that ^time''.
Re<i'>(F),,<ik'>(B),,<ek'>,,<ii>(B) {N} ``^excrement, ^feces, ^dung''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Pl. <ig-le>.
Re<i'lei>(B),,<igle~>(B) {NK} ``^grandchild''.
Re<ik'>(B),,<ii->(B) {N} ``^excrement''. {V} ``to ^defecate''. Pl. <ig-le>.
Re<igle~>(B),,<igle~y~>(F),,<i'lei>(B),,<igle~ = o~'>(B) {NK} ``^grandchild: son's son, son's daughter, daughter's son, daughter's daughter''. !applied to following kin: soso/da; daso/da; brsoso/da; brdaso/da; sisoso/da; sidaso/da; also wisisoso/da; wisidasoda; wibrsoso/da; wibrdaso/da (hu spkg); husisoso/da; husidaso/da (wife spkg).
Re<ig-luk'>(B),,<eg-luk'>(B) {N} ``^ear ^wax''. Pl. <iglug-le>. |<ik'> `excrement', <luk'>(B),<lu>(F)\<luntur>(B)F `ear'.
Re<ig-me'>(B) {N} ``^goat ^dung''. |<ik'> `excrement', <me'>\<gime'> `goat'.
Re<ig-rem = suga = le'->(B) {V} ``to ^sit like a person who is defecating''. |<ik'-> `to defecate', <rem>\<remo> `person'.
Re<ik-taG>(B),,<i'-taG> {N} ``^cow ^dung''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. |<ik'> `excrement', <taG>\<goytaG> `cattle'.
Re<ili>(B) {N} ``^liquor, ^beer''. *So.<Ali>.
Re<ilTa>(F)B {N} ``stone or mud ^brick (used for a ^fireplace) [B]''.
Re<imi>(B)F {N} ``^name''. Pl. <-le>. *So.<AJ+m>/<J+m>.
Re<inam>(B) {N} ``^prize''. *Hi.
Re<inDo>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas; ^hallo, brother! (male addressing male)''. !cf. <oy>.
Re<inDo->(B) {V} ``to ^know (?)''.
Re<inispiTi>(B) {N} ``^police ^inspector''. *Engl.<inspector>.
Re<inlo>(F) {N} ``^fifth ^day before ^yesterday, fifth day after ^today''.
Re<inoG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>. See <JunoG>.
Re<iJa'>(B) {N} ``^sunshine, ^sun^light''. {V} ``(the sun) to ^shine''. E.g. <iJaRo'ni> `sun is shining'.
Re<iJo~->(B) {V} ``to ^chase, to ^drive_away, to ^expel''. E.g. <naG iJoGnaG> `we two chased (him)'; <iJo~-iJo~-rem> `a chaser'.
Re<iJom>(B) {N} ``^brinjal''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. See <Jiyom>.
Re<iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to ^chase one another''. E.g. <pambayoG iJonoGa> `you two chase one another'; <iJo~-nontonaG> `we two will chase one another'. Caus. <o-iJo~-noG>.
Re<iG=gari>(F) {ADV} ``^from here''.
Re<iGgen=Dro>(B),,<Ggen=Dro>(B) {NUM} ``^three (masc., fem.)''. ^003. !<iGgen>, <igen>, <iGge> `three (neut.)'.
Re<iG=ka>(F) {ADV} ``^from ^here''. !<iG-> `?', <-ka> allom. of <aka> `here'.
Re<iG=miNDa>(F) {DEM} ``^this side-one''.
Re<yoG->(F) {V} ``to ^yoke''.
Re<iipor->(B),,<ipur>(F) {V} ``to ^elope, to ^marry (of girls)''. E.g. <iipor-ga> `she has eloped, she has married'.
Re<iRi-ko'n>(B) {} ``^this ^much, a small bit of this size''. See <uRi>.
Re<irlai>(B) {N} ``^charcoal''. Pl. <irlay-e>, <irlay-le>.
Re<isa>(B)F {} ``^daily''.
Re<isardi>(B) {N} ``^clerk at the ^police station''. *Des.
Re<iskul>(F) {N} ``^school''. *Eng.<school>.

Re<ispur>E49 {N} ``a ^sky-^god''.
Re<iTa>(B) {N} ``^brick''. *Des.
Re<yunoy>(F) {N} ``wooden roof ^beam''.
Re<y[un]oG>(F),,<J[on]oG>(B),,<J[un]oG>(H),,<[in]oG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <yoG-> `to yoke'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>.
Re<iyo~>(B),,<i~yo>(B) {N} ``a kind of small ^bee (= Des.<nikTi mau>); its ^honey^comb''.
Re<iyo~'->(B),,<i~yo~'->(B) {V} ``(water) to ^recede''.
Re<iyom>(B),,<iJom>(B),,<Jiyom>(B) {N} ``^brinjal (^eggplant, ^aubergine)''.
Re<iyoG-ti>(H),,<yoG-ti>(H) {NB} ``^thumb''.
Re<ja>(B)F {} ``^who, ^self, ^no one (with neg. verb), a certain person''. |Sg. and pl. E.g. <ja rag-o'> `who tore it?'; <ja-losna> `a certain person'; <meme' Domo'na jan Dio gitina uiga> `when the dance was over people went to their respective houses'.
Re<ja>(F) {NK} ``^grandmother''. !applied to following kin: famo; famosi; famobrwi; fafasi; fafabrwi; momo; momosi; mofasi; also to following affines: wimomo; wifamo (hu spkg.); humomo; hufamo (wife spkg.).
Re<jag->(B) {V} ``to ^wait, to ^watch''. *Des.
Re<jagor->(B) {V} ``to ^come''. !Occurs in a song.
Re<zal>(B),,<jal>(F),,<zali>(B) {N} ``^net, ^fish_net, ^mosquito_^netting''. *Des.
Re<jala>(B) {N} ``^after^birth''.
Re<jalia=kuG>(B) {N} ``a ^peacock''. |<kuG>\<kukuG> `peafowl'.
Re<jalkamni>E111 {N} ``^mother of ^frogs''.
Re<jalori>(B),,<jalori=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<jaluri>.
Re<jaam>(B) {N} ``^guava''. *Des.
Re<jama>(B) {NB} ``^chin, ^jaw''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<jambali>(B)F,,<jammali>(B) {NB} ``^temple (of the head)''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<jamjamra>E89 {N} ``a ^demon''.
Re<ja=Na>(F) {INTERR} ``^whose''. |<ja> `who', <-Na> possessive suffix.
Re<janta>(B)F {N} ``^grind^stone''. *Des.
Re<jaG>(B)F,,<yaG>(B)F,,<ja>(B)\<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B) {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>.
Re<jaGgar>(:) ??(`hill'), ?form?
Re<jaGzaG>(F),,<jangjang>E201 {N} ``goatskin ^drumhead''.
Re<japra>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<jaRa>(B) {N} ``^castor plant''. *Des. Syn. <kitira>(B),,<kintra>(B).
Re<jatra = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^offer_^sacrifice before setting off on urgent business''. *Des.
Re<je'->(B) {V} ``to ^foment''.
Re<jibon>(B) {NB} ``^life, ^soul''. Cf. <jiwo>E203,,<diyo>E203 `soul which is reborn. *Des.
Re<jigiri>(F),,<jigRi>(B) {N} ``a ^section or ^clan of the ^Bonda''.
Re<jik->(B) {V} ``to ^draw water from well; to ^card cotton with one's hands''. *Des.<jhik->.
Re<jikra>(B) {N} ``^shard, ^pot^sherd, piece of a broken ^pot''. *Des.
Re<jin->(B) {V} ``to ^win, to ^cross a road''. *Cf. Des.<ba:T jit-> `to cross a road'.
Re<jiG.jiG-li>(B),,<juG.juG-lu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^ear ^ornament worn by men''.
Re<jir->(B) {V} ``to be ^digested''. E.g. <girga> `it is digested'; <ajitra>(?) it is not digested. *Des.
Re<jira>(H)F {N} ``a kind of ^fish_^trap or ^net''. Cf. <gira>.
Re<jit->(B),,<jiti->(B) {V} ``to ^win''. E.g. <jiti-ga> `he won'. *Des.
Re<jiwo>E203,,<diyo>E203 {N} ``^soul which is ^reborn''. Cf. <jibon>(B) `life, soul. *Des.

Re<jok'->(B) {V} ``to ^thresh, to ^lower, to ^trample''. Caus. <o-jok'->.
Re<jogar>(B) {V} ``to ^collect at one place''. *Des.
Re<joha:r>E? {INTERJ} ``a form of ^salutation''.
Re<joil>(B) {N} ``^jail''. Pl. <-le>. *Engl.<jail>.
Re<jokpu>(H),,<jokpur>(F) {N} ``^bellows''.
Re<jokto>(B)F {} ``^below, ^lower, ^beneath''.
Re<jolao~'o~>(B) {NK} ``^twin''.
Re<joli=kiaG = susum>(B) {N} ``^breakfast''.
Re<jolka>(B) {N} ``^window''. *Des.<jhOrka>.
Re<joman>(B)F {N} ``^policeman, ^sepoy''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<jawa:n>.
Re<jona>(B)F {N} ``^corn, ^maize''. *Des.<jona:>.
Re<jonom>(B) {N} ``^birth''. *Des.
Re<joG>(F) {ADV} ``^now''.
Re<joG>(F),,<yoG>(B),,<iyoG>(B) {NK} ``^mother; ^female''. E.g. <yoG-DeG-e> `his/her mother'.
Re<joGgia>(B) {N} ``^shorts, ^half-pant''. *Des.
Re<jop->(B) {V} ``to ^tie a bullock to the ^yoke''. *Des.
Re<jor->(B) {V} ``to ^descend''. Caus. <o-jor->.
Re<joR->(B),,<joD->(B) {V} ``to ^join''. *Des.<joR->.
Re<joRi>(B) {N} ``^stream''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<joRi>.
Re<joRia>(B),,<joReya>(B) {N} ``a ^tribe of people in Koraput who speak an Indo-Aryan language; ^section of the ^Bonda tribe''. !Mentioned in a song to be sung by the <gurume> people at the time of Paus-porob. *Des.<jhoReya>.
Re<jowar>(B),,<juar>(B) {N} ``^salutation''. E.g. <jowar Dem->, <jowar rem-> `to salute'. *Des.<jowar>.
Re<ju'DeG>(B),,<jo'DeG>(B),,<jugDeG>(B),,<jogDeG>(B),,<ju'ReG>(B),,<jo'ReG>(B),,<jugReG>(B),,<jogReG>(B) {ADJ} ``^silent, ^quiet''.
Re<juar>(B),,<jowar>(B) {N} ``^salutation (by raising hand or touching feet)''. *Des.<jowa:r>.
Re<juk'->(B) {V} ``to ^lift, to ^pick_up, to ^get, to ^stoop; to be picked up, etc.''. E.g. <juk-ta> `it will be lifted, it will be got'.
Re<zuzur>(F) {ADJ} ``^weak''.
Re<jul->(B) {V} ``to be ^hung, to be ^swung''. *Des.<jhul->.
Re<julkai->(B) {V} ``to ^shake''. *Des.
Re<julok->(B) {V} ``to be ^spilled''. Caus. <o-julok->. *Des.
Re<jumor->(B) {V} ``to ^doze''. E.g. <jumor-niG-ni> `I am dozing'.
Re<j[un]u'l-ai>(B) {N} ``^cradle, ^swing''. Pl. <j[un]u'lay-e>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix, <julai-> `to swing'.
Re<junnuk=bor>E165,,<sindi=bor>E165,,<rangta=bor>E165 {N} ``^platform''.
Re<juG->,,<jiG->(:) ??#Gu.<zuG-> `to hang, to suspend'.
Re<juG-Rak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^sunk; to ^sink (tr.)''.
Re<juo>(B) {N} ``^fruit''.
Re<juRa>(B) {N} ``^tuft of ^hair on the head''. *Des.
Re<jurayk>(F) {N} ``^cemetery''.
Re<jur=gA=ta>(F) {N} ``^chill''. !vb. noun.
Re<jurgo = nui->(B) {V} ``to ^tremble''.
Re<jutom->(B) {V} ``to ^feed an adult (e.g. son-in-law, mother's brother) on ceremonial occasions''.

Re<kado>(B) {N} ``^mud''. *Des.
Re<ka~=gilas>(F) {N} ``^cup, ^glass''.
Re<kayla>(F) {ADJ} ``^black''. *Loan.
Re<kaka>(B),,<kakka>(B),,<kAka>(F) {NK} ``^uncle (father's younger brother)''. !applied to following kin: fayobr; fafasiso (yo.ego's fa); fafabrso (yo.ego's fa); moyosihu; momosiso (yo.ego's fa) momobrso (yo.ego's fa). See <kika>.
Re<kakaru>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^pumpkin''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kakon>(B) {N} ``a kind of metal ^bangle''. *Des.
Re<kakos = potor>(F) {N} ``^paper''. *Or.
Re<kakot>(B) {N} ``^application form''. *Des.<ka:goj>.
Re<kakRi>(B),,<kakri>(B) {ADJ} ``^angry''. E.g. <kakri Dem-> `to be angry'. *Des.
Re<kakurti>(B) {N} ``^trouble, ^annoyance, ^hardship''.
Re<kal>(F) {ADJ} ``^deep''. *Loan.
Re<kal>(F) {N} ``^age''. *Loan.
Re<kalamata = le'>(B) {V} ``to ^sit ^cross-legged''.
Re<kalaT>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des.
Re<kalia>(B) {ADJ} ``^black''. E.g. <kalia-siG> `black fowl'. *Des.
Re<kam>(B),,<kaam>(B) {N} ``^last_^rites''. *Des.
Re<kam>(F) {N} ``^work''. *Loan.
Re<kamar>(B),<karma>(B) {N} ``^black^smith''. Fem. <kamar-boi>'. *Des.
Re<kamni>(B) {N} ``^deity, ^spirit''.
Re<kamRa>(B) {N} ``^lath, split-bamboo to which the ^roof of hut is tied''.
Re<kamTi>(B) {N} ``a small ^bit of ^wood''.
Re<kaN>(F) {N} ``^corner of house''.
Re<kana>(B),,<kaN=a>(F),,<mo'-kana>(B) {ADJ(M)} ``^blind (masc.)''. Fem. <mo'-kani-bai> etc. |<mo'> `eye'. E.g. <kaNa-bay remo> `blind man'.
Re<kana>(B),,<kaNa>(F) {N} ``^hole, a large hole in a wall to serve as a ^window''. {V} ``to ^make a hole''. *Loan [F].
Re<khanDa>(B) {N} ``^sword''. *Des.<khOnDa:>.
Re<kandul>(B) {N} ``^<arhar> ^pulse (%Cajanus_indicus)''. *Des.
Re<kani>(B),,<kaNi>(F),,<mo'-kani>(B) {ADJ(F)} ``^blind (feminine)''. E.g. <kaNi-bay selane> `blind girl'.
Re<kantar>(B) {N} ``^famine, ^drought''. E.g. <kantar remo> `there was a famine' (with <remo> from <Demo>).
Re<kaGDa'>(F) {N} ``^funerary ^sacrifice''.
Re<kaGgar>(B) {N} ``^people who are believed to practice human sacrifice''. Pl. <-e>. *Des.<kha:Gga:r>.
Re<kaGgu>(B) {N} ``^corn, ^grain''. Syn. <uiDaR>(B).
Re<kapa>(B) {N} ``^cotton''. *Des. Syn. <rua>(B), <suRu>(H), <suta>(F).
Re<kapi>(B)F {N} ``^tea, ^coffee''. *Des.; Engl.<coffee>.
Re<kara'ka>(B) {N} ``^key''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kara~y~>(F),,<kAra~y~>(F),,<karaiG>(H) {N} ``^grass''. Cf. <kireG>.
Re<karandi>E155 {N} ``^fire-^god''.
Re<karDa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.<khaRda>.
Re<kari>(F),,<kAri>(F),,<kaRi>(B),,<khaRi> {N} ``^pen, ^pencil''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<lekhon-kaRi>.
Re<kaRi = urbok'>(B) {N} ``a small ^bee''.
Re<kariGe>(B) {N} ``^parrot''. Pl.?.

Re<karla>(B) {N} ``^bitter_^gourd''. *Des.
Re<karma>(B),,<kamar>(B) {N} ``^black^smith''. Fem. <karma-boi>.
Re<karo>(F) {N} ``^Sarus_^Crane''. ^bird.
Re<kasa>(B) {ADJ} ``^un^ripe''. *Des.<koca:>, <konsa:>.
Re<kasu>(B),,<kasu = poRi>(B) {N} ``one ^pice''. *Des.
Re<kata>(B) {N} ``^language, ^word, ^utterance (= Des.<jotha:>)''.
Re<kaTakoli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Zizyphus_rugosa)''. *Des.<kaTakoli> `id.'.
Re<katisup'>(B) {N} ``a large ^dagger with a long handle''. Pl. <katisub-le>.
Re<kator->(B) {V} ``to ^grind one's teeth''. *Des.
Re<kawRi>(B) {N} ``^carrying_^yoke''. *Des.
Re<ke'>(B) {} ``^see (imperative form)''. !occurs in a tale.
Re<ke'tuG>(F) {N} ``^sky''.
Re<keja>(F) {N} ``^exchange''.
Re<kekar>(B) {N} ``^phlegm''. {V} ``to ^expectorate''. *Des.
Re<kekep'>(B) {N} ``^animal (= Des.<kebRa>)''. Pl. <keke'b-e>, <kekeb-le>. Echo-word <kekep-kakap'>.
Re<kel=bul->(B) {V} ``(fish) to ^swim in water''. *Des.<khel-bul->.
Re<kembuG>(F),,<kembuG=bu>(B) {N} ``^<dha:mna:> ^snake''.
Re<ken=awm>(F) {N} ``double-pointed ^arrow''. !<-awm> allom. <o'om> `arrow'.
Re<kenda>(B)F,,<khenDa>(H) {N} ``^branch of a ^tree''. *Des.<khenda:>.
Re<kenDruG>(B) {N} ``bumble ^bee''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; also <kendruG>.
Re<ke'eG>(B) {N} ``^breath''. {V} ``to ^breathe''.
Re<ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F {N} ``^paddy''.
Re<kereng>E66 {N} ``a ^shrub (%Calotropis_gigantea); ^yarn from its ^bark used for Bonda cloth''.
Re<keroG>(B)F/<-ker>(F) {N} ``^paddy''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <keroG-kuraG>.
Re<kes>(B) {N} ``^cock's_^comb''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kese>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''.
Re<kesru>(B) {ADJ} ``^motley, ^red''. E.g. <kesru gubu'> `a red pig'.
Re<kesu>(B) {N} ``^wrapper''.
Re<kesup'>(B),,<kesup>(F) {N} ``^winnowing_fan, winnowing basket''. Pl. <kesu'b-e>, <kesub-le>.
Re<keT->(B),,<kheT->(B) {V} ``to ^arrive''. *Des.<kheT->.
Re<kete...sete>(F) {} ``^as many as... so many...''. *Loan phrase used in text, e.g. `as many as came, so many took rice with them'.
Re<ki>(B) {} ``^that (used in direct narration)''. *Des.
Re<kiaG>(B),,<kiyaG>(B) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pour''.
Re<kika>(B),,<kaka>(B) {NK} ``^uncle: father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband''.
Re<kikep'>(B),,<kikep>(F) {N} ``an ^animal (= Des.<kebRa>) [B]; a kind of ^deer [F]''. Pl. <kike'b-e>, <kikeb-le>.
Re<kila>(F) {N} ``^grindstone_^handle''. *Loan.
Re<kilo>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. !mentioned by Elwin; recognized only by one older informant.
Re<kimbaGsuk'>(B) {N} ``name of a ^section of the Bonda''. Pl. <kimbaGsu'g0e>.
Re<kimi>(B) {N} ``^dark_^moon''.
Re<kimi=boi>(B) {N} ``^bride, ^betrothed''.

Re<kimio>(B) {NK} ``^sister-in-law: younger brother's wife, brother's/sister's son's wife''. Pl. <-le>; <kimio-yoG> `son's wife'. !male, female spkg.: sowi, brsowi, sisowi (cf. 173b); male, female spkg.: yobrwi.
Re<kimi-tok'>(B) {N} ``very ^dark ^night''. {V} ``to be a very dark night''. |<kimi> `dark moon', <tok'> `'. E.g. <kimi-tok-to> `it will be a dark-moon night'. See <arke-tok'->.
Re<kin>(B),,<kina>(B) {SX} ``a ^suffix mostly used to form participles (relative or past)''.
Re<kina>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''.
Re<kiN=Da'>(F),,<kinDak'>(B) {N} ``^river, ^stream''. Pl. <kinDa'g-e>, <kinDag-le>.
Re<kinDiG>(B)F/<DiG>(B)F,,<kinding>E89 {N} ``a double-headed ^drum of the ^<dhol> type, one face of which is of goatskin called <jangjang>E89 and is beaten with the hand, the other face, of cowhide, is <dungdung>E89 and beaten with a stick''. E.g. <kinDiG ar malag Denta> `the drum is sounding somewhere'; <kinDiG a-buRiGo> `do not play on the drum'.
*Gu.<ki~DiG> `a large drum'.
Re<kindor->(B) {V} ``to be ^revolved, to ^go around''. *Des.<kindor->; Gu.<ki~dra> `to turn something around'.
Re<kiNDra>(F) {N} ``plucked ^musical_^instrument with one string''.
Re<kindray->(B) {V} ``to ^take around''. *Des.; Gu.<ki~drei> `to turn oneself around, to go around'.
Re<kiNDuG>(F) {N} ``type of ^beetle''.
Re<kintik=bu'>(F) {N} ``^worm''. |<-bu'> `worm, snake'.
Re<kintiG=bu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^snake''.
Re<kiGgu=bo=Da'>(F) {N} ``sacred Sita ^pool at MuNDlipaDa''.
Re<kiRa>(:) {N} ``^worm, ^caterpillar, etc.''. *Des.
Re<kiraG>(B) {N} ``^<semli> tree, ^silkcotton ^tree''.
Re<kireG>(B),,<koriG>(B) {N} ``^grass''.
Re<kiri>(B) {ADJ} ``^fat''. {V} ``to ^fatten, to ^grow''. E.g. <kiri-lo> `he got fat'.
Re<kirim>(F) {N} ``^sparrow-^hawk''. ^bird. Cf. <kirime> `claw'.
Re<kirime>(B)F,,<krimei>(B) {N} ``^finger^nail; ^claw [F]''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kirim=ti>(B)F,,<kArim=ti>(F) {NB} ``^fist''. {V} ``to ^close the fist''.
Re<kirimtor>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake specially taken at the time of Paus porob''.
Re<kiriG>(B)F {N} ``^mosquito''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<kirkirai->(B) {V} ``to ^make another shout in alarm''. See <kirkireG->.
Re<kirkireG->(B) {V} ``to ^shout in alarm''. *Des.
Re<kirko = tumo'>(B),,<kiro = tumo'>(B) {ADJ} ``^hare-^lipped''. |<tumo'> `mouth'.
Re<kirpi>(B) {N} ``^skull-^bone, ^shell''. E.g. <kuik-kirpi> `shell of a tortoise'. *Gu.<kipri>.
Re<kirsani>(B)F {N} ``a ^Bonda ^clan''. *Des.
Re<kiruG>(B),,<kiriG>(B) {N} ``^<kuRey> ^tree''.
Re<kisa = gine>(B) {N} ``^canine_^teeth, ^tusk''.
Re<kisiRi=jaG>(B) {N} ``a ^gruel made of rice and pulse''. *Des.<khiciRi>.
Re<kisRia = meme'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance in which boys and girls dance together''.
Re<kitik'->(B) {V} ``to ^tickle''.
Re<kitira>(B),,<kintra>(B) {N} ``^castor_bean, caster oil seed''. Syn. <jaRa>(B).
Re<kituG>(B),,<ke'tuG>(F) {N} ``^sky''. *So.<kittuG> `god'.
Re<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B)/<ja>(B),,<jaG>(B)F {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>.
Re<kiyar>(F),,<kinyar>(F),,<ki~yar>(B),,<kiya~r>(B) {NK} ``^mother-in-law, husband's elder sister''. !husband spkg. all older than ego: wimo, wimosi, wimosida, wimobrda, wielsi,

wielbrwi, wifasi, wifabrda, wifasida. wife spkg. all older than ego: humo, humosi, humosida, humobrda, huelsi, hufasi, hufabrda, hufasida [F]. E.g. <ki~yar-reG> `her husband's elder sister'. See <yoG-ki~yar>.
Re<ko'n>(B) {N} ``^this, this one''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-en>; <ko'na> `this one'; <ko'noG-bo TaGa anDa> `this person has no money'. Caus. <o-koTaG->.
Re<ko'taG>(B) {ADJ} ``^emaciated''. {V} ``to be emaciated''. Caus. <o-koTaG->.
Re<kobul>(B) {N} ``^promise, ^pledge''. *Des.<kobul>.
Re<kodi>(B) {N} ``^dhoti, ^cloth worn by men''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<kodi>.
Re<kodom>(B) {N} ``^<kadam> ^tree (%Nauclea_cadamba)''. *Des.
Re<kodra>(B) {N} ``^ditch''. *Des.<khodra:>.
Re<koyla>(F),,<kolya>(B) {N} ``^jackal''. *Des.<kolya:>.
Re<koisiri>(B),,<koisiri=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<kosri>. Cf. <kosi'>.
Re<koj->(B) {V} ``to ^search''. *Des.<khoj->.
Re<kokoRa>(B) {N} ``^heron''. ^bird. Pl. <-le>. Syn. <Gkug-ra>(B), <Gkuku'-ra>(F). *So.<koRa> `crane'.
Re<kol>(B) {N} ``^trap, ^mechanism''. *Des.
Re<kolab>(B) {N} ``large ^river (name of river in district, called locally <kola:b> or <kola:b-$abari:>)''.
Re<kolkolai->(B) {V} ``to ^rinse_the_^mouth''. *Des.
Re<kolkoT = saab>(B) {N} ``the ^Collector, head of a District''. *Engl.<collector>; Hi.<saha:b>.
Re<koloi>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Koloi ^Porja ^tribe''. Pl. <koloy-le>.
Re<kolont>(B) {N} ``^black_^gram''.
Re<kolya>(B),,<koyla>(F) {N} ``^jackal''. *Des.<kolya:>.
Re<kom>(B) {N} ``^branch of ^tree''.
Re<koman>(B) {N} ``^hill, ^forest''. *Des.<koma:n>.
Re<kombol>(F) {N} ``^blanket''. *Loan.
Re<komla>(B) {N} ``^orange''. *Des. Syn. <paGluG>(B)F,<paGlu~>(F).
Re<komTi>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the KomTi caste''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<komTi>(B) {N} ``^cuckoo''. ^bird.
Re<kon>(F) {DEM} ``^this, ^these''.
Re<konca>(B),,<konsa>(B) {N} ``piece, part''. {ADJ} ``^piece of, ^part of, ^half of''. *Des.
Re<konD>(B) {N} ``^piece, a ^little''. *Des.<khOnD>.
Re<kondh>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Kandh ^tribe''. Pl. <-le>. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<konda>(B),,<koND=a>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^dumb, ^mute (masc.)''. Fem. <kondi>(B). *Des.<konda:>.
Re<konDa=gusuG>(B) {N} ``a ^KonDa Dora man''.
Re<konDa=teleGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Sileru ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>.
Re<kon-De>(B) {} ``^near, ^direction''. !<konDeG> `adjoining, neighboring'. *Des.<khOnDe>.
Re<kon-Dek>(B) {} ``^at the time of''. !used with <-lo>.
Re<kondi>(B) {ADJ(F)} ``^dumb, ^mute (feminine)''. Masc. <konda>(B),<koNDa>(F). *Des.
Re<konDi>(B) {N} ``a small earthen ^pot''. *Des.<konDi>.
Re<konDi>(B) {N} ``^river-^bank''.
Re<kondru>(B) {N} ``^hump of ^bullock''.
Re<kon=e'e>(F) {DEM} ``^these''. !cf. 1335, 1338.
Re<konsa>(B),,<konca>(B) {N} ``piece, part''. {ADJ} ``^piece of, ^part of, ^half of''. *Des.
Re<konti>(B)F {N} ``mud ^wall''.

Re<koGRiG=sak'>(B) {N} ``^black-faced monkey''. Pl. <koGRiG-sa'g-e>, <koGRiG-sag-le>. Syn. <unu>.
Re<ko~o~li>(B) {} ``^chewing the ^cud''. *Des.
Re<kop>(B) {N} ``^anger''. *Des.<kop>.
Re<kopal>(B) {NB} ``^fore^head''. *Des.
Re<kopat>(B),,<kapaT>(B) {N} ``wooden ^door''. *Des.
Re<kopor>(B) {NB} ``^elbow''. *Des.
Re<kor = reG->(B),,<kor = DeG->(B) {V} ``to taste ^salty''. E.g. <biti kor reGga> `it became salty'.
Re<korDa>(B) {N} ``^whip''. *Des.<korDa>.
Re<kore>(F),,<koRe>(B) {NUM} ``^twenty''. ^020. *Des.<koRe>.
Re<koriG>(B),,<kireG>(B) {N} ``^grass''.
Re<korji>(F) {N} ``^chair''. *Loan.
Re<korkora>(B) {ADJ} ``very ^salty''.
Re<kormeTa>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Dillenia_aurea)''. *Des.
Re<koroc>(B) {N} ``^expenditure''. *Des.<khoroc>.
Re<koroD->(B),,<koroT->(B),,<khoroT->(B) {V} ``to ^snore''. *Des.
Re<koronji>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Pongamia_glabra)''. *Des.
Re<korot>(B) {N} ``a ^saw''. *Des.
Re<korsali>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Nyctanthes_Arbor-tristis) = Des.<khOrsali>''.
Re<kosa>(B) {N} ``^chignon''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kosela>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Des.<kosela>)''.
Re<kosi'>(B),,<kosi'=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. Cf. <koisiri>.
Re<kosli>(B) {N} ``^slough of a ^snake''. *Des.<khosli>.
Re<kosoT> {N} ``suffering''. *Des. *<kosoTo>.
Re<kosri>(B) {N} ``^highland for cultivation''. *Des.
Re<kosTo>(B) {ADJ} ``^difficult''. *Des.
Re<koT>(B) {N} ``^cot''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. *Engl.<cot>. *Des.
Re<koT>(B) {N} ``^manure''. *Des.
Re<koTi>(B) {N} ``^handle of plough''. *Des.<koTi>.
Re<kotkoteG->(B) {V} ``(hen) to ^cackle''. *Des.
Re<koTkoTte->(B) {V} ``to be ^tight''. E.g. <koTkoTte-ga> `it became tight'. Caus. <o-koTkoTte->.
Re<kraka>(F) {N} ``^pad^lock''.
Re<krimei>(B) {NB} ``^nail of finger''. See <kirime>.
Re<ku>(F)\<ku..ku=sa>(F) {N} ``^tiger''.
Re<ku'Re>(B) {N} ``^blackberry, kind of ^mushroom appearing on blackberry ^trees''.
Re<kubetek>(B),,<kubete>(B) {} ``^very much''. *Des.
Re<kubra>(F) {ADJ} ``^bent over''.
Re<kubRa>(B) {N} ``^hunch-^back''. Fem. <kubRi>. *Des.
Re<kubRi>(B) {N} ``a small black ^ant''.
Re<kubuG>(F) {ADJ} ``^thick''. *So.<kAb+G>.
Re<kuda>(B) {N} ``^flock, ^row''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kuDa>(F)E25 {N} ``a ^clan''.
Re<kudali>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<kuDo>(F),,<kuRo>(B) {N} ``^wall''. *Des.<kuRo>.

Re<kwi>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !all younger than ego: yosi; mo el/yo sida, mobrda; fa el/yo brda, fasida fafasisoda, fafasidada, fafabrsoda, fafabrdada; also hubrwi (wife spkg).
Re<kwi~>(F)\<Gkui~>(B),,<GkuiG>(B),,<Gkwi>(F) {N} ``earthen ^pot''.
Re<ku~i>(B) {N} ``^well''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kui~->(B),,<kuJ->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse''. Caus. <o-kuJ->.
Re<kwi'>(F),,<kwi>(F),,<kuik'>(B) {N} ``^tortoise, ^turtle''. Pl. <kui'g-e>, <kuig-le>, gen. <kuig-na>.
Re<kukreG>(B) {ADJ} ``having a sunken ^belly (as a dog)''.
Re<ku..kup'->(B)F {V; N} ``to ^cough; a cough''. Cf. <uskup-> `to hiccup'.
Re<ku..kui->(B) {V} ``to ^wrap one's body with a cloth''.
Re<kukum>(B)H,,<kukuG>(B)HF/<kuG>(F) {N} ``^peacock''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<kukurpa>(F) {N} ``^plant''.
Re<kukur=pi>(F),,<kukur-pi'>(B) {N} ``^pigeon, ^dove, ^<panka> ^bird''.
Re<kuku-sak'>(B),,<kuku=sa>(F)/<ku>(F) {N} ``^tiger''. Pl. <kuku-sa'g-e>. E.g. <a-kuku-sag siG anDa> `the tiger has no horn'.
Re<kuli>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber''. *Des.
Re<kuli=so'>(F) {N} ``adolescent ^dog''.
Re<kulom = pari>(F) {N} ``all one's ^relatives''. !used by informant to refer to members of village as a group.
Re<kuloG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat (= Des.<kheyra>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<kulur>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree''. *Des.
Re<kuma->(B),,<kuma'->(B) {V} ``to ^bathe oneself; to ^bathe someone''. Caus. <o-kuma->.
Re<kumbi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<kumbik'>(B) {N} ``^potter (male)''. Pl. <kumbi'g-e>; fem. <kumbig-boi>, pl. <kumbig-boy-e>, <kumbig-boi-se>.
Re<kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to ^wash the ^head''. Caus. <o-kum-bok'->.
Re<kumDa=moji>(B),,<kumDa=moji=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<kumDa-moji>.
Re<kumRa>(B) {N} ``^pumpkin''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kumsa>(B) {} ``^foot-^sore''.
Re<kumti>(F),,<kumti>(F) {N} ``^Crow-^Pheasant''. ^bird.
Re<kunDa>(B) {N} ``a ^creeper''. *Des.
Re<kunDa>(B)F {N} ``^forest, ^hill, ^mountain; ^deity presiding over the hill''.
Re<kuNDap>(F),,<kunDap'>(B) {NB} ``^hip''. Pl. <kunDab-le>.
Re<kunda=kundi>(B) {} ``^pushing each other''. *Des.
Re<kuND=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^dumb, ^mute''.
Re<kunDro=siG>(B) {N} ``^hen ^shed''. !<-siG>\<gisiG> `^chicken'.
Re<kunDu->(B) {V} ``to ^carry in one's arms''.
Re<kungdak>E216 {N} ``a purificatory ^ceremony taking place on the tenth day after ^death''.
Re<kuni>(B) {NK} ``^wife, ^woman''. Pl. <-le>; <kuni-Den>, <kuni-reG> `his wife', pl. <-e>; also <kunui>.
Re<kunso>(B),,<ku~so>(F) {N} ``a small ^basket [B], a small bamboo ^jar or ^pot [F]''.
Re<kunti>(F)H,,<khunTi>(H) {N} ``iron ^nail''. *Loan.
Re<kuntuGa>(F) {N} ``^arrow ^quiver''.
Re<kuntur>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<k[un]u'=po>(F) {N} ``^weaving frame''. !<-Vn-> nominal infix; <ku-po-> `?'.
Re<kunugbo'>(B) {N} ``a ^bund in a field''.

Re<kunui>(B),,<kuni>(B) {NK} ``^wife''. Pl. <-se>, <-le>. E.g. <kunui-DeG> `his wife', pl. <-e>.
Re<kunuk-po'>(B),,<kunu'po'>(B) {N} ``hand ^loom''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>.
Re<kunuG=pa>(F),,<lonoG=pa>(F) {DEM} ``^these two''. !possible that this should be morphemically: <k-un-uG-pa>; <-Vn-> nominal. infix, <kuG-pa-> `?'.
Re<kuJ->(B),,<kui~->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse''. Caus. <o-kuJ->.
Re<kuG>(F)\<kukuG>(F) {N} ``^peafowl''. ^bird.
Re<kuGga>(B)F {N} ``^pick-^axe [B]; ^sickle-shaped grass cutting ^knife [F]''.
Re<kuGkaG->(B) {V} ``to ^speak through the ^nose, to ^snuffle''. {N} ``one who speaks in a ^nasal tone''.
Re<kuGRak'>(B) {N} ``a ^death-^rite of the tenth day''. {V} ``to perform this rite''.
Re<kupa>(B),,<kupa-buG>(B) {N} ``^heap''. *Des. |<buG-> `to heap'.
Re<kupi>(F) {N} ``wick ^lamp''.
Re<kur>(B) {N} ``^hoof''. See <kursuG>. *Des.
Re<kuRay->(B) {V} ``to ^heap up at one place''. Caus. <o-kuRay->. *Des.
Re<kuraG=pi'>(B) {N} ``^owl''. ^bird.
Re<kurbok'>(B),,<kurko>(F) {N} ``garden ^lizard, ^chameleon''. Pl. <kurbo'g-e>.
Re<kurDruGga>(F) {N} ``^Gray_^Shrike''. ^bird.
Re<kurDu>(B) {} ``a ^leveller''. *Des.
Re<kurDu>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<kure>(F) {N} ``a kind of sour ^berry''.
Re<kur-goe>(B),,<kur=goy>(F) {N} ``^cow's ^hoof''. Pl. <-se>.
Re<kuRia>(B) {N} ``^hut, ^dormitory''. *Des.
Re<kurbok'>(B),,<kurko>(F) {N} ``garden ^lizard, ^chameleon''. Pl. <kurbo'g-e>.
Re<kurkop'>(B) {N} ``^hump-^backed (male)''. {V} ``to be id.''. Fem. <-boi>; also masc. <kurkob-bai remo>, fem. <kurkob-bai selane>. Caus. <o-kurkop'->.
Re<kurla'>(F),,<kurlak'>(B) {N} ``^jaw, ^chin''. Pl. <kurla'g-e>.
Re<kurluGDa>(B) {N} ``^lizard''.
Re<kur-me'>(B) {N} ``^hoof of ^goat''. Pl. <-Re>.
Re<kurnDa>(H) {NB} ``^kidney''.
Re<kuRo>(B),,<kuDo>(F) {N} ``^wall''. *Des.<kuRo>.
Re<kursak'>(B) {N} ``^beard''. Pl. <kursag-le>; <kursag-bai remo> `a bearded man'.
Re<kursak'->(B) {V} ``(beard) to ^grow''. E.g. <mai kursa'ga-ni> `he is growing a beard'. Caus. <o-kursak'->.
Re<kurso>E210 {N} ``a kind of ^tree (= Or.<kudra-hadiya>)''.
Re<kur=suG>(B) {N} ``^heel''. Pl. <-ke>. See <kur>, <tek-suG>.
Re<kur-tom>(B)F {NB} ``^moustache, ^beard''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<kurtu'>(F),,<kutruk'>(B) {NB} ``^knee''.
Re<kuRu->(B),,<kuDu->(B) {V} ``to be ^hungry''. E.g. <a-niG kuRu-ga>, <a-niG suloi kuRu-ga> `I am hungry'. See <busu->.
Re<kurup'->(B) {V} ``to ^belch''.
Re<kuruma>(B)F {N} ``^owl''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kuruNDa>(F) {NB} ``^testicle (of an animal)''.
Re<kuruG>(H) {N} ``^path''.
Re<kusa>(F) {N} ``^silkworm_^cocoon; bird or rabbit ^snare; ^silk_^thread for binding arrows''.
Re<kusay->(B) {V} ``to ^collect grains on the winnowing basket for ^winnowing''. *Des.
Re<kusang>E89 {N} ``a two-stringed ^musical_^instrument played with a small bow''.

Re<kusa=GkusuiG>(B) {N} ``^pulp of ^jackfruit''. *Des.<kusa>.
Re<kusi>(B)F {N} ``^key''. {V} ``to ^lock''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kuT>(B) {N} ``^tree_^stump''. Syn. <kuruG>(B)F. *Des.<khuT>.
Re<kuT>(F) {N} ``^bed, ^cot''. *Engl.<cot>.
Re<kute>(B) {N} ``large earthen ^pot''.
Re<kuTi>(B) {N} ``^nail''.
Re<kuTiya>(B) {N} ``^post''. |<kuT> `tree stump'.
Re<kutom>(F) {N} ``^mallet''.
Re<kuTru>(F) {N} ``sandy-field ^harrow''.
Re<kutruk'>(B),,<kurtu'>(F) {NB} ``^knee''.
Re<kuTruGga>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bird''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<kutuG>(B) {N} ``^gourd''.
Re<la>(F),,<laka>(F) {ADJ} ``^each''. *Loan.
Re<la'=go=mar>(F) {N} ``type of ^scorpion''.
Re<la'grom>(F),,<lagRom>(B) {N} ``bamboo ^pole of a ^carrying_^yoke''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<lagib->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (door)''. *Des.
Re<laglak'>(B),,<laglag>(F),,<lagla'>(F) {N} ``^cave, , ^hole''. |Redupl. Pl. <lagla'ge>.
Re<laguk-tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom (= Des.<TiTTi>)''. |<-tui>\<ntui> `mushroom'.
Re<lai->(B) {V} ``(water) to ^boil''. Caus. <o-lai->. E.g. <laig Di'ta> `it has been boiled'.
Re<lay'>(F)\<gAlay'>(F) {N} ``^castrated ^bull''. <gV-> `animal prefix'.
Re<laibu>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^insect, ^moth''.
Re<laygor>(B) {ADJ} ``^hot''.
Re<laka>(F),,<la>(F) {ADJ} ``^each''. *Loan.
Re<lakar->(B) {V} ``to be ^tired''. E.g. <lakar-niG> `I was tired'; <lakar i-> `to be tired'. Caus. <o-lakar->.
Re<laksa>(B) {N} ``a kind of brass ^bangle''. *Des.
Re<lAlap>(F),,<la'lap'>(B) {N} ``^butterfly, ^moth''. Pl. <la'la'b-e>, <la'lab-le>.
Re<lamu>(B) {N} ``^jackal''.
Re<lamuk'>(B) {N} ``^fruit of ^<siya:Ri> ^tree''. Pl. <lamug-le>.
Re<lanDi>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of ^<jaisThya> (^May-^June)''. *Des.
Re<lanDru>(H),,<lanDu>(B)F {N} ``^<siya:Ri> ^tree (%Bauhinia_vahlii)''. Cf. <lamuk'>.
Re<lanDu->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. !occurs in a Paus-porob song: <lanDulo a-beRo'l yoG> `O mother, do not frighten us'.
Re<lantamuG>(B),,<lantomuG>(B) {N} ``a medium-sized ^basket''.
Re<lantar->(B) {V} ``to ^embrace, to ^walk together with hands on each other's shoulder or waist''.
Re<lantor>(F) {N} ``kerosene ^lantern''. *Eng.<lantern>.
Re<laGbur>(B)F/<laG> {N} ``^bat''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<laGgo-mar>(B) {N} ``^scorpion''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<laRi>(B) {N} ``^low platform in the field''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<laruk'>(B),,<larug=semuk'>(B) {N} ``^<sindi> ^tree (%Phoenix_sylvestris)''.
Re<las->(B) {V} ``to ^shoot with a gun''. *Des.
Re<laTa>(B) {N} ``^forest''. *Des.
Re<latek>(B),,<lat>(B) {N} ``a ^kick''.
Re<laThi>(B),,<laTi>(F) {N} ``^stick''. *Des.
Re<lau>(B)F {N} ``elongated gourd ^jar, ^gourd''. *Des.
Re<le>(B) {SX} ``^plural (perhaps denoting `many')''. Cf. <-e>.

Re<le~->(B) {V} ``to ^lift''.
Re<le'>(B) {N} ``^bamboo-shoot''. Pl. <le'R-e>.
Re<le'->(B),,<le'i->(B) {V} ``to ^sit''. E.g. <le'ta> `he/she will sit'; <leg Di'ta> `he remained sitting'.
Re<le'->(B) {V} ``to ^press, to ^throttle''. E.g. <le'-to> `he (she) will press'.
Re<leaG>(B)F,,<le'aG>(B) {NB} ``^tongue''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<le'-mi'=bai>(B) {N} ``a ^woman with a ^flat ^nose''.
Re<le'=siG>(F),,<le'siG>(B),,<leisiG>(B) {N} ``round-mouthed ^fish_^basket''.
Re<le'-tar=bai>(B),,<lep-tar-bai>(B) {N} ``a ^man with a ^flat ^nose''.
Re<lea=sup'>(B) {N} ``^dagger''. Pl. <lea-su'b-e>.
Re<leDuG>(F) {ADJ} ``^lazy''. *Loan.
Re<leym-puG>(F),,<lempuG>(B) {NB} ``^waist''.
Re<lek->(B) {V} ``to ^write''. *Des.
Re<lekhon=kaRi>(B) {N} ``^pen''. *Des.
Re<lemo'>(B) {} ``^sleep''. E.g. <lemo'-bai>, <lemo'-rem> `a sleeping person, one who sleeps much'.
Re<lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^put to sleep''.
Re<lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^sleep''. E.g. <lemo'-kinbo> `where one was sleeping'.
Re<lempuG>(B),,<leym-puG>(F) {NB} ``^waist''. *Des.
Re<lengo-dak>E167 {N} ``^water-^spring''.
Re<le~le~->(B),,<le~len->(B) {V} ``to ^tread, to ^thresh with foot''. |Redupl.
Re<leJjar>(B) {N} ``^ranger, a forest officer''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<leoT->(B) {V} ``to ^return''. *Hi.<lauT->.
Re<lepoT = be'->(B) {V} ``to ^crouch''. *Des.
Re<leuG>(B),,<li'G>(B),,<liyuG>(B) {N} ``^low-^land for paddy''.
Re<li'->(B) {VI} ``(fire) to be ^extinguished''. {VT} `to ^put_out (a fire)''. E.g. <lig Di'ta>, <li' Di'ta> `it has been extinguished'.
Re<li'tap'>(B) {N} ``a small ^basket''.
Re<lia>(B) {N} ``^fried rice''.
Re<lia=tui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^mushroom''.
Re<libai->(B) {V} ``to ^rub off''. *Des.
Re<liboi>(B) {NK} ``^husband's younger sister''.
Re<lier-tom>(B)F,,<luer-tom>(B) {N} ``^lip''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>; <tonaG liertom>, <tonaG luertom> `upper lip'; <jogoton liertom>, <jogoton luertom> `lower lip'.
Re<liy=boy>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !wife spkg. all younger than ego: huyosi, humosida, humobrda, hufabrda, hufasida.
Re<liki>(B) {N} ``^seed''. E.g. <liki-GkusiG> `seed of jackfruit'.
Re<lim->(B) {V} ``(thorn) to ^pierce''.
Re<limbi>(B) {N} ``^catapult''.
Re<limbi=lu>(F) {N} ``^ear^ring (worn by women in the lobe of ear)''. !<limbi> `handle'; <-lu> `ear'.
Re<liN=Da'>(F) {N} ``^rain''.
Re<liGgi>(B)F,,<leGgi>(B) {ADJ} ``^heavy''. {V} ``to be ^heavy''. E.g. <lenGgigata>(H) `it has become heavy'.
Re<liGRag = arke>(B) {N} ``^rainy ^season''.
Re<liuG>(F),,<leuG>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^field, ^garden''.
Re<lo>(B) {PP} ``^at the time of, ^if''. !cf. <-lo> `emphatic particle'.

Re<lo>(B) {SX} ``an ^emphatic particle''.
Re<lo->(B) {V} ``(pot, etc.) to ^overflow''. See <lo-> `to be left over'.
Re<lo->(B) {V} ``to be ^left over, to be ^saved''. Caus. <o-lo->.
Re<lo'->(B) [see <lok'>-]. E.g. <lo'lo'kin seli> `a wart'.
Re<lop'>(B) {N} ``^tuber''.
Re<lobur->(B) {V} ``to ^dissolve and make a liquid of something, to ^cook the gruel called <pej>''.
Re<lodi>(B),,<loDi>(F) {N} ``^mud, ^swamp, ^mire''.
Re<lok'->(B) {V} ``to ^fall, to ^fall off''. Caus. <o-lok'->.
Re<loyn>(F),,<luyn>(F) {N} ``^road''.
Re<loktap'>(B)F {N} ``^dew, ^water falling from tree leaves''.
Re<lom->(B) {V} ``to ^hold something in mouth''.
Re<lombo'>(F) {N} ``^gnat''.
Re<lon>(B),,<lona>(B) {} ``^in spite of, also''. E.g. <dinsu-lona> `some articles whatever'??; also <losna> (q.v.).
Re<loG>(B)F {N} ``^thatching ^grass, ^straw; thatch ^roof''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<lor->(B) {V} ``to ^vomit, plantain to appear on the tree''.
Re<loRa>(B) {N} ``^necessity''. !cf. <lu'->. *Des.
Re<losim=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Thurs^day''.
Re<losna>(B),,<lona>(B) {ADV} ``^also''. !cf. Des.<misa:>; the word also indicates uncertainty, e.g. <ja-losna> `perhaps someone'.
Re<losun>(F) {ADV} ``^also''.
Re<lowa>(F) {N} ``^iron''. *Loan.
Re<lu'->(B) {V} ``(desire) to be ^fulfilled''. E.g. <aniG suno'na ma lu'-ta> `what purpose will be served by saying it to me?'.
Re<lu'->(B) {V} ``to ^beg, to ^ask for, to ^require''. E.g. <lu.lu'-sum-rem> `a beggar'. Caus. <o-lu'->.
Re<lua>(B),,<loa>(B) {N} ``^iron''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<luai->(B) {VI} ``to be ^bent''. {VT} ``to ^bend something''. *Des.
Re<luar->(B) {VI} ``to be ^loose''. {VT} ``to ^loosen''. E.g. <luar-ga> `it became loose', <luar rem->, equiv. to <Dem->.
Re<lup'>(B) {N} ``^ground-^nut''.
Re<lup'->(B) {VI} ``to be ^swallowed''. {VT} ``to ^swallow''.
Re<luboyDa>(F) {N} ``woman's bead ^necklace''.
Re<luboiRak'>(B),,<lubuiRak'>(B) {N} ``^bead-necklace''. Pl. <luboiRa'ge>.
Re<luen>(B) {N} ``^road''.
Re<luk'->(B) {V} ``to ^dig with spade, to ^swallow''. See <lup'->, <lugsi~'>. Caus. <o-luk'->.
Re<lukla~y~>(F),,<luklayn>(F) {N} ``^field''.
Re<lukur=sam>(F) {N} ``^mandia ^flour''. !<-sam> noun suffix allom. of <sa'me> `mandia millet'.
Re<luli>(B) {N} ``a ^forest deity worshipped with black fowl''.
Re<lumbo'>(B) {N} ``^cow-flea''.
Re<lumu=Da'>(F),,<lumu-Rak'>(B) {N} ``^dew''. !<-Da'> allom. `water'.
Re<lumui>(B),,<lumwi'>(F) {ADJ} ``^soft''.
Re<lundi>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^May-^June''. *Or.<jaisthya>.
Re<lunDiG>(B),,<luNDiG>(F) {N} ``^navel, ^umbilical_cord''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<luntur>(B)F/<lu>(F) {NB} ``^ear''. Pl. <-e>.

Re<l[un]ug-Da>(F) {N} ``type of ^harrow''.
Re<luGluGDak'>(B),,<luGluG=Da'>(F) {N} ``^thunder''. !reduplication.
Re<luRak'>(B) {N} ``^shadow, ^shade''. Pl. <luRa'g-e>, <luRag-le>, loc. <lurag-bo>.
Re<lusu>(B)F {N} ``^pus''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<lusun>(B) {N} ``^garlic''. Pl. <-e>. *Des.
Re<lusuren = gari>(B) {N} ``^west''. !<lusur> `name of a village'.
Re<ma>(B) {} ``^what, ^whatsoever, ^any, ^something, ^nothing, ^what for''. E.g. <ma DeGsa>, <ma palay> `what for, why'; <niGna titibo ma anDa> `there is nothing in my hand'; <ma-anD-rem> `a poor man (lit. one having nothing)'; <ma Deme> `whatever that be'; <ma sagno> `why have you come'.
Re<ma>(F) {INTERR} ``^what''.
Re<ma>(F),,<ma'>(F)B {N} ``^vegetable, ^curry, boiled ^pulse, fried ^food''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; echo-word <ma'-mi'>.
Re<ma'e>(B) {PRON} ``^they''. !sing. <mai>.
Re<ma'po'>(B) {N} ``^leaf-cup (small)''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>.
Re<mabisom>(F) {ADJ} ``^severe''.
Re<mak'->(B) {V} ``to ^know, to ^understand''. Caus. <o-mak'->.
Re<mai>(B),,<ma'i>(B) {N} ``^he, ^she''. Pl. <maye>, <ma'e>, acc. <amai>, <ama'i>, gen. <mayn>, <mayna>, <ma'en>, loc. <mai-bo>; <ma'en-bo ui-DiGniG> `I was going to their house'; <mai Dokra> `that man, her husband'.
Re<may>(F) {PRON} ``^he, ^she, ^it (^3rd_person singular)''.
Re<makRa>(B) {N} ``^spider''. *Des.
Re<mak=to>(F) {ADJ} ``^knowing, ^smart, ^intelligent''.
Re<mal>(B) {N} ``^creeper''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<ma:l>.
Re<maal>(B) {N} ``^article, ^thing''. *Des.<ma:l>.
Re<mala=baJja>(B) {NK} ``maternal ^uncle_and_^nephew''.
Re<malak'->(B) {V} ``(cow) to ^bellow, (mouse) to ^squeak''. E.g.<mpa'sur-bo malag-o'> `he struck his armpits (with his upper arms) out of joy'.
Re<malak'->(B) {V} ``to make a cow moo''. Caus. <o-malak'->.
Re<mali>(B) {N} ``a man of the Mali ^caste''.
Re<mali>(F) {N} ``^necklace''. *Loan.
Re<malon>(B) {PARTICLE} ``^something, ^indeed''. |Sometimes apparently redundant in narrative.
Re<malu>(F) {NP} ``man's ^name''.
Re<mamu>(B),,<mamu~>(F),,<mamuG>(B)F {NK} ``^uncle (mother's brother, father's sister's husband)''. !Applied to mobr (both elder, younger); fafabrdahu; fasihu. Gen. <mamuG-en>.
Re<man>(B),,<mon>(B),,<mun>(B) {N} ``^mind, ^desire''. E.g. <man lag-> `to be attracted'. *Des.
Re<man>(B) {INTERR} ``^why''.
Re<man>(F) {N} ``a ^unit of measure''. *Loan.
Re<man->(B) {V} ``to ^obey''. Caus. <o-man->. *Des.
Re<manda>(B) {N} ``^flock, ^row''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<manDi>(B) {N} ``^knee''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<maNDra>(F) {N} ``chief ^priest; a ^clan''.
Re<mandri>(B) {ADJ} ``^lazy, ^slow''. {V} ``to be id.''.
Re<manDru>(B) {N} ``^honey''.
Re<man-Du>(B) {INTERR} ``^why''. |<man> `id.'.

Re<maJjal>(B),,<majaJjal>(B) {} ``^very ^much''.
Re<maG->(B) {V} ``to ^play''. Caus. <o-maG->.
Re<maG>(B),,<maGa>(B) {NK} ``^elder ^brother, ^cousin (father's elder brother's son (older), mother's elder sister's son (older), husband's elder sister's husband, the cross-cousin elder brother)''.
Re<maG>(F) {NK} ``^G''. !all older than ego: elbr; mo el/yo siso; mobrso; fa elbrso; fayobrso; fasiso; fafasisoso; fafasidaso; fafabrsoso; fafabrdaso.
Re<maoli = debta>(B) {N} ``a ^goddess worshipped in the month of Caitra (with multi-colored fowl, goat, etc.)''. *Des.
Re<ma'a=po'>(F) {N} ``^leaf_^cup''.
Re<maapru>(B) {N} ``household ^god, Almighty God, ^lord, ^master''. *Des., from Sk.<maha:prabhu>.
Re<mar>(B),,<mari>(B) {} ``^and, ^again, ^another''. E.g. <mar mui-so> `once again'.
Re<mar->(B) {V} ``to ^strike (as a matchstick against the match box), to ^light a ^fire''. *Des.
Re<maray>(B)F {N} ``large, round-headed ^axe''.
Re<maramot>(B) {N} ``^repair''. *Des.
Re<maraG-ger>(B) {NK} ``cross-^cousin, cross-cousin brother''.
Re<mar-to'>(B) {N} ``^day after ^tomorrow, ^two_^days ^hence''.
Re<ma-sa>(B)F,,<ma-se>(B) {INTERR} ``^why, ^whatever''. E.g. <masa-Ra> `who knows why'; <niG-na masa dos anDa> `I have no fault whatsoever'.
Re<maso>(B) {NK} ``^nephew (sister's son)''.
Re<mata>(B)F {N} ``^small^pox''. *Des.
Re<mator>(B) {CONJ} ``^but''. *Des.
Re<maTpo'>(B) {N} ``a ^wrapper, kind of thick ^cloth for winter, a ^blanket''.
Re<mau=ur-tog-mo'>(B) {N} ``^three_^years ^hence''. See <mar-tog-mo'>.
Re<m=ba'ar>(F),,<m-ba'r>(B). {NUM} ``^two (non-human)''. ^002. E.g. <mba'r boi-taG> `two cows'. *So.<bar->.
Re<mbaG>(B)F {NK} ``^brother-^in-law (elder sister's husband)''. !male, female spkg.: elsihu; fafasidahu (ol.ego).
Re<mbaG>(B) {N} ``the ^<kusam> ^tree (%Schleichera_trijuga)''.
Re<mbar=siG>(B) {ND} ``^two ^days''. |<mbar> `two', <siG>\<siGi> `day, sun'.
Re<mbiG>(B)F {NK} ``^sister-^in-law (elder brother's wife)''. (A joking relation [B]).
Re<mbu>(B),,<mbu'>(F) {NK} ``^aunt (father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister), ^stepmother''. !applied to following kin: moyosi; fayobrwi; fafasisowi; fafabrsowi.
Re<mbur>(B)F {N} ``iron ^bar, ^crow^bar''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<me>(F),,<me'>(B)\<gime>(F),,<gime'>(B) {N} ``^goat''.
Re<me'>(B)F {NK} ``^younger ^brother, ^brother-in-law (husband's younger brother, husband's younger sister's husband), ^cousin (father's younger brother's son (younger than speaker))''. !all younger than ego: yobr; mo el/yo siso, mobrso; fa el/yo brso, fasiso, fafasidaso, fafasisoso, fafabrsoso, fafabrdaso.
Re<me'->(B),,<meD->(F) {V} ``to ^dance''.
Re<me'Der>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bean (= Des.<jhoTa>)''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<mela>(B) {ADJ} ``^open''. *Des.
Re<me.me'>(B),,<mi.me'>(B),,<mi..me>(F) {N} ``^dance''. |Reduplicated form of <me'->(B),<meD->(F) `to dance'.
Re<menDa>(B)F {N(M)} ``(male) ^sheep''. Fem. <menDi>. *Loan.
Re<meGgam=sam>(B) {N} ``a ^festival, a ^song-dance held in the month of Pus''.

Re<meR=Dio>(B) {N} ``^two-story house''.
Re<merer=su.sum>E43 {N} ``the ^First Fruits, a ^feast of the new beans held during the <sumegelirak>E festival in January or February''.
Re<meRi>(B) {N} ``^pole in the ^threshing_floor''.
Re<mesreT>(B) {N} ``^magistrate, ^tahsildar''. Pl. <-le>. *Eng.<magistrate>.
Re<me'etep>(F) {N} `` a ^bird, the ^Scarlet_Minivet''.
Re<metoG>(B),,<metoG = bai>(B)F {ADJ} ``^thin''. {V} ``to be thin''. Caus. <o-metoG->.
Re<milay->(B) {V} ``to ^blend''. *Des.
Re<miliya>E105 {N} ``^bangle-maker, the ^Ghasia caste''.
Re<mi..me>(F),,<mi.me'>(B),,<me.me'>(B) {N} ``^dance''. |reduplicated form of <meD->(F) `to dance'.
Re<minDa>(B)F {NUM} ``^one (masc. and fem.)''. ^001. |<-NDa> human classifier.
Re<mi=NDa>(F) {NUM} ``^one''. ^001.
Re<minDip'>(B),,<mi~Dip'>(B),,<miNDip>(F) {N} ``^evening, ^night''. {V} ``to be evening''. E.g.<minDib-ga> `it has become evening'; <minDip-ta> `it will be evening'; <minDib-susum> `dinner'.
Re<miG>(B)F {NK} ``^elder ^sister, ^cousin (father's brother's daughter (older), father's sister's daughter), wife's elder brother's wife''. !all older than ego: elsi, mobrda, mo el/yo si; fa el/yo brda, fasida, fafasisoda, fafasidada, fafabrsoda, fafabrdada.
Re<mir>(F),,<mir=bay>(F) {} ``^how''.
Re<mir>(F),,<miri>(F) {} ``^as''.
Re<miRe'>(B) {ADJ} ``^black, the black one''. {V} ``to become ^black; to ^blacken''. E.g. <miRe'-siG> `black fowl'; <miRe'-buk'> `black pig'; also <miRe'-bai gisiG> lit. `the black-one fowl'; <miRe'-n bile'>, <miRe'-na bile'> `the feather of the black one'.
Re<mireG>(B) {N} ``^taste''.
Re<miri>(B)F {} ``^how, ^anyhow''.
Re<mis>(B)F {ADJ} ``^false''. *Des.<mich>.
Re<misa>(F) {ADJ} ``^mixed''. *Loan.
Re<misaGtok'>(B) {N} ``^midnight''. {V} ``to be ^midnight''. E.g. <misaG a-tokto'> `it is not midnight'.
Re<mi-siG>(B)F {ND} ``^one day, ^once upon a time''. E.g. <mar misiG> `another day, next day'.
Re<miste=Dion=D=rem>(B),,<miste=Dion=D=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, a person living in an adjacent room''.
Re<mo'>(B) {NY} ``^year''. See <oy-mo'>, etc.
Re<mo->(B) {PX} ``a ^negative prefix''. E.g. <mo-biti'> `without salt, insipid'; <mo-ririm> `without quarrelling'; <bopu-mo-Diku-rem> `a weak person' (cf. <bopu-Diku-rem> `a strong person'); <mo-DeDem-bai> `one who is not doing'.
Re<mo'>(B)F/<mo'>(F) {N} ``^eye''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <maina mo' baG Di'-ta> `he is suffering from conjunctivitis'.
Re<mo'=kana>(B),,<kana>(B) {ADJ} ``^blind (masc.)''. Fem. <mo'-kani>.
Re<mo'=noJjor>(B) {Y} ``^eye-^glasses, ^spectacles''.
Re<mo'=si'>(B) {N} ``^eye-^disease''.
Re<mo'suG>(B) {N} ``^ankle (lit. eye of leg)''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<mo'=wakin-D-rem>(B) {N} ``a ^blind person''. See <wak'->.
Re<moi->(B) {V} ``to be ^plucked, to be ^gathered''.
Re<moi->(B) {V} ``to ^pluck flower, to ^gather fruit from the tree''.

Re<moyna>(F) {N} ``^Hill_^Myna''. ^bird. *Loan.
Re<moira=bajna>(B) {N} ``a ^flute of the ^sahnai type (played on by the Dom people); a kind of ^song-^dance held in the month of Caitra which is accompanied by the music of the Doms''.
Re<moitor>(B) {N} ``^friend''. Pl. <-e>. *Des.
Re<mok-siG>(B),,<muk-siG>(B) {N} ``^smoke''. {V} ``(smoke) to ^rise''. Pl. <-e>. *Gu.<mu?-soG>, <mug-soG> `smoke, to smoke'.
Re<mokupti>(H) {NB} ``^knuckle''.
Re<mol>(B) {N} ``^cost''. *Des.
Re<moloi>(B),,<moloy>(F),,<mo'loy>(B) {NUM} ``^five (non-human)''. ^005. !<molo'ya> `five (masc. and fem.)'.
Re<molua>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^rat''. *Des.<molua>.
Re<momaitor>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^cake''.
Re<momar>(F) {N} ``^rust''.
Re<momor-tok'>(B),,<mor-tok'> {N} ``^star''. Pl. <momor-to'g-e>, <momor-tog-le>.
Re<momortok'->(B) {V} ``(star) to ^appear''. E.g. <badol aDiGna momortogna> `stars would have appeared if there were no clouds'. See <kimitok'->, <arketok'->.
Re<mon = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^like, to ^love, to ^elect, to ^select''. *Des.
Re<mona = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^prohibit''. *Des.<ma:na:> `prohibition'.
Re<mona'>(F) {ADJ} ``^big, ^fat''. E.g. <mona'-bay remo> `fat man'; <mona'-bay selane> `fat girl'.
Re<monDi>(B) {ADJ} ``^impudent''. E.g. <monDi Dem-> `to be shameless'. *Des.<mondi>.
Re<monDoi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''.
Re<mone = oDem->(B) {V} ``to ^remind''. *Des.
Re<monza>(F),,<moJjai>(B) {ADV} ``in the ^middle''. *Des.
Re<moJji>(B) {N} ``^seed of fruit''. Pl. <-le>. |<moJji GkusuiG> `seed of jackfruit'. *Des.
Re<moGgor>(B),,<mogor>(B) {N} ``^crocodile''. See <muGgur>. *Des.
Re<mo~ka>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<mor>(B),,<mori>(B),,<muri>(B) {INTERR} ``^how''. E.g. <mor-lon> `whatever'; <mor-bai> `what kind of' (Des.<kemtiTa:>).
Re<moR->(B) {V} ``to ^pull by the ear''. !preceded by <luntur>. *Des.
Re<moRa>(B) {N} ``the ^turn in the line of ploughing''. *Des.<moRa>.
Re<morak'->(B) {V} ``to ^rise from the bed''. See <murak'->, <morak'->.
Re<moray>(F) {ADJ} ``^sweet''.
Re<morai=bai>(B) {ADJ} ``^deceitful''. {N} a ^quarrelsome person''.
Re<moRea>(B) {ADJ} ``^brown''.
Re<morka=bai>(B) {N} ``one whose ^ear is ^cut (masc.)''. !preceded by <luntur>. Fem. <morki-bai> (usually applied to cows).
Re<morki>(B) {N} ``^dirt''. {ADJ} ``dirty''. {V} ``to be ^dirty''. E.g. <mpo' morki-ga> `the cloth has become dirty'. Caus. <o-morki->. *Des.<morki>.
Re<morsi~ i~>(F),,<morsiG>(B) {N} ``^chili''. {V} ``to be ^pungent''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Caus. <o-morsiG>. E.g. <o-morsiG-> `to cook an overpungent food'. *Des.
Re<mor-tok'>(B),,<momor-tok'>(B) {N} ``^star''.
Re<moTa>(B) {ADJ} ``^male''. *Des.
Re<motri>(B),,<montri>(B) {N} ``^minister''. *Des.<montri>.
Re<mpa'sur>(B) {NB} ``^armpit''.
Re<mpar->(B) {V} ``to ^blow out fire''.

Re<mpo'>(B),,<umpo'>(F)/<po'>(B)F {N} ``^cloth, woman's ^dress''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <nsugra mpo'> `skin of a banana'.
Re<mpor>(B) {N} ``^husband''. Pl. <-e>. E.g. <niG-por> `my husband'; <nam-por> `your husband'; <mpo-reG> `her husband'.
Re<muga>(B) {N} ``^<koksa:> ^fish''.
Re<mug-siG>(B) {N} ``^smoke''.
Re<mui>(B),,<muiG>(B),,<muy>(B),,<mui~>(B) {NUM} ``^one (neut.)''. ^001. E.g. <mui-DeruG> `a deer having one horn'; <mui-Dion-D-rem> `people of one family'; <muioG> `one whole'.
Re<muy>(F) {NUM} ``^one''. ^001. !used for non-human objects, no classifier suffix.
Re<muiDa>(B),,<muinDa>(B),,<minDa>(B) {NUM} ``^one (masc., fem.), alone''.
Re<muksiG>(F) {N} ``^smoke''. !<-siG> allom of <-suG> `fire'?.
Re<mula>(B) {N} ``^radish''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<mulia>(B) {N} ``a ^man of the Mulia community''. Pl. <-le>. ?Bhat notes: in this area their function is to collect articles and utensils of the dead from the graveyard.
Re<mulke>(B) {ADV} ``^even a little, ^at all''. *Des.
Re<mul=suloi>(B) {NB} ``^womb''.
Re<mumor=to'>(F) {N} ``^star''.
Re<mun>(B),,<mon>(B) {N} ``^desire''. *Des.<mon>, Des.<mOn>.
Re<muna>(B) {N} ``^pocket, ^bag''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<muNa>.
Re<muNa>(F) {N} ``^bag''. !cf. 630b.
Re<muNa>(F) {N} ``^pocket''. *Loan.
Re<muna'>(B) {ADJ} ``^big''. {N} big one, ^elder brother''. E.g. <nen muna'-na Dio> `house of our elder brother'.
Re<muna'->(B) {V} ``to be ^big, to ^grow''. Caus. <o-muna'->.
Re<muna'->(B) {V} ``to ^make another person or thing big''. Caus. <o-muna'->.
Re<muna' gine>(H) {NB} ``^molar teeth''.
Re<muna' = maG>(B) {NK} ``^eldest brother''.
Re<muna'=bob=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^person with a large head''. !masc. <muna'-bo'ba>, pl. <muna'bo'b-e>, <muna'bob-le>; fem. <muna'-bobboi>, pl. <muna'-bob-boy-e>.
Re<muna'moJjea = maG>(B) {NK} ``^second eldest brother''.
Re<muna'=noG>(B) {NK} ``^elder wife''. E.g. <muna'-noG-na o~'o~> `son of (my) elder wife'.
Re<muna'Ra>(B) {NK} ``^elder ^brother, elder one (masc., fem.), ^chicken_pox (lit. the big one, the big gentleman)''.
Re<muna=susub=rem>(B) {N} ``a ^pickpocket''.
Re<munDa>(B) {N} ``a ^natural lake''. *Des.
Re<munDe = bela>(B),,<muNDi = bela>(F) {N} ``^midday''. E.g. <munDe-bela-susum> `lunch'. |<bela> `time'.
Re<mundi>(B) {N} ``^ear^ring worn in the helix of the ear; ^nose-^ring''. *Des.
Re<munDi>(B) {N} ``earthen ^pan for cooking [B]; clay ^pot_^lid [F]''.
Re<munDi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<muNDi=tanja>(F) {N} ``hammerheaded ^axe''.
Re<mundli>(B),,<muNDli>(F) {N} ``a ^section or ^clan of the ^Bonda''.
Re<mundra>(B) {N} ``^earring worn by men in the lobe of the ear''.
Re<munDri>(B) {ADJ} ``having no ^horn (as a doe)''. !Used in a song.
Re<munji>(F) {N} ``^seed''. *Loan.
Re<munu; = gsin>(F) {N} ``^di''. ?.

Re<muJjur>(B) {N} ``^mouthpiece of a flute''. ?Bhat notes -j- = -z-/rdg.
Re<muGglu=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Tues^day''.
Re<muGgur>(F) {N} ``^crocodile''. !L?.
Re<muGgur>(H) {N} ``^crocodile''. !{Sk.<makara>.
Re<muGna>(B) {N} ``^<mulga:> ^tree''.
Re<mupuT->(B) {V} ``to ^sprout, to ^germinate''. E.g. <Jer mupuTga> `the seed germinated'.
Re<mur>(B) {N} ``^<ba:v-bi:ja:> ^tree''.
Re<mur>(H) {NB} ``^nape of neck (?)''.
Re<murak'->(B),,<morak'->(B) {V} ``to ^rise from the bed''. E.g. <mura'-ta> `he/she will rise'. Caus. <o-murak'->.
Re<mursa = i->(B) {V} ``to ^faint''. *Des.
Re<mu=sina=sini=bela>(B) {N} ``^dusk (when people's faces can be recognized with difficulty from a distance)''.
Re<muso>(B) {ADV} ``^once, ^one turn, in a game''.
Re<musri = op'>(B) {N} ``^<masur> ^pulse, ^lentil''. Echo-word <musri-musra>.
Re<musuk'->(B),,<musu'->(B) {V} ``to ^dream''.
Re<muta>(B)F,,<muTa>(B) {N} ``small brass ^pot''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<muti>(B) {N} ``^finger-ring''. *Des.<mudi>, prob. partly reanalyzed after <-ti> `hand'.
Re<mutla>(F),,<muTla>(B) {N} ``^hammer, ^flail''. *Loan.
Re<mu=to=ga>(F) {N} ``^day after day after ^tomorrow''.
Re<mwira=beDANa>(F) {N} ``^flutes and ^drums''. !used as compound noun with this gloss in several texts.
Re<n>(B) {IX} ``an infix which denotes ^reciprocity, ^emphasis, ^duality, etc.''. Cf. <-nu->.
Re<na>(B),,<n>(B),,<Na>(F) {SX} ``^genitive suffix''. !<-na> is also a suffix for conditional verbs.
Re<na'laG>(B)F {N} ``^vulture, ^kite, ^hawk''. ^bird. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<na'po'>(B) {N} ``^cloth worn by Bonda women''. Pl. <na'po'R-e>.
Re<nabaed>(B) {N} ``^sugar''.
Re<naag>(B),,<naG>(B)F,,<naG-bu>(B),<naG-bu'>(B) {N} ``^cobra''. *Des.<na:g>.
Re<nay>(B)F,,<ney>(B),,<nei>(B),,<ne>(B) {PRON} ``^we (1st_person_plural)''.
Re<nayDa>(F) {N} ``^coconut''. *Loan.
Re<nayk>(F),,<nayik>(B),,<nayek>(B) {N} ``village ^headman''. *Loan.
Re<naira>(B) {N} ``^nullah''. *Des.
Re<nai-saG>(B),,<nay=saG>(F) {NB} ``^femur, ^shin''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. !<saG> `bone'.
Re<nala>(B) {N} ``a ^tube for blowing fire with the mouth''. *Des.
Re<nali>(B) {N} ``^gun''. *Des.
Re<naNDe>(F),,<nanDe>(B) {PP} ``^through [F], ^in comparison with, ^than, ^from, ^to, ^up to''. E.g. <niG nanDe no muna'> `you are older than me'; <aten-nanDe> is equiv. to <atenanDe> (q.v.).
Re<naG>(B)F {PRON} ``^we_^two (1st_person_dual)''.
Re<naG>(B)F,,<naG-bu>(B),<naG-bu'>(B),,<naag>(B) {N} ``^cobra''. *Des.<na:g>.
Re<naGlili' = sugo>(B) {} ``^as if embracing''. See <sugo>.
Re<nap->(B) {V} ``to ^measure (field)''. *Des.
Re<nar>(F) {N} ``sticky-field ^harrow''.
Re<nara>(B) {N} ``stalk of ^lotus''.
Re<naRi>(B) {N} ``^pulse''. *Des.
Re<nayik>(B),,<nayek>(B),,<nayk>(F) {N} ``village ^headman''. *Loan.
Re<nDainDa>(B),,<nDoyGDa'>(F) {N} ``a large ^date-^palm ^tree [F]; a tree resembling it [B]''.

Re<nDe>(B) {INTERJ} ``^bring (it)!''. |Only the second person imperative form is available (occurs in a Paus-porob song).
Re<nDi'-mo'>(B),,<inDi'-mo'>(B),,<ndi=mo>(F) {NY} ``^last_^year''.
Re<nDoi>(B),,<inDoi>(B),,<nDe>(B),,<enDe>(B) {ADV} ``^at that time, ^when''.
Re<nDraGgai>(B),,<ANDraGgay'>(F) {N} ``^rib [F]; rib or ^vein of a ^leaf''. Pl. <-le>, <nDraGgay-e>.
Re<nDrem>(H),,<ANDRem>(F) {N} ``^wing''.
Re<nDu-suG>(B) {N} ``^heel''. |<suG>\<tiksuG> `foot, leg'.
Re<ne>(B),,<ney>A {PRON} ``^we (1st_person_plural)''. E.g. <nenbo> `in our house'; <nemba'> `my father, our father'; <ne-maG> `my/our elder brother'.
Re<ne'tuG>(F) {N} ``aluminum ^necklace''.
Re<nep'>(B),,<nep>(F) {N} ``^gong''. Pl. <ne'b-e>.
Re<neli>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''. *Loan.
Re<neri>(B),,<Jeri>(B),,<eri>(B) {NB} ``^body''.
Re<neu>(B) {N} ``^funnel''. {V} ``to ^make a leaf-funnel''. Pl. <-le>. See <niu~>.
Re<ni>(B) {SX} ``^progressive tense''. E.g. <uiga-ni> `he is going'; <to'ga-ni> `it is becoming loose'; <sumo'niG-ni> `I am eating'. *Des.
Re<ni>(B) {IX} ``^dual number''. Cf. <-nu->.
Re<ni>(B) {PP} ``^from''.
Re<nije>(B) {} ``^self''. E.g. <niG nije>, <niG> `myself'. *Des.
Re<niman>(B),,<liman>(B) {ADJ} ``^good, ^big''. *Des.
Re<nim-ba'>(B) {NK} ``^my ^father''. |<<niG-ba'>>.
Re<nimi>(B) {N} ``^name''. *So.<AJ+m>.
Re<ninda>(B) {ADJ} ``^solid''.
Re<ninDa sela~>(H),,<DinDa = sela~>(B) {N} ``^grown-up ^un^married_^girl''.
Re<ninden>(B) {N} ``a primary ^clan''. E.g. <omDi-le-na gusuG-ger-e-na ninden gusu'ge, ko'ne kirsani remo-le> `the original clan for the OmDi and GusuGger is Gusu'ge, these are Kirsa:ni people'. *Des.<ninda:n>; Sk.<nida:na> `primary cause'.
Re<niG>(B) {PRON} ``^I (^1st_person_singular)''. Acc. <a-niG> `me', gen. <-na>. *So.<JEn>.
Re<nisanDi = unDi>(B) {N} ``a village ^goddess who appears in dreams in the form of a <jhoReya:> woman''.
Re<nisot>(B) {ADJ} ``^idle''. {V} ``to be ^idle''.
Re<niu~>(B),,<niyu>(F) {N} ``leaf ^pipe, ^cigar, ^<biRi>''. Pl. <-le>. See <neu>.
Re<niubok'>(B),,<niw=bo'>(F) {N} ``^razor, ^dagger''. Pl. <niubo'-le>, <niubo'g-e>. See <neubok'>.
Re<no>(B)F {PRON} ``^thou, ^you (^2nd_person singular)''. Acc. <a-no>, gen. <no-n>, <no-na>.
Re<no'g=Da>(F) {N} ``^winding_^frame''.
Re<no'Ri>(B),,<nori>(F) {N} ``^cloth or ^skirt worn by Bonda women''.
Re<no'tu>(B) {N} ``bamboo ^door''. Pl. <-le>. See <nontu>.
Re<no=go=Ta>(F) {NUM} ``^nine''. ^009.
Re<noki>(B)F {N} ``metal ^pot for cooking rice''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<noki>.
Re<nokserpo'>(B) {N} ``a bamboo ^pole fitted or hung horizontally for hanging up clothes''. See <okser>.
Re<noli>(B) {N} ``^gun''. *Des.<noli>.
Re<nonoG>(B) {N} ``long bamboo ^shaft with which the ceiling of a hut is tied''.
Re<nontu>(H) {N} ``bamboo ^door''. See <no'tu>.

Re<nookor>(B) {N} ``^servant''. *Hi.<naukar>.
Re<nor>(B) {N} ``^bobbin''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<noRea>(B),,<noiRa>(B),,<naRea>(B) {N} ``^coconut''. *Des.
Re<nori>(F),,<no'Ri>(B) {N} ``^cloth or ^skirt worn by Bonda women''.
Re<norpi'>(B) {N} ``^knee-^gout''.
Re<Gsa'-pi>(H),,<nsak=pi>(F) {N} ``^nest''. |<pi>\<piri> `bird'. Syn. <guRa-pi'>(B).
Re<nsa'-mo'>(B),,<nsa'=mo'>(F),,<nsag-mo'>(B),,<nsaG-mo'>(B),,<nse'-mi'>(B) {NB} ``^eyelash''. Pl. <-le>, <-Re>. |<-mo'> `eye'.
Re<nsap'>(B) {NB} ``^waist''. Pl. <nsab-le>, loc. <nsab-bo>.
Re<nsai>(B),,<nsay'>(F) {ADJ} ``^black [B]''. {N} ``^soot''.
Re<nsaG->(B) {V} ``to ^decline to accept, to ^refuse''. E.g. <nsaG-niG> `I refused to accept'; <mai go.goy-sa nsaG-ga> `he refused to die'.
Re<nse'-mi'>(B),,<nse'=mi>(F)/<mi>(F) {NB} ``^nose''. Pl. <-le>. *So.<mu'u>.
Re<nselig=sak'>(B) {N} ``^red-faced monkey''. Pl. <nseligsa'g-e>, <nseligsag-le>. |<sak'>\<gisak'> `monkey'.
Re<nsembu>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^bean''.
Re<nseGgu>(H) {N} ``^creeper''.
Re<nser>(F) {N} ``^tree_^trunk''.
Re<nsiG->(B) {V} ``to be ^boiled, (rice) to be ^cooked''.
Re<nsir-li>(B),,<nsur-lu>(B),,<nsur=lu>(F) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu> `ear'.
Re<nso~>(B) {N} ``^spade, ^hoe''. {V} ``to become a space''. Pl. <nson-e>, <nso~-le>. E.g. <maapru nso~-ga> `God became a spade'. Caus. <o-nso~->.
Re<nsonDai>(H),,<nsonDay>(F) {N} ``^squirrel''. Syn. <Tilu>(B).
Re<nsoG-guk'>(B),,<nsoG=gu'>(F) {N} ``woman's brass ^neck-band''. Pl. <nsoG-gu'g-e>. |<-guk'> `neck'.
Re<nsor->(B) {ADJ} ``^dry''. {V} ``to be ^dried; to ^dry up''. Caus. <o-nsor->.
Re<nsuk'>(B),,<nsu>(F)/<su'>(F) {N} ``a large ^knife''. Pl. <nsu'g-e>, <nsug-le>, gen. <nsug-na>.
Re<nsugRa>(B),,<nsuguRa>(B),,<nsigRa>(B),,<nsu'gra>(F) {N} ``^banana, ^plantain''.
Re<nsur-lu>(B)F,,<nsir-li>(B) {N} ``upper ^ear^ring (worn by both sexes)''. |<-li>, <-lu>\<luntur> `ear'.
Re<nta~i~>(B),,<nte~i~>(H),,<nta~y~>(F)/<te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^bee [F] or large ^wasp [B]''. Gen. <-na>.
Re<ntar>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<bharge>)''.
Re<ntera'>(F) {ADJ} ``^blue, ^green''.
Re<ntlo>(B) {ADV} ``^that ^day''. E.g. <ntlo baGsa> `since then'; <ntlo minDip> `that night'.
Re<ntom-bok'>(B),,<ntoG-bok'>(B),,<ntoG=go'>(F) {NB} ``^brain''. Pl. <ntom-bo'g-e>, <ntoG-bo'g-e>. |<-bok'> `head'. Syn. <gudi>(B).
Re<ntop'->(B) {V} ``to ^lay_an_^egg''.
Re<ntra>(B)F,,<intra>(B),,<dra>(B) {N} ``^gruel, the liquid morning meal (= Or.<pej>)''. *?.
Re<ntu>(F) {PP} ``^near''.
Re<ntu'->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (a door)''.
Re<ntui>(B),,<ntu'i>(B),,<ntwi>(F)/<tui>(B),,<twi>(:) {N} ``^mushroom''. Pl. <ntuy-e>, <ntuy-le>.
Re<ntuG>(B)F {N} ``^cattle_^tick [F], ^cow_^flea [B]''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<ntur>(B) {N} ``^leaf-cup ^pin''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>.
Re<ntur->(B),,<ontur->(B) {V} ``to ^leave''.

Re<ntur=niuG>(B) {N} ``big red ^ant''.
Re<nu>(B),,<ni>(B) {IX} ``^dual number; ^reciprocal''. {PRON} ``^we_^two (in songs)''. Cf. <n>.
Re<Ja'>(F) {N} ``^sunshine, ^sun^light''.
Re<JaGa>(F) {ADV} ``this ^morning''.
Re<Jap>(F) {ADJ} ``^light weight''.
Re<Jelam>(H)F {N} ``^cital ^deer''.
Re<Jer>(B)F {N} ``^seed of a fruit [B]; ^mango_^pit [F]''.
Re<Jeri>(B) {NB} ``^body''. Pl. <-le>. {V} ``to be ^fat''. Caus. <o-Jeri->. *Gu.<neri>.
Re<Jarom>(F),,<Jerom>(B) {NB} ``^nerve, ^blood_vessel, ^vein''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<Jilem>(H),,<Jelem>(F) {N} ``a type of ^bee [F]; its ^hive [H]''.
Re<Jiyom>(H),,<Jom>(F) {N} ``^brinjal (^eggplant, ^aubergine)''. See <iJom>.
Re<Jiyosa'm>(B) {N} ``a ^food made of ^<manDeya:> ^millet''.
Re<Jjur>(B),,<AN=zur>(F),,<uJjur>(B),,<yaJjur>(B) {N} ``^morning (about 7:30 a.m.) [B], ^dawn [F]''.
Re<J[on]oG>(B),,<J[un]oG>(H),,<y[un]oG>(F),,<[in]oG>(B) {N} ``^yoke''. |<-Vn-> nominal. infix, <yoG-> `to yoke'. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>.
Re<Jur>(B) {V} ``to be ^dark''. Caus. <o-Jur->.
Re<GgenDro>(B),,<iGgenDro>(B) {NUM} ``^three (human)''. ^003.
Re<Gger>(B) {N} ``^young man, ^laborer, ^boy, ^servant''. {V} ``to ^mature, to ^grow_up (male); to become a young man''. Pl. <-e>; <Gger-gu> `male child'; <Ggere> `(honorific pl.) husband, young man'; echo-word <Gger-Ggar>.
Re<Ggo>(B) {N} ``^crab''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<Ggom>(B) {N} ``^village''.
Re<GgorgaG>(H) {N} ``^centipede''.
Re<GgoRuG>(B),,<GgoruG>(B) {N} ``^crab''.
Re<GguGrak'>(B),,<GguGra>(F) {N} ``^date-^palm ^tree''. Pl. <GguGra'g-e>, <GguGrag-le>.
Re<Gkuk'>(B),,<ru~ku>(B) {N} ``^rice''. Pl. <Gku'g-e>, <Gkug-le>.
Re<Gkui>(B),,<Gkui~>(B) {NK} ``younger ^sister''. E.g. <Gkui-DeG> `his/her younger sister'.
Re<Gkui>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<la:Ggel ka:nda:>)''.
Re<Gkui~>(B),,<GkuiG>(B),,<Gkwi>(F)/<kwi~>(F) {N} ``earthen ^pot''.
Re<Gkui~>(B) {NK} ``^father-in-law (husband's elder brother, wife's elder brother)''. See <ba'G-kui~>.
Re<Gkui~-te~>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^wasp living in paddy-fields''. |<te~>\<nte~i~> `a large wasp'.
Re<Gkurlop'>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tuber (= Des.<pita: ka:nda:>)''.
Re<GkusuiG>(B),,<GkusiG>,,<GkosiG>(B) {N} ``^jackfruit''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<o->(B) {PX} ``a prefix used to form ^causatives, ^transitives, and some parasmaipada types of verbs''.
Re<o->(:) {PX(V)} ``^reciprocal, ^each_other, ^one_another''. Syn. <-nu>,<-n->. *So.<Al->,<Ar-> `id.'.
Re<o'-aDiG>(F) {N} ``a ^fight''. |<o-> `causative' prefix to verbs; <aDiG-> `to fight'.
Re<o'mpui>(B),,<o'mpui=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish (=Des.<goRsi>)''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'.
Re<o'G>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. E.g. <o'G tu-> `to say yes'; <o'GRo> `said yes'.
Re<o~'o~>(B),,<'o~o~>(B),,<'on>(B) {NK} ``^son, ^daughter, ^niece, ^nephew (husband's brother's child, wife's sister's child)''. E.g. <o~'on-DeG> `his/her son'.
Re<o'reG>(B),,<oreG>(B),,<orai>(B) {N} ``^sickle''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>, gen. <-na>.

Re<op'->(B) {V} ``to ^bite, to ^sting, to ^chew''.
Re<op'>(B) {N} ``^curry, ^vegetable, anything eaten with rice''. Loc. <ob=bo>, gen. <ob=na>.
Re<oba>(B) {NK} ``^father''. Cf. <ba'>.
Re<o-bair->(B) {V} ``to make ^old''. |Caus. of <bair-> `'.
Re<o-bana->(B) {V} ``to make ^forget''. |Caus. of <bana-> `'.
Re<obka = suGo>(B) {N} ``green ^bamboo (fuel?)''.
Re<obogra->(B) {V} ``to ^deceive''. E.g. <obogralo> (used in a song).
Re<o-bu->(B) {V} ``to make ^intoxicated''. |Caus. of <bu-> `'.
Re<o-bu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^lose something''. |Caus. of <bu'-> `'.
Re<o-bugRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^drown another with the help of someone else''. |<bugRak'-> `'.
Re<o-buire'->(B) {V} ``to make ^contract''. |Caus. of <buire'-> `'.
Re<o-buitur->(B) {V} ``to ^spit at each other''. |<buitur->.
Re<o-bulu->(B),,<obolu->(B) {V} ``to ^ripen''. |Caus. of <bulu-> `to become ripe'.
Re<o-bunuk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^others fight with one another''. |Caus. of <bunuk'-> `', cf. <buk'-> `'.
Re<o-buro'->(B),,<oboro'->(B) {V} ``to ^rear, to ^save''. |Caus. of <buro'-> `'.
Re<o-buru->(B) {V} ``to make ^swell (by another)''. |Caus. of <buru-> `'.
Re<o-busep'->(B) {V} ``to give to ^suck''. E.g. <o-buse'b-o-niG> `I gave to suck'. |Caus. of <busep'-> `'.
Re<o-butuG->(B) {V} ``to ^frighten''. |Caus. of <butuG->,<botuG-> `to fear'.
Re<o-Dak'->(B) {V} ``to turn something into ^water, to ^liquefy ''. |Caus. of <Dak'-> `'.
Re<o-Dag..Rak'->(B),,<o-Dag..Dak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^wet''. |Caus. of <Dag.Dak'-> `'.
Re<o-Dai->(B),,<oDa'i->(B),,<oRa'i->(B) {V} ``to make ^climb''. See <Dai->.
Re<o-Dau->(B) {V} ``to have someone make ^small''. See <Dau->.
Re<o-Dik'->(B) {V} ``to make ^stay''. |Caus. of <Dik'-> `'.
Re<odig>(F) {ADJ} ``^much, ^more''. *Loan.
Re<o-Dile'->(B) {V} ``to make ^short''. |Caus. of <Dile'-> `'.
Re<o-Do->(B),,<o-Ro->(B) {V} ``to ^light a ^fire''. |Caus. of <Do-> `'.
Re<o-DoDo=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^laughed at by others''. |<DoDo-> `'.
Re<o-Don->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^carry something''. |Caus. of <Don-> `'.
Re<o-Drik'->(B) {V} ``to make ^lie_down''. |Caus. of <Drik'-> `'.
Re<o-Dug->(B) {V} ``to ^smell a flower''. |<Dug-> `'.
Re<o-Dug..Duk'->(B),,<o-Dug..Ruk'->(B) {V} ``to ^send''. |Caus. of <Dug.Duk'-> `'.
Re<ok'->(B) {V} ``to ^take on one's waist (hip?)''. ^carry, ^hip.
Re<o-ga'raG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^crooked-^legged''. |Caus. of <ga'raG-> `'.
Re<o-gai->(B) {V} ``to make ^enter, to ^drown someone''. |Caus. of <gai-> `'.
Re<o-gai->(B) {V} ``to ^drown one another, to ^put_on a shirt''. E.g. <ogai-g~niG> (?sic!) `I put on'; <ogayaniG> `I would have ^put on'. |Caus. of <gai-> `to enter'.
Re<o-gar->(B) {V} ``to ^tear something, to have someone tear something''. |Caus. of <gar-> `'.
Re<o-gari->(B) {V} ``to make a ^path''. |Caus. of <gari-> `'.
Re<o-ge'->(B) {V} ``to make to ^worship''. |Caus. of <ge'-> `'.
Re<o-gep'->(B) {V} ``to ^burn something''. |Caus. of <gep'-> `'.
Re<o-ge.ge'->(B) {V} ``to ^scratch another''. |Caus. of <ge~>,<ge.ge'-> `'.
Re<o-ge.gep'->(B) {V} ``to ^boil water, to ^heat''. |Caus. of <ge.gep'-> `'.
Re<o-gen-sak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^chew''. |Caus. of <gen-sak'-> `'.
Re<o-gi'->(B) {V} ``to make ^stick to''. |Caus. of <gi'-> `'.
Re<o-gi'->(B) {V} ``to ^apply, to ^paint ^medicine''. |Caus. of <gi'-> `'.

Re<o-goi->(B) {V} ``to ^kill''. |Caus. of <goi-> `'.
Re<o-golik'->(B) {V} ``to make a woman ^wear a ^sari''. |Caus. of <golik'-> `'.
Re<ogonslak'->(B) {V} ``to ^ask''.
Re<o-gosi->(B) {V} ``to make a man ^wear a ^cloth''. |Caus. of <gosi-> `'.
Re<o-gu'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^dig''. |Caus. of <gu'-> `'.
Re<o-gui=ti->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^hands ^washed''. E.g. <agu o-gui-ti> `have the boy's hands washed'. |Caus. of <gui-ti> `'.
Re<o-gui=mo'->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^face ^washed''. E.g. <no gitin remo buroG agu o-gui-mo'> `have him/her wash the boy's face'. |Caus. of <gui-mo'-> `'.
Re<o-gui=suG->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^feet ^washed''. |Caus. of <gui-suG-> `'.
Re<o-gui=tom->(B) {V} ``to have someone's ^mouth ^washed''. E.g. <agu o-gui-tom> `have the boy's mouth washed'. |Caus. of <gui-tom> `'.
Re<o-gunDlai->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^roll something''. |Caus. of <gunDlai-> `'.
Re<oy>(B) {INTERJ} ``^hallo, sister (female addressing female)''. Cf. <inDo>, <Do oy>, <Do inDo>.
Re<oy->(B) {V} ``to ^reap, to ^cut with sickle''. E.g. <oy-ker> `harvesting of paddy'; <oy-ker-tiG> `I will cut paddy'.
Re<o~y~>(F),,<o~i~>(B) {V} ``to ^think, to ^speak''. {N} ``^story''.
Re<o-e'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^bewitched''. |Caus. of <e'-> `'.
Re<oy'>(F) {N} ``^today''. {ADV} ``^daily''.
Re<oy-ja>(B)F {INTERR} ``^how_^much, ^how_^many, ^how, ^as_^much_as, ^as_^many_as, ^some''. E.g. <oyja sa'ga> `how many came (men, cows)'; <oyja suntiG> `how much will I say'; <oyja din uigsa> `some time having elapsed'.
Re<oy-jak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^ready''. See <o-oyjak'->.
Re<oy=ker>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^paddy''. |<oy-> `to ripen'.
Re<oy=masa>(B) {INTERJ} ``^hello, how are you?''.
Re<oy=mo>(F) {N} ``^this ^year''. |<oy-> allom. <oy'ka> `today'.
Re<o-iJo~=noG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^chase someone''. E.g. <amaipa o-iJo~-noG> `make those two chase one another'; <maipa o-iJo~-noGe> `they should chase one another'.
Re<oy=rig>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^<sua~> ^millet''.
Re<oy-te>(B) {ADJ} ``^that_^much''.
Re<o-etip'->(B),,<o-itip'->(B) {V} ``to ^pinch one another''. E.g. <mbayoG o-etip-ga> `they two pinched one another'.
Re<o-etip'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^pinch someone''. |Caus. of <etip'-> `'.
Re<oy-tin>(B),,<oy-tin-a>(B) {ADJ} ``^that_^much only''.
Re<o-iyo~'->(B) {V} ``to make water ^subside''. |Caus. of <iyo~'-> `'.
Re<o-jok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^thresh paddy''. |Caus. of <jok'-> `'.
Re<o-jor->(B) {V} ``to make ^descend''. |Caus. of <jor-> `'.
Re<o-ju->(B) {V} ``to ^show, to take someone where the object is and show''. |Caus. of <ju-> `'. Cf. <osi-> `'.
Re<o-ju=bor->(B) {V} ``to be ^seen by others''. E.g. <niG ape o-jubor Di'tiG> `I am being seen by all of you'. See <ju->, <oDoDbor->, <sobbor->, <suGbor->.
Re<o-juk'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^pick_up something''. |Caus. of <juk'-> `'.
Re<o-juk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^get''. |Caus. of <juk'-> `'.
Re<o-julai->(B) {V} ``''. |Caus. of <julai-> `'.
Re<o-ju=nu->(B) {V} ``to ^see one another''. E.g. <o-junuG-naG>, <o-junug-naG> `we two saw one another'. |<ju-> `'.

Re<o-kani->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^close their eyes''. |Caus. of <kani-> `'.
Re<o-ko'n>(B),,<o-ko'n-a>(B) {ADJ} ``^this_^much, ^so_much''. |<ko'n> `'.
Re<o-ko'TaG->(B) {V} ``to make ^emaciated''. |Caus. of <ko'TaG-> `'.
Re<o-kon = boros>(F) {} ``^so_many ^years...''. *Loan.
Re<o-koTkoTte->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^tighten something''. E.g. <amai o-koTkoTtee> `have ^it tightened by him'. |Caus. of <koTkoTte-> `'.
Re<ok-Roi>(B) {ADV} ``^now''.
Re<okser->(B) {V} ``to ^hang up, to ^un^furl''.
Re<o-ku.kui->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wrap something''. |Caus. of <ku.kui-> `'.
Re<o-kuma->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^bathe someone''. E.g. <no agu o-kuma-a mai broG> `have the child bathed by him'. |Caus. of <kuma-> `'.
Re<o-kum=bok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wash someone's ^head''. E.g. <agu o-kumbok'> `have the boy's head washed'. |Caus. of <kum-bok'> `'. Syn. <o-gui-mo'->.
Re<okuniRak'->(B) {V} ``to ^scold''.
Re<o-kuJ->(B) {V} ``to ^abuse each other''. |<kuJ-> `'.
Re<o-kuRay->(B) {V} ``''. |Caus. of <kuRay-> `'.
Re<o-kurkop'->(B) {V} ``to make someone a ^hunch-back''. |Caus. of <kurkop'> `'.
Re<o-kursak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^beard ^grow''. |Caus. of <kursak'-> `'.
Re<ola'>(F),,<ula'>(F),,<ulak'>(B)/<u>(F) {N} ``^leaf; ^paper [B]''. Pl. <ula'g-e>, <ulag-le>. E.g. <ula' garo' ruG> `bring leaves from the tree'.
Re<o-lai->(B) {V} ``to ^boil water''. |Caus. of <lai-> `'.
Re<olai->(B) {V} ``to ^carry something (as a bag)''. *Des.
Re<olai->(B) {V} ``to ^hang up, to ^suspend''. Caus. <o-olai->. *Des.
Re<o-lakar->(B) {V} ``to make another ^tired''. |Caus. of <lakar-> `'.
Re<ole>(F) {ADJ} ``^pair''. *Loan.
Re<o-le'->(B) {V} ``to make ^sit, to make a weekly market take place''. E.g. <a-o-le'-to> `they will not make (the weekly market) sit, i.e. take place'. |Caus. of <le'-> `'.
Re<o-lemo'->(B) {V} ``to ^ask to put to sleep another person''. |Caus. of <lemo'-> `'.
Re<oli>(B) {ADJ} ``^good''. E.g. <oli anDa> `ugly'.
Re<o-li'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^put_out a ^fire''. E.g. <o-li'-niG> `I would have had the fire put out'. |Caus. of <li'-> `'.
Re<oli-an>(F) {ADJ} ``^ugly''.
Re<oli=aNDra=bay>(F) {N} ``^Remo''. |Noun phrase; the adj alone also means `ugly'.
Re<oli=aNDra=rem>(F) {N} ``^bad ^man''. !substantive.
Re<olibi>(B) {N} ``^threshing''.
Re<o-lim->(B) {V} ``to ^prick''. |Caus. of <lim-> `'.
Re<o-lo->(B) {V} ``to make be ^left over, to ^save articles from being spent''. |Caus. of <lo-> `'.
Re<o-lok'->(B) {V} ``to make ^fall''. |Caus. of <lok'-> `'.
Re<olsi>(B)F,,<olsi = su'u>(B) {N} ``^olsi, ^olsi oil, ^linseed''. *Loan.
Re<o-lu'->(B) {V} ``to make another ^beg''. |Caus. of <lu'-> `'.
Re<o-lup'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^swallow''. |Caus. of <lup'-> `'.
Re<oluk'->(B) {V} ``to ^put on a shirt or vest''.
Re<o'om>(B)F/<om>(F) {N} ``^arrow''. Pl. <-le>, gen. <-na>. E.g. <o'om-rem> `one who has died being pierced with an arrow'.
Re<om->(B) {V} ``to ^hatch an ^egg''.
Re<o-mak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^know, to ^console, to ^argue, to ^teach''. |Caus. of <mak'-> `'.

Re<o-malak'->(B) {V} ``to produce the ^sound of a musical instrument, to make the cow yell with the help of another''. |Caus. of <malak'-> `'.
Re<o-man->(B) {V} ``to make another ^obey''. |Caus. of <man-> `'.
Re<o-maG->(B) {V} ``to make ^play''. |Caus. of <maG-> `'.
Re<omDile>(B) {N} ``a ^section of the ^Bonda''. |Plural.
Re<o-metoG->(B) {V} ``to make ^thin''. |Caus. of <metoG-> `'.
Re<omin>(B) {N} ``^ameen, ^surveyor''. Pl. <-le>. *Hi.
Re<o-morki->(B) {V} ``to make ^dirty''. |Caus. of <morki> `'.
Re<o-morsiG->(B) {V} ``to make ^pungent''. E.g. <mai ama' o-morsiG-o> `he made the curry pungent'. |Caus. of <morsiG-> `'.
Re<o-mrak'->(B),,<o-murak'->(B),,<o-morak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^rise from bed''. |Caus. of <morak'-> `'.
Re<omrut>(B) {N} ``^papaya ^fruit''. *Des.
Re<o-muna'->(B) {V} ``to make (a tree, etc.) ^grow''. |Caus. of <muna'-> `'.
Re<o'on>(F),,<o'on=Day>(F) {NK} ``^child, ^son, ^daughter''. !applied to following kin: so; da; elbrso/da; yobrso/da; mosisoso/da; mobrsoso/da; fabrsoso/da; fasisoso/da; also wisiso/da; hubrso/da; hubrsoso/da''.
Re<oNDi>(F) {NP} ``Hindu ^earth_^goddess''.
Re<o-nDoi>(B) {} ``^when''. See <nDoi>.
Re<onel = poRi>(B) {N} ``^one ^anna''. See <poRi>.
Re<o'on=gila>(F) {N} ``small ^pot for dal (pulse)''.
Re<o'o~n=goy>(F) {N} ``^calf''.
Re<onka>(B) {N} ``^gourd''.
Re<o'o~n=me>(F) {N} ``^kid''.
Re<ono-lubo'>(F) {ADJ} ``^muddied''.
Re<o'o~n=rem>(F) {N} ``^kitten''.
Re<ons>(F),,<o~s>(B)F {N} ``^duck, ^goose, ^swan''. ^bird. *Des.
Re<o'o~n=si>(F) {N} ``^nit''.
Re<o'on=siG>(F) {N} ``^chick''.
Re<o'o~n=so'>(F) {N} ``^pup''.
Re<o-nsor->(B) {V} ``to ^dry up''. |Caus. of <nsor-> `'.
Re<o'on=suG>(F),,<o'o~=suG>(F) {NB} ``^little_^toe (lit. ^child of the ^foot)''.
Re<ontal>E28 {N} ``^cobra_^moiety''.
Re<o'on=ti>(F) {NB} ``^little_^finger (lit. ^child of the ^hand)''. |<o'on> `child', <ti>\<titi> `hand'.
Re<ontre=DionD=rem>(B),,<ontre=DionD=remo>(B) {N} ``^neighbor, one living in a nearby house''.
Re<ontu'->(B) {V} ``to ^shut (a door); (a door) to be ^shut''. E.g. <kapaT ontu'ga> `the door is closed'.
Re<ontur>(B),,<ntur>(B) {V} ``to ^leave, to ^abandon, to ^divorce''. Caus. <o-ontur->.
Re<onuman = Dem->(B) {V} ``to ^consider, to ^argue in one's mind''. *Des.
Re<o-Jeri->(B) {V} ``to make another ^fat''. |Caus. of <Jeri-> `'.
Re<oJjla>(B) {N} ``both ^hands full''. *Des.
Re<o-Jur->(B) {V} ``to make ^dark''. |Caus. of <Jur-> `'.
Re<oG->(B) {V} ``to ^hear''. E.g. <oG-o'-na> `if heard'; <oG-na> `to be heard, worthy of being heard'}; <ooG-rem> `one who can hear'; <oG-o'-kin-D-rem> `one who has heard'. Caus. <o-oG->.

Re<o-oyjak'->(B) {V} ``to make ^ready''. |Caus. of <oyjak'-> `to be ready'.
Re<o-olai->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^hang_up something''. |Caus. of <olai-> `'.
Re<o-onsor->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^dry_up something''. |Caus. of <onsor-> `'.
Re<o-ontur->(B) {V} ``to ^leave one another''. E.g. <kunimpor o-ontur-ga> `husband and wife left one another'. |<ontur-> `to leave'.
Re<o-oG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^hear something''. |Caus. of <oG-> `'.
Re<ooG>(B) {INTERJ} ``^yes''. E.g. <ooGRo> `said yes'.
Re<o-oreG->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^make something''. |Caus. of <oreG-> `'.
Re<o-oRik'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wear a sari''. |Caus. of <oRik'-> `'.
Re<op->(B) {V} ``to ^forgive, to ^condone''. *Des.
Re<o-pa'r->(B) {V} ``to make ^dawn''. |Caus. of <pa'r-> `'.
Re<o-per->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^burn his mouth (with chili, salt, etc.)''. |Caus. of <per-> `'.
Re<o-po'->(B) {V} ``to make ^cross (by another)''. |Caus. of <po'-> `'.
Re<o-po~o~rai->(B) {V} ``to make ^swim''.
Re<o-puglaG->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^fold something''. |Caus. of <puglaG-> `'.
Re<o-pugruk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^break''. E.g. <amai o-pugruk'> `have (it) broken by him'. |Caus. of <pugruk'-> `'.
Re<o-punDay->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^rest''. |Caus. of <punDay-> `'.
Re<o-puTep'->(B) {V} ``to ^snap someone's fingers''. |Caus. of <puTep'-> `'.
Re<or>(F) {N} ``^Satreng ^plant''.
Re<oRap'->(B) {V} ``to ^slaughter (cattle)''.
Re<orai>(B),,<oreG>(B),,<o'reG>(B) {N} ``^sickle''.
Re<orai>(B),,<oroi>(B) {NEG} ``^indeed ^not''.
Re<orai>(B) {N} ``a kind of large ^rat''. See <urai~>.
Re<oRai->(B) {V} ``to ^attach string to bow''.
Re<o-raktik'->(B) {V} ``to ^startle another''. |Caus. of <raktik'-> `'.
Re<o-raG->(B) {V} ``to make ^cook rice''. |Caus. of <raG-> `'.
Re<o-rapu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^throw''. |Caus. of <rapu'-> `'.
Re<oRe->(B) {V} ``to ^go ^together''. !two forms of this verb occur in a song: <oRela> `come with us', <oRetne> `we shall come'.
Re<o-re'->(B) {V} ``to ^wound another''. |Caus. of <re'-> `'.
Re<oreG->(B) {V} ``to be ^made''. E.g. <niG oreG-oniG-sa oreG-ga> `it was made, because I made it'.
Re<oreG->(B) {V} ``to ^make, to ^tie, to ^build a house, to ^marry, to ^set up''. Caus. <o-oreG->.
Re<oreG->(B) {V} ``to ^winnow sidewise''.
Re<ori'->(B) {V} ``to be ^pounded''. E.g. <saGsaG ori'g-a> `turmeric has been pounded'.
Re<oRik'->(B) {V} ``to ^wear cloth (by a woman)''. Caus. <o-oRik'->.
Re<o-rim->(B) {V} ``to make ^others fight''. Caus. of <rim-> `'.
Re<orkit>(B) {ADJ} ``^poor''.
Re<orkit->(B),,<orkit = oDem->(B) {V} ``to make another ^poor''.
Re<orkit->(B) {V} ``to be ^poor''.
Re<orlay=siG>(F) {N} ``^Paradise Flycatcher''.
Re<orle>(F),,<orle'>(B) {N} ``^parrot''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>; gen <-na>.
Re<orle'Ra>(B),,<orle'Da>(B) {N} ``^saliva''.
Re<oRo'=suG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw_away''. See <suG->.

Re<oroi>(B),,<arai>(B) {NEG} ``a ^negative expression''.
Re<oro~y~>(F) {N} ``^sickle''. |From verb <oroyny-> `to cut, harvest'.
Re<oroj->(B) {V} ``to ^earn''. E.g. <oroj-to-kina> `inherited'.
Re<o-Rom->(B) {V} ``to ^empty, to ^finish, to ^complete, to ^remove''. !from <Dom->.
Re<orpa>E219 {N} ``the ^last of the ^death ^rites''.
Re<orsel>(B) {N} ``^overseer''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<or=ti>(B)F {N} ``^finger ^ring''. Pl. <-le>. |<-ti> `hand'.
Re<o-ruk'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^open something''. |Caus. of <ruk'-> `'.
Re<oruG->(B) {V} ``to ^send''.
Re<oRuG->(B) {VI} ``to ^hang, to be ^suspended''. {VT} ``to ^hang up''.
Re<osa>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <bha:dra> (Aug.-Sept.); a festival held in the month of <bha:dra>''.
Re<o-sap'->(B) {V} ``to ^come (emphatic), to go with the speaker''. !Two forms of the verb occur in a song: <osa'b-a> `come with us', <osab-ne> `we shall go with you'. |<sap'->.
Re<o-sam->(B) {V} ``to ^help another person put down something from his head''. |Caus. of <sam-> `'.
Re<o-sari->(B) {V} ``to ^cause to ^flower''. E.g. <maapru o-sari-to> `God will make the tree blossom'. |Caus. of <sari-> `'.
Re<o-ser->(B) {V} ``to make ^sing''. |Caus. of <ser-> `to sing'.
Re<o-setuk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^pluck''. |Caus. of <setuk'-> `'.
Re<o-si'->(B) {V} ``to make ^trap''. |Caus. of <si'-> `'.
Re<o-si'->(B) {V} ``to ^hurt (another)''. |Caus. of <si'-> `'.
Re<osi'->(B) {V} ``to ^show (by bringing the object)''. See <ju->, <o-ju->.
Re<o-sip'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wear ^flowers''. |Caus. of <sip'-> `'.
Re<o-sileG->(B) {V} ``to make ^long''. |Caus. of <sileG-> `'.
Re<o-si=Rak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^strain water off boiled ^rice''. |Caus. of <si-Rak'-> `'.
Re<osiri>(F) {N} ``iron ^wire''.
Re<osna>(B) {N} ``^eave''. *Des.
Re<o-sop'->(B) {V} ``to make another ^hold, to ^sell''. |Caus. of <sop'-> `'.
Re<o-solok->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^straighten something''. E.g. <amai o-solok> `have him straighten it'. |Caus. of <solok-> `'.
Re<o-s[on]op'->(B) {V} ``to ^hold each other''. E.g. <naG o-sonob-naG> `we two held each other'. |Caus. of <sop'-> `'.
Re<osormo'->(B) {V} ``to ^wake up''.
Re<ospot>(B) {N} ``^<ashvattha> ^tree (%Ficus_religiosa)''.
Re<o-su->(B) {V} ``to ^massage another''. See <su->.
Re<o-su~->(B) {V} ``to make ^speak''. |Caus. of <su~-> `'.
Re<o-su'gar->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^sweep with a hard broom''. |Caus. of <su'gar-> `'.
Re<o-subu->(B) {V} ``to make ^sweet''. |Caus. of <subu-> `'.
Re<o-suk'->(B) {V} ``to make ^sweep with a soft broom''. |Caus. of <suk'-> `'.
Re<o-sug..sug=bo'->(B) {V} ``to make ^comb''.
Re<o-sugur->(B) {V} ``to ^warm another by the side of fire''. |Caus. of <sugur-> `'.
Re<o-sum->(B) {V} ``to ^feed''. |Caus. of <sum-> `to eat'.
Re<o-s[un]uG->(B) {V} ``to ^throw at each other, to ^sell to one another''. E.g. <pambayoG o-sunuG-pa> `you two threw at each other'. |Caus. of <suG-> `to throw'.
Re<o-suG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^throw''. |Caus. of <suG-> `to throw'.

Re<o-supor->(B) {V} ``to ^lick one another''.
Re<osur>(B) {N} ``^mask''. *Des.
Re<o-su..su'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^wipe off someone's sweat''. E.g. <o kuni, gun-suleG samai osusu'> `O wife, have him wipe the sweat off the child'. |Caus. of <su.su'-> `'.
Re<o-ta'mi->(B) {V} ``to make ^sneeze''. |Caus. of <ta'mi-> `'.
Re<o-ta~y->(B) {V} ``to make ^weave''. |Caus. of <ta~y-> `'.
Re<o-taGaG->(B) {V} ``to make another ^crawl''. |Caus. of <taGaG-> `'.
Re<o-taGmo'->(B) {V} ``to have the eyes ^opened by another''. |Caus. of <taGmo'-> `'.
Re<o-tara'->(B) {V} ``to make ^daytime, to make ^bright''. |Caus. of <tara'-> `'.
Re<o-taram->(B) {V} ``to ^touch one another''.
Re<o-teGgu'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^chase (someone)''. E.g. <amai o-teGguR-o'-niG> `I made him chase (someone)'. |Caus. of <teGgu'-> `'.
Re<o-time->(B) {V} ``to make something ^new''. |Caus. of <time-> `'.
Re<o-tiniG->(B) {V} ``to ^shoot at someone''. E.g. <o-tiniG-pa> `you two shot at one another'. |Caus. of <tiG-> `to shoot'.
Re<o-tiG->(B) {V} ``to be ^pierced''. E.g. <mai amakto mai o-tiG-ga> `he did not that he was pierced (by another)'??.
Re<o-tipa'->(B) {V} ``to ^conceal someone''. |Caus. of <tipa'-> `'.
Re<oTi=pinDa>(B) {N} ``lower part of ^wall from veranda to ground''.
Re<o-Tiprok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^tumble someone down''. E.g. <niG o-Tipro'goniG> (1st pers. past). |Caus. of <Tiprok'-> `'.
Re<oTkay->(B) {V} ``to ^obstruct''. !cf. <oTok'->. *Des.
Re<o-to~->(B),,<o-toG->(B),,<o-ton->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^stand up, to make someone ^get_up''. |Caus. of <to~-> `'.
Re<o-tok'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^pick_up something ^stealthily''. |Caus. of <tok'-> `'.
Re<o-tok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^take_off their cloth''. |Caus. of <tok'-> `'.
Re<otok'->(B) {V} ``to ^remove an embedded thorn''. E.g. <ato'g-a> `he removed the thorn'.
Re<o-togRak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone get someone up''. ^get_up. See <togRak'->.
Re<oToi>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<oTok->(B) {V} ``to get ^stuck''. E.g. <oTok-ta> `it gets stuck'; <punDa oTok-na goi-> `to die of suffocation'. *Des.
Re<o-tonto~->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^rub''. |Caus. of <tonto~-> `'.
Re<o-toG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^husk''. |Caus. of <toG-> `'.
Re<o-tu->(B) {V} ``to have someone or something ^tied''. |Caus. of <tu-> `'.
Re<o-tu=bok'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a turban''. |Caus. of <tu-bok'-> `to wear a turban'.
Re<o-tuk'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^weed''. |Caus. of <tuk'-> `'.
Re<o-tunu->(B) {V} ``to ^fill, to fill up''. |Caus. of <tunu-> `'.
Re<o-tuG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^wear a ring''. |Caus. of <tuG->.
Re<o-tur->(B) {V} ``to ^take out, to ^show, to ^expel, to ^turn out, to ^extract, to make ^emerge''. |Caus. of <tur->.
Re<o-tuRak'->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^urinate''. |Caus. of <tuRak'-> `to urinate'.
Re<o-u~->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^plant something''. |Caus. <u~-> `to plant'.
Re<o-u'->(B) {V} ``to give someone something to ^drink''. |Caus. of <u'-> `to drink'.
Re<o-uriG->(B) {V} ``to make someone ^walk''. |Caus. of <uriG->.
Re<o-wa->(B) {V} ``to make ^fly''. |Caus. of <wa-> `to fly'.

Re<o-wak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^crack something''. |Caus. of <wak'->. E.g. <noRia amai o-wak'> `have him crack the coconut'.
Re<oya'>(B),,<oyak'>(B) {N} ``^bow''. See <wak'>.
Re<o~yo~i->(B) {V} ``to ^converse''. See <o~i~->.
Re<oyoG>(B) {INTERJ} ``^alas''.
Re<pa'->(B) {V} ``(sky) to be ^cleared up''. E.g. <badolanD-sa pa'R-o mo.mor-to'ge tinaga> `there being no clouds the sky has cleared up, the stars are visible'.
Re<pa'r->(B) {V} ``to ^dawn''. Caus. <o-pa'r->.
Re<pa'Ru>(B) {N} ``^leaf''.
Re<pada>(B)F {N} ``^field, ^ground, ^plain''. *Loan [F].
Re<paDa>(F) {N} ``^fountain''.
Re<paDu>(F) {N} ``^shrub''.
Re<pak'->(B) {V} ``(petals) to ^open''. E.g. <sari pa'ga> `the flower unfolded its petals'. Caus. <o-pak'->.
Re<pay>(F)\<popay>(F) {NB} ``female ^genitals''.
Re<payti>(F),,<paiTi>(B) {N} ``^work, ^job''. *Des.
Re<pak>(F) {N} ``^side''. *Loan.
Re<pal>(B) {ADJ} ``^another, ^different''.
Re<pala>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^seedling''. *Loan.
Re<palai>(B),,<palay>(B),,<pilay>(B) {} ``^for, ^for the sake of''. E.g. <niG palai>, <niGna palai> `for me'; <ogai palai> `for filling in'; <ma palay> `what for, why'.
Re<palda>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<pali>(B) {N} ``^river_^bank''. *Des.<pa:li>.
Re<palni>(B) {N} ``^new ^leaf''. *Des.
Re<pan>(B) {N} ``^betel-leaf, ^betel-nut, etc.''. *Des.
Re<pand>(B),,<phand>(B) {N} ``^snare''. *Des.<pha:nd>.
Re<panD>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of <agraha:yaNa> (^November-^December)''. *Des.
Re<panDoi>(B),,<ponDoi>(B),,<poNDoy>(F) {N} ``^shoe''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<pandri>(F) {NP} ``girl's ^name''.
Re<paNDr=i>(F) {ADJ(F)} ``^fair complexioned''. {NP(F)} ``a ^name''. *Loan.
Re<paNDr=u>(F) {ADJ(M)} ``^fair complexioned''. *Loan.
Re<panisad>(B) {N} ``a ^tree''. *Des.
Re<pans>(F) {NUM} ``^five''. ^005. *Loan.
Re<paGluG>(B)F,,<paGlu~>(F) {N} ``^orange''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Cf. <paGrun> `lemon'. Syn. <komla>(B).
Re<paGrun>(B) {N} ``^lemon''. Cf. <paGluG> `orange'.
Re<pa'ar>(F) {N} ``^coming_^year''. *poss. loan from Or.<pahiba> `id.'.
Re<pAra'>(F) {N} ``^tail''.
Re<parak'>(B) {N} ``^river, ^stream''. Pl. <para'g-e>, <parag-le>.
Re<parasTi>(B) {N} ``^forester''. Pl. <-le>. *Engl.<forester>.
Re<parDi>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Sterios-permum_Suaveolens)''. *Des.
Re<pareGga>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Parenga ^tribe''. Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-boy-e>, <-bois-e>.
Re<paRia>(B) {N} ``^clan, ^section''.
Re<parka>(B) {N} ``^two ^pice''. Syn. <Duka>(B),,<Duka = poRi>(B).
Re<paRu>(H) {N} ``^hill-^field''.
Re<parwa>(B) {N} ``^pigeon''. ^bird. *Des.
Re<pAsay>(F) {ADJ} ``^bitter''.

Re<pasela=tanja>(F) {N} ``broad-bladed ^axe''.
Re<pasol->(B) {V} ``to ^turn (oneself), (sun) to decline after midday''. !cf. <paslai-> (De).
Re<paTa>(B)F {N} ``^leveler (drawn over the ploughed field to level it); ^plank; ^door''. *Des.
Re<paTkaNDa>(F) {N} ``sacred ^Great_^Sword worshipped in Remo ritual as the symbol of an important local diety''. Cited also as <pet = khanda>E145.
Re<patli>(B) {N} ``a small ^pot''.
Re<paator>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^<pa:tor> ^caste, a section of the ^<rONa:>''.
Re<paT=sontor>(B) {N} ``^lessons for reading''. *Des.<pa:T-sa:T>.
Re<pe>(B)F {PRON} ``^you_^plural (^2nd_person_plural)''. E.g. <pe-m-ba'> `your (sing. and pl.) father'.
Re<pe'->(B) {V} ``(flute) to ^sound''. {V} ``to ^blow a ^flute''. E.g. <pe'ga-ni> `(a flute) is being played'.
Re<peaj>(B) {N} ``^onion''. *Des.
Re<penDom>(B),,<peNDom>(F) {N} ``^beer made of <su:a>, millet, or rice''. *{Des.<penDom>.
Re<peni>(B) {N} ``^hood of a ^snake''. *Des.
Re<peGgo=joRea>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Pengo ^tribe''. !Fem. <-boi>, pl. <-se>.
Re<per->(B) {V} ``(salt, chillie, etc.) to ^burn the mouth; (chillies) to be ^hot''. E.g. <bitik' lier=tom=bo per=o'> `salt burnt the mouth'. Caus. <o-per->.
Re<peti->(B) {V} ``to ^whistle by putting the fingers inside the mouth''.
Re<pi'>(B),,<pi>(F)/<piri'>(B)H,,<phiri'>(H),,<piri>(F) {N} ``^bird''.
Re<pial>(B),,<piyal>(B) {N} ``^paddy_^straw''. *Des.<pual>.
Re<picok->(B) {V} ``to ^press, to ^squeeze''. *Des.<pisok->.
Re<pika>(B)F {N} ``^calf (of the ^leg)''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<pil->(B) {V} ``to ^squeeze''. *Des.
Re<pilka=ti>(B),,<pilka = titi>(B) {N} ``one having ^six_^fingers in each ^hand''.
Re<pinDa>(B),,<pinday>(F) {N} ``^veranda''. *Des.
Re<p[in]e'>(B),,<p[in]e>(F) {N} ``^flute''. Pl. <-Re>. |<-Vn-> nominalizing infix; <peD> `to play'
Re<pipol>(B) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree (%Ficus_religiosa)''. *Des.
Re<firi>(F) {N} ``^forest''.
Re<piri'>(B),,<piri>(F) / <pi'>(B),,<pi>(F) {N} ``^bird''. Pl. <piri'R-e>, <piri'D-e>, <piri'-le>, gen. <-na>, loc. <-bo>; also <piri'>(H), <phiri'>(H); echo-word <piri'-para'>.
Re<piRi=guk'>(B),,<piri=gu'>(F) {NB} ``back of the ^neck, ^occiput''. Pl. <piRi-gu'g-e>, <piRi-gug-le>. |<-guk'>,<-gu> `neck'.
Re<piriGtaG>(F) {N} ``storage ^tray of bamboo for millet or rice''.
Re<piT->(B) {V} ``to ^break, to be ^spoiled''. E.g. <piT-ga>, <piT ui-ga> `it is spoiled'. *Des.<phiT->.
Re<pita = si>(B) {N} ``a ^death_^rite performed on the third day''. {V} ``to ^perform the rite on the third day after death''.
Re<po'>:. ??So.<popo> `cake'
Re<po'->(B) {V} ``to ^cross; to ^take another across''. Caus. <o-po'->. *So.<pAd->.
Re<po'->(B) {V} ``to ^sew (leaf-cup, etc.)''. *So.<pAd->.
Re<po'>(B)F\<mpo'>(B),,<umpo'>(F) {N} ``^cloth, woman's ^dress''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>. E.g. <nsugra mpo'> `skin of a banana'.
Re<po'=mi'>(B),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<po-mwi>(F) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>.
Re<pob>(B) {NB} ``^knuckle''.
Re<podom=ti>(B) {NB} ``^palm of the ^hand''. *Des.<podom>.
Re<podu>E? {N} ``^axe-^cultivation''.

Re<pog->(B) {V} ``to ^blister''. *Des.<pog->.
Re<pogun>(B) {NM} ``the ^month of <pha:lguna> (Feb.-Mar.)''. *Des.
Re<poyta>(F) {N} ``^belt_^buckle''.
Re<poka>(B) {N} ``^side''. !Sk.<pakSa>.
Re<pokal>(B),,<pakal>(B),,<pakal = kiaG>(B) {N} ``(cooked ^rice) kept in water on the previous night''.
Re<pokon>(F) {NM} ``the ^month ^February-^March''. *Or.<phalgun>.
Re<pokRi>(B) {N} ``^petal''. *Des.<pokRi>.
Re<poksa>(B),,<poksa=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<poksa:>.
Re<poli>(B) {N} ``^honey^comb''. *Des.<poli>.
Re<poli>(F) {NB} ``^wrist''.
Re<poli>(H),,<pholi>(H) {NB} ``^joint''.
Re<polis=N=Dio>(F) {N} ``^police ^headquarters''. |<Dio> `^house'.
Re<polka>(B),,<poloGka>(F) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. {N} ``^hole, ^nostril, hole in a ^beehive [B]''.
Re<poloi>E49 {INTERJ} ``^come_back, don't go away''.
Re<poloGka>(F),,<polka>(B) {ADJ} ``^hollow''. {N} ``^hole, ^nostril, hole in a ^beehive [B]''.
Re<pomwi>(F),,<po'-mui'>(B),,<po'=mi'>(B) {N} ``large ^leaf_^cup''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>.
Re<pondAro=Ta>(F),,<pondro>(F) {NUM} ``^fifteen''. ^015.
Re<ponDoi>(B),,<poNDoy>(F),,<panDoi>(B) {N} ``^shoe''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<ponia>(B) {N} ``^razor''. *Des.
Re<pontek>(B) {} ``^until''.
Re<poGor->(B),,<po~o~r->(B) {V} ``to ^swim''. Caus. <o-po~o~r-ai->. *Des.
Re<popay>(F)/<pay>(F) {NB} ``female ^genitals''. *So.<papi> `id.' (children's word).
Re<po.por->(B) {V} ``to ^roll down''.
Re<poRe'laG>(B) {N} ``a ^click sound produced in the mouth''. {V} ``to make such a sound''. Pl. <-e>.
Re<pori>(F),,<poRi>(B) {N} ``a ^bamboo-vessel for measuring oil''. !the word is also used while counting money: <kasu poRi> `one pice', <duka poRi> `two pice', etc. *Loan [F].
Re<poRik'->(B) {V} ``to be inserted, to be ^tucked in; to ^insert, to keep something rolled up in one's clothing as in a pocket''.
Re<porob>(B) {N} ``^festival''. *Des.
Re<porok>(F),,<porok'>(B),,<poroga>(F),, {ADV} ``^next_^time [B]; ^evening [F]''.
Re<poRoi>(B) {N} ``^fig''.
Re<porop=Turugu>(F) {ADV} ``^afterwards''.
Re<porsol>(B) {ADJ} ``^clean''.
Re<posa>(B) {N} ``a ^handful''.
Re<posaigor>(H) {NB} ``^spleen''.
Re<potanla>(F),,<potanlak'>(B) {N} ``a kind of woman's ^necklace''.
Re<poTaso>(H),,<poTaso'>(F) {NB} ``^stomach''. *Des.
Re<pot-dos=mibo>(F) {N} ``^tenth ^day before the full moon''. *Loan.
Re<poti>(B),,<poti=DeG>(B) {N} ``^bow^string''. *Des.<ponti>.
Re<poTi>(B),,<poTi=a'>(:) {N} ``a kind of small ^fish''. |<a'>\<aDoG>,<aRoG> `fish'. *Des.<puThi>.
Re<poTia>(B) {N} ``wooden ^beam supporting the roof of a hut''. *Des.<paTia>.
Re<poTra>(B) {N} ``^pregnancy''. *Des.<poTra:>.
Re<pug->(B) {V} ``to ^gore, to ^thrust in''.

Re<pugla'G->(B) {V} ``to be folded; to ^fold''.
Re<pugruk'->(B) {V} ``to be broken; to ^break''.
Re<pui->(B) {V} ``to ^jump''.
Re<pui-kaG>(B) {N} ``a ^large-^eyed ^animal''.
Re<puzari>(F) {N} ``^priest''. *IA loan.
Re<pul>(F) {N} ``^flower''. *Or.<phul>.
Re<punD->(B) {V} ``to take ^rest, to ^sit for rest''.
Re<punDa>(B) {N} ``^breath''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.<phunDa:>.
Re<punDay->(B) {V} ``to ^stop someone''.
Re<punDo=siG>(B) {N} ``a kind of ^fowl''. ^bird.
Re<puneri>(F) {N} ``stone ^grinder''.
Re<punni>(B),,<purni>(B) {N} ``^lotus''.
Re<punibo>(F) {N} ``^day of the full moon''.
Re<punni-Rak'>(B) {N} ``a ^dance forming a circle (lit. lotus-pool)''.
Re<punta'>(B) {N} ``a ^pot-bellied person''. !masc. <punta'Ra>; fem. <-RiG>; <punta'-so'> `a dog having a big belly'; <punta'-goe> `a cow with a big belly'.
Re<punui>(B) {N} ``^crab''. Echo-word <panui-punai>.
Re<punur>(B) {N} ``a big ^jump''. !used in a song.
Re<punwi>(F) {N} ``a kind of ^millet''.
Re<pupay>(B) {NB} ``^female_^organ, ^vulva''.
Re<pupui=mo'>(B) {N} ``one having ^large_^eyes''. E.g. <mai pupui-mo' julo'> `he saw with large eyes'.
Re<pur>(B) {N} ``^flood''. E.g. <pur-sap'-> `to be flooded (lit. flood to come)'. *Des.
Re<pura'>(B),,<pra'>(B). {N} ``^tail''. Pl. <-Re>, <-le>.
Re<puRak'->(B) {V} ``(new leaf) to ^appear''. |Preceded by <ulak'>. E.g. <ulag puRa'ga> `new leaf appeared'.
Re<pura=puni=bo>(F) {N} ``^day of the ^full_^moon''.
Re<puri>(F) {N} ``metal ^mug''.
Re<purna>(F) {ADJ} ``^old''. *Loan.
Re<purtuk'->(B) {V} ``to ^break''. !equiv. to <pugruk'->?.
Re<puRurpa>(B) {N} ``^offshoot''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<pus>(B)F {NM} ``the ^month of <pausa> (^December-^January)''. *Des.;Or.<paus>.
Re<pusaypa>(B) {N} ``^<pitma:ri> ^tree''. Cf. <pusupa>.
Re<pusi'->(B) {V} ``to be ^sour''.
Re<pusu>(B) {N} ``^flea''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<pusupa>(H) {N} ``a kind of ^tree (%Margosa?)''. Cf. <pusaypa>(B).
Re<pu=swi=ti>(F),,<pusi'-ti>(B) {V} ``to have ^blisters on the ^hand [B]''. {N} ``a ^blistered hand [B]; ^blisters on the hand [F]''.
Re<puta>(B) {N} ``an ^abusive expression''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<puTbol>(B) {N} ``^foot^ball''. *Engl.<football>.
Re<puTep'->(B) {V} ``(fingers) to be ^snapped; to snap one's fingers''. {N} ``^snapping of the ^fingers''. Caus. <o-puTep'->.
Re<putla>(B) {NB} ``^eyeball''. *Des.
Re<puto'->(B) {V} ``to give off ^sparks''.
Re<ra>\<ramon>(B)F,,<rabon>(B) {N} ``^bird of prey (^eagle, ^hawk, ^vulture, ^raven)''.
Re<rap'->(B) {V} ``to ^pull''. See <ranap'->.
Re<rabbar->(B) {V} ``to ^collect''.

Re<rablu>(B) {N} ``^<pipal> ^tree''.
Re<rak'->(B) {V} ``to be ^torn; to ^tear something''. E.g. <rak-ta> `it will be torn'; <ja rag-o'> `who tore it?'.
Re<rak'->(B) {V} ``to ^tear something''. !
Re<Rai>(B) {} ``an ^expression used by females to address females (in songs)''. See <bai>.
Re<ray=bar=din>(F) {NW} ``^Sun^day''.
Re<rai = saGbo'>(B) {N} ``^burial ground, ^burning place''. Pl. <-Re>. E.g. <agoi'-kinDrem rai saGbo' ruGa>, <agoi'-kinDrem rai saGbo'bo ruGa> `take the dead body to the burning place'.
Re<raja>(B),,<roja>(B) {N} ``^king''. Pl. <-le>. *Des.
Re<raju>(B) {N} ``a man of the ^Raju community speaking Telugu''. Pl. <-le>; fem. <-boi>.
Re<raktik'->(B) {V} ``to be ^startled''. Caus. <o-raktik'->; <rakti' se'-ta> `having been startled'; <raktiga niG> `I would have been startled'.
Re<rambi>(B)F,,<rambi=pi'>(B) {N} ``Blackheaded_Munia (%Turdas_salica)''. ^bird.
Re<ramon>(B)F,,<rabon>(B) {N} ``^eagle, ^hawk, ^vulture, ^raven''. ^bird.
Re<rampay>(B) {N} ``^<karanji> ^tree (

http://ling.lll.hawaii.edu/austroasiatic/AA/Munda/SM/SM-dicts-headentries

STRB:<LING.D-STAMPE.MU>M--Z..1
<STAMPE-D>M--Z..19, 8-Feb-84 16:37:06, Edit by LX.STAMPE
  M--Z = old ETYZ = cognates from Zide and Zide. Sorted. Note that these are not nec. cognate sets. 56 entries, some split. 768 lines. Needs ^'s (some are in place).

``millet (ragi)'':
So.<sidtri>/<sid> [?dt?]
  ~<gamad>(R)
Go.<deray>
  ~<siday>
  ~<samel>
Gu.<sa'mel> `<ragi> millet (%Eleusine coracana, %Eleusine indica)'
Re.<sa'me>
  ~<si'me>/<sa'm>
  ~<siD>
  ~<dar> `<ragi> millet (%Eleusine coracana, %Eleusine indica), grain'
Gt.<dira>/<dir>
Kh.<kuda> `<ragi> millet (%Eleusine coracana, %Eleusine indica)'
  ~<leTo> `cooked <ragi> millet (%Eleusine coracana, %Eleusine indica)'
Ju.<kudu> `a kind of gram'
Sa.<kodE>
Mu.<koDe>
Ho<koDe>
  ~<kodeG>
Bj.<kOdE> `<ragi> millet (%Eleusine coracana, %Eleusine indica)'
@(Z001)

``millet (kangu)'':
So.<burOy>

Jy.<burOy>
Gu.<kaGu> (Or.)
Re.<ui-dar>
Gt.<u~hu~e~> [?also glossed <sua> below?]
Mu.<oe> `<kangu> millet (%Setaria)'
@(Z002)

``Panicum, <sua~>'':
So.<gaGga>
  ~<sa'a> `<sua>?, (%Panicum)'
So.<sa'a-roG> `husked <sua~>'
Jy.<sa'a>
Go.<arig>
Gu.<irig>
Re.<rig>/<ri>
Gt.<u~hu~a~> [?A sez but <-r@g>; also glossed kanga above?]
Sa.<iRi>
Mu.<iRi> `<sua~>, (%Panicum)'
@(Z003)

``Phaseolus mungo, <biri>'':
So.<munu> (Telugu)
Go.<goGo>
  ~<rogo> [?origs. listed w. slash]
Gu.<rumag>
Re.<ruma'k>
Gt.<romia?>
  ~<ro'mia>/<ro?>
Kh.<rambara>
Ju.<rantiLa> `<biri> (%Phaseolus mungo)'
Sa.<ramra>
  ~<rambra> `<urad>'
Mu.<ra~bRa>
Ho<ramba> `<biri> (%Phaseolus mungo)' [?confirm distr. of glosses?]
@(Z004)

``bean (%Vigna s., <jhurung>)'':
So.<kAnrom>
Jy.<kAnrom>
Go.<gaG>
Gu.<ga'G>
Re.<gibe-gaG>
Gt.<gbe>/<gia> `<jhurung> (%Vigna s.)' (Gt.<ga'G> `<aRhar>') [?paren uncl.?]
Ju.<akogaG> `millet'
Mu.<ra~bRa> `<jhurung> (%Vigna s.)' [?also see above?; is s. = sp. here?]
@(Z005)

``gourd'':
So.<atuG>
Jy.<AtuG>
Go.<aTuG>
Re.<ku-tuG>
Gt.<ntoG>
Ju.<suku-Dag> `gourd'
Sa.<thoGga> `a bamboo bottle'
Mu.<suku> `gourd'
@(Z006)

``ladle'':
So.<ko'o>
Go.<ku-deb>
Gu.<sukug>
Re.<sukug>
Gt.<sko?>
Kh.<karu'ul>
Ju.<ko'o>
  ~<gAren-ko> `ladle' (<<g[ar]en-ko>>) [?A recte a?]
@(Z007)

``liquor'':
So.<ali>/<sal> [?CF]
Jy.<Ali>
Go.<ali>
Gu.<ili>
Re.
  ~<ili>
Mu.<ili>
Ho<ili>
Ku.<siDu> `liquor'
@(Z008)

``liquor of <solop> (%Caryota urens)'':
So.<salpAm>
Jy.<salpAm>
Go.<salpoG>
Gu.<salpoG>
Re.<sapuG>
Gt.<sapuG> `<solop> liquor (%Caryota urens)'
@(Z009)

``^eggplant, ^aubergine, ^brinjal'':
So.<AndARaj>
Jy.<+ndaraj>
Go.<reGra?>

Gu.<eyom>
 ~<ko?>
Re.<iJOm>
 ~<JiyOm>
Gt.<ko'D@-ha~>
Kh.<kanraj>
 ~<ko~Draj> [?normalize sp.?]
Ju.<haJje'd-dar>
Sa.<beGgaR> (loan)
Mu.<beGgaR> (loan)
Ho<baiGga> (loan)
Ku.<e~gan> `eggplant, aubergine, brinjal'
@(Z010)

``^horse^gram, <kulthi> (%Dolichos)'':
So.<ORaj>
 ~<sAremoJ>
Jy.<ORaj>
Go.<goGo> [?(%Phaseolus?), cf. <gaG> `<biri>']
Gu.<ga'G> `horse gram, <kulthi> (%Dolichos)'
Re.<ga'G> `black-seeded %Dolichos'
Gt.<hOl@?>
Kh.<koRa'j>
Ju.<kOrto>
 ~<kora'y>
 ~<kulto>
Sa.<hORE'c>
Ho<hORe?> `horse gram, <kulthi> (%Dolichos)'
@(Z011)

``millet (large)'':
So.<gaGga>
 ~<kOrO'j> `large millet'
 ~<kAmbur>/<=buj> `sorghum'
Jy.<kAmbuj> `corn, maize'
 ~<kOrOj> `<gantia>, sorghum'
Gt.<ggia?-jo> `sorghum' (<ggia?> reduplication of *<gag>)
Kh.<gaGgai> `<bajra>, maize'
Ju.<gaGgai> `sorghum'
 ~<goGgei> `millet'
Sa.<gaGgai> `maize'
Mu.<gaGgae>
 ~<gaGgai>
Ho<gaGgai> `maize, sorghum'
@(Z012)

``gram (red)'':

So.<goGgo> (children's language (R))
So.<sAraj>/<san>
So.<sAremoJ>
Ju.<suluid>
Sa.<sira>
 ~<sirom>
Mu.<sirum>
Ho<sirum> `red gram'
@(Z013)

``dog'':
So.<k+nsOd>/<sOd>
Jy.<k+nsOd>
Go.<kusod>
Gu.<guso?>
Re.<gusu?>
Gt.<gsu?>
Kh.<solog>
Ju.<selog>
Sa.<seta>
Mu.<sEta>
Ho<seta>
As.<sEta>
Ku.<sita> `dog'
@(Z014)

``cat'':
So.<rAmeG>/<r+m> [?e?, +?]
Jy.<rAmeG>
Go.<rumaG>
Gu.<girem>
Re.<girEm>/<rEm>
Gt.<griG> `domestic ^cat'
@(Z015)

``cat'':
So.<pusi>
Go.<pusi>
Kh.<pusi>
Sa.<pusi>
Mu.<pusi>
Ho<pusi> `domestic ^cat'
#Cf. As.<pundi>
Ku.<minu> `domestic ^cat'
Ku.<puci> `rat'
@(Z105)

``wildcat'':
Sa.<runda>
Mu.<runda>
Ho<runda> `wildcat'
@(Z015)

``goat'':
So.<k+mmEd>
Jy.<k+mmEd>
Go.<kinmed>
Re.<gime?>/<me?>
Gt.<gmi?>
Kh.<merom>
Ju.<merOm>
Sa.<mErOm>
Mu.<mErOm>
Ho<merom> `goat'
@(Z016)

``pig'':
So.<kAmbon>
Jy.<k+mbon>
Go.<kanmun>
~<ki-bun>
Gu.<gibig>/<big>
Re.<gubu?>/<bu?>
Gt.<gbug>
Kh.<bunui>
Ju.<butae>
Ku.<badu>(P) `pig'
@(Z017)

``chicken'':
So.<kAnsim>/<im>
Jy.<kAnsim>
Go.<aGoy>
~<ki-koy>
Gu.<gisiG>
Re.<gisiG>
Gt.<gsiG>
Kh.<siGkoy>
Ju.<seGkoe>
Sa.<sim>
Mu.<sim>
Ho<sim>
Ku.<sim> `chicken'
@(Z018)

``peacock'':
So.<mara>/<mar>
Jy.<mara>
Go.<mara?>
Re.<kukuG>
 ~<kukum>/<kuG>
 ~<siG>
Gt.<Gko>/<ko>
Kh.<mara?>
Ju.<marag>
Sa.<mara?>
Mu.<mara?>
Ho<mara?>
Ku.<mhara?> `peacock'
@(Z019)

``broken rice'':
Jy.<gunda-roG>
Go.<god>
 ~<godna>
Re.<turOi>
Mu.<kudi>
 ~<khudi> `broken rice'
@(Z020)

``pestle'':
So.<Onr+j>
Jy.<Onri>
Go.<inri>
 ~<indri>
Re.<tiGe~>
Gt.<toGk@>
Kh.<eNdi>
 ~<e~Ri> `pestle'
@(Z021)

``husking mortar'':
So.<OnAl> [?check vowels?]
Jy.<OnAl>
Go.<a'al>
Re.<sabu>
 ~<guriu>
Gt.<sabo?>/<sa>
Kh.<sol>
Ju.<esOd>
Mu.<sEEl> `husking mortar'

@(Z022)

``rice, pressed or pounded'':
So.<taGlad>
Jy.<tAGlad> `pressed rice, pounded rice'
Go.<taGlad> `to press out water from something'
 ~<tarlad> `a flat grilled cake'
Re.<sibRa>/<tor> `cake'
Gt.<torla>/<tar> `a flat cake'
Kh.<ompeG>
Ju.<tuGlad> `pressed rice, pounded rice'
Mu.<taben>
 ~<lad> `a flat grilled cake, e.g. of beaten rice'
@(Z023)

``paddy field, terraced and wet or low'':
Go.<lioG>
 ~<liyoG>
Re.<lioG>
Gt.<lAjo> `terraced paddy field, wet or low'
Kh.<lain> `canal supplying water to the fields' [??]
Mu.<loeog> `terraced paddy field, wet or low'
@(Z024)

``rice, cooked, cooked paddy in husk'':
So.<darAj> `boiled rice without excess liquid'
 ~<g[An]a.ga> `?' (<ga> `to drink, to eat rice')
 ~<baba> `cooked rice' (children's word)
Jy.<a-diJ.diJ-roG> (<roG>\<roGko>)
 ~<darAj>
Go.<goHsaG>/<jaG>
 ~<gaga?>
 ~<ga'g>
Gu.<lai>
Re.<kerOG-jaG>
 ~<kiyaG>
Kh.<pe?>
Ju.<tONO>
Mu.<jagu> `cooked rice, cooked paddy in the husk' [?sthing lost?]
@(Z025)

``porridge, cooked grain'':
So.<jaG> `%Eleusine porridge'
 ~<kuRu>/<kul> `cooked grain, porridge'
Jy.<kAdda> `millet gruel'
 ~<kuRu>/<kul>
Go.<lai>/<saG> `cooked grain, porridge'

 ~<sima> `fermented rice'
Gu.<ida?> `millet gruel'
Re.<>/<jaG>
 ~<yaG> `cooked grain, porridge'
Gt.<nturia?>/<tur> `millet gruel' (from <n-tur-Dia?>?)
 ~<sia> `cooked grain, porridge'
@(Z026)

``rice broth, liquid gruel'':
So.<tuG-da-kul>(R) `rice broth'
Jy.<a-j[An]Ad-da> `broth'
 ~<da'a-kul> `liquid gruel'
Go.<ta~k>
 ~<sita-ta~k>
 ~<simba>
 ~<simba-ta~k>
Gu.<ginen-soG> `broth'
Re.<-soG> `rice liquid'
 ~<Gku'k-ra?> `broth'
Kh.<manDag>
Ju.<dagtONO> `rice broth'
Mu.<tendaa>
 ~<manDi> `rice broth, liquid gruel'
@(Z027)

``water from cooked rice, rice scum'':
Go.<gaRa?> `water from cooked rice, rice scum'
Re.<si-da?> `to pour off water from cooked grain'
Re.<siniRak> `water from boiled rice'
@(Z028)

``rice, raw, husked'':
So.<roGko>/<roG>
Jy.<roGko>
Go.<ru~Gk>
 ~<ru~k>
 ~<ru~Gk-ajaG>
Gu.<rukug>
Re.<ruGku>
 ~<Gku'k>
Gt.<rko?>/<ro>
Kh.<rumkub>
Ju.<ruGkub>
Sa.<hErE> `raw husked rice'
Sa.<ruRuG> `raw husked rice, to husk'
@(Z029)

``paddy (unhusked rice)'':
So.<sArO>
 ~<kondEm-sAr> (cf. ~<baba> `cooked rice' (children's word))
Jy.<sarO>
 ~<kondEm-sAr>
Go.<kundem>
 ~<kundem-ar>
Gu.<keroG>/<ker>
Gt.<condia?>
 ~<kia>
 ~<ja>
Kh.<ba?>
Ju.<bua> `paddy (unhusked rice)'
Sa.<huRhu>
 ~<hoRo> `paddy (unhusked rice), paddy plant' [?check gloss]
Mu.<baba>
 ~<baba-sar> `paddy (unhusked rice)' (<baba-sar> from Ram.1938, s.v. <tila-sar>
@(Z030)

``rice husk'':
So.<k+nam>
Jy.<sArO-k+m>
 ~<k+nan> [?recte -m?]
Go.<bunol-anab>
 ~<ab->
Gu.<anab>/<ab->
Re.<anab>
Kh.<kuNdag>
 ~<kunRa>
Sa.<heRe>
 ~<lupug> `rice husk'
 ~<ruRuG> `to husk rice'
Mu.<lupug> `rice husk'
 ~<ruruG> `to husk rice'
@(Z031)

``rice seed'':
So.<jAbmOl>
Jy.<jAbmOl>
Go.<jebmol>
Gu.<suGmol>
Re.<sumu-ker>
 ~<gile-ker>
Gt.<cmu>
Ju.<ejaG>
Mu.<baba-jaG>
 ~<jaG> `rice seed'

@(Z032)

``seed'':
So.<Abay>/<bay>
Jy.<Abay>
Re.<sumu>
Ju.<ejaG>
Mu.<jaG> `seed'
@(Z033)

``ear of paddy'':
So.<gAlE>
Jy.<gAlE-sAr>
Go.<gali>
  ~<keR>
Gu.<gile>
Re.<gile-ker>
Gt.<gli>
Kh.<gole> (also verb `to form ears')
Sa.<gElE>
Mu.<gele> `ear of paddy'
@(Z034)

``date palm'':
So.<sindi>
Jy.<sindi>
Go.<indeG>
Re.<n-doyn-da>
  ~<n-dain-da>
Gt.<nd@ndia?>
Kh.<larog>
Ju.<taLO>
Sa.<kita>
Mu.<kita>
  ~<kendad>
Ho<kita>
As.<kindad>
Kw.<kit> `date palm (%Phoenix sylvestris)'
@(Z035)

``palm sp. (phoenix acaulis)'':
So.<ondEG>
Jy.<OndEG>
Go.<indeG>
  ~<sindi>
Re.<laru'k>
  ~<GguG-ra>

Gt.<ralo?>
Ju.<taLO>
Mu.<kita>
 ~<kendad> `palm tree (%Phoenix acaulis)' [?spec.?]
@(Z036)

``fig'':
So.<lua>
Jy.<lua>
Gt.<lwa?>
Kh.<luwa>
Sa.<loa>
Mu.<loa>
Ku.<luwa> `fig'
@(Z037)

``bamboo shoot'':
So.<tabeG> [?vowels?]
Jy.<tabAG> [?vowels?]
Go.<taboG>
Gu.<ile?>
Re.<le?>
Gt.<hli?>
Kh.<koleD>
 ~<karil>
Ju.<bOLOj>
 ~<boLoj>
Sa.<hElta>
Mu.<helta>
 ~<karil>
Ho<helta>
Tu.<helta>
Ku.<kelta>
 ~<kilta>
Na.<juD>
 ~<juDo> `bamboo shoot'
@(Z038)

``bamboo'':
So.<ur+G>/<ur>
Jy.<ur+G>/<ur>
Go.<uruG>
Gu.<a'l>
Re.<a'a>
Gt.<gaG-ha~>
Kh.<konDeG>
 ~<ko~ReG>

Ju.<aLo>
 ~<aRo>
Sa.<ma't>
Mu.<ma'd>
Ho<ma'd>
Ku.<mhad>
 ~<mad> `bamboo'
@(Z039)

``joint'':
So.<mAdmAd>
Jy.<mAddiur>
Go.<mad> `joint'
@(Z040)

``jamun, blackberry'':
Jy.<kOrgAd-gur>
Go.<ku-da>
Re.<ku'Re>
Gt.<ko'de>
 ~<kO'Re>
Kh.<kuDa>
Sa.<kod>
Mu.<kuda>
 ~<kuRi'd>
Ho<kuda>
Tu.<kud> `<jamun>, blackberry'
@(Z041)

``tamarind'':
So.<tit.tin>
Jy.<tit.tin>
Go.<tin.tin>
Gu.<soso>
Gt.<ttiG>
 ~<bcwe?> `tamarind'
Kh.<tenton>
 ~<rojoD> `sour'
Ju.<tintiNi>
 ~<ajoD> `sour'
Sa.<jOjO>
Mu.<jojo>
Ho<jojo>
As.<jOjO>
Ku.<soso>
 ~<cica> `tamarind'
@(Z042)

``turmeric'':
So.<saGsaG>
Jy.<saGsaG>
Go.<saGsaG>
Gu.<sasaG>
Re.<saGsaG>
Gt.<sisia>
Kh.<saGsaG>
Ju.<saGsaG>
Sa.<sasan>
Mu.<sasaG>
Ku.<sasan> `turmeric'
@(Z043)

``mango'':
So.<uRa>/
Jy.<uRa>/
Go.<uRa?>/<uRa>
Gu.<ili>
Gt.<uli>
Ju.<ole>
~<ale>
Sa.
Mu.<uli>
Ho<uli>
As.
Kw.<uka>
Ku.<uli>
~<ambe uli> `mango'
@(Z044)

``mango, green'':
Jy.<ayE-ul>
Go.<aj-er>
Gu.<a'er>
Re.<ayer>
~<ager>
Gt.<he'wir>
~<hia'wir> `green mango'
Kh.<kayar>
~<kyar> `mango'
Ju.<kayer> `green mango'
@(Z045)

``stone of mango'':
So.<taGkuG>

Jy.<taGko> `stone of a fruit'
Go.<siRab> `mango stone'
Go.<ta~ku> `gruel'
Gt.<nhirtur> `gruel'
Ju.<ukulum> `mango stone'
@(Z046)

``mushroom'':
So.<bAti>/<p+d>
Jy.<bAti>/<p+d>
Go.<boti>
 ~<ujupud>/<pud>
Gu.<itig>
Re.<ntwi>
 ~<ntni> [?recte <ntui>??]
Gt.<ntwig>
Kh.<uD>
Ju.<u~D>
 ~<u~r>
Sa.<o't>
 ~<putka>
Mu.<uud>
 ~<ud>
 ~<puTuku'i>
Ho<ud>
As.<ud>
Ku.<od> `mushroom'
@(Z047)

``cucumber'':
So.<EGra>
 ~<EGlud>
 ~<endra>
 ~<enra> `cucumber'
 ~<kosalli> `cucumber-like vegetable'
Jy.<EGra>
 ~<kOsalli>
 ~<bOjdO>
Go.<sarlay>
 ~<sarla>/<sa> (e.g. <sa-di>, <dindi-sa>, <por-sa> `cucumber mixture symbolic of the buffalo in sacrifice')
Re.<sarlay>
Kh.<kEGra>
Ju.<kheGra>
Sa.<tahEr>
Mu.<tahEr>
 ~<taear>

Ho<taer>
As.<taher>
Ku.<takher> `cucumber'
@(Z048)

``sal tree'':
So.<sArgija>
  ~<sargija> [?j or y or null?]
Jy.<sArgiya>
Go.<sorgija>
  ~<sorgi>
Re.<sOrge>
Kh.<serga>
Ju.<sariga>
Sa.<sarjOm>
  ~<salga>
Mu.<sarjom>
  ~<salga>
Ho<sarjom>
As.<salga>
Ku.<salai> `<sal> tree (%Shorea robusta)'
@(Z049)

``buffalo'':
So.<bOGtel>
Jy.<bOGtEl>
Go.<boGtel>/<boG>
Gu.<boGtel>/<boG>
Re.<buGte>/<buG>
Gt.<buGTi>/<bo> `buffalo'
Kh.<boGtEl> `buffalo (male)'
Sa.<bitkil>
Ho<bitkil>
Ku.<betkhel>
  ~<betkhil> `buffalo'
@(Z050)

``cow'':
So.<taGliy>/<taG>
  ~<taGlij>/<taG>
  ~<taGliJ>/<taG>
Jy.<taGl+y>/<taG>
Go.<taGli>/<taG>
Gu.<ki'taG>/<taG>
Re.<-taG>
Gt.<-tia>
Kh.<-thaG>(P)

Ju.<oLej> `cow'
@(Z051)

``bull'':
Ju.<unDia> `bull'
@(Z052)

``draught animal'':
Gt.<hrwe?>/<gwe?> `cow'
Kh.<orej> `bullock'
Ju.<oLej> `cow'
Sa.<OrO'k>
Mu.<uri?>
Ho<uri?>
Tu.<uri?>
As.<uri?> `draught animal'
@(Z053)

``calf'':
Go.<arij>
Ju.<kontaG> `calf'
@(Z054)

``bullock'':
Go.<dego'j-kituG> `god'
Gu.<gula'j>
Re.<gilaj>/<goj>
Gt.<gl@?>
Kh.<orej>
Ju.<orai>(P) `bullock'
@(Z055)

``cattle'':
Go.<dunom> `cattle'
Kh.<dim-taG> `cattle shed'
@(Z056)

http://ling.lll.hawaii.edu/austroasiatic/AA/Munda/SM/Zide&Zide

120 lines matching "\\^paddy\\|\\^rice" in buffer SM-dicts.
Kh<araG>(AB) {VT} ``to ^boil_^rice''.
Kh<ba?>(AB) {NI} ``^paddy, ^rice in the hull''.
Kh<go'jlo?>(ABD) {NI} ``^paddy_^field''. |<lo?> `field'. ??.
Kh<golaG>(ABD) {NI} ``^rice_^liquor, ^rice_^beer''.
Kh<manDa?>(BD),,<ma~Ra?>(BD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice_^water''.  {V} ``to ^strain water from the rice''. ??VAR.
Kh<okhair>(D),,<ukhRi>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''. ??VAR.

Kh<ompeG>(ABD) {NI} ``^<chura>, ^flat_^rice''.
Kh<pe?>(ABD) {NI} ``boiled ^rice''. ??NBxenter<pe'j>.
Kh<romku'b>(AD),,<rumku'b>(BD) {NI} ``^rice''. ??VAR.
Kh<rumku'b>(BD),,<romku'b>(AD) {NI} ``^rice''. ??VAR.
Kh<ukhRi>(D),,<okhair>(D) {NI} ``^rice mortar''. ??VAR.
Ju<akata>(PBo.34) {N} ``^rice, still wet from washing, drying in the sun''.
Ju<aNDia>(M),,<hanDia>(P) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??.
Ju<aRoa>(P) {N} ``sun-^dried ^rice before husking''. *Mu.<aRoa> `grain, sundried and husked', H.<ArAva> `rice extracted from unboiled paddy'.
Ju<bhato>(P) {N} ``^boiled_^rice''. *H.<bhatA>, B.<bhatO>, O.<bhatO>.
Ju<bua>(KMP) {N} ``the ^rice-plant, ^paddy or rice in the husk''. *Kh.<ba'>(P), Mu., Ho<baba>; So.<baba> `cooked rice (children's word)'. Phonology: ag ~ ua.
Ju<buja>(K),,<bhuja>(P) {N} ``^parched_^rice, ^puffed_rice''. *H.<bhu~ja> `parched, parched grain', O.<bhUja>(PD) `parched rice'.
Ju<cuRa>(P) {N} ``^flat_^rice''. *H.<cIuRa> `flattened rice', Bi.<cIUrI>, B.<cIRa>, cf. O.<cIpIba> `to press'.
Ju<damaNianta ruGkub>(P) {N} ``rice of ^boiled_^paddy''. |<ruGkub> `paddy'. *Ho<tiki cauli>, Mu.<tiki-> `to boil paddy before husking'.
Ju<ekan>(M) {N} ``^paddy ^field''.
Ju<guRumO>(K) {N} ``parched ^paddy''.
Ju<hanDia>(P),,<aNDia>(M) {N} ``^rice-^beer''. *H.<hA~DI~ya> ??.
Ju<kunDa>(P) {N} ``inner ^husk of ^rice''. Cf. <kuluGkuD>. *Kh.<kunDa'>(B), ~<kunDa>(P), ~<kuR~a'>(P) `husks', Sa.<khod kuNDa> `broken rice', Sad.<kUNDA>, H.<ko~Dha>, ~<kU~Ra> `inner husk of rice'.
Ju<kuJca Dag>(P) {N} ``boiled ^rice ^water''. |<Dag> `water'.
Ju<mOdO>(KMP) {N} ``^liquor, ^wine, ^rice-^beer''. *H.<mAde> `intoxication, madness', O.<modO> `strong drink', Sk.<mAdA>.
Ju<o~a>(P) {N} ``^sun-dried ^rice before husking''. ??.
Ju<pej>(P) {N} ``^rice ^water with the grain loosely floating in it, ^gruel''. *Kh.<pe'>(AD) `boiled rice', ~<pe'j>(P) `gruel', Kh.<ompeG>(ABD) `flat rice', Mon<pUG> `cooked rice'; H.<pejA> `cream prepared from boiled milk'.
Ju<pu~TiNi>(P) {N(MEAS)} ``a ^measure of ^paddy''. Cf. <paili>, <mONO>. *Ho<pauTi>, Sa.<pA~uTi>.
Ju<rumkub>(P),,<ruGkub>(KMP) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(P), ~<rumku'b>, So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>.
Ju<ruGkub>(KMP),,<rumkub>(P) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(AD), ~<rumku'b>(BD), So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>.
Ju<so~a~>(P) {N} ``^rice prepared for making ^beer''. *Kh.<kosR~o pe'>(P), Mu.<kosR~a>, Ho<koso~a>, Sad.<koswa>.
Ju<tOnO>(KMP) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. *O.<tONDULO> `raw rice', H.<tANDUlA>, Sk.<tANDUlA> ??Pinnow gloss.
Ju<tuGlaD>(M) {N} ``^pressed ^rice''.
So<An-gAnAD-sArO>(L) {N} ``^paddy that has been reaped''.
So<arARi>(L) {N} ``coarse ^rice_^flour''.
So<bisotta>(L) {N} ``^paddy seedlings''.
So<DarAj>//<Dar>(DZL) {N} ``cooked ^rice''.
So<gu-sAr-gaj>(ML) {N} ``the ^month in which ^paddy seedlings are ^transplanted (July)''.

So<jer.jer>//<jer>(L) {N} ``^paddy''.
So<kappu>(L) {N} ``^rice cooked with pulse, meat and vegetables''.
So<kuRu>//<kul>(L) {^N} ``^rice ^gruel, ^porridge''. *Tel.<>.
So<lAya>(M) {N} ``ball of ^fried_^rice''.
So<roG>\\<roGko>(DLZ) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''.
So<roGko>//<roG>(D) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''.
So<sAr>\\<sArO>(ZDL) {N} ``^paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>.
So<sArO>//<sAr>(ZDL) {N} ``paddy, hill ^rice, i.e. rice not grown in wet fields''. !Also called <konDEm-sAr>.
So<sArO-ban>(LZS) {N} ``^paddy field''.
So<seD-roG>(L) {V(lenay)} ``to ^marry (lit. to ^throw_^rice)''. Nom. <seD-roG> marriage.
So<tujOG>(Z) {V()} ``to ^beat_^paddy''.
Go<gaDa?>,,<gaRa?>(Z) <<gag=Da?>>(Z) [gaRa?],[gaDa?] {N} ``^scum left from boiling ^rice''. |<gag> `cooked rice', <Da?a> `water'.
Go<gali>(A) {N} ``^paddy_^ear''.
Go<goD>(Z) {N} ``^broken ^rice''.
Go<go?saG>(ZA) {N} ``^food(A), ^rice ^gruel(Z)''.
Go<jaG>(Z) {NCF?} ``^grain, ^rice''.
Go<jebmol>(Z) [je?mol],[jeb'mol] {N} ``^paddy_^seed, ^rice for sowing''. ??could be <je=mol>, <jeb=ol>, etc.
Go<jiD>(Z),,<zi?n>(A) {V(u)} ``to ^strain(A); to ^drain water off boiled ^rice, to ^pour off cooking water(Z)''. ??cf. <zi-> `sift'.
Go<kunDem>(ZA) {N} ``^paddy, unhusked ^rice''.
Go<lam>(A) {N} ``^rice_^straw''.
Go<lia>(Z) {N} ``^puffed_^rice''. *Des.
Go<lioG>(ZA) {N} ``^field, wet ^paddy field''. Cf. <lug> `field'.
Go<misur>(Z) {N} ``^rice_^water''. ??(Si.). ??TO PREV?
Go<moli>(Z)/<mol>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. *Des.?.
Go<pala>(ZA) {N} ``small ^paddy plant(A); ^paddy for ^trans^planting(Z)''. *Or.?.
Go<penDom>(ZA) {N} ``^rice_^beer(Z), ^rice_^wine(Z), ^beer(A)''. *Loan?.
Go<runku>(Z),,<ruGku>(A),,<ru~ku>(Z),,<runk>(Z),,<ru~k>(Z) [ru~kh] {N} ``uncooked ^rice''.
Go<sima>(ZA),,<si~ba>(Z),,<simba>(Z) {N} ``^fermented ^rice(Z); ^rice ^broth(A), rice water(Z)''.
Go<taG>(ZA),,<ta?aG>(Z) {V(u)} ``to ^pound, to ^thresh, to ^husk (^rice)''. ??<ta?aG>(Bh.).
Go<taGku>(A),,<taGk>(A),,<tank>(Z),,<ta~k>(Z) {N} ``cooked ^rice(A); ^gruel of ^rice or ^millet(Z)''. *Loan? ??G/n?
Gu<ginen soG> {N} ``^rice ^broth''. |<ginen> `?', <soG> `?'.
Gu<keroG> {N} ``^paddy''.
Gu<lai> {N} ``^cooked ^rice''. Cf. Des.<lai pej>(M) `gruel without rice'. @N0599,N0598,R4.
Gu<luboj> {N} ``^broken ^rice, fragments of grains of rice''.
Gu<ruku?>,,<rukug>(R4) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. @N0600,R4. *So.<roGko>. ??no nasality?.
Re<akoto>(B) {N} ``^rice''. !Used in a chait-porob song. Cf. <rokoto>.
Re<bob=ker>(B) {N} ``^head (i.e. ear) of ^paddy''. |<bob> `head', <ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F `paddy'.
Re<gile=ker>(F) {N} ``^seed ^rice''.
Re<gumi>(B),,<morki = gumi>(B) {N} ``^heap of unclean ^paddy before winnowing''.

Re<gumwitek>(F) {N} ``^un^threshed ^paddy''. |<gumi>(B) `id.'
Re<jaG>(B)F,,<yaG>(B)F,,<ja>(B)\<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B) {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>.
Re<ker>(F)\<keroG>(B)F {N} ``^paddy''.
Re<keroG>(B)F/<-ker>(F) {N} ``^paddy''. Pl. <-e>, <-le>. Echo-word <keroG-kuraG>.
Re<kiaG>(B),,<kiyaG>(B) {N} ``cooked ^rice''. Pl. <-le>.
Re<kiyaG>(B)F,,<kiaG>(B)/<ja>(B),,<jaG>(B)F {N} ``boiled ^rice''. Pl. <-le>. Echo-word <kiyaG-kiyiG>.
Re<liuG>(F),,<leuG>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^field, ^garden''.
Re<Gkuk'>(B),,<ru~ku>(B) {N} ``^rice''. Pl. <Gku'g-e>, <Gkug-le>.
Re<oy=ker>(F) {N} ``^ripe ^paddy''. |<oy-> `to ripen'.
Re<o-si=Rak'->(B) {V} ``to have someone ^strain water off boiled ^rice''. |Caus. of <si-Rak'-> `'.
Re<pala>(F) {N} ``^paddy_^seedling''. *Loan.
Re<pial>(B),,<piyal>(B) {N} ``^paddy_^straw''. *Des.<pual>.
Re<pokal>(B),,<pakal>(B),,<pakal = kiaG>(B) {N} ``(cooked ^rice) kept in water on the previous night''.
Re<rig-ruG>(B) {N} ``^rice of <su~a> corn''. See <ru~ku>.
Re<rugsop>(F) {N} ``^paddy ^seedlings''.
Re<ruG>\<ruGku>(B),,<ru~ku>(B),,<Gkuk'>(B) {N} ``^rice''.
Re<ruGku>(B),,<ru~ku>(B),,<Gkuk'>/<ruG>(:) {N} ``^rice''.
Re<saul>(F) {N} ``^rice''. *Loan.
Re<sibRa>(B),,<sibDa>(B)F {N} ``^parched ^rice, ^flattened rice''. *Des.<ciRa:>, Or.<chuRa>.
Re<turoi>(B) {N} ``^broken ^rice''.
Gt<bole>(C) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''.
Gt<asmiya-curi>(M) {N} ``^paddy sp.''.
Gt<upara>(M) {N} ``sacred or ceremonial ^rice''.
Gt<war=ja=re>(M) {N} ``^paddy-^cleaners, ^persons hired for ^fanning ^paddy ??always plural?''.
Gt<bambi-buTa>(M) {N} ``a kind of ^paddy''.
Gt<baRel>(M) {N} ``a kind of wild ^paddy (without stinger) ??''.
Gt<ba`-goG>(M) {VT} ``to ^winnow ^paddy in the second round ??''.
Gt<=bo>(M) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''. !<bole>.
Gt<bogRa=ro`>(M) {N} ``coarse ^rice''.
Gt<bole>(M) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''. ![+ hma`].
Gt<bole=sa>(M) {N} ``^rice-like ^pith of the ^sapung tree ''.
Gt<bbo-ta>(M),,<bo-ta>(M) {V} ``to make an ^offering of ^rice during the performance of a rite''.
Gt<bnu=ja>(M) {N} ``^reaped ^paddy_plants''.
Gt<bro`=tar>(M) {N} ``plain ^rice_flour (not turmeric colored)''.
Gt<bit`=ja>(M) {N} ``bad ^paddy, Des.<Judi>''.
Gt<ci-gug>(M) {X} ``coarse ^rice''.
Gt<ciuRa>(M) {X} ``flattened ^rice''.
Gt<cikni>(M) {X} ``^dal_and_^rice cooked together''.
Gt<condia`>(M),,<kia>(M),,<ja>(M) {X} ``^unhusked ^paddy''.
Gt<cl@`ro>(M) {X} ``^good_quality ^rice''.
Gt<cmu>(M) {X} ``^seed, ^seed_^rice''.

Gt<De`-hua`>(M) {X} ``^water drained out from ^rice''.

*<mol> `paddy (rice) seedling'
Go<jebmol>(Z) [je?mol],[jeb'mol] {N} ``^paddy_^seed, ^rice for sowing''. ??could be <je=mol>, <jeb=ol>, etc.
Go<moli>(Z)/<mol>(Z) {N} ``^grain; a type of ^paddy''. *Des.?.
Gt<cmu>(M) {X} ``^seed, ^seed_^rice''.

*<bag> `paddy, rice plant, unhusked rice'
Kh<ba?>(AB) {NI} ``^paddy, ^rice in the hull''.
Ju<bua>(KMP) {N} ``the ^rice-plant, ^paddy or rice in the husk''. *Kh.<ba'>(P), Mu., Ho<baba>; So.<baba> `cooked rice (children's word)'. Phonology: ag ~ ua.
So<baba>(D) {N} ``cooked rice (children's word)''.
Gt<bole>(M) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''. ![+ hma`].
Gt<=bo>(M) {N} ``^cooked_^rice''. !<bole>.
Gt<bbo-ta>(M),,<bo-ta>(M) {V} ``to make an ^offering of ^rice during the performance of a rite''.
Gt<ba`-goG>(M) {VT} ``to ^winnow ^paddy in the second round ??''.

*<roGkog> `husked uncooked rice'
Kh<romku'b>(AD),,<rumku'b>(BD) {NI} ``^rice''. ??VAR.
Ju<rumkub>(P),,<ruGkub>(KMP) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. *Kh.<romku'b>(P), ~<rumku'b>, So.<roGko/-roG>, Pa., Re.<ruGku>, Gu.<ruku:>, Kh., Mu.<roGko>, Pal.<ra-ko:>.
So<roGko>//<roG>(D) {N} ``husked, uncooked ^rice or other ^grain''.
Go<runku>(Z),,<ruGku>(A),,<ru~ku>(Z),,<runk>(Z),,<ru~k>(Z) [ru~kh] {N} ``uncooked ^rice''.
Gu<ruku?>,,<rukug>(R4) {N} ``uncooked ^rice''. @N0600,R4. *So.<roGko>. ??no nasality?.
Re<Gkuk'>(B),,<ru~ku>(B) {N} ``^rice''. Pl. <Gku'g-e>, <Gkug-le>.
Re<ruGku>(B),,<ru~ku>(B),,<Gkuk'>(B)/<ruG>(:) {N} ``^rice''.
Re<rig-ruG>(B) {N} ``^rice of <su~a> corn''. See <ru~ku>.
? Re<rugsop>(F) {N} ``^paddy ^seedlings''.
Gt<?>:
Gt<bogRa=ro`>(M) {N} ``coarse ^rice''.
Gt<cl@`ro>(M) {X} ``^good_quality ^rice''.
http://ling.lll.hawaii.edu/austroasiatic/AA/Munda/SM/rice,paddy

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